"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Thunderstorms; fresh west to northwest winds.

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JAPANESE ADVANCE TO CUT OFF KUROPATKIN

His Communications North of Liao-Yang Are Threatened.

RUSSIANS ROUTED IN PASS

Driven from Very Strong Position by Frontal and Flank Attacks—Their Barracks Captured.

LIAO-YANG, June 29.—The Japanese column which forced the passage of Mo-Tien Pass, fifty miles southeast of Liao-Yang) is advancing on Liao-Yang by the eastern road.

A Russian force commanded by Gen. Count Keller is holding a fortified position commanding the road on this side of the pass.

The object of the Japanese is to cut the Russian communications northward of Liao-Yang while Gen. Kuropatkin is operating in the vicinity of Hai-Cheng with practically the whole of the Russian forces.

TOKIO, June 30.—Detailed reports of the capture of Fen-Shui Pass (twenty-five miles from Hai-Cheng) on June 27 show that the Russians were driven from an exceedingly strong position dominating the Shima-Cheng road. In this engagement the Russian losses were again heavier than those of the Japanese. The Japanese outmaneuvred the Russians by working around the enemy's right flank and attacking him in the rear.

The Japanese advanced in three columns. One was assigned to deliver a frontal attack and the others to strike the enemy from the flanks.

The column which advanced on the Russian right flank fought a separate action. It encountered three battalions of infantry, six guns, and two machine guns on Sunday morning. This engagement lasted until sunset of Sunday. At this hour the Japanese bivouacked, and they renewed the assault at midnight, when they succeeded in defeating the Russians. On Monday morning the Russians were reinforced with three battalions and sixteen guns. They assaulted the Japanese viciously, and endeavored to retake the position they had lost. They were repulsed, and the Japanese flankers worked their way to the rear of the main Russian position at Fen-Shui-Pass. This attack took place at 5 o'clock in the morning.

Routed 10,000 Russians.

In the meantime the Japanese column which had been assigned to make the frontal attack met and routed 10,000 infantry and cavalry posted near Wen-Cha-Pai-Tsu. This was on Sunday. At dawn on Monday the Japanese renewed the attack. The fighting this day was opened by the artillery. The Russians poured a deadly artillery fire on the attackers, and the Japanese artillery secured a new position and delivered a heavy cross fire on the Russian lines of defense.

While this was proceeding the Japanese infantry and engineers cleared the obstructions from the Russian rear and closed in on the enemy. The Russians broke and fled at 11:30 on Monday morning. The Japanese gained and retained possession of the heights.

The Russians left ninety dead behind them on the heights. This number of dead does not include those found in the valleys. The Japanese lost 270 men killed or wounded in the flanking and frontal attacks. The Japanese captured eighty-eight prisoners.

The Russian troops who defended Fen-Shui Pass consisted of eleven battalions of infantry, seventeen squadrons of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery. The enemy had spent three months in fortifying Fen-Shui Pass. The barracks and other buildings captured by the Japanese had not been destroyed, but before retreating the Russians burned their warehouses at Shan-Tasu.

The Russians retreated in disorder toward Shi-Mu-Cheng.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.—The following dispatch from Gen. Kuropatkin to the Emperor, dated June 29, was received today:

Fighting Near Kai-Chow.

"Toward 8 o'clock in the morning, June 27, our troops, having dislodged the enemy's advance guard, composed of cavalry and infantry, occupied the station of Senu-Chen, (south of Kai-Chow,) but at 9 o'clock it was discovered that a brigade of the enemy's infantry was advancing in front, while other columns were turning our detachment's left flank.

"The town of Senu-Chen, which is surrounded by walls, was also occupied by the Japanese. Consequently at 11 o'clock our troops slowly withdrew. As regards losses we only know as yet that an officer and ten men were wounded.

"A reconnaissance carried out on the road from Sia-Kho-Tung to Eritatan and Khanza revealed the presence of six companies of the enemy's infantry and two squadrons of cavalry at Mayaratsa, three miles southeast of Sia-Kho-Tung. In this reconnaissance Capt. Vassilieff, Lieut. Makaroff, and five Cossacks were wounded. Makaroff succumbed.

"There was some skirmishing June 25 between the enemy and our outposts at Samiarikau and Wang-Tsi-Afgang-Ching, five miles west of Samiarikau.

"At 4 on the morning of June 26 a detachment of the enemy, nearly an infantry brigade, with two batteries, occupied Santiao, firing on our van-posts occupying

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LIGHTNING HITS FURNESSIA.

Anchor Liner Was Struck While Lying at Her North River Pier.

Lightning struck the foremast of the Anchor Line steamship Furnessia during the thunderstorm last night as she was lying at her pier at the foot of West Twenty-fourth Street. The bolt carried away a two-foot section of the topgallant mast, cut the signal halyards asunder, and splintered the signal halyard truck. The foremast of the Furnessia is constructed of steel, the topgallant mast only, about eight feet in length, being made of wood.

Capt. Hugh Young was seated on the port side of the saloon deck companionway, well aft. He did not know that the mast had been struck until Chief Officer Black made a report of the accident and carried to the Captain a piece of the splintered truck. Chief Officer Black was in his cabin about sixty feet abaft of the foremast when it was struck. He had been reading when the storm broke, but it did not disturb him until the interval between the flashes of lightning and the claps of thunder were so close that he knew the electrical storm must be very near.

Suddenly, he said, there was a blinding flash followed in a fraction of a second by a peal of thunder that reminded him of the bursting of a shell. He rushed out on deck, but several men were there before him pointing to the foremast.

When the storm abated a man was sent aloft to ascertain the damage. He said that the two grooves made in the wood by the lightning looked as if a big red-hot poker had been drawn up and down the spar, singeing the wood. He also reported that the paint of the port stays of the foremast had been scorched, showing the direction the bolt had taken.

Capt. Young said that it was his second experience with lightning, and that the conditions were the same in each case. "I was never struck by lightning at sea, though," he said. "Fourteen years ago this Summer, when I was in command of the City of Rome of this line, we were docked at Pier 45 or 46. About the same time in the evening a bolt struck the foremast and carried away part of it. No damage was done at that time, but some of the crew had a bad scare."

DROWNED IN PARK LAKE.

Peter Henn in Rowboat Which Capsizes Fifty Feet from Shore.

While rowing in the Casino Lake in Central Park with two companions yesterday afternoon, Peter Henn, twenty years old, of Forty-second Street and Ninth Avenue, was drowned. While he was changing places at the oars the boat capsized. William Frank of 323 East Eighty-ninth Street, who was the only one of the three who could swim, made his way to the shore, while the other, John Roesch, of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, clung to the bottom of the upturned boat until he was taken off exhausted. As he was about to give up and sink one of the Park naphtha launches, in which was Mrs. Jacob Helm and her four-year-old son and the engineer, came up and rescued him.

Henn, Roesch, and Frank were all candy makers. They had been out rowing about half an hour when Frank, who was handling the oars, gave them over to Roesch. In making the change the boat went over, at a point opposite the West Drive, at Seventy-seventh Street, in fourteen feet of water and more than fifty feet from shore.

Henn had been struck in the head when the boat capsized, and he sank immediately and was not seen again, although Frank dived for him several times. Roesch said that Henn had insured his life for $5,000 only a few days ago.

Policeman Shields of the Park Squad, attracted by the cries of those who saw the accident, ran to the shore, doffed his helmet, and plunged in. He swam out to the spot where Henn went down and dived repeatedly after him. Search with grappling irons last night was no more successful.

HARMON IN FIGHT TO STAY.

Friends at Work to Prevent Ohio Stampede to Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, O., June 30.—Judge Judson Harmon, Attorney-General under Cleveland, returned home to-day from the East, and at once conferred with a number of Democratic leaders regarding his candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Harmon was adverse to talking, but he said:

"The report that I saw Mr. Cleveland is not true. But while in New York I did run across some of the delegates to St. Louis and some other Democratic leaders. I am very much gratified with the manner in which the people all over the country are discussing my name. I am especially thankful to the people of Cincinnati and Ohio for what they have said."

The most important move yet made by friends of Judge Harmon was made to-day when local leaders announced their determination to prevent, if possible, any stampede of the Ohio delegates from Harmon to Parker or to any other candidate. Word was sent to the delegates all over the State, requesting them not to allow themselves to be stampeded. The announcement to-day was the first formal notice that Judge Harmon was to be in the fight to the finish.

When the Judge was informed that the news was given out to-day at his headquarters that his friends were determined to put up an aggressive campaign for the Presidential nomination without regard to the desires of any other candidate, the Judge said: "I guess we may as well stand by the flag. I do not know what has been going on since I went away. If my candidacy were not announced now, my position would not be understood. That is what my friends tell me."

MUST VIOLATE MASONIC OATH.

Lawyer Who Knows Where Van Rensselaer Estate Is Ordered to Tell.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., June 30.—The Van Rensselaer estate is nearer a solution. The Appellate Division to-day decided that E. L. Ashley, a former attorney for the late William Moore, must answer the questions propounded to him by the executor of the Moore estate in his efforts to secure information of the Van Rensselaer estate, in which Moore was interested and of which his heirs are in entire ignorance.

For refusing to disclose the location of the estate on the ground that he would be violating his Masonic oath that he would never reveal it, Surrogate Jenkins fined Ashley $100 and ordered him imprisoned until he purged himself of his contempt.

Ashley secured a stay and appealed to the Appellate Division, which unanimously affirmed the order.

Latest Shipping News.

Belgravia, Hamburg, June 18, to the Hamburg-American Line, with passengers and merchandise, arrived south of Fire Island at 9:03 P. M.

ROMA, Marseilles, June 14.—James W. Elwell & Co., with passenger and merchandise, passed in Sandy Hook at 1:40 o'clock this morning.

Six trains a day via the water-level route of the New York Central to St. Louis, and the big fair is in full blast.—Adv.

POOLROOMS SHUT UP, BUT BETTING GOES ON

Cheap Handbooks Getting Bets That Were Never Made Before.

BETTING EVIL ON INCREASE

Authority Says That 25 Per Cent. of Defalcations Are Traceable to Wagers on Horses.

The business men of New York City have become convinced within the past few weeks that the abating of the poolroom evil is far from affording the relief which had been hoped for.

When the Western Union Telegraph Company recently announced the discontinuance of its racing bureau, the announcement being followed by wholesale poolroom raids by the police, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, the man who had furnished the ammunition for the anti-poolroom agitation, put himself on record to the effect that bets on horse races would be taken in Manhattan as long as wagers were permitted at the tracks. The truth of Capt. Goddard's prophecy is now being realized. Although the action of the Western Union in shutting off its racing service and the unexampled activity of the police unquestionably put the majority of the poolrooms in New York out of business, it is no exaggeration to say that as many bets are now being registered daily as were accepted under the old, "wide-open" regime.

The reason is not hard to find. The partial suppression of the poolrooms merely blazed the way for an army of handbook men. In the days of old, when a poolroom proprietor was paying for police protection, he was not minded to permit trespassers on his domain. If a handbook operator dared show his face in the territory in which the room was, he was notified that he had better quit.

There was no chance, as a matter of fact, for a handbook to run a single day in secret defiance of the unwritten law. The poolroom had avenues of information which were never closed. The proprietor was sure to learn of the invasion right away. This condition of affairs no longer exists. Himself a hunted man, beyond the pale of protection, gleaning the information necessary for the conduct of his business as best he may, the poolroom proprietor has no interest in discovering or stamping out his old-time enemy, the handbook maker.

DIME BETS INSTEAD OF DOLLAR.

The altered situation meant the dawning of an era of dimes instead of dollars. It meant the carrying to the individual of the opportunity to bet. It meant the establishment of handbooks in corner saloons, cigar stores, and ballot shops where a man can put down his wager while he buys cigarettes, takes a glass of beer, or orders his trousers pressed, instead of having to seek out a poolroom and secure an introduction. In short, the blow struck at the poolrooms did not even scotch the betting evil. Instead, it gained wider scope. There is many a young man, working on a salary, who will bet the quarter which the handbook will accept who would never think of risking a whole dollar.

There is hardly a branch of business to which the habit of betting on the races has not spread. Only yesterday the head of a large department store noticed that at the lunch hour a man with a pad in his hand visited the establishment and made notes as he gathered in small coins from the clerks. An investigation was promptly instituted, which proved that the visitor was busy raking in bets on the races to be run that afternoon. He had been there before. It was his practice to pay winning bets on the afternoon following.

The head of the firm acted without delay. The handbook man was warned not to return, and an order was issued to the effect that the making of a bet by any employe would be tantamount to handing in a resignation.

There is no pretense of concealment on the part of several handbook men, who daily call at some of the office buildings in the financial centre. They book bets as if they were entering legitimate transactions, and no attempt has been made to stop them. In the saloons which boast tickers giving the result of every race, almost as soon as it is run, with the odds on the first and second horses, handbooks flourish by the dozen. They were not altogether lacking when the poolrooms were running, but they were not nearly so numerous as they are at present.

When the poolrooms were in full blast the more pretentious would not dream of accepting a bet of less than $1 on a horse. To the handbook man all is grist that comes to his mill. The members of the Metropolitan Turf Association operating at the track will not accept bets of less than $2. Add to this amount the cost of transportation to reach the scene of racing, and the price of admission, and it requires some little capital to start. The handbook places temptation within the reach of any man who has a dime. There are some handbooks which take five-cent bets.

THE EFFECT ON CRIME.

The extent to which betting on the races is responsible for crime is also being realized more fully as the days pass. According to the head of one of the largest surety companies in the country fully 25 per cent. of the defalcations are due to the habit.

"As nearly as I can get at it," said Henry P. Ingmire, President of the American Surety Company, "the estimate of 25 per cent. is not at all out of proportion. Roughly speaking, I divide the causes of defalcations into four classes. There are men who go wrong in Wall Street speculations, others fall because of a passion for cards, a third class live beyond their means, and the fourth lose their employers' money on the horses.

"When I say that 25 per cent. of the defalcations which come under my observation are traceable to betting on horse racing I mean the defalcations which occur in New York City proper. In the South, I believe that card playing does the more harm, but that is because horse racing is not so popular there, and it is not so easy to wager one's money.

"Every day or so the company is called upon to make good for some young fellow who had bet money that didn't belong to him on horses that lost. I know very little of horse racing. I was on a race track only once in my life, and then I left before the second race was run. I am basing what I say on the reports which come to me in the course of my business.

"There was a pitiable case which came before me not a very long ago—that of a young fellow who held a responsible position in a bank. He had a mother and sister dependent upon him, but became infatuated with horse racing, and before he realized it was short $1,400. One of our agents learned that he was so crazy about the races that he would give all manner of excuses to get away from work. Another recent case which was called to my attention was that of a railroad man, who held a splendid position. He became addicted to betting on the races and stole $14,000. He fled to Mexico, but was captured and brought back. He is now serving a term in the penitentiary. So is the young man who worked in the bank."

That horse racing cannot exist without the betting ring adjunct was established in Chicago last week, when the Washington Park track, where betting was forbidden, was forced to close. As long as the bookmakers flourish, poolrooms and handbooks cannot be suppressed. The pouring of odds against a horse is all that they need.

KILLED BY FIREMAN'S BLOW.

It Saved Mrs. Gessman from Drowning at Slocum Wreck.

Mrs. Christina Gessman, twenty-seven years old, of 114 East Fourth Street, one of the first rescued from the General Slocum, died last evening in the Lincoln Hospital in the Bronx from erysipelas. This disease developed from a wound underneath her right eye, which resulted, according to Coroner's Physician Dr. Thomas H. Curtin, from a blow struck her by one of the crew of the fireboat Zophar Mills, to make her release a strangling hold of his neck.

The fireman saw Mrs. Gessman jump from the hurricane deck of the Slocum and struggle in the water. He jumped after her and caught her shoulders. In her convulsive grip she clasped her arms about his head and neck so that he could not move, and both sank. When they came up again the fireman struck her in the face to make her unconscious, and succeeding, easily swam with her to the fireboat. She was hurried to the hospital, and it was thought she would recover, but the gash in her cheek caused by the blow never healed and erysipelas developed.

REAL ESTATE MAN A SUICIDE.

Michael Levy Had Said He Had Lost $250,000 Recently.

Michael Levy, forty-five years old, a real estate dealer who lived on the fourth floor of 809 St. Nicholas Avenue, a flathouse which he is said to have owned, though heavily incumbered, committed suicide last evening by inhaling gas. He left a note asking that his brother, David Levy, of West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, be notified.

During the day Mr. Levy had told a friend that he had lost $250,000 in real estate speculations and was down to his last dollar. He asked the friend for $10 and got it. He then telephoned to his wife and grown-up daughter asking them to meet him at Rockaway Beach. They went there and waited hours after the appointed time and then returned home at about 10 o'clock. Mrs. Levy then found her husband dead in bed.

Levy, it is said, had recently been betting on the horse races to recoup his lost fortune, but had been unsuccessful. The immediate cause of his suicide, it was thought, was his failure to get $1,000 to pay on a mortgage.

PENNSYLVANIA CUTS AGAIN.

New Orders Affect More Than 30,000 Railroad Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—The working force of the Pennsylvania Railroad's operating department has been decreased 11 per cent., and all other departments have undergone a 5 per cent. reduction. A statement to this effect was officially made to-day. It was also announced that, beginning to-morrow morning, the reductions will be in force throughout the entire system, both east and west of Pittsburg. This affects more than 30,000 men, and is the greatest cut made in years.

Notices were posted to-day at the general offices doing away with several messengers, clerks, and other attachés, but the number was not large. It was learned from one officer, in touch with the management's policy, that a reduction aggregating $25,000 to $30,000 a month was planned for the general offices.

It is admitted that no improvements will be taken up by the management for several months other than those financially provided for or which are now under way. The saving in all department is expected to reach $1,000,000.

TAX RATES TAKE A JUMP.

Will Average Ten Points Higher This Year, Controller Says.

According to the estimates given out by Controller Grout yesterday the tax rate in the different boroughs for the current year will average ten points higher than the rates for last year. This would make the Manhattan and Bronx rate about 1.51, the Brooklyn rate 1.58, Queens 1.57, and Richmond 1.59. The exact totals for the property on the tax rolls will not be known until next Tuesday, when these rolls go to the Board of Aldermen under the charter.

Controller Grout said yesterday that the increase in the tax rate is due to the addition of more than $9,000,000 to the city budget for the current year. A year ago the amount of real property assessed was $5,432,308,918. The personalty was $119,265,516. For the year the budget was $97,000,000, while this year it is nearly $107,000,000.

ARREST IN BOODLE CASE.

Col. Butler, Charged with Bribery, Released on $10,000 Bond.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—Col. Edward Butler, a prominent local politician, came into court this afternoon in answer to a bench warrant charging him with bribing Charles F. Kelley, ex-Speaker of the House of Delegates. He was released on a bond of $10,000 with John J. O'Brien as surety.

The warrant was issued this afternoon by Judge Taylor at the request of Circuit Attorney Folk, as the result of recent disclosures made to the Grand Jury by Kelley and Charles Gutke, former members of the House of Delegates, both convicted of bribery.

Gutke told Circuit Attorney Folk in his confession that Kelley was paid $50,000 to go to Europe at a critical time in boodle developments here when his testimony would have involved men "higher up."

Earlier in the day Col. Butler, who was on the bonds of Gutke and Kelley, had surrendered them and had announced that he would also withdraw from the bonds of other former delegates already convicted or awaiting trial on the charge of bribery.

CUT THROAT TO SAVE LIFE.

Doctor's Prompt Action with Choking Man Is Successful.

Theodore Hefter, forty-seven years old, a saloonkeeper at 145 Hamburg Avenue, Williamsburg, had a narrow escape from death by strangulation last evening. While eating some soup meat a large piece became lodged in his throat and nearly strangled him to death at once.

Dr. Ludwig hurried from the Garment Hospital and found Hefter writhing on the floor and gasping for breath. Dr. Ludwig, in order to save the man's life cut Hefter's throat and then managed to dislodge the meat. A silver tube was then placed in the opening of the throat and Hefter was hurried to the hospital.

Late last night the doctors declared that Hefter was out of danger.

Special Train from Atlantic City July 4 via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves Atlantic City 5:00 P. M., stopping at Trenton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, and Newark. Parlor cars and dining cars.—Adv.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS DISREGARD CORTELYOU

Law Alone Points Out Duties, Gen. Dumont Says.

NO REINSPECTION IS MADE

Federal Grand Jury Takes Up Slocum Case—Bookkeeper Who Changed Accounts with Acid Missing.

There was no evidence yesterday in the office of the Steamboat Inspectors that any attention was being paid to the order of Secretary Cortelyou of the Department of Commerce and Labor relative to a reinspection of the vessels in the Harbor of New York. Inspector General Uhler, who is the head of the bureau in Washington, was in that city. Inspector Rodie, who is the head of the bureau in this district, was in Albany, and there remained here only Gen. Dumont, the Supervising Inspector of Hulls for this district, to represent the department.

Gen. Dumont said that the department was acting under the authority of an act of Congress, and that it would continue so to act, Secretary Cortelyou to the contrary notwithstanding. He said that the authority of the Board of Supervising Inspectors was clearly defined, and that it would continue to act under that authority.

Secretary Cortelyou's order for a reinspection of the vessels in this harbor is directly contrary to a statement which he made in this city several days ago, afid in which he said that the laws governing steamboat inspection gave him absolutely no right to take any initiative, and that, although he was the head of the bureau, the bureau itself was really the body from which must emanate any rules under which the Inspectors must act. That this is the way in which the Inspectors look at it is borne out by the fact that there was no meeting yesterday of the local Board of Inspectors, and that nothing was done to carry out his orders, the text of which was published yesterday. As a matter of fact, it was stated at the office of the Steamboat Inspectors that they had heard nothing of the order other than that which was published in the newspapers.

The Federal Grand Jury sat yesterday and examined a number of witnesses in connection with the Slocum disaster. This work will be continued to-day. So far no witnesses have been examined who have not already given their testimony before the Coroners' jury. Yesterday the witnesses were all persons working on the boat at the time of the disaster. A subpoena is out for Secretary Atkinson of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, but Mr. McManus, his counsel, says that he will make no statement unless it is stipulated that no indictment will be found against him. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, for Mr. Barnaby, the President of the company, stated, on the contrary, that Mr. Barnaby would tell all he knew.

It was discovered yesterday that Miss M. E. Hall, the bookkeeper for the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, who swore on the inquest that she had altered certain bills for life preservers, could not be found. When an attempt was made to serve a subpoena upon the woman at the offices of the company, it was first said that she was ill, and later that she had gone out of town.

The investigation by the Grand Jury, according to Gen. Burnett, the United States District Attorney, is not likely to be ended before the end of next week. The jury will adjourn this afternoon until Wednesday.

All but one of the persons under indictment have appeared at the Coroners' office and given bail. This one is C. De Lacy Evans, who is at Rye Beach, N. H. He telegraphed to the Coroner that he would appear as soon as he could get to this city.

Contributions to the Slocum relief fund yesterday were $5,412.24, bringing the total up to $115,213.33.

WED ON WAY TO BOAT RACES.

Swim Proposed on Train, Knot Was Tied, Then on to Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 30.—On their way to witness the intercollegiate boat races at Poughkeepsie, Andrew Swim proposed marriage to his sweetheart, Susie Rose. They got off a train at Newburg and crossed to Matteawan, where the knot was tied by the Rev. Arthur Thompson of the Methodist Church. A hack driver acted as best man.

After the ceremony they went to see the races, and then returned to their homes.

The bride is nineteen and her husband twenty-one years old. Swim owns a large livery stable. The young people say they had no intention of getting married when they got on the train to start for the races.

HOLD UP TRAIN TO GET NEGRO.

Masked Mob Take Murderer from Sheriffs and Lynch Him.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 30.—Cairo Williams, the negro who killed Thurston O. McGee, white, at Scranton, in Williamsburg County, last February, was taken from the Atlantic Coast Line train at Scranton to-night and lynched.

Last Monday Williams was brought from Columbia to Kingstree, the county seat, for trial. The result was a mistrial and the sheriff thought it safe to send him back to Columbia. As the train approached Scranton, a mob of lynchers with blackened faces and wearing masks flagged it and searched the train for the negro, to the great terror of the passengers.

They ordered the Sheriff's deputies to deliver up Williams. This was refused, and a scuffle ensued, in which the deputies were much bruised. The mob then took the negro away, saying that he would be dead in five minutes, and they made good their threat.

MAYOR JONES VERY ILL.

Stricken with Pleuro-Pneumonia, There Is Little Hope for His Recovery.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 30.—Mayor Jones, of Toledo, who was stricken with pleuro-pneumonia some days ago, is in a critical condition.

His physician says there is a slight chance of recovery, though he is worse to-day than at any time previously.

First Woman House Surgeon.

The first woman doctor to act as house surgeon in a hospital in this city takes charge of Gouverneur Hospital to-day. The new incumbent is Dr. Emily Dunning, who has been serving as ambulance surgeon and doing other hospital work there for the past year. Dr. Samuel R. Milliken and Dr. P. W. Monroe, whose terms of service have expired, leave the institution to-day. Dr. Edward C. Batcheldor is the new house physician, and he and Dr. Dunning change places after three months, for three months more, when they also leave.

Parlor Cars, Dining Cars, Sleeping Cars, Open Observation Cars and Evening Buffet Cars every night except Sun. 4 Hour.—Adv.

EARL DUDLEY IN ACCIDENT.

He Ran Runaway Auto Against a Bank and Saved His Party.

DUBLIN, June 30.—Earl Dudley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had a narrow escape from a serious accident while touring with a party in a motor car in Donegal to-day.

The car was mounting a steep hill near the village of Inver, the Viceroy driving. When half way up the hill the motor stopped and the car commenced to run backward, the brakes refusing to work.

Earl Dudley ran the car against a bank, and it was overturned, but its occupants escaped without serious injury.

CHICAGO OUSTS TRACTION CO.

Bars Bankrupt Street Car Concern from City's Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 30.—The City of Chicago and the Union Traction Company have reached the parting of the ways.

The local Transportation Committee, in whose hands is the traction problem, to-day shut the doors against the bankrupt company, which operates the cars on the North and West Sides, and decided it must no longer operate.

OCEAN TRIP MOLLIFIED HER.

Miss Farrel to Wed Mr. Gaines Despite Unlucky Trip to Coney Island.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., June 30.—While crossing the ocean with her daughter, Miss Elise Marion Farrel, Mrs. Farrel, wife of Franklin Farrel, mine owner, sugar grower, and President of the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company, succeeded in effecting a reconciliation between her daughter and David Huyler Gaines of New York.

The wedding day was set for June 22. Two weeks previous Miss Farrel and her fiancé spent a day at Coney Island. Both fell into the waterway of the shoot the chutes. On her arrival in this city, afterward, Miss Farrel announced that the engagement was broken, and on the day set for the wedding the young heiress arrived in Liverpool on the steamship Cedric.

Cablegrams were exchanged. Mr. Gaines's frequent visits to the Farrel mansion were followed to-day by the announcement that the wedding would take place in the Fall.

DARED TO DIVE, SHE DID.

Ruined Her Costume, but Made Two Men Dive, Too.

A young woman of Flushing, L. I., whose name those who witnessed the incident will not divulge, turned the tables upon two young men who dared her to dive into the bay yesterday. All three are said to be participants in every social affair in Flushing.

They were walking out on a pier to take a row. The young woman was daintily attired in a boating costume. Each of the young men dared her to dive into the bay. She is an expert swimmer and diver, and did not hesitate a moment after the second dare had been given, but poised for a spring and dived head first. She came up with her boating cap and costume a forlorn wreck.

"Now, it's your turn," she said. Then, as she saw a look of consternation overspread their faces, she went on, "Yes, I mean that I dare you, both of you, to follow where I led."

Both had to dive then. A bedraggled three sought home and dry clothing a few minutes later. The girl was the only one who went home smiling.

ESCAPE DROWNING IN SOUND.

Two Men and a Girl in a Small Skiff Which Capsizes.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 30.—Miss June Pruden of 112 West Ninety-fourth Street, New York, a stepdaughter of Dr. Winfield Pruden; George Elme of 86 Irving Place, and Harold Bessold, also of New York, who are summering at Shippen Point, had a narrow escape from drowning in the Sound Friday.

They were out fishing in a small skiff and about seven miles off Shippen Point when a puff of wind capsized their boat. All three managed to hang on to the side of the overturned boat.

Elme started to swim ashore for aid. He was seen by Mrs. Robert A. Fosdyke, who telephoned to Police Headquarters, and a city ambulance with three policemen was hurried to the point.

William McDevitt, a high school boy, put out to rescue the party in a canoe, and took Miss Pruden aboard. When a half mile off shore the canoe overturned and McDevitt and Miss Pruden were thrown into the water. Miss Pruden swam ashore. Elme and Bessold also reached shore in safety.

WOMEN TURN MINERS.

Two St. Louis Girls Are Developing Their Claims in Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 30.—From the drawing room to the prospecting camp is the record made by two society girls of St. Louis, Madge Pickler and Grace Kepford, daughters of prominent families in the World's Fair City. They have come to Colorado "to develop our claims," as they put it, and are now in camp at St. Peter's Dome, near Pike's Peak, where they expect to spend the Summer.

The locality where the young women have set their stakes is close to the Colorado Springs-Cripple Creek Railroad, and several promising ore bodies have been uncovered there during the past six months.

BROADWAY FIRE BLOCKS CARS.

Reserves Called Out to Drive Back Big Crowds—An Upstairs Blaze.

Broadway trolley cars were blocked for more than half an hour early last evening, to the discomfiture of the home-going crowds, by a fire on the eighth floor of the twelve-story building at 598 Broadway, occupied by H. Horowitz, a clothing manufacturer. The smoke and flames and the arrival of the engines drew such a dense crowd of people to the spot that the firemen had great difficulty in working until the police reserves drove the curious back.

The fire caused a loss of about $7,500, principally to unfinished stock. It burned all the way back through the eighth floor to the rear at 182 Crosby Street, but did not extend below. The building is not equipped with standpipes, so that the firemen had to drag their hose up to the eighth floor. Once at work, however, they made short work of the blaze.

All of the tenants were out of the building at the time, and the engineer was leaving when the automatic alarm sounded.

Hotel Del Monte, Monterey, Cal. Reopened June 1st. Under new management. Highly recommended.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT SEES PAYN AND WINS APPROVAL

The Same Lou Payn Whom He Thought Unfit for Office Here.

RECEIVED AT THE WHITE HOUSE

The Dean of the Columbia County School of Politics Confers the Master's Degree on "This Man Roosevelt" After 20 Years' Probation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Lou Payn called on the President this morning. This was their first meeting since Mr. Roosevelt as Governor of New York five years ago refused to reappoint Payn Commissioner of Insurance. The latter had been the President's outspoken enemy ever since. Mr. Payn frankly told his friends that he came at the request of the President, and did not know what was wanted of him.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the ex-Insurance Commissioner appeared at the Executive offices attired in a black frock coat tautly buttoned, a knife-edged straw hat, white trousers, and lavender silk gloves. In his lapel was a red rose.

The interview lasted nearly an hour and a half. While it was in progress a fire extinguisher in one of the office rooms fell to the floor and was broken. There was a loud and prolonged hissing of gas, which for a time was supposed to come from the President's room. One of the waiting statesmen let fall the remark that "Lou Payn is giving the President hot air."

While Payn was with the President the latter sent for Secretary Cortelyou, and the ex-Insurance Commissioner and the new Chairman of the Republican National Committee met for the first time.

INTERVIEW SATISFACTORY, SAYS PAYN.

At his hotel after the call at the White House Mr. Payn talked freely.

"I came at the President's request," he said. "Of course I could not otherwise come to see him. The visit had nothing to do with any particular mission on my part nor did it concern offices in any way. I am not a candidate for any office that the President or the Governor of New York can give.

"The interview was satisfactory on both sides. I had come from the Chicago Convention and we talked for some time of the conditions there, and especially of States where there are certain local differences in the party. We also discussed New York State politics. The President is confident, as is every Republican in the State, that he will carry New York, and that he will be triumphantly elected.

"I took occasion to assure the President that I was for him and should exert my influence to the limit for his election. This was due from me because I had always disliked Mr. Roosevelt and he had not liked me. I thought when, twenty years or more ago, he came to the State Legislature he was not a good Republican.

"As I had always been an organization man, I did not like his disposition to be a free lance in politics. He boldly avowed his disregard of all party rules, and would not be bound by any obligation made by the majority of the party. This I said plainly was not Republican, and I declared that he ought to go home and stay there.

SEES GREAT CHANGE IN ROOSEVELT.

"But in the last eighteen months Mr. Roosevelt has undergone a great change Every observing man sees it, whether he is a Republican or a Democrat. He has developed into a Republican and a broad-minded statesman. He is now less likely to take up every little notion and crotchet.

"I am free to say that from the day that President McKinley died I was for Senator Hanna for President, and I clung to this choice until early last Winter, when I met Mr. Hanna by appointment in New York and he told me positively that he would not be a candidate, because his health would not allow it. Had Hanna lived things would no doubt have been very different at Chicago.

"The matter of a candidate for Governor of New York came up," continued Mr. Payn, "and I told the President that, so far as I could judge, there was no candidate yet in the minds of the Republicans of the State. I said that I did not think the name of the man who would be nominated by the State Convention had yet been mentioned.

"The President said that it was a matter which the Republicans of New York were better able to judge of than he could possibly be, and he had no desire to urge, or even to name, a candidate. He said he hoped that the convention would nominate the biggest and broadest man that could be found, and he had the same feeling about every State which would elect a Governer this Fall.

"The management of the State campaign will be absolutely in the hands of Gov. Odell," continued Mr. Payn. "This is well understood all around. There will be hearty co-operation between Odell and Mr. Cortelyou. The Governor, in fact, is a warm admirer of the new Chairman of the National Committee. The President has done wisely in selecting him for Chairman, as he is a clean-cut and able man."

CLEVELAND WOULD BE EASIEST.

When asked what effect the nomination of Judge Parker would have in New York, Mr. Payn said he could not carry the State nor be elected. Grover Cleveland, he said, would be the easiest beaten of any of the Democrats that had been named in connection with the Democratic nomination, as he could not command the full support of his party, and would, if nominated, force a bolt of the Bryan wing.

Discussing the character of the coming campaign and the President's part in it, Mr. Payn said that he was informed that there would not occur the ceaseless visits of political clubs and delegations to Sagamore Hill, after the manner of the campaign of 1896, when President McKinley received Republican clubs all Summer at his home, in Canton. The President does not expect the campaign to be conducted in this way, nor does he regard it as necessary.

"Mr. Cortelyou will dispose of all questions of management during the campaign," said Mr. Payn, "except where a matter comes up which directly and

tinues to observe the President's advice and then we will consult him. Mr. Cortelyou will have a free hand, and the campaign will demonstrate his fitness for the responsibility. I had never met him until to-day, and I formed a very favorable opinion of him."

"THIS MAN ROOSEVELT."

He's a Fine Politician Now, Says His New-Made Friend.

Ex-Marshal Louis F. Payn, Republican leader of Columbia County, arrived here from Washington last evening and went direct to the Holland House, where he was still willing to talk about his conference with President Roosevelt yesterday. He sat back in his chair, stroked his silvery chin beard thoughtfully, looked afar off, and then turned slowly to his auditors and began:

"I want to say that this man Roosevelt is a great politician. He is the best in Washington—one of the best in the country. "He has learned a great deal in the last five years. You know I hadn't seen Roosevelt in five years until this morning. He has become very far-seeing, and has certainly broadened wonderfully.

"Oh, yes—my talk with the President. Well, it was general, of course. I found him pretty well versed in the situation in this State. He keeps up an intense interest in New York's affairs, naturally.

CALLED A SPADE A SPADE.

"Now you know Roosevelt hits straight at the bull's-eye.

"So do you, Marshal," interrupted one of his auditors, which brought a smile from Payn. "One thing you can depend upon, he calls a spade a spade, and to-day we both called a spade a spade. We both talked straight out. The result was mutually satisfactory. The President said it was to him. And it was to me."

"You will support him of course?"

"Well, there are many of us who don't like Roosevelt and have never liked him. My own dislike for him began in the session of 1883, when he was a member of the Assembly from the Twenty-first New York District—now more than twenty years ago. It didn't begin with his refusing to reappoint me as Superintendent of Insurance. I fought him then, and I have fought him ever since.

"You know this man Roosevelt is a queer fellow. You remember when we went down to Philadelphia and did what we did with him, I said to myself, 'Now we've got him on the shelf. He's where he can't do any harm now.' And really, I was sure we would never hear of him again. I thought he was dead for good and all so far as politics is concerned. I said to myself, 'We wont ever hear another peep out of him,' but you know what happened."

"I went to the White House at 10 o'clock, I sent in my card, and the President sent word out that he would see me in two or three minutes. He soon came out and greeted me warmly, saying how glad he was to meet me. The handshakes over, I expressed a similar sentiment, and then for an hour and a half we went over the whole situation. We discussed very carefully the States in which there is trouble. I told the President I thought he would be elected, and I tell you the same. I certainly believe he will win.

DISCUSSED THE GOVERNORSHIP.

"We took up the Gubernatorial situation in this State. Now, I haven't any candidate myself. I told the President that conditions were such that the Republicans should nominate a man who has not been mixed up in factional fights, and who is not allied with any faction. I told him we must nominate a broad man.

"There seemed to be no doubt on our part that Mr. Root wouldn't take the nomination. Personally, I believe that a stronger man than the ex-Secretary can be named—and for this reason: Roosevelt represents all there is to his Administration. You have the Administration head and front right at the top of the ticket. Now, it is my opinion that if Root should be named he would add nothing to the ticket's strength in the State of New York, because he is part of the Administration, or was until so lately that he would be so regarded.

"I think some one who does not represent what the head of the ticket represents in entire sufficiency is the kind of a man to nominate. Of course it doesn't make any difference to we Republicans in the country, but you city Republicans would immediately make a howl that Roosevelt was trying to run the whole show—was dictating the nominations of the Republicans of the State. Personally I think Root is absolutely out of it.

"The President agreed with me that we should have a very broad man, and one unallied with any particular man or faction.

"Who might 'particular men' be?"

"Oh! I'm not calling any names."

"Well, as I said the President agreed with me on this proposition. I was told by him that he could not discuss gubernatorial candidates. He said he had no one to put forward and anyway it wouldn't be proper for him to do so. I don't believe Choate can be induced to run. He in my opinion is a broad enough man and free enough from factions to be one of the best candidates we can name."

HANNA SAID HE WOULDN'T RUN.

"This man Roosevelt is a very positive man, and sometimes his way of doing things causes people to dislike him. Of course, you know that I was against his nomination. I had a long talk about just this very subject with Senator Hanna early in the Winter. It was at the Waldorf. [I am only telling about this because I am sure it will not injure any one at this time.] I met Senator Hanna there, and we had a long talk. We went to dinner, and, of course, I discussed him as the nominee.

"He told me he was very much gratified to have his friends talk that way, and while he would not stop them, yet he felt that he could not accede to their views. The Ohio leader said: 'I cannot be a candidate under any circumstances. The state of my health is so precarious that it is simply out of the question for me to think of making a fight for the nomination or running for the Presidency.'

"That was the first knowledge I had that Hanna wouldn't run. I told the President about the Hanna situation, and I said to him: 'If Senator Hanna had lived no would have been nominated.'

"There's no doubt about it; Hanna would have beeen nominated. But when Hanna came out so squarely at the Waldorf, then I knew that Roosevelt would be nominated—that nothing could stop it. I couldn't do anything then.

"Then friends of mine began to urge, and then insist, that I go and see the President. I declined and said, 'No; I will not go. That's positive and final. But if he is nominated at Chicago and should care to invite me to the White House, then I'll think about it.'

"When I was invited I accepted, after a little thought. I am for his election—don't doubt it. I expect to do all I can to have the Republican ticket win.

WHAT ELSE CAN WE DO?

"What else can we do? Will you tell me? You see, we Republican voters have got to look at several things. We cannot afford to allow whatever feelings we may have to rule us when we cast our ballots this year. The legislators will elect a United States Senator. Now, we can't afford to go cutting and slashing around. So you see there is but one thing to do, and that's to support the ticket. There's too much at stake to do otherwise.

"So far as the Democratic situation is concerned, I think Judge Parker the strongest man the Democrats can name. The Republicans of this State would certainly have more to fear from him than any other candidate. Cleveland I regard as immeasurably less dangerous to us than Parker. I was informed by the leader of one country that he knew 1,500 Democrats in his county who would vote against Cleveland if he should be nominated.

"But I don't believe Judge Parker will be nominated because it doesn't seem to me that the rival factions will or can get together at St. Louis.

"So far as this State is concerned, if Parker should be nominated, and the Republicans are unable to find a broad candidate, I concede that the issue in this State would be very debatable. Otherwise, I think Roosevelt will carry the State, and I told him so."

Justice Gaynor Not a Candidate.

That the efforts of certain persons to put forward the name of Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn in connection with the Democratic nomination for President do not meet with his approval was indicated by him yesterday. A report reached Brooklyn that Col. William J. Bryan had written a letter to Justice Gaynor, asking if the latter would be willing to stand as a candidate for the nomination. This Justice Gaynor denied.

REPUBLICAN CLUB RALLY STARTS THE CAMPAIGN

Cooper Union Partly Filled at Ratification Meeting.

EX-SENATOR THURSTON SPEAKS

He Says the President and the Republican Party Have Done "Tolerably Well."

With a comparatively small audience for such an event the Republican Club, banner organization of the party in this city, fired the opening gun in the local campaign at a mass meeting held in Cooper Union last night to formally indorse the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt and Senator Fairbanks for President and Vice President of the United States.

For the first fifteen minutes after the doors opened the policemen sent there to keep order outnumbered the audience. When procedings began there were present some 900 people. Even the Republican Club itself, under whose auspices the rally was being held, was but scantily represented in the gathering and on the platform. Perhaps the most impressive thing about the afafir was the liberal display of National colors.

Back of the platform, surrounded by miniature flags, hung two large portraits of Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Fairbanks. During the half hour that intervened between the opening of the doors and the beginning of the meeting, the Old Guard Band played patriotic airs evoking considerable enthusiasm from the slim audience.

The first demonstration of the evening occurred when Robert N. Kenyon, the chairman, in the course of his introductory remarks for the first time mentioned Roosevelt's name. Another demonstration occurred when Senator Thurston, who was the principal speaker of the evening, made allusion to the Perdicaris episode and the dispatch, "Perdicaris alive or Rais Uli dead."

The meeting was called to order a little after 8 o'clock by Pratt A. Brown, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club. Mr. Brown introduced Vice President Kenyon as Chairman of the evening. Mr. Kenyon made a brief speech in which he eulogized the administration of President Roosevelt, predicted his re-election, and reminded the audience that it was the Republican Club of this city that had first launched Mr. Roosevelt into public life.

Senator Thurston of Nebraska, who then got the floor, was greeted with an ovation that was even more spontaneous in its warmth than the outburst evoked by the mention of the President's name.

"It is not fitting," he said when the applause had subsided, "that a Republican campaign should open with a rush and a roar. The people of this country are so satisfied and so contented and so sure of what they want that this Republican campaign will commence and finish in the quiet and the sanctity of the American fireside, where the great problems of citizenship and statesmanship are always most safely worked out."

Senator Thurston then reviewed the Republican Administrations of the last eight years in all the various departments of government, and summed up their achievements by declaring that the American people in looking over the history of those years must admit that the "Republican Party has done tolerably well."

"The Republican Party did tolerably well in the National Convention at Chicago," he continued. "Brought together quietly and orderly, as befitted the great occasion, unattended by contests or strife or bluster or confusion, with none of that great demonstration which the Democrats call enthusiasm, the delegates of the Republican Party came together there to register and record the calm, deliberate will and wish of the American people that the man who has stood so grandly and so successfully for American rights and American institutions should still continue to lead us on." [Applause.]

Mr. Thurston then drew an imaginative picture of the forthcoming Democratic Convention at St. Louis. "There will be enthusiasm there," he said; "but it will be the enthusiasm of rival factions who are attempting to knife each other; it will be the enthusiasm of anarchy in the Democratic Party; it will be the enthusiasm of populism against cussedness; it will be the enthusiasm of the great demagogue, leader of all demagogues, against the silent man who does not know where he is at.

"In that convention Bryan may or may not lead them on. I wish he might. Some man like himself may hold the centre of the stage for a time, and people sometimes think that dramatic genius and oratorical speech stand for wisdom and statesmanship, but the glare of the footlights fades before the sunshine of the people's knowledge, and no man can permanently deceive the American people, and they will not long follow any false prophet."

It was in the course of a eulogy on President Roosevelt that Senator Thurston included the Perdicaris incident. "The President of the United States has been doing tolerably well," he said. "He has seen to it that American citizens are safe in their lives, their liberties, and their properties all the world round. He has seen to it that every honest American interest is recognized by the powers of the earth.

"He is the kind of American citizen who when he finds that diplomacy will not avail and an American citizen is held captive in the heart of Africa says: 'The United States under my administration will have this man alive and safe or it will have the head of the man who holds him in captivity.'"

Senator Thurston in his speech made only passing reference to the tariff and trust issue. His most salient utterance in this connection was:

"They say that our laws on the protective tariff question may enable many men of great means to make combinations, put up prices, and rob the American people.

"It may be true that for a little time capital can take advantage of laws that have been designed and enacted for the benefit of the whole people, but these great combinations dealing in manufactures where competition can attack them at any moment cannot live. History already shows that these great overcapitalization schemes are failing of their own weight and reaching a natural level in the market.

"But if it were not true what is to be done? What did the Democratic Party propose? When has it ever passed a law attacking combination of capital? Don't they know and don't you know that the whole claim in this Presidential campaign is that they are so solid with the capital of the country and that Roosevelt is not, that they can get money enough to lick —— out of us?"

The audience broke into wild applause, and for a moment Senator Thurston looked rather embarrassed. He received another ovation as he concluded.

Ex-Collector Charles H. Treat, who delivered the last address, spoke of the Chicago Convention as a triumph for New York. He emphasized the prominent parts taken by Elihu Root, ex-Gov. Black, and Gov. Odell, and concluded with a warm tribute to Theodore Roosevelt. Senator Fairbanks's name was mentioned but once or twice during the speechmaking.

TRUCE IN MINNESOTA.

Republican Convention Adjourns While Factions Hold a Conference.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 30.—The State Republican Convention held two short sessions to-day and then adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The leaders had been in conference since last evening trying to devise a plan whereby the numerous contests might be settled with as little friction as possible, and it was finally determined to allow Chairman Clapp to appoint a Credentials Committee of fifteen, seven members to represent the Dunn interests, seven the Collins adherents, and one the Eddy candidacy, and to adjourn the convention until this committee had acted.

Judge Loren W. Collins, who resigned from the State Supreme Court in order to become a candidate, is recognized as a candidate of the present State administration, Gov. Van Sant having pronounced in his favor.

Robert C. Dunn, for eight years Auditor of Minnesota and a newspaper man of great personal popularity, has had directing his campaign ex-Congressman Joel Heatwole, recognized as one of the ablest political leaders in the State. Ex-Congressman Frank M. Eddy, a third factor in the contest, depended for his strength largely upon a personal canvass of the several Congressional districts.

BRYAN WOULDN'T BOLT PARKER

So Says Chairman Jones, Who Regards Gorman as Strong Possibility.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 30.—"William J. Bryan will not bolt the party ticket if Judge Parker is nominated for President. Of this I am confident," said ex-Senator J. K. Jones, National Chairman, to-night in this city, while en route to the St. Louis Convention.

"As to what Mr. Bryan might do if Mr. Cleveland is nominated, I could not say, but I regard the nomination of Cleveland as little short of an impossible contingency.

"Outside of Judge Parker Mr. Hearst will have the greatest number of instructed delegates. I regard Mr. Gorman as one of the strongest possibilities."

Mr. Jones does not think a bi-metallism plank will be inserted in the platform.

SAYS IT WILL BE CLEVELAND.

Goldwin Smith Thinks He Will Be Nominated and May Be Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 30.—In the course of an interview Prof. Goldwin Smith said he had reason to believe that Grover Cleveland would be nominated for President of the United States at the Democratic convention, and in that case the professor believed he stood a very fair chance of being elected.

"I think," remarked Prof. Smith, "it would be a good thing for the United States as it would mean tariff reform, and would be a decided set back to imperialism, now so marked in the foreign policy of the Republic."

Although he had no explicit information on the subject and was aware that there was a general belief that President Roosevelt would be re-elected, Prof. Smith was of the opinion that there was a decided movement in the States in the direction of tariff reform.

"I suppose," he continued, "the Republicans, who are against tariff reform as a party, would not have made the concession which appears in their platform unless they had realized there was a tendency toward it with which they had to reckon. True, it is a slight concesion, but it must be taken as a significant indication that public opinion is setting in that direction."

"Would Mr. Cleveland command support of the Democratic party as a whole?"

"I think," replied the professor, "if he secures the nomination the party will fall into line and accord him loyal and substantially united support. No doubt William J. Bryan would bolt him, but he would bolt anybody.

"I consider the silver issue to be dead, and that it will play no part in this election."

VERMONT REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Charles J. Bell for Governor—Platform Hits at Southern Franchise Laws.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 30.—Charles J. Bell of Walden was nominated for Governor on the first ballot by the Republican State Convention here to-day. Charles H. Stearns of Johnson was named for Lieutenant Governor. For Secretary of State F. G. Fleetwood of Morrisville was nominated, and for State Treasurer J. L. Bacon of White River Junction. Horace F. Graham of Craftsbury was named for State Auditor.

The platform indorsed President Roosevelt, recommended that franchise conditions in the South be investigated, and advised that the present liquor license law in Vermont be given a further trial. The franchise plank reads as follows:

"Vermont, the then independent Commonwealth that in 1777 adopted the first written Constitution prohibiting slavery, and one of whose Judges in early times declared that title to a human chattel could only be shown by a bill of sale from God Almighty, cannot now look with indifference upon the attempts recently made in certain States to deprive the colored race of the elective franchise, and we therefore emphatically indorse the plank of the National Republican Party that calls for a Congressional investigation of this subject, and, if such discriminating legislation be found unconstitutional, we urge our delegation in Congress to use their best endeavors to secure the enactment of legislation proportionately reducing the representation of such State in the United States Congress and in the Electoral College."

NAME TICKET IN MICHIGAN.

Republicans Put Up Fred M. Warner for Governor.

DETROIT, June 30.—Only two contests worthy of the name marked to-day's State Republican Convention. One of these was the fight in the Resolutions Committee and in the convention by Congressman William Alden Smith of Grand Rapids, and State Senator Charles Simons of Detroit, for a broader declaration in the platform in favor of primary reform, than the county local option declaration favored by the so-called machine element of the party, and the other was on the nomination for Auditor General.

Fred M. Warner of Farmington was nominated for Governor. Three candidates were placed in nomination for the Auditor Generalship, Dr. J. B. Bradley of Eaton Rapids, Malcolm J. McLeod of Detroit, and E. A. Wildey of Paw-Paw, the present State Land Commissioner. Bradley was nominated.

The platform, which was very short, indorses the platform adopted at the National Convention in Chicago; indorses Roosevelt and Fairbanks, and expresses confidence in a memorable victory for the State ticket and "our fearless leader and typical Republican, Theodore Roosevelt."

LONG A FUGITIVE, NOW IN JAIL.

Hunted 13 Years, Rodgers Is Caught and Lodged in Alabama Prison.

MOBILE, Ala., June 30.—Pursued by Government officers for thirteen years, during which time he visited England, France, Africa, and, returning to the United States, located in Indian Territory, Henry Rodgers, alias Frank Thomas, is in jail here with numerous indictments against him.

On May 23, 1891, Rodgers, it is alleged, held up Reuben S. McCreary, a mail carrier on the Star Route, between Evergreen and Turnbull, Ala., rifled the mail pouch, threw the mail matter into a creek, and robbed the carrier of money and a gold watch.

After his return from abroad Rodgers, under the name of Thomas, was convicted of selling liquor without a license. He was sentenced to serve two years in the Federal Prison in Atlanta. It is said he made a confession while in prison, and at the expiration of his term a requisition for his return to Alabama was honored by the Governor of Georgia.

Temperance Man Held for Murder.

ONTONAGON, Mich., June 30.—John Kangas, up to a month ago Secretary of the Finnish Temperance Society of Mass City, is under arrest, charged with fatally stabbing a bartender. It is alleged that Kangas was ordered out of the saloon in which Gus Bitonen is bartender in Mass City, and returned later with a knife and stabbed Bitonen in the abdomen. Bitonen lived only a short time.

Engine Explosion Kills Three.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., June 30.—A locomotive boiler exploded on the Pennsylvania Railroad while going up the mountain fifty yards from the Ehrenfield station to-day, killing three men and injuring two others, one of them fatally. The three men killed were in the cab of the locomotive.

Restrict Philippines Pearl Fishing.

MANILA, June 30.—The Legislative Council for the Moro provinces has passed an act placing pearl fishing in the Sulu Archipelago under Government supervision. Licenses to fish for pearls will be granted only to vessels owned by citizens of the Philippine Islands or the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Special Fourth of July Outing to . . **ATLANTIC CITY**

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1904.

Round Trip Rates from New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark,

$11.00 Including TWO DAYS' BOARD at the Rudolf, Garden, Isleworth or Windsor Hotels.

$10.00 Including TWO DAYS' BOARD at the Iroquois, Willshire or Pierrepont Hotels.

Hotel Accommodations include from dinner Saturday evening, July 2, until after luncheon, Monday, July 4.

Tickets Good Going on All Regular Trains July 2, and

GOOD TO RETURN WITHIN SIX MONTHS.

Through trains to Atlantic City

Leave New York, W. 23rd St. Station, 9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M.

SPECIAL TRAIN RETURNING JULY 4 Leaves Atlantic City 5 P. M.

Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car and Vestibuled Coaches.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass. Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

LEADER MURPHY OUT FOR CLEVELAND AGAIN

Ex-Senator Smith Asked Him Where He Was "At."

JERSEY LEADER WAS VEXED

Had Heard McClellan Boom Rumbling —Thought Murphy Was for Cleveland All the Time.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, came out for Cleveland again in an interview at the Fourteenth Street headquarters at noon yesterday. He said that he was not booming any candidate, but still thought Cleveland the strongest man in the party.

From usually reliable sources it was reported that Murphy's sudden turn to Cleveland again after getting behind and pushing the McClellan boom for the past three weeks was because of a strenuous "laying on" of ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., one of the leading bosses of New Jersey.

It is understood that the New Jersey leader called the Tammany chief by long distance telephone. According to report Mr. Smith said something like this:

"I see that you are shouting strong for McClellan now. A while ago you were shouting for Cleveland. I would like to know where you're at, anyway.

"Now I have tried to be consistent about the candidacy of Cleveland. I think that you should be also. I desire to work in the interests of Mr. Cleveland, and supposed that you desired to do the same. Now I would like to know what you intend to do. Are you for McClellan or are you for Cleveland? Those of us who are opposing Parker or who are for Cleveland would like to have you act or talk consistently."

As a result of this broad hint, it is understood, Mr. Murphy made his statement of yesterday. It is known for a certainty that Mr. Murphy made his statement before the reporters had asked him a single question.

"There is one thing that I would like to say," began Mr. Murphy. Then he continued: "I say it in view of the reports which have been going around that I am booming a candidate for President. I am not booming any one for the nomination. I am instructed for Parker, but I still hold my original opinion. I still think Cleveland the strongest man the party can nominate. He is growing stronger every day, and the demand for his nomination comes from all parts of the country.

"Then you think Cleveland will be nominated?"

"You can tell that better after the convention," said Mr. Murphy, with a smile.

"Is there one State instructed for Cleveland that you know of?"

"No, but I guess he can get New Jersey, and others may follow."

"Will he get Pennsylvania?"

"That I do not know."

"He will not get Gorman and Maryland, will he?"

"That is another thing you can tell better about after the convention."

"But Tammany delegates are instructed for Parker. Surely they cannot go to St. Louis and work for Cleveland?"

They are instructed for Parker. That is all I have to say to that question.

CURB NOMINATION BET.

Gray and McClellan the Democratic Ticket—Odds, 5 to 1.

Very little betting was done on the curb yesterday, and with a single exception the betting was confined to small wagers on the boat race.

A number of offers were made on the outcome of the Presidential campaign, but the only wager reported was one by Oscar Yenni of $100 to $500, put up by Frank G. Lawrence, that Judge Gray would be the Democratic candidate for President and George B. McClellan the nominee for Vice President.

DENVER PHYSICIAN SHOT DOWN.

Almost Beaten to Death Six Months Ago, Now Killed in His Home.

DENVER, Col., June 30.—Dr. Seymour T. Jarreckl, a young physician, was shot and killed to-day at his home in this city. Two shots were fired, one bullet entering his body near the heart. Apparently he had been called to the door and assassinated. His wife was absent at the time. The murderer escaped.

On Dec. 28, 1903, Dr. Jarreckl, then county physician, was beaten almost to death in his office by an unknown assailant.

TRAIN'S SON WANTS $30,000,000

The Late "Citizen" Owned That Much Real Estate in Omaha Once.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., June 30.—In the District Court here to-day, through his attorney, William J. Connell, Elsey McHenry Train of New York, son of the late George Francis Train, instituted suit to obtain possession of five hundred acres of Omaha real estate valued at approximately $30,000,000, which at one time belonged to his father.

The elder Train bought the estate in 1865 from the Kountze Brothers and Samuel E. Rogers. It was mortgaged at the time. In 1872, when Mr. Train was confined in the Tombs in New York, Kountze Brothers and Mr. Rogers foreclosed the mortgage and the title to the property reverted to them.

DRAGGED TO DEATH BY HORSE.

Boy Tied Himself to Animal, Then Tried to Play Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

ARLINGTON, N. J., June 30.—Clarence Knopp, ten years old, of 16 Pine Street, was killed here to-day by being dragged four blocks by a runaway horse. The lad had taken his father's large bay horse out for exercise early this morning and had wound the halter rope around his body.

The boy was standing in a vacant lot at Pine and Hickory Streets, and while the animal was eating grass another boy threw a baseball for young Knopp to catch. This frightened the animal, and it ran away, dragging the boy with it. The child's screams added to the horse's frenzy, and it ran for about four blocks before it was stopped.

The boy was badly cut about the head, and died before a physician could be summoned.

THE PROHIBITION TICKET.

S. C. Swallow of Pennsylvania Nominated for President.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 30.—After a telegram from Gen. Miles declining the nomination had been read, the Prohibition Convention to-day nominated the Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow of Harrisburg, Penn., for President by acclamation.

The telegram from Gen. Miles eliminating himself as a candidate for President on the Prohibition ticket was dated New York, and was addressed to John G. Woolley. It read:

Appreciating the good-will of yourself and friends, I must earnestly request that my name be not used in the convention and that my letter of June 20 be considered as final. NELSON A. MILES.

Dr. Swallow was placed in nomination by W. W. Hague of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hague read a letter from Mr. Swallow deploring the fact that his wife's illness prevented his attending the convention. Mr. Hague said:

"You put your finger on Silas Swallow and you know where he is. In his letter Mr. Swallow says the Democratic Party has no issue except in antithesis to the Republican position, and the Republican Party has no issue except subterfuges to maintain itself in power."

S. P. McCalmont of Pennsylvania nominated John F. Gill of Pennsylvania, but the point was raised that Mr. Gill was born in Canada, and the nomination was not recognized. Mr. McCalmont began an attack on Mr. Swallow, but was declared out of order, the Sergeant at Arms being ordered by the chair to take charge of him.

Homer L. Castle of Pittsburg moved to make the nomination of Mr. Swallow by acclamation. It was carried with a prolonged demonstration, delegates standing and waving flags, while the Illinois delegation marched around the hall waving a banner on which was printed "Chicago doubles its vote and is still growing." The band played while the cheering continued. Mr. Swallow was then declared the nominee.

George W. Carroll of Texas was nominated for Vice President.

The platform declares that the liquor traffic is the chief issue before the American people to-day, and dominates National, State, and local government throughout the Nation. It asserts that the so-called issues on which the Democratic and Republican Parties seek to divide the electorate of the country are in large part subterfuges under the cover of which they wrangle for the spoils of office.

The platform also declares for "a wise adaptation of the principle of the initiative and referendum"; international arbitration; the reform of the divorce laws; the extirpation of polygamy and the social evil; mental and moral qualifications for suffrage; election of Senators by a vote of the people, and the placing of tariff schedules in the hands of an omnipartisan commission.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 30.—Dr. Silas C. Swallow may decline the Prohibition nomination after all. This evening, in response to a congratulatory telegram, he sent the following to Chairman Stewart:

"Harrisburg, Penn., June 30.

"Hon. Oliver W. Stewart, Prohibition National Convention, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"If honor referred to in your dispatch implies duties requiring my absence from home, while I highly appreciate any honor or duty the grandest party of the age can give me, yet unless Mrs. Swallow's health greatly improves, I would be compelled to decline.

"S. C. SWALLOW."

RAID WEST END, N. J., CLUBS.

Sheriff Visits Two Alleged Gambling Houses—Five Prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 30.—Sheriff Bogardus, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Close and five special officers, descended upon two alleged gambling houses at West End to-night. At the Melbourne Club, on Hollywood Avenue, five persons, including the proprietor, Thomas Johnson, were rounded up.

The Oxford Club, on Brighton Avenue, was next visited, but no games were in progress and no arrests were made. The prisoners were placed under $1,000 bail each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

REOPENS LE ROY DRESSER SUIT

Says Illness Made Him Forget Charge of Converting Stocks and Bonds.

Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, was asked yesterday to open the default in the action brought against Daniel Le Roy Dresser by John W. Young, who sued to recover $926,100 with interest, alleging that Dresser had converted certain bonds and stocks belonging to Young.

In his application to have the default reopened Dresser referred to his illness following his assignment, and stated that while temporarily in New York he had a conversation with the plaintiff, who had assured him that nothing further would be done in the suit. This was after the summons and complaint had been served.

Dresser's counsel, Morris Hirsch, said that Dresser had a good defence and that Dresser had forgotten that he had been served with the summons and complaint until he was reminded of it while under examination in bankruptcy proceedings, when he learned that a judgment had been entered against him. Justice Blanchard reserved decision.

WRECK A RUSSIAN TRAIN.

Bandits Derail It Near Harbin—Thirty-three Persons Killed.

LONDON, July 1.—The Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Standard says Chinese bandits recently derailed a train south of Harbin.

Thirty-three persons were killed and fifty-eight were injured.

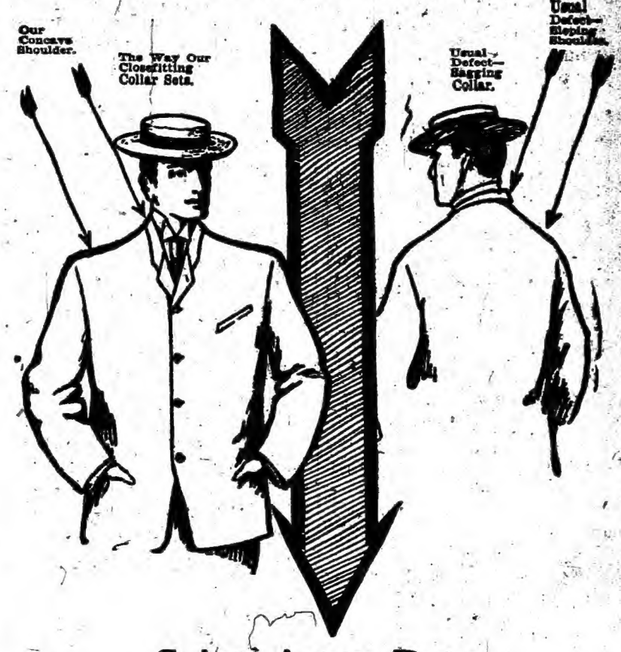
COURT AGAINST BEAVERS.

Judge Thomas Denies Motion to Quash Brooklyn Indictments.

Judge Thomas, sitting in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, yesterday denied the motion for the quashing of the Brooklyn indictments found against George W. Beavers, and also denied the motion for a bill of particulars, made by Beavers's attorneys a few days ago.

Another argument against Beavers's removal to Washington to answer to indictments found against him there was also heard by Judge Thomas. After listening to the argument Judge Thomas said that he hoped to be able to dispose of the case before next Tuesday.

WM. VOGEL & SON.



Going Away Days.

Your Vacation Suit Is Here.

The great Summer exodus has begun. Thousands are going away for vacation. It lies within our province to help further the comfort and enjoyment of your vacation with suits designed particularly for Summer wear. They are suits that possess all the snap of Summer style as well as Summer coolness, and are distinguished from the commonplace usual ready-for-wear sort by our famous "Concave" Shoulder and "Close-fitting" Collar.

$15 Summer Suits.

In a series of single and double breasted sack models of blue and black serges, homespuns, featherweight worsteds, fancy and plain cassimeres and cheviots.

Every other vacation need is here—Negligee Shirts, Belts, Underwear, Half Hose, Low Shoes, Neckwear, Straw Hats, Bathing Suits, etc.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

Broadway, Houston St.

DUTY OF THE HOUR IS PARTY PEACE—HEARST

We Must Subordinate All Personal Ambitions, He Declares.

DEMOCRACY'S OPPORTUNITY

Will Support Convention's Nominee, Whoever He May Be, but Thinks He Has Supported Cleveland Often Enough.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Representative William R. Hearst arrived here to-day with Mrs. Hearst from Chicago. This afternoon Mr. Hearst repaired to the office of John R. McLean, with whom he was closeted for more than an hour.

After the conference Mr. Hearst declared that he and his friends would cheerfully abide by the decision of the St. Louis Convention, and would give its nominees enthusiastic support. He is convinced, he said, that the St. Louis Convention will nominate a ticket that will appeal to the intelligence and conscience of the country, and one which will be successful at the polls. Asked touching the outlook for the Democracy, Mr. Hearst said:

"The party is confronted with a great emergency. Democrats will; I believe, rise to the full measure of their responsibility. Their duty, in my judgment, is unquestionably clear. The Republican ticket and the Republican platform have presented the Democracy with an opportunity which it is bur imperative duty to grasp.

"I believe the party will see to it that nothing is left undone to take advantage of the situation. Democrats must get together, adopt a platform that will convince every one that the party has a great mission to perform, and then enter the campaign aggressively and confidently and make a spirited fight from now until the election.

"The great duty of the hour is party peace, but peace based upon principle and honorable to the last degree. I believe that every one who aspires to leadership in the party should be controlled by reason and not by resentment. We have our differences, to be sure; but these differences can be adjusted. We must subordinate all personal ambitions to the supreme purpose of winning a truly Democratic victory—a victory that will surely redound to the benefit of the people.

"Every man who enters the St. Louis Convention and every one of his friends should abide cheerfully by the decision of the convention and support loyally the nominees of the party. So far as I am concerned, my position in this matter has already been stated."

Mr. Hearst declined to express an opinion as to who will be the nominee for President, but when asked whether he would support Mr. Cleveland if that gentleman should be nominated, he said:

"I have supported Mr. Cleveland three times and am inclined to think that is sufficient. I shall, however, abide by the decision of the convention whoever the nominee may be. At the same time, I repeat, I have supported Mr. Cleveland three times for the Presidency and I think that that is enough."

John R. McLean of Ohio to-night made a flat-footed declaration in favor of the nomination of Grover Cleveland. He said:

"Mr. Cleveland is the best vote getter in the Democratic Party, and is the most popular Democrat in the United States and the only man who has a ghost of a show to beat Roosevelt. As Cleveland cannot turn a colder shoulder to me than Roosevelt, and as I am anxious to see the party win regardless of personalities, I think Cleveland should be nominated. I believe the convention at St. Louis will reach the same conclusion. Gentlemen at a conference here a few days ago agreed with me that Cleveland was the strongest man in the party."

"But why discuss Cleveland as a serious possibility? He is merely brought forward by shrewd politicians in the hope of forcing the radicals into a compromise on some reorganizer less objectionable."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 30.—Bleak House, near Geneseo, the Summer home of Julian G. Buckley, of New York City, burned this morning. The loss will be $30,000

ACCIDENTS AT FIRE.

Tender Horses Run Away—Salvage Corps Man Is Overcome.

Chemicals and lacquer used in the processes of the National Lock & Metal Company were set on fire by a slight explosion among them at 8 o'clock last night on the top floor of the company's four-story brick factory on Kent Avenue, between DeKalb and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn. Before the firemen put out the fire $6,000 damage was done to the machinery and stock on the two upper floors.

Thomas W. Curley of Salvage Corps 2, while spreading rubber covers over the machinery just beneath the roof, was overcome by smoke. He was sent to the Cumberland Street Hospital. On the way to the fire the horses attached to the tender of Engine 106 bolted at DeKalb and Kent Avenues and ran two blocks down Kent Avenue.

The wagon there struck the curb and Foreman Reardon was hurled to the sidewalk, receiving many bruises. He was not seriously hurt. The collision stopped the horses.

MAY SUE FELLOW-SCULPTOR.

Louis Gudebrod Said to Charge That He Has Been Slandered.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., June 30.—According to a letter received here from Louis Gudebrod, the sculptor, he will sue Gutzon Borglum, a fellow artist, for $50,000 on a charge of slander. A letter from Borglum says the suit has actually been instituted.

Recently artists competed for the contract to erect an equestrian statue of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, the Confederate cavalryman, and the competition narrowed down to three artists, two of whom were Louis Gudebrod and Fred Moynihan. The latter was the successful contestant. The story that comes from New York is that the Richmond competition came up as a topic of conversation in the Arts Club. Gutzon Borglum is alleged to have made statements reflecting on Gudebrod personally and professionally.

WON HONOR AT DISASTER.

Firemen Put on Roll of Merit for Slocum Rescues.

Fire Chief Croker yesterday submitted to Commissioner Hayes the report of Acting Deputy Chief John F. King, on the work of the firemen at the burning of the General Slocum. Recommendations that both the Commissioner and Chief appeared placed upon the Roll of Merit, Class A, the names of the following, all of whom jumped into the river fully clad and rescued one or more of the sinking passengers: Ernest T. Plate, Engine 90; Michael Deam, Engine 60; Michael T. Delany, Truck 19; William J. McDonough, Truck 19; John O'Neill, Truck 17; Joseph J. Wagner, Truck 17; Joseph J. Mooney, Engine 51, and Richard Lawlor, Engine 51.

Plate and O'Neill, the report adds, were taken from the water unconscious.

Another feature of the report which was approved in like manner was that a letter of thanks be sent to the officers and crews of the tugboat Walter Tracey and the New Haven Transfer Tugs 9, 14, and 17 for the efficient aid which they rendered the firemen. Acting Deputy Chief King also recommended that the names of certain other firemen be placed on the Roll of Merit, Class B. Chief Croker found that the services of these men, however, commendable as they were, as a matter of fact were wholly within the line of their regular duties, and he therefore disapproved this recommendation.

Negro Centenarian Dies in Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 30.—Thomas Chamberlain, who says he was a slave prior to the occupation of Vicksburg by Gen. Grant during the civil war, made his home, with his wife, in a shack on Poplar Avenue, this city. Early to-day the shack was discovered to be on fire. Chamberlain, who is 100 years old, was unable to leave his bed, and his wife, who is 98 years old, refused to leave him. Both were burned to death. Chamberlain was known throughout Mississippi.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:15 A. M.—239 West Sixtieth Street; Emma Assoria; damage, $5.

2:00 A. M.—345 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Synagogue; damage, $500.

10:55 A. M.—216 West Street; Hal Ostendorf; damage trifling.

4:10 P. M.—161 East Ninetieth Street; John Bambrick; damage, $500.

8:25 P. M.—598 Broadway; R. Hoven; damage, $3,000.

VLADIVOSTOK SHIPS ARE RAIDING AGAIN

Bombard Gen-San and Sink Two Small Vessels There.

NO SERIOUS DAMAGE ASHORE

Skrydloff Is Believed to be Trying to Force Togo to Reduce His Strength Before Port Arthur.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO June 30.—Information has just been received that the Russian Vladivostok squadron is again raiding the Japan Sea.

This confirms the view held here that the main object of these raids is to create apprehension in Japan and to force Admiral Togo to reduce his strength before Port Arthur in order that the squadron there may effect a successful sortie.

The Port Arthur squadron had a chance to do this and failed to take advantage of it. The opportunity is never likely to present itself again.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, June 30.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron, accompanied by torpedo boats, appeared off Gen-San, on the east coast of Korea, to-day.

Torpedo boats entered the harbor at 5:30 in the morning and sank a small steamer and a small schooner. The torpedo boats left the harbor at 7:20 o'clock. A total of 200 shells was fired into the settlement, but no serious damage resulted.

The vessels which took part in the bombardment were the cruisers Rossia, Gromboi, and Rurik, and nine torpedo boats.

The vessels, when they left Gen-San, steamed to the north. They were seen, however, to return from that direction. They were lost sight of at 10:30 in the morning.

SEOUL, June 30.—Reports received here of the appearance of the Russian Vladivostok squadron off Gen-San say the warships consisted of three cruisers and ten torpedo boats and destroyers.

Four torpedo boats entered the harbor and sank a small steamer and a junk, while the cruisers remained outside and shelled the Japanese barracks on shore. At the end of half an hour the Russians withdrew in the midst of a torrential downpour of rain, which prevented the lookouts from noting which direction they took.

The damage inflicted by the Russian fire was slight, and no casualties have been reported. Further news is expected when the telegraph wire between Söul and Gen-San, which was broken by the storm, is restored.

LONDON, July 1, (Friday.)—The ships sunk at Gen-San according to a dispatch to The Central News from Tokio were the steamer Koun, of 2,876 tons, and the little coasting vessel Seitsu.

PERESVIET MAY BE AFLOAT.

Conflicting Stories as to Damage Done to Port Arthur Ships June 23.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, June 30.—Considerable uncertainty prevails here in regard to the Russian losses in the recent sortie at Port Arthur.

It is just possible that no ship was sunk. The Peresviet may have got into port at night.

The Japanese feel certain, on the other hand, that three torpedoes took effect on three ships.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.—An official dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. Stoessel, the commander of the Russian military forces at Port Arthur, says that the squadron of Rear Admiral Wittsoeft, in command of the naval forces, re-entered that port after repulsing five torpedo boat attacks. The dispatch contains no further details, so far as can be ascertained. It does not mention any damage to the Russian ships.

A Russian torpedo boat has arrived at Niu-Chwang from Port Arthur. Her commander denies that any Russian ships were sunk or damaged in the fight off Port Arthur June 23. He declares that after clearing away the Japanese mines the whole Russian fleet returned safely to harbor.

The commander of the torpedo boat also reports that two Japanese torpedo boats were crippled.

It is rumored here that the torpedo boat brought news that Rear Admiral Wittsoeft went out again on June 24 and gave battle to the Japanese fleet.

NIU-CHWANG, June 30.—The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Lieutenant Burukoff arrived here from Port Arthur yesterday evening and is berthed alongside the gunboat Sivoutch. The river bank was soon crowded with excited natives, who were told by the Russians that the Japanese fleet had been completely destroyed.

The officers of the Lieutenant Burukoff tell several stories. One is that Admiral Togo's report of the fighting was exaggerated, and that the Russians have made two cruises in the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li in five days. Another story is that the Port Arthur fleet has joined the Vladivostok squadron.

The correspondent of The Associated Press sent a messenger who speaks Russian to the side of the destroyer, but the Russian sailors would not talk, except to say that they left Port Arthur on Tuesday night. Every inch of the boat was crowded with men. She had the appearance of having been in a general engagement, her bow gun having been shot away, and it looked as if she had rescued many men. The general belief here is that she ran Admiral Togo's blockade and came here with dispatches for the army and for St. Petersburg. Two Cossack officers were on board.

CHE-FOO, June 30.—The European and Chinese refugees who have recently arrived here from Port Arthur tell widely different stories of the result of the naval battle of June 23.

The Europeans say that only the battleship Sevastopol and the transport Amur were damaged and that no Russian vessel was sunk. The Chinese say it was reported at Port Arthur that one large ship was sunk and that three were damaged.

LONDON, July 1.—The Tokio correspondent of The Standard says Japanese officers who were engaged in the latest naval fight at Port Arthur assert that they saw women on board the Russian warships, and that this confirms the suspicion that the Russians were attempting to escape to a neutral port and had no intention of fighting.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says that in the engagement off Port Arthur June 23 the Russian battleship Sevastopol was slightly damaged.

The correspondent says the battleships Retvisan and Czarevitch have been completely repaired, and their guns, which had been posted in the forts, have been replaced.

FORT TO SHELL PORT ARTHUR.

Japanese Mounting Big Guns—Russian Regiment Almost Annihilated.

CHE-FOO, June 30.—European refugees from Port Arthur say the impression prevails there that the Japanese will succeed in capturing the stronghold from the land side.

The Japanese are erecting a big gun fort, commanding the harbor entrance and the Golden Hill forts.

(It was found in the Chinese-Japanese war that guns mounted on the Keek-Wan forts commanded the harbor of Port Arthur and Golden Hill, the citadel east of the entrance to the harbor. It is the Keek-Wan forts that the Japanese are reported to have captured last Sunday.)

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.—Telegrams from Tokio relating to the capture of forts forming part of the defenses of Port Arthur do not agree with information received at the War Office or with the reports of Gen. Stoessel, which indicate that the siege operations are proceeding very slowly. Heavy guns have not yet been brought in range of the works at Port Arthur.

LONDON, July 1 (Friday).—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says the Japanese occupied Wolf Mountain, near Port Arthur, after desperate fighting, in which a Russian regiment was almost annihilated.

DID NOT CARRY CONTRABAND.

Russians Punished the Allanton for Past Offense—Britain May Protest.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, June 30.—The Times's insurance correspondent says:

"The confiscation by the Russians of the British steamer Alanton may, unless resisted, prove a serious precedent and affect the whole position of neutral shipping in time of war.

"There appears to be little doubt that she was confiscated not because she had contraband goods on board at the time of her capture, which she had not, but because on her voyage out from Cardiff to Japan she took Welsh coal—that is to say, she is punished for past, not present, offenses.

"After discharging the Welsh coal the Allanton went to Muroran, Hokkaido Island; there loaded Japanese commercial coal for a firm in Singapore, and passed through Tsugaru Straits in order to take the west coast route. The Vladivostok squadron there intercepted her.

"The facts have been represented to the Foreign Office, but the view there is that, as an appeal to the Russian Admiralty Court has been allowed, the case is still sub judice and no steps can be taken by the British Government. Lord Lansdowne would, however, appear to overlook the fact that the appeal, whatever it may be worth, will in all probability not be heard for months, and that all this time the unfortunate owner will be deprived of the use of his valuable vessel.

"The doctrine that on subsequent capture a neutral vessel can be condemned for alleged past offenses is one in which this country can hardly afford to acquiesce."

BURIED 1,854 RUSSIANS.

Report from Gen. Oku on the Victory at Telissu.

TOKIO, June 30.—A report received from Gen. Oku says that after the fighting at Telissu on June 15 he buried 1,854 Russians.

The Japanese captured 16 guns, 46 wagons, 958 rifles, and other things.

JAPANESE DENY BARBARISM.

Russian Charges Repudiated and Countercharges Are Made.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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VIENNA, June 30.—The Japanese Legation in Vienna publishes a categorical denial of the accusations of barbarous cruelty to wounded Russians brought against the Japanese troops by a Russian telegraphic agency.

The Japanese representatives in Europe de well to give prompt and emphatic denials of stories of methods of barbarism which otherwise would be eagerly believed in the quarters where the "Yellow Peril" was hatched and fostered.

BERLIN, June 30.—The official repudiation by the Japanese of the charges of mutilation of wounded Russian soldiers is fully accepted by all sections of the press.

The charges, which were originally based on the sensational declarations of a Russian novelist who is now a war correspondent and of Don Carlos's son, Don Jaime, have from the very first been regarded as incredible.

It is perhaps not unreasonable to assume that the Russians are anxious to discover some counter-charge which may serve as a pretext for the inhuman and barbarous manner in which the Vladivostok cruisers sank Japanese transports and left hundreds to their fate.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 1.—The last mail from the front, says the Tokio correspondent of The Standard, gives additional instances of the mutilation of Japanese wounded by the Russians.

FIRE AT KRONSTADT WORKS.

St. Petersburg Hears Peterhof Palace Is Blown Up—Great Excitement.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.—As a result of the receipt of news of a fire which took place at the torpedo works at Kronstadt last night, this city was to-night filled with the wildest rumors, including one to the effect that the Peterhof Palace had been blown up.

The damage at Kronstadt was confined to the torpedo mechanism shops, which were almost wholly destroyed, together with twenty Whitehead torpedoes. Five of the torpedoes had war heads attached, and they exploded. This added to the fire and the excitement. A considerable quantity of oil stored in the works was also burned. An alarm was given in time to prevent loss of life and more serious loss of property.

The authorities here do not attach serious importance to the accident, and say that the works will soon be able to resume full time.

MAYOR GLEASON'S ESTATE.

Court Gives Dr. Neil O. Fitch Letters of Administration.

JAMAICA, L. I., June 30.—Surrogate Daniel Noble of Queens County to-day granted letters of administration on the estate of Patrick J. Gleason, former Mayor of Long Island City, to Dr. Neil O. Fitch, who has claims against the estate amounting to $7,000. The value of the estate is not known, but at one time was estimated at from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Gleason is said to have made seven different wills, but none was ever found. He left a daughter.

JAPANESE ADVANCE TO CUT OFF KUROPATKIN

Continued from Page 1.

Black Mount, south of Sia-Kho-Tung. Our three companies firmly held their ground until reinforced.

"At 6 A. M. a battery of Cossacks and a mounted mountain battery took up a position and opened fire on the front and flank of a Japanese battery, and dense columns of infantry which had appeared against our left.

"At 1 in the afternoon the Japanese began to retire, pressed by our troops, who had assumed the offensive, and pursued the enemy as far as Santiao. Our losses were six soldiers killed and two officers and thirty-three men wounded.

Gallantry of Russian Artillery.

"The battle recommenced at Sia-Kho-Tung at 6 in the morning. A Cossack battery and a mounted battery repeatedly pursued the enemy's infantry and silenced the Japanese batteries. A section of our infantry repulsed the Japanese on our right, we counter-attacking. A section of the Eleventh Horse Battery, which participated in the fighting, astonished everybody by its gallantry in pushing on so far as the Shan-Hai Pass and holding its own against eight of the enemy's guns until its ammunition was exhausted.

"Our losses have not been ascertained definitely, but they are reported not to exceed fifty men and twenty horses.

"A battalion and a squadron of the Japanese vanguard, operating north of the Siu-Yen—Kai-Chow road on June 26, occupied Che-Llu-Ang-Tien, four miles northeast of Sia-Kho-Tung.

"A concentration toward evening of twenty-six Japanese battalions was observed near the village of Wang-Tsia-putse, on the Siu-Yen—Hai-Cheng road.

Kuropatkin Admits Reverse.

"From the morning of June 27 the Japanese developed a frontal attack against our troops in Ta Pass, simultaneously turning our right with at least a division of infantry and three field batteries. The fight lasted until 7:40 in the evening.

"In view of the enemy's great strength and the turning movement our troops retired slowly from the pass. The enemy did not advance. Our losses are undetermined but are estimated at about 200.

"On June 26 the enemy continued to advance from Fen-Shui and Mo-Tien Passes frontally and flanking. At least eight battalions and ten guns were concentrated against Mo-Tien Pass.

"At four in the afternoon the enemy occupied Kau-Tia Pass, on the Liao-Yang main road.

"Since June 25 the Japanese have been advancing their right, occupying Sai-ma-Tse the morning of June 26, three companies advancing beyond. At first they forced back the Cossacks, but subsequently the Japanese were repulsed."

BERLIN, July 1—(Friday.)—A correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger at Tashi-Chao, in a dispatch dated June 30, 2:40 P. M., says he has had an interview with Gen. Kuropatkin regarding the military situation, and that the Russian General has decided to withdraw to Hai-Cheng.

Gen. Kuropatkin, the correspondent says, left the First Siberian Army Corps and the Thirty-fifth Division at Kai-Chow to protect his retreat. Headquarters are already established at Hai-Cheng.

The Second and Fourth Army Corps and the Thirty-first Division are south of Hai-Cheng, the Ninth and Seventeenth Divisions are south of Liao-Yang, and the Fifth Division and Major Gen. Mistchenko's European Cossack brigades are detached. The Seventeenth Army Corps is expected to arrive soon at Liao-Yang. Heavy rains delay the movements of the troops.

Gen. Mistchenko's forces have daily engagements with the Japanese.

The Lokal Anzeiger editorially expresses doubt whether the Seventeenth Army Corps will reach Liao-Yang before August.

RECEIVER IN POPE'S SUIT.

Conspiracy Is Charged Against American Compound Bearing Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, June 30.—Vice Chancellor Pitney to-day appointed Chauncey G. Parker of this city receiver for the American Compound Bearing Company upon application of Albert A. Pope and other stockholders of the concern, who charged two of the officers with conspiracy. These are Osborn Congleton, the Vice President of the corporation, and Henry F. West, the Secretary and Treasurer.

In the bill of complaint Congleton is charged with having induced Col. Pope and others to purchase stock of the corporation which had become worthless, and West, it is alleged, entered into a conspiracy with Congleton.

Congleton was arrested in New York Saturday and held in default of $4,000 bail on the complaint of Frank K. White, who accuses him of inducing him to purchase stock of the American Elevated Railroad Company, which, it is alleged, proved worthless.

DOWIE HOME AFTER LONG TRIP.

Names of Cities Which Shunned Him in Red on Triumphal Arch.

CHICAGO, June 30.—John Alexander Dowie arrived here to-day. There were no cheering followers to meet him. He had sent word ahead that he would not soil his feet with the dust of Chicago. He remained in his private car while it was sidetracked to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad station, where it was attached to a train scheduled to leave for Zion City.

"Dr." Dowie has not yet been discharged from the Federal court, being still known on the records as an "alleged bankrupt."

The streets of Zion City had been rolled and sprinkled and all the stores were closed. Aside from a triumphal arch, the tabernacle was the chief object of decoration. There was the "Union Jack" and a huge American flag.

The arch of triumph, situated near Elijah Avenue, was made of imitation blocks of stone. Each block bore the name of a city which Dowie had visited in his travels. Black letters denoted the cities where Dowie had been received, while the names of the cities that had shunned him stood out in glaring red. The red-lettered cities were San Francisco, Sidney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and London.

DEGREE FOR VON STERNBURG.

German Ambassador Addresses Students of University of the South.

SEWANEE, Tenn., June 30.—Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador to the United States, to-day made the commencement address at the University of the South, and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law. Col. E. C. Gorgas, U. S. A., now in charge of the sanitation of the Panama Canal strip, and an alumnus of the university, received the degree of Doctor of Science.

Baron von Sternburg was given an enthusiastic welcome.

Reform School for Boy Slayer.

TRENTON, N. J., June 30.—Nathan Sibbett, thirteen years old, entered a plea of guilty of manslaughter here to-day when arraigned for the killing of his mother by pushing her down stairs during a quarrel at their home, at Jacob's Creek, a month ago. The State accepted the plea, on account of the boy's age and general ignorance. He will be sent to the Reform School until he is twenty-one years old.

ELECTRIC CAB SERVICE provides safe, swift and luxurious TRANSPORTATION at less than the cost of horse-drawn hacks.

New York Transportation Co.
49th St. & 8th Ave.
Tel. number 2380 Col.

Special attention given to orders for vehicles to meet boats or trains.

KING EDWARD WARNED AGAINST PEACE EFFORT

His Ministers Told Him Not to Interfere in Eastern War.

INQUIRY WAS MADE BY JAPAN

And She Learned That Mediation Was Not Discussed by the King and Kaiser—Tentative Action by America?

LONDON, July 1, (Friday.)—From the highest official sources here and from the Japanese Legation comes the positive statement that nothing whatever has resulted from the interviews between King Edward and Emperor William at Kiel that in any way is connected with the Russo-Japanese war.

There seems to be no doubt that responsible Ministers seriously warned King Edward that he must not initiate any step in that direction with his imperial nephew.

The Japanese Legation, it appears, made discreet inquiries as to whether or not this advice was carried out, and it was stated there last night that there was every reason to believe the war was not discussed at Kiel, except in the most informal conversational way.

News from Washington to the effect that it is believed steps have been taken by America looking to mediation between Russia and Japan creates great surprise here. The British Government not only has taken no part in such measures, but apparently is ignorant that they have been in progress.

Official opinion here, from Premier Balfour down, is that the time is not yet ripe for any offer of mediation, but, to quote a person in Mr. Balfour's confidence, "Great Britain has kept the door open for any such contingency. It is not likely that this Government would be acceptable in the role of arbitrator, but it would at the right time use all its influence to urge the belligerents to accept the offer from a suitable mediator."

It was pointed out at the Japanese Legation, which was entirely ignorant of any news concerning a movement toward mediation, that the present moment would be most inopportune, so far as Japan was concerned, for any such step. Japan, it was maintained, must first secure some such strategical point as Liao-Yang before she would be in a position to maintain such advantages as she already had won in Manchuria.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, reiterates that the terms Japan was willing to accept prior to the hostilities cannot possibly be considered now.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—While the officials here are satisfied from their private advices that the visit of King Edward to Emperor William was not brought about by a purpose to initiate a movement toward the restoration of peace between Russia and Japan, there is reason to believe that some very careful and discreet inquiries as to the opportunities for some such overtures at this time have emanated from Washington.

It may be stated that the result has been to disclose the fact that neither belligerent power is yet in a humor to sue for peace or to entertain overtures from any third power on that subject.

It cannot be said that the situation is sensibly changed from what it was a month ago, except that there is a more optimistic feeling in official quarters that there will soon be an opening for diplomacy to exercise its peaceful methods in the Far Eastern struggle.

ACCEPT HAITI'S APOLOGY.

Incident of Stoning of French and German Ministers Reported Closed.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 30.—The French cruiser Jurien de la Graviere arrived here to-day. The incident of the stoning of the French and German Ministers is here asserted to have been closed by renewed formal apologies, which have been accepted by the French and German Ministers.

The Captain of the French cruiser and his staff paid a visit during the day to President Nord.

President Nord, surrounded by all the members of his Cabinet, to-day received M. Duprez, the French Minister, to whom, on behalf of the Government, he addressed public apologies for the attack upon him. The President expressed the hope that the incident would not have a bad influence on the relations between France and Haiti. During the reception the band of the Palace Guard played the "Marseillaise."

The Jurien de la Graviere is leaving for Martinique.

NEW YORK WHIST MEN LEAD.

Cito Hatch and Dr. C. S. Cole Ahead with 7.6 Plus for Western Trophy.

There will be a meeting of the American Whist League at the Hotel Majestic this morning to elect officers for the next year. In the Presidency Thomas A. Whelan of Baltimore will be succeeded by George L. Bunn of St. Paul.

At the end of the first round for the Minneapolis Trophy Cito Hatch and Dr. Carter S. Cole, playing for the Whist Club of New York, had top score, with 7.6 plus, while W. A. Graustein and C. W. Still of the Pastime Club of Boston were second.

The most important event completed since Monday was the game for the Associate Members' Trophy that began Wednesday morning, and was not decided until very late that night. This is a game for the women, and the championship for the next twelve months went to Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse of Boston, who had for a partner F. P. Whitney, also of that city.

The semi-finals for the Hamilton Club Trophy began yesterday afternoon between four teams, the Cleveland men defeating the Ravenswood Club of Chicago, while the Herlick Club of Racine, Wis., took the Mercantile Library Club of Boston into camp.

Plainfield Paper Changes Hands.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 30.—Frank W. Runyon, editor and proprietor of The Courier-News, announced to-day that he had disposed of the entire plant and good-will of that newspaper to George H. Frost, a former member of the Common Council, who will take possession of the business to-morrow and publish the paper in the future. Mr. Frost is the founder and editor of The Engineering News.

4th of JULY

Apparel.

What you want, you'll want in a hurry.

We have everything you need for comfort, style, or sport All Ready to Wear.

We're fully prepared for the "last-minute" man.

—Reminders—

Our Celebrated Blue or Black Serge Suit, $12; worth $18; single or double breasted. New one free if it fades. Higher-priced ones, of course, up to $25.

Homespun Suits or Coats and Trousers, $10 to $20; single or double breasted.

Great variety of Homespun and Flannel Outing Trousers, $3.50 and $4.

Linen and Cotton Duck Trousers, $1, $1.50, $2.50, $5.00.

Our renowned Norfolk Golf-Bicycle Suits, $10 to $15. Caps to match, $1.

Special sale of Linen Crash Suits, 2 pieces, $2.95; worth $5.

50 doz. of $1.50 Negligee shirts, newest patterns, special to-day and to-morrow, $1.

50c. for $1 Pat'd Tubular Belt.

Largest line of Men's, Women's, and Children's Bathing Suits in the city, 50c. to $10.

Bathing Caps and Slippers, Straw Hats, Oxford Shoes.

Golf and Bicycle Hose, 25c. to $3.

Trunks, Valises, Caddy Bags, &c.

Wizard, Kempshall & Haskell Golf Balls.

A. RAYMOND & CO.
Nassau, cor. Fulton St. Est. 1857.

THREE FRENCH ARMY OFFICERS UNDER ARREST

Accused in Connection with the Dreyfus Scandal.

OUTCOME OF d'AUTRICHE CASE

Charged with Complicity in Falsification of Accounts to Conceal Payments to Witness.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 30.—The arrest of three officers on active service, Lieut. Col. Rollin, Capt. François, and Capt. Marechal, in connection with the case against M. d'Autriche has caused a sensation in Paris. The exact charge against them has not been made known officially.

Lieut. Col. Rollin was chief of the so-called Information Bureau, of which M. d'Autriche was a subordinate official, during the Rennes trial. Capt. François and Capt. Marechal were also employed in the bureau at the same time.

It is assumed by the press that these officers are accused of complicity in the proceedings of d'Autriche, who is charged with having by means of an erasure falsified the accounts of the Information Bureau, with the object of concealing the payment of a sum of money to the witness Czernuski, who gave evidence at Rennes against Dreyfus.

In the course of the inquiry instituted by the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation, based upon the alleged fait nouveau, the Judge discovered in one of the account books of the bureau the item, "Paid to Austerlitz, 20,000f.," the word "Austerlitz" being written over an erasure.

An inquiry into the identity of the recipient of this sum led to repeated examinations of Rollin, François, and Marechal, and it was after their confrontation yesterday morning, in the presence of a representative of the court-martial that they were arrested.

It is stated in one of the morning papers, that Gen. Delanne, who was chief of the General Staff at the time the payment was made, declared in the course of the present inquiry that his subordinates in the Information Bureau obtained his signature to an order for the payment of the 20,000f. by means of a subterfuge. It is suggested that the arrest of the officers was decided upon in consequence of the deposition of Gen. Delanne, and of other facts that afterward came to light.

Another Government organ is responsible for the statement that the officers made damaging admissions in the course of the inquiry.

ARMISTICE GRANTED IN TIBET.

Delegate from Lhasa to Meet British—May Be Trying to Gain Time.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GYANG-TSE, June 29.—Two Tibetans approached Chung-Lo this morning with a flag of truce. They were received by Col. Younghusband, who granted an armistice. The cessation of hostilities till sunset to-morrow was agreed upon, in order to allow time for the presence at Gyang-Tse of Tibetan representatives from Lhasa.

Meanwhile the jong has been evacuated and the Tibetans are withdrawing beyond the Karola, Yong-La, and Dong-Tse.

Although the Tibetan emissaries have been near enough to communicate with Col. Younghusband for several days, no effort was made to open negotiations till after the Tibetans' severe defeat yesterday. There is no question that the delegates waited till the last possible moment, and now use methods not very dissimilar to those employed before to prevent us from reaching Lhasa and to gain time for their own purposes.

It is the earnest conviction of those on the spot that no mistaken kindness must stand in the way. It is now urgent that the capability of England to reach the Tibetan capital and rapidly to concentrate forces along carefully provided lines of easy communication within striking distance in the event of Tibet failing to observe her treaty with us must be both proved and secured beyond question by the conditions and guarantees of the treaty.

Any failure in this respect will react as seriously on the vast bulk of the inhabitants of Tibet as on ourselves.

GYANG-TSE, June 30.—A messenger arrived just before sunset to-day asking that an extension of time be allowed to the Lhasa representative, a high monkish official and a member of the National Council, to arrive from Painam.

He arrived at Dong-Tse to-night, and an armistice till noon to-morrow has been granted.

THE BALTIC SAILS FOR HERE.

Largest Vessel Afloat Is Due at New York Next Thursday.

QUEENSTOWN, June 30.—The Baltic, the new steamer of the White Star Line and the largest vessel afloat, sailed from Queenstown this afternoon for New York on her maiden trip.

This far the steamer, which arrived at Liverpool on June 28 from Belfast, where she was built by Harland & Wolff, has behaved in the most satisfactory manner. She is due at New York next Thursday.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

To-morrow the store will be open until 6 P. M. Beginning Saturday, July 9th, and until September 3d, the store will close at 1 P. M.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY WE WILL CONTINUE THAT Important Sale of

Negligee Shirts for Men.

Special at $1.10 — Value $1.50 to $2.00
Special at $1.60 — Value $2.50 to $3.00

Such Shirts upon which the better class of shops base their claim to exclusiveness, and not without reason, for in fabric, fashioning and finish these garments are of the highest grade.

Negligee Shirts, plain bosoms, of fine Madras in light or dark effects or white oxford mat Cheviot; attached or detached cuffs; sizes 14 to 17.

Value $1.50 to $2.00. At $1.10

Negligee Shirts, plain or plaited bosoms, of imported Madras in light or dark colors, Crepe in solid colors with embroidered cut figures, or Crepe Madras with striped cuffs attached, or imported white Madras in neat self figured effects; attached or detached cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17.

Value $2.50 to $3.50. At $1.60

BELTS FOR MEN. The season's newest leathers and buckles, 50c., 75c and $1.00.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY WE WILL CONTINUE THAT Important Sale of

High Grade Panama Hats for Men.

Value $10.00 Special at $5.00

The enormous number of Panamas which we were compelled to import to make this price possible would appall the average hatter—Panamas which are infinitely above the grade that usually finds its way to this market. Cleverness and patience never were better demonstrated than in the regular and even weave of the hats which this offer involves. For the mature men, dignified models; for the daring young men, rakish, negligee shapes.

We never advertise unless We Have Extraordinary Values to Offer

A Suit Sale Like This

Has never been known before in the annals of the clothing business. We are not given to using superlatives recklessly, but we do say in all truthfulness that the offers set forth in this "ad." have never been made by any firm in Greater New York. If you come in To-Day or Saturday we will prove it conclusively.

Special Event for To-Day and All Day Saturday:

Men's Business Suits,

$22, $20 and $18 values for $12.75.

We have too many Men's and Youths' Suits; we are compelled to disregard the question of price and take what we can get, so To-Day and Saturday we offer bargains that have not been equalled this season here, elsewhere, anywhere.



$22 Worsted Suits for.....
$20 Cheviot Suits for.....
$22 Homespun Suits for....
$18 Blue Serge Suits for....
$18 Cassimere Suits for.....
$18 Thibet Suits for.....
} $12.75

$15,000 Reserve Stock of Outing Suits Bought by Us at 50c. on the Dollar.

Manufacturers' mistakes mean consumers' profits. Just so long as clothing manufacturers continue recklessly to make more goods than the market can use at their regular prices, just so long are they compelled to unload and pay the penalty of over-production. Consumers, therefore, are able to buy at one-half their actual value during the sale.

Men's Outing Suits $5.00
Made up of all-wool homespuns, tweeds, cassimeres, cheviots and flannels, neat stripes, checks and mixtures, light, medium and dark effects, belt strap, turn-up bottoms; values $10 and $10.50, at..

Men's Outing Suits $7.50
All the newest and wanted patterns are in this lot; all the fabrics sought after are here; striped flannels, nobby cassimeres, cheviots and popular homespuns; made to sell for $15 and $16.50; choice

Men's Outing Suits $10.00
Fine Indigo blue serges, rough-finished cheviots, handsome homespuns and swell patterned cassimeres, some quarter silk lined; would reflect credit on high-class merchant tailors; values $20 and $18.50; at.....

Store Open All Day Saturday.

Taylor Clothing Co.
BROADWAY COR. CHAMBERS ST.

GETS DIVORCE FROM VALENCAY.

Levi P. Morton's Daughter Obtains Decree in Paris—Proceedings Private.

PARIS, June 30.—The Duchesse de Valencay, a daughter of Levi P. Morton, to-day obtained a divorce from the Duc de Valencay. The case came up before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, Maitre Raoul Rousset presenting the plea on behalf of the Duchess and Maitre Emile Strauss defending on behalf of the Duke.

The proceedings were conducted in the privacy which the French courts give to divorce cases. The charges against the Duke were ill-treatment and neglect. The hearing was brief.

The rigid precautions adopted prevent details of the proceedings from reaching the public. It is understood that neither of the principals in the suit was present, the pleadings being made on depositions.

One of the consequences of the decision, under a recent judgment of the French courts, is that the wife shall abandon her husband's name and title.

MAY IMITATE RAIS ULI.

Moor Tribesmen Threaten to Capture Englishman as Hostage.

TANGIER, June 30.—Chiefs of the Anghera tribe have written to the Sultan, demanding the release of their tribesmen who are imprisoned here.

They say that unless their demand is granted they will capture an Englishman and hold him as a hostage for the release of the prisoners.

A DRINK FIT FOR THE GODS.
A CUP OF
L. J. Callanan's 43 Blend of Coffee
MADE AFTER RECIPE WHICH WILL BE MAILED ON REQUEST.
41 AND 43 VESEY ST.
Tel. 2525—Cortlandt.

GERMAN-BRITISH AGREEMENT.

Berlin Government Consents to Settlement of Egyptian Question.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 30.—The rather forced efforts of the German and English newspapers to make their readers believe that the meeting of King Edward and Emperor William at Kiel was without political significance amuses the initiated.

If the meeting had no political aspect, it is asked, why was the announcement of the settlement of the Egyptian question as a result of German acquiescence in the Anglo-French agreement published at this time?

I am able to state on excellent authority that in return for Germany's consent to the Egyptian provisions of the Anglo-French agreement several coaling stations will be granted to her.

It is understood that the British and German rulers also discussed the Russo-Japanese war.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5 o'clock Saturdays at Noon — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

The Coolness of The Outing Suit

Of course, the Outing Suit's the thing for the Fourth of July holiday. A man dosen't need a waistcoat—these suits are made without. Well-cut trousers, with turn-ups and belt-straps; coats that are shapely and *hold* their shape, though the lining is cut down to the extreme limit—suits, in short, that make a man feel, and look, as comfortable and cool as he possibly can. A variety of materials and patterns:

Flannel Coat-and-Trouser Suits, in light-colored striped effects; very smart and stylish, at $12 a suit.

Botany Worsted Suits, in medium and dark grays; tropical weights; quarter-lined coats; at $12 and $15 a suit.

Outing Trousers, of light and medium-colored homespuns, flannels and cheviots, at $4 and $6 a pair.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's SHIRTS — Two Fine Offerings

$2 and $2.50 Shirts at $1.35

A splendid collection of shirts as handsome as can be bought ready-made, for $2 and $2.50. They are shirts that are rarely obtainable in such variety, under-price. We counted it great good luck to have them to offer you, just ahead of the holiday when every man likes to have cool and handsome shirts.

The materials are all imported. They include linens and madras, in tan and gray, plain and fancy. Cuffs are attached. Fronts plain or plaited. In sizes 14, 14½, 15 and 15½.

The finest lot of choice and refined shirts that we ever offered at the price. $1.35 each, instead of $2 and $2.50.

Men's Dollar Shirts at 65¢

There is a vast difference in the shirts that different stores dub as dollar quality. These are as fine a lot as we have yet offered as dollar shirts at 65c. Made of madras, in desirable patterns and colorings; some with plaited fronts, but mostly in plain negligee style. All have separate cuffs. Now 65c each.

Ninth street aisle.

Other SHIRTS

And Other Furnishings for "The Fourth"

Here is the completest and most satisfying stock of Men's Shirts that you'll find in New York City. From the dollar madras shirts, to the ten dollar fancy silk shirts, everything of interest, from both American and foreign shirt-makers, is here. Chiefest are these:

At 1$—Plain white madras Shirts, with detached cuffs. Also plain blue madras Shirts with plaited bosoms and detachable cuffs.

At $1.50—Scotch madras Shirts, made in our own factory; plain bosoms, detachable cuffs.

At $2—Imported crepe madras Shirts, such as will be shown by a great many custom shirt makers next season. Plain bosoms; detachable cuffs.

At $2.50—Imported white madras Shirts; plaited bosoms; cuffs attached or detached.

At $3—White voile Shirts; plaited bosoms; attached cuffs.

At $3.50—Imported fancy madras Shirts, with plaited bosoms.

At $4.50—Pongee silk Shirts; plaited bosoms; attached cuffs.

At $6—White china silk Shirts; plaited bosoms.

At $10—Fancy striped silk Shirts; plaited bosoms.

And here are other things, not to be forgotten:

MEN'S BATHING SUITS
Cotton, $1, $1.25.
Wool, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $5, $5.50, $7.50 and $12.

MEN'S LEATHER BELTS
50c, $1, $1.50 and $2.

MEN'S NIGHTSHIRTS
Of cambric; surplice neck; 50c and $1.
Other styles up to $15.

MEN'S COLLARS
Wanamaker Special, 12½c.
Imported and other good domestic makes, 25c.

MEN'S PAJAMAS
Of madras, $1.50 to $5.

MEN'S NECKWEAR
"Henley" Scarfs of Summer-weight silks in navy blue and white figures, 50c.
Other popular shapes, 50c and $1.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Go-Away SHOES

Best thing about good shoes is that you buy them for a special occasion, and use them for a long time afterward.

You can do that with these Shoes, and save money on the go-off. And you get style, and comfort, along with the economy and durability. Wise investment, isn't it! Fourth of July features?

Women's $1.75 and $2 Oxfords at $1

Oxford Shoes, some of which have sold in our own stock at the higher prices, others that wholesale at $1.85. Black kidskin; stylish lasts, kid and patent leather tips; medium toes and military heels. A thousand pairs in the lot, comprising practically all sizes and widths.

Women's $3 Oxfords at $1.90

Women's extra fine quality kidskin Oxford Shoes, with welted soles of oak leather. Equal in quality and style-points to many $3 shoes. Sizes and widths to fit all feet; and in ample quantity for a full day's selling.

Children's $1.50 Oxford Ties at 90c

Black kidskin; sewed soles of oak leather, spring heels. Sizes 8½ to 2, in B and C widths.

Children's $1.25 Shoes at 75c

Knockabout Button Shoes, for small children; in brown and black; durable, cool and comfortable. Sizes 4 to 8.

Small Boys' Shoes at $1.50

Laced Shoes, made from good calf and kidskin, with solid soles and spring heels; shapely and durable.

Men's $3 Oxfords at $2.20

Velour calf and kidskin Oxford Shoes; shapely and comfortable; welted soles. Shoes that sell at $3.

Men's Lace Shoes at $1.90

Calf and kid Lace Shoes, with welted soles; cadet last, with narrow toe.

Men's Tan Oxfords at $3.90

Blucher cut, and made from a rich russet calfskin; snappy, comfortable, and just right. Equal to the $5 shoes you see all around you.

Fourth avenue.

Boys' Wash Suits — For a Dollar

A collection of about two hundred Washable Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits that sold regularly at $2 to $3.50. But the hurried clean-up of various odd lots enables you to secure attractive and serviceable Summer suits, before "The Fourth," at the insignificant price of One Dollar a Suit.

Of course the sizes are broken in all the lots; but there are all sizes, in one kind or another, for boys of 2½ to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth St.

Handsome Parasols — Away Under-Price

If you haven't bought your Summer Parasol yet, you're in great luck to have this splendid chance, just before "The Fourth."

Everybody is buying parasols this year. There have been seasons when Fashion ignored them. Now she demands them.

These three groups present the smartest kinds, at most decisive concessions in price:

$2 and $2.50 All-Silk Parasols, now at $1 each
$2.50 to $3.75 All-Silk Parasols, now $1.75 each
$8 to $15 Fancy Silk Ruffled Parasols, now at $5

Broadway.

Chiffon Veils

At 25 Cents

Women will want these dainty Chiffon Veils for their looks, if not to keep off the glare. And with each veil goes a saving equal to, or double the present price—

25¢, worth 50c and 75c

There are manufacturer's samples, most of which are slightly mussed, and some that show very trivial defects in the chiffon, while half the lot, at least, are new and perfect.

The veils are 18x50 inches, mostly all plain hemstitched. A few have chenille dots. Colors are staple—black, white, brown and navy blue.

If you're off for the Fourth, you'll jump at this offering.

Main aisle.

Vacation Stationery

The easiest way to take along your Summer supply of Stationery is in a box containing paper and envelopes in the right proportion.

Here are kinds you want, attractively boxed, and all "good form" for fine correspondence.

"Victoria" Cabinets, containing 2 quires of white cambric paper, and 2 packages of envelopes. 60c.

"Colonial" Cabinets, with 3 quires paper, 3 packages envelopes, in assorted colors. 75c.

"Washington Hand-spun" Paper—white, with egg-shell surface; long envelopes. 1 quire paper, 1 package envelopes. 35c.

Light Blue Bond; oblong fold; 1 quire paper and 1 package envelopes. 40c.

"Sheraton," white cambric; deckle-edged; 1 quire paper, 1 package envelopes. 25c.

Crane's "Linen Lawn" is always popular. Five sizes, in white, gray and blue; 35c and 40c, for box of 24 sheets paper and 24 envelopes.

Stationery, Tenth street.

Shirt-Waist Suits — For Less Than the Waists Are Worth

Here is a splendid Fourth of July offering of about four hundred cool and attractive Shirt-waist Suits, that should sell out in a jiffy this morning, at their insignificant prices. They are in two groups, as follows:

$4 and $5 Shirt-Waist Suits, Today at $2.50

Of plain white lawn, of white lawn dotted and striped, of figured percales and various other materials—often only one or two suits of a kind; and some are a bit rumpled.

$5.50 and $6.50 Shirt-Waist Suits at $3.75

Attractive Summer Dresses of white lawn, linen, chambray, in various colors, black sateen with white figures, and brown and blue mohair. All sizes, though not in each kind.

The best dresses that we ever sold for so little money.

Second floor, Broadway.

Holiday Hats

For Women

Whether you girls put in your holiday, on the water, the tennis court, on the golf links, you'll need head protection from the hot Fourth of July sun.

Here are hats to give it—the cool "tarpaulin" hats of white duck that you may have brought ashore as souvenirs from a man-o'-war; and the convenient and jaunty Straw Sailor Hats. Both low-priced.

White Duck, or Tarpaulin Hats, 50c.

Sailor Hats, of Sennit Straw, 35c.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's 25¢ Neckwear

More of these fresh, pretty adornments for the neck—the finishing touch to the Summer gown, at that popular price—a quarter. We've copied much higher-priced styles, and you'd hardly know the difference. These are all

25 Cents Each:

Embroidered Lawn Stock Collars.
Lace and Lawn Stock Collars.
Lace Stock Collars.
Embroidered Linen Turnover Collars, with holes to run tie through.
Embroidered Lawn Turnover Collars—same as above.
Lace, Lawn and Embroidered Linen Narrow Round Collars.
Four-in-Hands and Windsors.

Main aisle.

Shirt-Waists And Suits — At $2.75 Worth $4.50

White mohair Shirt-Waists, with full front, in broad tailor plaits, trimmed with blue pipings and pearl buttons. Cool, attractive, serviceable Waists, worth $4.50, today at $2.75 each.

Shirt-Waist Suits of cotton etamine, in tan, gray, and blue; in tailor plaits with stitched straps and piping; trimmed with pearl buttons. Seven-gored fitted skirts, with strap and piping at bottom. Worth $4.50; today at $2.75 a suit.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Colored SILKS — Half Price

Some of the prettiest Silks that were ever made—the Messalines. They are soft, fine, with a beautiful lustre that is almost iridescent. For crush belts, trimmings of hats, party dresses, or to be made up under fine white materials, they are exceptionally desirable.

We offer a limited quantity of them today at *half price:*

37½c a Yard, Worth 75c

In the following choice colorings: White, light blue, pink, Nile green, yellow, tan, gray, rose, reseda, cadet blue, brown, turquoise, navy blue, and porcelain.

Rotunda.

New Straw Hats for Men

If you have been wearing your straw hat assiduously since June First, you're ripe for a new one, no doubt. And it's by no means extravagant to buy a new one to-day:

$2 and $2.50 Straws At $1.50 Each

Clean and new, all sizes, all dimensions; in split or sennit straw, and a saving of 50c to $1 on each hat.

Rotunda and Second floor, Ninth street.

Then you may want to take along an Outing Hat or Cap—Cool ones, of duck, linen or wool crash, 50c to $1.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Shirt-Waists, and Skirts

To Go With Them

These are some of the cool and attractive looking White Shirt-Waists of which our stock is full.

The Dress Skirts are made from the same materials; hence it is possible to combine any waist and skirt among the group into an effective—and inexpensive—Shirt-Waist Suit:

SHIRT-WAISTS

At $2—Of dotted Swiss muslin; broad plaits to bust, with pearl buttons; plaited back and sleeves; collar and cuffs trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

At $2.75—Of dotted Swiss muslin; front with fine plaits, and trimmed with lace; plaited back and sleeves; collar and cuffs trimmed with lace.

At $3.75—Of sheer lawn; front cluster-plaited to bust, trimmed with lace insertion and embroidery; plaited back.

DRESS SKIRTS

At $1—Of white lawn; seven-gored, strapped seams; deep hem at bottom.

At $1.25—Of white lawn; seven-gored, trimmed with hemstitched straps at bottom.

At $1.75—Of white lawn; fitted skirt, trimmed with hemstitched folds.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Dresses At a Dollar

Right out of our own stock, where they have been selling, until now, at $1.25 to $2 each.

Cool, attractive little Dresses for girls of 6 to 14 years. Wash materials, in pure white or pretty patterns—lawn, percale, chambray. There are sailor, suspender, guimpe and high-neck styles—the appropriate style for each particular little maiden.

Today, as a sort of Fourth of July offering, at

One Dollar Each

Second floor, Ninth street.

An Odd Happening In CORSETS

This wouldn't have happened, if the man who makes one of our regular lines of corsets hadn't had too much time on his hands.

To keep his force busy, we let him make up two popular models of these corsets at a special price. They don't bear the regular label; but they are the same corsets, identically; and you save one-third and two-fifths of the regular cost, respectively:

At $1, worth $1.50—Of extra quality batiste; pretty Summer corsets that give the fashionable sloping lines.

At $1.50, worth $2.50—Of fine batiste, perfect fitting; trimmed with wide lace; long over hips and abdomen.

Then here are some other offerings of much merit:

At 75c, worth $1—C. B. Corsets, without heavy side-steels; for petite figures; give perfect freedom to bust and hips.

At 65c, worth $1—P. N. Corsets; admirable model for slight figures; made of cool Summer netting.

At 50c, worth 75c—Corsets of medium length above and below waist; for average figures.

At 50c, worth 75c—Petite Girdles, made of white tape; supporters attached.

Main floor, Tenth st. aisle.

Plain-Colored Linen Suiting — At 25c Yard Worth 37½c

This is a Summer dress fabric that women have been largely demanding. It is 30 inches wide, in plain colors, in very desirable shades—white, three shades of cadet blue, two of reseda, the new "onion-skin" brown and a charming new green. Furthermore, it's a sheer, light quality—a foreglimpse of the weight to be most popular next year—and makes delightful Summer dresses.

The importer knew a good thing; but, unluckily for him, the linen suiting got here too late. So *you* score—making a saving of *one-third.*

25c. Worth 37½c a Yard

Rotunda.

Colored Cotton Voiles at 12½c

Sheer, but tightly woven Cotton Voiles, closely resembling the favorite all-wool fabric.

In plain colorings—but popular ones; white, tan, browns, cadet blues, navy blue. There has been some speculation as to how long the maker can keep on supplying us with these Cotton Voiles to sell at this price, without winding up in the poor-house.

But you don't care—here they are, at

12½ Cents a Yard

Rotunda.

The "Vudor" Porch Screens

Porch Screens are scarce. Even the Japanese kind is hard to find in a complete size-range.

These "Vudor" Screens are much better—American made, of materials that stand the weather well, and in a dark or mottled finish that will keep its looks. We have plenty of them—and you won't find these popular sizes elsewhere:

6 ft. wide, 8 ft. drop, $2.75.
7 ft. wide, 8 ft. drop, $3.50.
8 ft. wide, 8 ft. drop, $3.50.
9 ft. wide, 8 ft. drop, $5.
10 ft. wide, 8 ft. drop, $5.
8 ft. wide, 10 ft. drop, $4.25.
10 ft. wide, 10 ft. drop, $6.

All are fitted with metal pulleys and cotton cord; and cleats and screws, ready to put on.

Japanese Store, Third floor.

Ride a Bicycle—
Paddle a Canoe—
Swing a Tennis Racket or Golf Club—
Or Bat a Ball—

All Sporting Goods Are Here

We can show you, and ship anywhere today, a very large variety of the famous St. Lawrence River Skiffs, Row Boats and Canoes.

St. Lawrence River Skiffs, complete, ready for use, from a 16-foot skiff at $50, to an 18-foot skiff at $90.

Canvas-covered Canoes, from $37.50, to those with safety air-chambers, at $70.

Our Continent and Continental BICYCLES present the finest running and most durable bicycles on the market; and at very low prices. They are guaranteed against all imperfections.

Continental Bicycles, for men and women, $22.50.
Continent Bicycles, for men and women, $17.50.
Continental Junior Bicycles, for boys and girls, $15, $16.50 and $18.
Tennis Rackets, $1 to $7.50. A special lot of Tennis Rackets, made by one of the best concerns in the business, to sell at $6 and $7; now offered at $4.50 each.
Gem Court Markers, $2.
Practice Tennis Balls, 15c each.
Wright & Ditson's Championship Tennis Balls, three for $1.

Basement.

The Glow of Lanterns

String them up, under the trees or on the porch, and let their soft radiance add its artistic effect to the evening celebration on the "Fourth."

You'll find an abundant supply of Japanese Lanterns here, in all sorts of shapes, colors and sizes. And priced like this:

Japanese Lanterns, in assorted packages of five, 30c, 50c, 60c and $1 a package.

Fine Gifu Paper Lanterns, 10c, 25c, 35c to $4.50 each.

Main floor, Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Japanese Store, Third floor.

Window Shades

A window without a shade is like an eye without an eyelid. Both from the point of view of looks and convenience.

This is a good time to let us make shades for any windows that may lack them in your house.

We only put in the best materials—King's Scotch Holland, Lonsdale Holland, and Domestic Holland; also hand-painted Oil-opaque Cloth and transparent Cambric.

We mount all shades on best wood or tin spring rollers, and finish them as desired.

We shall be glad to quote prices, whether for single rooms or whole office buildings or hotels.

Third floor, Ninth street.

Your Ice Cream Freezer

Is it "standing by," ready to produce the cooling refreshment, that's an essential part of the celebration, for yourself and your guests?

Or is it a back-breaker, so that you had rather give up the cherished ice-cream altogether, than work the crank?

Here are two Ice-cream Freezer suggestions—one for the people who don't want to work *at all* in making their ice-cream; the other for the family who prefers the crank freezer, but wants the best and easiest to operate of its kind:

The WANAMAKER FREEZERS

Pails made of white cedar; electric welded hoops that will not fall off; inside parts—can, can lid and dasher—heavily coated with block tin, as are also the screws fastening can to pail. Outside parts, exposed to dampness, ice or rust, are galvanized. Prices:

1 quart, $1.80 — 4 quarts, $2.85
2 quarts, $2.10 — 6 quarts, $3.55
3 quarts, $2.40 — 8 quarts, $4.55
14-quart size, with fly-wheel, $11.75
20-quart size, with fly-wheel, $15.75.

The XXth CENTURY FREEZERS

The freezer without a crank. Just mix your ingredients, put them in the freezer, packed in the usual way, and leave them there until frozen. Salt cannot get in, no repacking is necessary; it saves its cost in ice and salt in a single season. Bucket of indurated fibre—a perfect non-conductor. Prices $1.25 to $1.75, freezing 1½ to 3 quarts of cream.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NEGRO KILLS A PATERSON HABERDASHER

Then He Shoots Repeatedly Into Pursuing Crowd.

ONE BULLET FINDS MARK

Negro Lasker Is Captured in Farmhouse Kitchen After Exciting Chase in Which 1,000 Joined.

PATERSON, N. J., June 30.—Max Wollenberg, a haberdasher at 302 Main Street, was shot and killed near his store at 9 o'clock this morning by Edward Lasker, twenty years old, a negro, whom he was chasing, and who, it is believed, intended to rob him. In his flight the negro fired again and again into the crowd of pursuers, and one bullet struck William Kessel in the jaw, inflicting a serious wound. Lasker escaped into the lower Preakness Woods, but was captured several hours later at a farmhouse, where he had secured work, by Policemen Sautter and Ryan.

Mr. Wollenberg was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where he was at once operated upon, although it was seen that he must die, the intestines being cut in many places. The bullet entered at the stomach and took a downward course to the pelvis. Recorder Noonberg took his ante-mortem statement, and he died just as he finished.

Wollenberg was thirty-five years old and unmarried, living with his stepmother at 82 Benton Street. All his business life had been spent in the store, which he inherited upon his father's death two years ago.

In his statement, he said that he was alone when Lasker entered the store at 8:30 o'clock. He showed him some dress suit cases, but the negro instead of purchasing went out saying he would soon return. He came back in a few minutes and said he had been a member of a show which had collapsed, owing him some money.

"I want my money," he repeated several times, when he suddenly drew a revolver and yellew, "I'm Tracy, the outlaw!"

Wollenberg ran from the store, the negro following and passing him at the door flourishing the weapon as he ran up Main Street. Wollenberg pursued, and as they reached Ward Street shouted "Stop thief!"

Immediately the fleeing negro turned and fired the fatal shot. The storekeeper reeled and fell to the sidewalk. Lasker ran through Ward and Mill Streets to Grand Street, where Policeman Danderhoss, who weighs 280 pounds, joined in the chase. Lasker fired three shots at him, but all went wide. Kessel then tried to head off the negro and was shot. From Grand Street Lasker fled through the granite mill yards, over the rocks back of the Grand Street reservoir and along the Lower Preakness road to the woods. Not less than 1,000 men came out from the city to watch the woods for him, and an alarm was wired to Singac, Montclair, Little Falls, and other nearby towns.

Arthur W. Bishop, head of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, took a horse and rode through Upper Preakness warning farmers. Among them was John Doremus, son of Peter Doremus. Soon after Lasker applied to the elder Doremus for work. He needed no one, and referred him to Edward Van Houghton, nearby. John Doremus, who had not been in time to prevent the departure of the negro, surmised that he was the man wanted, and telephoned to this city. The two policemen were immediately dispatched in a buggy. John Doremus met them and told them that Lasker had been engaged by Van Houghton, and they spied him eating at the kitchen table in the farmhouse.

Policeman Ryan went to the front door and Lasker darted out of the back door directly into the arms of Sautter. He was trying to draw his revolver when Ryan leaped upon his back and bore him down. His revolver was found in his inside coat pocket. It was secured to a cord around his neck, and was an army pistol of heavy calibre with four chambers loaded. The policeman also took from the negro a bottle of chloroform and a folded handkerchief, a piece of iron pipe one foot long, and a stout cord formed into a noose. He also had a reference on the letter head of the Great Northern Railroad recommending Edward Lasker as a cook.

Bloodhounds were being talked of when it became known that Lasker was caught. He was brought handcuffed to the city line in a carriage and was there transferred to a patrol wagon which brought him to the police station in the City Hall. Crowds saw him, but made no demonstration.

Lasker, who has much white blood and is of medium height, had been a night kitchen helper in the Hotel Kensington, Mulberry and East Park Streets, Newark, during the fortnight ended June 21.

DONLON GETS SIX YEARS.

Woman Denies His Story of Shooting "Big Frank" Comstock.

Although William Donlon offered in evidence for himself an affidavit that he had shot "Big Frank" Comstock in self-defense in a saloon row on May 5, Norma Mack, the woman in the case, testified yesterday before Justice Rich in General Sessions that Donlon's story was not true. He was sentenced to State Prison for six years.

Donlon was indicted on a charge of murdering Comstock, who was known as a "wire tapper." In the place at the time was Con McVey, the former prizefighter, and Norma Mack. The woman told the court yesterday that Donlon did interfere to protect her, but that he escaped from Comstock and went back fifteen minutes later and then fatally shot him. Donlon had pleaded guilty to manslaughter, but the court was so impressed by his affidavit that the woman was summoned to testify as to the facts.

DETECTIVES FOR STRIKERS.

Warn Out-of-Town Tailors Against New York Goods.

A new phase developed in the strike of the garment workers against the open shop yesterday. It was found that some of the manufacturers were preparing to send cut and trimmed goods to other cities to be made up, and a conference of the strike leaders was held in the Bible House, Charles F. Reichers presiding.

It was decided to appoint union detectives to find out where the garments are going. When their destination is known the unions in the cities they are sent to will be notified to watch for them and direct the members not to do the work.

Preparations were made on both sides for a long fight. The Executive Committee of the New York Clothing Trades Association met and reaffirmed the decision to resist the closed shop to the end. It was announced that a resolution had been passed by which the members of the association will assess themselves to bear the burdens of manufacturers liable to be driven to the wall in the fight.

L. N. Hornthal, who is now official spokesman for the association, said later that a school for cutters will be regularly opened on Tuesday. He could not predict how long the fight will last. It was stated that the United Clothing Cutters will assess its members who are working a day's pay every week for several weeks, so that the idle men can be supported. Many of the latter have obtained work with non-association men.

Secretary Walter Church of the Garment Workers' Trade Council reported last evening that several thousand Italian tailors had joined in the strike, and that more inside workers in Broadway factories had quit work.

For Killing Schwab's Messenger.

William Ross, colored, twenty-one years old, of 234 West Fifty-third Street, who was jointly indicted with his sister, Issie White, on a charge of murdering her husband, Edward B. White, a messenger for Charles M. Schwab, was sentenced yesterday to State prison for twenty years. Ross pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. The White woman was recently tried before Justice Rich, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, and the jury disagreed. She will probably be tried again.

SCHWAB LEAVES STEEL TRUST.

Resigns as Director—W. P. Snyder Will Probably Succeed Him.

Charles M. Schwab, who was the first President of the United States Steel Corporation, has handed in his resignation as a Director and member of the executive committee of the company. His resignation will be acted upon at the meeting of the full board on July 26, when a successor will be chosen. W. P. Snyder, President of the Clairton Steel Company and an expert steel man, will probably be chosen to take Mr. Schwab's place.

The announcement of Mr. Schwab's resignation was received with only passing comment by Wall Street, as it had been expected for some time that he would resign. With this resignation Mr. Schwab severs all his relations with the company which he helped form; it is understood that he sold out all his holdings in the company some time ago.

Special to The New York Times.

Pittsburg, June 30.—The story that Charles M. Schwab has resigned as a director of the United States Steel Corporation is not believed in this city. Concerning the statement that W. P. Snyder would succeed Mr. Schwab, Mr. Snyder said this afternoon:

"The statement that I am to succeed Mr. Schwab as a director of the United States Steel Corporation is all bosh. There is absolutely no truth in the story."

It is also rumored that W. Mellon will take Schwab's place as director.

AUTO BOAT INJURED IN TEST.

Smith and Mabley Challenger Runs Into a Submerged Log.

The "Smith & Mabley challenger," the larger of the two autoboats which the firm has entered through the Automobile Club of America for the international autoboat race for the Harmsworth Cup in England the latter part of this month, was injured by striking a submerged log or beam floating in the Hudson River off the Columbia Yacht Club house at the foot of West Eighty-sixth Street yesterday morning just as it was about to start on a test trip to Tarrytown and back. The bow of the light craft was so damaged that it will require several days' work to repair it, and in consequence the test was postponed until Monday or Tuesday of next week, and the boat will not be shipped to-morrow, as was planned.

The injured boat is similar to the Vingt-et-Un, which defeated the Fiat III. so signally at Larchmont on Monday and Tuesday of this week, except that it is of 150 horse power, the Vingt-et-Un being of 59.7 horse power. The Autoboat Committee of the Automobile Club of America, through which the entries from this country for the Harmsworth Cup race are made, accepted the performances of the Vingt-et-Un on the Sound as a sufficient test of that boat, but decided that the larger boat should make a test trip over a course of thirty-two nautical miles, from the Columbia Yacht Club to Tarrytown and return.

Carlton R. Mabley, one of the owners of the two boats, said yesterday that it was not yet decided whether the Vingt-et-Un will be shipped to England to-morrow, as originally planned, or will be held to go with the larger boat at a later date, which probably will be next Saturday.

POCKET PICKING IN COURT.

To Show Justices How Young Man Taught His Pupils.

To show the Justices of Special Sessions how an up-to-date pickpocket taught his pupils to steal, Agent Fogarty of the Children's Society had "Izzy" Levine, eleven years old, of 116 Orchard Street, give an exhibition in the courtroom yesterday. The boy made a few quick passes and then sat down in his chair. When asked what he had, he produced a handkerchief and a purse which he had extracted from Fogarty's inside pocket.

Mr. Fogarty then informed the court that Simon Erenstoft, the alleged head of the pickpocket gang, who is twenty-one years old, was found teaching a dozen small boys how to steal. Mr. Axman of the Hebrew Educational Alliance testified that Erenstoft had induced a score of boys to leave that society and taught them to become thieves.

"You are the meanest, most despicable thief I ever encountered," said Justice Zeller in sentencing Erenstoft to prison for a year and fining him $500, which is the maximum sentence.

Erenstoft was furious at his sentence and cursed the court. He grasped an inkstand and would have hurled it at Justice Zeller had not an officer interfered. He was still raging when hurried out of the room by the court officers.

LONELY WIFE KILLED HUSBAND.

Then Committed Suicide—Insanity Followed Her Dread of Being Alone.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 30.—Failing to go to his office for two days, a messenger was sent to the home of William H. Owen, local manager of the Western Union Telegraph office, this morning. No response meeting his knocks at the door it was forced open and the dead bodies of Owen and his wife were found in separate rooms. A revolver lay by Mrs. Owen's body.

Owen had attended the first annual outing of Cashmere Grotto, Mystic Order of the Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm, a Masonic order, Tuesday afternoon, returning to his home at an early hour in the evening.

His wife, it is known, objected to Owen attending the outing. Recently Mrs. Owen had been acting strangely and physicians say she murdered her husband during insanity and then killed herself. Aside from Mrs. Owen's dislike to be left alone when business duties or social obligations called her husband away, the married relations of the couple were very happy.

SMITH & McNELL FIRE.

Chimney Blaze Drives Out 500 Guests and 100 Waitresses.

A small fire caused much excitement among the 500 guests and the hundred waitresses at Smith & McNell's Hotel, at Greenwich, Washington, and Vesey Streets, last night, and all fled to the street in all sorts of attire. A cook in a kitchen located in the centre of the group of old buildings, while boiling some fat, allowed it to boil over. Instantly a shower of flame ran up the iron chimney.

The flames could be seen for blocks, and the hundred girls employed in the place, who were in their dormitory in the Vesey Street building, which occupies four floors, ran to the street. G. L. Waddell, the night manager of the hotel, heard their cries, and running up stairs found that the chimney was afire. He turned in an alarm from the fire box in the hotel.

There are a dozen staircases in the buildings, but when the firemen arrived they had a tedious delay in taking up the hose. Finally Engines Nos. 6 and 29 managed to get lines to the roof through the Vesey and Greenwich Street stairways and put out the blaze. The chimney where the fire burned rises about twenty feet above the roof of the building, and is surrounded by woodwork, which caught fire, but was soon extinguished.

Cottrell to be Asked About Host.

Referring to a story that Capt. Cottrell of the West Thirtieth Street Station had been a guest recently of Edward B. Corey, formerly connected with the Haymarket, on Corey's steam yacht, Police Commissioner McAdoo said yesterday that if the Captain went on the trip he had committed an indiscretion. The Captain, Mr. McAdoo said, will be asked to make a report on the matter.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Smith Incandescent Light Company, Camden; capital $200,000. Incorporators—Freeland G. Hobart, John F. Keator, Harper F. Smith.

The Thorium Chemical Company, Maywood; capital $100,000. Incorporators— Dr. Louis Schaefer, Eugene Schaefer, Hugo Lieber, Charles P. Breese.

The Home Site Land Company, Rockaway; capital $100,000. Incorporators—Samuel Weinberger, Sarah Weinberger, Emil Friedman.

The National Publishing Company, Passic; capital $5,000. Incorporators—Annie Gaydos, Joseph Janusz, Joseph Matuscap.

Nassau Bank Election.

Harry Bronner of the banking firm of Hallgarten & Co., has been elected a Director of the Nassau Bank.

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage

New York City Real Estate

NO FEES and only the standard rates for examination of Titles

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 & 130 BOWERY.

TREASURY STATEMENT WILL SHOW SURPLUS

But $54,600,000 Has Been Deducted to Accomplish It.

ACTUAL DEFICIT $36,752,326

Canal Payment and Exposition Loan Omitted from Expenditures and Shaw's Estimate Is Nearly Reached.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Treasury statement, which will show the official figures of the Government's operations for the year ending with June 30, will not be issued until to-morrow, but a statement was given out to-day showing the receipts and expenditures for the year, which will not be materially changed by the official statement.

By withholding payments on warrants presented, thus making an apparent reduction in expenditures for the month of June, a surplus of nearly $11,000,000 is made to appear for the month, and for the fiscal year, ending to-day, a surplus of $13,247,674. This is within $800,000 of the estimates presented to Congress last December by Secretary Shaw.

Another factor introduced to bring about this result is the deduction from the expenditures of the $54,600,000 paid on account of the Panama Canal and the St. Louis Exposition, the latter being a loan amounting to $4,600,000, of which $100,000 was repaid about the middle of the month. This latter sum may be properly included in the assets of the Treasury, the expectation being that the exposition authorities will return the full amount of the loan. The $50,000,000 disbursed on account of the canal, however, is an actual expenditure which should be and which is so carried on the Treasury books.

Treating the $4,600,000 loan to the Exposition as an asset, and adding the $50,000,000 paid for the canal to the column of expenditures the reported surplus is converted into a deficit for the twelve months just closed of $36,752,326.

It should be explained regarding the withholding of payments at this period that it is customary to follow this policy, in order that a better showing may be had for the yearly settlement that is made on June 30.

The receipts for June were $47,886,515 and the expenditures $36,967,000. For June, 1903, the receipts were $48,354,054 and the expenditures $34,589,738. For the twelve months just closed the receipts aggregated $541,186,745, a decline of $17,000,000 compared with the preceding twelve months. In customs receipts there was a falling off of $21,823,235. Internal revenue receipts increased $2,320,440, and those from miscellaneous sources nearly $2,000,000. The annexed table shows the receipts for the year just closed compared with the preceding year:

	1903.	1904.
Customs	$283,891,719	$262,068,484
Internal revenue	230,115,256	232,435,696
Miscellaneous	44,880,551	46,682,566
Total	$558,887,526	$541,186,746

The expenditures for the year were $582,539,071, which include the payments made to the Panama Canal and the St. Louis Exposition. Eliminating those items there was an increase in the civil and miscellaneous of $7,000,000; the navy, $20,000,000; pensions, $4,000,000. The items showing decrease are the War Department, $3,000,000; Indians, $2,500,000; interest on public debt, $4,000,000. The annexed table shows the expenditures for the years 1903 and 1904, respectively:

	1903.	1904.
Civil and miscellaneous	$125,016,311	$186,829,913
War	116,549,884	115,337,786
Navy	82,696,903	102,757,073
Indians	12,931,556	10,437,197
Pensions	138,425,618	142,558,338
Interest	28,556,618	24,618,766
Total	$506,176,590	$582,539,071

The available cash balance in the Treasury is $136,965,872, an increase of $3,678,350 since June 1. Of this balance the depository banks hold $105,677,416. During the month the gold coin held in the trust fund increased about $4,000,000, the amount now held being $494,290,569, against which certificates were issued, and of which there are outstanding $465,000,000, the Treasury holding more than $29,000,000 of these certificates in the general fund.

BOUGHT BY THE ARBUCKLES.

Brooklyn Waterfront Property Secured for Enlargement of Plant.

Arbuckle Brothers have bought from the Poillon estate its holdings at Bridge and John Streets and the East River, Brooklyn, and will use the property in connection with their sugar refinery, adjoining it on the west. The price is said to have been about $350,000.

The property acquired fronts about 160 feet on Bridge Street, about 200 feet on John Street, with a depth of nearly 400 feet. It also includes three piers with the intervening bulkhead. There are several old brick and frame buildings on the property at present. The Arbuckles are also understood to have secured the northeast corner of Bridge and John Streets, a plot 100 by 125.

PARCELS POST TO JAPAN.

Agreement Provides for Rate of 12 Cents a Pound to Far East.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Postmaster General Payne and Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, to-day signed a parcels post agreement between the United States and Japan. The agreement will take effect Aug. 1.

The treaty allows a maximum limit of weight of four pounds six ounces in the mails between the two countries. The rate fixed is 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

Engineers Examine Comfort Station.

Police Commissioner McAdoo, with Secretary Howell and Inspector Schmitzberger, and a party of engineers, including Martin of the Department of Bridges, and Whiskeman of the Bureau of Buildings, yesterday inspected the excavation for a public comfort station beneath the elevated railroad structure at Chatham Square, which it is alleged menaces the road. After spending half an hour about the work Mr. McAdoo said the matter seemed to be simply a question whether the road or Contractor Patrick Gallagher should bear the expense of the necessary foundations, and that he would permit the digging to go on under proper supervision as soon as the two city engineers named had made a written report of their examination.

Veteran Colon Consul Here.

Oscar Malmras, United States Consul at Colon, who was appointed by President Lincoln the day before he was assassinated and who has been continually in the service since, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Advance from Colon.

STEAK POISONS GAS MAN.

F. A. Stratton of Mount Vernon Recovering from Ptomaine Infection.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, June 30.—F. A. Stratton, Vice President of the Westchester Lighting Company, is prostrated at his home on Chester Hill with ptomaine poisoning. He has been seriously ill, but to-day it was said that he was improving and would recover. Mr. Stratton believes that he was poisoned while in Philadelphia at a hotel on Monday, where he went to meet some of the Directors of the United Gas Improvement Company. At dinner he ate steak, and noticed that it did not taste exactly right. He became ill on the train carrying him home.

RUN FOLLOWS DEFALCATION.

Cashier Lost $90,000 of Bank's Funds in Unfortunate Speculation.

AURORA, Ill., June 30.—Several hundred people to-day besieged the doors of the German-American Bank, the cashier of which, Col. J. H. Plain, by his own confession is short $90,000 in his accounts. When the run was over the Directors said that $32,744 had been withdrawn.

The defaulter is a physical wreck. For three years he has borne the ceaseless strain of trying to hide his peculations. Discovery finally came, and, confronted with the charge of taking the bank funds, the cashier confessed to a shortage of $40,000. After the officials had unearthed all the worthless items, Cashier Plain himself pointed out $32,000 worth of bonds which he said he had sold an investor and carried on the books as the property of the bank.

Plain, who is forty-six years old, declared he never gambled at cards or bet on horse races. His trouble began, he said, seven years ago when his wife died. The first money he took was to pay for land at Sterling, Col. Three years ago his speculations began. He lost $10,000 in a corn deal. This was followed by a lose of $18,000 in the Northern Pacific corner. Speculation in United States Steel stock, he said, was his final undoing.

STOLE TO GO TO ST. LOUIS.

Cash Boy Spent $127 There—Willing to be Punished Now.

William Cook, aged fourteen, decided that he wanted to go to the World's Fair at St. Louis. He went, although to get the necessary money he had to steal $127 from the Broadway department store where he worked as a cash boy.

In the Children's Court yesterday he cheerfully admitted taking the money and to having had a good time. He told Justice McKean he was ready to take his "medicine." The Justice put the disposition of the case over for a day.

ANDERSON LEADS THE GOLFERS

Apawamis Professional Ahead in Western Championship Play.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 30.—With one-half of the play in the fifth Western Golf Association open tourney concluded to-day on the links of the Kent Country Club, National champion Willie Anderson leads the field with a score of 154, just three strokes better than the total of Alexander Smith of Nassau, the Western title holder. Tied with Smith at 157 is Harry Turpie, Auburn Park expert; while "Bob" Simpson of Riverside is close up with 159. Lawrence Auchterlonie of Glenview, former Western and National champion, is tied at 160 with R. McAndrews, the Wollaston player.

To-morrow the final scoring of the tourney over thirty-six holes will be done and the champion doubtless will come from the group mentioned above. Twice has Anderson won the National event, and his victory at Euclid in the Western two years ago, with a total of 299, makes him favorite for the Western honors this time. To-day's struggle among the experts practically resolves itself into a rivalry between St. Andrews, North Berwick, and Carnoustie, Scotland. Anderson hails from North Berwick, and Smith and Simpson are Carnoustie exponents, while Turpie is a St. Andrews product. Only two amateurs are left in the field, and each is assured of a medal. B. P. McKinnie of St. Louis, with a commanding lead over G. F. Clingman, Jr., of Homewood, seems the likely winner of the gold medal. Threatening weather marked the early hours, but later golfing conditions were superb. The summaries:

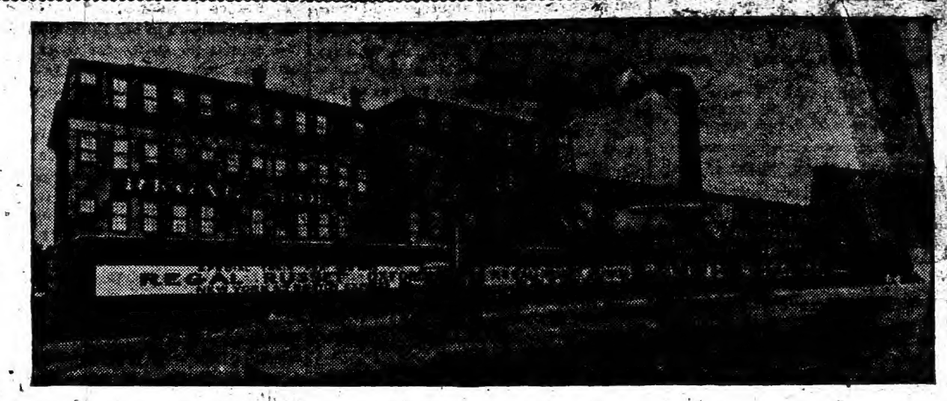
	Total.
W. Anderson, Apawamis	154
A. Smith, Nassau	157
Harry Turpie, Auburn Park	157
R. S. Simpson, Riverside	159
L. Auchterlonie, Glenview	160
R. G. McAndrews, Wollaston	160
W. H. Way, Euclid	161
Bernard Nicholls, Elyria	161
Stewart Gardner, Garden City	162
H. Rawlins, Waumbek	164
Alexander Taylor, Exmoor	166
Gilbert Nicholls, St. Louis	166
J. W. Watson, Skokie	168
J. Foulis, Chicago	169
F. McLeod, Rockford	169
W. Marshall, Onwentsia	170
F. McKenzie, Onwentsia	170
W. V. Hoare, Ridge	171
George Turpie, Calumet	172
Alexander Baxter, La Grange	173
F. Bartsch, Homewood	174
W. Duffy, Normandie	174
*B. P. McKinnie, Normandie	174
W. C. Sherwood, Toledo	175
A. C. Tollifson, Lake Geneva	178
R. White, Ravisloe	181
*G. F. Clingman, Jr., Homewood	180
John Adams, Hinsdale	195

*Amateurs.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for May—			
Gross earnings	84,332	$88,194	$73,724
Ex. and tax	49,244	53,002	43,537
Net	35,088	30,192	30,187
Other inc.	15,888	6,563	3,056
Total inc.	50,976	36,755	33,243
Charges	15,570	12,256	.....
Surplus	35,406	24,499	.....
Gross, 11 months	881,737	920,936	772,157
Ex. and tax	575,412	516,135	439,147
Net, 11 months	306,325	404,801	333,010
Other inc.	151,993	85,173	32,856
Total inc.	458,318	489,976	365,866
Charges	141,819	135,596	.....
Surplus, 11 mos.	316,499	354,380	.....
CHICAGO & ALTON for May—			
Gross	842,928	837,703	703,826
Ex. and tax	635,818	598,028	518,085
Net	207,110	239,675	185,741
Gross, 11 mos	10,469,885	9,323,135	8,498,023
Ex. and tax	7,173,460	6,385,264	5,776,849
Net, 11 months	3,296,225	2,937,871	2,721,174
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for May—			
Gross earnings	3,531,435	3,702,382	4,484,399
Ex., includ. tax	2,827,675	2,833,346	2,606,062
Net earnings	703,760	869,036	875,317
From July 1 to May 31:			
Gross earnings	44,464,136	43,611,814	41,739,408
Ex., includ. tax	29,106,132	28,603,148	27,180,521
Net earnings	15,356,004	15,008,666	14,258,886
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY for May—	1904.	1903.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	2,514,006	2,624,097	110,091
Expenses	1,909,583	1,654,359	54,776
Net earnings	904,423	959,738	55,315
Other income	1,071	52,773	51,702
Total income	905,494	1,012,511	107,017
Int., taxes, &c.	477,590	494,034	16,444
Balance	427,904	518,477	90,573
Add. and imp.	157,866	92,000	*65,866
Net income	270,238	426,477	156,239
Net inc. L. V. & affiliated cos.	116,968	168,369	51,401
Total net inc.	387,206	594,846	207,640
Gross, 11 months	27,086,112	23,953,356	*3,132,756
Expenses	17,132,332	17,432,251	299,919
Net, 11 months	9,953,780	6,521,105	*3,432,675
Other income	456,564	472,909	16,345
Total income	10,410,344	6,994,014	*3,416,329
Int., taxes, &c.	5,330,441	5,445,555	115,114
Balance	5,079,903	1,548,459	*3,531,444
Add. and imp.	1,184,333	1,114,000	*20,333
Net income	3,945,570	434,459	*3,511,111
Net inc. L. V. & affl. coal cos.	758,228	775,000	16,777
Net inc., 11 mos.	4,708,798	1,209,459	*3,494,334
*Increase.			
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for May—	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	489,228	579,524	527,984
Expenses	316,790	335,676	282,980
Net earnings	172,442	243,843	245,004
Gross, 11 months	6,341,999	6,008,468	5,683,633
Expenses	3,412,299	3,377,724	2,660,062
Net, 11 months	2,929,410	2,330,734	3,023,566

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There are 50 different styles of Tans and Russets for men and women; 100 other Oxford styles in King Calf, Calf Skin, and King Patent. The price of Regals is $3.50, always, everywhere.

Men's Regal stores in New York City are located at 43 Cortlandt St.; 102 Nassau St.; 167 Broadway; 305 Broadway; 785 Broadway; *1211 Broadway; *1341 Broadway; *597 Eighth Ave.; 2280 Third Ave.; 338 Sixth Ave.; *166 West 125th St.

In Brooklyn, *357 Fulton St.; *111 Broadway; *1003 Broadway; *466 Fifth Ave.

In Newark, N. J., 841 Broad St.

In Jersey City, *66 Newark Ave.

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THE EMOTIONS IN POLITICS.

Whoever with an unbiased mind contemplates the present condition of the Democratic Party will find matters to provoke his curiosity and excite his wonder. Judging from the make-up of the St. Louis Convention, the delegates to which have all been chosen, Judge PARKER will in all probability receive the nomination on the first or the second ballot. Yet two-thirds of the Democrats and most of the Republicans whom one meets in this part of the country declare with an air of confident belief that Mr. CLEVELAND will be the nominee. It seems to us that those who hold this opinion must be guided rather by their emotions than by an unprejudiced examination of existing facts.

The "statistical position" of Judge PARKER, if we may borrow a favorite phrase of the markets, is this: The one thousand delegates have all been chosen, and of these 354 are by instruction or indorsement committed to him. It is by no means impossible that from the column of the uninstructed there may come to him a sufficient accession of strength to raise his vote to a full majority of the Convention on the first ballot. But even if that should not happen, it is very likely that the 112 delegates who go to St. Louis under instructions to vote for OLNEY, WALL, GRAY, COCKRELL, and even for Mr. GORMAN himself, will be added to the Parker column on the second ballot. This would raise the Parker vote to 466. If we deduct from the column of uninstructed delegates, numbering 318, the 16 from Nebraska and the 6 from Oklahoma which are controlled by Mr. BRYAN, there remain 296 who, in the circumstances that will obtain at St. Louis, could not reasonably be expected to do anything else than to vote for the nomination of Judge PARKER on the second ballot. This would give him 762 votes, or nearly 100 more than the necessary two-thirds majority.

This forecast of the Convention's work rests upon its composition as made known through public discussion and the action of State Conventions, and it is in accord with the experience of former Conventions of both parties. The Convention being thus disposed and apparently ready to nominate Judge PARKER, how is it that anybody can expect it to nominate Mr. CLEVELAND? The best explanation is the simple and trite one that the wish is father to the thought. Almost every Democrat and large numbers of Republicans believe and say that if Mr. CLEVELAND were nominated he would be elected. He is universally recognized as the most eminent and the most respected and trusted member of his party. He would in every State command votes that probably no other Democrat could secure. The question, Why does the party for a single moment consider any other candidate, why does it not nominate Mr. CLEVELAND by acclamation? is, then, perfectly natural and logical. The answer is that Mr. CLEVELAND has forbidden the Democracy to make him its candidate. THE TIMES has been accustomed to take Mr. CLEVELAND at his word. It did so in this matter. Mr. CLEVELAND'S most intimate friends have also taken him at his word. But a great number of Democrats have permitted their ardent desire for victory and their great admiration for Mr. CLEVELAND to persuade them that his wish not to be nominated may be disregarded. There are other forces at work for Mr. CLEVELAND, intermittently. Men who are not and never have been, Mr. CLEVELAND'S friends have seemed to have in their special charge the canvass in his behalf. Names of illomen frequently appear in public prints in reports of interviews advocating his nomination. The motive of this advocacy is well understood to be, not so much a desire for the triumph of Mr. CLEVELAND as a purpose to baffle Mr. HILL or some other of the Parker leaders.

The motives of the advocates of Mr. CLEVELAND'S nomination are more comprehensible than their mathematics. If Judge PARKER holds only the greater part of his instructed strength, then Mr. CLEVELAND can be nominated only by uniting the uninstructed column and the "favorite son" delegations with the forces controlled by Mr. BRYAN and Mr. HEARST! The promise of such an astounding coalition as that would draw gods and men to St. Louis. The only other way to nominate Mr. CLEVELAND is to do it by the Parker votes. We will admit that if the opposition to Judge PARKER were led by a man who by reason of character and abilities could command the confidence of the Convention he might go among the Southern delegates and conjure them by all their hopes of a victory which would dispose of the color question and avert the peril, perhaps not very real, of a diminution of their representation in Congress. He might say to them, Why waste your effort upon a candidate whose election is doubtful when you have before you the opportunity to name Mr. CLEVELAND, who would certainly be elected? Such an appeal and such an argument might conceivably have its effect. But who is to make it? The opponents of Judge PARKER'S nomination have no leader who commands confidence. They are by no means united as to tactics and policy; and many of them are so obviously insincere that the delegates from the Southern States, who are going to this Convention in a very serious frame of mind, would be little disposed to listen to their enfreaties.

There is another argument that might be made for the nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND. His candidacy would force Mr. BRYAN to bolt, and the party would thus be freed from the greatest curse that has ever fallen upon it, without the slightest danger of losing a single Electoral vote which it could in any event hope to secure. But the nomination of Judge PARKER will effectually cure the Democracy of the taint of Bryanism. The party has been pretty thoroughly reorganized in the process of choosing the delegates, and it is now certain that the Convention will be in safe and sane control.

SOUTHERN EDUCATION.

The address made at St. Louis by Mr. PHILLIPS, School Superintendent at Birmingham, Ala., is only one of many indications of the movement toward thorough education in the South. Mr. PHILLIPS directed attention particularly toward the very great need of schooling for Southern whites. He declared that the South, while not indifferent to the problem of negro illiteracy, "has reached the deliberate and solemn conclusion that her greatest and most serious problem is the illiteracy of her native white population. He added in proof of the accuracy of this conclusion that "while the Southern States have only 24 per cent. of the total white population of the United States, they have 64 per cent. of all the white illiterates over ten years of age in the country." He might have added that this comparison is the more significant because practically all the white illiterates in the South are natives and the children of natives, while the white illiterates in other parts of the country are in great part of foreign birth.

No one can attribute to this educational official of one of the most prosperous of Southern cities any sectional feeling in thus calling attention to the defective conditions in his own section. Nor can any reasonable man in any part of the country make the facts the basis of unkind criticism of the people of the South. Their trouble is largely inherited. The institution of slavery almost inevitably checked education for all except the relatively wealthy class. Even had the people under the slavery régime been inclined toward the maintenance of adequate schools, these would have been extraordinarily costly and difficult to establish in the thinly settled agricultural communities into which the Southern States were divided. And to-day, when the people of the South are aroused to the absolute need of general schooling of the best obtainable sort, rural schools are exceedingly difficult. But it is true, as Mr. PHILLIPS declared, that "the needs of the rural South are today enlisting the earnest attention of our best thinkers, and the present educational movement in the breadth of its scope, the earnestness of its spirit, and the intensity of its ardor is without a parallel in the Southern educational history."

We may add, from our own knowledge, that not only is the movement earnest and broad, but it is extremely practical and intelligent, and it is finding a most encouraging response from public opinion in many parts of the South. We are confident that it will advance steadily and will bear rich fruits.

Nor is this movement in the direction of the reduction of white illiteracy antagonistic to the promotion of schooling for the blacks. It is true that there is a certain feeling in the South in support of the movement to limit school expenditures for the blacks to the amount contributed by the blacks for school purposes. It is not a strong feeling, and those who are most earnest in the effort to advance white schools are most opposed to this policy. In a general way it may be said that white education will necessarily promote black education, for the more intelligent the whites are the more clearly they will see the supreme danger of ignorance for any part of the population, a danger not at all confined to the part kept in ignorance, but extending to all.

SAFETY IN MOROCCO.

The report from Paris that the French Government is about to take measures to provide for the policing of Tangier by troops under the direct or indirect command of French officers may be premature, and there are difficulties in the way which the conservative M. DELCASSE will seriously consider; but soon or late France will have practically to take charge of the safety of foreigners in the principal city of Morocco. She will hardly wish, and if she wishes she will hardly be allowed to enjoy, all the advantages of leadership in the affairs of Northeastern Africa without corresponding responsibility.

By the recent treaty with Great Britain France is allowed a free hand in Morocco, subject to but three conditions. One is that she shall come to an understanding with Spain; a second is that the fort at Gibraltar shall in no way be threatened by military or naval works; the third, and in this connection the most important, is that the trade of Morocco shall be open to fair competition among foreign nations. But it is far worse for the trade with foreign nations that their subjects shall be liable to capture, violence, and possible murder, because of the impotence of the Morocco Government, than that special favors shall be shown to the French. The greater includes the less, and if the known purpose of France gradually to extend her influence from the East, where her Algerian frontier is but vaguely delimited, is to be carried out with no objection from other Powers, she will undoubtedly desire as soon as practicable to secure the peace and order of at least the City of Tangier. It is only by meeting the conditions for active commerce that Morocco can gradually be converted into a modern and civilized country, and the more promptly and effectively that can be done the better for all concerned, especially for the French. We believe that is a view which France can confidently be relied on to take.

A PARALLEL.

The finding of the Coroner's jury in the case of the victims of the Slocum disaster is all very well. Nothing less or different would have met the requirements of the case. For the present the persons named in this verdict as responsible are held under moderate bail. In due course they will be indicted, no doubt. What then?

For answer we must look to the analogies of experience. These do not warrant the expectation that much will come from the effort to fix responsibility upon those known to be directly responsible for the record-breaking loss of life in this memorable disaster. The fact that of more than 900 bodies recovered not more than 40 were burned, all the rest having been drowned without a mark of fire upon them, shows how little the "act of Providence" had to do with the appalling mortality. The Coroner's jury has put the blame exactly where it belongs. But the responsibility is no clearer in this instance than in that of the Darlington. Only the very optimistic expect that those named as criminally liable for that disaster will ever incur the penalty of the law they violated. Even the Inspector who was recommended by the jury for ignominious dismissal for incompetence and infidelity is still at work and on the payroll of the Bureau of Buildings, or was until a very few days ago. The Grand Jury acted promptly and with judgment, but its indictments seem to have been sidetracked somewhere, and if ever reached pro forma there is no certainty that they will be pressed to trial. There are a good many speculative citizens who would assume the liabilities of those indicted in connection with the Darlington collapse for a very small cash consideration.

Will it be the same with the Slocum indictments? Doubtless the District Attorney will say no; but the point of view changes from month to month, and even more from year to year.

A MODERN BRUTUS.

Neither SCHAUMANN nor his victim—if we should not rather say, neither BOBRIKOFF nor his victim—was fairly cold before the Russian official press had begun to give out that the act of the tyrannicide was the result of a "Swedish conspiracy" and to threaten the proclamation of a state of siege in Finland in order to defeat its further machinations. All this SCHAUMANN had foreseen, and had taken his measures to prevent his act from being made the pretext for the further oppression of his countrymen. Upon his body was found a letter to the Czar, of which the local Russian authorities doubtless took possession. They had it in their power to prevent it from reaching its destination, and SCHAUMANN had no doubt that they would use that power. He took his precautions. Nearly six months before, he had given to a Finnish friend, whose identity is still carefully concealed, a sealed envelope, with instructions to open it "as soon as he found that special circumstances justified him in doing so." When the friend learned of the assassination of BOBRIKOFF and the suicide of SCHAUMANN, he naturally opened the sealed envelope. In it was a copy of the letter to the Czar and a letter to himself, of which the most important parts follow:

On a certain occasion of which you will have heard when you open this envelope, I am carrying on my body a document, whereof I inclose a copy. You will disapprove of my action. Well, one cannot but disapprove of violent means. But I am fully aware of what I am doing. I send you a copy of the document, principally because I desire to make it known that I have not had any accomplices. Alone I have taken my decision, and alone I am going to act. I should have liked very much to take other people's advice as to the proper drafting of what I have written to his Majesty, but this I could not do, for then there would have been a conspiracy, and that must be avoided. Never before have I so deeply regretted my inability to express myself in writing. * * * I am fully convinced that the original of this letter will not reach his Majesty.

And here is the letter to the Czar, in reading which we judge that few readers will share the writer's low opinion of his power of literary expression:

Sire: Through the Senate, which is obedient to Gen. BOBRIKOFF, the latter has succeeded in creating lawlessness in Finland. Through lies and false representations Gen. BOBRIKOFF and M. DE PLEHVE have induced your Majesty to issue ordinances incompatible with the Finnish laws which at your accession to the crown you promised to guard firm and unshaken. The best officials of the State are removed without trial to give place to fortune hunters and persons to whom the laws of Finland give no right to occupy State offices. The most intelligent and truest subjects are banished. M. DE PLEHVE, whose duty it is to report to your Majesty on all matters concerning the Grand Duchy of Finland, is not a Finlander and has no knowledge of Finland's laws and customs, and he has common interests with Gen. BOBRIKOFF. Therefore your Majesty will never get true knowledge of the real situation.

As it is not probable that the real situation will be known to you in the near future, unless Gen. BOBRIKOFF can be removed, there is only one way to take in self-defense for rendering him innocuous. The remedy is violent, but it is the only one. Your Majesty, I have done my deed alone, after mature deliberation. In the moment of death I swear by God there is no conspiracy. Knowing that good heart and noble intentions of your Majesty, I implore you solely to seek information regarding the real situation in the whole empire, including Finland, Poland, and the Baltic provinces.

I am, with deepest veneration, your Majesty's most humble and truest subject,
EUGEN SCHAUMANN.

Is this the letter of an envious and bloodthirsty Anarchist or of a patriot who is deliberately and without ostentation or bravado giving his life for his country? And so the Czar has read the memorial of his Finnish subject after all, and in spite of the police, unless the censor is allowed to operate his black block upon the imperial copies of the Stockholm Aftonblad and The London Times. But what is to be said of the conditions of a country in which a "humble and true subject" has to kill first a Viceroy and then himself, in order to make sure of bringing to the notice of the ruler what it seems to him that ruler is concerned to know?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Mr. W. B. WAY has resigned the position of locomotive engineer for the Liberty Brick Company of Liberty City, Ga., and is now the proprietor and editor of The Liberty City Times. This is news more important than it may seem at first thought, for The Liberty City Times promises, under its new management, to enlarge the possibilities of American journalism and to be the source of much innocent joy. What Mr. WAY'S record as an engineer may have been we do not know, but it was probably good, since he says of his late employers: "My association with them has been very plesent. I have been with them from thir first day in this County.they are doing an excellent buisness.and Mr Gortatowsky is a high toned gentleman with all the ability nessaciary." From this we infer, and confidently, that Mr. WAY really did exchange the throttle for the pen of his own inclination, and not by request or under compulsion. At any rate, though hardly settled in the editorial chair, he already stands out, prominent if not pre-eminent, among his brothers. As a writer—and speller—he has no rivals, and his methods are quite new. All of us, for instance, have tried our hands at the temperance lesson, with illustrations, but never have we produced anything to compare with Mr. WAY'S first effort in this direction. We read:

It might not be a-miss for me to tell my friends who have encouraged me in the work, that I used to be a bad drunkard but I quit, not how-ever untill it was all drank up. I have not took it up again nor will not, because it is dangerious from the time that it issues from the coil of the poisonous worm in the distillory untill it empties into the hell of death disonor and crime, it poisons falicity it kills peace, it ruins morals, it blights confidence, it slays repatation, it wipes out narional honors, and then curses the world and laughs at its ruin it is the Devils best friend and Gods worst enimy.

That is verbatim and literatim as it appears in The Liberty City Times, and there is much more like it where that came from. Mr. WAY announces that he is "goeing to run this paper for one year at all events," so it will be safe to subscribe, and now is the time to do it.

—We have never been able to take with extreme seriousness either M. SANTOS-DUMONT or the sort of aerial navigation of which he is undoubtedly the most successful practitioner. We do, however, have enough of respect both for him and it to be strongly disposed to share his indignation that, upon no better evidence than has been made public, he should have been accused at St. Louis of evading a competitive test of his "airship" by the peculiarly cowardly as well as utterly contemptible trick of slashing his own balloon in the expectation that suspicion of the crime would rest upon his rivals. The accusation is made by the commander of the Jefferson Guards, and the extent of his evidence seems to be that M. SANTOS-DUMONT and his employés had opportunities to do the work if they chose! If there was any more evidence it should certainly have been presented with the charge, and made as public as the charge was made. In the circumstances, general attention, we think, will fasten on the fact that, whoever cut the balloon, its official guards were grossly negligent, and that their position has not been at all bettered by the apparently gratuitous insult offered to a man whose courage has never been impugned and whose confidence in the machines of his own construction he has proved scores of times by trusting his own life to them. So far as we can gather from a somewhat close following of all recent achievements in the navigation of the air, M. SANTOS-DUMONT is easily first in the attainment of practical results, and had no slightest need or reason for fearing defeat in the approaching contest. Why, then, should he have put himself out of the race? For that there is no imaginable motive, while there is one very easily imaginable for transferring, if possible, to a stranger blame that seemed likely to rest nearer home. We are not eager to impute baseness to our own people, but neither are we content that with small or no excuse baseness should be imputed to a foreign visitor, here by urgent invitation, and well known to be a man of ability and good reputation. The exposition authorities are under the strongest obligation to give the case the most thorough of investigations, and we are sure that they will not convict their guest—or acquit their subordinates—on any such testimony as has yet been divulged.

—More than common notice should be taken of the fact that the Chinese of the city, from whom nobody had thought of expecting contributions to the Slocum fund, have quietly collected almost $700 and turned it over to the Mayor to use as he deemed best. The manner of the gift is even more admirable than the substance. It was made in the quietest way, with the names of the donors unmentioned, and even the Committee of Four that brought the money to the City Hall did not exploit their own personalities in any manner. Indeed, nobody knows who they were, except that they were Chinese, and they had nothing to say except that the money had been collected in streets where many Chinese live and was for the victims of the Slocum disaster. This is in phenomenally good taste—one might almost call it too good taste, especially if one had not been quite as careful as these yellow men not to seek credit for generosity. And the Chinamen here have little reason to love us or to share our griefs. Few of us are actively unkind to them, but fewer still are activelv kind, and they have usually had to be content with a toleration that was condescending when it was not contemptuous. And they must be distinctly liable—the yellow men who raised this $687 and so modestly gave it for alien needs.

NOMINATE GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mr. Bippus Thinks an Unanimous Convention Could Force Him to Accept.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why should the Democratic Party hesitate for a candidate for the Presidency? Pre-eminently, there is only one man who can give relief to the uncertainty and make success assured. Nominate Grover Cleveland; he needs no platform; everybody knows where he stands. In my opinion a unanimous convention will cause him to relent, and he will accept the nomination.

I know I speak for many as an admirer of THE TIMES. J. J. BIPPUS.

Port Jervis, N. Y., June 28, 1904.

DARED NOT REPORT IT.

A Highly Suggestive Story of Street Car Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On an open car on one of the west side avenues yesterday the bell rope was in such a condition—being knotted in several places—that it was impossible for the conductor to get the attention of the motorman without going forward on the footboard and ordering the stop or start of the car by word of mouth.

The conductor was much distressed that his passengers should think him indifferent to their wishes, and also feared that a serious accident might occur for the need of a quick signal.

I asked him why he did not report this condition to the authorities of the road, and his answer was that he was afraid to make a complaint as he might lose his position. Can it be possible that a company will practice economy at the risk of people's lives?

If some one was injured in getting on or off the car, by reason of the motorman failing to get the signal, doubtless the conductor would be blamed and discharged, but nobody would hear of the knotted bell rope for which the railway company was responsible. A PASSENGER.

New York, June 14, 1904.

BARK OF THE FOOL DOG.

Far Less Conducive to Repose Than the Cat's Song of War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the "cat torpedo" is specious. A volley of explosives would certainly arouse a neighborhood to greater wakefulness than the cry of a cat.

I would sooner live in the vicinity of fifty cats than one fool dog with a hog master. Cats will stop some time, when they get through with the scrap. But a fool dog will bark from 10 P. M. to 5 A. M. without a break.

There is a cadence to the cat's cry, but a dog's bark is as monotonous as hammering on a board fence. A cat never cries without a reason; a fool dog will bark for pure cussedness. E. S.

New York, June 25, 1904.

Steamship Crews Too Small.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that in all the discussion regarding the Slocum disaster no attention is called to the utter inadequacy of a crew of twenty-three, be they never so well trained, to handle in case of emergency a thousand or more passengers, to distribute life preservers, lower the boats, and man the fire apparatus? On an ocean steamer with an equally large passenger list the crew would have numbered several hundred. Is it not reasonable to suggest that the crew in every case should bear a certain proportion to the number of passengers, and that if necessary to prevent an unreasonable increase in expense the city furnish a certain percentage both of policemen and firemen for all large excursions? ARNOLD G. DANA.

New York, June 29, 1904.

Tibetans' "Praying Wheel."

From the London Mail.

"To the Yellow God, the Black God, the White God, and the Green God—Please kindly take us all up with you, and do not leave us unprotected, but destroy our enemies." Such a prayer is to be found on a Tibetan praying wheel, said Mr. A. R. Wright at a meeting of the Folklore Society held in Albermarle Street, W. A novel feature of this prayer wheel which the Tibetan spends much of the time in turning is that if turned the wrong way everything done before is undone.

Some of the articles used by the Tibetans in their devotions are very gruesome. A human thigh bone covered with human skin is used as a horn for exorcising demons and to draw the soul from hell. A double drum made from two halves of a skull, the skin covering being that of a human being, is placed on the altar of certain fiend deities in the Tibetan religion.

Costliest Atoms in the World.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

There are some people, no doubt, who fancy that £32,000 an ounce is quite enough to give for anything in the world, and yet from all appearances there is little doubt that this price will come to be looked upon as a very modest one for radium. The action of the Austrian Government in restricting the mining of pitchblende in Bohemia is already having its effect, and the mighty atoms become more valuable every day. As an instance of the manner in which the precious material is regarded, we need only mention the demand that is made for the mere loan of a specimen of radium. It is of 1,800,000 activity, and has a distinct effect on the electroscope at a distance of eight feet. For the few specks of yellowish substance in the centre of a case half the size of a lady's watch over £100 has been refused, the owners preferring to lend it out to doctors at £5 a time.

Concerning Bloodstones.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"Most persons know very little about the stones of which they so glibly talk," remarked J. W. Beath. "Very few have any idea of what a bloodstone is, though the red-spotted green heliotrope commonly goes by that name. Here are two pieces of real bloodstone, the bloodstone of the ancients. As you see, they are black. By rubbing one on the other I draw what looks to be blood. Touching it to my hand, it leaves a blood-like stain. No, there's no trick about it. These bits of black stone are simply hematite, and hematite is the real blood stone. Not one person in 10,000 seems to know this."

Runaway Horse Stopped by Phonograph.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

A runaway horse attached to a sewing machine wagon on the Park Drive was stopped yesterday at the Falls of Schuylkill by a phonograph playing at the window of Samuel Mawhinney's residence, near the drive. The horse had run from Main Street and Walnut Lane, Manayunk, nearly two miles, when the phonograph sang out through a megaphone attachment the old song:

"Hey, Nellie! Ho, Nellie!
Listen unto me!"

The horse, which happened to be a mare named Nellie, pricked up her ears and stopped. The driver, John Sherer, soon arrived and took charge of her.

In June.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"There's the busy bee," said the father to his indolent son, "it improves each shining hour."

"Get out!" replied the lazy fellow from the hammock, "the shining hours can't be improved—they're perfect."

Something Just as Good.

From The Chicago News.

"One of the Vanderbilts has named his new yacht Hard Boiled Egg."

"Why so?"

"Because it can't be beat."

"H'm! Why didn't he name it The Broken Drum?"

WHAT CAN MOTHERS DO?

Disgusted with Fad Teaching, but How Can They Stop It?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day I notice a letter from "Another Mother." I think she is mistaken in saying that most mothers make no effort to interest themselves in what their children are bothered with at school.

Surely every mother knows that her children are wasting the better part of their time in the public schools, and poring over lessons after school when they should be out playing. But what are they to do about it.

I have no doubt that most mothers would be perfectly willing to do anything in their power to abolish the fads, and have their children thoroughly taught the three R's. But how can that be accomplished?

AN INTERESTED MOTHER.

New York, June 21, 1904.

THE MOUTHINGS OF DOWIE.

An Englishman's Protest at His Abuse of King Edward.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The busy man seldom has time to write to newspapers, and in the ordinary way the sayings and doings of this man Dowie have no more interest for me than those of "Monk" Eastman, the "Bowery Terror," or the negress Hannah Elias.

I feel sure, however, that when this morning's TIMES reaches London my countrymen will be pained and shocked to see the widespread publicity given in your headings and columns to the abuse of our beloved King uttered by this creature.

With all these things I have, of course, no concern. I may think it amazing that a person of this kind should so batten upon the American people as to be able to talk and deal in hundreds of thousands of dollars, to travel en prince on the Lucania, and to put up in a forty-dollar-a-day suite at hotels; and indeed the thing is a deplorable commentary upon our much-vaunted modern progress.

WILLIAM G. FITZ-GERALD.

New York, June 27, 1904.

Firecrackers Barbarous.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why should the firecracker outrage be tolerated because it amuses a few thoughtless boys while it endangers the life and property of law-abiding and harmless citizens, to say nothing of the exquisite pain it produces in racking the nerves of innocuous persons of the female persuasion? Really, it is too gross an abuse. Let us hope that we may be spared some awful firecracker calamity by which it will be borne into the hinds of the community that the present methods of celebrating the glorious Fourth are both childish and barbarous. P. B. DE R.

New York, June 27, 1904.

Mercenary Baseball.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Looking at the recent play in the National League, doesn't it appear as though Boston, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia were "playing easy" against the New Yorks, all for the sake of Mr. G. A. Temoney?

Too bad this mercenary view should prevail, but that's the way it looks. How else could Brooklyn lose thirteen games out of fourteen, even to so strong a team as the "Giants"? F. M. T.

New York, June 27, 1904.

Flag for the Negro.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Prof. H. Y. Arnett, financial representative of Wilberforce University, and a son of Bishop B. W. Arnett, African Methodist Episcopal Church, has devised a plan whereby the plaintive wail, "Every nation has a flag but the negro," soon will be a thing of the past.

A flag has been decided on and will shortly wave from every colored institution.

Prof. Arnett thinks the staff should be made of weeping willow, to commemorate the fact that women and children in slavery days kneeled and prayed under weeping willow trees. A black border will be appropriate to symbolize the color. In the centre will be the pictures of five representative colored men of the race who stand for the enlightenment of the people.

Pictures of Frederick Douglass, Major Martin R. Delaney, the late Bishop Richard Allen, the late Bishop Daniel A. Payne, and Booker T. Washington will be on the flag.

Mr. Arnett thinks the colored people need a flag of this sort, and he believes it will solve the race question.

Dearth of Americans in London.

From The London Express.

The London season has reached its height, but one of its distinguishing features—the annual invasion of England by Americans—is absent. There are certainly a good many Americans in London, but it is generally admitted that there are considerably fewer than is usual at this time of the year.

The Strand omnibus drivers and the Temple porters agree that there is less Chicago accent to be heard than there ought to be.

Men who arrive year after year on business, bringing their wives, are, however, coming as usual. The very wealthy American, too, is, of course, to be found in London. Mr. Schwab was here a day or two ago, and Gen. Draper, the former United States Ambassador at Rome.

Mr. Steinway, the "piano king," and Mr. Widener of the "Ocean Trust" represent the invasion of dollars, and Mr. John Drew, a distinguished American actor, came over with his niece, Miss Ethel Barrymore.

It is the middle-class American, who sleeps at the best hotels and breakfasts in a modern café in the Strand, who is absent.

Duck in a Deadly Form.

From The Paris Messenger.

A short time ago the death was announced of Comte Leon de Laubespin from the effects of eating a dish of duck a-la Rouennaise. Duck a la Rouennaise is considered very deadly during the hot season for the following reasons: In order to prepare the dish according to the recognized rules, the duck must be killed by suffocation. It happens, therefore, that the blood coagulates in the body of the bird in such a manner that no amount of cooking suffices to sterilize it. In hot, stormy weather, such as we have had lately, this coagulated blood would decompose and contain sufficient poison to kill any one eating of the dish. The moral of the story would appear to be: Don't have your ducks cooked a la Rouennaise.

The Kansas Ten-Year-Old Boy.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Near Melvern, Kan., the other day George Cheever, aged ten years, was caught in the lariat with which he was leading a horse. The horse ran away with him, dragging his body feet first over the rough ground for more than a quarter of a mile. He was picked up apparently dead. While the folks were wildly running for a doctor, however, he sat up and said: "Whoa! you blamed old fool!" And the account says that the doctor was able to keep him in bed only one day.

Satisfied with Results.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"What have you accomplished with your prolonged tests?" asked an inquisitive person.

"Well," answered the Government chemist, "we have found out that poisonous articles taken into the stomach every day for a period of several months have a deleterious effect upon the human system."

Be Cautious.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a minute or two every day for reflection upon the fact that 466 persons were killed and 3,863 injured last year in celebrating the Fourth of July.

An Overshadowed Pair.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Speaking of the outward-ot boy graduate, then there must be a June bridegroom, too. Did you ever hear of him?

A STORY GOOD TO HEAR.

A Slocum Orphan Meets Two Profane Young Angels in Disguise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning being Saturday and my day off, I made up my mind to go fishing. At the foot of the Madison Avenue Bridge, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, two young men came along and yelled like Indians to a steam yacht's skipper.

Before the small boat came for them a little child, not over four years old, attracted their attention. I was a "rubber" and listened to what was said. The little girl said: "Muzzer and Sissy and little Bess were lost on the Slocum. They found little Bess and Sissy, but Muzzer had not come home." She said she was Muzzer's pet, and Muzzer always filled her stocking Christmas.

These young men held a conversation more eloquent than polite. The purport and general opinion was, "By —, that is damn tough," and with a determination to see that Muzzer's pet would have her stockings filled before Christmas those two young men, bent on pleasure and only waiting for a boat, filled Muzzer's pet's stockings with more greenbacks than she will use for a long time.

I went up to each of these young gentlemen and shook their hands. I wanted to know their names in order that I could properly address them as my heart dictated, but they declined to give their names. I learned from a policeman at the bridge the following, verbatim:

"They are all right. One's old man sells beer and the other's old man keeps lumber, but neither of the young fellows knows much about an automobile, for they took me out riding, and I am sure they don't know much about those machines."

Things like this occurrence make life worth living, and I trust you will publish this, so that those two young gentlemen may know that their goodness is appreciated. W. B. H.

New York, June 25, 1904.

Business Men as Steamship Inspectors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a community where political influence and "pull" on one side and neglect of duty on the other have brought so many direful results to our fellow-men, I believe our whole system of inspection ought to be changed. Let the Mayor appoint five or more business men, all above question as to character and ability, to inspect in company with a regular Federal Steamboat Inspector all steamships or steamboats as to the efficiency of fire apparatus, &c., and make such an office an honorary one. I believe we will easily find dozens of men who would gladly render their services gratis pro bono publico, and who would make a most desirable distinction from the services rendered by our political sharks and cutthroats, who only fill a position as long as they are able to fill their own pockets, instead of doing the duty imposed upon them, and for which we pay them.

FRED D. KLEIN.

New York, June 29, 1904.

Cigars in Your Pocket? Take 'Em Out.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to suggest to cigar smokers: Don't, at this time of the year, or, in fact, at any time, carry one or several cigars in the left or right upper waistcoat pocket. The body is a rare absorbent, and, especially in Summer, with wide open pores, if tobacco is in close contact, there is likely to be an absorption of its principles which will result in vertigo, faintness, and perhaps worse.

Enjoying the best of health, I could not account for some very peculiar sensations at times which gave me the utmost alarm. Even in bed I would experience something approaching a sinking spell. I traced the cause to my habit of carrying cigars in my waistcoat pockets. NICOTIUS.

New York, June 23, 1904.

Could, Not Would.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"I see," remarked the Man who Reads the Foreign Papers, "that the dear old Baroness Burdett-Coutts has just celebrated her ninetieth birthday, and that reminds me that it was at one time, years ago, of course, currently reported that the great Duke of Wellington wanted her for a wife. When this rumor reached the hero of Waterloo, he made this comment:

"'What I said was that Miss Angelia Burdett-Coutts deserved to be a Duchess. I did not say that I would make her one.'

"Of course, this reply was carried back to the lady in question. Said she:

"'I think his Grace should have said "could" instead of "would."'"

The Graduate's Plans.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"What is your son going to do, now that he has finished his course in college?"

"He's going to look around for a place where he can start in at the top, but I rather expect him to give it up and take something else before the Summer's over."

THE PLATFORM OF P. PRIMROSE—CONGRESSMAN.

I stand f'r people's rights, 'y jing! I stand f'r them alone!
But thet don't signify thet I sh'd overlook my own.
I'm f'r an honest ballot, but all principles agree
Thet any ballot in th' box is good—if it's f'r me!
An' my observin's teach
If my deestrict I would reach
Thet a good appropriation's worth a hundred miles o' speech!

I stand pat with th' party an' I vote th' ticket straight!
Y' never need t' hitch me if I'm pledged up t' th' slate!
I'm reg'ler in my politics; I b'long t' th' machine,
An no man gits a job f'r me onless his record's clean!
F'r if a feller would
Help himself, it's understood
Thet a few good jobs, placed proper, does a might sight o' good!

Th' currency don't bother me, er tariff er th' Ditch,
If I pick th' proper fellers f'r th' Postmasters an' sich!
I find it's mighty helpful when a feller sees he needs
A few frien's in th' country, t' send on some packs o' seeds.
F'r th' Gover'ment is rich,
Rich enough t' build th' Ditch,
An' th' people stand f'r payin' if they git some seeds an' sich!

Some men git orateerical an' fill th' Record full
O' finance an' pertection, infant industries an' wool,
But I'd ruther git a million f'r a-dredgin' Crooked Crick,
An' I don't care who makes speeches if my 'propriations stick!
F'r my deestrict's up t' snuff,
An' I've got t' git th' stuff,
Er they 're apt t' come an' ask me why I ain't got pull enough!

My country might sing praises with a hundred million throats,
But my deestrict is th' only place where I can git th' votes.
A feller thet gits bigger 'n his deestrict 'll soon learn
Thet th' folks at home got candidates f'r Congressman t' burn!
An' when a feller's slack
On th' 'propriation tack,
Th' finest speeches he has made won't help him t' git back!

MONKEY-SHINES STOP HARLEM TROLLEY CARS

Antics of One Jocko Prove Fatal to Spring Finery.

RAGE OF ORGAN GRINDER

So Excited He Had to Spell His Name Phonetically—Gave the "Diablo" His Due.

For nearly half an hour the Third Avenue surface road was blocked last evening at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street by a fantastically dressed monkey. The mischief maker was one of the trained creatures which are profitable accompaniments of handorgans, this one being the property of Raphjil Derago, phonetically spelled, who said that he and the monkey "crawled in somewhere on Mulberry Street at night."

While the monkey was still performing tricks which the swarthy Italian clearly had not taught him, he blurted out something that indicated that the monkey's name was Jocko, but left it to be inferred by the great crowd of newsboys and bootblacks near him at the time that his name would be jerked into Dennis if he ever laid hands on him again. Meanwhile, there was something doing among the prettily dressed women, who were victims rather than spectators of the monkey's antics.

Derago was wheezing out something that was recognized as "Dreamland," despite the jagged chords, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Third Avenue, keeping busily at it despite the first few gusts of dust and rain of an approaching thunderstorm. The monkey was hopping about, cup in hand, trying to dodge the giant drops of rain, but catching all the pennies that he could. Suddenly he broke the cord—the cord that held him to his master's hand.

Just at that moment Car No. 1,250, going south, stood at the corner. It was of the closed variety, but all the windows had been opened. It was filled with women, many coming from Fort George, and wearing light-colored dresses and elaborately trimmed hats. In a jiffy Jocko was in the car.

It might have been better if the monkey had not chosen the heads and shoulders of the women to perform his antics on. This was what he did, ruining nearly everything he touched.

The women of course ran screaming from the car. Their place was taken by a lot of men and boys who tried to catch the monkey, who, still holding the cup, was climbing in and out of the opened ventilating windows at the top. In vain did several boys climb to the top of the car, in vain did Derago yell, beseeching the monkey to come down. Meanwhile more cars were coming on, more persons who were getting lots of fun without cost. It took nearly a half hour to capture the monkey, and when last seen Derago was turning the corner giving the "diablo" his due.

A $2,000,000 SUMMER COLONY.

Elaborate Cottage Settlement Planned for Manhattan Beach.

A Summer cottage colony, involving an initial expediture of $2,000,000 for buildings and other improvements, is being planned by the Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company. It is proposed to establish the settlement on the land just east of the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach.

The cottages, it is said, will be of an elaborate and expensive type, and if certain obstacles are overcome work on them will probably be begun this Fall or next Spring. The obstacles involve a question of title to the land. Since the organization of the Manhattan Beach Company, about twenty years ago, there has been more or less dispute between it and the city over the title to certain portions of the land at Manhattan Beach. The company will now make a determined effort to have this question cleared up and determined.

"PARIS BY NIGHT" PRODUCED.

New York Managers at New Rochelle Applaud New Musical Play.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 30.—"Paris by Night," a new musical play in two acts, was given for the first time on any stage here to-night before a large and genuinely enthusiastic audience, including numerous prominent New York managers. "Paris by Night" is produced by L. Lawrence Weber and Edward F. Rush, and will have its metropolitan opening atop the Madison Square Garden Saturday evening.

The book and lyrics are by Harry B. Marshall and the music by Robert Edwards. It was staged by Sol Fields, a brother of Low M. Fields. The costuming is notably elaborate, and the fifteen musical numbers are especially tuneful and catchy. There are sixty persons in the cast.

NEW YORKERS IN KIRMESS.

Florodora Sextet Voted Most Popular Dance in Greenwich Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 30.—To-night the second of the performances in the four-day society kirmess of Putnam Hill Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was greeted at the Havemeyer Auditorium with a large crowd.

Two hundred New Yorkers in the dances did excellently, and in a voting contest by the audience to determine the most favored dance, the Florodora Sextet, which Col. Robert B. Baker of New York had arranged, came out ahead.

This afternoon's first performance of the children's pantomime, "The Sleeping Beauty," was a success. Tots two years old participated in a doll and Jumping Jack dance.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

The programmes for music in the parks to-day are:

BATTERY PARK.

William Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band.

Prelude—"Our National Anthem" ..... Key
March—"New Life" ..... W. Christern
Overture—"Bignon" ..... Thomas
Caprice Elegante—"Idle Hours" ..... Kretschmer
Cornet solo ..... Selected
Performed by John Dolan.
Ballet music from the opera of "Faust" ..... Gounod
Grand Fantasia—"American" ..... Herbert
Intermezzo—"Passacalle" ..... L. Gregh
"La Benediction des Poignards" from "The Huguenots" ..... Meyerbeer
Patrol Comique—"Dutch" ..... Restorff
Melodic Garland—"Suwanee River" ..... Von Tilzer

HUDSON PARK.

Moore's Military Band.

"Star Spangled Banner" ..... Key
March—"New England's Finest" ..... Clark
Overture—"Zampa" ..... Harold
Valse de Concert—"La Soiree" ..... Nathan
Cornet Solo ..... Selected
Performed by Emil Keneke.
Selection—"Bohemian Girl" ..... Balfe
Ethiopian Oddity—"Mr. Black Man" ..... Pryor
Medley—"Roof Garden Echoes" ..... Bloom
Coeurs et Fleurs—"Hearts and Flowers" ..... Tobani
Grand Fantasia—"American" ..... Herbert
Finale—"Timbuctoo" ..... Geibel
"Home, Sweet Home."

WILLIAM H. SEWARD PARK.

Isidore Kraskin's Military Band.

"Star Spangled Banner" ..... Key
March—"Polly Prim" ..... Joseph W. Stern
Overture—"Zampa" ..... Herold
Waltz—"Daughter of Love" ..... C. W. Bennet
Selection—"Bohemian Girl" ..... Balfe
Cornet Solo—"Singing Bird from Thuringer Wald.
Performed by M. Blossberg.
Overture—"Berlin Smiles and Tears" ..... Conradi
"Hearts and Flowers" ..... Theo. Tobani
Selection—"The Leader" ..... M. Witmark
Austrian Retreat—"Soldiers' Life" ..... Keler Bela
Calop—"Carousal" ..... R. T. Collins
"Home, Sweet Home."

BABY BETTER THAN A DOLL.

Mrs. Rugulo's Daughter Disconsolate Because She Could Not Own Foundling.

Josephine Rugulo, twelve years old, a little girl with motherly instincts, is miserable because the police of the West Twenty-second Street Station will not let her keep a girl baby, two weeks old, whom she found yesterday afternoon in the doorway of her home at 413 East Eighteenth Street. Josephine found the baby on the mat in the hall. Josephine was delighted. The baby was better than any of her dolls. She carried it to her mother's kitchen, washed it, and dressed it in new clothes.

When her mother came home she found her daughter rocking the baby to sleep on her knee. When Mrs. Rugulo asked where the strange baby came from, Josephine explained coolly, as if it were the most ordinary thing in the world for babies to appear on people's doorsteps uninvited.

Mrs. Rugulo told her daughter to take the baby to the police station. Josephine set up a howl of outraged motherhood, and it was some time before her mother could persuade her to go to the station. There Josephine exhibited the infant to Sergt. Brown, explained how she had found it, and said:

"Please, Mister Policeman, we haven't any baby at home, can't we keep this one? I'll take awful good care of it."

Sergeant Brown was sorry, but he told Josephine that he couldn't give her the baby. She returned home with her mother weeping and disconsolate.

FLAGLER ACCOUNTS STRAIGHT.

Referee's Report as to Former Mrs. Flagler's Estate Approved.

Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, accepted as correct the report of Francis P. Lowry, who was appointed by the court as referee to pass on the accounts of Eugene M. Ashley, who recently resigned as the committee of the estate of Mrs. Ida A. Flagler, the former wife of Henry M. Flagler. Mrs. Flagler was adjudged insane and is now in the sanitarium of Dr. Carlos Macdonald, who is the guardian of her person. Andrew Freedman was appointed to succeed Mr. Lowry.

Referee Lowry reported to the court that after the payment to Ashley of $5,000 a year for the three years which he has served and $13,000 in commissions, making a total of $28,000, there remains $2,075,383 belonging to Mrs. Flagler. This sum is to be turned over to Mr. Freedman.

WAR OF ROSES AT NEWPORT.

Commodore Gerry, Perry Belmont, and Others Win Prizes at Flower Show.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 30.—The annual Summer exhibition of the Newport Horticultural Society was held to-day. As in former years, the contest for the prizes developed into a lively war of roses between the representatives of ex-Commodore E. T. Gerry, Perry Belmont, Mrs. Robert Goelet, and Mrs. T. O. Richardson.

The Gerry exhibits won a first prize for the best display of roses as dinner table decorations and for fancy basket of roses, and a silver medal for the best new roses. Mr. Gerry also won prizes for ferns and irises and decorative plants, and a first prize for the best collection of strawberries. Mrs. Goelet's awards were two second and two third prizes in the rose class; three firsts for foliage plants, and two firsts for named strawberries.

Mr. Belmont took third prize for table decorations, and firsts for American Beauties, hardy roses, and tea roses. Mrs. T. O. Richardson won four first prizes and one second prize in the rose classes, and the society's certificate of merit for seedling dracaenas.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The horse show at the Rumson Road Polo Club will be the principal attraction for suburban society to-day. Among the exhibitors are Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew, T. Pearsall Field, Alfred Beadleston, and others. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, who were present last year, are also expected to be among the visitors. The show will last two days.

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A number of well-known people have gone to St. Louis for the Fourth. Among those who went on Thursday to the Exposition were August Belmont, with his sons, August, Jr., Raymond, and Morgan, in the Belmont private car.

***

There will take place to-morrow at the country place of the Misses Keveney, Walnut Avenue, Larchmont, the lawn fête in aid of St. Augustine's Church of Larchmont. The fête is under the patronage of Mme. Alphonse Montant and others.

***

There will be a dance this evening at the Meadow Club, Southampton, and there will be entertainments at the same club and at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, at Oyster Bay, on Saturday. At the New Rochelle Yacht Club there will be a regatta, followed by dinners and informal dancing in the evening.

***

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who arrived yesterday on the Deutschland, went directly to Newport. They have the Havemeyer villa for the season. The Nourmahal is in commission, and Col. Astor will cruise upon her. Mrs. William Astor may not return to America for a fortnight.

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Miss May Van Alen is to come to Newport via Boston.

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Ogden Mills was also a passenger on the Deutschland. Mr. and Mrs. Mills and the Misses Mills will pass the Summer in Newport, arriving there in a fortnight.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer leave this coming week for their camp in the Adirondacks, in the upper St Regis.

***

The Rev. William Montague Geer, vicar of St. Paul's, in Trinity Parish, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Dunham Jones Crain, at Cullenwood, near Richfield Springs. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford is summering in the same neighborhood.

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Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin will open her cottage at North East Harbor, in Maine, in the early part of this month.

***

Mrs. George Crocker's condition still continues very grave. She is in Paris, and Mr. Crocker and her daughters are with her.

***

Ex-Commodore Gerry and family have sailed from Newport for Cottage City in the Electra. They will be absent about a fortnight.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Houston Henry are booked to sail to-morrow on the Lucania. Mrs. Henry was Miss Fell, the second daughter of Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer. Her wedding to Mr. Henry took place last week at the Van Rensselaer place, near Philadelphia.

***

Mrs. Carlos G. de Garmendia is passing a short time in New York previous to going to the country for the Summer.

***

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and Miss Gwendolyn Burden and Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt have been in Paris. Mrs. Burden will go to the Engadine.

***

Mr. and Mrs. F. Robert Schell have left town for Birnam House, their country place, at Northfield, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Schell expect to spend August at Saratoga, where they have a cottage.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 30.—Ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry started this morning on his cruise to Martha's Vineyard and Cape Cod in his steam yacht Electra. The weather outside was too rough for pleasure, and the boat put back into the harbor.

Miss Louise R. Baldwin, daughter of the late Christopher C. Baldwin, has arrived at her cottage, Chateaunoga," on Bellevue Avenue for the season.

Major E. J. Curley has arrived at the New Cliff Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Elisha Dyer, Jr., George A. Hahn, and Woodbury Kane have returned from New York to remain over the Fourth.

TO THE HARVEST FIELDS IN A PULLMAN CAR

Harvard and Columbia Men Start Westward.

CHOSE STRENUOUS VACATIONS

Many Idle Men Turned Away Because They Cannot Give Proper References—Big Enterprise of State Labor Bureau.

To the wheat fields in Kansas and Nebraska, where harvests are waiting for the reaper, the State Free Employment Bureau, at 107 East Thirty-first Street, yesterday sent a vanguard of workers from this city to supply the temporary deficiency in the far Western labor market. There were forty men in this first batch, which will be followed by others weekly during the month of July. This evening the ranks of would-be harvesters will be swelled by a little party of recruits for the rough and exacting work in the Western wheat fields. The five men are college students, two from Columbia and three from Harvard. They will make the trip to Kansas City on a sleeping car. The journey will probably be the last taste they will have for many weeks of the ordinary luxurious surroundings to which they have been accustomed. The university men are to spend their vacation period "roughing it" in the wheat region, and when they leave the station at Kansas City will cast their lot among the herd of harvesters drawn from the ranks of the unemployed in many cities.

Surprising as it may seem, the college student is in great demand as a worker in the Western harvest fields. Quite a number of students from Eastern colleges spent last season there, and the reports regarding their work which has reached Superintendent John J. Boalin of the State Free Employment Bureau, in this city, indicate that in the hard work of garnering the Western crops they showed endurance and staying qualities far beyond men who had been used to manual labor all their lives. The boys don't seem to mind the work, either, for in the party that will start this evening, according to Superintendent Bealin, are two to whom it will be their second experience as harvesters.

The demand for workmen in the Western wheat fields is a matter of yearly recurrence. This year the demand will be greater than ever. The number of men required to meet the present emergency is estimated roughly by officials of the Western State Labor Agencies at 21,500, of which a certain percentage will have to be supplied by the big cities in the East. For that reason any man strong enough and willing to undertake the hard work of harvesting can be accommodated, provided he has the necessary amount of money to pay for transportation and keep during the two-day journey and can show a good record.

The first New York delegation left at 6 o'clock last night over the West Shore Railroad. Their destination is Kansas City, where they will be received by A. B. Jamieson, Director of the State Free Employment Bureau in that city, who will see that they are distributed throughout the various localities in that State where their services may be needed.

The pay in the Western wheat fields ranges from $2 and board for inexperienced men to $3.50 with board for experienced harvest hands. The work will last practically the entire Summer and Fall, too, for when harvest time is over in Kansas, where wheat is earliest, it will begin in Nebraska, and a couple of weeks later in North Dakota and Minnesota, which States lie further north. Through the Western Association of State Labor Agencies arrangements have been made by which willing workmen can be transferred from one State to another as required.

Superintendent Bealin has been overrun with applicants for the last few days. Fully 600 of these, he said, had been turned away because they did not come up to requirements. Each applicant is made to fill out a blank in which he must render a full account of himself, and give the name of his employer. His references are carefully looked up, and only well recommended applicants are accepted. Invariably Superintendent Bealin has drawn a terrifying picture of the hardships incidental to Western harvest work, but this has not seemed to have any deterring effect whatever on the applicants.

WASHBURNE LETTERS A GIFT.

Fill 100 Volumes and Are to Go to Congressional Library.

CHICAGO, June 30.—The public and private correspondence of Elihu B. Washburne, gathered while he was Minister to France, has been classified and bound in book form. It will be turned over to the Congressional Library at Washington next week.

There are an even hundred volumes in the collection, which contains letters from American and European army officials, Consuls, Ministers, Senators, and even monarchs. Among them are several letters from Abraham Lincoln, Dr. S. Grant, W. E. Gladstone, and Queen Victoria, as well as King Edward, written while he was Prince of Wales.

Broker's Wife Ill at the Bridge.

Mrs. Emma Stemler, thirty-two years old, who said she was the wife of Curt Stemler, a broker, living at 57 Wheaton Place, Rutherford, N. J., was taken suddenly ill at the Manhattan bridge entrance last night and was removed to Hudson Street Hospital by Surgeon Rushmore, who said she had a severe fainting spell. Mrs. Stemler was accompanied by her two young daughters—Emma, twelve, and Nannette, nine years old. They had spent the day at Long Island.

Special Trips to Niagara.

The Erie Railroad is now offering round-trip tickets between this city and Niagara Falls at special rates, the tickets being good for any one of four trains leaving to-morrow. Purchasers must return not later than next Monday night. The views of the Falls, the islands, and the parks are said to be especially attractive just now.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Capt. William Mitchell is relieved from duty as signal officer, Department of the Colorado, and will proceed to the Signal Corps post, Fort Myer, Va., for duty.

Capt. George H. McMaster, now on duty at the South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S. C., will report to the chief of staff for temporary duty.

Capt. Alexander N. Stark will report to Rear Admiral Walker, Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, for duty with the commission.

Capt. David S. Stanley will report in person to Col. Philip F. Harvey, Assistant Surgeon-General, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Chicago, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Thomas H. Slavens will report in person to Lieut.-Col. Oscar F. Long, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Navy.

Commander U. R. Harris is ordered to the navy yard, Boston, July 20, as assistant to equipment officer, and equipment officer at that yard on detachment of Capt. E. K. Moore.

Lieut. Commander G. W. Denfield is ordered to the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, July 6.

Lieut. R. Spear is ordered to the Hancock July 12.

Lieut. A. H. Scales is detached from the Concord and ordered home.

Lieut. C. B. Morgan is detached from the Albany, and ordered to the Concord.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Nero and Vicksburg, at Bremerton; Michigan, at Detroit; Tinger, at New York; Des Moines and Glacier, at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Minneapolis and Prairie from Newport for Frenchman Bay; Brooklyn from Gibraltar for Genoa; Potomac from Key West for San Juan; Texas from Newport News for New London; Arkansas, Nevada and Florida from Lambert Point for New London; Worden, Truxtun and MacDonough from Hampton Roads for New London; Massachusetts and Hartford from Hampton Roads for Narragansett Bay; Whipple, Hull, Hopkins and Lawrence from Hampton Roads for Pocomoke Sound and Narragansett Bay; Ferry from Portland for Gray's Harbor; Alexander from Cavite for Woo-Sung; Wasp from Oshkosh, Miss., for New Orleans.

DIDN'T STEAL THE CHERRIES.

The Others Did That, Said Harry—He Only Ate Them.

In the Brooklyn Children's Court yesterday four small boys were arraigned before Justice Fitzgerald charged with helping themselves to cherries from trees in the yard of Mrs. Sarah A. Johnson, at 1075 Prospect Place. Three of the youngsters tearfully pleaded guilty to the heinous crime and were fined two dollars each. The fourth and youngest of the lads, one Harry Ward, put in a plea of not guilty.

"Were you up those trees?" asked the court severely.

"Nope," responded Harry, easily. "De odder fellers went up an' I stayed down ter pick up der cherries. Dat's how dey got caught."

"And what happened to you?"

"I got der cherries, Jedge," and an ear-to-ear grin showed itself on Harry's freckled face.

"Sentence suspended," said the Justice, as a smile ran around the court room.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

WILLIAMS—BERGEN.

The marriage of Miss Elsa Gubner Bergen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tunis Garrett Bergen, to Mr. Herbert Mitchell Williams took place yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large and fashionable gathering in the Bay Ridge Reformed Church, Second Avenue and Eightieth Street, Brooklyn. Miss Mary D. Hall of Mt. Vernon was Miss Bergen's maid of honor, and her five bridesmaids were her sister, Miss Ottilie S. Bergen, Miss S. Aletta Williams, a sister of the bridegroom, and the Misses Elsie L. Totten, Frances E. Belcher and Marjorie K. Bacon.

Mr. Williams had for his best man his brother, R. Richardson Williams, Jr., and the ushers were Richard Ferdinand Williams, a cousin of the groom; Adolph G. Bergen, the bride's brother, the Rev. Frederic Todd Steele, Prof. Gillett Wynkoop and Dr. John G. Underhill.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Richard R. Williams, the bridegroom's father. A unique feature was the return to the old custom of the bridegroom escorting his bride to the altar preceded by the ushers, the best man, bridesmaids and maid of honor. Immediately after the ceremony there was a small reception at the home of the bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams are both of well-known Brooklyn families. The bride's great-grandfather was the Hon. Tunis Garrett Bergen, a member of Congress and a famous civil engineer. He surveyed and laid out the section of Brooklyn now known as Bay Ridge. Mr. Williams's father, the Rev. Richard R. Williams, is President of the Hardware Club of New York.

DAY—LEWIS.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 30.—The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Dwight Lewis and Mr. Clive Day was celebrated very quietly at the home of Mrs. Charlton T. Lewis on Farragut Place this afternoon. Owing to the recent death of the bride's father, only the immediate families were present. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent of Union Theological Seminary, New York. Mr. Day is a professor in Yale University.

REED—RUSSELL.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 30.—Miss Julia Russell, daughter of the Rev. Howard R. Russell, National Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, was married here last night at the Congregational Church to Thomas H. Reed of Boston. The bridegroom is to have charge of the legal work of the New York Anti-Saloon League, beginning Sept. 1, and will reside in Mount Vernon.

MOTTLUMMIS—BROKAW.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, June 30.—The Rev. Howard H. Brown, pastor of the Washington Street Baptist Church, Orange, last night married Miss Mary Adaline Brokaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Brokaw of Bradford Street, at her home, to Samuel Mottlummis, also of Orange. There was a dual celebration at the home of the bride's parents, it being the forty-eighth anniversary of their wedding.

JAQUI—WERNER.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, June 30.—Miss Mary J. Werner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Werner of 41 Central Avenue, East Orange, was married last night to John Philip Jaqui. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Herman C. Gruhnert, pastor of the First German Presbyterian Church, Orange, at his parsonage.

THORPE—LOCKWOOD.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, June 30.—Miss Alice Stacy Lockwood, daughter of Mrs. Alice V. Lockwood, and J. Alfred Thorpe, were married last night at the residence of the bride's mother, 118 North Seventeenth Street, East Orange, by the Rev. Miner Lee Bates, pastor of the Church of the Disciples of Christ, East Orange.

TEED—HARRISON.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, June 30.—The wedding of Miss Gertrude Laura Harrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Harrison of Roseland and Percy Livingston Teed of Newark, took place last night at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. Mills S. Grime officiating.

PRUDEN—HANSFORD.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, June 30.—Miss Harriet Hansford, daughter of the late John Hansford and Mrs. Hansford of 205 High Street, Orange, and Warren Erwin Pruden, also of Orange, were married to-night at the home of the bride's mother by the Rev. Frank MacDaniel, pastor of the Orange Methodist Episcopal Church. Because of the recent death of the bride's father, the ceremony was exceedingly simple, and there were no attendants. Miss Hansford was until Monday night last Acting City Clerk of East Orange.

PETRY—JEFFREYS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 30.—Miss Lillian Jeannette Jeffreys, the pianist, and Paul Petry, the baritone in the choir of Trinity Episcopal Church, were quietly married at the home of the bride's parents, 182 Lincoln Avenue, last night, in the presence of only the relatives and intimate friends of the young couple. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, pastor of Park Presbyterian Church.

HILL—REYNOLDS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 30.—Miss Nellie Kathleen Reynolds, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Reynolds of 30½ High Street, this city, and Julian William Hill of New York, were married in Grace Episcopal Church last night by the Rev. Charles C. Edmunds. The maid of honor was Miss Albertine Hill, sister of the bridegroom, and the bridesmaids were Miss Lillian Castle and Miss Regina Teeling, both of this city. Frank Dettinger of New York was best man, and the ushers were William Reynolds, brother of the bride; John T. Reynolds, and Ernest Tappner.

After a reception at the bride's home, Mr. and Mrs. Hill left on a wedding trip.

STEARNS—LIEBER.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The marriage of Miss Amelia Frances Lieber, eldest daughter of Gen. G. Norman Lieber, United States Army, to Charles F. Stearns of Providence, Attorney General for the State of Rhode Island, took place at noon to-day at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. C. Ernest Smith of St. Thomas's Church officiated. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Mrs. Augustine Laurence, Jr. Dashler Stearns of New York was best man.

TOOHEY—FLANAGAN.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 30.—Miss Alice Helen Flanagan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Flanagan, was married to Harry Gonsaga Toohey at St. Mary's Church to-night. The Rev. James J. Kelly officiated.

HAMBURG LINER BRINGS SOME NOTABLES HOME

Col. and Mrs. Astor Arrive on the Deutschland.

STAGE LIGHTS BACK, TOO

Gliddens, Arctic Automobilists, and Commodore Tod Among the Passengers—Poker Players' Row.

The Hamburg-American Line's flier Deutschland brought many notables to port yesterday. Among them were Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who have been away since April, much of the time abroad having been spent in automobiling. Mrs. Astor said that her visit to London was the most pleasant she has ever made.

Ethel Barrymore returned from her season in London, where she produced "Cousin Kate." John Drew, her uncle, was also a passenger, Miss Barrymore said that she was greatly disappointed at the termination of her London engagement. "They couldn't get another nose into the house during the last few weeks," she said, "and though the play was not popular at first it made up for that before long."

"I'm going to the Pacific Coast in a few days," she said, "to produce 'Cousin Kate' there. In November I shall return to New York with a new play of human interest, the name of which I cannot tell yet. It's the finest thing I have ever had." Mr. Drew will go to his home, at Easthampton, L. I., to remain until September, when he will open at the Empire Theatre in "The Duke of Killicrankie," which was played in London last season.

Ex-Commodore Robert E. Tod of the Atlantic Yacht Club, the owner of the schooner-yacht Thistle, returned with his bride, who was a Miss Chew. Another passenger was Assistant Secretary of State A. A. Adee, who has been in Europe for several months, during which time he wheeled over 1,500 miles.

Otto Scheller, a German, who has spent years in wireless telegraph experiments, arrived on the Deutschland, summoned, he says, by the Government. He brought with him a great quantity of paraphernalia.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Glidden of Boston, who are touring the world in an automobile, were on the ship. During the past two years they have been through all of the European countries, covering in their twenty-four-horse-power machine over 16,200 miles. On Aug. 16, 1903, while in Norway, they made the first trip ever made in an automobile into the arctic zone. Mr. Glidden expects to cover a distance of about 40,000 miles, the tour to be finished in 1907. Max Schwartz, the restaurateur, with his wife, arrived also, bringing with him a Hungarian band of nine pieces, which is to play at his Houston Street restaurant. The immigration officials held up the musicians on the ground that they were contract laborers, but later the Inspectors allowed the men to land.

Marcus Braun, an Immigration Inspector, was passing down the pier in Hoboken after the vessel docked, when he recognized a woman who, under the name of Martha Heuer, was deported twelve years ago. On returning to Europe she went on the stage, and, according to report, made a name as an emotional actress. Yesterday she arrived in the first cabin, and nobody made any attempt to prevent her landing. She was down on the passenger lists as Martha Marlow.

On Saturday night a fifty-cent-limit poker game in the smoking room was almost turned into a fight owing to a difference of opinion on the part of two in the game as to their respective poker abilities. There was no more poker during the voyage.

E. Farenheim, who said he was Emperor William's cook at the recent Kiel regatta, returned with a souvenir pin which, he said, was presented to him by the Emperor. The pin consists of a large gold anchor, to which is attached a crown of opals, beneath which is a large old English W in diamonds, while at the foot of the anchor is one very large emerald.

The Deutschland made an excellent run across the Atlantic, averaging 22.74 knots for the distance of 3,183 miles. Her best day's run was 577 miles, and her lowest for a full day was 560 miles.

IN THE SHOPS.

Something unique for the lawn in a Summer house is a Japanese thatched cottage. This may be as elaborate as the makers care to have it or as large as the amount of money they wish to put into it. The thatching is made of the material used in the Japanese rain coats. This is a long, dried grass, or something of that nature, with the rough edges of the grass on one edge and a plaited band at the other. It is about a yard wide, and costs 25 cents a foot. It will take some $30 worth to cover a good-sized hut. The roof can rest upon any kind of poles desired, may be thatched or not, and one may have side walls or not. The roof should be sharply pointed, pagodalike to be characteristic. One may make an English thatched cottage if desired, and it will be as realistic in appearance. There is room for infinite variety. In an uptown shop where one of these thatched roof huts is shown, with a centre table and several chairs made of Summer material for furniture, there hangs above the table a large lantern with a frame of mottled bamboo with several sides, each set with a glass panel showing a Chinese figure in colors upon it.

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A pretty thing in a simple and inexpensive dish is a little different from the ordinary. The lower part of the dish is in the shape of a long-pointed green leaf, six or eight inches long, by not much more than half that broad. From this dish rises another, a cream-white flower, round and shallow, and about three inches from the leaf, upon a standard formed of a flower stem and bud in green. The dish costs 75 cents.

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For the man who likes all his belongings to look cool and summerish there is a cigar case of straw, one of those white plaited straws in two pieces, one fitting over the other in the regulation style. It costs 35 cents.

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A Japanese ash receiver in pottery is green, a round dish, and upon it also in the pottery, a half-burned cigar in a holder and three coins, one of gold, one of silver, and one of copper.

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A pretty tea set in blue and white costs $4. It consists of the three pieces, teapot, sugar bowl, and creamer. The lower part of each piece is smooth, white, with the decoration in blue, put on in the ordinary way. The upper part of each piece is crinkled and upon it a decoration of flowers and leaves in relief. The leaves are blue, and the flowers, chrysanthemums, show innumerable petals in white. It is quaint and unusual.

***

An India shell basket is a quaint-looking thing which costs 25 cents. In shape it suggests the New England bean pot without a handle. It has the New England appearance in other ways, for it is one of the old-time things seafaring men used to bring home in the days of all sailing vessels to decorate the family parlor. The basket itself is worth almost 25 cents, though it can be seen only on the inside. It is made of reeds evidently, but covered with cloth on the outside, and on this are sewed patterns of solid little shells.

***

Small household utensils which are good to look at and undoubtedly useful are metal skewers, long with flat blades and heads in the shape of different game fowls. They cost 15 cents each.

***

This is the time to remember that there are clippers for pineapples. Some of these are in the form of scissors, one side a scoop and the other a loop of metal, which is shut down upon the fruit in the scoop end and cuts out the eye. There is another in a little different form, and both cost about 25 cents.

1,200 MILES IN RUNABOUT.

Couple Drive to Nova Scotia—Learn New England Meanwhile.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, June 30.—Mr. and Mrs. William C. Johnson have just completed a twelve hundred mile drive in a runabout drawn by a single horse, and have landed safe and sound at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. Mrs. Johnson is a daughter of Henry C. Mecklem, of Winans Street, East Orange, and is well known in the Oranges. Several months ago Mr. Johnson's health began to fail and his physician recommended that he be out of doors as much as possible. The couple determined upon the driving trip. On the morning of April 21, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, in a light runabout, with just what was absolutely needed for health and comfort stowed away in the body of the vehicle, and drawn by a good serviceable horse, started on their journey.

On the first part of their journey Mr. and Mrs. Johnson traversed the same route covered by James B. Dill on his automobile trip to the Rangeley Lakes last Summer. The route then followed the most unfrequented roads, avoiding cities and large towns entirely. The travelers put up wherever night found them, preferably at some hospitable looking farm house. The entire journey was made in easy stages, stops of two or three days being made wherever the country seemed even more picturesque than usual.

Mr. Mecklem has just received a letter from the travellers in which they narrate their experiences and tell several stories of the hospitality of the New Englanders. The custom was to start early in the morning from each stopping place, sometimes before breakfast, waiting until the next stop was reached to breakfast. At one of these houses, breakfast was called for. With profuse apologies, the wife of the owner of the house explained that her "buttery" was empty and she could give the travellers nothing but eggs and coffee. The wayfarers said they thought that would do and in a short while there were set before them one enormous pot of coffee, enough for twenty Maine lumbermen, and three dozen boiled eggs. The narrative does not say whether Mr. and Mrs. Johnson ate all the eggs and disposed of the entire pot of coffee.

There were no serious mishaps during the entire trip and both Mr. and Mrs. Johnson said they were greatly benefited by the drive. They expect to remain in Yarmouth until the latter part of October. The return journey will be made over a different route.

SUPT. MAXWELL ELECTED.

Head of New York City Schools President of Educational Association.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 30.—W. H. Maxwell, superintendent of instruction in New York City, was to-day elected President of the National Educational Association for the coming year. Twelve Vice Presidents were elected, including A. B. Poland of New Jersey.

The first speaker to-day was Samuel M. Lindsay, Commissioner of Education, San Juan, Porto Rico, who talked on "Education in Porto Rico." "The New Departure in Secondary Education," was discussed by J. J. Sheppard, Principal of the High School of Commerce of New York City.

"Education in the Navy," was discussed by Rear Admiral Casper F. Goodrich, U. S. N., and Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala., discussed "The Education of the Southern Negro."

The report of Treasurer Rhodes, which was approved, showed total receipts last year of $81,470; total disbursements, $77,956; balance in treasury, $3,514.

WILL'S REMARRIAGE PROVISION

Slocum Victim Left All to Husband, Unless He Remarried.

The will of Mrs. Alma Fritz, who was one of the Slocum victims, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The petition accompanying the will states that there is no personal property, but that the real estate is valued at $6,500. George Fritz, the husband of the testator, who lives at 1,225 Park Avenue, is named as executor.

"Providing he does not remarry again," says the testator, "I bequeath all of my property to my husband, George Fritz, but in case he remarries, he is to receive but two-thirds of the estate, the remaining third to go to my children, to be divided between them in equal shares."

GEORGE F. WATTS, R. A., DYING.

Noted English Painter Who Once Refused a Baronetcy Near Death.

LONDON, July 1.—George Frederick Watts, R. A., the famous painter, is dying of bronchitis.

He was born in London in 1817.

George Frederick Watts in 1896 presented to Great Britain the greater part of his life work, which is now known as "The Watts Collection" in the National Gallery of British Art. It includes forty or more portraits of the distinguished men of his time. He received the distinction of the Order of Merit on its institution by King Edward. He refused a baronetcy some years ago.

Funeral of Augustin Monroe.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, June 30.—Many yachtsmen and theatrical people attended the funeral of Augustin Monroe, ex-Commodore and Chairman of the House Committee of the Larchmont Yacht Club, which was held in St. John's Episcopal Church at Larchmont this morning. The Rev. Richard Cobden conducted the services.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Showers and thunderstorms have continued generally east of the Mississippi River and in portions of the Middle Atlantic States the showers were heavy. Temperatures have fallen decidedly in the lower lake and eastern upper lake region, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the plateau region. They have risen in the slope region and the Gulf States.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk southwest to west, with thunder squalls to-morrow; on the South Atlantic Coast they will be

YALE FRESHMEN WON; CROWDS DISAPPOINTED

'Varsity Eight and Four-Oared Events Were Postponed.

HARVARD HELD RESPONSIBLE

Crimson Oarsmen Wanted Lunch and Wasted Precious Time While Rowing Conditions Were Favorable.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, June 30.—Rain, rough water, and mismanagement made a combination to-day that most effectually dulled the edge of success and enjoyment of the Yale-Harvard intercollegiate rowing regatta over the historic Thames course. One race only of the three scheduled to be rowed took place, the freshman eight-oared contest. The others will be rowed to-morrow morning. The freshman race was won by Yale by the narrowest possible margin. The Harvard lads practically led all the way up to the last fourth of a mile, when the New Haven youngsters, by a splendid spurt, nosed to the lead and snatched the palm of victory by one-fourth of a length. The time was 10:20; that of Harvard, 10:20½.

The race was a beautiful one to watch, and was the closest freshman race ever rowed between Yale and Harvard on the Thames. At no time was open water between the boats.

Having said so much in praise of the race itself, and the spectators are unstinted in praising the game fight put up by both crews, little else commendable of the day's proceedings is to be heard The 'Varsity race, scheduled to start at 12:30, was put off until after 1. Back went the long observation train from the finish of the two-mile freshman race to New London, where the crowd had a few minutes to get a hasty bite to eat, and then the train slowly wended its way up the east bank of the river until, stopping just beyond the Harvard quarters at Red Top, the announcement came that a postponement had been necessary until 4:15, after which the four-oared race would come off. Once more the train rolled back to New London, where over two hours was spent in eating, wandering about the town, and keeping out of the rain, for hard showers fell on and off all day long. As the hour to start arrived the platform and tracks of the railroad station were literally packed with people. No good fortune, however, was in store, for again came word of postponement until 6:15. Hundreds did not stay to see whether there would be a race or not. Many of those who did were sorry afterward. In the damp, chilly air of the evening, although the rain had ceased, the train started once more at 6:23. The four-mile course this time was to be up the river with the tide, starting just above the drawbridge. The train stopped and waited, and finally the Regatta Committee boat, the Mirage, owned by Payne Whitney, came down the river, and to repeated inquiries from the crowd above him on the train, Chairman Charles H. Schweppe called out through the megaphone: "We think the race will be rowed at 7 o'clock." The judges' boat, the Aquila, W. P. Eno, slipped her mooring at the draw and slowly proceeded up stream, followed by the fast steam yachts Kanawha and Hauoli. Seven o'clock came, and no crews.

ENTHUSIASM DIES OUT.

The Yale and Harvard partisans in a few of the cars tried hard to throw some life in the scene, which was dreary enough, with twilight and mist settling over the river, despite the gay lines of the yachts decorated with multi-colored flags. Worn out and impatient by previous delays, these spasmodic efforts at college enthusiasm were pathetic, when one considered what had brought that crowd many miles to see. It was no surprise therefore when fifteen minutes later the referee's boat came along and announced that the 'Varsity race would be rowed at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. Anxious then to get back to town, the damp, impatient, bedraggled, disappointed throng was kept for half an hour upon the bridge, while the steam yachts whistled loudly to have the draw opened. The steamer Richard Peck, her decks black with passengers, after whistling half a dozen times without avail, was forced to drop her anchor close to the draw. Not until close to 8 o'clock did the train land its tired pleasure-seeking passengers at the New London station.

Such in brief is the history of the first day's attempt to bring off this year's Yale-Harvard regatta. It is, however, not all. Loud and insistent were demands by the crowd as to the cause for postponing the 'Varsity race from its regularly scheduled time. When the truth was known it was little wonder that those who ascertained the real cause were supremely disgusted. The 'Varsity race was postponed because the Harvard crew wanted its lunch, taking advantage of the agreement that either crew could postpone the race if not ready at the appointed time. Harvard claimed the privilege. Chairman Schweppe allowed it, and could he have heard the comments made upon him by old oarsmen and graduates he would have realized that popularity is a fleeting virtue. The freshman race had been rowed in the rain, but in such waters that would preclude new records, though the light ripple on the surface of the river was not such as to seriously affect either crew.

From 12 to 1 o'clock the rowing conditions were the best of the day. After that the water was rough, there was more rain and a stiffer breeze in the afternoon. The Yale crew was bitterly disappointed at the delay and the failure to cope with the trivial difficulties that, had they been surmounted would have made a successful and enjoyable day even under the trying conditions of the weather. As it stands this year's New London regatta is regarded by old timers as the poorest in snap and management ever seen here. Hundreds of persons have left town to-night. Those who remain present a disconsolate appearance, and there is very little college enthusiasm apparent. In fact, it has been the quietest regatta that New London has seen in years. Betting has been absurdly flat.

Yale rules to-night as the 'Varsity favorite at 10 to 1, and Harvard money almost impossible to find at that. Odds of 10 to 6 were the best offered during the day.

MISS ROOSEVELT FOR YALE.

Miss Alice Roosevelt was one of the most observed persons in the crowd at the station while waiting for the last trip of the observation car. She is a guest of Col. John J. McCook, and it was remembered that, although President Roosevelt is an ardent Harvard man, his daughter wore a bright blue dress, a blue hat, and a light silk jacket. Not a particle of crimson was noticeable about her.

Yale won a most sensational victory in the freshman race. The race was scheduled to start at 10:30 o'clock, but it was nearer 11 before the observation trains pulled out from the station, and there was a long wait on the bridge before the two crews appeared almost directly beneath the train. The view of the river then was dismal and cheerless. The double line of gayly dressed yachts made a brave effort with the bright-colored hues of their banners and flags to give the Thames something of the appearance of its palmy regatta days, but there was something very disconsolate about the attempt. The mist hung over the river thickly, while in the distance the green hills bordering the shore lines were totally obscured.

A few shouts greeted the appearance of the two crews, but they were noticeably weak for a big college regatta. The Yale crew rowed first past the judges' boat, and leisurely took its place in line with its proper stakeboat.

August Belmont's yacht Scout, the referee's boat, followed, and then came the Harvard crew, the lads of red on their oars giving the crowd a line on the two crews. As the Harvard boat backed up to its dory the man who was to hold the stern of the shell slipped the anchor rope and the boat drifted away. An ineffectual effort was made to moor the dory again, but without success, and Referee William Meikleheim decided to start the Harvard crew on as even terms as possible with Yale. This proved more difficult than starting a race for two-year-olds. Time and again Meikleheim caused the Harvard lads to paddle back and forth, making it appear to the impatient throng on the observation train as though he were endeavoring to gauge the positions of the two boats by microscopic accuracy. The Yale lads, meanwhile, were getting cold and swung their arms and slapped their chests in the effort to keep warm. After twenty minutes was spent in these manoeuvres a line-down began to fall, and finally when the boats did get off after 11:30 the shower seemed determined to hold on. The water was rough, but not enough to seriously interfere with any kind of a steady stroke. The start was a beautiful one, both boats getting the water almost evenly and with a 34 stroke. For the first half mile the crews kept nearly even, making a magnificent race.

When Stroke Farley hit the stroke up to 34 his men responded nobly, and at the mile Harvard was about half a length in the lead. It was, however, anybody's race, for Yale maintained a beautiful steady stroke, Boulton, the stroke oar, rowing as easily as though out for a paddle. The sight of the two boats so close together was an inspiring one, even for veterans. On they went for a mile and a half with the relative positions practically unchanged. Yale hit up her pace for the next quarter of a mile the two crews engaged in a splendid struggle. Yale grit was what the old-time Yale men said after the race contributed at this critical time to ultimate victory. It was plain to see that the New Haven lads were creeping up while, although adhering to its same steady pull, the Harvard boat could not gain. The bows of both boats were even a quarter of a mile from the finish, when Yale spurted, Stroke Boulton calling for it just in time. Harvard ran its stroke up to 36, but the men seemed to lack the strength to get any more speed on their boat. By inches only Yale shot ahead, and finished a scant quarter of a length in the lead.

"A fine race and no disgrace to the Harvard lads, exclaimed an old Harvard athlete, who had been looking for a Crimson victory. The finish was so close that the spectators on the end cars of the observation train were at a loss as to the winning crew until the wild waving of blue flags from the few yachts at the finish line gave unmistakable proof of Yale's victory.

The crews had a fair wind, but practically no tide, and considering this fact, the time was fast. The prediction made last night by John Kennedy of Yale that the freshman race was a toss-up, came true. Two crews more evenly matched had never met.

As soon as the referee announced at 7 o'clock that the 'Varsity race would be postponed until to-morrow, both Harvard and Yale got into their shells for a little practice. The wind was blowing so fiercely that it was not possible for the crews to do anything more than warm up. After ten minutes of practice both eights housed their shells for the night. Summary:

YALE FRESHMAN EIGHT.

	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Stroke—H. Boulton	17	6.01	155
No. 7—William Atkins, Jr.	19	6.01	180
No. 6—B. C. Hopplin	19	6.02	174
No. 5—H. C. Williams	19	6.00	170
No. 4—D. H. Moon, Jr.	20	5.11	168
No. 3—R. E. Danielson	18	5.10	170
No. 2—A. S. Ortmayer	17	5.09	168
Bow—W. M. Blair	17	5.10	157
Average	18¼	5.11¼	167¾
Coxswain—Kruttschnitt	20	5.06	111

HARVARD FRESHMAN EIGHT.

	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Stroke—E. Farley	19	6.00	160
No. 7—J. F. Richards	20	5.10¾	181
No. 6—R. W. French	20	5.09½	155
No. 5—E. R. Corbett	20	6.02	175
No. 4—R. L. Bacon	20	6.01	178
No. 3—E. V. Sherwin	19	5.09½	171
No. 2—F. Goodale	20	6.01	183
Bow—R. M. Tappan	19	5.11½	160
Average	19¾	5.10	168
Coxswain—H. J. Weiner	18	5.03¼	102

Won by Yale. Time—10:20; Harvard's time, 10:20¾.

Among some of the yachts in the river were: Delaware, Commodore F. K. Bourne, New York Yacht Club; Vergemere, Vice Commodore Albert C. Bostwick, Larchmont Yacht Club; Niagara, Howard Gould; Helenta, Frank Gould; Kanawha, H. H. Rogers; Hauoli, F. M. Smith; Margaret, J. E. Emerson; Cayuga, Thomas W. Slocum; Atlantic, Wilson Marshall; Mirage, Payne Whitney; Noma, W. B. Leeds; Alvina, A. Dew Cochrane; Yacona, H. Clay Pierce; Rosalie, E. W. Hooker; Idalia, Eugene Tompkins; Rheclair, Daniel Y. Reid; Orienta, E. C. Benedict; Admiral, Vencoor, Waturus, Visitor, Endymion, Racquet, Ava, Vesta, Columbia, Emerald, and Tonette.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

June 16 to July 5, 2:30 P. M. Rain or shine.

—14TH DAY—SIX RACES.—

Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 12:50 (1:00 Parlor Car Train), 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Take ferryboat foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11 A. M., and thereafter every 20 minutes, connecting at 39th St., Brooklyn, 30 minutes by Brooklyn Rapid Transit. All Brooklyn trolley cars transfer direct to track. Concert by Lander. GRAND STAND, $2.00. FIELD STAND, 75c.

SPORTING EVENTS.

YALE-HARVARD Intercollegiate Baseball Game, Polo Grds., To-morrow, 10:30 A. M. Reserved seats at all hotel theatre ticket offices.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. BOSTON vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

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LAWN SPORTS Croquet, Hurley.
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We suggest particularly our '04 Rackets and Tennis Balls, also a special set of 5 Clubs and Bag for $5.00. How about a set of Croquet for $2 up to $10. People who deal here say: "They know their business.

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Five-Story Building full of Automobile Bargains.

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Eight horse power Runabout, $275; nearly new Oldsmobile, four passenger, $290; another, $350; Orient Buckboards, $200 up; other big Bargains.

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Owners of nearly fifty automobiles have rushed to us for quick cash. Call and make offers. Oldsmobiles, Cadillacs, Wintons, Peerless, French Cars, Steamers, Electrics; Runabouts from $200 upward; Tonneaus from $450 upward. Will sell on 5% commission. We handle Reliable Autos Only.

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Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.

Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 6 P. M. the day before the sale.

FIVE FAVORITES FIRST

Success of the Choices Only Was Broken in Last Race.

HIGHBALL WON SPINDRIFT

American Derby Victor Led All the Way for Stake Feature at Sheepshead Bay.

Favorites won with singular persistence at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, five heavily backed first choices passing the winning post in succession. It was not until the last event of the day that the joyous backers met a check, and the ill-used layers received a chance to draw breath, but even the closing event, won by Tramotor, did not give the ring any great relief, as the winner was heavily backed at long odds, starting at 10 to 1 after having opened at 20 to 1.

Tramotor made a change in the fortune of the bookmakers in spite of the big winnings of the stable following of James Blute, who recently bought the horse from S. Paget, and started him yesterday for the first time, Tramotor racing in the name of Mrs. J. Blute. In the race Virgo and Asterisk started equal favorites at 8 to 5 each, and the defeat of the pair left a fair share of the betting crowd's earlier profits with the layers.

The weather was pleasant, though a strong wind blew straight up the stretch and swept through the grand and field stands to the discomfort of visitors. The track in spite of the rain of the night before and in the morning was in excellent condition and so fast that Beldame was able to gallop a mile over it in 1:39 2-5. The attendance was large, and the betting, when the favorites had started fairly in their winning streak, was something to be remembered by the layers of odds.

The racing was thoroughly interesting, the stake feature of the programme being the Spindrift Handicap, at one mile and a furlong, for three-year-olds, in which eight of the ten horses named to run answered the call to the post. Highball, winner of the American Derby at Chicago, was the top weight and favorite, with Knight Errant the second choice and Montreson the next best backed. The race was one-sided from start to finish, but when Highball went to the front with his 120 pounds, and, making the pace from end to end, romped in first, pulling up at the finish, with Odom in the saddle, the spectacle aroused an immense amount of enthusiasm, and both the horse and his rider were cheered heartily.

Following the American Derby victor home came another Derby winner in Ostrich, who captured the New Orleans race of that title in the early Spring. Ostrich steadily raced through his field and, getting up close on the post, beat Thistle Heather a head for second place. Montreson was a poor fifth, and Knight Errant, beaten three-quarters of a mile from the end, was last but one.

In the mile, for fillies and mares, second on the card, Newton Bennington's noted three-year-old Beldame ran about the most remarkable race of her remarkable career. With 111 pounds up, Beldame was favorite at 3 to 1 on, the few who attempted to pick any of the five others that ran selecting the H. B. Duryea filly Hortensia. Beldame was excused from parading by the Stewards and went direct to the post from the paddock. She was flighty while in the starter's hands, and was all but left when the barrier rose. Revane running against her with such force that Revane fell, and Beldame went away nearly a dozen lengths behind Hortensia. The moment she was straight, however, Beldame went on with such an electrical burst of speed that when the first quarter pole was reached she had made up the ground lost at the start and was galloping two lengths in the lead.

The time of the quarter, taken from the moment that Hortensia passed the flag, was 0:25 2-5, the first furlong in 0:12 2-5, but Beldame seemed to be only playing in front when she took command and passed the half in 0:48. She had the race won then, and was pulling up all down the stretch and running head on against half a gale, but finished the mile in 1:39 2-5. Lux Casta, hard ridden by Odom, got up close on the post and beat Hortensia for the place.

In the first race Ingold, well forward all the way, won, ridden out, from the long chance Gold Saint. Hot Shot, from J. E. Madden's stable, and the favorite for the fifth event, burst cut of the crowd at the end, after Dandelion and Torchello had raced in front to that point, and won, ridden out, from Torchello. Tramotor rushed to the front in the first few strides of the last race and lasted in the lead to the end, winning by a half length from Virgo. Only four horses ran for the steeplechase, and Lavator, at long odds on, won about as he liked from Grandpa, the other two horses failing. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs on the main track.

	S.	½.	F.
Ingold, 108, J. Martin, 4-1, 8-5	1	3	1h
Gold Saint, 98, Crimmins, 30-1, 10-1	2	1	2¼
Auditor, 111, Odom, 9-1, 3-2	3	2	3½
Sweet Alice, 110, Burns, 8-1, 3-1	5	4	4
Kohinoor, 103, Redfern, 20-1, 8-1	8	5	5
Grand Opera, 118, Shaw, 12-1, 5-1	10	8	6
Reliable, 142, Boland, 6-1, 5-2	4	6	7
Mizzen, 124, Gannon, 8-1, 3-1	9	7	8
Illyria, 95, D. O'Connor, 100-1, 40-1	7	9	9
John F., 107, E. Walsh, 8-1, 3-1	6	10	10
Athlana, 94, J. Jones, 20-1, 8-1	11	11	11
Young Henry, 103, H. Phillips, 10-1, 4-1	12	12	12

Time—1:19. Bad start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Ingoldsby-Radiance, owned by A. Featherstone and trained by Julius Bauer.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies and mares, three years old and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile.

	S.	½.	F.
Beldame, 111, O'Neil, 7-20, out	5	1	1½
Lux Casta, 108, Odom, 9-1, 7-5	2	3	2h
Hortensia, 101, Hildebrand, 4-1, 7-10	1	2	3½
Possession, 98, Crimmins, 40-1, 6-1	4	5	4
Stamping Ground, 106, H. Cochran, 30-1, 5-1	3	4	5

Revane, 98, McCafferty, 300-1, 80-1.....Fell.

Time—1:39 2-5. Poor start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by Octagon-Bella Donna, owned by N. Bennington and trained by F. Burlew.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, special weights, over the full steeplechase course; about two and a half miles through the field.

	S.	2M.	F.
Lavator, 163, Mara, 1-3, out	2	1	1nk
Grandpa, 156, O'Brien, 3-1, 3-5	3	2	2nk
Graceaway, 140, C. Wilson, 50-1, 5-1	4	3	3†
Royalle, 163, Hupp, 25-1, 5-2	1	Fell.	

*Second by half a mile. †Graceaway fell, but was remounted and finished.

Time—5:08. Good start. Won easily, place pulled up. Winner ch. g., aged, by Salvator-Hot Spring, owned by J. W. Colt and trained by G. R. Tompkins.

FOURTH RACE.—The Spindrift Stakes, handicap for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	½.	F.
Highball, 120, Odom, 3-2, 8-5	2	1	1h
Ostrich, 98, Travers, 12-1, 4-1	3	5	2h
Thistle Heather, 90, Crimmins, 60-1, 15-1	8	2	3h
Requiter, 92, Hildebrand, 7-1, 2-1	4	6	4
Montreson, 111, Redfern, 5-1, 8-5	7	3	5
W. B. Fasig, 87, Taylor, 300-1, 80-1	5	4	6
Knight Errant, 106, J. Martin, 4-1, 7-5	6	8	7
Stalwart, 114, H. Phillips, 10-1, 3-1	1	7	8

Time—1:54. Good start. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner b. c., by Bad Strome-Strychnia, owned by W. M. Schettel and trained by J. W. May.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

	S.	½.	F.
Hot Shot, 115, Hicks, 11-10, 1-2	6	4	1½
Torchello, 112, Lyne, 8-1, 3-1	1	1	2d
Dandelion, 115, Shaw, 10-1, 4-1	1	2	3h
Jerry C., 115, Odom, 10-1, 4-1	4	3	4
Lindsay Gordon, 115, O'Neil, 20-1, 8-1	6	5	5
Bulwark, 112, Hildebrand, 4-1, 6-5	3	6	6
Courier, 112, T. Burns, 40-1, 12-1	5	7	7
Bella Signora, 112, H. Phillips, 8-1, 3-1	9	8	8
Perry McAdam, 115, Dangman, 200-1, 60-1	7	9	9
Moncorder, 115, Redfern, 50-1, 20-1	12	10	10
Jim Beattie, 115, Bell, 100-1, 30-1	10	11	11
Argos, 115, H. Cochran, 50-1, 20-1	11	12	12
Hannibal, 115, J. Martin, 40-1, 12-1	13	13	13

Time—1:08. Fair start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. c., by Meddler-Royal Gun; owned and trained by John E. Madden.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs on the turf course.

	S.	½.	F.
Tramotor, 105, Redfern, 10-1, 3-1	6	1	1½
Virgo, 99, Hildebrand, 8-5, 1-2	1	2	2h
Little Buttercup, 94, Lee, 8-1, 3-1	3	3	3d
Red Reynard, 102, H. Phillips, 30-1, 10-1	7	5	4
Asterisk, 108, O'Neil, 3-5, 1-2	2	6	5
Incense, 99, McCafferty, 12-1, 4-1	2	4	6
Delcanta, 108, Lyne, 12-1, 4-1	4	7	7
Princess Eris, 100, Cormack, 300-1, 100-1	5	8	8
Baroque, 94, Crimmins, 12-1, 4-1	10	9	9

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, special weights; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Jolly Witch	110	Halmira 110
Bumble Bee	110	Simplicity 110
Gotowin	110	Kiamesha 110
Idle Hour	110	Lilac 110
Star Lilly	110	Montana 110
Raiment	110	Nightmare 110
Woolnola	110	Hasel Baker 110
Dixarina	110	Ismailian 110
Intrigue	110	Linda Lee 110
Fly Reveler	110	La Percelle 110
Dansenta	110	

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six and a half furlongs on the main track.

Prince Ching	107	Hatchet	105
Counterpoise	105	Martinmas	105
Rossignol	105	Careless	104
*Bardolph	108	*King Pepper	100
Silver Days	97	Ancestor	97
*Niskayuna	97	*Cascine	92
*Toupee	89	Gay Lizzette	88
*Queen Belle	87		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs on the main track.

Councilman	122	Escutcheon	112
Amberjack	117	Shenandoah	112
Austin Allen	117	Bill Bailey II	112
Sandalwood	112	Nightmare	109

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three furlongs.

Major Daingerfield	129	Brigand	99
Grasiallo	115	Persistence II	98
Douro	114	Male Hanlon	92
Lady Potentate	103		

FIFTH RACE.—The Interstate Steeplechase for hunters four years old and upward, ridden by gentlemen riders, qualified under the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association or the Candaian Hunt Association; special weights, with penalties; over the full steeplechase course, about two miles and a half through the field.

Adjutor	163	Agio	147
Gortnagallon	163	Good and Plenty	142
Meadow Lark	163	Bonfire	142
The Virginian	156	Old Fort	142
Pure Pepper	156	Graceaway	140

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a half on the turf course.

Tantalus Cup	111	Phaon	110
The Rhymer	108	Mabon	103
Nic Longworth	107	Male Hanlon	107
Sir Roche	106	Mackey Dwyer	106
The Rival	105	Collegian	105
Fiara	103	Paget	103
*Tom Lawson	99	*Lady Potentate	99
*Bobadil	92	*Coppella	89

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

THE PICKET'S GOOD TRIAL.

Brooklyn Handicap Winner Worked for the Suburban Renewal in 2:09¼.

The Picket, the Kentucky four-year-old, which was returned the winner of the Brooklyn Handicap a month ago, was sent his final trial for the Commonwealth Handicap, or Suburban Renewal, as it is more popularly styled, at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday morning, and turned the mile and a quarter course in splendid fashion, pulling up in 2:09¼. Carroll Reid, his trainer, stated that he intended The Picket to run, and was confident the colt would make a showing in keeping with his earlier racing this season.

Proper, third to The Picket in the Brooklyn, is another horse that is regarded as a sure starter for the Commonwealth, but as to the make-up of the remainder of the field there is some doubt. The expectation that Waterboy might run for the big event to-morrow was dispelled yesterday when, though it was Waterboy's regular work day, the big brown five-year-old was not out for exercise. Waterboy's failure to work caused a revival of the old stories that he had gone amiss, but his trainer, A. J. Joyner, simply said that Waterboy was all right, and would train on for the Brighton Handicap. As Irish Lad incurred a penalty of five pounds for the Commonwealth when he won the Advance Stakes, making his weight for to-morrow's contest 132 pounds, or only a pound less than Waterboy was handicapped at, it is supposed that he will be a nonstarter. Proper earned a penalty of three pounds by his victory in the Bay Ridge Handicap, making his weight 111 pounds, and Highball by his success yesterday in the Spindrift added three pounds to his original impost of 106, making his weight 109. The expectation on the part of trainers that Waterboy, Irish Lad, and Hermis, which has not yet freshened up enough after its trip to St. Louis to justify the belief that he will start, will be absent from the Commonwealth field to-morrow in all probability will have the effect of inducing a larger field than was looked for a week ago, as owners of horses may be tempted to take chances that they would not take with all the stars in the race.

YACHT MIMOSA IN LEAD

Alert Wins Second Race for Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup.

INTERESTING CONDITION PREVAILS

The Defender of the Trophy Stands Second in Scoring List—The Nike Was Disabled.

The second race of the match for the Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup, sailed yesterday afternoon in a snapping breeze, was a spirited and exciting contest. The thirty-foot yacht Alert, defender of the cup, reveled in the trying weather and won handily notwithstanding an allowance of 5 minutes 49 seconds to the Mimosa, which finished second.

It is a question, however, whether she will be able to hold the cup. The Mimosa by winning on Monday secured four points, while the Alert got only one. By finishing second yesterday the Mimosa gained three more points and made her total score 7. The Alert by winning yesterday made four points and brought her total score up to 5. The Bobtail finished last, and immediately after the race her owner notified the committee that she would be withdrawn. The Nike was disabled, and if she also should fail to enter the next race the Alert, even though she should win, could score only two points, one for her entry and another for beating the Mimosa, which would make her score only 7. The Mimosa by entering would get one point and bring her score up to 8, and thereby take the cup even though defeated a second time. Should the Nike enter and win the race or finish in third place the Mimosa would still be the cup winner. The Alert should she win the race and have the Nike in second place could only tie the Mimosa. The latter's chances are therefore, all around, the better for taking the cup.

The race yesterday was started at 1:25 in a fresh southerly breeze that later hauled to southwest and blew at times in puffs at least twenty-five miles an hour. The course was triangular from Execution Light to Matinnecock Point, thence to Scotch Caps, and back to Execution Light. The yachts were required to go twice around and sail 21¾ knots.

The Alert crossed a little ahead of the signal, but promptly swung around the buoy and made a new start. In the meanwhile the Bobtail had gone off in the lead, with Mimosa second and Nike third. All of them carried full mainsails and balloon jibs, but they would have done better with less canvas. Less than two minutes after the start the Nike parted her jib sheet and before the sail could be taken in was passed by the Alert. The Mimosa carried her canvas best of all. Both the Alert and the Bobtail steered wildly when struck by the harder puffs.

Still the Alert footed faster than any of her competitors. She soon passed the Mimosa and began to close upon the Bobtail. At 1:58 she went by the latter and took the lead. The times at Matinnecock Buoy, the first mark, were: Alert, 2:01:33; Bobtail, 2:02:04; Nike, 2:02:35; Mimosa, 2:03. Shortly after sailing four knots there was a difference of only 1 minute and 27 seconds between the first and last boat. The Alert, however, had really done better than the figures indicated, as she had turned back and made a new start.

The first leg had been a broad reach, with booms on the port hand. The second was another broad reach, with booms on the starboard hand. The wind had now gathered too much strength for balloon jibs, and these were doused, but not without some trouble. The Mimosa, for example, had to luff up into the teeth of the wind. The Alert gained somewhat on the Bobtail, and more perceptibly on the Nike and Mimosa. The times at Scotch Caps were: Alert, 2:27:00; Bobtail, 2:27:51; Nike, 2:29:07; Mimosa, 2:29:15.

The last leg was a beat to windward, but it was not a hard thrash, for the Alert was able to make it in one short and one long hitch. The Bobtail now showed even more plainly than on the reaches that she had too much sail. Her mainsail could not be kept full. The Nike heeled over more than any of them, but she was doing well when some part of her standing rigging gave way at the mast head, and put her out of the race. The first round was completed as follows: Alert, 3:01:48; Bobtail, 3:06:48; Mimosa, 3:07:20.

The second round was merely a repetition of the first except that the wind blew harder, and the sea became rougher. The Alert drew further and further ahead, and the Mimosa slowly but surely drew up on the Bobtail. At the Scotch Caps she was only a half minute behind, and within five minutes after rounding went by her to windward. The Alert was 6 minutes 15 seconds ahead of the Mimosa at the Scotch Caps on the second round, but she had only 26 seconds to spare, as her allowance to the latter was 5 minutes 49 seconds. At the finish, however, she had 2 minutes 6 seconds to the good. She beat Mimosa 7 minutes 55 seconds in actual time, and the Bobtail 14 minutes 13 seconds. It is probable, though not yet settled, that the third and last race will be sailed on Tuesday next. Following is the official summary:

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Bobtail, Edgar F. Luckenbach	..	1:25:00	4:52:45	3:27:45
Alker, James W. Allen	..	1:25:00	4:58:32	3:13:32
Nike, Victor T. Cumnock	..	1:25:00	Disabled.	
Mimosa, Trenor L. Park	..	1:25:00	4:46:27	3:21:27

Corrected 3:27:45 3:13:47 3:14:58

MIDDLE STATES TENNIS.

Stevens and Hobart Will Meet in Final Round To-day.

Richard Stevens, the veteran of the St. George's Cricket Club of Hoboken, N. J., and the European campaigner, Clarence Hobart, each won their places yesterday in the final round of the Middle States Lawn Tennis championship. It was a great day in the tournament for the old-timers. The condition of the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain Station, N. J., exactly suited their method and style of play. Each played hard-hit, long drives for passes which scored, while their younger and more aggressive opponents were vainly endeavoring to get fast action on a heavy ball by playing up to the net. The supremacy of the veterans is further advanced, as Holcombe Ward defaulted his title to Stephen C. Millett, and he will meet the winner of the Stevens-Hobart match to-morrow in the championship competition.

Stevens, who held the Middle States championship several years ago, overwhelmed the Columbia University tennis Captain, Robert Le Roy. He won the match in two sets, allowing Le Roy to score games only in the last set, the score being 6—0, 6—3. The style of game that Stevens plays has not varied in the past ten years. He drives the ball with the speed of a rifle shot to the deep corners of the court, depending on speed, place, and passing to score. It is the sort of game that the Englishmen favor, and Stevens plays it better than any other man in this country. He did it to perfection yesterday. Le Roy could no more get any one of the fast drives back over the net with any degree of effectiveness than he could get up to the net without Stevens passing him as he ran in. Only when Stevens let up in the second set was Le Roy able to earn any points, and even then he was never dangerous to his opponent.

The other semi-final, in which Hobart defeated the Princetonian, Raymond D. Little, was more doggedly fought out before the victory was gained, at 6—4, 5—7, 6—1. Little played a plucky game all through this contest, but Hobart was on his game, and even had the courts been less sodden, it is probable that the outcome of the match would have been the same, as was at passing that Hobart played himself to a standstill.

The California girl, Miss May Sutton, the new National champion in the singles, again won her match with ease. She defeated Miss Stuart in two sets by the score of 6—0, 6—1. Miss Sutton relatively outclasses her field. Her racquet work is interesting, however, because she plays more stroke plays than nearly all of the other women tennis players of the country. She is very accurate, and at all times cleverly outgenerals her opponents. The summary:

Men's Championship Singles.—Semi-Final Round.—Richard Stevens defeated Robert Le Roy, 6—0, 6—3; Clarence Hobart defeated Raymond D. Little, 6—4, 5—7, 6—1.

Women's Championship Singles—Second Round.—Miss Homans defeated Miss Day, 9—11, 6—1, 6—4; Miss May Sutton defeated Miss Stuart, 6—0, 6—1.

Men's Championship Doubles.—Second Round.—Miles and Watson defeated Pell and Grant, 4—6, 6—4, 8—6; Dewhurst and Bates defeated Clothier and Ogden, 6—2, 6—1; Little and Ward defeated Allen and Le Roy, 4—2, 8—6.

Semi-Final Round.—Dewhurst and Bates defeated Little and Ward, 7—5, 6—4.

Philadelphia Cricket Veterans Win.

Veteran cricketers of New York and Philadelphia met at Staten Island yesterday in their annual match. The Philadelphians, under the leadership of Capt. John P. Green, had on their team such well-known international players as F. E. Brewster, D. S. Newhall, J. B. Thayer and E. W. Clark, and they won the match by 163 runs.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New Yorks Wins Eleventh Game from Boston by 3 to 0.

WET GROUNDS FOR AMERICANS

Champion Bostons Take Close Contest from Philadelphia—Chicago Nationals Successful.

Of the three games scheduled in the National League yesterday two were played, Brooklyn's contest at Philadelphia being postponed on account of rain. The New Yorks won for the eleventh time against Boston, and Chicago was successful against St. Louis. Rain interfered with the American League games, the downpour of the early morning making American League Park so unfit that the engagement between Griffith's men and the Washingtons had to be called off. There will be two games played to-morrow, and Clarkson, the late Harvard University pitcher, will make his first appearance as a professional with the local team. The champion Bostons increased their advantage over the Greater New Yorks yesterday by beating Philadelphia by the close score of 4 to 3.

The scores of the games yesterday, standing of the teams, and the contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 3; Boston, 0.

Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

CLUB.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	....	2	3	3	4	13	11	8	44	.733
Chicago	4	....	6	7	8	5	2	5	35	.603
Cincinnati	3	6	....	6	8	5	3	5	31	.525
Pittsburg	3	3	4	....	5	5	3	5	28	.483
St. Louis	2	3	4	7	....	5	4	3	28	.483
Brooklyn	1	2	2	3	2	....	7	8	25	.397
Boston	1	4	3	2	3	5	....	5	23	.387
Philadelphia	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	....	13	.232
Games lost	16	21	23	28	30	38	38	43		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Boston at New York.

Brooklyn at Philadelphia.

Cincinnati at Pittsburg.

Chicago at St. Louis.

American League.

SCORE OF GAME.

Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

CLUB.	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	....	4	4	8	2	4	6	9	37	.638
New York	5	....	3	3	5	4	10	4	34	.607
Chicago	3	4	....	4	8	5	3	5	37	.597
Philadelphia	4	5	4	....	4	3	3	8	31	.544
Cleveland	4	2	4	3	....	4	5	6	28	.528
St. Louis	2	3	4	3	3	....	5	5	26	.481
Detroit	2	3	4	4	2	6	....	2	23	.404
Washington	0	1	3	2	1	1	6	2	..	
Games lost	21	22	25	26	25	28	34	45		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Washington at New York.

Philadelphia at Boston.

Cleveland at Detroit.

St. Louis at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Shut Out Boston in Well-Played Game at Polo Grounds.

Clever pitching and keen and excellent fielding were the features of a well-contested game between the New Yorks and Bostons at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and for the eleventh time this year the local players were successful over their opponents, the score being 3 to 0. Mathewson made his reappearance in the box, and pitched with great effectiveness. He kept the hits of the Bostons well scattered, and in several instances kept men on third base when almost any kind of a hit would have resulted in a run. Pittinger also pitched good ball at times, but when the New Yorks did bat their hits were of the run-getting description.

Not an error was charged to the New Yorks, while for Boston Abbatichio made two and Needham one. Five double plays were effected, which is said to be the record of the season in the major leagues. Three of these were made in the first and second innings, and they were sharp and brilliant in execution. Browne's catch of Delehanty's hard hit in the second inning and his return of the ball to Dahlen to stop Abbatichio from reaching second base was the most conspicuous play of the game.

The New Yorks scored their first run in the sixth inning, although they had three men on bases, with only one out. Bowerman was retired by Abbatichio to Tenney, but Mathewson aroused the "rooters" by placing the ball to the new seats at left field for two bases. On Bresnahan's hit to centre field Mathewson reached home. Browne's safe bunt, which did not roll far from the plate, put Bresnahan on second, and Devlin's single to right field filled the bases. McGann was looked upon for a good hit, but the best the first baseman could do was to bat the ball to Pittinger, who threw to Needham and put out Bresnahan, and then Needham sent the ball fast to first base and caught McGann. Two more runs were scored in the eighth inning, Bowerman leading off with a two-baser to right field. Mathewson's clever sacrifice brought cheers from the spectators. Bresnahan waited patiently, and was sent to first on called balls. On Browne's out to centre field and the throw in of the ball to catcher, Bresnahan landed on second. Devlin hit to right field, scoring Bowerman, and Bresnahan also tallied by Needham allowing Carney's throw to pass him. While all this was going on Devlin ran to third. He was left there, however, as McGann was thrown out at first by Abbatichio. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Geler, cf	0	2	2	1	0		E'n'han, cf	1	2	1	0	0	
Tenney, 1b	0	1	9	0	0		Browne, rf	0	1	1	1	0	
Cannell, lf	0	2	0	0	0		Devlin, 3b	0	2	0	1	0	
Ab'chio, ss	0	0	5	3	1		McGann, 1b	0	1	16	1	0	
Del h'ty, 3b	0	0	3	0	0		Mertes, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
Raymer, 2b	0	1	0	1	0		Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	4	0	
Carney, rf	0	2	0	0	0		Gilbert, 2b	0	1	4	5	0	
Needham, c	0	0	5	4	1		Bow'man, c	1	1	3	3	0	
Pettinger, p	0	0	0	0	0		Math'son, p	1	1	0	3	0	
Total	0	8	24	14	2		Total	3	9	27	18	0	

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	..	3

First base by errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 2; off Pettinger, 4. Left on bases—New York, 4; Boston, 8. Struck out—By Mathewson, 3; by Pettinger, 3. Two-base hits—Gilbert, Mathewson, Bowerman, Geler. Stolen base—McGann. Sacrifice hits—Dahlen, Mathewson, Tenney, Raymer. Double plays—Browne and Dahlen; Dahlen, Gilbert, and McGann; Abbatichio and Tenney; Geler and Delehanty; Pettinger, Needham and Tenney. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Attendance—2,500.

CHICAGO, 5; ST. LOUIS, 1.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—St. Louis again escaped a shut-out by a narrow margin at the hands of Chicago to-day, the visitors winning, 5 to 1. Weimer pitched for the Chicagos and was so effective that St. Louis made but three hits off his delivery. Taylor was hit at the right time and was given poor support in the field. Attendance—2,700. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	3	3
Chicago	1 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—5	8	1

Batteries—Taylor and Grady; Weimer and Kling.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia's Pitcher Weakened and Boston Won by a Run.

BOSTON, June 30.—By scoring three runs in the last two innings, when Waddell weakened, Boston won a seemingly lost game from Philadelphia by a score of 4 to 3 to-day. Failing rain and wet grounds made the ball difficult to handle, and several infield hits were scratches, but the outfielding of both teams was of a high order. Attendance, 2,317. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—4	8	0
Philadelphia	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—3	9	1

Batteries—Young and Criger; Waddell and Powers.

Eastern League.

AT JERSEY CITY.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2	6	1
Jersey City	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 .—3	9	2

Batteries—Milligan and Loft; Thielman and Dillon.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0—4	12	0
Baltimore	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2	9	5

Batteries—Breckenridge and Lynch; Wiltse, Hern, and Robinson.

Toronto, 3; Buffalo, 9.

Baseball Items of Interest.

The Boston Americans have made another exchange of players, giving O'Neill, the outfielder, for Al Selbach of the Washington Club. The latter has not appeared in a game for some time, being under suspension by President Johnson of the American League for indifferent playing.

According to a dispatch received by President Brush of the New York National League Club last night the offer for Claude Elliott, the pitcher, had been accepted by the management of the Cincinnati Club. It is understood that Elliott was secured for a cash consideration and without the New York Club giving in exchange one of its pitchers.

"Kid" Carsey, manager of the "Mets," has reorganized the team and it will appear in a much improved form against the Central Islips on Sunday. Carsey will pitch for the "Mets." He has secured grounds at Sixty-ninth Street and West End Avenue for future Sunday games.

Thoney has been sent back to Rochester by the Greater New Yorks, but they have not given up all claim on him, while Elberfeld is expected to report to the local Americans for duty next week.

The Cuban X Giants and Ridgewoods will be the main attraction of a double header at Ridgewood Park on Sunday. The preliminary contest will be between the Maujer A. C. and Xavier A. A. team of Manhattan.

The National Baseball Commission holds that the Providence Club of the Eastern League shall refund $80 advanced to Stanley Yerkes by the St. Louis National League Club, and that the Chicago Nationals had prior rights to George Moriarity under an option from the Little Rock Club.

All arrangements for the deciding baseball game of the series between Yale and Harvard at the Polo Grounds to-morrow morning were made yesterday by Manager James Thornton of the Harvard team and Fred Knowles, Secretary of the New York Baseball Club. The Harvard contingent will have the north part of the grand stand and the open stand back of third base, while Yale's "rooters" will occupy the south stands.

According to the Harvard manager, there is more interest manifested at Cambridge over the game than in any other contest between the teams in several years, because the impression is that it will be one of the closest and most exciting games in the baseball history of the two colleges. A special train will leave Boston to-night which will land the big delegation from Cambridge in this city in plenty of time for the game, which begins at 10:30 o'clock. The Varsity crews of both colleges will occupy private boxes.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

The stewards of the present meeting at the Sheepshead Bay race track have begun an inquiry into details of the race at Sheepshead Bay on June 27, won by Gay Lizette, and have caused the record sheets of a number of bookmakers who did business on the race to be collected and submitted to them.

In the steeplechase at Sheepshead Bay yesterday Jockey Hupp, who rode Royelle, was caught under the horse when Royelle fell on the back stretch, and as the horse was stunned by the fall, the rider was extricated only after Royelle had been lifted off him. Hupp was unconscious for a few moments, but recovered sufficiently after being taken to the paddock in an ambulance to get out and walk to the jockeys' room.

The light boy McCafferty received a severe fall from Revane when that mare came in collision with Beldame at the start of the second race, but pulled himself together quickly, and rode out his list of engeagements for the day.

The book programme of the Brighton Beach summer meeting was issued yesterday, with conditions for the racing for the full twenty-two days.

Backers of Jockey Hildebrand drew a practical blank yesterday, as Hildebrand, as on the day before, failed to land a winner, though he rode one second and one third horse.

The apprentice boy, Crimmins, articled to Archie Zimmer, trainer for T. D. Sullivan, is the latest rider to catch the public fancy, as he already had caught the fancy of horse owners. Crimmins has ridden a number of winners at Sheepshead Bay, and yesterday was close up second on two long shots, Gold Saint, at 30 to 1, and Thistle Heather, at 60 to 1.

POLO AT VAN CORTLANDT PARK.

Squadron A Defeats Albany Team by One and Three-quarter Goals.

Squadron A's first polo team defeated the Albany four at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday by a score of 13½ goals to 11¾. The visiting players scored but four goals during the game, but they received an allowance of eight goals by handicap, and were penalized a quarter goal for safety in the last period. The game was a fast one and well played, and for a new team the Albany men showed much improvement over their former exhibitions with the squadron. They had excellent ponies, were always in the thickest of the fray, but they were defective in team work. Squadron A's team played one of its best games, Douglas and Barry being especially prominent.

The teams and summary of the play follows:

ALBANY.	SQUADRON A.
1—Mannin.	1—Barry.
2—Sabin.	2—Douglass.
3—Sage.	3—L. J. Hunt.
Back—Whitney.	Back—Earle.

FIRST PERIOD.

Goals.	Teams.	Player.	M.S.
1	Albany	Mannin	0:15
2	Squadron A.	Douglass	1:25
3	Squadron A.	Hunt	1:10
4	Squadron A.	Barry	2:10
5	Squadron A.	Barry	2:00
6	Squadron A.	Hunt	1:15
7	Squadron A.	Barry	6:07

SECOND PERIOD.

8	Squadron A.	Douglass	8:40
9	Albany	Sage	8:25

THIRD PERIOD.

10	Squadron A.	Barry	1:04
11	Squadron A.	Douglass	4:00
12	Squadron A.	Earle	1:25
13	Albany	Sabin	8:00

FOURTH PERIOD.

14	Squadron A.	Hunt	2:15
15	Squadron A.	Barry	0:30
16	Squadron A.	Douglass	2:15
17	Albany	Mannin	2:00
18	Squadron A.	Hunt	0:45

Total goals—Squadron A, 14; Albany, 4. Goals allowed by handicap—Albany, 8. Penalties, last period—Albany, quarter goal for safety; Squadron A, half goal for foul. Net goals—Squadron A, 13½; Albany, 11¾. Referee—J. S. Smith.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator W. S. Squires, Seattle; Commodore Edward Weston, United States Navy.

HOLLAND—Philip H. McMillan, Detroit.

HOFFMAN—S. Kobayaski and S. Hondo, Tokio; P. Osthong, Stockholm.

MURRAY HILL—Lieut. Lee Hagard, United States Artillery Corps; J. M. E. O'Grady, Rochester.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. H. Bowman, United States Army; ex-Congressman W. F. Whitney, Massachusetts; Baron von Hotenfels, Capt. Schott, and Dr. Windecker, Berlin; Gen. Korner, Santiago de Chile; Jose E. O'Kelly, Mexico; Jean T. V. Socecil, Bucarest, Roumania.

NETHERLAND—E. G. Fabri, Paris.

ASTOR—Colin C. C. Campbell, Lyndhurst.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Andrews, E., & Co., Columbus, Ga.; E. Andrews, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Cohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; S. B. Cohn, clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Crook & Cox Millinery Company, Quincy, Ill.; R. E. Crook, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Daniel Millinery Company, Dallas, Texas; L. O. Daniel, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; B. F. Miller, housefurnishing goods; Continental Hotel; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; Gregorian Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. K. Hoyt, carpets; Sinclair House.

Ferguson, C. W., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. W. Ferguson, shirts; Herald Square Hotel.

Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Phillips, ribbons; 93 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Imperial Dry Goods Company, Carlisle, Penn.; J. C. Hawthorne, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Lehman & Kingsbaker, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Kingsbaker, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. Williams, books; 685 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. W. Freund, boys' and children's clothing; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Netherland.

Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. W. Howland, jewelry and leather goods; 108 Grand Street; Grand Hotel.

Schwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; L. A. Gross, shoes; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, white goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M. American League Park. N. Y. Americans vs. Washington.—Adv.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. Stockholders to Have Meeting To-day.

Summoned to Discuss Means to Protect Their Interests—No Statement of Assets and Liabilities Yet.

Notices have been sent out to the preferred stockholders in the Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. corporation, calling them to a meeting to be held this afternoon at the office of Dickman, Luckey & Schwartz, 100 Broadway, to devise means to protect their interests. The notice is signed by L. Victor Seydel, John J. Schwartz, and Arthur Finley, as a committee of the preferred stockholders.

So far no statement has been made as to the assets or liabilities of the firm, and, although the auction sale of the stock was finished a month ago, no announcement of the amount realized has been made. A. W. Houghton, Chairman of the Creditors' Committee, said yesterday that the statement of assets and liabilities would be delayed until after July 4. It is admitted, however, that the assets will not be sufficient to pay the creditors in full, and that there will be nothing left for the stockholders of either class.

Most of the preferred stock is said to be held by employes of the house, and many of them, even porters and scrubwomen, were, it is alleged, induced to invest their entire savings in the company's preferred stock.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Artificial Oil of Roses Free of Duty—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Lunt, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by Fritzsche Brothers of New York against the assessment of 25 per cent. as a chemical compound on artificial oil of roses. The merchandise is described as a synthetic product made to imitate natural oil of roses and used for the same purpose. Analysis show it to be almost identical in composition. The importers claimed that it was free as attar of roses.

Protests overruled yesterday were by G. F. Rumpff & Sons, William Larzalere & Co., and Weiller Sons, Philadelphia, and G. Sidenberg & Co., Strauss Brothers & Co., A. G. Hutcheson & Co., and Felix Salomon & Co., New York. Protests sustained were by George Borgfeldt & Co., Boston, and J. B. Moors & Co. and Van Blankensteyn & Hennings, (two,) New York. Protests partially sustained were by John Wanamaker and G. A. Schwartz, (three,) Philadelphia, and George Borgfeldt & Co., (two,) J. B. Moors & Co., Van Blankensteyn & Hennings, Deurberg Brothers, H. Herrmann, Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, Castle & Gotthell, Salomon Brothers & Co., and F. Salomon & Co., New York.

Rumor as to Appraisers' Counsel.

Albert H. Washburn, counsel to the Government before the Board of United States General Appraisers, said yesterday that he did not intend to leave that place soon, although a rumor had been spread that he was to enter a law partnership with A. Comstock, one of the leading Customs lawyers. J. F. Strauss, who has been attending to most of Mr. Comstock's work before the General Appraisers, severed relations with him yesterday and will enter into a partnership with A. Brown, formerly Mr. Comstock's partner.

Judge Waite Back in New York.

Judge Byron S. Waite, President of the Board of United States General Appraisers, returned yesterday from a ten days' trip to Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

C. D. SMITH & CO.—Schedules in the assignment of C. D. Smith & Co., stock brokers, of 25 Broad Street, show liabilities, $24,662; nominal assets, $17,457, and actual assets, $2,844. The assets consist of cash $55, office furniture $140, and good accounts $2,649. The balance of the accounts due from customers, amounting to $14,613, are considered worthless or uncollectible. Among the creditors are F. H. Ponch & Co., $5,471; Stanley B. McLean, $2,503; G. F. Aldrich, $2,268; J. B. Ellsheimer, $2,053, and John P. Sawyer & Co. of Providence, $2,042.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

W. C. MOREHOUSE.—William C. Morehouse of Poughkeepsie has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $3,650 and no assets.

ABRAHAM GOLDNER.—Abraham Goldner, painter, of 974 Westchester Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,451 and assets $525 in notes.

JACOB SCHOEN.—Jacob Schoen of 16 East Eighty-ninth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,378 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1901 in the shoe business.

M. BECKER & SON.—Schedules in bankruptcy of M. Becker & Son, manufacturers of overalls at 55 Allen Street, show liabilities of $18,490 and nominal assets of $3,935, consisting of stock in the hands of the receiver, $1,800, and outstanding accounts, $2,135.

H. M. GOBLE & CO.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Pratt A. Brown receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of H. M. Goble & Co., wholesale dealers in demijohns at 51 Vesey Street. It was stated that the stock on hand was estimated at $1,000.

ANNADALE E. ROOT.—Annadale E. Root of 739 Lexington Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,042 and no assets. The debts were contracted in London, Canada, this city, Erie, Penn., and Cleveland, Ohio, for printing, jewelry, money loaned, a piano and hotel bill.

JAMES F. MEEHAN.—James F. Meehan, architect and builder, of 1,123 Hewitt Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $55,387, and assets $11,000, equity in real estate, which comprises vacant lots corner of Clinton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, and corner of Crotona Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, valued at $25,000 and mortgaged for $14,000, which is under foreclosure. Of the liabilities $43,500 are secured by bond and mortgage, held by Ferdinand Hecht, $14,000; Joseph T. Greene, $13,000; August Eimer, $8,000; John McGrath, $4,500, and Mary Shea, $4,000.

FRED H. PELL COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Fred H. Pell Company, manufacturers' agents for marine supplies at 11 Broadway, by the following creditors: Corbin Cabinet Lock Company, $497; P. & P. Corbin, $4, and Joseph S. Cooke, $91. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, and on June 29 admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts. It was incorporated on March 10, 1903, with a capital stock of $10,000, succeeding to the business of Mr. Pell, who began in 1895, and he became President of the company. A creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed against Mr. Pell individually on June 4, 1903.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARKER, Isaac, and Isaac Miller—I. Himmelstein	$399
BUCKLEY, Charles R., Inglis Stuart and Frank W. Hamer, executors—A. B. Riggs	5,127
BEALES, Eugene J.—Mercantile National Bank of the City of New York	42
BIEDERMAN, Abraham—A. Holtzer	153
BRYAN, Esther De P., or Esther De Puy—L. C. Holden	413
BURTON, Myron C.—R. Carterson	226
CLARK, Edward—T. P. Smith	326
COHN, Albert L.—Mercantile National Bank of New York	75
CULLINAN, Patrick W., Com.—R. J. Cerich, costs	131
CLANCEY, John F.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	440
DE LAST, Albert—R. Guggenheimer and another	131
DOHMS, Peter—Swift & Co.	137
DUGAN, Eugene A.—J. Kerr	311
DUREIMURS, Joseph C.—Oscar Schlegel Manufacturing Company	97
EMMONS, James G.—F. R. Meres	190
EMMONS, James G.—A. Shaffer	191
FINKELSTEIN, Julius—L. Laure	334
FREIDEN, Jacob, Benjamin Ostrott—I. Lusher	30
FAUGHT, Herbert C.—Hall Realty Company	126
GARFINKEL, Harry—S. Levinson	81
GORDON, Samuel, and Isaac Markowitz—J. Seeman and another	68
GOESSMANN, Charles I.—L. Bastable and another	197
HEBRON, James—F. Work, costs	118
BERKELEY SCHOOL—C. H. Kehuroth	135
BERKELEY SCHOOL—C. H. Kehuroth	240
BERKELEY SCHOOL—C. H. Kehuroth	136
MODEL HOME REALTY COMPANY—McLaughlin & Jahns Company	216
PONTRICHET BLACK PRINT PAPER Company—J. Cavagnaro	144
AMERICAN MINERAL WATER Machine Company, John Mulholland, John J. Branigan, H. M. Prindle, Aaron M. Sloss, William J. Kennedy, Directors of Diamond Soda, Water Manufacturing Company; Aaron M. Sloss, E. M. Prindle, Peter E. Maimstron, Directors; Marx Rothschild, Jacob W. Ringlander, and Louis Straus, individually—E. Jacobus, costs	180
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—D. Regan	424
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Hickey, costs	150
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. Ehlers	459
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. M. Stahl, costs	200
THE TREMONT DRUG COMPANY—A. Eleanor Doll	968
JACKSON, Caleb H.—J. W. Cunningham	10,875
JAMES, J. Randall—J. J. Bunte	17
PAN-AMERICAN MINING AND SMELTING Company—K. V. O'Brien	251
FIELD CONDUIT CONTRACTING COMPANY—New York and New Jersey Telephone Company	60
CALDWELL-EASTON COMPANY—F. H. Stillman	66
W. L. HOPKINS COMPANY—Raynor & Perkins Envelope Company	216
KANE, Joseph—A. Davey	27
KEUBNER, George F.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	111
KAMENETZKY, Hyman M.—C. D. Berkbahn	485
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE Insurance Company—J. Wicks, Jr.	203
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—M. Cohen	169
LA MONTAGUE, Edward Jr., Herman Clarke, Wallace B. Smith, and Elisha M. Fulton, Jr.—Bank of New York, National Banking Association, costs	932
LA MONTAGUE, Edward, Jr.—J. Daly	272
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILway Company and Manhattan Railway Company—H. W. Morton	4,230
KUMMER, George—J. D. Crimmins, costs	115
MELICHROS, Constantine—H. Isaacs	27
MOSLEY, E. Eugenie—G. W. Stetson	912
MALCOLM, Janet T., executor—T. A. Healy	780
McMAHON, Daniel F., and Bernard McNaughton—M. McDonough	122
McKAY, Frederick E.—J. Brown	93
MOSS, Harriet P.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	179
NATHAN, Mariana—C. Calimann	121
PULLAR, Joseph W.—C. Yoshimi and another, costs	14
PELHAM, Cora A.—D. W. James	45
POUKER, Isaac—T. Horwitz	101
RABINOWITZ, Louis S.—Thread Agency	40
SUTOR, Alfred—C. F. Flaecker	279
SCHWARTS, Nathan—E. W. Hatch	519
SEIDERMAN, Samuel—E. H. McCullough and another	25
SMITH, Albert E.—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner, costs	568
SCHMITZ, Arnold—Mount Vernon National Bank	983
SELLERS, Alfred—W. Fisher and another, costs	70
STURMAN, John H. C., Jr.—E. F. Emdon and another	534
TRAUNECK, Carl V.—G. Ehret	672
YARRINGTON, Henry D.—J. Lees	32
ZERBE, Arthur J. and James S.—E. C. Randolph	160

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

BURRALL, Sarah F. P.—C. H. Bradley, Feb. 6, 1889	$6,448
BURRALL, Sarah F. P.—C. H. Daniels, March 28, 1889	2,318
COOPER, Herbert, Samuel W. B. Smith, and Edwin Shuttleworth—The St. John Woodworking Company, Dec. 19, 1901	441
CAMPBELL, Douglas—H. F. Taylor, Dec. 9, 1902	154
CURRO, Giuseppe—P. Siminera, Jan. 21, 1902	308
CONTI, Cesare—J. M. Gilmour, Jan. 26, 1900	42
FEARON, Elizabeth H.—C. H. Hale, Dec. 19, 1902	174
FRIEDMAN, Aaron—S. Rubenstein, June 18, 1904	101
GREENBERG, Meyer—Tenement House Department of New York, June 9, 1904	264
GOTTLIEB, Louis S.—L. Brody, Feb. 3, 1904	944
ISAAC H. BLANCHARD COMPANY—C. E. Miller and another, June 3, 1903	375
JOSEPHSON, Isaac—Finance Company of America, Jan. 28, 1904	503
MINUTH, Mary H.—Columbia Coal Company, Nov. 28, 1903	418
PALMER, Albert H.—G. F. Gregory, May 13, 1904	84
PALMER, Albert H.—G. F. Gregory, March 31, 1904	129
RAFTERY, John—E. Eising and another, March 4, 1901	204

Judgment Vacated.

MARTINEAU, Everitt—City of New York, Feb. 24, 1904	$100

Judgment Released.

BELLER, Wolf—S. Beller, May 14, 1896	$248

Judgments Canceled.

KASSLER, Ferdinand—Loewer's Gambrinus Brewing Company, Feb. 16, 1897	2,156
KASSLER, Ferdinand—Columbia Bank, June 13, 1896	195
KASSLER, Ferdinand—P. Silberman and another, Oct. 5, 1895	435
KASSLER, Ferdinand—M. Michaelovitch and another, Jan. 17, 1898	246
GRAHAM, Thomas—C. R. Jones and another, Dec. 17, 1896	$35
PELTI, Jacob—J. G. Walsh, May 22, 1903	54

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises..4:32	Sun sets..7:35	Moon rises..9:57

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..10:00	Gov. Isl'd..10:21	H. Gate..12:17
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..10:10	Gov. Isl'd..10:30	H. Gate..12:26

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Inagua & Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Chattahoochee, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Comal, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 2.

Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
El Rio, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London		9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		9:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Sarina, Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Colombia	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	

MONDAY, JULY 4.

Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 5.

Byron, Brazil and Argentina	10:30 A. M.	
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Lombardia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	
Ultonia, Trieste		12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, June 4; Sydney, June 6; Auckland, June 10, and Honolulu, June 21, reached San Francisco per steamer Sierra and were dispatched east at 6 P. M. June 27. Due in New York to-morrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 1.

Citta di Palermo, Gibraltar, June 16.
City of Savannah, Savannah, June 29.
Comus, New Orleans, June 22.
El Mar, Galveston, June 25.
El Norte, New Orleans, June 25.
La Lorraine

DIVIDENDS.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

Coupons payable at the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar St., New York, on and after July 1, 1904:

Alexandria, La. 5s
American Felt Co. 5s
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. Deb. (due July 10) 5s
Baton Rouge, La. 4s
Billings, Montana, Funding 6s
Bradford Co., Pa., C. H. 4s
Bodley Wagon Co. 5s
By-Products Paper Co. 5s
Bay Cities Water Co. .....
Cohoes, N. Y., School 3½s
Camden County, N. J., Building 4s
Easton, Palmer & Bethlehem St. Ry. 5s
Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co. 5s
Elyria, Ohio, Water 4½s
Fisheries (The) Co. 1st 6s
Fort Lee, N. J., S. D. No. 2 ..... 4½s
Galloway Coal Co. 5s
Guayaquil & Quito Ry. (July 2) 6s
Guilford County, Highway .....
Granby, N. Y., Bridge 4s
Idaho Falls, Idaho, Mcpl 5s
Klickitat Co., Wash. 6s
L. I. R. R. Co., Consol. 5s
L. I. R. R. Co., New Consol 4s
L. I. R. R. Co., North Shore Branch 5s
Mamaroneck, N. Y. 3½s
Multnomah Co., Oregon, S. D., No. 13 ..... 6s
Montauk Extension Ry. 5s
Montgomery, N. Y., Water 4s
Memphis, Tenn., Refunding 4½s
Memphis, Tenn., Filippin 6s
Memphis, Tenn., Taxing District 6s
Memphis, Tenn., School 4½s
Memphis, Tenn., Market House 5s
Morelia & Tacambaro Ry. Co. 5s
Montvale, N. J., Road 5s
Montpelier, Ind., Funding 6s
Mutual Life Insurance Co. 5s
Minneapolis, Minn. ..... Various
N. Y. Bay Extension R. R. 5s
North Spring Lake, N. J. 5s
Oskaloosa Traction & Electric Co. 5s
Phillipsburg, Montana, Water 6s
Peoria & Pekin Terminal Ry. 5s
Ridgefield Park, N. J. 5s
Stonington, Conn., S. D. ..... No. 18
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... Various
Sullivan Water Co. 5s
Toledo, Ohio ..... Various
Trenton, Mo. 5s
Tampa, Fla., Refunding 5s
Terre Haute, Ind., Imp. 6s
Utah State 3½s
Utah State 4s
U. S. M. & T. Co., Series "K" 4s
U. S. M. & T. Co., Series "L" 4s
Vehicle Equipment Co. 1st 5s
Volney, N. Y., Bridge 4s
Wilmington, N. C. 4s
Westerly, R. I., Refunding 4s
West Indianapolis, Ind., Funding 6s
Water Works Company 6s

241st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
Incorporated as a National Bank 1865.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
48 WALL STREET.

New York, June 21, 1904.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1904. The transfer books will remain closed from June 23d, 1904, until July 2d, 1904.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK
of the City of New York,
393 and 395 Canal St.

June 23d, 1904.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1904. The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on July 1st, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK
of New York.

June 21st, 1904.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) (free of tax), payable July 1st, 1904, to the stockholders of record June 21st, 1904. Transfer books will remain closed until 10:00 A. M., July 1st, 1904.

BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 24, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this bank has this day declared a dividend, free of tax, of One and One-half Per Cent. FROM THE EARNINGS SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION, MARCH 14, 1904, payable on and after July 1, 1904. The transfer books will be closed from 12:00 M., June 25, until 10:00 A. M., July 2, 1904.

HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

RHODE ISLAND SUBURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Holders of the July, 1904, coupons of the four per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company may present them for payment at the office of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Company, 51 Wall Street, New York, on and after July 1, 1904. Checks for interest on the registered bonds will be mailed from Providence.

C. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

Providence, R. I., June 27, 1904.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, 1904, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, June 24th, 1904.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupons due July 1st, 1904, from the Prior Lien Mortgage 3½% Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the offices of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

JOS. H. SEAMAN, Treas.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, June 21st, 1904.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1904, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1904.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.
New York, June 21, 1904.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable free of tax, on and after July 1st, 1904. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
New York, June 22d, 1904.

A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Friday, July 1st, 1904.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company.—Extended Five Per Cent. Loan. Interest due July 1st, 1904, on the bonds of this loan will be paid at The National City Bank of New York.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

GREAT NORTHERN PAPER COMPANY.

First Mortgage 5% Gold Coupon Bonds.

Coupon No. 1, due July 1st, will be paid at maturity at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 28 Nassau Street, New York City.

J. SANFORD BARNES, JR., Treasurer.

The Toledo Railways & Light Company.

Coupons due July 1, 1904, from The Toledo Railways and Light Company Consolidated First Mortgage 4% Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.

S. D. CARR, Treasurer.

CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL COMPANY.

Coupons due July 1st, 1904, from bonds of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company will be paid at the National City Bank of New York, 52 Wall Street, New York.

S. W. PRINCE, Treasurer.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1ST, 1904, FROM CITY of Cheyenne, Wyoming, Water and Sewerage bonds and Refunding Water bonds will be paid at the office of the Fourteenth Bank of Commerce in New York.

DIVIDENDS.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

Coupons payable at its office, 222 Broadway, on and after July 1st, 1904.

Atlantic Avenue Railroad, imp. mtge.
Brooklyn, Bath & West End Railway, series A.
Buffalo & Lockport Railway, 1st mtge.
Citizens Water Supply Co. of Newtown, 2nd mtge, 4%.
Confectioners' Manufacturing Company, 1st mtge.
Connecticut Railway & Lighting Co., 1st & ref. mtge.
Corning Gas & Electric Co., 1st mtge.
Crystal Hygiene Ice Co., 6%.
Dawson Railway & Coal Co., 1st & coll. trust mtge.
Dawson Railway & Coal Co., 5%.
Dealers' Hygiene Ice Co., 1st mtge.
Des Moines, Iowa Falls & Northern Ry., 1st mtge.
East Side Electric Co. of Kansas City, 1st mtge.
El Paso & Rock Island Ry., 1st mtge.
Elyria, Grafton & Southern Ry. Co.
Indianapolis & Northern Traction Co., 1st mtge.
International Steam Pump Co., debentures.
Lake Shore Electric Ry. Co., 1st con. 5%.
Lorain & Cleveland Ry. Co., 1st 5%.
Meriden, Southington & Compounce Tramway, 1st mtge.
Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City R. R. Co., 1st con. 5%.
Nassau Electric Railroad, 1st cons. mtge. 4%.
Neuse River Mills, 1st mtge.
Newhouse Mines & Smelters, 6%.
New London Gas & Electric Co., 1st con. & ref. mtge.
Norfolk Warehouse Association, 1st mtge.
People's Gas & Electric Co., 1st mtge.
Tannersville Water Co., 1st mtge.
The Hutton Co., 1st mtge.
Utah Light & Power Co., cons. mtg.
Utah Light & Power Co., prior lien mtge.
United States Telephone Co.
Venango Power & Traction Co., 5%.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

Coupons payable at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Mutual Life Building, New York, on and after July 1st, 1904:

American Thread Co. 1st Mtge. 4s
Arizona Territorial Funding (Due July 15th) .. 5s
Ampersand Hotel Co. 2 Mtge. (Due July 15th). 5s
Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co. 1st Mtge. .. 5s
Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co. 2d Mtge. .. 5s
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st Mtge. 6s
Consolidation Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 4½s
Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing Co. 1st Mtge. 6s
Cincinnati Northern Railroad Co. 1st Mtge. .. 4s
Chattanooga, Rome & Southern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5s
Cent. of Ga. Ry. Co., Macon & Northern Div. 5s
Cent. of Georgia Ry. Co., Middle Georgia & Atlantic Div. Purchase Money 1st Mtge. .. 5s
Central of Georgia Ry. Co., Mobile Div. 5s
Durango Central Railroad Co. 1st Mtge. 6s
Elwood Short Line Railroad Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Edison United Phono. Co. 1st Mtge. (Due J'y 15.) 4s
Fairmont Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Fairmont Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 6s
Great Northern Paper Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Galveston City Railroad Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Interstate Equip. Co. Car Tr. Loan (Due July 15). 5s
Jacksonville Terminal Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Michigan Telephone Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
New York & East River Gas Co. 1s Mtge. 5s
Nashville Ry. & Light Co. Mtge. & Col. Trust. 5s
Ocean Steamship Co. 5s
Omaha Water Co. Prior Lien 5s
Pulaski Gas Light Co. 1st Mtge. 6s
Queens Borough Gas & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. .. 5s
Richmond Light and Railroad Co. 1st Mtge. ... 4s
Salt Lake City Railroad Co. 1st Mtge. 6s
Syracuse Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Toledo Traction Co. 1st Consolidated Mtge. .. 5s
Temple Iron Co. Mtge. and Coll. Trust 4s
Town of Rye, Union Free School Dis. No. 1 .. 4s
Wayne County Electric Co. 5s

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
New York, June 30, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 21.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Monday, August 1, 1904, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 11, 1904. Transfer books will close Monday, July 11, 1904, and reopen on Tuesday, August 2, 1904.

S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.

D. A. BIXBY, Secretary.

196TH DIVIDEND.
BANK OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY,
Chartered 1799.

New York, June 30th, 1904.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1904. Transfer Books will remain closed until July 5th, 1904.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' COMMERCIAL CO.
480 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
DIVIDEND NO. 10.

The regular semi-annual dividend at the rate of 7% per annum has been declared, payable July 15, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1904.

C. B. JAQUA, Assistant Treasurer.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.

Coupons due July 1, 1904, from Detroit United Railway Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.

Coupons due July 1, 1904, from Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.

G. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

COLONIAL SUGARS COMPANY,
33 Wall St., New York, N. Y., June 2, 1904.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Colonial Sugars Company was this day declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, 33 Wall Street, on July 1, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 2, 1904. Transfer books will close June 2, 1904, and reopen July 2, 1904.

M. R. SPELMAN, Treasurer.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company
Common Stock Dividend No. 21.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. on the Common Stock has been declared payable July 1, 1904.

F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
Fiscal Agents.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company
First Mortgage Refunding 4% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 7, due July 1, 1904, will be paid at maturity at the office of
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.

Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company
First Mortgage Refunding and Terminal 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 5, due July 1, 1904, will be paid at maturity at the office of
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
R. E. POWERS, Treasurer.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupon No. 31 of the above railway, maturing July 1st, 1904, will be paid on and after July 1st, at the office of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., 25 Broad Street, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

The following coupons are payable at the Banking House of

Kountze Bros.

Broadway and Cedar Street, New York City, on July 1st, 1904.

ALBION CITY, NEBRASKA.
ARAPAHOE CO., COLO., SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
AURORA CITY, NEBRASKA.
BACA CO., COLORADO.
BEAR LAKE CO., IDAHO.
BINGHAM CO., IDAHO.
BOISE CO., IDAHO.
BOONE CO., NEBRASKA.
BOZEMAN CITY, MONTANA.
BUFFALO CO., NEBRASKA.
BURT CO., NEBRASKA.
BUTLER CO., NEBRASKA.
CANTON CITY, OHIO.
CASPER, WYOMING, TOWN OF.
CEDAR RAPIDS, VILLAGE OF, NEBRASKA.
CENTRAL CITY, NEBRASKA.
CLAY CO., NEBRASKA.
COLFAX CO., NEBRASKA.
COLORADO STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.
COSTILLA CO., COLORADO.
COTTAGE GROVE CITY, OREGON.
CRETE CITY, NEBRASKA.
CUMING CO., NEBRASKA.
CUSTER CO., NEBRASKA.
CUSTER CO., MONTANA.
DAVID CITY, NEBRASKA, SCHOOL DISTRICT.
DAWSON CO., NEBRASKA.
DAWSON CO., MONTANA.
DELTA CO., COLORADO.
DOUGLAS CO., NEBRASKA.
ELGIN CITY, OREGON.
ERIE ELECTRIC MOTOR CO., ERIE, PA.
EVANSTON CITY, WYOMING.
FERGUS CO., MONTANA.
FLORENCE CITY, COLORADO.
FILLMORE CO., NEBRASKA.
FREMONT CO., COLORADO.
FRONTIER CO., NEB., STOCKVILLE PCT.
FURNAS CO., NEB., SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
GAGE CO., NEBRASKA.
GOLDFIELD CITY, COLORADO.
GRAND ISLAND CITY, NEBRASKA, SCHOOL DISTRICT.
GRANT'S PASS, ORE., NEW WATER, LIGHT & POWER CO.
HASTINGS CITY, NEBRASKA.
IDAHO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.
JEFFERSON CO., COLORADO.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
KANSAS CITY, MO., SCHOOL DISTRICT.
KEARNEY CO., NEBRASKA.
KOOTENAI CO., IDAHO.
LARIMER CO., COLO., SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
LINCOLN CITY, NEBRASKA.
LINCOLN CO., NEBRASKA.
LEWISTOWN, CITY OF, MONTANA.
LOUISVILLE, TOWN OF, COLORADO.
MADISON CO., MONTANA.
MADISON CO., NEBRASKA.
MESA CO., COLORADO.
NAT'L LOAN & INVESTMENT CO., DETROIT.
NEWBERG CITY, OREGON.
NORFOLK CITY, NEBRASKA.
NUCKOLLS CO., NEBRASKA.
OMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA.
OMAHA CITY, NEB., SCHOOL DISTRICT.
ONEIDA CO., IDAHO.
PAWNEE CITY, NEBRASKA.
PENDLETON CITY, OREGON.
PITKIN CO., COLORADO.
PLATTSMOUTH CITY, NEBRASKA.
RIO GRANDE CO., COLORADO.
ROUTT CO., COLORADO.
SALINE CO., NEBRASKA.
SAINT PAUL CITY, NEBRASKA.
SAN MIGUEL CO., COLO., SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1.
SOUTH OMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA.
STROMSBURG CITY, NEBRASKA.
SUMMIT CO., COLORADO.
SUPERIOR CITY, NEBRASKA.
TECUMSEH CITY, NEBRASKA.
TWIN CITY TELEPHONE CO.
UINTA CO., WYOMING.
WASHINGTON CO., NEBRASKA.
WEBB CITY, MISSOURI.
WESTON CO., WYOMING.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS CITY, MONTANA.
WORTHINGTON, VILLAGE OF, MINNESOTA.
YORK CITY, NEBRASKA.
YORK CO., NEBRASKA.

The Following Coupons Are Due and Payable at the Office of
Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

JULY 1ST, 1904.

Albion Water Company of Albion, Ind.
Aurora, Illinios, School District No. 4.
Bluffton, Indiana.
Chickasha, I. T., Water and Sewer.
Chehalis, Wash., Funding.
Enfield, Illinois, Refunding.
Escanaba, Michigan.
Fairmount, Indiana.
Garfield County, Colo., School District No. 7.
Green Bay, Wis., City Hall, Refunding & School.
Huntington, Indiana.
Jonesboro, Indiana.
Kent., Wash., Water & Light.
Kokomo, Indiana.
Lebanon, Indiana.
Lewis Co., Wash., Funding.
Madison, Ga., School.
Moline, Ill., School District No. 2.
Otero County, Colorado.
Pipestone, Minn., Ditch.
Quebec, Canada.
Red Lake Co., Minn., Ditch.
St. Clair, Mich.
Snohomish, Wash.
South Orange, N. J., Refunding.
Sullivan, Ind., Water.
Taylor County, Wis.
Tillamook Co., Ore., S. D. No. 31.
Wasco County, Oregon, School District No. 50.
West Bay City, Mich., School.

JULY 12TH, 1904.

Fowler, Indiana, School.

JULY 15TH, 1904.

St. Louis Co., Minn., S. D. No. 1.

JULY 16TH, 1904.

Veedersburg, Ind., School.

JULY 17TH, 1904.

Huntington, Indiana, Water.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar St., N. Y. City

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING-HOUSE ON AND AFTER JULY 1ST, 1904:

Blackford County, Indiana.
Bedford, Indiana.
Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. Co. Genl. 4½s.
Columbus, Indiana.
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Co., Cons. 5s.
Dallas County, Iowa, Court House 4s.
Grant County, Indiana.
Gr. Rapids & Ind. Rd. Co., 1st Mtge. 4½s & 3½s.
Goodrich Bros., Hay & Grain Co.
Hancock County, Indiana.
Indianapolis, Indiana.
Jekyl Island Club, 1st 4½s.
Johnson County, Indiana.
Louisiana Nat'l Bank of New Orleans, Div., 4%.
Louisiana 4s.
Marion, Indiana, School, City, 6s.
No. Pacific Terminal Company, 1st 6s.
New Orlans, La., 4s.
Niagara Falls Power Company 1st 5s.
Niagara Falls Water Works Company 1st 5s.
Okonite Company Debenture 6s.
Pitts., Ft. W'ne & Chi. Ry. Co., 1st & 2d Mt. 7s.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Special Stock dividend 1¾%.
Peru, Indiana.
Rensselaer, Indiana.
Rushville, Indiana.
Traverse City R. R. Co.
July 5th—Grant County, Indiana.
Hancock County, Indiana.
Pitts., Ft. W'ne & Ch. Ry. Co. Reg. St., Div. 1¾%.
July 15th—Grant County, Indiana.
Pendleton, Indiana.

MILWAUKEE & LAKE WINNEBAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupon No. 44, due July 1st, 1904, from the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 52 William Street, New York City.

New York, June 24th, 1904.

Wisconsin Central Railway Company.
by WILLIAM L. BULL, Chairman.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

Coupon No. 48, due July 1st, 1904, from the First Series Bonds of the above Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No 52 William Street, New York City.

New York, June 24th, 1904.

Wisconsin Central Railway Company.
by WILLIAM L. BULL, Chairman.

The National Park Bank of New York.

June 21st, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, on the capital stock of this Bank, payable July 1st, 1904, to stockholders of record June 22d. The transfer books will be closed from June 22d to July 1st, 1904.

EDWARD J. BALDWIN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York. June 15, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1904, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE TWELFTH WARD BANK.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after July 1, 1904, until which date transfer books will be closed.

FRANK B. FRENCH, Cashier.

New York, June 17, 1904.

Mobile, Ala., June 17, 1904.

Interest on Mobile City Bonds, Issue 1881.

The July, 1904, coupons of the Mobile City Bonds, issue 1881, will be paid on and after July 1st, 1904, in New York by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile.

Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee, &c.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 21, 1904.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1, 1904. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

United Traction Co. of Pittsburgh.

Coupons due July 1st, 1904, from the First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of the above Company, will be paid on and after maturity at the office of Brown Brothers & Co., New York.

C. J. BRAUN, JR., Treasurer.

Pennsylvania Company.

Four and One-half Per Cent. Loan. Interest due July 1st, 1904, on bonds of this loan will be paid at The National City Bank of New York.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William St.,
New York City.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN JULY ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JULY 1ST, 1904, AS FOLLOWS:

American Water Supply Co. of Kankakee.
Alabama Great Southern R. R. Co., 1st Mtg. 6 per cent.
American Fire Engine Company.
Anderson Electric Street Railway Company.
Albion Water Works Company.
Akron Water Works Company.
Bath Water Works Company.
Bismarck Water Supply Company.
Butler Water Company.
Buffalo Creek Railroad Company.
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co., registered interest.
Charleston, W. Va., Water Works Company.
Caro Water Works Company.
Consolidated Street Ry. Co. (Memphis.)
Central Brewing Company.
Cortland Water Works Company.
Commercial Cable Company.
Consumers' Park Brewing Company.
Constitution Publishing Company.
Dayton Union Railway Company.
Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. Co. 1st Mtg. 6 per cent.
Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. Co. 1st Con. 6 per cent.
East St. Louis City Water Company.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co. Con. Mtg. 6 per cent.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co. 1st Con. Mtg. 6 per cent.
El Paso & Southwestern R. R. Co.
Faribault Water Works Company.
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort Electric Railway Co.
Ithaca Street Railway Company.
Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company.
Indiana Block Coal R. R. Co. Called Bonds.
Iowa City Water Company.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Keokuk Water Works Company.
Kokomo Water Works Company.
La Crosse, City of.
Lake Superior & Ishpeming Railway Co.
Lakewood Water, Light & Power Company.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. Extension 1st Mtg.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. Car Trust.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. Car Trust, "Q."
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. Car Trust, "R."
Mobile Light & Railroad Company.
Mosler Safe Company.
Mina Grande Consolidated Mining and Milling Company.
Marksboro Portland Cement Co.
New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad Co.
Newcastle & Shenango Valley Railroad Co.
Natural Food Company.
Omaha Water Company.
Olean, N. Y., Water Bonds.
Orange County Gas & Electric Company.
Pensacola Water Company.
Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Company.
Red River Valley Company.
Richmond Beach & Railway Company.
Rocky Mount Mills.
St. Louis & Cairo Railroad Company.
South Yuba Water Company Con. Mtg.
South Dakota Water Company.
St. Louis, Watkins & Gulf Railway Company.
Tarboro Cotton Factory.
Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Co.
Terre Haute & Logansport Railroad Company.
Temple, Texas, Water Works Company.
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio R. R. Co.
Union Depot Company, Columbus, Ohio.
Urbana Water Works Company.
Union Stock Yards & Transit Company.
Vandeburgh County, Indiana.
Washington & Columbia River Railway Co.
Warren Water Company.
West Side Railroad Company of Milwaukee.
Wayne Cotton Mills.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company, dividend on preferred stock.

JULY 2, 1904.

Chattanooga City Water Company.

JULY 5, 1904.

Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern R. R. Co., dividend.

JULY 10, 1904.

Joliet & Northern Indiana Railroad Company.

JULY 15, 1904.

Louisiana Water Company.
Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka Railway Co. and Minneapolis Street Railway Co.
St. Paul City Railway Company.
Texas Central Railroad Company, dividends, Preferred and Common.
Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co., dividend.
Fredonia Water Company.

JULY 20, 1904.

Pekin Water Works Company.

JULY 31, 1904.

Parsons Water Supply & Power Company.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
66 BROADWAY.

COUPONS PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JULY 1st, 1904.

Abilene Water Co. First 5%.
Albany Home Telephone Co. First 6%.
Amherst County, Va., 4½%.
Ashtabula Water Co. First 5%.
Ashtabula Water Co. General Mortgage 5%.
Atlanta Water & Electric Power Co. First 5%.
Batavia Home Telephone Co. First 6%.
Bayshore, N. Y., Union Free School District No 1 4%.
Boone Gas Co. First 5%.
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation First 4%.
Cohoes-Waterford Home Telephone Co. First 6%.
Corning, N. Y., Bridge 4%.
" " General Fund 4%.
" " River Improvement Bond 4%.
" " School District No. 13 4%.
" " Sewers 4%.
" " Water 4%.
Crawfordsville Water & Light Co. First 5%.
Delaware & Northampton R.R. Co. First 5%.
Edson Crushed Stone Co. First 5%.
Englewood Gas & Electric Co. General 5%.
Fishkill & Matteawan Gas Co. First 5%.
Francis H. Leggett & Co. First 6%.
Hackensack Gas & Electric Co. General 5%.
Hackensack Gas Light Co. General 5%.
Independent Union Telephone Co. First 5%.
Isaac G. Johnson Co. First 5%.
Liberty Silk Co. First 6%.
Lumber Securities Co. Collateral Trust 6%.
Manor Club Second 5%.
Marion City Water Co. First 4%.
Mechanical Rubber Co. First 6%.
Morris Chair Co. First 6%.
Naumkeag Street Railway Co. Con. 5%.
Newburg & Orange Lake R. R. First 5%.
N. Y. Belting & Packing Co. Ltd. Deb. 6%.
N. Y. Cab Co. 4%.
N. Y. & East River Gas Co. Con. 5%.
N. Y. Weighing, Barge & Coaling Co. First 5%.
Pamlico & Oriental & Western R. R. Co. First 5%.
Port Jervis Electric Light, Power, Gas & R. R. Co. First 5%.
Retsof Mining Co. First 5%.
Rhinebeck Water Co. First 5%.
Rosedale & Linden Cemetery Ass'n Reg. Int. 6%.
Schenectady Home Telephone Co. First 5%.
Southern Missouri & Arkansas R. R. Co. First 5%.
Southern States Lumber Co. First 6%.
Springfield Coal Mining Co. First 5%.
Tennessee Lumber & Coal Co. First 6%.
Victor Fuel Co. First 5%.
Warsaw Water Co. First 5%.
York Silk Mfg. Co. First 6%.

DUE JULY 15th, 1904.

Star Company of N. J. First 6%.

AMERICAN WOOD FIRE-PROOFING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The coupons due July 1st, 1904, semi-annual interest on the 5% 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds should be presented for payment at the office of the Company, No. 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SAM'L A. CLARK, Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

Jacob Berry. Established 1865. H. L. Bennet.

JACOB BERRY & CO.

MEMBERS { New York Consolidated Stock Ex. / New York Produce Exchange. / Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
44 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

Execute orders on marginal account or for investment in all markets.
Inquiries on financial matters solicited.

PROPOSALS.

DEPOT Q. M. DEP'T, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., June 17, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 10 o'clock A. M., (Central Standard Time,) July 2, 1904, for 6,000 Corn Brooms. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Brooms," and addressed [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES
FOR THE
PREFERRED STOCK AND COMMON STOCK
OF THE
Wisconsin Central Railway Co.

The Voting Trust, under the agreement of July 13th, 1899, will terminate on July 1st, 1904, and the stock held thereunder has been lodged with the depositary designated in such agreement, for delivery on and after July 1st, 1904, upon surrender of the voting trust certificates, duly endorsed in blank by the registered holders thereof.

Holders of the voting trust certificates are requested to present the same on and after JUNE 15TH, 1904, at the offices of Messrs. MAITLAND, COPPELL & CO., NO. 52 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY, who will be prepared to deliver stock certificates in exchange therefor, on and after July 1st, 1904, in the order presented. Holders who may desire to have the stock certificates forwarded to them will please indicate whether they wish the same sent by registered mail, or by express at their expense.

WILLIAM L. BULL,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
GERALD L. HOYT,
FRED T. GATES,
FRANCIS R. HART,
} Voting Trustees.

New York, June 1st, 1904.

Selected List of Investment Securities

carefully reviewed in our current circular, at prices to yield from 4% to 5% and over. We shall be pleased to mail copy on application.

Transact a general banking business and Execute Commission Orders Upon the New York Stock Exchange

Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Sts., New York
Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 146TH ST.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY.
New York, June 18, 1904.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company, at a meeting this day held, called a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company to convene at the office of the Company in Beechmont, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of July, 1904, at eleven o'clock A. M., standard time, to consider and act upon resolutions to be brought before them at said meeting in substantially the form and to the effect following, viz.:

"Resolved (1), that the capital stock of the Southern Pacific Company be increased one hundred million dollars, by issuing one million additional shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each."

"Resolved, (2), that the said increased stock shall be preferred stock; that the holders of such preferred stock shall be entitled to dividends in each fiscal year at such rate, not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually out of the net profits, as shall be declared by the Board of Directors, before any dividend shall be declared on the common stock; that such dividends shall be non-cumulative; that the holders of such preferred stock shall not, by virtue thereof, be entitled to any other or further share of the profits of the Company; that, upon the dissolution of the Company, voluntarily or otherwise, the holders of preferred stock shall be entitled to have their shares redeemed at par before any distribution of any part of the assets of the Company shall be made to the holders of the common stock; that said preferred stock shall be issued and sold, from time to time, to such amounts and in such manner, as the Board of Directors may authorize and determine, but at not less than the par value of the shares; that it shall be convertible into common stock, share for share, at the option of the holders at any time; and shall be redeemable, at the option of the Company, on or at any time after the first day of July, 1905, and before the first day of July, 1910, at one hundred and fifteen dollars per share."

"Resolved (3), that the Board of Directors shall be and they are hereby authorized to establish, from time to time, and enforce all such rules and regulations respecting the issue, sale, redemption and conversion of such stock, not inconsistent herewith, as in the judgment of the Board may be necessary or expedient."

For the purpose of such special meeting the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed July 14, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Thursday, July 21, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ALEX. MILLAR,
Secretary and Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE
NEWTOWN & FLUSHING GAS COMPANY,
208 Fifth Avenue.

FINANCIAL.

United States Realty and Improvement Company,

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNITED STATES REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

A proposition having been made to this company, that it issue its stock and bonds in exchange for the stock of the United States Realty and Construction Company, in accordance with the terms of a certain agreement which has been signed by a number of stockholders of the United States Realty and Construction Company, a copy of which agreement is hereto annexed; and it having appeared that the stockholders of the United States Realty and Construction Company owning more than two-thirds of the capital stock, have deposited their stock with certain trust companies to be exchanged in accordance with the terms of said agreement, this Company, at a meeting of its Board of Directors held this day, has resolved to issue its stock and bonds in exchange for the stock of the United States Realty and Construction Company upon the terms set forth in said agreement.

This Company, therefore, hereby offers to all stockholders of the United States Realty and Construction Company, to issue its stock and bonds in exchange for the stock of the United States Realty and Construction Company, as provided in said agreement, but this offer will expire on July 20, 1904. Stockholders who have already deposited their stock with the New York Security and Trust Company of New York, or with the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, to be exchanged for the stock and bonds of this Company, may obtain stock and bonds of this Company to which they are entitled under the terms of receipts issued by such Trust Companies upon surrender of the receipts to such Trust Companies on or after July 3, 1904.

Stockholders of the United States Realty and Construction Company who have not deposited their shares, may avail themselves of this offer and effect the exchange contemplated in the annexed agreement, by depositing their shares on or before July 20, 1904, with either of such Trust Companies, and on or after July 11, 1904, will receive the stock and bonds of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, to which they may be entitled.

Dated, June 20th, 1904.

United States Realty and Improvement Company,
J. M. STODDARD, President.

The following is a copy of the agreement referred to in the foregoing announcement:

"WE THE UNDERSIGNED, each owning the number of shares of preferred and common stock of the UNITED STATES REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, set opposite our respective signatures, hereby mutually covenant and agree as follows:

FIRST. The Committee hereinafter named shall with all convenient speed cause a corporation to be formed under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with an authorized capital of Thirty Million Dollars, made up of 300,000 shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each.

SECOND. The corporation so formed shall forthwith proceed to take such steps as may be necessary to enable it to issue a series of 13,506 bonds, of the par value of One Thousand Dollars each, amounting in the aggregate to $13,506,000 par value, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, from July 1st, 1904; the principal of said bonds to be payable July 1st, 1924, and the interest to be payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July. Each of such bonds shall contain a provision, permitting its redemption on any interest day before maturity, upon payment of $1,050 together with the interest accrued and unpaid; and shall also provide that the said corporation shall, at any time within two years from the date thereof, upon surrender thereof, with the unpaid coupons attached, issue and deliver in return therefor, 10 shares of its full paid capital stock, of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each, and pay in cash the accrued interest then unpaid upon such bond. The principal and interest of said bonds are to be payable in gold coin of the present standard.

THIRD. Said corporation shall, at the same time, offer to the holders of preferred stock of the UNITED STATES REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, for each share of such preferred stock, one-twentieth of one of said bonds and eighty-five two-hundredths of a share of its stock, and to the holders of common stock of the UNITED STATES REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, for each share of such common stock, fifteen-hundredths of a share of its stock.

FOURTH. Each of the undersigned agrees to transfer to the new company, the number of shares of stock of the UNITED STATES REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, preferred and common, stated below, upon the terms mentioned in paragraph Third, provided the offer be made on or before the first day of August, 1904.

FIFTH. James Stillman, P. A. Valentine, Otto T. Bannard, Stephen S. Palmer, and James H. Post are hereby appointed a committee to represent the undersigned in all matters in connection with this agreement, and to take such steps as may be necessary to carry out its purpose. The committee shall have full power to decide in relation to all matters pertaining to the incorporation of the new company, the powers it is to have, its by-laws, the number of its directors, and who shall be directors and officers for the first year. It shall have power to pass upon the form of the bonds and to cause to be inserted therein such other provisions as it may deem expedient and proper. It shall make such arrangements as it thinks proper to facilitate the exchange of stock and the delivery of the bonds. It may provide for the issuance of scrip or other certificates for fractions of shares or fractions of bonds. The act of a majority of the Committee shall be deemed the act of the Committee. Vacancies in the Committee may be filled by a vote of a majority of the remaining members.

If the committee, for any reason, should not cause the corporation to be formed, and other necessary steps taken, so that the offer to exchange stock can be made on or before August 1st, 1904, this agreement shall terminate; but no liability of any kind shall attach to any member of the committee and no member of the committee shall be personally liable for any act or omission of any agent or employee selected in good faith, nor for any error in judgment or mistake of law, nor in any case, except for his, its or their several individual malfeasance; and no member of the committee shall in any case be personally liable for the act or omission of any other member.

This agreement shall not be binding upon any subscriber hereto until it shall be signed by stockholders representing at least fifty per cent. of the preferred stock outstanding of the UNITED STATES REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, and at least twenty-five per cent. of the outstanding common stock of said Company. Stockholders may sign copies of this agreement and upon delivery of the copy so signed to a member of the committee on or before July 1st, 1904, shall thereby become parties hereto and be deemed to have signed this agreement.

The terms of this agreement may be modified in any way, at any time, by two-thirds in amount of each class of stock subscribed hereto."

FINANCIAL.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

15 NASSAU STREET (EQUITABLE BUILDING)

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JUNE 30, 1904.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans upon Collateral	$29,593,928.27	Capital	$3,000,000.00
New York City and Railroad Bonds and		Surplus	9,000,000.00
Other Investments.	11,095,310.36	Undivided Profits	298,843.21
On Bond and Mortgage	2,330,000.00	On Deposit	35,662,536.73
Cash on Hand and in Banks	4,910,086.05	Other Liabilities	318,366.00
Other Assets	350,421.36		
	$48,279,745.94		$48,279,745.94

TRUSTEES:

James H Hyde, H. C. Deming, E. H. Harriman, H. C. Frick, C. B. Alexander, William H. McIntyre, T. R. Hubbard, Gage E. Tarbell, John F. Dryden, T. De Witt Cuyler, D. H. Moffat, Lawrence L. Gillespie, Clarence H. Mackay, William H. Baldwin, Jr Sir William C. Van Horne, Chauncey M. Depew, W. B. Rankine,

Alvin W. Krech, President.
James H. Hyde, Vice-President.
L. L. Gillespie, Vice-President.
F. W. Fulle, Sec. and Treas.
Lyman Rhoades, Jr., Asst. Secretary.
H. M. Walker, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:

J. W. Alexander, V. P. Snyder, Otto H. Kahn, James Henry Smith, Geo. H. Squire, Bradish Johnson, William Alexander, Alvin W. Krech, M. Hartley Dodge, H. M. Alexander, S. M. Inman, F. R. Coudert, H. H. Porter, Jr., W. H. Crocker, C. F. Adams, 2nd, John M. Hall, Edward M. House, L. F. Loree.

Solicits Deposits of Individuals and Corporations
Interest on Daily Balances

CAPITAL, $3,000,000 SURPLUS, $9,000,000

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Trust Company.

Chartered 1866.

177-179 Montague Street.

Bedford Branch: Fulton St. and Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STATEMENT TO BANKING DEPARTMENT,

JUNE 30, 1904.

RESOURCES			LIABILITIES.	
$1,000,000 U. S. 2% Reg'd Bonds,	$1,045,000 00		Capital Stock,	$1,000,000 00
633,000 City of Brooklyn Bonds,	642,891 60		Undivided Profits,	1,939,370 92
550,000 City of New York Corporate Stock,	557,270 00		Deposits,	15,128,426 53
Real Estate,	199,686 18		Taxes, accrued,	29,000 00
Railroad and Other Securities,	4,992,940 95		Rent, accrued,	1,833 33
Loans on Bond and Mortgage,	595,000 00		Dividend, unpaid,	34,580 00
Bills Purchased,	681,263 57		Interest, due by Company, not paid, including unearned interest on unmatured Bills purchased,	47,544 55
Time Loans on Collaterals,	1,909,000 00			
Overdrafts,	42 28			
Accrued Interest,	84,604 31			
Demand Loans on Collaterals, $3,473,804 50				
Cash Reserve in Vault, 1,525,992 08				
Cash in Banks, 2,473,288 86	7,473,085 44			
	$18,180,754 33			$18,180,754 33

TRUSTEES.

Thomas T. Barr, Samuel W. Boocock, George W. Chauncey, William N. Dykman, William Hester, Francis L. Hine, William A. Jamison, Frank Lyman, William H. Male, Theodore F. Miller, Willis L. Ogden, Joseph E. Owens, John J. Pierrepont, Charles M. Pratt, George G. Reynolds, Charles A. Schieren, J. H. Walbridge, Alexander M. White, Alexander M. White, Jr., C. D. Wood

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Francis L. Hine, Chairman.

Thomas T. Barr, Samuel W. Boocock, Frank Lyman, Theodore F. Miller, Charles A. Schieren, Alexander M. White

Theodore F. Miller - President
Samuel W. Boocock - 1st Vice-President
Frederick C. Colton - 2d Vice-President
Stanley W. Husted - Secretary
Frank J. W. Diller - Assistant Secretary

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co.

146 Broadway, Manhattan. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Manufacturefs' Branch, 198 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Statement of condition at close of business June 30th, 1904.

ASSETS:		LIABILITIES:	
City of New York Bonds, at par.	$ 900,000.00	Capital stock	$ 4,375,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	2,597,265.00	Surplus	4,625,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	9,874,328.98	Undivided Profits	21,547.10
Bills Purchased	1,125,468.77	Dividends Declared	262,500.00
Real Estate	319,000.00	Amounts Due Depositors	20,905,921.58
Plant	250,000.00	Accrued Interest	56,551.90
Accounts Receivable	250,368.52	Accrued Expenses	105,599.17
Accrued Interest	200,962.04	Certified Checks	74,573.02
Loans on Collateral	9,512,850.36	Treasurer's Checks	133,129.58
Cash on hand	1,110,000.85		
Cash in banks	4,419,577.83		
	$30,559,822.35		$30,559,822.35

Amount of mortgages sold during first six months of 1904, $29,136,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR, EDWARD T. BEDFORD, CHARLES S. BROWN, JULIEN T. DAVIES, WILLIAM J. EASTON, CHAS. R. HENDERSON, BENJAMIN D. HICKS, JOHN D. HICKS, WM. M. INGRAHAM, MARTIN JOOST, A. D. JUILLIARD, JOHN S. KENNEDY, WOODBURY LANGDON, JAMES D. LYNCH, WILLIAM J. MATHESON, CHARLES MATLACK, WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, JAMES H. OLIPHANT, ROBERT OLYPHANT, ALEXANDER E. ORR, CHARLES A. PEABODY, FREDERICK POTTER, CHARLES RICHARDSON, ELIHU ROOT, SANFORD H. STEELE, ELLIS D. WILLIAMS, LOUIS WINDMULLER

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President. FRANK BAILEY, Vice-President.
CHARLES M. DOW, 2d Vice-President, Manager Banking Department.

CLINTON D. BURDICK, 3d Vice-President. EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.
FRANK L. SNIFFEN, Manager Manufacturers' Branch.
J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Secretary. JOHN W. SHEPARD, Assistant Treasurer.
NELSON B. SIMON, HORACE ANDERSON, DAVID BLANK, Assistant Secretaries.

Deposits received subject to check. Interest allowed.

STATEMENT OF THE Guaranty Trust Company of New York,

Mutual Life Building, 28 Nassau Street.

JUNE 30, 1904.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City and State Bonds	$2,296,645.86	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Other Bonds and Stocks	9,888,702.94	Surplus	5,000 000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	15,000.00	Undivided Profits	125,855.99
Loans, Demand and Time	18,343,715.04	Deposits	41,157,093.24
Bills Purchased	2,882,091.41	Accrued Interest Payable	19,900.66
Cash on Hand and in Bank	11,651,217.21	Reserve for Taxes	75,000.00
Foreign Exchange	2,666,424.14	Quarterly Dividend, 5%	100,000.00
Due from Banks and Bankers	415,545.72		
Real Estate	86,573.98		
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	227,983.59		
	$48,473,899.89		$48,473,899.89

WM. C. EDWARDS, Treasurer. JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

$100,000 Milwaukee Gas Light Co. First Mortgage Gold 4s

MATURING MAY 1, 1927.

AUTHORIZED - - $10,000,000
OUTSTANDING - - - 7,000,000

Secured by a First Mortgage upon the property of the Company, consisting of a plant having a daily capacity of 9,500,000 Cu. Ft., 350 miles of mains.

Organized in 1852 under a perpetual charter and perpetual and exclusive franchise.

PRICE AND FURTHER PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION.

Farson, Leach & Co.

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Chicago. Phila. Boston.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

JERSEY CITY, N. J.,

June 30, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,972,890.80
Due from banks and bankers	4,063,353.06
Real estate and securities	343,672.55
United States bonds	850,000.00
Cash and reserve	963,885.90
Total	$10,193,752.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital	400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,053,750.11
Circulation	395,500.00
Deposits	8,344,502.36
Total	$10,193,752.47

E. F. C. YOUNG, President.
GEO. T. SMITH, Vice President.
GEO. W. CONKLIN, Cashier.
JNO. W. OMBERSON, Asst. Cashier.

Delaware Securities Company.

HOLDERS of the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of the Delaware Securities Company are hereby notified that, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement of October 1, 1902, between the Delaware Securities Company and the Atlantic Trust Company the following 124 bonds have been selected by the Trustee by lot for redemption on July 1st, 1904:

REGISTERED BONDS.

Nos. 28 40 42 46 96 97 99 166 200 213 219 223 253 262 263 277 278 374 385 387 435 438 528 538 582 587 593 597 669 671 677 680 888 895 906 945 1031 1035 1054 1121 1186 1235 1258 1303 1341 1445 1501 1519 1612 1622 1690 1699 1744-1747 1786 1788 1798 1939 1947 2060 2067 2077 2153 2184 2190 2222 2223 2236 2515 2520 2608 2610 2613 2614.

COUPON BONDS.

Nos. 35 51 146 148 168 173 179 191 196 205 207 329 330 331 335 340 455 542 543 544 547 605 734 739 746 747 768 816 825 872 896 904 925 941 942 1034 1042 1056 1163 1187 1231 1259 1300 1346 1366 1412 1427 1536 1537 1621.

that on July 1, 1904, those bonds will cease to draw interest, and that on and after that date they will be paid at the office of this Company out of the money which, under the said Agreement, the said Delaware Securities Company must by then have deposited with this Company for that purpose.

Dated June 16, 1904.

Metropolitan Trust Co. of the City of New York
(ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.) Trustee.
BEVERLY CHEW, 2d Vice President.
37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Delaware Investment Company.

HOLDERS of the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of the Delaware Investment Company are hereby notified that, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement of October 1, 1902, between the Delaware Investment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, the following 76 bonds have been selected by the Trustee by lot for redemption on July 1st, 1904:

COUPON BONDS.

Nos. 32 36 45 48 154 162 168 196 207 215 232 241 291 294 330 333 338 349 350 398 420 492 523 667 668 879 903 934 951 997 999 1004 1056 1060 1062 1068 1083 1091 1109 1158 1266 1325 1426 1446.

REGISTERED BONDS.

Nos. 24 34 36 98 100 109 126 174 213 236 241 255 291 331 875 897 403 511 512 598 656 757 788 789 894 835 836 843 880 955 978 1029;

that on July 1, 1904, those bonds will cease to draw interest, and that on and after that date they will be paid at the office of this Company out of the money which, under the said agreement, the said Delaware Investment Company must by then have deposited with this Company for that purpose.

Dated June 16, 1904.

Metropolitan Trust Co. of the City of New York
(ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.) Trustee.
BEVERLY CHEW, 2d Vice President.
37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FINANCIAL.

The Nassau Electric Railroad Company

Consolidated Mortgage Guaranteed 4% Gold Bonds

Underlying the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. Bonds and Stocks.
Principal due January 1st, 1951. Interest payable January and July.

The above bonds are an obligation of the Nassau Electric Railroad Co. besides being guaranteed principal and interest by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co. The Nassau system directly, and by ownership of other properties, largely controls the immense Coney Island traffic, and in addition owns the Atlantic Avenue system, which carries the passenger traffic coming and going from the ferries and bridges connecting New York and Brooklyn. The present fixed charges on all bonds of the Nassau Electric system are $672,000 per annum, while the net earnings approximate $1,000,000 per annum, thus showing a large surplus to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., OVER WHOSE 1ST MORTGAGE 5S, 1ST REFUNDING 4S, AND CAPITAL STOCK THE NASSAU CONSOLIDATED 4S TAKE PRECEDENCE.

Bonds are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and at present prices pay 5 per cent. on the investment.

PRICE AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Charles Minzesheimer & Co.,
BLAIR BUILDING, 24 BROAD ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK

656 and 658 Eighth Ave., corner 42d St.

88th Semi-Annual Dividend.

On and after July 18th, 1904, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 9th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.

A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BANK,

S. W. Cor. Madison Av. and 58th St.

30TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1904, and payable July 18, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1904.

CONSTANT A. ANDREWS, President.
JOHN HYSLOP, Treasurer.
ALFRED E. MARLING, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
280 Fourth Avenue, June 27th, 1904.

170TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30th, as follows:

At the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after 20th day of July, 1904.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on July 1st, 1904.

Deposits made on or before July 9th will draw interest from July 1st.

WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

The Regular July Dividend to all shareholders of the

FRANKLIN SOCIETY

for Home-Building and Savings will be paid in Cash on and after July 11th, at the office of the Society, 34 Park Row, at the rate of

FIVE PER CENT.

per annum upon all accounts of $10 or over; this being the

31ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

of the Society since its organization in 1888. Accounts opened with the Society before July 11th draw earnings from July 1st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1904, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 18, 1904. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

23 PARK PLACE, N. Y. CITY.

105th Semi-Annual Dividend

The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest be credited depositors entitled thereto at the rate of

Four Per Cent. Per Annum,

payable on and after July 18th, 1904. Deposits made on or before July 7th will draw interest from July 1st, 1904.

L. A. STUART, Secretary. H. F. HUTCHINSON, President.

THE AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK

501 Fifth Avenue, cor. 42d Street.

Interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) per annum will be credited depositors for three and six months ending June 30, 1904, on all sums from $5 to $3,000, payable July 18th, 1904. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Closes 12 M. on Saturday. Money deposited on or before JULY 9TH will draw interest from JULY 1ST.

EDWARD Y. LOEW, President.
CLARENCE GOADBY, Treasurer.
JOHN V. IRWIN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

S. E. Cor 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 18, 1904.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JULY 9, 1904, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1904.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK

No. 3 CHAMBERS ST.

112TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, June 13, 1904.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30, upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after July 10, 1904.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 9 will draw interest from July 1.

CHARLES FRAZIER, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Av.

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors July 1st, 1904, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 9th will draw interest from July 1st.

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution

BROADWAY, 32D STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 21st or any time later.

Money deposited on or before July 9th draws interest from the 1st.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,

74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT Interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending June 30, 1904.

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after July 18, 1904.

WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, June 23, 1904.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

286 West 34th Street (Near Eighth Avenue.)

77th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1904, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,

N. W. Cor. 14th St. & 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending July 1st, 1904, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum

on accounts which exceed $1,000.

Deposits made before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTE, Secretary.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Redmond & Co.

BANKERS,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
507 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN

High Grade Investment Securities

Transacts a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.

ISSUE

Letters of Credit

in Sterling, Francs, Marks or Dollars, payable in all parts of the world.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,

BANKERS.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Investment Securities.

List of Bonds and Guaranteed Stock Sent on Application.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Mexican International Improvement Co. of the City of Mexico, held in said City of Mexico on May 10th, 1904, it was resolved to redeem on and after July 1st, 1904, the following bonds, as per allotment held at the office of said Company in the City of Mexico on May 17th, 1904. The interest on said bonds will cease July 1st, 1904.

$500 BONDS.
Numbers:

8	30	43	45	49	51	53	59	60	64
72	77	79	88	89	91	102	107	142	144
157	164	171	173	175	183	204	206	207	214
218	232	235	241	253	265	267	274	276	279
280	285	286	302	304	309	316	324	327	334
338	342	347	353	362	367	368	371	394	396

$100 BONDS.
Numbers:

447	456	462	463	464	465	469	471	526	528
543	551	555	580	583	645	654	659	665	670
678	679	690	702	703	716	717	723	736	745
765	770	773	778	779	785	786	788	789	797
804	805	806	816	840	850	856	861	862	863
871	877	881	883	892	898	903	904	912	914
915	918	922	949	952	963	953	956	958	968
997	998	1006	1018	1020	1023	1026	1027	1028	1030
1043	1058	1062	1065	1067	1079	1083	1094	1097	1100
1106	1107	1108	1109	1117	1121	1142	1146	1152	1156
1161	1165	1166	1175	1177	1178	1179	1188	1217	1220
1221	1229	1256	1261	1271	1301	1304	1313	1315	1329
1330	1331	1332	1335	1339	1340	1345	1348	1351	1353
1367	1369	1373	1374	1377	1379	1380	1383	1394	1395
1402	1404	1405	1419	1427	1431	1432	1433	1444	1446
1447	1462	1467	1473	1475	1478	1486	1487	1498	1505
1506	1510	1518	1519	1524	1530	1533	1541	1551	1557
1570	1572	1575	1582	1590	1591	1593	1595	1596	1600
1603	1605	1607	1611	1612	1620	1622	1635	1642	1647
1649	1651	1656	1662	1663	1665	1685	1697	1702	1703
1705	1712	1722	1725	1726	1729	1732	1742	1744	1746
1754	1762	1765	1768	1770	1773	1777	1778	1791	1793
1797	1805	1807	1812	1814	1819	1828	1842	1843	1908
1910	1913	1921	1924	1930	1941	1945	1947	1949	1954
1957	1958	1965	1967	1971	1984	1989	1990	1995	1999
2005	2008	2014	2029	2030	2034	2035	2040	2056	2058
2061	2066	2069	2072	2075	2107	2110	2114	2115	2123
2136	2143	2145	2149	2152	2154	2159	2160	2164	2169
2172	2176	2182	2187	2241	2245	2246	2256	2262	2285
2270	2280	2306	2308	2314	2318	2319	2322	2394	2398

E. BERTHIER, Secretary.

THE PLAINFIELD TRUST COMPANY,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

June 30, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans	$414,205.00
Bonds and Investments	559,995.48
Furniture and fixtures	4,800.00
Interest accrued	4,826.00
Cash on hand and in banks	243,648.94
Total	$1,227,475.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital and surplus	$190,000.00
Undivided profits	16,340.10
Reserved for taxes	250.00
Interest accrued	1,828.89
Deposits	1,019,056.43
Total	$1,227,475.42

OFFICERS.

O. T. WARING, President.
A. V. HEELY, Vice President.
HENRY A. McGEE, 2d Vice President.
J. H. CASE, Secretary.
E. F. FEICKERT, Assistant Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK

51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending June 30, 1904.

Interest will be credited under date July 1st, 1904, and payable on and after Monday, July 18, 1904.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 9, 1904, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST, 1904.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 30.—Incorporated today—The McClunpha Company, Amsterdam (real estate); capital $60,000. Directors—George McClunpha, John Bartholomew, Amsterdam, and C. F. McClunpha, Minneapolis, Minn.

The W. B. Rockwood Bluestone Company, New York City; capital $10,000. Directors—W. B. Rockwood, Mount Hope, Pa.; A. E. Kent; New York City, and N. A. Kent, Crawfordville, Ind.

Corning Mining Company, Corning; capital $100,000. Directors—W. E. Gorton, F. H. Ferris, Corning, and Demerville Page, Hornellsville.

THE FINANCIAL MARKET

Stocks Firm; Call Money Easy 1@1 1-4.

A Little Better Market — Improvement Rather In Tone Than Volume.

Business upon the Stock Exchange yesterday enjoyed improvement in both volume and tone. The increase in business did not reach activity, and the better tone did not reach strength, but both changes together suffice to confirm the recent impression of growing cheerfulness. Phoenix Mining dropped into the background, no longer being dealt in in thousand-share lots, and Metropolitan was the market leader in activity, but not in strength, for it closed the day unchanged. The report of new guaranty for its unearned dividends was worth nothing to it, but the denial of the report was worth a good fraction's rise to Interborough. Undoubtedly Interborough needs lateral feeders, and could best acquire them through purchase of Metropolitan, which in that connection might make good its prospective loss of north and south travel by acquisition of east and west travel through exchange of business with Interborough. It might readily be conceded that these properties are worth more combined than separate, but that would be a long step from conceding that they might or should be united at present market valuations. Metropolitan's acquisition of Third Avenue affords a likelier precedent. After the development of Metropolitan's supposititious loss of business through the opening of the subway would be a good time to demonstrate the benefits of new traffic arrangements.

Metropolitan's immobility was not very remarkable, for among fifty active properties not one moved a full point. All changes of a point or more were among the inactive specialties, the electric especially. General Electric reverses recent experience by growing stronger upon the offer of new stock. The largest improvement among representative properties was ¾ for Canadian Pacific, which is in demand on both sides of the ocean. It is impossible to say that there is a sudden and real investment demand springing from universal appreciation of the property's merits. Upon the contrary, there is every sign of manipulation and of lack of demand whenever the stimulation is suffered to lag. But there is this to be said, the manipulation is accompanied by the sort of talk which is indispensable to improvement of this property or of any property. Explanations are not being given of decreasing earnings, although Canadian Pacific has had its share, but suggestion is made of reasonable sources of hopes of better things. The Steel stocks were strong upon either, or both, the improving accounts of the current quarter's business or the advance through another stage of retirement of a prominent official. The resignation promises to cost serious competition, but the price sheet shows that it is thought worth the cost.

The bond business was smaller in volume, as it has been every day compared with the corresponding day last week. But the tone remains excellent and the distribution of business attests wide interest of many investors in many properties. Specifications were given for a gloomy forecast of the wheat crop, published Wednesday in general terms, but neither the Granger railways nor the produce markets showed any anxiety. The cotton crop was reported more than 3 points better than a month ago and over 8 points better than a year ago, and the condition of 83.2 applies to unprecedented acreage. This might be thought almost good enough by all except those who would like to see the option market lower. A suggestion of more firmness in the time money market was less notable than the ease with which the midyear settlements are being made.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Hide & L. pf.	½	Int. Paper	⅝
Am. Smelting	¾	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. Sugar	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Brooklyn R. Tr.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	¾	N. Y., C

Chatham National Bank.
Chicago and Alton Railway preferred.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.
Chicago and East Illinois common and preferred.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards common and preferred stocks.
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad common and preferred.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.
Chicago Title and Trust Co.
Cincinnati Title and Trust Co.
Cincinnati Gas and Electric Co.
Cincinnati Street Railway Co.
City Bank, Brooklyn.
Citizens' National Bank.
Cleveland Stone Co. preferred.
Colonial Sugars Co.
Colonial Bank.
Colonial Trust Co.
Colt Arms Co.
Columbia Bank.
Commercial Cable.
Concord and Montreal Railroad.
Consolidated Traction Co., (Pittsburg.)
Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago.
De Long Hook and Eye Co.
Detroit and Mackinac Railroad on preferred.
Drovers' Deposit National Bank, Chicago.
Du Pont International Powder Co. on preferred.
Dwight Manufacturing Co., Boston.
East River National Bank.
Eastman Kodak Co. on common and preferred.
Edwards Manufacturing Co.
Electric Boat Co. on preferred.
Electric Storage Battery Co. on common and preferred.
Empire State Surety Co.
Fifth Avenue Bank, New York.
Finance Co., Pennsylvania, on first preferred.
First National Bank.
Fitchburg Railroad on preferred.
Flatbush Trust Co., Brooklyn.
Fourth National Bank.
Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railway, Philadelphia.
Garvin Machine Co.
General Chemical Co. on preferred.
German Exchange National Bank.
Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia.
Hall Signal Co.
Hamilton Bank.
Hanover Bank.
Hudson Realty Co.
Importers and Traders' Bank.
Indianapolis Street Railway.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.
International Paper Co. on preferred.
International Silver Co. on preferred.
International Steam Pump Co. on common.
International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Co. on common.
Irving National Bank.
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad on preferred.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. of Chicago on preferred.
Lawyers' Mortgage Co.
Liberty National Bank.
Long Island Loan and Trust Co.
Maine Central Railroad.
Manhattan Elevated.
Manhattan Trust Co.
Manufacturers' National Bank, (Brooklyn.)
Market and Fulton Bank.
Massachusetts Electric Co. on preferred.
Mechanics' National Bank.
Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
Mercantile National Bank.
Merchants' National Bank.
Merchants' Exchange National Bank.
Monadnock Mills.
Morris and Essex Railroad.
Nassau National Bank, (Brooklyn.)
National Bank of Commerce.
National Enameling and Stamping Co. on preferred.
National Park Bank.
National Shawmut Bank, (Boston.)
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.
New Amsterdam Bank.
New Century Zinc and Lead Mining Co.
New Idaho Quicksilver Mining Co.
New Orleans and Carrolton Railroad, Light and Power Co. preferred.
New Orleans Gas Light Co.
New York and Harlem Railroad.
New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
Northampton (Mass.) Street Railway.
Northern Railroad of New Hampshire.
North Side Bank, Brooklyn.
Norwich and Worcester Railroad.
Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation preferred stock.
Oriental Bank.
People's Bank.
P. Lorillard Co. preferred stock.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad regular and special stock.
Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. common.
Providence Traction Co.
Railroad Securities Co. Illinois Central stock interest certificates.
Reading (Penn.) Traction Co.
Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad.
Revere Rubber Co.
Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway.
Riverside Bank.
Rochester Railway preferred.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co.
St. Charles Street, New Orleans.
St. Joseph (Mo.) Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway first preferred and on Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad common and preferred stock trust certificates.
Seaboard National Bank.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co. preferred.
State Bank.
Street's West Stable Car Line Co. preferred.
Storage Automobile Telephone Exchange.
Stuyvesant Heights Bank.
Syracuse (N. Y.) Rapid Transit Co. preferred.
Tefft, Weller Co. preferred.
Torrington Co. preferred.
Trust Co. of America.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co. preferred.
Underwood Typewriter Co. first and second preferred.
Union Bank, Brooklyn.
Union Ferry Co.
Union Trust Co.
Union Passenger Railway, Philadelphia.
Union Traction Co., Philadelphia.
United New Jersey Railroads and Canal Co.
United Railway Investment Co. preferred.
United States Leather Co. preferred.
United States Trust Co.
United Traction and Electric Co. of Providence.
Vermont Valley of 1871.
Wallabout Bank (Brooklyn.)
Washington Trust Co.
Washington Water Power Co.
West End Street Railway (Boston) preferred.
West Philadelphia Passenger Railway.
West Side Bank.
Williamsburg Trust Co.
Worcester, Nashua and Rochester Railroad.
Yorkville Bank.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Better Tone Accompanies Slight Increase in Activity.

Traders Evening Up Accounts—Money Rates Undisturbed—More Reports of Traction Deals.

With some increase in activity the stock market yesterday showed further improvement in tone, and though for the most part the changes were not large, they were principally advances. The higher range of prices sent from London helped to encourage operations on the bull side, and in addition there was a disposition on the part of traders short of the market to even up over the holidays, a disposition which can neatly always be counted upon to affect the list one way or the other. In the present instance it helped to advance the list a little and to add a little to the day's total. Such activity as there was was confined to the first three hours, the trading in the afternoon being of the tamest character. Among the stocks dealt in were a number of purely investment issues, but the trading in these cannot be considered as having done much to stimulate bullishness, inasmuch as in some cases owing to the interval that had elapsed between sales considerable net losses were shown. The demand for the securities is actually a favorable development, however, and the losses are more apparent than real, inasmuch as though below the previous prices on the Stock Exchange, the sales of Harlem and some other issues yesterday were above the figures at which between official sales the stocks had been dealt in privately.

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More Traction Rumors.

Supplementing Wednesday's report of the absorption of Metropolitan by Interborough currency was given yesterday to the oft-repeated story that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was to be leased by the Long Island. The Traction stocks were more in evidence yesterday than any other group, but the net results as far as prices were concerned did not indicate that developments of any great importance were under way. In the case of Brooklyn Rapid Transit the rise was attributed partly to the anticipation of the large earnings expected over the Fourth of July holiday. The argument is a legitimate one as far as it goes, but a bull argument that is made to do service after every fair Sunday and every holiday is likely to become a little threadbare and to be but a poor covering for movements such as occurred in the stock yesterday.

***

Small Advance in Ontario.

New York, Ontario and Western rose a little despite the announcement of the refusal of the Directors to find a way to end the voting trust and despite the suggestion of new financing. The point was made that the refusal of the Directors marked only the first step in the effort to end the voting trust and that the matter would be carried further with as much hope of success as has existed at any time since the plan was first put under way.

***

No Money Market Disturbance.

Such preparation as there was for the July 1 disbursements was made without the slightest disturbance of money rates. Money brokers stated that there had been no calling of loans, as is usual at this time of the year, and that the banks apparently were glad to leave out on call the money that they have been lending at about 1 per cent. Time rates became a little firmer and are now about a quarter of 1 per cent. above the rates quoted a week ago, but by some this was attributed to nothing more than a desire on the part of trust companies to affect favorably their statements at the end of the fiscal year.

***

More Estimates of Steel Earnings.

United States Steel was at least as strong as the rest of the list. The preferred closed at the best of the day, with a gain of a quarter, and the same advance was made by the common stock. The announcement of the retirement of Charles M. Schwab from the Directorate of the Steel Trust was received with interest, but had been so generally expected that it lacked the element of news. Semi-official estimates of the earnings of the company for the quarter just ended placed them at about $18,000,000, a figure that had been named in several previous estimates.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

The National City Bank subscriptions "full paid" for the new Consolidated Gas Company 6 per cent. bonds were yesterday admitted to quotation in the unlisted department of the New York Stock Exchange.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, week ended June 25, it is stated, were 728,585 tons, making the total for the year to date 19,148,610 tons, against 20,468,075 tons last year.

Mobile (Ala.) dispatches state that the organization of the Bay Minette and Fort Morgan Railroad Company has been effected with a capitalization of $200,000. The road is to be sixty-two miles long, running from Bay Minette, on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, to Fort Morgan in the Gulf.

The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list $10,570,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1943. The General Electric Company has applied to list $4,317,300 additional capital stock and the Erie $1,000,000 additional Pennsylvania collateral trust gold 4 per cent. bonds of 1951.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY.

Its Common Dividend Passed Because of Small Orders—Annual Report.

Owing to the small amount of equipment ordered by the railroads recently, the Directors of the American Car and Foundry Company yesterday decided to pass the dividend on the common stock. For the past two quarters dividends of one-half of 1 per cent. had been paid, and for several previous quarters the rate had been 1 per cent. The regular dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock was declared. According to statements made by officials of the company, the earnings at present are just about enough to pay the preferred dividend, but nothing could be paid on the common except by drawing on the company's surplus, and this was not considered expedient. The statement of earnings for the fiscal year ended April 30 last, given out yesterday, showed net earnings amounting to $4,406,863, and a surplus after the payment of dividends of $1,496,863, but this good showing was due to the business done in the first quarters of the fiscal year, the last quarter's earnings being only a little above the amount required to pay the dividend on the preferred.

The company recently has had to contend with the indications of a falling off in orders for cars, and it is said that there is yet no signs of improvement in this respect.

The balance sheet as of April 30 last is as follows:

ASSETS.

Cost of properties, plants, &c., to April 30, 1903		$57,060,765.54
For additions to steel car plants at Detroit, Mich., and Berwick, Penn., and additional real estate	539,394.94	
		$57,600,160.48
Current Assets: Materials on hand, inventoried at present market prices, about 75% of which will be used on cars we have contracts to build	6,034,814.12	
Accounts and notes receivable	5,527,160.83	
Stocks and bonds of other companies, at cost, or less	1,790,214.05	
Cash in banks and on hand	4,089,389.46	
	17,450,558.46	
Total		$75,050,718.94

LIABILITIES.

Preferred capital stock		$30,000,000.00
Common capital stock		30,000,000.00
Current Liabilities: Audited vouchers for material not yet due	$2,611,428.27	
Pay rolls (paid May 10, 1904)	211,974.03	
	2,823,402.30	
Surplus account	12,227,316.64	
		$75,050,718.94

TRANSACTIONS IN JUNE.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of June aggregated 4,985,720 shares, as against 5,260,135 shares in May, 8,163,544 shares in April, 11,418,972 shares in March, 8,571,484 in February, 12,275,741 in January, 15,176,178 in December, 10,744,781 in November, 12,671,051 in October, 10,713,440 in September, 14,464,876 in August, and 14,780,116 in July of last year.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for June and the first half of this year, as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS (SHARES.)

	June.	Jan. 1 to June 30.
1904	4,985,720	50,635,596
1903	15,535,404	82,207,426
1902	7,813,049	87,547,320
1901	19,819,131	175,798,433
1900	6,798,483	68,946,257
1899	10,876,013	100,462,616
1898	9,100,697	52,415,079
1897	6,421,527	25,357,226
1896	4,356,339	25,361,440
1895	6,000,502	31,271,460
1894	3,384,939	24,951,930
1893	4,847,212	47,028,005
1892	4,657,334	45,724,559
1891	3,963,282	29,048,143
1890	5,270,521	28,276,387
1889	6,685,503	31,336,608

The sales of railroad bonds amounted in par value to $47,434,500, of State bonds to $81,000, and of Government bonds to $1,227,022, making the total of all classes of bonds dealt in during the month $48,742,500, as against a total of $37,627,200 in May, $57,131,600 in April, $46,770,500 in March, $35,994,200 in February, $79,926,000 in January, $64,034,300 in December, $50,385,600 in November, $73,584,900 in October, $45,275,800 in September, $51,571,800 in August, and $57,513,600 in July of last year.

Bond dealings for the month and the half year make the following showing as compared with preceding years:

BONDS.

	June:	Jan. 1 to June 30.
1904	$48,742,500	$306,192,000
1903	57,944,500	341,855,850
1902	64,152,800	487,322,400
1901	79,858,050	636,994,720
1900	29,801,050	290,281,360
1899	57,870,880	351,883,270
1898	70,698,900	396,214,720
1897	48,051,700	211,442,980
1896	26,039,100	212,167,350
1895	46,419,400	280,548,950
1894	22,486,100	182,087,820
1893	20,284,000	202,894,900
1892	32,243,900	313,438,710
1891	18,426,000	158,264,400
1890	33,670,500	196,142,210
1889	26,035,500	218,018,874

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1¼ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made 1¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2¼@2½ per cent. for ninety days and four and five months, 3¼ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $174,573,121; balances, $16,074,558; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,402,626.

Money on call loaned at 1@2 per cent.; short bills, 1⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 2@2½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.85½@$4.85¾; demand, $4.87 10@$4.87 15; cables, $4.87 5@$4.87 55. Commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.16⅛ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95⅛; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par @5c premium. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, 75c premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—40c premium. St. Louis—55c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 30.—Money was much wanted in the market to-day, though supplies were somewhat increased through the liberation of a portion of the Japanese money at the Bank of England.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were strong and a fair amount of business was transacted, notwithstanding a couple of unimportant failures.

Consols were cheerful on the prospect of an abundance of cheap money. Home rails were buoyant.

Americans opened steady, but the movements were insignificant and trading was listless. They closed firm. Grand Trunk rallied fractionally.

Foreigns generally were firm. Imperial Japanese Government Sixes of 1904 were quoted at 96⅝.

At the close prices all around were slightly below the best quotations of the day.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 90½; Consols for account, 90⅝; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 74⅝; Atchison preferred, 96⅛; Baltimore and Ohio, 81⅞; Canadian Pacific, 128⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 31⅜; Chicago Great Western, 14⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 146⅜; De Beers, 19⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 21⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 70½; Erie, 24⅛; Erie first preferred, 59⅝; Erie second preferred, 36; Illinois Central, 135½; Louisville and Nashville, 112⅝; Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, 17⅛; New York Central, 119⅛; Norfolk and Western, 57½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 26⅝; Pennsylvania, 59⅝; Rand Mines, 10⅜; Reading, 24⅛; Reading first preferred, 42; Reading second preferred, 34½; Southern Railway, 23⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 87½; Southern Pacific, 48⅜; Union Pacific, 90⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 93¾; United States Steel, 10; United States Steel preferred, 56⅞; Wabash, 16⅛; Wabash preferred, 35½; Spanish Fours, 87½.

Bar Silver, firm at 28¼d per ounce.

Money, 1@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 1-16@2⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 2@2⅛ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £39,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.47; Lisbon, 21.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 30.—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened hesitatingly. Later prices strengthened, but they closed heavy. Russian imperial fours closed at 91.15 and the Russian bonds of 1904 at 505.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f. 5c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 21c. for checks.

BERLIN, June 30.—Trading was light on the Boerse to-day.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, (for settlement,) 5 per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 30.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£907,000
Circulation increased	779,000
Bullion increased	172,121
Other securities increased	11,495,000
Other deposits increased	10,250,000
Public deposits increased	92,000
Notes reserve decreased	611,000
Government securities decreased	700,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 41.92 per cent., as compared with 51.82 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, June 30.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation increased	180,425,000 francs
Treasury accounts current increased	325,000 francs
Gold in hand decreased	13,925,000 francs
Bills discounted increased	169,325,000 francs
Silver in hand decreased	3,075,000 francs

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 30.—The local Exchange might as well have been closed to-day for all the business that was transacted, 4,980 shares and $46,000 bonds. Prices were almost stationary. Fifty shares of General Asphalt sold at 7, against 8⅜ earlier in the week. Lehigh Valley improved ⅝ on the hope that the management may mean the 1 per cent. dividend as a quarterly distribution. It is neither quarterly nor semi-annually, according to a Director, who said: "It is simply a 1 per cent. dividend; future declarations depend wholly upon earnings." A sale of Scranton Railway common was made at 17⅜, which is 5⅛ points above last sales. Union Passenger Railway was up 9⅜ points. In the active list, price changes did not exceed eighths and quarters.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
380	American Railways	8	8	8
149	Cambria Steel	19¾	19⅜	19⅜
100	Con. Lake Sup. pf. rcts.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
315	Easton Con. Electric	10	10	10
2	Electric Co. of America	9	9	9
10	Fairmount Park Trans.	20¼	20¼	20¼
50	General Asphalt	7	7	7
4	Hunt & B. Top pf.	48	48	48
100	Inter. Smokeless Powder	15½	15½	15½
309	Lehigh Valley R. R.	38⅝	38¼	38½
116	Lehigh Navigation	80	80	80
115	Marsden	3-16	3-16	3-16
706	Pennsylvania R. R.	58 1-16	57⅞	58
5	Philadelphia Traction	98	98	98
255	Philadelphia Electric	6	1-16	6
255	Philadelphia Co.	39½	39	39
1,000	Reading	23⅝	23½	23⅝
100	Reading 1st pf.	41	41	41
70	Scranton Ry.	17½	17⅛	17⅜
60	Scranton Ry. pf.	40	40	40
5	Union Passenger Ry.	240	240	240
100	United Gas Imp., ex div.	82⅝	82¼	82⅝
414	Union Traction	52	51⅞	52
300	U. S. Steel	9 13-16	9¾	9 13-16
50	U. S. Steel pf.	55½	55½	55½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 30.—This was the dullest day of the year, and the transactions were insignificant, and did not include a single share of stock. The sales amounted to $33,000 of bonds and 84 subscription warrants. The transactions were:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
3,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	86	86	86
4,000	Ga. Southern & Fla. 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾
6,000	Virginia Century Two 3s	96¼	96¼	96¼
2,000	Norfolk City 5s, 1912	108	108	108
4,000	United Ry. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾
10,000	Omaha Gas 6s	109	109	109
39	Northern Central war.	14	13¾	13¾
45	Ala. Coal & Iron war.	3	3	3

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 30.—Transactions in the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Brewing pf.	45	45	45
50	Con. Ice	6	6	6
250	Crucible Steel	4¼	4	4¼
30	Crucible Steel pf.	35¾	35¾	35¾
375	M. L. & H.	30	30	30
50	Western Electric 1sts.	96	96	96
242	Western Electric 2ds.	77¾	77¼	77½

BANK STOCKS.

15	Colonial Trust	350	350	350

BONDS.

$6,000	P., M. & C. 6s	100		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The trading of yesterday in unlisted securities had the same features as on Wednesday. Electric Boat common declined 1¼ points on a few transfers of stocks, and the preferred sold from 75 to 78, the latter figure showing a net gain of 7 points over the last reported sale.

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BONDS.—The bond sales were well distributed, and the total for the day was moderately large. The feature of this department was the strength of the Japanese 6s, which were full paid and traded in in the regular way. About 60 bonds sold on the advance to 94½, but the final figure was but a gain of ⅛. The full-paid receipts for the Consolidated Gas bonds were transferred to the Exchange.

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MONTREAL AND BOSTON.—It was officially announced that a sufficient amount of stock had been deposited under the plan of consolidation to insure its success. At the Knickerbocker Trust Company it was stated that a considerable majority of the $3,000,000 of stock had been deposited.

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HALL SIGNAL.—It was announced that the Hall Signal Company, in addition to the large contract which it secured on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, which was reported a few days ago, has now closed another important contract for electro-gas normal danger automatic block signals on the Illinois Central Railroad, to signal the portion of that line between Fulton, Ky., and Memphis, Tenn. It is stated that the contracts now held by this company will keep its works busy for some time to come.

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INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT showed a total of about 1,000 shares yesterday, while the price reached 121. At the opening a gain of a point was made with a decline later to 120¼, but the final figure was the highest, and a net gain of 1.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	4	4	4
1,500	Bay State Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	British Col. Copper	2	2	2
141	Brooklyn City R. R.	232	232	232
700	Camden Land	1-16	1-16	1-16
100	Con. Refrigerating	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Electric Boat	50½	49	49
350	Electric Boat pf.	76	75	76
1,000	Gold Hill Copper	⅛	7-16	7-16
300	Greene Con Copper	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
970	Interborough R. T.	121⅛	120	121
10	Int. Mercantile Marine	3½	3½	3½
220	Macassy Companies pf., ex div.	67	66¼	66¼
100	Manhattan Transit	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16
1,500	Montreal & Boston	⅜	⅜	⅜
270	Seaboard Air Line	8½	8½	8½
300	Seaboard Air Line pf.	15½	15⅜	15⅜
500	So. Pac. rights, w. i.	3	3	3
31	Standard Oil	631	630	631
1,800	Wildman Cons. Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼

Bonds.

$15,000	Am. Cig. 4 p. c. notes	90	90	90
9,000	Am. Writ. Paper 5s	74½	74½	74½
2,000	Brooklyn Union Gas deb. 6s, w. i.	184	184	184
2,500	Consolidated Gas deb. 6s, 30 p. c. paid	172	172	172
3,000	Cuban 6s of 1896	94½	94⅛	94¼
£12,000	Jap. 6s, regular	94½	94⅛	94¼
10,000	Morelia, Tacambaro Ry. 1st 5s	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
1,000	Nassau Elec. 4s, cash	84½	84½	84½
12,000	N. Y. C. deb. 4s, w. i.	98⅝	98¾	98¾

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.	June 30. Bid.	Asked.	June 29. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Banknote, ex div.	55	56	54	56
American Can	4	4½	4	4½
American Can pf.	35½	39	35½	39
American Chicle, ex div.	87	89	87	89
Am. Chicle pf., ex div.	77	79	74	77
American Malting 6s	100	..	100	..
American Typefounders	24	27	24	27
Am. Typefounders pf.	84	86½	84	86½
Am. Writing Paper	2½	3	2½	3
Am. Writing Paper pf.	10	12	10	11½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	74	75	74	75
Automatic Heating pf.	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	6	3½	6
Barney & Smith Car	19	21	20	25
Borden's Condensed Milk	120	123	121	123
Bord. C. M. pf., ex div.	109	110½	109	110
British Columbia Copper	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
California Copper	..	⅛	..	⅛
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Canadian Imp., w. i.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp. inc., w. i.	30	40	30	40
Casein Co. of America	4	7	4	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	53	62½	53	62½
Central Fireworks	12	14	12	14
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1½	1⅝	1¼	1½
Central Foundry pf.	6½	8	6½	8
Central Foundry 6s	48	53	48	53
Chi., R. I. & P., new 4s, when issued	93½	..	93½	..
Compressed Air	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Con. Refrigerating	4	4½	4¼	4½
Con. Rubber Tire	¼	1	¼	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	1½	3½	1½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire 6s	9	12	9	12
Cramps' Shipbuilding	19	21	19	21
Cuban 6s of 1896	94	96	93	96
Denver Union Water	22	24	22	24
Denver Union Water pf.	28	32½	28	32½
Detroit & Mackinac	56	60	56	60
Det. & Mack. pf., ex div.	87½	92½	87½	92½
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	..	..	32	35
E. W. Bliss	135	150	135	150
E. W. Bliss pf.	140	155	140	155
Electric Boat	48	50	49	51
Electric Boat pf.	75	80	73	76½
Electric Lead Reduction	..	⅜	..	⅜
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	..	1½	..	1½
Electric Vehicle	9	9½	9	9½
Electric Vehicle pf.	11	12½	11½	13
Electro Pneumatic	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf., ex div.	35	40	32	40
Erie Con. 4s	83	87	83	87
Gold Hill Copper	7-16	½	⅜	7-16
Great North. pf., w. i.	167	174	167	174
Greene Con. Copper	14⅜	15	14¼	14⅝
Greene Con. Gold	..	10	..	10
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s	50	..	50	50
Guggenheim Ex. 70% pd., ex div.	85	100	85	100
Guggenheim Exp.	..	115	..	115
Hackensack Meadows	..	17	..	17
Hackensack Water 4s	91⅝	92¼	91⅝	92¼
Hack. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal ex div.	75	90	75	90
Havana Tobacco	25	28	25	28
Havana Tobacco pf.	35	38	35	38
Havana Tobacco 6s	85	90	..	85
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	85	92	85	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	1	2¾	1	3
Houston Oil pf.	..	16	..	16
Inter. Rapid Transit	121	121½	119½	120
Inter. Mer. Marine	3½	3⅝	3½	4
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	10	17	16	17
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	50	75	50	75
International Salt	9	10½	9	10½
International Salt 5s	42	45	42	45
International Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf.	..	35	..	35
Inter. Silver 1st 6s	100⅜	101	100⅜	101
Iron Steamboat, new	1⅞	2	1½	2
Japanese 6s, w. i.	94½	94⅝	94	94¼
Kelly Pimbler ctfs.	70	76	70	76
Kitchener Mining	1-32	3-32	1-32	3-32
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	64	71	64	71
Lake Superior Corp.	2⅜	3⅛	2⅜	3⅛
Lake Superior Corp. pf.	4½	6	4½	6
Lanston Monotype	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
Mackay Companies	22	24½	22	24½
Mackay Companies pf.	65	67	67½	70
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Mexican Gov. 5s	101	101½	101	101½
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	8	9	8	9
Mont. & Boston Copper	⅝	7-16	⅝	7-16
Mont. & Boston receipts	⅝	⅞	⅝	7-16
Nat. Enameling pf., ex div.	99	101½	99	101½
New Jersey Steamboat 5s	85	95	85	95
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, w. i.	98	98⅝	98	98⅝
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	45	47	45	47
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	75	81	79	81
N. Y. Transportation	4½	5	4½	5
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	1⅞	3	1⅞	3
Northern Pacific reg.	135	..	135	..
North. Pac. when rel.	132	133	132	133
Northern Securities stub	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Northern Securities	99½	99¾	98¾	99¾
Otis Elevator	28	30	28	30
Otis Elevator pf.	84	87	84	87
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	1½	2	1½	2
Peo., Dec. & Evans	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Pope Manufacturing	5	6	5	6
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	79½	81	79½	81
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	19	23	19	23
Royal Baking Powder	117⅞	..	117½	..
Royal B. P. pf., ex div.	102	103½	102	103½
Safety Car Heat., ex d.	183	186	183	186

mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2 per cent.; New York funds, 5c discount; clearings, $15,176,285; balances, $2,091,190; Sub-Treasury debit, $31,202.

The foreign exchange market is steady. Quoted rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88	
Sterling	4.87½	$4.85½
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.96⅜
Guilders	.40⅛	.40⅜

There was no sign of the animation displayed yesterday in copper and high-priced investment specialities. They held firm, most of the recent gains being sustained, but there was no semblance of activity. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
105	Atchison	72⅞	72½	72⅞
10	Atchison pf.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
43	*Atchison pf.	94¼	94	94
77	Boston Elevated	149	149	149
235	*Chi. P. R. & S. Y.	143	140	143
51	*Fitchburg pf.	136½	136½	136½
2	Manchester & Lawrence	246	246	246
40	Massachusetts Electric	19¼	19¼	19¼
5	*Mass. Electric pf.	73	73	73
20	*Mexican Central	8½	8¼	8⅜
128	*N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	189½	188	189½
5	*Old Colony	201	201	201
200	Union Pacific	88½	88¼	88½
1	West End	91½	91	91
2	*West End pf.	110	110	110

TELEPHONES.

43	American	131½	131½	131½
455	*American	129	128½	129⅜
960	New England rights	2¼	2¼	2⅜
7	Western	9	9	9
2	Western pf.	81	81	81

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	73	73	73
130	*American Sugar	127⅞	127¼	127¼
100	Am. Pneumatic Service	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
61	*American Sugar pf.	128	128	128
327	American Woolen pf.	77¾	77¼	77½
50	Dominion Iron & Steel	7½	7½	7½
41	Edison	244	240	244
68	†General Electric	157¼	155½	157
800	General Electric rights	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
150	Massachusetts Gas pf.	80½	80½	80½
95	Pullman	218½	218¼	218½
9	*Swift & Co.	101¼	101¼	101¼
10	United Fruit	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
10	†United Fruit	103½	103	103½
93	United Fruit rights	45c	40c	40c
119	*United Shoe Machine	50	49½	50
5	*United Shoe Machine pf.	29½	29½	29½
25	United States Steel	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
185	United States Steel pf.	55⅞	55⅝	55¾
100	*Westinghouse pf.	94	94	94

MINING.

50	Adventure	1½	1½	1½
430	‡Allouez	8	7¾	8
200	Amalgamated	50	49½	50
25	Arcadian	70c	70c	70c
830	Bingham	24⅝	24½	24⅝
100	‡Centennial	20½	20	20
150	Central Oil	9	8⅞	8⅞
100	Consolidated Mercur	28c	25c	28c
143	Copper Range	43	42½	42½
465	Daly-West	24	23½	24
350	Dominion Coal	41¾	41	41¾
20	Franklin	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Guanajuato	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
11	Isle Royale	8	8	8
52	Mohawk	41½	40⅝	40⅝
200	Montreal & Boston	45c	45c	45c
60	Old Dominion	13	12¾	12¾
45	Osceola	61	60½	60⅝
150	Parrot	25¼	25¼	25¼
10	Quincy	83	83	83
50	Santa Fé	1¼	1¼	1¼
30	Shannon	5½	5½	5½
70	Tamarack	90	87	87
100	Tecumseh	35c	35c	35c
100	Trinity	4¾	4¾	4¾
85	U. S. Coal & Oil	10	10	10
420	United States	21¾	21½	21¾
100	*Utah	36¾	36½	36½
127	Victoria	3⅛	3	3

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡First installment paid.

EXCURSIONS.

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR!"

GLEN ISLAND

Special attractions this season: Japanese Village, Bazaar, Tea House, Theatre, Native Hawaiian Singers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand menagerie. Museum. Aviary. Aquarium. "KLEIN DEUTSCHLAND." Boating. Bathing. Fishing. Billiards and outdoor sports. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte.

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Leave Cortlandt Street Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.

Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00 P. M.

East 32d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.

Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 32d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS,
including free admission to all attractions.

Delightful Trip
UP THE HUDSON
SUNDAY AND MONDAY,
JULY 3D AND 4TH.

The steamer "Homer Ramsdell" leaves New York, foot of FRANKLIN ST., 9.00 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9.30 A. M., making landings at WEST POINT, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH.

Returning leaves NEWBURGH 6.00 P. M., WEST POINT 7.00 P. M.

FARE for ROUND TRIP (ONLY) 90c.

Mount Beacon (the highest mountain in the Highlands) is reached by trolley and the famous Otis Incline Railway from Fishkill.

Refreshments Served on Steamar.

NIAGARA FALLS $8.00 Excursion via ERIE RAILROAD.

Tickets good going Saturday and Sunday, July 2 and 3. Leave Chambers St. 12:15 A. M., 9:00 A. M., 7:30 P. M., and 9:15 P. M.; leave West 23d St. 5 minutes earlier, and Jersey City 15 minutes later. Returning, leave Niagara Falls on or before Monday, July 4.

Tickets on sale at 349, 1159, 1404, 261, and 113 Broadway, 25 Union Square, Park Row & Centre St., 273 West 125th St., Chambers St. and West 23d St. Stations, New York; 333, 860 Fulton St., and 390 Broadway, Brooklyn; also at Newark, Hoboken, and Jersey City ticket offices.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier.....9:20 "

Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Fourth of July Trips on Same Schedule.

EXCURSIONS. Up the Sound. EVERY Saturday Afternoon Sunday Morning
To Sea Cliff and Glenwood
Stops at Great Neck Saturdays.
The popular Steamer "NANTASKET" will leave Pier 13, E. R., (near Wall St.,) on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M.; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Ret., arrive N. Y. 5:25 P. M. On Sundays and July 4th leave Pier 13, 9:30; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Ret., arrive N. Y. 6:30 P. M.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

MAUCH CHUNK
SWITCHBACK & GLEN ONOKO
via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
EXCURSION
JULY 4
Round Trip Tickets
ADULTS - $1.50
CHILDREN - 75c.
Switchback Tickets, 50c. Additional.
Special train from Liberty Street, 8.30 A.M.; South Ferry, 8.25 A.M.

CONEY ISLAND BOATS
40 minutes from Battery, via DREAMLAND'S line of fast iron steamers, "Dreamland," "St. John," and "City of Lawrence." Leave West 129th St. at 9, 10, 11 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 P. M.; West 22d St. at 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Battery at 10:10, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30. Four of the largest steamers afloat. Plenty of room; fine service; music; dining-room; café. Round trip, 30 cents, including admission to DREAMLAND.

Ideal Outing Trip Sundays & July 4th
On SUNDAYS, also on JULY 4TH, the fleet steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK will leave Pier 20, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M.; East 31st St., 10:00 A. M., due New Haven 3:30 P. M. Return due New York 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on Beautiful Long Island Sound. Two Hours in New Haven. Fine Restaurant & Cafe service. Music. Tickets $1.00. Children 50c.

EXCURSIONS.



Big Bills are bad things. You don't have to "see your banker" to get a splendid Vacation Trip over "the Fourth." $10 will "do the trick" at Atlantic City for 3 days and pay all expenses. Of course "there are others"—Six more attractive trips for the holiday; the full story in the circulars.

If you prefer to "go it alone" doing your own thinking and working, you will find at any of our offices tickets anywhere your fancy leads, always at bottom rates.

THOS. COOK & SON,
Three New York Offices } 261 Broadway, Cor. Warren St. 1185 Broadway, Cor. 28th St. 849 Madison Ave., Cor. 60th St.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, &c.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD
BELLEWOOD New Mountain Excursion Resort 75c. JULY 3-4 and Every Sunday
Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 9:00 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M. Jersey City, (Penna. Sta.,) 9:20 A. M. Newark, Market St., 9:36 A. M.
MAUCH CHUNK GLEN ONOKO $1.50 JULY 4.
Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 8:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M. Jersey City, (Penna. Sta.,) 8:50 A. M. Newark, Market St., 9:05 A. M.
NIAGARA FALLS $8.00 JULY 2-3 Return JULY 4.
ITHACA $6.10 JULY 1 to 7. Return JULY 15.
ST. LOUIS $21.25 JULY 2 to 5 Return 15 Days.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. THE POPULAR ALL WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
Landings at the centre of the great, new, and stellar attractions.
SPECIAL TO-DAY.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ACKER, MERRALL, & CONDIT'S Liquors and Cigars served under company management.

STEAMER TAURUS
of Iron Steamboat Fleet will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS.
Leave 31st St., East River, 7:30 A. M. Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, 8:20 A. M.
BAIT AND TACKLE ON BOARD.
Fare: Gentlemen, 75c; Ladies, 50c; Children, 25c

TAKE SALT WATER DIPS

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., week days 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10 (12:40 Race Days), and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50 (1:20 Saturdays only), 1:50 (2:20 Saturdays only), 3:50 (3:30 Saturdays only), 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20 (9:50 Saturdays only), 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.
Additional trains on July 4th only—7:30, 10:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 1:40, 2:20, 3:30, 3:50, 7:10, 8:30, 9:30, 9:50 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK STATE.
Sullivan County.

WHITE LAKE, N.Y.
PROSPECT HOUSE,
In the Hills of Sullivan County.
Capacity 125.
Boating, Bathing, &c.
50 Acres of Forest—
1½ Miles of Lake Shore.
C. W. KINNE, Prop.

THE CRAGSMOOR INN,
CRAGSMOOR, N. Y.
Elevation, 2,000 feet; 100 miles from city; opens May 28; booklet. R. D. Compton, 28 West 33d St.

Catskill Mountains.
THE INVIGORATING AIR, PURE WATER, PLEASANT DRIVES AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY OF THE
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
are constantly attracting increased numbers desiring to escape the heat and discomfort of the city.
The Catskill Mountain, Otis and Catskill and Tannersville Railways
reach the heart of the Catskills at high elevation, thus affording beautiful mountain views superior to any other route. Direct connection with the N. Y. Central train leaving New York at 7:54 and 11:15 A. M. Also the "DETROIT SPECIAL," at 4 P. M.; the West Shore train leaving New York, West 42d St., at 11:35 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Also direct connections with the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE and the CATSKILL EVENING LINE steamers, who will forward on application list of boarding houses located in the Catskills.
PURCHASE TICKETS VIA CATSKILL.

3 1-2 HOURS FROM NEW YORK.
Through Parlor car service to
Hotel Kaaterskill,
ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. NOW OPEN.
Same management as former years. Excellent cuisine; vegetables and milk from Kaaterskill Farm. Water from Famous Spring of Purity.
Booklets and further information of KAATERSKILL HOTEL CO., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

LAUREL HOUSE,
Heart of Catskills,
Overlooking famous Kaaterskill Falls.
Elevation 2,500 ft. Accommodates 300. Rates $10 to $20 per week. Music, boating, and all amusements; booklet.
HERBERT E. LEGG, Haines' Falls, N. Y.

Jersey Stock Farm House.—Elevation 2,000; high ground; large, shady lawn and piazza; large, comfortable rooms, with all the home comforts; no style; excellent table supplied from farm; accommodates 20 guests; one mile from Hobart Depot and Post Office; terms moderate. Apply to M. Mihalko, owner, Hobart, N. Y.

Dutchess County.
HALCYON HALL,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
ON THE AUTOMOBILE ROAD BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LENOX.
The most beautifully furnished Summer hotel in America. Elegant spring water. Elevation 1,000 feet; 2½ hours from New York City. Orchestra and golf. Write for handsome illustrated booklet.
WM. P. KENNEY, Proprietor.

MILLBROOK INN
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
A Refined and Homelike Resort for Health and Comfort.
Good Air, Superb Table, Pure Spring Water. Golf and all Attractions.
Only 2¼ hours from New York.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 7:54 A. M. 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.
'Phone 26 Millbrook, N. Y.
FELIX FIEGER, MGR.

Saratoga Springs.
Spend 4th July at Saratoga!
The Grand Union
offers special inducements to persons seeking a brief vacation. Illustrated booklet.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.
Saratoga Springs, New York.

Lake Champlain.
HOTEL CHAMPLAIN,
CLINTON CO., N. Y.
ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, IN CENTRE OF NATURAL PARK OF 450 ACRES.
GOLF : TENNIS : SAILING.
Through Pullman service from N. Y. on main line Del. & Hudson R. R., 3 miles from Plattsburg. Send for illustrated booklet, E. L. BROWN, Mgr., until July 1st care Lincoln Safe Deposit Co., N. Y.

LAKE HOPATCONG
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL $1.00
July 3 Special train from foot Liberty Street, - 8.30 A. M. South Ferry, - 8.25 A. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
OCEAN GOING STEAMER
Grand Republic
West 129th St., 9 A.M. West 22d St., 10:00 A.M. Battery Ldg., 10:40 AM. Lv. Rockaway 4:45 PM.
ROUND TRIP, 50c.
Opening Floating Roof Garden, Sunday Evening, July 3d.

For the Great Lakes.
NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 413 Broadway, New York City.

COUNTRY BOARD.
1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times 6c.
COLONIAL COTTAGE, FREEPORT, L. I. Large, airy rooms; every convenience; excellent table; boating, bathing and fishing, and near golf links; terms reasonable; half mile from depot. Mrs. BROTHERIDGE.
Summer Boarders.—Will take party of four or six or family; large rooms, lawn, verandas; convenient to water and trolley; excellent table; terms reasonable; Shady Side Farm. Box 47 Windsor, Conn.
BOWEN'S FARM HOUSE, South Cairo, N. Y.
Healthy location; spacious grounds; good table; mile from station. Terms apply J. V. BOWEN, Proprietor.
A limited number of elderly people can be accommodated with refined home surroundings at a physician's country place; one hour from New York. Address S. A. T., Box 118 Times Office.
Sanford Hall, Liberty, N. Y.—Farm boarding house; rates on application; fine location; near lakes and dancing pavilion; vegetables from farm. W. M. Sanford, prop.
Berkshire Hills.—Echo Farm: beautiful, cool location; garden, dairy, poultry; good beds; trolley 2½ miles. Mrs. H. B. Robinson, Lanesboro, Mass.
Boarders Wanted.—Boating and fishing near by; adults, $6 per week, children according to age. Address Hess Farm, Valley Cottage, N. Y.
Private new boarding house facing the bay; all modern improvements; excellent French cuisine. Address R. Fricot, Sag Harbor, L. I.
"Overlook," Morristown, N. J.—Quiet family resort for people of refinement; 25 acres. Telephone 438.
Hommel House, Orient, L. I.; cool, comfortable; water front; boating, bathing, etc.; terms reasonable. A. W. Hommel, Prop.
Farmhouse.—Few boarders wanted; terms and references on application. Mrs. A. J. Houghtaling, Fallsburgh, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK STATE.
A Summer Paradise
will help you to decide where to spend your vacation. Send four cents in stamps. J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.

Thousand Islands.
MURRAY HILL HOTEL, THOUSAND ISLANDS.
High-class resort; excellent cuisine; special rates to early guests. WM. P. CHASE, Murray Isle, N. Y.; 70 Wall St., N. Y. City.
THE HOTEL FRONTENAC, Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River. Send for Souvenir Booklet—Free.

Staten Island.
SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND.
Fine bathing; every amusement; splendid restaurants; hotels; best resort for a day's outing.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK STATE.
Richfield Springs.
Richfield Springs, N. Y.
On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest and Recreation has no equal in the State.
HOTEL EARLINGTON,
In Earlington Park.
For accommodations, appointments and up-to-date requisites has no equal in the place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings. New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 127th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on application. The Great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N.Y.
Berkeley-Waiontha,
THE LEADING HOTEL,
perfect in all its appointments, now open, in connection with the bathing establishments. The golf course and tennis courts are unequalled. Mr. E. H. PATRICK, manager, (formerly of Waldorf-Astoria).

PENNSYLVANIA.
Delaware Water Gap.
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

NEW ENGLAND.
Rhode Island.
NEW PLIMPTON HOTEL,
WATCH HILL, R. I.
Open June to September.
Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Fishing. For Booklet and Information Address
THOMAS PARKES, Proprietor.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
Hotel Manisses, Annex and Cottages. Surf bathing; telegraph, long distance telephone; electric bells, orchestra, etc.; moderate rates, booklet. E. A. BROWN.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I
Spring House. This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
Full information at Times Resort Bureau, 32 Park Row. See large advertisement Wednesdays—Sundays.

Connecticut.
NEW LONDON, CONN.
The Famous Pequot House Opens June 22.
$4.50 DAILY. $17.50 UP. WEEKLY.
22 COTTAGES OPEN JUNE 15.
Full hotel service; no housekeeping cares; 6 to 12 rooms each, $300 to $1,500 for season. Table $15.00 weekly.
HARVARD-YALE Varsity Race June 30th. New York Yacht Club Rendezvous, Aug. 12-14-15.
W. H. HAGER, Proprietor.

EDGEWOOD INN,
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND, CONN.
WILL OPEN FOR THE SUMMER SEASON
Beautifully located, with all rooms en suite and modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service for select patronage.
Superior stables and "auto" quarters; Golf, Tennis, Casino, Music, and perfect walks and drives through picturesque country.
D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.

YE OLDE GREENWICH INN,
SOUND BEACH, CONN.
50 Minutes from Grand Central Station.
Spring Lake farm; high, healthy; no mosquitos; $5-$15. Mrs. L. B. Martin, High Ridge, Conn.

Vermont.
THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.
LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, Lake Dunmore, Vt.
A most picturesque lake and delightful mountain resort. Climate dry and cool. All forms of amusement; excellent fishing, ideal walks and drives; excellent service and cuisine. Rates reasonable. New management. Opens June 15th. Send for booklet. LOUIS W. SEVERY, Manager.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOTEL, LAKE DUNMORE, VT.
In the Green Mountains. Capacity 300. Elevator, electric lights, steam heat. Orchestra. Fine Bass fishing, all outdoor sports. Excellent cuisine. Moderate Rates. Booklets.
FRANK J. QUINN, Prop'r.

"The Castleton," Castleton, Vt.—A, delightful place to spend the Summer. Send for booklet. Philip R. Leavenworth.

Maine.
THE JOCELYN
PROUT'S NECK, SCARBORO, ME.
Ideally located, overlooking ocean and bay; thoroughly modern; fishing, bathing, sailing, golf; orchestra. Reduced rates for June and September. Reasonable rates for July and August. Booklet. FRANK B. LIBBY.
RANGELEY LAKES, ME.
Send 2-cent stamp to D. F. FIELD, Phillips, Me., for full information.

New Hampshire.
THE MAPLEWOOD.
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.
Opens June 1st. Send for Booklet.
A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

NEW JERSEY.
Avon-by-the-Sea.
AVON INN,
Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.
A high-class family resort, on the ocean edge. Its superb location, superior equipment, and faultless service distinguish it as one of the leading hotels of the New Jersey resorts. THIS SEASON UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT AND PROPRIETORSHIP.
—NOW OPEN.—
EDWARD M. SHANKS, Manager.
N. Y. Office, 1,404 Broadway. Telephone, 4,285 38 St.

HOTEL DOUGLAS,
Douglas Bay, Lake Champlain.
Boating, bathing, fishing unsurpassed. For booklet address ALLAN G. TIMPSON.

Long Island.
"FIVE MILES AT SEA."
Long Beach, Long Island.
FINEST BEACH AND BATHING.
Always Cool. Less than 1 hour from N. Y.
LONG BEACH HOTEL
25 New Baths, New Board Walks, Every Amusement. Excellent Cuisine. 1904 Railway Schedule the best ever. Booklet. 'Phone No. 1, Long Beach. WM. A. E. DICK, Prop. Also Prop. HOTEL GRENOBLE, New York City.

HOTEL NEW POINT
AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
30 miles (1 hour) from New York City. Seaside and country combined.
THE INN now open. HOTEL opens June 25. Right on Great South Bay. Rooms with private bath. Sailing, Boating, Fishing. Table and service the best. Terms moderate.
E. HATHAWAY.

EUREKA HOUSE,
Cedar and Carleton Avs.,
FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.
Select family Hotel, exclusive patronage; beautifully located on Jamaica Bay; boating and fishing from private dock; five minutes' walk from station. A. S. TALLEY, Manager and Owner.

CADILLAC,
West Arverne, L. I., Hammel's Station, situated on ocean; cheap family rates. Special accommodations for July 4, $2.50 per day. D. Goldstein.

HOTEL SHANLEYS,
Arverne, Long Island.
Now open for the season under the personal supervision of R. T. Shanley of New York. Booklets furnished on request.

ROSSMORE HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Centrally located; large, well-furnished rooms, modern and comfortable; superior table; orchestra afternoons, evenings. W. J. KEHOE.

SEA CLIFF, L. I.
Ideal family resort; 27 miles. See advertisement Sundays, Tuesday, Thursdays.

COME TO PICTURESQUE
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.

Hudson River Counties.
ROCKLAND SANITARIUM.
Absolutely successful cure of acute and chronic stomach troubles in four to six weeks; resident physician as medical director; terms moderate. For particulars and further information address
ROCKLAND SANITARIUM, Congers, N. Y.

THE PALATINE Newburgh, N. Y. Luxury at a moderate price.
All the comforts of the city with the benefits of the country. H. N. BAIN & CO.

THE MAPLES.—Miss Mary Goodman, Prop. Near lake; good table; fruit; milk from farm. Salisbury Mills, Orange Co., N. Y.

Adirondacks.
THE ADIRONDACKS.
HIAWATHA LODGE AND COTTAGES.
On the shores of Spectacle Lake, Adirondacks; tennis, golf, boating and fishing. For booklet, address John R. MacDonald, Corey's, Franklin County, N. Y.

Port Jervis.
THE INN AT HIGH POINT.
A Sunday outing with grand scenery. A delightful trip.
LEON ST. JOHN, Port Jervis, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.



$5.00 OVER 4TH OF JULY.
HOTEL AGNEW,
Whole Block Beach Front,
ATLANTIC CITY.
400 Rooms. 200 with Bath.
Thoroughly rebuilt, refurnished, reopened, and complete. Hydrotherapy Baths, Swimming Pools; rates reduced $2.50 daily; $12 to $15 weekly; automobile; booklet; orchestra. A. C. Mitchell & Co.



GRAND ATLANTIC.
UNDER NEW LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.
Virginia Av. and Beach, Atlantic City.
Capacity 600; hot and cold sea water baths; improved cuisine and service; fine cafe; musical concerts; phones in bedrooms; rates $2.50 and up daily; $15 up weekly; American plan; coaches meet trains; photo; booklet. A. C. Mitchell & Co.



$8.50 From Dinner, July 1st, to Breakfast, July 5th. WALTER R. DAVIS, Manager.

Atlantic City in THREE HOURS
Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Passing Through Lakewood
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (Ferry) 9:40 A. M. and 2:40 P. M. Saturdays, 9:40 A. M. South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier.

SPECIAL ROUND TRIP, $12.50.
July 2d Dinner to July 4th Luncheon, inclusive. New York to Atlantic City and return, including two full days, room and board, railroad fare, transportation, use of hot and cold sea water baths, first-class accommodations at
HOTEL RUDOLF
LARGEST BEACH FRONT HOTEL.
Boston Ladies' Symphony Orchestra.
Tickets at Cook & Sons, Tourist Agency, 261 Broadway and 1,185 Broadway.

THE GARDEN HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
HAS NO EQUAL.
American and European Plans.
The only hotel in Atlantic City employing white service throughout. 200 rooms, 100 baths, with sea water. Famous cuisine. High class patronage. Beautiful gardens on the roof. Personal representative, Mr. Harry M. Wright, (formerly of Hotel Cecil, London,) now at Hotel Manhattan from 8 to 11 and 4 to 7. Send postal or 'phone and he will call.

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EMS HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE
The favorite resort of Americans.
Opposite Baths and Park.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at office of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.
FOURTH OF JULY Trips on Same Schedule.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays & holidays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays and holidays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on Saturdays and holidays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY
New C.W.Morse, Sailing on odd dates in July, and Adirondack, ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY.
SPLENDID ACCOMODATIONS. Orchestra.
Steamers sail from Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., arriving at Albany in time for connections North, East, and West. Booklet 2c. stamp.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson, and the Berkshires, Coxsackie and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA week-days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St.; 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat (ONTEORA) Saturdays, 1:30, from Christopher St.; 1:50 from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson, by annex, and Malden.
Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.
Dining Room on Main Deck.
Illustrated Folder mailed free.
Extra Boats in service for Fourth of July travel.

TROY LINE.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, N. R., West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), at 6 P. M. Sunday—STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connections made at Troy for all resorts North and East. Phone 1208—Spring.
Dining-rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight.
Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50; Lake George, $6.30; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.
Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

JOY LINE.
PROVIDENCE $2.00 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON DIRECT $3.00
MOST DELIGHTFUL TRIP IN AMERICA.
From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 909 Orchard.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS
Leave FRANKLIN ST. for RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE and NEWBURGH at 4 P. M. Daily, except Sundays; Saturday, 1 P. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 1:30 P. M. For WEST POINT, CORNWALL and NEWBURGH at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,
Steamers leave Pier 13 E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M. MONDAYS, EXTRA TRIP, 8 A. M., FOR SAG HARBOR.

HARTFORD LINE
from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
(North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 5:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.	*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.	
7:50 A. M.	*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L 2 Hrs. 10 Mins.	Spl.
8:30 A. M.	†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.	
8:45 A. M.	*FAST MAIL.	
9:45 A. M.	†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.	
10:20 A. M.	*EXPOSITION LIMITED.	
12:50 P. M.	*BUFFALO LIMITED.	
1:00 P. M.	*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.	
1:00 P. M.	*CHICAGO LIMITED.	
1:50 P. M.	*SARATOGA LIMITED.	
2:45

MANHATTAN
FOR SALE—TO LET.

200 CASH BUYERS
on hand with sums of from
$3,000 to $50,000 TO INVEST
IN TENEMENTS AND FLATS, MANHATTAN OR BRONX.
Owners wishing to sell can, by placing confidence in us and giving lowest cash price, my purpose of their holdings so quickly it will surprise and cause wonder.
We do not wish to list property, we want to sell, hence only those properties which can be sold will receive our notice. Complete description if possible.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 Broadway.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES
Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates. Immediate settlement. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
JENNER & CO.,
Loans on undivided estates exclusively.
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

At $20,000; less than cost; vicinity 130th St. and 8th Av.; property suitable for private sanitarium, a private school, or swell boarding house; 3-story and basement, with 3-story extension; size, 37.6x100; 19 immense, large rooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 butler's pantries; finest condition possible; price, $30,000, $3,500 cash; balance on mortgage.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 Broadway.

5-story single flat in Eighties, near Av. A., $17,500; also elegant 3-family single flat, Bronx Morris High School section, $10,000. Begrisch, 39 Cortlandt St. Estates managed, loans negotiated.

Bargain.—145th St., near Broadway; two 5-story double flats, all improvements, 29x100 each; 4½ per cent. mortgage; price for both, $58,000; terms, $6,000. Edward C. Williams, 1,910 7th Av., (116th St.) 31 Nassau St.

Builder, pressed for cash, must sell elevator apartments, Harlem; rental, $8,600; less than $73,000; open evenings. Polak Bros., 1,644 Park Av.

$10,000 cash; greatest opportunity ever offered; builder wants money; seven-story elevator business building, rented, William St. Kane, 130 Fulton St.

Chance for Speculators.—20-family tenement; rent about $1,800; can rent for $2,000; price, $14,250; good order. Riordan, Owner, 1,394 Lexington Av.

5-story, double, cold water; in fine shape; rent, $2,500; bargain; price, $22,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 125th St.

31st St., Near Second.—Five-story tehement, $23,000; rents, $2,472. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

91st, Near Second Av.—Fourteen-room tenement, $37,500; rents, $3,276. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

88th, Near Av. A.—Five-story flat, $21,750; rents, $2,172. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

77th St., Near Second.—Five-story flat, $21,000; rents, $2,340. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

6th St., 6-story and store; good tenants; 25x90; Near 1st Av. pr. $27,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Lexington Av., Near 105th St. 5-story, 10-family flat; 40 ft front; price $21,500; easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

105th St., adjoining corner Lexington Av.—5-story and basement single flat; rent, $1,572; price, $15,000. Mrs. Miller, 171 East 81st St.

Chance for Speculator.—$1,000 cash; four-story house key to Catharine St. by rear. Union Construction and Realty Company, 259 William St.

Park Av., near 127th St.—5-story and 2 stores cold water flat; rent, $1,962; price, $18,000. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—A.—Four-story brownstone house, neighborhood 42d St. Lexington Av. Eastwood. 223 West 42d St.

A quick bargain; private house, 9th Ward, near 12th St.; price, $8,000; mortgage, $6,000; rented in floors. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

SINGLE FLAT, 5-story, fine condition; rented; 160 WEST 122D ST.; price $10,000 at 4½. 8TH & 9TH AVS. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

47th St., Near 8th Av. 5-story and basement 10-family flat; price, $33,500; very cheap. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

44th St., Near 8th Av. 5-story, 20-family, 4 rooms each, 27x100; pr. $41,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

At bargain; 33-foot double flat; rents, $4,650; to quick buyer $42,000; easy terms.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

10,000 square feet, steam power, light, for manufacturing concern; inducement. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

A large tenement with stores; 104 7th Av, 26x100; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Chas. E. Duross, 153 W. 14th St.

Sacrifice to settle estate, 5-story triple, $21,000; 12 rooms; cash, $3,000; open evenings. Polak Bros., 1,644 Park Av.

Two 20-family flats, 50x100; West 17th St.; price, $60,000; rent, $6,300; terms to suit; bargain. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

5-story, 20-family, cold water tenement, west Fifties; price, $24,750; rental, $2,600; easy terms. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

20% Income.—Three tenements, west side, or one; will pay 20% on investment; rentals $2,630; terms. Worthington Scott, Flatiron Building.

West 36th St.—25-foot four-story tenement, $14,000; rent, $1,500; $4,000 cash will purchase. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th.

$5,000 cash buys double flat, vicinity 90th, Columbus; mtg. $24,000; Arnold Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Eighth Avenue triple flat; large store; rent, $4,300; price asked, $40,000; very easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Ave. A, Near 73d.—Two modern tenements, $25,500; rents $2,650. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

A.—Cinch for somebody! Park Av., 6-story fireproof store property; rental, $12,216; price, $107,000. Polak Bros., 1,644 Park Av.

Amsterdam Avenue flat, large store, (nineties,) $39,000; $7,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

133d St., Near Lenox.—Modern triple flat, $29,500; rents $3,300. Folsom Bros., 362 East 72d St.

A tenement, with stores; 40th St., near 9th Av.; cheap. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty.

$12,500 buys a leasehold tenement, (60 yrs. lease,) nets 15%. S., Box 1,096 Times, Harlem.

Stable, 50 stalls; can make 150 stalls; 37½x100. Terms, Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Triple flats, 12 rooms, hot water, $25,500; quick buyer. Levy Bros., 116 West 125th St.

Speculators.—New corner flat leased; $6,000 repairs; less than $70,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

Private house; must sell; 21st; full lot, $21,000; suitable terms. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

East 116th St., Near 3d Av.—5-story flat, well rented, $21,000. H. B. Elkins, 55 Liberty St.

$50,000, 4½%, for city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, PRIVATE HOUSES, Will rent, if not sold, $1,000 each.
New three-story, basement, cellar, bluestone, swell front, fine view; easy terms.
No. 946 St. Nicholas Ave., price.....$18,000
No. 948 St. Nicholas Ave., price..... 18,000
No. 950 St. Nicholas Ave., price..... 17,500
E. B. TREAT, owner, premises, or 241 West 23d.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

JAMAICA LOTS, $175,
AND SOME HIGHER. $10 DOWN, $2 monthly.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Jamaica Terminal on Fulton St.; three blocks from property. Sewer, water, gas, and electric lights on the main street of property. Call or send for full particulars Interurban Home Co., 171 Broadway, third floor, cor. Cortlandt St., N. Y. City. Telephone 3086 Cortlandt.

At Flushing; modern dwelling; beautiful location; immediate possession; reasonable terms. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty.

N. Y. STATE.
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For 30 years we have sold
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Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells. 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

Sullivan County.—Seven-room cottage; conveniences; near Mamakating Inn and Sisten Lake; 2,000 feet elevation; $250; furnished. Owner, 245 West 135th St.

House and lot for sale in Spring Valley, N. Y.; price, $1,000; cash or suburban house or installment. 2,127 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

To Let.—Furnished cottage at Palenville, N. Y., Catskill Mountains; modern improvements; terms moderate. Address F. Hill.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

A few pretty villa sites and cottage lots near a wayside station on a great railroad will be sold by John Lowner, John Cussons, Glen Allen, Va., who will send description on request.

To Let, Furnished—12-room house, bath, and toilet; stable; rent reasonable. D. Merwind, Mount Pocono, Penn.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

To Let.—A large and completely furnished house by the year or season; all modern improvements and conveniences; spacious garden, also stable. For information address Box O, 203 Times Office.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

TALKS BY THE WISE LITTLE MAN —No. 3



He says that while his remarks about EASTWOOD are already putting clever speculators wise, (as shown by recent sales,) this result is not really what the W. L. M. aims at. His idea is simply this: That for Good People seeking either a home or a home site within the city limits—not Rich People or Poor People—there is absolutely nothing in the whole five boroughs like EASTWOOD, Jamaica.



The W. L. M. in his little book can satisfy you, he thinks, that as to location, street improvements, conveniences, restrictions, surroundings, and prices,
Eastwood
is not merely as good as the best, but is incomparably THE BEST. Knows this is a big boast, of course, but says he is prepared to make good.

As to price, a home-site (2 lots) at EASTWOOD can be had as low as $900, with plans and money to build. Or, a finished home complete for from $4,500 to $7,000—if you do business NOW. You would be surprised to know how little cash down you will need, if you belong to the Good People, that is, if, in addition to other qualifications, you can show that you have the habit of paying your debts. At any rate, send for the Little Book to

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Beekman and Park Row, New York City.

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A natural terrace from 3 to 4 feet above sidewalks affords an unobstructed view up or down the drive, making an unexcelled location for a residence.
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Best Rapid Transit Facilities.
Buy now at bottom prices and reasonable terms of payment.
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DYKER HEIGHTS
OVERLOOKING LOWER BAY.
HOUSES $4,500 to $12,000.
Take 5th Av., Bay Ridge "L"
40 minutes from Park Row.
WALTER L. JOHNSON,
86th St., cor. 13th Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale—A big bargain; Lafayette Av., near Marcy Av.; 2-story and basement frame, 7 rooms, bath; can be bought for $4,000. Apply Howard B. Baker, 370 Nostrand Av.

Investment; 4-story corner flat, $11,250; rent, $1,320; mortgage, $7,500 4½ per cent. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

For Sale or Exchange.—Private residence, Bedford section. Particulars H. B. Elkins, 55 Liberty St.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.
Big bargain; first-class 5-story up-to-date corner; large store, suitable any business; direct from builder; price $34,000; rents over $3,800; also 4-story corner; $26,000; rents over $3,000; J. Kronenberger, 1,353 Boston Road, near 170th St.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Sacrifice.—Three-family frame dwelling, 'clock from trolley; ten minutes' walk to elevated; near Concourse and Mosholu Parkway; lot 25x100; all improvements; paying over 12%; owner must sell. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, city.

Your choice of the best and cheapest two and three-family houses; close to all car lines, schools, parks; near this office.
Rule, Boston Road, cor. 169th St.

BEAUTIFUL TWO-FAMILY HOUSE, all modern improvements, near school and rapid transit, $800 cash, balance on mortgage. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

$500 buys 5-room cottage, improvements, 50x100; $2,350; macadamized street, near station, trolley, school; exceptionally easy terms. Huntress, Webster Av., (233d St.)

A PLOT 75 feet front, near trolley, steam, and elevated; ripe for development; price, $6,000.
JOHN R. ROSS, Fordham Square.

A PLOT 25x130, with small dwelling; price, $3,500; owner must sell.
JOHN R. ROSS, Fordham Square.

Bronx Lots.—Sewer, gas, water in streets; near elevated road and Bronx Park; $650 each. Levy, 1,323 Tremont Av., West Farms.

Two-family house, (new,) trimmings, arrangements unsurpassed, $4,000; $500 or more cash. Cantrell, West Farms Square.

Three-story house, 9-stall stable, with corner plot, 165x114; price $5,300. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Plot, 50x100; W. S. Lincoln Av., 133d-134th Sts., $18,000; ¼ cash. Owner, W. Brown, Amityville, L. I., N. Y.

HOUSE, 9 rooms, bath, furnace, open plumbing; slate roof; fine order; 50x113; near "L" station; price $4,200. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Washington Av.—Choice speculation, 2 one-family houses, 7 and bath; lot 30x73; sell for amount mortgage, $7,000. Kerby, 722 Tremont Av.

Investigate at once; 3-family house, on 3d Av., with store and baker's oven. Reiss Bros., 641 East 161st St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Near Prospect Av., 177th St., corner lot, 25x100; $3,500. Dickson, 3,391 3d Av.

Washington Av.—Lot 25x115; 11 rooms, bath; $8,100; cash, $1,000. Dickson, 3,391 3d Av.

$400.00—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Lot, 25x100; bargain; Bryant St., near Freeman; handy rapid transit station. 205 West 78th St.

RICHMOND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Farms, houses, acreage, lots, and building plots, 100x100; near ocean; money procured for building. W. Smith, 96 Broadway, Room 103.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

NO INTEREST, NO ASSESSMENTS
at beautiful Edgerton Square, Wantagh, L. I., 45 minutes out. Do not make the mistake of deciding until you inspect this magnificent tract of high, level land, beautifully laid out, grand trees, near harbor and station. Lots 25x125 from $23 upward; villa plots, $58 and upward; also acre plots, $5 down, $2 monthly. Choice, restricted location. Artistic cottages built to order, sold on easy monthly payments. For maps, circulars, free passes, apply to Carrollton Realty Co., incorporated by State of New York, World Bldg., N. Y.

Sea Cliff.—3-story residence with stable; half acre; 9 rooms; 5 minutes from station or boat; asking price $5,500 cash, balance same as rent; mortgage, $2,500; want offer or exchange for farm; commission to brokers. Hagen & Slevin, 231 West 116th St.

Babylon and West Islip, L. I.—Most accessible location on south shore; 37 miles; 50 trains daily; express station; furnished cottages to rent; country seats, farms for sale; lists. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I. Tel., 22A Babylon.

Manor.—At station; fine neighborhood; exceptional bargain: farm 55 acres; good house, barn, fruit; $2,500; investigate. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Cottages furnished, with or without improvements; boating, bathing, and fishing. Address George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Edgemere, L. I.—Only two cottages unrented in this desirable locality; if interested apply for particulars. S. K. Everett, Edgemere, L. I.

Sands Point, L. I.—Gentleman's country seat to let, furnished. Cremers, Room 1,518, Flatiron.

Moriches.—Ten-room furnished cottage; large porch; shade trees; $120. Bleecker, 86 Front St.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

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LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.
18½ MILES from GRAND CENTRAL STATION.
30 MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive and popular suburb.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
Electric Lights, Gas, Thorough System of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System. Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Etc.
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EASY TERMS, SMALL CASH PAYMENTS.
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WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c. Representatives will take visitors to Larchmont Park at my expense any day.
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Or Larchmont Park, Larchmont, N. Y.
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THE REAL ESTATE HIT OF 1904.
HALF HOUR ON HARLEM ROAD.
Lots from $250 Upwards,
Houses from $5,000 Upwards.
This property is right in the line of improvements; $100 invested now will be $1,000 in 3 years; a chance of a lifetime. See it and be convinced. Maps, circulars, and other particulars; also tickets to view property at
THE WATSON COMPANY,
12 East 42d St., N. Y. City.

At Hartsdale.—Three acres, house, 9 rooms; stable; fruit, shade; near station; high elevation; price, $6,000; terms to suit; will divide; investigate. Lander & Hammond, Hartsdale, N. Y.

House, Hawthorne, West. Co.—N. Y. & Harlem Road; 12 rooms, improvements; fine lawn, fruit trees; occupied by owner; $5,500; come and see it. L. Solomon, 310 6th Av.

Exceptional Bargain.—Quick possession; elegant modern house, nine rooms; desirable location, Lowerre, Yonkers; $5,500; most liberal terms. McGowan, 7 East 42d St.

Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley Depot; removal sale. Graeb, 1,083 Union Av., Bronx.

Beautiful farms, overlooking Lake Mahopac, $50 an acre. COOLEY & WEST, White Plains, N. Y.

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WORTH DOUBLE, READ THIS:
Most valuable corner, 100x100; business centre, near depot, Mt. Vernon Av.; improvement ripe; rock removed; price, $5,750.
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South 4th Av.—3-story store and dwelling, 97x105; bargain. Ullman, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

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Corner lots and plots; ripe for building; there is nothing to rent in this section, but plenty of applicants; opportunities for investors. Write to FRANK W. WOLFE, Station A, Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

YONKERS ON HUDSON; near Park Hill; modern dwelling, 11 rooms, bath, exposed plumbing, and all improvements; plot 38x172 feet; price, $9,750. O. B. WARING, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers.

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Owing to poor health I am forced to sell one of the best farms in Hampden Co., Mass., 220 acres, 100 timber; ideal place for Summer home, city boarders, or stock raising; this property must be seen to be appreciated. For full description and terms write W. C. Smith, Palmer, Mass.

For Sale.—Licensed hotel, 110 rooms, in a Massachusetts city with a population of 130,000; this business, including real estate, will be sold at a bargain; owner must retire on account of ill health; purchaser will need at least $25,000. For further particulars write William Banaghan, State Mutual Building, Worcester, Mass.

Farm bargains, Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.—Fifty farms for sale, 15 acres to 600 acres, from $500 to $10,000; write for list. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

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Dwellers in Flats and two family houses should insist on having them fitted with Hill's Balcony Dryers. Fasten to balcony, post or wall of house and swing in so they are easily reached.
Hold 110 feet of line. Can be taken in after wash to keep line clean. Insist on landlord putting up one. Also Lawn and Roof Dryers. Write for Catalog R.
HILL DRYER COMPANY,
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ROOF PAINT
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Contains no tar. Will not melt or blister. Preserves the metal. We apply it if desired. Sample cans at this office 25c.
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Try Plastic Cement Roofing; guaranteed up to 15 years; cheapest and best; send for estimate. Roof Maintenance Co., 2,082 7th Av.

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Corner Fordham Heights; quarter acre, 100-foot thoroughfare; magnificent view river, Palisades; modern dwelling; all improvements; 45 minutes Rector Street; $17,000. Equitable Realty Company, 140 West 42d St.

A villa plot of five lots, corner of Beach Av. and Stewart St., Morris Park, Long Island, for small cottage, near ocean, at Ocean Grove, New Jersey. Frank H. Hines, 104 West 124th St.

Apartment Hotel, fire-proof; best location, New York City; institution mortgage; owner needs money and will exchange at sacrifice.
MILES & HELFER, 135 Broadway.

Apartment house, low priced; four families on floor; institution mortgage; sell for cash or exchange small country place and cash.
MILES & HELFER, 135 Broadway.

Five-story corner flat, west side, equity $20,000, to exchange for small property, lots, or improved, and cash. Principals only.
Bert. G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Bargain.—50-foot plot, West 169th St., near Broadway; equity, $5,500; might add cash.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Exchanging city and country Property my specialty; owners, submit particulars. Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway.

Beautiful free, clear near-by modern Dwelling, $11,500, for city Property. Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway.

32 lots Deerpark, New York; $3,000; for tenement or private house. Levinson, 9 West 116th St.

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Cottage, brick, six rooms, bath, etc., 305 West 48th St., to let; upper and lower piazzas; in good neighborhood; house and plumbing in first-class order; rent $28. Apply on premises, or J. E. Whitaker, 2,106 Broadway, near W. 74th.

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TWO-FAMILY HOUSES
Are the BEST INVESTMENT.
We have just erected several two-family houses, for which there is a great demand. They are excellent for investment, as the rent from the second family more than enables the buyer to pay his interest and taxes.

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SITUATED ON THE PALISADES,
Opposite Riverside Drive at 79th Street.
CHOICE LOTS
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NEW HOUSES
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TEN MINUTES from West Shore (42d or Franklin St.) Ferry by trolley. Round-trip tickets, 15 cents.
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This is not a get-rich-quick offer; simply a statement of actual increase in values at GRANTWOOD, which have doubled in four years.
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Houses sold for about the same as rent, or you can rent from $30 upwards, "to see what it's like."
Write for free transportation via Franklin, 42d and 130th St. Ferries and Trolleys, also illustrated booklet sent on request.
Phone 1847 Mad. Columbia Investment and Real Estate Co., 1133 B'way.

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SPECIAL BARGAINS OF HIGH CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND BUSINESS' BUILDING LOTS.
On the Maxine estate on Park, Prospect, Watchung, Kensington, Hillside, Martine, and Thornton Avs., and on the new Parkway to be opened 80 feet wide as an extension of Evergreen Av. from Hillside Av. to Park Av. Terms to suit. Houses built to order, without any payment down, on terms easier than renting. Call, telephone, or write your own broker, or
WELLES & CO., 45 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Telephone 1,134 Broad.

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If you have property for sale or exchange in Manhattan or the Bronx, send full particulars; have quick cash buyers; brokers protected. Simon & Wallach, 18 East 116th St.

Four cold-water flats, vicinity 86th to 120th St., between Third and Eighth Avs.; equities about $5,000 each; must be cheap. Equitable Realty Company, 140 West 42d St.

Constantly making satisfactory exchanges for others. Why not you? Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway.

Small Flatbush detached Dwelling wanted for House, St. Mark's section. Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway.

Mount Vernon Dwelling wanted for Manhattan Dwelling; equity $8,000. Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

To Property Owners.—Unfurnished houses and apartments wanted. Cremers, Real Estate, Room 1,518, Flatiron.

Flats and Tenements wanted; prompt buyers ready; give full particulars. Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway.

Attention!—Solicit Interview, principals; buyers wanting saleable properties. Tappan, Realty Co., 5 Beekman Street.

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THE SEVILLIA, APARTMENT HOTEL.
Absolutely Fireproof.
117 West 58th St.
Several desirable apartments, one to six rooms and bath, to rent, unfurnished, from Oct 1st, from $800 to $1,800. Three furnished apartments to sublet for the Summer at low rents. Restaurant, electric light, telephones. Unexceptional references required.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, Parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

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THE MELBA,
424 Central Park West, cor. 102d St., 8 rooms & bathroom, elevator, telephones, &c., $800-900

THE ROCKINGHAM,
S. E. corner B'way & 56th St., 7 rooms and bathroom, elevator, hall service, telephone, &c.....$780

155 WEST 45TH ST.,
Near Broadway, 7 rooms and bathroom, light rooms.....$840

238-244 EAST 13TH ST.,
5 and 10 room apartments, hall service, &c.....$480-840

205 WEST 97TH ST.,
Near Central Park, 8 large rooms and bath, all light.....$600

Apply on premises or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 W. 42d St.

CROSS CHAMBERS,
210 FIFTH AVE.
Choice apartments of 2 rooms and bath for bachelors or married couples; overlooking Madison Square; every modern convenience and comfort. Apply on premises, or to Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

ARCADIA.
159 West 45th St., 6-room apartment; vacant; has all improvements, elevator, electric lighting, &c.; location very central; only $960 per annum; inspection invited. Janitor on premises.
LEONARD - MORGAN,
1,541 BROADWAY, 45TH ST.

THE MASON,
6-12 EAST 58TH ST.
Apartments, eight and ten rooms and bath; close to Central Park plaza; open plumbing, steam heat, hall boys, &c.; elevators run all night; rents, $1,400, $1,450.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

HOTEL FLORENCE,
Corner 4th Av. and 18th St.
Apartment, seven rooms and bath; first floor; desirable for physician; favorable lease; one housekeeping apartment, six rooms and bath, unfurnished. Inquire Hotel.

A—NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 WEST 84TH ST., between Broadway and West End Ave.
Six and seven rooms and bath; second floor, $36; fourth floor $33; steam heated, hot water supply.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. WHITAKER, 2,106 Broadway, near West 74th.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS.
21 West 31st.—Five new family apartments now being added to the second floor; booking now going on for the Fall renting. Apply to William Harvey, Supt.

776 & 780 8th Ave., Near 48th St.
Four and five light rooms; modern plumbing, gas ranges; hot water; $26.00 to $33.00.

THE GARDEN COURTS,
118th, 119th Sts. and St. Nicholas Av.
Six and seven large, light, modern rooms, on street and garden; rent $510 upward.
OTTENBERG, 164 St. Nicholas Av., cor. 118th.

New buildings, corner 7th Av. Drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

510 Manhattan Avenue, corner 121st.—Third flat, 7 large rooms; all light, newly decorated, private hall; steam and hot water supply; hallboy service; rent $38. Apply janitor.

Apartment, 55 East 11th; 5 rooms; bath; modern improvements; $33. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

All light, six rooms and bath; private halls; steam heat, hot water supply; rent, $28 and $30. 249 West 109th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, Parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

For Rent for the Summer Months.—An apartment of three rooms and bath, facing 89th St., well lighted and attractively furnished. Apply at elevator Hotel Brunswick, Madison Av. and 89th St., from 12:30 .o 2 P. M., or from 6 to 8 any day.

Monticello Hotel, 25 West 64th.—New and up-to-date; rooms with use of shower and tub baths, $6, $7, and $8 weekly; two rooms and bath, $12 weekly.

To sublet, furnished, to Oct. 1st, 5 outside rooms, bath; new elevator house; rent $65 per month. 206 West 106th St.

Snap.—To rent reasonably, handsomely furnished or unfurnished six-room apartment. 315 West 79th St.

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Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 136th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates cheerfully given. Tel. 1,000 Melrose.

An absolute bargain, taken under foreclosure; new elegant cottage, eight large rooms; hardwood finish; all modern improvements; open plumbing, heating, electric light; large plot; 12 miles out, West Shore Railroad; 3 minutes from station; macadamized street; only $3,500; $1,000 cash, balance as rent. Call or send for photographs and particulars for this and numerous other bargains, Carl Hallberg, Real Estate, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

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RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH.
THE "RESERVATION," LONG BRANCH.
FURNISHED COTTAGES.
REDUCED RENTS.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
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AVON BY THE SEA, NEW JERSEY.
The most desirable seaside resort; attractive modern cottages for rent. Office near station. Write for list and map or call.
C. D. SNYDER.

Bogota, N. J.—Beautiful furnished house, all conveniences; gas, range, table, garden, boating and bathing; half hour from New York, N. Y., S. & W. or West Shore R. R.; $75 per month. W. H. F., 202 Times.

Long Branch.—Facing ocean, large and small furnished cottages to rent for season 1904. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Oakland, N. J.—For sale, sixteen acres; high ground; clear spring lake; $2,600. C. A. Kinch, 275 West 70th St.

Hohokus!—House and twenty acres, near depot; centrally located; cheap. Bode, 306, East 89th.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

Great Dane, sell for board; bull terrier pups, $3.00; others cheap. 603 West 110th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALICE MURRAY and EVA SLAVEN DEPIERRIS, individually and composing the firm of MURRAY & DEPIERRIS, and the firm of MURRAY & DEPIERRIS, Bankrupts.—No. 7,141.
To the creditors of Alice Murray and Eva Slaven Depierris, individually and composing the firm of Murray & Depierris, and the firm of Murray & Depierris, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, Bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1904, the said Alice Murray and Eva Slaven Depierris, individually and composing the firm of Murray & Depierris, and the firm of Murray & Depierris were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of July, A. D., 1904 at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 29, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN C. GRAUS COMPANY, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that the property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a stock of wines, liquors, cigars, cigarettes, table linens, china, glassware, fixtures, &c., and the usual paraphernalia for a running restaurant business, will be sold as follows:
Sealed bids may be submitted to Charles R. Hickox at his office, No. 5 Beekman St., in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 5th day of July, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at which time and place they will be opened by the said receiver. All bids must be accompanied by cash or certified check for ten per cent. of the amount of the bid.
The property may be inspected on July 1st and 2d, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. at No. 147 West 40th St., New York City.
If the receiver shall reject all bids, then the said property will be sold at public auction by Harry Moses, auctioneer, at No. 147 West 40th St., New York City, on the 7th day of July, 1904, at 10:30 A. M.
CHARLES R. HICKOX, Receiver,
5 Beekman St., New York City.
EPSTEIN BROTHERS, Attys. for Receiver, No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL GREENBERG, Bankrupt.—No. 6,659.
To the creditors of Samuel Greenberg of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January A. D., 1904, the said Samuel Greenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 18th day of July A. D., 1904, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER.
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, June 30, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ISIDOR MICHELSON, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Isidor Michelson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 10th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 20th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 1st, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Johnston Building on Broad Street to Be Enlarged—Buyers for Harlem Apartment Houses—Builder Takes Edgecombe Avenue Corner—Other Dealings by Brokers.

The Johnston estate is preparing to extend the Johnston Building, at Broad Street and Exchange Place, over the adjoining lots at 38 and 40 Broad Street, running through to New Street. These properties, which have been acquired at various times within the last two years have frontages of about 40 feet on Broad Street and 50 feet on New Street. The area to be covered by the addition is equal to about half that of the existing structure.

St. Nicholas Avenue Property Resold.

Clarence True has resold the seven-story elevator apartment house 80 St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 59.9 by 93 by 50.11 by 124.3, adjoining the Church of the Archangel. Mr. True bought in the property under foreclosure on May 10 for $129,191.

The Goodspeed Realty and Improvement Company has sold the seven-story elevator apartment house, on plot 50.11 by 99.10, at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Louis Klinger & Co., in conjunction with Levy Brothers, have sold for Meyer Brothers, 51 and 53 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, two five-story triple flats on plot 50 by 100.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co. have sold 155 West One Hundred and Third Street, a five-story flat, on plot 31.3 by 100.11. The same firm has also sold for Martin Breden the five-story flat 2,222 Second Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 22.11 by 75.

Edward C. H. Vogler has resold for George H. Tremeyer 124 West Eighty-fourth Street, a five-story single flat, 25 by 90 by 102.2, to Frederick Lunstedt.

To Build on Edgecombe Avenue.

Isaac B. Wakeman has sold for a client the plot of six lots at the southeast corner of Edgecombe Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street. The buyer is a builder, who will erect apartment houses on the property.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for Mayer S. Auerbach the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-ninth Street; plot 106.11 by 116.2 and irregular.

M. & L. Hess have leased for Alva S. Walker, as trustee of the estate of Benjamin F. Hooper, the five-story flats, with stores, 1,740, 1,742, and 1,744 Amsterdam Avenue and 501 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $115,000.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for Charles Singer, to Mrs. Hannah Stern, 227 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 99.11.

Buyer for West End Avenue House.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for the Gilsey estate the four-story brownstone-front dwelling at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street. The buyer will occupy the house.

Louisa Bing has sold to James P. Jones, for occupancy, the four-story dwelling 221 West Eighty-eighth Street, 19 by 100.8.

The estate of Gustave Binger is reported to have sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 23 East Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Upper Park Avenue Purchase.

Richard W. Elliott, in conjunction with Samuel Seiniger, has sold for Mrs. Laura Bayles to Harry Goodstein the five-story double flat, 1,704 Park Avenue, 25 by 90.

M. Kahn & Co. have sold for Minnie Goldstein and M. Levy to Schmeidler & Bachrach the six-story flat 1,795 Lexington Avenue, 27 by 100. The same brokers have also sold for the Vandiver Park Realty Company to Q. Scharff, a builder, six lots on Avenue J, near Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

The Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company has bought, through Isaac Strauss the two brick and frame dwellings 336 and 338 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, on plot 37.6 by 100.11.

Nichols & Lummis have sold for Evander M. Ashley the three-story dwelling 223 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

Builders Buy on 111th Street.

H. Weisstock has resold for Sender Jarmulowsky to Nathan Silverman 88, 90, and 92 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, three three-story dwellings, on plot 48 by 100.11. The buyer will erect on the site a six-story apartment house.

Shaw & Co. have resold for William S. Young 64 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and for Walter J. Dean 66 and 68 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, three frame dwellings, on plot 54.3 by 100.

Simon Fine has leased for Joseph and Harry Broadman the two six-story tenements 316 and 318 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, for three years, at an aggregate rental of $18,000.

East 125th Street Transaction.

Jacob Chaimowitz and Thomas Carroll have sold to Bernard Rogers 337 and 339 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, two five-story double tenements.

John H. Loscarn has resold for a client 250 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 100.

Sale of East 59th Street Corner.

The A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company has sold to Alfred E. Smith, through John P. Kirwan, the southeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Sutton Place, 17 by 75.

Max Rubinger & Co. have sold for Weil & Mayer 234, 236, and 238 East Sixty-third Street, three six-story tenements, each 25 by 100, for $108,000.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have leased for Mrs. Mary C. Kelly the five-story tenement 328 East Thirty-first Street, for a term of five years, at the aggregate rental of 7,900.

Vandam Street Tenement in a Trade.

Jackson & Stern have sold, through Joseph Tea, 5 Vandam Street, a seven-story tenement, 33.5 by 125 by 41, at the rear. The buyer, Samuel Shapiro, gives in part payment 303 and 305 East Seventy-ninth Street, two double flats, each 27.6 by 102.2. The same broker has resold the latter property for Jackson & Stern to Liebermann Brothers. He has also sold for B. Shapiro to Jules Levy the five-story double flat at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Fischer & Co. have sold the four-story tenement 163 West Tenth Street, and the three-story flat, with stores, 233 West Fourth Street, corner of Tenth Street, for Charles Lanier to a client. The same firm has leased the four-story house 213 East Fifth Street for Abraham Nussbaum to T. C. Demorest.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have resold 310 East Houston Street, a lot 28 by 111, to a builder, who will erect thereon a six-story tenement.

Operator Buys on St. Ann's Avenue.

D. Sylvan Crakow has bought from John Bisner, through George Brettell & Son, the two five-story flats at the northwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Barrott & Thom have sold for William H. Mayer and the Heins estate 682 to 686 St. Ann's Avenue, three four-story flats, on plot 78 by 80.

William Kaiser has resold for a client the five-story brick double flat, with stores, 354 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, to Isailer J. and Dietrich Ernst.

Cohen & Glauber have bought 608 and 610 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.

Louis Klinger & Co. have sold for a client Lavingston & Lieberman 548 Brook Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Frank B. Walker is the buyer of 831 and 833 Southern Boulevard, recently reported sold.

The Equitable Realty Company has sold for the Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Raymond Moore, for occupancy, the detached two-story frame dwelling on the south side of King's Bridge Road, 33 feet east of Aqueduct Avenue.

Mandelbaum & Co. have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine, 212 East Eighty-second Street, three-story and basement high stoop, brown-stone dwelling, 16.8x102.

Brooklyn Parcels Change Hands.

Stokes & Knowles report that they have sold the following Brooklyn properties: 356 Wythe Avenue, 24.9 by 75, a four-story brick double flat, for Henry B. Neuwirth; also, the two-family detached cottage on East Twenty-ninth Street, near Newkirk Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Morris Av, 1,852, 1,854, 1,858, and 1,860, w s, 18 ft n of 176th St, each 17.10x96, four three-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, No. 1,852 to George L. Holeur $6,000

Morris Av, 2,064, e s, 233.9 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x100, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale to T. I. Hadden.... 6,225

Eighth Av, s e corner of 140th St, 100x99.11, six-story brick tenement; sale by order of the Sheriff, all title and interest of Howell A. Webster on July 30, 1903, to the Ogden Lumber Company.... 5

By Philip A. Smyth.

Morris Av, 1,856, w s, 53.8 ft n of 176th St, 17.10x95, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Adolph Wexler..... 5,850

By Peter F. Meyer.

Morris Av, 1,862, w s, 107.2 ft n of 176th St, 17.10x96, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Adolph Wexler..... 5,950

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

No. 350 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 13 by 11; P. Parrotti, premises, owner; V. Bonnagur of 971 Home Street, architect; cost, $30.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 561 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, for a one-story frame storage building, 125 by 22.8; Standard Gas Light Company of 61 East Fifty-ninth Street, owner; G. H. Meeks, foot of East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, architect; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 100.11 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 50 by 62.11; F. Lennon of 626 Columbus Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $40,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 50 by 88; the Bingham Plumbing and Contracting Company of 2,415 Broadway, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, n s, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 50 by 87.11; T. Ferguson of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $50,000.

Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, southeast corner, for a one-story brick wagon house, 32.4 by 85; Standard Gas Light Company, owner and architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of First Avenue, a one-story brick wagon house, 52 by 82; Consolidated Gas Company of 4 Irving Place, owner; H. Bruce of 4 Irving Place, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 503 and 505 West Twenty-fourth Street, for a six-story brick factory, 50 by 91.4; Mitchell, Vance & Company of Twenty-fourth Street and Tenth Avenue, owners; Eidlitz & McKenzie of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $50,000.

161st St, n s, 301 ft e of Morris Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 37.6x112; Samuel Platt of 547 East 161st St, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square North, architects; cost, $28,000.

235th St, s s, 200 ft e of Keppler Av, for a one-story brick school, 58.8x59, with extension 58.8x10.2; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $20,000.

Stebbins Av, e s, 263 ft n of 167th St, for a three-story frame tenement, 21x63; John J. Hilje of No. 1,144 7th Av, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 3d Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

Van Cortlandt Park, near 240th St, for a one-story frame canoe house, 101.10x36; city, owner; Martin Schenck, architect; cost, $2,500.

La Fontaine Av, e s, near 182d St, for a three-story frame tenement, 22x67; John Fitzpatrick of 166 East 82d St, owner; George A. O'Rourke of 148 3d Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

Bronx Road, e s, 240 ft n of Union Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 40x91; Sauer, Gross & Herbener of 45 West 95th St, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Nos. 111 and 113 East 57th St, to two four-story brick dwellings; E. V. Rapollo and another of No. 111 East 57th St, owners; G. A. Freeman of 568 5th Av, architect; cost, $25,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, June 30.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 160th St, 49.11x106.10x50.10x97; Jacob Herb to Antoinette Petry, (mtg $90,000,) other consideration and 100

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 166th St, 25x100; George J. Wesslau to Charles V. Schmidt, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 452, w s, 25.7x100; John Wynne and others to Alfred Neuhaus, (mtg $32,000,) other consideration and 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 784, w s, 25x94.2; Otto Geiss to Lewis H. Lazarus and another, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and 100

BALCOM AV, e s, 50 ft s of Marrin St, 40x100; Isaac Weil to Seton Homestead Land Company ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, s e corner of Spring St, runs e 200x s 71x w 99.11x n 12.4x w 99.10x n 51.1; Charles Donohue, referee, to the Inter-State Land Holding Company, (mtg $580,000) 250,000

BROOK AV, 495 and 497, w s, 49.11x90; Pauline Levy and another, executors, to Nathan J. Cohn 19,000

CASTLE HILL AV, w s, 95 ft n of Unionport Road, 25x105; Hudson P. Rose to Diego Scheplis, other consideration and 100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 105th St, 55.11x100; Harry Turner and others to Andrew P. Morison, (mtg $136,000,) other consideration and 100

CHRISTOPHER ST, 115, n s, 25x90.5; Joseph J. Corn, referee, to John N. Leming, (mtg $38,000) 44,000

COLUMBIA ST, 33 and 35, w s, 43.8x100; Sheriff St., e s, 21.10x100; Herman F. Kanenbley and others, executors, to Robert Hoe and another 37,000

CROSBY ST, 49, e s, 25x100; Charles Stich to William C. Rosenberg, (mtgs $42,000) ..... Nom.

EAGLE AV, s e corner of 159th St, runs n w 100x n e 50x s e 100x s w 50; Bertha M. Ryan to Henry Weiss, (mtg $2,000).. Nom.

EAST BROADWAY, 181, s s, 23.1x100; Eldridge St., w s, 25x100; Forsyth St, 142 and 144, e s, 50x100; Mitchel Levy and another, executors, to Mishkind Feinberg Realty Company, (mtg $76,000) 182,500

FOX ST, w s, 304 ft s of 167th St., 25x100; Fox St, w s, 386 ft n of 165th St, 25x100; Tiffany St, e s, 150 ft n of 165th St, 50x100; Reba E. Weiher to Annie Bradley, (mtg $3,600) ..... Nom.

GOERCK ST, e s, 246.7 ft n of Rivington St, 25x98.9; Meilech Ost to Emanuel Lipkowitz, (mtg $27,700,) other consideration and 100

GOUVERNEUR ST, 37, e s, 25x112; Monroe St, 27x107.6; Maurice J. Burstein, to Samuel Birnbaum, (mtg $51,000,) other consideration and 100

HOUSTON ST, 430 and 432 East, 45.3x70; Michael Garlick to Sarah Mayanor, (mtg $42,000) ..... Nom.

JACKSON AV, s w corner of 163d St, 98.7 x75; Catharine Stones and others to Mary Schafer ..... Nom.

JEFFERSON AV, 17, s s, 275 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x100x irregular; Karoline Starke to Louisa Winter 1,000

JEROME AV, s e s, 150 ft n e of Oxford Place, 50x100; Annie Bradley to Leslie R. Palmer, (mtg $2,600) 6,500

LOT 27, map of Eltona, 25x44.9; Cauldwell Av, e s, 154.10 ft n of 165th St, 43.2x76.8; 165th St, n s, 73.5 ft w of Trinity Av, 75 x--x irregular; 166th St, n s, 376 ft e of Boston Av, 50x100; Thomas Flood to Timothy Flood, other consideration and.. 100

LOT 110, map of 120 lots, Daily estate; Hudson P. Rose to Al C. Weiland ..... Nom.

LUDLOW ST, 77, e s, 25.3x87.6x25.2x87.6; Charles Miller to Bessie Hershkovits and another, (mtg $24,000) ..... Nom.

MACDOUGAL ST, e s, 150 ft n of Bleecker St, 25x100; Charles A. Silver to Robert H. Silver, part 100

MADISON AV, 1,479, e s, 25.9x100.11; Frederick Wein and wife to Morris Moses, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and 100

MADISON AV, e s, 99.11 ft n of 126th St, 20x85; Brian G. Hughes to Josephine G. Hughes, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 106th St, 24.11x70; Emanuel Hellner and another to Lillian G. Levy and another, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100

MADISON ST, 388 and 390, s s, 50.1x 93.7x49.11x, and; Fanzie Wolf to Harry Abrams, (mtg $36,250,) other consideration and 100

MADISON AV, w s, lots 23 and 24, map of Lexington Place, at William's Bridge Depot, --- Henry H. Vought and others to Francis G. Crawford, other consideration and 100

MULBERRY ST, 3, w s, 30x25x29.9x25; Bonifacio Colombo to Giuseppe Termini, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

OAK TREE PLACE, n s, 95 ft w of Hughes Av, 103.11x102.1x irregular; Fairmount Realty Corporation and others to Louis Bickwort, (mtg $16,-500) ..... Nom.

OGDEN AV, e s, 75 ft s of Union St, 25x 115; Katharina Furnival to Jacob Zeidman, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and 100

ORCHARD St, 164, e s, 25x87.6; Abraham Fine and another to Louis Livingston, (mtg $32,000,) other consideration and.. 100

PARK AV, e s, 200 ft n of 173d St, 100x 140; Henry T. Heuer to Casimir Y. Wagner, (mtg $5,500) ..... Nom.

SAXE AV, n e corner of Cornell Av, 25x 100; Emma McManus to Aron Rochmes and another, other consideration and.. 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 686 and 688, e s, 52x80; Anna M. Heins and others, executors, to Isaac Heller, other consideration and 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 129th St, 101x47.8x99.11x32.10; Eliza Forster to Nathan Citron and another, (mtg $40,000) Nom.

SUFFOLK ST, 76, e s, 25.8x100; Louis Gordon and others to Isaac Raskovsky, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and.. 100

TIFFANY ST, e s, 150 ft n of 165th St, 50x100; Annie Bradley to William Simpson, (mtg $1,800) ..... Nom.

TINTON AV, w s, 423.10 ft n of New St, 27x135; Josephine Henwatsch to Charles Henwatsch, ½ part 3,200

VAN CORTLANDT AV, s s, 49.6 ft n e from s e corner of Villa Av, runs s 98x e 78.7x n 145.7x s w 80; Milton L. Edson to Kate Edson ..... Nom.

WALTON AV, e s, 150.2 ft n of 174th St, runs n 200x e 100x s 100x s 3.5x s 100.1x w 98.6; William H. Stack to Fredrick C. Leubuscher, (mtgs $3,700) ..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 188th St, 36x240; Louisa M. Stanton to William K. Astor and another, two-fifth part ..... Nom.

WEST END AV, 597, w s, 20x80; Matilda Minck to Peter Duffy, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100

WILLETT ST, 82, e s, 22x100; Morris Morrison and others to Charles Greines and another, (mtg $19,000) 30,000

WILLIS AV, e s, 100 ft n of 145th St, 25x 100; Adolph J. Meyer to Martha B. Mosher, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and 100

1ST AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 48th St, 25x97; David Lerman to Joseph Levine and another, (mtg $18,250,) other consideration and 100

1ST AV, e s, 51 ft s of 75th St, 25.6x88; John Stich and others to Adolph M. Fischl 20,000

2D AV, 1,105, e s, 20x75; Isidore Jackson to Anna Feinberg and wife to Anton J. Dittmar, (mtg $20,-000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,485, w s, 25.8x100; Marcella Markus to Lena Jacobs, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

2D AV, n w corner of 78th St, 82.2x41.8; Emanuel Heilner and another to Lena Kunstler and another, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and 100

2D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 50x 100 Westchester; Julia A. Collins to Edward Lasher, other consideration and 100

2D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 50x 100 Westchester; Edward Datwyler to Jennie Brown ..... Nom.

3D AV, e s, 94.8 ft n of 134th St, runs e 10.6x n 37.7x s 39 to beginning; Brian G. Hughes to Josephine G. Hughes ..... Nom.

3D AV, 3,870, e s, 25x125; Jacob C. Harris to Hyman Dickstein, (mtg $17,700) ..... Nom.

3D ST, 348 and 350 East, 40x80; Lena Michelson to William Abrahams, (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and 100

3D ST, 116 West, 25x100; Esther Isenberg to Tillie Salvin, (mtgs $62,000,) other consideration and 100

5TH AV, n e corner of 56th St, 50.5x100; Peter B. Olney, referee, to George Kemp Real Estate Company 600,000

5TH AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 47th St, 25x100; 5th Av, s w corner of 47th St, 25.5x100; Peter B. Olney, referee, to George Kemp Real Estate Company.. 602,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 50th St, 55x100x irregular; 5th Av, n e corner of 49th St, 25.10x100x irregular; 5th Av, 613 and 615, e s, 51x100x irregular; Peter B. Olney, referee, to George Kemp Real Estate Company 2,100,000

6TH AV, e s, 86.4 ft n of 36th St, 20.6x 100; John C. Goodrich to Alvina V. McAleenan and another, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

6TH ST, 206, 25x97; William H. Faust to Lizzie Faust, ½ part, (½ mtg $32,500,) other consideration and 100

7TH AV, 2,271 and 2,273, e s, 50x71.5x irregular; Leopold Lowy to Samuel Scudder, (mtg $42,750,) other consideration and 100

7TH AV, 410 and 412, w s, 47.7x100.2x42.5 x100; Charlotte Miller and another to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, all title 20,561.28

7TH AV, 410 and 412, w s, 47.7x100.2x42.5 x100; Annie Miller and others to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, all title 7,500

7TH AV, 410 and 412, w s, 47.7x100.2x42.5 x100; Elizabeth Boman and others to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, all title ..... Nom.

7TH AV, 410 and 412, w s, 47.7x100.2x 42.5x100; Mary Miller to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, all title ..... Nom.

7TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 154th St, 25x100; Anna E. Weis to Rubin Solomon, (mtg $15,500) 100

8TH AV, w s, 27 ft s of 118th St, 25.8x 100; Charles Oehler, executor, to Louisa Schwarzwalder, (mtg $20,000) 35,000

8TH AV, w s, 27 ft s of 118th St, 25.8x 100; Charles Oehler and others to Louisa Schwarzwalder, quitclaim ..... Nom.

9TH AV, 547, w s, 19x75.6; New Amsterdam Realty Company to Louis P. Van Riper, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

9TH AV, 143, w s, 22.4x100; Gerson Sokol to Julius Sokol, quitclaim ..... Nom.

10TH ST, 138 and 137 West, 44x98; Moses Farber and others to Nehemiah Kushner, (mtg $51,250,) other consideration and.. 100

11TH ST, n e s, 252.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 25.6x100; Louis Daum to Adolph Jabloner, (mtg $37,500,) other consideration and 100

16TH ST, 345 West, 25x91.9; Prudential Real Estate Corporation to Frank Rosen, (mtg $22,500,) other consideration and.. 100

18TH ST, n e s, 180 ft n w of 4th Av, 20x92; Herman Levy to George Schmitt, (mtg $35,000) 46,000

18TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92; Isabella W. Hamilton to Catharine Frotheringhame, ½ part, (mtg $2,100).. Nom.

24TH ST, 406 East, 25x98.9; Celia Uhlfelder and another to Louis J. Jacoves, (mtg $19,000) 100

24TH ST, 406 East, 25x98.9; David Frankfort and wife to Celia Uhlfelder and another, (mtg $19,000) ..... Nom.

26TH ST, 139 West, 25x98.9; Charles A. Lighthipe to George W. McAdam, (mtgs $19,000) ..... Nom.

31ST ST, 234 East, 18.9x98.9; Marielma F. Haviland to John G. Coyle, (mtg $8,000). Nom.

31ST ST, 321 East, 20x98.9; Charles Hibson, executor, to Rosehill Realty Corporation 7,750

31ST ST, n s, 260 ft e of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Frederick Vogel to Rosehill Realty Corporation, (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and 100

32D ST, n s, 458.4 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x73 x17.3x77.6; Nellie L. Jackson to Harry C. Hunting ..... Nom.

36TH ST, n s, 284.8 ft w of 9th Av, 0.4x98.9; Louis N. Narbonne to Matilda Minck, all title, other consideration and 100

36TH ST, 414 to 418 West, 84.8x98.9; Louis N. Narbonne to Matilda Minck, (mtg $75,000,) other consideration and.. 100

42D ST, s s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Rose McDonald to Daniel J. McDonald, quitclaim ..... Nom.

48TH ST, 30 West, 20.8x100.5; Trustees of Columbia College to William H. Vanden Burg, other consideration and 100

52D ST, 142 and 144 East, 50x100.5; Louis I. Freiman to Louis Daum, (mtgs $47,-000) ..... Nom.

57TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 50x 100.5; Archibald D. Russell to Dora E. Merrill and another ....

63D ST, 130 to 138 East, 100x100.5; Simon Lefkowitz to Henry Strauss, (mtg $76,-000,) other consideration and 100

69TH ST, 131 East, 16.8x⅛ block; Jeremiah Fitzpatrick to Mary F. A. Curran, quitclaim ..... Nom.

75TH ST, 222 and 224 East, 39.2x102.2; Albert Bode to Kavy Rosansky and others, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

75TH ST, 401 East, 30x52.2x irregular; Isidor Holzberg to Abraham Rosenberg and another, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

80TH ST, 160 East, 16x102.2; Amalie F. L. Troest and another, executors, to Johanna Vorhaus, ½ part, (½ mtg $10,-000) 8,125

80TH ST, 160 East, 16x102.2; Rudolph Troest to Johanna Vorhaus, ½ part, (½ mtg $10,000) 8,125

82D ST, 147 East, 20x102.2; Henry Waters to George Erff, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100

82D ST, 223 East, 25x102.2; Albert Brandt to Adolph Lazarus, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and 100

83D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Eliza J. Lewis to Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

83D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Margaret L. Lewis to Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

84TH ST, 462 East, 20x102.2; Pauline Taferner to Lena M. Struckhausen, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

84TH ST, 124 West, 25x102.2; Max Marx to George H. Tiemeyer, (mtg $31,000,) other consideration and 100

84TH ST, 128 East, 25.6x102.2; Terence F. Murphy to Magdalena Herrmann, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

84TH ST, s s, 239 ft e of Columbus Av, 17.9x102.2; Hamilton S. Gordon to Marie Robert, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100

90TH ST, 121 East, 25x100.8; Louis Frankenthaler to Gustav Gittermann, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and.. 100

91ST ST, 162 East, 33.4x100.8; Michael Rosa to Abraham Hyman, (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and 100

94TH ST, n s, 182.11 ft w of 3d Av, 51.2x 100.8; Josephine Bruell to Isaac Liberman and another, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

97TH ST, 323 East, 34.2x100.11; Israel Finkelstein to Anna Lotz, (mtg $12,750). Exch.

98TH ST, 124 West, 16x100.11; Andrew P. Morison to Harry Turner and another, (mtg $10,500,) other consideration and.. 100

99TH ST, n s, 190 ft w of 2d Av, 75x 100.11; Ravitch Brothers to Jacob Goldberg and another, (mtg $16,900,) other consideration and 100

100TH ST, 70 and 72 East, 50x100.11; Clara Max and another to Maurice Robinson and another, (mtg $45,500,) other consideration and 100

106TH ST, 55 and 57 East 50.5x100.11; Samuel Greenfeld and another to Jacob Backer, (mtg $38,500,) other consideration and 100

106TH ST, 22 East, 25x100.11; Sarah Kremmer to Rose Nelkin, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

106TH ST, 220 East, 24.6x100.11; Jacob Feth to Harris Tanchman, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and 100

111TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; 111th St, n s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 75x½ block; Bertha R. Price, administratrix, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $33,000) 39,000

114TH ST, 12 East, 25x100.11; Wolf Aaron and wife to Henrietta A. Ducker, (mtgs $22,750) ..... Nom.

114TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 50x100.11; the Trust Company of America, trustee, to Alvin Ohlsen 60,000

114TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 125x100.11; Alvin Ohlsen to Central Building Improvement and Investment Company, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and 100

114TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x½ block; Elodia D'Onofrio and another to Louis Merolla, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100

115TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 50x100.11; the Trust Company of America, trustee, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 32,100

115TH ST, 253 West, 25x100.11; Isaac Silberberg to Seligman Gottlieb, (mtg $19,000) ..... Nom.

115TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Mary A. Stunzer and another to John Franz, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100

116TH ST, 304 West, 18.9x100.11; Esther Eisenberg to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

116TH ST, 304 West, 18.9x100.11; Frank X. Wagner to Esther Eisenberg ..... Nom.

117TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; Abraham Ruth to Isidore Jackson and another, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

117TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 150x 100.11; Isidore Jackson and another to Isidor Ginsberg, (mtg $55,000) ..... Nom.

118TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Julius Berkowitz to Esther Frank, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and 100

122D ST, s s, 98 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.11; Philip Acker to Louise Remsen, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

124TH ST, 444 West, 25x100.11; Solomon Aronson to Julius Herrmann, (mtg $23,500,) other consideration and 100

125TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 50x 100; Jacob Chaimovitz and another to Jacob Rogers, (mtgs $36,000,) other consideration and 100

134TH ST, 261 and 263 West, 31.8x99.11; George W. McAdam, Jr., to Annie P. Jamieson, (mtg $10,400,) other consideration and 100

143D ST, 742 East, 25x100; Christian Penschuck to Clara E. McCormack, (mtg $3,500) ..... Nom.

148TH ST, 227 West, 25x99.11; Charles Singer to Hannah Stern, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100

149TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; Samuel Williams to Adolf Kortik and another, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and 100

156TH ST, 987 to 991 East, 60x100; Aaron Simon to Julius Herrmann, quitclaim.. Nom.

163D ST, 929 East, 25x88.4; Julia G. de Haven to William J. Singer ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABRAHAMS, William, to Lena Michelson; 3d St, 349 and 351 East, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $42,000, installments, 6 per cent., each 2,500

ABRAMS, Harry, to Fannie Wolf; Madison St, 368 and 370, prior mtg $60,750, installments, 6 per cent. 5,000

AST, Charles, and another to Joseph Ruff; 3d Av, n w corner of 174th St, prior mtg., $35,000; installments, 6 per cent.. 10,000

BACKER, Jacob, to Samuel Greenfeld; 105th St, n s, 230 ft w of Park Av, prior mtg, 1 year, 6 per cent. 875

BACKER, Jacob, to Joseph Spivak; 105th St, n s, 305 ft w of Park Av; also, 105th St, n s, 330 ft w of Park Av, prior mtg, 1 year, 6 per cent. 875

BAECHERT, Emil, to James B. Storer, Com.; Westchester Av, n s, 466 ft w of Unionport Road ....

BIRNBAUM, Samuel, to Maurice J. Burstein; Gouverneur St, n e corner of Monroe St, prior mtg $45,000, installments, 6 per cent. 7,500

BROWN, Nicholas T., and another to Frederick T. Hill, trustee; James St, 9, 5 years ..... Nom.

BRUEGGMANN, Mathilda, and another, executors and trustees, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 102d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 23,500

CHAIMOWITZ, Jacob, and another to William H. McCormick; 125th St, 339 East, 3 years 18,000

CLARKSON, Walter B., to James T. Lee and another; Washington Av, n s, 100 ft e of 173d St, due Jan. 1, 1906, 6 per cent 8,125

COHN, Nathan J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Brook Av, 495 and 497, 5 years 100,000

CURRAN, James, to Louise N. Halk; 36th St, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 11,000

REMSEN, Louise, to Philip Acker and another; 122d St, n s, 98 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $6,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 4,500

CURRAN, Mary F. A., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 69th St, 151 East, 3 years 2,000

ROCHMES, Aaron, and another to Cyrus Hitchcock; Saxe Av, n e corner of Cornell Av, Van Nest Station, 3 years..... 13,000

DAVIS, Sarah, to Henry Vallieu; Forsyth St, 104, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 2,700

ROCHMES, Aron, and another to Emma McManus, Saxe Av, n e corner of Cornell Av, Van Nest station, installments. 24,000

DICK, Walter A., to Alfred L. Brown; Brown Pl, e s, 68.8 ft n of 135th St, demand, 6 per cent. 1,200

ROGERS, Jacob, to Jacob Chaimowitz and another; 125th St, 337 and 339 East, 2 mortgages, prior mtgs $33,000, due 1906, 6 per cent. each 500

DONNELLY, Mary, and another to William H. Steinkamp; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 76.10 ft n of 130th St, prior mtg $20,-000, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 5,875

ROSANSKY, Kavy, and others to Albert Bode; 75th St, 222 and 224 East, prior mtg $20,000, due June 1, 1907, 6 per cent. 3,000

DONNELLY, William F., to Thomas Murphy; 103d St, 4 West, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000

ROSSEN, Frank, to Prudential Real Estate Corporation; 16th St, n s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, prior mtg $22,500, installments, 6 per cent. 2,000

EISENBERG, Esther, to Frank X. Wagner; 116th St, s s, 118.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—Diamond and ruby BROOCH, in purse, on 5:35 Port Washington train in Long Island Station, Thursday, 23d. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. Wayne-Seem, Bayside, L. I.

Lost—Book No. 147,264, New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

Reward for return Scotch Collie, female, to Dog School, 603 West 110th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

E—21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av. The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

16th St., 41 West.—Large pleasant rooms; board optional; Southerners accommodated; table board; references.

27th, 116 East.—Desirable rooms, running water, exceptionally clean house; excellent table; gentlemen.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; transient guests accommodated; references.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cuisine; Summer garden; reasonable.

56th St., 48 West.—Delightful, sunny, large room, with bath; also small room; newly furnished; comfortable home; best locality; excellent table; references.

85th St., 9 East.—Excellent accommodations; very reasonable; also house in the country.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable large and small rooms; every convenience; good board; references.

165th St. and Mott Av.—Delightful for Summer; highest part of the Bronx; large, comfortable rooms; spacious lawns, fruit trees; tennis, bowling; 50 minutes from City Hall; 3d or 9th Av. elevated; $5 to $10; references. Telephone, 198L Melrose.

Bay Ridge, N. Y.—Excellent accommodations in large, private house; large garden; every convenience, including stable, if desired. Address Box O, 203 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

17th St., 55 West.—Parlor, also basement; no caterers; large hall room, $4. Telephone.

29th St., 12 East.—Rooms; one with private bath; married couple; gentlemen; breakfast optional; references.

58th St., 316 West.—Large back parlor suitable for physician or dentist; also other rooms.

64th St., 35 West, Monticello Hotel.—New and up-to-date; rooms with use of shower and tub baths, $6, $7, and $8 weekly; two rooms and bath, $12 weekly.

64th, 142 West.—Handsome suite; private tiled shower bath; single room; elegant house; transients; telephone.

64th, 157 West.—Newly furnished house; handsome parlor floor, front and hall rooms; moderate; telephone.

65th, 59 West.—Very desirable room, select apartment; elevator service; Summer rates; gentlemen. Hubbard.

78th St., 163 West.—Large and small rooms; adjoining bath; telephone; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

103d St., 131 West.—Parlor and bedroom; near elevated; one flight. Fisher.

132d St., 42 West.—Desirable large and small rooms in private house; reasonable rates.

135th, 242 West.—Nicely furnished rooms to rent, with or without board; table guests.

145th St., 418 West.—Furnished room, with breakfast, if desired.

Columbus Av., 492.—Cool, square, prettily furnished room for two gentlemen in the eighties, near Central Park West, at reduced rental; $13 monthly until October; special.

Large parlor and bedroom en suite, with board, in the family of French university teacher, where French only is spoken; $10 a week. H Box 118 Times Office.

Madison Av., 348, 44th St.—First-class, elegantly furnished, large and small rooms, single or en suite; private baths; moderate prices; reference; under new management.

Monticello Hotel, 35 West 64th.—New and up-to-date; rooms with use of shower and tub baths, $6, $7, and $8 weekly; two rooms and bath, $12 weekly.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

Females.

Biegel-Cooper Co. have vacancies for neat, bright girls; permanent positions open, with excellent opportunity for advancement to bright girls; bring Board of Health certificate. Apply Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted.—The 14th Street Store requires several experienced half-time waitresses for their lunch room. Apply to General Supt. before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced operators on infants' and children's coats and cloaks. Jaburg, Fuhs & Lovin, 115 Wooster St.

Wanted—Stenographer familiar with mimeograph stencil work; must be rapid on machine; salary $12. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; Christian girl; one good at figures and experienced. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—A very rapid typewriter; stenography useless; must be accurate operator. G., 338 Broadway.

Males.

An experienced traveling salesman for California and Pacific Coast; must know the trade thoroughly. Apply by letter only to G. Sidenberg & Co., 477, 479 Broadway.

Silk Salesmen.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires experienced silk salesmen; good salary and steady position to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—Strong young men for firemen and brakemen on all railroads; firemen average $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen average $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 47, Station B, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Experienced cutters with shears or knife by wholesale clothing houses; steady employment and good wages. Apply N. Y. Clothing Trade Association, Room 19, 13 Astor Place, New York.

Wanted—Wagon drivers; thoroughly experienced men in delivery goods for department store in the city; best references required. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—Energetic young man as stenographer to learn produce business; hours from 6 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; exceptional opportunity; $10 to start. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted.—The 14th Street Store requires a thoroughly experienced clock salesman. Only one with department store experience need apply to General Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Expert stenographer with banking experience; good habits essential; must not drink; fine salary to right party. Write J. C. Groshat, 18 East 117th St.

Wanted—Experienced bus men; for light lunch room. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—Experienced Artificial Limb Workmen; state experience. George R. Fuller Co., Makers of the Walkeasy Leg, Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced trunk salesmen. Apply to General Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 338 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Cook and Laundress.—By first-class cook and laundress; city or country; good reference. 749 10th Av. Sheals.

Housekeeper.—Re-engagement desired by practical managing housekeeper; catering, marketing, accounts, correspondence, sewing; entire management; personal reference. Housekeeper, 339 West 30th St.

Housekeeper.—Experienced gentlewoman as managing housekeeper in private family; mother's assistant, companion to invalid lady, or child; reference. Address S. M., 55 West 17th St.

Janitress, &c.—By a widow with best references from present employer as janitress or caretaker. Mrs M. D. Hickey, 70 Nassau St.

Nurse.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best reference. Hetherington, 22 East 115th St.

Stenographer.—Nearly ten years' experience; literary work, correspondence; Remington operator; very rapid; in or out of city; $20 to $25. B. P., 23 West 132d St.

Stenographer, Typewriter, and Assistant Bookkeeper.—Two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; good speller; best references; $8 to $9. Neatness. Box 187 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; American parentage; best references; $10. Accuracy. Box 217 Times.

Stenographer.—Eight years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, ladylike; good penman; capable taking charge of office; best references; $15. Executive. Box 172 Times.

Stenographer.—Limited experience; intelligent; capable; Eastman graduate; good reference; country girl; advantages education insures; $6. Miss Wells, Box 148 Times.

EXPLOSION AT OLD HOSPITAL.

Second Within Few Days at Abandoned Mount Sinai Building.

An explosion of leaking gas in the basement of the old Mount Sinai Hospital building at Sixty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, which is being razed, started a fire yesterday afternoon which caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood and baffled the firemen for nearly an hour. Although there were more than a score of workmen in the building, only one man was hurt. He was Samuel Pierce, of 640 Third Avenue, and he was slightly burned about the forehead. The damage to the iron and woodwork was trifling.

The explosion occurred under the sidewalk on Lexington Avenue. It tore up one or two of the heavy paving stones on the sidewalk, but nobody was hit by them. The firemen found the smoke so dense that they were compelled to work in relays, but at no time was there danger of the blaze getting beyond control.

An explosion of the same sort occurred in the building a week ago, with similar results.

BUILDING TRADES ALLIANCE.

Warring Unions Amalgamate and Elect Officers for Five Boroughs.

The old and new boards of building trades have been reunited as the Building Trades Alliance, with headquarters at Pepper's Hall, Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue. The organization of the new body has been going on for three months.

It has elected the following officers to serve for six months; Philip Weinseimer, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, President; James McGuone, Journeymen Stone Cutters, Vice President; Paul Sperling, Amalgamated Painters and Decorators, Secretary-Treasurer, and Thomas McCracken, Brotherhood of Carpenters, Sergeant at Arms.

Each union in the alliance will have three representatives at its meetings, one of whom will be a business agent. The business agents will be distributed through the five boroughs of the Greater New York.

TO HAVE FIRE DRILLS NOW.

Appraiser's Stores Try Dusty Hose on Inspectors' Visit.

For the first time in the memory of the oldest employe in the Appraiser's Stores a fire drill was held in that building yesterday. The occasion was the visit of two Inspectors from Washington, who came to examine two new elevators that have just been installed.

The hose, which had been accumulating dust on its reels since the building was erected, was unrolled, the pumps started, and water forced through it. It stood the test.

Col. H. L. Swords, Deputy Collector, in charge of the building, said that these drills would be held in future at frequent intervals and every effort made thoroughly to familiarize the employes with their duty in case of fire.

SENATOR CLARK BACK.

His Health Regained, He Talks War, Politics, and Copper.

Senator William A. Clark of Montana, who went abroad several months ago for the benefit of his health, returned yesterday on the steamship Teutonic of the White Star Line. He seemed much improved and took great interest in all matters relating to the coming campaign and election. His daughter, Mrs. Culver, and a number of friends were at the pier to meet him.

He spent much time in the south of France and along the Mediterranean, where, he said, the air had done him a great deal of good. The Senator was the Chairman of the concert held on shipboard Tuesday night and he was elected President of a miniature St. Louis Exposition held aboard by the passengers.

"As to Democratic politics," said the Senator, "I am in a position to ask questions rather than to answer them. I suppose everybody is satisfied by this time that Judge Parker will be the nominee."

Of his stay abroad he said: "The one absorbing subject of conversation on the other side is the war in the Far East. Of course the war has meant a boom in many industries. For instance, there has been a great advance in the copper industry brought about by the war. Germany can use all the copper we can mine for the next five years. Germany is busily engaged in turning out munitions of war and small arms for Russia. Her factories are going full time."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Stenographer.—Six years' experience; rapid, accurate; good education; willing to substitute; best references; $12 to $15. Efficient, Box 174 Times.

Stenographer—Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Careful, Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—By energetic young lady; five years' experience; accurate; thorough business education. Superior, Box 212 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Ella, Box 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; well educated; accurate; understands office work; $10. Reliable, Box 209 Times.

Stenographer and Bookkeeper.—Experienced; best of references. Miss Lillie, 196 Diamond, Brooklyn.

Males.

Boy (17) in wholesale house; references furnished. N. Prantner, 425 East 70th St.

Correspondent, stenographer; 25; of good address and education; experienced; Underwood, Remington, or Fay-Sholes machines. J. E. S., 73 Bleecker St., Brooklyn.

Does any publisher want a successful trade paper man, who brings in business instead of hot air, and writes snappy trade news? Best of business references; good salary expected. O., 186 Times.

Engineer.—34; first-class reference. Engineer, 828 West 12th St.

Factory superintendent desires engagement; expert on designing and constructing electric heating and cooking appliances; special, automatic, and experimental machinery, tools &c.; can devise patentable articles for manufacture; references. O Zimmerman, 2,254 Bathgate Av., Bronx.

Gardener.—By gardener who knows his business; for private place. E., 217 Times.

Stenographer.—Experienced; highest references; High School graduate; 21 years of age; Underwood-Remington; understands bookkeeping; salary, $10-$12. Stenographer, care Physician, 211 Henry St.

Stenographer, competent and reliable, best references, desires position with responsible firm. Steno., Box 115 Times.

Tutor.—An educated Frenchman, holding a teacher's diploma and license from France, and also from the State of Rhode Island, where he resides at present, after a number of years' experience in teaching the French language, would like a Summer position as tutor, and is open to an engagement next Winter as French instructor in college, seminary, or high school; best reference. A. Simonin, Riverpoint, R. I.

Tutor.—German engineer, graduate of university, desires for Summer tutor's position in a family in country. O Box 103 Times.

Useful Man.—In private family; understands his business well; care horses, harness, wagons; will attend garden, lawn, furnace; references. O Box 216 Times.

Waiter.—By Japanese waiter. Yakumo, 184 Sands St., Brooklyn.

Young man, 19, refined and well educated, speaking French and German fluently, in large mercantile house where there are chances for advancement; operates typewriter. L. Schwab, 446 West 57th St.

Young gentleman, expert stenographer and typewriter, proficient correspondent and general business man, good executive, seeks desirable position. V., 154 Times.

Young man, eighteen, desires position as assistant in office; knows typewrite; $6. Address

INJURED POLICEMEN STOP RIOTING ON EAST SIDE

Italians Badly Battered After Attacking Police.

RESERVES ARE CALLED OUT

Weapons of Every Sort from Tomato Cans to Pistols Are Used—Many Prisoners Taken.

In a riot that occurred last night on East Fifteenth Street, between Avenues A and B, Policemen Mills and Ayres of the East Twenty-second Street Station, in spite of severe injuries, aided in quelling the disturbance and arresting the ringleaders.

James Flaherty, a driver, thirty years old, of 243 Avenue B, was shot in the side, and Edward Roach, a driver, twenty-one years old, of 421 East Fifteenth Street, was shot behind the ear. They were both removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Policeman Mills was standing at the corner of Fifteenth Street and Avenue C when he heard several shots fired in quick succession a block away, toward Avenue B. He rapped for assistance, and Officer Ayres quickly joined him. From inquiries they traced the shots to the apartments of Gaetano Mistratta, 544 East Fifteenth Street.

He informed them that there was fighting going on across the street, and that he thought some one was being injured. The officers went over to No. 543, across the street, where there is a grocery store owned by Salvatore Mistratta. They say that tomato cans, potatoes, and fruit were being thrown right and left, with now and then a pistol shot.

They plunged into the fight, and Policeman Mills was struck on the head with a can and knocked unconscious. Policeman Ayres called up the East Twenty-second Street Station and told of the row, and Capt. Gallagher hurried to the police with the reserves and several patrol wagons. They found Fifteenth Street in an uproar, more than a thousand persons, principally Italians, men, women, and children, screaming at the top of their voices and throwing anything that was handy at the police.

Detectives Gallagher and Kenny rushed up to the apartments at No. 544 and found Salvatore Mestratto armed to the teeth with revolvers, and promptly arrested him. In quick succession the other rioters were rounded up, though a liberal amount of clubbing was done before they would surrender.

The following were removed to the station house: Salvatore Mestratto, twenty-six years old, of 544 East Fifteenth Street, felonious assault; Pasquale Mestratto, twenty-eight years, 544 East Fifteenth Street, felonious assault; Andrew Mestratto, thirty-two years, laborer, 544 East Fifteenth Street, felonious assault; John Mestratto, fourteen years, 544 East Fifteenth Street, inciting riot; Sarah Mestratto, thirty-six years, 544 East Fifteenth Street, inciting a riot; Katie Mestratto, twenty-two years, inciting a riot; Ansie Vigaro, thirty-nine years, 544 East Fifteenth Street, resisting arrest and inciting a riot.

Andrew Mestratto, the police said, shot Flaherty and Roach, who were assisting the officers in quelling the riot.

Tony Mestratta, of 544 East Fifteenth Street, who was shot in the eye during the affray, was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Charges of resisting arrest and carrying concealed weapons will be preferred against him, the police said, as soon as he has recovered from his injuries. Drs. Bell and Brooks of Bellevue Hospital attended to the injured, who were temporarily removed to the drug store on the corner of Fifteenth Street and Avenue B.

According to Adaline Mestratto, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Gaetano Mestratto, who lives at 544 East Fifteenth Street, the police were very brutal in clubbing her family. She was in the grocery store across the way from her home, and showed where she said the officers had shot holes with their revolvers through the ceiling, and declared that they had cruelly clubbed her cousins and her aunt, Mrs. Salvatore Mestratto.

The Mestrattos exhibited bruises and cuts on their foreheads, where they said they had been struck by the policemen's clubs. They did not have any idea of how the trouble started, except that some men got in a fight up the street, and then the officers started to shoot up the place and put all their relatives under arrest.

The battling caused intense excitement in the neighborhood, which filled with crowds from the east side after the fight. Reserves had to be kept on duty for some time afterward, a resumption of trouble being expected. The Italians are wrought up over the fight and another outbreak is feared.

LONG GARBAGE DUMP BURNED.

Flames from Paper and Rags Mounted High Into the Air.

A fire that started at 11 o'clock last night under a bridge dump at the foot of West Thirtieth Street, used by the Street Cleaning Department for dumping garbage on scows, caught in hundreds of bags of paper and rags, and burned the dump. Flames from the rags and paper mounted high into the air and caused many people who saw them to believe there was a big river fire.

The dump was about 150 feet long. At the shore end of the dump, underneath, were the living quarters of twenty or more Italians employed by the Street Cleaning Department in sorting these rags. They all escaped.

FINE TICKET OFFICE UP TOWN.

Fifth Avenue Agency to Save Tourists Trouble Abroad.

Following in the footsteps of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Rock Island system, five of the European transportation companies yesterday opened a joint ticket agency at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street. The companies have tried to make it one of the most, if not the most, luxuriously and elaborately fitted up ticket agencies in the country.

The office is intended to give tourists a chance to avoid trouble in securing accommodations abroad. The corporations represented in the new enterprise are the International Sleeping Car and Express Company and its subsidiary company, the International Palace Hotel Company; the Great Western Railway of England, the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, and the Union Castle Line.

Actor Clarke's Wife Gets Divorce.

Mrs. Alice D. Clarke obtained an interlocutory decree of divorce from her husband, Harry Corson Clarke, in the Supreme Court yesterday. Clarke is an actor and has his own company on the road. The couple were married on Feb. 9, 1898, and, while living in this city stopped at the Hotel St. Andrew. Clarke did not appear to defend the suit, but submitted affidavits denying his wife's charges so far as the co-respondents named were concerned.

The Year at the Custom House.

A summary of operations at the Custom House for the fiscal year ended yesterday shows that the number of entries was 266,893, as compared with 361,568 for the previous fiscal year. The amount of customs duties collected for the year was $270,972,579, as compared with $180,970,144 in the previous year. The year 1902-3 was a high record year in volume of customs receipts. The year just ended is second highest.

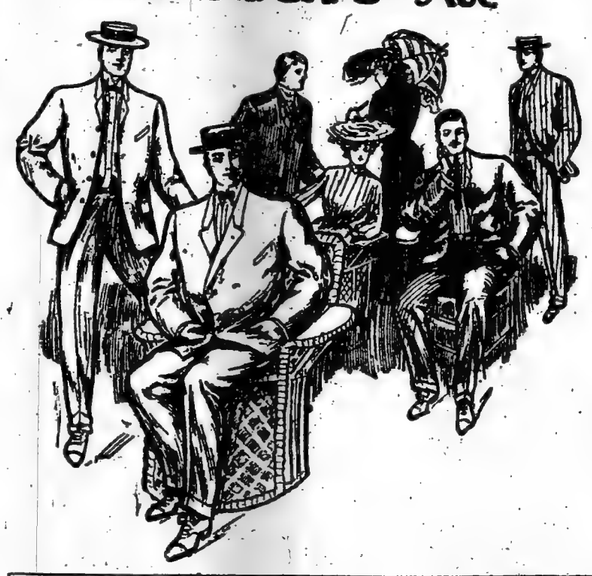
American Brig on Cuban Shore.

Advices received here from Bahia de Nipe, Cuba, report that the brig Bavilah, Capt. Richardson, from Sagua de Tanamo for New York, went ashore on a reef at the entrance of the harbor. After losing one lifeboat, two anchors, and a six-inch hawser, she was floated with the aid of two tugs after having been in an exposed position over twelve hours. The vessel was towed inside the harbor with her hold full of water and decks awash.

Bookkeeper Goes to Prison.

William C. Wheaton, who was the bookkeeper of Chandler Brothers, wholesale [illegible] sentenced to State Prison for three years yesterday by Judge Newburger on the plea of guilty to an indictment charging him with the larceny of $600 from the firm.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave.



Sale of Homespun Suits at $7.50.

Here's a stirring sale of the balance of our $10 and $12 homespun outing suits (coats and trousers) at $7.50. It is a timely opportunity for men to get a cool, stylish, comfortable vacation suit. Not an ordinary suit—but one of Vogel Bros.' suits tailored with those shapely shoulders and long, graceful, snug-fitting lapels and collars. Coats are ¼ lined in long roll double-breasted and single-breasted models, trousers pegtop with belt loops and side buckles—colors, gray, brown and olive Homespuns. Come early, for these suits will go quickly at $7.50.

Sale of Blue and Black Serge Suits at $12.

Here's a sale of the famous Vogel Bros.' blue and black standard serge suits. Suits that are superior in style, fabric and tailoring to the ordinary ready-made $15 kind. These are made in the new long-roll, double and single breasted sack models, tailored to hold their shape, and with those shapely shoulders and snug-fitting collars. Instead of $15 our special sale price is $12.

Sale of Light Weight Suits at $15.

These are the days when men are going vacationward that a light-weight, dressy suit is imperative. You'll find among these at $15, suits that are identical with those tailors charge $25 for, in handsome light grays, steel grays and browns, some mottled, others in check and overplaid effects and soft, rich feeling serge suits, all on special sale at $15.



White Plaited Negligee Shirts at 98c

Here's a chance to lay in your vacation supply of shirts. We place on sale 100 dozen of these handsome white negligee shirts, with 16 plaits across the front. You won't find them at any other store under $1.50 or $2. Our sale price is 98c.



$2.50 a pair.

These are Oxfords you can't duplicate elsewhere for less than $3.50. Same style as cut in russet, patent leather, vici kid or calfskin, plain or Blucher style. On sale for Friday and Saturday only at $2.50 a pair.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

For those who are not able to procure their vacation needs during the day, our store is open until 10:30 Saturday night.

Wallach's Togs

830, 832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d
246 West 125th St.

OPEN EVENINGS

THE LACK OF A COLLAR BUTTON when you're where you can't get another will take the Satisfaction out of any vacation—long or short.
There are probably Twenty Things you'll be needing when you're a long way from our Stores.
You're near one of them NOW.
Don't wait,
go in and look around,
you'll thank US for this when you're away.
Just to help along—
don't you need some of these?

Panama Hats from $5.00.
Straw Hats from 1.00.
Crash Hats from .39.
Caps from .45.
Negligee Shirts from .98.
Flannel Outing Shirts from 1.50.
Silk Shirts from 3.00.
½ Size Collars, 2 for .25.
Gauze Underwear from .50.
Lisle Half Hose from .25.
Belts from .50.
Bathing Suits from .98.
Wash Vests from .98.
Alpaca Coats from 1.50.
Sweaters from 1.50.
Windsor Ties from .25.
Stock Ties from .25.
Pajamas from .98.
Night Robes from .50.

ACCUSES ALDERMAN OF GRAFT.

Official Charged with Refusing to Countersign Licenses.

On a summons issued yesterday by Magistrate Naumer in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Williamsburg, Alderman Frederick Brenner of the Sixteenth Ward of Williamsburg is to appear on Tuesday in that court and explain his refusal in countersigning an application for a license for a peddler who desired to carry on a fruit business. Brenner was severely condemned by Magistrate O'Reilly, sitting in that court last Saturday. The Magistrate had been told that Brenner was exercising political "pull" to prevent poor people from getting a license so that they could carry on business. It was alleged then that he had refused to countersign license applications until the applicants had first made promises that they would give him their political support.

Isaac Best yesterday complained about the Alderman to Magistrate Naumer, and said he had tried in vain to get Brenner to countersign a license application in order to carry on a fruit stand. It was on the strength of Best's story that the summons against the city father was issued.

Daughter's Plea Frees Father.

Because of the plea of his little daughter, Solomon Rettige, a peddler, of 263 Essex Street, was released from the Essex Market Prison by Magistrate Moss yesterday. The man was serving a sentence of five days in default of paying a fine of $5 for peddling on the streets without a license. [illegible] Rettige, the twelve-year-old daughter [illegible] to the Magistrate that her mother [illegible] at home, where there was no [illegible] five younger children. Rettige [illegible] the country only a few weeks [illegible] understand the necessity of a

ONE WILL, SAYS BURBANK.

Attempts Made at Others—Samuel Burbank's "Irrational" Utterances.

Caleb A. Burbank, who offered for probate the will of his uncle, Ambrose B. Burbank, under which he is to receive $750,000, was the principal witness called yesterday at the hearing of the contest before Surrogate Fitzgerald. The will, which is being contested by many nephews and grandnieces of the testator, was made in March, 1889.

Mr. Burbank denied that he had access to the testator's papers before Mr. Burbank's death, and saw them first the day after the testator's death, which occurred on Jan. 17. He denied that he was looking for a will then; he said that he and his brother Samuel were searching for an address among some papers in a trunk. The two were alone in the room, the witness said. The witness admitted that he was the author of an incomplete will. There were several other "attempts" at will drafting, he said, but he asserted that the will offered for probate was the only real one.

An attempt was made to get Samuel Burbank to testify at the hearing, but counsel explained that since he had stabbed himself he had suffered from melancholia, as the result of his long vigil at the bedside of Ambrose B. Burbank during the latter's last illness. Affidavits of several physicians were submitted in which the doctors stated that Samuel Burbank was suffering from melancholia. The affidavits state that Samuel Burbank says such things as the following:

"I did wrong in deceiving them. I'm sorry that I didn't commit suicide. I may do it again. I might as well die. I don't think I am much good."

The doctors characterize his actions as "irrational condemnation."

The hearing goes on to-day.

A CLEAN UP SALE AT RIDICULOUS PRICES. N. Y. Store only.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS. 200 doz. made by Cluett, Peabody & Co., Hudson Shirt 75c. Co., Bates Street Shirt Co. and McMullen Leavens Co., the leading m'n'f'r's in this country. All small lots. Oxfords, Cheviots, Madras and Percales. All this year's styles and patterns. Regular values $2.75, $2, $1.50 and $1.
FRENCH FLANNEL SHIRTS. 120 of the finest goods imported, regularly $1 priced at $5 and $3.50. Handsome patterns.
SILK SHIRTS. 12 of them that were priced $10, reduced to $5.
PAJAMAS. White and Fancy Colors in Woven Madras. Don't that *sound* cool? 75c. $1.50 is what you usually pay for them.
BATHING SUITS. A special sale of High grade Suits in the newest color com- $1.50 binations at prices designed to tempt. $1.50 to $7.50.
SPECIAL UNDERWEAR. Various color combinations, all trimmed like the 39c. very expensive kind—guaranteed to give good wear.
HALF HOSE, Lisle and Balbriggan, none worth less than 25c. a pair. 17c. 3 pairs for 50c.
FOULARD SCARFS. Virgoe, Middleton & Co. goods of the same quality as they 50c. ask $1.50 for over on the Avenue—they need the money.
A great clean up of last year's STOCKS, SILK & MADRAS ties, 5c. each.
The stores will be closed from 1 p. m. Saturday until Tuesday morning.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"One good turn deserves another."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

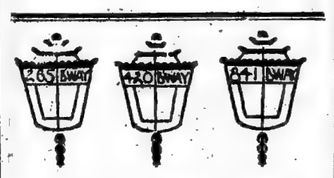
Sale of
Parasols.

All Silk Taffeta
in newest colorings, plain hemstitched and tucked effects, handles of natural wood, also enameled handles to match silk,

$1.95,
$2.50, $2.95,
value $3.00 to $4.00.

All are high class novelties at very much reduced prices.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway and Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.



FIVE TO EIGHT **Dollars**
A Suit SAVED
on a
Special Reduced Lot of 400 Men's High Grade Suits.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

CROSS Examining Optician
New Method. Fee $1
20 E. 23d Street.

STATE COURTS CLOSE.

Two Special Term Parts Stay Open for the Summer.

Although the various terms of the State courts do not end until Saturday, most of the courts closed yesterday for the Summer, and will not be reopened until the first Monday of October. Parts I. and II. of the Special Term will remain open, however, for the hearing of motions and the granting of writs and orders.

The probate and administration departments of the Surrogate's office will remain open during the Summer months, as will the Sheriff's office and the County Clerk's office.

AMBULANCE SURGEON'S PLUCK.

Seriously Hurt in Collision with Trolley He Tries to Respond to a Call.

While Dr. Harold Bailey of Bellevue Hospital was riding in an ambulance yesterday in response to a hurry call, it was struck by a north-bound car at Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street. The surgeon was seriously hurt, and the ambulance partially wrecked. He was carried into a drug store, where he was brought back to consciousness. He then sprang up and started for the Gramercy Hotel, at Third Avenue and Fifteenth Street, from which the hurry call had come. He fell in a faint as he reached the hotel, and an ambulance in charge of Dr. Nagle was summoned to remove him to the hospital.

Dr. Nagle found after a hasty investigation that Robert Hauenstein, the man for whom the original call was sent, was dead from gas asphyxiation. Dr. Bailey was removed to Bellevue and placed in a ward. A few weeks ago Dr. Pearson of Bellevue Hospital was seriously injured in a collision between his ambulance and a street car. He is still confined to the hospital in the care of his sister, a trained nurse.

Funeral Instead of Wedding Ceremony.

Mourners and not wedding guests will assemble to-day at the home of Miss Kate Waldren, 94 Norman Avenue, Greenpoint. The dress that was to have been her wedding gown will be her shroud. She died on Wednesday night of typhoid fever, at the hour when she was to have become the bride of C. J. Tichenor. She was thirty years old, took a prominent part in the Sunday-school work of the Union Baptist Church in Noble Street, Greenpoint, and the Rev. R. W. McCullough, who is to have performed the marriage ceremony, will officiate at the [illegible]



Punched a hole in our Panama price.

Real Panama hats—hats of a quality that a year or two ago would have brought $18 or $20 most anywhere.

Just a few dozens; our price yesterday were $8 and $10.

$5.

Everything man or boy needs for wear over the holiday is ready to-day at our three stores.

Bathing suits, tennis shoes, riding breeches, duck tennis hats, rain coats, golf balls, negligee shirts, duck trousers, dress suit cases.

To-morrow we close at 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 18th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS Over the New Amsterdam.
Evs. 8:20. Rain or shine. Always comfortable.
The Offenbach Revlow. | Fay Templeton, Peter F. Dailey, 100 others. | A Little of Everything

NEW YORK ROOF Over New York Theatre. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
"Datas," Webb's Seals | Ned Wayburn's Girls. Vaud'v'le | "Guerrero" Four Lukens.

Dreamland CONEY ISLAND
Coolest Spot on Atlantic Coast. Always 10 Degrees Cooler Than on Broadway. Bathing for 30,000. Permanent Exposition of Splendid Entertainment. Excursion Boats from New York.
Time Table in Excursion Column. Elevated and surface cars from Brooklyn Bridge. Admission, 10 Cents.

THE TWO GREAT SHOWS OF CONEY ISLAND
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD
MONT PELEE

MANHATTAN BEACH THEATRE.
De Wolf Hopper in "Wang" Shannon's Band. Herrmann the G't.
PAIN'S SPECTACLE.
DECATUR & GRAND FIREWORKS, TO-NIGHT.

LUNA PARK FIRE & FLAMES AND ORIGINAL OF ALL GREAT SUMMER SHOWS—UNEQUALLED BY THE WORLD OF IMITATORS—ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

BOSTOCK'S ANIMAL ARENA CONEY ISLAND
Sacred Tattooed Bull
Giant Orang-Outang
BONAVITA'S LIONS and 25 OTHER ACTS.

Madison Square Roof Garden Admission, 50c. Opens Sat'y Eve., July 2. When Weber & Rush Inaugurate Paris by Night

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Last 2 Nights. Last Mat. Sat.
Henry W. Savage offers In New Comic Opera.
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S THE YANKEE CONSUL

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat.
LAST 2 NIGHTS.
WILLIAM COLLIER—The Dictator

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42 St., B'way & 7 Av.
PARADISE ROOF GARDENS
Vaudeville & Extravaganza & Ballet.

BEAUTIFUL VENICE IN MINIATURE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN DUSS

THE COOL CASINO. Evenings, 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
HOLIDAY MAT. MON., JULY 4. PIFF PAFF POUF

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra Attractions. Charming Music

AGED MAN FATALLY INJURED.

Avoiding Automobile, He Is Run Over by Trolley.

While trying to get out of the way of an automobile that was about to run him down yesterday evening at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Leon Singer, seventy-eight years old, a retired merchant, of 52 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, was run down by a street car and was taken to Harlem Hospital, where he died shortly afterward.

The old man was crossing the street, and the auto was almost upon him before he knew it, though the chauffeur was blowing his horn loudly. He saw it just in time to jump out of the way, but stepped in front of a Madison Avenue car, which knocked him down and passed over his body.

The car was crowded. Several women fainted. It was necessary to jack up the car before the old man could be taken from under the wheels. When he was finally released he was attended by Dr. [illegible] of Harlem Hospital and Dr. J. Levy of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. It was found that both legs were broken and his skull fractured.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh west winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,003. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1904.---14 Pages with Review of Books and Art. ONE CENT In Greater New York. } Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. } TWO CENTS.

JAPANESE MASSING BEHIND KUROPATKIN

Pouring Through Passes to Crush His Left Flank.

HE VAINLY HUNTS FOR FOE

Advances On a Pass Only to Find That the Japanese Have Slipped to the Northward.

LIAO-YANG, July 1.—Gen. Kuropatkin and Gen. Kuroki are moving their troops like men on a chessboard. The Japanese are now twenty miles from Liao-Yang. The rains are impeding their movements. Detachments totaling 1,200 men have been detailed from Gen. Rennenkampff's Cossacks to scout in the defiles and hills, harassing the Japanese and not allowing them any rest day or night.

The Japanese artillery is said here to be commanded by an American. His tall form is frequently seen with the batteries.

Kuroki's army is extremely active east of the Russian position and the Russians are correspondingly active. The Russian centre is being rapidly pushed northward to a point where Kuropatkin established his base after the battle of Vafangow. So far as the Russians know, Kuroki is steadily pushing onward through all the mountain passes, even toward Mukden.

The demonstrations made during the last few days against the Russian left flank threaten to completely change the position of the two armies.

The Japanese have retired from Dalin Pass—which they evacuated on the approach of Gen. Kuropatkin himself with strong reinforcements—and are moving in a northeasterly direction on the Liao-Yang road.

[Dalin Pass, to which Gen. Kuropatkin took his army, is southeast of Tashi-Chao, which is twenty miles south of Hai-Cheng, which in turn is about forty miles south of Liao-Yang. The dispatch indicates that while he thus marched southward the Japanese Taku-Shan army slipped around his left flank ard went northward toward Hai-Cheng.]

In fact, southeast of Hai-Cheng, on the Siu-Yen road, the Japanese have withdrawn from the positions from which they recently drove the Russians after five days' continuous fighting. They have appeared in great force at Fen-Shui and Mo-Tien Passes, outflanking the Russian positions. The Russian eastern divisions continue to retire before superior numbers, but are keeping in close touch with the enemy.

Cossacks Suffer from Lyddite Shells.

Gen. Mistchenko reports that his cavalry has been experiencing the effects of lyddite shells from the big naval guns which the Japanese are now employing in the field.

It is considered probable that the combined armies of Kuroki and Oku will concentrate at Hai-Cheng or Kai-Chow and await the end of the rainy season, although a decisive battle there is possible. It will soon be impossible to send troops through the passes from the mountains into the valleys. The roads in some places are absolutely impassable. During the march of one division a man was drowned and many others barely escaped a like fate. A number of horses were lost in the swollen streams. Frequent railroad washouts have increased the difficulty of transport.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—The Emperor has received the following dispatch from Gen. Kuropatkin, dated June 30:

"Torrential rains fell in the Tashi-Chao district June 28 and on the roads from Tashi-Chao to Siu-Yen, inundating our bivouacs. The Japanese are advancing slowly in different directions toward our east and south fronts.

"On the south the Japanese are advancing eastward, with the object of effecting a junction with Kuroki's army.

"It has been ascertained by a reconnaissance in the direction of Dalin Pass that the Japanese have retired some distance from the positions recently occupied by them. Their covering forces, consisting of several companies, retired after a short fusillade.

"A report from the direction of Feng-Wang-Cheng June 29 announced that an energetic advance of the Japanese forces had been discovered toward Wa-Fan-Huan and the Lin-ho-Sin Pass.

"The rains continue."

The progress of the combined Japanese armies may be compared to the swing of a circle of which the centre is at Siu-Yen, the radius traversing the Ou-fan-Kwan and Lin-ho-Sin Passes, over which the Japanese are now crossing the spurs of the Fen-Shui range, in the direction of the railroad between Hai-Cheng and Liao-Yang. Lin-ho-Sin Pass is situated west of Mo-Tien Pass, and is about forty miles from Liao-Yang.

HAI-CHENG, June 30.—The Japanese evacuation of Dalin Pass was made without any serious resistance.

After the battle of June 27, when the Russians retired, the Japanese threw forward patrols within eight miles of Hai-Cheng.

Suspect a Japanese Trick.

On June 28 the Russians, having been reinforced, attacked the Dalin position, but the Japanese promptly retired and took up a position on a hill to the right of Dalin Pass. It is believed that this movement was a feint for the purpose of misleading the Russians as to the real position of the Japanese force.

NIU-CHWANG, July 1.—A telegram from German sources at Mukden received here

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ANTI-WAR PARADE IN WARSAW.

Socialists Demand Fall of Czarism—Police Do Not Interfere.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 1.—The Times's Russian correspondents say that about 1,000 Socialists marched in procession through the streets of Warsaw last Tuesday carrying red flags with the inscription "War Against the War!" on one side and "Down with Czarism!" on the other.

The policemen and door porters not only made no attempt to stop the procession, but they moved out of its way. Some even took off their caps. On former occasions they were very active in preventing such demonstrations.

No excesses were committed.

MINERS' OFFICIALS HELD.

President Moyer and Secretary Haywood Charged with Murder.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., July 1.—As the result of the finding of the Coroner's jury which investigated the deaths of Roscoe McGee and John Davis, who were killed during the riots in Victor on the afternoon of June 6, President Charles H. Moyer and W. D. Haywood, Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, together with about thirty men, are charged with murder and inciting riot.

VANDAL CUTS GREAT ORGAN.

Attempt to Wreck Big Instrument on World's Fair Grounds.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—An attempt has been made to wreck the great pipe organ, the largest in the world, in Festival Hall, at the World's Fair, by cutting the secondary bellows. This will not affect the working of the organ, which can be operated with the primary bellows.

As a result of this attempt at vandalism the company that is building the organ, which is only partially finished, will hereafter exclude from the stage all except those employed in the construction of the instrument.

DIVORCED, HASTILY REWED.

New York Couple Who Met to Sign Court Papers Wed Again at Midnight.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 1.—There is much gossip among city boarders at Milford, Penn., over the midnight marriage on Wednesday of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Bibby of New York City, after meeting at the Bluff House that day to execute divorce papers, the wife having obtained a decree in the Pike County courts at Milford on June 3 last.

During the day they discussed matters, and at 10 o'clock Prothonotary John Westbrook was hastily called from a Masonic meeting to issue a license, and at midnight the Rev. E. J. Perot of the Episcopal Church married them for the second time.

The hotel was closed then, and the happy couple sat on the piazza until the return of the clerk from the Masonic meeting. They went to New York yesterday.

SAVED BY BODY OF SON.

Boy Killed by Train Hurled Against Mother, Who Thus Escapes.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., July 1.—Struck by the flying body of her eight-year-old son, who was instantly killed by a New York Central express train to-day, Mrs. Alva A. Williamson was hurled from the track just in time to avoid a similar fate. The body of the boy was thrown fully sixty feet before it struck her.

Mrs. Williamson and her boy were on the way to visit Mrs. Williamson's mother and were walking on the track. Stepping out of the way of a freight train on one track, a curve cut off their view of the approach of the passenger train on the other. The boy was four rods ahead of his mother and was struck by the train.

The force of the blow received by Mrs. Williamson not only threw her from the track, but bruised her very severely. Mrs. Williamson's mother saw the accident from a window.

RICH PHILADELPHIAN'S ARREST.

W. S. Taylor Charged with Contempt of Court—Bail Refused.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 1.—As W. S. Taylor, a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, President of the Mountain Meadow Lumber Company and ex-President of the Catacooche Lumber Company, emerged from the dining room of the Battery Park Hotel this afternoon a United States Marshal met him at the door, shook hands with him, and placed him under arrest.

Mr. Taylor is charged with contempt of court in failing to obey the Judge's order to turn over the books of the Catacooche Lumber Company to the receiver. This order was issued several months ago, and Taylor has refused to render an accounting. Officers have been awaiting an opportunity to arrest him.

A preliminary hearing before a referee was had this afternoon. Taylor claims that the books and papers are in Philadelphia. A special hearing is set for to-morrow morning before Judge Pritchard. Taylor remains in the custody of an officer. No bond has been accepted.

Taylor's request to spend the night at his hotel in company with an officer was refused.

FLEES FROM NEW JERSEY.

Man Mobbed in Morristown Yields to Anonymous Threat of Death.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 1.—Threatened by women with death unless he left the State of New Jersey by nightfall, Frederick Hughson, who had barricaded himself in the home of Mrs. James R. Hodges to escape violence, crept out of the place this afternoon, jumped into a closed carriage, and boarded a train for Easton, Penn. Although those who had declared they intended killing Hughson saw him leaving, they made no demonstration. After Hughson left, Hattie Hodges, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Hodges, with whom Hughson boarded, was taken in charge by Mrs. Marion, a truant officer, who will place her in a sanitarium. The threatening postal card Hughson received read as follows:

Frederick Hughson: You had better get out of the State of New Jersey or your life won't be worth a peanut. We mean business.
THE COMMITTEE.

"To say that we are glad that the community has at last been rid of Hughson is expressing it mildly," said Mrs. Cyrus Gulick this evening. Mrs. Gulick led the mob which beat Frederick Hughson and nearly caused his death. Hughson left town upon the advice of his counsel, Charles Stillwell.

Special Train from Atlantic City July 4
Via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves Atlantic City 5:00 P. M., stopping at Trenton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, and Newark. Parlor cars and dining cars.—Adv.

RACING KEEPS BETTING ALIVE, SAY MAGISTRATES

Small Results of Western Union's Action Is Mayo's Theme.

POOLROOMS BADLY HAMPERED

Gambling Suffers Less from Restrictions in Brooklyn Than in Manhattan.

"I see no way of stamping out the poolrooms and handbooks in New York," said City Magistrate John B. Mayo, yesterday, "as long as betting on horse races is permitted at the tracks. While it may be possible to reduce the number of poolrooms and hamper those which continue to operate despite police activity, it is, to my mind, a hopeless task to try and eradicate the evil under existing conditions. To endeavor to get rid of handbooks while odds are being posted and wagers are being taken at the race tracks is an even more impossible proposition."

In this opinion Magistrate Mayo is supported by his colleagues, all of whom agree that to succeed in suppressing gambling on the races would be to reduce crime greatly and to prevent destitution in the case of many families.

"In my experience on the bench," continued Magistrate Mayo, "I have been impressed with the seeming difficulty of procuring proof of guilt against men charged with running poolrooms. I had no less than ten prisoners before me taken in the recent raids made by direction of Police Commissioner McAdoo. There was not a scintilla of evidence against any one of them, and I had to let them go.

"If it is difficult to secure evidence against poolrooms, where, I am informed, there is always more or less paraphernalia, how much harder must it be to gather proof against the maker of a handbook. I do not see that the discontinuance of its racing service by the Western Union Telegraph Company necessarily affects the betting evil to any great extent. I am told that there are places which take bets to be paid off on the day following, according to the odds quoted in some paper which is selected as authority. I am also told that the news tickers which carry the stock quotations give the results of each race as it is run.

"I do not recall at this moment many cases which have come before me of embezzlement or larceny, in which the crime has been directly traced to the propensity of the accused for betting on horse races, but I know that I have had some. It does not, however, follow that the betting evil is not responsible for numerous thefts.

A THIEVERY NOT PUNISHED.

"There is a thievery which is not punishable by the law—the thievery of the man who takes money which should go to the support of his wife and children, and uses it to gratify his vicious passion for gambling. There could be no more flagrant robbery. Instances of this kind are constantly being brought to my attention."

Magistrate Joseph Peel could give no idea as to the percentage of peculations which were due to gambling on horse racing, but was confident that it was large. He is having statistics prepared now for the purpose of showing the causes of the various crimes which come within his observation. With Magistrate Mayo he believes that women and children are the greatest sufferers from the poolrooms and handbooks. Time after time, he said, cases of destitution had been brought before him which were due entirely to the gambling mania of the breadwinner.

Magistrate Breen, when questioned on the subject, said that he had recently tried numerous cases of small embezzlements. He had not looked into the causes which had led to all the crimes, but he was convinced that many of them resulted from betting on the races. It seemed entirely reasonable to him, he said, that the activity of the police in raiding the larger poolrooms should give birth to handbooks in greater numbers than ever known in the past. Such a condition would naturally result in disseminating the racing evil among men of the poorer classes.

Ex-Magistrate Clarence W. Meade was positive in his declaration that there would be no escape from poolrooms and handbooks until betting at the race tracks was stopped.

"It is absurd on its face," he said, "to legalize something at one place which is declared to be illegal at another. The man who hasn't the money to pay his way into the track feels that he is being discriminated against if he is shut off from making a bet, and there will be people to see that he does not lack the opportunity as long as odds are posted. There is no way to stop betting in Manhattan while prices are being laid against horses. There is not a chance in the world to secure evidence against the maker of a handbook if he observes even the slightest measure of precaution."

BETTING NOT CHECKED.

A prominent east side lawyer said yesterday that he had hoped, immediately after the poolroom raids, that betting would be materially checked. The results had not been up to expectations. In the course of his practice, he said, he had come across several families which were almost starving because of the poolrooms. The heads of the families made good money, but every cent they could get their hands on went into the coffers of the proprietors of these gambling resorts. After the raids the wife of one of these men came to him, and told him that her husband had brought home his wages for the first time in months. Now the handbook men and the poolrooms which have reopened are seeing to it that his wages are again diverted.

The east side poolrooms are seemingly run with less effort at concealment than anywere else in the city. The play is smaller there, and the men behind the game are willing to take more chances in getting patrons. In the Tenderloin and on the west side, as well as in the business districts, a number of the poolroom men who were raided are in business again, but they are hedging in their places with many precautions.

All the poolrooms are running, more or less, on the handbook basis. The day of the blackboard, with its odds chalked up on each race, its first and second betting, and its "flashes," is apparently over. There is no attempt in any of the rooms to take a bet after post time, and the old-time description of the contests, from start to finish, which was such an attractive feature to the devotees of the game, has been, perforce, abandoned.

Some of the poolrooms are getting the jockeys in time to place them on their sheets before the races in which they are to ride are run. These are the rooms which enjoy a telephone service. The track betting is much more difficult to secure, inasmuch as the system which has been evolved of necessity is much slower than the direct wire plan which was in vogue when the Western Union handled its own acing service. There is little trouble about getting the jockeys in ample time, for it is customary at the track to post the riders who are to participate on the jockey board for two races ahead. In handling the scratches the poolrooms are even less annoyed. Scratches in all events are posted prior to the running of the first race. Withdrawals after the races are on are exceedingly rare.

POOLROOMS BADLY HAMPERED.

The diminution in the number of poolrooms which is to be noted since the Western Union cut out its racing wires and the police became busy is not, according to an employe in one of the west side establishments, the results of inability to get the news which is absolutely essential, but is due to the loss of the advantages which the regular rooms formerly enjoyed over the handbooks and the consequent loss of revenue.

When everything was running smoothly and the fluctuations in betting were recorded without loss of time, while the races were "called off" by skilled operators, there was every inducement for the man who backs his fancy to go to a poolroom, if he couldn't get to the track. He would be kept in touch with the events as they happened, and the element of excitement supplied by the description was enticing.

To-day there is no more excitement in betting in the biggest poolroom in the city than there is in betting one's money down in the corner cigar store or saloon and waiting until the results are received by ticker.

"There is just as much money being bet to-day in New York," said the poolroom man, "but it ain't all bet in the poolrooms, like it used to be. What's the use in taking the trouble to hunt up a room, give a bunch of signals, stand around while a lot of doors are unbarred, and all to make a bet, when you have the same privilege by dropping into your saloon and doing business with the handbook man. You don't get any more of a run for your money in one place than you do in the other.

"Then there's the bet collector system, which has got a great move on itself since the raids. That's the easiest there is for the sporty man. The collector comes around at a certain hour, takes your money and the name of the horse you want to play, and if you win you cash next day when he shows up. There are twice as many men in this line as there were a few months ago, and their numbers are growing every day.

"The worst part of it is that the handbooks and the collectors don't turn up their noses at the chicken feed. A quarter is a swell bet with some of the people who are in the business. It used to be the great argument against betting in the poolrooms that the fellow who went to the track could usually afford to lose, while the poolroom bettor needed his money more. If that argument was good against the poolrooms it goes double with the handbooks."

BETTING IN BROOKLYN.

Manhattan is not alone in suffering from poolrooms and handbooks. They are flourishing in Brooklyn to-day, despite the change of police deputies made in the borough by Commissioner McAdoo. Explaining on June 6 his removal of Deputy Commissioner Haggerty, Mr. McAdoo said: "Brooklyn was threatened with a marked increase in gambling. The conditions were not good, and all the circumstances and facts known to me made it clear that unless the evil tendencies were checked and new men put in charge the situation was sure to become worse."

The explanation of the Commissioner was believed by those interested to mean that Brooklyn would get a thorough house cleaning. Investigations which have been quietly carried on for several weeks past show that there are poolrooms and handbooks galore throughout the borough, and that it is just as easy now to place a bet there as it ever was. One of the largest poolrooms in Brooklyn is situated on Bedford Avenue, in the heart of the residential district. It is housed in a four-story building, which is fitted up as a club. The room in which betting is carried on is on the top floor.

Commissioner McAdoo's attention was called yesterday to the revival of the betting evil. He said that he was going to St. Louis for a short visit and that when he came back he would probably have something to say on the subject.

MINISTER KILLED IN DUEL.

Member of the Greek Cabinet Slain in a Fight with a Deputy.

LONDON, July 1.—The Central News has received a dispatch from Athens saying that the Minister of Public Instruction has been killed in a duel with M. Hadjipetros, a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

ADIRONDACK HOTEL BURNED.

Blue Mountain Lake House Destroyed on Day of Opening.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 1.—Blue Mountain Lake, an Adirondack resort, was the scene of a fifty-thousand-dollar fire to-night.

It resulted in the total destruction of J. G. Holland's hotel, known as the Blue Mountain Lake House, which had a capacity for 300 guests and which was only this morning opened for the season.

The fire is said to have originated near one of the fireplaces. The hotel cottages also were consumed. There were comparatively few guests, and they escaped without injuries.

BRIDAL PAIR'S AUTO TOO FAST.

So Long Island Judge Fined the Bride $25 and Auto Trip Began Anew.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., July 1.—Officers Welch and Reeve this afternoon interrupted for a space the honeymoon trip of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. O. Forbes, Jr., of Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes were married two days ago, and started on an automobile trip around Long Island.

In passing through East Moriches this afternoon their automobile exceeded the speed limit. Mrs. Forbes was running the machine at the time.

The officers ordered a halt and took Mrs. Forbes before Justice Howell. Mr. Forbes pleaded for his wife and told how recently they had been married. The Judge said the violation was plain, and under ordinary circumstances he would be severe, but as he felt kindly toward newly wed persons he would let Mrs. Forbes off with a fine of $25.

Low Rate World's Fair Excursion
via Pennsylvania Railroad, July 7, $20 round trip; 10-day coach excursion. Special train leaves New York at 8:25 A. M. Other dates July 14, 21, and 28.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

CITY DEMOCRATS BEGIN JOURNEY TO ST. LOUIS

Manhattan Club Party Confident That Parker Will Win.

MURPHY FIRM FOR CLEVELAND

Wigwam Delegates' Special Trains to Start To-day for the Convention City.

The majority of the Democrats of New York, whose names are associated with leadership in their party, are on their way to St. Louis, with trainloads of delegates and observers following and to follow them. The William F. Sheehan party left at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Among them were De Lancey Nicoll, G. B. M. Harvey, Henry D. Macdona, Thomas F. Ryan, and H. P. Whitney. They will be joined at Albany by ex-Senator David B. Hill, ex-Senator Edward Murphy, and John B. Stanchfield.

The Manhattan Club will send a delegation of about 100 members, the train leaving the Grand Central Station at 1 o'clock to-day. This delegation will be in charge of W. S. Rodie, member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, and a personal friend of Judge Parker. The party was arranged by Justice Charles H. Truax, who found that he could not go owing to engagements in Europe. They will have their headquarters at the Jefferson and the Southern. They are pledged to work first, last, and all the time for Judge Parker.

Speaking of the probable outcome at St. Louis, Mr. Rodie said last night:

"Judge Parker is the strongest candidate by all odds. He is as strong as Grover Cleveland, and will be stronger on election day. His weakest day will be nomination day, when he will win.

"The people will find Judge Parker as their candidate aggressive, with no questions to answer and plenty to put. With Mr. Cleveland it would be a campaign more or less on the defensive, handicapped by the third-term prejudice, the bond issue, and the issues of other days."

In the Manhattan Club delegation's train will be two private cars chartered by John D. Crimmins. Among his guests will be Dr. W. M. Polk, John G. Carlisle, Dr. W. A. Pryor, John A. Rutherford, Lawrence E. Sexton, Charles W. Dayton, Samuel Untermyer, Philip J. Britt, John R. Dos Passos, Roger Foster, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Don M. Dickinson, Jacob A. Cantor, Robert Grier Monroe, Hugh J. Grant, Thomas C. Dunham, John D. Kernan, Wilson S. Bissell, and Rastus Ransom.

Among the others in the Manhattan delegation will be J. H. Robb, Charles C. Dickinson, Judge George A. Smith, David B. Gilbert, Lyman A. Spalding, Edward Murphy, Jr., Samuel J. Tilden, and Smith M. Weed.

The Charles F. Murphy special will leave over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 1:55 o'clock this afternoon. Among the members of the party will be W. Bourke Cockran, Bird S. Coler, Charles A. Towne, J. J. Delany, Timothy D. Sullivan, Thomas F. Smith, P. F. Donohue, and J. Sergeant Cram. In the second section will be Victor J. Dowling, F. A. O'Donnel, Thomas F. Grady, William Sulzer, J. S. Cassedy, Peter A. Hendrich, John F. Ahearn, Willis Holly, John A. Caldwell, and W. Savage.

Mr. Murphy said last night that he had not changed his belief that Grover Cleveland is the strongest possible candidate. He added that he was not booming anybody else but Cleveland. When questioned he acknowledged that he was friendly to Mayor McClellan, and added that the friendship might be interpreted to mean anything. Mr. Murphy said that it was true that according to his interpretation of the instructions to the delegates they could change their candidate after the first ballot.

Controller Grout leaves for the convention Sunday. Mr. McAdoo said that he would leave Sunday evening for St. Louis. First Deputy Commissioner McAvoy is also a delegate and will leave to-night.

BILSE SURVIVES HIS DUELS.

Author of "In a Garrison Town" at Last Arrives on Visit to London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 1.—Ex-Lieut. Bilse of the German Army, having survived his latest duel, has arrived on his visit to London.

Herr Bilse has written another novel, which will soon be published.

CABLE SLIDE A LIFE SAVER.

Lundy Fell Off Roof, Struck Wire Rope, and Slid to Safety.

Thomas Lundy, twenty-seven years old, a clerk, of 442 West Fifty-fourth Street, after falling from the roof of the five-story tenement last night, struck a stout cable that is fastened at one end in the rear wall of the tenement at the third story. He slid down the cable and landed on the roof of an extension across the yard.

According to his story, Lundy went up on the roof and fell asleep. While asleep he rolled over the cornice. He awoke, he says, just after he began to fall. He says he cannot tell how he kept his balance.

Lundy was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from several abrasions of the body and head.

SUITOR THREATENS; GIRL DIES.

Goes Into Hysterics When Rejected Man Says He Will Kill Her.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 1.—Driven into hysterics by the threat of a rejected suitor that he would kill her unless she changed her mind and consented to marry him, Miss Laura Bossert, eighteen years old, died last night at her home, 408 Webster Street, this city.

The young man had been forcing his attentions on the girl until she was made nervous. Ten days ago he entered the office of former Councilman Benjamin Mellor, where the girl was employed, and made another demand that she become his wife, and again she refused to do so. Then it is alleged he made the threat to kill her.

The girl immediately went into hysterics, and remained in that condition until her death.

It is said that after the girl's case became so serious that her death was expected the man disappeared.

Prevents Heat Prostration.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate, a delightful Acid Tonic that quiets and strengthens the nerves and induces refreshing sleep.—Adv.

New Haven Exc. to-m'w and July 4, $1, Str. R. Peck. All day on Sound. 2 hrs. in N. H. See adv. —Adv.

KAISER GUEST OF AMERICANS.

Lunches with Cornelius Vanderbilt and Dines with Mrs. Robert Goelet.

KIEL, July 1.—The Emperor took luncheon with Cornelius Vanderbilt on board the yacht North Star to-day.

The Emperor dined with Mrs. Robert Goelet to-night on board the yacht Nahma.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN GEORGIA.

Mob Takes Him from Sheriff and Riddles Him with Bullets.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., July 1.—John Jones, the negro assailant of Mrs. Oscar Banister, near Alatoona, was arrested today, but was taken away from Sheriff Maxwell by a mob and lynched near the scene of his crime.

Judge A. W. Fite made a speech in an attempt to restrain the crowd of about 200, but it was useless. The negro's body was riddled with bullets, more than five hundred shots being fired.

YALE INSTRUCTOR DROWNS.

Dr. Rollin H. Burr Loses Life Trying to Save Fellow-Canoeist.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, July 1.—Dr. Rollin H. Burr, a graduate of Yale College and an instructor in the Yale Forestry School, at Milford, Penn., was drowned in the Delaware River to-day.

He was canoeing with some boys, when a canoe occupied by him and two boys upset. In attempting to save the life of one he was drowned. His body was not recovered.

Dr. Burr resided at Middletown, Conn.

MR. CLEVELAND'S REPLY.

If Nomination Came on a Silver Platter He Would Not Accept the Platter.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 1.—Two prominent Princetonians, one a Professor in the university and the other a Trustee of the same, and both very close personal friends of ex-President Cleveland, called to bid him good-bye the other evening. Mr. Cleveland was about to leave for New England for the Summer.

"Will you take the Presidential nomination if it comes to you?" inquired one of his friends.

"I do not want it," was the reply, "and I can conceive of no such thing occurring."

"But suppose," remarked the other friend, "that the convention nominated you, then nominated a candidate for Vice President, adopted a platform, and adjourned. Then suppose the nomination was handed you on a silver platter. What would you do?"

"I would not accept the silver platter," replied the ex-President with a very perceptible smile.

NEW YORK COUPLE ROBBED.

$6,000 Worth of Jewelry Taken from a Trunk at Mount Clemens, Mich.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., July 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Furst of New York City, who, with their daughter, are stopping at the Park Hotel, were robbed of about $5,000 worth of diamonds some time yesterday afternoon.

The diamonds were in a trunk in Mrs. Furst's room. They consisted of a $1,800 brooch, rings, pins, and pendants. The trunk was locked and the thief evidently had a key as the trunk had been re-locked after the jewels had been stolen. The robbery was not discovered until Mrs. Furst went to dress for dinner.

STILLMAN A BAGGAGEMAN.

Son of James Stillman Now Handling Trunks and Checking Waybills.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 1.—Charles Chauncey Stillman of New York is working at the Sixteenth Street Station, Oakland, as a baggageman for the Southern Pacific, earning $75 a month. He is himself worth $6,000,000, and is the prospective heir to a portion of the estate of his father, James Stillman.

Mr. Stillman is intent on learning the railroad business from the cross ties to the President's office. He has gone through the work of track laying, and is now in the intermediary grade of handling trunks and checking way bills.

W. H. ELLIS SILENT.

Seen at Suez, Says He Has No Information as to F. Kent Loomis.

SUEZ, July 1.—The Associated Press correspondent had an interview to-day with W. H. Ellis on board the Messageries Maritimes steamer Oxus, which passed here on the way to Jibuti.

Ellis, who is well, said he had no information regarding F. Kent Loomis, brother of Francis B. Loomis, the American Assistant Secretary of State, who disappeared recently from the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. at Plymouth and who was traveling in company with Ellis.

ROBBERS RAID AND KILL.

Three Men Descend on a Pennsylvania Town—One Fatally Hurt.

LANCASTER, Penn., July 1.—Three robbers made a raid late to-night on the little town of Gordonville, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, ten miles east of here, and injured two men. They killed a toll gate keeper four miles from Gordonville. According to information gained before communication was interrupted by a storm, the robbers entered the hotel of Elmer Lane and opened fire upon the proprietor, wounding him in the shoulder.

They went to the general store of A. H. Hershey, near by. Hershey and his clerk, Phares Buckwalter, resisted their entrance and the robbers again began shooting. Buckwalter was shot in the back, but Hershey escaped injury.

By this time the village was aroused. A man arrived on the scene armed with an axe. He struck one of the robbers on the head, inflicting what is believed to be a fatal wound. The injured robber said his name is Carson.

His two companions fled eastward along the Williamstown turnpike. About four miles from Gordonville they came to the tollgate kept by Samuel Ressler, an aged man. They arrived on the run, and in jest Ressler shouted to them:

"Where's your team?" Both raised their revolvers and fired at Ressler, killing him instantly.

The murderers continued their flight eastward. A posse is in pursuit.

Big Fire in Texas Town.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 1.—A fire started at Jefferson at 9:30 o'clock to-night and for a time it looked as though the greater part of the city was doomed. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at from $300,000 to $500,000.

Parkway Baths, Brighton Beach.
NOW OPEN. Concerts Afternoon and Evening. Bathing every night except Sats. & Suns.—Adv.

DELEGATES RUSH TO PARKER BAND WAGON

Leaders at St. Louis Predict Nomination on Second Ballot.

CLEVELAND MEN SCARCE

Hopkins, Supposed Strong for Him, Says He Has No Chance—Illinois Likely to be for Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—From the expressions of leaders and delegates from the various States, who have arrived here today in considerable force, it would seem that there is a grand rush for the Parker band wagon. Friends of Judge Parker on the ground are jubilant over the trend of sentiment in favor of him, and are confidently predicting his nomination on the second ballot.

In fact, so decided is the drift in favor of New York's candidate that even leaders of delegates that have been instructed for favorite sons freely declare their belief that the second ballot is almost certain to end the convention in Judge Parker's favor. There is not a single leader or delegate on the ground from a State having a favorite son who does not admit that Judge Parker is the State's second choice.

Probably the most significant development in Judge Parker's favor, however, was the information which was spread this evening by the delegates from Oregon and Washington, who have been claimed for Hearst, that the majority in their delegations are for Judge Parker and expect to vote for him on the second ballot. Coincident with these assurances of recruits for Judge Parker from the ranks of the candidate having the next largest number of instructed delegates, came the declaration from members of the Minnesota delegation that the twenty-two votes of Minnesota would be for Judge Parker on the first ballot.

William T. Manning, one of the Parker boomers from New York, after making a careful canvass of the leaders and delegates who have already reached St. Louis, announced to-night that Judge Parker practically was assured of 490 votes on the first ballot.

No Cleveland Talk.

The Cleveland talk seems to have no basis beyond the declarations of Tammany Leaders Charles F. Murphy and John R. McLean of Ohio that they believe Mr. Cleveland would be the strongest man who could be nominated. What ground they have for such a belief is not discoverable here.

There is not a leader or a delegate who has thus far put in an appearance who will voice the opinion that Mr. Cleveland has any chance of securing the nomination, or if nominated would stand a show of election. Moreover, John P. Hopkins, the leader of the Illinois delegation, who has been most friendly to Cleveland, and who shortly after the Springfield Convention was declared by the Chicago press to have formed the intention of leading a stampede for Cleveland in the St. Louis Convention, tonight declared that there was nothing in the Cleveland talk.

The Illinois delegation is instructed for Hearst, but it is well known that the majority of the delegates are against the New York Congressman. It is because of the knowledge of this fact that the Hearst people have started a contest against many of the Hopkins delegates. No one expects that the contest will be successful, because, as is pointed but by the Hopkins men, if the Hopkins delegates should be thrown out there would be no delegates to take their places, no other delegates having any credentials.

Mr. Hopkins, when asked who would be the second choice of the Illinois delegation after it had fulfilled the obligation placed upon it by the instructions given for Hearst and voted for him on the first ballot, said he did not feel it would be proper for him to discuss that matter until he knew whether or not he was to be a delegate. From other members of the delegation, however, it was learned that the delegation practically is certain to be for Judge Parker on either the second or the third ballot.

While the Illinois delegation is instructed for Hearst, the Springfield platform says that the delegation is to vote as a unit on all questions unless by a majority vote the delegates should decide not to follow the unit rule. As Hopkins controls about forty of the fifty-four delegates, he can abrogate the unit rule whenever he sees fit.

Senator Gorman's friends say that Maryland will not present his name to the convention unless Judge Parker is unable to muster enough strength to bring about his nomination on the second ballot. They are uncertain as to where the vote of Maryland will go on the first ballot, merely saying that it will be placed where it will "do no harm."

But there is no uncertainty as to where the vote of some of the States that have been counted on for Gorman will be unless his name is put before the convention on the first rollcall of the States. Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, who is here, says that the vote of West Virginia will surely go to Parker if Gorman is not a candidate at the outset.

Booms of Other Candidates.

Louis Bernard, the Democratic boss of Cincinnati, arrived at the Jefferson to-day with the boom of Judge Judson Harmon for whom it is said the vote of Ohio will be cast on the first ballot. He did not secure much encouragement from the other delegates here.

Lithographs of E. C. Wall, the Wisconsin candidate, are seen in show windows all over the town, but workers in his behalf have not as yet put in an appearance at the hotels. No boomers for Gorman, Gray, or Olney have as yet arrived, or at least they have not made themselves known among the hotel crowds or the newspaper men.

Mayor Patrick A. Collins of Boston is being talked about by leaders and delegates from Eastern States for permanent

Chairman of the convention. It seems to be practically assured that John Sharp Williams will be chosen temporary Chairman, and his selection will make it necessary, it is said, that the permanent Chairmanship should go to the East.

The boom of Mayor Rose of Milwaukee for the Vice Presidency has made its appearance, and in view of the situation in Wisconsin the general impression seems to be that Mayor Rose will stand an excellent chance of being named for the second place on the ticket, especially if the nomination for President should go to New York.

Among the early arrivals are Senator Dubois of Idaho and ex-Senator Frank Cannon of Utah. With Senator Teller of Colorado, Cannon and Dubois led the bolt from the Republican National Convention in 1896. Cannon was asked to-day what he thought the chances were of Bryan bolting in the event of a nomination being made which would be displeasing to him.

"I don't think Bryan will bolt," he said. "He wouldn't if he would profit by my experience. I bolted in 1896 and for eight years I have been engaged in looking for terminal facilities."

The Democratic National Convention is not to be stampeded this time with the State standards. They are to be nailed down, or, rather, screwed down. Recognizing that the standards are the most potential things for starting a stampede and raising other kinds of disturbances, it has been decided to have the staffs made of substantial gaspipe, which will be firmly screwed to the floor.

National Committeeman Taggart was among the arrivals this evening. Mr. Taggart said that Indiana was with Parker to stick, and that he personally was confident that Parker would be nominated on either the second or third ballot.

Mr. Taggart said that Indiana had a candidate for Vice President in the person of John W. Kern, an Indianapolis lawyer, who made an unsuccessful race for Governor of Indiana. "We have not definitely decided, however," said Mr. Taggart, "whether we will present Mr. Kern's name to the convention. That will depend upon circumstances."

With regard to the Ntional Chairmanship, Mr. Taggart said that he was an aspirant to succeed ex-Senator Jones, and that he felt he had strong grounds for thinking that he would obtain the honor.

Perry Belmont arrived this evening and registered at the Jefferson. August Belmont did not register at any of the hotels. There was a rumor that he was in town and had gone out to the World's Fair grounds without registering at the Jefferson, where he has engaged quarters. Mr. Belmont's friends said that he was not here and would not be here before to-morrow evening.

Max F. Thmsen, the manager of the Hearst boom, came in this evening and, alarmed by the strong Parker drift he found among the Hearst delegates, called a conference of Hearst men. The conference was in session at the Jefferson up to a late hour.

INTEREST IN THE PLATFORM.

Leaders Optimistic on Prospects of Getting Together.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Longer in advance than usual the platform question is receiving the serious consideration of delegates and others interested in the party's welfare, and it is already evident that there will be a persistent effort to secure an expression of party views which will meet the approval of all factions.

"We must get a pronouncement which will meet the demands of all Democrats," said Representative Clayton of Alabama, "and I believe it is going to be a comparatively easy matter to accomplish that result."

Other party leaders on the ground expressed themselves in like optimistic manner. But when they entered upon a comparison of views it became evident that there are differences which will have to be smoothed down before the desired result can be secured.

Evidently the principal contention will be over the point as to whether there shall be a specific declaration favorable to the affirmation of the principles enunciated in the platforms of 1896 and 1900. There is already strenuous contention as to whether there shall be any reference whatever to those two declarations, and there are many shades of views as to how the subject should be covered.

Some delegates express the opinion that the preparation of the platform will be left almost entirely to Senator Gorman and Congressman Williams, the Democratic leaders in the two houses of Congress.

It is generally believed that the character of the platform will have a marked influence upon the Presidential nomination, and, as only a majority vote is required for its adoption, its exact wording will be awaited with much interest.

John Brisben Walker of New York is urging the adoption of a plank declaring for a currency "so adjusted as to meet all business requirements."

HILL'S PLAN TO BEAT MURPHY.

Parker Men Figure on Capturing the Temporary Organization.

UTICA, N. Y., July 1.—David B. Hill, William F. Sheehan, Jacob A. Cantor, Eugene D. Wood, P. E. McCabe, Elliot Danforth, and other adherents of Chief Judge A. B. Parker, while en route for the Democratic National Convention, are perfecting plans for a complete destruction of Tammany's opposition to their candidate.

Senator Hill professed to believe to-night that Judge Parker would be nominated on the second ballot if not on the first, and that the nomination would be effected Friday. It was learned that ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan carries in his pocket four proxies of National Committeemen who cannot be present at the meeting scheduled early in the week, and that he expects to use them in perfecting the temporary organization in favor of Judge Parker.

This will be a great advantage, for the seating temporarily of delegates from contesting States favorable to Judge Parker will give them the naming of members of the Committee on Credentials, who will make the permanent vote controlling the delegation. The death of the National Committeeman from Nevada, it was noted to-day, also removes a vote against Judge Parker's friends on temporary organization.

There is a general feeling on the train that the Tammany opposition cannot amount to much at St. Louis. Ex-Senator Cantor voiced sentiments which the rest of the party approved by nod when he said:

"The fact of the matter is that the rank and file of Tammany is for Parker, and Leader Murphy knows it. In fact, a majority of the leaders are for him."

Asked how the plans of Tammany to oppose Parker would be met, Mr. Cantor said: "We shall accuse them at once of bad faith and shall prove that bad faith to the various delegations. In the first place, they will be asked how they will vote, and they will tell that they have to vote under the unit rule for Parker. We shall point out that in their own resolutions, offered at the State Convention, they indorsed Parker as fine Presidential timber, but asked not to be instructed."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan added: "And as we name all of the members of the various committees, we feel that we have very much the upper hand."

Mrs. Hall, daughter of Judge Parker, is on the train going to the convention in hopes of seeing her father nominated.

FLORIDA FOR CLEVELAND?

Gov. Jennings Says Delegation Might Turn to Him If Named.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 1.—Florida delegates to the St. Louis Convention passed through the city to-day en route to St. Louis in a special car. Gov. Jennings, a cousin of W. J. Bryan, and a delegate was with the party.

A poll of the delegation revealed the fact that the Hearst delegates, with the exception of Gov. Jennings, who is inclined that way, have sent alternates.

The Governor said that there was a strong Cleveland sentiment forming, and should the ex-President be placed in nomination it would not surprise him to see the Florida delegation flock to him. Cleveland sentiment, he said, in Florida, was very strong. He also said that there were several McClellan men in the delegation.

DENIAL THAT GORMAN IS AGAINST PARKER

Conference with McLean and Guffey Was to Stir Up Jones.

CHAIRMAN TOO APATHETIC

Leaders Want Him to Choose a Temporary Chairman Who Could Offset Root's Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—An explanation was given out here to-day of the recent conference between Senator Gorman, James S. Guffey of Pennsylvania, and John R. McLean, which was said to have for its purpose the defeat of Parker, that gives another complexion to the matter. The story seems to come from Mr. Gorman and doubtless had substantial foundation.

The statement is that the conference was held to stir up ex-Senator James K. Jones, who, as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, had failed to make a number of necessary arrangements connected with the convention. One of these was the choice of a temporary Chairman who should be capable of making a speech setting forth the principles and performance of the party in a manner to offset the splendid speech of ex-Secretary Root, as temporary Chairman at the Chicago Convention.

Chairman Jones was said to have lost all interest in the convention, owing to the fact that the other wing of the party with which he has no sympathy is likely to be in control, and he had given himself very little concern about many important matters pertaining to it.

Those who say they have the confidence of Senator Gorman and Mr. McLean still affirm that neither of them has any intention of working against Judge Parker and will be well satisfied to see him win.

It was said on apparently good authority to-night that Senator Gorman would not go to the St. Louis Convention. Mr. Gorman was here to-day, and there was expectation of another conference between the Maryland Senator and those who are supposed to be working with him to thwart the movement to nominate Judge Parker. However, no conference took place.

To-night Mr. Gorman returned to his home, at Laurel, saying just before he went that he expected, unless something happened to prevent, to go to St. Louis.

Early in the week, however, he told one or two friends that he thought he should not go, and asked them not to say anything about it. He said there would be great interest in the convention and that the excitement would be intense and his health, which of late has been somewhat less good than usual, seemed to make it advisable for him to stay away.

The Maryland delegation will go in two sections, one of which leaves Camden, Baltimore, to-morrow morning, and Mr. Gorman said to-night he hoped to join that section as the train passed Laurel. If from any cause he could not do so, he would go Sunday.

CHAIRMAN JONES ARRIVES.

He Favors John Sharp Williams for Temporary Chairman.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Ex-Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, arrived in the city to-day and took apartments at the Jefferson Hotel. He said that no definite arrangements for the organization of the convention had yet been made and predicted that none would be made until the meeting of the full National Committee, which will take place next Monday. He, however, advocates the selection of John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, leader of the minority in the House, for the position of Temporary Chairman, and there is now little or no doubt that the selection will fall upon Mr. Williams.

The Permanent Chairmanship will probably go to some Northern delegate. Thomas E. Barkworth of Michigan and Patrick A. Collins of Massachusetts are mentioned in that connection. The double Committee on Arrangements for the convention will hold a meeting to-morrow, but it is not expected that it will make any recommendation with regard to convention officers.

The National Committee will also take up and dispose of the contests on the part of several delegates.

MINNESOTA TICKET NAMED.

Robert C. Dunn Nominated by Republicans for Governor.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 1.—Robert C. Dunn was nominated for Governor by acclamation to-night by the Republican State Convention. This result was foreshadowed this afternoon when the minority report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted. This seated the 113 Dunn delegates from Minneapolis. The majority report favored the Collins delegates.

The platform indorses President Roosevelt's Administration, declares for reciprocity as defined by McKinley and Blaine, and has the following to say about trusts:

"We believe that the large corporations commonly called 'trusts' should be regulated by law and supervised both in their organization and operation that their tendencies may be checked and their evil practices prevented, and we insist that they shall be so regulated and controlled as to prevent monopoly and promote competition and in the fullest measure subserve and advance the public good."

THE MAYFLOWER IN COLLISION.

American Dispatch Boat Strikes British Cruiser—Slightly Damaged.

GIBRALTAR, July 1.—The United States dispatch boat Mayflower collided to-day with the British armored cruiser Bacchante while the latter was at anchor.

The Mayflower was entering the harbor when she struck the Bacchante lightly. The latter was not damaged. After the collision the Mayflower, in going astern, collided with the Mole.

The Mayflower was slightly damaged.

CENSURES PREMIER COMBES.

Budget Committee Suppresses Appropriation for Vatican Embassy.

PARIS, July 1.—The Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies voted to-day for the suppression of the appropriation for the French Embassy at the Vatican.

The committee also passed a resolution, which will be incorporated in its report to the Chamber, censuring Premier Combes for his refusal to express the views of the Government on the subject.

PRESIDENT TO PRESBYTERIANS.

He Says He Hopes One Day to See Union of All Reformed Bodies.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—A letter from President Roosevelt sending greetings to the General Council of the International Alliance of Reformed Presbyterians was read at the meeting of the Council to-day.

"It has been one of my hopes," wrote the President, "to see some day a union of all reformed bodies in every nation into a single organization, the better to do the great work that lies ready for their hands."

The letter concludes:

"All good wishes for the success of the Council."

The letter was much appreciated by the assembly and a resolution of thanks, proposed by the Rev. James Oswald Dykes, was passed.

B. R. T. HOLDS UP PASSENGERS.

Kept in Station Until They Paid Second Fare to Coney Island.

Over a hundred Brooklyn persons on their way to Coney Island last night were roughly handled by employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit when they refused to pay a second fare. They insisted that under the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court recently handed down the railroad company could collect but one fare.

About seventy-five people were put off the trains of the Culver Line at Kings Highway, and almost an equal number were herded in the West End Line station at Coney Island, where they were held until they had paid the second fare. Every one paid under protest and took the numbers on the caps of all the men concerned.

When the Brooklyn Rapid Transit first started to collect two fares over its lines to Coney Island, a test case was taken before the Supreme Court, where the company argued that it had a right to two fares since the lines over which its trains passed after leaving the old city limits were those which had formerly been leased by a steam railroad company. The company won the suit.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court decided that the railroad company must give transfers everywhere within the city limits on all of the lines which it controls.

At Kings Highway, where the second fare is collected on the Culver line, the conductors went through the cars, and when the passengers refused to give up more nickels, they stopped the trains and held them there while guards and Inspectors helped eject the unwilling passengers.

On the West End Line the trouble was experienced at the end of the line, where, when the passengers leave the train they drop tickets for the second fare into the boxes. Here some of the passengers tried to get by the ticket chopper, but they were held up and forced back into the dingy waiting room. There they remained protesting for a long time, while every train that arrived added to their numbers. At length, tired out by waiting, they paid the second fare.

PYTHON SQUEEZED HIM.

Sailor on Belgravia Has an Exciting Time—Cargo of Animals.

The Hamburg-American liner Belgravia, in from Hamburg yesterday, brought over a veritable menagerie. In the lot was the oldest living thing on earth, according to a man on the ship, which is a 700-pound sacred tortoise from India, in whose back there is a growing live palm tree, and whose age was stated as 300 years. The palm tree, or at least the sprout from which one is expected to materialize, is planted in a groove in the monster's back and has been there several months. This tortoise is going to St. Louis.

Louis Schweigert is a sailor on the Belgravia, and he had an experience yesterday that he will not soon forget. Louis was playing one of the sacred tortoises, when a great python wiggled out of its cage and in some mysterious way coiled itself around his waist. Louis howled, and all the ship's company and most of the animal trainers ran to his assistance. It required five minutes to get him free, and last night it was said that despite the fact that he was the most thoroughly squeezed man in Hoboken he was rapidly regaining his strength, and it was expected that he would be able to go about his work on the ship by noon to-day.

The other animals, among which were several elephants, leopards, and monkeys, are going to the Bronx, Central Park, and the St. Louis Exposition.

RAG GANG FIGHTS POLICE.

First Beat Boarding-House Keeper, Then Resist Arrest in Quasi Riot.

Having incurred the enmity of the "Rag Gang," a band of young east side ruffians, Anton Giebel, a boarding-house keeper of 216-218 East Forty-sixth Street, last night, appealed to the police of the East Fifty-first Street Station for protection from their persecutions.

As a result five alleged members were captured by about as many policemen after a fight which nearly assumed the proportions of a riot.

Giebel has been annoyed by the gang for weeks, often having been pelted with stones and sticks, and a few days ago his wife was struck in the face with a stick.

Giebel was set upon most viciously while he was going home last night. Just as he gained his door a billet of wood, the size of a man's arm, struck him on the chest. Then the miscreants attacked the house, several missiles coming through a window.

Giebel escaped by a back door and went to the station house. Detectives Sheehan, Ryan, Hyman, and Marion were detailed on the case. They sent him on ahead. He was attacked again, and when the detectives ran up the roughs turned on them, also. It was not until the police used their billies that they broke and ran.

The prisoners said they were Edward Walsh, sixteen years old, of 301 East Forty-sixth Street; Thomas J. Nevins, nineteen years old, of 148 East Forty-seventh Street; George Myers, twenty-one years old, 867 Second Avenue; Thomas Phelan, eighteen years old, 311 East Forty-sixth Street, and Michael Ferguson, nineteen years old, of 208 East Forty-first Street. They were charged with disorderly conduct.

Detective Sheehan charged Myers, who, he said, was the leader of the Rag Gang, with burglary. He said he was one of three robbers who entered the home of Mrs. Rosa Maas, 236 East Forty-seventh Street, on the night of March 29, but were scared away. Mrs. Maas pointed out Myers from a dozen men as one of the persons who tried to rob her house, and Sheehan also recognized him as a boy whom he had caused to be sent to the Catholic Protectory on March 11, 1896, for attempted larceny.

SAYS CONSUMPTIVE HIT HIM.

Lincoln Hospital Orderly Makes Charge—Sweeney's Story of Abuse.

Thomas Sweeney, a consumptive, twenty years of age, was arrested last night on a warrant charging him with having assaulted James Burke, an orderly in the Lincoln Hospital. He was taken to the Tremont Police Station, where he collapsed, and had to be removed to the Fordham Hospital. His condition is very serious, and last night Coroner O'Gorman took his statement, in which he gives a recital of abuses to which, he says, he was subjected by Burke while in the Lincoln Hospital.

Sweeney said that a year ago he came here from Cleveland, and went to the Lincoln Hospital, where he was operated upon twice. Several weeks later, he said, while he was still ill, but able to be around, he was put to scrubbing floors and washing dishes. Burke, he said, took a violent dislike to him, and at every opportunity hit him or kicked him. During the past Winter, Sweeney said, he had been ordered to clear away snow from the hospital walks, and while doing so he collapsed.

On June 25 Sweeney said he was put to washing dishes, and Burke struck him. A fight followed, and two days later Sweeney was ordered to leave the place. While he was packing up his goods, he says, Burke knocked him down, and he was only saved from a beating by the interference of a colored nurse. On leaving the Lincoln Hospital he went to St. Joseph's Hospital, at Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street. He was arrested last night while at prayers. Superintendent Lake of the Lincoln Hospital was out of town last night, and the clerk said that the man had been discharged for disorderly conduct and for having disobeyed the rules of the house. He said that on Wednesday Sweeney came to the hospital with two friends and that the party proceeded to pound Burke, leaving him in bad shape.

EX-PREMIER TRIED SUICIDE?

Report That M. Waldeck-Rousseau Was Saved by His Wife.

LONDON, July 1.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris says ex-Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, who underwent an operation on May 5, has attempted to commit suicide.

His wife, it is added, arrived on the scene in time to save his life.

PARIS, July 1.—The statement that ex-Premier Waldeck-Rousseau has attempted to commit suicide cannot be confirmed and is discredited here.

VLADIVOSTOK SHIPS FORCED INTO BATTLE

Tokio Hears of Fight Last Night in Korea Strait.

OTHER FLEETS IN BATTLE

Engagement Seen at Sea Near Port Arthur—Ships from There May Have Made Supreme Dash.

TOKIO, July 2, (Saturday.)—Vice Admiral Kamimura evidently trapped and attacked the Russian Vladivostok squadron off the Tsu Islands, in Korea Strait, the southern entrance to the Sea of Japan, last (Friday) night.

The result of the encounter is unknown.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, July 1.—Apparently the Japanese well understand that, since no direct effect is produced on the war by the Vladivostok squadron's raids against petty merchantmen and remote defenseless settlements, such essays are really intended to arouse popular indignation to the extent of compelling the Government to detach part of Admiral Togo's forces for the purpose of blocking both exits from Vladivostok and thus relieving the pressure on Port Arthur and creating opportunities for the Russian fleet there.

There is no prospect whatever that these tactics will succeed. They merely increase the desire for the fall of Port Arthur.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 2, (Saturday.) — Admiral Skrydloff, according to a dispatch from St. Petersburg to a news agency here, reports that the Vladivostok squadron has returned to Vladivostok undamaged.

The Admiral confirms the reports of the bombardment of Gen-San.

SEOUL, July 1.—Additional reports from Gen-San show that only two Koreans and two Japanese were slightly injured and two dwellings burned as a result of the bombardment by the Russian Vladivostok squadron.

The Japanese Consulate was hit by a shell, but the damage inflicted was small.

At the first shot by the hostile visitors the citizens fled to the protection of the hills.

SAW WARSHIPS FIGHTING.

Steamship Bound to Che-Foo Also Heard Terrific Explosion.

CHE-FOO, July 1.—What should prove to be a decisive naval engagement was in progress at 1 o'clock this afternoon midway between Che-Foo and Port Arthur.

The steamer Che-Foo, which has arrived here, passed within fifteen miles of the Japanese fleet, consisting of two battleships and five cruisers, all actively engaged. The Russian fleet was not seen, but the distance of the Japanese from land precludes the possibility of any attack on the land batteries.

The Captain of the Che-Foo says he heard a terrific explosion, but was unable to discern whether a Japanese or a Russian ship was affected.

The battle is held here to confirm a report brought by Chinese who arrived with some Russians in junks that only four Russian battleships and cruisers were at Port Arthur last night and none outside. The opinion prevails that the faster ships succeeded in eluding the five Japanese warships maintaining the blockade.

The Chinese confirm the previous reports that a large ship is ashore southeast of the Liao-Ti-Shan Promontory.

Both Russians and Chinese arrived here to-day by junk direct from Port Arthur, having left there yesterday. They report that for several days shells from both land and sea have been falling in the town, but doing little damage.

The Russians who resisted the advance of the Japanese suffered severely. Many dead and wounded men have been brought to Port Arthur. The hospital there is overcrowded.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—There is still considerable speculation as to the exact position of the Port Arthur fleet, the latest dispatches from Lieut. Gen. Zilinsky, Chief of Staff to Viceroy Alexieff, bringing the reports from the fortress up to two days after the squadron was supposed to have gone into the harbor without mentioning the vessels.

If the squadron has again gone out, as is popularly rumored, the authorities have either not been informed or they have not disclosed their information.

PRISONER SAVED FROM MOB.

Man Now in White Plains Jail Dragged from Train by Mob.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, July 1.—After being roughly handled by a mob of residents of Pleasantville and Valhalla, who tried to drag him away from a Deputy Sheriff, Mark Ferina, a young Italian, only escaped possible lynching through the strategy of the officer, who forced his way through the crowd, put the man into a closed rig, and drove a team of horses to the White Plains Jail, where the prisoner is now locked up.

Ferina was employed by Jackson Hall, a farmer of Pleasantville, and he was accused of attacking Miss Annie Hall, the fifteen year old daughter of the farmer. Her father organized a party of farm hands and neighbors, some of whom were armed with shot guns and threatened to shoot Ferina on sight.

The Italian ran all the way to Hawthorne, four miles away, where he boarded a Harlem train. Members of the posse also got on the same train at Pleasantville, and dragged Ferina off the train at Valhalla, where a large crowd of farmers had gathered. Constable Stone attempted to take Ferina away, and the crowd surrounded him, and there were cries of "Lynch him," "String him up to a pole." They almost tore the prisoner's clothing off. The prisoner denies the charge against him.

MINISTERS FOUND GUILTY.

Wilmington Pastors Accused of Stock Speculations Suspended.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 1.—The Ministerial Committee which tried the Rev. W. F. Corkran and the Rev. C. S. Baker of the Wilmington Methodist Episcopal Conference on charges of indulging in stock speculations, to-day returned a verdict of guilty.

Both were suspended until the next session of the Conference, which will be held in March, 1905.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Special Fourth of July Outing to .. **ATLANTIC CITY**

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1904.

Round Trip Rates from New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark

$11.00 Including TWO DAYS' BOARD at the Rudolf, Garden, Isleworth or Windsor Hotels.

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Hotel Accommodations include from dinner Saturday evening, July 2, until after luncheon Monday, July 4.

Tickets Good Going on All Regular Trains July 2, and

GOOD TO RETURN WITHIN SIX MONTHS.

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Leave New York, W. 23rd St. Station, 9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M.

SPECIAL TRAIN RETURNING JULY 4 Leaves Atlantic City 5 P. M.

Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car and Vestibuled Coaches.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass. Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

JAPANESE 20 MILES FROM LIAO-YANG

Continued from Page 1.

yesterday evening says Gen. Kuropatkin has decided not to fight at Tashi-Chao or Hai-Cheng, but to retreat from Tashi-Chao, which movement was started June 28 and is well under way. Small detachments of troops will, it is added, stay south to stem the Japanese until the Russian retreat is in full swing.

It is not believed here that the Russians will be able to reach Liao-Yang, as the Japanese control the passes, which would indicate that the Russian line of communication may be cut.

A Chinese rumor is to the effect that two thousand Mongolian troops engaged by Russia have been annihilated in battle. No credence is placed in the report.

ON HILLS NEAR PORT ARTHUR.

Russians Admit Japanese Have Captured Commanding Position.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—A dispatch, dated yesterday, has been received at the War Office from Gen. Zilinsky, embodying the following report from Port Arthur:

"On the night of June 24-25 the Japanese torpedo boats reapproached the fortress, and at 4 A. M. June 25 the enemy began to cannonade from their vessels in Siao-Ping-Tao Bay, directing their fire against the whole coast toward the north, from the bay to Mount Uit-Selo.

"They then attacked in great force, first, Height No. 131; secondly, Height No. 128.

"The latter was attacked by a small detachment landed for this purpose. These two heights were held by our riflemen, who, after driving off three attacks with heavy losses, retired, and, being pressed by the enemy, sought refuge on the heights of Loun-Van-Tian. The enemy attacked this position in great force, employing at least a division, but all the assaults were repulsed.

Russians Outflanked.

"At 3:30 P. M. the Japanese appeared on the Port Arthur road in great strength and attacked Kwin-Shan, (Guin-San-Shan.) The riflemen who held the height with two battalions retired. The Japanese turned them from the rear, losing heavily in the manoeuvre.

"Our torpedo boats were of some assistance to us, advancing on Loun-Van-Tian and bombarding the coast occupied by the enemy.

"Our losses were seven officers and about [illegible] soldiers killed or wounded. Our mines exploded at the proper time, blowing up at least fifty Japanese. Their losses were evidently considerable.

"According to the latest advices large columns of the enemy are marching from Dainy toward the village of Suan-Tsan-Hon and Khouint Mountain.

"On June 27 there was a fusillade at the Japanese outposts, due to the Japanese establishing themselves on the summit of Loun-Van-Tian Mountain. Our gunboats proceeded yesterday toward Loun-Van-Tian and bombarded the shore.

"Yesterday evening the forts and batteries at Port Arthur opened fire on the Japanese torpedo boats."

LIAO-YANG, June 30.—On the evening of June 26, fifteen miles from Port Arthur, two Japanese regiments, according to advices from Port Arthur, were ambushed by a company of Russian infantry, who allowed the Japanese to approach within 400 yards. The Japanese attacked three times, getting to within sixty yards of the Russians, but each time they were repulsed.

Later, being reinforced by two other regiments, the Japanese compelled the Russians to fall back to their fortifications.

The total Japanese loss was 1,000 men.

Value of Position Seized.

There is now no doubt that the Japanese seized a tremendously valuable position in last Sunday's fighting near Port Arthur. Special and other cables from Tokio published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Thursday, telling of the sudden descent of the besiegers upon the extreme eastern outworks of the fortress, are confirmed by the Russian Generals.

Siao-Ping-Tao, mentioned in the Russian report, is the Ping-Tu mentioned in THE TIMES's special cable from Tokio as the place whence the attacking party made its start on Sunday morning. It is about thirteen miles east of Port Arthur.

The heights of Loun-Van-Tian, where the Russians made a stand, are seven miles east of Port Arthur, running back from an inlet on the seacoast, practically at right angles.

It is probable that the forts taken were on this ridge, and that the Russians were driven back into the Keek-Wan forts, instead of from them.

The report that the Japanese were working on the summit of Loun-Van-Tian after its capture is in accord with the dispatch from Che-Foo published yesterday morning, saying that the Japanese were preparing works for big guns that would dominate the citadel and the harbor entrance.

This ridge will evidently give a strong position for the mounting of Japanese artillery, which from it could batter the whole stretch of eastern defenses of the fortress.

PASS BRILLIANTLY CAPTURED.

Fen-Shiu-Ling Had Been Very Strongly Fortified by the Russians.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, July 1.—Details of the battle of Fen-Shiu-Ling show that the Russians had been preparing their position for three months. They had erected semi-permanent forts and extensive barracks, and large amounts of stores and supplies had been collected. The hills commanding the defile were strongly intrenched, covered ways had been made, and the position was further protected by obstacles such as wire entanglements, pits, and palisades.

Fourteen battalions of infantry and three regiments of cavalry, with thirty guns, defended the position, which was impregnable by direct assault without enormous sacrifices. The Japanese accordingly resolved to outflank the enemy, and for this purpose organized three columns extending over a front of twenty miles.

The first column, under Col. Kamada, moved against the western heights of the defile; the second, under Major Gen. Asada, against the eastern heights, and the third, under Major Gen. Mariu, converged westward so as to reach the enemy's right rear.

Hills Stormed and Captured.

An auxiliary force attached to Mariu's column, which was ordered to capture the line of hills running from Sant-Wo-Ku toward Hsia-Hata and thereby cover the column's flanking march, advanced during the night of the 25th and opened the attack early on the 26th. Opposed to this force were three battalions of infantry and eight horse artillery guns, two being machine guns. The battle lasted all day. The auxiliaries bivouacked, and renewed the attack before dawn on the 27th, finally capturing the heights.

Meanwhile Mariu's column during the night of the 26th marched to Chieh-Kwan-Ling, whence it advanced rapidly westward at dawn on the 27th, sending its right wing to co-operate in the above-named action of the auxiliaries at Hsia-Hata, while the centre and left, continuing the westerly advance, encountered two of the enemy's battalions, drove them back, and at 11 A. M. reached their position, marching to the right rear of Fen-Shiu-Ling.

Asada's column, forming the Japanese right, moved out from Yanog-Pan-Ko on the 26th, drove back 2,000 of the enemy, and gained a position on the slopes of the eastern heights of the defile. There guns were posted, which at 5 A. M. on the 27th opened a heavy fire. The Russian forts, however, were skillfully placed and the ranges had been marked for artillery, so the Japanese operations here made little progress.

Meanwhile a regiment detached from this column, diverging eastward, worked round toward a point beyond the enemy's left and reached an outflanking position at 10 A. M. on the 27th.

Kamada's column on the night of the 26th moved toward the westward heights of the defile, and at 7 A. M. on the 27th captured a position suitable for enfilading Fen-Shiu-Ling. From this point it opened a heavy cannonade, under cover of which Kamada's infantry also began a rapid flanking march.

Outflanked East and West.

Thus, early in the forenoon of the 27th the Russians saw themselves in danger of being outflanked both on the east and west. Accordingly at 7:50 A. M. the artillery ceased firing and limbered up, and at 8 A. M. a general retreat began.

Thereupon Asada's troops, assisted by engineers, cleared away the obstacles and reached the summit of the eastern heights of the defile at 11 A. M. Here they planted artillery and opened on the retreating Russians, who, after destroying their magazines and stores, withdrew to Tomu-Ching, losing 88 prisoners, including 6 officers, and leaving 90 dead along the main line alone. The Japanese casualties were 180.

On the afternoon of the same day the Russians attempted to recapture the position with three battalions and sixteen guns, but after repeated attacks they were finally driven back at 7:30 P. M.

ALEXIEFF'S VERSION OF SORTIE.

No Mention of Damage to Port Arthur Ships in Recent Dash.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—Emperor Nicholas has received the following dispatch from Viceroy Alexieff, dated June 30:

"A report received to-day from the acting commander of the Port Arthur squadron (Rear Admiral Wittzoeft) states that on the night of June 23 eight torpedo boats were dispatched to guard the roadstead seven miles out to sea.

"The torpedo boats repulsed the enemy's torpedo boats which had approached. During this action Commander Ellisseien, Lieut. Smirnoff, and two bluejackets were wounded. All the torpedo boats returned toward morning.

"At 2 o'clock the Novik, Diana, Askold, Sevastepol, Poltava, Czarevitch, Pobieda, Peresviet, Retvizan, Bayan, and Pallada steamed out into the roadstead in line ahead and anchored. Two floating Japanese mines having been perceived in the roadstead, the squadron remained at anchor.

Exploded Ten Mines.

"Meanwhile several small boats which had been searching for mines discovered and exploded ten on the eastern side of the roadstead. An examination showed that the mines were probably laid during the night by two of the enemy's torpedo boats which had approached Port Arthur.

"At 2 P. M. the squadron, preceded by a flotilla of mine dredgers, torpedo boats, and the Novik, steamed in line ahead toward the open sea, having emerged from the roads without mishap. The squadron shaped its course southward, and the dredgers were sent back to Port Arthur, escorted by armed picket boats. Two Japanese scouts with a detachment of torpedo boats were keeping our squadron in sight all the while.

"Twenty miles from shore a Japanese squadron was sighted steaming in divisions line ahead, which, on drawing closer, was found to be composed of one second-class and four first-class battleships, four armored first-class cruisers, seven second-class cruisers, five third-class cruisers, the scout boat, one steamer, and thirty torpedo boats in two divisions.

"As they approached, the Japanese were seen to be preparing to place a division of cruisers and torpedo boats between the shore and our squadron in order that during the night they might force, by persistent torpedo attacks, some of our ships to break the formation, and in the morning engage us with all their ships.

"Taking into consideration the fact that the enemy's entire force was greatly superior to ours, and in view, also, of the large number of Japanese torpedo boats, I decided to return to Port Arthur in order to act according to circumstances, considering that this plan of action laid us open to less risk of loss.

"At 7 P. M. our squadron started on its return to Port Arthur, a proceeding which the enemy did not attempt to prevent, nor did he attempt to approach.

Torpedo Attacks Repulsed.

"At 10 o'clock the squadron reached the roadstead, where it cast anchor. At the same time our rearmost warships successfully repulsed two Japanese torpedo attacks.

"Notwithstanding the bright moonlight, the enemy continued to make torpedo attacks in the roadstead until daybreak, but the attacks were always successfully repulsed.

"In the morning there were found along the coast near our warships twelve Whitehead torpedoes which had been launched by the enemy at long range, the torpedo boats not being allowed to approach nearer than twelve cable lengths.

"The torpedo boats attacked in groups, and at least two of them were sunk.

"In the morning the bodies of a Japanese officer and two sailors were washed upon the beach.

"The successful repulse of the torpedo boat attacks, in which several batteries took part, was facilitated by the searchlights on shore.

"In the morning all our vessels entered port at high tide."

Major Gen. Pflug, telegraphing from Mukden under date of July 1, says:

"The reports from foreign sources that the Japanese fleet sank several vessels of our squadron on June 23, and that our loss included Rear Admiral Prince Ouktomsky and 700 sailors, are absolutely untrue."

The explanation of the fact that the squadron remained in the outer roadstead throughout the night is that the twenty-four-foot tide at Port Arthur renders the channel impracticable for vessels of deep draught at the ebb.

RUSSIAN DESTROYER TRAPPED.

Japanese Torpedo Boat Waiting for Vessel Which Reached Niu-Chwang.

NIU-CHWANG, July 1.—The crew of the torpedo boat destroyer Lieutenant Burukoff, which arrived here from Port Arthur, June 29, say they left Port Arthur Tuesday night in a fog and rain and near Hockey Light got out of the course and ran aground on the Bittern Shallows, near Helen Bay, on the west coast of the peninsula. They got off in two hours.

When the fog lifted several of the Japanese torpedo boat destroyers were seen coming toward the Lieutenant Burukoff, which was saved only by her speed. She is said to be the fleetest torpedo boat destroyer in the Russian Navy.

A boat which arrived here from Shanghai last night reported that a Japanese torpedo boat destroyer was outside the entrance of the river, which may mean that she will come in and engage both the Lieutenant Burukoff and the gunboat Sivouch.

CROWD WATCHES POLICE RAID.

Roulette Wheel, Other Paraphernalia, and Seven Prisoners Taken.

An elaborate roulette wheel, 2,700 chips, other paraphernalia, and seven prisoners were captured in a raid at midnight last night in a brick dwelling in West Thirty-fourth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. John Lynch, fifty years old, who said he was a broker, of 216 West Forty-first Street, was charged with running the place.

Capt. Hussey headed the raiders, with Detectives Kuhn, Frye and Donohue of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. They were let in through the basement door. Capt. Hussey says that this doorkeeper's business was to let every one in man by man, examine them in the vestibule, and then, if all was well, to let them into the house. Hussey rushed into the room, with his men, as soon as Williams opened the door, and then, the man resisting, they took the keys of the inner door away from him, finding them in his underclothing.

They surprised six men inside. Hussey says they were around a roulette table with wings for as many players as wanted to go in and piles of chips. He found no money. The men could not escape as the place was padlocked everywhere, windows and doors. Capt. Hussey took a telephone, along with the tables, chips, trays, eye shades for players, and other articles.

George J. Johnson, fifty-four years old, who said he was a real estate dealer of 250 West Seventy-seventh Street, was charged with being the dealer, the negro Williams with being the doorkeeper, and the four others with disorderly conduct. All were locked up. Capt. Hussey said the game has been watched a month. He thinks a big game went on there.

The raid excited a large crowd, which gathered in a very few minutes, amounting to over a thousand persons.

BITTEN BY GILA MONSTER.

Poisonous Reptile Fastens Its Fangs in Tamer's Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., July 1.—Harry Davies, who has acquired a wide reputation as a fearless and successful tamer of venomous reptiles, was yesterday bitten by a huge gila, which he had been handling daily for several weeks. The reptile sunk its fangs into his thumb, and held on so

COLORADO JUDGE SCORES COURT AND GOV. PEABODY

Justice Steele Says State Executive Violated Constitution.

FELLOW-JURISTS IGNORED IT

Moyer Deprived of Liberty Without Due Process of Law—Governor's Assumption of Arbitrary Power.

DENVER, Col., July 1.—Justice Robert of the State Supreme Court to-day filed his opinion dissenting from the decision of the majority in refusing a writ of habeas corpus to Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, when held as a military prisoner at Telluride by order of Gov. Peabody.

The opinion deals exhaustively with the situation created in this State by military rule, and cites a mass of authorities to show that only the Legislature can suspend the writ of habeas corpus. Justice Steele says in part:

"No person who has the slightest claim to respectability should hesitate to approve the action of the Governor in enforcing the law, and I am willing to uphold him and to applaud him so long as he keeps within the lines of the Constitution. But I am not willing to uphold him when, in my opinion, he breaks down the barriers erected by the people for their protection, nor am I willing to accord to the Constitution elastic properties for the purpose of sustaining him, nor to join in the estimation of a precedent which will not apply to other classes or other conditions when another Governor undertakes to exercise the same arbitrary power.

"I am not willing to concede the power claimed by the Governor, and exercised by him, because, in my opinion, such power is not vested in him by the Constitution. It follows, of course, that if the present Executive is the sole judge of the condition which can call into action the military power of the Government, and can exercise all means necessary to effectually abate the conditions, and the judicial department cannot inquire into the legality of his acts, that the next Governor may, by his ukase, exercise the same arbitrary power. If the military authority may deport the miners this year it can deport the farmers next year.

"If a strike, which is not a rebellion, must be so regarded because the Governor says it is, then any condition must be regarded as a rebellion, which the Governor declares to be such, and if any condition must be regarded as a rebellion because the Governor says so, then any county in the State may be declared to be in a state of rebellion, whether a rebellion exists or not, and every citizen subjected to arbitrary arrest and detention at the will and pleasure of the head of the executive department.

"We may then, with each succeeding change in the executive branch of the Government, have class arrayed against class, and interest against interest, and we shall depend for our liberty, not upon the Constitution, but upon the grace and favor of the Governor and his military subordinates.

"In no other case presented to this court have principles so important and so far-reaching been involved. It was elaborately and ably argued, and the position of counsel was clearly defined, yet the court has evaded the fundamental questions presented, and has based its decision upon theories long ago determined by jurists and statesmen to be illogical and false.

"The authority is overwhelming that the position of the Governor cannot be sustained; that the power of suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is legislative and not executive; that martial law can only prevail in places where the civil law is overthrown by force, and that it exists only so long as it is necessary to reinstate the courts; that martial law cannot prevail where the courts are open and exercising their functions; that the Judicial Department will take notice whether the courts are open or have been overthrown by superior force."

"It is entirely probable," says Justice Steele in the course of his comments on the opinion of his colleagues, Justices Gabbert and Campbell, "that the act of the Governor in calling to his aid the military arm of the Government cannot be questioned, but when it comes to superseding the civil power and exercising military law, to disobeying the writ of habeas corpus or other process of the court, to detaining citizens upon suspicion, then the question of whether an insurrection exists is not to be determined by the Governor's proclamation.

"The court has not construed the Constitution; it has ignored it, and the result is that it has made greater inroads on the Constitution than it intended, and that not one of the guarantees of personal liberty can now be enforced.

"Moyer may be guilty of the most henious offenses. It may be that he deserves to linger in prison the remainder of his natural life, but he is entitled to his liberty unless some one in proper form and before a proper tribunal charges him with violation of the law.

"If one may be restrained of his liberty without charge being preferred against him every other guarantee of the Constitution may be denied him."

JAIL FOR NEGRO MINISTER.

Pointed His Revolver at Pawnbroker Nichols's Head.

The Rev. Sidney Smith, colored, of Mississippi was arraigned yesterday before Judge Newburger on the charge of threatening to shoot Frank D. Nichols, a pawnbroker, in West Forty-eighth Street. The minister came here recently from the South small bankroll. His last possession was his revolver, and this he took to Nichols's place of business and wanted $2 on the weapon, but the pawnbroker would only promise him $1.

This angered Smith, and he pointed the revolver at Nichols's head and told him he would shoot unless he paid him $2 for it. Nichols ducked under the counter and shouted for the police, and Pastor Smith was locked up. Judge Newburger sentenced Smith to State Prison for not less than one year or more than two.

This so angered the prisoner that he cried out in court that he would appeal his case to the Supreme Court in Washington. He was hurried out of the courtroom, still telling how he was going to get justice.

INDICT CHICAGO BOOKMAKERS.

Grand Jurymen Act on Charge of Keeping Gambling Paraphernalia.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The threatened prosecution of the bookmakers at Hawthorne race track materialized to-day, when the Grand Jury voted indictments against forty-two persons alleged to have been taking wagers at the track.

The bills voted against the bookmakers are under a section of the law which heretofore has been ignored in the prosecution of race track gambling in Chicago. In the past the indictments have always charged the accused with being inmates of a gambling house, and such was the case with the bookmakers arrested at Washington Park some years ago. Conviction under that section, however, has been impossible, so to-day's indictments charge the bookmakers with keeping gambling apparatus.

LINEMAN KILLED BY SHOCK.

Staten Island Telegraph and Light Wires Became Crossed.

While engaged in replacing a damaged wire at Elm Park, Staten Island, Edgar Coleman, a lineman, twenty-two years old, was killed yesterday by a shock from an improperly insulated wire. He was working at Elm Street and the Staten Island Rapid Transit crossing, where the wires of the telegraph and electric light companies are strung on the same poles.

He got the damaged wire to the ground by throwing another wire over it, and grasping the ends of the second wire he pulled the first down. On throwing another wire over the crosstree it came in contact with an electric light wire on which the insulation had worn off. Coleman had on rubber gloves, but they did not serve as any protection against the current of 2,500 volts that shot from the electric light wire through his telegraph wire, and he fell dead from the shock. His wrist was almost completely burned through.

NEW CABINET OFFICERS IN.

Messrs. Moody, Morton, and Metcalf Take Oath of Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The three new members of the Cabinet were sworn in to-day. Mr. Moody, late Secretary of the Navy, took the oath of his new office in the front parlor of the Palmer mansion, now occupied by the Attorney General for his offices, and standing with one hand on the desk at which Mr. Knox, his predecessor, spent midnights at work on the trust problem in the Northern Securities merger case. Mr. Knox presented his successor to the employes of the department.

After his own inauguration Attorney General Moody accompanied Paul Morton to the Navy Department to take part in the ceremony that made the latter his successor. The oath was administered to Mr. Morton by E. P. Hanna, the solicitor for the department, who was the principal attorney for the department in the Schley trial. Mr. Moody's speech was a brief one in which he congratulated Mr. Morton in coming to the head of a department where he would come into contact with some of the finest men in the world.

Assistant Secretary Darling, Admiral Taylor, and all the heads of the various bureaus were presented to the new Secretary and were followed by the employes generally.

The new Secretary found a quantity of mail on his desk awaiting his disposal, and he went to work at once upon it. Half an hour later he went over to the White House to attend his first Cabinet meeting, which, in view of the President's departure to-morrow for Oyster Bay, will be the last for some time.

Victor H. Metcalf, ex-Representative from California, the new Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who succeeded George B. Cortelyou, was the last of the three to be sworn in.

The ceremony took place at the White House at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, the oath being administered by Executive Clerk Latta. The President, Secretary Cortelyou, and Secretary to the President Loeb were present.

COL. BINGHAM A BRIGADIER.

Appointment Takes Effect July 6, When He Will Retire.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—President Roosevelt to-day directed the appointment of Col. Theodore A. Bingham as a Brigadier General. The appointment is to take effect on July 6, when Gen. Bingham will retire.

Col. Bingham for many years was Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in this city. Several months ago he was badly injured while superintending the erection of some harbor improvements at Buffalo. The injuries resulted in the loss of one of his legs. He was hurt otherwise, so that his continuance in active service in the army was rendered impossible.

CROSS-TOWN CAR KILLS BOY.

Four-Year-Old Child Was Running After "Cat" When Struck.

Joe Quinn, four years old, who lives with his parents at 103 Christopher Street, was hit by a cross-town car two doors from his home yesterday and received injuries from which he died six hours later at St. Vincent's Hospital.

The child was one of many who were playing in the street between Bleecker and Bedford, just when traffic was heaviest on the Tenth Street line. The larger of the boys were playing "tip-cat," and the child chased to recover the "cat" after it was hit. He did not see a car bearing down on him, and before the motorman could prevent it the boy had been tossed by the fender up against the curb.

The motorman stopped the car within a few feet. The boy lay in the gutter unconscious. The ambulance surgeon hurried him to the hospital, where it was found that he had sustained a compound fracture of the skull and a badly lacerated left hip.

An angry crowd gathered and threatened the motorman. He was arrested and arraigned before Magistrate Whitman in the Jefferson Market Court. He was held in $1,500 bail for examination this morning.

SAYS FATHER DESERTED BOY.

Adelbert E. Claflin Locked Up in Default of Bail.

On the charge that he had abandoned his son, Adelbert E. Claflin of 179 Park Place, Brooklyn, was committed to the West Side Court Prison yesterday by Magistrate Flammer in default of $312 bail. Mrs. Alma Banta of 240 West Forty-sixth Street, a niece of Claflin, appeared as complainant.

Mrs. Banta said that she and her mother, who is dead, had cared for William Claflin, the son, ever since he was two years old. He is now fourteen. She said that the father had contributed only $45 to the lad's support, although he had a bank account of $30,000.

Claflin declared that he had had trouble with his niece, and wanted to take charge of his son himself. Mrs. Edith Dees, with whom Mrs. Banta is living, said that in all the time that she had known Claflin to call at her house he had not once asked for his son.

After saying that he would leave the boy with Mrs. Banta, Magistrate Flammer ordered the father to pay her $6 a week toward the son's support and placed Claflin under $312 bonds to secure the payment.

Claflin asked to be paroled for a day to give him time to get the money for the bond, but on Mrs. Banta's request the Magistrate would not permit it, and he was committed to the prison.

KILLS WIFE AND SELF.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lester May of Brooklyn Dead at Ocean Grove.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 1.—Lurking before the cottage in Pilgrim Pathway, where he had been married six years before, George Lester May, twenty-seven years old, last night shot and killed the woman who had discarded him because of his vicious habits. She had just returned from the beach with their four-year-old son. Stepping over her body on the threshold, May ran up stairs to a bedroom, where after barricading the door, he shot himself in the temple before a pier glass. Both died instantly.

The murdered woman formerly was Grace Carr, and she was a daughter of R. N. Carr, long a Summer resident. Their city residence was at 129A Calyer Street, in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, where the family was long identified with the Union Baptist Church. Mrs. May was twenty-five years old. Lester May, as he was known generally, was the son of George May of 591 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. May once was employed on The Brooklyn Eagle, later he worked for the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, and then for a clothier in Flatbush, Brooklyn, but has not worked for a year, living with his father and drinking heavily. Of late May had made threats against his wife, who separated from him two years after they married, and she had been warned against him. Le Roy Godfrey of this place and Roy Martin of Asbury Park, at the inquest this morning, said that they had observed May loitering before the Pilgrim's Pathway cottage, and saw him hide behind a tree as the woman and child approached. He accosted her, but she made no reply, and had opened the door when he fired three shots at her in quick succession, one of which struck her.

SHE THREW DOG OUT WINDOW.

It Had Bitten Her, but She Didn't Waste Time in Fainting.

When Sport, a black and tan, owned by Mrs. Amelia Limk of 214 West Sixtieth Street, bit its mistress yesterday afternoon, she picked the dog up by the tail and flung it out of the window. Sport fell in the centre of a group of children in the yard and a panic followed.

The dog's leg was broken by its fall from the third-story window, and it was shot by Policeman Fisher of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

Mrs. Limk had her wound cauterized by a neighboring physician.

Favors for the Fourth

Special prices on favors and table decorations of our own importation, for dances and dinners; then, it's greatly to your advantage to make your selection here, for we have the largest variety in New York.

Basement Salesroom.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE., 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Candies for the Fourth

1 lb. 30c. Chocolates and B. B., 22c.

1 lb. 40c. Chocolates, 33c.

Special Savarin Chocolates (regular 60c. lb.) handsome package, ½ lb. box at 25c.; 1 lb. box at 50c.

Basement Salesroom.

STORE OPEN UNTIL 6 O'CLOCK THIS EVENING FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF FOURTH OF JULY SHOPPERS.

A sale of 500 $12 @ $15 outing suits

There's one made expressly for you, but to-day the price is $8

IF you knew to an absolute certainty that there was a bona-fide $15 suit in this assembly at $8 made expressly for you—that is, in strict accord with your taste in style, fit, finish and design—you'd come early to-day and take it, so that you might wear it for the first time on Sunday or the Fourth. It's only natural that you should. The situation:—



We looked over these suits carefully before we bought them. We took them only after convincing ourselves that there were at least a dozen perfect fits for every man who might want one, no matter whether he should be tall, short, stout or slender. We were determined to make this the crowning event of the season in men's outing apparel, because so many men wait until just before the Fourth to select their suits. Second Floor.

Now we want to say to you positively that we have so much confidence in our ability to fit you out with a $15 suit at $8, equal in every respect to those swagger effects that have made a name for many a merchant tailor, that we will guarantee you will have no cause to regret your selection, but, on the other hand, will be as well satisfied as any man who pays the tailor $25—and a good deal better satisfied from a financial point of view.

Here's the suit: A very cool, light, high grade material—coats skeleton lined—trousers turn up at bottoms—belt loops—all sizes—the season's newest patterns—special to-day at $8

Men's dressy $5 trousers to-day $3.50.

The very last of that special order of 1,800 pairs of men's high grade, correct fitting trousers came just in time for Saturday selling—300 more pairs.

THE PRICE IS $3. THE VALUE IS $5.

It isn't necessary to say much about them, for particular men will come anyway, after the sensation caused by the tremendous selling of Thursday and Friday.

Men's fancy suits values $15 and $18 special $10.00

Men's fancy suits values $20 to $25 special $12.50

Boys' wash Suits, sizes 2½ to 8 years—values up to $3—at 95c.

Men's straw hats worth $3 at $1.50

THE straw hat is "uppermost" when it comes to your outing apparel, and if you come quickly in response to this bargain news you'll secure one that sells regularly at $3 for $1.50. Comeany time to-day—we'll promise you a $2 or $2.50 hat.



$1.50 Hats that are light and cool—all the new season styles in regular sizes—split, sennit, Milan and Mackinaw—flat brim sailor shapes and soft rolling brims.

Boys' and children's straw hats at half price.

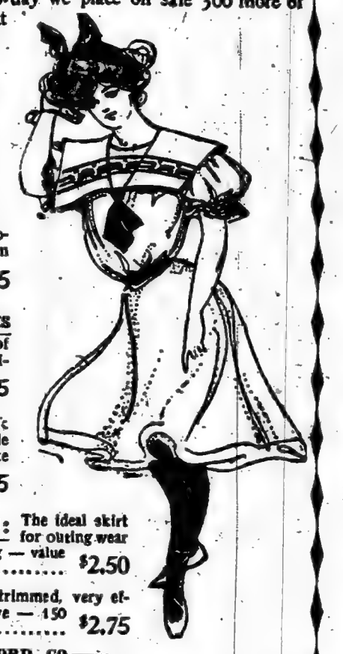
Also linen, duck, crash and P. K. hats and caps at 25c 50c 95c 1.45

To-day's the last day to secure your

Fourth of July bathing suit

value $3.50: special sale price $2.95

THE demand for bathing suits is unprecedented—so great in fact that many stores find it hard to meet the demand. Our stock was never larger, better or more complete. To-day we place on sale 300 more of these handsome Bathing Suits at $2.95—that all New York is talking about. Third Floor.



Now, before you decide that this or that suit is "good enough" just consider that a poor suit, quick to absorb water and weigh you down, will take half the pleasure out of your Fourth of July outing. These suits at $2.95 are chemically treated and in every respect fulfill the requirements of the exacting bather.

$2.95

Girls' bathing suits of good quality mohair, blue only—firm and strong—deep collar, with stole effect—trimmed with white—$2.95 value for $2.25

Misses' and girls' bathing suits of navy mohair—deep sailor collar and shield of duck—white and red combinations—embroidered anchor—6 to 16 years—$3.50 value for $2.75

Women's bathing suits of navy and black mohair—made full and strong—two styles—one with white duck sailor collar, the other trimmed with white braid—$3.50 value for $2.95

100 $3.50 white pique skirts, $2.50: The ideal skirt for outing wear—new model—tailor made—perfect hanging—value $3.50—at $2.50

Dotted lawn shirt waist suits, lace trimmed, very effective—150 in the lot—value $3.75—at $2.75

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—



ONCE there was a society woman who advertised for a cook. To an applicant who professed to be a thorough cook she said: "Can you make mayonnaise dressing?"

"No ma'm," replied the prospective cook, "Oi can only do plain sewin'—Oi have all me own dresses made."

Many profess to be able to do more than they can perform. That's a fatal error in business as well as special avocations.

Have you ever noticed that some stores advertise a $1 article for 48c. and when you go there you generally find it's a 50c. article for 48c.?

Some merchants seem to think the public does not know the difference and that's just why their advertisements fail to bring a response commensurate with the money they spend.

When you see an article advertised at 48c. and the merchant claims it is worth a dollar, you have a perfect right to demand an actual $1 value.

We never exaggerate the value of our merchandise because it is not legitimate.

If you watch our advertisements you'll see hundreds of bargains, and you can depend upon it that the values are exactly as stated. You get the benefit in a bona-fide saving of the exact difference between the stated worth and the price you pay.

It's not only a grievous fault but a disastrous wrong for any store to promise more than it can perform.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

50c for men's $1 belts. for women's 95c belts. Main Floor.

And what an important outing requisite the belt really is! These aren't common belts, either, but two of the very latest styles—the new bodice belt for women and finely finished belts for men.

To-day's great sale of girls' $2.90 wash dresses $1.75

EVEN if these wash suits were still marked $2.90 and you'd happen to see them you'd select one and remark what a bargain they were at the price, for they're the daintiest wash dresses you ever saw for the dressy little miss of 6 to 10 years. Second Floor.



To-day, though, the price is but $1.75, for we secured 500 at a great price concession. Want you to have full benefit, for this is the last day before the Fourth and your little girl must have one or more of these handsome frocks so easy to launder to wear on her Independence Day outing. $1.75

Guimpes and high neck models—made in a large range of materials, such as lawns, madras, dimity, French gingham and chambray, in dots, checks, stripes and solid colors—exclusive and stylish—just 500 of Saturday's selling, at $1.75

Extraordinary: $2 negligee shirts at $1

5,000 more $1 shirts at 55c.

IF you are one of the many men to wait until just before the Fourth to select your Summer supply of negligee shirts we want to say to you that you've made no mistake in view of this great Saturday sale of men's $2 and $1.50 shirts at $1. We've had many great shirt sales during the season. They've met with phenomenal success. But at no time have we offered better values than these handsome patterns, made in a superior manner, in the very highest grade materials, identical with those used in the shirts sold by exclusive haberdashers at $2.50 and $3. Main Floor.



$2.00 SHIRTS, $1.00. Men's high grade negligee shirts—this lot comprises some of the best known makes of madras and percales. The madras shirts have detachable cuffs and plaited bosoms—the percales are light colors, in plain and plaited, with attached or detached cuffs. White plaited shirts with attached or detached cuffs—bodies are made of very fine muslin and extra full—also some of the famous Eclipse shirts in fancy plaited fronts—worth $2 and $1.50—at $1.

$1.00 SHIRTS, 55c. **Men's $1 shirts 55c.** They're in the front rank of favor among discriminating men, else we wouldn't have sold 20,000 at that price—handsomest patterns—high quality madras—latest styles—cuffs attached or detached—special to-day, value $1, at 55c.

Men's shirts and drawers—of fine Sea Island cotton—for real hot weather—popular for its elasticity and perfect fitting—finished in a superior manner; value 75c., at 50c

Men's pure linen mesh—shirts and drawers—about 75 dozen in the lot—a well known and standard make—the manufacturer would not allow his name to appear at such an exceptionally low price—value $2, per garment 89c

Men's combination suits—$2.00 to $2.50 at 89c. This high class mercerized lisle is the opportunity of the season—it will amply repay you to buy your supply now at 89c.

Men's bathing suits—all wool two piece bathing suits—in two styles—black, navy and Oxford, in various borders to match—this is your opportunity to buy a bathing suit at 50 per cent. less than the regular price—at $2

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

500 suit cases $2.50

HERE'S the greatest sale of suit cases and traveling requisites before the Fourth, and nine people out of ten will not appreciate such an event half so much after that date, because it's the beginning of many a vacation, and coming, as it does, the day after Sunday, nearly everybody will take at least two days' outing necessities, and here's just where the suit case comes in. Basement Salesroom.

You must have a suit case. You don't want one that's expensive, though. We realized that when we had a chance to secure this lot of 500 at a price concession; so here's a leather suit case at $2.50 that will fulfill every requirement—very strong and durable, canvas lined, steel frame, brass locks, strong turned handles, straps or catches—to-day $2.50.

24 inch Leather Suit Cases, real sole leather—no better stock—light, strong, steel frame—Irish linen lined—Yale locks—no better case anywhere for $5—at $3.95

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Good Things to Eat for Your Outing

AT special low prices to-day we'll fill orders with pure prepared foods and wines for outing parties, picnics, excursions, automobile and fishing parties. Sixth Floor.

In Greater New York orders received up to 12 o'clock noon will be delivered to-day. Call Chelsea 2,100.

SLICED BOILED HAM—Swift's Premium; lb. 25c
SLICED ROAST BEEF—Prime Native Cuts; lb., 28c
SLICED SMOKED CERVELAT, lb. 15c
MILK FED BROILERS—Roasted the day of sale; each 50c
SLICED CORNED BEEF, thoroughly cooked; lb. 22c
VIENNA SAUSAGE—VERIBEST or Libby's; ½ lb. can, 9c; 3 cans 25c
CHICKEN LOAF—VERIBEST or Libby's; lb. can, 25c; ½ lb. can 15c
POTTED CHICKEN OR TURKEY—VERIBEST or Libby's; ½ lb. can, 15c; ¼ lb. can 9c
POTTED HAM—VERIBEST or Libby's; ½ lb. can, 9c; 3 cans 25c
PORK AND BEANS—Libby's White Label or Booth's Boston Baked; dozen, $1.00; 1 lb. can, 9c
CHICKEN SANDWICHES—Dainty halves; dozen 50c
HAM SANDWICHES—Made fresh to order; dozen 50c
SARDINES—BOUDET'S Fine Imported; quarters; dozen, $1.40; can, 12c
CHEESE—ROYAL LUNCHEON; large opal jar, 22c; picnic size, jar 15c
INER-SEAL BISCUIT—National Biscuit Co.'s Social Teas, Butter Thins or Sodas; carton, 7c
PRINT BUTTER—ROYAL Stuart Extra Creamery, lb. in carton (not delivered) 22c
POUND CAKE—DRAKE'S best quality; all kinds, lb. 15c
CONDENSED MILK—Nestle's best; can, 9c; 3 cans 25c
FRUIT SYRUPS—ROYAL Stuart, guaranteed absolutely pure fruit juices; seven varieties, including Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla; pint bottle, 25c; quart bottle, 38c
LEMONS—LARGE JUICY Fruit; dozen, 16c; 3 dozen 45c
PICKLED LAMBS' Tongues—Jar 25c
MANZANILLA OLIVES—Pitted and stuffed with pimentoes; large ring bottle, 25c; small size, 10c

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Great sale of special $1.50 shirt waists at $1

WHEN we say this is a regular $1.50 shirt waist we mean that the only waist that comes anywhere near equaling it elsewhere is sold as a bargain at $1.50. Second Floor.

It's Simpson Crawford Co.'s special at $1, and you'll see more of this style worn on the Fourth than of any other—we've another lot of 1,000 for to-day—sheer and cool white Persian lawn—graduating pin tucks—beading embroidery down front—beading on shoulders—tucked sleeves, cuffs and back—fancy stock—special, $1.

That great sale of cool Summer shirt waists that has created the sensation of the season this week continues to-day at these same bargain prices.

79c. for waists of white lawn, trimmed with buttonhole embroidery—worth 98c.
95c. for $2 white lawn waists, trimmed with embroidery.
$1.50 for $3 white lawn waists, trimmed with embroidery or lace.
$2 for $4 white lawn waists, trimmed with lace.
$2.50 for $5 white lawn waists, trimmed with lace or embroidery.
$3 for $6 white lawn waists, trimmed with lace or embroidery.
$3.95 for $6.50 white lawn waists, trimmed with lace or embroidery.
$3.95 for $6.50 to $8.00 white Jap silk waists.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Special: fabric gloves.

OUR showing of fashionable fabric gloves for Summer wear is complete. Not a style in keeping with Fashion's demand missing, and this is important when you consider that it's very necessary this year that the color and style of your gloves be in harmony with your costume. Main Floor.

There's a guarantee back of the gloves we sell, and if you've ever bought a fabric glove and been disappointed in the service you'll realize how important this is.

35c for women's 50c. 2 clasp Milanese suede lisle gloves—white, black, slate, tan, mode—exceptional value.
50c for women's 85c. 2 pearl clasp pure silk mesh gloves—suede lisle palms—black and white.
59c for women's 75c. 2 clasp Milanese suede lisle gloves—white, black, tan, mode and slate—a high grade glove at a popular price.
75c for women's 2 clasp Milanese pure silk gloves—celebrated Kayser make—heavy weave.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Sale 200 hammocks: $1

HERE'S something you must have to make your outing a success—a hammock—and this one will stand all the hard usage likely to be imposed upon it; strong canvas weave; special, $1. Basement Salesroom.

It has a fancy border, a comfortable pillow, a spreader and 5 inch fringe; size 34x78 inches; just as good for the city, too.

Hammocks at $2.50 and $3.50: Very strong, finely woven—most have pillows—concealed spreaders—many designs and colorings.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Sample 50c belt buckles, 25c

IT'S a great purchase of an importer's fancy sample buckles—those smart, stylish effects that go to correctly complete the new belts which all the world of style is now wearing. Main Floor.

We said 50c. buckles, but there's a lot of $2 buckles in this purchase too, and you're welcome to them at 25c. 25c

Beautiful styles in buckles and sash clasps—representing a foremost manufacturer's best designs—bought at less than actual cost.

25c Fancy buckles, back pieces and sets with buckle and back piece to match.

French gilt, oxidize and gun metal—remember, there's not one worth less than 50c., many worth $1 and some worth $2—as long as they last at 25c

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Recent 50c. copyright fiction, 19c

Good paper binding.

WE'VE more than 100 titles—the best novels of recent time—for you to choose from at 19c. to-day. No need of your lacking good books for Summer reading and to take with you on your outing. Second Floor.

19c There are standard works, too—books that sell everywhere at 32c. to 50c.—special to-day at 19c.

Under Sealed Orders. Grant Allen.	The Knight of the King's Guard. Ewan Martin.
Forge and Furnace. Florence Warden.	The Count of Nideck. Ralph D. Paine.
Vengeance Is Mine. Admiral Balfour.	Dauntless. Ewan Martin.
The Hermitage of Peril. A. N. Marchmont.	The Gray House of the Quarries. M. H. Nerris.
Tristam of Blent. A. Hope.	Pretty Michal. Maurus Jokai.
Joan of the Sword Hand. S. R. Crockett.	The Child of Pleasure. Gabriele d'Annunzio.
With Sword and Crucifix. E. Van Zile.	Ada Vernham. Richard Marsh.
The Price of Freedom. A. Marchmont.	
Continental Dragoon. Robt. N. Stephens.	

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Women's $3 Oxfords at $1.95

In both the popular russets and white canvas for Summer and outing wear. Second Floor.

IF your feet hurt when you are away on your outing you won't have a good time, but it's easy to remedy that at Simpson Crawford Co.'s to-day—and you need spend only $1.95. That's the price of these fashionable $3 Oxfords in the popular russet and white canvas.

$1.95 They're cool and soothing to tired feet and so stylish that we're justified in calling them the ideal Oxford for Summer or outing wear. $1.95

RUSSET OXFORDS: High military leather heels, new toe, Blucher shape—sizes 2½ to 7—B, C, D and E widths—$3.00 sort—our own brand 1.95
WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS: French linen wool, Cuban heel, Blucher shape, turn soles—A to D widths—sizes 2½ to 7—pure white 1.95
FAMOUS S. C. S. LOW SHOE: Regular price is $5 and $3.50—special to-day, 300 pairs at 2.60

Just Half a Day to Serve You, Today

You're Probably as Anxious to Get Away as We Are

But There Is Good Service, Quick Service, the Best Hot Weather Merchandise in Apparel and House Furnishings; and There Are Many Quite Extraordinary Price Advantages for Those Who Come to WANAMAKER'S for Saturday Morning Shopping.

A Light Pair of TROUSERS

You can get rid of your coat and vest, when you get out somewhere for some fun, if you have a pair of trousers, with belt straps, that will let you dispense with suspenders.

We have a full stock of exactly the Trousers you should have; and they are not all expensive, though you'd give twice the price to get them, if you find yourself facing some sport without them.

Men's Outing Trousers, of light and medium colored flannels, homespuns and cheviots, at $4, $5 and $6.

A special lot of Trousers, to freshen up your suit—of pure worsteds, in neat gray stripes—best $5 quality; today at $3.50. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Summer SHIRTS

Handsome and Inexpensive

Still enough of these two splendid groups, to meet the wants of men who come this morning.

If you want good-looking shirts for active sport, pick them out of this 65c lot. If you want shirts that will make you well dressed with your coat off or on, choose from this $1.35 collection. If you want something different from either, the list that follows below, tells of a fullness not exceeded anywhere.

$2 and $2.50 Shirts at $1.35

A splendid collection of shirts as handsome as can be bought ready-made, for $2 and $2.50. The materials are all imported. They include linens and madras, in tan and gray, plain and fancy. Cuffs are attached. Fronts plain or plaited. In sizes 14, 14½, 15 and 15½.

The finest lot of choice and refined shirts that we ever offered at the price. $1.35 each, instead of $2 and $2.50.

Men's Dollar Shirts at 65c

These are as fine a lot as we have yet offered as dollar shirts at 65c. Made of madras, in desirable patterns and colorings; some with plaited fronts, but mostly in plain negligee style. All have separate cuffs. Now 65c each. Ninth street aisle.

Then here are suggestions of the splendid shirts, in our regular stocks—the finest collection you'll find anywhere:

At $1—Plain white madras Shirts, with detached cuffs. Also plain blue madras Shirts with plaited bosoms and detachable cuffs.

At $1.50—Scotch madras Shirts, made in our own factory; plain bosoms, detachable cuffs.

At $2—Imported crepe madras Shirts, such as will be shown by a great many custom shirt makers next season. Plain bosoms; detachable cuffs.

At $2.50—Imported white madras Shirts; plaited bosoms; cuffs attached or detached.

At $3—White voile Shirts; plaited bosoms; attached cuffs.

At $3.50—Imported fancy madras Shirts, with plaited bosoms.

At $4.50—Pongee silk Shirts; plaited bosoms; attached cuffs.

At $6—White china silk Shirts; plaited bosoms.

At $10—Fancy striped silk Shirts; plaited bosoms.

And here are other things, not to be forgotten:

MEN'S BATHING SUITS

Cotton, $1, $1.25.

Wool, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $5, $5.50, $7.50 and $12.

MEN'S LEATHER BELTS

50c, $1, $1.50 and $2.

MEN'S NIGHTSHIRTS

Of cambric; surplice neck; 50c and $1.

Other styles up to $15.

MEN'S COLLARS

Wanamaker Special, 12½c.

Imported and other good domestic makes, 25c.

MEN'S PAJAMAS

Of madras, $1.50 to $5.

MEN'S NECKWEAR

"Henley" Scarfs of Summer-weight silks in navy blue and white figures, 50c.

Other popular shapes, 50c and $1.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's UNDERWEAR

Light Weight---Half Price

Shirts and Drawers of thin, cool mercerized cotton; shirts nicely finished with silk fronts and collarette necks. Drawers with reinforced gussets. The garments are in sky-blue, plain and fancy knit; also in plain pink. Regular dollar quality, now at 50c a garment. Sizes broken.

Ninth street aisle.

Holiday SHOES

Of Smartest, Coolest Kinds

Don't try to make your business shoes work on the holiday. Your feet need a vacation as much as your head. You'll be more comfortable, as well as better satisfied with yourself, if you have shoes that are a credit to your costume, as well as cool and easy to your feet. And, here they are:

Men's Tan Blucher Oxfords, $3 and $3.50.

Men's Patent Calf Blucher Oxfords, $3.50 and $5.

Men's White Duck Oxfords and Lace Shoes; leather or rubber soles, $3 and $3.50.

Men's Tan Canvas Oxfords, rubber soles, $2.50.

Women's Kid Oxfords, in thirty different styles; all weights, $1.50, $2, $3, $4 and $5.

Women's Tan Oxfords, in modish styles, $3 and $4.

Women's Tennis and Yachting Oxfords, in white, black and brown canvas, and tan and black calf; rubber soles of best quality, $2 and $3.

Girls' and Children's White Duck Shoes and Oxfords; spring heels, leather soles, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.

Boys' and Girls' sturdy black Kid and Calf Shoes; just the thing for country wear, at little cost, $1, $1.20, $1.40 and $1.60.

Tan and White Rubber Overshoes, for the children.

All sorts of Shoe Dressing, and other little things you need, and so hard to get away from home.

Fourth avenue.



Parasols and Umbrellas

At Midsummer Economies

If you're a woman, you'll need a parasol at the seashore or in the country; and you'll have Fashion to back you up—for parasols are in high favor this Summer. Today some stylish sorts cost much less than usual.

And it isn't safe to go away without an umbrella. Here is a group of very handsome ones, that you'll be proud to carry yourself, or be glad to give to friends, as presents to be valued. And they're worth $1.25 to $5 more than their price. Details:

$2.50 to $3.75 All-silk Parasols at $1.75.

$8 to $15 Fancy Ruffled Silk Parasols at $5.

$5 to $8.75 Silk Umbrellas at $3.75.

The Umbrellas have elaborate handles, in styles for men and women. Broadway.

Women's Summer Skirts

Specially Priced for the Holiday

There are no doubt quantities of women who need an extra separate skirt apiece, to complete their holiday outfit.

Today they can choose from these two fine groups, priced in the easiest possible way. One lot consists of cool linen skirts, the other of skirts of Summer wool fabrics. The prices:

$3 and $4 SKIRTS at $2

Of blue and tan linen; gored and plaited styles; some with strapping; all well finished. Now a third to half less than their value.

$5 and $6 SKIRTS at $3

Walking Skirts of tweeds and etamines, in gray, tan and blue; some with strapping, others with plaited effect; correct in shape.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Traveling Coats

A New Style at $10.75

These new Coats are sufficiently stylish, attractive and well-suited to their purpose to make them worth buying at any fair price. But at Ten Seventy-five they are simply marvels of moderateness.

And further, they are just what hundreds of women are needing for all-around traveling wraps.

They are in a stylish new model, a forerunner of what will be worn this Fall. Seven-eighths long, made of rain-proof cloth, in tan Oxford gray or olive. Double-breasted, with coat collar and revers; loose back, belted and finished with an inverted plait; unlined.

Stylish, serviceable Coats at an extremely low price—

$10.75 Each

Second floor, Broadway.

Neckwear And Veils

Wanted for the Holiday

These are the little things that are wonderfully big in their effectiveness—if you get the right sorts. Here are the smartest new styles that have been brought out; and prices are wonderfully low:

Lace and Faggoting Yokes, 50c each.

Ascot Stocks of pique and madras; short ends; 50c each.

Four-in-Hand Ties, in black, white and colors, 25c each.

Stock Collars of mousseline de soie; hand-beaded; $1 each.

And a big line of Hot-weather Neckwear at 25c each.

Neck Ruffings, in new turnover and Directoire styles, 25c and 50c a yard.

Chiffon Veils; plain and chenille-dotted; 50c to $2 each.

Chiffon Veiling by the yard, 25c to 55c a yard. Broadway.

Girls' Skirts

Washable Kinds

These are the pretty, cool Summer Skirts that go so well with shirt-waists, and, when they need freshening up a bit, will "do up" nicely.

These styles are amply cut, stylishly and well made, and reasonably priced. Lengths are 36 to 40 inches:

At $1—Skirts of crash, well made, with flare.

At $1.50—Skirts of white and natural linen; strapped seams.

At $1.50—Skirts of white Pique; well-cut, with flare.

At $2—Skirts of best quality natural linen; well-tailored and cut. Others to $3.50.

At $2.75—Skirts of fine quality white pique; plaited flare; trimmed with silk ornaments.

At $4.50—Plaited Skirts of good quality white pique; cluster tucks around bottom. Others up to $6.

Second floor, Ninth street.

TOILET GOODS

Here's a handful of hints, of Toilet Preparations of established reputation, and other Toilet Needfuls, all at especially low prices:

Pure Green Olive Oil Soap, worth 18c, at 11c a box.

High-grade Violet Soap, worth 25c, at 18c a box.

Whisk Brooms, worth 15c, at 10c.

Violet Talcum Powder, worth 25c, at 10c a box.

Lavender Smelling Salts, worth 25c, at 10c a bottle.

Imported Bay Rum, worth 25c, at 15c a bottle.

Coke's Dandruff Cure, worth $1, at 55c a bottle.

Queen Louise Massage Cream, worth 50c, at 25c a bottle.

Borine Tooth Powder, worth 15c, at 8c a tin. Tenth street.

China Silk Waists

For Midsummer Coolness

In the first place, there's the actual coolness these China Silk Waists contribute to the wearer. Then there's their pleasant appearance of coolness—it often helps one to stand the heat better, to see other people looking as though *they* were standing it, dressed in comfortable clothes.

And if you're going away over the Fourth, it's the easiest thing to pack one of these waists, in your traveling bag; for they don't muss, and take up very little room.

Plenty of pretty kinds here—some plain tailored, with different styles of plaits, at $2.75 to $5. Others, more or less elaborately trimmed with lace insertion and plaits, are $4.75 to $16.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Black Mohair Sicilian

50c, instead of 75c a yard

Fifty inches wide, so that it will cut to best advantage; of an unusually brilliant, fine quality, in just the right weight for wearing at this season of the year, for skirts, traveling gowns, bathing suits, and so on.

You save a third on the regular price, because the maker took a loss on a surplus quantity after his season was finished. Hence, instead of 75c a yard, you need only pay

Fifty Cents a Yard Fourth avenue, Tenth street.

Novels at 50c Each

By Mail, 64 Cents

Embracing some popular books of the past few years. The regular editions that have sold largely at $1.08 are now offered at 50c each while the present stock lasts.

Autobiography of a Beggar—I. K. Friedman.
Poet and Penelope—L. Parry Truscott
King's Agent—Arthur Patterson.
Maid of Many Moods—Virna Sheard.
Heralds of Empire—A. C. Laut.
Roger Drake—H. K. Webster.
Paul Kelver—Jerome K. Jerome.
Down Renter's Son—Ruth Hall.
Hardwicke—Henry E. Rood.
Long Straight Road—George Horton
Old Squire—B. K. Benson.
Many Waters—Robert Shackleton.
Land of Cockayne—M. Serao.
The Heritage—Burton E. Stevenson.
The Second Generation—James W. Linn.
Loom of Life—C. F. Goss.
Out of the West—Elisabeth Higgins.
Ship of Dreams—Louise Fosdlund.
My Captive—J. A. Altsheler.
Tangled Up in Beulah Land—J. P. Mowbray.
The Lieutenant-Governor—Guy Wetmore Carryl.
Making of a Statesman—Joel Chandler Harris.
Walda—Mary H. Kinkaid.
Winslow Plain—S. P. McLean Greene
Splendid Idle Forties—Gertrude Atherton.
The Insane Root—Mrs. Campbell Praed.
Suitors of Yvonne—Rafael Sabatini.
Success of Mark Wyngate—Una L. Silberrad.
The Searchers—Margaretta Byrde.
The Sea Lady—H. G. Wells.
Diary of a Saint—Arlo Bates.
Racer of Illinois—Henry Somerville.
The Opponents—Harrison Robertson
The Banner of the Blue—S. R. Crockett
Mary North—Lucy R. Meyer.
From the Unvarying Star—Elsworth Lawson.
The Son of a Fiddler. Jeannette Lee.

Book Store, Ninth street.

"Book News" for July

A midsummer number, to be sure, but one that does not suggest a lapse into Summer lethargy. For it is crowded full of good things—a Gettysburg article by George Morgan, author of "The Issue," a sketch, with full page portrait, of Maurice Hewlett, by Cornelius Weygandt, poems by Wilbur Morris Stine, John Russell Hayes and others; and all the customary "Book News" features that make the magazine so well worth consulting, and a *vade mecum* in current literature.

"Book News" is 5c a copy, 50c a year. Yearly subscriptions received during July will be enrolled as beginning with the *September* Number, the July and August Numbers being sent free.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Couch and Table Covers

Two Attractive Items

We'll just mention these two fine groups of Couch Covers and Table Covers, and say that savings on them are half and one-third, respectively, and housekeepers will come quickly for them.

For they are just the things that are often most needed about the house, and last thought of, unless some advantageous memory-jog like this comes along.

COUCH COVERS

$3.65, Worth $7.25

Reversible Tapestry Couch Covers; rich shades of red and green predominating; fringed all round; size 58 x 108 inches.

TABLE COVERS

$2.10, Worth $3.25

Heavy Damask Table Covers, 1½ yards square; fringed all around; in three handsome colorings—reds, and two shades of green. Excellent value. Third floor.

LINEN SUITING

12½ Cents a Yard

There's something very cool-looking and attractive about this All-linen Suiting, in its natural color—and it is small wonder that it is a popular material for Summer dresses—particularly as it doesn't get soiled easily.

We couldn't sell this Suiting at such a little price, if it were based on the present advanced price of flax. We contracted for our supply last year—before the rise took place, hence you need only pay

12½ Cents a Yard

for it today, instead of 18c, which is much nearer its value. 27 inches wide. Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

YALE CREW WINS 'VARSITY RACE EASILY

Beaten from the Start, Harvard Finishes Eight Lengths Behind.

ACCIDENT IN FOUR-OAR RACE

Cambridge Pulls to the Front After Fish of Yale Breaks His Oarlock When Well in the Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, July 1.—Yale and Harvard divided honors to-day in the postponed intercollegiate regatta on the Thames, Yale capturing the 'Varsity four-mile race in the easiest possible fashion, leading from the start and finishing eight lengths ahead of the Harvard shell in the slow time of 21:40½, or 20½ seconds ahead of Harvard, while Harvard took the four-oared two-mile race by a length in 12:12.

The honors were only numerical in their equable division, for Harvard's real share in the rowing features of the day was so small as to exert practically no influence upon the crowd that, through the Regatta Committee's mismanagement of this year's New London intercollegiate races, had been forced to stay over to see the result of the event. Moreover, the Crimson four-oared event. However, the Crimson four-oared boat only won through an unfortunate accident to Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., rowing at 2 in the Yale boat, who broke his oarlock at the beginning of the last quarter mile. At that time the Blue was two lengths ahead. Harvard's coxswain, seeing the mishap, called on his men for a faster stroke, and, although Fish tried gamely to keep his oar going, its power and speed was wanting and Harvard easily rowed by the expectant victors.

RACE BADLY MANAGED.

The mismanagement in this race was but another of the many omissions on the part of the Regatta Committee that will make the regatta of 1904 famous for years as the worst ever seen in New London. The race was started at 9:43 in the morning, although Chairman Charles H. Schweppe had announced the night before that it would come immediately after the 'Varsity event. Scarcely a person in New London knew that the race had been held when the observation train prepared to leave for the big event. Then rumors began to float around giving each crew the victory, according to the information as received from different sources. Not until after the 'Varsity was over and the crowd was waiting patiently for the special trains that never came, did any correct version of the four-oared race become a matter of general knowledge.

All interest, of course, was centred upon the 'Varsity race. Harvard, before the contest, was hopeful but scarcely enthusiastic, while the Yale blue, being much in evidence, indicated where the greater confidence was to be found. But after it was over what a contrast!

"What has become of the famous Colson-Cornell stroke?" was the question uppermost in every Harvard graduate's mind, even if unasked. The race itself was practically a paddling procession of two eight-oared shells. Getting a trifle the better start, Yale led from that instant, gaining constantly and apparently not working hard, either.

"Wait until after the two-mile mark and see Harvard spurt!" exclaimed the Crimson supporters, who made a brave effort to look confident and keep their colors waving.

At the navy yard, where ended the first half of the race, Yale, rowing a beautiful, easy thirty stroke, led by two and a half lengths. At the three-mile mark there was a good four lengths of open water between the boats, Harvard's coxswain was shouting frantically to his men, and, although they did hit up their stroke, it availed nothing. Not only was the Harvard eight totally incapable of spurting, but the men were powerless simply to hold Yale down to the lead she had at that time. With apparently no exertion Yale could not help going ahead, and after crossing the line, amid the tooting of whistles of a few yachts anchored at the four-mile point, the victorious crew pulled easily up the river and rowed to their quarters at Gales Ferry, not a man was suffering in any way. The defeated carsmen also finished in good condition, and the crew pulled slowly over to Red Top.

TAME FINISH FOR 'VARSITY.

It was the tamest finish of a college 'Varsity race seen at New London in many a day.

"What's the use of yelling?" exclaimed the blue ribbon bedecked leader of a crowd of Yale graduates and students in one of the observation cars. "It's almost a shame to win like that."

The sentiment was expressive of the feeling of the crowd. Not even the excitement of a fairly close finish was vouchsafed them, and hundreds who had put up with inferior New London accommodations in the expectancy of witnessing a thrilling contest freely accused themselves of misguided judgment in not leaving town after the fiasco of the preceding day. It is safe to say that never was a college rowing crowd happier to get out of New London than was the remnant of enthusiasts that stayed over to see the fun through.

The morning for the great race broke inauspiciously. Daylight was ushered in with a furious downpour of rain, and intermittent showers fell up to 9 o'clock. The atmosphere was muggy and sticky, and light banks of mist rolled up and down the river. The ladies, as they trooped down to the railroad platform about 10 o'clock for the observation cars, did not present that chic, natty appearance of the preceding morning. Many looked tired, and scores of Summer gowns were bedraggled and muddy from the trying experiences of the previous day. There was a marked absence of that animated college chatter that is so universal in great student gatherings for open air athletic rivalry. The crowd was perceptibly smaller in numbers, and anticipating this the observation train was reduced to about one-half the size of the preceding day. The cut was too parsimonious, for the early trains from Boston and New Haven brought several hundred spectators, and long before 10 o'clock it was practically impossible to find seats on the observation train. After a long wait, three more cars were added, and at 10:45 the train slowly pulled out from the station toward the drawbridge.

The wind was southeast, and a decided ripple was on the water, but not enough to make unfavorable rowing conditions. The tide was running strong up stream, the direction of the race. The upper part of the river looked misty and dark, but on the east bank, the sun was feebly shining, but when the race was started it came out clear and bright.

The two stake boats were in position, Harvard having the westerly course. About 11 o'clock the referee's yacht, the Scout, came up, and at the same moment a shout went up that the two launches were coming down the river, towing the shells. This put genuine enthusiasm into the crowd, as postponements had been so numerous that no one was rash enough to predict that the race would take place until the racing shells were seen, lined up with their crews, at the stakeboats.

The Yale launch, Eli Yale, carrying the crew, Coach Kennedy, and Bob Cook, came up first, stopping east of the course and a little above the bridge. The John Harvard, with the Cambridge crew and Coach Colson, was not far behind. The Harvard men were quicker in getting into their shell, and, with a pretty, sweeping stroke, they pulled up to their stake boat. Seen from the bridge, the eight men made a fine impression, and the Harvard cry rose in a mighty volume. The Yale shell soon came along, every man looking fit to row a hard race, if necessary. C. E. Daly, at 2, the only man not stripped for the race, pulled off his blue shirt and threw it into the water as the boat pulled up to the line. The Yale cry from the observers was stronger than that of Harvard, but absolute quiet suddenly reigned as the referee's yacht carefully crept up to the starting point. The oars in each boat were set ready to catch the water at the instant of the pistol crack.

RIVAL CREWS START WELL.

At 11:16 Referee Meikleham called out: "Are you ready, Yale? Are you ready, Harvard?" and receiving quick, affirmative answers, he fired the pistol, and the great race for which months of preparation had been made was on.

Both crews got off nicely, Yale with a little faster stroke, and as the observation train moved across the bridge, the knowing ones proclaimed that the Blue was leading by a few yards. It was close to the half mile point when the train caught up with the racing shells, and, to the consternation of the Harvard crowd, open water was discernible between the boats. Yale was a trifle over a length in the lead, having reduced the stroke from 36 at the start, to 28. In the next half mile Harvard made a grand effort to pull up even, and with a 32 stroke to 30 for Yale, kept the positions relatively unchanged. In fact, in this half mile Harvard gained half a second on Yale, the only half mile in the entire race which showed any advantage for the Cambridge oarsmen. Yale was leading by six seconds at the half mile, while at the mile the Blue was five and one-half seconds ahead, the time being 5:08 for Yale to 5:13½ for Harvard.

For the next half mile the water was a little rougher, and both crews dropped their strokes down to 26 and 28. The Harvard men explained a little, but Yale maintained the same easy, long pull that had characterized the crew from the start and which Yale adhered to without a break to the end. Yale increased its lead at the one-and-one-half-mile mark to two lengths, and at the two-mile mark was easily three lengths in the lead, rowing a 30 stroke, the water here, between the hills below the navy yard, being much smoother than in the preceding half mile. Yale's time for the two miles was 10:34 to 10:46 for Harvard, a lead of 12 seconds, or a gain of 3 seconds in the last half mile.

Stroke Filley of the Harvard boat did his best as he entered upon the last half of the struggle to pick up some of the great distance separating the boats, and he hit up the stroke to 34, bending his back harder over his oar. Yale held to 32, and at 2½ miles had added one more second to their lead. At three miles Yale led by 18 seconds, the time being 16:10, to 16:28 for Harvard, and was 5 lengths ahead.

PERFECT ROWING BY YALE.

The race was virtually over, that was plain to even the most devoted Harvard enthusiast. The Yale men, as viewed from the shore, did not appear as though they were rowing a race. The sway of their bodies was graceful and in perfect rhythm with the stroke oar, while their blades cut through the water in a long, clean sweep that was delightful to watch. Harvard also kept good form and maintained a very steady, accurate stroke, but it lacked snap and failed to carry the boat along.

At 3½ miles Yale was 20 seconds in the lead, the time being 18:55, to 19:15 for Harvard. There was no use for Cambridge to spurt at the last half mile. Yale, however, finished in a snappy 36 stroke, eight lengths, some said more, ahead, in the slow time of 21:40½, to 22:10 for Harvard. How much faster Yale might have done is problematical, for the Blue never had the incentive to row its fastest. Bitterly disappointing was the result for Harvard, for with Colson's coaching and the predictions regarding the high standard of the crew, the excitement of a race, at least, was looked for.

The winning time is far behind the record for the Thames course, held by the Yale 1888 crew, 20:10. Harvard's time was far behind that of the Cambridge crew last year, 20:29 3-5, for although beaten, that crew made the fastest time ever shown by a Harvard eight over the course. The victory is Yale's fifth consecutive triumph over Harvard on the Thames, the last Cambridge crew to win being in 1899, while the total of twenty-six regattas held by Yale and Harvard gives Yale eighteen victories. The crews were:

YALE 'VARSITY EIGHT.

	Age.	H'ght.	W'ght.
Stroke—H. L. Whitney	20	5.11	163
7—W. S. Cross (Captain)	21	6.01	169
6—R. C. Whittier	20	6.02	190
5—J. E. Miller	21	6.02	181
4—H. N. Scott	21	5.11	174
3—C. Morse	20	6.00	168
2—C. N. Daly	22	6.02	177
Bow—K. E. Weeks	20	6.01	157
Averages	20⅝	6.00⅝	172⅝
Coxswain—Steward le Blanc	21	5.05	110

HARVARD 'VARSITY EIGHT.

	Age.	H'ght.	W'ght.
Stroke—O. D. Filley	21	6.00	163
7—J. P. Duffy	25	6.02	170
6—W. Shuebruk	22	6.00	190
5—C. Lawson	23	6.01	185
4—T. G. Meier	22	6.00	188
3—F. W. Flint	19	5.11	170
2—E. E. Smith	23	5.10	171
Bow—H. G. Dillingham (Capt.)	22	5.11	148
Average	22	6.00	172
Coxswain—A. E. Chase	20	5.06	115

It was a very sad and gloomy lot of men who were found at the Harvard quarters after the race. The men were game to the last, however, and immediately after reaching the house the oarsmen gathered on the porch and gave three long Harvard cheers, followed by nine ringing "Colsons." Capt. Dillingham of the defeated crew refused to comment on the race. Coach Colson was equally reticent, remarking that he did not care to say anything, lest he might be construed as undertaking to fashion an excuse for Harvard's defeat. C. D. Filley of Boston, stroke of the crew, was elected Captain of the Harvard crew. He rowed at No. 6 last year.

There was a great demonstration upon the return to quarters of the victorious Yale oarsmen. Richard W. C. Whittier of Staten Island, who rowed 6 in the boat, was elected Captain for next year. Capt. Cross of the winning eight was too happy to discuss the race at length. He said: "The Yale crew rowed splendidly, fully up to expectations."

Coach John Kennedy wore a broad smile and Julian W. Curtiss, the graduate adviser of Yale, was enthusiastic in his comment. He said: "Do you know that this Yale crew was the fastest that ever represented Yale? It was the fastest crew that ever sat in a shell on this river."

With the two crews equally strong and rowing their respective strokes almost equally well, and both crews striving to row the English 'Varsity stroke, the explanation of Yale's victory lies to a large extent in the fact that the winning oarsmen approached nearer to their perfection more nearly to the ideal English stroke than did Harvard. In the opinions of the experts, Yale's victory is due to her longer stroke and the fact that she used the power of the body swing and the leg drive simultaneously, while Harvard used up her leg drive power too quickly.

In the 'Varsity four-oared race Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., by a mishap which might have happened to any oarsman, just prevented Yale from winning all three races of the annual regatta. In this race the New Haven four, after leading by from 1 to 14 seconds, were beaten at the finish as the result of Fish catching a crab and then breaking his oarlock. An eighth of a mile from the finish the Yale crew was over four lengths ahead of Harvard. Fish had already caught a crab earlier in the race, and the second mishap was fatal. The Harvard men saw their chance, and, although badly pumped out, they jumped their stroke up and won by one and a half lengths.

At the mile Yale led by 5 seconds, the time being 5:45 to 5:50 for Harvard. At the mile and a half flag Yale was 14 seconds ahead, about four boat lengths. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., just beyond the mile flag caught a crab which shook up the Yale boat for a few strokes. Yale was not more than one-sixteenth of a mile from the finish when Fish broke his oarlock. He tried to row, but the Yale shell almost stopped dead. The Harvard coxswain saw Yale's predicament, and called to his crew for a spurt, and the Harvard shell literally shot ahead. The three men in the Yale boat did their best, but they could not row against four men and carry 175 pounds of ballast as well. Harvard passed Yale and won out by a length and a half. The winner's time was 12:12 to 12:15 for Yale. Harvard's four had been weakened by the sudden illness of L. T. Swaim, who rowed at 3, and John Bowditch, who recently recovered from an attack of measles, took his place. Blagden, owing to a serious injury to his hand, was unable to stroke the Yale four, and D. I. Meier stroked the crew. The crews were:

HARVARD 'VARSITY FOUR

	Age.	H'ght.	W'ght.
Stroke—F. G. Macomber	21	5.11	150
3—J. P. Bowditch	21	5.10	164
2—M. Shepard	21	5.11	158
Bow—H. C. Ober	21	6.00	161
Average	21	5.10½	158
Coxswain—J. R. Montgomery	22	5.03½	110

YALE 'VARSITY FOUR.

	Age.	H'ght.	W'ght.
Stroke—D. I. Meier	22	6.00	172
3—H. L. Ferguson	21	6.00	179
2—S. Fish, Jr.	21	6.02	179
Bow—E. A. Swenson	20	6.00	164
Averages	21	6.00	173
Coxswain—K. Winslow	19	5.07	109

YALE STUDENTS CELEBRATE.

Crew Members Entertained at Banquet —Bonfire on the Campus.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 1.—This evening at the New Haven House the members of the three Yale crews, the substitutes, and coaches were entertaind at a banquet. Naturally there was a good deal of enthusiasm. Capt. Cross of the 'Varsity crew, Capt. Moon of the freshmen crew, Coaches Kennedy and Adams, Julian W. Curtiss, and other prominent Yale men spoke. Although the number of students in New Haven to-night is smaller than usual on account of the postponement of the race for a day, the dining hall was crowded and the banquet was a great success

Following the dinner there was a great bonfire on the campus, followed by a display of fireworks. One of the happiest speeches at the banquet was that of Captain-elect Whittier, who assured the Yale men that every effort would be made next year to repeat Yale's triumph in New London to-day. The members of the 'Varsity crew will witness the Yale-Harvard baseball game in New York to-morrow morning.

MIDDLE STATES TENNIS.

Clarence Hobart and Miss Sutton Won Finals in Championship.

In a long and at times fiercely contested tennis match Clarence Hobart won the final of the men's singles yesterday in the Middle States championship tournament, on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, at Mountain Station, N. J. He defeated Richard Stevens by the score of 1—6, 7—5, 8—6, 6—2, 6—4. Because of his victory Hobart will challenge Stephen C. Millett, the holder of the title and cup, for the championship, which will be played this afternoon. The final of the women's championship singles was also played, and the competition resulted in another remarkable win for Miss May Sutton, the National woman champion, who took her match from Miss Helen Homans of the West Side Tennis Club by a love score, the two sets being 6—0, 6—0.

The men's final was a battle of the giants at the base-line game in this country. In no sense was it spectacular, for the drives were all long and carefully played and placed, the points only coming off when one or the other of the competitors caught the other out of position to make a fair return. Hobart was strong on his service. He seemed to be in better form than he had shown before this year, and he used better generalship than did Stevens. The old European player came up to the net at times, a thing that Stevens never does unless forced to do so by a short ball, and then Hobart shot back a pass at Stevens that rarely failed to score. Stevens lobbed with good effect in the last sets, and his line plays were unusually good, but he was not aggressive enough to defeat Hobart, who played a cleverly combined net and base line game.

The victory of Miss May Sutton in the women's singles was expected, but it was not thought that she would be able to use her skill so effectively as to beat Miss Homans at love. The work of Miss Sutton in this tournament is all the more noteworthy when it is considered that she has met several of the leading women players and has only lost one game during the course of her matches. There is a dash about the game as played by Miss Sutton. She hits the ball very hard, and all of her strokes are good, there seeming to be no weak spot in her racquet work. Best of all, she has fine length and direction to her strokes.

Miss Sutton will meet Miss Carrie B. Neely, the Chicago girl, this afternoon in the challenge and championship match of the women's singles, both this and the men's championship being played on the island at the late of the 1:30 train from New York. The summary:

Men's Championship Singles.—Final Round—Clarence Hobart defeated Richard Stevens, 1—6, 7—5, 8—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Men's Championship Doubles.—Semi-final Round—F. B. Alexander and C. F. Watson, Jr., defeated George Adee and H. M. Bacheller, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Women's Championship Singles.—Final Round—Miss May Sutton defeated Miss Helen Hopans, 6—0, 6—0.

The sixth series of matches in the championship of the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League will end this afternoon. As the points now stand the West Side Tennis Club leads. The contests will be as follows: The New York Athletic Club team of Roland H. Mallory and J. G. Gellette will meet the team of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge; the Montclair Athletic Club team will play the West Side Tennis Club, at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and the New York Lawn Tennis Club team will play the Kings County Tennis Club representatives at Brooklyn.

Motor Cycle Endurance Run To-day.

Twenty-seven entries have been received for the annual endurance contest of the Federation of American Motorcyclists to-day and to-morrow. The route of the contest will be to Albany and return, leaving the clubhouse of the New York Motorcycle Club at 5:30 o'clock this morning. To-night will be spent at Albany by such of the competitors as reach that place, and the return trip to this city will be made to-morrow. On Monday a fuel consumption test will be held, and on the following day the annual hill-climbing trials will be held on the Fort George Hill. On Wednesday and Thursday the competitors and others will tour to Cambridge, Md., where the annual convention of the Federation of American Motorcyclists will be held on Friday and Saturday.

Cycler Walthour in Critical Condition.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 1.—As a result of the terrible fall sustained while racing last night Bobby Walthour, the bicycle rider, is to-day in a critical condition. Both legs are paralyzed, his left collarbone is broken, his right elbow and hand are lacerated, both hips are badly cut, and there is a large wound across his abdomen.

Pelham Bay Park Sporting Field.

Work on the new public athletic field at Pelham Bay Park is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that it will be ready a full week or more before the formal opening, on July 16. The running track, which measures a quarter of a mile in length and fifteen feet in width, is entirely graded, and the top dressing of cinders is now being applied. Several of the baseball diamonds and tennis courts are in use, and the others are being rapidly completed.

The field contains over 100 acres, and is said to be the largest public athletic ground in the world. Provision is furnished for almost every form of outdoor sport. Besides the running track, which will have a permanent grand stand, there will be baseball diamonds, tennis courts, fields for cricket, lacrosse, archery, and quoits; rifle ranges, traps for clay target shooting, and public boathouses and bathhouses on the shore of the bay. There will also be a military parade ground, a music stand, and picnic grounds.

Baseball To-day, two games. American League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Washington. 1st game called at 3 P. M.—Adv.

QUEER RESULTS IN RACES

Disqualification of Graziallo Puzzled Sheepshead Bay Visitors.

FALLS FOR AMATEUR RIDERS

Lady Potentate Was the Only Successful Favorite—Ancestor Equaled a World's Record.

Queer things happened so often at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday that visitors had fair excuse for the tangled frame of mind in which the majority finished the day. Of the several strange happenings which perplexed the betting patrons of the course, the official result of the fourth race, a mile and three furlong handicap, was the most singular and perplexing. In the race Graziallo, the top weight and favorite, ridden by the experienced jockey Martin, galloped second to the maiden Male Hanlon until the horses turned for the run through the stretch, where Graziallo went to the front and seemed to be winning easily until Brigand closed on the rail.

For a half furlong Brigand and Graziallo struggled, and every individual in the crowd saw Brigand reach over and bite at Graziallo at just about the last eighth pole. When Brigand finished first, Graziallo sheering away from him at the end, about every one in the general crowd was convinced that Brigand had fouled Graziallo, and the majority of the spectators, even those equipped with field glasses, having seen nothing else that looked like foul riding, a mob collected about the stewards' stand and waited to hear that Graziallo, which was the second horse, was to be placed first, after Brigand had been disqualified. Hildebrand, who rode Brigand, was the first rider to complain to the stewards, however, and when later Martin and Crimmins, who rode Male Hanlon, were called up, they agreed that Graziallo, when he passed Male Hanlon, had crossed the mare and fouled her, and then had made the first attack on Brigand by attempting to bite him, Brigand fighting back at just the moment when the horses were in plain view of the crowd.

The stewards deliberated long enough to intensify the anxiety of the bettors waiting for Brigand to be disqualified, and then ordered the disqualification of Graziallo, leaving Brigand the winner and placing Duoro second and Male Hanlon third. The spectators for the remainder of the afternoon tried to find out the reasons for the decision, though most of them refused to believe anything other than that Graziallo had been set back for a foul for which Brigand was responsible.

The Inter-State Hunters' Steeplechase produced more perplexity; only two of the five runners, ridden by gentlemen jockeys, stood up over the course, Pure Pepper, ridden by Harry S. Page winning, thanks to the fact that Agio, the better horse, fell at the last jump. Meadow Lark, an outsider, then came on and was second nearly a furlong behind the winner. Bonfire, which fell at the Liverpool and dragged his rider, F. Ambrose Clark, quite a distance before the latter, who clung to the bridle, could stop him and remount, went on after the mishap and finished for third money.

Agio in the mean time had been caught by a spectator, who might just as well have taken him back to the winning line and walked in for third money, but who instead galloped back to Mr. Spencer, his dismounted jockey, and delivered the horse, Mr. Spencer then mounting again and turning the horse to finish with Bonfire, while the bettors held their heads and wondered what it was all about. Agio turned for the run home just as Bonfire, which came from five furlongs back, got up to him, and the two horses then made a hot finish for third place, after the others in the race had been pulled up and returned to the stand, Bonfire getting the decision by a head. Adjutor, ridden by Mr. Van Schaick, was the first to fall in this race, Mr. Van Schaick tumbling under his mount, which in rising planted a hoof on the pit of the gentleman jockey's stomach, and left him breathless for some time after the race.

The third sensation and puzzle for backers came when Ancestor, a filly which showed good class last season, turned a decided form flip Cheap, and starting at 50 to 1, broke in front and won from end to end in the six and a half furlong handicap, another long chance in King Pepper following her home, while the favorite, Martinmas, was third.

The time of the race, 1:18 3-5, lowered the Sheepshead Bay track record and equaled the world's record for the distance, six and a half furlongs, made by Jane Holly at Washington Park a year ago.

For the start of the day, Bumble Bee, declared by the paddock experts to be lame and who accordingly went back in the betting from the place of 3 to 2 to 1 favorite, started second choice to Simplicity, shot out clear of her field at the start and won with ridiculous ease. Bumble Bee, in the stable of H. B. Duryea, is a daughter of Hamburg, and was bred by the late of W. C. Whitney. She is reputed to be as good as Tanya, and is eligible for the Futurity, so that she naturally attracted a lot of attention after she had won.

David Gideon's colt, Escutcheon, second choice to J. E. Madden's Councilman, in the third race, was never in rather easy style, Councilman swerving badly when the fight at the end came. In the last event, E. R. Thomas backed his mare, Lady Potentate, with such persistence that she started a warm favorite and well ridden by Travers, came on at the end and won cleverly from the long chance, Tantalus Cup. The weather was pleasant, the track good, and the attendance large. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, special weights; five furlongs on the Futurity course.

	S.	¼.	F.
Bumble Bee, 110, Hildebrand, 4-1, 2-1	1	1	1¼
Linda Lee, 110, Burns, 8-1, 3-1	6	5	2½
Danseuse, 110, O'Neil, 10-1, 4-1	3	2	3½
Novena, 110, H. Cochran, 3-1, 4-1	5	3	4
La Pucelle, 110, Crimmins, 6-1, 2-1	7	6	5
Idle Hour, 110, Travers, 50-1, 20-1	4	4	6
Simplicity, 110, J. Martin, 4-1, 8-5	2	7	7
Kimmesha, 110, E. Walsh, 30-1, 10-1	8	8	8
Gotcher, 110, Creamer, 50-1, 20-1	9	9	9
Intrigue, 110, Redfern, 30-1, 10-1	10	10	10
Raiment, 110, Odom, 30-1, 8-1	11	11	11
Lilac, 110, H. Phillips, 20-1, 8-1	12	12	12
Hazel Baker, 110, W. Hennessy, 60-1, 20-1	13	13	13
Ismailian, 110, Higgins, 300-1, 100-1	14	14	14
Dixarina, 110, H. Callahan, 40-1, 15-1	15	15	15
Halmira, 110, Dangman, 200-1, 80-1	16	16	16
Fair Reveller, 110, McCafferty, 100-1, 40-1	17	17	17
Woolnois, 110, Bell, 200-1, 100-1	18	18	18

Time—1:01 4-5. Good start. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner ch. f., by Hamburg-Vespers, owned by H. B. Duryea and trained by J. W. Rogers.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six and a half furlongs on the main track.

	S.	½.	F.
Ancestor, 100, Cormack, 50-1, 20-1	1	1	1½
King Pepper, 100, Holmes, 30-1, 10-1	2	3	2½
Martinmas, 105, J. Martin, 8-5, 3-5	7	4	3½
Cascine, 92, Coleman, 8-1, 2-1	3	2	4
Queen Bee, 97, Dillon, 15-1	9	5	5
Prince Ching, 107, Burns, 60-1, 20-1	8	8	6
Rossignol, 105, Dangman, 10-1, 3-1	4	7	7
Homestead, 103, Crimmins, 30-1, 10-1	10	9	8
Bardolph, 103, W. Hennessy, 15-1, 6-1	13	11	9
Niskayuna, 97, Travers, 30-1, 20-1	11	10	10
Careless, 104, Redfern, 16-5, 6-5	6	9	11
Hatchet, 105, H. Phillips, 40-1, 15-1	12	12	12
Silver Days, 97, H. Cochran, 30-1, 10-1	5	13	13
Prince Salm-Salm, 104, Gannon, 30-1, 15-1	14	14	14

Time—1:18 3-5. Good start. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner, b. f., three years, by Plaudit-Addie C., owned by T. L. Watt and trained by S. T. Booker.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five and one-half furlongs on the main track.

	S.	½.	F.
Escutcheon, 112, H. Cochran, 16-5, 7-10	2	1	1½
Councilman, 122, Hildebrand, 11-20, out	3	2	2½
Austin Allen, 117, T. Burns, 10-1, 2-1	1	3	3½
Amberjack, 117, Odom, 30-1, 6-1	4	4	4
Bill Bailey II., 112, J. Martin, 100-1, 40-1	7	6	5
Nightmare, 108, Gannon, 40-1, 10-1	5	5	6
Shenandoah, 112, Wonderly, 60-1, 12-1	6	7	7

Time—1:08 2-5. Good start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner b. c. by Gold Crest-Affect, owned by David Gideon and trained by Thomas Murphy.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Brigand, 99, Hildebrand, 4-1, 4-5	5	2	1½
Graziallo, 115, J. Martin, 8-5, out	1	3	2½
Duoro, 114, Odom, 40-1, 6-1	2	4	3½
Male Hanlon, 92, Crimmins, 30-1, 10-1	4	1	4
Persistance II., 93, H. Phillips, 9-2, 9-10	3	5	5

*Graziallo disqualified on account of foul and Duoro placed second and Male Hanlon third.

Time—2:21 2-5. Good start. Won ridden out.



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place the same. Winner ch c., 4 years, by Belvidere-Livonia, owned by James Galway and trained by E. Feakes.

FIFTH RACE.—Inter-State Hunters' Steeplechase for hunters qualified under the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association or the Canadian Hunt Association, ridden by gentlemen jockeys qualified under the same rules, special weights, with penalties, over the full steeplechase course; about two and a half miles through the field.

	S.	2M.	F.
Pure Pepper, 156, Mr. Page, 7-1, 8-5	5	2	1hd
Meadow Lark, 163, Mr. E. O. Hayes, 15-1, 5-1	4	3	2d
Bonfire, 142, Mr. Clark, 11-10, 2-5	3	4	3pu
Agio, 147, Mr. Spencer, 12-5, 3-5	3	1	4f
Adjutor, 163, Mr. Van Schaick, 15-1, 5-1	1	Fell.	

*Second by a quarter of a mile. †Fell but were remounted and finished.

Time—5:19. Good start. Won easily, second horse galloped in a furlong away. Winner b. g., 5 years, by The Pepper-Virgin, owned by H. S. Page and trained by Joseph Newman.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a half on the turf course.

	S.	1¼.	F.
Lady Potentate, 98, Travers, 8-1, 7-10	6	2	1½
Tantalus Cup, 111, Redfern, 20-1, 7-1	3	3	2½
Bobadil, 92, Sperling, 9-2, 2-1	10	4	3hd
Coppelia, 89, Crimmins, 7-2, 1-1	11	1	4
Paget, 103, Hildebrand, 20-1, 8-1	2	7	5
Sir Roche, 106, H. Phillips, 40-1, 12-1	9	6	6
Flara, 103, Miles, 15-1, 6-1	5	7	7
Phaon, 110, Odom, 15-1, 6-1	1	8	8
Mabon, 108, T. Burns, 15-1, 6-1	12	9	9
The Rival, 105, Chandler, 300-1, 100-1	8	10	10
Nic Longworth, 107, H. Cochran, 60-1, 20-1	4	11	11
The Rhymer, 108, Higgins, 100-1, 40-1	7	12	12

Time 2:34. Fair start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner ch. m., 6 years, by Potentate-Stratfirine, owned by E. R. Thomas and trained by W. Shields.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; last five and one-half furlongs of the Futurity course.

Invader	112	Derry	109
Melrose	107	Nihilick	106
Twofold	108	Workman	105
Pink Garter	104	Salt and Pepper	104
Diamond Flush	104	Recreo	102
Frank Tyler	102	Fountain	102
Hawtrey	102	Tke S.	102
*Delicanta	102	Peggy	99
Awakening	99	*Blue Coat	97
*Star Lilly	97	*Little Buttercup	94
*Blessings Last	94		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

Lavator	168	Ten Candles	139
Pulmonate	151	Lyrist	138
Conover	146	Garter Buckle	138
Black Death	148	Gortnagallon	137
Flying Buttress	146	Bermuda King	136
Walter Cleary	145	Gascar	134
Candling	142	Perion	132
Red Path	140	Silver Twist	130
Farmer's Foe	140	Alum Water	130

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; last six furlongs of the Futurity course.

Belle Sauvage	119	Red Friar	117
Amberjack	117	Ascot Belle	111
Pasadena	117		

FOURTH RACE.—The Commonwealth Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

FIFTH RACE.—Highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track.

Major Pelham	122	Monte Carlo	112
Grey Friar	122	New York	112
Rosetint	121	Kohinoor	110
Grenade	116	Turquoise Blue	108
Athel	115	Clotex	108
Schoharie	115	Homestead	108
Honiton	114	Consideration	106
Bardolph	113	Queen Elizabeth	106
Ishlana	113	Step Away	105

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth, on the turf course.

Himself	113	Cincinnatus	108
Hackensack	106	*Florham Queen	106
Reveille	104	Gold Dome	104
Arragowan	103	Jane Holly	101
*Ernest Parham	101	*Jack Ratlin	101
Fort Plain	100	Latheron	99
*Dimple	95	St. Breeze	94
Rathowen	91	*Bob Murphy	89
*Hydranges	84		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SUBURBAN RENEWAL TO-DAY.

Test of Great Event's Result Will Be Run at Sheepshead Bay.

The test of the Suburban Handicap's result, the Commonwealth Handicap, framed originally as a renewal of the struggle for the famous and popular event which marked the opening of the Sheepshead Bay meeting, will be decided this afternoon as the feature of the racing at the Coney Island Jockey Club's track. Though the winner of the great stake, Hermis, is not among the horses named to run, three of the half dozen that competed for the Suburban are in the field, these being The Picket, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap of 1904, and second horse in the Suburban; Irish Lad, winner of the Brooklyn of 1903 and second in the same fixture this year, and the third horse in the Suburban, and Proper, third in the Brooklyn this year and also a runner for the Suburban.

Six other horses are in the list of entries, the most prominent of the number being the stout three-year-old Ort Wells, which ran Irish Lad to a head in a sensational finish and record-breaking race for the Advance Stakes a week ago, and which has also to his credit the Tidal Stakes, in which he beat the fast Delh

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE ST. LOUIS PLATFORM.

Until a very recent date we have doubted the expediency of a currency resolution in the Democratic National platform to be adopted at St. Louis. The gold standard has been established, it will remain; there is no currency issue—why keep up the pretense that there is such an issue? We have had in mind, moreover, the probability, amounting to a certainty, that Mr. BRYAN would seize the opportunity afforded him by a sound-money plank to introduce a free-silver resolution and make a speech upon it.

Two things have occurred to make it appear desirable that the Convention should adopt a gold-standard resolution. The Chicago Convention, as was proper and natural, and as it had a right to do, declared that the Republican Party had established a gold standard at a time when it was menaced with destruction, and we learn on good authority that Mr. BRYAN will, whatever happens, make a minority report from the Committee on Resolutions in which he will demand a reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform, with its free-silver, 16 to 1 plank. In these circumstances we are convinced that the Democrats in their great council at St. Louis must affirmatively and explicitly renounce the fatal errors of the past by an unequivocal gold-standard resolution.

The Republicans will inevitably cry 16 to 1 up and down the land from the beginning to the end of the campaign. They will seek to put the Democrats on the defensive, to get them on the run, to divide them, by raising a sort of factitious currency issue. Their efforts will be futile if the Democracy declares itself to be a gold-standard party. But it must be manifest even to a rudimentary understanding that there can be no paltering, no evasion in thought or phrase, no beating about the bush, no shade or suspicion of concession to the disappearing Bryan element. The Convention must declare that the existing monetary standard of value is beyond question, either as to its wisdom or as to its permanency. A straight-out gold-standard resolution will be read by Republicans with deeper chagrin than they would suffer from the perusal of any other part of the platform.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S LEADERSHIP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial this morning you say, in speaking of Mr. ROOSEVELT's leadership, that "It has, at important crises, lacked the element of moral courage. It has been far from obviously unselfish. At times it has appeared reckless, at others hesitating." For your many readers who can grasp the significance of facts much more readily than implied broad generalizations, will you not name times and circumstances when Mr. ROOSEVELT's leadership has lacked moral courage, and explain wherein that leadership has shown selfishness in the man? In connection with what events has that leadership appeared reckless and when hesitating? I have heard so much about Mr. ROOSEVELT's recklessness and impulsiveness, and have seen so very few unsatisfactory results following such so-called impulsiveness, that I am anxious to know just what those who harp upon it mean by it. In speaking specifically about these things in regard to which you so readily generalize, you will, I am sure, confer a great favor upon many of your readers who are anxious to see things in the right light, but who are not apt at interpreting hints and suggestions.

C. F. BRUSIE.

Ossining-on-Hudson, June 27, 1904.

If our correspondent will take the trouble to examine the messages of President ROOSEVELT and the urgent recommendations made to Congress on the subject of the obstacles imposed on the trade and prosperity of Cuba, and, less conspicuously, the Philippines, by the fiscal legislation of the United States, and will compare these with the action of Congress and his attitude toward it, he will see wherein Mr. ROOSEVELT has justified the inference of a certain lack of moral courage. If he will then consult the series of speeches made by Mr. ROOSEVELT in the Fall of 1902, and his statements and arguments as to the need and justice of tariff adjustment to existing conditions, and will compare these with his utterances and his silences on the same subject as the time for the nomination approached, he will, we think, understand what we mean when we say that his leadership has been "far from obviously unselfish." Possibly he will also agree with us that Mr. ROOSEVELT sincerely believes that the good of the country will best be served by the supremacy of his party under his leadership and that the trammels placed upon his aspirations, the compromises forced on him by the policy to which his party is wholly committed, are strong evidence that that policy is vicious and demoralizing and that the real good of the country requires that it be changed.

HOW WE GOT THE PHILIPPINES.

Secretary TAFT has the courage of his convictions. He did not hesitate to go into "the enemy's country"—the classic shades of Cambridge, Mass.—to justify the ways of the Administration in the Philippines to the only living exponents of true Americanism. Without doubt three professors of Sever Hall, or two of Sever Hall and one of the Fogg Museum, have as good a right to style themselves "We, the people of the United States," as the three tailors of Tooley Street had to style themselves "We, the people of England." And the Secretary had the satisfaction of testifying before the men who had impeached his testimony in advance upon the curious ground that he knew what he was talking about. They derived satisfaction from his agreement with them before he had visited the islands, and threw out as incompetent his disagreement with them after he had "been there."

In his Harvard address the Secretary went back to the fountain and origin of our troubles, the fact that we took over the Philippines at all. His explanations lead up to the question, "What else could we have done?" That question is very hard to answer. A primary consideration with the negotiators, as with the American people whom they represented, was that we could not afford to abandon the Filipinos. Our own knowledge of the ways of Spain with insurgents in Cuba was then fresh and vivid, and we had a right to infer that her treatment of insurgents in the Philippines had been and would be no better. We had the feeling which was so violently expressed by TENNYSON:

I should count myself the coward if I left them, my Lord HOWARD,
To those Inquisition dogs and the devil-doms of Spain.

Well, then, inquires the Secretary, could we have turned them over to AGUINALDO? Really, that question answers itself. We did not know as much about that little brown brother then as we know now. But we knew enough about him, and also about the Babel of tribes over which he aimed to preside, to know that we could not afford to take the responsibility for the acts of any Government which the Filipinos might organize. And we certainly should have taken that responsibility if we had turned over the islands to the party in Luzon which claimed them.

There is another consideration which weighed much at that time, though it is very properly omitted now by the Secretary of War. There was a general belief throughout the United States that if we should abandon the islands as derelicts, having expelled Spain and declining to take them ourselves, they would fall into the hands of Germany, which already, flagrante bello, had exhibited considerably more than a velleity in that direction, and had exhibited it in particularly irritating ways. The determination that Germany should get nothing out of the war or the peace was strong and general throughout this country. It operated more in determining our decision than we are now apt to think, unless we go back and try to reconstruct the National state of mind at the conclusion of the war. Probably we should have come to the same conclusion to which we did come without that additional motive. We might have tried a "condominium" if we had not a few years before tried one in Samoa with such unfortunate results. But the consideration that Germany might get the islands if we did not take them would have been decisive. Would the three professors of Cambridge have thought German rule more conducive to the progress of the species than American?

THE OPEN SHOP IN CHICAGO.

Mr. FREDERICK W. JOB, Secretary of the Chicago Employers' Association, is authority for the following statement:

The growth of the open-shop idea in Chicago in the last three months has been very rapid. All the shoe factories, to the best of my knowledge, are now open shops, and have surrendered their union label. All the brass manufacturers, the chandelier manufacturers, the metal trades, and the furniture factories have done the same thing. It is coming to be realized that a union label does not help the sale of the article upon which it is placed.

This is instructive and encouraging. It is not very long since clothing and shoe manufacturers in Chicago were required to pay assessments for the cost of advertisements in the street cars warning the public not to buy articles which did not carry the union label. They are not doing so at present, and probably never will again.

Various causes have contributed to effect this change from subjugation to union tyranny to a condition much more tolerable. Of these the most important is the growth of the open-shop movement and the increasing determination of right-minded citizens that the supremacy of law shall be respected even by those who have deemed themselves superior to its obligations and immune to its penalties. Even more important as a reformatory influence is the discovery that employment is less plentiful than formerly and that the union man in many trades must work peacefully with the non-union man in the production of goods which do not bear the union label or remain idle. That this movement should have become conspicuous in Chicago is not surprising. Action and reaction are equal, and it is to be expected that in the city which labor ruled with a tyranny so absolute the revolution against union domination should be carried further than is elsewhere deemed necessary. Like results will follow the present strike of the garment workers in New York. The open shop will be established, the union label will disappear from ready-made clothing as it already has from the best grade of hats, and those who have led the garment workers into this monumental folly will be relegated to their own place. If the conservative leaders who resisted this strike are able to hold the unions together in defeat they will be entitled to great credit. It is more than the membership have the right to expect.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

Among the matters they order better in France, Parliamentary procedure is distinctly not one. Here has the "Commission of the Budget," or, as we should say, the Appropriations Committee, been inquiring of M. COMBES, very properly, whether it was necessary to make provision for the salary of the French Ambassador to the Vatican. There seems to have been no reason why the Premier should not have given the information which was evidently necessary for the commission to have in order to perform its duty. M. COMBES, however, responded that the Government would make known its decision upon that point when the question came up for discussion in the Chamber.

This looks as if the French Government had not made up its mind whether it would continue to be represented "near" the Vatican, and was awaiting, possibly an apology from the Vatican, possibly a "tip" from public opinion, before deciding. Upon one point, however, M. COMBES was explicit, and that was that M. NISARD, the Ambassador recalled in consequence of the affront offered to France by the Papal Secretary and afterward made his own by the Pope himself, would not return to Rome.

M. COMBES's reservation of the main question will very likely be taken in France to mean that he will take the occasion of this item in the budget to bring up the long-expected motion for the denunciation of the Concordat. For evidently, so long as that agreement lasts, it will be necessary for France to have an agent at the Vatican to bring up for adjustment the questions constantly arising. Only when relations are completely severed, and the republic and the Papacy have no business to do with each other, will the French Embassy at the Vatican become superfluous.

THE CHILDREN'S VACATION.

It is within a comparatively recent period that the children of the poor have received the attention of the philanthropic by having assured to them a brief annual respite from life in the city. The response which is given each year to appeals in behalf of children who are obliged to live within narrow confines furnishes undeniable evidence of the now general sympathy for their condition. During the hot months the organizations which have at heart the betterment of social conditions will devote their energies to transferring the children from the closely crowded tenements to the cooler seashore.

The Children's Aid Society is the pioneer among the great charities of this type. Its beautiful grounds at Bath Beach are now in inviting condition. The cottages at this place have been opened, and the dormitories await the coming of the children. Crippled children, whose misfortunes the society is striving to alleviate, will occupy a cottage especially prepared for their use. Everything has been thought of to provide peculiarly for their comfort and to ward off accidents. At these cottages last Summer 5,876 children were received, and it is expected that a still larger number will share the advantages of the place during the present season. The home proper is occupied during the months of July and August by relays of little girls, pupils of the industrial schools, who go and return weekly in parties of about 300.

The home at the West End of Coney Island is for mothers and their sick children, the mothers being permitted to remain until their children are convalescent. Mothers with their infants and older children, in all 7,584, were the beneficiaries of the society at Coney Island last Summer.

The farm at Valhalla, Westchester County, is devoted chiefly to the entertainment of boys from the schools of the Children's Aid Society. They leave the city in companies of 100, and it would be difficult to find a spot where the natural conditions of health and enjoyment are so amply provided.

The Summer work of the Children's Aid Society has been planned on a comprehensive scale, and it is the wish of the managers to provide for many thousands. The public of this city need only be advised of these plans to induce them to cast into the treasury of the society the money necessary for the work. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. A. B. HEPBURN, President of the Chase National Bank, or to Mr. C. LORING BRACE, United Charities Building.

A PRINCESS OF ISMAIL.

In a dozen centuries or so the descendants of MOHAMMED might well multiply to a degree which would afford a lineal representative of him entitled, according to sex, to wear the green turban or a particular pattern of yashmak for pretty nearly all the countries under the sun. It is no matter for wonder that a Princess of his line has been born in Brooklyn and as little that her parent, who is a produce merchant, not crying his figs in the name of the Prophet, nor seeking too obstreperously to sing in a strange land the songs of Ismail, waives for her all the pretensions which her prophetic descent might be supposed to justify.

He is willing that she shall grow up a plain American girl, to be educated, very likely, in the public schools, after which it is as likely as not that she may choose a husband outside of her ancestral connection, picking out a likely infidel and casting in her lot with him, for better, for worse, till death do them part, according to another formula than that set down in the Bible of her race and people. For her children in this case, if they appeared in accordance with expectations equally confident in all religious sects, there could be no impeachment of their birthright as American citizens, and if one of them happened to run for President and be elected there would be no constitutional obstacle to his inauguration. The spectacle would thus be presented of a descendant of the Prophet in the White House conducting a wider and more complicated Administration than that of SELIM or AURANG-ZEBE with no invocation to ALLAH, or muezzin to sound its recurrent call to prayer from the top of the Treasury Building or the Washington Monument.

It is no doubt a far cry to such a fortuitous incumbency as this, but nobody can affirm that such a thing is impossible. All races and peoples mingle here, and all the great characters of history to its remotest reach may be conjectured with more or less plausibility to abide here in their issue. Constructively they are all, if born on the soil, equally good Americans, with an equal loyalty to the flag and the Nation. MOHAMMED's contribution to our population, whatever it may be, must be considered as good as anybody's, as inheriting all the country's privileges and immunities. The Princess of his line whose nativity Brooklyn has just signalized may expect a wider welcome, and the whole country will take a certain degree of interest in her, modified by some uncertainty as to the validity of her ancestral claims as soon as it hears of her arrival.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—While it is highly probable that wives find as distasteful as do husbands the thought that after their death the surviving member of the matrimonial partnership may in time conquer the sorrows of bereavement and marry again, it is a notable fact that extremely few wills made by wives condition the possession of property bequeathed upon the maintenance of the status of widowerhood, while the wills of husbands almost frequently attach this cruel and selfish string to their posthumous largess. Whether this difference is due to a moral superiority of women over men, or to the fact that several hundred, if not thousand, men make wills for every one woman who does so, and that, therefore, the sterner sex simply utilizes its greater opportunity to enforce the semblance of a continuing grief, is a question on which opinions can safely be allowed to differ. At any rate, the inclination to penalize forgetfulness is not a characteristic exclusively masculine, for now and then a woman does show the same desire and determination to exert a restraining influence even from the grave. Among others, Mrs. ALMA FRITZ, one of the Slocum victims, adopted this course. But her will, as the recent probate revealed, was in this respect curiously unlike those of men, and the exact motives that dictated its details are far from obvious. The surviving husband is to have all of Mrs. FRITZ's property while he remains unmarried, but if he does marry again, instead of losing all or most of it, as a man would have been apt to decide, he is only to hand over one-third of the whole to be divided equally between Mr. FRITZ's children. In other words, the children get nothing from the mother's estate unless the father does something which apparently the mother preferred he should not do. The problem as to the strength of this preference is consequently a difficult one. A full knowledge of the circumstances would probably clear up these mysteries more or less, but they are nobody's business, and the mystery, if cleared up, would lose its interest for academic discussion. For that purpose it is better to accept the will as it stands, and then inquire as to what extent its peculiarities are illustrative of feminine peculiarities.

—In his "Autobiography," HERBERT SPENCER seems to have written of his father in comparison with the father's brothers, just as any son might have done, that he was "the flower of the flock," but, the familiar phrase once set down, the philosopher, as very few of us have ever done, gave it a second thought, put it in quotation marks, and added "—a mixed metaphor which, absurd as it is, has gained a general currency." And of course, to the second thought, even of those who are not philosophers, "flower of the flock" is obviously a queer locution, and to call it absurd is to deal very gently with an association of ideas so incongruous. We have searched vainly in two or three of the common reference books for light upon the origin of the figure, but they have nothing to say as to when, where, or by whom it was first used, whence it is to be inferred that their compilers didn't know and that the phrase is a natural colloquial growth, without recorded history. That it long ago gained a "general currency" which it seems, despite its "absurdity," in no danger of losing, is beyond any question, and since, in language, what is is surely right, the philosopher in condemning "the flower of the flock," and we, in agreeing with him, were right only in a way, and in a very unimportant way at that. Indeed, it can be doubted by anybody who wishes to do so if the condemnation was right even in a way—if there is more than an appearance of mixture in the metaphor after all—if common folks are not fully justified in ignoring the peculiarity that attracted the philosopher's too acute attention. The metaphorical extensions of the significance of "flower," both noun and verb, long since ceased to be real metaphors, and now, as for centuries past, the word is used directly in its newer, but still ancient, meanings of superiority and culmination—to mention only two of dozens. As for the general currency of the phrase, that is easily accounted for by its utility, its rhythm, and its alliteration. With three such merits, its logical weakness becomes a trivial and negligible fault, and it will doubtless be a favorite with all except the most careful speakers and writers of English as long as English is spoken and written.

—One of our correspondents, by bemoaning the publicity given to what DOWIE said about the King of England—and several other parts of the earth, we must hasten to add, lest the irascible Scotch assail us again—implies reproof of ourselves for assisting the publicity. So does our well-intentioned reader illustrate a too-common mistake as to the proper treatment of men like DOWIE. It is true that they thrive on notoriety, but also true is it that the thriving is only for a while and that in the end the notoriety kills them. If let alone by decent and intelligent people and haughtily ignored by the newspapers that try, with more or less success, to represent the views and serve the purposes of such people, the Dowies would be free to delude and exploit successive crops of helpless dupes, practically without restraint. To bring their doings and characteristics to general notice does make them the objects of curiosity from which they can draw the semblance of fame and the reality of profit for weeks or months, but the curiosity soon turns to disgust, that to indignation, and then the Dowies lapse into obscurity—ornamented or not with iron bars according to the quality of the games they have been playing. So we have no remorse at all for having enabled as many people as we could to see this particular charlatan and fraud exactly as he is—none for having reported his tirades accurately and fully enough to present the means of forming a judgment of his claims to divine inspiration. Concealment is not reformation; it is only the preparation for explosions. As for the tirade against the King it dealt only with ancient tales that have already had far wider circulation in England than they will ever get here, and apparently they injured the King's popularity or efficiency not a bit. DOWIE showed a waning of his natural shrewdness in expecting to accomplish anything, even revenge, with those tales at this late day.

—Japan's official denial that her soldiers have been mutilating dead enemies and torturing live prisoners was hardly worth making. Those who believed the Russian charges before the denial will believe them now—as well they may, since a denial proves nothing when the denier is held capable of fiendish barbarity—and those who held the accusations incredible on their face will be no surer than they were before—will be, perhaps, just a little troubled that Japan should have taken this particular sort of needless trouble. Undoubtedly unpleasant things have happened on the Manchurian battlefields as on all others. It is not the individual criminal in either army that counts in the indictment of a nation, but the policy and character of the nation, as exemplified by its acknowledged representatives and the mass of its people. Japan is in no present danger from a comparison with Russia if the comparison be based on that truth.

THE PIANO NOT PASSING.

$50,000,000 Worth Made and Sold in This Country Last Year.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There must have been many music lovers, as well as many people connected with music, also by professional or business relations, who were disconcerted, shocked, or amused by the editorial in last Sunday's TIMES entitled "The Passing of the Piano." Their emotions varied, no doubt, according to the knowledge they had of the real facts of the case. To those who are in a position to know these facts, the article carried with it its own refutation; but as it may have caused unfounded regrets to those who are not in such position, it is well that the impression it gave should be set right. Not only are its statements of fact entirely incorrect, but the implications it conveys as to the present status and tendency of musical art are equally unfounded.

The piano, "as an article of usual household furniture," we are told is passing into innocuous desuetude. So far from this being the case, the output of pianos by American manufacturers, having already reached enormous proportions, is steadily increasing and in a degree much beyond the increase of the population. The most trustworthy statistics in the trade put the number of pianos made and sold in this country last year at least at 150,000, of a value of from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000.

For the American people, having paid $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 for 150,000 pianos, are not letting them "remain silent," in the words of your editorial. Nor is the business of teaching children and young persons to play on the piano declining. The constant formation of new conservatories of music and the large attendance reported by them all show that this is not so. Still more convincing evidence to the contrary is given by the great music publishing and selling houses. We are informed by one of the largest of these—one whose trade reaches into every corner of the United States—that the standard works for piano instruction, like Czerny's studies, and others of the same sort, sell in constantly and largely increasing numbers, and the catalogues of this and other music-publishing houses show that a great flood of elementary and instructive piano-forte pieces is constantly pouring from their presses. These pieces would not be published if they were not sold, or bought if they were not played.

Even if it were true, as the editorial asserts, that amateur work has been discouraged by the multiplication of mechanical devices for playing the piano, it is hard to see how this would contribute to the "passing of the piano," for we have yet to learn of any mechanical piano player that does not need a piano to play on.

Not only these unquestionable facts and figures, but the general state of the art as known to every observer, go to show that the cultivation of music is not suffering such an eclipse as it must be if the statements of the editorial are true. The fact is that the people of this country are becoming more and more interested in music; that the standards of taste and culture, while they are steadily rising, encourage rather than discourage efforts of amateurs; that music is more and more welcomed and enjoyed in the house, as well as in the concert hall. The piano, as the single musical instrument most complete in itself, the one capable of yielding the highest and most satisfactory results for the greatest number of people, is contributing its full share to this rising tide of music.

No, we assure you, and we stake a reputation of more than half a century upon it, the piano is not "passing."

STEINWAY & SONS.

New York, July 1, 1904.

Apologetic Burglar.

From The London Mail.

Tall and of slight build, a young man giving the name of Christopher Gregory pleaded guilty at Clerkenwell Sessions to burglary. He left a note in the house which he entered. It ran:

"I took an oath that the first day I was without food I would get into the hands of the police, and this is the first time I have been in want of food and shelter. I dare not sleep in the open air, for my health is not of the best. I am very sorry for the damage done to the shutters, also to the tree in the garden.

"Assuring you of my regret for damaging your house, but it had to be, and you will be doing me a service if you prosecute. I am, Sir, yours respectfully, "C. GREGORY."

"Gregory" resolutely refuses to state who he really is, but upon Mr. McConnell promising that nothing should be made public he in court supplied some particulars privately.

He was then handed over to the missionary, who has found work for him.

The Lesson Applied.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A little girl who made frequent use of the word "guess" was one day reproved for it by her teacher, who said:

"Don't say 'guess,' Mary, say 'presume.'"

A few days later one of Mary's friends, coming up to her, remarked:

"I think your cape is very pretty, and my mother wants your mother to lend her the pattern, because she is going to make me one like it."

"My mother has no pattern," was the prompt reply; "she cut it by presume."

How Could He Help It?

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

He—Do you think marriages are made in heaven?

She—I don't know. Perhaps they are, but I'd be satisfied with one made in June—or, that is, of course, I mean thinking what—oh, Charlie, do you really mean it?

WOULD ELECT CLEVELAND.

This Republican Thinks Republican Votes Would Do It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having for fifty years been a Republican I must, at the present, depart from that faith, as the conditions now stand, with a President that is controlled by many factions and compromises.

Why should not the people favor one that is free from all—a man that has been faithful in the past and can be trusted in the future? The nomination of Grover Cleveland will be his election, and the Republican vote will accomplish that end.

A REPUBLICAN.

New York, June 30, 1904.

THE COURAGE OF ROOSEVELT.

With Some Quite Impersonal Remarks on the Eulogy of Humbugs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Root's address to the Roosevelt Convention closes with these words:

"No people can maintain free government who do not in their hearts value the qualities which have made the present President of the United States conspicuous among the men of his time as a type of noble manhood. Come what may here—come what may in November, God grant that those qualities of brave, true manhood shall have honor throughout America, shall be held for an example in every home, and that the youth of generations to come may grow up to feel that it is better than wealth, or office, or power, to have the honesty, the purity and the courage of Theodore Roosevelt."

Mr. Roosevelt was an active civil service reformer; among his first appointments when he became President were those of Payne and Clarkson.

He was outspoken about pension abuses, calling the Grand Army, as I understand, a "crowd of bummers"; as President he established a service pension by what many consider to be an improper exercise of executive authority.

He announced his intention of carrying on the policy of his lamented predecessor, and made some attempt to urge legislation in the spirit of Mr. McKinley's last speech at Buffalo; when he encountered opposition he tamely submitted to the beneficiaries of the tariff, and no suggestion on this subject displeasing to them has since been heard from him.

I have heard it whispered in certain quarters that extravagant eulogy of a colossal humbug tends to grow very wearisome, with which, as a purely general proposition, I think most men will be disposed to agree.

F. A. HENRY.

Morristown, N. J., June 22, 1904.

INADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY.

Householders Made to Suffer While Controversy Is On.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After many evasive answers from the Water Commissioner's office as to the scarcity of water, we were referred to Chief Engineer Hill, who stated that the pressure in our district was reduced because the Water Department concluded it was the best way to make people realize the alleged need of more appropriations to increase our water supply for future use. All our arguments to the effect that it was absolute cruelty to deprive householders of water while the department was, or those interested in water schemes were, trying to impress upon the already overburdened taxpayer that he must submit to further burdens, failed to receive any consideration. The Chief Engineer admitted the truth of our position, but would not agree to raise the water gates until the question was settled in their way.

The engineers advance the bright idea that it is advisable to lower pressure because tall buildings, having pumping engines, will be sufficiently supplied by the large mains with a low pressure. It should not require much figuring to show that a large pipe with low pressure to pump from leaves little more than no water for the consumers resident in dwellings of ordinary size, without pumps, whose number is legion. Besides being a menace to health, this scarcity increases the danger from fire and results in the raising of rates by the insurance companies. It seem unreasonable that while dwelling houses are thus deprived of water, streets are cleaned by the unusual method of flushing them from the fire hydrants, as is being now done. We find in many of our tenement quarters that the pressure is so weak that while a spigot is open on the first floor or basement no water can be had above.

This state of things, while the reservoirs are overflowing, should not be tolerated.

LUDLOW, DAY REALTY COMPANY.

New York, June 30, 1904.

Panics and Tariff Agitation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not a fact that "not the Republican tariff," but the agitation by the Democratic Party for a lower tariff, brought about the panic of 1884, precisely as it did in 1893? Therefore rightly these panics were all chargeable to the Democratic Party, though occurring under a Republican tariff.

What the country needs is to be let alone. Let the beautiful free-trade theories be relegated into the realms of dreamland and of the millennium to come, where they belong; and let the words of Gen. Grant, "Let us have peace," apply to commercialism as well, which, after all, notwithstanding dreamers and theorists, is at the bottom of this country's greatness. The returns next November will show very conclusively that we are in favor of letting well enough alone. L. F.

East Hampton, L. I., June 26, 1904.

Illegal Possession of City Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article to-day in reference to the delusion that inhabitants of "Little Italy" acquire an especial right of proprietorship in the part of the city they occupy is very timely, and a decided stand should be taken to give them a lesson; also to other sections of the city where certain nations settle, to wit., that the streets belong to the whole people, and they cannot obstruct any part by opening up markets or stands, &c. The writer was born in New York fifty-five years ago, and has seen many changes, but is alarmed at the apathy of the authorities to allow the different arrivals from foreign nations to take illegal possession of our streets. H. R.

New York, June 27, 1904.

Got Some Good Out of His Course.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Did your son play on any of his college athletic teams?"

"No, but he was graduated with honors."

"Well, of course, that's something."

The Unsatisfied Children.

From The Atchison Globe.

Children soon learn that it is father who has the money and mother who has the generous disposition.

THIRTY, SIXTY, OR NINETY DAYS.

"There should be no vacations,"
The Russell Sage we quote;
And yet he takes a few days off
When he foregoes a note.

F. P. FITZER.

DUTIES OF INSPECTORS.

Everett P. Wheeler on Culpable Negligence in Slocum Disaster.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial this morning draws attention to the importance of the faithful discharge of the duties of an Inspector. Most of our people depend upon this for the security of the lives and health of themselves and their children. It is this Inspector who passes or rejects the contractors' work and the food he supplies to the poor and sick in hospitals and asylums.

When Edward Cary was Chairman of the Committee on Examinations and I was Chairman of the Municipal Civil Service Board we impressed it upon examiners that special attention must be paid to the examinations for Inspectors. But the average politician seemed to regard that office as a soft snap, for the performance of whose duties no training was required.

In fact, the Inspectors are the sentries of our industrial army. In time of war a sentry who sleeps on his post is court-martialed and shot. How essential, then, is it to the public safety, that the Inspectors through whose culpable negligence the Slocum was sent out with life preservers that drowned, and hose that would not hold water, should be indicted and convicted.

Mr. Dument, the District Inspector, in his evidence before the Coroner's jury testified to enough to convict himself. He said, if he is correctly reported, that no inspection of a life preserver was needed, after it was new, and that none was made, so far as its buoyancy was concerned.

It was his duty to know that the cork in life preservers loses its buoyancy after three or four years. It was his duty to instruct his subordinates carefully to examine them for the purpose of determining whether the cork had crumbled away. The Supreme Court of the United States has held that it is culpable negligence in an employe not to put his workmen on their guard against dangers incident to their employment. How much more culpable is it in a District Inspector not to instruct his subordinates respecting the danger to the public which it is their duty to guard against.

It is not for the sake of vengeance that our citizens should ask for the speedy trial of these culpably negligent Inspectors. It is for the protection of the innocent, hard-working men and women and their children who are yet alive, and whose lives are not safe unless Inspectors are intelligent and do their duty. As Wellington said: "Men may talk of inhumanity, but there is nothing so inhuman as impunity."

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

New York, June 30, 1904.

WAISTCOAT CIGAR STORAGE.

This Man Has Suspicions as to Nicotius's Smoking Spells.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Nicotius's" communication to your paper on the waistcoat storage of cigars is of novel interest. He says that "vertigo, faintness, and even worse," comes from the habit, and, further, writes: "Even in bed I would experience something approaching a sinking spell. I traced the cause to my habit of carrying cigars in my waistcoat pockets."

Some of us imagine that the sinking spells in bed come from the same cause that impels one to wear his waistcoat to bed rather than from the cigars in the pocket.

We would like to ask "Nicotius" if he has ever worn his waistcoat to bed without the cigars in the pocket, and whether at those times he has noticed the omissions of the symptoms he describes.

Also, does one drink a fervid glass or two or even three after snuggling up to a few cigars all night?

His answer will be intently awaited by a curious populace with peculiarly baited breath. He may be on the right track after all. BLACK DIAMOND.

New York, July 1, 1904.

Etiquette of the Smoker.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The etiquette of the smoker is not observed in this city, according to a globe-trotter. In many countries, especially in Spain and Cuba, where such etiquette is most jealously guarded, a man who is smoking must be sure, when asked by another man for a light, to present his cigar or cigarette for the purpose. To offer a match is to imply the social inferiority of the man who asks for the light, so that between two strangers such an offer is a deadly insult, and sometimes sufficient to cause a duel. When, however, the difference in social grade is so marked as to be visible in clothing and accoutrement the match may be offered without offense. When the lighted cigar is offered it must not be thrown away until the man who has offered it has taken at least one puff. Otherwise the insult is greater than would have been the offering of the match.

Sir Thomas Ready to Challenge.

From The London Standard.

Our yachting correspondent on the Clyde states, on authority, that the negotiations between Sir Thomas Lipton and the New York Yacht Club are likely to be brought to a successful issue, in which case a challenge for the America Cup will be given for next year. The question of designer is not altogether free from difficulties, but the main point once settled, these difficulties will doubtless disappear. Not only will the new measurements rule of the New York Yacht Club produce a better type of boat, but it will also add considerably to the chances of the challenger.

Needy Anglican Priests.

From the London Mail.

A special effort is being put forward to secure wider support for the Queen Victoria Clergy Fund. It appears that, out of 14,943 parochial benefices in England and Wales, 6,135 are worth less than £200 a year, and that of these nearly 1,500 are under £100 per annum, with an average net income of only £87.

The Soldier's Diet.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"General," said the fair vegetarian, "you should abandon the beef diet. Look at the deer. It eats nothing but grass and leaves, and yet it can outrun the hounds for hours."

"Madam, I require food that will prevent my running."

"A WOMAN SCORNED."

Night shall not come, nor ever your eyes grow dim,
But I shall tear your closing lids apart,
And you shall see my face, as now you see it,
Pale, wan, distressed, yet beautiful.
Deny 'tis worthy of recall—aye, smile—
But there is subtle magic in the words
And Prophecy will bring her children home,
And in the days when that poor heart of yours
Turns from the sweets of carelessness to gall,
You will remember these embittered words
And those I said when all your Love was mine.
And you will turn to me the day you learn
A woman's Love, the richest gem and purest,
And dash me from your eyes—and call me back—
And beat your breast—and travel down the Past—
With Pain at every step and Tears at last.
"This—this, she said, and this—and this she touched,
And this she smiled on lovingly—and here
She turned to anger at some slight—and then,
Sobbing, forgave—as she may yet forgive
The long, long years of slight."
Then will you walk for

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

BEVY OF PORTO RICAN SCHOOLMA'AMS IN PORT

125 Are Going to Take Summer Course at Cornell.

NOT ALLOWED TO LAND

Mr. Lindsay Not Here Yet and Major Bingham Feared That He Couldn't Round Them Up Again.

About 125 young Porto Rican schoolma'ams, most of them darkly pretty, arrived here yesterday, as guests of the United States Government, on the military transport Sumner, en route to Cornell, where they will take the Summer course for teachers In addition to these misses, who vary in age from fifteen to twenty years, there arrived also twenty young American women who have been teaching in the Porto Rican schools, as well as fifty Porto Rican young men.

The Sumner was not expected to arrive until this morning, and as a result Commissioner of Education Lindsay of Porto Rico, who is going to look after the teachers while they are here, intended to arrive in the city last night from St. Louis. When the news of the Sumner's unexpected arrival reached the Army Building, Major Bingham, who is in charge of the transport department, at first was inclined to allow the whole contingent to land. Then he learned that at Pier 12, the Government's pier in the East River, there were about 150 Porto Ricans, now resident in New York, awaiting to welcome the educators. That changed the aspect of the case.

"It will never do to land all these young people and allow them to go away with their friends," said Major Bingham, "for if we do there is no telling when we will get them all together again. They are Mr. Lindsay's people and the ship will have to anchor down the bay and wait his arrival before any landing is allowed." The news of Major Bingham's decision was taken to the Sumner, which was anchored off the Statue of Liberty. The Porto Ricans did not appear to object to spending another day on the vessel, but the American teachers, some of whom had not been home in five years, were much put out, as they were not going to the Summer school, they said, but had come home to visit their own people. Miss Lodge of Pennsylvania, who has not been home in two years, was about the most disappointed person on the craft. She is going to Europe, and after two years there, she said, she is going to Panama.

The trip had been a scene of gayety from the day that the ship left San Juan until she arrived in the harbor at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. There was a dance on board every night, the music being furnished by two sailors, one of whom played the accordion and the other the drum. According to a mathematical American teacher, the conversation of the Porto Ricans consisted of about 80 per cent. sentimentality, 10 per cent. school work, and the rest speculation as to how they were going to like the States.

One of the male teachers said that the effect of the American occupation on the prospects of Porto Rico could not be better illustrated than by the fact that in the sixty years prior to the advent of the Americans only eight new schools had been established throughout the island. The Americans, he said, already had established forty-five new ones, as well as two large high schools and an industrial school. There are 40,000 scholars in the school of the island, and next year the attendance will show a great increase. The natives, he said, also were gradually learning English, which language was now used almost exclusively in the advanced schools.

One of the interesting passengers on the Sumner was a young Porto Rican artist, Julio T. Martinez, who made a lot of sketches of his fellow-passengers, and to judge by these pictures there will be some weddings in Porto Rico when these youthful teachers get home next Fall. Another teacher who was pointed out was Miss Gertrude Tavarez, the daughter of Poet-Composer Tavarez, whose productions for many years have been the most popular in the island.

The teachers will leave the ship early this morning, and by noon will be on their way to Ithaca. After six weeks there they will go to Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington. Then they come back to New York for a visit, and after seeing the sights of the metropolis will leave for home in time to be present at the opening of the schools in the Fall. Four hundred other teachers were due at Boston yesterday on the transport Kilpatrick. They are going to take the Summer course at Harvard.

DRAMA IN FRENCH IN LONDON.

Mme. Bernhardt and Mrs. Campbell Appear in the Chief Roles.

LONDON, July 1.—Unusual interest was manifested in the performance at the Vaudeville Theatre this afternoon in the original French text of "Pélleas et Mélisande," a lyric drama by M. Claude Debussy, after Maeterlinck. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt took the part of Pélleas and Mrs. Patrick Campbell that of Mélisande.

The house was crowded with professionals, and the performance seemed to be a great success. Mrs. Patrick Campbell spoke her lines with great fluency, but with a marked English intonation.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

According to a cablegram received here from Charles B. Dillingham, Bertram Wallis has been engaged as Lulu Glaser's leading man for the production of "The Madcap Princess" at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

***

An erroneous idea prevails that Harrison Grey Fiske intends to establish a stock company at the Manhattan Theatre next season. A "stock" company is a resident company without a star, and Mr. Fiske's announcement promises a fixed dramatic organization with Mrs. Fiske at its head.

***

Klaw & Erlanger has engaged, to support the Rogers Brothers in their new farce, Josephine Cohan, Dorothy Hunting, Emily Nice, Bessie De Voie, George Austin Moore, Fred Niblo, Frank Young, John Conwell, Joseph Kane, Louis B. Foley, and William Torpey. Max Hoffman will be musical director.

***

"Paris by Night" will have its metropolitan opening at the Madison Square Roof Garden to-night.

***

Toby Claude has been engaged by Sam S. Shubert to play Fifi in next week's production of "A Chinese Honeymoon" at the Manhattan Beach Theatre.

***

Mabel McKinley will be one of the leading attractions at Hurtig & Seamon's Arverne Pier, which opens to-day.

***

W. M. Wilkison has secured the rights to and will produce in the Fall a dramatization of Mrs. S. P. McL. Greene's novel "Cape Cod Folks." The dramatization has been made by Earl W. Mayo and Edward Marshall. The scene of the piece is in the quaint old fishing village of Sandwich, Cape Cod, and the characters, incident, and story of the book, it is said, are substantially preserved in the play.

***

"The Yankee Consul" closes its long run to-night at the Broadway Theatre.

***

Mrs. Leslie Carter has reappeared in "Du Barry" at the Grand Opera House, San Francisco, having recovered from her illness. At the close of her Western tour she will return to New York, to be presented by David Belasco in a new play.

Festival for Mulberry Bend Children.

Randolph Guggenheimer will give an ice cream festival to the poor Italian children of Mulberry Bend, at 71 Centre Street, on July 4, in the afternoon, under the auspices of the Sunday Kindergarten Association.

BY THE LIGHT OF THE MOON.

Clergyman Who Tied Knot Was in Pajamas—Angry Parents Late.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 1.—The Rev. William S. Newson of Califon, was awakened about midnight last night by heavy thumping on his front door. Hastily arising, he hurried down, and had no more than opened the door when a young couple burst in and begged him to marry them at once, because, as the young woman explained:

"Mamma and papa are coming in a buckboard, and they will be here in a minute."

Mr. Newson suggested that, as he was in pajamas only, it would be well for him to retire to his room and garb himself in ministerial array. He also mentioned the propriety of lighting a few lamps, but the young couple begged him not to go until the knot had been tied.

"Listen!" said the young woman. "Don't you hear them coming?"

And, listening, Mr. Newson heard the clatter of horses' hoofs and the rattle of the buckboard coming along the turnpike. He didn't hesitate further, and in the semi-darkness of the hall, by the light of the moon, he recited the Methodist Episcopal ritual and the young woman had just said "Yes" to the all-important question when the buckboard stopped in front of the door, and an irate, middle-aged couple bounded up the walk. Mr. Newson, stepping out on the stoop, extended his hand to the man, saying:

"I am sorry you didn't get here in time, but at least you can give them your parental blessing."

The parental response would not look well in print.

"Joshua," said the mother, "that is not a blessing."

After considering the matter a short time the fond father concluded to accept the circumstances over which he had no control, and kissed his daughter as he forgave her for running away. The young couple were Anthony Landon of New Germantown and Miss Ida Felmiy of Bissel.

TROLLEY SHOWER BATHS.

Deputy McAvoy Gets Two on Amsterdam Avenue—Offender Caught.

Passengers on the Amsterdam Avenue surface cars have made numerous complaints during the past two weeks of having been subjected to undesired shower baths on passing the corner at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. Deputy Police Commissioner McAvoy was going home a week ago at night, when he was struck in the face with a sheet of water at that corner, and called the attention of Capt. McGlynn of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station to the nuisance. Capt. McGlynn assigned Detectives Black, Horton, and Hayes to the case; but on Wednesday night the Deputy Police Commissioner again was drenched at the same place. He again repeated his command to Capt. McGlynn to find the offenders.

Detective Black was standing at the corner last night, when he saw a north-bound Amsterdam car approaching. Just as it was leaving the corner he also saw a young man dash out of a drug store near by, armed with a big syringe holding a quart of water, which he discharged at the retreating car. The water fell in a shower over a woman sitting in the open car, who cried out:

"My hat! Oh, my new hat; it's all spoiled!"

Black pounced on the young man, and told him to come with him to the station house. The latter protested that it was the first time he had done it, and that he would never do it again, but the detective compelled him to go to the station. There he described himself as Frederick E. Shuckman, twenty years old, of 498 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. He will be arraigned in the Harlem Police Court to-day on a charge of disorderly conduct.

BURGLARS, SHE SAID.

Six Policemen Hurry to Apartment House and Find a Black Cat.

An aged colored woman ran panting to the police station in West One Hundredth Street about 10:30 o'clock last night, and cried out: "Come quick! Burglars! The ole man's got 'em all penned up!"

"Where?" asked Sergt. McGloin.

"At 1,313 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. Get all the cops you got, Cap'n, and hurry up 'fore they get away."

McGloin called out half a dozen men, and they started on a run for the house in West One Hundred and Fourth Street. Arriving there they found a crowd about a fashionable apartment house. On the stoop was an excited negro who owned to the name of Jasper Simmons, who said that he had heard "rattlin' o' silver" in one of the apartments.

One of the policemen went up and opened the door of the apartment. There was a scurrying and a big black cat dashed past them and down the stairs. An examination of the apartment showed unmistakable evidence that the "rattlin'" had been done by the cat.

NEW RULES FOR WHIST.

League Modifies Regulations—Election of Officers—Final Contests.

Another day will end the week's session of the whist players, that has been on since Monday at the Hotel Majestic. Most of the trophy games were completed last night, but the complete score had to be made up after the game and definite results had not been ascertained.

The final contest for the Hamilton Trophy was between teams of the Cleveland Whist Club and the Horlick Club of Racine, Wis. These men had defeated Chicago and Boston on Thursday in the semi-finals, and at the end of the first twenty-four deals yesterday the Racine experts had a lead of five tricks. They are expected to carry off the honors.

The Fourteenth Congress Trophy was won by the Northwestern Whist Association, represented by the Minneapolis four —G. L. Bunn, O. H. Briggs, E. A. Montgomery, and J. H. Hemply. They defeated the Chicago Whist Association team by five tricks in the deciding round.

The Minneapolis Trophy for pairs had two more sessions yesterday, and it is conceded that the entry of the Pastime Club of Boston had the best chance. They were well ahead at the end of the second round.

The Whist Club of New York represented by Otto Hatch and Dr. C. L. Cole, who led at first, got back to second place.

A most interesting event which began last night was the two pair contest, in which partners are not changed, for a special prize given by the Knickerbocker Whist Club of this city. There are thirty-four entries, including about all of the crack players, and this game will be finished this afternoon. There is also an interesting contest to-night for all the pairs that made high scores during the week.

The league had a business session at which some changes were made in the laws of the game, and new officers were appointed, as follows:

President—George L. Bunn, St. Paul; Vice President—J. E. Faber, New York; Recording Secretary—H. T. Fry, Chicago; Corresponding Secretary—C. W. Vail, Brooklyn; Treasurer—F. C. Thwaits, Milwaukee.

The most important change in the rules is the one dealing with revoke, which provides that after Sept. 1 the partners or any of the adversaries must call the player's attention to the fact that he has not followed suit.

Trust Co. of America New Stock Issue.

The Trust Company of America is now issuing its certificates of stock under the new capitalization and returning the amounts in cash due the shareholders under the plan. It is presumed that the dividends on the new shares of the reduced capital will be in the neighborhood of 20 per cent., but the question of future dividends has not yet been discussed, nor has any action been taken by the Board of Directors in relation thereto.

DON'T WANT CIRCUS IN "RUBBERNECK ROW"

Up-Town Club Section Regrets Plan for Hippodrome.

FAREWELL THE QUIET LIFE

Don't See Now Just What They Are Going to Do About It—Hotel Men Not Displeased.

There is commotion in Rubberneck Row. The swell clubmen who are around there much of the time, and residents in large apartment houses who live there all the time, are divided in their opinions about the big permanent hippodrome that is going up on the site of the old car stables in Sixth Avenue from Forty-third to Forty-fourth Street. Workmen began clearing the ground for it on Thursday.

Rubberneck Row, it should be explained, is Forty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. New Yorkers do not know it by that name, but thousands of visitors from all parts of the world who ride around on the public observation coaches do. Ethel Barrymore says she asked a woman in London if she had seen the Brooklyn Bridge while visiting New York.

"No," was the reply, "but I saw Rubberneck Row."

The observation coaches turn from Fifth Avenue toward Sixth Avenue into Forty-fourth Street. "And now," says the festive guide, through his megaphone, "we are entering Rubberneck Row."

For the next four minutes the sight-seers sway their heads from side to side looking at Delmonico's, Sherry's, the Harvard Club, the Yale Club, the Century Association, the New York Yacht Club, Mrs. Osborn's Theatre, (as it is still called,) the American Institute, the Mechanics' Institute, the Little Home of the Four Dogtors, the Bar Association clubhouse, the City Club, and May Irwin's apartment house, the Royalton, and the Algonquin, which fill up both sides of the street for the entire block, except the plot 320 feet deep on the south side, which has been leased for the new hippodrome.

Thomas P. Fitzsimmons, a real estate agent in Sixth Avenue, opposite the leased site, said: "The permanent circus will not do the neighborhood any good, even if it does not result in permanent harm. No theatre, not excepting the Metropolitan Opera House, is any good for business except to restaurants and saloons.

Managers Matthews of the Royalton and Foster of the Algonquin, the large apartment buildings nearest to the new hippodrome, expressed themselves as very well pleased with the prospect They were glad the big hotel plan, at one time considered for the site, was out of the way. "I am informed," said Mr. Foster, "that the hippodrome building is to be an attractive one, and that it is not the intention of the proprietors to keep many animals on the premises. This is too central to be a quiet neighborhood. Besides, it wouldn't do any good now if we did kick."

The erection of a permanent circus so close to their handsome clubhouses has come as a great surprise to the members of the Bar Association, the Mechanics' Institute, the Harvard and Yale Clubs, and the New York Academy of Medicine. When the members of these clubs built in Rubberneck Row it was supposed to be a central and quiet neighborhood. It is still central, but it is anything but quiet.

Secretary Appellus of the City Club said: "I do not believe the members of the City Club will like the idea. A circus is a circus, no matter how artistic the buildings."

Secretary Cormack of the New York Yacht Club said he had heard no expression of opinion among the members about the hippodrome.

"I do not think many of the members of this part of New York clubland have heard of the project," he said. "When they do they may have something to say. But I don't see how they can stop it, even if they wish to."

$25,000 BROOKLYN FIRE.

Tenants Overcome in Apartment Blaze —Fireman in Hospital.

A fire which was productive of more than the usual amount of excitement, and which resulted in injuries to a fireman and a woman as well as property damage to the extent of about $25,000, occurred shortly after 8 o'clock last night in a four-story brick and stone apartment house at 1,193 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

The blaze started from some cause not determined in the apartments of George R. Manson, on the top floor, and quickly spread to the upper floors of the adjoining buildings, 1,189, 1,191, and 1,193 Fulton Street. About twenty families were routed out by the flames and smoke, and some of them had difficulty in reaching the street. When the firemen arrived they found Peter Duffy, his wife, and their nine-year-old daughter Rose partially overcome by smoke on the top floor of No. 1,193 and carried them down to the sidewalk, where they revived.

Mrs. William Clusky was asleep on a couch in her apartments on the top floor of No. 1,189, when she was awakened by a stream of water from a fire hose in the street.

John Mapes, a tenant in the house, hearing the woman's screams, rushed in and carried her down to the street through the smoke. She was slightly burned, and an ambulance surgeon was called to attend her.

Fireman Joseph Hanley of Engine Company No. 119 was on the roof of No. 1,193 when it fell in, and he was carried down to the floor of the top story. He was found there by comrades and carried to the street, unconscious. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital. Later in the night it was said that his condition was serious, but the doctors believed that he would recover.

TERRORIZED THE NEIGHBORS.

Farmer Pronounced Insane After Running Amuck with Gun.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 1.—Edward Denton, a farmer whose home is at Uniondale, was arrested this afternoon and brought here. Two doctors pronounced him insane, and he was sent to the County Jail. He will probably be sent to Kings Park Asylum next week.

For the last few days Denton had terrorized his family and neighbors, and yesterday and to-day kept guard over his place, armed with a shotgun. He would not allow either his wife, her sisters, or a woman who was visiting them to leave the house, and they and the Dentons' six children were pretty closely confined to the second floor. Denton warned away several persons trying to drive past his farm on the highway, and handled his gun in a reckless manner.

Constable George S. Smith, with Deputy Sheriffs Gardner, Kelly, and Cooper, went out from here to take Denton into custody. Gardner knew Denton, and, with Smith, approached the front of the house, while Cooper and Kelly circled about to the rear. While Denton stood leaning on his gun, talking to Gardner, Kelly and Cooper came up behind Denton and had his gun secured so he could not use it before he was aware of their presence. He was then disarmed and handcuffed.

When Denton was brought to the Town Hall here Justice B. V. Clowes sent for Drs. Werner and Ludlow, and on their certificate he committed Denton to the County Jail, pending a commitment to the asylum by County Judge Seabury.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

KIDDE—JUDSON.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, July 1.—Miss Edith Judson, eldest daughter of Frederick A. Judson, was married yesterday afternoon to Frank Kidde of Montclair. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father on Clairmont Avenue, Verona.

"JOHNNY" MEEHAN'S COACH.

"Mit Feetmen, Too," Says Sinkers—Bear Spoon Crest, Maybe.

Save for an occasional flip-flop of a sinker doing its turn on the frying pan all was calm and peaceful in the Dolan restaurant kitchen yesterday when Ryan, the undertaker, walked in. It was evident that he had something of grave importance to communicate, for as he whispered to the sinker man, "Sinkers," Brede tore off his apron and danced madly about the room.

"Be all that's sacred, what has happened?" exclaimed Nellie, the cook. "Don't keep us in dispense."

"He's a four hundred!" shouted the Sinker man. "He's a society! He's a four hundred!"

"Who?" inquired Napkin Annie, taking a bunch of clothespins from her teeth.

"Chonny Meehan," replied Sinkers. "He bought himself a coupler coachmen mit feetmen, too, on a new coach."

"Come off!" said Napkin. "You've got the electricities again. He ain't no four hundred; he's only Mr. Meehan."

"He is a four hundred," argued Sinkers. "Now he kin golf link himself mit der hunters vhat hunt on Long Island."

"That's true," chimed in the undertaker. "Mr. Meehan has actually purchased a private coach and team for use at his new ccuntry residence at Cedarhurst."

"Cedarhurst!" gasped the crowd in chorus.

"Yes, Cedarhurst," repeated the undertaker. "He's going to live there for the Summer."

"Dear, oh, dear!" sighed the cook. "Isn't it terrible?"

"Terrible nothin'," remarked Napkin Annie. "He's deserving of all he kin git, 'cause he's the charitablest man in New York. He don't feed the poor on books like some of them philosophists; he gives them beans."

"And he's going to have a crest on the coach doors," continued the undertaker.

"Dot vould be fine mit a bean spoon crossing a beef knife," suggested "Sinkers."

"Or he could have them paint a doughnut with a napkin," said Annie.

"Why not a plate of beef and—" argued the bicycle waiter.

"That 'ud make people hungry," remarked the undertaker. "And it wouldn't be appropriate for Cedarhurst on Sunday."

"Dear, oh, dear!" sighed the cook, and then she went into Theatre Alley to tell Red Jerry the bartender, while the others went out on Park Row to spread the news that Johnny Meehan has a coach and team, with coachman and footman in "delivery."

OUR SALVATIONISTS WELCOME.

Hearty Reception in London for the American Delegation.

LONDON, July 1.—London is giving an especially hearty reception to the American delegation attending the Salvation Army Congress.

The New York Staff band was invited by the London County Council to play on the Thames Embankment to-day. American airs were rendered, to the delight of thousands, who applauded heartily. The members of the band looked picturesque in cowboy costumes. The Stars and Stripes waved aloft while the band played.

The American delegation, headed by the band, marched in the afternoon from International Hall to Exeter Hall, not far distant. Large crowds gathered the moment the delegation appeared and followed the column, cheering along the route.

The meeting to-night was devoted to the social work of the army, and the audience which greeted Gen. Booth was perhaps the most representative which he has yet addressed.

In the course of his address Gen. Booth referred to his plans for securing land for industrial centres, and stated that an island had that morning been offered to him, but that he would not disclose its location. The island, he said, was of about 300 square miles, and in a climate splendidly suitable for the purposes of Salvation Army colonization.

STERNBURG GOING TO LENOX.

German Ambassador Leases "Deepdene" for the Summer.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, is planning to spend the Summer at Lenox, and has leased for the season, through the firm of Frothingham & Moore, of this city, the property known as Deepdene.

Other Lenox leases for the Summer season reported by the same firm are the following: Highwood to a Mrs. Cram, the Jacques place and the Taylor cottage to Mortimer Singer, the Lenox Club cottage to Dr. William Armstrong, the Tanner cottage to Newbold Morris, the Field cottage to Thomas Robbins, Bishop cottage No. 1 to Hamilton Cary, Lakeside to S. P. Shotter, Wynnstay to Dr. William C. Rives, the Homestead to Mrs. George Bliss, who has sublet it to Eric B. Dahlgren. The Egleston place has been sold for the Trinity Church Corporation to A. K. Mackay.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

New York is beginning to be depleted to-day for the festivities of the Fourth. Among those who departed for Newport were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Harry Walters, who arrived from Europe this week, and Ogden Mills, all with the purpose of opening their cottages and villas for the season. The second day of the Rumson Polo Club Horse Show and the subsequent holiday are the occasions for many house parties at Seabright and the vicinity. Among those entertaining are Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, at Fairie Lea; Mrs. John Neeser, Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, Mr. and Mrs. Pearsall Field, Mr. and Mrs. Street, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kernochan, F. F. Collier, and others.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, who arrived on the Deutschland, will go directly to Bar Harbor for the season. Mrs. Elliott Shepard was with them. She will spend a short time at her country seat at Scarborough before joining her daughters at the Maine resort.

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Mr. and Mrs. José de Navarro will pass part of the season at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. Alfonso de Navarro will sail shortly for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Antonio de Navarro (Miss Mary Anderson) will be at the village of Broadway, England, during the Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold will pass the Summer at Newport, having taken the Livingston Beeckman cottage.

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Mrs. Henry B. Hyde has opened her cottage at Saratoga for the Summer. Her grandchildren, the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, sailed last week for Europe to join their parents, who have been taking an automobile trip through Italy.

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A wedding of interest to New Yorkers takes place to-day at Biltmore. The bride is Miss Madelon Battle of Asheville, N. C., the daughter of Dr. Samuel Westray Battle, United States Army, retired. The bridegroom is Capt. Mortimer Pawson Hancock of the British Royal Fusilliers. Mrs. T. D. Leonard of Staten Island will be matron of honor, and among the bridesmaids are the Misses Rees of this city, Miss Hoxie and Miss Helen Doyle, a sister of Mrs. Beeckman Lorillard.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Tod, who arrived on Thursday from Europe on their bridal trip, have been touring in Scotland. They will cruise in ex-Commodore Tod's yacht a part of the Summer.

***

John Jacob Astor remained in town yesterday. He tried a new motor car up and down Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Astor has gone to Newport.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel are expected to-day from Europe. They will go directly to Newport.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Eno B. Dahlgren will spend the Summer at Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris have the Tanner cottage, and Mortimer Singer the Taylor cottage at the same place.

SUMMER SEA SERPENT TALE COMES TO PORT

Lorraine's Passengers Report Horrible Waterspouting Monster.

COLORS, BROWN, BLUE, &c.

Must Have Been a Hundred Feet Long, Says Passenger—Liner's Log Noncommittal.

The French liner La Lorraine, in from Havre last night, brought the finest sea serpent story of the decade. It was on Sunday last, according to the passengers, when the great ship was plowing through the water at a twenty-two-knot clip, that the monster was sighted about a mile off the starboard bow. The morning was ideal for sighting strange things at sea, and most of the passengers were on deck looking for them.

The liner was then in latitude 49.50 north and longitude 17.06 west. The time was 12:20 A. M. Five minutes later the Lorraine had arrived abreast of the great monster, which was then only about 400 yards away.

When the sea serpent came to the surface, say the passengers, it was accompanied by what looked like a big waterspout, but which, it later transpired, was water cast into the air by the gyrations of the monster's gigantic fins. For at least ten minutes, these same passengers say, the sea serpent remained on the surface, after which he disappeared for probably ten minutes, after which once again he came to the surface, this time remaining in plain view for perhaps a quarter of an hour.

"It was the sight of a lifetime," said one of the passengers, "and never again do I expect to see his like. His head was as big as a barrel, and from what I imagine must have been his mouth there spouted into the air a stream of water that looked like the stream that issues from the nozzle of one of New York's water towers. In color he was brown and blue and in some places black. We never saw all of him at the same time, but judged by what we did see I imagine he must have been at least eighty or a hundred feet long, while as for his circumference that would be impossible to compute so tremendously proportioned was he. Despite the awful ugliness of his head and body, he nevertheless seemed to be a well-tempered old thing, and at no time did he evince the slightest interest in the great ship that was speeding past him.

"I never believed in sea serpents before, but now I know that such monsters do live, and I am firmly convinced that I have looked upon the king of the whole pack."

Among the passengers who arrived on the Lorraine were M. Fred Brown, M. Gibson Dow, M. S. Lindsay, Capt. E. Mazzarelli, and M. S. Deseyfried, the Polish pianist. The liner's log made no mention of the serpentine phenomenon.

BOERS PLAN A REVOLT.

4,000 Well-Armed Men Collected on Border of German Territory.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., July 1.—A Boer uprising in South Africa is predicted in a letter written by a Boer, in German Southwest Africa, to Girardus H. Van Deventer, who was a Lieutenant in the Boer Army, and who is now earning a livelihood by teaching languages in this city.

The letter says 4,000 men, well armed, fully provisioned, and with good horses, are in the field on the borders of German Southwest Africa.

These troops are in command of Gens. Van Zyl, Van Brunmelen, and Moritz, who never surrendered their arms to the British. After the close of the war they went into the mountains on the borders of German Southwest Africa, where they remained with a few followers. During the past year their handful of men has grown to an army of 4,000, and is still increasing.

It is expected that there will be 10,000 men in the field before next January, as Boers who are dissatisfied with the situation under British government are coming into the camp daily.

The writer of the letter says the Germans are very friendly to the Boers.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is a bargain in powder boxes. They are the regulation shape and size, of beautiful carved ivory, but—here is the secret—slightly imperfect, an imperceptible flaw, and there is an art treasure for the dressing table for only $15.

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Among the many things in copper, which is combined with silver, different articles for toilet use are appearing. One of these is a traveler's soap dish made of copper, with silver hinges and clasp.

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A paper weight in the two metals is not large—two books, a large one for the base, upon that another smaller one, and on this, standing, an owl in silver.

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A handsome prize for a minor golf contest is a paper cutter of silver, a broad, flat blade, with three golf clubs forming the handle.

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A pretty and useful ash receiver is of crystal and silver. It is a three-cornered dish with inch-high sides, bound with silver. At the back is a silver holder for a safety match box, and at the three corners are silver cigar rests.

Equitable's Course for Collegians.

One hundred and fifty college graduates assembled in the Hazen Building this morning to attend the third annual free course in life insurance given by the Equitable Life Assurance Society to graduates of the various colleges. James W. Alexander, President of the society, made an address of welcome, and Gage E. Tarbell, Second Vice President of the society and the originator of the class, outlined the work for the month. Vice President James H. Hyde cabled from Paris his good wishes. Twenty-two colleges were represented.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The depressing that has covered the lower lake region for several days past is central to-night over the mouth of the St. Lawrence. It has been attended by numerous showers and thunderstorms in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lower lake region. Fair weather will prevail to-morrow, except over the Missouri Valley, the West Gulf States, and the Middle Rocky Mountain region, where showers and thunderstorms are indicated. The winds on the Atlantic Coast will be mostly fresh west.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair to-day and Sunday, warmer Sunday; fresh west winds.

New England—Fair to-day and Sunday; fresh west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		THE TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	71	78	73
6 A. M.	70	73	74
9 A. M.	75	75	75
12 M.	85	80	78
3 P. M.	80	80	80
6 P. M.	68	72	*78
9 P. M.	83	71	74
12 P. M.	80	71	73

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 256 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75½
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1903	76
Corresponding date for last 26 years	73

The thermometer registered 74 degrees at 8 A. M. and 70 degrees, the minimum temperature, at 6 P. M. yesterday. The maximum temperature being 84 degrees at 6 P. M. The humidity was 58 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

GASOLINE LAUNCH EXPLODES.

Man and Wife Killed and Five Guests Injured in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 1.—As the result of injuries sustained in the explosion of a gasoline tank on a pleasure launch at Lake Minnetonka, George L. Upton, a society leader and clubman, and his wife are dead, and five others, including Llewellyn Christian, father of Mrs. Upton, are painfully burned.

Mr. Christian, who is prominent in the flour milling business, was entertaining a party on his launch, when from some unknown cause the explosion occurred.

J. R. RYAN DIES IN ST. LOUIS.

Head of Nevada Democratic Delegation Succumbs to Pneumonia.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Joseph R. Ryan, National Democratic Committeeman from Nevada and head of the Nevada delegation to the Democratic National Convention, died to-day at the Jefferson Hotel of pneumonia.

Mr. Ryan and his wife came to St. Louis from their home at Virginia City, Nev., Monday. It was their intention to spend several days viewing the fair before the opening of the convention. Mr. Ryan, however, contracted a cold, and when he reached St. Louis was seriously ill. He never left his rooms at the Jefferson Hotel.

GEORGE FREDERICK WATTS.

Death of the Noted English Painter of the Victorian Era.

LONDON, July 1.—The painter George Frederick Watts died to-day of bronchitis.

A veteran of the Victorian era has passed away in the person of the painter and sculptor Watts. Though in his eighty-seventh year, having been born in London in 1818, he was far from superannuated or shelved by the younger generation of artists. On the contrary, some of the warmest tributes to his talents, such as G. K. Chesterton's estimate of him, have appeared this year, and he has to the last shown work at the current exhibitions which indicates that his powers were unabated. Portraits, symbolical paintings, and statuary have been issuing from the cozy studio of Little Holland House with a regularity that gave his admirers hope for many more years of activity. The most striking, though by no means the best, of his recent exhibits is the colossal horse and rider called "Physical Force," which is to go to South Africa as an ornament for the tomb of Cecil Rhodes.

The salient trait of Watts's long life as an artist has been his fidelity to the expression of ideal thoughts, notwithstanding the realism of the day. Where Watts failed to earn the title of first of British painters was on the technical side. His coloring is sweet rather than rich, and the poetical quality of such remarkable pictures as "Orpheus and Euridice" and "Artemis and Endymion" was not backed by a brushwork sturdy enough to win the applause of the younger artists and the critics. His series of portraits of forty distinguished men, presented to the British Nation, contains few virile pieces, though valuable as a historical record for the nineteenth century. In his allegorical paintings, such as "Love and Life," "Love and Death," "Mammon," and "Hope," he shows himself a survival of the idealists of half a century ago who made the old Venetian painters their study. In 1838 he was an exhibitor at the Royal Academy, in 1842 he won a prize in competition for decorations of the Houses of Parliament, and from 1842 to 1846 he lived in Florence. He became R. A. in 1867, Oxford gave him a degree of D. C. L. in 1880, and Cambridge one of LL. D. in 1883, two years later he refused a baronetcy, and again in 1904. For the better part of his life Watts protested against what he regarded as the commercial tendency of modern art, the making of pictures to please the rich, regardless of the value of the idea conveyed by them. Very few of his pictures have been sold; many are already given to the public by the artist, and it is understood that Little Holland House, with its pictures and statuary, has been left to the nation. Though Watts felt keenly the indifference of the picture-buying public toward his work, he passed an ideal life apart from the world and won the warm regard of all who approached him. An excellent talker, kindly and sincere, avoiding as much as possible any criticism of his fellow-artists, George Frederick Watts represented a standard of work and conduct which particularly appeals to Britons. Foreigners have not been so ready to allow him the pedestal on which his countrymen have placed him, but he did not labor for foreigners. In England he is regarded as the greatest native genius since Burne-Jones, and to some he is the only painter in England who deserves the title of master.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY LINDSAY, the wife of Congressman George H. Lindsay of Brooklyn, died yesterday, in her sixty-first year, at her home, 244 Bushwick Place, Williamsburg. She was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and at the age of sixteen her parents brought her to America, the family settling in the old Bushwick section of Long Island.

GEORGE F. EMERY, who until 1881 was managing editor and Treasurer of The Boston Post, and who for years was prominent in politics as an old-time Maine Democrat, was found dead in his room, in Portland, Me., yesterday. Death was due to heart failure. He was eighty-seven years old. He was graduated from Bowdoin College at the age of eighteen years, and he was admitted to the Oxford County bar on his twenty-first birthday.

Funeral of Daniel D. Emmett.

MOUNT VERNON, Ohio, July 1.—The body of Daniel Decatur Emmett, the author of the song, "Dixie," who died June 28, was buried in Mound View Cemetery at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The funeral was in charge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 140. The casket was lowered into the grave while the Mount Vernon City Band played softly the music that Emmett had written and which made him famous.

Celebrate Capture of San Juan Hill.

About 100 veterans of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, celebrated the anniversary of the capture of San Juan Hill by a dinner at the Marlborough Hotel last night. Major Frank Kreck, who is said to have led Companies B, E, K, and L in the scramble up the hill to capture the Spanish blockhouse, presided at the feast. The guests at the dinner, which was arranged by the Third Battalion veterans, were Dr. James Stafford, United States Army; Lieuts. W. F. Jolines and Jeremiah Hunter of the Seventy-first Regiment, and Judge A. B. Wallace of Freeport, L. I.

Off for Europe on Germanic.

Of those who sail for Europe on the various liners this morning are Gen. and Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford and Mr. and Mrs. James W. Osborne on the Minnetonka. On the Germanic will be Henry Siegel, who goes for an extended pleasure tour in Europe, while among those booked on the Red Star liner Vaderland are Prof. J. M. Baldwin and Mrs. Baldwin of Princeton and Dr. Francis Delafield of New York. Mr. and Mrs. F. Fulton Cutting and Major F. L. Payson of the United States Army are booked on the Cunarder Lucania.

Another Deputy for Jerome.

Charles D. Lockwood, who has been assistant clerk to the Grand Jury for the past year, was sworn in yesterday as a Deputy Assistant District Attorney by Judge Newburger in General Sessions. He will be assigned to the Complaint Bureau, of which Assistant District Attorney Hart has been in charge since Assistant District Attorney Kresel went away on his honeymoon to the Thousand Islands.

Guaranty Trust Company's Statement.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York reports at the close of business yesterday capital, surplus, and undivided profits, $7,125,856, and deposits, $41,157,096. Its resources include $2,296,846 New York City and State bonds, $9,236,708 other bonds and stocks, $13,540,315 loans, and $11,651,217 cash on hand [illegible] in bank.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New York National League Team Wins 15th Straight Game.

AMERICANS BEAT WASHINGTON

Philadelphia Victorious Over Champion Bostons and Comiskey's Men Shut Out St. Louis.

Both of the New York teams played at home yesterday and both had easy victories, the Nationals allowing the Bostons but one run and the Americans giving the Washingtons but three. McGraw's men placed the fifteenth consecutive win to their credit, while Chesbro officiated in his thirteenth successful game without a break, surpassing the brilliant record of McGinnity by one game. In the other games in the National League, Brooklyn was overwhelmingly defeated by Philadelphia, and St. Louis won handily from Chicago. In the American League, Boston was beaten by Philadelphia and St. Louis shut out by Chicago.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 7; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 13; Brooklyn, 2.
St. Louis, 10; Chicago, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

CLUB.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	2	3	3	4	13	12	8	45	.738
Chicago.	4	..	6	7	5	3	5	3	37	.627
Cincinnati.	3	6	..	6	8	5	2	5	35	.603
Pittsburg.	3	3	4	..	5	3	8	5	31	.525
St. Louis.	2	4	2	7	..	5	4	3	29	.492
Brooklyn.	1	2	2	3	2	..	7	8	25	.391
Boston.	1	4	3	0	2	5	..	9	24	.381
Philadelphia	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	..	14	.247
Games lost.	16	22	23	28	30	39	39	48		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.
Chicago at St. Louis.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 8; Washington, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 4.
Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

CLUB.	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston.	..	4	4	8	2	4	6	9	37	.627
New York.	5	..	3	3	5	4	4	11	35	.614
Chicago.	3	4	..	4	8	6	8	5	38	.603
Philadelphia.	5	5	4	..	4	3	3	8	32	.552
Cleveland.	4	2	4	3	..	4	5	6	28	.528
St. Louis.	2	4	3	3	4	..	3	5	26	.473
Detroit.	2	3	4	4	2	6	..	2	23	.404
Washington.	0	1	2	1	1	2	3	..	10	.179
Games lost.	22	22	25	26	25	29	34	46		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Washington at New York, (two games.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
Cleveland at Detroit.
St. Louis at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Beat Boston, Making Their Fifteenth Straight Victory.

One run in the first inning was all the Boston team could do against the prospective champions from the Polo Grounds yesterday. It was the New Yorks' fifteenth consecutive victory, and the thirty-third game won from the other three Eastern teams out of thirty-seven played. The New Yorks only slightly outbatted the Bostons, but the hits of the local players were better placed and runs were the result.

Tenney made the solitary run for the visitors in the first inning. Geier made a hit along the third-base foul line, and Tenney's hit went so fast to Dahlen that Gilbert was unable to reach second in time to receive Dahlen's throw to catch Geier. After Cannell had struck out, Tenney was caught off first base and Geier ran to third, but was put out by a quick throw of McGann to Devlin. Tenney reached second on the out and scored on Abbatichio's single past Dahlen.

Bresnahan began for the New Yorks in a lively fashion by placing the ball to deep left field for three bases. Browne's swift hit to Tenney enabled Bresnahan to score, but the runner was put out at first. In the second inning two more runs were added. Dahlen hit to right field, which placed him on second by reason of Geier's fumble. On Gilbert's double to right Dahlen scored. Gilbert got to third on Bowerman's out and scored on Taylor's hit. Two runs were made in the fourth on Abbatichio's low throw to first to catch Dahlen, who stole second, and tallied on Gilbert's hit which was misjudged by Cannell. Then Bowerman hit safely, and while being forced out, Gilbert ran home. In the fifth inning a base on called balls, McGann's bunt, and Mertes's good hit to left gave the New Yorks two additional runs, which were the last of the game. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Geier, cf.	0	2	4	0	0			Bresn'h'n, cf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Tenney, 1b.	1	1	13	0	0			Browne, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Cannell, 3f.	0	0	1	0	0			Devlin, 3b.	1	0	1	5	1		
Ab't'chio, ss.	0	1	2	2	1			McGann, 1b.	1	1	14	1	0		
Dolen'ty, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0			Mertes, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Raymer, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0			Dahlen, ss.	2	1	4	4	0		
Carney, rf.	0	1	1	0	0			Gilbert, 2b.	2	2	1	4	1		
Needham, c.	0	2	9	1	0			Bow'man, c.	0	2	3	1	0		
Wilhelm, p.	0	0	0	0	0			Taylor, p.	0	0	2	6	0		
*Willis	0	0	0	0	0										
Total.	1	9	24	12	1			Total.	7	10	27	17	2		

*Batted for Wilhelm in ninth inning.

New York.	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	..	7
Boston.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1

Two-base hits—Dahlen, Gilbert, Needham, Carney. Three-base hits—Bresnahan, Raymer. Stolen bases—Dahlen, McGann. Double plays—Dahlen and McGann; Bowerman, McGann, Devlin, and Dahlen. Left on bases—New York, 6; Boston, 8. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Wilhelm, 3. First base on errors—New York, 1; Boston, 4. Struck out—By Taylor, 2. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Attendance, 2,000.

PHILADELPHIA, 13; BROOKLYN, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The Brooklyns were overwhelmingly defeated to-day by the National League tail enders, the score being 13 to 2. It was the heaviest batting that the home players had indulged in this year, and after the fifth inning Poole was retired and Reidy substituted. Mitchell was effective and received perfect support. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	0	2	4	0	0			Thomas, cf.	2	1	2	0	0		
Dillon, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0			Gleason, 2b.	3	2	3	0	4		
Lumley, rf.	2	2	0	1	0			Lush, rf.	2	3	2	0	0		
Gessler, lf.	0	1	2	0	0			Doyle, 1b.	1	2	12	0	0		
Babb, ss.	0	1	2	7	2			Roth, c.	0	1	7	0	0		
Ritter, 2b.	0	0	2	3	1			McGee, lf.	1	1	3	0	0		
M'C'm'k, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1			Hall, 3b.	2	2	1	2	0		
Bergen, c.	0	0	4	0	1			Hulswitt, ss.	1	2	1	2	0		
Poole, p.	0	0	0	2	0			Mitchell, p.	1	2	0	6	0		
Reidy, p.	0	1	0	0	0										
*Sheckard	0	1	0	0	0										
Total.	3	8	24	14	4			Total.	13	17	27	12	0		

*Batted for Poole in sixth inning.

Brooklyn.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	..	2
Philadelphia.	1	4	0	2	1	0	0	5	..	13

Two-base hits—Dobbs, Gleason, Doyle, McGee, Mitchell. Three-base hit—Gleason. Home run—Lumley. Double play—Ritter and Dillon. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 9. First base on balls—Off Poole, 4; off Reidy, 1. Struck out—By Poole, 1; by Reidy, 1; by Mitchell, 6. Base hits—Off Poole, 10, in five innings; off Reidy, 7, in three innings. Time—1 hour and 55 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Emslie. Attendance, 1,422.

ST. LOUIS, 10; CHICAGO, 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—St. Louis won from Chicago to-day by 10 to 2. McFarland pitched his first game for St. Louis since he was injured at Pittsburg, and Chicago got but six hits off him. Briggs was hit hard and received poor support in the field. Attendance, 2,700. The score by innings:

	R	H	E
St. Louis.	1 0 4 0 0 0 0 5 ..	10	15	1
Chicago.	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	2	6	3

Batteries—McFarland and Grady; Briggs and Kling.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chesbro's Delivery Too Difficult for Washington, Who Is Easily Beaten.

By defeating the Washington team at American League Park yesterday Chesbro performed the rather unusual feat of winning thirteen consecutive games, one more than McGinnity of the New York Nationals, and establishing a record for the season. The Greater New York pitcher was in splendid form, giving no bases on called balls, striking out five men, and allowing but two hits up to the ninth inning, and they were made by Cassidy. In their last effort at the bat the Washingtons placed three hits to their credit and scored two runs, making the final score eight runs for the local team to three for the visitors. Jacobson was hit hard by the New Yorks, especially in the first innings, when five runs were scored.

The fielding of the New Yorks was faultless, Dougherty, the ex-Bostonian, making three good catches at left field, but failed to keep up his excellent reputation at the bat. Osteen, whom the local "rooters" saw for the first time at third base, did not have much to do in the fielding line, and of four times at bat secured first base on an error and finally scored. In the third inning Keeler retired from the game, Fultz taking his old position at centre field, while Anderson was moved over to right. The feature of the fielding was a remarkable catch of Orth in the seventh inning. Anderson made a terrific hit to left which had all the appearances of developing into a home run, but Orth on a full run held up his right hand and the ball lodged there.

Both teams scored in the first inning, Cassidy hitting to the left field for a clean home run after two were out. For New York a base on balls, singles by Keeler and Williams, Anderson's sacrifice, and McGuire's out netted two runs. Three more were added in the third inning on Keeler's single, Williams's double to left, and safe hits by Anderson and McGuire. The three runs in the sixth were due to singles by Ganzel, McGuire, Stahl's fumble at first base, and Chesbro's strong hit to left field fence, which sent two men home. Washington's two runs in the ninth inning were scored after two were out. Cassidy made his third safe hit, Donovan scored his first single, and Orth tallied both by a high hit to short left field, which Dougherty tried hard to catch. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
C'ghlin, c.	0	0	1	4	0			D'gherty, lf.	1	0	3	0	0		
Moran, ss.	0	0	0	2	0			Keeler, rf.	2	2	1	0	0		
Cassidy, cf.	2	3	1	0	0			Fultz, cf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Donovan, rf.	1	1	1	0	0			Will'ms, 2b.	1	2	0	2	0		
Orth, lf.	0	1	4	0	1			And'n, cf.	1	1	1	0	0		
M'C'm'k, 2b.	0	0	5	2	0			Ganzel, 1b.	1	2	9	0	0		
Stahl, 1b.	0	0	12	1	1			McGuire, c.	0	1	8	0	0		
Clark, c.	0	0	0	1	0			Conroy, ss.	1	1	1	1	0		
Jacobson, p.	0	0	0	2	0			Osteen, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0		
								Chesbro, p.	0	1	0	3	0		
Total.	3	5	24	12	2			Total.	8	10	27	8	0		

Washington.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3
New York.	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	..	—8

First base by errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Jacobson, 2. Left on bases—New York, 3; Washington, 3. Struck out—By Chesbro, 5. Home run—Cassidy. Two-base hits—Williams, Chesbro. Sacrifice hit—Anderson. Stolen bases—Cassidy, Donovan. Passed ball—McGuire. Umpire—Dwyer. Time of game—1 hour and 20 minutes. Attendance, 1,500.

CHICAGO, 5; ST. LOUIS, 0.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Altrock was at his best to-day and, backed by perfect support, shut out St. Louis in a game in which only two hits were made off him and only one man reached second base. The locals bunched their hits to advantage. The attendance was 3,100. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Chicago.	3 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 ..	5	8	0
St. Louis.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	2	2

Batteries—Altrock and McFarland; Glade and Kahoe.

PHILADELPHIA, 5; BOSTON, 4.

BOSTON, July 1.—Capt. L. Cross won to-day's game by a three-base hit in the ninth inning that scored the two runs necessary to make the score 5 to 4 in Philadelphia's favor. Hoffman was cut badly in the forehead by a pitched ball and was carried from the field. The attendance was 5,277. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Philadelphia.	0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2	5	11	5
Boston.	2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	8	2

Batteries—Bender and Powers; Tannehill and Farrell.

SUNDAY BASEBALL STOPPED.

Police Commissioner Orders Arrest of All Players and Other Participants.

Police Commissioner McAdoo announced yesterday that no game of professional baseball should be played in Greater New York to-morrow or any other Sunday. An order to this effect was sent to Deputy Commissioner Farrell, and the latter was instructed to notify his Captains to arrest every member of a team who attempted to play.

Commissioner McAdoo received yesterday a copy of Justice Gaynor's last decision on Sunday baseball. In his first decision the police were scored for making arrests without warrants. In the latter decision Justice Gaynor declares that any game of baseball on Sunday to which publicity is given is illegal. It is upon this last construction that the Police Commissioner has taken the prerogative to stop Sunday games until the decision is reversed by a higher judicial authority. In his instructions to Deputy Farrell the Commissioner says:

"If a game of baseball is played in either the Borough of Brooklyn or the Borough of Queens on next Sunday and the game is a public exhibition, to which the public is invited by advertisement or otherwise and for which an admission fee is charged, the police must arrest all the offenders.

The order affects the game scheduled for to-morrow at Washington Park between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia teams, as well as the usual Sunday game at Ridgewood Park, in Queens Borough.

Eastern League.

AT JERSEY CITY.

	R	H	E
Providence.	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	7	1
Jersey City.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	4	2

Batteries—Pultmann and Beville; McCann and Dillon.

AT BALTIMORE.

	R	H	E
Newark.	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2	4	7	2
Baltimore.	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	11	2

Batteries—Bailey, Pardee, and Lynch; Walters and Robinson.

Toronto, 4; Buffalo, 1.
Montreal, 20; Rochester, 1, (first game;) Montreal, 4; Rochester, 3, (second game.)

American Association.

Columbus, 0; Louisville, 1.
Indianapolis, 3; Toledo, 3.
Minneapolis, 2; St. Paul, 3.

CADET ELIGIBILITY RULES.

Agreement Drawn Up Regulating Naval and Military Football Difficulties.

ANNAPOLIS, Md. July 1.—The differences which have existed between the Naval and Military Academies as to the adoption of eligibility rules governing the composition of the football teams for the annual game between Annapolis and West Point have been adjusted. Capt. Willard H. Brownson, United States Navy, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, United States Army, Superintendent of the Military Academy, were requested by the Executive Committees of their respective athletic associations to confer with a view to settling the points at issue.

The agreement was given out to-day. It stipulates that the regulations are to continue for three years, unless dissolved by mutual consent. The date of the football game shall be the Saturday following Thanksgiving Day.

No cadet or midshipman shall represent his academy in any interacademic contest who has heretofore represented his academy in similar contests for a period of four years.

No cadet or midshipman who has been a member of the team of one of the forty leading institutions supporting a football team, and of his academy, four years in the aggregate, shall be eligible to play on the team of his academy.

The council of each athletic association shall be the sole judge, under these rules, of the eligibility of the players constituting its teams.

FINE RACE BY WEETAMOE

Defeats Neola in Long Run by Less Than a Minute.

SMALL BOATS SHOW UP WELL

Six Interesting Events in American Yacht Club's Regatta Off Milton Point with Nineteen Starters.

The annual regatta of the American Yacht Club sailed yesterday off the clubhouse at Milton Point, on Long Island Sound, was one of the most successful yachting events of the season. Nineteen yachts started, and after sailing a beautiful race every one crossed the finish line. The sixty-foot sloops Weetamoe and Neola raced 28½ knots, most of the time scarcely more than a cable's length away, and finished only 47 seconds apart.

The course was from Scotch Caps, off Milton Point, to Execution Light; thence to a buoy off Red Springs Point, in Hempstead Harbor, and back to the starting point. The largest boats were required to go three times over the course, making 28½ knots; intermediate boats twice around, 19 knots, and the small boats, once around, 9½ knots. The start was at 12:40 in a fresh south-southwest breeze.

The Neola and Weetamoe were sent away in advance of the rest of the fleet, and they made a very pretty start. Mr. Lippitt, who was handling the wheel of the latter, outmanoeuvred his opponent and secured the weather berth, but the yachts were so close together in crossing the line that it would have been possible to step from the taffrail of the Weetamoe to the bowsprit of the Neola. The first leg was to windward, and the advantage of the start practically decided the race, for the Neola could not get from under the Weetamoe's lee, and was forced into a stern chase all around the course.

Those old antagonists the Spasm and the Anoatok had another encounter, and this time the former revenged herself handsomely for her defeat in the Seawanhaka regatta last Saturday. She got the better of the start, and finished the first round in the lead. On the second round she was materially assisted, however, by a tow that put the Anoatok off her course.

There were six raceabouts in their contest, and they made a beautiful race. The Kid led at the start, but the Tartan won, with the Cricket second. The Indian Harbor one-design class, including three boats, also sailed an exciting race. The Wawa, handled by Frank Bowne Jones, was the winner. Toward the close of the first round a heavy black cloud in the north killed the wind for a while on the north shore of the Sound, but the lull affected only the Neola and Weetamoe, which were close to the Scotch Caps. The rest of the fleet held a good breeze on the south side of the Sound. The Regatta Committee, H. De B. Parsons, Howard Willetts, J. Howard Wainwright, J. R. Steers, and Stuyvesant Wainwright, handled the race admirably.

Following is the summary:

SLOOPS—SIXTY-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:40. Course, 28½ miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Weetamoe, H. F. Lippitt.	4:30:46	3:50:46
Neola, Geo. M. Pynchon.	4:31:33	3:51:33

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

Start, 12:50. Course, 19 miles.

Anoatok, W. G. Brokaw.	4:09:51	3:18:51
Spasm, E. D. King.	3:59:24	3:09:24

RACEABOUT CLASS.

Start, 12:55. Course, 9½ miles.

Cricket, Howard Willetts.	2:37:18	1:42:18
Rascal II., S. C. Hopkins.	2:40:33	1:45:33
Tartan, A. H. Pirie.	2:36:42	1:41:42
Hobo, Trenor L. Park.	2:38:09	1:43:09
Maryola, C. W. Allen.	2:41:13	1:46:13
The Kid, Oliver Harriman.	2:38:40	1:43:40

LARCHMONT—TWENTY-ONE-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1 P. M. Course, 9½ miles.

Adelaide, J. J. Dwyer.	3:09:06	2:09:06
Dorothy, L. G. Spence.	3:10:28	2:10:28
Hourl, J. H. Esser.	3:09:44	2:09:44
Vaquero.	3:11:00	2:11:00

SLOOPS—CLASS R—18 TO 21 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Start, 1 P. M. Course, 9½ miles.

Scout, Morgan Cowperthwait.	Did not finish.	
Gazabo, H. T. Vulte.	3:09:32	2:09:32

INDIAN HARBOR ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 1 P. M. Course, 9½ miles.

Kenoshi, C. F. Mallory.	3:11:56	2:11:56
Anawanda, Edwin C. Hay.	3:13:18	2:13:18
Wa Wa, J. E. Montella.	3:10:49	2:10:49

The winners were the Weetamoe, the Spasm, the Tartan, the Adelaide, the Gazabo, and the Wa Wa.

Many Yachts in Lipton Cup Race.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club's ocean race, from Gravesend Bay to Marblehead, for the 100 guinea cup presented by Sir Thomas J. Lipton, will be started this morning. The start will be made at 10 o'clock from a mark off the clubhouse at Bath Beach, and the yachts may take any course they wish through the lower bay. They are also at liberty to go outside of Nantucket or through Vineyard or Nantucket Sound. There are eighteen entries, as follows: Yawls—Fanshawe, F. Maier; Naomi, L. A. Schmaihofe; Emma C., Frank D. Perkins; Sea Bird, Thomas F. De Rose—Holy Smoke, R. M. Lewis; Ray II., G. R. Hawes; Little Rhody, C. F. Tillinghast; Ulula, W. H. Winship; Rough Rider, W. A. Maxwell; Bonita, Haviland Brothers; Squaw, H. J. Heath; Mopsa, F. C. Sullivan; Rumarrier, E. K. Hill; Mignon, Dr. Joseph Fournier; Nymphia, Frederic R. Bogardus; Newasi, A. H. W. Johnson; Siren, C. F. Wigand; Siren, A. Marshall and C. H. Madden. The distance is 330 miles.

Anderson Wins Western Open Golf.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 1.—Willie Anderson, the golf professional of the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., holds both National and Western open championship titles. In a sensational finish of the Western event at the Kent Country Club's links this afternoon Anderson snatched the Western title from the holder, Alexander Smith of Nassau, with a total of 304 strokes for the 72 holes, and made a new eighteen-hole record of 75. Smith did 308 for the 72 holes. To get up so close to Anderson, Smith had to set a record for the course, 75. This mark remained until Laurence Auchterlonie of Glenview, in the afternoon round, set the record at 74. A few moments later Anderson reduced the record to 73.

The division of the prize money is: Willie Anderson, first prize, $150; Alexander Smith, second, $100; Laurence Auchterlonie, third, $75; Stewart Gardner, Garden City, fourth, $50, and R. G. McAndrew, Wollaston, Mass., fifth, $25. Auchterlonie did 315 for the two days' play, Gardner 319, and McAndrew 321.

Open Golf Championship Entries.

Forty-nine entries have been received for the open golf championship to be held July 8 and 9 under the auspices of the United States Golf Association at the Glen View Club links, near Chicago. Only seven amateurs are of the number and all are Westerners, the most prominent being H. Chandler Egan, Walter Egan, and Bruce Smith. Of the forty-two professionals, most of the leading players in the country are included, among them being Willie Anderson of Apawamis, the title holder; Alec Smith of Nassau, George Law of Baltusrol, Stewart Gardner of Garden City, Laurence Auchterlonie, David and James Foulis, Bernard Nichols, Alec Campbell, Alexander Ross, and R. G. McAndrew. The competition will be 72 holes, medal play.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 204 failures in the United States during the week, against 215 for the previous week and 162, 138, 145, and 146 for the corresponding weeks of 1903 to 1900. The Middle States had 67, New England 30, Southern 38, Western 41, Northwestern 17, Pacific 10, and Territories 1. Canada had 20, against 23 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Winston Churchill, Concich, N. H.

HOLLAND—R. R. Quay, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—John Douglas, Shanghai, China; Y. Itchickawa, S. Yonomoto, H. Atal, and P. Hugishima, Tokio, Japan.

GILSEY—G. W. Spooner, Mexico; Capt. C. O. Gardiner, United States Navy; E. P. Mathewson, Anaconda, Mont.

MANHATTAN—Gen. H. M. Duffield, Detroit.

NETHERLAND—Felix Garcia Baxter, Ramon Garcia y Lopez, and Francisco Garcia y Baxter, Madrid, Spain.

FIFTH AVENUE—Harry Perdeau, Sydney, N. S. W.

VICTORIA—Gustave Thaln and J. B. Stenerman, Sweden.

HOFFMAN—S. Kudira, Tokio.

GERGOVIA—J. B. Foster, Jr., Ohio.

Services at the Churches To-morrow

Baptist.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av., cor. 64th St.—Rev. T. A. K. Gessler, D. D., will preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. No evening service. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening.

CALVARY CHURCH, 57th St., Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor.—Rev. R. Maplesden preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Easy Yoke"; 8 P. M., "Freedom in Christ." Everybody welcome.

LEXINGTON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 111th St., Rev. Walter J. Swaffield, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Coronation of Jesus"; 7:45 P. M., "Evangelistic Service."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31ST ST.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M.
GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D. Pastor.
REV. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK
Will Preach Morning and Evening.
Morning Topic: "Christian Liberty."
Evening Topic: "The Emancipation of a Leper."
ALL WELCOME.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square South.—Edward Judson, 10:45 and 7:30.

WEST 33D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, 8TH and 9th Avs., Rev. E. S. Holloway and Rev. L. F. Requa, Jr., Ministers.—Services, 10:45, "Resting and Waiting"; 7:45 "Heavenly Citizenship."

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

A.—ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV.
REV. ANDREW GILLIES.
11 A. M.—Sermon by the pastor.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 104th St., Rev. Esra S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., holy communion; 12, Sunday school; 7:30, vesper service, with address by the pastor.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST.
Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor.
The pastor preaches 10:45 A. M., 8 P. M.
Popular concert to-night.
Celebration July 4th, 8 P. M.
Address by Dr. Geo. C. Wilding.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61ST ST., NEAR 3D AV., Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"AMERICAN PATRIOTISM."
NO EVENING SERVICE.
Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., Between Broadway and 8th Av., Richard E. Bell, Pastor.—Services 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WILLIS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, cor. E. 141st St.—Rev. Charles E. Barte preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low mass, 7:30; high mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45. Evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning Service and Sermon, 11 A. M.
Evening Service and Sermon, 8 P. M.
Rector will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th.—Communion, 7, 8 o'clock; sermon, matins, and celebration, 10:30; choral evensong, 5.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. and Forty-fourth St.,
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
9 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon.

Presbyterian.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers,
Rev. William R. Richards, D. D.,
Rev. Shepherd Knapp.
Services on Sunday, July 3d, at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Rev. Andrew V. V. Raymond, D. D., President of Union College, will preach.
Wednesday evening meeting at 8.

Presbyterian.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH, Between Broadway and 7th Av.; Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britain, Assistant.—Rev. Joseph Taylor Britain preaches at 11 A. M. Afternoon and evening service discontinued. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street.
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Geo. H. Trull, Assistant.
Services July 3d, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Rev. Mr. Trull will preach.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
Rev. Pleasant Hunter, D. D., pastor.
Rev. Francis L. Paton, D. D., LL. D., President of Princeton Theological Seminary, will preach at 11 A. M.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 24th St. Sabbath service at 11 A. M.
Pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D.
Rev. William W. Coe, assistant minister.
Rev. John Fox, D. D., will preach.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Streets, Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D., Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., near 7th Av., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., song service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street.
REV. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., PASTOR.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by the
Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., Pastor Emeritus.

THE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH Presbyterian Churches, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.—The morning, Rev. M. D. Sexton.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M.; the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. Wm. Bishop Gates, assistant pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

Reformed Church.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. FLOYD DECKER will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. OTTO L. F. MOHN will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.,
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister.
Church closed during month of July.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister.
Church closed. Congregation uniting in worship with Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 73d St.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Rev. Arthur B. Churchman, assistant pastor, will preach at 11 o'clock; subject, "A Jeweler Who Was Called of God." No evening service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

34TH STREET REFORMED CH

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The REXMERE OPENS JUNE 28th
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Three Leading Hotels in Catskill Mountains.
STAMFORD, NEW YORK.
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Built entirely of brick and stone and located directly on the beach, with unobstructed ocean view.
The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known feature for Summer comfort and recreation.
Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia.
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Facing Spring Lake and overlooking the ocean; cuisine unexcelled; all home comforts.
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Near ocean, lake; elevator; modern appointments. Write for booklet. Arthur B. Hammond.

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J. J. McCONNELL.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only at 6 P. M. NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL & CHESTER W. CHAPIN. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North. Week-days Str. RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 20, E. R., 2:45 P. M., foot 31st St., E. R., 3:00 P. M. Steamer NEW HAMPSHIRE leaves Pier 20, E. R., 12:00 Midnight. Sundays Str. RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 20, E. R., 9:30 A. M., foot 31st St., E. R., 10:00 A. M.; returning, due New York 8:45 P. M.
NOTE.—On Monday, July 4th, Steamer RICHARD PECK will leave New York at 9:30 A. M., foot 31st St., E. R., 10:00 A. M., instead of 2:45 and 3:00 P. M. respectively. The trip from New York at 12:00 night will be omitted.
BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 36, N. R., foot Market St.) week days. Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11 A. M., WILLIAM G. PAYNE 3 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Steamer WILLIAM G. PAYNE stops at ft. E. 31st St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 36, E. R.
NOTE.—On Monday, July 4th, Steamer WM. G. PAYNE will leave Pier 31, E. R., at 5:00 P. M., foot East 31st St. 5:30 P. M., instead of 2:00 and 3:30 P. M. respectively.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 113, 261, 673, 1,185, 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Square, 182 5th Avenue, 245 Columbus Avenue, 273 W. and 153 E. 125th Street, New York; 4 Court, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at Piers.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world. Music.
Leave Desbrosses St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" West 22d St. 9:00 "
" West 129th St. 9:20 "
Landing Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day outings West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on own boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.
FOURTH OF JULY Trips on Same Schedule.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays & holidays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 2:30 P. M., (Saturdays and holidays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on Saturdays and holidays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY
New C.W. Morse, Sailing on odd dates in July, and Adirondack.
ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY.
SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. Orchestra.
Steamers sail from Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., arriving at Albany in time for connections North, East, and West. Booklet 2c. stamp.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson, and the Berkshires, Connecting and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA week-days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St.; 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat (ONTEORA), Saturdays, 1:30, from Christopher St.; 1:50 from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson, by annex, and Malden. Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.
Dining Room on Main Deck.
Illustrated Folder mailed free.
Extra Boats in service for Fourth of July travel.

TROY LINE.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, N. R., West 10th St., Daily (except Saturdays), at 6 P. M. Sunday, STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connections made at Troy for all resorts North and East. Phone 1208—Spring.
Dining-rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight. Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50; Lake George, $6.30; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.
Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

JOY LINE.
PROVIDENCE $2.00 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON DIRECT $3.00
MOST DELIGHTFUL TRIP IN AMERICA.
From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 800 Orchard.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
Steamers leave Pier 13 E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M. MONDAYS, EXTRA TRIP, 8 A. M., FOR SAG HARBOR.

HARTFORD LINE
from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.
Central Hudson Boats leave Franklin St. daily for W. Point, Cornwall, N'burgh Rondout, Po'keis.

New Jersey Central
Sandy Hook Route
From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.
Boats leave at 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.30, 5.30, 8.00 P. M.; Sundays, 10.00 A. M., 1.00, 4.00, 8.00 P. M., for all
New Jersey Coast Resorts

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,
PORTLAND LINE,
IS A MOST DELIGHTFUL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.
White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each, on sale July 5th.
Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32, East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1200—Orchard.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
M. B. WALKER, Vice Pres't. & Traffic Manager.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
TOURS and TICKETS.
225 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi

DIVIDENDS.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Utah and Northern Railway Company
First Mortgage 7% Bonds,

Utah and Northern Railway Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Coupons due July 1, 1904, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Friday, June 24, 1904.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,

No. 195 Broadway, New York.
DIVIDEND NO. 31.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) PER SHARE upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 20th day of July, 1904, to the stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of June, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed on June 30th, 1904, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on July 21st, 1904, at ten o'clock A. M.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

Texas Central Railroad Company.

A semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, and also a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. on the Common Stock of this Company, has been declared out of the earnings of the Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company on 15th July, 1904.

The transfer books for the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M., 5th July, 1904, and reopen at 10 A. M., 16th July, 1904.

D. COMYN MORAN, Assistant Secretary.
New York, 25th June, 1904.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.

Coupons No. 14, due July 1, 1904, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Friday, June 24, 1904.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will be closed at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, June 22, 1904, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. July 2, 1904.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
First Lien Mortgage 3½ Bonds

Coupons No. 8, due July 1, 1904, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Friday, June 24, 1904.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will be closed at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, June 22, 1904, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 2, 1904.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' COMMERCIAL CO.
486 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
DIVIDEND NO. 10.

The regular semi-annual dividend at the rate of 7% per annum has been declared, payable July 15, 1904, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1904.

C. B. JAQUA, Assistant Treasurer.

196TH DIVIDEND.
BANK OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY,
Chartered 1799.

New York, June 30th, 1904.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1904. Transfer Books will remain closed until July 5th, 1904.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.
71 Broadway, New York, June 21st, 1904.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 20.

The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co. have declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable July 5th, 1904, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., June 23d, 1904. The books for the transfer of the Preferred Stock of the Company will close at three o'clock P. M., June 23d, 1904, and reopen July 6th, 1904.

W. E. MERRISS, Assistant Secretary.

TO THE Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of the **Mexican Central Railway Company,** Limited, issued by the undersigned:

Having collected from the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company, Trustee, the interest due July 1, 1904, on the deposited Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, the undersigned are prepared to pay the same to the above holders on production of their Certificates of Deposit for stamping the payment thereon.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
New York, July 1, 1904. Depositary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT Co., N. W. corner Broad and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., June 8, 1904.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable July 15, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1904. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 21st, 1904.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on and after July 15th, 1904, to Stockholders of record at close of business June 20th, 1904. Transfer books will not close. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, June 21st, 1904.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1904, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1904. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

The Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable July 6th, 1904.

JOHN M. DAGGETT, Secretary.

CARBONATING APPARATUS CO.,
27 East 22d St.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the Preferred Stock, payable July 15th to stockholders of record of June 30th.

WM. C. HILL, Treasurer.

THE EMPIRE STATE SURETY COMPANY.

Brooklyn, New York, June 14, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable July 1, 1904, to stockholders of record June 20, 1904.

WILLIAM M. TOMLINS, Jr., Secretary.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1ST, 1904, FROM CITY of Cheyenne, Wyoming, Water and Sewerage bonds and Refunding Water Bonds will be paid at the office of the National Bank of Commerce in New York.

UNITED STATES REDUCTION AND REFINING COMPANY.

Coupons of First Mortgage bonds due July 1, 1904, will be paid by KISSEL, KINNICUTT & CO., 54 Wall Street. J. P. COBB, Asst. Treas.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY.
New York, June 15, 1904.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company, at a meeting this day held, called a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company to convene at the office of the Company in Brachmont, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of July, 1904, at eleven o'clock A. M., standard time, to consider and act upon resolutions to be brought before them at said meeting in substantially the form and to the effect following, viz.:

"Resolved (1), that the capital stock of the Southern Pacific Company be increased one hundred million dollars, by issuing one million additional shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each."

"Resolved, (2), that the said increased stock shall be preferred stock; that the holders of such preferred stock shall be entitled to dividends in each fiscal year at such rate, not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually out of the net profits, as shall be declared by the Board of Directors, before any dividend shall be declared on the common stock; that such dividends shall be non-cumulative; that the holders of such preferred stock shall not, by virtue thereof, be entitled to any other or further share of the profits of the Company; that, upon the dissolution of the Company, voluntarily or otherwise, the holders of preferred stock shall be entitled to have their shares redeemed at par before any distribution of any part of the assets of the Company shall be made to the holders of the common stock; that said preferred stock shall be issued and sold, from time to time, to such amounts and in such manner, as the Board of Directors may authorize and determine, but at not less than the par value of the shares; that the shall be convertible into common stock, share for share, at the option of the holders at any time; and shall be redeemable, at the option of the Company, on or at any time after the first day of July, 1905, and before the first day of July, 1910, at one hundred and fifteen dollars per share."

"Resolved (3), that the Board of Directors shall be and they are hereby authorized to establish, from time to time, the terms and all such rules and regulations respecting the issue, sale, redemption and conversion of such stock, not inconsistent herewith, as in the judgment of the Board may be necessary or expedient."

For the purpose of such special meeting the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed July 14, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Thursday, July 21, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M. ALEX. MILLAR,
Secretary and Clerk.

July 1st, 1904.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Lincoln Safe Deposit Company will be held at the office of the Company, 32-38 East 42nd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, July 13th, 1904, at one P. M., for the purpose of electing eleven (11) Trustees and two (2) Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

OFFICERS:

JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice Pres'd't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT JUNE 30TH, 1904.

RESOURCES.

New York City bonds (At market, $1,271,235.00.)	$1,350,029.00
Other bonds and securities (At market, $1,506,100.00.)	1,487,521.61
Bonds and mortgages	275,810.28
Bills purchased	518,388.83
Overdrafts	221.34
Loans on collaterals	7,500,802.95
Cash in vault and banks	4,775,529.78
Interest, etc., receivable	77,019.75
	$15,904,322.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits (At market, $706,491.05.)	775,686.66
Deposits	13,156,729.30
Reserved for taxes	26,500.00
Interest, etc., payable	35,906.58
	$15,904,322.54

BEGAN BUSINESS MARCH 1, 1899.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 & 646 BROADWAY,

106th Semi-Annual Dividend.

June 14th, 1904.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums (by the rules entitled thereto) not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.

Deposits made on or before July 9th will draw interest from July 1st.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Asst. Secretary.

The Bowery Savings Bank,
128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, June 20, 1904.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 18, 1904.

Money deposited on or before July 9 will draw interest from July 1, 1904.

WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.
HENRY A SCHENCK, Controller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

☞Send for our new booklet, "BANKING BY MAIL."

Dry Dock Savings Institution,
341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1904, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after July 18, 1904.

Deposits made before July 10 will be entitled to interest from July 1, 1904.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

83TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after July 18th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1904, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 9th will draw interest from July 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BANK,
S. W. Cor. Madison Av. and 58th St.

30TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1904, and payable July 15, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1904.

CONSTANT A. ANDREWS, President.
JOHN HYSLOP, Treasurer.
ALFRED E. MARLING, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, June 27th, 04.

170TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30th, as follows:

At the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after 20th day of July, 1904.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on July 1st, 1904.

Deposits made on or before July 9th will draw interest from July 1st.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.

The trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1904, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 18, 1904. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

105th Semi-Annual Dividend.

23 PARK PLACE, N. Y. CITY.

The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest be credited depositors entitled thereto at the rate of

Four Per Cent. Per Annum,

payable on and after July 18th, 1904. Deposits made on or before July 7th will draw interest from July 1st, 1904.

L. A. STUART, Secretary. H. F. HUTCHINSON, President.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
266 West 34th Street (Near Eighth Avenue.)

77th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1904, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, July 1st, 1904.

We have this day admitted Mr. H. SCHOTTENFELS as a partner in our firm, and the business will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned, under the firm name of BLUMENTHAL, ERDMAN & CO.

N. BLUMENTHAL,
H. ERDMAN.
H. SCHOTTENFELS.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—Certificates Nos. 8,776, (10 shs.,) 9,111, (1 sh.,) dated Oct. 19, 1886, and July 1, 1887, respectively, of the Northern Central Railway Co. of Baltimore. Notify Mrs. N. G. G. Coster, 246 Lexington Av.

Lost.—20 shares U. S. Steel pf., 18,646, in the name of Chas. H. Echols. Notify Ellingwood & Cunningham, 43 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Lincoln Trust Company
Madison Square, New York

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JUNE 30, 1904

RESOURCES

New York State Bonds		$101,200.00
Mortgages on New York City Property		323,500.00
Other investments (Market Value)		3,174,208.18
Time Loans and Bills Purchased		3,691,029.76
Furniture, Fixtures and Building Improvements		76,709.03
Rents and Taxes Receivable		6,231.36
Cash in Vaults and Banks	$2,642,522.12	
Demand Loans	778,076.85	
	3,420,598.97	
Interest Accrued	863.22	
		$11,294,340.82

LIABILITIES

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided Profits	74,791.05
Deposits	10,214,549.47
Reserved for Taxes	5,000.00
	$11,294,340.82

OFFICERS
HENRY R. WILSON, President
FRANK TILFORD, Vice President — ROBERT C. LEWIS, Treasurer
OWEN WARD, 2d Vice President — WILLIAM DARROW, JR., Secretary

DIRECTORS

GEORGE C. BOLDT, Pres. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.
GEORGE C. CLARK, Clark, Dodge & Co., Bankers
JOHN B. DENNIS, Blair & Co., Bankers
ROBERT E. DOWLING, Real Estate
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Chairman N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, Pres. Merchants' National Bank
HARRISON E. GAWTRY, Pres. Consolidated Gas Co.
JOHN R. HEGEMAN, Pres. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.
JOHN D. HICKS, Trustee Bowery Savings Bank
CHARLES F. HOFFMAN, Hoffman Estate
EDWARD HOLBROOK, Pres. Gorham Manufacturing Co.
FRANK M. HYATT, Retired
BRADISH JOHNSON, Bradish Johnson Estate
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, Pres. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
WILLIAM C. LANE, Pres. Standard Trust Co.
MORTON F. PLANT, Capitalist
J. HARSEN RHOADES, Pres. Greenwich Savings Bank
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Real Estate
JAMES I. RAYMOND, A. A. Vantine & Co.
WILLIAM SALOMON, Wm. Salomon & Co., Bankers
B. AYMAR SANDS, Bowers & Sands, Lawyers
LOUIS STERN, Stern Brothers, Dry Goods
WILLIAM C. STURGES, Pres. Seamen's Bank for Savings
SAMUEL D. STYLES, Pres. North River Savings Bank
FRANK TILFORD, Park & Tilford
ARCHIBALD TURNER, Pres. Franklin Savings Bank
HENRY R. WILSON, President
WILLIAM G. PARK, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Pres. New York Savings Bank

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY,
BROADWAY, COR. EIGHTH ST.

Statement at Close of Business, June 30, 1904.

Bonds and mortgages	$289,250.00	Capital	700,000.00
New York City bonds	420,325.00	Surplus	350,000.00
Other bonds and stocks	441,399.25	Undivided profits	80,137.92
Demand loans	902,927.65	Rebate on bills purchased	5,018.32
Time loans and bills purchased	1,150,337.52	Taxes accrued	5,000.00
Real estate	5,000.00	Certified checks	27,483.84
Fixtures and vault	23,000.00	Deposits	2,804,130.55
Accrued interest	17,202.06		
Cash	722,238.45		
	$3,971,770.83		$3,971,770.83

M. M. BELDING, Jr., President.
JOS. E. SHOENBERG, Vice Prest.
MARKS ARNHEIM, Vice Prest.
FREDERIC G. LEE, Vice Prest.
JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.
LOUIS S. QUIMBY, Asst. Secy.

DIRECTORS.

Allen W. Adams, Edwin A. Ames, Marks Arnheim, Ira Leo Bamberger, William H. Barnard, M. M. Belding, M. M. Belding, Jr., Samuel Brill, James Clarke, George C. Clausen, John J. Cooney, Marshall S. Driggs, Michael J. Drummond, Joseph B. Eckstein, William J. Gaynor, John G. Jenkins, James G. Johnson, Frederic G. Lee, John A. McCarthy, Moses May, John J. Robinson, Jos. E. Shoenberg, Vincent P. Travers.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY.

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries.)

Capital, $1,000,000.00. Surplus & Profits, $1,800,000.00

Personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York is taxable when kept within New York.

By the laws of New York both lineal and collateral inheritance taxes are imposed, not only on the estates of residents, but also on the personal estate of non-residents found in New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey.

It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

Commenced Business April 1st, 1903.

Statement of Condition of the Mount Vernon Trust Company at the Close of Business June 30th, 1904.

RESOURCES.

First mortgages	$75,500.00
Municipal bonds and stocks	185,617.50
Bond investments	442,790.40
Bills purchased	117,084.77
Collateral loans	227,850.00
Banking house and lot, safe deposit vaults and equipment	62,500.00
Due from banks and trust companies	342,581.94
Cash and exchanges	78,402.09
Interest receivable	8,827.84
Due from State New York	3,037.03
	$1,544,887.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000.00
Surplus	200,000.00
Undivided profits, expenses, and local taxes paid	9,478.77
Reserved for State taxes	4,000.00
Due depositors	1,130,609.18
Interest payable	799.62
	$1,544,887.57

MORRISTOWN TRUST COMPANY,
MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 30, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Stocks and bonds	$4,232,480.90
Loans	1,783,233.70
Mortgages	350,273.70
Bank building	40,000.00
Interest accrued	70,991.39
Due from banks—collections	161.27
Cash	1,145,703.80
	$8,122,844.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$600,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,460,594.58
Deposits	6,024,882.73
Certified checks	25,086.03
Interest accrued, etc.	11,381.81
Due to banks—collections	807.67
	$8,122,844.82

OFFICERS.
SAMUEL FREEMAN, President.
JOHN HOFF, Vice President.
W. W. CUTLER, 2d Vice President.
JNO. H. B. CORIELL, Sec'y and Treas.
H. A. VAN GILDER, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

GREENVILLE BANKING & TRUST COMPANY,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 30, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and bills purchased	$586,560.77
U. S. bonds and other securities	159,000.00
Real estate and banking house	50,411.67
Cash on hand and in banks	259,477.87
Total	$1,055,516.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000.00
Undivided profits	46,227.59
Deposits	909,288.72
Total	$1,055,516.31

OFFICERS.
HENRY LEMBECK, President.
THOMAS COGAN, Vice President.
EDW. S. PIERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
Albany, May 26th, 1904.

Whereas, The UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY, located at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, has filed in this office a sworn statement, by the proper officers thereof, showing its condition and business, and has compiled in all respects with the laws of this State relating to surety and burglary insurance companies incorporated by other States of the United States:

Now, Therefore, In pursuance of law, I, FRANCIS HENDRICKS, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, do hereby certify that said company is hereby authorized to transact its appropriate business of surety and burglary insurance in this State, in accordance with law, during the current year. The condition and business of said company at the date of such statement (December 31, 1903,) is shown as follows:

Aggregate amount of available assets $3,187,671.36
Aggregate amount of liabilities, (except capital and surplus,) including reinsurance 1,191,727.00
Amount of actual paid-up capital 1,700,000.00
Surplus 295,944.36
Amount of income for the year 2,035,184.70
Amount of expenditures for the year 1,988,184.40

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of my office to be affixed the day and year above written.

[Seal] FRANCIS HENDRICKS,
Superintendent of Insurance.

ANDREW J McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 6TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 141 Broadway.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

50 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
48 shs. Utica & Black River R. R. Co. Guar.
50 shs. Williamsburg Trust Co.
193 shs. Bement & Seitz Co., Evansville, Ind.
$2,000 Empire Coal Mining Co. 1st 5s, 1931.
200 shs. New York Steam Power Co.
50 shs. Edwin C. Loskwood, Inc.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
(Nashville, Tennessee)
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1902, to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, securing the above bonds, we hereby give notice that five (5) bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 36, 65, 84, 180, and 220, have been this day, fairly and without preference or discrimination, drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1904, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

Dated June 29, 1904.

METROPOLITAN TRUST CO. OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
(Atlantic Trust Company,) Trustee.
By BEVERLY CHEW, 2d Vice President.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.

Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000 000

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS.

MUNICIPAL BONDS and other high-grade INVESTMENT ISSUES for JULY FUNDS
Send for Circular.

NEW YORK 49 Wall St. The Rookery. CHICAGO

Redmond & Co.
41 WALL ST., New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ISSUE

Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
27 William St., Cor. Exchange Place, N. Y. — 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
BANKERS.

Investment Securities.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. 59 WALL ST.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Friday, July 1, 1904.

Imp'l Japanese Gvt.		Mex Cen 4½s		Adams Express	3
K, Loeb & Co temp'y ctfs full paid for 6% str'g loan		13,000	92⅝	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	100
		M, K & T of Tx 5s		*Amalgamated Cop. Co	6,230
4,000	93⅝	2,000	102½	Am. Car & F. Co	100
13,000	93½	4,000	102¾	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	430
500	93⅝	4,000	102⅞	Am. Hide & Leather	100
500	93¾	2,000	102⅞	Am. Hide & Leather pf	100
2,000	93⅞	Mo P 1st col 5s		*Am. Ice Co	100
Rep of Cuba 5s		9,000	108¼	Am. Ice Co. pf	420
Speyer & Co ctfs full insti paid		Nassau Electric R		*Am. Locomo. Co	1,120
5,000	99⅝	R 4s		Am. Locomo. Co. pf	200
22,000	100	25,000	82½	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	82
10,000	100¼	8,000	82¾	*Am. S. & R. Co	5,400
1,500	100	Natl R R of Mex 1st con 4s		*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100
2d instl paid		10,000	78	Am. Steel Founds	2,000
5,000	99⅝	N Y Cen & H R gen 3½s		Am. Steel Founds. pf	200
Am H & L 6s		1,000	89	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	400
62,000	80	1,000	89½	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	150
A, T & S F gen 4s		6,000	89½	Am. Woolen Co	100
1,000	103	M C col 3½s		*Am. Woolen Co	100
7,000	102⅞	142,000	90½	Atch., Top. & S. F.	2,645
500	102⅞	25,000	90⅜	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	280
1,000	103	10,000	90⅞	Baltimore & Ohio	790
Atlantic C L 4s		1,000	91	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	20,980
47,000	97	N Y C & St L 4s		Canadian Pacific	850
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s		1,000	104½	Chesapeake & Ohio	320
1,000	94⅝	N Y Dock Co 4s		Chicago Great Western	100
gold 4s		2,000	90	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	1,445
6,000	102⅞	1,000	89½	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul	2,703
4,000	103	500	89	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	200
4,000	102⅝	N Y & O W ref 4s		Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	200
14,000	103	5,000	103	Chicago & Northw	180
500	103½	Ngrf & W con 4s		Colorado Fuel & Iron	180
500	103⅝	4,000	100⅜	Consolidated Gas	4,850
500	103¾	1,000	100⅝	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	250
S Wn div 3½s		Nor Pac 4s		Delaware & Hudson	3,800
10,000	90¼	7,000	104	Detroit Southern pf	150
Brooklyn R T ref conv 4s		500	103¾	*Distillers' Securities	200
6,000	78⅛	Nor Pac gen 3s		Erie	505
4,000	78⅝	1,000	74½	Erie 1st pf	720
12,000	78¾	Or Sh L ptcpg 4s		General Electric	452
24,000	78¼	20,000	97⅝	General Electric rts	3,316
Bklyn Un Elv 1st		5,000	97⅝	Illinois Central	1,035
11,000	107	Peo & E 1st 4s		International Paper	240
2,000	107½	10,000	98½	International Paper pf	120
2,000	107¾	Reading gen 4s		Kansas City South, pf	200
Can So 1st		1,000	99	Lake Shore	100
4,000	103½	2,000	99¼	Louisville & Nashville	2,250
3,000	103⅝	1,000	99	Manhattan Elevated	7,910
Cen of Ga con 5s		Reading-Jersey Cen col 4s		*Met. Securities	7,100
1,000	110⅜	1,000	95	*Met. Street Railway	54,425
14,000	110⅝	Rio G West 1st		Mexican Central	100
1st inc 5s	74¼	1,000	97½	Minn. & St. Louis	100
10,000		3,000	97¼	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	100
Ches & O con 5s		10,000	97¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	200
3,000	118	10,000	97⅜	Mo., Kan. & Texas	100
5,000	117⅝	St L, Ir Mt & S gen 5s		Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	200
C & O 6s ser A		1,000	115¾	Missouri Pacific	1,435
1,000	108	St L & San Fr R R refunding 4s		*Nat. Biscuit Co	100
Ches & O gen 4½s		5,000	81	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	230
9,000	105¼	5,000	80⅝	*Nat. Lead Co	300
5,000	105⅝	1,000	81	New York Central	851
Chi & Alt 3½s		5,000	81¼	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190
61,000	78	15,000	81	N. Y., Ont. & West	6,665
C, B & Quincy 4s joint bonds		1,000	81¼	Norfolk & Western	100
35,000	96	31,000	81	North American	180
11,000	95⅞	5,000	81¼	Pacific Coast	20
26,000	96	1,000	81½	Pacific Mail	800
10,000	95⅞	St L Southwn con 4s		Pennsylvania R. R.	5,900
registered		5,000	68¼	People's Gas, Chicago	218
1,000	94⅝	San An & A P 4s ex int		Pressed Steel Car	100
C & Erie 1st 5s		4,000	85	Pressed Steel Car pf	10
1,000	118½	Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s		Pullman Company	220
1,000	118¾	3,000	69	*Ry. Steel Spring	100
C, M & St P, C & P Wn 5s		S Pac, Ariz 1st, 1910		Reading	4,740
2,000	114⅝	4,000	105¾	Reading 1st pf	6
C, R I & P R R 4s		S Ry 1st 5s		Reading 2d pf	300
1,000	69	10,000	115¼	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	41
24,000	68⅜	1,000	115	Rock Island Co	600
24,000	69	St L div 4s		Rock Island Co. pf	100
C, R I & P R R col trust 5s		1,000	95	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co	100
15,000	80	Tex & Pac, Eastn div 6s		*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf	10
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s		1,000	102	St. Louis Southw	100
18,000	100⅞	Third Ave con 4s		St. Louis Southw pf	100
Col Mid 1st 4s		2,000	94⅛	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	100
21,000	58	1,000	94	Southern Pacific	5,530
Con Tob 4s		13,000	93¾	Southern Ry., ext	1,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm; Call Money Easy, 1 1-8@1 1-4.

The Tractions, Led by Metropolitan, Dominate a Market Otherwise Uninteresting.

Metropolitan et praeterea nihil substantially epitomizes yesterday's stock market. To make the phrase strictly as well as substantially accurate it is only necessary to say that, if the traction group be deducted, the rest of the list retained its now familiar characteristics of firmness and dullness. Outside of that group, among the ruling changes of fractions, Consolidated Gas was conspicuous by a fall of 1½, upon the declaration yesterday of the regular dividend, in order, according to one account, to stop reports for speculative purposes of extra dividends, increased rate of dividend, and sundry melons, which must new be left to ripen at the insiders' convenience. The bond market was less active than the previous day, and less than half of the volume of Friday of last week. The decrease signifies nothing regarding any retrogression in the investment demand. Friday week the volume was swollen by the Wabash B movement, which was distinctly not of an investment character, and the over-the-counter demand for bonds has long been the feature of the market, rather than the listed business.

The tractions deserve a paragraph to themselves. Nearly a third of the day's total business was done in Metropolitan alone, at an advance of 3⅜. Securities, Interborough, Manhattan, and Brooklyn were all sympathetically strong, but the feature was Metropolitan. It was singular with what unanimity those wise in the ways of the tape agreed that the movement at this time signified nothing but a little panic among the bears, who marked the stock up on themselves. Bears never get any sympathy—lately they have not needed any—and the addition to the list of cases in which the market has turned against them was made with pleasure. Later on the real movement is expected. Interborough, with all its advantages in the way of honest capitalization, freedom from taxes, and modern equipment, is nevertheless situated in the way of traffic as the surface tractions were before the era of lateral transfers which inaugurated their prosperity. Interborough is not and can not be fed by the generally parallel elevated. Unless it has lateral connections it must derive its business from an area less than a mile wide running through New York's length. An area of, say, sixteen square miles of the cream of Manhattan's residential districts is a handsome asset, but it would be none the worse for doubling or tripling. It is a logical necessity, whether or not it be a financial necessity. Nevertheless, Interborough may be expected to find some other way than an even exchange of stock, according to one report yesterday, and the marking up of Metropolitan so far as it was more than a coveying movement, bears the appearance of being the stock market way of saying that there was to be no repetition of the Third Avenue episode of marking down preliminary to marking up, with highly agreeable results to some, whatever may be the feelings with which Metropolitan shareholders now contemplate the payment of dividends on a burdensome capitalization.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers pf	1⅛	Met. St. Ry	3⅜
Am. Ice pf	½	Minn. & St. Louis	½
Am. Locomotive	½	Nat. Biscuit pf	½
Am. Smelting	⅝	Nat. Lead	½
Am. Tobacco pf	1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2½
Brklyn R. T.	⅝	North American	1
Chi. G. W. pf., B	2⅜	Pullman	3
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Third Avenue	1
Manhattan	½	U. S. Pipe	½
Met. Securities	4⅜	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Am. Hide & L. pf	½	Mo., K. & T.	⅝
Consol. Gas	1½	Pressed S. Car	1
Del. So. pf	⅝	Twin City	⅝
Lake Shore	17		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 1st	1	Ulster & Delaware con. 5s	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Detroit Southern 1st 1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 1	188,343
To date this year	50,823,039
Corresponding date last year	82,970,003

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 1	$1,732,000
To date this year	$307,924,500
Corresponding date last year	$347,808,350

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
Distilling Co. of America preferred.
Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Co. preferred.
Manchester (N. H.) Traction Light and Power.
Security Storage and Trust Co., Baltimore.
Standard Distilling and Distributing Co. preferred.
Union Switch and Signal Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Sugar Refining common and preferred.
Boston and Lowell Railroad.
Bowling Green Trust Co.
Continental Tobacco Co. preferred.
Dominion Coal Co. preferred.
Jefferson Bank.
National Sugar Refining Co. preferred.
Riverside Bank.
Sao Paulo (Brazil) Tramway Light and Power Co.
Toronto Railway.

CONSOLIDATED DIVIDEND.

Directors of Consolidated Gas Declare Regular 2 Per Cent. for Quarter.

The Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. for the current quarter, payable Sept. 15. The dividend for this quarter was declared, as usual, considerably ahead of time, for the reason that the Directors do not meet during the months of July and August. The Street has been hearing for some time past that the dividend on Consolidated Gas was to be increased from 8 per cent. a year to 10 per cent., but the declaration of the regular dividend at this time postponed such action, at least until the declaration of the next quarterly dividend, which will be payable in December next. Since Brooklyn Union Gas increased its dividend rate to 10 per cent. many have expected similar action on the part of Consolidated Gas. Consolidated Gas was active in yesterday's market and lost 1½ points on the day's trading, closing at 193.

BROKER STRONG EXPELLED.

He Declares Consolidated Board's Fraud Charge Is Outrageous.

C. M. Strong of the Consolidated Exchange firm of C. M. Strong & Co., of 52 Broadway, was expelled by that Exchange yesterday on charges of "obvious fraud and false pretense." As between Mr. Strong and the Exchange authorities there was some difference of opinion yesterday as to the justice of the expulsion. The firm of Strong & Co. had been doing a considerable business lately and with its well furnished offices had every appearance of prosperity. Mr. Strong said after the announcement:

"I shall not go out of business. The action of the Exchange was outrageous and entirely unsupported by the evidence submitted. I court from my customers and others the fullest investigation of my standing and methods of conducting my business and theirs. The only compensation I have is the splendid manner in which I am being treated by my customers, for out of several hundred accounts I have lost only two or three and have had several new ones opened to-day."

The Exchange authorities had no statement to make, but it was learned that among other things, Mr. Strong's practice of trading for himself on the floor while buying and selling for his customers was criticised. His firm has a branch office at 111 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, another at 17 West Thirty-first Street, and others in Springfield, Northampton, and Pittsfield, Mass.

ASKS OLD DOMINION RECEIVER.

Reinhart Says Timber Land Was Bought with Railroad Funds.

TRENTON, N. J., July 1.—Joseph W. Reinhart of Plainfield filed a bill in chancery to-day to compel Thomas Stokes, De Witt Smith, and others to account for the transactions relative to construction of the railroad from tidewater, Virginia, to the coalfields in West Virginia.

Reinhart alleges that he owned 111,200 shares of stock of the Old Dominion Construction Company, which he turned over to Smith in consideration of 916 shares of stock of the Chesapeake and Western Securities Company, which was organized by Smith to finance the railroad job. Reinhart charges that Smith used the Old Dominion funds to buy 60,000 acres of timberland, for which the bonds were hypothecated with the Bowling Green Trust Company.

Reinhart asks that a receiver be appointed for the Old Dominion Company.

State Bankers' New President.

Lewis E. Pierson, President of the New York National Exchange Bank, has been elected President of the New York State Bankers' Association by the Executive Council, succeeding John H. De Ridder, formerly of the Citizens' National Bank of Saratoga. F. E. Lyford, President of the First National Bank of Waverley, has been elected Vice President. The convention of the association will be held at Lake Champlain on July 14 and 15.

Brokerage Firm Dissolves.

The Stock Exchange firm of Charles C. Edey & Sons dissolved yesterday by expiration of the copartnership, and William S. Edey and Henry Edey, who were the Exchange members, are to make their headquarters, temporarily at least, with Maxwell & Scoville. Through the dissolution Charles C. Edey and Charles L. Edey retire from connection with the Stock Exchange.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Springfield (Ill.) dispatches the Illinois Valley Railroad Company has been incorporated to build from Joliet through the coal regions to Spring Valley.

Cleveland dispatches state that the stockholders of the State National Bank and of the Euclid Park National Bank of that city have voted to consolidate.

The Astoria Cordage Company of New York City has filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of capital from $10,000 to $600,000.

It is stated in Philadelphia dispatches that the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company has given notice that it will purchase the entire capital stock of the Quehoning Valley Railway Company at par.

According to Albany advices the Metropolitan Sewing Machine Company has voted to increase its capital stock to $500,000, and will build a plant at Nyack.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week decreased $88,637, as compared with the previous week, and $82,424, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

There was a sale on the Stock Exchange yesterday of ten shares of Bank of Commerce at 205.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

On the subject of general conditions of trade Dun's Review says:

Although the new fiscal year opens with an extended holiday, many manufacturing plants having closed for all of next week, while the Exchanges adjourned from Friday to Tuesday, there is much encouragement in the evidences of returning confidence, and statistics for the past six months indicate that there is no little reason for anticipating better things in the last half of the year. Half-yearly returns of insolvencies show that liabilities have steadily decreased, each month recording smaller losses than the one preceding; an evidence that most of the weak spots are eliminated and the evils of inflation largely corrected. Railway earnings, that in earlier months showed losses of 5 per cent. or more in comparison with last year, exhibit an increase of 2.6 per cent. for June. Reports from leading branches of trade for the last week testify to a quiet condition, but scarcely more so than is customary at this time of the year, while inquiries in several manufacturing lines promise a better distribution in the near future. Some important discussions over wage scales have reached amicable settlement, and the protracted glovemakers' strike is declared off, leaving the local garment workers' trouble the most serious controversy.

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Commercial failures this week in the United States are 249, against 227 last week, 257 the preceding week, and 215 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 11, against 32 last week, 16 the preceding week, and 7 last year. Of failures this week in the United States 95 were in the East, 70 in the South, 65 in the West, and 18 in the Pacific States, and 89 report liabilities of $5,000 or more. Liabilities of commercial failures reported for June are $8,469,502, against $8,326,654 last year.

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Bradstreet's says:

Midsummer quiet rules general trade and industry, but good crop prospects make for hope of a much more satisfactory half year than has just closed. As yet the improvement is still largely a matter of tone and of better feeling, and is apparently content to move slowly until pending crop prospects become certainties.

Preliminary indices of past operations confirm earlier rather pessimistic reports. Bank clearings for six months will fall at least 14 per cent. behind a year ago, most of the decline being at New York, because outside of that city the decrease will not much exceed 4 per cent. Railway earnings in June took a turn for the better, and gross receipts will probably show a gain of 3 per cent. for the month, though decreasing 2 per cent. for six months.

Reports of distribution vary in different sections and range from 5 to 15 per cent. below last year, accordingly as different lines of distribution are considered. Collections have been backward, in sympathy with the halting progress of retail trade. Railway building has been smaller than in 1903 or in recently preceding years.

***

Bank clearings for the week ended with June 30 aggregate $1,822,409,730, a fraction of 1 per cent. over last week, but 20 per cent. under last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $741,885,345, a decrease of 2 per cent. from last week and 19 per cent. from last year.

***

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ended June 30 aggregate 1,127,885 bushels, against 1,271,487 bushels last week, 2,966,662 bushels this week last year, 3,211,215 bushels in 1902, and 3,787,639 bushels in 1901. From July 1, 1903, to date they aggregate 183,855,324 bushels, against 223,166,373 bushels last season, 247,354,478 bushels in 1902, and 214,047,501 bushels in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggregate 536,087 bushels, against 387,962 bushels last week, 1,420,172 bushels a year ago, 127,929 bushels in 1902, and 2,240,933 bushels in 1901. From July 1, 1903, to date they aggregate 51,555,022 bushels, against 67,005,736 bushels last season, 24,956,934 bushels in 1902, and 172,712,069 bushels in 1901.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Successful Drive Against Shorts in Metropolitan.

Five-Point Advance in Metropolitan Street Railway—Many Rumors of Deals—Rest of Market Apathetic.

Were the trading in the Metropolitan issues and the interests with which the movements in those stocks were watched eliminated from yesterday's stock market it would be lacking in everything capable of attracting the attention of the relatively small number of the habitués of Wall Street who were sufficiently interested in the market to remain all day in the financial district. Even as it was, and despite the sharpest movement in an active stock that has been witnessed in a long time, there were many who left their offices early to get away for the three days' holiday which had been looked forward to all week. The list in general was just as dull as it had been earlier in the week, the movement in Metropolitan being reflected only in the fractions, outside of which the price changes were nearly all fractional and the trading on a small scale. The Street as a whole, however, was cheerful and the irregular character of the day's changes were more the result of the evening up by traders than of any change in the general sentiment of the Street which is still moderately bullish.

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Metropolitan Five-Point Advance.

It has been some time since the Street has seen an advance such as that which occurred yesterday in Metropolitan Street Railway. Early in the day there were signs of continued absorption of stock, such as had held it strong at about 111 on Thursday but little indication of the approach of anything like a sensational move in the stock. A little before 1 o'clock the price began to move up rapidly, and while many traders were at lunch, much to their subsequent discomfiture, the stock was run up quickly from about 113 to 116¼. For some time the price was firm, within a point of the highest, but before the close it dropped to 114. Later it rallied to 114⅝, where it closed with a net gain of 3⅝ points. Incidentally Metropolitan Securities sold as high as 84¾ and closed with a net gain of 4⅜ points. The trading in Metropolitan amounted to about 53,000 shares, more than quarter of the total trading in all issues. Some activity was induced in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the business in which was in excess of 20,000 shares with a net gain of five-eighths of a point.

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Explanation of the Movement.

While the Street was again full of rumors about deals of one sort or another between the various local traction companies, the most generally accepted explanation of the advance in Metropolitan and the other tractions was that a fairly large short interest in Metropolitan had been forced to cover, and in doing so put the price up on themselves, with such assistance as was afforded by those who had absorbed the stock that the bears had disposed of during the course of the recent decline. Several Stock Exchange houses were reported as loaning a large amount of Metropolitan stock, showing that the short interest had assumed large proportions. That the short interest was reduced during the day was indicated not alone by the movement in the stock, but also by the fact that a considerable amount of the stock that had been borrowed was returned yesterday. One house that was loaning about 4,000 shares had 2,000 shares returned to it.

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Some Rumors of Deals.

Among the reports of deals between Metropolitan and Interborough was one to the effect that Metropolitan was to be exchanged share for share for Interborough stock, this being seemingly the most unlikely of all the reports. Another rumor was to the effect that negotiations had already been completed for the establishment of some traffic agreement between the Metropolitan and the Interborough on terms that were not included in the rumor. Besides these there was repeated the previous day's rumor of the assumption of the Metropolitan lease by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was not specifically mentioned in the current rumors, though in a general way it was assumed that the deal would in some way benefit the Brooklyn property as well.

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Investment Buying.

Buying of Delaware and Hudson and several other stocks of that class was by well-known commission houses, and represented apparently investment buying. Apart from this buying there was little of interest in the market outside of the tractions. Ontario and Western was moderately active and showed a further slight gain. The Pacific stocks reflected only meagrely the favorable reports for May issued by the Harriman roads.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 1.—Money rates are practically unchanged, while the tendency seems toward greater ease. Call loans, 2@2½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 3½@4 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, 5@10c discount. Clearings, $26,375,118. Balances, $2,312,634. Sub-Treasury debit, $88,348.

The foreign exchange market is steady. Quoted rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88	
Sterling	4.87½	$4.85½
Commercial		4.84½
France	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	95⅞	95⅞
Guilders	40⅞	40⅞

The stock market was very dull. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Atchison	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
20	Boston Elevated	149	149	149
19	*Boston & Albany	248	248	248
4	*Boston & Lowell	233	233	233
20	*Boston & Maine	167	167	167
195	*Chi. J. R. & S. Yards	145	143	144
10	*Chi. J. R. & S. Y. pf	119	119	119
50	Erie 1st pf	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
102	*Fitchburg pf	136½	136½	136⅝
92	*Mass. Electric pf	73	72	72
392	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	190¾	189½	190⅜
1	*Old Colony	201	201	201
10	Pere Marquette pf	70	70	70
20	Union Pacific	88½	88½	88½
10	Union Pacific pf	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
44	*West End pf	110½	110	110

TELEPHONES.

574	*American	128⅝	128½	128½
10	†New England	121½	121½	121½
1,581	New England rights	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Agricult. Chem. pf	74	74	74
50	Am. Pneumatic Service	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
60	*American Sugar	127¾	127	127¾
50	*American Sugar pf	128	128	128
58	*American Woolen pf	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
8	Edison	244	244	244
35	*General Electric	157½	157¼	157½
258	General Electric rights	5 11-16	5⅝	5 11-16
300	Massachusetts Gas	39¼	39⅜	39⅜
6	Massachusetts Gas pf	80½	80½	80½
1	*Mergenthaler	173¾	173¾	173¾
100	Planters' Compress	2	2	2
51	Planters' Compress pf	17	17	17
30	Pullman	219	219	219
67	*†United Fruit	103⅛	103¼	103¼
2,370	United Fruit rights	45c	40c	40c
25	*United Shoe Mach. pf	29¼	29¼	29¼
205	United States Steel	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
27	United States Steel pf	56	55⅝	56

MINING.

1,090	‡Alloues	8⅝	8	8⅝
600	Amalgamated	50¼	50	50
75	Atlantic	7¼	7¼	7¼
60	Bingham	24⅝	24½	24½
16	Calumet & Hecla	455	455	455
217	‡Centennial	20⅜	20	20⅜
600	Central Oil	9	9	9
50	Consolidated Mercur	27c	27c	27c
400	Copper Range	43⅝	42	43½
55	Daly-West	23½	23⅜	23½
85	Dominion Coal	42¼	42	42¼
5	Guanajuato	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Isle Royale	8	8	8
50	Michigan	4	4	4
100	Mohawk	40¼	40¼	40¼
111	Osceola	61	60½	60¼
45	Quincy	94	93	94
50	Rhode Island	75c	75c	75c
1,170	Santa Fé	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Shannon	5¼	5¼	5¼
95	Tamarack	90	87	90
30	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼
60	U. S. Coal & Oil	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
560	United States	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
695	*Utah	36½	36½	36½
20	Victoria	3	3	3
50	Winona	6¾	6¾	6¾
190	Wolverine	73½	73¼	73½
200	Wyandotte	75c	75c	75c

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡First installment paid.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for curb stocks yesterday was merely a nominal one, owing to the two holidays that were to follow. Electric Boat stocks continued their upward movement with the common selling up to 49¼ and the preferred to 80, a new high record. Very few purchases were made on the rise, and the buying had the same general appearance of the past month or so. Interborough Rapid Transit advanced to a new high record, 123¼, on very active sales. In all 1,800 shares were bought, and some of the buying was said to be for investment. The final sale at 123 showed a net gain of two points. This stock moved in sympathy with the traction issues on the board.

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MONTREAL AND BOSTON.—The time for depositing the certificates of the Montreal and Boston Copper Company, Limited, with the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York, to be exchanged for temporary interim certificates, has been extended from July 1 to August 1, 1904. This extension was made owing to the request by out-of-town stockholders, who had not sufficient time to deposit their shares.

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The principal transactions, in 100 share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	4	4	4
50	American Can pf	38¾	38¼	38⅜
1,320	Bay State Gas	⅞	⅝	⅞
100	British Col. Copper	2	2	2
405	Electric Boat	49½	49	49¼
525	Electric Boat pf	80	78	80
40	Electric Vehicle	8¾	8¾	8¾
250	Gold Hill Copper	⅞	7-16	⅞
300	Greene Con. Copper	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
1,800	Interb. Rapid Transit	123¼	*121½	123
100	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf	16½	16¼	16¼
200	Montreal & Boston	7-16	⅜	⅜
100	N. Y. Transportation	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,240	South. Pac. rights, w.i.	3	*2¾	3
45	Standard Oil	631½	630¾	*630¾
100	White Knob Copper	6¼	6¼	6¼
2,000	Wildman Con. Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
£1,000	Japanese 6s	94¼	94¼	94¼

*Less than 100 shares.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 1. Bid.	Asked.	June 30. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Banknote	54	56	54	56
American Can	4	4½	4	4⅛
American Can pf	38⅝	38¾	35½	39
American Chicle, ex div.	86	89	87	89
Am. Chicle pf., ex div.	75	78	74	77
American Malting 6s	100	..	100	..
American Typefounders	24	27	24	27
Am. Typefounders pf	84	86½	84	86½
Am. Writing Paper	2½	3	2½	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	10	12	10	12
Am. Writ. P. 5s, ex cou.	71½	72½	74	75
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bambarger De Lamar	3½	5	3½	5
Barney & Smith Car	19	21	19	21
Borden's Condensed Milk	121	123	121	123
Bord. C. M. pf., ex div.	109	110	109	110
British Columbia Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
California Copper	..	..	⅛	⅛
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Canadian Imp., w. i.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp. inc., w. i.	30	40	30	40
Casein Co. of America	6	7	6	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf	53	62½	55	62½
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Central Foundry pf	6¾	8	6¾	8
Central Foundry 6s	48	53	48	53
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	93½	..	93½	..
Compressed Air	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Con. Refrigerating	4	4½	4	4½
Con. Rubber Tire	½	1	½	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1½	3¼	1¾	2½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	9	11	9	12
Crampa' Shipbuilding	20	22	20	21
Cuban 6s of 1896	94½	97	94	96
Denver Union Water	22	24	22	24
Denver Union Water pf	25	32½	28	32½
Detroit & Mackinac	56	60	56	60
Det. & Mack. pf., ex div.	82½	85¼	85¼	90
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	33	..	32	35
E. W. Bliss	135	150	135	150
E. W. Bliss pf	140	155	140	155
Electric Boat	49	49½	50	50
Electric Boat pf	75	..	76	80
Electric Lead Reduction	..	⅝	..	⅝
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	1½	..	1½
Electric Vehicle	..	10	9	9¾
Electric Vehicle pf	12	13	11	12¾
Electro Pneumatic	..	⅛	⅛	⅛
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf., ex div.	32	40	32	40
Erie Con. 4s	55	58	53	57
Gold Hill Copper	7-16	⅜	7-16	⅜
Great North. pf., w. r.	167	174	167	174
Greene Con. Copper	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	15
Greene Con. Gold	..	10	..	10
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s, ex coupon	46	52	80	..
Guggenheim Ex. 70% pd., ex div.	55	100	85	100
Guggenheim Exp.	..	115	..	115
Hackensack Meadows	..	17	..	17
Hudson River Water 4s	91¼	92½	91¾	92½
Hack. Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal ex div.	80	90	75	90
Havana Tobacco	28	35	28	28
Havana Tobacco pf	35	38	35	38
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	85	..	85
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	66	92	83	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	85	95	85	95
Houston Oil	1	2⅝	1	2⅝
Houston Oil pf	..	16	..	16
Inter. Rapid Transit	122¼	123	121	121½
Inter. Mer. Marine	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	16¼	16½	16	17
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	50	75	50	75
International Salt	9	10½	9	10½
International Salt 5s	42	45	42	45
International Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf	..	35	..	35
Inter. Silver 1st 6s	100	101	100	101
Iron Steamboat, new	1½	2	1½	2
Japanese 6s, w. i.	93¾	94¼	94¼	94⅝
Kirby Timber ctfs.	70	76	70	76
Kitchener Railway	1-32	3-32	1-32	3-32
Lackay, Steel, full paid	64	71	64	71
Lake Superior Corp. rcts.	2⅜	3⅛	2⅜	3⅛
Lake Sup. Corp. pf. rcts.	4½	6	4½	6
Lanston Monotype	9½	9¾	9½	9¼
Mackay Companies	23	24½	22	24
Mackay Companies pf	65½	67	65	67
Maine Steamship	25	70	25	30
Maine Steamship 5s	..	..	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Mexican Gov. 6s	101	101½	101	101½
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	8	..	8	9
Mont. & Boston Copper	5-16	⅜	7-16	⅜
Mont. & Boston receipts	⅜	½	⅜	½
Nat. Sugar pf., ex div.	100	101½	100	101½
N. Jersey Steamboat	86½	95	85	95
N. Y. Cen. deb. 4s, w. i.	98¼	98⅝	98	98⅝
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	45	47	45	47
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	79	81	79	81
N. Y. Transportation	4⅜	4¼	4¼	5
North Am. Com. & Pulp	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Northern Pacific rec.	135	..	135	..
North. Pac. when rel.	132	133	132	133
Northern Securities stub	2½	2½	2½	2½
Northern Securities	99½	99¾	98⅝	99¼
Otis Elevator	28	30	28	30
Otis Elevator pf	84	87	84	87
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	1½	2	1½	2
Peo., Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Pope Manufacturing	5	6	5	6
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	79½	81	79½	81
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	18	22	18	22
Royal Baking Powder	117⅛	..	117½	..
Royal B. P. pf., ex div.	102	103½	102	103½
Safety Car Heat. ex d.	183	186	183	186
Seaboard Air Line	8	8½	8¼	8⅜
Seaboard Air Line pf	15	15⅝	15½	16
Seaboard Air Line 5s	85½	86	85½	86
Seminole Mining	1-32	⅛	1-32	⅛
Simpson-Crawford	..	27	..	27
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	..	50	..	50
So. Pac. rights, w. i.	2⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛
Southern Pac. pf., w. i.	112	116	115½	116
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	6	7½	6	7½
Standard Milling pf	25	28	25	28
Standard Milling 5s	74½	76	74½	76
Standard Oil	628	630	630	632
Storage Power	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Tennessee Copper	28	31	28	31
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	7	9	7	8½
Trenton Potteries	11	11	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	77	81	77	81
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	75	70	75
Union Copper	11-16	⅝	11-16	⅝
Union Typewriter	30	35	30	35
Union Typewriter 1st pf	109	112	109	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf	106	111	106	111
United Box Board	1	1½	1	1½
United Box Board pf	10	11	10	11
United Copper	..	..	5¼	..
United Copper pf	..	..	50	..
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	50	..	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	1	2¼	1	3¼
U. S. Realty new, w. i.	40	45	40	45
U. S. Realty new 5s, w. i.	80	85½	80	85½
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	7	..	7	..
U. S. Ship. pf., new, w. i.	39	..	39	..
U. S. Ship. 5s, ctfs.	18	25	18	25
U. S. Ship. 5s, undepd.	16	19	16	19
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A	..	106⅝	106	106⅝
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B	..	106⅜	106	106⅜
U. S. Steel 5s, Series D, F	..	106⅜	106	106⅜
Universal Tobacco	¾	1	¾	1
Universal Tobacco pf	2	5	2	5
Va.-Car. Chemical 5s	94½	94⅝	94½	94½
Virginia & Southwestern	28	35	29	35
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 1st mtg. 4s, w. i.	..	85	..	85
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 2d mtg. bonds, w. i.	..	50	..	50
White Knob Copper	6	6½	6	7
Wildman Consol. Mines	1	1¼	1	1¼
Worthington Pump pf	116	118	115	117½

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	239

AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SALE EXTRAORDINARY.
Orienta Properties at Auction.
will be sold at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 181 Broadway, New York City, on July 12th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.
Long Island Sound Shore
Front Mansions, Villa Sites,
COMPRISING THE ESTATE OF
THOMAS L. RUSHMORE, DEC'D,
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At this sale will be offered some of the highest class residence property in Westchester County. It will comprise much of the large residue of the Estate of Mr. Thomas L. Rushmore, deceased, who was the pioneer in the development of the exclusive Orienta Peninsula, the home of millionaires. The property to be sold immediately adjoins the places of men famous in the financial and social world and takes in some of the most beautiful Long Island Sound front property in Westchester County.

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Exceptional opportunity for investors. The Ocean & Bay Front Improvement Co. will sell on the premises at public auction,
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Values Rapidly Increasing. Titles Guaranteed.
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Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates. Immediate settlement. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
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At $20,000; less than cost; vicinity 130th St. and 5th Av.; property suitable for private sanitarium, a private school, or swell boarding house; 3-story and basement, with 3-story extension; size, 37.6x100; 19 immense, large rooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 butler's pantries; finest condition possible; price, $30,000, $3,500 cash; balance on mortgage.
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5-story single flat in Eighties, near Av. A., $17,500; also elegant 3-family single flat, Bronx Morris High School section, $10,000. Begrisch, 39 Cortlandt St. Estates managed, loans negotiated.

Bargain.—145th St., near Broadway; two 5-story double flats, all improvements, 29x100 each; 4½ per cent. mortgage; price for both, $58,000; rents, $6,000. Edward C. Williams, 1,910 7th Av., (116th St.) 31 Nassau St.

$10,000 cash; greatest opportunity ever offered; builder wants money; seven-story elevator business building, rented, William St. Kane, 160 Fulton St.

5-story, double, cold water; in fine shape; rent, $2,500; bargain; price, $22,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

81st St., Near Second.—Five-story tenement, $23,000; rents, $2,472. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

91st, Near Second Av.—Fourteen-room tenement, $27,500; rents, $3,276. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

88th, Near Av. A.—Five-story flat, $21,750; rents, $2,172. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

77th St., Near Second.—Five-story flat, $21,000; rents, $2,300. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

6th St., 6-story and store; good tenants; 25x90; Near pr. $27,000; bargain.
1st Av. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Lexington Av., Near 101st St. | 5-story, 10-family flat; 40 ft front; price $21,500; easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

105th St., adjoining corner Lexington Av.—5-story and basement single flat; rent, $1,572; price, $15,000. Mrs. Miller, 171 East 81st St.

Chance for Speculator.—$1,000 cash; four-story house; key to Catharine St. corner. Union Construction and Realty Company, 259 William St.

Park Av., near 127th St.—5-story and 2 stores cold water flat; rent, $1,962; price, $18,000. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—A.—Four-story brownstone house, neighborhood 42d St., Lexington Av. Eastwood. 223 West 42d St.

A quick bargain; private house, 9th Ward, near 12th St.; price, $8,000; mortgage, $6,000; rented in floors. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

SINGLE FLAT, 5TH & 9TH AVS. | 5-story, fine condition; rented; pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

47th St., Near 8th Av. | 5-story and basement 10-family flat; price, $33,500; very cheap. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

44th St., Near 8th Av. | 5-story, 20-family, 4 rooms each, 27x100; pr. $41,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

At bargain; 33-foot double flat; rents, $4,650; to quick buyer $42,000; easy terms.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

10,000 square feet, steam power, light, for manufacturing concern; inducement. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

A large tenement with stores; 104 7th Av, 26x100; rental, $2,600; asking $35,000. Chas. E. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

Two 20-family flats, 50x100; West 17th St.; price, $60,000; rent, $6,300; terms to suit; bargain. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

5-story, 20-family, cold water tenement, west Fifties; price, $24,750; rent, $2,800; easy terms. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

West 36th St.—25-foot four-story tenement, $14,000; rent, $1,500; $4,000 cash will purchase. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th.

Twelve minutes to City Hall; 4-story dwelling, 130 West 86th; must be sold; 100-foot street. Inquire premises. Subway station at corner.

2d Av., below 8th St., 6 stories and stores; rents, $5,800; price, $56,000; make offer. Edward M. Lewi, 708 Broadway.

$5,000 cash buys double flat, vicinity 90th, Columbus; mtg. $24,000. Arnold Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Eighth Avenue triple flat; large store; rent, $4,300; price asked, $40,000; very easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Ave. A, Near 73d.—Two modern tenements, $28,500; rents $2,650. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

Amsterdam Avenue flat, large store, (nineties,) $39,000; $7,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

133d St., Near Lenox.—Modern triple flat, $29,500; rents $3,300. Folsom Bros., 362 East 72d St.

A tenement, with stores; 40th St., near 9th Av.; cheap. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty.

Stable, 50 stalls; can make 150 stalls; 37½x100. Terms, Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Triple flats, 12 rooms, hot water, $25,500; quick buyer. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Speculators.—New corner flat leased; $6,000 repairs; less than $70,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

Private house; must sell; 21st; full lot, $21,000; suitable terms. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

$50,000, 4½%, for city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, PRIVATE HOUSES. Will rent, if not sold, $1,000 each.
New three-story, basement, cellar, bluestone, swell front, fine view; easy terms.
No. 946 St. Nicholas Ave., price..... $18,000
No. 948 St. Nicholas Ave., price..... 17,500
No. 950 St. Nicholas Ave., price..... 17,500
E. B. TREAT, owner, premises, or 241 West 23d.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Farm for Sale at Burlington, Conn.—175 acres land, 17-room house, and large barns; all in good repair; plenty of fruit; good trout stream through farm; healthy locality; 8 cows, 2 horses, flock sheep, 2 pigs, 35 chickens, farm implements, and growing crops; price, complete, $3,000. Address Box 138, Unionville, Conn.

Owing to poor health I am forced to sell one of the best farms in Hampden Co., Mass., 220 acres, 100 timber; ideal place for Summer home, city boarders, or stock raising; this property must be seen to be appreciated. For full description and terms write W. C. Smith, Palmer, Mass.

For Sale.—Licensed hotel, 110 rooms, in a Massachusetts city with a population of 130,000; this business, including real estate, will be sold at a bargain; owner must retire on account of ill health; purchaser will need at least $25,000. For further particulars write William Banaghan, State Mutual Building, Worcester, Mass.

Farm bargains, Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.—Fifty farms for sale, 15 acres to 600 acres, from $500 to $10,000; write for list. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH.
GENTLEMAN'S FINE RESIDENCE.
MUST BE SOLD. AN IDEAL HOME
of the Highest Character. Elegant Grounds. NEW, DETACHED. PRICE, $8,800. COST $10,500. TERMS, $750 CASH AND $50 MONTHLY. Beautiful Decorations. All Hardwood Cabinet Trim. Parquet Floors. Steam Heat. GREAT WIDE HALL. Open Fire Places, Ingle-nooks, Window Seats, Book Cases, French Colored Windows. Broad Stair Landing. TEN Handsome Large Rooms. Tiled Baths. Billiard Room. FOYER. Den. Gas Logs. Linen Closets. Back Stairs. Elegant Plumbing, Porcelain Fixtures. Marble Wash Basins in Bedrooms. Very Large Piazza.

MAGNIFICENT LOCATION.
Macadamized Av. Sewer. Near "L" Station, Trolleys, Ocean Av., Schools, Churches, Stores; 25 minutes to N. Y. City Hall. Also TWO other Fine Bargains, Lower Price. Take Flatbush Av. Car at Bridge Sunday and day, direct to my office.
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The Place to Live.
Send for the Little Book to
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,
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$900 CASH, SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS, will secure 2-family brick residence, 3 blocks from ferries to 10th and 23d Sts., Manhattan, a $2,500 lot and a $4,000 house, all for $4,100, to close sale. J. P. Sloane, 887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

STOP PAYING RENT.
Price, $2,500; and $600 down buys two-family house, all improvements, Pacific St., near Utica Av., Brooklyn. William H. Dank, 67 Forsyth St. Tel., 450 Orchard.

For Sale—A big bargain; Lafayette Av., near Marcy Av.; 2-story and basement frame, 7 rooms, bath; can be bought for $4,000. Apply Howard B. Baker, 370 Nostrand Av.

Investment; 4-story double flat, $11,250; rent, $1,320; mortgage, $7,500 4½ per cent. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

CENTRAL BRIDGE SECTION, NEAR 6TH AV. ELEVATED; DETACHED ONE-FAMILY AND TWO-FAMILY HOUSES, BUILDING LOTS, AND ACREAGE; FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE; MODERATE PRICES; VALUES RAPIDLY INCREASING. NORTHERN REALTY CO., 55 LIBERTY STREET.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary pinmbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Dilier, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

For Sale Cheap.—Must sell to close an estate; house and lot 88x130; also lot, 50x208, fronting on two streets; also, corner lot, 100x100, and store, dwelling, and stable, well rented, on lot 50x108. Box 265, William's Bridge, New York City.

A ten-room house; every modern convenience; hardwood floors, laundry, (4 tubs,) hot water supply from coils in furnace; decorated; 3 bay windows; finest neighborhood; a block from Echo Park. 572 Echo Place, Tremont.

Sacrifice.—Three-family frame dwelling, lock from trolley; ten minutes' walk to elevated; near Concourse and Mosholu Parkway: lot 25x100; all improvements; paying over 12%; owner must sell. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, city.

Your choice of the best and cheapest two and three-family houses; close to all car lines, schools, parks; near this office.
Rule, Boston Road, cor. 169th St.

BEAUTIFUL TWO-FAMILY HOUSE, all modern improvements, near school and rapid transit, $800 cash, balance on mortgage. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

$500 buys 5-room cottage, improvements, 50x100, $2,350; macadamized street, near station, trolley, school; exceptionally easy terms. Huntress, Webster Av., (235d St.)

Bronx Lots.—Sewer, gas, water in streets; near elevated road and Bronx Park; $650 each. Levy, 1,323 Tremont Av., West Farms.

Two-family house, (new,) trimmings, arrangements unsurpassed, $1,000; $500 or more cash. Cantrell, West Farms Square.

For Children—House, garden, park; cost about $35 per month; $1,000 cash. J. Gratacap, designer, 1,801 Clinton Av., near 175th St.

Three-story house, 9-stall stable, with corner plot, 165x114; price $5,300. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Plot, 50x100; W. S. Lincoln Av., 133d-134th Sts., $13,000; ¼ cash. Owner, W. Brown, Amityville, L. I., N. Y.

HOUSE, 9 rooms, bath, furnace, open plumbing; slate roof; fine order; 50x113; near "L" station; price $4,200. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.00—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Lot, 25x100; bargain; Bryant St., near Freeman; handy rapid transit station. 205 West 78th St.

Furnished house, 8 rooms, bath; rent, $40, July, August, September. Woodall, 707 Tremont Av.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

JAMAICA LOTS, $175,
AND SOME HIGHER. $10 DOWN, $2 monthly.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Jamaica Terminal on Fulton St.; three blocks from property. Sewer, water, gas, and electric lights on the main street of property. Call or send for full particulars Interurban Home Co., 171 Broadway, third floor, cor. Cortlandt St., N. Y. City. Telephone 3636 Cortlandt.

At Flushing; modern dwelling; beautiful location; immediate possession; reasonable terms. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

Farms, houses, acreage, lots, and building plots, 100x100; near ocean; money procured for building. W. Smith, 96 Broadway, Room 103.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

NO INTEREST, NO ASSESSMENTS
at beautiful Edgerton Square, Wantagh, L. I., 45 minutes out. Do not make the mistake of deciding until you inspect this magnificent tract of high, level land, beautifully laid out, grand trees, near harbor and station. Lots 25x125 from $29 upward; villa plots, $58 and upward; also acre plots, $6 down, $2 monthly. Choice, restricted location. Artistic cottages built to order, sold on easy monthly payments. For maps, circulars, free passes, apply to Carrollton Realty Co., incorporated by State of New York, World Bldg., N. Y.

Sea Cliff.—3-story residence with stable; half acre; 9 rooms; 5 minutes from station or boat; asking $5,000; $500 cash, balance same as rent; mortgage, $2,500; want offer or exchange for farm; commission to brokers. Hagen & Sievin, 231 West 116th St.

Babylon and West Islip, L. I.—Most accessible location on south shore; 37 miles; 50 trains daily; express station; furnished cottages to rent; country seats, farms for sale; lists. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I. Tel., 22A Babylon.

Manor.—At station; fine neighborhood; exceptional bargain; farm 55 acres; good house, barn, fruit; $2,500; investigate. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Edgemere, L. I.—Only two cottages unrented in this desirable locality; if interested apply for particulars. S. K. Everett, Edgemere, L. I.

Sands Point, L. I.—Gentleman's country seat to let, furnished. Cremers, Room 1,518, Flatiron.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

A few pretty villa sites and cottage lots near a wayside station on a great railroad will be sold by the owner, John Cussons, Glen Allen, Va., who will send description on request.

To Let, Furnished—12-room house, bath, and toilet; stable; rent reasonable. D. Merwind, Mount Pocono, Penn.

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To Let.—A large and completely furnished house by the year or season; all modern improvements and conveniences; spacious garden, also stable. For information address Box O, 203 Times Office.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

If you have property for sale or exchange in Manhattan or the Bronx, send full particulars; have quick cash buyers; brokers protected. Simon & Wallach, 18 East 116th St.

Four cold-water flats, vicinity 86th to 120th St., between Third and Eighth Avs.; equities about $5,000 each; must be cheap. Equitable Realty Company, 140 West 42d St.

Constantly making satisfactory exchanges for others. Why not you? Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway.

Small Flatbush detached Dwelling wanted for House. St. Mark's section, Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway.

Mount Vernon Dwelling wanted for Manhattan Dwelling; equity $8,000. Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

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Flats and Tenements wanted; prompt buyers ready; give full particulars. Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway.

Attention!—Solicit interview, principals; buyers waiting; salable properties. Tappan Realty Co., 5 Beekman Street.

Attention.—Property profitably managed; special terms; get particulars. Equitable Realty Company, 140 West 42d St.

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To Serve Ten Years
Long Term for Real Estate Swindler
JUDGE SCORES HIM

In a recent case in this city, in imposing the maximum penalty of ten years in State Prison upon a real estate forger and swindler, the Judge said:

"Homes and property would vanish by the stroke of an unknown pen through such acts as were committed by you and your associates, and against such dire results there is no protection, except it be in the fear of the law." He might have added, "and in title insurance."

This company lost $12,000 by this forger, but its policy holders did not lose a dollar.

Insure your titles in the
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS **$8,500,000**
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Lends money on Bond and Mortgage in any amount at lowest rates of interest and at moderate cost.
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Hill's Lawn Clothes Dryers hold 100 to 150 feet of line, take small space and quickly removed when not in use. Make a neat and tasty appearance, last a life-time.
More than a million people use them. No traveling in wet grass. The line comes to you. Also Balcony and Roof Clothes Dryers.
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351 Park Ave., Worcester, Mass.
Write for Cat. R.

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One of the best known and most philanthropic men in New York recently said: "I would not serve on the Board of Trustees of any Charitable Institution which invested its funds in any mortgages other than GUARANTEED MORTGAGES."

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ROOF PAINT
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Contains no tar. Will not melt or blister. Preserves the metal. We apply it if desired. Sample cans at this office 25c.
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Legatees or owners of unclaimed real or personal estates can borrow or sell for cash. No charge for information. Satisfaction guaranteed. Strictly confidential. Reliable.
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Owners, send us details of your property.
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For Sale.—$5,800; new 8-room cottage; fine location and ground; easy terms. Apply E. R. Fegan, 24 Bank St., New Rochelle.

House and lot for sale in Spring Valley, N. Y.; price $1,000; cash or suburban house or installment. 2,127 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

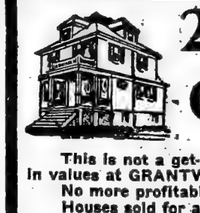
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Hotel and coal yard adjoining, both businesses established fifty years; no incumbrance; richest part of Lancaster Co., Pa.; on main line of Pennsylvania R. R. Address H 324, Broad and Parrish Sts., Philadelphia.

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TWO-FAMILY HOUSES
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We have just erected several two-family houses, for which there is a great demand. They are excellent for investment, as the rent from the second family more than enables the buyer to pay his interest and taxes.

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CHOICE LOTS
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NEW HOUSES
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TEN MINUTES from West Shore (42d or Franklin St.) Ferry by trolley. Round-trip tickets, 15 cents.
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Office on property, 31st St. & B'way, Woodcliff.
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AT
Grantwood ON HUDSON
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No more profitable investment or delightful homesite to be found.
Houses sold for about the same as rent, or you can rent from $30 upwards, "to see what it's like."
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Phone 1847 Mad. Columbia Investment and Real Estate Co., 1133 B'way.

An absolute bargain, taken under foreclosure; new elegant cottage, eight large rooms; hardwood finish; all modern improvements; open plumbing, heating, electric light; large plot; 12 miles out, West Shore Railroad; 3 minutes from station; macadamized street; only $3,500; $1,000 cash, balance as rent. Call or send for photographs and particulars for this and numerous other bargains, Carl Hallberg, Real Estate, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

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18½ MILES from GRAND CENTRAL STATION.
30 MINUTES by N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive and popular suburb.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
Electric Lights, Gas, Thorough System of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System. Macadamized Streets. Stone Sidewalks, Etc.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY in Westchester County, and LARCHMONT PARK affords the Homeseeker and the Investor the best opportunity for profitable Real Estate Investment.
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TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICE, and very Low Commutation Rate.
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THE REAL ESTATE HIT OF 1904.
HALF HOUR ON HARLEM ROAD.
Lots from $250 Upwards,
Houses from $5,000 Upwards.
This property is right in the line of improvements; $100 invested now will be $1,000 in 3 years; a chance of a lifetime. See it and be convinced. Maps, circulars, and other particulars; also tickets to view property free.
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House, Hawthorne, West. Co.—N. Y. & Harlem Road; 12 rooms, improvements; fine lawn, fruit trees; occupied by owner; $5,500; come and see it. L. Solomon, 310 6th Av.

Exceptional Bargain.—Quick possession; elegant modern house, nine rooms; desirable location, Lowerre, Yonkers, $5,500; most liberal terms. McGowan, 7 East 42d St.

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Beautiful farms, overlooking Lake Mahopac, $50 an acre. COOLEY & WEST, White Plains, N. Y.

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At Hartsdale.—Three acres, house, 9 rooms; stable; fruit, shade; near station; high elevation; price, $6,000; terms to suit; will divide; investigate. Lander & Hammond, Hartsdale, N. Y.

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Most valuable corner, 100x100, business centre, near depot, Mt. Vernon Av.; improvement ripe; rock removed; price, $5,750.
TICHBORNE, 54 Mt. Vernon Av.

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Yonkers.

Corner lots and plots; ripe for building; there is nothing to rent in this section, but plenty of applicants; opportunities for investors. Write to FRANK W. WOLFE, Station A, Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

YONKERS ON HUDSON; near Park Hill; modern dwelling, 11 rooms, bath, exposed plumbing, and all improvements; plot 38x172 feet; price, $9,750. O. B. WARING, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers.

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HOTEL, COTTAGES, AND 125 ACRES OF LAND, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON LAKE GEORGE; ACCOMMODATION FOR 450 GUESTS; NOW OCCUPIED; FREE AND CLEAR; $125,000; NEW YORK CITY INCOME WANTED IN EXCHANGE. NORTHERN REALTY COMPANY, 55 LIBERTY STREET.

BUSINESS BUILDING NEAR BROADWAY IN TWENTIES; PRICE, $135,000; MORTGAGE, $85,000; ALL RENTED; FINE INCOME; SMALLER PROPERTY TAKEN IN TRADE. NORTHERN REALTY COMPANY, 55 LIBERTY STREET.

Corner Fordham Heights; quarter acre, 100-foot thoroughfare; magnificent view river, Palisades; modern dwelling; all improvements; 45 minutes Rector Street; $17,000. Equitable Realty Company, 140 West 42d St.

A villa plot of five lots, corner of Beach Av. and Stewart St., Morris Park, Long Island, for a small cottage, near ocean, at Ocean Grove, New Jersey. Frank H. Hines, 104 West 124th St.

Apartment Hotel, fire-proof; best location, New York City; institution mortgage; owner needs money and will exchange at sacrifice.
MILES & HELFER, 135 Broadway.

Apartment house, low priced; four families on floor; institution mortgage; sell for cash or exchange small country place and cash.
MILES & HELFER, 135 Broadway.

Five-story corner flat, west side, equity $20,000, to exchange for smaller property, lots, or improved, and cash. Principals only.
Bert. G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Bargain.—50-foot plot, West 169th St., near Broadway; equity, $5,500; might add cash.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Exchanging city and country Property my specialty; owners, submit particulars. Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway.

Beautiful free, clear near-by modern Dwelling, $11,000, for city Property. Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway.

32 lots Deerpark, New York; $5,000; for tenement or private house. Levinson, 9 West 116th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Cottage, brick, six rooms, bath, etc., 256 West 48th St., to let; upper and lower floors; in good neighborhood; house and plumbing in first-class order; rent $28. Apply on premises, or J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway, near W. 74th.

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ARE YOU SATISFIED
with your home and surroundings?
We offer, in the heart of Plainfield, N. J., on Martine Estate, carefully restricted, high-class, residential locations at bargain prices, on easy terms. Titles insurable. Buyers of lots can have houses built to their own order on terms easier than renting.
Your own Broker or Welles & Co., 45 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone.

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RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH.
THE "RESERVATION," LONG BRANCH.
FURNISHED COTTAGES.
REDUCED RENTS.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

Belmar, N. J.—Ocean front cottage; eight bedrooms; modern improvements; also stable; for rent, or will sell. Address C. J. Bamford, Box 623, Belmar, N. J.

Long Branch.—Facing ocean, large and small furnished cottages to rent for season 1904. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Hohokus!—House and twenty acres, near depot; centrally located; cheap. Bode, 306, East 89th.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV.
NEW BUILDING, 30x98.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

LARGE STORAGE AND FACTORY BUILDINGS. CENTRALLY LOCATED. REASONABLE RENTS. PARTICULARS, DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH ST.

Attractive offices, studios, $35 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

17th St., 55 West.—Parlor, furnished or unfurnished; also large basement; no caterers; telephone.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Houses, buildings, lofts, stores, stables, to rent, all part city. Duross 155 W. 14th St.

Bronx.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

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THE SEVILLIA, APARTMENT HOTEL.
Absolutely Fireproof.
117 West 58th St.
Several desirable apartments, one to six rooms and bath, to rent, unfurnished, from Oct 1st, from $660 to $1,800. Three furnished apartments to sublet for the Summer at low rents. Restaurant, electric light, telephones. Unexceptional references required.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, Parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

ARCADIA.
459 West 45th St., 6-room apartment; vacant; has all improvements, elevator, electric lighting, &c.; location very central; only $960 per annum; inspection invited. Janitor or
LEONARD MORGAN,
1,541 BROADWAY, 45TH ST.

THE CONSTANCE,
60 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
Rents from $30 to $45; 6 large rooms, marble baths, telephone, elevator, all improvements. Apply on premises, or F. Zittel, 266 Columbus Av., cor. 72d St.

A—NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 WEST 84TH ST., between Broadway and West End Ave.
Six and seven rooms and bath; second floor, $36; fourth floor $33; steam heated, hot water supply.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near West 74th.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS.
21 West 31st.—Five new family apartments now being added to the second floor; booking now going on for the Fall renting. Apply to William Harvey, Supt.

776 & 780 8th Ave., Near 48th St.
Four and five light rooms; modern plumbing; gas ranges; hot water; $26.00 to $33.00.

THE GARDEN COURTS.
118th, 119th Sts. and St. Nicholas Av.
Six and seven large, light, modern rooms, on street and garden; rent $510 upward.
OTTENBERG, 164 St. Nicholas Av., cor. 118th.

New buildings, corner 7th Av. Drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

510 Manhattan Avenue, corner 121st.—Third flat, 7 large rooms; all light, newly decorated, private hall; steam and hot water supply; hallboy service; rent $38. Apply janitor.

1,749 Amsterdam Av.—Most desirable apartment on Washington Heights; four light, airy rooms and bath; hot water and steam heat; $18.

Apartment, 55 East 111th; 5 rooms; bath; modern improvements; $33. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

All light, six rooms and bath; private halls; steam heat, hot water supply; rent, $28, and $30. 249 West 109th St.

Bronx.

1,805 and 1,807 Crotona Av., southwest corner of 175th St.—Single flats, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; all light rents from $26 to $30. Owner on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, Parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

For Rent for the Summer Months.—An apartment of three rooms and bath, facing 89th St., well lighted and attractively furnished. Apply at elevator Hotel Brunswick, Madison Av. and 89th St., from 12:30 to 2 P. M., or from 6 to 8 any day.

To sublet, furnished, to Oct. 1st, 5 outside rooms, bath; new elevator house; rent $65 per month. 209 West 106th St.

Snap.—To rent reasonably, handsomely furnished or unfurnished six-room apartment. 315 West 70th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,798.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY NEWHAUS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Henry Newhaus of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1904, the said Henry Newhaus was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of

Katherine A. Wood to Benjamin Stephens and another, other consideration and 10,000
18T AV, e s, 49.5 ft s of 24th St, 24.8x81.6; Juliet M. Hotchkiss to Louis Maier and another, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100
18T AV, e s, 49.5 ft s of 24th St, 24.8x81.6; Charles Young to Juliet M. Hotchkiss, other consideration and 100
2D AV, 1,852, e s, 25x100; Phillip Menschel and others to Yetta Schlessel, (mtg $18,500,) other consideration and 100
2D AV, 2,487, w s, 24.4x100; Marcella Markus to Herman Hoffman, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100
8D AV, 3,985 and 3,987, w s, 50x124.9x50x119.10; John E. Simons and others to Samuel Slomon, (mtg $33,500) Nom.
4TH ST, 336 and 338, s s, 250 ft w of Avenue D, 45.2x96; Aaron Friedman and others to Julius Miller, ½ part, all title, (mtg $57,000,) other consideration and 100
4TH ST, n s, 64.3 ft e of Avenue C, 18x72; Samuel Cliner and another to Jacob Margolis, (mtg $12,500,) other consideration and 100
6TH AV, e s, 100 ft n of Briggs St, 28x105x irregular; Abraham Shitzkin to Judith Reichman, (mtg $900) Nom.
8TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 125th St, 25x100; Rubin Solomon to Daniel Kohn, ½ part, (mtg $20,000) Nom.
7TH AV, 2,252, w s, 25x100; Max Marx to Abraham R. Katz, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and 100
7TH AV, n w corner of 119th St, 201.10x100; Max Lipman and another to Hyman Adelstein and another, ½ part, all title, (mtg $135,000,) other consideration and 100
7TH ST, n s, 282 ft e of 3d Av, 26.2x74.10 x irregular; John Dippel to Christian Schmels, other consideration and 100
7TH ST, s s, 196.8 ft e of Avenue C, 45.5x90.10; Julius Miller to Aaron Friedman and another, (mtg $60,000,) other consideration and 100
7TH ST, n s, 305.7 ft w of 5th Av, 25.1x93.11; Laura Bayles to George H. Figueron, (mtg $20,000) Nom.
9TH AV, 237 and 239, w s, 49.4x100; David M. Rinaldo to Isaac Rodenstein, (mtg $31,000,) other consideration and 100
13TH ST, 224 West, 20x76.3x21x69.8; Louis M. Hooper to Henry A. Bock, other consideration and 100
24TH ST, 337 West, 25x98.9; Lucien Jacoves to Arnold Diamond, (mtg $19,500,) other consideration and 100
27TH ST, 321 and 323 West, 50x98.9; W. A. Alexander to Celine Bertuch, (mtg $29,000,) other consideration and 100
27TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Clifford C. Goodwin and others, executors, to Matthias Rock, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and 1,000
30TH ST, 141 West, 25x98.9; Nathan Glassheim to Mary J. Lynn, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100
32D ST, n s, 458.4 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x73x17.3x71.6; Harry C. Huntting to Thomas Dimond 100
32D ST, 146 West, 25x75 irregular; William R. Hill to Thomas Dimond, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and 100
45TH ST, 835 East, 16.8x86.9; Margaret M. Lynch to Laurits P. M. Jacobsen, (mtg $6,500,) other consideration and 100
47TH ST, 51 West, 22x100.5; Trustees of Columbia College to Sebert E. Davenport, other consideration and 100
48TH ST, 58 West, 18.9x100.5; Trustees of Columbia College to William H. White, other consideration and 100
48TH ST, 317 and 319 East, 50x100.5; Morris Haber and others to Barnet Michalover and another, (mtg $33,000,) other consideration and 100
51ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Samuel Schwartzman to Gustav Feig, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100
52D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 100x100.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Annie Leonhardt, (mtg $55,000) 100
56TH ST, 307 East, 20x100.5; Morris Iser to Benjamin Meller, (mtg $8,000) 13,000
62D ST, 158 and 158 West, 50x100.5; Kassel Edelson and others to Solomon A. Cohn, (mtg $48,500,) other consideration and 100
65TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.5; Philip Meirowitz to the City of New York 72,500
71ST ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Marion L. Williamson to Annie Forges, (mtg $16,800) 19,800
72D ST, 240 East, 16.8x102.2; Laura Hirshfeld to Vincent Pisek, (mtg $10,000) Nom.
78TH ST, 232 and 234 East, 25.5x102.2; Annie Forges to Lena Weissberg, (mtg $33,000) Nom.
79TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of 2d Av, 27.6x76.7; Samuel Shapiro to Isaac Liberman and others, (mtg $16,250) 100
79TH ST, n s, 97.6 ft e of 2d Av, 27.6x102.2x irregular; Samuel Shapiro to Isaac Liberman and others, (mtg $20,350) 100
81ST ST, 337 East, 25x102.2; Caroline Richheimer and another to Samuel Greenfeld, (mtg $12,500,) other consideration and 100
81ST ST, 337 East, 25x102.2; Samuel Greenfeld to Solomon Goodman, (mtgs $16,425) Omitted
84TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; Mary S. M. Sarles and another to Della M. Byrne, quitclaim Nom.
86TH ST, 337 East, 25x137.10x25x137.9; Anna T. Fitzgerald to Hyman Harris, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100
90TH ST, 338 East, 25x100.8; Charles Seiferd and others to Caroline Bowman, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100
92D ST, 7 West, 84.2x100.8x80x100.8; Paul B. Pugh & Co. to Gustave Feder, other consideration and 100
96TH ST, 208.6 ft e of 3d Av, 96.6x100.8; Hyman Lipman and others to Max Lipman and another, (mtg $24,500,) other consideration and 100
100TH ST, 217 East, 25x100.11; Maurice A. O'Connell to Miriam King, (mtg $6,200) Nom.
100TH ST, 215 East, 25x100.11; Maurice A. O'Connell to Harry Hardesty, (mtg $6,200,) other consideration and 100
101ST ST, 119 and 121 East, 52x100.11; Louis J. Jacoves to Arnold Diamond, (mtg $47,500,) other consideration and 100
101ST ST, 119 and 121 East, 52x100.11; Katie Kahn to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $42,500,) other consideration and 100
101ST ST, 119 and 121 East, 52x100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Louis J. Jacoves, (mtg $42,500,) other consideration and 100
102D ST, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x98.10x25x98.8; John G. Pape to Matthew McNamara, (mtg $15,000) 100
103D ST, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.11; Isaac Haft and others to Aaron Jacob, (mtg $35,000) Omitted
106TH ST, s s, 197.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 27.6x100.11; Lillie Rittenberg to Richard Bullwinkle, (mtg $24,500,) other consideration and 100
110TH ST, 229 East, 16.8x100.11; Marguerite E. L. Churchill and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 6,250
111TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 75x1½ Abraham D. Weinstein, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and 100
115TH ST, s s, 190.8 ft e of Park Av, 17.10x100.11; Max Cohen and others to Morris Kreitmann, quitclaim, (mtg $6,000) Nom.
115TH ST, 6 West, 25x100.11; Myer Cohen and another to Leopold E. Levine, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and 100
116TH ST, 124 West, 32.6x100.11; Philip Fisher to David Yesky, (mtg $28,500,) other consideration and 100
117TH ST, 66 East, 25x100.11; Theresa Faust to Joseph Levy, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and 100
118TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Solomon Miller to Ralph E. Kempner Nom.
120TH ST, 56 and 58 East, 54x100.11; Hyman Kalichstein to Max Dimin and others, (mtg $56,172.50) Nom.
121ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Emily A. Ryder to Alfred E. Hanson, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100
121ST ST, 225 and 227 West, 50x99.11; Catharine D. Morgan to Alfred E. Hanson, (mtg $43,000,) other consideration and 100
123D ST, s s, 266.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.2x100.11; Emil Bachmann to Charles Hoffart and another, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100
123D ST, n s, 289.9 ft w of 7th Av, 34.9x100.11; Searles Babbett to Charles Goodman, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and 100
124TH ST, 354 West, 27.4x100.11; John M. Cornell to Theodore Schmidt and another, (mtg $20,000) Nom.
124TH ST, 239 and 241 West, 50x100.11; William F. Wilson to Ulysses G. Wilson Nom.
124TH ST, 235 and 237 West, 50x100.11; Ulysses G. Wilson to William F. Wilson Nom.
127TH ST, 277 and 279 West, 50x99.11; James J. McCarthy to Lorenz F. J. Wether, (mtg $36,888,) other considerationgand
127TH ST, 277 and 279 West, 50x99.11; Sarah T. Kilbourne to James J. McCarthy, (mtg $29,000,) other consideration and 100
130TH ST, 24 East, 16.8x99.11; Margaretha Apmann to Charles W. Hessen, (mtg $5,000) Nom.
132D ST, 10 West, 25x99.11; Bernard Weinstein and others to Jacob Dieter, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and 100
135TH ST, n s, 208.4 ft e of Brook Av, 27x100; Michael Wolf to Charles Wynne and another, (mtg $15,500) Nom.
136TH ST, 108 East, 25x100; William Muth to Ferdinand Muth, 8th part Nom.
137TH ST, 129 and 131 West, 50x99.11; Elkan Kahn and others to Mary Stovenhagen, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and 100
137TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 200x99.11; Ignatz Roth to Ravith Brothers, (mtg $48,000,) other consideration and 100
138TH ST, n e corner of Park Av, 24x100x54.8x89.5; Stephen H. Jackson to Henry H. Jackson, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 1,000
143D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x99.11; Alfred E. Hanson to Abraham Ruth, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and 100
143D ST, s s, 141.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 83.4x99.11; Abraham Ruth to Harry Matz and another, (mtg $23,333,) other consideration and 100
151ST ST, 454 West, 26x99.11; Washington Heights Realty Company to Bernhard Oppenheimer, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100
161ST ST, 507 West, 25x99.11; Philip M. Somers to John T. McMahon Nom.
163D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x100; Thomas D. Moore to Anna A. M. Krus, (mtg $5,000) Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AARON, Herman, to Walter A. Burke, executor and trustee; 8th Av, s w corner of 164th St, 2 years 35,000
ADAMS, Joseph H., to Jacob Weber and another; 10th Av, 694, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 16,000
ADLER, Simon, and wife to John T. Dooling; 77th St, 216 East, 5 years 13,000
ASCH, Beni, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broome St, 209, s e corner of Norfolk St, 66, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 21,000
BACHRACH, Irving, and another to American Mortgage Company; Attorney St, e s, 60 ft n of Broome St, 1 year, 5 and 6 per cent., 2 mtgs. 17,500
BAKER, John O., to Samuel N. Hoyt and another, trustees; Hamilton Terrace, e s, 238.9 ft n of 141st St, 3 years 10,000
BAKER, John O., to Alfred W. Hoyt; Hamilton Terrace, e s, 272.9 ft n of 141st St, 3 years 10,000
BAUM, Irving, to American Mortgage Company; Leonard St, 166½ and 168, 3 years 20,000
BAUM, Irving, to American Mortgage Company; Leonard St, 166½ and 168, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,000
BEDFORD PARK CONGREGATIONAL Church to the Congregational Church Building Society; Bainbridge Av, n e corner of 201st St, installments 700
BLOHM, Sophia H. A., and another, executors and trustees, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 5th Av, w s, 25 ft s of 183d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 14,000
BLUMENTHAL, Abraham L., to Selma Stahl; Lenox Av, 466, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 18,000
BOCK, Henry A., to Louis M. Hooper; 13th St, 224 West, due Jan. 30, 1907, 4½ per cent. 9,000
BODENSTEIN, Isaac, to David M. Rinaldo; 9th Av, 237 and 239, 1 year, 6 per cent. 8,000
BOSS, Louisa, to Katherine Otto and another; Dawson St, s s, 265 ft s w of Leggett Av, 5 years 4,000
BOSS, Louisa, to Katherine Otto and another; Dawson St, s s, 265 ft s w of Leggett Av, prior mtg $4,000, 3 years 3,500
BRADLEY, William, and another to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Claremont Av, s w corner of 122d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 80,000
BREU, Jacob, to Thomas O'Rorke; Prospect Av, 700, s w corner of Dawson St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 7,000
BYRNE, Thomas J., executor, and others to the J. L. Mott Iron Works; 84th St, s s, 306.8 ft w of Columbus Av; also, 84th St, s s, 25x98.9; Columbus Av, prior mtg $48,000, 2 years 2,000
BYRNE, Thomas J., executor and trustee, and others to John B. Coleman, guardian; 84th St, 114 and 116 West, 5 years, gold 48,000
CANAVAN, John, to Amelia Weir; Lexington Av, w s, 60.6 ft s of 90th St, due July 6, 1909, 4½ per cent. 10,000
CHRYSTAL, Moses, and C. M. Silverman; 115th St, 905 and 907 West, prior mtg $85,000, due May 1, 1906 15,000
CITY REAL ESTATE PROPERTY INvesting Company to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Madison Av, w s, 49.5 ft s of 32d St, 2 years 95,000
CITY REAL ESTATE PROPERTY INvesting Company to the Lawyers' Realty Company; Madison Av, w s, 49.5 ft s of 32d St, prior mtgs $95,000, demand, 8 per cent. 34,300
COOK, Nora, to Frederick M. Mellert; Fairmount Place, s s, 887.9 ft w of Marmion Av; also plot adjoining, prior mtg $2,000, installments, 6 per cent. 400
DAVENPORT, Robert W., of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 47th St, 51 West, 3 years, 4 per cent. 27,000
DVORKIN, Julius, to John O'Leary; Union Av, w s, 146.6 ft n of 168th St, 1½ years, 6 per cent. 1,200
EMBREE, Elizabeth M., to Frederick M. Mellert; Fairmount Place, s s, 847.9 ft w of Marmion Av, also plot adjoining, prior mtg $4,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 700
FEIG, Gustave, to Samuel Schwartzman; 51st St, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, prior mtg $20,000, installments, 6 per cent. 5,000
FUSCO, Giuseppe, to Florence D. Terrill; Shakespeare Av, s e s, being Lot 82, map of Claremont, due Dec. 14, 1904. 7,500
GOLDSCHLAG, Simon, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 103d St, 213 East, 3 years 12,500
GOODMAN, Solomon, to Samuel Greenfeld; 81st St, 337 East, due Jan. 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 800
GREENFELD, Samuel, to Caroline Richheimer and another; 81st St, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,125
HALFRIN, Abraham, and others to Tobias Zindler; Allen St, 53, w s, due Dec. 26, 1908, 6 per cent. 5,000
HANLEY, Thomas, to Belle V. Cushman; Tinton Av, e s, 180.10 ft n of 158th St, 1 year 2,000
HANSON, Alfred E., to Emily A. Ryder; 121st St, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 4,000
HARRIS, Hyman, to Anna T. Fitzgerald; 86th St, 317 East, prior mtg $16,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 5,000
HESSEN, Charles W., to Margaretha Apmann; 130th St, 24 East, prior mtg $6,000, 2 years 4,000
HOFFMAN, Herman, to Emmale L. B. Clark; 2d Av, w s, 25.8 ft n of 127th St, 3 years 15,000
HOFFMAN, Herman, to Marcella Markus; 2d Av, w s, 25.8 ft n of 127th St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 8,000
HOLFELDER, John ——, to Frank Jung and another, executors; Courtlandt Av, w s, 75 ft n of 149th St, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,250
HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to Charles Young; 1st Av, e s, 49.5 ft s of 24th St, 5 years 40,000
JACOB, Aaron, to Isaac Haft and another; 103d St, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $35,000, installments, 6 per cent. 17,000
JACOVES, Lucien J., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 101st St, 119 and 121 East, (2 mtgs,) 5 years, 6 per cent. 8,500
KANN, Maurice, and others to Samuel Sabath; Houston St, 830 to 834 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 28,000
KAPELSOHN, Emanuel, to Hannah Sullivan; 66th St, 217 West, demand, 6 per cent. 800
KAUFMANN, Bella, to Charlotte Hastorf; 8th Av, 2,542, 5 years 24,000
KAUFMANN, Bella, to Jacob Schlosser; 8th Av, 2,542, prior mtg $24,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000
KOTTMAN, William A., to Leo S. Bing and another; Edgecombe Av, 187, 4 years, 6 per cent. 5,000
KREITMAN, Morris, to Max Cohen and another; 115th St, s s, 190.8 ft e of Park Av, due Oct. 1, 1904, 6 per cent. 2,000
KRUG, Anna A., to Thomas D. Moore; 163d St, s s, 125 ft w of Trinity Av, installments 4,500
LEONHARDT, Annie, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 52d St, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,500
LEVINE, Leopold E., to Myer Cohen and another; 115th St, s s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg $23,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 3,000
LEVY, Joseph, to Mary J. Kingsland; 117th St, s s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 19,000
LEVY, Joseph, to Theresa Faust; 117th St, s s, 115 ft w of Park Av, installments, 6 per cent. 4,250
LIEBESKIND, Leon A., to Bronx Investment Company; 105th St, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 65,000
LIEBESKIND, Leon A., to Realty Operating Company; 105th St, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, prior mtg $65,000, due Oct. 30, 1904, 6 per cent. 10,000
LIPPMANN, Israel, to Max Elsman; Rivington St, 11 and 13, s s, prior mtg $60,000 15,000
LIPPMANN, Israel, to Lillie McC. Garth, as guardian; Rivington St, 11 and 13, 5 years 60,000
LIVINGSTON, Jennie, to Edwin K. Scheftel; 5th St, s s, 300 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years 18,000
LOEB, Clara, to Adele Loeb; Madison Av, 1,741, prior mtg $20,000, installments, 6 per cent. 2,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Henry Y. Satterlee, trustee; 110th St, 229 East, 3 years, gold 4,500
MALLETT, William A., to Poughkeepsie Trust Company; Fordham Road, s s, 81.5 ft e of Grand Av, 5 years 4,000
MALLETT, William A., to Poughkeepsie Trust Company; Railroad Av, n s, adjoining land of Thomas Gore, 7 years 3,500
MANDELBAUM, Jacob, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 16th St, 226 and 228 West, prior mtgs $48,000, installments, 6 per cent. 3,000
MANDELBAUM, Jacob, to Mary G. Richardson; 16th St, s s, 262 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 24,000
MANHEIMER, Abraham, to Anton M. Mosle; 41st St, 230 West, 3 years, 4 per cent. 15,000
MARGOLIS, Jacob, to Saul Oliner and another; 4th St, n s, 64.3 ft e of Avenue C, prior mtg $12,500, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,725
MATZ, Harry, and another, to Abraham Ruth; 143d St, s s, 141.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 mtgs, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,000
McARTHUR, John E., to Giovanna P. Maresi; 136th St, 220 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 8,000
McCARTHY, James J., to Sarah C. Kilbourne; 127th St, 277 and 279 West, prior mtg $29,888, due Oct. 30, 1906 7,000
McCULLOCH, James W., to Rachel H. Pfeiffer; Malden Lane, 99, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 30,000
McCULLOCH, James W., to Louis Lowenstein; Malden Lane, 97, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 30,000
McMAHON, John T., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 161st St, 507 West, 3 years 4,000
MEYER, Charles, to Harlem Savings Bank; North 3d Av, s w corner of 171st St, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 22,000
MILLER, Albert, to Marks Lazarus; Henry St, 159, installments, 6 per cent. 2,500
MINETTI, Carmine, to Salvatore Avitabile; Mott St, w s, 49.10 ft n of Hester St, prior mtg $63,000, installments, 6 per cent. 12,000
MINETTI, Carmine, to Saul Wallenstein; Mott St, w s, 49.10 ft n of Hester St, prior mtg $42,000, installments, 6 per cent. 11,000
MORGAN, Antonia, to Hibbert B. Roach; Elm Place, e s, 189.11 ft s of King's Bridge Road, installments, 6 per cent. 800
MORGES, Annie, to Marion L. Williamson; 71st St, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 6 per cent. 6,800
MULLANY, Nora A., to Margaret T. Swain; Convent Av, 167, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 11,000
MULLER, Louis, and another to Frank Hertel; East End Av, w s, 25.8 ft s of 89th St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 7,500
MULLER, Frederick, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Pleasant Av, 345, w s, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 5,000
MUTH, Ferdinand, to William Muth; 136th St, 706 East, 5 years 10,000
NADLER, Wolf, to Mishkind-Feinberg Company; Forsyth St, 142, e s, prior mtg $34,500, 5 years, 6 per cent. 6,500
NADLER, Wolf, to Mishkind-Feinberg Company; Forsyth St, 144, prior mtg $24,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 4,500
NADLER, Wolf, to Mishkind-Feinberg Company; Forsyth St, e s, 100 ft s of Delancey St, prior mtg $33,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 5,500
OPPENHEIMER, Barnhard, to Washington Heights Realty Company; 151st St, 454 West, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,000
RAFF, Berman, to American Baptist Home Mission Society; Bradhurst Av, 4, 5 years 14,000
RAFF, Berman, to Henry Ehrman; Bradhurst Av, 4, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,200
RAVITCH, David, and others to Ignatz Roth; 137th St, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg $48,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 6,000
ROBINSON, Maria M., to William H. S. Wood and others, trustees; 94th St, n s, 182 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 4,500
SCHMELZ, Christian, to John Dippel; 7th St, n s, 282 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 23,000
SCHMIDT, Theodore, and another to Augusta S. Leary; 124th St, 354 West, prior mtg $20,000, due June 1, 1907, 6 per cent. 5,000
SCHNEIDER, Max, to Morris Berger; 118th St, 74 East, installments, 6 per cent., gold 2,000
SCHNURMACHER, Josephine J., to Georgianna C. Stone; 1st Av, 1,317, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 15,000
SERF, Joseph N., and another to Selden Weed; Thompson St, 15, prior mtg $5,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,000
SHAPIRO, Aaron S., and another to Mary Ehrmann; Brook Av, s e corner of 159th St, prior mtgs $81,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 12,000
SHAPIRO, Samuel, to Isidore Jackson and another; Vandam St, n s, 65 ft w of Macdougal St, prior mtg $45,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 3,000
SHERA, Ethelinda M., to Mary Voorhees; Melrose Av, n w corner of 156th St; also quitclaims; Melrose Av, n w corner of 156th St, due Jan. 1, 1906 15,000
SIEGEL, Abraham, to Louis Ash; Lexington Av, e s, 20.5 ft s of 56th St, 5 years, gold 16,000
SLOMAN, Samuel, to John E. Simons and another; 2d Av, w s, 101.3 ft n of 175d St, prior mtg $16,000, 4 years, 6 per cent 5,500
SLOMAN, Samuel, to John E. Simons and another; Fordham Av, w s, 126.5 ft n of 173d St, prior mtg $17,500, 4 years, 6 per cent. 4,000
SMITH, Thomas, to the Frank Brewery; Water St, 347, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent. 1,551
SOBAL, Levy, to Nancy L. Sherwood and another; Broome St, s s, 75 ft e of Pitt St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000
SOLOMON, Rubin, to Lena Kohn; 8th Av, w s, 24.11 ft n of 154th St, demand. 1,000
STAVENHAGEN, Mary, to Elkan Kahn; 137th St, 131 West, prior mtg $17,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,750
STAVENHAGEN, Mary, to Solomon Dornberger; 137th St, 129 West, prior mtg $17,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,750
TIFFANY, Henry D., to R. W. Stevenson; Lyman Place, e s, 100 ft n of Stebbins Av, due Dec. 20, 1905, 6 per cent. 3,000
TIFFANY, Henry D., to Charles Stone; Barretto St, e s, 223.2 ft n of 165th St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,500
TURNEY, Cathleen, to Gustav T. Lawrence; Amsterdam Av, 991 and 993, 2 mtgs, 3 years, 6 per cent. each 12,000
WEINBERG, Louis, to John Hardy; 36th St, n s, 550 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000
WEINSTEIN, Abraham D., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 111th St, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 9,500
WHITE, William H., to Trustees of Columbia College; 48th St, s s, 254.3 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 36,500
WILSON, William F., to American Mortgage Company; 124th St, 235 and 237 West, 2 mortgages, 2 lots, 3 years 38,000
WILSON, William F., to N. G. Wilson; 124th St, 235 and 237 West, prior mtgs $38,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 5,500
WILSON, Ulysses G., to American Mortgage Company; 124th St, 241 West, 3 years 18,000
WILSON, Ulysses G., to American Mortgage Company; 124th St, 239 and 241 West, prior mtgs $33,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000
WILSON, Ulysses G., to American Mortgage Company; 124th St, 239 West, 5 years 15,000
WITTNER, Sigfried, to A. F. Holly; 22d St, n s, 40.2 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 20,000
WYNNE, Charles, and another to Michael Wolf; 135th St, n s, 208.4 ft e of Brook Av, prior mtg $15,500, installments, 6 per cent 3,000
YESKY, David, to Philip Fisher; 116th St, 128 West, prior mtg $28,500, 3 years, 6 per cent. 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

71ST ST, 58 West; E. F. Caldwell & Co. against Jennie L. Woodend, owner and contractor
118TH ST, 71 and 73 East; Charles Levy against Henry Feuerstein, owner and contractor

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

PELHAM AV, 878 to 884; Pasquale Ventimaglia and another against John F. Dowd and another, June 8, 1904.
54TH ST, 220 East; Marino Engine and Machine Company against Granite Realty Company and another, June 20, 1904. 1,200
118TH ST, 71 and 73 East; Charles Levy against Henry Feuerstein and another, June 29, 1904. 550

Lis Pendens.

BLOCK bounded by Park Row, North William St, and the n line of the land of Brooklyn Bridge; block bounded by Centre St, Park Row, Tryon Row, and Chambers St; block bounded by Chambers St, City Hall Place, Reade St, Duane St, and Park Row; block bounded by Reade St, Centre St, and Duane St; Duane and Park Sts, s e corner, 99x119.6x irregular, and block bounded by Centre, Pearl, and Park Sts; the City of New York against The New Yorker Staats Zeitung and another, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. Delany.
WILLETT ST, 35 and 37; Nathan Adelsdorfer against Frank Feldman and another, (specific performance;) attorney, P. S. Dean.
77TH AV, e s, 54.4 ft s of 43d St, 50x100; 48th St, 73 e of 7th Av, 21x50.4, and 48th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5; Henry A. C. Taylor against Joseph W. Jacobs and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.
11TH AV, w s, 66.5 ft s of 37th St, 22.2x75; Elizabeth Haskell against Martha J. Ward and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Seymour.
49TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Annie M. Reilly, administratrix, against George W. O'Reilly and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. A. McManus.
71ST ST, 120 West; Sophia Schnear against Julia Hess and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.
98TH ST, 52 East; Louis Tinfer and another against Max Weiss, (specific performance;) attorney, D. Sternbicht.
184TH ST, 316 West; Webster Realty Company against Marie Steindler, (action to recover amount;) attorney, E. E. Spiegelberg.
134TH ST and Madison Av, s w corner, 10x99.11; and other property in Westchester County; Wilhelmine Clauss against Marx Zeitung and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Weinberg Brothers.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises.	4:32	Sun sets.	7:35	Moon rises.	10:28

High Water—This Day

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook.	10:40	Gov. Isl'd.	10:55	H. Gate.	12:51
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook.	10:42	Gov. Isl'd.	11:02	H. Gate.	12:58

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Southampton	.....	.....
Hekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sarina, Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Colombia	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	

MONDAY, JULY 4.

Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 5.

Byron, Brasil and Argentina	10:30 A. M.	.....
City of Savannah, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Lombardia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	.....
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	.....
Ultonia, Teneriffe	.....	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Koenigin Luise, Naples	.....	.....
Leon XIII., Cadiz, Barcelona, &c.	.....	.....
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
United States, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 7.

Deutschland, Hamburg	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Numidian, Glasgow	.....	11:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Bahamas, Mexico, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Vigilancia, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, June 4; Sydney, June 6; Auckland, June 10, and Honolulu, June 21, reached San Francisco per steamer Sierra and were dispatched east at 6 P. M. June 27. Due in New York to-morrow morning.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands of the following dates, Manila May 21st, Hongkong 24th, Shanghai 28th, Yokohama June 14th, and Honolulu 24th, reached San Francisco per steamer Korea, and were dispatched East at 7 P. M. June 30. Due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, July 5.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 2.

Celtic, Liverpool, June 24.
City of Savannah, Savannah, June 29.
Comus, New Orleans, June 22.
El Mar, Galveston, June 25.
Jersey City, Swansea, June 18.
Norman Prince, Shields, June 18.
San Marcos, Galveston, June 26.
St. Paul, Southampton, June 25.
Ultonia, Gibraltar, June 30.
Umbria, Liverpool, June 25.

SUNDAY, JULY 3.

Gerty, Naples, June 15.

MONDAY, JULY 4.

Benedict, Para, June 22.
El Alba, Galveston, June 28.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, June 23.
Kronland, Antwerp, June 25.
Minnehaha, London, June 25.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, June 24.
Proteus, New Orleans, June 29.
Statendam, Rotterdam, June 25.

TUESDAY, JULY 5.

Citta di Napoli, Naples, June 30.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, June 28.
Princess Alice, Bremen, June 25.

Arrived.

La Lorraine, Havre, June 25.
United States transport Sumner, San Juan, June 26.
Belgravia, Hamburg, June 18.
Roma, Marseilles, June 14.
El Norte, New Orleans, June 26.
Prince Arthur, Yarmouth, June 29.
Citta di Palermo, Palermo, June 13.
Toronto, Hull, June 11.
Chesapeake, Baltimore, June 30.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, June 18.
Monroe, Norfolk, June 30.
Benefactor, Philadelphia, June 30.
Watson,

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—Certificates Nos. 8,776, (10 shs.) 9,111, (1 sh.,) dated Oct. 19, 1886, and July 1, 1887, respectively, of the Northern Central Railway Co. of Baltimore. Notify Mrs. N. G. G. Coster, 246 Lexington Av.

Lost.—$50 reward; a lady's gold watch and jeweled fob chain; watch initialed L. A. T. Finder please return to Borough Bank, 20 Court St., Brooklyn.

Lost.—A locket containing a four-leaf clover, initials on outside D. A. K.; a reward by returning to D. A. Kelly, 161 West 34th St.

Lost.—20 shares U. S. Steel pf., 18,646, in the name of Chas. H. Echols. Notify Ellingwood & Cunningham, 43 Wall St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

16th St., 41 West.—Large pleasant rooms; board optional; Southerners accommodated; table board; references.

17th, 116 East.—Desirable rooms, running water, exceptionally clean house; excellent table; gentlemen.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; transient guests accommodated; references.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cuisine; Summer garden; reasonable.

56th St., 46 West.—Delightful, sunny, large room, with bath; also small room; newly furnished; comfortable home; best locality; excellent table; references.

85th St., 9 East.—Excellent accommodations; very reasonable; also house in the country.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable large and small rooms; every convenience; good board; references.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, cool, handsomely furnished room, dressing room attached; excellent table.

Bay Ridge, N. Y.—Excellent accommodations in large, private house; large garden; every convenience, including stable, if desired. Address Box O, 203 Times Office.

Cool, comfortable rooms. Southerners accommodated. Day, week, $3 up. Private house., 175 W. 93d.

Delightful for Summer; highest part of the Bronx; large, comfortable rooms; spacious lawns, fruit trees; tennis, bowling; 50 minutes from City Hall; 2d or 9th Av. elevated; $5 to $10; references. S. E. cor. 165th St. and Mott Av. Telephone, 198L Melrose.

Large parlor and bedroom en suite, with board, in the family of French university teacher, where French only is spoken; $10 a week. H Box 118 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

29th St., 12 East.—Rooms; one with private bath; married couple; gentlemen; breakfast optional; references.

43d St., 13 East, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Large room, private bath; hall room; reasonable; telephone.

43d St., 9 East.—Large handsoms room; private bath; hall room; reference.

58th St., 316 West.—Large back parlor suitable for physician or dentist; also other rooms.

64th, 142 West.—Handsome suite; private tiled shower bath; single room; elegant house; transients; telephone.

64th, 157 West.—Newly furnished house; handsome parlor floor, front and hall rooms; moderate; telephone.

65th, 59 West.—Very desirable room, select apartment; elevator service; Summer rates; gentlemen. Hubbard.

78th St., 163 West.—Large and small rooms; adjoining bath; telephone; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

103d St., 131 West.—Parlor and bedroom; near elevated; one flight. Fisher.

135th, 242 West.—Nicely furnished rooms to rent, with or without board; table guests.

Madison Av., 348, 44th St.—First-class, elegantly furnished, large and small rooms, single or en suite; private baths; moderate prices; reference; under new management.

Out of Town.

Red House, 32d St., Near Sea Gate, Coney Island.—A part doctor's cottage; ocean front; furnished, $100.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Siegel-Cooper Co. have vacancies for neat, bright girls; permanent positions open, with excellent opportunity for advancement to bright girls; bring Board of Health certificate. Apply Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Cash girls; Siegel-Cooper Co. have vacancies for neat, bright girls; permanent positions open, with excellent opportunity for advancement to bright girls; bring Board of Health certificate. Apply Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer familiar with mimeograph stencil work; must be rapid on machine; salary $12. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; Christian girl; one good at figures and experienced. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—A very rapid typewriter; stenography useless; must be accurate operator. G., 338 Broadway.

Males.

Agents wanted to sell high-grade water lots near city; big commission. Call Room G, 7th floor, 226 Broadway.

Wanted—Strong young men for firemen and brakemen on all railroads; firemen average $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen average $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 47, Station B, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Experienced cutters with shears or knife by wholesale clothing houses; steady employment and good wages. Apply N. Y. Clothing Trade Association, Room 19, 13 Astor Place, New York.

Wanted—Energetic young man as stenographer to learn produce business; hours from 6 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.; exceptional opportunity; $10 to start. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and telegrapher; must be thoroughly experienced and gentlemanly; good, permanent position; salary $25. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced Artifical Limb Workmen; state experience. George R. Fuller Co., Makers of the Walkeasy Leg, Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Housekeeper.—Re-engagement desired by practical managing housekeeper; catering, marketing, accounts, correspondence, sewing; entire management; personal reference. Housekeeper, 339 West 20th St.

Maid Attendant.—By competent woman; thorough seamstress and dressmaker; understands household duties; six years' city reference. E. L., Times Office.

Stenographer.—Nearly ten years' experience; literary work, correspondence; Remington operator; very rapid; in or out of city; $20 to $25. B. P., 23 West 132d St.

Stenographer, Typewriter, and Assistant Bookkeeper.—Two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; good speller; best references; $8 to $9. Neatness, Box 187 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; American parentage; best references; $10. Accuracy, Box 217 Times.

Stenographer.—Eight years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, ladylike; good penman; capable taking charge of office; best references; $15. Executive, Box 172 Times.

Stenographer.—Limited experience; intelligent; capable; Eastman graduate; good reference; country girl; advantages education insures; $6. Miss Nellie, Box 148 Times.

Stenographer.—Six years' experience; rapid, accurate; good education; willing to substitute; best references; $12 to $15. Efficient, Box 174 Times.

Stenographer—Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Careful, Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—By energetic young lady; five years' experience; accurate; thorough business education. Superior, Box 212 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references, Ella, Box 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; well educated; accurate; understands office work; $10. Reliable, Box 209 Times.

Males.

Correspondent, stenographer; 26; of good address and education; experienced; Underwood, Remington, or Fay-Sholes machines. J. E. S., 73 Bleecker St., Brooklyn.

Does any publisher want a successful trade paper man, who brings in business instead of hot air, and writes snappy trade news? Best of business references; good salary expected. O., 186 Times.

Stenographer, competent and reliable, best references, desires position with responsible firm. Steno., Box 115 Times.

MILITARY PRISONERS OFF IN FINE CLOTHES

Two Don Summer Raiment of Young Bachelor Lieutenants.

IN CASTLE WILLIAMS NOW

Napp Caught at Governors Island Landing, but Donavant Got as Far as the Battery.

Two of the young officers of the Eighth Infantry, on Governors Island, came very near losing some fine new Summer raiment the other day. They were Lieut. Mason of Company F and Lieut. Chrystie, the Battalion Adjutant, both bachelors, who occupy a house all to themselves on the southern end of the island.

It is a custom on Governors Island, where is located Castle Williams, the military prison of the Department of the East, for prisoners to do most of the outdoor work about the place, as well as a lot of indoor work for the officers. Until the day in question two of the prisoners, both short-term men and both being in that enviable class known as "paroled prisoners," were delegated to the Mason-Chrystie house to do some necessary work. Neither of the officers was at home when the two prisoners, Napp and Donavant, both ex-cavalrymen, arrived. All went well until Napp happened to venture into the dressing room of the young Lieutenants. Then he saw a lot of fine clothes, and the sight was the undoing of himself and Donavant.

Lieut. Mason is about the same size as Napp, and clothes made to order for Lieut. Chrystie happen to fit Donavant very nicely. Napp had only two months to serve, and Donavant's time would have been up in three months. Both had good reputations in the prison, and the liberties they enjoyed were foreign to most of the other ex-soldiers incarcerated in the famous old castle.

Both prisoners are young men, and they are in prison for the commonest of all military crimes, absence without leave over a stipulated time. There were many extenuating circumstances connected with their cases, and the result was that they had the sympathy of every man connected in an official way with the prison. All this they forgot when they saw that splendid raiment. They looked out of the window and saw the great skyscrapers in the city just across the bay. Then they began to shed the rough garb of Castle Williams and to replace it with the tailor-made, stylish outfits of the officers preparatory to leaving the island. Napp selected a blue serge suit, a new pair of russet shoes and open-work socks to match, a negligée shirt of the most approved style, and lastly, after collar and tie had been put on, he donned Lieut. Mason's Panama hat and was ready to leave the island.

Donavant was ready, too. He had on Lieut. Chrystie's light check outing suit, a pair of tan shoes, a beautiful white and blue outing shirt, and a stylish black derby. Like Napp, he left his prison suit in the house as part payment for the loan of the new clothes.

Napp and Donavant lost no time in leaving the house, and leisurely, just as if they were the officers whose clothes they were wearing, journeyed to the landing of the Governors Island ferry service. On the way they met several soldiers, but their identity was not discovered, and they arrived safely at the landing.

Unfortunately for the stylish prisoners, there was on the dock at the time Corporal Bruhan, who is assistant to Sergeant Martin Way, the prison supervisors assistant. Bruhan at first did not recognize the men and it looked as if they would both get away unnoticed. Just as the General Hancock, the ferryboat, tooted her whistle for all aboard, however, he happened to take a good look at the man in the blue serge and recognized Napp.

The next minute Napp was under arrest but Donavant had managed to get on the boat. Bruhan thought that something must be wrong with the other stranger too, and he telephoned to the New York landing for the guards there to take a look at all the passengers when the boat reached her slip. This they did and Donavant was caught. Now both prisoners will have to face another court-martial and it will be many months before they get away from Castle Williams. They didn't look quite so jaunty last night in their old clothes.

WIDOW BURNS TO DEATH.

Was Preparing Supper When Oil Stove Exploded.

Mrs. Mary Flynn, a widow, thirty-five years old, who with her five children lived with her father, Michael Havicon, and invalid mother at 119 Meeker Avenue, Williamsburg, was burned to death last night by the explosion of a kerosene oil stove.

The woman was preparing the supper for the family when the explosion occurred, the burning oil igniting her clothing and setting fire to the apartment. The screams of the woman caused neighbors to hasten to the place. The children ran screaming to the street. Mrs. Havicon, the invalid mother, was in a front room, powerless to aid herself or daughter.

Havicon had just reached the house when the explosion occurred. After making desperate efforts to put out the blazing garments on his daughter, and failing, he hastened to the front room and carried his invalid wife in safety to the street.

An alarm of fire was turned in, and when the firemen reached the home the blaze in the apartments was soon extinguished.

Gold Service Badge for Chief Croker.

Fire Chief Edward Croker was honored by the deputy and battalion chiefs of the department yesterday by the gift of a twenty-year service badge in commemoration of his completion of that term of service in the department. Most of the chiefs were assembled at Fire Headquarters yesterday morning, and they marched in a body to the office of Commissioner Hayes. Chief Croker was sent for, and when he arrived the Commissioner, on behalf of the chiefs, presented the badge. It is of gold, with a two-and-one-half carat diamond in the face. Chief Croker was surprised, but made a brief speech.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

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Males.

Factory superintendent desires engagement; expert on designing and constructing electric heating and cooking appliances; special, automatic, and experimental machinery, tools, &c.; can devise patentable articles for manufacture; references. O. Zimmerman, 2,254 Bathgate Av., Bronx.

Private Secretary.—Ambitious man of 27 desires position of trust or responsibility, with unlimited chance of advancement; good correspondent; had stenographic experience; willing leave city for Boston, Philadelphia. W. N. S., Box 152 Times.

Stenographer.—Experienced; highest references; High School graduate; 21 years of age; Underwood-Remington; understands bookkeeping; salary, $10-$12. Stenographer, care Physician, 211 Henry St.

Stenographer, &c.—Expert stenographer and private secretary; ten years' experience. D. H., 155 East 56th St.

Tutor.—German engineer, graduate of university, desires for Summer tutor's position in a family in country. O Box 103 Times.

Waiter.—By Japanese waiter. Yakumo, 164 Sands St., Brooklyn.

Young man, 19, refined and well educated, speaking French and German fluently, in large mercantile house where there are chances for advancement; operates typewriter. L. Schwab, 446 West 57th St.

Young man, eighteen, desires position with contractor as assistant in office or outdoors; can typewrite; $8. Address, O, 214 Times.

TO ABOLISH SCHOOL COURSES.

Controller Grout in Report Calls Special Supervision an Incubus.

At a meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday Controller Grout presented in book form the results of his special investigation of the public schools of the city. The volume contains 229 pages.

In the preface the Controller explains that the investigation was begun because the board had objected to the cutting down of the 1904 budget, and had claimed that the city was not allowing enough money for the education of its children.

The Controller declares that with proper economy the Board of Education could conduct the schools with the increase of $500,000 over the appropriation of the previous year. He strongly urges the simplification of the course of study in the elementary schools, which he declares would not be less efficient because of the economy.

The Controller insists that there is plenty of money for instruction of the fundamental branches of learning, and that there should be more time devoted to these, which would be possible if the excesses were abolished. Above every other thing objectionable to the Controller is what he describes as "expensive supervision," an annoyance to the teachers and students.

Mr. Grout has his doubts about the value of manual training at the public expense. He says that it was introduced here by the Russian exhibit at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and then says:

"Free-hand drawing is one of the best means of training a child to see and to express what he sees. It is an essential part of education, and should have a large place in the elementary schools. The main defect in the work lies in its failure to connect with the instruction given in the other branches. Drawing is not a new subject in the city schools. It has been taught for nearly half a century. Teachers have had ample time to prepare themselves to handle the subject, and they should now be required to do so without extra assistance. A special teacher may help a weak teacher, but she only hinders a competent one. Teachers of ability should be freed from the incubus of special supervision.

"A great variety of promiscuous activities have been put into the schools under the name of constructive work. In all grades children spend much time in planning, making, and decorating articles which the course of study says they need either in school or at home. This constructive work is supposed to call for origination or invention on the part of the child, but in practice most of it is the merest imitation or copying. In all work of this kind each child requires a large amount of individual attention, and such instruction is therefore not adapted to the city schools under the present organization, because one teacher cannot look after fifty children in this sort of work with any fair degree of success."

As an example of what the manual training costs the city the Controller furnishes the following table:

	Cost of Supervision.	Cost of Supplies.	Total.
Sewing	$66,500.00	$33,611.42	$100,111.42
Cooking	38,200.00	9,416.86	47,616.86
Drawing and constructive work	80,760.00	71,788.72	152,548.72
Shopwork	43,290.00	21,723.29	65,013.29
Total	$228,750.00	$136,540.29	$385,290.29

Mrs. Ford is even more severe in the stated results of her investigation, saying in part:

"Most of this constructive work in the schools has no connection with anything else. It is simply an aimless making of articles which have no possible use. This attempt to introduce the manual arts into the elementary schools is a crude application of an undeveloped theory in education. It is an experiment, and experiments are a necessary part of educational progress, but they should be confined to model schools and other pedagogical laboratories until the work can be made practical. Mock dressmaking, dummy kitchens, and make-believe carpenter shops in the schoolhouse foreshadow a coming reality."

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Males.

Factory superintendent desires engagement; expert on designing and constructing electric heating and cooking appliances; special, automatic, and experimental machinery, tools, &c.; can devise patentable articles for manufacture; references. O. Zimmerman, 2,254 Bathgate Av., Bronx.

Private Secretary.—Ambitious man of 27 desires position of trust or responsibility, with unlimited chance of advancement; good correspondent; had stenographic experience; willing leave city for Boston, Philadelphia. W. N. S., Box 152 Times.

Stenographer.—Experienced; highest references; High School graduate; 21 years of age; Underwood-Remington; understands bookkeeping; salary, $10-$12. Stenographer, care Physician, 211 Henry St.

Stenographer, &c.—Expert stenographer and private secretary; ten years' experience. D. H., 155 East 56th St.

Tutor.—German engineer, graduate of university, desires for Summer tutor's position in a family in country. O Box 103 Times.

Waiter.—By Japanese waiter. Yakumo, 164 Sands St., Brooklyn.

Young man, 19, refined and well educated, speaking French and German fluently, in large mercantile house where there are chances for advancement; operates typewriter. L. Schwab, 446 West 57th St.

Young man, eighteen, desires position with contractor as assistant in office or outdoors; can typewrite; $8. Address, O, 214 Times.

TO ABOLISH SCHOOL COURSES.

Controller Grout in Report Calls Special Supervision an Incubus.

At a meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday Controller Grout presented in book form the results of his special investigation of the public schools of the city. The volume contains 229 pages.

In the preface the Controller explains that the investigation was begun because the board had objected to the cutting down of the 1904 budget, and had claimed that the city was not allowing enough money for the education of its children.

The Controller declares that with proper economy the Board of Education could conduct the schools with the increase of $500,000 over the appropriation of the previous year. He strongly urges the simplification of the course of study in the elementary schools, which he declares would not be less efficient because of the economy.

The Controller insists that there is plenty of money for instruction of the fundamental branches of learning, and that there should be more time devoted to these, which would be possible if the excesses were abolished. Above every other thing objectionable to the Controller is what he describes as "expensive supervision," an annoyance to the teachers and students.

Mr. Grout has his doubts about the value of manual training at the public expense. He says that it was introduced here by the Russian exhibit at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and then says:

"Free-hand drawing is one of the best means of training a child to see and to express what he sees. It is an essential part of education, and should have a large place in the elementary schools. The main defect in the work lies in its failure to connect with the instruction given in the other branches. Drawing is not a new subject in the city schools. It has been taught for nearly half a century. Teachers have had ample time to prepare themselves to handle the subject, and they should now be required to do so without extra assistance. A special teacher may help a weak teacher, but she only hinders a competent one. Teachers of ability should be freed from the incubus of special supervision.

"A great variety of promiscuous activities have been put into the schools under the name of constructive work. In all grades children spend much time in planning, making, and decorating articles which the course of study says they need either in school or at home. This constructive work is supposed to call for origination or invention on the part of the child, but in practice most of it is the merest imitation or copying. In all work of this kind each child requires a large amount of individual attention, and such instruction is therefore not adapted to the city schools under the present organization, because one teacher cannot look after fifty children in this sort of work with any fair degree of success."

As an example of what the manual training costs the city the Controller furnishes the following table:

	Cost of Supervision.	Cost of Supplies.	Total.
Sewing	$66,500.00	$33,611.42	$100,111.42
Cooking	38,200.00	9,416.86	47,616.86
Drawing and constructive work	80,760.00	71,788.72	152,548.72
Shopwork	43,290.00	21,723.29	65,013.29
Total	$228,750.00	$136,540.29	$385,290.29

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JUL
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The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1904. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

MR. HENRY M. ALDEN, the editor of Harper's Magazine, in his "Editor's Study" of the July number, writes of magazine fiction, especially the short story, taking note of the oft-repeated complaint of the embittered and the rejected that the editors of magazines, by excluding anything which might offend the sensibilities of prejudiced, narrow-minded readers, are crushing literary art. Mr. Alden says, very truly, that free treatment of partisan or sectarian themes would not make long or short stories more attractive. Conflicts of the past may have dramatic interest, but "no novelist would be tempted into the field of contemporary political discussion concerning the tariff, or into that of theological disputation concerning sectarian differences in rite or doctrine." He points out, too, that the "everlasting issues of the spiritual life" and the social side of the political career are always open to writers of fiction, and denies that the moral restriction "in any way confines the story writer within narrow limits." He says, moreover:

> The complaint that magazine editors stand at the gates of the Temple of Literary Fame to guard its sanctities, and that they are constrained by financial considerations to favor mediocrity at the expense of genius by the exclusion of everything original and unconventional, is not made by writers who are doing great work in contemporary literature, but by those who, unsatisfied with the ample liberty of the realm of letters, desire an unusual license, which in the degree that it approaches insolence is surely alien to genius. There is a certain hauteur which belongs in common to childhood and to genius, but it is gracious and in harmony with ideals; it is not a parade of vulgarity.

Mr. Alden's article, otherwise, deals charmingly and wisely with the development of the short story and magazine fiction in general.

Prof. Karl Lamprecht, who with his volume on German and general European politics in the last thirty-five years has brought to a close his formidable work called "Zur jüngsten deutschen Vergangenheit," will visit this country in the late Summer or early Autumn. He is to deliver an address on some phase of history work at the meeting of the Congress of Scientists at St. Louis in September and will also speak at the Columbia celebration in October. Prof. Lamprecht occupies [illegible] His book has excited a great deal of discussion in Germany, some of the criticism being exceedingly hostile. We publish this week a review of the work by Prof. Dodd.

The recently published expression of the opinion of Mr. Russell Sage touching the vacation habit was not, of itself, a literary subject, but The Bookman of this city has made it one by drawing the "deadly parallel" between Mr. Sage's remarks and those of the almost equally celebrated Mr. Scrooge, in Dickens's "Christmas Carol," to his clerk, Bob, on Christmas Eve. Bob wanted Christmas off, to spend the day with Tiny Tim and the rest of the family:

> "If I was to stop half a crown for it you'd think yourself ill-used, I'll be bound!"
> The clerk smiled faintly.
> "And yet," said Scrooge, "you don't think me ill-used when I pay a day's wages for no work."
> The clerk observed that it was only once a year.
> "A poor excuse for picking a man's pocket every twenty-fifth of December!" said Scrooge, buttoning his great-coat to his chin.

Which is very like Mr. Sage's argument. Still, in justice to Mr. Sage it is fair to say that his remarks will have as little effect on the vacation habit as ever Scrooge's had.

Talking of Dickens, again, (and we are always talking about Dickens, it seems, we who write about books and authors, for he is still one of the most vital figures in literature,) a London journalist has discovered the original of Joe Gargery. Strongly prejudiced against all proclaimed "originals" of the cherished personages of fiction, we confess to feeling more than usually annoyed by this discovery. Joe Gargery was always Joe Gargery, and nobody else, we are confident. Nevertheless John Cayford, who now dwells at Neath in his old age, was a blacksmith and locksmith who had a shop not far from Tavistock House, when Dickens lived there, and did many an odd job for the novelist. He remembers Dickens as a pleasant, kindly man, very easy to understand, a man with blue eyes and very ragged whiskers. Cayford thinks the whiskers on the wax figure at Mme. Tussaud's are too neatly trimmed. That does remind one, vaguely, of Joe's objection to the representation of the blacking factory of Messrs. Day & Martin on the lids of the boxes, that it was too "architecttoorooral."

There is some "news" in the first volume of the new edition of Swinburne's works, which has just been published in London. The volume contains the "Poems and Ballads: First Series" and a dedication to the poet's "best and dearest friend," Theodore Watts-Dunton, in which Mr. Swinburne criticises some of his own poems (not harshly) and explains his meaning in some of them. Very few changes have been made in the poems themselves. Mr. Swinburne intimates that he recognizes occasional excesses in his earlier poetry, but feels, naturally, that he has no apology to offer. He clings to his old ideals and feels that he has nothing to regret or recant. By the way, one of the London reviewers finds news in Mr. Swinburne's statement that three of his poems, "A Forsaken Garden," "In the Bay," and "On the Cliffs," were inspired by the west undercliff at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, truly a place of inspiration for a poet.

The publication of Lord Avebury's revised list of 100 books has led to the inevitable array of criticism and objections. The Pall Mall Gazette prints communications from Andrew Lang, Frederick Greenwood, Max Beerbohm, and others. Mr. Lang wonders at the omission of Pindar, Theocritus, the Greek Anthology, all of Tacitus except the "Germania," Keats and Coleridge, Molière, Omar Khayyam, and Matthew Arnold's poems, when "Hesiod," all of Livy, Southey, Charles Kingsley, and the "Maha Bharata" are in the list. Mr. Greenwood regrets the absence of Jane Austen and would prefer Sir Thomas Browne, Charles Lamb, and Samuel Pepys to Emerson, Sheridan, and Scott. Mr. Beerbohm has a bit of cryptic fun with the list. What such lists of books stir up [illegible]

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Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

PROF. WILLIAM E. DODD.

THIS is a work that treats of German history in our own time. It is a part of the "Deutsche Geschichte" about which so much has been said since it began to appear in 1893. The aim of the author in these last volumes is to give a picture of the whole life of the German people of to-day and to show just how it has come to be what it is.

The roots of the work strike deep into the soil of the early nineteenth century, and among the most interesting parts are those that trace present policies in church and State, in social and economic life back to their sources—the struggles and aspirations of that sad epoch in continental history which lies between 1815 and 1848.

Volume I. of "Zur jüngsten deutschen Vergangenheit" has to do with the art and intellectual life of present-day Germany. Music is the subject of the opening chapters with Richard Wagner as the central figure. The following topics make up the remainder: Bildende Kunst, Dichtung, and Weltanschauung. In all these fields the Zeitgeist is that nervous, restless spirit which is to be seen in the works of Arnold Boecklin, Wagner, and Friedrich Nietzsche, and which to a great extent dominates the writings of Hauptmann and Sudermann.

In the next volume two main subjects are discussed, das Wirtschafts- and das Socialeleben, and here again the treatment is novel. The development of industrialism to its present top-heavy condition, the description of the ruin of the journeyman, the handworker, and the peddler is thoroughly interesting and thoughtful. The application of the principle of freedom of labor, of movement and of untrammeled competition produced the entre preneur; the demands of stockholders, and the law of the survival of the fittest (if there be such) brought the trust, and the trust controlled by the ablest men is fast bringing back the "Gebundenheit" of mediaeval times, i. e., the regulation of output, of prices, and of wages. Social development, education, the home, and the church, all are products of the Wirtscaftsleben, the flower and fruit of the nineteenth century "Unternehmertum." The artist of our day would produce a masterpiece every year; the college professor works and writes day and night, and in music the Kapellmeister is a sort of captain of industry. In every department of life the same exploiting spirit is to be seen—the same restless, longing ambition to excel, to attain immortality.

But the third and last volume will probably have most interest for American readers. It treats of political affairs in Germany and in a general way in Europe since 1870. There are two parts: Innere and Äussere Politik. The subjects discussed under these topics are as usual rather novel, but the author commands the reader's closest attention and complete respect notwithstanding.

One line of thought as traced in this volume will suffice to show how Lamprecht views and teaches the history of recent times in Germany—the growth of the idea of German unity. Out of the lame old Confederation of Metternich's making grew a kind of organised desire for closer commercial relations and easier intercourse among the various German peoples. Free trade, or a close approach to it, soon became the cry of the leaders of this movement. Free trade was the first item of the German Liberal's creed at that time. The same policy was adopted by the rising Unternehmer. This practical economic need of Germany fell in with the aims of the few North German politicians who aimed at Prussian supremacy in the Empire. The two parties speedily united, and as a result of their combined efforts the Zollverein was established. The same influence continued in the lead until the North German Federation grew out of this Zollverein. And during the years 1866 to 1871, by the aid of the Austrian and the French wars, the political and economic realists of the North were able to convert the Federation into the German Empire.

Parallel to this development along practical lines was that of German liberalism which, beginning with the University students and professors, the poets and other idealists, culminated in the Frankfurt congress, which, not unlike the French National Assembly of 1789, debated the rights of man while civil war raged at its very doors and finally [illegible]

IV. of Prussia ought to have it forbidden the King on the advice of his hard-headed realistic advisers. The congress, famous for ability, oratory, and learning, came to an abrupt end along with the whole liberal movement. The practical leaders of the economic movement had opposed stern words to the sermons of the Frankfurt Parliament; the dynasties naturally sided with the realists. As has been suggested, this, along with Bismarck's sledge-hammer blows, is what forged German unity. Yet the liberalists were not without influence; the Iron Chancellor himself met them half way in the later seventies. His yielding to the prejudices of the States, his granting of universal suffrage, independent courts, and generous labor laws, says Lamprecht, are the fruits of what seems to have been a useless struggle in 1848.

The clear cut account of the German finances, of the State railway system, of the organisation of the Imperial Courts, and of the vast standing army (pages 276-309) is well worth reading. That Bismarck could propose an Austro-Prussian alliance to von Beust before the war of 1866 was well over only shows what kind of a diplomat had come to the management of Prussian affairs. The retreat of the great Prime Minister from his earlier free trade position; his coalescing with the remnant of the Liberals in order to gain his army budget, his Kulturkampf, and his attempt to forestall Socialist agitation (313-400) are all interestingly told.

But the opponent of great armies and of militant imperialism will look in vain for any hint as to how to remedy these ills. Indeed, Lamprecht views the aggressive and selfish policies of all the great nations in the East with evident satisfaction, though he is not chargeable with the special pleading which characterizes so many imperialist writers of the day.

This leads to the second division of the volume, Äussere politics. The fundamental idea of the chapters treating of this topic is that all great nations, because of economic conditions, of the growth of population, of the demands of the holders of surplus capital, must seek new lands, new fields for disposing of their ever-growing surplus, and whenever a German settles down to a quiet life of farming, wherever the German trader acquires a footing, there is das Deutschtum and there should go the German flag, with German institutions and manners and customs. Of course he makes an exception when the German-Americans are under consideration. The German-Americans are recognized as "lost" to the Fatherland, though this element of our population is counseled to sell itself to the dominant Anglo-Saxon as dearly as possible, (530-534:) "auch sie wollen nur ihre Haut gleichsam möglichst teuer verkaufen." Looked at from the point of view of the patriotic German this feeling is quite natural, particularly when one remembers how great is the jealousy of the Germans of an English-American entente.

With some regret the author admits that in the event of war between the United States and Germany the German-American would fight for his adopted country if there were any sort of reason for the war, notwithstanding the contempt with which the Yankee looks down upon the "damned Dutchman."

How the United States plunged headlong into the imperialist current without the impelling motives which caused Germany coolly to embark on those treacherous waters is better described than most similar attempts by Americans. The calm objectiveness of the German, his easy brushing aside of all the moralizing "gush" about the matter, his assumption that politics knows no scruples, all tend to give him the necessary vantage ground. The motive on the part of the United States was and is pure self-seeking, impelled to an extent by the overgrowth of protected industry.

The work on the whole is philosophical, comprehensive, and stimulating; it ought to be read and pondered by all who are interested in the great question: Whither are we steering on this the great sea of the twentieth century? The tone of the work is genuinely German, yet as free from jingoism as could be found. The fact that the official sources were not accessible has made the omission of all footnotes and citations of authority less exceptionable; still the reading of any chapter in the book will convince one that Lamprecht is master of all available sources, that he commands vast learning, and that he has not feared to speak the truth. No one need take up this work unless he has some knowledge of German history; but to him who is familiar with the outlines of the subject the work has great value—to the artist, the economist, the student, and the statesman it is of exceeding importance.

WILLIAM E. DODD.

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Primer of Architecture.

"Easy Lessons; or, The Stepping Stone to Architecture," is a primer in the form of a catechism by Thomas Mitchell, which now appears in a second edition, revised. In a series of questions and answers it explains in simple language the principles and progress of architecture from the earliest times. Eighty illustrations are included in the ten chapters which treat of the early history of the art, both ancient and mediaeval; the details and orders of the Grecian and Roman styles; devote one whole chapter to plans, foundations, and arches, another to the ecclesiastical, military, and domestic forms of the mediaeval art; trace the development of different styles from ancient Greek to Romanesque and Mediaeval, and in the last one, group all the modern styles of architecture. (New York: The Industrial Publication Company. 50 cents.)

President Hall's Elaborate Discussion of the Psychology of Adolescence.*

As President Hall has occasion frequently to remark in the course of this book, its subject has never before been treated in the systematic and minute method which he brings to bear on it. It is indeed a "vast and complex theme," and he has discussed it in all its ramifications. It is essentially, he declares, his own first book, having grown gradually under successive repetitions and amplifications. It is based on his "Psychology," a book that has not yet appeared, but one whose standpoint is indicated here; it is a "genetic psychology" that refuses to evict common sense, that seeks a pure culture of naturalism, that believes that neither the world nor the soul is lost, that puts custom above law and convention, and instinct, feeling, and impulse above both. But these two big tomes are little concerned with the theoretical basis of their subject. They are a treatment from a very tangible and scientific point of view of the innumerable mental and their accompanying physical phenomena that belong to human adolescence. Those who know Mr. Stanley Hall's writing will know that statistical and graphic methods are largely employed in it; its whole tone is scientific. Every step is referred to biological and physiological processes. But besides the scientific knowledge there are large wisdom and sympathy in the treatment of many of the most difficult branches of the subject that involve moral problems.

President Hall's methods are all based on the idea that the different stages of child life are representations of previous stages of the human race. Native and more or less "feral" instincts of this period should be fed and formed; cravings in the individual to revive ancestral experiences of the race must be met at least in a secondary way. The functions of every sense undergo reconstruction at this period, and their relations to every other psychic function change; new sensations arise and new associations are formed. The youth craves more knowledge of body and mind that can help against besetting temptations, which were never so great, thinks the writer, as in our own land to-day. As we conquer nature and achieve a magnificent material civilisation, we forget that for the complete apprenticeship to life youth needs repose, leisure, art, legends, romance, idealisation, and, in a word, humanism. Yet Dr. Hall, in spite of all the defects he clearly sees, is an optimist root and core, not merely because as an evolutionist he must be, but because he sees in most of the fields the beginnings of better things.

His book attempts a pretty full survey of pedagogic matter and method for the age treated, and also to some extent for earlier and later years. The first chapters are devoted to the purely physical matters of growth—and the fact is reiterated that individual growth is a recapitulation of the history of the race. Growth, from the very beginning in the germ cell, is a matter that invites to statistical treatment, tables and curves, in which Dr. Hall delights.

An important chapter is given to "Growth of Motor Power and Function," involving a discussion of training in industries, gymnastics, and play. Here President Hall holds strongly individual opinions. Changes in modern life over that of our ancestors have been so vast and sudden as to present some of the most comprehensive dangers that threaten civilized races. The activities that shaped the bodies of primitive man have been suddenly swept away by the new methods of modern industry. Sports have been reduced; sedentary life and specialized labor in unhygienic surroundings have ceased to stimulate physical development. Adolescent girls suffer most of all; and President Hall believes that, with all the evils of child labor, far more young persons suffer from too little than from too much physical exercise. In industrial training he thinks that negroes, Indians, and juvenile delinquents to-day receive the best in the land, if judged by the annual growth in mind, morals, health, physique, ability, and knowledge all together. Play and athletics, of which President Hall is an ardent advocate, are discussed at length and in an extremely interesting and sympathetic manner. Perhaps some may smile at the passage on dolls, and to learn that the "doll curve" reaches its point of highest intensity between eight and nine, and is nearly ended at fifteen.

Diseases of body and mind are studied in a series of important chapters: it is a subject in which there has been a remarkable gap in medical literature until recent years, although the pubescent period is one of such critical importance. The general reason for it, President Hall thinks, is that medicine has been chiefly concerned with the study and treatment of pronounced diseases, "and has not yet come to rest on the broad basis of biology, which is its natural and scientific foundation." Problems of sexual development naturally have an important place in this part of the discussion, and they are treated with much wisdom and enlightenment, and at great length.

The second volume deals more particularly with purely psychological questions: evolutions of the feelings and instincts characteristic of normal adolescence; adolescent love, feelings toward nature, the

*ADOLESCENCE. Its Psychology and Its Relations to Physiology, Anthropology, Sociology, Sex, Crime, Religion, and Education. By G. Stanley Hall. In two volumes. 8vo. Vol. I.—Pp. xxi.-539; Vol. II.—vi.-784. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $5.00.

[illegible] as a child, is a matter that [illegible] of military training, gymnastics, [illegible] classical times and during the Jewish and Christian religions, with an interesting chapter on the "Adolescent Psychology of Conversion;" social instincts and institutions peculiar to adolescence, and intellectual development and education, all of which are developed in great detail. President Hall is opposed to co-education on many grounds.

There is no sex in mind or in science, it is said; but it might as well be urged that there is no age. That woman can do many things as well as man does not prove that she ought to do the same things, or that man-made ways are best for her, and Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer was right in saying that woman's education has all the perplexities of man's, and many more, still more intricate and difficult, of its own. And as to women's colleges, President Hall strenuously combats the assumption implied and often expressed that girls should primarily be trained in them to independence and self-support and that matrimony and motherhood, if they come will take care of themselves, or, as some even urge, are thus best provided for. Modern ideas and training for women threaten to do what Leslie Stephen maintained the monks of the European Dark Ages did—caused Europe to degenerate because, being the best and most highly selected men of their age, they withdrew from the function of heredity and left no posterity.

THE NATIVE HINDU.

THE WEB OF INDIAN LIFE. By the Sister Nivedita (Margaret E. Noble) of Ramakrishna-Vive-Kananda. Pp. 301. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.25.

Profusely florid is this "Web of Indian Life," so much so that the ornamentation, you might think, hid at times the material itself. Perhaps the impressions of India we have received, as seen through English spectacles, have been commonplace and entirely wanting in local color. Then, too, there has been the inclination on the part of the English official to smile at the Baboo and his method of expression. Now, it may be, for the first time we are made to understand what India is. Certainly in every page of the book laudation is conveyed and praise piled up for the Indian and his country, until you come to the opinion that both the Hindu man, and more particularly the woman and the child, are human paragons.

Do we not know that the Hindus have the deepest love and reverence for the Ganges? Just live alongside of the river, writes the author, and you must "fall under the spell of her personality. Yellow, leonine, imperious; there is something in her of the caprice, of the almost treachery of beautiful women, who have swayed the destinies of the world."

"Without praying, no eating; without bathing, no praying;" is the short strict rule to which every woman at least conforms; hence the morning bath in the river is the first great event of the day. It is all dark when little companies of women of rank begin to leave their houses on foot for the bathing stairs. These are the proud and high bred, on whom "the sun has never looked." Too sensitive to tolerate the glance of passers-by, and too faithful to forego the sanctifying immersion, they cut the knot of difficulties at once in this way. Every moment of the ablution has its invocation, and the return journey is made carrying a brass vessel full of the sacred water, which will be used all day to sprinkle the place in which any one eats or prays.

The noblest of all beggars is the Hindu one. There are no vagrants in India. To ask for alms is the proudest of vocations. A poorhouse would be out of place. The story is told of a charitable Englishwoman who offered a beggar a loaf of bread. He declined the gift. In England you do not give money, because the tramp will certainly spend it in beer. Declining the bread is accounted for in this way:

In India there is no risk whatever on this score, because not one man in the hundred ever tasted liquor, at the same time a Hindu beggar at least may not eat bread made with yeast or baked by any but Hindus of his own or better caste. Now, the offering made in this case was a yeast-made bread, baked by a Mohammedan and, handled by a Christian.

There has come about an appreciable change in India.

The days when the little boys in the village school wrote on the floor in sand are of the long past. Steel pens instead of wooden stylus, cheap paper, smooth writing fluids are everywhere. Soap is becoming a necessity. * * * Kerosene, tin, and modern brass are to be found in every village. * * * Even the brass smiths have quietly accepted the fact that their metal is cheapest brought in sheets from Europe, and housewives mourn in vain that the beautiful looking, brass cooking vessels are no longer fit to be heirlooms, as were those of their grandmothers.

As far as it goes, the institution of castes finds an apologist in the writer. One reason presented is that of hygiene. The aborigines were "often carrion eaters." The fact is that the Aryan and non-Aryan discussion has been carried very far indeed. As the writer cleverly explains it:

By a continuous crystallization, all caste laws—from being the enunciation of broad canons of refinement as between Aryan and non-Aryan—came to be the regular caste barriers between one class and another of the same race. In this way they lost their invidious character.

This, the description of pilgrims on the way to a shrine, is particularly vivid:

Old women, bent double with age, toil, hobbling along, by the help of the pointed alpenstock. Monks of all descriptions are to be seen. Some of them are covered with ashes, have long reddish-looking hair, wear only the yellow loin cloth, and carry curious tongs and begging bowls. These may be Yogis of the order that believes in the mortification of the flesh, or Nagas, the militant monks, who were once ready to defend the faith at any moment, and who to this day are powerfully organised to meet the shock of the world that has long ago, alas! passed away like a dream. The sannyasis, often a man of modern educa-

Rush Hawkins Despondent.

OUR POLITICAL DEGRADATION. Being several short essays setting forth certain facts which every thoughtful citizen of the United States should know. By Rush C. Hawkins. 12mo. Pp. 288. New York: The Grafton Press.

Gen. Hawkins declares that he is not of those who "float in a sea of harmless and elegant literature with their facts specially sand-papered and emery-wheeled." His metaphor is a trifle bewildering, but his meaning is plain. The whole political system is rotten to the core; it is a time for honest and patriotic lovers of their country to speak out, and he hereby speaks out in no uncertain tones. His book comprises a number of papers published from time to time, "heterodox to an extent bordering upon unpatriotic depravity." He starts with the announcement that "four self-evident, malignant forces with enormous power for evil" are now in active operation among us—the immoral influence of the Roman Catholic Church; manhood suffrage; unrestrained immigration, and wholesale fraudulent naturalization. To these he traces most of our present woes.

Whatever may be thought of this preliminary announcement, nobody can doubt that Gen. Hawkins in his several papers discusses many evils that are portentously real. The needless expense of the governmental system, the multiplication of offices, the accumulation and diversity of laws in the different States, the dishonesty of Legislatures and city councils, the prevalence of bribery among the electorate, the abuse of naturalization regulations, the wickedness of the boss, the corruption attending railroad grants and of pension laws. Much of what he says of them is true, and the vehemence of his expression is more than justified. But it cannot be said that much of it is new, nor that Gen. Hawkins's pessimistic views as to the deafness and indifference of the American people to these facts are justified. He is not, as he seems to think, one crying in the wilderness—a good many others have been crying there, and some attention has been paid to their words. Nor are the causes that he alleges for many undoubted evils to be accepted unreservedly as the real ones. Some of his facts are not quite so axiomatic as he would have us believe. None the less, there is much energetic and striking statement of things that are wrong and evil, and Gen. Hawkins's voice will be welcomed as a reinforcement to others that have been raised to oppose them.

Radio-Activity.

RADIO-ACTIVE SUBSTANCES. By Mme. Sklodowska Curie. Translated. New York: D. Van Nostrand & Co. Paper. $1.

A useful compilation of papers by Mme. Sklodowska Curie, reprinted from The Chemical News, gives practically all that is known concerning the radio-active substances which of late have attracted so much attention among physicists and chemists. While containing nothing which is not known to those who have followed the progress of laboratory experiment and the development of the literature of radio-activity, it has the specific value of eliminating from the record of actual work a great deal that is purely fanciful and imaginative, simply by not including it—the omission showing that it has no place in the literature of exact science. It is only natural, perhaps, that around such a subject as radium quacks and empirics should weave a tissue of romance, and that imagination should find for it a thousand fanciful applications to which it has no known adaptation.

In her thesis presented to the Faculté des Sciences of Paris, Mme. Curie deals with facts and exhausts them. With admirable modesty she apportions credit where it belongs, and correctly designates the investigations of Bequerel, Henry, Niewenglowski, Troost, Kelvin, Elster, Geitel, Schmidt, Rutherford, Beattie, Smoluchoeski, and others, assigning to each its relative value in the study of the subject. Her own brilliantly original work is described simply and clearly, and the chemist will be charmed with her account of the method followed in the resolution of pitchblende into its components and the separation therefrom of polonium and radium, the measuring of radio-activity, and the determination of its nature and causes of this phenomenon. It is a valuable monograph, and students of the subject will be glad to have it in so convenient a form.

American Books in England.

Apropos of the complaint that has been made in a certain quarter that American books published in England commonly receive perfunctory, careless, or adverse criticism at the hands of the English reviewers, it is interesting to note that The London Academy of June 18 sums up a eulogy of Joseph C. Lincoln's "Cap'n Eri" by saying: "American authors who write such novels as 'Cap'n Eri' need fear no rebuff in England." The Spectator of the same date characterizes R. M. Johnston's short biography of "Napoleon" as "quite admirable, clear, and comprehensive," and adds that "Waterloo, often as it has been described, has never been more clearly portrayed."

1904

LINCOLN.

Joseph H. Barrett's Treatment of the War President's Career.*

MR. BARRETT'S biography is the fulfilment of a purpose long entertained. It is the outcome of a campaign biography first written by him after Lincoln's nomination in 1860, added to after his renomination in 1864, and extended in 1865 to a large volume which had a considerable sale. The author then intended a more deliberate work, and presents it in these volumes with the advantage of constantly accumulating material and the historical perspective of a generation. Mr. Barrett naturally had certain advantages in the preparation of his original work—interviews with Lincoln in which he told of his earlier and maturer life, and manuscript material furnished by him, some of which Mr. Barrett has utilized now for the first time. Unpublished letters of Lincoln and Chase are the most important portions of this material. There are some corrections of what Mr. Barrett contends to be inaccuracies in previous biographies. Most of these are comparatively unimportant details.

The book is what its title suggests it to be—an account of Lincoln the man, of his personal life and characteristics, of his rise to political prominence, and of the events of his Presidency. It thus includes a pretty full narrative of the civil war and of the political events that preceded it. This is all detailed and faithful, and presented in a clear light. It cannot be said that there is any new disclosure of importance about any of the matters treated; but the book presents the subject at once fully and yet without too great a complexity of detail. The point of view is that of a contemporary combined with that of maturer judgment gained by years of study and the clearer insight gained by lapse of time. The picture of Lincoln as a man is helped out in many ways to fullness and vividness. There are many of his state papers and letters reproduced, in whole or in part. There are many anecdotes of him given. "Lincoln anecdotes" are looked upon in these days with a certain justified suspicion; but there is no reason to doubt the authenticity of such as Mr. Barrett presents some of which are said to be new.

Lincoln's activity as a lawyer in the early fifties throws light in an interesting way on his character. His superiority as a jury advocate was early recognized. His learning in the law was neither broad nor thorough, but he had, says Mr. Barrett, a mind quick to grasp and firm to hold the combined facts and principles of a case, aptness and lucidity of statement, and a rare power of close and exhaustive analysis. He could view both sides and reach honest conclusions—a quality that he had also on the stump:

> He had so strong a bias for the right for its own sake as to be embarrassed in any attempt to make the worse appear the better cause. More than once he was so scrupulous, not to say singular, in this respect, as to astonish some of his professional associates. The trait however, must not be so exaggerated or misconstrued as to imply that he assumed infallibility in determining the right side; or that he was less conscious than others of the uncertainties of fact as well as of law; or that he had an undue sense of accountability for an unjust result of a trial in which he took part.

Of the raid of John Brown and its results Mr. Barrett says that Lincoln, "in his simplicity of character," could not adore as a saint one whom he pitied as a criminal—such a canonization was possibly beyond his comprehension. In connection with this he gives an unpublished letter of Chase in which he speaks of the raider as "a poor old man, sadly misled by his judgment; rashly, madly, criminally stirring up an insurrection which if successful would deluge the land with blood"—and yet "how hard to condemn him"; and while pity and condemnation mingle for him, how stern will be the reprobation which must fall upon the guiltiness of forcing slavery upon Kansas. There are a few interesting details given concerning the Emancipation Proclamation. The President had determined upon it and had completed the rough draft of his September proclamation, as he himself told Mr. Barrett, before leaving the steamboat on his return from his visit to the army at Harrison's Landing in July, 1862. He waited for an occasion to issue it, and, having heard of the beginning of the battle at Antietam, he resolved, in case of a victory, to make that the occasion. Of his feeling as to McClellan after that battle, Mr. Barrett relates that Lincoln expressed his dissatisfaction that he "drove Lee to the river and then just 'shooed' him across."

The question of Lincoln's attitude toward reconstruction is one on which there has been much speculation. Mr. Barrett quotes the President's letter to Michael Hahn in 1864 just after his election as Governor of Louisiana, "barely suggesting for his private consideration," whether some of the colored people might not be let into the convention about to be held, "as, for instance, the very intelligent and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks." Probably no one to-day, thinks the biographer, has a profounder appreciation than Lincoln already had of the great troubles of reconstruction—the attempt to put the white and black races on the same footing as citizens, and the migration of Northern men into the South to assume

political authority. It is doubtful, he thinks, whether Lincoln ever went further than in this quotation in any speech or writing to approve negro suffrage. As to any pretended representation of Southern people based upon anything but their own free choice whenever the form of an election was gone through he spoke with impatience and irritation. He wrote to the Military Governor of Louisiana in 1862:

> To send a parcel of Northern men here as representatives elected, as would be understood (and perhaps really so) at the point of the bayonet, would be disgraceful and outrageous, and were I a member of Congress here I would vote against admitting any such man to a seat.

NEW ENGLAND TALES.

THE GIVERS. Short Stories. By Mary E. Wilkins Freeman. Illustrated. One volume. Pp. 295. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

The time is long past when the penwork of Mary Wilkins Freeman needs any other warrant than its author's signature to insure its speedy and successful distribution, but it will still do no harm to say that those who possess themselves of her most recent publication, "The Givers," on the strength of her name will find their judgment in that respect fully corroborated. Change of residence has evidently not at all affected her estimation of the availability of New England character as subject matter on which to expend her literary ability, for people and scenes in "The Givers" are all plainly intended to be indigenous to that particular circle of American society of which Boston is the "Hub." As to whether they really are strictly indigenous there, people—even native New Englanders—may differ, but there will probably be little difference in their estimates of Mrs. Freeman's stories as examples of the story writer's art. Each contains a central thought worth expanding, and to this best of all excuses for a story's existence is added the most attractive garb of verbal pathos, wit, and wisdom in which Mrs. Freeman is capable of clothing her thoughts.

Her New Englanders have not always been as attractive personally as those whom she has brought together in this book. There is, happily, not one of those morbid, melancholy, insanely reserved and remote specimens of womanhood with whom she was once so fond of burdening New England households. But old maids still predominate as her heroines, and are of a vigor and strength of mind and of a usefulness and power in their respective communities that are bound to be comforting to their supposedly forlorn kind the world over. In the title story, "The Givers," a certain bold-souled Aunt Sophia has the courage to do what most people hardly dare allow themselves to think in their inmost communings. Thoroughly disgusted with the generally useless and inappropriate character of her niece's wedding gifts, she calmly and openly returned them to their donors, giving her reasons therefor. Such courage in one's convictions sounds improbable, even in fiction, but the result, as depicted in "The Givers," makes one realize that Mrs. Freeman intended this story more as a sort of vision of millennial conditions than as anything typical of the present era anywhere. It is an excellent vision, though, and will appeal at least to all who have upheld "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

"The Reign of the Doll" and "The Chance of Araminta" also concern old maids, and are highly entertaining. The first relates how two old sisters who had been estranged by a quarrel over the division of their mother's property were finally brought together "through the mediation of the universal plaything of childhood which had come to them out of a mystery into a common ground of old love and memories." They named it Peace and kept it for little girls to play with if any happened in with their mothers.

Araminta was the kind of old maid that had her chance, missed it, and avenged herself by living a particularly cheerful and useful life of single blessedness.

"The Last Gift" is a touching little story about an itinerant parson who followed the Biblical injunction as to ignoring wherewithal he should be fed and clothed, and who was so possessed of a most unselfish love for his kind, and of an involuntary generosity that it amounted to a pure and innocent but unruly passion. When he had finally given away every material thing in his possession and was feeling the sorest bankruptcy that can come to a generous heart, it was his fate to become the only hope of a family in such a forlorn state of destitution that it seemed to him as if he must die or go mad if he could not do something to alleviate their distress. The only way offered was by theft, and in an access of pity he gave the last gift he had to give—his own honesty.

The remaining stories are perhaps less out of the common than those mentioned, but all are in Mrs. Freeman's familiar and most acceptable vein.

The London Stage from 1576.

"History of the London Stage and Its Famous Players," by H. Barton Baker, author of "Our Old Actors," "Stories of the Streets of London," &c., which was published in two volumes in 1889, has now been thoroughly revised and brought down to date, thus giving an account of the stage in London from its foundation in 1576 down to the present day. The original text has been pruned and much new matter introduced. The volume is published here by E. P. Dutton & Co., and will contain ten portraits engraved on copper, including [illegible]

Samuel Foote, and Robert William Elliston, and a view of the interior of Sadler's Wells Theatre.

Mr. Baker has provided a chronological list of the London theatres during the Elizabethan and Stuart periods, the Restoration, West End theatres past and present, west suburban theatres, northern theatres, and East End theatres. The dates of their foundation are also given, and when they were destroyed. The oldest playhouse in London to-day is the Drury Lane, built in 1663; the youngest the New Gaiety, erected in October, 1903.

Society at Bird Center.

The cartoons in John T. McCutcheon's new volume ("Bird Center Cartoons." Quarto. Decorated board covers, linen back. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.) have already appeared in the Chicago papers. Together they form a chronicle of social happenings at Bird Center, Ill., in the social circle of which all people are equal. The artist satirizes some social functions in small communities and pokes "a little good-natured fun" at some of the ornate pretensions of society in larger places, for, as he says, there are Bird Centerites to be found in big cities as well as in small ones. Among the doings described and portrayed are a garden party, a literary evening, a wedding, a baby show, a football game, a Thanksgiving supper, a dancing club entertainment, a "grand bal poudre," a masquerade party, a skating party, a church bazaar, a picnic, &c. The people who constitute the social circle of Bird Center include the Rev. Walpole, "a man to all the country dear," the father of "nine rollicking little Walpoles"; Mrs. Riley Withersby, a widow, the "grand dame" of Bird Center; Mrs. J. Milton Brown, (formerly Miss Lucile Ramona Fry,) who "stands for the elevation of her sex," and is an artist; Judge Warden of the Superior Court, who, if he were a Democrat, would be mentioned for President; and there are many others, whom Mr. McCutcheon describes. Opposite the artist's picture of the function is the account of it given by J. Oscar Fisher, "ye editor" of Bird Center's daily paper; while on the page preceding are some "personal notes," extracts, and photographic cuts from the paper.

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MATRIMONY.

Prof. George Elliott Howard's Voluminous Work on the Marriage Institution from the Earliest Times.

THERE can be no broader or more complex subject for literary discussion than the development of the human institution called the family. Innumerable are the problems presented. From the remote past the topic bristles with difficulties. The laws relating to marriage and divorce are most complex. The author of "A History of Matrimonial Institutions," who has thus imposed on himself a stupendous task, has certainly accomplished his work in a satisfactory manner. He has dealt with a great mass of books on primitive marriage and the family, in which dire confusion exists. He has had to contend with rash inference and sweeping generalization.

To begin at the beginning, we are forced to discard all ideals and take primitive man as he must have been, not far removed from an animal. Progress in human development never has been uniform.

Sir Henry Maine wrote much concerning the patriarchal family, but his conclusions have been disputed. Spencer questions the duration of the power of the head of the family; he thinks that the duration of the law of the father was brief.

The author rightly dwells on the work of that remarkable man, Johann Jacob Bachofen. He wrote principally of the relationship of the mother, the wife. Can it be questioned that the mother at the beginning was anything more than drudge, without the least influence? It is the gradual growth of the influence of woman Bachofen tries to teach.

That woman should gain supremacy over man arouses our astonishment, because the fact is contrary to what we should expect from their relative physical powers. "The law of nature delivers the scepter of power to the stronger." The paradox, however, is easily explained. At all times woman has exerted the most powerful influence upon man, upon the culture and morals of peoples, through the direction of her mind toward the supernatural, the wonderful, and the divine. Through her possession of the mysteries of religion she deprived man of the superior position which nature had given him. Religion is the only efficient lever of all civilization. Each elevation and depression of human life has its origin in a movement which begins in this supreme department. Just as the child receives its first discipline from the mother, so do the people receive it from the woman. The man must serve before he can attain supremacy. To the wife alone is given to tame the unbridled power of man and to guide him in the path of well-doing.

Prof. Howard enters at length into the history of human marriage, the term marriage to be considered as rather indefinite. The man consorts with the woman, and it is perfectly possible to believe in a union without sacrament among primitive peoples which would be moral and proper.

Among the Eskimo of Cape York the marriage is arranged amicably by the parents in the infancy of the children. Nevertheless, the wedding ceremony simulates an abduction. The bride is obliged by the inexorable law of custom to free herself if possible, by kicking and screaming with might and main, until she is safely landed in the hut of her future lord. Among the Bedouins of Sinai the bridegroom seizes the woman whom he has legally purchased, drags her into her father's tent, lifts her violently struggling upon his camel, holds her fast while he bears her away, and finally pulls her forcibly into his house, though her powerful resistance may be the occasion of serious wounds. Among the Kalmucks both abduction and pretended flight are found. A sham resistance is always made by the people in the camp where the girl lives, in spite of which she never fails to be borne away on a richly caparisoned horse, with loud shouts and feu de joie. The symbol of capture is especially prominent in Celtic song and custom. As in the German epics, it was not thought unseemly for the daughter to marry the hero who had slain her father. Still more real is the sham contest in Ireland. As late as the middle of the last century, in mountain districts, the bridegroom was compelled in honor to run off with his betrothed even when there was not the least need for it.

If we fancy that woman capture was singular to races with which we have but an accidental relationship, we are wrong:

There are abundant evidences of woman capture de facto among peoples of the Aryan stock. It existed among the ancient Germans and, according to Olaus Magnus, the Scandinavian nations were continuously at war with one another. * * * The capture of women for wives is very prominent with savage and barbarous peoples of the Semitic race. "At the time of Mohammed," says Robertson Smith, "the practice was universal" among the Arabs. But nothing can exceed the brutal ferocity with which sometimes the people of Israel supplied themselves with wives. On one occasion the tribe of Benjamin, or rather the remnant of it which had escaped the sword of Israel, stood in sore need of wives; but their brethren had sworn not to give them their daughters in marriage, nor could they legally marry Gentile women. The difficulty was solved by the wholesale slaughter of Jabes-Gilead, whose population yielded 400 virgins. It would be a very easy matter to produce further examples of a custom which appears as a simple incident of war and rapine at certain stages of human progress.

What is found in the work of Prof. Howard relative to early Anglo-Saxon marriage ceremonies is of exceeding interest.

"A favorite theory," says Henry Adams, "has insisted upon regarding the wedding ring as a badge of servitude or a symbol of purchase. This idea cannot be sustained. The wedding ring appears in its origin to have been merely the earnest money which bound the contract of marriage between the father and the husband, and was the only symbol of the kind in early custom, although no other survives in modern use.

The ceremony at first took place at the church door, and consisted of the betrothal, the dower, the joining of hands, the veiling, the benediction, the nuptial mass, and the bedding. The groom on the right of the woman, and the woman on the left of the man. Here the bride and bridegroom remain during the nuptial celebration, the assignment of the dower, and the closing benediction. Thereupon, as the rubric directs, "let them enter the church, as far as the steps of the altar, where, after a psalm, they are to prostrate themselves while a prayer is said in their behalf." * * * Indeed, marriage continued to be celebrated at the church door until the sixteenth century, the liturgies of Edward VI. and Elizabeth first requiring as a general observance the ceremony to be performed in the body of the church.

The lower condition of the woman who was to be a wife is thus certified to:

"Here I take thee N. to my wedded wyfe, to haue and to holde, at bedde and at borde, for fayrer for fouler, for better for worse, in sickness and in hesle, tyl dethe us departe, and thereto I plyght the my trouthe." Then shall the man place gold, silver, and a ring upon a shield or a book. And the priest shall enquire whether the ring has already been blessed. If not, the priest is to bless it in prescribed form, and sprinkle it with holy water. Then follows a curious ceremony. The bridegroom takes the ring with his three principal fingers, and says after the priest, beginning with the thumb of the bride "In nominee Patris;" at the second finger, "et Filii;" at the third finger, "et Spiritus Sancti;" at the fourth or middle finger, "Amen," and there leaves the ring, because, according to the Decree, "in the middle finger there is a certain vein extending to the heart." After this delicious bit of popular superstition handed down to our own days from the most remote antiquity, the bridegroom, holding his bride by the hand, said after the priest, "With this ryngе I wedde the, and with this golde and syluer I honoure the, and with this gyft I dowe thee." The priest then "askes the dower of the woman." If land is given her in the dower, "the bride prostrates herself at the feet of the bridegroom," but in the York ritual it does not go so far as that, for one manuscript in the Sarum manual requires that the woman shall "kiss the right foot of" her spouse.

At first the Church adhered to the customs of the Romans in relation to the civil forms as far as related to marriage. Betrothals and marriages remained unchanged. Gradually, however, the Church assumed a dictatorial manner, which is thus dwelt on:

The early Church was only too ready to take in hand the supervision of marriage and the development of matrimonial law. With regard to form, her progress was cautious and slow. Not until the thirteenth century, as a general rule, does the priest appear with authority as one especially qualified by his religious office to solemnize the nuptials, but long before this, in nearly every other respect save only in betrothal, the Church was taking sole possession of the field of matrimonial law and jurisdiction. Yet the institution of marriage was accepted, as it were, under protest. Here and there, of course, the early Fathers admit the purity of the marriage state, but usually with a tone of apology or deprecation which is itself very suggestive of the pervading trend of the ascetic mind. If wedlock is holy, celibacy is much more holy. "It is better to marry than to burn," is a dictum which sounds the keynote of ecclesiastical dogma. "Few texts," declare Pollock and Maitland, "have done more harm than this."

What the early Church did was to enforce her rules relating to "marriage disabilities, such as those arising from affinity or nearness of kin; to devising restraints upon the freedom of divorces and second marriages, and to the administration of matrimonial jurisdiction. It was not, however, until the Council of Trent, in the middle of the sixteenth century, "that there was general legislation of the Church enforcing ecclesiastical rights." Then what seems to have been confusion arose between the civil and ecclesiastical interpretations of the marriage laws, and these were continuous. Up to 1844 in England such disputes were common, in which justice was often at fault. The laws were difficult of interpretation. A curious case is cited as having occurred in 1845, Justice Maule presiding in the English court. A man had married a second time, his former wife having robbed him, deserted him, and finally married another man.

The Judge imposed the lightest penalty in his power, but he prefaced it with some ironical remarks which made a deep and lasting impression. Having described the gross provocation under which the prisoner had acted, he continued: "Prisoner, you have committed a grave offense in taking the law into your own hands and marrying again. You should have brought an action in the civil court and obtained damages, which the other side would probably have been unable to pay, and you would have had to pay your own costs—perhaps £100 or £150. You should then have gone to the ecclesiastical court and obtained a divorce, a mensa et thoro, and then to the House of Lords, where, having proved that these preliminaries had been complied with, you would have been enabled to marry again. The expenses might amount to £500 or £600, or perhaps £1,000. You say you are a poor man, and you probably do not possess a hundred pence. But, prisoner, you must know that in England there is not one law for the rich and another for the poor.

In the second and third volumes is to be found the history of divorce or separation. In early Christianity, though divorce was strongly condemned, it was not strictly forbidden. There was a struggle of not less than 1,500 years before the Church advanced the dictum of the indissolubility of the marriage bonds. Divorce among the early Jews was common.

By the Jewish law, as it still existed at the dawn of the present era, divorce was the one-sided privilege of the man. At most there was only a faint trace of the woman's later right, sanctioned by the Talmud, of demanding a separation. Legally, for the slightest reason, as the school of Hillel justly maintained, the husband could put away the wife by simply handing her a "get," or bill of divorce. By the unwritten law only in two cases,

Later even the most distinguished and reputable men on purely selfish or absolutely trivial grounds put away their wives. To believe the exaggerations of the satirists, one changed his partner as often as the cut of his garment. Lecky writes:

A vast wave of corruption had flowed in upon Rome, and under any system of law it would have penetrated into domestic life. Laws prohibiting all divorce never secured the purity of married life in ages of great corruption, nor did the latitude which was accorded in imperial Rome prevent the existence of a very large amount of female virtue.

Nor, it may be added, does it appear that the family life of the people at large, notably that of the middle classes in the provinces, was seriously tainted by the social corruption of the capital, where all the causes of moral degeneration were especially active.

Unquestionably the early Christians looked with horror on the laxity of Roman morals, and may have attributed to them the ease with which divorce was obtained by the Romans. Guidance was sought then from the words of the New Testament.

The various passages of the New Testament relating to the subject are disjointed and confusing in their details. Many vital questions are either completely ignored or left in such obscurity as to open the way for wide divergence of doctrine and the bitter controversies of future ages, especially those of the Reformation period. According to the fundamental teaching of Jesus, as reported by Matthew, the husband is forbidden to put away the wife except for unfaithfulness. Divinely created as male and female, "they shall be of one flesh," and "what therefore God has joined together let no man put asunder." Whether for the same reason the woman may put away the man or whether the innocent or the guilty party may contract a second marriage, we are here not expressly informed. Gradually there entered into the Christian Church a dislike for a woman who took a second husband, even when her first mate had been disreputable. The Spanish Council of Elvira in the year 300 decrees that the woman who puts away a guilty husband and marries another shall be excommunicated. There was, however, a certain latitude permitted, which seems to have been of the most haphazard kind.

With Augustine the strict doctrine of the early Church takes a definite form, to which the masters of later times look back as to an authoritative canon of interpretation. He gave the theory of indissolubility; Esmein declares it a "basis solid in a measure scientific." He gave a consistency forced from the sacrament of marriage. He set aside at one stroke all the causes of divorce admitted by the secular law—sickness, captivity, and prolonged absence. He was, one may say, the artisan who gave the final touch to the theory of indissolubility.

Much has been written to show how the Teutons modified the ecclesiastical laws concerning divorce or tried to bring about a compromise between religion and practical life. Martin Luther's teachings were "that marriage is not a sacrament, but a 'wordly thing.'"

If the spirit of the laws of England has been in a measure continuous in the United States, as far as divorce goes, here has been wide departure. In the seventeenth century in the home country marriage laws were chaotic. The best thing carried out by the New Englanders of the early period was that marriage "was declared to be not a sacrament but a civil contract in which the intervention of a priest was unnecessary and out of place." All this did not prevent the approving presence of the professor of religion. The marriage took place before a Justice of the Peace. It has been thought that the Puritans carried with them some ideas concerning marriage from Holland. The first marriage in Plymouth Plantation, that of Edward Winslow to Susannah White, took place May 12, (22,) 1621. Gov. Bradford intimates that the "custome of ye Low Countries, in which they had lived, was thought most requisite." There is divergence of opinion as to this derivation. Pretty generally, however, marriages were carried out in the presence of civil magistrates. During the period of the Protectorate there were other changes.

In the early period in the colonies, weddings were usually celebrated quietly at the house of the bride. But it must not be understood that all festivities were for a long time rigorously proscribed. A sumptuary law of 1637, forbidding the sale of buns and cakes in the markets, victualing houses, and elsewhere, carefully make an exception of "such cakes as shall bee made for any burial, or marriage, or such special occasions."

Recalling Mr. Oscar Straus's work, showing the strong resemblance between the tenets of the Puritans and the Jews, the author writes that the Puritan theories "of crime and its punishment were steeped to the core in Hebraism. More or less as a religious duty they accepted and re-enacted the harsh precepts of the primitive Jewish code." Cases of divorce began early, the first reported bearing the date of 1630. The author prints a list of divorces between 1639 and 1692. There was at once confusion respecting the laws of divorce, which have multiplied since the earliest times in the United States. Religion has had much to do in complicating the laws of divorce, as one of the difficulties is to have the laws override religious rule.

To the Roman Catholic and to those who incline with him divorce is a sin, the sanction of "successive polygamy," of "polygamy on the instalment plan." At the other extreme are those who, like Milton and Humboldt, would allow marriage to be dissolved freely by mutual consent, or even at the desire of either spouse. Nay, there are earnest souls, shocked by the intolerable hardships which wives may suffer under the present statutory According to the present tendency of modern legislation, divorce should be allowed, with more or less freedom, on account of many legal restrictions. Whatever degree of liberty legislative wisdom or expediency in a more advanced state of moral development, it is felt that now a step in fallacious to suppose that the suppression of divorce as in itself a measure to social morality.

Granted that there are too many divorces in the United States, may we to find consolation in what Lecky writes?

It is remarkable that this great facility of divorce should exist in a country which has long been conspicuous for its high standard of morality, and for its deep sense of the sanctity of marriage.

An effort, however, should be made to render the laws of divorce of an identical character all over the United States. Prof. Howard thinks that there has been much exaggeration as to the number reported of divorces and as to the ease of obtaining them.

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*A HISTORY OF MATRIMONIAL INSTITUTIONS. Chiefly in England and the United States, with an Introductory Analysis, &c. By George Elliott Howard. In three volumes. Cloth. Vol. I., pp. 478; Vol. II., pp. 497; Vol. III., pp. 449. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, Callaghan & Co. The three volumes, $10.

GREATER LOUISIANA.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE AND THE EXPLORATION, EARLY HISTORY, AND BUILDING OF THE WEST. By Ripley Hitchcock. With Illustrations and Maps. 12mo. Pp. 349. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Mainly as to the rest of it a rapid summary, this little volume goes at some length into what is after all to the general reade. the least known part of the subject—the expedition of Lewis and Clark just after the consummation of the purchase by the representatives of Jefferson and Napoleon. Mr. Hitchcock tells of the journey of the two Virginians and their men up the Missouri, across the Rockies, down the Columbia to the sea, of their bear hunts, pow-wows with Sioux, Omahas, Nez Percés, observations of fauna and flora, troubles with horse thieves, surveys, and hardships and achievements generally. In like manner he tells of the return, accomplished with hardly less difficulty, and of the reports and curiosities brought back to Mr. Jefferson.

The start was made from St. Louis in May, 1804; in September, 1806, the explorers were in St. Louis again; early in 1807 they were in Washington receiving the President's congratulations and votes of public lands from Congress.

Among the quotations from the journals of the expedition is the story of the encounter by Capt. Lewis of two formidable grizzly bears. The Captain was accompanied by one of his soldiers. Both men "fired, and each wounded a bear; one of them made his escape; the other turned upon Capt. Lewis and pursued him seventy or eighty yards," the Captain to all appearance sprinting to admiration and manaeging as he ran to reload his piece and make an end of his enemy.

At another time one of the men shot a grizzly through the lungs; but in spite of his wound the bear pursued him furiously for over half a mile, then returned more than twice that distance and with his talons prepared himself a bed in the earth, where he was found and killed.

Mr. Hitchcock quotes a number of such adventures to spice the record of the real work of the expedition in the inspection of the new country. From Lewis and Clark, Mr. Hitchcock passes to Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike of New Jersey, and his journeys under the orders of the notorious Gen. James Wilkinson, then at the head of the United States Army. In 1805 Pike explored the upper waters of the Mississippi, and in 1806 he entered Colorado and discovered and gave his name to the now famous Pike's Peak, eventually getting into Mexican territory and falling into the hands of the Spaniards, who, however, afterward released the young officer. Pike, as history relates, was killed in the war of 1812 in storming the batteries of York in Upper Canada. By that time he was a Brigadier General.

A chapter on routes of exploration shows how the tide of migration set westward over three trails corresponding to the three present day transcontinental railway systems, the Santa Fé trail in the South, the Oregon trail in the North, and the Overland trail between those two through St. Joseph, Mo., and Fort Laramie. Then follow accounts of "typical path finders," such as Wilson Price Hunt, leader of the "Overland Astorians," sent out by that active fur trader, John Jacob Astor. Gen. William H. Ashley of the "Rocky Mountain Fur Company," and Nathaniel J. Wyeth, who led two expeditions into the Oregon country, to say nothing of Capt. Bonneville, United States Army, made famous by Washington Irving, and Gen. John C. Frémont, both of whom went into the Salt Lake country and beyond. Oregon in these cases, as California also, is only considered in so far as it led men across the Louisiana Purchase country. What seems hard to realize now is that about up to the time of the civil war the fur trade was the great thing in the trans-Mississippi domain, and agriculture counted for little. And the fur trade was in the hands of great companies, the American, the Rocky Mountain, the Missouri, conducted somewhat as the Honorable the Hudson Bay Company is now. The Hudson Bay Company, by the way, has existed since 1670, when it was founded by Pierre Radisson, with Prince Rupert at its head.

Still other chapters deal with the formative period during which the Louisiana purchase country was gradually developed toward its present state by steamboats and railways and the influx of population.

Much is made of the effect of the insurrection of the negroes in Santo Domingo under Toussaint L'Ouverture, as contributory to the getting of Louisiana by the United States with so little cost. It is remarked that his destiny placed the black hero just where he blocked Napoleon's chariot of fire long enough to keep the Corsican from getting a start in the New World, to the confusion of peaceful American progress and republican principles of expansion. Attention is called, too, to the far-reaching effect of Jefferson's policy in the new territory of treating it as "outside the Constitution" for certain purposes. The earlier part of the book is a review of the Spanish and French explorations.

1904

Ghost Stories

The correspondents of The Times Supplement of Books and Art who have taken part in the discussion of "the best ghost stories" will be interested to know that The Macmillan Co. has issued a second edition of

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EARLY TRAVELS.

Andre and Francois Michaux's Impressions of Pennsylvania and the Southern States.*

THE third volume of Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaite's "Early Western Travels" contains the diaries of André Michaux, François André Michaux, and Thaddeus Mason Harris, the time covered being between 1796 and 1808. André Michaux was born near Versailles, France, in 1746. He devoted himself to botanical studies and extended his researches as far as Persia. In 1785, under instructions from the French Government, he came to the United States. In a certain way his visit was of some political importance, for he was under instructions to block Spanish influences in the South. But Michaux devoted his attention to science and was no diplomat. Owing to the trouble brought about by Genet, his anti-Spanish influences amounted to nothing.

Michaux started from Philadelphia in 1793. He botanized whenever there was the opportunity, and so his journal is filled with the names of the plants he sees. Before reaching Pittsburg, he noted a coal mine on the banks of the Monongahela, and wrote "there seems to be a thickness of fifteen feet of that mineral without admixture." Crossing the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Virginia he comes to Willing, (Wheeling.) After a tedious journey Michaux announces his arrival at Louisville. Finally he ends his first trip, returning to Philadelphia. A second journey was made, Nashville being one of the objective points. Moving southerly he reaches Carolina. Political differences at that time are thus described:

On the 25th started to return to Carolina and slept ten miles away at the house of Col. Mansko, a declared enemy of the French, because, he said, they had killed their King. Although I had not dined, I would not be under obligations to a fanatical partisan of Royalty. I was greatly mortified that the night and the rain should compel me to remain in his House. But I slept on my Deer Skin and paid for the Maize he supplied me with.

Some of the expenses of that time are recorded by Michaux. When staying at Nashville he pays for his dinner "2 shillings, Breakfast and Supper 1 shilling; 4 pence, ½ Quart of Whiskey, 1 shilling. Hay and Maize for Horse 2 shillings." The journey made by him between St. Louis and Charleston he describes, and he calculates that the distance he has gone over is 1,123 miles. Returning to France in 1796, he was shipwrecked on the coast of Holland. He was fortunate enough to save his herbarium, which is now in the Musée de Paris. Having been given some Government post, he took part in an expedition to New Holland, and died at Madagascar in 1802. Michaux's "Voyage à l'ouest des Monts Alleghanys, etc.," was first published in 1804, and translated into English in 1805.

The diary of François André is much more interesting than that of his father. Though as ardent a botanist, he took more notice of men and their acts. He left France, going from Bordeaux in 1801, arriving in Charleston in October of the same year. Here he found that yellow fever was raging.

The streets of Charleston are extremely wide, but not paved, consequently every time your foot slips from a kind of brick pavement before the doors you are immerged nearly ankle deep in sand. The rapid circulation of the carriages, which, proportionately speaking, are far more considerable here in number than in any other part of America, continually grinds this moving sand, and pulverizes it in such a manner that the most gentle wind fills the shops with it, and renders it very disagreeable to the passengers. * * * Two-thirds of the houses are built with wood, the rest with brick. According to the last computation, the population, comprising foreigners, amounted to 19,000 whites and 8,000 slaves.

From Charleston, Michaux the younger went to New York. He made many excursions in New Jersey in search of new trees. In 1802 he visited Philadelphia.

Now the population is nearly 70,000. The few negroes that are there are free, the greater part of whom go out to service. Provisions are not quite as dear at Philadelphia as New York, on which account the boarding houses do not charge more than from six to ten piastres per week. You never meet any poor at Philadelphia, nor a creature wearing the aspect of misery in his face: that distressing spectacle, so common in European cities, is unknown in America.

From Philadelphia, François André shaped his course to the Western country, including Kentucky, "Tennessee," and Ohio. About the time of the Frenchman's visit the Whisky Rebellion was taking place, and there was much lawlessness in Pennsylvania. The thrift of Pittsburg impressed him:

The Territorial produce finds an easy and convenient conveyance by the Ohio and Mississippi. Corn, hams, and dried pork are the principal articles sent to New Orleans, whence they are exported to the Caribbees. They also export for the consumption of Louisiana, bar iron, coarse linen, bottles manufactured at Pittsburg, whisky, and salt butter. * * * The navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi is so much improved of late that the bargemen can tell to a certainty the distance from Pittsburg to New Orleans, which they computate to be 2,100 miles. The barges in the spring season usually take forty or fifty days to make the passage, which two or three persons in a pirogue make in five and twenty days.

When in Kentucky he sees the promised land and expatiates concerning the fruitfulness of the soil. Ginseng is found in Kentucky, and he tells of the business carried on in this product. There is a particular method of preparing the root, and he informs readers that a pound of ginseng which the merchants in Philadelphia buy for "six or seven dollars per pound, they sell again at Canton for fifty or a hundred, according to the quality of the roots." He comments on the abundance of game in Kentucky.

As an observant man, François André notices the fine horses found in Kentucky. He sees some horses caught in New Mexico, "descended from those that the Mexicans introduced there formerly." He describes them as ugly, with "an unpleasant gait, capricious, difficult to govern, and even frequently throwing the rider." Great droves of cattle are driven to Virginia, where they are bought by the Philadelphians and Baltimoreans. Butter is salted, put up, and put in barrels and sent to the Caribbeans. Nearly all the Kentuckians, he says, came originally from Virginia. He notes "a passion for gaming and spirituous liquors carried to an excess, which frequently terminates in quarrels degrading to human nature." "Horses and lawsuits comprise the usual topic of their conversation."

"Tennessee," as he calls it, "has a growing town, Nashville, now fifteen years old." At Knoxville there was a paper. A journey through the Carolinas and Georgia is described. Where tobacco was once cultivated cotton now takes its place. The best cotton, so he says, is grown "in the isles situate upon the coast." The finest cotton sold in Charleston at 1s. 8d. per pound, while that grown in the upper country was not worth more than 1s. 5d. The finer grade went to England, the poorer to France. In 1802 François André went to New York, and sailed for France the next year.

The journal of Thaddeus Mason Harris, who made a trip through the territory northeast of the Alleghany Mountains, though curious is of less interest when compared with the others found in the volume. Harris was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1768, and was graduated at Harvard. In 1813 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him. In 1793 he was pastor of the first church in Dorchester. The journey made by Harris took place in 1803. He notes particularly the progress shown in Pittsburg, and writes:

There are two printing offices, two glasshouses have been lately erected, and are wrought to great advantage. They make window glass, bottles, &c. This is an establishment of the first importance to this part of the country: for the transportation of these brittle articles from Philadelphia over the mountains has been attached with much hazard as well as expense. Articles of cabinet work are also made at Pittsburg of their native woods, which supply many of the settlements on both sides of the Ohio and Mississippi. The furniture made of the black walnut, wild cherry, and yellow birch, is very strong and handsome, and admits of a beautiful polish. The tinplate manufactories, that for cutting nails, and the smiths' shops for making axes and farming utensils find a ready and extensive market for all their articles.

When in Ohio he contrasts the condition of the settlers with those in Virginia and draws conclusions not favorable to the Virginians. "Sloth and independence are prominent traits in their character, to indulge in the former is their principal enjoyment, and to protect the latter their chief ambition."

A Hudson River Romance.

THE BYWAYS OF BRAITHE. By Frances Powell. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Readers who liked Frances Powell's "House on the Hudson" will have no faults to find with her new book, "The Byways of Braithe." Braithe Manor is also built on the skirts of the Hudson. It was erected by one Vivian de Vere Braithe, a wicked younger son of the original Braithes of England, and was an exact replica of the manor house in England—secret passages and all. Here he came with his brother's wife and jewels, and here he and his descendants flourished—handsome men, and scoundrels, one and all.

The story is built upon a mass of superstitions and traditions clustering about the family. There is a wonderful gypsy's opal which is the symbol of good luck; there is a dreadful coach drawn by invisibly galloping horses that stops at the portico with a mighty clatter three nights before a wicked Braithe goes to his death; there are the secret passages and byways of the house, and, last, the tainted blood of the family flowing through the blue veins of every descendant of the ill-starred family.

And out of all this the author has woven a breathlessly exciting story, with a heroine who is more beautiful than words can describe, whose skin is like velvet, and whose hair is like the raven's wing. And this beautiful heroine is good and religious, but because of the Braithe taint in her, she has dreadful flirt. There is a hero who is the great-great-grandson of a faithful servant of the Braithes, and who was himself sworn to help them and their family forever; there is a young scion of the Braithes, handsome as Apollo, and a willing tool of the devil: there is Lilian, stepsister to the heroine, sweet voiced and fair, but nearly as bad as the original Lady Sapphira—worst of all the female Braithes; there is Janey, a deformed child of ten, with a mind abnormally precocious, and, last of all, there is a butler, sometime valet, whose loquacious manner is a trifle too pronounced for perfection in his chosen calling.

And with this ensemble of characters, to say nothing of a sprinkling of unimportant folk as background, the story leads through love and murder, and hatred and jealousy, to final peace.

Of course there are skeptical readers who will find much in the story to criticise; it is overdone, and shows the padding in many places; there are chapters where the commonplace reader will yawn and skip, but for those who like this kind of story, who want the type of romance that is full of the old-fashioned flavor, this book will be found to be a good one.

The Season's Most Popular Novels—

Of the six best selling books listed in the July Bookman, these three are conspicuous as unquestioned successes—popular novels which every one is reading and talking about. They are:—

Sir Mortimer

A Tale of Elizabethan Days

by Mary Johnston, widely known as the author of "To Have and To Hold," is the best work this brilliant writer has yet done. This, her latest romance, has been declared the finest tale of "English honor and Spanish gold" written since "Westward Ho!" Both here and abroad it is meeting with a wide and enthusiastic reception.

The Memoirs of a Baby

The Funniest of Biographies

by Josephine Daskam, is an ideal book for vacation days. The delightful vein of the "Memoirs" is a thing new to fiction and captivating indeed. Even the bachelor who has no use for the baby in real life will relish the humor of this tale. Sixty illustrations, by F. Y. Cory, are quite as funny as the narrative, and will provoke the laughter of any one who simply turns the pages.

Rulers of Kings

A Romance of the Twentieth Century

In different vein,—in fact in distinction from all current-day fiction,—stands this brilliant, daring romance by the author of "The Conqueror." Gertrude Atherton has conceived a plot of unusual possibilities—the conflict of American wealth with European royalty—and has wrought from it a splendid story. American magnates, living European monarchs, and a princess of blood royal are woven into the romance of twentieth century times.

THE UNITED STATES.

New Textbook of American History by Dr. Henry W. Elson.*

THE NEED for a satisfactory textbook of American history for purposes of general reference or for use in the classroom has long been felt. It is pleasant to be able to say that this want has been fully satisfied by the admirable work before us. Dr. Elson has realised that it is not impossible to write a book interesting to the general reader and at the same time serviceable to the student; he has clearly perceived that it is possible to strike a mean between a dry record of well-known facts and an elaborate commentary based on original sources.

The work is based chiefly on the foremost secondary authorities, such as Bancroft, McMaster, and Rhodes, but it shows that its author has not neglected the primary sources either. The amount of material crammed between the covers of the book—and this without loss of literary merit—is truly remarkable. One is almost disposed to wish that the publishers had seen fit to print the work in two volumes, for in its present form it is undoubtedly rather unwieldy.

About one-quarter of the book is devoted to the era of discovery and the Colonial period, and it is here that a disagreeable tendency of the author to "fine writing," which disappears later on, makes itself felt. This is probably a half unconscious concession to the popular demand, and before the reader closes the book he will feel that it is artificial and alien to this historian's nature. Most persons seem to find it easier to be impartial in treating of the past than of that which is contemporaneous. Exactly the opposite is true of Dr. Elson. For example, he deals with the great present-day question, the race problem, in an admirably broad-minded spirit, and yet he falls into the traditional error of denouncing the rule of Andros in New England as outrageously despotic. The merit of the book increases as it progresses. Even in the Colonial period, however, the author shows that he has kept pace with modern historical theories and discoveries. A notable instance of this is his adoption of Prof. H. L. Osgood's twofold classification of Colonial government into the corporate and the provincial.

Hitherto in general histories the time-honored but illogical classification of colonies into charter, royal and proprietary, has remained unchallenged. As was to be expected, the "neglected" period of American history, the eighteenth century prior to the Revolution, remains as much neglected as it was before Dr. Elson wrote. It is dealt with in a cursory way in chapters on "Colonial Wars" and "Colonial Life."

The second quarter of the book, roughly speaking, narrates the history of the Revolution and of the United States while still an infant. In other words, it covers the period from the accession of George III. in 1760 to the year which marked the complete rationalisation of the all-embracing Democratic-Republican Party, 1816. In discussing the causes of the Revolution, due attention is paid to the character of George III., to the legislation of the Grenville Ministry and to the Townshend acts, but Dr. Elson justly says: "Writers who find in the Stamp act, the tax on tea, and the like the sole cause of the Revolution fail to look beneath the surface." Otis's great speech on the Writs of Assistance is, of course, mentioned, but we are not told that the young Bostonian based his argument for the colonists on the rights not of Englishmen, but of man—and this, too, the year before Rousseau published his "Contrat Social"—Dr. Elson nowhere clearly brings out the fact that human liberty was one of the principles for which the Revolution was fought.

The account of the military operations of the Revolution is concise and to the point. The failure of Howe to co-operate with Burgoyne on the Hudson is especially well brought out. One Revolutionary hero, without whose aid Washington would have been most sorely tried, the great financier Robert Morris, receives almost no mention. His co-operation with Washington in the Yorktown campaign, however, was probably essential to success. Dr. Elson's statement that foreign aid was not necessary to our success will probably be extensively disagreed with. He depreciates the motives, no doubt correctly, that led Louis XVI. and Vergennes to form the alliance of 1778, but admits that the French aid at Yorktown must ever be held in grateful remembrance. A recent and brilliant theory from the pen of Mr. S. G. Fisher which seeks to explain the ill success of Howe by showing that he was, from his Whig sympathies, virtually a traitor to the English cause is correctly regarded as untenable, but Dr. Elson accepts the idea that Howe's Whigism may have caused his campaigns to have lacked vigor.

It is in connection with the great events of 1787 that our historian shows most clearly his aversion to Constitutional questions. Indeed, throughout he shirks the knotty cruxes of our Constitutional history. The framers of the Constitution met in Philadelphia ostensibly to amend the Articles of Confederation. There was a legal way to amend these articles, but this was not considered. Therefore the work of the Constitutional Fathers was revolutionary, but Dr. Elson fails to make this clear. He also fails to show that the sort of Government set up in 1788 was fundamentally different from what had preceded. From 1781 to 1788 the States were sovereign; then this ceased to be so. The new Union was not merely a "more perfect" Union; it was an entirely different kind of Union. Dr. Elson has overlooked the strongest argument against secession, but as he remarks, "the Constitutional right to secede is theoretical, and no amount of discussion would settle it in the minds of all." Again, in the crises over the admission of Missouri and South Carolina's nullification, the two most important epochs in our Constitutional history prior to the civil war, he shows the same avoidance of Constitutional questions.

In this day, when it has become the fashion to belittle the motives and impugn the character of Jefferson, it is refreshing to notice that Dr. Elson has the courage to say that he considers Jefferson a great statesman and an admirable man. Even the embargo, which most historians regard as his worst mistake, Dr. Elson does not wholly condemn. In this book there are many excellent characterisations of our great historical characters, but none is finer than that of Jefferson. (Pp. 468-3.)

The third quarter of the book includes what has been called the middle period of our National history, from 1816 to the opening of the civil war. The great questions of this period—the bank, the tariff, and slavery—are well presented. The Whig Party is called a "new" party; the theory that the Jackson party was really the new party, which has sometimes been advanced, is tacitly rejected. Another modern theory, that Tyler was justified in vetoing the bill chartering a third United States Bank, is also rejected. Dr. Elson is a little hard on Tyler, however, as the bank issue had not been prominent in the campaign of 1840, and the Administration was not definitely committed to it. He goes too far in calling Tyler a traitor. In one or two places he makes contradictory statements. On Page 547 we read that the compromise measures of 1850 were favorable to the North; on Page 624 they are called a victory for the South. The most glaring contradiction occurs on Page 647. We are here told that at the outbreak of the civil war, apart from certain exceptions, "the oneness of spirit in the slave States was remarkable"; and right opposite, on Page 646, we had been informed that the South was "hopelessly divided"!

The last quarter of the book is devoted to the civil war, reconstruction, and the history of contemporaneous events, and we are disposed to pronounce it the best. In their treatment of Lincoln, many historians, of whom Nicolay and Hay are conspicuous examples, have been troubled with what Macaulay called "Lues Boswelliana," the disease of adoration. Dr. Elson, while recognizing Lincoln's greatness, believes that the Administration was at times seriously at fault, especially in its treatment of Gen. McClellan. Why the latter was removed after Antietam, "the historian has no power to determine." The Democratic opposition in the North during the war is not denounced, as is usually the case in histories written in the North. Dr. Elson here seems to have been guided by the work of Rhodes. "More harm than good," he says, "came of the suspending of the writ of habeas corpus." Other observations unusual from a Northern man are that Grant was no match for Lee as a strategist, and that Thaddeus Stevens and his colleagues displayed an "utter want of magnanimity" in their plans for reconstruction. The statement that Chase proved himself a great financier is not substantiated, and will probably not be accepted in the unqualified way in which it is made.

While it has seemed well to notice a few points in which Dr. Elson appeared to be at fault, we do not hesitate, in a final estimate, to award this book a very high, perhaps the highest, place among works of its kind. It deserves and should receive careful attention and general applause.

*HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By Henry William Elson. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Inter-State Negro Trading.

THE DOMESTIC SLAVE TRADE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES. By Winfield H. Collins, M. A., Professor of History and English in Claremont College. 12mo. Pp. 154. New York: The Broadway Publishing Company.

To present a general statement of the facts about the trade in negroes between the various Southern States before the civil war is the design of this little book. The author appears to have gone pretty thoroughly into the sources of information and seems to have no axe of sectional prejudice to grind. He begins, of course, with a brief outline of the history of the trade in wild negroes caught in Africa, and gives the English full credit for the lion's share in the traffic during the long years before they grew a moral sense in the matter. It seems to be shown, too, (though in this part the evidence is naturally of extra-legal character,) that there was a considerable importation of foreign negroes into the United States even after the passage of laws, first by Virginia, then by other States, and then by the General Government, forbidding such importation. Mr. Collins thinks that "at least 270,000 slaves were introduced into the United States from 1808 to 1860 inclusive," and he distributes them as follows in the interval: "Between 1808 and 1820, 60,000; 1820 to 1830, 50,000; 1830 to 1840, 40,000; 1840 to 1850, 50,000, and from 1850 to 1860, 70,000."

As to the domestic trade, that consisted chiefly, as is well known, in the transfer of negroes from the older and more northerly of the Southern States to the newer and more southerly, particularly from Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina to the cotton belt. Mr. Collins concludes that while the greater part of this transfer consisted in the migration of masters with their slaves, there was after 1825 an average sale of 10,000 to 12,000 negroes from the "selling States" to the "buying States." He is convinced that the negroes thus sold were the natural surplus of the older and fully stocked slave-holding States and that the charges of "breeding slaves for the market" brought somewhat indiscriminately against Virginia and Maryland are not based upon fact. The little book seems a painstaking contribution to the history of the subject.

POETRY.

Elizabethan Verses, the Cornish Ballads of Hawker, and Persian Love Songs.*

IT was inevitable that Prof. Arber's "Ingatherings from English History and Literature, the last volume of which appeared about a dozen years ago, should be reissued in an improved form as soon as the merits and defects of the original were felt. Even now this extraordinary anthology is not so well known in America as it deserves to be. The two volumes just published are a treasure house of the best Elizabethan poetry, and the rearrangement and classification of the contents render the admirably accurate and judicious work of the former editor useful in the highest degree. The new introductions by writers of expert knowledge in the different fields covered add freshness and value to the series, and the list of poems has been enriched by a number of important additions. Among the longer poems included in the original issue was the fine "Nosce Teipsum" of Sir John Davies, and in commenting upon it in the present edition Mr. Bullen calls attention to one stanza as closely corresponding to some lines in "A Southern Night," by Matthew Arnold, intimating that Arnold had drawn his inspiration from Davies. The quatrain from the "Nosce Teipsum" runs us follows:

We that acquaint ourselves with every zone
And pass both tropics, and behold both poles;
When we come home are to ourselves unknown
And unacquainted still with our own soules.

Arnold wrote:

And see all things from pole to pole,
And glance and nod and bustle by,
And never once possess our soul
Before we die.

Here, certainly, is a "suspicious similarity" to a suspicious eye, but remembering that two lines of Tennyson's were found almost word for word in an untranslated Chinese poem, and considering the subject of Arnold's poem (the death of his brother coming home from India) and his preoccupation throughout his poetry with the idea of soul possession as the highest good, it seems equally probable that the two poetic and reflective minds made use of the same images without even a remote suggestion of plagiarism on the part of the later writer.

Added to the poems printed in the original "English Garner" are a number by Richard Barnfield, the well-to-do country gentleman whose elaborately foolish lines on "The Affectionate Shepheard" are probably his most characteristic production, but whose "Encomium of Lady Pecunia" opens appropriately to an American edition:

I sing not of Angellica the faire,
(For whom the Palladine of Fraunce fell mad,)
Nor of sweet Rosamund, olde Cliffords heire,
(Whose death did make the second Henry sad,)
But of the fairest Faire Pecunia,
The famous Queene of rich America.

An interesting addition to the number of the shorter poems is made by reprinting the songbooks of the famous composer William Byrd, which contained many felicitous and singable lyrics by the shy courtiers of the sixteenth century who would not "make publicke their doings" in the art of poetry. Reading them with the lilt of their charming music haunting the mind it is impossible not to agree with what Mr. Bullen elsewhere says of song writing, that it is a lost art. And whoever pushes his way through this collection of the lustres of the Elizabethan age as a student or as a mere vagrant, must think lovingly of the old satirist who wrote that "Shakspeers witt did goe aloane," so many would it take of his contemporaries to make but one of him.

The leading wit of the literary period in England subsequent to Shakespeare's was, according to his first biographer, John Cleveland, whose name is now known by few but special students. He was not a thinker, but a popular poet, clever in the use of cunning conceits. In his "Fuscara," for example, a bee has alighted upon Fuscara's sleeve, crawled up her arm and stung her, and this simple and unpleasing fact is elaborated by making the bee a freebooter, a fortune teller, an adventurer on the Spanish Main, a wedding ring, and a publican. According to his present editor, Prof. Berdan, Cleveland merits attention as the last and most representative of the metaphysicals, the inventor of a popular stanza; being the first to make deliberate use of dactyls in English verse; and the first of our English satirists. That he should be forgotten by the mass of readers was to be expected, since despite his brilliant adaptability to the fancies of his age he had neither grace nor depth of thought nor any real beauty of expression. His cleverness and excellent workmanship and his scholarship won for him the approbation of his contemporaries, but even these were hardly sufficient to bring him length of fame. He was not, as Horace would say, an "eternal" man. It is true, however, as Prof. Berdan complains, that less characteristic poets of his group have been given a place in modern anthologies, and the present carefully annotated edition of his poems would be welcome for the amount of interesting detail concerning obscure references that is to be found in the notes if for nothing else. There are also several appendices giving genealogical and bibliographical information, and there is an index to both poems and notes. A fine portrait of Cleveland is the frontispiece to the volume, and the whole represents the intelligent painstaking by which alone such works are rendered valuable.

The "Collection of Cornish Ballads and Other Poems" by R. S. Hawker brings us from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century and into the rich atmosphere of Cornwall's legends. The excellent vicar of Morwenstow waited until he was sixty-six before bringing together the various products of his pen. Many of his poems first appeared in leaflet form, and his amusing method of insinuating them into the public mind was more effectual than dignified. He wrote to a friend in 1861: "I have at last discovered a mode of publicity and circulation whereby I baffle the resolve of these Editors that nobody shall read my lines. It is a costly but effectual plan. I print my verses at my own expence in London, get down some hundreds of fly leaves like The Comet, and then insert a copy or two ingeniously in letters of business when I pay an account or transmit any formal envelope, and thus my lines in a moment of surprise or curiosity are read and do become known." The little leaflets are now prizes for the collector and it would be a rash editor who declined to publish the poem. Besides the interest of the quaint material there is in most of the poems and in all of the ballads a charm of style quite without parallel among Hawker's immediate contemporaries. How purely spontaneous it was in its mediaeval suggestion is proved by the fact that Sir Walter Scott, familiar from boyhood with mediaeval songs and inscriptions, mistook Hawker's "Song of the Western Men" for the original ballad in which was embodied the Cornish proverb "And shall Trelawney die? Here's twenty thousand Cornishmen will know the reason why!" The ballad also deceived Macaulay, which was less remarkable, and Dickens, which was not remarkable at all. Here are the lines with their spirited gallop of syllables, their directness and freshness and artless melody after which so many modern ballad writers struggle in vain, for which Rossetti, for example, would have given his favorite wombat.

A good sword and a trusty hand!
A merry heart and a true!
King James's men shall understand
What Cornish lads can do!

And have they fixed the where and when?
And shall Trelawney die?
Here's twenty thousand Cornish men
Will know the reason why!

Out spake their Captain brave and bold:
A merry wight was he:
If London Tower were Michael's hold,
We'd set Trelawney free!

We'll cross the Tamar, land to land;
The Severn is no stay;
With "one and all" and hand in hand;
And who shall bid us nay?

And when we come to London wall
A pleasant sight to view
Come forth! Come forth! Ye cowards all;
Here's men as good as you.

Trelawney he's in keep and hold;
Trelawney he may die;
But here's twenty thousand Cornish bold
Will know the reason why.

The introduction of a new "Rubaiyat" to English readers is a more or less hopeful adventure when we consider the statistics printed not long ago in an article by Mr. Henry E. Legler. FitzGerald's Omar, Mr. Legler estimates, created in ten years a literature almost equal in volume to the entire output that all the works of Shakespeare have called into being in nearly 300 years. How much of this excitement Omar was responsible for, and how much FitzGerald, is another fertile element of discussion, but it is only necessary to read a quatrain built by FitzGerald upon the skeleton of the original, and a corresponding quatrain by some other writer who has been stimulated to rush in where that angel of paraphrase trod fearlessly, to know how much perfection of rendering has counted in the ultimate impression. It is, on the whole, pleasant to have an interpretation of the "tender" spirit of Kamal-ad-Din in the place of another inadequate Omar, but there is little chance that the new love will compete with the old in the minds of English Omarists. The Persian of these hundred love songs has been turned into English prose by Dr. Louis H. Gray, and Mrs. Ethel Watts Mumford has put the prose into verse of a melodious and graceful quality. The original "Rubaiyat" contains 172 quatrains, all of which have been translated by Dr. Gray, the selection for the present collection having been made by Mrs. Mumford. As in all Persian rubaiyats, there was no sequence to the original stanzas. Kamal was much esteemed by his contemporaries, but according to his Persian biographer, "was disdainful of praise." His rubaiyat speaks of "the sadness and passion of love, whose end is the triumph of death," and the irony of Omar (or FitzGerald) is altogether absent from his verse. This stanza has a hint of the splendor we have learned to associate with rubaiyats:

O Cypress! Rose! Light of the World! beware!
Somewhere the Archer draws the bending bow;
Silent and swift the fatal arrows go—
And one shall find thy marble bosom bare.

*AN ENGLISH GARNER. Shorter Elizabethan Poems. With an Introduction by A. H. Bullen. Longer Elizabethan Poems. With an Introduction by A. H. Bullen. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25 per volume.

*POEMS OF JOHN CLEVELAND. Edited by John M. Berdan. New York: The Grafton Press.

*CORNISH BALLADS AND OTHER POEMS. By R. S. Hawker. Edited with an Introduction by C. E. Byles. With Numerous Illustrations by J. Leypathybridge and Others. New York: John Lane.

*THE HUNDRED LOVE SONGS OF KAMAL AD-DIN OF ISFAHAN. Now First Translated from the Persian by Louis H. Gray and Done Into English Verse by Ethel Watts Mumford. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

BOSTON NOTES.

Archibald H. Grimke's Article in The Atlantic; Shakespeare and the College Girl.

THE coincidence in publication of Mr. Thomas Nelson Page's Scribner paper on the disfranchisement of certain Southern blacks, and Mr. Archibald H. Grimke's Atlantic article entitled "Why Disfranchisement is Bad," seems doubly curious when one knows that Mr. Grimke is a colored lawyer of excellent Boston reputation, and the author of the first life of Garrison. As a logician he has hardly Mr. Page's grasp of the question at issue, and brings forward arguments in favor of one point even when they are against a point previously taken, but he is quite as earnest as the defender of the white Southerner, and says not a few highly significant things of a species to react very forcibly in the South.

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Elderly readers sighing for new poetry not full of the studied crudity of the "essentially modern," and free from obsolete words carefully gathered from Chaucer, should be pleased with a little volume of "Poems," by Mr. Eugene Barry, issued to-day by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., for in ideals they belong to the time when Lowell and Holmes were in their prime, and Mr. Aldrich was the rival of one in his lyrics and of the other in wit. The verses deal with the Far and Middle West and with the East, but the better pieces are descriptions of quiet scenery, and the best of all is "Chicago, A. D. 1903," in which the author pays his respects to the Socialist element.

***

Girls no longer read Shakespeare for pleasure, far less from ambition to be like their elders. They "take" one, or perhaps two plays in school or in college, very much as they might take quinine were it prescribed for them, but it is just possible that the new edition of Mary Cowden Clarke's "The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines" may revive their interest in the dramatist. This work, as elderly readers will remember well, is not exactly what one might expect from the author of "The Concordances of Shakespeare," published by the author in 1846, and still less does it resemble Mrs. Jameson's somewhat flowery criticism in "The Heroines of Shakespeare." It is a careful synthesis of the hints let fall by the personages in each play as to the heroine's life anterior to the first scene, with a story clothing these dry bones and making them live again. In 1891 the author, then eighty-two years of age, published a revised edition, adding some new stories, making fifteen in all, and these are now to reappear in five volumes to be sold separately or in sets, and making an excellent introduction to the plays.

***

For girls hopelessly indifferent to English classics Mrs. Laura E. Richards has a new story, "The Merryweathers," and in its scheme she has included certain adventures of Hildegarde, and Margaret and the variants of Margaret. Both of these works will bear the imprint of Messrs. Dana Estes & Co.

***

An English edition of Mr. John H. Whitson's "The Rainbow Chasers" is now added to the Canadian and Australian editions, and will probably be solemnly consulted by the British head of the family desirous of knowing whether the United States or Canada is the better place for a younger son. The book is in its fifth edition, and the author, spending the Summer at Newburyport, is at work on a new story.

***

Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Mr. Thomas G. Frost, the author of "Guaranty Insurance," published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. This firm has just added two volumes to its Children's Friend Series—Miss Alcott's "Morning Glories" and "Father Gander's Melodies," by Miss Adelaide B. Samuels.

***

In "The Cathedrals of Southern France," the work which has occupied Miss Blanche McManus for some months, the drawings will be reproduced not only in pen and ink and wash, but also by a new process with a special sort of paper and a medium called Russian charcoal. Between sixty and seventy churches appear in these illustrations, some of them hardly known to the careless traveler as cathedrals since the disestablishments and incomplete re-establishments of the Revolution and the Concordat. This volume will contain the sets of diagrams and tables of architectural detail similar to those in "The Cathedrals of Northern France," which appeared last year, with the historical sketch, and the same author, Francis Miltoun, will write the historical sketches and descriptions. The title of the next volume in the Cathedral Series has been changed from "The Thirty English Cathedrals and Their Bishops" to "The Cathedrals of England," but the Bishops remain in the text, although they disappear from the title, and the author, Miss Mary J. Taber, has collected some good specimens of the multitudinous stories about them. This series is issued by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co.

***

"The College Girl of America," by Miss Mary C. Churchill, [illegible] and made from [illegible] papers on [illegible]

tional colleges of the West, and it might very well include some of the oldest New England high schools in which the four years' regular course was often taken in three years by ambitious girls, the fourth year being spent in the Harvard freshman and sophomore work in certain favorite studies. Nothing so spontaneous is now permitted, and both children and parents insist upon three-year, and even two-year courses, in which the diploma is about the only acquisition. Miss Crawford has chosen about forty pictures for her work, and her closing chapter will discuss the possible career of the girl graduate.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, July 1, 1904.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

History and Biography.

ELEANOR ORMEROD. Economic Entomologist. Autobiography and Correspondence. Edited by Robert Wallace. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $6 net.

ROMAN CLAIMS IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORY. By the Rev. William Peoples. 18mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 40 cents. (Paper.)

MANCHURIA: Its People, Resources, and Recent History. By Alexander Hosie. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

DOCUMENTS, Relating to the Purchase and Exploration of Louisiana. I. THE LIMITS AND BOUNDS OF LOUISIANA. By Thomas Jefferson. II. THE EXPLORATION OF THE RED, THE BLACK, AND THE WASHITA RIVERS. By William Dunbar. Printed from the original manuscripts in the Library of the American Philosophical Society and by direction of the Society's Committee on Historical Documents. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $6 net.

AMERICA, ASIA, AND THE PACIFIC. With Special References to the Russo-Japanese War and Its Results. By Wolf von Schierbrand. Maps. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE: And the Exploration, Early History, and Building of the West. By Ripley Hitchcock. Illustrations. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

A MEDIÆVAL PRINCESS. Being a True Record of the Changing Fortunes which Brought Divers Titles to Jacqueline, Countess of Holland, Together with an Account of Her Conflict with Philip, Duke of Burgundy. (1401-1436.) By Ruth Putnam. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.25 net.

SOCIAL ENGLAND. A Record of the Progress of the People, in Religion, Laws, Learning, Arts, &c. Edited by H. D. Traill and J. S. Mann. Vol. V. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

Religion.

THE BOOK OF GENESIS. With Introduction and Notes by S. R. Driver. 8vo. New York: Edwin S. Gorham. $4.00 net.

THE BIBLE IN MODERN LIGHT. A Course of Lectures before the Bible Department of the Woman's Club, Omaha. By John Wesley. 12mo. Philadelphia: The Griffith & Rowland Press.

New Editions.

A JOURNAL OF THE PLAGUE YEAR. By Daniel de Foe. 16mo. New York. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

THE POEMS OF ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. Two volumes. 16mo. Caxton Edition. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 per set.

THE POEMS OF WORDSWORTH. Selected and Edited by William Knight. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

THE KENSINGTON EDITION OF THACKERAY'S WORKS. XVII. SKETCH BOOK; XVIII., BARRY LYNDON; XIX., YELLOWPLUSH PAPERS; XX., IRISH SKETCH BOOK. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 per volume.

JONATHAN EDWARDS'S SERMONS. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by H. Norman Gardiner. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

THE OFFICE OF JUSTICE OF THE PEACE IN ENGLAND. In its Origin and Development. By Charles Austin Beard. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. (Paper.)

Travel and Description.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON. By H. W. Thompkins. Illustrated. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents net.

NEW ENGLAND IN LETTERS. By Rufus R. Wilson. 12mo. New York: A. Wessels Co. $1.50.

IN MANY LANDS. By the Author of "Leaves from the Annals of the Sisters of Mercy." New York: O'Shea & Co. 1 vol. 12mo. Net, $1.50.

A JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES. In Years 1853-4. With Remarks on Their Economy. By Frederick Law Olmsted. With Biographical Sketch by F. L. Olmsted, Jr. Introduction by William P. Trent. 8vo. 2 vols. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5 net.

THE TRAIL OF LEWIS AND CLARKE. 1804-1904. A Story of the Great Exploration Across the Continent in 1804-06. With Description of Old Trail, Based upon Actual Travel over It, &c. By Olin D. Wheeler. 2 vols. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5 net.

Fiction.

THE SANDHILLER. A Novel. By Malvina Sarah Waring. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $1.50.

A FOREST DRAMA. By Louis Pendleton. 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

THE PRIDE OF JENNICO. Being a Memoir of Capt. Basil Jennico. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. (New edition, paper,) 25 cents.

THE DIARY OF A MUSICIAN. Edited by Dolores M. Bacon. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

BRAKESPEARE; or, The Fortunes of a Free Lance. By George A. Lawrence. 12mo. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co.

THE SHOW GIRL AND HER FRIENDS. By Roy L. McCardell. Illustrated. 16mo. New York: Street & Smith. 75 cents.

Essays and General Literature.

SOCIAL LIFE UNDER THE STUARTS. By Elisabeth Godfrey. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

THE WRITINGS OF SAMUEL ADAMS. Collected and edited by Harry Alonzo Cushing. Volume I. 1764-1769. Octavo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3 per volume.

EXILES OF ETERNITY. An Exposition of Dante's Inferno. By the Rev. John S. Carroll. 8vo. New York: Edwin S. Gorham. $3 net.

THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. A Study of Their Political Psychology. By Emile Boutmy. Translated from the French by E. English. Introduction by John Richard Countenay Bodley. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.00.

Poetry and Art.

ST. JOHN. A Poem. By Robert F. Horton. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 60c. net.

POEMS. By Sir Lewis Morris. (Authorized Selection.) 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

POEMS ALL CHILDREN MAY FIND THEIR OWN. [illegible] Poems. Edited by S. Louis. The Hon.

Songs and Poems of War Times, Dear to Every Southern Heart. Collected and Retold with Personal Reminiscences of the War. By H. M. Wharton. Illustrated. 8vo, cloth. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company.

LEONARDO DA VINCI. By Edward McCurdy. 12mo. Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture Series. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

EVERY-DAY VERSES. A Collection of Sixty Rhymes. By David Mitchell Kinnear. 16mo. Albany: The Argus Company.

THE SEA-GULLS AND OTHER POEMS. By Enid Weisford. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1 net.

RIVERSIDE ECHOES. By Herbert J. Metcalf. 16mo. La Crosse: Spicer & Buschman, printers. (Paper.)

Foreign.

CHRONIQUE DU REGNE DE CHARLES IX. Par Prosper Merimée. Adapted an edited by Ernest Weekley. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cents net.

A COMPANION TO FRENCH VERSE WITH POEMS FOR RECITATION. By H. J. Chaytor. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cents net.

UN EPISODE DE WATERLOO. (Extract de la Chartreuse de Parme.) Par Stendhal. Adapted and edited by Maurice A. Gerothwohl. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cents net.

Miscellaneous.

PHYSICAL DETERIORATION. Its Causes and the Remedy. By A. Watt Smyth. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

THE LANGUAGE OF HANDWRITING. A Text Book of Graphology. By Richard D. Stocker. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 30 cents net.

THE SPECIAL BASES OF THE ANGLICAN CLAIM. By George F. Holden. 12mo. New York: Edwin S. Gorham. 75 cents net.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE; AN APPLICATION OF ECONOMIC THEORY. By John A. Hobson. 12mo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

THE COST OF SOMETHING FOR NOTHING. By John F. Altgeld. 12mo. Chicago: The Hammermark Publishing Company.

SEA STORIES FOR WONDER EYES. By Mrs. A. S. Hardy. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

JEWETT'S MANUAL FOR ELECTION OFFICERS AND VOTERS. In the State of New York, Containing the General Election Law, Town Meeting Law, &c. Complete With Amendments to Date, With Annotations, Forms, and Instructions. By F. G. Jewett. 8vo. Paper. Albany: Matthew Bender.

THE STORY OF ANGLO-SAXON INSTITUTIONS, or the Development of Constitutional Government. By Sidney C. Topp. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

HOW TO SOLVE THE RACE PROBLEM. By Jesse Lawson. The Proceedings of the Washington Conference on the Race Problem in the United States. Under the Auspices of the National Sociological Society. 8vo. Washington, D. C.: Beresford. $1 net.

OUR OWN AND OTHER WORLDS. By Joseph Hamilton. Introduction by Rev. W. H. Withrow. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.

SOCIOLOGY OF A NEW YORK CITY BLOCK. By Thomas Jesse Jones. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A New Hampshire Diary.

Bedford, N. H., has published "The Diary of Matthew Patten," a Justice of the Peace in that town from 1751 to his death, in 1795. He had always kept a diary. After his death his daughters Sarah and Polly preserved it, and in 1850 gave it to Dr. Peter P. Woodbury, in whose family it has remained until the present time. Its merits were so much appreciated by the town, as a record of its earliest settlement, that the committee which was charged with the publication of the town's history was intrusted with the duty of publishing this diary. Some of the earliest pages are lost, but the record extends from 1754 to 1788, years that saw some stirring times in the New England Colonies and brought suspense and sorrow to Mr. Patten as well as to so many of his neighbors.

Matthew Patten was born in Ireland in 1719, came to this country at the age of nine, ten years later moved to Souhegan East, and died there at the age of seventy-six years. He was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1751, Judge of Probate in 1776, represented the towns of Bedford and Merrimack in the General Court in 1776 and 1777, and became one of the Governor's Council in 1778. Like George Washington, he paid personal attention to his estates until the day of his death. In fact, he died in the field to which he had carried the dinner of some mowers. As he was nearly sixty years old when the War of the Revolution began, he took no active part in it. He was not a very militant Justice, for when the populace decided to go to Amherst on Sept. 20, 1774, and hear Mr. Atherton read a "Declaration," they had to threaten "they would viset" Patten before he would go. And a few days before that, when Lydia Hepper came before sunrise to Justice Patten and complained that a number of persons (Loyalists) "came and Draged her husband away the night before and abused him and her they Broke one of her fore teeth out and much abused Her daughter Hannah, I advised her to go home and be Quiet and say nothing about it, and I went above the meeting house and I split 52 Rails and posts. * * *" But when the news came from Concord the following April, he cheerfully fitted out his son John to set out for the army next day, while "our Girls sit up all night bakeing bread and fitting things for him. * * * On Aug. 1, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was read in Amherst, "the primaple Gentlemen of the County attended but not any who have been suspected of being unfriendly to the country." Public questions are not mentioned at length in these pages; it is the record of a simple farmer.

The International Studio.

Frederick Wedmore's article on "The Art of Thomas Collier" opens the July number of The International Studio. This is followed by Octave Maus's "Whistler in Belgium," Henri Frantz's description of "The Salon of the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts," Esther Wood's article on "Some Metal Work by Queen Rasamala and Others," C. H. Collins [illegible]

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NEW YORK TIMES, Saturday, June 25: "*The story of 'Frenchy' is good reading, cheerful and not without thrills. . . . You also will like him if you have any romance about you or a single mellow spot in your heart . . . . the civily, kindly tale.*"

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The INTERNATIONAL QUARTERLY

Volume IX., Number II. June-September, 1904.

MARQUIS ITO, THE JAPANESE STATESMAN, John W. Foster
THE WEST IN THE EAST, Max Nordau
PROBLEMS OF THE NEGRO, Charles W. Eliot
THE ROMAN CAMPAGNA, Sir Archibald Geikie
COLERIDGE, Arthur Symons
HERBERT SPENCER, Josiah Royce
THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH VERSE, Henry Newbolt.
THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE CENTRAL WEST, Charles F. Thwing
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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, JULY 2, 1904.—16 PAGES.

GEORGE SAND.

It is more than a quarter of a century since George Sand died and some twoscore years since the appearance of any of her most effective work. The present generation of French readers cannot be said to be indifferent to her or unfamiliar with her, but they know much more of the woman than of the writer, and the writing by which she is kept fresh in their minds is mostly of the sort that reveals her personality rather than her genius and literary ideals. A new collection of her letters with many additions, more "intimate" even than those which have been given to the world, forms one of the features of the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of her birth. To the mind of English-speaking people the accumulation seemed already sufficiently rich and unreserved.

Two complementary ideas are prominent in the world described by George Sand, whether in her fiction or in her correspondence and memoirs—the misery of marriage without love, the hopelessness of love indulged outside of wedlock. It was a subject to which she may be said to have had an extraordinary inherited tendency, since her mother was the natural daughter of Maréchal Saxe, who in his turn was the natural son of the King of Poland and was famous even in his licentious time for the frenzy of his debauchery. If the field which the gifted writer most cultivated seems one which her sex should have made her reluctant to enter, it must be borne in mind that the conventions of the literary society in which she moved not only did not condemn but distinctly approved and encouraged her choice, and were so far from being shocked by it that her son when he began literary work took the name of "Maurice Sand," compounded from that of his great-grandfather and that of the young lover with whom his mother first lived and worked, after deserting her husband's roof. Nor should it be ignored that there is a very consistent moral in the romances of George Sand. It is almost invariably, as we have said, the hopelessness, the tragic weariness of lives given over to illegitimate passion that is portrayed, especially in her heroines. If that moral is not so clearly or emphatically developed in the documents relating to her own experiences, it is perhaps due to the fact that her imagination was stronger than her emotions and that she did not feel passions as intense and devastating as those she ascribed to the creatures of her fancy. But undeniably the picture drawn by the gifted author, whether based on observation or experiment, is not an attractive one. It is profoundly gloomy and discouraging.

Quite apart from the personality of George Sand and the passages in her life which furnish the topic for most of the voluminous articles poured out in connection with her centenary, the author very well deserves the honors planned for her. The volume of her work was very great. She began to write only at twenty-seven, and in a little over forty years she produced sixty-four works, many in two volumes, besides some twenty plays and a great number of essays and reviews. Her style, peculiarly her own, is recognized by competent critics as substantially enriching and perfecting the language. The verdict of Sainte-Beuve, conveyed in a letter to her in 1855, after the renewal of a friendship long interrupted, will, we think, be accepted by those who have candidly studied her work and her character: "She may have erred at times and extremely, but always with sincerity; no one has played more frankly the perilous game of life. Her talent, her soul, her whole being, in the great moments, are at one; she is a woman, very much a woman, but she has none of the pettinesses of her sex, nor its ruses, nor its mental reservations; she loves broad and vast horisons and seeks them instinctively; the general good and the bettering of the world move her, the most noble malady of the soul, the most generous mania. She has power and she has heart, and the more one knows her the more one will be bound to her by the interest inspired by an original nature and the ties possible only to a nature profoundly human."

THE NAST CONTROVERSY.

The discussion which has been going on in the correspondence columns of THE BOOK REVIEW in regard to Thomas Nast grew out of a comment on Mr. Albert Bigelow Paine's statement, in Pearson's Magazine, of his belief that Nast's imagination and pencil supplied the present generation of Americans with their pictorial idea of Santa Claus. The result of the discussion proves Mr. Paine to have been mistaken (which is not at all to his discredit) as all our older readers knew, because the short, plump, round-faced, ruddy, white-bearded Santa Claus has been in pictorial existence since early in the nineteenth century.

The discussion, however, has developed (as Mr. Paine intimates in his interesting letter which closes the controversy this week) in an unexpected direction, and perhaps too much has been said of Nast's artistic ability (or his alleged lack of it) for a symposium which was started from a purely literary point of view. It is an indisputable fact that Nast's fame is altogether out of proportion to the merely technical merit of his drawing. So is George Cruikshank's. Nast was a great caricaturist, of the line of Gilray and Gavarni. As such, with his heart ever in the right place, and his judgment sound and honest, he did a great deal of good undoubtedly, particularly in cheering the public mind in dark hours. His memory will surely live.

Mr. Paine's biographical chapters in Pearson's Magazine have been very interesting, and the book, when it is published, will be one worth having.

EMERSON AS DIARIST.

Mr. Edward W. Emerson publishes in The Atlantic Monthly for July some pages from Ralph Waldo Emerson's Journal relating to his visit to Washington in January, 1862. It is perfectly safe to say that, to an American reader, no more interesting pages of intimate, frank, unstudied writing of this sort are to be found in the Pepys or Evelyn, in the letters of Cowper or Horace Walpole. Emerson, however, was not in the habit of entering detailed accounts of his experiences in his diary. This was an exceptional instance.

The hour was one of great national trial and danger. Emerson was a stranger in Washington, and he knew few of the great men there. He saw for the first time, and talked with, Lincoln, Chase, Seward, Stanton, Welles, and Lord Lyons, the British Minister. The disaster threatened by the Slidell and Mason case had just been averted. Lyons had received from his Queen the Order of the Bath in recognition of his diplomatic services relating to that incident. Feeling at the capital was intense. Men's nerves were sadly strained.

Emerson had Sumner, of course, for guide and mentor, and Gov. Andrew was in Washington, too. The President impressed him more favorably than he (as a Brahmin) had hoped. He found him "not vulgar, as described," and was impressed by his boyish cheerfulness. Moreover, Lincoln remembered something Emerson had said in a lecture and repeated it. About Seward, though he spent a great deal of time with him, and actually went to church with him, he seemed more doubtful. All his pen pictures are vivid. There are valuable notes for historians in this extract from a diary, and we recommend its reading to historical students.

At an evening party Emerson met, among others of larger repute, "Mr. Nicolay, the President's private secretary, and another young gentleman who shares, I believe, the same office and is also, I was told, a contributor to The Atlantic Monthly, but whose name I have forgotten." Later he wrote above this, in his diary: "Hay, probably." In the Congressional Library he talked with Spofford, then Assistant Librarian:

"He told me that for the last 12 (?) years it had been under Southern domination, and as under dead men. Thus the medical department was very large, and the theological very large, whilst that of modern literature was very imperfect. There was no copy of The Atlantic Monthly or of The Knickerbocker, none of The Tribune or Times, or any New York journal. There was no copy of The London Saturday Review taken or any other live journal; but The London Court Journal, in a hundred volumes, duly bound. Nor was it possible now to mend matters, because no money could they get from Congress, though an appropriation had been voted.

SPENCER OR DARWIN.

We have received the following letter, which invites comment and stimulates thought:

Will you be kind enough to inform me as to which, in your judgment, should be considered to have had the greater influence on his times, Charles Darwin or Herbert Spencer? I have heard much discussion on this subject of late, and would be very glad to have your opinion.

M. S. B.

It would be easy enough to answer the question without danger of going far astray; to say, for instance, that Darwin exerted the greater influence because of the wide acceptance of his theory of the origin of species. But, on the other hand, Spencer, working in another field, undoubtedly had a very great influence "on his times." We doubt if any one would say his influence was greater than Darwin's, but perhaps many would call it as great. So we shall not attempt to answer the question at all, but leave the matter to the readers of THE BOOK REVIEW to decide, if it can be decided.

Meanwhile let us remember that Darwin was a naturalist, Spencer a philosopher. It is something of a fashion now to politely jibe at Spencer because of the accumulation of personal details in his autobiography and the utter absence of the sense of humor which it betrays. People got tired of making fun of Darwin and the monkeys years ago. Andrew Lang says of Spencer, in Longman's Magazine: "He was the most modern of philosophers, and for that reason the most popular. But in a few years the modern is the out-of-date."

Meeting Old Friends.

A posthumous volume of "Essays on Life, Art, and Science," by Samuel Butler, author of "Erewhon" and "The Way of All Flesh," contains one humorous chapter on his discovery of famous personages of the ast reincarnated in the present:

Going down once toward Italy, I saw a young man in the train whom I recognized, only he seemed to have got younger. He was with a friend, and his face was in continual play, but for some little time I puzzled in vain to recollect where it was that I had seen him before. All of a sudden I remembered he was King Francis I. of France. I had hitherto thought the face of this King impossible, but when I saw it in play I understood it. His great contemporary Henry VIII. keeps a restaurant in Oxford Street. Falstaff drove one of the St Gothard diligences for many years, and only retired when the railway was opened. Titian once made me a pair of boots at Vicenza, and not very good ones. At Modena I had my hair cut by a young man whom I perceived to be Raffaelle. The model who sat to him for his celebrated Madonnas is first lady in a confectionery establishment at Montreal.

He discovered Michael Angelo (whom "I never liked," he remarks, "and never shall, but I am afraid of him") dancing to music on a steamboat that ran from London to Clacton. "I could hardly believe my eyes when I reflected that this man had painted the famous 'Last Judgment' and had made all those statues."

Some Macmillan Importations.

The Macmillan Company is importing "The Faith of a Christian," by "A Disciple"; "The Christian Idea of Atonement," by T. Vincent Tymms, D. D.; a second revised edition of Robert Forsyth Scott's "Theory of Determinants and Their Applications," revised by G. B. Mathews, M. A., F. R. S.; Vol. XII., containing "A French Eton," "Higher Schools and Universities in France," and in "Germany," in the works of Matthew Arnold; June number of The Burlington Magazine; "Selected Sermons of Jonathan Edwards," edited with introduction and notes, by Prof. H. Norman Gardiner, in Macmillan's pocket American and English classics; three French plays for young children by Mrs. J. G. Frazer, entitled "Le Théâtre à l'Ecole"; "The Diversions of a Music Lover," by C. L. Graves; "Dux Christus. An Outline Study of Japan," by William Elliot Griffis; Hastings's "Manual for Physical Measurements," for boys and girls; "Drawing and Designing in a Series of Lessons," by Charles G. Leland, (Hans Breitmann;) "Edinburgh and Its Story," by Oliphant Smeaton, illustrated by Herbert Railton and J. Ayton Symington.

A Scot Corrects a Scot.

Andrew Lang in Longman's Magazine.

The correspondent who sends the following letter need hardly take the trouble to say that he is a Scot! No other nation but mine own could produce a person capable of taking obvious chaff for an accidental misquotation. For qualities like this Charles Lamb loved not our people, while Carlyle loved not Charles Lamb.

There is a curious slip in your "At the Sign of the Ship" in Longman's Magazine for April. It is the quotation from Burns of "wee modest crimson-tipped beastie." Have you not mixed up the first line of "To a Mountain Daisy" with the first line of the verses "To a Mouse"? An Englishman, reading carefully, would rather be puzzled to make out what beastie it could be. But I am a Scotchman, and therefore write to you as a brother Scot to point out the lapsus linguæ.

DANTE'S INFLUENCE.

DANTE'S has been one of the many exterior influences to which English literature has been subjected, and Prof. Oscar Kuhns's little book, called "Dante and the English Poets, from Chaucer to Tennyson," is an interesting and acute study of the manner in which this influence has been exerted on English poets from Chaucer down to the present day. The "hunt for parallels" has, no doubt, been driven to extreme in recent years, and there is needed a good deal of good sense and ripe knowledge to avoid extravagance and uncritical assumption. In laying down the principles that must govern such an inquiry as he undertakes, Prof. Kuhns enumerates the following ways in which Dante's influence may be traced: in direct mention, imitation of the outer forms of his works, literal translation or paraphrasing of certain passages, repetition of thought or sentiment, adaptation or use of metaphor or figure, and the effect on life and character of his teachings. But, in all cases except direct mention, it is easy to emphasize mere resemblances unduly. There is a widely diffused common stock of poetical material belonging to the Middle Ages, constantly repeated thoughts and commonplaces of theology, philosophy, and social theories of which all alike made free, and so, also, of certain metaphors and figures. The criterion that must be followed in determining that any given passage shows the influence of Dante is, first, whether the poet in question could not have found the figure or thoughts in his own mind, and second, whether he could not have found it in this common stock of poetical material.

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The influence of Dante upon Chaucer has long been studied by scholars. He was well acquainted with Italian literature; he mentions "Daunt" several times, and his work contains many obvious borrowings of greater or less length. Of the deeper spiritual influence there was little, because of the wide difference that existed between the natures of the two men, between Chaucer's gayety and love of beauty and company, and Dante's grim earnestness as a religious and political reformer. There was little influence excited by the great Italian on the succeeding years of English poetry, which were years of degeneracy, till the time of Elizabeth. Mr. Kuhns strongly questions the affirmations of Lowell and others that Spenser was submitted to the spell of Dante. He never mentions him by name, and the parallels put forward appear to show insufficient relationship. Nor will Mr. Kuhns admit that there is any proof of knowledge of Dante in Shakespeare. It is not till we come to Milton that unquestionable knowledge of Dante reappears in English poetry, and Milton is full of allusions and borrowings; "Paradise Lost" is charged with indebtedness in many passages to the "Divine Comedy." But after Milton's death another long period ensues in which the English poets knew and cared little about the Florentine.

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Gray was the forerunner of a Dante revival in England; he visited Italy, loved the country and the language and literature. In the "Elegy" there is a striking parallel with the "Divine Comedy" at the very opening. A widening circle of Dante's influence was now felt in England, although there were discordant voices, as Walpole's, who compares him to "a Methodist parson in Bedlam" and Goldsmith, who describes him as "speaking to barbarian people with methods adapted to their intelligence." The nineteenth century ushered in a period of extraordinary interest in Dante. It was connected first with the oncoming of the Romantic movement, which was accompanied by an access of interest in mediæval literature, history, and art. Special influences served to spread it in England, among which was the coming of Gabriel Rossetti and Mazzini and Foscolo. This Dante revival was stimulated by new translations and by many essays and discussions from men like Coleridge, Carlyle, Macaulay, Church, and Lowell. Some of the eighteenth century hostility still lingered. Landor calls the "Divine Comedy" the most immoral book ever written; Leigh Hunt, though he wrote charmingly of certain detached parts of it, was strongly influenced by it, and translated some passages beautifully, though it "heaped absurdity upon absurdity"; Scott "had little patience with it." But these voices were drowned in the rising chorus of praise. The pre-Raphaelite movement and even the Oxford movement accelerated the Dante tide. As early as 1819 Tickner was giving Dante lectures at Harvard, and from that time there has been a special cult of Dante in this country. Longfellow and Lowell

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acknowledge much indebtedness to Dante in many ways.

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Byron was one of those most and earliest influenced by Dante in the nineteenth century. There are enough unquestioned instances to establish it, without the aid of what Prof. Kuhns calls the attempts to prove that practically everything Byron wrote in his later years was taken from the "Divine Comedy," but Dante's deep religious feeling and his mystic spirituality Byron was not fitted to appropriate. Much profounder was the influence of Dante on Shelley, and in him more than in any other English poet does Prof. Kuhns find direct reference, allusion, translation, or imitation, and adaptation of thought, figure, description, and even examples of the "terza rima" of the "Divine Comedy." Matthew Arnold's approach to Dante is chiefly as a critic; he had intense admiration and thorough acquaintance with his poetry, as it is easy to see. He is always citing Dante as the great master of the grand style, and from him as from one of the supreme poets of the world he quotes those lines which are to serve as a touchstone to test all poetry. As for Rossetti, he was surrounded from his youth by an atmosphere of Dante, and in him to an unusual degree heredity, environment, and special training united to make a lover and expounder of the great Italian. And as all his readers know, his poetry is full of Dantesque reminiscences.

Browning's affection for Italy finds constant expression in his work, and it was inevitable that he should be deeply impressed by the genius of Dante. To Tennyson Dante was "King," though the number of definite passages in his work that Dante has a part in is not large. It is greatest in "Ulysses," the main idea of which Prof. Kuhns is sure he got from Dante, notwithstanding all the difference of treatment. Prof. Kuhns's book is published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

Atonement.

T. Vincent Tymms, D. D., principal of Rawdon College, London, has collected a number of lectures delivered in 1903 at Regents Park College, London, into a volume which he calls "The Christian Idea of Atonement," and which is being issued by the Macmillan Company. There are eight lectures in all, but not in their original form, much new matter having been added. The lecture on "Justification by Faith" was not delivered, while that on "The Significance of Christ's Death" was divided into two parts, and others were given in an abbreviated form. These are a "Review of Theories," "First Principles," "The Factors of the Problem of Atonement," "Remedial Measures," "Biblical Ideas of Propitiation," and "Salvation by Love Through Faith." The author aims in these lectures to set forth the grounds of his conviction that "the Christian idea of atonement has no resemblance to the dogma commonly identified with this great word, and that the more severely the language of Scripture is examined the more vividly apparent it will be that the one is not merely a travesty, but a direct contradiction of the other." The method adopted, he points out, is not expository, but his "supreme aim will be to elucidate the teachings of Scripture in relation to every stage of the argument to be constructed." He continues:

> In my judgment the gravest peril to the Christian faith in the coming generation proceeds from this impression that Biblical authority and enlightened morality are in opposition. * * * No external authority can justify a refusal to obey that divine faculty within us which is our chief protection against temptation and delusion. By this faculty we discern the difference between good and evil, between Christ and other masters of the soul. * * * In the long run all religious systems and all thoughts and customs which this faculty condemns will be consumed out of the earth; and unless the doctrine of atonement actually taught in the Bible can abide the fire already kindled it will be among the things that perish.

Some Remade Books.

Dodd, Mead & Co. are publishing a new edition of Tolstoy's "Resurrection." This is a new translation, and is printed from new plates, with thirty-three illustrations by Pasternak, the well-known Russian painter.

A second edition, revised by G. B. Mathews, M. A., F. R. S., of Robert Forsyth Scott's "Theory of Determinants and Their Applications," is being issued by the Macmillan Company. The principal changes in the volume are that some account has been given of infinite determinants, and of the elements of the theory of bilinear forms, together with the fundamental propositions about elementary divisors. Neither the character nor the size of the book has been altered. A brief account of the earlier history of the subject has been included.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended June 24: Adult Fiction—Winston Churchill's "The Crossing," Josephine Daskam's "Memoirs of a Baby," and Ellen Glasgow's "The Deliverance"; Juvenile Fiction—Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," Miss Alcott's "Little Men," and Lang's "Crimson Fairy Book"; Miscellaneous—Spencer's "Autobiography," Austin's "Uncle John's Secrets," and Sherlock's "Uncle John's Friends."

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, July 1.—A fac simile of the first folio edition of Chaucer's works, edited by Thynne, and printed in 1532, is rapidly approaching completion. It will be issued jointly by the Oxford University Press and the De La More Press, in a thousand copies, to be sold here for $25 or $30 each, according to the binding.

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In an endeavor to revive a literary fashion of old times Eversleigh Nash will publish next week a political lampoon by Cosmo Hamilton entitled "The Passing of Arthur." Premier Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Rosebery, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Joseph Chamberlain, and the socialist leader, John Burns, are among the personages introduced.

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Charles E. Keyser is preparing a work on Norman tympana and lintels existing at the present time in the churches of Great Britain. The book will have 150 illustrations.

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A. R. Waller's edition of Richard Crashaw's poems, which the Cambridge University Press will soon publish, contains all the poems, both English and Latin, now for the first time printed in one volume. The editor has collated with great care the several publications of Crashaw's poems in the seventeenth century, and included the poems published by Dr. Grosart in 1872.

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The Methuens will publish in August Bernard Capes's new novel, "The Extraordinary Confessions of Diana Please." It is a story of an adventuress who managed to get herself involved in some noteworthy events in Europe at the end of the eighteenth century.

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The same month the same publishers will issue Barry Pain's new novel, "Lindley Keys," which is described as "the story of an imperfect hero."

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There is a general complaint of great dullness in the book trade, and there is little hope of a revival before Autumn.

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Religion of Biblical Nations.

A new volume is to be added in the early Fall by Charles Scribner's Sons to "The Dictionary of the Bible," edited by James Hastings, D. D. This volume will contain articles on the religion of the Babylonians, Egyptians, and other nations, the social and political life of Palestine, &c. The chapters will include "The Religion of Greece and Asia Minor, Roads and Travel in the New Testament Numbers, Hours, and Dates," by Prof. W. M. Ramsay; "Roads and Travel in the Old Testament and New Testament Times," by Prof. Buhl; "The Religion of the Babylonians and Assyrians," by Prof. Morris Jastrow; "The Religion of the Egyptians," by Prof. Wiedemann; "The Religion of Israel," by Prof. Kautzsch; "Revelation," by Prof. McCurdy; "Philo," by Dr. J. Bennett; "Races of the Old Testament," by Prof. Jastrow; "Semites," by Prof. McCurdy; "Josephus," by Mr. Thackeray; "Development of Theology in the Apocryphal Period," by Mr. Fairweather; "The Dispersion," by Prof. Schurer; "The Didache," by Prof. V. Bartlet; "Diatessaron, Sibylline Oracles, Agrapha, Papyri," by Dr. Kenyon; Patristic Interpretation, Talmud, Trinity, textual criticisms, versions, &c. Indices of subjects, texts, Hebrew words, Greek words, and authors have been made, as well as maps of the road system of Palestine, the ancient East, routes of the Roman Empire, Asia Minor, in 50 A. D., revised by Profs. Ramsay and Buhl for the work.

This volume will be the largest in the work. It will contain thirty-seven articles. One of the shortest is Prof. Ramsay's "The Religion of Greece and Asia Minor," which covers forty-eight pages; the longest is Prof. Kautzsch's article on the "Religion of Israel," which covers 121 pages, while Prof. Jastrow's "Religion of Babylonia" takes up fifty-one pages. The book will be uniform with the other volumes, and will be sold by subscription in two styles of binding, cloth and half morocco.

The Faith of a Christian.

In his preface to "The Faith of a Christian," which the Macmillan Company is bringing out this week, the author writes of the religion of man:

> Every man's faith, if he really has one, is in a special sense his own. Before he can really possess it, it must have passed through a medium, his own mind and thought, which has converted it from dogma into idiom. The translation of dogma into idiom is as necessary as the translation of the Scriptures into the living languages of mankind. The decay of faith, the lament of every generation, is a misnomer for the decay of dogma. Faith is the religious thought of mankind, and no more decays than scientific or any other thought decays. Dogma is the past expression of thought, and must be translated into the idiom of the present, if the thought of mankind is to find in it its own

force in the thought of mankind. Every man who truly has a faith is of necessity a translator of dogma into idiom. His idiom is his own peculiar form of expression resulting from the training and education which he has received. It is, therefore, very largely a reflection of the age in which he lives, and of the conditions under which he has been brought up.

The author, who signs himself "A Disciple," treats of man's knowledge of God, the relation of God to the universe, the problem of moral evil, the "Ideal Man," the "restoration" of man, the theory of the Trinity, and the "ideal" kingdom.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

The Twentieth Century Home for July contains many articles specially adapted to midsummer reading. Dr. Rusby has an article on non-alcoholic drinks for Summer use. "Veils as an Adjunct of Beauty," "Money Making for Women," the "Laboratory of the Kitchen," the "Most Famous Dishes of Many Lands"—touching this month on Italian cooking—"Gossip About Children's Dolls," "Home Education," "Home Entertainment," are some of the other subjects. Zona Gale contributes a pleasing short story called "The Mission at Greenbrier."

The tower on the summit of a hill which you see from the Hudson River, and about which travelers by boat and train are apt to ask questions, is pictured and described in the July Four-Track News. It is neither ancient nor storied, but was built for a Summer house in 1876.

There is a timely article in Outing by Clara Dalton entitled "Things a Woman Should Know in Learning to Swim." It contains plain instructions and is well illustrated.

Marie Corelli will contribute thirteen articles to The Bystander of London, the title of the first being "Pagan London." The Bystander is an illustrated weekly only six months old, which is well written and well illustrated.

The Ethical Record for July contains "The Real Nature of the Impending Political Struggle," by Charles Sprague Smith, "Ethical Aspects of W. B. Yeats's Work," by Horatio S. Krans, "The Truth About the Colorado Labor War," by Charlotte Teller, "Some Anti-Democratic Tendencies in American Life," by Felix Adler, and "The Effect of the Higher Criticism on the New Testament," by Nathaniel Schmidt.

The Revue Economique Internationale of Paris is published in this city by G. E. Stechert. The object of this new periodical is "to place at the disposal of all those whose interests lie in the study of economic questions, authentic and reliable studies on the principal problems of the day, and to centralize commercial, industrial, and financial information in such a manner as to unite each month, in a volume of about 240 pages, a summary of the important economic events of the two hemispheres." Among the contributors are Emile Levasseur, Sir Vincent Gaillard, Winston S. Churchill, M. P.; Prof. Armitage Smith of Oxford, and Prof. Gustav Schmoller of Berlin; Paul Doumer and Prof. W. F. Treub of Amsterdam. Leon Hennebicq is chief editor.

France and the United States.

A book of some present interest has been published in Paris dealing with the economic situation of France and the United States, with many references to England and Germany. It is entitled "Etats-Unis-France," and is by a well-known French economist, M. Em. Vignes, Conseiller du Commerce Extérieur de la France, Directeur du Répertoire Général du Commerce Extérieur de la France, Director du Répertoire Général du Commerce. The book comprises 1,900 pages, and an English version appears opposite each page of the French text. The preface is written by M. Gabriel Hanotaux, the French ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who writes:

> This book would make traveling unnecessary, if that were possible. It shows us things as they are. * * * The book is not a mere mass of statistics and testimony, but is lifelike in its portrayal. Every branch of commerce and industry, its origin, and raison d'être, its progress, and its methods, its advantages and its disadvantages; why this industry flourishes and why it dwindles; the names of buyers and sellers, of banks and dealers, and the law relating to the whole subject is here dealt with. To know how is not everything; it is necessary to put one's knowledge into practice. This might have been the motto of the authors of this book. They have given us a "live" book, which speaks like a man of business talking of business, and which teaches two great nations what it is important that they should both know; not only what they are, but what they are worth. * * * In this book France and the United States shake hands. Could any subject be finer?

The book has not yet an American publisher.

Methods and Aims in Archaeology.

Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie has written a new book on archaeology, called "Methods and Aims in Archaeology." This is a book of reference to those engaged in actual archaeological work, although it has also been written with a view to giving the public a view of the way in which the work is done and how the results are obtained. The author has more to say of excavation in Egypt than in any other country. This is due to his having mainly confined his explorations there. The book is fully illustrated with photographic reproductions of pictures of mounds, sarcophagi, frescoes, people, &c. In the course of his preface Prof. Petrie writes of archaeology as the youngest of the sciences:

> All other sciences deal with the things around us, with subjects which may or may not affect us. Even medical sciences are concerned with the mechanical structure of the body, rather than with the nature and actions of the mind. But the science of archaeology takes into all the

what man has been doing in all ages and under all conditions, which reveals his mind, his thoughts, his tastes, his feelings—such a science touches us more closely than any other. * * * From another point of view the subject should be considered; it gives a more truly "liberal education" than any other subject as at present taught. A complete archaeological training would require a full knowledge of history and art, a fair use of languages, and a working familiarity with many sciences. * * * Archaeology—the knowledge of how man has acquired his present position and powers—is one of the widest studies, best fitted to open the mind, and to produce that type of wide interests and toleration which is the highest result of education.

The book is being published by the Macmillan Company.

Manual of Statistics.

One of the books most often consulted in a busy office is the "Manual of Statistics," the Stock Exchange handbook, the 1904 edition of which is its twenty-sixth annual issue. It is a volume of 1,040 pages, but handy in both bulk and arrangement. Statistics of railroad and industrial corporations fill 800 pages. Information is given in regard to the organization, history, capital, bonds, and other details of the great transportation systems of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. This includes not only an account of the present material and financial condition of these roads, but also a succinct history of the remarkable movement of the last few years in reorganizing and merging great railroad properties. Many of the greater transportation systems are accompanied by maps, while tables of statistics are appended showing comparative freight traffic and rates of the principal railroads, and figures regarding construction, foreclosures, and receiverships. Summaries of the bonded debt of the United States and of the various foreign Governments whose bonds are dealt in on our markets are given, together with information regarding the financial position of each country. The quotations from the Exchanges of the principal cities of the United States and Canada fill over eighty pages; there is a department of banks and trust companies, for mining, for produce, for cotton, and for money. An index of 3,000 titles is a useful aid, smaller indexes are provided for the maps and the advertisers, and the edge furnished with a thumb index. (New York: Manual of Statistics Company, 25 West Broadway. $5.)

Another "Topography" Book.

"Knutsford," by G. A. Payne, is the second volume in the Temple Topographies Series brought out in this country by E. P. Dutton & Co. The book contains half a dozen drawings by Edmund H. New, showing the Rose and Crown Inn at Knutsford, a view of the town from the moor, Beech Avenue at Tatton Park, Brook Street Chapel, the heath, and Peover Church. Knutsford, as portrayed by Mrs. Gaskell in her romances, "Cranford," "Ruth," "Wives and Daughters," &c., is described in this little volume, as well as the town as it is to-day, some of its notabilities past and present, its sports and pastimes and feast days, its halls and churches, its environment, some Knutsford types, and "Short Walks and Easy Rides" in and about Knutsford. Quotations from the writings of others and inscriptions on some of the tombstones are given. Among the celebrities connected with the town are Mrs. Gaskell, De Quincey, Gen. Wolfe, Lord de Tabley, William Harrison Ainsworth, Mrs. Linnaeus Banks, John Astley, John W. Oakes, A.R.A.; Sir John Fleming Leicester, Edward Penny, Edmund Sharpe, Charles Oldham, and a number of other writers and artists.

The Uplift Number of

THE WORLD'S WORK

We have devoted a whole number of this magazine to showing that the American is making great progress, not only along material lines, but along moral and intellectual ones as well; that there is *not* more dishonesty in high places, but less, and that the American citizen is a better man than he was.

Here is what people who know say of it:

"I cannot resist the impulse to tell you what a great thing you did when you got out this number—one of the very best ideas ever conceived, faithfully executed. I picked it up just after supper last night and read everything in it before I put it down . . . It is an uplift to every man who reads it . . . It will be a surprise to me if this number does not go to the making of a greater life in America."

"I wish to congratulate you on the July number. I do not think I ever saw a single number of any magazine which contained so much that was instructive and inspiring."

At all news-stands, 25 cents. $3.00 a year.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA

The demand for the June number brought reorders from the News Company up to the middle of the month, when several July publications were on sale. Better buy your July number of Country Life in America at once, or you may miss it altogether. The articles are practical; the illustrations beautiful. Mr. H. C. Krarup, who crossed the continent in a motor car, writes a notable article of special value on "How to Tour in an Automobile."

At all news-stands, 25 cents. $3.00 a year.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

FROM READERS.

Two Juvenile Books by Nathaniel Hawthorne and William H. Gilder, and Newspaper Criticisms of Sixty Years Ago.

New York Times Book Review:

BACK in the days when the white-haired grandfathers of to-day were little lads with an eager welcome for any new production in the scant juvenile literature of the time, two young men of notable gifts, living respectively in a historical old parsonage at Concord and a Methodist parsonage at Philadelphia, had each considered it worth his while to devote some of his talent toward the production of a book for children.

These two little books became at the time they were issued subjects of quaint descriptive notices not without a certain curious interest in this week of celebrating the centennial of the birth of one of their authors. For it may well give rise to some speculation as to the truth or untruth of the saying concerning any event or accomplishment that "it will be all the same a hundred years hence."

It is true that considerably less than a century has elapsed since these books were offered to the public and received, as we shall note, with almost equal commendation and appreciation, yet already has it come to pass that one of their authors, then the most obscure, is now to be honored with a literary centenary, while the other, then the better known and destined to make personally perhaps the greater intellectual impress on his own immediate generation, is now fallen into obscurity, so that his name lives mainly in that of his talented children. In the "Literary Department" of two time-yellowed papers of more than six decades ago we find the following book notices:

Biographical Stories for Children. By Nathaniel Hawthorne, author of "Historical Tales for Youth," &c. Boston: Tappan & Dennet, 114 Washington Street.

This is a duodecimo of 161 pages, and though we shall hazard our reputation as a grave and dignified critic by expending so great commendation on so small a book, we cannot refrain from announcing it as one of the best books for children which has fallen in our way, both in its design and in its execution.

It is designed by its author to make children acquainted with the character of men who occupy the foreground in the world's history, and to interest them by introducing these persons to his little readers, while these great men themselves were yet children. In after life, when these readers shall enter upon the study of history, they will be delighted at every step to meet old acquaintances, and contemporary events will be remembered the better by their associations with these old acquaintances. The thought was a happy one, and the author has so far carried it out successfully. We have in this volume the biographies of Benjamin West, Sir Isaac Newton, Samuel Johnson, Oliver Cromwell, Benjamin Franklin, and Queen Christina, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. We hope more are forthcoming. In the meantime we recommend all our little readers to be so good as to induce their papas to buy them this very interesting little book.

Well indeed would it be at this time for those children who availed themselves of the charmingly quaint admonition in the last sentence if only happily they preserved their souvenirs until now.

The other notice reads:

The Sabbath Scholar's Offering: A Present for the Holidays. By William H. Gilder. Philadelphia: Published by Orrin Rogers.

This is a very neat little volume of 108 pages eighteenmo, and is gotten up in very elegant style, both as to printing and binding. The number of pieces, some of which are in prose and some in verse, is twenty-two, and are all of an attractive character, well imagined, well written, and strictly moral in their tendency. "My Boyhood's Hours" is a graphic little poem, true to the life, * * * but the stanzas on Doddridge's mother teaching him Scripture history by means of the Dutch tiles around the fireplace is beautiful indeed:

Those old Dutch tiles! Those old Dutch tiles!
It was a happy thought,
Which Scripture lore, by graphic aid,
Thus to the fireside brought.

I well remember, when a child,
The wonder and delight
It gave to see what I had read
Depicted to my sight.

But fashion now has banished quite,
Those tones of touching lore,
And by the fire, when blazing bright,
We read Dutch tiles no more.

The name of William H. Gilder, though not to be found in dictionaries of authors to-day, was nevertheless of constant mention during his own life in terms of flattering distinction and admiration in those columns of the press devoted to literature and art, under which head was then to be found quite as often news and comments concerning institutions of learning and culture as of books and writers. For Mr. Gilder, clergyman, later adopted as his chosen profession that of an educator. To quote words written half a century ago:

It would be hard indeed to estimate the measure of the result of this devotion of his talent and culture to the cultivated shaping of hundreds of lives, and through these the intellectual betterment of homes in almost every State and Territory in the Union, as well as many remote parts—Canada, the Pacific Coast, the West Indies, &c.

A few years after his essay as an author he had become Principal of Bellevue Seminary for young ladies at Bordentown, N. J. Here his son Richard Watson Gilder was born. In Mr. Francis W. Halsey's recent book, "American Authors in Their Homes," he depicts Mr. Gilder, the editor and poet, as a man of many homes, each unique and interesting in its way. To these may be added with a few words of description two other homes not there mentioned, belonging to the days of his childhood. About Bellevue, the home of his birth, the editor of a New York paper wrote in 1843:

It is within a few minutes' walk of Bordentown and possesses all the advantages of town and country. It commands a view of the village, the grounds, and buildings of Joseph Bonaparte, the Delaware River as far as Trenton, a part of that city, and much of the surrounding country. There are fourteen acres of land connected with it, embracing retired and beautiful walks, facilities for bathing, and other modes of

While the future editor of The Century was, as we may suppose, still wearing pinafores the family home was changed to Flushing, L. I., where St. Thomas's Hall, a collegiate institute for young ladies, was opened and successfully conducted by Mr. Gilder. A place already teeming with interesting associations and a notable history, it had been founded in 1839 as a school specially for the sons of clergymen by the Rev. Francis Lister Hawkes, an eminent Protestant Episcopal clergyman of Southern birth, who was rector of St. Thomas's Church, New York, from 1831 to 1843. The story of the failure of the undertaking, through which he became heavily involved in debt, his removal to Mississippi, of which diocese he was elected Bishop, and the opposition to his consecration on account of charges connected with his financial embarrassments, his persistent refusal to accept the Bishopric after his character was fully vindicated in the general convention, were all events of the early forties much talked and written of.

He had expended on the buildings and grounds of St. Thomas's Hall—which had obtained throughout the land the name of being one of the most extensive, complete, and elegant establishments for educational purposes ever erected in America—the sum of $100,000. The grounds were laid out and the buildings erected under the eye of Dr. Hawkes himself, whose fine taste and enlarged conceptions were well known. It was a large quadrangular range of varying structures, inclosing a large courtyard, which was adorned by a fountain and noble willows, and encompassed by a corridor or covered walk. The whole edifice was embosomed in foliage and surrounded by beautiful walks.

In this home other members of this gifted family were born, and here William H. Gilder spent the remainder of his days, carrying on and completing his life work for literature and art, being, to quote again, "one of the rare men in this wide world, of varied talent, who is fully competent to teach, govern, and manage the concerns of such an establishment." It was because of the recognized talent, distinction, and affectionate appreciation of William H. Gilder in his own day that the two homely little press notices just now recalled came to be preserved through the years to this day of Hawthorne's centenary. It seems only fitting that they should stay together to the last, even though their contiguity leads to some speculation as to which of the book reviews of to-day will be "all the same a hundred years from now."

C. E. S.

Scranton, Penn., June 24, 1904.

Miss Daskam's Baby Memoirs.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

May I thank "E. H. S." of Mount Kisco, N. Y., for her reference to Miss Daskam's "Memoirs of a Baby"? Every criticism of the book I had previously seen was laudatory, yet to me it is not only stupidly inane, but often vulgar—indeed, the prenatal discussions are more than merely vulgar. Of course, I am hampered by being, like David Copperfield's landlady, "a mother myself," and I judge from the attitude of some of our mentors that actual maternity is regarded as a disadvantage in child study, but the youthful Binks, as portrayed by Miss Daskam, appears to me as an engaging idiot, and this mental defect would seem the natural result of hereditary influence. The pictures are adorable, consequently the book is quite satisfying, as long as one doesn't read it. In too many cases Miss Daskam appears to me to choose what she esteems the "smart" or "bright" thing, rather than the right one. This was very marked in "Ardella in Arcady," which I have heard used as a text against the "meddlings" of settlement workers. Her personal note seems flippantly material. Perhaps I may be regarded as another evidence of feminine lack of the sense of humor, but I am a lover of Elizabeth, and, like another Elizabeth who is my best-loved heroine, (I mean Miss Elizabeth Bennett,) I dearly love a laugh.

E. T. R.

New York, June 29, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

I sympathize heartily with your correspondent, E. H. S., who is a lover of Elizabeth of the Garden, and who finds Miss Daskam's baby story bringing disgust instead of pleasure. I was disappointed and even aggravated by the forced "humor" of those Memoirs, for to my, perhaps old-fashioned, way of thinking, babyhood is not at all appropriate for satire. I also was looking for the "charms of infancy" mentioned by E. H. S. In despair at last, I fled to a book you recently reviewed as presenting a different case—"Bruvver Jim's Baby," by a man! I hasten to recommend to the notice of E. H. S. this delightful "mine" of the "charms" we have learned to expect in tales of little children.

I trust we may read some entertaining discussions in your columns on the relative merits of baby creations, which should prove as absorbing as some of the letters respecting Elizabeth, and others.

G. C. D.

New York, June 30, 1904.

Hawthorne's Poetry.

New York Times Book Review:

You recently gave two titles of religious poems in response to an inquiry of a Connecticut correspondent desiring to know if Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote any poetry. To these might be added a poem written by him on the sea while still a student at Bowdoin College, and another, entitled "Moonlight," a complete copy of which appears in the third chapter of "A Study of Hawthorne," by George Parsons Lathrop. A little poem by Hawthorne was given in his story "Threefold Destiny," when it was first printed in The American Monthly

Smith's School Books.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

Seeing that you are still giving space to the subject of Roswell C. Smith's Arithmetic, it appears to me that the matter must be of interest to your readers. I therefore beg to say that his arithmetic and geography, with accompanying atlas, found their way to St. Thomas, West Indies, through the Rev. John P. Knox, who made them textbooks in his school, in which I was his pupil during the years 1851 to 1854. Also, Asa Smith's Astronomy. An allusion made by Mr. Ellsworth to Mrs. Sigourney reminds me of her appearing in our School Reader as the author of "Advertisement of a Lost Day," unless I have attached her name to the wrong poem.

By the bye, I once saw in your BOOK REVIEW an inquiry regarding Mr. Knox's History of St. Thomas, or St. Thomas with St. Croix and St. John," which I believe has long been out of print. It was published by Charles Scribner in 1853. After leaving St. Thomas in 1854, Dr. Knox was pastor of a church at Newtown, L. I., for more than twenty-five years, until his death in 1883.

A WEST INDIAN.

New York, June 22, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

I have read with considerable interest Mr. Ellsworth's recent letter in THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW in regard to the school books of Roswell C. Smith, as well as some previous commendations by others on the same subject. The late James L. Crosby, one of the earliest phonographic reporters in Congress and for a long time a stenographer of the Supreme Court in this city, before he took up the study of phonography away back in the forties, was an engraver by profession. As he told me he was at one time employed by Roswell C. Smith to engrave maps for a geography that he was about to publish. One day while Mr. Crosby was so engaged Mr. Smith brought to him a proof or drawing of a map on which was indicated the island of Juan Fernandez, around which island the author had written the words, "This is the island where Alexander Selkirk wrote his celebrated work, 'Robinson Crusoe,'" requesting Mr. Crosby to engrave the same for the benefit of future students of his book. Mr. Crosby said that he soon persuaded the great geographer to leave out this important piece of historical information.

Along about the time that Mr. Smith issued his school books it was a common thing for other authors of textbooks to use on their title pages the word "inductive," as in the expression "inductive plan," or "inductive system." Mr. Crosby said that Mr. Smith, in order not to be an imitator but to be original in what he did, substituted the word "productive" for "inductive;" and I have since seen some of Mr. Smith's books, one of them a grammar, on the title pages of which occur the words "on the productive system."

J. E. M.

New York, June 29, 1904.

Music and Poetry.

New York Times Book Review:

In recently looking over some of the present writer's lyrics, E. C. Stedman, our well-known critic and poet, remarked: "There are laws in the literature of music for its construction which differ from those governing the architecture of versification. Your poems show the effect of a close study of the methods of musical composition rather than the following of the usual methods of poesy. The effects are unique, but sometimes misleading to the writer." And this suggested the question which I have often heard discussed: To what extent do the laws governing the construction of a musical composition guide a poet in his preparation of the lyrics for his composition; and is it better to write the lyrics before the music is composed, or to write them afterward to the measure of the music?

The writer has composed a number of lyrics which have been set to music, and in writing them has experienced no more difficulty than is usual to the desire to produce a finished piece of work. But when Mr. Rollin Bond asked for some lyrics to set to his Indian intermezzo, "Sacajawea"—so named for the Indian lass who piloted the Lewis and Clark expedition through the Western wilderness—I found before me another, and a more complex, proposition. First there was a story to tell as nearly as possible according to facts. It must be told in a certain measure, and that a very peculiar, weird though beautiful measure, suggestive of Indian life and movement, as well as of virgin wildwoods and primeval nature. Furthermore, there must be atmosphere, genuine Indian atmosphere, which meant a goodly amount of reading about Indian life, customs, haunts, dress, habits, songs. And with everything thus blocked out, the words must swing into beat with a wild, spontaneous spirit, and with no suggestion of difficult workmanship in their finished state.

After many days of labor, disgust despair, reconstruction, uncertainty, "Sacajawea" was completed, and sent on, its way to the ladies of Oregon, who are erecting a statue to the Indian heroine, to be exhibited at the Lewis and Clark Centennial And while the lyrics at length bore the stamp of a poet's approval, the versifier will at once see the difficulties of writing spontaneously and enthusiastically, restrained and limited by so many conditions, and I would advise him not to allow his musician to break silence until his own composition has taken the initiative.

GENEVIEVE FARNELL.

New York, June 30, 1904.

No Witches Burned in Salem.

New York Times Book Review:

In your BOOK REVIEW of June 25 occurs the phrase, "in its old theocratic and witch-burning days" in describing Salem, Mass. I quote the full sentence from "Hawthorne at Salem": "But it was the legends and

and witch-burning days." Do you not know that Salem never burned a witch? If not, consult John Fiske or any prominent authority. I must ask that you withdraw the aspersion from my native town. It belongs with the ghost and hobgoblin stories of the long ago.

C. L. E.

New York, June 25, 1904.

[Of course, the people of Salem never burned witches, (though they did put to death by hanging persons accused of witchcraft,) and the carelessly written sentence should have been corrected before publication.]

Byron and Hawthorne.

New York Times Book Review:

Your issue of June 25 contains some mention of Byron, with special reference to his lack of acceptance in England, and his wealth of acceptance on the Continent of Europe. Mr. Melville B. Anderson, whom you quote, "thinks that an analysis of the qualities which made Byron the poet of 'Teuton, Latin, and Slav' rather than of the race from which he sprang would be the subject of a study worthy the critical powers of Leslie Stephen, and, 'perhaps, above the mental stature of any living critic.'" Permit me to call your attention to the fact that this task has already been accomplished by no less a critic than Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton, whom a recent editorial utterance in The Dial characterizes as "the ablest critic of poetry now living." Mr. Watts-Dunton, in his essay on Byron in the new edition of Chambers's "Cyclopaedia of English Literature," just published in this country by J. B. Lippincott Co., explains fully and quite truly the reason for Byron's high valuation on the Continent of Europe and his lack of a like appreciation at home. On this point he says, in part: "Apart from the fact that no foreigner can really judge of the finer and more subtle effects of English poetic art, it must be remembered that the countrymen of Goethe do not use the words 'Dichtcunst,' 'Dichtung,' and 'Dichter' in exactly the same way as English poets use the corresponding words 'poetic art,' 'poetry,' and 'poet.' In England the idea of perfect artistic verse is always included in the idea of poetry. Now, although much of Byron's work is only poetry in solution, and suffers terribly when it is criticised as poetry, it can fairly and justly be estimated under the head of 'Dichtung.' 'Dichtung' can include a vast amount of material which, according to the English definition of the word poetry, can only be called 'worldly verse.' This is why, notwithstanding certain recent well-meaning and praiseworthy efforts to reinstate Byron in the position he once held, his rank in the courts of universal criticism still remains, and will always remain, below that of his five great contemporaries."

In your same issue you give considerable space to current discussion about Hawthorne. The best essay on Hawthorne ever written, however, which appeared in the March number of The Lamp, seems to have been overlooked. It is by Arthur Symons, and may be taken as a just and final summary of Hawthorne's place in English literature.

ALEXANDER JESSUP.

Westfield, Mass., June 28, 1904.

Carlyle and Mallock's "New Republic."

New York Times Book Review:

In your answer to "S. A. S.'s" question as to the persons portrayed in Mallock's "New Republic" you state that Donald Gordon represents Thomas Carlyle. This has been stated elsewhere before, and as it seemed to me only on the strength of the lines on Page 16, (of the "New Republic":)

"D. Gordon, who has deserted deer stalking and the kirk for literature and German metaphysics."

But throughout the book Gordon plays a very inconspicuous part, enters actively into none of the great arguments, and always speaks "softly," almost sentimentally. Furthermore, nothing he says would ever have been characteristic of Carlyle. On the other hand, it seems almost certain that Carlyle is referred to on Page 183. Lady Ambrose says: "It is not a fortnight ago that I sat at dinner by somebody—I won't tell you his name—who had not only read Heaven knows how much history, but had written, I believe, even more than he had read. And what do you think this good man did during all the early part of the dinner? Why, he did nothing but fume and fret and bluster, so that every one was made uncomfortable, simply because somebody said that King Harold was not quite so excellent a character as the late Prince Consort, and I heard him muttering, 'What monstrous injustice! what monstrous ignorance!' to himself for half an hour. I don't think I ever saw such a—I was going to say 'such a beast'—but I won't; I'll say a bear instead," &c. The remainder is too long to quote. It all points toward Carlyle, as it appears to me.

J. V. H.

New York, June 27, 1904.

Honest Criticism Welcomed.

New York Times Book Review:

Will you allow me to state in your letter column that I consider the article in your issue of June 25, entitled, "English Prejudice," an unfortunate one? It seems to me that this attack on The London Globe is wholly discourteous and unjustifiable. Surely such honest criticism should be welcome at all times.

F. P. W.

East Berkshire, Vt., June 29, 1904.

"Stories from Life."

The object which Orison Swett Marden had in view when he wrote "Stories from Life" is well stated in his introductory sentence—"To make a life, as well as to make a living, is one of the supreme objects for which we must all struggle." In putting together briefly stories and incidents from great lives, which make up the pages of this little volume, the writer desired to show young people that, no matter how humble their birth or circumstances, they may make lives that will be held up as examples to future generations. In these stories we find Henry Clay, a farmer lad; James Garfield, a wood-chopper and canal driver; Andrew Jackson, a saddler and school teacher; George Peabody, a store boy; George Washington, a hero even in his youth; Rosa Bonheur, and her love for a lion; Daniel Webster, a country clerk, and Louisa May Alcott, and her first poem. There are about forty-five stories in all, with many illustrations, and the three great American songs and their authors. It is meant for third reader classes, and they are sure to enjoy the

(New York: American Book Company.)

1904

THOMAS NAST.

Mr. Albert Bigelow Paine Defends the Memory of the Famous Caricaturist.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

MR. ARTHUR LUMLEY seems to be full of "facts which cannot be disputed or set aside," but he is unfortunate in making a selection of them for publication.

Now, it so happens that I have access to the volume of The Illustrated New York News in which the work of Nast appeared, and I can show, if any one has a desire, to look through the volumes, the Garibaldi pictures throughout 1860 and the repeated advertisement by The News of "Thomas Nast—Our special artist in the field." It is true that Nast contributed as many pictures to The London News as possible, for the reason that The New York News was in financial difficulties at this time and did not pay, though it constantly used Nast's Italian sketches, often reproducing them from The London journal.

Of course, all sketches from the front in those days were redrawn on wood, but the assertion that Nast made a reputation in London by having his sketches so redrawn, and another in New York by so redrawing the sketches of Mr. Lumley—two reputations, one by drawing and another by not drawing—does not sound like conclusive evidence. It also remains for Mr. Lumley to produce a single instance where Nast redrew one of his pictures and claimed it as his own.

As to Nast's being a correspondent during the civil war, he never was and never claimed to be anything of the kind. He was a war cartoonist, and his trips to the front were made merely for material and for a view at closer range. That he did not live, as Mr. Lumley asserts he did, at Morristown during this period is probably due to the fact that he lived on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, in Harlem, and only moved to Morristown in 1871, six years after the war closed.

As to the Harpers "dropping Nast," this is quite in keeping with Mr. Lumley's other "facts." The writer has in his possession letters from John W. Harper, from Joseph W. Harper, Jr., and from J. Henry Harper, written during 1883, urging Mr. Nast to return to his old work, (which he did during 1884-6,) and there is a telegram from the firm—early in 1888, after he had finally retired—inviting him to "return and make a new contract." I may say here that all the exaggerated reports concerning the separation of Nast and the Harper firm have only the smallest foundation in fact. The writer has the pleasantest relations with the living representatives of both sides and is in a position to know the precise truth, which in course of time will appear.

As to why the New Jersey lady destroyed the portrait the writer does not know and has not felt sufficient interest to inquire. Perhaps that sort of an exhibition gave the New Jersey lady (as it appears to have given Mr. Lumley) pleasure. If so, it seems excusable.

Concerning my own shortcomings as a man of art and literary attainments, to such I fully and humbly confess. Neither do I invite my friends to stand for my veracity. I would not like to risk being hurt by their refusal. Certainly, if I couldn't supply better proofs of my assertions than those adduced by Mr. Lumley, I should be afraid to call on them.

The Gregory book of 1862 which Mr. Lumley still talks about I do not question. I merely return to the statement that the Gregory book of 1864 contains a Santa Claus by Thomas Nast—the only one in it—so that it would seem that even the drawing of Mr. Darley did not satisfy the publisher's idea of the Christmas saint. I shall reproduce this cut in the forthcoming biography of Nast, for it has acquired importance.

I did not know that Nast was ever engaged in the manufacture of "show cards," so I presume I may set this "fact" down as information.

But Mr. Lumley says: "What is demanded now is verified truths." So here are a few more things that I know and can verify—such things as the world is not likely to forget:

I know that on April 27, 1869, the most prominent members of the Union League Club of New York—one of the foremost patriotic associations in America—awarded to Thomas Nast a testimonial vase, "As a token of their admiration of his genius, and of his ardent devotion of that genius to the preservation of his country from the schemes of rebellion."

I know that two years later, in 1871, his life and liberty were repeatedly threatened for his assaults on the Tweed ring, and that he refused a very large fortune offered as the price of silence. I know that he continued that crusade to a victorious end for a sum about one hundred times less than the ring had offered.

I know that for his efforts in behalf of the army and navy, when an attempt was made to cut down their pay and to reduce their supplies, he received Feb. 1, 1879, at the home of Col. William C. Church, editor of The Army and Navy Journal, 31 Irving Place, New York, where he still resides, another handsome testimonial, thus inscribed: "Presented to Thomas Nast by his friends in the Army and Navy of the United States, in recognition of the patriotic use he has made of his rare abilities as the artist of the people. The gift of 3,500 officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States."

I know that this testimonial was inaugurated by Col. Guy V. Henry, "Fighting Guy," one of the "bravest of the brave," and that a few days later Gen. Sherman in a long letter to Nast, said: "When men who had been comrades and had got to be politicians were assailing the army, when its best friends were timid or silent, you, with your matchless, magic pencil, spread the truth abroad in the land and filled the minds of people with truth and their hearts with generous sentiments."

I know—for I have the papers—that for years the Christmas pictures of Nast—in the Harper's Weekly, Bazar, and Young People—were reproduced by the London art holiday editions, and so made familiar to English-speaking children the world over.

I know that the chief cartoon symbols of to-day—the Tammany Tiger, the Republican elephant, the Democratic donkey, the fiat ragbaby, and a dozen more emblems so familiar to us all, are the inventions of Thomas Nast, and if they are not "immortal," his worthy successors by daily use are doing their best to make them so.

I know that from the beginning to the end of his pictorial career he never flinched in his patriotism or faltered in his courage, nor in all that time did he ever fail to lend a helping hand to a fellow-craftsman, even to the members of that small but venomous coterie who, comprehending neither his genius nor his success, hated him accordingly, and never missed an opportunity of stabbing him from behind.

I know that finally in his declining days he went fearlessly to a fever-ridden coast, prophesying the manner of his death, and all the world knows how in the service of his country he did so die and was borne to his last resting place wrapped in the flag he had loved and defended so long.

ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE.

3 Rutherford Place, New York, June 28, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

Having read with interest several communications as to whether Mr. Nast was the progenitor of our pictorial idea of Santa Claus, I present the following fact which may serve to direct closer investigation. On the first page of an old scrapbook I have, in which the earliest cuttings are set down as of 1839, 1841, and 1846, is a woodcut (9 inches by 4½). of Santa Claus just arrived on a steep tiled roof with his car filled with gifts and drawn by two white reindeer. Santa Claus is already on the chimney top, and all persons may know by "these presents," and the kindly smile which illumines his face, that he wishes to bestow happiness beyond measure. He wears a hat of a somewhat Napoleonic type, and the pointed beard on his chin shows the first frost of advancing years. At the right lower corner of the illustration is inscribed, "R. Roberts, Sc." Below the picture is pasted Clement C. Moore's well-known poem. From the other scraps near by one might surmise that the picture was from The New York Mirror, Spirit of the Times, New York Albion, or some paper with which N. P. Willis was connected.

E. B. COOK.

Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1904.

A Government Clerk's Tragedy.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY. A Novel. By Leslie Derville. 12mo. Pp. 318. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

There is abroad a rather widely diffused impression that the lot of the Government employe in Washington is not, take it all in all, a hard one. People "accept" places in the Patent Office or the Treasury with a fair degree of resignation; they write to their Congressmen about such places, and they study hard and stand exceedingly dry civil service examinations by way of preliminary. Yet it appears all is not beer and skittles even in a Government clerkship, and this is the story of an exceedingly pretty and surprisingly simple-minded girl from Tennessee, who found the road so hard and so beset that she took eventual refuge in suicide.

Obviously, from internal evidence, the author is a person who has some first-hand knowledge of actual conditions in Government offices. She knows how the women employed there talk to each other, and has taken observation of the bearing of the men toward the women. She is familiar, too, with the interiors of certain kinds of Washington boarding houses, and with the ways of official receptions. This is not saying that her picture is true as a whole. It is to be hoped not, for it is very black. She declares, in fact, that in some Government offices women who are no better than they ought to be get promotions while hard-working, good girls do not, and that the chief clerks and the chiefs of division take advantage of their power to help or harm. Of such the chief clerk who presided over the girl from Tennessee was a striking example. In the story, which has melodramatic features, the wicked chief clerk gets his deserts, but not through the working of the system. The author pauses often and long in her story to inveigh against the method of marking, against the arbitrary rules governing the deportment of employes, against the civil service, against discrimination, against women in asking for "lists of eligibles." She says also that the conspicuous goings on of "that sort of women" has given a bad name to the whole company, mostly honest, industrious women.

The complainant's brief rather breaks the back of "The Other Side," considered as being the thing it professes to be, a novel. However, there are several love affairs presented, and especially the tragic story of the simple-minded little girl from Tennessee.

A Tale of the Revolution.

CRECY. By Edith Lawrence. 16mo. Pp. 311. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.

Crecy is short for Lucretia, a dark-haired Revolutionary heroine, who talks to Gen. Washington, is too gravely admired by a quiet Quaker cousin, and gloriously wooed and won by a merry, titled young soldier of King George. Crecy is a madcap type, the daughter of a Virginia Culpeper and a Quaker mother from Pennsylvania; she is a patriot and hater of "lobster-backs," which is her name for the King's soldiers. She is betrothed to her Quaker cousin, who is dull and generally absent with the Continental Army, fighting as an honest Quaker can fight when his blood is up. So Crecy sees much of lobster-backs and particularly of one venturesome fellow, who has the ingenuity to get dreadfully wounded and left for dead just where Crecy can find him. There are many complications, of course. Crecy has a handsome brother, who misbehaves, and heroic deeds have to be done and bitter tears wept in order to save the scamp from being shot against a wall by stern Washington's orders. The scene lies about Trenton and the action takes in the famous "surprise party of Col. Rall and his Hessians," on Christmas morning.

The Congressional Library.

In the "Report of the Librarian of Congress," dated July 1, 1903, there is a very important discussion of the contradictions in the copyright legislation now in force in the United States. Thorvald Solberg, Register of Copyrights, prepared this as an appendix to the report of Herbert Putnam, the Librarian. It forms 150 of the 600 pages. Mr. Solberg has brought out the discrepancies in the texts of these various statutes and the contradictory provisions contained in them which result in frequent misunderstandings as to the scope of the protection afforded by the copyright. He gives a list of all the public United States enactments, with notations of amendments and repeals; the text of the Revised Statutes, running in parallel columns the law of July 8, 1870, and all subsequent laws on the subject, and a list of the laws in force abroad, with citations to printed texts and translations.

Of Mr. Putnam's report, 350 pages are devoted to a selection of the purchases made by the Congressional Library during the years 1902 and 1903. These 2,700 titles are only typical examples chosen from the enormous number of books acquired in those two years. None but books actually bought are represented; Government and State documents, books sent in for copyright purposes, gifts, and all such sources of supply are excluded. The titles as printed here are transcripts from the cards the library prints and distributes so cheaply to libraries in order to take the drudgery of cataloguing from them and to centralize the system. Some of Mr. Putnam's statistics will be of interest. It costs half a million dollars a year to run the library; half of this goes to library service, $80,000 to purchase of books, and $100,000 to printing and binding them. The building was visited by 1,011,706 persons last year, an increase of 320,000 in one year. One of the staff reads aloud to the blind on certain days each week; 10,000 was the year's attendance here.

Mr. A. P. Griffin, the chief of the Division of Bibliography, has had compiled a "Select List of References on Chinese Immigration," about thirty pages long, in response to requests from all over the country. Typewritten sheets were sent out first, but last November the list was printed and is now inclosed with Mr. Putnam's report. Though not exhaustive, not even as regards the resources of the Library of Congress, it is fully adequate to the needs of all but the most critical historical or economic writer. Books, Government reports, Congressional documents and debates, and periodicals have been included in the list, all but the books arranged chronologically. (Washington: Government Printing Office.)

An Old English City.

CHESTER. A Historical and Topographical Account of the City. Written by Bertram C. A. Windle. Illustrated by Edmund H. New. 12mo. Pp. 256. New York: James Pott & Co. London: Methuen & Co. $1.50.

A seat of Roman legionaries before the first century was finished, the ancient City of Chester has played its part in English history from that time to this, and may be regarded as the accumulated structure of all the hands that have made the English nation. As such it is a mine of inspiration as well as of relics. As such the pilgrim visits it. Mr. Windle's book is intended to guide the pilgrim to the relics and furnish him with the bits of history that tend to inspiration. The Conqueror, as most know, erected Chester into a border Earldom with full "rights of the sword" inhering in the Earl Palatine. When in 1237 the line of the Norman Earls came to an end, Chester became an appanage of the crown, and from the time Henry III. gave the Earldom to his son Edward, afterward Edward I., even to the present the Earldom of Chester, like the Duchy of Cornwall, has been a part of the dignity of the eldest son of the reigning monarch, usually known by his newer title of Prince of Wales. Mr. Windle tells you what Kings and other shining persons came to Chester, how ill-fated Charles I. watched from the Phenix tower upon its ancient walls the battle of Rowton Moor, how also the Fenians had in 1867 a scheme to seize the castle with "30,000 stand of arms and 1,000,000 rounds of ball cartridge" inside. The book describes the walls, the towers, the castle, the Cathedral, the churches, the famous "Rows," the ancient customs, the celebrities. Among other things you learn that of old the "Barbers and Chirugeons united in a common company with the Wax and Tallow Chaundlers," and "under the auspices of this company the medical men of Chester for years practiced." Likewise the "Linen Drapers and Bricklayers" were incongruously incorporated into one guild, and "at their expense was maintained the Midsummer Show of Balaam and Balaam's Ass." Mr. New's drawings are numerous and instructive.

Electricity.

A textbook for apprentices, students, artisans, and engineers is "Modern Electricity," a practical working encyclopedia and a manual of theories, principles, and applications, by Karel J. Hora, an expert electrical engineer, and Samas Henry, a professor of the same science. Its 350 pages, with 150 illustrations and two special wiring diagrams, form a textbook on the science, history, and practice of the subject, bound in a heavy leather cover, of just the right size to slip into a coat pocket. The explanations are couched in such simple, untechnical language as to have no terrors for even the beginner. Every formula is explained in the simplest manner, and the processes of arriving at results demonstrated mathematically. Many questions and answers, together with practical examples, worked out in every detail, make it unusually valuable, not only to the skilled workman, but to all those who have not had the advantage of a thorough course upon the subject in a technical school.

Especially valuable are the chapters on practical methods and estimates for the construction of electric railways. These estimates have been taken from actual practice and are simplified by special drawings, illustrating the construction of plants, stations, and methods of wiring. Estimates are given upon the erection of power stations, cost of power, transmission, and distribution. A special chapter is appended on the evils of the leakage of the current and its electrolytic effect on gas and water mains. Two photographs serve as frontispieces, a picture of Edison, "the world's greatest electrician," and a radiograph of a human skull. The cross index, eight columns long, serves as table of contents also. (Chicago: Laird & Lee. Leather, $1.50; cloth, $1.)

About the Czar's Empire.

RUSSIA. As Seen and Described by Famous Writers. Edited and Translated by Esther Singleton. With Numerous Illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 361. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.60.

In this compilation will be found a deal of odds and ends of information about Russia with which the reader of more ambitious volumes on the subject can fill the gaps the authors of such volumes leave. On the other hand, idle persons may obtain from Miss Singleton's collection a very serviceable general idea of the nation which is joined with Japan to try for the benefit of cannier nations what modern warfare is really like.

One section of the book is devoted to the country and race; the contributions are selected from Prince Krapotkin, Jean Jacques, Elisée Réclus, and W. R. Morfill. Another section is devoted to history and religion, yet another to descriptions of different regions and cities, especially St. Petersburg, Moscow, and non-Russian districts like Finland and Poland; in this section also is a chapter on the trans-Siberian Railway by William Durban, a chapter eloquent of the comfort of the broad carriages, the firmness of the roadway, the beauty and neatness of the wayside stations, the excellence of the station restaurants, the elaborate system of track-walking—a trackwalker for every two-thirds of a mile, and to each trackwalker within his two-thirds of a mile a neat little house for himself and family. No train is ever out of sight of a trackwalker or some of his trackwalking household. A fourth section is devoted to manners and customs in high and low life, a fifth to art and literature—architecture by Eugene Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc, sculpture and painting by Philippe Berthelot, music by A. E. Keeton, literature by W. R. Morfill. A sixth section deals with present conditions, and includes a number of statistics handy to have at this time—matters of population, schools, money, soldiers, products, occupations, and shipping. Here we learn that Russia's "chief source of revenue is the liquor traffic," and that the "mortality in the towns is so great as to exceed the births." The population of the empire is given by provinces, and in the total, something over 128,000,000, the division between men and women is pretty nearly even. The illustrations include, besides portraits of the Czar and Czarina, excellent reproductions of photographs of public buildings, churches, bits of great cities, monuments, &c.

A Music-Lover's "Diversions."

In his book on "The Diversions of a Music-Lover," made up of articles that appeared in The London Spectator, Pall Mall Gazette, The Musical Times, and other English periodicals, C. L. Graves, author of "Life and Letters of Sir G. Grove," writes about the tones of the different orchestral instruments as compared with those of the human voice, Richard Strauss and Giuseppe Verdi, the cost of a private orchestra, impresarios, prima donnas, "soundless" and "menial" music, Hans Richter, Sir George Grove, different musical critics, a "musical celebrity," pastimes for musicians, the effects of music on animals, "musical reformatories," &c. In the chapter on "Menial Music" Mr. Graves speaks of the "ignoble functions" music is "forced" to fulfil, and adds:

> The disabilities of music and musicians are still numerous enough to wound the susceptibilities of a devout lover of the art, though distinguished artists are no longer subjected to the social indignities which aroused the wrath of Spohr when he visited England some seventy years ago. On the other hand music, as compared with the other arts, enjoys certain counterveiling advantages or immunities by no means to be lightly overlooked. Thus in an age in which literature and pictorial art are habitually condemned to be the helots of commercial enterprise, music knows little of the base mess of advertisement. It has never even occurred to a pill manufacturer to hire a composer to write an opera in praise of his wares, or to the proprietor of a hair-wash to induce a long-haired pianist to testify to its efficacy.

One of the longest chapters in the book is devoted to a review of "Musical Reminiscences," published anonymously in 1834, and written by Richard, second Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe. This should be regarded, Mr. Graves says, as an authority of "the rare importance upon the history of music and, in particular, of operatic music during the period which it covers." Mr. Graves's volume is being published by the [illegible] Company.

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XTCC

Charles Kingsley labored with almost neurotic intensity. The strenuousness of his work is as apparent in his last book as in his first; and the mature [illegible] and the mere interposition of the words "Kingsley and "neurosis" is hard to bear. Still, it is better than that he should be called a "sub-thumper"—as others use. What we all alike mean—those of us who [illegible] that the strength of his convictions and the violence of his expression of them really spoil his effects.

Now, this was a shortcoming which we shall seek in vain in the works of Henry Kingsley. He wrote easily with an ample, graceful manner, chatting rather leisurely on the mind of the reader the impression of an easy-going man of the world, of one who knows a great deal more than there is occasion to express or than it is manners to express, of one who prefers a smile to an argument, and is just so much in love with his native country and to his time—the nineteenth century. Even Lord Beaconsfield, who was at once a far greater and a far smaller man than Henry Kingsley, never represented to Henry Kingsley's mind the type Lord Beaconsfield has drawn Lord Saltire. Violent physical achievements and violent mental exertion made up Charles's ideal of manhood. Would it be unfair to say that he had little or no sense of humor?

Of the two brothers, Charles, of course, has left the deeper mark on the century. When we speak of Kingsley and Kingsley's time, we generally think of Charles. Henry's name hardly stands so high, and has had no wide an influence. But in the tangled mass of conflicting interests and aims which we have learned to call the nineteenth century, Kingsley (and all that Kingsley stands for) explains far more than the work of a greater man. Nothing is easier. His exclamatory manner—and his astonishing polemics are enough to set most people smiling. But for the few who can see through little (and even great) mannerisms "there is serious matter behind. It is true that his influence as a man of letters, but in point of fact the novel was the vehicle which he selected for the transmission of his message, and it is hardly possible to overestimate the good and the evil which that message wrought to his native country and to his time—Fraven Lord in The Nineteenth Century.

JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU.—Thanks to the labors of the Société Jean-Jacques, a Société Jean-Jacques Rousseau has just been called into existence. This new and useful institution proposes to do for the philosopher of Geneva what the Shakespeare Society is doing for Shakespeare, Rousseau. According to the "Appel," recently issued, its main object is to: (a) Develop and organize the studies relating to Jean-Jacques Rousseau, his work and his epoch; (b) publish a critical edition of his works. It proposes to associate persons of all countries, and especially of all Rousseau students. Under the name of "Archives Jean-Jacques Rousseau," it collects manuscripts, printed matter, portraits, medallions, souvenirs, and any other documents relating to that writer, or to his work, his epoch, or his influence. It takes an interest in the present-day [illegible] sites recalling the memory of Jean-Jacques Rousseau. It publishes periodically a collection of memoirs and documents and may undertake and encourage other publications in connection with its object.

The "Archives" above mentioned, begun last year by the originators of the society, will be housed in a special room of the [illegible] Public Library of Geneva, so charmingly situated on the Promenade des Bastions. Geneva will thus become the centre of all Rousseau studies. The headquarters of the society itself are in that town; Rousseau, as everybody knows, was a Genevese, often alluded to as "le citoyen de Genève." But its institution is to be cosmopolitan in its character; anybody interested in Rousseau may become a member and collaborator, as is proper; for, indeed, of all the great French writers and thinkers Rousseau was the most universally and lastingly influential European thought; as he did. No wonder, therefore, if among the two hundred or more persons who have already signified their adherence to the new society, we find Italian, Danish, Dutch, Russian, Roumanian, Swedish, Norwegian, Hungarian, Bohemian, Greek, Turkish, Persian, Chinese, Japanese, and even Hindu names. The Archives are [illegible] nor America is as yet represented on the list caused me to write this notice. Full particulars as to the regulations of the Société Jean-Jacques Rousseau, the conditions of membership may be had from the secretary, M. Bourrier, Professeur à l'Université, who is at the head of the enterprise, and from M. [illegible]

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1904

MANCHURIA.

Mr. H. J. Whigham Writes of Conditions Before the Present War.

MR. H. J. WHIGHAM'S "Manchuria and Korea" treats more of political than geographical conditions. As the correspondent of a London paper the author was keenly awake to the interests of England. The period which he visited the East was one of particular interest, for in 1901 there began the first intimations of the troubles yet to come. The question then agitating both England and the United States was: Would Russia evacuate Manchuria? Mr. Whigham writes: "Nobody seemed to take much trouble to examine the actual facts of the case or to visit the scene of operations, and so it occurred to me in June of 1901 to go and see for myself what the Russians were doing in the North." Having obtained a passport, visèed by the Russian Consul in Shanghai, permission was given to visit Port Arthur by way of Che-Foo. The author enters into many speculations as to the strength of Port Arthur and its power to resist attack. He is positive that Japan might as well "try to take Gibraltar or Cronstadt." We might remark that it is not wise to be too prophetic about military or naval matters. The English journalist sees Dalny. He calls Dalny a "boom," and he writes:

> There is something splendid and Oriental, and almost barbarous, in this wholesale creation. Another power would have been content to build its railway and begin the harbor tentatively, and let trade do the rest. Not so Russia. Dalny is to spring into the world full grown and armed at every point, Minerva like, from the brain of the Russian Jove. * * * Unless you go to Dalny you can hardly believe in the creation of so large a town on a barren hillside, with nothing but prospects to justify its existence. * * * To cut a forty-foot pleasure drive through the hills for seven or eight miles before the municipality is actually in existence seems to be almost an act of supererogation. * * * Never, perhaps, in the whole history of colonisation has so much money been so recklessly squandered as in Manchuria.

How Russia gobbled up Niu-Chwang, an old story to-day, the author gives in full, and is not sparing as to the fault he finds with the English Home Office for having permitted it. The Boxer troubles was Russia's opportunity. Describing the action of the Russian authorities in Manchuria, Mr. Whigham writes "that you must not apply the same rules to Russians as to other civilised peoples." The passport visèed by the Russian Consul was of little value. When in trouble the holder of the document was informed that he must obtain the consent of the Governor General of Siberia to travel, and to have done that would have required many months. With uncommon boldness Mr. Whigham took fortune in his own hands and faced many obstacles. Traveling over the newly constructed railroad was attended with no small danger of life, for the rails were badly secured. Finally Liao-Yang was reached. Here the Presbyterian Mission had one of its main branches. The author lauds the services rendered by this mission. He writes:

> It is so common to sneer at the work of the missionaries in China that the world as a whole is likely to lose sight of what should be an intensely interesting chapter in the history of Christianity. Whatever may be the issue of the long fight which is being waged by the ministers of the various churches in China, no one can help admitting that the events of the year 1900 testify strongly to the real hold which Christianity had taken on its adherents, nor is it at all proved that the Chinese character is not genuinely susceptible to its doctrines.

The devotion, the heroic conduct, of Dr. Westwater when Liao Yang was attacked by the Russians, is most worthy of record. By his coolness and good judgment he saved hundreds of the lives of the Chinese. After many adventures the journalist reached Kharbin, chiefly remarkable for the number of its Generals and its phonographs. The phonographs are imported as freely from America that every house seems to be haunted with an aged crone singing the music of "El Capitan." It would seem that Kharbin was intended by nature to be the commercial centre of Manchuria, but the Russians have willed it otherwise. We read in the jumble of dispatches from the seat of war many items relative to the Manchurian bandits, and the havoc they are causing. Such scraps of news are mostly of Russian origin, and on that account unreliable. Mr. Whigham made up his mind to probe this Manchurian bandit business. He joined a Russian and Chinese expedition which made its way up the Liao River. The river pirates are called the Hun-hu-tzes, and are regularly in the business. The author is inclined to believe that all this cry concerning Manchurian robbers on the land and water is a part of the Russian policy. The Manchurians are to be run out of the river country, which is about the most fertile part of Manchuria. Then there is much money to be collected by the Russian administration when selling protection against the robbers. At present there is a regular blackmail business being carried on, and if you wanted, as an American citizen, to bring down a load of beans, (beans being the leading agricultural product,) all you would have to do would be to pay for a safe conduct. The author says that occasionally a so-called pirate will be met with. Best on obtaining information concerning conditions in Manchuria Mr. Whigham writes:

> If you believed all you were told Manchuria would be a terrible place, and no man had to encounter more perils could be rife, so long as the Russians had control of it. On the other hand, it was frequently asserted that the Russians were [illegible]

[illegible] are published by M. J. Whig[illegible] Manchuria and Korea." [illegible] Company, publishers. [illegible]

ly invented and kept going by the Russians in order to excuse their continued occupation of the country.

Mr. Whigham devotes an entire chapter to the study of Russian methods of policy at home and abroad, and he is not complimentary to the Russians in Manchuria. He writes that "the Russian General, take him on the average, is almost as ignorant of anything outside fighting and drinking vodka as it is possible to be. * * * I found Manchuria a chaos of Chinese rascality, military red tape, and general Russian incapacity." The author is not wrong in his opinion that it was this Manchurian business which brought about bad feeling between the United States and Russia.

The real impossibility of trusting Russia became glaringly apparent. Not only was she caught red handed in the most colossal prevarications, but she was convicted of having tried to bribe the United States into acquiescence in her policy by promises of special privileges in Manchuria.

The author visits Korea and Söul, bent on the discovery of Russian intrigues there, and he certainly did find them. The holding of any part of Korea, we know well enough to-day, would mean the destruction of Japan, and that is why the island country is fighting now for her life. At the conclusion, in a chapter entitled "German Ambitions," the grabbing of Tsing-tao is dwelt on. According to our authority Germany has already expended on Tsing-tao more than 120,000,000 marks. No possible fault is found with the German management of their Chinese acquisition. Railways do make spheres of influence, and what will be the end of it all no human being can tell. China! Will that stand-still country be benefited by the change? As to Manchuria, Russia will never abandon her hold there. The problem of the future remains unsolved. The volume under notice has its value, for it gives a fair idea of conditions in the remote East before the present climax.

Heroes of the Race Tracks.

BRAVE HEARTS. By W. A. Fraser. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

"A true woman, a strong man, and a good horse; love, strength, and speed. Because of these things a story," so says Mr. W. A. Fraser in his introduction to "The Ballygunge Cup"—but he might as well have said, "Because of these twelve stories," for in nearly all the dozen tales contained in Mr. Fraser's book called "Brave Hearts" we find these three necessary characters.

In spite of the fact that the stories all centre around the race tracks—whether at Morris Park or Saratoga or under the blue skies of India—there is nothing about them of coarse gambling or the usual fast life of the races. A gentleman's sport Mr. Fraser calls it, and "the sport of Kings." One doesn't have to know horses to understand the author's love for them, nor does one have to understand the vernacular of the tracks, although the stories are filled with it—to enjoy the style of their writing. Of them all, perhaps the longest and most connected tale is that of "The Remittance Man," a comedy of a young Englishman, son of a Dean, who, because of his love of gambling and the races, was sent by his father to a Canadian sheep ranch. It had not occurred to the little Dean that also in Canada were horses and races. The story is a series of bright comedies culminating in the unusual climax of the Dean, who had come to Canada to pay a visit to his son, unwittingly riding the favorite, and, moreover, winning the very race which, in his paternal wrath, he had hoped to stop.

In fact, all the stories are breezy and interesting. "The Rechristening of Diablo" is a sprightly account of an evil-tempered horse, so evil-tempered, in fact, that his owner, the Maharaja of Darwana, without even looking at the beast, ordered him shot. But the groom, a far-seeing Irish-Scotch-Englishman, decided upon the better course of selling him to Captain Frank Jocelyn, the only man who had ever been able to manage the wicked brute. "I want you to change 'is name," the trainer said to Frank. "What for?" queried the Captain. "Family reasons," answered Dumpy. "My grandmother hobjects to 'is name," and so Diablo henceforth became The Dove, and under his new name was entered in the Maharaja's own private race, where the prize was to be the Maharaja's priceless ruby, the Maharaja reserving the privilege of buying for 5000 the winning horse. There is an unwritten moral to the story; even though one be a Maharaja it is wise to know more than the names of one's horses.

In short, any and all the stories will hold the interest of the reader. Perhaps the one to ring least true is that of "Diplomat's Sacrifice." Kipling and Paul L. Ford have already given us better tales written from the horses' points of view, so that Diplomat as the narrator of his own story seems a bit forced.

We like best Mr. Fraser's attitude toward horses, as shown in his other stories—that of crediting them with a lesser intelligence than man. Also the author does not approve of the spur and the whip. All his winners are the horses whose riders sit motionless in their saddles, without urging on their horses, but giving their mounts their heads.

Our Children's Songs.

Harper & Brothers are issuing a new edition of their standard illustrated volume of songs for young people entitled "Our Children's Songs." There will be a new frontispiece by Alice Barber Stephens and a new binding in green cloth, with a design drawn from the frontispiece. The volume includes songs for the nursery, for childhood, for girlhood, for boyhood, songs for the nursery, and hymns for childhood. The "Introductory Essay" was written by Josephine Dodge Daskam, and the selections by Browning, Bryant, Byron, Southey, Thackeray, and scores of other famous poets are represented in the volume. Besides these are other songs which have long been famous, but whose authors are unknown or forgotten.

THE SOUTH SEAS.

CHINKIE'S FLAT AND OTHER STORIES. By Louis Becke, Author of "By Reef and Palm," &c. 12mo. Pp. 316. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

The South Seas and the islands thereof and the shores round about, this is the field of action of all Mr. Becke's stories. Now it is Australian gold diggings, with rough miners, Chinamen, murdering bushmen, mounted police of both colors, a pretty Irish girl who sings and another pretty girl, with brave men to match; now it is the open ocean and a whaling ship with a brutal Captain and a boatful of the crew deserting and sailing away in the night.

Again, it is Samoa, a big ship lying off shore with mutineers, the Captain shot and sent landward in the long boat to die, his girl wife with him. Another shift, and the Kanakas led by some Englishmen are swarming aboard, disarming the mutineers and restoring the ship to its proper owner, the dead Captain's widow. Which leads to further romance, kidnappings of the lady by an Italian, mad for love of her, scurryings before the gale, maroonings on green islands of the outer sea, suicides, murders, searchings, findings, a young widow consoled, and a happy end.

Another time it is a brave young ship's master and his pretty bride going honeymooning with a wrecking tug and having, all on account of the sweet face of the lady, good luck to burn. They float a big ship, find thousands of pounds worth of ambergris, pots of silver from the ancient wreckage of a forgotten stranded East Indiaman, save also a second ship belonging to the former skinflint employer of the young husband. That old wretch had a rule in his line that no married man should be Captain of a ship of his, and the young man of the story had been forced to give up his ship to get his wife. He had his reward back in the luck she brought him.

By way of variety also is a story of a whaler's cure for rheumatism. You plant the patient up to the waist in the vitals of a whale, the gases whereof are most beneficent in such cases; also it is said the deader the whale the better, for the more powerful the gases. However, the patient must hold his nose and cannot stand many hours of the treatment at a time.

The whale cure is not romantic, but the South Seas being, as everybody knows, the very home of romance, the most of the book sticks to that line, and without being quite up to the Stevensonian standard, makes very good reading. In Australia, moreover, one is allowed to overhear something of the dinner-table talk of a "refined family circle," where "paying guests" are received by Mrs. Lee-Trappême, a lady of much elegance, possessing two charming daughters and social aspirations. Her husband, known in life as Jack Trap, had done business as a bank messenger and incidental taker of usury from the improvident bank clerks, his fellow-employes. Dying, he had left the widow a "stake." Thus, besides the proper South Sea adventurers, are glimpses of society in the antipodes.

A Guide Story Book.

THE REAL NEW YORK. By Rupert Hughes. Drawings by H. Mayer. 12mo. Pp. 334. New York: The Smart Set Publishing Company. $1.50.

It is safe to say that the best things in this book are Mr. Mayer's drawings of New York places, scenes and types. Many of these drawings are, in fact, excellent. The aim of the author has been to dissolve in a romance the materials of a guide book such as will meet the need of people who come to New York for a week and desire during that week to be seeing and "doing" the city. The desire is, moreover, to give suitable guidance to several kinds of people, the artistic young woman from the Pacific Coast, the inquiring clergyman from the Middle West, the sporting man from Chicago, the chap from dear old Lunnon. So Mr. Hughes introduces you on a delayed train to Jersey to a pretty California girl, a country parson, a Chicagoan, and putting each in charge of a separate steamer, he has them spend the week following, each in seeing New York in his or her own way. The lady falls in with a young clubman called Du Peyster, who presently adds to the company the chap from Lunnon. They look at things from above, they take fashionable drives, motor, dine at Sherry's, and such like, visit fashionable churches, and pay a flying visit to "Bohemia." Then De Peyster and the pretty girl from the West make a match of it.

The rural clergyman is put in the hands of a gentle Southerner, long resident in New York, and this Southerner, being a whimsical man, is determined that the rural parson shall see only the good things in New York. He takes him, therefore, not to dives, but to hospitals, institutions, parish houses, till the parson's idea of New York as a sink of iniquity is quite obliterated. The Chicagoan is turned over to a newspaper man who shows the town in the usual sense of the word, in so far as the same may be permitted to be exposed in a book for the family, the Hoch Deutsche, restaurant, gambling saloons, prizefights, where to get a drink on Sunday, the Jersey Coast, Coney Island, Rotary Snipe Rolls, &c.

The author makes no compilation or pleasure of any importance out of the tourist resorts of violence, and what he says you should find [illegible] to visit having made a yearly journey in search [illegible] the places [illegible] book gives a visitor a fair notion of what he or she may see and do. Naturally the solution of romance and facts is imperfect: The facts are too many, the romance too thin. The tone of the whole, it must be confessed, is inclined to the vulgar, but the book is not hard to read and things may be learned from it which it is quite worth while to know and which are not, so far as we recall, set forth in any more accessible fashion elsewhere.

STURGIS'S LUBKE.

OUTLINES OF THE HISTORY OF ART. By Dr. Wilhelm Lübke. Edited, Minutely Revised, and Largely Rewritten by Russell Sturgis. In two volumes. 8vo. Fully Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $10.

Taking advantage of their new "International Encyclopaedia" the publishers of that convenient work have preserved a number of art plates used in its making, and have employed them to embellish a new edition of Lübke's well-known history of art, the text of which for some years past has been in a process of revision, editing and rewriting at the hands of the well-known specialist on the history and science of architecture, Russell Sturgis. The result is a couple of elegant volumes, the reading matter of which takes into full account the most recent archeological research and the illustrations of which are composed of everything that is descriptive or suggestive from the quaint book-cuts used in the original German edition to the lithographs and reproduced photographs which formed such a distinctive feature in the art articles of "The International Encyclopaedia."

When Dr. Lübke completed his "Grundriss der Kunstgeschichte" in 1860, there were few monographs on the purely artistic topics of his work, while the Assyrian, Babylonian, Indian, and Grecian discoveries, which soon changed the entire study of archeology, were yet to be made. As late as 1891 the eleventh German edition of the work was merely presented in revised form with new facts stuck on here and there to the old frame work. It has been Mr. Sturgis's intention and endeavor to present a version which should correspond to a rewritten work from all new points of view. The textual basis, although not the form of this version, is the translation made in 1877 under the editorship of Edward L. Burlingame and Clarence Cook.

The new work is unique, not only on account of the fine up-to-date plateh which the publishers have been enabled to insert, nor because of the opinions of Mr. Sturgis, which occasionally run contrary to those of the author—notably in his definition of Gothic architecture and his location of Byzantine influences—but from the fact that here is an authoritative history of art, unequaled on the day of its first appearance, now rearranged and rewritten in conformity with new facts and new theories and augmented with generous consideration for the non-classical rearing of the average American reader, and his patriotic predilection for local monuments of art. Its first volume forestalls and possibly renders futile for American students a similar attempt that is now said to be making to bring out a rewritten and elaborately illustrated issue of Dr. von Reber's once important history of art, although von Reber first wrote later and probably with more lasting authority. Notwithstanding the fact that investigation of modern and Renaissance architecture, sculpture, and painting may prefer to go to the numerous excellent monographs instead of to a history of art for information on the details of these subjects, no student beginning a study of ancient art can afford to ignore Mr. Sturgis's recasting of Dr. Lübke's first book. And one may say of the entire work what Prof. Norton said of von Reber's twenty-two years ago: "So far as I am aware, there is no compend of information on the subject in any language so trustworthy and so judicious as this."

The Court of Napoleon.

THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE. By Mathilde Malling. Translated by Henriette Lasgas St. John. 12mo. New York: Thomas M. St. John.

In the author's note to "The Governor's Wife," Mme. Mathilda Malling says: "The writer has not called this book a 'romance,' for it did not seem, after due consideration, to deserve so dignified a description." Most of her material for the book has been drawn from Mme. Junot's memoirs, and of these she says: "She evidently had but little sense for dates, and very little for arrangement; she mixes carelessly happenings and epochs, and sometimes even names; her statements should always be compared with those of other authorities. * * * The thousands of pages which Mme. Junot, in her careless, nonchalant manner, has written about the time of the Directorate, the Consulate, the Empire, and the Restoration scarcely form a book; they are, rather, a collection of sketches and dialogues—sometimes fact and sometimes fiction."

Mme. Malling has followed the style of her authority in incoherence of narrative. The story lacks sequence; it might almost be called a kaleidoscopic picture of Court scandals, political intrigues, and masquerading. In spite of its lack of coherence, however, the story gives a clear picture of the Court of Napoleon at the time of the Empire. The little Corsican, himself the most pompous figure of them all, [illegible] through the book in familiar form; Josephine, fearful of the calamity of [illegible] divorce, jealous and unhappy; [illegible] Hortense, the Princess Caroline, [illegible] Pauline, and Madame Mère, [illegible] portrait of [illegible] general of [illegible] [illegible] Napoleon's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

QUERIES.

TO secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and, as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

JOHN F. ADAMS, Englewood, N. J.: "Kindly publish in Queries a list of books or writings, illustrated by Vierge, and obtainable in this country. I would also like to learn something of the artist himself—his life and his works."

Daniel Vierge, who died recently, was chiefly known to American booklovers through his illustrations to Jaccacf's "On the Trail of Don Quixote," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.50,) 130 in number. He was born in Madrid in 1851, and studied at the Madrid Academy under Madrago and Rico. He was first brought into notice by his sketches of scenes, in Paris during the Commune, which appeared in the Monde Illustrée. His illustrations for the works of Victor Hugo, Zola, Michelet, and Poe, and particularly those made for Quevedo's "Pablo de Segovia," are "remarkable for vigor and a keen appreciation of scenery and architecture." In 1890 Vierge was so exhausted by the unusual amount of work he undertook for Paris publications during the Hugo fêtes that paralysis of his right arm ensued. In two years he learned to draw as rapidly and accurately as ever with his left hand, and until his death was probably the most popular of Paris illustrators. He received the Legion of Honor and gold medal in 1889.

"V.," Mobile, Ala.: "I have an old edition of Bancroft's 'History of the United States,' the cover of which bears, in gold letters, this motto: 'Westward the star of empire takes its way.' I have often seen the line quoted with the word 'course' substituted for 'star.' Which is correct?"

Bancroft (or his publishers) was guilty of a misquotation. The line was taken from "Verses on the Prospect of Planting Arts and Learning in America," a poem by George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, (1684-1753.) The last stanza of this poem contains the following lines:

> Westward the course of empire takes its way;
> The first four acts already past,
> A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
> Time's noblest offspring is the last.

"F. L.," Norwich, Conn.: "Which was William Sharp's first book?"

Either his biography of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, 1882, or his "The Human Inheritance, Transcripts from Nature, and Other Poems," his earliest book of poetry, which also appeared in 1882. We are not certain which was the first to appear.

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT, Mutual Life Building, Philadelphia, Penn.: "Several weeks ago a correspondent asked: 'What incident or legend is back of the expression, "Between the devil and the deep sea?" Is it not probable that the phrase had its origin in the healing of the demoniac, as recorded in the Gospels of Matthew, (Chapter VIII.) Mark, (Chapter V.,) and Luke, (Chapter VIII.?"')

"P. L. D.," New York City: "I have in my possession 'Reflections and Maxims,' printed by James Franklin, Newport, 1729; Robert Southey's 'Poems,' first American edition, Boston, 1799; 'The American Magazine,' Albany, 1815, Nos. 7 to 8, and 'A Man of the World,' first American edition, Boston, 1795. Have they any value? Who was the author of the last-named work?"

The first work is valuable as an early Rhode Island imprint; the others have hardly any value. "A Man of the World," is probably Charles Macklin's play, "The Man of the World," first printed in London in 1786.

"M. G.," Fort Scott, Kan.: "What books were written by George Henry Lewes, and when were they published?"

"Biographical History of Philosophy," four volumes, 1845-46; "The Spanish Drama," 1847; "Ranthorpe," 1847; "Rose, Blanche, and Violet," 1848; "Life of Robespierre," 1849; "The Noble Heart," 1850; "Comte's Philosophy of the Sciences," 1853; "Life and Works of Goethe," 1855; "Seaside Studies," 1858; "Physiology of Common Life," 1859-60; "Studies in Animal Life," 1862; "Aristotle," 1864; "Problems of Life and Mind," five volumes, 1874-78; "Selections from the Modern British Dramatists," 1867; "On Acting and the Art of Acting," 1875, &c.

A. D. SIDFORD 71 Maiden Lane, New York City: "Where can I find the poem, 'Bill Sweeney of the Black Gang,' author unknown; and 'Sergeant What's His Name,' by Kipling?"

"Bill Sweeney of the Black Gang" is unknown to us. Kipling's "Pharaoh and the Sergeant," which our correspondent has in mind, is included in "The Five Nations," (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.40.)

ELIZABETH H. HAINES, 211 West One Hundred and First Street, New York City: "In Appeals to Readers of June 16 I find the following, from 'C. A. T.' 205 Lancaster Street, Albany, N. Y.: 'Where can I obtain the poem containing these lines:

> "'At last we enter Hebron town,"' &c.

"The stanza quoted is from a poem written for the centennial celebration of Tolland County, delivered at Tolland, Conn., July 4, 1876, in which each of the sixteen parishes of the county was similarly mentioned, besides much other matter. It was published by the author in 'Songs and Hymns for Common Life,' a collection of poems issued in 1885 for private distribution among his friends. I would be pleased to send your inquirer a copy of the poem, if it were not so lengthy—containing forty-three stanzas of eight lines each, besides considerable more in a different meter. I inclose the three stanzas that refer to Hebron alone. As the author, the Rev. Increase Niles Tarbox, D. D., was my uncle, and I have an autograph copy of the volume containing this poem, your correspondent may rely upon the authenticity of this statement."

The verses have been sent to "C. A. T."

REV. CHARLES W. BLAKE, Lake George, N. Y.: "Where can I find the once famous 'Mother Shipton's Prophecy'?"

The prophecy of this doubtless mythical personage seems to have been first published in 1641 in the anonymous tract entitled "The Prophecie of Mother Shipton in the Raigne of King Henry 8th." This tract can be found in Charles Hindley's "Miscellanes Antiqua Anglicana," 1871, which can probably be seen in the New York Public Library, together with the previous reprint, in the stanza, by R. W. Ashley, 1862. Another work relating to this so-called prophetess is Hindley's reprint of Head's "Life" of Mother Shipton, (1862,) which introduces certain verses said to be by her, which he later confessed to have forged.

F. T. MOORE, 5,036 Haverford Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "Archibald Lampman, a young Canadian poet, died several years ago, much admired and praised by many Americans, and especially by Mr. Howells. I cannot find any record of his poetry or life after a long search. Will you be good enough to print in Queries a sketch of his life and his work as a poet?"

Archibald Lampman, born in Morpeth, Ontario, Nov. 17, 1861, died in Ottawa Feb. 10, 1899. He was the son of a Church of England clergyman, but was descended from German ancestry on both sides. He was graduated at Trinity University, Toronto, and after a short experience as a teacher, entered the Canadian civil service. In 1887 he began to contribute verse to the American magazines, his earliest poems appearing, we believe, in Scribner's. His first book of poems appeared in 1888 with this title: "Among the Millet and Other Poems." His second collection of verse, entitled "Lyrics of Earth," was published in 1895. In 1900, the year following his death, his friend Duncan Campbell Scott collected his complete poems, (G. N. Morang & Co., Toronto, $2.) Lampman was a poet of singular charm, and Mr. Howells and other critics early pronounced him as worthy to rank with the strongest of American singers.

"F. W. H.": "Permit me through THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW to thank 'L. L., Upper Montclair,' for his kindness in copying for me the poem, 'Ships at Sea,' which has just been received."

"E. R.," Des Moines, Ia.: "Dr. Johnson refers somewhere to a certain extract from an English poem or play of the seventeenth century, and calls it superior to anything in Shakespeare. Can you point out this passage for me?"

Dr. Johnson referred to William Congreve's play, "The Mourning Bride," first printed in 1697. Almeria meets in a cathedral her husband, whom she had supposed to be dead, and the passage to which Dr. Johnson alluded is a part of what she says to him:

> How reverend is the face of this tall pile,
> Whose ancient pillars rear their marble heads
> To bear aloft its arched and ponderous roof,
> By its own weight made steadfast and immovable,
> Looking tranquillity. If strikes an awe
> And terror on my aching sight. The tombs
> And monumental caves of death look cold,
> And shoot a chillness to my aching heart.
> Give me thy hand, and let me hear thy voice;
> Nay, quickly speak to me, and let me hear
> Thy voice—my own affrights me with its echoes.

"H. M.," 419 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, New York City: "Was 'Brier Cliff,' a drama, by George P. Morris, (about 1826,) ever published? If not, where can an early analysis of the plot be obtained? Where can I obtain Paulding's play, 'The Lion of the West,' 1831?"

Morris's "Brier Cliff: A Tale of the Revolution," is entered in Wegelin's "Early American Plays, 1714-1830," as unpublished. We have no knowledge of any printed edition of it. It was played at the Chatham Theatre, New York City, June 15, 1825. An account of its plot can undoubtedly be found in the newspapers of the day. (See the collection of old New York papers in the Lenox Library, Fifth Avenue and Seventieth Street.) Paulding's comedy, "The Lion of the West," which was printed in this city in 1831, can be obtained from dealers in old books. Its value should not exceed $2 or $3, as Paulding is a half forgotten author whose books are not collected.

HARLEY W. FISHER, 36 Seneca Street, Oil City, Penn.: "In Queries you frequently refer to Stedman's 'American Anthology.' Is this identical with 'American Literature,' by the same author and another writer, or is it a distinct work?"

Mr. Stedman's "American Anthology, 1787-1899," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1900, $3,) has nothing to do with the "Library of American Literature," New York, 1888-90, in eleven volumes, which he edited in conjunction with Miss Hutchinson. It is a companion volume to his "Poets of America," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.25,) bearing to that work the relation borne by his "Victorian Anthology" to his "Victorian Poets."

HOWARD B. KOTZ, 227 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.: "Will you kindly give me some information as to the author and the probable value of a book of poems entitled 'The Antediluvian; or, Serpentine Musings. By a Descendant of Noah,' New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1874; also, the value of a work, containing maps, which is called 'Notices of Florida and the Campaigns. By M. M. Cohen,' Charleston, S. C., 1836?"

We do not identify this "Descendant of Noah." The book is no longer in print, but possibly the Putnams can inform our correspondent as to its authorship. Its financial value is slight. The other book is scarce and interesting to collectors of Americana. We find no auction record for it, but should estimate its value at about $5.

JOHN O'CONNOR, New York City: "Some time ago some one asked in THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW for the address of John O'Connor, the writer of 'The Last Trip.' I would state that he can be found at 311 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, this city."

"G. T. S.," Charleston, S. C.: "Who is the author of a tract on drudgery, one clause of which, 'Blessed be drudgery,' is repeated many times?"

It was written by the Rev. William Channing Gannett, a Unitarian clergyman, formerly of Minneapolis and subsequently of Rochester, N. Y. It is published in cheap paper form by Pott & Co., and can be had in any large religious book store.

N. RICHMOND KETCHUM, 126 Nassau Street, New York City: "Where can I obtain Mrs. Southworth's 'Capitola?'"

From Street & Smith; price, 10 cents.

"JOSEPH H.," Bangor, Me.: "Who was Whittier's 'Moll Pitcher'? Was she the woman of the same name who distinguished herself at the battle of Monmouth?"

Whittier's "Moll Pitcher" lived under the shadow of High Rock, in Lynn, Mass., and was sought far and wide for her supposed powers of divination. She died about 1810. An account of her is given in "Salem Witchcraft and Cotton Mather," by the Rev. Charles W. Upham. The heroine of the battle of Monmouth, familiarly known as "Molly Pitcher," is said to have been one Mary Ludwig, who in 1769 married John Hays, a barber. Hays enlisted in Proctor's First Pennsylvania Artillery, Continental Line, and was followed by his wife. He was killed at Monmouth. Soon after his death the widow began to have married another private soldier, George McCauley, who either died or abandoned her. From the close of the war until her death in January, 1832, she was maintained at the barracks in Carlisle, Penn., and in 1876 the citizens of Cumberland County placed a memorial on her tomb inscribed "Molle McCauley—Renowned in History as 'Molly Pitcher,' the Heroine of Monmouth," &c.

The REV. R. H. KREP, 146 Gordon Street, Atlanta, Ga.: "Who publishes the speeches of Thomas Erskine, the great criminal lawyer and orator?"

His "Speeches" are published in four volumes at $8, $10, and $16, by Callaghan & Co., 114 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

"S.," 2,914 Broadway, New York City: "I have a copy of Charles Reade's 'Cloister and the Hearth; or, Maid, Wife and Widow,' New York, Rudd & Carleton; London, Trubner & Co., 1861. Is this the 'first edition' recently mentioned in Queries as having some financial value?"

It is the first American edition. The first edition (London, 1861) bears the imprint of Trubner & Co. alone.

"L. O. P.," Dayton, Ohio: "To what poet does Tennyson refer in these lines from 'Locksley Hall':

> "'This is the truth the poet sings
> That a sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things'?

"Has Gautier's 'Mademoiselle Maupin' ever been dramatized? Are there any existing copyrights on either the play or the novel?"

(1) Tennyson referred to Dante, and the passage he had in mind is one of the most famous in the "Divine Comedy," ("Inferno," Canto v., line 121,) which has been rendered:

> There is no greater sorrow
> Than to be mindful of the happy time
> In misery.

(2) We know of no dramatization of Gautier's novel. The book was never copyrighted in this country. It was published in Paris in 1835 and Gautier died in 1872. Consequently, as French copyright endures in France until thirty years after the author's death, the original copyright expired two years ago.

"H. D.," San Francisco, Cal.: "Has Irving's 'Grenada,' Philadelphia, 1831, two volumes, any special value?"

It has little value. The first edition was published in 1829.

"H. H.": "In Appeals to Readers of June 12 Jane Woolley, Holyoke, Mass., asks for the authorship of the line: 'One eye alone in all Verona cared for the soft sky.' The correct reading is:

> " " " " " single eye
> From all Verona cared for the soft sky.'

"The quotation may be found in Robert Browning's 'Sordello,' Book the First. It is about the only portion of the whole poem which a person of ordinary intelligence can understand. Hence it clings to the memory."

HORACE DIXON, 835 Broadway, New York City: "Please give me what information you can about Maitland's 'Narrative' regarding the capture of Napoleon. What is its value? It was published, I believe, in 1826."

This is Capt. F. L. Maitland's "Narrative of the Surrender of Napoleon and of His Residence on Board H. M. S. Bellerophon," London, 1826. It is scarce, but not especially valuable.

JAMES L. CARHART, 129 East Pike Street, Pontiac, Mich.: "In Appeals to Readers of June 18 'A. B. P.,' 174 Duane Street, New York City, asks for 'the author of a poem on an actor,' which contains these lines:

> "'King at night in ermine splendid,
> From the greenroom to the stage:
> But too soon the play is ended,
> Then is read the truer page.'

"The author of this poem is the late Thomas Dunn English, author of 'Ben Bolt,' &c. The title of the poem is 'The Actor's Fate.' If 'A. B. P.' wishes the words of the poem, and will send an addressed and stamped envelope, I will send a copy. I do not think the poem is in any collection of English's poems."

"J. R. J.," Tecumseh, Neb.: "What is the meaning of the word 'Laodicean'? Thomas Hardy uses it for the title of one of his novels. Did Franklin originate the most famous of his maxims:

> "'Early to bed, and early to rise,
> Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise'?"

(1) The term means "lukewarm," "indifferent," &c., the reference being to St. John's rebuke of the Laodiceans: "I know thy works that thou art neither cold nor hot. I would thou wert cold or hot. So then, because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth." (2) This distich, exactly as it appears in "Poor Richard's Almanac" for 1757, may be found in Clarke's "Paræmiologia," 1639. Franklin may have appropriated it from Clarke; but it is, in reality, a translation of a Latin proverbial phrase of probably mediæval antiquity.

A. ROBERTS, Lima, Ohio: "What is the origin of the phrase 'Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat,' ('Whom God would destroy he first drives mad')?"

About the middle of the eighteenth century this phrase was found on the table of an English gentleman of fashion, Sir D. O., (his full name has not come down to us,) who had committed suicide. He had written the words on a scrap of paper, seemingly in explanation of his action. A number of years afterward James Boswell, who, like his friend Dr. Johnson, was anxious to trace the quotation to its source, was told that a Mr. Pitts had found it among the fragments of Euripides. Mr. Pitts, who seems to have been something of a humorist, sent Boswell what purported to be the original Greek, saying that he had taken it from Barnes's edition of Euripides:

> Whom God wishes to destroy he first phrenetizes.

This line, however, is not in Euripides, and Pitts evidently concocted his Greek out of the Latin. Yet, after all, the line was doubtless based on one of the "Fragments of Euripides," which, literally translated, is as follows: "But when Divine Power prepares evils for a man, it first injures his mind." The suicide, no doubt, had this in memory, the Latin version, or rather interpretation, being his own.

"READER," Easton, Penn.: "Your list of Italian-English and English-Italian Dictionaries should include Edgren's, published by Henry Holt & Co. It is the best."

"ST. JOHN," Akron, Ohio: "How did Rudyard Kipling obtain his first name?"

He was named after the so-called Lake Rudyard, in North Staffordshire, England, where his father and mother spent their honeymoon just before sailing for India, where the future novelist was born. "Lake Rudyard" is not really a lake, however, although its reputation for its shores dignify it by this title, as, to point out a fact, it is a reservoir (three miles long) for supplying the Trent and Mersey Canal.

"A. D. M.," Athens, Ga.: "One of Burns's poems begins with this line:

> "'Kin ye cought o' Captain Grose'?

"Who was Captain Grose?"

Capt. Francis Grose (1731-1791) was a famous English antiquary who, in 1758, after making a success with his "Antiquities of England and Wales," crossed over to Scotland to pursue researches for a similar work on "The Antiquities of Scotland." His social qualities and his unfailing humor and good humor, which fitted well with his Falstaffian girth, made him friends everywhere. Among his Scotch intimates was Robert Burns, in whom he found a kindred spirit and boon companion. The poet often satirized the antiquary, the best-known poem on him being that beginning:

> Hear, Land o' Cakes, and brither Scots,
> Frae Maidenkirk to Johnny Groat's;
> If there's a hole in a' your coats,
> I rede you tent it;
> A chiel's amang you takin' notes,
> And, faith, he'll prent it.

The last two lines are often quoted by persons ignorant of their original application. It was for Capt. Grose that Burns wrote his "Tam o' Shanter," and for that alone Grose is worth remembering.

"J. J. K.," New York City: "As a part answer to the query of 'L. J. D.,' 300 West Eighty-ninth Street, New York City, made in your issue of June 23, it would say that the motto of the Evangelical Alliance as given in the early seventies was 'In necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus charitas,' i. e., religion in itself. A good free translation of the motto is: In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity."

AARON VANDERWERKER, 191 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Answering the inquiry of C. F. Watt, Romance, Mo., the character of Ismael Worth, in Mrs. Southworth's novel, 'In the Depths,' and its sequel, 'Out of the Depths,' represented the Hon. William Wirt, at one time Attorney General of the United States. He was the author of a 'Life' of Patrick Henry, Hartford, 1846. (Also of a work entitled "Letters of the British Spy."—EDITOR.) He was a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and was defeated on account of his pronounced antipathy to the principles of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons. An acknowledgment of this fact was derived from Mrs. Southworth and Robert Bonner at the time of the appearance of the two novels in The New York Ledger, in 1864 or 1865, when there was considerable speculation on the subject among the readers of that paper."

We thank our other readers who answered this query. Details of Wirt's life will be found in John Pendleton Kennedy's "Memoirs of the Life of William Wirt, Attorney General of the United States," Philadelphia, 1849, two volumes, with a portrait of Wirt, which can be consulted in most public libraries.

"M. F.," New York City: "The book referred to by John A. Duggan, Post Office, North Adams, Mass., in Appeals to Readers of June 25 is Marcus Willson's 'Third Reader,' published in Harper's School and Family Series. The date on the copy in my possession is not legible, but I believe it was published between 1865 and 1870."

"A. A.," Concord, N. H.: "I have an old play entitled in part 'Celestina; or, the Tragicke-Comedy of Calisto and Melibea,' London, 1631. The 'Epistle Dedicatory' is signed by 'Don Diego Puede-ser.' Can you tell me anything about this play?"

This is the first English translation of the "Celestina" of Ferdinando de Rojas first printed in 1499 in Burgos, Spain. It has been called the first real play written in any of the modern languages. In the Spanish editions of 1501 and 1502 Rojas states that the first act had been written by Juan de Mena or Rodrigo Cota, and left (in manuscript, no doubt) as an unfinished work. He added fifteen acts. In the second edition, supposed to have been printed in Salamanca in 1500, but now lost, he altered the play. This edition, which was frequently reprinted, contains twenty-one acts. The London edition of 1631, to which our correspondent refers, is apparently the first appearance of the play in English. "Don Diego Puede-ser," who signs the dedicatory epistle, was James Mabbe, (1572-1642?)

Appeals to Readers.

CHARLES HENRY HART, 2,206 Delancey Place, Philadelphia, Penn.: "Can any reader tell me if there is a copy of Graves & Cronin's 'History of Sir Joshua Reynolds's Works,' in three volumes, in any public library in this vicinity? It is not in the New York Public Library. I wish to consult it."

C. A. RICKS, Collinwood, Ohio: "Where can I get a copy of 'Ian Maclaren's' story about a baby in a 'bus? My recollection of the story is that it relates to a crabbed old English retired army officer who is riding in a 'bus to his club, and is completely won over by a baby belonging to a workingman."

"G. T. S.," Charleston, S. C.: "Who is the author of a poem in darky dialect about a 'one-legged goose'?"

L. M. LAWSON, University Club, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, New York City: "Where can I find the poem which begins with the following lines, and who is its author:

> "'Oh, how oft do I delight
> In the memory of that morn,
> When I climbed the Danube's height
> To the fountain of the Thorn!'"

"M. M. B.," Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.: "Can any one supply the words of the last two stanzas of an old song entitled 'Fanny Gray'? It begins:

> "'Well, well, Sir, so you've come home at last!'"

"A. L. M. G.," 149 Berkeley Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can any reader tell me where to find these lines:

> "'There was a shepherd that did live,
> And held his thoughts as high
> As were the mounts whereon his flocks
> Did hourly feed him by'?"

The Making of a War Correspondent.

Edwin Emerson has in the July Reader Magazine an article on "The Making of a War Correspondent." He writes from experience, having been at the front in the Spanish-American war. He was also secret agent of the United States Military Information Bureau, a Roosevelt Rough Rider at San Juan and Santiago, and was decorated by President Castro for gallantry in action during the Colombian-Venezuelan war.

Cynic Calendar of Revised Wisdom.

Paul Elder & Co. of San Francisco have in active preparation a new Cynic Calendar of Revised Wisdom for 1905. Various phases of Ethel Watts Mumford's "Folly and Wisdom," Oliver Herford's "First Monday," and Addison Mizener's "Cats" are some of the features of the book. It will be profusely illustrated.

1904

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

An item of interest to American publishers comes from Berlin. It is that Herr Schulz, who is now undergoing trial in Germany for irregularities connected with his bank directorship, has in his possession the diaries which Emin Pasha kept during his sojourn in the Soudan. These diaries were purchased some four or five years ago for $3,750, but with the proviso that they were not to be allowed to go out of the country. It is reported that on account of Herr Schulz's misfortune this stipulation is not likely to be adhered to.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce that the new novel by Edward H. Peple, author of "A Broken Rosary," will appear with the title "The Prince Chap." The story deals with the London art colony.

The MacmHan Company is bringing out in this country a new illustrated edition of Scott's "Lady of the Lake," with topography of the poem by the late Sir George Biddell Airy, K. C. B.; and notes by Andrew Lang. The volume contains fifty-four full-page illustrations, eight of which are in color from drawings by Sutton Palmer, the rest in half-tone. There is also a map of the Loch Katrine district.

Longmans, Green & Co. have in press "The Annual Register: A Review of Public Events at Home and Abroad for the Year 1903." Part I. of the book is devoted to a review of the political history of England during last year, in which the events of parliamentary life are noted and the principal speeches summarized, while foreign and Colonial history is also dealt with. Part II. contains a chronological summary of the principal events of the year, both foreign and domestic, followed by a "retrospect" of literature, science, and art, and an obituary of eminent persons. A full index has been added.

A. S. Barnes & Co. announce that Henry C. Rowland's successful novel, "To Windward," is to be brought out shortly in Australia.

The London Times is sending out a pamphlet containing thirty special articles that have been published in that paper which may be had by request from The Times office at Printing House Square, London, E. C. Among the articles are three dealing with the Abbé Loisy, one with the British expedition in Tibet, another dealing with the Japanese army and navy, and other papers based upon items of current history.

G. P. Putnam's Sons report that they have received large cable orders for Myrtle Reed's forthcoming new novel, "The Master's Violin."

George W. Jacobs & Co. will shortly bring out a novel book for young readers. This is to be a volume composed of twenty-two short tales woven into one continuous narrative, with the same characters carried throughout. It will be entitled "The Picture Screen," and is by Emily Goldsmith Gerson.

The Macmillan Company is adding to The York Library John Lothrop Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic" in three volumes, containing a bibliographical introduction by Moncure D. Conway. The first edition of the work appeared in 1856. The present edition is a reprint of that issued in 1898 in Bohn's Standard Library.

The Fleming H. Revell Company is reprinting Newell Dwight Hillis's "A Man's Value to Society" and "Great Books as Life Teachers." It is also reported that these books, together with "The Investment of Influence," have reached 75,000 copies.

The Saalfield Publishing Company of Akron, Ohio, is bringing out "A Picnic on a Pyramid," by Marian V. Loud. This is a story for girls. Three little maidens who lived on a large farm take a trip to Egypt in a fairy automobile, and also visit the Madeira Islands and Constantinople. The book is illustrated by the author.

The theme of Hamblen Sears's forthcoming novel, "A Box of Matches," which Dodd, Mead & Co. will issue, is whether women are born matchmakers or not. The story deals with a young married couple who live in their Summer house near the Naugatuck Country Club. The young woman gets all her girl friends engaged while they are visiting her. The book depicts modern outdoor country club and Summer society life, and describes polo, hunting, shooting, boating, motoring, &c., besides the country horse show.

Charles Scribner's Sons will import the new edition of Swinburne, of which mention is made in the Topics of the Week.

The Saalfield Publishing Company of Akron, Ohio, is about to bring out a biography of Edwin M. Stanton, the "autocrat of rebellion, reconstruction, and emancipation," by Frank Abial Flower. The volume will contain much new matter concerning the great Secretary of War, Lincoln, Grant, McClellan, Johnson, and the War Office. It will have over fifty half-tone illustrations and will be sold only by subscription.

George W. Jacobs & Co. announce that they will bring out in the early Fall the life of Abraham Lincoln by Dr. Ellis P. Oberholtzer, in the American Crisis Biographies Series. It is said that the book will be compact, and will clearly show the important part Lincoln played in the civil war and the politics leading up to that event. It is described as a "new twentieth century view" of the President, and will contain much anecdote and personal data.

The Broadway Publishing Company announces that it will issue in August the first number of The Fifth Avenue Magazine. It will contain the usual periodical features, illustrations, fiction, literary news, &c.

The Saalfield Publishing Company of Akron, Ohio, has just issued "From the Cliffs of Croaghaun," by Robert Cromie. This is a story of a new El Dorado, or treasure hunt in South America, the prize being a big amount of gold massed and hidden by various South American States with a view to financing the United States of America. The plot embraces the scheme of an English stock broker and his friends to obtain possession of the treasure for their own use. A romance is interwoven with the story.

Paul Elder & Co. of San Francisco will publish in the Fall "Upland Pastures," a series of out-of-door essays by Adeline Knapp, dealing with the beautiful things of Spring and Summer in California. The edition will be limited to 1,200, 1,100 of which will be for sale. The book will be printed from a special type, with rubricated titles and initials, and a photogravure of a painting by William Keith.

Longmans, Green & Co. have in press a new novel by R. K. Levett-Yeats, entitled "Orrain." Mr. Levett-Yeats is in the service of the British Government in India. He is the author of several books, including "The Traitor's Way," "The Heart of Denise," "The Heart of Hazard," and "The Chevalier d'Auriac."

Fleming H. Revell Company has in preparation five small books by G. Campbell Morgan. They are, "Expectation: A Study of Hope and Opportunity," discussed in the lectures on this topic delivered by the author during the Winter of 1903-1904, to the students of Hartford, Chicago, Berkeley and Dayton theological seminaries; and "The Life of the Christian," in which Dr. Morgan speaks of the nature, expression, testing, and value of the Christian life.

"Seed-Corn for Stories" is the title of an article by Prof. Brander Matthews to appear in the August Lamp. This is a collection from the essays and other writings of well-known authors of suggestions for many stories which still remain unwritten, although given to the literary public gratuitously.

The August Lamp will contain a description of a recent "Visit to Stevenson's Silverado," by James B. Carrington. The author tells about the spot in San Francisco, in the deserted mining camp near the summit of Mount St. Helena in Northern California, where Stevenson stayed shortly after his marriage.

A new romance by M. E. Francis (Mrs. Francis Blundell) is announced for Fall publication by Longmans, Green & Co. It is called "Lychgate Hall," and is a story of the days of Queen Anne, describing many quaint rural customs gathered from the diary of a North Country squire. The story is related by a Lancashire yeoman, who tells of the mysterious coming of the young tenant of Lychgate Hall, a ruinous mansion of ill repute.

The Harpers will shortly publish in London "The Givers," the collection of stories of Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, lately issued by the same house on this side.

The Alps.

A. D. McCormick, the well-known English mountain artist, has made many colored pictures for Sir W. Martin Conway's new book on "The Alps." There are in all seventy illustrations, presenting different views of the mountains at different times of the day, scenes in some of the villages, &c. The book opens with a quotation from Ruskin, in which he describes the effect of the first view he got of the Alps. The first impressions of the present author on seeing the mountains are "not describable." The first vision "is fairest of all, * * * not completest." Later, "We know more, we understand more, we may even come to love more, but the first vision of a young man's love is surpassed by no future splendor, and the first glory of a mountain view never comes again."

In the first chapter on "The Treasures of the Snow," Sir Martin Conway writes of the evolution of the mountain climber. This is followed by a chapter on "How to See Mountains"—how to see the beauty in every view, the changing effects, &c.; "How Mountains Are Made," in which he writes of the old and new ideas of the "eternity" of mountains; "All Sorts and Conditions of Alps," in which the author mentions a few specimens of the regions and types of scenery in these mountains—Mont Blanc, the Jungfrau, the Matterhorn, and other peaks; "The Moods of the Mountains"—the mountains at dawn, noon, twilight, moonlight, and during other parts of the day, and in different kinds of weather; "The Mountains all the Year Round," "Types of Alpine Peaks," passes, glaciers, Alpine pastures, volcanoes, and, in the chapter entitled "The Human Interest," the author tells why certain mountains are more popular than others. The ascent of Mont Blanc from Chamonix is popular because the mountain is the highest in the Alps; part of this popularity is due to "the fascinating beauty of the ice and snow scenery passed through, but far the greatest attraction is the long and interesting history of the climb." This is, in most cases, the principal attraction for mountain climbers. Others visit passes or ascend the mountains because of the legends they have read of them in histories or other works. The book is imported by the Macmillan Company.

The Wandering Twins.

The A. C. McClurg Company of Chicago will issue, early in September "The Wandering Twins," a story of adventure and romance in Labrador, by Miss Mary Bourchier Sanford. The twins are an English boy and girl of sixteen, who arrive at a settlement of Newfoundland fishermen on the coast of Labrador. They are searching for their father, who has written to them from a place of the same name. No one in the neighborhood has seen a man resembling the one they describe. The story tells of the hardships of the children in their search, and there are descriptions of cod fishing, seal catching, trapping, and an attempted exploration of the interior when the half-starved explorers subsist for a time on a liquid obtained from boiling moose skins stripped of fur. The publisher had the manuscript of the story long before the story of the experience of Leonidas Hubbard and his companions was published.

The Woman Errant.

The title of Barbara's new novel, "The Woman Errant," which the Macmillan Company "reports weird into" two editions before publication, is explained by Dr. Russell, Barbara's father: "The woman errant, God help her, it seems to me, is she who either from choice, hazard, or necessity seeks a career outside the protecting wall of her natural affections." She enters promising life for the fun of it, and does not care how she redraws the pay of others.

Little Mike Dee.

A book by the author of "The Bondage of Ballinger," Roswell Field, will be published the beginning of next Winter by the Fleming H. Revell Company under the title "Little Mike Dee." The story of New Orleans life, and is chiefly of a Creole lad

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Authors.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

MRS. ELIZABETH W. CHAMPNEY sailed for France this week to collect material for a volume on the abbeys of France, which will be presented in a manner similar to that of the series of Feudal, Norman, and Bourbon châteaux published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. She is also contemplating writing a book on the villas of Italy.

Hannis Taylor, recently American Minister to Spain and now on the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, received the degree of LL. D. at Dublin June 30, and will receive the same honor at Edinburgh July 22. Mr. Taylor is well known as the author of the work on "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution," which has been made a text book for the first year law class in the Columbian University, and has been for some time used at Dublin and Edinburgh. It is published here by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

In Profs. Adolphe Cohn and Curtis Hidden Page's series of French Classics for English Readers, which G. P. Putnam's Sons recently announced in these columns, Prof. Brander Matthews will write the introduction to the two volumes on Molière. Prof. Matthews will give an account of Molière's life, writings, and his place in literature.

William Henry Goodyear, who received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale University last Wednesday, is well known among the reading public and educational circles as the author of a "History of Art," published by A. S. Barnes & Co., and reported by them to be very successful.

In his book, "Kwaidan," Lafcadio Hearn shows in many ways why the Japanese are so successful against the Russians. He writes of the training of the Nippon soldier: "So he resigned himself to pass the night under the stars; and having found a suitable grassy spot by the roadside, he lay down there and prepared to sleep. He had always welcomed discomfort; and even a bare rock was for him a good bed, when nothing better could be found, and the root of a pine tree an excellent pillow. His body was iron, and he never troubled himself about dews or rain or frost or snow."

Elizabeth Robins Pennell's book on England in G. P. Putnam's Sons' Our European Neighbors Series will not be published for some time to come. While other books in this series have been more or less statistical, her forthcoming volume will take up the subject of England principally from its social interest. She will treat of university life, country and town life, and army and naval life, but for the most part from their social aspects. Before publication in book form, some of her material will be presented in a series of articles through The Critic. They will form the principal feature of this periodical through the Winter months.

In preparing the illustrations for Gouverneur Morris's new romance, which A. S. Barnes & Co. will publish in September, the artist, John Rae, has had the advantage of the advice and suggestions of Mr. Knight, the expert of the American Museum of Natural History.

Apropos of G. P. Putnam's Sons' new edition of Frederick Law Olmsted's "Journey in the Seaboard Slave States," it is interesting to note the mention made of this work in John Morley's Life of Gladstone. Mr. Morley says on Page 70 of Volume III.: "The reader who cares to understand the American civil war should turn to F. L. Olmstead's 'A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States,' (1856,) as interesting a picture of the South on the eve of its catastrophe as Arthur Young's picture of France on the eve of the Revolution."

In "The Rose of Old St. Louis," which The Century Company is to publish in a few days, Mrs. Dillon has given verbatim an account of the debate in Congress, and the words of Marbois, Livingston, Talleyrand, Napoleon, and his two brothers touching the matter of the Louisiana cession. This material was taken from authentic records by the author.

The following authors have made arrangements with Houghton, Mifflin & Co. to finish novels for Fall publication: Kate Douglas Wiggin, Ellen Olney Kirk, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Jeanie Gould Lincoln, Alice Prescott Smith, Edith Rickert, William D. O'Connor, and Gamaliel Bradford, Jr.

Josephine Daskam Bacon, in the July number of the North American Review, replies to Mrs. Atherton's recent and somewhat freely discussed paper on what she calls the "bourgeois" quality of American literature.

Justin Huntly McCarthy is completing a new novel which will be published in the coming Autumn by Messrs Harper and Brothers. The title of the book is not revealed.

The present prominence of Joseph Conrad, author of "Lord Jim," "Romance," &c., recalls attention to his earliest book, "Almayer's Folly," which is more a novel and less an adventure story than his later works. This "story of an Eastern river" tells of a young Englishman married to a woman of Malay extraction, of their parting, of Almayer's devotion to their daughter, of her suitor among her mother's people, and of the tragic ending of the whole affair. Mr. Conrad's style is unusual, and the book is not for the casual reader.

Mr. Frederic Harrison's "Choice of Books" has been published in a new edition by Macmillan Company. Mr. Harrison has added a new chapter to the book, and has revised the whole work.

Mr. Frederick Dielman, the artist, has been commissioned by the Century Company to paint a portrait of Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, the editor of The Century Magazine, to be presented to Mr. Gilder by the staff of the magazine

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VOL. LIII....NO. 17,003. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1904.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

JAPANESE STORM PORT ARTHUR HILLS

Fighting on East and West Coasts of Peninsula.

HEAVY RUSSIAN LOSSES.

Refugees Say Wounded Were Being Brought in by the Hundred—30,000 Japanese Reserves Landed.

CHE-FOO, July 2.—It has been learned here that a big battle was fought on land near Port Arthur on June 26 and June 27. The Japanese were successful and on the morning of the 28th they occupied certain heights within ten miles of Port Arthur.

The First Japanese Division, which suffered so heavily at the battle of Nanshan Hill, and the Eleventh Division, fresh from Japan, were engaged. The Japanese losses have not been learned, but the Russians are said to have suffered very heavily.

Refugees who left Port Arthur yesterday and who have arrived here declare that wounded Russians were being brought in by the hundreds. Other refugees from Pigeon Bay assert that hundreds of wounded Russian soldiers were passing near the bay, being transported in numerous and various kinds of conveyances.

The fact that the Russian wounded were seen at Pigeon Bay, which is due west of Port Arthur, would indicate that the Japanese have advanced along the east and west coasts of the peninsula at the same time.

Attack by 40,000 Men.

The two divisions which attacked Port Arthur were composed of 40,000 men and an independent artillery corps. As a matter of precaution the Japanese have landed a division of 10,000 men on one of the Elliott group of islands, and on June 28 they landed the Sixth Division of 20,000 at Kerr Bay. (The Elliott Islands are about ten miles southeast of Pitsewo and about sixty-five miles northeast of Port Arthur, while Kerr Bay is about thirty-six miles from Port Arthur and six miles from Kin-Chou.)

These two divisions can be used to reinforce Gen. Oku's army near Kai-Ping, on the west side of the Liao-Tung Peninsula and about forty miles south of Niu-Chwang, or the army under Gen. Nogi before Port Arthur.

During the present week three large and a number of smaller transports arrived at Port Dalny with an independent artillery corps, heavy siege guns, and provisions for the Eleventh Division.

Affairs are, it is asserted, reaching a crisis at Port Arthur, and the Russians are ready to meet it with all the forces at their command. The few foreigners remaining at Port Arthur, with the exception of several who are under suspicion, have been ordered to leave. A number arrived here to-day. They included the managers and clerks of large firms which continued in business during the siege. The Russians sealed the premises and gave the merchants receipts for their stocks of goods.

The Norwegian steamer Sentis is in the harbor ready to bring out the women and children. Every Russian subject, it is reported, has been ordered to take a place in the ranks and join the forces facing the invaders on the hills back of the town.

Running the Blockade.

Four battleships, gunboats, and torpedo boats are kept in the harbor, while two battleships, five cruisers, and torpedo boats make excursions to sea. One torpedo boat, it is claimed, has succeeded in making three trips to Yin-Kow, and it is reported that on her last trip Admiral Skrydloff was taken to Port Arthur on her.

A number of junks, loaded with fresh provisions, have succeeded in passing the Japanese blockading fleet, one junk landing five thousand sacks of flour. A cargo of coal is also said to have been landed. Chinese who arrived to-day say the Japanese have increased their blockading fleet to forty vessels.

The ships which have been under repair have rejoined the squadron. Foreigners who have arrived are reticent, but they contend that since the disaster to the battleship Petropavlovsk the Russian fleet has suffered no damage beyond the seven-foot hole in the battleship Sevastopol, which has already been repaired. They claim to know nothing of a vessel previously reported ashore southeast of Liao-Tie-Shan Promontory.

IMPORTANCE OF KIEL MEETING.

Report That as a Result of It Kaiser Will Try to End the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 2.—German newspapers are waking up to the fact that something of political importance happened at Kiel. The Tageblatt says:

"Count von Bülow had an interview of an hour and a half with King Edward at Kiel, at which the differences between Germany and Great Britain were discussed. Among other things the Boer war was mentioned.

"The meeting between the two rulers has removed the mistrust existing between their countries. An especial desire was expressed for the preservation of the world's peace. In this respect a rapprochement was attained and will soon become effective."

This is said to mean that Emperor William promised King Edward to use his influence with the Czar to end the Far Eastern war.

ALLEGED JAPANESE CRUELTY.

Russian Organ Says Denial of Atrocities Will Not Suffice.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2.—The Journal de St. Petersbourg, the semi-official organ of the Foreign Office, prints this morning one of its infrequent editorial articles dealing with official denial by the Japanese Government of the reports of the mutilation of Russian wounded. The article says:

"A simple denial is not exculpation. We do not deny that our wounded are well treated at Sasebo and other Japanese cities where well-organized hospitals are operated under the eyes of Europe, but on the

Continued on Page 3.

QUEEN OF ARMORED CRUISERS.

Experts Enthusiastic After the Colorado's Trial Trip.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, July 2.—On the unofficial or builders' trial trip today, the United States armored cruiser Colorado achieved a maximum speed over a measured course of 22.31 knots an hour, the average of two runs under forced draught being 22.10 knots an hour. This result is highly gratifying to the builders, as the requirements of the contract were exceeded in every respect.

Experts on board predicted after the run that the Colorado would average not less than 22½ knots on the official trial trip, and thus exceed the contract speed requirement by at least one-half knot. In accomplishing the great speed to-day the revolutions of the engines averaged 122 a minute, and the indicated horse power was 23,500.

In speaking of the result of the test the Vice President of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, Edwin S. Cramp, said:

"The performance of the machinery was perfect in every respect, the maximum speed being obtained without the heating of a single bearing. The Niclausse boiler, about which there has been so much controversy, supplied a superabundance of steam and performed admirably. The model of the ship is so excellent that at the top speed there was a remarkable absence of waves both at the bow and at the stern.

"Another noticeable feature of the trial was the entire absence of vibration at all speeds. When it is considered that the cruiser had never been tried before; that she had been overboard one year since the lauching, and that consequently the bottom is necessarily foul; that the coal was the ordinary run of the mine, and that the course was comparatively shallow, the results show the Colorado to be without a peer in the American Navy or any other navy."

The weather conditions were ideal, and everything favored great speed and good results generally. A number of naval experts were on board taking observations of the trial, and they were all enthusiastic regarding the great performance of the Colorado.

The official trial will probably take place about the middle of September over the usual course off the Massachusetts coast.

After the speed trial under forced draught the Colorado was run at various degrees of speed for the purpose of standardizing the screws. The ship will leave for Philadelphia to-night, and it is expected that she will be at her dock at Cramp's shipyard tomorrow night.

MOB FOLLOWS PRISONER.

Man Under Arrest Pelted with Stones and Threatened.

A man who said that he was Frederick M. Monroe, forty-three years of age, of 60 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, but who, the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station say, is Frank M. Carder, the Assistant Superintendent of one of the New York gas companies, was arrested and locked up last night after his life had been threatened by a mob. It is charged that he frightened Alice Powers, the seven-year-old adopted daughter of Mrs. Delia Pennyfeather of 364 St. Nicholas Avenue. A crowd followed Policeman Kearns, who made the arrest, up to the door of the station house trying to take the prisoner from him. Kearns had to use his night stick freely, and by handcuffing himself to his prisoner prevented the man's escape.

The janitress of the Pennyfeather house chased the man from the cellar of the house. He ran down the street, she following, until at the corner several men stopped him. Policeman Kearns then took him in hand and started for the station.

By that time a mob of over 300 were following. Some shouted for a lynching, but being kept away by the policeman's club, the shouters contented themselves with pelting the man with stones and dirt from the street.

Mrs. Pennyfeather appeared at the station while Monroe was being arraigned, and, springing up to him, she struck him several blows in the face before he could be dragged away by the police. Monroe was held.

WOMAN STOPS HORSE BEATERS

They Ran from Team When She Got a Policeman.

Aroused to indignation at two men who were beating a team of laboring truck horses, Miss Madeline Mills of King's Bridge, a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, snatched the whip from their hands and would have secured their arrest but for their quick disappearance, at Bathgate and Third Avenues, yesterday afternoon.

The young woman was going south in a Third Avenue surface car when she saw the team. She says that both men were beating the horses alternately with a club and a heavy whip. After watching them for several blocks, as the team kept pace with the car, she called to the conductor to let her off and approached the men. She told them to stop beating the animals, or she would have them arrested. They told her to mind her own business, and kept on pounding the animals, she says. She seized the whip from the hand of the nearest man. He snatched it back.

Then Miss Mills sought a policeman and soon found Patrolman Foley, with whom she returned to the scene. When the men saw her coming back they bolted and Foley could catch neither. Miss Mils gave her name to the policeman, boarded another car, and went on down town.

OLD COUPLE STRUCK BY TRAIN.

Both Blind, Dog Guided the Man Who Pulled Wife in Child's Express Wagon.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 2.—Abraham and Eliza Cronk, two eccentric and widely known characters, were struck by the Susquehanna and Western half-holiday train at Franklin Junction to-night. Mr. Cronk was fatally injured and his wife seriously. Both are sixty-four years old and blind.

For many years they have traveled over the State, the old man, guided by a dog, drawing his wife in a child's express wagon. The only means of living the old couple had was in the pennies they could pick up. Eliza played on an old-fashioned music box.

A week ago they were in Newburg, and the old man had drawn his wife in the little express wagon miles since then. At Franklin, while crossing the tracks, one of the wheels of the little wagon got fast in a frog. Though the old man heard the train coming he would not leave his aged wife and they were struck. Both were thrown a considerable distance and when picked up they were crying. They were taken to Ramseys, where they have friends.

The old lady stated that she had always expected to be killed by the cars as she had had two sons killed on the Erie Railroad.

UNIONIST CONFESSES DYNAMITE OUTRAGE

Haywood, He Says, Plotted Vindicator Death Trap.

THE FIRST ATTEMPT FAILED

Mechanism of Infernal Machine Didn't Work, but Imperfections Were Soon Remedied.

Special to The New York Times.

CRIPPLE CREEK, July 2.—District Attorney Crump to-day gave out the following sworn confession of Frank Cochran, Secretary of the Victor Miners' Union No. 32, regarding the Independence dynamite outrage of June 6, when fourteen non-union miners were killed. The Mr. Haywood named in the confession is Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners.

"It was June 2, I think, that Mr. Haywood," swears Cochran, "came to Victor. No one but I and two or three others knew he was here. He went to the Victoria lodging house and got a room under some other name. I saw him there about 10 o'clock that night. Parker told me there was a man over there wanted to see me. I went over, and it was Haywood. He wanted to know how things were, and I talked about them until nearly 12 o'clock. After we got all through Haywood got up and walked over to the door and looked out to see if anybody was there. Then he came back and sat down on the bed. Here is what he said to me as near as I can recollect:

"'I'll tell you, Cochran, you fellows haven't been putting up fight enough. These mine owners think they've got us running now; they've got Moyer in the bull pen and everything working here. Things are getting too quiet. We've got to put the fear of God into these fellows. Now, Parker and Easterly have got a mighty-good plan, and I think it's a good scheme. You go over and see them. I can trust you, all right, and we'll show these fellows we are still alive.'

"That was just the way Mr. Haywood told it to me. I went down stairs and at the foot of the stairs I met Parker and Easterly. They asked me how it was and I said all right I guess. The boss told me to go in with you fellows, what is it? Then Parker told me he and Easterly had figured it all out.

"Easterly had gone to Denver a week before and bought 500 pounds of dynamite and an electrical machine to explode it. We talked over where was the best place to put it, and I thought Goldfield Station was the best. There were a lot of scabs there and fellows we wanted to get rid of; but they thought Independence was the best, so we decided on that.

"We had planned to do the trick Saturday night. We had everything fixed, and Parker was to do it. He tried it all right, but the machine Easterly brought wouldn't work.

"Parker came over to my house with Easterly about 7 o'clock Sunday morning, and said the thing had failed. Then we planned to do it that night with a pistol like it was done in the Vindicator. We weer talking things over when Simpkins arrived. He had come down with the committee appointed by the convention to investigate conditions in the district.

"He told us the boss—we always called him (Mr. Haywood) boss—had told him about it, and he wanted us to put off until Monday night, after they were gone. He said it would look better then, and, besides, they would not be arrested by the military, for they would be out of the country.

"We all talked it over, and as they were leaving that afternoon we decided to do it early Monday morning.

"About 11 o'clock Parker and Easterly and I went over to Parker's house, and there he got a lot of steel wire. Easterly had a gun with him, and we decided we could use that. We walked over to Independence and sat down on the station platform. Parker drove a spike in the ground, and put the gun on it, pointing right at the dynamite. The station agent was inside and couldn't see us, and there was not any one else around.

"Then we ran the wire along the platform and coiled it up at the end. Parker said the man who fired it could run it out behind the dump and explode it. I asked him who was going to do it, and he said Victor Poole; that he had given him $200 to do the job. I asked him what he expected to do after it was over, and he said he had taken care of that.

"Poole was to cut over the mountains to Cheyenne Cañon and there he would meet a man in a wagon who would take him to Colorado Spring and then get a ticket wherever he wanted to go.

"Parker said he was going to Mexico. He said for me to stay here. No one would suspect me. Everything worked just as we planned it. They exploded the giant powder and Parker and Poole got away, and I was caught. That's all I know about it. I don't know where any of the other people are."

RAID OVER DOOLEY'S HEAD.

Central Office Men Use Axes on Coney Island Hotel.

Police Captain Dooley of the Coney Island Station returned to the station house early this morning after having made a tour of Coney Island, showing the Rev. Henry Mellish, the rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Brooklyn, and Major Gardiner, the evangelist, who were his guests, what a fine place he had made out of the island. The first sight that met the Captain's eyes on his return was a great quantity of gambling paraphernalia which was heaped upon the floor of the station.

At about 10 o'clock ten Central Office detectives, acting under the orders of Deputy Commissioner Farrell, had gone to the island, without telling Dooley, and had broken into a hotel on Surf Avenue, where, it is said, gambling has been going on. A crowd saw the detectives with axes, and followed.

The detectives rushed at the hotel doors, which had quickly been locked and bolted. A few strokes of the axes had them down, and the officers continued on through the hotel. On the second floor they found a room brilliantly lighted.

Admittance was demanded, but, as no answer came, the axes were again used. Only four men were still inside, and these were arrested. The other occupants had made good their flight by going out through windows and jumping to the ground, while others passed through a door on the other side of the room, and, going up stairs, reached the roof and made their escape in that way.

As the escaping players jumped from the porch roof to the ground they were received with shouts of derision by the crowd of several thousand below.

MISS McADOO DETECTIVE.

Finds a Poolroom on Broadway and Shows It to Her Father.

Police Commissioner McAdoo's daughter is a born detective. She discovered a poolroom all by herself, right on Broadway, and lost no time in telling her father about it. The Commissioner investigated her story at once, and gave the details yesterday.

"There is no doubt about the fact," he said, "that there are poolrooms in town. My daughter found one. She often walks down town with me as far as Thirty-third Street. The other morning, after we left home, she took me into her confidence.

"'Father,' she said, 'It's perfectly scandalous, but there's a poolroom right on Broadway. I won't tell you where it is until we get to it.'

"Shortly after passing Forty-second Street I could see by her excitement that we were nearing the establishment she had in mind. 'We're coming to it,' she whispered. Finally, she stopped and pointed to a two-story building. 'There it is,' she declared. I could not question her statement. On the building was a sign, which read, 'Pool Parlor, 2½ cents a cue.'

"'It's all right,' she assured me. 'I've looked up the word in the dictionary, and a "cue" means a "tip."'"

The Commissioner told the story in dodging a question asked him regarding a conference he had yesterday morning with some of his Inspectors. "Perhaps," he said, "I talked to the Inspectors about my daughter's tip."

TWO CADETS BADLY INJURED.

Accident at West Point—Fourth Classman Not Expected to Live.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, July 2.—Cadets Oakes of New Hampshire and Smith, appointed at large, both of the fourth class at the Military Academy, were seriously injured this afternoon by falling from a chain on which they were sitting and striking head foremost on the concrete floor. Cadet Oakes is not expected to live.

Oakes and Smith, with several other men in their class, had been walking about the academy grounds, and on their return to the barracks several of them sat on the chain, which is suspended between posts at a height of about two feet from the ground. The chain broke, and all the students were thrown down.

When Oakes and Smith were picked up both were bleeding profusely and were at once carried to the hospital, where they were found to be suffering from fractured skulls. An operation was at once performed on Oakes and a piece of his skull removed. Smith is very badly injured, but it is believed that he will recover.

Superintendent Mills was asked if there was any possibility of the cadets having been hazed by upper classmen, and he replied that there was not, adding:

"The boys were all alone at the time and in plain sight from the barracks. It was a clear case of accident and the fault of nobody."

WOMAN SANK INTO THE EARTH.

Rescued After She Hung for Hours Over 500-Foot Mine Shaft.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 2.—Mrs. Charlotte Jacobs of Luxemburg, a small mining town near Wharton, had a terrible experience, and came near losing her life last night.

She went to the well in the rear of her home to draw a bucket of water. The well is about 100 yards from the house. Returning along the path, the ground suddenly sank beneath her, and she found herself dropping into a great cavern.

By luck or by accident, she came in contact with the roots of a big maple which stood beside the path and clung to them, while the earth dropped away.

Scrambling up, she managed to get her feet in among the roots, and for over an hour hung there, screaming and calling for help.

It was after 9 o'clock when Jerry Langdon and John Date, two Hungarians, who were passing along the road, heard the cries and came to the rescue. Mrs. Jacobs was ten feet from the surface of the ground. By hard work they managed to rescue her.

She had no more than reached the surface when she fainted, and has been in a semi-hysterical state ever since.

On examination this morning it was discovered that the ground had sunk into an old mine shaft, and that Mrs. Jacobs had hung above a cavern more than 500 feet deep.

FIREWORKS EXPLODE IN STORE.

Panic-stricken Women and Children Rescued from Cellar of Burning Building

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 2.—Accidentally stepping on a bomb-jack, a large torpedo, Albert Childs, a clerk of the Nelson Five and Ten Cent Store, 526 and 528 Main Street, started a fire at 6:30 o'clock to-night which caused the explosion of $700 worth of fireworks and cut off forty customers and clerks from the only exit in the store.

Women and children were injured and suffocated by the smoke and were finally rescued from the cellar, where they had fled to avoid the flames. Manuel Oviginian was caught under a freight elevator as it was descending with twenty-five women in it, into the bottom of the pit. He was taken to the City Hospital, where his right leg was amputated. He is not expected to live. Twenty-five women and children received minor injuries and were carried to their homes in police ambulances.

The discharge of pyrotechnics created a panic among the men, women, and children in the store. Skyrockets, mines, Roman candles, and $300 worth of firecrackers filled the air with balls of fire. With one wild rush the crowd ran to the back of the store to the elevator shaft. Here they crowded in wild confusion until Frances Hoyt, the cashier, got to the place, and quieting the crowd on the elevator, started it toward the exit one story up.

The elevator had just started when some one in the cellar pulled the cord and started the elevator down with its load of human freight. The cellar was fast filling with smoke, and here the firemen found the women half suffocated.

After the fireworks had all blown up the fire, which had started in all parts of the store, was quickly extinguished.

One little boy, who had been locked up in a room directly under where the fire started, on the charge of stealing candy in the store, was rescued by the firemen, terribly scared but uninjured.

Parkway Baths, Brighton Beach.
NOW OPEN. Concerts Afternoon and Evening. Bathing every night except Sats. & Suns.—Adv.

GAINS FOR PARKER DISMAY OPPONENTS

Friends Sure of His Nomination on Second Ballot.

GOLD PLANK TALKED OF

Booms of Other Candidates Expected to Lead to Stirring Scenes in the Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—With the arrival tonight of the leaders of the New York delegation, and of Col. James M. Guffey, the man who controls the sixty-eight votes of Pennsylvania, Judge Parker's chances of securing the Democratic nomination for President improved to an extent which sent dismay into the camp of his opponents.

The leaders of the New York delegation are confident that Judge Parker will have 500 votes on the first ballot, and expect to see him nominated on the second. So absolutely sure are they that the friends of Judge Parker will be in control in the convention that they are talking to-night of having a straight-out declaration for the gold standard in the platform.

Although Col. Guffey himself still maintained that the action of the Pennsylvania delegation was undetermined, the managers of the Parker boom seemed to have not the slightest uneasiness as to how Pennsylvania's vote would be recorded. They expect to see it cast for Judge Parker on the first ballot.

With New York, Indiana, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Michigan voting for Parker, and practically the Solid South behind him, his friends believe the logic of this nomination will be presented to the minds of the delegates with such force that there will be a grand rush to his support on the second ballot.

Bryan's Folk Boom.

The most interesting development of today, next to the apparent strong drift for Parker, as the leaders and delegations began to arrive, was the announcement by the friends of Joseph W. Folk, the St. Louis circuit attorney who won fame through the Missouri boodle prosecutions, that William J. Bryan would make an attempt to stampede the convention by urging Folk's nomination on the issue of purity in the administration of public office.

It was said that Bryan would declare the moral issue raised by the corruption under the Roosevelt Administration and the plundering of the people by the tariff barons to be greater than the money issue and announce his willingness that the money issue should be put aside temporarily.

From the Massachusetts leaders comes the story that if Massachusetts finds there is no chance of the nomination of Olney the vote of the Bay State will be cast for Wall of Wisconsin.

When it became understood here that Senator Gorman would not come to the convention, different constructions were placed upon his decision to remain away. The friends of Judge Parker see in the intention of the Maryland Senator to remain at home evidence that he has given up all hope of obtaining the nomination himself.

Gorman's friends say that while he would like to have prevented the nomination of Judge Parker, he refused to lend himself to the schemes proposed by Judge Parker's enemies to bring about that result. As soon as he learned that Grover Cleveland was the man whom ex-Senator Smith of New Jersey and other leaders of the movement to get up an anti-Parker combination had in mind for the nomination, he threw up his hands. As between Parker and Cleveland, Gorman did not hesitate for a moment, neither could he bring himself to enter into an alliance with either Bryan or Hearst to keep the nomination from going to Parker.

There were some, however, who thought that the Maryland Senator concluded that whatever chance he had of obtaining the nomination would be improved by his remaining away from the convention, and that this was the true explanation of his decision not to come to St. Louis.

How the Hearst Boom Fares.

The managers of the Hearst boom are still keeping up a bold front, and discussing the Parker men of misrepresenting their candidate's strength, but a few moments' casual conversation with the leaders who have assembled here give one a strong conviction that the Hearst boom is collapsing.

Although the convention is still three days off, St. Louis is assuming a convention air. There are large groups of politicians to be seen in the corridors of all of the principal hotels and the interest and animation with which the situation is discussed is in striking contrast to the apathy and indifference which marked the period immediately preceding the opening of the Republican convention in Chicago.

While the general expectation is that Parker will be nominated, there are few who feel that the nomination has been actually foreclosed, and the belief is quite general that, whether Parker is nominated or not, the choice of a candidate will be preceded by stirring scenes.

BROOKLYN CAR KILLS BOY.

Reserves Called Out on Account of Crowd Which Gathered.

A boy about thirteen years old, who up to a late hour last night had not been identified in the Brooklyn Morgue, was killed by De Kalb Avenue car No. 535 at De Kalb and Throop Avenues late yesterday afternoon. Hundreds of persons saw the accident and many women became hysterical at the sight.

There was an alarm of fire sent in from Sumner and Lexington Avenues and an engine located in De Kalb Avenue responded. It is thought that the boy was following the engine. While he was crossing De Kalb Avenue at Throop Avenue the car, of which Samuel Kultun was the motorman, struck him. The boy was knocked down, and before the car could be brought to a stop the wheels passed over him.

A large crowd gathered in the street, and it became necessary to call out the reserves from the Vernon and the Gates Avenue Police Stations. An ambulance was summoned from the Cumberland Street Hospital, and the body was taken to the Vernon Avenue Police Station, whence it was later removed to the Morgue.

TO ACT AGAINST COAL TRUST.

Officials of Railroads Learn the President Will Order Investigation Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMAQUA, Penn., July 2.—Operating officials of the coal-carrying roads and the collieries owned by these roads have received word from headquarters that President Roosevelt will in August commence an investigation into the methods employed by the Anthracite Coal Trust, with the object of proceeding against the various companies for violating the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law and of the inter-State commerce laws.

These officials, acting under instructions, are quietly preparing the defense of the Coal Trust.

It is learned that the information that the President will proceed against the trust came direct from one of Mr. Roosevelt's advisers.

PRESIDENT'S SUMMER PLAN.

Political Callers Will Have to See Chairman Cortelyou First.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Secretaries Hay and Hitchcock called at the White House to say good-bye to the President before his departure for Oyster Bay to-day. Secretary Elmer Dover of the Republican National Committee was at the station to see the President off.

It is President Roosevelt's intention to make his Oyster Bay sojourn as free from official and political cares as possible. At the same time he will devote the necessary time daily required for the transaction of executive business. This routine will be gone through precisely as it is conducted at the executive offices of the White House. Sagamore Hill, however, is not to be as accessible to callers as the White House. It has been planned that comparatively few people will be received by the President. Official calls will be limited according to their importance. Such political callers as are sent to the President by Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee will be received.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S CHOICE.

Would Be Sorry to See Husband Nominated, but Isn't Sure He Won't Be.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTH SANDWICH, N. H., July 2.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland was busy putting her new Summer home to rights when seen to-day. There seemed to be no one helping her. The nurse was in the yard with the older children, while Mrs. Cleveland kept her eyes on the baby, lying in the cradle.

"I see," said she to a woman friend yesterday, "that there is talk of nominating Mr. Cleveland again. I should be sorry if this is done, for I don't want to go through another campaign. But, of course, I don't know how things will turn out."

This place is the scene of the vacation days of Mrs. Cleveland's girlhood. When she was at college she made many trips here.

DYNAMITERS IN MONTANA.

Northern Pacific Water Tank Blown Up, Officials Say, Prematurely.

BOZEMAN, Mont., July 2.—A Northern Pacific water tank was blown up by dynamite to-day. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

Officials say that the explosive was secured near the tank to be used in a prospective hold-up of a train, and that it was set off by accident.

TWO WOMEN HURT IN RUNAWAY.

Mr. Isman's Team Frightened by Auto in Prospect Park.

Morris Isman of 311 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, was driving with his wife and daughter in Prospect Park last night, when the horses attached to the surrey became frightened at a passing automobile and ran away.

Mrs. and Miss Isman were thrown out and painfully injured, and an ambulance from the Seney Hospital was called. Later they were sent home.

Mr. Isman kept his seat in the surrey until the runaway horses were stopped by one of the mounted policemen in the Park.

TWO DEAD IN FREIGHT WRECK.

Twenty-five Cars on Ttop of One Another Near Rocksburg, N. J.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 2.—Two men were killed by the wrecking of a Lehigh and Hudson mixed freight train at Rocksburg this afternoon. The dead are Richard Titus, a brakeman, of Phillipsburg, and L. S. Stamets, an old conductor of the New Jersey Central Railroad. Titus was found near the track with his ribs crushed in, and Stamets was taken from underneath the wreck. His skull had been fractured. Other members of the crew were slightly injured.

The accident was caused by the breaking of an axle. Twenty-five cars were piled up on top of each other, and the tracks were blocked for several hours. Pennsylvania trains had to run over the Lackawanna Road via Washington.

Four children from Phillipsburg who were stealing a ride had a remarkable escape. Not one of them received a scratch and all ran to the house of a farmer near by, where they were cared for.

SWITCHMAN SAVED TRAIN.

Ditched First of Three Sections of Runaway Log Train Down Mountain.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., July 2.—A switchman on the Susquehanna and New York Railroad prevented a terrible catastrophe near here to-day when he ditched four cars of a runaway log train.

Eighteen cars were being unloaded at Laquin when they began to move. It was impossible to stop them, and a warning was sent out for a passenger train which had started down the mountain but ten minutes before.

A freight engine which arrived at Laquin a few minutes later was sent in pursuit of the runaways and followed them down the grade.

The runaway train broke into three sections. The first passed the wooden bridge at Schrader's Creek safely, and, running at eighty miles an hour on the heels of the passenger, was ditched. The second section, striking the bridge, crushed it and plunged into the water. The third, consisting of three empty cars, was overtaken by the pursuing engine. They rounded a curve near the wrecked bridge too late to stop, and followed the others into the creek, the engine on top. The crew escaped by jumping.

During the terrible ride the passengers on the leading train were panic-stricken. Escape from the runaway behind seemed impossible.

New Haven Exc. July 4th, $1, Str. Rich. Pack. All day on Sound. Two hours in N. H. (See ad.)—Adv.

PENNSYLVANIA TO VOTE FOR PARKER

Entire Delegation Will Support Him on First Ballot.

GUFFEY SAW PARKER HERE

Meetings, Arranged by Sheehan, Held, It Is Said, at August Belmont's House, Where Terms Were Fixed.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—That Pennsylvania would cast its 68 votes for Judge Alton B. Parker of New York on the first ballot was the statement made to-night by a man very close to Col. James McGuffey, Chairman of the Keystone State delegation.

The reasons therefor, it is understood, have their origin in a conference that was held at the Holland House in New York.

What this conference was and what it has led up to may be summed up in the following story, which is told by one of Col. Guffey's closest political advisers:

"As is well known, Senator Gorman, Col. Guffey, ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., of New Jersey, Senator Bailey of Texas, and several other well-known leaders began a conference in the Holland House in New York on Thursday, June 2.

An All-Day Conference.

"Next day the leaders met again, and after practically an all-day conference most of the conferees took their several ways, except Col. Guffey. The New Jersey leader went home. It is known that so far as the majority of the conferees are concerned their conference had resulted in nothing save the development that they were at sea as to whom to unite on to oppose Parker's nomination.

"It now develops that when the conferences ended Col. Guffey was the only one who had a definite idea as to what policy he would follow. According to this close friend of Col. Guffey, he attended another conference, which was held on June 3 at the Holland House. Among the anti-Parker men there was Thomas F. Ryan. Every effort was made to agree upon somebody to whom the anti-Parker delegates could flock. Little headway was made. Senator Gorman was asked to make the running, but he was not at that time prepared to give a definite answer.

"Arrangements were made for a meeting between Col. Guffey and a representative of the Parker forces. William F. Sheehan undertook to see Col. Guffey in behalf of Judge Parker and met him that night.

"After Senator Gorman and the others had left, Col. Guffey entered the rotunda of the Holland House with a typewritten statement which was a general one that neither he nor any of the men who had conferred with him had come to any conclusion as to what their stand would be in St. Louis. That statement had to suffice for the time.

"Almost at the same minute that Col. Guffey handed out the statement to the newspaper men, William F. Sheehan entered the hotel and went to Col. Guffey's apartments. After a long conference Col. Guffey agreed to meet Judge Parker in the morning, if Mr. Sheehan could bring the meeting about.

"Sometime there after Judge Parker arrived in New York and went from the Grand Central Station direct to the Union Club.

"From the Union Club he went to the residence of August Belmont, where he remained for the remainder of the evening. Immediately following his conference with Col. Guffey, William F. Sheehan departed for St. Louis.

"It was understood that when he left the Holland House Friday night, June 3, he was satisfied that Col. Guffey would confer with Judge Parker, and furthermore was quite confident that the Judge would be able to present in his own behalf such propositions as would enlist the Pennsylvanian in his cause.

Conference at August Belmont's.

"Col. Guffey, Judge Parker, and August Belmont met according to agreement some time Saturday, June 4, and at this conference the support of the Pennsylvanian was asked. Judge Parker came to the point at once and asked Col. Guffey for his support and the support of his sixty-seven colleagues.

"Col. Guffey desired to know wherein would lie the recompense for him, and this was met by the statement that the Parker men were willing to listen to anything within reason. They would be very glad to hear what Col. Guffey had to say, and would as gladly give their side of the case.

"It is understood that Col. Guffey, controller of the largest delegation save one in the entire convention, declared in direct answer to as direct a suggestion that he had no desire to be National Chairman, but would expect to be recognized in the distribution of the Federal patronage of Pennsylvania in the event of the election of Judge Parker.

"In response it was agreed that Col. Guffey should be recognized as the leader of the Pennsylvania Democracy.

"The conference broke up and Col. Guffey returned to the Holland House committed to Judge Parker's candidacy.

"On Monday and Tuesday last a conference of the anti-Parker leaders was held in Washington. Col. Guffey and Senator Gorman were present.

"Senator Gorman was flatly informed by Col. Guffey that he was for Parker and that the 68 votes of Pennsylvania would be cast for the New York Judge on the first ballot. The Maryland leader was disappointed, and it is understood so declared with great vehemence. John R. McLean of Ohio, another leader understood to have been in the conference, was [illegible] mind."

The whole result of the Washington meeting is understood to have been that Col. Guffey showed that his hand was a winning one. Senator Gorman saw it, as did the others, and it is understood decided that they did not want to play any longer.

Col. Guffey himself will not confirm this story of his dealings with the Parker leaders, and his ultimate determination to

Murphy, Pennsylvania's vote to them, but the reserve list it is the next best authority to Col. Guffey himself.

GUFFEY IN ST. LOUIS.

Pennsylvanian Says He Is "Getting in Touch with the Situation."

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Col. James M. Guffey, Pennsylvania's National Committeeman, reached here this evening.

"At the present time I am doing what everybody else is doing—getting in touch with the situation," said Col. Guffey at the Southern Hotel to-night. "To-morrow the greater part of the Pennsylvania contingent will arrive on special trains. Some of the delegates, who are bringing their wives, will not get here until Monday, and for that reason our caucus has been called for Monday evening at 9 o'clock in the headquarters of the delegation here. We shall all get together, talk over the situation, and decide what is the best course for us to pursue. Then we shall pursue it."

Col. Guffey superintended the draping of flags and the hanging of decorations in the Pennsylvania headquarters during part of the evening. The headquarters are located on the second floor of the Southern Hotel, right near the New York headquarters. There is a continual stream of visitors to Col. Guffey, and he has appointments to meet and confer with all of the important leaders between now and Monday afternoon.

DEMANDS OF THE STATES.

Tariff Revision and Action Against Trusts Their Chief Planks.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—State leaders and platform tinkers had a busy time to-night going over the platforms adopted by the various States in their conventions to see the consensus of claims put forward by the Democratic organizations in various parts of the country. Although the Mississippi platform generally is taken as the type which the National platform will follow, there has been a very careful examination of the various planks put forward in other States.

Practically every State has declared itself for a revision of the tariff and for more or less drastic action against trusts, pools, and combinations, the denunciations against these bodies corporate culminating in the term "criminal trusts" in such States as adopted instructions for Hearst.

As a result of these examinations into the various State platforms there seems to be a general idea that Statehood declarations will be made in favor of Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico, with a plank favoring the establishment of a territorial government for Porto Rico. In the platforms of the Southern States declarations are found against President Roosevelt for having revived the race question, while several States declare opposition to his policy in regard to the Panama Canal, although favoring the building of the canal by Americans and for Americans.

List of the Demands.

Kentucky declares for a more complete investigation of the Post Office scandals, and denounces the encroachments of the President on the powers of Congress.

Georgia favors a liberal although not an extravagant pension for Confederate veterans, and approves of the enactment of ballot safeguards against negro domination. Tariff revision and drastic anti-trust action also are demanded in this platform.

Texas denounces the trusts, calls for remedial legislation for their curtailment and restriction, and is for a businesslike revision of the tariff.

The Mississippi platform, in addition to its tariff and trust planks, stands for Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico's Statehood.

Illinois demands that the principle of the Constitution following the flag be carried out in regard to the Philippines and Porto Rico, while also declaring for a revision of the tariff and for strong anti-trust action.

Tennessee condemns the militarism of President Roosevelt and the Republican Party, is for tariff revision, and anti-trust legislation. It demands self-government for the Philippines, denounces the ship subsidy as a robbery, and also denounces Roosevelt for having precipitated the race issue into the campaign.

New Jersey is for a tariff reduction, advocating the abolition of duties giving advantage to trusts. It demands a rigid inspection of the books of all trusts, and declares it to be a criminal offense to effect a monopoly in the necessaries of life. The President's policy in Panama also is denounced.

Kansas reaffirms the platforms of the party in 1896 and 1900, and indorses Bryan as a great leader of the party. The platform favors the nomination of a man in complete sympathy with the platforms of the last two campaigns, and gives a warm indorsement of the work of William Randolph Hearst, although adopting no instructions in his behalf.

New Hampshire declares the tariff to be a great root of evil and the parent of trusts. A revision is demanded.

Wisconsin's Many Demands.

Wisconsin comes out for the election of United States Senators by a popular vote, wants a tariff for revenue only, and a strict enforcement of the anti-trust laws. It wants the repeal of the duties on trust-made articles, and favors the establishment of an income tax, even if the United States Constitution has to be amended in order to make it operative. It also demands that railroads be prohibited from engaging in any business other than as common carriers.

Vermont bitterly attacks the Dingley law, declares for tariff for revenue only, and pronounces the protective tariff the great trust builder. Opposition to the Administration's Philippine policy is expressed, and the free listing of trust products is demanded.

New York declares opposition to trusts, for a reasonable revision of the tariff, and for no unequal discrimination between capital and labor.

Maryland declares against imperialism, demands independence for the Filipinos, and condemns President Roosevelt's Panama policy. Retrenchment in National affairs and a revision of the tariff is demanded.

Wyoming refers repeatedly to the "criminal trusts."

Arkansas attacks Roosevelt's negro policy, condemning him for stirring up strife between the black and white races, and for his attempts to make the negro believe he is the social and other equal of the whites. Republican reconstruction also is denounced. There is an anti-trust plank, and a demand for a revision of the tariff. Liberality in pensions toward ex-Confederates is recommended, and the enactment of laws to make railroad companies liable for live-stock killed is advocated.

PARKER SHOWS NO CONCERN.

Visits Kingston and Transacts Legal Business—Won't Have Telegraph.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 2.—Apparently the least concerned man that could be met concerning what was taking place at St. Louis was Judge Alton B. Parker to-day. He went to Kingston early in the day to transact some business connected with an estate of which he is the trustee.

A hint cropped out during the day of at least a degree of interest which the Judge is taking in the gathering of the Democrats at St. Louis by an estimate which he made to a friend to the effect that he did not expect a nomination to be made until Friday next.

In Kingston Judge Parker was frequently stopped on the streets by friends who shook his hand cordially and expressed the wish that he would be the choice of the convention. Twenty-six of these friends will leave for St. Louis at 10 o'clock to-morrow night. Among them will be Judge James A. Betts of the Supreme Court, County Judge John [illegible] Van Ettan, ex-State Senator John J. [illegible], Howard Chipp, Dr. Chandler A. [illegible], Everett Fowler, James Jenkins, Emanuel Metzgar, Alden J. Harcourt, John [illegible] Schoonmaker, Ira M. Black, Peter C. [illegible], E. F. Patten, Isaiah Fuller, A. E. [illegible], I. N. Weiner, C. M. Hall, E. Freer, [illegible] E. Craft, and John W. Searing. They have hired a private residence at St. Louis.

Judge Parker received several telegraphic messages from the convention to-day, but one from David B. Hill. He declined an offer which was made to him by the West-[illegible] Telegraph Company to install a private instrument in his residence. Whatever news he receives from [illegible] telephone after it has reached [illegible] graph.

STAMPEDE TO FOLK LATEST BRYAN IDEA

Coup to Defeat Parker Planned with Murphy, It Is Said.

BOURKE COCKRAN MAY AID

Nebraskan in Sensational Speech Will Urge the St. Louis Prosecutor for President, Folk's Friends Declare.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—According to the friends and advisers of Joseph W. Folk, the young Circuit attorney of this city, who has won a National reputation through his successful prosecution of the Missouri boodlers, and who now has the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination within his grasp, his name will be presented to the National Convention in a sensational manner as a candidate for President.

William J. Bryan is to be his chief sponsor, and the expectation is that the first seconding speech in his behalf will be made by Bourke Cockran of New York.

Folk's friends say there is a perfect understanding between Bryan and Tammany with respect to the launching of the Folk boom. The only thing that has not been determined upon, it is said, is whether Folk's name shall be presented by Nebraska on the first roll call of States, or whether he shall be kept in the background until the first ballot has been taken.

It has been generally suspected up to this time that the talk of Folk for President emanated largely, if not altogether, from those politicians in Missouri who were anxious to see the vigorous young prosecutor side-tracked from the nomination for Governor. Developments now prove that impression to be a mistaken one.

Say Folk Would Accept.

It is Folk's friends who are quietly urging his candidacy, and they are conveying the assurance to those with whom they talk that he can be relied upon to accept the nomination, despite the declarations he made that he did not wish to be considered a candidate for any nomination except the nomination for Governor of Missouri.

It is said that Mr. Bryan some time ago reached the conclusion that Folk was the only man for whom a stampede could be attempted with good prospects of success, and that on his recent visit to New York he brought Tammany Leader Murphy around to his way of thinking. It was agreed between them, it is said, that it would be the part of wisdom to keep the Folk boom under cover at least until the delegates assembled in St. Louis. It was with this understanding that Mr. Murphy continued to talk Cleveland.

Bryan, it is stated, would like to see the second place on the ticket given to Mayor McClellan, but neither Leader Murphy nor Mayor McClellan is believed to be seriously considering that proposition. Murphy's supreme desire is to beat Parker. Having failed to arouse any enthusiasm for Cleveland or McClellan, he is said to have lent a willing ear to the prospect held forth by Bryan of defeating Parker with Folk.

When Bryan presents the name of Folk, according to the story told by Folk's friends, he will make the star speech of his career. It is said that he will declare his opinion on the money question to be unchanged, but at the same time he will announce his belief that the money issue should be set aside in this campaign for the moral issue. He will assert, it is said, that the overshadowing issue which now confronts the people of the United States is honesty in public office; that on that issue there is no man who can compel the confidence of the people to the same extent as Joseph W. Folk; that because of the necessity of having a man in the President's chair who will prevent all forms of robbery, legalized as well as that declared criminal by the law, Folk is the man of the hour.

He will hold forth the promise, it is said, that Folk can be relied upon to stop the plundering of the people through the tariff with as much confidence as he could be to get at the bottom of the postal scandals and bring every guilty man to justice.

Parker Men Not Alarmed.

When the Parker men learned of the alleged plan formed by Mr. Bryan and Leader Murphy to stampede the convention for Folk, they were interested, but not alarmed. They profess absolute confidence that the convention cannot be stampeded for anybody.

If Bryan brings out Folk in the spectacular manner which it is reported by Folk's friends he will, it will be his last desperate play, according to the view taken by the Parker men. They say that Bryan and his friends have been racking their brains for months to devise the best way of heading off the nomination of Parker. A plan which they are alleged to have entertained at one time, information about which was kept from leaking out, was to start booms for Miles, Dewey, and Schley in the hope of keeping away from Parker for a few ballots votes which they could not possibly control for any radical.

It is generally believed here that the invitation which President David R. Francis of the World's Fair extended to Bryan to deliver the Fourth of July oration at the Fair was inspired by a desire on the part of Francis to curry favor with the Bryanites in the event of his (Francis's) name being brought forward should a dead-lock occur in the convention. But while there is no doubt that Francis would like the nomination, he has no political strength in Missouri, and there is little likelihood that Bryan ever could be induced to support him, as there is nothing in common between them.

Folk has always been a loyal supporter of Bryan's, while Francis was in Cleveland's Cabinet, and has been a pronounced gold Democrat. Folk will not be thirty-five years of age, the required age for a President, until November. If Bryan should carry out his alleged plan of starting a stampede for Folk, and should fail, the Parker men, it is reported, would then be inclined to take Folk for second place on the ticket in order to give the Bryanites no excuse for complaint.

MAY BREAK FROM OLNEY.

Massachusetts Delegates Favorable to a Wall-Douglas Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Although the Massachusetts delegation is instructed as a whole to vote for ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney for the Presidential nomination, there is an interesting plot on foot, in which the Massachusetts men figure prominently, to try to throw the Presidential nomination to Edward C. Wall, Wisconsin's favorite son. In return the Massachusetts men figure on getting the Vice Presidential nomination for W. L. Douglas of Brockton, who is one of the delegates at large from that State.

Some of Mr. Douglas's closest political and personal friends have been figuring in this arrangement, although they positively declare that Mr. Douglas has no sympathy with the part of the agreement which looks to putting him on the ticket. Mr. Douglas will reach this city to-morrow. He, with J. H. Skeffington, an ardent Douglas man, were seen yesterday on a Lake Shore train which was bearing them from Buffalo to Cleveland, where they remained overnight.

"Massachusetts, of course, is instructed for Olney," said Mr. Douglas, "but a fight is to be made against voting the delegation as a unit. Henry Cabot Lodge in the Massachusetts delegation, and each of the six men is protesting against the unit rule. Their stand that the instructions and the unit rule were enforced by the State Convention which elected the delegates at large, and that neither can be binding on district delegates elected at district conventions, which were in some cases held after the State Convention.

"George Fred Williams, who is still the National Committeeman from Massachusetts, will endeavor in the National Committee to break the Massachusetts instructions and unit rule. Then another fight will be made on the floor of the convention by some of the Hearst delegates when the move is made to vote them as a unit.

"If the Hearst men succeed in breaking the unit rule I think the delegation generally will divide, a few going to Cleveland and some to Parker—that is, of course, after they have used their efforts to swing things to Olney. Wall, however, would get the bulk of the delegation."

Mr. Skeffington, who has taken a leading part in the negotiations between the Wall men and the Massachusetts people, expressed the belief that Massachusetts would be for Wall after the first ballot.

"If Wall is named for President," he continued, "an Eastern man naturally would be named for Vice President, and Massachusetts, in such an event, would present the name of Mr. Douglas. Wall and Douglas certainly would make a winning ticket."

Any quantity of Wall literature and any number of Wall lithographs are to be found about the city. Shop windows in all the principal streets have the pictures of the man from Wisconsin. So much noise has been made with the Wall boom that many of the leaders are seriously of the opinion that the naming of Wall for Vice President, especially in view of the Republican disruption in Wisconsin, would materially strengthen the ticket. Parker leaders have expressed sentiments favorable to such a move.

The only discordant note in the move for Wall comes from Mayor David S. Rose of Milwaukee, who has come to the convention with a large head boom for himself for Vice President, figuring that he would make an especially acceptable running mate for Judge Parker in the event of the latter being named to head the ticket. Mr. Rose, who has four times been elected Democratic Mayor of Republican Milwaukee, and each time by increased pluralities, has had all of his friends from various sections of his own and other States urging his name for Vice President whenever a favorable opportunity occurred in the hotel lobbies.

"But how do you think your name could be presented for Vice President when Wall is the candidate of your State?" he was asked to-day. "Do you intend to throw down your candidate, or do you want to have the ticket Wall and Rose?" he was asked.

"No, we don't want everything," said Rose. "We are with Wall to the finish, but for an early finish."

Some of the Rose men in order to establish what they were pleased to term a "Mayoralty ticket" have been urging Mayor George B. McClellan of New York for President, and Mayor David S. Rose of Milwaukee for Vice President.

HEARST BOOM NOISELESS.

Divested of Its Clangor as It Reaches St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—At exactly seven minutes to 1 to-day a boy with a hat on the back of his head leaned over the balcony just above the clerk's office in the Jefferson Hotel and deposited there a large and thoughtful picture of William Randolph Hearst. There was a visible stir in the throng below.

"Ah! They're off!" said everybody.

For this was the first candidate's picture to be hung out anywhere in St. Louis except for the multitude of pictures of Edward C. Wall of Wisconsin, whose face adorns every saloon in St. Louis.

Within two minutes the balcony was plastered with Hearst pictures, and now this sunburst of art is the first thing that strikes the beholder's eye as he enters the Jefferson.

From all this it may be inferred that the Hearst boom has invaded St. Louis with the same bang, boom, and clatter that have accompanied its progress everywhere else. But this would be an error. The truth must be recorded that the resounding boom which has awakened reverberant echoes wherever it has gone hitherto emits no noise.

Hearst delegates have arrived in town, but they have neither boomed nor clattered.

"They're the wabbliest lot I ever saw, and I've attended conventions for years," said an experienced politician from Ohio. "If you set off a firecracker the whole outfit would go up in the air."

Some time ago it was announced that Hearst had engaged two whole floors at the Jefferson. That order was canceled, and he has only a few rooms. A newspaper man, in the stern pursuit of duty, undertook to look for these headquarters. He inquired of a number of politicians. They all vaguely remembered that there were Hearst headquarters in that hotel, but not one of them knew where they were.

The newspaper man boarded an elevator and asked the conductor to let him off at the Hearst headquarters. "Room 200," said the elevator man, and the searcher got off at the floor indicated and investigated. Room 200 was at the end of a gloomy and unlighted corridor, clear out of sight. There was nobody there, and it was not the Hearst headquarters. The explorer returned and got on another elevator.

"Hearst headquarters?" said the conductor. "Let me see. Oh, yes! It's somewhere on the third floor, but I don't know the number."

After investigating the third story in vain the explorer returned to the ground floor and asked the hotel clerk.

"Dunno," replied that functionary. "Ask the bureau of information."

The man at the bureau of information knows everything. He knew where the Hearst headquarters were, and he was literally the only man in the hotel who did.

The Hearst boom, which once filled the welkin, was lost—lost in the Jefferson Hotel.

No one hears the name of Hearst, except sometimes in a casual joke. All the sarcasms that have been hurled at it because of its banging and smashing racket are out of date and cruelly unjust. It makes no more noise than a wood violet.

D. M. Delmas, a San Francisco lawyer, has been selected to make the speech nominating Hearst. Max Ihmsen, Hearst's manager, is responsible for the statement, and he adds that Mr. Delmas is "one of the most noted orators of the Pacific Coast." He says, too, that speeches seconding the nomination will be made from every State that is now instructed for Hearst.

When Ihmsen was asked about the story that Bryan would make a Hearst speech, he took refuge in a large but somewhat acid smile. The Hearst people will have Bryan with them, at least in the contest over Illinois, which is to be heard by the National Committee on Monday. Bryan is to address the committee in behalf of the contestants. It is not strictly a Hearst affair, however, for the Harrison people also want the Hopkins delegation turned out.

The most curious thing about this contest is that the Hearst people are contesting the election of a delegation which is instructed for Hearst. They have not the least confidence in the sincerity of the instructions.

MACK ISSUES A STATEMENT.

Man of Full Presidential Stature on a Broad Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Norman E. Mack, New York's member of the National Committee, issued the following statement to-night:

"Clearly the manifest duty of the Democracy at this time is to nominate a man of full Presidential stature upon a platform so big and broad and truly Democratic that every member of the party can align himself upon it.

"This gathering of Democrats at St. Louis is the most notable in the history of the party. It is distinguished in the high character of the leaders, the enthusiasm of the rank and file, and the loftiness of the principles urged by every wing of the party.

"Nothing but good can ensue from this thorough discussion of men and this thrashing out of issues. Nothing weak or unworthy in standard bearers or platform will emerge from the crucible of this convention. It is the sound second-thought common sense of the average American which will prevail at the Coliseum."

WILLIAMS FIGHTS FOR A TARIFF ISSUE

House Leader Wants to Head Resolutions Committee.

HILL NOT TO BE MEMBER

Gorman's Platform is Opportunist—Hearst Drops Old Issues and Bryan Men Are Dismayed.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—David B. Hill of New York is not an aspirant for the Chairmanship of the Committee on Resolutions. New York does not want that honor. The disposition of the New York delegation is to distribute the honors of the convention in the manner best calculated to promote harmony.

The Committee on Arrangements of the Democratic National Committee has agreed unanimously to recommend to the convention the selection of John Sharp Williams of Mississippi for the post of temporary Chairman of the convention.

Supporters of Judge Parker in other States than New York who are now here have started a strong boom for John Sharp Williams for Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. The New York delegates who arrived to-night said they positively had no choice for Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, declaring that the matter had never even been canvassed. Their notion was that until the different delegates had named their member of the Committee on Resolutions it would be premature seriously to consider any one for Chairman.

Williams Would Head Committee.

Williams is known to be anxious to be the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. In fact it is said by his friends that he would rather have that place than be the temporary Chairman of the Convention. Whether the New York delegation would fight against the selection of the Mississippian for Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions in view of the fact that he is to be the temporary Chairman of the convention cannot be definitely stated, but it is certain that the New York leaders would not welcome any such monopolising of the honors.

Should Williams be selected as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions it would mean the complete downfall of the Gorman platform programme and its replacement by a platform and plan of campaign utterly foreign to it. It would also mean the bringing to the front of the tariff as an issue, and that Gorman would fail in his attempt to be recognized as the leader of the Democratic Party, whoever is nominated for President. It would involve an entirely different alignment of the party from the one which the powerful Gorman element North and South has been trying to secure.

Williams has his draft platform in his pocket. If he is made Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions it will be on his own terms and for the purpose of carrying out his own ideas. No one will edit his platform, and it will be amended only by the committee which adopts it. It is for this that Williams has been fighting for months, not for the Chairmanship of this committee, but for the imbedding of his ideas in the platform. Every effort of his since last November has been directed toward the formulation of a set of issues for the party entirely different from the Gorman set. When Williams took the leadership of the minority in the House it was for this purpose and with this aim.

His platform contemplates no radical assault upon the tariff. It is for a revision of the tariff, with a view to correcting inequalities and injustices. Reciprocity is a strong feature. Before he became minority leader he was convinced that the Northwest was in dead earnest in desiring reciprocity, and the side-stepping of the Minnesota delegation in Congress made him surer than ever of it. Economy in administration and the scandals that have characterized the Republican administration were minor parts of his programme; the emphasis was on tariff revision and reciprocity.

Gorman's Platform Issues.

Gorman, on his side, cared nothing for the tariff, and wanted a merely perfunctory declaration on that topic. His platform is of an opportunist nature, with the burden of its song the personality of President Roosevelt. Upon the scandals of Republican administration Gorman intended to lay heavy emphasis, and also upon the Panama revolution.

Almost at the outset of the Congressional session Gorman recognised the fact that he and Williams would contest the platform at the coming convention, and the work of both leaders throughout the session was directed toward strengthening their respective positions.

Gorman had the backing of most of the Democratic Senators and Williams had the House Democrats solid. The latter was more successful in securing advantages for his programme. He hammered home the tariff revision and reciprocity ideas at every opportunity, and so skilfully that he forced the Republicans to take the defensive and turned the last days of the session into a discussion of the tariff and nothing else.

In nearly all that has been printed on the question of issues it has been assumed that Gorman would dominate the situation, whoever might be the candidate for President. Apparently this idea was erroneous. Williams is a Parker man and the Parker people from other States than New York are putting him forward as one of themselves.

Hearst's Blow to Bryan.

Another interesting feature of the platform situation was the development to-day of the fact that Hearst is not going to fight for reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform. This is a body blow for Bryan, who cares a good deal less about the candidate than about the reaffirmation plank.

The fact is indubitable, but no explanation of it is forthcoming from the Hearst men. The unofficial, but generally accepted explanation is that Hearst has at last become irritated over Bryan's persistent failure to come out for him. Bryan, although giving Hearst a certificate of regularity, has from first to last insisted on putting the New Yorker in the category of "among those present."

There is very little doubt that Hearst has tried to induce Bryan to exchange this attitude of negative approval for one of positive approval, and has failed. He has at last become angry, so the story runs, and has become convinced that Bryan is simply playing him—using his strength in the convention to aid in the reaffirmation movement without any intention of supporting him. He has, therefore, withdrawn his delegates from the reaffirmation movement.

Whether the explanation is true or not, the fact remains that Hearst is against reaffirmation, and that the Bryanites are dismayed.

Topeka's Petty Officer Arrested.

William O. Wood, chief petty officer on the United States cruiser Topeka, lying off Tompkinsville, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night on a charge of disorderly conduct. He and another non-commissioned officer, Frank Barnes, were on Broadway and had a dispute with a man who, they say, was begging.

MURPHY OFF TO ST. LOUIS.

Tammany Leader and Party Start for the Convention.

The elite of Tammany Hall started at 9:14 P. M. yesterday for St. Louis in two cars attached to one section of train 21 of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and expect to arrive at the convention city at 7 P. M. to-day. Leader Charles F. Murphy headed the delegation, every member of which was as good natured and as confident of nominating "a winner and the best man" as he.

Corporation Counsel John J. Delany was the first to arrive at the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City. He was soon joined by some of his fellow travelers, including Bird S. Coler, Borough President John F. Ahearn, Congressmen William Sulzer and Timothy D. Sullivan, and Borough President Cassidy. Several friends went to see them off and there was a little non-committal chat about the convention. The drift of it was that not only a good candidate would be nominated in harmony, but that the nominee would be elected and that a factor to success would be the revival of the "bloody shirt" issue. None of the delegates would identify himself with expressed opinions. One of the most prominent of them said that those who did not take into account the growth of the sentiment in favor of Grover Cleveland were so blind that they would not see; he believed that Cleveland would be the choice of the convention and the next President.

Leader Murphy arrived on the last boat from Twenty-third Street. He was escorted to the train by Victor J. Dowling and Charles A. Towne, and others of his party were C. G. F. Wahle, W. Bourke Cockran, Philip J. Donohue, Thomas F. Smith, A. A. Downes, Willis Holly, Thomas F. Grady, J. J. Ryan, Peter A. Hendrick, James W. Boyle, Senator John C. Fitzgerald, J. Sergeant Cram, Frank K. O'Donnell, Joseph Savage, and John A. Caldwell. Mr. Murphy before starting said:

"As to the main issue, my personal opinion is that ex-President Cleveland is the strongest of all those spoken of for nomination, and if he is nominated he will be elected. It is true that I go instructed for Judge Parker, but that does not mean that he will get the nomination. I believe that the strongest man should be the choice of the convention, and from the outset my opinion has been that he is Mr. Cleveland. My action at the convention will depend on the condition prevailing at it."

The Manhattan Club's delegation to St. Louis, consisting of one hundred of its members who are pledged to support the candidacy of Judge Parker, left the Grand Central Station at 1 P. M. yesterday, in two sleepers attached to the Southwestern Limited. Their headquarters at St. Louis will be at the Southern and Jefferson Hotels. William S. Rodie, Chairman of the House Committee of the club, had charge of the arrangements. Of the party were Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Charles M. Preston, Philip J. and Hugh J. Britt, De Lancey Nicoll, Roger Foster, John R. Ely, John A. Henneberry, Charles W. Dayton, John G. Carlisle, Hugh J. Grant, Rastus S. Ransom, Randolph Guggenheimer, Robert E. Dowling, William R. Pryor, John R. Dos Passos, John B. Stanchfield, J. Hampden Robb, and Col. Robert Grier Monroe.

"Judge Parker's nomination," said Chairman Rodie, "would enable us to make an aggressive campaign without any questions to answer. With Mr. Cleveland as the candidate we would be on the defensive in certain respects. We would have to answer the objection to the third-term proposition and explain the bond issues and other matters. Judge Parker would grow every minute and with him as our candidate we could win a campaign which would make the Republicans do the explaining."

The delegation of the Anti-Parker Liberal Democrats, or Bryanite element, started for St. Louis on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 10 A. M. yesterday. It was in charge of Justice Samuel Seabury of the City Court.

State Senator George W. Plunkitt is a veteran in the business of transporting and caring for Tammany delegations to conventions, but he was sorely tried yesterday in getting matters into shape for the taking to the Exposition City of the bone and sinew of the organization from the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, Queens and Richmond. The original plan was to have six trains leave to-day, each outfitted with a complete commissariat. This was spoiled by the news that on Friday night a dining car for the third section, in charge of Senator J. J. Frawley, had been destroyed by fire at Rochester and that every other dining car was engaged. It was finally arranged that the delegates going on this section should have meals at station restaurants on the way to St. Louis and plenty of time for them. The section will arrive at St. Louis at 4 P. M. to-morrow. The six trains will leave as follows:

Grand Central Station, 9:30 A. M.—First train, in charge of Senator Plunkitt, with delegates from the Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Seventeenth, Thirty-first, Fifteenth, and Twenty-third Districts; second train, in charge of Thomas E. Rush, with delegates from the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Twenty-sixth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Thirty-third, and Twelfth Districts; third train, in charge of Senator Frawley, with delegates from the Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Thirty-fourth, and Twenty-fourth Districts.

Pennsylvania Station, Jersey City—First train, 10:30 A. M., from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, in charge of Senator P. J. Dooling, with delegates from the Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-eighth, and Fourteenth Districts; second train, 10:25 A. M., from Twenty-third Street, in charge of Senator B. F. Martin, with delegates from the Fifth, Seventh, Thirty-fifth, Annexed, and Twentieth Districts, and Queens.

Baltimore and Ohio train service—Train ferries, Liberty Street, 10 A. M.; Whitehall Street, 9:55 A. M.; train in charge of Justice Daniel E. Finn, with delegates from the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Districts, and Richmond.

Police Commissioner McAdoo will leave for the convention this evening on a regular Pennsylvania Railroad train.

The Kings County delegation to the St. Louis Convention will leave Jersey City at 10:14 o'clock this morning over the Pennsylvania. The delegates will travel on the St. Louis Limited, which will be divided into two sections of five cars each. They will reach St. Louis to-morrow afternoon. About 200 will go along in addition to the delegates and alternates. The arrangements for the trip were made by Magistrate Frank E. O'Reilly and Mortimer Davis. Among those who will go on the special is Controller Grout. Senator McCarren, the Brooklyn leader, is already in St. Louis.

ENTHUSIASTIC OVER PARKER.

Oregonian Spent His Own Money to be Delegate to Vote for Judge.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 2.—Admiration of Judge Parker as a man and as a jurist, because of the impression gained when he tried his first law case before him, induced C. E. Redfield of Heppner, Oregon, to spend his own money and make a bitter fight to be elected a delegate to this convention, in order that he might vote for Judge Parker's nomination. Mr. Redfield, who used to live in New York State, won his fight, and is now in St. Louis working and talking for Parker.

"Back in 1887, when I started the practice of law in Sullivan County," said Mr. Redfield to-night at the Parker headquarters in the Planters' Hotel, "I tried my first Supreme Court case before Justice Parker. It was a hard case, anyway it seemed so to me, and I was completely won over by the manner in which Justice Parker handled it from the bench, sifted it to the bottom, and then had a verdict rendered against my client. From that very minute I became an admirer of the man.

"I never took much part in politics in Oregon, but when I heard that Judge Parker was a candidate for the Presidency I started in to make a fight to become a delegate, and after a hard time I won out. Now I am here to vote for Parker first, last, and all the time. Out of the eight delegates from Oregon six are for Parker, one is for Hearst, and one is against either Hearst or Parker."

The Importations for the Six Months Ending June 30, 1904, of

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s

Champagne,

were **50,975 CASES.**

MORE than the importations of any other brand.

The Extra Dry of the superb New Vintage now arriving is conceded to be the choicest Champagne produced this decade.

NEW YORK DEMANDS STRAIGHT GOLD PLANK

Hill and Other Leaders Open the Fight for Parker.

CONFIDENT OF A VICTORY

August Belmont Arrives Early at St. Louis and Confers with Leaders from Various States.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—If the Parker forces are in control of the convention it is the intention of the New York delegation to insist that a straightout gold standard plank be put into the platform. This was the most interesting piece of information gleaned on the arrival of its advance guard delegation here this evening.

The New York leaders who reached the city included David B. Hill, ex-Gov. William F. Sheehan, ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., Senator P. H. McCarren, Elliot Danforth, Jacob A. Cantor, Charles P. Bacon, E. J. McGoldrick, Eugene Wood, State Committeeman Patrick E. McCabe of Albany, Anthony N. Brady, Judge Andrew Hamilton, and M. A. Delaney.

They were surrounded by a crowd of politicians and newspaper men from all over the country when they went to the desk of the Southern to register, and were so hard pressed for information and opinions that it was with difficulty that they managed to break away and get to their rooms to render themselves presentable to enter the dining room.

After they had dined and came down into the corridor they were again surrounded by swarms of seekers after political light. The largest group of course formed around Mr. Hill, Mr. Sheehan, and Senator McCarren, who were at once made subjects by the newspaper artists.

Mr. Hill had little to say for publication beyond the announcement that he believed the prospects of Judge Parker's nomination were all that could be desired by his friends.

"I do not think there is the slightest doubt," Mr. Hill said, "that Judge Parker will be nominated. I expect to see a harmonious convention. The New York delegation certainly will do everything in its power to have things harmonious."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan said that ex-Senator Edward Murphy would be the Chairman of the New York delegation, and that Mr. Hill would be the choice of the delegation for New York's member of the Committee on Resolutions. With respect to the chances of Judge Parker Mr. Sheehan said:

"I feel absolutely confident that Judge Parker will be nominated. I am not giving out any figures as to the vote he will get on the first ballot, and have not given any. I do not care to deal with figures. It is sufficient for me to know that Judge Parker can command a sufficient number of votes to insure his nomination."

No Choice of Platform Maker.

When Mr. Sheehan was asked who would be the choice of the delegation for Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, he said that was a matter to which the delegation had given absolutely no consideration and would not until after the members of the committee had been named by the various States and Territories.

Senator McCarren placed the strength that Judge Parker would show on the first ballot at 500 votes.

"There is not the slightest doubt in my mind," said Senator McCarren, "that Judge Parker will be nominated on the second ballot. As I view the situation, there is no way in which his nomination can be prevented. I have had letters from over 150 of the leading politicians of the South, and I know from the information I have had that the South will be found supporting Parker solidly."

"Is it true that if Parker's friends control the convention a fight will be made by the New York delegation to have a gold plank inserted in the platform?"

"I think it is. I personally shall advocate such action."

"Who is to nominate Judge Parker?"

"It is probable that Martin W. Littleton will perform that office, but that has not yet been definitely decided. Mr. Littleton will be here to-morrow."

Senator McCarren said that the Brooklyn delegation would arrive to-morrow. Most of the up-State delegates are expected to reach here by to-morrow night or Monday morning.

Senator McCarren has a room immediately adjoining that of Tammany Leader Murphy, who is expected in to-morrow evening. This arrangement was made before Leader Murphy and Senator McCarren fell out. When asked whether he and Mr. Murphy would make good neighbors, Senator McCarren said:

"I am of a very amiable disposition myself, and as I never talk in my sleep my proximity to Mr. Murphy will not embarrass me in the least."

John F. O'Brien, Mayor McClellan's secretary, arrived at the Southern this evening. If he had the McClellan boom in his baggage he was careful not to display it. He and Senator McCarren greeted each other cordially when they met in the Southern corridor.

August Belmont's Busy Day.

August Belmont arrived in St. Louis shortly before 9 o'clock this morning in his private car, Louisville. His coming was eagerly awaited by the Democratic National Committeemen and leaders from various States, and he was besieged with visitors as soon as he had registered with his party at the Hotel Jefferson.

There are three distinct headquarters, in as many different hotels, which are known as the Belmont headquarters, and the financier is kept busy going from one to another. His own private apartments, where he and his three sons are living, are situated in the Jefferson, but the big suite of eight parlors which the friends of Judge Parker have taken at the Planters' Hotel, and which are designated as the "Parker Headquarters," are also the quarters of Mr. Belmont, as well as the suite in the Southern Hotel, which is designated as the "New York Delegation Headquarters." Most of Mr. Belmont's political attention, however, is given to affairs at the "Parker Headquarters," in the Planters'.

"My reason for coming to St. Louis so early," declared Mr. Belmont, "was in order that I might have a couple of days at the Fair with my sons before the convention opens. I do not care to discuss politics at this time beyond saying that everything looks rosy for Parker's nomination."

Before Mr. Belmont had been long in his room the cards began to come in like snowflakes. He saw many of the committeemen and leaders at the Jefferson, but as soon as possible he dispatched his sons to the Exposition grounds and went over to the Planters, where he remained most of the afternoon discussing the situation in various sections with the representatives of the sections in question.

One of his first callers was Congressman John Sharp Williams, the minority leader in the House of Representatives and the head of the instructed Parker delegation from Mississippi. Following came calls from National Committeeman James H. Head of Tennessee, Thomas Taggart of Indiana, Daniel J. Campau of Michigan, and Norman E. Mack of New York. Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada spent some time with Mr. Belmont.

Mr. Belmont's three sons are taking a most lively interest in the convention. They are August, Jr., Morgan, and Raymond. August, Jr., is just starting on a trip around the world, and St. Louis, with its present double attraction, is his first stage. The trip is expected to last a couple of years.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

GORMAN BOOM ON THE WAY.

His Followers Would Name John R. McLean for Second Place.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—There is no doubt to-night that Senator Gorman is a candidate before the St. Louis Convention for the nomination for President. He will not go to the convention and will remain at his country home, five miles from Laurel, Md., during its deliberations.

The train bearing the first section of the Maryland delegation whizzed through Laurel this morning. Mr. Gorman's son, State Senator A. P. Gorman, and his private secretary, Mr. May, bo

PRE-CONVENTION SQUIBS LET OFF AT ST. LOUIS

Sayings and Doings at Rendezvous of the Democratic Clans.

SOME HUMOROUS HAPPENINGS

Perry Belmont and the Telegraph Girl—"Charley" Mann's Kuropatkin Hat—Leader Williams Photographed by Force.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 2.—When Perry Belmont received a telegraph message from a friend in New York saying that he was quoted in a New York paper as conceding Parker's defeat, he was so full of wrath that the pavement was hot for a radius of several feet. He immediately proceeded to burn up the telegraph wires between St. Louis and New York with indignant and white-hot denials.

While he was in the first heat of indignation he seized a telegraph blank and dashed off the following message, so furious that he did not take the trouble to write legibly or to punctuate:

"Interview a fake. Have not been interviewed at all. Parker's nomination is assured."

The telegraph girl took the message and rendered the last sentence this way:

"Parker's nomination is absurd."

When she read this off to the perspiring and furious Parker boomer he went up in the air two feet and then endeavored to speak, but it was useless. He could only hang on to the counter, glare at her, and gasp.

The Pennsylvania delegation have had a grisly experience with World's Fair rates in St. Louis. They have had the pleasure of paying $18 for two nights' illumination of their electric sign. When State Senator Meeks went to the company's office to inquire about rates, he asked what the charge was. The affable clerk amiably explained that they charged four cents a watt to large consumers.

"Yes," said Mr. Meeks, "but suppose you have a customer who burns a whole lot of electric light? We are going to keep it going all the evening and use a lot of electricity."

"In a case like that," said the courteous clerk, "the most we ever charge is eight cents a watt."

"I see," said Mr. Meeks, beaming. He was about to go, but he paused and added, purely as a means of terminating the conversation, "And how much will you charge me, then?"

"Fifteen cents a watt," said the agreeable clerk.

Mr. Meeks's Adam's apple moved convulsively up and down his throat a few times, and his mouth opened and shut, but no words came. He went out speechless, and the bill was $18.

An aged but not venerable citizen with a white mustache and a vast quantity of unassimilated spirits on board tacked into the Jefferson, fell into a chair, and proceeded to sleep it off, oblivious to the throng of boomers, delegates, and newspaper men. The throng surged about him, but he slumbered on. His head hung on his breast, his arms dangled helplessly over the arms of the chair, and his mouth was open.

Presently there came along a newspaper artist, in search of subjects. Out came a sketching pad, and in a moment the artist was producing a lifelike representation of the relic.

A crowd gathered around, and in a moment the rush of politics was forgotten. The groups of wrangling politicians suspended operations to gather about the artist and his unconscious subject, and laughing comment took the place of argument.

"What are you going to do with that?" asked a National Committeeman, as the artist put the sketch book in his pocket.

"I am going," said the unprincipled artist, gravely, "to print it in my paper, with the label 'Prominent member of the National Committee, after a busy session.'"

"Charley" Mann, Maryland Democratic politician, and doorkeeper of the House press gallery in Washington, is pervading the hotels with a fearfully and wonderfully made cap. It looks like the headgear of a Cossack warrior as shown in the illustrated papers.

Mann became tired of parrying sarcastic inquiries about his cap, and when No. 99 asked about it, he replied:

"It's the Kuropatkin hat—the latest. You are a jay."

Now it's all over town, and everybody is asking for the Kuropatkin hat. Innocent-minded people have driven several hatters desperate with perfectly honest demands for it.

Through the lobby of the Jefferson there floated an alert young man buttonholing everybody.

"It's the greatest noisemaking machine ever invented," he explained. "It beats all ear-splitters made since the Deluge. It's a combination of cowbell and horn. You blow the horn and that makes the cowbell ring. It's enough to drive 'em crazy."

At last he tackled a benevolent-looking old gentleman with silver hair and kindly creases below the eyes.

"My boy," said the benevolent old gentleman, "go up to the tenth floor and stop at Room 1,030. I think you can make a sale there."

The alert young man boarded the elevator in a jiffy. Later he came down without a single one of his infernal machines.

"Sir," he said, addressing the old gentleman, "I'll buy you a drink for that."

Room 1,030 is the headquarters of the Hearst boom.

Three athletic persons descended upon John Sharp Williams as he stood in front of the telegraph desk of the Jefferson writing a message.

"Would you mind stepping out into the lobby a minute?" they asked seductively.

"What for?" demanded Mr. Williams.

"We want to take your picture," they explained.

"No," roared Mr. Williams. "Not on your life. Go away from me."

They seemed surprised, and asked him why he objected to a simple little thing like that.

"Have you got any prejudices against it?" they asked.

"Under the circumstances, yes," said Mr. Williams, and he poked out his chin and rubbed it with his hand. There was about two days' growth of beard on it.

Then one of them seized him by each arm and the third pushed, and despite the minority leader's violent protests he was taken out and photographed, two days' beard and all.

A prominent Washington man who was booming Hearst violently a few weeks ago is here with all his Hearst enthusiasm evaporated. He is for Parker now.

"Why this change, Fred?" his friends asked him in the Jefferson to-day. "What has made you abandon Willie?"

"I found," replied the recreant, "that there was no elasticity in his leg."

Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia is one of the most interesting sights here. He is nearly eighty-one years of age. He comes as chief boomer for Gorman, whose cousin he is. He does not look much over fifty; he is as spry and agile as a young man. He will probably be the Democratic candidate for Governor of his State this year. Certainly he will be if Gorman is nominated for President.

Senator William J. Stone, who heads the Missouri delegation, which is instructed for Senator Cockrell, opened the headquarters for his State to-day in the Southern Hotel. Senator Stone was asked how long the Missouri delegation would stand by its "favorite son" boom.

"At least one ballot," he replied, with an enigmatic smile.

The Senator was eagerly seeking information all day, and informed some of his friends that, while he did not take the Cockrell boom seriously, he was going to find out where the real band wagon was located before he made any move to climb aboard with his delegation. The Missouri delegation headquarters adjoin the New York headquarters.

Immediately over the centre of the bar at the Hotel Jefferson hangs a lithograph of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan of New York, and surmounting the lithograph are the words:

"Our choice for President."

"Hooray, hooray!" yelled some of the Western delegates, getting into the winery by mistake this evening. "At last we have a candidate we can warm up to. Sullivan—'Big Tim'—for President."

"President nothin'," said the barkeeper; "that's a hang-over lithograph from the time the 'big feller' was running for President of the Eagles. We dug it out to-day, thinkin' the Tammany crowd would like it there."

Hoke Smith of Georgia, Secretary of the Interior under President Cleveland, is conspicuous in the early convention gatherings. The Georgia delegation is instructed for Parker, but Smith, who is a delegate, still is loyal to Cleveland.

"Yes, I'm here as one of the chattels of the Parker boom," said the ex-Secretary. "As an instructed delegate I am for Parker, but should Cleveland be nominated I think it would be a great triumph for the Democratic Party."

Judge R. M. Ditty of Columbus, Ohio, has arrived as the advance agent of the Harmon boom, to which Ohio's delegates are tied. He has opened headquarters at the Hotel Jefferson in a suite of four rooms. To-morrow the famous Duckworth Club of Cincinnati will reach the Hotel Lindell to continue the boom for the Attorney General in President Cleveland's Cabinet.

One of the Oklahoma delegates was asked how the delegation from that Territory stood.

"Three are for Parker and two are for Hearst," he explained, "and there is one so wise that he doesn't yet know who he is for. So the six are split into three factions, with the wise man holding the balance of power."

One of the interesting figures of the pre-convention gathering is Nicholas Bell, who used to be reading clerk of the Democratic conventions. The sight of his spare, dignified alert figure circulating among the crowds inspired an old delegate to tell a story of the convention of 1884.

"In that year," said he, "Bell was an enthusiastic Bayard man. As clerk it was his duty to announce the votes. He would announce, in a brisk, businesslike, conversational voice, 'New York casts so many votes for Grover Cleveland.' In a rather tired listless, apathetic tone, he would say, 'Indiana casts so many votes for Joseph E. McDonald.' And so it would go until he reached a Bayard vote. Then he would straighten that trim figure of his to its full height and roar out in the voice of a lion and with the intonation of a tragedy king, 'The Sove-reign State of Del-a-ware casts her six votes for Thom-as Francis Bay-ard.'

"He had the friends of all the other candidates swearing mad, but it was no use. And every time he let out that roar there would be a cataclysmic demonstration from the Bayard men."

Doorkeeper "Charley" Mann was telling everybody who would listen about something he says he heard Senator Depew say at the Chicago Convention. It had just been made known that Fairbanks would be nominated for Vice-President, and Depew had been booming Cannon.

"Roosevelt and Fairbanks, eh?" said Depew, when he heard the news. "It's a good ticket. A bunch of firecrackers and a piece of punk."

Barry Baldwin of Manila is at the Southern with a set of resolutions. He is the first of the six Philippine delegates to arrive. He is not sure that he and his colleagues will be seated, but has hopes. There are Porto Rican delegates here with the same hopes and fears. If the two delegations are seated, there will be over 1,000 delegates to the convention.

The California headquarters at the Jefferson are piled high with cases of wine. An impromptu bar has been erected and is tended by voluble boomers of the State, who serve free samples of the wine that made California famous. They also furnish California fruits free, but this does not appeal so much to those who patronize the bar.

W. W. Everodt of Columbus, Ind., is here, working hard to live down the speech he made for Hearst in that State when the State Committee was deciding contests against the Hearst men. The speech wafted here by admiring breezes ran thus:

"By the gods and upon my honor as a Democrat, if the State Committee persists in this action I will stump the State against the Democratic Party. Now, boys, three cheers for that noble countenance, William Randolph Hearst."

They did not give three cheers for the noble countenance, and Everodt himself is hardly sure now that the countenance will be nominated.

AIRSHIP TRIAL A FAILURE.

Milwaukee Man's Invention Fell to Ground at Start of Test.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 2.—An airship built by John F. Stierle of this city was tried to-day, but failed. The trial was made on the outskirts of the city. The machine rested on a platform on an elevation and after it was pushed off fell to the ground, a distance of five feet, some of the parts being damaged.

The airship consists of a frame work of steel tubing with a propeller and rudder. It has overhead covering of oilcloth held by wires at all angles and is operated something as a bicycle is propelled. The machine was carried back to the workshop and after repairs another trial will be made.

ONE ROBBER RAIDER CAPTURED

Hunt for Two Other Tramps Who Shot Three Men in Pennsylvania.

LANCASTER, Penn., July 2.—Although posses have been searching the eastern end of the county all night and to-day, no trace has been found of two of the trio of tramps who shot and killed Samuel Ressler, the tollgate keeper, near Gordonville, late yesterday, and wounded William Henry, a hostler, and Pharees Buckwalter, a store clerk. The third tramp, named Carson, was captured in attempting to shoot Isaac Royer, a farmer, and is now in the jail here.

After the shooting at Gordonville, two of the men started eastward, and the other two to the west. The latter saw Royer at work in a field, and without a word of warning walked up to him and snapped a revolver in his face several times. The weapon failed to go off, and Royer, picking up an axe, cowed the tramp and held him there until a party of men from Gordonville, in pursuit, came up.

AUTO WRECKED, WOMEN HURT.

Machine Collides with Coney Island Electric Train.

As the result of a collision early yesterday morning between a Coney Island electric train and an automobile at Sea Breeze Avenue and the Boulevard Irene Shayne of 287 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Manhattan, is still in the Reception Hospital at Coney Island in a serious condition. Another young woman who was in the automobile at the time, Maura O'Donnell of 252 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, is also in the hospital, but it is thought that she will recover.

At the point where the collision occurred the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company does not post a flagman between the hours of midnight and noon. It was a little after midnight when the automobile came speeding down the hill at that point and crashed into the Coney Island-bound train. The automobile was demolished, but the two men who were in it, Edward Schatwell of 73 West Eighty-sixth Street, Manhattan, and George Taylor, who gave the same address, escaped unhurt. John Lidgewood of Morristown, N. J., is the owner of the car and Schatwell is his chauffeur.

Schatwell asserts he was going at a speed of not more than fifteen miles an hour when the accident happened. He appeared at the Coney Island Police Station yesterday afternoon and took away, in another automobile, what remained of the one that had been demolished.

It was said last night that the police did not contemplate making any arrests in the case.

FINED FOR SPEEDING AUTO.

Couple Arrested on Long Island Figure as Mr. and Mrs. John Doe.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., July 2.—A man and woman were arrested here to-day for driving an automobile at speed exceeding the limit set by law.

When arraigned before Justice Howell both refused to give their names and addresses. The Justice imposed a fine of $25, which was paid, and the names of the couple were entered on the court docket as "Mr. and Mrs. John Doe, no address."

The machine was a Franklin and the number displayed on it was 12,091.

FIRECRACKER SALUTE FOR THE PRESIDENT

That Is, Seventeen Crackers and Four Real "Guns."

REPUBLICANS HAD WRANGLED

Every Oyster Bay Republican Wanted to Greet Roosevelt First—Reception at Home Warm, Nevertheless.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 2.—President Roosevelt received the Presidential salute when he reached his home here to-day. There were twenty-one "guns," but seventeen of them were large cannon crackers and the other four came from the mouth of a small smooth-bore cannon, hurriedly brought into action because there were no more big firecrackers at hand. Otherwise the reception of the President was not without all due honor and included a warm welcome from his fellow-townsmen.

The public school children were out in force, carrying the Stars and Stripes, and sang the National anthem as the President was driven, with his family, toward Sagamore Hill. There was no wild cheering or demonstrations of the clamorous sort. There was a liberal display of bunting. The Theodore Roosevelt Republican Club of Nassau County unfurled a banner across Main Street as the members paraded to the railroad station, headed by a band that had been rather hastily gathered for the occasion.

Among the thousand people who gathered at the station to welcome home Mr. Roosevelt there were very few Democrats. As the Republicans of the town and county have wrangled and fussed over who should lead in the celebration, and as the Democratic Party is about to choose an opponent to Mr. Roosevelt, they thought it well to keep out of the affair entirely.

That the element of wild enthusiasm was lacking in the welcome of the President is largely due to the jealousies of the local Republicans. As far as can be learned every Republican felt that he ought to be the leader and the first man to shake the hand of the President as he stepped from the train. As a result few would contribute to the celebration fund.

Thomas J. Ellison stepped in and organized the celebration, not to the satisfaction of all of his party. He reorganized the local brass band so that it could play something similar to a tune. He forgot all about the cannon in his barn until almost time for the arrival of the President's train. John Webster was sent scurrying for the cannon, and a small boy was sent for twenty-one giant crackers. Four of these the boy lost, presumably to be found by him in time for July 4. The cannon arrived just in time to finish the Presidential salute.

Mr. Roosevelt had been advised as to the dispute as to who was to shake his hand first, and when he stepped from the train he bowed right and left as impartially as possible. Then he hurried to the two runabouts occupied by his wife and children. The band led the way for several blocks. There was a ball game, with a one-legged pitcher, said to be a Democratic counter-attraction, on the Townsend pasture.

Along the Cove Road, leading to Sagamore Hill, the Summer residents, irrespective of party affiliations, strung 250 big American flags. Just before the President came to these he met the school children lined up on either side of the street. There was the real ring in their cheering welcome. Especially pleasing to the President were the words, "Our Friend," made up of violets stretched across the road.

PRESIDENT IN THIS CITY.

Greeted with Cheers—Police Commissioner McAdoo Meets Him.

President Roosevelt reached Jersey City at 3:18 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having traveled from Washington in the special car Mayflower, which was attached to a regular train over the Pennsylvania Railroad. With the President were Secretary and Mrs. Loeb, Assistant Secretary Barnes, and the regular White House corps of clerks, stenographers, and messengers.

An expectant crowd of some 3,000 persons had assembled in the big waiting room of the station hoping to catch a glimpse of the President, but most of them were disappointed. Chief of Police Murphy and Inspector Archibald of Jersey City were on hand with thirty patrolmen, and they were assisted in keeping the crowd back by New York detectives of Inspector McClusky's staff. Several Secret Service men were also in evidence.

Shortly before the time for the President's train to arrive, Police Commissioner McAdoo and Deputy Commissioner Lindsley made their appearance. The Commissioner came in his four-seated open carriage, which, he explained, was to be placed at the President's disposal.

The sight of the Chief Executive as he walked down the platform surrounded by the members of his party and a dozen policemen and other protectors was the signal for an outburst of cheers which lasted until the President disappeared down the big elevator at the train entrance. Before taking the elevator, Mr. Roosevelt shook hands, as usual, with the engineer and fireman of his train.

A ferryboat took the party to West Twenty-third Street. Then the party went to the East Thirty-fourth Street ferry, and to Long Island City to take a special train to Oyster Bay. While the carriage was passing the Holland House a bystander shouted, "Three cheers for our next President!" A cabman grabbed the enthusiast by the arm, and said:

"Keep quiet. Parker, and not Roosevelt, will be the next President."

At the Thirty-fourth Street ferry there was some cheering for the President. A delegation from the Queens County Republican Club met him at Long Island City and invited him to be present at its celebration on July 23. Although cheers for Mr. Roosevelt were called for several times during his brief stay in Long Island City, there was but faint response.

THE ONLY STRANGER THERE.

That Was Why Martin Was Arrested on Suspicion in Bloomfield's Corner, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 2.—James J. Martin, a New York hackman, went to Bloomfield's Corners, near here, on June 19 to visit his sister, Mrs. Mary Murdock, who is taking care of one of his children. While he was in the place Andrew Dudacz was held up on the street and robbed of $12. The town Constable went to work on the case and promptly arrested Martin, as he had been the only stranger in the place in a week.

Martin was lodged in jail here on a charge of highway robbery, and he remained there until this morning, when a special session of the court was held to consider his case. It was shown that he was with his sister at the time of the robbery. Martin went back to New York this afternoon, declaring that it is safer at any hour of the night in the Tenderloin than it is at Bloomfield's Corner.

FIREBUGS WORK SUSPECTED.

Six Bad-Looking Blazes in Six Brooklyn Houses.

Six fires, which the police and firemen believe were all the work of a firebug, occurred in the same neighborhood in Brooklyn between 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and 9 o'clock last night. The fires were evenly divided between the Adams Street and Fulton Street police precincts, and the commanders of those stations, Capts. Hawkins and Condon, have all their detectives out trying to find the incendiary.

The first of the fires was in the hallway of the three-story tenement at 229 Nassau Street. The firemen put it out after a damage of about $100 had been done. The rubbish in the cellar of the three-story tenement at 355 Adams Street was found burning a few minutes later. A tenant discovered the blaze, and again the firemen got around in time to put out the blaze before any damage of consequence had resulted. This last fire was discovered at 6:05 o'clock.

Twenty-five minutes after the alarm in the second fire had been turned in another alarm was sent in from another box a few blocks below the scene of the fire on Adams Street. This time it was the rubbish in the cellar of the four-story tenement at 257 Adams Street that was ablaze. The flames were soon quenched. Ten minutes elapsed between this last alarm and the next one, which was for a fire in rubbish in the cellar of a five-story tenement at 63 Sands Street. The firemen went from the Adams Street fire to this one, and had it out in quick order.

The fifth fire was in rubbish in the little house at 127 Bridge Street, at 8:15 o'clock. The sixth was in a lot of paper in the cellar of the four-story tenement at 19 Nassau Street, at 8:40 o'clock.

At 257 Adams Street the police learned that a man was found in the house just before the fire was discovered. He rushed out of the house, fell when he reached the sidewalk, and, according to a tenant, his face was badly bruised by the fall.

"PARIS BY NIGHT" AMUSING.

New Show on Madison Square Roof Has Manhattan Flavor.

With a stiff breeze that would have gladdened the heart of the owner of Shamrock III., "Paris by Night" made its metropolitan opening on the roof of Madison Square Garden last night.

Like most shows of the summery "variety," the "musical mint julep," as some one aptly termed it, boasted no plot, but was entertaining from beginning to end.

It did not breathe of the gay city; the atmosphere was distinctly Manhattanese; but that was all that was required. A Russian detective (Henry Vogel) continually on the lookout for Japanese spies; a retired east side pawnbroker, Isaacs Goldstein, (Ben Welsh,) who had not been in Paris three months before he spent $30, and a Bowery tough, Steve Hickey, (Hugh Cameron,) who posed as a South African millionaire and prefaced his lovemaking with the remark: "I've a bunch o' talk to hand out to you, Mame," supplied the humor—and lots of it—to the situation, if there was a situation in the whole entertainment.

The opening night of Weber & Rush's presentation of "Paris by Night," the book of which is by Harry B. Marshall, saw a crowded roof.

Sol Fields's staging of the piece was successful, as was shown by the evident appreciation of the large audience.

"Paris by Night" is a good show, even if, here and there, it needs a vigorous appliance of the file and the blue pencil.

HORSE RUNS INTO A TRAIN.

Long Branch Flagman Injured in Effort to Stop Animal.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 2.—Genaro Mascatello, a flagman at the Bath Avenue Railroad crossing here, was badly injured to-day while trying to stop a runaway horse belonging to John Proctor of Elberon. The horse ran into a passing train and was killed.

The horse and carriage had been brought from New York to Pleasure Bay on a Patten Line boat, and was being driven to Elberon. Opposite the New Jersey Central Railroad station the pin of the shafts came out, and as the shafts fell and struck the horse's hind legs it became frightened and started away on a gallop with the shafts dragging at its heels.

The horse dashed up Bath Avenue toward the railroad tracks, and as it neared the crossing Mascatello tried to seize the reins. He was knocked down and one of the horses' heels struck him on the head, causing concussion of the brain. The horse continued on and dashed head first into a train of empty cars that was passing. The animal was instantly killed.

Mascatello is in a critical condition.

SHOT, SHE SAYS, BY BROTHER.

Italian Girl Now in Flower Hospital Dangerously Hurt.

Perabinto Garcatera, twenty-four years old, who lived with her brother, Salvator Garcatera, was shot last night, she says, by her brother Tony of 402 East Twenty-ninth Street, and was taken, dangerously wounded, to the Flower Hospital.

The wounded woman said that her brother Tony called early in the evening and demanded money, which she refused to give him. Then, she says, he drew a revolver and shot her twice, one bullet taking effect in the knee and the other in the abdomen. Tony then ran to the roof, pursued by his brother Salvator and several other Italians living in the house who had heard the shots. Some one ran for Policeman McDonald, but when he reached the roof the man had escaped.

CHILD KILLED BY FLY POISON.

Disregarded Mother's Warning Not to Touch It.

NEWARK, N. J., July 2.—Margaret Fitzsimmons, two years old, of 185 Warren Street, died to-day at her home, it is believed, from the effects of fly poison.

Margaret had not been well for several days, but was able to be around the house. Yesterday her mother placed some fly poison on a saucer and warned her not to touch it. Shortly afterward she saw the little girl with a spoon near the saucer, but did not see her touch the poison.

Later in the day the child was taken deathly sick, and a doctor was called. He pronounced her suffering from the effects of poison, and did what he could to relieve her, but his efforts were in vain. She died this morning.

CROWD GREETS 'PHOEBE SNOW.'

Author of Road-of-Anthracite Jingles Guest of Binghamton Press Club.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 2.—A remarkable instance of curiosity run mad occurred here to-night, when a crowd of over ten thousand persons joined in a demonstration to Miss Marion Murray, better known as Phoebe Snow, a photographer's model of New York, whose jingles are widely known in connection with the Lackawanna Railroad.

Miss Snow came to Binghamton to attend a reception given her by the Binghamton Press Club.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

8:05 A. M.—1233 Broadway; Childs's restaurant; damage slight.

9 A. M.—Thirtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue; New York Central Railroad; damage, $100.

11:40 A. M.—431 West Thirty-seventh Street; Ernest Bell; damage, $10.

3 P. M.—Foot of West Forty-eighth Street; P. H. Dougherty; damage, $500.

3:20 P. M.—230 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

5:05 P. M.—308 Tenth Avenue; Jacob Freedman; damage, $1,300.

6:25 P. M.—35 Rutgers Street; Solomon Barnett; damage, $50.

9:15 P. M.—1,494 Third Avenue; Jacob Kallinul; damage, $10.

10:50 P. M.—82 Madison Street; Anthony Bisite; damage slight.

JAPANESE STORM PORT ARTHUR HILLS

Continued from Page 1.

field of battle, when the Russians are forced to abandon the wounded, a cruel fate awaits them, as their agonized cries there cannot be heard in Europe.

"A photograph has been taken by Dr. Stankevich, of Gen. Mistchenko's division, showing horribly mutilated Russians, with hands cut off and tongues cut out and pierced by bayonets. An officer was found in a pitiable condition, but still breathing. He was restored to consciousness and said he had been fired upon deliberately by a Japanese soldier. His deposition, signed by the Russian authorities and several military attaches, will soon be in our possession.

"Gen. Romanoff has made a detailed report upon the subject to the Red Cross, and Prince Jaime de Bourbon has furnished testimony regarding the battle at Vafangow. News also has come, and has not been denied in the Japanese accounts, that the Japanese use lances and have decided to give no quarter to the Cossacks who fall into their hands.

"In the face of such grave facts we think an 'indignant denial' will not suffice to save the Japanese honor."

BIG JAPANESE LOSS REPORTED.

Casualties Said to Have Numbered 9,500 in Recent Fighting.

LIAO-YANG, July 2.—The successes of the Russians at Dalin and in Major Gen. Mistchenko's engagement with the Japanese have engendered a much better feeling here.

It is reported that in the fighting of June 26 and 27 the Japanese lost 8,000 men, and that their losses in the operations against Mistchenko were 1,500.

A striking feature of the last engagement at Dalin, as well as in the fight with Gen. Mistchenko's force, was that the Japanese tried a bayonet charge, to which they had not previously been partial. Their lines went to the charge with loud cries of "Aiyar!" "Aiyar!" but almost to a man they were mowed down by the Russian rifle fire.

One of the Japanese prisoners captured by Gen. Mistchenko states that the provisions of the Japanese are running out and that the troops are badly fed. For two days prior to his capture, the prisoner said, the Japanese had eaten nothing, and this statement is confirmed by Chinese.

The Japanese commissary is entirely supplied from Japan, and consequently is dependent upon sea communication, and the effect of the loss of many boats in the recent storm is beginning to be severely felt.

MANOEUVRING FOR POSITION.

Conflicting Reports as to the Movements of the Armies in Manchuria.

LIAO-YANG, July 2.—The Japanese are advancing over an extended front. The Russians are holding Dalin Pass. Major Gen. Mistchenko's troops are fighting constantly.

The Japanese Guards' Division, which was engaged in the attack on Talin Pass, is retiring eastward, and Gen. Count Keller, who has been reinforced, is following up the Japanese.

A correspondent of The Associated Press who has just returned from the headquarters of Gen. Keller reports that on Wednesday a Japanese division advanced by a tortuous defile about thirty miles east of Liao-Yang. Gen. Keller had no artillery posted, but had stationed three battalions of infantry along a crest commanding the pass. An obstinate fight followed and lasted the whole night. The Russians lost fifty men, and the Japanese casualties were greater.

On Thursday morning Gen. Keller retired successfully, withdrawing his men from the narrow defiles.

A most complete change of plans was displayed by the Japanese on Friday in retiring upon Hoi-Chan. Gen. Keller in the meantime had been reinforced by artillery, and he harassed the Japanese rear.

It is believed the Japanese lost an opportunity of attacking Liao-Yang or cutting the Russian lines of communication.

The rains render it imperative to suspend operations.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, via Fu-San, June 28.—The Russian troops have retreated all along the line before the northern advance of the Japanese army, and the country to the northwest is almost clear of them.

A cavalry division which has been active in front of the Japanese right has retired along the roads and across country.

It appears as though Gen. Kuropatkin feared he would be surrounded. Should he determine to make a stand at Liao-Yang a decisive battle before the rains is probable.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2.—The following dispatch from Gen. Kuropatkin, dated June 30, has been received by the Emperor:

"Not only has Gen. Kuroki's forward movement in the direction of Hai-Cheng and Tashi-Chao been suspended, but even the Japanese troops marching on the road to Khansa, toward Sian-Diao, have begun to retire toward Chansa, on the road to Siu-Yen. The village of Madiavaise has been occupied by our troops.

"No Japanese retreat has been observed on the southern road leading to Kai-Chow across the Chapanlin Pass.

"Our cavalry operating in the direction of Senu-Chen have retreated north under pressure of the enemy.

"Southward of Hai-Cheng the Japanese have placed strong infantry advance posts for a distance of 122 miles along the roads leading from the different passes.

"The Japanese advance in the Feng-wang-Cheng region has ceased, while in the Hua-yen-Sian and Sint-sint-In districts the enemy has retired southward."

It is believed here that the land operations in Manchuria have been practically adjourned for six weeks until the rains shall be over.

Telegrams from Liao-Yang agree that the Japanese are withdrawing from their positions, the capture of which entailed the expenditure of so much blood and ammunition. The same telegrams show that the Russians are promptly taking advantage of the withdrawal of the Japanese, and are assuming the offensive, inflicting considerable losses upon the Japanese.

The close of active operations in such circumstances has greatly restored confidence. Russian 4s to-day rose half a point above 92, the highest price for many weeks.

The Liao-Yang correspondent of the Bourse Gazette declares that the entire credit for the Japanese retreat belongs to Gen. Kuropatkin, who at last has rewarded the patience of the Russian people.

Boy Left Behind by Picnickers a Suicide

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., July 2.—The twelve-year-old son of Israel Worthington of Picture Rocks killed himself because he was not taken on a Sunday school picnic excursion which his parents attended. A few hours after being left alone his body, with a shotgun near by, was found in the barn by an older brother. He shot himself in the head.

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VLADIVOSTOK SHIPS HAVE ESCAPED AGAIN

Succeeded in Eluding Admiral Kamimura Friday Night.

WERE CHASED BY JAPANESE

Reports Indicate That Latter Got Within Firing Distance—Heavy Cannonading Heard.

TOKIO, Sunday, July 3.—9:30 A. M.—The Russian Vladivostock squadron eluded Vice Admiral Kamimura on Friday night.

It was believed that the Japanese had at last succeeded in engaging the Russian ships, which belief was supported by the sounds of cannonading heard on Friday.

The exact movements of the Russians are not known. It is thought Kamimura pressed the Russians to the Tsu Islands, in the Strait of Korea, and that the Russians ran east and then north in an effort to escape.

Kamimura's scouts discovered the Russians Friday afternoon, trailed them, and reported the Russians' presence. At 7:30 in the evening the latter were seen between the Iki and Tsu Islands. Cannonading was heard there. An hour and a half later cannonading was heard further north. The Navy Department expresses the belief that Kamimura sent his torpedo boats against the Russians during the night.

The object of the recent Russian naval movement is not clearly understood here. It is suspected that both Russian squadrons hope to seek refuge in a neutral port and to claim protection. Kiao-Chow, Che-Foo, and even Wei-hai-Wei are mentioned as their possible destination.

The Japanese contend that the Russians are not entitled to neutral protection under the circumstances. They deny that the case is similar to that of the Russian gunboat Mandjur, which was at Shanghai when hostilities commenced. The entry of the Russian warships into either Kiao-Chow or Wei-hai-Wei would prove embarrassing to the Governments controlling those ports.

SEOUL, July 2.—The Japanese Legation has received reports from semi-official sources on the east coast of an engagement yesterday between the Vladivostok squadron and a Japanese squadron under the command of Vice Admiral Kamimura.

No details are obtainable.

The authorities are endeavoring to confirm the report.

LONDON, July 2.—According to a dispatch from Tokio to the Central News, only the three cruisers of the Vladivostok squadron appeared in Tsu Channel, and the torpedo boats belonging to the squadron had apparently returned to Vladivostok.

Heavy cannonading was heard ashore at 8:30 yesterday evening, the dispatch says, but the nature of the results of the fight are not known.

The Russian ships, however, seem to have suffered no damage, as they were afterward seen making in a northeasterly direction.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2.—Nothing is known here of the report that a fight has occurred between the Vladivostok squadron and the Japanese squadron commanded by Vice Admiral Kamimura.

No surprise would be created here if the report should be confirmed. So far as is known the Vladivostok naval division has not returned to that port.

PORT ARTHUR SHIPS FIGHT.

More Reports of Sea Battle—Retreat of Russian Vessels Cut Off?

CHE-FOO, July 2.—Junkmen who have arrived from Dalny say they heard heavy firing all day yesterday and until noon to-day, while junkmen who have come in from Port Arthur report that a portion of the Japanese squadron engaged the enemy at sea while the remainder returned to Port Arthur to cut off the retreat of the Russian warships.

Foreigners who left Port Arthur yesterday evening confirm the reports brought by Chinese that there are only four large Russian warships in Port Arthur.

PARIS, July 2.—The French Ambassador at St. Petersburg has advised the Foreign Office that, in response to his inquiries relative to the Japanese report of the destruction of some Russian ships at Port Arthur, the Government answered that Admiral Togo's report was incorrect, as subsequent official reports from Port Arthur showed that the Russian fleet was intact.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2.—The Admiralty is greatly puzzled over the number and character of the Japanese ships which Rear Admiral Wittsoeft saw on June 28 before Port Arthur. Being unable to account for such a formidable fleet, some naval officers are wondering if Admiral Togo has not rigged merchantmen as dummy warships.

Later reports received by the naval authorities are to the effect that one of Rear Admiral Wittsoeft's ships was slightly damaged in the recent engagement off Port Arthur.



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THE NOVOSTI SUPPRESSED.

Published a Dispatch Praising Tolstoi's Article on the War.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2.—The sale of the newspaper Novosti has been forbidden because of the publication by that journal of a dispatch from London eulogizing the ten-column article by Count Tolstoi on the Russo-Japanese war recently published in The London Times.

An article in the last issue of the Novosti is on the political situation in the United States. It says:

"There is no doubt that President Roosevelt has gained the confidence and sympathy of the whole Republican Party by his strength of character and his fearlessness in conflict with all kinds of abuses in the shady side of American life. Thanks to his personal efforts, Congress will vote to increase the American Navy so that in a short time the United States will occupy the second place among the powers.

"As a leader of imperialism Mr. Roosevelt sometimes goes to extremes."

The Novosti then cites President Roosevelt's letter regarding Cuba, and concludes its article thus:

"This letter completely alters the political programme, creating 'the Roosevelt doctrine.' It has been violently criticised, but its fundamental idea is correct. If the United States should go from words to acts, South America would find itself under the political protectorate of the United States."

BRITISH COURTESY TO RUSSIA.

Will Police and Protect Her Seal Fisheries Off Kamchatka.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2.—The Russian Government has accepted the offer of Great Britain to police and protect the seal fisheries of the Kommander and Copper Islands, off Kamchatka.

On learning the intention of Japanese and British sealers to take advantage of the present war to devastate the herds on the islands, and appreciating the difficulties of Russia at present to detail warships for this purpose, Great Britain volunteered to undertake the task provided the Russian Government would allow British warships to cruise, coal, and take on board supplies at Kamchatka. Russia gladly accepted and to-day informed the British Embassy of its acquiescence.

Viceroy Alexieff, who was consulted on the subject, has telegraphed that British cruisers will be afforded every facility at Petropavlovsk to draw half the stock of coal, amounting to 2,000 tons. The British ships will only exercise the right of search in the case of British and Japanese vessels.

Great Britain's act is sure to have great influence on Russian public sentiment, increasing the good feeling which is necessary as a basis for a Russo-British understanding, which all the diplomatists here are now convinced is close to the heart of the British monarch.

FRANCE TO AID BALTIC SHIPS.

Will Permit Them to Coal at French Ports on Way to East.

PARIS, July 2.—The reports that France will permit the Russian Baltic fleet to take in coal at French ports along the route to the Far East are officially verified. This will permit France to give notable evidence of her friendship for her ally.

However, the privilege will be kept within the strict limits of international law, the coal supplied not exceeding the quantity necessary to reach the next port.

Since the next port will be the rendezvous to which the fleet is destined to sail, the privilege may permit the carrying out of the proposed trip. Otherwise this would be impossible, owing to the short sailing radius of some of the ships making the Baltic fleet.

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A REGENERATED PARTY.

Eight years ago this week the Democratic Party entered the valley of death at Chicago. It emerges from that dark and unpleasant realm this week at St. Louis. The old leaders of the party have not labored in vain during the past six months. It is indeed a reorganized party whose representatives are assembling at St. Louis. It is beyond question that the control of the Convention will be in their hands. Mr. BRYAN and the Populists will be without power for mischief. The party has been newly born. It is destined to continue its great work in this Republic, and it will look back upon the past eight years only as a hideous nightmare, not as a part of its career.

Convention week opens with the expectations of Judge PARKER'S friends on the broad road to fulfillment. He will have nearly one-half the delegates on the first ballot. If he is not actually nominated on the second ballot it is extremely probable. He will almost certainly have more than half the Convention enlisted in his support, and if the opposition should by the exhibition of an unexpected coherence block his way to the obtaining of the required two-thirds majority his friends would have it in their power to abolish the outworn two-thirds rule and nominate him by majority vote. It is unlikely that they will find it necessary to take that step. His nomination upon the first or second ballot is acknowledged by close observers to be the most probable outcome of the Convention.

Unquestionably there is an undercurrent for Mr. CLEVELAND. But no competent leader of men directs its flow or adds to its volume and power. It is still among the ancient enemies of Mr. CLEVELAND that the advocacy of his nomination is most outspoken. His friends have paid due heed and respect to his known and expressed wish not to be a candidate. The actuating motives which have prompted men like Mr. MURPHY and Mr. JOHN R. MCLEAN to declare themselves in favor of Mr. CLEVELAND'S nomination are entirely of a personal or factional nature. No attention whatever would be paid to their protestations were it not for the universal belief that Mr. CLEVELAND is in fact stronger than his party, and, of course, stronger than any other man in his party.

Within a decade from the close of the civil war the Democratic Party was in control of the House of Representatives. Eight years from the time when it went off on the dreadful Bryan debauch it puts itself in condition again to deserve the confidence of the people.

AGAINST GAMBLING.

Drunkenness was put under the ban of public disapproval three-quarters of a century ago by the Washington temperance movement. The business interests of the country co-operated with the movement, and as a result it is to-day a recognized fact that the prospects of a young man are blighted, socially and in business, if he is known to be addicted to drink.

Of late a similar well-defined movement has begun against gambling. It is becoming disreputable to bet on horse races. The best element in society is against it, the people are against it, and the business community, ever alive to its opportunities, is taking advantage of the popular feeling toward poolrooms to cope practically with the evil of betting. Young men who are known to frequent the racetracks or to patronize the now badly crippled poolrooms or the handbook men who infest the mercantile and banking districts, are told that they are no longer needed as employés. A partner who plays the races is pretty sure to bring discredit upon his firm. According to the statement last week of Mr. HENRY P. LYMAN, President of the American Surety Company, fully 25 per cent. of the defalcations in this city are due to betting on horse races. Said Mr. LYMAN:

> When I say that 25 per cent. of the defalcations which come under my observation are traceable to betting on horse racing I mean the defalcations which occur in New York City. * * *
>
> Every day or so the company is called upon to make good for some young fellow who had bet money that didn't belong to him on horses that lost. I know very little of horse racing. I was on a race track only once in my life, and then I left before the second race was run. I am basing what I say on the reports which come to me in the course of my business.

Careful business men are using their influence in support of enforcement of law and of the sentiment that is waking up in society to discourage the vice. The poolroom men are still inactive, the handbook men are ejected from the department stores, where they ply their miserable trade most profitably with shopgirls and clerks. But a sentiment more powerful than the arm of the law and sharper than the eye of individual detection is becoming felt.

BRITISH, RUSSIANS, AND TIBETANS.

It would be impolite to apply the old saw, "Set a thief to catch a thief," to Russian criticisms of the British invasion of Tibet. And yet when Prince OUKAHTOMSKY, upon whose exposition of the merits of the war in the Far East we have already commented, undertakes to explain "The English in Tibet" to us, as he does in the current number of The North American, we are conscious of relief. Because the English in Tibet have been so curiously unsuccessful in explaining themselves. One who has endeavored to follow the British official and quasi-official explanations of the meaning of the "mission" of certain Indian regiments experiences bewilderment and confusion. When he turns to the Russian explanation he is conscious of light and leading.

The difference seems to result from the fact that the British apologists for the raid find themselves forced to make fine pretenses of altruistical motives. The Russian is not concerned to whitewash the English, whom he frankly detests. According to him, the purpose of the "mission" is to enable the English to sell "brick tea" in Tibet. Brick tea is the explanation and solvent of the evangelical and military operations. It seems, on the one hand, that, as he candidly sets forth, the market for Indian tea in Turkestan has been injured by the Russian duties. On the other hand, cheap Chinese tea has been the tipple of Tibet. But its present cost takes it out of the reach of many Tibetans who would buy it if it were cheaper. Here the Indian tea planters see an opportunity to dispose of the scraps and leavings of their product. Hence this solemn and hypocritical procession in the direction of the sacred city.

We have heard this before, and indeed borne witness to it in these columns. But the candor of our Russian friend's exposition gives it the freshness of a novelty. There are also, it seems, rice and tobacco, which India can furnish cheaper than China. But the greatest of these is brick tea. It is the chance of exporting brick tea that makes Britain so eager to spread the Gospel. As the Russian critic cynically puts it: "The British Government is not advancing into Tibet alone; the British missionaries are acting in perfect accord with it." They always are, and that is what made so unkind Lord SALISBURY'S sneer at a meeting of the British Missionary Society when he said it was necessary to follow a missionary with a gunboat. Take a simple Polynesian isle, where the inhabitants have been naked and not ashamed ever since there were any. Descends upon it the British missionary with his wife, who makes him commercially far more available than a celibate priest, and begins a crusade against the immorality of nudity. When the crusade is well under way appears the Manchester bagman, with samples of "dress goods." Can the simple Polynesian be blamed for seeming to see a causal relation between the two visitations?

There is no humbug about our Russian friend. He speaks as frankly about this business as he spoke the other day about the purpose of Russia to make China pay the cost of the Russian war with Japan. In either case it is to him a mere matter of business. And he does not take the trouble to denounce the British. He frankly envies them and berates his own country for not having anticipated them. Not even the evident fact that Russia's difficulty has been England's opportunity nor the high probability that the Tibetan mission would not have been dispatched if Russia had not had her hands full with Japan excites him to indignation. It is all business, and Russia's competitor has got ahead of her. It is a clear advantage to have such questions discussed without false pretenses.

A CROWN WITH A MORTGAGE.

The Kings of England and Prussia, who have been acting as illustrious patrons of sport in Kiel, and at the same time helping to appease the grouty feelings of Englishmen and Germans toward one another, represent modern monarchy at its best. It is a triumph of character and personality we see in the uncle and nephew on such occasions. The amiability and tact of King EDWARD and the somewhat headlong but lovable temperament of König WILHELM are potent to reconcile grumblers at the established order of things. At the same time, lest monarchism should be regarded entirely through rose-colored spectacles, Europe offers an example of what happens when a royal line degenerates and a hypnotized people has no means at hand to extricate a land from the results of monarchy run mad.

Bavaria is suffering from the unlimited power in the hands of a King who passed from costly eccentricities to downright madness. Her present King is also insane, a poor driveling maniac, who, because he is a King, may not in his calmer moments enjoy such alleviations through companionship in misery as come to ordinary mortals at an asylum.

His predecessor incurred debts amounting to many millions before the Bavarians had the courage to put him under control. These millions his family declined and still decline to liquidate. They take the reasonable position that the country which allowed LUDWIG II. to pour out treasure should pay the piper. LUITPOLD, the Prince Regent, hard headed and hard featured, as the chief of the WITTELSBACH line, does not consider himself obligated to liquidate the mad debt, and the canny Bavarians, while they have reduced it considerably, groan at the thought of relieving him of the sentimental obligation. He has just refused once more to become King of Bavaria.

It is not a very heroic rôle that LUITPOLD is playing; but he is justified on sound principles of finance; perhaps one may say for him that he owes it to his family to stand pat. No mortgaged throne for him! If the Bavarians must have a King, let them drink fewer gallons of delicious beer and pay LUDWIG'S debts—then we shall see! The situation has reached the serio-comic stage when monarchism runs the risk of being laughed at. A crazy King and an heir who presents an ultimatum. This is a strange inversion of the plight of England under King JOHN; it is Magna Charta topsy-turvy. One cannot but smile at the Bavarians, who, in full twentieth century, are discovered imploring some one to be their King, and imploring in vain.

The reason for this fresh attempt to force the crown upon the recalcitrant Prince Regent is the approach of the one hundredth anniversary of the Bavarian monarchy. These delightful mediaevalists are shaking in their shoes lest Annus Domini 1905 shall arrive and find them without a real, live, crowned King. And the Bavarians, of all people, who have never been without a King, as far back as history reaches. Their true King never dies, though he may sometimes more than nod—their King Gambrinus!

HOME-PRESERVING CHURCH SOCIETIES.

Marital separation and its legalization by divorcement engage wide attention at the present time in churches of pretty nearly all the sects, conjugal differences appearing in them up to the customary average without reference to any canonical or doctrinal interdictions. In most cases the remedial efficacy of old decrees and statutes, sacred and secular, is relied on to neutralize the spirit of alienation growing up between the married and to point out to them that the path of duty and inclination are not always one and the same; that if they hang on things will mend; if not it is their duty to endure; but these instructions and moral monitions have little effect on the statistics of separation. There are about so many in given territories and populations, no matter what the Bishops say, or lesser priests, or ethical teachers mixing in as if they could plummet the depths of sentiment with their mysterious currents of change, and restore an affection touched with the yellows of antipathy and dead beyond the embalmer's further ruining.

But it is thought here and there that something may be done besides flourishing the law in the faces of domestic malcontents. A Chicago divine has just laid before the Congregational Ministers' Association the proposal that each church shall institute a "home-mending society," the duty of which shall be discreetly to patch up family differences and prevent them, when possible, from reaching the acute stage of flying apart and entering on an action for divorce. Its aim will be to smooth away little domestic misunderstandings and restore the flutings of amity when the catsqualls of mutual wrath and resentment have crept in.

This is all very pretty on paper; or in a ministerial discourse, but there is no assurance that it would work well in practice. We know from the proverb what it is that comes to him who comes between man and wife. The same dose has always awaited him since men and women were first given in marriage, embarking in the same lifeboat in the hope that it would carry them safely and happily to the end of their journey. It is difficult to imagine on what ground the Chicago preacher conjectures that these radical impulses of human nature are to be abated so that his intermeddling home-mending society can have full swing without its ministrants being "snatched baldheaded" from one side or the other, husband and wife cordially uniting in the denudation and taking up their own quarrel with renewed spirit as soon as the aggressive pubescence of the interloper was sufficiently abated.

As the originator of this well-intended scheme justly observes, the family is the most sacred of all institutions, and should be buttressed and set round with every form of support and protection which can be devised. But it is quite doubtful whether a system of meddling societies with the root of each in the local congregation would do anything toward preserving its sanctities. The chances are that it would promote the evils it set out to abate and occasion no end of disturbance in the churches as well as the families into which it carried its unsolicited and unwelcome interference.

CONFESSIONS OF A BACHELOR MAID.

The Independent has secured from "an attractive and able young professor (a woman) in one of our universities" an article designed to explain "the reluctance to enter into the matrimonial state so often manifested by intelligent and cultured women of to-day."

The young lady who makes this contribution to a discussion which always seems to possess interest, but which is perhaps less pressing and peculiar to our own time than it is often assumed to be, has not been without aspirations for married life, nor without opportunities to experiment in their fulfillment. Her betrothals appear to have been somewhat numerous, since she speaks of "two or three" of her fiancés of whom she narrowly escaped thinking that they would do." And she defines the standard by which she judged them, and, after what my own words to myself, in moments of unusually explicit frankness, dropped them as follows: "The married life of which I have permitted myself to dream"—and as to which she has made these preliminary personal investigations—"contains a husband who may be an intellectual companion, who may be willing—even proud—to give me encouragement and inspiration to develop in my chosen field of work as I in turn would offer appreciative sympathy to him in his." So far from meeting this ideal of husbandship, she declares that her "various lovers" either desired in her only a "mother for their children" or a "housekeeper, though I do not doubt," she admits, "that they were perfectly sincere in their professed intention to make the emoluments of my position as generous as their circumstances would admit." As to the former and obviously more important consideration, she sums up her present opinions as follows:

> If I may have children decently—which is to say, if I may have the right to decide when and in what numbers they may come—I may perhaps as a married woman feel that they more than repay the suffering attendant upon motherhood, since under those conditions that suffering will not be sharpened by loss of my self-respect. But if, on the other hand, I should still feel as I am inclined to now, that I am one of that class of women who can do more for the world, and have their own lives more complete, by following a career which does not admit of the restrictions of motherhood, I shall expect the Right Man to acquiesce in my views, no matter what may be the criticism of a clamorous public. And he will, if he be, indeed, "right." But I do not count much upon finding him, because I seem to have looked over the assortment pretty thoroughly already.

We hardly think that most intelligent persons, men or women, would regard the demands of this Bachelor Maid as extremely unreasonable. There are not a few households in which they are respected and in which is found as fair a share of happiness as usually falls to the lot of husbands and wives and of such children as they may agree to have, should nature permit. They do not, of course, express the ideal of a very large class in the community, but probably they express the ideal of a considerable number of "intelligent and cultured women" of whom the Maid is offered as a representative. That in her case the insistence on these demands has been followed by apparently confirmed celibacy may not be as completely due to the nature of the demands as she assumes. It may be that she has not met the Right Man, not because of the kind of rightness she requires, but because a lady so given to rash and undiscriminating experiments in "betrothals" does not overpoweringly attract that sort of man. It is a delicate question, and it would not be open for discussion in public if the young woman were not put forward to explain why cultured women are reluctant to marry, and if she did not herself rather emphatically present the facts in her own brief but varied career of intimate lovemaking, passive and active. In the common walks of social life, not distinguished by culture or by devotion to a "career," she might be regarded, on her own description, as something of a coquette, and such a suspicion, fairly justified, would prevent the Right Man from entering into competition with the "assortment" she has "looked over" so "thoroughly."

VACATION CONSIDERATIONS.

To the question, Shall I take a vacation in the country this Summer? the answer must necessarily depend a great deal upon circumstances. Assuming, however, that the person who addresses it to himself has the leisure and "the price," his answer will doubtless be influenced by a great many considerations which do not all point in one direction.

One substantial citizen who found himself called upon to find a satisfactory answer to this perennial inquiry argued it pro and con substantially as follows: I have "gone stale" of late and need change and rest. I should get away from this hot oven of brick and stone and out among the trees—go back to nature and, like Antaeus of the fable, recruit my strength by touching mother earth. But where shall I go? There are a thousand alluring hotels, where one must change his garments three times a day to be quite comfortable, and where he is likely to be bored by the inane gossip of the verandas and the dreary monotony of the evening hop. That is not what I want. A six-by-nine bedroom on the top floor, a morning bath in a quart and a half of cold water, and twelve hours of intellectual vacuum will not make up the elements of an agreeable vacation. I will go to some place unspoiled of fashion and uninvaded by the Summer boarder, where in the simple and wholesome life of the natives I will renew my youth and come back a new man.

But sober Second Thought interposes an objection. "Oh, no, you won't," it says, with disagreeable emphasis. "That sort of thing would not suit you at all. In such an environment you would die of inanition. Your fastidious stomach would revolt at the diet of the farmhouse, and its sordid economies would bore you beyond toleration. You could not drink milk if you saw the milking and calculated its probable microbe population to the centilitre. Eggs always make you bilious. Then think of the coffee! At midday you would be expected to make your dinner. It would be then or never. What would be the consequence? You would devote the hot afternoon to unrestful naps, and after a 'supper' at sundown at which one of your habit would shudder you would go hungry to bed and lie awake most of the endless night. To sit up and read were impossible. There is no suitable reading light, and the innumerable winged pests would quickly drive you to the welcome shelter of darkness. The fool dog in the yard would probably bark all night in an aimless, abstracted way, his crescendo and diminuendo showing that he was advancing and retreating in inscrutable caprice from a maddening vein of his favored fancy. Your bedroom would be good for a continuous performance nightmare; your bed of corn husk and cattails would be scarcely more comfortable than the gridiron of St. LAURENCE. Each morning would find you a mental and physical wreck. Your stomach would be in revolution, your nerves overstrung, and your epidermis a confluent bug and mosquito bite. One week of this would pull you down more than three months at home would build you up again."

"But I want a change."

"You may think you do, but you are mistaken. What you want is just what you have, and to take it with you anywhere is impossible. Your apartments are large, airy, cool, and quiet. You fancy them hot, but as compared with a low-studded farmhouse bedroom with one small window they are as heaven to its antithesis. You have an ideal bath with every toilet luxury which the taste of a Sybarite could suggest. Not a bug or fly or mosquito enters your windows. Noise from the street? You would think it oppressive silence after lying awake for one night listening to the katydids, the crickets, and the myriad noisy insects quarreling in the trees. You may sleep until you choose to rise in the morning. For breakfast you may have the choicest products of farm and garden, for these all come to the cities. You may dine to your liking at 7, al fresco if it suits you, and find yourself perfectly nourished. If you want amusement you may have it, afloat or ashore, and your bed when you reach it will invite you to lie down to pleasant dreams. By day you do not need to overwork. No one expects it in midsummer. In September you will come up smiling and contented, the envy of your migratory friends, who will swear great oaths to imitate your good example another year, and forget them in due course."

This at least is one point of view. There are others. But this one is especially eligible for him who cannot get away.

URGE VIGILANCE ON FOURTH.

Federation of Women's Clubs Deprecates Use of Explosives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Committee on Public Safety of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs would respectfully urge, through your columns, great vigilance on the part of the proper authorities in enforcing the rules and regulations in regard to the use of firearms and various explosive toys on the coming Fourth of July.

Parents are urged to forbid their children the use of toy pistols, toy cannons, and the larger and more dangerous firecrackers. The practice of shooting off pistols and throwing lighted firecrackers from open windows cannot be too severely condemned.

While it is hardly to be expected that the people will observe sober and saner methods of celebrating the great National holiday than has heretofore been the case, still care and vigilance will prevent many of the accidents that result in such a serious loss of life every year at this time.

Mrs. HARRY HASTINGS,
Mrs. CLARENCE BURNS,
Mrs. A. M. PALMER,
Mrs. JOHN F. BARRY,
Mrs. BELLE DE RIVERA,
Mrs. O. W. HASKELL,
Committee on Public Safety, New York City Federation of Women's Clubs.

New York, July 2, 1904.

Paris Green for "Fool Dogs."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "E. S.," who writes of the "fool dog with the hog masters," must be a neighbor of mine because he expresses the correct opinion of many in this vicinity. I tried to reason with a "hog masters" recently, and was told: "Vell, I need at vatch dog." At the same time, I knew full well a burglar could carry in his ear all the valuables this owner possessed with taking. I suggest to "E. S." that a small quantity of paris green judiciously administered will cure any fool dog. The country is the only place for dogs, and it is time city owners were made to realize it—if not by reasoning, then by force.

TREMONT.

New York, July 1, 1904.

WOULD RETURN TO AFRICA.

Negro Will Never Be Happy Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a movement of colored people in the United States to Africa. We have arrived at the point where we see no future. Thousands of us are turning our hearts and minds back to the land of our fathers. The best-thinking men of our race are saying the whites and blacks must separate. The negro will never live happy as long as he stays here.

We were brought to this country and held as slaves; now we are free and have spent forty years or more of what this country calls freedom trying to elevate ourselves, which is just like trying to go to heaven alive. We have given up all hopes, so this country should help us to get back home.

F. MARSHALL.

Newark, N. J., June 26, 1904.

Need of Better Water Supply.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue of June 30 a small article on the complaint of property owners in this district regarding water, and I wish to thank you for the same and to say in addition that it is a real privation. I only wish that you would have given the matter more prominence than you did. Don't drop it until we get our water back again.

BENJAMIN F. ANDREWS.

New York, June 30, 1904.

The Swede and the Lung Tester.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Del Valentine says a Swede went from Clay County recently for a time in New York. Among other unaccountable things he did was to buy a silk umbrella costing $7.50. Then he drifted down to Coney Island and into a building where there were striking bags, lung testers, &c. Coming home, he told the rest of the story as follows:

"Ay luk at lung machine. Man luk at ma een sa hae bat tan doolar ay can bust machine. Ay tank so too. Man sa, put rainstick down hare by door en blow yourself one tam for luck. Ay say, noo tank yo. Hae se, it cost yo not one skayoodelum, ay weel stand price youst to see you brak machine. Ay do eet, en stan umbrella een corner. Then ay grab hose een bots hans en blow lak Sam Hill en get hans of machine roun past twelaf o'clock. Man say puff now queeck eh hard. Ay do eet. Ay blow so beeg light all go out queeck lak flash. Fallar sware lak sailor en sa what een hal ay mean ba sooch tang. Ah laugh en laugh, et bo sooch good joke on house. Purty soon light coom bak but ma umbrella been gone long tam. Nice mans who paid price ha been gone, too. Cashier she sa ay been only man ever blow lights out one tam; an she ban mad, too. But ay laugh eet been sooch gude yoke on fallar."

WITH CLEVELAND AS PRESIDENT

Voters Could Predict with Accuracy His Future Policy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the time for the meeting of the Democratic Convention draws near the demand for the nomination of Grover Cleveland grows apace. Nothing is more certain, to my mind, than that an attempt will be made to stampede the convention in his favor. It may succeed and he may be elected. He will lose one-third of the Democratic vote, but he may gain more than one-third of the Republican vote.

It is well to remember that McKinley was elected both times by Democratic votes. These would come back to Cleveland, and so balance his loss of the radical element. Then he could still count on the dissatisfied Republicans.

I see no reason to suppose Cleveland could carry any Western State, but he would get the South, and might carry enough Eastern States to elect him.

There is no doubt that a host of nominal Republicans hope for the nomination of Cleveland, because they want to vote for him as the antithesis of Roosevelt. His age, his temperament, his experience, his independent position, his views on public questions, are all well known. The people are anxious as to the future.

With Cleveland as President they could predict with some degree of accuracy his future policy at home and abroad. This they cannot possibly do if the erratic candidate of the Republicans should be elected.

However, Republicans, at any rate, will not turn for relief to a "mystery" like Parker or a "firebrand" like Hearst. Neither of these has any record, experience, or character to commend him. Cleveland has all these.

J. W. D.

New York, July 1, 1904.

CLEVELAND AND PARKER.

Former's Nomination More Likely to Remove "Taint of Bryanism."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your able editorial leader to-day concludes as follows:

> There is another argument that might be made for the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. His candidacy would force Mr. Bryan to bolt, and the party would thus be freed from the greatest curse that has ever fallen upon it, without the slightest danger of losing a single Electoral vote which it could in any event hope to secure. But the nomination of Judge Parker will effectually cure the Democracy of the taint of Bryanism. The party has been pretty thoroughly reorganized in the process of choosing the delegates, and it is now certain that the convention will be in safe and sane control.

While not insensible to the virtues of Judge Parker, I recall the fact that he voted for Bryan and Bryanism twice—in 1896 and 1900—something THE TIMES very properly advised against in both instances. Can Judge Parker consistently complain if many thousands of conservatives share my conviction that if removing the "taint of Bryanism" be desirable, Mr. Cleveland's nomination would be immensely preferable to Judge Parker's?

CONSERVATIVE.

Troy, July 1, 1904.

Preservation of Milestones.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The measures taken by the City History Club to preserve the historic milestones of our city should receive the hearty support of every citizen. The great interest that has recently been aroused in the history of our country means a great increase in patriotism. The history of our country rivals in interest the history of any other country. What we need is to make much of it, as the old Greeks did of their great achievements. It is to be hoped that public interest in these old milestones will be active enough to insure their proper preservation.

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion of the City History Club to preserve the old milestone is an excellent one. By all means keep these relics in a decent and proper condition. Also, let us do honor to Alexander Hamilton in a worthy, appreciative, and enthusiastic manner. But let us not make fools of ourselves. The idea of attaching tablets to the old milestones bearing an inscription to the effect that Alexander Hamilton, "an alien born, who became a distinguished citizen," &c., is an example of sentiment gone crazy. The logical deduction would be, and every school child would be justified in so thinking, that Alexander Hamilton was in some way instrumental in erecting the milestones. Why create a confusion of this sort when there is no need of it?

COMMON SENSE.

New York, June 28, 1904.

Asked Garibaldi for a Coffin.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

When Enzo Ferretti entered actively into the Italian war of independence he was just seventeen. He left Parma secretly, deserting, as it were, his father, mother, and family to fight for his hero, Garibaldi. He walked over the Appenines without a penny in his pocket, and, arriving half dead at Genoa, concealed himself on one of the ships bound for Sicily. When at his destination he emerged, and gained the nickname of the "Boy of the Regiment." From that time for some months he fought until his day for rest came. He was shot in the head and carried to the hospital in a dangerous condition. Everything possible was done for him, but it was evident that he was troubled, and at last it came out that he could not die happy because he had never seen his hero. "I have fought everywhere and sought always," he exclaimed, "but I have never succeeded in seeing him. How can I die never having even caught a glimpse of him!"

Another preoccupation was that he feared he might be buried without a coffin. Morning, noon, and night his cry was, "Let me have a coffin!" The very day he died, by a fortunate chance, Garibaldi arrived at the hospital. Having heard Ferretti's story, he stooped and spoke to him. The sick boy's expressive face lighted up and he exclaimed, "Now I can die happy. Oh! General, let me have a coffin!"

Trials of a Golfer's Wife.

From The London Globe.

There is a pathetic complaint in The King from the wife of a golfer. Her lot, as depicted by her own pen, appears to be a grievous one. She has been "dragged away" for a fortnight's holiday to a place whose only attraction is its golf links, and her husband either leaves her entirely to herself or invites her to stagger and limp after him, "through sandhills and heavy grass," until she is ready to "drop with fatigue." The lady relates how she sits down exhausted on a little sandhill and ponders on the broken vows of men and the heavy hearts of wives, until she is shouted away by an approaching party of golfers. The complaint of the golfer's wife seems to indicate that the fault is not entirely on the side of the husband. Women who complain that their husbands are away all day playing golf forget that in the great majority of human families the husband is out of the home all day not playing golf, but working hard for the family's daily bread. Moreover, it is a general opinion that homelife is all the better for this daily separation, and certainly the wife who expects her husband to be forever at her side is not the kind of woman who makes for domestic peace.

Gallic Tastes in Berlin.

From The Paris Messenger.

BERLIN, June 14.—Dr. Friedmann, a Berlin playwright, knowing that a translated French play stands a better chance of success nowadays in Germany than an original German production, has given his new comedy a French title, with an imaginary French author, naming himself as the translator, and scored a brilliant success with his piece at Stettin.

PIANOS TUNED WRONG.

Tempered Intonation Causes Dissatisfaction with Instrument.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Myriads of discriminating natures turn away from the piano in dissatisfaction and distaste, suffering in silence and condemning themselves as destitute of musical taste and appreciation, when the real truth is that they possess these qualities in a much higher degree than their tormentors.

Because modern piano music lacks in purity or truth of interval, the more delicate and artistic effects which depend on these are lost, and the performer is now wont to interest and entertain his hearers by a sort of musical pyrotechnics in which he endeavors to evoke admiration for the difficulties he masters.

We do not have to go very far to find out what is really the matter. The piano is fundamentally constructed and tuned in grievous defiance of purity in interval. For sake of convenience in construction it is tuned wrong. This fact is well known to all well-informed scientists and musicians, and its importance fully recognised. Of course, it is not to the interest of manufacturers to give prominence to this imperfection in their wares—performers and teachers are often disposed to keep in the background a blemish that is a reproach to the art which they claim to exercise with the utmost precision and refinement. A very considerable number of these are utterly ignorant of the fact that the piano plays wrong and others hold a singularly inadequate or distorted conception of the facts.

This false system of tuning, which is known as temperament, affects all modern instruments except violins, trombones, and other keyless horns. Its blighting effect upon the art has been pointed out by able scientists since its first introduction more than two centuries ago. It was deplored by the great Helmholtz and by his English translator, Ellis, as well as by Sedley Taylor, Blaserna, Pole, and Zahm without a dissenting voice, but the hold that temperament or tempered intonation has taken upon manufacturers and the rank and file of musicians is remarkable. Many of these will be found to resent with intemperate heat any proposal to return to purity of interval or perfect tune, exhibiting in their opposition a reckless disregard or ignorance of facts.

WILLIAM DEARNESS.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 30, 1904.

THE ABUSED GRADE CROSSING.

No More Dangerous Than the Whole Road is with an Auto in It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Railroad crossings at grade are usually protected in some fairly satisfactory manner; their location is fixed, and ordinary common sense and carefulness in crossing the line of rails eliminate most of the danger, but what is to protect the traveler on our streets and highways from the much more imminent and, I think, increasing danger of being run down by machines often nearly as powerful as a locomotive and frequently driven by a careless and incompetent person, who has no regard for the rules of the road or the rights of others?

In the city itself fairly adequate protection is afforded by the police and the necessary limitation of speed caused by the traffic, but outside of the city, particularly on the great highways leading from it in all directions, on which "record runs" to distant points may be made, the excessive speed and utter disregard of the rights of others make the automobilist a great source of danger.

Automobiles have undoubtedly "come to stay" and will become more popular only when public sentiment and the co-operation of automobilists themselves have brought about their more careful operation. Meanwhile brickbats and other missiles will be the outward expression of the feelings of many persons.

SUBSCRIBER.

New York, June 20, 1904.

Discomfort in Pelham Bay Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to inform you of the condition of Pelham Bay Park under the present Park Commissioner. Pelham Bay consists of 1,500 acres of ground, and is the most beautiful public park in Greater New York. I visit the park three or four times a week and find that I cannot procure a drink of water or find a place for me or my family to take a seat, as there are no benches in the park and no accommodations of any kind on the main road. I took a walk around and found that the only place to get a drink of water was to go into a hotel.

A TAXPAYER.

New York, June 28, 1904.

THE CALL OF THE CITY.

Why was it,
When, as a boy, you assailed the nested thrush
And stole her young,
You gloried in such prowess?
Why was it,
While yet your Day was dawning,
You paused beside the brook
That drove the mill,
As one entranced by sound and scene,
Hearing naught, seeing naught, save but a distant Vision,
Filled with vain spires,
Jarring the clamorous noon
With bells that stirred the yearning in your steps?
The City called you then.

The City called. And you
Desiring in one quick draught
Life's measure of Joy and Pain,
Turned to the City,
And, fired by Ambition, sped
Over the meadows, scorning the ravished nest,
And past the ivied tower, where old owls still
Wonder why Youth's a Fool.
And when the spires and deep-throated bells
Clamored again and Life was all around you,
Vain was Regret. The City called.

The old mill once again
And you the same unseeing, unhearing thing,
Save that the rumbling wheel recalled your shame—
Save that the mill brook mocked—reiterated:
"You failed—you failed!"
And memories of the earnest, hurrying masses
Were in the weakest and the faltering Purpose
Sank 'neath the Flail—stirred new Desire
And the City called again.

And yet again the mill.
And the brook recalls your triumph,
But with a subdued tone o'er Time-worn rocks.
"You tried—you failed—you won!"
And now?
The threescore years and ten are all but past
And brief's the span that ends by the ivied tower,
Where still the wise old owls the story tell:
"He tried—he failed—he won!"
And now,
See how he comes, dragging his threescore years,
Thinking to spend the rest with us,
Who long have ceased to know him.
Why does he watch that grumbling, faltering mill?
He hears it even by the ivied tower—
The City's call.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

BETTING MEN CANNOT OBTAIN SURETY BONDS

Concerns Keep Sharp Watch on Habits of Applicants.

TRACK HABITUES DECLINED

What Magistrate Hogan and William H. Allen Say About the Poolroom and Race Track Evil.

As a result of the increase in gambling on horse races the surety companies of New York are paying particular attention just now to the habits of men bonded by them, and their inspectors have been instructed to report immediately any case in which those under bonds display undue activity in turf doings. George F. Seward, President of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, said yesterday that his company had sustained few losses on account of the prevalence of the betting fever, and attributed its comparative immunity to the fact that the moment a man began to daily with turf affairs he was regarded as an unsafe risk.

"Many a young man," said an official of another surety company, "has made application to secure bond and has been utterly at a loss to understand, when his application was turned down, what the trouble was. Not for a moment did he imagine that he had been refused because he enjoyed a plunge on the horses. In several instances which have come under my observation the applicants were as honest as the day is long, but we are running on the principle that, once the betting virus gets into a man's blood, there is no telling where he will wind up.

"And it isn't only the applicant for bond whose habits in this regard are subjected to scrutiny," he continued. "We may have been surety for a man for years, but if we find that he is becoming addicted to playing the horses we take the first opportunity of cancelling his bond. All the companies are exercising more care in this regard than ever before. They have to. Racing has never had such a hold on the popular mind as it now enjoys, and it has been found necessary to redouble our vigilance to see that we do not suffer losses in consequence."

The same vigilance which is being exercised by the surety companies is being observed, in so far as they are able, by the business men of New York. One of the largest employers in New York ascertained a few days ago that a favorite clerk was in the habit of visiting a poolroom in the neighborhood. Without a moment's hesitation he dismissed the young man.

"I regretted the step," he said in explaining his action to a friend, "but I felt that my duty was plain. I knew that the clerk was capable, and that he had never done anything dishonest, but I could not, in justice to myself or to the other employes, permit him to remain. It would have been taking too many chances."

City Magistrate Edward Hogan, one of the oldest police Judges in New York, whose long experience has given him a rare insight into crime and its causes, said yesterday that he could hardly compute the amount of suffering and crime entailed by the poolrooms and handbooks.

"Gambling of any kind," he said, "is harmful to a community, always having a tendency to impoverish those who practice it, and tearing down their moral natures. It is undeniable that betting on the horse races is a favorite form of gambling in this city, and by virtue of its popularity is especially harmful. Woman after woman has come to me, since I have been on the bench, and told me that her husband had either abandoned her altogether by reason of his infatuation for betting on the races or squandered every cent he made in that way. I do not see any way to wipe out betting, however, as long as it is legal inside the race track inclosure. What is lawful on one side of the fence, as matters now stand, is unlawful on the other."

William H. Allen, general agent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, said yesterday afternoon that while the briefs in several cases of destitution reported to him, pointed to gambling on the races as the cause, he thought it hardly probable that he had received any correct idea of the extent of the evil.

"It must be realized," said Mr. Allen, "that when a case comes to us it is in the acute stage, and it is more a question of immediate relief than of securing a diagnosis which will reach the genesis of the trouble. There is no doubt in my mind that many cases of poverty ascribed to drink would, if traced further back, be found to be due to betting on the horse races.

"I have a case in mind right now," he said, "which may be attributed directly to poolrooms. It is that of a very estimable woman, with a large family of children, who has been plunged into poverty by the passion her husband entertains for betting on the races. At the time, not so very long ago, either, the husband held a good position and made a salary ample to take care of his wife and children. He began to bet on the races, and to-day the wife has ceased to expect his help in supporting herself and her little ones. The association gave her a Summer outing last year and it is doing the same thing this year. The husband is well and strong, but he simply will not work for those entitled to his care and protection. He prefers to spend the comparatively small earnings he now makes in the poolrooms."

Mr. Allen will give special attention to the question, and next week will institute an investigation for the purpose of finding out just how many families the association is assisting whose need for help is traceable to the evil.

The half holiday yesterday and the consequent closing of many offices made it very quiet in handbook circles. The established concerns kept open, taking bets from regular customers, but many of the itinerant handbook men took a day off and went to the races themselves. At least they were not making their usual rounds.

With the poolrooms closed there was still in the game things went on as usual. Patrons known to the lookouts were admitted to the rooms on the east side, in the neighborhood where "Tho" Allen is credited with being at the helm, and the big resorts in the Tenderloin were open to regular customers.

Since the snake-up in poolroom circles there are several establishments, so it is said, which have inaugurated branches. These branches accept bets for the parent houses, and the increase in revenue from this source is said to be considerable.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard, inveterate foe of policy man and poolroom keeper, is spending the holiday at his Summer place. He is expected to return Tuesday. When he does, it is promised, he will have something to say on the poolroom question.

NEW WABASH LINE OPENED.

First Passenger Train Leaves Pittsburg Amid Great Enthusiasm.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—Amid the cheers of thousands of people and a tremendous din from factory and steamboat whistles, the first passenger train from here on the Wabash Railroad, Pittsburg's sixth great trunk line, pulled out for St. Louis at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It consisted of the private car of President Joseph Ramsey, Jr., and ten Pullman cars.

President Ramsey had as his guests on the trip about 300 persons, including the city officials of Pittsburg and Allegheny, the county officials, prominent members of the judiciary, and nearly all the leading officials of the Wabash system.

At Mingo Junction, Ohio, the train received an enthusiastic welcome. A banquet was served on the New Mingo Bridge, tables being ranged on either side of the track. Mayor Buchanan made the opening address and extended the courtesies of the city to the Wabash, the fourth railroad to enter this big iron-mill town.

During their stay in St. Louis President Ramsey's guests will live in the train. The return journey will be started on Monday evening.

The first regularly scheduled passenger train on the Wabash left the city at 7:30 P. M. with a full trainload of passengers.

AL FRESCO PARK DINER.

Hotel His Base of Supplies—Vines His Larder.

When Policeman No. 2,532 of the Central Park squad arrived at the West Seventy-second Street entrance early yesterday morning, he saw a young man dart into the bushes on the north side of the drive and take a large paper bag from beneath the vines that cover the wall. He took the bag to the north arbor and began to spread its contents upon a bench.

"What ye got there?" asked the bluecoat.

"Breakfast," replied the man. "Cold steak and cold potatoes, a lobster with only one claw an' a leg missing, half a cucumber, a couple of tomatoes, two onions, cold asparagus, leg of a chicken, and half a loaf of bread. No such luck since I left Pittsburg."

"How d'ye get from Pittsburg here?" inquired No. 2,532.

"Walk and way train," replied the youth, sententiously, as he started in to eat breakfast.

He also said his name was McGinnity.

"Where'd ye sleep?" was the policeman's next question.

"On my back," replied McGinnity. "Some folks says the right side is healthiest, and some says the left side. But I prefer my back. See here," he continued, with a show of spirit, "I ain't no tramp. I've a bit of money in me clothes, but I need it for carfare in looking for work. I'm a carpenter, and things is coming my way before long. I didn't hurt your park by sleepin' in it, and this food didn't cost the city nothin'. See? Last night, over there," jerking his thumb toward the Hotel Majestic, "a Frenchman in a white jacket and cap answered my knock on the door. I pointed to my mouth to let him know I was hungry. He motioned to me to stand where I was. In less than two minutes he came back with this bag. 'Voila,' he says. What did he mean by that?"

"Eat hearty, I guess," said the bluecoat, with another glance at the bag.

"Well, it must have been the anniversary of his weddin', or somethin', from the way he handed the stuff out. I made a good dinner and hid the bag under those vines for my breakfast. There's enough for supper, too, if I can hide it again."

The policeman told him to hide and eat the food in some place not passed by pretentious automobiles and carriages, and also told him where to find the hiding place. McGinnity obeyed with thanks.

BRIDGE PLAZA FOR TROLLEYS.

Also Liberty Street, Brooklyn—Practically Free, It Is Said.

After fighting for the privilege for years, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is said to have at last succeeded in getting the necessary permits to lay tracks in Liberty Street and the plaza at the Brooklyn end of the bridge. John F. Calderwood, General Manager of the company, said last night that the work of laying the tracks would be begun as soon as the necessary material was at hand.

The news caused astonishment among those Brooklynites who have been fighting for years to keep the railroad company off Liberty Street and the plaza. It is asserted that the company gets the use of the street and a portion of the plaza practically as a gift from the city. When Mr. Calderwood was asked about this he said he understood that the question of "pay" had been settled satisfactorily, but he was not familiar with the details.

Public Works Commissioner John C. Brackenridge, who would have the granting of a permit to use the street and plaza, could not be seen last night with regard to the matter. Mr. Brackenridge was chief engineer of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company when he was appointed Public Works Commissioner by Borough President Littleton.

The company has sought the use of Liberty Street and the plaza under a franchise it says it holds to relieve trolley traffic conditions on the bridge. The plan was opposed on the ground that the company was not willing to pay a reasonable sum for the use of the space.

ARVERNE HOTEL OPENED.

Remodeled Building Elaborately Decorated for the Occasion.

Fully 4,000 persons yesterday attended the opening of the Arverne Hotel at Arverne-by-the-Sea as guests of H. L. Rosenfeld, its new proprietor, who also owns the Café Boulevard and La Rochelle Restaurant in this city. The hotel since Mr. Rosenfeld took hold of it has been completely remodeled, and is now said to be one of the finest Summer hotels in the country.

A collation served in the Casino and hotel grounds was followed by a dance in the large ballroom, which for this occasion was decorated with rare tropical plants, Spring foliage, and gigantic clusters of American Beauty roses. The music was furnished by Mr. Rosenfeld's own Hungarian gypsy band, which was heard at the Café Boulevard last Winter.

During the celebrations the guests viewed the gardens surrounding the hotel structure and the Casino. The electrically illuminated fountain, with its great cascade shifting in all the colors of the rainbow, was a source of delight to many.

The garden of the Arverne Hotel is said to be unsurpassed in point of magnificence in the country. Early this year Mr. Rosenfeld sent a well-known florist abroad, and he returned with a number of rare and costly plants, with which the gardens have been stocked. Among these are many Belgian bay trees and two Japanese palms.

DECIDE WHIST CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Present Congress of American League Most Enjoyable Ever Held.

All the championships among the whist players were decided yesterday, up to the evening session, except that among the pairs who had made high scores during the week. This was divided into two sections, one for men and the other for women, and neither was finished in time to announce the result.

The fourteenth Congress of the American Whist League, which has been on since Monday at the Hotel Majestic, is pronounced by all the visiting delegates as the most enjoyable ever held. Under the management of the Knickerbocker Whist Club of New York, everything has gone without a hitch, and special credit is given to Henry Ives, who conducted the bureau of information so efficiently.

Just before the big game for two pairs ended yesterday afternoon President Bechtel of the Minneapolis Whist Club made a brief address, expressing the delight of the delegates regarding all the arrangements. A handsome pair of military brushes was presented to Mr. Ives for his splendid work in organizing the Congress.

This match, which was his special pet, proved the most popular thing of the week among the open events. It resulted in a victory for the Brooklyn Whist Club, so far as matches and high-trick scores were concerned.

There were also prizes for the pairs of men, pairs of women, and the mixed pair. All of these were given by the Knickerbocker Whist Club.

JERSEY'S BIGGEST STRAWBERRY

Nine Inches in Circumference and Weighs One-fifth of a Pound.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 2.—The largest strawberry ever grown in New Jersey, or at least the largest ever seen in this section, is that produced by Charles Nicholas of Mendham, which is now on display in Robertson's Pharmacy.

This strawberry is nine inches in circumference, three inches in its largest diameter, and weighs one-fifth of a pound.

It is a perfect berry in every respect, in that it is shaped like a small pineapple cheese and is not a monstrosity like many large berries which have been grown in recent years.

GAYNOR SAYS POLICE SHOULD BE INDICTED

Their Park Row Telephone Raid "Criminal Lawlessness."

RACING NEWS NOT ILLEGAL

That a Police Commissioner, Kept in Office by the Mayor, Should Order Such a Raid Is Incredible.

In a decision handed down late yesterday afternoon, Justice William J. Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, again severely scored the police for what he characterized as their "criminal lawlessness" in acting without a warrant in raiding a place and making arrests.

The case before Justice Gaynor was that of George D. Hammond and others, who were arrested in a raid on the offices of the New York and New Jersey Distributing and Circulating Company at 13 Park Row. The raid was made by Inspector Schmittberger and Capt. Hodgkins at the time of the agitation over the Western Union Telegraph Company's poolroom service. Twenty-one men employed in the place were arrested and a lot of telephone and telegraph instruments were taken out by the police.

Justice Gaynor declares that the police could make no complaint of any criminal offense on the part of the prisoners, and asserts that, under the circumstances, the police could have been "lawfully resisted to the last extremity." The police concerned, he says, should be arrested and indicted for the act.

After the raid the prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Breen and held. The matter got before Justice Gaynor on writs of habeas corpus. He at first dismissed the writs as there was nothing before him to show that the relators were unlawfully detained. Later, however, the complete record was submitted to him. In his decision Justice Gaynor says that the police had no evidence that a criminal offense had been committed, and there was, in fact, no criminal offense.

"Nevertheless," he continues, "the Magistrate unlawfully held the prisoners until next day. For this inadvertence on his part the prisoners' counsel seems to have been chiefly responsible. No legal complaint of any criminal offense has since been made against the prisoners, and the learned Assistant District Attorney who appears before me admits that there is no evidence that they committed any. The District Attorney's office has in no way sanctioned the conduct of the police, but, on the contrary, has deprecated it.

"The police acted without a warrant. Their acts were criminal lawlessness, pure and simple. They could have been lawfully resisted to the last extremity. They should be arrested and indicted for it. Where such police conduct prevails under a government of law, and not a despotism, law and order and free government are overthrown, trampled upon, and debased. Our Government is one of laws, and not of men, but such acts as these change it to one of men and unlawful force. In England the unlawful arrest of the humblest individual creates a public protest which the Government has to heed for its own safety. There the educated and wealthy are the guardians and champions of the liberties of all."

Inspector Schmittberger, Justice Gaynor points out, when asked to show a warrant merely answered that he was acting under the instructions of his superior.

"It is alarming enough," says the Justice, "that an Inspector or a Captain of Police, or even an ordinary policeman, should commit such a crime against law and order and that free government which it took generations to establish against arbitrary force under a claim of Divine right, but that a Police Commissioner, selected and kept in office by the Mayor of this great free city, should order it to be done, is wholly incredible. I do not credit it. If it were so, then free government here would be wholly overthrown.

"But such superior orders would not shield those who committed the lawless acts. They could not confer any authority or give any immunity whatever. The police force is not a military but a civil force, and its powers are most carefully limited by our laws. A policeman cannot even be removed from his office for refusing to obey an order to commit a lawless act. On the contrary, it is the official who gives such an order who subjects himself to removal.

"The police officials say for their justification that the employer of the prisoners was engaged in the collection and distribution by telegraph and telephone of what is called sporting news, viz., of horse races. But such a business is forbidden by no law. Do the police officials now assume to make laws? Despotism once suffered to get the least foothold grows rapidly, and almost before the community are aware of it, it reaches its complete stage of usurping the three separate government branches, executive, judicial, and legislative, which is despotism, pure and simple. Little do people who make light of such things know what they are doing. And equally blind are those who say that it is all right for a good Mayor or a good police official to go beyond the laws.

"Such so-called good officials are setting an example for their bad successors to follow. No official is good enough to be suffered to transcend or overthrow our system of government. Nor should it be lost sight of for a moment that acts of police lawlessness like those here disclosed are an effective means of extortion. This we all know from past experience. Our laws and procedure for dealing with all crimes are ample, and no official, high or low, is permitted to violate them. We have far more to fear from the growth of arbitrary power in officials than from all the other vices and crimes combined.

"The action of the police officer in making the arrest and of the Magistrate in holding the relators deserves severe condemnation. Their acts appear to have been both illegal and arbitrary. The relators are discharged."

LIGHTNING STRIKES TWO MEN.

Bolt Badly Burned One, Perhaps Fatally, in Summit, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., July 2.—Serious injury to two men and much damage to property resulted during a terrific thunderstorm which raged here last night.

Giuseppe Colangelo and Cosine Pastore were returning from Short Hills and were nearing Chapel Street, in Huntley, when the storm broke. They sought shelter under a big whitewood tree. A blinding flash came, and the men fell to the ground.

In a few moments Colangelo recovered consciousness and screamed for help. Policeman Sheridan and John and Edward Duffy heard the cries and rushed to the spot. A big burn was found on the back of the head of Pastore, who was unconscious. The burn was as large as a saucer, and in addition there were two wounds on his back. His clothing was stripped from his body, and the right eye almost completely destroyed.

Colangelo's back was burned, and two spots about the size of a penny were burned into the right ankle. His right shoe was ripped cleanly from the heel to the toe, and when picked up fell to shreds.

The men were carried to their homes at Springfield and Morris Avenues and attended by Dr. William H. Lawrence, Jr. Pastore's injuries will probably prove fatal. Colangelo has a good chance for recovery.

During the course of the storm hailstones as large as pigeon's eggs fell and wrecked greenhouses, and masses of the frozen particles still remained on the ground two hours after the storm had passed. Many houses were struck.

WASH BOILER BARGAIN RIOT.

Five Quarts of Buttons, 40 Side Combs, and 1 Baby Lost in Scrimmage.

Capt. Miles O'Reilly of the Ralph Avenue Station in Brooklyn was seated in his private office in the station house yesterday morning when a bareheaded man rushed in excitedly, and asked that the police reserves be sent over to Broadway to stop a riot.

The Captain questioned the man and learned that the A and B cent store had started a bargain sale in opposition to the C and D cent store, the latter selling camp chairs for 10 cents, while the former was selling copper-bottom wash boilers for a dime. The sale in each instance had been advertised to last an hour, and so many women arrived looking for bargains that they completely blocked the roadways, choking up the trolley line traffic.

Capt. O'Reilly sent his men to Broadway in a hurry, and when they got there they found a struggling mass, crowding and elbowing. Some had one baby and two washboilers, while others were fighting their way to the street with two babies and three washboilers. One woman who had succeeded in getting three washboilers had lost her baby in the crowd. Another who had succeeded in rescuing two babies from being crushed to death had lost the only washboiler she had been able to buy.

The police quickly got to work and forced the bargain hunters back to the curb, restoring a line that had been formed by one of the employes of the bargain store. A minute later a big, stout German woman who had been keeping tabs on a clock in a jeweler's window broke from the line, brushed two policemen aside, and, shouting that only two minutes remained to get at the bargain counter, knocked down a man and a boy as she forced her way into the store.

Finally, to prevent the loss of life, the sale was shut off, and when the police cleared up the field of battle they found the following articles:

Nineteen leather belts.
Thirty-one torn skirts.
Eighteen pieces of shirtwaists.
Sixty-seven hair ribbons.
Ninety-one hat pins.
One pint of shoe buttons.
Five quarts of shirtwaist buttons.
Three hundred and twenty yards of torn lace.
Fifty-three side combs.
Three crushed wash boilers.
One baby.

The baby was claimed later by a big, stout woman, who informed the police that she had succeeded in getting four wash boilers.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

One of the largest house parties over the Fourth will be given by Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor at Ferncliff. They have decided not to open their Newport house until the middle of the week, if then. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are entertaining at Ophir Hall and W. Seward Webb at Shelburne Farms. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane have a few friends at Elm Court, Lenox.

Many clubmen remained in town last evening to attend the Harvard-Yale game at the Polo Grounds.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting sailed yesterday on the Lucania for a Summer in Europe. Others booked to sail were Arthur T. Kemp, Cooper Hewitt, Lady Bromley, and Gen. and Mrs. Edward H. Ripley.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Johnson, who have been at their country place at Bayshore, will sail on the Deutschland on July 7 to spend the Summer abroad. Miss Ruggles and Miss Louise Johnson will go with them.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Livingston Satterlee have gone to Highland Falls for the Summer.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., are at Newport for a short visit. They will be at Lenox later in the Summer.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. H. Walter Webb, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller at their camp in the Adirondacks, have returned to town.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Henry May of Washington have taken the Claflin cottage for the Summer at Southampton.

⁂

Mrs. George W. Bramwell has been put in mourning by the death of Elisha Avery Packer of Packersville, Conn., who married her aunt, Matilda Moffett. Mr. Packer, who was very wealthy, left no children and no surviving relatives nearer than his niece, Mrs. Edward A. Bradford, of Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Daniel Packer, of Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn.

The daughter of Mrs. George Bramwell, who was Miss Cora Moffett, will inherit the estate of Mr. Packer at Packersville, including the Canterbury water power bequeathed them by their aunt.

The funeral of Mr. Packer will take place to-morrow. He was a member of the Union League Club, the American Geographical Society, the New England Society, and the Sons of the American Revolution. He was a direct descendant, through his mother, of Gov. Winthrop.

⁂

The marriage of Robert Macdonald, eldest son of William Macdonald Bird of 26 Harrington Gardens, London, England, and Lillie Leonora, the youngest daughter of the late Paul and Mrs. Neumann of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, will take place at the Brompton Oratory on Thursday, July 28. Owing to the recent death of Ensign W. E. T. Neumann, United States Navy, the bride's brother, invitations to the church only will be issued.

SOCIETY AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Halsey, who will go abroad next week, entertained at a farewell dinner at their cottage Wednesday evening. Others who are giving dinner parties to-night at their cottages are Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Jules J. Vatable, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, Mr. and Mrs. William Patterson Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. W. MacNeill Rodewald, Mr and Mrs. George F. Baker, and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Jr.

There will also be several house parties over the Fourth, as nearly every cottager has a number of guests who will remain over Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott have leased the Gordon King cottage for the Summer, and Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart have taken apartments at the Winter Club.

John Barret, United States Minister to Panama, and Major H. R. Beddoes of London were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Gilbert Davies at their cottage during the week's end.

The late arrivals include N. A. Wesendonck, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Van Nostrand, Mrs. J. C. Van Nostrand, Cecil D. Lindale, Robert Deford, P. J. Van Rensselaer, H. H. Pease, Miss Heyward, J. C. Ferguson, Paul Tuckerman, Miss Alice De Goicouria, Miss Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Taller, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. Norman Whitehouse.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 2.—The late arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius S. Lee, Mrs. Edward G. Fischer, Oliver B. Harriman, Frank P. Mitchell, T. Suffern Tailer and his sister, Mrs. Linvingston; Ogden M. Bishop, Alphonse de Navarro, George L. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Lawrence McCreery, J. T. Sill, Dr. and Mrs. Percy Turnure, Lloyd Warren, and Mrs. William Post.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt gave their first important entertainment at Sandy Point Farm this evening. It was a dinner for twenty-five guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones returned from New York to-day on the steam yacht Narada.

Mr. and Mrs. David B. Fearing have returned from New York.

George W. Weid has returned from New York in his schooner yacht Chanticleer.

OUT OF THEIR COURSE STEERED MARINERS TWO

Green Lights at Tenderloin Dry Dock Confused Them.

NO RED THERE, OF COURSE

A Stranded Binnacle Clock and a Miscellaneous Alcoholic Cargo Helped to Mix Up "Tim" and "Matey."

But when on your port is seen
A vessel with a light of green,
There's not so much for you to do—
The green light must keep clear of you.

Tim Olafsen and his "matey," name, colors, and last port unknown, were locked up in the Tenderloin Station last night charged with being full of grog. The troubles of Tim Olafsen and Mate began and ended right at the Tenderloin Station, and were all due to the unseamanlike tactics and rigging of Police Captain Cottrell's craft.

Next door to the station house there lives a retired seafaring gentleman who has his bedroom perfumed with the incense of tar, mingled with pitch and resin. In the window of his room he has a miniature binnacle which he lights up at night. All the police of the Tenderloin know the time by the bells of the binnacle clock, for the latter has been substituted for a compass.

Tim and his Mate, who had come ashore from a craft "some'eres along the cove," were rolling down Thirtieth Street, having stowed away a cargo with the aid of experienced saloon-bar stevedores. Suddenly in front of the house at No. 133 Tim grabbed Mate by the arm and whispered:

"Wake up, Matey. It's your watch. There goes eight bells. Give 'im the call."

As Tim spoke, adown Thirtieth Street there floated the musical notes of the retired seafaring gentleman's binnacle clock striking midnight in nautical numbers:

"Ting-ting—ting-ting—ting-ting—ting-ting!"

Mate straightened up as if a martinet skipper were at his shoulder and gave the response:

"Eight bells—a-a-all's well—an' the lights are a-burnin' bright, Sir!"

Sergt. Wilson inside the station house looked up from his desk and listened. The next moment there came an uproar from the street. Tim had got his weather eye afoul of the station's green lights. As he grabbed his Mate by the arm he shouted:

"Hi, Mate, see that craft ahead wi' her port light showin'! What does the lubber mean by comin' right ahead like that? Show yer red, ye lubber!" he shouted through his trumpeted hands to the Tenderloin craft. "Show your red, or go ashore an' learn yer sea manners."

Then Tim saw two green lights. "Ship ahoy!" he bellowed. "Send a boat wi' yer papers or I'll report ye t' th' board."

Presently a figure appeared. It was Jim, the doorman of the station, who had been sent by Wilson, Chief Officer, to investigate.

"Pilot come aboard," murmured Mate, as he and Tim were towed into the Tenderloin's dry dock.

DUPUY DE LOME IS DEAD.

Spain's Minister at Washington in 1898—His Attack on McKinley.

PARIS, July 2.—Señor Dupuy de Lome, who was Spanish Minister at Washington prior to the outbreak of the war between the United States and Spain, died here last night from cerebral hemorrhage.

He arrived here two days ago from Rome, where he held the post of Ambassador to Italy. Señora de Lome accompanied him. The Ambassador had been suffering for some time, but there was no immediate apprehension of his death.

Señor Dupuy de Lome attended a performance at the theatre the night before he died, and during the day of his death spent considerable time in writing. He seemed to be in excellent spirits until a short time before he was stricken. The widow is completely prostrated. Her eldest son arrived from Madrid to-night.

The dramatic event attending Señor Dupuy de Lome's departure from Washington did not affect seriously his prestige at Madrid. He became Under Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and later was elevated to the rank of Ambassador. He was also a Senator, holding both positions at the time of his death.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Reaching through a period of several years, during which the popular agitation in this country, for action on behalf of the Cubans was more or less acute, Minister de Lome's career in the United States was ended by one of the most sensational incidents in the history of American diplomacy. This was the famous de Lome letter episode of February, 1898, in the heat of the Cuban excitement, and barely two months before the outbreak of the Spanish war.

The letter was a personal one to Don José Canalejas, containing very depreciatory utterances about President McKinley. Canalejas was a prominent Madrid editor who was visiting Havana, and an old friend of the Minister. De Lome in this letter, which was intercepted by the Cuban Junta and published broadcast throughout the country, said:

"Besides the natural and inevitable coarseness with which he repeats all that the press and public opinion has said of Weyler, it shows once more what McKinley is—weak and catering to the rabble, and, besides, a low politician, who desires to leave a door open to me and to stand well with the Jingoes of his party."

A fac simile of the letter was sent to Secretary of State Day, who hurried to the Spanish Legation and immediately confronted the Minister with the letter. De Lome admitted its authenticity. He executed a clever diplomatic coup by cabling his resignation to Madrid instantly, so as to precede this Government's demand for his recall.

He sent a second cablegram, insisting on its acceptance, with which the Madrid Cabinet complied, subsequently expressing its regret at the action of its Minister. Polo y Bernabe was appointed his successor here.

De Lome was a native of Valencia, where he was born Aug. 23, 1851. At twenty-two years of age he was Third Secretary of the Spanish Legation in Japan, and wrote a book on that country. He later visited this country, and wrote a volume entitled "Around the World from Madrid to Madrid," making severe strictures on Americans. These criticisms were discussed when his appointment to the Washington post was announced, but de Lome explained that he was young when he wrote the book and his opinions had since changed. He became Minister here in 1892. Later he was relieved and appointed Commissioner to the Chicago World's Fair, one of the achievements accredited to him being the visit of the Infanta Eulalie as the representative of the Spanish throne. In 1895 he was again appointed Minister to the United States.

Bide-a-Wee Man Goes Free.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 2.—A. Wilder-muth, the Superintendent of the Bide-a-Wee Home, an establishment founded for the benefit of neglected dogs, appeared before City Judge Kellogg in answer to a summons issued on complaint of Ferdinand Garnjost of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Carnjost alleged that many of the dogs in the sanitarium were suffering from mange and other troubles. Judge Kellogg discharged Wilder-muth, saying that there was no evidence on which he could be held.

EDWARD T. FLYNN DEAD.

Identified with Newspaper Work Here for Forty Years.

Edward Townsend Flynn, for forty years identified with newspaper work in this city, died yesterday at his home, 105 West Eighty-eighth Street. For three years he had been an invalid.

Mr. Flynn was born in New York in 1844 and spent his whole life here. He was one of the old school of journalists, having begun his career as a reporter on The New York Herald at the age of twenty. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., and he worked together and became close friends, and Flynn, through his industry and ability, was advanced successively from the place of reporter to assistant city editor and city editor of The Herald and editor in chief of The Evening Telegram. It was he who conceived the idea of issuing a "pink paper." At one time he was invited to take charge of the London edition of The Herald, but declined. He abandoned the newspaper field early in the nineties, although he thereafter contributed frequently to magazines and periodicals.

He was Chief of the Bureau of Pardons in the District Attorney's office during three administrations, ending with that of ex-District Attorney Philbin. He was a charter member of the Press Club, a member of the Democratic Club, and, until recently, a member of the Lotos. His widow, who was Miss Helena Wallace, and three daughters—Mary, Lucian, and Claire—survive him.

The funeral services will be held on Tuesday at St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, on Twenty-eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue, and will be conducted by Father Ducey. No definite arrangements have been made for the burial, which will be private.

THE REV. MR. MEREDITH DYING.

Little Hope for Brooklyn Clergyman Ill of Blood Poisoning.

The Rev. Richard Meredith, ex-assistant pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, and one of the best-known clergymen in Brooklyn, is dying from blood poisoning in St. John's Hospital, that borough.

Some time ago two carbuncles formed on his neck, and about two weeks ago gangrene set in. At the hospital last night it was said that Mr. Meredith was very weak and that the doctors had little or no hope of his recovery.

Mr. Meredith is seventy-two years old and is a brother of the Rev. Dr. Robert R. Meredith, for many years pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church. Mr. Meredith's last charge was the Emmanuel Mission, at Central Avenue and Himrod Street.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. William Bannard.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 2.—The Rev. William Bannard, grandfather of W. H. Bannard and H. B. Bannard, Jr., of this city, died at his Summer residence on Grand Avenue, last night, aged eighty-five years.

Mr. Bannard was a graduate of Union College and also of Princeton Theological Seminary, and up to about twenty years ago was a prominent Presbyterian minister, having a pastorate over one of the largest churches in New York. His last charge was at Salem, N. J., where he will be buried.

Four sons survive him. They are William N. Bannard, General Manager of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad; Charles L. Bannard, Vice President of the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia; Arthur A. Bannard, a lawyer in Philadelphia, and H. B. Bannard of the New York and Long Branch Railroad, who is the father of H. B. Bannard, Jr., President of the Bannard-Furniture Company, and W. H. Bannard, Secretary of the same concern, both of this city.

The Rev. John L. Hayes.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, July 2.—The Rev. John L. Hayes of Verona, a superannuated minister of the Newark Methodist Conference, died at noon to-day at his home. His illness has dated since the last Conference session in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark, in May, which he attended. It was the fifty-first time he had attended the annual Conference. The Rev. Mr. Hayes was seventy-three years old and was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Verona from 1879 to 1881. He had been a resident of Verona for the last six years. His last pastorate was at Lafayette, where he was stationed from 1894 to 1900. Mr. Hayes entered the New Jersey Conference in 1851, and his first charge was at Keyport. He held many charges during his life, but never had a church at Newark. He was a familiar figure at the annual Conferences because of his bright wit and humor.

Henry Parish Delafield.

Henry Parish Delafield, who died at the Delafield country seat, at Stone Ridge, Ulster County, N. Y., on Friday, was the son of the late Rufus King and Eliza Bard Delafield.

He was a member of the Union League Club and a brother of Richard Delafield, the banker, and Mrs. John Hall. A widow survives him.

Get Wagonload of Plunder.

While Frederick P. Thayer of Lefferts Avenue, Richmond Hill, was at Rockaway Beach last evening his house was entered and silverware and clothing valued at $400 were stolen.

The thieves effected an entrance by forcing a window.

It is believed they had a wagon to carry away the plunder.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The weather in Eastern districts is dominated by an area of high pressure that is central to-night in the Ohio Valley. The St. Lawrence Valley depression has moved off to sea and a second disturbance has appeared in the plateau region and over the North Rocky Mountain region. Fair weather has prevailed, except in New England, along the South Atlantic Coast, and in Eastern Texas, where there have been showers and thunderstorms. The temperature is considerably below the seasonal average in North and East districts. It will be warmer to-day in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic and New England States, and high temperatures will prevail generally in the lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley.

The winds along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast will continue fresh northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast variable winds will become fresh north to northeast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

New England—Fair to-day and Monday, warmer, fresh west winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey—Fair and warmer to-day; Monday fair; light to fresh west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	76	65	70
6 A. M.	74	63	68
9 A. M.	80	65	69
12 M.	86	74	72
3 P. M.	90	70	72
6 P. M.	80	70	71
9 P. M.	81	67	69
12 P. M.	79	65	67

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....69½
Weather Bureau.....69
Corresponding date for 1903.....80
Corresponding date for last 25 years.....73

The thermometer registered 64 degrees at 8 A. M. and 68 degrees at 8 P. M., yesterday, the maximum temperature being 75 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 63 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 79 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 56 per cent. at 8 P. M.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.

The programme of music by the Seventy-first Regiment Band in Central Park to-day is:

"Star Spangled Banner."
Grand March, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
Overture, "Jubel".....Weber
Waltz, "La Soiree".....Nathan
(a) Ave Maria, from "Othello".....Verdi
(b) Allegretto Scherzando, from Eighth Symphony.....Beethoven
Cornet Solo.....Selected
John Hazel.
Fantasia, "America".....Herbert
Largo.....Handel
Selection, "Dolly Varden," (request)...Edwards
Ballet Music from "La Cid".....Massenet
Finale, "National Melodies".....Calvin
Doxology.

BRONX BLUECOATS DO SOME COW PUNCH...

Farmer Sullivan's Cows Were Raging All Over Unionport.

DO YOUR DUTY, CAPTAIN SAID

They Obeyed, Right in the Face of Every Cow and Its Teeth, but 'Twas Hard.

Daniel Sullivan, a farmer up in the Unionport section of the Bronx, has twenty cows which supply milk to a number of people in that neighborhood. These cows he sent out yesterday, under the guidance of a barefoot boy,

PRIVATE SPEECH BY CHAMBERLAIN REPORTED BY TOBY, M. P.

Ex-Colonial Secretary to Carry on His Battle for Protection—Hints the Unionist Party May Cut Balfour Adrift—Europe Uneasy About Japan—Treasures of the Public Record Office.

By HENRY W. LUCY.

LONDON, June 23.—Before Mr. Chamberlain went abroad for a Spring holiday there were current persistent, painful rumors about the state of his health. I did not mention them at the time, but may now say that they pointed with circumstantial evidence to a breakdown in health similar to that which closed the meteoric career of Lord Randolph Churchill.

If there ever was foundation for the story it is now removed. As Mr. Chamberlain's fellow-guests at the dinner given in the House of Commons the other night by Col. Pryce-Jones can testify, the almost septuagenarian statesman is just now in bounding health physically and mentally. I never heard him speak with more vigor and efficacy than were displayed in his address to the extremely limited audience.

As the matter is one of national importance, it is a pity the speech was not reported, though possibly had there been reporters present Mr. Chamberlain would have been more reticent, more guarded in disclosure of his position and prospects. One lasting impression was clearly made on the minds of his hearers. In spite of by-elections and other evidence conveying conviction to the mind of impartial observers that the battle is already lost, he will carry it on to the end, confident of ultimate victory. For a moment, casually, briefly, he recognized the possibility of other issues. Even then it was put in the form of intimation that this would be the final struggle of his political life.

"If I am beaten," he said, "I will gratefully retire into that private life which has for me many resources."

But that was a contingency, the inherent probability of which did not demand more than a sentence. He was off again, alert, confident, appealing to his fellow-guests, most of them men of light and leading in Wales, each to make himself in his own circle a centre spreading the light.

HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD BALFOUR.

References to his relations with the Prime Minister and his views of the half-way house position assumed by Mr. Balfour were eagerly looked for. Nor was the quest unsatisfied. Mr. Chamberlain paid a personal compliment to his right honorable friend, and proceeded to express his contempt for the sparrowlike principle of retaliation as compared with the full-fledged eagle of preferential rates.

Another metaphor was particularly interesting. Talking about secessions from the Cabinet last October, he observed that the speed of a fleet at sea is limited by the pace of the slowest vessel. If it were to be increased with the object of bringing the voyage to a speedy and prosperous end the sluggard must be cut adrift. This came in with personal reference to the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Ritchie, and Lord George Hamilton, who, eight months ago, finding the pace in the direction of protection increasingly rapid cut the painter. But promptly on this passage Mr. Chamberlain went on to declare that if only the Unionist Party were with him in his new crusade he was bound to win.

Supposing at the approach of the general election Mr. Balfour still incumbers his craft with the weight of retaliation will he be cut adrift, and will Mr. Chamberlain, forging ahead, set all sail to lead the Unionist Party into the haven of protection? These things are on the knees of the gods.

Europe is beginning to look with some apprehension upon its exceedingly apt pupil in the Far East. If Japan, only of late emerged from the position of a semi-civilized state, can thus on land and sea overcome the Titan of the North, long a terror to his neighbors, especially Great Britain, how would others fare in case of quarrel? To Germany Japan chiefly owes her army. In fuller measure her navy is of British origin and growth. Most of her battleships were designed by Englishmen and built in British shipyards. To a British Admiral may be directly traced the schooling in naval tactics the result of which now astonishes the world and has humiliated Russia.

Thirty-one years ago Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, then a commander in the British Navy, accepted an invitation from the Japanese Government to visit Japan and take charge of the Imperial Naval College just founded. He remained three years at his post, during which time there passed under his hands most of the men who have within the last three months raised their country to the rank of a first-class naval power.

Eighteen months ago I had the honor of being Admiral Douglas's guest on his flagship, the Ariadne, in the Bay of Trinidad. At that time there was no war cloud on the horizon. But the question of the show the Japanese fleet made at the naval review at Portsmouth in the coronation week chancing to come up, Admiral Douglas spoke with enthusiasm of the natural capacity of the Japanese for naval service. He applied to them Mr. Kruger's historical boast:

"When it comes to fighting," he said, "and when they are quite ready they will have a rap at Russia—their fleet will achieve things that will stagger humanity."

The prediction is verified, leaving us wondering what next. Great Britain and Germany have played toward Japan the part Frankenstein played to the nameless monster created by the fancy of Mrs. Shelley. We know what happened to Frankenstein, and perceive the fresh moral of the classical story.

A RUSSIAN PAPER'S INQUIRY.

We are accustomed to make light of the influence of the press in Russia, regarding it as almost non-existent. This impression makes more notable a communication that has reached members of Parliament and some men of public repute outside its walls. It is dated from the Paris office of the Woskhod, a daily and weekly journal published at St. Petersburg. Its readers appear to be chiefly Israelites sojourning in Russia, and on their behalf the editor makes inquiry as to his correspondents' opinion with respect to the Alien bill.

The inquiry, put in the French tongue, challenges expression of personal opinion whether the conditions of immigrants in England, more especially in London, justifies specially restrictive measures, and what will be the consequences of the application of the Alien bill should it become law. It is presumably intended to publish such replies as may be received, with the names of the writers. The enterprise is something new in Russian journalism.

Mr. Winston Churchill philosophically regards the contingency of losing his seat at the forthcoming general election. He is consoled by the reflection that temporary retirement from political life will afford him the desired opportunity of making progress with the life of his father. At present he has not got beyond the preliminary task of roughly assorting the voluminous papers, chiefly correspondence, left behind by Lord Randolph. They include one or two important state papers, copies of documents submitted for the consideration in earlier days of Mr. W. H. Smith, later of Lord Salisbury. It was Lord Randolph's habit before he was admitted to the Ministry at particular crises to convey to his titular leader his views in writing.

Mr. Churchill's literary labors were interrupted by the starting of a new crusade of fiscal reform, into which he has flung himself with hereditary impetuosity. Should the general election give him enforced leisure from political life he will bring out his book before he returns to the fray.

Sir Maxwell Lyte, Deputy Keeper of the Records, and Lady Lyte were the other afternoon at home to their friends at the Public Record Office, a painfully modern building that stands in Chancery Lane on the site of the house of the Converts founded by Henry III. in 1232 for the reception of Jews who had embraced the Christian faith. The opportunity was seized by the deputy keeper to show the treasures gathered in the museum.

In historical interest they are unique. The documents range in date from Doomsday Book to the Coronation Roll of Queen Victoria. The former, its pages the veritable vellum on which appears the result of the general survey of England ordered by William the Conqueror at the end of 1085, is in a marvelous state of preservation. It is interesting just now to note that this was the first investigation made for fiscal purposes in the history of England, the last being Mr. Chamberlain's commission now sitting, devoted to another phase of the inquiry. For some centuries Doomsday Book was kept at the Palace of Westminster in custody of the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer. Forty-five years ago it was removed to the Record Office and is there religiously guarded.

Another fiscal inquiry is recorded upon a document that bears date 1277. It is a writ of King Edward I. ordering the Sheriff of Oxford to cause an inquiry to be made upon the oaths of trustworthy Christians and Jews with regard to the value of the goods of Isaac de Caune and Genta, his wife, Jews of Oxford. Poor Isaac and Genta, otherwise long whelmed in oblivion! It is pretty certain the most was made of their possessions, upon which toll must be paid to the King on pain of Isaac losing his teeth, as in the case of a better known brother at York.

There are several maps, including one of Ireland in the year 1557, and another which would astonish New York to-day. It bears the following inscription: "A mappe of a part of Hudson's or the North River, and Rareton River, which have their outlett into the sea by Sandy Hoocke, surveyed in the year 1700 by W. W. Romer."

A curious drawing of special interest in Scotland presents a view of the Kirk of Field, near Edinburgh, quaintly illustrating the circumstances connected with the murder of Darnley. It depicts the effects of the explosion upon the building where Darnley slept, marks the positions in which his body and that of his servant, Taylor, were found in a neighboring garden, their clothes picturesquely rent and scattered. In a panel is shown the burial of Taylor in the churchyard and the removal of Darnley's corpse.

On the left-hand corner is an emblematic representation of the infant Prince, who lived to be James VI. Out of his cherubic mouth floats the prayer, "Judge and reveng my caus, O Lord," words which were adopted as the battle cry the Lords opposed to Bothwell carried on their banners into the fight.

BALFOUR HOLDS ON TO POWER.

Liberals Have No Real Desire to Force Him to Resign at Present.

LONDON, July 2.—It is nine years ago to-day since the Conservatives entered on their long lease of office, Lord Salisbury having become Prime Minister for the third and last time July 2, 1895. Lord Halsbury, the Lord High Chancellor, and Lord Ashbourne, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, are the only two Ministers who hold the same posts as they did then.

In spite of incessant attacks on the Government in Parliament during the past few weeks and the difficulty of maintaining anything like normal majorities, there is no reason to believe that Premier Balfour has any present intention of tendering his resignation, nor have the Liberal leaders at this moment any real desire to attempt to force him to take this step.

Mr. Balfour recognizes that it is not in accord with strict Parliamentary principles to transact the nation's business by means of the closure, as he proposed doing for the remainder of the session. But the Premier pointed out in the House of Commons yesterday that, in view of the persistent obstructive tactics of the Opposition to all the Government's main legislation, there was no other course open to him.

Mr. Balfour desires to remain in power at least until important pending questions are settled, such as Tibet and the Russo-Japanese war, and he also is determined to carry through the larger domestic legislation promised in the King's speech; for instance, the Alien bill and the bill to compensate owners of saloons for deprivation of their licenses when the Government reduces the number of such houses. The Government is not seeking to curtail the session of Parliament, and does not expect an adjournment until late in August.

The attitude of the Liberal leaders in the House of Commons in desiring the retention of Mr. Balfour in power grows out of their opposition to Lord Spencer, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, who, in case the Government resigns, would naturally be selected to be the new Premier. Moreover, they do not wish at the present time to undertake the management of some of the questions now pending.

NEW PHILIPPINES REVENUE LAW

It Repeals Taxes Imposed by Spaniards —Will Support Government.

MANILA, July 2.—The internal revenue law prepared by Gov. Wright has been passed by the commission after an extensive public discussion. It estimates the revenues at $5,000,000 gold, one-quarter of which will revert to the provinces and municipalities and three-quarters to the Insular Government. The articles taxed include alcoholic productions, beer, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, matches, and some licenses and occupations.

The law repeals many taxes imposed on the poor people under the existing Spanish law. It is believed that the new law will ultimately furnish the basis for substantial and complete support of the Government. Should free trade ultimately be established between the United States and the Philippines the tax on liquors and tobacco will be much lower here than in the United States.

BRITISH MUST CRUSH THE MAD MULLAH AGAIN

He Is Encamped with 6,000 Men, 2,000 of Them with Rifles.

WAS LAST CRUSHED IN APRIL

Britain Then Discontinued Operations Against Him, Thinking His Power Ended for Good.

ADEN, July 2.—The so-called Mad Mullah of British Somaliland is again on the warpath.

He is encamped south of Nogal with 6,000 followers, 2,000 of whom are armed with rifles, and has large supplies of ammunition and transport.

Some of the tribes hitherto friendly to the British are reported to have joined the Mullah since the British forces were withdrawn from the country.

The last time that Haji Mohammed Bui Abdullah, known as the Mad Mullah, was "absolutely crushed and his power broken" was in April, when it was announced in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for War that the Mullah's forces had been routed, and driven out of the Somaliland Protectorate; that the Mullah himself had escaped into Italian territory, and that he was practically without any following.

In view of these circumstances, it was added, the British Government had decided to discontinue military operations against the Mullah.

The Mullah has not only been "crushed" several times, but he has more than once been reported killed. The most circumstantial stories as to the manner of his death have been published.

Taken together the various "little wars" which this fanatic has caused the British to undertake have proved as expensive in men and money as an important campaign.

DELCASSE IN OFFICE SIX YEARS.

First French Foreign Minister to Attain That Length of Service.

PARIS, July 2.—M. Delcassé to-day passed the sixth anniversary of his continuous service as Minister for Foreign Affairs. The event is notable, as he is the first French Foreign Minister to attain that length of service.

The anniversary would have passed unnoticed had not Ambassador Porter called it to M. Delcassé's attention. The date was vividly fixed in the Ambassador's memory, as it marked the beginning of the efforts of M. Delcassé and himself to combat adverse French sentiment growing out of the Spanish-American war.

M. Delcassé's lengthy service is significant of the growing stability of French Ministries. Heretofore the constant changes were recognized as serious defects in the French system, as they prevented continuity of governmental policy. From 1879 until M. Waldeck-Rousseau formed a Cabinet there were twenty-eight Cabinets.

France in this matter is taking a lesson from the stability of Russia's foreign system, in which there were only three Foreign Ministers between 1813 and 1895—namely, Nesselrode, Gortchakoff, and De Giers. M. Delcassé's service has established a continuity of French foreign policy and has been marked by many notable successes. His hold now is so strong that the retirement of Premier Combes would leave M. Delcassé the Foreign Minister of the new Cabinet.

INTEREST IN SALVATIONISTS.

Many Thousands of Persons Attending the Congress in London.

LONDON, July 2.—Commander Booth Tucker, head of the American delegation to the Salvation Army Congress, said to-day:

"The congress beggars description. Immense crowds daily watch the delegates. The attendance at the Strand and Exeter Halls averages fourteen to twenty thousand daily. Nine extra theatres and town halls have been engaged for Sundays, besides the large army halls.

"A splendid spirit of unity and brotherhood exists among the national representatives, the Germans, French, Italians, Dutch, Swiss, Scandinavians, Russians, Japanese, Chinese, and Hindus fraternizing with each other. About 500 conversions were recorded last Sunday.

"The congress marks a new era of mutual understanding and affectionate relations between the nations of the world. The London press seems to have forgotten its usual conservatism and has become almost Americanized, devoting copious space to reports and pictures of the congress. King Edward's interview with Gen. Booth and his friendly message to the army created an excellent impression throughout England and Europe.

"London's hospitality and cordiality have deeply impressed all the delegates."

OUR ARMAMENT NOT INFERIOR.

Rear Admiral O'Neil's Opinion After Examining European Ships.

PARIS, July 2.—Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, United States Navy, is here investigating French armor and armament. The Ministry of Marine has issued to him a permit to visit the fleet and the great dockyards at Toulon, where the Admiral went to-night. Later he will visit the Northern Fleet and dockyards at Cherbourg and Havre. He has already forwarded to the Navy Department a report concerning British armor and armament.

After leaving France Admiral O'Neil will visit German naval ports. The Admiral said to-day:

"Speaking generally, my observations lead to the conclusion that the armor and armament of American ships are equal to, or superior to those of the best foreign fleets. Some claim that the Europeans have superior rapid-fire heavy guns. My inquiry shows that our rapid-fire guns do not suffer in comparison with the best foreign types.

ARMENIAN APPEAL TO AMERICA.

Bishops Telegraph That Thousands of Persons Are Being Slain.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Secretary Hay to-day received the following cablegram from Persia:

Ispahan, July 2.

Turkish barbarians massacring thousands. Armenians humbly solicit United States Government in the name of Christianity and humanity to save innocent lives.

ARMENIAN BISHOPS IN PERSIA.

Boston Pastor's Call to Northfield.

BOSTON, July 2.—The Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Ruggles Street Baptist Church, this city, has received a call to take charge of the Moody Schools at Northfield, Mass. He is wanted as a successor to the Rev. Campbell Morgan, who came from England to assume the duties, but recently returned to that country. Dr. Dixon has not announced his decision in the matter.

CURZON INSTALLED AT DOVER.

Barons of the Cinque Ports Swear Allegiance to New Lord Warden.

DOVER, England, July 2.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India, was installed to-day as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports with all the customary picturesque ceremonial.

Dover was elaborately decorated with flags in honor of the occasion, and great crowds flocked in to witness the quaint and interesting proceedings. Lord Curzon first made a triumphant tour of the town, and then proceeded to Dover Castle, at the entrance of which he was welcomed by the Barons of the Cinque Ports in gorgeous robes.

A procession was formed, headed by mace bearers and bands, and accompanied by all the local notabilities, and proceeded along a troop-lined route through the town to the college grounds, where the installation ceremony, which dates from the year 1265, was carried out.

The castle batteries saluted as the Barons of the Cinque Ports promised allegiance to their new Lord Warden and Admiral of the Cinque Ports.

Lord Curzon succeeds the late Lord Salisbury as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. The post has been held by many famous men, including the first Duke of Wellington, Lord Palmerston, Lord Granville, and Lord Dufferin.

As Lord Warden Lord Curzon will be Governor of Dover Castle; will have jurisdiction as Admiral of the Cinque Ports, and will have the powers of a Lord Lieutenant of a county, being entitled to appoint Justices of the Peace. The Lord Warden presides over the Portmote, or Parliament of the Cinque Ports, and also has high judicial duties.

In spite of the various duties, the office is unpaid, the only emolument being the right of residence at Walmer Castle.

The Cinque Ports are a group of seven ports, (originally five, whence the name,) Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich were the original ports. Winchelsea and Rye were added later. The Cinque Ports were created by William the Conqueror, and, in consideration of their furnishing a certain quota of ships of war for the King's use, when demanded, were endowed with various privileges.

HOPE FOR LOOMIS GIVEN UP.

American Officials in Paris No Longer Think He Is Alive.

PARIS, July 2.—The American Embassy and Consulate have given up hope that F. Kent Loomis, (brother of Assistant Secretary of State Loomis,) who disappeared from the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. at about the time of her arrival at Plymouth, June 20, will be found alive. Letters to that effect have been forwarded to the State Department.

The letters recommend that a thorough official inquiry be made of the officers of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. when that vessel arrives at New York, as her stops at Cherbourg, Southampton, and Plymouth are too brief to permit of official investigation.

Secretary Loomis will receive on Monday a typewritten letter of over a dozen pages from William H. Ellis, who accompanied Loomis from New York, giving the most minute details of Loomis's doings up to the time of his disappearance. Although Ellis declined publicly to discuss the case, he told the officials that he last saw Loomis between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, as the steamer entered Plymouth.

A letter has been sent to Bremen directing that official inquiries be made in regard to the whereabouts of the man and woman who were seen supporting Loomis shortly before the arrival of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. at Plymouth.

OUR TORPEDO BOATS TOO WEAK

Speed to be Sacrificed to Heavier and Safer Machinery.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The result of a thorough examination of the naval torpedo boats is unsatisfactory, only one of the little craft having a record of escaping breakdowns.

The faults developed pertained mostly to the machinery, and while not serious, collectively they are understood to have influenced the Naval Inspection Board to recommend a heavier construction of machinery, even at the cost of a loss of speed.

The experts have decided that it is better to have a 25-knot boat which can be depended upon to make that speed at all times and in all weather than a 30-knot boat, liable to breakdowns at any time and so tender that she cannot keep the sea in bad weather.

ON ISTHMUS COMMISSION.

Charles E. Davis to Have Charge of Water Supply Construction.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 2.—Charles E. Davis, for several years connected with the City Engineer's office as assistant to City Engineer Morris R. Sherrerd, has resigned, to accept an executive position with the Isthmus Commission, which will construct the Panama Canal.

Mr. Davis is a resident of Montclair and is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He will have charge of the construction of the water supply system for the Cities of Panama and Colon.

NO CANTEEN AT SEA GIRT.

New Jersey National Guard's Order During Encampment.

TRENTON, N. J., July 2.—The new National Guard edict has gone forth, and, for this year at least, the canteen will be abolished at Sea Girt. The following order has been sent out by Brig. Gen. Quiey O'M. Gilmore:

"During the coming encampment of the organizations of this brigade the establishment of the 'canteen,' or places devoted solely to the issuing of liquor, beer, wines, or other intoxicating drinks, is prohibited."

This order is the result of the abuse of the custom of having a stock of thirst-quenching stuff on hand for the accommodation of the officers and those who visit them during the encampment.

NO MORE BLOW BACK IN GUNS.

New Invention Will Prevent Repetition of Accident on Missouri.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—There will soon be no danger of another "blow back" in the navy such as caused the terrible accident on the Missouri. Experiments at the Washington Navy Yard and at Indian Head for some weeks with a simple automatic device, which instantly after the discharge of a gun expels from the bore every particle of smoldering cloth and all the foul gas created by the firing, have proved successful.

Orders have now been given to adapt the mechanism to all of the turret guns in the navy, beginning with the large sizes, and it is expected that within a few months all of the big ships will be thus guarded.

SQUIERS ESTATE ASSESSED.

State Tax Ordered on Property of Young Man Killed in Havana.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 2.—Surrogate Silkman to-day signed an order assessing the State tax on the estate of William George Fargo Squiers, son of the United States Minister to Cuba.

Mr. Squiers was accidently shot and killed last New Year's Eve in the legation house in Havana. He was in his twenty-first year, and if he had lived two months longer would have inherited nearly a million dollars from the estate of his grandfather, who was the founder of the Wells-Fargo Company.

The young man's estate is valued at $110,000.

THE HEAVENS IN JULY

Venus Passes from a Morning to an Evening Star.

MARS NEAR TO THE MOON

Jupiter Shines as Morning Star—Mercury in Conjunction with Neptune.

There are many popular misconceptions relating to the science of astronomy, and perhaps none more so than those that relate to the capabilities of modern instruments. While it is perfectly true that there have been wonderful advances made in the construction of telescopes and astronomical instruments, the fact remains that very many of the most important discoveries regarding the movers in the celestial sphere were made with what would now be considered quite inferior apparatus. Of course the pioneers in any field have manifest advantages over their successors, and one of these days we, too, will be considered pioneers, and all interested will hark back to us as the original photographers of the starry vault, as well as being first in the field in one or two other matters, our predecessors being the finger posts to start us on our way. It did not need a very powerful glass to show the phases of Venus or some of the moons of Jupiter and their revolution about their primary; and from these important discoveries vast modifications in human knowledge fraught with great and grave consequences have followed.

The condition of the atmosphere has a much greater influence on the use of the telescope than most people imagine. To the eye the stars may seem to shine with great brilliancy, and yet when one comes to try the telescope he will find that only very low powers can be used, and even then the object may be shimmering too much for satisfactory observation. The earth's atmosphere is unsteady and very full of patches of unequal density, and light coming from a distant object is twisted and tortured so that a good view of a planet is not obtainable under such conditions. It is also for this reason that fires cannot be used near a telescope in an observatory, for their use renders the air wavy or tremulous. Often nights that appear misty or dim to the eye prove to be wonderfully fine at the glass, and high powers may be used to advantage.

As a rule the first experience of most people at the eye-piece of a telescope is disappointing. They have heard of the wonderful markings on Mars or some other planet, the divisions and shadings of Saturn's rings, or the craters and mountains of the moon, and expect to see all of those remarkable things as plainly as they see the telegraph poles from a swiftly moving train. They forget that the eye needs educating to accustom it to its new undertaking. One should be content with a little at first, and to work up gradually to the less well-defined features. And perhaps a little imagination, just a wee bit, with all due respect to some of our leading astronomical writers and theorists, might well be brought in to help along. Even our greatest mountains are often disappointing to the first sight of the tourist; it is only after a more leisurely inspection of them that he becomes sensible to their real magnitude. To get some idea of the proportion between the height of the loftiest mountain of the earth and the size of the earth itself, it must be borne in mind that if the earth were represented by a globe eight feet in diameter, a mountain five miles high would only be a minute lump raised six-hundredths of an inch. It must also be kept in mind that no mountain is five miles above the surrounding country, because its altitude is always figured from the sea level; hence there would be a gradual rise toward our proposed projection on the globe which would take away a deal from the suddenness of its lumpy appearance.

There being no atmosphere upon the moon, all shadows are intense and well defined, and consequently one can form a very fair idea from the contour of the shadow what the outline of the object casting it must be. A glass of three-inch aperture will enable one to see the craters very nicely, with their hollows shaded deeply, and their rough and rugged walls. They always form a most interesting study. Many of their peaks will be found having shadows as sharp as a church steeple. There are also numerous bright, radiating streaks that can be seen to best advantage when the moon is near the full, while other objects show best at other times.

This month does not reach the phase of full until the 27th, which is the last of its four phases for July. The last quartering of the June moon occurs on the 5th, next Tuesday, while the new moon is due on the 13th, and its first quartering takes place on the 19th. July has eight meetings between planets and the moon, the first and the last being with Saturn, which are devoid of that scenic effect that is so very attractive when Luna is crescent shaped and there is not too much clear sky between the two celestial bodies. The closest meeting for the month occurs on the 6th, when Jupiter finds himself 1 degree 45 minutes north of the waning crescent.

Venus belongs the first place on the monthly programme, for she is in conjunction with the sun and passes from a morning to an evening star. While her lovely face is not now disclosed to unaided vision, to those who dearly love to watch her peacefully shining, it is with a feeling, perhaps, akin to what fills the Scottish bosom when he hears The Campbells Are Coming," or what thrills the whole frame of Young America when he hears that the circus is coming to town, that we greet the announcement in The Celestial Times that Venus is coming to pass the early portion of the Summer evenings with us. There are sure to be delightful pleasures ahead. The heavenly bodies enter largely into the love stories one finds in the islands of the Pacific. Venus plays a great part in all Islana tales and customs, and among other functions she regulates the season of good fish. With the planet in one phase certain fish are found to be poisonous, while when she is in another the same kind of fish are found to be harmless and valued articles of diet.

Saturn, in addition to being twice in conjunction with the moon, plays but an insignificant part in July, but next month it will be well worth our while to watch him coming up in the east just after the sunset glow fades to darkness. Under favorable conditions we can see the shadow Saturn throws on his rings, while they also cast their shadows on the body of the planet.

Jupiter on the 21st reaches the half-way place between conjunction and opposition. He has already overcome the sovereign power of Venus as ruler of the heavens and has driven her from the morning realm, so he has every reason to shine proudly for two or three hours before the sun rises. Jupiter, with his belts and moons, is always an interesting object, but being for the nonce a morning star prevents his receiving the same amount of attention from us amateurs as we would willingly give him were he only with us in the evening.

Mars does very well for us this month as far as being with other heavenly bodies is concerned. On the 2d there was a meeting with Mercury, and the two were quite near enough for a friendly handshake. On the 12th Mars and the moon are within megaphonic communicating distance, while the meeting on the 8th between Mars and Neptune places them quite close enough for comfort and yet not within even prodding distance in case Neptune should feel disposed to stir up the warlike brother with his trident.

Mercury is also of great value to fill in the void occasioned by the star members of the planetary troop taking their Summer outing. To-morrow he and Neptune are quite close to one another, and we have already mentioned above a meeting with the representative of the God of War. On the 5th the planet is in superior conjunction with the sun and becomes an evening star, although it will be toward the close of August before we shall be able to see him in that rôle. Some ten hours later the same day, speaking astronomically, Mercury and Venus are quite within speaking distance, and he rounds up his usefulness by being in conjunction with the moon on the 13th.

Neptune has been mentioned once or twice already and that takes in about the only numbers he is down for on the July list, with the exception of a somewhat distant meeting with the moon on the 17th. It is always a matter of regret and aggravation, when there is more or less to be said about a planet, that we cannot be allowed to see him with unaided vision. It is just in such cases that telescopes come to our aid, and I think it would pay anybody interested to look through a good powerful glass at this far-distant wanderer.

It seems a shame to devote so small a space to Uranus, late sole monarch of the evening sky, but the mighty always seem to be fallen although we do not always know how. In this case, however, when the others wanted to come in and take the place and title they couldn't find him, and so took the place without ceremony, and others being present, he could no longer be the sole monarch. We shall probably too seldom see him to find out about his downfall.

WANT HELL GATE CLEARED.

Congress to be Asked for an Appropriation—Captain Tells of Its Dangers.

When Congress again meets in the Fall it will be asked to make an appropriation to dredge out Hell Gate and to straighten the banks on either side, as the Government originally intended, but which work was never finished. The story told by Capt. Van Schaick of the General Slocum that the tide was so strong in Hell Gate that he was compelled to continue on his course until he reached North Brother's Island with his burning vessel, and the investigations prompted by the disaster, led those who have for so long failed to secure the clearing of Hell Gate to urge the work with extra vigor.

Millions of dollars' worth of property have been lost in Hell Gate even since the Government in 1885 had the dangerous old Flood Rock blown out. There remain several reefs, of which the Frying Pan and Hog's Back, both just south of Ward's Island, are the worst. Not long ago the big Sound steamboat Chester W. Chapin, with 200 passengers aboard, went on the Hog's Back and narrowly escaped being wrecked.

Capt. Johnson of one of the Maine Steamship Company's vessels, who passes through Hell Gate twice a week, said yesterday that more Captains have gone to early graves over the perils of Hell Gate than can be imagined. "Every time I pass through there," he said, "I feel that it will be my last time. Now that scows, tugs, barges, schooners, and steam vessels are constantly passing through, a man takes the lives of his passengers into his hands every time he takes his vessel through.

"When the tide is running out it takes a full head of steam for me to get my vessel through. Sometimes I reach a point just off the end of Ward's Island, with the Frying Pan just behind me, Hog's Back and Pot Rock to one side of me, and a heavy tow of freight cars coming down ahead of me. When the tow makes the turn around the end of Ward's Island the tide carries the floats across the stream, so that I am threatened with a collision, or with being forced on the rocks. I have to stop, lose headway, and when I again try to go ahead I am not able to make any progress."

A plan which would be very expensive, but which United States engineers say is feasible, has been proposed by the agitators for a clear channel. The plan is to cut off about 200 feet of Hallett's Point, on the Long Island shore, just below Ward's Island, where the tide runs past most swiftly. If this point were removed, the engineers say, vessels would have no reason for passing near the rocky shore of Ward's Island.

LONDON THEATRICALS.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 22.—The London stage is well stocked just now with French plays and players. Probably the most interesting of the three French companies now acting here is at His Majesty's, where Mme. Sarah Bernhardt is playing a short season in "La Sorcière," with an occasional matinée in "La Dame aux Camélias." Sardou's play was produced on Monday before a brilliant audience, which included the King and Queen. In honor of Mme. Bernhardt's engagement the price of stalls is raised from the customary 10s. 6d. to 15s., ($3.60.)

Mme. Bernhardt received the usual enthusiastic reception, to which her undiminished powers entitle her, but the play itself was a little disappointing. The Times says: "We cannot accept Mme. Bernhardt's Zoraya as one of her best things. Her tones, her postures, and her gestures are always beautiful. But we look to her for strength as well as beauty, "thrill" as well as charm, and she gets little of any chance of thrilling us in "La Sorcière," while The Telegraph says: "It is all very clever, very ingenious, and also more than a trifle artificial. We are tickled, pleased, astonished, excited, but we are never moved. We are not carried away as we might be by a much simpler strain that came from the heart of humanity."

Mme. Bernhardt's acting is as fine as ever, and to judge from the enthusiastic applause she received her popularity in London shows no decrease. In an interview the other day Mme. Bernhardt announced that she does not carry her coffin about with her wherever she goes, as has been stated so often.

"It is true that I have had my coffin made," she said, "but I do not take it about with me when I am traveling. It is in my home, at Paris."

Mme. Bernhardt also took the opportunity to deny the report that she proposed retiring from the stage. In reply to the question she said simply: "I am not tired yet."

Mme. Réjane, who heads another French company here, has found "Zaza," with a production of "La Montausier," which appeared for the first time recently in Paris. The new play, which deals with the career of a French actress of the eighteenth century, is not extraodinarily interesting, although it gives Mme. Réjane and M. Coquelin a chance for some fine acting.

The Times says of it: "As a manifestation of human energy, we admit, the performance ranks high. Mme. Réjane is always on the stage, always at high pressure, always 'beating all previous records,' and M. Coquelin goes through a quick-change series of previous Coquelin parts, (scraps of Cyrano, scraps of the vieux grognard in 'L'Aiglon,' scraps of everything) without turning a hair. It is positively fatiguing to watch so tremendous a display of physical exertion."

Mme. Réjane will also play during her London season "La Douleureuse" and "La Parisienne," in which she will be supported by M. Antoine. His appearance will be interesting because it will be his first appearance on a stage apart from that of the Théâtre Libre, where he directs his company entirely according to his own ideas and methods.

London will have an opportunity of seeing "La Montausier" in English next year, when a translation by Michael Morton will be played by Miss Lena Ashwell, who took Miss Blanche Bates's part in "The Darling of the Gods."

"La Sorcière" also will be seen in English when Mrs. Patrick Campbell takes it to America. Mrs. Campbell's latest play, "Warp and Woof," by the Hon. Mrs. Lyttleton, which was produced at a suburban theatre, is to be transferred to a West End theatre for a short run.

Mrs. Langtry's London house will shortly be put up for auction. The reason given is that the actress spends most of her time out of London, and when in England she prefers to make her home at Newmarket. The house is beautifully decorated. The dining room is paneled and beamed in old oak, which was collected abroad; the drawing room is paved with marble and hung with tapestry, and the bathroom is lined with mosaic. At a sale of a casket of Mrs. Langtry's jewels a few days ago a total sum of over £5,300 ($26,500) was brought in.

The present season has been a bad one for the theatres in London, and there is considerable speculation in the papers as to the reason for the depression. The Sun goes into the subject quite extensively, and says, in part: "The Kaffir market itself is not at present more lifeless than the theatrical world. While the city complains that 'the public will not come in,' that they are leaving the game almost entirely to the 'professionals,' managers weep for that their companies play mostly to themselves, to empty benches, or to 'paper.' The depression is not local only; it affects America and France as well as England. In how far the slackness of financial business for the past few years is responsible for the bad times in the West End generally, and especially in the West End theatres, it is unprofitable to inquire. Sufficient for the day is the fact that never since the outbreak of the South African war have receipts been more discouraging than at some of the best London theatres during the past few weeks.

"Whatever the reason, the death roll of plays produced in London since the Autumn of 1903 has been heavy in the extreme. With the exception of 'The Darling of the Gods,' I believe I am right—although I speak from memory—in saying that no single non-musical play staged during the last three months of the year was still playing at the end of January; and about a score of new pieces have come and gone since then."

DIVINITY STUDENTS DROWNED.

Two Men from Bernard's College, Rochester, Perish in California.

RED BLUFF, Cal., July 2.—William Barry and William J. Orr, students at St. Bernard's College, Rochester, N. Y., who came to this county to spend their vacation, have both been drowned while swimming in Thomas Creek, a few miles east of the town of Parkenta. Their bodies were recovered.

Orr was thirty years of age, and his companion was ten years his junior. Both men had been studying for the priesthood.

For Your Outing on the 4th remember to get a box of

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

For Hot, Tired, Aching, Swollen Feet.



SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Makes tight or new shoes easy. The distinguished English medical authority, the London Lancet, says: Analysis discloses in Allen's Foot-Ease ingredients suitable for treating the feet. The powder is well adapted for the purpose intended, since it is fine and impalpable, with a slippery, velvety feeling to the touch. It, moreover, contains an antiseptic. We have received a list of testimonials in favour of this powder.—It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. *Don't accept a substitute.* Trial package FREE. Address,

Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., U. S. A.

Genuine bears above signature.

FINNS DENOUNCE THE RULE OF RUSSIA

Senate's "Patriotic Resolutions" Evoke Angry Remonstrance.

FLAT DEMAND FOR FREEDOM

Malcontents Hold Indignation Meetings in Many Cities, at Which Imperial Police Do Not Interefere.

What the oppressed Finnish people really think of its Senate, from which body only a few days ago there emanated a set of "patriotic resolutions" about "the mighty Russian Crown," is clearly indicated by the detailed accounts that appear in Finnish newspapers, just received in this city, of recent demonstrations set on foot by workingmen in Helsingfors and other of Finland's larger cities.

The demonstration occurred on the first Sunday in June, when, owing to the climatic conditions in that country, the Finnish workingmen hold their May parade. In Helsingfors the participants in the demonstration marched to a popular picnic ground on the outskirts of the city, where some 8,000 workmen gathered about the improvised speakers' rostrum, and where, amid a storm of acclamation, an address almost revolutionary in tone and denouncing the then Governor General, Bobrikoff, and the Finnish Senate in the same breath, was adopted.

The address was as follows:

"Citizens: When again we gather in great numbers under God's free sky under the banner of liberty, equality, and fraternity, we consider it our duty to clear ourselves from the insulting accusation that the Finnish people with equanimity endure the existing government and the policy of robbery and waste of public money which now obtains in our country. The accusation is false. On the contrary, there is an undercurrent of dissatisfaction throughout the land, which will not be stemmed or stayed until lawlessness and oppression cease.

"We demand that all laws contrary to the old Finnish Constitution be repealed.

"We demand that the dictatorial powers vested in the Governor General be revoked; that our exiled countrymen be permitted to return, and that the Diet be again convened.

"We demand that our brethren who have been incarcerated, though innocent, be at once liberated, and that all citizens again be accorded the rights vested in them by law.

"We demand for the Finnish people complete freedom of press, speech, and conscience.

"Down with arbitrary rule and oppression. Down with Plehve, Bobrikoff, and their tools, our subservient Senate.

EJECT THOUSANDS FROM CONEY ISLAND CARS

"Bouncers" Pull Out Those Who Refuse the Extra Fare.

CARS PILE UP MEANWHILE

Coney Island and Brooklyn Line Solid Block Over a Mile—B. R. T. Has Trouble, Too.

The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, which operates the Smith Street line to Coney Island, had all the trouble on its hands that it could attend to yesterday. After 2 o'clock, when the half-holiday crowds began to descend upon Coney Island, the trouble began, and at a late hour last night there was no sign that the trouble would be abated for hours.

The decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court that a double fare from Brooklyn to Coney Island was illegal was the cause of all the commotion. The refusal of the passengers to pay this additional fare at Kings Highway and Coney Island Avenue necessitated the company sending four big Inspectors to that point to act as "bouncers" to put the passengers off the cars.

The company evidently realized yesterday morning that trouble was coming, for it was noticed that the motormen and conductors did not have any numbers on their caps. At 2 o'clock, when the trouble began, a Smith Street car, crowded to the doors, reached King's Highway and the conductor demanded the extra fare. The passengers refused to pay.

When at last the conductor gave up in despair the four big inspectors who had been sent down boarded the car. Men and boys were pushed, shoved, or thrown off the cars, and the women and children ordered in no uncertain terms to follow. The car was soon cleared of the men and boys, but it was different with the women. They clung to the seats, and it was only after a lot of persuasion, that was anything but gentle, that they could be made to follow the men into the street. Then the empty car sped on its way to Coney Island.

While this first car was being emptied of its passengers about six others came up, and in less than half an hour a block of crowded cars that extended over three-quarters of a mile had resulted from the refusal of the passengers to pay the extra fare. The "bouncer" Inspectors and the conductors and motormen tackled the problem with great energy, however, and did their work in very quick time. An hour after the block began it extended a mile and a half down the track, and every minute was increasing in length. The line of cars was so long that it was impossible to see from one end of the block to the other.

Everybody who was put off declared that he or she would immediately sue the railroad. The police from the Sheepshead Bay Station were called on for assistance, and the reserves were sent down. They stood by to preserve order, but did not aid the railroad men in the work of ejection. Two men were arrested for disorderly conduct, which consisted in resisting in rather strenuous fashion the efforts of the Inspectors to eject them.

All the afternoon the great line of blocked cars remained undiminished. There were, according to conservative estimates, at the transfer point anywhere from four thousand to five thousand people who had been pushed, shoved, or thrown from the cars by the inspectors, motormen, and conductors. In addition to this number several thousand were said to have gone on to Coney Island on foot.

There was also considerable trouble on the trains of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit at its transfer points. The employes of this line acted differently from those of the Smith Street line, however, and in a great many cases when a person absolutely refused to pay an extra fare that person was carried on to the island. About 500 people were ejected, however, at the transfer points.

ATTACKS LEASE SURRENDER.

Lawyer O'Reilly Has Doubts About the Nassau Transaction.

Lawyer Luke O'Reilly, who is leading the transfer fight against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, declared last night that he did not believe the termination of the lease of the Nassau lines by the Rapid Transit Company was bona fide and would take measures to test the question.

"The reason I do not believe so," he said, "is that I know the Brooklyn Heights Road leased the Nassau lines for ninety-nine years. It also guaranteed to pay a higher interest on the bonds than the Nassau people could get elsewhere, and it is unreasonable to suppose that the Nassau Company would submit to a termination of the lease under these circumstances. Anyhow, I will go ahead with my transfer suits, of which I now have 500 in course of preparation, and will bring the company into court to prove that this lease has been terminated."

Mr. O'Reilly said that one of the chief reasons why he was pursuing the company was that one of its cars killed his father. His son sued in his behalf, while the father was yet alive, in a hospital, for $25,000 damages, but recovered only a small amount.

"In my opinion," he said last night, "perjured testimony was given in that case against us. I have been waiting since the death of my father to get a crack at this company, and will continue to watch for opportunities in that direction. I am giving my services free in pushing these transfer cases, and will take up all that come along."

General Manager Calderwood of the Rapid Transit Company said last night that the decision in the O'Reilly transfer case had no bearing on the question of the company's right to charge an extra fare on its Coney Island lines. The company, he said, was positive that it had a perfect legal right to collect the extra fare, and, despite the present agitation, would continue to charge 10 cents for a ride to the Island.

NEW BRONX COURT HOUSE.

Board of Estimate Makes Appropriation for $800,000 Structure.

After a long fight Borough President Haffen has at last succeeded in getting the approval of the plans and the necessary money for the construction of the new Bronx Court House which will be erected on the triangular block at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Third Avenue. On Friday the Board of Estimate authorized a bond issue of $550,000 in addition to the $250,000 already appropriated. Architect Michael J. Garvin will supervise the erection of the building.

Work will begin just as soon as the contracts can be awarded.

The building will be four stories in height and will be constructed of the finest granite. It will face 176 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, the south end will be 100 feet in length, and the east and west ends will be each 98 feet in length. The general style of architecture will be the modern French style, and it is expected that it will be one of the finest public buildings in the city. The new structure will accommodate the Police Magistrate's court, the Civil Justices, the Coroner's office, the Bronx Branch of the Board of Health, and several other city departments.

In connection with the Magistrate's court will be a modern prison. It will contain 35 cells of steel, while the prison walls will be faced with pressed brick. The Magistrate's courtroom will have pilasters and wainscoting of Connemara green marble. There will be two electric elevators and also a steam and electric lighting plant.

GIVES J. R. BURTON AN APPEAL.

Kansas Senator Will Have Supreme Court Hear His Case.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Judge Elmer B. Adams of the United States District Court to-day granted United States Senator Joseph R. Burton of Kansas, convicted of accepting money from a company under investigation by the Postoffice Department, an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The ground upon which this appeal was granted is that the defendant is accused of an infamous offense and the Supreme Court is the only tribunal having sole jurisdiction.

The defendant urges that the checks amounting to $2,000, were cashed at Washington and that if any offense was committed it was done at Washington and not at St. Louis.

An appeal bond of $10,000 was immediately furnished by Senator Burton.

ASSAULT DRIVER TO ROB HIM.

Williamsburg Hoodlums Scared Away Before Getting Booty.

Otto Schlenner, a truck driver, thirty-two years old, of 525 Humboldt Street, Williamsburg, early yesterday morning was murderously assaulted by a gang of hoodlums, evidently bent on robbery, at Bayard and Humboldt Streets.

It was very dark at the time. The assailants first choked and then punched Schlenner, after which they knocked him down and jumped upon him. They next rifled his pockets, but before securing any plunder they were frightened off. They left Schlenner lying on the ground.

Schlenner crawled to a lamppost, where a man found him and summoned an ambulance from St. Catharine's Hospital. Dr. Samenfeld discovered that several of Schlenner's ribs were fractured, and, besides internal injuries, he had contusions all over his body. He was taken to the hospital in a critical condition.

LEFT NOTE OF FAREWELL.

But Police Failed to Find Any Evidence of Suicide.

Mounted Policeman Richard Madden of the Morrisania Station was riding along his beat on the Oak Point road, overlooking the Sound, yesterday afternoon, when he spied a bit of paper tied to a bush. He found it to be a single sheet rolled in a conical shape, and tied to a twig with black thread. On the inside was written in red ink the following:

"Dear People: When you pick up this I will be dead in bushes near letter. I have taken carbolic acid. Please notify my wife at No. 14 Hester Street. UNKNOWN."

Madden notified his station and Capt. Byrnes and Detectives Kern and Colleary spent several hours searching the bushes near the spot for a body to accompany the letter. They were unsuccessful. Detective Murtha was also sent to 14 Hester Street, but no one there missed a husband.

Capt. Byrnes thinks the letter is a fake.

MR. CLEVELAND BOUGHT CHINA.

It Was Sold at Auction, Duplicate of White House Set.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 2.—Ex-President Cleveland, it was learned to-day, was the real purchaser of a set of White House china sold at the auction sale of Capt. R. Adams Britton's household furniture here yesterday, and which was knocked down by Sheriff Ritch to Thomas Fox, Superintendent of the local electric light company. The price paid was under $150.

Mr. Cleveland came to town Wednesday and arranged to get the set, which is an exact duplicate of the artistic hand-painted sets which he used when in the White House. It was decorated by a special courtesy of Congress in 1880 by a famous marine painter. The dishes were sold separately, each design being different, and prices ranging from $5 to $17 each were secured.

It was not known that Mr. Cleveland wanted them.

B. R. T. Motorman Hurt in Smash.

Trolley car No. 2,653 of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, in charge of Motorman John Casso, twenty-two years old, of 2,306 Bassford Street, Bronx Borough, collided last evening with a truck driven by James Hennessey of 240 East Twenty-fourth Street, Manhattan. The accident occurred at Jamaica and Woodhaven Avenues, Jamaica. Casso was thrown from the car and received contusions of the side and hip and a scalpwound.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. George S. Boutwell, Massachusetts.

HOLLAND—P. Wielman and T. Vanderelst, Brussels; Judge M. L. Buckwalter, Cincinnati; C. T. Crocker, San Francisco.

VICTORIA—D. K. Goss, Strassburg, Alsace.

GRAND—Lieut. Commander W. L. Howard, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—J. Lightbody, Glasgow; Capt. S. Elton, London; J. E. Reddy, Calcutta.

ST. DENIS—Prof. John Morris, Athens, Ga.

SAVOY—Hans Clemm, Waldkoff, Germany; H. Dierdorf, Ludwigshafen, Germany.

NETHERLAND—Emil Klatscher, Prague.

MURRAY HILL—Enrico Cairo and Alfredo Donati, Bologna.

WOLCOTT—Major W. G. Haan, United States Army; Capt. George F. Barney, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Paul Brobst, Germany.

ASTOR—J. Waddell, Edinburgh, Scotland.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

C. E. Carbold has been chosen manager of the Ottawa Fire Insurance Company to fill the vacancy due to the resignation of A. B. Powell.

Robert M. Nevins of Buffalo has been appointed special agent of the Svea Insurance Company of Gothenburg, Sweden, for Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, and J. S. Hyatt of Troy has been appointed special agent of the company for Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania.

The Canadian Credit Indemnity and Guarantee of Toronto has been incorporated with a capital stock of $1,000,000 under a special act of the Dominion Parliament. The company's incorporators are J. J. Kinney, John Woodburn Langmuir, John Fitzallen Ellis, William Stone, Alexander Archibald Allan, Phineas Hophni Burton, Peleg Howland, William Kirkpatrick McNaught, and Robert Bryson Osborne, Toronto; John Roaf Barber of Georgetown, and Charles Berkeley Powell, Ottawa.

Independent telephone companies in Ohio are planning to form a mutual fire insurance company in order to carry their own insurance risks.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association has decided to project the organization of a million-dollar fire insurance company to insure risks now written by the "old-line" fire insurance compnies.

The Old Wayne Mutual Life Association of Indianapolis has been reorganized by the policy holders under the assessment law of 1897, with these officers: President—George W. Stubbs; Treasurer—Hiram W. Miller; Secretary—M. W. Breeden; Legal Adviser—M. M. Hugg; Medical Examiner—Dr. McShane; General Manager—D. B. Lester.

Edward Jewell of Chicago has been appointed Indiana special agent of the British America and Western Assurance Companies of Toronto.

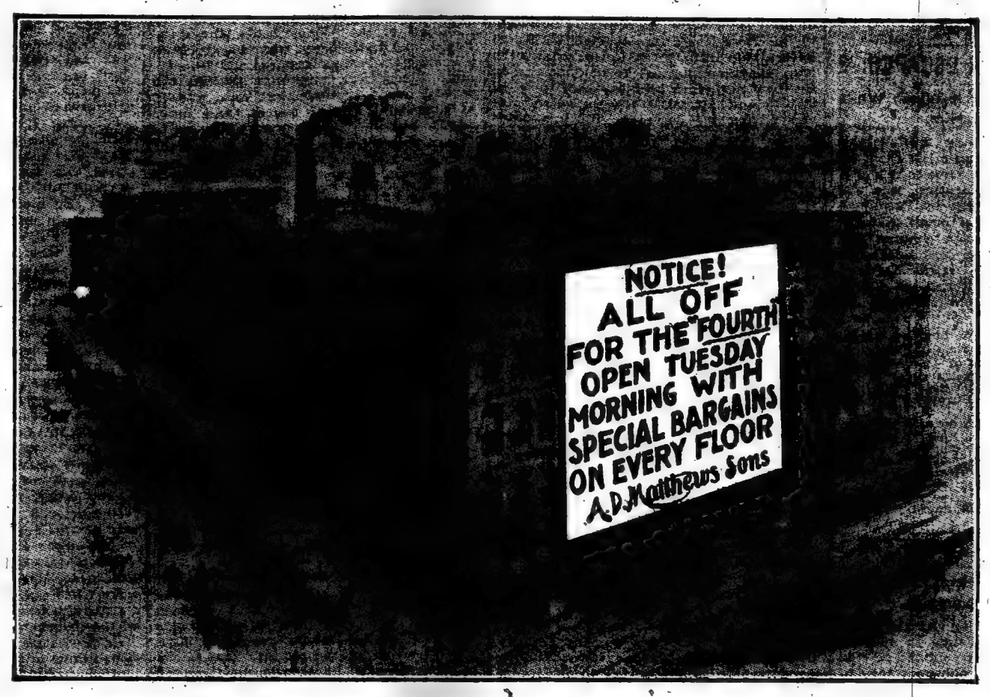
F. W. Nash has been appointed Manager of the North American Accident Insurance Company for the Pacific Coast, with headquarters at San Francisco.

The Illinois Life Insurance Company has applied for a license to do business in the State of Nebraska, and has appointed Fleming R. Fenn Manager of the company for that State.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Paterson, N. J., Friday night L. C. Griswold, Chairman of the local fire underwriters, announced that unless better facilities were afforded by the city authorities to fight fires the insurance companies would have to wipe Paterson off the insurance map. He said that to insure better fire fighting the department must have two more engines, the force of men must be increased, and a better water supply provided. Superintendent Cuddeback of the Passaic Water Company, which supplies Paterson with water, said that his company had planned to furnish a better supply and he promised an immediate improvement. The Board of Aldermen before adjourning decided to purchase two engines of the latest metropolitan type, a new truck, and 6,000 feet of hose. It is believed by the Paterson city authorities that this action will keep the insurance companies from increasing the rates to a prohibitive figure.

A. D. Matthews Sons

First Dry Goods Store Brooklyn ever grew and which has compelled low prices for 67 years.



BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

M. H. HEESEMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Martin H. Heeseman, grocer, of 609 Columbus Avenue, by Leeman Brothers, creditors, for $564. It was alleged that on June 17 he transferred the stock and fixtures of his store to Andrew H. Schelling, a creditor, by bill of sale to prefer.

LEO D. HONIGSBERG.—Leo D. Honigsberg, salesman, at 84 University Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $13,061, contracted chiefly in 1900, and no assets. Among the creditors are Goodman, Bastiennelli & Co., $4,500; Lavinia Sons, $1,200; Nora Davids, $1,000; Samuel Bergmann, $800, and Kahn & Altman, $450. He was formerly in the cloak business.

CORNELIUS D. SMITH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Cornelius D. Smith and Joseph C. Harris, who compose the firm of C. D. Smith & Co., stockholders, of 25 Broad Street, by the following creditors: John P. Sawyer & Co., $2,043; Thomas & Co., $150, and John J. Hayden, $10. It was alleged that they committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on June 10. Their liabilities are $24,662.

Attachment Against a Mexican Bank.

Morris D. Schindler got an attachment yesterday from Justice Truax in the Supreme Court for $40,000 against the property of the Banco de Londres y Mexico, of the City of Mexico, and a Deputy Sheriff immediately started out to serve the attachment on a local bank, where it is believed the Mexican bank has some money. The attachment was on an assigned claim for money delivered to the Mexican bank by the Mexican Tobacco Company, payment of which was demanded and refused on Aug. 21, 1903.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARON, Samuel—E. Reibstein	$541
BERNHEIMER, Milton S.—S. J. Block	188
BAXTER, Lillian—Bernheimer & Schwarts Pilsener Brewing Company	50
BECKER, Moses and John—State Bank	578
CASEY, Jennie M., and Mary A. Phillips—F. Post, Jr.	200
CORK, John J., and William G. Johnson—F. Reynolds and another	141
CLARK, Nathan E., and Herman Straus—E. E. Hogan	2,601
DUKAREVITZ, Abraham—S. Cooper	152
DOWNS, Wallace A.—A. Shaffer	191
DOWNS, Wallace A.—F. B. Meres	190
DOWNS, Wallace A.—E. Kind	201
FERRARO, Francesco—H. Davidson	131
FLAHERTY, Simon—J. Ahearn	279
FLEISIG, Samuel, and Joseph Hershberg—Bernheimer & Schwarts Pilsener Brewing Company	119
FLATHMAN, George—M. Torres	112
FRANKEL, Herman—F. Munch Brewery	77
GREY, John B.—F. F. Burgin	653
HUNTLEY, Samuel J.—P. Symi	319
HIMMELSTEIN, Samuel, and Kate Miller—M. Graber and another	77
HACKEL, ——, or Anne McAllister—G. A. Sykes	7,999
LIBERTY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY—F. Van Pelt	404
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—E. Denham	221
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—B. Richter, costs	115
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—K. Greehy	986
KOLLMAN, Frederick H.—E. Hammann and another	95
LYONS, William E., Jr.—D. Mayer	1,406
MUCKLE, James H.—H. C. Rayner, costs	85
REILLY, Marie—M. Genodman	70
STEWART, Samuel J. and Annie B.—People's Trust Company	241
VECCHIO, Michael—H. Davidson	200
WAGNER, Ernst—W. Smith	67
WINEN, Esther—Empire Life Insurance Company	83
WAIT, Calvin A., Frank H. Adams, and Harris A. Stevens—G. R. Sutherland	172
ZIBELLI, Gaetano—N. Wise	165

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

TOCH, Joseph—S. Sleman and another, May 7, 1904	45
THOMAS ELEVATOR COMPANY—P. Naughton, Oct. 19, 1903	1,411
MARSH, Arthur E.—Mohican Company, Feb. 18, 1904	61
PALLADINO, Michael—S. Hart, June 9, 1904	75
POST, Virginia W.—E. H. Van Ingen and another, Sept. 27, 1895	283
POST, Virginia W.—E. H. Van Ingen and another, Sept. 27, 1895	806
DICKEL, Charles W.—C. T. Barney, June 5, 1900	$9,843

Judgments Vacated.

DU RIVERA, William J.—G. R. Jones, receiver, Nov. 1, 1899	$77
ROSENZWEIG, Ignats—H. Siegel, May 14, 1904	297

Judgments Canceled.

GOLDWASSER, Max—City of New York, Jan. 31, 1902	$306
ROSEN, Frank E.—German Exchange Bank, Dec. 22, 1901	573

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Abraham C. Gibson vs. Wilfred J. Wright—John C. Coleman.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—John McKesson et al. vs. John R. Wall—Max L. Schallek. Morris Isaacs vs. Joseph Epstein—Charles Wolfe.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

26 to 42 Flatbush Ave., Junction Fulton St.

This Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M., Except Saturdays, Then at Noon. To-morrow, July 4th, the Store Will Be Closed All Day.

The Appended Special Values Will Be ON SALE TUESDAY.

At $1.95, Women's $2.50 and $3.00 Oxford Ties.

Fine dongola kid, with welted or turned soles, comfortable round toes, tips of patent leather or kid; the very best ever offered for the money. The models are identical with the best $3.50 and $4.00 grades.

15c. & 25c. Wash Goods, 12½c.

An especially choice lot of *Fine Printed Batiste, Silk Embroidered Swiss, Zephyr, Ginghams, Galatea and Covert Cloths.*

The very best colorings and design.

In the Basement Special Clearing Sales Department.

Umbrellas—A Closing Sale. Extraordinary Values.

Coverings of fine quality Union Taffeta, steel rods, paragon frames, natural handles,

26 inch size.....59c
28 inch size.....79c

None C. O. D.

Remarkable Values in Silks.

20-inch All Silk Pongee, in blue, pink, reseda, nile and rose, at.....29c

All Silk Striped Grenadines, in white, 24 inches wide, a small lot of the 75c. quality, at.....29c

Cotton Voiles.

Light weight, pretty and serviceable Summer dress goods, stripes, plaids and plain colors; actual 25c. goods, at.....12½c

Upholstery Remnants at One-Half Price.

One to five yard lengths of Silkoline, plain and figured Denims, Cretonnes, Art Tickings, figured Sateens, Curtain Swisses, Madras Laces, Sash Curtain Laces, etc.

$1.00 Corsets at 49c.

A limited quantity of a very popular domestic linen tape Corset Girdle, with hose supporters attached; well boned throughout, straight front, white only, 18 to 24 inch sizes.

Women's Undervests.

Made of lisle thread, ribbed, low neck, sleeveless, in white and fancy stripes, regular 35c. to 50c. goods, at.....25c

White Goods—Unique Values.

Remnants of India Lawn, from one to five yard lengths, per yard.....6c., 8c., 10c. and 15c

40 inch Lawns, 1 to 4 yard lengths, worth 16c. per yard, at, per yard.....12½c.

36 inch soft finish English Nainsook Remnants, 1 to 4 yard lengths, 20c. goods, at. per yard.....12½c.

Untrimmed Hats, Reduced.

All the latest shapes, the very best styles. Previous prices ranged from $1.48 to $2.75, now.....95c

China Tea Plates At Half Price.

Very pretty floral and gold decorations; actual 20c. Plates, at.10

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.		P.M.	P.M.
Sun rises	4:32	Sun sets	7:35
Moon rises	10:58		

High Water—This Day.

A.M.		A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook	11:18	Gov. Isl'd	11:35
H. Gate	1:31		
P.M.		P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook	11:19	Gov. Isl'd	11:35
H. Gate	1:31		

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JULY 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 5.

Byron, Brasil and Argentina	10:30 A. M.	.....
City of Savannah, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston & Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lombardia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	.....
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	.....
Ultonia, Trieste	.....	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Leon XIII, Cadiz, Barcelona, &c.	.....	.....
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
United States, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 7.

City of Memphis, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Numidian, Glasgow	.....	11:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Bahamas, Mexico, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Vigilancia, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands of the following dates, Manila May 21st, Hongkong 24th, Shanghai 28th, Yokohama June 14th, and Honolulu 24th, reached San Francisco per steamer Korea and were dispatched East at 7 P. M. June 30. Due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, July 6.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JULY 3.

Gerty, Naples, June 18.
Jersey City, Swansea, June 18.
Norman Prince, Shields, June 18.
Ultonia, Gibraltar, June 30.

MONDAY, JULY 4.

Benedict, Para, June 23.
El Alba, Galveston, June 28.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, June 28.
Kroonland, Antwerp, June 28.
Minnehaha, London, June 25.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, June 24.
Proteus, New Orleans, June 29.
Statendam, Rotterdam, June 25.

TUESDAY, JULY 5.

Citta di Napoli, Naples, June 20.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, June 28.
Princess Alice, Bremen, June 28.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

Patria, Marseilles, June 20.
Pretoria, Hamburg, June 26.

Arrived.

Vigilancia, Vera Cruz, June 22.
Larimer, Port Arthur, Texas, June 26.
San Marcos, Galveston, June 25.
City of Savannah, Savannah, June 29.
El Mar, Galveston, June 27.
Mascot, Tilt Cove, N. F., June 22.
Camperdown, Manzanillo, June 9.
Standard, Shields, June 17.
Jefferson, Norfolk, July 1.
Feverolak, Matanzas, June —.
Celtic, Liverpool, June 24. East of Fire Island at 7 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool, June 25. East-southeast of Fire Island at 7:32 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton, June 25. Southeast of Fire Island at 5:55 P. M.

Sailed.

Kansas City, for Savannah.
Clarib, for Georgetown and Wilmington.
Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
Manica, for Baltimore.
Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
Sarnia, for Kingston.
Furnessia, for Glasgow.
Perugia, for Naples.
Mexico, for Havana.
Hekla, for Christiansand and Copenhagen.
Monroe, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
Nueces, for Key West and Galveston.
Ask, for Port Maria, via Kingston.
Nymphaea, for Galveston.
Comal, for Brunswick and Mobile.
Patricia, for Hamburg, via Dover.
Minnetonka, for London.
Lucania, for Liverpool.
Germanic, for Cherbourg and Southampton.
Trinidad, for Bermuda.
Vaderland, for Antwerp.
Crown of Grenada, for New Orleans.
Koenigin Luise, for Genoa and Naples.
Zulia, for La Guayra, Curacao, &c.
Coamo, for San Juan, &c.
Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
El Rio, for Galveston.
El Monte, for New Orleans.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., July 2, 9:30 P. M., northwest, light, clear.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Friedrich der Grosse, at Cherbourg, July 2.
Arabic, at Queenstown, July 2.
Lowther Castle, at Yokohama, July 2.
St. Louis, at Plymouth, July 2.
Etruria, at Queenstown, July 2.
Biella, at Bordeaux, June 30.
Bluecher, at Cherbourg, July 2.
Rotterdam, at Rotterdam, July 1.
Hermiston, at Cheribon, June 26.
Saganic, at Aden, July 2.

Sailed.

Philadelphia, from Cherbourg, July 2.
Barbarossa, from Bremen, July 2.
Exeter City, from St. Vincent, June 30.
Zeeland, from Antwerp, July 2.
La Touraine, from Havre, July 2.
Potsdam, from Rotterdam, July 2.
Campania, from Liverpool, July 2.
Arkansas, from Copenhagen, June 29.
Colorado, from Hull, July 2.
Kelvin, from Manila, July 2.
York Castle, from Calcutta, July 1.
Minneapolis, from London, July 2.

Passed.

Georgic, Kinsale, for Liverpool, July 2.
Algeria, Gibraltar, for New York, July 2.
Laurentian, Tory Island, for Glasgow, July 2.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 2.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."

218 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1612 Main.

This advertisement appears Sunday only.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

EXPERIENCED SALES[illegible] to canvass; steady work; sal[illegible] week; first-class references. [illegible], 21 East 14th St.

OSTRICH FEATHERS—WANTED, FIRST-CLASS BUYERS AND OSTRICH POMPON MAKERS. MAX WIENER, 15 WEST 3D ST.

Males.

CUTTERS WANTED,

ALSO TRIMMERS AND LINING CUTTERS

with shears or knife by wholesale clothing houses; *steady employment* and *good wages*. Apply

N. Y. CLOTHING TRADE ASSOCIATION,

Room 19,—13 Astor Place, New York.

WANTED—1,000 Men and Women to pass the Civil Service Examinations for the following United States Government positions:

Name of Position.	Age Limit. Minimum.	Maximum.
Departmental Branch—		
Clerk (Male or Female)	20	0
Stenographer (Male or Female)	20	0
Stenographer and Typewriter (Male or Female)	20	0
Bookkeeper (Male or Female)	20	0
Railway Mail Clerk	18	35
Tagger	20	0
Custom House Branch—		
Day Inspector	20	0
Clerk (Male or Female)	20	0
Assistant Weigher	20	0
Messenger	20	0
Sampler	20	0
Internal Revenue Branch—		
Clerk	21	0
Gauger	21	0
Storekeeper	21	0
Post Office Branch—		
Clerk (Male or Female)	18	45
Clerk Carrier	18	45

For information as to requirements, address International Correspondence Schools, Box 1534, Scranton, Pa.

FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED MILLINERY AND HAT SALESMEN FOR CITY AND VICINITY; FOR A1 MEN OF REPUTATION AND PROVED ABILITY WE OFFER THE BEST OPENINGS AND PROSPECTS; EXCEPTIONAL REFERENCES REQUIRED. ONLY MEN WHO HAVE SHOWN THEY CAN SELL GOODS NEED ANSWER. N. Y. MILLINERY AND SUPPLY CO., 628 BROADWAY.

Competent Clothing Cutters and Trimmers Wanted. Best of Wages Paid. Apply to The Fechheimer Fishel Co., 748 Broadway, N. Y

LADIES' HAT STOCK MEN WANTED—LIBERAL SALARIES TO EXPERIENCED MEN. N. Y. MILLINERY AND SUPPLY CO., 628 BROADWAY.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LONG KNIFE CUTTERS. APPLY TUESDAY MORNING. COHEN, GOLDMAN & CO., 657-659 BROADWAY.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED PANTS CUTTERS; GOOD WAGES AND STEADY WORK. COHEN, GOLDMAN & CO., 657-659 BROADWAY.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents.—Gentlemen of culture, capable of presenting a first-class proposition to leading commercial men and owners of beautiful country homes. Address P. O. Box 172 Newark, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Males.

CORRESPONDENT, STENOGRAPHER; 26; OF GOOD ADDRESS AND EDUCATION; EXPERIENCED; UNDERWOOD, REMINGTON, OR FAY-SHOLES MACHINES. J. E. S., 73 BLEECKER ST., BROOKLYN.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Hotel to let, Havemeyer Point, Fire Island Inlet; steamboat connection; entirely remodeled; cheap to right party. MILLER, 45 South Washington Square.

For Sale.—Butcher business; fine location; established 12 years; fixtures, horses, wagons; great chance; investigate quick. Neu & Simonson, Lynbrook, L. I.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters—All standard makes rented and kept in perfect order, ribbons and stands free; machines sold from twenty to fifty per cent. less than manufacturers' prices and covered with our usual yearly guarantee. Cash or monthly payments. F. S. Webster Company, 10 Park Place, formerly 317 Broadway. Telephone 3870—Cortlandt.

RENT TYPEWRITERS SELL All Makes. Lowest Prices. Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange. 1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. W. MOSHER & W. 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS Machines sold $30 up; rented, $2.50—$4. CHEAP TYPE. EX., 243 B'way

Trying ads. we will sell new $50 Commercial Visible Typewriters $15 each; mention this paper for this price. Nathan, 20 Fulton St.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone, 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

Wheeler surface condenser, 2,000 ft. cooling surface; 14x18x24 Deane and 12x15x15 Worthington jet condensers; also vacuum and circulating pumps and low service air compressors. Wickes Bros., 115 Cedar St.

LAWYERS.

Manhattan Legal Aid Company, 302 Broadway, skillfully handles all cases; realty mortgages arranged.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

MISS McCABE'S

DANCING ACADEMY, OPEN ALL SUMMER. 112, 114, & 116 WEST 125TH STREET. 2 doors west of 6th Av. L Station.

SEPARATE ROOM FOR PRIVATE LESSONS. Classes every afternoon and evening; new classes forming; private lessons any hour. Old waltz and two-step guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5; 4 lessons, $1; quarter, 24 lessons, $20; lady and gentleman assistants; receptions Wednesday and Saturday evening; circulars.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE HARGRAVE

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, 72D ST., WEST.

A delightful family and transient hotel. Location unexcelled; near Central Park and Riverside Drive; special Summer rates. F. C. SKILLMAN, Manager.

APARTMENT HOTEL. THE GERARD ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. A MINUTE FROM BROADWAY—123 W. 44th. We are offering cool, pleasant rooms and apartments at ½ usual rate during July and August. Would be pleased to have you call and see how comfortable we can make you. UNDER ORIGINAL MANAGEMENT. C. B. GERARD, Prop.—T. J. MORRIS, Mgr.

HOTEL FLORENCE, 18TH ST. AND 4TH AV., New York. Strictly fireproof. European plan. Convenient for transients. Rooms, $1 per day and upward. Telephone in every room.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NAYLOR 34TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST. Desirable double and single rooms; [illegible] and Southern people accommodated; [illegible] ers; telephone.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION MAY BEGIN THIS WEEK

Gen. Uhler Here with Secretary Cortelyou's Order.

BOATS BEING OVERHAULED

A. F. Molitar, Who Lost Wife and Three Children on Slocum, Brings $400,000 Suit—Supposed Victim Found.

Supervising Inspector General George Uhler of the Steamboat Inspection Department returned to this city from Washington yesterday, and coincident with his arrival a number of steamboat companies whose vessels ply in this harbor received an intimation that a reinspection of their vessels would be begun this week, probably Tuesday or Wednesday. Gen. Uhler has Secretary Cortelyou's order, and says that its provisions will be carried out. It is understood that orders have been sent to a number of Steamboat Inspectors in various other sections of the country to report here to aid in the work of reinspection.

The inspections this time will be thorough, and a great amount of overhauling is being done on the excursion steamboats to put them in such condition that no fault can be found with them. Lifeboats have been overhauled and their davits tested, water buckets and axes have been provided, new fire hose has been purchased, and the manufacturers of approved life preservers have been working night and day to supply their orders.

That Gen. Uhler's advent here has thoroughly aroused the local Inspection Service was shown yesterday when the office refused to take any chances of running counter to Secretary Cortelyou's order by reinspecting the Grand Republic, although President Barnaby of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, which owned the General Slocum, made a request for a reinspection several days ago. He was told that, pending some specific orders from the head of the department, the local office would take no chances of committing any insubordination, and that the Grand Republic would have to wait its turn.

As a consequence, this vessel remains tied up at her dock. It was announced yesterday that the advertised Rockaway and evening roof garden trips had been postponed for a week at least. President Barnaby said yesterday that he had asked for a reinspection of the Grand Republic, not because he believed it was needed, but because he desired to satisfy the public that everything was being done to make the boat as safe as possible. He said that no satisfactory answer had yet been received from the Inspectors.

It was learned yesterday that Gen. Uhler's trip to Washington was for the purpose of getting a modification of Secretary Cortelyou's order, so that the local Inspectors could assist in the work of reinspection, but in this he was unsuccessful.

A number of prominent steamboat lines were asked yesterday, in the event that the order was not obeyed, if they would ask for an inspection, which, as provided by law, they can do at any time, and all stated that while they would be pleased to help a reinspection if the Inspectors ordered it, they would not antagonize the local office by asking for one.

Senator Reynolds of the Dreamland Line said that his boats had been put in perfect shape, but that too many inspections could not be made if they would satisfy the public as to the equipment of the boats. General Manager Harrison of the Iron Steamboat Company made a similar statement. He said that the line had bought 4,000 new life preservers this season, and that the boats, being constructed of iron, were in little danger of being involved in any such disaster as visited the Slocum.

Suits aggregating large amounts are to be brought against the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company. The first were begun yesterday in Westchester, where the Surrogate was asked to appoint Adolf F. Molitar administrator of the estates of his wife and three children, who were lost on the Slocum. Molitar will sue for $400,000 damages. Charles L. Hoffman, of counsel for Molitar, said that the suits would be brought jointly against the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company and its Directors, and that they would be instituted in the Supreme Court.

"We feel satisfied from the evidence brought out before the Coroner's jury," said Mr. Hoffman, "that any civil jury will hold that the Slocum was in an unsafe condition when the company made its contract with St. Mark's Church. That contract calls for proper appliances, a competent crew, and the safe carriage of passengers. We expect to prove actual knowledge and negligence on the part of the Directors. The Federal statute limiting the amount to be recovered to the value of the vessel at the termination of the voyage does not apply in the State courts where negligence on the part of the owners or Directors is established."

A body, supposed to be that of a victim of the Slocum disaster, was picked up off Governors Island yesterday and sent to the Morgue. Both hands were gone and there were evidences that they had been burned off. The man was about 5 feet 7 inches in height, weighed 150 pounds, and was clad in black vest and trousers, white shirt, and black tie, gray socks, and button shoes.

LIFE PRESERVER DEMAND.

Local Factories Unable to Fill Rush of Orders for New Ones.

With the discarding of great numbers of the old life preservers from the vessels about the harbor in anticipation of a reinspection, the manufacturers suddenly have been taxed to the producing limit. Every year, beginning early in the Spring, the few life preserver factories are called upon for goods for new vessels and for yachts and steamboats fitting out for the Summer season. All the factories were working their full forces when the Slocum disaster occurred. Now, however, that the Federal authorities have determined to see that every steamboat is equipped with proper life-saving apparatus, and with the owners of boats daily calling for large orders, the factories are entirely at a disadvantage. The stock laid by during the Winter has been bought out, and the fresh orders placed cannot possibly be filled at present.

Manufacturers outside of New York have been called upon, and life preservers are arriving daily by express from all parts of the country. Only a few days ago 100,000 of them arrived in one lot for sale to the steamboat companies.

During the past week THE NEW YORK TIMES has received many letters from correspondents complaining of the lack of life preservers aboard certain steamboats. Among those which, apparently, are in need of attention are the barges which carry the immigrants from the piers of the steamships to Ellis Island. These vessels are under the supervision of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Each of these barges is licensed to carry 700 persons, but on none of them are more than 100 preservers to be found.

INSPECTORS ORDERED HERE.

Louisville Men Will Examine Our Harbor Steamboats.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 2.—Capts. J. E. Abraham and J. O. Dunn, Steamboat Inspectors of this district, have been ordered to report at once to the Supervising Inspector at New York to inspect steamboats in that harbor.

Safeguards Against Consumption.

The Committee on Sanitation of the Central Federated Union and the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society sent out yesterday a useful little pamphlet on the prevention and cure of consumption, which bears the title, "Don't Give Consumption to Others; Don't Let Others Give It to You." It furnishes a number of sanitary safeguards, which tend to check the spread and progress of the disease. Copies of the pamphlet may be had in English, Yiddish, Italian, and German upon application to Miss Kennaday, at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

STEAMSHIP AFIRE IN BAY.

Blaze Starts in Kennebec's Storeroom and Tug Helps to Extinguish It.

While the steamship Kennebec, Capt. Bynon, belonging to the Standard Oil Company, was lying at anchor off Bedloe's Island on Friday night waiting a chance to get to a pier to load cargo, a fire started in her storeroom, where are kept paints, oils, and other ship's stores, and for a time looked serious. For half an hour after the fire was discovered the men aboard fought vainly against it, and the Captain then ordered the whistle to be kept sounding and rockets to be sent up.

The tug W. J. McCaldin came alongside and started a stream on the burning steamship. The fireboat New Yorker was lying at the Battery a mile away, but did not see the rockets. The tugboat worked on the steamship for three hours before the fire was completely extinguished.

The Kennebec's deck was badly warped and she will be compelled to go into dry dock for repairs.

WEAK PRISONER ESCAPES.

Constable Didn't Think It Worth While to Handcuff Him.

PATERSON, N. J., July 2.—Constable William Burgoyne of Passaic left there today with two prisoners to come to this city. One of them was Carl Norutsch, who was shot in Passaic a week ago by Patrolman Radcliffe while robbing a house, and the other was Stephen Guessler, charged with assault and battery. The constable had a chain around the latter's wrist. Norutsch was in a very weak state, and the officer, expecting no trouble from him, did not handcuff him.

The officer, with his men, boarded a trolley car for this city, and hardly had the car reached the outskirts of Passaic when Guessler jerked the chain attached to the bracelets out of the policeman's hand and jumped from the car. Burgoyne jumped after him.

No one on the trolley car seemed to think the sick-looking man was also a prisoner, and when he signalled the conductor of the car to stop at Clifton no one paid any attention to him, and Norutsch made good his escape. Burgoyne hurried to this city with Guessler, whom he had recaptured, and went back to scour the country for the other prisoner.

TO ENTERTAIN ENGINEERS.

Reception of Foreign Delegates to American Electrical Congress.

Electrical engineers in this city are busily engaged at the present time in making arrangements for the reception of the great number of foreign colleagues soon to arrive here as delegates to the International Electrical Congress, to be held in St. Louis under the auspices of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, during the second week of September.

The vanguard of the foreigners is expected here during the last week of August, when a delegation, 150 strong, recruited entirely from the British Institute of Electrical Engineers, will land in Boston and proceed to this city, where they will meet a party of about 100 Italians, also on their way to the Congress, and many other European delegates expected here about that time.

The delegates will spend a few days of sightseeing in this city as guests of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Their entertainment will include trips up the Hudson and to Coney Island, where the illuminations of Dreamland and Luna Park will be viewed, visits to all the large electrical establishments in New York and vicinity, a trip through the subway, for which Mr. Belmont will furnish a special train, and a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria, which will be held on the evening of Labor Day.

The journey to St. Louis will be made on a special train over the New York Central. During the trip the delegates will stop off at Schenectady, where the large plant of the General Electric Company is located; Montreal, Niagara, Buffalo, and Chicago, at which points the great electric lighting, street railway and power transmission enterprises will be inspected.

The return journey will be made over the Pennsylvania, with stops at Pittsburg, Washington, and Philadelphia. In Washington, the delegates will assist officially in the dedication of the recently erected office and laboratory of the American Bureau of Standards, on which occasion President Roosevelt will also participate.

The Chairman of the General Reception Committee is John W. Lieb, Jr., and the New York Chairman is Thomas Commerford Martin, Editor of the Electrical World.

ENDS COMFORT STATION ROW.

Magistrate Breen Dismisses Case Against Contractor Gallegher.

Magistrate Breen dismissed yesterday the case against Patrick Gallagher, the contractor, who is erecting a public comfort station at Chatham Square.

District Attorney Jerome charged Gallagher with endangering the public safety because of his excavations at that point, where the elevated railway runs. There had been a controversy between the contractor and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the former wanting to do the work at his own expense and the latter objecting and urging that its own employes do the work at the expense of the company. An employe of Gallagher had been arrested and then dismissed at a previous hearing.

After Superintendent of Buildings Isaac A. Hopper and Chief Engineer Matin of the Bridge Department had testified that there was no danger to the lives of those traveling on the elevated at that point from the work of excavation, Magistrate Breen dismissed the case against Gallagher.

SAVED LIFE BY SWIMMING.

Egg Harbor Fisherman's Boat Capsized During Storm.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., July 2.—While Joseph Calvert, living at Egg Harbor River, was returning from a fishing trip in the bay to-day, the engine of his small launch gave out, and he was left at the mercy of the sea. A heavy storm came up at that time and carried the boat far out into the bay.

The boat capsized, and he was thrown into the water and compelled to swim for his life. While struggling in the water he was picked up by a passing oyster boat and brought ashore.

The fact that Calvert is an expert swimmer is the only thing that saved his life.

Champion Lasker to Start Chess Paper.

Dr. Emanuel Lasker, the chess champion of the world, who came to this last April to participate in the international masters' tournament at Cambridge Springs, Penn., in which he tied for second prize with Janowski of Paris, sailed for Europe on the steamship Patricia yesterday. On the same steamer was Richard Teichmann, the Anglo-German expert, who is going across to take part in the tournaments to be played at London and Hastings during the Summer. William E. Napier also sailed yesterday for the same purpose. Champion Lasker will return in six weeks and will start an international chess magazine to be published in this city.

Poor to Enjoy Fourth at "Sea Breeze."

The Fourth of July will be fittingly observed at Sea Breeze, the Summer home of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. There are now at Sea Breeze over 350 persons, including grandmothers, children, and mothers, and each one of them will have a share in the celebration. The morning will be occupied with the singing of National songs and marching by the children to patriotic airs. In the afternoon ice cream will be served in the large pavilion, which will be decorated with National flags for the occasion. The evening will be marked by a concert and a display of fireworks, which has been especially arranged by Pain and Roebuck.

Vacation for Liberty's Torch.

The Quartermaster's department at Fort Wood, on Bedlow's Island, which is in charge of the lighting of the Statue of Liberty, announced yesterday that, owing to the necessity for repairs, the light in the torch of the statue will not be lighted on the night of July 5, nor for the six nights succeeding.

FORECLOSURE DECREE IN SHIPBUILDING CASE

Upset Price on Entire Plants Set at $11,200,000.

MRS. WOOD'S SUIT DISMISSED

Judge Lanning's Action Paves Way to a Reorganization of the Properties.

TRENTON, N. J., July 2.—Judge Lanning signed a final decree in the United States Circuit Court to-day ordering a sale of the United States Shipbuilding Company in the foreclosure proceedings instituted by the Mercantile Trust Company and the New York Security and Trust Company on the two mortgages held by them for $16,900,000 and $10,000,000 respectively. Accompanying the decree he filed an order dismissing the appeal of Mrs. Ida E. Wood of New York, who asked to be admitted as a party defendant that she might attack the validity of the mortgages with a view of entering a preference claim over the rights of the other bondholders. She holds $200,000 worth of bonds, for which she paid $195,000.

In this decree Judge Lanning also fixed the minimum amount which the receiver is authorized to accept for the properties of the underlying companies in the trust. These amounts are as follows: Three hundred thousand shares of the Bethlehem Steel Company, $7,500,000; Union Iron Works, California, $1,400,000; Hyde Windlass Company, Maine, $125,000; Bath Iron Works, Limited, Maine, $300,000; Crescent Shipyard Company, New Jersey, $125,000; Samuel L. Moore & Sons' Company, New Jersey, $175,000; Eastern Shipbuilding Company, Connecticut, $125,000; Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Delaware, $550,000; Canda Manufacturing Company, $200,000; patent rights, good-will, book accounts and contracts, $50,000; mortgaged personal property of the following companies: Union Iron Works, $300,000; Hyde Windlass Company, $100,000; Bath Iron Works, $40,000; Crescent Shipyard Company, $25,000; Samuel L. Moore & Sons' Company, $30,000; Eastern Shipbuilding Company, $20,000; Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, $135,000.

The Shipbuilding Company is ordered by the decree to turn over the total amount due on the two mortgages within ten days, in default of which the receiver is authorized to advertise and proceed with the sale. Ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., of Newark, is named as special master and he will conduct the sales at the offices of the Federal Trust Company, at 748 Broad Street, Newark. All money is to be deposited with the Fidelity Trust Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—Henry T. Scott of the Union Iron Works says that the decree of the Circuit Court will not in any manner affect the operation of the Western plant. As yet no receiver has visited this property.

The issuance of a foreclosure decree in the United States Shipbuilding case brings that famous litigation into such shape that the reorganization of the properties is now only a matter of detail. The upset price on the entire plants has been set at $11,200,000. The Bethlehem figures are $300,000 more than Charles M. Schwab is supposed to have paid for the plant when he bought it, in 1901, in the teeth of an offer from a syndicate of Englishmen who thought of combining the Cramp yards, Bethlehem, and certain English properties.

The next step in the matter will be the announcement of a date when the properties will be sold at public auction, and a delay of some thirty days must then ensue in order to admit of the proper advertising. When the plants have been bought in by the Reorganization Committee the way will be paved for the actual reorganization under the plan already adopted, which calls for $15,000,000 preferred and $15,000,000 common stock and a nominal issue of bonds to provide working capital.

ITALIAN STABS WOMAN.

Captured, After Chase, at Catharine Ferry—Victim May Die.

After a chase of four blocks, which ended in the Catharine Street ferry house, Sabini Zabennelli of 148 Cherry Street was locked up in the Madison Street Station yesterday afternoon on a charge of felonious assault. His victim, Mrs. Antoinette Tonko, thirty-two years old, of 144 Cherry Street, is in Gouverneur Hospital in a precarious condition, suffering from a stab wound in the breast.

For some months past Zabennelli and his brother have been living at the Tonko house. On Monday the brothers were put out of the house on account of a quarrel, and since the ejection the families have had several wordy wars. Shortly after noon yesterday Mrs. Tonko went out to do some shopping, and in Cherry Street met Zabennelli. The man and woman renewed the quarrel, and then, it is alleged, the man drew a stiletto from his pocket and stabbed her.

She fell to the sidewalk unconscious, and the man started to run down Market Street. A large crowd saw the act and started in pursuit. The man ran to South Street and then to Catharine Street, and reached the ferry just as a boat landed. Hoping to escape, the man dashed into the crowd and tried to get on the boat through the wagon gate, but the gateman stopped him.

Policeman Ripley of the Madison Street Station ran to the scene and placed the man under arrest. He took him back to the scene of the stabbing and the woman, who had regained consciousness, identified him as the person who stabbed her. An ambulance was summoned from Gouverneur Hospital and Dr. Hunt said that there was little hope for her recovery.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

To be Inaugurated This Week at Cliff Haven.

The thirteenth session of the Catholic Summer School of America will be inaugurated this week at Cliff Haven, N. Y. The Rev. D. J. McMahon, D. D., the President, with a large party left the city yesterday to attend the session.

The fourth degree of the Knights of Columbus will be exemplified at Cliff Haven under the direction of Robert J. Powers of Binghamton, N. Y. The candidates for this degree come from Northern New York and Vermont.

The Teachers' Summer Institute will convene from July 6 to Aug. 3. This institute was established by the Board of Education of the State of New York. The Right Rev. Dr. Colton, Bishop of Buffalo, N. Y., and former rector of St. Stephen's Church, this city, will pontificate Aug. 10.

Among those expected at Cliff Haven are Mayor McClellan, Corporation Counsel Delany, Judge John T. McDonough, recently arrived from the Philippines; President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, and Congressman Fitzgerald.

Mgr. Lavelle, ex-President of the Summer School, will spend his vacation at Cliff Haven, and it is expected that the Archbishop will accompany him for a short period.

To Determine Land Values for Tunnel.

Justice Jonathan Dixon, at Jersey City, yesterday appointed Aaron S. Baldwin, Charles A. Lewis, and Isaac Taylor Commissioners to determine the value of lands at Secaucus owned by Jacob Newkirk and Theodore Weber, which are needed for the New Jersey outlet to the tunnel that is to be built under the Hudson River by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The Commissioners were instructed to file their report on or before Sept. 20.

Fourth of July Trip to West Point.

The steamboat Mary Powell will make a special Fourth of July trip to-morrow, leaving Desbrosses Street at 1:45 P. M., West Twenty-second Street at 2 P. M., and West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street at 2:20 P. M., reaching West Point at 4:40 P. M., in time for dress parade. Passengers may return by the West Shore, New York Central, or steamer Ramsdell.

ST. JOHN CRASHES INTO PIER.

Dreamland Boat Put Out of Commission —Albany Trips Spelled.

The steamboat St. John, belonging to the Dreamland Company and plying between Coney Island and West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, bumped into her pier at the latter point yesterday afternoon and was damaged so seriously that she was sent to the repair yards of the Fletcher Company in West Hoboken. No one was hurt.

The St. John was returning from Coney Island. The wind and the tide were too strong for the craft, and she was driven against the pier. At the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street dock there are protecting spars, but they were carried away, and the force of the collision broke the running board of the boat. A crowd of 1,000 on the pier saw that the collision was inevitable and ran up the dock.

Neither of the Albany boats, the Mary Powell and the Albany, was able to effect a landing at the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street pier, and as a consequence several hundred people that were waiting at that point to take one of those boats for an over-Sunday trip were compelled to forego their vacations and return to their homes. The Rosedale of the Dreamland Line landed at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, and passengers for Coney Island boarded the boat at that point.

No boats will be able to land at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street until the pier is repaired, which will take two or three days.

MOUNT VERNON ARTIST GONE.

Mrs. Charles Hagberg Thinks That Her Husband Was Drugged and Robbed.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 2.—There is considerable mystery in the disappearance of Charles Hagberg, a landscape and marine artist, of 467 Columbus Avenue, Mount Vernon, who has been missing for ten days. His wife and the police cannot get any trace of him, and his relatives fear that he has met with foul play. Mrs. Hagberg reported her husband's disappearance to the Mount Vernon police, and they have asked the New York police to send out a general alarm for the missing man.

Mr. Hagberg, who has a studio in Manhattan, went to New York on the day he disappeared, to dispose of several paintings of considerable value. Mrs. Hagberg thinks that her husband, having realised a large sum for his works, stepped into some saloon to get a drink, and that when he displayed a large roll of bills was given knockout drops and robbed. Mrs. Hagberg is nearly frantic over her husband's disappearance. They have five little children. Chief Foley has asked the police to search the hospitals and morgues for Mr. Hagberg.

The artist has brown hair and mustache, and wears gold rimmed spectacles.

CHEAPER WALKING DELEGATES.

Structural Iron Workers Opposed to Old-Time Parks Methods.

The structural iron workers, who, since the late Samuel J. Parks was deposed, have been organized into five branches, are making strenuous efforts to prevent the old order of things from coming back, and have decided on cheaper walking delegates. There will be no more $48-a-week business agents, with unlimited expenses independent of graft, it was announced yesterday.

The new style business agents, or walking delegates, are to be paid $4.50 a day, the regular wages of the housesmiths, with $1.50 a day for expenses. If a walking delegate uses more in the way of expenses the union will not be responsible for it.

Delegates from the five branches were elected last week to a District Council which has been formed, and which will meet next Tuesday to elect officers and take measures for the welfare of the union. Some of the members of the famous Parks Entertainment Committee have drifted into town, and will try, it was said, to get into office in some way. Every effort will be made to keep them out by the large body of men who want no trouble, and are anxious to live up to the terms of the arbitration agreement.

The delegates to the District Council are based on a representation of one for every hundred members or fraction of a hundred, and are to be elected every six months. This is to give the entire membership of the union a share in the administration of affairs.

Under the Parks administration of the union what were supposed to be meetings of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union were held every Friday evening in Maennerchor Hall, at which the business of the union was supposed to be transacted. The hall would not hold one-fourth of the members, and the men who wanted to go to work next day left early. The Parks contingent then managed affairs as they chose. By the new system the meetings of the council must be over early, an hour being fixed for the closing of each meeting.

SOCIALIST LABOR CONVENTION.

Denounces Action of Authorities in Colorado Labor Troubles.

The National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party went into session yesterday morning in the Grand Central Palace, at Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. Forty-four delegates, representing eighteen States, and fraternal delegates from Canada and from the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance were on hand when the Chairman's gavel fell shortly after 9 o'clock.

The convention was called to order by Henry Kuhn of this city, National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party. Two sessions were held during the day. William W. Cox of Illinois presiding at the forenoon session and F. R. Wilke of Wisconsin at the session held in the afternoon. Charles W. Chase of Colorado was elected permanent Secretary. After organization had been effected, National Secretary Kuhn read his report, which practically embodied a history of the party since the last National Convention, four years ago. The principal feature of the report was its denunciation of the course pursued by the authorities in regard to the labor troubles in Colorado.

Committees on Rules and Regulations and on Platform and Resolutions, as well as other standing committees, were appointed during the day. The Committee on Platform held a meeting last night and a platform will probably be presented and adopted at one of the two sessions that are scheduled for to-day.

The nominations for President and Vice President will be made on Wednesday.

To-morrow the delegates will attend an outing at Glendale Schuetzen Park, Long Island City. On Wednesday night a ratification meeting will be held at Cooper Union. On Thursday the State Convention will meet at the local headquarters of the organization, 6 Reade Street, for the purpose of nominating State officers and Electors.

NEGRO SOLDIER KILLS ANOTHER.

Cheyenne Fight Begun on Small Scale Ends in General Shooting Affray.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, July 2.—William Carpenter, colored, was killed and Walter Jones of Company E, Eleventh Infantry, was shot through the abdomen in a fight in West Cheyenne to-day. A dozen negroes were beating Charles C. Louds, a soldier, and his cries attracted other soldiers. The shooting followed.

It is supposed Carpenter fired the shot that wounded Jones, and that the latter shot Carpenter. Many negroes and soldiers were arrested. Jones is in a critical condition.

Porto Ricans Off for Ithaca.

The 125 Porto Rican school teachers who arrived here on Friday on the United States transport Sumner to take the Summer course at Cornell, and who were held on board the steamship down the bay over Friday night because Commissioner of Education Lindsay of Porto Rico could not be found, were brought up to the city yesterday morning and at once transferred to Hoboken, where they took trains for Ithaca. Mr. Lindsay, who will look after the young women while they are here, arrived Friday night from St. Louis.

MISSING BANK CASHIER FOUND ASLEEP IN BARN

Wandered, Ill and Demented, for Three Days in Saratoga Woods.

POLICE SAID HE WAS WELL

W. H. Bockes, for 20 Years in the First National Bank, Brought Home to His Wife in Exhausted Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 2.—William Hay Bockes, the missing ex-cashier of the First National Bank, who suddenly disappeared last Saturday night, is now at his Saratoga Lake cottage, having been carried there to-day. He is physically very weak and mentally disabled, said to be the result of overwork and exposure.

For over three days, and while in a dazed condition, he rambled aimlessly in the woods near Saratoga Lake and Fish Creek. He was found Wednesday asleep in Trumbull's barn in an exhausted condition. He received prompt attention, but did not gain sufficient strength to be transferred by wagon to his cottage until to-day.

Bockes, who last week tendered his resignation, was for twenty years cashier of the First National Bank.

When Saratoga learned last Wednesday that the doors of the First National Bank had been closed at the request of the Directors, a Federal Bank Examiner appointed receiver, and the cashier was missing, its astonishment at the first two surprising news items was no more intense than its absolute incredulity of the seeming culpability of Mr. Bockes.

But the disappearance of the cashier soon became a startling reality when the local police were ordered to seach for him until he was found.

It developed that Mr. Bockes had been last seen at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening on Broadway. On Sunday he was due at a Directors' meeting at the bank, and his failure to appear caused inquiries to be made concerning his whereabouts.

After the first few days the enthusiasm of the searchers began to wane. Urged at first by a fear that Bockes might have done injury to himself or become demented and was wandering helplessly in the woods hereabouts, the searchers soon became convinced that the cashier had left this locality on a train and in good health.

Even the police were swayed to this opinion, and on Wednesday they issued a statement to the effect that they believed that Bockes was safe and well. This ended all active efforts to find him in this vicinity, despite the protests of his wife and family, who insisted that his disappearance was solely the result of a temporary aberration of mind.

To strengthen this belief they pointed out the fact that several years ago, after meeting with personal financial losses, he suffered from temporary nervous prostration, and was missing for a number of days. He was found being cared for at the home of a friend.

Mr. Bockes, who is fifty-nine years old, and the son of Judge Augustus Bockes, a retired Supreme Court Justice, is an expert banker, and is one of the prominent men of Saratoga. He is a member of several clubs. He was educated at West Point, but has devoted his life to banking, and is well known in banking circles throughout the State. He married a daughter of the late William B. White.

CURES HORSE OF TETANUS.

Veterinarian Follows Treatment Used for Human Beings.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 2.—Dr. Ernest Buckley, a veterinarian, of 29 South Clinton Street, East Orange, has just succeeded in curing a horse of tetanus by pursuing a course of treatment similar to that followed by modern physicians in treating human beings.

The horse, a valuable roan owned by Dr. Buckley, became sick, and developed tetanus, about two weeks ago. The veterinarian diagnosed the case, and had the horse restrained in such a way that it could do itself no damage during the convulsions.

He then procured a supply of antitoxin, and, using a large asperating syringe, administered the serum at stated intervals. The treatment has proved successful, and the horse has now almost fully recovered.

$400,000 FIRE IN TEXAS.

Railway Shops and Coaches Destroyed by Flames in Forty Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 2.—Property valued at between $300,000 and $400,000 was destroyed by fire this morning in the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad shops at Cleburne. Forty minutes after the flames were discovered these buildings, built of stone, were in ruins. In addition to this several passenger coaches were reduced to ashes. The fire was due to spontaneous combustion.

The buildings were valued at $75,000 and the machinery they contained at $150,000. The passenger coaches were worth from $6,000 to $10,000 each. Much other valuable material was burned. The loss is covered by insurance. The company holds a blanket policy on the property.

MORTON ACTS IN NAVY CASE.

Remits Loss of Rank of Officer Who Attacked a Negro.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—During his first day's experience in office, Secretary of the Navy Morton was called upon to act in the case of a court-martial of Second Lieut. R. R. Hogan of the Marine Corps.

It was alleged against him that, while returning home from a ball one night about a month ago, he committed an unprovoked assault upon a negro and then resisted arrest by police officers. The court found him guilty, and sentenced him to lose five numbers in his grade, but recommended clemency.

On the recommendation of Judge Advocate General Diehl, Secretary Morton remitted the loss of numbers and addressed the officer a letter of reprimand.

HIGHWAYMEN KILL OFFICER.

Ransack Montana Gambling Resort, Then Shoot Down Two Pursuers.

BILLINGS, Mon., July 2.—Sergeant of Police Robert J. Hanna was instantly killed by two hold-up men to-day while he was attempting to capture them. Sheriff George Hubbard was shot through the head.

The shooting followed the hold-up of a saloon and gambling resort early to-day, when about twelve men were compelled to throw up their hands. The robbers contented themselves with taking all of the cash in sight on the tables, amounting to about $2,000. A gambler in the rear of the saloon, hearing the command of the robbers, slipped out through a rear door and notified the police. One of the robbers' accomplices was captured.

Posses are now in pursuit of the two men who did the shooting.

Stern Brothers

During the Summer will close at 5 P. M. Saturdays at 12 M.

Tuesday, Clearing Sale of

A collection of Women's

Tailor-made Walking Suits

Of Canvas, Voile, Cloth and Cheviots, at $32.00, 42.50, 59.00

Heretofore $50.00 to 100.00

Also Large Reductions in

Linen Shirt Waists and Coat Suits

Heretofore $30.00 to 49 50 at $19.75, 24.00

And

White Organdie Suits, at $9.75

White Lawn and Figured Dimity, at $14.50

Closing Out

Women's Low Cut Shoes

GIBSON, SAILOR AND OXFORD TIES, in Vici Kid, Patent Leather, Ideal Kid and French Calfskin, Formerly $3.50 to 5.75 at $2.58

Exceptional Values in

Washable Shirt Waists

Of Lawn and Madras, 98c, $1.25, 1.50, 1.98

Of Organdie, Ecru Batiste Linen and Ponget, $2.25, 2.50, 2.98, 3.95

Of China Silks, tucked and finished with Valenciennes lace and medallions, $2.95, 3.98, 4.90, 5.50

Women's Bathing Suits

of Silk, Satin, Pongee and Taffeta Silks, Alpaca, Flannel and Madras.

Also a number of

Brilliantine Bathing Suits

Greatly Below Their Actual Value

A Large Purchase of

Cotton Dress Fabrics

6,500 Yds. Printed Embroidered Mulls, Silk Stripe and Lappet Mousselines, floral and conventional designs, in champagne, gun metal, blue, rose, brown, navy, black and white, at 12c

Value 18c yd.

Special Values in

Men's & Women's Hosiery

Women's Fast Black Gauze Cotton Hose, with spliced seams and double soles, Value 33c pr. 19c

Women's Extra Fine Gauze Lisle Thread Hose, plain and lace effects in black and new tan shades, Value 45c pr. 29c

Women's Fast Black Gauze Lisle Thread Hose, also new designs in lace ankles and embr'd fronts, Value 65c pr. 39c

Men's Extra Quality Fancy Half Hose, embroidered, striped and mixed effects in colors, Value 40c pr. 25c

West Twenty-third Street

TWO SUITS AGAINST MARCONI WIRELESS CO.

One by De Forest Company for Circulating False Reports.

OTHER BY A STOCKHOLDER

De Forest Company Wants $1,000,000 Damages — Stockholder Charges Gross Mismanagement—Asks for a Receiver.

Two suits have been brought against the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America. The first is brought by the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, which has put in the hands of Sheriff Erlanger for service papers in a suit for $1,000,000 damages against the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America.

After the announcement the other day that the De Forest Company had contracted with the navy for the establishing of five long-distance stations in Florida, Porto Rico, and Panama, a statement was issued, it is alleged, by Vice President Oppe of the Marconi Company. This statement declared that the reports concerning the contract were based upon a "misunderstanding" of the facts, that "no such contract" had been made, but that the De Forest Company had been permitted to put up stations at its own expense and conduct experiments for six months.

Concerning the suit, Francis X. Butler, attorney for the De Forest Company, said yesterday that it had been brought against the Marconi Company for "maliciously causing to be published and circulated false reports." He added:

"The article given out yesterday by the Vice President and General Manager of the Marconi Company is so totally at varience with the facts as to leave no room for doubt that it was published with the sole intent of injuring my client. It is a case of sour grapes with the Marconi Company. The fact that the contract, which is the largest ever given by this Government for wireless telegraph equipment, was awarded to the De Forest Company, the highest bidder, and after competitive tests, held under the supervision of the navy, demonstrates the unquestioned superiority of the De Forest system and the high regard in which it is held by the American Navy.

"The De Forest Company is the only wireless telegraph company to achieve practical results of any importance in this country—it is distinctly American, the product of American brains, and backed by American capital."

John Bottomley, who is the attorney for the Marconi Company, could not be found yesterday to discuss the suit. Mr. Marconi is in Europe.

The second suit is brought by Henry Gardner, a stockholder in the Marconi Company. His suit is against the company and its Directors, E. Rollins Morse, John W. Griggs, John D. Apple, William H. Bentley, Wyllys R. Betts, Cyrus S. Sedgwick, L. L. Smith, H. H. McClure, Guglielmo Marconi, James W. Pyle, and James P. Cotton. He demands an accounting as to the affairs of the company and an injunction restraining the Directors from making and disposing of its assets or from interfering in any way with its management; the appointment of a receiver for the company, and such other relief as the court may deem right.

Mr. Gardner wants an accounting by the company of the stock of $6,190,000 issued, wants to know what disposition was made of the various assets, and asks to have the court fix the value of the patent rights, good-will, and contracts for which it was asserted $5,318,404 had been paid, but which the plaintiff claims was a gross overvaluation of the property, in that the property was "unloaded" on the company by those interested, at a higher price than it was worth.

Mr. Gardner further alleges that the Directors of the corporation have mismanaged its affairs and wasted its assets. He also asks that they be removed from office and replaced by other Directors. The accounting is especially asked for as to the sale of all stock and as to the other acts of the defendants in the management of the corporation. Mr. Gardner alleges that the stock is now considerably below par, and that should the present management continue, the company will be utterly ruined, as the Directors have been using the assets of the corporation for their own benefit. The company at present, he alleges, is hopelessly insolvent.

At the offices of Betts, Betts, Sheffield & Betts, who are of counsel for the Marconi Company, it was stated that this suit occasioned no great surprise. There were disgruntled stockholders in every large concern, it was pointed out, and Mr. Betts said that he had no doubt that even in a corporation as successful as the Standard Oil it would not be difficult to find a stockholder willing to bring a similar suit.

Hawthorne's First Editions.

The New York Public Library, to commemorate the centenary of Nathaniel Hawthorne's birth, opened yesterday a free exhibition of his works in their original editions, manuscripts written by him, portraits, views of his homes and haunts, and books about him. As this exhibition contains a complete series of Hawthorne's first editions, a rare opportunity is afforded to book lovers. The exhibition is at the Lenox Library Building, Fifth Avenue and Seventieth Street, and will be continued for about six weeks.

Requests Holiday Fire Precautions.

Fire Chief Croker requested yesterday that the merchants in the city pay attention to fire risks on the holiday to-morrow. He asked that those particularly in the warehouse and dry goods districts take care that the shutters are closed when business is ended to-day; that no paper be left in the areaways, and that awnings be kept up as far as possible.

Lincoln League's Celebration.

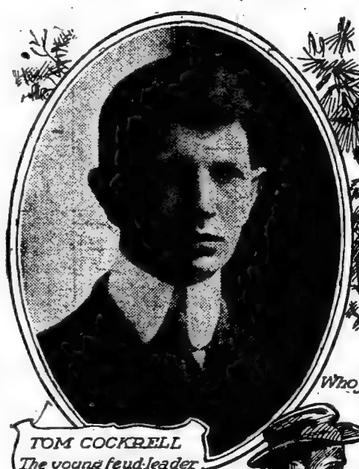
The Lincoln League of the Eighth Assembly District will give an afternoon and evening entertainment to-morrow in Sulzer's Harlem River Park. About 15,000 invitations have been sent out, and two bands have been engaged.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
July 3, 1904.

KENTUCKY'S REIGN OF TERROR AND MURDER



TOM COCKRELL
The young feud leader



CAPT. B. J. EWEN
Whose evidence convicted Jett and White



DR. B. D. COX
Assassinated in April, 1902





CURT JETT'S FAVORITE PICTURE OF HIMSELF



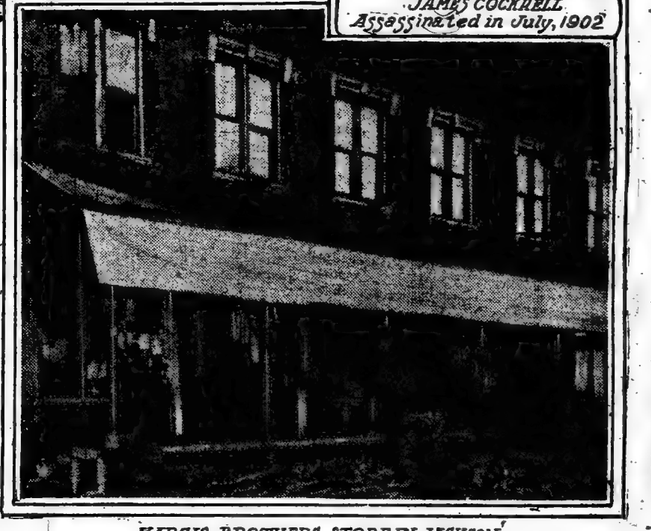
JETT AND WHITE, BEING TAKEN FROM JACKSON COURT-HOUSE TO JAIL
The door seen in picture is the one out of which Jett crept after killing Marcum



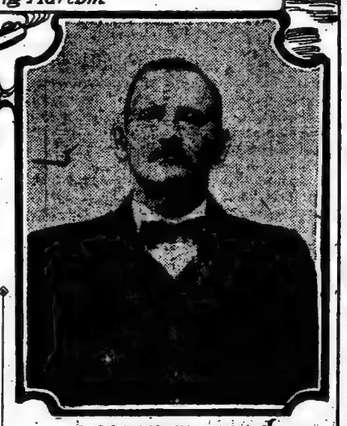
SHERIFF McCHORD
Who arrested Jett



JAMES COCKRELL
Assassinated in July, 1902



HARGIS BROTHERS' STORE IN JACKSON
Headquarters of the Hargis Faction



JUDGE JAMES HARGIS
of Breathitt County

A Tale of Savage Personal Warfare Unparalleled in the History of Civilized Communities.

In the criminal history of this country the condition of affairs which has existed for over two years in Breathitt County, Kentucky, is absolutely unique.

While very meagre and unsatisfactory, recent news from this region indicates that the flame of assassination and homicide, which has been somewhat smothered there for several months, is about to break out again with a fierceness hitherto unparalleled. The Cockrells and their friends, despairing of legal protection from the Hargis faction, are reported to have organized and prepared to fight to the death.

The article printed below is the first story which has ever been published giving a true and complete history of the troubles in the unhappy county. It can be relied upon as accurate and unbiased.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 30, 1904.

IT is doubtful if in all the land there is a region at once more picturesquely beautiful and richly endowed by nature than Eastern Kentucky.

Here towering mountains stand out in bold contrast with broad and restful valleys. Streams, cool and crystal clear, come dashing down from the heights above as if eager to join the rivers and creeks below, and in their descent form waterfalls and cascades of surpassing beauty. In Spring and Summer rhododendron and laurel give a charming touch of variety to the otherwise wholly verdant landscape, and the air is fragrant with their blended odor. Giant ferns gracefully wave their fronds to and fro in answer to the whispering leaves, and all nature seems to sigh in perfect contentment.

Beautiful indeed the region is, but it is not its beauty which constitutes its chief charm for man. Those great mountains are covered with virgin growths of exceedingly valuable timber, and underneath their soil lie inexhaustible mineral deposits waiting to enrich him who will rescue them from earth.

The valleys are wonderfully fertile, and never fail to yield rich harvests.

The business and political capital of the greater part of this section of the State is the wealthy and busy little city of Jackson, named in honor of "Old Hickory." Jackson is situated ninety-four miles from Lexington, the capital of the far-famed Blue Grass region, and is the terminal point of two railroads, with a combined mileage of 150. It possesses adequate schools, several churches, a collegiate institute, an electric light plant, ice factory, and many other enterprises which go to constitute a modern and progressive city. Lumber is the principal product of this section, and the town contains a number of great sawmills which furnish employment to hundreds of men.

Jackson a Busy Place.

In proportion to its population, the business transacted in Jackson is tremendous, and is due to the fact that it is the distributing point for a great territory lying to the east which does not possess railroad facilities.

The town contains numerous stores, the largest and most important of these being that of Hargis Brothers. This is a great wholesale and retail emporium, carrying almost every kind of merchandise imaginable, doing an immense business annually, and owned absolutely by James and Alexander Hargis.

Jackson is the county seat of Breathitt, probably the richest of all the mountain counties of Kentucky in natural resources. But the county's fame is no more due to its luxuriant forests, its rich deposits of coal and iron, and its fertile farming lands than is the town's fame to its schools and churches, sawmills and stores, railroads and factories.

There have been four recognized feuds in Breathitt, viz.: The Amis-Strong, the Strong-Callahan, the Jett-Little, and the Hargis-Cockrell. The first one, the Amis-Strong, originated during the civil war, and since then the county has not known peace save for brief intervals.

There was nothing about the first three feuds to especially distinguish them from the scores of others which make up the history of the Kentucky mountains. It remained for the last, the Hargis-Jockrell, to take a position absolutely unique and unparalleled in the annals of crime.

The climax to the terrible state of affairs in Breathitt came the fourth day of May, 1903, when James B. Marcum, the leading lawyer and Republican of Eastern Kentucky, was assassinated while standing in the hallway of the Jackson Court House. By reason of the victim's prominence and the manner of his taking off, this murder fastened the eyes of the entire civilized world upon Breathitt County. But, despite all that has appeared in the public prints concerning that troubled district, the full history of it all has never been fully revealed. That is the purpose of this article.

In order that the Breathitt County situation be fully understood, a brief sketch of its feuds, which in reality constitute the history of the county, may not be out of place.

The first recorded settlement of white people in Breathitt was in 1820, and among the earliest settlers we find the names Cockrell, Jett, and Hargis. In 1826, Col. J. W. South moved from Fayette County to Breathitt, and organized the Democratic Party there. As a rule, the Kentucky mountain counties are Republican, but Breathitt is unique in that, almost without exception, it has ever been found in the Democratic column. There has always been the bitterest political feeling in the county, and politics has been more or less directly responsible for every one of the feuds, and is to-day the cause of the terrible state of affairs there.

The first feud had its origin during the civil war. Breathitt furnished two companies to the Federal Army and two to the Confederate. A. C. Cope and Barry South were the Captains of the Confederate companies, while John Amis and William Strong commanded the Federal companies. The Federal companies went to make up what was known as the "Greasy Fourteenth." This regiment was commanded by Col. H. C. Little of Irvine, who was later Circuit Judge of that district. The Littles have always figured prominently in Breathitt feuds.

There was intense rivalry between the Federal companies, and it was in this way that the Amis-Strong feud originated. It is said that in a number of battles in which the "Greasy Fourteenth" participated the rival companies fired oftener at each other than at the Confederates. However, a general feud was not recognized to exist until 1868. In that year, during a term of the Circuit Court, Bob Little, a nephew of Capt. Strong, was killed and an Amis severely wounded in the course of a fight which took place in the Court House. This precipitated a deadly feud, which lasted for about ten years. The killing of John Amis, one of the leaders, finally brought the trouble to an end for the time being, and a protocol was signed by leaders of both sides.

They Break Out Anew.

It was not long, however, until trouble began again, this time under the name of the Strong-Callahan feud. Capt. Bill Strong was the leader of one faction and Wilson Callahan, the father of Ed Callahan, the present Sheriff of Breathitt County, was the leader of the other. Bloody warfare was waged for some time, but finally Callahan was shot from ambush, and this so disorganized his factionists that it practically ended the feud.

Next on the programme we find the Jett-Little feud. This lasted for five or six years, and caused the death of numerous men. From its close until the Hargis-Cockrell feud we find no recognized factions engaged in warfare.

But despite this, assassinations were of frequent enough occurrence to enable the people of the county to keep their hand in at that kind of work.

The methods employed in some of the Breathitt assassinations display an ingenuity fiendish in its cunning. A notable example of this occurred during the Jett-Little feud. A member of one of the factions had long sought to assassinate a member of the other. He was unable to get his man, however, for the hunted party was aware of his intentions and never ventured out of the house, but at last the would-be assassin hit upon a brilliant plan. One dark night he stealthily entered the front yard of his enemy, shortly after the family had retired. He had procured a cowbell, and this he fastened around his neck. He then fell upon his hands and knees and crawled around, swinging his head in such a manner as to cause the bell to jangle loudly. The wife of the man heard the bell, and, arousing her husband, told him that their cow was in the front yard, and asked him to get up and drive her out before she destroyed the flowers. The man got out of bed and looked cautiously out of the window. All he could see was a dark shape moving around, but as it was not tall enough to be a man he unsuspectingly opened the door and started to step into the yard. Just then the "cow" rose up on two legs and emptied a double charge of buckshot full into the man's chest, and as he fell dying across his threshold the "cow" vanished over the hill and into the darkness.

There were so many contributing causes to the Hargis-Cockrell feud that it is impossible to specify any one directly responsible for its origin. Bad blood had long been brewing between the factions; there were old animosities and cankers handed down from previous feuds, smoothed over for a time, but still there, and ready to flame up at the slightest provocation—family and business disputes and jealousies, personal altercations, springing from trivial causes but terrible in their consequences. But above all and beyond all was political rivalry—the determination to rule or ruin.

Politics a Prolific Cause.

In Kentucky's awful history of crime there have probably been three homicides as a result of political differences for every one from all other causes combined.

Therein lies the root of the Breathitt cancer.

The Hargis brothers, their henchman Callahan; the Cockrell boys and their kinsmen, Marcum and Cox, all masterful men, intolerant of opposition or rivalry, became involved in politics—there could be but one end.

The first open rupture between the Hargises and Marcum occurred about five years ago at a school election. Marcum was a Republican; the Hargises were Democrats. Marcum accused James Hargis of attempting to vote a minor. Pistols were drawn, but friends intervened, and no shots were fired. Other incidents occurred to widen the breach, and the feeling on both sides became bitter.

At the last election of county officers in Breathitt, the regular Democrats put out a ticket headed by James Hargis for County Judge and Ed Callahan for Sheriff. A large number of Democrats refused to abide by the decision of the convention, and joined with the Republicans in placing a Fusion ticket in the field. After a bitter campaign, in which personal and party feeling ran high, the regular Democratic ticket was declared elected. Numerous charges of fraud were made, and several of the defeated candidates determined upon a contest. They retained Marcum to represent them. Marcum had a law partner, a man named Pollard. The Hargis crowd retained Pollard as their lawyer. One day all parties met in Marcum's office, where depositions were being taken. Marcum and Pollard became involved in a dispute and almost came to blows. Hargis and Callahan were sitting by and joined with Pollard in denouncing Marcum. Revolvers were drawn by all parties present, but, strange to relate, a tragedy was for the time averted. Marcum then ordered Hargis, Callahan, and Pollard out of his office. The next day warrants were issued by Police Justice Cardwell. Marcum pleaded guilty and paid his fine.

There had been bad blood between Hargis and Cardwell for ten years, and Hargis declined to be taken before him for trial. Instead, he went before Magistrate Edwards, a warm personal friend, and asked that he try him. Edwards doubted his jurisdiction in the case and requested Hargis to wait until he could look into the matter. Tom Cockrell, a youth of nineteen, was Town Marshal. Cardwell gave Tom the warrant for Hargis, and Cockrell, accompanied by his elder brother, Jim, went to Hargis Brothers' store to serve it. Hargis refused to surrender. Tom Cockrell covered him with his revolver, and was himself instantly covered by Callahan, who was standing near. Quick as a flash, Jim Cockrell drew and covered Callahan. It looked as if blood was bound to flow, but while the men were still menacing one another word was received from Cardwell that Marcum had notified him that he was altogether to blame and that the Hargis warrant was withdrawn.

Angry mutterings began to be heard on all sides. Marcum charged Sheriff Callahan with assaulting his uncle. Callahan retorted that Marcum's uncle had assassinated his father.

Three Brothers Killed.

One night Tom Cockrell and Ben Hargis, the youngest of the Hargis brothers, met in one of the numerous "Blind Tigers" in Jackson. A fight was started, and when the revolver smoke cleared away Hargis was dead and Cockrell seriously wounded. Each side charged the other with being the aggressor. Before this two others of the Hargis brothers had been killed; one of them, John Hargis, better known as "Tige," was killed aboard a Lexington and Eastern train when near Beatyville. He had become disorderly, and the conductor commanded the train detective, Jerry Cardwell, to restrain him. As the detective entered the car Hargis sprang from his seat. Both drew revolvers and fired simultaneously. Hargis was shot through the heart and the detective badly wounded. The Hargises always asserted that others besides Cardwell shot their brother, but were never able to prove it.

The other brother was assassinated in his yard one night while he and his wife were engaged in making sorghum molasses. The shot was fired from ambush, and the guilty party never discovered.

Tom Cockrell claimed that he had killed Ben Hargis in self-defense, and the evidence pointed that way, but the Circuit Judge, D. B. Redwine, who owed his election to the County Judge, James Hargis, and his brother, State Senator Alex Hargis, held him to the Grand Jury without bail. The Cockrells were orphans. Dr. B. D. Cox, a physician of reputation and a highly respected citizen, had moved to Jackson in recent years and married a near relative of the Cockrells. He was the guardian of the infant Cockrell children, including Tom. The Cockrells were related to Marcum, and he and Dr. Cox were bosom friends.

Jim Cockrell and Dr. Cox were busy securing evidence for Tom to be used in his approaching trial. One night in April, 1902, Dr. Cox received a telephone message requesting him to make a professional call. When nearing the Court House, and directly across the street from Judge Hargis's stable, he was assassinated. There can be little if any doubt that the shots were fired from the stable. After this none save friends of the Hargises dared venture out at night.

Just at noon on July 28, 1902, about three months after the assassination of Dr. Cox, Jim Cockrell was standing in front of Judge Cardwell's office, diagonally across the street from the Court House. Suddenly a volley rang out from an upper window of the Court House, and Cockrell fell dead, two bullets having passed through his heart and one through his head.

His assassins, supposed to be three in number, remained in the Court House during the day and departed unhindered after dark.

All residents of Jackson not avowed friends of the Hargises became terrorized. Capt. John Parick was known to have seen at least one of the assassins. He fled to Lexington, and stated that he and a man named Si McIntosh had recognized Curtis Jett as one of those who had shot down Cockrell. Jett was a nephew of James and Alex Hargis, and was noted as the worst of all the "bad men" in Breathitt. One of the many crimes he had committed was criminally to assault a young girl, and when her aged father upbraided him for it he beat the old man almost to death. He was unfortunate in that he failed to commit this crime in Breathitt, and therefore was sent to the penitentiary for a term of years, but his influential uncles speedily secured a pardon for him. After being pardoned he returned to Jackson and was serving as a Deputy Sheriff under Callahan when Cox and Cockrell were assassinated.

After the publication of Patrick's statement, one of Callahan's deputies named Spicer, and commonly known as "Little Pistol," (Callahan himself being affectionately termed "Big Pistol,") came to Lexington to arrest him and take him back to Jackson to testify before the Grand Jury. However, the Lexington authorities refused to surrender Patrick, knowing he would be assassinated if taken to Breathitt.

Patrick said that he and McIntosh would go before the Grand Jury and swear to what they had seen if Gov. Beckham would send troops there to protect them. This the Governor declined to do, as his friends, Judge Redwine, Judge Hargis, and Sheriff Callahan assured him "that life was perfectly safe in Breathitt." Had Gov. Beckham heeded the demand, at that time, of all the decent people of the State, irrespective of party, and sent troops to Jackson instead of allowing himself to be influenced by the Hargises, Redwine, and Callahan, there can be but little question that James B. Marcum and others who were afterward assassinated would be alive to-day.

After the assassination of Jim Cockrell, Attorney Vaughn of Jackson, who had been retained to defend Tom, became convinced that he, too, was marked for slaughter, and fled for his life. An attorney from Lexington was then secured. Affidavits to the effect that Cockrell could not get a fair trial in Breathitt or before Judge Redwine were filed. Such pressure from other parts of the State was brought to bear upon Gov. Beckham that he was forced to name Judge Ira Julian of Frankfort as special Judge in the case. Judge Julian went to Jackson, granted the motion for a change of venue, and ordered that the trial be held at Campton, in an adjoining county.

Fair Trial Not Wanted.

James and Alex Hargis had been actively prosecuting Cockrell for killing their brother, but when the case was taken out of Breathitt County and the jurisdiction of Judge Redwine, they immediately dropped the prosecution; they even refused to go to Campton to attend the trial, claiming that they would be assassinated on the road. When Cockrell's case was called no witnesses appeared against him, and he was discharged. Since the day he was taken away for trial Tom Cockrell has never openly ventured into Jackson. He has, however, stealthily crept in at night a number of times to counsel with his terror-stricken kinsmen and friends. Cockrell travels the L. and E. Railroad almost every day, and always carries a brace of .45 calibre revolvers and a Winchester rifle. Several times he and the Hargises have met on the train, and it is almost miraculous that no clash has yet occurred.

James and Alex Hargis say that they do not want to have any trouble with Tom and that he is beneath their notice. That they do not want to have any trouble with him is probably true; he is in no wise in their way, and they would lose more than they could gain by clashing with him. But that he is beneath their notice is not true. They are both heartily afraid of him, and never venture out of Jackson without three or four of their armed retainers or friends with them as a bodyguard. And well they may be afraid of Cockrell, for he is a wild, reckless, and desperate young fellow, quick as lightning on the draw and a dead shot. Unless he is assassinated as his brother was, it will all probably end some day in his killing one or both of the Hargises and being killed himself. In fact, he once told the writer that he had a blood debt with the Hargises for having had his brother, his guardian, Cox, and his kinsman, Marcum, assassinated, and that some day he would settle it.

After Jim Cockrell's assassination it was whispered that Marcum would be the next to fall, and, knowing this, he scarcely dared venture outside his home. He was United States Commissioner for that Federal district, but was forced to hear all cases brought before him in the parlor of his house.

Among Marcum's clients was a man named Mose Feltner, who had been accused of murder in connection with the French-Eversole feud in Perry County. He was convicted on the charge, but secured a reversal by the Court of Appeals and took a change of venue to Breathitt County. His second trial was set for the Fall term of the Circuit Court in 1902.

Plotting to Kill Marcum.

A few days before the case was to be called Feltner made a long affidavit praying a continuance of his case. He gave as his reason for this request that he and his attorney, Marcum, were sure to be assassinated if they showed themselves on the streets of Jackson or attended court. In the course of his affidavit Feltner stated that his case was set for trial at the May term of court preceding; he said that he came to Jackson at that time to prepare for the trial; that he had been in the town but a few hours when he was approached by two acquaintances named John Smith and John Abner, who invited him to meet them that night in Judge Hargis's office; that he met them there, and that Abner then and there said to him, "That damned fellow Marcum who is defendig you has to be killed," and told him that he had been selected to do the killing, as he, being Marcum's client, was afforded exceptional facilities for doing the deed without being suspected. He said they told him that if he would do this Hargis would get him out of his present trouble, would get the Governor to pardon him in case he was ever charged with Marcum's assassination, and in addition would pay him well.

In his affidavit Feltner stated that knowing full well the absolute power exercised in the county by the Hargises, and being without money or influence, he thought it best that he seem to agree to their proposition. When he had manifested his willingness, Smith and Abner appointed an hour for him to return to the room in order to meet Hargis and Callahan, who were to instruct him as to how he was to go about the assassination. They met him, and Hargis said the best plan was for Feltner to go to Marcum's house and take a shotgun with him. He was to hide the gun in a woodland just outside Marcum's gate. He was to tell Marcum he had just ascertained important facts in connection with his case, to which he desired to make affidavit, and so persuade the lawyer to go with him to his office. Returning to the house, Feltner was to bid Marcum good night at the place where he had hid the gun, and as Marcum unsuspectingly walked away he was to shoot him down.

Feltner states that he seemed to agree to Hargis's plan, and that the Judge gave him a double-barreled shotgun loaded with buckshot, and $35. The money was to be paid to Marcum as an advance on his fee, in order to induce him to go with Feltner. Feltner went straight to Marcum's house and told him the whole foul plot. He then returned to the store where Hargis and Callahan were sitting in the dark with a number of their henchmen around them, all fully armed, in case there should be a popular uprising, and awaiting his report. They were greatly disappointed when he told them he could not persuade Marcum to leave the house. They promised Feltner that if he would find some way to kill Marcum before his case was called they would see him through it all right. They told him that Judge Redwine was their friend and would do anything they asked him; in fact, he dared not do otherwise. He said Hargis also stated that he could influence Gov. Beckham as easily as he could Judge Redwine.

Second Plot Against Marcum.

In the affidavit Feltner told of many other plans made by Hargis for Marcum's assassination. One of these was for Tom White, afterward convicted of being a party to the crime, to shoot him from an upper window of Hargis Brothers' store as he passed along the opposite side of the street. They had got to believe they would get no chance to kill him secretly, and that their only way was to kill him publicly. White was posted at the window, but as Marcum passed up the street he had his little four-months-old baby in his arms, and White did not shoot. Hargis was very angry with him for this failure.

In a letter written to the editor of a Lexington newspaper and inclosing the Feltner affidavit, Marcum said: "There have been over thirty killed in Breathitt since the 24th day of last December, and the Lord knows how many wounded, as I have been unable to keep track of either class. Juries and witnesses are afraid to do their duty, as they dare not oppose certain influences openly. At least three-fourths of the citizens are opposed to present conditions, and would, if protected, do their duty; but there seems to be no hope of that. * * * The state of fear existing here is simply indescribable and appalling. I do not mean to say that Judge Redwine does not want to do his duty, but his constant association with those suspected in the complicity of the murder of Cox and Cockrell has destroyed in the public mind confidence in the administration of justice. * * * I do not know why the parties mentioned in Feltner's statement want to assassinate me, unless it be on account of my attorneyship in certain contested election cases pending in court, for I have never harmed them in my life." This letter was dated Nov. 9, 1902.

After the Feltner affidavit Marcum never once ventured out of his house at night, and whenever he appeared upon the street during the day always carried his baby in his arms. However, in a few weeks he became convinced that no amount

could save him and fled from Jackson. Hargis ridiculed his fears and publicly stated time and again that if Marcum would return to Jackson he would insure his life for any amount up to $100,000.

For some time Marcum was a refugee, but at last returned. He believed he was returning to die, but said that all his property and professional interests were in Jackson; that he was too old to build anew in another place; that he had a large family dependent upon him, and that it was better for him to return and risk assassination than to remain a fugitive and separated from his family. He was welcomed back to Jackson, and none seemed more gratified at his return than the Hargises.

Marcum Falls at Last.

For several weeks everything ran along so smoothly and quietly that people began to suspect that possibly Feitner had lied and that Marcum was alarmed without cause. Even the lawyer began to feel a certain degree of security and went about attending to his affairs during the day as other men. But he never ventured out at night, and every morning before he left his home he would kiss his wife and children good-bye, as if starting on a long journey. In order to gratify his wife, he carried a revolver continually, although he well knew that it would avail him nothing if his enemies had determined to slay him.

At last the day came for him to take that last long journey. There was to be a Republican Convention at Paris, Bourbon County, that day and Marcum had been asked to preside. However, he had some important legal matters to attend to for a wealthy Eastern client and was compelled to decline. In addition, and this should be carefully noted, the election cases in which he represented the contestants were to come up in a few days, and he was very busy securing evidence to be introduced in them.

That fateful morning, he walked up the street, and a few minutes after 8 o'clock entered the front door of the court house. Just inside the doorway he met Capt. B. J. Ewen, a Deputy Sheriff, but, strange to relate, not an assassin. Marcum paused to speak with Ewen, and, laying his hand affectionately on his shoulder, told him how thankful he was that the troubled days seemed to be over, and that the county's prospect for peace and prosperity was bright.

Just then Tom White, the same mentioned in Feitner's affidavit, came from the rear of the hall, paused for an instant when by the side of Marcum as if about to speak, but instead, merely gave the lawyer a sneering look of hatred and passed out of the building. Marcum glanced after him, and then, turning to Ewen, said:

"That is a bad man, Bev. I am afraid of him."

Hardly had he uttered the words when a report rang out from behind a partition in the rear of the hall, and Marcum, throwing up the hand which rested on Ewen's shoulder, cried: "They have me at last. O Lord! O Lord!" and sank gasping to the floor.

Ewen dodged quickly out of the door and around the corner of the building. But in his flight he glanced back, and in that glance saw Curt Jett, a large revolver gripped in both hands, and the look of a fiend from the pit upon his face, gliding as a panther, swiftly and stealthily upon his prey. And then came another report, for they always make sure in Breathitt.

The first bullet had passed through the body, striking the heart, the second fired with the muzzle of the revolver almost against the head, blew away a portion of the skull.

James Hargis and Callahan were in Hargis Brothers' store, directly opposite the Court House. They admitted seeing the assassin as he rushed forward to fire his second shot, but said they could not recognize him owing to the revolver smoke. It was proved at the trial that Jett used smokeless cartridges.

Murderers Gloat Over Their Work.

After firing the second shot Jett crept out of a side door of the Court House and calmly walking around the side of the building, mingled with those who had gathered where Marcum's body lay. After some little time had elapsed Callahan gave permission that the Court House be searched for the assassin. He had at first refused to allow this to be done, saying it would not be safe, and no one questioned his statement.

It is said that after Henry III., King of France, had had Henry of Guise assassinated in his apartments, where he had invited him to call, he stepped from behind a curtain and, kicking the dead Duke in the face, exclaimed: "The dog, how tall he is."

It is said that Judge Hargis, after leisurely strolling across the street and glancing at the murdered Marcum, returned to his store, and with a grin and a chuckle remarked to a group of his henchmen: "Those great brains of his scattered considerably."

A few hours after the murder Hargis summoned Ewen to his store, and there in the presence of Callahan and other selected witnesses, asked him if he had seen and recognized the assassin. And Ewen, with a dozen pairs of merciless, glistening eyes fastened upon him, lied and said that he had not. Then Callahan and the others chuckled, and Judge Hargis, slapping him upon the back, said: "Bev., you are a smart fellow."

The next day some correspondents for Lexington and Louisville newspapers arrived in Jackson, and Hargis had Ewen repeat his statement in their presence. But later in the day Ewen told two of them to come secretly to his home. This they did, and there behind locked doors and in whispers he told the correspondents all. He said he was certain that Jett, Hargis, and Callahan knew that he had recognized Jett, and knowing this would probably kill him. He stated that he did not want to die without telling his secret to some one who might eventually be able to bring the assassin to justice. He promised that if it could be made safe for him to do so he would go upon the witness stand and swear to his story.

Ewen warned the correspondents that if they revealed what he had told them, before he released them from their pledge of secrecy, his life would not be worth a farthing.

A paralysis of terror seized upon Jackson. Men were afraid to be seen talking together lest they be suspected of discussing things forbidden, and reported at headquarters. The entire State was horror-stricken, and not because the unexpected, but the expected, had happened.

Jett and White, well supplied with money, were around Jackson for a day or two drinking and carousing. Then Jett boarded a train and went to visit his mother, who, with her second husband, lived in Madison County. That day a rumor reached Lexington from Jackson that Ewen had been assassinated. It was wired out from there as a fact.

One of the correspondents, who shared Ewen's secret, heard the false report in Louisville, and, feeling that this released him from his pledge, published the story of the assassination. Ewen was warned by a telegram to flee for his life. He dared not leave Jackson openly, and was sent away from there concealed in a large package. He reached Lexington in safety, but he is was feared that he was not altogether secure even there, his whereabouts were kept a secret from all save a few trusted friends.

Tom Cockrell and Curt Jett's uncle, Sam Jett, sworn out a warrant for Curt's arrest at Winchester, Clark County, charging him with the murder of Marcum. Sheriff Woodson Bickford swore in a number of special deputies and went to serve the warrant. They found him at his mother's home, in Madison County, near the Clark County border, arrested him, brought him to Winchester, and lodged him safely in the jail there.

Whole State Aroused.

Marcum's blood cried out for vengeance, and the State was aroused as probably never before in its history.

Gov. Beckham was a candidate for re-election in November. Notice was served on him by press and pulpit, and he was warned by prominent leaders of his own party as well, that if he hesitated one instant in the performance of his plain duty his political fate was sealed.

When Richard the Lion Hearted burst his prison bars and escaped, Philip of France sent word to his ally and friend, Richard's false-hearted and usurping brother John, "Save yourself, the devil is loose." The message or messages Gov. Beckham probably sent Judge Hargis are not known, but with him, as with Philip, self-preservation became the first consideration.

He instructed Judge Redwine to empanel a special Grand Jury and call a special term of court.

He ordered the Second Regiment of State Guards and two battery details with Hotchkiss and Gatling guns to Jackson, and notified Col. Roger Williams, who was in command, to declare martial law if he thought it necessary.

But more than all this, Judge Redwine was given to understand that Callahan must not be allowed to act as Sheriff during the trial.

C. J. Little, a man of wealth and standing, not allied with either faction, but hated by the Hargises because they could not use him, was appointed Elisor. This had the same effect on the Hargises that a red flag has on a bull. They stormed and swore and Judge Hargis publicly denounced and threatened Judge Redwine, and the only answer that Redwine gave was, "I had to do it."

Still no one familiar with existing conditions believed that anything would come of the Governor's eleventh hour activity. It was generally understood that Judge Redwine would favor the defendants so far as he dared, and many held that the Commonwealth Attorney, Floyd Byrd, a resident of an adjoining county, was likewise a Hargis partisan.

The first supposition was correct. The second proved altogether wrong.

The special Grand Jury speedily got down to work. Capt. Ewen was brought to Jackson, guarded by a company of soldiers, to testify before it. Other witnesses were heard, and in a few hours indictments had been returned against Jett and White.

The Capture of White.

Jett was safely in jail at Winchester, but White was at large and supposed to be at his home far back in the mountains. A warrant was issued for his arrest. Elisor Little took a picked squad of soldiers, under command of Capt. Ernest Bell of Lexington, mounted them on the best horses obtainable, and started out to get him. Two messengers on horseback were dispatched post haste to warn White to flee and hide. But Elisor Little knew the mountain roads and cowpaths as well, or better, than the messengers, and by the hardest of riding succeeded in reaching the White place in time. The soldiers quickly and silently surrounded the house, and the Elisor, with Capt. Bell and several deputies and troopers, entered to arrest Tom.

They were not a moment too soon, for although it was only about 3 o'clock in the morning White was up and hurriedly dressing. It has always been supposed that one of the messengers sent out from Jackson was concealed in or near the house when the arrest was made.

White seemed stupefied with surprise. Such a thing as arrest had never entered his mind. Bruce Little, a son of the Elisor and a deputy, said to him: "Tommy, your friend Callahan is not Sheriff now and cannot help you." White replied: "Well, I guess I'm done for then," and began to weep. He was taken to Jackson and placed in jail. The next day Jett was brought from Winchester, handcuffed to two soldiers and guarded by a company of infantry and a battery detail with a gatling gun.

The troops took possession of the jail and Court House. This caused Hargis and Callahan to foam at the mouth with rage, for matters had begun to take on a serious aspect for the defendants. Judge Hargis demanded that the keys of the jail and the custody of the prisoners be turned over to the civil authorities, and Judge Redwine did all he dared to support their contention. However, Col. Williams was firm, and stated that if necessary the town would be placed under martial law.

The specific duties for which Mr. Little had been appointed Elisor were now performed, and he was dismissed. Desperate efforts were made to enable Callahan to resume his office as Sheriff.

Judge Redwine wanted to accommodate the Hargises in this matter, but receiving a peremptory telegram from Frankfort he was forced to decline. One day during this contention Judge Hargis completely lost his temper, and in open court abused and defied Judge Redwine, and Redwine, instead of punishing him for contempt, was almost servile in his efforts to appease the Judge's wrath. A number of reputable men were requested to serve as Elisors, but, fearful of the future, dared not accept. Finally, John Jones, one of Callahan's ex-deputies and a man concerning whom opinion was divided, was chosen for the office.

Trying to Get a Fair Trial.

Commonwealth Attorney Byrd demanded that the jury be selected from non-residents of Breathitt County. Judge Redwine at first demurred, but in the end assented. However, instead of getting a venire from one of the Blue Grass counties, as Mr. Byrd supposed he would, he instructed Elisor Jones to bring in fifty men from an adjoining mountain county, and one almost as completely under the Hargis domination as Breathitt.

Byrd, seeing how things were going, and being persuaded that the entire trial would prove a farce, requested a change of venue. Judge Redwine granted this and named West Liberty, Morgan County.

West Liberty is situated in a wild, mountainous country, many miles from a railroad, and the jail is an insecure log cabin. In addition to this, the Judge of that district was said to be almost as close to the Hargises as Redwine. Mr. Byrd, knowing these facts, withdrew his request for a change of venue, and the trial proceeded in Jackson. The Hargises had employed some of the best legal talent in Kentucky to represent the defense, and in addition had brought a celebrated criminal lawyer, Joseph O'Neil, from Cincinnati. One of the lawyers for the defense was B. Fulton French, the leader of the French faction in the French-Eversole feud in Perry County, but now practicing law in Winchester. He is the Von Moltke of the Kentucky mountains. Probably his most brilliant piece of strategy was the ambuscading of a number of the Eversoles while they were engaged in burying one of their dead. When the Frenches had finished with them there were not enough of them living to complete the task. He is also celebrated for introducing the Gatling gun into mountain warfare. He secretly purchased one, had it conveyed into the mountains, and one Sunday trained it upon the only door of a church where the Eversoles were at worship. Then, in a joyous, playful spirit, he began to turn the crank. The services closed without a benediction.

French proudly acknowledges all this and more, but adds that the only thing in his life that he regrets is that when a small boy he was, in a fight of some kind, drowned an old hen that he caught and told him to take and drink in order to lengthen her of years. He says the look of misery on that old hen's face as she gave her last gasp still haunts him.

Another lawyer for the defense was Benjamin Golden, whose brother, Wharton Golden, was accused of being implicated in the Goebel assassination.

A third was a young Jackson attorney named Noble, but more generally known as "Rat Ankles." He derived this sobriquet by reason of the fact that he is violently opposed to wearing socks, and attends dances shod in patent leather pumps, but sockless.

Dramatic Scenes at the Trial.

The trial lasted for more than three weeks, and abounded in unique, dramatic, and ludicrous incidents. Who that attended it can ever forget the scene?

The soldier boys, clad in flannel shirts and khaki, alert, fearless, and faithfully executing their officers' commands.

The ungainly, rat-faced, bead-eyed mountaineers, with ignorance and degeneracy stamped upon their faces and clothed in butternut jeans, who day after day curiously crowded the courtroom.

Capt. Ewen, and the one or two other brave men who boldly told the truth, though they knew they risked their lives in doing so.

The host of other witnesses, numbers of whom brazenly swore to lies for the defense, while others, summoned by the State, lied equally in claiming to know nothing.

The second week of the trial a large hotel which Capt. Ewen had recently erected was burned one night and his wife and children just managed to escape in their night robes. There is no question but that this was the work of an incendiary, and it was the first blow struck at Ewen for testifying. Two men were arrested, charged with the deed, but it could not be proved against them.

Another night, while a terrific storm was raging, a sentinel on guard in the jail yard detected two men, creeping upon him. He ordered them to halt, and as they came on he fired, but did not succeed in hitting either of them. It was believed that had they succeeded in seizing and disarming the sentry, a jail delivery would have been attempted. These are only two of many notable incidents which occurred, but cannot be mentioned, owing to lack of space.

Commonwealth Attorney Byrd made a splendid, heroic fight against tremendous odds, and in the end achieved the best that any lover of justice and respecter of the law had dared to hope for—a hung jury.

One member of the jury was said to have openly boasted after the trial that he had received $500 to hold out for an acquital.

The State demanded a change of venue for the next trial. Judge Redwine's course throughout had aroused such a storm of censure all over the State that Gov. Beckham ordered that the new trial must not be held in a mountain county. Acting under the Governor's orders, Redwine granted a change of venue to Cynthiana, Harrison County, which is in the Blue Grass section of the State. Jett and White were taken to Lexington the day the Jackson trial ended, and there placed in jail to await their second trial, which was held in August.

This time, it was held before a just judge, who feared not the Hargises, and the fate of the assassins was placed in the hands of twelve men, in reality good and true.

The Hargises spent money like water, and brought every possible influence to bear, but despite all they could do the assassins were convicted. Jett received the death penalty, and White was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Will Jatt hang? Will White die in the penitentiary? Such may prove the case, but there are not many people in Kentucky who think that it will.

They have an appeal now pending before the Supreme Court, and it is not probable that they will be refused a new trial, for the Hargis influence extends even to that august body.

The Governor and the Feud Leaders.

But even should a new trial be refused, Gov. Beckham, aided by the Goebel election law and Republican stupidity and factional strife, is safely seated for another term, and in a position to grant additional favors to his friends.

The Governor feels that his debt of gratitude to Judge and Senator Hargis is a large one, and he is right. It was the Hargis influence which made Judge Redwine Chairman of the memorable Democratic State Convention of 1899. It was their moral and physical support which nerved Redwine to his outrageous and arbitrary rulings—rulings which enabled a small minority to override a great majority and nominate Goebel and Beckham. It was their lavish expenditure of money, great personal influence, and clever, though unscrupulous, political methods and manipulation which returned Democratic majorities from many mountain counties formerly considered safely Republican.

And after the election, during the troubled days at Frankfort, the Hargises ably supported and encouraged Goebel, and after his assassination did valiant service for Beckham. Those who claim to know say that Alex is really the brainier of the two, that he stays in the background and plans and schemes, and that Jim executes.

Be this as it may, there can be no question that between them they form a combination of exceptional power and far-reaching influence.

One element which goes to make them the uncrowned Czars of Eastern Kentucky is their wealth and extensive business ramifications throughout that section. This enables them to maintain an army of retainers and dependents, as did the great feudal lords of the middle ages.

A notable example of their plausibility and diplomacy was afforded while the troops were in Jackson. At first the Hargises' rage at being interfered with caused them to present a sullen and repellent attitude toward the soldiers and correspondents, but before the trial ended their natural shrewdness manifested itself. They became most friendly and cordial in their demeanor; they began to assiduously cultivate influential officers and newspaper men; they wined them and dined them; they placed horses and conveyances at their disposal, and it was not long until most of the officers and privates and some of the correspondents as well were firmly convinced that the Hargises were splendid, law-abiding, peace-loving gentlemen.

The Hargis brothers availed themselves of every possible opportunity to strengthen this belief. They solemnly affirmed that the only crime of which they were guilty was that of being Democrats and laboring for their party's success, and declared that political and business jealousy was at the bottom of all the charges brought against them.

Their hold on some of the officers and correspondents became so strong that these journeyed to Frankfort to urge Gov. Beckham to refrain from doing anything further to appease public opinion.

Taking Care of Redwine.

Gov. Beckham sent emissaries to Jackson to plead with James Hargis to resign as County Judge and as Democratic State Central Committeeman, and to persuade Callahan to resign as Sheriff. He promised that if they would do so he would make it all right with them after the November election.

But they declined to resign, asserting to do so would be a confession of weakness and guilt. However, the Governor did get Hargis to persuade Judge Redwine not to stand for re-election. It was arranged that Redwine should not suffer, and that he should be appointed circuit judge in Eastern Kentucky, handling Breathitt and adjacent counties. To Redwine was promised the Judgeship of this district.

So far the programme has been faithfully carried out. A bill creating the new district was introduced in the Legislature last April.

Judge Hargis, accompanied by Judge Redwine, Sheriff Callahan, and others of his henchmen, went to Frankfort and spent considerable time and money openly lobbying for the bill. As of old, he pleaded that his only interest in the matter was his love for the Democratic Party and a desire for his judicial district to roll up a big Democratic majority at the elections this Fall. Despite the fact that the bill was practically unanimously opposed by the press and public, the Breathitt dictator, as usual, had his way and the bill passed in a slightly amended form. It was generally predicted at the time the bill was before the Legislature, that if it were passed, and the judicial machinery of that circuit thereby again placed in the hands of the Hargises, Breathitt would enter upon an era of assassination and homicide compared to which all that had gone before would be almost as nothing.

In the light of present events and portents that prophecy seems well justified. Among many others assassinated in the past few weeks was a young man named Johnston, whose mother, a sister of Marcum, was one of the chief witnesses for the prosecution at the trials of Jett and White. A few weeks since the leading alibi witness for the defense, who had become so tangled up in his testimony at the Cynthiana trial that the Grand Jury then and there indicted him for perjury, when about to be placed on trial, made a full and complete confession.

He acknowledged that his testimony in behalf of Jett and White was a lie from start to finish, invented and taught him by B. Fulton French. In his confession he stated that French and Callahan came to him before the Cynthiana trial, telling him they came as representatives of Judge Hargis, and offered him a sum of money to swear to an alibi for the defendants. He stated that he at first refused, but when they told him that he would surely be killed if he did not do as they told him, he yielded.

Shortly after this confession, Mrs. Marcum moved with her family from Jackson to Winchester, Clark County, and there in the civil courts has instituted suit against Hargis, French, and Callahan for $100,000 for causing the assassination of her husband. She says that her reason for this is that she has despaired of ever bringing those whom she claims are the real perpetrators of the crime to justice before the Breathitt court, and the only way to reveal the whole truth was to bring a civil action in another county.

The dispatches which have come East in the last few days indicate that many of those in fear of the Hargis-Callahan combination, despairing of peace and legal protection, have become desperate and organized to fight to the death. The residents of Breathitt never even dare to talk among themselves about the troubles in that awful assassin-haunted region. It is impossible to foretell what is to be the end of it all.

In the meantime, while longing and hoping for the best, yet fearing the worst, all that is left for a decent, self-respecting Kentuckian to do is to hang his head in shame at the mention of Breathitt County.

HARVARD SHUTS OUT YALE.

Small Crowd Witnesses Deciding Baseball Game at Polo Grounds.

Harvard gained a signal victory over Yale in the deciding game of the baseball series at the Polo Grounds yesterday morning by a score of 5 to 0. The result was accomplished by the excellent pitching of Coburn and the splendid all-round play of the Harvard team. Yale did not make many errors, O'Brien being charged with the only ones committed, but the New Haven team showed no signs of being alive to the emergency at the bat, and their hits were few and far between. Mackay was not hit hard, either, but O'Brien's mistakes and a base on balls were responsible for four of the Harvard runs. Barring his errors, O'Brien's fielding and throwing were especially prominent, and Chittenden's first-base playing was without a flaw. For Harvard Randall, Kerwin, and Stevenson played their positions like experts, and twenty-four Yale men were put out between them.

The anticipated large attendance did not materialize, a liberal estimate of those present being three thousand. This was accounted for by reason of Harvard's repeated successes over Yale on the diamond since 1898, and the fact that Princeton had defeated both teams this year, but the severest handicap to a large crowd was believed to be the playing of the game in the morning.

It was probably one of the quietest college games ever played. No enthusiasm was shown until Yale was at the bat in the fifth inning, and then the cheers from the partisans of both universities were kept up until the game ended, but in a much more subdued form than usual. The score:

YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	HARVARD.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Brien, ss.	0	2	2	5	2	Randall, 1b.	1	2	16	0	1
H'skamp, 3b.	0	0	2	4	0	Carr, 3b.	1	0	0	0	0
Miller, cf.	0	0	2	1	0	Steven'n, c.	1	0	5	2	0
Cate, lf.	0	0	1	1	0	Matthews, s.	1	2	1	3	0
Bowman, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0	Fischel, lf.	0	2	0	0	0
Barnes, rf.	0	1	1	1	0	McCarthy, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Winslow, c.	0	1	8	3	0	Gr'en'gh, rf.	1	0	2	1	0
Chit'den, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0	Coburn, p.	0	0	1	4	0
Mackay, p.	0	0	1	2	0	Kernan, 2b.	0	1	5	5	0
Total.	0	5	24	16	2	Total.	5	8	27	14	2

Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Harvard	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

First base by errors—Yale, 1; Harvard, 8. Bases on balls—Off Coburn, 1; off Mackay, 3. Left on bases—Yale, 5; Harvard, 7. Struck out—By Coburn, 8; by Mackay, 2. Home run—Randall. Two-base hit—Barnes. Sacrifice hit—Stevenson. Stolen bases—Matthews and Fischel. Double play—Randall and Matthews. Hit by pitched ball—By Coburn, 2; by Mackay, 1. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Time of game—Two hours.

SWIMMING AT TRAVERS ISLAND.

C. M. Daniels Wins Quarter-Mile Handicap from Scratch.

C. M. Daniels, the young champion swimmer of the New York Athletic Club, won the 440-yard handicap from scratch at the swimming races held by the New York Athletic Club at Travers' Island yesterday, beating E. H. Adams of the same club, who had a start of 15 second, by five yards. George W. Van Cleaf, also of the New York Athletic Club, who had 25 seconds start, was third, fifteen yards behind Adams. The course was 220 yards out from the yacht house of the club, toward Glen Island and return, and was very rough, the flood tide setting strongly against it. The other starters were F. A. Wenck, (15 seconds,) D. H. Bratton, (40 seconds,) T. E. Webb, (40 seconds,) and W. W. Swan, (45 seconds.)

Daniels caught all but Webb in the first half, the latter leading by two yards at the turn, but coming home he was quickly overhauled, and Daniels could have won by a much larger margin if he had not let up near the finish. Bratton quit at 100 yards and Wenck at the turn. The record for the course is 6:18 1-5, made by Schaefer on July 23, 1902.

There were eight starters in the 100-yard handicap, which was decided in one heat. H. E. Warren, who had 10 seconds' start, led over the finish 50 yards, when he was overhauled by G. W. Van Cleaf, (8 seconds,) who beat him by a foot at the finish. J. A. Ruddy, who had 6 seconds' start, was third, a yard behind Van Cleaf.

A 100-yard novice race was won by William H. Thornberry, an unattached swimmer. The summary follows:

100-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by William H. Thornberry, unattached; Albert Ackerman, unattached, second; C. C. Diedarick, unattached, third. Time—1:24 2-5.

100-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by G. W. Van Cleaf, New York Athletic Club, (8 seconds;) H. E. Warren, New York Athletic Club, (10 seconds,) second; J. A. Ruddy, New York Athletic Club, (3 seconds,) third. Time—1:12.

440-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by C. M. Daniels, New York Athletic Club, (scratch;) E. H. Adams, New York Athletic Club, (15 seconds,) second; G. W. Van Cleaf, New York Athletic Club, (25 seconds,) third. Time—6:33 4-5.



YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New Yorks Overwhelm Boston in the Last Game of Series.

AMERICANS EVEN ON THE DAY

Pittsburg Scored Easily from Cincinnati —Clarkson Beaten in First Professional Contest.

Eleven games were played in the two major leagues yesterday, two by the Greater New Yorks, two at Detroit, and two by the Brooklyn and Philadelphia National League teams. In these each team won and lost. The New York Nationals placed the sixteenth straight victory to their credit, and increased their lead over the Chicago and Cincinnati teams, both of which were beaten. The Washingtons scored their first victory early in the season from the Greater New Yorks, and yesterday captured another game from the local team, in which Clarkson, late of Harvard University, made his professional debut with Griffith's team. The champion Bostons defeated the Philadelphia team by a run, and Chicago's victory over St. Louis places Comisky's nine within one point of the Greater New Yorks.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and the contests to be played today follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 14; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 0, (1st game.)
Brooklyn, 13; Phila., 2, (2d game.)
Pittsburg, 14; Cincinnati, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

CLUB.	New York	Chicago	Cincinnati	Pittsburg	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Boston	Philadelphia	Games Won	Percentage
New York	..	8	3	7	4	13	12	9	46	.742
Chicago	4	..	6	7	5	6	8	6	37	.617
Cincinnati	3	6	..	7	5	5	5	5	35	.593
Pittsburg	3	3	5	..	5	5	5	5	30	.833
St. Louis	3	5	4	7	..	5	4	3	30	.500
Brooklyn	1	2	2	3	2	..	7	9	26	.394
Boston	1	4	3	0	2	5	..	9	24	.375
Philadelphia	2	1	1	2	2	4	3	..	15	.254
Games lost	16	23	24	28	30	40	40	44		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Pittsburg at Cincinnati.
St. Louis at Chicago.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Washington, 3; New York, 2, (1st game.)
New York, 11; Washington, 6, (2d game.)
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Cleveland, 3; Detroit, 2, (1st game.)
Detroit, 5; Cleveland, 2, (2d game.)

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

CLUB.	Boston	New York	Chicago	Philadelphia	Cleveland	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Games Won	Percentage
Boston	..	4	4	9	2	4	6	9	38	.633
New York	5	..	8	3	5	4	4	12	38	.613
Chicago	3	4	..	4	3	7	8	8	39	.609
Philadelphia	5	6	4	..	4	3	3	8	32	.542
Cleveland	4	2	4	3	..	4	6	6	29	.527
St. Louis	3	3	4	3	3	..	5	5	26	.464
Detroit	2	3	4	3	3	4	..	6	25	.407
Washington	0	2	2	1	1	2	3	..	11	.190
Games lost	22	23	25	27	23	30	35	47		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Cleveland at St. Louis.
Detroit at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York's Batting Demoralizes the Bostons at Polo Grounds.

Notwithstanding the counter-attraction at American League Park and the fact that the Bostons had shown themselves to be no match for the New Yorks, a big crowd of "rooters" attended the last contest of the series between the teams at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and seemed to enjoy the one-sided issue. McGinnity was pitted against Willis, but the "Iron Man," as usual, held his opponents safe, while Willis was batted all over the grounds. After the fifth inning, when the local team had scored six runs to nothing, McGinnity was relieved by Wiltse, who proved nearly as successful as his famous predecessor.

It was in the ninth inning that the visitors made their solitary run. Dahlen and McGann attended to Raymer's hit, but Carney jogged to first base on called balls and lost no time in stealing second. Needham came to Carney's assistance, and by a safe hit to left field scored the right fielder.

The New Yorks kept up their hard hitting to the finish, but of the fourteen runs collected only five were earned, the wretched fielding of the Bostons being costly in almost every instance. Not a mistake was made upon the part of the local team, Dahlen's play at short stop being especially conspicuous. At the bat Mertes appeared to have his eye on the ball again, and led his team with four hits. Browne followed with three hits, and McGann with two. Of the Bostons, Tibbatichio and Geier were the leaders, with three and two hits, respectively. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Geier, cf.	0	2	3	0	0	Bresn'n, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	9	2	0	McCor'k, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Cannell, lf.	0	0	0	0	1	Browne, rf.	2	3	2	1	0
Abbat'o, ss.	0	3	0	3	2	Devlin, 3b.	1	1	0	2	0
Deleh'ty, 2b.	0	0	2	1	1	McGann, 1b.	2	2	11	0	0
Rayner, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0	Mertes, lf.	1	4	2	0	0
Carney, rf.	1	1	2	2	0	Dunn, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Needham, c.	0	1	7	2	2	Dahlen, ss.	2	1	5	5	0
Willis, p.	0	0	1	0	0	Gilbert, 2b.	3	1	0	3	0
						Warner, c.	3	1	5	1	0
Total.	1	8	24	12	6	McGin'ty, p.	0	1	1	1	0
						Wiltse, p.	1	1	0	1	0
						Total.	14	16	27	13	0

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
New York	0	2	1	1	2	3	5	0	0	0	—14

Bases on balls—Off McGinnity, 1; off Wiltse, 5; off Willis, 4. Left on bases—New York, 14; Boston, 10. Struck out—By Wiltse, 4; by Willis, 5. Three-base hit—McGinnity. Two-base hits—Browne, Dahlen, Devlin, Abbatichio. Stolen bases—Gilbert, 2; Geier, Carney, Needham. Double plays—Dahlen and McGann; Gilbert, Dahlen, and McGann. Hit by pitched ball—By Willis, 1. Passed ball—Needham. Base hits—Off McGinnity in five innings, 4; off Wiltse in four innings, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Johnstone. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance, 13,812.

BROOKLYN WINS AND LOSES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Brooklyn and Philadelphia broke even in a double-header to-day. The visitors were shut out in the first game, but in the second they batted McPherson off the rubber, and pounded Duggleby at will. Attendance, 6,061. Scores:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Thomas, cf.	1	2	4	0	0
Dillon, 1b.	0	0	8	3	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	0	1	2	0
Lumley, rf.	0	2	0	1	0	Lush, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Gessler, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	0	5	1	0
Babb, ss.	0	0	3	3	1	Roth, c.	0	1	6	0	0
Ritter, 2b.	0	1	2	1	0	McGee, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
McCor'k, 3b.	0	0	3	2	0	Hall, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
Bergen, c.	0	0	6	2	0	Hulswitt, ss.	0	0	3	0	0
Garvin, p.	0	0	0	2	3	Fraser, p.	0	0	2	2	0
Total.	0	4	24	15	1	Total.	3	4	27	6	0

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hit—Dobbs. Sacrifice hit—Gleason. Stolen bases—Ritter, 8; Lumley, Thomas, Gleason. Double plays—Babb and Dillon; Doyle, Fraser, and Hall. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 4. First base on balls—Off Garvin, 7; Fraser, 2. Struck out—By Garvin, 5; by Fraser, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	2	4	3	0	0	Thomas, cf.	1	1	2	1	0
Dillon, 1b.	2	2	8	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0
Lumley, rf.	2	2	1	0	0	Lush, rf.	0	3	1	0	0
Gessler, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Babb, ss.	1	2	4	4	0	Roth, c.	0	0	6	2	0
Ritter, 2b.	0	1	4	3	0	McGee, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
McCor'k, 3b.	1	2	1	1	0	Hall, 3b.	1	0	2	2	3
Bergen, c.	2	3	5	2	0	Hulswitt, ss.	0	1	3	2

TROTTERS AND PACERS THAT HAVE FURNISHED SPORT ON THE HARLEM RIVER SPEEDWAY AND IN THE AMATEUR RACES AT EMPIRE CITY TRACK.



PACER SHORTY, George A. Coleman Driving.



DON DERBY, 2:04¼, Champion Matinee Pacer, James Murphy Driving.



MONTE CARLO, 2:07¼ Brayton Ives Driving.



HONTAS CROOKE, 2:09 C.K.G. Billings's Driving.

ORT WELLS WAS VICTOR

J. A. Drake's Three-Year-Old Won Big Race from Stars.

THE PICKET WAS SECOND

Winner Was Favorite for the Commonwealth, Run Before 40,000 Spectators at Sheepshead Bay.

Best of the field that ran, under the weights and conditions, the three-year-old Ort Wells, post favorite for the race at even money, was victor in the renewal of the Suburban Handicap, run at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, and, ridden out, finished a scant length before the Brooklyn Handicap winner, The Picket, while the top-weight Irish Lad was third, three lengths further back.

The race, which achieved such popularity last year, when won by Waterboy, as to be made a permanent fixture under the title of the Commonwealth Handicap, was a great success as an attraction for half-holiday racegoers, and produced a spirited and spectacular contest.

The race was run on a fast track, and a crowd of about 40,000 visitors, in club, grand, and field stands, gathered to witness the contest. Though the weights had been changed slightly from the imposts for the Suburban, and penalties of five pounds each on Ort Wells and Irish Lad and three pounds on Proper, further altered the handicap, the crowd confidently looked for fast time, and even anticipated a record performance.

The Commonwealth was the fourth race on the afternoon's card, and was run with nine starters, the single change from the announced list of entries being the scratching of Ostrich and the addition of River Pirate with 98 pounds. The betting opened with 2 to 1 each offered against Ort Wells and Irish Lad, but the price against Ort Wells was cut at once to 7 to 5 when offers of wagers were made, and the three-year-old from that was backed down steadily until at post time he was favorite at even money, Irish Lad starting at 13 to 5, with The Picket third choice at 15 to 1, with from 20 up to 50 to 1 each against the others.

In the starter's hands Irish Lad cleared a space about him by vigorous use of his heels, and the field twisted and turned for about five minutes before the horses came up together and the barrier was sprung. Irish Lad went out with a rush, with the seeming purpose of taking the track, and a roar of applause arose from the grand stand as he snowed in front, the expectation being then that Irish Lad would go out and make the running as he has done in most of his successful races. Before the horses reached the stand, however, Hildebrand, who rode him, settled back with a strong hold on the top weight, and Ormonde's Right and Light Brigade, oft-respectively second and third, went to him, the three passing the judges for the first time abreast, with Ort Wells, River Pirate, and Toboggan following close up in the order named, the others trailing, with Eugenia Burch last. On the paddock turn the order was the same—Light Brigade outside Irish Lad, crowding over on him before they completed the turn to the back stretch, where Hildebrand was fighting to keep control of his mount, and Irish Lad went a bit wide, but regained the distance lost as soon as straightened out for the run through the back stretch, his field then being close up on him, with The Picket in the middle of the crowd and on the rail behind the pacemaker. At no time did Irish Lad get far away from the closely bunched eight that followed, though he led by a scant length at the far turn, where Hildebrand still was trying a strong pull on him. River Pirate and Ormonde's Right there making a rush together for the lead and passing the top weight just as the turn was begun. Hildebrand even then sat back and continued to try to place Irish Lad, while Ort Wells, making his move on the turn and going up on the outside, moved after the light weights then in front, followed by Toboggan, and, just as the stretch turn was reached and the leaders went a bit wide, by The Picket, that found an opening and slipped through it as the field settled down for the run home.

In the shifting of places Irish Lad, still under restraint, and waiting for the last quarter, was shut off just as the last quarter was begun and when he wished to move, was hemmed in, Toboggan then being abreast of Ormonde's Right, with Ort Wells up, River Pirate at this point beginning to die away and fall back. On the straight Toboggan shot out from his nearest attendants and led to the last furlong pole, with Ormonde's Right and Ort Wells lapped at his saddle, and The Picket and Irish Lad closely following. In the last furlong both Toboggan and Ormonde's Right gave it up, and Ort Wells went on to the front, with The Picket then the only dangerous horse near him. Irish Lad made a gallant effort, but he never got near the contenders, Ort Wells, ridden out to stall off the determined challenge of The Picket, winning by a scant length, The Picket second, three lengths in front of Irish Lad.

The rough riding of Wonderly on Light Brigade when that horse interfered with Irish Lad on the first turn, and crowding by the small apprentice Crimmins, who rode Ormonde's Right, and who was responsible for shutting off Irish Lad on the last turn, were offered as excuse for the defeat of Irish Lad, but Hildebrand contributed something to the same end by his misjudged efforts to wait with the horse. Both Crimmins and Wonderly were suspended for the remainder of the meeting by the Stewards on complaint of other riders in the race. The fractional time, with the time of the separate eighths, follows:

⅛	¼	⅜	½	⅝	¾
0:12 2-5	0:24	0:36 1-5	0:49	1:01 2-5	1:14
0:12 2-5	0:11 3-5	0:12 1-5	0:12 4-5	0:12 2-5	0:12 3-5

⅞	M.	1⅛	1¼
1:27	1:40	1:53 2-5	2:06 2-5
0:13	0:13	0:13 2-5	0:13

The value of the stakes approached close to the value of the Suburban, the gross worth being $16,575, of which $13,575 went to the winner, owned by John A. Drake.

For the Spring Stakes, six furlongs, down the Futurity course, for two-year-olds, five horses run, including two added starters, Waterside and Gilpin, both from the stable of Newton Bennington, the Bennington entry starting favorite, with a declaration to win with Waterside. Gilpin made the pace into the last quarter, where he stopped, and Ascot Belle took command for a few strides, with Waterside and Red Friar beside her. The three fought it out to the winning post, all whipping, Red Friar getting up in the last jump and winning by a nose, with Ascot Belle a similar distance before Waterside. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

	S.	½	F.
Peggy, 99, Cormack, 10-1, 4-1	3	1	1½
Torchello, 106, H. Callahan, 12-1, 4-1	2	6	2¾
Nihilist, 106, H. Phillips, 6-1, 2-1	1	2	3h
Diamond Flush, 104, Shaw, 20-1, 7-1	5	5	4
Delcanta, 102, Crimmins, 30-1, 10-1	7	7	5
Bfuecoat, 97, Spilling, 60-1, 20-1	9	8	6
Workman, 105, O'Neil, 8-1, 2-1	6	9	7
Recreo, 102, H. Cochran, 15-1, 5-1	12	10	8
Little Buttercup, 94, Lee, 12-1, 4-1	8	3	9
Star Lilly, 97, Travers, 50-1, 15-1	4	4	10
Pink Garter, 104, Redfern, 30-1, 10-1	10	11	11
Salt and Pepper, 106, D. O'Connor, 100-1	11	12	12
Awakening, 99, Hildebrand, 50-1, 15-1	13	13	13
Hawtrey, 102, J. Jones, 100-1	14	14	14
Melrose, 107, Burns, 40-1	15	15	15
Blessings Last, 94, Curd, 100-1, 40-1	16	16	16
Fountain, 102, Wonderly, 100-1, 40-1	17	17	17
Frank Tyler, 102, Murphy, 1,000-1, 400-1	18	18	18

Time—1:07 2-5. Fair start. Won handily; place ridden out. Winner, b. f., by Doctor McBride-The Bohemian Girl, owned by A. L. Aste and trained by W. McCann.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, over the short steeplechase course; about two miles through the field.

	S.	1¼	F.
Conover, 148, F. Holman, 7-1, 5-2	4	1	1h
Fulminate, 151, Ray, 4-1, 6-5	3	2	2d
Flying Buttress, 146, Hayden, 13-5, 6-5	3	3	3hd
Gascar, 136, J. O'Brien, 40-1, 12-1	12	4	4
Alum Water, 130, E. Heider, 100-1, 40-1	9	5	5
Farmers' Foe, 140, H. Wilson, 20-1, 8-1	2	Fell	
Garter Buckle, 140, Hamilton, 100-1, 30-1	1	Fell	
Lyric, 138, Meaney, 100-1, 30-1	13	Fell	
Bermuda King, 136, Savage, 100-1, 30-1	8	Fell	
Walter Cleary, 145, Heider, 15-1, 6-1	5	Fell	
Black Death, 148, Mars, 5-1, 2-1	6	Fell	
Candling, 142, Hamilton, 15-1, 6-1	10	Fell	
Redpath, 140, Veitch, 7-1, 5-2	11	Ref.	

Time—4:04 3-5. Good start. Won cleverly, place ridden out. Winner ch. g., aged, by Falconer-Maggie Ward, owned by Charles H. Morris and trained by J. Hill.

THIRD RACE.—The Spring Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last six furlongs of the Futurity course.

	S.	½	F.
Red Friar, 117, J. Martin, 11-5, 3-5	4	3	1h
Ascot Belle, 111, Wonderly, 12-1, 3-1	2	2	2h
*Waterside, 122, H. Phillips, 13-10, 9-20	5	5	3d
*Gilpin, 117, O'Neil, 13-10, 9-20	1	1	4
Pasadena, 117, Odom, 4-1, 1-1	3	4	5

*Coupled in the betting.

Time—1:13 2-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. c. by The Friar-Sunbeam, owned by P. J. Dwyer and trained by Thomas Welsh.

FOURTH RACE.—The Commonwealth Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Ort Wells, 110, O'Neil, 1-1, 2-5	4	2	1
The Picket, 126, H. Phillips, 13-1, 4-1	7	4	2h
Irish Lad, 112, Hildebrand, 13-5, 9-10	1	1	3h
Toboggan, 103, Redfern, 20-1, 6-1	5	1	4
Eugenia Burch, 106, Cormack, 20-1, 8-1	9	9	5
River Pirate, 98, H. Cochran, 50-1, 12-1	6	6	6
Ormondes Right, 94, Crimmins, 20-1, 7-1	2	3	7
Light Brigade, 105, Wonderly, 40-1, 12-1	3	8	8
Proper III., Odom, 20-1, 6-1	8	7	9

Time—2:06 2-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by King Eric-Tea's Over, owned by John A. Drake and trained by Enoch Wishard.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, highweight handicap; six furlongs on the main track.

	S.	½	F.
Cloten, 108, Wonderly, 15-1, 6-1	1	1	1½
Kohinoor, 110, Redfern, 7-1, 5-2	5	4	2h
Grey Friar, 122, Hildebrand, 5-1, 2-1	2	5	3h
Major Pelham, 122, Odom, 12-1, 4-1	8	6	4
Honiton, 114, Travers, 11-10, 1-2	6	7	5
New York, 112, H. Phillips, 15-1, 5-1	10	9	6
Queen Elizabeth, 106, J. Martin, 100-1, 40-1	9	10	7
Athel, 115, McCafferty, 50-1, 20-1	8	8	8
Ishiana, 113, O'Neil, 8-1, 3-1	3	2	9
Schonaric, 115, Shaw, 30-1, 8-1	11	11	10
Monte Carlo, 112, Holmes, 60-1, 20-1	12	11	11
Homestead, 108, Schilling, 75-1, 25-1	11	12	12

Time—1:14 2-5. Straggling start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner, ch. g., 4 years, by Hazelhurst-Spellbinder, owned by J. B. Segram and trained by B. T. Littlefield.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course.

	S.	¾	F.
Jane Holly, 101, Hildebrand, 7-1, 5-2	1	1	1½
Cincinnatus, 108, Wonderly, 15-1, 5-1	2	2	2d
Gold Dome, 104, H. Phillips, 4-1, 7-5	6	6	3d
Bob Murphy, 89, Coleman, 20-1, 8-1	4	7	4
Dimple, 95, Travers, 4-1, 8-5	3	4	5
Hydrangea, 94, Notter, 20-1, 8-1	7	3	6
Latheron, 99, McCafferty, 15-1, 5-1	8	8	7
Himself, 111, Odom, 12-1, 4-1	10	9	8
Arrahgowan, 103, Cormack, 100-1, 40-1	11	10	9
Rathowen, 91, O'Connor, 100-1, 40-1	12	12	10
Ernest Parham, 101, Schilling, 60-1, 20-1	5	5	11
Fort Plain, 100, Higgins, 40-1, 15-1	9	11	12
Reveille, 104, J. Martin, 3-1, 6-5	13	13	13

Time—1:47 2-5. Four start. Won easily, place the same. Winner ch. m., 5 years, by Sleipner-Sena Royal, owned by J. C. Yeager and trained by R. E. Campbell.

ENGLISH LAD WON A DERBY.

St. Louis Horse with St. Louis Rider Earned a Home Victory.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—English Lad, ridden by Jockey Eddie Dominick of St. Louis and owned by Frederick Cook, also of St. Louis, won the St. Louis Derby, worth $13,345 to the winner, at the Fair Grounds to-day, galloping home three lengths before Moharib, second, and fifteen lengths ahead of Elwood, third. English Lad was favorite in the betting at 7 to 20, Moharib second choice at 3, and Elwood 15. Two to 1, the field against English Lad, went begging at post time.

Starter Gage got the four horses away for the mile and a half race without a moment's delay. Moharib and Rainland went to the front at once, followed by English Lad. Passing the stand the first time, Moharib was a nose in front of Rainland, English Lad six lengths back, and Elwood ten lengths behind the favorite. The positions remained the same up the back stretch, Moharib and Rainland leading by three lengths, English Lad third, under a pull, fifteen lengths ahead of Elwood.

At the mile and a furlong Dominick gave English Lad his head. He passed Rainland, then challenged Moharib, and after a brief struggle passed him. At the stretch turn English Lad had the race at his mercy. He increased his lead to four lengths an eighth from the wire, and won eased up by six lengths. The time of the race was 2:34¾.

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QUADRIGA, 2:08¾. Nathan Straus Driving



KINGMOND, Ex-King of the Speedway Claus Bohling Driving.

J. A. DRAKE'S BIG WINNING.

Owner of Ort Wells Placed One Commission of $16,000 on the Victor.

The plungers of the turf made a great deal of material for gossip among racegoers at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday. The largest winning record by any individual operator was that of J. A. Drake, owner of Ort Wells, the colt that won the Commonwealth Handicap, worth in itself nearly $14,000 to the winner. Mr. Drake, arguing that, as Ort Wells will be at such a short price when he starts for the Lawrence Realization Stakes next Tuesday, there will be small chance for backing him, and, as the Realization in itself will be worth about $27,000 gross, decided that Ort Wells might run for the stakes alone on Tuesday, and that yesterday was the time to bet on his colt. He sent a commission of $15,000 into the ring and got an average of about 6 to 5 for it. All the followers of the Drake stable also backed Ort Wells, and the stable thus took a big portion of the ring's winnings on the beaten horses in the contest.

Irish Lad, on the other hand, ran unbacked by Harry Payne Whitney and H. B. Duryea, as both wished to keep the horse in the stable, believing that it was asking too much of him to send him against Ort Wells with twenty-two pounds actual weight in the three-year-old's favor, when Irish Lad had beaten him only a head in a recent meeting, with only fifteen pounds between them. J. W. Rogers, trainer of the H. B. Duryea horses, urged that Irish Lad was fit and ready to run, however, and ought to have the race, and so the trainer prevailed, but Irish Lad ran for the stakes only.

The winnings of J. E. Seagram and his stable following on the success of the Canadian horse Cloten in the fifth race, were less imposing than the profits of the Drake stable, but the Canadians backed Cloten at prices ranging between 20 to 1 and 15 to 1. Another coup was accomplished by A. L. Aste, owner of the filly Peggy, winner of the first race, at odds of 10 to 1, the Aste stable being credited with a large winning. J. C. Yeager, the Cincinnati plunger, was one other owner who managed to pull off a "good thing," his opportunity coming in the last race, which Jane Holly, owned by Yeager and ridden Peggy, winner of the first race, at odds of 7 to 1. As Yeager had backed all of Hildebrand's mounts in earlier races, the success of Jane Holly only enabled him to regain his losses.

PEQUOTS LEAD INDIAN LEAGUE.

Win First Place in Annual Championship Meet at Maspeth.

Athletes of the Pequot Athletic Club won the championship of the Indian Amateur League of Brooklyn at the third annual championship meeting held at the Grand Street Park, Maspeth, L. I., yesterday, with a total score of 47 points, the Mohegan Athletic Club was second with 21 points, the Wanoka Athletic Club was third, with 20 points, and the Seminole Athletic Club was fourth with 17 points. Summary:

100-Yard Run.—Won by E. Finley, Pequot A. C.; D. Sackett, Seminole A. C., second; G. Toole, Pequot A. C., third; C. Toole, Pequot A. C., fourth. Time—0:10 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by E. J. Saddington, Mohegan A. C.; J. Phillips, Seminole A. C., second; A. Downing, Pequot A. C., third; J. Fitzpatrick, Pequot A. C., fourth. Time—2:16 4-5.

100-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by E. Finley, Pequot A. C.; R. Samson, Seminole A. C., second; W. O'Donohue, Wanoka A. C., third; R. Sutherland, Pequot A. C., fourth. Time—0:12.

220-Yard Run.—Won by D. Sackett, Seminole A. C.; E. Finley, Pequot A. C., second; R. Hanna, Mohegan A. C., third; H. Hegeman, Wanoka A. C., fourth. Time—0:25 4-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by R. Sutherland, Pequot A. C.; H. Roberts, Wanoka A. C., second; J. Fitzpatrick, Pequot A. C., third; G. Middleditch, Seminole A. C., fourth. Time—5:08 3-5.

400-Yard Run.—Won by D. Sackett, Seminole A. C.; E. Toole, Pequot A. C., second; E. J. Saddington, Mohegan A. C., third; A. Downing, Pequot A. C., fourth. Time—0:56 2-5.

One-Mile Invitation Relay Race, Members of Interborough Athletic League.—Won by Young Men's League team, composed of Domedden, Dempsey, Lamb, and Moore; Sterling A. C. team, composed of Henderson, Williams, Fogus, and Hoffman, second; Welcome Hall team, third. Time—4:36 3-5.

One-Mile Relay Race, Championship of Indian Amateur League.—Won by Pequot A. C. team, composed of Finley, C. Toole, E. Toole, and Hollings; Mohegan A. C. team, composed of Naul, Renshaw, Saddington, and Samson, second. Time—3:50.

Running High Jump.—Won by C. Frazer, Wanoka A. C., with 5 feet 8 inches; C. Toole and F. Hollings, Pequot A. C., tied for second and third places, with 5 feet 7 inches; A. Naul, Mohegan A. C., fourth, with 5 feet 6 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by C. Toole, Pequot A. C., with 19 feet 6½ inches; A. Naul, Mohegan A. C., second; with 19 feet 4½ inches; W. O'Donohue, Wanoka A. C., third, with 19 feet 2 inches; A. Dutcher, Seminole A. C., fourth, with 18 feet 11 inches.

Putting the Shot.—Won by A. Hanson, Wanoka A. C., with 39 feet 7½ inches; G. Schumacher, Mohegan A. C., second, with 38 feet 3 inches; A. Zelner, Wanoka A. C., third, with 35 feet 11 inches; C. Toole, Pequot A. C., fourth, with 35 feet.

Y. M. C. A. TEAMS TIE AT ORANGE

Two Branches Score 20 Points Each for State Championship.

At the annual State championship athletic meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of New Jersey held at the Orange Oval, Orange, N. J., the Orange and the Passaic branches tied for first honors, each with a total of 20 points, and the officials decided to let the tie stand. Much amusement was caused by the antics of a small dog, which chased the runners in the trial heats of the 220-yard run, snapping at their heels in a manner which insured the most earnest efforts to win on the part of every competitor.

J. L. Burger of Orange made a good showing for his team, as he won the one-mile run by thirty yards, and finished second in the half-mile run. C. M. Dean of Summit won the running high jump from H. H. Todd of Newark by one inch, and in the running broad jump W. G. Grubb of Passaic won from J. Calder by one inch.

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HARD BOILED EGG IN DANGER

Vanderbilt Forced to Heave His Anchor —High Wind Spoils Races at American Yacht Club.

Two of the fastest auto boats in local waters, the Vingt-et-Un and the Water Lily, were rendered unfit for racing for several days, at least, while W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Hard Boiled Egg was forced to put her anchor overboard in order to prevent being dashed upon the Scotch Caps, yesterday, just before the start of the motor boat races held by the American Yacht Club off Milton Point, near Rye, on Long Island Sound. A furious northwest wind churned up the water at such a rate as to make it practically impossible for the small craft to race with any satisfaction to themselves or to the existing automobile boat records. That there was an evident intention to go against the best American record, lately set by the Standard, is seen by the entry in the auto boat class of the Standard, the Vingt-et-Un, which came very close to the record in her recent defeat of the Fiat; the Hard Boiled Egg, the challenger that is to compete in England for the Harmsworth Cup, and the Water Lily. Only one class, however, was finished, and that was for the slower boats.

The Vingt-et-Un and the Water Lily had the most serious collision that has yet occurred to motor boats. While manoeuvring around the stakeboat the Vingt-et-Un crashed directly into the Water Lily, striking her amidships a little forward of the engine. The accident, apparently, was unavoidable, as the Vingt-et-Un was rounding a launch, anchored near by, and the helmsman did not see the Water Lily until the latter craft was directly across the bow of the Vingt-et-Un.

C. M. Hamilton, who was steering the latter boat, shut off his motive power in an instant, thus weakening the force of the collision, for had the sharp prow of his boat hit the Water Lily with only half its regular speed the Water Lily would have been cut through as clean as though with a knife. As it was, the light woodwork of her hull was smashed badly, being cut away for a considerable distance below the water line. Two mechanicians were managing the boat, which is owned by Frank Seeman of the Yonkers Yacht Club. While the water poured into the Water Lily, it did not sink her, and the boat was towed to a shipyard near the point for repairs.

The Vingt-et-Un had her bow badly smashed, about six inches being torn away and the hull, for several feet being stove in. After making temporary repairs at the yacht club float, Mr. Hamilton started off in the damaged boat for Larchmont for repairs.

The Suis Moi and the Queen Bess were the only starters in Class C, the only class that was finished. They sailed, or rather ran, twice over a 7.2 knot course from a stake boat in Milton Point Harbor, opposite the club, to Execution Rocks and back, making a total of 14.4 knots. The boats are motor launches, being in fact small-sized yachts, with comfortable cabins. The boats rated very evenly, the racing length of the Queen Bess being 34.65, while the Suis Moi is 33.30. The former allowed the latter 04:03 for the distance, but was only able to lead at the finishing line by 02:21, so the Suis Moi got the victory by the narrow margin of 01:42. The elapsed time of the Queen Bess was 1:40:04. The summary:

CLASS C.

Course, 14.4 knots. Start, 3:40.

Name.	Owner.	Elapsed Finish.	Time.	Corrected Time.
Suis Moi,	G. M. Plympton	5:22:26	1:42:26	1:38:22
Queen Bess,	R. H. Stearns	5:20:04	1:40:04	1:40:04

CLASS H.

Start, 3:55.

Queen, J. J. Amory.....Did not finish.

CLASS S.

Start, 3:35.

Dolphin II., Harold H. Brown.....Did not finish.

Suis Moi won in her class, only one finishing, by 0:1:42 corrected time, receiving allowance of 04:03 from Queen Bess.

Playing for Davis Tennis Trophy.

LONDON, July 2.—Play for the Dwight F. Davis Cup, emblematic of the tennis championship, began at Wimbledon to-day, with the following results:

Singles—F. L. Riseley, British Isles, beat W. Lemaire, Belgium, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2. H. L. Doherty beat P. de Borman, Belgium, 6—4, 6—1, 6—1.

Golf Teams in Tie Match.

The closest golf team match of the year was played yesterday on the Englewood Club links between a team of eight players from the home club and an equal number from the Morris County Golf Club of Morristown, N. J. The result was a tie, each team scoring 11 holes. Percy Pyne, Jr., an ex-intercollegiate golf champion, led the visiting team. He played P. M. Wilson in the most interesting match of the day, honors closing even.

Maxwell Cup for Nassau Golfers.

One match play round was finished yesterday at the Nassau Country Club for the Maxwell golf cup. The four survivors will meet to-morrow in the semi-final round. The results were: Whitney beat Tappan by 2 up; Dunning beat Lance by 3 up and 2 to play; Travers beat Batterman by 1 up, (19 holes,) and Loring beat Rossiter by 3 up and 1 to play.

SLOOP NEOLA DISMASTED.

Breeze Too Much for Big Racer in New Rochelle Regatta.

The nineteenth annual regatta of the New Rochelle Yacht Club was sailed yesterday in a spanking northwest breeze, that gave every craft from the biggest to the smallest a severe test, and proved too much for at least one of the racers. The 60-foot sloop Neola was dismasted on the beat home. Fortunately nobody was hurt, and the hull of the yacht was uninjured, but everything above deck went by the board and the spars were completely wrecked. The rest of the fleet escaped serious injury, but minor mishaps put several of the smaller yachts out of the race.

Thirty-one yachts started, and made all round the beat race of the season. The course for all, except the largest and smallest yachts, was from the mouth of Echo Bay to Scotch Caps, off Rye Point; thence to the buoy of Prospect Point at the westerly entrance to Hempstead Harbor, and back to Echo Bay. The little fellows went to Hen and Chickens; thence to Execution Light, and back to the starting line, while the Neola and Weetamoe went straight away to Lloyds Point and back. The latter sailed about twenty-seven miles, the smallest boats eight and a half miles, and the boats of intermediate size seventeen and a half miles.

The start was at 12:05, and the first yacht to cross the line was the Neola. The Weetamoe was close on her heels, and was much quicker in getting out the spinnaker. Not, however, until she got well out into the Sound was the spinnaker of any advantage, as under the lee of the land it could not be made to draw well. By that time the Neola spread her muslin also. They soon disappeared below the horizon, and were not seen again until after 2 P. M., when they were made out in the direction of Captain's Island, beating back without topsails. They had carried only working topsails at the start, and even those became oppressive when they hauled up on the wind. The wind was blowing strong when the yachts were seen beating back, with frequent vicious puffs. In those puffs its velocity was above thirty miles an hour. Many eyes were fixed on the two yachts as they heeled over at an angle of more than 45 degrees and threw great clouds of spray from their bows. The Neola seemed to heel even more than the Weetamoe. They were not far apart, but the latter was to windward, and both were on the starboard tack, heading for the Long Island shore. About 2:50, when they were almost abeam of the American Yacht Club, the Neola's spread of canvas suddenly collapsed. Her mast had broken about ten feet above the deck. Newberry D. Lawton, a member of the New York Yacht Club's Regatta Committee, and William Gardner, the designer, were aboard the Neola, as well as her owner, George M. Pynchon. After the wreck had been cleared away the Neola was towed into Larchmont. The Vaquero won in the Larchmont 21-foot class, but she was protested by the Houri and charged with sailing the wrong course. The other winners were the Jeebi, Plover, Wa Wa, Scud, and Bab. Following is the summary:

SLOOPS—60-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:05. Course, 27 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Weetamoe, H. E. Lippitt	8:15:45	3:10:45
Neola, George M. Pynchon	.....Disabled.	

SLOOPS—36-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:10. Course, 17½ miles.

Spasm, D. Kinz	2:48:24	2:35:24
Anonitok, W. G. Brokaw	2:58:09	2:48:09

SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:15. Course, 17½ miles.

Alert, J. W. Alker	2:56:30	2:40:20

RACEABOUT CLASS.

Start, 12:20. Course, 17½ miles.

Tartar, A. H. Firis	3:09:14	2:39:14
Rogue, A. B. Alley	3:22:30	3:02:30
Rascal II., S. C. Hopkins	3:15:55	2:55:55
Grasshopper, R. C. Pryce	3:19:04	3:06:04
Cricket, H. Willett	3:17:28	2:57:28
Hobo, T. L. Park	3:23:16	3:03:16
Tom Boy, H. L. Maxwell	.....Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:25. Course, 17½ miles.

Oilbway, D. P. Morse	.....Did not finish.

LARCHMONT 21-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:25. Course, 17½ miles.

Dorothy, L. G. Spence	.....Did not finish.
Houri, J. H. Esser	3:40:50 3:20:50
Adelaide, J. J. Dwyer	3:49:46 3:24:46
Vaquero, J. M. Marble	3:44:52 3:19:52

SLOOPS—CLASS T. (21-FOOT.)

Start, 12:30. Course, 6½ miles.

Gazabo, H. T. Vulte	.....Did not finish.
Jeebi, A. D. R. Brown	2:03:44 1:33:44
Skip	2:08:52 1:38:52

SLOOPS—18-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:35. Course, 6½ miles.

Plover, H. Place	2:01:17	1:26:17
Scott, H. Cowperthwait	2:00:45	1:34:45

INDIAN HARBOR ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 12:40. Course, 6½ miles.

Keinoshi, C. D. Mallory	2:13:23	1:33:23
Anawanda, E. C. Ray	2:07:18	1:27:18
Wa Wa, J. Montella	1:57:14	1:17:14
Shoshone, George F. Dominick	2:06:08	1:26:08

HEMPSTEAD HARBOR ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 12:45. Course, 6½ miles.

Scud, D. Abbott	2:22:07	1:36:07
Why Not, W. Murdock	.....Did not finish.	

MANHASSET BAY ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 12:35. Course, 6½ miles.

Bab, J. R. Hoyt	2:12:10	1:37:10
Arizona, G. A. Corry	2:13:10	1:38:10
Chickisker, J. P. Mohr	2:13:08	1:38:08

CHAMPION DUFFEY BEATEN.

The Crack American Sprinter Second in English Championship.

LONDON, July 2.—The Amateur Athletic Association championships at Rochdale this afternoon attracted an excellent entry of 125 and a big crowd of spectators.

The sports were started with a 100-yard dash, but Arthur F. Duffey, the American champion, was unable to retain the English title, which he also held, being defeated by J. W. Morton of the South London Harriers, who won a grand race by inches. Time—0:10. Duffey was second and C. H. Jupp of the London Athletic Club was third.

NEW YORK HARNESS RACERS.

Excellent Sport Furnished by Fast Local Trotters and Pacers.

Great interest centres in the special match at Empire City track to-morrow between Brayton Ives's twenty-thousand-dollar trotter Monte Carlo, and Swift, 2:07, owned by Col. John F. Cockerill, that won the 1903 Speedway and New York Driving Club trotting championship. Monte Carlo is looked upon by amateur reinsmen in general as the most probable candidate for the 1904 honors. Monte Carlo has been beaten on the Speedway by Swift, but at the first matinée of the New York Driving Club, held at Empire City track on June 18, Monte Carlo defeated Swift in a mile dash in 2:06½, and at the matinée on June 25 scored two straight heats against the former champion, going the first mile in 2:06½ and the second in 2:08. Swift is now in prime condition and a great race is looked for between the two trotters.

Don Derby, 2:04¼, the 1903 pacing champion of the Speedway, owned by James Murphy of Chicago, is looked upon as invincible, his best performance this year being at Empire City track a few days ago, when he paced a mile in 2:12½. Three other dark horses in the field, however, are Nathan Straus's famous pacer Quadriga, 2:08¾; the pet of E. E. Smather's stable, Hontas Crooke, 2:08¾, and the little chestnut pacer Shorty, 2:11¼, driven by George Coleman. Kingmond, 2:00, the old Speedway trotting favorite, owned by Claus Bohling, is now being prepared for an active campaign on the Speedway this Fall, when he will be entered in the championship class.

Trotting at Parkway Track.

W. C. Floyd Jones, driving his bay trotter King Chimes, won the free-for-all race at the trotting matinee held at the Parkway Driving Club track yesterday. Summary:

Class A, 2:15 trotters and 2:18 pacers.

Stick Star, br. g., (William H. Strong)	1	2	1
Marion Stone, ro. m., (J. C. Brower)	4	1	5
Impatience, b. g., (F. F. Marquard)	2	3	2
Walter M., r. g., (G. H. Inken)	3	4	3
Elliott Stone, gr. g., (W. Dunigan)	5	5	4
Brandywine, gr. g., (W. C. Reddy)	6	6	6
Withonia, b. m., (S. Flaherty)	7	7	7

Time—2:21; 2:23; 2:21.

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Metaghan River, Digby Co., Nova Scotia.—Twelve boarders wanted on the beach of St. Mary's Bay; large private house; refined people; beautiful country and climate; good table; terms moderate; references given. Mrs. M. Sheen.

Private house can accommodate 6 to 8 adults; fine garden; bath; veranda; shade trees; 5 minutes to P. O. and station; $7 week.
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Sanford Hall, Liberty, N. Y.—Farm boarding house; rates on application; fine location; near lakes and dancing pavilion; vegetables from farm. W. M. Sanford.

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A most delightful short sea trip and an ideal outing. Leave Friday evening, return Tuesday. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, riding, driving.

The only direct line to Block Island is the Montauk line of steamers leaving daily, except Saturday, after June 23 from Pier No. 13 East River at 5:30 P. M., arriving at Block Island at 11 A. M. Saturday, leave at 1 P. M., arrive at 7:30 A. M. Sunday morning.

SPRING HOUSE, E. B. Mitchell.
MANISSIS HOTEL, C. E. & E. A. Brown.
MITCHELL COTTAGE, A. W. Mitchell.
PEQUOT HOUSE, T. A. Ball.
SEA SIDE HOUSE, O. F. Willis.
CENTRAL HOUSE, R. S. Littlefield.
CONNECTICUT HOUSE, Mrs. M. M. Day.
WOONSOCKET HOUSE, A. J. Rose.
HIGHLAND HOUSE, D. A. Mitchell.
BLOCK ISLAND HOUSE, Capt. G. W. Conley
VAILL COTTAGES, R. M. Payne.
OCEAN COTTAGE, H. A. Mott.

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MORRIS CO., CHATHAM, N. J.

An hour from N. Y., and low commutation; 30 trains each way daily; ideal Summer place for the pleasure seeker or business man; golf, tennis, bowling, etc.; table and service first class; reasonable terms.

J. E. BEERBOWER.

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New York's Ideal Near-By Resort.

21 MILES, 12 TRAINS, LACKAWANNA R. R. GOLF, TENNIS, MUSIC. Descriptive Booklet.

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Most beautiful location on New Jersey coast. New ball room and baths. Under personal management of

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BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
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New England.

New Hampshire.

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SOCIAL AND SCENIC CENTRE.

High Altitude. Free from hay fever. Hotel OPENS JULY 1. Maplewood Cottage nearly opp. OPEN JUNE 20 to OCTOBER. Terms moderate. Accommodates 135 people. Leon H. Cilley, Mgr. Write for Booklets.

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$4.50 DAILY. $21 50 UP. WEEKLY.

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An ideal resort for recuperation; good boating, fishing; high ground; healthful, bracing air; plenty of golf; golf club links; bookcase. Send for descriptive booklet.

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SPRING HOUSE, E. B. Mitchell.
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WOONSOCKET HOUSE, A. J. Rose.
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High Elevation
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A most picturesque lake and delightful mountain resort. Climate dry and cool. All forms of amusement; excellent fishing, ideal walks and drives; excellent service and cuisine. Rates reasonable. New management. Opens June 15th. Send for booklet. LOUIS W. SEVERY, Manager.

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North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:35 A. M., 2:45, 5:35, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:00 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1,000 Is. Spl.
8:30 A. M.—†MURRAY STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—†FAST MAIL.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.—*EXPOSITION LIMITED.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
1:50 P. M.—kSARATOGA LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIM.
3:00 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT & CHICAGO SPL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 20½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
8:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO & THOUSAND IDS.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. kSaturday only. ‖Except Saturday and Sunday.

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8:06 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturday at 2:37 P. M. Sundays 9:33 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

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AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.

St. Paul.....July 9 | St. Louis.....July 23
Philadelphia.....July 16 | New York.....July 30

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MINNEHAHA.....July 9, 3 P. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 16, 8 A. M.
MESABA.....July 23, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....July 30, 7:30 A. M.

Only first-class passengers carried.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS

Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.

Kroonland.....July 9 | Finland.....July 23
Zeeland.....July 16 | Vaderland.....July 30

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.

Teutonic..July 6, 10 AM | Majestic..July 20, 10 AM
Celtic.....July 8, 1 PM | Cedric.....July 22, 1 PM
Baltic.....July 13, 5 PM | Oceanic..July 27, 5 PM

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

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Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.

*Deutschland..July 7 | Noon | Waldersee..July 23, 2PM
Belgravia..July 9, 4 PM | *Moltke..July 28, 10 AM
*Pretoria..July 16, 7:30 AM | Bulgaria..July 30, 7 AM
Hamburg..July 21, Noon | *Deutschland..Aug. 4, 10 AM

*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.
‡Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Prinz Oskar.....July 19, 10 A.M.; Sept. 6, 1 P.M.
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First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward, According to Season.

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Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

K. Wm. II..July 13, 2 PM | Kaiser...Aug. 16, 10 AM
Kaiser..July 19, 10 AM | Kronprinz..Aug. 23, 1 PM
Kronprinz..July 20, 3:30PM | K. Wm. II..Sep. 6, 12:30 PM
K. Wm. II..Aug. 2, 1 PM | Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kurfuerst..July 5, 10 AM | Bremen...Aug. 2, 11 AM
Alice...July 14, 10 AM | Kurfuerst..Aug. 11, 10 AM
Barbar'a..July 21, 11 AM | Alice...Aug. 13, 10 AM
Friedrich..July 28, 10 AM | Barbar'sa..Aug. 25, 10 AM

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Irene...July 16, 11 AM | Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM
Luise...Aug. 6, 11 AM | Irene...Oct. 8, 11 AM
Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM | Hohenz'n..Oct. 15, 11 AM
Hohenz'n..Sep. 10, 11 AM | Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.

Umbria...July 9, 10 AM | Lucania..July 30, 8 AM
Campania..July 14, 9 AM | Umbria...Aug. 6, 10 AM
Etruria..July 23, 10 AM | Campania..Aug. 13, 8 AM
Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria $65 and upwards according to accommodation.

Tuesday Service.
Round Trip to Halifax, $25.

Carpathia..July 12, 1 PM | Aurania...July 26, 1 PM

Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Ultonia....July 5, Noon | Pannonia..Aug. 7, Noon
Slavonia..July 19, Noon | Ultonia..Aug. 16, Noon

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Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry.

Ethiopia...July 9, Noon | Columbia..July 23, 3 PM
Astoria...July 16, Noon | Anchoria..July 30, Noon

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Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
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" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "

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STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays & holidays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays and holidays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on Saturdays and holidays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

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For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson, and the Berkshires. Coxsackie and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA week-days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St.; 7 P. M. from West 129th St.

Extra boat (ONTEORA) Saturdays, 1:30, from Christopher St.; 1:50 from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson, by annex, and Malden.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Twin Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.

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SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. Orchestra. Steamers sail from Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., arriving at Albany in time for connections North, East, and West. Booklet 2c. stamp.

TROY LINE.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 16, N. R., West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), at 6 P. M. Sunday—STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connections made at Troy for all resorts North and East. Phone 1205—Spring.

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STATIONS, FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*6:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 9:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (North Asbury Park Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55 (Saturdays only, except Long Branch), 1:25 (Saturdays only), 3:25, 3:55, 4:25 (except Long Branch), 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 3:30 A. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55 (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25 (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (*7:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.

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Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—x4:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, x4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—x4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, x4:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—x4:00, *9:40 A. M., x1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:25 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., *2:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—x4:00 A. M., *11:50 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—x4:00, 6:30, 11:40 A. M., x1:20, 2:45, 3:30, (except Long Branch, x4:05), 4:53, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 5:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL)—*4:35, *7:00, *8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., *12:00, *1:00, *1:30, *2:00, *3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, *7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:35, *7:00, *10:00 A. M., *2:00, *4:00, *5:00, *6:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON—3:00, 10:00, 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 7:00, 12:15.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—(4:00, x4:25, †8:00, ‖‖9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖‖1:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, *4:00, *5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Fr. ft. of Rector St., Pr. 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Bch. and Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00 (6:00 to Asbury Park) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. §Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 8 Astor House, 261, 434, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 1 Nassau St., 95 Union Square West, 155 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 240 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brklyn; 390 Bway, Wmsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination. 208

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Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty street, 8.00 am, Except Sun, Buffet.
" " 10.00 am, Daily. Diner.
" " 12.00 noon, Daily. Diner.
" " 2.00 pm, Daily. Diner.
"Royal Limited" 4.00 pm, Daily. All Pullman.
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THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Lv. N. Y. City, South Ferry, Liberty St. Daily.
Chicago, Limited.....12.10 nt. 12.15 nt. Sleeper.
Chi. Columbus.....1.55 pm. 2.00 pm. Diner.
Pitts., Cleveland.....3.55 pm. 4.00 pm. Lim'd
‡ Pitts. Limited*.....6.55 pm. 7.00

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Announcements concerning two large building projects, both involving properties of great prominence, were the most important of last week's real estate happenings and overshadowed everything in the shape of mere sales or trades.

The plans of Boehm & Coon for improving their block front on Central Park West, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, are of great significance, and for various reasons. Aside from its bearing upon the growth of Central Park West, which is referred to in more detail in another column, the undertaking is a recognition of the soundness of the housekeeping apartment proposition as against the apartment hotel. Central Park West, it is true, has never been exploited as an apartment hotel neighborhood, but it is a pretty safe guess that two years ago builders and promoters could have been found willing to try the experiment with this property. That the improvement now proposed is to be the costliest of its type in the city is likewise an important phase of the operation, and the decision of its owners in this particular was reached only after a careful examination of the field which satisfied them that there is to-day a positive dearth of housekeeping apartments of the finest type. The result of this examination was, briefly, that there are not over half a dozen such structures in the city and that in these there are practically no vacancies. In still another particular is this new project noteworthy—namely, that it shows a large degree of confidence in the probable stability of building conditions on the part of one of the most prominent firms devoted to large speculative and building enterprises

That the old car stable block on Sixth Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, should have enjoyed so large a measure of uninterrupted fame, through the mere fact of its being vacant, is enough to make the beginning of work for a new building upon it a matter of more than passing importance. Despite its central location, this property has been an extremely unwieldy one, and it is admittedly a matter of much satisfaction to its owners that a special use for it, and one to which it seems so perfectly adapted, has at last been discovered. The difficulty with the plot has been that there was apparently no profitable way of utilizing the Sixth Avenue lots. The street lots could have been disposed of long ago on profitable terms for club or apartment house improvement, but if this had been done the remaining Sixth Avenue frontage would have been an "elephant," proportionately larger than was the entire plot. Indeed, one down-town broker was thoughtful enough to observe that there was something mighty appropriate, not to say auspicious, about a hippodrome on a site that had been for several years an "elephant." But there was need for a special enterprise of some kind, and of these a hippodrome is certainly not the worst. Neighboring owners have much less occasion for alarm than they did when this property was placed before the Government as a Post Office site. The proposed structure will at least be of attractive exterior, and, of all the possibilities, it is not likely that a huge amusement building on this plot will be any more objectionable than any one of a dozen other things that might have been put there.

Reports of current business still show a much larger number of transactions than did those of the corresponding period last year, although last week affords hardly a fair basis of judgment in this particular, since facts regarding a large number of deals had been withheld until just before the passing of title on the first of the month.

Of interest in connection with the great demand for well-situated vacant property in the Bronx were the statistics made public by the Building Department on Friday covering the last six months' business in that borough. The figures show that there have been filed since Jan. 1 plans for 803 new buildings, to cost $9,712,039, as against 795 new buildings, costing $6,792,884, for the whole of last year.

LATEST SALES BY BROKERS.

Leopold Hoffer has sold 17 South William Street, running through to 53 Stone Street, a five-story building on lot 17.10 by 81,2 by 25.5 by 83.1. Amos F. Eno owns the adjoining properties, 13 and 15 South William Street, running through to 55 and 57 Stone Street.

Sale of House Near Mount Morris.

D. H. Scully has sold for Charles E. Hall the three-story dwelling, 20 by 80, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, facing Mount Morris Park.

Washington Heights Flats Sold.

Lowenstein, Oppenheim & Co. have sold for the estate of Anna M. Gieschen 552 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 99.11.

Robert Levers has sold for Emil Bachman 524 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, a five-story double flat, 33 by 100, to Charles Hoffart; also, for Francis Steigerwald, 535 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 100, to Mary D. Quinn.

Irving P. Lovejoy has sold for Max Marx to Albert Pritchett the three-story dwelling 411 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 21.6 by 99.11.

Buyer of Madison Avenue Corner.

S. H. Greenbaum has bought for F. Vivanti from David Geizler the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, a five-story triple flat, with stores.

Jacob Fine has sold for Cohen Brothers to Louis Berman the new six-story triple flat 316 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 100. The same broker has also sold for the Realty Commercial Company two lots on Avenue U, in the Gravesend section of Brooklyn.

The report of the sale of the Ferncliff apartment house, at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, is denied by the owners of the property, the Godspeed Realty Improvement Company.

D. Colucci & Co. have sold for A. Prudella to Ernesto Anselmi the five-story flat 300 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Abram Bachrach has bought 750 to 754 Second avenue, three four-story tenements, on plot 49.4 by 100.

John M. Peters announces that he has formed a partnership with Pierre M. Clear, who has been associated with him in business for a number of years. The firm will be known as John Peters & Co.

Down-Town Tenement Dealings.

Simon Sindeband has sold for Nathan Kirsn to A. Levenstein the southeast corner of Bedford and Carmine Streets, a six-story tenement, 45 by 80; also, for U. Goodman to Jacob Lissner, the six-story tenement 417 and 419 West Nineteenth Street, 43 by 80.

Friedman Brothers have sold to Pavero & Roudanina the six-story tenement at the southwest corner of Prince and Thompson Streets, 50 by 75.

Catharine D. Anglemont has sold to A. Benadine 42 Mulberry Street, a four-story building, on lot 19.2 by 84 by 21.6 by 82.

More Brook Avenue Corners Sold.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for J. Frederick Hoops the northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Brook Avenue, a five-story three-family flat, with stores, 25 by 90; also, in conjunction with W. F. T. Kurtz, for Martin Klett 313 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, a four-story double flat, 25 by 90.

Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 26 by 100.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for Alexander Grant to Solomon Marks the new five-story apartment house, 56 by 60, at the southeast corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

Charles A. Weber has sold 742 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, a three-family house, 25 by 100, for Christian Pensehuck to Clara E. McCormack; also, the four-story double flat on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, about 294 feet east of Morris Avenue, to Paul Loll.

The Sagamore Realty Company has bought from George Brown the plot, 50 by 230, on the east side of Eagle Avenue, extending through to Cauldwell Avenue, 400 feet north of Westchester Avenue.

O'Hara Brothers have sold for Margaretta P. Luthy the dwelling, on plot 20 by 110, on the east side of Briggs Avenue, about 245 feet north of the Southern Boulevard. The buyer will occupy the house upon the expiration of the present lease. The same brokers have also sold for Martin C. Keller, for improvement, the plot on the east side of Villa Avenue, 185 feet north of the Southern Boulevard; also, for Carl R. Eberth, for improvement with two-family houses, the plot on the west side of Bainbridge Avenue, 93 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, 75 by 148; also, for Emil Burkhardt and Ronald McAdam, the two-family house on the east side of Pond Place, 165 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street; also, for John F. Cavanagh to William Michel, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, about 35 feet west of Bainbridge Avenue, 50 by 100.

No Building Plans Filed Yesterday.

There were no plans for new buildings or alterations filed yesterday at the Building Department. The plans filed on Friday for the six-story building to be erected at 60 Thomas Street were prepared by A. Mersin of 35 Union Square—not Martin, as appeared in this column yesterday. The property is owned by J. E. Olsen of 168 West Twenty-third Street.

Class in Real Estate to be Formed.

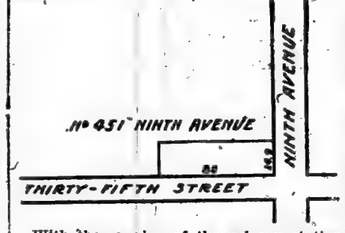
The West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is organizing a class in real estate, intended to give to its members a practical grounding in the subject and to fit them for work in brokerage offices. The idea has already received the approval of a number of leading real estate men.

The class is to meet on Tuesday evenings from October to March, and will be under the direction of Henry Harmon Neill. Special lectures will be delivered from time to time by well-known brokers and others on various topics connected with the business. The general plan of the class will be to give a knowledge of the legal principles involved in the ownership, leasing, and selling of real estate; to teach the students how to use maps and records, and to develop a general knowledge of real estate values and their causes in this city. Methods of management, the conduct of negotiations, appraisals, and renting will be subjects of special study.

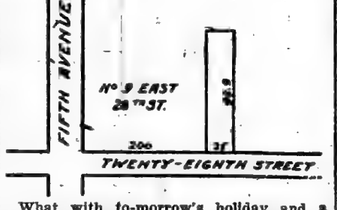
THE AUCTION ROOM.

Bronx properties furnished the only subjects of competition in the auction room last week. The second sale of the old Morgan Iron Works property at the foot of East Ninth and Tenth Streets had, if anything, a less successful outcome than the first one. While some parts of this property may be suited to tenement house improvement, those portions of it near the East River can doubtless be utilized more profitably in connection with the adjacent water front, and at the prices at which these lots are held it is hardly surprising that tenement operators looked upon the offering with no great favor.

A Ninth Avenue corner in the Pennsylvania section is one of the few parcels to be sold voluntarily this week. The property, which is shown in the following diagram, consists of a four-story brick-front flat with stores, and will be put up on Wednesday at the stand of Bryan L. Kennelly.



With the opening of the subway station at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street it is expected that greatly increased prominence will come to the latter thoroughfare between Fourth and Fifth Avenues. The dwelling at 9 East Twenty-eighth Street will be sold on Wednesday under foreclosure to satisfy a claim of about $36,000.



What with to-morrow's holiday and a considerable falling off in the number of legal sales, this week's schedule is a very short one, and with few exceptions its items afford little promise. Other sales listed for Wednesday include those of the site of the Hotel Darlington, 57½ and 59 West Forty-sixth Street, and the apartment houses on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 175 feet east of Broadway.

On Thursday Auctioneer Day will sell the six-story flat at 40 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, near Lenox Avenue, to satisfy a judgment of $45,000, and on the following day the entire block bounded by Tremont, Aqueduct, and Harrison Avenues and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, will be offered by Bryan L. Kennelly.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 349 mortgages, for $9,594,537, of which 165, for $2,882,045, were at 5 per cent.; 209, for $2,070,487, were at more, and 78, for $4,633,006, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 273 mortgages, for $4,599,637, of which 87, for $1,536,861, were at 5 per cent.; 105, for $1,235,365, were at more, and 81, for $1,826,831, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, JULY 5.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

123d St, 329 East, n s, 342 ft w of 1st Av, 18x100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale; Samuel A. Wells, referee; due on judgment, $5,075.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hampden (or 183d) St, s s, 100 ft w of Andrews Av, triangular plot, 141.8x118.11x70.6, two-story frame building; foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee; due on judgment, $3,218.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

9th Av, 451, n w corner of 35th St, 24.9x80, four-story brick flat, with stores and one-story frame stable at the rear; estate sale.

By Philip A. Smyth.

46th St, 57½ and 59, s s, 205 ft e of 6th Av, 55x100.8, twelve-story brick and stone hotel; foreclosure sale, Frederick S. Fisher, referee; due on judgment, $34,686.

By Peter F. Meyer.

28th St, 9 East, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9, two-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Frederic A. Burlingame, referee; due on judgment, $35,177.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Mott Av, 354, e s, 356.9 ft s of 144th St, 25x216.5 x25.6x221.7, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee; due on judgment, $18,285.

By Patrick J. Dugro.

124th St, 538 W, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 50x100.11, six-story brick apartment house; foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee; due on judgment, $8,790; subject to other mortgages for $40,066.

THURSDAY, JULY 7.

By James L. Wells.

175th St, 1,006 East, s s, 165 ft w of Clinton Av, 75.2x146.3 and irregular, three-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee; due on judgment.

By Joseph P. Day.

[illegible] St, 40 West, [illegible]

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ment, $14,487; subject to another mortgage for $48,000.

Sixth Av, William's Bridge, s s, 205 ft e of 4th St, 50x114; foreclosure sale, Charles L. Hoffman, referee; due on judgment, $2,194.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

White Plains Av, w s, northerly half of Lot 146 on the map of Olinville, 57.6x150x87.6x146.3; foreclosure sale, Milton S. Guiterman, referee; due on judgment, $1,394.

FRIDAY, JULY 8.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Tremont Av, Aqueduct Av, Mosomb's Dam Road, 176th St and Harrison Av, the block, excepting portions taken by the city for street openings; foreclosure sale, John F. Coffin, referee.

By Ferish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

134th St, 370 West, s s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x150 and irregular, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee; due on judgment, $35,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, July 2

ANTHONY AV, w s, 223.3 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x100; Catharine B. Dettling to Charles Kusterko, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100

AVENUE B, n e corner of 17th St, 19x[illegible]; Myer Heilman to Chelsea Realty Company, (mtg $75,000,) other consideration and 100

BEEKMAN ST, 82 and 84; Walter P. Shipley and another, executors and trustees, to James Tatham and others. 1

BRAHURST AV, n e corner of 153d St, 101.11x107.3x99.11x87.1; James V. Graham and wife to James Murray and another, (mtg $83,000) 100

BROOME ST, e corner of 30th St, 25x100; Meyer Goldberg and others to John Oehler and another, (mtg $6,750,) other consideration and 100

BROOK AV, 1,459 and 1,461, n s, 55.5x83.11x irr; Southern Boulevard; also, for Carl R. Eberth, for improvement with two-family houses, the plot on the west side of Bainbridge Avenue, 93 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, 75 by 148; also, for Emil Burkhardt and Ronald McAdam, the two-family house on the east side of Pond Place, 165 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street; also, for John F. Cavanagh to William Michel, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, about 35 feet west of Bainbridge Avenue, 50 by 100.

CANAL ST, 31, n s, 21.4x87.2; Abraham Siegel to Rachel Siegel ..... Gift

CANAL ST, 31, n s, 21.4x87.2; Rachel Siegel to Abraham Siegel ..... Gift

CLINTON ST, 240 and 242, e s, 40.4x71.10 x36.11x73; Harris Kaplan and others to Louis Kovner, (mtg $83,000) ..... Nom.

EAGLE AV, 894, e s, 18.9x100; Sophie Knepper to Nathan Barber, (mtg $10,500) ..... Nom.

FOREST AV, n e corner of 156th St, 125x 100x irregular; Samuel Schwab to Edward and Nicholas Nolan ..... Nom.

HAMILTON ST, 13, n s, 25x31; David Appel to Vincenzo Lignori and another, (mtg $7,000) 100

HONEYWELL AV, n w s, at s w s of 181st St, 18.11x140; Sophie Reinschmidt and others to Frank Chiaffarelli, other consideration and 100

HONEYWELL AV, w s, 142.2 ft n of 180th St, 42x142.8; Henry K. Butler to Alfonso De Biasi and wife ..... Nom.

HUGHES AV, w s, 179.7 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 16.7x95; S. Knepper to Nathan Barber ..... Nom.

INTERVALE AV, e s, 22.2 ft s of Tremman St, 80.7x82x25.6x70; William H. Bell, Jr., and wife to Thomas Riley and another, (mtg $1,300) ..... Nom.

LAFAYETTE ST, n w corner of West Farms Road, 103x118x39x135; Lafayette St, n s, Lot 6, map of Fordham, 50x119; Lot 7, map of Fordham, 59x150; Lot 8, map of Fordham, 60x150; David R. Daly, referee, to Maurice D. Barry 27,600

LEXINGTON AV, 1,464, w s, 18x80; Hannah C. Goodwin to W. G. Goodwin and another, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 58.3 ft s of 32d St, 20.10x90; John Tyms to William J. Greene, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

LOT 49, map of W. F. Duncan at William's Bridge; George W. Benjamin to T. B. Wilson ..... Nom.

LOT 123, amended map of part of Gleason property, Bronx; Joseph J. Gleason to Samuel Beekman 475

LOT 114, map of 120 lots, Daily estate; H. P. Rose and wife to Pietro Jannucilla and wife 1

LOT 155, map of 370 lots of McGraw Estate, Van Nest Station; William Murphy to William H. Wright ..... Nom.

LOT 43, map of Gleason property, Twenty-fourth Ward; Joseph J. Gleason to Mary A. Meehan and another ..... Nom.

LOTS 141A, 141, 150, and 151, amended map of Joseph J. Gleason property, Bronx; Joseph J. Gleason to Joseph Rosenthal and another, other consideration and 100

LOTS 114 and 137, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Thomas McCullough 10

LOTS 133 and 134, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to R. V. Malone. 10

LOTS 84 and 85, amended map of part of Gleason property, Bronx; Joseph J. Gleason to Jacob L. Sickel and others, other consideration and 100

LOTS 19 and 21, map of farm of Mary C. P. Macomb; George G. Gulon and wife to Frederic R. Coudert, as executor 1

LOTS 202 and 204, map of West Park; Emanuel Alexander to Charles Knauf, (mtg $590,) other consideration and 100

MANHATTAN AV, 455, e s, 25.11x94.11; Jacob Frankenthaler and others to Wenzelaus Berlinghof and another, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and ..... Nom.

MELROSE AV, n w corner of 154th St, 100x50; Ethelinda M. Shera to Frieda Solter, (mtg $45,000) ..... Nom.

MONROE ST, 81 and 83, n s, 39.8x42.7x irregular; Jacob Katz to Louis E. Kleban ..... Nom.

MORRISTANIA AV, 173, n e, 22x100; Morris Cohen to Bene Posner and another, (mtg $27,500) ..... Nom.

NORTH WILLIAM ST, 16½, s e s; Mary Lyons to Union Construction and Realty Company 1

PARK AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 100th St, 25x 73.3; Max J. Klein and others to Israel Karp, (mtg $15,000) 100

PARK AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 100th St, 25x73.3; Max J. Klein to Louis Lese and others, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

PARK AV, e s, 220 ft s of 171st St, 20x 150; Magie Kuhn to Mary Germain, (mtg $4,900,) other consideration and 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 199, w s, 25x100; Hermann Luessen and another to Claus H. Muller, (mtg $15,500,) other consideration and 100

STANTON ST, s e corner of Goerck St, 30x81.11; Barnett Hamburger to Julius Miller, (mtg $42,000,) rerecorded ..... Nom.

STANTON ST, s e corner of Goerck St, 30x81.4; Julius Miller to Sarah Conner and another, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and 100

UNION AV, s w corner of Davison St, 25x100; William Henderson to Louis J. Fels, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100

VILLA AV, w s, 184.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Cora E. Booth to William C. Bergen 100

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 76.6 ft e of Eagle Av, 25.8x87.3x28x33.4; Frederick C. Krumdieck to Esther Eisenberg, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and... 100

WESTCHESTER AV, 827, n s, 25.8x87.3x 28x33.4; Esther Eisenberg to Max Cohen, (mtg $13,500) 100

WESTCHESTER AV, 972, e s, 25x80; Joseph Lauber to Moses L. Olenick, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and... Nom.

2D AV, e s, 41.1 ft s of 4th St, 20.6x84; Henry J. Kloppert to Adolph Bruckmann, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and... 100

2D AV, e s, 24.8 ft n of 40th St, 49.4x 100; Abram Bachrach to Rosehill Realty Corporation, (mtg $28,500,) other consideration and 100

3D AV, w s, 111.1 ft s of 172d St, 25.1x 37.9x26.1x88; Babetta Levor to Morris Freundlich, (mtg $10,250) ..... Nom.

5TH AV, e s, 50.10 ft n of 119th St, 25x 91; David Davidowitz and others to Wolff Vergesslich, (mtg $20,000) 100

5TH AV, e s, 25.10 ft n of 119th St, 25x 91; David Davidowitz and others to Wolff Vergesslich, (mtg $20,000) 100

5TH AV, 1,483 and 1,485, e s, 50x91; Wolff Vergesdich to Solomon Brill and another 2,000

5TH AV, 2,061, e s, 20x80; Thomas Scanlon to Gerard P. Tollmann, (mtg $22,000) Nom.

5TH AV, 2,234, s w corner of 136th St, 25x85; Henry F. Lucca to Christian Luckey, (mtg $22,000) 31,000

7TH AV, n w corner of 19th St, 40x80; Howard Walbro and others to William L. Albro, all title 109

7TH ST, 58 East, 24.5x90.10; Philip Tenzer and wife to Fred. B. Stex, (mtg $20,000). Nom.

9TH ST, 628 East, 27.6x93.11; Thomas C. Mitchell and others to William P. Mitchell 1

10TH AV, 900, e s, 25x100; Frederick J. Feuerbach and another, executors and trustees, to Elizabeth G. Purcell, (mtg $25,000) 37,400

23D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Jacob Levin and others to Emil Reibstein and another, (mtg $33,000,) other consideration and 100

27TH ST, s s, 65 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 98.9; Thomas Gibney to William Engel, (mtg $48,000) 100

28TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 98.9; Daniel S. Dryer and wife to Laura Shannon, (mtg $18,000) 100

31ST ST, 325 East, 20x98.9; John F. Leo to Rosehill Realty Corporation, other consideration and 100

31ST ST, 327 East, 20x98.9; John F. Leo to Rosehill Realty Corporation, other consideration and 100

31ST ST, 325 East, 20x98.9; Aristides Martinez to Rosehill Realty Corporation, (mtg $3,000) 100

31ST ST, 327 East, 20x98.9; John F. Leo to Rose Hill Realty Corporation, other consideration and 100

31ST ST, s s, 210 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 98.9; Jeremiah J. Campion to Rosehill Realty Corporation, other consideration and 100

36TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; William D. Anderson to George R. Raymond, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.

37TH ST, 353 and 355 West, 39x98.9; Jacob Korn to Jeannette K. Scharps, (mtg $48,000) 100

37TH ST, 353 and 355 West, 50x98.9; Jeannette K. Scharps to Simon Rasofsky, (mtg $48,000,) other consideration and 100

47TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; the Trustees of Columbia College to Charles S. Smith 100

60TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 100.5; Moses Oppenheim and wife to Annie Rollnick, (mtg $7,600) 100

60TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 100.5; Moses Oppenheim and wife to Annie Rollnick, (mtg $6,500) 100

67TH ST, 220 West, s s, 20x100.5; Jacob Goldberg and wife to Louis Marko, (mtg $18,000) 100

72D ST, 240 East, s s, 16.8x102.2; Vincent Pisek to the Slavic Alliance of New York, (mtg $10,000) 100

75TH ST, 5 West, 23x102.2; Howard P. Wilds to Catherine P. Burke and another, executors and trustees 41,800

78TH ST, 118 West, 20x102.2; Jessie M. Day and another, executors, to Robert Adams ..... Nom.

76TH ST, n s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Samuel Goldberg to Aaron Merick, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

82D ST, s s, 279.7 ft w of 2d Av, 25.10x 102.2; Samuel Adler and another to Samuel Schwimmer, (mtg $28,000) 100

83D ST, 215 and 217 West, 49.6x102.2; Solomon Frankel and wife to Markus Pollak, (mtg $55,000) 100

83D ST, s s, 271.2 ft e of 3d Av, 17x100; Frederick W. Ever to Benjamin Blumenthal and another, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and 100

85TH ST, 343 East, 25x102.2; Mary Bingham to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

88TH ST, 429 East, 25x100.8; Augusta Gross to Daniel Krauss, (mtg $12,750,) other consideration and 100

88TH ST, 537 East, 24.11x100.8; Charles Oestreich to August Zanzig, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

90TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Charles Muller and wife to Ella F. Keely 100

97TH ST, 229 East, 25x100.10; Jonas Weil and another to Mendel Katz ..... Nom.

97TH ST, 235 East, 25x100.11; Jonas Weil and another to Abraham Winetsky ..... Nom.

98TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x84; Annie Friedland to Morris Shoenthal, other consideration and 100

98TH ST, 12 West, 25x100.11; Elizabeth Lounsat to Simon Lefkowitz, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100

98TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 100.11; Jacob Friedland to Jacob C. Heinsheimer, (mtg $46,790,) other consideration and 100

98TH ST, 16 and 18 West, 50x100.11; 98th St, 142 West, 25x>4.4x25x83.1; Louis Ferguson to Annie Friedland, (mtgs $66,790) 78,790

101ST ST, 72 West, 25x100.11; Bernard May to Albert Blum, (mtg $20,500) ..... Nom.

102D ST, 247 West, 18x100.11; Julia Mann to Charles A. Flammer ..... Nom.

103D ST, 150 West, 26.11x105; Elizabeth L. Hunter and another to Lucy W. MacGonigle, (mtg $27,000) ..... Nom.

107TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Angelo Legnlti to Simon Ginsbourger, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and 100

109TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.10; 109th St, s s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Isaac Rabinovitz to Nathan Levy, (mtg $17,000) 100

109TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.10; Sophia C. Harbeck to Isaac Rabinovitz, other consideration and 100

109TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.10; Sophia C. Harbeck to Isaac Rabinovitz, other consideration and 100

110TH ST, 125 East, n s, 100.11; Herman Hollander to Henry S. Pascal, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and 100

110TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Gussie Pollock to Mary Mejstrik, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

112TH ST, 155 East, n s, 25x100.11; Annie Marder to David Katzenstein and another, (mtg $20,000) 1

113TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; Isaac Rosenweig and others to Isaac Mendelson and another, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and 100

113TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; Louis Rosenwalke and wife to Joseph Whitmore, (mtg $21,000) 100

114TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Henry Hett to Joseph Cohen, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100

115TH ST, 122 East, 17.10x100.11; Morris Kreilman to Max Altman, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100

116TH ST, n s, 94 ft w of Pleasant Av, 23x100.10; Max Altmayer, referee, to Samuel Williams 22,800

116TH ST, 247 to 253 West, 75x100.11; Theresa Goldsmith to Esther Eisenberg. Nom.

116TH ST, 247 to 253 West, 75x100.11; Esther Eisenbtg to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $77,500) ..... Nom.

118TH ST, 73 East, 25x100.10; Henry Feuerstein and wife to Isaac Silberberg, (mtg $22,000) 100

118TH ST, 274 West, 25x100.11; Max Orbach and others to Bertha Baum, (mtg $18,000) 100

119TH ST, 108 West, 18x100.11; Joel Sammet to Andrew J. Bilhoefer, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

119TH ST, 115 East, 24.10x100.11; Louis Korner to Harris Kaplan and another, (mtg $23,250) ..... Nom.

121ST ST, 317 East, 25x100.10; Jacob Chalmowitz and others to Samuel Corn, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100

121ST ST, 319 East, 25x100.10; Jacob Chalmowitz and others to Fannie Littenberg, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100

123D ST, 525 West, 33.4x100.11; Isaac Levine and others to Samuel J. Springer 126TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 16.10x 99.11; Thomas J. Ellison and others to Ellison & Co., (mtg $9,000) and ..... Nom.

126TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 16.10 x99.11; Annie U. G. Ellison to Thomas J. Ellison, ¼ part, (mtg $9,000) ..... Nom.

126TH ST, 249 West, 25x99.11; Marie T. McCormick to Hugo Rosendorff, (mtg $3,000) 1

127TH ST, s s, 190 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.11; Annie A. Gordon to Sigmund Lehnhardt, (mtg $19,000) ..... Nom.

131ST ST, 53 East, 20x99.11; Annie Garfunkel to Sadie Bassel, (mtg $21,500) ..... Nom.

132D ST, s s, 96 ft e of Madison Av, 27x 99.11; Jerome Bieth to Millie Claman and another, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

133D ST, 159 West, 25x99.11; William Solomon to Robert Kommel and another, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and .. Nom.

134TH ST, 232 West, s s, 25x99.11; Annie Friedland to Solomon Bathiel, (mtgs $21,750,) other consideration and 100

141ST ST, n w corner of Cypress Av, 27x 100.6; Charles Gilfrich to Emil Kuhn and another, (mtg $19,000) 100

142D ST, n s, 10 ft w of Clifton Av, 90x 49.11; Herman Mundheim to John Trick, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and.. 100

143D ST, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25x½ block; Frederick Kappelmann to Daniel Stees ..... Nom.

148TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 33x 99.11; Charlotte E. Storrs to Charles A. Fluri and another, (mtg $8,000) 100

150TH ST, 774 East, 25x100; Margaret Sullivan to Killian Menninger, (mtg $13,500,) other consideration and 100

155TH ST, s s, 120.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50 x100; Emil S. Levi and wife to Margaret Sullivan, (mtg $20,000) 100

155TH ST, 518 East, 25x100; Margaret Sullivan to Patrick J. Daly, (mtg $10,000) 1

163D ST, 540 East, 18.9x99; Julia Otto to Anna M. Decker, other consideration and 100

165TH ST, s s, 129.10 ft w of Tinton Av, 20x143.8; N. D. Lawton and wife to Leon Zwyman and another, (mtg $5,500) 1

169TH ST, w s, 143 ft s of Franklin Av, 50x202x48.4x185.11; Morris Littman and another, executors and trustees, to Samuel Weingart, (mtg $10,000) 100

176TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Morris Av, 25x125; Harriet A. Woodall to Margaret M. Nichols 4,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Robert, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 75th St, 118 West, due May 1, 1909 10,000

ANDERSON, William D., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 36th St, 510 West, 3 years 8,000

ANDRIACCIO, James G., to Charles Emig; 106th St, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, due Nov. 2, 1904, 6 per cent 2,000

ASCH, Beni, to Marcus Brown; Broome St, 209, s e corner of Norfolk St, 66, prior mtg $21,000, due Feb. 1, 1916, 6 per cent, each 31,000

BERGEN, Annie, to Conrad Hottes; 115th St, n s, 84 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years.. 18,000

BRODY, Joseph M., and others to New York Protestant Episcopal Public School; Houston St, n e corner of Wooster St, 3 years 115,000

BRUCKMANN, Adolph, to Henry J. Kloppert; 2d Av, e s, 41.1 ft s of 4th St, (prior mtg.) 5 years, 6 per cent 6,000

BURKE, Catharine V., and another, executors and trustees, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 75th St, 5 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 30,000

CHIAFFARELLI, Carlotta, to Thomas O'Connor; Honeywell Av, n w s, 243 ft n of Samuel St, 5 years, 5½ per cent.. 2,000

CHIAFFARELLI, Frank, to Sanitarium for Hebrew Children of the City of New York; Honeywell Av, n w s, at s w of 181st St, 5 years 4,000

CLAMAN, Millie, and another to Jerome Bieth; 132d St, s s, 96 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

COHEN, Joseph, to Henry Hett; 114th St, n s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $14,000, due June 1, 1907, 6 per cent 2,000

CONNOR, Sarah, and another to Julius Miller; Stanton St, s e corner of Goerck St, prior mtg $35,000, installments, 6 per cent 12,000

DE BLASI, Alonso, to Thomas O'Connor; Honeywell Av, n w s, 40.11 ft s w of 181st St, 3 years 2,000

DE BLASI, Alfonso, to Arthur K. Butler; Honeywell Av, w s, 142.2 ft n of 180th St, 3 years 2,450

DECKER, Anna M., to Louise L. Jeremiah; Cauldwell Av, s w corner of 163d St, 3 years 6,000

EISENBERG, Esther, to Frederick C. Krundieck; Westchester Av, n s, 76.6 ft e of Eagle Av, prior mtg $8,000, 5 years 5,500

EISENBERG, Esther, to Theresa Goldsmith; 116th St, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 4 mtgs, 5 years, 4½ per cent, each. 19,375

ELLIOTT, George J., to William Arrowsmith, trustee; 119th St, s s, 383 East, 6 years 4,500

ENGEL, William, to Thomas Gibney; 24th St, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

FEIS, Louis J., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Union Av, e s, w corner of Dawson St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 17,000

FEIS, Louis J., to William Henderson; Union Av, s w corner of Dawson St, (prior mtg $17,000,) installments, 6 per cent 3,000

FRIEDLAND, Annie, to Louis Ferguson; 98th St, 16 and 18 West, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $23,000, 5 years, 6 per cent, each. 6,865

FRIEDLAND, Annie, to Louis Ferguson; 98th St, 142 West, prior mtg $15,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 5,000

GIORDANO, Tommaso, to Augusto Krafft; Arthur Av, w s, 150 ft s of 182d St, 6 4,000

GLENCROSSIE, Sarah, to Angelo Lo[illegible]; 2d Av, [illegible] ..... [illegible]

GOODMAN, Charles,

MANHATTAN
FOR SALE—TO LET.

THE ABRAMS REALTY CO., Lenox Ave., S. E. Cor. 138th.

We have just received desirable double and triple flats, good investments, paying 10% and over; small amount cash; quick buyers wanted. Call.

A 6-story elevator apartment, 75x100; price, $115,000; mortgage, $75,000 at 4½%; rents, $14,000. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

At bargain; 33-foot double flat; rents, $4,650; to quick buyer $42,000; easy terms. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Bargains.—Two five-story double flats, $19,000; near 149th St. Goldberger, 585 East 143d St.

Stable, 50 stalls; can make 150 stalls; 37½x100; terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Double flats, 5 rooms, bath, hot water; $22,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Triple flats, cold water, 5-story, $24,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Triple flats, 5-story, hot-water supply, $25,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

$50,000, 4½%, for city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

Below 14th Street.

Chance for Speculator.—$1,000 cash; four-story house; key to Catharine St. corner. Union Construction and Realty Company, 259 William St.

8th Ward.—Plot 34x80, near 12th St; price, $14,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

East Side.

SPECULATIVE INVESTMENT
Third Avenue, near 53d Street.
Four-story building, with basement and subbasement, on plot 50x110; leased to one tenant; price, $65,000; mortgage, $45,000 at 4 per cent.
McVICKAR GAILLARD REALTY CO., 537 Fifth Avenue, near 44th Street.

76th St., near First.—Fourteen-room tenement, $24,500; rents, $2,616. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Av. A., near 73d.—2 modern tenements, $26,500; rents, $2,650. Folsom Bros., 362 East 72d.

88th St., near Madison.—Five-story flat, $37,000; rents, $3,840. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

102d St., near Lexington.—Five-story flat, $23,000; rents, $2,376. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Park Av. corner for sale, $33,000. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

2d Av. corner, Harlem, $28,000; little cash. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

West Side.

FOR SALE.
766 WEST END AV.,
near 98th St.
Three and a half story and basement dwelling, with laundry and butler's pantry extension, 18 ft. wide; 13 rooms and 3 baths; in first-class order; immediate possession.
H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty St.

Plot 50x100, near office; suitable any kind of building; worth $16,000; can be bought much less; must be sold this month.
H. C. SENIOR & CO.,
1,934 B'way, at 65th St.

RENTS $7,300.
PRICE $63,500.
Two eight-room double flats; small amount cash; bargain; near 104th St. "L" station. Flats, Box 200 Times.

Twelve minutes to City Hall; 4-story dwelling, 130 West 86th; must be sold; 100-foot street. Inquire premises. Subway station at corner.

Opportunity.—Splendid plot on 42d St., near Broadway, 78x ½ block. Principals see Hulbert Peck & Sons, 268 West 34th St.

West 17th St.—12-room flat, $24,000; terms easy. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Morningside Av.—5-story flat; rent, $2,616; cold water; $24,500. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

West 155th St.—Double flat, $30,000; good speculation. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

West 16th St.—Two 5-story tenements, $35,000; little cash. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Eighth Av. Corner.—5-story; down town; close estate. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

West 19th St.—Four-family flat; rent, $2,980; price, $27,000; terms. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Washington Heights.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, PRIVATE HOUSES, Will rent, if not sold, $1,000 each.
New three-story, basement, cellar, bluestone, swell front, fine view; easy terms.
No. 946 St. Nicholas Ave., price.....$18,000
No. 948 St. Nicholas Ave., price..... 17,500
No. 960 St. Nicholas Ave., price..... 17,500
E. B. TREAT, owner, premises, or 241 West 23d.

ALL RIPE FOR IMPROVEMENT.
Audubon Av. front, 187th-188th, both corners; Audubon Av., S. W. corner 191st, four lots; Bradhurst Av., facing Colonial Park, two lots; St. Nicholas Av., near 160th, one lot; Lind and Sedgwick Avs., (Bronx,) ten lots. See your own broker or P. S. TREACY, 1,929 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES COMPANY, 281 4TH AV., NEW YORK. CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

HOMEWOOD

68TH TO 74TH ST., } BROOKLYN.
16TH TO 18TH AV., }
30 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK CITY HALL.
Macadamized Streets; Sewered Throughout; NO CESSPOOLS.

Our property is the most attractive in Greater New York; our prices offer the best value, and our terms of payment are the safest and most liberal to purchasers.

STOP PAYING RENT.

A few Houses left which will be sold to desirable and responsible people ON SPECIAL TERMS.

DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY
Take Bath Beach train of Fifth Av. "L," and get off at Homewood Station, on property.
VISIT THE PROPERTY.

JULY 4TH.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH.
GENTLEMAN'S FINE RESIDENCE.
MUST BE SOLD. AN IDEAL HOME of the Highest Character. Elegant Grounds. NEW, DETACHED. PRICE, $8,000; COST $10,500. TERMS: $750 CASH AND $50 MONTHLY. Beautiful Decorations. All Hardwood Cabinet Trim. Parquet Floors. Steam Heat. GREAT WIDE HALL. Open Fire Places, Ingle-nooks. Window Seats, Book Cases. French Colored Windows. Broad Stair Landing. TEN Handsome Large Rooms. Tiled Baths. Billiard Room. FOYER. Den. Gas Logs. Linen Closets. Back Stairs. Elegant Plumbing, Porcelain Fixtures. Marble Wash Basins in Bedrooms. Very Large Piazza.

MAGNIFICENT LOCATION.
Macadamized Av. Sewer. Near "L" Station, Trolleys, Ocean Av., Schools, Churches, Stores; 25 minutes to N. Y. City Hall. Also TWO other Fine Bargains, Lower Price. Take Flatbush Av. Car at Bridge Sunday, any day, direct to my office.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV., CORNER ALBEMARLE ROAD.

BROOKLYN'S NEWEST ROW; 3 AND 4 STORY HOUSES WITH AND WITHOUT EXTENSION DININGROOM; IN WHITE, BROWN AND RED STONE. 2D ST., OPPOSITE PROSPECT PARK. OPEN DAILY, SUNDAYS AND EVENINGS. WM. H. REYNOLDS, Builder

EASTWOOD.
JAMAICA.
The Place to Live.
Send for the Little Book to
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,
Beekman and Park Row, New York City.

$900 CASH, SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS, will secure 2-family brick residence, 3 blocks from ferries to 10th and 23d Sts., Manhattan, a $2,500 lot and a $4,000 house, all for $4,100, to close sale. J. P. Sloane, 887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

STOP PAYING RENT.
Price, $2,500; and $900 down buys two-family house, all improvements, Pacific St., near Utica Av., Brooklyn. William H. Dank, 67 Forsyth St. Tel., 460 Orchard.

6 BROWNSVILLE LOTS,
including 2 corners, for $3,000; wonderfully cheap; easy terms. THOMAS ROSECRANS, 315 7th Av.

For Sale—A big bargain; Lafayette Av., near Marcy Av.; 2-story and basement frame; 7 rooms, bath; can be bought for $4,000. Apply Howard E. Baker, 370 Nostrand Av.

Beautiful Flatbush lots, $175; few higher; titles perfect; closing estate; will build your house; rent pays it off; cars close. Edwards, 338 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Rent $864: mortgage $5,000, 2½ years; price $7,250; 4-story single stone flat; down town; no heat. Smith, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Three-story and basement brownstone, 20x130; one of the handsomest streets in Brooklyn; $7,000. Thode, Seventh Av. and Ninth St.

RICHMOND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Farms, houses, acreage, lots, and building plots, 100x100; near ocean; money procured for building. W. Smith, 96 Broadway, Room 103.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Larchmont Park

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.
18½ MILES FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION, AT FORTY-SECOND STREET.
THIRTY MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Express Trains. Larchmont first stop.
A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive suburb.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED.
Electric Lights, Gas, Thorough System of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Etc.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY in Westchester County, and LARCHMONT PARK affords the Homeseeker and the Investor the BEST OPPORTUNITY for profitable Real Estate investment.
CHOICE LOTS, $500 AND UP. EASY TERMS. SMALL CASH PAYMENTS.
NO INTEREST CHARGED.
TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICE, and very Low Commutation Rate.
WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c. Representatives will take visitors to Larchmont Park at my expense any day.
EDWARD McVICKAR,
27 PINE STREET. Telephone, 2026 John. NEW YORK.

Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley Depot; removal sale. Graeb, 1,083 Union Av., Bronx.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$1,000 BUYS CHEAPEST HOME
in the Bronx, and insures you long life, happiness, wealth; price, $7,500; no offers; balance mortgage; value surely increase; best location in Bronx; see 1,052 Intervale Av., near Westchester Av.; three-story, (three-family,) 21.6 wide, 47 rooms, three baths; entirely rented; $720. Choice two rapid transit railways. Take 3d Av. "L" to 149th St., transfer Westchester Av. trolley.
F. R. HOUGHTON, 115 Broadway.

Attention! Elevated, Trolley, Train, Cab, and Automobiles.
This list will not appear again.
One-family houses, 7 rooms, $4,500.
Two-family houses, 56x100 feet, cheap, $7,500.
Plots at sacrifice $1,700 next three days.
40 choice and select lots $500 up.
Webster Av. plot, near elevated, cheap.
Wanted all properties at sacrifice, cash buyers.
Money to loan 4½ and 5%.
O'Hara Bros., Bedford Park, Bronx.
Open Sundays.

CENTRAL BRIDGE SECTION, NEAR 6TH AV. ELEVATED; DETACHED ONE-FAMILY AND TWO-FAMILY HOUSES, BUILDING LOTS AND ACREAGE; FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE; MODERATE PRICES; VALUES RAPIDLY INCREASING. NORTHERN REALTY CO., 55 LIBERTY STREET.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

WHY NOT MAKE 10% INSTEAD OF 3% by investing your money in property along line of Rapid Transit, "L," and trolley; healthy neighborhood, near school; bargains 1-2-3 family houses; 4 and 5 story flats; also choice building plots. LA VELLE, Freeman St., corner Southern Boulevard.

SPECIAL.—For sale, two-family detached corner house, lot 27x100, 14 rooms, 2 baths, $6,800; also two-family detached house, extra deep lot, with stable and driveway, $5,800; also other one, two, and three family houses. GERALD C. CONNOR, 1,901 Washington, near Tremont Av.

Attention, Investors.—Estate will sell fine corner of 4 parcels; 6 stores, near subway, trolley, and elevated roads; always rented and rents low; no heating; price, $82,500; rent, $8,400; 80% left on bond and mortgage. V. T. Hervey, 759 Melrose Av.

For Sale Cheap.—Must sell to close an estate; house and lot 88x130; also lot, 50x208, fronting on two streets; also, corner lot, 100x100, and store, dwelling, and stable, well rented, on lot 50x108. Box 265, William's Bridge, New York City.

Own Your Own Home.—$500 cash purchases 628 or 630 East 184th St.; two-family, strictly modern brick semi-detached houses; all improvements and all assessments paid. Open to-day. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Sacrifice.—Three-family frame dwelling, lock from trolley; ten minutes' walk to elevated; near Concourse and Mosholu Parkway; lot 26x100; all improvements; paying over 12%; owner must sell. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, city.

BARGAIN.—Choice two-family house, $4,000; all improvements; near rapid transit; $500 cash, balance to suit purchaser. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday and July 4.

TEN YEARS AT PRESENT LOCATION.
Large list of one, two, and three family houses for sale on easy terms.
W. E. Brooker, 778 Tremont Av., corner 3d.

A very prominent Boston Road corner lot for $7,500, worth much more; all other desirable property for sale
BY RULE, Boston Road and 169th St.

$500 TO $1,000 CASH buys elegant 1-2-3 family houses, near schools, elevated, trolley, and rapid transit; all improvements. CLEMENT H. SMITH, 736 Tremont Av., corner Washington.

BRONX BARGAINS—$4,000, one-family house, 7 rooms and bath, 25x100; all improvements. Two-family house, $5,000; 12 rooms, all improvements; full lot. STRICKER, 3,050 3d Av.

BEAUTIFUL TWO-FAMILY HOUSE, all modern improvements, near school and rapid transit. $800 cash, balance on mortgage. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

$500 buys 5-room cottage, improvements, 50x100, $2,350; macadamized street, near station, trolley, school; exceptionally easy terms. Huntress, Webster Av., (233d St.)

Fine Corner.—Three stores; 4-story double; first-class location; perfect condition, $33,000; pays 10%; principals only. P. D. Mason, 1,012 Westchester Av.

Bronx Lots.—Sewer, gas, water in streets; near elevated road and Bronx Park; $650 each. Levy, 1,323 Tremont Av., West Farms.

Two-family house, (new,) trimmings, arrangements unsurpassed, $4,000; $500 or more cash. Cantrell, West Farms Square.

Plot, 50x100; W. S. Lincoln Av., 133d-134th Sts., $13,000; ¼ cash. Owner, W. Brown, Amityville, L. I., N. Y.

Bargain.—2 sixteen-family, cold-water tenements; fine condition; rent, $5,600; 60x90x100. Dickson, 3,391 3d Av.

Van Nest bargains; corner store property, $5,500; rent, $756; double house, $2,950; rent, $336. Williams, Real Estate, Van Nest Park.

Attention, Builders, Speculators!—Lots for improvements, with or without loan. Polak, 3d Av., 174th.

$3,000.—2-family house, 9 rooms, full lot, near Bronx Park and Rapid Transit station; $1,350 cash. Bacchler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

2-story and attic 7-room house; improvements; 33.4x114; price, $2,600. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.00.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Lot 170th, between Franklin and Fulton Avs., 25x169; price, $3,500. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Cheap, 4 lots; sewer and gas; assessments paid; 100x114. Polak, 3d Av., 174th.

Lot, 25x100; bargain; Bryant St., near Freeman; handy rapid transit station. 205 West 78th St.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

At Long Island City, a plot of 36 lots, situated on Broadway, Crescent and Academy Sts., a few minutes from 34th and 92d St. Ferries; 9 blocks from the outlet of the new Blackwell's Island Bridge; central location; splendid opportunity for development. Write for particulars to Louis Schildknecht, Broadway, L. I. City.

For Sale.—Two fine farms, 21 and 75 acres, within 2 and 3 miles from Queens Depot; good buildings; $200 and $300 per acre; cheap at $400. Address O. B. Coomes, Queens, N. Y.

Jamaica Av., Near Union Place.—Plot 100x150; house of 9 rooms; improvements; barn. Inquire of Mrs. Jones, on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$625 buys six-room Queen Anne cottage; fruit and shade trees; two railroads and trolleys; fare 5c.; 7 miles from 42d St. ferry; $100 down, balance easy payments. Call Jeweler, 558 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

A few pretty villa sites and cottage lots near a wayside station on a great railroad will be sold by the owner, John Cussons, Glen Allen, Va., who will send description on request.

Huckleberry Island.—This fine property off New Rochelle now offered for sale. Apply to Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

To Let, Furnished—12-room house, bath, and toilet; stable; rent reasonable. D. Merwind, Mount Pocono, Penn.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For Sale.—Beautiful estate of 1,333 acres, productive soil; good for all kinds of tropical cultivation; splendidly situated, three miles from Bahia Honda (U. S. coaling station) and the Key Marimani crosses it; titles clear in every respect; also for sale and ready for transplantation 500,000 plants of India rubber. For further particulars address Federico M. De Castro, expert in India rubber plantations, 5 Apodaca St., Havana, Cuba.

To Let.—A large and completely furnished house by the year or season; all modern improvements and conveniences; spacious garden, also stable. For information address Box O, 205 Times Office.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Country house at Mount Kisco; all improvements; nice plot; near station; closing estate; low price; open July 4. Cooley & West, White Plains.

Beautiful Broadway, near Pleasantville Station, a subdivision opportunity, 25 acres; land just right and good house; $7,500; open July 4. Cooley & West, White Plains.

Bronxville and the White Plains Road; beautiful plots at 12c per square foot. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Private house, all improvements, 10 or 11 large rooms; west of and near 3d Av., Bronx. Walters, 98 2d Av.

Hartsdale.

At Hartsdale.—Three acres, house, 9 rooms; stable; fruit, shade; near station; high elevation; price, $6,000; terms to suit; will divide; investigate. Lander & Hammond, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

WORTH DOUBLE, READ THIS:
Most valuable corner, 100x100, business centre, near depot, Mt. Vernon Av.; improvement ripe; rock removed; price, $5,750.
TICHBORNE, 54 Mt. Vernon Av.

Near the Bailey Mansion, beautiful neighborhood, on Chester Hill, a lot worth $2,500 may be had for $1,500. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

A beautiful $25,000 home, Mount Vernon, may be secured for $18,000; quick sale. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon.

Yonkers.

At Yonkers-on-the-Hudson, 28 minutes from 42d St., access by west side elevated, at low price $8,500, desirable 12-room modern house, with plot 70x170; space for stable; terms, $1,000 cash. A bargain in place of two acres, 14-room house, 2 bathrooms, stable, sale less than $30,000; similar place to lease, $1,000 a year; building plots, acreage, and waterfront property for sale. Bellows Warren, Real Estate, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

Corner lots and plots; ripe for building; there is nothing to rent in this section, but plenty of applicants; opportunities for investors. Write to FRANK W. WOLFE, Station A, Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

AT YONKERS on Hudson; elegant country seat; house 14 rooms, hardwood trimmed throughout; large carriage house; plot 100x200; price, $26,000; easy terms. Wm. H. Richardson, opposite depot, Yonkers.

YONKERS ON HUDSON; near Park Hill; modern dwelling, 11 rooms, bath, exposed plumbing, and all improvements; plot 38x172 feet; price, $9,750. O. B. WARING, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

NO INTEREST, NO ASSESSMENTS
at beautiful Edgerton Square, Wantagh, L. I., 45 minutes out. Do not make the mistake of deciding until you inspect this magnificent tract of high, level land, beautifully laid out, grand trees, near harbor and station. Lots 25x125 from $29 upward; villa plots, $58 and upward; also acre plots, $5 down, $2 monthly. Choice, restricted location. Artistic cottages built to order, sold on easy monthly payments. For maps, circulars, free passes, apply to Carrollton Realty Co., incorporated by State of New York, World Bldg., N. Y.

Babylon and West Islip, L. I.—Most accessible location on south shore; 37 miles; 80 trains daily; express station; furnished cottages to rent; country seats, farms for sale; lists. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I. Tel., 22A Babylon.

Bensonhurst, L. I., 195 Bay 32d St.—Forty minutes from City Hall; two-family, brick and stone, all modern conveniences; two blocks from ocean; rent, $20 to $40.

Manor.—At station; fine neighborhood; exceptional bargain; farm 55 acres; good house, barn, fruit; $2,500; investigate. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Edgemere, L. I.—Only two cottages unrented in this desirable locality; if interested apply for particulars. S. K. Everett, Edgemere, L. I.

Port Jefferson.—115 acres, woodland, $10 acre; Setauket, 235 acres, $10 acre; also 22 acres, $350. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Sands Point, L. I.—Gentleman's country seat to let, furnished. Cremers, Room 1,518, Flatiron.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

Rockland Lake.—Furnished cottage, $50 monthly; 7 rooms, cellar, attic; first-class condition; fruit; boating; no mosquitoes; 2 acres; selling price, $3,000. H. Schedler, 71 Park Place.

Sullivan County.—Seven-room cottage; conveniences; near Mamakating Inn and Masten Lake; 2,000 feet elevation; $250; furnished. Owner, 246 West 135th St.

For Sale.—$3,800; new 8-room cottage; fine location and ground; easy terms. Apply E. R. Fegan, 24 Bank St., New Rochelle.

To Let.—Furnished cottage at Paleryille, N. Y., Catskill Mountains; modern improvements; terms moderate. Address F. Hill.

House and lot for sale in Spring Valley, N. Y.; price, $1,000; cash or suburban house or installment. 2,127 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For sale in the Berkshire Hills, a small farm of 12 acres, situated one mile from Sheffield Station; fine, large house, 10 rooms, 6 sleeping rooms, all very large rooms, running spring water at house, hot water and cold water on second floor in bathroom; furnace in cellar, heating the whole house; fine cellar; all kinds of fruit, apples, peaches, pears, currants, raspberries, strawberries, cherries, gooseberries, and quinces; fine stable for horses and cows; single and box stalls; all good, smooth land; grand view from house, which stands on high ground; price way down; terms easy. H. C. Woodin, Gt. Barrington, Mass., Box 84.

Farm for Sale at Burlington, Conn.—175 acres land, 17-room house, and large barns; all in good repair; plenty of fruit; good trout stream through farm; healthy locality; 8 cows, 2 horses, flock sheep, 2 pigs, 35 chickens, farm implements, and growing crops; price, complete, $3,000. Address Box 135, Unionville, Conn.

Owing to poor health I am forced to sell one of the best farms in Hampden Co., Mass.; 220 acres, 100 timber; ideal place for Summer home, city boarders, or stock raising; this property must be seen to be appreciated. For full description and terms write W. C. Smith, Palmer, Mass.

For Sale.—Licensed hotel, 110 rooms, in a Massachusetts city with a population of 180,000; this business, including real estate, will be sold at a bargain; owner must retire on account of ill health; purchaser will need at least $25,000. For further particulars write William Banaghan, State Mutual Building, Worcester, Mass.

Farm bargains; Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.—Fifty farms for sale, 15 acres to 600 acres, from $500 to $10,000; write for list. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Huron Point, Mantine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

Norwalk, Conn.—Attractive house and beautiful grounds, at bargain. W. Andrews, 102 West 125th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Four cold-water flats, vicinity 86th to 120th St., between Third and Eighth Avs.; equities about $5,000 each; must be cheap. Equitable Realty Company, 140 West 42d St.

A.—A.—MORTGAGE LOANS.
Applications wanted for first mortgage loans on improved Manhattan realty; several special sums to lend. FLOYD S. CORBIN, 96 B'way.

Am desirous purchasing two flats, tenements; $8,500 to invest; owners sending full particulars until Thursday receive prompt answers. Ohio, 197 Times.

Wanted—Particulars of water-front properties, factories, and factory sites, for sale or lease. Owners address FLOYD S. CORBIN, 96 B'way.

Constantly making satisfactory exchanges for others. Why not you? Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway.

Small Flatbush detached Dwelling wanted for House, St. Mark's section. Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway.

Mount Vernon Dwelling wanted for Manhattan Dwelling; equity $8,000. Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

To Property Owners.—Unfurnished houses and apartments wanted. Cremers, Real Estate, Room 1,518, Flatiron.

Flats and Tenements wanted; prompt buyers ready; give full particulars. Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway.

Wanted—Two houses below 34th St.; cash buyer. Atwater & Terhune, 120 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY
FOR SALE—TO LET.



25% PER ANNUM AT GRANTWOOD ON-HUDSON,
Opposite Grant's Tomb

This is not a get-rich-quick offer; simply a statement of actual increase in values at GRANTWOOD, which have doubled in four years.

No more profitable investment or delightful home to be found.

Houses sold for about the same as rent, or we have a flat for rent at $30.

Write for free transportation via Franklin St., 42d and 130th St. Ferries and Trolleys.

Illustrated booklet sent on request.

Columbia Investment and Real Estate Co., (Phone 1847 Mad.) 1,133 Broadway, N.Y.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Only 150 Special Bargains of High Class, properly restricted, residential and business locations, on Martine Estate on Park, Prospect, Watchung, Kensington, Hillside, Martine, and Thornton Avs., and New Avenue, to be an extension of Evergreen Av., 80 feet wide, from Hillside to Park. Titles insurable. Prices low. Terms easy. Buyers of lots can have houses built to their own order, on terms easier than renting. Your own Broker, or WELLES & CO., 45 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone. Don't Delay.

FINE OLD HOMESTEAD
NUTLEY, N. J.
ONLY 45 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK.

10 rooms and bath; modern improvements; open fireplaces, spacious verandas, large plot; beautiful shade trees; quaint and attractive place; fine views all directions; near station; price, $35,000; terms very reasonable. Nutley Realty Co., 99 Nassau St., New York, and West Nutley, N. J.

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER PLACE
NUTLEY, N. J.

We have several houses, some new and some old, that will be ready in the early Fall. Prospective purchasers can have the choice of finish, decorations, &c., by arranging to purchase now. Parties considering the purchase of building lots should act quickly before the advance in price.

THERE'S NOT A VACANT MODERN HOUSE IN NUTLEY.
Nutley Realty Company, 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

For Sale.—A beautiful residence, 8 rooms and bath; house is very pretty design, half brownstone; magnificent large verandas, beautiful stained glass windows, stationary range, tubs, pantry, steam heat, Low radiators; interior beautifully decorated; excellent barn; corner property; lot 60x150; lawns, shade, fruit, &c.; cemented cellar; beautiful Calif. private hedge around street line; property in excellent shape in every respect; 7 minutes to 40 trains daily; situated at Little Falls, N. J.; price, $4,000; $1,000 cash. Geo. W. Sherman, Real Estate, Little Falls, N. J.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH.
THE "RESERVATION." LONG BRANCH.
FURNISHED COTTAGES.
REDUCED RENTS.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

At Ridgefield Park, N. J.—Half hour out; two railroads, two trolleys; commutation 7 cents; an elegant 8-room cottage, bath and all improvements connected with sewer, water, and gas; main; large plot; fruit and shade; only $2,600; terms to suit; other bargains. Call or send for photos and particulars Carl Hallberg, real estate, Office at depot.

AVON BY THE SEA, NEW JERSEY.

The most desirable seaside resort; attractive modern cottages for rent. Office near station. Write for list and map or call.
C. D. SNYDER.

Bargains.—Nearly an acre; hour out; large barn; fine location; beautiful views; house burned; foundation; well, cistern; good; cost $2,500; price, $1,500; investigate. Atwater & Terhune, 120 Broadway.

A delightful 13-room home in the most beautiful portion of New Jersey, on Ramapo River; all improvements, gas, &c. Full particulars, pictures, &c., H. C. D. Loucks, Pompton, N. J., or 89 Chambers St., New York.

Bogota, N. J.—Beautiful furnished house, all conveniences; gas, range, table, garden, boating and bathing; half hour from New York, N. Y., S. & W. or West Shore R. R.; $75 per month. W. H. F., 202 Times.

For Sale—Eleven-room brick house; all improvements; four minutes' walk Clinton Av. station, Plainfield; half value, on easy terms. John Krinsey, 20 Clinton Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Belmar, N. J.—Ocean front cottage; eight bedrooms; modern improvements; also stable; for rent, or will sell. Address C. J. Bamford, Box 623, Belmar, N. J.

Long Branch.—Facing ocean, large and small furnished cottages to rent for season 1904. Wm. E. Diller owner, 571 5th Av.

Bargains.—Villa plots, 50x150, right on the ocean, at Manasquan, N. J., $250. C. B., Box 149 Times.

Hohokus!—House and twenty acres, near depot; centrally located; cheap. Bode, 306 East 89th.

100-acre farms hour out; good buildings; sell, exchange. Atwater & Terhune, 120 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.
HILL'S BALCONY DRYER.



Dwellers in Flats and two family houses should insist on having them fitted with Hill's Balcony Dryers. Fasten to balcony, post or wall of house and swing in so they are easily reached. Hold 110 feet of line. Can be taken in after wash to keep line clean. Insist on landlord putting up one. Also Lawn and Roof Dryers. Write for Catalog R.

HILL DRYER COMPANY,
351 Park Ave., Worcester, Mass.

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Legatees or owners of undivided real or personal estates can borrow or sell for cash. No charge for information. Satisfaction guaranteed. Strictly confidential. Reliable.
MARTIN & CO., 500 5th Ave., Cor. 42d St. 120 Broadway, Room 140.

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage. No commissions. Lowest charges for examining titles.
WYMAN & CO.,
22 William Street, N. Y.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.
Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
JENNER & CO.,
[Undivided Estates Exclusively,]
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

4% 4½% **A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.** 5%
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN MORTGAGES.
120 Broadway.

FOR LEAKY ROOFS
Try Plastic Cement Roofing; guaranteed up to 15 years; cheapest and best; send for estimate. Roof Maintenance Co., 2,082 7th Av.

Painting, paperhanging, plastering; general repairs to property. Address Decorator, 10 East 42d St.

$75,000 at 4½% for city real estate. Goldberger, 585 East 143d St.

THE ALABAMA,
18 EAST 129TH ST.
(Very near 5th Av.)
NEW FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOTEL.
Delightful Summer location, (near Washington Square,) and especially convenient for those wishing to locate near the wholesale dry goods district.
The Alabama's rooms are famous for their spaciousness, while the extraordinary closet room is one of its chief recommendations.
The bathroom arrangements include shower bath attachments.
Two elevators, a small chute, and a retinue of courteous attendants assist in maintaining the high standard of the Alabama.
Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.

THE BRAYTON,
62 MADISON AV., COR. 27TH ST.
High-class Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
Handsomely furnished and unfurnished; transient rates, room and bath, $1.50 to $2.50; 2 rooms and bath, $3.50 to $4.50; 3 rooms and bath, $6 per day. Apartments furnished in willow for Summer. Mary B. Tucker, Prop. Also Spring Lake Farm, High Ridge, Conn.

THE SEVILLIA, Absolutely Fireproof.
APARTMENT HOTEL.
117 West 58th St.
Several desirable apartments, one to six rooms and bath, to rent, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st, from $600 to $1,200. Three furnished apartments to sublet for the Summer at low rents. Restaurant, electric light, telephones. Unexceptional references required.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, Parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE EVARTS AND THE SENATE
Located 331 to 337 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park; most beautiful location down town; all modern improvements; hall attendants; suites 5 and 6 rooms and bath, $38 to $55.
JOHN PETERS & CO., 200 East 14 St.

IVY COURTS.
210-220-230 West 107th St.
6 and 7 rooms; maids' toilets, telephone, hall, elevator service; $50 to $70 month; liberal concession during Summer months.

A—NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 WEST 84TH ST., between Broadway and West End Ave.
Six and seven rooms and bath;
second floor, $36; fourth floor, $33;
steam-heated, hot water supply.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near West 74th.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS.
21 West 31st.—Five new family apartments now being added to the second floor; booking now going on for the Fall renting. Apply to William Harvey, Supt.

776 & 780 8th Ave., Near 48th St.
Four and five light rooms;
modern plumbing; gas ranges;
hot water; $26.00 to $33.00.

THE GARDEN COURTS,
118th, 119th Sts. and St. Nicholas Av.
Six and seven large, light, modern rooms, on street and garden; rent $510 upward.
OTTENBERG, 164 St. Nicholas Av., cor. 118th.

New buildings, corner 7th Av. Drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

102d St., 306 West.—Fireproof single apartment house, elevator, overlooking river; 8 rooms, two toilets; rents $85 and $100. Janitor, or A. K. and R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

510 Manhattan Avenue, corner 121st.—Third flat, 7 large rooms; all light, newly decorated, private hall; steam and hot water supply; hallboy service; rent $38. Apply janitor.

100 Convent Av., Corner 146th St.—Apartment of 7 rooms and bath; beautifully decorated; having every modern improvement; rent only $50.00. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

14th St., 227 East.—Extra large apartment of 7 rooms and bath, in excellent condition; inducements offered; rent $45.00. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

2,270 Broadway, Near 81st St.—Decorated apartment, 5 rooms, bath; modern appurtenances; rent, $22.00. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

2,327 Broadway, Near 85th St.—7-room apartment, bath; all modern conveniences; rent, $33.00. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

55th St., 368 West.—Flats, 6 and 8 rooms; bath; private hall; newly decorated; $40 and $45.

1,749 Amsterdam Av.—Most desirable apartment on Washington Heights; four light, airy rooms and bath; hot water and steam heat; $18.

Elegant apartments; all light; six rooms and bath; steam heat and elevator service; $35 and $37.50. 171 East 81st St.; apply on premises.

83d St., 329 West.—8 rooms and bath, two toilets, overlooking Drive; elevator all night; rent $65. Janitor, or A. K. and R. T. Mackay.

Elegant Flat.—First flight; select locality;

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—Somewhere in New York City, shortly before May 28, 1904, pin, with pear-shaped diamond at top and pear-shaped pearl at bottom, with scroll of small diamonds connecting the two. Suitable reward will be paid upon delivery to Hunt, Hill & Betts, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Lost.—Open-face gold watch, bead fob; left in toilet at 731 Broadway Saturday; suitable reward. Return Room 8, 721 Broadway.

Lost.—June 30, silver purse; valuable on account of association; reward. Clark, 126 Liberty St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

16th St., 41 West.—Large pleasant rooms; board optional; Southerners accommodated; table board; references.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; transient guests accommodated; references.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

48th St., 69 West.—Large and small rooms; accessible location; doctor's office.

93d, 119 West.—Pleasant large and small rooms; board optional; parlor dining room; references.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, Cathedral Heights.—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, cool, handsomely furnished room, dressing room attached; excellent table.

133d St., 188 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with board; terms moderate.

Bay Ridge, N. Y.—Excellent accommodations in large, private house; large garden; every convenience, including stable, if desired. Address Box O, 203 Times Office.

Delightful for Summer; highest part of the Bronx; large, comfortable rooms; spacious lawns, fruit trees; tennis, bowling; 50 minutes from City Hall; 3d or 9th Av. elevated; $5 to $10; references. S. E. cor. 165th St. and Mott Av. Telephone, 198L Melrose.

Large parlor and bedroom en suite, with board, in the family of French university teacher, where French only is spoken; $10 a week. H Box 118 Times Office.

Lexington Av., 962, corner 70th.—Large front room; also small room; board optional; telephone.

The Chevalier, 3,801 Bay 27th St., Bensonhurst.—Private family; quiet, refined, select; two minutes' walk from beach.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

17th St., 55 West.—Parlor, also basement; no caterers; large hall room; $4. Telephone.

18th St., 11 West.—Beautiful rooms, single, en suite; first-class; conveniences; reasonable; transient.

19th St., 16 West.—Pleasant, cool furnished rooms; bath adjoining; reference.

29th St., 12 East.—Rooms; one with private bath; married couple; gentlemen; breakfast optional; references.

35 West 64th, Monticello Hotel.—New and up-to-date; rooms with use of shower and tub baths, $6, $7, and $8 weekly; two rooms and bath, $12 weekly.

43d St., 13 East, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Large room, private bath; hall room; reasonable; telephone.

43d St., 9 East.—Large handsome room; private bath; hall room; reference.

45th St., 15 East.—Up-to-date rooms or apartments for gentlemen; breakfast accommodations.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cuisine; Summer garden; reasonable.

53th St., 316 West.—Large back parlor suitable for physician or dentist; also other rooms.

62d St., 31 East.—Newly furnished, large, airy rooms; second, third floor; reference; moderate.

64th St., 35 West, Monticello Hotel.—New and up-to-date; rooms with use of shower and tub baths, $6, $7, and $8 weekly; two rooms and bath, $12 weekly.

64th, 142 West.—Handsome suite; private tiled shower bath; single room; elegant house; transients; telephone.

64th, 157 West.—Newly furnished house; handsome parlor floor, front and hall rooms; moderate; telephone.

65th, 59 West.—Very desirable room, select apartment; elevator service; Summer rates; gentlemen. Hubbard.

71st St., 138 East.—Cool rooms, running water; exceptional neighborhood; reasonable; board optional; gentlemen.

72d St., 208 East.—Nicely furnished front room for one or two gentlemen in quiet private house; board optional; (German;) reference.

78th St., 163 West.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

103d St., 131 West.—Parlor and bedroom; near elevated; one flight. Fisher.

132d St., 42 West.—Desirable large and small rooms in private house; reasonable rates.

135th, 242 West.—Nicely furnished rooms to rent, with or without board; table guests.

145th St., 418 West.—Furnished room, with breakfast, if desired.

148th St., 555 West.—Two handsome newly furnished rooms, with lavatories, in private house; $5 and $8 per week.

Columbus Av., 492.—Cool, square, prettily furnished room for two gentlemen in the eighties, near Central Park West, at reduced rental; $15 monthly until October; special.

Cool, comfortable rooms. Southerners accommodated. Day, week, $3 up. Private house. 175 W. 93d.

Large parlor and bedroom en suite, with board, in the family of a French university teacher, where French only is spoken; $10 a week. H Box 118 Times Office.

Madison Av., 348, 44th St.—First-class, elegantly furnished, large and small rooms, single or en suite; private baths; moderate prices; reference; under new management.

Out of Town.

Red House, 32d St., Near Sea Gate, Coney Island.—A part doctor's cottage; ocean front; furnished, $100.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Experienced saleslades to canvass; steady work; salary, $12 per week; first-class references. Le Moyne, 17 East 14th St.

Ostrich Feathers.—Wanted, first-class bunchers and ostrich pompon makers. Max Weiner, 15 West 3d St.

The 14th Street Store requires several half-time waitresses. Apply Tuesday morning to General Superintendent before 9:30 A. M.

The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced soda dispensers. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Siegel Cooper Company require thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their shoe department; permanent positions and good salaries to capable people; only saleswomen experienced in this line need apply. Apply at Superintendent's office Tuesday before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Expert stenographer by large dry goods concern; hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.; salary $12. Call G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer familiar with mimeograph stencil work; must be rapid on machine; salary $12. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; Christian girl; one good at figures and experienced. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Young women to pose in costume for illustrators. Flagg, 76 5th Av.

Males.

Cutters wanted; also trimmers and lining cutters with shears or knife by wholesale clothing houses; steady employment and good wages. Apply N. Y. Clothing Trade Association, Room 19, 13 Astor Place, New York.

Detective.—Can you spare part of your time for profitable detective work? No experience needed. Write American Detective Association, Indianapolis, Ind.

Man to work through medical or dental college. Address Box 376 Chicago, Ill.

Salesmen.—Two clever men wanted for New York City and vicinity; the combination of a keen mind and a strong personality can easily earn $50 a week on a Summer line to business men; references required. G. N. Slattery, 34 Union Square, city.

Wanted—First-class experienced millinery and hat salesmen for city and vicinity; for A1 men of reputation and proved ability we offer the best openings and prospects; exceptional references required; only men who have shown they can sell goods need answer. N. Y. Millinery and Supply Co., 628 Broadway.

Wanted—A1 solicitors who can get from $50 to $250 on the most attractive proposition ever offered to persons of wealth and influence; give experience. Address Wood, 23 Academy St., Newark, N. J., second floor.

Wanted—Bicycle repairmen; Siegel Cooper Company require the services of thoroughly experienced men for bicycle repairing. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M. Tuesday.

Wanted—Stenographer and telegrapher; must be thoroughly experienced and gentlemanly; good, permanent position; salary $26. 241 Broadway.

HELP WANTED

Males.

Wanted—Experienced Artificial Limb Workmen; state experience. George R. Fuller Co., Makers of the Walkeasy Leg, Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted Competent clothing cutters and trimmers; best wages paid. Apply to The Feohheimer Fishel Co., 748 Broadway, N. Y.

Wanted—Ladies' hat stock men; liberal salaries to experienced men. N. Y. Millinery and Supply Co., 628 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced pants cutters; good wages and steady work. Cohen, Goldman & Co., 657-659 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced long-knife cutters. Apply Tuesday morning. Cohen, Goldman & Co., 657-659 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer to make himself generally useful; hours 7:30 to 6:30, Sundays included. 241 Broadway.

Workroom Manager.—Aitken & Son require a workroom manager; one familiar with the making of ladies' gowns and wraps, children's dresses, and outer garments; only those accustomed to the finest work need apply; state previous experience and salary expected. Superintendent, Broadway and 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Caretaker.—A strong, reliable woman as caretaker of bachelor's apartment; first-class cook; good reference. 12 West 32d St.

Chambermaid and Waitress.—Colored; private or boarding; or general housework; small family; references; neat, painstaking; anywhere. Sadie, 1,607 Broadway. Telephone, 6291J—38th.

Housekeeper, &c.—By North German lady as housekeeper, companion, or any position of trust; best city reference. Call R. Sprenger, 1,194 Park Av., N. Y.

Maid.—By German young woman; good traveler; or invalid's attendant; references. Archer, 319 West 58th St.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, correspondent, private secretary, or any responsible position; broad experience legal, commercial; can take difficult dictation and transcribe correctly. Credentials, Box 173 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert; good correspondent; excellent education; highest reference from former employer; will substitute; equal any intricate stenographer in world. Qualified, Box 203 Times.

Stenographer.—Experienced; good penman; excellent at figures; industrious and intelligent; moderate salary; chance for advancement. Sherman, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; desires temporary position; sure to turn out good work; $15. Ethel Lawrence, General Delivery, Post Office.

Stenographer.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; accustomed to electrical and mercantile work; first-class references; $12-$15. Miss Leonard, Box 112 Times.

Stenographer.—Four years' experience; assist about office; experienced; proof-reader; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Miss K. L., Box 164 Times.

Stenographer—Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Careful, Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—By energetic young lady; five years' experience; accurate; thorough business education. Superior, Box 212 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Ella, Box 210 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Experienced; understands mimeographing and tabulating. N. W., 143 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; well educated; accurate; understands office work; $10. Reliable, Box 209 Times.

Washing.—By colored woman, washing at home. Arnold, 225 West 138th St.

Males.

Bookkeeper, assistant, or any clerical work; double entry; thoroughly competent; rapid, accurate; sober, honest; not afraid hard work; best references; bond; moderate salary. Faithful, 2,317 3d Av.

Caretakers.—Brother and sister would care for house during Summer. 48 St. Mark's Place.

Coachman.—Gentleman desires situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect; understands the care of fine horses; is a careful and stylish driver. Call or address present employer, 514 Madison Av.

Coachman.—Thorough city experience; highest personal recommendations; skillful horseman; smart appearance; temperate, obliging, industrious, respectful, conscientious; anywhere. L. T., 112 West 52d St.

Coachman.—Thoroughly competent, sober, willing, and obliging; 18 years' city reference; disengaged through family giving up horses. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Correspondent, stenographer; 26; of good address and education; experienced; Underwood, Remington, or Fay-Sholes machines. J. E. S., 73 Bleecker St., Brooklyn.

Does any publisher want a successful trade paper man, who brings in business instead of hot air, and writes snappy trade news? Best of business references; good salary expected. O., 186 Times.

Factory superintendent desires engagement; expert on designing and constructing electric heating and cooking appliances; special, automatic, and experimental machinery, tools, &c.; can devise patentable articles for manufacture; references. O. Zimmerman, 2,254 Bathgate Av., Bronx.

Private Secretary.—Ambitious man of 27 desires position of trust or responsibility, with unlimited chance of advancement; good correspondent; had stenographic experience; willing leave city for Boston, Philadelphia. W. N. S., Box 152 Times.

Stenographer.—Experienced; highest references; High School graduate; 21 years of age; Underwood-Remington; understands bookkeeping; salary, $10-$12. Stenographer, care Physician, 211 Henry St.

Stenographer, &c.—Expert stenographer and private secretary; ten years' experience. D. H., 155 East 56th St.

Stenographer.—By young man of good family; competent and capable; good references. Adept, Box 111 Times.

Tutor.—German engineer, graduate of university, desires for Summer tutor's position in a family in country. O Box 103 Times.

Tutor.—Gentleman, highly recommended, will undertake boy or boys for long vacation. Address Box 61 Times.

Violinist.—Expert; wide experience with best hotels; Summer resort; best references; reasonable. I. Lovitt, 55 East 118th.

Wall Street Brokers.—A young man of ability, education, address, desires position; experienced correspondent, stenographer; quick, accurate, resourceful; exceptional references; can influence business in time. Trustworthy, 1,364 Broadway.

Walter or Butler.—Young man; colored; will go to country. Hunter, 130 West 53d St.

Waiter.—By colored man, reference, as waiter or useful man. Clifford Inniss, 248 West 17th St.

Waiter.—By Japanese waiter, Yakumo, 164 Sands St., Brooklyn.

WOODRUFF IS WILLING.

Won't Try to Dodge Gubernatorial Nomination—As to the Democrats.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff sailed yesterday for Europe on the Cunarder Lucania, and before going expressed himself concerning his boom for the Gubernatorial nomination and the prospects of Republican victory this Fall. He will remain abroad until the middle of August, returning with Senator Chauncey M. Depew.

"I have asked no one to support me for the nomination for Governor," he said, "and I think that the selection of a candidate should be put off until two months from now at least. In that time the strongest man for the nomination will have been found, and the leaders can unite on him. Let the convention decide who is the best man. If the rank and file of the Republican Party think that I am the most available candidate, I shall consider the nomination."

Regarding National affairs, Mr. Woodruff said:

"Cleveland as a Democratic possibility would be strong in New York, but the West is against him. Parker is a good man and would make a showing in New York—but I do not want to be in the position of discussing any particular man, for I feel that, no matter who the Democrats nominate, they have no chance.

"For Democracy to triumph, she will have to carry the solid South, Maryland, Delaware, New York, New Jersey, and at least two Western States. She can't do it. As to New York, when it is realized that the sentiment of the country is for Roosevelt, I do not believe she will withhold from him her Electoral vote."

BOLL WEEVIL IN TEXAS OATS.

South Carolina Quarantined Against Shipments from Lone Star State.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, July 2.—A telegram from General Freight Agent E. I. Neil of the Southern Railway to W. T. Rembert, traveling freight agent of the road, announces that South Carolina has quarantined against Texas oats on account of the boll weevil. All shipments of oats from this State to points in South Carolina are subject to confiscation.

Boll weevils are reported to have appeared in large numbers in plum orchards near cotton fields at Duncanville, in Dallas County. Thirty of the weevils have been sent in a bottle to Dallas.

OVER 50,000 IDLE IN CLOTHING STRIKE

The Biggest Battle Ever Waged in the Trade.

100,000 MAY BE OUT SOON

Open Shop Declaration by Employers Has Brought on Fight Seriously Affecting Lower East Side.

The big strike of the tailors of the metropolitan district, now on, is considered the most serious that has yet affected the clothing trade. More than 50,000 men and women directly employed in the various branches of the trade are idle, and a great many more, such as expressmen, porters, and salesmen employed by the trimming manufacturers are thrown out of employment. The strike is spreading rapidly, and it is estimated that before the end of the coming week at least 100,000 persons will be out of employment. Many of these are women. The vast majority live on the lower east side of town. Here they have their headquarters, and here they assemble to talk over their troubles.

Each branch of the trade has its own place of assembly. For instance, the Amalgamated Clothing Cutters and Trimmers of New York and Vicinity have their headquarters at 41 University Place. In this organization there are 1,400 men, all of whom are on strike. The Brotherhood of Tailors, numbering 26,000, who are on strike, have their headquarters at 62 East Fourth Street. The Pantsmakers have their headquarters at 62 Pitt Street and at 84 Orchard Street. The Knee Pantsmakers meet at 73 Ludlow Street. The Vestmakers have headquarters at 412 Grand Street. The Button Hole Makers' Union meets at 238 East Houston Street. The Children's Jacket Makers assemble at 21 Suffolk Street, and the Novelty and Sailor Suit Makers have headquarters at 145 Suffolk Street. Then there is the Brotherhood of Tailors of Brooklyn, which meets at 55 Morrell Street, Williamsburg, and the Brooklyn Pantsmakers' Union, which has headquarters in Greenpoint at 16 and 18 Manhattan Avenue. The Brooklyn Children's Jacket Makers assemble at 43 Manhattan Avenue, and the Brownsville Tailors' Union has headquarters at 1,817 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. The Children's Pantsmakers' Union of Brooklyn assemble at 93 Thatford Street, and the Newark Tailors have headquarters in Steinfeld's Hall, in Newark. All of these organizations are on strike. All have strike headquarters in addition to their regular places of assembly. All are branches of the United Garment Workers of America, the District Committee of which ordered the strike.

Who the Strikers Are.

Aside from the 26,000 tailors, who include the basters, finishers, operators, and pressmen, and the 1,400 cutters who are on strike, there are 25,000 others, including the vestmakers, trousersmakers, and button hole workers. A large number of the strikers are Italian women. About 75 per cent. are Jewish women, but the greater portion consists of Jewish men.

The fight is being waged over the open shop question. When the manufacturers posted notices that in future they would permit non-union men to work side by side with union men the strike was ordered. From that time on the strikers waged war on the manufacturers and contractors who favored open shops. The contractor is the middle man. Many of them are now siding with the strikers, whom they bitterly opposed shortly after the strike was declared. The manufacturers, however, have a strong organization, and assert that they are getting all of the help which they need at this time of the year, when the trade is usually dull.

An idea of the number of persons employed in the manufacture of each garment may be gathered from a mental "kinetoscopic" picture of a piece of cloth going through various stages after it comes from the mill. When it is received it is sent to the spongers, who examine it for flaws and sponge it. Then it is handed over to the cutter. Each cutter is required to get as many garments out of a web of cloth as his schedule calls for. The cutting is done with shears or knife—frequently, too, by machine. From the cutter it goes to the trimmer, who puts in the linings, sewing silks, and does all of the trimmings necessary at that time. The garments are then shipped to the contractor.

Many Fingers on One Piece of Cloth.

The coats are given to a man known as the fitter. He fits together all of the required parts. From him they go to the machine operator, and are then passed over to the seam presser. When he gets through with the coat it is turned over to the tailor, who shapes the coat and then sends it along until it reaches the buttonhole maker and the women folks who arrange the sleeve lining and sleeve heads. The bastings are then pulled out and the coat presser takes hold of the garment. Then the buttons are sewed on it and it is finished. In some instances one coat is handled by forty different persons before it is completed. In the process of making waistcoats and trousers there are also a large number of persons engaged in distinct branches of the work. That is the reason why twenty-three separate organizations are taking part in the present strike.

The strike leaders explain the trouble by saying that it is not a strike for higher wages, but a strike to prevent a cut in wages, which they fear may come along if the open-shop system becomes a reality. They say they are satisfied with the present scale of wages paid, although they argue that under the present scale there are cases in which married men are enabled to earn but $5 a week. Operators, they assert, receive no more than a day's pay, no matter how many hours they work over time.

A Sample Scale of Wages.

The scale which is insisted upon by the Pantsmakers' Union is interesting, in part it is as follows:

	Cents.
Plain seams, 3 or 4 facings turned in	14
Plain seams, 2 facings turned in	13½
Plain seams, facings not turned in	13
Cord seams	½
Welt seams	1
Lap seams, unbasted	3
Lap seams, basted	2
Flaps double stitched	3½
Flaps bound	4
Four plain loops, raw edge, once stitched	1½
Four loops, turned in, once stitched	2
Four loops bound	2½
Crutch pieces, raised once	½
Crutch pieces, raised twice	1
Pockets stayed	1
Stitched hips	½
Stitched hips over pockets	½
Cross tape	1
Seats taped over the seams	½
Lined one-quarter	1
Lined one-half	2
Lined whole	3

The Brotherhood of Tailors insists on $18 a week for operators, $16 for first assistant operators, and $10 for second assistant operators, but the strike leaders assert that even at these prices the men do not find steady employment, and are docked for coming late or for the loss of time on holidays. The union wages for basters are $17 a week, and $13 for assistant basters; finishers, $14; assistant finishers, $12; pressers, first grade, $18; second grade pressers, $15; edge pressers, $12; under pressers, $9; fitters, $12, and bushelers, $11. It is for reducing these prices, it is asserted, that the manufacturers have trouble every Summer with their employes.

Strikes Every Year.

"These yearly strikes to most people seem ridiculous," said Secretary Chuck of the District Board, who has charge of the strikers and their affairs. "But anybody inside the trade knows full well the causes of these annual strikes. The main and only reason for them is that the manufacturers, as soon as conditions become normal, reduce the prices paid to their contractors, usually making the reduction about 20 per cent. of what they have been paying. This of course forces the contractor to cut wages, and rather than work for the cut prices the men bide their time and wait until conditions are favorable for a strike. That is generally in the month of July or August, when preparations are made for manufacturing the Winter goods and shipping the last of the Summer garments.

"The organizations that formerly existed in the clothing trade were not so substantial as at the present time, for the reason that people engaged in various branches of the trade managed to save a little money and would then leave the organization to engage in other trades. They were glad to get out of the business on account of the task system which prevailed until three years ago. That was an awful system. The contractor would go down to the manufacturer and get a bundle of coats or pants, and, returning, say to the tailors: 'Boys, I get $1 for finishing twelve of these. You'll have to finish fourteen for me if you want the work.' In many instances where the tailor agreed to do the work he found that at the end of a week he was only able to finish forty-two, for which he received $3.

Contractor Used as "Lever."

"In other words, the contractor or middleman, was used as a lever by the manufacturer to force down wages. But with the growth of our National organization wages were increased 25 per cent. At the beginning of the present fight we were sorry to be compelled to interfere with some of the fair manufacturers. We had to because very few manufacturers employed a contractor exclusively to do his work. As a general rule a contractor works for three or four manufacturers, and this is especially true at this time. Most of the shops that were stopped last week were working for the Manufacturers' Association.

"One thing we found we had to contend with was the great number of Italian women whom we found at work in various parts of the city. We succeeded, however, after the strike started in organizing more than 10,000 of these women and getting them to join us in striking. Our fight is now confined to the manufacturers' own shops, as most of the men working for the contractors are now out.

Strikers' View of the Situation.

"The strikers now have the situation well in hand, notwithstanding all statements to the contrary. Of course some of the manufacturers are getting a little work done, but all of them have been crippled so far as the manufacture of coats is concerned. The coat end of the trade we have well in hand; of what use are trousers unless they are able to manufacture coats?

"One of the manufacturers bragged about an increase he paid in wages. We investigated and found that he did increase wages 1 per cent. What did that amount to? A boy who was in his employ received 2 cents increase on his week's earnings. His weekly pay was $2, and the increase gave him $2.02. The men who had been getting $10 per week got their pay increased to $10.10, and the manufacturer bragged about his act. But now it is not a question of wages. If the open shop was allowed it would simply mean the lengthening of working hours, the lowering of wages, and re-establishment of the sweatshop system. And right here let me add that the statement that the strike was ordered against the advice of the leaders in the organization is untrue. It was ordered by the full Board or Executive Committee of the district. It extends throughout Brooklyn and through Newark, N. J. The Rochester and Philadelphia strikes are far from being settled, but the strikers are satisfied that they will win in the end, even if they have to remain out all Winter."

Since the beginning of the strike here groups of men and women have gathered day and night in and near the headquarters of the various unions, discussing the various matters which they consider of grave importance to their well-being. They compare notes as to the proper plans they should adopt, and many argue in favor of seeking employment in other walks of life. In fact, a large number have already adopted this plan, the women folks getting situations as house servants for the Summer months, and many of the men accepting odd jobs at the seaside resorts. In this way they hope to earn sufficient to keep the wolf from their door while the tailors' strike is on, at the same time tying up the clothing market.

The Women in the Strike.

The women strikers usually go about bareheaded and get into all sorts of arguments with the men strikers, whom they meet in the cafés and little coffee shops in Ludlow, Suffolk, Forsyth, and the cross streets. In the afternoon many of the younger women spend their time singing and dancing in the little halls used as their union headquarters. In nearly all of these east side halls there is a piano, and it helps the girls to forget that they have no wages coming Saturday night.

None of them receives any strike benefit money, for the reason that it would take a good many thousand dollars a month at least to distribute $5 a week to each striker. About 5 per cent. of the women strikers have gone into business for themselves, opening soda water stands, in some cases selling ribbons and laces from push-carts. Their home life is spent in the stuffy little rooms of the tall tenements. In many instances it is in these little apartments that the work is done for the clothing contractor.

Entire Families Quit Work.

Entire families are on strike in several neighborhoods between Houston and Grand Streets, east of the Bowery. The father is the clothing cutter, the mother the operator, the daughter the finisher and button hole maker, one son a tailor, and another a presser. At present in cases of this sort the strike has a disastrous effect upon the family, some of the families being so poor they are compelled to depend upon their more prosperous neighbors for food. And the neighbors on the east side in strike affairs are not stingy. When they hear of a striking family in need they lose but little time in relieving the wants of the sufferers. In the majority of cases, however, the family contains only one striker, the remaining members of the household being engaged in other walks of life, where they earn enough to support the persons on strike.

One case was found in which two members of a family had gone on strike, while two other members positively refused to go out. Strange to say, the strikers were two women—young women—while the father and brother of these strikers remained at work. The young women have many quarrels with their relatives over the strike, and Tuesday night opposite the tailors' headquarters on Forsyth Street the daughter publicly denounced her father as a coward for not joining the strikers. In another case, in Mulberry Street, an Italian woman employed as a finisher went on strike, while her husband remained at his work, refusing to obey the orders of the union leaders.

What the Manufacturers Say.

The manufacturers assert that the cutters are the only strikers that amount to anything. They add that the fight on their side is a straight battle for open shops which began last Spring at the meeting of the National Association of Clothiers in Philadelphia. That body recommended that any city organization of manufacturers that wished to form a separate body for the purpose of fighting for open shops go ahead and do so. Philadelphia and Rochester adopted the plan and started the fight. They were followed by the New York manufacturers, who posted the following notices in the various shops:

"The closed shop is an un-American institution. The right of every man to sell his labor as he sees fit, and the freedom of every employer to hire such labor, are given by the laws of the land, and may not be affected by affiliation or non-affiliation with any organization whatever."

Isaiah Josephi, the President of the manufacturers' organization, issued a notice to the effect that there was no intention to discriminate against union men, but that it was simply a case in which the manufacturers decided to conduct their own business in their own way. It was added that the manufacturers intended to establish a clothing cutters' school for boys and young men would be taught. This branch of the trade, the manufacturers declare, is the only branch in which the places of strikers cannot easily be filled. It would be an easy matter to get tailors, they argued, although the striking tailors deny this vigorously. The manufacturers declare now that the backbone of the strike has been broken and that all of the cutters will be back at work on Tuesday morning.

Strike Not Broken, Leader Says.

Michael Coan, who is conducting the strike on behalf of the cutters, said that the men have no intention of returning to work Tuesday morning, although he said that quite a number of the manufacturers had settled the dispute with the union. The cutters, he said, had no particular grievance against the manufacturers.

"But," he added, "when the manufacturers posted that open-shop notice it was like waving a red flag at a bull. There was an immediate stampede. The cutters well knew what an open shop meant. They knew that boys would be packed into the shops to do the work which had been done by skilled mechanics, and that it would be only a matter of time when the cutters would find their wages reduced 15 or 20 per cent.

"We have positive proof that in three shops where the manufacturers spent thousands of dollars in getting new help to take the places of the strikers, the boys who were put in are spoiling thousands of dollars' worth of goods. In one instance I know of a boy who tried to run a cutting machine and cut off three of his fingers. In conclusion let me say that unless the manufacturers settle this strike to the satisfaction of the tailors as well as to the satisfaction of the cutters, there will positively be no settlement."

THIS WEEK'S AMUSEMENTS

Madison Square Roof Garden was very much alive last night. "Paris by Night" celebrated its metropolitan opening. The musical "spectacle," as Messrs. Weber and Rush call it, will run for the balance of the Summer season.

Rosario Guerrero will present "Carmen" in pantomime at the New York Roof this week. Alexander Volbert will appear as Don José. Volbert was the original Don José of the London and Paris representation. The whole opera is said to be acted with a vivid clearness, although not a note is sung or a word spoken.

The fifth prosperous week of Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Gardens begins tomorrow night with "The Mysterious Face," a quaint and ingenious invention, which has become one of the favorite acts on the roof. Besides the features which have been retained, Willy Zimmerman is consoling himself for $150 which he lost—somehow—on Broadway last week by added imitations of Sousa, Rubenstein, and other popular and master musicians. A new act has been introduced to the roof in Hill and Sylvani, who are making their first American appearance in their daring unicycle feats.

The Terrace Garden continues to draw good audiences to see "A Little Bit of Germany" and to hear Signor Ricci's orchestra.

"A Little of Everything," with its "Offenbach Review," is still on at the New Amsterdam Aerial Garden.

Duss continues to cleave the air with his baton and charm the ear with his Metropolitan Orchestra at Madison Square Garden. To-morrow night's programme will be—as it ought to be—all patriotic. Wednesday evening will be Liszt night.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

William Collier passed the one hundred mark last Tuesday evening, and although the "last nights" were announced, it now looks as if "The Dictator" will not allow the hinges of the Criterion doors to rust for some time yet. The audiences of last week were in no way diminished.

Eddie Foy is still "so happy" at the Casino, and the management is of the opinion that, judging from the success of the "musical cocktail," Eddie and the rest of the "Piff, Paff, Pouf" company can't fail to be "happy" all Summer. A note printed last week to the effect that the "cocktail" would move to the New York Theatre was an error.

After nineteen consecutive weeks Raymond Hitchcock and "The Yankee Consul" closed the successful run at the Broadway Theatre last night.

IN VAUDEVILLE HOUSES.

Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre will begin the week on the night of the Fourth with an appropriate military spectacle, "Our Boys in Blue." Frank Mayne and company will present Owen Kildare's sketch, "The Tipster." Other features will be Libbie Blondell, Lawrence Crane, Irish magician; the Parson Sisters, Adelaide Roathina and Clara Stevens, and the Bartels, besides the kalatechnoscope.

At the Fifth Avenue house "My Friend from India" will be the week's dramatic offering. On the vaudeville bill the following appear: Richard Raven, O'Rourke and Burnett, the De Faye Sisters, Ziska and King, and the kalatechnoscope.

"The Magic Kettle" has been transferred from the Twenty-third Street Theatre to the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street house. The dramatic attraction for the week will be "Fighting Bob." The St. Onge Brothers head the list of vaudeville specialties. Others are Mathews and Ashley, Martine and Baimo, Lillian Bender, the violinist, and the kalatechnoscope, with a batch of new pictures. Wednesday matinées will continue through the Summer.

Smith and Campbell reunited at Keith's this week will probably prove the main attraction there, with Harry Davenport in monologue, and Mabel Brownell in "The Lovey Dove's Honeymoon." Emil Hoch, supported by Jane Elton and company, will also be seen in the comedy "Mlle. Recci." On the bill also appear Delmore and Oneida, the Three Mitchells, Robbins and Trenneman, McGrath Brothers, Alexius and Schall, Bissett and Scott, Harry B. Watson, and others.

Hurtig & Seamon's Arverne Pier opened last night, with Mabel McKinley as the star attraction, with the Six Musical Cuttys, the Watermelon Trust, and many other bright features.

Huber's Casino, at One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Jerome Avenue, again announces a bright vaudeville programme for the coming week. The Ladies' Orchestra remains a feature.

"The Fortune Teller" is the title of a new group that has been added to the attractions at the Eden Musée.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The usual Sunday concerts will be given at the Proctor houses, at Twenty-third Street Theatre from 1:30 to 11 P. M., at the Fifth Avenue from 2 to 11 P. M., and during the same hours at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre.

The only thing that is not "Summery" in the Duss programme for to-night is "The Skaters," by Waldtenfel, which is put in as a "cooler." Miss Jeannette Fernandes is the soloist.

Weber and Rush contemplate the giving of a concert every Sunday night at the Madison Square Roof Garden.

At the New York Roof Garden to-night the Sunday concert programme will be filled by Guerrero, Datas, "The Four Lubens," Capt. Webb's seals, Dunn brothers, Emma Carus, the juggling McBans, Bedini and Arthur, Howard brothers, the Eight Cherubs, N. F. Nichols, La Belle Blanche, Louis Granat, and Ned Wayburn's Rag Sextet.

Oscar Hammerstein will to-night present the following vaudeville bill at the Paradise Roof Gardens: The Mysterious Face, Paul Spadoni, Rice and Prevost, Charles T. Aldrich, Al. Walz, Collins and Hart, Kartelli, Hill and Sylvani, the Gasch sisters, Willy Zimmermann, Eleanor Falk, and others.

Among the vocal and instrumental soloists at Manhattan Beach to-day will be Mme. E. Mannheim, E. I. Brown, and Signor Chiafarelli, along with Shannon's Military Band.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

At the Manhattan Beach Theatre "A Chinese Honeymoon," the second musical comedy of the season, will be offered to-morrow night. Shannon's Military Band will continue the series of matinée concerts in conjunction with Herrmann, the magician.

The centennial anniversary of the blowing up of the Philadelphia in the Harbor of Tripoli by the Decatur will be celebrated to-morrow evening at Pain's open-air theatre at Manhattan Beach. After the spectacle there will be a pyrotechnic display.

The date for the appearance of Creature and his Italian band has been postponed. It is understood that he will go West after the termination of his engagements at Atlantic City and Newark. No reason has been assigned in explanation of this indefinite change.

CONEY ISLAND.

Bostock's.

All of the trained animals which were exhibited last Winter at the Paris Hippodrome are now at Frank C. Bostock's animal arena at Coney Island. Mme. Morelli has added to her leopards, while Miller's Bengal tigers have been increased to seventeen. Other features are Aurora's polar bears, besides the medley of lions, pumas, jaguars, and the other jungle denizens that have made the name of Bostock world known. The "Piff, Paff, Pouf" company will visit the arena next Thursday.

Midget City.

Mrs. General Tom Thumb, having assured the police authorities that she and her midget companions are older than they look, is busily engaged in writing a vaudeville sketch. Willie Wendt, the smallest bandmaster in the world, is again directing the midget band of the "greatest" midget circus. A barber's shop has been added to the attractions.

Dreamland.

Dreamland still stands as a denial of its own name. It is very much wideawake. This week several new acts will be introduced in the vaudeville and circus performances. An interesting feature on the plaza by the band stands is the immense umbrellas of various college colors, which have recently been introduced. The bathing beach and pavilion continue to attract large crowds.

Other Features.

Luna Park's "Durbar" is an attraction that holds good, drawing daily crowds to New York's playground—Coney Island.

"The Johnstown Flood" continues to take up a fair share of the business. The spectacle is a thrilling one.

"FOURTH" AMUSEMENTS.

The following entertainments will be provided for Fourth of July holidaymakers:

Fireworks and patriotic music at the Terrace Garden, on Fifty-eighth Street.

Special matinée at Hurtig & Seamon's Arverne Pier.

The destruction of the Philadelphia, with fireworks, at Manhattan Beach.

Holiday matinée of "Piff, Paff, Pouf" at the Casino.

During the day all the Coney Island attractions will be presented as usual, and at night the roof gardens in Manhattan will present their regular bills.

IRVING'S FAREWELL TOUR.

To Begin at San Francisco and End Here—Miss Adams to Play in France.

LONDON, July 2.—Sir Henry Irving, after his farewell tour of England, will pay a farewell visit to America at the end of 1905, under the auspices of Charles Frohman. It will extend for twenty weeks, beginning in San Francisco in September, 1905, and finishing in New York.

Mr. Frohman has also arranged for Maude Adams to play in London, France, and Germany with an English-speaking company while Irving is in America. One of Miss Adams's plays will be "L'Aiglon."

D., L. & W. TO SPEND $2,000,000.

Double Track Between Bloomfield and Montclair.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., July 2.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company is contemplating the laying of a double track between here and Montclair, and the making of other improvements that will necessitate an expenditure of about $2,000,000.

It is proposed to abandon all grade crossings, and the tracks will be elevated through Bloomfield and depressed from Glen Ridge to Montclair.

Chief

PART THREE

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1904.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

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CONGRESSMAN CAPRON of Rhode Island is responsible for the story of a young woman from New York who had never been in the country before she went to visit one of the Congressman's constituents last Summer. But she had read of the ignorance of city people about the things of the country, and had made up her mind not to give herself away. She therefore talked with her rustic host with carefully studied freedom about the crops and the cattle and the work of the dairy, and so on.

But she overdid it. At the evening meal one day soon after her arrival the farmer's wife provided some delicious fresh honey. The city woman took a mouthful of it and exclaimed delightedly: "Ah, I see you keep a bee!"

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DR. ALFRED H. BELL of Brooklyn tells the following experience of a brother physician: It seems that a woman had three times presented her husband with sweet little daughters, and the man had each time declared himself as perfectly happy but a little disappointed that one of the babies had not been a boy. The stork was about to visit the family for the fourth time, and the man had unreasonably declared to the doctor that if he did not this time receive a son he would never again speak to his wife. He was down stairs pacing anxiously to and fro when the nurse popped her head through the door, saying:

"It's all over."

"Is it a girl?" he snapped.

"No," replied the nurse.

"Oh, then it must be a boy," he exclaimed.

"No," again replied the nurse.

"Then what in thunder is it?" demanded the man.

Very quietly the nurse answered, "A boy and a girl."

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TOM" LOWRY, the street railway magnate of Minneapolis, was a few years ago interested in getting a park established in the southern part of the city near the Falls of Minnehaha. He called on his friend Alderman O'Rafferty and asked him if he could not press the park project in the City Council, and suggested that a ringing speech concerning the duty of the city in preserving and beautifying the cascade would greatly help. He gave a brief outline of the discovery and history of the falls, and the legends connected with it, not forgetting the use made of it by Longfellow in "Hiawatha." All of this seemed to be new intelligence to Mr. O'Rafferty, but he listened attentively, noted down the personal names, and promised to bring the matter before the board that evening. Mr. Lowry dropped in to see how the thing came out.



"Fellow-members of the Council," began Mr. O'Rafferty immediately after roll call, "I want to direct your attention to the proposed park down at the falls. It ought to be established without any more shilly-shallying. Them falls are our most precious relic. Discovered by the early explorer Longfeller, they—they," and feeling that something was wrong he turned to Mr. Lowry, who shook his head vigorously. "Gentlemen," resumed Mr. O'Rafferty, "I misspoke myself. Named after that noble Injun, Minnehaha, called in translation by the whites Longfeller, him being a very tall Injun, them falls deserve to be cherished and took care of by the people of this city."

Mr. Lowry rose and fled.

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BRUCE L. RICE of Crutchfield & Co., cotton brokers, tells the following story of a former Supreme Court Justice of Tennessee, Mr. Rice's native State:

"The Democrats were assembled in State Convention at Nashville and were engaged in the organization of the convention. A former member of the Supreme Court who had partaken quite freely of that beverage which makes Lincoln County famous got the floor and proceeded to discuss the questions involved in the temporary organization. Naturally his reasoning was not clear, and one of his friends, in a loud whisper, said to him: "Sit down, Judge, you don't know the difference between temporary and permanent. You are drunk!"

With an effort the Judge steadied himself and with fine scorn replied:

"Yesh, I'm drunk. Thash temporary. You're a d—d fool. Thash permanent."

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MARSHALL P. WILDER is reported to be responsible for this:

A jovial Irishman of County Down, Ireland, was overfond of the cup that cheers, and also had a liking for the public house, where he was in regular attendance. His wife, wishing to wean him from his bad habits, decided to put up a job on him, and called in her brother Mike to help her. Mike was to waylay Terence on the way home from the spree, pretend to be a ghost, and deliver a severe reprimand. Everything went along swimmingly, and Terence was slowly but noisily nearing home when a ghostly apparition rose quietly before him.

"Hallo there!" cried Terence. "An' phat are you?"

"I'm auld Nick," came grimly from the apparition.

"Sure an' I'm mighty plazed t' mate yer," said the jovial Terence. "Coom out an' gie us a shake of yer hand. I'm married to a sister of yours."

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GEORGE H. MARTIN, Supervisor of Schools in Boston, was speaking recently of the fruitlessness of certain seemingly good theories if the conditions are widely different from those upon which the theories are founded. In illustration he said:

"A teacher came to me once complaining about the burden of her work, believing I might be able to make it lighter for her. I gave her a copy of Dewey's 'Schools and Society,' and asked her to read it and report to me. In a few days she sent it back to me with a note saying that the plan of the book looked pleasant, but she believed it to be only an iridescent dream.

"She concluded the note with: 'The conditions in my school are entirely different from what the book sets forth. I have to teach Tom Sullivan his grammar.'"

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WILLIAM COLLIER has not been particularly fortunate in his pieces this year, having tried play after play before he scored a hit. George Middleton, the playwright, met him last week with:

"Hello, Collier, haven't seen you this whole past Winter to speak to; but I've seen you in all your plays."

"What an omnivorous theatregoer you must be," came the answer.

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CHARLES A. BAILEY of the Internal Revenue Service in Brooklyn tells this story of an exceedingly ingenious little three-year-old. The child found a stray kitten and rushed to her mamma screaming with delight.



"Oh, muvver," she cried, "look. I've found a perfectly good cat."

The mother admitted that the cat was without blemishes, but conveyed to the little one as gently as possible the fact that it would be impossible to harbor the feline in their Harlem flat. As an added reason why kitty could not remain, she remarked:

"Why, it would take at least a quart of milk a day to feed her."

Whereupon a sudden inspiration dried the tears of the little one as she looked up and calmly announced:

"Why, muvver, that will be easy. We can buy a cow, can't we?"

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A SHORT time ago the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer was on what may be termed a parlor-car missionary trip. His itinerary included Atlanta, where a large congregation turned out to hear him. He had just finished his sermon, and as the congregation sang the last hymn Mr. Slicer stood in the pulpit with his hands folded on the open Bible.

As the last verse was reached and the New York clergyman was beginning to think of the benediction he glanced at the page of the Bible open before him, and the first line he saw was:

"The fool hath crossed his hands."

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WILLET F. COOK, advertising manager of Judge, tells the following story of an incident that happened at Schenectady Park last Saturday: In a spirited baseball game the first baseman was knocked senseless by the swift running of one of the players. For some time it was thought the man was actually dead. Relays of ball players were employed in working the arms of the prostrate man. After considerable time he began to breathe feebly. When consciousness returned he slowly opened his eyes and remarked:

"Has any one got a cigarette?"

"Great Scott!" said one of the bystanders. "He has just come from the jaws of death, and now asks for a nail for his coffin."

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BIG TIM" SULLIVAN, who likes a clean, close shave every day, tells of his experience with a barber in Pennsylvania Avenue while he was attending Congress. Mr. Sullivan went into the shop one morning and reposed comfortably in the chair. For two or three mornings he had noticed the barber had been drinking, but he hesitated to speak to him about it. Finally the blade of the razor slipped under the surface of the Congressman's chubby chin.



"There, you idiot!" he shouted, jumping from the chair. "Now you see what liquor does."

"Yes," replied the barber calmly, "it is apt to make the skin tender."

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I'VE a small nephew who received his first diary as a birthday present last week," said De Wolf Hopper. "Meaning to begin well and early, the lad carefully wrote 'Got up at seven' on the morning immediately subsequent to his birthday, and then took the diary to his mother for approval. But this young man is being brought up to a full appreciation of a high literary standard by his more than conscientious parent.

"'"Got up"!' she exclaimed in shocked accents. 'Does the sun get up? Certainly not! It rises.'

"Carefully she erased the offending words, and the patient and corrected little boy wrote 'Rose at seven,' and registered a solemn vow he would commit no more sins in English.

"So on retiring for the night he cautiously inscribed in his diary, 'Set at eight.'"

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EX-LIEUT. GOV. TIMOTHY WOODRUFF had all sorts of experiences in Cripple Creek. He told a miner that they were the jolliest lot of hand-shakers out in that region he had ever struck.

"A husky fellow asked me for a quarter.

"'What do you want it for?' I asked.

"'To get a social glass,' was the answer.

"I saw he was as full as he could hold and observed:

"'Say, you're overflowing already. You won't hold any more.'

"'You've got no perception, boss,' he replied. 'Can't you observe the hollowness of my voice?'"

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DR. WALTER M. BRICKNER tells of a gentleman living in a suburban town who reached the railway station in his town on the last train on a stormy night and found no conveyance to bring him to his house, several miles distant. He walked about a mile to the residence of a country doctor and asked him how much he would charge to go to his house.



"Two dollars," was the reply.

"All right, I will wait until you hitch up, and will go along with you," replied the gentleman.

When they reached the house, the doctor asked for the invalid, and received the reply that there was no invalid and that the object of the journey had been accomplished.

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ABE GRUBER met a young acquaintance the other day.

"Ah," said he, "I see you've taken to ornamenting your upper lip."

"Oh, yes," replied the young man, stroking his mustache.

"But doesn't your fiancée object?" asked Mr. Gruber.

"Well," replied the young man, "the first time she saw it she put her face dead against it."

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DR. SAWYER of Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., was talking not long ago of his early education. "It was not such as young people get now," he said. "But I'm not ashamed of it. When I think of it I am always reminded of an epitaph which I saw once in an old burying ground in a little country town. It devoted a line or two to the virtues of the good woman who lay beneath the stone, and concluded with this line in prose:

"'She averaged well for this vicinity.'"

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FRITZ KREISLER, the violinist, was the victim of two mischievous American girls, who filled his brain with slang in the pretense of teaching him English. The result was that one evening he gave a certain charming and rather conventional hostess something of a shock.

"I hope you are very well, Herr Kreisler," she said graciously, as she greeted her distinguished guest.

"Oh, yes," declared Herr Kreisler. "And you? I hope you are hot stuff also, Madame!"

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BISHOP POTTER, it is related, has a habit of stopping to watch laborers when he sees them at work on the street. In Riverside Drive the other day he saw two men in a trench. One was a big, brawny fellow who spent considerable time mopping his brow. The other was a small, wiry man, who was hustling with his shovel.



"My good man," said the Bishop, "you ought to be ashamed of yourself to let that little man do all the work."

"Why shouldn't he?" retorted the big fellow. "He's the nearest to it."

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F. L. COLVER, President of Frank Leslie's Publishing House, tells the following as an illustration of the quick wit of an Irishman who was sent to take some furniture to the storage warehouse preparatory to the family going to their Summer home.

Colver, who was in the library, heard sounds of unusual puffing and blowing as one of the men was staggering down stairs under a weighty piece of furniture.

"What are you taking down," he called out, "the light oak dresser?"

"No, Sor," panted Pat, "sure Oi'm takin' down the heavy mahogany one."

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FRED A. WENCK, the Amateur Athletic Union champion 100-yard swimmer, is taking long swims daily about Coney Island in preparation for the Summer racing. Last Sunday he started unaccompanied from a point up toward Sea Gate to swim over to Manhattan Beach with the tide. When he came abreast of one of the well-known bathing places off the island, being perhaps a quarter of a mile from shore, a lifeguard came after him in a boat as fast as he could row. Bringing his boat alongside of Wenck, and gasping for breath from his hard efforts, the lifesaver shouted:

"Here, you get in shore! You can't swim out here!"

"The devil I can't!" replied Wenck coolly. "I'm going over to Manhattan Beach." The lifeguard thought for a moment and then said:

"Well, if you're going over toward Manhattan, I s'pose it's all right, so long as you don't drown off here."

VICTOR NAPOLEON GIVES UP HIS CLAIM TO THE FRENCH THRONE FOR LOVE

King Leopold Would Not Let His Daughter Marry the Prince, But Now Has Withdrawn His Opposition.

AFTER years of oblivion, Prince Victor Napoleon, the Bonapartist Pretender, has drawn attention to himself by the publication of his long-heralded work on Napoleon at St. Helena, the material of which has, to a great extent, been derived from the family papers in the Prince's archives. Prince Victor has thus revealed himself in a new light as a littérateur.

While his book contains little that is new concerning the last phase in his great-uncle's career, the work shows that the Prince has the gift of writing in an entertaining manner.

Prince Victor has, however, a greater claim upon the interest of the general public at the present moment. It has long been known in Court circles here that a romantic affection existed between the heir of the Napoleons and Princess Clémentine, King Leopold's youngest daughter.



PRINCE VICTOR NAPOLEON — PRINCESS CLEMENTINE of Belgium.

The Prince formally asked for Princess Clémentine's hand five years ago, but was met with an absolute refusal from King Leopold. The King's principal reason for opposing the match was the fear of offending the French Republican Government and the consequent possible international complications which might result from a marriage between the Princess and the Bonapartist Pretender.

It now transpires, as had been previously rumored, that Prince Victor is willing to formally renounce all his claims as head of the Bonaparte family and Pretender to the throne in favor of his younger brother, Gen. Prince Louis Napoleon of the Russian Army. The sole object of this renunciation would be to obtain King Leopold's consent to the marriage.

Prince Victor has always been a personal favorite with the Belgian sovereign, and it is currently said in the King's entourage that Leopold II. has finally withdrawn his opposition to the match.

Princess Clémentine is just thirty-two years old. She is strikingly handsome, is nearly six feet in height, and greatly resembles her father in appearance.

So far she has been deterred from marriage by the unfortunate example of her sisters, the Archduchess Rudolph of Austria, now Countess Longay, and Princess Louise of Coburg. It has been known for some time past in Belgian Court circles that Princess Clémentine returned Prince Victor's affection and that the King's opposition was the only real obstacle to the marriage.

Popular sympathy here is entirely with the Princess in the matter; the example of her sisters is cited as an additional reason why the beautiful and popular Princess should be allowed to follow her heart's inclination in the matter.

Prince Victor is a familiar figure on the Brussels boulevards. He is of medium height, slightly bald, and inclined to embonpoint, with but little in his features or appearance to indicate his Bonaparte ancestry. The Prince has long been suffering from homesickness, for as he has himself declared he is first of all a Frenchman and then a Bonapartist Prince.

He grew up in Paris and has always remained a Parisian, heart and soul. He intends, it is stated, after renouncing his claims, to petition the French Chambers to repeal the law of exile in his case, it being his desire to take up his residence in Paris, the beloved city of his birth.

Not only is Prince Victor anxious to remove all obstacles to his marriage with Princess Clémentine, but he is heartily sick of playing the ungrateful part of an imperial Pretender. Differing in this respect from his brother, Prince Louis, and the principal Bonapartist leaders, Prince Victor wishes the question of the form of government to be left entirely to the will of the people.

A friend of the Prince told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the head of the Bonaparte family had long been anxious to retire from the political arena, and that he had always been opposed to revolutionary methods of paving the way for a Bonapartist restoration.

Prince Victor is very popular in Brussels in all classes of society. He is an inveterate "first nighter," being especially fond of Italian opera.

He is very partial to Americans, and has often been seen of late at the fêtes given at the United States Legation by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Townsend. The Prince has a highly cultivated artistic sense.

The Prince has long been engaged on the work mentioned at the beginning of this article. In preparing the book he has obtained much valuable information from the unpublished manuscripts in his possession.

Among these documents are autograph letters from Napoleon to his brothers. The Prince's Napoleonic relics at his "hôtel" here include three famous portraits of Napoleon I., Josephine, and Marie Louise, the armchair used by the Emperor at St. Helena, and the hat he wore during the retreat from Russia.

Prince Victor will eventually be a very rich man, for, besides his share of his mother's fortune, the Empress Eugénie has made him the residuary legatee of £2,000,000, which was the Prince Imperial's insurance policy.

B. C. DE W.

Prince Pu Lun Will Take Up the Cause of Woman in China.

And Because of What He Has Seen in America He Will Recommend Universal Education.

HIS Imperial Highness Prince Pu Lun talked freely of his American tour just before sailing for Europe, and frankly confessed his Americanization.

He believes that China's power among nations will be restored when tradition gives place to education.

He favors the emancipation of the Chinese women; he wants schools for universal instruction.

Moreover, he wants one system of education, unhampered by religious training.

In one of those vast suites of the Manhattan's upper floors, where room yawns continuously into room, where Ministers, secret service men, and bright-robed Mongolian sleuths fill the corridors with their oft-footed vigilance, I found the distinguished scion of the Chinese dynasty.

Prince Pu Lun is thirty years of age. He is slim and straight as a young palm, and his hair was brushed away from a high-featured face and hidden beneath the official cap of royalty, which is called "non hua." His eyes are steady, penetratingly black, and ever so alert, and, like his lips, they open in a smile when he is most serious.

His eyes are those of an enthusiast, brilliant and restless; his nose is long, prominent, and his face expresses feeling and intellectuality. His hands are shapely, and his long, slender fingers are tipped with nails à la Chinoise.

The name Pu Lun falls harshly upon the untutored ear—just a juggling of consonants—but his name, like all Chinese names, has its significance, and Prince Pu Lun means in English Prince Grand Principles.

He wore a brilliantly embroidered purple silk blouse, purple trousers decorated in silk thread of a lighter shade, and purple satin sandals.

He received me with an Oriental courtesy, gave me a quiet hand, and said readily:

"When I return to America I hope to be able to speak your language; then I shall be satisfied with the knowledge I have gained from my sojourn in this wonderful country, the United States.

"The Chinese need to be taught; they are waking up from their slumber of centuries, and find that they have got to face new conditions which have expanded from contact with the Western world. Recently a great change has come over the face of things in the Orient, and now the Chinese are hungering for an understanding of Western methods.

"No other country appeals to China's idea of enlightenment to such a degree as your own. We look to the United States for a knowledge of mechanics and the turning of the natural agencies into useful agencies.

"Your ingenuity is marvelous to us. Japan was not slow in applying Western utilities, and we cannot afford to be left behind in the race for improvement.

"China's backward condition," continued the Prince, half sadly, "is due entirely to our reverence for traditions. Tradition with us is a religious tenet. It has been instilled into us for a thousand thousand successions of descendants. Progress is indeed a Juggernaut car; not even China can escape its influence, and that's a fate no one ever believed would overtake the empire.

"What is more to the point, Chinese women must be educated. That, I believe, is the secret of your great advancement in all that pertains to the higher civilization. Your women are the companions of your men.

"You of to-day can hardly place yourselves in the position we occupy, but the facts are the hard facts of the workaday beginning of a prosaic century. Our women, withdrawn from the world, have watched it pass on in the hazy distance, and they have had no share in the game of life.

"Prejudice is surely detrimental to improvement, and the task of setting things right will be as delicate as it will be herculean. The mothers of our race are by nature our instructors, and have a potent influence in molding the minds of our men. Our most impressionable years are the years of childhood, and the wise teachers of one generation would make a wise multitude in the next.

"The education of our women would do more toward destroying the harmful effect of tradition than a century of legislation, because love is the strangest law of nature, and children are obedient to their mothers and teachers.

The great struggle for educational freedom has begun, and we must not be hampered by religious principles, but remember that it is knowledge not creed that we need.

"There are fifty roads to heaven, and we believe if you stick to one of those roads you will get there. We have had too much sentiment; what we want now is knowledge.

"While woman is invariably attractive in home life, the more intelligent she is the more intelligently she can do her work, whether it be training children or in attention to other duties. New World ideas once instilled would work a revolution in the fundamental principles of society. It means literally the giving up of its individuality that has made it a nation.

"There never has been a time in the history of the two nations that all the circumstances seemed to encourage such united amity as the present.

"The quickening demand of our race for universal education and the inexhaustible field of your enterprise and resources will place the two countries in closer reciprocal relations."

There is no mistaking the Prince's enthusiasm; he loves his country and imparts his spirit of patriotism. His thoughts were far away, and his fingers were drubbing the sofa audibly.

"In another century," said the Prince abruptly, "Chinese women will have developed into a blending of the best characteristics of the race, both physically and mentally. And who can tell where this new education will stop?

"America has sustained her reputation as a brains and beauty producing Republic, but there are some things in China that they do better. The Chinese women have a softer, more comfortable regard for dress than do the women here.

"Mr. Haupt of Buffalo told me to reserve my judgment of beautiful women until I had visited Paris, but I confidently replied that I believed no country could excel the American woman in beauty of form, face, and carriage, and I do not expect to change my mind.

"The American woman believes in herself, and the world takes her at her own valuation. She is feminine, affable, and immediately puts you at your ease. She is simple, intuitive, and companionable, and is interested in a conversation, no matter upon what subject, because she understands.

"I have passed through your Republic from shore to shore, and its bigness and vast resources are revelations to me, but nothing that I have seen strikes me with such profound admiration as your system of universal education. That is the rock upon which to build an empire, and I shall use my efforts to complete those ends as soon as I return to my home.

"Now, do not understand me to say that at present there is no education in China, for that would be untrue. But such as there is in our country is only provided for the few—who are the rich. Alas! it is the same the world over. Conservatism needs conversion."

"What we want is the conversion of modern civilization without the religious stimulant. We have had too much sentiment. Your country represents the most tremendous enterprise the world has ever seen, and China gladly extends the welcome hand to such conversion.

"The Chinese are naturally ingenious, energetic, and honest, and contact with your workers would help to build us up as a nation. You are natural empire builders, and an individual gain means a national good.

"I was pleased, too, with the unostentatious reception at your President's home. Your Court at Washington is but a big family, and it is very easy and democratic at the White House. There are no hard and fast rules of formality to chill your welcome, and I think it a good precedent to establish your genial simplicity at our state functions.

"All such innovations must come of course through diplomatic channels, just as the introduction of universal education must be accomplished. We must interest the scions of the sovereign house and imbue them with the spirit of China's imperative needs."

Prince Pu Lun's attention was directed by the presentation of some visitors' cards. He rose to my leave-taking and stretched a detaining hand, then said:

"I have told you but little of what I feel this visit has taught me. The journey across the continent from San Francisco to New York is in itself a liberal education, but fortunately I have had the time to visit your industrial institutions both North and South.

"I have visited your great World's Fair, I have studied your vast machines of commerce in the Middle West, and I am amazed at your ingenuity in converting the natural elements into useful agencies. Everywhere I go I am confronted with system—railroads, harbors, schools, and military institutions, all showing an intelligent direction and representing a colossal scheme of control.

"Now that I am again on the threshold of your Republic I am sorry that my time has not been prolonged. I want to study your educational facilities more closely, for over all and above all that I have seen in your glorious land, I am impressed with your universal education. No one seems to be ignorant.

"What China needs and how to develop her natural resources, has taken no definite course in my mind as yet, except that I shall lay the matter before the royal house and suggest the necessity of schools throughout the empire. Even conservatism feels a quickening and will not be slow to respond when once convinced that the disease of empire is tradition.

"It seems to me that words are always inadequate to express the deepest feelings of our nature, and what I have told you may sound like platitudes, but you will hear from us yet in this century, and know the truth of my sincerity, for is it not said that imitation is the sincerest flattery?"

ANNABEL LEE.

WILSON BARRETT'S NEW PLAY.

WILSON BARRETT'S new play, "Lucky Durham," produced recently at the Shakespeare Theatre, Liverpool, tells the story of John Durham, who begins life severely handicapped as the natural son of the spendthrift and pleasure-loving Lord Mountfallon, but by force of character and unremitting energy becomes a millionaire. His object is to purchase Lord Mountfallon's estate and install his wronged mother in the ancestral home, and in this he is successful, but at the moment of triumph he is turned from his revenge by the forgiveness of his mother.

CONCERNING HATHORN (HAWTHORNE.)

GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP in accounting for the American Hathorns says that Nathaniel in "American Note Book" states that the immigrant "William was a younger brother of a family having for its seat a place called Wigcastle, in Wigton, Wiltshire," and in Mr. Lathrop's book there is no hint of any but English ancestry.

This has been rather puzzling to me, for being myself related to the Hathorns of Salem, Mass., I had always heard the tradition of the relationship and acquaintance of the two families of Hathorn (Hawthorne) and Keous (Keues) in Scotland, as well as in America, and I have failed to locate any Wigcastle in Wiltshire, England. But one day at the Astor Library I was reading a history of Wightonshire, Scotland, in which country my immigrant ancestor was born, and was not at all surprised to find the Hathorn family seated in the immediate vicinity of his birthplace—and the fine old estate occupied by it for generations up to the present day was—Wigtcastle in Wigton, Wightonshire.

This was certainly a pleasant confirmation of family traditions, and seems to settle the question of the Scotch ancestry of the American Hathorns, even though the immigrants, John and William, as "younger sons" had wandered off into England and come to America (perhaps from Wiltshire) with Winthrop's expedition in 1630.

The lapse of two hundred years and the similarity of the names in the Scotch and the English Hathorn homes probably caused the later generations to suppose that Wigcastle was in Wiltshire, as stated by Nathaniel. Another quite interesting item occurs in Lipscombe's "History of Buckinghamshire," 1-76. Another estate called the New Park was conveyed in 1654 with certain lands and tenements, by indenture dated 29th of June, "between Griffith Ferryman, Gent, of Sonning Hill, County Berks, and Arthur Baker, Esq., and Nathaniel Hawthorne, Esq., of Cookham, County Berks, which has since been vested in Robert Thomas Kent, Gent, of the High Street, in the Borough of Southwark, having been purchased by his uncle."

This Nathaniel had a brother "Robert," and the American immigrant, William, had an "elder brother, Robert," from whom he received letters in 1653, and in 1654 "Robert Hathorne and Nathaniel Hathorne, my brothers-in-law," were made executors of the will of Philip Lee of Binfield, Berks. So that we may make a guess that Robert, Nathaniel, John, and William were four brothers—the two latter coming to America, and being probably the two youngest of the family.

LOUISE WINTHROP KOUES.

HIS REASONING CONVINCED THEM.

ATTILA—who plays with thousand-pound toys—was the hero of an odd scene in a crowded Broadway surface car the other day. It was near Union Square, and had the face of the strong man been known as well as his name it would have saved three young men from a rather humiliating experience. They had boarded the car at Fourteenth Street, and, being unable to get seats, stood in the aisle.

Presently espying a middle-aged woman near them with a large basket in her lap, the trio began making uncomplimentary remarks about women with baskets riding in crowded cars. Several passengers ventured to remonstrate with them, but without avail, until a broad-shouldered man with iron-gray hair suggested that they leave the car.

Only in professional attire is the extraordinary strength of the man revealed, and his polite suggestion only elicited a laugh from the offenders. But this rapidly died away as the strong man, who held a twenty-five-cent piece in his right hand, raised the coin and with a powerful muscular movement bent it between his thumb and forefinger, accompanying the action with a second suggestion that they leave the car. They acquiesced without further argument.

THE POETRY OF THE MODERN BATTLESHIP

Plenty of It for One Who Witnessed the Sham Campaign of the British Navy.

ARE you familiar with the modern battleship? Do you know her otherwise than through the medium of the illustrated papers, or by catching an occasional glimpse of her ponderous form gliding along the horizon, from some vantage point of the coast?

You will not discover much romance in the mighty fabric of iron and steel upon fleeting acquaintance. For this is a quality that grows upon you but slowly from out of the grimness of these great gray structures.

The early impression is one of vague awe at the enormous power of the monster floating engine of war; an oppressive sense of the pent-up forces of annihilation. You are shown a long, slim gun, which can hurl a projectile weighing 850 pounds with a velocity that would sink a stout ship at twelve miles. You are led down to a "submerged flat," from which a torpedo is invisibly discharged with unerring aim, to carry destruction across a radius of 2,000 yards.

You are taken into the conning tower, a dark, darksome circle, with steel walls twelve solid inches thick, and bewildering with its complicated array of indicators, telegraph, speaking tubes, and the like; you are told that amid the concussion and hellish uproar of battle it is within this suffocating turret that the Captain and his two or three staff officers would stand directing the fighting of the ship.

You descend through an atmosphere of blue, warm mist, into the deep-down bowels of the leviathan, and are shown in addition to the twin pairs of ponderous main machinery, something like eighty distinct sets of engines, which work the barbettes, the ammunition hoists, the ash ejectors, keep the fans buzzing, steer the ship, light the ship, distill fresh water for the ship, refrigerate for the ship—in short, make her almost as a sentient creature in responding to the demands of the controlling hand. You move through the long corridors, garnished with rifle racks and punctuated with the gleaming breech mechanism of quick-firing guns; dusky figures ceaselessly flit past you in silence, and, as you emerge into one of the mess-flats, populous with Jack in his watch below, it dawns upon you that within these floating walls is the home of some eight hundred men.

Beauty of a Battleship.

And yet, as I say, it is not the romance and poetry of it all that comes to the inexperienced spectator. A vague dull sense of half-amazed awe is the one haunting impression left by the first tour of inspection of a modern battleship.

Everything is too stern and forbidding to leave any room for poetic sentiment; but still the impalpable spirit of romance lurks in that ship strong as life itself, and with familiarity the consciousness of it is borne in upon you. I will not pretend that the battleship of to-day possesses the degree of tender picturesqueness with which the old three-decker of Nelson's time was fraught. But that she carries a quality of beauty of her own is undeniable.

Perfect symmetry and a compelling sense of stupendous force form the impressionist appeal to the contemplative mind in gazing upon the great war giantess of the present day. The old sailing ship was pretty, the modern battleship is handsome; the picture-like beauty of the one, and the majestic stateliness of the other form a distinction whose only real difference lies in the question of degree.

I confess that I never realized the extent of that quality of poetic sentiment which invests the battleship of to-day as completely as I did on several occasions during the ocean naval manoeuvres of last Summer. I was present throughout these mimic war operations as a special correspondent, and my ship was H. M. S. Hood of the home fleet.

We sailed from Berehaven early one August morning for a rendezvous west of the Azores, a grim and gray procession of seven battleships and four cruisers, and the Admiral's orders were to proceed with all possible dispatch. The looming shadow of the Glengariff Mountains had not faded into the northern dimness before the full spirit of modern warship romance was manifesting itself strongly on board our careering vessel. It was just that species of pulse-quickening emotion which the late W. E. Henley has admirably expressed in his tumultous "Song of Speed."

A Sham, but Very Real.

We were racing to the assistance of a friend 400 leagues distant, who, under the scheme of the manoeuvres, was supposed to have met with a reverse and fallen back upon Madeira to await succor. Of course, every man-jack on board knew that the whole thing was but a tactical sham, and yet I venture to say that every man-jack was sensible of an indefinable haunting consciousness of stern reality; of the strenuous urgent obligations of genuine war.

You witnessed the expression of this sentiment at every turn. The little cone, periodically rising and falling at the foreyard arm as it indicated the fluctuating revolutions of the engines, became an object of intense interest to every man on deck. It was the telltale of our progress, and when it became apparent that the Hood was foregathering upon the leading ships—for the rules of station keeping were totally disregarded during that impressive ocean regatta—bronzed visages beamed with delight, and raucous jokes about showing the rest the way were passed along in tones modulated by the range of official earshot.

A superb spectacle, truly, and one that fairly defies any power of the pen to reproduce, were those speeding warships, chasing one another across the long and regular blue ridges of the Atlantic swell. To be sure, there was the joyous exhilaration of the wide, shrill ocean morning in it all; a background of breezy sunshine, fleecy clouds, and sparkling foam to offset the picture of the curtseying, gun-tipped vessels. For a long hour I overhung the after bridge, watching the Royal Oak, which at a distance of less than two cables was following dead in our wake.

She soared and sank to the under-run of the surges with pendulum-like rhythm, at one moment exposing the outcurve of her ram, and at the next burying her nose to the hawse-pipes in an acre of foam, crushed into yeasty smother by the swooping thrust of her ponderous hull. From her breastwise, lavender-colored funnels a thin brown haze whirled away over her quarter, gushing forth in darker puffs anon as the deep-down stokers plied their shovels.

The watch on deck were clearing her for action, stripping her topsides into gauntness, and imparting a most menacing aspect to the plunging giantess in the knowledge of the deadly significance of these warlike preparations. Romance indeed! When one thought of that hastening fleet as incarnating the hopes and the fears of a whole waiting nation, then indeed there entered a new meaning into the superb spectacle; and, absurd as it may seem to you reading this in all passiveness ashore, I found myself flushing with a sudden deep impulse of realization as I stood on that high-perched quivering bridge; a sense of the whole fate of England hovering upon the success of the mission of these racing battleships. For, recollect what I have told you: that although we were playing at war, a feeling of realism was borne in upon one with irresistible force.

"England Is Saved!"

Another picturesque memory of the naval manoeuvres was the meeting of the two friendly fleets. It was a breathless Summer evening; our position was about midway between the islands of Flores and Terceira—pretty hot parallels in August, as a glance at the chart will serve to satisfy you.

It had been rumored during the day that we two might got into touch with Lord Charles Beresford's force before the night, but as speculation is always rife on such occasions at sea I paid no particular heed to this talk. During the hour of mess the rapid rhythmic beat of the engines suddenly dropped to a languid throbbing.

Coming on deck after dinner a scene of wondrous beauty met my eyes. The whole western sky was shot with the orange effulgence of sunset, blazing upward almost to the zenith from the clear-cut rim of the amber sea. Standing out like carvings in jet against the gorgeous background, stretched in a league-long line of faultless array, was the whole of the Channel fleet.

Our own straggling squadrons had formed into proper order, and the two great divisions were leisurely steaming on a parallel course at a distance of about two miles apart. A whole seaful of ships it looked; a tenderly beautiful panorama in the soothing influence of nature's most serene mood, and a rare blending of the perfection of peacefulness with the grim suggestiveness of war.

"England is saved!" said a deep voice at my elbow. "But did you ever see a more lovely sight in all your going to sea? Talk about poetry; there is more of it in this sunset show than in a fat volume of epics."

It was the Commander speaking, and by his reference to England being saved he meant that we had achieved our mission of succor to our friends. You must needs witness such a scene as I have attempted to sketch in order to breathe the full spirit of that romance in which it is steeped.

The following day a great mimic battle was fought, when those same vessels, waxing and waning amid the rolling smoke clouds of the furious sham contest, showed in a very different aspect to what they presented as they floated quietly on through the golden haze of the previous evening. And yet there was a wild romantic quality in the thundrous spectacle. Say what you will, there lurks wonderful wealth of poetic fancy in our great, silent navy, and none can realize it better than he who goes to sea in a modern battleship.

TRIUMPHANT ACHIEVEMENTS OF YOUTH.

History Proves the Present Age Is Not an Exception in That Respect.

THE triumphant nomination of Theodore Roosevelt at Chicago has caused a renewal of the talk about this as the age of young men that springs up whenever a citizen still a year or so on the bright side of forty is made President of a National bank or head of a great corporation, a Senator of the United States, or the Mayor of a great city. We speak of our Schwabs and Beveridges and McClellans, and ask if ever before such opportunities fell to the lot of those ungrizzled by advancing years. Over the youth of the Republican standard-bearer, accidental President of the United States at forty-three, there were and still are headshakings on the part of grave and reverend seigniors. To William of Germany at forty-five men will scarcely yet accord his imperial title without the detractive prefix "young" or "youthful," and when William of Nebraska, an unusually mature man of thirty-six, was first nominated for the Presidency vast numbers of his fellow-countrymen persisted in regarding him in the light of a boy orator.

But, after all, are these and coeval celebrities of varying degree really such prodigies of youthful achievement that former generations cannot equal or surpass them? A glance at history forbids an affirmative answer. On the contrary, the instances where men much younger, men really in the first bloom of youth and almost entitled to be called boys, have achieved fame for themselves, and left deep marks on the earth's hoary surface are thick as Autumnal leaves in Vallombrosa.

In the realms where imagination holds sway our age is hopelessly distanced. Where are our parallels among poets to Chatterton, who died at seventeen, and Keats, whose years were twenty-five; to Rossetti, who wrote his "Blessed Damozel" at eighteen, and Bryant, who published "Thanatopsis" when one year older; to Schiller, whose "Robbers" was composed before he was twenty, and Shelley, who "lisped in numbers, for the numbers came," and Byron, who awoke and found himself famous at twenty-four; to the mighty young dramatists of Elizabethan days, or to Milton, Burns, Coleridge, Tennyson, Hugo, Lowell, and a score of others whose title to fame was secure before they entered on their thirties? Can our youthful musicians match the achievements of the young Handel and the young Mozart or our youthful painters measure brushes with the Raphaels of the past?

But, objection will be made, imaginative genius and administrative genius are vastly different. The former shows itself in early life or not at all, and as regards it no one will claim eminence for our intensely practical and commercial age. Our young men of genius are administrators and nation builders, and it is with such men of former generations that comparison must be sought. Let it be so. A few examples taken almost at random of young men who, whether actuated by patriotism or ambition, have in modern times wielded vast power for good or ill will serve to show how unfounded is the notion that the present age is especially advantageous to the energy of youth.

In America 128 years ago a man of thirty-two, already eminent in his native Virginia, drew up the most famous declaration of political rights since Magna Charta—a task and a triumph which would certainly never have been his had Jefferson's contemporaries thought of him as one who had not reached the age of prudence. Fired by this document, Lafayette, a youth of nineteen, left France to throw in his lot with the revolutionists and achieve in a few short years a fame that will endure as long as American history. Alexander Hamilton at twenty was Washington's aide de camp, at thirty a most influential delegate to the Constitutional Convention, at thirty-three Secretary of the Treasury, and he was only forty-seven—or two years more than President Roosevelt is now—when Burr's bullet laid him low.

Other instances in plenty could be picked from American history, but Europe offers a still more fruitful field.

There was Charles XII., the "iron-hearted Swede," who at eighteen defeated the allied nations, Denmark, Russia, and Poland, and with his troops passed like a whirlwind into the latter country to subjugate it and set his creature on its throne. Thenceforward his meteoric career dazzled and terrified Europe, until at twenty-seven Russia's inhospitable plains and the military genius of another extraordinary young monarch, Peter the Great, brought about his overthrow at Pultowa and

left the name at which the world grew pale
To point a moral or adorn a tale.

He was thirty-six when a cannon ball ended his life in Norway.

There was Antoine Saint-Just, child of the revolution, the youngest and not the least terrible of the young and terrible men who ruled France in the Terror. Elected a member of the National Convention at twenty-three, in less than two years he formed with Robespierre and Couthon the ruling triumvirate of the Committee of Public Safety. Uniting the beauty and sternness of a young god with the relentless ardor of a fanatic for conscience sake, his short public career saw him now exhorting the Convention to firmness in the Jacobin faith, now rousing the provinces against the invading armies of allied Europe, now animating with his presence the French troops on the frontier and himself charging the Prussians at the head of Alsatian recruits, now pointing the finger of accusation at the "enemies of the republic." "There is no rest for revolutionists save in the grave," he said. That rest he found at the grim hands of Sampson when twenty-five. His leader, Robespierre, was guillotined at thirty-six, as a few months before Danton had been guillotined at thirty-three.

There was that great British antagonist of the French Revolution, William Pitt the younger, who became Chancellor of the Exchequer at twenty-three and Prime Minister at twenty-one.

Pitt's chief Parliamentary opponent, Charles Fox, entered the House of Commons at nineteen—a feat which for constitutional reasons no American can hope to parallel—and was a member of Lord North's Government at twenty-four. Another brilliant young statesman of those brilliant days was Richard Brinsley Sheridan, orator and dramatist, whose "Rivals," written at twenty-four, became at once a classic. Across the Irish Channel the unfortunate Robert Emmet achieved fame as patriot and orator at twenty-five. A more successful rebel, Joseph Mazzini, some thirty years later, organized the Young Italy party at twenty-three.

There was Robert Clive, founder of Britain's Eastern empire, the ne'er-do-well youth, who sprang into fame by his victory at Arcot when twenty-five and won the battle of Plassey, sealing the fate of India, at thirty-two.

And, to conclude, there was Napoleon Bonaparte, the most famous man—that is to say, the man whose fame spread furthest—of the last century. He was twenty-four when Toulon fell before his artillery, and twenty-five when, with a "whiff of grapeshot," he scattered the insurgent sections at Paris and ended the revolution. Then came twenty years of military and political achievement such as has fallen to no other modern. First Consul at thirty, Emperor at thirty-five, he was forty-three when, with Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Wagram behind him, Europe at his feet, and Kings for his lackeys, he met disaster in Russia, as Charles of Sweden had done a century before. When his final overthrow came at Waterloo he was forty-seven—just two years older than is the "young" German Emperor of to-day.

CELEBRATING THE FOURTH A CENTURY AGO

Lots of Jollity and Plenty of Noise, but Not Many Fireworks.

PARADES, dinners, and the drinking of as many toasts as there were States in the Union formed the characteristic features of the early Fourth of July celebrations. There was less noise a century ago than is usually the case to-day, and absolutely no overindulgence in fireworks, because fireworks were so scarce that their use was practically restricted to the public gardens. These popular resorts, of which there were several in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other large cities, were careful to announce, often weeks beforehand, the attractions prepared for the anniversary day.

An elaborate display of fireworks was always given in the famous Vauxhall Gardens in this city, and the genial proprietor, Joseph Delacroix, was occasionally more successful in his advertisements than in the satisfactory results of his entertainments. Patriotic fervor, then as now, frequently overlooked a multitude of inconveniences, but the Vauxhall fireworks in 1803 were evidently so miserably disappointing that sarcastic letters on the subject were published in the newspapers.

Joseph Delacroix had stated that the day would be celebrated in his gardens "in a style superior in taste and magnificence to anything hitherto exhibited in this city. No pains nor expense has been spared on his part to evince his profound attachment to the principles of the American Revolution by contributing spectacles analagous to the event for the amusement of the public."

How well this boast was fulfilled may be inferred from the following criticism sent to one of the daily papers the next day.

"A most terrible crackling was heard by every ear, a great light was seen by every eye, and, above all, mighty puffs of brimstone and smoke were snuffed up by every nostril; this, however, was very patiently endured, because everything that had been displayed was considered as a mere prelude to the astonishing spectacle alluded to in Mr. Delacroix's monstrous advertisement. But, alas! it was soon pretty evident that all was over, and now, instead of bursts of applause, nothing was to be heard but exclamations of disappointment."

Veterans Took Part.

Seldom, however, were complaints publicly expressed. There was a simplicity in the celebrations and a spontaneous enthusiasm for the memories of the day by both the young and old. Nearly every town and village could point with pride to Revolutionary veterans, and the presence of these warriors who had contributed their share toward making the Declaration of Independence mean something to the country added to the deep personal interest in the day. The love for their young country rang out true and clear in every oration and after-dinner toast. The following toast, given by the merchants of this city in 1795 at the Tontine Coffee House is but a sample of many which the day always called forth:

"The auspicious day that rescued our country from the hated yoke of foreign tyranny, and gave us honorable rank among the nations of the earth—May its glorious events never be effaced from our memories; may the blessings it has conferred be as lasting as the globe we inhabit, and may each revolving year find us more united, more happy, and more free."

During the early years of the last century the celebration in New York invariably opened with a discharge of cannon from the Battery. A parade of the militia and volunteer rifle organizations, accompanied by the leading societies of the city, in which Tammany was always well represented, marched through Broadway below the present City Hall, Wall Street, and some of the other thoroughfares.

After a march of about an hour the paraders filed into St. Paul's or some other prominent church, where the Declaration of Independence was always read, followed by an oration.

The Dinner at the Inn.

In the evening every tavern and coffee house had a special Fourth of July dinner. This latter custom was universal. No hamlet was so small that it could not gather its company of patriotic diners in the village tavern, where their enthusiasm was displayed, not only in repeated protestations of loyalty to their country, but in drinking heartily to the toasts, which always corresponded in number to the States in the Union.

In 1804 there were seventeen States, and this system was continued several years longer until the accumulation of States became so numerous that it was an absolute impossibility for the diners to keep pace with them in drinking ability, and so, perhaps somewhat regretfully, the time-honored custom of a toast for a State was abandoned.

The residents of Brooklyn, 100 years ago, were not to be outdone by their friends in the greater city across the river, as, according to a newspaper account at the time, the Fourth of July, 1804, was celebrated in Brooklyn as follows:

"The military of Kings County assembled at the Town of Brooklyn to celebrate the day. At sunrise a salute of seventeen guns was fired. The Uniform Corps of the Troop of Horse, Republican Riflemen, Washington Fusileers, and the Rising Sun companies formed on Brooklyn Heights at 10 o'clock and marched through Sands Street, Main Street, Front Street, up old Ferry Street, to the parade ground."

Later in the day there were dinners in the various taverns and the customary toasts.

In Boston there was also the inevitable parade, followed by services in the Old South Church. The Bostonians were intensely loyal to John Adams and the toasts proposed in his honor were often far more eulogistic than those given for Jefferson. In one this sentiment was expressed:

"John Adams—too wise for office, too just for toleration. Yet be it remembered that the ostracism of Greece never tarnished the immortality of Aristides."

Celebrated with Tea.

The Rev. Jedediah Morse, father of Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, was then a minister in Charlestown, and he had a prominent part in the services. The simplicity of these early celebrations is depicted in the following extract from a Boston paper in concluding its description of the events in Charlestown in 1804:

"In the evening a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the hall, where they were served with tea, coffee, and fruit. The charms of wit and beauty adorned every countenance with a smile and diffused throughout the whole company a cheerfulness and modest gayety."

An account of the celebration at Potts Grove, Montgomery County, Penn., is interesting not only for the picture of rural enjoyment, but as a sample of the journalistic writing commonly seen in the early newspapers:

"Two field pieces, cheerfully served, sent abroad in the forenoon the lofty report of both fun and frolic by sixteen well-timed and successive discharges. Joy beamed on every brow; the green valleys and distant hills participated in the gladness of the day by reverberating the magnificent and far-sent sounds of liberty and independence."

Mention is then made of the dinner, with its attendant speeches, and, in concluding, the writer adds:

"The retired sun had just by this time let in the gloomy shade of night, upon which the company betook themselves to the tavern of James Kinkead, where they enjoyed themselves with the sprightly dance and feasted to a late hour upon song, sentiment, and rosy wine."

The President Condemned.

One of the notable features of the celebration one hundred years ago was the prominence given to the Louisiana Purchase. This was but natural, as the sale had but lately been consummated, and the opposition among those opposed to Jefferson and his policy was very great.

Partisan feeling ran high at all of the dinners, and while George Washington and the principles of the Revolution were always toasted with equal honor by the opposing political factions, the other speeches invariably depicted the friendship or hostility of the diners to the existing Administration.

It is amusing, in view of the growth of our country and the manifold benefits that have accrued from the Louisiana Purchase, to read the harsh criticisms directed against Jefferson and the purchase of the territory by those who celebrated the Fourth a century ago. "In what will all this ostentation end?" was the query attached to the toast on the Louisiana Purchase at a dinner in Trenton.

The supporters of Jefferson naturally did not allow the opportunity to pass without giving him unstinted praise. The Philadelphia Blues, at their dinner in Philadelphia, proposed the following toast:

"The acquisition of Louisiana, procured without staining the annals of American history with the blood of her citizens, may the head and heart that dictated the measure receive the universal plaudits of the wise and good."

In Morristown this toast was given: "Louisiana, purchased without blood. May it be cultivated without slaves."

Some of the other toasts on the subject were:

Pro-Jefferson Toasts.

"The temple of Freedom, erected in the wilderness of Louisiana—May the worshippers therein be as numerous as the sugar canes which shall hereafter grow on the banks of the Mississippi."

"Livingston and Monroe, our envoys to the French Republic—May their patriotic exertions in procuring the acquisition of the fertile territory of Louisiana be held in remembrance as long as love of country is ingrafted in the human heart."

"Our adopted brethren of Louisiana—Geographically connected with us, may they become as intimately allied by affection and principle."

One of the most amusing of the newspaper contributions in opposition to the purchase was published in The Courant in Hartford. As a sample of its sentiment, a few lines may be interesting at the present time:

To Western wilds your eyes now turn,
Where Mississippi tilts his urn,
What strange events!—a year ago,
The Spaniard shows himself our foe;
A suppliant Minister is sent
To beg the haughty Don relent.
When lo—the Gallic chief exclaims—
"These Western realms are my domains,
The gift of Spain.—Britannia hears
And strait to seize them she prepares.
The Saul alarmed cries, "Give I'argent,
Come, give me, Monsieur Livingston,
Franks, ten millions, so much treasure,
And take the land, sans bounds or measure."
The bargain's struck.—That ends the story.
And Jefferson claims all the glory;
Behold, a paradise is ours!
Ye folks Atlantic, leave your shores,
Desert your cities, men of trade,
Fly hither, and your fortune's made.

But jokes apart, and all digression,
The land seems ours by peaceful cession.
Now scan the consequence and see
How fatal to our Unity.
The rambling tide of emigration,
Wasting the strength of population;
New States in Western plains emerging,
With rival views new interests urging,
While those who now the balance sway
Shall feel their influence die away.
Then discord points to dissolution,
And prostrate falls our Constitution.

Thought It Meant Ruin.

The view taken by many politicians all the time, that the acquisition of Louisiana would eventually lead to a separation of the Union, is still further shown by the following statement in the New York paper shortly after the cession of the territory:

"It appears that Louisiana has at length been quietly surrendered to our Government. So that we have now only to pay the $15,000,000, incorporate the territory in the face of the Constitution, and prepare to lose one-half of the United States; and nothing is more certain than that we pay our millions for the eventual loss of territory instead of any valuable acquisition."

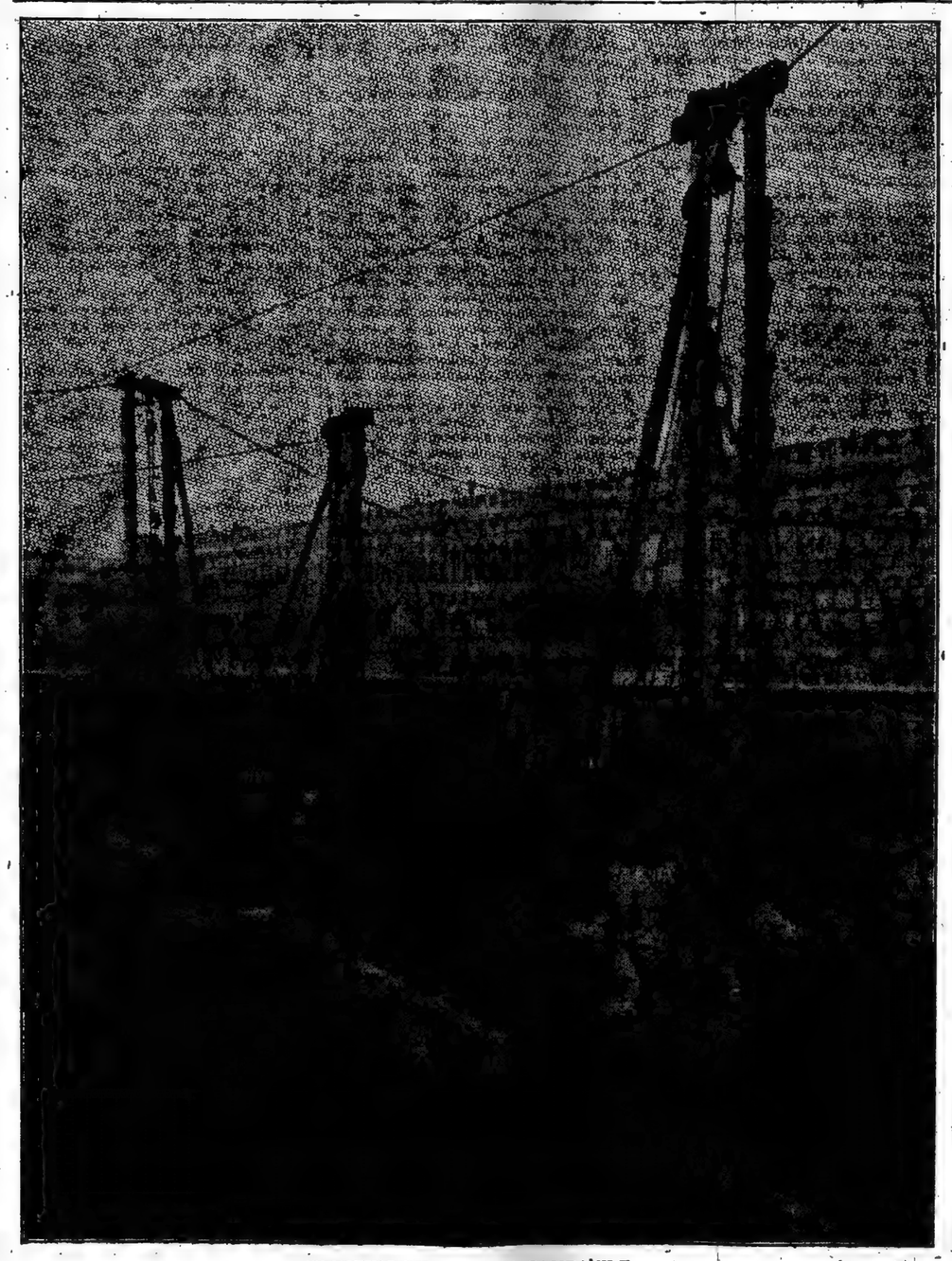
In honoring the Fourth of July, the famous letter written by John Adams from Philadelphia on the day following the signing of the Declaration of Independence should be remembered, as it practically shows his approval of what many have called the more boisterous methods of celebrating the day. The most notable portion of this letter, written July 5, 1776, is:

"Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America, and a greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed, without one dissenting Colony, 'That these Colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States.'

"The day is past. The Fourth of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am led to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival.

"It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, ringing of bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other from this time forward and forever.

"You will think me translated with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and blood and treasure that it will cost us to maintain this declaration and support and defend these States. Yet through all the gloom I can see the ray of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means and that posterity will triumph."



ERECTING THE FALLEN CAMPANILE.

The picture printed herewith shows the first official work in the building of the fallen Campanile of Venice. It shows the laborers in the Piazza of St. Mark's, planting the first poles for the wood tower, and enlarging the foundations. The work was begun on May 25.

Busy Days in a Fireworks Factory

The Simple Art of Making Portraits of Fire—How Rockets, Bombs, and Roman Candles Are Made.

WITH its little houses scattered about beneath the trees the place looks like a Summer camp. In reality it is a fireworks factory.

Within the city limits of New York, but amid the gentle bucolic surroundings of rustling leaves overhead and grass and red clover along the paths, begins every day the life of thousands of rockets that will fill the night with upshooting streams of fire, of shells that will burst into falling stars, of batteries and Roman candles that will pour forth volleys of fiery balls, of set pieces that will become pictures sketched in flame.

"So our grove here strikes you as appearing like a picnic ground, does it?" exclaimed the Superintendent in comment on a remark of a visitor the other day. "Well, it's far from it. We have a hundred men and women working here, and the hurry orders are coming in so fast just now that you can be sure we are having no picnic.

"It is necessary for the making of fireworks to have a big inclosure and a lot of small houses, so a to prevent an explosion of powder in one from causing the whole plant to go up in smoke. Perhaps you would like to take a walk around our village."

The interior of the little house in which are taken the first steps in the making of a rocket looks, upon a casual glance, like a bakeshop. Here are rows of girls standing at tables with their sleeves up and rolling pins in their hands.

At the right hand of each is a symmetrical pile of sheets of heavy brown paper and a big pot of paste. With ceaseless industry each worker is spreading sheets of the paper on the table, daubing them with paste, deftly turning them on the rolling pin, and tossing the stiff cylindrical shapes thus formed into a heap at one side. Some of the girls have large rolling pins, and some small ones, and several, who are making slender Roman candles, are working with thin bars of metal.

After the paste has been allowed to dry the cylinders are ready for their charges. Those which are to become rockets are distributed among several houses, each of which is occupied by a powder-begrimed man who works alone.

He sets the prospective rockets on end in frames holding a couple of dozen or so, packs a foundation of clay into the bottom of each, and upon this puts a small scoop of powder. A hydraulic machine with projecting rods is now called into play. The rods slip into the paper cylinders and ram the powder tight with a pressure of seven tons.

This layer of powder is followed by another, which is also pressed down by the machine, and thus the process is continued until the cylinder is nearly filled with powder, on top of which is put another casing of clay. In other booths the rocket is fitted with its fuse, its stick, and the outer adornments that put it in readiness for the window of the fireworks dealer.

Equally simple in their making are the spherical shells which go hurtling into the heavens and flame out against the darkness into showers of stars and falling canopies of changing lights. One of their chief ingredients is waste paper.

In one of the houses is a machine for grinding the paper, and near by is a tub of it in a half liquid state. A man thrusts a dipper into this, and pours the paper through a bowllike aperture in another machine. He then moves a crank that causes a sort of rounded ram to descend into the bowl and squeeze the paper into the same shape.

These forms, which have been compressed tightly enough to handle, are passed to girls, who make globes of pairs of them by pasting them together with strips of paper. They are then left to dry. Lying on racks in the open air in sunny weather they resemble enormous eggs, and are so humble of appearance that one would never suspect that they are destined in their final moment to give forth an awe-inspiring beauty.

This beauty, in its original form, is to be found in barrels in several of the little houses in which the chemists work. Here the latter combine the various chemical ingredients into compounds, each of which when ignited will produce fire of a distinctive color. The compounds are packed into what are called pill boxes, because they are of about the same size and shape as small receptacles for pills.

Held in these, powders of various colors are stored in the shells through a hole left in the top of each, and when the mid-air explosion comes they take the form of multi-colored falling stars. To produce the snakelike and other odd effects, the compounds are arranged in forms which carry the fire in the desired directions.

This is the general principle of construction of the mines, fountains, meteors, and all the rest of the variegated forms of fireworks that make gorgeous spectacles of the night celebrations of the Fourth of July. Clever brains at the fireworks factory are constantly busy devising new effects in the form and color of the fire. An idea of this season is radium fire, an intense white light which dims the moon and causes the stars for a time to be forgotten.

A paper cone containing a charge of ordinary powder is affixed to the bottom of the shell to project it from the motor, and a fuse is put in place which fires this charge, and then, burning on, explodes the shell at a height of about 600 feet.

One of the houses in the inclosure is devoted to the making of the fuses. Here one sees men with their arms deep in vats of powder, which has been so mixed as to bring it to a semi-liquid state. A worker puts a long coil of light cord in a vat and manipulates it there until all of it has been saturated and carries a coating of the powder. Then the cord is taken out and strung on big frames to dry. Afterward, as needed, it is cut into fuses.

Another feature of the inclosure is a smooth wooden platform that furthers the suggestion of the trees and grass that this might be a picnic ground. The platform would do very well for dancing. On it, however, are drawn in black paint three pictures of heroic size. One is of George Washington, another is of President Roosevelt, and the third is a combination of the American eagle and the Stars and Stripes.

"This is where we sketch our drawings for the set pieces," remarked the Superintendent. "The three you see are used so often that we have put them down in black paint, but all others are merely chalked on the boards, and in a day or so are rubbed out and replaced by new ones.

"We have two artists constantly at work on pictures to be reproduced in fire. With the exception of the ones you see we never keep any of these set pieces in stock, but just as soon as an order comes in for a picture one of our artists makes the drawing, and it is at once sketched to scale on this floor.

"We lay a big wooden frame over the picture on the platform, and duplicate its lines in pliable bamboo, nailing the latter on the frame as we go along. On the bamboo we fasten the slow-burning fuses, which, when touched off, present the work of art in fiery outlines.

"These pictures are among the most effective of fireworks. I have often heard people marvel at them, and yet their process of manufacture is quite simple, you see. We frequently receive an order for a portrait or some other pictorial piece in the afternoon, and have it ready to show the next morning.

"You would be surprised at the range of subjects. They vary from race horses to roses, from ships to babies. Frequently an association that wants to do honor to a leading citizen will send us a photograph from which we are requested to make them. [illegible]

Giving the Pushcart Men a Place of Business

Will Have the Biggest Thing of the Kind in the Country, but They Don't Like It.

BY making himself a public nuisance the Manhattan push-cart peddler now gets from the city, absolutely free of charge, one of the finest market stands in the world. Through the efforts of Dr. John McGaw Woodbury, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, the Department of Bridges has allowed the Street Cleaning Department five city blocks under the New York approach to the new Williamsburg Bridge, and Dr. Woodbury has detailed Superintendent Thomas H. Shanton to establish a push-cart vendors' market there for the city's 5,000 licensed peddlers.

Dr. Woodbury's idea is to ultimately confine all classes of push-cart dealers to this space, and thus keep the streets free for traffic and pedestrians. Of course this will require time and co-operation on the part of the Mayor, the police, and the Department of Health. Dr. George C. Darlington, President of the Board of Health, has already indorsed Major Woodbury's scheme, and he will recommend that an ordinance be passed regulating the sale of vegetables, fruits, meats, and candy in the public streets. This is all in the line of confining vendors of such commodities to a public market, which is kept clean by daily flushing the space and by keeping a close inspection on everything offered for sale.

Where these small dealers in food stuffs are allowed to roam all over the city and stand wherever they can, it not only requires the entire police force to watch them, but it is impossible for the Health Department food inspectors to keep an eye on what they are selling. In addition to this they litter the streets of the east side particularly with all manner of refuse, and also block traffic on the narrow thoroughfares of the down-town districts. Twice the number of street sweepers now employed could not follow up these carts as they flit from stand to stand and keep the streets clean.

Further, the Bureau of Licenses, which is a part of the Mayor's office, has no supervision over these dealers, and the grossest violations of law are permitted. The police chase the carts from one beat to another and make isolated raids, often upon the wrong peddlers. Great injustice is done and very little good is accomplished.

The peddler who wants to obey the law and who thinks his license gives him some rights soon finds that he has not a lawful stand anywhere, no protection, and in short is merely tolerated. He pays tribute to the street sweeper, the policeman on whose beat he stops, and then, when a truckman runs him down, the peddler is locked up and fined for obstructing traffic.

$80,000 in Six Months.

All these abuses and this unsystematic manner of handling a class of dealers who pay many thousands of dollars annually into the License Bureau Dr. Woodbury proposes to correct.

When Superintendent Shanton first began his investigations, less than two years ago, not 30 per cent. of the peddlers doing business had licenses. But within six months more than $80,000 has been paid into the License Bureau in consequence of his wholesale raids upon the unlicensed carts.

Then it was discovered that several men were doing business under one license. A vegetable dealer would take a cart out very early in the morning. Later the same cart would be taken out by a candy peddler, who in turn would turn it over to a fruit, clothing, tinware, peanut, or some other kind of dealer. The cart would work the entire twenty-four hours under various aliases, but always under one man's license certificate and badge.

This practice was broken up to a large extent, together with many other unlawful dodges.

There are, of course, still some petty law breakers among the great army of cart vendors scattered over the city, but they are being weeded out pretty thoroughly, and when the new market is in good running shape Dr. Woodbury believes all the offenders will be caught up with. Superintendent Shanton is an aggressive man, thoroughly familiar with the tricks of the wily street dealers, and he is handling them with an iron hand.

The Peddlers' Protest.

They have an association with a President and several walking delegates who are fighting the Department of Street Cleaning at every turn, but if the Police Department backs up Dr. Woodbury, these men will in time pass officially out as disturbers and get into line for the betterment of the condition of the new market.

Quite a protest was set up when Dr. Woodbury made his first decided move toward what has now almost been accomplished, and confined all the east side fish peddlers to a stand on the south side of the bridge approach along Delancey Street. But the dealers soon found that their business was better, that their hours of labor were shorter, that they were under police protection rather than being, as formerly, compelled to pay tribute to the "grafting" policeman for a street stand, and now the Bridge Fish Peddlers' Market is an established place of trade, just the same as is the Fulton Fish Market further down town.

But, notwithstanding the success of the Bridge Fish Market, when the Commissioner declared his intention of ridding the east side streets of all fruit and vegetable carts, another protest, fostered by the walking delegates, was made to the Mayor. Despite this, however, the Commissioner has been backed up by the Board of Health and the police, until he is now ready to open in conjunction with the Bridge Fish Market an immense fruit, vegetable, and meat market. The fish dealers have been removed from Delancey Street, which is split by the bridge approach, and they are established directly under the bridge structure.

The market already has grown to such proportions that it requires two blocks, from Pitt to Willett Street. The other three blocks under the approach given to the Street Cleaning Department are from Ridge to Pitt and from Sheriff to Columbia to Cannon.

These have been divided by wide lines of red paint on the paving into individual cart stands. Many vegetable, meat, and fruit dealers have already voluntarily taken up their stands there, and the market is rapidly growing.

Largest of Its Kind.

It is the largest of its kind in this country, and after the Police Department order goes out confining all peddlers of these foodstuffs to this stand it will be the largest pushcart market in the world.

On the official opening day, which will be designated by the Mayor, the food dealers will assemble there, and Dr. Woodbury's men will number their license certificates. Each number, with its owner's name, will be written on a card, and these cards will be placed in a large box.

When they are all in the drawing for stands will begin. As the numbers drawn from the box are called out the peddlers will select their stands.

Of course, the first out will select the most desirable stand, but when the market is in full blast it will be such a busy place from one end to the other there will be little choice of position.

There is room enough for all, and each peddler will own for one year the stand he gets on the opening day.

Rules for Dealers.

The spaces for fish dealers are 3 feet 8 inches by 9 feet 4 inches, and those for fruit, vegetable, and meat dealers 3 feet 4 inches by 6 feet. Every man occupying a stand must attend market regularly, or he will forfeit his right to the place he drew. He must also keep his stand clean and obey the rules of the market. Policemen and Food Inspectors will be in constant attendance to preserve order and prevent the sale of impure or decayed food.

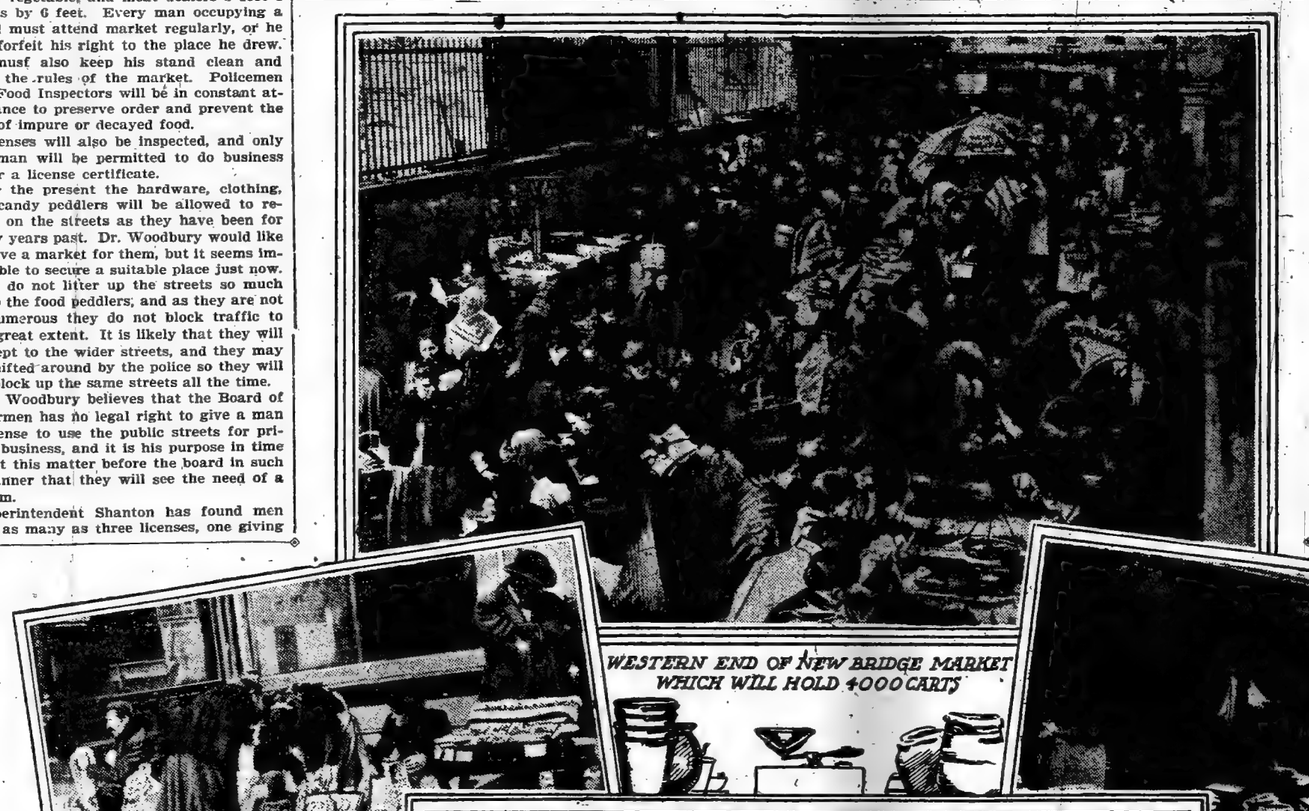
Licenses will also be inspected, and only one man will be permitted to do business under a license certificate.

For the present the hardware, clothing, and candy peddlers will be allowed to remain on the streets as they have been for many years past. Dr. Woodbury would like to have a market for them, but it seems impossible to secure a suitable place just now. They do not litter up the streets so much as do the food peddlers, and as they are not so numerous they do not block traffic to any great extent. It is likely that they will be kept to the wider streets, and they may be shifted around by the police so they will not block up the same streets all the time.

Dr. Woodbury believes that the Board of Aldermen has no legal right to give a man a license to use the public streets for private business, and it is his purpose in time to get this matter before the board in such a manner that they will see the need of a reform.

Superintendent Shanton has found men with as many as three licenses, one giving them a right to maintain a stand in front of the houses in which they live, and two pushcart licenses as well. They establish a pavement store, running to the stoop line, and then place two carts in the gutter to the exclusion of all other peddlers, and they also seriously block up the entrance to the house.

If one man in a tenement house is entitled to such a privilege, Dr. Woodbury contends every man in that house should be entitled to the same. Dr. Woodbury holds that the Street Cleaning Department by law has jurisdiction over all streets, from building line to building line, and that the Board of Aldermen has no right to grant stand licenses or pushcart licenses, except for designated public reservations, such as have been created under the Williamsburg Bridge approach.



WESTERN END OF NEW BRIDGE MARKET WHICH WILL HOLD 4000 CARTS



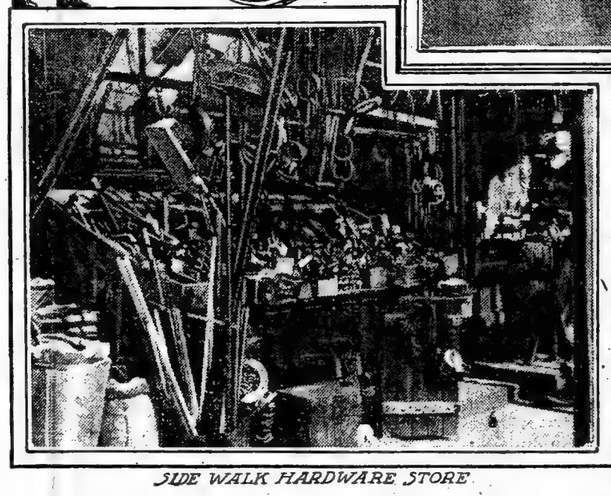
GROUP OF SYRIAN SHAWL DEALERS



STANTON STREET PAVEMENT GROCERY STORE



FAIR SAMPLE OF STREET BLOCKING BY VENDORS



SIDE WALK HARDWARE STORE



RIVINGTON STREET HOUSEFURNISHING STORE

NEW PHARMACIST ABOUT DUE.

"THE new pharmacist, when he has nerve enough to open shop in New York," said a druggist who has been thirty years on Broadway, "will do business on a capital of $1,000, instead of $25,000 and upward. He will be happier and more prosperous than the modern pharmacist, who carries on the drug business as it is now conducted. Changes in the big department stores have not been more strikingly expansive within the past decade than have changes in the drug business. At a recent meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association a paper was read showing that the miscellaneous stock of the modern drug store has reached and passed the limit. The time is ripe for the new pharmacist.

"He will not sell cigars, perfumery, or soap, and only a few patent medicines. He will not have any miscellaneous merchandise. He will not open his store on a noisy and attractive corner, making it necessary for him to sell anything else except drugs to meet his rent. He will recognize that the sole mission of a pharmacist is to wait upon customers who want medicine, and to wait upon them promptly. He will have the open prescription counter, instead of hiding it behind a screen where the clerks have a chance to loaf.

"In the drug trade to-day there is a noticeable decrease in the demand for old-fashioned remedies. The clerk does not know what to do when he is asked for Bull's, Townsend's, Hembold's, or Bristol's sarsaparilla, yet only a few years ago all of these were on every drug shelf and in constant call. Tincture of rhubarb and other simple old-fashioned remedies have been supplanted by proprietary medicines, few of which stand the test of time. The average life of a patent medicine is twelve years, if well advertised. Most of those not advertised do not last one month. Thousands of patent medicines annually appear and disappear that the general public never hears of.

"The chests and lungs of the men and women of to-day seem to be better than they were ten years ago. At that time there was a steady call each Winter for chest protectors selling for $2.50 each. They form no part of the stock of the fashionable druggist to-day, simply because they are not called for. Persons who want them must go to shops that sell surgical instruments and hospital supplies. There is also a big falling off in the sale of seidlitz powders. They have been supplanted by bromos and effervescent powders of all kinds. With old-fashioned druggists the sale of herbs was a large source of revenue. It has diminished to the vanishing point. Sarsaparilla, a universally popular Spring medicine of former years, is seldom ordered. Lovage, snake root, and cassia buds have been displaced by breath perfumes put up in handy packages to carry in the waistcoat pocket.

"The tablet form of medicine is going ahead by leaps and bounds. There is now a variety for almost every known ailment. The sale of sulphate of quinine has increased to an unprecedented extent. The two-grain tablets seem to meet the most popular notion. Where, ten years ago, 200 two-grain pills would last a druggist for an entire Winter, three gross will not suffice now for the same period. The sale of patent pills at 25 cents a box is now a thing of the past. The varieties formerly in demand have been supplanted by delicately prepared pills of smaller dimension and at less cost to the customer."

IT WAS HIS FLAG, TOO.

GEORGE CURRIE, head of one of the large business houses of Atlantic City, is a veteran of the late war of the rebellion. The other day he noticed that in hanging decorations a flag had been hung upside down on one of the business houses. He was in a barber's chair when the inverted flag was discovered. He immediately ordered the barber to wipe the lather from his face and he left the shop and hunted up the owner of the house on which the flag was hung and said the flag must be righted.

"Why, that's my flag, Mr. Currie," replied the owner.

"No, it isn't, either; that's the American flag; it's every American citizen's flag and must never be hung upside down," retorted the veteran.

A short parley ensued and the business man had the flag hung with the blue field and the stars in their proper position.

"No American flag floats upside down if I know it," said Mr. Currie as he went back to complete his shave.

UNDER WATER FARMERS

Busy Days for the Men Who Till the Lands Under Salt Water.

UNDER-WATER farmers will find this, the first week of July, and the week that follows the busiest and most important in many ways of the year. While inland farmers are now garnering the first of their crops, the under-water farmer is making ready to plant his, and strenuous work he finds it.

Under-water farming may be a novelty to the majority of mankind, even to those who know by reason of country life in boyhood days all about farming on the more or less untillable lands of rough old New England or the more favored Middle States. Yet people along Long Island Sound, particularly that stretch bordering on the Connecticut shore and stretching from just west of Norwalk as far east as Narragansett Bay, know that there are several hundred thousand acres of extremely profitable farms under water, farms the surface of which the owners have never seen, and yet farms that are tended as carefully and cultivated as scientifically as any of the best-producing ones of the hinterland.

During the past month or six weeks the owners of these under-water farms have been taking from the rocky or hard mud bottoms which constitute the surface of their farms all the foreign substances that will interfere with the propagation and proper growth of the future crop. Perhaps even more careful he is than is the tiller of the upland soil who grubs away roots and rakes away stones preparatory to the planting of his seed, for the seed the under-water farmer is to deal with is even harder to bring to successful fruition. The water swarms with enemies which cannot be wholly eliminated, and it is to the fighting of these that the salt-water farmer directs his energies during the Spring and Summer months particularly.

Oysters are what the salt water farmer raises, and it is to the preparation of beds for the little fellows that will be thrown out by untold millions and even billions during the early days of July that he has been directing his energies. During the late Fall, throughout the Winter, and well into the Spring the under-water farmer reaped his crop, planted at least three years ago, and as a rule four years, before the harvest, if he raises seed oysters on his own beds instead of depending on seed set and partially grown in the Chesapeake or other oyster grounds and brought to the waters of Long Island Sound to get their growth and development as well as flavor. And most of the Connecticut oyster growers depend on their own seeding nowadays, as the natural beds within profitable reach are pretty well worked out and cannot be depended on for seed.

Dredging for the grown crops had been practically abandoned in middle May, not because oysters are not good after that date, as so many suppose, but because the under-water farmer is then anxious to prepare for the crop of four years hence and finds that more profitable than marketing oysters that begin to deteriorate in flavor as they prepare for spawning in early July. His charts, furnished by the Shell Fish Commission of Connecticut, show him not only the exact location of the beds he has leased from the State or happens to own outright, but they also show the precise nature of the bottom; that is, whether it is rocky, gravelly, of hard mud, soft mud, or of a shifting character, the two latter of no use to the under-water farmer, and never cultivated. The exact nature of his beds and just what must be done to them the oysterman knows just as the scientific landsman farmer knows what treatment his visible acres must receive.

Taking the bed he has cleaned of marketable stock the under-water farmer goes to it with his steam dredge and the rakes with which it is provided, and all the accumulation found there is carefully hauled to the surface and dumped on the deck of his dredge. This process is gone over and over again until the ocean bottom is as clean as is the kitchen floor of the model housekeeper on the farm ashore. The bottom gleanings are sure to contain masses of starfish and drills—the two great pests of the under-water farmer—numbers of periwinkles, and, perhaps, a few other enemies of the oyster, whose work of destruction is so slow and inconsequential that little attention is paid to them. There are sure to be many good oysters that were missed in the Winter dredging or tonging, when it was harvest the farmer was after. Shells of oysters that have been smothered by mud, bored by drills, or winkles until killed in that fashion, or whose occupants have been done to death in the smothering embrace of the five arms of a starfish. It is a dirty and rather repulsive looking mass that comes to the deck on housecleaning excursions of this sort. The whole lot goes to the oyster house on shore, the good oysters are barreled for shipment to market, and enough are generally secured and disposed of to make the clean-up one that at least pays expenses. Oysters are always in demand for "shore dinners," those delectable feasts of the New England Summer resorts.

Starfish, the drills and winkles, and all other enemies go into a pile for absolute destruction, and such of the shells as can be cleaned by exposure to the weather form a huge shell heap, a heap that plays a very important part in the work of the under-water farmer later on. If the dredge brings up many starfish, mops are brought out at once—great strings of cotton waste shaped on iron dredge frames—and the following day the crew goes back to the ground and mops for stars, for these are the most destructive and persistently destructive of all the enemies of the oyster, and the ground must be wholly cleared of them before it is fit for cultivation. The oysterman hunts the starfish as persistently and sleeplessly as does the truck gardener the cut worm. They are much alike in the fatalities they will work on crops. When the pesky little drills, hardly ever more than an inch in length, show, there is treatment for them with a specially made dredge with fingers fine enough and set closely enough together to get and hold the little pests and draw them to the surface.

All these enemies made way with, the under-water farmer is ready for the July planting, unless the grower thinks it worth the expense to lay on the bed a layer of very coarse gravel, stones ranging from the size of a pea to that of a walnut. This is by no means a process, on account of the scarcity of beds of gravel of the right sort that are easily got at, to be indulged in by most growers. The majority simply clean the beds as well as possible in the manner described, and trust to luck for the rest. And luck enters very largely into the game from this point on.

July's hot weather and the rise in the temperature of the water puts the oyster in condition for reproducing itself, if it has the opportunity. And it is to give it the opportunity that the bed has been cleaned up. It is alongside another bed where other oysters are rapidly approaching maturity and will be ready for marketing, say, in the coming Fall or Spring. Over the clean bed are sown with lavish hand the shells of the oysters that during the marketing season had been dredged, opened, and the meats sent to market, while the shells went to the heap. With them go also those shells that had been dredged in the cleaning-up process, and that have been cleaned and made ready for service by exposure to rain and sunshine. Tons of those tiny silver and gold shells that line the beaches and are the joy of children in Summer have been gathered and bought by the barrel from Long Island dealers and added to the lot. Bits of broken glass and crockery, anything in fact that offers a smooth and clean surface is grist for the under-water farmer's mill at this time.

With the shells all planted on his newly made beds the under-water farmer must now lie back and wait for what luck nature brings to him. He has done all he can. When the water is warm enough the five oysters in the adjoining bed will send out in clouds the milky deposit with which the July oyster is always filled. It is in this way that nature has provided that the oyster shall reproduce itself. Such of this spat as escapes the fishes and sea-urchins that feed on it settles on the old shells that have been spread, and once it touches them it is safe to develop into oysters if it hardens in time to escape the worms and other pests of this form of oyster life. The spreading of spawn by the adult oyster lasts through the month from mid-July to mid-August as a rule, and millions of young oysters then begin the work of fitting themselves for the table and fighting their rough battle for life. By mid-August the spawning season is ended, and by September the oyster has fattened and is again ready for the table. A month later the grower can inspect the bed he has made by lifting the planted shells from the ocean bottom with his tongs and then learn if he has a "good set." On that depends to a great extent the future of his beds.

But a good set does not necessarily mean a good crop. No sooner has the "spat" found a home on a friendly shell or bit of glass or a smooth stone than he begins a fight for life that lasts for three years. Few of them would live through it and arrive at a suitable size for table use but for the eternal vigilance of the under-water farmer. The beds have to be rid of starfish, of drills, and of all sorts of enemies as persistently as the plots of the truck gardener have to be cultivated to be kept rid of weeds and animal pests. For a year he mops the ground and tongs for drills, and at the end of that time he may be able to tell with a certainty whether he will have a crop that will pay for all the trouble and work and ceaseless vigilance it has cost. If the young oysters are then worth the trouble, if they have escaped their enemies, have not been smothered by mud washed in by the tides, and have a strong, healthy look, they are transplanted from the deep waters where they have heretofore lived to the shallower beds further in shore, and where they can be better under the eye of the sleepless and tireless cultivator. There for a couple of years more they are watched as carefully as a mother watches her growing family, and should all go well the grower will have a profit of something like 100 per cent. at least for his outlay. It may reach double that amount; often it is half that figure, but the latter is a rarity on the Connecticut beds. The under-water farmer makes more money than do of the uplands when crops are fair. It looks like he deserves it, for he has twelve months of the hardest kind of work in all sorts of weather, while he of the uplands can look for at least four months of the year as months of comparative rest from long hours of trials and drudgery.

A Revelation.

Wife—I haven't a gown fit to wear.

Husband—Jove! that's the reason none of the servants will stay here.

BEWARE THE BEARS OF MONTAGUE ISLAND

SOLDOVIA, Alaska, June 15.—IT is distinctly up to some bold woodsman of sportsman, or both, to take his life in his hands and solve the mystery that overhangs Montague Island. It would be pleasant, from some points of view, to leave this grim, forbidding land alone, surrounded by its furrowed waters and overclouded in fancy with the mists of terror with which the tongues of tradition have surrounded its rocky heights. But the interests of science will not let things rest there. The truth must come out.

But until it has been searched high and low with a fine-tooth comb, Montague Island will remain the bogey of the natives and old hunters of Southwestern Alaska. No such number of tales of hair-raising adventure cluster about any other section of the land of cold and gold and hardship.

All these stories, be they fiction or fact, deal with bears—bears big and little, old and young—but bears by the drove. The natives firmly believe that there are more bears to the square mile on Montague Island than there are cattle in Wyoming. Grim and awful tales are circulated about narrow escapes of those few hardy adventurers who have dared to set foot upon the island. Almost without exception, these persons saw bears in flocks. How many they could not tell. They didn't wait to count them. About every old timer one meets has tales of prospectors or trappers who have fled in terror from the bears of Montague Island.

The island can be plainly seen from the deck of the steamer bound for Valdez. It lies on the seaward side of the entrance to Prince William Sound, and is about sixty miles long and twenty miles across—so far as can be estimated by the eye. Nobody has ever cared to stay there long enough to survey it. Its hills rise steeply from the sea and are heavily wooded to their very summits.

An old hunter named Bonham gave an account of the reported doings on Montague Island which fairly represents the general view of the place.

Droves of Bears.

"No," he said, "I ain't ever been to Montague Island myself—never seemed exactly to git the time. But I knew a party of three that went there one time prospectin.' They went over in a sloop and took a good outfit, with a grub stake big enough to last 'em several months, if they had a mind to stay that long and found anything to make it worth their while. They stayed just one night, and it was the longest night any of them ever spent, I want to state.

"They got ashore one afternoon, set up their tent, and got a lot of their stuff ashore, cooked supper and, after a smoke, turned into their blankets and dropped off to sleep. They made a mighty short nap of it, though, being routed out by a noise in the woods near by. It sounded as though a drove of elephants was rollin' in the underbrush. They piled a lot of brush on the fire, same as they'd do if 'twas wolves, but it didn't go. The row in the woods grew bigger all the time.

"Well, these fellers concluded that the boat was a better place to spend the rest of the night, and they didn't sleep so very sound at that. Next day they got up the nerve to go ashore again, and the camp looked as if a hostyle army had been lootin' it. Everything eatable was eat, and everything else was turned inside out and upside down. Bear tracks was plenty as blackflies in August. They made up their minds there wa'n't any gold on Montague Island and sailed for the mainland that very day.

"I knew another prospector that went to Montague Island alone, which was a fool thing to do if a man's after brown bear. A feller's first barrel might not do the trick, and a wounded brown bear's a bad customer. Well, this lad didn't ever make a one-night stand of it. He said he'd seen bears in herds—bears as big as cows."

Valdez has a tale of two hunters who pooh-poohed what they called the Montague bear "pipe-dream," and started out to prove there was nothing in it but a lot of old-wive's yarns. When they got back to the continent, they admitted in response to diligent questioning that they had stayed on the island just one consecutive half hour.

They Are Big, Too.

"We got about half a mile from shore," said one of them, "when I got sight of a brown bear. About the time I drew a bead on him another one showed up. That was all right enough. Me and my pardner could handle two of 'em O. K. But you can put me down for a tenderfoot if a third and a fourth one didn't loom up before we could fire at the first two.

"And say—they were the most enormous brown bears you ever saw. I didn't wait to measure 'em, but they looked twelve or fourteen feet high. Maybe they wa'n't that high. Things have a way of lookin' bigger when you see 'em over your shoulder—especially bears. The next time I go to Montague Island it'll be with a Gatling gun."

The most tragic of the Montague Island bear tales is told at Eyak.

"About five years ago," said Mr. Story, manager of the big Eyak cannery, "a party of eight natives from Nutcheek, on Hinchinbrook Island, set out in three bidarkas (the native canoe) to go to Montague Island to hunt and trap game. The owner of a passing sailboat reported seeing them land, but nothing was ever heard of them again. Their relatives went in search of them, but no trace of the party was ever found. It is generally believed that the Montague bears got them. Of course, they may have been wrecked, but there was no storm at the time, and even had there been it is more than likely that at least one of the bidarkas would have weathered it, as these frail craft are capable in the skilful hands of the natives, of riding out some heavy blows."

Capt. Zemro S. Moore, of the steamer Nome City, has been sailing in Alaskan waters for fourteen years. His view of the reputation of Montague Island is as follows:

"I never landed on Montague Island, but I've heard scores of yarns about the size and number of bears there. I can't help thinking that there must be some truth in them."

But there is one man who scoffs at the stories of gruesome doings on Montague. He is Olaf Carlson, first officer of the Nome City.

"I've heard any number of yarns spun about the bears on Montague Island being so numerous and fierce," he said, "but I don't take much stock in them. You always get them from somebody else who heard them from another man who, in his turn, had them handed to him from some person who got it second hand.

"There are some bears there, I know. I bought three skins from a native who said he got them on Montague, and one of them was certainly a whopper. The hide itself measured twelve feet from the nose to the top of the tail."

Despite this view, the general impression prevails among Alaskans, natives and whites alike, that Montague Island is a good place to stay away from. Polar bear hunting at $45 each. The grizzly bears here is declared to be generally of the mountain variety, and the brown bear is [illegible] did when [illegible] tapeasist.

ICONS, THE SACRED PICTURES OF RUSSIA

Generals and Admirals Take Them to the Front in the Present War, and Every House and Shop Has One.

In the living room of every house and hut as well as in every cathedral in Russia there is to be found at least one icon or sacred picture of Christ, the Virgin, or some saint or martyr; in most private houses there are several, and in the cathedrals there are hundreds; but however many the individual may own, there is always to be found one token of this kind hanging across the northeast corner of the room, near the ceiling. Before it is suspended a tiny metal lamp of filigree and colored glass, in which the light is never allowed to go out.

It is a sort of shrine to which each member of the family comes morning and evening to say his prayers. Visitors make their way to it to pay their devotions and call down blessings upon the house before they go to greet host and hostess.

The story of the origin, history, and symbolism of these pictures is curious, eventful, and wondrously interesting. The dictionary definition of an icon is, as any one may read, "an image or likeness in the Greek Church, mosaic or the like, especially one representing Christ or the Virgin or some saint or martyr, commonly regarded as miraculous either in its origin or power."

"Icon writing," as the Russians called it, was introduced into Russia in the tenth century. Icons had been in use in Latin countries since the fourth century, having been introduced into the churches for the benefit of the common people in the matter of popular instruction. Constantine persecuted the image worshippers, while Irene restored them to favor. Theophilus again banished them, and the iconoclasts were finally excommunicated at the Eighth Council, at Constantinople, 864.

The first icon was brought into Russia by the Byzantine Emperor, and he soon made them quite popular, for with the spread of the Christian religion the demand for them increased rapidly.

The icon writers of that period were for the most part lodged in the monasteries. The old histories tell us that the church imported Greek masters to teach Russians the rudiments of the art, and that the first Russian master was one Olympius Pecherski, but that not even a solitary specimen of his work survived the Tartar invasion.

The Three Schools.

A renaissance of the art began in Moscow in the fourteenth century. Italian and other European masters were brought into the country, and there were soon established three schools, viz., the Moscow school, which was entirely Italian; the school of Stroganov, which was distinguished by landscapes and letter writing, and the school of Novgorod, which is of the roughest and crudest sort. The aristocrats have always preferred the Italian school. The common people still cling to the old Greek models.

The largest manufactories are at Moscow and Vladimir. In the latter province the entire population is engaged during the Winter in the manufacture of the sacred pictures. Every week during the season great fairs are held, where hundreds of cartloads of lumber are bought for this purpose, 120 loads not being an unusual amount.

Some idea of the amount and importance of the icon trade in this vicinity may be had when it is stated that it is valued at $750,000 per year. The majority of them are sold at a nominal price, perhaps 25 cents a hundred at wholesale, but when the tourist comes to buy he pays several hundred per cent. profit. The trade extends all over Russia and the Balkan Peninsula.

Icons must not be confused with statues or statuettes. They are flat pictures, painted on wood or metal, as anything in relief is prohibited by the Church. The crucifix, which is so important a feature of the Roman Catholic Church, is forbidden in the Greek Church. In spite of the prohibition one is occasionally seen.

The sacred pictures have been from time immemorial subject to many vicissitudes; they have led a most peripatetic existence. Decrees by this or that Emperor, for or against their use, kept them moving in and out of churches for many hundreds of years.

It was Theodora who actually settled them in their places on the cathedral walls. While Regent she ordered the banished pictures to be returned to their accustomed places, and insisted that this be done in solemn procession, with a pomp and ceremony that made the pageant one to be recorded in history.

Veneration of Pictures.

Before St. Sophia became the property of Mohammed II. the pavements of that beautiful edifice ran with blood shed in the fierce struggle between the image breakers and the image worshippers.

Writers on the Greek Church say that pictures of the Virgin Mary with the Holy Child are held in especial veneration quite beyond that offered to the saints who have had a miraculous origin. The Church makes a distinction between the full worship which is offered to God and the tokens of veneration and honor which are due to the holy pictures. Naturally the ignorant do not perceive this difference, and fall to worshipping the icon with the same devotion offered to the Christ.

The Iberian Mother is held in the highest reverence. Wonderful stories are told of her miraculous power and the gorgeousness of the processions when the icon is taken in state to visit the sick and suffering, as the bambino of the Aricola Church in Rome used to be taken.

The universal use of the icon in Russia is almost beyond belief. That the walls of the churches are covered with them goes without saying; that there is at least one in every house we know; but of the thousands upon thousands of portable ones, usually made of metal an inch and a half to two inches square, carried about by soldiers, sailors, and peasants and people of all conditions, who take journeys, there is no accurate account.

Rudely cut and crudely painted pictures are set in wayside shrines along the length of the railways, and it fills the Occidental traveler with curiosity to see the Russian tourists pour out of the train at a solitary station and move in solemn procession to say their prayers on bended knee before some little shrine.

Occasionally on the Trans-Siberian Railway one meets an altar car, which is built like an ordinary coach without seats. One end contains the altar, before which candlesticks are placed for the worshipper's candles, which he has either brought with him or bought at a near-by shop. The walls of the car are covered with icons, while a large one hangs above the altar. Here the worshippers prostrate themselves and often kiss the venerated token. The car is moved from place to place at stated intervals, as the service seems to demand.

Icons are set in niches in the wall, are hung over gateways, and found in every office and inn and in the saloons of the steamers, and there is never a railway or telegraph station without one at least. Trains and steamers would be doomed were they to run without the icon that represents their tutelary saint, as well as one of the Virgin. Every sailor has one in his kit, and every soldier carries one in his knapsack, thus engendering a feeling of safety that helps to make them brave.

The dispatches in the daily papers told us not long ago that the most sacred image in Russia had been sent from the Traitzke Monastery to St. Petersburg, and that later it would accompany the Czar's army to the Far East, in the belief that through its agency victory would perch on Russian banners.

This "most sacred image" is a representation of the Virgin appearing to St. Sergius. It is about a foot square and covered with precious stones—votive offerings. It is set in a handsome box frame, which is also set with valuable gems.

This icon has had a remarkable history. It has led a peripatetic life for many decades. It accompanied Alexis, Peter the Great, and Alexander I. on all their campaigns. A silver tablet is attached to it enumerating the battles at which it has been present.

The Czar sent a letter to the Metropolitan of the Greek Church, who had the picture in charge, in which he recalled the overthrow of the Tartar hordes under its auspices, and recorded his belief that if it were with the army the Russians would in a like manner overthrow the Japanese.

The day before Gen. Kuropatkin left St. Petersburg for the East he visited the cathedral to perform the most solemn rites of his church. The Patriarch blessed him and held aloft the image of St. Sergius and the Virgin for adoration. The General and his suite were in tears, and it is said to have been a most affecting scene.

Makaroff's Safeguard.

In view of the terrible disaster that overtook the late Admiral Makaroff, the following incident takes on a pathetic interest. Just before the Admiral started for the scene of war he received from the daughter of Admiral Taube an image of the Saviour, which she was convinced would keep him and his battleship from harm.

Mlle. Taube wrote that fifty years ago, when her father commanded the old wooden Retvizan, predecessor of the present one, which was moored in the Neva, he noticed an object floating toward the ship. He succeeded in catching it, and found it to be this image of the Saviour, which had been carefully guarded in the Taube family ever since. She sent it to Admiral Makaroff, convinced it would save him from disaster. One is curious to know if the icon was left behind when the Admiral changed his flagship, or if its power had departed, and what eventually became of it.

Vice Admiral Skrydloff carries with him several of the sacred images which were presented to him the day he left St. Petersburg. A peasant dressed in the skins of wild beasts separated himself from the crowd and handed the Admiral an image of "The Holy Virgin of Joy to the Afflicted," which is reputed to have miraculous power. St. Theodosius, the miracle-worker of Czermakoff, was next given him.

St. Seraphim is a modern icon. The saint lived and died in our own century, and received his canonization from the Czar only last year. He is enshrined as a miracle-worker in the church of Saroff, and thousands of people of all classes are making pilgrimages to the church for the purpose of offering up their petitions in behalf of their friends and relatives in the army.

There are hundreds if not thousands of icons on the walls of the churches at the Kremlin. The most celebrated of these images is that of Notre Dame de Josephet, in the Cathedral of the Archangel, where since Peter I. the royal dead have been buried. If the story told of it is true, it has a curious history.

It is said that Ivan the Terrible commanded an artist of his time to paint an icon of St. Anastasia of Rome, and that he should use Ivan's virtuous and beautiful wife as a model. This was done, and Ivan kept it in his chamber as long as he lived, and when he died it was carried in the front of his funeral procession.

Notre Dame de Josephet.

This icon was carefully conserved, and finally was given to Michael Romanoff by the Patriarch Josephet I.; then to the Czar Alexis by Josephet II., when, according to the ancient custom of the Church, he blessed the Czar and gave him an image with his own hands. This is the picture that to-day is known as Notre Dame de Josephet, if the story told by the old French historian is correct.

This image is painted in the old Greek style on a hollowed-out block of the lime tree. The face if the Virgin is more round than oval, with a certain harmony of shade, but the eyes lack expression and the nose is too small. One notices an absence of tears and even of sadness about the eyes, and the golden yellow surrounding the forehead gives the whole face a disagreeable expression. There is a single star painted on the forehead, like the symbol of the Virgin. A shrine of twisted gold, decorated with enamel, envelops the image. The crown of the Virgin is a broad mass of gold set with gems, while that of the infant Jesus is more elaborate than that of the divine mother.

In one of George Kennan's books he speaks of a very old icon in one of the churches of Ishim; it is a portrait of the mother of God, and is reputed to have supernatural powers. In order that the country people who are unable to go to Ishim may have an opportunity to pray to this miracle-working image and to share in the blessing supposed to be conferred by its near presence, it is carried once in a year or two through all the principal villages of the Ishim district. Special services are held in its honor, and hundreds of believers accompany it from place to place.

Mrs. Kennan owns a sacred picture that has an interesting history. It is made of hard wood and covered profusely with white paint and gilding, and represents a masculine saint. It has the garish crudity that characterizes the Novgorod school.

A curious icon in the collection belonging to a lady in New York has for a foundation a piece of hard wood about 9 by 12 inches. It was originally painted with several figures, presumably the Virgin; on either side there can just be made out the pictures of horses ridden by haloed saints. This is undoubtedly one of the early "icon writings," and were it not for the dozen or more small icons which some ignoramus has tacked upon the face of it it would have great value as an antique.

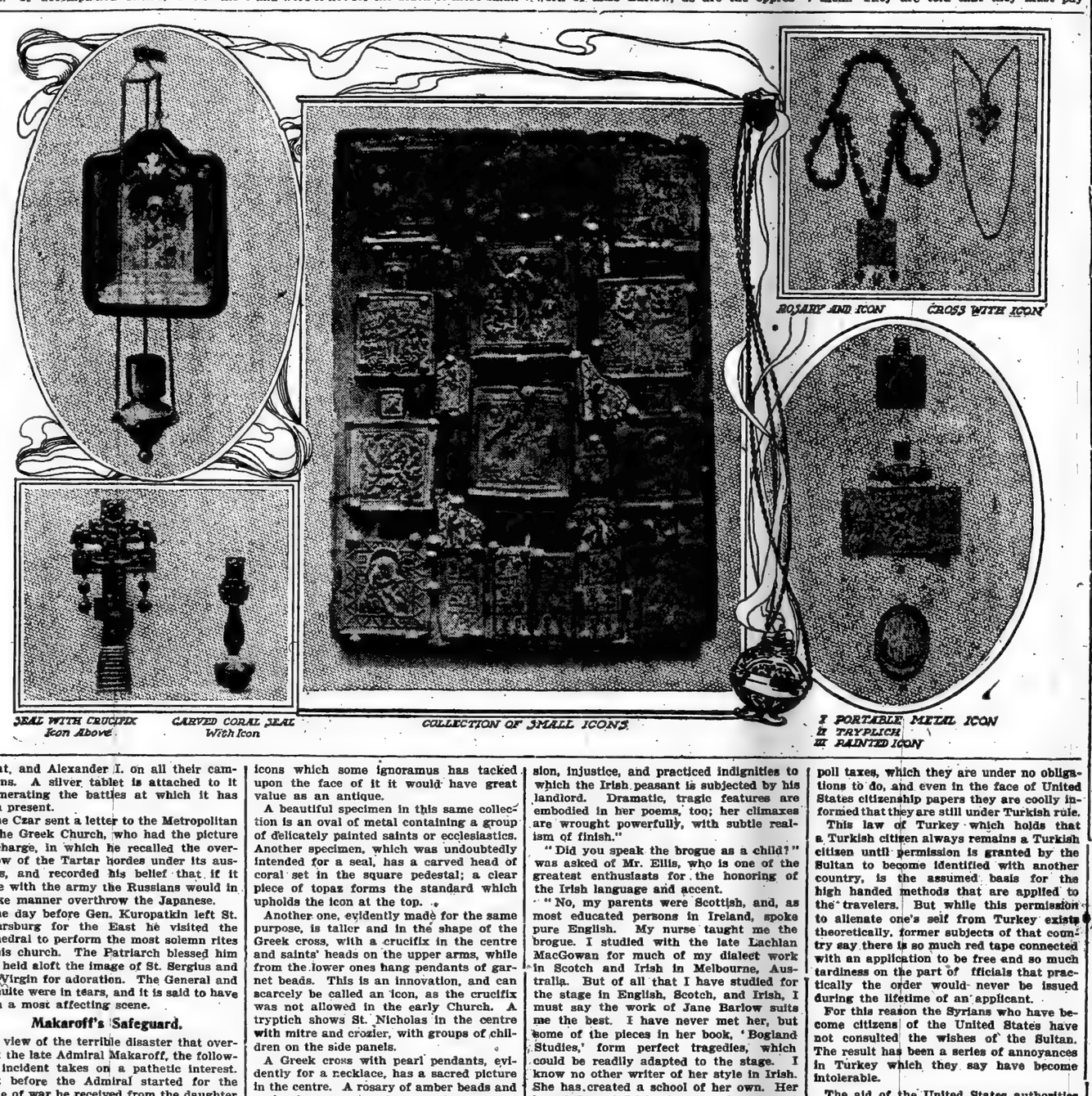
A beautiful specimen in this same collection is an oval of metal containing a group of delicately painted saints or ecclesiastics. Another specimen, which was undoubtedly intended for a seal, has a carved head of coral set in the square pedestal; a clear piece of topaz forms the standard which upholds the icon at the top.

Another one, evidently made for the same purpose, is taller and in the shape of the Greek cross, with a crucifix in the centre and saints' heads on the upper arms, while from the lower ones hang pendants of garnet beads. This is an innovation, and can scarcely be called an icon, as the crucifix was not allowed in the early Church. A tryptich shows St. Nicholas in the centre with mitre and crozier, with groups of children on the side panels.

A Greek cross with pearl pendants, evidently for a necklace, has a sacred picture in the centre. A rosary of amber beads and curiously carved wooden ones has a small square icon attached; it has been enameled. Most of the enamel has fallen off, but three colored pendants are intact.

Two icons brought from a quick trip around the world are the Virgin and Child painted on wood, all covered with filagree copper, except the faces and hands. There is a dove hovering over the pair, and the picture is incased in a box frame or reliquary.

The other represents St. Nicholas, the patron saint of Russia, with a nimbus around his head and an open book in his hand; small pictures of Christ and the Virgin are one on either side.



SEAL WITH CRUCIFIX Icon Above — CARVED CORAL SEAL With Icon — COLLECTION OF SMALL ICONS — ROSARY AND ICON — CROSS WITH ICON — PORTABLE METAL ICON IN TRYPLICH — PAINTED ICON

The Cult of the Brogue.

IF we carried out the desires of William Butler Yeats and the new Irish school we should soon establish colleges for the teaching of the brogue. It is called the Irish accent by some enthusiasts. Its headquarters in New York are several, but there is, it seems, a great difference in brogues; that of the Irish Literary Society is not the same as that of Tammany Hall, and that emanating from various police headquarters, though supposed to be the "real thing" would not pass the higher examinations.

According to scholars and experts, the brogue has come from the pronunciation of the native language, Gaelic. But it is inherited by those who never knew their mother tongue.

"Here in America," said Mr. Robin Ellis, exponent of Irish character and speech, "we are accustomed to many varieties of language from the Irish born of respective provinces. These differences are quite marked at times. But between a native and a foreign writer of brogue the difference is extreme. It is modified by the writer's personal contact with Irish people who affect the brogue. If a subject is well expressed substantially in brogue an added interest would be found in the localisms, whether it were written in America, Australia, India, Africa, or England.

We see that it is a serious subject, and that it is as possible to be learned in it as in any other. But something prevents us from taking the unlettered Irishman seriously.

"The Irishman is supposed to be a comic person," observed Mr. Yeats to the Irish Literary Society drolly. And he says that this misconception is another reason why he regarded the Irishman seriously, for Englishman would have to consider Erin as a nation!

"And so the manners, the humor, the brogue of the Irishman are only his outfit as jester to the conqueror. And it is as a jester only that he may be applauded. After having aroused laughter, let the fool retire and listen to the music of his own bells!"

Perhaps there is more pathos than humor in this point of view. But it is also pathetic that while the Irishman here becomes an American, we are exhorted to look to Ireland for our true ancestry! "Those rather depressing voyagers' of the Mayflower were not our true ancestors," says Mr. Yeats.

A notable instance of the splendid use of the brogue is from a volume of brogue poems on military subjects by Robert Chambers. It is called "The Recruit." The climax is Irish as well as the idiom, when the Sergeant, after the long-stansaed list of picturesque abuse, invites the recruit out to take a drink, and in the anti-climax following he further condescends to borrow a quarter for that purpose.

"Another exceptional instance of foreign Irish style is the irresistible 'Terence Mulvaney' series of Kipling," and with the reassurance of so strict a critic as Mr. Ellis we learn that we can enjoy these without the fear of flaws.

"The localisms in these," he says, "are as unique and powerful as the characters. Every country has produced its writers in Irish style, good, bad, and indifferent, but mostly, I must say, the latter," Mr. Ellis asserts.

"But these which I mention have been penned for the purpose of humor only, as may be said of many standard native Irish authors such as Lover and Lever. Miss Jane Barlow's writing, chiefly her dialect poems, though clearly didactic, presents the Irish peasant in his goodness, his mobility, his innate qualities of heart.

"But the idiosyncrasies, foibles, superstitions are also faithfully treated in the work of Miss Barlow, as are the oppression, injustice, and practiced indignities to which the Irish peasant is subjected by his landlord. Dramatic, tragic features are embodied in her poems, too; her climaxes are wrought powerfully, with subtle realism of finish."

"Did you speak the brogue as a child?" was asked of Mr. Ellis, who is one of the greatest enthusiasts for the honoring of the Irish language and accent.

"No, my parents were Scottish, and, as most educated persons in Ireland, spoke pure English. My nurse taught me the brogue. I studied with the late Lachlan MacGowan for much of my dialect work in Scotch and Irish in Melbourne, Australia. But of all that I have studied for the stage in English, Scotch, and Irish, I must say the work of Jane Barlow suits me the best. I have never met her, but some of the pieces in her book, 'Bogland Studies,' form perfect tragedies, which could be readily adapted to the stage. I know no other writer of her style in Irish. She has created a school of her own. Her knowledge of Irish character is so great that she can have only feeble imitators, if any. As they are entirely in the vernacular, only an Irishman well grounded and schooled in the idiom of his country—idiom that is as exacting in inflection and intonation as in the science of articulation—can ever hope to express them.

"All my stage training helps me to understand the adequate portrayal of these really great dramas of human life of Irish coloring. They treat in dramatic form of good and bad landlordism, individual character, typical character, religion, domestic life, and one yet unpublished, recently sent to me by Miss Barlow, is a fascinating and tragic tale of the sea. This is to be given in Boston during the coming Winter. You know that Kate Douglas Wiggin terms Miss Barlow 'the prophet of Ireland' perhaps?"

It is estimated that there is a large percentage of cultivated Irish in New York. At least several thousand persons are interested in the subject of things Gaelic, the perfection of Hiberian hand and brain work, the cherishing of the dialect of Erin, whether rollicking or sentimental. F. B.

A SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN.

THE late Thomas Brackett Reed used to relate the following incident which happened one Summer while he was spending a few days in a small fishing village on the New England Coast.

A young countryman who had been advised to take sea baths registered at the village hotel one evening, and shortly afterward sauntered down to the beach. Espying a grizzled old fisherman mending his nets beneath a sign which informed one that B—— had boats and tackle to let and bait for sale, he accosted the veteran and asked him if the water was not for sale also. On receiving an affirmative reply the countryman returned to the hotel, obtained a couple of buckets, and having paid the price asked, filled them and returned to his room to carry out the doctor's instructions.

On the following morning he happened down at the beach when the tide was out, and after contemplating the broad receding beaches for some minutes, approached his acquaintance of the evening before and remarked in a tone of admiration, "Gosh! but you must have done some business last night."

Where American Citizenship Is "No Good"

Syrian-Americans Are Pariahs in Turkey—State Department Powerless.

WHEN Congress meets next Winter the United States Government will be asked to negotiate a new treaty with Turkey. This request will come in the form of a monster petition signed by 75,000 or more Americanized Syrians, who seriously object to the way in which they are treated when they visit their former homes in the Ottoman Empire.

Charges are made by merchants and professional men, now citizens of this country, but formerly under the rule of the Sultan, that upon their return to Turkey they are forced to pay unjust taxes and tribute, and are harassed and annoyed in many ways by Turkish officials who ignore their passports and American citizenship papers and grossly insult them at every opportunity.

The movement to bring about a reform in these respects has been widely discussed recently, and it has been decided that within the next two or three months the petition will be circulated among the 150,000 Syrians resident in this country for their signatures. It is said that fully one-half of these Syrians are citizens of the United States, and that nearly all of those who have returned to their native land on visits have been "held up" officially, arrested on some trumped-up charge, or have suffered some indignity simply for the reason that they became Americans without the permission of the Sublime Porte.

In traveling from one city to another in Turkey, they say, fees are demanded from them. They are told that they must pay poll taxes, which they are under no obligations to do, and even in the face of United States citizenship papers they are coolly informed that they are still under Turkish rule.

This law of Turkey which holds that a Turkish citizen always remains a Turkish citizen until permission is granted by the Sultan to become identified with another country, is the assumed basis for the high handed methods that are applied to the travelers. But while this permission to alienate one's self from Turkey exists theoretically, former subjects of that country say there is so much red tape connected with an application to be free and so much tardiness on the part of officials that practically the order would never be issued during the lifetime of an applicant.

For this reason the Syrians who have become citizens of the United States have not consulted the wishes of the Sultan. The result has been a series of annoyances in Turkey which they say have become intolerable.

The aid of the United States authorities has been asked for, and this Government has acknowledged its inability to furnish a remedy under the terms of the present treaty. Therefore the Syrians will unite in calling upon their representatives in the various Congressional districts where there are Syrian colonies to urge the necessity of a new treaty, and many prominent Syrians are now working to bring about this movement.

A young Syrian author well known on both sides of the water and well known Syrian editors are among the leaders in the movement. They are backed by men of wealth and influence in the Syrian colonies in all parts of the country.

One of the New York merchants who has had some interesting experiences at the hands of Ottoman officials is Anton Simon, a manufacturer and importer on Washington Street. He is a Syrian by birth and was formerly a subject of the Sultan.

"Any Syrian now a citizen of this country who has ever traveled in Turkey will appreciate the need of a new treaty between this country and that," said Mr. Simon. "I have had quite a trying experience in that connection, and many of my friends have had similar experiences.

"While on a visit to Beirut to see my mother, I found out what it is to have Turkish officials demand fees from former residents of the empire. Before I went there I had heard of these annoyances from friends who had suffered, and I thought I would prepare against them.

"Now, I have been a citizen of the United States for a number of years, and from the experience of my friends I knew that the knowledge of this fact among the Turkish officials would operate against me rather than be of assistance to me. Before going, however, I thought it would be best to get advice from the United States Government regarding the proper course to pursue in the matter.

"I had been told that the Turkish Consul General in New York would not indorse my passport as an American citizen, and for the purpose of getting light on this point I wrote to the State Department at Washington. This is the reply I received:

Department of State,
Washington, July 6, 1903.

Mr. A. Simon, 516 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Sir: In reply to your letter of July 6 asking how you may enter Turkey as an American citizen, the Turkish Consul General at New York having refused to visé your transport, No. 75,555, issued July 1, 1903, you are informed that the department has no authority to instruct the Consul of another Government and that it is not aware of any way to obtain permission to enter Turkey except from the Turkish authorities. As you were, it appears, born in Turkish dominions, under the laws of Turkey, as this department is informed, your naturalization as a citizen of the United States is not recognized by Turkey unless you obtained the consent of the Turkish Government thereto. While this Government does not admit the justice of the law of Turkey on this subject, it cannot encourage American citizens whom it might affect to put themselves within the sphere of its operations.

I inclose again the notice to American citizens formerly subjects of Turkey who contemplate returning to that country, a copy of which was sent to you with your passport. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS B. LOOMIS,
Acting Secretary.

"I realized after the receipt of this letter," continues Mr. Simon, "that it would be better for me to return to my country as a subject under the dominion of the Sultan. I therefore went to the Consul General in New York and applied for a passport to Turkey, which he gave to me, taking it for granted that I was a subject of the country.

"I had no difficulty in landing at Beirut. When I was ready to return I called on the American Consul at Beirut and asked him for a passport, telling him I was a citizen of the United States. He gave a passport in the Arabic language to me, which, translated, reads:

United States Consulate,
Beirut, Syria, Oct. 11, 1903.

Begging the honorable authorities of Beirut to permit the below described man, who is an American citizen and leaving this country for the United States, to pass the great Empire of Turkey in accordance with the law passed by the Turkish Foreign Department of State at Constantinople, dated December 8, 1813.

(Signed)
WILLIAM C. MAGELSSEN,
Vice Consul.

"For my passport from Washington I paid $2. At Beirut I paid another dollar for the passport out of Turkey, and, in order to be assured of the best services, I paid $2 to the gendarme, who was a Turk assigned to me by the American Consul. When I reached the pier I was stopped by the Commissioner of the Port, who demanded a fee of 75 cents. By this time I had become rather tired of paying fees, so I asked:

"'What is this fee for?'

"'You are a Turkish citizen,' he replied, 'and you must pay this fee before you leave the country.'

His Passport "No Good."

"'I am not a Turkish citizen,' I said. 'I am a citizen of the United States of America,' and I appealed to the gendarme whom I had tipped.

"The gendarme shook his head and said:

"'This man is a Turkish citizen.'

"'I am a citizen of the United States,' I insisted, and I showed my passport from the American Consul at Beirut.

"The agent of the Sultan took the paper, glanced at it, and placed it under the cushion of the chair on which he was seated, a Turkish expression of extreme contempt.

"'It is no good,' said he. 'Go back to your Consul and tell him so.'

"'I will go to the United States warship,' said I, waving my hand in the direction of the California, which was then in the harbor.

"'You pay the 75 cents or you stay here,' said the officer, and he turned his back on me.

"What could I do? My ship was about to sail. My luggage was aboard, and my friends were there waiting for me. Well, I paid the fee, as almost any other man would do. It had cost me $3.75 to get out of Turkey, to say nothing of the $2 I had paid for the United States passport, which was, of course, all right.

"This is only one of many annoyances that former citizens of Turkey who go back there are subjected to. Ever since I left the country my mother has been compelled to pay a poll tax for my brothers and me. Every one in that country who has relatives that have come to America is compelled to do the same thing.

"The mother of my partner, S. Barson, has paid a poll tax for him for fourteen years. This is purely a personal tax, and applies only to the citizens of Turkey."

Many of the former subjects of Turkey pay these fees when traveling there rather than be annoyed, but once in a while a man is encountered who shows fight. Such a man is Antonia Tadross, a Syrian importer and wholesale dry goods merchant of Washington Street, New York.

"When I was in Turkey the last time," said Mr. Tadross, "a Turkish official came to me and said I must pay a personal tax of 300 piastres—about $15—a year. I refused to pay point blank, saying I was an American citizen.

"He replied that every man in Turkey was a subject of the Sultan until he had permission from the Sultan to become the citizen of another country. He also said that I must pay an additional fee of $2 a year as a poll tax.

"Now, I have been a citizen of the United States for nineteen years, and I knew that the Turkish Government had no right to demand this tax of me, and I determined that I would not pay it, so I said to the officer:

"'I will pay you nothing.'

"Upon that he started to arrest me, but I pushed him away and reached for a revolver that I had in my pocket, and he drew back and let me go. And I did not pay that tax and I never will.

"But you can see why we naturalized Syrians are anxious for a new treaty. We have a good Consul, Ira Harris, at Tripoli, where this demand was made upon me, but he is powerless under existing conditions.

"Many naturalized Syrians, while traveling in Turkey, say they are subjects of the Sultan so as to avoid annoyance. If a man is a Turk and a Mohammedan he will have no trouble whatever in Turkey."

N. A. Shibley, a well-known Syrian attorney of New York, who is associated with ex-Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier, said:

"I have many clients who have suffered at the hands of the Turkish Government. A recent case is that of Naif Saadi, whose property in Tripoli was confiscated for the non-payment of personal taxes, although he is a naturalized citizen of the United States.

"I communicated with the State Department on this case, contending that an American citizen was not subject to a body tax. Mr. Harris, the United States Consul at Tripoli, adopted my views and spoke to the Turkish authorities on the matter. The Turkish Government, however, refused to consider the case in that light and attached the property.

"Through negotiations with the State Department of this country and the Turkish officials I succeeded in getting the attachment vacated, and then petitioned the Sultan to issue a special irade recognizing the naturalization of my client, but I received no response. In the meantime Saadi went to Syria, and was promptly arrested for non-payment of taxes, as was also an Armenian friend who was with him.

"Through the efforts of the American Consul at Beirut and the Vice Consul at Tripoli the two men were released, but for some time my client was the object of attack by the Turkish officials because he was an American citizen. Our present treaty is useless, so far as it relates to the treatment of citizens of the United States who were formerly under the rule of the Sultan. There is only one remedy, and that is a new treaty with Turkey demanding a recognition of our rights.

Signature Becomes Turkish.

"The case of my brother, Ammer A. Shibley, illustrates how the Turkish officials discriminate against the naturalized American citizens. My brother was duly appointed a Notary Public by Gov. Odell, but whenever he acknowledged the signature on a paper which concerned the Turkish Government the Turkish Consul here refused to recognize his authority.

"He has frequently been told that when the signature of a former subject of Turkey, now an American citizen, arrives in the Ottoman Empire it ceases to be American, but at once becomes Turkish."

Among those who are making a hard fight for a new treaty with Turkey is Najeeb M. Diab, editor of the Syrian newspaper Meraat El-Gharb, (Mirror of the West,) which is printed in Arabic, in New York. Mr. Diab has written so much against the Turkish Government that the Sublime Porte has condemned him to death, which penalty would doubtless be carried out should he return to his native country.

"I cannot understand what object a man has in becoming a citizen of the United States," said Mr. Diab, "unless he can have the rights of such citizenship. Our countrymen from Syria are beginning to ask such questions of me. What answer can I make to them?

"Every time one of them goes to Turkey he is held up by the Turkish Government. They must pay personal taxes and they are insulted and abused. It is high time we took some stand in the matter.

"The United States is big enough and strong enough and noble enough to take care of her citizens and have the other nations of the world respect and honor them. The Sultan would honor and respect them, too, if he saw that the Government of the United States was in earnest. And it is time that this country was in earnest. It is time that all citizens of the country should be recognized alike."

These opinions are voiced by thousands of other Syrians in all parts of the country. In New York, where there are 15,000 Syrians, similar views are expressed by George Ackery, Constantine Biskinty, E. J. Antone, merchants and importers; Ameen Ghorayeb, editor of Al-Monajer, (The Emigrant,) and many others. All say that every effort will be made to have the proposed treaty put into effect.

THE HOLY TEMPLE OF NIKKO.

THE little City of Nikko, in Japan, does not offer much attraction to the ordinary visitor, for its houses are small and the streets are narrow. Yet it is a saying in Japan that "he who has not seen Nikko has not the right to call himself a man," for in its suburbs is the celebrated temple of the same name—Nikko, which is the goal of every true believer. The Mikado himself goes there regularly every year, on a devout pilgrimage, and with him his family and suite, all to worship at this famous temple.

The origin of this Holy Temple of Nikko merits attention, so curious is the legend. In the year 767 (in Oriental countries one goes far back in order to get at the beginning of things) a Buddhist monk, "Shodo-sho-him," saw upon the summit of the mountain "Dai ya-garra," four clouds, all of different colors, which appeared to him like a beckoning of the gods, or mayhap, a warning. Determining that it was the former, he decided to climb to the summit, but between him and the mountain ran the swift current of the Dai ya-garra.

Finding that he could not pass over, the monk threw himself upon the earth, and there, on his knees, prayed devoutly.

After a time there appeared to him the god Shinto, who threw two serpents, one green and one yellow, across the stream. Resting upon the banks of the stream, they formed a bridge, and upon this living bridge, in itself enough to cause one to shudder, the monk passed over and ascended the mountain. From the summit he taught the populace that the god Shinto was the only revelation of the Japanese deity—that all other gods were false, and Shinto was the only true god. To-day people who desire to go from the City of Nikko to the temple to worship must cross a bridge, which was built upon the very spot where Shinto made the living bridge for the monk to pass over.

The temple is built in the depths of the sacred forest, which is called Zedri, and in these woods the echo of the solemn tolling of the bell dies away upon the still air.

When the Mikado makes his annual visit to the temple he arrives there in great pomp and splendor. Priests, soldiers, courtiers—persons of every rank and quality—form his suite, and they are dressed in the oddest and most fantastic of costumes, with the gayest of colors and strangest of fashions. They approach an altar, on which is placed a round mirror—symbol of the sun. Upon this they throw a piece of money, and then each one claps his hands, as if to notify the deity or announce to divinity that an offering has been made!

The halls of the temple are wonderfully interesting, covered as their walls are with historical scenes, admirably done, and with beautiful statuary upon every hand. The statuary and pictures are by master hands.

It is in this temple that the numerous family of the Japanese gods (about one hundred in all) reside, and people are always welcome to visit the temple to worship.

The Japanese religion teaches all the most beautiful virtues of the soul, and the highest ambition is aroused in the worshipper at the thought of being rewarded after death by being translated to heaven, to assume a place among the gods themselves, like the heroes of Grecian mythology. The temple of Nikko is easily recognized, even in the distance, by its peculiar form and plan. It is built of wooden bronze, and in the first courtyard of the temple is a pagoda of four stories. Further on can be seen the "holy white horse" and the famous "holy monkeys." One of these monkeys has the mouth tightly closed, the second has its eyes closed, and the third its ears, to signify that they see not, hear not, say not, anything that is evil or ugly.

In this same courtyard is also a cat, sculptured with extraordinary fidelity to nature, and these are but a few of the many objects of real interest to the traveler, and of still greater interest to the Japanese themselves, that are to be found at Nikko, in and about the holy temple. On all the religious festivals and celebrated days in the Church, which correspond to our own saints' days, the Japanese come here to worship and visit the temple, in which priests are preaching sermons, only a little different from those of the Christian religion.

Zoo, Circus, Spectacle All In One . . .

Sensation Upon Sensation, and Everything Novel, Promised in New York Hippodrome—Mr. Thompson Talks of the Plan and Its Inception.

WITH the announcement last week of the incorporation at Albany of the New York Hippodrome, with a capital of $1,000,000, it was generally believed among real estate and theatrical men that New York is to have the kind of mammoth attraction which has long made the amusements of London and Paris and the other European cities distictively different from those of American capitals.

So positive was this belief on the part of several of the show managers that already one well-known firm with offices near the Rialto has caused its press agent to work overtime in preparing for publication a statement of just such an institution to be built by the theatrical promoters themselves.

It is safe to say, however, that the great structure to be erected on the site of the old Sixth Avenue car stables, the block front on Sixth Avenue bounded by Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, will be, and will remain for some years to come, the only thing of its kind in the city.

Thompson & Dundy, the proprietors of Luna Park, the big Coney Island attraction, are to act in a similar capacity in the management of the new venture on Sixth Avenue. Their record at their Coney Island exposition speaks well for the future success of this latest effort, along different lines to be sure, but requiring the peculiar ability of the big showman.

The Master Mind in the Venture.

Up in the eighteenth story of the Flatiron Building during the past week a young man, smooth-shaven and just below the average height, with keen blue eyes, which alone of all his personality give evidence of the master mind which handles gigantic problems so decisively and calmly, has been working early and late in conference with draughtsmen and department heads in the employ of the Fuller Construction Company.

The young man is Frederick Thompson. He has been directing the skilled employes of the big construction company how to do the work they are supposedly so well fitted for.

To learn just what the New York Hippodrome means, to ascertain why it was incorporated and what it intends to do, the explanation made by Mr. Thompson, the sensation manufacturer, told in an inimitable Southern dialect, will answer better than any other explanation possible.

"When I first came to New York, several years ago," the showman began, "I was astounded at the conditions as they existed. Here was a city with millions of people in its confines, and not one amusement resort which appealed to more than 25 per cent. of them at the very outside.

"It is an absolute fact that because it costs $2 to go to the theatres here, the going has grown to become to many an event of a Winter. The young girl makes a dress especially for the gala occasion, and there are many who regard theatre-going as an annual treat.

"Of course I don't refer to the 25 per cent. in this connection. But, beginning with the twenty-five-dollar-a-week clerk, and there are fewer such than might seem possible at first glance, and working down along the scale, there are to be found fully 3,000,000 persons in Greater New York who find $2 a seat too high a price to pay more than once a season. And there are many young fellows who won't take their best girl to the theatre and ask her to sit in the gallery.

"I say I was astounded by this state of affairs, and the idea of an amusement resort which would reverse all such conditions was borne in on to my mind like a flash. But I was just fresh from the Pan-American Exposition; I was booked to give my "Trip to the Moon" at a Coney Island resort, and I had little time to materialize my vaguely formed plan then.

"During the next two years Luna Park gave me all the work I could well handle, and it was not until this season that things were running smoothly enough to enable me to leave the big place for a minute. I had not lost sight of my original idea, by any means, however, and during the Spring this year I had my agents scouring Manhattan Island from the Battery to the Harlem River, searching for a suitable location for the hippodrome.

"To understand this point it must be realized that lots near the Rialto adjacent to Broadway, in the theatre district, are held at such prohibitive prices that to build a hippodrome there would necessitate a curtailing of one of the essential features of my show—the moderate prices—so much less than those obtaining at all the other box offices.

"But finally the old car stable site was considered. It was learned that a big brewery firm was after the piece of property, and it was rumored that it had secured from the United States Realty Corporation an option on it. I immediately saw the value of the plot, its accessibility to everything central, only a block from Times Square, and five minutes from the heart of the present theatre district, the up-town trend of which has already begun.

"After negotiations with the owners had been begun, representatives of the brewing company approached me and proposed that we join forces and occupy the site jointly. My answer was short. I told them that Thompson & Dundy were about to build a hippodrome and all Thompson & Dundy's—I could have no alliance with a beer manufactory.

"Terms for the acquisition of the property were satisfactorily reached after some preliminary calculations on our part as to the possible seating capacity the plot offered. It was necessary to obtain at least room for 5,000 persons at every performance to make profitable my scale of prices. The finished plans show 5,200 seats.

An Analytical Showman.

"New York City is the Mecca of the showmen of this country. Here they have their central offices, and here they hold their gatherings and conferences. The proportion of amusement seekers here as compared with other American cities is far in excess of any elsewhere. But despite this there are, roughly speaking, about fifty theatres in Greater New York which cater to about an eighth of the entire population of the city.

"And every new structure for amusement purposes now being planned and erected is along exactly the same lines as the exclusive buildings now standing. The reason for such evident misguided business policy lies solely in the promoters' inability or perhaps ignorance of the art of analysis. Fifty playhouses, catering to 500,000 of the city's population, are on a paying basis. According to their figuring fifty more of the same type of investments should pay as well. But in such deduction they fail to realize the fact that New York capital, New York builders and New York architects are erecting theatres beyond the limits of the city at a rate of about ten to one for such buildings here.

"Meanwhile this greatest city of the country remains without a single distinctive type of amusement resort. There is not one single institution which stands alone in the quality and kind of its performance.

"The highest priced seat in the Hippodrome will be $1. The whole performance may be seen for 25 cents. The building, its fittings, the performance, and the appurtenances will equal if not exceed those of any other theatre in the city.

Overthrow of the Speculator.

"The speculator evil, too, will be done away with when the Hippodrome is opened. I take no credit for the scheme. It has been in the knowledge of every theatre proprietor along Broadway for years. The reason it has never been adopted is another evidence of their lack of analytical powers.

"Speculators cannot be prevented from buying tickets at the box office. That is not the place to wage the campaign. It has been shown to be unavailing to arrest them and carry the matter into the courts. But if you can force them to sell their tickets at box-office prices you put them out of business more effectually than if they were behind prison bars.

"And that's what they'll have to do in front of the Hippodrome if they want to sell their tickets at all. For there will be stationed at frequent intervals all along the Sixth Avenue front men in a distinctive uniform who will be just as insistent in their endeavors to sell tickets to the performances as the speculators themselves. And the uniformed men will have for sale the choicest seats in the house—at box-office rates.

"It is the very simple method of fighting the speculators on the ground where hitherto they have been immune from competition. And it is easy to prophesy that the speculators will find little profit in front of the Hippodrome.

"As to the performance itself my ideas were formed several years ago, and have undergone very little change since. The main thing is to have it different from everything else. Something new and fresh and different—that is what all New York wants, whether it is so expressed or not. My intention is to furnish a performance which will be good to see just for the sake of a change from what has been seen dished up under various names and in various guises to the amusement seekers of this whole country for the last fifty years.

"Those who have been abroad will gain some appreciation of my idea when I say that it will be somewhat like the Hippodromes of London, Paris, Berlin, but it will be bigger and in many respects unlike these, too.

"To begin with, there will be a zoo. Not the menagerie of the time honored circus nor the zoo of the parks. For the one objectionable feature of the ordinary housing of animals, as it is found nowadays, the highly offensive odor, will be entirely absent in the Hippodrome's zoo. Further than that, the animals will be kept in dens suitable to their native habits. As the building is to be permanent, the fitting throughout will be executed on a scale wholly different from those of the traveling circus or the money-hampered public menageries.

"The zoo will line the sides of the main foyer. Great slabs of plate glass will extend from floor to ceiling—and the animals will be behind the glass. Thus the smell will be kept away from the spectators, an exhaustive ventilating system being installed behind the glass partition.

"So far there is little to boast of in the scheme of the Hippodrome. Zoos are plentiful and even commonplace. But such an aggregation of animals, caged as these will be, is not commonplace and will not be out of accord with the whole plan of producing 'something different.'

"Inside the auditorium the first part of the performance will be the triumphal entry of a mighty monarch of Biblical days—some individual, his personality has not been decided upon yet, whose love of feasting and fêtes is well known. In his train will be sacred cattle, camels, and elephants. Arabian horses, (and they will be truly Arabian,) will carry real natives, and the costuming will be in perfect accord with the demands of the time and setting.

"This big assemblage—there will be not less than 500 persons and as many horses and other animals—will group itself in a semicircle before the throne of the King, which will be raised at the very rear of the stage.

"There have been triumphant entries galore, and it will be said now that there seems little new in this idea. Again, I will say in refutation of such criticism that while triumphal entries, per se, are not original, this particular spectacle will at least have the virtue of being a true representation and not a sad attempt at depicting a costly Arabian Nights scene.

"Supes" in this production will not need instruction as to how to hang to their horses' backs. If they ride they will have had their training in Arabia. There will be no need for black wigs and walnut juice to cover red hair and freckled faces among the 'subjects of the king.'

"But further than the difference in the way the production will be presented, the whole pageant will be put to a decidedly different use than such a crowd has ever been devoted to before.

"The next part of the performance is a full two-ring circus. Before you cry 'That's old too,' let me explain that here again the old circus will be treated differently from any other. In the first place, it will be run with the gorgeous caravan of the king on the stage as a magnificent background. And into this setting the circus will no longer seem like a circus, but will appear in very truth like the thing I want to suggest—the amusing of the king with all the feats the peoples of the earth are capable of accomplishing. Thus the circus will be directed—not toward the audience in front, but toward the king and his court.

"As it will be performed in the presence of and for a 'king,' it will necessarily have to include only those acts which surpass all others of their kind in sensations and in perfection of detail.

"There will occur anachronisms no doubt in the circus performance. I shall not hesitate to use bicycles acts, for instance, simply because bicycles are not found mentioned in the early Biblical times. The circus will simply be a circus, with every meritorious act to be secured in any part of the world, presented on a grand scale.

"Chariot races will be run, and run as they never have been before. Inasmuch as I have already described an auditorium seating 5,200 people, a stage which will accommodate 1,000 persons and animals, and a two-ring circus, it may cause some wonderment—the fact that, in addition to all this, we still have room for a track big enough for the running of two four-horse teams. There isn't room for such a track built under ordinary conditions.

"But I wanted such a track, and so I resorted to extraordinary measures to produce it. A glance at the floor plans tells the story of how I surmounted the difficulty.

The Final Sensation.

"When the last circus act has been finished, the final sensation is produced for the pleasure of the King, who, it must be remembered, has been intently watching the whole performance, surrounded by his vassals and the great elephants and camels.

"Suddenly, out of the tanbark and seemingly solid surface of the circus rings, rises a huge iron cage. Right up through the floor it is elevated to a height of about 30 feet. The cage is circular and about 100 feet in diameter. Two iron doors open on to two exits in the proscenium arch.

"Into the cage now come lions, tigers, leopards, and all the other wild beasts of the zoo. The world-famed animal trainers from all quarters of the globe will enter this veritable jungle and put their respective pupils through their paces. A fitting climax to the sensational act will be arranged in some monster grouping of many kinds of animals.

"The cage will now sink out of sight again, the King will give the signal, and the splendid array of his court will march out of the stage exits. This will end the first part of the performance. It will last about an hour and a half.

"Now will follow an intermission of 20 minutes. For the men it will give an opportunity for visiting the big smoking and lounging rooms along the Sixth Avenue front of the building, which will be absolutely different from anything of the kind to be found in this country. Big, well-fitted retiring rooms for women will also furnish a comfortable place for what is apt to prove the larger part of the audience to spend the intermission in. In addition to this there will be a wide promenade extending around the back of the orchestra floor.

"Meanwhile two moving picture machines will be projecting timely scenes on both sides of the proscenium arch for those who prefer to keep their seats. A brass band and an orchestra, one on each side of the stage, in the big boxes high up in the proscenium arch, will alternate music during this interval.

"The time has been fully occupied in preparing for the second half of the show—the spectacular part, which, I believe, will meet with approval.

"The opening production will be called 'The Boys of '49.' It will have to do with the exciting experiences of the old wagon train crossing the Western prairies in that awful quest for gold on the Pacific Coast.

"When the audience is seated again there will be presented to their view first of all the rolling, hard dirt surface of the plains. It will extend from the front row of orchestra chairs back toward the stage, entirely covering all that part of the auditorium which was before the circus rings and later the animal cage. Back on the stage the foothills will begin. Real trees will fringe a real roadway and a real brook will relieve the arid, dusty foreground close to the spectators. In the far distance, not a back 'drop,' as it is known in the theatre, but a mechanically built up, projecting mass of huge boulders, looking up to the snow-capped mountains behind, will finish the setting.

"It is dusk, the clouds are tinged with the rays of the setting sun. Stars begin to appear faintly in the clear sky. A breeze stirs the leaves on the trees along the roadside. Everywhere is absolute stillness.

"Suddenly through the same entrance at the side as was used for the chariot races, the first of the prairie schooners enters. There will be a dozen or more of them, and if possible I intend to get the real thing, ones which saw actual service in those days.

"The train will circle, the horses will be unhitched, real wood will be cut and real fires built. The little caravan will prepare their supper. A love interest will be developed at the outset. The hero and his sweetheart will occupy a prominent place in the scene. Speaking parts, of course, will be out of the question owing to the size of the house. The whole spectacle will be carried out in pantomime.

"Sneaking through the underbrush, back on the stage, the growing 'moonlight' of a well-placed calcium reflected on their shining gun barrels, a party of roving Indians decked out in war paint, naked save for the clout, will be noticed surrounding the train.

"In this connection I want to say that I have already arranged for the hiring of 100 full-blood Sioux Indians, the men who were the fighters in the days of fighting. Again, in this case, there will be no call for the grease paints to darken white skins.

"Suddenly a shot rings out into the stillness. The Indians swoop down on to the wagon train mounted bareback on their ponies, which have been hitched under the trees in the darkness. Some of the wagons are set on fire, many of the horses fall, 'shot' by the red men. One brave, decked in all the glory of his chief's feathers, charges into the very midst of the white men, seizes the heroine, lifts her to his pony, and dashes away again before a hand is raised against him.

"Others seize the hero and bind him to a stake. The little caravan is completely wiped out. As the flames begin to play about the legs of the man at the stake, the old stage coach rumbles down the road. The few remaining Indians mount their horses and ride rapidly away—and the hero is rescued in the knick of time.

"The scene closes as he jumps astride one of the few remaining horses and gallops madly away on the trail of his loved one.

"At this point every light in the house will be extinguished. The moving pictures will again be shown on the sides of the proscenium arch, and for one minute nothing else will be seen.

"At the end of the minute the lights will be turned on again. Now what was a moment before prairie and mountain is the interior of a typical frontier post. Soldiers those hardy troopers born in the saddle, will be preparing their morning meal. The whole setting will be correct in the smallest detail.

"A galloping horse will be heard in the distance. Men will jump to their guns instantly. The little fortress will be put in a state of defense in the wink of an eye. At the proper moment the horseman, the hero, will ride into the middle of the inclosure, his horse covered with sweat from an all night ride, and the rider, ha fainting, will give the alarm. The tableau will end as the body of troopers, 100 in number, ride out of the inclosure on the gallop bound for the rescue of the girl.

"Again absolute darkness and the moving pictures for the minute it takes to change the scene.

"If what is presented next fails to call forth some applause I am a poor judge of audiences. The space in front of the stage which will have been used for four separate settings will hardly be recognized now.

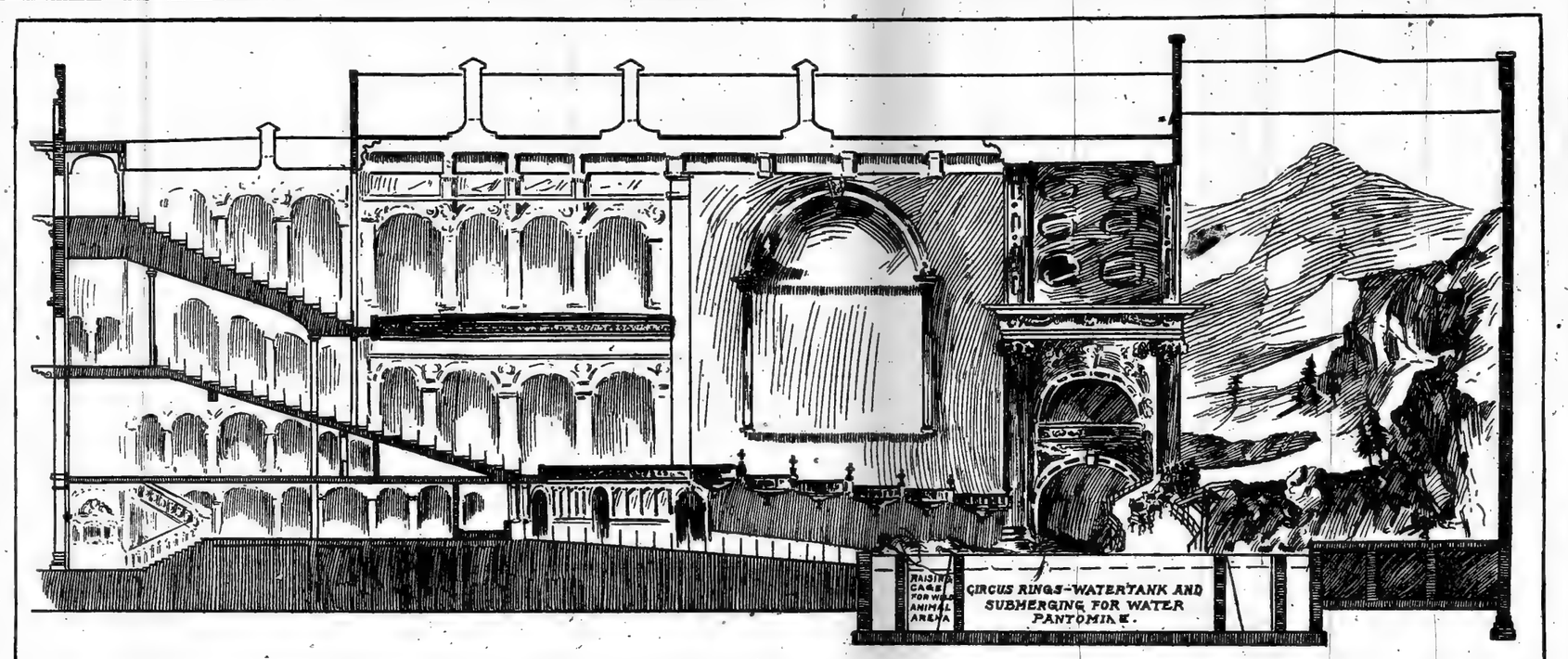
A Novel Spectacle.

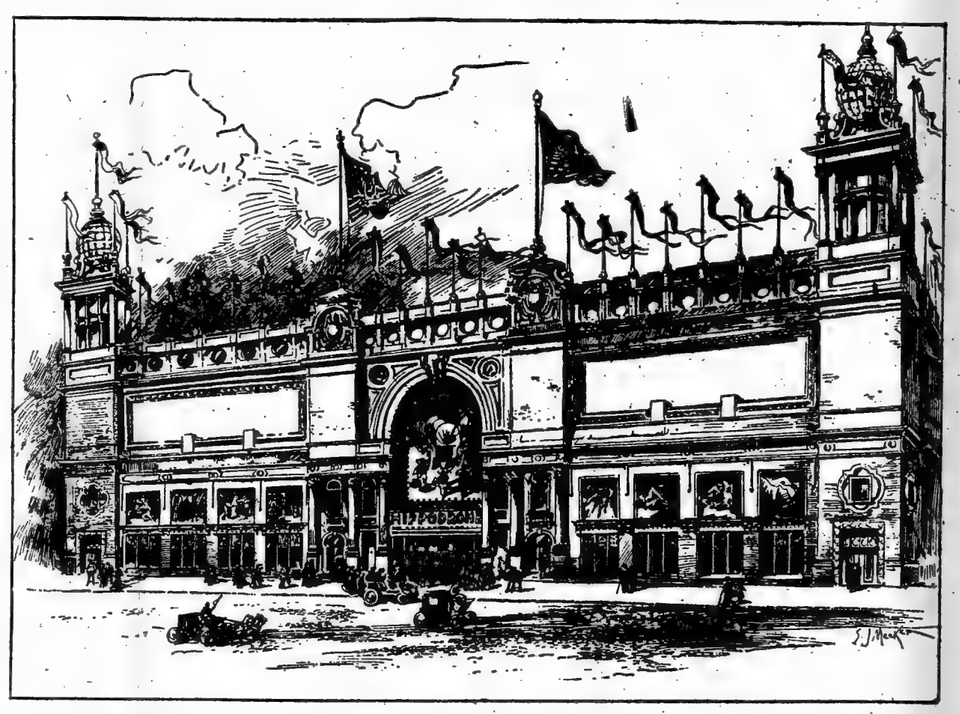
"Filling the entire space a big lake, over 100 feet long and 50 feet wide, will shimmer beautifully in the moonlight. A big bridge, over which the road winding down from the mountains beyond passes, will cross the lake. Near the audience an island, heavily wooded, will serve as the Indians' camping ground. Canoes will glide silently over the water, bringing in game for the evening meal.

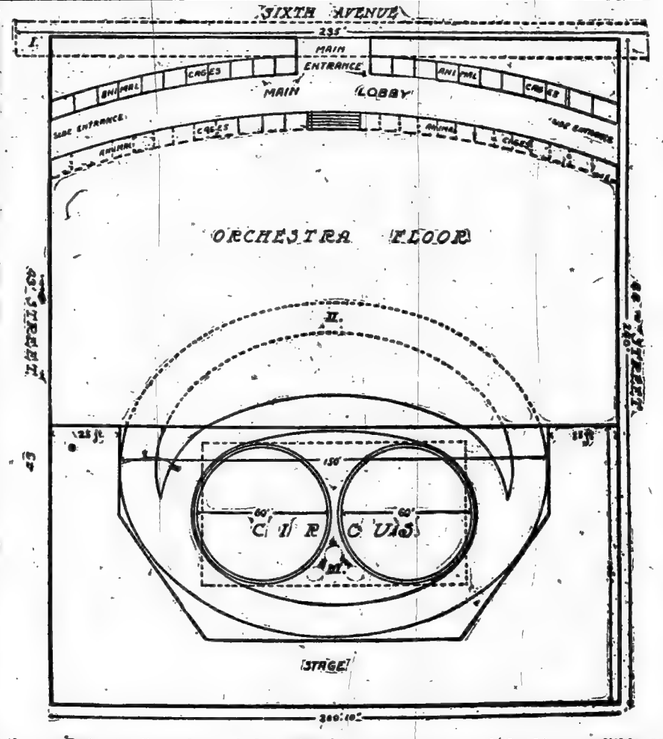
"The heroine will be seen sitting on the ground at the side of the chief's wigwam. High up in the mountains the mail coach will be seen winding down the steep road. At that point it will be a small affair, drawn by four dogs, dressed to look like horses, and driven by a child. As it draws nearer a full-sized coach will be substituted, four horses taking the place of the dogs.

"While it has been approaching, the Indians have been busy removing the planking from the bridge. When the lumbering vehicle thunders around the last turn, swing across the stage, and out on to the bridge there will be more than one breath held among the audience in the suspense of waiting for the wreck which must surely follow.

"Stagecoach, horses, and all plunge through the flooring into the lake. It is fourteen feet deep and only the top of the vehicle will be visible above water. The attack by the Indians will follow.







The big picture represents the side wall of the interior from the Sixth Avenue front to the rear of the lot. At the extreme right is the stage set for the third scene in the big spectacle. The stage coach is just about to cross the bridge over the lake in front of the stage. The big opening which looks like a box in the proscenium arch is the entrance into the subsurface portion of the hippodrome track. Beyond are the orchestra floor, the balconies, foyers, and lounging rooms.

The second picture on the right is an approximate floor plan of the big structure. On the two sides the stage is seen to extend 100 feet from the rear wall, with a width of 25 feet at the ends. In the centre of the stage the minimum depth is about 50 feet, the proscenium arch swinging around to conform with the outer edge of the hippodrome track in front. The track is divided into two parts, a small and a large ellipse, the latter extending out underneath the auditorium proper through the two entrances shown above, and indicated here by the dotted lines. Besides the two tracks, the big tank, over 100 feet long, is indicated by dotted lines, which also are the approximate dimensions of the animal cage sunk below the floor level. The two rings are shown inside the smaller hippodrome track. The orchestra chairs begin at the outer edge of the track. In the upper part of the picture the main and side entrances are shown with the animal cages lining the main foyer's sides.

The exterior of the building, as seen in the Sixth Avenue façade, is notable for the massive beauty of the big monolithic columns about the entrance. Spanish Renaissance is the style, and limestone and terra cotta the materials which will be used. The big panels will be used for a setting for permanent block lettering descriptive of the performance. The elephant's head used for the keystone of the arch over the entrance is only one of the many details which Mr. Thompson has planned.

THE HUMOR OF NEGRO LITERATURE

THE following letter, received by the overseer of a West Indian orange plantation, would seem to illustrate the old saying that a little learning is a dangerous thing, especially in the hands of the African:

"Dere Rusha (overseer:) Please I only enform you these few lines to say I cant as you pen (plantation) please was to see you. I wished to no of you is intenshun to ax you oranje crop to any of these nigers comin aroun agravating you presence. I hope you wood have preferr to dele with a gentilman in the oranje bisnis, who have the quid pro quo to give in reply for the froot. I would ax you with beseechmint not to ax to these nigers for they are not members of the Cristian fathe and are gather themselves togeder for an evel purpus and a pitfal to the unwary in the oranje bisnis.

"I am your truly

"EMANUEL B—.

"P. S.—I can give you the quid pro quo."

Of course the overseer much preferred to deal with a gentleman in the orange business, but when the writer of the above document was asked to show his quid pro quo he had to confess that he kept it at home—probably on a chain.

Letters like the above are common. There is nothing the half-educated negro loves better than to write letters in parrot-like imitation of the white man. In the West Indies, where the negro is "King," the African even runs to poetry. Here is an extract from an epic composed by a black parson to commemorate the opening of the West Indian Exhibition in 1891. The poem was dedicated to Sir Henry Blake, now Governor of Hongkong. Sir Henry survived the reading, but one verse will be enough for any ordinary person.

What a day it'll be. What shoutings we'll see.
All faces looking pleasant, with gladness they agree.
Gentlemen with their grammatical diction
And ladies, one with the other, moving along in their friction.

And Sir Henry Blake had to sit on a hot veranda and listen to 150 verses of the same sort. It is said, however, that the meaning of each verse was different from the one that followed or came before.

Talking of literary talent, it may be said that the black damsels of the Caribbean Sea are prone to decorating their market-day aprons with scriptural misquotations. The following lines were worked in yellow thread on a certain black Abigail's pinafore:

i am the lilly of the valy,
a brite and mourning star.

An island Police Magistrate tells of the following more ambitious confession, also taken from an apron:

wunce the wurld was al to me
But now it turn its bak on me.
Oh, you freckle-hearted young man.
I lay my eye at Jesus feet
Untill I find my secrit love."

Here is a letter that was received by a member of the Legislative Council of the British Island of Jamaica. It began with a sort of preliminary measure of eloquence: "I do know, honoured Sir, that thou art the Fundamental of Wealth and Honor in the parish and almost the whole island. May it please thee while business pleasant and treasury full, as thou may be sitting at thy fundamental fundament, according to the spirit of thy Excellent Honorable to attend to the supplication which the smallest of your subjects is supplicating to thee.

"(No excitement in me.)"

Having made this assurance the "supplicator" continued to "supplicate":

"Oh, how I am sincerely grieve with great sorrow to know that the spirit of your excellent Honorable had been grieve with thy humble subject.

"Pray, yet from the time that I came into this parish I was living lawfully and peacefully until now.

"And may it please thee when thou art at thy Ease to take notice of the petition of thy humble subordinate."

Having perused the letter thus far, the legislator felt that it was about time for the peroration, but the next sentence caused beads of perspiration to stand out on his brow.

"I know that Our Religious Law protect'd the gospel while it is into a right way Conducted.

"And Thou art such an excellent and wonderful manager in our Parish."

Perhaps the last sentence was by way of consolation for the previous one.

"I beg thy notice to it that I am (or we are) moving into a lawful and peaceful way, especially since myself and officer hast been ordained in Kingston, April, 1897.

"I pray that thou would look upon us with sympathy and protection.

"And we will ever pray."

The legislator was just congratulating himself that it was all over, when the "Deak'n" who had been reading this petition began the real peroration, which was as inexplicable as the body of the literary masterpiece.

"And through this island as I go," the petition went on, "I am a freeholder even into this parish.

"I pray that thou would assist us in protection and privelege, in the investication.

"For good churches in the Parish and a goodly number of congregation.

"And I do await the answer of your Excellent Honorable.

"To the subordinate subject, Manhias Munroe, Pastor."

"My dear man," said the legislator, when it was all over, "what the devil are you driving at, anyway? What can I do for you?"

"I wish, if it so pleases your Excellent Honorable, to be appointed a marriage officer," was the reply.

"I'm glad you told me," said the legislator.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

AUSTIN A PLAYWRIGHT.

THE Poet Laureate has just engineered a little ruse on a London theatre manager, the result of which will be that playgoers will have an opportunity soon of seeing the production of a new comedietta written by Mr. Alfred Austin, says The London Telegraph.

Every day a number of plays are sent to the Garrick Theatre to be read. Among a recent bundle Mr. Arthur Bourchier's official reader came across a comedietta entitled "A Lesson in Harmony."

There was no indication as to the identity of the author, but a condition attached to its production. "Should this little piece be accepted, the author makes it a condition that Mr. Bourchier will himself play the part," said the anonymous playwright.

The reader showed the play to Mr. Bourchier, who wrote to the address given on the front page requesting the anonymous author to call upon him.

At the appointed hour Mr. Bourchier was astonished to find his new author no less a personage than the Poet Laureate himself.

"A Lesson in Harmony" is now in active rehearsal. It will be produced in front of "The Fairy's Dilemma," with Miss Jessie Bateman as the heroine, and the condition will be loyally adhered to, for Mr. Bourchier will himself take the part assigned to him.

The Cat Ate the Pie.

Marshall P. Wilder tells the story of a wife who told her husband that the cat had eaten the pie that she had baked for him. "Never mind, my dear," said her husband, "I will get you another."

A GRUESOME ROSARY.

A rosary which would be a treasure for the Thirteen Club has been brought home recently by a traveler in Tibet. It comes from Lhasa, and is formed of 113 rings made from the skulls of 113 priests.



Society at Home and Abroad

WITH the last June weddings there will be little of interest in society in town, until the end of the resort season. This is a little later each year. Newport and Southampton are among the last of the seaside places to capitulate and then begins a brief term of a few weeks at Lenox or the Hot Springs of Virginia. But the resort season seldom gets into swing before August, so there is really very little to chronicle from the watering places. There will still linger in New York a few fashionable people even after the glorious Fourth. The town has become more and more a metropolis year by year, and it nearer resembles Paris and London. In either of these places there is no absolute off season. People are coming and going all the time, and there are many interesting and notable strangers within the gates. This is especially the case this year with the many foreigners who have come to visit the St. Louis Exposition.

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To-morrow will be a complete dies non in town. Every one commiserates the person obliged to remain in New York on the Fourth of July, and the flight is not only confined to those who are members of fashionable sets, but to almost every one who can get away. The clubs are deserted, and servants stare from the windows. Newport will have a jolly celebration, with several receptions, fireworks, and the first meeting of the Clam Bake. At all the suburban clubs there will be appropriate festivities, with much noise and loyal manifestations. The yacht clubs have regattas. Those who have camps in the Adirondacks have taken to the woods, and among the parties given in the semi-wilderness far from the sound of cracker and torpedo and other fearful devices will be those of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller. W. Seward Webb has a very large party at Shelburne Farms. Those who live in the neighborhood of Madison, N. J., will miss the festivities generally arranged for the Fourth by Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, who sailed last week for Europe. Bar Harbor begins its season and at Tuxedo there will be very interesting exercises. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will entertain at Ophir Hall, White Plains.

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The return of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor last week was the avant courrier of the Newport season. It is yet undecided whether Mrs. William Astor will come back as early as first expected, although she was, booked to sail yesterday. Col. and Mrs. Astor have gone to Newport. The Nourmahal is in commission, and there will be this Summer the race for the Astor Cup during the cruise of the New York Yacht Club. Miss Van Alen joins her father at Wakehurst this week. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are to open their villa, the Crossways, for the season, and by the middle of the week the clans will all have gathered.

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The granting of the divorce to the Countess of Talleyrand-Perigord, also called the Duchess de Valencay, was one of the events of the week abroad. The Countess was one of the daughters of ex-Gov. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton. According to the new French law, which also prevails in Germany and Austria, the Countess and Duchess, by reason of divorce, must drop her titles while in those countries. She has a right to them, however, in England, Italy, and the United States. The title Duc de Valencay was assumed with the purchase of a château, which may revert to the original owner. It remains to be seen what will be done in case the Duchess keeps her title. Another American relative who married into the same family, the Duchess de Dino, has since her divorce from the Duke resumed the name of Livingston-Sampson. She is to visit her son, Joseph Stevens, on Long Island this Summer. She was Adele Livingston Sampson, and her first husband was Frederick Stevens, from whom she was also divorced. In England the title is kept by courtesy.

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Mrs. Elliott Shepard was one of those who returned from Europe during the week. With her were Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri. The Fabbris are going to Bar Harbor, where they have a large Summer place. William Jay Schieffelin will also be at Bar Harbor this Summer. It was hoped that after the death of Mr. Leiter the George Vanderbilt plans might be so changed that they would take their house again for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, however, for the present are in London, where they have a house on Bruton Street, the haven of Americans. Mrs. Leggett has also a residence on the same thoroughfare. She has been entertaining a great deal in a quiet way this season in London.

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Mrs. Clarence Mackay has been at the Hotel Ritz, in Paris. She and Mr. Mackay will sail shortly for the United States. It is said at Newport that the Mackays will divide their time between Saratoga and that place during the late Summer. Mrs. Mackay will, however, be at Harbor Hill in September to take charge of the hospital fair, in which she is much interested.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt have been among the Americans who were to the front last week, owing to their participation in the festivities attending the Kiel regatta. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence and Miss Lawrence have been traveling in Russia.

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The closing of Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry's villa at Newport will close a villa which would have been one of the most frequented in the fashionable set. Mr. Beeckman is in mourning, and his wife will remain with her mother, Mrs. Thomas, at some quieter watering place—probably Bar Harbor. Harry Walters arrived from Europe, and last evening was entertained at a dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones. The Narada and Noma are among the yachts now in the harbor at Newport, and these will be supplemented this week by the Nourmahal. So far there has been no positive plan of the amusements of the season, but there will be but little difference from other years. There are very few debutantes, and consequently there may not be many large dances. The presence of a great many ardent bridge players suggests possibilities. The game has never been in such vogue as at present. The Presidential campaign season has its effect upon the seaside resorts, now that many of the wealthier class are taking active interest in politics; the absence of men will be all the more noticeable this year. The Newport season will be even shorter than usual, and Saratoga will take a number away during August.

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No very important engagements have been announced. Mrs. Chauncey, the young Brooklyn widow, who has created so much stir in London, will come over for a short season. Each year she is reported engaged—to J. Henry Smith, to J. J. Van Alen, or any other wealthy man in sight. The announcement of this engagement is always made at the beginning of each season. Both Mr. Van Alen and Mrs. Chauncey have denied the rumor repeatedly. Miss Van Alen will be with her father at Wakehurst this season. Her sister, Mrs. Robert Collier, is at Eatontown with her husband. Mrs. Astor will not have any of her granddaughters or her children staying with her, although Miss Coleman Drayton may make her a short visit. Coleman Drayton has a very pretty place at Ilseborough, and it is here, also, that Miss Webb passes a great deal of her time. The Japanese camp in the Adirondacks, formerly the property of the Webbs and now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, will not be opened this season.

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So far there has been nothing at Newport but the flower show, at which Mrs. Foxy Belmont, Mrs. Elbridge Gerry, and Mrs. Robert Goelet took all the premiums. Bar Harbor is very quiet, and the south shore of Long Island has subsided, now that the June weddings are over. One of the most picturesque weddings of the year was that of Nelson Bentley Burr and Miss Morris, at the Van Cortlandt Farm at Jericho. Col. Dyer and other officers of Nelson Burr's regiment appeared in their uniforms. The wedding breakfast was served on the lawn and throughout the gardens at small tables, while the bridal party were seated in the Palm Garden at a circular table. Special trains brought the guests from New York, and many drove over from the different Long Island towns in brakes and motors.

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The necrology of the week included on its list the name of Augustin Monroe, one of the most popular of club and yachtsmen. He was the veritable founder of the Larchmont Yacht Club. He came from old sterling stock, his mother having been a Miss Renwick. He leaves a widow who was Mrs. Wooley of Virginia, formerly Miss Brent, a member of a very old family in that State. William F. Havemeyer, second, died in Persia. He came of the family known as the Fourteenth Street Havemeyers, his grandfather having been the late Henry Havemeyer, Mayor of New York. The old residence on West Fourteenth Street remains with its two gas lamps at the doors, one of the relics of a city's gratitude. Mr. Havemeyer traveled abroad a great deal. It was into this same family that Miss Goodwin married. Her first husband was a brother of the young man who died this week. She was divorced from him and married John Bloodgood, second, who died some years ago. Her third husband was Mr. Laimbeer, and on the stage she is known as Clara Bloodgood.

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The Beck Hall Social, the festivities at Yale and Cambridge, the subsequent boat races at New London, and the college games yesterday drew many friends of the followers of the Blue and the Crimson from town and from the adjacent watering places. Race week is always an exciting time at New London and there was a great deal of entertaining at the cottages. The number of New York men who matriculated from the two universities this year was comparatively small. By a strange coincidence several of the graduates had already married and others had announced their engagements. Among the Benedicks were Theodore R. Robinson and Edward Bell.

From Country Club Verandas

THE clubs are all having a large share of diners these Summer evenings. The majority of the men are quondam widowers, their wives and families being away for the Summer and their residences closed. In the larger and more fashionable clubs there is no table d'hote. The Metropolitan and Union in the Winter have a table d'hote luncheon on Saturday, but the week end is most disastrous for the clubs. Owing to the continued recurrence of National holidays on Mondays, and the possibilities for week-end parties, the town clubs to-day again present an absolutely deserted appearance. In London, in the off season, the principal clubs are closed for repairs, painting, &c., and the members of certain of those who are in town arrange with another club to house them during this period. The closing time of the London clubs is August. There will be no general repairs and painting done at any of the principal clubs here. The Union is too new, and there is nothing on hand of consequence at either the Metropolitan or the Knickerbocker. Some minor repairs have been made at the Calumet.

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July Fourth always sees the opening of the Clam Bake Club at Newport. The annual bake takes place to-morrow and Center Hitchcock will preside. Hermann Oelrichs remains in San Francisco. His absence always leaves a void, for his verses and impromptu speeches were among the features of the celebration. The Clam Bake has enlarged its quarters, and it will be the favorite place to have entertainments at Newport this Summer. The cuisine is original and celebrated. The Clam Bake as a club has been in existence about ten years, but the Fourth of July bake was an institution before that time.

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It was really in the year 1895 that the Clam Bake took on the dignity of a club. Center Hitchcock, who presides to-morrow, was its first President, and the Executive Committee was composed of Prescott Lawrence, Oliver H. P. Belmont, H. T. Eldridge, and "Billy" Hunter. The one rule of the organization was that no woman should be present at the bake, and this has been in force since July 4, 1895, when the club met for the first time as a body at Easton's Beach. There were also certain ceremonies to be gone through before and after the bake, and these were never to be divulged. Hermann Oelrichs's verses have been the only crumbs which have fallen from the table to be seized by the hungry outsiders. With a clubhouse and a regular staff of servants, the club itself, except on the day of the bake, is open to members and their families.

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A house-warming party of to-morrow will take place at Monmouth Beach, when Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Groesbeck will have their Fourth of July dinner in their new home. The Groesbeck cottage is one of the most picturesque on the coast. Ernest Groesbeck is a member of the Union League and the Reform, and also of the Country Club at Monmouth.

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The Rumson Polo Club, near Seabright, was last week the scene of the annual Horse Show. Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Strong, the Beadlestons, the Pearsall Fields, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, P. F. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Crawford, and William M. Ivins have been among those interested. The polo matches have come to a brilliant ending. P. F. Collier will have a pack of hounds and weekly hunts from the Polo Club early in the Autumn.

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James J. Van Alen has always had a penchant for entertaining members of the Ysnaga family. It was in 1894 that Lady Lister Kaye, who was Miss Natica Ysnaga, paid her famous visit to Wakehurst, and this year Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester—who is persistently called in cabled dispatches "Dowager Duchess of Manchester," which she is not—will be the guest of the son-in-law of Mrs. Astor. Mr. Van Alen is a model host, and the entertainments at his Elizabethan mansion at Newport are delightful. He is a gourmet of the first water, and he never comes to this country without introducing some new dish.

Mr. Van Alen is not a marrying man, although he has been the subject of so many rumors. Wakehurst was built on the site of the old Gen. Van Alen mansion, belonging to the father of Mr. Van Alen. Every year that Mr. Van Alen occupies Wakehurst he gives some special entertainment. The famous fancy dress ball in honor of Lady Lister Kaye, which was held ten or more Summers ago, is still remembered.

Mr. Van Alen still remains an indefatigable traveler and a great admirer of everything that is English. It is said that he never reads the American newspapers, but gathers most of his news from The London Times. He is a great sportsman and has fished and killed game all over the world.

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The new President of the Seabright Beach Club is William A. Street, who is well known in the financial and mercantile world. Mr. Street is a brother-in-law of ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton. He married Miss Lucy Morgan, the daughter of the late Henry Morgan and a sister of Mrs. Alfred Post. Mr. Street is an old member of the Union Club. The finest villa at Seabright is a landmark in the landscape. Rudolph Nesser is the Secretary of the club. He is the son of Mrs. John G. Nesser and a graduate of Columbia, 1886. He is a member of the University Club.

The Nessers are a very wealthy family of Swiss origin. They have been identified with fashionable life at Seabright for years, and have a most attractive cottage, where they entertain a great deal. There are three sons, Rudolph, John G., and Robert W., and three daughters. The young men go in a great deal for athletics, polo, and yachting. The youngest boy is at Yale.

The Seabright Beach Club will be the rendezvous of the very exclusive set of cottagers, principally those who have villas on the Rumson Road. There will be afternoon teas, every day, bridge, and some dances during the season.

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The first dance of the season at Southampton was given on Friday evening at the Meadow Club, and there will be another one to-morrow evening. The Southampton Club will also have a celebration. The Fourth marks the nominal opening for the season of the different country clubs, all of which still have some celebration in honor of the National holiday. At the same time many Americans have gone to St. Louis for the convention. Mr. August Belmont has a special car with a party of friends. In politics the town clubs are about evenly divided, but the Democratic sentiment is strongest in the Union and the Knickerbocker, them in the other purely social organizations.

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The recent eighteenth birthday of Tuxedo marks the little pamphlet written by William Waldorf Astor in 1895 as a report to the Executive Committee of the Tuxedo Club. This was one of the first literary efforts of Mr. Astor, and is now not to be found except in certain club libraries. There is another work written by Mr. Astor, an epic of Cleopatra's Barge, diplomats abroad, and this has disappeared entirely.

In the little brochure which Mr. Astor sent to the club he decides that the meaning of the word "Tuxedo" was Meeting of the Bears. He describes the first visit of the Marquis de Chastellux, in 1780, who followed the Continental road through the gorge south of the lake, then called the Clove, and presently came in view of Tuxedo. He mentions that at Ringwood he stopped to ask his way, and that at Erskine's house they gave him full information about the roads and woodpaths and also a glass of Madeira, in accordance with a custom of the country, which will not allow one to leave a house without taking something. Ringwood is now the Hewitt country seat, and Erskine Hewitt is named after the original owner. Mr. Astor recommended some changes in nomenclature, such as Stienvaltje for Grub Creek, as gorge The Clove, and the famous plateau at the extremity of the lake Chastellux.

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The famous Casino Heights Club at Brooklyn will be unique. It will be a country club in every detail, and yet situated in an old residential part of Brooklyn near the bridge and within sight of the tall buildings in the commercial quarter of New York. Many of the old residents have moved from this once very aristocratic Brooklyn locality, and the new club has been planned so as to stop the encroachments of trade in a quarter of the city which is delightful. The Casino will be finished by early Autumn.

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Mr. Kennard, who married Cora, Countess of Strafford, the widow of Samuel Colgate and the daughter of Samuel Smith of this city, divides his time between his country seat and London. In London he and the Countess of Strafford—who, according to the English custom, retains her title by courtesy—live at his apartments. The country place was purchased by the Countess Miss Colgate, her daughter, has arranged to live in this country, and she has taken up her residence with her aunt, Mrs. Alfred Kessler. She has not returned to England since the last marriage of her mother.

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In the marriage of Lord Bateman to Mrs. Henry C. Knapp the name of the happy man will recall to some old theatregoers the favorite comedy of other days, "Rosedale," in which the late Lester Wallack was so successful. In the scene where the boy, who was stolen by the gypsies is recovered, the hero, disguised as one of the tribe, sings softly a favorite song of the child, "Lord Bateman was a gentleman." The boy, hearing this, creeps out from the tent in which he has been concealed, and then comes the rescue.

The Bateman family, however, owe their origin to a Lord Mayor of London as late as 1717, and the Barony was established years later. Lord Bateman is forty-eight years of age, and is a member of the Marlborough and Carleton Clubs. One of his aunts is the Hon. Mrs. Whyte Melville.

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The gentleman who is to read the Declaration of Independence to-morrow at Tammany Hall will be none other than Edward Crowninshield, who is a member of the Knickerbocker Club. Mr. Crowninshield went into politics some years ago. Cambridge Livingston, who was another recruit from the Knickerbocker Club, has not lately been so much before the public. Mr. Crowninshield is a young bachelor who for some time has been prominent in society. The family comes from Boston.

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New Orleans has at last a Country Club. It was opened a week ago, and it will prove a very great attraction to the Crescent City, which, after all, is more or less a home of clubs. It is situated in the old City Park, near the famous dueling oaks where in the days of yore there scarcely passed a week without one or two, or more, affairs of honor. The great oaks are bearded with moss, and the location is most picturesque. The club will be a great rendezvous for the Winter visitors. Golf courses and tennis and squash courts and all the amusements of modern institutions of the kind are being arranged.

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In the make-up of the Yale crews, Louisiana had the satisfaction of contributing the two coxswains. Stewart Le Blanc is the son of Alfred Le Blanc, a well-known English shipping merchant and clubman of New Orleans, who married Miss Stewart of that city. The Le Blancs are very prominent in the New Orleans fashionable world. Young Kruttschnitt, who was the freshman coxswain, is the son of Julius Kruttschnitt, late of New Orleans, and now of San Francisco, where he is at the head of the Southern Pacific system. Young Kruttschnitt arrived last year at Yale in a special car. His father was a graduate of the University of Virginia, and his mother was one of the most beautiful young women in New Orleans society twenty years ago. She is of an old Creole family.

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A very excellent arrangement of the New York Yacht Club is that its various stations are looked after or are under the supervision of prominent members. For instance, the station at the foot of Twenty-third Street, East River. This is under the supervision of Henry H. Rogers, the owner of the famous Kanawha. Cord Meyer, who has one of the most beautiful residences on the North Shore, has charge of the station at Whitestone. Augustus C. Tyler, whose talented wife was the writer of the libretto of "A Venetian Romance," is at New London. Charles Lane Poor of Lanholme, Manhasset, Shelter Island, has the station at Gardiner's Bay. Maximilian Agassiz is in charge of the station at Newport; Edward R. Ladew of that at Glen Cove; William Lanman Bull at Ardsley, and Harry C. Ward at Atlantic Highlands.

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Society is more or less turning to playwriting, to libretto-making, and to the composing of opera and music. Managers have a number of creditable compositions on hand from the pens of men well known in society. The greater number of these are Harvard and Yale graduates. Henry Clapton Chapman has taken up writing for the stage. He is a brother of John Jay Chapman, who married Miss Chandler, and is a member of the University Club. He was graduated from Harvard in 1883. Shafter Howard's songs and other compositions have long enjoyed a vogue, and now he is at work on an opera which he has nearly completed. Mr. Howard, who has been living recently in San Francisco, is a member of the University Club there, and is also a Harvard graduate. He married Miss Hunter of Newport. Robert Cornell Sands is doing some work for the stage, and Leonidas Westervelt has been quite successful with a few thrillers. Years ago one of the brothers of Bishop Potter composed some music for an opera, and Frank Potter wrote the lyrics. An opera by the Potters even now would command some attention. The Potters have always been very musical, and in an old album of songs composed by Antonio Barili there is one called "L'Orgie," the composer making a dedication to his two pupils, and stating that it was sung with much effect and great applause by Edward T. Potter and James Nelson Potter.

CITY SIGHTS AS A WOMAN SEES THEM

MEN are so stupid with their constant talk of "facts" and "reason"! It must be their devotion to facts that keeps them so much more bored than women, so much more difficult to amuse. Women rarely find things very dull. They've too much dramatic sense, a sense that after all furnishes the chief entertainment of life, turning a straw hat into a crown of gold and enabling one to hear the nightingale singing along the elevated railway. As for "reason"—why, to any fool can be taught reason. It takes a woman to dispense with it.

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It is really very nice of people and things to be so interesting, dramatically. For instance, there's a little black-featured Alien whom I sometimes meet. Let us call him Nat. He keeps a pawnshop. His enemies describe it as a sort of headquarters for those professional gentlemen of light fingers and heavy responsibilities whom we very unappreciatively call common thieves. They are supposed to get their tools from Nat, and, according to the same authority, they bring him the things they want to get rid of. And Nat labels them as unredeemed pledges and sells them at a personal profit. Possibly they do Nat an injustice, but it is equally possible that they do not. His shop is a dim, grim little place, dusty and full of shadows and musty smells. Big cases full of "unredeemed pledges" glitter vaguely on either side, while others with steel instruments of varying degrees of strength and delicacy suggest a doctor—or a cracksman. Nat's face—the evilest man ever carried—leers at one out of the shadows, and the walls have an eldritch way of leering, too. Now it seems remarkable that this delightful person is put down by mankind as an ordinary crook. A woman of necessity must see his dramatic value at once, and just as necessarily she will admire the consistently picturesque elements of his career. But the police go and raid him from time to time! It seems such a lack of gratitude to him and his confreres. And numbers of men just see in his continued prosperity an indication of the Corruption of the City—with two big Cs!



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Sometimes it's the other way, though. Take that little man, for instance, who plays the piano in the back room of a west side saloon. He sits in his shirt sleeves, with a cigar in his mouth, banging out "Nancy Brown" and the "Florodora Sextet" with the expression of a hand organ—tinkle, tinkle, bang, bang. The air reeks with the smoke from cigarettes. The other night there was one pallid woman, with the tragic ruins of statuesque beauty, sitting near the piano, gazing straight before her with the unnaturally brilliant eyes of the opium fiend. Another, this one middle-aged, dressed in decent black, rose and danced slowly around the room with a ghastly seriousness. No one even looked in her direction. And the little man went on playing. Once upon a time he owned a vaudeville theatre in the Bowery. Then he fell in love with one of his stars, and under her influence his business went from bad to worse, and his money went, too. One day he was quite ruined, and the star had gone to shine on other vaudeville managers. Now he plays the piano, hour by hour, in that awful saloon, with the dreary faces and the cigarette smoke all around him—tinkle, tinkle, bang, bang. He's quite different from prosperous Nat—Nat of the pawnshop, the burglar supplies, and the money exchange. It's so much a matter of luck in this world!



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Once upon a time a fellow-countryman of Nat's, very ignorant and poor, came to him to change £2. The fellow-countryman had just landed, and hadn't much knowledge of American money or the legitimate deduction of the American money exchange. Nat took the two pounds and gave him two dollars. That opened up a new line of profit. He made changing foreign money a regular business, and before long he had quite a pretty sum put away—all clear profit and quite aside from his other trade. Then, with the proceeds, he went to England on a sentimental pilgrimage to his old home and the scenes of his childhood, bearing messages from the fellow-countrymen whose money he had changed. Sometimes he speaks of it, almost with tears:

"I hadn't such a lofely time, ant my olt frients were so glat to see me that I go again nex' Summer."

When you think of the way those fellow-countrymen keep coming to him with English pounds to be changed into American dollars, it really does seem a beautiful evidence of the kindly keeping in which Providence holds him.

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The Salvation Army has had a try at Jim. One day one of the "lassies" approached him when he was just drunk enough to be witty.



"My good man, come to our barracks and be saved," said she.

"Loidy, O'id like to be saved, but I'm afraid to go to your place. O'id be among me inemies here."

"But think of the saints," retorted the lassie. "They went among their enemies."

"Yes," acquiesced Jim, with a certain scorn, "and they didn't do a thing to them."

When two fellows robbed Jim of 13 cents one night while he was sleeping on a Park bench Jim would not testify against them.

"Did they rob you?" was asked.

"How would they rob me, shure, whin Oi don't get me pay till Monday?"

The men got off, and Jim's comment on the affair is:

"Shure, Oi'd not squale on the poor innocents that were new to the business yit. Shure, Oi knew they must be a pair of d—— fools to rob Jim."

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Best of all are Jim's views on politics. There's something strange in hearing the drunken little Irishman express his Spartan conviction that a man in office should "have no friends." He says, with a touch of sobriety: "If Jim was an officer, an' a crook came his way, if 'twas his own brother he'd run him in!"

The fundamentals of humanity are apt to be the right sort in the long run. It is only the upper strata that are composed of evil and brutality and uncharitableness. Studying mankind en masse, one is obliged to see the surface first, and only by the direct appeal can one reach the deeps. During the visit of the circus two women got into the vortex of the crowd outside the Madison Square Garden. Four streams of men, all directed in different channels, were windmilling around the spot where the women were struggling. The thing was close to a stampede, and one of the women who had been bruised rather badly and twisted in the mêlée, became panic-stricken and cried out:

"I am hurt!"

Now, the surrounding legion of boys and men were apparently so many howling demons—howling, whistling, laughing, and fighting, the typical city crowd that is very much akin to a jackal or a hyena. The second woman, supporting her friend, turned to the man nearest her and said, quietly: "The lady's hurt."

One man pushed in front of them, taking the attitude of a football player. With his back to the crowd, he took the force of the rush and held it in check. Another man called out, with the true Bowery inflection:

"Say, fellers, give de woman a chance!"

In two seconds the men nearest had formed a circle around the women, and half pushed, half escorted them through the whirlpool to the comparative peace and tranquillity of the park. En bloc, the crowd was a brutal one and seemed to have lost its head entirely. On the direct appeal, however, the men who had been most obstreperous became an efficient and, so far as in them lay, a chivalrous bodyguard.

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I suppose it who have ever met "Jim," that little old Irishman who lives on the north side of the town and is forever drunk and forever delightful, have lost their hearts to him. He has a gift of blarney that touches the innermost chords of appreciation.

"Oi was taken before the Judge," said Jim, "for bein' dthrunk—an', begorra, Oi was dthrunk! Says he, 'Do ye earn yer livin'?' says he. 'Yiss, Sorr,' says Oi. 'An' what do ye do?' says he. 'Oi shovel coal fer Judge Brown,' says Oi. 'An' be the powers, the mon was Judge Brown. An' Oi'd not hin near him fer two weeks! 'Jim,' says he, 'don't you think my cellar moight be a little fuller ov coal?' says he. An' with that Oi knew who he was, an' says Oi, 'Shure it could niver be full enough to suit me, yer Honor,' says Oi. 'Ye're discharged,' says the Judge, with a grin."

But they rarely keep Jim long. Indeed, they never do. Jim is arrested about twice a week, and the force knows him intimately. One day a Judge said to him, with a twinkle:

"And when were you up before me last?"

"Shure, yer Honor," said Jim, with a beautiful seriousness, "Oi've not been up for twenty years."

The Judge chuckled, for he'd seen him a couple of days before. "Oh, indeed!" he said. "And what were you up for that time?"

"Shure, yer Honor," said Jim, who owns to sixty-five, "t'was for playing ball in the lots."

"Oh, clear out," said the Judge; "you're discharged!"

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Many people are disposed to laugh at the feminine standpoint, as a thing composed of weakness and irrational impulses. Now and then, however, the "Ewige Weibliche" has its uses—uses that could hardly be supplanted by the most imposing array of masculine virtues. One hot and lurid day a long and tedious rehearsal was going on in one of the up-stairs rooms of a stuffy Broadway theatre. The men were sullen, the women peppery. The women had discarded their hats, and a fitful whir from paper fans filled the room.

The stage manager, minus coat and collar, was exhorting the semi-comatose leading man to "put some ginger into it," and every one shuddered at the heat conveyed in the word. The star stood languidly by a window, waiting for her cue and wondering why the vast public was fool enough to want to see plays.

Into that miniature edition of future torment came a buxom pink and white woman, the wife of one of the cast, and she carried a pink and white baby. The baby was gurgling with the irrepressible joy of existence, a joy not to be affected by the thermometer. The baby's hair curled all over its head and the baby's eyes were like blue saucers.



There was a pause in the rehearsal just then. The stage manager had some scathing comments to make, and in the lull every woman in the room made a dive for the baby. When the next act was called, five minutes later, the atmosphere had cleared perceptibly; the women were calm, the men so far unbent as to permit themselves occasional smiles, and the baby sat regally on the pink and white woman's knee and smiled serenely upon a properly appreciative world.

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This morning a dead horse lay in the middle of the street, unsightly and grotesque. The usual crowd of curious observers had dispersed. Two high-bred, satin-necked, trimly blanketed beasts were led by the spot by a groom. They snorted and swerved away from their ghastly brother, even as humans do from the horrors that meet their eyes day by day.

We go our ways, trying to ignore the skeleton of things. We buy books at a little shop without knowing or caring to know that its backroom is a hotbed of violent anarchy. We drive, with perhaps a word tending on the dullness of things, past places where souls are bought and sold in a gravelike silence that lifts the sordidness of vice into something terrible and big. But the undercurrent goes on all the while—vital, unceasing, mighty.

We may smile on volcanoes, or dance on sepulchres, but we cannot do away with them.

ANNA ALICE CHAPIN.

Uncle Americus's Prayer.

Uncle Americus, an old-time darky, commenced his prayer thus: "O, Lord, we thank thee that we are once more permitted to dissemble in the latitude of prayer."

Big Name for Small Girl.

A little colored girl in North Carolina bears the following royal name: Alexandra Hesse Beulah Betty Virginia Isabella Morrison.

WHILE THE TEA BREWS





MRS. HERMANN OELRICHS'S Newport cottage, Rosecliff, is being improved by the addition of a gallery in the ballroom. Here the orchestra will be stationed, and there will also be room for fifty to seventy-five guests. This ballroom is done in white and gold in Louis XVI. fashion. Rosecliff rejoices in the possession of a number of old-fashioned rosebushes planted by the late George Bancroft, the famous historian, and these are now in bloom.

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It is surprising that so little is known by the wearers of gems of their history. Rubies and sapphires are both corundum, the same stone, but differently colored, and both are naturally found in the same countries, Birmah, Siam, and Ceylon. The deep, clear red is from Burmah; the Ceylon ruby is pink, and Siam furnishes the dark, garnet-colored stone.

Some of the Siam jewels are a brownish red, and some of the Burmah jewels are of that shade termed aurora red. Sapphires are also found in Australia and in the United States. Those from Siam are the finest, the Burmah stones being usually too dark and the stones from Ceylon too pale. The Australian stones are also too dark and lack transparency, and the stones found in Montana, in this country, are somewhat light as well as uneven. In Burmah sapphires and rubies are often found in the same places. The proper shade is a cornflower blue. Sometimes these stones are red at one end and yellow in the middle. One huge sapphire cut in the shape of a Chinese god has its head of the white part of the stone, the legs are yellow, and the body alone is of the sapphire blue. The Duchess of Devonshire owns a remarkable sapphire weighing over a hundred carats. The Duke of Devonshire owns one of the largest and most superb emeralds on record, 1,350 carats. It has a very fine color, and is cut in a six-sided prism. Emeralds should be of a bright grass green. Any admixture of yellow tones detracts from their value. The olivine, which is sometimes mistaken for it by those unfamiliar with gems, is a yellowish green.

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Among odd wedding presents noted is one of a luncheon basket, presented by a wealthy Englishman to his bride. Others of his gifts were a white feather fan and diamond earrings. Silver muffineers seem to be a favorite among English givers of wedding presents, and furniture is often presented. A carpet seems a little extraordinary, but a Canon of the Church of England presented a carpet to a daughter of the Earl Waldegreave, who was married a couple of weeks since. Books, too, are much used by our transatlantic cousins as gifts, and very sensibly, too, for no one with a taste for good reading has too many of these.

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Mme. Schumann-Heink delights in telling how the early part of her musical education was marked by raisin cookies as rewards and boxed ears for punishment. She was placed in the Ursuline Convent in Prague when she was ten, and when it was discovered she could sing she was placed in the choir. She sang by ear only; if she made a mistake her ears were warmed, if she did well a sweet cookie containing raisins was given her. In her thirteenth year her father, an Austrian army officer named Roessler, was transferred to Grans. There a music teacher, delighted with her voice, gave her instruction for nothing. Until she was fifteen, or for two years, she was kept on exercises, and then was allowed to sing some of Schubert's and Mendelssohn's songs. At this time her voice, a deep contralto, had no high notes. When she was sixteen, a prima donna of Vienna opera visited Grans, and hearing Ernestine Roessler, advised her going to Vienna to see the Director of opera. Her family being too poor to pay her expenses she asked an old Field Marshal, a friend of her father's, to help her, and he paid her expenses, 60 florins, to Vienna. At that time she was a very thin, scrawny girl, although to see her now it is difficult to imagine it. The Director advised her to go home, eat until she got some flesh on her bones, and then go to a finishing school. She was now almost hopeless, but Materna, who passed through the town, heard her sing, and as a result of her endeavors the Dresden Opera Directors sent for the little Roessler girl, paying her expenses. There were two other candidates for the place. She sang the Brindisi from Lucretia Borgia and the Fides aria from "Le Prophète," and was at once engaged. The head Director was called in and told, and she was almost stupefied when he told her that she was engaged at a salary of 3,600 marks; as soon as she realized her good fortune she astonished the prim and aristocratic Director by flinging her arms around his neck and hugging him. She made her operatic début on Sept. 7, 1878, at Dresden. It was a successful one and she sang there four years. While there she married Heink, a retired officer. Through her marriage she lost her position at Dresden, but later obtained another at Hamburg. Her marriage did not turn out well, and after separating from Heink she married Carl Schumann, an actor. She has a large family of children and is a devoted mother. She made her début here in 1895.

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The brothers Edouard and Jean de Reszke are exceedingly clever in successful imitations of animal voices and of people. Edouard can also imitate a 'cello, producing with his voice the entire tone range of the instrument. He says, however, that he cannot do this unless he assumes the position of one playing the 'cello and with his fingers goes through the movements of playing. One night at the Opera House, when singing here several years since, Jean hid himself under the piano in the retiring room of the Opera House and when Mme. Nordica entered imitated the bark of her pet poodle, which she had left at home with her maid. After looking around awhile she discovered that the barking seemed to come from under the piano, and great was her amusement on looking to find the tenor on all fours.

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Many of the grand opera singers are fond of some special dish or drink and enjoy preparing it themselves. Mme. Nordica has a machine for making Vienna coffee that she carries with her, and often treats her friends to a delicious cup of coffee. Campanari has a machine for the manufacture of spaghetti and apparatus for cooking it to his taste.

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Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard have sent out many invitations to their friends to celebrate the Fourth of July with them at Castle Trevano, their home on the shore of Lake Lugano, Switzerland. Mrs. Lombard was Miss Allen, a daughter of Thomas Allen, formerly President of the Missouri Pacific Railway, and many other important corporations. Mr. Lombard is a Frenchman who came to America some years ago. He inherited a gift for music, to which he devoted himself, after studying at the Columbia Law School. He founded a Conservatory of Music and Languages at Utica, N. Y., and published several books, among them "Observations of a Traveler" and "Observations of a Bachelor." The Lombards bought the castle in 1899. It was built thirty years since by a Russian possessor of untold millions, the Baron von der Weiss, and had been unoccupied nearly twenty years when the Lombards made it theirs. They have just added a theatre, which was opened last month, and there concerts and plays will be presented. All the entertainments will be for charity, and admission will be by tickets, sold in the usual manner. Trevano has one of the finest atriums in the south of Europe, with a dozen marble columns, and colonettes of exquisite crystal. The little son of the Lombards is named Thomas Allen Lombard, after his maternal grandfather.

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Guests at the wedding reception a few days ago of Miss Mae Fell and Howard Houston Henry, near Philadelphia, had an unexpected pleasure when Camp Hill, the country place of the Alexander Van Rensselaers, was reached. The tables for the collation were not only placed on the lawn but out in the woods under the trees, at some little distance from the house. The placing of marquees and tables on lawns at country weddings is an ordinary thing, but to go into the depths of beautiful green woods and eat under a mammoth tree all the delicacies that the most fastidious caterer can supply is an altogether new feature at wedding functions. The grounds of Camp Hill are quite like those of an English country place, wide rolling plains and gentle hills, with old trees dotted singly and in clumps, or forming a deep wood. Mrs. Henry, who was Miss Fell, is a daughter of Mrs. Van Rensselaer by her first husband, Mr. Fell, and is well known in New York and Newport. She was one of the attendants at the wedding of Miss May Goelet and the Duke of Roxburghe.

Women's Frocks and Frills

NOW, indeed, is the season of the filmy frock; the arrival to stay of genuinely hot weather is bringing out the muslin and thin linen gowns in large numbers, and the wash-silk shirtwaist costumes rather than those of taffeta for shopping and traveling. The short skirt reigns supreme in town, and fashionable visitors—for every one of the fashionable houses is now closed—not only wear the short skirt, but some extremely short ones.

Many of the smart shops on the avenue and Broadway are having special sales before stock taking, at which gowns galore may be purchased for half, or even one-third, their prices in May. These shops cannot afford to carry gowns over the season, and owing to the profits on sales at the beginning of the season can afford to reduce the left-overs to less than cost.

One girl bought no less than three smart linen coats and skirts at one sale. The prices ranged from $12 to $20 each; their original prices, however, had been anywhere from $20 to $40. One was a three-quarter-fitting coat that came twelve inches below the waist line. The rounded neck was handsomely hand-embroidered to a depth of two inches in blues.

The loose coat sleeves were plain, large pearl buttons closed the coat, which was double-breasted. The skirt was side-plaited and made instep length.

Another was a ciel blue; the skirt was gored to fit, had a double box plait in the back, and side plaits down each seam, these being released sixteen inches from the bottom. The coat was a half length, and had a loose back with straps at each side and a belt run through the straps. The sleeves were coat sleeves, there was a regular coat collar, and the front was also loose like the back. The only trimming was stitching.

Still another of the gowns was a white shirtwaist suit of butcher's linen. The simple blouse was laid in inch-wide side-plait to the bust line, and there released. There was a six-inch panel—tapering in at the waist line—embroidered in white chrysanthemums, the embroidery being linen, and under one side of the panel the waist buttoned invisibly.

In the back there were three side plaits on each side of the centre. The sleeves were perfectly plain shirt sleeves, without the exaggerated droop at the wrists, and the cuffs were inch and a half bands of the linen merely stitched, and closed with a silver button. The skirt had a panel down the centre front, to match that in the waist, and inch-wide side plaits an inch apart went around the skirt, these being released a little below the hips.

A deep hem finished the bottom. There was also a stitched belt of the linen.

These costumes were all linen, well made, and the latest cut; the cheapest was $10, and the most expensive $20, yet their original prices had been about double.

The reduction in ready-made costumes is matched by the reduction in prices of all sorts of good quality wash materials; organdie linens, and other materials of new patterns can be purchased for a quarter the former prices. The plain and standard wash materials are in many instances only slightly reduced.

Oddly enough, while pongee by the yard is much lower than earlier in the season, the made-up suits in the smart shops have not yet been marked down.

The prettiest frocks for Summer wear are the muslins and other wash materials. The heavy linens are not so attractive, because not so cool in appearance as the open-meshed weaves, and as for taffetas, they are the hottest looking, as well as the hottest in reality, of all the silk family, and most of them are stiff also.

Mrs. Ernest Iselin last Summer, as Miss Polly Whittier, wore the prettiest because the simplest of the Summer frocks seen in town. Flowered muslins, made as plainly as possible, perhaps a bit of lace or a line of insertion on the bodice, was about all their trimming. Nothing suits hot weather like simplicity; puffs, frills, and much tucking look heavy, and therefore warm and uncomfortable.

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In the materials that don't wash the chiffon voiles in black and white checked and the plain light colors are dainty and cool looking, mainly because one can see through them and because they are a bit wiry and stand out from the foundation or lining.

There is something cool in the appearance of all the shepherd's plaids in which the white check has any size, even though the goods be heavy weight material.

Mrs. Henry Redmond, who was Miss Julie Parsons, has a walking skirt and Eton coat in one of the heavier black and white materials, yet it looks cool. The checks are a bit larger than some, and it is elaborately plaited and trimmed with wide black silk braid and a touch of gold cloth. For the past few days, when Mrs. Redmond has been in town, this costume has been topped by an oval toque the brim of which is formed of white roses, with pale pinkish flowers crushed at intervals between the roses.

Large white covered buttons, edged with black, are fastened on the little coat of this black and white costume. The back has a sort of tabbed effect, sections of the black and white being stitched to the foundation, and at the top of the centre section and also at the bottom one of the large white buttons is placed.

A shaped belt fastened to the coat, which is smooth across the back, is formed of several rows of the braid, these separate in the centre, leaving a small, sharp oval, and this is of the cloth of gold, the black braid overlapping it. At the sides the braid almost meets. Mrs. Redmond has a pleasingly plump but not stout figure, and also has the good sense to wear gowns that show its graceful curves.

Miss Mary Sheldon has an effective black and white voile in the tiniest of checks. Miss Sheldon is petite, slight, and blonde, and as she is under twenty the slightness suits her. The bodice has the cut-out neck allowing the wearing of a separate guimpe and stock, and the sleeves ending half way from elbows to wrists permit the use of separate lingerie sleeves, or a blouse may be worn. The cut-out neck is rounded at the back and in a rather deep rounded V down the front.

Folds of white and black—the white folds being wide and the black very narrow—outline this, the guimpe, or blouse, being of white mull beautifully embroidered, a tiny neck ruche finishing the upper edge of the stock. From this rounded out portion the bodice is laid in scant side plaits to the wide belt, and the skirt, which is quite short, has a wide hem at the bottom; the top is laid in side plaits, perhaps a half inch wide; these are stitched in for perhaps six or eight inches down the skirt and then released, the effect being of an accordion-plaited skirt, with a plain hip yoke.

The sleeves of the little bodice are wide, and, as said, end midway between wrists and elbows, where they are finished with three-inch turned-back cuffs of white, trimmed with black folds. The white undersleeves are very full, gathered into narrow bands of embroidery and finished at the lower edge by a tiny lingerie frill.



Young girl's hat of dark green crinoline, trimmed with a cluster of green ostrich tips and draped with cream colored lace scarf, the edges of which droop over the brim, and the ends of which form a curtain drapery at the back.

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Mrs. Clarence Mackay's gown at the entertainment given for her by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Mackay, at her London home, on Carlton House Terrace, is reported by cable as being of silver gauze veiled by white silk organdie. With it she wore her superb set of emeralds and several of her diamond ornaments. Mrs. Mackay has magnificent jewels, but seldom wears them.

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At a recent fashionable English wedding the bride's tulle veil covered but did not conceal a drapery of old Brussels point draped from the shoulders and forming a sort of cavalier cape. The wedding gown was most elaborate, being of ivory white crepe de chine, having fine tucks run in and then being plaited in sun-ray fashion from the waist.

In addition embroidery done in silver and intermingled with chiffon flowers bordered the skirt, formed a panel down the front of both bodice and skirt and outlined a yoke on the former. To cap the whole there was a court train of white tulle pailletted in silver and lined with white chiffon puffs.

Her going-away gown was much simpler in cut. It was silver gray voile, the skirt was laid in fine plaits and had a hip yoke. The bodice, to match, had a chemisette of white silk embroidery and a vest of green mirror velvet. Gray chenille ornaments were also used. A large gray tulle hat with a sweeping ostrich plume of the same shade completed the toilet.

The wedding gown of an English widow was of pale gray crepe de chine, trimmed with Limerick lace, and her gray chiffon toque was trimmed with mauve orchids. All English wedding gowns are, however, by no means as elaborate as the one first mentioned.

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Mrs. William Jay's black taffeta and lace afternoon gown is one of the prettiest in evidence in town. The skirt is finished by three ten-inch ruffles, each edged by four or five rows of black velvet bébé ribbon, each line its own width from the next.

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The bodice has an odd and effective cut in the back, the centre of the back of the bodice extending up in a round point almost to the lace stock, the yoke—a wide strip of black lace—widening from the stock, and by this peculiar cut of the bodice back being wider over the shoulders than at the neck. This strip of lace extends a third of the way from the shoulder curve to the elbows. Just above the curve of each shoulder an inch-wide band of the black taffeta extends from each side of the bodice over the lace. Below these sleeves extensions of the black lace is the black chiffon sleeve foundation trimmed by overlapping ruffles of lace-edged chiffon.

The lower third of the sleeve is a tight, unlined, gauntlet cuff of black lace ending in an almost flat and narrow ruffle that covers the upper part of the delicate hand. With this silk frock Mrs. Jay wears a moderately large round black hat rolled a little at the left and having at that point a cluster of black ostrich plumes.

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Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is wearing one of the open-mesh gray linen costumes, a simple short skirt made quite plain but having a two-inch insertion of heavy gray torchon lace at the top of its six-inch hem.

There is an Eton coat cut short enough to show the white kid belt and having half-length kimono-shaped sleeves that show the white drooping sleeves of the white mull underblouse. The coat is plain in the back, and just meets in the front, with drooping ornaments in linen floss at each side. A band of the gray lace is inserted at the bottom of the sleeves and around the entire edge of the little coat, including the neck.

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A beautiful evening gown, brought from Paris by a recently arrived fashionable woman, is made of white silk gauze over silver gauze, and is trimmed with black Chantilly flounces and pinked ruchings of silver gauze. The bodice is cut in a rounded square, and is only moderately décolleté.

There is a full ruching of silver gauze at the edge of the corsage, and from this falls a narrow ruffle of the black Chantilly. Then comes a slightly drooping puff of the white over silver that extends to the waist line.

A wide girdle, formed of folds of white and silver gauze, is wound around the waist and ends at the back by the silver gauze extending in tabs, three from each side, overlapping, and ending under silver buttons or cabochons. The sleeves, which are formed of two narrow full puffs of white over silver, end in ruffles of black Chantilly over a full puff of the white gauze over the silver gauze. The ends of the puff and ruffle come just to the elbow.

The skirt is gathered full under the waist band, and around the bottom is a deep flounce of the Chantilly, which is much wider at the back and slopes gradually down to about fourteen inches in width at the front breadth. This flounce has its lower edge in deep points, and under these points is a ruffle of the white gauze, and then a slightly wider one of silver. A straight ruffle of Chantilly over a double ruffle of black chiffon finishes the extreme edge of the skirt.

The top of the wide flounce is concealed by a drooping double puff, six inches deep, of the white gauze; the shirring of this sagging puff or double ruffle is in turn concealed by a pinked ruching of the silver gauze. Above this is a three-inch ruffle of Chantilly, headed by a fold of silver gauze set through the centre of a shirred band of Chantilly, the band being formed of two narrow, pointed edgings of Chantilly joined and shirred with the points extending at each side.

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A superb gown for a young woman in second mourning and made for her by a celebrated Parisian modiste is of black chiffon cloth, Irish crochet, and point d'esprit, with point applique. Liberty silk is used as a foundation.

There is a narrow stock and pointed guimpe, which can be removed, lined with white mull instead of chiffon, and this can be detached and cleaned. The bodice has a foundation of the white liberty satin, and from the back seams soft scant folds are drawn smoothly over the foundation, carried under the arms and to a point each side of the centre front, but with a space of four inches between the ends, the ends being shirred so that a narrow double ruche extends over the edges of the vest. The vest centre is of lengthwise narrow tucks of white chiffon, with a space between each over white satin. This vest extends down in a sharp point for four inches below the waist line.

Extending from a little above the middle of the centre back—the extreme upper part being formed of the lace guimpe—are folds of white silk point d'esprit. These are laid in surplice fashion, and extend over the shoulders and to a point below the bust line, where they are drawn in sharp points under the ruched ends of the bodice shirrs.

A fold of black chiffon cloth is laid under the outer edges of this point d'esprit, and the point d'esprit itself has an inch-wide border of point applique. At each side of the front, from under these black folds, droops a flat section of the white point d'esprit that narrows to the front and widens at the arms, where it is fastened in the arm's eye. At that point in is eight inches wide.

These sections have wide borders of point applique and several insertions of it crossing the centre. At the tops of the sleeves are short drooping puffs of the chiffon, plaited at the top, the release of these plaits making the puffs. From these puffs down are gauntlet sleeves of the point d'esprit, covered with point applique over black chiffon, this last having a foundation of white mull.

These sleeves have their appliqued point d'esprit sections open at the outer seams, and the point d'esprit has a serrated edge of the point applique, the edges being joined by a half dozen tiny black chiffon chous, these forming a line from the puff at the top to the wrists.

The outer and lower edges of the sleeves form curved tabs that cover the backs of the hands half way to the knuckles. The skirt is sunray plaited chiffon cloth over the white, a liberty satin foundation, and about eighteen inches from the floor these loose plaitings are gathered in double ruchings. Under this line of ruching a wide double fold of the chiffon cloth is set, and there is also another at the bottom of the skirt.

Between these two folds is a single thickness of the chiffon ten inches wide, and covering this, its edges overlapping the double folds, is a ten-inch width of Irish crochet lace. The skirt touches all around and trails in the back. It is held out from the feet by full overlapping ruffles of pinked white taffeta set on the edge of the white liberty satin foundation skirt, the lower edge of this foundation being stiffened by featherbone, and featherbone is used in the top or shirred edges of the three taffeta flounces.

The hat bought to accompany this afternoon toilette is a wide-brimmed black crinoline with a rather high round crown. The left side of the brim is lifted a trifle. The crown is banded by a fold of black chiffon, and large sprays of black aigrettes rise slantingly from the centre front over two wide ostrich plumes that curve out from under them and droop over the left side. A parasol of white taffeta covered with plaited black chiffon, having medallions of black lace, a wide black lace flounce, and an ivory handle, is also to go with it.

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Mrs. Charles D. Dickey has a cool and serviceable linen costume in the natural brown hue. It is made with a round skirt and a blouse, in other words a linen shirtwaist costume.

The blouse is a Spencer waist, shirred the least bit in the centre in both the front and the back at the waist line. A series of graduated, overlapping linen tabs stitched at their edges trim the waist and skirt, and from the embroidered linen stock a series of round-ended, tab-shaped pieces of linen delicately embroidered at their edges in white, form a tiny yoke effect in the front.

From these down the centre of the blouse are three loose, overlapping linen tabs, narrow at the top, and widening to the bottom. These tabs, like all the others on the costume, have picket points.

The lowest of these centre tabs comes almost to the belt. Each one is stitched flat to the blouse for a short distance only. Each side of this series of tabs is a slightly shorter series.

Similar tabs are used on the shoulders, drooping at both the front and the back of the shoulder seams. The skirt is also gathered a little at the back, and hangs straight, and is rather scant all the way around.

At the bottom are three deep tucks stitched at both the lower and upper edges, and each is perhaps four inches from the next one. The front and sides of the skirt are gored a number of times, and at the lower part of each seam, just above the upper tuck, there starts a series of five graduated, overlapping, picket-pointed tabs.

Miss Whitney, a sister of Mrs. Dickey, lunched with her the other day at a Fifth Avenue restaurant in a cool-looking dark-blue foulard with tiny white dots scattered over its surface. The costume had a round skirt tucked and gathered at the waist line.

The shirred blouse bodice had a deep white yoke, and the sleeves, puffed at the elbows, had deep white cuffs. A wide-brimmed sailor hat of light straw trimmed with a crown band and a bunch of pale-pink roses at the left side well to the front topped the simple gown.

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One of the prettiest dark-blue shirtwaist costumes seen of late was worn one day at Delmonico's at the luncheon hour. It was a very deep blue voile, and white polka dots a quarter of an inch across were scattered somewhat sparsely over the blue.

The instep length skirt was laid in half-inch plaits at the top, making a hip yoke. The waist was gathered a little at the waist line, and a folded belt of the material finished it. There was a narrow stock of Irish crochet lace and a square shoulder yoke.

The full shirt sleeves had six-inch cuffs of the crochet. The hat topping this costume was a blue crinoline toque with two white wings at the left side. White silk gloves and a white coaching parasol with a white handle, the white top dotted with blue, completed the costume.

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Mrs. Orme Wilson has a white linen costume made with quite a long skirt and a bodice that is tight fitting across the back and embroidered in white, with bishop sleeves. The skirt has a smooth but embroidered yoke, and the skirt proper is in two sections; the upper one, joining the yoke, which is cut to flare a little, is perhaps sixteen inches wide, and the lower, fashioned like an immensely wide graduated flounce, is gathered a little where it joins the section above it. Thus, the skirt flares gradually and gracefully from the tight top to the bottom, which lies in full folds. With this, while lunching at Sherry's, Mrs. Wilson wore a small blue hat, between a toque and a turban, with white wings at one side.

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One of the prettiest of the shepherd's plaids was seen at Sherry's. The checks were fully a quarter of an inch wide, and the colors were white and mauve. The skirt had a deep, round hip yoke gored to fit and piped with white, to which the accordion-plaited skirt was attached.

The bodice also had a deep round yoke piped with white, a round neck, also piped with white and cut a trifle to show the shallow lace guimpe and stock boned to the proper stiffness.

The elbow-length sleeves, unlined, pointed at the back of the elbows, where they were longer, were of the kimono cut, and were piped with white. Full white undersleeves of white mull ended at the wrists in embroidered mull cuffs six inches wide. A white-crowned toque, with a deep mauve straw brim, trimmed with mauve and white wings, topped the costume, and a plain mauve taffeta coaching parasol was carried.

MARIE WELDON.



Modified Directoire costume of chiffon and liberty silk. The skirt is pearl gray chiffon with a puff of the chiffon headed by folds of darker gray liberty satin. The liberty satin coat is bordered with gray embroidery done in silver threads and different shades of gray silk. The vest is of the palest possible shade of gray moire with large silver buttons, and the lace frills are of white lace, having the heavier part of the pattern outlined with a single line of silver thread. The dark gray hat is trimmed with pearl gray plumes, and pearl-colored gloves matching the shade of the moire vest and the plumes are worn.

Afternoon gown of mauve crepe de chine and yellow lace. The bouillonnees are of mauve chiffon, and the lace yoke, flounces, and sleeve frills are of yellow lace. The toque has a crown of mauve straw and the brim is a solid mass of fine yellow violets, with a spray of purple violets at one side of the back.

BOUILLABAISSE *and* CHOWDERS

An Eel Soup Digression—Who Now Get the Best Vegetables and Fruits—A Dear Fish Market.

WITH many, Lenten dishes are in vogue in Summer, especially fish concoctions. Much can be done with a few chunks of fine meat, herbs, potatoes, and condiments. Savory and palatable results are had at small cost. A few suggestions follow:

The recipe for the bouillabaisse that so tickled Thackeray's palate in "The New Street of the Little Fields," and was responsible for his delightful "Ballad" is relegated to the lost arts. But a clever housewife can make or superintend the cooking of a bouillabaisse à la Marseillaise that is savory and seasonable.

Bone three pounds of cod, halibut, and bluefish, a pound of each—fluke or sea bass may be substituted for two of them—adding a pint of picked shrimps or a cooked lobster or the meat of four crabs. Either should be cut up coarsely. Fry just to a tinge of gold in half a pint of olive oil, seasoning with a lemon, two tomatoes (scalded and peeled,) an onion, a carrot—all sliced—saffron to cover a ten-cent piece, a bay leaf, parsley, and a crushed clove of garlic. The cooking were better done in an earthen casserole. Stir for ten minutes at a simmer, taking care not to break up the fish, adding a cup of rich stock and a glass of white wine; simmer, looking out for burning, a quarter of an hour, turn out in a bowl, line the casserole with toast, return the bouillabaisse, and serve in a minute.

For a fish chowder cut into dice and fry a golden brown with a minced onion about a third of a pound of pickled pork, using in preference pink belly pork, not too fat. Butter should be the cooking agent. Put half of this in a saucepan and over it a layer of three teacupfuls of mashed potatoes, and on this thick slices aggregating about four pounds of sea bass, halibut, or fluke—or equal portions of all three fish—add the rest of the pork, &c., and cover the whole with a second layer of mashed potatoes. Season with half a grated nutmeg or blade of mace, broken, four or five cloves, a tablespoonful in all of chopped parsley, thyme, and marjoram, salt, a couple of white peppercorns, and one or two small red peppers. Cover all this with a tumbler and a half of sound claret and water, and use, according to taste, from half to a full teacupful of tomato catsup or some such condiment. Simmer gently. When the fish is cooked the chowder is ready for serving.

There are scores of recipes for clam chowder, but the general principles of serving this shellfish as a savory stew are the following:

Cut into dice six medium-sized potatoes, wash and put into a three-quart saucepan with half a gallon of cold water. Chop a large onion and add it to the potatoes with two branches of soup celery and a bouquet of parsley, from which the stalks have been removed. Put over a bright fire and cook about eighteen minutes, when the potatoes should be done, seasoning during the cooking with salt—sparingly—and stir in a tablespoonful of good butter. Fry to a deep golden color half a pound of salt pork that should be in squares of one-third of an inch, and add to the broth with half a teaspoonful of dry thyme, and four tomatoes, which have been peeled after scalding. Take two dozen hard clams of medium size, and on opening them put half of the juice in a bowl. Cut the clams into four pieces, put them with the potatoes, &c., boil two minutes, and draw the pot away from the heat. Season with a third of a teaspoonful of black pepper and a tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce, and stir in, using a wooden spoon, two broken-up pilot crackers. Let the pot simmer two minutes longer, seeing to it that the chowder does not come to a boil, add the clam juice and serve.

Of a distinct merit is an eel soup, which supplies two excellent dishes. The recipe is as old as the Grampians. Stew very slowly for an hour in a quart of water the heads and tails of about three pounds of eels which shall have been properly skinned and cleaned. This should be seasoned with salt, a dozen white peppercorns, a blade of mace, an onion, the juice and "beards" of a dozen oysters or half a dozen Little Neck clams, the chopped peel of a lemon, a parsnip cut in four pieces, the heart of a head of celery half a dozen fresh button mushrooms, and six chicken feet that have been scalded and skinned. Strain and take the bodies of the eels, cut in pieces three inches long, and stew them half an hour in the soup. Take out the eel meat and keep it hot. After taking the oil from the soup, so as to, if possible, not leave a trace of it, season with a glass of madeira, sherry, or port, twenty drops of vinegar, in which a clove of garlic has been macerated and removed by straining, and a teaspoonful of anchovy paste, or double the quantity of the essence of anchovies, with six chopped hard clams and their juice or the same number of deep-sea oysters. Bring to a simmer, strain, and serve. Or after straining put the soup back on the fire, and just as it simmers add fish forcemeat balls, three for each convive, and turn into the tureen.

The eel meat should be served after it has simmered a few minutes in a velouté sauce seasoned with a glass of sherry and thickened with the yolk of an egg at the side of the stove. Half a pint of shrimps, picked and pounded in a mortar, would improve this sauce. The recipe for velouté was given recently in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Instead of velouté, rich brown stock may be used. In such case port should be used instead of sherry or for port fine Burgundy may be substituted.

The table markets are dull and second rate owing to the Summer hegira which pre-empts all that is of the best for the outing and vacation centres. No changes in prices or variety are in meats, poultry, dairy articles, or eggs.

The vegetable market is fairly well supplied, but nothing is cheap except salads, the varieties being local and of unexcelled quality. Mushrooms are dear, $1.25 a pound, but bread and black-based, just the kind for grilling. The last of asparagus is in the market, Jersey mammoth selling at 40 cents a bunch. Green corn is prime, North Carolina selling at $8 a hundred ears.

Just now the suburbanite and those who take their holidays where there is local market gardening or a surplus from the gardens of plutocrats revel in the best fruit and vegetables. They are about coming in, and get to last hand direct from the producer. At New Rochelle, for instance, the surplus from the gardens of the Iselins and others finds its way into the retail shops. It comprises qualities and varieties that are not excelled at Montmorenci, France, but are sold at the prices that ordinary garden staples bring. At Milford, Penn., a local strawberry expert furnishes in the season fruit equal to that produced by any millionaire to the "boarding" colony.

Strawberries are petering out. There have been some fine Atlantics and Marshalls from Oswego, this State. Peaches are dear, but very fine; those from Fort Valley, Ga., command 65 cents for a basket of two dozen and a half. Canteloupes are dearer, but prime Jacksonvilles are 15 cents each, and Coachillas 20 to 25 cents. Germantown, N. Y., cherries cost 20 cents a pound.

"There's a regular Fourth of July rush on salmon, lobsters, and soft-shell crabs," said a Fulton Market fish sharp yesterday. "Prices are high, the supply uncertain, and the demand away ahead of supply." Of "green" local varieties blue fish sell at 15 cents a pound, weak fish 10 cents, sea bass 18 cents, porgies 15 cents, fluke 10 cents, and butter fish 15 cents. Chesapeake striped bass are 35 cents, and Pamlico Sound sheepshead, 20 cents, Boston and Gloucester cod 15 cents, Pacific Coast halibut 20 cents, Kennebec salmon 40 cents, and Chinook salmon 30 cents. Maryland soft shell crabs cost $1.75 a dozen, live lobsters 23 cents a pound. There are no local Spanish mackerel in the market. What are sold are from Maryland. Roe shad from Canada are $1 each.

Thought the Moon Was Broken.

Little Burton, aged three, looked up at the new moon and exclaimed, "Oh, see, mamma, moon boke," (broke;) but pointing to the stars, added quickly, "Oh, dare, (there,) the pieces."

THERE'S NO SENSE IN GETTING DROWNED

Captain Tom Riley Explains How Foolish Persons Do It.

NOW that the swimming season is fairly under way," said Capt. Tom Riley, the veteran Coney Island life saver, "it may not be a bad idea to give a few pointers to the average bather that may come in useful to him some time or other.

"The first piece of advice I would give is: Don't go far from shore. Swimming is one of the hardest exercises in the world, and a man must be well used to it. No matter whether he is as fit as a fiddle to run a five-mile race in record time, let him be careful how far he tries to swim.

"Every muscle is used when a man is swimming, many of them that are never brought into play in any other way. This is the main reason why so many fellows get into trouble every year.

"They feel good and strong, and when they get into the water they swim and swim until they get tired. Then when they try to swim back again their strength plays out, and if help isn't near by they get rattled. The next day the newspapers have another account of 'An Expert Swimmer Drowned.'

"Getting rattled is another thing to guard against. Nine times out of ten this has more to do with people getting into trouble than anything else. Whatever you do or wherever you are, keep cool—keep your nerve. A man can stay afloat a long time if he won't get rattled, no matter what's the trouble with him.

"There's a spot just off Norton's Point where you can't make headway in one direction or the other. If you are caught in there with a boat you can't pull out, so you can have an idea of what kind of work a swimmer has cut out for him. There is only one thing to do, and that is to keep cool and quiet, and after a while the current will carry you out, but you can't get out by swimming. That is what we call a 'sea puss.'

"In a race I had once some years ago from the Battery to Coney Island I got caught in this place. I knew it the minute I reached it, so I didn't try to swim, but turned over on my back and floated.

"In the course of a few minutes I was whirled out, and went on and won my race. Now, an inexperienced swimmer would have got rattled, made big efforts to get out, and finally have tired himself out and sunk.

"Don't be afraid of cramps is another thing that all swimmers should remember. There has been so much said and written about cramps that people are scared to death when they feel a little cramp coming on in a toe or hand. Then they lose their nerve altogether and give up, where by being cool they could have made their way to shore in safety.

"Lots of the pleasure of bathers is taken away by this fear. I won't say that cramps are not slightly dangerous, but they are never so bad that a swimmer can't take care of himself. Swimmers with any kind of ability ought to be able to swim any reasonable distance with any kind of a cramp. The ones who are not good swimmers should always hug the shore and never take chances.

"Cramps are brought on by swimming. So when you feel one coming on stop using the leg or arm where it is located. If you turn over on your back and float a while that will give the cramp a chance to go away, but even if it doesn't it won't prevent you from swimming slowly and getting to shore.

"Most people think a cramp spreads gradually until it goes all over the body from a little cramp in the toe. This isn't so. It is always confined to the leg or arm, where it starts. This is proved by the fact that it goes away when you quit using the leg or arm.

"I have never yet been in a swimming race for a long distance that I haven't had a cramp in a leg or arm. I got one in my right leg one time so bad that the leg locked at the kneejoint every time I made a kick. Yet I not only finished the race, but won it.

"Whenever you hear cramp stories some one is sure to mention stomach cramps. They are supposed to be the most dangerous kind. You hear where people are doubled up like a jackknife and then sink like a stone. Now, as a matter of fact, in all my experience I never had a stomach cramp or saw a person with one.

"If they ever happen they have kept out of my sight. And I don't believe there is such a thing. This is another fairy story that has been told until everybody believes it. So that when a fellow in swimming gets a little pain in the stomach he at once imagines he has stomach cramps, and that he's a goner, and will at once yell for help or do something foolish.

"It's nearly always the poor swimmer who gets in trouble, for he is the one to take the greatest chances. Good swimmers always travel in pairs, so they can aid one another in case of trouble. You often see the head of one of these poor swimmers bobbing about way off shore, although we try our best to keep them in, and when one of them gets into trouble he is usually so far out that he is gone before we can get at him."

President Hadley to the Rescue.

NO matter who a man is, there is usually one subject upon which he dislikes to converse, and in the case of President Hadley of Yale University it is the setting of dislocated jaws.

Mr. Hadley had been shown just how to do it by a physician of his acquaintance. That was months before his knowledge was unexpectedly called into service. On a Fall River steamer the head of the New Haven college was sharing the stateroom of a gentleman who had taken pity upon the late-comer, who could get no room for himself. Mr. Hadley, of course, had the upper berth.

In the middle of the night from the lower berth came gagging sounds, gurgles, and low moans. Mr. Hadley jumped down and snapped on the light. There lay his benefactor, his chin tight against his breast, his mouth open, and his lips drawn rigid. President Hadley recognised the signs.

"Be calm, Sir," he said excitedly. "I know just what to do."

Wrapping a towel about his thumbs to prevent their being caught when the jaws should fly into place, he climbed into the berth and kneeling by the man's shoulders took the ends of the jaw firmly in his hands and began to work it into place.

The rest of the story is merely this. That President Hadley had to spend practically all the rest of the night trying to explain to his cabin mate, the ship's Captain and surgeon, and half the other officers that he was merely endeavoring to do a kindness and had no thought of assaulting a peaceful citizen who happened to have a nightmare.

Silence and the Dark Cell

Modern Methods of Correction in the Great Penal Institutions of the State.

THE abolition of corporal punishment in prisons marked one of the greatest advances in modern penology, which holds that the object of punishment is not revenge, either by society or the prison officials, for wrongdoing on the part of the convict, but the maintenance of discipline and the reform of the prisoner. But although corporal punishment has practically been abolished in modern prisons, it is absolutely necessary that the convicts should be held in strict obedience to rigid rules. "Moral suasion" would scarcely accomplish this with men of the character of those filling our prisons. Discipline is therefore enforced by an elaborate system of rewards and punishments which make the lot of a convict lighter if he conforms to the rules, and far, far harder if he fails in the slightest degree.

One of the most remarkable facts in connection with prison discipline is that the men who seem the worst characters and are continually getting into trouble when outside prison are generally the best behaved while in confinement. The stern realities of life behind the bars seem to come to them in a manner which forces them to exercise that self-control which was wanting when they were in the open. And the end and object of the prison rules are to increase the self-control of the unfortunates who have allowed themselves to get on the wrong side of the law.

When a prisoner is received in one of the three big State prisons of this State—Sing Sing, Auburn, and Dannemora—he is solemnly and officially told that only by obeying the rules of the prison can he expect to gain the privileges allowed convicts by the State, the most important of which is the commutation of sentence. In prison, as in the jungle, "the head of the law, and the haunch, and the hoof, are obey."

The rules and regulations are practically the same in all the State prisons of the Eastern and Middle West States—that is, in those prisons conducted according to the tenets of modern penology. They require the strictest silence of a prisoner while he is at work, and in practice even a smile is likely to bring reproof. And reproof comes only once, a second offense means punishment. The convict must wear only the clothes provided by the State, and is forbidden to bring any object from the workshop to his cell. That means that he must not wear even a handkerchief about his neck, and it is a violation of the rules to carry even a pencil or a piece of paper from the shop to his cell. When visitors to the prison pass through one of the workshops or any place where prisoners are gathered the prisoners are forbidden to look up.

A prisoner is required to touch his hat when he meets a prison official and take it off when he enters the office of the Warden or of any of the minor officials.

A prisoner who has been assigned to a certain sort of work must not leave his place without permission; he must remain rigidly in line when marching from one part of the prison to another. In marching to meals, chapel, or other places where the convicts go in a body, each convict is required to keep his hands on the shoulders of the man ahead. Instead of looking ahead, however, the convict is required to fix his eyes on the keepers on guard. This makes it necessary for the men to look slightly to one side when marching, and is the cause for the "lock-step," or peculiar gait which every long-term convict acquires, and by which, even after he has regained his freedom, he can easily be recognized as a convict by an experienced police or prison official.

How Rules Are Enforced.

Suppose a prisoner refuses obedience to the minute and rigid rules laid down for his government? As there is no corporal punishment, how is it possible to enforce obedience from the thousands of convicts, who include among their number men who have bidden defiance to every law of God or man?

The first means for maintaining discipline is the taking away of the privileges granted well-behaved prisoners. The first and most important of these privileges is the commutation of sentence. By good behavior a convict gains a reduction of his term of sentence amounting to one month off on the first two years, three on the third and fourth years, four months on the fifth year, and five months on each year after the fifth, a considerable reduction of the sentence of even short-term prisoners and a commutation of over a third of the sentence on long-term prisoners. This in itself is enough to secure obedience from most of the prisoners. For no matter how hampering a convict may find the rules he knows that to disobey them is simply to sentence himself to a longer term within the drear prison walls.

Disobedience of the rules also results in deprivation of the minor privileges permitted convicts. Among these the weekly allowance of tobacco—one of the most prized privileges of the convict's life—permission to receive letters and to write once each month, permission to see visitors, the use of the prison library, and last, but not least, the good will of his keepers. This last is a matter of no small importance, for a keeper may keep entirely within the letter of the regulation and yet render the lot of any prisoner excessively unhappy or comparatively light.

Some Positive Punishments.

In addition to the negative forms of punishment, such as depriving a prisoner of his special privileges, there are some very positive ones at the command of the prison officials. When a convict is rebellious or persistently disobeys the rules he is sentenced to the dark cell. These cells are exactly what their name implies, narrow cells, generally in the basement of the prison, into which absolutely no light enters. When a prisoner is sent to the dark cell his wrists are chained to the grated door of the cell. In this position he stands for eighteen hours out of the twenty-four. The only relaxation he can gain from his uncomfortable position is by shifting his weight first to one foot and then to the other. For six hours of the twenty-four he is unchained from the door and permitted to snatch what sleep he may be able by lying on a bare board. While confined in the dark cell the only food allowed a prisoner is a scanty supply of bread and water.

The time a recalcitrant convict is confined in the dark cell may vary from a few hours to twenty days. The convict is generally allowed to shorten his punishment by admitting his fault, and promising not to offend again. Each day a prisoner is confined in the "darks," as they are called, he is examined by a prison physician to see that his health is not seriously affected. The physician, however, is not expected to be abnormally sensitive on this point, and it is admitted that frequent or long continued confinement in the dark cell is certain to so thoroughly undermine a convict's health that death will soon follow.

The dark cells, however, are reserved for the punishment of the most serious offenses, such as attacking a keeper, attempting to escape, or stubborn refusal to obey the rules, and by far the greater majority of the prisoners in a State prison serve out their terms without having seen their gloomy interiors. In fact, it is a saying among prison officials that one-tenth of the prisoners suffer nine-tenths of the punishments. Most of the prisoners, no matter how desperate or how bad their records outside, comprehend when once in prison that it is greatly to their own advantage to obey the rules.

How is it with the "lifers," the men who have no hopes of freedom from prison? The opinion is often expressed that these men, desperate, with no hope, no commutation of sentence as a reward for good behavior, would be the most troublesome element in a State prison. Exactly the opposite is true. The "lifers" are generally the best behaved and most orderly of the convicts. The prison must be their home for the rest of their days, so they strive to gain as many privileges as possible and thus make that home as little full of misery as may be. There is only one point on which the "lifer" is ready, more than ready, desperately anxious to break the prison rule. And that is when he sees the slightest chance to escape. No matter how desperate the chance may be, if there is the slightest hope of success, no fear of dark cells or other punishment in case of failure can hold back the "lifer." But in all else he is the meekest and most obedient of prisoners.

VAMPIRE BAT LULLS VICTIM TO SLEEP

A GRUESOME story of the ways of the vampire bat is contributed to The Toronto Mail and Empire by Dean Harris, who encountered the beast in Yucatan.

Night brought us to the miserable peon village of Palencia, he writes, and as we could get no accommodation in the cane cabins we were obliged to sleep in our hammocks.

The place swarmed with mosquitos, and while Tipe-Chico slept soundly I arose and built a fire in whose smoke I passed the night. But if Tipe was immune to the plague of mosquitos he did not escape a more serious pest. While asleep he was sucked by a vampire. When I met him in the morning his great toe was still bleeding, and his hammock was stained with clotted blood.

Nobody in Yucatan could explain to me how the vampire manages to draw such a large quantity of blood—from six to ten ounces—while its victim all the time remains in a profound sleep. I have never heard of any one waking while the vampire sucked him; indeed so gently does this nocturnal surgeon draw the blood that the patient by some mysterious process is lulled into a profound sleep.

The vampire measures about two feet from wing tip to wing tip, has very sharp teeth, not unlike those of a rat, and attacks sleeping animals as well as human beings. If he inflicts a wound with his teeth, one would think that the pain would cause the person who is sucked to awake, but it does not. When the victim awakes in the morning he is languid and weak, and it is only when he sees the blood in his hammock that he realises that the vampire was with him during the night.

There are two species of the vampire in the forests of Yucatan and Guatemala, and both suck living animals. One is larger than the common bat, the other measures about two feet from wing to wing extended.

WORK OF THE TRAINED TRAIN-MEETER

NO matter where you are traveling, do not be startled when you meet in a railway station a handsome girl wearing a big blue silk badge, with gilt trimmings. She is not a delegate to a political convention gone astray. She is a trained train-meeter of the Traveler's Aid Department of America covering an assignment. The badge is an innovation. The trained train-meeters have been working for months in the larger cities of the United States under the management of the International Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations. Their work, which has far exceeded the scope intended by its originators, is becoming more complex. Scarcely a steamer arrives from a foreign port, or a vestibuled train crosses the continent from San Francisco, that is not met by a trained train-meeter summoned either by cable, by telegraph, or by letter.

Although the St. Louis Exposition has been open but a few weeks, it has demonstrated the necessity for a more thorough organization of these young women. A dozen or more of the best in the country were sent to St. Louis to work under the direction of the Traveler's Aid Committee. Eight of them are constantly on duty at the Union Station. The necessity of a distinguishing badge was felt at once. It is just as important that travelers looking for the train-meeters should find them as that the girls should find the travelers. So the blue silk badge was adopted not only for St. Louis, but for the girls in various branches throughout the country. The New York girls began wearing theirs last week.

Meeting strangers at trains was at the outset a matter of good will on the part of the Traveler's Aid. Persons who took the trouble to write to the Young Women's Christian Association headquarters in West Fifteenth Street, this city, were met free of charge, provided they were explicit in their directions as to time of trains and point of destination. A room was reserved for them where, without charge, they could lie down and rest, or freshen up their toilet before continuing their journey to another city. From the outset certain women insisted upon paying for these attentions, even though there was no fixed charge. In a short time the demands upon the time of train-meeters became so great that it was decided to establish a uniform charge of 25 cents an hour. If the visitor wishes to travel around town sightseeing or shopping she pays the car fare. There is certainly nothing exorbitant about this fee; but it is sufficient to make the train-meeting part of the service very nearly self-supporting. Women and girls who cannot afford to pay are met free, just as they were before. But where a traveler can pay she is expected to pay. Most of them prefer to.

Why She Wears a Badge.

The train-meeters are not expected to act as shopping guides. That work falls into other hands. But it can all be arranged through the Traveler's Aid. That is to say, a woman or a girl who is a stranger in New York may write from London that she wishes to be met on a certain steamer, make a few purchases, and be taken to the train at Jersey City in the evening or next morning, en route to her home in some distant part of the country. In Chaplain Doheny's office, West Fifteenth Street, arrangements are made for the usual notice of the steamer's arrival furnished to persons expecting friends across the Atlantic.

The chaplain has charge of all this work in the Young Women's Christian Association on the ground that it comes under the head of "morals." She assigns a train-meeter to the task. The girl has hitherto had to trust to her keen intuition in picking out from 200 to 300 passengers on a vessel the particular woman she was to meet. There was often considerable difficulty about this. It is easy enough to pick out a relative or a friend from a mass of impatient women struggling with stewards and customs officers, but to find a woman one never saw before is a different matter. The trained train-meeter has a good nose for strangers, but it is not infrequent for her to speak to three or four women before she hits upon the right one. The badge, it is expected, will do away with mistakes of this sort.

The train-meeter takes charge of the woman she meets as soon as she finds her. She knows the ropes with the customs officers, the hackmen, and the baggage express agents. If she discovers that her protégée wishes to economize, she knows how to do it. If the traveler is free with her money and desires to make an impressive advent into town, the train-meeter understands that part of the business, too. Sometimes she takes her protégée to the Traveler's Aid rooms. Or she conducts her to a hotel or a boarding house suited to her requirements. In this she is strictly guided by a list of such places furnished by the Managing Committee.

If the woman met wants to start on a shopping tour immediately a girl is telephoned for who knows as much about the various New York stores as the train-meeter does about trains and hotels. She has prices, bargain lists, and things of that sort at her fingers' ends. This part of the work is managed on a time basis also. A woman may linger as long as she pleases over the glove counter or any other counter so long as she pays for it. When the shopping guide is through with her, and she wishes to resume her journey the train girl takes hold of her again. Two dollars or so is the "demnition total."

There is scarcely any limit to the various demands made by strangers upon these young women. There is no section of the United States, to say nothing of foreign countries, from which letters asking for such protection are not received. Under the free system it could not be covered to any great extent because of lack of funds. Under the system of small payments there are no bounds to the extent of its development. New York is too big a city now for women who know nothing about it to go wandering around alone. In some of the smaller towns the Traveler's Aid has train-meeters every day at the railway station looking for unprotected girls, no matter whether a request has been made to meet them or not. In New York, with its many important terminals, this plan is impossible.

Saved by a Train-Meeter.

Station employes in busy New York have no time to look after helpless travelers. The best they can do is to turn them over to policemen stationed at the terminals. Often enough, through a mistake, this results in publicity that would have been better avoided. The trained train-meeter, when she goes to a station, keeps her eyes open for other women travelers than the particular one she is looking for. A few days ago one of them was waiting for a train at the Grand Central. She had noticed a young fellow standing about the platform eying the girls on every train that came in. Finally he spotted a young woman with a canvas telescope satchel getting off a train from New Haven. It was apparent she was not used to traveling, and that she was a stranger in New York.

"You were expecting somebody to meet you" he inquired, stepping up to her.

"They wrote me from the hospital they would send somebody," she replied.

"Ah, yes," answered the man. "Miss Blank, the head nurse, expected to come, but she was detained at the last moment and sent me."

He took the young woman's grip and they were trudging off through Forty-second Street when the trained traingirl took a hand.

"Did you expect this young man to meet you?" she asked the woman.

"Not at all," she replied, frankly. "I am from Willimantic, going to the —— Hospital to be a trained nurse. I have never been in New York and do not know a soul here. This man said he had been sent to meet me."

The train-meeter looked the youth squarely in the eye. "I have seen you around here before," she said. "You no more come from that hospital than I do. However, the first policeman—"

But the man had fled. The young woman who might have been his victim was saved from robbery, if not a worse fate. There are dozens of such instances in New York every year. Frequently girls on trains get into conversation with nice-looking ladies dressed in mourning. Vice and wrongdoing have various disguises.

The increased number of trained train-meeters will not save from trouble all young women who make ready acquaintances while traveling, but if strangers at railway stations see a girl with a blue Traveler's Aid badge and go to her for information they are not likely to make a mistake.

A MEXICAN MAIL CARRIER.



THIS is a snapshot of a Mexican correo, who carries the mail between the mountain village of Ferreria de Tula and Zocoalco, which are about thirty miles apart. He makes the round trip on foot three times a week and he receives monthly in remuneration for his faithful services $15 in Mexican money!

Competition for the position would be keen were it not for the fact that the correo must furnish bond to the amount of $200, and it is next to impossible for the average mountaineer to do this.

Seeing the incumbent start off in his swinging stride recalls to mind the familiar accounts of relays of swift runners, who in the days of Montezuma conveyed fish to the capital within two days of its being taken from the sea at Vera Cruz.

In no country do traditions of the past have greater support in present customs than in Old Mexico.

A REAL KISSING BUG.



THIS is a portrait of the osculatory insect ordinarily known as the "kissing bug." Of course a simple name like that, however illuminative to the layman, is not enough for the scientists, who have dubbed him the Reduviidae melanolestes picipes—in other words, "blackfooted black robber." That's a pretty hard name to call any bug. But some of his detractors go even further and dub him the "assassin bug."

A fine specimen of this insect may be seen in the entomological department of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, according to The North American of that city.

He is half an inch long, entirely black in color, has wings and two antennae. These are the hornlike projections over his head. Under his head is a black tube with which the osculatory sting is administered. When the kissing bug "gets busy" he works quickly, neatly, with promptness and dispatch. His sting is not poisonous, and no more harmful, scientists say, than that of the mosquito. When human beings are not available to prey upon he is satisfied with other bugs.

SKILLFUL AFRICAN ANTS.

Build Bridges and Construct Apartment Houses—Brook No Opposition.

THROUGH a recently returned missionary family from the Gulf of Guinea, on the African coast, the writer has received a description of a curiously interesting species of large black ants, called Drivers, which infest that section of the world and generally bring annoyance and destruction in their path. The Drivers have, however, a mission to perform in the extermination of every form of small vermin, which makes the life of residents upon coast and inland in that section of the world anything but a joy forever.

Their approach is heralded by the tiny noise of the scampering of legions of large black roaches which are at once the pest of the householder and favorite prey of these ants.

The Drivers always arrive at night since, as the missionaries wittily assert, they prefer darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil. Marching in regular phalanx from four to six inches across, they are as perfectly drilled as a regiment of soldiers. From a half to an inch and a half in length, the largest invariably march ahead to make the attack and bear the brunt of battle should there be openly expressed opposition to their arrival. Instead of traveling along the roadway they invariably select for protection the grass running alongside. When it becomes absolutely necessary to cross the road in order to reach a desired destination the large, strong ones, advancing with military precision, closely interlock by means of their sharp nippers and, lifting themselves with a curious upward movement, form an arched bridge spanning the road. The younger and smaller ones, instead of crossing over, for greater security pass under and patiently await on the other side the disintegration of their leaders, who then resume the line of march.

Arriving at the house, it is expedient for the human resident temporarily to vacate, since only too soon it otherwise becomes a physical impossibility to remain. For the householder to show fight to the Drivers and endeavor to smoke or oust them from the house is to insure countless vicious bites from the ants, which, crawling over walls and ceilings, drop down all over the rash one, in addition to beginning from the ground floor and proceeding from the feet upward to nip their vicious way until one is only too thankful to flee at any price and be rid of this cargo of stinging, biting pests.

INSECT HOUSE CLEANERS.

To vacate at once and give the house over entirely to them is to have them go over it with great thoroughness, devouring every roach and vermin for which the frame and bamboo walls form favorite residence. This task, according to the dimensions of the place, occupies the invading army from three to four hours, at the end of which time, with the same military precision as on entering, they collect from all quarters for complete evacuation.

The leaders arrive first in the room by which they have entered, and then, scurrying in hot haste, come the smaller ones, upon each of whom, in addition to assisting to devour the roaches, has devolved the care and protection of the eggs, which they invariably carry in their mouths. Back and forth in hurried conclave the leaders run, until the army is entirely marshaled. The order then being given for departure, they go out as they entered.

From the house they make intuitively for the chicken yard, where, should it be late and the chickens fast asleep on their perches, the Drivers simply bombard the place. Swarming from all quarters at once over the hapless chickens they fasten with their sharp nippers into the flesh, which they devour with avidity. In the completion of this task they not only kill and eat the chickens, but consume the feathers as well, leaving the ground strewn with neatly picked bones. Pigeons and especially squabs come in for the same fate, although the older pigeons stand the best chance of escape. Climbing trees they ravage the nests of the birds, which, with flutterings and piteous cries, fly from them.

When the invading army selects a time for arrival in which their approach is still to be detected before the light entirely fades from the sky, the chickens show brave fight, in turn devouring as many as possible of their attackers and endeavoring to stamp off the drivers crawling up their legs. Should there be meat in the family larder this is discovered and rapaciously eaten by the ants. But as the missionary supplies of meat as a rule are sent them in cans, damage from the Drivers in this line is inconsiderable.

SKILLFUL LITTLE BUILDERS.

In the building of their homes they are as queer as in other respects. Their habitat is generally against the side of a tree, where they construct from the soil a marvelously clever mud or clay house in the form of successive umbrellas gradually increasing in size. The top one frequently is from four to five feet above the ground. Each umbrella marks the roof of one of the floors or apartments and, projecting considerably, over the stem effect, in which the living quarters are arranged, acts as a watershed.

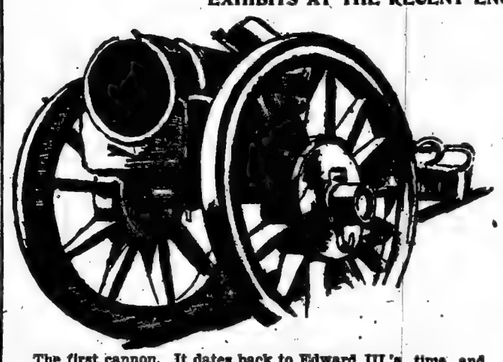
Another ant not so large, but in its way quite as destructive to property and peace of mind to coast and interior inhabitants in the vicinity of the Gulf of Guinea, is pure white, and spends its surplus energy in devouring human clothing. When it has satisfied its immediate greed in this respect it proceeds to deposit its eggs over all the starched goods within reach, and, thus departing, leaves behind it "footprints in the sands of time," which, quickly hatching out, proceed on the work of destruction with far greater havoc than the dreaded moth of this country. For this reason the smallest possible amount of starch is used in all laundry work.

Another favorite pièce de résistance for these white ants is the woodwork of doors and windows, which as a rule is the only painted portion of the missionaries' homes in that region. Burrowing their way up from the ground wherever there is any possible connection for them to do so, they eat from under the paint all the woodwork about the door and window frames, thus leaving a complete hollow shell, which it takes but the slightest blow from the fingers utterly to demolish.

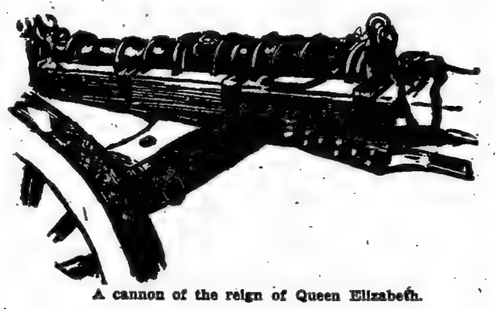
Making their nests under ground, these white ants also travel under ground, tunneling their way as they proceed. But if at any stage of their progress they consider it necessary to cross an open roadway they construct across its entire width a viaduct as scientific and complete in its way as that which spans the Roman campagna.

The large black spiders which abound in that part of the world are not poisonous, although quite as large as the tarantula. These are preserved with care by the natives for the reason that they make ceaseless war upon the all-pervading black roaches.

EXHIBITS AT THE RECENT ENGLISH MILITARY TOURNAMENT.



The first cannon. It dates back to Edward III.'s time, and did service at the battle of Crecy.



A cannon of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

JUST POKE THE MOTORMAN.

NOW that the open-car season has come," complained a motorman on an Amsterdam Avenue car one day last week, "I not only have holes poked in my coat, but my back is covered with black and blue spots. As it is a little inconvenient to summon the conductor from the front seat, the women occupying it invariably prod my back with the sharp end of their umbrellas or parasols as an indication that they want to get out at the next corner.

"'Don't bother to signal the conductor,' I've often heard one woman say to another; 'just poke the motorman.'

"And when the ferrule of an umbrella comes in contact with my spinal column and I look around and remonstrate, they remark:

"'Aren't these motormen just the most disagreeable creatures you ever saw?'"

YALE'S STUDENT FARMERS.

YALE UNIVERSITY has no Agricultural Department; that is, no set course for students of the agricultural art, for art is—has almost become—certainly a science. But Yale has among its thousands of students a lot of sturdy young fellows whose life began on a farm and continued there until college days came. Many of these are devoting such spare time as they can to earning money to help pay their way through college. The Summer vacation gives them an opportunity to add much to their pocket money and little chance for the favorite method of self-help—tutoring.

Street car conductoring, truck driving, and like work that appeals to many of the husky students will not furnish work for all who wish it, and so the natural field for many of the boys is the farm. Just a few miles from Yale, north and east, and to a certain extent to the west, there are a host of truck farms some of a very pretentious sort, like those scattered through Litchfield County and to a rather more limited extent in New Haven County. Good farm help is about the hardest of all things to get in that manufacturing State, and the Yale students have suddenly become aware of the fact that good food and good wages are to be had and a not overstrenuous life to be profitably lived on the farms.

A week ago, when "exams" were ended and all but the upper classmen were relieved from duties, those who did not care to stay for the commencement exercises hurried away to the near-by farms, the first of the army to assist in the harvesting of the strawberry crop, where as pickers they made in the Branford fields a couple of dollars a day in addition to their board and good comfortable lodgings. And now with strawberry days past and the acres of peas to be picked they are turning their hands to that sort of work, awaiting the days when they will be called to the hay fields or to the harvesting of other crops which are raised on the truck fields with which the country is studded.

In the land back of the Shore Line Division of the New Haven Road, the country bristles with excellent farms, and there during the coming Summer and until college days come again, the boys will work and study and be a source of comfort to the country maidens and thorns in the sides of the country swains. The latter do not take so kindly to the student invasion as do the maidens, and the rivalry between the two classes of boys is strenuous and sometimes bitter. But to him who goes to the country for rest or recreation, the college boys are a source of more or less joy. They bring with them a touch of the free and easy life of the campus, for, after the day's work is done the fellows get together and make the air resonant with the strains of "Boola" and other college songs, which they sing with all the gusto that pertains to the impromptu concerts of the college fence.

Farmers like this innovation. The college lads make the very best of helpers. They are always on hand, have no bad habits, work with brains as well as muscle, and many of them bring to the farmer who is progressive new ideas that, as one Westbrook farm owner said, are worth more to a farmer than all the wages they get in the course of the Summer. This is especially true of the fellows who are in the Sheffield Scientific School, and who get in return for what they give a chance to see some of the theories they have evolved in study, or some of the things they have learned from the books, put to practical use, and are able to have results of their theories to take back to college with them for further consideration in the classroom and laboratories. So the new scheme of Summer labor is one that works to advantage all around, and is one that will likely grow as the years go by, for it meets with the hearty approval of Director Chittenden of the Scientific School, who is not beyond the belief that it is a good thing for the boys to put what he teaches to practical use.

MEN'S FASHION PLATES.

THE man who can afford two or three suits a year," said a tailor who prides himself on his fashionable trade, "never asks us for a fashion plate. In the best establishments they are not hung on the walls as they were a few years ago. Most customers select their cloth from samples made up in little bunches, tell me to make up their clothes according to the latest style, and let it go at that. If I have their measurements in my books it is seldom necessary to see them until they come to have the suit fitted. They telephone me to send a boy with some samples and the thing is done. The telephone has changed methods in our business as well as in others. As fashions become more elastic, men who dress well depart from iron-clad rules and leave the selection of their clothes entirely to their tailor."



A SWEDISH CARTOON.

RUSSIA'S reverses in the Far East and the melancholy plight of its Czar are being made the butt of the paragrapher and caricaturist in the Swedish press just now. So intense is the undercurrent of anti-Russian feeling throughout the country that the Government has been compelled to inaugurate a policy of stern repression in order to prevent it from coming to the surface in the various Swedish newspapers to an extent where it would constitute a severe breach of international etiquette.

The above cartoon, which was published recently in the Puck, a weekly printed in the Swedish capital, is an exception from the rest in that it does justice to the fundamentally kind nature of the ruler of all the Russias and shows a true appreciation of his difficult position. The dove of peace brooding between the knit brows indicates the thoughts at the bottom of his heart, and the oppressor's heel on Finland and Poland brings the blush of shame to either cheek. But from the right eye look out the forbidding face of Pobiedonotsev, Procurator of the Holy Synod and Russia's real Master, and from the other eye that of Plehve. The rest of the picture speaks for itself.



CHINESE RUSH TO RAND.

CHINAMEN are going to South Africa in hordes, being imported for the purpose of working in the Rand mines. On one steamer came 1,055 of them. Chinese immigration offices are being established at Durban and on the Rand to handle them. The picture shows a sample shipload landing.

PART FOUR

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT

SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Last week had only five business days, but independently of its shortness it was the dullest weak of the dullest month of the dullest year since 1896. In June there was only one-third the business of June last year, and only in one or two of the dullest years of the early nineties has the volume of the month's business fallen below 5,000,000 shares, as it did last month. The narrowness of the range was commensurate with the smallness of the trading. Between Friday and Friday the average of the industrials fell 0.01 and of railways rose 0.28. It was not for lack of interesting news, for it was the turn of the midyear, and dividends were declared, raised, and passed in a way which would have aroused the Street when in a more speculative mood. As it was, some activity in the traction group on Friday was about the only ripple upon a situation as placid as a millpond. The improvement in the business in bonds has been one of the leading features of recent trading, and yet with the improvement the total is but $48,742,500 for the month, nearly $10,000,000 below 1903.

This flatness of the markets is accompanied by one encouraging sign—from no quarter comes even the faintest call for a speculative "leader." This is the more remarkable since only a little while ago it was thought that leadership was all the market needed to restore its vitality. Early in the year this call for a financial Moses was strongest, and it was answered by a volunteer whose defeat was accompanied by ridicule and followed by the year's lowest prices in March. The belief still prevails in the provinces that activity of any sort is the chiefest virtue of a market, and Boston's most amusing citizen has given a practical example of how activity can be obtained.

In Boston they sometimes deal in Utah, a mining stock of higher grade than our Phoenix. Last week there was great business in both Phoenix and Utah. Here there was much chaff. In Boston the financial writers soberly remarked upon the revival. Utah's strength only signified that it was going to be stronger; it was independent of Amalgamated at last; it was going to be absorbed by Amalgamated; at last there was a real Boston market, entirely free from manipulation in New York's style, and much more that it is treason to the financial writer's craft to set down. But the moral of it seems to make it excusable. When the amusing person was ready he told with shameless precision how he pulled the wires, and what the result had been. In a week he had bought and sold 16,000 shares without acquiring or losing a share. His expenses had been $8,400, his profits were $11,000, and State Street has a bull market in Utah "which will probably continue indefinitely without manipulation." His suggestion over his signature is that each Stock Exchange house shall contribute $5,000 to be expended in a similar manner.

"State Street should awaken to the fact that the legitimate way to pump water from a low point to a high point is to pump. Of course, when it gets to the high point it may run over the other side to a still lower one, in which event it is, 'pump again.'" In Boston this does not seem to be thought funny, and it is not recited here to provoke a smile at Boston ways. It is only sought to emphasize the point that here leaders and led are equally weary of each other, and that is why the market is so slow about finding itself. There is hardly a leader who has not advised clients to buy right down through the list at 10 to 50 points above present quotations. Some of those led to do so have taken their losses, and are not accessible to further advice. Others still have their stock and are ruefully pondering the counsel that, since they have the income they reckoned upon, the loss of their principal does not count. Perhaps not, but those who are not leaders of finance feel differently, somehow, when their purchases fall by tens of points than when they rise similarly. Pennsylvania still pays 6 per cent., but at 170, before its stock had been watered by the addition of $125,000,000, issued and to be issued, it seemed solider, and its buyers felt richer. Of course, there is nothing exceptional about Pennsylvania. It is only an useful example of the fact that whatever Boston may think or do with its beloved "coppers," nobody in this market thinks that any leader can put back prices where they were without restoring conditions. The present taste runs to conditions which make values rather than to leaders who make prices. People want to know what things are worth rather than the price to which they are to be marked. It is useless to harp upon the fall. It only emphasizes the rise, and revives painful memories. Mere cheapness is no inducement to purchase in the present temper. It would be easy to name many stocks which are avoided chiefly because they are too cheap to be worth what they are quoted at. Preferred 4 per cent. stocks yielding 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. are less in favor than bonds yielding about 4 per cent. There is no market for bonds yielding 6 per cent. with a stock bonus In short, we are on a safe and sane basis, and factors of value and solidity of income prospects are all that operators or investors who lived financially through 1903 care to hear about in 1904.

It is necessary to say something about the crops. Our stocks, like the classic wrestler, get their strength from the earth. It was the billions which came out of the soil which saved us all from ruin last year, and other similar billions chiefly if not alone can give us good markets later along this year. Whoever knows whether there will be a drought or hot winds in August, and whether or not there will be killing frosts in September, has no need to read anything about the crops. The information is not to be had here, nor in the columns printed by the indefatigable Government bureau which has avowed that one of its functions is to help the farmer to good prices for his products by not overestimating the prospects of an excessive yield. Neither is the truth to be found in what the crop bureaus of the railways publish, nor in the laborious compilations of the best crop authorities. They are the best, and they do their best, and they cannot be neglected, but they do not know. In brief—nobody knows what the weather will be months ahead. All that can be said is that present prospects are good, and are certainly improving, unless there is deterioration upon a scale and upon authority of indisputable quality and proportions. All disputatious crop damage may be dismissed as either a market invention, or else inadequate if true. Floods seldom do much damage to corn; early frosts last year actually increased the yield of cotton; the wheat harvest is already progressing and is so far beyond damage. It is easy to talk pessimistically about anything, and possibly easier about the crops than almost anything else. For instance, it is easy to say that the crops are late and so in peril of early frost unless matured by a hot Summer; and, if the Summer is hot enough to ripen corn, it is certain to damage wheat, so that both crops cannot be good. It is well to remember these things, and to bear in mind that to a considerable extent all our financial eggs are in the same basket. There will be no dissent from this, but there will be no agreement how long the advice holds good. The period will shade off as imperceptibly and as naturally as a widow puts off weeds.

It is easier to speak of the political situation as it bears on the stock market. On the eve of the Democratic Convention prophecy regarding candidate or platform is superfluous, but it can be said that Wall Street has made up its mind that it has no need to fear any candidate worse than Roosevelt, and may get somebody better. This is not said in any disparagement of Mr. Roosevelt. It is only the statement of the truism that for the real Bryanism there is no hope, and that the Supreme Court has drawn the line against sham Bryanism for political purposes in the announcement that only unreasonable restraints of trade are illegal. There is no terror for Wall Street in the alternative of Roosevelt or a better man. There is even much hope for Wall Street in a situation which compels the Democrats to promise to do what the Republicans admit ought to be done. Orator Shaw contends on the stump that Republican management of banking, currency, and financial topics leaves nothing open to criticism, and "stand pat" is good enough. But Secretary Shaw in his annual report furnishes an indictment of Republican omissions which would serve well enough for a Democratic programme. "Doubts arising from unexpressed policies have caused more than one crisis," says Statesman Shaw in connection with the fact that silver and gold are not legally interchangeable, and that banknotes are payable in silver. Is this a showing to stand pat on? These remarks are not partisan, for Wall Street is not partisan, nor is this the place to raise or argue any political contention. The political outlook as it bears upon Wall Street is that financial circles expect to get along better with Mr. Roosevelt in the future, and have no expectation or fear of having to face any worse alternative.

While the outlook is thus encouraging, the present situation is developing strong rather than weak points, although the latter have not disappeared. The decrease in the bank clearings and railway traffic and the quietness in the iron trade must be admitted, but it may be hoped that they will disappear naturally if the crops are good. The situation is not bad actually, as it is to-day It is bad only by comparison with unprecedented maxima. 1900 and 1901 were good years, better than any before. 1904 surpasses them in some respects and yet pessimists are dissatisfied because in other respects 1902 or 1903 was better. But 1904 is improving upon itself. The idea long prevalent that the low of 1904 would be lower than the low of 1903 is held by fewer daily. Since the low of the year in March there have been several rallies and declines, but each successive decline is to a higher level. This accords with the fact that conditions with all their drawbacks are improving. In April and May the decreases of gross railway earnings were continuous, but with June there was a decided change. Both the first and second weeks of June show larger gross. For the third week the change is striking. Reckoning only roads which show changes of $10,000 and upward, there were two increases to each decrease. For eleven months The Wall Street Journal's compilation of gross shows an increase of $41,778,053, and net an increase of $8,852,526. Net earnings, it is too true, are more or less arbitrary, and may be swollen by skilful bookkeeping for a time. But gross receipts are harder to juggle with. Can we really be so very poorly off when the June dividends are close to last year's maximum, and when the railways took in $713,470,492 in eleven months? Must not others than the railways be prospering when there is such a volume of distributive domestic trade, and when the foreign trade is breaking records? These eleven months did not begin to run until nearly six months after the top of the boom. In other words we are well along toward the end of the second year of liquidation, and we reach it in such good shape that, given good crops, recuperation may be expected to be rapid. Yet not too rapid, it may be hoped. Secretary Shaw's pious wish to be delivered from cheap prices is not more fervent than Wall Street's fervent prayer to be delivered from another boom, or perhaps more correctly from the sequels of another boom.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

A STATE'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Northern Securities Decision as Applied in Standard Oil Suit.

Not the least interesting feature of George Rice's latest attempt to put the Standard Oil Company out of business is his declaration that he was moved to bring the present suit by the words of Justice Harlan in the Northern Securities action that "No State can, merely by creating a corporation, or in any other way, project its authority into other States and across the continent so as to prevent Congress from exercising the power it possesses over inter-State and international commerce or so as to exempt that corporation so engaged in inter-State commerce from obedience to any rule lawfully established by Congress for such commerce."

Mr. Rice is not now seeking relief from the Federal authorities, as he attempted to do before the Inter-State Commerce Commission once or twice in years gone by, somewhat to his disgust. He asks the New Jersey courts as a matter of equity to take away from the Standard Oil the charter the State gave the company in 1899, on the ground that under it the company is pursuing in Ohio the same methods of a trust that brought about its forced dissolution in that State just before the New Jersey incorporation, and elsewhere is violating the Federal anti-trust law of 1890. Violation of the Inter-State Commerce act is not alleged at this time, and hence the reference to Justice Harlan's decision in a prosecution under that act is borrowed, as it were, and applied to an alleged violation of another Federal statute, which Mr. Rice claims the State of New Jersey makes possible by permitting the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to act as holding corporation for a family of other corporations industriously engaged in being a "trust" as prohibited by the Sherman law.

The method described is one of three that might have been employed. The first would be to go into every State in which State laws were being violated by a constituent concern of the Standard Oil and seek an injunction and such other relief as an equity court might see fit to grant. A second would be to proceed individually against the various companies and individuals under the Sherman act, and the third was the one tried. The third method is obviously the simplest, if the theory underlying its employment is sound, for it goes to the root of the evil, rather than beginning with the branches. And the matter of soundness appears to depend mainly upon whether a State court feels called upon to assist the administration of justice in the land at large by preventing the laws it has power to administer from being availed of for the violation of the laws of other States or of the Nation.

To find that a corporation exists for the purposes of a fraud when violating no law itself would be an unusual case in any event, and tremendously significant if the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey happened to be the corporation in question. It would seem almost as if it were simpler for Mr. Rice to try the Sherman act, or to go into each State where he suspected violation of law and prosecute the constituent companies individually. Yet, after all, if the evidence he adduced before the courts of Ohio, and which moved the Standard Oil Company of that State to dissolve rather than submit its records, can be brought up to date so far as the Ohio violations are concerned, his position seems a sound one. What his evidence may be that the Sherman law is being violated remains to be seen; it is not impossible that evidence applicable in the one case may be presented as pertinent in the other.

That he will succeed in New Jersey courts is a matter on which opinions vary. Standard Oil interests appear to look upon the attempt much as the football team of a great university regards one of the practice games at the opening of the season when some small college or other comes up for its annual drubbing. But whether Mr. Rice succeeds against the Standard Oil or not, the question remains open whether a State should allow its incorporation laws to be used to enable the evasion of the laws of other States or of the Nation. In the Northern Securities case Justice Harlan spoke from the viewpoint of the Federal Government, and his opinion that no State can "exempt a corporation so engaged in such commerce from obedience to any rule lawfully established by Congress" may be taken as determining at least the moral duty of State courts on that score. As regards its duty to other States, the Constitutional provision that no State may invalidate the acts or records of other States would appear a pretty safe thing to follow. It is to be hoped that, whatever the outcome of Mr. Rice's action, attention directed at these two phases of corporation affairs will not be for the moment only, nor confined alone to their application to the Standard Oil Company. There are others.

JULY MARKETS.

Month an Uncertain One Governed by Crop Prospects and Political Outlook.

Prevailing opinion in regard to the stock market during the present month of July seems to be that there is not much chance for any material increase in activity unless something of more than usual importance should occur to stimulate activity. The month of July, generally speaking, is a somewhat uncertain one, so far as the course of the stock market is concerned. The theory is advanced by some that the month is usually a dull one, and largely for the reason that the crop outlook, which is one of the chief influences in the early Fall, has not in July taken sufficiently definite form to allow of a safe estimate of its probable effect upon stock market prices. The record of the market during the month of July in recent years does not very clearly carry out this theory. For the past three years at least the dullest month has not been July, and instead of the narrow fluctuations which are supposed to mark the trading in that month the market has at times moved over a wide range.

The crop reports issued in July have frequently been of a kind to materially affect prices despite the admitted possibility of considerable change between that month and harvest time. The market is always inclined to anticipate the actual accomplishment of events and even the early crop reports have considerable weight. In 1901, when there was a partial failure of the corn crop, the roads most likely to be affected by the short crop declined heavily during July, and in the following year when the conditions were reversed the same month saw a sharp advance in these stocks. This year in addition to the influence of crop reports the market will be guided by the political outlook, which will be given definite shape early in the month by the choice of the Democratic candidates. Both these influences, however, are likely to gain force as the Summer advances, and a marked movement of some magnitude based on them is more likely to occur in August than during the present month. To the general proposition that between new and election time the market will show real activity there are few who take exception, even among those who claim that thus far there has been no public response whatsoever to the alleged improved market conditions which have existed for some weeks.

Told 'Round the Ticker.

SENATOR WILLIAM A. CLARK, returning on the Teutonic from his European trip last week, was told, among other interesting things about the copper situation, that Thomas W. Lawson had begun his series of Amalgamated articles in Everybody's Magaine. "What," said Mr. Clark, "Mr. Lawson in print again! I wonder what he would do if he owned three newspapers in Montana, the way I do. I find it hard enough to keep quiet sometimes at that."

J. S. BACHE & CO.'S new Southern wire, which comprises the system formerly operated by Parker & Co., the big cotton house, is one of the most expensive ever organized. With fifty-five correspondents "on the wire," the expense figures on the market days of the year are something like $70 an hour for the five working hours of full days and Saturday's half session.

EDGAR F. LEO of Arnold, Leo & Co. is the most recent initiate into the Stock Exchange. His election was announced last week, and his first appearance on the floor was not unaccompanied by the usual performances of welcoming brokers.

WALLACE S. TURNER, son of Charles W. Turner of the Stock Exchange firm of the same name, is posted for membership in the Exchange, his prospective seat being that of the late Charles Counselman. The seat of R. G. Runner, deceased, is posted for transfer to John H. Scoville of Maxwell & Scoville.

OTTO T. BANNARD, President of the New York Security and Trust Company, has resigned as a Director of the Detroit Southern Railroad. The reason assigned for Mr. Bannard's resignation was that inasmuch as the institution of which he became President through the recent merger is acting as trustee for the bonds of the Detroit Southern, he was really in fiduciary relations with the bondholders and therefore thought it advisable, under the circumstances, not to be a Director of the road as well. This action on the part of Mr. Bannard is in line with several other resignations recently announced.

F. M. DICK has been a consistent bull on Metropolitan Street Railway, and last Friday's advance in the stock proved how right he was in taking his position. But as often happens in life, Mr. Dick was absent from the scene of activity when his presence would have been much to his profit. He had made up his mind that a sharp advance in the stock was about due, and he was only waiting for the psychological moment to buy more of the stock. Mr. Dick on Friday last went to lunch about 1 o'clock, and as fate would have it, the psychological moment arrived when he was attending to his physiological needs—and with the result that his lunch cost him the chance to make a three-point turn on as much stock as he might have bought. Almost before he was aware that anything had happened in Metropolitan it had jumped several points, and it was at the top, for the day at least, by the time he got back to the floor of the Exchange.

DAVID H. McALPIN second has been admitted as floor member to the firm of Charles A. Frank & Co. and William D. Grange to the firm of De Haven & Townsend of New York and Philadelphia.

CHARLES E. ORVIS of Orvis Brothers, President of the new Canadian Improvement Company, is one of a large party of financial men interested in the revivication of the old Consolidated Lake Superior plant that started yesterday for the "Soo" on a general inspection trip.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, who lost his last Summer's European trip on account of the United States Shipbuilding litigation, has arranged not to allow any kind of business to interfere with an extended tour this year. He will be in St. Louis, whither he went to attend the Democratic Convention in the Manhattan Club party yesterday, for the rest of this week, and returning the 10th, will sail on Monday, the 11th. Mr. Untermyer will not return, in all probability, until the early part of September.

EVERETT, JEROME & CO. of the New York Stock Exchange have opened a new branch office at 1,129 Broadway. E. Leroy Johnson, who has several years' experience with Stock Exchange houses, will be the manager.

GEORGE BLUMENTHAL has re-entered the banking firm of Lazard Frères. Mr. Blumenthal was formerly a member of the firm, and retired some little time ago for rest from some of his activities. The attraction of the Street, however, proved too much for him, as evidenced by, his reappearance among his old business associates.

GRANT B. SCHLEY, Jr., son of Grant B. Schley of the firm of Moore & Schley, has been admitted as a member to his father's firm. Mr. Schley, Jr., has been in the office of Moore & Schley for a considerable time, and is well known among the younger crowd of Wall Street men.

S. C. T. DODD, solicitor for the Standard Oil Trust, is apparently not so much disturbed by the litigation begun in New Jersey with the object of bringing about the dissolution of the gigantic Standard Oil Company as to consider it necessary to forego his Summer vacation. Mr. Dodd expects to be away for about two months, and will spend the time in the Catskills.

HARRY BRONNER of the banking house of Hallgarten & Co. was elected during the past week a Director of the Nassau Bank, to fill a vacancy which recently occurred.

HARDEN L. CRAWFORD and Lyman P. Dyer formed a partnership the beginning of this month, under the firm name of H. L. Crawford & Co., with offices at 25 Broad Street, to transact a general banking business. H. L. Crawford was formerly a member of the firm of Thompson, Tenney & Crawford, which expired by limitation July 1.

ROBERT W. GIFFORD, the former curb broker, who was considered, by himself at least, the best-dressed man on the curb, is at present doing his best to show the members of the Cotton Exchange how to dress properly, while incidentally looking after the little business now being done on that Exchange.

MINORITY STOCK SUCCESSES.

Two Occurrences Last Week Demonstrate the Power of Opposition.

The reasonable or unreasonable character of opposition by minority interests has long been a topic of dispute in financial circles, the same men sometimes giving vent to distinct and opposing views, according to whether they happened to be on one side of the fence or on the other. Last week the financial district displayed some interest in the success of minority opposition in an industrial and in a railroad company. The most important of the two was the case of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. This company had not paid any dividends since October, 1893, when the dividend on the common stock was passed. No objection was made by any of the shareholders until a little over a year ago, when one of the largest individual holders on examination of the company's accounts found that, with a different system of bookkeeping and by allowing for the many improvements made out of earnings to capital account where, it was claimed, they rightfully belonged, the company should be able to pay dividends to its shareholders. At the start it appeared unlikely that his objections would be heeded by those in control, the road being then managed by Directors chosen to represent all the other trunk line interests, including the New York Central, the Erie, the Reading, while the large minority interests had no representation on the board. The persistency of the dissatisfied stockholder was, however, so great that at the next annual meeting he was able to vote a formidable number of shares. He had then attracted so much attention by his letters and publications on the subject that the question of Lehigh Valley dividends became a topic of the Street. He finally succeeded in forcing the retirement of a President who had done a great deal for the road, but who was not in favor of dividend resumption at that time. The agitation was last week crowned with success, when the Directors declared a dividend of 1 per cent., which it is supposed will be a quarterly one, as the payment of such a dividend will probably enable the road to re-establish its credit in the bond market.

The other case was that of the American Car and Foundry Company, the stockholders of which decided against the resolution of the Board of Directors for a new classification of the board. It is an unusual thing for the stockholders to rescind a recommendation of the Directors, and from a Parliamentary point of view might almost be considered a vote of lack of confidence This is not the case, however, in this instance. Several of the most influential stockholders made known their opposition to the resolution to the management before the meeting was held, and the management, being convinced that it would be unwise to risk a fight at the meeting, decided to withdraw the resolution, and, instead, to introduce a resolution to the effect that no change should be made. With this understanding the management received the proxies of many of those who were opposed to the change in classification, and thus maintained itself.

With these instances of minority success in mind there is some cause for regret that the Directors' Committee of the Ontario and Western did not take a somewhat more conciliatory position toward the stockholders who had petitioned the management for a termination of the voting trust. There can be little doubt that the action of the Directors was in the nature of a mistake. The declaration of a dividend, no matter how small, would have had the effect of doing away with the obnoxious clause which permits the retired preferred stock to elect eight out of the thirteen Directors and would have thus given the common stockholders control of the board. It is stated on the authority of one of the moving spirits in the opposition that they have absolutely no fault to find with the administration of the property by President Fowler, whose management is acknowledged to have been of the ablest, and if the objectionable clause had been removed the management could have been sure of the continued support of the minority. Now, however, the minority proposes to fight, and it is not at all certain that it has not a good chance to win. Some of the minority holders declare that the Directors are not too certain of the outcome and that they are therefore gradually accumulating stock, which process alone could account for the inactivity of the stock in an otherwise dull market.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT.

The Price of the Stock Now Compared to That of Two Years Ago.

The high record for Interborough Rapid Transit stock was made in July, 1902, since which date the price has never been near that figure, 125, until the present week, when it reached 121. When the high record was made work on the tunnel had not progressed to any great degree, and dividends were not then thought possible for a number of years to come. The stock was then called Rapid Transit Operating, having been changed some time previously from the Interurban Operating Company. Back in July, 1902, the price of the stock was rapidly rising whenever any new contract for additions to the tunnel were obtained by the company, and jumps of about 6 points occurred on several occasions. When the figure had reached the high record of 125, persons who owned it stated that in their belief the price was not at all too high, but rather was too low, and when the work was completed it would look cheap. All sorts of prices are now being predicted, the most conservative of which is 150. If the stock was worth 125 when work upon the tunnel was but started, with all the difficulties yet to be met and dividends were afar, it would seem but reasonable to suppose that the predicted 150 was not too high. The dividend declared some days ago of 2 per cent. was, of course, from the surplus earnings of the elevated roads over and above the 7 per cent. which is paid on Manhattan stock under the terms of the lease to the Interborough Company. When this dividend was declared it was not stated to be for any given period, and therefore stockholders are awaiting patiently or otherwise for the next declaration, when they hope that a regular dividend for a stated period will be declared. That the Directors should do this before the tunnel is in actual operation and an opportunity is given to judge of what the company can earn seems improbable.

The price movements in this stock are interesting, and the records are 117¼ high and 80½ low for 1903. So far this year the low has been 92 and the high the record of last week, 121, ex the 2 per cent. dividend recently declared. Consequently, the present price is 31 points above the lowest figure for the year.

It is expected that the tunnel will be opened for passenger traffic by next September, so that by the first of the year it will be possible to expect the announcement of just what stockholders may look forward to in the way of dividends. The enormous growth of the city and the large number of people who needs must use some mode of rapid travel to Harlem and outlying sections will naturaly afford a very large field for Interborough.

NECESSITY OF PROVISION FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURES.

Reserve of Securities for Additions to Property as an Offset of Excessive Expenditures of Current Earnings.

The proposed authorization of $100,000,000 of preferred stock by the Southern Pacific, of which $40,000,000 is to be issued and the balance reserved for future capital expenditures, calls attention to the effect upon corporate financing of reservations, at the time of the organization or later, of securities to be utilized for necessary expenditures properly chargeable to capital account. The use of current earnings for the purpose of making additions to property or for improvements usually considered as entitled to classification as capital expeditures generally arouses more or less opposition among stockholders, some of whom take the view that when expeditures of this kind out of income go beyond what may be considered proper maintenance of property the present day stockholder is being made to pay for additions to assets the benefits of which will be derived solely by the stockholder of the future. It often happens that at the time of organization or reorganization there is opposition to the setting aside of securities to be used as occasion may require for permanent improvements, and with the result that such improvements have to be made out of current earnings, much to the dissatisfaction of stockholders who are thus for a long time deprived of dividends.

It was asserted during the past week that the real reason for the present position of the Detroit Southern was the failure to provide such reserve of securities at the time the road was reorganized three years ago. The Wabash was given as another example of the unfavorable results of not making provision for such necessary capital expenditures. One of the financiers prominently connected with the reorganization of the Wabash in 1889 said a few days ago that he had endeavored at the time to so shape the reorganization that the road would be in a position to pay for additions to property without depending altogether upon its current earnings, but that no such provision was made, and that the stockholders have since seen the results in the necessity of foregoing for so long any interest on their holdings.

On the other hand, however, is the contention of those who claim that the best way to build up a railroad or any other property is to do so out of surplus earnings, thus bettering the property without burdening it with constantly increasing capital issues. The solution of both sides of the question seems to lie in the discovery of the happy medium between excessive expenditures out of earnings and excessive capital issue, but this is a task which it is almost impossible to accomplish to the satisfaction of all concerned.

A BRITISHER ON OUR TRUST COMPANIES.

Pall Mall Gazette Takes Cynical View of Situation.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in a recent issue, gives a little attention to the newly formed New York State Trust Companies' Association, but comments somewhat skeptically on the declarations of the trust company men on the reserve question. Quoting George W. Young, President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, as saying that few companies are opposed to a "reasonable" reserve, The Gazette adds:

"Apparently it is the definition of 'reasonable' that proves the stumbling block. Left to their own devices, the trust companies considered that 2 per cent. was generous, and nothing at all just about enough—or, say, a cash balance of £50 to £100 irrespective of liabilities. The Clearing House, on the other hand, thought that 10 per cent. would be 'reasonable'; hence these tears. But by all means let the trust companies have their associations; they will have to do a lot of leaning up against each other before very long, or we are much mistaken, and the banks cannot help them, even if they would."

Of course The Pall Mall Gazette is "very much mistaken" in its somewhat gleeful anticipation of a general trust company cataclysm, and the misrepresentation of the position of trust companies here on the reserve proposition is about as wild as the prophecy of disaster. One may or may not agree with the argument of trust company men who oppose any reserve at all; but, even if disagreeing, no one with any regard for truth would claim as an alleged trust company argument that "nothing at all was just about enough—or, say, a cash balance of £50 or £100, irrespective of liabilities."

As a matter of fact there is probably not a trust company of standing that does not maintain, as a regular matter, a cash reserve of 5 per cent. or more, irrespective of whether its officers think well or ill of the compulsory reserve proposition. The real source of the opposition which the Clearing House regulation encountered among New York City trust companies lay, probably, in a very natural resentment of what seemed an attempt to force from the outside a change in trust company administration that should come from within if it came at all without legislation. The impression conveyed was that the Clearing House Association believed itself powerful enough to compel submission. Whether possessed of this belief or not, it has not succeeded, and the trust companies appear about as far from a general maintenance of a reserve as they were when the Clearing House began its campaign.

This reserve discussion is for the present quite aside from the Trust Companies' Association. Whether it may be so when the next Legislature meets and the annual attempt is made to compel the keeping of a reserve is another matter. Meanwhile few trust company depositors are likely to have occasion to worry for their lack of protection, and, although 3½ and 4 per cent. interest may come down a peg in some additional instances, this year's end may be expected to show, as did last year's, that trust companies have weathered the dull times quite as well as any other class of banking institutions.

AFTERNOON DULLNESS.

One of the features of the recent trading in the stock market has been the suddenness with which transactions have decreased in the afternoon after considerable activity in the morning. Several times recently it has happened that up to about 1 o'clock the trading has been at the rate of 40,000 shares an hour, and then abruptly has fallen to 7,000 or 8,0000 in the following hour. One result of this sudden falling off in trading has been to create the impression that the activity has been largely artificial. The probable explanation of the matter is that much of the business transacted recently represents the personal operations of traders, large and small, a class of business that is cut down at all except when the traders are present in the Street personally. At this season many such traders leave the Street early, and when they are gone from the market the principal source of business is gone with them.

THE INVESTMENT REVIVAL

Business Depression Nothing More Than a Natural Reaction.

DEALERS REPORT LARGE SALES

Extent of Present Demand for Bonds and Grounds on Which Buying Has Been Resumed.

In proof of the contention that there is nothing of a foreboding character in the market dullness that has prevailed for so long with only brief periods of animation, and that the business depression that has been apparent of late in many branches of industry and trade is nothing more than a natural reaction from previous excessive activity, no fact has been more generally referred to than the excellent demand that has of late existed for high-grade securities. The argument is advanced that, were there anything radically wrong financially or otherwise, there would be so much mistrust that investors of all classes would refrain from putting their capital in permanent form, with the result that bonds even of the best kind would temporarily, at least, be next to unsalable, instead of being in such demand that the prices of such securities have been advanced considerably and the supply of them very much reduced. The fact seems to be that we have already passed through the period of greatest uncertainty when investors were afraid to tie up their funds, and that their apprehension has now passed. For a time some months ago dealers in bonds, even those who confine themselves to bonds of the highest class, were doing almost no business. Now the great majority of such houses report a very satisfactory business as a result of a general demand for all classes of bonds and investment stocks as well.

Apparently the long standing low money rates have at last begun to tell, and as it has been seen that such financial and industrial readjustments as were made necessary by past excesses have been and are being accomplished without disastrous results, investors are gradually resuming their normal attitude toward the bond market, and are judiciously—perhaps still with a little timidity, but on an increasing scale, and with a gradual return to confidence—placing their accumulated capital in securities that will give them something more than the 2 or 3 per cent. which their money could earn in short time loans. The argument that low money rates would force investments in good securities has been advanced for a long time, but the re-establishment of confidence has progressed slowly, and it would appear that the full force of the cheap money argument is yet to be felt.

Thus far there has been scarcely a sign that the attention of investors has again been turned to the stock market. True there has been more business done in some of the stocks of the highest grades, including some preferred railroad stocks of the position of which no one entertains any real doubt, but generally speaking the recently revived investment demand has been confined to high grade bonds. But for these the demand has been good.

Bond dealers report that the sales of bonds have been on a large scale and general both in the territory from which the demand has come and in the classes of investors. Individuals and moneyed institutions alike have been absorbing the supply of good bonds, and some houses have reported that their business within a week or two had considerably fallen off, not because of any lessening of the demand, but because the sources of such securities at their command had been practically exhausted. In some cases banking houses have been able to dispose of long lines of securities that they had been forced to carry for months, not that they were not good, but because no one would buy even the best. Certainly a vast change has come about for the better. Apparently there is still a good way to go before the public will again have confidence in the securities markets complete enough to lead them back to the stock market on anything like a large scale, but the progress already made has been none the less substantial.

To a large extent the securities that have been most in demand are not among those actively quoted on the Stock Exchange, but there, too, there has been much improvement. Below is a list of representative bonds more or less actively dealt in on the Exchange, in which it will be seen that over the low prices of last year there has been a very general advance as well as over the prices prevailing at the close of 1903:

	June 27, 1904.	Dec. 31, 1903.	High, 1903.	Low, 1903.
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	94½	93½	96¼	91
Atchison gen. 4s	102½	99½	102¾	97½
Atchison adj. 4s	93¾	92	92¾	86
Atl. Coast Line 4s	97	93	95	89½
B. & O. prior lien 4s	96½	96	97	91½
B. & O. gen. 4s	102¾	101	103½	99¼
Canada Southern 1st 5s	105½	105¾	105¾	102
Central of Ga. con. 5s	110¾	104	109	102
Central of N. J. gen. 5s	133¾	130¾	134	128¾
C. & O. 1st 5s	117¾	115½	116¾	114
C. & O. gen. 4½s	105	102½	106¾	100½
Chi. & Alton 3s	83½	81	83½	79¾
C., B. & Q., Ill. div. 4½s	94½	94¼	97	89¾
C., R., I. & Pac. gen. 4s	105½	104	108	98
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	101	96	103	95
Erie 1st con. 4s	100	99	99¾	95¾
Hocking Valley 4½s	110	106¾	109½	104
L. & N. unif. 4s	101¾	100¾	101½	97¼
Manhattan con. 4s	105	102½	104½	99
N. Y. Central 3½s	100¾	99¾	104	95
N.Y. Central L.S.col. 3½s	92	88	94¾	87
Nor. Pac. prior lien 4s	104¾	103	104	99½
Penn. Co. 1st 4½s	110¼	110½	111	107¾
Reading gen. 4s	102¾	97¼	98½	93¾
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	117¾	114¾	118¾	111¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106¾	103¾	103¾	99¼
Wabash 1st 5s	117¾	114¾	118	112½

ELECTRIC BOAT COMPANY STOCK.

The Big Jump in Both Issues of This Company Since the First of the Year.

Every time any reason is asked for a sharp advance in Electric Boat Company stock the same reply is always given—that there is no news that can be made known. This has drawn the attention of many to the movements in this stock.

The Electric Boat Company was organized in 1899 to engage in the manufacture and sale of electric boats of all descriptions. The capital is $10,000,000, equally divided between common and preferred, of which $4,996,000 common and $2,045,000 preferred is issued. A number of their boats have been taken by the Government, and it is thought that the big jump of exactly 30 points in the common and 33 in the preferred since the beginning of the present year may have been due to some important contracts acquired but not made public. It is even rumored that the company has received orders from the nations now fighting in the Far East. The preferred stock is an 8 per cent. non-cumulative issue on which 2 per cent. quarterly has been regularly paid. It is stated that after payment of the preferred dividends last year there remained a surplus sufficient to pay 15 per cent. on the common. So far nothing has been paid on the common, but as the price has now passed 30 and is within 15 points of the preferred, on which 8 per cent. is paid, it is thought that dividends are shortly to be declared. The amount to be declared is said to be at least at the rate of 4 per cent. The price for these issues has been steadily rising since January, but it is only during the past month that the very large gains were made, which have added color to the theory that dividends on the common are shortly to be commenced.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Exchanges Closed; Call Money Nominal.

No Business in Stocks—The Bank Statement—Pennsylvania's Earnings for May Discussed.

Only the banks were open yesterday, they not having the option under the law to declare holidays for themselves. They might almost as well have been closed, for the closing of the Exchanges left nothing for the money market to do.

The chief item of intelligence which might have affected the market had it been open was the report of earnings for Pennsylvania Railway. This property is so representative of railways in general as well as of the business situation that it should be noted that gross earnings for May decreased $1,057,500, almost equally apportioned between divisions east and west of Pittsburg. On the Eastern lines the reduction in expenses was $128,800 and on the Western $310,200, leaving $618,500 loss in net. Bitter and sweet could scarcely be more inextricably mingled. If the decreased earnings are disappointing the decreased expenses are consolatory on a very tender point. And if the upshot is sobering there is hope possible in two directions—business revival may increase the gross and expenses are scarcely yet at their irreducible minimum. As has been said, these remarks are general rather than specific.

The bank statement was about as far from what had been predicted as is usually the case, and the discrepancies between the forecasts and the actual figures were mostly of a kind to make the statement less favorable than had been anticipated. It is doubtful, however, if the showing made by the banks, including the relatively large loss in surplus reserve, would have been reflected in the stock market even if the Exchange had not been closed for the day. The most notable item in the statement was the negligible increase in cash, which was greatly at variance with Friday's estimates of a gain exceeding $7,000,000. The increase in loans, amounting to about half of the previous week's increase, was a legitimate result of the same influence—buying of securities in anticipation of the July disbursements. An increase in deposits of $9,674,700 so increased reserve requirements that the surplus fell by $2,347,375. It is most likely that the statement for this week will show a considerable readjustment of these items.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2¼@2½ per cent. for ninety days and four and five months, 3¼ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $290,816,057; balances, $19,678,055; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,496,049.

Money on call loaned at 1@2 per cent.; short bills, 1⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 2@2½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was easy. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼; demand, $4.8710@$4.8715; cables, $4.87⅝. Commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.16⅞ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95½; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@5c premium. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, 75c premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—40c premium. St. Louis—55c premium.

BOND SALES FOR JUNE.

According to figures which have passed under the review of The United States Investor bond sales for the month of June amounted to $31,409,723, not including temporary loans. Of the above amount $27,114,438 were issued by cities and towns, $450,000 by the State of Minnesota, $344,748 by the State of Texas, and $4,395,280 by counties. This amount shows a decrease of $18,409,723 from the $50,105,321 reported for the month of May and an increase of $12,042,228 over the $15,071,910 reported for the month of May, 1903. The large total for the month of May of this year included the heavy loan of New York City for $37,000,000.

Of the larger issues by cities and towns we note one of $5,727,000 by Boston, one of $5,000,000 and another of $1,500,000 by Chicago, Ill.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26⅝d per ounce and in New York at 56¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 2.—The money market benefited to-day by large interest and dividend disbursements.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet and irregular. Prices generally were easier.

Consols receded a fraction. Home rails were dull.

Americans were quietly irregular, pending the reopening of the New York market. There were some slight rallies to above parity.

Imperial Japanese Government sixes of 1904 were quoted at 90⅝.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 90⅝; Consols for account, 90½; Anaconda, 3⅝; Atchison, 75; Atchison preferred, 96¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 82¾; Canadian Pacific, 128¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 31⅜; Chicago Great Western, 14; Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, 147¼; De Beers, 19⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 21½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 70½; Erie, 24¼; Erie first preferred, 60¼; Erie second preferred, 35½; Illinois Central, 135¼; Louisville and Nashville, 113; Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, 17⅛; New York Central, 119¼; Norfolk and Western, 57⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 88⅞; Ontario and Western, 27½; Pennsylvania, 59¼; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 24⅛; Reading first preferred, 42; Reading second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 23¾; Southern Railway preferred, 87; Southern Pacific, 48¼; Union Pacific, 91⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 95½; United States Steel, 10; United States Steel preferred, 67½; Wabash, 16½; Wabash preferred, 35½; Spanish Fours, 96⅝ ex coupon.

Bar Silver firm, 26⅝d per ounce.

Money, 1½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 1⅞ per cent.; for three months bills, 1⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.97; Lisbon, 20.50.

Mutual Life's Increased Business.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company has reported for the first six months of the year a gain in paid-for business of more than double the entire increase of the year of 1903 over 1902.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Friday, July 1, 1904. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
10	Am. Banknote	55	55	55	....
300	American Can	4	4	4	— ⅛
1,820	Am. Can pf.	39	38¾	38⅝	+ ⅛
175	Barney & S. C.	*20½	*19	20½	....
8,020	Bay State Gas	5-32	⅛	⅛	....
400	British Col. Cop.	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
1,041	B'klyn C. R. R.	232	232	232	— ½
210	Buffalo Gas	3⅛	3	3	— 1⅛
700	Camden Land	1-16	1-16	1-16	-1-32
100	Consol. Refrig.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
1,605	Electric Boat	50½	46	49¼	+ 3¼
925	Electric Boat pf.	80	*71	80	+ 5
40	Electric Vehicle	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1,750	Gold Hill Copper	⅞	⅝	⅞	+3-32
2,670	Greene Cons. C.	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
200	Hack'sack Mead.	15	14½	14½	— ⅛
3,400	Interb. Rap. Tr.	123½	119½	123	+ 1⅜
100	Int. Mer. M. pf.	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
5	Lanston M'type	9¾	9¾	9¾	....
228	Mackay Cos.	*24½	*24½	24½	— ⅛
288	Maekay Cos. pf.	*70	66½	66½	— ½
550	Manhat. Transit	1⅛	*1⅛	1 1-16	....
2,400	Mont. & Bos. C.	7-16	⅜	⅜	-1-16
100	N. Y. Transp't'n	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
700	North. Securities	99½	98¾	99⅜	— ⅛
10	Otis Elevator	29	29	29	— ⅛
30	Otis Elevator pf.	86½	86	86	....
100	St. Louis Trans.	13	13	13	— 1
1,070	Seab'd Air Line	8⅝	8	8¼	+ ⅛
1,190	Seab'd A. L. pf.	15½	14⅝	15½	+ ⅛
10,940	So. Pac. rts., w. i.	3⅛	3	3	....
10	So. P. pf., w. i.	115	115	115	....
252	Standard Oil	631½	625½	630¾	— 2¼
1	Union Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝	....
1,800	White Knob Cop.	6⅞	5⅞	6¼	— ⅛
6,000	Wildman C. M.	1¼	1½	1¼	+ ⅛

Bonds.

$15,000	A. Cig. 4% notes	90	90	90	....
9,000	†A. Writ. P. 5s.	74½	74½	74½	— ½
2,000	†B. Un. G. deb. 6s, w. i.	184	184	184	....
10,000	Chesap'ke Tr. 6s.	101	101	101	+ 1
62,950	†Con. Gas deb. 6s, w. i.	172	170½	172	+ ½
3,000	†Cuban 6s, 1896.	94½	94½	94½	— ½
6,000	†Cuban 7s, 1869.	115	114½	115	-$10
£62,950	Japanese 6s	94½	93½	94½	+ ⅛
$38,000	†Morelia Tac. Ry. 1st mtg. 5s	71½	71½	71⅝	....
10,000	†Nassau Elec. 4s	84½	83⅝	84½	+ 1⅛
16,000	N. Y. C. deb. 4s, w. i.	98⅜	98¼	98⅜	+ ⅛
1,000	†Stand. Mill'g 5s	75	75	75	....
25,000	†Va. Car. Ch. 5s.	94½	94½	94½	....
	†Sell flat.				

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 2	655,022
Same week last year	2,067,804
To date this year	50,823,939
Corresponding date last year	82,970,008

	Par Value.
Bonds for the week	$9,641,500
Same date last year	$13,087,500
To date this year	$307,924,500
Corresponding date last year	$347,808,350

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	J'y 2, '03.	J'y 2, '04.	Decrease.
Railroads	1,215,504	499,476	716,028
Industrials	852,300	185,546	796,754
Banks	42	35	7

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	J'y 2, '03.	J'y 2, '04.	Decrease.
Railroads	$6,672,000	$6,554,000	$118,000
Industrials	6,414,500	2,674,500	3,740,000
Government	1,000	393,000	*392,000
*Increase.			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

PENNSYLVANIA for May, lines East of Pittsburg and Erie, (directly operated)—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	$9,474,767	$9,903,167	$9,270,467
Expenses	6,299,570	6,419,379	5,907,070
Net earnings	3,184,197	3,573,797	3,363,397
Gross, 5 months	46,353,374	46,353,374	40,881,674
Expenses	35,036,949	33,812,449	27,367,049
Net, 5 months	10,372,125	13,072,925	13,514,625

PHILA., BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON—

Gross earnings	1,235,558	1,231,258	1,085,658
Expenses	939,671	916,971	791,171
Net earnings	295,887	314,287	294,487
Gross, 5 months	5,925,594	5,447,894	4,450,294
Expenses	4,270,799	4,035,769	3,339,169
Net, 5 months	1,065,425	1,411,925	1,416,125

NORTHERN CENTRAL—

Gross earnings	901,885	861,165	716,565
Expenses	634,958	655,958	500,258
Net earnings	295,807	205,207	210,307
Gross, 5 months	3,965,592	4,167,392	3,480,292
Expenses	3,366,023	3,263,523	2,470,323
Net, 5 months	649,569	903,869	1,010,569

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE—

Gross earnings	342,850	325,050	298,150
Expenses	266,833	248,933	217,033
Net earnings	76,017	76,117	81,117
Gross, 5 months	1,768,628	1,743,738	1,621,528
Expenses	1,238,551	1,155,151	1,016,651
Wash. Heights	530,077	588,577	610,877

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, July 2, 1904:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,586,700	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$19,476,000	$3,868,000	$1,507,000	$19,249,000	$1,076,000
2,050,000	2,492,300	Bank of Manhattan Co.	20,103,000	13,828,000	2,786,000	32,549,000	.....
2,000,000	1,458,400	Merchants' National	16,309,200	3,958,900	1,828,300	19,745,900	.....
3,000,000	3,381,800	Mechanics' National	22,598,000	7,400,000	2,000,000	26,899,000	474,000
1,500,000	3,032,100	Bank of America	24,235,300	5,311,300	2,254,700	27,667,400	.....
1,000,000	284,800	Phenix National	3,434,000	634,000	222,000	3,090,000	45,200
25,000,000	16,885,200	National City	171,088,300	39,826,900	9,006,100	175,582,800	5,005,900
300,000	7,564,200	Chemical National	23,270,800	6,625,400	1,863,400	24,849,900	.....
600,000	362,000	Merch. Exch. National	5,702,200	1,256,100	604,500	6,524,300	149,200
1,000,000	2,219,400	Gallatin National	14,671,700	1,136,300	514,900	6,570,800	978,700
300,000	120,400	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,874,000	574,700	37,600	2,427,700	44,100
700,000	355,800	Mech. & Traders'	4,002,000	1,364,000	452,000	4,957,000	.....
500,000	530,900	Greenwich	2,661,000	423,300	456,900	2,557,000	.....
5,000,000	4,075,600	Am. Exch. National	30,138,000	5,284,000	1,984,000	25,300,000	4,000,000
25,000,000	11,786,900	Nat. Bank of Commerce	165,713,700	22,732,200	17,326,600	187,055,800	11,267,000
3,000,000	4,513,800	Mercantile National	23,681,700	3,549,100	1,980,000	20,905,200	2,173,900
422,700	618,600	Pacific	3,246,200	357,100	466,300	3,928,700	.....
450,000	1,095,100	Chatham National	6,062,300	568,700	1,015,200	6,095,300	49,000
200,000	1,490,600	People's	3,982,500	552,500	302,000	2,978,900	.....
2,000,000	2,106,500	National Bank of N. A.	16,374,800	1,923,000	1,773,200	15,250,800	789,000
3,000,000	6,705,800	Hanover National	46,626,300	14,963,300	3,796,000	60,904,300	50,000
1,000,000	1,085,800	Irving National	6,899,000	519,100	532,000	6,125,000	220,700
2,550,000	648,200	Citizens' Central Nat.	15,494,100	2,198,300	2,077,400	18,508,000	1,585,000
500,000	318,100	Nassau	3,757,200	381,500	224,700	3,072,300	.....
1,000,000	1,322,200	Market & Fulton Nat.	8,236,200	1,604,300	1,040,000	6,852,000	39,900
1,000,000	380,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather	7,306,300	1,770,500	341,700	8,689,100	99,200
2,000,000	2,197,200	Corn Exchange	20,177,000	5,631,000	3,773,000	27,003,000	.....
750,000	1,076,000	Oriental	7,431,800	1,108,300	338,300	7,050,100	.....
1,500,000	6,794,300	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	23,776,000	5,893,000	1,935,000	29,844,000	47,900
3,000,000	7,090,200	National Park	70,241,000	15,789,000	5,704,000	81,146,000	2,268,800
250,000	133,300	East River National	1,100,100	237,200	189,400	1,286,100	50,000
3,000,000	3,041,200	Fourth National	22,859,200	3,512,300	3,013,200	25,766,500	50,000
300,000	1,402,900	Second National	9,116,000	1,114,000	1,066,000	9,795,000	246,600
10,000,000	13,743,200	First National	101,744,900	22,490,900	1,935,000	105,161,000	4,977,000
1,000,000	873,700	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	7,668,800	1,843,000	521,700	7,661,600	614,100
250,000	767,700	Bowery	5,077,000	497,000	349,000	3,615,000	.....
200,000	603,000	N. Y. County National	4,533,600	1,077,000	538,000	5,893,200	50,000
750,000	524,300	German-American	5,478,000	1,020,000	217,600	3,250,300	.....
1,000,000	4,066,800	Chase National	42,755,000	16,180,000	1,384,000	55,755,000	50,000
100,000	1,738,000	Fifth Avenue	8,591,000	2,240,100	306,000	9,382,200	.....
200,000	676,200	German Exchange	2,704,600	200,600	680,000	3,450,700	.....
200,000	874,900	Germania	2,861,700	418,200	223,200	3,186,200	.....
300,000	1,844,200	Lincoln National	12,017,500	1,168,500	2,152,600	13,029,200	299,600
1,000,000	1,227,400	Garfield National	7,811,600	1,570,600	362,800	7,561,700	49,800
250,000	379,600	Fifth National	2,462,500	477,700	163,200	2,454,300	244,400
1,000,000	1,429,000	Bank of the Metropolis	7,529,900	1,753,300	1,070,000	10,606,500	.....
200,000	648,600	West Side	3,462,000	703,600	221,000	3,961,000	.....
500,000	1,425,100	Seaboard National	13,068,000	2,281,000	1,721,000	15,018,000	115,600
300,000	1,098,700	First National, B'klyn	4,486,000	522,000	609,000	4,835,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,985,900	Liberty National	17,858,400	2,400,000	249,000	16,080,600	975,700
1,000,000	495,000	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	4,550,400	913,200	453,000	5,204,400	.....
500,000	549,400	New Amsterdam Nat.	5,861,400	1,000,300	514,400	6,701,400	100,000
250,000	259,400	Astor National	4,488,600	974,000	186,600	4,618,000	250,000
$96,850,000	$114,322,000	Total, National banks					
$16,222,700	$19,967,400	Total, State banks					
$113,072,700	$134,289,400	Total	$1,015,051,500	$239,871,800	$94,040,700	$1,141,183,800	$39,249,500

*The per official reports: 56 National banks, June 9, 1904; 17 State banks, June 6, 1904.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	Bks Close.	Bks Open.
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. com.	2½	July 9	July 1	July 11
Bald Eagle Valley (semi-annual)	5	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 30
Chicago & Great Western deb.	$2	July 15	June 20	July 1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 20	Holders of record	June 30
Del., Lack. & Western (quar.)	1¾	July 20	July 2	July 20
Denver & Rio Grande pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	June 27	July 16
Georgia R.R. & Banking (quar.)	2½	July 15	July 1	July 15
Hocking Valley com. (semi-annual)	1½	July 18	June 30	July 19
Hocking Valley pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 18	June 30	July 19
Lake Erie & Western pf.	1	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Lake Shore (semi-annual)	4	July 29	Holders of record	June 30
Lehigh Valley com.	1	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Lehigh Valley pf.	10	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Little Schuylkill Nav., R.R. & Coal	2½	July 15	June 24	July 15
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	July 29	Holders of record	June 30
Minn. & St. L. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Mine Hill	3	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Missouri Pacific (semi-annual)	2½	July 20	June 30	July 21
New York Central (quarter)	1¾	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Northern Central (semi-annual)	4	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Phil. & Erie (semi-annual)	2	July 8	Holders of record	June 25
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Southwestern of Ga.	2½	July 15	June 16	July 6
Texas Central com.	2½	July 15	July 5	July 16
Texas Central pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	July 5	July 16
Wilmington & Northern	⅛	Aug. 16	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Suburban Electric Co. pf (quarter)	¼	July 15	Holders of record	June 10
Brooklyn Union Elevated pf.	1½	July 7	June 30	July 7
Cin., N. Y. & Cov. L. & T. pf. (quar.)	1½	July 15	July 2	July 16
Cleveland Electric (quarter)	1	July 5	June 20	July 6
Consol. Traction of N. J.	1½	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Detroit United (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
El Paso, Texas, Electric Co. pf.	3	July 11	.....	.....
Harris., Ports., Mt. J. & Lancaster	3½	July 11	Holders of record	June 20
Harris., Ports., Mt. J. & Lan. pf.	½	July 11	Holders of record	June 20
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction pf.	2½	July 15	July 9	July 16
Manchester (N. H.) Trac., L. & P. (quarter)	1½	July 5	Holders of record	July 2
Metropolitan (quarter)	¾	July 15	June 24	June 16
New Orleans City R.R. com.	50c	July 10	Holders of record	June 30
New Orleans City R.R. pf.	2½	July 10	June 30	July 11
Philadelphia Co. com. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 1
Seattle Electric pf. (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 17
Third Avenue	1¾	July 30	July 13	.....
United Rys. of St. L. pf. (quarter)	¾	July 10	Holders of record	June 26
United Traction Co., Pitts., pf.	2½	July 20	Holders of record	July 9

TRUST COMPANY.

Bowling Green (semi-annual)	3	July 15	July 2	July 16

FIRE INSURANCE.

Commonwealth	3	July 6	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Cement (semi-annual)	3	July 21	July 9	July 22
American Cement (extra)	1	July 21	July 9	July 22
American Chicle com. (month)	1	July 20	Holders of record	June 28
American Locomotive pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 21	June 30	July 21
Am. Shipbuilding pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	.....	.....
American Smelt. & Ref. com. (quar.)	1¼	July 26	July 5	July 27
American Smelt. & Ref. pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 5	June 23	July 6
Am. Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1½	July 15	July 1	July 14
Am. Tel. & Tel. (extra)	½	July 15	July 1	July 14
American Tobacco com.	3	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
American Tobacco pf. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Am. Type Founders (quarter)	1	July 15	Holders of record	July 11
Am. Type Founders pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	Holders of record	July 11
American Woolen pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	July 1	July 16
Amoskeag Mfg. Co. (semi-annual)	$10	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 14
Amoskeag Mfg. Co. (extra)	$25	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 14
Bell Telephone of Philadelphia	1½	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Carbonating Appar. pf. (semi-ann.)	3½	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Central Coal & Coke Co. (quarter)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Central Coal & Coke Co. pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Central & So. Amer. Tel. (quar.)	1½	July 7	June 30	July 8
Consol. Car Heating (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 16
Consol. Car Heating (extra)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 16
Consolidated Ice N. Y. (quar.)	2	Sept. 15	Aug. 26	Sept. 16
Corn Products pf. (quarter)	¾	July 11	June 25	July 11
Cuban-American Sugar Co.	3	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
Distillers' Securities (quarter)	1	July 26	July 5	July 27
Distilling Co. of America pf. (quar.)	1	July 15	July 2	July 16
Empire Steel & Iron Co. pf. (semi-annual)	1¼	July 5	June 20	July 6
General Electric (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 15
George's Creek C. & I.	$3	July 6	.....	.....
Greene Consolidated Copper	3	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Guggenheim Exploration (quarter)	1¾	July 5	June 21	July 6
Illinois Brick pf.	2	July 15	July 4	July 16
Int. Button Hole Sewing Machine	1	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Int. Steam Pump pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
J. B. Stetson com.	10	July 15	Holders of record	June 23
J. B. Stetson pf. (semi-annual)	4	July 15	Holders of record	June 23
Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse pf. (quarter)	1	July 15	July 2	July 16
Mackay Cos. pf. (quarter)	1	July 9	June 30	July 11
Manufacturers' Com. Co. (semi-ann.)	3½	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Manufacturers' Lt. & Ht. Co., Phila.	1½	July 20	Holders of record	July 1
Mexican Telegraph (quarter)	2½	July 14	June 30	July 15
National Biscuit com.	1	July 15	June 28	July 16
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	July 15	June 30	July 15
N. Y. Mtge. & Security (semi-ann.)	2½	July 5	June 24	July 6
New York Mutual Gas Light	1	July 9	June 25	July 11
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (quarter)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Nova Scotia Steel & C. pf. (quarter)	2	July 15	June 30	July 6
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Pittsburg Oil & Gas Co.	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Reece Button Hole Machine	2	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 15	Holders of record	July 1
Southern New England Telephone (quarter)	1½	July 16	Holders of record	June 30
Standard Dist. & Dist. pf. (quar.)	1	July 15	July 2	July 16
Street's West. Stable Car Line com. (quarter)	50c	July 25	July 15	July 26
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	July 4	June 22	July 5
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.R. pf. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
Union Paper Bag & Paper pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 15	June 30	July 16
Union Switch & Signal com. (quar.)	2	July 11	July 2	July 12
Union Switch & Signal pf. (quarter)	2½	July 11	July 2	July 12
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
United Gas Improvement (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quar.)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	June 18
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quar.)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	June 18
United Zinc Co. pf. (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record	July 10
Utah Consol. Mining, N. J., (semi-annual)	$1.50	July 15	June 22	June 29
Virginia-Carolina Chem. pf. (quar.)	2	July 15	June 30	July 21
Wells-Fargo Express (semi-annual)	3	July 15	June 30	July 16
Wells-Fargo Express (extra)	1	July 15	June 30	July 16
Western Union Telegraph (quarter)	1¼	July 15	June 20	July 1
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	2½	July 11	July 5	July 11
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	2½	July 11	July 5	July 11
West'house El. & Mfg., all classes, (quarter)	2½	July 11	June 7 *	July 2
Westinghouse Machine Co. (quar.)	2½	July 11	June 30	July 12

*Books close.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended July 2 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$751,200.00	$27,700.00	$35,400	$51,600.00	$129,500.00	$862,200.00
Colonial	100,000	2,247,100.00	61,800.00	216,300	382,500.00	575,300.00	3,007,300.00
Columbia	300,000	3,684,000.00	244,000.00	123,000	351,000.00	3,500.00	5,854,000.00
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	5,807,500.00	295,100.00	54,500	580,800.00	240,000.00	2,867,900.00
Fidelity	200,000	810,575.00	10,151.00	49,240	67,123.00	.....	902,040.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,527,300.00	78,800.00	57,400	275,700.00	800,000.00	2,133,400.00
Gansevoort	200,000	2,076,608.00	10,729.00	167,748	143,326.00	78,331.00	2,319,251.00
Hamilton	200,000	2,871,700.00	179,000.00	99,000	64,200.00	253,300.00	3,449,900.00
Jefferson	400,000	2,151,600.00	12,000.00	70,800	189,800.00	31,300.00	2,001,800.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,307,200.00	131,400.00	106,800	434,200.00	55,100.00	3,108,800.00
Mutual	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,757,458.00	30,056.00	117,076	439,347.00	402,515.00	2,409,088.00
Plaza	100,000	2,993,000.00	94,000.00	87,000	597,000.00	.....	3,425,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,141,889.00	58,779	50,580.00	236,620.00	11,737.00	1,571,189.00
State	200,000

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

FURNITURE EXPOSITION BEGINS NEXT WEEK

Exhibits by 400 Manufacturers Will Be Shown.

CONVENTION DURING SHOW

Manufacturers to Discuss Insurance, Freight Rates, and the Labor Situation—Favor the Open Shop.

The twenty-seventh annual furniture exposition conducted by the New York Furniture Exchange will begin a week from to-morrow at the Exchange Building, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, and will continue until July 30. All the preparations for the exposition have been completed and space has been allotted to about 400 manufacturers. The factories represented are from all sections of the country. It is expected that about 3,000 buyers will inspect the exhibits.

The furniture trade has been suffering from an unusual stagnation for the last six months. It began with the Wall Street disturbance last Winter and was succeeded by the uncertainty always attending a Presidential year. Then came the St. Louis Exposition, which has attracted people with money to spend, but much that would ordinarily go into domestic furniture has been spent on foreign curios. The manufacturers believe, however, that the retailers have clean stocks now and will be prepared to order liberally for the Fall trade.

During the exposition the annual convention of the Furniture Association of America will be held at the Grand Central Palace on July 20 and 21. Special rates have been obtained from the railroads. The association is made up of manufacturers, dealers, and salesmen, and a programme of subjects now agitating the furniture trade has been mapped out for discussion.

Chief among them is the question of insurance. The members of the trade believe that recent advances in rates are excessive and a committee which has been securing data on the rates paid in various cities and the losses will present a report with recommendations. The members of the committee are H. R. May, Frank M. Randall, and James P. Hayes. A blank form containing questions covering all the essential features of the furniture risk has been sent out to members of the association, and from the information thus gathered the recommendations will be prepared.

Other questions to be discussed at the convention are the securing of better freight rates and the labor situation. The furniture trade has been harassed by labor troubles to a greater extent than usual this year, and a strong sentiment in favor of the "open shop" has grown up. It is likely that the convention will go on record as in favor of it, and that it will be followed by a determined effort to put the "open shop" into effect in the trade. The labor troubles have chiefly occurred in the West. The Western manufacturers are especially enthusiastic for a determined attack on the unions. It is expected that the convention will be practically unanimous on the subject.

The officers of the association are: President—W. H. Keach of Pittsburg; Vice Presidents—A. J. Conroy of Cincinnati, William Oliver of Lockport, N. Y., and J. Niles Bacon of Hamilton, N. Y.; Treasurer—Benjamin F. Burns of Harrisburg, Penn.; Secretary—Robert Miller, Jr., of New York.

COTTON BUYERS WAITING.

Price Revision Has Failed to Stimulate Trade to the Extent Expected.

To use a sporting phrase, the buyer and seller of cotton goods are sparring for an opening. The latter thought that they had given the former a very good opportunity to operate to the fullest extent when, a week ago, they revised the prices on many staple lines of goods as an inducement; but buyers do not appear to have taken that view of the matter and have kept out of the market with the exception of sporadic visits to fill absolute wants. The decline was taken by the trade to mean that manufacturers were going to stimulate trade at all hazards and that by waiting still lower prices would be placed before the buyer; but the position of the manufacturers has been misinterpreted, for, while the jobbers, converters, and printers argue that goods for late Fall and midwinter deliveries should be purchased on the basis of new cotton prices, the manufacturers contend that conditions do not warrant any such conclusion. Manufacturers are keeping in close touch with their selling agents these days, and in a letter written last week by a Georgia mill Treasurer to his representative in this market he said:

"The cotton crop always promises well in June, but it takes July, August, and September to make a big crop with favorable seasons and conditions. If we knew what Providence intends to send us during the next two months in the way of sunshine and rain, we could then figure more accurately on what the cotton crop will amount to. But it will take an exceptionally favorable season from now on to make a crop of 12,000,000 bales. Of course the 14,000,000 bale talk is for effect and nothing more. If some disaster overtakes the crop, which is more than likely, judging from the past, there will be some disappointed buyers of dry goods, as cotton cloth is now being sold on the basis of 8½-cent cotton, and even with a big crop dry goods should not be sold on a lower level than the current price. On the other hand, if any disaster overtakes the crop in July or August, the price of cotton will naturally advance rapidly, and the price of dry goods will also follow up the scale. It is a wild idea to base trade on probability of a large cotton crop with so many factors against us, even if there was anything to indicate it, which there is not. The crop is too late for full production—that much has already been settled—but how much it will fall below the estimate depends on conditions to come. At the low price of October cotton the man with the hoe is not going to part with his stuff to please the other fellow. In regard to selling goods to be delivered, I think it all right to sell for the Summer months delivery, but if the buyers are figuring on 7 to 8 cent cotton, they would likely figure cloth on the same basis, which would not do at all, and furthermore it will be time enough to cross the big crop bridge when we get there, if we ever do."

The primary market was somewhat disappointed in the demand coming forward from China, which amounted to a very satisfactory volume during the previous week, but which seemed to receive a sudden check last Monday, after several small sales of heavyweight sheetings at the former price level. The changed attitude of the Chinese was accounted for, however, by the fact that the cables intimated that further buying would be deferred until sellers concluded their price revisions. This is one of the chief characteristics of the Oriental buyer, who is quick to grasp the best side of any situation. The Red Sea was also a bidder for American sheetings, and while no heavy trading was done there were indications that further business will be placed as soon as the Far East buyers are satisfied that the market has touched the bottom. China, too, is expected to take more goods, and sellers are preparing for another spurt by foreigners after the holidays.

One of the features of the dry goods market last week was the semi-annual clearance sales at the jobbing houses of the H. B. Claflin Company, James H. Dunham & Co., and the Tefft Weller Company. Each of these houses had made arrangements for the reception of visiting retail buyers, and the number in the city during the three days—Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday—that the sales were on was fully up to expectation. Special prices were made on all seasonable lines and stocks were well cleaned up by Thursday night.

Retail dry goods houses have been taking stock. In speaking of the Summer trade the head of one large department store said that there had been a noticeable falling off in the business which is usually done by persons who trade on account, such as the women members of wealthy families. On the other hand, there had been a material increase in the cash business, which would indicate that while the wealthy families had not felt like incurring their usual indebtedness the working classes had apparently had more money to spend.

NOT WORRIED BY STRIKE.

Business of Clothing Manufacturers Is Little Affected.

The strike of the clothing cutters and tailors against the open-shop idea has had little effect on the business of the clothing manufacturers. A better time could hardly have been chosen for the strike from the manufacturers' point of view. To begin with, the season of manufacturing for Fall delivery has just begun, and the manufacturers are in no hurry for their goods. They can afford to wait for several weeks if necessary, and if such a delay does take place they can easily make it up by extra work afterward.

The strike was so thoroughly discounted in advance, however, that practically all the manufacturers were prepared for it. They had large quantities of goods cut and made up before the strike took place and are in a position now to make their pressing deliveries no matter how long the strike lasts. It is expected, however, that this week will see the disintegration of the strike. Already the manufacturers have filled the places of half of the 1,300 cutters who struck, and a majority of these new men are skilled cutters. The others are learners, who can soon be taught the trade.

Many of those at work are union men who have become tired of the strike already. Little attention has been paid to the tailors as yet. If the cutters return to work there will be little difficulty in dealing with the tailors, as there is always a surplus of labor in that field.

What the manufacturers are depending on is the fact that there has been no definite cause for the strike. The men struck against not anything that had been done by the employers, but against what they were afraid would be done. Already many of them see the folly of their position and are anxious to return to work.

EXPECT ADVANCE IN LINEN.

Poor Flax Crop in All Growing Districts Indicates Scarcity of Fibre.

According to the news received from the linen-producing centres of Ireland and Scotland, another advance in linen prices is due when the Fall season opens. There have been regular advances during the last two or three seasons. The cause of the expected advance is the unfavorable condition of the flax crop. It promises to be poor both in Belgium and Russia, which are the two great flax fibre growing countries, while in Ireland, where a comparatively small quantity is grown, the crop also promises to be small.

This condition of the European flax crop adds interest to the experiments now being made in the Northwest in the utilization of the flax crop for the manufacture of linen. Immense quantities of flax are raised in Minnesota for the seed alone, and experiments are now under way for the utilization of the fibre of this flax for making linen.

The recent advances in linen goods have also given a stimulus to the use of cotton substitutes and to the sale of union goods, which are composed of both flax and cotton. At present the market is stagnant, but that is only what is to be expected at this season. The importers believe that the retailers' stocks are low, and that they will be ready to buy in liberal quantities and pay the advanced prices when the Fall season opens.

GLOVE TRADE CRISIS AVERTED.

Settlement of Strike Prevents Orders Going Abroad.

A crisis in the domestic glove trade has been averted by the settlement last week of the strike of glovemakers in Gloversville and Johnstown, N. Y., where practically the entire domestic glove trade is centred. Had the strike gone on for another week the entire season's business would have gone out of the country, and much of it would have undoubtedly remained with the foreign manufacturers.

The strike had been in progress for more than six months, and was over the "open-shop" issue, against which orders for large quantities of goods for the Fall season have already gone abroad, but it is thought that the bulk of the business can now be saved, and the work turned out in time for Fall delivery. Practically nothing but men's gloves are made by the domestic manufacturers. This is a result of a compromise with the importers, arrived at after a long tariff fight. It was then agreed that the domestic men should control the men's glove trade, while the field in women's gloves was left open for the importers.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Yesterday Involved No New Principles of Law.

Several decisions involving no new principle of customs law were handed down yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers. Protests overruled were by A. Klepstein & Co., F. C. Linde & Co., C. Bischoff & Co., Castle & Gotthell, Glaenzer Freres & Rheinboldt, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Lunham & Moore, O. C. Kanson, J. Musso & Co., John Mercke & Kanson, and Charles Cooper & Co., New York; Co., and Charles Cooper & Co., New York; the R. T. French Company, Rochester; Charles M. Taylors' Sons, and J. J. Buchey & Co., Philadelphia; Robert Craft & Co., Port Townsend, Wash.; and Donoto Brothers, San Francisco.

Protests sustained were by Elmer & Amend, George Luecders & Co., W. Haaker & Co., J. Marsching & Co., Levy Brothers & Co., James P. Smith & Co., Solomon Brothers & Co., and H. R. Brown & Co., New York; C. G. Hempstead & Son, Philadelphia; Mother Mary McMenahy, for the Academy of the Sacred Heart, St. Joseph, Mo., and the Yokohama Specie Bank, San Francisco.

Notes of Business Men and Events

Herbert E. Peabody, selling agent for the Ashaway Woolen Company, notified the trade last week that he could take no more orders for the product of this mill, as its full capacity had been sold.

***

Otto Reimers & Co., raw silk merchants, are in liquidation, and will be succeeded by F. Strahler, who is at present occupying offices in the Silk Exchange building at Broadway and Broome Street.

***

William Iselin & Co. will handle the account of the Home Silk Mills of Haverstraw, N. Y., of which F. F. Rue, formerly of Rue, Hallett & Godone, has just been electetd President.

***

The sales offices of the New York and Philadelphia sugar refineries were closed last Friday evening, and will not reopen until next Tuesday morning.

***

Paul Taylor Brown of the Paul Taylor Brown Company arrived home last week from a trip to the company's plantations in Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

***

Charles Piers has been placed in charge of the New York office of H. G. Selfridge & Co., the new Chicago retail dry goods house. His office is at 377 Broadway.

***

A. D. Juilliard & Co. have secured the selling agency for the "Fish Net" line of mesh underwear, manufactured by the newly incorporated Payne Knitting Mills of Fonda, N. Y. H. L. Bailey and T. H. S. Cone, both of whom are connected with the National Yarn Company, are among the incorporators.

***

The Pope Manufacturing Company has commenced work on an up-to-date garage, which will have accommodations for 225 vehicles at the corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street.

***

The asparagus pack in California is ended. The total output of all the canneries on the coast will not exceed 150,000 cases, while the ordinary requirements of consumption will be fully 350,000 cases. The California Canneries Company will not deliver much over 65 per cent. of its sales. Under the influence of these conditions aparagus tips have advanced to $2.75 a dozen, and asparagus is advancing very rapidly.

***

After years of continuous patronage of Brown & Seccomb, prominent lemon importers have transferred their business to the Fruit Auction Company, and lemon sales by that company began last week. Since the death of Edward M. Brown more or less complaint has been heard of low prices and otherwise unsatisfactory sales.

***

The effect of the shortage of lemon cling peaches is shown in the prices for raw fruit this year as compared with last season. Packers have paid $50 to $55 a ton for fruit similar to what cost $15 to $22 a ton last year. This year canners are paying $27.50 to $32.50 a ton for apricots; last year the fruit cost $20 to $25 a ton. Bartlett pears are cheaper, the crop being 40 per cent. heavier than a year ago.

***

The first of the new crop Chile walnuts are afloat and will reach here the last week in August. The crop promises to be very satisfactory and offerings are made at 9 cents a pound, to arrive.

***

F. W. Binzen has been appointed resident buyer for Benjamin J. Schmidt & Co., dry goods jobbers of San Francisco. He will have his office at 43 Leonard Street.

***

Edward T. Steel & Co., commission merchants in men's wear worsteds, have moved to 75-77 Worth Street.

***

Henry Glass & Co., importers of linens and white goods, have been incorporated. The Directors are Henry Glass, Leopold Louis, and Max Wilner.

***

Among the visitors to the local rice trade during the week was F. C. Foster of the Lake Charles Rice Milling Company.

***

A local firm of molasses dealers have bought on private terms all the open kettle molasses supplies offering in the New Orleans market, amounting to about 2,000 barrels, and have practically cleaned that market of such grades.

***

A steadier market was reported for sugar-cane syrups at the close of the week, buyers showing more interest in the supplies on offer, as they have been holding off for some time in expectation of lower prices, while refiners have shown no disposition to sell below quoted values.

***

Puget Sound packers look for a light pack of sockeye salmon this year. Large interests have not yet named opening prices, but speculative prices of $1.50 for fish free on board the coast have been named by some small packers.

***

The J. Spencer Turner Company has been appointed sole selling agent in this country for the Swinton Mills, manufacturers of upholsteries, draperies, &c., of Lancastershire, England.

***

Richard H. Ewart of William Ewart & Sons, linen manufacturers and importers, is now on a visit to the home office in Belfast.

***

Henry Glass of Henry Glass & Co., linen importers, has just returned from a two months' business trip through the principal European linen manufacturing centres.

***

M. C. Migel & Co. have purchased the silk-throwing plant formerly owned by the Ridnor Silk Company. The plant is equipped with modern and up-to-date machinery for throwing silk, and will be operated in conjunction with the other mills owned by this company.

***

E. J. McGowan of McGowan & McCaw, the recently dissolved firm of importers handling dress goods accounts, &c., through Passavant & Co., is now connected with Russman, Galland & Wechmer, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, and will handle all his former accounts.

***

M. W. Ryan of the William H. Brown, Son & Co. dress goods combination is now in Paris arranging for next Spring's collections. William H. Cortelyou, who recently connected himself with the firm, has just returned from a trip to European markets.

***

Frederick Lausser, handling broadcloth specialties through Broessneck, Broesel & Co., returned last week from a visit to his German manufacturers.

***

Fine grades of broadcloths, which means mostly imported goods, are among the most popular fabrics for Fall wear. Tailors catering to the more exclusive trade have been heavy purchasers of these goods.

***

The sibeline fabric is now to be seen in the market in close sheared lines only. The heavy nap has practically disappeared.

***

The receipts of raw sugar at four Atlantic ports for the week amounted to 21,222 tons, compared with 46,057 tons the previous week, showing a decrease of about 25,000 tons. Meltings by refiners were 40,000 tons, or 3,000 tons more than the previous week.

***

During the early part of the week samples of new crop Formosa teas arrived in the market, and the prices asked for invoice lots ranged from 15 cents up.

***

Reports are current in the raw sugar trade that American refiners have recently purchased in Europe from 10,000 to 25,000 tons of beet sugar for shipment to New Orleans.

***

During last week the American Sugar Refining Company advanced list prices 5 points to the basis of 4.90 cents, less 1 per cent. cash, for granulated in barrels, the same price at which the National Company is selling. Arbuckle Brothers, however, have continued to quote 10 points lower for all States except West Virginia and Ohio, where the basis was 4.65 cents, less 1 per cent. cash.

***

It is expected that a meeting of fleeced underwear manufacturers will be held in Albany this week to discuss the unsatisfactory condition of the trade and suggest remedies.

***

Advices from California regarding the coming crop of nuts are rather conflicting, but it appears that walnuts look fairly well, and that almonds will be generally a poor crop, with the exception of a few districts, where the yield will be abundant. No sales for future delivery have yet been made.

***

Late advices from California say that the total crop of prunes this year will be 140,000,000 pounds in California and 18,000,000 pounds in Oregon, or approximately 160,000,000 pounds. The carry over from 1903 was 600 cars California and 150,000,000 pounds of Oregons, making a total for this season of 170,000,000 to 175,000,000 pounds.

***

Pea canning will begin in Wisconsin this week. It is expected that the output will be about an average. Indiana packers will have the best crop they have ever had. Canning has begun in Western New York, and a fair crop is reported. The Southern pack is ended, with the exception of cheap grades, which are usually the last put up.

GERMAN SHIPPERS COMPLAIN.

Ask for Reform in Methods of Customs Law Administration Here.

As a result of the recent visit to this country of Albert Petschow, one of the leading glove manufacturers of Germany, a memorial has been presented to the Prussian Government by the League of German Manufacturers setting forth the grievances of foreign shippers to the United States against the harsh and what is termed the often unreasonable administration of the United States customs law. The German manufacturers are careful to make it plain that they do not presume to criticise the law itself or to object to the rates imposed by it. What they complain of is the manner of its enforcement, which works hardship and often injustice to the European merchant who is trying to do business here.

One of the chief complaints made is against the method of ascertaining values of imported merchandise by an elaborate system of special agents and detectives who harass the shippers and often treat them as if they were all engaged in the business of trying to defraud the United States revenues. They ask that an effort be made to have the United States accept as evidence of value the declaration of the German manufacturer sworn to before an American Consul.

They also protest against the clause in the Customs Administrative law which makes the Board of General Appraisers supreme as to values, and suggest an effort to secure a return to the former practice of allowing the importer to appeal to the Treasury Depatment on questions of value. In this connection also they ask that the importer be given the right to be notified when his goods are about to be seized for penalties and duties, and the opportunity to defend himself.

Complaint is also made against the practice of treating all goods invoiced in dollars and cents instead of in the money of the country of origin as consigned goods, whether they have been purchased outright or not, and stress is laid on the practice now prevailing whereby goods about which there is some doubt are detained at the public stores often until the time for delivery is past, or in the case of samples until it is too late to take orders on them.

It is likely that some representations on the subject will be made to the United States Government by the German officials, and it is also likely that these subjects will be considered by the National Association of Importers which has just been organized. Mr. Petschow during his recent visit to this country was an enthusiastic advocate of the organization of the importers, and did some effective missionary work for it in Chicago and other interior ports.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

LAING & NOONAN, bankrupts, plasterers' materials and trucking, 11-15 East 127th St. Trustee in bankruptcy will offer at private sale, to highest bidder, at meeting of creditors to be held July 6, 1904, at 1 o'clock P. M., at office of Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, Room 712, 40 Exchange Place, Borough Manhattan, the property belonging to bankrupt estate, consisting of horses, trucks, harness, stock in trade, office furniture and fixtures, long term lease, with improvements. Sealed bids for entire property as a going concern will be received and must be accompanied by check to order of trustee for 25% of amount of bid. Bids will be opened and sale made subject to approval of court. Further particulars may be obtained on premises or from attorney for trustee.

EDWARD G. BENEDICT, Trustee in Bankruptcy.
MICHEL KIRTLAND, Att'y for Trustee, 2 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
10c Line—3 times, 24c.; 7 t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Active partner with $2,500 and office ability wanted for established manufacturing business; references exchanged. U., Box 156 Times.

Wanted—Partner in glass factory outside of New York; $4,000 to $7,000 required; money invested will pay annually a dividend of at least 40%, besides holding a position. R Box 175 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES BOUGHT.
Richard Hersfeld & Co., 35 Nassau St. ESTABLISHED 1874.

Excellent opportunity; worth looking after; boarding house, with restaurant attached, new furniture, fixtures, good dinner trade, near many factories, for sale. Address 561 West 57th St., city.

Stock operator with National reputation, commanding business netting $100,000 yearly in dull times, desires partner having $20,000 for half interest. (Smaller amount proportionately.) Address Box 63, M. Sq. Branch, N. Y.

UNITED STATES CHARTERS $15.
Incorporate in District of Columbia. We furnish charter, minutes, organization papers, complete, ready for operation. Write for our proposition. Federal Incorporating Co., Washington, D. C.

Exceptional opportunity for man to take interest in a good, established and well-paying business; will require about $3,000 cash; references required as to sobriety and faithful attention to good management of business. Address A. X., Box 119 Times.

ASSOCIATED PARTNER WANTED.—Responsible business man, owning the controlling interest and having the management of a highly meritorious, established industrial company of world-wide scope and duly patented, wishes an active or silent partner with about $25,000; this investment of unimpeachable character will pay handsome returns within a few years, and large dividends for years to come; liberal arrangements with adequate party. Address for full particulars President, Box 168 Times.

Along the Jersey Shore.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT ASBURY PARK

Mayor McClellan to Review Parade of Motor Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 2.—Fifteen thousand new-comers—the advance guard of the Independence Day army of visitors—registered to-day at the 200 hotels and boarding houses in Asbury Park. Thousands more will arrive to-morrow, and the Glorious Fourth will find the popular resort crowded as never before. To-night the esplanade and pavilions were filled with merry, noisy pleasure-seekers and the amusement resorts on Ocean and Lake Avenues and hotel ballrooms and casinos were likewise filled with the holiday throng.

The programme arranged for Monday varies but little from that of former years. In the morning, at Allenhurst, there will be a series of athletic sports for prizes and a parade of motor cars in the afternoon. Mayor McClellan of New York has promised to review the latter event together with M. de Aspiros, the Mexican Minister to the United States. Asbury Park will contribute patriotic concerts in the Casino by Arthur Pryor's military band of forty musicians, with Walter B. Rogers as the star soloist, and with Eugene Cowles, the basso, and Miss Maud Kennedy, soprano, as added features. In the evening the city will burn a thousand dollars' worth of fireworks at the fishing pier.

The social event of the week was the al fresco ball given Wednesday evening under the auspices of the secret orders and social organizations of the city. The function was given in the recently completed Arcade on the Boardwalk at Fifth Avenue, and was really the formal opening of that fine structure. Five hundred dancers were present, as were several thousand spectators, who occupied chairs in the elliptical gallery. The Arcade was lighted—as it is each evening—with 3,000 incandescent lamps, and these, together with the handsome decorations and the throng of beautifully gowned dancers, made up a scene of remarkable beauty.

All the beach improvements were completed this week. The stretch of Boardwalk from Fifth Avenue to Deal Lake was finished to-day, and the resort now boasts of a mile-long esplanade.

A modern all-the-year-'round hotel is practically assured for Asbury Park. A meeting of the stockholders was held this week, when reports were submitted showing that all but 20 per cent. of the $300,000 capital needed had been pledged. The new hotel will be built directly on the ocean front in the vicinity of Deal Lake, and it is proposed to have it in readiness for next Summer's business.

Full-dress hops were given this evening at the Coleman, Sunset Hall, Lafayette, Hotel Columbia, West End, and other hotels. Next week the regular schedule of social functions will go into effect, and will continue until September. The Coleman and Lafayette announce that the annual cotillion will be given early in July.

OCEAN GROVE'S CELEBRATION.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 2.—Patriotism is just now rampant in Ocean Grove. This evening a patriotic concert was given in the Auditorium; to-morrow morning Bishop Luther B. Wilson of Baltimore will preach the annual patriotic sermon, and on Independence Day a patriotic address will be delivered by Gen. O. O. Howard of New York. The entertainment this evening attracted an audience of 5,000. "The Allegory of the War" was the attraction. The performers included 200 members of the Festival Chorus, a band of singing children, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Asbury Park military company. The principal solos were by Percippe, the Cuban baritone.

Ocean Grove's orchestra, composed of sixty performers, will make its début for the Summer to-morrow morning. Musical Director Morgan has rehearsed the musicians daily since Thursday, and the organization is now thoroughly drilled.

The Summer Sunday School Assembly will begin a ten days' session in the Young People's Temple next Tuesday. The school will be conducted by the Rev. Charles L. Mead of Hoboken, who is also a member of the Camp Meeting Association. One week from to-night Rossini's oratorio of "Stabat Mater" will be rendered.

CAPE MAY'S SEASON.

Roosevelt Family Expected to Visit the Jersey Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 2.—The crowds which came in to-night have filled the old resort, and the life which prevails now is like that of the height of previous seasons. The cottage colony has reached its full complement and there is an active social life all over the place. It is said that the family of President Roosevelt will visit Cape May for a season some time during the latter part of the month.

The principal event at Cape May during the week has been the tenth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, which was held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday at the Stockton, and which concluded with a banquet on Thursday evening with about 900 lawyers present. The principal speaker at the banquet was President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University.

With the members of various other clubs and men prominent in sailing circles attending, the Cape May Yacht Club will on Saturday, July 23, dedicate its new clubhouse at the foot of Washington Street. Rapidly nearing completion, the house will be in entire readiness for the occasion. Elaborate arrangements are being made for its dedication. Many visitors from other towns will be in attendance.

The series of free band concerts to begin on the beach front will be inaugurated this evening and be continued until Sept. 2.

CROWD ATLANTIC CITY HOTELS.

Thousands of Visitors Flock to City by the Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 2.—With the advent of the month of July have come the large crowds of Summer visitors, and from this time until the latter part of September the resort will be literally packed with humanity. Everything in the shape of a hotel or boarding house has been opened and all are filling up with visitors.

Among the visitors to the city the past week was a man who is known as the "Merchant Prince of India." His name is Hajee Ismail Sait of Madras, India, and he is making his first visit to this country.

One of the biggest balls of the Summer will be held at the Hotel Rudolf on July 4. The big hostelry will be decorated throughout with flags and bunting. Two patriotic concerts will be given during the day, morning and afternoon. The music will be furnished by the Ladies' Symphony Orchestra.

There will arrive at the Hotel Rudolf on the Fourth of July thirty-eight members of the Berlin Business Men's Association of Germany, the Secretary of which has been a guest there for the past two weeks.

A. C. Mitchell & Co., the proprietors of the Grand Atlantic Hotel, have evidenced their faith in the prosperity of the present season by leasing the Hotel Agnew, in the select residential section of Chelsea, which will be run in connection with the Grand Atlantic. The new owners of the Agnew have spent about $12,000 in improving it.

A syndicate of New York capitalists has sent a representative to this city, and the latter is negotiating for a number of properties along the Boardwalk in the lower part of the city, bordering on the cottage section known as Chelsea. The representative is looking at properties which will give a frontage of more than 500 feet in one of the best portions of the city, and it is said that if the deal goes through the syndicate will erect a brick and stone hotel on the site which will accommodate in the neighborhood of a thousand people and cost nearly a million dollars. One of the properties being looked over is the old Lee property at the foot of Texas Avenue, and if that is obtained it is possible that a pier will be constructed there within the next two years.

In addition to keeping the court of honor festoons of electric lights burning every evening during the Summer, it has been purposed to extend the line of festoons down as far as the station of the Reading Railroad at Missouri Avenue. It is expected that this part of the work will be ordered at the next meeting of the City Council, as the cost will be comparatively small, and the Councilmen look upon it as an inexpensive but satisfactory way of advertising the resort.

The American Fisheries Society will hold a convention at Young's Hotel July 26, 27, and 28. There will be about 150 members present.

LONG BRANCH PREPARES FOR HORSE SHOW

Fifty One Classes and $6,000 in Prizes Arranged for.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 2.—With the advent of every Fourth the chief topic of conversation is "The good old racing days at Monmouth Park." Since the closing of Monmouth there has been a vast change in affairs at this resort. In those days the greater majority of the Summer visitors preferred hotel life to that of the boarding house or cottage, and during the week of the Fourth the rush would be so great that highest prices had often been paid for the poorest kind of accommodations. At the present time more than two-thirds of the families who then were guests at the different hotels are living in their own handsome Summer homes.

Since the opening of the Summer hotels, about the first out-door event of the season that is spoken of by the guests is the coming horse show at Hollywood, which takes place on July 27, 28, 29, and 30. It will be the eleventh annual show and promises to be the greatest ever held here. This year there will be fifty-one classes, and more specials. About $6,000 in prizes will be distributed. The same officers as heretofore will preside again this year.

Many efforts are being made by the Long Branch authorities, since a new charter has been granted making it a city, toward bettering the affairs of the city throughout. Good results are evident. Ocean Avenue Drive was never in better condition, and no matter where one goes one may see some improvement over the old administration. But owing to the delay in the granting of the charter, the city officials have not had sufficient time to make the desired display for the 1904 season.

A Summer home for crippled children of New York has been opened here, in which a number of the New York cottagers are interested.

St. John's Orphanage at Elberon is a place of recreation for orphans. Miss C. B. Smith, who was formerly assistant to Mrs. Thomson, is in charge.

Pleasure Bay is under new management. The Open Air Theatre will be managed by T. K. Albaugh.

Ex-United States Senator Edward F. Murphy has arrived for the Summer at his Elberon cottage.

Jacob A. Cantor is among the Summer cottagers at Hollywood.

Murray Guggenheim of New York, who has been a Summer resident of Long Branch for many past seasons, will be the owner of one of the handsomest country seats along the Jersey coast by the opening of next season. Mr. Guggenheim has purchased the Norman L. Munro site at Norwood Park, and is having a $200,000 cottage erected.

SPRING LAKE DEVELOPMENT.

Sale of Twenty-five Lots Promises a Fine Improvement.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 2.—The development of Spring Lake or that portion of it formerly known as North Spring Lake, is practically assured by the purchase this week of twenty-five lots near the ocean, upon which Samuel Heilner of New York will immediately begin the erection of a handsome, fifty-thousand-dollar mansion. The property was purchased from Martin Malony, a large property owner here. It is the intention of Mr. Heilner to lay out an attractive park surrounding his contemplated residence, which will be built among a beautiful grove of trees, and be made to represent an old English castle of feudal times. The purchase price is not stated.

At Point Pleasant.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, July 2.—The appearance of many new sailboats and launches on the Manasquan River this season is an indication of increasing interest in aquatic pleasures. Point Pleasant has a liberal colony of bungalow dwellers. The picturesque and odd structures are located in the orchard on the Curtis property, and are all inhabited. Special attention has been given to the streets and avenues of Point Pleasant this season by the City Fathers. The result is plainly noticeable and universally commended. Point Pleasant is a beautiful seaside city. Its natural attractions are numerous.

BELMAR'S JOYFUL FOURTH.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, N. J., July 2.—The Fourth in Belmar will be a gala day, and a full day's programme of more than usual interest has been prepared.

The athletic programme will be contested on Ocean Avenue, and early in the week entries for the several contests began to come in. The important feature of the day, however, will be the initial opening of the new fifteen-thousand-dollar Belmar Club house, a structure located on Ocean and Twelfth Avenues. Tickets of admission have been liberally issued to members of the club, who are privileged to invite their friends to the opening fete.

A full band of eighteen pieces has been engaged, and special concerts have been arranged for. The celebration will terminate with a grand pyrotechnical display on the beach in the evening.

The Hotel Columbia, the largest hotel in Belmar, opened for the reception of guests Thursday.

All the hotels and boarding houses are now open and entertaining guests. Several of the more popular hostelries are entertaining their full quota, and with bookings ahead, which promise a most encouraging season.

With the new twenty-five-thousand-dollar Boardwalk completed, the Casino, Belmar Club house, and the ocean front pavilions open, the season is fairly advanced.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Belmar Yacht Club was held this week and officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Commodore—W. H. Carpenter; Vice Commodore—James G. Barnett; Rear Commodore—A. Bryant; Treasurer—John A. Buhler; Secretary—Neil H. Miller.

On the Fourth the annual race for fifteen-footers will be contested. A handsome cup will be awarded to the winner.

Commencing Saturday, July 9, and every alternate Saturday thereafter during the season until Sept. 10, a series of races for sailboats and launches has been arranged for, with two handsome cups for prizes.

Catching Bass at Avon.

Special to The New York Times.

AVON, July 2.—Although early in the season, Avon is coming in for its share of followers of Izaak Walton, who daily throng the north banks of Shark River inlet, luring the wily bass from its native element To Mrs. Frank Brewer of West Orange, and an Avon cottager, belong the laurels to date. On Monday, after an hour and a quarter of battle royal, during which she was nearly pulled into the water several times, Mrs. Brewer finally landed her prize, a fine striped bass which tipped the scales at 33 pounds. Women anglers are numerous this season at Avon, and they are among the most ardent fishermen. During the week several other fine catches have been recorded. Mrs. Joseph Cawthorne on Monday landed three striped bass weighing 8, 7½, and 5 pounds, respectively, while on the same day Mrs. D. M. Burton captured a fine eight-pounder.

MOONLIGHT NIGHTS AT BLOCK ISLAND

Cruising Boats' Long Race for Silver Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., July 2.—The moonlight nights for the past week are something to remember with a feeling more emphatic than mere delight. The weather is ideal, albeit light overcoats and something more substantial than lace in the way of wraps are a necessity in the evening.

Surf bathing has not yet been an especial feature of the day's amusements or necessities, from whichever standpoint it is regarded; the water and the air are both as yet a little too cool for unalloyed pleasure, except to the more robust, but in a few days Crescent Beach will be thronged by thousands in costumes sombre, severely plain, bright in color, and eccentric in design to the point of being bizarre, according to the wearers' whims. From 10 to 1 o'clock there is a display in the water and on the sand for a mile or more that the word "spectacular" scarcely covers, and it affords a great field for the amateur photographers, who are there by the score every day.

Fishing is still the prevailing amusement, and although the bluefish are quite plentiful and the sport of catching these gamy fellows is great, the pursuit of swordfish seems to have the call among the hotel patrons partly on account of the slight element of danger which enters into the exciting combat and partly because, while bluefishing lasts the entire season, the present month covers the stay of the swordfish in these waters.

The yachts are beginning to make the new West Harbor the scene of their annual rendezvous, and the owners and their guests are usually ashore in the evening at some of the hotels, where they are almost sure to find friends and acquaintances, and enjoy with them the music and the dancing.

The race of the seven cruising boats which left the head of the Sound a week ago to-day for the run of 116 statute miles to West Harbor, Block Island, was won by the Possum sloop, E. C. and H. B. Seward, Sachem's Head Yacht Club, which arrived at 2 A. M. Sunday, making the run in a few minutes less than sixteen hours. She was closely followed by the Hanley, sloop, Clifton D. Mallory, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, while the third prize was won by the Adelaide, yawl, E. S. Rowell of the New York Athletic Club.

The prizes consisted of two silver cups given by the competing clubs, and a bronze cup with silver handles given by Commodore R. W. Rathborne of the cutter Saladin, New York Athletic Club.

The race was sailed without time allowance, and was restricted to cruising boats not over 30 feet 6 inches on the waterline or 43 feet over all. Each was allowed five persons on board, one of whom might be a paid employe. The start was from an imaginary line drawn from the clubhouse on the east side of Whortleberry Island to the striped buoy on the southerly end of Green's Flats.

WATER GAP'S FESTIVITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, July 2.—Each train is daily bringing new visitors to this charming Summer resting spot.

The Social Committee has arranged a series of entertainments, dances, euchres, and luncheons on the evening of the Fourth, while the Athletic Committee is arranging tournaments in golf, tennis, boating, bathing, and mountain climbing during the day. Each one of the tournaments will have costly prizes for the winner.

The bass fishing is at its height and fish are being caught in the Delaware that range from two to four and even five pounds, while the trout are still rising eagerly to the fly. For the hunter the small island midway in the river, opposite the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and about half a mile from the gap proper, affords excellent facilities for woodcock, which season opened the first of the month, as it also does for picnic parties, teas, and luncheons. Several excursions will be run to this place during the present month.

The social feature of the week was the ball given at the Glenwood. Two hundred of its patrons participated, as also did hundreds of others from the nearby resorts. Mr. P. R. Johnson was tendered a vote of thanks for the pleasant evening.

MT. POCONO'S NEW CLUB HOUSE

Special to The New York Times.

MO

IN THE BEAUTIFUL ADIRONDACKS

Camp Life at Paul Smith's—Golf at Ampersand—Notes from Various Points.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., July 2.—An unusual number of people are spending the Fourth of July in the mountains this Summer. For their entertainment there are canoe races, sailing races, swimming races, &c. Appreciating that a very large percentage of those who come into the mountains this season wish to avoid the noise and confusion of the cities, only a few firecrackers are exploded during the morning, but in the evening the programmes call for elaborate displays of colored lights, lake fires, and carnivals. Hotel men arrange to have special dinners, and in this way the day does not pass unobserved.

There is a general opening of camps and cottages for the coming of their owners or lessees, nearly all of whom will have arrived by the middle of July.

Mrs. Allan H. Dickson reached her camp on Spitfire Lake this week, and is directing the arrangement of the furniture in the new buildings at her camp. One of the prettiest of the new cabins in the mountains this season is the new amusement hall at the Dickson camp. It is done in grass cloth and silvered old boards.

The Rev. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., will have the Stokes camp, Pearl Island, this Summer, and everything has been made ready for their early arrival.

Col. and Mrs. Jacob C. R. Peabody will soon open their camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake.

One of the cottages at Paul Smith's Hotel has been leased for the season by Mme. Yznaga, who will be accompanied by the Dowager Duchess of Manchester and Mlle. Yznaga. Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Hollins will also spend much of the Summer at the cottage, and it is expected that Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Hollins, Jr., will return from Europe in time for the Indian Summer in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Benedict are making a tour of the Northern New England States in an automobile, and visited Paul Smith's this week. They carry fishing tackle, and when they arrive at a promising mountain stream they make the most of their opportunities. Mr. and Mrs. Benedict will join Mr. Benedict's father, H. H. Benedict, at Paul Smith's early in July.

Simeon J. Drake of New York arrived at his camp on Spitfire Lake this week. Mr. and Mrs. A. Clark Robinson, who are abroad, will be in camp after the first of August. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gruner and Joseph Drake, Jr., will spend much of the Summer at the Drake camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kemeys and the members of their family of New York have taken the Wisner camp on the Lower St. Regis Lake for the Summer.

Miss Grace Mitchell of New York has prepared her camp for Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Peters of England, who are among the early arrivals. Miss Mitchell has taken apartments at Paul Smith's Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Emerson and the members of their family of New York will occupy their camp on Spitfire Lake for the Summer.

Henry L. Hotchkiss, who has had a new boathouse built at his camp on Spitfire Lake, will arrive early in July to remain throughout the Summer. Miss Elsie Hotchkiss and Mrs. Trowbridge Allen will spend much of the season at the camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Justus S. Hotchkiss, who have occupied their camp on Spitfire Lake for many years as a day camp, will this season enter into the true camp life of the region.

Mr. William Rauch of Dobbs Ferry came in this week to look after his camp on Spitfire Lake, where he and Mrs. Rauch will spend the Summer. Mr. Rauch will again take a prominent part in the races of the St. Regis Yacht Club.

Anson Phelps Stokes, Commodore of the St. Regis Yacht Club; Mrs. Stokes, and Miss Stokes will arrive early in July at the Stokes camp, Birch Island, Upper St. Regis Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis S. Thompson and the members of their family and Mr. Thompson's brother, William P. Thompson, have the Cooper camp for the Summer.

Alvin M. Lothrop and the Misses Lothrop will occupy their beautiful camp.

The new camp of Prof. and Mrs. Graham Lusk of Princeton was opened this week by Mrs. Lusk and some friends.

Miss Ruth Hoe of New York is at the Hoe camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake, where Mrs. Robert P. Roe, her mother; Arthur S. Hoe, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hoe, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Marié will join her later.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Clarke and the members of their family have the Cranford camp on Osgood Lake this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Stuart have opened their camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake.

Dr. and Mrs. James Alexander Miller of New York arrived this week at Paul Smith's Hotel, where they will occupy a cottage throughout the Summer.

Mrs. Frederick De Zaldo, Miss Marie De Zaldo, Miss Mercy De Zaldo, Miss Alice De Zaldo, and John De Zaldo of New York are occupying one of the cottages at Paul Smith's Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Wilson, Miss Jeanette Wilson, Miss Marjorie Wilson, and Edward Wilson, Jr., of New York have a cottage at Paul Smith's.

Mrs. Charles F. Sprague of Brookline, Mass., has taken one of the most desirable lake front cottages at Paul Smith's Hotel for the season.

AMPERSAND'S SEASON LIVELY.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., July 2.—The season of the Ampersand Golf Club opened to-day with an open handicap at thirty-six holes. Among the players were George Chauncey, Frederick Pearsall, Otis L. Williams, William B. Dowd, Henry Sproul, William Carnegie, Charles M. Eaton, Henry Raymond, W. Young Marsh, Allen W. Wood, J. Curtis Pattersen, Ellis Ames Ballard, Morris L. Parish, Percy H. Gregg, Albert H. Rosengarten, and Dr. Frederick Coolidge. The Greens Committee at the Ampersand Club this season is composed of Milton C. Work, Otis L. Williams, and W. Young Marsh. The programme for the Summer includes regular weekly events and a tournament in August for which numerous prizes will be offered.

There is an unusually brilliant season in prospect for the Ampersand. More than double the number of patrons are registered this year than on the same day a year ago. Visitors are enjoying themselves on golf course and tennis court, and now and then some one brings in a good string of fish, for the bass are biting. Some of the catches of bass in the Lower Saranac Lake average two pounds in weight, and there are some large pickerel.

There are a score of New York people registered at the Ampersand, and the hotel is also patronized by many from Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities.

LAKE PLACID VISITORS.

Many New Yorkers Registered at the Hotels—Golf Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 2.—The game of golf at Lake Placid has received fresh impetus upon the arrival of the professionals who will have charge of the Stevens House and Whiteface Inn courses, and there have been several matches, while the plans for the remainder of the season provide for semi-weekly tournaments. During the coming week handicap matches in the form of men's singles, men's doubles, and mixed doubles have been arranged for Wednesday and Thursday on the Stevens House course. John Harrison is in charge of the course at the Stevens House and George Keddie is the instructor. George Bouse is the professional at the Placid Club, and Walter Reynolds is again located at the Whiteface course.

The principal match played thus far was a foursome, in which Bouse and Keddie defeated Harrison and G. A. Stevens. The playing was very close throughout.

Aming the first to ascend Whiteface Mountain this Summer were some visitors to the Ruisseaumont, including Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Stratton, C. Walter Krumbholz, and Miss Clara Krumbholz. They left the Ruisseaumont at 8:15 in the morning and struck the trail at the foot of Lake Placid at 9:30 o'clock. The ascent was made in remarkably good time, for the members of the party were at the summit at 12:10 noon. The descent was made in two hours, and all reached the Ruisseaumont at 5 o'clock. The Whiteface trail is in very good condition.

This is a season for touring the Adirondacks, and many conveyances appear upon the highways. Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Miller of New York are spending a few days at the Ruisseaumont on a driving tour, and Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Knowlton are also making their headquarters at the Ruisseaumont.

Many automobiles appear, and among them is that of Mr. and Mrs. Walter N. Boothby, who have come through from the New England States, and report amusing incidents connected with their trip. Here and there they found men, women, and young ladies who were as much frightened at the automobiles as were the horses.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel P. Kingsford and the members of their family are at Whiteface Inn, where they make their headquarters while they enjoy fishing and mountain trips.

Hawk Island, the Adirondack place of Bishop Potter, has been rented for the Summer by Mr. and Mrs. Myron Schafer of New York, who are among the early arrivals.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Wait and W. S. Wait have opened the Wait camp, Nitis Lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Warran are occupying their camp, Calumet Lodge.

There are many New Yorkers among the recent arrivals at the Stevens House, Whiteface Inn, the Ruisseaumont, and the Hotel Grand View.

AT SARANAC INN.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., July 2.—The new camp of Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton on the Upper Saranac Lake has received many finishing touches this Spring, including the construction of a new sleeping cabin and the addition of lattice work of cedar poles underneath all the cabins. Mr. and Mrs. Morton are expected to occupy the camp late in the season.

John R. Dunlap of New York has made several improvements at his camp, including the construction of a new boathouse. Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Stralem of New York are occupying the camp this season.

Robert Dunn Douglass of New York has had several pagodas built along the shore at his camp.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lenox Banks and James Lenox Banks, Jr., of New York have arrived at Saranac Inn for the Summer.

Miss Victoria Morton, accompanied by Miss Phoebe Morton and Miss E. Morton of New York, is at Saranac Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. Shars Wood Brinton, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse W. Potts, and Mrs. S. F. Streit of New York are among the prominent arrivals at Saranac Inn.

The Hotel Wawbeek and cottages on the Upper Saranac Lake opened for the season Saturday last. Among the visitors to the Wawbeek at this time is Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy of New York, who is devoting much time to fishing.

THE FOURTH AT SARATOGA.

No Pyrotechnics, but a Country Circus to Entertain Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 2.—Saratoga will not have a spread eagle Fourth of July, as the village officials having charge and control of such matters have again this year issued a rigid ukase that all pyrotechnics must be eliminated from local Independence Day demonstrations. This compels young Saratoga to seek other towns to give vent to his powder cracker enthusiasm. The day will be celebrated, but in a quiet and conservative manner. Reunions and dinners at the numerous roadhouses and hotels, patriotically illuminated with sparkling mineral waters and champagne eloquence, will be the leading features of the Fourth. It will be a great day for patriotic functions in the cottage colony.

Regardless of superior attractions elsewhere, cottagers always display a weakness for a country circus, no matter how infinitesimal it may be in comparison with globe-trotting aggregations. Just such a tented show is billed for this jolly town on the Fourth of July, and it will be attended afternoon and evening by the colonists, who will crowd every section of the pink lemonade and peanut reserved boards of observation.

The delegates of several National Conventions have departed homeward this week, but their places are being filled by new arrivals, whose numbers are daily increasing in volume.

There was a decided innovation in the convention line at the United States Hotel this week. The luxuriously furnished drawing room was turned over to the Accounting Officers, who pronounced it a perfect convention hall for a body of their size. The acoustics were found to be perfect, and even low-voiced speakers could be easily heard. The drawing room is 100 by 58 feet, with 19-foot ceiling, and is capable of seating 500 persons. This was the first time it has ever been used for convention purposes, but it will not be the last.

From the flagpoles of Congress Hall and the Windsor Hotel yesterday and the Kensington Hotel to-day were unfurled National colors, which signaled the fact that the hostelries have been reopened for the season of 1904. They were the last hostelries to resume the reception of guests.

Forty-three years ago last Tuesday the Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. Volunteers, raised in northeastern New York, rushed to the front and joined the Army of the Potomac. The gray-haired veterans celebrated the anniversary here

The Saratoga Floral Association is diligently arranging the details for the September fête. It will prove one of the finest attractions ever presented under the auspices of this popular organization, which includes in its membership many out-of-town people and Summer Saratogians. There will be a double parade—one of decorated carriages and another of trimmed autos. The fête will be rounded out with a full dress ball in Convention Hall, which is to be lavishly decorated with several tons of flowers.

A song recital will be given by Townsend H. Fellows of New York City to-morrow evening. He will be assisted by Miss Sadie Weed of this place.

The regular concerts will begin at the United States Hotel and the Grand Union Hotel on the Fourth of July.

The Saratoga Limited—the Greater New York train bearing a Saratoga cognomen—was switched into the regular time schedule on Monday morning last, and will be kept busy till the termination of the season.

Everything tends to show that President Frank R. Hitchcock of the Saratoga Racing Association was right when predicting that the August running meeting will prove a decided success. Racing stables have already reached Horse Haven, the Union and East Avenue training quarters. The many added improvements made since last Summer have ehhanced the general appearance of the running plant.

A tournament will be given on the field of the Saratoga Polo Club. The dates allotted by the National Polo Association are Aug. 24 to Aug. 31, inclusive. Other matches will take place during the latter part of the present month and early in August. Edward L. Smith is captain of the local team.

The vaudeville season at Kayaderos Park will open on the evening of the Fourth of July.

The automobiling enthusiasts are working overtime in rapid pursuit of pleasure, and the motors already here exceed many times those seen last season.

MARINE OGRE AT LAKE GEORGE.

Many Persons Ready to Vouch for Appearance of the Monster.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 2.—The army and navy colony at Hague have been considerably excited the past few days over the reappearance of last year's marine monster. The other afternoon, with several small boats and launches on the lake, it again appeared. Mrs. Frank M. Bates, the dowager actress, was in one of the launches, apparently not more than thirty yards away. She was so frightened by its appearance that she either fell or jumped into the lake. Paymaster H. E. Jewett of the battleship Kentucky immediately followed to her rescue. Fortunately they were not far from shore and were not long in gaining it. The unknown apparently started for them, but as soon as they reached shallow water and rose upon their feet the unwelcome visitor disappeared. Most of the people on the lake at the time were returning from a children's party, where they had been chaperoning their little ones at Saunterers' Rest, the island home of Mrs. E. Mann Vynne. Besides Paymaster Jewett and Mrs. Bates, many others vouch for the genuineness of the marine ogre. A French maid of Mrs. Clark Culver, daughter of Senator Clark of Montana, claims to have seen the monster early in August last year while caring for her infant charge on the lake shore. Because her statement was received with so much amusement she became indignant, resigned, and returned to her home in France.

Through the efforts of George Cary Eggleston a handsome sum has been raised in New York for the erection of an artistic stone building for a home for the Mountainside Free Library Association at Joshua's Rock. This library was founded some years since by Dr. Edward Eggleston, who was its President until his death, for the benefit of the scattered neighbors and the Summer visitors. It has been maintained in a private house, but it has now far outgrown its present home. Mr. Eggleston succeeded his brother in the Presidency, and through his efforts the new home has been secured. The site for the new building has been given by Elwyn Seelye, who married a daughter of Dr. Eggleston.

There are now about 600 young women at Silver Bay attending the annual convention of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the colleges. They are enjoying themselves greatly. The mornings are devoted to addresses and lectures on subjects germane to the work, while the afternoons are spent in the many forms of recreation this lake side retreat affords. Tuesday afternoon field day sports were held, participated in by a large number. Miss Evelyn Gardner of Vassar College was a winner of numerous events. At the conclusion of the regular events mock contests were held, affording much amusement.

The twelfth Eastern City Conference for Young Women will open at Silver Bay next Friday and continue for ten days. Each day a conference session will occupy one hour or more of the morning, leaving the afternoon for recreation. The "city hour," which will be devoted to the discussion of practical problems as they are found in the local associations, will probably be the most interesting.

ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTPORT, July 2.—The Westport Inn opened its doors for the season on the 14th of June and many of the old patrons who have spent their Summers here for the past years have already returned. The splendid weather the past two weeks has brought about unusual interest in the lake. C. R. Payne of New York has put his new sloop into commission.

H. P. Tailer of New York has been playing the best golf that has been seen on the links for some time. Saturday morning he made the course in 38, and up to the last hole bid fair to lower the record of 37, held by Devereaux Emmet, made last Summer. Two short putts went wrong in trying for the last hole and the record was saved. Mr. Tailer's play was particularly noticeable on account of his long drives and his remarkably accurate brassie shots.

W. D. K. Wright of New York and party were at the inn over Sunday. They are touring the lake region and the Adirondack resorts in a big White touring car. Mr. Wright promises to bring up his twenty-one-knot automobile boat later in the season for an extended cruise of the lake.

Riding parties have been leaving the inn every day of late. On Friday afternoon Russel Whitehead of New York, W. C. Morrow of New York, and Robert Howard rode out to Whallonsburg over the mountain road and came back by way of the river path.

Hotel Champlain Now Open.

Special to The New York Times.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., July 2.—With this resort, popularly known as the "Gateway to the Adirondacks," now open, the tide of travel has diverted through this channel. Apparently the "mountain season" is going to be a "large and early" affair, judging by the number of visitors. Everybody appears to be in an unusually happy frame of mind this season. Why it should be thus is hard to explain. Surely Wall Street cannot have given this buoyant tone to the resort market. Perhaps the mere whiff of Adirondack air is responsible for the rejuvenation. Balsam and pine are persuasive sleep inducers, and with plenty of sleep it naturally follows that bright eyes, glowing cheeks, and a healthy buoyancy of spirit ensue. Anyway, folks are enjoying themselves to the limit. The Turf Drive is proving immensely popular. It is a rest cure, a nerve cure, a "whole sanitarium," in fact, as one physician remarked facetiously. The golf links prove to be the most popular of all the many recreations here. A splendid turf, beautiful location over rolling hills that command a fine view of the Green Mountains, White Mountains, and Adirondacks, and Lake Champlain close at hand, comprise the rare charm of these links.

In the Catskill Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, July 2.—An excursion under the direction of Thomas Cook & Sons brought nearly 400 people to the Hotel Kaaterskill to-day, so that the actual number of people here greatly exceeds the number of any preceding year.

The orchestra arrived this morning.

The Catskill Mountain House opened Wednesday with one of the heaviest bookings that it has ever known.

The Grand Hotel opened last Saturday and has over one hundred guests, with every room booked full after July 15.

The cottagers at Fleischmann's have been arriving in large numbers this week.

A Kirmess at Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 2.—Wednesday evening a musical entertainment was given in the music hall of the Edgewood Inn by the colored quartet of Atlanta University. The Kirmess given in the Auditorium by Miss Stewart and her assistants, extending through Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, with two matinées, has been the main social attraction at Greenwich during the past week. It has been one of the most elaborate entertainments ever held here.

Season at Lenox Well Under Way

Tennis the Favorite Game—Recent Visitors at Hotels and Cottages.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, July 2.—The passing of June found nearly all of the Lenox cottagers in their country homes. The season is weeks earlier than heretofore, and the habit of spending the early season in Lenox is rapidly growing. The entertainments as yet have been limited to luncheons and dinners, the usual number of entertainments having been given this week, at which the guests were largely of the cottage circle. Tennis grows strong in favor, and the appearance of several strong players from the British Embassy has strengthened the game. The diplomats prefer tennis to golf. The chief pleasures of the time are riding and driving.

The Berkshire Hunt Club is seasoning its beagles for the first of the hunt. Several members of the club have bought new hunters, notably Joseph W. Burden and Arthur S. Dixey.

In Stockbridge this week some alarm was felt over the condition of Marshall Field, third, of Chicago, who was thrown from his pony on the estate of Ambassador Choate. The accident proved less serious than anticipated, and the boy is rapidly recovering.

Miss Elizabeth Remsen of New York arrived this week at the Bishop cottage.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, went to Washington Monday accompanied by Baron von den Bussche, his First Secretary. The object of the Ambassador's visit was to present Prince George of Bavaria and his brother, Prince Conrad, to the President. The Princes are traveling incognito in the United States, and may later be entertained by Baron von Sternburg in Lenox.

At the annual election and dinner of the Lenox Club Monday Capt. John S. Barnes of New York will be re-elected President. At the same time the annual meeting of the Lake Mahkeenac Boating Club will be held.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Chapin returned on Thursday from Montreal. Mrs. Chapin, accompanied by her son, Louis Le B. Chapin, and her daughter, Miss Julia Chapin, will said Wednesday for the Continent, where they will spend the Summer in travel. Mrs. Chapin gave a luncheon the first of the week for Miss Josephine Durand, daughter of the British Ambassador.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke of New York have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Mapes and Henry H. Knox of New York at Fernbrook this week.

George Griswold Haven of New York has bought a large foreign-made automobile, which he will use in Newport, where the Havens will go early this month for six weeks at their villa on the shore.

College men have been returning to Lenox this week for Summer. John Sloane and George Westinghouse, Jr., of Yale, Francis Jaques, Joseph W. Burden, and Malcolm McBurney of Harvard have arrived for the Summer vacation period.

Charles Lanier and Miss Irene Bigelow of New York have arrived at Mr. Lanier's country seat, Allen Winden. Mr. Lanier has been spending some time abroad, and came direct from the steamship to his country place.

John Sloane of New York was in Boston this week.

Several elaborate displays of fireworks will be made at the Lenox cottages Monday evening. At Erskine Park, the country place of Mrs. George Westinghouse, the public are annually admitted for this event, and a fine display has been arranged for the evening of the Fourth, which will be accompanied by an illumination of the handsome residence and grounds.

Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf of New York, with her son, R. C. Greenleaf, Jr., and Miss Constance Bacon, will go abroad Wednesday for the remainder of the Summer.

Mrs. J. Woodward Haven of New York is a guest of her mother, Mrs. H. A. Cram, at Highwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Paterson, who have been salmon fishing in Canada, have returned to Blantyre, their country estate.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary of New York have leased the Bishop cottage No. 1 and will arrive there later in the month. Another July arrival will be Mr. and Mrs. William C. Rives at the Struthers cottage.

Mrs. George G. Haven, Miss Helen Parish, and Mrs. Joseph M. White of New York have made liberal subscriptions to the Lenox band concert fund. Concerts are to be held weekly at Monument Green in front of Curtis Hotel.

Major and Mrs. F. O. Grugan are at the Newton cottage on Church Hill for the Summer.

Mrs. A. C. Kingsland of New York, who has been abroad for the past two years, is to open her country residence this Summer. The cottage and grounds are being placed in order for her occupancy.

F. Augustus Schermerhorn of New York has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig at Thistledown this week.

Forsythe Wickes of New York has arrived, and will spend several weeks at Curtis Hotel. Mr. Wickes is an annual Lenox visitor, and is much in favor among the cottagers.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Ripley Thayer of Boston have been at the hotel this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Harkness Flagler of Millbrook, N. Y., are guests of Mrs. C. A. Lamont, Mrs. Flagler's mother, at Curtis Hotel.

Mrs. Philip F. Kelly, Jr., and Miss Dorothy Kelly of Philadelphia, who have been in Lenox for the month of June, have decided to remain well into July.

Judge J. Clinton Gray, Associate Justice of the New York Supreme Court, who is at Hotel Aspinwall, will remain throughout July. Judge Gray rides a great deal over the Berkshire Hills on his horse, which he brought from New York.

Miss Ethel Folsom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom, has announced a series of teas at Mountain View Farm, where she has established a sanitarium for convalescents from the New York hospitals.

Mrs. W. Alston Flagg of New York, who has been at Curtis Hotel since May, left this week for Northeast Harbor, Me.

The Lenox Horse Show Association has decided on Sept. 16 as the date of the annual show at Highlawn, the William Sloane farm. The committee is: Chairman—Giraud Foster; Secretary—Dr. H. P. Jaques; Miss Kate Cary, William D. Sloane, Frank K. Sturgis, and John E. Alexandre.

Ex-Mayor and Mrs. Seth Low of New York are at the Wendell Hotel in Pittsfield. They are guests of Miss M. E. Curtis, Mrs. Low's sister.

At Stockbridge, Heaton Hall, a new resort hotel, was opened this week. The hotel is owned by Allen T. Treadway, proprietor of the Red Lion Inn, and is managed by J. A. Sherrard of Boston.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, June 30.—As was expected, the opening of the Earlington on Wednesday was the signal for which New Yorkers and residents of the Quaker City were waiting. Indeed, quite the largest first day arrival of any recent year was booked on that day.

Mrs. William Pitt Earle, Mrs. Eugene Mortimer Earle, and Mrs. Robert L. Crawford, with her trio of children, were among the first to register their names.

Certainly the town will not lack for "concord of sweet sounds" this Summer with orchestras at the Earlington, the Tuller, the Majestic, and the Hawley-Wavirlea.

Automobiling is unusually popular here this year.

Busy Days on Long Island.

SOCIAL LIFE AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Many New Faces Among Cottage Occupants.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 2.—During the past week Southampton's Summer colony has greatly increased in numbers and most of the cottages are now open for the season. Many new faces are seen among the cottagers this season, and that they will do their share of the entertaining is assured. Many interesting social events will take place here this season.

The engagement of Miss Frances H. Ellis and Mr. Richard T. Humphreys was announced recently by Miss Ellis's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ellis of 50 West Fifty-sixth Street. Mr. Humphreys is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Walsh Humphreys, who are among Southampton's Summer residents.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bell, who usually spend the Summer months at Southampton, sailed for Europe the latter part of the week. They will travel in Europe during the Summer.

On the evening of the Fourth there will be a grand display of fireworks at Harry Robbins's cottage.

The dates for the Shinnecock Yacht Club are as follows: July 4 and 23, club races; Aug. 4 and 5, association regatta; Aug. 19, ladies' race.

The dates of the Moriches Yacht Club are: July 9, Aug. 20, and Sept. 5, club races; Aug. 10, ladies' race; Aug. 27, association race.

There is a very strong sentiment among Republicans throughout Suffolk County in favor of naming Samuel L. Parrish of this place for Congress. Mr. Parrish is a graduate of Harvard College and a personal friend of President Roosevelt.

This afternoon, on the grounds of the Southampton Horse Association, a polo match and trotting races are being held. The polo match is between teams of the Rockaway and Westchester Clubs. A silver cup will be awarded the winning team. The trotting races consist of two events—a team race, best two in three heats, and a single race to wagon, best two in three, for a silver cup.

The contests are being held under the auspices of the Southampton Horse Association.

FINE BATHING AT LONG BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, July 2.—The Merrick Road and the other splendid drives which diverge in all directions from the Long Beach Hotel draw many parties from the neighboring resorts, and the inclosure is constantly full of automobiles and smart traps, while their owners lounge on the giant piazza listening to the orchestra and watching the dancers. Many of the hotel's patrons seek the surf early in the day to avoid missing the afternoon's concerts on the piazza.

Authorities on ocean currents have declared in lengthy magazine articles that the Gulf Stream has deflected from its course and come close in shore, its warm currents thus accounting for the unusual mildness of New York's Spring and early Summer. Its presence has been felt at Long Beach, where the surf bathing has been a delight for some time, the water being almost as warm as during the most torrid midsummer days.

On the Long Beach Hotel's opening day, last Saturday, the beach was dotted with children, wading and paddling about, the unusual warmth of the water entirely refuting the old theory that the bather risked contracting heavy colds by going into the surf before the middle of July. The absolute safety of the bathing has attracted many parents of little folks to the cottages, and the stalwart lifeguard has a host of tiny admirers about him daily. He is hardly needed, though, for no bathing mishaps have occurred for years at Long Beach.

The tempting waters of the bay and its many inlets have brought several new devotees of nautical sports to the hotel, and the fleet representing the caravansatry is of quite fair size. The sailormen are already talking of a yacht club, and a regatta is to be held on the Fourth of July, which will test the skippers in various ways.

In spite of the many young people at the hotel, who repair to the ballroom every evening, the immense dancing floor is never crowded, and their number increases rapidly, as novices who have never before attempted the gentle art graduate from the care of the resident dancing teacher.

At Westhampton.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTHAMPTON, L. I., July 2.—The members of the Summer colony are marveling at the sudden accession to popularity which lawn bowls has sustained, the game promising to supersede many of the games which were prominent last Summer. Men and women, the old and young, are apparently fascinated with the game, and now that rivalry for championships exists some interesting and spirited competitions may be expected. The new golf course of the Westhampton Country Club is now in superb condition, and every morning during fair weather is animated by many enthusiastic players. The tennis courts of the club are also in excellent condition, and some skillful playing is witnessed. The casino will be the scene of much gayety during the coming weeks, dances, card parties, and musicales having been arranged for early realization.

At Sea Cliff.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., July 2.—Preparations for the Fourth of July here have been on a more extensive scale than ever before. All the hotels are well filled and informal dances have been arranged at most of them, including the Kenwood, the Sound View, the Plaza Park, and the Sea Cliff House. At the latter the formal opening of the season takes place on Monday evening. The yacht club as the centre of social gayety is keeping up its reputation. The first formal reception of the season takes place on Monday evening. It will be a combination of an open air concert and dance. The music will be outdoors and several numbers will be played between the dances for promenading. At the club on Wednesday evening there will be progressive euchre in charge of the Ladies' Committee. This is a new departure, the euchres hitherto having been managed by the Entertainment Committee of the club.

Sayville's Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 2.—The Summer visitors are much interested in the local baseball team, and large contributions have been received for the purpose of securing two new fields and buying necessary equipment for the nine. Nohowee of Columbia will occupy the box, which should insure a continuance of the success which the team is now achieving. The new golf links are the mecca of many players, and some interesting tournaments are expected to occur during the Summer. At the recent election the following officers were elected for the golf club: William T. Heyard, President; James T. Ross, Chairman of the Board of Governors, and Dr. Samuel Way, Chairman of the Greens Committee. The Greens Committee is now engaged in improving the course and the preparation of a programme for the coming season.

Theatrical People at Bayshore.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYSHORE, L. I., July 2.—Bayshore has probably the nearest to her full quota of Summer guests of any village on the south side. Antoinette Cooke, who is at the Dominy House, sang at a local concert in the village opera house one evening this week, the audience being the largest ever congregated in Bayshore.

At the South Side Hotel there are forty theatrical people for a season's outing.

Regatta at Shelter Island.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., July 2.—The opening of the Prospect and other large houses early in the week resulted in a material increase in the dimensions of the Summer colony and a stimulation in all kinds of indoor entertainment and outdoor sport. That the season will prove a successful one now seems assured, and general elation prevails among the hotel proprietors and tradespeople. The Shelter Island Yacht Club has arranged a most interesting programme of regattas for the season, the first of which will be held on the Fourth.

SHELTER ISLAND'S VARIED JOYS

Special to The New York Times.

MANHANSET HOUSE, Shelter Island, N. Y., July 2.—This beautiful hotel only opened last week, but already many of the old patrons are established in their cottages or rooms, and the big halls and wide verandas, with their palms and fern baskets, seem to welcome them like old friends.

Shelter Island is a famous harbor for yachts. The New York Yacht Club has its Station No. 5 only a short distance from the Manhanset the Shelter Island Yacht Club about a mile and a half away. Consequently the Manhanset is the meeting point for many prominent in both clubs, who bring over gay parties all through the season. Its position makes it an ideal resort. The hotel, accommodating 600 persons, is set like a jewel on a high terraced bluff covered by beautiful shade trees, and throughout the hottest Summer it is cool as a mountain point.

Then, besides the unrivaled water scene of yachts and boats of all kinds coming and going, there is a park of 200 acres, and here, under beautiful shade trees, as private as one's own home, are the cottages connected with the hotel, adapted to housekeeping if preferred.

The Shelter Island Golf Club and links of eighteen holes are a few minutes' walk from the hotel, and tennis, croquet, driving, fishing, bowling, rowing,

Garden City Gayeties.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., July 2.—The past week at this resort has witnessed a large accession of members to the hotel and cottage colonies, and the season is rapidly assuming its wonted life and gayety. Bridge whist dominates all other forms of indoor entertainment, and it is expected that a series of games may be held to determine the most expert player. The Saturday night hops are as popular as ever, and attract many of the prominent members of the adjacent Summer colonies, who drive or ride to the hotel in automobiles.

Fishing at Bayport.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYPORT, L. I., July 2.—The champion hook and line fisherman among the cottagers here is George Q. Laidlaw of Brooklyn, who with a small party caught, one day this week, seventy-eight weakfish and forty and fifty fish on other days.

Next comes Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., and Louis R. Hamersley, each having caught ten fine weakfish the first day out.

J. B. Upright of Brooklyn has rented for the season Miss Minnie Allen's Main Street cottage, arriving with family on Wednesday.

John Morgan's fine steam yacht Storm King, the largest in these waters, goes into commission on Monday next, as will the fast sailing yacht Amy Foster, owned by Seymore Robinson, a cottager at Point o' Woods Beach.

NEW CASINO AT NARRAGANSETT.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 2.—July 4 will be celebrated at Narragansett by the formal opening of Sherry's new Casino. The Casino is located on the site of the former Rockingham Hotel and is almost opposite the grounds of the old Casino across the road. The building is a one-story affair and within is decorated throughout with red and white burlap. In the café, on the piazza, Chinese lanterns are suspended, while the ballroom near by and the plaza will be illuminated by vari-colored electric lights. The main entrance to the building is from off Beach Row, the direct thoroughfare through which all Narragansett passes daily en route for the pavilion and the beach.

Noonday and evening concerts will be given by a New York orchestra on a band stand located between the plaza and the dancing pavilion. In the pavilion there will be dancing on Wednesday and Saturday nights throughout the season. Dining al fresco will be popular on the terrace of the Casino, which will be decorated with hydrangeas and other flowers native to Narragansett. From the terrace a beautiful ocean panorama, including Narragansett Bay, the broad Atlantic, and the cliffs and villas of Newport, may be seen, while the air is always cooled by southwest breezes, the prevailing wind at the Pier. For those who wish to dine on the green several tents will be erected on the Casino lawn.

The white canopies of the Grecian Gardens, now open, will prove a rival attraction for society on the Gladstone green, where the graceful shade trees and the rustic seats are most inviting. Band concerts at noon and night will also be given in the Grecian Gardens. The bathing pavilion, with its luxurious bains de luxe suites, is now open, and many of the rooms there have been engaged by cottagers and hotel patrons for the season. The old bath houses still vie for patronage with the more commodious pavilion. The water has already reached a temperature of 64, which is quite invigorating and mild for this period of the season. Soon the beach will be thronged with merry bathers. For bathing never loses its charm at Narragansett.

At the Mathewson Thursday night the first musicale of the season was under the direction of Purdon Robinson of New York. Mr. Robinson was assisted by Miss Edith Little, contralto, of New York; Miss Marion Field, soprano of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and Mortimer Howard, tenor of the Marble Collegiate Church New York. These concerts will be given every Thursday and Saturday evening during the season.

Narragansett will be the home of the French Embassy of Washington this Summer. Already M. Desportes de la Fosse of the French Embassy has opened headquarters at Caswella on Kingstown Road. New arrivals here also included Prince de Bearn and Vicomte de Chambrun of Washington. Prince de Bearn has taken a cottage here for the season.

IN THE MAINE WOODS.

Special to The New York Times.

RANGELEY, Me., July 2.—June days have passed and still the trout and salmon are being taken by many a lucky angler. The weather here among the lakes and mountains has been clear, cool, and delightful. At hotels and camps arrangements are being completed for sports on the Fourth of July.

At Rangeley Village there is to be a horse race, which will be exciting, for down here in Maine they have fine steppers, and many a city man is on the lookout to purchase a Maine thoroughbred.

The Rangeley Lake House is now gay. The Casino is open, as Priscilla Aldin's orchestra has arrived, and there is dancing.

William C. Howard of Washington, D. C., sent here by the Forest Commission of the United States, has been making a study of the forest and of the amount destroyed by the fires of 1903.

In this region cottages which cost hundreds of thousands of dollars are all camps, and the man who has his camp miles away in the forest, by the lake shore, has every comfort of city life, and the forest in all its grand, wild beauty combined.

ANGLERS AT KINEO.

Special to The New York Times.

KINEO, Moosehead Lake, Me., July 2.—Excellent flyfishing continues and New Yorkers are having their share of the sport. Summer guests are also coming to escape the heat of the city, and the middle of July will find the season well advanced.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Tufts of New York returned home early in the week after a five weeks' stay here, during which they took some 200 trout, many of them weighing over the record limit of three pounds.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Leroy Goodner of New York have gone after a two weeks' fishing trip, during which they enjoyed fine sport.

One of the high line individual records of the season goes to William Robert Bassett of New York, with a catch of ninety-four trout in seven

The New York Times

PART IV.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1904.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 1, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Range for Year 1903. Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Range for Year 1904. Low.	Date.	Closing Friday, July 1. Bid.	Closing Friday, July 1. Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended July 1, 655,022.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Last Dividend Paid. Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended July 1. First.	Range For Week Ended July 1. High.	Range For Week Ended July 1. Low.	Range For Week Ended July 1. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 1, '04.
235	220	226	May 12.	222	May 13.	225	228	..	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	June 1, '04.	3	SA	224¾	224¾	224¾	224¾	..	3
87½	83	64⅞	Feb. 13.	39½	Mar. 25.	42½	43¼	+ 1⅝	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	100	16,150,000	..	..	Q	42½	42½	42½	42½	..	100
73⅝	33⅝	52¼	Apr. 8.	43⅜	Feb. 8.	49⅝	50	+ ¼	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	May 31, '04.	3	SA	49⅜	50⅝	49⅜	50	54½	17,895
81½	70½	75⅝	Jan. 19.	72	Apr. 8.	..	..	..	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,153,000	Apr. 1, '04.	1¾	SA	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	..	50
41⅜	17¼	21⅜	Jan. 27.	14⅜	July 1.	15	15¼	− 1⅞	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	Q	17	17	14⅜	15¼	38¼	7,150
63	60½	74⅜	Apr. 7.	67	Jan. 6.	71½	73	..	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	1¾	Q	71½	71½	71	71½	89	585
40¾	25¼	32⅞	Jan. 25.	24¼	June 14.	26½	27	+ ½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,227,100	June 1, '04.	2	SA	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	..	200
225	171	195	Jan. 23.	180	June 2.	188	190	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '04.	2½	SA	190	190	190	190	195	200
7⅝	6	8½	Feb. 15.	5½	Jan. 19.	5¼	6	..	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	..	5½	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	..	200
11⅛	2¼	5½	Jan. 27.	2⅞	Jan. 5.	4	4½	+ ⅜	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32¾	10	20	June 30.	11⅛	Jan. 5.	19	20	+ 1⅝	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	..	..	..	17½	20	17½	19½	24½	2,974
11⅞	4	9¾	Jan. 2.	6⅛	Mar. 24.	6⅝	7⅛	..	American Ice Co.	100	23,871,100	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	6⅜	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	7¼	525
42⅝	16½	36⅛	Jan. 4.	24¼	Mar. 24.	27⅜	27½	+ 1¼	American Ice Co. pf.	100	14,922,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	26½	27½	26½	27¼	30¾	930
31⅜	10½	23⅜	Feb. 16.	16¼	Jan. 6.	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	..	..	..	19	19⅝	18½	19¼	24	3,020
103⅛	67½	84	May 6.	73½	Jan. 13.	81¼	82½	+ ⅝	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Apr. 21, '04.	1¾	Q	83	83⅜	82	82	91	671
52⅞	31⅜	53⅞	July 1.	46	Feb. 25.	53½	53⅝	+ 1⅜	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 20, '04.	1¼	Q	54	55⅛	54	55⅛	45	12,720
100½	80¼	98⅞	June 13.	83⅜	Jan. 6.	96⅞	97	− ⅜	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 5, '04.	1¾	Q	97	97½	96⅜	96⅝	93	5,870
88⅝	80	93	June 14.	83	Jan. 6.	88½	90	− 2⅝	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Apr. 1, '04.	1½	Q	88½	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜	..	100
20	4½	5	Jan. 7.	3½	June 30.	3	4	− 1⅛	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	$5,500,000	..	..	..	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3½	..	2,910
60¼	38	45	Jan. 22.	27	June 30.	26	27	− 1	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000	May 2, '04.	1½	Q	28	28	27	27	12½	620
144⅝	107⅜	131⅜	Jan. 25.	122¼	Mar. 7.	127	127⅜	+ ¼	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	126¾	127¼	126⅞	127	121½	2,085
123	116	130	June 23.	123	Jan. 4.	128½	129½	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	128	128	128	128	..	100
163	117¾	131¼	June 29.	121	Feb. 16.	128	129	+ 1	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	131,523,200	Apr. 15, '04.	2	Q	130½	131¼	130	131¼	..	1,300
146	130	140	July 1.	130½	Feb. 11.	135	140	+ 1	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	May 2, '04.	2	Q	140	140	140	140	..	150
14⅜	7½	12¼	Jan. 11.	10	Jan. 4.	10¼	12	+ ¼	American Woolen Co.	100	20,501,000	..	..	..	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	100
80	65	75¾	Apr. 11.	69	Jan. 25.	76	77¾	..	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	76¾	77½	76¾	77½	47	140
125½	58	80⅝	Apr. 12.	61	Feb. 20.	72	72½	− 2⅜	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 19, '04.	50c	SA	72	72	70¾	70¾	67⅞	22,505
89⅞	54	75¼	Apr. 11.	64	Feb. 24.	72⅝	73⅜	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '04.	2	SA	73⅜	73⅝	72⅝	73⅜	93⅝	6,919
103½	84⅜	103¾	June 20.	87⅝	Jan. 6.	93⅜	94	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '04.	2½	SA	95⅞	98⅜	93⅞	93⅝	92⅜	50
118½	106	110¼	Jan. 29.	104½	Feb. 18.	106½	..	..	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	30,650,000	Jan. 10, '04.	2½	SA	106½	106½	106½	106½	..	..
104	71⅝	85⅞	Jan. 27.	72⅝	Mar. 14.	80	80¼	− ¼	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,202,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	80	80¼	79½	80	86½	6,175
96⅜	82⅜	92	Jan. 28.	87⅝	Feb. 19.	91½	92¼	+ ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	158,365,900	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	91½	91½	91½	91½	93	42,735
71¾	29½	52¼	Jan. 2.	38	Feb. 24.	49½	49⅝	+ ⅞	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	..	..	..	48½	49⅜	47⅞	49½	38⅝	1,000
..	..	86⅞	June 27.	80½	June 9.	83	87	+ ½	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	3,000,000	June 1, '04.	1	Q	80⅞	86⅞	86⅜	86⅝	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	440
78½	57½	68¼	Jan. 2.	64	Apr. 20.	66	66¼	..	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	SA	67¼	67½	67	67	124	20,835
138¾	117⅝	125¼	June 30.	109½	Mar. 12.	124¾	124¾	+ 2⅛	Canadian Pacific.	100	84,500,000	Apr. 2, '04.	3	SA	123	125¼	123	124¾	163	770
159	153	163¾	Jan. 19.	154½	Feb. 20.	161½	162	− 1	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	127,418,800	May 2, '04.	2	Q	161	167¾	161	161½	..	..
33⅜	27¼	36	Jan. 28.	28¼	Mar. 14.	31	31½	+ ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	†62,793,700	Nov. 27, '03.	1	A	30⅜	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	38¼	745
37⅞	18½	40	Feb. 6.	33	Jan. 13.	37½	38	+ ⅝	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	..	..	..	35	38	37½	37¾	26½	400
20⅜	13	17¾	Jan. 22.	12⅝	June 8.	13⅜	14	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western.	100	29,121,000	..	..	..	13⅝	14	13½	13⅝	19¼	650
85½	63	71	Jan. 30.	47⅛	June 6.	53	56	− ½	Chicago Great Western pf A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2½	SA	53	53	53	53	74	165
46⅝	24	31	Jan. 21.	20	June 6.	25	25	..	Chicago Great Western pf B.	100	9,489,100	..	..	..	23⅝	25	21	24½	45¾	1,945
183¼	133¼	148¼	Jan. 22.	137⅛	Feb. 24.	143¼	143⅝	− ⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Apr. 22, '04.	3½	SA	143¼	143½	142¼	142⅝	150⅝	15,649
194¼	168	180	Apr. 12.	173	Mar. 14.	169	170½	− ⅞	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	48,374,400	Apr. 22, '04.	3½	SA	178	178½	176	176	160½	539
224½	153	172¼	Mar. 29.	161⅛	Mar. 4.	178	179	+ ⅝	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,335,400	July 1, '04.	2½	QJ	170	170	170	170	..	100
250	190	219½	June 16.	207	Feb. 8.	215	219½	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	21,895,100	Apr. 1, '04.	2	QJ	210½	219½	219½	219½	..	25
194	172	176	Jan. 6.	175	Feb. 8.	175	176½	..	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	†11,646,800	Feb. 20, '04.	3½	SA	173	173	173	173	..	..
19⅞	8	12⅜	Jan. 15.	9½	May 24.	6¼	6⅝	− ¾	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	..	..	..	6	6	6	6	14½	100
38	15	20½	Jan. 15.	13½	May 27.	15	15¾	− 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	..	..	..	15	15	15	15	24⅜	210
17½	3	7⅝	Jan. 4.	4½	Feb. 20.	5¾	6	+ ¾	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	6	6	5⅝	5¾	4	300
82¼	24	34½	Jan. 27.	25½	Mar. 12.	30⅛	30¼	+ ¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,932,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1⅝	..	30¼	30¼	30½	30¼	63	180
21⅜	10	19	Jan. 12.	13⅜	June 1.	15⅝	16	..	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000	..	..	..	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	17⅜	810
72	44½	58½	Jan. 25.	48	June 1.	48¼	49	..	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	6,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¾	58	282
48	17	23⅜	Jan. 22.	17¼	June 7.	20	20¼	+ ⅜	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	..	..	..	20½	20¾	20	20¾	27½	960
28¾	9½	16⅜	Jan. 26.	8	June 28.	9	9½	+ ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,924,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	9¼	9¾	8	9¼	17½	830
222	164	212⅝	May 16.	185	Feb. 8.	192⅜	193	+ ⅛	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	June 15, '04.	2	QJ	193	193¾	192⅜	193	102½	8,583
119	94⅜	114	June 8.	103½	Jan. 4.	112½	112¾	+ ½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,648,300	July 2, '04.	1¾	..	112¼	112¾	112¼	112½	106	800
85	15½	23⅜	Jan. 25.	9¾	May 9.	10½	11	..	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	..	11	11	11	11	30¾	345
183½	149	168¼	Jan. 22.	149	Mar. 12.	156⅝	157	+ ⅞	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	47,123,600	June 15, '04.	1½	Q	155	157¼	154⅝	156⅝	172½	8,910
43	18	23⅜	Jan. 22.	18	Mar. 14.	21	21¼	+ ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	†38,000,000	..	..	..	21	21	20⅞	20⅞	28¼	900
90¼	62	74⅞	Jan. 22.	64½	Feb. 24.	69	70	− 2	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	†44,345,800	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	SA	69¾	69¾	69	69	83¼	240
20⅝	7⅝	14⅜	Jan. 23.	1⅛	June 27.	2	3	..	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000	..	..	..	1⅞	2½	1¼	2½	13	1,085
39¾	14	29½	Jan. 25.	2⅝	June 27.	4½	5	+ ⅝	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	..	..	..	3½	5	2¾	4⅝	24	3,950
34⅜	20	26½	Jan. 21.	19⅜	June 9.	23¾	23¼	− ¾	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,064,300	Apr. 20, '04.	1	Q	23¾	23⅝	22¾	22⅞	28	570
42⅝	23	29¼	Jan. 2.	21¼	May 16.	23⅜	23¾	− ½	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	..	..	..	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	33⅜	4,615
74	62⅛	69¾	Jan. 27.	55⅝	May 31.	58⅝	58⅝	+ ¼	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2	SA	58⅝	58⅝	58	58⅝	67⅜	1,530
64½	44	50½	Jan. 2.	33	May 16.	33¼	35	− ⅝	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	..	..	..	35	35	34⅝	34⅝	50⅝	200
204	136	179¼	Jan. 23.	151	June 20.	156½	157½	+ 2	**General Electric Co.**	100	43,047,100	Apr. 15, '04.	2	Q	155	157½	154⅞	157	177	1,742
..	..	5⅞	June 30.	4⅝	June 20.	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛	General Electric Co. rights.	..	..	..	..	..	5¼	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	..	7,940
106½	63	77¼	Jan. 22.	60	May 24.	63	65	..	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	Jan. 18, '04.	1½	SA	64	64	64	64	80⅝	50
99¾	77	85	Jan. 7.	77	Mar. 12.	79½	82	+ ¼	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 18, '04.	2	SA	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	88⅛	120
151	125¼	134⅝	Jan. 28.	125⅜	Feb. 24.	131⅝	132	− ⅛	**Illinois Central.**	100	†95,040,000	Mar. 1, '04.	3	SA	131¾	132¼	131⅝	131⅞	133¼	2,252
19⅞	9	14⅜	Jan. 25.	10¼	May 26.	11⅜	12	+ 1	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	11	12	11	12	14½	1,585
74½	57½	69½	July 1.	64⅜	Feb. 9.	69	70	+ 1½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Apr. 1, '04.	1½	Q	67⅞	69½	67⅝	69½	68⅝	1,595
46¼	28	40	Apr. 7.	29	June 7.	28½	32	+ ½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	July 1, '04.	..	..	30½	30½	30½	30½	..	100
43	16	22⅞	Jan. 8.	14	June 4.	18	18½	+ ⅛	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	..	..	..	18½	18¾	18½	18½	47½	810
77⅜	30½	42	Jan. 14.	32	Feb. 25.	34	35¼	+ 1½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	35	35	35	35	47½	125
82¾	62¼	70½	Apr. 12.	64¼	June 1.	66½	67	− ⅜	**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.**	100	13,510,000	July 1, '04.	1	Q	66	66	66	66	74¼	200
36½	16½	21½	June 23.	16½	Feb. 24.	21	21⅜	− ⅜	Kansas City Southern.	100	20,993,500	..	..	..	21	21¼	21	21¼	25	300
61¼	29	43½	June 22.	31	Feb. 29.	42	42¼	− 1¼	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	..	..	..	43⅛	43⅝	..	..	43	945
334½	275	250	July 1.	250	July 1.	246	..	−17	**Lake Shore.**	100	†49,466,500	Jan. 20, '04.	4	SA	250	250	250	250	..	100
130¾	95	111½	Jan. 22.	101	Feb. 23.	109¾	110	+ ⅛	Louisville & Nashville.	100	†60,000,000	Feb. 10, '04.	2½	SA	110	110¼	109⅝	110¼	111⅛	4,560
155¼	123½	150¼	July 1.	139⅝	Mar. 12.	149⅝	149¾	+ ¾	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	July 1, '04.	1¼	Q	148	150¼	147¼	149¼	137	12,085
128⅞	70½	92	Jan. 21.	72½	Mar. 14.	83	83¼	+ 7⅞	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	52,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	70½	84⅜	76¼	83⅞	85½	14,200
142⅞	90⅞	124	Jan. 2.	104⅝	Mar. 14.	114⅜	114½	+ 6⅞	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	62,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	107½	116¼	105⅞	114⅝	123	102,345
29	8½	14¼	Jan. 11.	5	Apr. 23.	7⅞	8	..	Mexican Central.	100	47,633,100	..	..	..	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅞	12¾	8,500
110	41	67⅝	Jan. 18.	40	June 8.	42	50	+ ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	SA	43½	44	43½	44	83½	200
79½	42	67⅝	June 23.	50	Jan. 4.	61½	67	+ 1	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	2	SA	66	67	66	66⅝	58⅝	1,385
132¾	106½	126⅜	Jan. 28.	116	May 2.	123½	124½	+ 1	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	3½	SA	123	124¾	123	124½	127	1,350
30½	15¾	19	Jan. 21.	14⅝	Feb. 24.	16⅞	16½	− ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,300	..	..	..	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	22	285
63⅛	33	42⅜	Jan. 22.	32½	June 1.	36¼	37½	+ ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	..	..	..	37	37	36¾	36¾	49½	800
115¾	85¾	93⅜	Jan. 22.	87	Feb. 24.	90½	90¾	+ ⅛	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,300	Jan. 20, '04.	2½	SA	92⅞	92⅞	90¾	90⅝	102⅞	10,695
47⅜	32	46⅛	June 25.	36	Jan. 4.	45¼	45½	+ ¾	**National Biscuit Co.**	100	29,236,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1	Q	46½	46⅞	45¾	45⅝	40¾	885
106⅞	94	107½	May 14.	100¾	Jan. 16.	107	107½	+ ¼	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	May 30, '04.	1¾	Q	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	..	280
29½	10½	22	June 18.	14½	Feb. 25.	20	20½	+ ⅛	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	20¾	20¾	19½	20	42¾	1,150
47⅜	34¼	41	Jan. 11	34⅜	Feb. 25.	36½	38	..	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	30,063,900	..	..	..	37	37	35⅝	37	37	300
25⅝	17	21⅞	Jan. 8.	15⅞	Feb. 25.	17	18	− ⅛	National Railroad of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,846,400	..	..	..	17⅞	17⅜	17½	17⅜	27	400
177	105	139¾	Jan. 22.	120	Feb. 25.	126	131	..	New York Air Brake Co.	100	8,012,300	Apr. 15, '04.	2	Q	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	157¾	100
..	112⅜	121¼	Jan. 23.	112⅜	Mar. 12.	114½	115	+ ¼	New York Central.	100	182,250,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	115¾	116⅝	115	115	126¼	1,423
118	100	106¼	June 30.	101¼	May 12.	107	120	+ 3½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	15,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	3	SA	106½	108½	106¼	106½	..	200
57	40	41	Feb. 23.	40	Apr. 16.	40	45	..	New York Dock Co. pf.	50	10,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1	Q	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	53½	40
414	*385	405	June 30.	400	June 30.	..	..	− 5	New York & Harlem.	50	8,638,600	Apr. 1, '04.	2	Q	400	405	400	405	..	210
225¼	187½	198	Jan. 22.	185¾	May 25.	189½	..	+ 3½	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	93,000,000	June 30, '04.	2	Q	196½	198	196¼	196½	156¼	633
165½	147¾	*150	Jan. 14.	*140	Feb. 8.	143	146½	..	New York & New Jersey Telephone.	100	12,500,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1½	..	145	145	145	145	18	10
35¾	19	28⅝	July 1.	19⅜	Mar. 14.	26½	26¾	+ ⅝	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	..	..	..	25¾	26¾	25⅝	26⅝	25¾	33,200
78½	53¾	62¾	Jan. 28.	58¼	Mar. 12.	56	56½	+ ½	Norfolk & Western.	100	†62,000,000	June 17, '04.	1½	SA	56	56⅝	55⅝	56⅜	66	500
93½	85	90	Apr. 15	88	May 6.	85	90	..	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	†25,000,000	Feb. 16, '04.	2	SA	90	90	90	90	92	400
124⅛	68	90	Jan. 27.	80	Mar. 12.	86½	87	+ 1½	North American.	100	17,000,000	June 1, '04.	1¾	Q	85	87	85	87	85	454
191	190	168	June 22	150	June 14.	155	160	..	Northern Central.	50	11,462,300	Jan. 15, '04.	4	SA	160	160	158	160	..	300
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	39¾	58½	Jan. 22	51	Feb. 24.	53½	56	..	**Pacific Coast.**	100	6,809,600	May 2, '04.	1½	Q	55	55	55	55	54	30
75	50¼	67¾	Jan. 22	61¼	Jan. 22	64½	66	..	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,914,400	May 2, '04.	1½	Q	64½	66¾	64¾	66¼	67	1,200
42⅝	17	33¼	Jan. 18.	24	Feb. 27.	27½	28	+ 1¼	Pacific Mail.	100	29,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	28	28	27	28	37	1,400
157¾	110⅝	123¾	Jan. 27.	111¼	Mar. 12.	115⅝	115⅝	+ ½	Pennsylvania Railroad.	100	236,708,350	May 21, '04.	2	SA	115¼	116½	115¼	115⅝	125⅝	36,433
108⅞	87⅞	102⅝	Jan. 25.	92⅜	Mar. 12.	97⅝	98¼	− ⅛	People's Gas Chicago.	100	32,968,700	May 25, '04.	1¼	Q	96½	96½	97⅜	97⅜	99	992
91⅝	74	81⅝	Jan. 23.	74⅞	June 9.	76	80	..	Pere Marquette.	100	14,145,500	Mar. 15, '04.	1	Q	77⅜	77⅝	77⅜	77⅜	94	200
65⅝	22½	33	Jan. 28.	22⅝	May 16.	26¼	27	− 1¼	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Mar. 31, '04.	1	Q	27¼	27¼	26¾	26¾	62¼	300
95	63¾	72¾	Jan. 28.	67	May 16.	70¼	71¼	..	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 24, '04.	1¾	Q	70¼	71¼	70	70	89	910
230¾	196	220	July 1.	209	Mar. 14.	218	221	+ 5	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	May 10, '04.	2	Q	217	220	217	220	206	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	16	24½	Mar. 2	16	May 18.	17	18	..	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	12,800,000	Apr. 4, '04.	2	..	16¾	17	16¾	17	22	320
90	67	78	Jan. 4.	71¾	Mar. 16.	72	75	..	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	June 30, '04.	1¾	Q	75	75	75	75	85	150
93¼	85	98	May 17.	90	Feb. 11.	92	..	+ 1½	Railroad Sec., 10 Cent. stock ctfs.	100	60,000,000	..	..	..	92½	92½	92½	92½	..	2,100
39¾	37¼	46¼	June 18.	39⅝	Mar. 14.	40¾	47	+ 1½	Reading.	100	80,000,000	Mar. 10, '04.	3	SA	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	..	100
89¾	73	82½	June 29.	76	Mar. 7.	82	82¾	+ 1	Reading 1st pf.	50	42,000,000	May 2, '04.	3	SA	81	81¾	81	81¾	..	1,000
81	55¾	67⅝	July 1.	56¼	Feb. 25.	67	68½	+ 1	Reading 2d pf.	50	27,121,000	..	..	..	67	67	67	67	64	100
27⅝	9⅝	20	Jan. 25.	6	May 16.	6¼	6¾	−

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Friday, July 1. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended July 1. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Year Ago.	Week Ended July 1, '04.
75⅞	57⅝	56¾	Jan. 4.	45	Feb. 24.	51	...	— 2	Bates Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	53	53	52	52	...	150
102⅝	65½	90	Apr. 4.	71	May. 16.	88⅝	89¼	— ⅛	Union Pacific.	100	103,712,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	QA	89¾	89¾	87½	89¾	81⅜	40,950
93¾	85½	94¼	Apr. 6.	83½	Feb. 25.	93	93¾	— ⅛	Union Pacific pf.	100	98,457,100	Apr. 1, '04.	2	QA	93½	93¾	92¾	93¾	89¾	527
25¾	9	12	Jan. 15.	9	Feb. 17.	9¼	...	...	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000				9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...	87
64⅞	60	47¼	June 11.	42¼	Apr. 19.	47	47¼	— ¼	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	July 1, '04.	1¾	QA	47¼	47¾	47	47	46¾	700
15	6	8¾	Jan. 25.	6¾	May 16.	7	8	+ ½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,900			Q	7½	7¾	7½	...	...	125
102¾	98	110	Jan. 8.	100	Feb. 24.	104	106	...	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 16, '04.	2	SA	104	104	104	...	...	21
15¾	6	9¾	Jan. 25.	6½	May 2.	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛	United States Leather Co.	100	62,500,000				6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	9	1,625
96¾	71¼	81¼	June 9.	75⅞	Jan. 4.	80	80½	— ¼	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	61,288,900	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	80	80½	79¾	80½	85¼	1,343
22¾	4	9⅝	Jan. 21.	8¾	Jan. 15.	5¼	6	...	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	35,100,000				5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾	10	1,413
72	30¼	63¼	May 23.	40	Feb. 9.	154	164	+ ¾	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,011,100	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	164	164	157	158	82¼	1,300
19¼	6	15¾	May 4.	10¾	Jan. 16.	58½	59	— ¼	United States Rubber Co.	100	25,000,000	Apr. 30, '03.	...	Q	16¾	16¾	16	16¼	13¾	810
58	30¼	63½	Apr. 29.	41	Jan. 4.	65⅜	65¾	— ¼	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,623,500	June 15, '04.	1½	...	65¾	65¾	65¼	65¾	49¾	1,228
20¾	10	15⅜	Jan. 2.	8¾	May 13.	9⅝	10	+ ⅛	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,498,300	Dec. 30, '03.	½	...	9⅝	10	9¾	9¾	8¾	2,307
60⅜	40⅜	62⅜	Apr. 7.	51¼	May 13.	55⅞	56	+ ⅛	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	361,314,100	May 16, '04.	1¾	Q	55⅞	56¼	55¼	56	51⅜	35,840
66⅝	17¼	34⅝	Jan. 23.	22¾	June 20.	23	23½	— 1¾	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,984,400	June 1, '03.	1¼	...	24	24½	22¾	23	56	3,430
128½	80	106¾	Jan. 26.	97¾	Apr. 16.	95	98	— 1	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	2	Q	100¼	100¾	100	100	117	720
32⅜	16⅝	21⅜	Jan. 27.	15	May 16.	15¾	16½	+ ⅛	Wabash.	100	28,000,000				15⅜	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	24¼	300
55¾	27½	41	Jan. 25.	25¾	Feb. 24.	33½	34½	...	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000				34	34½	34	34¼	44	250
249¾	185	207	May 9.	205	Mar. 28.	200	210	...	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	...	SA	210	210	210	210	...	10
93	80¼	89⅝	May 9.	85	May 19.	86⅝	87½	— ⅛	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,570,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	87	87	86⅝	86¾	85¾	305
221	130	173⅞	Jan. 21.	153	May 2.	154	156½	+ ¼	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	18,490,700	Apr. 11, '04.	2½	Q	155	157	155	157	100	700
224	160	194	Jan. 18.	186	June 27.	187	200	+ 1	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	5,998,700	Apr. 11, '04.	2½	Q	190	190	190	190	...	200
62	40¼	52⅜	Jan. 22.	41¼	June 11.	43	45	+ ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,988,000				44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	40	100
32	20	25⅝	Jan. 22.	21½	June 29.	23	24	— 2	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,988,500				21½	23	21½	23	33¼	400
22¼	14½	21⅞	Jan. 20.	16	June 6.	16¾	17	+ ¼	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,186,800				16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	21	420
65¼	33	47⅛	Jan. 27.	37	June 6.	37¾	39	+ ¼	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,287,300				37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	42	380

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers pf.	1⅜	M. St. P. & S. S. M. 1	1
Am. Hide & L. pf.	1¾	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Ice pf.	1¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Am. Smelt & Ref.	1¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	3½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1	N. Y. N. H. & H.	3½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Norfolk & Western.	1½
Canadian Pacific.	2½	Pacific Mail.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	4	Pullman Co.	5
General Electric.	2	Republic Iron & Steel Securities.	1½
Int. Paper.	1	Reading 2d pf.	1
Int. Paper pf.	1½	Southern Railway.	1
Iowa Central pf.	1¼	Texas & Pac. 1st.	1
Met. SecuRities.	7⅝	Wabash pf.	1
Met. Street Ry.	6½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cot. & Fdy.	1⅛	N. Y. & Harlem.	5
Am. Smelt. pf.	2¾	Pressed Steel Car.	1¼
Am. Steel Fds.	1½	St. L. S. W.	1
Am. Steel Fds. pf.	1	Sloss-Sheff. I. & S.	1
Anaconda Copper.	2¾	Union Bag & P. pf.	2
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	1
Kan. City So. pf.	1¼	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	2
Lake Shore.	17		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Thread 4s.	1½	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. con. 5s.	3½
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 5s.	4	Erv. & T. H. gen. 5s.	3½
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	2	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	1½
At. & Dan. 4s.	1¾	Ga. Car. & Nor. 1st.	2
B'klyn U. Gas 5s.	1½	Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953.	2
B'klyn U. El. 1st.	1½	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s.	2½
B. R. & P. 5s.	2½	K. C., P. S. & M. 4s.	1¼
B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s.	3⅝	Louis. & N. col. tr. 5s.	1½
B'way & 7th Av. 5s.	1	Nash., C. & St. L. con. 5s.	1
Chi. & Alt. ref. 3s.	1¼	Norf. & W. N. R. 6s.	5½
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st.	1¼	Ore. S. L. 6s.	1
Col. Mid. 1st.	1	Ohio Gr. So. 4s.	4½
Comm. Cable 4s.	4½	San A. & A. P. 4s.	1¾
Denv. & R. G. con. 4s.	1¼	Third Av. 5s.	2
Det. So., Ohio So. 4s.	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Det. South. 1st.	1	St. L. S. W. con. 4s.	1
N. Y. Dock 4s.	1		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 4.

Illinois Brick Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Swift & Co.—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, July 5.

American Smelting and Refining Co.—Books close for dividend on common; dividend payable on preferred.
Bell Telephone Co. of Philadelphia—Dividend payable July 15 to holders of record this date.
Cleveland Electric Railway—Dividend payable.
D. K. Bramble Co.—Special meeting.
Distillers' Securities Co.—Books close.
Empire Steel and Iron Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Guggenheim Exploration Co.—Dividend payable.
H. C. Miner Lithographing Co.—Annual meeting.
International Buttonhole Machine Co.—Dividend payable July 15 to holders of record this date.
Manchester (N. H.) Traction, Light and Power Co.—Dividend payable.
New York Mortgage and Security Co.—Dividend payable.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.—Dividend payable July 15 to holders of record this date.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred July 15 to holders of record this date.
Reece Buttonhole Machine Co.—Dividend payable July 15 to holders of record this date.
Texas Central Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.—Books close.

Wednesday, July 6.

A. H. Wolff Gas Radiator Co.—Annual meeting.
Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.—Dividend payable.
Georges Creek Coal and Iron Co.—Dividend payable.

Thursday, July 7.

Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad—Dividend payable.
Central and South American Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
Northern Pacific Railroad—Adjourned annual meeting.

Friday, July 8.

Newtown and Flushing Gas Co.—Annual meeting.
New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Co.—Annual meeting.
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad—Dividend payable.

Saturday, July 9.

American Cement Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad—Dividend payable on common.
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Mackay Companies—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Traction Co. of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred July 20 to holders of record this date.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ending July 1.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Silver Coin—		
[illegible]	St. Kitts.	$1,000
[illegible]	Gibraltar.	225
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Silver Bullion—		
Maraval	Trinidad	2
Allianca	Guayacas	2,915
Gold Bullion—		
Maraval	Trinidad	1,299
Grangense	Barbados	980
Sarnia	Cartagena	1,800
Sarnia	Puerto Colombia	922
Alene	Puerto Colombia	1,000
Alene	Baranquilla	792
Allianca	Guayacas	3,621
Total		$43,786

Exports, New York, June 27 to July 2.

Date.	Steamer.	Charter.	Amount.
June 27—Kron Prinz Wilhelm.	London, S. B.		$13,300
June 28—Oceanic	London, S. B.		145,335
June 29—LaChampagne	Havre, S. B.		184,000
June 30—Esperanza	Progreso	(Mex.) G. C.	24,300
June 30—Esperanza	Progreso	(U. S.) G. C.	2,000
July 1—Germanic	London, S. B.		31,000
July 1—Lucania	London, S. B.		230,000
Total			$629,535

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

May 18—Sibiria	Cartagena, G. C.	(U. S.)	$2,000
June 22—Caribbee	Demarara, S. C.	(Peru)	90
June 24—Maraval	Port Spain, S. C.	(Mex.)	945
June 24—St. Louis	London, S. B.		95,595
June 24—Altai	Cartagena, G. C.	(U. S.)	3,050
Grand total			$731,151

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 2, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following-showing:

	1904.	1903.	P.C.
New York	$943,105,011	$1,370,947,540	—31.1
Boston	163,623,935	140,711,872	—28.4
Philadelphia	85,100,438	121,818,212	—30.1
Baltimore	18,570,241	21,962,732	—15.4
Chicago	138,435,197	157,530,459	—11.7
St. Louis	39,113,464	42,000,000	— 9.0
New Orleans	10,099,169	16,217,742	—37.7
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,339,047,185	$1,872,473,561	—28.5
Other cities, 5 days	279,984,613	312,176,226	—10.3
Total, all cities 5 days	$1,619,031,798	$2,184,654,777	—25.9
All cities, 1 day.	365,468,924	.....	..
Total, all cities, for week	$1,984,500,722	$ 184,654,777	— 9.2

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
*July 2.	$1,984,500,722	$2,184,654,777	$1,837,623,697	
June 25.	1,827,213,186	1,944,841,011	1,958,876,791	
June 18.	1,839,301,532	2,104,300,249	2,089,396,948	
June 11.	1,781,951,596	2,202,044,355	1,947,947,671	
June 4.	1,932,848,780	2,426,946,756	2,103,286,253	
May 28.	1,707,418,089	1,744,240,380	1,674,101,010	
May 21.	2,009,568,511	2,245,723,623	2,131,392,362	
May 14.	1,995,025,109	2,140,095,009	2,343,166,803	
May 7.	2,189,204,767	2,136,696,906	2,642,479,356	
Apr. 30.	1,758,734,069	2,228,216,986	2,810,200,649	
Apr. 23.	1,910,671,846	2,134,077,624	2,711,823,104	
Apr. 16.	1,977,313,667	2,335,443,345	2,676,305,891	
Apr. 9.	1,938,722,516	1,964,278,261	2,329,304,682	
Apr. 2.	1,822,900,935	2,448,903,099	2,821,796,837	
Mch. 26	1,902,396,221	1,985,239,224	1,856,392,218	
Mch. 19.	1,916,942,214	2,125,168,030	2,159,014,256	
Mch. 12.	1,756,673,020	2,323,474,907	2,142,482,821	
Mch. 5.	1,937,625,130	2,495,100,323	2,152,102,997	
Feb. 27.	1,606,681,728	1,866,972,530	2,307,274,027	
Feb. 20.	1,875,678,901	2,154,189,963	1,777,359,685	
Feb. 13.	1,616,429,824	2,032,785,276	2,025,483,833	
Feb. 6.	2,122,944,360	2,419,958,973	2,256,527,105	
Jan. 30.	2,078,456,978	2,090,056,536	2,130,022,384	
Jan. 23.	2,109,119,916	2,292,001,398	2,212,686,537	
Jan. 16.	2,225,301,578	2,787,618,506	2,397,124,960	
Jan. 9.	2,410,047,737	2,783,823,992	2,632,793,806	
Jan. 2.	1,948,647,600	2,274,369,619	2,048,428,071	
Dec. 26.	1,686,260,298	1,905,690,766	1,670,650,987	
Dec. 19.	2,071,091,622	2,359,140,757	2,247,063,732	
Dec. 12.	2,191,509,106	2,526,461,503	2,508,681,780	
Dec. 5.	2,231,572,194	2,575,476,731	2,435,835,788	
Nov. 28.	1,744,767,385	2,083,393,725	2,023,676,703	
Nov. 21.	2,063,886,733	2,493,986,772	2,322,864,783	
Nov. 14.	2,094,721,498	2,668,708,125	2,552,618,317	
Nov. 7.	1,976,000,150	2,264,639,532	2,134,847,864	
Oct. 31.	1,940,828,438	2,231,287,080	2,158,064,845	
Oct. 24.	2,014,850,556	2,454,342,982	2,087,479,536	
Oct. 17.	2,025,778,089	2,602,894,588	2,141,223,641	
Oct. 10.	1,979,097,378	2,556,817,291	2,068,910,881	
Oct. 3.	2,229,006,979	2,672,095,004	2,096,347,099	
Sept. 26.	1,863,109,462	2,357,653,024	2,078,111,283	
Sept. 19.	1,942,454,394	2,381,782,280	2,092,052,281	
Sept. 12.	1,949,952,306	2,453,019,520	2,089,419,157	
Sept. 5.	1,739,352,804	2,082,268,504	1,693,869,699	
Aug. 29.	1,541,094,613	2,047,977,189	1,767,606,614	
Aug. 22.	1,986,814,545	2,090,762,238	1,852,342,978	
Aug. 15.	1,924,534,022	2,097,760,941	1,718,928,321	
Aug. 8.	2,060,431,729	1,916,127,328	1,814,787,107	
Aug. 1.	2,003,703,172	2,242,938,439	1,874,270,278	
July 25.	2,071,469,833	2,275,719,424	1,926,326,053	
July 18.	2,207,295,511	2,180,738,131	2,332,943,570	
July 11.	2,194,096,561	2,236,511,087	2,368,234,981	

*Partly estimated.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 2	$1,232,921,087	$73,281,780
June 25	1,065,904,294	61,735,174
June 18	1,046,672,987	48,223,985
June 11	979,612,025	48,826,889
*June 4	907,869,396	48,866,872
May 28	1,026,904,301	61,400,938
May 21	1,219,167,585	91,734,163
May 14	1,168,794,029	77,910,997
May 7	1,287,982,178	78,728,584
April 30	982,975,957	56,678,940
April 23	1,103,846,649	73,458,130
April 16	1,142,288,106	68,583,122
April 9	2,185,984,121	93,936,788
April 2	1,084,278,088	67,374,149
March 26	1,141,082,277	83,154,289
March 19	1,111,169,253	68,780,430
March 12	986,162,665	52,369,134
March 5	1,075,790,486	88,895,106
*Feb. 27	921,342,718	48,944,319
Feb. 20	1,098,238,018	57,884,238
*Feb. 13	1,079,262,446	60,262,988
Feb. 6	1,231,263,888	61,192,871
Jan. 30	1,199,553,000	59,611,000
Jan. 23	1,229,178,000	77,264,000
Jan. 16	1,241,350,000	72,711,000
Jan. 9	1,208,000,000	77,000,000
*Jan. 2	1,149,217,197	62,262,511
*Dec. 26	1,000,000,000	64,000,000
Dec. 19	1,238,989,433	88,781,838
Dec. 5	1,208,262,594	84,042,236
*Nov. 28	1,016,421,152	64,762,697
Nov. 21	1,181,903,054	82,178,064
Nov. 14	1,305,441,864	92,132,287
*Nov. 7	1,071,200,184	68,902,454
Oct. 31	1,118,813,697	80,801,668
Oct. 24	1,189,226,218	81,677,813
Oct. 17	1,136,488,182	83,842,044
Oct. 10	1,115,725,648	87,105,744
Oct. 3	1,227,542,731	93,021,624
Sept. 26	1,088,564,454	80,844,966
Sept. 19	1,053,467,271	47,478,782
*Sept. 12	774,886,998	49,227,461
Sept. 5	974,780,255	63,802,438
Aug. 29	950,814,347	62,726,254
Aug. 22	1,105,333,468	67,150,261
Aug. 15	1,145,184,584	66,897,448
Aug. 8	1,349,434,161	68,228,449
Aug. 1	1,240,963,893	65,061,923
July 25	1,350,568,923	81,634,118
July 18	1,422,387,745	88,673,178
July 11	1,112,033,895	68,944,089
July 4	1,270,947,869	86,493,182
June 27	1,181,255,101	72,561,288

*Five days.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 9	$6,541,875	$10,193,350	$7,515,575
Jan. 9	14,086,975	14,810,300	12,965,450
Jan. 16	23,161,750	20,217,125	19,061,450
Jan. 23	26,072,675	26,414,975	25,323,400
Jan. 30	28,129,050	27,380,775	30,623,350
Feb. 6	31,843,775	18,545,875	17,986,225
Feb. 13	20,878,225	18,529,675	13,960,850
Feb. 20	9,941,675	12,455,050	9,456,075
Feb. 27	32,150,200	5,951,900	9,979,925
March 5	29,943,350	699,975	5,308,450
March 12	29,967,075	1,024,000	3,112,000
March 19	27,310,575	3,180,400	5,471,250
March 26	27,468,975	3,290,900	6,955,575
April 2	27,755,050	2,130,225	2,649,025
April 9	22,919,400	3,741,300	4,571,750
April 16	27,304,800	6,007,650	6,578,650
April 23	24,293,700	10,965,475	9,461,050
April 30	33,144,250	11,181,850	7,484,000
May 7	22,724,200	10,029,225	3,461,000
May 14	12,537,250	5,992,025	3,346,525
May 21	13,004,275	9,222,725	14,301,425
May 28	21,692,525	9,645,150	11,039,000
June 4	31,760,575	9,775,050	11,285,575
June 11	35,562,400	9,477,175	13,302,350
June 18	38,969,875	10,099,575	12,158,250
June 25	38,452,575	12,923,850	12,978,350
July 2	36,105,300	8,377,575	10,084,725

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
July 3	$8,377,675	$10,084,725	$3,211,525
July 11	8,008,475	12,226,900	12,809,375
July 18	13,278,475	15,709,275	21,029,375
July 25	18,915,400	15,802,400	23,128,575
Aug. 1	24,080,075	13,735,125	22,185,350
Aug. 8	21,587,075	9,631,350	20,942,950
Aug. 15	21,563,875	7,126,800	18,421,900
Aug. 22	21,035,350	9,743,350	18,148,100
Aug. 29	20,677,225	9,742,775	11,919,925
Sept. 5	17,296,975	4,097,050	6,916,575
Sept. 12	15,372,200	715,075	7,110,550
Sept. 19	13,173,625	*1,642,650	13,054,225
Sept. 26	14,569,300	3,236,625	16,293,025
Oct. 3	11,819,200	15,560,025	12,857,500
Oct. 10	16,577,125	1,837,350	17,483,175
Oct. 17	17,433,250	5,606,250	15,465,775
Oct. 24	17,941,450	14,712,175	18,148,100
Oct. 31	10,274,150	21,890,100	10,462,800
Nov. 7	5,394,225	17,852,350	8,698,925
Nov. 14	6,138,425	16,353,850	10,103,925
Nov. 21	3,911,350	19,539,975	14,486,925
Nov. 28	6,125,200	15,786,700	13,414,575
Dec. 5	6,305,300	9,973,750	6,697,075
Dec. 12	5,077,975	8,386,900	5,455,025
Dec. 19	14,025,500	8,063,600	5,785,325
Dec. 26	12,574,625	6,549,200	7,891,350

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$36,105,300	1896	$20,328,275
1903	8,377,675	1895	32,173,700
1902	38,084,725	1894	72,154,725
1901	5,211,525	1893	1,251,725
1900	15,580,200	1892	18,086,600
1899	14,274,550	1891	15,465,075
1898	62,013,550	1890	3,846,950
1897	41,384,875	1889	5,018,025

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,023,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $30,871,275, Feb. 3, 1900; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,560, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,086,600	$879,900,100	$1,175,200
Jan. 9	241,118,300	918,982,300	936,713,200
Jan. 16	239,906,900	924,886,900	941,260,000
Jan. 23	272,645,500	926,054,900	946,308,800
Jan. 30	241,118,900	924,223,100	1,023,943,600
Feb. 6	275,631,900	924,850,800	1,027,156,500
Feb. 13	278,668,625	929,650,500	1,034,257,500
Feb. 20	284,813,000	944,448,800	1,052,025,000
Feb. 27	269,135,800	961,998,100	1,057,220,600
March 5	282,081,200	971,478,400	1,046,585,000
March 12	282,304,800	967,208,000	1,057,288,800
March 19	256,564,000	968,918,800	1,057,013,700
March 26	258,634,000	970,787,700	1,044,686,800
April 2	254,396,000	1,028,833,000	1,055,812,800
April 9	311,647,800	1,044,800,300	1,108,374,400
April 16	311,726,200	1,049,686,300	1,114,387,900
May 7	305,022,400	1,071,036,000	1,111,712,800
May 14	306,221,100	1,078,095,800	1,123,615,400
May 21	298,145,800	1,066,553,500	1,100,566,100
May 28	304,430,700	1,040,422,400	1,082,962,800
June 4	306,480,900	1,043,565,300	1,066,796,000
June 11	312,870,300	1,042,065,300	1,106,231,800
June 18	319,373,000	1,040,686,800	1,122,012,800
June 25	324,281,300	1,065,813,300	1,143,314,100
July 2	324,352,500	1,075,031,500	1,152,988,800

The following table gives the same items from this time in 1903 to the end of that year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
July 3	$234,350,900	$917,444,200	$903,362,900
July 11	231,044,300	903,026,600	883,143,300
July 18	227,090,800	907,015,200	886,252,100
July 25	244,020,600	907,228,700	893,276,600
Aug. 1	251,324,500	893,264,400	908,987,700
Aug. 8	249,655,300	901,167,100	912,273,600
Aug. 15	247,297,400	908,945,800	906,335,300
Aug. 22	249,502,200	917,944,900	912,782,000
Aug. 29	252,705,800	921,500,300	913,529,600
Sept. 5	244,228,200	924,419,800	918,121,300
Sept. 12	244,521,100	926,952,800	918,185,600
Sept. 19	253,055,000	930,140,300	918,121,300
Sept. 26	238,958,600	937,047,700	901,545,300
Oct. 3	235,241,100	912,995,100	897,314,400
Oct. 10	240,990,900	911,501,800	897,015,100
Oct. 17	240,576,100	908,598,300	891,771,400
Oct. 24	248,873,100	907,086,400	890,734,600
Oct. 31	231,078,300	911,500,700	893,616,000
Nov. 7	222,405,400	920,095,300	895,044,700
Nov. 14	219,442,200	889,258,400	853,415,100
Nov. 21	215,744,700	887,224,300	847,353,400
Nov. 28	216,513,200	880,539,700	841,552,000
Dec. 5	217,030,400	882,902,300	842,900,400
Dec. 12	218,791,900	880,983,800	843,859,700
Dec. 19	226,096,500	878,740,200	848,284,000
Dec. 26	229,054,300	882,282,800	865,918,700

Maximum deposits, $1,152,988,800, July 2, 1904; minimum since 1890, $270,302,400, Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $748,953,100. Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,078,928,600, May 14, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $324,352,500, July 2, 1904.

CITY'S REVENUE BONDS.

Demand for Short Term Obligations Lowers the Interest Paid by the City.

In interesting contrast with the falling tendency in the price of New York City bonds which has been shown in recent sales of bonds by the city—the improvement in the last sale not being sufficient to materially alter the record—are the rates which the city has paid on its short time bonds known as revenue bonds. These bonds are issued at various times during the year as occasion requires in anticipation of the receipt of the city's current income and usually run for periods ranging from three months to six months. It is only occasionally and in cases of bonds issued for special purposes that they run as long as a year. The rate of interest paid on the most recent issues of these revenue bonds has been about 3¼ per cent. as compared with the 3 per cent. rate paid by the city last December. The rate on these bonds fluctuates with the money market much in the way that the rates on ordinary time loans fluctuate, but this year the demand for short term obligations seems to have enabled the city to issue its revenue bonds on a more favorable basis than usual. At this time last year the city was paying 4½ per cent. or a full 1 per cent. above the present rate. In the open market the yield on these bonds has been still further lowered by the premium commanded by them. Sales have recently been made on a 2½ per cent. basis.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1903 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	107¼	Jan. 25	104¾	Jun. 9	104¾	Jun. 9
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	106¼	Mar. 29	105¼	Jan. 15	105¾	Mar. 28
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	106¾	Apr. 11

1904

THE BANK STATEMENT.

New Records for Cash and Deposits—Increase in Loans.

The bank statement made new high records for cash and deposits. The increase in loans brought that item up to within $3,897,100 of the high record of May 14, 1904. The increase in cash was nominal, only $71,300, although the preliminary estimates on Friday showed gains from the interior and the Sub-Treasury of from six to seven and one-half millions.

Analysis of the statement in detail showed much shifting of cash among the large banks. Five of these reported gains in cash of $14,189,500, and four of them had losses of $13,645,400.

The increase of $8,218,300 in loans was practically all made by the large banks, and was attributed to syndicate operations. Twenty-five banks had increases in loans, four of them exceeding $500,000, and twenty-nine had decreases, two in excess of $500,000. The National City led the increases with $8,228,400, and the National Bank of Commerce had the largest decrease, $4,575,800.

There were fifteen banks with less than 25 per cent. reserve, nine National and six State. This compares with fifteen banks below the reserve required in the preceding week, twenty-eight in the week ending July 3, 1903; twenty-four in the corresponding week of 1902, and twenty-three in 1901. The total deficit of these fifteen banks was $1,917,725, which is the equivalent of the reserve required against deposits of $7,670,900, out of the total of $1,152,988,800.

Money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 1@1½ per cent., averaging 1⅛ per cent. Time money was in light demand at 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½@2½ per cent. for ninety days, 2¼@2¾ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five months, 3@3½ per cent. for six to eight months. There was good inquiry for commercial paper at 3½ per cent. for indorsements, 3¾@4 per cent. for prime single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from $4.87100 @$4.8715 to $4.8735@$4.8740, closing firm at $4.8715@$4.8720.

In the corresponding week of 1903 call money loaned at 2@10 per cent., averaging 5 per cent. Time money was comparatively easy. Rates were 3½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days, 4¼ per cent. for four months, 5 per cent. for six months, 5¼@5½ per cent. for seven to eight months. Commercial paper was quoted at 5@5½ per cent. for indorsements, 5½ per cent. for prime single names, and 6 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from $4.8715@$4.8725 to $4.87400@ $4.8750, closing firm at the higher rate.

The items of last week's statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of July 3, 1903, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1904.	Increase.	1903.
Capital	$115,972,700	.....	$109,822,700
Net profits	134,323,400	.....	129,059,300
Deposits	1,152,988,800	$9,674,700	903,892,900
Circulation	39,209,000	239,500	43,909,100
Total	$1,442,494,500	$9,914,200	$1,186,684,000

ASSETS.

Loans	$1,075,931,500	$8,218,300	$917,444,200
Specie	239,371,900	*996,500	150,302,300
Legal tend's	84,980,700	1,067,800	75,048,600
Total	$1,399,384,000	$8,289,600	$1,151,795,100
Res. held	324,352,500	71,300	234,350,900
Res. req'd	283,247,200	2,418,075	225,973,225
Surplus	$36,105,300	*$2,347,375	$8,377,675
U. S. depos.	23,246,600	*120,000	37,263,200

The surplus in 1902 was $10,084,725; in 1901, $5,211,525; in 1900, $15,589,200; in 1899, $5,062,475; in 1898, $62,013,350; in 1897, $41,384,875.

*Decrease.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not included in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. The item "net profits" is constantly changing, but is given only as "per latest official reports."

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 1, 1904	$11,485,203
Week ended July 3, 1903	7,935,964
From Jan. 1, 1904	302,887,180
From Jan. 1, 1903	301,771,392

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended June 28, 1904	$8,005,653
Week ended June 30, 1903	9,819,286
From Jan. 1, 1904	284,017,077
From Jan. 1, 1903	250,961,606

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 1, 1904	$18,804
Week ended July 3, 1903	169,116
From Jan. 1, 1904	6,399,133
From Jan. 1, 1903	5,883,906

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 1, 1904	$21,300
Week ended July 3, 1903	3,000
From Jan. 1, 1904	24,447,582
From Jan. 1, 1903	28,735,373

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 1, 1904	$7,596
Week ended July 3, 1903	166,116

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1904	$18,194,498
From Jan. 1, 1903	22,171,773

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 1, 1904	$4,962
Week ended July 3, 1903	77,749
From Jan. 1, 1904	401,396
From Jan. 1, 1903	686,389

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 1, 1904	[illegible]
Week ended July 3, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1904	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 1, 1904	[illegible]
Week ended July 3, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1904	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 1, 1904	[illegible]
Week ended July 3, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1904	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 1, 1904	[illegible]
Week ended July 3, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1904	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 1, 1904	[illegible]
Week ended July 3, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1904	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing July 1 Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
225	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan.,	1904	4½	.....	.....		*238	Mar. 4, 1903
145	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	July 1,	1904	3	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30	*150 Mar. 30, 1904
8½	9½	Allis-Chalmers	19,820,000	.....		..	15	Feb. 13	6	Mar. 22	8¼ June 24, 1904
..	..	American Agri. Chemical	17,215,000	.....		..	14¾	Jan. 13	13	Mar. 16	13½ Apr. 29, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....		..	21	Mar. 9	21	Mar. 9	21 Mar. 9, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July 1,	1904	3½	.....	.....		.....	73 Oct. 24, 1903
200	225	American Coal ($55)	71,500,000	Mar. 1,	1904	5	220	May 19	200	May 10	200 June 14, 1904
88	90	American Cotton Oil pf	10,198,600	Jan. 1,	1904	3	90	Feb. 9	86¾	June 6	90 June 13, 1904
22	27	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Mar 15,	1904	1	23	Jan. 15	23	Mar. 21	24 Mar. 23, 1904
..	6¾	9	American Linseed	16,750,000	.....		..	12	Jan. 22	7	June 2	7½ June 16, 1904
24½	30	American Linseed pf	16,750,000	Sep. 15,	1900	1⅝	30	Mar. 21	22½	June 1	22 June 3, 1904
3	4	American Malting	14,500,000	.....		..	⅝	Jan. 22	2½	June 16	2½ June 20, 1904
17	19	American Malting pf	14,400,000	Oct. 15,	1899	1⅜	22	Jan. 14	16	June 3	17 June 23, 1904
118	122½	American Snuff	11,001,700	July 1,	1904	2½	120	Feb. 29	110	Jan. 21	120 June 8, 1904
..	..	American Spirits Mfg	27,033,300	.....		..	.....	.....		.....	2½ Dec. 18, 1901
87	90	American Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	June 1,	1904	1¼	88	June 3	82	Jan. 6	88 June 3, 1904
22	27	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....		..	27	Jan. 22	27	Jan. 22	27 Jan. 22, 1904
50	55	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	.....		..	54	Jan. 21	53	Mar. 28	53 Mar. 28, 1904
..	..	Associated Merchants 1st pf	5,000,000	Apr. 15,	1904	1¾	92½	Apr. 21	92½	Apr. 21	92½ Apr. 21, 1904
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 5,	1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121 Nov. 28, 1896
..	..	**Beech Creek ($50)**	5,865,000	July 1,	1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	*104 June 25, 1902
105	..	Boston Air Line	1,428,000	Apr. 1,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*108 Dec. 30, 1902
210	220	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1,	1904	2½	227	May 11	185	Mar. 10	215 June 21, 1904
5	7	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.....		..	7	Jan. 23	5⅝	May 24	5⅝ May 26, 1904
123	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	9,000,000	Feb. 15,	1904	3	127	Jan. 12	118¼	Mar. 2	122 Apr. 2, 1904
132	135	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15,	1904	3	*135½	June 24	*132½	June 24	*135¼ June 24, 1903
48½	49	Butterick Co.	12,000,000	June 1,	1904	1	49⅞	Mar. 7	47⅞	Feb. 19	49 May 12, 1904
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1,	1904	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	126¼ Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15,	1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	29⅝ Oct. 13, 1898
101½	104	Central & South American Tel	7,917,600	Apr. 7,	1904	1½	103	May 3	103	May 3	103 May 3, 1904
77	81	Chicago & Alton pf	19,544,000	July 1,	1904	2	85¼	Jan. 21	75	Jan. 2	81 June 13, 1904
180	..	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,900	July 1,	1904	1¾	182	Jan. 14	181	Jan. 18	*181 Jan. 18, 1904
121	140	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	8,830,700	July 1,	1904	1½	127	June 11	124	June 11	127 June 11, 1904
81½	84	Chicago Gt. Western deb	27,577,000	Jan. 15,	1904	2	86½	Apr. 12	81½	Feb. 5	86½ Apr. 16, 1904
80	85	Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf	5,000,000	June 29,	1904	2	89	June 17	89	June 17	89 June 17, 1904
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	74,818,100	Apr. 6,	1904	3	*137	May 5	*130	June 6	*130 June 8, 1904
131	140	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha	21,466,200	Feb. 20,	1904	3	145	May 26	135	Mar. 22	145 May 26, 1904
170½	180	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Om. pf	11,646,800	Feb. 20,	1904	3½	176	Jan. 6	175	May 3	175 May 18, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	July 1,	1904	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	102¼ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	July 1,	1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120 June 4, 1898
..	..	Chicago Union Traction pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25,	1899	1¼	33⅜	Jan. 18	20	May 24	29½ June 1, 1904
69½	71	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Mar. 2,	1904	2	80¾	Jan. 22	68¼	May 18	70 June 24, 1904
100	110	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	Apr. 20,	1904	1¼	110½	Mar. 14	100	Feb. 8	107½ Apr. 8, 1904
65	75	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....		..	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 Dec. 21, 1903
75	80	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2,	1898	1¼	79	Apr. 13	79	Apr. 13	79 Apr. 13, 1904
178	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	June 1,	1904	1¾	181	Mar. 21	179	Apr. 20	179 Apr. 20, 1904
..	64	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20,	1903	4	65	Jan. 17	63	Apr. 5	63 Apr. 5, 1904
175	200	Commercial Cable	15,000,000	July 1,	1904	2	193	Feb. 16	188	Jan. 8	197 Apr. 22, 1904
65	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1,	1904	4	66	Apr. 16	66	Apr. 16	66 Apr. 16, 1904
66	68	Corn Products pf	27,380,700	Apr. 11,	1904	1¾	74½	Jan. 23	65	Mar. 9	66½ June 22, 1904
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....		..	.....	.....	.....	.....	22⅝ June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	Sep. 20,	1903	1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	94 Sep. 18, 1903
270	270½	**Del., Lack. & Western ($50)**	20,200,000	Apr. 20,	1904	1¾	275¾	Apr. 7	250½	Feb. 23	270 June 15, 1904
..	..	Denver & Southwestern	3,000,000	Feb. 20,	1902	1½	2½	Jan. 18	1	Jan. 16	1 May 16, 1904
..	..	Denver & Southwestern pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20,	1902	1½	3½	Jan. 23	2	Jan. 16	2 Apr. 15, 1904
17	20	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	4,283,100	.....		..	24⅝	Jan. 22	19½	Jan. 7	21 Apr. 4, 1904
100	140	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	703,500	Aug. 1,	1903	7	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21	120 Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	June 1,	1904	2½	73½	Jan. 22	70	May 31	70½ June 7, 1904
60¾	62½	Detroit United Ry	12,500,000	May 2,	1904	1	67⅛	Jan. 22	60¼	June 16	61 June 23, 1904
125	130	Diamond Match	15,000,000	June 13,	1904	2½	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21	128 Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539	.....		..	3½	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 24	3½ Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf	3,522,491	Apr. 15,	1904	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 Dec. 29, 1902
5⅝	7	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....		..	10¾	Jan. 22	5¼	June 3	5¼ June 6, 1904
11½	12½	Duluth, South Shore & At. pf	10,000,000	.....		..	17½	Jan. 22	9⅝	June 4	11 June 22, 1904
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July,	1904	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Electric Storage Battery	15,795,700	July 1,	1904	1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 June 18, 1903
50	55	Evans. & Terre Haute ($50)	4,000,000	May 1,	1901	1½	66½	Jan. 27	57	Apr. 20	57 Apr. 26, 1904
70	78	Evans. & Terre Haute pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 15,	1903	2½	72	Feb. 23	72	Feb. 23	72 Feb. 23, 1904
40	51	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	2,555,000	Apr. 1,	1904	4	54	Feb. 3	40	May 12	40 May 12, 1904
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,000	.....		..	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 Jan. 9, 1902
47	52	**General Chemical**	7,410,300	Dec. 1,	1903	1¼	58½	Jan. 14	43	Mar. 1	45 Mar. 25, 1904
92	97	General Chemical pf	10,000,000	July 1,	1904	1½	96	Mar. 17	94	Feb. 23	94 May 14, 1904
116	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	July 1,	1904	1½	*115	June 14	*115	June 14	*115 June 14, 1904
165	175	Great Northern pf	124,114,200	May 2,	1904	1¾	186	Mar. 23	170	Mar. 17	175 May 17, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1,	1904	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	*70 Oct. 13, 1903
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,329,100	Apr. 15,	1904	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*101 Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,690,300	Apr. 30,	1904	1½	*89¾	May 25	*89¾	May 25	*89¾ May 25, 1904
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,900	Apr. 30,	1904	1½	*95	Apr. 14	*95	Apr. 14	*95 Apr. 14, 1904
50	..	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	June 25,	1904	25c	50¼	Jan. 13	50¼	Jan. 13	50¼ Jan. 13, 1904
103	..	**Ill. Cent. leased line**	10,000,000	July 1,	1904	2	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6	104½ Apr. 6, 1904
35	35½	International Power	6,400,000	May 20,	1902	2½	35¼	June 21	26	Mar. 1	35¼ June 21, 1904
72½	77	International Steam Pump pf	8,850,000	May 2,	1904	1½	78	Apr. 7	71½	Feb. 9	76 May 27, 1904
..	..	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....		..	29	Jan. 21	22½	May 9	25 June 11, 1904
..	..	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,800,400	.....		..	19⅜	Apr. 12	10½	Jan. 11	13 June 24, 1904
..	..	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	2,800,400	.....		..	52	Apr. 12	43½	Apr. 7	52 Apr. 12, 1904
..	..	Keokuk & Western	1,524,600	May 2,	1904	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*200 Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	3,125,000	June 1,	1904	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	2,204,000	.....		..	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	1,000,000	Apr. 2,	1901	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1901	1	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29	9 Jan. 29, 1904
52	60	**Laclede Gas**	3,000,000	July 1,	1904	3	55	Mar. 5	48½	Jan. 5	55 Mar. 5, 1904
..	..	Laclede Gas pf	8,500,000	June 15,	1904	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	39½ Mar. 14, 1903
80	100	Lake Erie & Western	2,500,000	June 15,	1904	2½	104	Feb. 3	91	Mar. 17	95 May 19, 1904
25	28	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,080	.....		..	30½	Jan. 25	26	Mar. 11	26 June 17, 1904
85	90	Long Island ($50)	11,840,080	Jan. 15,	1904	2	95	Feb. 23	85	June 17	85 June 22, 1904
42	50	**Manhattan Beach**	12,000,000	Mar. 2,	1896	1	53¾	Jan. 2	46	May 17	47 June 10, 1904
7	10	Maryland Coal pf	5,000,000	.....		..	8	Apr. 19	6½	Mar. 21	8 Apr. 19, 1902
110	120	Mergenthaler Linotype	1,976,000	June 30,	1904	3½	110	Feb. 25	110	Feb. 25	110 Feb. 25, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	10,000,000	June 30,	1904	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*188 July 10, 1903
18	20½	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf	7,498,700	.....		..	17¼	Jan. 4	16	Jan. 15	16 Jan. 15, 1904
51	52½	Michigan Central	9,000,000	Feb. 28,	1903	1½	50	May 25	45	Mar. 3	50 May 25, 1904
123	125	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	18,738,000	Jan. 29,	1904	2	138	Feb. 26	123	Jan. 22	129½ June 16, 1904
..	..	Minn. & St. Louis pf	4,500,000	May 2,	1904	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	118 Apr. 18, 1901
76	92	Morris & Essex ($50)	4,000,000	Jan. 15,	1904	2½	94⅝	Jan. 21	90	Jan. 9	94⅜ Jan. 21, 1904
180	190	**Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	Feb. 1,	1904	2	186½	May 5	182½	Apr. 7	186½ May 5, 1904
110	112	National Enameling	15,591,980	July 1,	1904	1	123¼	Jan. 11	101⅛	Feb. 24	112 June 24, 1904
14	16	National Enameling & Stamp. pf	8,546,600	July 1,	1904	1½	21	Jan. 22	17	Jan. 5	18 May 13, 1904
78	82	National Lead pf	14,904,000	June 15,	1904	1¾	93	Jan. 28	78	Jan. 5	80 June 20, 1904
93	96	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....		..	94¼	June 14	80¾	Jan. 28	94¼ June 14, 1904
42	44	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Mar. 1,	1904	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3½ June 9, 1903
25¼	27½	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....		..	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2	45 Feb. 2, 1904
60	65	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	Mar.	1904	3	32¼	Jan. 23	25	May 16	26½ June 14, 1904
16	20	New York Dock	7,000,000	.....		..	69	Jan. 28	69	June 14	60 June 16, 1904
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	July 1,	1904	5	20	Apr. 21	16	June 18	16 June 18, 1904
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	8,000,000	Jan. 9,	1904	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	*293 Dec. 30, 1903
130	140	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1,	1904	1¼	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1	*305 Dec. 30, 1903
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 11,	1904	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*131 Feb. 1, 1904
..	..	Ohio & Ind. Sat. & Ill. Gas	9,000,000	June 1,	1902	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	83¾ Nov. 14, 1902
3½	4⅝	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec.	1902	30c	4¼	Jan. 19	4	Apr. 27	*24 Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,312,400	July 2,	1898	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 May 24, 1904
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf	1,133,500	July 1,	1904	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*45 Nov. 15, 1899
65	100	**Pacific Coast 1st pf**	1,035,500	May 2,	1904	1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	75¼ Oct. 7, 1899
16	20	Peoria & Eastern	10,092,000	.....		..	23¼	Jan. 22	17	Mar. 18	60 July 30, 1903
..	..	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	Feb. 19,	1904	2	*70	June 13	*68	May 31	19 Mar. 24, 1904
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	35,855,000	May 2,	1904	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*70 June 13, 1904
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July	1904	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	83½ June 29, 1903
88	93	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L	24,780,200	Feb. 15,	1904	1½	99¾	Jan. 22	95	Apr. 20	117 May 16, 1899
92	98	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	27,493,100	Jan. 15,	1904	2	98	Jan. 22	90	Apr. 11	98 June 13, 1904
178½	..	Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago	12,714,300	Apr. 5,	1904	3½	*130	Jan. 19	*130	Jan. 19	92 June 23, 1904
..	..	P., McKeesport & Tough. ($50)	4,000,000	July,	1904	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*130 Jan. 19, 1904
..	⅛	¼	Quicksilver	5,708,880	.....		⅝	June 24	⅝	June 9	140 Sep. 12, 1902
⅜	¾	Quicksilver pf	4,291,260	May 6,	1903	½	4⅞	Feb. 16	⅜	June 24	⅝ June 24, 1904
208	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan.,	1904	4	*205	Apr. 28	*205	Apr. 28	3⅜ June 24, 1904
121	125	Rome, Watertown & Og	10,909,600	May 16,	1904	1¼	131	Jan. 29	131	Jan. 29	*205 Apr. 28, 1904
25	32	Rutland pf	9,057,680	Jan. 15,	1903	1	35¾	Jan. 19	30	Apr. 22	131 Jan. 29, 1904
..	9¼	11½	St. Jo. & Grand Island	4,650,000	.....		14	Jan. 19	9	Mar. 15	30 June 4, 1904
26	35	St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf	5,500,000	July 15,	1903	2½	45	Jan. 19	33	May 17	9 May 6, 1904
16	25	St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf	3,500,000	.....		..	29¾	Jan. 19	16	Jan. 6	37 June 24, 1903
60	72	St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf	5,000,000	July 1,	1904	2	71	Jan. 28	71	Mar. 1	17 Feb. 16, 1904
65¼	68	St. Louis & San Fran. 2d pf	18,000,000	June 1,	1904	1	48¼	Jan. 22	39¾	Jan. 6	*92 Mar. 16, 1904
165	168	St. L. & San F., C. & R. L. ctfs	7,217,800	July 1,	1904	5	167	Jan. 22	150	Jan. 6	46½ June 15, 1904
115	124	St. L. & S. F., C. & R. 1 pf. ctfs	4,191,700	July 1,	1904	1½	123¼	Jan. 22	122	Feb. 4	163 June 11, 1904
..	..	St. L. & S. F., C. & R. 2 pf. ctfs	1,935,900	July 1,	1904	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	122¼ Apr. 13, 1904
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	6,700,800	July 1,	1895	1½	84	Apr. 6	77	Jan. 5	50 May 16, 1902
..	..	Sioux City & P.	.....	.....		..	.....	.....	.....	.....	98 June 20, 1904
..	..	Silver Bullion certs	.....	.....		..	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 May 6, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1,	1904	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 Mar. 15, 1900
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($50)	550,525	July,	1904	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 Feb. 17, 1902
..	..	Southern Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs	5,832,900	Apr. 1,	1904	2	96	Jan. 26	90	Feb. 25	92 May 5, 1904
..	..	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....		..	1⅞	Feb. 24	⅝	Mar. 4	1 June 17, 1904
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	June 1,	1904	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 Apr. 30, 1902
..	..	Texas Central	3,000,000	July 15,	1903	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 Apr. 11, 1902
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,250,000	Jul. 15,	1903	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*40 Apr. 8, 1899
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	7,500,000	.....		..	33	Jan. 22	27	May 20	25 June 4, 1904
12	15	Texas Pacific & Western	6,000,000	.....		..	*27	Apr. 25	*17	Apr. 25	*17 Apr. 25, 1904
..	..	Third Ave. Transit pf	3,000,000	July 1,	1904	1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 June 12, 1903
..	..	Union Bag & Paper	16,000,000	.....		..	5¼	Jan. 20	4	Mar. 22	4⅝ June 15, 1904
..	..	United Fruit Co.	12,578,200	Apr. 15,	1904	1½	112⅝	June 13	98	Feb. 5	111⅝ June 14, 1904
..	..	U. S. R. & R. Co.	13,500,000	July 1,	1904	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	175 Aug. 18, 1902
..	..	U. S. R. & R. Co. pf	12,000,000	July 1,	1904	1	44	Jan. 22	40	Mar. 24	42 June 21, 1904
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining	5,000,000	July 1,	1904

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended July 1, 1904.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Range for Year 1904. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	85¼ Jun 29	91¾ Apr 19	85¼ June 29	94½
Atl. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s. 1995	AO*	103 Jul 1	98¾ Jan 6	103 July 1	102¾ 103
Do registered	AO*	101¼ Jun 1	99 Apr 29	101¼ June 1	... ...
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	94¾ Jun 25	87½ Feb 18	93¾ June 30	94 94½
Do do registered	Nov.	85½ Jan 29	82½ Jan 29	84½ Jan 29	... ...
Do stamped		92¾ Jun 29	87¾ Jan 8	92¾ June 29	92¼ ...
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906	*FA	100 Jun 22	98 Feb 1	100 June 22	99¾ ...
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908	*FA	98 May 31	98 May 31	98 May 31	97½ ...
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA			92½ No 10, 02	96 ...
Do East. Okla. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*MS	95¾ Jun 13	92¾ May 2	95¾ June 29	98 ...
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*			114½ Oc 8, 02	108½ ...
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	97¼ Jun 29	91 Mar 1	97 July 1	96¾ 97
Do registered		92 Feb 15	92 Feb 15	92 Feb 15	... ...
Do Midland 1st g. 5s, 1936	*AO			122¾ No 30, 03	126½ ...
Bay., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*AO	113¾ Jan 20	112¾ Jan 28	112¾ Jan 28	113¾ 115
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	112 Apr 13	109 Mar 9	112 Apr 13	111 ...
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN*	122 Apr 13	109 Mar 9	112 Apr 13	111 ...
Bruns & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*JJ			87 Au 22, 03	93¾ ...
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gold g. 4s, 1918	JJ*			91¼ Oc 30, 03	94 ...
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	96¾ Jun 28	92¾ Feb 22	94¾ July 1	94¾ 94¾
Do do registered		85¼ May 27	92¾ Mar 16	85¾ May 27	... ...
Do do 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	103 Jan 25	100¾ Feb 25	103 July 1	102½ 103
Do do registered		101½ Jun 2	100 May 10	101½ June 3	... ...
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS	98 Apr 30	97 Apr 30	98 June 30	96¼ ...
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	90¾ Jun 29	87½ Jan 8	90¾ June 29	89¾ ...
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	97½ Jun 29	92¾ Feb 24	97½ June 29	97 ...
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	JJ	91¾ Jun 30	87¾ Feb 11	90¾ July 1	90¾ 90¾
Do do registered				90¾ Jy 16, 02	... ...
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	103½ Mar 11	103¼ Mar 11	103½ Mar 11	101¾ ...
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	108 Jun 2	106 Jun 2	108 June 2	106 110¾
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*	122 Jan 12	119¾ Mar 7	119¾ Mar 7	117¾ ...
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	98 Jun 2	98 Jun 2	98 June 3	95* ...
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.				100¼ Fe 13, 03	99¾ ...
Buff. R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	117¾ Jun 30	113¾ Mar 7	117¾ June 30	115 ...
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ			103 Ap 14, 97	... ...
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	121¼ Mar 2	121¼ Mar 2	121¼ Mar 2	120¾ ...
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	128 Apr 18	121½ Feb 27	124 May 6	122¾ 124
Buf. & Sus. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1961	JJ	100¼ Jun 27	97¾ May 6	100¼ June 27	96 ...
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	106 Jun 30	102¾ Jan 5	103¾ July 1	106¾ ...
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	107¼ Jan 21	104¾ Mar 25	107 June 30	107¾ 108
Do do registered	*MS	103 Jun 30	103 Jun 30	103 June 30	101¾ 103
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD	82¾ Jun 11	80 Mar 9	81¼ June 30	81 82
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	106 Apr 27	106 Apr 8	108 Apr 27	107 ...
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	*JA	119 Jan 4	116¾ Feb 24	116¾ Mar 4	116 ...
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	111 Jan 29	108¾ Jan 4	110¾ July 1	110¾ 112¾
Do reg. $1,000-$5,000	MN*	107¼ Jun 7	106¼ Jun 7	106¾ June 7	107 108
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	74 May 25	68¾ Mar 12	74¼ July 1	74 75¾
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	55¾ May 25	50 Mar 12	55¾ June 29	55 55¾
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	23 May 11	18 Mar 17	22¾ June 29	21½ 22
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	*JD	92¼ May 23	82¾ May 23	92¼ May 23	92 92¾
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	104 Feb 19	104 Feb 19	104 Feb 19	103 ...
Do. M. & N. O. 1st 5s, 1945	*JJ			102 Je 27, 98	103 ...
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*JJ			108 Jy 2, 02	106¾ ...
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JJ*			103¾ Jy 2, 02	106¾ ...
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ*	133¾ Jun 28	128 Mar 3	133¾ June 28	133¾ ...
Do do registered	QJ	130¾ Jan 25	127¾ Apr 5	130 June 22	127¾ ...
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ*	118 Jan 28	117½ Jan 19	118¼ June 24	117½ 115
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov., 1912	MN	103¾ Jun 16	102 Mar 16	103¾ June 16	103¾ ...
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	QM	102 Jan 27	100 Jan 4	101¼ June 24	102 ...
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	108¾ Mar 29	108 Mar 29	108 July 1	107¾ ...
Do 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	111 Jan 2	105¾ Apr 20	110¾ May 10	110¾ ...
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	118 Apr 5	114¾ Jan 6	117¾ July 1	117½ 118
Do do registered	*MN	115¾ Apr 5	115 Mar 7	114¾ June 16	113¾ ...
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	105¾ Jun 20	100¾ Mar 7	105¾ July 1	105¾ ...
Do do registered	*MS			103 Ap 18, 01	104¼ ...
Do Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	*JD			107 My 14, 03	110¼ 114½
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	105 Jun 24	99¼ Jan 4	103 June 30	100 ...
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	97 Jun 24	94¼ Apr 27	97 June 2	96 ...
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS			100½ Oc 29, 02	105¾ ...
Greenbriar Ry 1st gtd. 4s, 1940	AO*	85 Jun 30	81½ Jan 5	85 June 30	84¾ ...
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	80 May 12	74½ Jan 6	78 July 1	77¾ 78
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ			85¾ Ap 18, 02	... ...
Do registered				104¾ Ap 11, 00	... ...
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—					
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*FA	101¼ Jan 15	99 Feb 3	101¾ June 25	101¾ 101¾
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	JJ*	95¾ Jun 29	91 Feb 8	95¾ June 29	93¾ ...
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	*JJ	91¾ Jun 11	91¾ Mar 14	91¾ June 11	... ...
Do do registered				90¾ Apr 16	91 ...
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	106¾ Apr 27	106¾ Apr 27	106¾ Apr 27	105 ...
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	102¾ Mar 31	100¾ Apr 12	101¼ June 1	101¾ 102½
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	106¾ Apr 29	105¾ May 14	104¾ June 28	104¾ 104¾
Do do registered	*MN			105 De 2, 03	... ...
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	100¾ Feb 8	100 Jan 2	100¾ Feb 8	98¾ ...
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	107 Mar 28	105¾ Jan 2	105¾ June 28	104 ...
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*MS	115 Feb 1	114 Jun 3	114 June 10	113¾ 114¾
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	108¼ Apr 21	103¾ Jun 2	105¾ June 2	106¾ 108
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	128 Apr 12	125 Apr 12	125 Apr 12	124 ...
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	118 Apr 16	114¼ May 3	116 June 21	116¾ ...
Do do registered	MN*			118½ Ap 13, 03	... ...
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	JJ*	113 Jan 16	112¾ Jan 4	113 Jan 16	112¾ ...
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	130 Jun 20	128½ Feb 11	130 June 20	127¾ ...
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*			108 Jy 24, 03	107 ...
Louis. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ	100 Mar 7	100 Jan 18	100 Mar 7	100¼ ...
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Do con. 7s, 1905	*JJ	175 Apr 20	169 Mar 14	175 Apr 22	... ...
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	*JJ	110¼ Apr 27	110¼ Apr 27	110¼ Apr 27	106¾ ...
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	109¾ Jun 13	107¾ Mar 22	109¾ Jun 13	107¾ ...
Do do registered	QJ	109¾ Jun 13	106½ Jun 18	108¾ Jun 13	107¾ ...
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ	98¾ Jun 28	97¼ May 25	98¾ May 25	... ...
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*			116¾ Ap 29, 02	113¾ ...
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 1s, 1926	JJ*	119 Jan 28	115¾ Mar 21	116 Apr 15	115¾ ...
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	JJ*	111 Jan 14	110¾ Jan 19	110¾ Feb 23	109¾ ...
Do Chi. & Pac. W. 5s, 1921	*JJ	117 Jun 16	114¾ Jan 19	114¾ July 1	114¾ ...
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	111¾ Jun 17	109¾ Mar 26	111¾ June 17	109¾ ...
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	118½ Feb 4	116¾ Jan 29	117¾ May 25	114¾ ...
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	103 Jan 15	100 Jan 15	103 Mar 25	104¾ ...
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ			100 Mar 14	100 ...
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	*JJ	109 Mar 14	109 Mar 14	109 Mar 14	106¾ ...
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ*			113¾ Oc 28, 03	111¾ ...
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	JJ*	107 Mar 10	106¾ Apr 28	107 May 4	105* ...
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*JJ	112¾ Jun 28	110¾ Jan 28	112¾ June 28	109¾ ...
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ*	112 May 26	109¾ Feb 2	112 May 26	109 ...
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	116½ Jun 23	114 Mar 17	116½ June 23	113¾ ...
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*JJ	111 Jun 23	110¾ Jun 14	111 June 23	110* ...
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*JD	117¾ Apr 21	114¾ Mar 11	115¼ June 14	115¼ ...
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	120¾ Apr 29	122¾ Jun 1	122 June 4	122¾ 129½
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA1	105 Apr 7	102¾ Apr 12	104¾ June 24	103¾ ...
Do do registered	FA1	102¾ May 11	102¾ May 11	102¾ May 11	102¾ ...
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	99¾ Apr 8	96½ May 24	98 June 18	96¾ ...
Do do registered	QF			103 No 10, 98	... ...
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	111¼ Apr 7	111¼ Apr 7	111¼ Apr 7	116 118
Do do registered	AO*			111½ De 11, 03	... ...
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	110½ Mar 24	106¾ Apr 9	110 June 14	110 ...
Do do registered	AO*	107 Mar 28	106 Mar 28	107 Mar 28	... ...
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	106 Feb 5	104 Jun 13	104½ June 17	104½ ...
Do do registered	MN*	103 Jan 23	104 Mar 3	104 Mar 3	103 ...
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO[3]	108¾ Jan 22	107¾ May 17	108¾ June 6	108¾ ...
Do do registered	AO[3]	108¾ Jan 12	105¾ Jan 12	108¾ June 6	108¾ ...
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	118 Apr 12	115¾ Feb 10	116¾ May 27	114¾ ...
Do do registered	*MN	116 Apr 13	114¾ Jun 9	114¾ June 3	114¾ ...
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*			108 No 5, 02	101¾ ...
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS	105½ May 23	103½ May 23	105½ May 23	104¾ ...
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	MS*			105¾ No 17, 03	104¾ ...
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN*	112¾ Apr 5	109¾ May 13	108¾ June 18	108¾ ...
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*MJ	129 Jan 22	128¾ Mar 15	127¾ June 14	127¾ ...
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*FA	118¾ Mar 25	117¾ Mar 14	117¾ Mar 26	116¾ ...
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS			142½ Fe 10, 02	131¾ ...
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	*JJ			135¾ De 5, 03	129¾ ...
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA	103 Apr 8	103 Apr 8	103 Apr 8	103¾ ...
Do incomes, 1911	*MN			100 Se 8, 03	... ...
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	125 Jun 6	121½ Apr 5	125 June 6	122 ...
Do registered	JJ*	120 Feb. 17	120 Feb 17	120 Feb 17	119¼ ...
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	105½ Jun 28	101 Jan 7	105¾ June 30	103 ...
Do do registered	*JJ			107 Ja 16, 03	... ...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	*MN			100¾ Jy 2, 02	... ...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	*MN			93¾ Je 30, 02	96 ...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. I, 1911	*MN	96 May 16	96 May 16	96 May 16	96 ...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	*MN	93 May 24	93 May 24	93 May 24	93 ...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. P, 1918	*MN	90 May 11	90 May 11	90 May 11	90 ...
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	106¾ May 17	101¾ Jun 2	101¾ June 13	101½ 104¾
Do registered		101¾ Mar 14	101¾ Mar 14	101¾ Mar 14	... ...
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*AO	119 Jun 30	111½ Apr 22	110 June 30	113¾ ...
Do do registered				120¾ Mr 16, 03	116¾ ...
C. R. I. & P. R. R. 1st g. 4s, 1921	AO*	110¼ Jun 7	110¼ Jun 7	110¾ June 7	110 ...
C. R. I. & P. R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	74¾ Jan 22	66½ Jan 7	69 July 1	68¾ 69
Do do registered				88¼ Ja 7, 03	75¾ 80
Chi. R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	85 Jan 20	73 Jan 6	80 July 1	77¾ 80
Chcc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1910	JJ	104¾ Jan 26	103¾ Jan 4	104¾ Jan 26	103* ...
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*JJ			105¾ Oc 1, 03	102¾ ...
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*JJ			90 Oc 1, 03	92¾ ...
Do extension 4s, 1905	*JJ	93 Jan 13	93¾ Jan 4	93 Jan 13	94¾ ...
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	106½ Jul 1	104¾ Apr 22	106½ July 1	106¾ 107
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	102½ Apr 26	102½ Apr 26	102½ Apr 26	... ...
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*JJ			140 Fe 14, 97	... ...
C., St. P. M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	133¾ May 20	130½ Jun 3	131 June 13	131¼ 132¼
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*JD			93 De 19, 03	... ...
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	131 Jan 25	130¾ Jan 9	131 Feb 26	130¾ ...
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JJ	129¾ May 2	127¾ Mar 3	129¾ May 2	129 ...
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	122¾ Jun 23	120 Apr 7	122¾ June 20	123 ...
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	82¾ Jan 27	77¼ May 25	76 June 30	77 75
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	111¼ Apr 8	110 Mar 3	111¼ Apr 28	111½ ...
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*			109 Ap 28, 02	... ...
Cin., Ham. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO*			104½ De 5, 03	101½ ...
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ			112½ Oc 10, 00	... ...
Cin., D. & Iron 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	112 May 16	111¼ May 13	112 May 16	112¾ ...
C., Ind. & W. 1st & ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1953	*JJ	99¼ Jun 30	99½ Jun 30	99¼ June 30	97 ...
C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s, 1993	*JD	101¼ Apr 14	95¾ Jan 8	100¾ July 1	100½ 101
Do do registered				97 No 2, 03	... 102
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	101¼ Apr 12	99¾ Jun 13	99¾ June 15	... ...
Do C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ	98 Feb 1	96 Feb 1	98 Feb 2	... ...
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	102¾ Apr 13	99¾ Feb 27	102 June 22	101½ ...
Do do registered	MN*	99 Jan 28	90 Jan 28	99 Jun 28	... ...
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*			102 De 9, 02	95 ...
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*			104½ Au 31, 03	01 ...
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*MN	05 Jan 22	105 Jan 22	105 Jan 22	105 ...
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QJ	02½ Jun 28	100¾ Mar 4	102¾ June 27	102 ...
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	QJ	113¼ Jun 23	110½ Mar 15	115¼ June 23	110½ 115¼
C., C., I. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JD			130 Jy 28, 03	... ...
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	128 Mar 16	128 Mar 16	128 Mar 16	126 ...
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO			104 No 19, 01	... ...
Pco. & East 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	98¾ Jun 28	95 Apr 6	98¾ July 1	96 ...
Do Income 4s, April, 1990		63 Mar 16	58 May 4	63 May 18	59 ...
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	12½ Feb 9	11½ Feb 10	11½ Feb 9	... ...
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	16 Feb 10	16 Feb 10	16 Feb 10	11¾ ...
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	63¼ Jan 19	56¾ Jan 5	58 July 1	... ...
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	89¼ Jan 28	82 Jun 8	85¼ June 29	... ...
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO			102 Dec., 93	... ...
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	123¾ Jan 25	112¾ Jan 29	112¾ Jan 29	111¼ ...
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	129½ Jan 25	127½ May 11	128¾ June 29	125¾ ...

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Range for Year 1904. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid As'd.
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JD	133 May 13	128¾ Jun 17	128¾ June 17	129½ ...
Do do registered				104 Oc 26, 93	128½ ...
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	128¾ Jun 14	127 Jan 5	128¾ June 14	127 ...
Do registered				126¾ Se 14, 00	114½ ...
Do construction 5s, 1923	*FA	116¾ May 12	111¼ Feb 9	114¾ June 1	... ...
Do terms. and imp. 4s, 1922	*MN	102¾ May 23	100¾ Jan 28	102¾ May 23	100 ...
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	100½ Feb 8	100¾ Feb 8	100¾ Feb 8	107¾ ...
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	*MS			102 Se 2, 03	107¾ ...
Del., H. & Pr. Canal. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	137¾ Jan 12	135¾ Mar 30	135¾ Mar 30	135 ...
Do registered	MS*			140 Au 5, 01	124¾ ...
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*AO	108 Jan 11	105¾ Apr 6	108 June 3	106¾ ...
Do registered	*AO			122 Je 6, 02	103½ ...
Do g. 6s, 1906	*AO	106 Mar 11	104 May 12	104 May 12	104¾ ...
Do do registered	*AO	103 Apr 11	103 Apr 11	103 Apr 11	104¾ ...
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN			148¾ No 10, 02	138 ...
Do registered	*MN			147¾ Je 28, 02	138¾ ...
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	101½ Jun 30	99¾ Mar 1	99¾ July 1	98¼ ...
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	JJ	104½ Jul 1	104¼ Jul 1	104¼ July 1	104 ...
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD	106¾ May 6	106 Jan 6	104 June 15	... ...
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ*	98¾ Jun 30	94 Jan 6	97¾ July 1	96 ...
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*AO	99¾ Jun 23	93 Apr 22	99 June 24	94 99
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1916	AO			97 Ja 3, 02	21 ...
Den. & Southw. gen. g. 5s, 1929	JD*	36 Jan 4	24 May 4	24 May 4	21 ...
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN			111 Fe 28, 01	... ...
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD	96¼ May 11	96¼ May 11	96¼ May 11	96 90
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	94¾ May 9	92½ Jun 13	92¾ June 29	92½ ...
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1941	JD	37 Jun 30	37 Jun 30	37 June 30	35 ...
Do Ohio Sc. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	84 Feb 26	68¾ Jun 21	68 June 30	68¼ 69
Det. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	112¾ Mar 30	100¾ Apr 19	111¾ June 14	... ...
Dul. So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	111 Jan 29	111 Jan 28	111 Jan 28	109½ 114¾
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	117 Jan 13	113 May 31	115 June 20	114¾ ...
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	114 Jun 3	114 Jun 3	114 June 3	... ...
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	112¾ Mar 24	112¾ Apr 4	112¾ Apr 4	113½ ...
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	106¾ Jan 14	106¾ Apr 9	110 June 23	106¾ ...
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*	114½ Jan 11	111 May 4	111 May 4	112 ...
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*JD			101¾ Je 28, 03	100 ...
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS*	135¾ Jan 27	131½ Mar 23	134 June 28	134½ 136¾
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	MS*			130 Au 7, 03	131½ ...
Do 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	*JJ	100¼ Jun 23	99½ Feb 10	98¾ July 1	98 98¾
Do registered	JJ	99¾ Jan 21	99¾ Jan 21	98½ Jan 21	... ...
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*JJ	87¾ Apr 26	84 Jan 5	84¾ July 1	84¼ ...
Do do registered		85¾ Feb 4	85¾ Feb 4	85¾ Feb 4	... ...
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	85¾ Jan 4	85¾ Feb 24	85¾ July 1	92 ...
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*JD	125¾ Jun 21	125¾ Jun 21	125¾ June 21	125 ...
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*MN	119½ Apr 29	116 May 18	118¾ July 1	118¾ 118¾
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 6s, Jan., 1930	AO*			102 Au 6, 02	103½ ...
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	*MS	132 Mar 3	130 Apr 8	132 Apr 8	132 ...
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*MN	118¾ Apr 29	113¾ Jan 12	117¼ June 21	116¾ 118¾
Do D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	JJ*			113½ No 25, 03	106¾ ...
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*MN	106¾ Jan 6	106¾ Jan 6	106¾ Jan 6	106 ...
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	AO*	111 Apr 29	110¾ May 14	110¾ May 17	111 ...
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	111 Apr 29	100¼ Jan 4	111 Apr 29	109¾ ...
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*FA	101¾ Apr 15	96¾ Jun 20	89¾ June 30	99 101
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	*JJ	101½ Jun 16	101½ May 12	102¾ June 30	102¾ ...
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*MN	113¾ Jun 8	113¾ Jan 8	113¾ June 8	113¾ ...
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*JD	109 Apr 21	106¾ Jan 11	107¾ June 2	107¾ ...
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	*JJ	116 Mar 25	116 Mar 25	120 June 6	116 ...
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	*AO	104¾ Jun 27	101 May 6	103¾ June 27	103 103¾
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	*AO			111½ Je 2, 02	100 ...
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*AO			110 Se 2, 03	107¾ ...
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	JJ	107 Jun 18	107 Jun 18	107 June 18	103¾ ...
Fort S. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	JJ			103 Mr 11, 98	... ...
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	JJ*	108 May 9	102¾ Jan 8	104½ June 28	103¼ 104¾
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	JJ*	78 Jun 28	71 Jan

1904

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	As'd.
Do do unified and ref. g. 4s,1929	J J*	91½	Jun 27	84	Jan 7	90¾	June 30	..	89¼
Do do registered		87¼	Jun 23	87¼	Apr 29	87¾	Apr 29	..	..
Do Riv. & Gulf Div.1st g.4s,1933	*M N	94	Jun 23	91	Mar 14	93¾	June 24	93	93¾
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1915	J J*	111½	Mar 8	111½	Mar 8	111½	Mar 8	109½	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	J J*	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	87½	..
Do do small						90	Fe 4, 03	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	J D*	126½	May 31	125¾	Jun 6	125¾	June 6	124	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	M S*	121	Apr 28	120	Jan 11	121	Apr 23	117	..
De gen. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	94	Jan 19	90	Apr 11	93	June 14	95	95½
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	*F A	114	Jan 13	113½	May 9	113½	May 9	111	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*J J					101½	Je 30, 02	87	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	Q F	91	Apr 11	88½	Mar 8	90	May 11	87	92½
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	A O	124½	Jun 27	120	Jan 22	124½	June 27	120?	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	A O	115	Mar 9	110½	Apr 18	113⅞	June 27	113¾	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Jasper Branch,1923	*J J					113	De 1, 98	113	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Alb.	*J J	113½	Jun 9	113½	Jun 9	113½	June 9	112	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	*J J					111	De 20, 03	112	..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien 4½s, 1926	*J J	103½	Jun 29	100	Feb 8	103½	June 29	102	104½
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	A O*	78	Jun 27	73	Feb 19	78	July 1	77	77½
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	A O	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
New York Central & Hudson River	J J*	101¾	Jun 22	98¾	Feb 19	99¾	July 1	99	..
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J J*	99⅞	Jun 10	95	Jan 6	99⅝	June 10	..	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Lake Shore Branch,1923	M S*	102⅜	Jan 20	100	Mar 31	101⅜	June 17	101½	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Alb.	M S*	100⅞	Apr 6	100¾	Mar 31	100⅞	Apr 6	101	..
Do reg. deb. 5s of 1934-1904	M S*	100⅛	Mar 31	100⅛	Mar 31	100⅛	Mar 31	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1903	J D	100⅜	Mar 2	100	Jan 14	100⅜	Mar 2	100	..
Do do registered	*J D					98	De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	101¼	Apr 8	99½	May 2	99¾	May 17	100	..
Do do registered	M N	..	....	..	....	99¾	Nov 8, 02	..	101
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	92¾	Jun 23	86	Feb 19	92¼	June 30	92¼	92¾
Do do registered	*F A	91½	Jun 28	86	Jan 20	91½	June 28	91½	92
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	91	Jun 1	85¼	Mar 14	91	July 1	90	90½
Do do registered	*F A					91	Ja 17, 03	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	106¾	Jun 13	104	Jan 5	106¾	June 13	104½	..
Do do registered	J J*	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	102⅜	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s.f. gtd.4s,S.A.1940	J J	..	....	..	....	95	Ap 3, 02	85½	..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	104	Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	....	..	....	107¼	Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 10, 02	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con.gtd.g.4s,1993	A O*	..	....	..	....	103½	No 15, 01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	109½	Jan 16	103½	Jan 4	107½	July 1	107	107½
Do registered	*J J	108¾	Jan 28	103½	Jun 17	106	July 1	105½	106
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	100¾	Jan 22	98	Mar 10	99¼	June 28	99½	100⅜
Do do registered	*J D	98	Jan 28	98	Apr 13	98	Apr 13	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	M S*	109⅞	Jul 1	93½	Mar 1	109⅞	July 1	100⅞	101
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	..	....	..	....	114	Se 6, 02	104½	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 23, 03	115½	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	..	....	..	....	130	Ja 21, 03	125	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	112¾	Jan 18	100⅝	Apr 19	109⅝	Jan 10	110¼	..
Do 5s, 1931	M S*	122	Jan 16	122	Jan 16	122	Jun 16	120½	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	..	....	..	....	127	de 19, 02	121	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	106¼	Apr 30	103½	Apr 13	106¾	June 9	102	..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	106¾	No 28, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*M N	97¼	Apr 21	96¼	May 20	98¼	May 26	96⅝	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	M N	..	....	..	....	100	Fe 24, 03	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	115⅝	Mar 8	113	Apr 4	113	Apr 4	113¼	..
R., W. & O. con.1st ext.5s,July,1922	A O	117½	Feb 23	110½	May 6	110⅝	June 10	116½	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*J J					113¾	Ja 23, 02	..	..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	104¼	Apr 5	104	Feb 9	104	Apr 5	102¼	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	104¾	Mar 29	102¾	Apr 2	104¾	July 1	104¼	104½
Do do registered	A O*	101	Mar 28	101	Mar 28	101	Mar 28	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford									
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	103	....	..	....	131½	Ap 29, 03	122⅝	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 8, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	101⅞	Apr 20	101⅞	Apr 20	101⅞	Apr 20	100½	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J					103¾	My 14,03	99½	..
N.Y., O. & W.ref. 1st g.4s,June,1992	M S	106½	Feb 17	100½	Mar 18	106	July 1	..	106½
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S					100	De 7, 03	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	112¾	Apr 12	111	Feb 23	112¾	Apr 12	..	111½
Nor. & W. ref. gen. g. 6s, 1931	M S	..	....	..	....	120	Ap 20, 03	122¾	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	..	....	..	....	127	No 28, 03	122¾	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	133¼	Jun 29	122¾	Apr 19	133½	June 29	132	133
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	100¾	Jul 1	96½	Jan 4	100¾	July 1	100⅜	100¾
Do registered						96½	Se 23, 03	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s,1941	J D*	98½	Jun 28	87½	Feb 22	98½	June 30	93½	..
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J					107½	Jy 1, 01	104½	..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1989	M N*	91¼	Apr 26	86¾	Feb 26	109¾	June 23	101	..
N. P. Ry. pr.in.gr.&l.g.4s,Jan.,1997	Q J	103	Jun 27	101¼	Jan 6	104	July 1	103⅜	104¼
Do registered	Q J	104¼	Jun 21	101	Mar 3	104¼	June 21	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	74¾	Jul 1	70¼	Feb 20	74¾	July 1	74	74½
Do do registered	Q F	72¾	Jun 17	69¾	Jan 8	72¾	June 17	71¾	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	97¾	Jan 11	97¾	Jan 11	97¾	Jan 11	96½	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	98	Jun 28	90¼	Jan 6	95⅞	July 1	93¾	96
Do do registered		94¾	Jul 1	90	Jan 8	94¾	July 1	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	122¾	Mar 9	122¼	Mar 9	122¼	Mar 9	122	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	....	..	....	92	Jy 28, 99	110	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	..	....	..	....	112¾	Jy 21, 03	110¾	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	108¼	Jan 29	105½	Apr 11	105½	Apr 11	106	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	J D	..	....	..	....	98½	No 9, 03	95¼	100
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, March, 1948	Q M	85	May 3	85	May 3	85	May 3	84½	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	13½	May 25	111	Feb 8	113½	May 31	110¾	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	..	....	..	....	114½	My 4, 03	108	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	A O*	..	....	..	....	108½	Jy 9, 02	109	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	110	May 13	105	Jan 10	107	June 11	107½	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	102¼	Jun 9	102¼	Jun 9	102½	June 16	102½	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1940	M N*					102	Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	110¾	Jun 27	108	Jan 11	110¾	June 27	107	..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	108¾	Mar 31	105¾	Jun 25	105¾	June 25	103	108
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.reg.cts.,1937	M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11, 98	91¼	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col.tr.cts.,S.B.1941	*F A	..	....	..	....	92¼	De 28, 03	92	94
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g.3½s,1916	M N*	96¾	Jun 25	95⅞	Mar 23	96¾	June 25	96½	98
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	118½	Jun 27	118	May 27	118½	June 27	117	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J J					108¼	Au 21, 03	113⅜	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	F A	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	93	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940, Ser.C.	J D*	98¾	Apr 6	95¾	Apr 4	98¾	Apr 4	97½	..
P., C. & St. L.con.g.4½s,A.,1940	A O*	110	Mar 15	108	Apr 22	108	Apr 22	109½	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	111½	Jan 26	108¾	Jan 4	110	Mar 5	109⅞	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*					116½	Fe 14, 01	108	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	101½	Jan 22	101¼	Jan 22	101½	Jun 22	102	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	*J D	92	Feb 13	90	May 14	92	June 7	92	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*					127½	Oc 21, 02	117	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	119	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	118	Apr 11	118	Apr 11	118	Apr 11	119½	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	105½	Feb 15	104½	Feb 13	105	Mar 28	104½	108
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	..	....	..	....	114	De 15, 03	113½	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*M N	..	....	..	....	106	Au 28, 03	106¼	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	M N*	97	Feb 5	94½	Feb 23	98¾	June 24	96½	97
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	102½	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	..	....	..	....	112¾	Mr 7, 00	108½	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g.4½s,1941	J J*	108½	Apr 20	108½	Apr 20	108½	Apr 20	108¾	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s,1944	*M S	..	....	..	....	117	My 1, 00	..	..
Pec. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	122½	Jan 18	120¾	May 11	121	May 14	121	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	98	Jun 22	96	Jun 23	98	June 23	97¼	..
Pere Marquette—									
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	120	Jun 2	118	Apr 9	120	June 2	120	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	110¾	Apr 20	107¾	Feb 8	109	May 20	100¾	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g.5s,1939	*A O	110½	Feb 19	109¾	Jan 16	110½	Feb 19	110¾	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	120	Oc 11, 01	116¾	..
P. & L. E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A.&B.Jan.,1928	A O	..	....	..	....	112½	De 13, 02	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	115½	Mar 7	115¼	Mar 7	115½	Mar 7	113	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jy 14, 97	100½	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	114¼	May 4	114¼	May 4	114¼	May 4	112¾	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	101	Jun 22	94¾	Jan 9	99	July 1	99	99¼
Do registered	*J J	99	Jun 23	96	May 6	99	June 13	98	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr g.,1951	*A O	95	Jun 21	91¾	Jan 4	93	July 1	94½	95
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911	*J D	110¼	Mar 7	110¼	Apr 2	110¼	Apr 2	117½	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	110¾	Jun 23	110¾	Jun 23	110	June 23	108	111½
Rio Gr. Southern 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	68	Jun 27	63½	Jan 4	68	June 27	62½	..
Do guaranteed	J J*					92	Mr 2, 03	..	..
Rutland R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	104	May 3	103¾	May 10	103¾	May 10	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	101½	No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	84¼	Jun 13	84	May 31	84¼	June 11	81	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1903	M N*	103	Feb 1	103½	May 3	103½	June 2	101	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	105¾	Jun 24	103¼	May 17	103¾	June 24	104	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	127	Jun 21	122¾	May 14	127	June 21	124	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	112¼	Jun 11	110	Jan 13	112½	June 28	110	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	96½	May 19	96	Apr 14	96½	May 19	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	99½	102¾
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	84	Jan 12	79½	Feb 24	81½	July 1	80½	81
K.C., Ft.S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	110½	Feb 4	119½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	120	..
K.C., Ft.S. & M. ref.gtd.g.4s,1936	A O*	82	Jul 1	78	Jan 7	82	July 1	81	..
Do do registered		78½	Jan 14	78½	Jan 14	78½	Jan 14	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts.,1989	M N*	96⅞	Apr 25	91¾	Jun 3	94¾	June 29	95	..
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd.cts.,Nov.,1989	J J	78½	Mar 25	70¾	May 26	73½	June 29	..	70½
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*J D	74¾	Apr 25	69¾	Jun 1	85½	July 1	68	69
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	110½	Feb 26	107¾	Apr 11	110	Mar 16	108½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	132	Mar 10	130	Jan 5	132	June 6	131¾	..
Do do registered	J J*					140	My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	110	Jun 15	107½	Jan 4	110	June 15	108¾	..
Do do do registered	J J*					118¼	Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	111¾	Apr 19	109¾	May 11	109¾	May 11	109¼	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	103	May 23	100	Jan 4	102	May 26	101¾	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	103	My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	..	....	..	....	104	Au 15, 03	103⅜	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	128	Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	135⅜	Apr 23	133	Apr 14	135	Apr 25	131¼	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	114¼	Mar 16	114¼	Mar 16	114¼	Mar 16	114½	..
Will. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	116½	..
Do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. E. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	110	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	..	....	..	....	118¾	De 11, 01	99¾	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	A O*	70¾	Jan 4	65	Jan 8	69	July 1	65	69¾
Do col. tr. ref. g. 4s, 1911	*M N	93¼	Apr 22	86	Jan 18	93	June 28	91½	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	J D	98	Mar 23	92¾	Apr 30	98	June 23	92	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 6s, 1918	J D*	..	....	..	....	100	Se 6, 00	101¼	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*J D	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 26, 03	106¼	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	105¾	Jun 9	105	Jan 15	105¾	June 9	..	106
Ga. Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g.5s,1929	J D*	108	Jan 20	105¾	Feb 25	108	June 20	105¾	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	111¼	My 7, 03	102¾	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J	..	....	..	....	102	Ja 20, 03	96½	..
Southern Pacific Company—									
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	101¾	May 27	97¾	Jan 8	100¾	June 30	100	100⅝
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	95⅞	Jun 17	87¼	Feb 24	95⅞	June 30	89¾	90¼

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	As'd.
Do do registered	J D	87¾	Jan 18	85¾	Jan 11	87	Jan 20	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J	102	Apr 29	97	Feb 26	100¼	Apr 28	99½	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	*F A	101⅝	Mar 26	97¼	Mar 11	100⅝	June 30	100½	101
Do registered						99¾	Mr 5, 03	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	J D	88	Jun 20	84	Jan 6	88	June 30	87½	88½
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	..	....	..	....	110½	Fe 27, 03	108	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D	103¾	Apr 12	100¼	Jan 26	103¾	Apr 12	102	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*M N	100	Apr 25	103¾	Mar 9	107	June 1	107½	..
Cila V., G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	M N*	108	Apr 28	105	Jan 19	105	June 16	103	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N	..	....	..	....	105	De 18, 03	102½	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	*M N	..	....	..	....	102½	De 1, 02	103½	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J*	112	Feb 17	110	Jan 14	112	Apr 14	110¾	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	113	Mar 21	112	Jan 23	112	June 22	110	112¾
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*A O	93½	Apr 6	90¾	Jan 5	92¾	May 26	..	..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*M N	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 27, 02	..	125
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	121	May 6	121	May 6	121	May 6	117	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	130½	Mar 24	130	Mar 29	130	Apr 29	129	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	107	Jun 8	106⅞	Apr 19	107	June 8	104⅜	105
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	..	....	..	....	113	Ja 4, 01	106½	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	98½	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	87	Jun 29	76	Jan 4	85	July 1	..	..
S. F. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s,Mar.,1905	J J	108	May 23	105	Jan 18	108	May 23	105	..
Do do March, 1910	J J	108⅝	Jun 17	105⅞	Jul 1	105⅞	July 1	105⅜	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser.A. 1905	*A O	103	May 6	101½	Apr 21	102	May 6	101⅝	..
Do do Series B, 1905						102	Oc 22, 03	102¼	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906		102	Apr 12	102	Apr 12	102	Apr 12	104½	..
Do 1st 6s, Series F and F, 1912	A O	115¼	Jun 14	114½	Apr 18	115¼	June 14	116	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	119	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	109	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	109	Apr 30	106	Jan 4	108½	June 24	107	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	108¾	Feb 19	108	Mar 9	108	Mar 9	105	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	101	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*					111¼	Oc 30, 02	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	100½	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	118	Jun. 14	111	Feb 25	115	July 1	115	116
Do registered	J J	110	Feb 29	109	Feb 23	110	Feb 29	..	119¼
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	95¼	Feb 2	92¾	Jun 8	95	June 27	93	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J					113	De 14, 03	111¾	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	98	Jun 30	93¼	Mar 17	95	July 1	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	117½	Apr 20	115	Apr 12	117½	Apr 20	116	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1949	J J*	96¾	Jun 29	91¼	Feb 24	96¾	June 29	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	118	May 12	118	May 12	118	May 12	114¾	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. div's. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	113½	Apr 23	113	Mar 15	113¾	Apr 23	112¾	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	119¾	Apr 29	117	May 3	119¾	June 28	115¼	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	102	Jun 23	100	Apr 20	102	June 25	100½	102
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	123	Jun 2	118½	Jan 7	123	June 2	120½	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	122	May 19	120	Jan 7	122	May 19	120¾	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	116¾	Jun 13	114	Mar 10	116¾	June 13	114½	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	112¾	Jun	112	Jun 21	112¾	June 24	112½	..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*					92	Se 9, 02	85	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	106	Apr 30	103½	Jan 5	105½	Jan 29	103⅜	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	113	Apr 28	110	Jan 18	112¾	June 18	112⅜	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	112½	Apr 20	110½	May 10	110½	May 10	112	..
Do serial, Series A, 6s, 1906	M S	103	Mar 29	103	Mar 29	103	Mar 29	102¾	..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	M S	..	....	..	....	112½	Jan 6, 03	112	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M S	..	....	..	....	123	Fe 8, 02	111¾	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	M S	110	Jun 28	110	Jun 28	110	June 28	108	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	M S	..	....	..	....	115	Jan 6, 03	111¾	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	M S	..	....	..	....	108	No 9, 03	108	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	..	....	..	....	98	De 31, 03	92	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	117	Jun 22	112½	Feb 19	117	June 22	113¾	117¾
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	..	....	..	....	117	Jy 25, 00	120	..
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	*J D	..	....	..	.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	1904 Av'g.
Milwaukee G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	*MN	90 Feb 5	87½ Jan 6	89⅝ Apr 29	89½ 91½
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948	JD*	103⅝ Jan 2	103½ Jun 7	105¼ June 30	105 105¼
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	*FA	93 Jun 15	90 Feb 24	97 June 30	94½ 96
Nat. Rd. Ill. N.Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910	*MS	105½ Feb 17	102½ Mar 5	106⅜ June 27	104½ 106⅜
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1935	*JJ	120¼ Jun 27	115¼ Apr 5	120¾ June 27	116 ..
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	FA*	92 Jan 18	100¼ Feb 2	101 May 11	100 ..
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921	*MN	99 Mar 15	99 Mar 15	100 Mar 15	.. ..
Pub. G. & C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	MN*	101½ Jun 14	101½ Jun 14	101½ June 14	101⅝ ..
Do 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	JD*	101 May 23	101 Jun 6	101 June 15	101⅜ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	*AO	124 Mar 24	118⅝ Feb 8	122 Jun 29	122⅝ 125
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	MS*	104 Feb 23	103 Apr 9	103 Apr 9	104 ..
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	100½ Jun 29	98¾ Jan 22	100½ June 29	100⅝ ..
Con. Gas. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	JD*	100⅝ Mar 16	99¼ Mar 5	103½ May 6	101 107
Mu. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	JJ*	101¾ Feb 6	101 Mar 3	101 Mar 3	101 ..
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	MN*	105 Mar 30	105 Mar 30	105 Apr 27	.. ..
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	109 Fe 5, 01	.. ..
West. Gas col. tr. g. 5s, 1933	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Ja 16, 01	.. ..

MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.

Am. Cot. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nov. 1, 1915	QF	103⅝ Apr 29	95 Mar 14	97½ June 20	97½	98½
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	MS*	81½ Jan 28	70 Jan 4	80 July 1	79½	80
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	MS*	93 Jan 8	82 Mar 15	87 June 27	86	..
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*JJ	79 Jun 28	74 Jan 18	79 June 28	79½	80
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	105 Ja 10, 00	..	..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951	FA*	62¾ Jun 8	61⅜ Feb 8	61½ July 1	61¼	61½
Do registered		62½ May 5	57⅝ Mar 16	58½ May 5	..	..
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 50-year 5 per cent. con. g., 1927	*AO	68⅛ Jan 22	61½ Jun 10	64 July 1	63	64
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	99 Se 16, 03	99½	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	99 Jy 17, 00	92½	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*AO	92 Feb 23	92 Feb 23	92 Feb 23	95	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	103⅝ Jun 29	105½ Mar 16	108½ June 28	108½	..
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	*JJ	103 Jun 23	97 Feb 8	103 June 23	..	..
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	.. ....	.. ....	95 Fe 24, 03	..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	*AO	98⅝ May 17	92⅝ Apr 4	98 June 29	97½	98
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*MN	90¼ Apr 23	87 May 9	87 June 15	88	90
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ*	69 Feb 29	65½ Feb 29	65¾ June 8	..	67
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	FA*	47 Jan 23	35 Jan 4	40 June 24	38	..
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946		4½ Jan 23	1½ May 2	2 May 25	1½	3
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*MN	112½ Apr 25	107¾ Jan 7	109¼ June 25	110	..
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	79 Au 12, 03	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	1904 Av'g.
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963	MN	79¾ Apr 12	85¾ Jan 7	79¾ July 1	75⅝ 76
Do registered	MN	79 Apr 7	86¾ Jan 7	75¼ June 30	.. ..

COAL AND IRON.

Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	55 No 2, 09	..	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*FA	100 Jun 17	95¼ Mar 11	99 June 23	99	..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	FA*	79 Feb 4	69 Jan 5	73 May 5	73	73⅝
Do do Trust Co. certificates		70 Jun 27	69¾ Jun 20	69¾ June 20	69	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1936	*MN	105 Feb 26	105 Feb 26	105 Mar 9	..	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	AO	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	135 Ja 22, 03	..	..
Jeff. & Cl. C. & I. 1st g. 6s, 1926	JD	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	107 My 23, 07	104	..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1926	JD	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	102¼ Oc 27, 03	105	105⅝
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	109¼ Fe 27, 03	..	..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 6s, 1928	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	108 Oc 24, 02	..	..
Tenn. C., I. & R. R. gen. 6s, 1951	JJ*	91¾ Jun 29	91¾ Jun 29	91¾ June 30	91¾ June 30	..	..
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	AO	108 Apr 30	102 Mar 7	106 Apr 30	102½	..	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	*JJ	108 Jun 6	101½ Jan 12	108 June 6	108½	..	..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	102 De 28, 03	..	..	..
De Barde, C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*FA	105 Jun 11	100¾ Jan 6	105 June 11	103	..	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949	*MS	73 Feb 29	67¼ Feb 2	71 June 6	..	70	

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ*	94 Jun 30	90 May 31	94 June 30	..	93	
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	QJ	.. ....	.. ....	100¾ Ap 8, 02	..	98¼	
Do registered	QJ	.. ....	.. ....	100¼ Oc 20, 01	..	..	
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	109 Oc 7, 99	..	..	
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	*MN	106¾ May 13	106¾ May 13	106¾ June 22	106⅞	..	
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Jul 2, 03	103	..	
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*JJ	106¾ Jun 1	105 Feb 8	106¾ June 1	106¾	..	
Do ref. and g. 4½s, 1950	*MN	104½ Apr 4	101½ Jan 2	105¾ June 30	103¼	103⅝	
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	103½ Ja 23, 03	..	..	
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	107 Jun 14	107 Jun 14	107 June 20	106	..	
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding s. f. 4½s, 1934	*JJ	103⅜ Apr 27	101¾ Apr 2	103⅜ Apr 27	..	..	

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 1, 1904

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended July 1..$9,641,500

Week ended July 1, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	15
American Hide & Leather 6s	80	80	80	80	77
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	87	87	87	87	1
American Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s	94	94	94	94	1
American Thread 4s	79	79	79	79	2
Ann Arbor 4s	95¼	95¾	95⅝	95⅛	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102⅝	103	102⅝	103	128½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adjust. 4s	93⅝	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞	6
Atchison, Top. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	92¼	92⅝	92	92½	84½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, East Okla. 4s	95½	95½	95¼	95⅞	7
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	96⅝	97¼	96⅞	97	238
Atlantic & Danville 4s	95½	96⅝	95¾	96⅝	25
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½	93¼	93¼	94⅜	94⅜	63
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	102⅜	103	102⅜	103	765
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½	91⅞	92¼	90⅞	90½	87
Balt. & Ohio Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	97¼	97½	97¼	97½	16
Baltimore & Ohio, Pitts. J. & Mid. Div. 3½	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	4
Baltimore & Ohio conv. 4s	97	98	97	98	4
Beech Creek 4s	106¼	106⅛	106¼	106¼	5
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Brooklyn City Railroad 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	3
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	79⅜	80	78	78½	184
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	106½	107⅜	106½	107⅜	64
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114½	115½	114½	115½	13
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg gen. 5s	116¾	117⅜	116¾	117⅜	15
Buffalo & Susquehanna ref. 4s	99⅞	100½	99⅞	100½	15
Bur., Cedar Rapids & North. col. tr. 5s	119	119	119	119	1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	105⅜	106	105¾	105¾	11
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Canada Southern 2d 5s reg	105	105	105	105	1
Central Branch, Union Pacific 4s	91¼	91½	91½	91½	2
Central of Georgia con. 5s	111	111	110⅝	110⅞	58
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	74½	75	74½	74½	49
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	35½	36	35½	36	32
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc. 5s	22½	22½	22½	22½	3
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	133¾	133¾	133½	133¾	23
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	113
Central Pacific 3½s	87½	88	87½	88	29
Ches. & Ohio Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	103	103	103	103	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	117¾	118	117½	117⅞	21
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	105	105¾	105	105⅜	68
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	108	108	108	108	1
Chicago & Alton 3s	84	85	84	85	24
Chicago & Alton 3½s	79½	79⅝	78	78	103
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	97½	98	95⅞	95⅞	573
Chi., B. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	95½	95½	95¼	95¼	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	10
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	118⅝	118⅝	118¼	118¼	23
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. 6s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & Pac. West. 5s	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	80	79⅝	80	80	81
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	105½	105½	105½	105½	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	69¼	69¼	68⅝	69	269
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	76	76	76	76	20
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western 4s	99½	99½	99½	99¼	5
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	6
Clearfield Bituminous Coal 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	4
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	100⅝	101	100⅝	100⅝	82
Cleveland Electric Illuminating 5s	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s, tr. co. ctfs.	58	58	58	58	21
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	83¾	84	83¾	83¾	10
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	171⅝	172	171⅝	171⅝	17
Con. Gas, ctfs. for full paid conv. deb. 6s	61⅝	61⅝	61½	61½	305
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	61¾	61¾	61⅝	61⅝	5
Consolidated Tobacco 4s reg					
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101½	101½	99¼	99¼	10
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4½s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	2
Detroit City Gas 5s	97	97	97	97	1
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	92¼	92½	92½	92½	17
Detroit Southern 4s	37	37	37	37	12
Detroit Southern, Ohio South. Div. 4s	65½	68½	66¼	68	10
Distillers Securities Corporation 5s	65¾	64	63¼	64	50
East. Tenn. Va. & Georgia consol. 5s	118⅛	118¼	118¼	118¼	3
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y. con. 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	3
Erie 1st consol. 7s	134	134	134	134	3
Erie 1st consol. 4s	100¼	100¼	98¼	98¾	110
Erie general lien 4s	86½	86½	84½	84½	9
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92½	92½	26
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	6
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	2
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	76½	78	76½	78	44
Georgia, Carolina & Northern 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Hocking Valley 4½	110	110⅝	107⅜	107⅜	29
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	106	106	106	106	3
Illinois Central, Louis. Div. 3½s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	98¼	98¼	90¼	98¼	25
International Paper 6s	106½	106½	106½	106½	2
Iowa Central 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Iowa Central ref. 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	1
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	80¾	82	80	82	239
Kansas City Southern 3s	71¾	71½	71¼	71½	58
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	90	90¾	89¾	90½	175
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Lackawanna Steel 5s	98	98	98	98	21
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 5s	107⅜	108	107⅜	108	4
Lake Shore 3½s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
Lake Shore deb 4s	100⅜	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞	53
Long Island refunding 4s	101¼	101⅜	101	101⅜	20
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	117	117½	117	117½	6
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101⅜	102	100	100	57
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 5s	113	113	113	113	11
Louisville & Nashville-South. Ry. joint 4s	83½	85½	83½	85½	2
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 4s	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¼	177
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	104½	105	104½	105	82
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	10
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	90¼	90½	86½	86½	31
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	6
Mexican Central con. 4s	65	65	64¾	64¾	54

BONDS.

Week ended July 1, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Mexican Central 4½s	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	58
Mexican Central 2d inc.	93½	93½	92⅝	92⅝	13
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	115⅝	116	115⅝	116	18
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98½	98⅝	17
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	79	79	78½	78½	16
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	12
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	102	102½	102	102½	32
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	107½	107⅝	107½	107½	48
Missouri Pacific col. 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	5
	108	108¼	108	108¼	13
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	124½	124½	124½	124½	26
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis con. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Nassau Electric Railroad 4s	83⅝	85	82⅝	82⅝	144
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	77⅝	78	76½	78	134
National R. R. of Mexico prior lien 3½s	103⅝	103½	103½	103½	1
New York Central gen. 3½s	99	99½	99	99½	7
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	92⅝	92⅝	92	92⅝	32
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s reg.	91½	91½	91¼	91½	6
New York Central, Michigan Cent. col. 3½s	90¼	91	90¼	91	238
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	17
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	9
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 5s	95	95	94¾	95	47
New York Dock Co. 4s	89½	90	89½	89¾	74
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103¼	103¼	103	103	23
New York, Susquehanna & West. gen. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
New York, Susquehanna & West. 2d 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100	100½	100	100½	28
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	93	93½	93	93½	109
Norfolk & Western, New River 6s	131¾	132½	131¾	132½	24
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	74	74½	74	64½	
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105	105	104	104	48
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	102¼	102½	102⅝	102⅝	7
Oregon Short Line partic. 4s	96⅞	97½	96⅝	97⅜	209
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	117	117	117	117	2
Oregon Short Line 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	1
Pennsylvania gtd. 3 1-2s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	7
People's Gas of Chicago 1st con. 6s	122	122	122	122	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	98¾	98¾	98	98¼	23
Reading general 4s	100⅞	101	99	99	77
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	95	95	94¾	95	15
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s	68	68	68	68	1
Rio Grande Western col. tr. 4s	98⅞	99⅝	97¼	97⅜	36
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116	116	115¾	115⅞	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	91	91¼	90⅝	90⅝	49
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	82¼	83	80¾	81½	231
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	112½	112½	112¼	112¼	3
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	6
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	73⅝	73¾	73½	73½	14
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	68½	69	68½	68½	26
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	122⅝	122¾	122⅝	122⅝	9
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	85⅞	87	85	85	88
Seaboard Air Line ref 5s	98	98	98	98	8
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	69	69	69	69	3
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Southern Pacific of Arizona 6s, 1910	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	4
Southern Pacific 4s	93¾	93⅝	93¼	93⅜	1231
Southern Pacific 4½s	100½	100⅝	100¼	100½	264
Southern Pacific of California 1st 6s, 1912	116	116	116	116	12
Southern Railway 5s	118	118	115	115	44
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio 4s	95	95	95	95	8
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	96½	96	95	95	38
Tenn Coal, Iron & R. R. gen. 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	4
Texas & Pacific, Eastern Div. 6s	102	102	102	102	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	118¾	118⅞	118¾	118⅝	27
Third Avenue 1st 5s	121	121	121	121	2
Third Avenue 4s	96	96	93½	93⅝	123
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	71	71¼	70½	71½	18
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior 3½s	84¾	85½	84¼	84¾	18
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	110½	112½	110½	112½	6
Ulster & Delaware 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	5
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103¾	106	104	104	38
Union Pacific conv. 4s	98⅜	100	96⅝	99⅞	765
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	79¾	80⅝	79¾	80¼	148
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	75¾	76½	75½	76½	1,078
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg.	75¾	75½	75¾	75½	1
Virginia Midland gen 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	1
Virginia Midland, Series D, 4-5s	110	110	110	110	1
Wabash 1st 5s	117½	117½	117¼	117¼	13
Wabash debenture, Series B	56¾	57½	56¾	57	83
Wabash 2d 5s	108⅝	109½	108	108½	18
West Shore 4s	109½	109½	107½	107½	11
West Shore 4s reg	105⅝	106	105⅝	106	7
Western Union fund & real estate 4½s	102⅞	103½	102⅞	103⅜	44
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	91½	91½	91¼	91½	6
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	91	91½	91	91½	8
Total sales					$9,228,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 4s, 1907, reg	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	3
Republic of Cuba 5s, full paid	99	100¼	99	100	173½
Republic of Cuba 5s, 2d install. paid	98⅝	99⅝	98⅝	99⅝	19
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s, ctfs full paid	93	93⅞	92¾	93⅝	197½
Total sales					$393,000

STATE BONDS.

Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	6½	6½	6½	6½	20
Grand total					$9,641,500

AMALGAMATED MAY INCREASE DIVIDEND.

The official figures on the copper production of Montana for 1903 are subjected to some interesting analysis by the Boston News Bureau, which before now has demonstrated its possession of pretty sound information on the copper situation. The State of Montana produced in 1903 some 213,576,628 pounds of copper, of which, says the Boston News Bureau, Senator Clark's mines gave 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds and the Heinze mines about 30,000,000. This would leave something like 170,000,000 for all the other mines, including the large proportion of the Anaconda, and Parrot production which the Amalgamated does not own.

On this basis the estimate seems reasonable that Amalgamated production is not over one pound of copper for each of the $155,000,000 of Amalgamated capital, and it is easy to argue that with copper costing in sheets not far from 10 cents a pound to produce, and selling around 12 cents, the present Amalgamated dividend of $2 will not be increased in the near future, unless by a marked change of conditions or well-planned process of "financiering."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

1904

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 1, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	485	510
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 2, 04	220	225
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	May 2, 04	750	850
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	May 2, 04	340	375
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 04	155	162½
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 04	700	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	320	..
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	July 1, 04	4050	4200
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	S	July 1, 04	140	150
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 2, 04	259	261
Coal & Iron Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Colonial	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	400	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 04	350	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	203	206
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	155
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 04	340	350
East R.Nat. ($25)	250,000	8	S	July 1, 04	180	..
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	185	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	July 1, 04	3700	4000
Fifth National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 04	385	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 04	590	600
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 2, 04	200	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	200	215
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 04	390	400
Ganzevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	S	June 30,04	160	..
Germ.-Am. (₹95)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 04	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 04	370	390
Germania	300,000	10	S	May 2, 04	580	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	May 2, 04	250	265
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	170	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	500	515
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	540	555
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	150	162½
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	210	220
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	145	150
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	500	530
Lincoln National	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	1000	1020
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	July 1, 04	310	325
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	240	250
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	242½	250
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	July 1, 04	127½	140
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	240	245
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	175	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 04	165	175
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	June 1, 04	400	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	May 2, 04	200	..
Mutual	200,000	3	..	July 1, 04	270	280
Nassau ($50)	500,000	8	..	July 1, 04	175	185
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	6	..	July 1, 04	380	400
N. Y., (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	277½	285
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	July 1, 04	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	May 2, 04	195	210
N. Y. Prod. Exc.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 04	165	175
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	118	125
North Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 04	190	201
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 1, 04	220	225
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 2, 04	262½	270
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	455	465
People's ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 04	280	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	105	110
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 1, 04	530	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	250	290
Royal	100,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 04	650	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 04	625	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	135	140
State	100,000	25	S	July 1, 04	900	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	190	197½
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	125	130
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 04	125	..
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	.....	165	170
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	97½	98
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	525	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	350	..

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 1, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	June 30,04	102	105
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	325	..
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 16'04	355	365
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	Jan 15, 04	197½	201
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	145	150
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30,04	400	410
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 04	1950	1970
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 04	475	485
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 04	270	275
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	290	300
Commonw'lth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	59	62½
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	167½	172
Empire	500,000	..	..	.....	225	260
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	2½	Q	June 30,04	650	680
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	May 2, 04	1340	1360
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30,04	525	560
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	190	200
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30,04	315	325
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30,04	580	605
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	150	165
Hamilton	500,000	..	..	May 2, 04	295	310
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	May 2, 04	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	118	S	June 27,04	875	900
Lawy'rs'Mtg.In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	168	172
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	2	Q	May 2, 04	266	273
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	325	335
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 04	295	300
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	450	460
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	June 30,04	1000	1015
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	185	200
Metropolitan	2,000,000	8	S	June 30,04	580	605
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30,04	575	590
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	200	220
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 04	240	260
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Feb. 4, 04	105	115
N.Y. Life In& T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10,04	1000	1025
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	July 5, 04	110	125
N.Y.Secur'y & T.	5,000,000	8	Q	May 2, 04	600	615
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	June 30,04	260	280
People's Trust	1,000,000	7	M	July 1, 04	310	340
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	July 1, 04	330	360
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30,04	320	360
Title Guar.&Tr.	4,375,000	3	Q	June 30,04	432½	440
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Trust Co. of Am.	2,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	230	235
Union	1,000,000	8½	Q	Apr 11, 04	1350	1400
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	8	S	June 30,04	375	385
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1440	1475
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	195	198
Washington Tr.	500,000	11	Q	July 1, 04	190	..
Williamsburg	750,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	235	240
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	185	162½

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 1, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,300	..	..	.....	80	81
Do preferred	6,872,600	1½	Q	May 2, 04	91½	92½
Bay State	20,000,000	..	..	.....	*4-32	5-32
Binghamton Gas						
1st 5s, 1950	400,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	94	97
B'klyn Bor. Gas	800,000	11				
Do 1st	1,000,000	3½	S	Mar. 1, 04	95	97
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	3¼
††Do 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	84	85
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,450,000	2½	S	July, 1904	101	105
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	3½	S	July, 1904	104½	105
††Un. Gas of N.J.						
2d con. 5s, 1948	971,000	3½	S	July, 1904	87½	90
Consumers' (J.C.)						
1st 6s, 1913	450,000	3	S	May 1, 04	98	102
Denver G. & E.	2,000,000	2½	S	May 2, 04	70	75
††Do 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	May, 1904	72½	74½
Det. L. & Pow.	1,000,000	2	S	July, 1904	75	80
††Ft. Wayne Lt. & Tr.						
1st 5s, 1941	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1904	88	92
Gas & El. of Bergen	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1904	100	105
Hudson Co. Gas	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1904	200	210
Jersey City & Hob.	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1904	200	210
Kings Co. Lt. & P.	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1904	110	115
Lacled. Gas Co.	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1904	100	105
Lafayette Gas	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1904	100	105
Lowell Gas Light	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1904	100	105
Madison Gas & El.	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1904	100	105
Mad. Gas & El. pf.	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1904	100	105
Mad. Gas & El. 5s

DIRECTORS WITHOUT STOCK.

Interesting Example of Choice of Directors Outside of Stockholders.

The election of men to the Directorates of companies in which they own little or no stock is by no means an uncommon occurrence, but an especially salient example of such choice of Directors came to light during the past week. The company concerned is one of the so-called trusts, and one, by the way, that so far as the market for its shares is concerned has been a conspicuous failure. The incident was recited by a banking house not connected with the company but which was familiar with the matter, and was recalled by the election during the past week of another Director for the same company. At one time seven new names were added to the Board of Directors of this particular trust, and all accepted the positions to which they were elected.

On the first occasion when it became necessary for the newly elected members of the board to take some official action the discovery was made that not one of the seven men recently chosen as representatives of the stockholders had a single share of stock in his own name. It was evident that they were not in a position to cast a vote as members of the board, and yet it was considered important to decide the matter in hand that same day. The emergency was one that called for some unusually rapid work on the part of transfer clerks and others. The meeting was adjourned for a short time; seven shares of stock were taken to the transfer agents and placed in the names of the seven representative stockholders, otherwise known as Directors, and with the further amiable assistance of the registrars of the stock the seven members were placed in possession of their share of stock apiece and the temporarily interrupted meeting was continued. Doubtless the seven new members of the board were as well qualified as the average Director to transact the company's business, but it would not appear inconsistent with the interests of stockholders in general to have on their Boards of Directors men with larger interest in the company than that represented by the few shares of stock, or, as in this case, the single share of stock qualifying them as Directors.

LAWYER-FINANCIERS.

The Part They Play When Money Lending Is Profitable.

The modern metropolitan law establishment is in very many ways closely related to the financial community, but the saying of a broker the other day that "the lawyers are now out of the money market," suggested a phase of legal activity that is seldom brought to general attention.

In organizations and reorganizations—and in the various processes that go in between, such as protective committees, receiverships, and the like—the lawyer-financier, as the corporation attorney might well be called, plays on the one side or the other a controlling part. It is his advice that guides the "insiders" who are steering as close to the wind as the law and the minority interests allow, and upon his judgment are the steps by people who have or believe they have grievances likely to depend. In these capacities and many others of a more peaceful nature the lawyer-financier looms up large among the important figures in Wall Street.

But few reorganizations and protective committees and receivership suits bring the lawyer into immediate touch with the money market. It is in connection with the other business of his office that this relation develops. Most of the firms of corporation lawyers are also intrusted with the management of large estates and some with the administration of trust funds running to enormous amounts. The proposition is obviously to realize for the beneficiaries the greatest possible income and the return to the attorneys is likely to be determined by the success with which this income is brought in.

The result is that an important element in the big metropolitan law office is the man who places the money. It is money that is not as a rule tied up by personal ventures of its owner and therefore may be utilized in the most liquid form of investments. So, when the money rate is stiff, most profitable employment for spare funds is found in call and time loans on collateral—particularly the latter—and a larger rate of interest is realized in this way than in any other that is compatible with safety. It was stated by the head of one large law firm recently that in a 6 per cent. money market fully one-tenth of the entire week's loans is made by a half dozen or so firms of attorneys, single houses making daily loans running up into the millions.

Very naturally such loans are governed entirely by the state of the market, and at times when real estate mortgages or other investments offer a greater return the money at the disposition of the lawyer-financiers flows as readily into these channels. In this respect the lawyers have somewhat the better of their friends, the bankers, who are borrowing the money they loan from depositors, and therefore have to keep in such shape that it can be returned on a moment's notice. The case of the trust company officer furnishes a closer analogy—unless he, too, is making a "play" for a banking business rather than that for which his institution was originally intended.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 2.—Incorporated to-day:

Colored Giants' Baseball Association, New York City; capital, $500. Directors—Moses Corbin, Samuel Brand, and Harry Jacobs, New York City.

Eckenberg Milk Products Company, Cortland; capital, $100,000. Directors—D. W. Van Hoesen, F. H. Cobb, and L. P. Bennett, Homer.

Prentiss Equipment Company, Monticello, Sullivan County, (clocks;) capital, $30,000. Directors—H. S. Prentiss and G. B. Prentiss, New York City; J. M. Lewis, Elizabeth, N. J.

A. B. Sands & Son Company, New York City, (machinery;) capital, $20,000. Directors—Joel Jenkins, Montclair, N. J.; J. H. Leonard, East Orange, N. J.; E. P. Sands, Brooklyn.

Knowles Realty Company, New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—E. H. Knowles, Brooklyn; H. G. Knowles and W. S. Knowles, Providence, R. I.

Irving Place Association, Jamaica, L. I. (realty;) capital, $3,000. Directors—G. W. Barthelf, E. L. Malden, and J. W. Currier, Jamaica.

Donlon Contracting Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—P. J. Donlon and Francis Edwin H. Frost, and Francis W. Frost.

Florence, Brooklyn; J. P. Kearney, New York City.

Curtis-Blaisdell Company, New York City, (coal;) capital, $500,000. Directors—G. D. Curtis and J. T. Abell, New York City; W. F. Blaisdell, Brooklyn.

L. H. Prentice Company, New York City, (machinery;) capital, $300,000. Directors—L. H. Prentice, Chicago; W. L. Canfield and O. F. Hibbard, New York City.

Tuttle Manufacturing Company, Buffalo, (mechanical devices;) capital, $50,000. Directors—C. H. Tuttle and C. B. Ernst, Rochester; F. N. Higgins, Warsaw.

Robert R. Tuttle & Co., Syracuse, (corporation agents;) capital, $50,000. Directors—R. R. Tuttle, E. A. Tuttle, and W. N. Titomb, Syracuse.

Contract Process Company, Buffalo, (reduction;) capital, $1,250,000. Directors—R. B. Cox, G. A. Ricker, and A. D. Garretson, Buffalo.

Nantucket Improvement Company, New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—G. H. Lester and J. M. Lively, New York City, and H. B. McDowell, East Orange.

The Canadian Lumber Manufacturing Company, Buffalo; capital, $250,000. Directors—Joseph Imel, S. Spear, and A. D. Winsor, Buffalo.

Bill, Bell & Co., Ogdensburg, (millinery;) capital, $100,000. Directors—J. R. Bill, C. O. R. Bell, and E. W. Douglass, Ogdensburg.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Andes Tea Company, Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Charles N. King, Charles D. Burrage, and W. Monds Greene.

The New York Harbor Real Estate Company, Jersey City; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—Willard C. Fiek, Walter L. McDermott, and Clinton E. Fisk.

The Wallman Manufacturing Company, to manufacture novelties, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Conrad Wallman, C. Albert Janssen, Conrad Buzing, Merman W. Hotopp, and George V. Pforr.

The A. L. Cary Company, to deal in dairy and farm products, Jersey City; capital, $2,000. Incorporators—Joseph F. Farmer, D. B. Ryan, and M. B. Williams.

Madeira, Hill & Co., to deal in coal and coke, Camden; capital, $1,500,000. Incorporators—Percy D. Madeira, Frank F. Patterson, Henry H. Smith, Samuel Bell, Jr., and Louis C. Madeira, Jr.

The Progress Plate Making Company, Camden; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Harry D. Tappan, George F. Lavan, and Daniel Filter.

The Llewellyn Park Improvement Company, Newark; capital, $1,800. Incorporators—George Richards, John O. Reaid, R. A. Franks, William Barr, A. B. Jenkins, and William Read Howe.

The Kingsland Brick Company, Kingsland; capital, $60,000. Incorporators—M. M. Tannenbaum, Hugo Oppenheim, and Henry Blum.

Courier-News Publishing Company, Plainfield; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—George H. Frost,

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NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 2.—Following are this week's quotations of manufacturing stocks:

		Price.	Previous Quotat'n.
60	Amory	122	125½
4	Amoskeag	1,652½@1,665	*1,610.
..	Androscoggin	..	121
..	Appleton	..	116½
..	Arlington Mills	..	125
..	Atlantic	..	45
..	Bates	..	172
..	Belvidere Woolen Mfg., Lowell	..	702½
..	Bigelow Carpet	..	104½
..	Boott	..	400
..	Boston, (new)	..	100
..	Boston Belting	..	210¼
..	Boston Duck	..	1,175
..	Cabot	..	82
..	Chicopee	..	41¼
..	Cocheco	..	215
..	Columbian	..	1,012½
..	Continental	..	39
..	Dwight	..	1,000
..	Edwards	..	75
27	Everett	115½	115¼
..	Franklin	..	99¼
..	Great Falls	..	148
..	Hamilton Cotton	..	675
..	Hill	..	50
..	Hillsborough Mills, (woolen)	..	25
2	Jackson	625	635
..	Lancaster, (new)	..	68
..	Lawrence	..	107½
..	Lockwood	..	90¼
..	Lowell	..	600
..	Lowell Bleachery, (new)	..	75
..	Lowell Machine Shop	..	300
..	Lyman Mills	..	67½
7	Manchester Mills	68	70
..	Massachusetts	..	75
..	Massachusetts Cotton of Ga.	..	99
..	Merrimack	..	95½
..	Middlesex	..	80
..	Monadnock	..	580
..	Naumkeag Steam Cotton	..	49½
..	Nashua Mfg. Co.	..	502½
..	Newmarket Mfg. Co.	..	715
7	Pacific	2,065	2,015
..	Pepperill	..	241¾
..	Plymouth Cordage	..	631
20	Salmon Falls Mfg.	105½	105½
..	Stafford	..	100½
..	Stark	..	990
..	Thorndike	..	1,062½
..	Tremont & Suffolk	..	90¾
..	Waltham Bleach. & Dye Wks.	..	80
..	Wamsutta	..	117
..	Washington	..	139
1	York	940	930

*Ex dividend.

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THE WEATHER. Fair and warmer; light variable winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,004. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 4, 1904.—TEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

NEARLY 800 LOST IN WRECK OF LINER

The Norge Strikes a Rock Off the Hebrides.

BOATS SMASHED BY SEA

Only Two of Them Succeed in Getting Free from Ship.

IMMIGRANTS FOR NEW YORK

Survivor Tells of the Disaster—Passengers Cool in Face of Death—Hundreds on Deck as Ship Went Down.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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GRIMSBY, England, July 3.—The steam trawler Silvia, which arrived last night, had on board 27 of the 800 passengers and crew of the Danish steamer Norge, which was wrecked on Rockall (off the Hebrides) Tuesday.

Only one of the twenty-seven is able to speak English, and that not fluently, so details of the catastrophe were obtained with difficulty.

So far as has been ascertained the Norge was on a voyage from Copenhagen to New York with emigrants only. There were over 700 of these on board, Norwegians, Danes, Swedes, and Finns, while the crew consisted of about 100 men. The ship was under the command of Capt. Gondell of Copenhagen.

The vessel sailed Monday last, and all went well until nearing Rockall Tuesday. Rockall is a very dangerous rock, about 75 feet high, and has a reef projecting into the sea about five miles.

Ship Filled Rapidly.

It is evident that the Norge got out of her course, for she struck the reef about 7:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. Directly the vessel struck the engines were reversed and the Norge came back into deep water. So large was the rent in her bow that she began to fill rapidly, and there was evidently no chance of keeping her afloat.

The Norge carried eight boats. These were got out at once, but were smashed in the launching. Some of the seamen sacrificed their lives in order that the women and children might have priority. Five boats were filled with passengers, but only two succeeded in getting away.

A heavy sea was running, and the last the survivors saw was a large number of emigrants on the vessel and the Captain on the bridge.

Story of a Survivor.

The only survivor who speaks English made the following statement:

"I was lying in my bunk waiting for breakfast. I had got up previously and washed. We heard a slight bump, followed directly afterward by another bump.

"I rushed on deck and saw that something serious had happened. I made a dash to return in order to collect my few belongings. Scores were rushing on deck, and the hatchway was crowded with emigrants.

"They were launching boats, and I rushed to get into one. There was no panic. There were four or five people in the boat when I got in.

Saw Two Boats Capsize.

"We got clear of the ship. Fortunately our party included the only seaman of the Norge who was saved, and he was able to navigate our little boat. We saw two other boats capsize owing to the heavy weather and because nobody could navigate them.

"We made straight away, and after twenty-four hours the Silvia bore down and picked us up.

"Dozens of people who jumped into the sea with lifebelts were drowned before our eyes. About 700 people must have been drowned."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 3.—Over 700 Danish and Norwegian emigrants bound for New York are believed to have been drowned in the North Atlantic. Out of nearly 800 souls on board the Danish steamer Norge, which left Copenhagen, only 27 are known to be alive and for the rest no hope is held out.

When last seen the Norge was sinking where she struck, on the islet of Rockall, whose isolated peak raises itself from a deadly Atlantic reef some 290 miles off the west coast of Scotland.

Early on the morning of June 28 the Norge, which was out of her course in heavy weather, ran on to the Rockall reef, which in the distance looks like a ship under full sail. The Norge was quickly backed off, but the heavy seas poured in through a rent in her bows.

The emigrants, who were then awaiting breakfast below, ran on deck. Except that the hatchways were scarcely built for these hundreds of souls and became clogged, there was no panic.

Boats Smashed by Sea.

The Norge quickly began to go down by the head. Eight boats were lowered, and into these the women and children were hurriedly put. Six of these boats smashed against the side of the Norge, and their helpless inmates were caught up by the heavy seas.

Two boatloads got safely away from the side of the sinking ship, and many of the emigrants who were left on board, seizing life belts, threw themselves into the sea and were drowned.

Capt. Gundel, so the survivors say, stood on the bridge of the doomed vessel until it could be seen no more.

The Norge foundered suddenly, and some six hundred terrified emigrants were thrown into the water or drawn down with the sinking ship.

Beat Off Drowning Wretches.

Those who could swim tried to reach the boats, but these were already too full, and their occupants beat off the drowning wretches with oars.

The boats kept together for some hours. Practically all of their occupants were passengers, and were not used to handling such craft. The boat occupied by the survivors landed at Grimsby was a lifeboat.

One account says that three boats were successfully launched, the other two holding about ten each. The lifeboat made faster progress, and fell in with the Salvia. What became of the other boats is not yet known.

The rescue of those on the lifeboat took place at 8 o'clock on the morning of June 29, the survivors consisting of twenty men, one of them a seaman, six women, and a girl.

One of the survivors said that when he got on deck the Norge was half submerged and was rapidly getting lower in the water. Half mad with fright, the survivors all struggled for places in the boats. They fought their way to the big lifeboat, and an officer stowed in the six women and the girl, and then told the men to get in.

The officer then took charge and got the boat away from the side of the Norge. Seeing that the boat was already overladen, the officer with great heroism jumped into the water and tried to board another boat, which was not so full. He failed and was drowned.

Sea Alive with Struggling People.

In the sea by this time was a mass of struggling men, women, and children gasping and choking from the effects of the water. The boat rowed clear of this seething inferno, and just as she drew away the Norge went down.

Peter Nelson, one of the survivors, described as a young American said:

"For some hours we rowed in company with the other boat, but the strong tide carried us away from the others, and nothing has been seen of them since. The Salvia picked us up, and we were well cared for on board the trawler.

"All of us lost our entire belongings. We had no time in that fierce fight for life to think of anything but the getting of seats in the boat."

Probably No Other Survivors.

The only hope except for the twenty-seven who escaped is that some few of the emigrants might have been washed up on the barren rock. Their chance of being rescued even then is practically nil, for vessels sailing the North Atlantic give Rockall as wide a berth as possible.

The news of this disaster, which it is feared in its death record is greater than any previous tragedy of the Atlantic, came with the arrival to-night of the steam trawler Salvia at her home port, the quiet fishing town of Grimsby.

The Salvia had been on a fortnight's cruise around the Hebrides. By a lucky chance she steamed further west than is usual for Grimsby trawlers, and fell in with the survivors of the Norge, who for twenty-four hours had been tossed about in a small boat on the rough waters of the North Atlantic.

The survivors were taken aboard the Salvia and were landed at Grimsby to-night.

THE NORGE AN IRON SHIP.

Was Equipped with Six Water-Tight Bulkheads—Built in Glasgow.

The Norge, which had been in the Copenhagen-New York service of the Scandinavian-American Line, formerly the Thingvalla Line, for a number of years, was an iron vessel of 3,318 tons gross and 2,121 tons net. Her principal dimensions were: Length, 340 feet; breadth, 40 feet, and depth, 25 feet.

The Norge was built at Glasgow by A. Stephen & Son, in 1881. She was named Pieter de Coninck, but when she was purchased by the United Steamship Company of Copenhagen she was renamed the Norge.

The vessel was equipped with six watertight bulkheads. She was regularly employed in the passenger service, and was the first vessel to bring cut rate immigrants to this country after the rate war started between the various big steamship lines.

Agents Here Have No Word.

A. E. Johnson & Co. of 7 Broadway are the agents of the Scandinavian-American Line in this city. At the home of Alexander E. Johnson, principal member of the firm, 925 West End Avenue, it was said that Mr. Johnson was at Long Branch.

A man who said he represented him declared that the firm had received no direct information regarding the disaster.

Latest Shipping News.

SCILLY, July 4 (Monday.)—Kronprins Wilhelm, from New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen, passed at midnight.

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JAPANESE SINK TWO MORE RUSSIAN SHIPS

Large Vessel and Destroyer Sent to Bottom at Port Arthur.

TORPEDO ATTACK JUNE 27

Togo Reports Either a Battleship or Cruiser Destroyed—May Have Been the Retvizan.

TOKIO, July 3.—A belated report from Admiral Togo records a desperate and successful torpedo attack at the entrance of Port Arthur last Monday night, June 27, in which a Russian guardship and a Russian torpedo-boat destroyer were sunk.

The guardship is described as having two masts and three funnels. She was either a battleship or a cruiser, and she was torpedoed and destroyed. The torpedo-boat destroyer was struck, and then blew up and sank.

Admiral Togo reports the loss of one officer and thirteen men killed and one officer and two men wounded. He makes no mention of damage to his fleet.

The Twelfth torpedo flotilla, under the command of Yamada, delivered the attack. The Japanese vessels were revealed by the Russian searchlights, and the shore forts opened a heavy fusillade on them. The Russian guardship was surrounded and attacked by the Japanese, who saw this vessel sink amid huge volumes of water thrown up by heavy explosions.

Following this the Russian torpedo boat destroyers at once attacked the Japanese vessels, which responded to the onslaught. A Russian destroyer, while within the area lit up by the searchlights, was seen to explode, rise, fall back into the water sidewise, and sink.

The guardship sank near the base of Golden Hill.

The cause of the delay by Admiral Togo in forwarding this report is unknown, but it is presumed that he was busy and did not have time to communicate with Tokio.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—One of the most striking features of the situation is the lack of naval news from the Russian side, but it is pointed out that if the fleets have gone out such news would be naturally slow in coming through Russian sources.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, July 3.—The Russian denials that a vessel was torpedoed outside Port Arthur on the night of June 23 create astonishment in Japan, inasmuch as the officers and crew of the Shirataka plainly saw a ship resembling the Peresviet struck and sink.

It is noticeable that Japanese naval officers have hitherto never once submitted an erouneous report.

Refugees from Port Arthur who have arrived at Che-Foo in the last few days have declared that a vessel with three funnels was lying submerged outside the harbor. It is possible that this is the ship sunk by the Japanese last Monday.

The vessels in the Port Arthur squadron having two masts and three funnels were the battleships Peresviet and Retvizan and the cruiser Pallada. The two latter of these vessels were damaged in the earliest attacks by Admiral Togo's fleet. The Retvizan was badly holed below the waterline, but was repaired after a fashion, though she was not rendered completely efficient. The Pallada was put hors de combat in the first Japanese attack, and the repairs on her are also said to have been far from efficient.

VLADIVOSTOK SHIPS' ESCAPE.

Russian Vessels Suddenly Extinguished All Lights and Eluded Pursuers.

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TOKIO, July 3.—The Vladivostok squadron was sighted at 6:45 o'clock on Friday evening between Tsu Shima and Oki Shima Islands by Vice Admiral Kamimura's squadron.

Admiral Kamimura attempted to reduce the distance between his ships and the Russians, but the latter steered north by northeast at full speed.

At nightfall Admiral Kamimura ordered his torpedo flotilla to get close to the enemy at any cost. From the main squadron flashes were seen, denoting that an attack was in progress. The Russians suddenly concentrated all their lights on the attacking craft, and then suddenly extinguished everything and slipped away in the darkness on an unknown course.

According to the latest accounts the Russian ships which bombarded Gen-San fired some 400 shells into the settlement without causing injury to life or limb. It is supposed that the cruisers laid mines outside the harbor.

The purpose of the Vladivostok cruisers was apparently to draw the Japanese to Gen-San and take advantage of their absence to pass Tsu Shima, but the Japanese, fathoming this design, remained in the vicinity of Tau Shima.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, July 3.—The Vladivostok squadron eluded Vice Admiral Kamimura's squadron eastward of the island of Tsu on Friday night in the darkness. A drizzling rain and fog favored the Russian vessels.

The two squadrons met early in the evening, the Russians being north of Iki Island and the Japanese south of Tsu Island. They were ten miles apart. The Russians bolted to the northeast when they were discovered by Kamimura. The latter chased them at full speed.

The Japanese torpedo boats steamed ahead and entered within the range of the Russian guns. The Russian vessels vigorously shelled the Japanese torpedo boats. This firing explains the cannonading heard on Tsu Island, which gave rise to the belief that a general engagement was in progress.

Admiral Kamimura gained on the Russian ships and was only five miles in the rear when suddenly, at 9 P. M., all the Russian vessels extinguished their lights and disappeared in the darkness. At that time the Japanese torpedo boats were pressing the Russians, who had been using their searchlights.

The torpedo boats failed to get close enough to the Russian squadron to discharge torpedoes.

VLADIVOSTOK, July 3.—Many Japanese fishermen taken from schooners in the recent raid of the Vladivostok squadron were sent to Irkutsk to-day.

It is reported that the Japanese are having considerable difficulty with their large fleet of transports. They are said to be sparing no money and to have monopolized all the free steamers in the Far East, British, German, and Norwegian vessels receiving the preference.

There are no signs of the Japanese in this region.

A typhoon is raging.

REFUGE FOR RUSSIAN SHIPS?

Fear That Germany May Provide It—Japan Would Appeal to England.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, July 3.—A leading Tokio journal, while professing to trust Germany's neutrality, expresses apprehension that she may consent to allow the Port Arthur squadron to take refuge at Kiao-Chow, where the Russians might land their armaments and save their ships.

Should Germany adopt such a course, adds the paper, Japan would reluctantly be compelled to regard her as Russia's ally and appeal to the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

MOVING UPON LIAO-YANG.

Japanese Advance Reported—May Also Be Working Toward Mukden.

LONDON, July 4, (Monday.)—According to a dispatch to the Central News from Mukden, dated July 3, it is reported that the Japanese are moving two divisions upon Liao-Yang from Fen-Shiu Pass.

The Central News has received the following dispatch from Tashi-Chao under date of July 3:

"The weather is dry, but the Japanese are taking no action.

"The Chinese state that the Japanese lack victuals, medicines, and forage.

"East of Kai-Chow the principal Japanese forces have fallen back, abandoning their positions.

"There have been no notable changes on the road to Liao-Yang."

LIAO-YANG, July 3.—The whole of Manchuria seems to have turned into a marsh, and the weather almost precludes a movement by either side.

It is reported that the Japanese are near Liao-Yang, and a battle is expected when the weather permits. The country is such that a few days of sun will dry the roads.

It is reported that 20,000 Japanese are working around toward Mukden, but this is scarcely credited.

CHEE-FOO, July 3.—A small Japanese force occupied Kai-Chow on June 23, and found that the Russians had fallen back to Tashi-Chao.

The Japanese expect that a big battle will be fought at Tashi-Chao, but in other quarters it is believed that the Russians will retreat to Liao-Yang, as otherwise they would be cut off at Hai-Cheng by the Taku-Shan division of the Japanese Army. It is possible that this has already been done, as the Taku-Shan division was within striking distance of Hai-Cheng a week ago.

The Russian authorities at Niu-Chwang are enforcing a strict censorship over news messages. This is taken to indicate the possibility of an unexpected movement on the part of the Russians, who are west of the railroad in conjunction with the force now at Niu-Chwang.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4, (Monday.)—Official news received up to July 2 indicates that the Japanese advance from the south has been suspended, together with all other important movements at the seat of war. The authorities do not expect much more than desultory skirmishing until the weather improves. The situation is considered satisfactory from the Russian point of view.

There is evidence of considerable sickness in the Japanese camps. It is believed here that the Japanese will suffer more from the rainy weather than will the Russians.

RUSSIAN BARBARITY ALLEGED.

Japanese Give Two Instances of Mutilation of Dead Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Japanese legation to-day received the following dispatch from Tokio:

"The Chief of Staff of the Second Army telegraphs as follows:

"'On the 15th of June a petty officer and other soldiers, six in all, belonging to the Eighteenth Infantry Regiment encountered, while scouting, about fifteen Russian troops at Cheng-tsu-Shan and were killed after hand-to-hand fighting. On the death of these men the Russians thrust their bayonets into their mouths and cut open their lungs and took away the contents of their pockets.

"'On the 27th of June Kobayashi Waichi, a first-class cavalryman belonging to the Third Cavalry Regiment, who was also scouting at a point about four kilometres northeast of Heun-yo-Cheng, was attacked by the Russians and fell dead on the ground. Thereupon about twenty Russian cavalrymen surrounded the dead man and barbarously mutilated him.

"'At this moment a company of our cavalry approached the scene and the Russians fled, leaving the body of the man in our hands.'"

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Japanese Minister has received an official statement concerning prisoners of war in Japan.

The bureau of information at Tokio regularly each ten days communicates through the Foreign Office and the French Legation at Tokio all information obtained regarding the prisoners, the places to which they have been sent, the condition of their health, &c. Detailed reports regarding the dead found on the field are also furnished whenever it is possible to ascertain names and other particulars.

Up to the present time a considerable amount of money and a number of articles of various kinds have been sent to the prisoners through the bureau. The Czar made a donation to four prisoners, the Russian Church sent to the prisoners a number of gifts received during lent, and Gen. von Wahl sent through the German Legation the sum of 500 yen ($250.) Articles of value and money found on the dead have been forwarded regularly by the bureau to the French Legation at Tokio.

Places for the detention of prisoners have been established at Matsuyama, in the Province of Iyo. The seriously wounded are placed in the military hospital, while the lighter cases are cared for in temporary hospitals. The uninjured officers are kept in the Matsuyama City Hall.

Many of the people in the vicinity visit the prisoners and express their sympathy in various ways, generally by presents of food, clothing, and other useful articles. Christian missionaries have been access to the prisoners.

TRAIN WRECKED AND BURNED; 14 KILLED

Open Switch on Wabash Line Traps Excursion Cars.

TWO SCORE HURT IN WRECK

Excursionists Were on the Way to St. Louis and Chicago—New Yorkers Were Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., July 3.—An open switch, a heavy train laden with July 4 excursionists to St. Louis, an engineer bent on making up time, who could have seen the open switch signal but did not, fourteen persons killed and thirty-five burned and mangled, is the story in brief of the wreck of the regular Chicago-St. Louis train on the Wabash Railroad here at 5:40 this afternoon.

It was train No. 11 that left Chicago at 11 A. M., consisting of eight coaches and a baggage car. It was thirty minutes late, and was going forty-five miles an hour when it struck the switch.

The coaches, except the last two, crashed into the engine, which turned completely around after striking the box cars. To add to the horror fire consumed the train. Several excursionists who are missing are believed to have burned.

Dr. P. H. Farrel of Chicago was on the train and led the rescuers by intelligent work with axes and saws. Many were got out of the burning cars before the townspeople, three-quarters of a mile away, could render assistance.

Due to Carelessness?

The general impression is that the wreck was due to the carelessness of the railroad employe in charge of the switch. The switch was found open after the wreck. The lock on the ground and the semaphore showed the switch to be open.

The railroad officials assert that the switch was not used during the afternoon and that the switch was opened by some crank who had secured the keys.

Coroner W. A. Gray is investigating to-night, and said that there would be arrests.

The total identified dead numbers twelve. An unknown man and women who were burned in the wreck make the total fourteen.

Jacob P. Barder of Park River, N. D., was a delegate to the Democratic Convention. His head was crushed and he died instantly.

I. R. Mills, who was killed, was Internal Revenue Collector at Decatur, and one of the most prominent Republicans in Central Illinois.

Identified dead: Barder, Jacob P., Park River, N. D.; Dietrick, Harry M., Toledo, Ohio; Eichstadt, L. O., 1,054 South Albany Avenue, Chicago; Galaise, Charles, Chicago; Luther, Mrs. C. J., Milwaukee Wis.; Nocak, Richale, nine years old, Arlington Heights, Ill.; Mills, I. R., Decatur Ill.; Perkins, Mrs. D., 5,700 Union Avenue, Chicago; Sanford, James, Decatur Ill. engineer; Smith, Samuel, Decatur, fireman; Rogers, ——, train dispatcher, on engine; St. Pierre, Ubald, Montreal.

Unidentified dead: Woman, 180 pounds, dark skirt, sateen shirtwaist, in third coach; man, heavily built, wedged in fourth coach, body burned.

Among those who are fatally injured whose names had been ascertained up to 1 o'clock this morning are William Ballis of Chicago, the Rev. M. M. Mills, a Baptist minister of Bridgeton, Iowa, both legs amputated, is dying; Henry Rink of Cincinnati, Ohio, head crushed and burned.

W. M. Archibald of Honeoye Falls, N. Y., was cut about the head; his brother George has a broken leg. Mrs. Anna Kenyon of Kingston, N. Y., had the flesh torn off the right leg from the knee to the ankle. G. S. Perry Macomber of New York City was injured about the head and face.

Thirty Minutes Late.

When the train reached Honey Bend, twenty miles north of Litchfield, it was thirty minutes late. In an effort to make up time, and with a clear track reported, a speed of forty-five miles an hour was reached.

Engineer Sandford whistled for a crossing just before striking the switch, but did not notice the danger signal of the semaphore. Too late the engineer whistled for brakes.

There was a crash and the engine plowed into a train of empty cars thirty yards from the switch, knocking four to one side of the track. It turned a complete circle, snapping the tender off 100 yards down the track.

The last car was a special from Three Rivers, Wis., and, with the preceding one, was uncoupled and saved.

Within a few minutes after the wreck Mayor W. J. King, Chief of Police Goodwin, and hundreds of citizens were engaged in the rescue work. The dead were taken from the cars and laid on the grass. The townspeople were prompt in offering vehicles, and a procession of carriages to the St. Francis Hospital a mile away lasted for over an hour.

Several died on their way. The hospital was not large enough to accommodate the injured, and they were laid on the grass outside or taken to hotels.

To add to the confusion the electric lights at the hospital went out, and the surgeons were compelled to work by smoky lamps.

Physician Tells of Wreck.

Assisting the regular surgeons was Dr. P. H. Farrell of the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, staff. He gave a graphic account of the wreck.

"I was at dinner," said he, "when there was a sudden crash. Tables were overturned and crockery shattered. People were sent flying about the car. The train ran for perhaps fifty yards, and then began to pile up.

"I saw from its position that the engine would set fire to the train. I jerked down sledges and saws, and put people to work saving the imprisoned. To a number of injured I gave hypodermic injections."

C. L. Corneau, Station Agent of the Wabash, said:

"The switch was never opened by a railroad man. Some irresponsible person who had a key will be found to have caused the tragedy."

The third section of a special Detroit train passed over the track safely half an hour before the wreck.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers.—Adv.

TICKET AGENT HELD UP.

Robbed of $800 on Elevated Station at Pistol's Point.

Two roughly-dressed men, who appeared to be Italians, entered the elevated station at the foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, and, pointing a pistol at the head of David L. Wells, the ticket agent, went through the cash drawer. They secured $800 and then ran away.

Wells was too badly frightened to make any outcry. The men took him entirely by surprise, and he did not give the alarm until after they had run down the steps to the street and disappeared. As soon as they were out of sight he set up an outcry, and when the police responded, he told his story.

Capt. Driscoll of the Bedford Avenue Police Station and Capt. Halohan of the Clymer Street Station, with a number of detectives, went to work to try and trace the robbers.

Wells, who has been in the employ of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for about nine months, said that he had never seen either of the men before. They were about twenty-two years old, he said, and were roughly clad. Both wore brown suits.

"I was counting my cash," he said, "and the first thing I knew a pistol was shoved in my face. The receipts for the day had been heavy. I was powerless to resist, so completely was I taken by surprise."

SICKNESS PREVENTED WEDDING

Lawyer Tierney and His Bride-to-Be Were Stricken with Diphtheria.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 3.—Lawyer William L. Tierney of New York, nephew of the Right Rev. Bishop Michael Tierney of the Connecticut Catholic Diocese, came to Greenwich yesterday to the home of his father, Judge Jeremiah Tierney, at Indian Harbor, next to E. C. Benedict's estate, to recuperate in preparation for his postponed marriage, which is to occur in a week or two.

A few weeks ago, almost on the eve of the day set for his marriage with Miss Marian Irene Brady of 310 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, New York, he was taken to the Minturn Hospital with diphtheria, and his condition for a time was most serious. On what was to have been her wedding day Miss Brady also was taken down with diphtheria, but in a milder form, and was quarantined in the upper floor of her home.

The exact date of the postponed wedding has not been announced.

TRAMP DOG GUARDS BABY GIRL.

Barking Calls Attention to Infant Abandoned in East New York.

A three-weeks-old baby girl was found abandoned in a vacant lot early yesterday in Pitkins Avenue, near Powell Street, East New York, guarded by a tramp dog.

The chubby bit of humanity had blue eyes and was dressed in pink and blue clothes and a blue lace bonnet. It was wailing lustily when the dog's barking attracted the attention of some men passing by.

The men took the baby to the Brownsville Police Station, from where it was taken to the City Nursery by Matron Behmann.

PASTOR'S WIFE SEEKS DIVORCE.

Rev. G. N. Davis of Equinunk, Penn., Accused of Cruel Treatment.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 3.—A suit for separation has been begun in the Supreme Court by Mrs Mary N. Davis of Pine Hill against her husband, the Rev. George N. Davis, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Equinunk, Penn. She alleges cruel and inhuman treatment. Mrs. Davis left her husband last December. Two daughters, aged seventeen and nine, accompanied their mother.

In opposing the application for alimony and counsel fee made to Supreme Court Justice Betts, Mr. Davis submitted an affidavit stating that it was impossible to support two establishments upon his present salary of $650. He was willing to support his two daughters, but upon the condition that they live with him, and not with their mother.

The motion for alimony was denied, but Judge Betts allowed Mrs. Davis's attorney $50 counsel fee.

TELLS OF POOLROOM SERVICE.

Discharged Employe Says Western Union's Revenue Is as Big as Ever.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 3.—G. F. McMurchy, for the past two years manager of a local office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who was recently deposed by the chief officer of the company, made a statement to-day setting forth the methods now used by the Western Union in supplying the poolrooms with reports of the races from the various tracks over the country.

McMurchy says that the revenue from the race tracks is as big to-day as it ever was. He says the company has rigged up a branch office in this city, where the reports of all races are received and later transmitted to the poolrooms.

BURIED UNDER WRECKED AUTO.

Philadelphians Seriously Injured in Accident Near Egg Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., July 3.—Four Philadelphians who refused to give their names met with a serious accident on the Atlantic City Road this evening while near this city in their automobile.

They were going a forty-mile-an-hour clip in a large touring car when the machine suddenly swerved to the side of the road and upset. The occupants were heavily thrown to the ground and badly cut by broken glass.

Two of the men were partly buried by the machine, and it had to be raised before they could be extricated from their perilous position. They were badly cut and bruised and were taken to Atlantic City in a serious condition. The car was a wreck.

TIDE FOR PARKER SWAMPING RIVALS

His Fight Seems All But Won at St. Louis.

FOES ARE DISORGANIZED

The Talk About Cleveland Has No Sound Foundation.

GORMAN OUT OF THE RACE.

Lieutenant Sends That Word—Either Wall or Rose of Wisconsin May Get Second Place.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 4 (Monday).—At midnight, with the city rapidly filling up with the delegates to the Democratic National Convention, the candidacy of Judge Parker of New York for the nomination for President of the United States shows a strength which tempts the statement that his fight is as good as won.

Bryan, the twice defeated, is sulking in his headquarters, saying "No" to the Parker candidacy, claiming a sufficient following to be an effective obstructionist; but the Parker managers laugh at his claims, and the evidence to support his claims is lacking.

Gorman, Maryland's man of mystery, has taken himself out of the race, according to the statements made here to-night. All day long his supporters in Maryland and West Virginia delegations were trying to get him to declare himself, so that they could solicit support for him, but he kept them in the dark.

Mr. Bryan called a conference of as many anti-Parker men as he could get together for the purpose of seeing if he could not get them to agree on some one to put up against the New York man. He asked them to rally around Gorman.

"How do you know that Gorman would accept the nomination or stand back of us if we make a fight for him?" Mr. Bryan was asked.

Gorman Not a Candidate.

"Don't know," he was forced to reply. Then he was told to find out. To do this he asked ex-Senator Henry G. Davis to wire Mr. Gorman. No answer was received from Mr. Gorman, but Bernard Carter, general counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad, whom he last January tried to make United States Senator and who is his closest confidant, sent this message:

"Senator Gorman desires that his name be not presented to the convention. He is not a candidate for the nomination."

This threw the anti-Parkerites in something of a panic. Their consternation increased when, as the night wore on, they received information that the twelve delegates of West Virginia, who were instructed for Gorman, the six uninstructed delegates of the District of Columbia, and the sixteen delegates of Maryland, also uninstructed, but known to have been for Gorman, would cast their votes for Parker.

The name of Cleveland is being used by nearly all the anti-Parker men in the hope that by its use they can conjure up sufficient sentiment to stem the Parker tide, but it seems to be idle talk, lacking sincerity, and indulged in only for the purpose of giving the anti-Parkerites an excuse for their position. There is not a politician here of recognized astuteness who will seriously say that he thinks there is a chance in a thousand of the convention turning to Mr. Cleveland.

Hearst Boom's Collapse.

Melting away with a rapidity and helplessness that are almost pathetic is the Hearst boom. Even the instructed Hearst delegates are laughing in their sleeves at their pledges of support to him, and are openly boasting that as soon as they have "made good by casting one ballot for Willie" they will abandon him and get in the game.

And so it is that to-night Judge Parker stands alone as the only candidate who has back of him a businesslike, thoroughly organized boom, a boom which is not characterized by "whooper-up" methods, but which is attracting delegates from all sections of the country because it presents such a striking contrast to the feeble, disorganized, and unproductive efforts of those who are opposing it.

It is human nature to want to be with the winner, and if the tide continues to run toward Parker as it is running now the call for him in the convention will be so overwhelming that those who oppose it will not be able to long resist.

If Col. James M. Guffey, who has the Pennsylvania delegation in his pocket, would only declare himself and state, as everybody believes, that those sixty-eight votes are going to be cast for Judge Parker, the New Yorker's nomination could be taken as assured, but Col. Guffey is not talking.

There is little room for doubt as to what Col. Guffey is going to do, though, in view of the statement made by the Parker leaders that if he does not give the Pennsylvania vote to Judge Parker he will be violating his personal pledge given to Judge Parker in the presence of August Belmont and William F. Sheehan.

Talk About Vice Presidency.

There is lots of talk but little that is definite in regard to the Vice Presidency. There is a strong feeling that it will go to Wisconsin, either to Wall or to Rose; but ex-Senator Hill says that the question of a candidate for that position is an open one.

He and the other Parker managers believe that it should be left open until the candidate for President has been nominated. This will probably be Friday.

"I think it would be wise, then," said Mr. Hill, "to give the delegates an adjournment after the Presidential nomination so that they can have the night to talk over and discuss the candidates for the second place. Let them meet Saturday and fight it out."

In this connection Senator Dubois called upon Messrs. Hill and Sheehan to-day and made a most important statement. It was to the effect that if the nomination for Vice President was given to Senator George Turner of Washington it would result in turning more than sixty votes to Judge Parker in the convention, including the votes of California, Oregon, and Washington.

It is significant that the Parker managers did not reach eagerly for this promised support. They simply took the matter under advisement. They are very confident.

Question of the Platform.

No platform has been formulated, but the question as to who will be the nominee for President having been virtually determined attention will be directed to platform construction, with a strong probability that the work will be outlined when the Committee on Resolutions is ready to take the matter up.

While the feeling is favorable to conservative utterances, it is apparent that the convention will not be satisfied with vague and evasive expressions that will admit of a variety of constructions, nor will the convention accept the mild declarations contained in the New York Democratic platform on National questions.

There is a demand for something more pronounced than those, and it is likely that on the currency and the tariff the platform will follow the lines of the declarations contained in the Mississippi platform.

The Money Plank.

There will be no reaffirmation of the Chicago and Kansas City declarations on the money question. This feature of the platform will receive the most careful and deliberate attention of those to whom the work will be committed, and it is confidently expected a declaration will be made that will prove acceptable to all but the most implacable of free silver coinage men.

The best estimate which can be prepared to-night of Judge Parker's vote in the convention gives him 609 votes. Either 663 or 667, according to the action taken by the National Committee with reference to the admission of the six delegates of Porto Rico, will be necessary to nominate.

The tabulation of the probable Parker vote made to-night is as follows:

INSTRUCTED FOR PARKER.

Alaska, 6; Arkansas, 18; Connecticut, 14; Georgia, 26; Indiana, 30; Louisiana, 18; Mississippi, 20; New York, 78; Ohio, 2; Tennessee, 24; Texas, 26. Total, 272.

CONCEDED TO PARKER.

Alabama, 22; Kentucky, 26; Minnesota, 14; New Hampshire, 8; North Carolina, 24; Utah, 4; Vermont, 8; South Carolina, 18; Rhode Island, 2. Total—126.

PROBABLY FOR PARKER.

Oregon, 6; Kansas, 14; Washington, 6; Maine, 3; Wisconsin, 26; Michigan, 28; New Jersey, 24; Ohio, 36; Pennsylvania, 68. Total—211.

Grand total—609.

While the claims of Bryan that he can control more than one-third of the delegates in the convention and so prevent the nomination of Judge Parker is generally regarded as a vain boast, there is considerable discussion as to what would happen if his claims should prove to be true. It is generally believed that in the event the Parker managers, who will control the Committee on Platform, would write into it a straight gold standard plank

Where, then, would Mr. Bryan pick out a candidate who could stand upon it?

Indiana May Get Chairmanship.

While the question of the National Chairmanship will not be determined until after the adjournment of the convention, it is generally believed that it will go to National Committeeman Thomas S. Taggert of Indiana. Guffey of Pennsylvania has declared that he does not want it, but only wants to be recognized as the Democratic leader of his State, and the dispenser of Federal patronage there.

Gorman of Maryland is understood to have declared that he does not want it, for the double reason that his health is not equal to the task and that his ambitions are in another direction.

In the disposition of the National Chairmanship, as in the distribution of all the honors of the convention, the Parker managers are showing great shrewdness. These honors will all be placed where they will do the most good, and where they will bring the votes of delegates into the Parker column if they are needed.

This convention in its preliminary days is already in marked contrast to the Chicago Convention. The city is really alive to the occasion. Flags and other decorations are liberally displayed around all the hotels and places of public meeting.

There are a dozen huge portraits of Judge Parker displayed in prominent places. The hotel lobbies are crowded and there is a free discussion of the outcome of the convention which was entirely lacking in Chicago, where everything was cut and dried. Would-be orators get little crowds around them here and there and keep the ball rolling by speaking for their favorite candidates and issues. The promise that this would be a red-hot convention, with an abundance of excitement and enthusiasm, will surely be verified.

The Tammany leaders arrived here to-night. They immediately began to feel around to find out what it would avail them to continue their opposition to Judge Parker. The Tammany shouters will get here on their special trains to-morrow, and the leaders want to be able to tell them how to shout.

Indications are that Mr. Murphy is looking for a chance to get into the procession. His position is not one that meets with the sanction of the best men in his organization, and he knows that his leadership may be at stake if he makes a mess of things here. He is going to call his advisers in conference at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PARKER'S VIEW OF WILLIAMS.

"We Can't Spare Him from the House," He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Some remarks made by Judge Parker relating to John Sharp Williams's Vice Presidential boom were repeated to-day by Representative John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee, and they are interesting as showing the way in which the Judge has observed the Congressional situation.

August Belmont is reported in favor of Williams's nomination for Vice President. In speaking of this Mr. Gaines said:

"Judge Parker himself takes a different view. When I went out to see him a while ago this same subject came up, and Judge Parker said:

"'No, we can't spare Williams from the House. That was a marvelous fight that the Democrats in the House made last Winter under Williams's leadership. He demonstrated clearly that he was an ideal leader. We have got to keep him in the House to go on with the work he is doing.'"

OHIO DELEGATES' ATTITUDE.

Ex-Congressman Lentz Says They Are Likely to Vote for Hearst.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Ex-Congressman Lentz of Ohio said to-day that he did not know whether or not the Ohio delegation would decide to support Judge Judson Harmon in the event of his name being presented to the convention.

"A number of the district delegates from Ohio were elected as Hearst men," said Mr. Lentz, "and their disposition is to vote for Mr. Hearst. So far as I know at present, nothing has occurred which is likely to prevent their casting their votes for Mr. Hearst from the outset."

TAMMANY TO LAUNCH BOOM FOR M'CLELLAN

Belief That He May Be Selected as Compromise Candidate.

SCOUTING IN ST. LOUIS

Statement of His Position by Murphy Taken to Mean His Forces May Join the Parker Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Still talking for Cleveland, but with such a desire to spring the McClellan boom that finally it was practically agreed that policy demanded the launching of New York's Mayor as a candidate for the Presidency, Charles F. Murphy and his advance guard of Tammany Hall reached here to-night over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

"My position now is what it has been constantly," declared Mr. Murphy on his arrival at the Southern Hotel. "I have said, and still say, that in my opinion Mr. Cleveland, so far as the State of New York is concerned, would be the strongest candidate this convention could name.

"Of course I cannot speak for other States, and I have thought that the best result probably would be reached by deliberating among the delegates representing all the States and untrammeled by precommitment or instructions. For this reason I was opposed to resolutions of instructions at Albany under any circumstances, although I favored the unit rule by which the final judgment of the delegation, after consultation on the ground, might be made effective as an entirety.

"It may be that in the country at large some other candidate might be stronger than Mr. Cleveland. I am speaking only of my own State, and with a sincere desire for Democratic success. If at this moment I believed that Judge Parker would be as strong before the people of the State of New York as Mr. Cleveland would be I should be the first to urge his nomination, notwithstanding the contest against instructions at the State Convention."

Say He Seeks Way to Parker Camp.

When the various Parker leaders heard what Mr. Murphy had to say they declared that the Tammany leader was urgently seeking a hole through which to crawl in order to get into the Parker camp.

Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, who accompanies Mr. Murphy as the heavyweight orator of Tammany in the present contingency and crisis for the organization, was standing near Mr. Murphy as the Tammany chief delivered his views of the present situation and his position.

"Have you anything to say in regard to the situation?" Mr. Cockran was asked.

"It might be well to dispel a mendacious misrepresentation industriously circulated by certain gentlemen who have assumed to take charge of the Democratic Party," he replied.

"It has been said that in Chicago in 1892 the Tammany delegates declared that Mr. Cleveland, if nominated, could not possibly carry the State of New York. This is not strictly true. Such a statement was presented for adoption to the New York delegation, not by one of its Tammany members, but by the personal representative of David B. Hill.

"As soon as it was read a Tammany delegate at once moved to amend by striking out the words asserting that Mr. Cleveland could not possibly carry the State of New York, and substituting the statement that his nomination would imperil the prospects of Democrats in that State. The motion to amend prevailed, and the resolution or declaration, thus modified, was signed by every member of the New York delegation."

The interesting feature of this bit of political history supplied by Mr. Cockran is that it was Mr. Cockran himself who offered the amendment in the delegation meeting, and that the personal representative of Senator Hill who opposed it bitterly and insisted on the original declaration was William F. Sheehan.

Scouting for Information.

It was evident from the moment of their arrival that the Tammany leaders were at sea as to what their action would be, and they were seeking all possible information. Mr. Murphy had ex-Senator Charles A. Towne out as soon as possible sounding the leaders from various sections and bringing in information. Corporation Counsel John J. Delany, who also was one of the Murphy party, went out to reconnoitre.

"We have not come out to boom McClellan, or to place him in the field as a candidate in any way," said President O'Donnell of the Tax Commission, "but from some of the things we have heard I should not be surprised if McClellan were decided upon as a compromise candidate to represent all the opposition to the nomination of Judge Parker. To my mind the anti-Parker men will decide to support either Cleveland or McClellan."

Other important members of the organization expressed similar views, declaring that they would be only too willing to throw up their hats and shout for McClellan at the first opportunity to advance his boom.

Late to-night it was decided by Mr. Murphy to call a meeting of all the Tammany men now here in order to lay out a plan of action. This in all probability will include the bringing out of the McClellan boom with all the vigor that Tammany can impart. The meeting will be held to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock in the rooms of Mr. Murphy. By midnight, after all the lieutenants of Mr. Murphy had completed their scouring around for information, they reported to their chief that the best thing for Tammany to do would be to boom New York's Mayor, as that would give him some additional prestige and help to place him in line for 1908, especially as assurances have been received that several scattering complimentary votes would be cast for him.

As an interesting little incident of the ride out here of the Tammany men it is related that their traveling companions on the train for most of the trip were the members of the Pennsylvania Democratic Club, the membership of which is scattered all over the State of Pennsylvania, with John Cadwalader of Philadelphia as the organization's President. Ex-Congressman Mutchler headed the contingent from this organization, which is strongly for Parker.

Members of the Manhattan Club delegation which traveled from New York to St. Louis as the guests of John D. Crimmins, to boom Judge Parker for the Presidential nomination, also arrived here this evening, and are located at the Jefferson and Planters' Hotel.

W. S. Rodie, who acted as the spokesman for the contingent said they had come to aid in the hurrah for the nomination of Judge Parker because he was a member of the Manhattan Club, and because they believed he would make the strongest possible candidate. All the party express absolute satisfaction with the outlook, and predict that the nomination of Judge Parker will come by second ballot.

S-SH! GREAT TAMMANY SECRET.

Reason for Opposing the Candidacy of Judge Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Tammany brought a great secret to St. Louis to-night, which was imparted in whispers to leaders from other States after they had been backed up into dark corners.

As was anticipated, the men high up in the councils of the party were not satisfied with Leader Murphy's public explanation of his reason for opposing the candidacy of Judge Parker. They demanded further light, and this is the question they put to Mr. Murphy and his lieutenants:

"You say you are opposing Parker because you do not believe he would be the strongest man who could be put forward so far as New York is concerned. As you claim to have no objection to him personally, why should you set up your judgment against that of the Democrats who had a two-thirds majority in the State Convention?"

The Tammany leader and his chief aides would at once assume a confidential manner, and getting the questioner off into a convenient corner would answer in about this wise:

"Of course, it is natural that you should wonder why we have been making the stand against Parker that we have when there is nothing to be said against him as a man. Well, here is the secret of our opposition, and you will at once appreciate why we could not make it public.

"Parker personally is all right, but he is rendered absolutely unavailable, in our judgment, because no money can be raised for his campaign. Wall Street will not give up a cent for him. The reason is that the men in Wall Street who can usually be counted upon to contribute are not willing to hand over any fund to David B. Hill and Pat McCarren.

"Then, too, there is a feeling of jealousy in the Street because of the prominence of Belmont in connection with Judge Parker's campaign. Financiers have got the impression that if Parker should be elected Belmont would be the whole thing with the administration so far as finance is concerned.

"Don't think that this is speculation. What we are telling you is the hard, cold fact. Cord Meyer, the Chairman of the State Committee, who owes his selection to Hill and Sheehan, has been making the rounds in the financial districts of New York, and nearly everywhere he has received the same answer, 'We will not contribute a cent to a campaign which is to be managed by David B. Hill and Pat McCarren.'

Then the Tammany men would go on to further inform the seeker after light that the handsomest kind of a campaign fund could be raised for Grover Cleveland or Mayor McClellan, and that that was the reason why they were advocating the nomination of either the ex-President or the New York Mayor.

The Tammany story of the inability of Judge Parker to get a campaign fund on account of the connection of Hill, Belmont, and McCarren with his candidacy, interested those to whom it was imparted as a great secret, but many of them were unable to reconcile it with the contention made by Mr. Bryan in his statement that Parker was the Wall Street candidate.

The impression among some of the leaders who heard the Tammany tale was that the effect of it would be helpful rather than hurtful to Judge Parker. It would have a tendency they thought to destroy—to some extent at least—the impression which Mr. Bryan is seeking to make upon the minds of the delegates that Parker is being put forward by the financial interest of Wall Street.

HIS LAMBS INTEREST PARKER.

Not the Convention, but His Live Stock Is Topic of His Remarks.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 3.—There was no departure on the part of Judge Alton B. Parker to-day from the attitude of reticence and silence which he has thus far maintained. As the day for the opening of the St. Louis Convention draws near the tensity of the political anticipation concerning him is being more and more felt by the residents of peaceful Esopus, but the Judge himself seems impervious to it.

His attitude seems to suggest the easy days of this country, when the office sought the man. That this is one of his cherished ideas is becoming daily more manifest—this and his conceptions of the decorum which should characterize a Judge. The manner in which he spent his Sunday, the Sunday before the greatest National holiday, and almost on the eve of a convention which the public and his friends cannot help thinking will mean so much for him, was marked by the utmost quietude. His bearing did not seem studied nor did he give evidence of self-consciousness.

In the morning he went to church with his family. He attends the Holy Cross Episcopal Church at Kingston, of which the Rev. Charles Mercer Hall, his son-in-law, is pastor. He made the trip to and from Kingston in his naphtha launch Niobe. There is a landing fronting on Judge Parker's home on the Hudson. The Judge, Mrs. Parker, and her little four-year-old grandson, Parker Hall, made the trip together.

When the party had returned from church the remainder of the afternoon was spent quietly. The Judge read the papers teeming with news from St. Louis on the veranda facing the river. He wore a little light-colored cap to shade his eyes, Mrs. Parker sitting beside him and little Parker Hall playing about her knees. Two-year-old Mary Hall, with her nurse, later appeared on the scene.

Occasionally a boat passing up or down the river, whose occupants espied the Parker group, toted whistles and waved flags and hats lustily, the Parker group answering them in kind, the two children being especially enthusiastic, waving little flags bought them for the Fourth.

With the persons who called during the afternoon Judge Parker did not discuss politics. He did not cut them off, apparently accepting their remarks as natural at this time and in his presence, but invariably turned the conversation to some subject of general interest, in several instances complimenting some of his comrades on the bench. He showed one of his visitors over his magnificent estate, half park, half farm, pointing out sheep and cattle of superior kinds and odd plants and trees.

He explained that the interest which he took in these things, with the consequent necessity for outdoor work, had given him the needful rest and strength to do his work on the bench. While he was talking a black-faced, black-legged little lamb, a pet of the household, almost ran into him. He said Mary Jane had brought it up on a bottle, and that it fraternizes only with women.

Late in the afternoon Judge Parker and the rest of the family drove to West Park, returning in the early evening to the home again.

PARKER'S DAUGHTER THERE.

Mrs. Hall Confident Her Father Will Be Nominated.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Intensely interested in all of the preliminary work of the convention, Mrs. Charles Mercer Hall, daughter of Judge Parker, has arrived in St. Louis to attend the convention which she confidently expects will result in her father's nomination.

Mrs. Hall is the wife of the Rev. Charles Mercer Hall of Kingston, N. Y., and she will be joined by her husband Tuesday. While here she is the guest of Mrs. Daniel Manning, President of the Board of Lady Managers of the exposition.

Mrs. Hall said that Judge Parker would be at his Rosemont home all this week, taking part to-morrow in the celebration of the Fourth by his grandchildren. Private telegraph and telephone lines running into his home will keep him advised of the political situation here.

To-morrow a delegation of Kingston men, personal friends of Judge Parker, will arrive, headed by Supreme Court Justice James A. Betts of Kingston, who made the nominating speech for Judge Parker when he first was named for Justice of the Supreme Court.

DEMANDS OF FILIPINOS.

Want a Plank Providing for the Election of a Lower House.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—The delegates from the Philippine Islands have a plank that they will bring before the Committee on Resolutions. It calls for a more liberal provision for the islands than is contemplated in the Republican platform.

"We will ask for a plank in the platform," said Oscar Sutro, one of the delegates, "providing for a branch of the Philippine Legislature, with functions similar to those of the House of Representatives in this country. We want the Commissioners to be the higher house, and we want the privilege of electing a lower house for ourselves."

The delegates will also make a request before the Committee on Credentials that they be allowed six full votes in the convention, one for each of their delegates.

PLATFORM WAITS ON FIGHT OVER NOMINATION

Will Not Be Framed Until Choice Is Virtually Made.

IT WILL BE CONSERVATIVE

But Will Not Reaffirm the Chicago and Kansas City Declarations—Leaders Have Tentative Resolutions.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—The probable declarations of the Democratic platform received some discussion to-day, but in a desultory way. Notwithstanding the fact that the platform must be adopted before the nomination can be made, the latter has occupied thus far the exclusive attention of the leaders, because until there should be an indication of the prevailing sentiment in regard to the nominee it would be premature to make the platform.

Publication has been made of what purports to be a draft of the platform practically agreed upon. Regarding these publications it is only necessary to say that nothing has been drawn up that can be called a platform, and no delegate can be found who feels competent to say what the utterances of the platform will be on these principles in regard to which there have been serious divisions in the Democratic Party.

There are here several drafts representing the opinions of their authors. Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi has a draft based upon and largely made from the declarations of the Democratic State Convention. This contains declarations on the currency, the tariff, reciprocity, and other questions, and receives the approval of many delegates from all sections. But Mr. Williamns does not say that his is more than a tentative platform, to be submitted to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Hill's Resolutions.

David B. Hill, it is understood, has formulated resolutions on the tariff, the currency, reciprocity, and other matters, but these are for the consideration of the Committee on Resolutions, and there is no pretense made that they are more than the expression of individual views.

The close relations asserted to exist between Mr. Hill and Judge Parker have been utilized by some to create the impression that the Hill resolutions have received the approval of Judge Parker, and that they have been brought to St. Louis in the same authoritative manner that the Republican resolutions were carried from Washington to Chicago. It has also been reported that Mr. Hill's resolutions make an unequivocal declaration for the gold standard, which is to be forced into the platform.

Mr. Hill will not disclose just what is contained in his propositions, but denies that they contain such a radical declaration as that referred to, or that they have been brought to St. Louis by order of Judge Parker.

Another set of resolutions is here in the possession of Mr. Poe of Maryland. It is said they were prepared by Senator Gorman and follow closely the lines of the Maryland State platform.

There are doubtless other formulations of this character in the custody of delegates, and it may be safely said that W. J. Bryan is heavily loaded in this particular. But nothing that would be even approximately accurate could be said at this time regarding the platform's declarations on fiscal and revenue questions.

No Radical Declarations.

It can be said in a general way, however, that on these questions the utterances will be plain and without reservation, but will be conservative. While there will be no radical declaration on the gold standard, it is absolutely certain there will be no reaffirmation of the platforms made at Chicago in 1896 and at Kansas City in 1900.

Mr. Bryan persistently contends that the two platforms which brought disaster to the Democratic Party shall be reaffirmed, but even Mr. Bryan sees that there is no disposition to do this, and that in the Committee on Resolutions he will cut a very small figure. Mr. Bryan declines to say what his course will be in the event of a refusal by the convention to reaffirm the two last platforms, but none believes that he will abandon the ship because his orders are no longer to be obeyed.

The Currency Plank.

That there will be a lively and a protracted struggle in the Committee on Resolutions over the currency plank is certain. Who will be Chairman of that committee has not been determined, and it is probable the selection will be left to the committee itself. It is customary for the National Committee to recommend a person for Chairman, but the understanding is that no recommendation will be made in this case.

John Sharp Williams was prominently named in this connection, but his selection as temporary Chairman is likely to induce him to decline the Chairmanship of Resolutions if selected. David B. Hill was also mentioned, but Mr. Hill has stated he has no desire for the place. Senator Gorman was another named, but his absence removes him from all active participation.

No matter who is Chairman of the committee, conservative men will be largely in the majority, and they will be men favorable to Judge Parker. The presence of Mr. Bryan, however, and a few of his friends on the committee will make the meetings interesting.

What the platform may say regarding the currency and the tariff if the draft prepared by Mr. Williams be adopted, may be inferred from the utterances on these subjects of the Mississippi platform. The tariff planks follow:

Williams's Tariff Plank.

"A wise, conservative, and businesslike revision and reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and the Commonwealth, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions, and its discriminations, keeping in view the ultimate end of equalities of burdens and equalities of opportunities, and the constitutional purposes of raising a revenue by taxation, and keeping also in view, as men of common sense should, existing conditions, however wrongfully brought about, and the danger to the cause itself of a too sudden and revolutionary revisal policy.

"We should bear in mind, in short, these two things: First, the general principle that the sole right derivation of the power of taxation is the support of the Federal Government, economically, effectively, and constitutionally administered, and, second, by the equal truth that in the association of any general principle and in reaching any ultimate end, however sacred and logically unavoidable, due regard, and only due regard, must and should be paid to the actual existing conditions, however, mistakenly, artificially, or unjustly created.

"The reduction of tariff legislation upon trust produced articles to the point where foreign competition may enter the American market, wherever trusts and combines seeking monopoly raise their prices to the American consumer above reasonable and just rates, is such reduction depriving the trusts and monopolies of the power to extort from the American people, under shelter of American law, prices higher than those charged foreigners for identical articles."

On the financial question the Mississippi platform says:

"The Democratic Party congratulates the country upon the vindication of the Democratic contention for an increased volume of real or metallic money, in a manner acceptable to all Democrats, by the addition to the world's stock of money metals of two thousand millions in gold within the last eight years, from which these United States have been able to obtain seven hundred millions, thereby doubling the stock of standard money, raising their circulation per capita from $23 to $30, and contributing to that advent of industrial activity which could not otherwise have been obtained, and a proportionate increase in the world's stock of silver. The fact that this result has been reached by no action of Government, but by the act of God, through human instrumentalities of discovery and invention, does not lessen our gratitude."

Ohioans for Harmon and Harmony.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—The Duckworth Club of Cincinnati will leave to-morrow for St. Louis, in the interest of Judge Judson Harmon for President. Many from other parts of Ohio who are not delegates will go [illegible] which is the motto [illegible]

TAMMANY THOUSAND STARTS.

Braves Provided with Much to Eat and Drink on the Way.

The rank and file of Tammany Hall to the number of over 1,000 left this city by three routes for St. Louis yesterday morning. The braves laid plans for a good time en route, and at the Grand Central Station an hour was consumed before the train started in loading champagne on board. With the champagne went also a varied stock of drinkables, for the less fastidious. Politics was relegated to the background for the time, the main object of the party seemingly being to have as good time as possible while on the way to the convention city.

The first train on the New York Central left in three sections, the first section starting from the Grand Central Station at 9:30. The other sections followed soon after. State Senator George W. Plunkitt was in charge of the first section, Thomas E. Rush had charge of the second, and State Senator James J. Frawley commanded the third. In these sections were the following leaders: Francis J. Lantry, Daniel F. McMahon, Isaac A. Hopper, Thomas T. McAvoy, George Scannell, James J. Martin, Thomas J. Dunn, Florence J. Sullivan, Julius Harburger, Harry C. Hart, James J. Hagan, and Matthew F. Donahue.

Two trains loaded with braves left the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City at 10:30, the same attention to providing for creature comfort being noticeable there. These trains were in charge of Senator Bernard F. Martin and Senator Peter J. Dooling. Among the other leaders on these trains were Frank Goodwin, William Dalton, Patrick Keenan, and Maurice Featherson.

The third contingent left on the Baltimore and Ohio from Liberty Street Ferry, where "Battery Dan" Finn was in charge. Thomas F. Foley and P. J. Rider were among the leaders in this section.

District Attorney Jerome, accompanied by Peter Finley Dunn, (Mr. Dooley,) Lincoln Steffins, and Norman Hapgood, left for St. Louis on the 9:55 train last night over the New York Central. Mr. Jerome said that his visit to the convention had no political significance, and that he had neither seen any of the leaders before he started nor did he expect to see any while in the convention city.

"I have never seen a National convention," said Mr. Jerome, "so I have started for this one as on a pleasure trip. I am merely a sightseer, and I expect to see the most interesting National convention of recent years. There is no politics in this trip at all."

With but two absentees among the delegates, more than 200 Brooklyn Democrats assembled in the ferry house of the Pennsylvania Railroad's annex at the foot of Fulton Street at 9:30 in the morning, bound for St. Louis to whoop things up for Judge Alton B. Parker at the St. Louis Convention. The absentees were Congressman George H. Lindsay, whose wife died last week, and James Shevlin, whose wife is ill. Their alternates went, but it is supposed that Mr. Shevlin will be able to start for St. Louis in time to take part in the proceedings of the convention. Congressman Lindsay's alternate is Anthony Marks, and Mr. Shevlin's is Charles K. Leonard.

Senator McCarren headed his party, and the other delegates were Borough President Martin W. Littleton, Controller Edward M. Grout, Assistant Corporation Counsel James D. Bell, Louis L. Happ, Denis Winter, Andrew T. Sullivan, Register Matthew E. Dooley, James Kane, and Luke D. Stapleton. President Littleton is to make the speech placing Judge Parker in nomination.

The Brooklyn men will travel in trains made up in two sections, the first of which was in charge of Magistrate Frank E. O'Reilly, Secretary to the General Committee, and the second in charge of David Hogan and George Young, Assistant Secretaries.

When the delegates and shouters arrived in Jersey City they found themselves on the same platform with the delegation of Tammany men in charge of Senators Martin and Dooling, and a lot of good-natured chaffing resulted.

Both sections of the train started promptly, and crossing the meadows they caught sight of one of the factories belonging to Herman A. Metz, President of the Kings County and Brooklyn Democratic Clubs. Mr. Metz, who was one of the party, had flung to the breeze from the roof of the factory a large streamer with the legend, "For President, Alton B. Parker." As soon as the excursionists caught sight of this banner they began to cheer, and did not cease until long after they had lost sight of the flag.

VAN WYCK SEES CROKER.

Ex-Tammany Chief, However, Reiterates That He Is Out of Politics.

WANTAGE, England, July 3.—Ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck of New York visited Richard Croker at his home here to-day. Mr. Van Wyck urged the ex-Chief of Tammany to use his influence with the New York delegation to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis to induce it to swing its vote from Alton B. Parker to Grover Cleveland, after a complimentary ballot had been given for Parker.

Mr. Van Wyck intended to remain at Wantage until Monday, but suddenly curtailed his visit.

Mr. Croker, after the interview with Mr. Van Wyck, was asked by The Associated Press if he had anything to say regarding the coming Democratic National Convention.

"Convention?" said Mr. Croker, guilelessly. "When is it to be held? I do not know anything about it. Moreover, my views on politics can have no interest for the people of the United States. I am not in politics, and have not been since I left America. I have no intention to say or to do anything with regard to the campaign. Other than this I have no expression of opinion to make to any one."

Mr. Van Wyck to-night declined to say if he had been intrusted with any private message for Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany. He starts for the Continent to-morrow.

POLYGAMY DIVIDES FRIENDS.

Harmony of Years Between ex-Senator Cannon and Senator Dubois Strained.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Polygamy is the issue which has split the friendship of years between Ex-United States Senator Frank J. Cannon of Utah and United States Senator Fred D. Dubois of Idaho, and the split has come since the two men reached St. Louis for the convention.

Dubois is here with an anti-polygamy plank which he wishes inserted into the National platform, declaring unreservedly that with a plank such as his the Democrats can carry Idaho. Cannon is just as bitter in his denunciation of the plank offered by Dubois and he declares that its incorporation in the platform would mean party defeat in Utah, which otherwise, he says, would surely go Democratic.

The friendship of the two men, which now is severely strained, is a thing of years. Together they walked out of the Republican National Convention in 1896, when McKinley was nominated, because that convention decared against free silver and for the gold standard. Since that time they have been together on hundreds of propositions and this is the first time ill-feeling has cropped out.

National Committeeman Peery of Utah also is making a vigorous fight against the Dubois polygamy plank, declaring that such a plank would mean ruin for the Mormon Church. He admits that in his work he is representing that church.

KEYSTONE DELEGATES ARRIVE.

Some Express Opinion That All Sixty-eight Votes Will Go to Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—The Pennsylvania delegation, second only to that of New York in size, arrived shortly after noon to-day, headed by State Chairman C. P. Donnelly of Philadelphia, and bringing with it ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison, who, clad in a ministerial suit of black, was the object of much attention.

Before the day was over practically all the delegates had reported to Col. James M. Guffey, National Committee and leader of the State. It was decided to hold the caucus to-morrow night in the State headquarters, which occupy a number of parlors on the south side on the first floor of the Southern Hotel, connecting with the New York headquarters.

The Pennsylvanians all agreed that whatever Col. Guffey wanted would be done by them. At this time some are for Parker individually, and the balance announce themselves without a special choice. Some of the delegates expressed the opinion privately that although the sixty-eight votes of Pennsylvania would be cast for Judge Parker.

HEARST HEADQUARTERS HANG OUT A BIG SIGN

Persons Looking for His Room Now Know Where to Find It.

BUT THESE ARE NOT MANY

Young Man with Busy Smile on Hand to Disseminate Literature About the Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—There was a small bang at the Jefferson Hotel to-day, but not what you could call a large boom. It was the bang of the Hearst candidacy, as the sign "Hearst Headquarters" was hung up in letters that covered the whole front of the hotel. As far as size is concerned this sign has all the other signs in St. Louis left at the post. But within half an hour it was an old story, and nobody looked at it.

The Hearst boom is still maintaining its reputation for being the most noiseless boom in history. The Jefferson Hotel elevator men learned to-day where the Hearst headquarters were and told visitors who asked, but did not have to tell many.

The headquarters are on the first floor. Max F. Ihmsen, the general manager, has rooms on the tenth floor as well, and this still leads to occasional confusion among those led by curiosity or other emotions to look up the Hearst centre. The room which you enter is a small one, and in the centre there is a little table with some red, white, and blue badges bearing a photograph of Mr. Hearst. The badges are labeled "delegate," but anybody can get them. There is, even at that, no demand for them, and the stock on hand has not diminished perceptibly.

Youthful Custodian of Boom.

In this little room, with two or three chairs, a young man with a busy smile received everybody. He was the only visible sign of the great popular movement. He did not have much to do. Two newspaper men asked this young man what was the news of the Hearst boom. He replied by asking what papers they represented.

"Before I give you any news," he said, busily, but affably, "I'll have to speak to Mr. Ihmsen." He disappeared in an inner room, and in a few minutes the general manager of the Hearst boom came out. He said there was no news in connection with the Hearst boom which is strictly new; any one will tell you so. "Things are encouraging, however," added Mr. Ihmsen, hopefully.

"What? Give you an estimate of Hearst's strength on the first ballot? Oh, no; I can't do that. We haven't any figures. But it all looks very encouraging. There are a number of States instructed for Hearst, you know, and he will receive all those votes. No; we are not prepared to give out any figures at all."

Mr. Ihmsen was closeted in the inner room most of the time, but came out whenever, as in this case, the situation was too grave for the busy young man to handle. He did not go down to the lobby and mingle with the crowd to any great extent.

Mr. Hearst's Career.

The Hearst people are busy disseminating an authorized and official statement of Mr. Hearst's views on public questions and of his public career. It is an interesting statement, and clears up many mysteries, besides furnishing much other valuable information.

"He is," says this document, "a tall, broad-shouldered man, deep-chested, and in perfect health, the consequence of a naturally fine constitution, an athletic youth, and a temperate manhood."

Nothing thrilling seems to have happened in Mr. Hearst's early youth, for that part of his career is passed over with the statement that he was educated at the San Francisco public schools and at Harvard.

"He was united in marriage," continues the statement, "April 28, 1903, with Miss Millicent Willson at Grace Church, New York, by Bishop Potter, who has been his friend from boyhood."

Mr. Hearst has a long and brilliant war record, according to the biography. "He risked his life on the firing line in the Spanish war before Santiago," it says. Then it tells how Mr. Hearst fought for his country at Santiago, concluding: "He was in the thick of battle when the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet sounded the end of the Spanish war, and with his own hands effected the capture of a dozen or more prisoners, and turned them over to the commander of the United States forces."

Hearst as an Orator.

The popular curiosity about Mr. Hearst's gifts of conversation and of oratory will be satiated by the two following statements:

"In his speech he is quiet and convincing, and avoids a waste of words. He possesses a remarkable power of concentration," and, "As a public speaker Mr. Hearst has an easy, forcible manner that is both pleasing and convincing." It is also said that "his style of speaking is not of the kind that inflames and appeals to men's prejudices and passions."

Among the most interesting paragraphs are those which describe Mr. Hearst's work in his newspaper office. He is described as "bending over the forms in his shirt sleeves, calling out orders, making abrupt changes in the make-up of the pages at lightning speed, ordering this article here and that article there.

"He knows how the drawings, half-tones, and etching should be made, how the special articles and advertisements should be set, even to the style of type used; how the ink should be made and mixed, the papers folded, and the product distributed. He can write better headlines than his entire corps of copy readers.

"The man is possessed of an energy so stupendous that inaction is to him impossible."

Mr. Hearst's position on the trust question is fully set forth, as is also his position on the automobile issue. On the latter question it is said:

"He is a very capable chauffeur and enjoys automobiling as a diversion, but he has never taken part in a speed contest, and considers contests of that kind to be dangerous and foolish."

Among Mr. Hearst's achievements are mentioned these: "He saved the people of New York from the Ramapo robbery; he destroyed the Ice Trust."

Mr. Hearst is not coming to St. Louis. There was a story that he was coming here to take personal charge of his boom, but Mr. Ihmsen says it is not true. The Hearst men, it is said, believe that Mr. Hearst has just as good chance of being nominated if he stays in New York as he would have if he came here. Other people are not sure what they mean by that.

WORKING FOR A GOLD PLANK.

New York Financiers' Hopes Said to be in August Belmont.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Alfred E. Seligsberg, who represented the Twenty-ninth New York District in the Assembly in 1898, and made a memorable speech to the resolution introduced by Weekes of the Twenty-fifth New York censuring Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., for voting in favor of the Teller silver resolution, is at the Southern in the interests of a gold plank in the platform.

It is understood that scores of prominent New York financiers are looking to August Belmont to insist upon the insertion of a gold plank in the platform. Some figure that if he and his colleagues, David B. Hill and William F. Sheehan, are strong enough to nominate Judge Parker, they should also be strong enough to have any reference to silver entirely omitted, and a straight-out declaration made in favor of gold.

Already [illegible]elmont has been made aware of [illegible]es of these New York men, and [illegible] will continue their efforts to the [illegible]e gold "recognized."

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CAREFUL OF BRYAN'S FEELINGS.

Tennessee Will Not Antagonize Him, Though It Will Vote for Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—State Treasurer Reau E. Folk of Tennessee, brother of Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, in company with a number of Tennessee leaders, declared to-day that, while Tennessee and all its delegates were for the nomination of Judge Parker and would stand by his candidacy to the end, yet the Tennessee men could not be expected unnecessarily

BRYAN IN ST. LOUIS ASSAILS PARKER AGAIN

Says His Nomination Is Improbable if Not Impossible.

ATTACKS HILL AND BELMONT

Claims One-Third of Delegates—Will Fight to Last Against Repudiation of Kansas City Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Bryan will fight to the last ditch to defeat the nomination of Judge Parker and prevent the adoption of a platform which will be in any sense a repudiation of the platform adopted at Kansas City four years ago. This is his declaration to-night.

The Nebraskan arrived this morning with his son and went to the Hotel Jefferson. His room was besieged by his friends and admirers for several hours, but it was a subject of remark that among those who conferred with him there were only a few who will be potential figures in the convention.

Nevertheless the confidence of the Nebraska statesman in his ability to dominate the situation remained unshaken, and this evening he issued a prepared statement in which he declared his unalterable opposition to the nomination of Judge Parker, denounced David B. Hill and August Belmont, whom he proclaimed Parker's sponsors, and expressed the belief that Parker would not be accepted as a candidate by the convention because of the deep-seated impression which prevails among the delegates that the Esopus statesman is backed by Wall Street.

Prediction After Conferences.

Mr. Bryan's statement in full is as follows:

"After conferences with a number of delegates from various sections I am satisfied that the opposition to Judge Parker is sufficient to make his nomination highly improbable, if not impossible.

"There has been no concentration upon any anti-Parker candidate, but two arguments are having weight with the delegates. Among the radical Democrats the feeling is that the party must not be surrendered into the hands of Wall Street. The influences back of the Parker candidacy are so intimately associated with the trusts and great corporations that the Democratic Party could not appeal to the masses. The party cannot afford to intrust its future to the men who were responsible for the party's defeat in 1896 and 1900.

"If Mr. Parker had a record of his own he might be judged upon that record. But as he has refused to speak he must be judged by the record of his political manager, ex-Senator Hill, and his financial agent, August Belmont, and their records. A man who is weak enough to put his candidacy in their hands before the convention would not be strong enough to resist their influence after the election, if he were by any possibility successful.

"The second objection is the one that carries weight with the conservative delegates, viz.: That he cannot win. It is becoming more and more apparent that he would prove a weak candidate, and this is robbing him of whatever strength he had among the men whose first desire is to win. With such a candidate the battle would begin with a foot race and end with a rout. These two arguments seem quite certain to prove his undoing.

"The first fight of the convention seems likely to be over the Illinois contest.

"The Illinois State Convention probably has no parallel in convention history. It was run by brute force, and without any regard to Democracy or decency. The contestants will present the indorsement of a majority of delegates of the convention, who, having been deprived of a voice in the State Convention, will appeal for justice to the National organization. The National Committee cannot indorse the Hopkins methods without overthrowing the most fundamental of Democratic doctrines, viz., the right of the majority to rule."

Claims He Has Formidable Support.

Asked what his view of the situation was, Mr. Bryan said:

"The newspapers have not always dealt fairly with me, and they have been especially persistent in misrepresenting the conditions surrounding this convention. However, I will set you boys right. You can count on it that I will have more than one-third of the delegates to the convention behind me to support me in my fight for a platform which will be Democratic, and a candidate who will represent true Democratic principles. You can make that claim just as strong as you want, and you need have no fear that it will not be justified by events."

In reply to a question as to whether he thought he had sufficient strength to organize the convention, he said he was only claiming to have the support of one-third of the delegates.

This question was then put to him:

"Suppose, Mr. Bryan, that the friends of Judge Parker should find that your claim of having one-third of the convention behind you was correct and, in retaliation for your fight on their candidate, should by the majority which they admittedly have adopt a platform containing a straight-out gold-standard plank—what would be your attitude in that event? Would you advocate the nomination of any candidate on such a platform?"

Mr. Bryan looked thoughtful for a moment and then replied:

"I do not think I will add anything to-night to the statement which I have already given out."

During the afternoon Chairman James K. Jones of the National Committee was in frequent conference with Mr. Bryan, and it was reported that they were at work to concentrate the forces of the opposition. Mr. Bryan, however, denied that he was making an effort to effect a combination in the interest of any candidate. He said that his sole objective was the defeat of Judge Parker by the influences which he believed the candidacy of Judge Parker would represent.

After he had issued his prepared statement, however, the general impression among the Parker men was that Mr. Bryan had not concealed with any degree of cleverness the preference which he is generally supposed to entertain for Hearst. His reference to the contest in Illinois was taken as an indication that his influence would be exerted to the full for the seating of Hearst delegates in every State where there is a contest.

Parker Men Laugh at Bryan.

When Mr. Bryan's formal statement was read to many of the Parker leaders they simply laughed at it. The comment of David B. Hill was characteristic of all.

"Not much to answer there," he remarked. "Mr. Bryan says he does not like me, and he does not like Mr. Belmont. We all knew that. He says, therefore, that because he does not like Mr. Belmont and myself, Judge Parker cannot be nominated. We know that he could not be nominated of it rested with Mr. Bryan. But, thank God, it does not.

"Mr. Bryan says he will not have Judge Parker because Judge Parker will not talk. He knows as well as every friend of Judge Parker that no views which Judge Parker could express would find favor in the eyes of a man who is in the frame of mind that Mr. Bryan is."

"The trouble with Mr. Bryan," said Elliot Danforth, "is that he does not know when he is licked, or if he does, he does not know how to take his medicine with good grace."

When National Committeeman Taggart of Indiana was informed of Mr. Bryan's claim that he could count on the support of one-third of the delegates, he said:

"Mr. Bryan was never more wrong in his life than when he made that claim."

GENERAL ARMENIAN MASSACRE.

Is Reported to Have Begun in Van Province—Travelers Slain.

LONDON, July 4, (Monday.)—In connection with the cablegram which the American Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, received from Ispahan, Persia, July 2, signed by "Armenian Bishops in Persia," saying that "Turkish barbarians are massacring thousands of Armenians," and humbling soliciting the "United States Government, in the name of Christianity and humanity, to save innocent lives," The Daily Chronicle this morning prints the following telegram, dated Tauris, Persia, June 30:

"It is announced from a perfectly reliable source that in the vicinity of Van, (a fortified city of Turkish Armenia,) on June 24, Kurds and Turkish regulars attacked Armenian travelers, killing them as revolutionists.

"This is the beginning of a general massacre in the Province of Van. The people are in terror."

"CENTRALS" ON YACHT TRIP.

Mrs. R. C. Black Takes Telephone Girls Up the Sound.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 3.—Mrs. R. C. Black of Pelham Manor, whose husband is a member of the New York jewelry firm of Black, Starr & Frost, gave an outing to-day to the telephone girls of Pelham, New Rochelle, and Larchmont and the towns along the Sound, aboard her auxiliary yacht Reposal.

The "Centrals," numbering about twenty, boarded the yacht at the New York Athletic Club at 9 o'clock, and sailed as far east as Stamford, Conn. At noon Mrs. Black had her Japanese steward serve a light luncheon. The Misses Schuyler of Pelham Manor accompanied Mrs. Black and assisted her in entertaining the telephone girls. Mrs. Black intends to make her outing to the "hello" girls an annual affair, as she says they are a jolly crowd, but are overworked.

FLYING SLEDGE HURTS THREE.

Two May Die from Injuries—Third Has Collarbone Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 3.—A curious accident as a result of which two men may die, while another is seriously hurt, occurred at the steel works at High Bridge yesterday afternoon. Morris Sutton was using a twenty-pound sledge to knock the riser from a casting. In one of the swinging blows which he made the sledge slipped from his hand and, hurtling through the air, struck Daniel Apgar on the back of the head, fracturing hish skull and rendering him unconscious.

From Apgar the sledge glanced and struck Benjamin Robertson on the forehead. Robertson's head was split open and he, too, fell to the ground unconscious with injuries from which he will probably die. Continuing its flight the sledge passed through a window and struck Henry Strubl on the shoulder and broke his collarbone.

RESCUES AT CITY ISLAND.

More Than a Dozen Boats Hastened to Save Three from Drowning.

Lieut. Augustus Darton of the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps of City Island and Henry Caxtrot saved three men from drowning in Pelham Bay yesterday afternoon.

The men, who refused to give their names, were rowing against the tide under the City Island Bridge when their boat capsized and they were seen struggling in the water.

More than a dozen boats put out from the shore with rescuing parties. Lieut. Darton sprang into a boat and put out for the men, while Henry Caxtrot reached them in a launch. Darton rescued two of the men, who had become tangled in the anchor rope, while Caxtrot picked up the third.

The men were taken to Jordan's Hotel, where they were revived. One of the men asked to have the matter kept a secret.

"I wouldn't take $1,000 and have my name in the newspapers," he said.

All three were well dressed. They promised to reward their rescuers within a day or two.

MOTHER BURNED SAVING CHILD.

Little One's Dress Aflame—Her Condition Serious.

Four-year-old Lillie Crosby was playing in the hallway of her home at 817 Tenth Avenue yesterday afternoon. Some boys who live in the house were lighting firecrackers in the hallway and throwing them out into the street. One of the boys threw away a lighted match and it struck the little girl's organdie dress. The flimsy material went up in flames in a minute.

Lillie screamed and so did the boys, and a dozen neighbors rushed to the scene. Among them was Lillie's mother, Mrs Kate Crosby. With her bare hands she tore the burning dress from the child and the sleeves of her own dress ignited.

A man got a pail of water and threw it over both mother and child, extinguishing the flames.

Lillie was burned terribly all over the body, and Mrs. Crosby was burned about the face, arms, and hands. Patrolman McCormick had them removed to the Roosevelt Hospital in an ambulance.

The child's condition is serious.

STABBED; DIDN'T KNOW IT.

Story Quinn Told—Police Scent Piece of Grudge Work.

A man, who said he was John Quinn, fifty-four years old, of 201 Allen Street, went to the Eldridge Street Police Station last night and asked for a doctor. He said that as he was passing the corner of Allen and Broome Streets, he "felt a pain" in his right side. He did not know what had happened, he said, but made his way to the station. An ambulance was summoned from Gouverneur Hospital. The surgeon found that the man had been stabbed, and said the dagger might have penetrated the lung. He took Quinn to the hospital.

Detectives, who were sent out said later that they had heard that Martin Dwyer of 173 East Houston Street had boasted of stabbing Quinn. They arrested him and took him before Quinn in the hospital. Quinn said he did not know him, and had never seen him before. Dwyer was locked up as a suspicious person. The police think it is a case of an old grudge.

WARNING TO TEACHERS.

No Middle-Parting Dude Desired in Monroe County, N. J.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 3.—Application for positions as teachers in the public schools of Monroe County will not be seriously considered by the Board of Education unless such applications are accompanied by photographs. James Prendergast, a member of the School Board of Upton Township, says:

"What we want is to look at the prospective teacher himself, and see how he sizes up. Most any one can get some kind of a recommendation, but recommendations don't suit me at all. What I want to know is whether a fellow parts his hair in the middle, and shows symptoms of being a dude. If he does we don't want him, as we wouldn't consider him the proper individual to instruct the young idea how to shoot."

NOTES HERE AND THERE IN THE CONVENTION TOWN

Bryan Poses for Picture, Holding a Little Girl's Hand.

LEADER WILLIAMS ECONOMIZES

McClellan Admired by "Delegate from Ceylon"—Hotel Stairs as Coign of Vantage for Women Spectators.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—In a black alpaca jacket, William J. Bryan stepped out of the Jefferson, and immediatel— the swarm of photographers who were snapping prominent men held him up. Bryan assumed an agreeable smile, and posed. Just as the picture was taken the inevitable man who wants the honor of shaking a statesman's hand, came up and made the inevitable speech, beginning:

"Mr. Bryan, I voted for you twice, and I should be delighted to have the opportunity," &c.

This man had a little five-year-old girl with him, and Bryan took the little one's hand. Instantly the delighted photographers sent up a shout:

"Hold her hand, Mr. Bryan."

They yelled frantically, at the same time getting their cameras into position again. Bryan looked resignedly at the big crowd that had gathered, and took the child's hand again while the photographers snapped him.

Then along came a new batch of photographers, imploring the Nebraskan to take her hand again, and so for five minutes, surrounded by the laughing crowd, he stood grasping the hand of the little girl, who seemed pleased at the attention she was getting, but frightened at the shouts of the photographers.

"Im glad my wife isn't here," said Mr. Bryan, when he was at last released from his captivity. "Holding a girl's hand this way for five minutes in a public street!"

John Sharp Williams, who is to be the temporary Chairman of the convention, has been in St. Louis for the past week. When he came here he registered at the Inside Inn, the immense caravansary inside the World's Fair Grounds. Yesterday when some of the political leaders desired to get into communication with him they went to the Inside Inn, only to learn that Mr. Williams had paid his bill and left the place.

The hotel people did not know where he had gone, and it was only after several hours of inquiry that those who were hunting the minority leader got track of him. They located him in a boarding house on Washington Avenue.

When asked what had induced him to take up his quarters in such an out-of-the-way place, Mr. Williams replied:

"Well, you see, boys, I do want to stay here until the convention is over, and I felt I had to economize a little to make my funds last through next week."

William Clark, Secretary to the Law Department under the McClellan administration, is here to boom the candidacy of Mayor McClellan for the Democratic nomination. Walking up Olive Street to-day, "Billy" ran into a trio of Cingalese from the World's Fair. He engaged them in conversation.

"What State delegation to you belong to?" he asked one of them.

"Ceylon," was the answer.

"Well, will you be for McClellan if I give you a badge?"

The Cingalese allowed the badge to be pinned on to his ornate costume, and seemed proud of it. Gazing down at the portrait of Mayor McClellan, he said:

"Him fine man."

While the headquarters of Senator Cockerell are next to the New York headquarters in the Southern, the great gathering place of the Missouri politicians is the Laclede, which is to the Missouri Democrats what the Hoffman House is to the New York Democrats.

There are circular writing desks around the pillars in the Laclede rotunda, and just above them is a sign which reads:

"Don't put you feet on the desk."

The youngest delegate and the tallest delegate got into a hot discussion this morning at the Jefferson Hotel.

The tallest delegate is from Iowa and he has got to vote for Hearst, because he is instructed that way. He doesn't like it, and he is haunting all the corridors and lobbies whooping it up for Cleveland from early morning until late at night.

The youngest delegate is from New York and for Parker. He is little as well as young, but he held up his end against the stentorian Cleveland shouter from the West. A large crowd, attracted by the contest between youth and height, listened laughingly to the row.

Thirteen Parker men from New York, including ex-Senator Hill, loomed up at the clerk's desk in the Southern Hotel and registered. As they did so everybody looked at the clock. It was exactly 13 minutes past 6.

"Gee!" said a Southern delegate as the party traveled over toward the elevator. "If Hill can overcome such a thirteen hoodoo as that his luck must have changed. Wait for the balloting and see."

One feature of life in St. Louis is a little staggering to the wayfarer from New York. On the great broad stairs of the Jefferson, leading up from the lobby to the floor above, pretty girls and their escorts sit all day long watching the surging crowd below. The stairs are used as a regular recognized vantage ground from which to view a place of amusement, the lobby being the show. Some of the girls sit there for hours at a time, guessing at the identity of the politicians below. When one couple go their places are taken by another.

"Do you know that Henry Watterson has added a new Christian name to the country's stock?" asked O. O. Stealey of Kentucky, the veteran political writer of The Louisville Courier Journal. "I named my boy Watterson, after my chief, and thought at the time that it was a unique Christian name. That was between twenty and thirty years ago.

"In the last few weeks I've been making a tour of the prairie and border States, looking up political drift, and everywhere I have met young men and boys bearing the name of Watterson. That's how Christian names are added to the world's stock. There are plenty of Grovers now, but prior to Cleveland's election you never met a Grover except one who used it for a surname."

One of the funniest features of the convention is the bunch of stump speakers in the lobby of the Jefferson. There are four of them, and they began operations early in the morning and are still at it. They have no axe to grind; all they want is to express their free and unfettered American convictions.

All day long the four, all of whom are from different States and none of whom is acquainted with his fellow-orators, have roamed up and down the lobby stump speeching about the situation. There is always a big crowd around them, and their utterances are greeted with roars of applause and laughter.

One is for Cleveland, one for Hearst, one for Wall, and one for Gray, but the speeches they make take in every feature of the situation—platform, Vice Presidential possibilities, and all. Scoffers in the crowd interrupt, and every interruption is greeted with a retort that never fails to turn the laugh on the interrupter.

John Sharp Williams has got rid of the two days' beard he wore, but he is still the homeliest man in St. Louis. He bitterly disappoints the swarms of admirers who eagerly ask to have the brilliant Democrat pointed out. "What, that homely man?" is the universal and disappointed query. All of which has moved "Charley" Edwards, Secretary of the Congressional Committee and Williams's most heated and flagrant admirer, to the following story:

"John Sharp went into Dave Highball Smith's district one time to make a few whooping speeches and increase Smith's majority. It was the first time he had been there, and the representative citizens of the place came out to meet him. They looked John Sharp over with reluctant and somewhat hostile eyes, and finally the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements unburdened himself.

"'I'm sorry to meet you, Mr. Williams,' he said. 'Why?' said John Sharp, astonished. 'Well,' said the Chairman, 'we had always prided ourselves on the fact that our district had the distinction of having the homeliest man in Congress. But since we have seen you, we have got worried.'

"John Sharp told the story to Dave when he got back to Washington, and said, 'Dave, I've had ambitions, but now that I have a good, square look at you again I resign in your favor.' 'John,' said Dave, sadly, 'if I could reject your resignation I would, but I've got a mirror in my room.'

"Two days later John Sharp showed up with the same two days' beard on that he has had here at St. Louis and say, he certainly looked tough. He ran across Smith and gave him the quizzical eye. 'Dave,' he said, 'let me speak, first. I want to retract that resignation. Let me tell you that I'm still a candidate.'"

John H. O'Brien, secretary to Mayor McClellan, to-night is bemoaning the loss of his trunk, which went astray in the Grand Central Station in New York.

"By some mix-up in the baggage checks," said Mr. O'Brien, "a large lady bound for Saratoga got my trunk and I got hers. I suppose that she is wearing my Tuxedo this evening, but unfortunately her articles of apparel do not seem fitted for my particular style."

On the way to St. Louis Charles F. Murphy and some of his Tammany followers had a very narrow escape from a fatal accident. Last night, about midnight, while their Pennsylvania train was rounding the Horseshoe Curve, with the train going seventy miles an hour and Mr. Murphy's private car at the end of the train, it was snapped at such a rate that for the space of a fraction of a second the wheels on one side left the track and the car was partially on its side.

Thomas F. Smith was thrown out of his berth to the floor, while Senator Grady, Mr. Murphy, and several others in the car at the time had a bad fright. Some of them refused to go to bed during the rest of the night because of the scare.

William J. Connors of Buffalo, who was defeated for the Democratic leadership of Erie County in March on the issue of Parker against Cleveland, by Norman E. Mack, was in a despondent mood about the Southern Hotel this evening.

"Well, it's all over, and we might as well go home," he declared. "They are going to nominate Parker, and they are going to make a bull by doing it. But it's all over, and I think we ought to go home now."

Connors to-day developed into the dandy of the convention crowd. He appeared in no less than three different suits of clothes, each more resplendent than the one that preceded. This evening he was moving about rather uneasily on his feet.

"Gosh, I took off suspenders to-night and put on a belt. First time I ever did it," said Connors, "and, say, but I don't feel half dressed."

Senator Patrick Henry McCarren of Brooklyn and Senator Thomas F. Grady of New York were seen in earnest conversation for a few minutes this evening in the corridors of the Southern Hotel.

"Negotiations under way for peace between you and Tammany?" laughed a friend to McCarren.

"Yep," answered the Brooklyn leader. "Hatched bird."

Ex-Gov. George W. Peck of Wisconsin, who is called "Bad Boy Peck," because in an unguarded moment he wrote "Peck's Bad Boy and His Pa," is a familiar and welcome figure wherever politicians congregate here. Everybody likes Peck. Somebody asked "Charley" Mann why it was.

"Well, I know why I like him," said Mann. "I used to be a Pullman conductor, and one time Peck came on board at New York with his whole family, en route for Chicago. There had been a mix-up, and the sections were all duplicated, so that about half the crowd had to stand up. They all took it out of the conductor except Peck. Finally I deserted the indignant crowd and went to Peck. I said:

"'Governor, I have heard all the kicks but yours, and now I want it to complete my collection.' 'Well,' said Peck, in that gentle, soft-toned, kindly manner of his that you have noticed, 'if you really want a kick, I will state that my family would rather not stand up all the way to Chicago.'

"That was all. I got him hotel accommodations at the next stop, telegraphed to the company, had an extra car switched on, gave Peck the best accommodations in it, and since that date, which was many years ago, I'm for Peck."

J. Hamilton Lewis pervades the town, and his whiskers paint it pink. The handshakers make his progress a royal one. The man J. Hamilton does not know has not yet been invented. His modesty is still ingrowing.

"He's all right," said a man from the State of Washington. "I wouldn't vote for him on any ticket on earth if I could help it, but I have to admire him. When he was fighting Wesley Jones for Congress they had a joint debate. Jones, who can buy and sell Lewis, so far as real ability is concerned, but who is regrettably modest, sneaked into the hall, sat modestly down, and put his hands between his knees.

"Then Lewis strode on to an accompaniment of thunders of applause, marched down to the front of the platform with the demeanor of a king, bowed to the audience, and then reached over and shook hands with every one of the reporters and entered into a conversation with them. The audience didn't hear the conversation, which was limited to such inquiries as 'How are you, old man?' but was vastly edified by Lewis's evident intimacy with the power of the press.

"But Jones was elected," added the Washington man, reflectively.

350 POUNDS OF PRISONER.

Mrs. Shanley Put Up Weighty Argument with Husband.

John Shanley and his wife, Julia, who weighs 350 pounds, quarreled last night in their saloon at 528 West Forty-seventh Street, known as "The Tunnel." Somebody called an ambulance. Policeman Doyle arrived with it.

Mrs. Shanley was getting the better of the argument when Doyle arrived, and when he wanted to know what the matter was neither would tell him, so he arrested both of them. It took some time to get Mrs. Shanley to the station.

PLATT MAY FIGHT MAYOR KNIGHT'S BOOM

Says Nominee for Governor Is to be an Eastern Man.

STRANAHAN NOT A CANDIDATE

Senator Silent About a Knight Conference He Expects to Attend—Praise for Woodruff.

That there may be another struggle between Senator Platt and Gov. Odell concerning the candidate for Governor of New York State was suggested during a talk with the Senator yesterday at the Oriental Hotel, at Manhattan Beach, in which Mr. Platt said that it had been generally agreed between all the leaders that the next candidate for Governor would come from the eastern section of the State. Senator Platt also went on record again as favoring Timothy L. Woodruff for the nomination.

The statement concerning an eastern man and that all the leaders are agreed upon that point seems hardly to be borne out by the facts, it is known that Gov. Odell favors the candidacy of Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo. In fact the way was paved for Mr. Knight's candidacy when he was taken off the Republican ticket as an Elector and made an alternate-at-large.

Senator Platt said nothing about a conference in the interests of Mr. Knight's candidacy, which is to be held to-morrow at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, although he probably will attend. William L. Ward, National Committeeman from this State; William Barnes, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, and William C. Warren of Buffalo, as well as Mr. Knight, will also be present and something definite in the direction of fixing up the slate in all likelihood will be accomplished.

According to Senator Platt another Gubernatorial possibility has been eliminated from the running. This is Nevada N. Stranahan, Collector of the Port, who, the Senator says, told him that he would not be a candidate.

"Elihu Root told me in Chicago," said Senator Platt, "that it was out of the question that he himself should be a candidate. I understand that he has taken some large retainers in important cases that admit of no other construction but that he must appear in person. Mr. Root said that he had given his party his services for some years, and that now he meant to build up a law practice. That lets Root out. Then there is Cornelius N. Bliss. He tells me that he positively will not run for Governor. I understand that Black doesn't want it. It has been agreed that the next candidate must come from the eastern part of the State."

"How about Knight?" was asked.

"Well, I know nothing about that. It will be an Eastern man."

"If that is the case, and all the men whom you have mentioned are eliminated, it would seem that no one of prominence is left."

"Oh, yes there is," said the Senator. "There's Woodruff. He's a good man, a man of ability and training, and I believe he could carry the State. Of course, the thing is to get the best man possible, but that man will come from the Eastern part of the State."

"Who do you think will be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency?"

"I think it will be Parker, but he can't win."

"Do you think Cleveland has a chance for the nomination?"

"No, I don't, and what I said about our beating any man they could put up applies to Cleveland as well as to any one else."

MARCONI OFFICERS SPEAK.

Make Light of Suits Brought Against Wireless Company.

John Bottomley, Secretary and Treasurer of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, and several others connected with the company, made light yesterday of the two suits brought against the company by the De Forest company and by Henry Gardiner, a stockholder. Speaking of Gardiner's suit Mr. Bottomley said:

"The allegations of insolvency contained in the complaint of Gardiner are ridiculous and preposterous on the face of them. The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America owes no debt of over $100, on open account, and there is a large surplus in bank. Its aggregate debts are of an insignificant amount for current accounts."

"I have been with the company since it was formed, and I say, absolutely without fear of contradiction, that no one as a Director or officer of this company has ever used or attempted to use, or is to-day using or attempting to use, or has access to any of the resources of the company for his own benefit, notwithstanding Mr. Gardiner's allegations to that effect. No shares of this company have ever been given to any Director by this company, nor has there been waste or mismanagement. On the contrary, economy and conservatism have been and are the rule."

LYNCH MISSISSIPPI NEGRO.

Fifty Men Take Murderer from Sheriff and Hang Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELBY, Miss., July 3.—Burton Wade, the negro who killed Jep Wooten at this place Sept. 20, was lynched here at noon. The negro was captured at Tutwiler last week and brought here to await trial.

It was rumored that a lynching was imminent, and Deputy Sheriff Boatright attempted to take the prisoner to Rosedale, six miles away. They were overtaken by a mob of fifty men, who brought the negro back to the outskirts of Shelby and hanged him to a tree.

TRIPPED OVER END SEAT MAN.

Woman Fell Off Car and Was Taken Unconscious to Hospital.

A woman about sixty-five years old started to alight from a north-bound Seventh Avenue car at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Broadway last night, when she tripped over the legs of a man sitting on the end seat and pitched headlong to the street.

She received a severe scalp wound and a possible fracture of the skull, and was removed in an unconscious condition to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. At an early hour this morning she was still unconscious. The woman wore dark clothing and carried a black bag with a small amount of money in it, but there was nothing about her from which her name could be learned.

E. C. BENEDICT'S YACHT AGROUND.

Was Returning from Buzzard's Bay, Where It Had Taken Mr. Cleveland.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 3.—The steam yacht Oneida, owned by E. C. Benedict, went ashore on the southwest end of Hog Island, in Narragansett Bay, early to-day. She was floated later without injury. The Oneida was bound from Buzzard's Bay, Mass., whither ex-President Grover Cleveland was taken by Mr. Benedict a few days ago, to this town.

Four tugs from Providence made vain attempts to float the Oneida, but at high tide this forenoon the sailors on board the yacht kedged her off witnout much difficulty.

Killed by Italian Non-Union Miner.

Special to The New York Times.

POMEROY, Ohio, July 3.—At West Columbia, West Va., last night an Italian non-union miner named Petta, shot and killed Philip Russell, aged twelve, and dangerously wounded Howard Van Meter, both innocent parties. Petta was at the head of a party of twenty-five Italians who were drinking and parading the streets with guns. The Italians were imported to take the places of union miners at the Cedar Hill mines. Union miners threaten a lynching.

POLICE FOR CANAL STRIP.

Two Hundred Patrolmen to be Employed —No Gambling Will Be Allowed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Panama Canal Commission has perfected plans for the adequate policing of the canal strip. The system has been worked out by Gen. Davis, the acting Governor of the canal zone, with the aid of Capt. George R. Shanton, who has been appointed Chief of Police. The aim is to get the whole police system in thorough working order before work on the canal is resumed on a large scale. There will be 200 officers to begin with.

The canal police will be required to wear a khaki uniform like that worn by the soldiers in the regular army. The uniform will include a jacket, trousers, leggins, helmet of khaki, and in form like that of New York policemen, and russet shoes. The police will be expected to patrol the canal strip from one ocean to the other, but none of them will be mounted, owing to the lack of good roads. All the officers of the force will be from the United States, but a considerable part of the privates will be from the native population.

No gambling will be allowed on the strip.

MOTORMAN'S WIFE RUN DOWN.

Struck by Coney Island Trolley While Saving Her Child.

While engaged in saving her five-year-old daughter Loretta from being run down by a trolley car at the Culver Station, Coney Island late last night, Mrs. Jennie Hearn, thirty-two years old, of 80 Eagle Street, Greenpoint, was herself struck by the car and sustained a fracture of the hip and numerous bruises about the body.

Mrs. Hearn went to Coney Island to meet her husband, who is a motorman on the Lorimer Street line, and return with him on his last trip. While waiting at the station, the child, seeing her father's car approaching, ran to meet it, and, in doing so, stepped directly in front of a Court Street car. The mother sprang toward her and succeeded in pushing the child off the track, but was not able to avoid being struck herself. For a time she was unconscious.

Ambulance Surgeon Smith of the Reception Hospital was summoned and attended to the woman, who refused to go to the hospital.

Dow F. Smith, General Superintendent of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was there in his private parlor car Brighton, and when he learned what had happened he ordered that his car be placed at her disposal. She was taken home in it.

FOUND DYING IN STREET.

Italian, Police Think, is Victim of Vengeance Seeker.

Pasquale Squilandi, a fruit dealer of 2,223 First Avenue, was found dying from bullet wounds in the gutter at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue early this morning. The man had a bullet wound under the heart and another in the neck. He had money in his pocket, so the police believe the case was one of vengeance. The man was taken to the Harlem Hospital. It was said he could not live.

Dr. Burns, who responded to the call for a surgeon from Harlem Hospital, found that the man had not been stabbed long, and he resuscitated him. The man told his name and address, and then begged for a priest. He told them to send to the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, and the message was sent for a priest to go to the hospital. The surgeon then hastened to the institution with the patient. The priest arrived almost as quickly, but as he bent over the man to begin the last rites of the Church the man became unconscious.

Several dollars and some letters were found in Squilandi's possession. No revolver was found near the man, and the question of suicide is thus obviated.

SMALL BOY BANDITS CAUGHT.

They Organize a Gang and Commit Many Burglaries.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., July 3.—Carl and John Confer, both about fifteen years old, of Port Allegheny, were captured last night after a chase of two weeks.

Fired by reading Jesse James literature, the boys organized fifteen of their companions into a robbers' gang, charging an initiation fee of $1. After several small robberies the two leaders absconded with the funds in the Treasury.

With the money they went to Olean, N. Y., and purchased revolvers. Then in rapid succession they committed robberies in Ceres, Myrtle, Bolivar, and Genesee, N. Y., and St. Mary's and Ridgeway, Penn.

They were captured at Emporium loaded down with considerable plunder.

OWN TRAIN RAN HIM DOWN.

Conductor, Watching "Bouncers," Loses Leg—He May Die.

James Brown, a conductor in the employ of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, was run over by his own train at the Kensington Station last night, and his right leg was cut completely off above the knee. He will probably die. At the Kensington Station Brown left his train to watch "bouncers" eject passengers who refused to pay two fares.

While his attention was engrossed his own train started off. He did not notice it, and was ground beneath the wheels. After a long delay an ambulance arrived from the Kings County Hospital, and he was taken away.

SOUTH AFRICAN STAGNATION.

Imports and Exports Both Falling on Account of Trade Conditions.

Jules Raffray, Consul General of France at Cape Town, South Africa, in an extended report to the Ministry of the Exterior at Paris, says of the present commercial and industrial situation at the Cape:

"The economic crisis, far from diminishing, grows in its alarming proportions, as the days, the weeks, and the months pass. The farmers cannot sell their cattle because the people who buy them under normal conditions now like better to get the frozen meat, or cattle from South America, which is available at lower figures. Butter and margerine have fallen in the last seven months from 5,830,000f. to 3,731,000f., and there is an abnormal decrease in everything imported, as is shown by the following figures for the months of December, 1903, and January, 1904, which were made public at the end of last month, only after a spirited debate and inquiry in the Colonial Parliament at Cape Town:

	Francs.
Importations during December, 1903	63,342,000
Importations during January, 1904	41,882,000
Exportations during December, 1903	18,955,000
Exportations during January, 1904	15,436,000

Tried to Die by Biting Wrist.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 3.—Locked in a cell in the Fourth Precinct on a charge of wife beating, Theodore Wagner, thirty-six years old, of 336 West Kinney Street, attempted to commit suicide at an early hour this morning by severing the arteries of his right wrist with his teeth. He was hurried to the City Hospital, a prisoner, charged with attempting to commit suicide.

Toy Pistol Cap Caused Death.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 3.—Michael Stang died this morning, the result of the explosion of a paper cap from a toy pistol. He was overhauling a cheap pistol for his son a few days ago. There was a paper cap in it left from last Fourth of July. While he was trying to pry the cap out it exploded and burned the palm of his left hand. Yesterday lockjaw set in and the man died in great agony.

Rocket Knocks Woman Down.

Katherine Rescio, twenty-four years old, of 14 Morton Street, was struck in the alarm last evening with a skyrocket fired off in the street. She was thrown to the sidewalk by the blow and fainted from the pain. She was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where [illegible]

The Best Safeguard Against the Evil Effects of Impure Water

Martini & Rossi ITALIAN Vermouth

A Palatable and Wholesome Beverage for all Occasions.

RESCUES TWO WITHIN AN HOUR.

Life Saver at Rockaway Beach Has to Fight Before Saving.

Two persons were rescued from drowning off Pier Avenue, Rockaway Beach, early last evening, within an hour's time and amid considerable excitement on the part of a crowd which witnessed the rescues.

James McDonald, thirty-seven years old, of 232 East Thirty-eighth Street, Manhattan, while exhibiting his skill as a swimmer, ventured beyond the life line and was seized with cramps. Hearing his cry for help, Life Saver Christian Willis pushed his catamaran into the surf and set out for him.

McDonald had gone down for the third time when Willis reached the spot, but the life saver managed to get to him by diving into the water. He found it necessary, however, to stun the desperate, half-drowned man with a blow back of the right ear before he could take him ashore. Dr. Hatfield was summoned, and arrived in time to complete the work of resuscitation, which had been undertaken by McDonald's friends. The latter was then able to go home.

The other case was that of William Cahill, twenty-four years old, a clerk at 13 Great Jones Street, Manhattan, who was playing water polo with his friends some distance out in the surf. Cahill received a kick in the groin and fell over. He was unable to swim, and the waves carried him out. With the help of the life saver the young man was finally rescued.

WANTS GAMBLING LOSS BACK.

President of Railroad Sues for Money Dropped at Poker and Craps.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 3.—Ellis Bartholomew, owner of several banking institutions and President of the Toledo, Springfield, Columbus and Cincinnati Railway Company, has brought suit against Charles W. Glass and John R. Marrot to recover $600 and interest.

He alleges that he lost that sum in the Colonial Club in playing poker and craps. He further alleges that the club is not a club, but a gambling house, wherefore his right to demand the return of his money.

AMERICAN BRIMSTONE TRADE.

Louisiana Producers Enter Market in Competition with Sicily.

The producers of brimstone in Louisiana propose henceforth to compete actively for business in the principal markets of the United States, and if possible to supplant the Sicilian exporters, who have hitherto practically controlled this trade. This departure is due to the increase in production in the South and the more favorable freight rates which the producers have been able to obtain from the transportation companies.

The consumption of brimstone in the United States, and in other countries as well, has been steadily increasing during the past few years, but the production in Sicily has also increased, and at the end of the first half of last month the accumulated stocks in that country were 289,000 tons. The Anglo-Sicilian Company, which has controlled the market, has refused to make price concessions, relying upon the increasing demand to consume the existing surplus, but it is predicted that the appearance of competition from the southern part of the United States may have some effect upon prices. The first shipment of consequence to the North has just arrived in New York and consists of 3,000 tons. There are others to follow for this port, Philadelphia, and other points in the Northern and Western States.

EXPECT BIG HOP CROP.

Dealers and Consumers Look for Lower Prices This Year.

The hop crops all over the world are now being watched attentively by the dealers and consumers in view of the fact that last year's output was such a small one, advancing prices to a higher level than they had been in many years.

The present outlook for the crop in New York State is quite favorable, an estimate of the yield placing it 15 to 25 per cent. higher than last year. On the Pacific Coast conditions are also fairly good, the vermin which had been injuring the crop in California having been destroyed by the recent hot winds, while the vines in Oregon and Washington are reported as looking well in spite of needed rain.

Advices from England state that the yards there have been attacked by vermin but it is as yet too early in the season to determine whether disastrous results are liable to follow. On the continent the outlook is said to be good for the growing crops.

Locally brewers continue to buy supplies on a hand-to-mouth basis only, claiming that they are able to contract for 1904 hops at lower figures than they can buy of last year's stock.

GOLD SCARCE IN COLOMBIA.

At a

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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"DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION."

The above is the title of an exceedingly interesting article in the July number of The North American Review by Mr. HORATIO W. SEYMOUR, the editor of The Chronicle of Chicago. Its purpose is to set forth the true Democratic policy as to our new possessions in contrast with what he takes to be the policy adopted by the McKinley and Roosevelt Administrations or by the Republican majority in Congress since 1900.

The article is significant more particularly in the complete rejection by its author of the ordinary anti-imperialist attitude. "'Imperialism,' he declares, 'is not to be thought of. Withdrawal from the Philippines on any terms is not to be thought of. The islands are ours, and they are not to be governed as by a despot. Without reference to their distance from the mainland or to the barbarism of a large portion of their population, they are entitled to every guarantee of freedom which Americans enjoy at home." This presents what Mr. SEYMOUR considers the issue between the Democratic Party and the Republicans in a shape different from that given in any formal political declaration. It dismisses all notion of "scuttle." It recognizes the permanency of our relations with the Philippines so far as other nations are concerned, and indirectly, if not directly, it does away with the notion of independence, immediate or remote. Up to this point there is no radical opposition to the Republican policy. The issue arises between the policy attributed to the actual government by Mr. SEYMOUR and that which he would substitute.

The latter he bases on the ordinance of 1787 for the government of the Northwest Territory, "the first American essay in expansion." That ordinance "provided for the institution of a provisional Government under the control of Congress. The Governor and Judges were to be appointed by Congress, (afterward under the Constitution by the President and Senate.) The Governor and his Council were authorized to legislate subject to the veto of Congress. Elections for a Territorial Assembly were provided for, and, when certain conditions were fulfilled, organization and representation in Congress as a Territory were guaranteed." But this was only the framework of the administration of the Northwest Territory. "More important than all these it was decreed that the Territory should be dedicated to free institutions, that there should be no slavery, that liberty of conscience should prevail, that education should be fostered, that rights of property should be respected, that nothing should be done therein to impair the obligation of contracts, and that commerce should be free forever. On these lines, every one of the five noble States which ultimately were created out of the wilderness wrote its bill of rights and attached it as a preamble to its Constitution."

Mr. SEYMOUR is of the opinion that this policy is distinguished radically from that pursued in the Philippines mainly by this: "that its Government guaranteed freedom and justice and provided for their maintenance by opening the ballot box to those who were qualified. It is a pledge like this which is needed in the Philippines to-day." Later he says: "With the American Constitution and laws in force in the islands, supported by representative Assemblies chosen under a restricted suffrage, it would not be long before there would be voting precincts in that section of the Republic which would be as truly American as thousands that might be named in this country. If there is to be no popular government and no responsibility, rich Americans as will be found there will be of the adventurer type, lawless and law-defying." And again, "Why should not Democrats reassert their historic faith and declare in favor of a genuinely Democratic policy for the government and development of lands which are destined some time to reach the full stature of American Territories, and perhaps ultimately to become States enjoying all the rights and privileges belonging to other members of the Union?"

There seems to us to be but one point in this outline of policy, and this is intimated rather than fully stated, wherein it differs radically from the policy so far pursued in the Philippines since the suppression of the insurrection. There is already government by a Governor and Council, the former appointed by the President and Senate. There is local self-government under restricted suffrage. There are the immunities of United States law under courts containing native as well as American Judges. There is provision for a representative Assembly elected under restricted suffrage. There is provision for the fostering of education, and much has been done in this direction. There is no distinct pledge of a Territorial form of government and representation in Congress, but that is a matter that Congress can at any moment attend to, and doubtless will attend to as soon as conditions warrant. But the one thing Mr. SEYMOUR'S plan contemplates, which neither exists nor will be allowed to come into being under Republican rule, is the provision that "commerce shall be free forever," which was embodied in the ordinance for the Northwest Territory. On this supremely important element of policy it would be well indeed if the Democrats would declare themselves with no uncertain sound. It is the crux of the situation. It involves the one right of the people of the islands, whether native or American, not now guaranteed, essential to their peaceful progress. Give them that, in addition to the rights they now possess or may acquire, and American immigration with native advance in enterprise will practically secure their future. On this the Democratic Party may righteously and hopefully take issue with the party in power. Should they win, there is no limit to the development of which the islands would be capable and sure to attain.

NEW SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY.

Mayor MCCLELLAN has in most things considered the public advantage with a care and intelligence which have contrasted sharply with the policy of the organization by which he was elected to office, but which he cannot be said to have represented.

Having said this much, we are the less open to misconstruction if we warn Mayor MCCLELLAN that one of the most serious dangers to his official career which he has yet encountered grows out of the conspiracy to make the necessities of New York in the matter of a water supply tributary to the private interests of a gang of unscrupulous speculators. These people secured the passage of the Smith bill, which exempted the watersheds of Dutchess County from the operation of the general law relative to the acquisition of new sources of supply by cities. They obtained the approval of the Governor for that bill. They have secured from the committee of the Board of Aldermen a report adverse to the plan of a special session of the Legislature to reconsider its vicious action. They now demand that the work of the Burr commission, not done in their interest, shall be set aside and that the plans for increasing the water supply of the city shall be taken up from the point at which the Tammany administration of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity left it when Mayor Low entered office. The Aldermanic point of view is made clear by Alderman DOULL in the impudent declaration that "it is to be regretted that by the interruption of this work nearly three years of valuable time have been lost"—this work meaning the surrrender of New York to the Ramapo conspiracy in one or another of its many and subtle ramifications.

It is not improbable that Mayor MCCLELLAN is familiar with all the essential facts of the plan proposed by Alderman DOULL to resume the investigation of the Catskill watersheds begun by Mr. BIRDSALL under Commissioner DALTON in May, 1901. If not, he will find more and better information than Commissioner DALTON collected in the report of the Burr commission. It may be difficult to determine to what extent the Ramapo combination controls the Esopus watershed. That it does not control it absolutely is scarcely probable, in view of the admitted business intelligence of the men who organized that magnificent, but thus far futile, scheme of public plunder. Without it the rest of the Ramapo acquisitions would have little value.

Out of this conspiracy might easily grow a situation which will test the Mayor's nerve to the breaking point. The path of least resistance for him may be the one which he can least afford to follow. There is nothing partisan about the Burr commission or its work. The three most capable engineers available were selected to advise the city, and they have done their work well—so well, indeed, as to disgust the conspirators. These engineers have the public confidence in high degree, and Mayor MCCLELLAN will make no mistake in referring to them any problems which come to him for decision.

AS M'LEAN SEES HIM.

Language more picturesque than that employed by the Hon. JOHN R. MCLEAN in depicting the political temper and characteristics of ex-President CLEVELAND has no doubt been heard, and descriptive epithets of a nicer elegance and higher refinement have been recorded. But no friend or foe of Mr. CLEVELAND has hit the nail more squarely on the head with the compelling hammer of truth than Mr. MCLEAN when, in setting forth the result of his conferences with ex-Senator SMITH of New Jersey, Senator GORMAN, and Col. JAMES GUFFEY, he expressed himself in this wise:

I told those gentlemen that CLEVELAND was an old rhinoceros, who would sit up all night for a month to appoint my enemies to office in Ohio, and that he would do the same thing to GORMAN in Maryland and GUFFEY in Pennsylvania.

We must regret the use here of the word "rhinoceros" as applied to Mr. CLEVELAND. It is, of course, unseemly, but it was not uttered with uncomplimentary intent. It is one of those sabre cuts of speech almost habitual with Mr. MCLEAN, by which he hews into the heart of the subject before him. He merely meant to say that Mr. CLEVELAND listens with indifferent ear to the appeals of the spoilsmonger and frowns upon the hunter after the rewards of political service; that he is as insensitive to the allurements of vice as Mr. MCLEAN'S friends of the machine are to the exhortations of virtue. In this sense the word is one of high praise.

These zoological figures sometimes come in handy. A gentleman in this city who now fills a post of high distinction once described a member of the Board of Education as "a fine old educational mastodon," and that one word, with the subsequent proceedings, made his meaning clearer to the people of this city than he could have made it in six quarto volumes of fine print, three columns to the page. The pachydermatous quality attributed by Mr. MCLEAN to the ex-President implies exactly the same note of praise as that conveyed by the immortal phrase of BRAGG, "We love him for the enemies he has made."

Mr. MCLEAN carries us further with him in full assent when he says, in concluding his remarks about Mr. CLEVELAND: "At the same time, he is the best vote-getter in the Democratic Party, is the most popular Democrat in the United States." It is for this reason that Mr. MCLEAN has become an ardent advocate of the nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND for the Presidency by the St. Louis Convention. He feels that it is impossible for Mr. CLEVELAND to turn upon him a colder shoulder than Mr. ROOSEVELT, and he is anxious to see the party win. We do not agree with Mr. MCLEAN, however, in the belief that Mr. CLEVELAND is "the only man who has a ghost of a show to beat ROOSEVELT."

THE PASSING OF THE SINGLE HOUSE.

Our esteemed and expert contemporary The Record and Guide propounds that the building of private dwellings in Manhattan is "making a new low record during the present year," and proceeds to give the facts which sustain that startling proposition. Last year the showing was poor enough, only 56, estimated to cost less than three millions. Nineteen hundred and four is half gone, and the half most favorable to beginning building operations. The total number of plans for private dwellings filed thus far is 30, and the estimated cost less than a million. For the corresponding period of last year, the figures were 39 and $2,047,000, respectively. But eighteen of this year's thirty are to be in Washington Heights, which is still rather suburban than urban. The total number in lower Manhattan is thus but twelve for the six months, two a month.

True enough, this is a startling showing. It is probable that so few single dwelling houses have never been projected in Manhattan since 1650, excepting in the stagnation during the Revolution, when for several years New York was practically in a state of siege. Only twelve new single dwellings in half a year in the most populous city in the country. The fact brings out in a startling way the truth that New York has become as much a city of associated dwellings and as little a city of separate dwellings as Paris itself. Henceforth, evidently, the single dwelling is to become a "hotel" in the French sense, a dwelling pretentious to the palatial point and reserved for the rich.

And yet this great transformation has been the work of a single generation. In 1870 there was not a single apartment house on Manhattan Island above the pretensions of a tenement house, not one in which the precautions for privacy and separateness which seem essential to people brought up in "their own" houses could be attained. Couples and small families who desired to combine economy with the refinements to which they had been accustomed found nothing for it but to rent a "floor" in a house designed for the occupancy of a single family, or else to move to the suburbs. The introduction of the elevator of course made a great difference and affected domestic architecture almost as much as it affected commercial architecture. And yet, even without the elevator, apartment houses would probably have come in in New York, just as they had come in in Paris, to relieve the pressure upon the habitable area, although the evolution which took three hundred years in Paris has taken but thirty in New York.

Perhaps the most depressing feature of the consummation of this change is the showing that the urban mode of building and living is likely to extend to quarters properly suburban. We have all been flattering ourselves that, when the subway was finished, upper Manhattan and the Bronx would abound in the single and separate dwellings which the increasing cost of land had banished from lower Manhattan. But the speculative builder does not seem to take that view. His present planning for the northern part of Manhattan and for the Bronx of course contemplates the subway as one of the conditions. It is not gratifying to learn that the prospect has induced him to provide only eighteen private houses for Washington Heights, which is distinctly one of the quarters in which small and comparatively cheap private houses might have been expected to abound.

GERONIMO AT ST. LOUIS.

The number of historic aboriginal figures at St. Louis is limited, but GERONIMO is there to stand as representing any desired number of them. The assembled tribes now subsisting but in remnants could not out of the roster of all their living heroes have sent to the front a more striking figure. Like Merlin, he wears "an hundred Summers" pretty nearly; as many as his crowning eagle plumes. "A million wrinkles carve his skin"; the sunset of his life gives him mystical lore—a seeing before and after to bear its prophetic blossom as Cassandra her crowning fire. He is ready enough to tell his tribe and all the tribes that they are done for; that in the competition with the white man they have failed and gone to the wall, and that no reach of time or visitation of fortune can restore their glories or give them a new basis of action. They have had their innings and have been bowled out with tickets of leave to quit the game, and no invitation to resume it.

All this GERONIMO sees plainly enough, for he is a sapient old chap, wise not only after the manner of the children of this world, but in some degree after that of the children of light also. But none of his kind seems inclined to listen to him. They hold him in great honor on account of his history and achievements, but take no stock in his pessimism, which seems to them to have its origin in age and toothlessness and to be the note of decaying powers. So they stay away and he croons alone. And he wanders about the fair alone and almost unregarded. It was hardly a more pathetic figure which BELISARIUS would have presented begging in Byzantium's streets, if ducks and drakes had not been made of that legend by mousing historic critics who will leave to us nothing as it was—"not Lancelot brave nor Galahad pure." The old Indian is by no means enforced to ask alms. He has all he wants and is a welcome guest at a neighboring tavern, where they make much of him, put him at the head of the table, and inflate him with various and illimitable pie. In the white squaw's pie he finds the balm for every aboriginal sorrow and the curative medicament for all his people's ills.

He very likely exaggerates its ameliorative effects, and would have been the same Indian if his adolescence had been gorged on the same luxurious kind of provender. Elemental qualities survive even braying in a mortar as they would outlast any administrations of pie which could possibly be dreamed of; and an Apache running a bakery of the same would remain an Apache still, his hair-raising propensities lying coiled up like a serpent under the seeming innocent flower of his occasional conduct. Without precise chronological knowledge it may be assumed that old GERONIMO was an authentic papoose when NAPOLEON and MARBOIS and TALLEYRAND held their preliminary session to consider JEFFERSON'S Louisiana Purchase proposals. If so the papoose went with the soil as part of the assets involved in the transaction and is entitled to a full flow of patriotic sentiments concerning it. St. Louis during the present season is billed to set forth a particularly imposing array of chieftains of one type or another, but among them all there will hardly be found a more imposing figure than that of old GERONIMO.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In appealing to doctors throughout the country to show an effective interest—by which, no doubt, is meant the giving of money—in the proposed erection at Washington of a suitable memorial to the late WALTER REED, The Medical Record gives two somewhat curious reasons why the assistance sought should be prompt and generous. The first is that "physicians, whose benefits to the human race have been, perhaps, greater than those of any other profession, have been less often honored during life or after death than members of any other profession." We should ourselves have said that doctors have never lacked honor duly proportioned to the very general recognition of their high deserts—perhaps that they have been more sincerely, and therefore more truly, honored than the members of any other profession. Perhaps the honors have not often taken the form of substantial memorials, bronze or stone, though these have been fairly numerous, but public respect and social position have been theirs in a very uncommon degree, almost always and almost everywhere. The doctor has confidence and respect while he is alive, and the real or imagined brevity of his fame may be due to the rapid changes in medical science which so soon make a dead doctor, however great, a dim figure in the remote past. The Record's second reason is that "medical men of the United States have not been greatly distinguished in original scientific research, so that when an American surgeon has made a discovery of such inestimable importance as the cause of yellow fever, it is fitting that the discoverer should receive every possible recognition." Our own impression was that the American doctors had held up their end rather better than fairly well, considering that they have had, until a date comparatively recent, to make their opportunities for original research as well as to use them. However that may be, we have no slightest intention of impugning the greatness of Major REED'S work or of withholding sympathy from the effort to pay him an especial honor. His achievement, perhaps, was proof that another's assumption was true, rather than a discovery, but its importance was none the less, and to his labors the world is deeply indebted. The little group of which he was the head conquered yellow fever in Havana, which was much; and they made the absolute extermination of the horrible disease anywhere an easy task for those who will follow the methods he clearly taught, which is vastly more.

—A youth who is "worth" $6,000,000, not counting "expectations," is, of course, an interesting spectacle while at work handling baggage in a railway station for $75 a month, and the dispatch that told about him will doubtless be the subject of much comment, especially among rich fathers whose sons display no taste for similar forms of activity. We find it hard, however, to pump up any great admiration for this young man's industry, and have grave suspicions that, if more wisely advised, he would have gone at the task of learning how to manage railways in a very different manner. He might, indeed, have devoted his time to less profitable uses than the acquirement of a personal knowledge of every phase of railway work, but what we cannot see is the relation between that knowledge and the management of railways. To declare the relation not only existent but close, because a few highly successful railway managers have been forced by necessity to acquire it, is to reason crookedly as well as from the particular to the general. Those successful managers probably learned, as they rose from position to position, a lot that they found of no measurable value in the performance of their work after they arrived, and the chances are that the very qualities that made them successful managers, while a help in rising, actually interfered with their attainment of the highest possible efficiency in subordinate posts. The railway business includes innumerable phases of honorable activity that have no relevancy at all with management and high finance, and it is the same in other great businesses. To "know a business from the ground up" is a pretty notion—especially when an old fellow is trying to make young fellows content in positions which he himself, if he ever held them at all, abandoned the moment he could—but it is a notion composed mostly of humbug and with truth in only a few minute interstices. Those who exploit it most enthusiastically are they who are eager to get a lot of intelligent work for very small pay. The world has just noted the elimination, first from the Presidency and then from the Directorship, of a business very big indeed, of a man who "knew it from the ground up," and was enormously successful until he reached the top, but on arriving there he turned out to be something much like a complete failure. He illustrated the frequent inability of the "practical man" to be practical when out of his accustomed element.

—When one reads that a thousand Socialists have been allowed to parade the streets of Warsaw, bearing banners with such inscriptions as "War Against the War" and "Down With Czarism," he realises that he is confronted by a most puzzling phenomenon. It would not have been at all safe for a thousand people of any kind, in the course of any of our own wars, to make such a manifestation against a National policy and the National Government, and that it was permitted in Warsaw is not less, but more, than amazing. Yet the dispatches say that the policemen and the door porters looked on unmoved or showed plain signs of sympathy with the demonstrators. That looks either as if these important bulwarks of the Russian system acted in obedience to mysterious orders from higher up, or as if the important bulwarks had broken down. In the one case the system may be seeking an excuse for abandoning unfortunate adventures far from home in favor of easy victories over unorganized mobs that might not long remain unorganized, while in the other the end of more than the war with Japan is near at hand. Such leniency as the Warsaw policemen—and door porters—showed to behavior properly held unendurable in every country cannot be accidental or without a deep significance. Incidentally, how queer it is that the hall porters should have been grouped with the policemen as forming those whom these Russian "copperheads" would naturally expect to fear. Only the French will observe the conjunction without surprise or amusement, for they know the plan well from long familiarity.

—Now that the big organ in the Festival Hall at St. Louis has been treated in much the same manner as was the airship of M. SANTOS-DUMONT, we shall await with eager interest the explanation of the episode that will be invented by the exposition guards. According to present accounts, it was a "vandal," unnamed and unknown, that did this second piece of mischief, but that will never do at all, since it throws deep gloom on the charming theory by which the injury of the balloon was so promptly accounted for. The chances are at least as great that M. SANTOS-DUMONT slashed the organ as that he treated his airship in the same cruel manner; indeed, they are rather greater, since, for all anybody not personally acquainted with him knows, he may have a frantic hatred of organ music, while there is no doubt at all of his affection for airships in general and his own airships in particular. The courage that accused him of the one crime need not hesitate at accusing him of the other, and we really hope it will do so without waste of time. The Jefferson Guards cannot be left open to suspicion of negligence, and SANTOS-DUMONT is a lightweight whose resentment is not much to be feared.

HARVEY ANTICIPATED.

Priest-Doctors of Egypt Discovered Circulation of the Blood in 4,000 B. C.

The Harvelan oration at the Royal College of Physicians, London, was delivered this year by Dr. Richard Caton, F. R. C. P. In the course of his remarks he stated, according to the report published in The Daily Telegraph, that Harvey was almost anticipated 6,000 years ago by the priest-doctors of Egypt in his momentous discovery of the circulation of the blood. As far back as 4000 B. C. Egypt had works on medicine and anatomy, and one brilliant genius—forgotten nowadays and omitted from the cyclopedias—I-em-hotep, priest of the sun god Ra, and physician to King Torsothros, became so eminent that he was revered as a demi-god after death, a temple was built over his tomb, and in his honor hospitals were raised in Memphis and other cities. Here the priest-physicians treated the sick and embalmed the bodies of men and sacred animals. They were probably, Dr. Caton thinks, the first of mankind to acquire a rudimentary knowledge of the movement of the blood. Their papyri contain intelligent references to the heart, the blood vessels, and the pulse. Of the heart in particular they knew much, and their writings refer to its enlargement, fatty degeneration, displacement, palpitation, and pericardial effusion. One remarkable passage of these Old World inquirers speaks of distension of the heart and shortness of breath as occurring because the blood has stagnated and does not circulate properly. Not Greece, therefore, but Egypt, long before Galen and Hippocrates, was the motherland of rational medicine and anatomy. The views of the Greeks on the circulation of the blood were almost exactly those which the Egyptians had taught many centuries earlier. On one remarkable means of treatment for incipient valvular disease of the heart which these long-forgotten Nile doctors taught, Dr. Caton laid great stress. It was the method recommended at least 4000 years ago to let the heart have as much rest as possible—a wise injunction, said the Harvelan orator, which we may yet practice with advantage. I-em-hotep seems to have been an all-round genius—physician, architect, astronomer, alchemist—so illustrious that after death he was reputed the son of the supreme deity, Ptah—all this and yet nearly lost to fame.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS COPIED.

Hungarians Find Them Popular and Imitate Them—Patents Advised.

American products find such a ready market in Hungary, according to United States Consul Chester, at Budapest, that they are often imitated or counterfeited by unscrupulous persons. In a report to the Department of Commarce and Labor, at Washington, he says:

"I would most earnestly recommend that our exporting manufacturers be publicly advised to patent or register the trade marks of their special products. All patenting and registration for Hungary can be done here in Budapest, and I will always be glad to render whatever aid I can to our manufacturers in this connection."

Thinks There's Room for Doubt.

From The Catholic Standard and Times.

"Do you really believe the Japs killed as many Russians and took as many prisoners and guns as they claim?"

"Why should we doubt it!"

"Well, all the Japs I've ever seen were great jugglers, and I've heard of people juggling with figures, you know."

Chicago Innovation.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Mrs. Dearborn—Were you married in June?

Mrs. Wabash—Yes, once on the 5th, once on the 8th, once on the 10th, and another time on the 18th; but I've switched off to October; that's my marrying month now.

CALLS FREE WOOL A FALLACY.

Would Not Make the Export of Clothing Possible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the third article by a Democrat on free wool, &c., on which he writes: "Thus the tariff barrier has availed nothing to increase the output, demonstrating that conditions in the United States are not favorable to wool growing, otherwise there must have been tremendous expansion." Now, if the present tariff has availed nothing to increase the industry, how will free wool be any more favorable to wool growing? He admits that it is a dying industry, and that under free wool the farmer would have to accept less for his wool, which would mean hastening the death of the wool-growing industry. Is any plan wise that advocates the killing of an industry worth so many millions of dollars annually?

If we had free wool, who would benefit by it besides the American Woolen Company and other manufacturers—the clothing manufacturer, the jobber, and the retailer. After they had all taken a slice of the saving of a few cents per pound, how much would the masses get?

Does our Democratic friend think that if we had free wool we could export clothing? Let me assure him that we could not. I have been closely associated with the clothing trade for twelve years, and it isn't cheaper wool that we need. We need cheaper rents, cheaper labor, cheaper cotton, cheaper salesmen. In short, to compete with other countries we must have everything they have, but offer them better goods. Now, do we want to live in the same cheap way? Everybody can't trade at Tiffany's; neither can every country buy our goods; they are too high class. Shall we reduce the class by reducing ourselves? We are to-day a well-fed, well-paid nation. Shall we become the reverse for the sake of stopping some few firms from making a little extra? If a few make a little extra, wouldn't a few also make a little more by having free trade? Is a free trade graft any better than a protection graft?

A MUGWUMP FREE TRADE PROTECTIONIST.

New York, June 23, 1904.

GERMANY'S TRADE PROSPECTS.

Must Export Goods or Workmen, Says Minister of Commerce.

In an address on Germany's future industrial prosoects, Minister of Commerce Moeller, who is now on a tour of inspection in the Silesian manufacturing district, declared that if the tendency being manifested among nations to close their borders against imports attains further growth Germans may have to suffer. During the next decade it will not be the individual but the nation which will have to struggle for existence in commerce and manufacturing. There are always more nations appearing in the world's market as new competitors, whereas the consuming capacity of that market does not increase, the Minister said.

"It behooves us to promote trade schools in order to stimulate the production of the finest and highest class articles of manufacture, thereby affording employment to a greater number of persons."

"We must either export our goods or our working people."

TUBERCULOSIS IN ANIMALS.

Identical Generally with Disease in Men, Reports Commission.

The question which has long perplexed scientists as to whether tuberculosis in animals and tuberculosis in human beings is the same disease has been answered in the affirmative by a London commission appointed to investigate the matter.

The commission, with Sir Michael Foster at its head, reports that at its instance over 200 calves, cows, and oxen were injected with every variety of human tuberculosis disease, while other calves and cows were injected with different varieties of bovine tuberculosis. Carefully comparing the diseases and the results of the diseases, it was found that they were, in their general features, identical. The commission is of the opinion that animals and man may be reciprocally infected by the same bacilli. In conclusion it says:

"Our results seem to show quite clearly that it would be most unwise to frame or modify legislative measures in accordance with the view that human and bovine tubercle bacilli are specifically different from each other."

Brickbats Needless; We Have Crane.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Anti-Auto's" letter in to-day's TIMES had a mighty good heading—"Prejudiced Against Death." His arraignment of "noisy, ostentatious, spectacular people who snort and rattle, clang and toot, through our streets and parks in stinking monstrosities" shows him to be a writer of the impressionist school, and I congratulate him on his happy choice of words.

Men who are envious of good horseflesh and fine traps have no use for automobiles.

Such men as Magistrate Crane make brickbats no longer necessary. The fine has been increased from $10, and speeding owners of the "stinking monstrosities" are now held in $300 for Sessions downtown, and of late the streets and parks are comparatively safe for ladies and children.

WALTER BEVERLEY CRANE.

New York, June 20, 1904.

Mrs. Langtry's House for Sale.

From The London Chronicle.

Mrs. Langtry has decided to dispose of her town house, and it will be sold by auction by Messrs. Harrod, Limited, at the Mart, on July 19.

The famous actress has taken this step because she spends a good deal of her time out of London, and when in England prefers to make her home at Newmarket. The house to be sold is in Tedworth Square and is of moderate size. It has been in Mrs. Langtry's possession for a considerable time and is held on a lease of about fifty years. The dining room is especially beautiful. It is panelled and beamed with old oak, which was collected abroad, and possesses a fine old open fireplace. The drawing rooms are paved with marble and hung with tapestry, and the bathroom is lined with mosaic.

Thirty-six lots of Mrs. Langtry's jewels were sold at Christie's rooms a fortnight ago. In all 6,000 guineas was realized. The most notable piece was a brilliant heart brooch, which went for 235 guineas.

French Press and England's Queen.

From The Paris Messenger.

His British Majesty's Ambassador to France, Sir Edmund Monson, has just informed Walter Behrens, the well-known concessionnaire for linotype machines in France, that despite her Majesty's strict general rule to accept no presents, she has made an exception in the case of the magnificent album of "Opinions and Illustrations of the French Press" which Walter Behrens collected at the time of King Edward's visit to Paris last year. Thanks to the cordial co-operation of the entire French press, the task of collecting such a vast and varied number of newspaper opinions and illustrations has been made possible. This unique album will certainly possess the very greatest interest for the future historian and will constitute valuable evidence of the widespread and deep-seated esteem felt toward King Edward by the French nation.

What She Heard.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Did you hear the shot fired?" inquired the lawyer of the peppery female witness.

"You told me," replied the witness, "that you didn't want any hearsay evidence."

"Answer my question, madam!" roared the lawyer. "Did you hear the shot fired?"

"I heard the gun crack," said the witness. "If that's what you want to know."

LAWS TO PUNISH WHISTLERS.

Sections of Penal Code to Cover the Offense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is said that there is an agitation against whistlers, but doubt is expressed as to whether the Aldermen would pass an ordinance forbidding the practice in public places.

There seem to be plenty of laws to reach the whistlers. Sec. 385 of the Penal Code of the State provides that a nuisance is a crime against the order and economy of the State, and consists in any act or omission which act or omission annoys or injures or endangers the health, comfort, safety, or repose of any considerable number of people. As whistling is excessively irritating and injurious to many people, any one who whistles in a public place endangers the comfort, if not the health, of a considerable number of people.

Sec. 675 of the Penal Code provides that any one who by any disorderly or offensive act or language annoys or interferes with any one in any place is guilty of a misdemeanor. Whistling on the street or in a car is certainly a disorderly act, and is very offensive to many persons. Of all the impositions to which people are constantly subjected whistling is one of the worst and one of the least excusable.

Why such a noise causes pain to a sensitive or nervous person it is hard to say, but the fact is that it does so.

There is a whistler on almost every block, and sometimes a half a dozen. There is a whistler in almost every car, and probably in nearly every car there are some to be made miserable by whistling. Such noises are not only annoying and painful, but they are injurious. They injure the nervous system, lower vitality, and interfere with digestion. A little effort on the part of the police would stop whistling in public.

MEDICUS.

New York, June 27, 1904.

BOY BURGLARS IN HARLEM.

Mild Sentences of Children's Court Discourage Merchants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do not Children's Court decisions favor individual considerations to the serious menace of the general good? Three lads, aged from eleven to thirteen years, caught with stolen goods and fully proved to be full-fledged burglars; confessing to three and four well-planned and carried-out robberies; pleading guilty of having broken into and robbed the establishment of Davis & Solomon Company, 162 and 164 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on the night of June 10, have received sentences, for one individual, of a few weeks' detention, for another, excused on parole, and the other excused, with suggestion not to repeat the offense.

What incentive do such decisions give the interested citizen desirous of serving the public to employ a very considerable amount of time, annoyance, and expense in bringing such culprits to the attention of the authorities? Does such treatment not make heroes of the youthful offenders, with practically no cost or lesson for such offense?

At least one of these youthful offenders has a very bad record in school, and the school department has expressed a strong desire that no mercy be shown him. The mother of this same offender has admitted that she is in mortal fear of her own child and dare not hold him accountable for his misdeeds for fear of receiving bodily harm. Harlem is infested with most dangerous organized gangs of boys who menace the safety and life of the community.

We fear that the many overconsiderate decisions of the Children's Court is a clear example of sparing the rod and spoiling the child, or, more properly speaking, of sparing one individual at the expense of hundreds. The foregoing theft is one instance out of over 100 similar occurrences in one Harlem establishment.

A HARLEM MERCHANT.

New York, June 25, 1904.

NORWAY'S COD LIVER OIL.

Yield Up to May 28 More Than Five Times That of Previous Year.

The product of Norwegian cod liver oil up to May 28 of the present year is more than five times what it was for the same period of 1903, says United States Consul Cunningham, at Bergen, Norway, in his recent report to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Consul Cunningham adds that, as a result of this increase, the price of the commodity has been gradually declining, and the sales have not been very great. Even the large quantity of oil obtained since Jan. 1 last does not represent an average yield, it being remembered that last year's output was almost a failure. There are, he says, over 3,500 boats engaged in the fisheries in Finmarken, where the season has been exceedingly favorable.

Milking Cows by Electricity.

By means of an apparatus recently invented in Germany electricity is now being utilized for milking cows. In describing the device Consular Agent Warner, at Gera, says that the milk is transferred to the receiving vessel by means of a rubber tube from which the air is exhausted by electricity, this tube being attached to rubber hoods which cover the animal's udder. This method of milking, he adds, insures absolute cleanliness of the product.

Tennyson's "Married Brows."

From The Philadelphia Press.

"I have a question to ask," announced the Literary Man. "You know Tennyson's line:

"'The charm of married brows.'

"Well, did he mean by that the crowning charm of married women; or did he refer to the charm of eyebrows that meet in the middle? In the 'Arabian Nights' there are many passages in which such eyebrows are spoken of as a great charm, indeed, but in the West our beauty doctors give explicit directions to prevent such growths. What did Tennyson mean, anyhow?"

Prints a Joke on Himself.

From The Kansas City Journal.

Gomer Davies was stumping along by the side of Ed Hoch one day, when a bystander asked Capt. Ross who that one-legged man was. "Why, don't you know him?" responded the Captain; "that's Gomer Davies of The Concordia Kansan." "Wonder how he lost his leg?" asked the bystander. "Oh," said the Captain, disgustedly, "he lost it hoppin' from one political party to the other." And Davies thinks the joke is good enough to print in his own paper.

AN ENGAGEMENT ON THE YALU.

An engagement on the Yalu
Is a very serious thing,
And it's quite unnecessary
To announce it with a ring;
And they do not have their cousins
And their neighbors in to tea,
And with giggles and with blushes
Tell the news, like you and me—
Oh, they get right down to business
On the Yalu, far away,
And they do not think engagements
Are a joke at all, they say.

An engagement on the Yalu
Differs still in this respect,
That the parties to the contract
Never suffer from neglect,
For they each devote attention
To the other where he's at,
Though they do not wait till marriage
To begin their little spat.
I'm averse to long engagements,
For they often lead to strife,
But engagements on the Yalu
In most cases are for life.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

ARTIST HAGBERG BACK IN MOUNT VERNON HOME

Drugged and Robbed, He Says, in New York.

WANDERED, DAZED, TEN DAYS

Had a Large Sum of Money, He Says, When He Went Into a Saloon, He Does Not Remember Where.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 3.—Half-starved and dazed as the result of knock-out drops, after which he was robbed in New York, Charles Hagberg, the marine artist, who disappeared ten days ago, returned to his home here to-night, and is now in his physician's care.

On the day that Mr. Hagberg disappeared he went to New York to sell some of his paintings. He told his wife to-night that he disposed of the pictures for a large sum of money, and then, tired and overheated, he went into a saloon to get a drink, and a short time afterward he became unconscious. When he regained his senses, he said, his money was gone and he did not know where he was.

"After I took the drink," he said, "I began to feel dizzy, and I went to sleep sitting by a table. When I came out of the stupor my head was in a whirl, and I didn't know where I was. Then I felt in my pockets and my money was gone.

"I knew I had been drugged, but my mind seemed to be a blank. There must have been some kind of knockout drops in my drink, because now I don't know in what place I took the drink. The whole thing is a blank. I can't even think, as my mind has been completely clouded by that drug. I shall never take another drink, as those crooks in some of the New York saloons would do anything to get a man's money.

"When I left the saloon I wandered around town, but I couldn't find my way home for ten days. I have not eaten a square meal, because I was robbed of every cent I had. I remember sleeping one night in the Grand Central Station smoking room, but after that I don't know where I went."

Mr. Hagberg's eyes are sunken, and apparently he suffered a great deal while wandering.

Mrs. Hagberg is the daughter of E. C. Keeler, the President of a gas company in Seattle. Hagberg is a nephew of Carl Hagberg, the Swedish landscape artist.

OCEAN GROVE MEETINGS.

Crowds at All of Six Services on Camp Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 3.—Two Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church—James N. Fitzgerald of St. Louis and Luther B. Wilson of Chattanooga—took part to-day in the six meetings held on the camp grounds. Each service was largely attended. The Temple and Auditorium were decorated with flags and flowers, the flag of Japan being prominently displayed in the Auditorium. In the Young People's Temple, at 9 A. M., 3,000 listened to an address by Supreme Court Justice Hendrickson of New Jersey.

The Rev. Dr. Hingley of Minnesota, Secretary of the General Conference, had charge of the Bible class to-day in the absence of the regular leader, the Rev. L. W. Munhall of Germantown, Penn. At 6 P. M. the usual surf meeting was held at the foot of Ocean Pathway, with the Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard as leader.

To-morrow morning the annual Independence Day exercises will be held in the Auditorium. Gen. O. O. Howard of New York will deliver the oration.

PRIZE FOR THIS MOTHER.

Mrs. McCourt of Brooklyn Wins Contest with Nine Children.

Under the auspices of the Women's Catholic Benevolent Legion a beach party was held yesterday at Phillips's Iron Pier, Rockaway Beach, and among the gathering were Mrs. McCourt of 429 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, and her nine children, five boys and four girls. It had previously been announced that a prize would be awarded to the mother present who had the largest family, and when the pier opened yesterday, a long line of mothers passed down the structure to the ballroom.

When the committee in charge had thoroughly canvassed the candidates, they decided that Mrs. McCourt was entitled to the prize. Her face beaming with smiles, Mrs. McCourt was brought out in the centre of the ballroom, and flanked on either side by her children, the prize, a gold watch, was handed to her by Manager Louis Phillips.

SECOND BATTERY IN CAMP.

Busy Week in Prospect for State Militiamen.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 3.—The Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson, seventy-seven men and officers, and seventy-two horses, rode into camp at 1:30 o'clock. They were soon at home in a camp and park at the left of the camp of the Seventy-first. Their programme for the week comprises two drills and guard mount every morning, target practice in the afternoons of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and several exhibition drills after evening parade.

Religious service was held at the mess hall at 10:30 o'clock this morning by the Rev. Dr. Edgar Tilton, Jr., Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment and pastor of the Lenox Avenue Collegiate Reformed Church. His subject was "The Safeguard of the Nation" and his text "Righteousness exalteth a Nation," Prov., xii., 34. There was a large attendance. The post band provided the music.

The work of both regiment and battery will begin to-morrow morning, despite the fact that it is a National holiday. At noon a salute of forty-six guns, one for every State in the Union, will be fired by the Second Battery. The band will play "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the regiment and battery will be dismissed.

In the afternoon there will be a series of field day events.

Company B of the Seventy-first will have an excursion here on the steamer John Sylvester.

"THE SNOWMAN" AT PROCTOR'S.

New Play by Mrs. F. L. Mackensie Is Received with Favor.

A little play entitled "The Snowman," by Mrs. Fannie Locke Mackensie of Chicago, was presented at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre last night by John W. Mitchell and Grace Merritt. The skit, which occupies a little more than half an hour in the telling, is a pretty story of a little girl who is lonely because her father is away from home. She builds a snowman, which comes to life and tells her stories of the Arctic regions. The little girl's father returns, and the snowman disappears. The skit was well received.

LATEST DREYFUS MYSTERY.

Photography Said to Have Disclosed Name Erased in Account Book.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, July 3.—The latest phase of the present inquiry in connection with the Dreyfus case turns upon an erasure in one of the account books of the Secret Intelligence Bureau, and is partly directed to the discovery of the identity of the person whose name or pseudonym was erased.

The representative of the court martial engaged in the examination of the officers of the Secret Intelligence Bureau who are now under arrest ascertained that chemical treatment of the erasure for the purpose of revealing the word originally employed was not certain to prove successful, while it would damage the paper. Consequently he applied to an expert photographer, who has now delivered a report, accompanied by a photographic reproduction of the document.

The reproduction is said to show the original name, which, however, the photographer does not mention in his report, leaving the task of deciphering the photograph to an expert in handwriting.

W. C. T. U. GIFT FOUNTAIN DRY.

New Brunswick Women Indignant at City Officials' Apathy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 3.—The New Brunswick Women's Christian Temperance Union appointed a committee recently to learn why the water is not turned on in a handsome water fountain which the union presented to the city three years ago. The fountain is located at Monument Square, in the heart of the city, and is a wrought-iron affair surmounted by an angel. The women of the union thought that the flowing water would furnish the city a continuous temperance lesson. This year the fountain has been dry and is useless, excepting as a city ornament.

Mrs. M. F. Vickery, the Chairman of the special committee, has had a difficult time in presenting the matter to the proper authorities. The pump committee was out of funds and referred the matter to the Street Committee. The Street Committee thought that the whole Common Council should have a say in the question of water versus saloons. The Common Council refused to take any action, declaring that it was a matter for the Mayor. The Council is Democratic and the Mayor is Republican.

Mayor Myers is in Europe, and Acting Mayor Woodbridge, who is a Democrat, declined to interfere, declaring that he would leave the matter open until the Mayor's return.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union members are losing patience. They say that the fountain was presented to the city with the understanding that the city would supply the water for it. They also claim that the saloon keepers do not want the fountain to run, and point to the fact that the Aldermen last month granted over 100 licenses, or one for every 200 inhabitants, as proof that the Aldermen favor the saloons. The women are now awaiting Mayor Myers's return from Europe.

IN THE SHOPS.

There are any number of interesting sand toys for the children, and this is the season of the year to use them. Many of the things are new, or entirely new styles of old toys. One of the most interesting of the sand playthings is a railway. This is on the order of the "cash" railway. There are cords to be hung, and two cars which may be sent over this elevated road. The cars differ in size, and according to this are 50 cents or $1.

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Sand locomotives are new and cost 50 cents. They are supposed to transport the implements for sand house building—pails, rakes, etc.

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Sand pails are not new, but they are filled with all sorts and kinds of things that an infant might find useful. They range in price from 25 cents up to $2.50. The smallest and simplest have the rakes, shovels, etc., and the larger ones the sand sifters, with a variety of implements, and also houses to set up in miniature villages.

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Pretty things that the children like for sand play are watering pots. The smallest are not the least expensive. One tiny red one, strong and well made, costs 15 cents, and another with a sprinkler which comes off cost 20 cents. A little larger pot of medium size costs only 5 cents, and the prices range from that up to $1. The most costly are of pretty and ornamental kinds that are useful for fancy gardening for grown people.

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There are big, square-cornered sand sifters that might be used on a pinch by the gold miners. All sorts and kinds of implements for sand farming go with these also, and they cost $2.75 and $3.

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Sets in boxes for sand work cost $2 and $3.75. There are many varieties of toys in these sets, and a doll family could go to housekeeping with them. There are pumps, bath tubs, pails, of course, and carts, with any number of other things.

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Sand molds also come in sets. A collection of these, showing a great variety of animals, will cost $1 and $2. A large colored alphabet mold with a sifter and a shovel will cost $1. These molds are all of tin.

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Different styles of molds are of wood, rather thick blocks, with the letters or animals cut through. An alphabet of wood is large and, with two scoops, will cost $3. Animal designs in the wooden molds cost 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1.

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Tin boats with sails for the boys cost 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

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Magnetic sets, boats and animals, which are drawn by a magnet, vary in price from 25 cents to $1.50. In the larger sets there are most of the familiar animals.

***

Wind pinwheels are toys that are delightful. They vary in size and style with the price, which ranges from 25 cents to $2. They are on the order of the paper wheels which children like to make, pin to the end of a stick, and then run against the wind. These wheels are of more durable material and the larger ones have several wheels. With the electric fans they show off delightfully in the shops.

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There are excellent trowels for the children that cost 20 cents each. These are square, spade shaped, with a handle curving up and raised an inch or so. The metal is apparently nickel, the whole thing well made, a good size for children, and intended for service.

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An inexpensive trick toy is "Foxy Grandpa" without a hat. The hat is in a metal framework which stands out from grandpa's feet. The trick is to touch a spring at the back when the framework rises and the hat is thrown into place.

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Another ten-cent trinket is a small ball in a bottle. There is also a wire in the bottle, and the ball is made to climb the wire by a magnet. The bottle is filled with water, and the ball rises and falls as the magnet is moved.

WANTS FRANCE TO HAVE CONSTITUTION LIKE OURS

M. Jules Roche Aims to Protect Citizen Against Executive.

PLANS A SUPREME COURT

Frenchman Says France Is Now Exactly as It Was Under Louis XIV. —Tyranny Still Rules.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 24.—Apart from the daily excitement supplied by the inquiry into the Chartreux scandal, the most notable contribution to the legislative life of the present session has been M. Jules Roche's scheme for a revision of the Constitution. For twenty years past the revision of the French Constitution has formed part of the programme of every party out of office. It has been the specialty, as a rule, of the Radical and Socialist groups.

M. Jules Roche, however, who though once nearly a Socialist, is now the mainstay of French Conservative finance, proposes a revision which would be anti rather than pro revolutionary in character.

He wants France to have a Constitution similar to that of the United States, and to protect the citizen against the executive by making it possible for every law passed by the Chamber to be pronounced upon by a Supreme Court from the point of view of its constitutional validity.

He thinks that the Court of Cassation, which is now busy with the revision of the Dreyfus case, might well be invested with this authority as a supreme tribunal. At present, he says, the republic is at the mercy of the State, and this places France in exactly the same position as under Louis XIV. The name, but not the form of the tyranny, has changed.

Naval authorities are complaining bitterly of the revelations made by the Naval Budget Appendices, which have just appeared, and which, in their opinion, prove without any assistance from the Naval Commission now sitting, that M. Pelletan's work as Minister of the Marine has been inefficient and mischievous.

The figures which these appendices supply show that out of 110 warships, the construction of which had been provided for in the budget, only 37 have actually been commenced.

NEGOTIATING WITH TIBETANS.

Picturesque Ceremony at Gyang-Tse, but No Progress Made.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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GYANG-TSE, July 3.—A first audience was granted yesterday to the Tibetan delegates, who were introduced by the Tongsa Penlop.

The proceedings were picturesque but purely formal. Speeches were made by both sides, setting out for the twentieth time the cases of the British and Tibetans, respectively, without novelty or variation.

Pictorially the scene was remarkable. The room in which the meeting was held is entirely covered with oil paintings, forming a rich background for the vivid brocaded silk, dyed with colors of deep chrome, copper, lemon, and scarlet, of the Tibetans.

The Ta Lama himself was arrayed entirely in gold silk except for a black turned-up hat. Tung-Ying was attired in a similar dress. The Tongsa Penlop was dressed in Bhutanese cloth with close stripes of more sober tints.

Another durbar was held this afternoon. The meeting was characterized by the same old stories, pleas, and charges. A willingness to waste time was apparent throughout.

It is impossible to forecast the decision of the Tibetans, but the balance of probability lies against a pacific ending to the negotiations at this stage of the proceedings. Certainly the recent behavior of the Tibetans suggests little humility in spite of the British successes.

New Chinese Treaty Port Opened.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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SHANGHAI, July 3.—Chang-Sha, in Hu-Nan Province, was declared open to foreign trade yesterday in the presence of the British and Japanese Consuls and the officers of his Majesty's gunboat Teal.

STRIKE RIOT IN BREST.

Ten Gendarmes Wounded in a Charge on Dock Laborers.

BREST, July 3.—Rioting occurred here to-day during a parade of the dock strikers. The rioters were charged by gendarmes, who drew their bayonets.

Ten of the gendarmes were wounded. Many of the strikers were arrested.

ISMAY'S AUTHORITY SUPREME.

Trustees of Ship Trust Have Handed Over Executive Powers to Him.

LONDON, July 4, (Monday.)—The Daily Telegraph prints an interview with J. Bruce Ismay, in which the President of the International Mercantile Marine Company says he not only knows that he is "invested with absolute authority in the management" of the combination, but that the voting Trustees, including J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles Steele, and P. A. B. Widener, have "handed over to me all executive powers."

Mr. Ismay refused to say if the White Star Line shareholders had acted wisely in selling the line, merely remarking that as "the shareholders had accepted Mr. Morgan's terms the managers of the White Star Line had nothing to do but accept the decision."

He also stated that all the work of the combination, including repairs, was being done in Great Britain.

The Daily Telegraph, in commenting on the interview, regards the control of the Atlantic as having been won back by Great Britain.

OLD CHURCH WALL FOUND.

Excavators Find Trace of First Meeting House in Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, July 3.—A find of interest to local historians has been made by men employed by the Public Service Corporation who have been laying underground conduits. At a point on Main Street opposite the First National Bank Building the excavators uncovered a section of masonry wall which puzzled them until David L. Pierson, an expert on the history of Northern New Jersey, came along and with a few words explained that it was the foundation of the first meeting house in Orange. The wall is about 2 feet thick and 3 feet high, and is composed of rough stones and mortar. It is supposed to have been built in 1780.

SEES NATIONAL SHADOW.

Dr. Wylie Puts Corporate Greed Among Evils Which Threaten Ruin.

The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, yesterday delivered a sermon from the text, "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord." The discourse was National in scope, Dr. Wylie explaining that his subject was "Conditions of American Stability."

"The proximity of our National day of independence," he said, "makes a National and patriotic theme appropriate. In the Bible there is much to be found that bears upon National life. Under the old dispensation there was a virtual union of church and State. In America the church and State work independently, but each endeavors to assist the other. God has blessed our Nation, it seems to me, as he has blessed no other. But the question comes, 'Will America remain?' Is there not at her heart an agency slowly, yet surely, working destruction? One thing is sure. If our Nation is to maintain the place it now occupies certain great evils must be swiftly checked.

"One of our National evils is Mormonism. Another is divorce. The next menace is that of the saloon. Corporate greed offers a menace not to be forgotten. There is a need in America for a greater respect for the law. We ought to feel that law is sacred, and obey it. There ought to be a greater regard for human life in this country than there is at present. Our street railways are a source of danger because of the gross carelessness often exhibited. The automobile threatens the lives of the children, women, and old people. There seems to be perfect heartlessness on the part of many owners of river craft. They crowd on all that they can get. In too many instances men are grasping and greedy, and in the haste to get rich become unprincipled. Our food and drink and medicine is often adulterated."

PASTOR HAAS PREACHES AGAIN.

Slocum Disaster Left Only a Third of Sunday School.

The Rev. George C. F. Haas, pastor of St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, preached again yesterday morning, and begged the congregation stricken by the Slocum disaster to take new courage. With few exceptions, the women present wore mourning, and the large galleries, formerly filled on Sundays with children, contained only a few men, who sat far apart from one another, with heads bowed.

The pastor's son, George C. Haas, played the organ. The regular organist is the pastor's sister, but her hands were so badly burned at the Slocum wreck that she will not be able to play for some time. There was no choir yesterday.

The first session of the Sunday school was held yesterday, and the school was reorganized. Pastor Haas was in charge. Assisting him were twenty-four teachers. The pupils numbered 114—about one-third of the usual attendance before the disaster.

SLOCUM SUITS FOR $800,000.

Molitor Lost Wife, Three Sisters-in-Law, and a Nephew.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 3.—Adolph Molitor of Sherwood Park, near Mount Vernon, having lost his wife, three children, his three sisters-in-law, and a nephew in the General Slocum disaster, has just brought suit in the Supreme Court for $100,000 for the loss of each life against the steamboat company and its Directors. The case involves a demand for $800,000 damages, and it is the largest collection of actions of that character ever started. Mr. Molitor includes in his suit a demand for $100,000 for the killing of his six-months-old baby Joseph, whose body he has been unable to find, although he has searched the Morgues and all the hospitals along the shores of the East River and the Sound for ten days.

"Although money will not pay me for my great suffering and for the loss of my loved ones, I believe that the company should be forced to pay dearly for the great disaster which wiped out so many families. For a week I searched morgues and along the shores of the river for my wife and children. Probably little Joseph was burned to death. When I found the bodies of my wife and two of my children I felt like killing myself. It was too horrible to speak of.

"The death of my wife will break up my home. I am a poor man, and I have two more little children home. I cannot support them and a housekeeper, too, so I have got to put the children in a home and sell the farm. My three sisters-in-law, Mamie Hugenbacher, who was connected with the Astor Library; Mrs. Julia Dunn, and Fannie Irving, and Arthur Dunn, my nephew, all were drowned or burned with my wife, and suits for $100,000 for the loss of each life have also been started by my lawyer."

SLOCUM HEROINE REWARDED.

Testimonial for Girl Who Saved Little Charge at Disaster.

Special to The New York Times.

NUTLEY, N. J., July 3.—Miss Louise Gehling, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Gehling of River Road, this village, who saved herself and a baby intrusted to her care at the Slocum disaster, was rewarded yesterday afternoon by Nutley citizens, who presented to her a handsomely framed testimonial and a purse of money.

Miss Gehling was in charge of the child of Mr. and Mrs. G. Eyrick of Hoboken, who were aboard the ill-fated steamer. The young woman strapped several life preservers around her charge and herself and leaped from the deck of the burning vessel. She was unconscious when rescued. When restored to consciousness at the hospital her first question was whether the baby was safe.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The area of high pressure that was central in the Upper Mississippi Valley on the 1st inst. has reached the Atlantic Coast. It has been attended by clear, cool weather in all districts east of the Mississippi and is now moving slowly southeast over the Atlantic. The temperature is considerably below the seasonal average in the lower lake region and New England. Showers and thunderstorms are probable Tuesday in Atlantic Coast districts. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light and variable, becoming southerly Tuesday.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have light west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New England—Fair and warmer to-day; Tuesday, showers; light to fresh west winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair and warmer to-day; Tuesday, showers and cooler; light variable winds, becoming fresh south.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	—TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	74	61	65
6 A. M.	71	60	65
9 A. M.	76	65	67
12 M.	81	68	70
3 P. M.	87	72	73
6 P. M.	86	73	73
9 P. M.	79	71	71
12 P. M.	73	71	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the ground, on the roof of the building, and 150 feet above the street.

RUSH TO CITY BEACHES TO ENJOY FINE SUNDAY

Nearly All New York Spends the Day Outdoors.

TRAINS AND BOATS JAMMED

Holiday Excursionists Journey in Many Directions—Asbury Park's Fourth of July Records Broken.

New York spent yesterday out of doors and at night it voted the day the best of the year so far. The steamboat companies and the proprietors of amusement places all over the city did a good business. Government Inspectors on the excursion boats said that these boats carried one of the biggest crowds in years. Several times the crowd at the Battery landing got beyond the control of the policemen, and several people were shoved into the water. One young man and his woman companion thought that they could get aboard of a Dreamland boat better by jumping from the stringpiece, but they fell short and into the water. Both were fished out, much bedraggled. They declined to give their names and struggled away through the crowd, the girl muttering: "I'll never go out with you again."

The Inspectors aboard of the steamboats kept a careful watch and as soon as the licensed capacity of each vessel was reached her Captain was ordered to pull out. So dense was the crowd that many people who reached the Battery before noon were still waiting to get aboard at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Iron Steamboats for Coney Island also had all the business they could attend to despite the fact that the entire fleet was turned over to this service.

The boats to Midland Beach and South Beach and to Liberty Island did a great amount of business, extra boats being run on two of the lines.

During the early part of the day the thermometer suggested early Spring. There was a good stiff northwest wind blowing from after midnight until almost noon, and it kept the mercury down in the sixties. At 8 o'clock it had reached 68, from which time it continued to rise until at 4 o'clock in the afternoon it had reached 74.

About 100,000 persons visited Rockaway Beach yesterday, and the resort had its most successful Sunday of the season.

The Long Island Railroad officials estimate that from noon on Saturday up to last evening more people passed through Jamaica than ever before in a similar period. The Jamaica station is a sort of clearing house for train service.

At times the jam at the various platforms was so great that it was impossible for passengers to get from one platform to another to change cars. All trains had on extra cars.

All trains for the Rockaways were heavily loaded, and during the worst of the rush, just after the noon hour, yesterday women had to hang to the steps of some of the trains.

All the trolley cars passing through Jamaica were overloaded.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 3.—All July records were broken yesterday by the three railroads running to Asbury Park. Over 25,000 passengers arrived during the day at the two stations, and thousands more came on the Patten boats. From 3 o'clock until 7 the trains rolled into the stations scarcely ten minutes apart, and each coach was crowded to the doors. The baggagemen and express companies were swamped. This evening the boardwalk was packed its entire length with holiday promenaders. At the same time both pavilions and the fishing pier were filled. It is by far the biggest Independence Day throng that Asbury Park has ever entertained.

BIG CROWD AT CONEY AGAIN.

Many Excise Arrests—Lion Crushes Its Teacher's Hand.

The crowd that journeyed to Coney Island yesterday was estimated at about 200,000. It was a well behaved lot, and of the visitors very few were arrested. On the other hand, Capt. Dooley of the Coney Island Precinct made the season's record for excise arrests.

An incident of the day was the biting of the left hand of John Foster by a big Numidian lion named Romeo, one of the prize animals in the new "zoo" on Sea Breeze Avenue. Foster was trying to teach the lion a few tricks when the beast got hold of his left hand. When Foster got his hand out it was badly crushed.

Bostock also gave out his regular Sunday animal story. This time it was a python that caused all the trouble. The snake was a ten footer, and yesterday afternoon got out of its box and scared a lot of women. Then a woman charmer appeared and drove the python back into his box.

RAG-TIME JARS EDGEMERE.

Sanitary Inspector Forbids It—Mozart and Beethoven Now.

Owing to the numerous complaints that have been made by the residents of select Edgemere, L. I., against the unfashionable noises made late at night by the playing of pianos, banjos, and mandolins in the roadhouses on the outskirts of that resort Dr. P. J. Murray, the Sanitary Inspector of Queens Borough, has issued an order to the effect that hereafter playing on all musical instruments must cease at 11 P. M.

Ever since the season opened at Edgemere in the early part of May there have been concerts at least three times a week in the various roadhouses, in which negroes take part and pour forth the latest ragtime compositions, much to the distress of the residents.

Edgemere, however, does not resent classical music. Hereafter it is expected the syncopated atrocities, "My Ann Eliza" and "Yaller Coon," will be replaced by classical excerpts from Mozart and Beethoven. In the meantime the police of the Far Rockaway precinct will see that the orders of Dr. Murray are carried out.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 3.—Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds returned from New York to-day on their steam yacht Noma, having as guests Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

Mr. and Mrs. Belmont opened Belcourt for the Summer and celebrated their arrival by giving a dinner this evening.

Mrs. William G. Weld gave a luncheon to-day, and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman gave dinners this evening.

Steam yachts Noma, W. B. Leeds; Rambler, Lewis Cass Ledyard; Enchantress, N. L. McCreery, and Aloha, A. Curtis James, have arrived.

TAYLOR—CURTIS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 3.—Miss Lena Curtis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Curtis of Woodside, and Walter N. Taylor of this city were married in the Emanuel Baptist Church last night, the Rev. E. O. Wilson officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor will reside in this city.

Proposed to Carrie Nation.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 3.—While here on a visit to-day Carrie Nation was proposed to by a man who said he was a widower with a family. She declined the offer.

CAPT. W. H. WHITE DEAD.

He Was Prominent in the Lotos and Other Clubs.

Capt. William Henry White, who was widely known among New York clubmen, died yesterday morning at his apartment in the Hotel Marie Antoinette. The illness which resulted in his death began about two weeks ago, soon after his return from a trip to the Holy Land, where he went for his health.

Capt. White was born in Philadelphia on March 4, 1844, and was the son of Col. Ambrose J. White. When a mere boy he entered the United States Army, where he made an enviable record for gallantry, participating in several large battles of the civil war. He received his commission as Captain in the famous Sixth Cavalry of the regular army.

After the restoration of peace he remained for a time in the army, and later on entering civil life, adopted the profession of contracting and consulting engineer.

He was active in Free Masonry, was at one time Master of Aurora Grata Lodge, in Brooklyn, and held office in the Masonic Grand Lodge. He was a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion, Washington Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and was an energetic member of the Old Guard.

He was also a member of numerous clubs and other organizations, among them being the Lawyers' Club, the Lotos Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Yale Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Army and Navy Club, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the New York Botanical Society.

His principal activity in club life was at the Lotus, of which he had been Vice President for many years. He was conspicuous at the club's dinners and other entertainments, and was often on the list of speakers. His wife, who was Miss Mary Augusta Dietz, died two years ago.

DR. THEODOR HERZL DEAD.

Founder of the Zionist Movement Was Born in Budapest in 1860.

VIENNA, July 3.—Dr. Theodor Herzl, founder of the Zionist movement and President of the Zionist Congress, is dead.

Theodor Herzl was born in Budapest May 2, 1860. When a boy he settled in Vienna, where he was educated for the law, although he afterward devoted his attention almost exclusively to literature and journalism. His early work was in no way related to the Jews. He acted as correspondent to the Neue Freie Press in Paris, and later become literary editor of that paper. He also became a writer for the Viennese stage.

It was in April, 1896, that his "Judenstaat" appeared. He never confessed to what particular incident his "Jewish State" was due, but the fact that he was moved by the Dreyfus affair is supposed to have had much to do with its production.

Herzl in 1897 founded Die Welt of Vienna, and it was then that he planned the first Zionist Congress. He was elected President of the Congress, which position he held continuously till his death.

In 1902-3 Herzl negotiated, through Joseph Chamberlain, with the Egyptian Government for a charter for the settlement of the Jews in Al 'Arish, in the Sinaitic Peninsula, adjoining Southern Palestine, but the scheme failed. Last year he submitted proposals at St. Petersburg for the amelioration of the Jews' position in Russia.

PRESIDENT'S QUIET SUNDAY.

Takes Family to Church—At Work on Acceptance Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 3.—President Roosevelt spent a very quiet Sunday at home, leaving Sagamore Hill only for the morning services in Christ Episcopal Church. He was driven there in one of the open wagons with Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Evelyn Roosevelt, and all of the children except Miss Alice, who has not yet arrived. The church was crowded.

It is unofficially announced that Senator Fairbanks is to come here in the middle of the week for a conference with the President.

Although President Roosevelt will not be notified formally of his nomination by the Chicago Convention until July 27, he has already begun work on his letter of acceptance, which will contain a discussion of the political events of his administration and his views on the platform adopted by the party at Chicago. It will be one of the documents used by the Republican National Executive Committee in the campaign.

TRIED TO GET AT PRESIDENT.

Man Sent to Insane Ward Restrained by Police, It Is Said.

Looch Lovine, a young native of Santo Domingo, who has been living in a boarding house at 171 West Twenty-third Street, was sent to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon for examination as to his sanity. It is said that he made frantic efforts to see President Roosevelt on Saturday when the President passed through the city, but was prevented by the police.

At the boarding house it was said that Lovine had suffered greatly from insomnia ever since he came to New York, several weeks ago, and that for some days he had acted queerly.

From his utterances it was learned that Lovine imagined himself to be a Russian who was about to be shot because he had lost a battle to the Japanese. He also said that he had been with Roosevelt and his Rough Riders in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, and was accused of cowardice, though the charge was never proved.

Lovine also said that he made a desperate effort to see the President on Saturday, but was prevented from doing so by the police. One moment he complained that he was to be dismissed because of his alleged cowardice in Cuba, and the next he was begging to be brought before a properly appointed Russian court-martial. He was taken to the hospital from the boarding house, where he had barricaded his room.

WHITE HOUSE CLOSED UP.

Will Remain So Until the President Returns to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3. — The White House is as dark as pitch to-night. With the President's departure the orders were given to close the old mansion up as much as possible until his return. The big electric light in the porch is no longer lighted, and there is not a gleam from any of the windows. The executive offices, which, since they were first occupied, have been open day and night, are nearly as dark as the mansion.

One or two watchmen at the door and Executive Clerk Rudolph Forster are the only occupants. Mr. Forster remains on duty to attend to the President's mail. Visitors to the White House on applying to Mr. Forster receive cards to permit them to see the East Room.

ATE POISONED CANDY; MAY DIE.

Wife of Atlantic City's Controller Received Chocolates Through Mail.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 3.—Mrs. John Andrews, wife of the City Controller, is seriously ill at the Hotel Windsor, and may die. The attending physician thinks she has been poisoned. It is believed she took the poison in some chocolates which were received by her yesterday. Who sent the candy is a mystery.

RABBIS CENSURE NEW YORK JEWISH SEMINARY

Orthodox Only in Name, National Convention's Opinion.

DR. SCHECHTER CRITICISED

An Apostle of the Higher Criticism, Which, Says Dr. Weinberger, Has No Place in Orthodox Jewish Teaching.

Members of the Orthodox Jewish Preachers' Association, gathered in this city for the National Convention of their organization, held a session last evening at the synagogue of the Congregation Beth Hamedrash, in Norfolk Street, for the purpose of discussing the general subject of rabbinical education. Incidentally the speakers took occasion to censure the curriculum of the Orthodox Jewish Seminary at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, which was endowed by Jacob H. Schiff when it was reorganized and put on a stable financial basis about four years ago.

The prevailing opinion among the orthodox rabbis attending the convention seemed to be that the Orthodox Jewish Seminary is orthodox only in name, and that it falls short of its purpose of bringing out rabbis who would keep alive the Talmudic standards and the ancient traditions of Judaism in their ministry. There were several speakers at the meeting yesterday afternoon, but the attitude of the orthodox rabbis toward the seminary was explained more clearly in an interview given by the Rev. Dr. Morris Weinberger of the Hungarian Synagogue in Fifth Street.

"The Orthodox Jewish Seminary was intended to become a thoroughly orthodox institution," he said, "but it has not turned out to be so. The Rev. Dr. Solomon Schechter, its President, is an apostle of the higher criticism of the Bible, and that school of theological thought has no place in orthodox Jewish teaching. Another shortcoming is that the students are not made thoroughly familiar with the Talmudic teaching and with the Jewish code of laws and the ancient Jewish philosophy.

"What the orthodox Jews want is not preachers; but teachers who are qualified to pass upon the innumerable questions which arise in our Jewish life.

"Our present plan is to bring youths from Russia or Hungary with good Talmudic knowledge and give them a modern education in Columbia, or to send American youths abroad to acquire their knowledge of the Talmud."

THE PAYNE FOULS A LOG.

Fast Sound Steamboat Loses a Paddle and Half an Hour.

The Sound steamboat William G. Payne of the Bridgeport Line ran afoul of a floating log on her way down from Bridgeport last night. The log caught in one of her paddle wheels and tore loose a paddle.

This necessitated stopping the boat until the log could be extricated and a new paddle put in, causing a delay of half an hour. The accident caused no excitement.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EPILEPSY — What treatment gives best results; pamphlet free. Address WILLIAMSON SANITARIUM, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For the depressing Summer heat use MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. The great refresher and reviver.

MARRIED.

STEWART—MESCHENMOSER.—July 1, 1904, Robert Lispenard Stewart and Bertha E. Meschenmoser. No cards.
Buffalo and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

DIED.

ABRAHAM.—At Pittsburg, Penn., on Sunday, July 3, 1904, at 12:30 P. M., Hyman, husband of Sophie Abraham and brother-in-law of Mrs. J. Goodman, aged 54 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, 1721 Locust St., Pittsburg, Penn., Tuesday, at 1:30 P. M.

ADAMS.—Suddenly, July 3, 1904, at Boston, John Howard Adams, in the thirty-fifth year of his age, son of the late Calvin Adams.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAWSON.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, July 3, at 6:30 A. M., Sale, beloved wife of T. E. Dawson, at the age of forty years.
Funeral Tuesday, July 5, at 2:30 P. M., from residence, 1518 Vine Street. Friends invited.

DELAFIELD.—At Stone Ridge, Ulster County, N. Y., on Friday, July 1, 1904, Henry Parish Delafield, son of the late Rufus King Delafield, in the 62d year of his age.
Funeral service at Trinity Church, New York City, on Tuesday, July 5, at 11:30 A. M.

DEVINE.—On Sunday, July 3, at her residence, 52 Lind Av., High Bridge, Rose M. Lowth, beloved wife of Officer Thomas Devine.
Funeral Tuesday at 9:45 A. M. to Church of the Sacred Heart, High Bridge.

DICKINSON.—At St. Louis, Mo., at 2 P. M., July 3, Lydia E. Dickinson, of paralysis, aged seventy-five years.
Funeral from 5,711 Cates Avenue, at 3 P. M., Tuesday, July 5.

FARRINGTON.—At Cincinnati, July 2, Edward H., son of Christine and the late E. F. Farrington of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged fifteen years.
Funeral services from the Ninth Street Baptist Church, Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M. Burial private.

FLYNN.—On Saturday, July 2, Edward T. Flynn, at his residence, 105 West Eighty-eighth Street.
Funeral from St. Leo's Church, Twenty-eighth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

KEANE

BETTING NEWS STILL SENT FROM THE TRACKS

Poolrooms Now Have Especially Organized Staff at Races.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES BUSY

Telephone Helps Distribute News from City Headquarters—Poolroom Man Says It Is Very Easy.

The impossibility of putting an end to the poolrooms and the handbooks of New York while betting is permitted at the race tracks is illustrated by the situation which has arisen in Manhattan since the poolroom exchanges or news distributing centres were raided, under orders of Police Commissioner McAdoo, their telephones taken out, and their racing wires withdrawn by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Of the poolrooms which were crippled by the vigorous action taken against them by the police and the telegraph company it is estimated by men who are in close touch with the so-called sporting elements of the city that fully 60 per cent. are back in business again in some way or other.

Before the Western Union voluntarily abandoned its racing bureau the telegraph offices at the metropolitan tracks were not especially busy places. There were few messages sent other than those forwarded by the members of the organized racing staff supported by the company. The poolrooms made no effort to compete with the company, as far as the track end of the game was concerned. Almost the only messages sent from the tracks under the old régime were personal in their nature. It was generally understood that should a telegram dealing with a race be filed it would "take its turn in transmission."

To-day the telegraph offices at the different tracks present an entirely different appearance. They are constantly surrounded by busy agents of the poolroom interests, sending the information which is essential in the conduct of the poolroom business. There are perhaps a dozen men who do nothing else but supply the concerns which distribute the news from city headquarters to the rooms in New York City with details of each race. In addition there are others who work for individual rooms.

The Western Union has lived absolutely up to its promises. It has no hand whatever in the gathering or distribution of racing news. It "plays no favorites" in forwarding messages, and has no interest in the handling of racing information other than as a common carrier. But the poolrooms get the news just the same. It is true that they no longer enjoy advantages over the handbooks which they did in the days of direct wires and a system so highly organized that events at the track were known in the poolrooms within a moment of the happening, but they are still able, by the use of telephones, to get what they want with a promptness which enables them to go ahead with their occupation.

"The system is not at all complex," said a poolroom man yesterday. "The news we want is telegraphed in from the track to the concerns which disseminate it, and is telephoned from them to the rooms on their lists of customers. The plan was mapped out within twenty-four hours after the Western Union took out our wires and the police made their wholesale raids. It has reached such a stage of perfection now that there is a delay of not more than ten minutes, in the majority of cases, in getting what we want.

"Of course, we cannot pretend to give the fluctuations in the betting, but we still manage to get the track betting before each race is run. We cannot give descriptions of the races as they are run, but we get the results without much delay. And we will continue to do so as long as there is money in the business and races are being run. There is no way to stop us."

This proposition, although it is admitted by those opposed to poolrooms to be true in a general way, is vigorously combated in its entirety. Capt. F. Norton Goddard, when he returns from his Summer home, is apt to take a hand in the game. Capt. Goddard believes that if the New York Telephone Company were to co-operate as sincerely with the police authorities as has the Western Union betting would be dependent upon the odds as quoted in the newspapers.

This would mean, he thinks, the entire elimination of the poolroom. Only the handbooks would survive. Stopping the handbooks, he admits, is out of the question. They will flourish as long as odds are posted against the horses at the tracks. Just what Capt. Goddard proposes to do he has not yet made public. That he has some move in view he intimated before he left.

"It isn't only at the poolrooms and in the handbooks, either," said a prominent New Yorker, who is very fond of racing, "that people who are altogether unable to afford it bet on the horses. You can go to the track any day and see men and women who have actually pawned parts of their wardrobes to pay their way in and bet on their choices.

"In my own experience I can name perhaps half a dozen women who 'played the game' until they lost small fortunes. I have one particular case in mind—that of a woman of hard business sense, who had amassed enough money in running a boarding house to branch out as the lessee of a number of flats on the west side, which she furnished and sublet at a good profit. She was getting along swimmingly, and adding to the number of her flats and her bank account every year, when one day she went to the races with a friend. She was prevailed upon to make a bet, and won. That was her finish.

"She went out to the track the next day, and the next. Her bank account began to suffer. Finally all her ready money was gone. By this time the game had gained such a hold of her that she gave up the lease on one of her flats and sold the furniture it contained. That was less than a year ago. To-day that woman is penniless. She is trying to get some one to start her in the boarding house business again. If she succeeds in getting backing she will probably be a failure. The gambling fever has her wholly in its grasp."

WE ARE POETS OF BUSINESS.

At Least That Is What M. Paul Adam of Paris Thinks.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 24.—One by one, all the well-known novelists of France make a voyage of exploration to America, and when they come back impart to an openmouthed audience the wonders of their discovery. M. Paul Adam, who ranks among the most brilliant and prolific of the younger generation of French writers, has just returned from St. Louis, where on behalf of the French Government he drew up a report on the Fine Art Section of the Exposition.

According to M. Paul Adam, the Americans are calumniated in France, where it is traditional to represent them as a practical people, worshippers of the golden calf, and attributing importance only to money. Nothing could be more false. Money with the Americans hardly counts at all. They are marvelous "chimerists," poets of businesss, rather than men of business. They have, so to speak, saddled and bridled their chimeras.

From the intellectual point of view they care for nothing but results and for success. The effort in itself does not interest them. Their architecture he considers to be quite admirable, though he thinks less of their literature. They admire the French from the point of view of art and philosophy, but despise them as a nation and even overestimate the importance of France in the European concert.

M. Paul Adam further opines that a Frenchman with a few hundred thousand francs could easily earn millions in America.

N. Y. CREWS IN PHILADELPHIA.

To Compete in People's Regatta on the Schuylkill To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—There was great curiosity manifested to-day by the devotees of amateur rowing to see the visiting scullers and crews who are to contest in the People's Regatta to-morrow on the water. From early as 9 A. M. until sundown, when the last of the frail shells were stowed away on the racks, there was a constant stream of visitors along Boat House Row. The eleven boat clubs of the Schuylkill Navy practically held open house all day, but the racing shells were faithfully guarded from the touch of intruders. Admirers of amateur rowing have pretty thoroughly sized up the local crews and they were out to-day in force along the river bank from Turtle Rock to the trolley bridge in order to get a line on the out-of-town contestants.

Between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning, after the boats had their rigging adjusted, nearly all the visitors were out for a short pull, familiarizing themselves with the course, while the afternoon was practically devoted to practicing starts. One peculiar thing struck the lay spectator. All the New York eight-oared shells, with the exception of the New York Athletic Club boat, are rigged on the port side, just the contrary to the Philadelphia boats, which are all stroked from starboard. The appearance was unique at first, until one got used to the change.

Two crews which were out for a trial were most impressive—the Staten Island Boat Club intermediate eight-oared shell crew, which took a long row in the morning, and the New York Athletic Club intermediate eight, which was out in the afternoon. The former is being coached by George W. Van Vleit, an ex-champion sculler of the Schuylkill Navy. Van Vleit has whipped this Kill von Kull crew into splendid shape, and their work was the cynosure of all eyes. They were able to get a good run on their shell, and should be well up in to-morrow's race. Giannini, the ex-amateur all-round athlete, is in charge of the Mercury Foot eight. Unlike the famous "Chippy Crew," in which Giannini rowed, their stroke resembles a modern adaptation of the Cook stroke, with its long body swing, slow recovery, and quick catch.

Almost within a stone's throw of each other this morning, sculling leisurely up the river between Turtle Rock and Girard Avenue Bridge, were Zimm of the New York Athletic Club, Juvenal of the Pennsylvania Barge Club, Vesely of the First Bohemian Boat Club, New York; Bergin of the Fairmount Rowing Association, and Jesse Williamson of the University Barge Club. Titus of the Atalanta Boat Club, New York, was the only absentee. It afforded a most excelent chance to compare the varied strokes and form of the men who will try for the people's regatta single sculling honors. The three Philadelphia scullers did not suffer in comparison. Vesely exhibited great power in his stroke and looks like a dangerous competitor for any other entrant. He sculls cleanly and his work is finished. All five went up over the course and returned at noon.

FRENCH WITCH IMPRISONED.

Found Guilty of Unreal Materialization of One Departed Husband.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 24.—It may seem late in the day for a witch to be solemnly tried on a charge of sorcery, in a French police court, but this is what has just taken place, with the result that the old peasant woman against whom the accusation was brought was found guilty and sentenced to four years' imprisonment, and 100f. fine.

It should be remarked, however, that while in ancient days the court condemned the sorceress because they believed in her occult power, to-day it is because they do not, that those who practice black magic are condemned on the much simpler score of swindling their credulous victims.

Old Mme. Martin, "the Witch of Marly," (Marly is a lovely little forest-bound village on the outskirts of Versailles, where Sardou has a villa,) certainly in no way represents the traditional Witch of Endor. She is a shabby, wizened old female, with sad eyes which at one time must have been rather beautiful. She wore in court a black straw hat, with an enormous bunch of red and white cherries as its principal adornment. She was chiefly accused of extorting large sums of money from a Mme. Chappuis, a wealthy widow, who sought, with the assistance of Mme. Martin, to hold spiritual converse with her late husband.

All Mme. Chappuis's friends and relations shared her belief in Spiritualism, and took part in the séances. The only skeptic in the household was the servant girl, to whose evidence the witch mainly owed her condemnation.

The late M. Chappuis's materializations were of the usual grotesque kind. He appeared to his surviving wife in a pink nightshirt, having been accustomed to wear red underlinen when in the flesh. He declared that he had been completely regenerated, and had become young and handsome, living principally upon chicken and pigeon, though still suffering as of yore from a dilapidated digestion.

The witch's lawyer, Maître Salmon, made an earnest effort to convert the court to a belief in his client's magical craft, but with no success.

CELEBRATER KILLS SLEEPER.

R. Lee Suter Shot While Asleep in a Kentucky Camp.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 3.—R. Lee Suter, a member of the Board of Public Safety, an attorney, and for several years an important figure in Democratic politics, was shot and killed to-day by Sanford Vaughn, Jr., the son of a contractor. Vaughn, who admits that he fired the shot, says he was celebrating the Fourth.

The tragedy occurred eight miles above Louisville, where Suter and a party of friends were camping and fishing. Suter was asleep on a cot, and the bullet passed through his breast. He was brought to Louisville, but died to death in a few hours at the City Hospital.

Vaughn was driving along the river road, and, according to the statements of three young men with him, was shooting from side to side. One of the bullets found its way to the river bank, where Suter's tent was pitched.

Thought No One Would Steal Auto.

Policeman Burber of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station found an automobile standing at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue yesterday afternoon. It had been there for several hours, so he had it towed to the station house. About two hours later it was claimed by a man, who said he was George C. Cannon of 228 Madison Avenue. Mr. Cannon said that he and two friends were returning from a "spin" early in the morning when the power gave out. They abandoned the machine and took a cab. He said he thought no one could get away with the machine as long as the power had given out. When he returned and found it gone he feared he had been too careless.

Draw for Kings County Tennis.

An excellent entry list has been received by the Kings County Tennis Club for its annual tournament, which starts to-day on the club's courts at Bergen Street and Kingston Avenue. The draw is as follows:

Men's Singles—Preliminary Round.—W. A. Frazer vs. S. H. Voshell; Harry Warner vs. Henry Torrence; W. Westfall vs. Henry Mollenhauer; Harry Allen vs. F. B. Alexander; George Antonidis vs. T. R. Pell; C. C. Putnam vs. W. Voshell; H. Talbot vs. S. M. Henry; J. W. Anderson vs. F. G. Anderson; T. C. Trask vs. S. A. Westfall; Louis Grant vs. E. Field; W. Grant, Robert Le Roy, E. Prendergast, F. B. Hague, J. A. McCarrol.

Men's Doubles.—T. C. Trask and partner vs. Alexander and Campbell; Frazer and partner vs. Edget and Scott; Pell and Torrence vs. Anderson and Westfall; Watson and Brooks vs. Avery and Partner; Rawlins and Fowler vs. Kelly and Grant; Belden and Maillard vs. Voshell and Voshell; L. J. Grant and Warner vs. Mollenhauer and Hague; Le Roy and Allen vs. Tallant and partner.

NANTUCKET SILENT AS PASSING LINERS SIGNAL

Lightship Does Not Answer St. Paul's and Umbria's Wireless.

CELTIC WHISTLED IN VAIN

Umbria Passenger Died on Dock—Earl of Suffolk's Incognito Discovered —Pigeon's Record Flight.

The steamships Umbria of the Cunard Line and St. Paul of the American Line arrived here yesterday morning, both reporting that they had been unable to establish communication with the Nantucket Light vessel, through which the arrival of vessels equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus is reported. The St. Paul was within communicating distance of the lightship at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, but continued attempts by the operator on board failed to elicit any answer from the light vessel. The White Star liner Celtic was abreast of the American liner at the time, and she, when close enough to the lightship, constantly sounded her whistle to attract the attention of the vessel, but without avail. The officers of the Celtic said yesterday that the St. Paul had run out of her course to get in close to the lightship, but could establish no communication.

The Nantucket Lightship is anchored in about 180 feet of water fourteen miles off the coast of Nantucket. Through the lightship also all vessels sighted are reported by telegraph. Her last report was of the passing of the French liner La Lorraine on Friday morning. At noon on Saturday the Umbria, fitted with the latest Marconi wireless apparatus, passed the lightship but could not get into communication. All the vessels which print wireless bulletins get the latest news from the lightship, and the St. Paul and the Umbria consequently arrived one edition short.

The lightship can be reached only by the lighthouse tenders, which go out at regular intervals to supply her with provisions and papers. If the station is not heard from within a short time the Treasury Department will send a tender to ascertain the trouble. Once last Winter the vessel was frozen in by the ice, and was unable to communicate with the shore for a day, but at this time of the year no reason can be given for her not answering the signals of passing vessels. There are two men on board the light vessel.

The Umbria brought to port a carrier pigeon that flew down one of the ventilators on Wednesday when the vessel was in midocean. The ventilator led to the steerage, where the passengers were at dinner. The appearance of the bird caused great excitement, being looked upon as an ill omen. Officers on examining it found attached to one of its legs a ring on which was engraved, "F. D., 305, '03, N. W." On the inside of one wing was the number, 99,979. The bird is supposed to have come from somewhere in the United Kingdom, and will be taken back in the hope of finding the owner. When it flew aboard the vessel had covered over 1,400 miles, and if the bird flew out that distance from the shore, it made one of the longest flights on record.

Just after the Umbria had docked one of the passengers died, and the body was turned over to the Coroner. He was Sylvester Donohue, a store keeper of San José, Cal., sixty years of age, who went abroad in September, last year. In making his declaration of the customs official on the steamship he declared $40 of goods in two trunks and two bags. He seemed very nervous when doing so, and asked if he was obliged to sign his full name to the declaration. An hour later, after his baggage had been passed, he suddenly complained to an Inspector that he felt ill, and a moment later he dropped to the pier. One of the customs men ran for the ship's doctor, who, when he arrived, said that Donohue was dead. The Coroner said that death was due to heart disease.

The Celtic brought among her passengers one who on the lists appeared as H. M. F. Howard. He is the nineteenth Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, the head of one of the oldest of the English families. When he was discovered by the reporters he tried to conceal even the fact that he had a title. He is to spend two weeks in New York, and then will go to Philadelphia and the West. He said that he had intended to remain incognito, and get the experience which travel in this country affords. When he was found out he said: "You won't make much of it in the papers, will you?" His name is Henry Molyneux Paget Howard.

The St. Paul brought to port among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel and Lieut. Ernst Frank of the Austrian Army.

NEGRO RAN MILL AT A LOSS.

For Ten Years He Hid Failure of His Experiment—His Death Reveals Truth.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. C., July 3.—Ten years ago Warren C. Coleman, a negro of this county, who at that time had amassed property worth $25,000, organized a company with a capital of $100,000 and built a cotton mill in this town.

It was intended to prove that a manufacturing enterprise of this character could be run just as well with colored labor as with white labor. Nothing but colored labor was employed in the mill. The men and women employes were among the most intelligent colored people of the State, and they worked faithfully.

A few weeks ago Mr. Coleman died. In settling up his estate it was ascertained that the mill had been run at a loss from the first day of its operations. The price obtained for the product of the mill was that received by other mills of like character in this town and State, but the operating expenses consumed more than the profits on the goods manufactured. This was due to the inefficiency of the laborers, who never became first-class workmen, even after years of experience in the mill.

The plant was bought by Mr. Odell, a large cotton mill owner in this town and State, and will be operated by him with white labor.

Crack Athletes for Irish A. A. Meet.

The Greater New York Irish A. A. carnival of sports to be held at Celtic Park to-day gives every promise of being an interesting meet, as the entry list includes many champions, ex-champions, and record holders. Among those who will compete in the sprints are Lawson Robertson, present 100-yard champion; M. J. Cregan of the Greater New York Irish A. A., the athletic policeman; J. J. O'Keefe, St. Bartholomew's A. C.; E. Danforth, the crack sprinter of the Seventy-fourth Regiment of Buffalo, and H. Christoffers of the St. George's A. C. In the half-mile handicap Charles Bacon, last year's junior champion, will represent the Greater New York Irish A. A. The one and three mile runs have attracted John Joyce, five and ten mile and cross-country champion; E. P. Carr, Xavier A. A., one-mile junior metropolitan champion; George Bonhag, two-mile exchampion; M. J. McGarry of the Mott Haven A. C.; Harvey Cohn and W. G. Frank, of the Greater New York Irish A. A., and "Tim" O'Connell of the Pastime A. C. In the hop-step-and-jump and high-jumping contests Myer Prinstein, present champion and record holder for the broad jump, and Lawson Robertson, champion sprinter, will represent the first club, and they will have as competitors John J. Ryan, St. Bartholomew A. C.; Fred. Engelhardt, Mohawk A. C., metropolitan junior broad jump champion; "Dan" Frank of the New West Side A. C., and several others. The entries for the weight-throwing events, of which there are five, include Champion John Flanagan, holder of the world's records for throwing the hammer and 56-pound weight; Martin Sheridan, champion shot-putter and discus thrower, as well as holder of the world's record for the discus throw; L. E. J. Feuerbach, last year's senior and junior champion shot-putter; John Ryan, St. Bartholomew A. C., present junior champion shot-putter; Robert Edgren, New York A. C., 1901 junior hammer-throw champion; Emery Payne of the Mott Haven A. C., as well as many others of lesser note.

FACTORIES TO QUIT JERSEY.

Springfield and Millburn to Lose Their Main Support.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLBURN, N. J., July 3.—An announcement which has been received with dismay by residents of Millburn and Springfield was made last night at the office of the Celluloid Zapon Company and the Boston Artificial Leather Company, when it was stated that the two concerns would remove their plant to Stamford, Conn., on Aug. 5.

About two years ago the Burt Company, which manufactures billiard balls and poker chips, also removed its factory from Millburn to Connecticut, and the loss was a severe blow to the town. The loss this time is even greater, for the presence of the companies brought $20,000 to $30,000 annually to the shopkeepers of Millburn and Springfield.

The two factories are now the only manufacturing concerns in the place. The concerns have been in Springfield for about sixteen years, and have indirectly contributed largely to the support of that community and Millburn. The two houses will probably be merged.

The present employes will be given the preference if they wish to go to Connecticut. Many of them will go, and the population of the place will be correspondingly lowered.

VERDURE THEATRE REVIVAL.

Old Paris Institution Recreated in Bois de Boulogne for One Night.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 24.—Under the auspices of the Historical Society of the Theatre, which numbers in its ranks eminent men such as M. Henri Roujon, perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts; Sardou, Claretie, Saint-Saëns, and many others, the ancient delights of the Verdure Theatre in the Bois de Boulogne were revived on Wednesday for one night only.

There was a mixed programme, with Mounet Sully, in "Edipe Roi"; the fourth act of "L'Arlesienne," played by artists of the Odéon, and the ballet in "Manon."

The Verdure Theatre, which is, as its name implies, built of forest greenery, with stalls and boxes built of turf, is open to the sky. It was created shortly after the Revolution, and its heyday of success was some half a century ago, when all the fashionable folk of Paris crowded nightly to the ballets and operettes which were given there during the Summer months.

CUBAN PINEAPPLES OVER.

Small Crop and Good Demand Kept Up Prices—Florida Pines Now.

Business in pineapples is gradually shifting from Havana to Florida. The Cuban crop fell 200,000 crates short of earlier estimates, and yet more than 550,000 crates were shipped from Havana from Jan. 1 to June 1. They have brought reasonably good prices all the season, and at no time was the market overloaded, which might possibly have been the determining influence in the free movement.

Pineapples shipped from Cuba a few years ago were all raised within twenty miles of Havana. Now cultivation has extended 100 to 200 miles from the city, and as transportation facilities improve it is expected that these plantations will increase. Americans are setting many of the new plantations and are utilizing all modern methods of cultivation. The pineapples sell in Cuba on a basis of 25 cents a dozen in the field, a price which growers say is reasonably satisfactory. New plantations coming into bearing have helped to materially improve the quality of the fruit, and a scientific study of the best methods of cultivation there will do much more.

It has been demonstrated already that thorough cultivation and fertilization are necessary to insure keeping qualities. Pineapples shipped here just after the close of the war, and which grew wild, would not stand shipment to any distance. There was no body to them, and they melted before going far.

Porto Rico will be heard from later as a producer of pineapples. The Smooth Cayenne reaches its greatest perfection there, not excepting in Florida, where its cultivation has been carefully studied for years. Not very many Porto Rican pines are shipped to this market. They mature at the wrong season under present methods of cultivation. Canneries will be established in Porto Rico immediately. The Porto Rico Canning Company, of which Mr. Boyle, head of the canned goods firm of Boyle & Scott, of this city, is really the owner, will begin operations this season. The Paul Taylor Brown Company, the largest importers of Singapore canned pineapple in the country, has established a cannery at San Juan, and will be ready to ship in considerable quantities this season. The quality of Porto Rican pines is said to compare very favorably with the Singapore product.

APPEALS IN CUSTOMS CASES.

Treasury Department Refuses to Accept Rulings of Judge Townsend.

The Treasury Department has directed that appeals be taken from several decisions rendered by Judge Townsend of the United States Circuit Court at the recent session in the Post Office Building in customs cases. This will prevent the removal of several hundred suspended protests from the files of the Board of United States General Appraisers, which it was hoped would be cleared up by the court dicisions. The title of the cases to be appealed and the kind of goods affected are as follows: George M. Dickson against the United States, sufficiency of protest; United States against Fleitmann, silk ribbons; George Leerburger against the United States, mulls; the Crucible Steel Company against the United States, steel; the United States against Pearson & Emmet, hosiery clippings; Hoeninghaus & Curtiss against the United States, woven fabrics of silk and cotton; J. R. Simon & Co. and B. Ullmann & Co against the United States, linen doilies with drawn work effect; the United States against R. F. Downing & Co. and Godillot & Co., French internal revenue tax; United States against the American Express Company, soap pencils, and the United States against the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, ferro chromes, &c.

The department has also ordered an appeal from a recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers in a protest by the Metropolitan Coal Company of Boston, against the assessment of the full coal duty on a cargo which the evidence showed was, as a matter of fact, 70 per cent. slack. The board ruled that the slack duty should be paid on this proportion of the cargo. An appeal has also been ordered from the recent board decision admitting "Needlecraft," a foreign publication which appears four times a year, free as a periodical.

Other appeals ordered to be taken from recent board decisions are from the decision making an allowance for leakage on an importation of sake at Honolulu, a large part of which was lost during the voyage, and a decision holding that the Government and not the importer must pay the storage charges on merchandise detained for examination as to its purity under the Pure Food law.

New Sugar Refinery Ready.

According to present indications the new refinery of the Federal Sugar Refining Company at Yonkers, which will have a total output of 4,000 barrels a day when in full operation, will probably start melting raw sugar some time toward the close of the present week. It is understood that the capacity during July will only be about 1,200 barrels daily, and that only various grades of granulated will be turned out at first.

HENRY WHITE, CLOTHING UNION LEADER, RESIGNS

Garment Workers' Secretary Declared Himself Against Strike.

STEPPED OUT TEN DAYS AGO

Action Became Known Yesterday—Strike Leaders Angry—White Not to be Found.

Since the present strike of the United Garment Workers, the disappearance of Henry White, the Secretary of the union, from his headquarters in the Bible House has created a great deal of comment. The mystery was cleared up yesterday when it was learned that about ten days ago the Secretary, disapproving of the policy of the Garment Workers' Trade Council in ordering the present clothing strike, the biggest that has taken place in the history of New York, tendered his resignation and has not been seen in the Bible House since.

It was stated yesterday that he is now in Atlantic City. Every effort was made after his resignation, which he tendered verbally, to keep the matter secret, but the news leaked out yesterday afternoon. It is understood that his objection to the strike against the open shop was that it was not necessary and that it was bad policy. A stormy scene took place after Mr. White tendered his resignation, and it was decided that the matter would not be acted on until the general convention of the United Garment Workers takes place in Buffalo next August. T. J. Crouchley, White's assistant, then took charge of the strike of the cutters and assumed supervision of affairs generally.

The tailors and cutters both are highly incensed at the action of White. Ephraim Kaufman, the leader of the striking cutters, declined to say anything about White except that he wished he never had seen him. Henry Wachsman, the leader of the tailors, was more outspoken. He said that he could not understand why a month ago White should talk strike and now take a different ground.

"He got us into the strike," said Leader Wachsman, "and now he backs out. Of course, a man has a right to change his mind, but it is not fair to the unions for a man first to declare himself in favor of a strike and then declare the other way. The strike is on anyway and it will remain on until we win."

In the meantime the strike is being prosecuted with vigor. Instead of daily mass meetings, committees of ten have been appointed by every branch, which committee meets continuously to hear reports from the shops. Shop meetings also are held in hundreds of small halls over the east side. Ephraim Kaufman, at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, spoke against the open shop policy of the National Association of Clothiers. He said in part:

"There is no evading this question of the open shop. In spite of what the manufacturers say, it is an attack on the union. We have sanitary conditions, ventilated shops, and, as a rule, a fair minimum rate. If we go into the open shop plan it will mean simply a reversion to the old sweat shop conditions, with foul tenement factories, low wages, and unsanitary and unhealthy conditions. It is in the nature of people to want to improve their conditions. Why should American workmen not try to improve their conditions? The man who is satisfied with his condition is of no value as a citizen. We are in the fight to win and we mean to win, and will win. Our fight is a just one, and there is every indication that it will be a successful one."

FIREWORKS STOP A SERMON.

Preacher Was Talking of Biblical Fire When They Started.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., July 3.—Coupon, a town on the summit of the Alleghanies, will have few if any fireworks to-morrow. John Wicks, the village merchant, was the indirect cause of a premature celebration which placed him in the doctor's care and incidentally used up all the noise-making devices intended for the small boy.

Wicks drove to town on Saturday night to purchase his supply of fireworks. He remained in the city until this afternoon, starting home late with a wagon load of "sizzling devils," skyrockets, and squibs.

Just as he reached the outskirts of the town his cigar dropped into the straw at the bottom of the wagon. A pin wheel, ignited by the smoldering straw, started the pyrotechnics off all together. A hundred skyrockets which inclined in the direction of the meeting house were among the rest.

The minister was discussing the fire which fell on Sodom and Gomorrah when twenty rockets entered the open windows. By the time the congregation reached the open street, Wicks's wagon and its frightened horses were disappearing up the main street in a blaze of glory.

PLANS OF BOAT BUILDERS.

New Association Will Start at Once to Remedy Trade Evils.

Now that the National Association of Engine and Boat Builders has been formally launched and a Board of Directors elected, a vigorous campaign will be inaugurated to remedy the evils existing in the power boat trade. The first thing to be done is to engage offices in New York, and this will probably be done at the meeting of the Board of Directors, which is to be held at the Hotel Manhattan on July 15. At that meeting also officers will be elected.

One of the chief evils to be regulated by the association is that of excessive and irregular credits and discounts. The control of agents is also to be investigated and systematized, and the matter of hostile and favorable legislation is to be looked after. Another feature which the association proposes to take up is the control of shows. At present the manufacturer is compelled to accept any terms that a show promoter makes for him, and the promoter gets all the profits. The association expects to remedy this.

It has been decided that although the majority of the members of the association are manufacturers of automobiles and automobile motors, as well as of boats and marine motors, it will confine its activities entirely to the marine field, so as not to clash with existing organizations.

The Board of Directors is made up of three classes to serve one, two, and three years, five in each class. They are as follows: Three Years—J. J. Amory, W. A. Lozier, Jr., J. S. Bunting, H. W. Whitelsey, and J. W. Schoonmaker; Two Years—H. J. Matthews, A. Snyder, H. T. Brantigan, A. E. Eldredge, and H. R. Sutphen; One Year—J. B. Smalley, C. L. Altemus, C. L. Snyder, E. A. Riotte, and A. Massanet.

Increased Value of Durrie Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, July 3.—A final accounting of the estate of William A. Durrie of East Orange, who died on April 8, 1903, has shown a large increase in the value of the estate. The original value of the estate is shown to have been $47,909.68 at the time of the first accounting, in May, 1903. Since then there has been an increase of $25,524.51, making the total value of the estate $73,434.19.

No Change in Milk Prices.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Consolidated Milk Exchange last week no change was made in the price of milk on account of the excessive supply. The rate is now 2 cents a quart, or $1.11 a forty-quart can in the 26-cent freight zone. It had been expected that the price would be increased.



Roast Beef.

MATERIALS:—Two or more ribs or a heavy piece of loin; salt, pepper, flour, a piping hot oven.



Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Seasoning:—Add to each pint of gravy one tablespoonful of Lea & Perrins' Sauce. The aroma and taste of gravy thus seasoned will add zest to appetite and relish to the roast. Try it and be convinced.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK.

LABOR'S FIGHT FOR POWER IN AUSTRAIAL

Premier Watson's Policy Too Cautious for Extremists.

TOM MANN'S ASPIRATIONS

Labor Agitator Ambitious to Head a Socialist Ministry—Popular Demand Is for Coalition Government.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 16.—It is too early, at the time of writing, to attempt even a guess at the prospects of the Federal Labor Ministry, but it is already apparent that in its head, Mr. Watson, the Australian Labor Party has found a skillful leader, under whose guidance several unexpected developments may be anticipated.

He is rapidly becoming a new power in Federal politics, yet a few years ago his name was unknown in the Commonwealth. He is decidedly one of the men of the future, but at present the main task before him is to retain office without sacrifice of principle, in view of a possible fusion of the other parties in the House of Representatives, which would place him in a minority.

The three-party system in the Federal Parliament has long been regarded with irritated feelings by the Australian people generally, it having made possible the obnoxious class legislation which has already done so much to imperil industrial and commercial interests.

The great difficulty in the way of forming a united opposition consisted in the fact that most of the followers of Mr. Deaken, the ex-Prime Minister, were protectionists and in favor of high import duties, while those of Mr. Reid were free traders and revenue tariffists. It was clear, therefore, that before a coalition became possible, the fiscal question would have to be placed in abeyance, a step resented by ultra-protectionists and free traders alike, the former because it would prevent certain duties from being raised, the latter because it would preclude their being lowered.

A MODIFIED PROGRAMME.

The Federal Labor Ministry includes both protectionists and free traders, each being allowed a hand on the fiscal question. All this makes the actual state of parties in the House of Representatives somewhat difficult to ascertain, and suggested to Mr. Watson the idea of so modifying the labor programme as to make it acceptable to a majority of members. Thus the Federal Arbitration bill would be shorn of several of its more objectionable provisions, the Navigation bill quietly dropped, and only those measures approved by members generally, or not of a character likely to occasion controversy, proceeded with.

In this the Labor Ministry is acting with the approval of the Federal labor caucus, but Mr. Watson's policy is already beginning to be denounced by the Socialist wing of the Labor Party. At the May Day celebrations in Melbourne the following resolutions were adopted by a meeting numbering several thousands:

That this meeting is in entire accord with the workers of every land in demanding one adult one vote, a tax upon land values, exclusive of improvements; the legislative enactment of a normal maximum working day of eight hours or less, and a just wage in all trades and callings; the establishment of Federal old-age pensions, Federal and State departments of labor, Federal bank of issue, the initiative and referendum; the settlement of industrial disputes by courts of compulsory conciliation and arbitration, the abolition of child labor, and advocates all legislation that will ameliorate the condition of the workers.

That this mass meeting of workers send fraternal greetings to their fellows assembled on this day; assert with them their desire for peace, and are opposed to militarism in all its forms—their determination to overthrow wagedom and capitalism, and establish by their united efforts that international co-operative commonwealth in which all the instruments of industry will be owned and controlled by the whole people, and equal opportunity be given to all to lead healthy, happy, human lives.

These resolutions were placed before Mr. Watson by a deputation representing the leading labor organizations in Victoria, and in reply he told his visitors that nearly all the subjects mentioned in them were embraced in the labor programme to which he and his fellow members stood committed, but that caution was necessary in endeavoring to give them effect.

MR. WATSON'S ARGUMENTS.

"You can," he said, "demonstrate that a particular step is a good one, and this will lead further and further on in the direction in which we wish to travel, but to attempt to bring about a collective commonwealth before the people have been prepared and imbued with a proper sense of their responsibilities toward their neighbors would be worse than useless, because it would bring disaster in its train, and dismay and disappointment to the most optimistic in our ranks."

Mr. Watson furthermore pointed out that unless supported by a working majority he was powerless, but "I have," he said, "every hope that if it is found that the members of the existing Parliament are not in sufficient sympathy with our programme to kep us in office, the majority of the people of Australia have shaken themselves free from the prejudices implanted in their minds by interested parties, and are determined to secure justice for the whole of the people by removing injustice from their shoulders."

From the tone of Mr. Watson's remarks, it is clear that the impossibility of passing legislation of a Socialistic character in the present Parliament will prevent any serious attempts to introduce it. But the cautious policy of the Prime Minister does not commend itself to the Socialistic section of his followers, and already expressions of dissatisfaction are being heard. At present the extremists are held in check by the possibility of a coalition of all parties not dominated by the labor caucus, but if the coalition be prevented, their voices will ring with no uncertain sound. Already not a few have declared that "we are the Government," and that "we are determined to have our way."

This section is well represented by Tom Mann, the notorious English Socialist and paid labor organizer. He is known to covet the position of head of a Federal Socialistic Ministry and to cherish a belief that this ambitious desire will become gratified shortly after the next Commonwealth elections.

THE POPULAR DEMAND.

In the meantime the popular demand throughout Australia is for a united Opposition and a coalition Government. If this becomes possible, much of the Federal legislation dictated by the Parliamentary labor caucus during previous sessions may become considerably modified and a start made with the more urgent class of domestic measures.

In this the new party will be largely assisted by the widely spread revolt against labor legislation in Victoria and New South Wales. In the former State the issue is somewhat doubtful, but in the latter indications are not wanting that the combined Ministerial-Labor forces will experience a disastrous defeat at the polling booths, a result largely due to the female vote, which in New South Wales is dead against the Socialistic Democracy. The only danger consists in overconfidence on the part of the Liberal Reformers, as the anti-laborists are designated, and vote splitting by rival candidates.

The organization of the Labor Party is simply perfect. Only one labor candidate is allowed for each seat contested, and every labor elector in the constituencies is instructed to vote in his favor. The Liberal Reformers are now adopting similar tactics. Each constitutency is asked to select a candidate and forward his name to a central committee for approval. If the selection is challenged, the whole matter is referred to a committee on which all the reform organizations are represented, and whose decision is final. There is no favorism of any kind, the only point to be decided being the relative chances of the rival candidates.

With such powerful organization on either side, the approaching struggle between political labor and its opponents will probably be the most bitter yet known in Australian history. J. P.

CANNED FRUIT FOR EXPORT.

Prices Announced and Big Preliminary Business Booked.

The California Fruit Canners' Association last week announced its export prices on the 1904 pack of canned fruit as follows: Apricots, 3-pound extras, 9 shillings; 2½-pound extras, 6s 6d; extra standards, 5s 3d; standards, 4s 2d, and seconds, 4s 6d; lemon cling peaches, 3-pound extras, 10s 6d; 2½-pound extras, 8s 6d; extra standards, 7s 3d, and standards, 6s 6d; Bartlett pears, 3-pound extras, 10s 6d; 2½-pound extras, 8s; extra standards, 6s 9d; standards, 6s, and seconds, 5s 8d; yellow free peaches, 2½-pound extra standard, 5s 8d; standards, 5s 5d, and 1-pound flat standard apricots, 3s 3d.

An unusually good season for the export canned fruit trade is expected. The advance business already booked in England is far in excess of that done in previous years, and if the trade keeps up as it has started the canners will not be able to deliver all the fruit required. The demand for the better grades of peaches has been particularly heavy.

ADVANCE IN HARDWARE PRICES.

Active Demand Sends All Classes of Goods Up.

The existing active demand for certain lines of hardware has warranted the manufacturers in making considerable advances in prices. Among the goods affected are agricultural wrenches which have been advanced 20 per cent.; hammers, which are 10 per cent. higher; hatchets, which have taken an advance of 5 per cent., double pointed tacks, which have been advanced from 10 to 15 per

MANHATTAN BEACH RACES

Champion Frank Kramer Easily Winner of Two Events.

FOREIGN RIDERS WERE BEATEN

Big Field Started in National Circuit Race at Two Miles—Brooklyn Amateurs Won.

Attracted by a National Circuit meeting with an unusually liberal prize list, Champion Frank Kramer and the other prominent professional cyclists who have been racing at the Vailsburg track during the past few weeks, journeyed to Manhattan Beach yesterday and furnished the track by the sea with the largest fields and the liveliest competitions seen there this season. Three amateur and three professional events comprised the programme of racing, which was witnessed by a crowd of over 3,000 persons, the largest attendance of the season so far.

As usual, Kramer captured the two principal professional events with ease, and undoubtedly would have won the third if it had not been a consolation affair, in which he was not eligible to start. Two foreign riders—Fred Schebs of Australia and Mario Rossini of Italy—competed in the professional events, but did not show up well. Rossini won a single-lap prize in the five-mile race, but Schebs did not do so well.

The most important race of the day was the two-mile National championship event, in which about thirty well-known professional riders started. They were lined up in four rows at the start, with Kramer, Root, Fenn, and the two Bedells in the rear rank. These riders soon went to the front, however, and Fenn paced Kramer to the last turn, where the latter went out and won by a length and a half from John Bedell. Menus Bedell was third and Frank Cadwell was fourth.

The five-mile professional handicap also had nearly thirty starters, who were strung out to the 350-yard mark at the start. A prize for the leader at each lap made a lively little spurt each time the leaders came around. The short-mark riders caught the long-markers in the third mile, and in the fourth mile a mix-up occurred in which Cadwell, Root, and Hadfield fell. Kramer won by a length in a close finish with John Bedell, who was second. Menus Bedell was third and Thomas Butler of Boston was fourth.

The two-thirds-mile consolation race, professional, for riders who did not score points in the half-mile championship, was won by Root, with Krebs second and Dorion third. The two amateur events did not prove very interesting, as the best of the amateur riders were racing at Vailsburg. A half-mile race was won by J. H. Bennett of Brooklyn, and a novice event by A. Simmons of Brooklyn. The summary follows:

One-Third Mile, Novice.—Won by A. Simmons, Brooklyn; N. Osgood, Brooklyn, second; A. Demarest, Brooklyn, third. Time—0:43 1-5.

Half-Mile, Amateur.—Won by J. H. Bennett, Brooklyn; E. Hart, Brooklyn, second; Alfred Ashhurst, Newark, N. J., third; Everett Ott, New York City, fourth. Time—1:16 2-5.

Two-Mile National Championship.—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; John Bedell, Lynbrook, N. Y., second; Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, N. Y., third; Frank Cadwell, Hartford, Conn., fourth. Time—4:09 2-5.

One-Mile Amateur Handicap.—Won by H. F. Earl, Brooklyn, (100 yards;) H. M. Buchanan, Great Kills, N. Y. (120 yards,) second; F. T. Warner, Brooklyn, N. Y., (100 yards,) third; G. Perden, Brooklyn, N. Y., (80 yards,) fourth. Time—2:07 4-5.

Two-Third Mile Consolation Race, Professional, for riders who did not score in the championship event.—Won by E. F. Root, Boston, Mass.; Floyd Krebs, Newark, N. J., second; Oliver Dorion, Brooklyn, N. Y., third. Time—1:34 2-5.

Five-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J., (scratch;) John Bedell, Lynbrook, N. Y., (50 yards,) second; Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, N. Y., (100 yards,) third; Thomas Butler, Boston, Mass., (300 yards,) fourth. Time—11:06 3-5. Lap-prize winners—Bardgett, 3; Fenn, 2; Glasson, 2; Galvin, 1; Blizzard, 1; G. Kreamer, 1; Kastendieck, 1; Rossini, 1; Butler, 1, and Fogler, 1.

SLIM CROWD AT VAILSBURG.

First-Class Amateur Cycling Contests Fail to Draw Well.

Amateur bicycle racing apparently did not meet with the approval of the crowds that usually fill the stands at the board track at Vailsburg, N. J., for with no professional races on the card yesterday, the attendance was about one-third the usual size.

The amateur races that were held were well contested. Marcus Hurley of the New York Athletic Club won the four-cornered match race, but not until an extra heat was run. Hurley, Burton, Downing, W. R. Lee, and James Zanes were the competitors, and the points for each heat were divided according to the way the riders finished. At the end of the third heat Hurley and Downing each tied with 10 points, and in the extra heat Hurley won.

Forty-eight riders started in the twenty-five mile event, and Oscar Schwab, with a five seconds' handicap, won from Burton Downing, who was on scratch, by about a wheel's length. Hurley rode twelve laps and quit on account of a punctured tire, and Zanes and Lee both went down in a spill. David Mackay, with a twenty-yard handicap, proved too much for the scratch men in the one-mile handicap and won, with Teddy Billington, who was on scratch, second. Summaries:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by W. Goerke, Brooklyn; Julius Eisele, Newark, second; Paul Volpe, New York, third. Time—1:13 2-5.

One-Mile Amateur, Handicap.—Won by David Mackay, Newark, (20 yards;) Teddy Billington, National A. C., Vailsburg, (scratch,) second; C. M. Coyle, Newark, (100 yards,) third; A. C. Spain, Bloomfield, (100 yards,) fourth. Time—2:06.

Twenty-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by Oscar Schwab, Roy W., New York, (5 seconds;) Burton Downing, San Jose, Cal., (scratch,) second; Charles Frank, Newark, (5 seconds,) third; Oscar Goerke, National A. C., (5 seconds,) fourth; Joseph Witting, Newark, (5 seconds,) fifth. Time—49:35 2-5. First lap prize, Chappey; second, Goerke; third, Rockowitz.

Half-Mile Four-Cornered Match Race.—First Heat—Won by Marcus L. Hurley, New York A. C.; James Zanes, Newark, second; Burton Downing, San Jose, Cal., third; W. R. Lee, New York, fourth. Time—1:37. Second Heat—Won by W. R. Lee, B. Downing second, W. L. Hurley third, J. Zanes fourth. Time—1:39 2-5. Third Heat—Won by B. Downing, M. L. Hurley second, W. R. Lee third, J. Zanes fourth. Time—1:39 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by W. L. Hurley, B. Downing second, W. R. Lee third, J. Zanes fourth. Time—1:32.

Date for Veterans' Cycle Run.

Entry blanks are out for the sixth annual veterans' invitation century run, which will take place on Sunday, July 24. Charles P. Staubach, National President of the Century Road Club Association, who originated the veterans' runs in 1899, will Captain this year's event, and Daniel M. Adee will act as chief of pacemakers, his staff including John T. Wall, D. H. Lodge, R. A. Van Dyke, L. V. D. Hardenbergh, A. G. Carrier, Chief John Castles, M. Woodin, A. E. Due, and several other riders of equal experience as century pacemakers.

For the first time in six years the run will leave out the Rockaway Beach detour, and will instead use the course from Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, through Coney Island, Jamaica, Freeport, Amityville, Hicksville, (dinner stop,) and return via Freeport and Valley Stream to Bedford Rest.

Cycle Races on the Road.

The long-mark men won all the races of the Montauk Wheelmen and Athletic Club, held on the Merrick Road yesterday. James Dooley was the best performer of the day, as he won the one-mile handicap from the sixty-yard mark and finished third in the two-mile handicap from the one-hundred-yard mark. Thomas Costello, with 200 yards, and William Sullivan, with 175 yards handicap, fought the five-mile race out between them and the former won by a scant margin. Summary:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by James Duncan; William Keefe, second; James Farley, third. Time—1:40.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by James Dooley, (50 yards;) William Cummings, (scratch,) second; James Duncan, (130 yards,) third. Time—3:06.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by Frank C. Burton, (175 yards;) George Cole, (100 yards,) second; James Dooley, (100 yards,) third. Time—6:01 2-5.

Five-Mile Handicap.—Won by Thomas Costello, (200 yards;) William Sullivan, (175 yards,) second; Martin Bower, (155 yards,) third. Time—15:14 2-5.

MOTOR CYCLE ENDURANCE RUN.

Fifteen Competitors Complete the Trip from Albany to This City.

Fifteen of the nineteen competitors in the annual endurance contest of the Federation of American Motorcyclists who left Albany yesterday morning on the return trip to this city had arrived at the finish at Weehawken, N. J., by 10 o'clock last night, when it was decided that the four missing riders had either broken down or abandoned the contest.

Of the arrivals four were slightly ahead of the schedule, four exactly upon time, and the remaining seven were more or less late. It was unofficially stated that five competitors—George M. Hendee, Oscar Hedstrom, George M. Holden, and F. A. Hoyt, of Springfield, Mass., and A. J. Banta of this city—had probably made perfect scores in the competition.

The contest started from the house of the New York Motor Cycle Club, 10 West Sixtieth Street, at 5:30 A. M. on Saturday with twenty-three starters, of whom twenty reached Albany. One of these withdrew, leaving nineteen to start back yesterday morning.

The first riders to leave Albany started at 5:30 A. M., and were due at Weehawken at 3:49 P. M. The first rider in was Edward Buffum of Boston, Mass., who came in at 3:38, eleven minutes ahead of his schedule, and probably will be penalized in consequence. Then came Walter Ziegler of West Hartford, Conn., at 3:43, six minutes ahead of time, and George M. Hendee of Springfield, Mass., at 3:48, and G. B. Pieper of Brooklyn at 3:50, each one minute ahead of time. Then came four riders—F. C. Hoyt, G. M. Holden, and O. Hedstrom of Springfield, Mass., and A. J. Banta of this city—who were exactly on time, followed by the stragglers at irregular intervals.

Oscar Hedstrom, who was reported from Albany on Saturday evening as having broken his arm, was among those who finished on time last night. He had put a few shot into his arm in attempting to shoot a dog which was chasing him, but was not seriously injured. Several breakdowns were reported, but no serious accidents. The list of riders who finished last night follows:

Name and Address.	H. P.	Arrived. H. M.
Edward Buffum, Boston, Mass.	2	3:38
Walter Zeigler, West Hartford, Conn.	2½	3:43
G. M. Hendee, Springfield, Mass.	1½	3:48
G. B. Pieper, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1¾	3:50
F. C. Hoyt, Springfield, Mass.	1¾	3:52
A. J. Banta, New York City	1½	3:52
G. M. Holden, Springfield, Mass.	1½	3:53
O. Hedstrom, Springfield, Mass.	1¾	3:53
F. A. Baker, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1¾	4:03
James White, Newark, N. J.	1½	4:07
N. P. Bernard, Hartford, Conn.	2½	5:44
E. M. Comes, New Britain, Conn.	2½	5:44
W. H. Latham, Brookline, Mass.	2	5:44
F. M. Dampman, New York City	2	5:58
H. A. Gliesman, New York City	1½	6:49

Yachts and Yachtsmen.

This will be a busy week in yachting. There is something scheduled for every day. Besides the ocean yacht race of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, started Saturday morning, two cruises were on yesterday. The Williamsburg Yacht Club fleet set sail from Bowery Bay Saturday for a cruise up the Sound. The fleet of the Harlem Yacht Club rendezvoused the same afternoon at Glen Cove and sailed from there yesterday morning for Oyster Bay. To-day it will sail back to its anchorage at City Island, where a supper will be served in the clubhouse, with a display of fireworks afterward.

Several events are scheduled for to-day, the most important of which is the annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club. Several schooners are entered for the race, and it is likely that the first good show of double-stickers for this season will be made. The Neola, in view of her mishap of Saturday, can hardly be put in trim for the race, but the Isolde will be on hand to race against the Weetamoe, and possibly also the Hester. The smaller yachts there will be plenty, and in all probability the number of starters will total eighty or thereabout.

The Jamaica Bay Yacht Club will also hold its annual regatta to-day, while at the other end of Long Island Sound the Hartford Yacht Club will sail its annual event. Instead of a regatta the Atlantic Yacht Club will have dinghy, gig, and swimming races and water sports in front of the clubhouse at Sea Gate. The Atlantic Club cruise was scheduled to begin to-morrow, but owing to the small number of entries it will probably be postponed. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will have the second race of the Challenge Cup series for raceabouts and fifteen-footers.

The concluding race of thirty-footers for the Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup will be sailed to-morrow. Edgar F. Luckenbach, owner of the Bobtail, who after the race of last Thursday notified the committee of his determination to withdraw, has reconsidered his decision and signified his intention to enter the final race. The Nike, which carried away the truck of her mast in Thursday's race, will have a new stick stepped, and also, it is understood, will appear at the starting line. The defender Alert will therefore have a chance by winning the race to keep the cup.

On Wednesday the start will be made of the Eastern Yacht Club's ocean race from the Rockaway Inlet buoy to Marblehead, Mass. This race differs from that of the Brooklyn Yacht Club in being unrestricted as to the size of yachts, all sizes and all rigs are acceptable. A number of schooners, including the flagship Leslie Hope, the Chanticleer, Sachem, and Lasca have entered, and, it is said, will surely start. Altogether more than thirty yachts have entered for the race.

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday the New York Yacht Club will hold races at Glen Cove. The Thursday race will be for motor boats, if enough entries can be secured to warrant a race. But as the entries are restricted to boats owned by members of the club or their sons, that eventuality is not assured. Two races, an endurance trial and a speed trial, are planned. The race on Friday is for sailing yachts below fifty feet racing length owned by members or their sons, and the race of Saturday is for all classes of yachts owned by members.

On Saturday also will be sailed the sixteenth annual regatta of the Riverside Yacht Club at Cos Cob, Conn. The Riverside is one of the most active and progressive clubs on the Sound. The regatta is for yachts of 35 feet and under, and prizes will be awarded in all classes in which two or more yachts start. Second prizes will be given for all classes in which four or more yachts start. Entries will be received by Charles P. Tower, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, at 21 Park Row, up to noon of Thursday, July 7, afterward at the clubhouse, Riverside, Conn. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will also hold an open sail race for the Alfred Roosevelt Cup, and the third race of the Challenge Cup series for raceabouts and fifteen-footers.

The youngest yacht club in this country, the Bayside, went into commission on Saturday by opening its new ten-thousand-dollar house on Little Neck Bay, holding a dory race for the Dedication Cup, and an entertainment with supper and a pyrotechnical display in the evening. Eight dories took part in the race, which was won by Leo Bugg's Bumble. About 200 members and guests were present at the entertainment.

The Jersey Yachtsman is the title of a new monthly published at Toms River, N. J., by Sewell Ford, in the interest of the pleasure craft owners who find their sport in "New Jersey waters." It is a newsy illustrated folio of fourteen pages. The July number is the third issue. It contains among other things a history of the Barnegat sneak box and a sketch of the Toms River Yacht Club. This club was organized in 1871, and its thirty-third anniversary was celebrated on Saturday by its installation in a handsome house on Robbin's Cove, in which the organization took place. Later in the day a one-design class race was held. An open sneak-box race will be held by the club on Aug. 20.

A racing sloop some 30 feet in length on the waterline was built at the Herreshoff shops several months ago for C. S. Eaton. The craft was built on the models of the Onward, owned by Designer A. S. Cheesebrough until last season, when he sold the craft. The boat ordered by Mr. Eaton is 47 feet over all and 30 feet long on the waterline. The craft has been bought by Dr. L. Rank of New York, for whom she is now being fitted out at the Herreshoff shops. Mr. Eaton, desiring a larger craft, had the Cockrobin, with a thirty-nine-foot waterline, built at the Herreshoff shops this year, the company taking the thirty-footer in trade for the Cockrobin. Mr. Park has named his thirty-footer Mimosa III. She will be in racing condition soon.

The Herreshoff shops are very quiet and will be until the Fall orders begin to come in, and as this may include one for a new cup defender, there is a bright side to present conditions for the mechanics at the boat shops. The Herreshoffs are engaged in building a fifty-foot steam launch at present, and a smaller launch for the new sloop. The larger of the pair, which is now nearly completed, will, it is said, make a speed of 24 miles an hour easily. She will be ready to be put overboard in less than two weeks.

Harold Vanderbilt's cruising and racing sloop Tarantula is being fitted out by Capt. Crowley, the skipper, who has a crew of four men assisting in putting the craft in first-class condition for cruising, when young Mr. Vanderbilt comes home from Europe. It will be a rather short season for the Tarantula, as Mr. Vanderbilt will not be home until Aug. 1, when the craft goes into commission at Bristol.

C. Oliver Iselin has arranged to close his home, All View, on the Sound, and will sail the latter part of the week for Europe. It is said that Mr. Iselin, who has sailed in all of the international races in the past ten years, is going abroad for the purpose of being aboard Commodore Morton F. Plant's big schooner Ingomar in her races in European waters.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New York Nationals' Nearest Rivals in the West Defeated.

CHICAGO AMERICANS SHUT OUT

McGraw's Men Leave for West To-morrow, While Griffith's Players Will Be at Home.

The Chicago and Cincinnati teams of the National League were beaten yesterday, the former by the one-sided score of 19 to 2 and the latter was shut out in a well-played game by Pittsburg. Two games were played in the American League, the Chicago team not being allowed to score a run by Detroit, while in the presence of a large crowd at St. Louis Cleveland was successful by 3 to 1.

With eight games in the lead over Chicago, nine over Cincinnati, and twelve over the champion Pittsburg team, the New York Nationals will play two games with the tailenders from Philadelphia at the Polo Grounds to-day, and then begin a tour which will last until July 25. Thus far McGraw's men have played sixty-two games, thirty-eight with the Eastern and twenty-four with the Western teams. Of these they won thirty-four and lost four with the Eastern teams and won twelve and lost twelve with the teams from the West.

In the American League the Greater New Yorks, after playing two games at Philadelphia to-day, will meet the Quakers at American League Park to-morrow and the next day, and afterward Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis in the order named.

The scores of games yesterday, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

St. Louis, 19; Chicago, 2.
Pittsburg, 2; Cincinnati, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

CLUB.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York		2	3	3	4	13	13	8	46	.742
Chicago	4		6	7	7	5	3	5	37	.607
Cincinnati	3	6		6	3	5	2	5	35	.588
Pittsburg	3	3	6		5	3	3	5	33	.541
St. Louis	2	6	4	7		5	4	3	31	.508
Brooklyn	1	2	2	3	2		4	7	21	.394
Boston	1	4	3	0	2	5		9	24	.375
Philadelphia	2	1	1	2	2	4	3		15	.254
Games lost	16	24	25	28	30	40	40	44		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Philadelphia at New York, A. M. and P. M.
Brooklyn at Boston, A. M. and P. M.
Chicago at Pittsburg, A. M. and P. M.
Cincinnati at St. Louis, A. M. and P. M.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Detroit, 4; Chicago, 0.
Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

CLUB.	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston		4	4	9	2	4	5	9	38	.633
New York	6		5	3	5	4	4	12	36	.610
Chicago	3	4		4	3	6	7	8	35	.400
Philadelphia	5	6	5		4	3	5	8	32	.542
Cleveland	3	2	4	4		5	6	6	30	.536
St. Louis	2	3	4	3	3		5	5	25	.474
Detroit	2	3	5	4	3	6		2	25	.417
Washington	0	2	2	1	1	2	3		11	.100
Games lost	23	28	26	27	26	31	35	47		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Philadelphia—A. M. and P. M.
Boston at Washington—A. M. and P. M.
Detroit at Chicago—A. M. and P. M.
St. Louis at Cleveland—A. M. and P. M.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis Indulges in Heavy Batting and Beats Chicago 19 to 2.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The St. Louis team to-day gave the local nine the worst drubbing they have had this season. Poor support and three hits in the first and second innings started the visitors off with five runs. Lundgren pitched the balance of the game, and was batted for sixteen hits, including a double, a triple, and a home run. The attendance was 9,000. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	2	6	4
St. Louis	2 3 0 2 1 1 0 2 7	19	19	2

Batteries—Brown, Lundgren, and King; O'Neil and Grady.

PITTSBURG, 2; CINCINNATI, 0.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 3.—Flaherty's hit for three bases, over Dolan's head at right field, scored the only runs in to-day's game between Pittsburg and Cincinnati, and the champions won. Both pitchers worked brilliantly, but unfortunately for Hahn the team behind him could not make its hits count. Three of the Pittsburgs were thrown out at the plate in the first four innings. The attendance was 8,200. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	5	1
Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0	2	7	0

Batteries—Hahn and Schlei; Flaherty and Smith.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago Men at Mullin's Mercy and Are Shut Out.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Detroit shut out Chicago in to-day's game, through the excellent work of Mullin. Owen was easy for the visitors, 11 hits being made off his delivery. The attendance was 8,800. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	5	1
Detroit	0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 —	4	11	1

Batteries—Owen and Sullivan; Mullin and Wood.

CLEVELAND, 3; ST. LOUIS, 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Cleveland defeated St. Louis here to-day in a listless game by a score of 3 to 1. The local men put up a poor exhibition, their ten hits only counting for one run, while Cleveland made seven hits for three runs. The attendance was 15,412. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	1	10	1
Cleveland	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 —	3	7	0

Batteries—Howell and Kahoe; Rhoades and Bemis.

American Association.

Toledo, 2; Columbus, 7.
Minneapolis, 4; St. Paul, 2.
Kansas City, 3; Milwaukee, 13.
Louisville, 7; Indianapolis, 6.

Eastern League.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1	4	11	0
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	4	2

Batteries—Eason and Dillon; Hesterfer and Shea.

Montreal, 13; Rochester, 4.

Scores of Other Games.

At Providence—Providence, 4; Boston Nationals, 3.

At Carey's Grounds, New York—Brooklyn Field Club, 9; Metropolitans, 5.

At Kensington, Brooklyn—Howard Field Club, 10; Little Diamonds, 18.

At Olympic Field—Murray Hill, 12; Paterson, 5.

At Brooklyn—Brighton Athletic Club, 8; Pharo Superbas, 5.

At Van Nest—Emeralds, 13; Hollywood Inn, 9.

At Westchester—York Athletic Club, 7; Young Americans, 2.

LIVELY SPEEDWAY SPORT.

Pacers Figured in Most of the Tilts on Upper Stretch.

Despite the absence of many of the crack trotters and pacers which are booked to start at Empire City Track to-day, there was some lively and interesting sport on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning. The excellent weather brought out a great throng of spectators that crowded the curbs of the upper stretch when the majority of the brushes took place and applauded every winner.

Pacers were very much in evidence, Fred W., 2:08¼, driven by A. Frankenstein, furnishing the first well contested heat of the day with his old rival, Lady Eugenia, 2:35¼, driven by J. P. Schaeffer. It was either pacer's race until the stretch was entered, when Fred W., on being urged to lengthen his stride, stepped out in front and won by an open length. Samuel Bloch's gray pacer Bicycle Girl, 2:20¼, won two straight heats from the bay pacing gelding Index, 2:21¼, driven by E. J. La Place, and the bay trotting mare Bennoit, driven by F. L. Newton, scored an easy vistory over J. B. Prescott's new Western trotter, Denton Boy.

Great interest centred in a half-mile go between the veteran trotters David B., 2:09½, driven by John Cornish, and Woodford C., 2:12½, of Grand Circuit fame, driven by Elmer Stevens. A good start was made near the bend of the road, and the pair came to the first quarter post in time that made some of the younger trotters look like 2:40 horses. The second quarter was much slower, however, and David B., that was at his opponent's throat latch, in attempting to gain a lead broke badly, and before he recovered his footing was beaten. Mr. Cornish immediately challenged for a second heat, but it was evident that old David B. had seen better days, for although he made a brave effort in the last dozen strides he was outfooted a length.

Alexander Newburger's little pacing colt Better Luck was at his best and went home with a clean slate, having won every heat in which he was started. His three last races were with the trotting mare Sunbeam, driven by George Leveene. The bay trotter Dan, 2:17¼, a newcomer on the speedway, which was heralded as one of the coming champions in the trotting class, won and lost a heat in company with the trotter Freeland, 2:17¼, driven by David Goodman. Richard Restorich handled the reins over Dan, and in the first go managed to nose out in front of Freeland, but in the return heat Freeland stepped away from him at the first quarter post and had a length's lead when the post was passed.

P. F. Drew's handsome trotting mare Alice King Phillip showed a remarkable improvement over her previous work this season owing to a new style of shoe which she wore and stepped home without a skip or break in front of Nellie Wilkes, driven by P. Helperhausen, Dan, and Freeland. Princess Pique, 2:21½, driven by Thomas B. Leahy, won a pretty race from the trotting gelding Boralmas Brother, driven by M. Jermoin, and Sunbeam scored an easy victory over the pacer Upton, driven by Trainer Jarvis.

Among others who participated in the sport were George Coleman, driving the trotter Kingwood, 2:17¼; John L. Dodge, President of the Road Drivers' Association, driving the pacing mare Precious, 2:19¾; George H. Huber, driving the trotter Red George, 2:27; Harry Applin, driving the trotter Judge Boardman; Morris L. Hermann, driving the trotter Tom Boy; Louis Meld, driving the trotter Parnell, 2:20¼, and Louis J. Horton, driving the black trotter Dennison, 2 22¼.

Notes of the Automobiles.

A number of fast automobiles will be seen in the race meet scheduled for the Empire City track, near Yonkers, on July 16. E. T. Birdsall and L. L. Baker, representing the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association, will do the handicapping. There will be the usual number of competitions, including events at five, ten, and fifteen miles.

Over forty entries have already been received for the hill-climbing contest up Mount Washington on July 11-13. Many of the manufacturers who have entered machines, some of the private owners of automobiles who will compete are Harlan W. Whipple, H. L. Bowden, Harry S. Harkness, and Nathaniel Huggins, Jr. Over ten classes have been arranged, with prizes for the winners in each class.

H. W. Smith of Syracuse, of the local committee of the St. Louis tour, has notified the Tours Committee of an excellent ninety-three mile route from Syracuse to Rochester, which leads over excellent roads and through very picturesque country. The route will lead from Syracuse to Camillus, Elbridge, Weedsport, Spring Lake, South Butler, Clyde, Lyons, Newark, Palmyra, Fairport, to Rochester. Ernst R. Behrend, committeeman at Erie, Penn., writes that the gasoline supply question has been solved by the Erie committee. A large stable with an adjoining yard has been secured, and if the building facilities will not accommodate all comers arrangements will be made to place machines under a tarpaulin in the adjoining yard. Mr. Behrend reports that the roads from Buffalo to Erie and from Erie to Cleveland are in good shape.

The Touring Committee of the American Automobile Association having in charge the run to St. Louis July 20 to 30 is at present at work on hotel accommodations, garage, and repair shop facilities along the lines of the various routes. The committee is now able to announce that at practically all night stops more than ample accommodations have been secured for tourists and machines, and at over half of the noon stops luncheon arrangements have been settled.

New Plan for Harness Racing.

A radical change in the conduct of trotting races has been made by the management of the two Grand Circuit meetings to be held in New York at the Empire and Brighton Beach tracks Aug. 8 to 20. Although the tendency in trotting has been to eliminate the old three-in-five plan, the circuit meetings in New York will be the first at which all the purse races will be dashes. The sum of $100,000 is offered for the two weeks' competition, and under the dash system, five or six opportunities will be offered during the meetings to trotters and pacers with records ranging from 2:05 to 2:30. Official announcement of the plan was made yesterday.

Although there are a few objections to the dash system in light harness horse sport, they are more than overshadowed by the many advantages accruing from the conduct of racing on a shorter plan than has been in vogue.

At the Empire track last year the now famous Empire plan was put into operation, requiring all horses to retire that do not stand for money after two heats. This furnished the best racing and the fastest time in the history of the Grand Circuit, and it remains to be seen whether the shortest possible plan of racing meets with the same favor.

Scott Hudson, Jack Curry, John Dickerson, Fred Noble, and drivers and horsemen generally have expressed themselves as favoring dash races. It is better for the horses, as they can start two or three times during a meeting. The idea was so favorably received that President James Butler decided to have all late closing events dashes except the Shults Experimental Stake.

Tie in Cricket Championship.

In the contest for the cricket championship of New York, Columbia Oval is still tied with the Livingston Field Club, neither team having yet lost a game. Manhattan has had a decided drop in the percentages. This drop will be still greater after to-day, for the team has forfeited its scheduled game with Paterson.

In the individual averaged F. D. Mockler is first with 132 for two uncompleted innings, but as he has gone to Europe for the Summer it is unlikely that he will be able to qualify. C. P. Hurditch has 97.33 for five innings, D. Thorne 90 for four, W. Bunce 66.50 for 3, and C. Smith 38 for three. The records:

SUMMARY OF MATCHES PLAYED.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P.C.
Livingston	5	4	0	1	1,000
Columbia Oval	4	2	0	2	1,000
Brooklyn A.	5	3	1	1	.750
Manhattan	5	2	1	0	.666
Paterson	3	1	2	0	.333
Brooklyn	3	1	2	0	.333
Kings County	6	1	5	0	.166

Yacht News of City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 3.—George M. Pynchon's sloop yacht Neola, which carried away her mast in yesterday's races off Larchmont, put into City Island late in the afternoon in tow of a tug. Repairs will be made as soon as possible.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s turbine steam yacht Tarantula has been hauled out at the Jacob yard, this place, to be painted and put into racing shape to meet Charles R. Flint's Arrow next Saturday. The Tarantula has only used three propellers this season so far, but three additional ones, making six in all, are being put on. She originally had nine, distributed on three shafts. It is claimed the Stagghard will challenge the winner.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Weekly Resume Favorable Once More for Both Stocks and Bonds.

Bonds Show Relatively Greater Improvement, Which Is More Marked in Sentiment Than Prices.

June was a month of almost continuous advance in both the bond and stock markets, but on a restricted volume and with a contracted range of prices. This has been remarked in each of the last three weekly summaries, and remains true of the fourth. Last week only 41 stocks moved a point or more, and of them only 17 declined. The improvement was more pronounced among bonds, there being only three declines to 29 advances of a point or more. The number of shares dealt in was as limited as the number of descriptions to move enough to come within the category of active properties. Six hundred and fifty-five thousand and twenty-two shares is pretty near a minimum for a week's business, and the lion's share of that meagre total fell to the dozen active properties, which aggregated 435,359. The remnant for the list at large is ludicrously small. Among these dozen there were but two declines—Union Pacific and Reading, each ¼. Southern Pacific advanced a quarter, but by this time it is superfluous to compare the relative prices of the two Pacifics to discover which the market estimates to be profited or prejudiced chiefly by the Southern Pacific refunding scheme, since it no longer cuts a leading figure among market factors. Among the dozen properties the only one to move more than a point was Canadian Pacific, which rose 2½.

The restriction in range and volume is so pronounced that it is worth while to give some precision to it for the month, as well as for the week. In stocks the month's total was 4,985,720, against 15,535,404 in 1903. It will be seen that dullness increased with the progress of the year, since the half year's total—50,685,596—makes a more equable comparison with the 82,207,426 shares sold in the first half of last year. Bonds more nearly held their own, $48,742,500 being dealt in compared with $57,944,500 in the previous year. For the half year this year's total is $806,192,000, against $341,855,850. The average prices as computed by The Wall Street Journal make these comparisons:

	Industrials.	Railways.
June 1, 1904	46.26	94.33
June 30, 1904	40.25	97.53

Industrials are about 9 points below last year at this time, and railways about 6 below. A year ago conditions were deteriorating; conditions now seem improving. It would be a happy experience if a year hence we are able to reverse the comparisons given above.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Illinois Brick Company preferred stock.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Swift & Company.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Ministers Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:32	Sun sets...7:24	Moon rises...11:27

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	Gov. Isl'd	H. Gate
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...13:00	Gov. Isl'd...12:13	H. Gate...2:08

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 5.

Byron, Brasil and Argentina	10:30 A. M.	
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston & Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Lombardia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	
Ultonia, Trieste		12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Leon XIII., Cadiz, Barcelona, &c.	*10:30 A. M.	
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
United States, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 7.

City of Memphis, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	8

BIG RACES OF THE WEEK

Realization to be Run To-morrow and Brighton Handicap Saturday.

SMALL FIELDS FOR BOTH

Waterboy, Irish Lad, The Picket, and Hermis Expected to Meet in Great Event at Seaside Track.

Two of the richest stakes of the metropolitan racing season, the Lawrence Realization, of approximately $27,000, and the Brighton, most valuable of the great handicaps this year, with its $25,000 guaranteed to the three placed horses, will be run this week, the Realization to-morrow at the close of the Sheepshead Bay June meeting, and the Brighton on Saturday, at the Brighton Beach track.

Events of the past two weeks have decided practically which of the older horses among the handicap stars will go to the post for the Brighton, but the big handicap coming so close after the race for the Realization, there is some doubt still as to the three-year-olds that will run for the Saturday's race, as two of the most prominent in the Brighton, Ort Wells and Delhi, are also in the Realization, and, according to all practices of the turf, the preference for these would be for the earlier contest, which might make them both doubtful starters for the Brighton.

On the form that Ort Wells showed in the Tidal Stakes, when he beat Delhi easily, and on his more recent races for the Advance Stakes, when he was a head behind Irish Lad at weight for age, and for the Commonwealth Handicap, which he won from The Picket and Irish Lad, horsemen are inclined to concede the Realization to J. A. Drake's colt, and the greater interest therefore is in the contest for the Brighton Handicap. In that big event, at the same popular distance as the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps, one mile and a quarter, the field as estimated by the intentions of trainers and owners will comprise Waterboy, champion of 1903, and Hermis, Suburban winner of this Spring, as top weights, with 129 pounds each, Hermis taking up three pounds' penalty for his Suburban victory; Irish Lad with 127, including three pounds' penalty for winning the Metropolitan Handicap; The Picket with 124 pounds, including six pounds' penalty for winning the Brooklyn Handicap, and Highball with 115 pounds, the extreme weight that the conditions of the race can put on a three-year-old, the colt having earned a penalty, bringing his original weight of 108 pounds up to 115 by winning the American Derby at Chicago. Ort Wells, if he starts, also must take up a penalty, in his case twelve pounds, making his weight 108, and Delhi also is penalized twelve pounds, making his impost 112 pounds.

With such a field there will be small inducement for the owners of the lesser lights of the handicap division to start their horses, and, though it is possible that some of the lighter weights will compete for the big prize, all indications now are that a small, but exceedingly select, field will start for the Brighton Handicap. Other horses that have been penalized by winning this Spring are Ostrich, the Crescent City Derby winner, 3 pounds, making his weight 95; Major Daingerfield, winner of the Parkway Handicap and the Standard Stakes, 4 pounds, making his weight 122; Montreson, eight pounds for the Carleton Stakes, making his weight 106, and Dolly Spanker, 4 pounds for the Equality Stakes, making his weight 101. Of the stars in the contest, Irish Lad, The Picket, and Ort Wells raced Saturday, so that there is not the least room for doubt that all are in condition at present for the race.

Waterboy, though beaten last Tuesday in the only race he has run this season, made a good showing, and followed his race by a splendid gallop of a mile and a quarter Friday in 2:14. The time intervening before the Brighton Handicap is run will give an opportunity for two more works for Waterboy as the winding up of his preparation:

Hermis returned from St. Louis after his effort for the World's Fair Handicap none the worse for his trip except that he missed the regularity of his training work, but he is again doing well enough to justify the hope of his stable that he will be the Hermis of Suburban Handicap day on Saturday. Highball, with a victory easily won in his last start at Sheepshead Bay, gives every promise of being as good a horse as he was at Chicago, when he won the American Derby. Delhi is a doubtful quality, for following his slight sickness of a month ago the colt lost something of his condition, and in spite of the remarkable speed that he showed in both the Tidal Stakes, when beaten by Ort Wells, and in the Advance Stakes, won by Irish Lad, his stable seems inclined to make excuses for him.

Up to the race for the Tidal it generally was thought that Delhi had the Realization at his mercy, but there has been a great change in the prospects for that race since the Tidal was run, and it is promised now that Ort Wells will go to the post at long odds on, as favorite over Delhi even should Mr. Keene's colt start, which is not a certainty now. Under the conditions of the race Delhi and Ort Wells will carry 126 pounds each. The Drake stable also has Rapid Water in the Realization, which colt will have an allowance of ten pounds, and so probably will be sent out for the second money, something like $4,000. Other horses that are figured on as competitors for the Realization are Mercury, with an allowance of ten pounds; Graziallo, with an allowance of four pounds; Conjuror, with weight up, and Gallant, with an allowance of four pounds. Leonidas, entered in a condition race to-day, is eligible for the Realization, and was bought by E. E. Smathers chiefly on account of his engagements in this race and in the Belmont, and still may be a starter, though he must take up his weight and meet Ort Wells on even terms.

The favorite for the Realization achieved his prominence with amazing suddenness, as, until he beat Delhi for the Tidal, the only line on his form was his moderate performance when he beat Mercury at Morris Park. In three weeks now he has won about $35,000, and if he wins the Realization in all probability will lead the three-year-old winners of the season. As a two-year-old he won but once, a small race late last year at Washington. Ort Wells is an instance of the peculiar chances of horse breeding, as his dam, Tea's Over, by Hanover-Tearose, never raced and was a gift mare, presented to R. H. Anderson by Kinzea Stone of Lexington, Ky., and his sire, King Eric, by King Ernest-Cyclone, was a rather moderate performer that raced in the East as the Cyclone colt, in the colors of the late D. D. Withers. King Eric was the sire of the fast and good horse Prince Lief, raced by the late Byron McClelland, however, years before he earned renewed fame as the sire of the noted brothers, Dick Wells and Ort Wells.

The weights for the Test Handicap, at one mile, which will be the feature event of the opening of the Brighton Beach meeting on Wednesday, have been announced, with Hermis as the top weight at 133 pounds. Others of the high weights are McChesney, 126; Africander, 123; Ort Wells and Hurstbourne, 122 each, and Mamie Worth and Savable, 120 each.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—The Independence, Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; over the full steeplechase course, about two and a half miles.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Caller	163	Adjidaumo	140
Judge Phillips	153	Candling	139
Tip Gallant	152	Red Path	138
Judith Campbell	149	Whiteray	135
Fox Hunter	148	Paulaker	133
Vaidex	147	Gascar	130

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track.

Bellside	138	Lady Amelia	122
Barney V	122	Roehampton	118
Lord of the Vale	118	Jack o' Lantern	118
Hamburg Belle	117	Auditor	117
Orly II	116	Stamping Ground	113
Ada May	115	Lux Casta	113
Mikmola	113	Knight Errant	112
Leonidas	112	Harangue	112
Revuse	107	Thistle Heather	107

THIRD RACE.—The Vernal Stakes, for fillies two years old; special weights; penalties and allowances; last five furlongs at the Futurity course.

Chrysitis	123	Tradition	107
Schulamite	116	Mirthless	107
Incantation	115	Fancy Dress	107
Diamond Flash	115	Angel Cake	107
Virgo	115	Fairmont	107
Belle Sauvage	115	Dixarina	107

FOURTH RACE.—The Long Island Handicap, third of the June Serial Handicaps, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Hurst Park	134	Major Daingerfield	120
Highball	115	Salesman	114
Dolly Spanker	106	Ingold	106
Ormonde's Right	102	Carbuncle	102
Sweet Alice	98	Honiton	98
Salvatella	93	New York	89
Illyria	88		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile.

Cincinnatus	104	*De Reszke	103
Pan Lougin	103	Wyefield	103
Gay Lothario	100	Palmbearer	99
Agnes D	98	King Pepper	98
Alcela	98	*Dick Bernard	98
Palmreader	96	Tepee	93
Tom Cod	94	*Letola	85
*Thistle Heather	84	*Bob Murphy	84

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile.

Mamzer	106	All Gold	103
Hello	103	Bardolph	101
The Cricket	99	Irascible	98
Old England	98	Silver Days	96
W. B. Fasig	96	General Roberts	95
*Neither One	91	*Sabot	91
Champlain	89	*Little Em	89
*Toupee	86		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter on the turf course.

Major Daingerfield	126	River Pirate	108
Shorthose	117	Florham Queen	107
Leader	112	Brigand	102
Carbuncle	111	The Cricket	99
Douro	110	Illyria	90

Vanderbilt's Colt Bright Wins.

PARIS, July 3.—At Auteuil to-day W. K. Vanderbilt's bay colt Bright won the Prix Reugny, a steeplechase of one mile one and one-half furlongs.

LIVE AUTO BOAT GOSSIP.

Only One Entry from This Side in Harmsworth Cup Race.

Only one auto boat will be sent to England by Smith & Mabley to compete in the Harmsworth Cup race on July 30. The competing boat which will represent America will be the Challenger, the 150 horse power boat which was injured by striking a log in the Hudson River [illegible] week. The Challenger has been entirely repaired, and will probably be seen to-day in the auto boat races at the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, near Greenwich, Conn.

The new Vingt-et-Un, which has been entered for the Harmsworth Cup, but which will not be sent abroad, will probably be in shape for auto boat races toward the end of this week. Her bow was badly bent and broken in Saturday's accident with the Water Lily at the American Yacht Club, and she is now being repaired near New Rochelle.

The fast auto boat which created the world's record in the Monte Carlo races last Spring will be brought to America in the Fall, and will compete in the auto boat races now being arranged for Ormonde, Fla., in November. The boat is fitted with a sixty-horse power Richard-Brasier engine, of the same make as the motor in the machine that lately won the Gordon Bennett automobile race. This boat did a trifle over twenty-five statute miles an hour, running 112 miles consecutively. It is the best record done thus far by an automobile boat. The hull is but 33 feet long, which renders her record all the more noteworthy.

The protest made by Frank Seaman, owner of the Water Lily, against the Standard, in the Challence Cup races held under the auspices of the American Power Boat Association, has been adjusted by the committee. Mr. Seaman claimed that the Standard was not allowing sufficient time, and called for a remeasurement. The Standard has been remeasured, and the figures made practically no change whatever, either in her rating or in the records that the Standard made in the races at the Columbia Yacht Club. The Challenge Cup, therefore, has been awrded to C. C. Riotte, owner of the Standard.

In all probability, there will be a nother series of races for the Challenge Cup early in September, perhaps starting on Labor Day. Many new boats will be in readiness for racing at that time, and, in view of the few starters in the recent contest, there is a strong desire on the part of motor boat owners, as well as the Challenge Cup Committee of the American Power Boat Association, to hold a set of three races that will attract general attention and be thoroughly worthy of a Challenge Cup competition.

W. K. Vanderbilt Jr.'s, Hard Boiled Egg has been slightly overhauled during the last few days, and it is believed she is now capable of making better time than at any previous time this season. She is expected to start to-day in the races at the Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, J. C. West Side Park, to-day, 4 P. M. Newark vs. Jersey City. P. R. R. ferries.

Baseball, Pole Grounds, To-day, 10:15 A. M. 3:30 P. M. Philadelphia vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

SPORTING GOODS.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES,
New and second hand, $50 up; on time or rental.
BOWLING ALLEYS.
We make better bowling alleys than any one else in the business; ask any expert bowler.
BAR FIXTURES
in stock for immediate delivery, $100 up.
STORE FIXTURES AND CABINET WORK.
Designs and estimates on application.
BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.,
Salesrooms, 227, 228 4th Av., corner 19th St.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB
RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
June 16 to July 5, 2:30 P. M. Rain or shine.
To-day, July 4, INDEPENDENCE STEEPLECHASE, THE VERNAL, LONG ISLAND HANDICAP and 3 other Races.
Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R. at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 12:50 (1:00 Parlor Car Train.) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Take ferryboat foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11 A. M., and thereafter every 20 minutes, connecting at 39th St., Brooklyn. 30 minutes by Brooklyn Rapid Transit. All Brooklyn trolley cars transfer direct to track. Concert by Lander.
GRAND STAND, $2.00. FIELD STAND, 75c.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
Of Horses and Carriages
Are Held Regularly Every
Tuesday and Friday,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock.)
At Their New Horse Auction Mart,
126, 128, 130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.,
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV.
NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

Desk room, with desk, $6.25; also light, cheerful, furnished offices, $20; modern building; splendid location; telephone, stenographers, and errand boys. Commercial Exchange, 475 Broadway.

17th St., 53 West.—Parlor, furnished or unfurnished; also large basement; no caterers; telephone.

Floor; all light; new building; 259 William St., near Chambers; elevator; power; rent low.

Houses, buildings, lofts, stores, stables, to rent; all parts city. Durose, 155 West 14th St.

Stores.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for drugrist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

NO INTEREST, NO ASSESSMENTS
at beautiful Edgerton Square, Wantagh, L. I., 45 minutes out. Do not make the mistake of deciding until you inspect this magnificent tract of high, level land, beautifully laid out, grand trees, near harbor and station. Lots 25x125 from $29 upward; villa plots, $58 and upward; also acre plots, $5 down, $2 monthly. Choice, restricted location. Artistic cottages built to order, sold on easy monthly payments. For maps, circulars, free passes, apply to Carrollton Realty Co., incorporated by State of New York, World Bldg., N. Y.

Babylon and West Islip, L. I.—Most accessible location on south shore; 37 miles; 50 trains daily; express station; furnished cottages to rent; country seats, farms for sale; Rein. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I., Tel., 22A Babylon.

Bensonhurst, L. I., 195 Bay 32d St.—Forty minutes from City Hall; two-family, brick and stone, all modern conveniences; two blocks from ocean; rent, $20 to $40.

Port Jefferson.—115 acres, woodland, $10 acre; Setauket, 235 acres, $10 acre; also 32 acres, $350. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Sands Point, L. I.—Gentleman's country seat to let, furnished. Cremers, Room 1,518, Flatiron.

MANHATTAN
FOR SALE—TO LET.

THE ADAMS REALTY CO.,
Lenox Ave. & E. 130th St.
We have just received desirable double and triple flats; good investments, paying 30% and over; small amount cash; quick buyers wanted. Call.

RENTS $7,200.
PRICE $63,500.
Two eight-room double flats; small amount cash; bargain; near 104th St. "L" station. Flats, Box 200 Times.

A 6-story elevator apartment, 75x100; price, $115,000; mortgage, $75,000 at 4½%; rents, $14,000. Steckdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

Chance for Speculator.—$1,000 cash; four-story house; key to Catharine St. corner. Union Construction and Realty Company, 259 William St.

76th St., near First.—Fourteen-room tenement, $24,600; rents, $2,616. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Twelve minutes to City Hall; 4-story dwelling, 130 West 86th; must be sold; 100-foot street. Inquire premises. Subway station at corner.

Av. A., near 73d.—2 modern tenements, $26,500; rents, $2,660. Folsom Bros., 362 East 72d.

88th St., near Madison.—Five-story flat, $37,000; rents, $3,840. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

1024 St., near Lexington.—Five-story flat, $23,000; rents, $2,376. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

9th Ward.—Plot 34x80, near 12th St; price, $14,000. Durose, 155 West 14th St.

Bargains.—Two five-story double flats, $19,000; near 149th St. Goldberger, 585 East 143d St.

Stable, 50 stalls; can make 150 stalls; 37½x100; terms. Durose, 155 West 14th St.

Double flats, 5 rooms, bath, hot water; $22,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Triple flats, cold water, 5-story, $24,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Triple flats, 5-story, hot-water supply, $25,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

$50,000, 4½%, for city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$1,000 cash buys brick dwelling, 6 rooms and bath; lot, 26x94; price, $5,000.
Four-story triple flat, four rooms and bath; 25x88x106; price, $19,500; rents over $2,000.
Builders, Attention.—We have any amount of vacant property ripe for improvement.
Two-family house near Zoological Park; $4,500.
Three-family brick, 15 rooms, 25x100; $9,500.
Two-family frame near 149th Street; $6,000.
Three 3-family frame houses, 20x78x100 each, 7 rooms and bath; $19,500; rents $1,056 each.
Five-story corner with stores, 50x92; rents over $6,200; mortgage, $44,500; price, $58,000.
REISS BROS., 161st St. & Melrose Av.

Attention! Elevated, Trolley, Train, Cab, and Automobiles.
This list will not appear again.
One-family houses, 7 rooms, $4,500.
Two-family houses, 50x100 feet, cheap, $7,500.
Plots at sacrifice $1,700 next three days.
40 choice and select lots $500 up.
Webster Av. plot, near elevated, cheap.
Wanted all properties at sacrifice, cash buyers.
Money to loan 4½ and 5%.
O'Hara Bros., Bedford Park, Bronx.
Open Sundays.

CENTRAL BRIDGE SECTION, NEAR 6TH AV. ELEVATED; DETACHED ONE-FAMILY AND TWO-FAMILY HOUSES, BUILDING LOTS, AND ACREAGE; FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE; MODERATE PRICES; VALUES RAPIDLY INCREASING. NORTHERN REALTY CO., 55 LIBERTY STREET.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William B. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

WHY NOT MAKE 10% INSTEAD OF 3% by investing your money in property along line of Rapid Transit, "L" and trolley; healthy neighborhood, near school; bargains 1-2-3 family houses; 4 and 5 story flats; also choice building plots. LA VELLE, Freeman St., corner Southern Boulevard.

SPECIAL.—For sale, two-family detached corner house, lot 27x100, 14 rooms, 2 baths, $6,800; also two-family detached house, extra deep lot, with stable and driveway, $5,800; also other one, two, and three family houses. GERALD C. CONNOR, 1,901 Washington, near Tremont Av.

For Sale Cheap.—Must sell to close an estate; house and lot 88x130; also lot, 50x208, fronting on two streets; also, corner lot, 100x100, and store, dwelling, and stable, well rented, on lot 50x106. Box 265, William's Bridge, New York City.

PROPERTY ANYWHERE IN THE BOROUGH.
Lots, $400; house, $2,300 upward.
Houses to let, $20; apartments, $1,700 upward.
Established 1852.
WOODALL, 707 TREMONT AV.

Own Your Own Home.—$500 cash purchases 628 or 630 East 134th St.; two-family, strictly modern brick semi-detached houses; all improvements and all assessments paid. Open to-day. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Sacrifice.—Three-family frame dwelling, block from trolley; ten minutes' walk to elevated; near Concourse and Mosholu Parkway; lot 25x100; all improvements; paying over 12%; owner must sell. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, city.

BARGAIN.—Choice two-family house, $4,000; all improvements; near rapid transit; $500 cash, balance to suit purchaser. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday and July 4.

A very prominent Boston Road corner lot for $7,500, worth much more; all other desirable property for sale
BY RULE, Boston Road and 169th St.

$500 TO $1,000 CASH buys elegant 1-2-3 family houses, near schools, elevated, trolley, and rapid transit; all improvements. CLEMENT H. SMITH, 736 Tremont Av., corner Washington.

BRONX BARGAINS.—$4,000, one-family house, 7 rooms and bath, 25x100; all improvements. Two-family house, $5,000; 12 rooms, all improvements; full lot. STRICKER, 3,050 3d Av.

Bronx Lots.—Sewer, gas, water in streets; near elevated road and Bronx Park; $850 each. Levy, 1,323 Tremont Av., West Farms.

Two-family house, (new,) trimmings, arrangements unsurpassed, $4,000; $500 or more cash. Cantrell, West Farms Square.

Investigate at once; 3-family house, on 3d Av., with store and baker's oven. Reiss Bros., 641 East 161st St.

Plot, 50x100; W. S. Lincoln Av., 133d-134th Sts., $13,000; ¼ cash. Owner, W. Brown, Amityville, L. I., N. Y.

Attention, Builders, Speculators!—Lots for improvements, with or without loan. Polak, 3d Av., 174th.

$3,000.—2-family house, 9 rooms, full lot, near Bronx Park and Rapid Transit station; $1,350 cash. Bacchler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

2-story and attic 7-room house; improvements; 33.4x114; price, $2,600. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.00.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

2-family house, $5,650; stable and lot, 25x141; $1,500 cash. Woodall, 707 Tremont Av.

Lot 170th, between Franklin and Fulton Avs., 25x169; price, $3,500. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 144 East 42d St.

Cheap, 4 lots; sewer and gas; assessments paid; 106x114. Polak, 3d Av., 174th.

Lot, 25x100; bargain; Bryant St., near Freeman; handy rapid transit station. 205 West 78th St.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS
In New York City, on the Shore of Flushing Bay, at East Elmhurst. 5c. fare, 25 minutes to Manhattan. Each plot has boating, bathing, fishing, and all other privileges of private beach. Lots $175 and upwards. Terms easy. STOKES & KNOWLES, Main Office, 176 Broadway; Branch, 1,447 Flatbush Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

HOTEL, COTTAGES, AND 125 ACRES OF LAND, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON LAKE GEORGE; ACCOMMODATION FOR 450 GUESTS; NOW OCCUPIED; FREE AND CLEAR; $125,000; NEW YORK CITY INCOME WANTED IN EXCHANGE. NORTHERN REALTY COMPANY, 55 LIBERTY STREET.

Ideal home gentleman moderate means; Fordham Heights, Bronx; corner, 3½ lots; view river; lawns, flowers; modern dwelling; nine large rooms; every improvement; perfect condition; 22 minutes 42d St.; $17,000; mortgage $5,500; exchange business property vicinity N. Y. Equitable Realty Company, 140 West 42d St.

BUSINESS BUILDING NEAR BROADWAY IN TWENTIES; PRICE, $125,000; MORTGAGE, $85,000; ALL RENTED; FINE INCOME; SMALLER PROPERTY TAKEN IN TRADE. NORTHERN REALTY COMPANY, 55 LIBERTY STREET.

A villa plot of five lots, corner of Beach Av. and Stewart St., Morris Park, Long Island, for a small cottage, near ocean, at Ocean Grove, New Jersey. Frank H. Hines, 104 West 124th St.

Apartment Hotel, fire-proof; best location, New York City; institution mortgage; owner needs money and will exchange at sacrifice.
MILES & HELFERT, 135 Broadway.

Apartment house, low priced; four families on floor; institution mortgage; sell for cash or exchange small country place and cash.
MILES & HELFERT, 135 Broadway.

Exchanging city and country Property my specialty; owners, submit particulars. Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway.

Beautiful free, clear near-by modern Dwelling, $11,500, for city Property. Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Larchmont Park

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.
18½ MILES FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION, AT FORTY-SECOND STREET.
THIRTY MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Express Trains. Larchmont first stop.
A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive suburb.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED.
Electric Lights, Gas, Thorough System of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Etc.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY in Westchester County, and LARCHMONT PARK affords the Homeseeker and the investor the BEST OPPORTUNITY for profitable Real Estate Investment.
CHOICE LOTS, $300 AND UP. EASY TERMS, SMALL CASH PAYMENTS.
NO INTEREST CHARGED.
TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICE, and very Low Commutation Rate.
WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c. Representatives will take visitors to Larchmont Park at my expense any day.
EDWARD McVICKAR,
27 PINE STREET. Telephone, 2036 John. NEW YORK.

Country house at Mount Kisco; all improvements; nice plot; near station; closing estate; low price; open July 4. Cooley & West, White Plains.

Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley Depot; removal sale. Graeb, 1,083 Union Av., Bronx.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH.
GENTLEMAN'S FINE RESIDENCE.
MUST BE SOLD. AN IDEAL HOME
of the Highest Character. Elegant Grounds. NEW, DETACHED. PRICE, $8,800. COST $15,000. TERMS, $750 CASH AND $50 MONTHLY. Beautiful Decorations. All Hardwood Cabinet Trim. Parquet Floors. Steam Heat. GREAT WIDE HALL. Open Fire Places, Ingle-nooks, Window Seats, Book Cases. French Colored Windows. Broad Stair Landing. TEN Handsome Large Rooms. Tiled Baths. Billiard Room. FOYER. Den. Gas Logs. Linen Closets. Back Stairs. Elegant Plumbing, Porcelain Fixtures. Marble Wash Basins in Bedrooms. Very Large Plazza.
MAGNIFICENT LOCATION.
Macadamized Av. Sewer. Near "L" Station, Trolleys, Ocean Av., Schools, Churches, Stores; 25 minutes to N. Y. City Hall. Also TWO other Fine Bargains, Lower Price. Take Flatbush Av. Car at Bridge Sunday, any day, direct to my office.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV., CORNER ALBEMARLE ROAD.

EASTWOOD,
JAMAICA.
The Place to Live.
Send for the Little Book to
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,
Beekman and Park Row, New York City.

$900 CASH, SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS, will secure 2-family brick residence, 3 blocks from ferries to 10th and 23d Sts., Manhattan, a $2,500 lot and a $4,000 house, all for $4,100, to close sale. J. P. Sloane, 887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

STOP PAYING RENT.
Price, $2,500; and $900 down buys two-family house; all improvements, Pacific St., near Utica Av., Brooklyn. William H. Dank, 67 Forsyth St. Tel., 450 Orchard.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH LOTS, $175.
Few higher; titles perfect; closing estate; will build your house; rent pays it off; cars close. Edwards, 838 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale—A big bargain; Lafayette Av., near Marcy Av.; 2-story and basement frame, 7 rooms, bath; can be bought for $4,000. Apply Howard B. Baker, 370 Nostrand Av.

AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SALE EXTRAORDINARY.
Orienta Properties at Auction.
will be sold at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, New York City, on July 12th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.
Long Island Sound Shore Front Mansions, Villa Sites,
COMPRISING THE ESTATE OF
THOMAS L. RUSHMORE, DEC'D,
now the property of Rushmore Realty Corporation, situate at ORIENTA (Mamaroneck, New York), Rye Park, in Rye, and Altonwood Park, Mamaroneck.
At this sale will be offered some of the highest class residence property in Westchester County. It will comprise much of the large residue of the Estate of Mr. Thomas L. Rushmore, deceased, who was the pioneer in the development of the exclusive Orienta Peninsula, the home of millionaires. The property to be sold immediately adjoins the places of men famous in the financial and social world and takes in some of the most beautiful Long Island Sound front property in Westchester County.
Terms to be most liberal possible.
For maps and particulars, booklets, etc., apply PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, 155 Broadway; MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, attorneys, Mamaroneck, New York, and 38 Park Row, New York City.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
sells TUESDAY, JULY 12TH, at 12 o'clock M. at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
VALUABLE EAST SIDE PROPERTY.
180 AVE. C, adjoining N. E. Cor. 11th St., 4-story brick tenement with store on lot 25.9x83; immediate possession.
Einstein, Townsend & Guiterman, Attys.
Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Water Front Cottage,
Charming scenery, abundant fruit trees; pier, (next to yacht club,) sailing, bathing, excellent fishing, in restricted section of Greater New York; eleven miles from Grand Central Depot. Commutation 22 cents. Very easy terms to the right party. Inquire office, 202 East 23d St.

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Owners, send us details of your property.
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Sullivan County.—Seven-room cottage; conveniences; near Mamakating Inn and Masten Lake; 2,000 feet elevation; $250; furnished. Owner, 245 West 135th St.

House and lot for sale in Spring Valley, N. Y.; price, $1,000; cash or suburban house or installment. 2,127 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Farm for Sale at Burlington, Conn.—175 acres land, 17-room house, and large barns; all in good repair; plenty of fruit; good trout stream through farm; healthy locality; 8 cows, 2 horses, flock sheep, 2 pigs, 25 chickens, farm implements and growing crops; price, complete, $8,000. Address Box 135, Unionville, Conn.

Owing to poor health I am forced to sell one of the best farms in Hampden Co., Mass., 220 acres, 100 timber; ideal place for Summer home, city boarders, or stock raising; this property must be seen to be appreciated. For full description and terms write W. C. Smith, Palmer, Mass.

For Sale.—Licensed hotel, 110 rooms, in a Massachusetts city with a population of 130,000; this business, including real estate, will be sold at a bargain; owner must retire on account of ill health; purchaser will need at least $25,000. For further particulars write William Kanaghan, State Mutual Building, Worcester, Mass.

Farm bargains, Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.—Fifty farms for sale, 15 acres to 600 acres, from $500 to $10,000; write for list. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

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A few pretty villa sites and cottage lots near a wayside station on a great railroad will be sold by the owner, John Clemens, Glen Allen, Va., who will send description on request.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES H. FANCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Harris, Corwin, Gunnison & Meyers, No. 120 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.
Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1904.
FREDERIC B. GUNNISON, Executor.
HARRIS, CORWIN, GUNNISON & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh21-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louis Reiss, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Theall & Beam, Esqs., counsellors at law, at Nos. 45-47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of January, 1905, next.
Dated New York, the twenty-third day of June, 1904. EMILIE ROSE REISS, Executrix.
THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executrix, Nos. 45-47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
je27-law6mM

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THE "RESERVATION." LONG BRANCH.
FURNISHED COTTAGES.
REDUCED RENTS.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
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At Ridgefield Park, N. J.—Half hour out; two railroads, two trolleys; commutation 7 cents; an elegant 8-room cottage, bath and all improvements; connected with sewer, water, and gas main; large plot; fruit and shade; only $2,600; terms to suit; other bargains. Call or send for photos and particulars Carl Hallberg, real estate, Office at depot.

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Spring Meadows Farm.—High elevation; plenty of milk, eggs, and vegetables; free rides; Harlem R. R.; Address Harmon Boucher, Millerton, N. Y.

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All the necessary information and literature pertaining to Summer resort hotels, boarding houses, railroad time tables, and steamship sailing schedules can be had free of charge at the Vacation Bureaus of The New York Times, located at No. 32 Park Row and No. 129 West 125th St., New York.

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A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Opens June 25th. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y.

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PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
St. Paul.....July 9 St. Louis.....July 23
Philadelphia...July 16 New York.....July 30

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNEHAHA.....July 9, 1 P. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 16, 8 A. M.
MESABA.....July 23, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....July 30, 7:30 A. M.
Only first-class passengers carried.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Kroonland.....July 9 Finland.....July 23
Zeeland.....July 16 Vaderland.....July 30

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Saturdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Teutonic..July 6, 10 AM Majestic..July 20, 10 AM
Celtic.....July 8, 1 PM Cedric.....July 22, 1 PM
Baltic.....July 13, 2 PM Oceanic.....July 27, 2 PM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

Hamburg-American.
Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
Deutschland..July 7 Noon *Waldersee..July 23, 2 PM
Belgravia..July 9, 2 PM *Moltke..July 28, 10 AM
*Pretoria..July 16, 7:30 AM Bulgaria..July 30, 7 AM
Hamburg..July 21, Noon *Deutschl'd..Aug. 4, 10 AM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.
†Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Prinz Oskar.....July 19, 10 A.M.; Sept. 6, 2 P.M.
Prinz Adalbert..Aug. 16, 9 A.M.; Oct. 4, Noon
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward.
According to Season.

SUMMER CRUISES
TO NORWAY, SPITZBERGEN, ETC.
Send for Programmes.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm.II..July 13, 2 PM Kaiser..Aug. 16, 10 AM
Kaiser..July 19, 10 AM Kronprinz..Aug. 23, 2 PM
Grosser Kur..July 26, 2 PM Grosser Kur..Sept. 6, 12:30 PM
K.Wm. II..Aug. 2, 1 PM Kaiser..Sept. 13, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kurfuerst..July 5, 10 AM Bremen...Aug. 2, 9 AM
Alice...July 14, 10 AM Kurfuerst..Aug. 11, 10 AM
Barbar'a..July 21, 11 AM Alice...Aug. 12, 10 AM
Friedrich..July 28, 10 AM Barbar'sa..Aug. 25, 10 AM

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...July 16, 11 AM Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM
Luise...Aug. 6, 11 AM Irene...Oct. 8, 11 AM
Irene...Aug. 13, 11 AM Hohenz'n..Oct. 15, 11 AM
Hohenz'n..Sep. 10, 11 AM Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Umbria...July 9, 10 AM Lucania...July 30, 8 AM
Campania..July 14, 9 AM Umbria...Aug. 6, 10 AM
Etruria..July 23, 10 AM Campania..Aug. 13, 8 AM
Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria $65 and upwards according to accommodation.
Tuesday Service.
Carpathia..July 12, 1 PM Aurania...July 26, 1 PM
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Ultonia...July 5, Noon Pannonia, Aug. 3, Noon
Slavonia..July 19, Noon Ultonia..Aug. 16, Noon
Apply 21 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Ethiopia...July 9, Noon Columbia..July 23, 2 PM
Astoria...July 16, Noon Anchoria..July 30, Noon
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $12 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Noordam.....July 5 Ryndam.....Aug. 2
Statendam.....July 12 Ryndam.....Aug. 9
Potsdam.....July 19 Noordam.....Aug. 16
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,
PORTLAND LINE,
IS A MOST DELIGHTFUL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.
White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each, on sale July 5th.
Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, for sale at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32, East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1200—Orchard.

New Jersey Central
Sandy Hook Route
From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.
Boats leave at 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.30, 5.30, 6.00 P. M.; Sundays, 10.00 A. M., 2.00, 4.00, 5.00 P. M., for all
New Jersey Coast Resorts

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Virginia Beach, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Washington, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 20 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
M. B. WALKER, Vice Pres't. & Traffic Manager.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
TOURS and TICKETS.
25 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.
COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE. 10 this season. $210 to $1040. All expenses included. Programmes. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co's steamships see to-morrow's issue.

Delightful Summer cruise, Halifax and St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

AUCTION SALES.

David W. Erskine, auctioneer, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, July 5th, 1904, at 2 P. M., on the premises 3,103 3d Av., Borough Bronx, New York City, all the goods, chattels, and fixtures now used in connection with candy business at said address, said sale being by virtue of the foreclosure of a chattel mortgage thereon to secure $3,300 and interest made by John Hansen to Henry Bohlen.—Dated October 28, 1903. By order of mortgagee.

HELP WANTED

Females.

OSTRICH FEATHERS—WANTED, FIRST-CLASS BUNCHERS AND OSTRICH POMPON MAKERS. MAX WIENER, 15 WEST 3D ST.

Males.

CUTTERS WANTED,
ALSO TRIMMERS AND LINING CUTTERS
with shears or knife by wholesale clothing houses; *steady employment* and *good wages*. Apply
N. Y. CLOTHING TRADE ASSOCIATION,
Room 19,—13 Astor Place, New York.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LONG KNIFE CUTTERS. APPLY TUESDAY MORNING. COHEN, GOLDMAN & CO., 657-659 BROADWAY.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED PANTS CUTTERS; GOOD WAGES AND STEADY WORK. COHEN, GOLDMAN & CO., 657-659 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Males.

CORRESPONDENT, STENOGRAPHER; 16; OF GOOD ADDRESS AND EDUCATION; EXPERIENCED; UNDERWOOD, REMINGTON, OR FAY-SHOLES MACHINES. J. B. S., 73 BLEECKER ST., BROOKLYN.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
SEVEN IRON STEAMBOATS
designed and constructed especially for speed, comfort and greatest possible safety. Company's record shows upward of
Forty-six million passengers carried without loss of one single life.
The Iron Steamboats land at the New Iron Pier in the very center of the great, new and stellar attractions.
SPECIAL TO-DAY.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River 8:30, 9:00, 9:35, 10:10, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:35, 1:10, 1:45, 2:20, 2:55, 3:30, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 6:00, 6:30, 7:15, 7:45, 8:20, 9:00, 10:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER Coney Island, 10, 10:40, 11:15, 11:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:15, 2:50, 3:25, 4:00, 4:35, 5:10, 5:50, 6:25, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:40, 11:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT'S LIQUORS and CIGARS served under company management.

STEAMER TAURUS
of Iron Steamboat Fleet will make trips EVERY DAY
TO FISHING BANKS.
Leave 31st St., East River, 7:30 A. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } 8:20 A. M.
Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.
BAIT AND TACKLE ON BOARD.

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR!"
GLEN ISLAND
Special attractions this season: Japanese Village, Bazaar, Tea House, Theatre, Native Hawaiian Singers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand menagerie. Museum, Aviary, Aquarium. "KLEIN DEUTSCHLAND." Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Billiards and outdoor sports. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners A LA CARTE.
TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
Leave Cortlandt Street Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:20, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00 P. M.
East 22d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.
Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 22d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION, 40 CENTS,
including free admission to all attractions.

CONEY ISLAND BOATS
40 minutes from Battery, via DREAMLAND'S line of fast iron steamers
DREAMLAND
GRAND REPUBLIC
ST. JOHNS and ROSEDALE
HOURLY SCHEDULE.
Leave West 129th St., 9, 10 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.
Leave W. 22d St., 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.
Leave Battery, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10 P. M.
Four of the largest steamers afloat.
Plenty of room; fine service; music; dining-room; cafe.
Last Boat Leaves Dreamland at 11:30 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 30 CENTS,
(CHILDREN 20 CENTS.)
including admission to DREAMLAND.

CELEBRATE THE 4TH AT THE BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., week days 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10 (12:40 Race Days), and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 9:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:50, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50 (12:30 Saturdays only), 1:50 (2:30 Saturdays only), 2:50 (3:30 Saturdays only), 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:26, 8:00, 9:20 (9:50 Saturdays only), 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.
Additional trains on July 4th only—7:30, 10:19, 11:40 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 1:40, 2:26, 3:30, 3:50, 7:10, 8:30, 9:30, 9:50 P. M.

4TH OF JULY
Touring New York,
AUTOMOBILES.
Seeing New York in the latest and most improved modern equipped automobile in comfort and with safety. Leave ticket office and waiting room 241 Fifth Av., between 27th and 28th Sts.
10:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., AND 4:00 P. M.
Palatial residences, Fifth Av., Central Park, Riverside Drive, Grant's Tomb, and many other interesting features which will be described en route by a competent lecturer.
Fare, Round Trip, $1.25.
Daily and Sundays hereafter. Same hours.

KEEP COOL Up the Sound
A GLORIOUS 4TH OF JULY EXCURSION
To Great Neck, Sea Cliff and Glenwood.
The well equipped Steamer "MANHASSET," will leave Pier 13, E. R. (near Wall St.), at 9:30 A. M.; 31st St., E

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—Roll of drawings, marked inside "Gillette." Bertholf, 785 St. Nicholas Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

20th St., 41 West.—Large pleasant rooms; board optional; Southerners accommodated; table board; references.

31st St., 17, 19, 21 West. Near 5th Av.—The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

33d St., 38 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; transient guests accommodated; references.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

48th St., 69 West.—Large and small rooms; accessible location; doctor's office.

48th St., 65 West.—Large and small rooms; strictly first class; doctor's office; table board.

82d St., 171 East.—Large rooms, excellent board; private Jewish family; home comforts; Summer rates.

93d, 119 West.—Pleasant large and small rooms; board optional; parlor dining room; references.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, Cathedral Heights.—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, cool, handsomely furnished room, dressing room attached; excellent table.

129th St., 106 West.—Excellent board and room, refined Jewish family; gentlemen or couple; references.

135th St., 242 West.—To rent, neatly furnished large, small rooms, with or without board.

Delightful for Summer: highest part of the Bronx; large, comfortable rooms; spacious lawns, fruit trees; tennis, bowling; 50 minutes from City Hall; 3d or 9th Av. elevated; $5 to $10; references. S. E. cor. 165th St. and Mott Av. Telephone, 198L Melrose.

Large parlor and bedroom en suite, with board, in the family of French university teacher; where French only is spoken; $10 a week. H Box 118 Times Office.

Lexington Av., 962, corner 70th.—Large front room; also small room; board optional; telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

19th St., 16 West.—Pleasant, cool furnished rooms; bath adjoining; reference.

43d St., 13 East, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Large room, private bath; hall room; reasonable; telephone.

43d St., 9 East.—Large handsome room; private bath; hall room; reference.

45th St., 15 East.—Up-to-date rooms or apartments for gentlemen; breakfast; accommodations.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cuisine; Summer garden; reasonable.

58th St., 316 West.—Large back parlor suitable for physician or dentist; also other rooms.

62d St., 31 East.—Newly furnished, large, airy rooms; second, third floor; reference; moderate.

65th St., 50 West.—Furnished rooms, without board for gentlemen only; $2.50. Clarke.

78th St., 163 West.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

103d St., 131 West.—Parlor and bedroom; near elevated; one flight. Fisher.

135th, 242 West.—Nicely furnished rooms to rent, with or without board; table guests.

Madison Av., 348, 44th St.—First-class, elegantly furnished, large and small rooms, single or en suite; private baths; moderate prices; reference; under new management.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Ostrich Feathers.—Wanted, first-class bunchers and ostrich pompon makers. Max Weiner, 15 West 3d St.

Wanted—Expert stenographer by large dry goods concern; hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.; salary $12. Call G., 338 Broadway.

Males.

Cutters wanted; also trimmers and lining cutters with shears or knife by wholesale clothing houses; steady employment and good wages. Apply N. Y. Clothing Trade Association, Room 19, 13 Astor Place, New York.

Wanted—Experienced Artifical Limb Workmen; state experience. George R. Fuller Co., Makers of the Walkeasy Leg, Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted—Experienced pants cutters; good wages and steady work. Cohen, Goldman & Co., 657-659 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced long-knife cutters. Apply Tuesday morning. Cohen, Goldman & Co., 657-659 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer to make himself generally useful; hours 7:30 to 6:30, Sundays included. 241 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Stenographer.—Expert; good correspondent; excellent education; highest reference from former employer; will substitute; equal any intricate stenographer in world. Qualified, Box 203 Times.

Stenographer.—Experienced; good penman; excellent at figures; industrious and intelligent; moderate salary; chance for advancement. Sherman, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; desires temporary position; sure to turn out good work; $15. Ethel Lawrence, General Delivery, Post Office.

Stenographer.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; accustomed to electrical and mercantile work; first-class references; $12-$15. Miss Leonard, Box 112 Times.

Stenographer.—Four years' experience; assist about office; experienced; proof-reader; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Miss K. L., Box 164 Times.

Stenographer—Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Careful, Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—By energetic young lady; five years' experience; accurate; thorough business education. Superior, Box 212 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Ella, Box 210 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Experienced; understands mimeographing and tabulating. N. W., 143 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; well educated; accurate; understands office work; $10. Reliable, Box 209 Times.

Males.

Correspondent, stenographer; 26; of good address and education; experienced; Underwood, Remington, or Fay-Sholes machines. J. E. S., 73 Bleecker St., Brooklyn.

Does any publisher want a successful trade paper man, who brings in business instead of hot air, and writes snappy trade news? Best of business references; good salary expected. O., 186 Times.

Factory superintendent desires engagement; expert on designing and constructing electric heating and cooking appliances; special, automatic, and experimental machinery, tools, &c.; can devise patentable articles for manufacture; references. O. Zimmerman, 2,254 Bathgate Av., Bronx.

Private Secretary.—Ambitious man of 27 desires position of trust or responsibility, with unlimited chance of advancement; good correspondent; had stenographic experience; willing leave city for Boston, Philadelphia. W. N. S., Box 152 Times.

Stenographer.—Experienced; highest references; High School graduate; 21 years of age; Underwood-Remington; understands bookkeeping; salary, $10-$12. Stenographer, care Physician, 211 Henry St.

Stenographer.—By young man of good family; competent and capable; good references. Adept, Box 111 Times.

Tutor.—German engineer, graduate of university, desires for Summer tutor's position in a family in country. O Box 105 Times.

CAR UPSETS FUNERAL COACH.

Widow of Man About to be Buried in Flatbush Is Injured.

A trolley car of the Flatbush Avenue line ran into and overturned a coach, injuring a woman and throwing a funeral cortege into confusion at the Prospect Park Plaza, Brooklyn, yesterday. The woman who was hurt was Mrs. Mary Walsh, whose address could not be learned, and the funeral was that of her husband.

The funeral party was on its way to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, in Flatbush, and the line of carriages had turned into Flatbush Avenue from the plaza when the accident occurred. A trolley car bound for the bridge struck the coach in which Mrs. Walsh and her children were riding. The carriage was overturned and the occupants thrown out.

The children escaped injury, but Mrs. Walsh was found to be suffering from a badly bruised back. She was urged to return home, but insisted on going to the cemetery, and seats were found for her and the children in the other coaches.

The coach which was struck was damaged to the extent of about $200. Frank Dreyberger of 404 State Street, the driver, escaped with a few scratches.

500 DRAGGED FROM CONEY ISLAND CARS

Brawny "Bouncers" Active at Second-Fare Points

NOT EVEN WOMEN SPARED

Scenes of Violence Under Eyes of Police, Who Do Not Interfere—Several Passengers Hurt.

At Coney Island Avenue and Avenue U, the point where the conductors of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company collect, or try to collect, the second fare to Coney Island, there was a scene of violence yesterday. At the transfer point the company, which operates the Smith Street line to Coney Island, stationed about a dozen big, brawny men, some of whom were known as Inspectors and the rest as employes, with instructions, so the men said, to eject every person who refused to pay the extra fare. There are thousands who will testify that these big "bouncers" carried out their orders to the letter. Over 500 passengers were dragged from the cars during the day and evening.

In the afternoon, when the crowds going to Coney Island became larger with every car, these big fellows simply lost control of themselves and no longer argued with the passengers to pay the additional fare. As soon as a person—be that person man, woman, or child—hesitated a moment, that very moment he or she was grabbed by the feet or arms and literally thrown into the field along the tracks. One woman who had a little baby in her arms was thrown off, and so roughly was she handled that she lost her hold on the baby. Had it not been for a bystander, who caught the infant, the child would have fallen underneath the feet of the "bouncers" who were so busily engaged in pulling its mother off the car.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit also had troubles enough to justify the employment of a quartet of big "bouncers" at Gravesend Avenue and Neck Road, and this quartet also did its duty in the most strenuous manner, but at this point the police were a more sympathetic lot than the detachment at the Smith Street line point, and as a result the scenes were not so revolting as two blocks away.

How the Ejections Began.

Shortly after noon the crowds began to journey to Coney Island, and it was when the first detachment of the rush reached the second fare point at 12:30 P. M. that the trouble began in earnest. The conductors of the Smith Street line asked for the second fare a few blocks south of Avenue U, and then kept "tab" on those who did not pay. As soon as the car arrived at Avenue U, where the "bouncers" were, the conductor pointed out those that had not paid. Then the "bouncers" pounced upon those indicated and the next moment unless that person was agile and got off in the quickest possible manner a push, a shove, or a throw resulted, and the man or woman would land somewhere in the crowd alongside the tracks in the field.

One man, who said he was Peter Feinburg of 495 East Houston Street, was on car 755 of the Franklin Avenue line. With him were his wife and little daughter. When the car reached Avenue U the conductor pointed to Feinburg and his family. First the so-called inspectors caught the little girl and the next moment the child was sprawling on the ground. Next came Mr. Feinburg, and so roughly was he handled by the four inspectors who had him in charge that one time he yelled to them, "I'll get off; please don't break my leg." When he landed on the grass the old man was out of breath and limped so badly that the mounted police who were on duty there were apparently sympathetic.

Police Stand and Watch.

All this time the mounted police under Sergt. Stratton were riding up and down alongside the cars, and their every action indicated that their sympathies were not to any great extent on the side of the people who were being thrown from the cars. Finally, a car came along on which were two young men, who thought it wrong to pay a second fare after the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court had decided that the company could not legally demand it.

The "bouncers" settled these two youngsters in quick order, and when the reporters went up to get their names Sergt. Stratton lost his temper. During the afternoon, when the newspaper men appeared and asked for information, he told the mounted police to drive the reporters away. Their police cards, signed by Commissioner McAdoo, he said applied only to fire lines, and when the reporters asked him to read what was on the cards he yelled to his men:

"Do your duty. Clear all these people away. If you see three of them talking together, arrest them, for three in a bunch makes a riot. Men, I say, show them how you do your duty"

The mounted men then rode through the crowd, yelling to the newspaper men that police cards didn't "go" in that part of the city. One big fellow, whose number was 6,039, was angered at the sight of the inoffensive little blue pasteboards that bore Commissioner McAdoo's name.

"Them things don't count," said No. 6,039, "and we have a lot of 'em down at the station ourselves. Anybody can get them."

Police "Lines" Drawn.

Later on in the day No. 6,039 became very courteous. Sergt. Stratton later in the day also evinced great interest in the reporters and assured them that they were welcome to anything in the shape of news that came along.

The Sergeant then established what he called his police line and told the reporters to stay there. This line was about ten feet away from the tracks, where it was impossible for the reporters to get at the ejected people to get their names, without police permission. It was soon after the inauguration of this "dead line" that a Smith Street car, which had among its passengers Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hall and George Hall, of 435 Sands Street, Brooklyn, came along. Mrs Hall is about twenty years and a very delicate-looking woman. Her husband and the other Mr. Hall had declined to pay any additional fare and when the car got to Avenue U they were promptly ejected. Then the "bouncers" grabbed Mrs. Hall by the arms and literally dragged her off of the car. When she landed on the ground one of the Inspectors twisted her arm with a turn of his big wrist and the woman turned pale.

Woman's Arm Twisted.

When a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, who had witnessed the whole scene and had seen the inspector twist her arm, approached Mrs. Hall to get her name Policeman 1891 of the Sheepshead Bay Station stopped him and said he would not permit him to say anything to the young woman. When the reporter remonstrated Sergt. Stratton rode up and backed up the policeman in what he had done. Mrs. Hall then went out to where the newspaper men were and gave her address and showed the bruise left on her arm.

Next came along car 552 and from the big crowd on this car the inspectors reaped a harvest. They threw from it four women and two children. This was one of their biggest hauls. On another Smith Street car was Albert Wellkamp, his wife, and sister-in-law, Miss Lillian Bell. They got the usual treatment.

Next there appeared a car, among whose passengers was a man with a newspaper containing the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. He was ejected, and as he was being hustled from the car he waved it in the air and announced that he would get justice or know the reason why. When car 354 arrived at Avenue U the conductor pointed out four young men who said their names were Kauffman, and that they lived at 42nd Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. They were pounced upon by the entire force of "bouncers" and pulled out of the car as if they were so many sacks of meal.

Some Passengers Capitulate.

Another man, who had two little children with him, was being pulled from another car, when the children began to cry and begged him to pay and stay on the car. The man, after he had been almost dragged from the car, decided to do as his children requested, and paid the fare. A woman who said she was Mrs. Gastel of 212 Prospect Park West, caused some commotion on a Smith Street car. Mrs. Gastel had read all about the decision of the court, and begged those on the car to insist on their rights and to refuse to pay the additional fare. When her car got to Avenue U and she saw the bulk of the big fellows who were doing the ejecting she decided to capitulate and paid the extra fare.

While all this was going on at the Smith Street line's transfer point, there were also some lively doings at the Gravesend Avenue and Neck Road transfer point of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. There the police were all from Capt. Dooley's station at Coney Island, and they had explicit orders from their commander to preserve order only, and not to interfere in any way with the ejectment of passengers.

Should a row occur on the outside the orders were to arrest the man who did the assaulting, whether that man was an inspector or a passenger. The men obeyed instructions to the letter, and their actions showed that their sympathies were with the people who were thrown from the cars rather than the quartet of big men who were there to drag or throw from the cars those pasengers who refused to pay an extra fare.

Italians Fight Inspector.

There were several fights at this point, one of them between eight Italians and the Inspectors resulting in a victory for the Italians. The car in which the Italians were was 1,020 of the Fifteenth Street line. When the car arrived at the transfer point the conductor pointed out the Italians. The Inspectors, each one of whom was as big as any two of the Italians, piled into the car to open up hostilities. The Italians were ready for them, and for the next five minutes there was a battle. The Italians bit, pummeled, and kicked, while the Inspectors, less agile, banged away, jerked, and pulled with all their strength.

The four Inspectors finally, with the assistance of the conductor and motorman, got the Italians off the car. Once on the ground the foreigners continued the fight, and when the dust cleared away the Italians were seen to be the victors, and the crowd that had been looking on gave vent to a loud, approving cheer. The Inspectors were a sorry-looking lot, and, as one policeman said, "as full of aches as a bushel of green apples." The Italians, when they saw that they had conquered their burly antagonists, climbed back on the car, and then the exhausted Inspectors called on the police for assistance.

"Nothing doing," replied a policeman. "It's your mess, not ours. Get them off yourselves. Move that car." The motorman climbed back after this last order and the car went on to Coney Island with the eight Italians. When the Inspectors recovered sufficiently to resume their duties, fifteen other cars had passed by. Their passengers did not have to pay an additional fare.

Took Woman's Pocketbook Away.

One of the policemen stationed at this point said that one woman who was put off had left her pocketbook on the seat. When she shouted to the conductor to stop the car and give her the pocketbook, the man either did not hear her or ignored the request. This same policeman told of another man, who, with his wife and four children, were ejected from a car at that point. The dragging off of these little children, he said, was most pitiful.

Another incident at this point was the threat of the inspectors to eject from a car two delicate women. When the big fellows approached them one of the women became almost hysterical and shouted "We will pay, we will pay!" Her companion produced the extra nickels and they went on to Coney Island. Among the cars from which passengers were dragged or thrown were No. 742 of the Franklin Avenue line, Court Street car No. 1,080, and No. 659 of the Reid Avenue line. Eight persons were thrown off of one Tompkins Avenue car, while six were thrown from car No. 266 of the Reid Avenue line. When one man shouted that it was an outrage on the part of the inspectors to act as they were doing one of them, a perfect giant, shouted back: "The papers ain't running the B. R. T."

In car No. 692 of the Fifteenth street line was a woman who said she was a Mrs. Helms. She was sitting in a rear seat and when she declined to pay an additional fare one Inspector grabbed her by one arm and another Inspector seized her by the other. She was practically thrown from the car. At this point there was never a moment's argument. It was simply pay, and if the pay was not forthcoming on the instant the passenger was dragged, thrown or pushed off the car.

General Manager Smith of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit visited the scene of the trouble during the day. When asked what he thought of it all he replied:

"I cannot understand it all. There is no question of rights in the matter."

On the return trips there was no trouble, according to the police. It all happened, they said, on the way down. One experience with the "bouncers" was enough for any passenger.

HER DESCENT ILLUSTRIOUS.

Woman Prisoner Admiral De Grasse's Great-Granddaughter.

Mrs. Jennie De Grasse Monahan, a great-granddaughter of Admiral de Grasse, who commanded the French fleet sent to the assistance of the Colonies in the Revolutionary War, was yesterday committed to Blackwell's Island by Magistrate Hogan, in the Morrisania Court, in default of $500 bonds for her good behavior. She was arrested on Saturday afternoon in front of her house, 652 Melrose Avenue, for intoxication. In her arms was her baby, who is but twenty-two months old.

In court yesterday morning Mrs. Monahan said that she was not only the great-granddaughter of Admiral de Grasse, but was a great-granddaughter, as well, of Admiral Barclay. She formerly lived, she said, in Huntington, L. I., and had married Charles Whelp, a New York lawyer, from whom she was divorced some years ago. She appealed to Mr. Whelp for assistance after her arrest. He did not respond to the appeal, and the sentence to the Island followed. The child was taken from Mrs. Monahan and sent to the rooms of the Children's Society.

Mrs. Monahan's statements as to her family connections were fully verified. She is thirty-four years old. Her father, George Buckley Ward, is now a resident of Huntington. Her mother, who was Miss De Rham, was a granddaughter of Admiral de Grasse. Mr. Whelp, when seen at his residence last night, admitted that Mrs. Monahan had been his wife, but said that he had known nothing of her since the divorce.

DR. MELISH ON "GRAFT."

Decries American Political and Business Standards at Coney Island.

Dr. J. Howard Melish, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, preached in Morris's Illusion Theatre, Dreamland, yesterday. Dr. Melish spent Satuday night on Coney Island, after seeing the Bowery and other parts of the island under the guidance of Capt. Dooley.

Dr. Melish took as his text "Graft." He said it was an alarming truth that many people are departing from the moorings of integrity, honor, and honesty.

"What shall we say to the man who accepts a bribe," continued Dr. Melish. "We must say, friends, that he is a thief. Just so long as you enter into a partnership of 'graft' you are attempting robbery. 'Graft' in business is downright robbery, and the excuse that perhaps you have saved your employer some money when accepting the graft is a specious pretense and nothing else. In business life our standard is below that of heathens, while in our political life our standard of honor and right is unworthy of the devil."

BOYS IN WILD RIOT ON ELEVATED TRAIN

Insult Passengers and Throw Their Hats Out Windows.

ELEVEN OF THEM ARRESTED

Young Ball Players from Greenwich Village Terrorized Train—Nine of Them Escape Arrest.

There was a full-sized riot on a southbound Ninth Avenue elevated train yesterday afternoon when two baseball nines, the Rough Riders and the Villagers, composed of boys who live in Greenwich Village, were on their way home.

Returning just before 6 o'clock they boarded an elevated train at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. The boys wanted a Ninth Avenue train, and the conductor told them to change at Fifty-ninth Street. Instead, however, they got off at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and boarded the Ninth Avenue train there. The boys all got in the third car. According to the guards on the train they began at once to argue about the game and to use coarse language. Several women who were near them moved up to the other end of the car or to another car. The guards protested against the noise, and for a while the nuisance was abated.

After the train had rounded the curve at One Hundred and Tenth Street the trouble began anew. The boys began to swing bats about and to throw gloves, masks, and baseballs at one another. Then one boy stood on his head and dared the others to do it while the train was in motion. Several followed with more or less success, and then they started to play "stuntmaster." One of the older boys was chosen as leader. He started to run through the train, followed by the other boys. In each car which they entered the youngsters did all they could, the guards say, to annoy the passengers. They pushed one another into the laps of passengers, stepped on feet, insulted women openly, and several passengers who protested were roughly dealt with. The hats of several passengers were thrown out of the windows, and men, women, and children were otherwise insulted.

At the Ninety-third Street Station word was telegraphed ahead to have the police ready at the Fifty-ninth Street station. At Seventy-second Street Detective Edward T. Coody of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company boarded the train. As the train neared Fifty-ninth Street it was slowed down, while Detective Coody and two guards and several passengers corralled the boys in the third car. The first car only was run up to the platform at first, and was held there until Policeman Coleman arrived. When Coleman learned the nature of the trouble he sent in a hurry call for the crowd and the patrol wagon of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. Then he returned to the platform.

The mistake was then made of running the train clear into the station. Nine boys climbed out and got away. Both of the exits were guarded by employes of the road, but the boys ran to the ends of the platform, climbed down to the main structure, and then down the pillars to the street. When the reserves arrived, however, eleven of the boys were still penned up in the car, and they were arrested.

FROM CEMETERY TO RIVER.

Homeless Woman Jumps from Pier After Visit to Husband's Grave.

After spending the last money she had to take a trip to Calvary Cemetery to see her husband's grave for the last time, she says, Mrs. Jennie Hay, forty-six years old, homeless, jumped into the East River from the pier at the foot of East Thirty-first Street yesterday afternoon. John Dugan, a watchman on the pier, jumped overboard and rescued the woman. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The police reported the case as one of accident.

In the Bellevue Hospital reception room Mrs. Hay said:

"I have no home, no money, and no friends, and I was driven to it. Two years ago I lived on Tinton Avenue, The Bronx, and I was very happy with my husband, who was a driver. He took sick suddenly and died. My health failed and I couldn't work hard enough to keep me going. I had a very little money to-day and I went to Calvary Cemetery to bid my husband good-by. When I returned I simply went to the dock and fell overboard."

When this story was repeated to the Sergeant at the East Thirty-fifth Street Station he said the case had been reported to him as an accident and he would take no further action.

PINNED UNDER CAR'S TRUCK.

Man Hit by Trolley at Richmond Hill Begs Crowd for Relief.

Pinned by the right leg under the front truck of a Brooklyn Rapid Transit trolley car which had struck him in Myrtle Avenue, near Martin Street, Richmond Hill, L. I., a man, who later said he was Thomas Murphy, thirty-seven years old, of 68 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, begged a large crowd that had gathered to relieve his agony. A dozen men put their shoulders to the side of the car and endeavored to lift it enough to extricate the sufferer, only to be forced to let it down again.

In the meantime a call had been sent to St. Mary's Hospital, at Jamaica, for an ambulance. Dr. Mitchell responded after a hard drive of three miles. Stooping under the car, the doctor relieved Murphy's suffering with a hypodermic injection.

Then a concerted heave was made by all the men present, the car being slowly tilted, allowing it's victim to be pulled from under the truck.

He was quickly lifted into the ambulance, and the drive back to St. Mary's Hospital began, while Dr. Mitchell worked over the man, whose leg had been crushed. He also suffered cuts about the head. It was said at the hospital last night that he would recover.

FOUR IN WATER; ONE DROWNS.

Rowboat and Motor Launch in Collision Off College Point.

As the result of a collision between the motor launch Mary, owned by the Daimler Motor Company, and a rowboat off College Point, L. I., yesterday both craft were upset and four men thrown into the water, one of them, Ralph Scheutler, twenty years old, of Morton Street, Brooklyn, being drowned.

Scheutler, together with Henry Muff of Ninth Avenue, Long Island City, set out in the rowboat Gloria for a day's fishing. While shifting their position in the hope of changing their luck, they encountered the launch, which was proceeding at a swift clip.

According to the police, the occupants of the launch were George Frederick of 343 Eleventh Avenue and R. Alfred Berdstrom of 781 Tenth Avenue, Long Island City. Scheutler was unable to swim, and quickly went to the bottom. In the meantime several boats were attracted to the scene, and the other three men, all of whom kept afloat, were picked up.

A police launch was sent out for the purpose of recovering Scheutler's body, but no trace of it could be found.

Killed by Fall from Car.

William Dowd, 35 years old, of 386 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, and Omer Randall, 39 years old, of 498 Eighth Avenue, were returning from Coney Island about 3 o'clock yesterday morning on a Third Avenue car. At Twenty-third Street Dowd attempted to leave the car. Randall and George Gilken, the conductor, attempted to prevent him from doing so until the car had stopped, and a scuffle ensued during which Dowd fell to the street and struck his head on an elevated railroad pillar, fracturing his skull. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an unconscious condition, and died yesterday afternoon. In the Yorkville Court yesterday Randall and Gilken were held without bail for further examination this morning.

JAPAN BUYS HORSES HERE.

Contract for 10,000 Small Cavalry Animals Practically Arranged.

The Japanese Government has practically placed an order for 10,000 selected cavalry horses with Fiss, Doerr & Carroll of this city, which firm supplied many cavalry horses to Great Britain during the Boer war. A member of the firm admitted, yesterday, that negotiations for the order were practically completed, but said he was not at liberty to mention prices or give details.

The Japanese do not want large animals. Their officers and soldiers, good riders as they are for the most part, are too small for them. It is understood that the order calls for the smallest type of cavalry horse, of which there is not a very large supply obtainable. Furthermore, it is insisted that they shall be delivered at the rate of two thousand horses a month, and that all of them shall be delivered to transports on the Pacific Coast.

An experienced buyer who has traveled all over the West, Northwest and South looking for cavalry horses for an Eastern firm, said he thought there would be difficulty in procuring as many undersized animals as the Japanese want. "They demand a horse that is little more than a pony in size," he said. "If they could use mules, as the Boers and British did in South Africa, for marching over the Manchurian hills, we would be able to fit them out all right. But small native American horses are not up to the mountain work. They fell down under the test in South Africa.

"This Japanese order has been talked about among horse dealers for two or three weeks. It is understood in the trade that the Japanese will pay a fancy price, even for a large contract, if they can get precisely what they want."

HIS FURNITURE GONE.

Octogenarian's Cook Missing, Too—Police Help Asked.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 3.—George W. Collard, eighty-two years old, a retired manufacturer of iron shutters and railings, who lives with his two sons at 14 Governor Street, has asked the assistance of the police in the recovery of a number of his household effects, which he says he has found by personal investigation in a house on Hemlock Street, Brooklyn. Collard says that the goods were taken by two women, one of whom was employed as housekeeper for himself and sons about a year ago. She was such a good cook that the aged manufacturer rewarded her by giving her presents from time to time in addition to her regular pay. The gifts consisted of furs, dresses, and jewelry.

About two weeks ago, Collard says, his housekeeper was visited by her niece, and when she returned to her home in Brooklyn the cook returned also, taking a van load of his furniture along. Mr. Collard and his sons were away.

Mr. Collard thinks that somebody has made a mistake. He will try to have it rectified right away.

ASBURY PARK JAIL DELIVERY.

Suspected Burglar Released by Confederates While Watchman Sleeps.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 3.—The police last evening arrested a man as a suspicious character, who gave his name as George W. Nash. Nash went to a local blacksmith shop yesterday and had a piece of iron fixed. The blacksmith says that while a plausable excuse was given he believed it was to be used as a jimmie, and so notified the police.

Nash was locked in a cell at the Park Hall.

When he was arrested a pipe was found on him similar to those used to blow nitro glycerine into safes. He was seen yesterday to bury something in the sand on the beach at Ocean Grove. Search brought up two surgical instruments, which are believed to have been stolen.

This morning, about 4 o'clock, while Watchman John White was asleep, three men entered the place, twisted the lock off the cell door, and released Nash.

HOW TO REACH NORTH POLE.

Prince of Monaco's Friends Hear of Systematic Scheme.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 24.—At a very interesting conversazione given on Wednesday by the Prince of Monaco in his mansion in the Avenue du Trocadéro, M. Charles Bénard read a paper on the subject of how arctic explorations in the future ought to be conducted.

He said that the only way to reach the north pole would be first by annual explorations localized upon the perimeter of the arctic basin, which should be as numerous as possible and analagous to those of the Prince of Monaco in the Red Bay, of Greely in the Fort Conger Bay, and of Sverdrup in the Parry archipelago.

In the second place, voyages of penetration into the maritime polar basin should be undertaken in special vessels, furnished as observatories and laboratories, sufficiently solid to resist the assaults of the ice pack and carrying sufficient material and provisions to last the entire duration of the expedition.

ARMY OFFICER A SUICIDE.

Writes Note Saying He Couldn't Stop Drinking, Then Shoots Himself.

HONOLULU, July 3.—First Lieut. Gilford S. Garber of the United States Corps, committed suicide here to-day, shooting himself in the mouth. He left the following note:

"It's no use; I cannot stop drinking."

He left a check for $130 to the order of a friend, First Lieut. Alden Trotter of the artillery, and another check for $50 for his company fund. His accounts are straight.

Garber's home was at Madison, Wis.

GOMPERS DENOUNCES PEABODY

Censures Colorado Governor in Connection with Miners' Riots.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has issued an address to the unions in which he denounces Gov. Peabody and the authorities in connection with the miners' riots in Colorado. Among other things, he says:

"Gov. Peabody made one false step after another. He has disregarded the law, and violated every principle of human justice. If the miners of Colorado have been guilty of the violation of any law, there can be no reason for their punishment by any other process than by and through the law."

Three Fires in Half an Hour.

The fire companies on the east side of Harlem were called upon to extinguish three fires within thirty-five minutes yesterday afternoon. The first was at 4:20 o'clock in the apartment of Charles Kemp, on the fourth floor of the five-story flat house at 1,789 Madison Avenue. The damage was about $100. The firemen were called away from there to the restaurant of Jacob Franz, at 2,118 Third Avenue. Fire had started in a rear extension used as the kitchen. It extended to the wooden extension of a two-story frame building at No. 2,116, occupied by Max Levi & Co., dry goods. The damage to both establishments was about $1,300. At 4:55 o'clock some of the companies working at the Third Avenue fire were called away to 2,049 Lexington Avenue, where an awning in front of E. Thomsen's candy store caught fire from firecrackers. The damage was slight.

WILD WEST "SHOOT-UP" AT THE HARLEM MARKET

"Dock Gang" Went After Watchman—One Fatally Wounded.

BULLETS RIDDLE SHANTY

Watchman, in Self-Defense, Shoots Assailant—Many Shots Fired Before Arrival of the Police.

The "dock gang" broke loose with revolvers and clubs in the Harlem Market, at One Hundred and Third Street and Second Avenue last night, when Patrick Hand, twenty-four years old, said by the police to be a member of the gang, was probably fatally shot. Edward McGrane, the market watchman, shot Hand.

The gang has been hounding McGrane two months, or since he had three members arrested and convicted of stealing several thousand dollars' worth of produce in the market. Frank Gallagher, an ironworker, of 127 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, was arrested on the tail end of a wagon for firing two revolvers, and James O'Connor of 137 East One Hundred and Fifth Street was locked up, charged with inciting a riot and discharging firearms. Two hundred men were in the rioting at the market, and over a score of shots were fired.

McGrane had received plenty of warnings that the gang was after him. Last night a crowd of the men gathered about the market and began cursing him. In a few minutes rocks began to shower by his head, and he sought shelter in a little cabin in the market. Then the gang, which numbered about fifty at first, climbed on the empty wagons around the market, on the stands, and shot and yelled. Half a dozen friends of McGrane were on hand, but they were quickly intimidated and run out of the market. The roughs took great delight in firing off their weapons close to the ears of the pursued men.

Hand had meanwhile found McGrane in the cabin and had sought a hand-to-hand encounter with him. The police think that Hand deliberately sought out the watchman to fight him. When the thugs returned from the chase they did not know McGrane and Hand were fighting in the cabin. A number of them let fly with bullets at the cabin and riddled it, but hurt neither of the men in it.

The shooting and rioting stirred the neighborhood and caused dozens to run for the police. Only three policemen went down first. The reserves were called out soon and joined them. The gang fled and soon disappeared.

Then McGrane walked out of the cabin with a revolver in his hand, to the astonishment of the police.

"There's a man in there I had to shoot," said McGrane.

The police walked into the cabin and found Hand with a bullet in his right lung, another in his left shoulder, and a third in his right leg.

"He attacked me and would have done me ill had not shot in self-defense," declared McGrane.

Hand was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where it was said his chances were slight, and a Coroner was sent for. The man was conscious and knew who shot him, but refused to say a word.

AMERICAN EXPORT RECORD.

Value of Manfactures in May Exceeded That of Agricultural Exports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Manufactures and manufacturers' materials form an unusually important factor in the figures of our foreign commerce during the month of May, and, indeed, in those of the entire fiscal year. For the first time in the history of our foreign trade the value of manufactures exported during the month of May exceeded that of agricultural products. The total value of manufactures exported in May, 1904, was $88,894,561, against $37,891,838, the value of agricultural products exported. Ordinarily the value of agricultural exports is more than twice as great as that of manufactures exported.

There has been but one complete fiscal year in the history of our export trade in which the total exports of manufactures were even half as great as the total of agricultural products. In 1900 the value of manufactures exported was $433,851,756 and of agricultural products $835,858,123, so that in that particular year the value of manufactures exported was a little more than one-half that of agricultural products, but never before had manufactures equaled or exceeded the value of agricultural products in our figures of domestic exports.

This preponderance of manufactures in the exports does not by any means hold good for the entire fiscal year, the total of manufactures exported during the eleven months ended with May, 1904, being but little more than half the total of agricultural exports, but in the single month of May manufactures exported actually exceeded agricultural products exported by over $1,000,000.

Another striking fact with reference to manufactures in the foreign trade is that in the month of May the importation of manufacturers' materials came within a fraction of 1 per cent. of equaling that of all other articles imported. The total value of manufacturers' materials imported in May, 1904, was $39,565,215, and of all other articles imported $41,129,335, the percentage which manufacturers' materials formed of the total imports of the month being thus 49.03 per cent.

SOCIALIST-LABOR CONVENTION.

Presidential Nomination to be Made Wednesday—Three Candidates.

The second day's session of the eleventh annual convention of the Socialist Labor Party in Grand Central Palace was well attended yesterday, most of the delegates having brought their wives or women friends. The greater part of the morning session was taken up in finding out whether Delegate L. A. Boland of Troy was entitled to a seat. His credentials finally were declared satisfactory, and he was seated. There was one woman delegate, Mrs. Olive M. Johnson of Illinois. Mrs. Johnson is a fluent speaker, and already has addressed several meetings in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

There are three possible candidates of the Socialist Labor Party for President of the United States. They are not supposed to be looking for the honor, but all three, it is believed, are willing to accept the nomination. They are William Blisbarrow, cabinet maker, of Missouri; Charles H. Corregan, printer, New York, who was candidate for Governor four years ago, and Michael T. Berry of Massachusetts, shoe worker. The candidate for President four years ago was Joseph Malloney, a machinist, of Massachusetts, who polled 53,973 votes.

To-day there will be only a morning session, and the delegates in the afternoon will take a trip to Glendale, L. I. On Wednesday the nominations will be made, and a ratification meeting will be held in Cooper Union on that night. The Committee on Platform and Resolutions will report to-day.

REACHED HOSPITAL TOO LATE.

Woman's Child Died in Her Arms on the Way.

Mrs. Loretta Ammons of 370 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, walked into Gouverneur Hospital yesterday afternoon with a four months' old infant in her arms. She said that it had been taken ill suddenly and asked the doctors to see what was the matter with it.

Dr. Batcheider examined the little one and at once saw that it was dead. He broke the news as gently as possible to its mother. A pulmonary trouble, the doctor said, was the cause of death.

SCORES LIBERAL CHRISTIANS.

Dr. Houghton Calls Them Civilized Heathen—New Porch for Church.

The Rev. Dr. George Clarke Houghton of the Church of the Transfiguration addressed his congregation yesterday morning on "The Startling in Religion." In part he said:

"If human nature expects startling things in religion let us have brilliant oratory, beautiful music and scientific discourses to gratify the whim, but the strength of revealed religion and of Christ does not lie in fire. It lies in the strength of the inner character.

"There are those, so the newspapers say, who seek the church on Sunday simply for the pleasing sensation of music. A pleasing sensation comes over one who occupies a comfortable pew in a fashionable church. The writers of letters to newspapers about why men do

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; cooler in interior.

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AWFUL DEATH PANIC AS THE NORGE SANK

Men, Women, and Children Fought for Life.

ASLEEP WHEN SHE STRUCK

Captain Went Down with Ship But Came Up and Was Saved.

PROBABLY 646 DROWNED

Of 774 Persons on Board Only 128 Are Known to Have Been Rescued—Tales of the Survivors.

GRIMSBY, England, July 4.—A lone pile of granite, rising sheer out of the Atlantic 290 miles from the Scottish mainland, is now a monument to almost 650 dead. Bodies wash against the rocks or lie in the ocean bed at its base. Near by, completely hidden in the water, is the Scandinavian-American liner Norge, which was carrying nearly 800 Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, and Finns to join relatives or friends in America. Of these only 128 were saved, so far as is known.

There were on the Norge 703 passengers and a crew of 71 men when she sailed from Copenhagen—774 souls in all. Of these 26 were brought to this port by the trawler Sylvia. Seventy more were picked up by the German steamer Energie and 32 by the British steamer Cervona, both of which put in at Stornoway, Scotland.

Capt. Gundel is among the survivors. He went down with his ship, but came up again and was saved.

No tragedy of the sea has had more appalling consequences and none has occurred in a shorter time. The passengers were suddenly aroused from their sleep, terrified by the contact of the bows of the ship with the solid granite, followed by a grinding, rasping sound, as if the hull was being shored over huge rocks. Then silence, as the clanging bells brought the engines to a stop.

Those of the passengers who were standing at the time the steamer struck the rocks were thrown against the bulkheads or on the decks, and had not recovered their feet when a stentorian voice gave the terrifying order: "All hands on deck! Hurry, or you may sink!"

Rush to the Lifeboats.

Immediately there was a rush for the narrow companionways, and men, women, and children pushed and struggled and made every other effort to reach the deck where the boats swung from the davits. Many persons, retaining their presence of mind, seized life preservers, only to find in some instances that the strings were rotten and that they could not be quickly put around their bodies.

Those who reached the deck saw the nose of the Norge pinned directly against the rock. It remained there only a few minutes, for Capt. Gundell, commanding, who had immediately gone to the bridge, gave the order to the engine room to reverse the engines. Some men of the engineer force had relatives among the passengers, and after seeing them safely to the boats they heroically returned to their stations below.

Slowly the ship backed off, and as she gained way it was found that water was pouring into her hold. This announcement, called out in Scandinavian and presaging death, added to the supreme fright and agony. The passengers who were piled in the boats were the fortunate ones who were to escape, while the unfortunates, who saw death near, clustered in the vicinity, seething, struggling masses, some on their knees, praying, surrounded by children, others supplicating aid from any one and shrieking for permission to enter the boats, elbowing, fighting their way to the places from which the boats were being lowered.

Seas Smash First Boat.

The sound of grinding ceased, and the bow of the Norge yawned as the steamer returned to deep water. The sea rushed hungrily into the huge rents made by the rocks in the iron hull. Swiftly the vessel began to sink by the bows.

Without waiting for orders, without paying attention to their proper manning, the occupants began to lower the boats. The starboard lifeboat began slowly to fall, when to the horror of those on board the stern tackle failed, while the bow tackle ran free. Soon the boat was almost perpendicular. Those who were in it clung desperately to the sides and seats until a great wave came towering along and struck the boat, smashing it against the side of the ship. The occupants of the boat who were not killed by the impact were thrown into the water.

The crew and passengers on deck had no time to spare to assist the few who had a chance to escape, but lost it. Undeterred by the experience of the first boat, a second, loaded principally with women and children, was lowered. This time the tackle ran smoothly, but the hopes of escape of the passengers on board were blasted. The moment it touched the water, waves picked up the small craft as if it had been a feather and dashed it against the side of the ship in spite of the frantic efforts of the passengers to fend it off.

The crash was heard on deck. Then the sea swallowed more victims, and pieces of wreckage slowly drifted toward the rock.

The upper deck of the Norge at the time of the disaster to the second boat was only a few feet from the water, and it was apparent to every one that in only a few minutes more she would plunge beneath the waves. In the final crisis those who are able to remember clearly what happened say that the shrieks and sobs died away, and that the quiet was only broken by the curses of some men whose fear found vent in blasphemy.

Many Leap Into Sea.

Suddenly one man threw himself overboard and another followed his example. Still another jumped into the water, and soon around the ship hundreds of persons were struggling in the sea, having preferred death in the open than being submerged with the ship. Others determined to stand by the ship, hoping against hope that she would remain afloat.

Three boats, it is known, successfully reached the sea. The passengers frantically pulled away from the doomed ship, passing by poor wretches who were still afloat, and who vainly begged to be taken on board, while from the ship came long, despairing cries.

The women in the boat which reached Erimsby hid their eyes, but the men who were sitting facing the Norge say they saw the Captain still on the bridge and the passengers on deck in attitudes of resignation. While they looked the Norge plunged forward, her stern shot up in the air and she disappeared. The swimmers in the vicinity of the ship were drawn into the vortex, around which they swirled like chips in the maelstrom.

Sank in Twelve Minutes.

Only twelve minutes elapsed from the time the ship struck until she sank.

A fine Scotch mist which was falling at the time shut out the other survivors from the view of those who were brought to Grimsby. The latter, so soon as their boat was clear of the scene of the wreck, devoted themselves to thoughts of their own safety. A jacket was tied to an oar, which was in turn fastened in the bow of the boat, and a sailor, a Dane, took charge of the boat. Men and women were put to work keeping the boat afloat, as a hole had been stove in her bow when it was lowered from the ship.

An examination of the water cask showed that it did not contain a drop of water. There were some biscuits, however, and these were eaten by the shipwrecked people during th twenty-four hours from the time the ship struck, at 7 A. M. June 28, until they were picked up by the Grimsby trawler Sylvia.

So dazed were the survivors of the Norge who were safely brought to Grimsby that it was difficult to obtain a connected story of the disaster. Twenty-six persons in all reached here, nineteen men, six wonmen, and one child, a girl six years old. Every one has relatives in America. They say the great majority of those who went down also were on their way to join relatives or friends located principally in the Northwestern States.

Tales of Survivors.

The Associated Press correspondent saw the men and women survivors. The former were on the docks, while the women were sitting quietly in a small room in the hotel. Their faces all bore evidence to the terrible experiences through which they had passed.

Katerina Sillander, whose husband lives at 331 North Franklin Street, Chicago, said to the correspondent:

"Everything was quiet and most of the passengers were sleeping. I had left my berth and was dressing my baby. When the ship struck the first time I did not know what it meant, but when it struck again I realized its meaning. I seized my child by the hair and ran up the companionway. I threw the baby into the bottom of a boat, and then jumped in myself.

"Some of the women on board had seven or eight children each, from whom they became separated, and the cries of these mothers calling for their missing children were heartrending.

"The lifebelts were almost useless, for the strings would not hold.

"When the boat left the ship there were many passengers standing on the decks begging with hands outstretched. Many, too, threw themselves into the water."

Sailor's Story of Disaster.

Karl Mathieson, the Danish sailor who assumed command of the boat brought to Grimsby, only joined the Norge at Copenhagen just before she sailed for New York. He said he knew nothing about the ship's arrangements in case of collision or fire. He had never been instructed in fire drill, and did not understand what it meant. He was on deck when the vessel struck, but he did not know until he heard the Captain shouting the order to man the boats that the damage was great. Mathieson said:

"I worked with the third mate, and followed him to the different boats. The first we attempted to lower fouled her tackle, keeping her stern fixed, while her bow fell and shot the occupants into the water. A heavy sea washed the boat against the ship's side.

"We went to another, a crowd of shrieking women and children following. The launching operations were not conducted simultaneously, the officers and crew going from one to another. Had men been set to work at each boat more would have been saved. Some of the crew were worse than the passengers, and but for the officers would have put off in the boats themselves. These were driven back and threatened with death unless they obeyed orders.

"The Captain never left the bridge, but he shouted so many orders that the crew did not know what to do. Therefore, I stuck to the third mate. Together we jumped into a small boat just before the vessel went down, but we did not think so many were left behind as appeared on the water when the Norge sank. Those remaining on board were chiefly women and children.

"I saw only two other boats afloat, one a big lifeboat, easily carrying sixty persons, and the other a smaller boat, carrying possibly forty. No other boats got away, though there were eight on board."

The crew of the Norge appear to have behaved well after the first panic, when, it is said, the officers were compelled to drive them back from the boats. But there apparently was no discipline, the orders which the Captain shouted from the bridge being misinterpreted or unheard. So far as the survivors here remember there was no systematic distribution of the people to the boats, which were not adequately manned. No attempt was made by any of the survivors to save property. There was no time to make preparations.

Engineer's Heroic Deed.

Many deeds of heroism shine brightly through the pall of the catastrophe. That of Jans Peters Jansen, who has relatives in Brooklyn, N. Y., is told with admiration by the survivors. He was one of the engineers of the Norge. When the ship struck he learned the extent of the disaster, and went below to where his relatives were and told them and those near by to go at once to the upper deck.

He accompanied them to the boats and saw them safely on board. He was urged

Continued on Page 7.

For Debilitated Men.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate, the best of nerve tonics for debilitated men. Renews vitality. —Adv.

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SHOT MAN ON CAR; CAR MEN AID ESCAPE

Wild-Eyed Young Man Hit Passenger in the Eye.

CAPTOR IS OVERPOWERED

Lexington Avenue Car Employes Jump on Pursuer and Help Shooter Away—Knew Him, It Is Said.

Just as a southbound Lexington Avenue open car was nearing One Hundredth Street late last night a shabbily dressed young man rushed out in the street and waved an umbrella. John Farrell, the motorman, brought the car to a stop. The young man jumped up on the step, and drawing a pistol from his pocket, waved it about.

"Everybody hold their hands up!" he shouted.

Most of the passengers took it as a Fourth of July joke. One of these was Henry Monahan, thirty-two years old, of 164 East Ninetieth Street. The man with the pistol was standing opposite him and commanded Monahan to raise his hands. Monahan smiled and said:

"Stop your kidding; this isn't the 1st of April."

As he spoke the man with the pistol fired. The bullet struck Monahan in the left eye and glanced off, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. Monahan fell in a faint on the seat. Women screamed and men shouted, and a panic followed. It is said that three women fainted.

The man jumped from the car and started to run down Lexington Avenue. John Roach, a salesman of 80 West Ninetieth Street, who had sat behind Monahan, gave chase. He caught up with the fellow just below Ninety-ninth Street and wrested the pistol from his hand. The young man struggled, but Roach held on, intending to wait for a policeman to arrive and take the man.

At that moment, Roach says, ten or twelve motormen and conductors from the Ninety-ninth Street barns ran over to where he was and demanded that he release the man.

"We know him, and you've got to let him go," he says one conductor told him.

Roach protested, he says, and said that the man had committed a felony, and that he would hold him until a policeman arrived. Several of the men in uniform then jumped on him and forced him to release his hold on his prisoner. The man escaped. Roach says there was no policeman in sight, and none arrived for fifteen minutes.

Several passengers carried Monahan from the car to the drug store of Benjamin Rudin at 1,657 Lexington Avenue. Dr. Rudin treated the man, and summoned an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital. Dr. Burns removed Monahan to the hospital. He said the wound was not a dangerous one. Burns also treated two women who fainted on the car.

When the police heard of the shooting several patrolmen were sent to the scene. The first one arrived just before Monahan was taken to the hospital. Detectives Dixon and Dreyfus were also sent out. They arrested George F. Foster, a conductor, of 213 East One Hundred and First Street, whom they charged with aiding Monahan's prisoner to escape. He was locked up.

Joseph Black, the head starter at the Ninety-ninth Street barns, told the police, they say, that the young man who did the shooting was well known to the conductors and motormen, who made their headquarters at the barn, and that he often ran errands for them. The police say they are looking for Conductor 681, who is alleged to have been one of those who assaulted Roach.

At the station house Roach was very indignant over his treatment. He said that he would bring the matter to the personal attention of President Vreeland of the railroad company, and that he would also send a communication to Commissioner McAdoo complaining of the laxity of the police.

"Even the conductor on our car, which was 964, seemed to know the man who shot Monahan," said Roach. "I asked him for his name, but he refused to give it. I then took his number—989. Although he reports at the Ninety-ninth Street barn, he denied knowing several men I pointed out to him as those who had assaulted me.

"The shooting was the most brazen thing I ever saw. I think the young fellow must have been crazy. He didn't demand any money, but perhaps he thought some passengers would hand it over, anyway."

The police said early this morning that they expected to capture the shooter.

CATHOLICS' COLOR LINE FIGHT.

Baltimore Negroes Protest to Cardinal Gibbons Against Persecution in Catholic Churches.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 14.—Several negro Catholics have protested to Cardinal Gibbons against the drawing of the color line in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and they say the Cardinal's Secretary has promised to investigate.

W. T. Carr, a colored physician, says that his wife was put out of the church by the Rev. Patrick Donoghue, the pastor. The woman says that on Sunday, June 26, she attended an early mass together with a colored woman named Dorsey, the mother of the Rev. Father Dorsey, one of the only two colored priests in this country. Several other colored persons were in the party. They were told by an assistant priest to leave the church and not return. Mrs. Carr claims that Mrs. Dorsey was ordered to leave while on her knees at prayer.

Father Donoghue says that colored Catholics should attend the church in their own parish, and that although there is no well defined rule, it would be considered discourteous to encourage their presence in white churches.

Negroes attending his church had caused friction.

Latest Shipping News.

Minnehaha, London, June 25, to Atlantic Transport Line Company, with seventy-eight cabin passengers and merchandise, arrived at the bar at 10:03 P. M.

The Pennsylvania, for Plymouth, passed the Lizard July 5.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla has taken gold medals against all other brands. —Adv.

CAR AND ENGINE CRASH.

Wreck of Machine Blocks Madison Avenue Traffic Forty-five Minutes.

A Madison Avenue car was in collision with a fire engine last night at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The engine was overturned and practically demolished, its crew being thrown into the street. Every window in the car was broken, several of the passengers being cut by falling glass, and traffic was tied up on the Madison Avenue line for forty-five minutes.

Engine No. 36 was on its way to a fire in West Harlem. Thomas Dilman was driving. Assistant Foreman Patrick Doyle and Engineer William Cawley were in their places. Cawley says he was blowing his whistle every jump of the journey, from the time the engine left its house on Park Avenue until Madison Avenue was reached.

Before reaching the avenue Dilman heard the south-bound car approaching, but expected it to stop. James Barnett, the motorman, however, did not heed the whistle and kept right on. The engine was going at full speed, and when Dilman saw that the car had not been stopped he whipped up his horses in a desperate effort to clear the tracks. The course was the only one left open, but it was unsuccessful.

The car struck the rear wheel of the engine, which went over with a crash. The car itself was derailed, the shock throwing it at right angles to the track. Dilman was thrown over his horse's heads, and landed on the pavement ten feet in advance of them. Doyle and Cawley were hurled into the street and stunned. It did not take them long to recover consciousness.

Dilman's first words when he picked himself up were "Are my horses hurt?" When he was assured that they were not he seemed greatly relieved.

There was hardly standing room on the car at the time of the collision. It may have been due to this fact that no passengers were seriously injured. Those who did suffer injury were only slightly cut by the falling glass. Among them was a physician, who had his instrument case with him. He treated those of the passengers who needed attention in a neighboring drug store. It was not necessary to remove any of them to the hospital.

As soon as possible Doyle returned to his engine house and reported the accident to Fire Headquarters. He then went to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station and made a complaint against Motorman Barnett, charging that the collision was entirely due to his carelessness. He verified Engineer Cawley's statement that the whistle was blowing, and said that Dilman had been in the employ of the Fire Department for ten years and was one of the most capable and careful drivers. Barnett declared that he had done everything in his power to prevent the accident. He was placed under arrest.

The engine was so badly damaged that it required half an hour to drag it from the track. Two of its wheels had been broken off. Portions of its mechanism were found fifty feet away. The wreckage wagon of the Metropolitan Street Railway had to be brought into requisition before the wreckage could be removed.

LEG AS TROLLEY CAR FENDER.

Policeman's Prompt Action Saves a Man's Life.

By deciding quickly how to act in a case of emergency Policeman Harry Eason of the Tremont Police Precinct yesterday saved the life of George Hastings, sixty-five years old, who resides at 281 Monroe Street, White Plains.

The policeman was riding on the side step of a Third Avenue open car when he heard the motorman shout and ring his car gong. The car was approaching the corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street. Just as the policeman glanced ahead to see what the trouble was the car came bowling on top of a man crossing the roadway. This man was Hastings, who is deaf. The elevated railroad structure threw a shadow that obscured the motorman's view until the car was within a few feet of the man. The motorman put on his brakes just as the car was about to strike the man, yelling at the same time.

The policeman reached over to catch Hastings just as the car struck him. Failing in that, the policeman slid his own leg under the car step, and in that way caught the man's body under the car and held it firm, dragging Hastings along the rail just ahead of the wheels until the car was brought to a stop.

Hastings was picked up cut and bruised. An ambulance surgeon from the Fordham Hospital examined him and said there were no bones broken, so he refused to go to the hospital. He thanked the policeman and went home. When the accident happened the passengers in the car became panic-stricken and one of the women fainted.

FALLS OFF BOAT AND DROWNS.

New Yorker Becoming Ill Loses Balance and Pitches Into Water.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 4.—The police of this city received word this evening that Alexander Corcoran of 534 West Fortieth Street, New York, had fallen from the steamer Ulster opposite this city about 2 o'clock this morning.

Corcoran had been to Saugerties to spend Sunday with a party of friends. On the down trip they all sat at the stern of the vessel. Corcoran became ill. He leaned over the railing just as the boat passed under the Poughkeepsie Bridge and lost his balance, falling into the water and disappearing.

His relatives have requested the police to keep a lookout for the body. Corcoran was twenty-nine years old.

BILTMORE HAD NO FOURTH.

George W. Vanderbilt Forbade Sale or Explosion of Fireworks.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 4.—According to George W. Vanderbilt's orders there has been no Fourth for the villagers in Biltmore to-day. Mr. Vanderbilt shut down on any kind of a demonstration. Those who wanted to celebrate had to go out of the village.

Mr. Vanderbilt ordered that no fireworks should be shot off, and prohibited the sale of fireworks in the village stores. All the Biltmore stores have been closed all day. A large number of the Biltmore villagers and Vanderbilt employes came in to Asheville to celebrate.

Young Train Rioters Fined.

The eleven boys who were arrested for rioting on a Ninth Avenue elevated train on Sunday were arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday. Thomas Flaherty, the smallest of the prisoners, was let go with a reprimand. John Coultz, who was identified as the boy who had pulled the bell rope, bringing the train to a sudden stop, was fined $5. The other nine boys were fined $3 each.

BRYAN HOTLY QUIZZED ON SUBJECT OF BOLT

Delegates Demanded to Know What He Proposed to Do.

HE DECLINED TO TELL THEM

Laid His Hand on His Heart and Said It Alone Was Responsible for His Actions.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—There was a dramatic row to-night in William J. Bryan's headquarters at the Jefferson. The principal figure in it was Col. R. L. Holt of North Carolina, one of the wealthiest men in the State and a large cotton manufacturer. He was sitting in the lobby of the Jefferson, talking with several delegates from Illinois, West Virginia, and Indian Territory. The conversation turned on the talk about Bryan bolting the ticket. Some of them said they believed he would, and some, among them Col. Holt, scouted the idea. Finally some one said:

"Well, Bryan is up stairs, let's go up and ask him. We voted for him, and we have a right to know."

The idea met with favor, and the party, headed by Holt, went up to Mr. Bryan's rooms. Col. Holt stated the case. He told Mr. Bryan that the party were all regular Democrats who had loyally supported him in 1896 and 1900, that they did not believe he was going to bolt, but wanted to hear the fact from his own lips.

Mr. Bryan listened to this speech without any change of expression. When it was ended and the delegates were looking at him expectantly, he placed his hand upon his heart and said gravely:

"I do not ask any person or party how I shall vote. This," meaning his heart, "is responsible only."

The party were taken aback for a moment, and then another of them put the question again in a slightly different form. Mr. Bryan replied that he would not answer the question until the convention had adjourned and he had read the platform.

The party adjourned to the lobby and discussed the interview hotly. Two other North Carolinans, named Taylor and Pauer, came along and hearing the discussion asked what it was about. Being told, and hearing the delegates denounce Bryan in unmeasured terms for what he had said, Messrs. Taylor and Pauer declared that there was nothing in what Bryan had said to indicate that he would bolt. They did not believe it, and thought the criticism of the "peerless one" was unjust.

"Maybe you're right," said Col. Holt, "but we've got to find out about this. We must have a final answer. Let's go up stairs and make him speak out."

Accordingly Holt, Taylor, and Pauer returned to Bryan's room, and Holt said:

"Mr. Bryan, I supported you for President twice. Will you or will you not support the nominee of this convention in which you are to participate as a delegate?"

Mr. Bryan, with flashing eyes, looked straight at Holt and said:

"Would you support Roosevelt?"

"I consider that an insult," retorted Holt hotly, "and I apologize to the Democrats of North Carolina for having voted for you."

As Holt said this he and his two companions turned and went out of the room on the double quick. They did not see Bryan again and say they are not going to.

KILLED RIVAL ON CAR

Italian Shot Another Man on Staten Island Train and Escaped.

A man who had not been identified early this morning was shot and instantly killed on a Staten Island Rapid Transit train while it was running from Rosebank to Clifton at 11:30 o'clock last night. The man who shot him leaped from the train, and had not been caught up to 1 o'clock this morning. He is believed to be on the island, however, as he could not have reached a ferry before they were placed under police guard. The police are also looking for him in Manhattan, where he has a barber shop at 50 Mott Street. His name is said to be Aligio. His first name was not known to the woman who furnished his last name to the police.

Mary Sweeney, nineteen years old, of 428 Avenue D appears to have been the cause of the shooting. She was too hysterical last night to give any clear story. From what the police could learn she met Aligio very recently, supposedly on Sunday. He invited her to accompany him to an Italian picnic yesterday at Lazzari's Park, Rosebank. There, it would appear, she accepted the attentions of the man who was killed. It is thought he was an Italian, and also tried to escort her home in defiance of Aligio.

When the train stopped at Clifton the police boarded it and took charge of the woman and the body. After the slayer leaped, the woman tried to climb through an open window, but was forcibly restrained.

The man killed was about twenty-eight years old. He was 5 feet 4 inches in height, was clean shaven, and weighed about 150 pounds. He wore a soft hat and gray Summer suit with soft shirt.

FIREMEN BEAT POLICEMAN.

Discussion of Rescues at Slocum Disaster Ends in a Fight.

As the result of a fight in the saloon of John Spreeman, at 489 Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon, Policeman Hugh McKeon of the Harbor Squad, is in Bellevue Hospital in a serious condition. He is badly cut up and it is thought has received a facture at the base of the skull. He asserts that he was assaulted by two members of the Fire Department in full uniform, who disagreed with him as to the work of the Fire and Police Departments at the Slocum disaster. Capt. Shire and Detectives Brady and Farley of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station are looking for the firemen, who escaped.

McKeon reported ill about ten days ago as the result of work at North Brother Island. He lives at 212 East Thirty-fifth Street. According to the story told by McKeon to Capt. Shire, he went into the saloon yesterday afternoon to get a bottle of seltzer. He was in citizen's clothes. While he was talking with some friends two firemen entered. One of the firemen is said to have sneered at the work of a policeman, who was credited with having made a rescue at a fire, and the fight started.

The policeman was knocked down with a chair, he says, and kicked while he was on the ground. When he was almost unconscious other men in the place and the bartender interfered, and the firemen escaped.

GORMAN NOT A CANDIDATE.

Senator's Son Makes Positive Statement on Arrival at St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—Senator Gorman's son, who arrived here to-night, announces positively that his father is not a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and that his name will not be presented to the convention.

ALEXIEFF BLAMED FOR DEFEAT.

Said to be Responsible for Disaster at Vafangow.

LONDON, July 5.—The Morning Post this morning prints a dispatch from St. Petersburg, signed "Whigham," in which the correspondent says:

"I arrived at the Russian capital on July 4 after a seventeen-days' journey from Mukden. The railway is working splendidly, the Trans-Baikal section now carrying an average of eight trains a day.

"When I left Mukden Gen. Kuropatkin had fewer than 120,000 men of all arms, but steady reinforcements by rail make his position at Liao-Yang quite secure. He is considerably hampered by the presence of Viceroy Alexieff, who was responsible for the Russian disaster at Vafangow."

FATAL JUMP ON A DARE.

Young Man Leaps Thirty Feet and Fractures His Skull.

Clarence Smith of 359 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, and several other young men were drinking in the Consumers' Brewery Park at Flatbush last night, when one of Smith's companions dared him to jump from the park property to the Kings County Railroad Station in the cut, thirty feet below.

Smith jumped, and instead of landing on his feet, fell on his head. He was picked up unconscious. Dr. Prendergast found him suffering from a fractured skull. He was removed to the Kings County Hospital in a dying condition.

M. P. KILLED IN AUTO.

Sir William Rattigan Loses His Life—Well-Known Authority on Law.

LONDON, July 4.—Sir William Henry Rattigan, member of Parliament for Northeast Lanarkshire, was killed to-day in a motor accident near Biggleswade, Bedfordshire.

A tire burst and the car was overturned.

Sir William Rattigan, who was born in India in 1842, was well known as an authority on law, and wrote a number of books on jurisprudence. On four occasions he was Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, and in 1892 and 1893 was a member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.

He had been a member of Parliament since 1901.

KILLED SAVING HER DAUGHTER.

Mother Jumps in Front of Train to Prevent Child's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 4.—In an effort to save her child from a horrible death beneath the wheels of a speeding Southern Railway train, Mrs. J. J. Engle, wife of a prominent merchant of Graniteville, S. C., herself was killed this evening at Graniteville.

With her little girl Mrs. Engle was walking down the track, she on one side of the track and the child on the other. Hearing the approach of a train and fearing the child would attempt to reach her side she dashed in front of the locomotive in a wild effort to prevent her daughter crossing the tracks.

The engine struck the woman and killed her instantly.

BIG STORM WHILE SUN SHINES.

Steamship Driven Ashore at Bemus Point—Buildings Demolished.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 4.—While the sun was shining brightly this afternoon Bemus Point, on Chautauqua Lake, was visited by a terrific storm.

The steamer City of Buffalo, with 300 passengers on board, was driven hard ashore near Bemus Point dock. Part of the hurricane deck was carried away by the wind. In the panic which ensued a number of persons were slightly hurt. The passengers on the stranded steamer were taken on board another boat and landed.

The buildings of the State Fish Hatchery at Bemus Point were demolished. Crops and fruit trees were damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars. On the beach large elm trees were uprooted and several carriages standing in the shelter of them were demolished.

MRS. WILLIAMS TRIES SUICIDE.

Despondent Because She Defied Terms of Husband's Will.

Mrs. T. C. Williams, fifty years of age, of 2,256 Seventh Avenue attempted suicide last night as the result of despondency induced by her action in disposing of property bequeathed her by her late husband, Dr. T. C. Williams, in defiance of the terms of his will. The will provided that she was not to dispose of the property until her son, now fourteen years of age, reached his majority.

She was prevailed upon, however, to part with it, and a week or so ago learned that she had not received anything like its market value. Last night she took carbolic acid. An ambulance was called from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and she was removed to that institution, where it was said that she would recover. She regained consciousness while in the ambulance and made a vigorous fight to jump out, saying that she had made up her mind to die.

BOAT CAPSIZES, FOUR DROWN.

Three Little Girls and a Woman Lose Their Lives on Muskegon Lake.

MUSKEGON, Mich., July 4.—A sailboat containing seven pleasure seekers was capsized in Muskegon Lake to-day, and four of the occupants were drowned in view of hundreds of spectators. The party consisted of Albert Kennicott of the Shaw Electric Crane Works, his wife, and three children, Linda, four years of age, and two other little girls, aged three years and thirteenth months, respectively, and two sisters, the Misses Adeline and Georgette Emerson.

High winds prevailed when the party started out, and when near Ruddiman's Point the yacht capsized. Mr. and Mrs. Kennicott and Miss Georgette Emerson clung to the overturned boat. The parents made frantic efforts to save the children. The thirteen-months-old baby was rescued, but died before reaching shore.

KEYSTONE CAUCUS VOTES FOR PARKER

Hill Now Hopes for Judge's Nomination on First Ballot.

TAMMANY FORCES ANGRY

More Doubtful States Expected to Swing in Line To-day.

VICE PRESIDENCY LEFT OPEN

Ex-Senator George Turner and Joseph W. Kern Favored—Williams Chosen as Temporary Chairman of the Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—The Pennsylvania delegation caucused to-night and by a vote of 63 to 5 declared in favor of the nomination of Judge Alton B. Parker for President.

This action on the part of the Pennsylvanians seems to have entirely cleared the atmosphere, so far as Judge Parker's nomination goes. As soon as the news of it got out among the delegates a wave of Parker enthusiasm started, which swept the anti-Parkerites completely off their feet.

The action taken by the Pennsylvania delegates was received more as though it were the final action of the convention than the action of a delegation caucus. It resulted in a general prediction by the political heavyweights that the other doubtful States and States with favorite sons would hasten to get into line; that Judge Parker's nomination on the first ballot was a probability, and his nomination on the second ballot a certainty.

While it has been understood from the outset by those in close touch with the situation that the Pennsylvania delegation would finally throw its vote to Parker, it was not generally believed that Leader Guffey would take a definite stand until the convention met. Even ex-Senator Hill thought that Col. Guffey would prefer to stay in the limelight as long as possible.

Effect of Guffey's Action.

The action of the Pennsylvania delegation, following as it did an attempt on the part of William J. Bryan to induce Col. Guffey to bring out ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania as a candidate, seems to have spiked the last gun of the anti-Parkerites. It is furthermore taken as strong proof of the statement that Col. Guffey has for some time been in complete understanding with the Parker forces, although ostensibly in conference with the opposition.

Ex-Senator Hill's headquarters became a centre for delegation leaders as soon as the Pennsylvania vote was made public. His whole manner of receiving his visitors showed that he thought Judge Parker's fight was won, and, in fact, he openly said so. Asked if he thought the Judge would be nominated on the first ballot, he replied:

"Quite probably, though it is not a certainty. However, I think you would be quite safe in predicting that if the Judge is not nominated on the first ballot he will be on the second."

There are a number of caucuses to be held early to-morrow by the delegations from doubtful States, notably West Virginia, Maryland, and other States which were supposed to be with Gorman so long as Pennsylvania was. That these States in their caucuses will join the Parker procession is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

Amid the howling and shouting for Parker that followed the action of the Pennsylvania delegates the voice of Tammany Hall was heard only in threatening protest. Leader Murphy and his followers are still talking about bringing out a McClellan boom, but nobody is taking them seriously except themselves.

Vice Presidency Open.

The candidate for the Vice Presidency has not yet been selected. The field is open to any candidate who can convince the leaders who have handled the candidacy of Judge Parker that he is the best man to give strength to the ticket.

The two men whose names figure most prominently just now are ex-Senator George Turner of Washington and Joseph W. Kern of Indiana. Both have very strong support. The Parker leaders are inclined to favor Kern on the ground that his nomination would give the Democrats a much better chance to carry Indiana. The backers of Mr. Turner answer this by saying that if the Vice Presidential nomination were given to him there would be a strong chance of carrying one or more of the Pacific Coast States.

It is almost a certainty, however, that the Parker leaders will leave the Vice Presidential nomination open until the last minute. Their disposition is to bow to the wish of the Convention in this matter. They are giving serious consideration to the suggestion that minority leader John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, who is to be temporary Chairman of the Convention, will so win the hearts of the delegates that

...will insist upon him as a running mate for Judge Parker.

Nothing definite was done to-day in the direction of formulating a platform. The leaders were too closely engaged in watching their lines of attack and defense for the Presidential struggle to give serious attention to other matters. No apprehension is exhibited regarding the platform, and confidence is expressed that the Committee on Resolutions, which will be in accord with the Parker movement, will formulate declarations that will meet the approval of the convention.

National Committee Chairmanship.

It was announced to-night by Parker leaders that the Chairman of the National Committee would not be named at the close of the convention, but that the election would be deferred until a meeting of the committee to be held in New York several weeks later.

August Belmont is an undoubted aspirant for the Chairmanship of the National Committee. Mr. Belmont's friends stated to-night that he was practically certain of being selected, declaring that the sentiment of the committee was very strongly in his favor. Friends of other aspirants for the honor boldly proclaimed that the selection of Mr. Belmont would work great injury to Judge Parker's candidacy.

The meeting of the National Committee to-day resulted in no action of any special significance. The selection of John Sharp Williams by the sub-committee for temporary Chairman of the convention, was ratified by the full committee.

Bryan sprang a surprise by qualifying as a National Committeeman with the proxy of J. C. Dahlman of Nebraska. After a spirited fight over the manner in which the contests should be settled the National Committee finally voted to refer them to sub-committees to be named by Chairman Jones.

As Jones and Bryan are friendly, Bryan's friends heralded this as a victory for him over the forces of the opposition, which were led by John P. Hopkins of Illinois, who also sat in the committee on a proxy.

No agreement has been reached as yet as to who is to be the permanent Chairman of the convention. Senator Bailey of Texas and Mayor Patrick A. Collins of Boston are being most prominently mentioned for the honor.

BRYAN PRECIPITATED ACTION.

Col. Guffey Decided to Daily No Longer with Nebraskan's Proposition.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—The sixty-eight votes of Pennsylvania will be cast for Judge Parker from the outset of the balloting. This was formally decided upon to-night at a meeting of the delegation at which all the members were present.

There has been little doubt since the arrival of the delegation as to what its action would be. Col. Guffey has persistently declined to say publicly how his delegation would vote, preferring to await its formal action. It was apparent, however, that Col. Guffey was convinced the delegation would go to Parker, as he was fully aware of the fact that at least forty of its members had expressed a preference for the New York man, and a determination to vote that way when the delegation should be called upon to take action.

The proposition of Mr. Bryan to have the delegation vote for Pattison, and to maintain that attitude to the end precipitated to-night's action. Had not Bryan taken Col. Guffey up on the mountain to view the arid waste to which he was invited, it is probable the delegation would have deferred final action until to-morrow. But it was seen by Col. Guffey and his associates that to dally with the Bryan proposition would place the delegation in the attitude of giving aid and encouragement to the radical element which Mr. Bryan represents.

Accordingly, at a preliminary conference of the leading men held in the afternoon, it was decided to make immediate and emphatic response to the proposition by passing a resolution at the meeting to-night instructing the Chairman to cast Pennsylvania's sixty-eight votes on the first and subsequent ballots, if there shall be more than one roll call, for Alton B. Parker

The resolution was prepared under Col. Guffey's direction at the preliminary conference and presented at to-night's meeting by Charles P. Donnelly of Philadelphia. There was little ceremony over the matter, and no time was wasted in preparing for the vote that followed. Mr. Donnelly, in presenting the resolution, explained that Parker was the declared choice of pivotal States, including New York, Connecticut, and Indiana, and that it would be politic and wise for Pennsylvania to declare for a candidate who gave promise of carrying those States.

There was no further talk. The delegates were not only prepared, but anxious to act. The roll was called. Sixty-three votes were given in the affirmative and five in the negative. The entire proceeding did not cover more than twenty minutes.

It was generally known that Pennsylvania would meet to-night, and the interest in the outcome was manifested by the large crowd that assembled in the corridor of the Southern Hotel in which the Keystone State's headquarters are located. The announcement of the delegation's action was received by the Parker men with great glee and as a harbinger of assured victory for their candidate.

The opposition were stunned by the news. They had been led to believe that the delegation would at least give Pattison a complimentary vote and were hopeful that conditions would arise to keep the vote from Parker on the several ballots they have been claiming will be taken before a nomination can be made. Pennsylvania's declaration therefore came to them like a death knell and to-night none except the few who blindly adhere to Bryan, have doubts that Judge Parker will be the choice of the convention.

As a result of Pennsylvania's action it is now stated that Delaware will go for Parker as soon as Gray's nomination is seen to be impossible. Five of the six votes will be for Parker. Irving Handy will hold out to the end.

ANTI-PARKER FORCES FAIL.

Attempts to Concentrate on a Candidate Against Him Futile.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—Great but unavailing efforts have been made to organize the anti-Parker forces. Senator William Joel Stone of Missouri went to the front yesterday, but was unable to make any headway. Stone is generally recognized as an astute politician, yet his failure did not convince the anti-Parker men that the task which they had set him was impossible. Ex-Senator Pettigrew was due here this morning, and it was decided that he should be requested to undertake the job which had proved too difficult for the Missouri statesman.

When Pettigrew arrived he was set to work without delay. He called upon the leaders of all of the State delegations which have been urging favorite sons and also consulted with the Hearst leaders. When his rounds had been completed he was asked what success he had met with. He replied:

"My judgment is that the concentration of the Parker opposition is impossible. The fact is there is not a State which has a favorite son which is willing to put itself in the position of antagonism to Parker. They all realize that Parker will have by far the largest vote on the initial ballot, and they are disinclined to do or say anything that would injure their eligibility as heirs of the Parker strength in the event that it should ever break away from him.

"As I view the situation there is only one way in which Parker can be defeated, and that is by having the Hearst people and all the delegations that have favorite sons stick loyally to the man of their choice through several ballots. If that were done there might be a possibility of disintegrating the Parker strength. Whether it can be done I am not prepared to say."

"Parker," Says Stone.

Senator Stone was standing in the corridor of the Jefferson when he was greeted by ex-Senator Smith of New Jersey, who is here as chief attendant of the Cleveland boom.

"What do you think of the outlook?" asked Smith.

Stone placed one hand to his mouth and responded: "Parker."

His tone was a little louder than it should have been if he had been desirous of not being overheard by the group which was standing near. Evidently he thought he had not been properly cautious in thus bluntly blurting out his belief, for when he observed the look of interest which at once overspread the countenances of the bystanders who had overheard his remark he quickly added:

"That is, I think it is likely to be Parker if we cannot concentrate the opposition, but if that can be done I doubt if Parker can be nominated."

Later Senator Stone was frank enough to say to an interviewer that he saw little hope of concentrating the Parker opposition on the candidacy of any other man.

"It would be useless to blind one's self," he said, "to the fact that the strength which Judge Parker is certain to develop on the first ballot will give him a great advantage. It is always difficult to hold an organized minority against a candidate who has considerably more than a majority of the convention. If, however, the strength of Hearst and of the favorite sons should remain intact for more than two ballots Parker could be defeated.

"One thing, I think, is reasonably certain, and that is that Parker will not stampede the convention on the first ballot. I do not look for any immediate rush for the band wagon.

"Yesterday there was talk to the effect that when the Missouri delegation left Senator Cockrell after giving him a complimentary vote on the first ballot, it would go to Senator Gorman. When, however, it was definitely learned that Gorman would not consent to have his name formally presented to the convention at the outset there was talk among the Maryland, West Virginia, and District of Columbia delegations of giving their vote to Senator Cockrell. When Senator Stone was asked what he knew about such a movement on the part of the Gorman men, he denied having any knowledge of it.

Senator Benjamin Tillman of South Carolina arrived to-day, and when he made his appearance in the rotunda of the Jefferson he was surrounded by a group of politicians and newspaper men anxious to learn his views. The Senator talked with the utmost freedom, as he always does.

"South Carolina is not for Parker," he said. "We have nothing against Parker personally, but we don't feel that we can stand for Belmont and Hill."

Tillman's Views of the Situation.

"What is your idea of the situation, Senator?" he was asked.

"It is confusion worse confounded. Ever since I have been here I have been stepping on wires—some of them alive and some of them dead."

The Senator then turned upon his interviewers and said:

"Now let me ask you for information. How can you figure out Parker as a strong candidate when he has to carry the load of Hill and Belmont on the one side and the opposition of Tammany on the other? I don't mind saying I haven't much sympathy with Tammany, because they have been playing dirty politics, but nevertheless Tammany's opposition to Parker is a thing which it would seem ought to have been taken into account."

It was suggested that Judge Parker could rise superior to the alleged Belmont and Hill handicap, and also to the Tammany opposition.

"Well, maybe he can," responded Mr. Tillman. "We could tell better about that if he would only open his mouth. But he doesn't do it. How can we tell whether we would have a pig or a possum if we nominated him?"

Senator Tillman took luncheon with John P. Hopkins, the Illinois leader, and it was noticed that they conferred together animatedly. Hopkins has made the strongest denunciation of Bryanism of any State leader here, and the vote of his delegation is confidently relied upon by the Parker managers.

Bryan's Overtures to Guffey.

In furtherance of the renewed effort to withhold votes from Parker and ultimately to unite the opposition, overtures were made to the Pennsylvania delegates to cast the 68 votes of that State for ex-Gov. Pattison. Mr. Bryan sent for Col. Guffey today and urged this proposition, but Guffey did not yield to the importunities of the Nebraskan.

Mr. Bryan assured Col. Guffey that if the Pennsylvania delegation would make Pattison a candidate the Nebraskan would give Pattison a number of votes, perhaps thirty, and that these would adhere to him. Just what delegates Bryan could give Pattison was not made clear. The most that could be extracted from Guffey was a promise to submit the proposition to the delegation at the meeting appointed for to-night.

ALABAMA FOR PARKER.

Delegation in Caucus Decides to Cast Its Vote for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—The Alabama delegation, which has 22 votes, settled the question of its action to-night by coming out for Parker.

It has been understood right along that there was a strong Gorman sentiment in that delegation, and they took a vote to-night to find out about it. There were 14 votes for Parker and 8 for Gorman. The delegation is under the unit rule, and this settles it.

Previous to the meeting Bourke Cockran and some others of the leaders in Tammany had gone to Alabama's delegation to try and persuade them to consolidate their ten anti-Parker votes.

MURPHY NOW OPENLY BOOMING M'CLELLAN

Tammany Leader No Longer Pretends to be for Cleveland.

BUT HE WAITED TOO LONG

Delegates He Sounds All Praise McClellan, but Say They Are Bound by Their Instructions.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—Waiting, Micawber-like, for something to turn up to let him down easily from his present uncomfortable perch, Charles F. Murphy has been spending his entire time since arrival here in telling leaders and delegates from other States that Parker's nomination would imperil Democratic success in New York this Fall. He also has been working overtime through the extraordinary staff of lieutenants which he brought with him yesterday, spreading the glad tidings that McClellan ought to be named as a compromise candidate to unite the elements of the party.

Early this morning Mr. Murphy trotted out the carefully nurtured McClellan boom and exposed it for a brief interval to the fond gaze of those whom he could trust. Immediately it was replaced under its glass cover, while Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, Corporation Counsel John J. Delany, Senators Victor J. Dowling, and Thomas F. Grady were dispatched to the various delegation headquarters here to do all possible missionary work for New York's Mayor.

Borough President Ahearn of Manhattan, Willis Holly, John H. O'Brien, "Watertower" Joseph W. Savage, and Charles G. F. Wahle also were pressed into service at one time or other, and went through the delegations as with a fine-tooth comb to discover McClellan sentiment. Whenever any one of these men could discover any soil which he regarded as fertile for the implanting of McClellan seed he would rush his man at once to Mr. Murphy's room, introduce him, and leave the two to talk things over.

Also Congressman Cockran, Senator Towne, and Mr. Delany were utilized generally as the mediums of communication between Mr. Murphy and the State leaders whom he wanted to impress with Tammany's anti-Parker attitude.

Cockran a Busy Man.

Cockran was a busy man from start to finish, and while he succeeded in creating sentiment for McClellan and Tammany in the Indian Territory and Alaska delegations, it is not of record that he succeeded in making much headway for Tammany's position. From time to time Mr. Cockran would return to the Murphy headquarters, report progress in an animated manner, and ask leave to sit again, which permission always was promptly granted by Mr. Murphy.

There was general rejoicing at the headquarters when Joseph Savage announced that he had discovered five McClellan men among the Indiana delegation, men who really wanted to vote for McClellan's nomination. When a bystander was so unkind as to suggest that these Indiana delegates were part of a contingent of thirty forced to vote under the unit rule and instructed for Parker, dark and lowering looks were cast upon him and the staff of handy men immediately separated for more worlds to conquer.

"Two Pennsylvania delegates want to vote for McClellan," called out Secretary Alfred M. Downes of the Fire Department a few minutes later as he ran with giant strikes into the room. "They say that unless McClellan is the candidate they cannot carry their county tickets for their party."

"Seems to me I heard something about the Pennsylvania men being here as the guests of Col. Guffey, who is paying their expenses," remarked a caller absently as he heard the remark. "Guess they'll go about as Guffey wants them."

There were more dark looks, and then Philip F. Donahue, Treasurer of Tammany and the chief guardian of the door to the Murphy rooms, was ordered to see that all disturbers were religiously excluded from the sacred precincts.

In all seriousness, however, Murphy today dropped all pretense of being for the nomination of Grover Cleveland, and is doing everything in his power to have the anti-Parker people concentrate on McClellan as their candidate.

Little progress has been made in this direction, however, for Murphy kept the McClellan sprout so long in cold storage that he is finding himself unable to thaw it out for the balloting. Among the Tammany men here there is a general disposition to criticise harshly the action of Murphy in waiting so long with the McClellan boom, inasmuch as it was his hope and aim from the beginning to make McClellan a factor in this convention.

McClellan Boom Too Late.

All day long there has been a steady stream of visitors to the room of the Tammany men, and, whereas the kindest expressions are heard in regard to McClellan, and many a delegate has expressed himself as favorable to his nomination as a compromise, practically all of these delegates have told Mr. Murphy frankly that they are instructed for other candidates and will have to stand by their instructions for two or more ballots.

Delegates from the South and West, who have been instructed for either Parker or Hearst, have told the Tammany leader that they were forced to go either to Hearst or Parker in their State Conventions because there was no other proposition before them, and they had to take their choice, whereas they would gladly have committed themselves for McClellan had he been regularly in the field.

"You are too late with your proposition, Mr. Murphy," was the general word passed along the line to the Tammany leader. Some of the delegates and leaders, however, did say that if the convention should be deadlocked through two or three ballots they would be willing to swing their votes to McClellan, although at the same time they gave it as their idea that Parker would be named on the second ballot, before an opportunity could come for any general shifting in the direction of McClellan.

Mr. Murphy also was informed from several directions that Tammany's inherent weakness in presenting the name of McClellan lay in the fact that not a single vote from New York State, not even those of Tammany itself, could be cast for him on account of the delegates being bound not only for Parker, but to vote under the unit rule. As David B. Hill controls absolutely a big majority of the delegates from New York he could prevent the delegation as a unit from swinging away from Parker, even in the event of a deadlock, and Tammany from start to finish will be compelled to do the bidding of Hill.

Tammany Men Dissatisfied.

Murphy is openly charged by Tammany men with having mismanaged the entire situation in regard to McClellan. Last night when he arrived he reiterated his Cleveland utterances, although repeatedly urged on the train en route to drop Cleveland and come right out for McClellan from the beginning. J. Sergeant Cram, Chairman of the Tammany General Committee, and ex-Senator Towne both took this stand with the Tammany leader, Towne especially becoming exasperated with Murphy's sticking by Cleveland.

Repeatedly Towne told the Tammany leader that the Cleveland attempt could come to nothing, that the South and West would not stand for Cleveland, and that Murphy was only making the nomination of Parker assured by standing by his Cleveland talk. But Murphy could not see it that way, at least not yesterday. To-day, after having talked with delegates from all sections, especially from the South and West, he has found out the extent of objections to Cleveland, and then got the McClellan agitation started, putting out thousands of copies of The New York Daily News of June 28, in which was a full-page boom for McClellan for the nomination.

At no time during the day has Murphy made any McClellan utterances for publication, neither has he had the temerity to repeat any of his Cleveland utterances, simply taking an outwardly passive attitude, while doing everything he can under cover to pull wires for McClellan. In this stand he had the renewed help of Senator Towne, who was in a state of mind wherein he threatened to leave Murphy entirely alone if the latter stuck to the Cleveland talk.

On the arrival of the six special Tammany trains this afternoon with the thousand Tammany braves, most of them wearing McClellan badges as well as the regulation Tammany convention decoration bearing the head of Chief Tammany, orders were issued to talk McClellan and shout McClellan on every hand. Their shouts met with such feeble response that they soon ceased and began to ask where they were at.

The last of the six special trains bearing the Tammany contingent reached here shortly after 6 o'clock to-night, and these braves, like those who preceded them, to-night are floundering around trying to find out for whom they can shout with propriety. Many are carrying out the Murphy injunction to whoop it up for McClellan, while others, fearful of their inability to find out the real bandwagon, have dispersed themselves to poker games which are running in half of the rooms of the leading hotels.

The first Tammany train, which was in charge of John J. Murphy, brother of the Tammany leader, let a new lot of McClellan badges into the town, John Murphy himself wearing an enormous one and leading the McClellan talk. All of the McClellan badges are gorgeous gold-plated affairs, bearing the words "New York" and the picture of New York's Mayor.

Mayor Willing to Run.

Representatives of Mayor McClellan tonight gave out the information that, so urgent had the pressure become during the day to drop Cleveland as Tammany's choice and take up McClellan, the Mayor had been consulted by wire and had said he would consent to the use of his name by the Tammany delegation.

Word to this effect was taken to Mr. Murphy by the Mayor's representatives, who later said that Mr. Murphy would come out openly for McClellan for President to-morrow, Congressman Cockran, ex-Senator Towne, and the other advisers of the Tammany leader urging him so to do.

This information was given out before the Pennsylvania delegation had caucused. When, after the caucus, Mr. Murphy was informed that the Pennsylvanians had voted 63 to 5 to support Parker on the first ballot he looked unutterable things, but said nothing by way of comment. Earlier in the day the Tammany men had declared that Mr. Murphy had received assurances from Col. James M. Guffey that Pennsylvania would not join the Parker movement but would support ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania as a favorite son on the first ballot and then swing to McClellan afterward if his name should go before the convention.

"Will the action of the Pennsylvania delegates have any bearing on the action of Tammany Hall?" Mr. Murphy was asked.

"Not the slightest," replied Mr. Murphy.

"Then Tammany will come out for McClellan to-morrow?"

"On that score I have nothing to say at this time," said the Tammany leader.

There was a hurried call on the part of Mr. Murphy for his immediate circle of advisers, and they talked together for nearly an hour. Afterward it was said by several who were with the leader that Tammany would come out for McClellan and go down to defeat with him rather than to get aboard the Parker band wagon.

Murphy Refuses to Yield.

Until long after midnight Mr. Murphy was closeted in his rooms receiving various delegates and leaders who either came to him or were requested to talk things over with him. Among them were National Committeeman Thomas E. Ryan of Wisconsin, Chairman Cord Meyer of the Democratic State Committee in New York, and William A. Gaston of Massachusetts, who was the party's candidate for Governor last year. The Murphy men declared later that the Tammany leader had received assurances that neigth Wisconsin nor Massachusetts would join the Parker movement. Shortly before midnight Mr. Murphy decided to make a statement of the situation.

"The action of the Pennsylvania delegation to-night has not changed the situation in the slightest," he declared emphatically. "It has not made possible the nomination of Judge Parker at all. Judge Parker cannot be nominated in this convention. More than one-third of the delegates are unalterably opposed to his nomination, and they will vote against him to the end."

When pressed for the list of delegates who would continue their opposition to Judge Parker, Mr. Murphy declined to say anything further. Senator Dowling, however, had prepared a table of the opposing delegates on which Mr. Murphy based his statement. Senator Dowling, however, guarded his valuable secret as carefully as did Mr. Murphy.

Practically the campaign of the warring factions of New York closed for the night just after Pennsylvania's decision was announced, but Tammany threatens to renew it to-morrow. The New York delegation meets at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning for the purpose of naming members of various committees. Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy will be named as Chairman of the delegation, David B. Hill will be made a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and Norman E. Mack of Buffalo National Committeeman. William F. Sheehan said to-night that he did not expect Tammany to make any fuss in the meeting. He said:

"So far as I can see Tammany has behaved very well. They have their own ideas on the candidacy of Judge Parker, but they have been very agreeable to us, and I do not anticipate that the delegation meeting will be very stormy."

PARKER OFFER TO GORMAN.

Maryland Senator Asked to Write the Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—Gorman is the first choice of the managers of the Parker campaign for Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. This evening the Parker men put out a feeler to the friends of the Maryland Senator, the object of which was to induce Senator Gorman to come on to St. Louis and take part in the proceedings of the convention. The assurance was given that if he would do so the friends of Judge Parker would be willing to have him dictate the platform.

The proposition to the Gorman men was made with extreme delicacy. They were told that the friends of Judge Parker believed that he was the man who could best perform the important task of sounding the sentiment of the conservatives upon all matters likely to be issues in the coming campaign.

The desire of the Parker men to have him head the Committee on Resolutions was communicated to Senator Gorman, but up to a late hour no word had been received from him as to whether or not he would heed the call.

Some of the Maryland Senator's friends were skeptical about the sincerity of the Parker men's professed desire to have Senator Gorman frame the platform. They said the offer of the Parker men was a mere bait to Senator Gorman, held out in the hope that he might be hooked out of Presidential waters.

In the event that Senator Gorman should refuse to consider the proposal of the Parker men that he be the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, the managers of the Parker boom are disposed to allow the Committee on Resolutions to select its own Chairman without the exertion of any influence on their part.

The Parker leaders have been hearing from the Parker men in States outside of New York on the subject of the platform. They have been told that the Southern and Western States which are for Judge Parker want something stronger than the New York platform. The promise has been given that they will get it.

There is still some talk of John Sharp Williams for Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, as well as temporary Chairman, but it is being discouraged by the New York leaders, who are insisting that the honors of the convention should be fairly distributed.

BRYAN AS THE FALLEN IDOL OF THE DEMOCRACY

No Admiring Crowds Surround Him in St. Louis.

LEADERS INDIFFERENT TO HIM

Is Merely an Object of Casual Interest at His Headquarters—His Secretary in Role of Barker.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—There is not a little of the pathetic about the figure which William J. Bryan is cutting in the ante-convention deliberations of the leaders. The Parker people are ignoring him completely. They express absolute indifference as to his attitude. They were rather pleased than chagrined when he issued his anti-Parker proclamation last night. Equally uninterested in what he does or says are the managers of the booms of other candidates who are allied with the conservative wing of the party. Even the Hearst people are showing a somewhat cool demeanor toward him.

No admiring crowds have gathered about the one-time idol of the Democracy whenever he has made his appearance in the corridor of the Jefferson, where he has quarters. There has been no straining of ears to catch the words that fell from his lips. There were many of the "Old Guard" who called to pay their respects when he arrived yesterday, but his levee was soon at an end, and during the rest of the day his visitors came by ones and twos, and there were times when he was alone. He went to Hearst, the newspaper candidate having shown no eagerness to come to him. About the only politician of National prominence who showed him any great amount of attention was Chairman James K. Jones of the National Committee.

Several times during the afternoon and evening yesterday Mr. Bryan came down into the corridor of the hotel. Once it was to have his picture taken. At no time did he draw a crowd around him. In fact, the apathy of the crowd toward him was most marked. As he went along there would be an occasional look and a casual remark of one delegate to the person with whom he was conversing, "There goes Bryan," but that was all.

Bryan has room 210 on the second floor of the Jefferson. It is not a particularly large room, but it has sufficed. Save possibly for an hour after his arrival its capacity has at no time been strained.

With Mr. Bryan is a Mr. Stevens, who acts as his secretary. Mr. Stevens is an amiable young man, who has the persuasiveness of a master of ceremonies at an ice cream social in a country town. He has made a most creditable effort to hold for Mr. Bryan whatever popularity he still has among those who are here to attend the convention either as delegates or onlookers.

Mr. Stevens stationed himself at the door of the room, and really acted as a sort of a barker.

"Yes, this is Mr. Bryan's room," he would say to all who, passing down the corridor, stopped to catch a sight of Mr. Bryan. "Walk right in; Mr. Bryan will be at leisure in a moment and will be pleased to meet you. Make yourself at home."

To delegates or men who might by any possibility express the slightest influence in the convention Mr. Stevens's greeting was effusive.

"Come right in," he would say; "you are the man Mr. Bryan is anxious to see. Make yourself perfectly at home. These are Democratic headquarters. We are glad to meet our friends. Of course, you realize that there has been the baldest kind of misrepresentation made of the situation. There isn't the slightest particle of doubt that Mr. Bryan will have strength enough to dominate the convention. But we are glad to have recruits in the cause. We want everybody in. That's Democratic, and we are Democrats."

A short-sized man, wearing light trousers, a Prince Albert coat, and a Panama hat, and having a lady companion, looked into the room after Mr. Bryan had gone to the room of Chairman Jones to consult with him.

"Would you like to see Mr. Bryan?" called Stevens, as the man turned to depart, after his hasty glance had revealed that Mr. Bryan was not in the room.

The man said that he had called for that purpose, and added that he was a New Yorker.

"A New Yorker?" exclaimed Stevens, in tones of pleasure. "Why, you New York fellows are just the ones we want to see. Make yourself at home for a few minutes. Mr. Bryan won't be long. He will be glad to meet you and talk over things."

Flattered by the warmth of the reception given him, the New Yorker unbosomed himself.

"I am an anti-Parker man. I have been making anti-Parker speeches in New York, and everywhere I spoke I got a great reception," he said.

"Great!" exclaimed Stevens. "You must make more of those speeches. Keep up the good work. We will beat Parker, sure."

The anti-Parker orator got tired of waiting for Mr. Bryan and started to go. Stevens tried to persuade him to wait, assuring him that Mr. Bryan would be disappointed if he missed him, but finally allowed him to depart when he had secured a promise that he would call again.

There were very few callers at the Bryan headquarters this morning, and when Mr. Bryan went out to the World's Fair grounds to deliver one of the Fourth of July orations his loyal secretary closed up Mr. Bryan's room and put a sign on the door announcing that the headquarters of the Nebraska delegation were in Room 110.

NO PROSPECT OF A BOLT.

Talk of Drastic Step in Case of Parker's Nomination Is Dying Away.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—The talk about a bolt in case Parker is nominated is very limp to-day, and the outlook is that there will be no bolt, not even a little one. The Pallisel-Seabury combination from New York, who came here to fight against Parker's nomination, have been regarded as the likeliest persons to talk bolt, but they are not doing it.

"If Parker is nominated," said one of them, adapting David B. Hill's celebrated remark about Bryan, "we shall still be Democrats—very still."

And that is about the situation with all the radicals.

The principal cause for the vanishing of the bolt talk is the attitude of Mr. Bryan. While Bryan has not given out any statements on the question, it seems to be generally understood that he will not bolt the nomination of anybody save Cleveland. Friends of his say that is the case, and it has taken all the heart out of the would-be bolters.

Hearst announced long ago that he would not bolt, and those who would like to do it have no leader.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR PARKER.

Delegates Made Up Their Minds While Journeying to St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—The New Hampshire delegates arrived in town to-day as Parker men. There are eight of them.

They left New Hampshire uninstructed and undecided. On the way out here they talked it all over, and made up their minds to come out for the Judge.

TELEPHONE 2380 Columbus for an ELECTRIC CAB—comfortable, swift and reliable—cheaper at the new reduced rates than horse vehicles.
Rate card on request.
New York Transportation Co.
49th St. and 8th Ave.
The system of Duplex Charge Tickets insures against overcharge.

A FATAL ERROR
A man steps into your office, draws up his chair, and talks right into your face. His breath is offensive. Your only thought is how to get rid of him and his business. You out him short with, "I am not interested."
SOZODONT
is essential to one whose breath is not pure and sweet. Penetrating the little crevices, it deodorizes, sweetens and purifies them, and makes you feel genteel and clean-cut.
3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETS.

Bryan and Hopkins, Holding Proxies, Start the Fight Over Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—The National Committee met to-day to decide the contests for seats on the temporary roll call and to transact matters of routine business.

It was the general opinion before the meeting that there would be a warm fight, particularly on the Illinois contest, as it was known that William J. Bryan, who has made the quarrel of the Harrison and Hearst people in that State against John P. Hopkins a matter of his own, had secured the proxy of James C. Dahlman, the National Committeeman from Nebraska, and was to enter the meeting to make a fight for his friends. John P. Hopkins was also a member of the committee by virtue of his proxy through Thomas Gahan of Illinois, who is not in attendance at the convention.

The promising prospects for a fight were promptly realized when once the committee was in session. A motion backed by the Harrison and Hearst people, providing that all the contests for seats under the temporary roll call should be referred to sub-committees, which should report back to the general committee later in the day, precipitated the crisis.

It is well known that Chairman James K. Jones of the National Committee is not a friend of John P. Hopkins, and the Harrison and Hearst factions hoped that in naming the committee to decide the contest in Illinois he would name men friendly to them and opposed to Mr. Hopkins.

Mr. Bryan rose in his seat and made a strong argument for the appointment of the sub-committees by the Chairman, and Joan P. Hopkins fought his own fight by asking that all the contests be heard and decided by the committee as a whole. On the vote the Harrison and Hearst factions showed the greater strength, and it was decided by a vote of 29 to 16 that the Chairman should name the sub-committees.

Sub-committees were appointed to listen to the evidence in the contests. They went into executive session immediately following the adjournment of the National Committee, to which they will report tomorrow morning.

A hard fight was waged before the sub-committee that heard the contest in the Twelfth Ohio District, where C. D. Saviers and John C. L. Pugh, two Hearst men, are seeking to unseat James Ross and C. F. Gilliam. It is claimed by the contestants that they did not have sufficient time prior to the State Convention to certify all of their delegates, and were thereby deprived of 176 votes. The sub-committee decided to report in favor of Ross and Gilliam.

In the contest in the Tenth Indiana District, it was decided that the National Committee had no jurisdiction, the regular delegates having been duly declared elected by the Indiana Democratic State Convention. The fight was between the Hearst and Parker factions. The result of the decision of the sub-committee is that the Parker delegates, Daniel Simms and Martin Kruger, will be recommended to the National Committee as the regular delegates from the Tenth District.

The sub-committee on temporary chairman of the convention selected John Sharp Williams, and its choice was ratified by the full committee.

After an almost continuous session of nine hours, the sub-committee of the National Committee, to which was submitted the evidence in the fourteen contests in the State of Illinois, went into executive session at midnight with every indication that their verdict would be a victory for John P. Hopkins and his friends.

In the afternoon the Second, Third, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Districts were gone over, and at night the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, and the contest on John P. Hopkins and Ben T. Cable as delegates at large were taken up.

The evidence in each of the district cases was practically the same. It related to the convention at Springfield, where Chairman Frank J. Quinn was accused of riding rough-shod over the rights of two-thirds of the delegates, and of arbitrary and illegal substitution by the Secretaries of the convention of names of men who were not elected or even submitted to State caucuses as delegates to the National Convention.

In several of the contests Chairman Quinn took the floor and vigorously defended the policy he had pursued in the State Convention, and John P. Hopkins made an elaborate defense of all his actions before and after the convention.

The statements of these two gentlemen several times provoked acrimonious replies from contestants in the various districts, and the debate became so pointed at one stage that Senator W. J. Stone of Missouri, who is Chairman of the sub-committee, suggested that the gentlemen from Illinois go outside and settle their troubles, "if they were determined that they must have a bull-fight."

WALL BOOMERS ACTIVE.

Wisconsin Delegation Unperturbed by Strength of Parker Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—Apparently not dismayed by the steady trend of events towards the nomination of Judge Parker the Wisconsin boomers of Edward C. Wall for the Presidency are keeping right at work.

"We stand pat," said Dr. Wendell A. Anderson, chief boomer of the Wallites tonight at the Planters' Hotel. "Our position is that when it is seen to be impossible to nominate the leading candidates in the race the convention will turn to Wall as one who stands like a mountain above the rest. Practically all of our delegates are on the ground working for Wall, and to-morrow a special train will bring about 300 Wisconsin men here to join in the work.

"Ex-Gov. George W. Peck, he of 'Peck's Bad Boy' fame, will be here with the boomers, and we are going to run him for Governor again this year. With the Republicans divided in Wisconsin we will elect our electoral ticket and will make Peck Governor again as sure as fate."

The situation is so far cleared up that there is beginning to be some Vice Presidential talk, most of it centring about Wall of Wisconsin. North Carolina is going to support Marshall Field of Illinois for this nomination. They have not held a caucus, but nearly all were present at a meeting this morning at which it was agreed to support Field.

Tennessee, which was instructed to support Senator Carmack for Vice President, to-day determined to make a real fight for it. Hitherto it has been assumed that Tennessee merely intended to pay a compliment to her Senator. The delegation has determined, however, to go after the prize in dead earnest. Committees have been appointed to visit all the other State delegations and work up Carmack sentiment, and to make the fight as aggressive as possible.

Carmack is here in a Tuxedo coat, with no waistcoat and a pair of light trousers, and seems to be enjoying himself.

NEW JERSEY'S ATTITUDE.

Favors Parker, but Will Present Cleveland's Name If Feasible.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—A majority of the New Jersey delegates are favorable to Parker, it is learned, but the name of Grover Cleveland is to be presented to the convention "if it seems feasible," they say. Ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., leader of the Garden State Democracy, when seen at the Lindell this morning, had this to say:

"Well, New Jersey doesn't know yet, of course, just what it will do. We would like to see Grover Cleveland nominated—but he isn't seeking the nomination. We are all uninstructed. We will have to look around to see just how the land lies before we can tell where we will stand."

"Will New Jersey present the name of ex-President Cleveland?" was asked.

"That will all depend on conditions," he replied. "We don't want Mr. Cleveland's name to go before the convention to be kicked about like a football. And we don't want to present it without conditions justifying it."

"Then New Jersey will place Mr. Cleveland in nomination?"

"Yes, if the demand for Mr. Cleveland is sufficient, and it seems the advisable thing to do."

The feeling against Bryan among the New Jersey men is very bitter.

POSTUM.

TWO STEPS.
The Last One Helps the First.

A sick coffee drinker must take two steps to be rid of his troubles and get strong and well again.

The first is to cut off coffee absolutely.

That removes the destroying element. The next step is to take liquid food (and that is Postum Food Coffee) that has in it the elements nature requires to change the blood corpuscles from pale pink or white to rich red, and good red blood builds good strong and healthy cells in place of the broken down cells destroyed by coffee. With well boiled Postum Food Coffee to shift to, both these steps are easy and pleasant. The experience of a Georgian proves how important both are.

"From 1872 to the year 1900 my wife and I had both been afflicted with sick or nervous headache and at times we suffered untold agony. We were coffee drinkers and did not know how to get away from it, for the habit is hard to quit.

"But in 1900 I read of a case similar to ours where Postum Coffee was used in place of the old coffee and a complete cure resulted, so I concluded to get some and try it.

"The result was, after three days use of Postum in place of the coffee I never had a symptom of the old trouble and in five months I had gained from 145 pounds to 163 pounds.

"My friends asked me almost daily what wrought the change. My answer always is, leaving off coffee and drinking Postum in its place.

"We have many friends who have been benefited by Postum.

"As to whether or not I have stated the facts truthfully I refer you to the Bank of Carrollton or any business firm in that city where I have lived for many years and am well known." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason."

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

BEST & CO.
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Good Things For Children.

Infants' Fancy Socks, 25c. & 29c. pair

Knee Protectors, Jersey, 18c.; Leather, 25c. pair

Merino Underwear in all the desirable makes and weights.

Boys' Balbriggan Underwear.

Ribbed Underwear.

Combination Suits.

Drawers of fine muslin, embroidery edge and five tucks above; 1½ to 18 yrs; according to size, 32c. to 61c

Maids' Caps, 5c. & up

Outing Flannel Sacques, trimmed with ribbon; colors pink and blue; 2 & 3 yrs.; 69c

Pique Reefers, collar trimmed with embroidered scalloping; 1 & 2 yrs., $2.50

Pillow Covers of fine cambric, trimmed with tucks and

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BEGINNING TO-DAY,
This Store Will Close at 5:30 P. M.
On Saturdays at 1 P. M.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BEGINNING TO-DAY,
This Store Will Close at 5:30 P. M.
On Saturdays at 1 P. M.



Annual exposition of model foods begins to-day.

Sixth Floor.

Liberal samples—Souvenirs. Delightful Entertainments. Demonstrations. Music. Lectures. Cooking Schools.

While a Pure Food Exhibit is our primary object, there's a good time for all in connection with this annual show—delightful mornings and afternoons for the little ones—instructive lectures and generous samples for the "grown-ups." Read over the programme on the left and bring the little ones—let them have a hearty laugh at Frank Hoy's Minstrel Manikins and Fantastic Pantomimic Marionettes, assisted by John J. Hall—and you'll enjoy the music of the Ladies' Symphony Orchestra. Then there's Da Sosa, the magician, in a mystifying exposition of sleight-of-hand work—interesting to all. Admission Complimentary. Come and secure the dashing Poppy Girl calendar. Ichizo Fukasawa, a native from Japan, will serve a Cup of Tea Complimentary to all visitors to the Tea Department. The Columbia Graphophone will render your favorite melody and song. Concert Hourly. Celebrated Cypher Incubators on exhibition.

Bring the children to see the Little Chicks. There are also many other attractions that we have no space to mention here. All the leading Food Producers are here introducing their Foods and demonstrating their many virtues Food lectures at all the booths and generous samples for everybody.

The new Swedish Radiator Creamery is in daily operation. Fresh Butter made in two minutes. Good Eating Magazine for July free on request. The prices quoted for this great event are the lowest ever offered for dependable Table and Kitchen supplies.

Unprecedented saving prices on the best groceries.

Programme
for the week.

From 11 A. M. to 12:30,
2 P. M. to 4:30 P. M.
LADIES' SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
FRANK HOY'S MARIONETTE MINSTRELS.
A delightful entertainment for the children.
A 'GRA REVESTODOR DA SOSA,
Magician, Twenty Minutes in Wonderland.
INSTRUCTIVE DEMONSTRATION.
PURE FOOD EXHIBITS.
SOUVENIRS.
CYPHER INCUBATORS.
See the little chicks emerging from the shell.
SINGING BIRDS.
NIGHTINGALES, FINCHES, AND CANARIES WILL sing sweet songs for you.
6TH FLOOR—COMFORTABLE SEATS FOR EVERYBODY.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD, CO.—

IN-ER-SEAL BISCUIT—SOCIAL Teas, Butter Thins, Sodas or Uneeda Ginger Wafers; regular 10c. carton.....6c
Limit, 4 cartons to each purchaser.

POSTUM CEREAL—REGULAR 25c. package 18c

SUGAR—HAVEMEYER & ELDER'S Best Refined Granulated, 5 lb. sack, 24c.; 10 lb. sack.....48c

HIRES ROOT BEER EXTRACT—Bottle 10c
Limit, 1 bottle to each purchaser.

CREAM OF WHEAT—REGULAR 15c. carton.....10c
Limit 2 pkgs. to each purchaser.

CHEESE—HERKIMER COUNTY FULL Cream; lb., 13c.; 2 lbs.....25c

PURE LARD—ARMOUR'S SHIELD OR Swift's Silver Leaf; 5 lb. pail, 49c.; 10 lb. pail.....95c

MANDHELING JAVA COFFEE OR Private Growth Java and Mocha Coffee, the richest and smoothest Coffee imported; lb., 38c.; 2½ lbs. $1.00

MILD MARACAIBO COFFEE OR Golden Santos Coffee; a favorite blend; fresh from the roaster; lb., 15c.; 7 lbs.....$1.00

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE—A POPular blend of fine imported fresh roasted Coffees; 10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb.....28c

MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE—PERfectly roasted and blended in the right proportions, producing a most desirable cup; lb., 22c.; 5 lbs.$1.00

NEW TEAS—FORMOSA OOLONG, English Breakfast and all green and black varieties, including India-Ceylon; lb., 55c.; 5 lbs. in lead foil tea caddy.....$2.65

MIXED TEAS AND ALL OUR REGUlar 45c. varieties; lb., 35c.; 3 lbs. $1.00

TETLEY'S TEAS, INDIA-CEYLON, Oolong, Mixed or Ceylon; lb., 60c.; 5-lb. canister.....$2.75

PREMIUM CHOCOLATE—ROYAL STUart blue wrapper; lb.....72c

SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE—PETERS'. The best eating chocolate; ¼ lb. cake, 15c.; lb.....55c

TOMATOES—FANCY SOUTHERN packed—3-lb. can.....6c
Limit 1 doz. to each purchaser.

JAMS—ROYAL STUART, MADE from Fresh, Ripe Fruit and Refined Loaf Sugar; choice sixteen varieties, 1 lb. stone pot....14c

PORK AND BEANS—ARMY AND Navy Boston Baked—plain or Tomato Sauce, 3-lb. tall can...7c

HAMS—SWIFT'S PREMIUM OR Armour's Best Star. Specially canvassed for delivery, 10 to 12 lb. size. Lb.....13½c

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—CAMERON double strength Vanilla or Lemon; quart bottle, $1.50; pint bottle, 85c.; ½ pint bottle, 45c.; ¼ pint bottle, 25c.; ⅛ pint bottle.....15c

TABLE SALT—LOG CABIN DOUBLE refined; large box, with patent filler, 10c.; doz.....$1.10

BAKING POWDER—STUART PURE cream of tartar; ½ lb. can, 15c.; 1 lb. can, 25c.; 5 lb. can....$1.35

MALTED MILK—BORDEN'S, NONE superior for infants or invalids; hospital size, $2.85; large size, 75c.; family size.....38c

CEREBOS—NUTRITIVE TABLE SALT; can, 15c.; 6 cans.....85c

PATENT FLOUR—WASHBURN-CROSby's Gold Medal. Makes superior Bread and Biscuits. Barrel in wood, $5.75; ⅛ bbl. sack 72c

EGG-O-SEE—READY FOR IMMEDIate use; try it for Breakfast or Luncheon; large green package, 10c.; doz.....$1.10

SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT—Use it with Milk, Cream, Fruit or Vegetables; package, 11c.; doz., $1.30

TRISCUIT—THE NEW TOAST USED in preference to Bread or Crackers; package containing 24 Biscuits, 10c.; doz.....$1.10

MINUTE TAPIOCA—NO SOAKING required. Ready for instant use; package, 9c.; 3 packages.....25c

MINUTE GELATINE—PACKAGE TO make ½ gal. Jelly, 12c.; 6 packages .....70c.

JELL-O—RASPBERRY, STRAWBERry, Orange, Chocolate, and Lemon; package, 9c.; 6 packages.....50c

BREAKFAST BACON—SPECIALly selected, sugar cured and smoked for Simpson Crawford Co.; 3 to 4 lb. stripe, lb.....12c

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE—Stuart blend, rich, smooth body and pleasing aroma; lb., 35c.; 3 lbs. in decorated canister, $1.10

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

COTTOLENE—FAIRBANK'S PERfect Shortening; 2 lb. pail, 22c.; 4 lb. pail, 43c.; 10 lb. pail, $1.05

NEW PEAS—STANDARD QUALity, very tender; 2 lb. can, 7c.; 6 cans 40c

JELL-O ICE CREAM POWDER—Vanilla, Strawberry, Chocolate; package, 12c.; 6 packages.....70c

HOMINY—SHOEMAKER'S FRESH Granulated; 5 lb. carton.....15c

CEREAL MALTA—A POPULAR SUMmer food for breakfast or luncheon; large package, 13c.; 2 packages. 25c

TOMATO CATSUP—ROYAL STUART, prepared with fresh, ripe tomatoes and pure spices; dozen, $3.25; quart bottle 28c

CHOPPED PICKLES—ROYAL STUART, a popular Summer relish; large 20 oz. bottle, 58c.; 40 oz. bottle, 43c.; 20 oz. bottle.....22c

OLIVE OIL—ROYAL STUART TRIPLE clarified; gallon can, $2.75; ½ gallon can.....$1.38

MARMALADE—BEECH NUT SWEET or Bitter Orange; 1 lb. glass jar, 25c.; ½ lb. glass jar.....15c

PURE GRAPE JUICE—VINELAND; A delicious Summer beverage; none superior for medicinal use; quart bottle, 42c.; pint bottle, 22c.; doz. $2.50

FRESH BUTTER—ROYAL STUART Extra Creamery, churned fresh daily from pure, rich cream; 5 lb. net weight in sealed stone crock, delivered, $1.28
10c. rebate for the Empty Crock when returned with handle and cover complete.

SALAD DRESSING—MY WIFE'S; pint bottle 18c

CONDENSED MILK—Nestle's, the richest and best in the market; can, 9c.; 3 cans, 25c.; 6 cans.. 50c

QUEEN OLIVES—10 CASKS JUST arrived from Spain; perfect fruit; extra large size; special for Tuesday only; gallon jug, $1.00; quart Mason jar.....28c

GOLD DUST OR SWIFT'S WASHing Powder, big 4 lb. package.. 15c

NEW STRING BEANS—STANDARD Quality Refugee Beans; dozen, 80c.; 2 cans.....15c

EARLY JUNE PEAS—ROYAL STUart, new pack, extra tender; dozen, $1.60; 2 lb. can.....14c

JERSEY TOMATOES—F. & H.—O. K. Brand, extra solid packed and superior flavor; dozen, $1.40; 3 lb. can.....12c

CALIFORNIA CHERRIES—Royal Anne White Cherries, or Cameron Black Cherries; dozen, $2.85; 2½ lb. can.....25c

OX TONGUE—LIBBY'S OR VERIbest; dozen, $8.25; 2 lb. can....75c

SLICED BEEF—BEECHNUT, LIBBY'S or Veribest; 1 lb. glass jar, 7c.; dozen.....$2.85

LUNCH TONGUE—VERIBEST OR Libby's, dozen, $3.25; 1 lb. can... 28c

POTTED MEATS—LIBBY'S OR VERIbest, Ham or Tongue, ½ lb. can, 8c.; six cans.....45c

POTTED CHICKEN—VERIBEST OR Armour's, dozen, $1.70; ½ lb. can.. 15c

LOAF MEATS—LIBBY'S OR VERIbest, Veal, Beef or Ham; dozen, $2.25; 1 lb. can.....20c

BONED CHICKEN—VERIBEST OR Libby's; 1 lb. can, 45c.; dozen, $5.25

SALMON STEAK—ROYAL STUART Columbia River fish; doz., $2.25; 1 lb. flat can.....20c

SCOTCH KIPPERED HERRING—Marshall's, in tomato sauce or spices; large oval can.....13c

NEW MACKEREL—EXTRA FANCY fat fish, without heads or tails, 10 lb. pail, $1.45; 5 lb. pail.....75c

CINDERELLA BISCUIT—Huntley & Palmer's; new importation, fancy can, at.....13c

LEMONS—LARGE JUICY MESsinas, dozen, 15c.; 2 dozen.....25c

DINNER BISCUIT—HUNTLEY & PALmer's; new importations; lb....28c

GELIDE—FOR MAKING FRENCH creams, ices and sherbets; large can, 28c.; small size can.....15c

SANTA CLARA PRUNES—LARGE glossy, sweet fruit; lb., 9c.; 3 lbs. 25c

NEW SEEDED RAISINS—FULL pound package.....9c

PRIDE OF THE KITCHEN—Scouring Soap; scours and cleans perfectly; large bar, 5c.; 5 bars. 22c

LAUNDRY SOAP—ROYAL STUART Best Family. Use it for all household purposes; full 16 oz. bar, 5c. 10 bars, 49c.; box of 60 bars, $2.85

FAIRY SOAP—FAIRBANK'S FOR the toilet or bath; 5 bars.....22c

ROACH FOOD—PETERMAN'S; DEstroys all roaches and insects; lb. can, 29c.; ½ lb. can, 15c.; ¼ lb. can.....8c

PARLOR MATCHES—DIAMOND Match Co.'s; 200's, 20 boxes, in fireproof steel safe, delivered.....50c

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE Whiskey, bottle.....83c
One bottle to each customer.

TABLE CLARET, SELECTED QUALity, good, sound wine; gallon, including jug 55c

SUPERIOR CLARET, BURGUNDY OR Zinfandel, full bodied, excellent table wines; unusual value; per gallon, 84c.; bottle.....24c

SHERRY, PORT, ANGELICA, MUSCATEL, TOKAY, and SWEET CATAWBA—Standard quality, pure table wines; regular $1.50 quality; exceptional value at this special price; gallon, 73c.; bottle.....22c

COATES PLYMOUTH GIN, bottle.....78c
One bottle to each customer.

PEPPER WHISKEY OR MONONGAhela Rye, unusual value at this price; gallon, $1.75; bottle.....55c

OLD CROW OR BLUE GRASS BOURbon Whiskey and Mount Vernon Pure Rye Whiskey, 5 years old; gallon, $2.48; full quart bottle.....68c

HENNESSEY COGNAC BRANDY, vintage 1868, bottled under our own supervision, bottle 95c

COGNAC BRANDY, OTARD DUpuy Three Star; imported in glass; bottle, one bottle to each customer $1.33

PIPER HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE, Brut, specially reduced for this sale; basket, 12 qts., $27.74; basket, 24 pts., $29.74; qt. bottle, $2.35; pint bottle.....$1.25

MEDICINAL GIN, CRYSTAL, HOLland and Old Tom; reduced price, gal., $2.68; bottle.....64c

GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT, IMPORTed in glass; Bulldog bottling; doz., $1.54; bottle.....13c

BELFAST GINGER ALE, SARSAPArilla and Club Soda; new importation from Cockran & Co., Belfast, Ireland; doz., $1.10; bottle.....10c

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—



ONCE there was a benevolent old gentleman visiting a prison. Noticing one prisoner in particular who looked very unhappy he approached him and sympathetically said:

"My good man, may I ask why you wear that hang-dog expression? I presume, however, that it is because of your guilty conscience."

"Not on your tin-type, guv'nor," replied the convict. "I got dis expression years ago when I lived in a flat and had a janitor to deal wit."

Appearances are most always deceiving and behind the mask of a saint may lurk a devil; Behind the veneer of newness inferiority may exist. There's only one way of being assured that you will not receive inferiority when you desire quality.

Go to a store whose very name is a pledge of dependability, a guarantee of superiority. Our march of progress is headed by the banner of quality. To this emblem of stability we attribute our success.

Every dollar's worth of merchandise we have in this store has passed the crucial test and is up to the Simpson Crawford Co.'s standard or it wouldn't be here.

You run no risk when you buy here, because, anything you buy must prove satisfactory or we don't consider that we made a sale. Anything you secure here is not sold until you are throughly satisfied.

Persistently pursuing these methods has given rise to a new proverb:—

"Go to Simpson Crawford Co. for absolutely reliable merchandise at the lowest prices quoted."

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

To-day's sale of 6,750 yards of regular 50c. net top laces per yard, 25c.

THESE laces came direct from Plauen, that famous lace making city in Saxony, province of Germany, where most of the rich laces required by the exacting dressers of the world are so cleverly woven into bewitching designs. Main Floor.

Simpson Crawford Co.'s European house bought them at half the regular prices because they constituted a manufacturer's surplus stock.

25c. yard for 50c. net top laces,
48c. for 75c. to $1 net top laces,
68c. for $1 to $1.50 net top laces.

These laces come in the newest effects—many in complete sets.

French dot effects, Point Gaze effects,
Repousse effects, Margot lace effects,
Real lace effects, Real guipure effects,
in shades of Paris, ecru, beurre, ivory, &c.—the proper widths—the correct styles.

French Val. laces.

25c. dozen yards for 50c. laces.
39c. dozen yards for 75c. laces.
55c. dozen yards for $1 laces.

10,000 yards of wash laces the highest grade imported matched sets—broken sets—odd widths.

Values 25c. to $1.00, at 10c., 15c. and 25c.

Sample shell & amber $4 side & back combs at 50c

THE first time you or anybody else can remember having been offered bona fide $4 combs with heavy gold filled mountings richly set with French brilliants and pearls at the extraordinarily low price of 50c.—an unprecedented opportunity that you cannot afford to miss by any means, because it's one of those events that you hear about once in a decade. Main Floor.

50c  50c

There's a large number of combs in this magnificent collection that sell regularly at $1.50, but even they at 50c. are far greater bargains than you are accustomed to find. Then there are $2, $3, $3.50 and $4 combs, with gold filled designs, set with brilliants, pearls, turquoise and tiger eyes by the hundreds. Of course, the early comers will secure the $4 combs, and it's only fair. If you realize the importance of this sale and think how essential they are to correct hair-dressing—how stylish and becoming to the coiffure—you'll be one of the first to attend this sale to-day and you'll secure a $4 comb at 50c.

They are samples, and that speaks in their favor more eloquently than anything else we can say about them, for every sample has got to be absolutely perfect before leaving the shop. They create sales, and the slightest imperfection would spoil a sale involving thousands. This collection represents all the new designs, and any one can tell by looking at these combs that they are equal and in many instances superior to the combs sold right here in New York's exclusive stores up to $5. Tuesday, while this great assortment lasts, the price is, for your unrestricted selection, 50c.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Annual sale men's and women's sample hosiery.

IF you'll just take the time to read the items listed below we promise you the greatest hosiery bargain news you've ever read—a twice yearly occasion that is favorably known far and near as the most auspicious sale of its kind inaugurated in New York. The manufacturer calls in all of his samples twice a year, and as they have served their purpose and there's only 3 and 4 pairs of a kind, they are sold at a price that makes such remarkable sales as this impossible. Main Floor.

This season we secured the samples of two of the foremost houses of this city, and they are positively the best sample lots we've ever offered—not only are they the sample hose used by traveling salesmen, but also samples from the Chemnitz manufacturers.

Very Important Notice
Owing to the fact that this is a sample lot of hosiery and there being only a few pairs of a kind and not all sizes of any one kind, and there's only enough for one day's selling, we cannot fill mail orders.

18c for women's 25c and 29c hose, black gauze lisles and cottons, plain cottons, lace lisle, domestic makes, unbleached soles, fancy stripes and light and dark colored hose, suitable for bathing; values 25c. and 29c.; at 18c.; 6 pairs for $1.

28c for women's 50c hose, sheer gauze lisle, Richelieu and Rembrandt ribs, sheer cottons, mercerized lisle, lace lisles, plain or embroidered ankles; fancy stripes, silk and lisle mixed and an endless variety of fancy hosiery of all kinds and colorings, including white; all imported goods; value 50c.; at 28c.

48c for women's 75c hose, all- over ingrain brilliant lisle, lace insteps, embroidered, plain and lace hose, sheer plain lisle, white light colorings and fancy designs; value 75c., at 48c.

78c for women's $1.50 imported lisle and silk plaited hose; black and fancy colorings; light & dark; about 500 pairs; values $1 to $1.50, at 78c.

18c for men's 25c half hose, im- ported lisle threads and cottons, in fancy stripes, &c.—also plain black lisle threads and cottons—values 25c.—at 18c.

39c for men's $1.00 half hose, sheer black gauze lisles, sheer lisle embroidered insteps, fancy stripes—also plain and fancy combination and mottled lisle, including gauze tans—value 50c.—at 25c.

39c for men's $1.00 plain and fancy imported lisle thread half hose—a large variety of new and effective designs—dark colorings, including embroidered tans—values 75c. to $1.00—at 39c.

To-day's sale of 2,000 cambric petticoats, values $1.50 and $2, at 98c and $1.50

WE found a manufacturer with a surplus stock of 10,000 yards of the sheerest, daintiest, immaculately white cambric you ever saw, and thought it would be an admirable opportunity to have 2,000 Summer petticoats made to sell at 1-4 to 1-3 less than the regular price, provided we could secure the material on a similar basis. Second Floor.

This manufacturer is a strict adherent to regular prices, because his production is superior to any other. 98c However, we finally induced him to give us a concession, and he did because we took all the cambric he had after filling his orders.

It's the very sale hundreds of women have been eagerly awaiting. We want to urge you to come early to-day because most women will want two or three of these petticoats—they're so cool and desirable—absolutely necessary to wear with those sheer Summer dresses.

We had them made by an expert maker according to the newest approved styles—full umbrella ruffles, all trimmed with fine embroidery—also lace insertions and ruffle—made with dust ruffle. $1.50

To-day's prices—98c. and $1.50—are the more extraordinary when you consider that equals of these petticoats are sold as bargains at $1.50 and $2.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

$1 Corsets at 47c.

HALF of these corsets, though, are regular $1.50 values, so the bargain importance of this sale is greater than you at first believed, and better still, it's a famous corset made of fine quality batiste. Second Floor.

47c. Gored cut, medium high or low bust, medium and long dip hip, very flat abdomen, some with garters attached in front—prettily trimmed on top with lace—odd lots in all sizes, 18c. to 30c. 47c.
They give that symmetrical shape to the form.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Women's stylish $3 Oxfords, $1.95

Smart styles in popular russets and white canvas for Summer and outing wear.

Important notice.—The popular russets, all the rage now, may be scarce elsewhere, but we have enough for all the women who come.

THE bargain price of these fashionable Oxfords is $3 and it's a fact they fulfill to the letter every exacting requirement of the smart dresser. They're so stylish, cool and correct, in fact, that on Friday and Saturday of last week we sold nearly 2,000 pairs at this bargain price of $1.95. Second Floor.

Here's another lot, though—1,000 pairs for to-day's shoppers—just the kind of footwear every smart dresser requires, as without them the Summer costume is not complete.



There's a style charm, too, that you seldom find in anything short of a $3.50 Oxford. Understand, now, these Oxfords are not built solely for outing purposes. It's this very charm of style that has caused so many women to prefer them at $3 to the higher priced Oxfords elsewhere, and to-day the price is only $1.95—the best bargain that ever came at an opportune time.

Russet Oxfords: High military leather heels, new toe, Blucher shape—sizes 2½ to 7—B, C, D and E widths—$3.00 sort—our own brand..... 1.95

White canvas Oxfords: French linen, wood Cuban heel, Blucher shape, turn soles—A to D widths—sizes 2½ to 7—pure white. They're all the rage for outing wear..... 1.95

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Great purchase of silk shirt waist suits.

THIS TIME its $27.50 silk shirt waist suits for $16.50, and they'll create as great a furore as those $10 silk suits we sold. If you want to see handsome, fashionable master modes in silk shirt waist suits, come and see these suits that go on sale to-day. Second Floor.

We want it distinctly understood, though, that there's only 200 of them, and we do not expect any of them to remain long.

Ideal creations in high class taffeta—exclusive models that instantly portray their origin—several different styles to choose from, including copies of late imported model gowns—new high kilt skirt effect and box plait skirts—in black, gray, fawn—all made by skilled dressmakers. To-day at $16.50.

$10 for $16.50 silk shirt waist suits. Another 265 of these special silk shirt waist suits, very swell creations, in black, gun metal, checks, blue and brown; about enough for to-day's selling, at..... $10

$7.75 for $12 linen suits, the new swell styles, tan and cream white—loose jacket effect back, with stripes, skirt gored effect, in assorted sizes—the regulation walking length, at..... $7.75

Girls' and misses' dresses: 300 more of those $2.98 dresses at $1.75, dainty, exclusive creations, in guimpe or high neck styles, made in a range of materials, such as lawns, madras, dimity, French gingham and chambray, in dots, checks, stripes and solid colors. To-day at $1.75

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Unprecedented values: $3 and $4 sample parasols, $1.39.

A BARGAIN treat for the Summer girl. Now, here's a good bargain story quickly told—follow the points, because they are important—only 300 of parasols—enough for a day's selling—sale comes right in the height of the parasol season. The lot consists of all the samples of America's foremost manufacturer—whose name you'll instantly recognize—the price in every instance does not represent the cost of even some of the sticks. Main Floor.

$1.39 Sample parasols—mind you, only three and four of a style—absolutely worth $3 to $4—most every color you desire—every one throughly reliable and, of course, at the price they'll create a great sensation, and so they ought to, because this is a typical Simpson Crawford Co. bargain event that finds no counterpart in any other store in America. $1.39

$2.95 for $5 to $10 parasols—what do you think of that?—didn't we tell you it was an unprecedented sale?—only a hundred of them, though—they are the gorgeous kinds—those lacy, picturesque creations that set off the Summer costume so bewitchingly. Of course, if the manufacturer hadn't made his money out of his stock early in the season he wouldn't think of selling to us at the price he did. Even if you do not care to purchase when you are in the store, just ask to see them—it's not often a bargain like this is offered, and we want you to be one that will remember this—the greatest of all parasol sales.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO—

1,000 yds. imported $1 black sicilian, 1,000 yds. pure English $1 mohair at 45c

JUST at the right time we found a manufacturer who had a thousand yards each of these desirable Summer fabrics and was so anxious to close up his season's business that he took less than half. To-day we're going to sell it all out on the same basis. Main Floor.

45c You'll want to be here bright and early while the selection's complete. You're probably going away to the mountain or seaside, where these fabrics are very essential, and it's just as important that you have a sicilian costume if you're going to remain in the city. 45c

50 inches wide—costs less than $4 for an entire suiting.

1,000 yds. pure English mohair, 50 in. wide, royal, navy and brown; a very suitable fabric for bathing suits; value $1.00; for to-day..... 45c

1,000 yds. imported black sicilian, 50 in. wide, the most popular fabric for mountain and seaside wear; value $1.00; for to-day..... 45c

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO—

25,000 yds. more embroideries, worth up to 50c., at 10c.

WE'RE going to start this remarkable news by giving you positive assurance that these embroideries are as fine, as stylish, as seasonable and as much in demand as those we offered last week in that sensational sale of 25,000 yards of embroideries at 10c. and 19c. Thousands of women crowded our main floor aisles selecting these charming creations, which have no equal for trimming these bewitching Summer costumes. It's only natural that you should want to choose from another such collection to-day if you missed the first opportunity. Main Floor.

10c We sold all of the first 25,000 yards, so this is an entirely distinct collection that came to us in a rather peculiar way. Another famous New York importer read our announcement of last week's sale, and having a surplus stock of this magnificent lot of 25,000 yards, all of which no other store could handle at one time, he came to us and offered them on the same basis as that involved in our other purchase. 19c

We looked over his assembly and recognized them as the richest creations from St. Gall, the renowned embroidery centre of Switzerland, just like the beautiful conceits that are made for exclusive Paris and London.

10c for embroideries worth up to 50c. 19c for embroideries worth up to $1.00.

A colossal gathering in Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric, comprising—Shirt Waist Bands—Shirt Waist Embroideries—Skirt and Waist Bandings—Medallion Bandings—Ribbon Bandings—Beautiful Galloons.

6,000 yards of embroideries: The Season's finest creations in Skirt widths—widths for Corset Covers—widths for Dress Purposes—widths for Trimming; sheerest Nainsook and Swiss—the season's very latest effects.

25c for 50c and 75c embroideries. 39c for $1.00 to $1.25 embroideries.

English Embroidery—Irish Point Embroideries—French Effects—Blind Effects—Openwork Effects—Copies of handwork Embroidery.

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

Again we have asserted and ratified our right to life, liberty and the pursuit of bargains. Those of us who have come safely out of the deadly perils of "The Fourth"—far more widespread than a hundred years ago—are today willing to take advantage of every opportunity to make up for the cost of holiday pleasures.

WANAMAKER'S starts right in, this morning, to make this a month of extraordinary offerings—clearing up stocks for the season; taking advantage of manufacturers' necessities; creating store events that will compel public attention, whenever the signs of lethargy appear.

It is going to be a month, when YOUR personal interest demands that you

Watch WANAMAKER'S

Printed Irish Dimities

At Twelve-and-a-Half Cents

Just Half Price, for genuine Irish Dimities, selected for our own regular stocks, and imported the present season.

That's news that will stir up the interest of women who love dainty and serviceable frocks—even the day after "The Fourth."

There are over a hundred beautiful designs to choose from—floral patterns in sprays, clusters and stripes, on white grounds; white figures and figured stripes, on navy blue and black grounds; colored and black figures on white grounds; colored polka dots and ring dots on white; and many other effects favored this season.

About Five Thousand Yards in All At 12½¢, from 25¢ a Yard

That's the best news our Dress Goods Store could print. How long should the five thousand yards be in the selling? Don't be too late.

Tenth street aisle.

Charming Linen DRESSES

At Prices More Tempting Still

If we had asked a hundred women what dresses they would like to see reductions on this morning, it is altogether probable that ninety of them would have voted for Linens, such as these.

They are the most stylish and desirable Summer dresses now on sale. One group of exceptionally handsome dresses; the other at a remarkably little price. These:

$26.50 to $37.50 Dresses at $20

Of excellent quality white linen, in five different styles of embroidery. Both skirts and waists are liberally trimmed, and made up in the most effective manner.

$15 Shirt-Waist Dresses at $7.50

Also of white linen, with Renaissance lace front; stylish skirts in walking length. Wonderful dresses to buy for $7.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Fine, New Printed Foulards

85c Quality at 50c a Yard

Four thousand yards of these desirable Summer Silks are here today, hardly more than out of the printers' hands. They represent part—the best part—of the manufacturer's surplus after the close of his season.

We had our pick of the whole stock, and we took only the newest, most attractive designs and the best colorings—sixty in all. There are: Black-and-white, navy blue-and-white—the leading combinations, also brown, green, gray, rose, tan, and porcelain blue—all with neat white figures.

These silks are 23 inches wide, of a fine quality that has sold at $1 a yard, although *our* regular price for them has been 85c.

Today, women who want the newest and prettiest of silk gowns need only pay

Fifty Cents a Yard

for the Foulard of which to make them!

Rotunda.

White Sale Wind-Falls In MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Here are plums for the thrifty. Fine white garments, that were simply unmatched anywhere else at their sale prices, are now collected together, for a final clean-up of the little lots; and many of the prices get another drop as decisive as though they had been quite ordinary before.

The economy is unusual, and not to be slighted.

$1.75 Nightgowns at $1—Of nainsook: low necks and short sleeves; trimmed with lace and ribbon.

$2.50 Nightgowns at $1.50—Same, but much finer.

75c to $1.50 Short Petticoats at 50c and 75c—Of cambric, with ruffle trimmed with lace or embroidery.

$1.50 to $5.50 White Petticoats at $1 to $3—Of cambric, with deep ruffle trimmed with edging and insertion of lace or embroidery.

Then we still have limited quantities of the special Nightgowns at 38c, the Corset Covers at 8c, and the Drawers at 15c each.

Main aisle.

Women's White Chip Hats Newly Trimmed, at $5

These are the smartest, handsomest, latest, thoroughly Summer Hats, just fresh from our workrooms on Saturday. The shapes are of fine white chip, trimmed with ribbons and flowers in most artistic effects. They are hats that—judged by the materials and workmanship on them—should be $8 to $10. They are $5 each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Boys' Washable SAILOR SUITS

A Call to Quarters

We've lined up the remainder of our Boys' Washable Sailor Suits for the fray. At the new prices we've set upon them, they will have trouble in "repelling boarders," in the shape of eager mothers. The ranks are broken — they've suffered serious losses lately—and today they will probably succumb to this last attack. We will call the roll:

SAILOR SUITS

41 Suits that were $2.25.
35 Suits that were $2.50.
10 Suits that were $2.75.
36 Suits that were $3.

Now $2 a Suit

45 Suits that were $3.50.
9 Suits that were $3.75.
4 Suits that were $4.50.

Now $2.50 a Suit

Sizes 4 to 11 years, in one style or another.

RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS

31 Suits that were $2.25.
14 Suits that were $2.50.
11 Suits that were $3.

Now $2 a Suit

15 Suits that were $3.50.
4 Suits that were $3.75.
2 Suits that were $4.
10 Suits that were $4.50.

Now $2.50 a Suit

Sizes 2½ to 6 years, in one style or another.

Second floor, Ninth st.

Tan Stockings

For Children

It has been hard to get *good* tan stockings in plentiful supply—so heavy has been the demand for them.

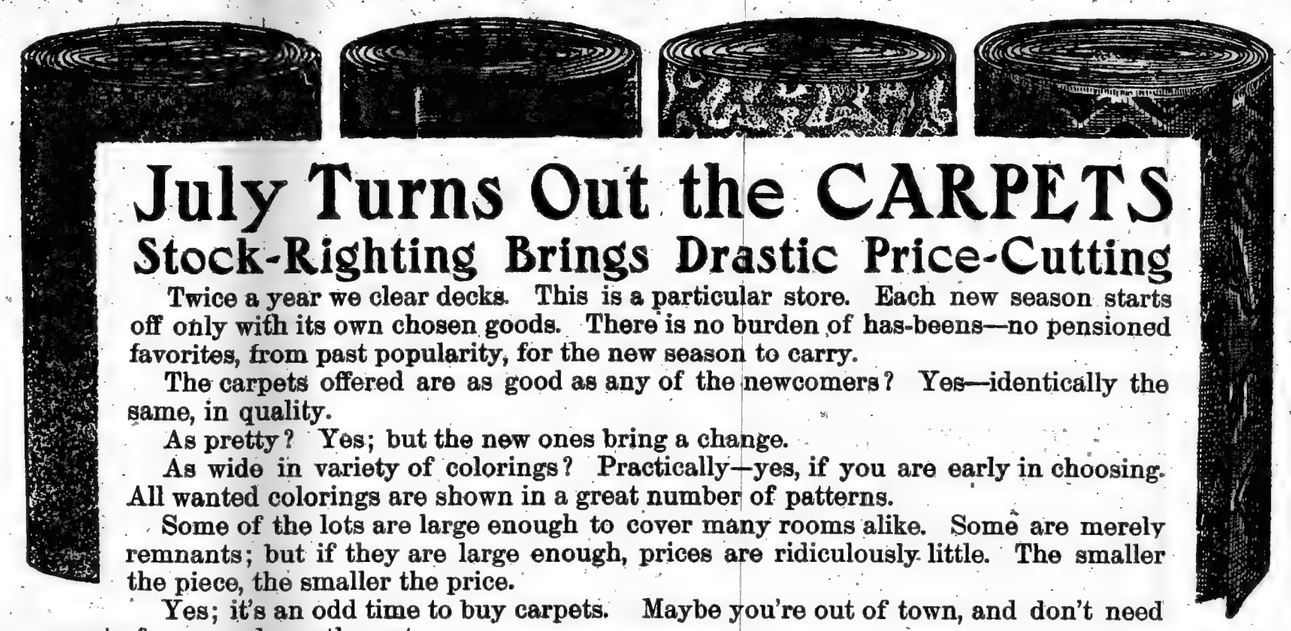
A late order, placed abroad, has just been hurried in, and we show a fine collection of Children's Tan Stockings, in excellent qualities, today.

They are plain or ribbed, in proper shades—light, medium or dark to match the various shades of leather in the popular tan shoes.

Sizes 5 to 9½, in plain Tan Cotton, 20c to 30c, and 30c to 45c. Tan Lisle Thread, 35c to 50c, according to size.

Full fashioned and regular made tan ribbed Cotton Stockings; sizes 5 to 9½, 30c to 40c, according to size.

Broadway.



July Turns Out the CARPETS

Stock-Righting Brings Drastic Price-Cutting

Twice a year we clear decks. This is a particular store. Each new season starts off only with its own chosen goods. There is no burden of has-beens—no pensioned favorites, from past popularity, for the new season to carry.

The carpets offered are as good as any of the newcomers? Yes—identically the same, in quality.

As pretty? Yes; but the new ones bring a change.

As wide in variety of colorings? Practically—yes, if you are early in choosing. All wanted colorings are shown in a great number of patterns.

Some of the lots are large enough to cover many rooms alike. Some are merely remnants; but if they are large enough, prices are ridiculously little. The smaller the piece, the smaller the price.

Yes; it's an odd time to buy carpets. Maybe you're out of town, and don't need the carpets for several months yet.

That's why we need to make such an offer as this. We wouldn't think of making such little prices at any other time.

But we can't keep these Carpets till the new goods come and demand the space. We can't afford to have them here to spoil the sale of the new goods next Fall. We couldn't afford to spend the time to sell them then.

That's why we hold this sale now, and make such prices as thrifty housekeepers absolutely cannot ignore, without being severely sorry for it, a couple of months later. The news in detail follows:

Note especially: Bring with you the dimensions or a plan of the rooms you desire to cover. This will save trouble and add to the certainty of the transaction. The following table shows reductions, and new prices by the yard:

	1 to 10 yds.	10 to 20 yard.	20 yards to full piece.	Whole pieces.
All $1.75 Bigelow Axminsters	60c	75c	$1	$1.25
$1.60 Savonnerie	60c	75c	85c	$1
$1.35 Extra Axminsters	50c	60c	75c	90c
$1.10 Saxony Axminsters	50c	60c	75c	85c
$1.50 Wilton Velvets	75c	85c	$1	$1
$1.15 and $1.25 Velvets	50c	60c	75c	85c and 90c
90c and $1 Tapestry	40c	50c	55c and 65c	65c and 75c
60c and 75c Tapestry	30c	35c and 40c	40c and 50c	40c and 50c
$1.50 Brussels	60c	75c	90c	$1
Ingrain (best)	30c	40c	50c	

1,500 Carpet Samples, bound, 1 to 2 yards long, 35c to $1.50 each, according to quality and length.

Third floor.

Persian Lawn at 18¢

We've been selling this fine, sheer, evenly woven stuff like hot cakes during June. More of it in today—a few thousand yards that is part of another large order we have placed with the mill.

This Persian Lawn is 45 in. wide, a clear, pure white, free from knots and imperfections, and should ordinarily sell at 25c a yard.

By virtue of our special contract—**18c a yard.**

Broadway.

Imported Water Colors

Reduced

These are French Moist Water Color Sets, in two excellent qualities, that have until now been priced at 75c and $1 the box.

Those that were 75c have sixteen cakes and two tubes of colors, and three brushes.

Those that were $1 have fifteen cakes and one tube of colors, and two brushes.

Both styles are in japanned tin boxes.

Now 50 Cents a Box

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Chinese Reed Furniture

A Third Under-Price

The Summer Furniture must go now. Even this light, cool, easy and artistic reed furniture that we brought all the way from China, because of its advantages over American goods, must submit to the radical reductions told of below.

Importing it ourselves, we had to bring over an unusually large quantity; and we still have several hundred pieces, in a wide variety of designs. Frames are light in weight, flexible, but almost indestructible. Made of the natural split reeds and unfinished. Good sizes, comfortable styles. Now priced as follows:

At $3.50, from $5.50—Reed Arm Chairs; fancy backs; fancy reed edges to arms and back; all reed seat.

At $4, from $6—Reed Arm Chairs; reclining seat; close woven reed; fancy reed back.

At $4.25, from $6.50—Reed Tables; 22-inch round top; all reed top; fancy legs; strongly built.

At $4.25, from $6.50—Reed Rockers; roll arms and back; fancy cane back; all reed seat.

At $4.50, from $7—Reed Arm Chairs; woven reed seat; open reed back; roll arms and back.

At $5, from $7.50—Reed Tables; top 28 x 21 inches; fancy reed edge, fancy legs, lower shelf.

At $5, from $7.50—Fancy Reed Arm Chairs; roll arms and back; cane and reed back, fancy legs.

At $5, from $7.75—Reed Arm Rockers; roll arms, fancy pattern reed back; woven reed seat.

At $5.25, from $8—Reed Rockers; fancy medallion back, woven reed seat, roll arms and back.

At $8.25, from $12.50—Reed Sofas, 4 feet long; high back, deep curtain around seat; all reed seat.

At $6, from $9—Reed Couches, 6 feet long; bamboo frame, all reed seat and head; deep curtain around seat.

At $6.25, from $9.50—Reed Sofas, 4 feet long; open back, closely woven reed seat; roll arms and back.

Some of the other pieces are priced:

$8 Green Reed Chairs at $5.25.
$1.50 Reed Stools at $1.
$6.50 Enameled Reed Chairs, $5.50.
$10 Reed Tables at $6.50.
$8 Reed Tables at $5.25.
$1 Reed Stools at 65c.
$12.50 Reed Sofas at $8.25.
$6.50 Reed Chairs at $4.25.
$5 Reed Chairs at $3.50.
$6.50 Reed Chairs at $4.25.
$8 Reed Chairs at $5.25.
$7.50 Reed Chairs at $5.
$9 Reed Chairs at $6.
$8.50 Reed Couches at $5.50.
$6.25 Reed Rockers at $4.
$7.75 Reed Rockers at $5.
$10 Reed Sofas at $6.50.
$9.50 Reed Settees at $6.25.
$8 Reed Chairs at $5.25.

Special display today on the Rotunda Balcony, Second floor.

Pretty French Wear-Things

At Half Prices

The price-cutter's blue pencil has been holding high carnival in the Little French Store. Many of the dainty confections—the beautiful bits, by the Paris artist designers, who really love their work—that you have seen and admired, now bear but half their former prices.

Dressing Sacques, Negligees, Blouses, and Silk Petticoats are among the garments thus affected. Of many of them there may be but one of a kind; and here and there you'll find them slightly mussed and soiled from handling. But we apply the soothing balm of half prices throughout:

Blouses of organdy, batiste, crepe de Chine, handkerchief linen and chiffon—
At $6 to $22.50; were $12 to $45

Dressing Sacques of lawn, dotted Swiss muslin, crepe de Chine and China silk—
At $2.75 to $14; were $5.50 to $28

Negligees of Liberty satin, Louisine, China silk and lawn—
At $12.50 to $50; were $25 to $100

Silk Petticoats, handsomely trimmed with lace; others of fine nainsook, trimmed with embroidery or lace—
At $3 to $20.50; were $6 to $41

Second floor, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Children's Lawn Dresses

And Muslin Underwear Reduced

June White Sale prices on our Children's Underwear were so low as to occasion the most favorable comment, whenever comparisons were made.

Now prices are still lower—and this is a rare bit of news for mothers today. We have gathered up various broken lots, and marked them in a way that will clear them out quickly.

CHILDREN'S LAWN DRESSES

At 85c, worth $1.33

Of fine lawn; French waist effect; body of fine plaints with embroidery insertions; neck with lace edge, ribbon and beading; skirts extra wide with deep plain hem; sizes 2 to 4 years.

At 35c, worth 60c

Babies' Dresses of nainsook; Mother Hubbard style; yoke of fine plaits and embroidery insertions; hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves; sizes 6 months to 2 years.

At 25c, worth 50c

Babies' Dresses of nainsook; Mother Hubbard style; yoke of lawn with fine plaits; hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves; size 6 months to 2 years.

CHILDREN'S GUIMPES

At 50c, worth 75c

Of fine lawn; yoke of plaits and embroidery insertion; also suspender guimpes; sizes 2 to 14 years.

GIRLS' PETTICOATS

At 38c to 65c, worth 50c to $1

Of muslin or cambric; hemstitched plaited ruffle, or embroidery edge; others with bias plaited ruffle with lace edge. Broken sizes up to 16 years.

CHILDREN'S NIGHTGOWNS

At 50c to 85c, worth 65c to $1.25

Of cambric; yoke of hemstitched plaits and embroidered insertions; others of nainsook, bishop effects, trimmed with ribbon and lace edges on neck and sleeves. Broken sizes up to 14 years.

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS

At 25 to 50c, worth 40c to 75c

Of Cambric; hemstitched ruffle, or embroidery edge with plaits; others with umbrella ruffle, lace insertions and edging. Broken sizes up to 14 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue, Cross Aisle.

Crisp Lace Curtains

Two Under-Priced Offerings

Fresh Lace Curtains for the window? If you're thinking of them, let these two offerings tempt you into immediate action.

The curtains involved are spick-and-span, crisp and fresh; and marked at about two-thirds prices:

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS

One of our most popular styles, at **$3.85 a pair**; regularly sold for $5.75 a pair.

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS

Figured muslin center, and ruffling of same material. A popular Summer design; at **85c a pair**; regularly sold for $1.25 a pair.

Third floor.

Sterilized Hair Mattresses

A Quarter Under-Price

We told you, a little while ago, about a specially advantageous purchase we had made, of five thousand pounds—two tons and a half—of thoroughly sterilized black mixed hair of good quality. This, we figured, would suffice to make a hundred and fifty full-sized mattresses, or a proportionately larger number of smaller sizes.

We have enough of this lot left to make about thirty mattresses—and suggest that, if you care to share in the saving of 25 per cent., you send us your order promptly.

Sizes and prices:

At $12, regularly $16—Full bed size, 54 x 76 inches, 40 pounds; 1 or 2 parts.

At $10.50, regularly $14—Three-quarter bed size; 48 x 76 inches, 35 pounds; 1 or 2 parts.

At $9, regularly $12—Large single bed size, 42 x 76 inches, 30 pounds.

At $7.50, regularly $10—Single bed size, 36 x 76 inches, 25 pounds.

We also wish to remind you that we re-make and renovate hair mattresses in a thoroughly hygienic manner—the sterilizing, which is invariably done before the hair comes into our factory to be remade, being accomplished in our own specially equipped plant. We shall be glad to estimate on such work, on receipt of a postal from you.

Fourth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

4TH OF JULY CRACKERS FROM THE CONVENTION

District of Columbia Delegates Locked Up in a Hotel.

POLITENESS OF J. H. LEWIS

Sulzer's Resemblance to Clay—One View of the McClellan Boom—Grout Losses His Baggage.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—The District of Columbia delegates were locked up in their rooms at the Planters' Hotel to-day and they were a badly distressed crowd when they finally made their escape. James L. Norris, the delegation's leader, went out of the rooms in the morning and absent-mindedly locked the door and carried the key off with him. His colleagues were not aware of this. They chatted for a while, and then started to go out and begin work. Then came the horrifying discovery that they were locked in.

For the next hour the united genius of the delegation was concentrated on ways and means to get out. One expedient after another was tried and proved a failure, and as the hour was nearing its end one desperate delegate suggested jumping out of the window. Another one thought something might be done by dropping a note out of the window, as imprisoned maidens do in historical novels, saying, "We are captives in the Planters' Hotel. Will no one rescue us?"

And the most brilliant intellect in the lot hit upon the idea of telephoning down to the clerk and asking him to send some one up with a key. It was done, and after a wait of several minutes a bellboy released the prisoners.

James Hamilton Lewis is punctiliously polite. When he speaks to a woman he always takes his hat off and holds it in his hand as long as she is in his company. To-day he went to the telephone to answer a call.

"Hello, hello!" he cried. "Who is this? Oh, Miss Blank, how do you do?" and he removed his hat with courtly grace, and held it in his hand throughout the conversation.

When he had finished, he hung up the receiver, put on his hat, and went out, wondering somewhat at the epidemic of grins around him.

Ex-Senator Pettigrew is letting off epigrams that strongly resemble those acid sarcasms which caused him to lose his job in the United States Senate. He has not reformed a particle in that respect. Here is his latest:

"The Parker people are demonstrating the profundity of their faith in the principle that any office can be got for any amount of money."

Representative Sulzer's resemblance to Henry Clay is commented on as usual everywhere he goes. Most of the comment is to the effect that there is no such resemblance. A New York man told this story in the Southern to-day:

"Sulzer heard that there was an old negro barber in Washington who in his youth had shaved Henry Clay. He went to the barber and got him to shave him. Sulzer did not say anything for a long while, expecting the barber to say something about the resemblance. When the shave was nearly over and the old man hadn't said anything, Sulzer could not keep still any longer.

"'Sam,' said he, 'do I remind you in any way of Henry Clay?'

"Sam put the razor back in the case with much deliberation, and hesitated for some time. Sulzer waited patiently.

"'Well, Sah,' answered Sam at last, 'I think yo' does, Sah. Yo breff, Sah, is powful like Mr. Clay's.'"

During the afternoon, while Charles F. Murphy was receiving leaders and delegates from various States in his rooms at the Southern Hotel, one of the members of the Seabury-Palliser protestants from New York came into the room wearing the huge green ribbon badge of the contingent, bearing in yellow letters the words "Anti-Parker Protesting Delegation, New York." He took a similar badge from his pocket and laughingly tried to pin it on the coat of the Tammany leader.

"No, you don't," declared Murphy, with a laugh. "Why, you have put the yellow above the green!"

"Judge" Charles W. Mayer of New York, who came out with the Tammany leader's private party, was strutting about the Tammany headquarters to-day with all of the usual importance that goes with 4 feet 10 inches of height and the credit of once having been general counsel to the Pullman Company.

"Judge Mayer, glad to meet you," remarked one of the New York contingent on being introduced to him by Senator Dowling. "Of what court are you Judge?"

"Court?" laughed Dowling. "Why, Mayer gets his title half through being a judge of whisky and the other half through once having been judge at an Asbury Park baby show."

Controller Grout reached totwn to-day in much the same condition as did Mayor's Secretary O'Brien last week—minus his baggage.

"I think I am worse off than O'Brien," he said, "for he managed to get the trunk of a woman whose baggage was mixed with his. I did not even fare as well as that, for my belongings, which consisted of hand baggage only, are missing entirely. I intrusted it to a porter, and now can find neither baggage nor porter. Gosh! but I wish I had some clean clothes after that hot trip."

Ex-Senator Thomas C. O'Sullivan, one of the principal Tammany orators, has been flirting with the opposition since his arrival at the Southern this afternoon. He was in the lobby talking with ex-United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., one of the biggest of the Parker leaders, when Controller Grout came in. O'Sullivan immediately took Grout in tow and presented him with much formality to Senator Murphy. Then the three held a long and earnest talk with one another.

"Guess I'll have to get on the Parker band wagon with Mr. Murphy and the Controller," said the Senator afterward.

"Maybe you don't know which Murphy you are going to follow," replied the Troy Senator.

Hugh Brady, one of the St. Louis political leaders, was approached by one of the Tammany men who had been sent out by Leader Murphy to start the boom for Mayor McClellan.

"What do you think of the McClellan boom?" asked the Tammany man.

"It looks to me to be just about as formidable as a flounder on a mudbank," was Brady's response.

William J. Bryan, Senator Stone of Missouri, and Moses Wetmore, the "trust buster," were walking up the Pike one day this week when Detective McGrath said to a "green man" he had been requested to work in, "There go three notorious 'con' men. Keep your eye on them."

The "green man" followed them about for an hour or more before he learned their identity. He has refused to pair with McGrath since.

Ex-Controller Bird S. Coler was conspicuous in the Tammany headquarters to-day.

"To-morrow we are going to launch the Coler boom and stampede the convention," remarked Senator Thomas F. Grady solemnly, but loud enough for the ex-Controller to hear. "Already the delegates from Alaska have offered to present his name, and the Indian Territory contingent will back it up. That means his selection sure."

Coler looked interested. "When I struck town I was in a recipient mood, and I have felt all along that something might strike in my direction," he remarked.

One of those cranks who always may be found in considerable numbers at political conventions drifted into the Tammany headquarters to-day with a great suggestion for Mr. Murphy. "The thing to do to give the party a winning ticket is to name Folk for President and McClellan for Vice President," said this fellow in loud tones as he proceeded to argue at great length in behalf of his presentation.

At that moment Congressman Cockran came out of the inner room and was buttonholed by the crank.

"You know I am Mr. Folk myself," said the man confidentially, and now Mr. McClellan, couldn't you let me have a quarter so we can go down stairs and celebrate our nomination jointly?"

Senator Tillman got the biggest ovation that anybody has yet received when he arrived to-day. At the Jefferson Hotel he made a triumphal progress down the lobby, with admirers by the hundred crowding around him to shake his hand. For several hours it was impossible for the Senator to move in any direction across the lobby in less than twenty minutes.

That all public men do not know each other in a large country was sufficiently demonstrated in an elevator at the Southern to-day. Perry Belmont, Representative Joseph A. Goulden of New York, and Representative John W. Maddox of Georgia got in the car together. Not one of the three knew the others. Yet Maddox and Goulden are fellow-members of Congress, and Belmont's face and figure are about as well known as anybody's.

Ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., of New Jersey called on Mr. Murphy at the Tammany headquarters and talked with him for several minutes.

"Anything doing?" he was asked by a dozen newspaper men when he came out.

"Yes," replied the Senator, "we have a candidate for New Jersey. Our State will support David B. Hill for President."

As the Senator said this he winked and looked seriously at "Bim the button man," who was standing by.

"Bim," he said, "get out Hill buttons in a hurry."

"Huh!" said Bim, "Who's goin' to pay for them?"

Fred C. Schraub of Lowville, at one time Commissioner of Agriculture, walked about the lobby of the Southern Hotel with a Parker button on his coat lapel and another button, showing the head of Grover Cleveland, just underneath.

"Here's your winning ticket," announced Mr. Schraub, gravely to all comers. "Parker for President and Cleveland for Vice President. Win in a walk."

Half a dozen Hearst orators have been traveling through the Jefferson lobbies making speeches, but although their lungs are of iron and their language of brimstone they have not succeeded in interesting the crowd or getting much attention. They took counsel with each other to overcome this public apathy, and hit on a scheme which works like a charm.

One of the six now impersonates a Parker boomer. He starts in to deliver a strong Parker speech, in the course of which he devotes most of his time to praising David B. Hill and August Belmont. He tells of Belmont's wealth and of Hill's genius as a politician. Presently another of the boomers comes up and breaks in with questions. The pretended Parker boomer fights valiantly for awhile, defending Hill and Belmont, and then begins to weaken and get rattled. The other pushes his advantage, completely silences the fictitious Parker man, and then takes the centre of the stage and delivers an impassioned eulogy of Hearst.

It never fails to work. Of course persons who see the show more than once begin to suspect that something is wrong, but the crowd at the Jefferson is fluctuating, and there is always a large contingent who are completely deceived.

The contrast between the excitement, enthusiasm, and interest at this convention and the apathy and dullness at Chicago have been the theme of much jubilation among the Democrats here. Some one asked Col. Charles A. Edwards of Texas, Secretary of the Congressional Committee, how he thought the enthusiasm here compared with that at Chicago.

"Compare," roared Edwards, who has a voice that frequently causes fire alarms to be turned in when he is excited. "Compare! Compare! Why, man, you might as well compare the feeble and intermittent coruscations of a lightning bug's tail with the solar system."

SAW HEARST'S DOUBLE.

This Caused Rumor That the Candidate Was in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—A rumor spread here to-day that W. R. Hearst had arrived and was going to relieve Max F. Ihmsen of the responsibility attendant upon the securing of Mr. Hearst's nomination for President. There were people who were ready to make affidavit to having seen a tall young man with an intellectual cast of countenance and half parted in the middle, and to swear that he had gone into the Jefferson, been swallowed up in an elevator, and vanished from the ken of man.

Diligent inquiries in every direction failed to reveal any confirmation of the story, but this did not discourage those who had seen the tall young man. "Of course they'll deny it," said they, "but we saw him, didn't we?"

In view of the importance of the situation the hotel clerk's bureau of information was consulted. He looked at his records and said "No man of that name here."

To make sure, however, recourse was had to the Hearst headquarters on the floor above. There the Hearst presence was vigorously and officially denied.

No one knows who the tall young man was, but it is now established that there is some one in America who looks like Mr. Hearst.

Mr. Hearst's managers to-day were disposed to drop somewhat into the statistical vein. They started off with a claim of 280 delegates, but to-day they had heard news of recruits which swelled the total. They said that the Oklahoma delegation was to be added to the Hearst column. The Oklahoma people are, as a matter of fact, going to vote for Hearst on the first ballot, after which they will switch to McClellan.

Michigan also afforded much encouragement to the Hearst managers. They said that the Michigan delegation was going to divide. One of them knew a very prominent Michigan man, a delegate at large, who was strongly for Hearst and was going to vote for him, and there were others.

This reported Michigan defection cheered up the Hearst managers quite a good deal, but cruel as it seems to say it, their hopes of Michigan are sure to wither and possibly to be blasted.

Princeton Men and Friend Drown.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 4.—Walter Stead and Frank Rule of Princeton and a young man named Rulong, of Philadelphia, who was visiting here, were drowned in Millstone River this afternoon by the capsizing of their boat. While rowing up the stream the boat got into a treacherous current, which threw it against a rock. The occupants went overboard, and they were caught in a network of river grass and roots and carried under. The bodies were recovered three hours later.

JUDGE PARKER PITCHES HAY FOR TWO HOURS

Gives Two Farmhands Holiday, Helps Out Himself.

WORKS UNDER BROILING SUN

Then He Entertains Friends Indoors, Rides Horseback, and Shows Politics Questioners His Polled Cows.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 4.—Judge Alton B. Parker, with the date of the nomination by the Democrats of their choice for President of the United States less than a week away, spent two hours to-day in the fields with his men, pitching hay.

To remain silent in the face of insistent questioners, to maintain an outward air of apathy toward a subject which is raging fiercely in the breasts of many men less likely to be so directly affected as Judge Parker, are perhaps not difficult for a man who practices self-control. To pitch hay for two long hours under a broiling sun is hard work for any man.

Two of the hayworkers had received permission to celebrate. The others were having a hard time of it gathering in the crop, thus short-handed. Judge Parker noticed this, and pitched in himself.

When he returned from the fields he donned a cream-colored flannel suit, black silk stockings, and patent leather shoes. He sat for a time in his ideal library overlooking the Hudson attending to his mail. He found that many persons had made the Fourth the occasion for sending him telegraphic messages of a complimentary nature.

After dinner many of the family's friends from nearby towns visited the Parker homestead, a large percentage of them being women. For some time the Judge sat in a comfortable armchair on the veranda, the centre of the group of visitors. He chatted pleasantly on a variety of subjects, but skillfully avoided any allusion to the gathering Democratic clans at St. Louis.

Among the women were Mrs. William F. Sheehan and her sister, Mrs. Tanner, from Kingston, who found it necessary to leave while the Judge was talking. He paused long enough to help them gallantly into their carriage.

Then came men who evidently expected that the Judge would discuss the political situation with them. He took them for a stroll over his farm, talking gladly about his polled cows which give such excellent milk.

Little Parker Hall and his two-year-old sister Mary took up a little of his time with their firecrackers, and he seemed to derive no little enjoyment from the help he gave them.

Late in the afternoon the flannel suit came off and the coachman was ordered to saddle one of his horses. Judge Parker then rode through Esopus, taking a look at his farms, of which there are two in the village.

He cuts a splendid figure on a horse, and rides like a man accustomed to sitting in the saddle. As he rode through the streets he was compelled to touch his hat continually to his townsmen, who rushed out of their houses to bow to him. After the ride his evening was again spent among personal friends at home.

Those who have been led to believe that because Judge Parker has not expressed himself on the various subjects concerning the country's welfare he has not settled views upon them are likely to find themselves very much mistaken when the time arrives. His conversations with intimates within the last few days have clearly demonstrated that he has made National and international affairs a lifelong study.

It is not even true that he is reticent in speech. On the contrary, he is a lively conversationalist.

DAUGHTER TELLS HIS HABITS.

When He Rides He Buttons His Coat Tight and Goes Fast.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 4.—A local newspaper to-day prints an interview with Mrs. Charles Mercer Hall, wife of the Rev. Dr. Hall, an Episcopal clergyman of Kingston, N. Y., and daughter of Judge Alton B. Parker. The interview follows:

"As soon as court adjourns, father goes to Esopus, where he has a farm, and from that time on he works out of doors, and does it as much as possible, but he also prepares his opinions to be handed down when court convenes."

In response to a laughing allusion regarding the much-discussed reticence of Judge Parker, Mrs. Hall disclaimed that he has any trait of this kind.

"Father likes to talk to every one," she said. "It does not matter whom he meets, he will strike up a conversation. It is not affectation with him. He enjoys meeting people and exchanging ideas.

"He spends as much of his time as possible going about the place, talking to the workmen, looking at the stock, and helping in the field. In the afternoon he goes to his study and works on legal opinions and answers his letters.

"While father is in the country he gets up before 6 o'clock every morning and, rain or shine, goes to the dock at the foot of the hill on which our home is situated and dives in the river. I do not believe he ever misses his morning swim, nor do I believe that he ever varies more than a few minutes in taking it at exactly the same time every day.

"When he is in Albany, every morning, at about the same hour that he takes his swim in the country, he takes a ride. He does not ride in the usual style of a gentle gallop, but pulls his hat down close over his ears, buttons his coat tight, and puts the horse at a driving gallop for several miles."

TURNER FOR SECOND PLACE.

Ex-Senator from Washington Said to be Favored by Parker's Managers.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—Friends of ex-United States Senator George Turner of Washington are expressing confidence to-night that he will be made the Vice Presidential nominee. The delegation from Turner's own State was instructed for Turner, and all of the members have been working for his nomination. In addition, Senator Dubois of Idaho has been urging the nomination at every hand, and the favor with which Turner's nomination has been received by the Parker men is the result of a conference held between Senator Dubois and Senator Hill Sunday night, at which time Dubois told Hill that there were sixty votes in the West ready to go to Parker on the first ballot if Turner would be made his running mate.

Senator McCarren of Brooklyn was asked about the Turner movement and he replied that the Parker managers were seriously considering three men for Parker's running mate—Senator Turner, Edward C. Wall of Wisconsin, and John W. Kern of Indiana, but with a preference for the ex-Senator from Washington. From sources close to Senator Hill and William F. Sheehan it was learned that Turner was looked upon with much favor.

Many of the Parker men were surprised, however, when they found that up to 1896 Senator Turner was a Republican, leaving his party in the first Bryan campaign because he was a strong free-silver man. In the last month of 1896 Turner was elected United States Senator as a Silver Republican, his election being brought about by a coalition of Silver Republicans, Populists, and Democrats.

"After I got to Washington," said the Senator to-night, "I found there was not much use in being a silver Republican and so I joined the Democratic Party and have remained a Democrat ever since, serving my term in the Senate from March 4, 1897, to March 4, 1903.

"As far as the money question is concerned at this time, I certainly favor ignoring it entirely in the platform to be adopted. There is no need of reaffirming the platforms of 1896 and 1900, because the silver question is a dead issue."

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE OUT.

What Booklets Say About Parker, Gray, and Hearst.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—The campaign literature started in to-day with a rush. The season has been a little backward, but to-day the printed arguments suddenly blossomed out all over town. To-night they are littering the hotel floors.

The favorite Parker booklet gives a page and a half biography of him, and then starts in on press testimonials. One of them contains this tribute to Judge Parker's essay on Jefferson:

"It shows a splendid intolerance of sops thrown to State Socialism or other fads and fanaticisms to catch votes."

In fact, the whole document shows a striking and significant indifference as to whether the radical element in the party likes what is said of Parker or not. One of the newspaper extracts thus culled by Parker's spokesmen to advance his claims for the Democratic nomination says that the Judge "will never consent to stand for the Presidency on a platform containing sops to Socialists, Anarchists, or any other enemies of Democratic principles."

Another extract denies that Judge Parker has ever done any "kotowing to organized labor," and adds:

"The labor question, in its many aspects, is the cause of more cowardice and truckling and downright demagogy among our politicians and newspapers than any other question before the people. The public man who has the courage of his convictions and the daring of his duty in matters involving the claims and the rights of organized labor and of combined capital is truly deserving of honor and trust."

From a magazine article the following has been selected:

"He is not impetuous; he is deliberate. He is not rash; he is conservative. He is not blatant; he is consistently dignified. He has no hunger for usurpation; he has already made a record for keeping his own department of the Government within Constitutional bounds. He has no craze for militarism; his is the philosophy of constructiveness in peace."

The principal Gray booklet devotes no space worth mentioning to the candidate's personality, and lays all its emphasis on his attitude on public questions. The Gray boomers evidently consider that the Judge's position on the Philippine question will be a strong card with those among whom they are proselyting, for that position is put to the front in the booklet, and more space is devoted to it than to anything else. His cable message to Secretary Hay, declaring it to be unwise to take the Philippines, is printed in full.

The Gray men also set forth that the Judge is opposed to a high tariff and wants an immediate revision, and they say: "He is opposed to the trusts which seek to monopolize trade and is alarmed by the rapid extension of this evil during the last eight years." There is a separate column devoted to his views on the labor question.

The Hearst boomers have gotten out some literature that is strongly fragrant of the literary methods of Mr. Hearst's newspapers. It has sometimes been remarked how these papers will print in very large type some startling headline like this: "Death of King Edward," followed in smaller type by the words, "Not likely to occur."

Even so have the Hearstites issued a pamphlet saying in bold and heavy type, spread clear across a page, "William Randolph Hearst can carry all the Eastern States," and then in very much smaller type the words, "that any other candidate can carry."

The Hearstites have also issued a work entitled "Some Addresses and Writings of William Randolph Hearst." Many of these writings have appeared in Mr. Hearst's newspapers as editorials, and current rumor has connected the name of another man with their authorship, so that this publication redresses a grave wrong which Mr. Hearst has suffered. It is now officially set forth that he wrote them.

A curious specimen of campaign literature is one which is devoted not to praising, but to attacking a possible candidate. At the the hotels is being distributed a copy of a Chicago weekly called The Public, which contains a very elaborate and complete attack on Grover Cleveland. It is advertised by the stamping in red letters on the first page of the words, "President Cleveland and the Chicago Strike, Third Page."

This article is in answer to Mr. Cleveland's recent lecture on the great strike, and charges him with "industriously erecting Presidential lightning rods, with their tips invitingly pointed toward the two most important centres of magnetic energy in politics—race insanity at the South and frenzied finance at the North."

BOOM TAGGART FOR CHAIRMAN.

Members of Indiana Delegation Busy Urging His Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—Members of the Indiana delegation are losing no opportunity to present the claims of National Committeeman Thomas Taggart to be Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and, as such, to be the manager of the Presidential campaign. The delegation in full arrived this afternoon and joined the advance guard of two days ago at the Southern Hotel, where headquarters have been opened. A big picture of Judge Parker, surrounded by electric lights, was placed in position immediately.

John W. Kern of Indianapolis, who was the candidate of the party for Governor four years ago, heads the delegation, and is in charge of the campaign to land Taggart as the head of the committee. He has been working with the Parker managers in Taggart's interest, and expressed himself to-night as extremely hopeful of landing his man.

"We are for Parker for President, first, last, and all the time," he said, "and we look upon Taggart as the logical man for Chairman of the committee. He has the reputation of winning battles when he goes into a fight."

To-night three marching clubs from Indiana, accompanied each by a brass band, arrived. They numbered 1,000 men. The clubs are the Marion County Democratic Club, the Indiana Democratic Club, and the Jackson Club of Terre Haute.

KINGS COUNTY MEN ARRIVE.

Senator McCarren Leads Parade of His Delegation in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—Senator Patrick H. McCarren's Kings County Democracy, which reached here with 300 men this afternoon, had a great reception, and took the wind out of the sails of the Tammany crowd by marching from the station to the Southern Hotel headed by Senator McCarren himself and a brass band. The Tammany men made their way from their trains to the hotel by various courses, without any band or demonstration.

The Brooklyn Senator met the special train bearing his contingent and then the crowd, carrying canes and their hand baggage, marched through the streets with the band playing "Maryland" and "Dixie." From the airs that were rendered the convention crowd took the contingent for the Maryland delegation and cheered it to the echo, several people pointing out Senator McCarren as Senator Gorman, whom everybody was anxious to see.

All the way to the hotel, followed by the cheering crowd, the contingent went, Controller Grout being one of the principal figures in the parade, clad as he was in a suit of crash.

When the Brooklyn crowd reached the hotel, Senator McCarren, with all the airs of a Drum Major, swung the column right into the lobby of the hotel with the band still playing "Maryland." Lining up in the big rotunda, the band played for several minutes and then, led by McCarren, the Brooklynites gave cheer after cheer for Parker, winding each series off with a shout for McCarren. Parker badges were worn by all hands.

The Kings County crowd is located at the Southern Hotel, where Senator McCarren is also housed.

BEGINNING THIS MORNING

Panama Hats for Men

Heretofore $12, $18 and $20

Special at $7.50

The three vital reasons which earn for this offer the right to be termed "extraordinary" are these: The exceptionally high character of the hats, the great number involved and the extremely reduced price. Do they appeal to you? Dignified and negligee models, with high or low crown, narrow or wide brim.

Straw Hats for Men.

Regularly $2.00 and $2.50. At $1.00

Fine Split and Sennit Braids, with straight brims; Milan and Mackinaw Braids with soft brims---elect whichever you will, the Saks label insures the high character of the hat.

Broadway, **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

BROOKLYN MEN CLEAN THEIR OWN STREET

Amateur "White Wings" Have a Queer Celebration of the Fourth.

WELCOME TO COBBLESTONES

Hudson Avenue's Covering of Dirt Is Piled Up and Decorated for Woodbury's Edification.

A queer celebration, in which joy over once more beholding the cobblestone pavement of their street was more to the fore than enthusiasm over the Day of Independence, was held last night by the residents in Hudson Avenue, between Willoughby and De Kalb Avenues, Brooklyn. The evening festivities marked the wind-up of a strenuous day among the Hudson Avenue folk, in which they worked like beavers with broom, rake, and shovel to clean up a ten months' accumulation of dirt in the street and shame the Street Cleaning Department for failing to come to their relief.

Last Summer a sewer main was laid in the street by a contractor, who completed the work in September. When his men went away they left a layer of earth and refuse several inches deep on the street pavement, and never returned to scrape it up. Seeing the dirt and refuse on the street getting deeper and deeper from day to day, the residents finally applied to the Street Cleaning Department for relief. They say that they were told that if the contractor would clear away the dirt he had left the department would see to it that the street was kept clean, but the contractor must first bring the pavement to view.

A committee then waited upon the contractor. He, it is said, informed them that it was "up to" the Street Cleaning Department. The residents finally tired of being referred back and forth and appealed to the Health Department. That department also failed to do anything for them. Finally they called a meeting of the residents, which was held in the store of ex-Alderman Anton Merkle, at 421 Hudson Avenue, on Sunday night. It was decided that as they could get no relief from the contractor or the city authorities, they would take the matter into their own hands and clean the street themselves.

Accordingly the dirt was scraped into huge piles in the middle of the street. On top of the dirt piles were heaped old shoes, discarded hats, dead cats, battered bird cages, and all sorts of queer things. Into each mound was stuck a pole with a flag tacked to it.

Yesterday these poles were further adorned with placards bearing quaint and curious legends. One card bore the following: "Hudson Avenue seen its duty and it done it." Another legend ran: "We would bury Woodbury under this, but he never comes around." A card on the highest pile bore this: "From this height a superb view of our long-lost but now returned pavement can be had."

Last night the residents gathered at Hudson Avenue and Lafayette Street to celebrate the bringing back to view of the pavement.

GRAY AS A DARK HORSE.

Temperate Claims of His Boomers—Bryan's Reported Attitude.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—A lot of hard work is being done for Judge Gray. His boomers are not making any extravagant claims, and hence what they do say is accepted more nearly at its face value than is the case with the claims of most candidates. They do not expect to get any votes outside of Delaware on the first ballot, and are working chiefly to make Gray a second choice with the supporters of other candidates.

They say they have had fair success in this respect, and that a large number of Parker men have agreed to take Gray as second choice. They expect, of course, to get similar support from others, but so far their success has been among Parker men. They say that a number of the New Yorkers have announced their intention to vote for Gray in case Parker is not nominated.

A remarkable feature of the situation affecting Gray is the persistency with which rumors are circulated concerning the attitude of Mr. Bryan. They come from many sources, and are always to the effect that Bryan is willing to take Gray to beat Parker, notwithstanding that Gray bolted Bryan's nomination. The explanation given is that Bryan knows Gray personally, likes him, and feels confident he would be a good enough Democrat in the Presidential chair.

L. Irving Handy of Delaware went to see Bryan as soon as he arrived here, and the two have had several conferences since. The extent of Handy's success with Bryan is not revealed, but the Delawareans feel much encouraged.

One of the delegates said to-day at the St. Nicholas, the headquarters of the Delaware men, that they expected Judge Gray to show a great deal of strength.

"We think," said he, "that Judge Gray is the logical candidate if Mr. Cleveland is not nominated. We propose to stand to the Gray colors as long as there is any chance of his nomination. Of course, if there is a break and the delegates begin to flock to Parker or any other conservative candidate, we will fall in line also, but it must be evident to us that that break is the one that is going to mean the nomination of somebody."

"Didn't Judge Gray say he did not desire to be a candidate?" was asked.

"He did," was the reply, "but he meant that he was not a candidate in the sense of seeking it. If the convention should desire his nomination, however, he would readily acquiesce. He believes that a good Democrat could not do otherwise. He has often told us he would leave the bench if he thought by so doing he could come among us and benefit the party."

Senator Tillman of South Carolina to-night came out for Gray.

"Because he is a straight-out Democrat of the open-and-above-board type, a man who stands for the Democracy which has come down to us from the fathers and is, in my opinion, far and away the strongest man whom the Democrats can put in the field, I heartily favor the nomination of Judge Gray for the Presidency," he said. "I served with him in the Senate, and we in the Senate can testify to his ability integrity, and his many other qualifications for the Presidency.

"He stands for and represents those very principles which the Democrats need to put forward in the coming campaign and for which the people of this country are looking. I am of the opinion that Mr. Gray would get all the support and none of the opposition which Judge Parker has. Judge Parker is undoubtedly in the lead, thus far, but he has not the necessary two-thirds, and at this moment he would be ignoring Democratic history who would say that Judge Parker's nomination was an absolute certainty."

CLEVELAND GOES FISHING.

Spends Fourth on Buzzard's Bay with Joseph Jefferson.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 4.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland spent the holiday on a fishing trip down the bay with Joseph Jefferson, with whom he is passing a week.

It is not known here yet when Mr. Cleveland will join his family at Sandwich, N. H., but it is understood he will leave here Friday and probably before that time.

The VERY BEST WHISKEY is



OLD CROW RYE



Sold only in our registered bottles everywhere.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

WHITELAW REID TALKS AT RYE.

Tells Policemen to Look After Fast Horses as Well as Autos.

RYE, N. Y., July 4.—At the Village Improvement Association's Independence Day celebration here to-day Whitelaw Reid, who was the guest of honor, delivered an address on local matters. He said that while the Village Association approved of the police zeal against automobiles on the grounds of safety and revenue, it thought it ought to be a zeal according to knowledge.

A policeman, he said, ought to know that if it is dangerous for an automobile to speed along the roads of Rye faster than eight miles an hour, he ought to know enough to arrest the drivers of horses speeding at the rate of twelve miles an hour. Scorching bicyclists, too, he said, should be looked after. Permitting fast drivers to go at a pace of twelve miles an hour, while arresting the chauffeur of a jogging auto was calculated to keep good citizens away from Rye, he said, and give them the impression that Rye was a troublesome little place.

In congratulating the people of Rye on their excellent school accommodations Mr. Reid urged them to teach their children the history of Westchester County, especially the part that Westchester played in the War of the Revolution.

"If you permit them to read novels," he said, "give them first that good American novel, 'The Spy.' Tell them the story of that great Westchester patriot, who lived on the Boston Post Road. Tell them the story of the day's work on the hillside of White Plains. Teach them, too, the spirit of '76."

Girl Drowned in Flushing Creek.

Ella Fletcher, thirteen years old, of Union Turnpike and Hoffman Boulevard, Jamaica, was drowned yesterday afternoon in Flushing Creek, near the pumping station. She was picking water lilies, and fell into a deep hole and sank. Her body was recovered an hour later.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

CAR BOUNCER MAULS AND CHOKES WOMAN

Drops Her, Exhausted, at Arrested Husband's Side.

ANOTHER RIOTOUS DAY

Fights by Dozen—Police Headquarters Surprised, but Coney Island Police Arrest No So-called "Inspectors."

About a dozen of the big, brawny "bouncers" in the employ of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company late yesterday afternoon assaulted three women who had refused to pay 10 cents to get to Coney Island, and one of the so-called "inspectors" beat one of the women in the face and on the head with his fists in such a fashion that the police reserves from Coney Island had to be summoned to quell the riot that ensued.

Not a single policeman in the employ of the city was present when the row was going on, and when at last the reserves, under Capt. Dooley of the Coney Island Precinct arrived, that officer flatly refused to make any arrests even after the women had identified some of their assailants.

It was a few minutes before 5 o'clock when Car 1,099 of the Tompkins and Lorimer Street line reached the transfer point at Gravesend Avenue and Neck Road. Among the passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Potruch of 44 Humboldt Street, Mr. Potruch's sister-in-law, Mrs. Aaron Potruch of 258A Vernon Avenue, Abraham Anenberg, William Birg, and Miss Ray Granitzer, all of Brooklyn. The entire party had refused to pay the extra fare, and as soon as the car stopped at the transfer point, where the "bouncers" were stationed, the conductor pointed out the party of six.

"Come off or pay yer fares; we don't want any fooling," yelled the gang of "bouncers."

The next moment they were in the car and had grabbed the three men. Despite the odds against them the men put up a stiff fight and contested every inch of the way. The infuriated Inspectors yelled like Indians, and all the time were pulling, jerking, pushing, shoving, and pummeling the men with all their might and main in the attempt to get them off of the car.

Feared Baby Would Be Killed.

A woman who had paid both fares and who had a little child in her lap was on one of the seats right in the centre of the mix-up. At one stage of the fight a big Inspector pulled a club and brandished it in the air as if he were going to strike one of the resisting passengers. When she saw the club the woman thought the big fellow was going to strike her, and began to cry and beg him "not to kill my baby."

After five minutes of vicious fighting the "Inspector-bouncers" finally triumphed and the three men were thrown into the road. No sooner did Birg land on the ground than he jumped to his feet and, running around the car, climbed in again. Right behind him went the "bouncers," their red faces contorted with rage, and the entire force began the second attack on Birg. This time Birg had to fight it out all alone, and when after about a minute's strenuous resistance he was again conquered and thrown like a dog out into the street, he was too exhausted to renew the fight.

As soon as they had the men off the "Inspector bouncers" went for the women, and the attack on them was even more vigorous than the onslaught on the men had been. Mrs. Alexander Potruch received the brunt of the first attack. The "bouncers" used no ceremony whatever, and with a jerk and a push Mrs. Potruch was thrown to the ground. The other two women followed the next moment in the same way.

Assaulted for a Wife's Plea.

Mrs. Potruch looked around for her husband. When she discovered him and went to his side she was told that he was under arrest. At this time not a single regular policeman had shown up, and those who did the arresting were special men in the employ of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Going up to the Inspectors, Mrs. Potruch begged them to let Mr. Potruch go. This request was delivered in a beseeching tone. One Inspector, giant in size, who wore a black mustache and who had a scar on one of his cheeks, turned on her. He grabbed her around the neck with one hand and with the other beat her in the face and on the head.

After pummeling her in this fashion he gave her a parting choke, and the woman, exhausted from the onslaught, fell to the ground. She was removed to a spot near the fence on the cinder walk a few feet away. The sight of the attack on her sister so affected Mrs. Aaron Potruch that she went into hysterics, and she, too, had to be laid alongside her sister on the walk to recover.

While all this was going on some one ran into a nearby store and telephoned to the Coney Island precinct for the reserves. Mrs. Potruch's dress and waist were torn in at least a score of places.

Bouncer Runs Away.

When the "bouncer" learned that the reserves were coming he jumped on a passing New York-bound car and ordered the conductor to proceed at full speed and not stop for any one. To his dismay a newspaper man jumped on the same car. When the Inspector discovered the reporter's presence he jumped off, and, running across the tracks, boarded another car bound the other way. When the car in which he was passed the transfer point at Neck Road and Gravesend Avenue several bystanders pointed him out to Capt. Dooley, who had arrived with his reserves, but Capt. Dooley made no attempt to stop the car and arrest the man.

Prior to this, this same "bouncer," it is said, tried to escape by going up a side street near the transfer point, but when he arrived opposite the fire-engine house the firemen assumed such a menacing aspect that he retraced his steps and started in another direction. This time he was followed by two men, and when he saw them, it is said, he drew a pistol and threatened them. Just after this he reappeared at the scene of the trouble and boarded the New York bound car.

Police, Late, Refuse to Act.

When Capt. Dooley and his reserves, to the number of six, reached the scene of the trouble the two women had revived, and Mrs. Alexander Potruch identified an Inspector, who said he was John Johnson of 468 De Kalb Avenue, as one of her assailants. Capt. Dooley paid no attention to the identification and did not arrest the man. When Mr. Potruch identified another "bouncer" as one of those that had participated in the assault Capt. Dooley again ignored the request that he be arrested. When this man was asked his name he laughed. All the other "bouncers" laughed, too.

About this time a six-car elevated train ran along, and the conductor [illegible] it yelled to the [illegible] seven people on board who had refused to pay their fares.

"What's seven to us?" shouted a burly "bouncer." Then, with a laugh and a sneer, the whole pack dashed into the train. In a few minutes the gang appeared with the seven who had refused to pay the extra nickel each. Soon after the ejection from the elevated train the members of the Potruch party had recovered sufficiently to continue their journey, and they boarded one of the Coney Island cars and proceeded to the resort. They had not been at Coney Island five minutes when Mrs. Potruch recognized the "bouncer" who assaulted her. Mr. Potruch immediately summoned Policeman Daniel Undermark and asked him to arrest the man. Undermark declined to do so, saying that he had not witnessed the assault. When Mr. Potruch persisted in his demand he placed Potruch under arrest and marched him to the station house on a charge of disorderly conduct.

One Case in Court To-day.

At the station house the Potruch women offered their diamonds and other jewels as security, but the Sergeant at the desk declined them on the ground that "this is not a pawnshop." Later, when Mrs. Aaron Potruch offered her home on Vernon Avenue, that was accepted, and Mr. Potruch was liberated. The case will come up in the Coney Island Court this morning.

Besides the Potruch incident, there were several others enacted at the Gravesend Avenue and Neck Road point in which the "bouncers" had a chance to display their prowess. On Lorimer and Tompkins Avenue car 3,090 a Miss Cooney of 193 Java Street was ejected in the usual get-her-off-quick way, as was also her escort, E. J. McKee, of 65 Greene Street, Brooklyn. Miss Cooney fell on her knees when she was thrown off, but escaped without hurt. Another party that was ejected consisted of seven men, one of whom was addressed by the other six as "counselor." "Counselor" was careful to take the number of the car from which he and his companions had been ejected.

INSPECTOR BROOKS'S VIEW.

If There's a Fight, Arrest "Bouncer" and Passenger.

Police Inspector Brooks was in charge of the uniformed force yesterday. The Inspector was greatly surprised when told of the situation at the Brooklyn trolley lines' second-fare points.

"Any policeman who has overstepped his duty in this matter," said Inspector Brooks, "will have charges preferred against him, and will be placed on trial on such charges. A policeman who is detailed to the points where the railroad companies are trying to solve this extra fare problem is simply there to preserve the peace. He must not interfere with the railroad Inspector, the conductor, or the passenger unless a breach of the peace has been committed.

"It matters not who breaks the peace. The duty of the policeman is to arrest such violator of the law. If a conductor or Inspector takes hold of a passenger and attempts to eject him from the car the policeman cannot interfere if the railroad man is simply using what force is necessary to eject the man who has refused to pay the fare.

"But if the passenger puts up his hands and there is a scramble and the peace is broken it is the duty of the policeman to arrest both passenger and railroad man. The matter is very simple. The police received no special orders from here, but whatever orders were sent out to the men engaged in doing police work at the points mentioned were sent out from Brooklyn."

Inspector McLaughlin, who is in charge in Brooklyn, expressed the same views as Inspector Brooks. He failed to become excited over the situation.

PUBLIC WRONG, ROAD SAYS.

Officers Say Court Decision Favors Ten-Cent Fare.

The officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company allege that there is no question of rights involved in the trouble over the 10-cent fare on the company's Coney Island lines. They assert that the recent decision relative to transfers does not concern the case at issue at all. They say that a decision on the double-fare question has already been rendered by the courts in favor of the company. This decision was in the suit brought by the late Major Peter H. McNulty several years ago, soon after the double-fare scheme was put into operation on the Coney Island lines, on behalf of the residents of the suburban section below King's Highway. Major McNulty sought to restrain the company from charging the extra fare, on the ground that it had no legal right to do so.

The company contended that not only could it charge an extra fare under the law, but that it could legally make the fare 3 cents a mile on certain of the lines. These lines, the Brighton Beach road, for example, it claimed, were chartered as steam railroads, which, under the laws, were privileged to charge at the rate of 3 cents a mile. The Culver and Sea Beach lines were also chartered as steam roads, and the fact that the Brooklyn Heights Company was employing electricity instead of steam in their operation did not affect the charters. When the case came before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn it was decided in favor of the company.

"The transfer controversy," said General Manager John F. Calderwood of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, "has nothing whatever to do with the 10-cent fare question on the Coney Island lines. We have charter rights to charge 3 cents a mile on those roads if we wished to. The public has got an entirely wrong impression about this matter, and it ought to be brought around to a realization of the fact that the courts have not decided that a 10-cent fare cannot be charged. We are not in any way going beyond our legal rights in this matter."

Lawyer Luke O'Reilly and other Brooklyn lawyers declare that the position of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, which operates the Smith Street Line, is much more vulnerable than that of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company with regard to the 10-cent fare. This company, it is asserted, has not the protection afforded by a steam railroad charter, the Smith Street road having been originally a horse-car line. Some of the lawyers assert that so far as this company is concerned, it has no legal right to exact an additional fare from passengers on its lines, and Mr. O'Reilly says he intends to test the question in the courts.

The Coney Island and Brooklyn Company exacts the extra fare only on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, while it is charged every day on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's Coney Island lines.

PARENTS SEE BOY KILLED.

Mulvihill Was Running Across Street When Struck by Jamaica Car.

Clement Mulvihill, eight years old, was run down and killed by a Jamaica trolley car opposite his home, at Brooklyn Hills, L. I., last night. The accident was witnessed by the boy's parents, who were sitting on the stoop of their residence. He had been playing with firecrackers, and after exhausting his supply, asked his father for money to purchase more. When he got the money, with several other boys, he started to run across the roadway.

Trolley car 2,622 of the Broadway line, on its way to Jamaica, came along just as the boy was crossing. The car bowled him over and the forward wheels passed over him, severing his right leg before the motorman was able to bring the car to a stop. The parents of the boy screamed and ran into the roadway. Several of the women passengers looked after the distracted mother while the father helped the men passengers to lift the car from the boy's body. An ambulance was summoned from the Jamaica Hospital, but when the boy had been placed into it the surgeon pronounced him dead. The motorman, Sanford Vanderbilt, was arrested on a charge of manslaughter and locked up in the Richmond Hill police station.

22 TRAMPS HELD UP ON A FREIGHT TRAIN

Stripped and Robbed at Point of Three Revolvers.

NEGRO SHOT AND THROWN OFF

Three Men Under Arrest—New York Central's Detectives and Police Working on the Case.

The news of a train hold-up night in New York with sufficient realism to affect twenty-two "hoboes," the victims, leaked out in the West Side Court yesterday, when three men were arraigned for robbing and shooting a negro, Edward Thompson, on the train. He is now in the hospital, badly wounded.

Thompson got on a west-bound freight train of the New York Central Road at the Sixty-fifth Street yards on Saturday night. In the freight car, of "side-door Pullman," which he selected as his conveyance, were twenty-one other men, "beating their way." When the train reached Seventy-third Street three men got on board or crawled along from some other car. Without a bit of warning these three men pulled out revolvers and compelled the other men to strip and their clothing was searched for all valuables.

The story of what happened after that is told by Louis Berkholz, one of the three men under arrest. He says he is innocent of the charge against him.

"I and the other 'hoboes' were beating our way on the train," said Berkholz. "At Seventieth Street three men got onto the train and sat near us. One of them said to another, 'Jim, we're broke and need a drink.'

"'What'll we do?' the other asked.

"'This,' the first men said. Then the three men pulled out their guns and pointed them at us, and backed us into corners and ordered us to strip off all our clothes. They got all we had, which I believe was $19.75, from what we figured up, and then they saw the negro. They made him stand in the corner and began to fire at him. When he fell, all shot up, they waited until they got to One Hundred and Tenth Street, where it was kinder dark and then threw him off the train. The three men got off a little distance further along."

The three arrests were made at Yonkers. The railway has hired Pinkerton detectives to try to run the men down. They, it is said, are up the State on the case now.

SINGING SHOEMAKER A SUICIDE.

John Kurtz, 80 Years Old, Thought That He Was a Nuisance.

Because he thought himself a nuisance, his friends say, John Kurtz, eighty years old, committed suicide at his home on the top floor of 669 Ninth Avenue by hanging himself. Kurtz had lived in the neighborhood for forty years, and was known as the "singing shoemaker." He had a shop in Forty-second Street, near Ninth Avenue, until a few years ago, and attracted a great deal of attention by his singing. When he was not in a gloomy mood he was always singing. The police say that he had attempted his life six or seven times before.

The old man had dinner with his son William and his daughter-in-law, who live on the floor below. After dinner he said that he was going to his room to take a nap. He got a clothesline, and, standing on a chair under the transom between the parlor and his bedroom, he fastened the rope to a hook and then about his own neck. Then he kicked the chair away.

The falling of the chair was heard by his daughter-in-law. Her husband was out at the time, but when he returned she told him of it. William Kurtz went up to his father's apartments, burst the door in, and found the aged man hanging dead.

AWOKE TO FIND STRANGER.

Pleasant Cary, Negro Intruder in Flat, Locked Up.

Fred A. Salzer, who boards in a flat at 225 West Eleventh Street, was taking a nap yesterday afternoon, all the members of the family with whom he lives having gone to Rockaway. He was startled by an unusual noise and awoke with a start to find a negro in the room. Salzer grappled with the intruder and they fought all over the room for five minutes until Salzer yelled for help, when the negro broke away and ran.

Later a woman came into the Charles Street Station and told Capt. Aloncle that a parting punch from the negro had knocked Salzer out and that he was unable to come and make a complaint. Policemen Haggerty and Mellon were sent to look for the alleged burglar and shortly afterward found a man at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street who answered his description and locked him up.

When arraigned yesterday morning in the Jefferson Market Court the negro gave his name as Pleasant Cary. He was identified by Salzer as the man that was in his room and was held in $1,000 bail. Six robberies have taken place recently in the neighborhood.

19 DEAD IN WABASH WRECK.

Litchfield Gives Up Celebration Out of Respect to the Victims.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., July 4.—As a result of the Wabash wreck here last night, in which at least nineteen persons lost their lives, Mayor W. J. King issued a proclamation prohibiting the use of all fireworks to-day.

Two of the injured died during the night. Two more are expected to die at any moment. A wrecking crew now at work is expected to uncover several bodies reported missing. State Attorney L. V. Hill is here with Coroner Gray, making an investigation. The open switch is the mystery of the hour.

Howard Groves, the dispatcher, was riding in the cab with the engine men. None of the three bodies, buried under a mountain of steel, has been found.

The Coroner has impaneled a jury of twelve men, who were sworn in to-day.

Kill Four Tons of Grasshoppers.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 3.—Four tons of grasshoppers have been destroyed within the past few days by farmers in Central Utah, particularly in San Pete County. The pests have grown to be such a nuisance in recent years that the last State Legislature offered a bounty for the insects, paying 1 cent per pound. The County Clerk of San Pete County has during the past week paid bounties on over seven thousand pounds of grasshoppers captured in the neighborhood of the town of Ephraim alone.

Porto Rico's New Governor.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 4.—Judge Beckman Winthrop was inaugurated Governor of Porto Rico to-day. The theatre was packed when Gov. Hunt arrived, accompanied by Judge Winthrop. Gov. Hunt advised the people not to expect too much immediately from the National Government, and to prove their capacity before Statehood was granted them. The new Governor promised the extension of the school system, the building of roads, and the impartial execution of all laws.

Took Blame to Shield Married Man.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 4.—Sanford Vaughan, Jr., who admitted to the detectives that he fired the shot that killed Attorney R. Lee Suter yesterday, made a statement to-day contradicting his former announcement in every particular. Vaughan now says he took the blame upon himself to shield another member of the party, who is married and [illegible]

A bottle of it kept at home insures a quick-acting restorative for weakness or sudden illness.

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Irish Whiskey

A gentle heart stimulent and a potent reconstructive for premature aging or wasting away.

W. A. Taylor & Co., agents, 29 B'way, N. Y.

ILLEGAL JEWISH MARRIAGES.

Dr. Mendes Writes to Rabbis About State Laws on Subject.

The convention of orthodox rabbis of the United States and Canada reassembled yesterday morning at 156 Henry Street and resumed discussion of the problems before the convention. The work of the Jewish Orthodox Seminary, which was unfavorably criticised on Sunday, again came up for discussion as the result of a letter sent to the convention by the Rev. H. Pereira Mendes of the Union Orthodox Congregations. He recommended a reform in the seminary methods.

"First," said Dr. Mendes in the letter, "I am requested by Judge Newburger of the Court of General Sessions to bring to the notice of the rabbis the fact that certain marriages legal in Jewish law are illegal according to the laws of the State, for example between an uncle and his niece.

"Second, the practice of Milah needs regulation. Cases are on record which point to fatal results due to the Mohelim not paying sufficient regard to surgical cleanliness. The State may pass a law forbidding all Mohelim who are not graduates in surgery to practice.

"Third—I hear that you are opposed to the seminary. The seminary was established to be a bulwark against reform Judaism as taught by the Cincinnati College. You can make it that still. It is to-day strongly opposed to reform Judaism."

Resolutions were adopted on the death of the Rev. Theodore Herzl, the founder of the Zionist movement and the President of the Zionist Congress, who died in Vienna Sunday. The eulogy was pronounced by Rabbi Margolies of Boston.

ANTI-RACE SUICIDE.

Father of Triplets Writes to Roosevelt About Them.

Samuel Rosofsky, an employe at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who lives at 237 Thatford Avenue, Brooklyn, sent this self-explanatory letter to President Roosevelt yesterday:

"As an advocate of your crusade against race suicide, I am happy to inform you that three more American citizens have been added by my wife to Brownsville's (Brooklyn) population, making now four boys and two girls in our family. I am a member of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Club of Brooklyn, and heartily hope you will for a second time be our Chief Executive, by unanimous vote. In the Brownsville district, at least there need be no fear of race suicide.

"My new boys first saw daylight Saturday morning. The largest weighs five pounds, the other two, three and a half each. The smaller ones are now in the incubator at Dreamland Park, Coney Island, and my family physician, Dr. Rosensohn, says they will all live to vote the straight Republican ticket.

"My best wishes, and also my wife's, to you."

CAUGHT IN POND LILY TANGLE.

Two Men, Upset from Canoe, Couldn't Swim Ashore.

Owing to the number of pond lilies in the Van Cortlandt Park Lake, two men very nearly lost their lives there yesterday evening.

Max Cohen and Joseph Grass, both of 76 East Fifty-ninth Street, were paddling around in a canoe, when their oars became entangled in the thick stems of the pond lilies, and in trying to extricate them the canoe was upset.

Both men are strong swimmers, but the pond lilies are very thick at the point where they upset, and their legs became so entangled that it was impossible for them to swim. They managed to cling to the overturned canoe, however, until Charles Brown of Unionport, who was sitting on the porch of the Golf Clubhouse on the shore of the lake, saw their predicament and went to their assistance in a skiff.

The men were finally drawn out of the water by Mr. Brown after considerable difficulty, their clothes were dried at the clubhouse, and they left for home after repeatedly thanking their rescuer.

CONTINUOUS RESCUE ACT.

Coney's Cannon Coaster Stuck and Police Emptied the Cars.

A new form of amusement at Coney Island, known as "The Cannon Ball Coaster," got out of order last night, and two policemen from the Coney Island Precinct were kept busy for half an hour rescuing passengers from the cars. Last night one of the cars going up hill stuck to its track about half way up the incline. It was full of people, and Policemen Brosman and Kavanaugh, who saw the stalled car from outside the railing, jumped over and pulled the occupants out just in time to save them from a smash, as another car was coming up behind.

After this, and until the last car had made the attempt to climb the hill, the officers stood by and pulled the people out of the cars in time to save them from the bumping they would have received from the cars that continued to come from behind. Only one of the passengers, Miss Kate Smith of 328 East Sixtieth Street, was hurt. She was cut about the head and was sent home.

MRS. ANDREWS RECOVERING.

Silent as to Candy Said to Have Been Poisoned.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 4.—Mrs. John Andrews, who became ill at the Hotel Windsor after eating some chocolate candy that may have been poisoned and that had been sent to her through the mail, is still very ill, but the physician in attendance says she will recover. What remains of the candy has been sent to a chemist for analysis.

Mrs. Andrews declines to be interviewed, but it is said that she suspects certain persons who she thinks desire to put her out of the way. It is also said that the wrapper in which the candy was inclosed, and which it was supposed had been thrown away, is still in her possession.

NANTUCKET WIRELESS WORKS.

Changed Lightships Sunday and Passing Ships Couldn't Connect.

NANTUCKET, Mass., July 4.—A change in the lightships on the Nantucket South Shoals Station was the cause of the interruption to wireless communication for some hours yesterday.

The land station at Siasconsett at the eastern end of the island had some difficulty in getting into touch with the lightship after the new boat went on the station, but this morning the instruments were adjusted and messages from passing ships received as usual.

Falls Five Stories, but Lives.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 4.—Bartha Kovalgies, a Hungarian, living on Third Street, went on the roof of his home, a five-story building, this afternoon to take a nap. He rolled over the narrow ledge, dropped four stories, and then hit the pitch roof of a barn. He rolled down that and landed in the yard. He was unconscious when picked up, but when he revived from the [illegible]

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It is, from every viewpoint,

The Store for the go-aways. The Store for tourists.
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In Fact, Everybody's Store.

Thousands of people from all parts of the United States visit New York at this season. To these, as to all others, the Siegel Cooper Store says: "WELCOME!"

Notice: Many Special Sales of Great Importance Begin This Morning.

The Entertainment in the Auditorium on the 9th Floor is extraordinarily interesting. Performances daily at 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. Seats free to the capacity of the Auditorium.

FEW DELEGATES AT POPULIST CONVENTION

Not 200 on Hand When It Opened at Springfield, Ill.

ALL EYES ON ST. LOUIS

Party's Future Considered to be Dependent on Democratic Convention's Action—Platform Features.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 4.—The 500 or 600 delegates that were expected to attend the Populist National Convention in this city to-day did not put in an appearance, and when the convention was called to order this afternoon in the State Arsenal by Vice Chairman J. H. Edmiston of Nebraska there were fewer than 200 in the large hall. Only 23 States were represented. Mayor Devereux, who was scheduled to extend a word of welcome to the Populists at the opening of the convention, did not appear.

Ex-Congressman L. H. Weller of Iowa was made temporary Chairman, and the convention listened to addresses by ex-Senator William V. Allen of Nebraska and the Rev. A. E. Nelson of St. Louis. J. H. Edmiston was chosen Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

Only three names are mentioned now in connection with the nomination for President—William V. Allen of Nebraska, Samuel W. Williams of Indiana, and Thomas E. Watson of Georgia.

Ex-Senator Allen refuses to enter into a scramble for the nomination, and practically said to-night that he would not accept the honor if there was going to be any contest over it. He wants the nomination to come to him unanimously.

Mr. Watson is in a similar frame of mind regarding the head of the ticket, and has written a letter to the effect that he does not want to be the standard bearer for the Populists this year.

Mr. Williams is leaving nothing undone to capture the nomination, and his friends say to-night that if he cannot get first place on the ticket he is willing to take second.

It is understood that Ex-Senator Allen will have more to say about the platform than any other individual delegate. The sentiment favors the adoption of the Omaha platform of 1892, with planks for postal savings and initiative and referendum.

The feature of the platform to be adopted will be the money question. A demand is to be made that the issuance of notes be taken from the banks and that the Government assume the entire and absolute charge of coining and printing of money, and that all, whether gold, silver, or paper, shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private. An opposition to trusts will be declared and a demand made for the Government ownership of all public utilities.

A plank will declare for the abolition of the alien ownership of land, and another that the 200,000,000 acres held by the railroads and not used by them shall revert to the Government.

A graduated income tax will be another plank.

The initiative and referendum will be declared for and the election of the President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

That the future of the Populist Party depends, in a great measure, upon the action of the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, is freely admitted and discussed. The leaders here believe that a gold Democrat like Parker or Cleveland will be nominated, and that Bryan will leave the Democratic Party and come into the ranks of Populism. With him and his friends supporting Populist principles the delegates think there would be more hope for the future.

"On the other hand, if Mr. Bryan and his friends should control the St. Louis Convention, or receive recognition which would be satisfactory to the Nebraska leader, many of the leaders here say there would be little use for the Populist Party to make a fight this year.

"If the Democrats ignore Bryan at St. Louis," said Judge Daniel Williams of Indianapolis, "we will be stronger than ever and Populism will live."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Thomas B. Wanamaker, Philadelphia; Count and Countess de Chambrun, Paris.

HOLLAND—The Rev. William Way, Charleston, S. C.

IMPERIAL—F. W. Roebling, Jr., Trenton.

GRAND—J. B. Boutelle, Washington; Major Millard T. Waltz, United States Army; Lieut. Commander F. M. Bennett, United States Navy.

WOLCOTT—Capt. George P. Barney, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Thomas D. Drew, Juneau, Alaska; James Potter, Philadelphia.

ALBEMARLE—Ex-Mayor N. V. V. Franchot, Olean.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Bremond Dry Goods Company, Austin, Texas; J. Raymond, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Chamberlain & Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss A. M. White, millinery; Miss E. Silverstone, ribbons; Holland House.
Cohen, J. H., Pittsburg, Penn., dry goods; Hotel Savoy.
Ettlinger, M., Providence, R. I., clothing; Hotel York.
Friedman & Rosenon, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; M. D. Rosenon, dry goods; H. Friedman, dry goods; W. F. Stoppenbak, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Ferguson, McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. F. Conway, silks and laces; R. G. Anderson, dry goods; W. C. Thomas, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
[illegible]

Our Semi-Annual Remnant Sale Begins at 8 A. M. To-day.

Any short length of cloth, no matter what it is worth, made up into a suit to your measure at $15. Trousers, $4.

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th.

Grou & Gloss, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Grou, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Hoar & Oppenheimer, San Antonio, Texas; J. Oppenheimer, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, piece goods; Hotel Netherland.
Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. J. Byrne, dress goods and silks; 72 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Joseph Brothers & Davidson, Quincy, Ill.; E. Davidson, millinery; 657 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; M. Klein, dry goods; 406 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Kohn Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Kohn, furnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Boyle, domestics, dress goods, and silks; Miss M. Cassidy, umbrellas; Hotel Imperial.
Lorsch, George E., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. E. Lorsch, cloaks, ladies' and infants' wear, and jewelry; Hotel Navarre.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; J. W. Shaw, linens; J. F. Philp, furniture; Miss E. Meyenberg, ladies' wear; Mrs. Isenman, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Lansburgh Brothers, Washington, D. C.; L. Goldsmith, boys' clothing; C. M. Wallingford, dry goods; Belvedere Hotel.
Little, Powers & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; F. S. Little, furnishing goods; H. H. Powers, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; A. Kemper, laces; Herald Square Hotel.
Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; E. Guggenheim, notions and jewelry; 15 White Street; Hoffman House.
Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; D. Rothschild, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Simon, Flenniken & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; C. B. Flenniken, millinery; 657 Broadway; Hotel York.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Shepard, laces, vellings, and trimmings; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Washington; H. B. Albertus, cloaks, suits, waists, and corsets; 260 West Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Spiesberger, M., Son & Co., Omaha, Neb.; M. N. Spiesberger, laces; 600 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Strauss, B. J., & Samish, St. Louis, Mo.; E. G. Samish, millinery; 637 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Shwarts & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; M. Isaacs, fancy goods; B. M. Isaacs, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Grenoble.
Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. C. Tubbs, manufacturing department; D. C. Warden, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.

1:15 A. M.—1,030 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.
2:35 A. M.—170 Henry Street; Eva Sponanikots; damage, $300.
9:15 A. M.—112 Second Street; Henry Schwartzberg; damage trifling.
9:30 A. M.—Second Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets; Interborough Rapid Transit Company; damage trifling.
11 A. M.—28 Stanton Street; Joseph Dondrian; damage trifling.
11:10 A. M.—834 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street; Robert Heerbs; damage, $25.
12:10 P. M.—1,556 Third Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.
12:25 P. M.—2,258 Fifth Avenue; Joseph Peshofsky; damage, $15.
12:30 P. M.—222 Lexington Avenue; Michael Hoolihan; damage, $5.
12:40 P. M.—200 Allen Street; Harris Lipschitz; damage trifling.
12:50 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and East River; owner unknown; no damage.
1 P. M.—27 Essex Street; A. Cushum; damage slight.
1 P. M.—97 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Mrs. Jacobson; damage, $500.
1 P. M.—290 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; owner unknown; no damage.
1:20 P. M.—White Plains Road and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
1:30 P. M.—1,200 Lexington Avenue; Samuel Weiss; damage, $30.
1:50 P. M.—161 Seventh Avenue; S. Gemeiner; damage, $1,000.
1:50 P. M.—18 St. Mark's Place; H. Levih; damage, $2,500.
2:05 P. M.—2,071 Seventh Avenue; B. Saltensen; damage, $250.
2:15 P. M.—824 Columbus Avenue; Gallagher's liquor saloon; damage, $20.
2:20 P. M.—312 Manhattan Avenue; Helen Weiss; damage, $25.
2:30 P. M.—67 Grand Street; B. Flexbaum; damage, $200.
2:45 P. M.—Westchester Avenue and Avenue D; Fred S. Willye; damage, $30.
3:20 P. M.—3,373 Third Avenue; Dennett & Cohen; damage, $20.
3:30 P. M.—1,923 West Farms Road; Mary Manfis; damage, $200.
3:25 P. M.—1,710 Park Avenue; Mary Pana; damage, $25.
3:35 P. M.—76 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
3:35 P. M.—4 Astor Place; F. Bartis; damage trifling.
3:37 P. M.—424 West Fifty-third Street; Patrick Powers; damage, $10.
3:45 P. M.—181 Orchard Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
3:45 P. M.—107 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street; W. Altmann; damage, $25.
3:53 P. M.—425 East Thirteenth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
4:15 P. M.—[illegible] Avenue; George Lawrence; damage trifling.
4:20 P. M.—227 Avenue A; Bernard Lisstz; damage, $300.
5:25 P. M.—64 Norfolk Street; Louis Schwartz; damage trifling.
6:05 P. M.—2,439 Eighth Avenue; Morris Fischer; damage trifling.
7:15 P. M.—365 Manhattan Avenue; owner unknown; damage $5.
7:15 P. M.—Bainbridge Avenue and King's Bridge Road; owner unknown; damage trifling.
7:30 P. M.—108 East One Hundred and Third Street; Herman Monnias; damage $200.
8 P. M.—350 West Forty-fifth Street; Fred Otten; damage $25.
8:20 P. M.—Elevated structure at Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue; damage $25.
8:20 P. M.—75 Broome Street; May Clifford; damage trifling.
8:20 P. M.—344 Madison Street; Joseph Bellowsky; damage trifling.
8:30 P. M.—85 Willets Street; S. Hearstfield; damage trifling.
8:40 P. M.—2,480 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage $5.
8:40 P. M.—155 East Twenty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
8:45 P. M.—500 West Fifty-first Street; owner unknown; damage $5.
8:50 P. M.—264 Charles Street; Henry Senken; damage $500.
9:15 P. M.—292 East Sixth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
5:30 P. M.—883 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street; David Strauss; damage, $150.
5:45 P. M.—1,530 Brook Avenue; Mrs. Troub; damage, $3,075.
6:03 P. M.—248 East Fifty-first Street; Louis Haneman; damage, $25.
6:20 P. M.—65 Market Street; J. Nell; damage trifling.
6:20 P. M.—11 Monroe Street; Jacob Levy; damage trifling.
6:30 P. M.—340 Eighth Avenue; Oliver Kutton; damage, $10.
6:32 P. M.—123 Goerck Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.
7:35 P. M.—276 Cherry Street; Herman Sort; damage trifling.
7:45 P. M.—47 Cannon Street; Max Brandt; damage trifling.
8:05 P. M.—1,764 First Avenue; Rose Balson; damage, $25.
8:45 P. M.—327 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Paston Luciano; damage $50.
9 P. M.—One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Jerome Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.
9 P. M.—314 East Eighty-second Street; Joseph Meher; damage $50.
9:05 P. M.—993 Amsterdam Avenue; Frank McElroy; damage $10.
9:10 P. M.—186 Norfolk Street; Max Vauger; damage $800.
9:15 P. M.—2,415 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage $10.
9:25 P. M.—353 West Eighteenth Street; Public School 56; damage $25.
9:25 P. M.—358 East Fourth Street; Meyer David; damage $1.
9:30 P. M.—Two Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Albany Post Road; owner unknown; damage trifling.
9:40 P. M.—355 Second Avenue; Charles Post; damage trifling.
10 P. M.—244 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Elizabeth Guressi; damage trifling.
10:15 P. M.—163 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; owner unkn

REFORMERS FILLING PRISONS IN RUSSIA

Increasing Numbers Being Banished or Sent to Siberia.

PEASANTS' RISING FEARED

Prince Ukhtomsky Says Revolt Against Upper Classes May Follow Defeat in Eastern War.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, July 4.—Prince Ukhtomsky, in an interview published here to-day, says the discontent in Russia has become acute. The prisons are being filled with people of intellectual note, while increasing numbers are being banished or deported to Siberia.

At the same time Prince Ukhtomsky is convinced that there will be no revolution, at least none in which the educated classes will participate, since these classes are well aware of the hopelessness of contending against the army and the police.

It is conceivable, however, says the Prince, that in the event of an adverse issue of the present war there might be a general rising of the peasantry, which would be directed not against the existing régime, but against the propertied and educated classes in general.

Prince Ukhtomsky describes the Czar as the chief malcontent, and as being prepared to sacrifice himself if he could relieve the miseries of his people. The Czar, however, although he often gives ear to true accounts of the state of the country, is subject to so many Court influences that he is unable to retain a lasting impression of what he hears or to act under the influence of trustworthy information.

The Prince bases no hopes upon the idea of constitutional government, and, adopting the English phrase, declares that men, not measures, are wanted.

JAPANESE ADVANCE CONTINUES.

Russians Appear to be Retiring Precipitately on Liao-Yang.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, June 30.—Mo-Tien Ling (Pass) was occupied this morning without fighting. (Mo-Tien Pass is about thirty-five miles southeast of Liao-Yang.)

The Russians, who appear to be retiring precipitately upon Liao-Yang, deserted the strong field works immediately south of Lianshan-Kwan (eight miles southeast of Mo-Tien Ling) without firing a shot.

Indications are accumulating that the Russian forces available in Manchuria are smaller than is commonly believed.

A break in the weather permits an immediate advance on Liao-Yang.

By The Associated Press.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, via Fu-San, June 30.—The Japanese occupied Mo-Tien Pass today unopposed.

The Russians abandoned their strong lines of earthworks in the hills, commanding the entrance to the pass. The foreign military attachés accompanying the Japanese army express surprise that the Russians offered no resistance.

It is regarded as probable that the Russians feared that their line of retreat would be blocked by other divisions of the Japanese Army.

A three days' downpour of rain has made the whole country resemble a big lake, and has delayed transportation. Notwithstanding this, the advance is continuing.

LIAO-YANG, July 3.—Seeing the impossibility of bringing about a decisive battle, in consequence of the retirement of the Japanese and the heavy rains, Gen. Kuropatkin, accompanied by the military attachés, is returning to Hai-Cheng.

Both combatants are apparently inactive. The Japanese have retired to a dry, sandy part of the country to await better weather. The Russians have reoccupied their old positions thirty miles eastward of Liao-Yang.

The two armies are now bivouacked on either side of Dalin Pass, which cannot be said to be an effective occupation for either army, as the deep mud renders impossible the movement of transport wagons and guns. No battle of any consequence has been fought there since the Russians retired from Dalin Pass before the Japanese advance.

The Russian troops are displaying splendid spirit, in spite of the terrible hardships. There is not a dry spot for them to camp on, and the troops, owing to the difficulty of kindling fires, are often obliged to pass twelve hours in the rain before they can prepare soup with which to warm themselves.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—The General Staff has received the following dispatch, dated July 3, from Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff:

"On July 2 the enemy's advance guard in the Kai-Chow district retreated southward and occupied a line nine miles northeast of Senuchen.

"Senuchen is occupied by an infantry detachment.

According to our information the enemy has at least 50,000 troops concentrated around Siu-Yen.

"The Japanese are now occupying their original positions at Dalin Pass.

"No movement beyond Dalin Pass toward Hai-Cheng is observable."

The latest dispatches from the seat of war are to the effect that the Japanese are maintaining their advance from Feng-wang-Cheng over the direct main roads to Liao-Yang. There are only twelve miles between Gen. Count Keller's force and the Japanese army, and a collision between them is not unlikely.

The Japanese still hold Dalin Pass, while the Russians have captured Oudalin Pass. The similarity of names led to the premature report of a Japanese retreat from Dalin Pass.

Major Gen. Mistchenko is harassing and driving back the Japanese between Siu-Yen and Kai-Chow, and has already inflicted a loss of about 600 in killed or wounded. The Japanese are displaying the greatest weakness at this point owing to their distance from supplies and to the prevalence of dysentery.

The Russian losses in killed or wounded so far number 8,000. Many more have been in hospital, but no epidemics have yet been reported.

TASHI-CHAO, July 2, via Liao-Yang, July 4.—Gen. Kuroki has begun to retire, probably as a result of the rains, which have flooded all the rivers and threatened to cut him off from his base of supplies. [illegible] ordinary fords are now [illegible] impossible.

ATTACK JAPANESE TRANSPORTS

Russian Torpedo Boats Reported in Battle in Liao-Tung Gulf.

TASHI-CHAO, July 2, via Liao-Yang, July 4.—A fight between Russian torpedo boats and Japanese transports was reported off the coast this afternoon.

Heavy cannonading was heard here from the seaward.

An officer who came in declares that from a hilltop near the coast he saw vessels engaged in a fight, but they were too far off to distinguish them.

SHIPS BACK AT VLADIVOSTOK.

Russian Admiralty Skeptical Over Togo's Report of Victory.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—The Vladivostok squadron is understood to have returned safely to port.

The Admiralty here has no news of the sea fight off Port Arthur, on Monday last, reported by Admiral Togo, and is not inclined to believe it.

The understanding is that the Russian warships are still at Port Arthur.

SAYS JAPANESE LOST CHANCE.

Correspondent Asserts Russians Were Weaker Than Was Imagined.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—A war correspondent who has just arrived here from Mukden expresses the opinion that, with the rainy season at hand, the Japanese have lost their opportunity of dealing Gen. Kuropatkin a crushing blow.

He says that neither the world in general nor the Japanese knew how weak the Russian Army was in the earlier stage of the war, and asserts that the Russian Army was then practically non-existent and the Japanese could have done anything if they had pressed the campaign with vigor.

The correspondent thinks the vaunted Japanese Secret Service is very defective because it did not discover the situation, and says it is now too late, as at the end of the rainy season Gen. Kuropatkin will be strong enough to assume the offensive.

TOKIO GETS STRANGE NEWS.

Hears Russia Offers to Surrender Port Arthur—Doesn't Believe It.

TOKIO, July 4.—It is reported that Russia has, through France, offered to surrender Port Arthur to Japan, together with the ships and arms there, providing the garrison is freed.

A confirmation of the report is impossible, and it is generally regarded as untrue.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—The authorities here scout the Tokio story of the proposed surrender of Port Arthur to the Japanese.

PARIS, July 4.—The Foreign Office discredits the rumor from Tokio that Russia has proposed to surrender Port Arthur if the garrison be freed.

Official advices indicate that the Russian military and naval position at Port Arthur is considerably improved, and that ships pass freely in and out of the harbor. Large quantities of supplies have been received at the fortress, and the Russian authorities are regaining confidence.

THE PROTECTOR AT KRONSTADT.

American Submarine Reported to be at the Russian Port.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—The submarine boat Protector is reported on excellent authority to be at Kronstadt.

The Protector left New York June 5 for Cork, Ireland, on board the Norwegian steamer Fortuna.

It has been reported that the Protector will be shipped by rail to Vladivostok.

Agents of the Admiralty have tested five different types of submarine vessels, and, according to apparently reliable information, have purchased the Protector and one Holland boat. The latter is now en route to Russia.

JAPAN ANSWERS ACCUSATIONS.

No Fighting on June 12, Date of Alleged Atrocities.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Japanese Minister has received a cablegram from the Tokio Government announcing that the Chief of Staff of the Second Army, on the Liao-Tung peninsula, reports that there was no encounter between the Japanese and Russian armies on June 12 at any place along the lines, not even a skirmish occurring between scouting parties.

This report is in reply to the specific accusation that three Russians left wounded on the field on that day were treatedly savagely by Japanese cavalry.

The Chief of Staff adds that no such act was committed by Japanese soldiers either then or after the battle of June 15, but that, on the contrary, the Russian wounded on the latter occasion were treated precisely like the Japanese, and they, as well as the uninjured prisoners, seemed deeply impressed with the kindness shown them. The Russian dead were treated with respect and were buried in due course.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, said he was certain his Government would not have dignified the Russian report by a denial had it not been for the persistency with which it had been reiterated and even amplified by a section of the European press. The treatment of Russian prisoners by the Japanese, he said, was a matter of common knowledge, and the Russians themselves had testified to its kind and humane character.

GRAND DUKE BORIS IN QUARREL.

Transferred to Harbin on Account of Trouble at Liao-Yang.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—Rumors that the Grand Duke Boris has been exiled to Archangel as the result of an altercation with Gen. Kuropatkin are untrue, but it is understood that he has been transferred to Harbin on account of an unpleasantness with a Colonel at Liao-Yang.

Russia to Ignore Tolstoy's Article.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—The Government has decided not to take any action in the case of Tolstoy's article on the Russo-Japanese war, recently published in The London Times.

ARREST IN SHOOTING CASE

Saloon Man Accused by Italian Found Shot in Gutter.

Vincenzo Palasi, twenty-eight years old, a saloonkeeper, of 222 First Avenue, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of being implicated in the shooting of Pasquale Squilandi, a fruit dealer, of 2228 First Avenue, who was found, probably mortally wounded, yesterday morning in the gutter at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, with a bullet wound under the heart and another in the neck.

In the Harlem Police Court later Palasi was held for examination to-day. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital and identified by Squilandi as one of three men who had assaulted him. Squilandi said he did not know which man shot him. The police expect to arrest the two men who were with Palasi.

CLEVELAND'S VOICE FOR OLD-TIME DEMOCRACY

Sees Peril to Social Equality in Madness for Wealth.

LETTER FULL OF WARNING

Sent to Tammany's Fourth of July Celebration—Bitter Words for Republicans' "Designing Hypocrisy."

Although many of the big men of Tammany and many of the rank and file were at St. Louis yesterday, Tammany's celebration of the Fourth was not perceptibly marked by lack of enthusiasm. There was the usual flow of oratory, and the big talks and the short talks alike drew forth much applause and enthusiasm.

Thomas L. Feitner presided in the absence of Grand Sachem James A. O'Gorman. For an hour before the meeting was called to order Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band gave a concert on the sidewalk. The Tammany Glee Club opened the proceedings in the hall, Edward A. Crowninshield read the Declaration of Independence, and Peter F. Meyer headed the time-honored procession of the society, carrying the famous old liberty cap on the pole, as it has been thus carried every year since the foundation of the society, 115 years ago.

When Mr. Feitner mentioned the name of Grover Cleveland the big audience yelled and waved small flags and handkerchiefs so that it was fully a minute until the ex-President's reply to the society's invitation could be heard. The letter is dated Princeton, N. J., June 28, and is as follows:

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

I regret that my departure to-day for my Summer vacation, and plans I have made for its enjoyment, make it impossible for me to join the Tammany Society in its celebration of the coming anniversary of American Independence.

It seems to me that present social and political conditions warn all patriotic Americans that there is need of a revival of the popular sentiments and disposition in which the Declaration of Independence had its origin, which made it the foundation of a great Nation and in which is found the promise of its perpetuity.

The intent of that instrument was not only to declare the equality of man, but to decree its maintenance; and the independence it proclaimed signified not only our people's freedom from a government which lacked their consent, but also their lasting freedom in political thought and action.

No one can be so blind as not to see that in these days of grasping and consuming madness in the pursuit of wealth, with its consequent indifference to political duty, there is danger that our social and industrial equality will be destroyed and our political independence made the sport of demagogues.

The celebration of Independence Day should above all things be directed toward a resistance to these tendencies and to the promotion of a wholesome American sentiment which demands fairness and equality in sharing the blessings of our popular government, and unfettered independence and effectiveness in the exercises of political rights.

Nor should it be forgotten that the Fathers of the Republic delivered the results of their work unreservedly to the care and management of all the people. Nothing can therefore be more startling or can indicate a greater reliance by designing hypocrisy upon popular degeneracy than the impudent assertion by a political organization, seeking to perpetuate its ascendency, that none not within its fold is either competent or honest enough to be trusted with governmental direction.

Such arrogance as this is in strange contrast with the sentiments that befit the profitable enjoyment of a general celebration by our people on Independence Day.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

After letters of regret had been read from Govs. Pockery of Missouri, Trader of Tennessee, and Montague of Virginia, Senator Clark, Congressmen Baker of Brooklyn, Champ Clark of Missouri, R. B. Mason of Arkansas, Morris Shepard of Texas, William Richardson of Alabama, O. W. Linderwood of Alabama, John Lamb of Virginia, and Richard E. Connell of Poughkeepsie, Mr. Feitner introduced the first of the long talkers, Gov. Garvin of Rhode Island.

REPUBLICAN THEFT AND GRAFT.

Gov. Garvin referred in his address to the "theft and graft" which he said honeycombed every department of the Government and referred particularly to the Steamboat Inspection Department.

Gov. Garvin warned his hearers that the Democrats must promise not only destruction of Republican wrongs, such as the "tariff wall," but that it must also promise to construct. The Government, he said, certainly needed to step forward and do things never done before.

"This Administration and its immediate predecessor," he said, "have carried us far away from the principles upon which this Government was founded and whose first announcement we are here to commemorate. Those principles are that the people can be trusted to govern themselves; that equality and not favoritism should be the keynote of the Nation; that legislators should really represent their constituents; and that all public officials should serve rather than lord it over those who have given them power."

Gov. Garvin proposed two ways by which the people might rule. One was an amendment to the Constitution, giving to "a reasonable minority of the voters of the United States" the power to propose amendments to the Constitution, the question to be voted on "at any Congressional election." The other was an act of Congress to have the membership of the House of Representatives determined in proportion to the votes cast by the parties.

Gov. Garvin called for a halt on "the creation of rich monopolies." The enormous wealth produced by the people, he said, ought to be more equally distributed.

"All that the masses need is fair play," he said. "All that the American people want is fair play, and that they ought to have. That the Government should assure them. That is the duty of a constructive Democracy to demand and work for. The energies of this great people should be bent, not to the exploitation of other peoples, but to the amelioration of the condition of our own people."

The second of the "long talks" was made by ex-Gov. George S. Boutwell of Massachusetts. He was until a few years ago a Republican, and he said it was an odd experience for him in the closing days of his long-honored life to speak in Tammany Hall on the invitation of the Tammany Society. But, he said, he and Tammany now stood on common ground in more than one particular. Mr. Boutwell spoke principally on imperialism, the rock upon which he and the Republican Party split.

"In every great controversy," he said, "which stirs the public mind there is one question which predominates and takes precedence of all others, however important as individual questions they may appear to be. It may be claimed that there are important questions before this country and to be passed upon in the coming election which concern chiefly, primarily, our domestic affairs, such as the tariff, reciprocity in trade, the trusts, the finances, and other questions of public policy which may not now be enumerated. There is one supreme question, and until that question is disposed of these other questions are so subordinate that the attention of the people should not rest upon them in the coming canvass. Their disposition may be left to the judgment of Congress.

"The paramount question is this: Shall the Republic be restored or shall the empire be continued indefinitely? On this question, as I understand the Columbian Order of the Tammany Society, there is no difference of opinion.

"With the continuance of the present Administration we are invited to pursue a policy of war, with all its perils. By the overthrow of the Republican administration we shall be introduced to a policy of justice in the Philippine Islands and a policy of peace in the United States. This is the issue presented to the country."

Webster Davis made the last of the "long talks," his address being entitled "Dangers That Threaten the Republic." Then followed a lot of "short talks" by Congressmen. When John F. Shafroth of Colorado was talking on imperialism some one shouted:

"How about Colorado?"

"Colorado is feeling the effect of the imperial policy of this Government," said the speaker. "The Governor of the [illegible] has [illegible] against [illegible] refusing to [illegible]

AWFUL DEATH PANIC AS THE NORGE SANK

Continued from Page 1.

to join them, but said he must return to the engine room, and, shouting a farewell, ran to his post of duty, where he died.

Some of the male passengers, without a thought of self, placed women and children in the boats, preferring to remain behind rather than take advantage of their strength.

The Mate of the Norge, who left the ship in the boat which arrived here, seeing that it was overcrowded, leaped into the water for the purpose of swimming to a second boat not far away. He had only gone a short distance when, weighted by his clothes, his strength gave out and he sank.

How Survivors Were Found.

"I was on the bridge looking at the men gathering in the seine," said Henry Glover, Second Engineer of the Sylvia.

"'Is that a buoy out of place?' I asked the cook, who was with me on deck.

"'You don't see no buoy,' he answered.

"I went below and got the glasses.

"'It's a small boat,' I said, 'and they have got a jacket flying at the bow. They've been shipwrecked.'

"We told the Captain and he immediately told us to go ahead, and we picked them up. They were a terrible sight. Men and women insufficiently clothed and so cramped that they could hardly come on board. We could not start immediately, for we had our nets out, but as soon as they were stowed in we went directly to where the Norge went down. There was no trace of the ship, but swashing in the water back of the rocks were the bodies of more than a hundred men, women, and little children."

The correspondent of The Associated Press made careful inquiry to discover why the Norge was so far off her course. Rockhall Reef is known to every sailor on the North Atlantic and is marked plainly on the charts. A strong current sweeps in its direction and it is presumed, owing to absence of definite knowledge, that the current drew the Norge to her grave, that a heavy mist prevented the lookouts from seeing the danger, and that there was no thought of Rockhall Reef until the ship struck.

Those survivors wishing to continue their journey to America will be sent forward by way of Liverpool to-night, while those who refused to go further, together with the sailor, Mathieson, have left Grimsby by steamer direct for Esbjerg, Denmark. All the men were provided with new clothing before their departure.

Destinations of Survivors.

The destinations of some of the survivors were as follows:

Pedro Nelsen, a naturalized American, was going to his homestead, in South Dakota.

Paul Petersen Hgelset and Ole Petersen Hgelset, brothers, expected to join their father in Minnesota.

Andreas Pagro was going to Minnesota, where he has an uncle.

Hannes Johannsen and his three sisters were going to Chicago.

Eric Monsen, a boy, was going to Milford, N. D., where he has a brother.

Josephine Johannsen was on the way to her brother, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Emma Olsen intended to join her father at Tancred, N. D. Her brother is believed to have been lost.

Karin Fosmoe has relatives in Alexandra, Minn., and intended joining them.

Laura Christiana Pedersen was bound to join her cousin, John Schroeder, in Indiana.

Amansen Pukkestad was going to join Matias Borgensen in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Neils Larsen was booked to Milford, N. D., where he has a sister and three brothers.

Kyrict Broten was on the way to the home of his uncle, in North Dakota.

Jenhenalina Joesen intended meeting her three sisters in Brooklyn, but has lost their addresses, and will not know how to proceed after reaching New York.

CAPTAIN'S REMARKABLE STORY.

Went Down with His Ship, but Came Up and Was Saved.

STORNOWAY, Scotland, July 4.—Thirty-two survivors of the Danish steamer Norge were landed here to-day by the British steamer Cervonax. Seventy other survivors were also taken off the German steamer Energie. They were all in a pitiful condition. Many were taken to the hospital and most of them had to be carried ashore.

Among those on board the Energie was Capt. Gundal of the Norge. He said:

"All went well until about 7:45 o'clock last Tuesday. When about eighteen miles south of Rockall I felt the steamer strike heavily forward on a sunken rock. There was a gentle breeze blowing from the south with a cloudy sky.

"I was on the bridge with Chief Officer Carpenter. Soundings were taken and it was reported there were five feet of water in the forward hold.

"Orders were given to commence pumping and also to the passengers to put on life belts and be ready to get into the boats, which were ordered to be put out.

"The crew worked nobly under the leadership of the Chief Officer. Seven boats got safely away, the life rafts were cut adrift, and the steamer went down by the bow. The Chief Officer told me she was sinking, and I told him to jump overboard, which he did. I did not see him again.

"I went down with the steamer. My right leg got jammed between two stanchions and was very much injured. When I rose to the surface I noticed a number of bodies floating.

"The Norge was afloat only about twenty minutes after striking.

"I swam for about twenty minutes and came across Second Engineer Brunn, who is a good swimmer. We kept company for about an hour and a half, when we noticed a boat some distance off, and we both made for it. I was hindered by my sore leg, and the engineer reached the boat first. Both of us were taken on board quite exhausted. We found that it was lifeboat No. 1. It was crowded and under the charge of Able Seaman Peter Olsen.

"After resting a little, I took charge of the boat and the provisions, which consisted only of a box with bread and two casks of water. The boat was steered for St. Kilda, 150 miles distant.

"Saturday morning we saw a large schooner-rigged steamer about four miles distant. We put up a blanket on an oar, but the steamer passed on without taking any notice of us.

"Sunday morning a bark passed some distance off, but with the same result.

"At about 12 o'clock Sunday land was sighted and the drooping spirits of all were revived. It proved to be St. Kilda.

"Some time afterward a steamer was noticed coming from the west bearing down upon our boat. She proved to be the Energie, and at 6 o'clock we were safe on board."

A pathetic little sequel to this tale of rescue is contained in the statement that Saturday morning one of the children in the lifeboat died, and with the consent of the parents, who were in the boat, the body was buried at sea.

Those rescued by the Cervona included two women and six children and by the Energie thirteen women and twenty-eight children.

Capt. Gundel declared that his intention was to put the Norge about and to beach her, but that she went down so rapidly that he was unable to do so. He said he arranged for one of the boats to hang off Rockall in the hope of falling in with some steam trawlers, one of which was passed by the Norge an hour before she was wrecked.

THREW BOTTLE AT AUTO.

Negro Chased by Machine and Is Arrested.

Max W. Herrlich of 128 East Eighty-sixth Street was driving through Seventh Avenue in an automobile yesterday afternoon, and at Thirty-fourth Street a soda water bottle thrown by some one in the crowd just missed striking him in the face and broke on the seat behind him.

He saw a negro running away, and, turning his automobile, made after him. The negro ran into the arms of Policeman Tomney of the West Thirty-seventh Street station, and was placed under arrest. He admitted that he had thrown the bottle, [illegible] he did it as a [illegible]



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RELATIVES OF NORGE VICTIMS SEEK NEWS

Hundred Call at Scandinavian-American Line Offices.

MANY SENT PREPAID TICKETS

Capt. Wulff of the United States Thinks Fog or Cross Currents Responsible for Disaster.

About a hundred persons called at the offices of the Scandinavian-American Steamship Line at Whitehall Street and Broadway yesterday trying to get news of the Norge, which vessel with about eight hundred passengers on board was wrecked on a reef that projects about five miles into the sea from Rockall, a dangerous rock off the Hebrides in the North Atlantic, last Wednesday. Most of those who clamored for news at the steamship office had relatives on the ship.

One of those awaiting news was Max Brandenburg of Graham Avenue, Brooklyn. Brandenburg, almost crazed with grief, said that his wife and eight children, as well as his father and mother, were among the passengers. George Nelson of 1981 Second Avenue said that he had a sister on board. Max Wallach of 274 Henry Street said that his cousin, Mrs. Bella Wallach, was on the Norge with her four children. Samuel Roseovsky of 332 Cherry Street said his mother and two sisters from Russia were among the passengers, and Oscar and Moses Svengal of 45 East Broadway said that their father and two sisters had also booked to sail on the ill-fated liner. Max Levy of 408 Cherry Street said that his wife had intended sailing on the Norge and he was certain that she was on the vessel.

Charles Lundgren of 623 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street called at the office trying to get information as to whether or not his wife had sailed on the ship. He said that he had formerly lived at Helsingborg, and that last Spring his wife had returned to Europe to visit her relatives. Her ticket of return was by the Norge. A pathetic case was that of Ludvig Anderson, who lives at 343 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, where he has been for the last three years building up a home for his wife and two little children. He said that he had sent prepaid tickets to his family to come over some time ago. His wife, he said, was twenty-seven years of age, and that his oldest child, Adolph, was five, and his little daughter, Yerdes, whom he had never seen was three years old. He thought that they sailed on the Norge.

Mrs. August Storm of 320 Clinton Street, Hoboken, called at the office for information concerning her niece, Karin Lofgien, a sixteen-year-old Swedish girl. Mrs. Storm said that she sent the girl a prepaid ticket for the Norge and that she greatly feared that the girl was among the lost. The clerk told her that Karin's name did not appear on the list in the New York office. Oscar Ekke, a carpenter of 6 Water Street, said that his wife, Emma, had been in Sweden visiting relatives and had expected to sail on the Oscar II. He wrote her to come by the Norge or the United States, as he did not like the seagoing qualities of the Oscar II. He was greatly excited for fear that she might have followed his advice.

Mrs. Mary Anderson of 551 Bronx Avenue said that she had expected her fifteen-year-old son, Charles, to come over on the Hekla, which arrived on June 25, and when he failed to arrive on that vessel she concluded that he was coming on the Norge. Mrs. Anderson came to this country eleven years ago, leaving her son in the care of her mother. Having prospered in this country Mrs. Anderson recently purchased a prepaid ticket at the New York office which she sent to the boy.

One of the newest vessels in the Scandinavian-American fleet is the United States, now docked at Hoboken. Capt. Wulff of this vessel is an old friend of Capt. Gundell, the commander of the Norge. Capt. Gundell, he added, had worked his way to the top from the position of a common sailor. He got his captain's commission four years ago. Referring to the accident Capt. Wulff said:

"I have not any idea how it was that the Norge came to run on the rocks, but it seems to me that either fog or cross currents must have had something to do with her getting out of her regular course. The spot where she went down is one of the most dangerous in the sea."

Max Straus, a member of the firm of A. E. Johnson & Co., the local agents of the line, speaking of the disaster said:

"The Scandinavian sailors are the best in the world, and if they could not save the Norge none others could. You can also rest assured that Capt. Gundell was the last man on board that vessel."

First Officer Gilbe of the Norge hailed from Copenhagen. He and Second Officer Otta had families in Denmark. A. E. Johnson, the New York agent of the line, was at his offices early yesterday morning and said that he had not received any further news of the disaster. One of those who saw Mr. Johnson was Gen. C. T. Christensen. Gen. Christensen said that he had intended returning to Denmark on the Norge as Capt. Gundell was an old friend of his.

The flags on the pier and the two ships of the Scandinavian-American Line lying at the foot of Seventeenth Street, Hoboken, were at half mast all day yesterday.

774 SOULS ON BOARD.

Passengers Numbered 703 Persons and the Crew 71—Copenhagen Mourns.

COPENHAGEN, July 4.—The United Steamship Company, which owned the Norge, has received a telegram from Stornoway saying that the Energie picked up seventy survivors of the Norge, including her Captain, Gundell, and that the Cervona picked up thirty-two.

The company carried all the insurance risks of the Norge, with the exception of about $25,000 insured through German underwriters.

The Norge had no first-class passengers on board, and only nine on her second-cabin list. These included three Americans, Elizabeth and Anna Buckley of Seattle and Hilma Fleischman, whose address is unknown. All the others were in the steerage.

There were on board 694 steerage passengers. Of these 79 were Danes, 68 Swedes, 296 Norwegians, 15 Finns, and 236 Russians.

The officials of the United Steamship Company know of only one third-class passenger who formerly resided in the United States. His name is Peter Nelson, a sailor, [illegible] who left [illegible] South Dakota. All the others gave their addresses in Danish cities.

Very few of the steerage passengers had previously been to America.

The authorities here say the Norge was not overcrowded and that the boats and other life-saving apparatus were all in a satisfactory condition when the steamer sailed. The Norge carried a crew of 71 men. She was the oldest Danish transatlantic steamer running.

The news of the disaster to the Danish steamer Norge off the west coast of Scotland, in which over 700 persons are reported to have lost their lives, created indescribable excitement here.

The first message reached here at 4 o'clock this morning. Crowds soon gathered about the offices of the line, relatives of those on board frantically seeking for information. The flags are half-masted on all the ships and buildings here.

One-half the passengers of the Norge were furnished with prepaid tickets by relatives in America. The names of these relatives have been cabled by the company to New York.

Capt. Gundell, the late commander of the Norge, was regarded as one of the best seamen of Denmark. One of his greatest friends was Gen. Christensen of New York, who never traveled on any other ship than the vessel commanded by Gundell.

The Denmark, a sister ship of the Norge, was wrecked in 1886. There were no fatalities, however.

The Danish Admiral Richelieu, a Director of the United Steamship Company, which owned the Norge, returned to-day from the St. Louis Exposition. Of the wreck of the Norge he said:

"The Norge was a good, strong ship, and had sailed 200 times to the United States without meeting with any accident. The catastrophe was due to the weather and to the strong current. The best ship in the world might be the victim of a similar fate if during such weather she had to make the course that way."

NORGE'S PREPAID PASSENGERS.

List of Those to Whom Tickets Were Sent by Relatives Here.

The following is a list of the persons to whom tickets for a passage on the Norge were sent by relatives or friends on this side. The list is furnished by A. E. Johnson & Co., the steamship company's agents here:

Aahris, Margrete.
Ammidsen, Tomine, and two children.
Ammidsdatter, Lagrid, and six children.
Anertsen, Signe.
Andersen, Amalie, and two children.
Andersen, Edward G. G.
Andersen, Johanna.
Andersen, Maria.
Anderson, Camilla.
Anderson, Sofia G.
Ando, Johannes, and wife.
Arnesen, Burnhard.
Arnsen, Johanna.
Bengatson, Ulrikka, and four children.
Beesproswayns, Rische, and three children.
Berg, Ellen, and child.
Berge, Aslejom.
Bergensen, Johanne.
Berson, Fernille H.
Birkland, Miss.
Block, Tilda, and four children.
Boe, Iver.
Bohn, Edward.
Bohnstawsku, Chane, and one child.
Bottolfsen, Ludwig.
Boxsl, Roschre, and family.
Brunnstadt, Kathrine, and five children.
Bulken, Ester.
Carlson, Hulda Maria.
Chalskelowitz, Aaron.
Chazan, S. Ore Rirre, and four children.
Choiz, Chaja, and child.
Christensen, J. J. P.
Cidansky, Schulem Leo.
Clausen, Albin.
Cornelisussn, Thorlegom, and family.
Czermah, Slava.
Dahl, Thore.
Damberg, Lizette, and four children.
Danielsen, Jens.
Dorrodubowa, Chale Anna, and family.
Duband, Lippe.
Eloyowski, Anna.
Elyowski, Jeschma.
Englund, Anna, and four children.
Englund, Kare.
Engstrom, Ida Sofia, and child.
Eriksen, Thorvald.
Eskledsen, Alfred.
Feige, [illegible]
Fillander, Amanda.
Fillander, Maria.
Fleishman, Mrs. H. D.
Florin, Johannes.
Florin, Carl.
Florin, Ansus.
Forgesen, Andrea.
Forgersen, Edward.
Forgensen, Jennie M.
Forgensen, Regine B., and child.
Froimson, Masche, and three children.
Fugeleretsen, Mauda.
Furman, Cheiks.
Geremasen, Olsa K.
Gierde, Martha.
Ginsberg, Jache, and child.
Gnudrsen, Gerhard.
Gomderund, Erih Nielsen.
Gunnarson, Gustafa, and family.
Gylland, Ellen B.
Gylland, Signe.
Hagen, Erik O., and family.
Hagen, Hilmar.
Hagen, Lisa.
Hakonsen, Cecilia, and three children.
Hallikka, Lytza, and two children.
Halsomsen, Jenny.
Halvorsen, Anton.
Handen, [illegible] Isidor, and four children.
Hansen, [illegible]
Hard, [illegible]
Hielseth, Ole.
Hausen, Emil.
Hendricksen, C.
Hoglund, Gustof.
Hokanson, Mathilda, and five children.
Holmgvist, Frantz J.
Holmberg, P.
Humberstav, Josefine.
Jarm, Herman Olsen.
Jarm, Emma Olsen.
Jenison, Manford.
Jensen, Ole.
Jespersen, Johanna.
Johanson, Hilma.
Johanson, Alida, and two children.
Johansen, Carl.
Johansen, Frank F.
Johansen, Gustaf H.
Johansen, Jens, and family.
Johansen, Maria L., and five children.
Johnsen, Thorvald.
Johnsen, Johannis.
Johpson, Helga.
Johnsen, Hilma.
Jorgensen, Juga, and five children.
Jorgensen, Julia M.
Karlsonf, Karla E.
Karlson, Knut.
Katin, Monsch Salomon, and family.
Kistrup, Anna.
Kistrup, Chr.
Klein, Make, and three children.
Knudsen, Jorzen.
Kobiticow, Moses.
Koch, Mrs. D., and three children.
Kodz, Anna.
Korbut, Alexander.
Koskels, Elisabeth, and two children.
Kristensen, Anna.
Kristiansen, Andreas, and family.
Kundsen, Elias.
Landstor, Nils L.
Landaas, Hansine.
Larsen, Karl.
Larsen, Carl L.
Larsen, Emil C. C.
Larsen, Johan.
Lasile, Hilma.
Lauersen, Louis R.
Leiserowitz, Sore, and four children.
Lelsenvowitz, Frida Bwore, and one child.
Levin, Hinde, and two children.
Lew, Herch.
Lewin, Dikhke.
Lewin, Johan, and three children.
Lie, Petra, and infant.
Liversten, Natholine P.
Loensen, Frida.
Lonnsen, Agda.
Lofgren, Karin.
Lorensen, Emilie J.
Logan, Schmuel.
Lomns, Lisa.
Lund, Anton.
Lund, Mathilde.
Lundgreen, Caroline, and children.
Madsen, Mads C.
Magnussen, Anna.
Magnusson, Hanna.
Mathiasen, Kari, and family.
Mattson, Annis.
Mahr, Johanna.
Melisokshy, Drocsis, and three children.
Menes, Olga.
Michaelsen, Anna.
Michaelsen, Rasmina.
Moen, Ole Chr.
Moller, Carl Peter.
Morris, Albertina.
Mortensen, Ruth Marie.
Mortnsen, Margrete.
Ndattel, Anna Oste.
Neebelm, Edward.
Nielsen, Christine.
Nielsen, Christian.
Nielsen, Marie Sofie.
Nielsen, Jonas.
Nielsen, Nies.
Nilsen, Mrs. O.
Nilsen, Ole.
Nilsen, Hilma.
Olsen, Harry.
Olsen, Hilma.
Olsen, Olof I.
Olson, Bengta.
Olson, Anna.
Olsen, Marie.
Ornas, Fugberg.
Ophen, Lasse K.
Orsted, Anders.
Osbeck, Selma.
Osmundsen, Eliette.
Paulson, Wilhelm.
Person, Andies.
Person, Johanna.
Person, Ingrid, and two children.
Petersen, Wilhelmina, and child.
Petersen, Emma.
Pettersen, Frederick.
Petersen, Ingn.
Peterson, Mathilda.
Petersen, Michael.
Pietain, Itrchron Ruben.
Pitutkes, Rachel L., and family.
Postans, Herman G.
Pruzanska, Sarah, and four children.
Rasmussen, Alfred.
Rasmussen, Margrete.
Rochefel, Sam.
Rochiel, Samson.
Rosowsky, Chaim.
Rus, Taube.
Rystrom, Aug.
Sagste, Valborg.
Salvesen, Maria.
Scheinberger, Annie.
Schmunsky, Josef, and family.
Sendgav, Moses, and family.
Shmd, Chaim.
Shmd, Sara.
Sinneshaug, Hans.
Soloduchow, Sore Lea, and four children.
Sorensen, Nellie.
Sten, Magnus, and family.
Stol, Ole K., and family.
Store, Maria Emilie.
Stromberg, Johan.
Susmanowitz, Selig.
Svendsen, Marinius.
Svendsen, Lauritz.
Svendsen, Katherine.
Syringer, Carsten M.
Syringen, Magnus.
Torgersen, John.
Trobkowicz, E., and child.
Tyser, Ole Monsea.
Vagaarsen, Rolo.
Vik, Ellen, and six children.
Voldrud, Mathilda.
Wall, Helene.
Wanberg, Kare.
Wang, Hans H.
Wechsler, Chava Ester, and three children.
Weloo, S. Unna.
Werner, Alma, and three children.
Wexin, Justina M., and nine children.
Yleinge, Landen.
Yliega, Emma.
Zinkia, Scholl.

NO SURRENDER BY TIBET YET.

Lhasa Delegates Appear Undecided—Armistice Ends To-day.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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GYANG-TSE, July 4.—The Tibetans made no overtures to-day, but were reported to be at work building on the rear face of the jong.

If no answer is returned by noon to-morrow the armistice terminates and a signal gun will announce the fact. Half an hour's further grace for the removal of the women and non-combatants will follow.

The Tibetan delegates had a long inter

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AN "IMPUDENT ASSERTION."

Mr. CLEVELAND'S letter to the Tammany Committee is by no means the stereotyped and perfunctory sort of utterance which we have grown accustomed to looking for from public men on such occasions. The yearning for a reversion to the days of "plain living and high thinking" from these days of high living and plain thinking is doubtless a counsel of perfection. But it is not on that account necessarily without its usefulness.

But the main point which the ex-President makes, and the making of which appears to have been to himself the chief inducement to writing his letter, is resentment of the exclusive pretensions of the Republican Party. And there is no question either of the timeliness or of the practicality of this sentiment. Ever since it "saved the country," the Republican Party has been prone to assume that the country so sayed was its own property and to resent as larcenous the intrusting of the Government to its opponent. This assumption has never been more offensively made than it was made at the last Republican Convention, and as a Democrat Mr. CLEVELAND takes just offense at it:

> Nothing can be more startling or can indicate a greater reliance by designing hypocrisy upon popular degeneracy than the impudent assertion by a political organization seeking to perpetuate its ascendency, that none not within its fold is either competent or honest enough to be trusted with governmental direction.

In his righteous resentment of this "impudent assertion," however, Mr. CLEVELAND seems to forget that, if the Republicans have put forward their exclusive pretensions this year with more than customary offensiveness, they have had more than customary excuse for it. For two successive Presidential campaigns the Democratic Party has shown itself bereft of reason. It has twice put an impossible candidate on an insane platform, insomuch that neither the ex-President nor the Democrats for and to whom he speaks have been able to support the Democratic candidate nor to gainsay the Republican pretension that upon those two occasions the destinies of the country could not safely have been intrusted to any but the Republican Party. Now there is a change. Reason has resumed her sway. The most effectual response and rebuke to the offensive Republican pretension will be the nomination, which now seems to be assured, of a safe candidate on a sane platform.

THE NORGE.

In the number of its victims, the terrible wreck of the Danish steamer Norge off the coast of the stormy Hebrides comes near to that of the General Slocum in the placid waters of the East River. No disaster so extensive has happened on the high seas for many years, to remind men that there remain perils of the deep which human science has not yet succeeded in completely dispelling.

The waters in which the Norge found her doom are among the angriest in the world, and the navigation of them, especially at night, is very dangerous. The only suggestion which the early accounts of the disaster seem to convey is that these waters should not be traversed at night if it be possible to avoid it. It appears to be perfectly feasible for the steamers of the Scandivanian-American Line, which are scarcely in the transatlantic competition as to the rapidity of their passages, and to which half a day in the length of a voyage is of little account, compared with safety. And yet such a precaution would have been futile in this case, since the ship struck a reef 150 miles from the nearest coast at 7:30 in the morning.

The Scandinavians have a tradition of seamanship which is contipuous from the times of the Vikings, and it is to be hoped that the Captain's version of the conduct of his crew, which contradicts reports of cowardice, is the true one.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF LABOR.

In a speech at Westfield, Mass., on Friday Secretary CORTELYOU, referring to the great body of American workingmen, said:

> We must not misjudge this splendid body of our citizenship because of the misdeeds of individuals or of organizations. To do so would be as foolish and unjust as to impugn the motives or belittle the influence of the great business interests of the country because of particular instances of greed, injustice, or wrongdoing in their midst.

This is true [illegible] appeal [illegible] and workingmen [illegible] reason for such misjudgment is very easily found. He has not given sufficient emphasis to his disapproval of the misdeeds of individuals and organizations acting for him and in his name, and with such authority as attaches to a representative capacity. Labor cannot divest itself of responsibility for the excesses, the oppressions, the cruelties, and the crimes of individuals and organizations until it finds the courage to disown the leadership and teachings of demagogues and agitators, and to relegate to obscurity men who, in executive control of trades unions, have made them dangerous to the public interest.

If men who would stop at nothing to accomplish ends of advantage to themselves are permitted to pose as the exponents and high priests of the labor movement; if wage earners by thousands are willing to march in public procession under the leadership of a convicted bribe taker and barroom bully during a brief interval from deserved incarceration in State prison; if the trades unions are content to be represented by the men who gather weekly in the meetings of the Central Federation of Labor to voice dangerous and anarchistic sentiments and applaud the ruin of manufacturing concerns they could not subordinate to union rules; if the great mass of the serious-minded wage earners of the country are so infirm of purpose that they have no word of indignant protest for the conditions existing in a hundred industrial centres dominated by the worst elements in the union membership, they have only themselves to blame if they are misjudged and saddled with a very large share of responsibility for the misdeeds of individuals and organizations.

THE FOURTH IN THE CITY.

It seems to be the concurrent testimony of those who were compelled to spend yesterday in town that it was the quietest Fourth of July which the city had experienced within their memory. In the residential districts there was actually more noise on Sunday morning than yesterday morning, and even Sunday morning was very bearable, as Fourths of July go.

It may be that the boys had wreaked their whole power of annoying adults upon their efforts in advance of the actual celebration, and that when the day at last arrived they had spent their money and burned their powder. Of course, we should prefer to think that the notion of celebrating American independence by the barbarous practices heretofore in vogue was going into innocuous desuetude. And in fact it seems probable that there is something in that. A human boy, unrestrained by his parents or the police, will make as much noise as he has the means of making. The police may be trusted in New York not to interfere with his chartered right to make a nuisance of himself to the extent of his powers. But it seems that parents in general may have restricted their offspring in following their inclinations and have withheld the money needed to reproduce the former Saturnalia. In any case, the result is matter for congratulation.

It is arguable that the special noise of the Fourth seems less than it formerly did, and that we tolerate it more easily, because it is less noticeable in the Babel of noises that New York has become. It is hard to find a dwelling place in Manhattan out of earshot of the rattle of the elevated road or the whiz of the trolley and the clang of the gong. To show how we learn tolerance it is necessary only to recall what an awful clangor that of the gong was before we got used to it, and how it now excites no emotion. The squawker of the automobile is the latest addition to our aural tortures, and we are getting hardened to that, simply moving out of the destructive path of the monster which it heralds, but not any longer allowing it to get on our nerves. And there is a great gain in humanity on the Fourth of July resulting from the substitution of electric for equine traction on the public conveyances. In old days the most phlegmatic car horse could not go through the ordeal of the day without being reduced to a pitiable state of nerves before it was over. Now the detonations annoy only the motorman, who is making his own full share of the many-voiced racket with his infernal gong, and who does not appeal to anybody as a suitable object of sympathy.

SUBMARINES IN THE WAR.

There are many indications that Japan and Russia will use submarine torpedo boats as freely as the limitations of these craft will permit. One was recently shipped from this port aboard a tramp steamer, which cleared for Cork, Ireland, but which was subsequently sighted steering for Gibraltar. The route thus taken raises a strong presumption that one of the combatants in the Far East has bought the craft referred to, or at least that it will be offered for sale to Russia or Japan when it arrives in the Orient. It is reasonable that the Japanese should be credited with the purchase, partly because they have shown themselves ready to take advantage of every new device in warmaking material and partly because the manner in which the Hatsuse was sunk has led experts to believe that the fatal mine was placed under that battleship by a submarine. If, therefore, the Russians have a craft capable of reaching their enemy beneath the surface in the open sea, what is more natural than that the Japanese should supply themselves with a similar boat?

Some naval officers in this country are of the opinion that the Japanese already have at least one submarine, citing the destruction of the Petropavlovsk as evidence of the work of such a craft. They believe that Admiral Togo's light cruis[illegible] appeared [illegible] the lookout at 1[illegible] expressly to lure the latter's armored vessels in pursuit. The Japanese submarine, whose existence is assumed, was thus enabled to take her own time to reach the port entrance, near which she lay in wait for the battleship as the latter was returning.

While this theory is plausible, it does not harmonize with the subsequent known events as well as does the story given out by the Japanese—namely, that the blockading cruisers and torpedo boats laid many mines off the harbor entrance during the night, one of which was struck by the Petropavlovsk as she was steaming back to port. The annihilation of the great ship was too sudden to have been the work of a torpedo such as a submarine boat could carry.

In the case of the Hatsuse, on the other hand, there were two explosions beneath her before she sank, and even then many of her crew were saved. This result would have been such as might have been expected from torpedo effect. One contact mine would have been terrific in its destructive force, and two would have finished her in a moment. Besides, it is difficult to believe that two mines would have caught the same ship. The coincidence of their explosion implies an intelligence controlling them, and the only explanation of such intelligent control would be the presence of a submarine or a torpedo boat. The latter possibility may be ignored, because neither the Russians nor the Japanese admit that a torpedo boat was responsible. Even though a torpedo boat had been successful in wholly eluding the vigilance of the blockading fleet, so that none of the keen-eyed lookouts even saw her, there would have been, in that case, no reason why the Russians should have denied the method by which they had destroyed their enemy. But it would be different if their success had been gained by a subaqueous boat, because they would not be willing to let the Japanese know they possessed such a craft.

Another steamer, which cleared for a Russian port last week, was scheduled to stop at Sag Harbor, L. I., and the peculiarity of such an interruption of the vessel's voyage has aroused not only curiosity, but suspicion. If this steamer should be freighted with another submarine boat, brought over from the Connecticut coast under its own steam, no one would be greatly surprised.

It is highly probable that both combatants already have or soon will have submarines with their fleets, and that these new fighting machines will be so thoroughly tested as to enable experts to appraise them at their true relative value as factors in actual war.

DANBURY AS AN OBJECT LESSON.

A pamphlet published by the American Anti-Boycott Association, which has concerned itself very effectively with the affairs of the independent hat manufacturers of Danbury, Conn., gives some facts of general public interest as to the effect upon that town of the union control of manufacturing industries upon which local prosperity is dependent. Danbury for many years has been one of the most important centres of the fur hat industry of the United States. Prior to 1886 it operated both open and union shops, with the advantage for both employers and wage earners conspicuously in favor of those of which the proprietors retained the management. The Knights of Labor became important about that time, and to avoid friction the hat manufacturers entered into a very liberal and reasonable agreement with the representatives of that order, the only objectionable feature of which was the provision that only union men should be employed. Its admirable features were a plan of arbitration of differences and the surrender by the men of the right to strike pending arbitration. But under it the trade did not prosper. The union restrictions became gradually more and more oppressive, and in 1903 the manufacturers made formal protest, showing that Danbury was being impoverished by the diversion of its trade to other centres. Negotiations to secure the relaxation of unreasonable union rules were begun and lasted some sixteen weeks. As they led to nothing, the manufacturers found themselves under the necessity of closing their factories, which could not be operated at a profit. This lockout lasted nine weeks, at the end of which time all but six factories resumed under the open-shop plan. Then began the memorable campaign of coercion which has made Danbury one of the storm centres of trades union disturbance. The manufacturers were attacked one at a time, and all but three shops have been forced to unionize. The effective ally of the Hatters' Union was the American Federation of Labor, and its weapon the boycott. The symbol of complete and unprotesting, if unwilling, subjugation to union control is the label. On this subject the pamphlet referred to says:

> The label is controlled by four National officers of the Hatters' Union, who dictate their terms to the manufacturer, and in case of his proving refractory take away the label, thus completely stopping the "outlet" of the factory and destroying the business. Such an action, though much more disastrous than an ordinary strike, is frequently taken without the knowledge of the public. The employer, and sometimes his associates, pay the expense of the struggle.

Danbury is almost completely unionized. The only shop which has successfully conducted a retail business independent of union dictation is one tobacco store, handling brands which consumers want and which even the union men buy surreptitiously. Committees from the local unions inspect the stocks of goods handled by the retail merchants, and nothing under the ban of the boycott is permitted to be sold. Union men who patronize tradesmen classed as "unfair" are reported and fined. The local government is so far subservient to the plans and purposes of the unions that [illegible] and workers were engaged in a struggle for existence, the union men were supported by appropriations made from the public treasury. We quote further as follows:

> And what is the result of all this in Danbury? Prior to 1886 it was one of the most prosperous, growing communities in the country. The population leaped forward with enormous strides. Buildings went up rapidly in all parts of the town, and many workingmen owned comfortable homes. Moreover, the whole town was pre-eminently democratic in its customs and there was no class antagonism. At least three-fourths of the employers have risen from the ranks. This is a pleasing picture of a happy, prosperous community, but a picture of the same place to-day is unrecognizable. Building activity has ceased and the cost of building has risen 35 per cent. There have been scarcely ten dwellings erected in the past four years, and where buildings were freshly painted and well repaired, many now are unoccupied and shabby. The enormous strides in population have given place to a condition of actual decrease. Thus, what has seemed like increased wages in this locality has resulted in a smaller earning capacity, and the workingman has been injured rather than benefited. There is not enough work to be done, as business has left the town, and even in the City of Danbury people curtail their consumption because of the increased cost. No one is ready to build when the cost of building has increased 35 per cent., and most people refrain from making customary repairs. Real estate is a drug in the market.

The efficacy of the boycott in foreing the unionizing of the Danbury hat shops is due to the fact that the product of its almost exclusive industry is sold away from home, where the conspiracy of the American Federation of Labor can follow it. The dealer in Denver or San Francisco, having no concern in the welfare of Danbury, probably sees little advantage from continuing to handle goods which put him and his shop under the ban. This will continue to be his attitude until the public, waking up to the monstrous evil of the whole system of boycott conspiracy, refuses to buy goods bearing the union label. Danbury as an object lesson is instructive.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—M. PAUL ADAM, returned safely to France after bravely facing the perils and hardships of a trip to the United States, imitates most such visitors by fixing his attention on our feelings for and relations to "the dollar," but by some strange chance he discovered while here that, cordial as is our affection for the coin in question, we "worship" it not at all and find time to think of several other things—of as many other things and as often, perhaps, as do the people who are not quite indifferent either to the accumulation or to the possession of shillings, francs, marks, or lire. Indeed, so indifferent to money in itself did M. ADAM discover us to be—and after a visit to St. Louis!—that he draws the conclusion that any Frenchman with a few hundred thousand francs could come over here and easily acquire millions. So he reports, and if the report is believed by his countrymen, the chances are that the population of France, instead of standing still, as in recent years, will rapidly diminish. Of course, no European cares anything about money, else would they not have criticised us so often for our real or imagined adoration of it, but they do have what must be an aesthetic or academic appreciation of its powers and advantages, and the news that a lot of our money is, as it were, lying loose to be picked up by any Frenchman with a little capital who chooses to come over after it is likely to give a great boom to the business of the French steamship lines. Is, that is, if the Frenchmen trust M. ADAM'S declaration that we are not men of business at all, but poets of business and "chimerists." These two titles are apparently interchangeable, and they seem to mean in the last analysis that we, instead of being abnormally sharp in money matters, as had been supposed, are "easy." This interpretation of us will work havoc among the established notions of Europe, and its general acceptance would be a stunning blow to Europe's novelists and dramatists. Hitherto they didn't have to think when they wanted to introduce an American character, but took him ready made from the box where he was kept and he was instantly recognized by all beholders. The utmost confusion will follow any change in that familiar figure—and all, we suspect, because M. ADAM wanted to call us "chimerists." It's a good word, whether it fits or not, but it was unkind of M. ADAM to make so much trouble simply that he might give a new turn to his description of the dwellers in Yankeeland.

—Doubt as to the validity of the claim that the "circulation of the blood" was discovered by WILLIAM HARVEY began soon after the appearance in 1628 of his work—vastly more celebrated than read—entitled "Exercitatio de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis," but the controversy has usually been confined to professional and scientific circles, and those haughty arbiters, the book called "of reference," have studiously ignored it, much to the advantage of the English physician's fame. Now, however, there has suddenly arisen a new and wider discussion of this interesting question, and the chances are that HARVEY will have to share the glory he has hitherto monopolized, if he does not lose it altogether. It is not only that in very ancient writings, Egyptian, Greek, and other, there are found passages which, with the exercise of a little ingenuity, can be interpreted as proving that ideas fairly accurate as to the movement of the blood were both held and recorded in the earliest times. What is more important is the fact that at least two men published, one seventy-five years and the other fifty, before HARVEY, incidental remarks on the subject that were at least as good as his treatise. Of these two, the more important was MICHAEL SERVETUS, who knew many things besides theology and was not murdered by the amiable CALVIN until he had put a lot of them on paper, where they still remain despite the amiable CALVIN'S pious efforts to burn the writings with the writer. SERVETUS not only said that the heart pumped the blood through the lungs, but told correctly why it was done, and his account, according to American Medicine, which quotes it in full, was "quite as complete, and vastly more lucid, than the verbose and muddled one" given by HARVEY three-quarters of a century later. Then there was CESALPINE, a Venetian physiologist, who went over much the same ground and added some anatomical details of interest in regard to the cardiac valves and their action. Moreover, it was after a visit to Italy that HARVEY announced his discovery, and it was avowedly based on facts learned there. HARVEY really was, apparently, the first Englishman to publish information that had been current in the most learned Continental circles for some time, and perhaps he emphasised more than his predecessors the relation between the veins and the arteries. It is hard to believe, however, that men could have been entirely ignorant of the action of the heart and the motion of the blood after they had once begun to kill each other in war. Fighting with the favorite weapons of the ancients was a rude form of dissection, and its practitioners could scarcely have ignored the obvious facts revealed by their swords.

[illegible] Iroquois disaster in bettering the protection of theatres from fire, and the similar activity as to excursion boats that has followed the destruction of the General Slocum, The Electrical Review wonders why it is, or rather regrets that it is, a human peculiarity to see only the direct and immediate lesson of any such event. The Iroquois fire might well have been taken as a warning in regard to other things than theatres, but it was not, and the same concentration of attention is now shown. "Now that the unexpected has happened in New York," says The Electrical Review, "the excursion boats are being overhauled, and doubtless they will be comparatively safe in the future. If we are wise, however, we will take warning from this last disaster, and not be content with making our excursion boats safe, but look around for other possible dangers and take means to prevent them. Every place where a crowd may gather should be investigated, not only to determine the risk of fire, but to see what other danger may lurk there; and no place of recreation and no system of transportation, no place or thing to which a crowd, whether large or small, may be drawn, should be allowed to go uninspected. Not until this is done can we hope to avoid such misfortunes as seem to have been our lot, both in unusual number and severity, within the past twelve months." This is good doctrine, but it is not likely to have much effect. It is only after a terrible calamity that serious attacks are made on established customs and property interests, and even then people are cautious not to make the attack too inclusive. It hurts business to cry danger, and it costs money to remove it. Also, there are libel laws and suits for damages.

—That often-noted imitative habit of the African expresses itself not only in his graver pursuits, but even in his recreations—such as lynching a deacon of his own color because his theological views on the subject of craps were dogmatically unsound. That is what happened the other day in one of the Mississippi States, where the game mentioned is held in great esteem, and where a black deacon more or less is not set down at a fancy value. It is not likely that the crap shooters there would have gone to such lengths in defense of their favorite game if the example of lynching had not so frequently been set them by the white people who live among them. Although in general exercised at their expense, the blacks seem to grab with eager joyance for their share of the practice and to find in it unlimited resources of pleasurable excitement. But it is not a good thing for them, as the wiser of their kind will no doubt proceed to instruct them. It blesseth neither him that gives nor him that takes. Lynching is the worst use to which any stripe or shade of darky in or out of the diaconate can be put, and the sooner the tribes of HAM encamped along the Mississippi bottoms and elsewhere learn this lesson, the better it will be for them.

TO BETTER RHINE'S CHANNEL.

Plan Would Allow Carrying American Freight to the Swiss.

If the channel of the Rhine is improved as suggested by Engineer Gelpke, the utilization of that river for freight transportation will be of the greatest industrial importance to Switzerland, and incidentally of immense value to trade with America, says United States Consul Gifford, at Basel, Switzerland. American merchants will then be able to market their coal and other heavy products in the interior of Europe.

For the first time in over sixty years merchandise was delivered last month in Switzerland over a water route. The consignment was shipped from Ruhrort, a river port in the Prussian Rhine Province, 375 miles from Basel.

ALCOHOL FROM PEAT.

Prussian Company Already Building Distillery to Get Cheap Product.

The distillation of alcohol from peat is the purpose of a company recently organized at Rendsburg, Prussia, says United States Consular Agent Warner, at Gera, Germany, in his report to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The company is now building a distillery, which it expects to have in full operation some time this Summer. It promises to distill alcohol from peat more cheaply than it can be obtained from other substances, and to sell its product at a price which will insure its widespread use for fuel. The company expects to be in a position to do considerable exporting.

Proper Inspection of Excursion Craft.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your valued paper of to-day your leader, "A Parallel," is well put. Also Fred D. Klein's suggestion to have business men inspect our firetraps, yclept excursion boats. As an American ship master and builder, I would suggest, if his plan is not feasible, to let us have experienced, up-to-date American shipmasters to do the work, not such a one as Mr. Lundborg, for his experience is to my knowledge very limited, and, if I mistake not, he is not even an American citizen, and his methods are a disgrace to the profession. There are numbers of competent American Captains unemployed that know how to inspect and are above receiving an envelope with a managing owner's business card inclosed, but Mr. Lundborg is not of that ilk. These same Captains are men with no political pull, and of course are "non personae gratae" with some member of Congress who bestows such "plums" upon such men as Lundborg et al. for services rendered at election times. The inspection of boats that carry such numbers of passengers should not be in the hands of politicians and their satellites.

"NAUTILUS."

New York, July 2, 1904.

Freedom of Park Lawns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now, no one will deny, I think, that one reason why excursion boats are so popular as to be regarded almost as necessities is that there are no suitable places in our city for picnic and excursion parties, our great public reservations, apparently, being meant more for ornament than use, their greenswards being studded with signs forbidding people from trespassing upon them.

In the name of humanity, let me again urge upon our municipal authorities to provide more recreation piers, where citizens with their families can enjoy cool river and ocean breezes. They should also vouchsafe us at least twice the number of small parks that we now have, so that Sunday school children and other excursionists can have a glimpse of the country right here in the city, where parents with their little ones can roam at will over green lawns without having obnoxious signs of "Keep Off the Grass" staring them in the face on all sides. SIDWELL S. RANDALL.

New York, July 3, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was really a treat to see young and old alike enjoying themselves on the lawns in Central Park to-day. It reminded me of the pleasure James Willery afforded crowds of Londoners when, twenty-five years ago, as lessee of the Alexandra Park on Muswell Hill, he displayed the legend, "You Are Requested to Walk on the Grass." J. C. H.

New York, July 3, 1904.

A SERIAL STORY.

Johnny fired a giant cracker
Gerrie couldn't be vexed;
He went in [illegible]
[illegible]

WHY HE FAVORS CLEVELAND.

Republican Advances Nine Reasons for His Preference.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I heartily agree with your correspondent "A Republican," who in your issue of July 2 expresses the opinion that the Republican vote would elect Grover Cleveland if nominated.

I have been an independent Republican for forty years, but would vote for Grover Cleveland in preference to Theodore Roosevelt, for the following reasons:

First—Because I consider he is a much safer man and not so apt to plunge the country into war.

Second—Because he is not seeking the nomination. The office seeks him.

Third—Because he is in favor of an equitable readjustment of the tariff.

Fourth—Because he has some dignity and is not a notoriety seeker.

Fifth—Because the Democratic politicians who are always after the spoils are against him.

Sixth—Because he is better than his party and is the only Democrat that could win.

Seventh—Because he will poll the full Democratic vote. No Democrat was ever known to vote for a Republican.

Eighth—Because he is the only man that Mr. Roosevelt and the delegates to the Republican Convention fear.

Ninth—Because he will win if the people are given an opportunity to vote for him.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN.

New York, July 2, 1904.

DEMOCRATS' ONE CHANCE.

Bryanites Would Bury Hatchet and Nominate Cleveland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the convention's eve the thoughts of a good many Americans go out to the only man who in forty odd years has led the Democratic Party to National success. I believe that the inspiration of that magic name is not lost. The present situation recalls the famous words of Marc Antony in "Julius Caesar":

> "You all did see that on the Lupercal
> I thrice presented him a kingly crown,
> Which he did thrice refuse * * *"

Mr. Cleveland has not refused. No American citizen has a right to refuse this supreme honor. It is simply inconceivable that any citizen should decline the nomination of either of the great parties if politically in sympathy with that party. Mr. Cleveland's replies to persistent queries on this point during the last week or two show judgment, tact, and a fine appreciation of what is due to the great party which has so signally honored him.

A refusal now would outcap the climax of the Lupercal in one sense—that it would be the fourth time the glittering prize has been offered. Indications are not lacking that many thousands in a number of States, loyal to Mr. Bryan as twice the nominee and more or less lukewarm on the gold standard question, still turn in fond memory to the inflexible man, the Democratic Cromwell, who has always braved defeat sooner than be false to his own convictions.

I say nothing here of our foreign or colonial policy, nor of Mr. Cleveland's pronounced views on the subject of the tariff. Far be it from me to minimize the high standard of personal character and ability of Alton B. Parker. I only say that I believe I represent the sentiment of many thousands of Mr. Bryan's most loyal adherents when I say that the tomahawk might well be buried. I should not even advocate the nomination of Grover Cleveland unless it distinctly appears that Judge Parker is not the choice of the convention. I only say that I believe the Democratic Party has only one chance this year to defeat the foremost of Republicans—a man personally the admiration of many Democrats—the versatile, many-sided, scholarly, gallant Theodore Roosevelt. I believe either amply deserve election, but there is, with no depreciation of the present President, a singular fascination, even to us old Bryanites, in the sound of that memorable slogan:

> "Four, four, four years more!
> Four years more of Grover!"

UPLAND NEW YORK.

Auburn, N. Y., July 2, 1904.

TAMMANY OFFICIALS NOT FOOLS

Will Name Democratic Candidate or Elect Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your comments on the refusal of Tammany to favor the nomination of Judge Parker as the candidate of the Democratic Party for the Presidency cause me to ask if Tammany support of Judge Parker was desired by those who are most prominent in advocating his nomination.

You are aware that this year Tammany—through no fault of its own—is forced into a position from which there is no escape, which requires that in its own defense it must decide that if the Democratic Party nominate a candidate for the Presidency who is or who is likely to be the ally of the Democratic faction that is arrayed against it in New York it will support Roosevelt.

If the support of Roosevelt be necessary to its own success, it now looks as though it would be, Tammany will elect him, and in payment for such action the Republican Party in the City of New York will next year nominate a straight Republican ticket for city and county offices.

The officials of Tammany are not fools; they have power, and this power they intend to use to strengthen Tammany and not to aid Hill, McCarren, and Grout in their efforts to annihilate it.

There is no escape from this conclusion: Tammany will name the Democratic candidate for the Presidency or elect Roosevelt. POLITICIAN.

New York, July 2, 1904.

MUST REPUDIATE BRYAN.

Well-Defined Principles Only Hope of Democratic Harmony.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is generally agreed among those who put the welfare of the country above the interest of their party, whether they call themselves Democrats or Republicans, that what the country needs more than anything else at the present time is the rehabilitation of the Democratic Party. By that is meant a return to the principles of the ante-Bryan era. That the party has returned to those principles, however, can be shown only by putting forth a declaration at St. Louis which shall make it clear and unmistakable that the principles of Bryan have been repudiated, and those of Cleveland and Tilden adopted in their stead.

All this talk that we hear so much that Democrats must get together is idle unless some standard is found about which all can rally. They must have some common ground to stand upon, or they will not get together. No candidate, however worthy he may be, will satisfy them unless he is put forward as the representative of certain well-defined principles.

New York, July 2, 1904. AMERICUS.

Tardy Mails from America.

A person who subscribes a communication "One Who Waits" wrote over the date of June 23 to The London Times:

> "Sir—In view of the recent correspondence as to the delay in the delivery of letters from America, it may interest your readers to know that [illegible] there has been no mail in from New York since [illegible] and [illegible] now, yesterday [illegible] Gulf [illegible] Queenstown [illegible] and [illegible] Liverpool [illegible]

SWIMMING TANKS IN SCHOOLS.

Lessons to Teach Self-Reliance in Time of Danger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Self-preservation is the first law of nature," but to teach its people the "art of self-preservation" should be the first law of a nation, and would tend to lessen the repetition of Slocum tragedies.

Convert a portion of the public school playgrounds (or add as a separate department) into swimming tanks and teach the children how to swim. Teach them in classes, the boys under male instruction, girls in charge of women, and the school physician in regular attendance to look after "nerves," temperatures, and conditions. Illustrate the art by moving pictures showing correct and incorrect movements, &c.; what to do in case of falling into water. Let there be general "emergency" talks on the subject.

Familiarity with the water in childhood lessens its terrors in after years, and gives a sense of safety, security, and power which increases self-reliance and helpfulness in times of danger, and prevents panic.

The "instructor" feature might be added to the public baths in Summer. Let the neighborhood grown-ups (for pay, if you like,) have the benefit of the swimming school under some such excellent supervision and system as Dr. Leipziger's Institute, and yours will be the gratitude of the people forever. PLATO.

New York, July 4, 1904.

TUNING IN EQUAL TEMPERAMENT.

Whole Modern System of Music Based Upon It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Dearness's recent attack on the piano because of its tuning in equal temperament is of a puzzling kind. He intimates that piano manufacturers try to hide it, and that performers and teachers keep it in the background, and at the same time acknowledges that the "false system" affects every instrument except violins, trombones, and other "keyless horns."

Exactly. In other words, the whole modern system of music is based upon the equal temperament, is indissolubly connected with it, and has been ever since J. S. Bach wrote his immortal forty-eight preludes and fugues—the title is "The Well-Tempered Clavichord," Mr. Dearness—for the special purpose of furthering its adoption, in the first half of the eighteenth century. He gave a death blow to the antiquated system that prevailed before, by which the use of any remote keys was impossible, and any but the most immediate modulation out of the question.

Does Mr. Dearness make the proposal he speaks of to return to "purity of interval or perfect tune"? I am not "resenting it with "intemperate heat," if he is, but I would simply like to inquire how he proposes to do it. Perfect intonation is absolutely impossible on the pianoforte without a vast complexity of keyboard upon which it would be beyond the power of any musician to play any music that now exists—except, perhaps, hymn tunes. What would happen if an attempt were made to remodel orchestral instruments to permit of perfect intonation throughout fancy refuses to picture.

And after they were remodeled, it is doubtful if the performance of modern music would be at all practicable. Mr. Dearness would have the satisfaction of hearing all instruments in perfect tune—but the art of music would have to come to an end. It hardly seems worth while.

New York, July 3, 1904. R. A.

Plant a Tree!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Any citizen who is interested in seeing New York look well, especially in Summer, might help by planting a tree in front of his house. It will be a monument to him and his family. If you are building a home, either as owner or contractor, why not celebrate its completion by planting a tree? It will cost you little and the benefit will be great. Plant one now—don't delay. It takes years to grow.

A TREE LOVER.

New York, June 30, 1904.

The Situation at St. Louis.

From The Sun.

The Democratic National Committee is violently opposed to any mention of Cleveland's name. The Southern Democrats hiss at it, the Western Democrats deride it, and the Eastern Democrats, who favor Judge Parker's nomination, bear the name of Cleveland with apprehension.

The Gorman boom must be considered the great feature of to-day. * * * Ex-United States Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia told his friends to-night that he was debating seriously whether he should not make the official announcement that Senator Gorman is a candidate for the Presidential nomination in this convention.

The New Yorkers, including Mr. Hill, Edward Murphy, Jr., Mr. Sheehan, and Mr. McCarren, do not fear the name of any Democrat here except Cleveland's. Some of them say they do not even fear Mr. Cleveland's name. The men who make these utterances are capable of hiding their real sentiments.

Important statesmen, Democrats and Republicans, are conceded to have the right to amend their movements.

The Parker organization is still intact.

She Did It After All.

From the Kansas City Journal.

"I remember you once said to me that Miss Muggs would never catch any man that had a thimbleful of brains."

"I believe I did make some such remark, quite a while ago."

"Of course you did—ha-ha-ha! Now that you have met her as my wife, what have you got to say, eh?"

"Why—er—I was mistaken. She caught him, all right."

"You bet she did!—ha-ha!—but hold on—say, confound you, what do you mean?"

Generous If Not Just.

From Brooklyn Life.

Husband—I see that the cost of living has gone up 11 per cent.

Wife—Yes, I saw that; so I told the servants I thought it only fair to raise their wages, too!

BACK TO NEW YORK.

I have wandered the heathen countries in every land and zone,
From the Horn to frozen Sitka, but now do I know my own;
I've come, and please God, I'll stay here—I know when I've had enough,
For whoever made this city, and its skyline, bold and rough,
'Tis a regal thing, and a good one, and I'll stay until I die
In the city where man is human, where the women catch the eye
With a sense of sweetest fitness, where the loftiness of things
Compliments each one the other, like a sea-bird's perfect wings.
It is good to feel you are living, and to see the human tide
Of faces like waves, yet single, each in its perfect pride;
It is good to hark to the fury, the clatter the city makes,
Like a second humming Babel when out of its sleep it wakes;
It is good to see and to hear and feel, to sense the city's life
Like a bitter, heartening cordial to a soul worn out by strife;
And the weary senses freshen, like the flowers after rain,
As the exile breathes his orison: "Thank God, I'm home again!"

CHARLES HANSON TOWNE.

RACE TRACK WRECKS SEEN AT SHEEPSHEAD

Men and Women, Once Prosperous, Pass in Review.

FROM GRAND STAND TO FIELD

Yesterday's Array of Those Whose Mania for Betting on the Horses Has Wrought Their Ruin.

The grand stand is the dress parade of the Metropolitan race course. It is in the field stand that the tragedies of the track are played to their finish. Prosperity does not balk at a $2 admission charge. It is when the bank account is on the ebb that 75 cents seems a more fitting sum to pay to gain admittance. The average field stand crowd on the average day is its own commentary on the futility of the task it has set itself in attempting to separate the bookmaker from his coin. The grandstand bettor gravitates naturally to the field stand. Instances in which field stand "pikers" graduate into grand stand "plungers" are as rare as Pittsburg "Phils" and "Joe" Yeagers.

Even on holidays, when there are thousands and thousands who seek the track for an afternoon's recreation, it is easy to spot the "regulars," be they men or women. There is naught of frivolity about them. They have their "lucky" seats, which they seek with sedulous care. They are loaded down with "dope," and their talk is all of horse. No sooner is one race over than they are figuring on the next. A winning means nothing to them except the opportunity for making another bet. A loss is a disaster, but they give no sign.

One of the largest crowds of the season was at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. Grandstand and field stand were packed. The lawns were jammed. There was little difficulty, however, in distinguishing the accustomed followers of the game from the beginners. In the field stand yesterday the proportion of regulars was even larger than in the grandstand. There were men of all ages who, having come almost to the end of their rope, were endeavoring to patch up their fallen fortunes. There were women to whom the loss of a bet meant everything.

Among the field stand throng yesterday was a man of perhaps forty-five years of age. He made one-dollar bets on three races, and then "went broke." Penniless, he was the picture of bad luck. The life of this man is a sermon against gambling as powerful as the brain of the ablest preacher could devise. He does not mind talking of what he once was. He is past that. Three years ago he was prosperous, almost wealthy. A resident of Jersey City, he owned a paying saloon there. In addition, he owned two saloons in New York. Always fond of horses, the leisure which came with his prosperity proved his undoing. He began to patronize the race track.

To-day he is a waiter in a Coney Island resort, where he does not draw a regular salary, but is dependent upon a small commission, his earnings depending upon the number of sales he makes. His wife, who still lives in Jersey City, is taking in washing. With all the evil that racing has brought to him, he is as much in its thralldom to-day as ever he was. When he scrapes together a few dollars he takes a day off and hurries to the track to try and pick the winners. When he hasn't enough money to justify the trip, he plays what he has in a Coney Island poolroom.

Another example of the fate to be expected by the man who essays to clip the wings of the "bookies" was a rather good-looking fellow not more than thirty years old. It was not so long ago that he was the proprietor of one of the largest cigar stores in Harlem. He put aside his profits until it was estimated that he had saved $20,000. He became enamored of racing, with the usual result. To-day his business is gone. Yesterday, having a few dollars which he had succeeded in winning Saturday, he went to the track. He was ahead after Major Daingerfield won the fourth race, and full of confidence that his luck had turned.

An old man, well known once in political circles, was pointed out. He had a good following before he began to follow the races. Now he is playing the rôle of tout to the men who were once his friends. His story never varies. He has just lost the last dollar he has on the last race, and has been given a horse that is already in." In payment for his information he asks that a $5 bet be put down for him. Before the race is run he is financially interested in as many horses as he has been able to find backers.

"Another very interesting character," said a frequent racegoer, who was discussing the wrecks as they passed in review, "I haven't seen to-day. He probably hasn't got the price to get in. When I first knew him he was a hard-working young fellow with a splendid future before him. He probably hadn't been on a race track twice in his life when a relative died and left him a fortune of $100,000. His inheritance proved his ruin.

"In less than a year the bookmakers got every cent he had in the world. I saw him in a Brooklyn saloon last week. He was a typical loafer, ready to run an errand for a five-cent piece. His case is particularly sad, because he was engaged to a very estimable young woman at the time he came into his money. When she saw how he was spending it she very wisely broke the engagement. I say 'very wisely,' although her action almost broke her heart, and she is still unmarried. I presume she will remain so."

The cases of women whose all has been engulfed in the maelstrom of the turf are harder to reach. There were several in the field stand yesterday afternoon, though, whose stories were so well known that even the messenger boys who took their bets could recel them off by heart. There was one woman, still retaining a remnant of good looks, who two years ago was comfortably situated. A widow, her husband had left her a considerable sum in money, the house she lived in, and an apartment house from which she derived a snug income. When the period of her mourning ended she had plenty of time on her hands, and took up racing to while away her leisure.

Her betting began modestly with friends with whom she went to the track. From little contributions she advanced to bets on her own account. She became a student of form. Her ready money presently went, and she sold her home, moving into a flat in her apartment house. The exigencies of racing soon put a mortgage on the apartment house, and not long ago the mortgage was foreclosed. With the few dollars left she is still trying to scoop herself.

This woman is one of many. There are hundreds of them who visit the track daily, rain or shine. They live horses, read horses, think horses, and dream horses. As they are financially wiped out the vacant places in their ranks are filled by new recruits.

"Men and women are all alike," said one of the army. "Once a race horse fiend, always one. Let it get in the blood, there's no way to get it out."

MONEY TO BURN.

Why Do Honest Work for It When You Need Only Pick the Right Horse?

From The New York Sun of July 3.

Seventy books were doing business in the big ring and as many more in the field. It was estimated that they handled $500,000 on the Commonwealth Handicap alone.

When Ort Wells won the Commonwealth Handicap the bookmakers were subjected to a loss that footed up nearly $100,000, according to the estimate of the ring sharps. The colt was picked to win by all the form players and tipsters, and he carried the bulk of the public's money.

John A. Drake, who has been a heavy loser during the Sheepshead Bay meeting, saw a chance to get out with his great colt, and accepted it readily. His commissioners, including Al Dryer, bet the books to [illegible] the rounds and layer that would take this amount, and he averaged 6 to 5. In all Dryer is said to have placed close to $30,000 in the interest of Drake, while other commissioners got down about $10,000 more, Drake winning at least $30,000 in wagers, so the story goes, in addition to the stake, the winner's share of which amounted to nearly $14,000.

But while Drake was cleaning up with Ort Wells, Joe Yeager was dropping a $10,000 commission on Irish Lad. Those who had a line on Yeager's play could not understand it, and many did not follow it.

Yeager, however, beat Conover in the steeplechase for a big bet, having $2,500 on straight at 7 to 1, so that the money he burned up on Irish Lad did not cut into his own bank roll. His mare, Jane Holly, who won the last race at generous odds, enabled him to quit a good winner on the afternoon's proceedings. Yeager played possum, and as no money came from him the price gradually soared until there was as much as 10 to 1 against the mare. Then Yeager gave the signal to his commissioners, and they ran from book to book, betting $100 to $500 a clip. In all about $3,000 was placed at an average of 7 to 1, the price closing at sixes just as Jane Holly was sent away flying from the post.

Thousands of dollars were lost on Honiton in the fifth race. This daughter of the celebrated Ormonde belongs to Packey Ryan, a Western horseman, who is a plunger of wide renown. Ryan bet $5,000 on the mare, while Leo Mayer and other wise speculators followed on it. The distance just suited Honiton, and that was why the plungers got busy, followed by the crowd at large. But Honiton made her owner wish that he had never seen her.

In the last race E. R. Thomas wagered so much coin on Dimple that many of the layers would not take a dollar on the Mirthful filly at the close. The clubhouse sent a bundle into the ring on Reveille, while Gold Dome carried a ton of place money.

George Rose, one of the biggest layers in the ring, handled $16,000 on the big handicap.

George Wheelock was so completely convinced that the Bennington pair had the Spring Stakes at their mercy that he backed his opinion to the extent of $5,000. The Drake combination also went to the stable for a solid chunk.

E. R. Thomas is said to have lost $10,000 on Niblic in the opening event, while Tony Aste, the "Bootblack King," took twice that amount out of the ring when Peggy, his Dr. MacBride filly, came home alone with 10 to 1 about her.

The accident to Jimmy Mara, who broke a collarbone in the steeplechase when Black Death fell, is the second of this kind that he has had this year. His loss will be a severe blow to the Colt Stable, with the Brighton engagements so near at hand.

The Stewards called Crimmins and Wonderly before the inquest after the running of the Commonwealth and notified them that they were under suspension for the rest of the meeting, which winds up on Tuesday. This punishment was meted out for rough riding. Crimmins cutting across Irish Lad with Ormonde's Right and Wonderly doing the same thing in a rush for the rail with Light Brigade just after the start.

Garter Buckle, who fell in the steeplechase, was used as a saddle horse by Kid McCoy at Saratoga several years ago when he was training for one of his fights.

Hildebrand said that if he had had clear sailing he would have been at least second to Ort Wells. "Irish Lad was a great horse to-day," said the jockey, "and I did my best with him."

The Picket and Ormonde's Right exchanged rib roasting kicks at the post without cutting each other.

Jane Holly holds the world's record for six and a half furlongs; 1:18 3-5, which was equaled by Ancestor on Friday.

Jockey Helgerson left last night for the West to ride S. S. Brown's horses. He said that he was tired of getting suspended here by Starter Fitzgerald.

From The New York World.

Speculation on the Commonwealth Handicap exceeded by many thousands of dollars any previous race of the year. Eighty per cent. of the racegoers present seemed to think that The World's statement that Ort Wells was the best horse in the race was the correct view of the result, and they simply poured into the bookmakers' hands all the money they could rake and scrape together.

Men who usually bet only $5 and $10 to a race became plungers for the time being, and wagered $50, $100, and $200 on John A. Drake's great three-year-old.

These men were supremely confident that Ort Wells would be the winner, and nothing could shake this confidence. The deluge of the public's money, reinforced by wager of $15,000 by the owner, forced the odds on their choice from 7 to 5 to even money.

It took many thousands of dollars to do this, as Irish Lad was also heavily backed by his stable and the club house contingent.

The magnitude of the business done on the race may be gleaned from the amount that one bookmaker—George Rose—handled. After the race his sheets showed that he had taken in nearly $16,000. The other penciliers did not handle so much, but all reported that it was the greatest betting race of the year and that $500,000 changed hands on the result.

From The New York Herald.

It is needless to say that not only the public at large, but also the entire John A. Drake party, including Mr. Gates and his son, and in fact all the heavy players, except Jesse Lewisohn, wagered very large sums on Ort Wells, which figured to be almost a certainty when his advantage in weight over Irish Lad was noted. Mr. Drake wagered $15,000 on Ort Wells. Mr. Lewisohn supported Ormonde's Right all three ways.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

In the betting Ort Wells was always the hottest kind of a favorite. At the opening of the operations in the ring there was 7 to 5 against the King Eric colt, but betting had not been going on long before a $20,000 commission from the Drake stable made its appearance in the ring and the price was quickly dropped from 7 to 5 to even money.

HELD, HERO OR NO HERO.

Santiago Fighter Put Under Bonds for Beating His Wife.

"Six years ago to-day I was fighting the battles of my country, your Honor," said Robert Miller, twenty-seven years old, of 430 West Seventeenth Street, when arraigned yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of disorderly conduct made by his wife. "Six years ago this very day I stood upon the shot-and-shell-swept deck of the battleship Indiana, off Santiago, and received a wound in my arm that left a scar. I am in the service yet, and have been on a furlough, which expires to-morrow. If I do not report at the Brooklyn Navy Yard before to-morrow night I will be considered a deserter. Please let me off."

"Judge, I am in fear of my life with this man," declared Mrs. Miller. "He beats me and threatens to kill me. Last night he came home drunk, and when I would not let him in the house he kicked the door in and chased me out into the street. He is working for a truckman, and is not in the navy at all, although he was once.

"It is too bad that you did not remain more of a hero, after your record, Miller," remarked Magistrate Cornell. Heroes do not beat their wives. I will hold you in $500 bail to keep the peace for six months." Miller was held under bonds.

TWO ROCKAWAY RESCUES.

Life Guards Have a Hard Time with Edward P. O'Hearn.

After a hard struggle in the rough surf at Rockaway Beach yesterday Life Guards Richard Ahlert and Ben Voyer, attached to Wainwright & Smith's pavilion, rescued Edward P. O'Hearn of 215 West Ninety-eighth Street, Manhattan, after he had gone down for the third time.

Despite the danger signals, O'Hearn ventured out beyond the life lines, where he became exhausted, and throwing up his hands, sank. The life guards put out in a catamaran. Ahlert dived under and caught O'Hearn, who in his struggles got a tight hold on the life guard's arms. Both would have been drowned but for Voyer, who pulled them aboard the catamaran and brought them ashore.

Later Ahlert rescued a man who gave his name as Frank Brown, who had become exhausted in deep water.

BOOMTOWN PREPARES FOR GREAT RUSH TO-DAY

Over 5,000 Settlers Will Dash Into Rosebud Reservation.

WOMAN DOES BIG BUSINESS

The Only Land Agent of Her Sex Hands Out Many Application Blanks—Big Police Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

BONESTEEL, S. D., July 4.—Promptly at 2 o'clock this afternoon Chief Clerk McPaul, in charge of the registration bureau for the future settlers on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, began the delivery of applications to the Notaries before whom the homesteaders will make affidavit. Within fifteen minutes some 5,000 blanks had been handed out.

Although no applications will be received at the Land Offices until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, all the Notaries and land locators immediately got busy preparing the papers. No papers can be attested until midnight, but at that hour there will be hundreds of applicants, who will secure their papers and will then form into line for the opening Tuesday morning.

Joseph S. Barnes of 68 West Sixty-eighth Street, New York, is first in line for registration. He will stand in line until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Contrary to expectations, this has been a tame Fourth of July. One thousand Sioux Indians were expected here to give war and scalp dances, and all Sunday afternoon they were arriving in squads until when dark fell there were several hundred of the redskins encamped on the outskirts of the town. But during the night the last buck and squaw struck their tepee and went back to the reservation. This morning not a single one of them remained to show the Eastern people what the Western Indian really looks like.

The exodus is believed to have been due to the influence of old Swift Bear, the Chief of the band, who, since his dramatic action when he covered his face with his blanket and left the big Indian dance house last week after bitterly denouncing the whites for taking Indian lands from them, has been using all his influence toward keeping his followers from the celebration here. The Rosebud Sioux are reported to-day to be holding a celebration of their own in the northern part of the reservation, thirty-five miles from Bonesteel.

The very first land locator to call for application blanks when the office opened this afternoon was Miss May Newcomb, a pretty young woman, who enjoys the distinction of being the only land agent of her sex on the ground. Immediately afterward her office was thronged with applicants.

A commotion was caused this morning, when a band of Indian police, under the leadership of Lieut. Little Cat, pushed through en route to the head waters of Poncia Creek to make an attempt to capture the notorious rustler, Jim Hayes. Hayes has been the leader of the rustlers since the killing of Jack Sully three weeks ago by United States Marshals.

As he is in Indian territory, the local officials are powerless to act. Hayes, who is a half breed, has been engaged for years in many desperate undertakings. He is known as a daring and reckless character and should he come in contact with the Indian police there is no doubt of a fight ensuing. The Indian police are much dreaded by the rustlers, who fear them above both United States and State officials.

Because of the influx of crooks, thieves, and thugs of all kinds, an extra number of police have been placed on duty, and twenty-four men, armed with revolvers, are patrolling the town night and day. The special officers are all well-known Western men, with reputations for nerve and ability to hit whatever they shoot at.

The banks are being strongly guarded. Several crack shots, with rifles, are always within shooting distance of the buildings. Hundreds of deposits have been made in the past three days and thousands of accounts will probably be opened this week. The large part of these deposits are in the shape of checks and drafts. Currency is being shipped into Bonesteel by the barrelful. One bank this morning received three barrels of silver dollars to be used for change.

The Post Office has been completed for the new boom town of St. Elmo and will be dedicated to-morrow, when the reservation opens.

WHERE'S "HOE'S" PAPA?

"Hoe's" in the "Lost" Bureau—Had Mighty Good Care.

A bright-eyed little fellow who wore a large straw hat and a blue and white sailor suit stood at Broadway and Fulton Streets last evening watching the cars whiz by. Policeman Sipereck saw the boy was alone, and, gauging his age at three years, went over to investigate.

"What's your name, sonny," said the big fellow in brass buttons.

"Hoe," said the little fellow, but that's all the policeman could get out of the boy.

Down at the Old Slip Police Station, where they have time to do things right, Sergt. Ward sent out and got two big sandwiches and some candy. "Hoe" ate the candy, and, with a sandwich in each fist, then journeyed across the street, with a brass-buttoned guide, to the house of Fire Truck No. 15. There he stayed until he got sleepy, and then a policeman took him to Police Headquarters to await his parents' call.

HOLD-UP STORY DISCREDITED.

Elevated Ticket Agent Who Called Police Is Himself Arrested.

Police Capt. Holahan of the Clymer Street Station, Williamsburg, after an investigation yesterday, decided that there was something wrong in the robbery story told early yesterday morning by David Wells, the telegraph operator and ticket agent in the elevated railroad terminal at the foot of Broadway. Wells said that he had been held up at the point of a revolver and that $805 was stolen from him. Holahan, sure that there was something wrong, arrested Wells on the charge of grand larceny.

It was upon information obtained from John Hopkins of 126 Hope Street, who was formerly employed as a ticket agent by the company at the Gates Avenue Station, that Wells was arrested.

According to Hopkins, Wells sent for him at 9 o'clock Sunday night, requesting him to look after his work in the station until he came back. Although it was contrary to the rules of the company, Hopkins did so, and remained in the ticket office for two hours. When Wells went away Hopkins told the police he saw no bag of money amounting to $780, as Wells said there was in the drawer. Hopkins said further that he didn't believe robbers had been there at all. He added that when Wells returned at 11 o'clock the man was intoxicated.

At the time when Wells says he was held up two employes of the company were in a room adjoining Wells's, and they heard nothing of the alleged robbery until the police arrived.

Wells was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Court, where he plead not guilty. Magistrate Furlong held him in $1,000 bail for a hearing to-day.

$50,000 Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 4.—The Williamson Veneer Works, located in Highlandtown, an eastern suburb of this city, were destroyed by fire of unknown origin to-night. Mr. Williamson estimates the loss at $50,000, fully covered by insurance.

DUMMY ON A LIVE WIRE.

Policemen, a Telephone Girl, and the Delicatessens Get Excited.

The Hello Girl in the Eighteenth Street central office was asking Cortlandt how many packs of firecrackers her little brother had yesterday when a voice broke in on the wire and shouted:

"Hello! This is Policeman Patrick Flynn of the East Twenty-second Street Station. I'm at Eighteenth Street and Avenue A. What? No, not a fire. What's that? I can't hear you. Get closer away from the 'phone. I say this is—Yes. Well, there's a man hanging on your wire—live what? Live wire? I don't know. He ain't a dead man, but you ought to send one of your linemen to cut him down. I've tried it, and I can't get him down 'cause I haven't got a ladder long enough. What? He has a can in his hand. Carrying the growler. What? A live man on a dead wire? No. What? No, it's not a dead man on a live wire, either. Well, he's a dead—no, I mean he ain't dead—I mean he's a man with black sideswhiskers and— Yes, send half a dozen linemen."

Quicker than it takes to tell it the story that a man was hanging on the telephone wires in Eighteenth Street spread through Avenue A. The delicatessen men told it to the beer stube proprietors and they told it to the pickle manufacturers, and the vinegar men repeated it to their wives. Soon a crowd of several hundred men and women assembled on Eighteenth Street, near Third Avenue. They saw policemen and boys throwing things at the stuffed figure of a man suspended from the telephone wire. It had been hoisted by a crowd of boys who had intended to have fun by placing firecrackers in the tin can attached to the dummy's hand.

Policeman O'Grady of the East Twenty-second Street Station halted a cross-town car directly under the effigy and then started to climb to the roof of the car. Some of the woodwork of the car broke and the policeman fell to the roadway. Then two linemen from the telephone company's office appeared with a ladder. They placed it against the side of the car and, climbing to the top of it, one of them tied a rope about the dummy. The rope was then passed to a window of a house at the corner, and the effigy was dragged down. The police took the stuffed man into custody and carted him to the East Twenty-second Street Station House. Later "Bix," the straw bondsman of the east side, heard of the arrest and hurried to the police station, but when "Bix" returned he said:

"I didn't bailed him out, for he's a dead one. You don't git nothin' for bailin' out stuffs like him."

LEVY FOR STRIKE FUND.

Cutters Will Be Called Upon for One Day's Pay Each Week.

The leaders in the clothing strike are after the foremen in the clothing factories who teach new men during the strike. The foremen do not belong to the union, but are supposed to be in sympathy with the strikers. Some of them will appear before the Strike Committee of the cutters to-day.

A cutter, who also is a designer, and who was summoned to appear before the committee, said yesterday:

"I do not see what power the union can have over me. I am not a member, but am so far in sympathy with the strikers that I would not like to see the strike a failure, but I certainly will not prejudice my job. It has always been my duty to teach new men who require teaching."

The second assessment of one day's pay per week on all the union cutters now at work will be levied to-day or to-morrow. According to the strike leaders this will bring in $7,000 a week, being a day's pay of 2,000 cutters at $3.50 a day.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the double holiday and the convention, society was not represented except in a very small proportion in town yesterday. There were a few well-known people passing through, but the clubs and the fashionable restaurants were deserted. Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson were among those who have sailed for Europe. The ships going out to-day have long passenger lists. Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Shroeder are among the number of those who are going abroad.

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Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, who arrived on Saturday, went directly to Newport. They were met in New York by William Hude Neilson.

***

The guests at the house party given by Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will arrive in town to-day and to-morrow. Col. and Mrs. Astor have planned to leave Ferncliff by Thursday and go directly to Newport.

***

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright is at Carlsbad, where she will remain to take the cure. She will afterward go to Homburg and to England.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Miss Moller, and E. C. Möller are in the Tyrol. They have been passing the month of June touring in Italy.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry von Lengerke Meyer have returned from their bridal trip and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Hard at Lawrence, L. I.

***

Mr and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt are at their camp in the Adirondacks, but are expected to return this week to Newport. Stuyvesant LeRoy, who has been living in the Adirondack region, has been one of their guests.

***

It is stated that Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, and her mother, Mrs. Ysnaga, will be in the Adirondacks in the early Autumn, having taken a cottage near Paul Smith's.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Kent will close their Tuxedo cottage in a few days and go abroad for the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Randel have taken a country house near White Plains for the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson have opened the Whiton camp on Upper St. Regis Lake, which they have leased for the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud have closed their villa at Morristown and are at Rockport, Mass., for the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Laurens Van Alen have sailed from the other side. They will pass a part of the Summer at Newport at the residence of Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt.

***

Mrs. James Hude Beekman will pass part of the Summer at Southampton. Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin and Miss Dorothy Schieffelin left for Southampton on Saturday for the season.

***

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard will visit her sister, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, this week at Lenox.

***

James Henry Smith has left London and has gone to Vienna. He will return from the continent in time for the regatta at Cowes.

***

Mrs. H. H. Boyesen has taken the "Hollyhocks" at Southampton for the Summer, which she will open July 10.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 4.—To-night Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs gave a dinner, her first of the Summer. Dinners were also given by Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. William H. Hands, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Curtis, William Woodward, C. Stewart Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Capt. T. P. Kane, United States Marine Corps, and Capt. Hamilton Hall, United States Army, are registered at the Casino.

The Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati held its annual meeting in the old State House to-day. The address was made by Charles Rowland Allaire of New York on "The French Alliance."

FIRE COULDN'T FORCE HER TO LEAVE BATH

Policeman Made a Threat to Induce Mrs. Traub to be Rescued.

DOWN LADDER IN BLUE COAT

Coroner O'Gorman Also Distinguishes Himself at a Blaze in a Bronx Apartment House.

Coroner William O'Gorman of the Bronx and Bicycle Policeman Kupfram were the heroes of an apartment house fire last evening, which threatened the destruction of the four-story building 1,539 Brook Avenue.

The Coroner rescued a dozen women and children, who would have perished in the flames but for his effort, and Policeman Kupfram saved a woman under circumstances which called not only for bravery but for no small amount of diplomacy.

Mrs. Annie Traub was in her bathroom in the second story when an errant skyrocket, touched off by some boys who were celebrating in front of the house, flew in through the window of a front room and exploded. The explosion fired a curtain, which blazed up quickly.

Passersby saw the blaze and gave the alarm. The Coroner and Kupfram were in the vicinity and hastened to lend what assistance they could. Some one told Kupfram that Mrs. Traub was still in her flat, so he climbed the fire escape and effected an entrance. Mrs. Traub was still in her bathroom. When the policeman located her she locked herself in.

"Come out," shouted Kupfram through the door. "The house is on fire."

"I won't come out," called Mrs. Traub. "I haven't any clothes."

Kupfram begged and begged, but to no avail. As he pleaded the flames kept spreading. Finally, when his coattails were beginning to smolder, the policeman grew desperate.

"It's life or death," he yelled through the keyhole. "If you don't come out I'll break the door down, and get you the best I can."

Mrs. Traub opened the door and Kupfram passed his coat to her. By that time the room was filled with smoke and flame. Escape by the stairs was cut off. Kupfram picked Mrs. Traub up in his arms and carried her to a rear window, from which a ladder ran to within six feet of the ground. Mrs. Traub was placed on the ladder. When she was half way down, Kupfram told her to swing as far from the bottom rung as she could, and then let go. Instead, she fell from where she was, breaking her right wrist on the pavement in the court.

In the meantime the entire house had filled with smoke and the nineteen families occupying it were in a panic. Coroner O'Gorman, although still on the invalid list from the strain he endured in the Slocum disaster, was the first man to pass into the building. With him was Coroner's Physician Curtin. On the very first floor the Coroner discovered the five children of Charles Schinkle. They were hidden by a cloud of smoke, and didn't know which way to turn. He picked up two of them in his arms, and with the larger children clinging to his coat, succeeded in taking them all to safety.

Hurrying back into the house, he found the four children of Albert Blickman on the second floor. They were gasping for breath and would have been unconscious in another moment. After getting them to the front door he turned and saved other women and children.

When the fire engines arrived smoke was pouring from every window in the building. Albert Hyde of Truck 27 climbed one of the front fire-escapes and turned a stream of water through a window. As he did so a sheet of flame shot into his face, literally blowing him from his perch. He fell two stories, landing on an iron railing and breaking three of his ribs. He was picked up unconscious, and a Fordham Hospital surgeon who had just finished with Mrs. Traub took him in charge. He was still unconscious when he reached the hospital.

The fire was finally extinguished, but not before it had done $10,000 damage. There was not an apartment in the building which did not suffer more or less loss.

ORDER FROM GEN. WASHINGTON.

New Member of Society of the Cincinnati Displays Relic.

The New York State Society of the Cincinnati had its annual meeting and luncheon yesterday at the Metropolitan Club. Officers were elected as follows: President—Talbot Olyphant; Vice President—Francis Key Pendleton; Secretary—Francis Burrall Hoffman; Treasurer—Edward Wright Tapp; Assistant Treasurer—John Alexander Rutherfurd; Chaplain—The Rev. Dr. Mancius Holmes Hutton; Surgeon—Dr. Thomas M. L. Chrystie.

New members were admitted as follows: William Augustine Torrey, Vaughn Charles Sweet, William Henry Addoms, Rufus Howard King, William Sturgis Thomas, M. D.; George Langdon Storer, Julius M. Dunscomb, and Clarke B. Nicholson.

One of the new members, Mr. Torrey, exhibited at the meeting an order sent by Gen. Washington to his grandfather, Lieut. William Torrey. It was dated at New Windsor, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1778. It directed the Lieutenant to proceed to Danbury, Conn., to obtain hospital supplies which were to be conveyed to Fishkill. The final sentence of the order was as follows: "Should you be obliged to use force to obtain these stores, which I hope will not be the case, you will proceed with prudence in the execution of your duty."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The disturbance central Sunday evening in Minnesota has moved northeast beyond the field of observation, although the pressure continues low in the St. Lawrence Valley and to the northward of Lake Superior. The area of high pressure that covered the Atlantic Coast districts Sunday has moved off to sea, and a second high is advancing southeastward over Manitoba.

There will be showers Tuesday in New England, the lower lake region, and thence southward to the Gulf Coast and Florida; will continue Wednesday along the Atlantic Coast and in the lower lake region. It will be somewhat cooler over the areas of rainfall.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh to brisk south; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast, fresh south, and on the great lakes, fresh west to northwest.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have fresh south winds and occasional showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and New Jersey—Showers Tuesday; cooler in interior; Wednesday, showers; fresh to brisk south winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers and thunderstorms Tuesday; cooler, except in southeast portion; Wednesday, showers; fresh to brisk south winds.

New England—Showers and thunderstorms Tuesday; cooler in northwest portion; Wednesday, showers; fresh to brisk south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1903.	TIMES. 1904.	TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	72	63	68
6 A. M.	70	63	67
9 A. M.	71	70	70
12 M.	75	78	76
3 P. M.	77	79	79
6 P. M.	80	77	77
9 P. M.	71	74	75
12 P. M.	68	74	73

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73½
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1903	72
Corresponding date for last 25 years	75

The thermometer registered 67 degrees at 8 A. M. and 75 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 81 degrees at 4:30 P. M. [illegible] temperature [illegible] 72 degrees. The highest temperature recorded on the Summit of Mount Washington was 56 degrees, the lowest 50 degrees. The highest temperature recorded on the Summit of Mount Tom was 58 degrees, the lowest 50 degrees.

BURIED IRISHMAN FOR JEW.

Carroll is Interred in Mount Sinai Cemetery by Mistake.

Thomas Carroll, an Irishman, was taken to the Fordham Hospital Saturday, suffering from a fracture of the skull. On the same day Benjamin Cohen, a Jew, swallowed carbolic acid and was taken to the institution for treatment. Carroll died Sunday. So did Cohen. Yesterday Carroll's body was taken in charge by an undertaker in mistake for that of Cohen, and buried in Mount Sinai Cemetery.

The mistake became known when John J. Fox, an undertaker, who had been employed by Michael O'Donnell, Carroll's best friend, called at the Fordham Morgue last evening.

"I want the body of Thomas Carroll," said he. "I have orders to bury it."

"Sure," said the morgue keeper. "Come right in and get it."

The coffin supposed to contain Carroll's body was pointed out to Fox, who lifted its cover. He had no sooner done so than he started back in surprise.

"That's not Carroll," Fox declared. "It's not even an Irishman."

"It is Carroll," declared the Morgue Keeper.

"Go 'way," Fox said. "I've known Carroll for years. That man is a Jew."

An investigation was started, and it was discovered that Carroll's body had been turned over earlier in the day to Meyers & Co., undertakers employed by Philip Simon of 1,823 Third Avenue, as that of Cohen. Simon was Cohen's stepson, his sole surviving relative. Fox hastened to Michael O'Connell with the sad news. The coffins had in some way been mixed up.

"Your friend's already buried," he told O'Connell. "He's in a Jewish cemetery on Long Island."

O'Connell, who is the proprietor of a hotel at 1,740 Park Avenue, put on his hat and rushed to the Fordham Morgue. He demanded the immediate restitution of his friend's body. The officials of the institution got into communication with the undertaker who had removed it. The undertaker said he could do nothing—that Simon, for whom he had acted, was not in New York. O'Connell left the institution discouraged but full of fight.

"I'll get Frank's body to-morrow," he declared, "or knew the reason why. I'll see that it's buried in consecrated ground, too."

In the meantime the body of Benjamin Cohen remains in the Morgue, awaiting the return of Simon.

LAST NIGHT'S AMUSEMENTS.

"Paris by Night" got under all sail at the Madison Square Roof Garden last night. Much that had been a little rough at the Saturday opening was carefully polished, and the show is now just the thing for a Summer night.

***

"Fighting Bob," which was played at the Fifth Avenue Theatre a few weeks ago, is making a success at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street house. "The Magic Kettle" is making as great a hit as it did at Twenty-third Street.

***

Rose Coghlan is playing in "The Ace of Trumps" at Proctor's Newark house.

***

Naturally enough, "Our Boys in Blue" was the hit at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre yesterday, introducing as it did much that was appropriate to the "Glorious Fourth." Among the features that will run all week are Frank Mayne and company, Libbie Blondell, Lawrence Crane, and the kalatechnoscope.

***

At the Fifth Avenue Theatre "My Friend from India" made the usual hit. The cast was an excellent one, and scenically the production left little room for improvement. Richard Raven's novel musical act made the greatest success on the vaudeville bill.

***

Duss was all patriotic last night, of course, but shows some very classic programmes for the week. On Wednesday night Liszt will be in order.

***

The draw at the New York Roof this week is sure to be Rosario Guerrero in the pantomimic "Carmen." This is the star play of the beautiful Spanish actress who made a hit in "La Gitana" last week. Datas and the other big vaudeville features will continue.

***

"A Little of Everything," with a good deal of Fay Templeton and Pete Dailey, still charms the audiences at the Aerial Gardens.

***

Smith & Campbell reappeared at Keith's last night, and the way they were received would indicate that two years' absence has not impaired their fame or their ability to please. The other features on last night's bill were well up to the Keith standard.

***

"Piff, Paff, Pouf!" showed no sign of diminishing audiences when the curtain went up last night. Mr. Whitney's attraction appears to be in for a long run.

***

"Camille" was on at the West End Theatre last night.

***

At Dreamland, Coney Island, there are several new-comers, both in the circus ring and on the vaudeville stage.

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Luna Park has already made itself so well known by the excellence of its combined entertainment that people hardly need to be told about it.

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Bostock's new Paris Hippodrome features are likely to keep up Sunday's draw all week.

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"A Chinese Honeymoon," that phenomenal crowd magnet, is attracting at the Manhattan Beach Theatre.

***

Hammerstein's Paradise Roof doesn't find it necessary to change its features often. "The Mysterious Face," "Parsifalia," and other features are still running because the public wants them.

***

Continued interest is manifested in Nan Patterson's waxen effigy at the Eden Musée.

IN THE SHOPS.

Some of the prettiest linen gowns of the season are pink. There are beautiful shades of this color in the linen, and worn on suitable occasions the frocks are charming. One pretty suit has the familiar plaited skirt, the plaits inverted and stitched to below the knee, a short plaited jacket and a broad collar with two ends in front embroidered in dots in white. It is particularly pretty. There are pretty things in men's wash scarfs in the same shade of pink, and also shirt materials.

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Flowered mull hats for the children are among the prettiest of those in wash materials.

***

An attractive sweater is made in blouse shape, basqueing a little below the waist. The sweater is of a warm red brown, with a green collar.

***

Orange peelers are always good. These are of metal, a blade with a curved end which when the peel is cut is slipped in and removes the halves entire, to use for orange baskets, for jellies, ices, and the like. They cost 15 and 25 cents.

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The corkscrew, which has a circular piece slipping over the top of the bottle, is a necessity. It is not new, and it should be used, for it saves the time and temper of the thirsty. It costs 25 cents.

***

The Stars and Stripes decorate one side of a souvenir postcard for Fourth of July service. On it there are a few bars of the music of "Yankee Doodle" and the words: "Long May It Wave." Two cost 5 cents.

Armless Woman Killed by Fall.

PASSAIC, July 4.—Jane Wyness, sixty-five years old, fell down a flight of stairs this morning in the house on Irving Place in which she lived. Her neck was broken, and she was dead when picked up

SIX FAVORITES BEATEN

Holiday Crowd Fared Badly at the Sheepshead Bay Track.

MAJOR DAINGERFIELD WON

Erratic Black Horse, at Long Odds, Took the Long Island Handicap in Impressive Style.

Holiday racegoers yesterday at the Sheepshead Bay track made a notable contribution to the fund for the improvement of the breed of race horses, as provided for by the New York State racing law. The attendance exceeded even the great and record-breaking crowd of Suburban Day, the three-tier grand and field stands being filled to the standing-room point, while on the lawns, because of necessity, family groups picnicked on newspapers spread on the grass, oblivious of the thousands of men who alternately swarmed there and in the betting ring.

Between 50,000 and 60,000 visitors passed through the several gates to the public inclosures, and then, in addition to the paid admissions, the patriotic crowd went further and backed six losing favorites. It was such a day for the layers of odds as they have dreamed of, but never before realized, since the season opened in the early Spring, and the result was to stimulate the ring to most extraordinary activity and cheerfulness.

The programme of seven races began and ended with the defeat of popular choices, and, though some "real good things" went through in the course of the afternoon, the layers to the last man of the several hundreds who did business closed with a profit, as only one race in the seven was won by the horse that the crowd in general backed. The exception to the rule of the beaten choices was Tradition, reputed to be the fastest two-year-old in the big stable trained by A. J. Joyner. The tip was public property, however, and Tradition, a daughter of Goldfinch and the fast mare Reclare, was backed so fast and long that from an opening price of 4 to 1 she went to the post at 7 to 5, for the Vernal Stakes, five furlongs, for fillies two years old. Tradition raced out in front with Fancy Dress all the way, and, finishing the stronger of the two, held on in front after Fancy Dress stopped, Tradition then winning rather handily a little better than a length from Fancy Dress, while Belle Sauvage, a contender to the bend in the Futurity Course, died away a quarter of a mile from the end and finished last.

The chief event of the day was the race for the third of the June Serial Handicaps, the Long Island, at one mile and a furlong, the fourth event of the card, for which eight horses, including the added starter, Buttons, ran. Highball, the top weight by the scale, was the post favorite, and ran a fair race, but only fair to form, while the erratic Major Daingerfield, with 120 pounds, and at 20 to 1 in the betting, improved on form so far that he simply "breezed in" at the end, closing from back in the crowd after Salvatella made the pace into the last furlong, and then, running over the horses that were then in front of him, finishing with Highball on the stretch, and closed a lot of ground, but never got near enough to Major Daingerfield to be dangerous, though the three-year-old finished a good second, a neck before the high-weighted Hurst Park.

For the Independence Steeplechase Handicap, at two miles and a half, the opening event, Judith Campbell was the choice, but she was outjumped and outrun from end to end, Whineray making the running for one circuit of the course, after which Foxhunter took command and held it to the end, attended by Red Path. To the last jump Red Path looked dangerous, but he made his jumping jump at the last obstacle, and Foxhunter drew away and won in a big gallop.

In the second race, Hamburg Belle, winner of the Futurity last season, and regarded as the fastest filly in the United States, made her first appearance of the year, and on the strength of her fast work in private, and the fact that she had an advantage in the weights over most of the horses that opposed her. She started a warm favorite. The winner turned up in another Hamburg, however, Leonidas, well up all the way, coming on at the end, and winning cleverly from the long-chance Lord of the Vale, while Hamburg Belle was third.

Palmbearer and Letola raced together in front most of the distance in the first mile selling race, Palmbearer drawing clear at the finish and winning, a length and a half before Dick Bernard, while in the second mile selling, Old England, backed from 10 to 1 down to 3 to 1, led from end to end won handily.

In the closing race of the day, the three-year-old The Cricket, light weighted with 99 pounds, and ridden by H. Phillips, refused to be placed, and, running away with his rider, led every jump of the mile-and-a-quarter course, and won ridden out from Leader second, and Carbuncle third. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—The Independence Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, over the full steeplechase course; about two and a half miles.

	S.	2M.	F.
Foxhunter, 148, Ray, 6-2, 1-1	1	1	1¹
*Redpath, 138, Veitch, 15-1, 6-1	2	2	2hd
Whineray, 135, O'Donnell, 30-1, 10-1	6	3	3nk
*Adjidamo, 140, W. Heider, 15-1, 6-1	4	6	4
Tip Cat Bant, 152, E. Kelly, 10-1, 3-1	3	4	5
Judith Campbell, 148, J. O'Brien, 12-5, 9-10	5	5	6
Caller, 168, Donahue, 13-5, 1-1	7	7	7
Alum Water, 130, E. Heider, 60-1, 20-1	8	8	8

Time—5:06 3-5. Good start. Won easily, place the same. Winner ch. g., 5 years, by Golden Dawn-Wimena, owned by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and trained by Charles Kiernan.

*Coupled in the betting.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track.

	S.	½.	F.
Leonidas, 112, Redfern, 5-1, 2-1	5	1	1hd
Lord of the Vale, 113, Shaw, 40-1, 10-1	4	2	2hd
Hamburg Belle, 117, Hildebrand, 2-1, 9-10	3	3	3n
Knight Errant, 112, J. Martin, 50-1, 15-1	8	5	4
Lady Amelia, 122, H. Phillips, 8-5, 3-5	2	4	5
Linz Cadet, 115, Odom, 15-1, 4-1	6	6	6
Roehampton, 118, Hicks, 10-1, 4-1	6	6	7
Harangue, 112, E. Walsh, 100-1, 30-1	1	7	8
Orly II., 115, O'Neil, 15-1, 6-1	10	9	9
Jack o' Lantern, 118, H. Cochran, 300-1, 100-1	9	10	10

Time—1:12 4-5. Good start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner br. c., 3 years, by Hamburg-Boise, owned by E. E. Smathers and trained by F. M. Taylor.

THIRD RACE.—The Vernal Stakes, for fillies two years old, special weights, penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

	S.	½.	F.
Tradition, 107, Travers, 11-5, even	2	2	1½
Fancy Dress, 107, Redfern, 6-1, 2-1	1	1	2n
Chrysler, 122, O'Neil, 3-1, 1-2	4	4	3d
Mirthless, 107, H. Phillips, 50-1, 15-1	6	6	4
Schulamite, 119, Hildebrand, 20-1, 8-1	5	5	5
Diamond Flush, 115, Shaw, 40-1, 12-1	8	7	6
Incantation, 116, J. Martin, 4-1, 8-5	7	8	7
Virgo, 115, Burns, 40-1, 12-1	9	9	8
Belle Sauvage, 115, Cormack, 6-1, 2-1	4	3	9

Time—1:02 1-5. Good start. Won cleverly, place ridden out. Winner b. f., by Goldfinch-Reclare, owned by S. Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Long Island Handicap, third of the June Serial Handicaps, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	½.	F.
Major Daingerfield, 120, J. Martin, 20-1	2	3	1½
Highball, 115, Odom, 8-5, 7-10	3	6	2h
Hurst Park, 126, Shaw, 7-1, 5-2	6	2	3d
Salvatella, 96, Hildebrand, 5-1, 2-1	1	1	4
Ingold, 106, E. Walsh, 30-1, 8-1	3	5	5
Buttons, 104, H. Phillips, 7-1, 3-1	7	7	6
Sweet Alice, 100, Cormack, 20-1, 8-1	7	4	7
Dolly Spanker, 108, O'Neil, 5-1, 2-1	5	8	8

Good start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner blk. h., 5 years, by Handspring-Mon Droit, owned by W. B. Leeds and trained by Thomas Welsh.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-years-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile.

	S.	½.	F.
Palmbearer, 99, H. Phillips, 5-1, 2-1	1	1	1½
Dick Bernard, 98, Travers, 2-1, 4-5	2	6	2d
Gay Lothario, 100, E. Walsh, 15-1, 5-1	7	4	3½
Letola, 88, C. Phillips, 10-1, 3-1	4	2	4
Cincinnatus, 105, T. Burns, 10-1, 4-1	2	5	5
Palmreader, 96, McCafferty, 50-1, 20-1	3	7	6
Tepee, 98, Hildebrand, 4-1, 8-5	6	3	7
Wyefield, 103, Crosswaithe, 300-1, 100-1	9	8	8
Thistle Heather, 84, Coleman, 8-1, 3-1	11	10	9
Tom Cod, 95, J. O'Connor, 100-1, 40-1	9	9	10
Agnes D., 98, Creamer, 15-1, 5-1	10	11	11

Time—1:39 4-5. Good start. Won handily; place ridden out. Winner ch. g., 3 years, by Horoscope-Handmaid, owned by E. R. Thomas and trained by W. Shields.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile.

	S.	½.	F.
Old England, 98, Travers, 6-1, 2-1	1	1	1½
Champiain, 90, J. Jones, 12-1, 4-1	3	2	2hd
Hello, 105, O'Neil, 6-5, 1-2	2	4	3n
Bardolph, 101, H. Phillips, 30-1, 10-1	4	4	4
Sabot, 91, Lee, 60-1, 20-1	9	6	5
Gen. Roberts, 96, Hildebrand, 8-1, 3-1	5	5	6
Nassor, 109, J. Martin, 20-1, 8-1	6	7	7
Little Em, 90, Potsband, 5-1, 2-1	10	8	8
Silver Days, 97, H. Cochran, 40-1, 15-1	8	9	9
Toupee, 98, Taylor, 30-1, 12-1	7	10	10
All Gold, 106, Redfern, 20-1, 8-1	12	11	11
Neither One, 91, Olney, 100-1, 100-1	13	12	12
W. B. Tuzo, 106, Cormack, 100-1, 30-1	11	13	13

Time—1:39 1-5. Good start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Goldfinch-Queen Bess, owned by T. D. Sullivan and trained by Archie Zimmer.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter on the turf course.

	S.	M.	F.
The Cricket, 99, H. Phillips, 12-1, 4-1	3	1	1½
Leader, 112, Hildebrand, 4-1, 7-5	5	2	2½
Carbuncle, 111, Redfern, 2-1, 4-5	6	5	3d
Shorthose, 117, Spencer, 6-1, 2-1	2	4	4
Brigand, 102, Cormack, 7-1, 8-2	7	6	5
Illyria, 95, D. O'Connor, 30-1, 10-1	1	7	6
Florham Queen, 107, J. Martin, 16-5, 6-5	4	3	7

Time—2:06 4-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner blk. g., 3 years, by Pessara-Dora D., owned by the Chelsea Stable and trained by John Allen.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

Legatee	112	Invader	112
Argos	112	*Martha Gorman	111
Tramotor	109	*Jack McKean	107
Thirty Third	105	Bulwark	104
Jerry C.	102	Ike S.	102
Graylad	102	Idle Hour	99
Pink Garter	99		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs on the main track.

Hurst Park	129	John F.	100
Gay Boy	113	Witchcraft	99
Grand Opera	111	Schoharie	97
Grey Friar	108	Stamping Ground	97
Stalwart	108	Graceful	97
Spring	107	Monte Carlo	90
Arcade	103	Mineola	103
Ancestor	100	Toi San	88
Kohinoor	100		

THIRD RACE.—The Double Event, second part, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last six furlongs of the Futurity course.

Song and Wine	129	Amberjack	122
Blandy	122	Sparkling Star	122
Councilman	122	Veto	119

FOURTH RACE.—The Lawrence Realization Stakes for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and five furlongs.

Dr. Wells	126	St. Valentine	116
Graziallo	122	Rapid Water	116
Ostrich	122	Mercury	113

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a furlong.

Himself	105	Possession	99
Revelate	102	*Dimple	96
Sir Roche	101	Latheron	94
Stone Wall	101	*Allan	93
Ethics	101	*Garnish	92
Aurumaster	100	*Bobadil	90
Requital	99		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

Sweet Alice	118	New York	107
Rosetint	115	Philippine	107
Hortensia	115	St. Gallen	105
Wild Thyme	115	Illyria	105
Gold Dome	111	Stillicho	108
Stamping Ground	109	W. B. Fasig	100
Aurumaster	107		

WATERBOY GALLOPED WELL.

Top Weight for Brighton Covered a Mile and a Quarter in 2:14.

Waterboy, top weight for the Brighton Handicap, to be run on Saturday at the Brighton Beach track, was out for exercise yesterday morning, and galloped a mile and a quarter in 2:14, the first mile and a furlong in 1:58⅘, going well in hand all the way. Since he has been raced in public this season a change has been made in Waterboy's training, in that he has galloped every third day instead of every other day.

The brown horse has made many new admirers by his way of going, and there now is not the least room for doubt, barring unforseen circumstances, that he will go to the post for the Brighton Handicap. Hermis, one of the stars of the handicap division, has been doing only slow and short gallops since his return from St. Louis after his defeat for the World's Fair Handicap, but yesterday at the Gravesend track he was sent along for the first time since he has been back and turned seven furlongs hard and all the way in 1:30. Hermis is intended to run for the Test Handicap on the opening day at Brighton Beach tomorrow, but as it is the policy of Trainer William Shields to keep his horses in condition after they once are fit, by racing them, it is a practical certainty that Hermis also will run for the Brighton Handicap. Delhi, James R. Keene's fast three-year-old, has been ailing slightly since his last race, when he was beaten by Ort Wells for the Tidal Stakes, and the fact that he is not among the list of horses named to run for the Lawrence Realization Stakes today is due to the fact that he has passed several of his work days without a gallop. It is not likely now that Delhi will run for the Brighton Handicap.

FAST PACING BY DON DERBY.

Exhibition Mile Made in 2:07¼ at Empire City Park.

In an exhibition to beat 2:07¼ pacing, James A. Murphy's chestnut gelding Don Derby (2:04½) paced a mile in 2:07¼ at the fourth matinée meeting of the New York Driving Club at Empire City Park, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon. This is the fastest exhibition paced mile of the year, and beats the matinée record by a quarter of a second. There were ten other events, of which seven were heat races, best two in three, and three were one-mile dashes. The summary:

Class I.—Trotting; best two in three; one-mile heats.

Princess Pique, blk. m., Thomas F. Leahy..1 1
Night Serene, blk. g., L. E. Ortes.....2 2
Sprightly, br. m., Thomas F. Russell.....3 3
Alcolea, b. m., J. C. Stratton.....4 4
Julia Brown, br. m., M. Bruckheimer.....5 5
Time—2:22½; 2:24½.

Class L.—Trotting; one mile.

Miss Delphine, br. m., E. J. Perren.....1
Royal Rene, b. g., W. F. Kilpatrick.....2
Nighthawk, b. g., L. W. Boynton.....3
White Clay, gr. g., Andrew Crawford.....4
Miss James, b. m., N. L. Ely.....5
Time—2:22.

Class J.—Pacing; one mile.

Bessie Reid, br. m., Isaac A. Hopper.....1
Baron Said, b. h., M. Bruckheimer.....2
Time—2:30¾.

Class F.—Trotting; best two in three; one-mile heats.

Edgewood, b. g., A. E. Perren.....1 1
Anna Littel, b. m., John P. Cockerill.....2 3
A. J. D., b. g., F. G. Schmidt.....3 2
Time—2:14½; 2:12¾.

Class H.—Trotting, best two in three one-mile heats.

Malzour, blk. g., (Charles C. Lloyd).....1 4 1
Wilton Boy, b. g., (Arthur Lape).....4 1 2
Edilma, b. g., W. J. Stark).....2 2 3
Brightlight, br. g., (Stewart Barr).....3 3 4
Bow Rene, b. g., (M. Bruckheimer).....5 5 5
Time—2:16¾; 2:16¾; 2:16¾.

Class H.—Pacing, best two in three one-mile heats.

Mercury Wilkes, b. g., (F. G. Schmidt).....1 1
Enoch, b. g., (Samuel McMillan).....2 2
Lady Direct, b. m., (Dr. H. D. Gill).....3 3
Time—2:15½; 2:15.

Class K.—Trotting, best two in three one-mile heats.

Santos, blk. h., (Thomas B. Leahy).....1 1
Lady Fair, b. m., (George W. Grote).....2 2
Rapidus, ch. g., (H. S. Kerner).....3 3
Too Soon, b. g., (Isaac A. Hopper).....4 5
Judge Boardman, b. g., (H. L. Toplitz).....5 4
Time—2:24; 2:23.

Special exhibition to beat 2:07¼, pacing.
Don Derby, ch. g., (James A. Murphy).....1
Time—2:07¼.

Class I.—Pacing, best two in three one-mile heats.

Helen H., br. m., (Christopher Hackett)...4 1 1
Darling, b. h., (Dr. H. D. Gill).....1 2 2
Bessie Thompson, b. m., (W. W. Cochrane).2 3
Prince Electric, b. h., (Dr. De Holder).....3 4
Time—2:16¾; 2:16; 2:24½.

Class G.—Pacing, best two in three one-mile heats.

Free Advice, ch. h., (James A. Murphy).....1
Don Riley, b. g., (Andrew Phillips).....d
Time—2:31¼.

Class J.—Trotting, one mile.

Jeanette, gr. m., (M. F. Loughman).....1
Belfry Chimes, b. m., (Andrew Crawford).....2
Pestibility, ch. g., (Thomas F. Russell).....3
Albert C., gr. g., (Thomas F. Lynch, Jr.).....4
Ila, br. m., (Dr. T. W. Tuggle).....5

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

The announcement was made at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday that on Saturday, at Chicago, the racing stable of S. W. Street & Co., owned in part by James R. Keene, will be sold at auction. "Doc" Street has raced a number of Mr. Keene's horses in the West for the past two or three years, but the sale will terminate the partnership.

E. E. Smathers declared before the race won by Leonidas yesterday that the result would prove to him whether or not he had bought the wrong horse for the wrong price when he paid $16,000 for Leonidas at the W. C. Whitney sale at Morris Park in the Spring. Being in doubt, he said he had determined that he would not bet on Leonidas, and though the horse won after being backed from 8 to 1 down to 7 to 2 at post time, on the strength of his work in private, Mr. Smathers asserted that he did not bet a dollar on Him.

John A. Drake was in the mood to bet yesterday, and bet he did, but fortune was not kind to him, and though the day was cool Mr. Drake was warm when the racing ended. His largest bets of the day were made on Highball, the commission being $8,000, and Hello, the latter being backed for an amount sufficient to regain his earlier losses, and serving to multiply the debit by two.

The Brighton Beach Racing Association yesterday made announcement that a trophy, in the shape of plate, will be added to the stakes in the race for the Test Handicap, at one mile, to be run to-morrow, in case the mile record, held by Dick Wells, is broken. The present record is 1:37 2-5 for a circular track.

The largest sale of horses in training that has been held in several years will take place at the Fasig-Tipton Company's Sheepshead Bay paddock to-day, when the feature of the offering will be the dispersal of the Hampton Stable, in which is trained the Suburban Handicap winner of 1903, Africander.

Of the eight horses that ran for the Long Island Handicap at Sheepshead Bay yesterday seven were hoids. The only one of the lot unstarred by the badge of the [illegible] was Ingold.

TRACK ATHLETIC MEETS

Celtic Park Sports Most Important of the Day.

CHANCE FOR LONG-MARK MEN

Flanagan's Excellent Hammer Throwing Goes for Nothing—Sheridan Only Scratch Man to Win.

Of the many athletic meetings of yesterday that of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association at Celtic Park, Laurel Hill, Long Island City, was the most important, attracting all the principal local athletes and a crowd of about 4,000 spectators. The events, however, did not prove as interesting as might have been expected in view of the excellent entry list, as the most prominent performers were so severely handicapped that in most cases they had no chance to win, and the honors went to long-mark men of lesser reputation. The only scratch man to win an event was Martin Sheridan of the Greater New York Club, who took first place in the discus throwing, while John Flanagan, the champion weight thrower, who was entered in all the four weight throwing events, competed unsuccessfully in two of them and then withdrew from the remainder. Flanagan threw the 16-pound hammer 154 feet, but did not obtain a place in the event, which was won by J. E. Monohan of the Pastime Athletic Club, who had a handicap allowance of forty feet and who made a throw of 124 feet 10½ inches.

Richard Sheidon, the former Yale athlete and now a member of the New York Athletic Club, was a prominent contestant in the field events, winning the 56-pound weight throwing and the shot put. A good performance was made by John W. Price of the St. George Athletic Club, who cleared 5 feet 10 inches in the running high jump and won that event.

The most important of the track races was the three-mile run, which had a dozen starters, with Joyce and Bonhag on scratch. They were unable to catch the long-mark men, however, and both quit before the finish, Joyce in the last lap. The winner was T. McCherry of the Y. M. C. A., who had an allowance of 300 yards and won easily. The mile handicap went to W. G. Bailey of the Mohawk Athletic Club, who had 95 yards and who beat Burr of the Xaviers, with 40 yards, and Cohn of the Greater New York Club, with 25 yards, these two being second and third, respectively. The summary follows:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by John Berger, St. George A. C., (9 yards;) F. Englehart, Mohawk A. C., (7½ yards,) second; D. Frank, New West Side A. C., (7½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by W. G. Bailey, Mohawk A. C., (95 yards;) E. P. Carr, Xavier A. C., (40 yards,) second; R. Cohn, Greater New York Irish A. A., (25 yards,) third. Time—4:33 1-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. W. White, Tuscarora A. C., (23 yards;) Oscar Offenberg, Pastime A. C., (21 yards,) second; W. R. Knabel, Greater New York Irish A. A., (16 yards,) third. Time—0:31 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. J. O'Connell, New West Side A. C., (32 yards;) J. Bromilow, unattached, (15 yards,) second; A. Goldwater, Greater New York Irish A. A., (38 yards,) third. Time—2:00 1-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by O. G. Bunsdon, unattached; W. S. Somers, National Athletic Club; E. W. Clyne, Xavier Athletic Association, third. Time—1:25 3-5.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. D. McCherry, Young Men's Christian Association, (300 yards;) T. O'Connor, Pastime Athletic Club, (275 yards,) second; W. G. Frank, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (90 yards,) third. Time—15:44 1-5.

Throwing the 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by J. E. Monohan, Pastime Athletic Club, (40 feet,) with 124 feet 10½ inches; J. Kuhman, Star Athletic Club, (40 feet,) second, with 120 feet 10 inches; S. P. Gillis, New West Side Athletic Club, (40 feet,) third, with 117 feet 5 inches.

Throwing the Discus, Handicap.—Won by M. Sheridan, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (scratch,) with 125 feet 2 inches; H. M. Connolly, New York Athletic Club, (15 feet,) second, with 105 feet; R. Sheidon, New York Athletic Club, (10 feet,) third, with 100 feet 9 inches.

Hop, Step, and Jump, Handicap.—Won by F. Englehart, Mohawk Athletic Club, (1 foot,) with 44 feet 9½ inches; S. C. Northridge, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (3 feet,) second, with 42 feet 9 inches; M. Prinstein, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (scratch,) third, with 42 feet 5 inches.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by John W. Price, St. George Athletic Club, (3 inches,) with 5 feet 10 inches; J. Krakower, New West Side Athletic Club, (7 inches,) second, with 5 feet 8 inches; J. J. Ryan, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, (4 inches,) third, with 5 feet 8 inches.

Throwing the 56-Pound Weight, Handicap.—Won by R. Sheldon, New York Athletic Club, (4 feet,) with 34 feet 6 inches; H. Corell, New West Side Athletic Club, (6 feet,) second, with 28 feet 3½ inches; W. T. Krapowitz, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, (6 feet,) third, with 28 feet.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot.—Won by R. Sheldon, New York Athletic Club, (2 feet,) with 49 feet 2 inches; H. M. Connolly, New York Athletic Club, (5 feet,) second, with 44 feet 4 inches; L. Feuerbach, New York Athletic Club, (scratch,) third, with 48 feet 11 inches.

STATEN ISLAND ATHLETIC MEET

St. Paul's Athletic Association Team Takes First Place.

Athletes of Richmond Borough, together with a number from Manhattan and the Bronx, competed in the games of the Richmond Athletic Club at "the Cove," West Brighton, yesterday. The team of the St. Paul's Athletic Association carried off the honors, winning place or better in every one of the open events. The summary follows:

75-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by F. W. Hegeman, St. Paul's A. A.; Richard Daly, unattached, second; E. G. Eadie, Richmond A. C., third. Time—0:08 1-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by C. Seaton, Richmond A. C., (30 inches;) Joseph T. Gleason, unattached, (18 inches,) second; T. J. Fitzpatrick, unattached, (20 inches,) third. Distance—21 feet 6 inches.

75-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by R. C. Samson, Mohegan A. C., (13 feet;) O. F. Luders, New West Side A. C., Manhattan, (12 feet,) second; D. Sackett, St. Paul's A. A., (12 feet,) third. Time—0:07 1-5.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by Beekman, (7 feet;) H. A. Fetherston, Richmond A. C., (8 feet,) second; C. Seaton, Richmond A. C., (7 feet,) third. Distance—42 feet 6 inches.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by R. C. Samson, Mohegan A. C., (12 yards;) D. Sackett, St. Paul's A. C., (15 yards,) second; F. W. Hegeman, St. Paul's A. A., (19 yards,) third. Time—0:21 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Perina, Indian F. C., (48 yards;) Arthur Emiau, Mohawk A. C., Bronx, (50 yards,) second; John J. Kiernan, St. Paul's A. A., (44 yards,) third. Time—2:04.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by D. Sackett, St. Paul's A. A.; John Scott, Staten Island Academy, second; O. Dempsey, third. Time—0:53⅘.

One-Mile Relay Race.—Won by New West Side A. C., Manhattan; St. Paul's A. A., second; Richmond A. C., third.

440-Yard Run, for Members of the Richmond Athletic Club Only.—Won by E. G. Eadie, J. Thompson second, C. Seaton third.

Clan-Na-Gael's Annual Sports.

About 15,000 members and their friends of the various local Irish organizations turned out yesterday to witness the annual carnival of sports of the Clan-na-Gael Association at Ridgewood Park. The athletic contests furnished most of the sport of the day. The half-mile run was the best race of the day, and F. L. Lonergan, with 42 yards handicap, and J. C. Tammany on forty-six-yard mark, both of the National Athletic Club, had the race between them all the way, and in the last 100 yards Lonergan, with an extra burst of speed, shot out and won in 1:59. R. C. Swain of the Washington Heights Young Men's Christian Association, with 90 yards handicap, proved to be the best long-distance runner, and won the one-mile event. Summaries:

880-Yard Handicap.—Won by F. L. Lonergan, National Athletic Club, (42 yards;) John C. Tammany, National Athletic Club, (46 yards,) second; M. Becker, Washington Heights Y. M. C. A., (50 yards,) third. Time—1:59.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by R. C. Swain, Washington Heights Y. M. C. A., (90 yards;) Charles Haiss, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, (100 yards,) second; Albert Michael, Mohawk Athletic Club, (100 yards,) third. Time—5:22.

70-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by H. Kaiser, Star Athletic Club, (18 feet;) J. Kunz, Colonial Athletic Club, (16 feet,) second; W. J. Renshaw, Jr., Hillside Field Club, (18 feet,) third. Time—0:07.

220-Yard Handicap.—Won by W. J. Renshaw, Jr., Hillside Field Club, (21 yards;) H. J. Kaiser, Star Athletic Club, (19 yards,) second; F. J. Delorme, Xavier Athletic Club, (17 yards,) third. Time—0:21 3-5.

220-Yard Dash for Members' Sons.—Won by E. Stack; J. Moriarty, second; H. Gallagher, third. Time—0:28.

Yale Man Beats Shot Put Record.

SOMMERVILLE, Mass., July 4.—At the Fourth of July athletic games here to-day Wesley W. Coe of this city, a Yale student, put the 16-pound shot 48 feet 6 inches, according to the official announcement. This is 2 inches more than the world's record, but it is not likely to be accepted by the Amateur Athletic Union, owing to the condition under which the mark was made.

ATHLETIC LETTER CARRIERS.

Employes of Local Stations in Their Annual Games.

The New York Letter Carriers' Athletic Association held its annual athletic carnival yesterday at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J. About 12,000 people witnessed the sport. The events were well contested and all finishes were close. J. Lockwood of the Madison Square Station was on scratch in most of the events that he entered and was successful in winning the half-mile run and getting third prize in the 600-yard run and shot-putting contests. Summary:

75-Yard Dash.—Won by W. C. Spencer, General Post Office; W. Barrett, Station K, second; J. W. Hobon, Station W, third. Time—0:08 4-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. McGuire, Station P, (7 feet,) with an actual put of 39 feet ¼ inch; J. McNabb, Station I, (4 feet 6 inches,) with 39 feet, second; J. Lockwood, Madison Square, (4 feet 8 inches,) with 37 feet 10 inches, third.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by F. J. Snyder, Station P; W. A. Ryan, Station G, second; J. Lonergan, Madison Square, third. Time—2:22 2-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Powers, Station P, (15 yards;) I. Freidman, Station P, (scratch,) second; J. H. Pettit, General Post Office, (20 yards,) third. Time—0:25 4-5.

Half-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by A. Sharp, Station P, (scratch;) W. C. Spencer, General Post Office, (22 yards,) second; I. Friedman, Station P, (25 yards,) third. Time—5:30.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Lockwood, Madison Square, (scratch;) J. Duffy, Station P, (45 yards,) second; W. Wolff, Station F, (30 yards,) third. Time—1:20.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by P. McNabb, Station I, with 21 feet 3 inches; J. Powers, Station P, with 20 feet 6¾ inches, second; J. Friel, Station H, with 20 feet and ¾ inch, third.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Murphy, Station W, (60 yards;) G. Snyder, Station P, (65 yards,) second; J. Lockwood, Madison Square, (scratch,) third. Time—2:06 3-5.

LOCAL TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.

Prominent Players Start the Kings County Club's Event—Other Matches.

More than half of the men's open singles were played yesterday in the lawn tennis tournament of the Kings County Tennis Club, on the club courts, at Kingston Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn. This annual meeting is under the direction of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. As usual, the events have filled well and the play brought out several spirited contests yesterday. In the first round Wylie C. Grant, the indoor champion, gave evidence of returning to his good form. Because of some unsteadiness he lost the first set to his opponent, Dr. W. N. Frazer, the ex-champion of the Kings County Club. After the first set, although Dr. Frazer played a fast and accurate game, he could not cope with the terrific onslaught that Grant made from the net position, and was finally beaten at 3—6, 6—4, 6—1. In the preliminary round F. C. Anderson, the former Canadian champion, was beaten by his younger brother in two sets, while T. C. Trask, the Yale veteran, created a surprise by taking a love set from S. A. Westfall on his superb driving. The Columbia University player, Robert Le Roy, won his place in the semi-final round by one default and a victory over a local expert. The summary:

Men's Open Singles.—Preliminary Round—Dr. W. N. Frazer defeated S. H. Voshill, 6—1, 6—2; Henry Mollenhauer defeated J. M. Westfall, 6—2, 6—4; Harry F. Allen defeated Frederick B. Alexander by default; S. Voshill defeated C. C. Putnam by default; J. W. Anderson defeated Frederick C. Anderson, 6—2, 6—4; Samuel A. Westfall defeated T. C. Trask, 6—1, 6—4.

First Round—Louis J. Grant defeated Elliot Field by default; Wylie C. Grant defeated Dr. W. N. Frazer, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1; Robert Le Roy defeated E. S. H. Pendergast by default; J. M. McCarroll defeated Hagen by default.

Second Round—Robert Le Roy defeated J. M. McCarroll, 6—3, 6—4.

After the splendid showing of the University of Pennsylvania team female player, E. B. Dewhurst in the Middle States championship last week, it was intimated yesterday that he would be invited to play in the special doubles tournament at the Country Club of Westchester. Dewhurst holds the intercollegiate championship and also the title of Australia. It was said that he might pair with W. C. Grant of the New York Lawn Tennis Club.

There was a special invitation mixed doubles tennis match yesterday on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge. The two California girls, Miss May Sutton and Miss Marian Hall, played with considerable skill and amply assisted the players in the contest. Miss Sutton and her partner, H. F. Allen, won the match by defeating Miss Hall and Frederick B. Alexander by the score 4—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

Tennis experts of the East Jersey Tennis League met yesterday on the courts of the Roselle Casino, at Roselle, N. J., in the matches for the men's doubles championship. Only one team, the Miller brothers of the Roselle Casino Club, won their place in the semi-finals. The tournament will be finished next Saturday. The summary:

Men's Championship Doubles.—Second Round—Grant and Embrie beat Lovell and Mellick, 6—1, 6—4; Miller brothers beat Sharrock and Glazebrook, 6—1, 6—3; Shaw and Runyon beat Shaw and Semple, 6—8, 8—6, 9—7; West brothers beat Robinson and Tinker, 6—2, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round—Miller brothers beat Grant and Embrie, 6—3, 6—4.

Dohertys Keep Davis Tennis Cup.

LONDON, July 4.—In the tennis doubles for the Dwight F. Davis Cup, at Wimbledon to-day, the brothers Doherty beat De Borman and Le Maire, 6—0, 6—1, 6—3.

TITUS WINS BY INCHES.

New York A. C. Eight-Oared Crew Scores Easy Victory in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Some excellent races were seen in the people's regatta to-day, and for the first time in years twelve rowing events were run off promptly. Perfect weather, keenly contested races, and ten of the twelve events won by Philadelphia

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

Big Crowds Witness Games in National and Amerioan Leagues.

BOTH NEW YORK TEAMS WIN

Polo Grounds Players Equal Baltimore's Record of Eighteen Consecutive Victories.

Close on to 150,000 persons attended the league baseball games yesterday, all of those scheduled being played, with the exception of the afternoon game at St. Louis between the Cincinnati and St. Louis National League teams. New York and Philadelphia had the banner crowds, the official figures crediting each city with an attendance of over 30,000. At the Polo Grounds the Philadelphia team gave another amusing exhibition, and the result was two more victories were placed to the credit of the New Yorks. The local men not only placed themselves further in the lead for the championship, but gained the distinction of equaling the record of the champion Baltimore team of 1894, that of winning eighteen straight games. As the New Yorks have two more contests with the Quakers—to-day and to-morrow—it is only reasonable to assume that, from the results of previous meetings between the two teams, McGraw's men will be successful in both, thus tieing the world's record of twenty consecutive victories, made by the Providence Club of the National League in 1884. Of the other National League games yesterday, Chicago lost two to Pittsburg, while Cincinnati won its only game played with St. Louis, and advanced to second place.

In the American League the Greater New Yorks and Bostons each won two games, the local team disposing of the Philadelphians in two well-played contests. Chesbro added another game to his long list of successes, making fourteen straight. At Chicago Detroit won twice from Comiskey's team, and the defeat of St. Louis in one game by Cleveland places the latter ahead of Philadelphia.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and the contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 4; Philadelphia, 1—A. M.
New York, 11; Philadelphia, 3—P. M.
Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 2—A. M.
Brooklyn, 10; Boston, 1—P. M.
Pittsburg, 7; Chicago, 2—A. M.
Pittsburg, 11; Chicago, 6—P. M.
Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 3—A. M.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

CLUB.	New York.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	3	3	3	4	13	13	10	48	.750
Cincinnati	3	..	6	6	7	5	2	5	36	.590
Chicago	4	6	..	7	5	3	3	5	37	.587
Pittsburg	3	6	7	..	7	5	3	3	35	.556
St. Louis	2	4	6	7	..	5	4	3	31	.500
Brooklyn	1	2	2	3	2	..	8	9	27	.397
Boston	1	3	4	0	2	6	..	9	25	.379
Philadelphia	2	1	3	2	3	4	3	..	15	.246
Games lost	16	25	26	28	31	41	41	46		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 9; Philadelphia, 3—A. M.
New York, 7; Philadelphia, 2—P. M.
Detroit, 5; Chicago, 2—A. M.
Detroit, 6; Chicago, 1—P. M.
St. Louis, 12; Cleveland, 10—A. M.
Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 4—P. M.
Boston, 8; Washington, 2—A. M.
Boston, 5; Washington, 2—P. M.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

CLUB.	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	4	4	2	9	4	6	11	40	.645
New York	5	..	3	5	4	4	6	12	38	.623
Chicago	3	4	..	8	4	7	8	5	39	.582
Cleveland	4	2	4	..	3	6	6	6	31	.534
Philadelphia	5	4	3	3	..	3	6	8	32	.525
St. Louis	3	3	4	4	3	..	5	6	27	.458
Detroit	2	3	7	3	4	6	..	2	27	.435
Washington	0	2	2	1	1	2	3	..	11	.183
Games lost	22	23	28	27	29	32	35	49		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Philadelphia at New York.
Boston at Washington.
St. Louis at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Take Two Games from Philadelphia Quite Handily.

The large holiday crowds that attended the two games between the New York and Philadelphia teams at the Polo Grounds yesterday could not have anticipated any other results than what they saw, in view of the continued success of the local team, and therefore were not disappointed. The New Yorks so far outclassed the visitors in the second game that the playing of the Quakers degenerated into a farce. The morning contest was fairly interesting, from the fact that the local team was unable to make a runaway race and the score was kept down to four runs. Taylor and Sparks were the opposing pitchers, and while the New York man was batted oftener than the Philadelphian the hits were so scattered that they did produce the desired result. Both pitchers were well supported, and Sparks alone was chiefly responsible for the runs of the New Yorks. The only man to make a circuit of the bases for the visitors was Thomas in the fifth inning. His hit was fumbled by Devlin, and on Gleason's single to right field, the ball being fumbled by Browne, Thomas reached third. He scored on Lush's hit forcing out Gleason to second base. The New Yorks began their run-getting in the first inning. Bresnahan got first on bad balls, and third on Devlin's hard hit to right field. He scored on McGann's single to center, and Devlin landed on third, Thomas fumbling the ball. Devlin was forced home on two successive bases on called balls. Two more runs were made in the third inning by Sparks hitting McGann, Mertes good single, Gilbert's slow hit, and a succession of stolen bases.

Over twenty thousand persons saw the second game, which was the New Yorks' from the start. Mathewson pitched in excellent form, keeping the hits of Philadelphia down to four and the runs to one, in the seven innings in which he officiated. Thomas was the successful scorer in the sixth inning. He hit strongly to left field for three bases, the ball bounding away from Mertes. Thomas continued on his way home, which he reached owing to Dahlen's poor throw. After the seventh inning Mathewson was relieved by Ames, who pitched in his first championship game, and McCormick took Bresnahan's place at centre field. Ames's wild pitching in the ninth inning gave the Philadelphians two runs.

Three singles, a two base, a stolen base, and Devlin's retirement on a splendid stop by Gleason enabled the New Yorks to score two runs in the first inning. Hulswitt made such a strong objection to Umpire Johnstone's decision in the case of Bresnahan stealing second that he was ordered out of the game. Hall went to short and Barry covered third base. The local men added another run in the second on safe hunts by Gilbert and Mathewson, and Barry's wild throw. Mertes force hit, stolen base, and Dahlen's single to left scored the third run in the third inning. In the fourth inning singles by Gilbert and Warner, Mathewson's sacrifice, and Bresnahan's two-base hit to left tallied two runs. Nine men went to the bat in the seventh inning. Three reached first base on errors, and with the aid of a three-baser by Bresnahan, a double by Dahlen, and a single by Warner five runs were the result. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	1	0	1	0	Bresnah'n, cf	2	3	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b	1	1	4	5	2	McCorm'k, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Lush, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Browne, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Doyle, 1b	0	1	8	1	0	Devlin, 3b	0	1	0	4	0
Roth, c	0	0	3	3	1	McGann, 1b	2	1	4	0	0
McGee, lf	0	1	3	0	0	Mertes, lf	2	2	3	0	0
Hall, 3b	0	0	5	0	0	Dahlen, ss	1	2	0	2	0
Hulswitt, ss	0	0	0	0	0	Dunn, ss	0	0	1	0	0
Barry, 3b	0	0	1	3	2	Gilbert, 2b	2	2	2	10	0
Mitchell, p	0	0	0	4	2	Warner, c	1	2	7	1	0
						Mathewson, p	0	1	0	1	0
Total	3	4	24	17	7	Ames, p	0	0	0	1	0
						Total	11	17	27	19	1

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3
New York	2	1	1	2	0	6	5	0	.	—11

First base by errors—New York, 4. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 1; off Ames, 3. Left on bases, New York, 5; Philadelphia, 4. Struck out—By Mathewson, 4; by Ames, 1; by Mitchell, 1. Three-base hits—Bresnahan, Thomas. Two-base hits—Bresnahan, Mertes, Dahlen, McGee. Sacrifice hit—Mathewson. Stolen bases—Bresnahan, McCormick (2,) McGann, Mertes, Dahlen, Gilbert, Roth. Double play—Barry, Doyle, and Roth. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Johnstone. Time of game—Two hours. Attendance, 22,000.

MORNING GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	1	4	0	0	Bresn'an, cf	1	1	0	1	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	1	0	2	Browne, rf	0	1	0	1	1
Lush, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Devlin, 3b	1	2	1	2	1
Doyle, 1b	0	1	6	0	1	McGann, 1b	1	1	10	0	0
Roth, c	0	0	4	0	0	Mertes, lf	1	1	2	0	0
McGee, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Dahlen, ss	1	1	2	7	0
Hall, 3b	0	0	1	1	2	Gilbert, 2b	0	1	7	5	0
Hulsw't, ss	0	2	4	1	0	Bow'man, c	0	1	2	0	0
Sparks, p	0	0	1	3	0	Taylor, p	0	0	1	2	0
*Titus	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	1	10	24	8	2	Total	4	8	27	17	2

*Batted for Sparks in ninth inning.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1
New York	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4

First base by errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 3; off Sparks, 3. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 11; New York, 6. Struck out—By Taylor, 2; by Sparks, 4. Two-base hits—Dahlen, Bowerman. Stolen bases—Doyle, Hall, Browne, Mertes, Gilbert. Double plays—Dahlen, Gilbert, and McGann; Dahlen and McGann; Sparks and Hulswitt. Passed ball—Roth. Hit by pitched ball—By Taylor, 1; by Sparks, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Johnstone. Time of game—1:45. Attendance—9,624.

BROOKLYN QUITS EVEN.

BOSTON, July 4.—Brooklyn won the afternoon contest easily; batting Wilhelm out of the box in the fourth inning and hitting Fisher hard, especially in the eighth inning. The home team fielded poorly, despite the good showing in the error column. Attendance, 3,316. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf	1	2	2	0	0	Geier, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Dillon, 1b	0	1	13	0	0	Tenney, 1b	0	1	13	2	0
Lumley, rf	2	3	3	0	0	Carney, rf	0	2	1	1	0
Sheckard, lf	0	2	2	0	0	Cooley, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Bab, ss	1	2	1	4	0	Ab't'chio, ss	0	1	2	1	0
Jordan, 3b	0	1	1	2	0	Delah'ty, 3b	0	0	4	2	0
McCorm'k, 3b	1	2	2	4	1	Raymer, 2b	0	1	0	4	1
Ritter, c	0	3	1	1	0	Needham, c	0	0	4	2	0
Poole, p	1	2	0	4	0	Wilhelm, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Fisher, p	0	1	2	1	0
Total	10	16	27	17	3	Total	1	7*	26	11	1

*Poole out on a foul bunt—third strike.

Brooklyn	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	—10
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 1. Three-base hits—Sheckard, McCormick. Sacrifice hit—McCormick. Stolen bases—Ritter, (2,) Babb, Lumley, (2.) Double plays—McCormick, Jordan, and Dillon; McCormick and Dillon; Delahanty and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Wilhelm, 2; off Fisher, 1; off Poole, 4. Hits—Off Wilhelm, in four innings, 8; off Fisher, in five innings, 8. Hit by pitched ball—By Fisher, 1. Struck out—By Wilhelm, 3; by Fisher, 2; by Poole, 1. Passed ball—Needham. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

MORNING GAME.

Boston's long hitting won the morning game from Brooklyn, 6 to 2. Tenney's batting and a great stop by Raymer were features. Attendance, 2,829. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Geier, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Gessler, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b	2	3	9	1	0	Dobbs, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Carney, rf	1	0	3	1	0	Dillon, 1b	0	2	7	0	0
Cooley, lf	0	2	2	0	0	Lumley, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Ab'tichio, ss	1	1	2	1	0	Sheckard, lf	1	1	4	0	0
Delah'nty, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	Babb, ss	1	1	0	1	1
Raymer, 2b	0	0	1	7	0	Jordan, 2b	0	0	4	2	0
Needham, c	1	1	7	0	0	McCorm'k, 3b	0	2	1	0	0
Pittinger, p	0	0	0	1	0	Bergen, c	0	0	5	1	0
						Cronin, p	0	0	0	3	1
Total	6	9	27	11	0	*Ritter	0	1	0	0	0
						Total	2	8	24	8	2

*Batted for Cronin in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 1. Three-base hits—Tenney, McCormick, Babb. Home runs Tenney, Needham. Stolen bases—Carney, Abbaticchio, Delahanty, Geier. Double play—Carney and Needham. First base on balls—Off Pittinger, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Pittinger, 1. Struck out—By Pittinger, 5; by Cronin, 5. Time of game—1 hour and 58 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

PITTSBURG TOOK BOTH GAMES.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 4.—Both pitchers were hit hard, but Pittsburg got more long hits into the crowd (which counted for three bases) at the right time. Attendance, 12,275. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	1	0	2	0	3	0	3	2	.	—11	16	2
Chicago	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	1—	6	11	1

Batteries—Lynch and Smith; Briggs and Kling.

MORNING GAME.

In the morning game Pitcher Weimer of Chicago was disabled by a batted ball and was carried off the field. Corridon, who relieved him, was hit very hard in the fourth inning. Pittsburg making seven runs and winning the game. Attendance, 12,060. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	.	—7	12	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—	2	8	1

Batteries—Miller and Phelps; Corridon, Weimer, and Kling.

CINCINNATI, 7; ST. LOUIS, 3.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—Owing to rain this afternoon the St. Louis Nationals played but one game with the Cincinnatis. The Cincinnatis won by a score of 7 to 3. Sanders was batted out of the box in the first inning, Cincinnati making six hits and five runs. Dunleavy finished in fair shape. Attendance, 6,800. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0—	3	7	1
Cincinnati	1	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—	7	13	0

Batteries—Dunleavy, Sanders, and Zearfoss; Walker and Schlei.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chesbro and Griffith Winning Pitchers for Greater New Yorks.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Over thirty thousand persons saw the Athletics defeated twice by the Greater New Yorks to-day, and it is not too much to say that the visiting team throughout played as high a class of baseball as has been witnessed on the local grounds this year. Chesbro was in magnificent form in the morning game. It was the New York pitcher's fourteenth straight victory, and if he keeps in his present form nothing should stop him from winning fourteen more without a slip up. In the ninth inning of the morning game Henley evidently weakened, for the New Yorks collected six runs on hard and safe batting, Anderson and Conroy hitting into the crowd for three bases and Williams making a two-baser. The fielding of the New Yorks was brilliant, Williams's playing at second base being especially prominent.

In the afternoon game Manager Griffith and Waddell were the opposing pitchers, and the leader of the New Yorks more than held his own against the celebrated "Rube." It was only a lucky bunch of hits in the fourth and ninth innings that enabled the local players to make any headway against the visitors. A three-baser by Anderson in the third inning scored Keeler and Williams, and Anderson tallied on Elberfeld's rather long fly to right field. In the fifth Williams placed the ball over left field fence for a home run. Conroy scored the last run for New York in the ninth inning on a two-baser, Kleinow's sacrifice, and a fumble by "Monte" Cross. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dougherty, lf	0	2	0	0	0	Hartsell lf	1	2	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	2	1	0	0	Pickering, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Williams, 2b	2	1	5	4	1	Bruce, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Anderson, 1b	1	1	12	0	0	L. Cross, 3b	0	2	1	1	0
Elberfeld, ss	0	0	2	5	0	Seybold, 1b	0	1	11	1	0
Fultz, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Murphy, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Conroy, 3b	1	1	1	1	0	M. Cross, ss	0	0	1	2	1
Kleinow, c	0	1	5	2	0	Powers, c	0	1	8	1	0
Griffith, p	0	0	0	3	0	Waddell, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	5	8	27	15	1	Total	2	8	27	10	1

New York	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Keeler, Conroy, Hartsel. Three-base hit—Anderson. Hom run—Williams. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Kleinow. Double plays—Murphy and Seybold; Elberfeld, Williams, and Anderson, (2.) Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 3. First base on balls—Off Waddell, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Keeler. Struck out—By Waddell, 8; by Griffith, 5. Wild pitch—Waddell. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—1 hour and forty minutes. Attendance, 16,732.

MORNING GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The locals could not hit Chesbro in the morning game, which resulted in their defeat by New York. Henley weakened in the ninth inning and was batted freely. Attendance, 14,832. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dough'ty, lf	1	1	0	0	0	Hartsel, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Bruce, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Williams, 2b	0	1	1	6	0	Davis, 1b	0	0	8	1	0
And'son, 1b	2	2	11	1	0	Pickering, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Elb'feld, ss	1	1	1	1	0	L. Cross, 3b	1	0	2	1	1
Fultz, cf	1	1	1	0	0	S'b'd, rf, 1b	1	1	6	0	0
Conroy, 3b	2	2	1	3	0	Murphy, 2b	1	1	3	2	0
McGuire, c	0	1	4	1	0	M. Cross, ss	0	1	0	5	0
Chesbro, p	1	1	1	4	0	Powers, c	0	0	5	0	1
						Henley, p	0	0	1	4	0
Total	9	10	27	17	0	*Noonan	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	3	3	27	13	2

*Batted for Powers in ninth inning.

New York	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6—9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—3

Two-base hits—Dougherty, Williams. Three-base hits—Anderson, Conroy, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Fultz. Stolen base—Murphy. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 1; off Henley, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Chesbro, 1. Struck out—By Chesbro, 4; by Henley, 5. Passed ball—McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—1:45. Attendance, 24,823.

TWO GAMES AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 4.—Cleveland won the afternoon game from St. Louis by hitting Glade hard and often in the seventh and eighth innings, Hill's error also helping. The batting of Lajoie and fielding of Bay were features. Attendance, 7,981. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	4	.	—9	12	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0—	4	10	3

Batteries—Moore and Bemis; Glade and Kahoe.

MORNING GAME.

St. Louis won the morning game by a score of 12 to 10, the contest being characterized by hard hitting and both loose and brilliant fielding. Cleveland's errors were very costly, giving St. Louis nine of its twelve runs. Joss was knocked out of the box in the fifth inning. Stovall, Cleveland's new first baseman from the Iowa League, acquitted himself well. Attendance, 10,391. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	0—	10	15	7
St. Louis	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	1—	12	16	3

Batteries—Hess, Joss, and Bemis; Pelty and Sugden.

TWO VICTORIES FOR DETROIT.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Backed up by perfect and at times phenomenal support, Donovan held the locals to one hit and a single run, making three straight defeats for Chicago. Opportune hitting and two errors scored all of the visitors' runs. Barrett's fielding was the feature of the game. Attendance, 10,000. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	1	1	2
Detroit	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1—	6	10	0

Batteries—Altrock and McFarland; Donovan and Buelow.

MORNING GAME.

Detroit bunched hits and easily won this morning's game. Killian had the locals at his mercy until the ninth inning, when three singles and a base on balls scored two runs. Attendance, 3,860. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—	2	10	1
Boston	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0—	5	12	1

Batteries—Patten and Clarke; Young and Doran.

MORNING GAME.

Boston easily won this morning by 8 to 2. The local team was outbatted and outfielded. J. Stahl's batting was the feature. Attendance, 5,000. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—	2	10	3
Boston	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0—	8	12	1

Batteries—Orth and Kittridge; Gibson and Farrell.

Eastern League.

AT NEWARK—MORNING GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—	4	5
Newark	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0—	6	11	5

Batteries—Thielman and Dillon; Pardee and Lynch.

AT JERSEY CITY—AFTERNOON GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0—	8	11	1
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	2	3

Batteries—Brackenridge and Shea; McCann and Dillon.

Buffalo, 2; Toronto, 4, (twelve innings, morning.) Buffalo, 5; Toronto, 4, (afternoon.)

Rochester, 1; Montreal, 4, (morning.) Rochester, 4; Montreal, 16, (afternoon.)

Baltimore, 6; Providence, 3, morning.) Baltimore, 8; Providence, 0, (afternoon.)

American Association.

AFTERNOON GAMES.

Louisville, 11; Indianapolis, 4.
Toledo, 4; Columbus, 6.
Minneapolis, 1; St. Paul, 5.
Kansas City, 0; Milwaukee, 5. Kansas City, 5; Milwaukee, 1.

MORNING GAMES.

Toledo, 1; Columbus, 9.
Minneapolis, 0; St. Paul, 7.
Louisville, 4; Indianapolis, 8.

WOMEN IN CRICKET MATCH.

Beaten by Kings County Bachelors—Local Creases Busy.

On all local cricket grounds yesterday devotees of the sport were out in force.

The Prospect Park Ladies' Cricket Club played the Kings County Bachelors at Prospect Park yesterday, and the game was watched by a large crowd. Although handicapped by being required to play left-handed, the men won by 12 runs. Two prizes were offered to the young women for batting and bowling. These were won by Miss Emily Cox for batting, and Miss Edith Hardinson for bowling. The totals were: Prospect Park Ladies' Cricket Club, 71; Kings County Bachelors, 83.

At Prospect Park the Yonkers Club defeated the Manhattan Association eleven by 128 runs in a championship match. J. Edmonson hit with great determination and power in an innings of 69, not out, for the winners, while J. Critchlow kept up his reputation as a bowler by capturing 6 wickets for 8 runs. The totals were: Manhattan, 47; Yonkers, 175.

The Kings County West Indians played Kings County a draw game at Prospect Park. Both teams batted in capital style. The West Indians had slightly the best of the game, for they declared their innings closed for 168, against which the Kings County men put on 104 for 6 wickets. The totals were Kings County West Indians, 168, (declared for 6 wickets;) Kings County, 104 for 6 wickets. The West Indians engaged in a club match at Prospect Park, in which A. Gage's team defeated J. Withey's eleven by a score of 107 to 41.

A championship match of the New York Cricket Association series between Essex County and Paterson was productive of considerable excitement at Branch Brook Park, Newark. The result of the game remains in doubt, for while one scorer had it that each team had scored 100 runs, the other had Essex County credited with 103. No decision could be reached, and it will go before the Executive Committee of the association for settlement.

The Manhattan Club was scheduled to play a league championship match at Paterson, but a representative eleven could not be gotten together and the game was forfeited.

A good scoring game took place at Staten Island, where the New York Wanderers played a local eleven and suffered defeat by 114 runs. The Islanders ran up a score of 206, of which J. Flannery was the chief scorer, with an innings of 60. The totals were: Staten Island, 206; New York Wanderers, 92.

Haverford Cricketers Have Lead.

MARLBOROUGH, England, July 4.—In the two days' match between Haverford College and Marlborough, which began here to-day, the young Americans have decidedly the better of the game on the first innings.

With the advantage of batting first on a fast scoring wicket, they have run up a total of 226 in their first attempt at the bat, and, so far, have disposed of nine of their opponents for 152. It is not expected that the remaining man will materially increase the score, so that the Haverfordians should have a lead of 70 runs on the first day's play.

C. C. Wells and J. Hopkins were the chief scorers for the visitors to-day, with contributions of 50 and 47, respectively. Play will be resumed in the morning.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Friday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	225	228
Albany & Susquehanna	226	..
Allegheny & West	145	..
Allis-Chalmers	8¼	9½
Allis-Chalmers pf	42½	43½
Amalgamated Copper	49⅞	50
American Car & Foundry	15	15¼
American Car & Foundry pf	71¼	73
American Coal	200	225
American Cotton Oil	26½	27
American Cotton Oil pf	90	95
American District Telegraph	22	27
American Express	188	190
American Grass Twine	5¼	6
American Hide & Leather	4	4½
American Hide & Leather pf	19	20
American Ice Company	6⅞	7½
American Ice Company pf	27⅞	27¼
American Linseed Company	6⅝	8
American Linseed Co. pf	24½	30
American Locomotive	10½	10¾
American Locomotive pf	31½	32½
American Malting Company	3	4
American Malting Company pf	17	19
American Smelting & Refining	55½	56⅝
American Smelting & Refining pf	96¾	97
American Snuff	118	122½
American Snuff pf	86½	90
American Steel Foundries	3	4
American Steel Foundries pf	27	27
American Sugar Refining	137½	137⅝
American Sugar Refining pf	127	128
American Telegraph & Cable	87	90
American Telegraph & Telephone	128	130
American Tobacco pf	135	140
American Woolen Company	30½	31
American Woolen Co. pf, ex div	75	78
Anaconda Copper Mining	42⅞	43
Ann Arbor	23	27
Ann Arbor pf	50	55
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	72⅝	73¼
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf	94	..
Atlantic Coast Line	104	..
Baltimore & Ohio	80	80¼
Baltimore & Ohio pf	91½	92
Boston A. L. pf	105	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	49¾	49⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas	210	220

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank,

128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, June 20, 1904.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 18, 1904.

Money deposited on or before July 9 will draw interest from July 1, 1904.

WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.
HENRY A SCHENCK, Controller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

☞Send for our new booklet, "BANKING BY MAIL."

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK
51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending June 30, 1904.

Interest will be credited under date July 1st, 1904, and payable on and after Monday, July 18, 1904.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 9, 1904, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST, 1904.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.

102d DIVIDEND.

New York, June 14th, 1904.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1904, at the rate of

Three and One-Half Per Cent. Per Annum

will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 20TH, 1904.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 9th will draw interest from July 1st.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK

656 and 658 Eighth Ave., corner 42d St.

88th Semi-Annual Dividend.

On and after July 18th, 1904, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 9th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.

A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,

N. W. Cor. 14th St. & 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending July 1st, 1904, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum

on accounts which exceed $1,000.

Deposits made before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

The Regular July Dividend to all shareholders of the

FRANKLIN SOCIETY

for Home-Building and Savings will be paid in Cash on and after July 11th at the office of the Society, 34 Park Row, at the rate of

FIVE PER CENT.

per annum upon all accounts of $10 or over; this being the

31ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

of the Society since its organization in 1888. Accounts opened with the Society before July 11th draw earnings from July 1st.

THE AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK

501 Fifth Avenue, cor. 42d Street.

Interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) per annum will be credited depositors for three and six months ending June 30, 1904, on all sums from $5 to $3,000, payable July 18th, 1904. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Closes 12 M. on Saturday. Money deposited on or before JULY 9TH will draw interest from JULY 1ST.

EDWARD V. LOEW, President.
CLARENCE GOADBY, Treasurer.
JOHN V. IRWIN, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

23 PARK PLACE, N. Y. CITY.

105th Semi-Annual Dividend

The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest be credited depositors entitled thereto at the rate of

Four Per Cent. Per Annum,

payable on and after July 18th, 1904. Deposits made on or before July 7th will draw interest from July 1st, 1904.

L. A. STUART, Secretary. H. F. HUTCHINSON, President.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

266 West 34th Street (Near Eighth Avenue.)

77th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1904, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1904, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 18, 1904. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Av.

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors **July 1st, 1904,** at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before **July 9th** will draw interest from **July 1st.**

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK

No. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
112TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW YORK, June 13, 1904.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30, upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after July 10, 1904.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 9 will draw interest from July 1.

CHARLES FRAZIER, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution

BROADWAY, 32D STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 21st or any time later.

Money deposited on or before July 9th draws interest from the 1st.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,

2D AV., COR. 124TH ST.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000 for the six and three months ending June 30, 1904. Interest payable on and after Monday, July 18, 1904.

Money deposited on or before July 9 will draw interest from July 1, 1904.

THOMAS CRAWFORD, President.
THOMAS R. EBERT, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—Certificates Nos. 8,778, (10 shs.,) 9,111, (1 sh.,) dated Oct. 19, 1886, and July 1, 1887, respectively, of the Northern Central Railway Co. of Baltimore. Notify Mrs. N. G. G. Coster, 248 Lexington Av.

Lost.—20 shares U. S. Steel pf., 18,646, in the name of Chas. H. Echols. Notify Ellingwood & Cunningham, 43 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,

No. 195 Broadway, New York.
DIVIDEND NO. 51.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) PER SHARE upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 20th day of July, 1904, to the stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 30th day of June, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed on June 30th, 1904, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on July 21st, 1904, at ten o'clock A. M.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY COMPANY.

New York, June 16, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half (2½) Per Centum on the capital stock of this Company, payable July 5, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 24, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed June 24, 1904, at 3 P. M., to be reopened July 6, 1904, at 10 A. M.

HENRY R. STEELE, Treasurer.

TO THE Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of the **Mexican Central Railway Company,** Limited, issued by the undersigned:

Having collected from the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company, Trustee, the interest due July 1, 1904, on the deposited Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, the undersigned are prepared to pay the same to the above holders on production of their Certificates of Deposit for stamping the payment thereon.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
New York, July 1, 1904. Depositary.

WESTCHESTER TRUST COMPANY

Yonkers, N. Y., June 28th, 1904.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 15th, 1904. The transfer books will be closed on the 5th day of July and remain closed until the 10th. JAMES E. HOWES, Secretary.

Gulf & Ship Island Railroad Company.

Common Stock Dividend No. 6.

A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock has been declared payable July 15, 1904.

R. E. POWERS, Treasurer.
FISK & ROBINSON, 25 Cedar St., N. Y.
Fiscal Agents.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1904, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Manhattan Trust Company, 20 Wall Street.

WILLIAM R. DRIVER, Treasurer.
New York, June 20, 1904.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable July 6th, 1904.

JOHN M. DAGGETT, Secretary.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1ST, 1904, FROM CITY of Cheyenne, Wyoming, Water and Sewerage bonds and Refunding Water bonds will be paid at the office of the National Bank of Commerce in New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY.
New York, June 15, 1904.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company, at a meeting this day held, called a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company to convene at the office of the Company in Beechmont, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of July, 1904, at eleven o'clock A. M., standard time, to consider and act upon resolutions to be brought before them at said meeting in substantially the form and to the effect following, viz.:

"Resolved (1), that the capital stock of the Southern Pacific Company be increased one hundred million dollars, by issuing one million additional shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each."

"Resolved, (2), that the said increased stock shall be preferred stock; that the holders of such preferred stock shall be entitled to dividends in each fiscal year at such rate, not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually out of the net profits, as shall be declared by the Board of Directors, before any dividend shall be declared on the common stock; that such dividends shall be non-cumulative; that the holders of such preferred stock shall not, by virtue thereof, be entitled to any other or further share of the profits of the Company; that, upon the dissolution of the Company, voluntarily or otherwise, the holders of preferred stock shall be entitled to have their shares redeemed at par before any distribution of any part of the assets of the Company shall be made to the holders of the common stock; that said preferred stock shall be issued and sold, from time to time, to such amounts and in such manner, as the Board of Directors may authorize and determine, but at not less than the par value of the shares; that it shall be convertible into common stock, share for share, at the option of the holders at any time; and shall be redeemable, at the option of the Company, on or at any time after the first day of July, 1905, and before the first day of July, 1910, at one hundred and fifteen dollars per share."

"Resolved (3), that the Board of Directors shall be and they are hereby authorized to establish, from time to time, and enforce all such rules and regulations respecting the issue, sale, redemption and conversion of such stock, not inconsistent herewith, as in the judgment of the Board may be necessary or expedient."

For the purpose of such special meeting the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed July 14, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Thursday, July 21, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ALEX. MILLAR,
Secretary and Clerk.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of Dairymen's Manufacturing Company will be held at the Library Room, No. 9 Harrison Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, the 12th day of July, 1904, at 2:30 P. M., to determine whether the capital stock of said company shall be increased from sixty thousand dollars to one hundred thousand dollars, to consist of one thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each.

Dated New York, June 24th, 1904.
CHARLES H. C. BEAKES, President.
WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The South Buffalo Railway Company, for the election of nine directors to serve for the ensuing year and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting thereafter, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 100 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, July 19, 1904, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed on July 14, and reopened on July 20, 1904. JOHN W. FARQUHAR,

Dated July 5, 1904. Secretary.

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of stockholders of American Chicle Company will be held at the company's office, 15 to 21 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, July 19th, 1904, at 12 noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as shall come regularly before it. The transfer books of the company will close Tuesday, June 28th, at 3 P. M., and reopen Thursday, July 21st, at 10 A. M.

HENRY ROWLEY, Sec'y & Treas.

July 1st, 1904.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Lincoln Safe Deposit Company will be held at the office of the Company, 32-38 East 42nd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, July 13th, 1904, at one P. M., for the purpose of electing eleven (11) Trustees and two (2) Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

THE A. H. WOLFF GAS RADIATOR COMPANY.

New York, June 28, 1904.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at its office, No. 116 Wooster Street, New York City, on Wednesday, July 6th, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be opened at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

L. WOLFF, Secretary.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Hulse Manufacturing Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 20 Broad Street, New York City, on the 12th day of July, 1903, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

WM. P. HAMMOND, Acting Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the H. M. I. S. Co. will be held at the office of the Corporation, 680 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, Saturday, July 9th, at 12 noon, for the purpose of the election of officers and Board of Directors, and such other things as may come before the Board, for the ensuing year. IRA ROSENBAUM, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THOMPSON, TENNEY & CRAWFORD.—Notice—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between the undersigned, Pahud F. Thompson, Charles H. Tenney, and Harden L. Crawford under the firm name of Thompson, Tenney & Crawford, has this day expired by limitation. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said Harden L. Crawford and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

Dated July 1st, 1904.

PAHUD F. THOMPSON,
CHARLES H. TENNEY,
HARDEN L. CRAWFORD.

New York, July 1st, 1904.

We have this day admitted Mr. H. SCHOTTENFELS as a partner in our firm, and the business will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned, under the firm name of BLUMENTHAL, ERDMAN & CO.

N. BLUMENTHAL,
H. ERDMAN,
H. SCHOTTENFELS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—To whom it may concern: The firm of MILLER, DANIELS & WALSH, a partnership heretofore being business at 63 Reade St., New York, has this day been dissolved by mutual agreement.

A. K. MILLER,
J. A. DANIELS,
E. W. WALSH.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Lincoln Trust Company

Madison Square, New York

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JUNE 30, 1904

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
New York State Bonds	$101,206.00	Capital	$500,000.00
Mortgages on New York City Property	323,500.00	Surplus	500,000.00
		Undivided Profits	74,791.05
Other Investments (Market Value)	3,174,208.18	Deposits	10,214,549.47
		Reserved for Taxes	5,000.00
Time Loans and Bills Purchased	3,691,029.76		
Furniture, Fixtures and Building Improvements	76,709.03		
Rents and Taxes Receivable	6,231.26		
Cash in Vaults and Banks	$2,642,522.13		
Demand Loans	778,076.85		
	3,420,598.97		
Interest Accrued	863.22		
	$11,294,340.52		$11,294,340.52

OFFICERS

HENRY R. WILSON, President
FRANK TILFORD, Vice President — ROBERT C. LEWIS, Treasurer
OWEN WARD, 2d Vice President — WILLIAM DARROW, JR., Secretary

DIRECTORS

GEORGE C. BOLDT.....Pres. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.
GEORGE C. CLARK.....Clark, Bodge & Co., Bankers
JOHN B. DENNIS.....Blair & Co., Bankers
ROBERT E. DOWLING.....Real Estate
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.....Chairman N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY.....Pres. Merchants' National Bank
HARRISON E. GAWTRY.....Pres. Consolidated Gas Co.
JOHN R. HEGEMAN.....Pres. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.
JOHN D. HICKS.....Trustee Bowery Savings Bank
CHARLES F. HOFFMAN.....Hoffman Estate
EDWARD HOLBROOK.....Pres. Gorham Manufacturing Co.
ABRAM M. HYATT.....Retired
BRADISH JOHNSON.....Bradish Johnson Estate
CLARENCE H. KELSEY.....Pres. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
WILLIAM C. LANE.....Pres. Standard Trust Co.
MORTON F. PLANT.....Capitalist
J. HARSEN RHOADES.....Pres. Greenwich Savings Bank
DOUGLAS ROBINSON.....Real Estate
JAMES I. RAYMOND.....A. A. Vantine & Co.
WILLIAM SALOMON.....Wm. Salomon & Co., Bankers
B. AYMAR SANDS.....Bowers & Sands, Lawyers
LOUIS STERN.....Stern Brothers, Dry Goods
WILLIAM C. STURGES.....Pres. Seamen's Bank for Savings
SAMUEL D. STYLES.....Pres. North River Savings Bank
FRANK TILFORD.....Park & Tilford
ARCHIBALD TURNER.....Pres. Franklin Savings Bank
HENRY R. WILSON.....President
WILLIAM G. PARK.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
WILLIAM FELSINGER.....Pres. New York Savings Bank

New York Security & Trust Co.,

NO. 26 BROAD STREET.

STATEMENT JULY 1, 1904.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash on hand	$2,397,509.39	Capital Stock	$3,000,000.00
Cash in bank	22,589,407.89	Surplus and Undivided Profits	9,239,945.70
	$24,986,917.28	Deposits	48,136,062.69
Loans on Collaterals	19,973,176.56	Interest Payable	44,165.53
Bills Purchased	1,194,708.00		
Stocks and Bonds, market value	11,576,490.61		
Bonds and Mortgages	2,189,900.00		
Real Estate	111,000.00		
Interest Receivable	387,981.50		
	$60,420,173.92		$60,420,173.92

OFFICERS.

OTTO T. BANNARD, President.
WILLARD V. KING. — MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Treasurer.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Vice Presidents. — FREDERICK J. HORNE, Asst. Secretary. HERBERT W. MORSE, 2d Asst. Sec'y.
HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.

Otto T. Bannard.	James J. Hill.	John A. McCall.	Edmund D. Randolph.
S. Reading Bertron.	F. N. Hoffstot.	Gordon Macdonald.	Norman B. Ream.
James A. Blair.	Arthur Curtiss James.	John J. Mitchell.	B. Aymar Sands.
Robert W. de Forest.	Frederic B. Jennings.	Charles Parsons.	John W. Sterling.
John B. Dennis.	Walter Jennings.	John S. Phipps.	James Stillman.
Marshall Field.	Willard V. King.	George W. Perkins.	Myles Tierney.
Charles W. Harkness.	Woodbury Langdon.	E. Parmalee Prentice.	P. A. Valentine.
		Alexander S. Webb, Jr.	

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

John A. McCall. — James A. Blair. — James Stillman. — Norman B. Ream.
George W. Perkins. — Edmund D. Randolph. — John B. Dennis. — Gordon Macdonald.
Otto T. Bannard.

STATEMENT
OF THE
Guaranty Trust Company of New York,

Mutual Life Building, 28 Nassau Street.

JUNE 30, 1904.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City and State Bonds	$2,296,645.86	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Other Bonds and Stocks	9,888,702.94	Surplus	5,000 000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	15,000.00	Undivided Profits	125,855.99
Loans, Demand and Time	18,343,715.04	Deposits	41,157,093.24
Bills Purchased	2,882,091.41	Accrued Interest Payable	19,950.66
Cash on Hand and in Bank	11,651,217.21	Reserve for Taxes	71,000.00
Foreign Exchange	2,666,424.14	Quarterly Dividend, 5%	100,000.00
Due from Banks and Bankers	415,545.72		
Real Estate	86,573.98		
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	227 983.59		
	$48,473,899.89		$48,473,899.89

WM. C. EDWARDS, Treasurer. — JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA,

149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION
JUNE 30, 1904.

RESOURCES:		LIABILITIES:	
New York City Bonds at Market	$1,835,060.00	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Railr'd Bonds & Stocks at Market	6,392,238.00	Surplus	2,500,000.00
United States Bonds at Market	2,100.00	Undivided Profits	$694,565.96
Bonds and Mtgs. on Real Estate	653,061.93	Less Dividend No. 11, paid April 1, 1904	50,000.00 644,565.96
Amount Loaned on Collateral	7,699,253.05		
Bills Purchased	663,839.98	Reserved for Dividend No. 12, payable July 1, 1904	50,000.00
Interest, Commissions, &c., Receivable	190,028.78	Reserved on account Taxes, 1904	28,000.00
Cash on Hand and in Banks	4,292,875.20	Gen'l Deposits Deposits in Trust	17,457,261.12
		Interest Due on Deposits	48,627.86
	$21,728,454.94		$21,728,454.94

Colonial Trust Company,

222 Broadway, New York

Statement of Condition June 30, 1904

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
U. S. Govt. Bonds, Market Value	$66,250 00	Capital	$1,000,000 00
N. Y. City Bonds, Market Value	1,003,682 50	Surplus	500,000 00
Stocks and Bonds, Market Value	1,363,930 00	Undivided Profits	976,331 85
Bonds and Mortgages	95,000 00	Reserved for Taxes	12,500 00
Loans on Collaterals	14,741,214 00	Accrued Interest Payable	148,751 43
Bills Purchased	1,072,766 23	Deposits	21,208,863 30
Accrued Interest Receivable	136,341 97		
Cash in Vault	1,147,868 66		
Cash in Banks	4,219,393 22		
	$23,846,446 58		$23,846,446 58

OFFICERS:

JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD N. GROSSMANN, Treasurer. EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary. PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

HENRY O. HAVEMEYER, ANSON R. FLOWER, LOWELL M. PALMER, JOHN E. BORNE, RICHARD DELAFIELD, DANIEL O'DAY, PERCIVAL KUHNE, FRANK CURTISS, VERNON H. BROWN, SETH M. MILLIKEN, CORD MEYER, FERRY BELMONT, WM. T. WARDWELL, HENRY N. WHITNEY, THEO. W. MYERS, GEO. EDWARD IDE, L. C. DESSAR, GEO. WARREN SMITH, JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES W. TAPPIN, GEO. W. QUINTARD.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

Main Office, 55 CEDAR STREET. NEW YORK. West End Office, 72D ST. & BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS, $3,000,000

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JUNE 30, 1904.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Stocks and Bonds	$6,040,598.13	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Mortgages	10,595,617.89	Surplus	3,000,000.00
Loans, Demand, and Time	12,901,416.52	Undivided Profits	508,099.25
Bills Purchased	531,379.61	Deposits	23,924,929.40
Foreign Department	500,000.00	Certified Checks	1,823,751.51
Accrued Interest Receivable	359,649.89	Mortgage Trust Bonds	10,000,000.00
Cash on Hand and in Bank	10,493,808.46	Accrued Interest Payable	165,690.34
	$41,422,470.50		$41,422,470.50

A Dividend of 8% amounting to $160,000 has been declared and charged out of the profits of the past six months.

OFFICERS:

GEORGE W. YOUNG, President.
GEORGE M. CUMMING, Vice-President. — CALVERT BREWER, Secretary.
LUTHER KOUNTZE, Vice-President. — CARL G. RASMUS, Treasurer.
JAMES TIMPSON, Vice-President. — WILLIAM C. IVISON, Asst. Treasurer.
EBEN B. THOMAS, Vice-President. — ALEX. PHILLIPS, Mgr. Foreign Dept.
CLARK WILLIAMS, Vice-President. — CHAS. B. COLLINS, Mgr. West End Office

DIRECTORS:

C. Ledyard Blair	Charles D. Dickey	Luther Kountze	Valentine P. Snyder
William B. Boulton	William P. Dixon	William B. Leeds	Louis A. Thebaud
Dumont Clarke	Robert A. Granniss	Richard A. McCurdy	Eben B. Thomas
C. A. Coffin	G. G. Haven, Jr.	Clarence H. Mackay	James Timpson
George M. Cumming	Chas. R. Henderson	Robert Olyphant	Arthur Turnbull
C. C. Cuyler	Gustav E. Kissel	Mortimer L. Schiff	Cornelius Vanderbilt

George W. Young

LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST COMPANY

"TEMPLE BAR," BROOKLYN, N. Y.

OFFICERS.

EDWARD MERRITT, President.
CLINTON L. ROSSITER, First Vice President.
DAVID G. LEGGET, Second Vice President.
FREDERICK T. ALDRIDGE, Secretary.
WILLARD P. SCHENCK, Assistant Secretary.

JULY 1ST, 1904.

RESOURCES.	
Bonds and stocks	$3,343,255.00
Bonds and mortgages	1,045,650.00
Real estate	40,735.00
Loans, demand and time	4,114,130.65
Cash in banks	1,039,955.58
Cash in office	681,612.11
Interest accrued	95,364.94
Overdrafts	96.41
	$10,360,799.69

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	507,267.58
Dividend (July 1)	25,000.00
Due Depositors	7,737,003.41
Certified checks	36,776.40
Interest accrued	30,752.30
Taxes accrued not due	24,000.00
	$10,360,799.69

Union Trust Company of New York

80 BROADWAY.

New York, March 22d, 1904.

The undersigned, the trustees under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING DATE MARCH 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, EDUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby give notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($65,000,) due on March 1, 1904, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, 1904, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

10	183	381	584	799
35	212	382	597	842
38	216	399	598	843
46	237	406	599	850
56	239	422	615	836
58	249	461	613	889
60	263	463	657	891
90	264	469	669	910
102	271	475	685	927
104	319	485	705	934
123	333	506	709	946
155	343	549	724	992
178	350	567	790	997

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1904, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

To the Holders of the

Preferred Stock
OF
The Chicago & Alton Railway Company.

Referring to our notice of December 29th, 1903, we hereby announce that no deposits of Preferred Stock of The Chicago and Alton Railway Company under the Agreement of December 23d, 1903, will be received after JULY 15TH, 1904.

Stock may be deposited either with the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, or with the undersigned.

KUHN, LOEB & Co.

New York, July 5th, 1904.

$100,000
North Hudson County Railway Company
Extended Improvement Mortgage 5s,

MATURING MAY 1, 1924.

OUTSTANDING..... $1,292,000

Secured by a mortgage upon the entire property of the Company in Jersey City, Hoboken, Weehawken, West Hoboken, North Bergen, Union and Guttenberg.

The net earnings for the year prior to the consolidation with the Jersey, Hoboken & Paterson Ry. Co. in 1900 were twice the interest requirement.

PRICE AND FURTHER PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION.

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Successor to McVickar Realty Trust Co. and Empire State Trust Co.
Capital and Surplus - - - $1,500,000.00
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Capital and Surplus $3,500,000

Its capital and surplus are not subject to losses from defective title or from fire.

Its sole business is to guarantee payment of mortgages and its sole liability is the risk of the properties not being good security for the amounts guaranteed.

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Julien T. Davies,	Ranald H. Macdonald,
William L. Dowling,	Alexander E. Orr,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick Potter,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	Jacob H. Schiff,
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The Stock Exchange resumes business to-day after a holiday since Friday over the Fourth. It will be remembered that last week closed with activity in the tractions, arising from dubious reports that Interborough and Metropolitan Traction were to become more closely related in a manner undisclosed. The next chapter in this story should be interesting, whether continued now or later. The calmness with which the mid-year was passed is as remarkable as anything in current financial affairs. The gathering and disbursing of a full volume of dividends and interest caused not a ripple in the money market, and the outlook by common consent shows an improvement in the situation since a year ago which is inadequately reflected in the advance of prices in the meanwhile. The political disturbance has been small for a Presidential year, and if the crops are good there seems no reason to suppose that politics can keep in check a disposition to let bygones be bygones and

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15 MILES FROM NEW YORK.
ACCESSIBLE AS MANHATTAN BEACH.
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WILL OPEN ABOUT JUNE 23D.
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ALEC. D. GOLDSMAN, Manager.

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Fronting ocean and boardwalk; steam heat, elevator; running water in every room; suites, with private bath; special rates low for May and June. Open for guests.
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Late Manager Edgemere Hotel.

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Now open. Transients in June, $2.50 and $3 per day; July, $4. Fine modern building. Dainty, exclusive. F. AVERY, Proprietor.

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Lots for sale, with building loans sufficient to build. Only $800 cash required.
R. VERNAM, Gaston Av. Depot, Arverne.

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NOW OPEN.
Cuisine of noted excellence. Accommodating 100 guests.

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Modern conveniences, electric lights. Near ocean.

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Now open; one block from ocean; nicely furnished, commodious rooms; superior cuisine; exclusive.

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The ideal resort of the north shore; built upon towering cliff overlooking a beautiful sheltered bay, at the foot of which lies an extensive sandy beach; boating, bathing, fishing are the best; shady groves; golf, tennis, baseball, driving, and every recreation; absolutely healthy; 27 miles from New York. The best houses are:

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THE INVIGORATING AIR, PURE WATER, PLEASANT DRIVES AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY OF THE
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
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House enlarged.
Beautifully situated on lake; boating, fishing; large rooms; first-class table; terms reasonable.
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Centrally located. Commands view of Berkshires; grove attached; elevation 1,500 ft.; accommodates 150; excellent table; circular. DANIEL FEENEY.

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Home comforts, peerless cuisine; refined surroundings; scenery unsurpassed; $6 to $7. M. J. RICHTMYER.

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Absolutely successful cure of acute and chronic stomach troubles in four to six weeks; resident physician as medical director; terms moderate. For particulars and further information address
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ACCOMMODATES 400. Largest hotel at the lake. All modern improvements, gas, baths, bathing, bowling, tennis, livery, orchestra. Reduced rates to July 1. Send for descriptive booklet, giving information. SANFORD & WINSHIP.

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Hulett House and ten cottages; accommodations for 175; moderate rates; select family hotel Henry W. Buckell, Prop., Hulett's Landing, N.Y.

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Ideal location, modern; excellent cuisine; special June rates; booklet. H. G. PENFIELD, Prop.

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Opens June 20th. Special rates on application.
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Ideally located, overlooking ocean and bay; thoroughly modern; fishing, bathing, sailing, golf; orchestra. Reduced rates for June and September. Reasonable rates for July and August. Booklet. FRANK B. LIBBY.

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WINTER HARBOR, MAINE.
SWIMMING POOL, FISHING, GOLF, THROUGH SLEEPER TO MT. DESERT FERRY.
Send for Booklet.
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Fine yachting, fishing, good roads, golf course close to the hotel. For circular apply to HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston. Representative at 3 Park Place 11 to 1 daily.

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Open respectively June 25th & July 11th.
ANDERSON & PRICE, Mgrs.,
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9:45 A. M.	—	FAST MAIL.
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1:50 P. M.	—	SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:45 P. M.	—	THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.")
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3:50 P. M.	—	ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
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9:20 P. M.	—	SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.	—	PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.	—	CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. §Saturday only. ||Except Saturday and

FORECLOSURE SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, (mortgagee), complainant, vs. EASTERN MILLING AND EXPORT COMPANY, Joseph C. Murphey, and Bertha J. Murphey, (mortgagors,) et al., defendants.—In Equity, April Sessions, 1903. —No. 57.

Receivers' sale under decree of foreclosure, &c. In the above cause, and ancillary decrees in the United States Circuit Courts for the Middle District of Pennsylvania and the District of Maryland.

Whereas, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, on the Fourth day of May, A. D. 1904, a decree was entered in the above-entitled suit foreclosing the mortgage of the said defendants, the Eastern Milling and Export Company, Joseph C. Murphey, and Bertha J. Murphey, as mentioned and described in said complainant's bill of complaint, and

Whereas, ancillary decrees were thereafter entered, to wit, on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1904, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, as of October Sessions, 1903, No. 3, in Equity; and in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1904, to wit, Equity Docket "D," No. 111, in Equity, wherein and whereby the said original decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania was approved and confirmed, and extended so as to all its terms and conditions to the mortgaged premises lying and being within said ancillary jurisdictions and districts, and

Whereas, it is therein, inter alia, ordered, adjudged, and decreed that all the mortgaged properties, real, personal, or mixed, now or formerly owned by the above-mentioned Eastern Milling and Export Company, Joseph C. Murphey, and Bertha J. Murphey, mortgagors, as mentioned and described in the mortgage attached to the said complainant's bill of complaint, viz.:

THE FOLLOWING TWENTY-SIX (26) FLOUR-MILLING PLANTS, VIZ.:

1. The MOUL MILL, at Felton, York County, Pennsylvania.

All that certain piece of land with mill property, race, buildings, and other improvements thereon, situate in the borough of Felton, York County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post the corner of lands of Eli Sechrist and other land of Edwin T. Moul; thence south forty-six degrees east forty-six feet along the public road by other land of the said Edwin T. Moul across the tail race to a stake; thence across the said public road and by other land of said Edwin T. Moul north twenty-nine degrees east one hundred and ninety-one feet to a point; thence by same north seventy-three degrees east thirty-three feet to a point; thence by same south forty-three degrees east two hundred and forty-one feet to a point in the line of Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad; thence by said railroad north twenty-nine degrees east sixteen feet to a point; thence by land of E. E. Briggs and other property of said Edwin T. Moul north seventy-one degrees west two hundred and ninety-eight feet across the head race to a stump; thence by other land of said Edwin T. Moul south seventy-two degrees west one hundred and nineteen feet to a point; thence by same south twenty-nine degrees west one hundred and forty-three feet and across said public road to a point; thence by land of Eli Sechrist south fifty-six and one-half degrees east fifty-six feet to a point; thence along the line of land of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company south thirty-eight degrees east a distance of one hundred and six feet; thence along the line of lands owned by Alexander Porte south thirty-five degrees west a distance of forty-nine feet; thence north thirty-eight degrees west a distance of fifty-two feet to the line between lot owned by the B. F. Isenberg Milling Company and the property herein conveyed south fifty-two degrees west eighty and three-tenths feet to place of beginning.

6. The MINGLE-FULMOR MILL, at Hatboro, Pennsylvania.

All that certain lot, tract, or piece of ground with the mill and other buildings and improvements thereon erected situate in the Borough of Hatboro, in the County of Montgomery, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at an iron pin on the centre of Mill Avenue at the corner of lands of John Allen and Rebecca Winder; thence north forty-three degrees thirty-eight minutes east ninety-eight feet along lands of said John Allen to the westerly bank of the mill race; thence along said mill race one hundred and eighty-nine feet to a maple tree; thence along said mill race thirty-one feet to a stone wall; thence along said stone wall twenty-five feet to the old mill; thence along the southerly side of said old mill south fifty-six degrees fifty-two minutes west fifty and seventy-five hundredths feet to an iron pin in the centre of Mill Avenue; thence along the centre of Mill Avenue two hundred and eighteen and eight-tenths feet to the place of beginning.

7. The HALLOWELL-FULMOR MILL, at Hatboro, Pennsylvania.

All that certain stone grist mill, outbuildings, and other improvements, and tract of land situate partly in the borough of Hatboro and partly in the township of Moreland, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, beginning at an iron pin marking the point of intersection of the middle line of the road leading from the Byberry Road to the Hatboro and Warminster Turnpike Road with the middle line of Mill Avenue; thence along the middle of said Mill Avenue north fifty degrees thirty minutes west fifty-six feet and seventy-five hundredths of a foot to an iron pin in line of the northwesterly side of the old grist mill; thence along the side of the said old grist mill north fifty-three degrees eight minutes east fifty and seventy-five one-hundredths feet to the edge of a stone wall; thence along said stone wall north thirty-six degrees fifty minutes west twenty-five feet to a corner; thence north seventeen degrees fifty minutes west thirty-one feet to a maple tree on the southwesterly side of the mill race; thence along the side thereof north fifty-one degrees twenty-three minutes west fifty-four feet to a stone on the said southwestern bank of said race; thence crossing said race south sixty-five degrees fifty-nine minutes east one hundred and seventy-two feet to an iron pin in the middle of said road leading from the Byberry Road to the Hatboro and Warminster Turnpike Road; thence along the same north thirty-six degrees fifty-two minutes east eighty-three feet to an iron pin in the middle of said road leading from the Byberry Road to the Hatboro and Warminster Turnpike Road; thence along the middle thereof north fifty degrees fifty-two minutes east eighty-three feet to the place of beginning.

8. The RODGERS-PENNYPACKER MILL, at Frankford, Pennsylvania.

All those certain messuages or tenements and water and steam grist mill, steam engine, machinery, and buildings and improvements, and three several lots or pieces of ground situate partly in Frankford aforesaid, in the Twenty-third Ward of the city of Philadelphia, and partly in the Twenty-fifth Ward of said city, one of them, the said mill, at the corner on the northwest side of Frankford Avenue (formerly called Main Street) and at the northeast side of the millhead race; thence along the northeast side of said race and partly by the next hereinafter-described lot north thirty-five degrees and a quarter west eighteen perches or thereabouts to the mill dam; thence north twelve degrees and three-quarters west four perches and nine-tenths or a perch to a corner of land formerly of John Deal; thence up the several courses and distances of the northeastwardly side of said dam and creek to a stake for a corner; thence crossing Frankford Creek to a stake in the southwestwardly side of said dam and creek in the line of land formerly owned by Joseph J. Miller; thence by a line along the said southwestwardly side of said creek and dam by various courses east a distance of forty-four perches and four-tenths of a perch, more or less, to a stake for a corner in the centre of Kensington Avenue; thence down by the said creek seven perches and two-tenths to a corner (formerly a sassafras tree;) thence crossing the said creek north fifty-nine degrees and a quarter east four perches to the Frankford side of the said creek; and thence northeastwardly one hundred and three feet or thereabouts to the place of beginning. Also all that certain triangular lot or piece of ground situate on the northwest side of said Main Street or Frankford Avenue, in Frankford aforesaid, beginning at a corner on the said Frankford Avenue at the distance of forty-eight feet and seven-tenths of a foot southwestwardly from the southwest side of Adams Street; thence in a line at right angles with said Frankford Avenue northwestwardly sixty-three feet and eight-tenths of a foot to a corner in the line of the above-described lot; thence by said lot southeastwardly seventy-two feet to the side of said Frankford Avenue; thence along the side of Frankford Avenue aforesaid thirty-two feet and seven-tenths of a foot to the place of beginning, bounded northwardly by the remaining part of a lot of which this is part, southwestwardly by the above-described lot, and southeastwardly by Frankford Avenue aforesaid. And also all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Twenty-fifth Ward aforesaid, beginning at a stake set for a corner in the middle of Kensington Avenue at the distance of two hundred and forty-six inches northeastwardly from a point in the middle of the said Kensington Avenue and on the northeast side of Old Front Street; thence south twenty-three degrees twenty-seven minutes east two hundred and sixty-six feet ten inches to a corner on the northeast side of Old Front Street; thence along the same south fifty-six degrees twenty-seven minutes east one hundred and fourteen feet to an iron pin in the middle of said road leading from the Byberry Road to the Hatboro and Warminster Turnpike Road; thence along the middle thereof north fifty degrees fifty-two minutes east eighty-three feet to the place of beginning.

9. The FAKTON MILL, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

All those several tracts of land, with mill, other buildings, and other improvements thereon, situate in the First Ward of the city of Harrisburg, and county of Dauphin, in the State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the centre line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the original division line between the trustees of the McCormick estate and Charles L. Bailey & Co., which said division line is the centre line of Market Sycamore Street; thence by said centre line of vacated Sycamore Street, being the said original division line, north sixty-three degrees forty-five minutes east twenty-four and forty-three hundredths feet to the east side of the right of way of the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company; thence by said east side of the right of way of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company north thirty-seven degrees seven minutes west five hundred and fifty feet to property of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; thence by the same north fifty-two degrees fifty-three minutes east seventy feet to property of the Pennsylvania Canal Company; thence by the same its several courses about two hundred and seventy-three feet to the said centre line of said vacated Sycamore Street; thence by property of the said Pennsylvania Canal Company south forty-four degrees thirty minutes east three hundred and thirty-nine feet, more or less, to property of the Paxton Iron and Steel Company; thence by the same south fifty-two degrees fifty-three minutes west two hundred and one feet, more less, to the said centre line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; thence by the same north thirty-seven degrees seven minutes west three hundred and seventy-one and three-tenths feet to the centre line of said vacated Sycamore Street, said centre line being the said original division between Charles L. Bailey & Co. and the trustees of the McCormick estate, the place of beginning.

11. The YORK MILL, at York, Pennsylvania.

All that certain lot or piece of ground with the mill, buildings, and other improvements thereon erected, together with the engine, boilers, platform scales, railroad switch, and all machinery therein contained, situate in the city of York, county of York, and State of Pennsylvania. Beginning at a point at the corner of Fulton Street and Rouse Avenue, thence westwardly along Rouse Avenue one hundred and twenty-seven feet to land of the York Southern Railroad; thence northwardly along said railroad property two hundred and sixty-three feet to property of Frey Brothers; thence eastwardly along lands of Frey Brothers one hundred and fifteen feet to Fulton Street; thence southwardly along said Fulton Street two hundred and seventy-five feet to the place of beginning.

12. The GREYBILL MILL, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

All that certain lot of ground, the mill, buildings, and other improvements situate and being in the borough of Carlisle, county of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of Church Alley in said borough at a corner of lot of Abram Bosler's heirs, thence southwardly forty feet to a point; thence eastwardly by the same, thirty-two feet to a point; thence southwardly by a lot sixty-eight feet to a point on the north line of a twelve feet alley; thence west along said alley two hundred and fifteen feet to a point on the eastern line of a fifteen feet alley; thence by said fifteen feet alley northwardly one hundred and eight feet to a point on the south side of Church Alley aforesaid; thence east by Church Alley one hundred and eighty-three feet to the place of beginning.

13. The GOCHNAUER MILL, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

All those two certain tracts or pieces of land, with the mills, buildings, and other improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the township of Monroe, county of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—

No. 1. Being all that certain mill property and tract of land beginning at stones at corner of land of Charles E. Ployer; thence by land of Charles E. Ployer south 38¼ degrees west 6 perches to stone; thence by same south 1 degree west 26 3-10 perches to a stone; thence south 10 degrees west 46 7-10 perches to a point in the Yellow Breeches Creek; thence by the courses and distances of said Yellow Breeches Creek and lands of Jacob Scharff north 65½ degrees west 19 perches to a point in said creek; thence north 31¼ degrees west 6 perches to a point in said creek; thence north 50 degrees west 15 perches to a point in said creek; thence north 19½ degrees west 11 perches to a point in said creek; thence north 32½ degrees west 23 perches to a point in said creek where the same crosses a public road; thence along said public road south 61¼ degrees west 17 5-10 perches to a point in said road at land of Anna E. Criswell; thence by same and across said public road north 44½ degrees west 2 perches to a point in the middle of the Yellow Breeches Creek; thence by the courses and distances of said Yellow Breeches Creek and lands of Reuben Cockley north 47½ degrees east 4 perches to a point in said creek; thence north 20 degrees east 10 perches to a point in said creek; thence north 9 degrees east 10 perches to a point in said creek; thence north 46½ degrees east 3 perches to a point in said creek; thence north 51½ degrees east 17 perches to a point in said creek; thence crossing said creek north 23½ degrees east 4 perches to a point at lands of Reuben Cockley; thence by same south 67 degrees east 13 5-10 perches to a stone in a public road, at corner of lands of George E. Gochnauer; thence along said public road south 48¾ degrees east 6 perches to a point; thence by same south 64 degrees east 11 7-10 perches to a point; thence by same south 83¼ degrees east 14 perches to stones at corner of Charles E. Ployer, the place of beginning. Containing twenty (20) acres and one hundred and thirty-five (135) perches, neat measure.

No. 2. Being all that certain tract of land beginning at stones at corner of land of Jacob Scharff; thence by land of Jacob Scharff south 23½ degrees west 9 perches to a point in the Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh Railroad Company; thence along said railroad north 67 degrees west 5 perches to a point; thence by same north 71¾ degrees west 11 1-10 perches to a point at corner of land of Annie E. Criswell; thence by same north 23½ degrees east 5 5-10 perches to a point; thence by same south 71¾ degrees east 2 perches to a point; thence by same north thirty-six degrees east one hundred and thirty-three feet to an iron pin in the middle of said road leading from the Byberry Road to the Hatboro and Warminster Turnpike Road; thence along the same north thirty-five degrees west two hundred and fifty-two one-hundredths feet to an iron pin in the middle of said road leading from the Byberry Road to the Hatboro and Warminster Turnpike Road; thence along the middle thereof north fifty degrees fifty-two minutes east eighty-three feet to the place of beginning.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

seventy-two feet to an iron pin in the middle of said road leading from the Byberry Road to the Hatboro and Warminster Turnpike Road; thence along the same north thirty-six degrees thirty minutes east three hundred and forty-three and one-tenth feet to the middle of the right of way of the Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad; thence along the same by the curve thereof southward six hundred and sixty and five-tenths feet to a corner in a line of other land of the said Joseph W. Hallowell whereof this was a part; thence along the same north thirty-five degrees west two hundred and fifty-five and fifty-two one-hundredths feet to an iron pin in the middle of said road leading from the Byberry Road to the Hatboro and Warminster Turnpike Road; thence along the middle thereof north fifty degrees fifty-two minutes east eighty-three feet to the place of beginning.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

east 5 5-10 perches to a point; thence by same south 71¾ degrees west 16 perches to stones at corner of land of Jacob Scharff, the place of beginning. Containing ninety (90) perches, neat measure.

Together with a right of way over the lands of Jacob Scharff eight hundred feet in length and thirty-three feet in width, beginning at a public road and Lands No. 1, thence by the south 23½ degrees west through land of Jacob Scharff to tract No. 2 herein, as reserved in deed of George C. Gochnauer and wife to Jacob Scharff, dated June 6th, 1894, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in Record Book L, Vol. 5, Page 379, &c.

14. The SEABOARD MILL, at Reading, Pennsylvania.

All that certain lot or piece of land with the steam-roller flouring mill, with the boilers, engines, rollers, machinery, and tools connected therewith, situate in Spring and Cumru Townships, in the County of Berks, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described, according to a recent survey thereof made by William H. Deshant, civil engineer, as follows, to wit: Beginning at a corner on the north heirs of William Brobst, said corner being in the bed of the road leading from the Berks and Dauphin Turnpike to Shanaman's Mill; thence by said road leading to Shanaman's Mill north seven degrees forty-eight minutes west one hundred and two feet one and one-quarter inches to the southeast side of the Berks and Dauphin Turnpike; thence along said turnpike passing partly along an old stone wall along said turnpike north fifty-six degrees nine minutes west eight hundred and one-half inch; thence along land of George R. Frill south seven degrees forty-eight minutes east one hundred and seventy feet to a corner of said Frill and land of the heirs of William Brobst; thence along the heirs of Brobst land north seventy-eight degrees west eighty-five feet and three-eighths inches to the said point in the bed of the road leading from the Berks and Dauphin Turnpike to Shanaman's Mill, the place of beginning. Containing forty perches of land.

15. The LOCHER-LANCASTER MILL, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the mill buildings and other improvements thereon erected, consisting of a four-storied flouring mill, equipped with a flour-milling plant and machinery, situated on the east side of North Prince Street, Nos. 237 and 239, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets, in the City of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, bounded and described according to a survey and plan thereof made by Allan A. Herr, C. E., on the fourth day of June, A. D. 1896, as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the east side of said North Prince Street, three hundred and sixteen feet three inches southwest from the south side of said Walnut Street sixty-six feet wide; thence extending along other ground of the said Locher-Lancaster Milling Company north eighty-nine and one-quarter degrees east one hundred and thirteen feet to a point in the line of ground of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; thence south thirty-one and one-quarter degrees east along the ground of said Pennsylvania Railroad fifty-three feet six inches to a corner of ground of the estate of Christopher Gomph; thence along the line of Gomph's ground of the same south thirty-nine degrees west one hundred and seventy-eight feet one and one-quarter inches to a point; thence northward along the same ground by a line parallel with said North Prince Street six feet seven and one-half inches; thence northward by a line running along the said Gomph's ground on a line bearing south eighty-nine and one-quarter degrees west forty feet and one-half of an inch to the east side of said North Prince Street; and thence northward along the same on a line bearing north one-quarter degree west seventy-three feet and one-half of an inch to the first-mentioned point and place of beginning.

Together with the free and uninterrupted right of the said above-granted premises, his heirs and assigns, to use in common with Raphael Teller, his heirs and assigns, a certain open space or alley way or passage way of the width of twelve feet, to be left open for the purpose by the said Raphael Teller, his heirs and assigns, immediately adjoining the hereby-granted premises on the north from said North Prince Street to the said Pennsylvania Railroad.

And together with the free and uninterrupted right of the said Raphael Teller, his heirs and assigns, in common with the said Raphael Teller, his heirs and assigns, of the use and privilege forever of the siding now being on the east end of the lot and premises hereby granted and conveyed, and the said Raphael Teller, his heirs and assigns, of the said siding in running in and out, loading and unloading any cars that may be necessary in the use of any enjoyment of the respective properties and warehouses of the said Raphael Teller, his heirs and assigns, and the said grantee, his heirs and assigns, in shipping, transferring, loading, and unloading, and for all purposes necessary in the use of said siding.

16. The McBRIDE-COLUMBIA MILL, at Columbia, Pennsylvania.

All the following-described lots or pieces of ground, with mills, buildings, and other improvements, situated in the Borough of Columbia, County of Lancaster, and State of Pennsylvania:—

No. 1. Situated on the southeast corner of Front and Mill Streets, on which are erected a four-story brick roller flour mill, one-story brick office, brick engine and boiler house, and two-story brick warehouse, fronting at the corner aforesaid and extending at the southeast corner of said Front and Mill Streets; thence by south line of said Mill Street northeastward one hundred and twenty and five-tenths feet (120.5') to intersection with the centre line of right of way of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; thence deflecting one hundred and sixty-two one-hundredths degrees (100.62°) to the right by said centre line southeastwardly seventy-five (75') to an iron pin; thence deflecting seventy-five and eight-tenths degrees (75.8°) to the right by line of property of the estate of Frederick S. Bletz, deceased, southwestward one hundred and eighty-two and seven-tenths feet (182.7') to intersection with the east line of Front Street, centre of Shawnee Run directly under the keystone of the culvert arch over said run at said Front Street, and five-tenths of a foot (0.5') from the face of said keystone; thence by the said line of Front Street northwestward seventy feet (70') to the place of beginning.

No. 2. Situated on the northwest side of Mill Street between Front and Second Streets, and having thereon erected a two-story brick cooper shop. Beginning at a point in the northwest line of Mill Street, said point being the northeastward of the northeast corner of Front and Mill Streets; thence northeastward along said line of Mill Street fifty-eight feet, more or less, to property of the Columbia and Columbia Railroad Company; thence northwestward along said property fifty-four feet six inches to line of property now or late of Hugh M. North; thence southwestward along said property fifty-eight feet to a point in the southeastward along other property of Jesse B. McBride and wife, 54 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning. The southwest line of this lot is 110 feet east of and parallel with the northeast line of Front Street.

17. The FAIR VIEW MILL, at Columbia, Pennsylvania.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate partly in Borough of Columbia and partly in Township of West Hempfield, in the County of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania, having thereon erected a four-story brick roller flour mill, two-story stone warehouse, two frame dwellings, frame stable, water power, and other improvements, bounded and described as follows, viz.:—

Beginning at a point in the middle of the Washington and Columbia Turnpike Road at a corner of land belonging to estate of F. S. Bletz, deceased; thence along said land north fifty-three and a half (53½) degrees east nineteen and five-tenths perches to a point in the Pennsylvania Railroad, formerly Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad; thence along said railroad seventy and five-hundredths perches to a point in the middle of the railroad bridge; thence south forty-five degrees east two and eighty-eight hundredths perches to a post; thence by lands now or late of Albert Charles south fifty degrees west eight perches; thence by land now or late of Albert Charles and S. S. Detwiler south seventy-five degrees west thirteen and twenty-five hundredths perches to a gum tree; thence by land of S. S. Detwiler the following courses and distances, viz.: North eighty-eight degrees west sixteen perches to a post; thence south eighty-one and three-fourths degrees west twenty-eight and nine-tenths perches to a post; thence south twelve and twelve-hundredths perches; thence south sixty-five degrees west nine and thirty-five hundredths perches to a point in the middle of said Columbia and Washington Turnpike Road; thence along the middle of the same southwestwardly by said road north twenty-three degrees west twenty perches to a point in the middle of said road; thence along the same north thirty and one-fourth degrees west fourteen and thirteen-hundredths perches to the place of beginning.

18. The MOORHEAD MILL, at East Waterford, Juniata County, Pennsylvania.

All the following-described tract of land situate in the township of Tuscarora, County of Juniata, and State of Pennsylvania, known as the East Waterford Mill property, having erected thereon a merchant mill, fitted and improved as a process, old sawmill, dwelling houses, stable, corncrib, wagon shed, and other buildings, water-power mill race, dam, &c.

Beginning at a point corner of hotel lot; thence south 14¾ degrees east 26 perches to post; south 14¼ degrees west 15 perches to post; south 61¾ degrees west 36 perches to dead pine near mill dam; south 46¾ degrees west 4¼ perches to a stone near B. O. and pine stumps; south 24½ degrees west 3 7-10 perches to post; south 11½ degrees east 8 perches to post; north 78¼ degrees east 5 9-10 perches to a post on east bank of creek above dam; north 5 degrees east 4½ perches to a chestnut tree on bank of creek; 13 perches to stones on east bank of creek below dam; north 27¾ degrees east 10¼ perches to a buttonwood tree on west bank of creek below dam; north 48¼ degrees east 4½ perches to a buttonwood tree on west bank of creek; 14 perches to a small white oak; north 17½ degrees east 28 perches to post at corner of orchard near mill; north 4 degrees east 6¾ perches to post; north 80 degrees west 8 perches to post along lands of — Smith; north 24½ degrees east 16 perches along bank of tail race to a post; thence north 4½ degrees west 25 perches to a post at public road; thence south 74 degrees west 19 perches along public road to place of beginning. Containing about five and one-half acres.

Also the lot of ground along the said tail race below the public road to the Tuscarora Creek, being a part of the original East Waterford Mill property.

19. The MOUNTAIN CITY MILL, at Frederick, Maryland.

All those certain lots, parts of lots, and parcels of land situate, lying, and being on the east side of Carroll Street, in Frederick City, Frederick County, State of Maryland, which were conveyed by the Mountain City Milling Company, by deed from the Farmers' Elevator Company, of Baltimore City, dated the twentieth day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and nineteen, and recorded among the land records of Frederick County aforesaid in Liber D. H. H., No. 5, folio 253, &c., and more particularly described in deeds from Peter S. Brugh and Jesse B. McBride to the Farmers' Elevator Company of Baltimore City, recorded among the land records aforesaid in Liber D. H. H., No. 5, folio 229, &c., from George L. Cramer and Mary Gertrude Cramer, his wife, and Howard S. Brugh to Peter S. Brugh and Jesse B. McBride, recorded among the Land Records aforesaid in Liber D. H. H., No. 3, folios 125 and 126.

Together with the mills, buildings, and other improvements thereupon, and the rights, ways, waters, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and especially and particularly all the machinery, fixtures, and appliances contained on, in, and about the buildings erected on the land hereby conveyed.

20. The LAKEVIEW MILL, at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

All the following described real estate, with mill, buildings, and other improvements thereon, situate in the township of Guilford, county of Franklin, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and limited as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of cooper shop erected on the premises herein described; thence by public road called Commerce Street north forty-nine (49) degrees west one hundred and forty (140) feet to a stake; thence by land of Augustus Wolf north forty-one (41) degrees east one hundred and forty (140) feet to a stake; thence by other land of Augustus Wolf south forty-nine (49) degrees east fifty-eight (58) feet to a stake on west bank of mill race; thence along the west bank of said mill race south nineteen (19) degrees eight (8) minutes west one hundred and ten (110) feet to the northwest corner of cooper shop above mentioned; thence south forty-nine (49) degrees east forty (40) feet to the northeast corner of said cooper shop; thence south forty-one (41) degrees west thirty-four (34) feet by private road to the point of beginning. Containing three-tenths (3-10) acres, more or less.

The exclusive right to the use of all the water flowing in and through the mill race above mentioned, for all purposes, and the right of access to the west bank of the mill race and, to that portion of said race over which the cooper shop is built, is reserved by Augustus Wolf, for himself, his heirs, and assigns, with the privilege of shutting off entirely the flow of water from said race through and under the property herein conveyed, but with the right reserved to the said Augustus Wolf of having the water running through said mill race flow without obstruction through that part of the race over which the cooper shop above mentioned has been built. (The intention of the said Augustus Wolf is to retain entire control of all the water of the Conococheague Creek over which he now has control, and to grant no water rights whatever.)

Reserving also (to Augustus Wolf, his heirs and assigns) the right to maintain the railroad siding now passing over the land hereby conveyed, and the right of free and unobstructed passage for cars and locomotives over said siding.

21. The LOUCKS-CODORUS MILL, in Springettsbury Township, York County, Pennsylvania.

All the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with mills, buildings, and other improvements thereon erected, viz.:

1. All that certain tract or parcel of land, with a five and a half story brick merchant flouring mill (forty-eight feet in width and sixty-one feet in depth) thereon erected, situate and being in the township of Springettsbury, (formerly Spring Garden Township,) in the county of York and State aforesaid, bounded, limited, and described according to a survey thereof made by Kidd & Fry, surveyors, on the third day of May, A. D. 1901, as follows, viz.: Beginning at an iron spike in the middle of the public road leading from York to Loucks' Mill and in line of the tract of land hereinbefore described; extending thence by land of H. J. Loucks and the estate of K. Loucks, deceased, south fifty-five degrees east seventy-two feet to a stake; thence by land of the same south fifty-three degrees west ninety-six feet to a stake; thence by land of the same south fifty-five degrees east ninety-five feet to a stake; thence by land of the same north sixty-one degrees east one hundred and twenty feet to a stake on the bank of said creek; thence by land of the same north thirty-nine degrees west one hundred and twenty feet to a stake on the bank of said creek; thence along the bank of said creek south nineteen degrees west one hundred and twenty feet to a stake on the bank of the said creek; thence by land of the same south fifty-one degrees west one hundred and forty-four feet to a stake; thence by land of the same south sixty-nine degrees east one hundred and forty-eight (148) feet to a stake on west bank of said mill race; thence along the west bank of said mill race south nineteen (19) degrees eight (8) minutes west one hundred and ten (110) feet to the northwest corner of cooper shop above mentioned; thence south forty-nine (49) degrees east forty (40) feet to the northeast corner of said cooper shop; thence south forty-one (41) degrees west thirty-four (34) feet by private road to the point of beginning. Containing three-tenths (3-10) acres, more or less.

The exclusive right to the use of all the water flowing in and through the mill race above mentioned, for all purposes, and the right of access to the west bank of the mill race and, to that portion of said race over which the cooper shop is built, is reserved by Augustus Wolf, for himself, his heirs, and assigns, with the privilege of shutting off entirely the flow of water from said race through and under the property herein conveyed, but with the right reserved to the said Augustus Wolf of having the water running through said mill race flow without obstruction through that part of the race over which the cooper shop above mentioned has been built. (The intention of the said Augustus Wolf is to retain entire control of all the water of the Conococheague Creek over which he now has control, and to grant no water rights whatever.)

Reserving also (to Augustus Wolf, his heirs and assigns) the right to maintain the railroad siding now passing over the land hereby conveyed, and the right of free and unobstructed passage for cars and locomotives over said siding.

21. The LOUCKS-CODORUS MILL, in Springettsbury Township, York County, Pennsylvania.

All the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with mills, buildings, and other improvements thereon erected, viz.:

1. All that certain tract or parcel of land, with a five and a half story brick merchant flouring mill (forty-eight feet in width and sixty-one feet in depth) thereon erected, situate and being in the township of Springettsbury, (formerly Spring Garden Township,) in the county of York and State aforesaid, bounded, limited, and described according to a survey thereof made by Kidd & Fry, surveyors, on the third day of May, A. D. 1901, as follows, viz.: Beginning at an iron spike in the middle of the public road leading from York to Loucks' Mill and in line of the tract of land hereinbefore described; extending thence by land of H. J. Loucks and the estate of K. Loucks, deceased, south fifty-five degrees east seventy-two feet to a stake; thence by land of the same north six degrees east ninety-five feet to a stake; thence by land of the same south fifty-three degrees west ninety-six feet to a stake; thence by land of the same south fifty-five degrees east ninety-five feet to a stake; thence by land of the same north sixty-one degrees east one hundred and twenty feet to a stake on the bank of said creek; thence by land of the same north thirty-nine degrees west one hundred and twenty feet to a stake on the bank of said creek; thence along the bank of said creek south nineteen degrees west one hundred and twenty feet to a stake on the bank of said creek; thence by land of the same south fifty-one degrees west one hundred and forty-four feet to a stake; thence by land of the same south sixty-nine degrees east one hundred and forty-eight (148) feet to a stake on west bank of said mill race; thence along the west bank of said mill race south nineteen (19) degrees eight (8) minutes west one hundred and ten (110) feet to the northwest corner of cooper shop above mentioned; thence south forty-nine (49) degrees east forty (40) feet to the northeast corner of said cooper shop; thence south forty-one (41) degrees west thirty-four (34) feet by private road to the point of beginning. Containing three-tenths (3-10) acres, more or less.

The exclusive right to the use of all the water flowing in and through the mill race above mentioned, for all purposes, and the right of access to the west bank of the mill race and, to that portion of said race over which the cooper shop is built, is reserved by Augustus Wolf, for himself, his heirs, and assigns, with the privilege of shutting off entirely the flow of water from said race through and under the property herein conveyed, but with the right reserved to the said Augustus Wolf of having the water running through said mill race flow without obstruction through that part of the race over which the cooper shop above mentioned has been built. (The intention of the said Augustus Wolf is to retain entire control of all the water of the Conococheague Creek over which he now has control, and to grant no water rights whatever.)

Reserving also (to Augustus Wolf, his heirs and assigns) the right to maintain the railroad siding now passing over the land hereby conveyed, and the right of free and unobstructed passage for cars and locomotives over said siding.

21. The LOUCKS-CODORUS MILL, in Springettsbury Township, York County, Pennsylvania.

All the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with mills, buildings, and other improvements thereon erected, viz.:

1. All that certain tract or parcel of land, with a five and a half story brick merchant flouring mill (forty-eight feet in width and sixty-one feet in depth) thereon erected, situate and being in the township of Springettsbury, (formerly Spring Garden Township,) in the county of York and State aforesaid, bounded, limited, and described according to a survey thereof made by Kidd & Fry, surveyors, on the third day of May, A. D. 1901, as follows, viz.: Beginning at an iron spike in the middle of the public road leading from York to Loucks' Mill and in line of the tract of land hereinbefore described; extending thence by land of H. J. Loucks and the estate of K. Loucks, deceased, south fifty-five degrees east seventy-two feet to a stake; thence by land of the same north six degrees east ninety-five feet to a stake; thence by land of the same south fifty-three degrees west ninety-six feet to a stake; thence by land of the same south fifty-five degrees east ninety-five feet to a stake; thence by land of the same north sixty-one degrees east one hundred and twenty feet to a stake on the bank of said creek; thence by land of the same north thirty-nine degrees west one hundred and twenty feet to a stake on the bank of said creek; thence along the bank of said creek south nineteen degrees west one hundred and twenty feet to a stake on the bank of said creek; thence by land of the same south fifty-one degrees west one hundred and forty-four feet to a stake; thence by land of the same south sixty-nine degrees east one hundred and forty-eight (148) feet to a stake on west bank of said mill race; thence along the west bank of said mill race south nineteen (19) degrees eight (8) minutes west one hundred and ten (110) feet to the northwest corner of cooper shop above mentioned; thence south forty-nine (49) degrees east forty (40) feet to the northeast corner of said cooper shop; thence south forty-one (41) degrees west thirty-four (34) feet by private road to the point of beginning. Containing three-tenths (3-10) acres, more or less.

The exclusive right to the use of all the water flowing in and through the mill race above mentioned, for all purposes, and the right of access to the west bank of the mill race and, to that portion of said race over which the cooper shop is built, is reserved by Augustus Wolf, for himself, his heirs, and assigns, with the privilege of shutting off entirely the flow of water from said race through and under the property herein conveyed, but with the right reserved to the said Augustus Wolf of having the water running through said mill race flow without obstruction through that part of the race over which the cooper shop above mentioned has been built. (The intention of the said Augustus Wolf is to retain entire control of all the water of the Conococheague Creek over which he now has control, and to grant no water rights whatever.)

Reserving also (to Augustus Wolf, his heirs and assigns) the right to maintain the railroad siding now passing over the land hereby conveyed, and the right of free and unobstructed passage for cars and locomotives over said siding.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

of four feet eight inches high, and shall have full privilege at any and at all times on the land of the said Henry Bell, Sr., his heirs and assigns, to take earth or gravel for to make or maintain said dam or dams with horses, wagons, &c., doing as little damage to the lands of Henry Bell, Sr., his heirs and assigns, as possible; and the said party shall have the same privilege at the mill dam to keep the same in repair on the lands of the said Henry Bell, Sr., as aforesaid.

23. The HANOVER MILL, at Hanover, Pennsylvania.

All the following-described lot of ground, with mill, buildings, and other improvements thereon, fronting and bounding on High Street, in the Borough of Hanover, York County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a stake at a corner formed by the intersection of said Flouring Mill Street with the Littlestown Railroad, which corner is fifteen (15) feet from the centre of said railroad tract in a southeasterly direction; thence along High Street aforesaid one hundred (100) feet southeast to a corner at a lot now owned by Emma E. Gitt; thence by the last-mentioned lot in a northeasterly direction two hundred and twenty-three (223) feet, more or less, to a corner at a twenty (20) feet wide alley laid out in the rear of this lot; thence along said alley northwest one hundred (100) feet to a corner at the railroad aforesaid, which corner is fifteen (15) feet southeast of the centre of said railroad track; thence along said railroad southwest two hundred and twenty-four (224) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning. Bounded on the southwest by High Street, on the southeast by lot now owned by Mrs. Emma K. Gitt, on the northeast by a twenty (20) feet wide alley, and on the northwest by the Littlestown Railroad.

24. The PENN MILL, at Hanover, Pennsylvania.

All the following-described two lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with mills, buildings, and other improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Hanover, York County, Pennsylvania, bounded and limited as follows:

No. 1.—Beginning at a post; thence by lot of heirs of John Krug northwest seventy-seven degrees east two hundred (200) feet to a corner at Chestnut Street, (formerly known as the "Commons Road"); thence along said Chestnut Street south fifty and one-half degrees west ninety-nine (99) feet and six (6) inches to the northeast corner of the Steam Flouring Mill; thence along said mill and street aforesaid forty-five (45) feet and two (2) inches to a corner seven (7) feet from the southeast corner of said mill; thence by land of John Krug northwest seventy-seven (77) feet three (3) inches to a corner seven (7) feet from the southwest corner of the engine house of the said mill; thence northwest at an angle of one hundred and sixty and one-quarter degrees forty-

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Bradhurst Avenue Corner Sold for Improvement—Park Avenue Property Traded for a Steam Yacht.

Kirkpatrick & Urquhart have sold for J. V. Graham to Murray & Hill, for $35,000, four lots at the northeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street. The buyers will erect three five-story flats similar to those which they built on the adjoining property at the corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street.

Stockdale & Julian report that they have sold 23 and 25 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 521 and 523 West Twenty-seventh Street, 182 West Eighty-second Street, and 1,747 Park Avenue. The last-mentioned property was given in exchange for the steam yacht Rodger.

Pocher & Co. have leased the five-story apartment house 19 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, for a term of ten years, for $21,000, to Solomon Giltnagee; also, the five-story tenement 308 West Forty-third Street, for a term of five years, for $15,000, to F. N. Jostos.

William Peters & Co. have sold for E. Alexander to Charles Knauf Lots 202 and 204 on the west side of Taylor Street, between Morris Park Avenue and Columbus Avenue, West Farms; also, for W. H. Carter to J. Kregler, the one-family house on the west side of Cottage Grove Avenue, 250 feet south of Guerlain Place.

MANHATTAN
FOR SALE—TO LET.

BROADWAY
CORNER.
MODERN SEVEN STORY BUILDING.
OWNER NEEDS CASH.
Will entertain part trade. Full particulars with
F. R. Wood & Co.
BROADWAY AND 57TH STREET.

THE ABRAMS REALTY CO., Lenox Ave., S. E. Cor. 138th.
We have just received desirable double and triple flats, good investments, paying 10% and over; small amount cash; quick buyers wanted. Call.

$63,000. Great Bargain.—Two double flats, below 106th, near Columbus, 54 front, rent $7,200. West 138th, between Lenox and 7th—Two five-story doubles, 26 front, price $30,000. $31,500—Five-story triple, 14 rooms and baths, near Amsterdam and 106th; rent $3,300. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

For Investors.—33-foot apartment house; exceptionally well built; fine location; west side; price only $38,500; $4,000 increase sure within 12 months; rents now $4,100, (old.) Robt. Levers, 354 West 116th St.

For Speculators or Builders.—Fine corner, two private houses, plot 38x50; suitable alterations easily made to produce big income; location near 116th St., 8th Av. Robt. Levers, 354 West 116th.

Cheapest house in Harlem; near underground and elevated station; 5-story; 9 families on floor; cold water; rent, $2,500; price, $23,000. Lehman & Harlem, 404 Lenox Av.

A corner hard to beat; one hundred feet on Lexington Av., near 116th St.; 5-story, stores; all modern improvements; $58,000. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

Have several good lots for sale, with or without loan, in good section, ripe for improvement. Lehman & Harlem, 404 Lenox Av.

A 6-story elevator apartment, 75x100; price, $115,000; mortgage, $75,000 at 4½%; rents, $14,000. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

Chance for Speculator.—$1,000 cash; four-story house; key to Catharine St. corner. Union Construction and Realty Company, 259 William St.

Lower east side; rent, $4,800; price, $40,000; 100 others; send me your properties for cash customers. Grunauer, 467 Broadway, Room 109.

A Rare Chance.—6-story apartment, West 142d, near 8th Av.; $49,000; rent $5,782; builder must sell. Bargebuhr, 234 West 116th St.

Fine seven-story corner with stores; west side, Harlem; rent, $12,000; price, $110,000. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Harlem dwelling; 16 front; private block; grand condition, $13,500. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

76th St., near First.—Fourteen-room tenement, $24,500; rents, $2,616. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Av. A., near 73d.—2 modern tenements, $26,500; rents, $2,650. Folsom Bros., 362 East 72d.

86th St., near Madison.—Five-story flat, $37,000; rents, $3,840. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

102d St., near Lexington.—Five-story flat, $23,000; rents, $2,376. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

9th Ward.—Plot 34x80, near 12th St; price, $14,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Bargains.—Two five-story double flats, $19,000; near 149th St. Goldberger, 585 East 143d St.

Stable, 50 stalls; can make 150 stalls; 37½x100; terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Double flats, 5 rooms, bath, hot water; $22,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Triple flats, cold water, 5-story, $24,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Triple flats, 5-story, hot-water supply, $25,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

$50,000, 4½%, for city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

EASTWOOD,
JAMAICA.
The Place to Live.
Send for the Little Book to
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,
Beekman and Park Row, New York City.

STOP PAYING RENT.
Price, $2,500; and $500 down buys two-family house, all improvements, Pacific St., near Utica Av., Brooklyn. William H. Dank, 67 Forsyth St. Tel., 450 Orchard.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH LOTS, $175.
Few higher; titles perfect; closing estate; will build your house; rent pays it off; cars close. Edwards, 838 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale—A big bargain; Lafayette Av., near Marcy Av.; 2-story and basement frame, 7 rooms, bath; can be bought for $4,000. Apply Howard B. Baker, 370 Nostrand Av.

Four-story double brick stores; Brooklyn; rents, $1,200; price, $9,000; all imps. Box 207A Times.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

NO INTEREST. NO ASSESSMENTS
at beautiful Edgerton Square, Wantagh, L. I. 45 minutes out. Do not make the mistake of deciding until you inspect this magnificent tract of high, level land, beautifully laid out, grand trees, near harbor and station. Lots 55x125 strong $29 upward; villa plots, $58 and upward; also acre plots, $5 down, $2 monthly. Choice, restricted location. Artistic cottages built to order, sold on easy monthly payments. For maps, circulars, free passes, apply to the Carrollton Realty Co., incorporated by State of New York. World Bldg., N. Y.

Babylon and West Islip, L. I.—Most accessible location on south shore; 37 miles; 50 trains daily; express station; furnished cottages to rent; country seats, farms for sale; lists. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I. Tel., 22A Babylon.

For Sale at Sacrifice.—My elegant new residence in choicest quarter of Bayside; 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; lot 50x100; reliable investment. S. White, 7 West 60th St., New York.

Port Jefferson.—115 acres, woodland, $10 acre; Setauket, 235 acres, $10 acre; also 32 acres, $330. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Several fine cottages, furnished; one-half usual rental; July 15th to October 1, or 15th. Neu & Simonson, Lynbrook, L. I.

Sands Point, L. I.—Gentleman's country seat to let, furnished. Cremers, Room 1,518, Flatiron.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS
In New York City, on the Shore of Flushing Bay, at East Elmhurst, 5c. fare, 25 minutes to Manhattan. Each plot has boating, bathing, fishing, and all other privileges of private beach. Lots $175 and upwards. Terms easy. STOKES & KNOWLES, Main Office, 176 Broadway; Branch, 1,487 Flatbush Av.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Water Front Cottage,
Charming scenery, abundant fruit trees; pier, (next to yacht club,) sailing, bathing, excellent fishing, in restricted section of Greater New York; eleven miles from Grand Central Depot. Commutation 22 cents. Very easy terms to the right party. Inquire office, 202 East 23d St.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

Rockaway County.—Seven-room cottage; conveniences; near Mamakating Inn and Masten Lake; high level elevation; $250; furnished. Owner, 245 West 30th St.

Cottage and lot for sale in Spring Valley, N. Y.; price, $2,000; cash or suburban house or installments. 1,137 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$1,000 cash buys brick dwelling, 6 rooms and bath; lot, 25x94; price, $5,000.

Four-story triple flat, four rooms and bath; 25x88x106; price, $19,500; rents over $2,000.

Builders, Attention.—We have any amount of vacant property ripe for improvement.

Two-family house near Zoological Park; $4,500.

Three-family brick, 15 rooms, 25x100; $9,500.

Two-family frame near 149th Street; $6,000.

Three 3-family frame houses, 20x78x100 each, 7 rooms and bath; $19,500; rents $1,056 each.

Five-story corner with stores, 50x92; rents over $6,200; mortgage, $44,500; price, $58,000.

REISS BROS., 161st St. & Melrose Av.

Attention! Elevated, Trolley, Train, Cab, and Automobiles.
This list will not appear again.
One-family houses, 7 rooms, $4,500.
Two-family houses, 50x100 feet, cheap, $7,500.
Plots at sacrifice, $1,700 next three days.
40 choice and select lots $500 up.
Webster Av. plot, near elevated, cheap.
Wanted all properties at sacrifice, cash buyers.
Money to loan 4½ and 5%.
O'Hara Bros., Bedford Park, Bronx.
Open Sundays.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William B. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

WHY NOT MAKE 10% INSTEAD OF 3%
by investing your money in property along line of Rapid Transit, "L," and trolley; healthy neighborhood, near school; bargains 1-2-3 family houses; 4 and 5 story flats; also choice building plots. LA VELLE, Freeman St., corner Southern Boulevard.

SPECIAL.—For sale, two-family detached corner house, lot 27x100, 14 rooms, 2 baths, $6,800; also two detached houses, extra deep lot, with stable and driveway, $5,800; also other one, two, and three family houses. GERALD C. CONNOR, 1,901 Washington, near Tremont Av.

Have several desirable flats, with stores, on East 138th St., near Willis Av., for sale; also other attractive investment properties in the Bronx; little cash required; principals only. WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

PROPERTY ANYWHERE IN THE BOROUGH.
Lots, $400; house, $2,300 upward.
Houses to let, $30; apartments, $1,700 upward.
Established 1882.
WOODALL, 707 TREMONT AV.

BARGAIN.—Choice two-family house, $4,000; all improvements; near rapid transit; $500 cash; balance to suit purchaser. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday and July 4.

A very prominent Boston Road corner lot for $7,500, worth much more; all other desirable property for sale
BY RULE, Boston Road and 169th St.

$500 TO $1,000 CASH buys elegant 1-2-3 family houses, near schools, elevated, trolley, and rapid transit; all improvements. CLEMENT H. SMITH, 736 Tremont Av., corner Washington.

BRONX BARGAINS.—$4,000, one-family house, 7 rooms and bath, 25x100; all improvements. Two-family house, $5,000; 12 rooms, all improvements; full lot. STRICKER, 3,050 3d Av.

Attention, Builders, Speculators!—Lots for improvements, with or without loan. Polak, 3d Av., 174th.

$3,000.—2-family house, 9 rooms, full lot, near Bronx Park and Rapid Transit station; $1,350 cash. Bacchier, 1,341 Tremont Av.

BARGAINS in flats, tenements, dwellings, and lots always on hand. SIEKER, 3,608 3d Av.

$18,000 BUYS a 5-sty. Bronx five-story double flat. SIEKER, 3,608 3d Av.

2-story and attic 7-room house; improvements; 33.4x114; price, $2,600. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.00.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

2-family house, $5,650; stable and lot, 25x141; $1,500 cash. Woodall, 707 Tremont Av.

Lot 170th, between Franklin and Fulton Avs., 25x169; price, $3,500. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Cheap, 4 lots; sewer and gas; assessments paid; 100x114. Polak, 3d Av., 174th.

Lot, 25x100; bargain; Bryant St., near Freeman; handy rapid transit station. 205 West 78th St.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE—TO LET.



25% PER ANNUM AT GRANTWOOD
ON-HUDSON,
Opposite Grant's Tomb

This is not a get-rich-quick offer; simply a statement of actual increase in values at GRANTWOOD, which have doubled in four years.

No more profitable investment or delightful home to be found.

Houses sold for about the same as rent, or we have a flat for rent at $30.

Write for free transportation via Franklin St., 42d and 130th St. Ferries and Trolleys.

Illustrated booklet sent on request.

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(Phone 1847 Mad.) 1,133 Broadway, N.Y.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Only 150 Special Bargains of High Class, properly restricted, residential and business locations, on Martine Estate on Park, Prospect, Watchung, Kensington, Hillside, Martine, and Thornton Avs., and New Avenue, to be an extension of Evergreen Av., 80 feet wide, from Hillside to Park. Titles insurable. Prices low. Terms easy. Buyers of lots can have houses built to their own order, on terms easier than renting. Your own Broker, or WELLES & CO., 45 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone. Don't Delay.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH.
THE "RESERVATION." LONG BRANCH.
FURNISHED COTTAGES.
REDUCED RENTS.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

At Ridgefield Park, N. J.—Half hour out; two railroads, two trolleys; commutation 7 cents; an elegant 8-room cottage, bath and all improvements; connected with sewer, water, and gas main; large plot; fruit and shade; only $2,600; terms to suit; other bargains. Call or send for photos and particulars Carl Hallberg, real estate, Office at depot.

Eargains.—Nearly an acre; hour out; large barn; fine location; beautiful views; house burned; foundation; well, cistern; good; cost $2,500; price, $1,500; investigate. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Belmar, N. J.—Ocean front cottage; eight bedrooms; modern improvements; also stable; for rent, sale, or will sell. Address C. J. Bamford, Box 623, Belmar, N. J.

Long Branch.—Facing ocean, large and small furnished cottages to rent for season 1904. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Hohokus!—House and twenty acres, near depot; centrally located; cheap. Bode, 306, East 89th.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Farm for Sale at Burlington, Conn.—175 acres land, 11 room house, and large barns; all in good repair; plenty of fruit; good trout stream through farm; healthy locality; 8 cows, 2 horses, flock sheep, 2 pigs, 35 chickens, farm implements, and growing crops; price, complete, $3,000. Address Box 135, Unionville, Conn.

Owing to poor health I am forced to sell one of the best farms in Hampden Co., Mass., 220 acres, 100 timber; ideal place for Summer home, city boarders, or stock raising; this property must be seen to be appreciated. For full description and terms write W. C. Smith, Palmer, Mass.

For Sale.—Licensed Hotel, 119 rooms, in a Massachusetts city with a population of 130,000; this business, including real estate, will be sold at a bargain; owner must retire on account of ill health; purchaser will need at least $25,000. For further particulars write William Banaghan, State Mutual Building, Worcester, Mass.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

Norwalk, Conn.—Attractive house and beautiful grounds, at bargain. W. Andrews, 103 West 125th St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—TO LET.

A few pretty villa sites and cottage lots near a wayside station on a great railroad will be sold by the owner, John Cussons, Glen Allen, Va., who will send description on request.

To Let, Furnished—12-room house, bath, and toilet; stable; rent reasonable. D. Merwind, Mount Pocono, Penn.

RARE BOOK DEALERS
should read The New York Times Book Exchange weekly. In it may be found offerings and wants of those who are interested in books.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Larchmont Park

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.
18½ MILES FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION, AT FORTY-SECOND STREET.
THIRTY MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Express Trains, Larchmont first stop.
A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive suburb.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED.
Electric Lights, Gas, Thorough System of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Etc.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY in Westchester County, and LARCHMONT PARK affords the Homeseeker and the investor the BEST OPPORTUNITY for profitable Real Estate Investment.
CHOICE LOTS, $500 AND UP. EASY TERMS, SMALL CASH PAYMENTS.
NO INTEREST CHARGED.
TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICE, and very Low Commutation Rate.
WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c. Representatives will take visitors to Larchmont Park at my expense any day.

EDWARD McVICKAR,
27 PINE STREET. Telephone, 2026 John. NEW YORK.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Beautiful Broadway, near Pleasantville Station, a subdivision opportunity, 25 acres; land just right and good house; $7,500; open July 4. Cooley & West, White Plains.

Country house at Mount Kisco; all improvements; nice plot; near station; closing estate; low price; open July 4. Cooley & West, White Plains.

Hartsdale.

At Hartsdale.—Three acres, house, 9 rooms; stable; fruit, shade; near station; high elevation; price, $6,000; terms to suit; will divide; investigate. Lander & Hammond, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

WORTH DOUBLE, READ THIS:
Most valuable corner, 100x100, business centre, near depot, Mt. Vernon Av.; improvement ripe; rock removed; price, $5,750.
TICHBORNE, 54 Mt. Vernon Av.

CHESTER HILL.—Elegant 3-story brick and stone dwelling, $7,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

White Plains.

First-class country seat for a gentleman at White Plains; 14 rooms, 2 attractive bathrooms; high location, artistic; fine large stable; $15,000. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

Yonkers.

Corner lots and plots; ripe for building; there is nothing to rent in this section, but plenty of applicants; opportunities for investors. Write to FRANK W. WOLFE, Station A, Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

AT YONKERS on Hudson; elegant country seat; house 14 rooms, hardwood trimmed throughout; large carriage house; plot 100x200; price, $26,000; easy terms. Wm. H. Richardson, opposite depot, Yonkers.

YONKERS ON HUDSON; near Park Hill; modern dwelling, 11 rooms, bath, exposed plumbing, and all improvements; plot 38x172 feet; price, $9,750. C. B. WARING, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate Mortgages
For sale to Investors at all times on New York City Real Estate, in amounts to suit. Every mortgage made doubly safe by a policy of title insurance issued by this company.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS **$8,000,000**

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York
37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
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HILL'S BALCONY DRYER.



Dwellers in Flats and two family houses should insist on having them fitted with Hill's Balcony Dryers. Fasten to balcony, post or wall of house and swing in so they are easily reached. Hold 110 feet of line. Can be taken in after wash to keep line clean. Insist on landlord putting up one. Also Lawn and Roof Dryers. Write for Catalog R.

HILL DRYER COMPANY,
351 Park Ave., Worcester, Mass.

Lawyers Mortgage Company
Capital and Surplus - - $4,000,000

The policy of the company contains NO EXCEPTIONS AS TO LOSS FROM FIRE, EXPLOSION, RIOT, WAR, TORNADO, EARTHQUAKE, DEFECTS IN TITLE, OR ANY CAUSE WHATEVER.
This is the ONLY MORTGAGE COMPANY issuing such a policy.

47 LIBERTY STREET
12 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN

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Legatees or owners of undivided real or personal estates can borrow for $25. Apply or cash. No charge for information. Satisfaction guaranteed. Strictly confidential. Reliable.
MARTIN & CO., 500 5th Ave., Cor. 42d St. 280 Broadway, Room 140.

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage. No commissions. Lowest charges for examining titles.
WYMAN & CO.,
22 William Street, N. Y.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.
Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
JENNER & CO.,
[Undivided Estates Exclusively,]
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

FOR LEAKY ROOFS
Try Plastic Cement Roofing; guaranteed up to 15 years; cheapest and best; send for estimate. Roof Maintenance Co., 2,082 7th Av.

$75,000 at 4½% for city real estate. Goldberger, 585 East 143d St.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Ideal home gentleman moderate means; Fordham Heights, Bronx; corner, 3¼ lots; view river; lawns, flowers; modern dwelling; nine large rooms; every improvement; perfect condition; 22 minutes 42d St.; $17,000; mortgage, $8,500; exchange business property vicinity N. Y. Equitable Realty Company, 140 West 42d St.

A villa plot of five lots, corner of Beach Av. and Stewart St., Morris Park, Long Island, for a small cottage, near ocean, at Ocean Grove, New Jersey. Frank H. Hines, 104 West 124th St.

Apartment Hotel, fire-proof; best location, New York City; institution mortgage; owner needs money and will exchange at sacrifice.
MILES & HELFER, 135 Broadway.

Apartment house, low priced; four families on floor; institution mortgage; sell for cash or exchange small country place and cash.
MILES & HELFER, 135 Broadway.

Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley Depot; removal sale. Graeb, 1,083 Union Av., Bronx.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.,
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV.
NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.
ENTIRE, OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

Desk room, with desk, $6.25; also light, cheerful furnished offices, $20; modern building; splendid location; telephone, stenographers, and errand boys. Commercial Exchange, 475 Broadway.

17th St., 55 West.—Parlor, furnished or unfurnished; also large basement; no caterers; telephone.

Floor; all light; new building; 259 William St., near Chambers; elevator; power; rent low.

Houses, buildings, lofts, stores, stables, to rent; all parts city. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Bronx.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE SEVILLIA, APARTMENT HOTEL.
Absolutely Fireproof.
117 West 58th St.
Several desirable apartments, one to six rooms and bath, to rent, unfurnished, from Oct 1st, from $600 to $1,800. Three furnished apartments to sublet for the Summer at low rents. Restaurant, electric light, telephones. Unexceptional references required.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, Parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

YONKERS ON HUDSON; near Park Hill; modern dwelling, 11 rooms, bath, exposed plumbing, and all improvements; plot 38x172 feet; price, $9,750. C. B. WARING, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE EVARTS AND THE SENATE
Located 331 to 337 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park; most beautiful location down town; all modern improvements; hall attendants; suites 5 and 6 rooms and bath, $28 to $65.
JOHN PETERS & CO., 200 East 14 St.

CROSS CHAMBERS,
210 FIFTH AVE.
Choice apartments of 2 rooms and bath, for married couples or bachelors, overlooking Madison Square.
Every modern convenience and comfort.
Apply on premises, or to
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

IVY COURTS,
210-220-230 West 107th St.
6 and 7 rooms; maids' toilets, telephone, hall, elevator service; $50 to $70 month; liberal concession during Summer months.

A.—NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 WEST 84TH ST., between Broadway and West End Ave.
Six and seven rooms and bath; second floor, $36; fourth floor $33; steam heated, hot water supply.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near West 74th.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS.
21 West 31st St.—Five new family apartments now being added to the second floor; booking now going on for the Fall renting. Apply to William Harvey, Supt.

776 & 780 8th Ave., Near 48th St.
Four and five light rooms; modern plumbing; gas ranges; hot water; $26.00 to $33.00.

THE GARDEN COURTS.
118th, 119th Sts. and St. Nicholas Av.
Six and seven large, light, modern rooms, on street and garden; rent $510 upward.
OTTENBERG, 164 St. Nicholas Av., cor. 118th.

New buildings, corner 7th Av. Drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

510 Manhattan Avenue, corner 121st.—Third flat, 7 large rooms; all light, newly decorated, private hall; steam and hot water supply; hallboy service; rent $38. Apply janitor.

Elegant apartments; all light; six rooms and bath; steam heat and elevator service; $25 and $37.50. 171 East 81st St.; apply on premises.

Elegant Flat.—First flight; select locality; 7 extra large rooms and bathroom; perfect order; only $34. 115 East 92d St., near Park.

$52.—243 WEST 135TH ST.—$52
Eight large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

89th St., 174 and 176 West.—Elegant apartments; 5 rooms and bath; $36 and $37. Inquire of janitor on premises.

All light; six rooms and bath; private halls; steam; hot water supply; rent, $28 and $32. 249 West 109th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished
60th St., corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, Parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

For Rent for the Summer Months.—An apartment of three rooms and bath, facing 89th St.; well lighted and attractively furnished. Apply at elevator Hotel Brunswick, Madison Av. and 89th St., from 12:30 to 2 P. M., or from 6 to 8 any day.

To sublet, furnished, to Oct. 1st, 5 outside rooms, bath; new elevator house; rent $85 per month. 206 West 106th St.

Snap.—To rent reasonably, handsomely furnished or unfurnished six-room apartment. 315 West 79th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Cottage, brick, six rooms, bath, etc., 305 West 48th St., to let; upper and lower piazzas; in good neighborhood; house and plumbing in first-class order; rent $28. Apply on premises, or J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway, near W. 74th.

235 WEST 137TH ST.
New 5-story American basement house; 16 rooms and 2 bathrooms; all light; fine open roadway at rear; rental, $1,400. Caretaker, or R. Wightman, Jr., owner, 21 Waverley Place.

A.—3-story private house; 12 rooms; bath; every improvement; rent, $50; Broadway, near 181st St. Keys, particulars Duross, 155 West 14th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Four cold-water flats, vicinity 86th to 120th St., between Third and Eighth Avs.; equities about $5,000 each; must be cheap. Equitable Realty Company, 140 West 42d St.

To Property Owners.—Unfurnished houses and apartments wanted. Cremers, Real Estate, Room 1,518, Flatiron.

Private house, all improvements, 10 or 11 large rooms; west of and near 3d Av., Bronx. Walters, 98 2d Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EGAN, JULIA H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA H. EGAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Jeroloman & Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of November next.
Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1904.
JAMES EGAN, Administrator.
JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City. my10-1aw6m Tu

JUST, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER JUST, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1904. ALFRED G. EVANS, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Ap5-1aw6mTu

MIDDLETON, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. MIDDLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July, 1904, next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1904. MARGARET E. MIDDLETON, Administratrix. CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

INSTRUCTION.

WOOD'S SCHOOLS
BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND,
5TH AVE. OR 125TH ST.
7TH AVE.
THE SUMMER SESSION.
July 5th starts a new year. To have such session better than the one before is an inspiration. To have more students, more calls for graduates, and more compliments from satisfied patrons is a comfort, the management is cheered and brightened.
Last July half a thousand different persons entered; it will be better this year.
The buildings have been renovated, the Faculty rested, and the tuition reduced.
Morning, afternoon, and evening.
You feel better when you attend a good school. Call, write, or telephone.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

MISS McCABE'S
DANCING ACADEMY. OPEN ALL SUMMER.
112, 114, & 116 WEST 125TH STREET.
3 doors west of 6th Av. L Station.
SEPARATE ROOM FOR PRIVATE LESSONS.
Classes every afternoon and evening; new classes forming; private lessons any hour, $1; waltz and two-step guaranteed in 4 private lessons, $5; 4 lessons, $3; quadrille, $4 lessons, $5; lady and gentleman assistants; receptions Wednesday and Saturday evening; circulars.

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KRAKAUER PIANOS
CHOICE OF THE MUSIC LOVING PUBLIC.
Special inducements on discontinued styles.
Used Pianos of other makes, $100 up.
EASY TERMS. PIANOS TO RENT.
113 EAST 14TH ST.

PEASE PIANOS,
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 50 years. Used Pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
124th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST.
The invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily, warerooms, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION, $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters—All standard makes rented and kept in perfect order, ribbons and stands free; machines sold from twenty to fifty per cent. less than manufacturers' prices and covered with our usual yearly guarantee. Cash or monthly payments. F. S. Webster Company, 10 Park Place, formerly 317 Broadway. Telephone 3570—Cortlandt.

RENT TYPEWRITERS SELL All Makes. Lowest Prices. Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange. 1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. H. J. & J. A. MOSHMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS Machines sold $20 up; rented, $2.50—$4. GEM TYPE, EX., 243 B'way

Trying ads. we will sell new $50 Commercial Visible Typewriters $15 each; mention this paper for this price. Nathan, 20 Fulton St.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone, 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

HELP WANTED
Males.

CUTTERS WANTED,
ALSO TRIMMERS AND LINING CUTTERS
with shears or knife by wholesale clothing houses; *steady employment* and *good wages.* Apply
N. Y. CLOTHING TRADE ASSOCIATION,
Room 19,—13 Astor Place, New York.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LONG KNIFE CUTTERS. APPLY TUESDAY MORNING. COHEN, GOLDMAN & CO., 657-659 BROADWAY.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED PANTS CUTTERS; GOOD WAGES AND STEADY WORK. COHEN, GOLDMAN & CO., 657-659 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
Males.

CORRESPONDENT, STENOGRAPHER; 26; OF GOOD ADDRESS AND EDUCATION; EXPERIENCED; UNDERWOOD, REMINGTON, OR FAY-SHOLES MACHINES. J. E. S., 73 BLEECKER ST., BROOKLYN.

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES.

LISTERATED FOOT POWDER
Quickly relieves aching and perspiring feet.
The Alpers Pharmacy, 45&47 West 31st St., N.Y.

Neuralgia? You will never suffer again. For information address Crewtain, 427 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

APARTMENT HOTEL. **THE GERARD**
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
A MINUTE FROM BROADWAY—123 W. 44th.
We are offering cool, pleasant rooms and apartments at ½ usual rate during July and August. Would be pleased to have you call and see how comfortable we can make you.
UNDER ORIGINAL MANAGEMENT.
C. B. GERARD, Prop.—T. J. MORRIS, Mgr.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NAYLOR
34TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST.
Desirable double and single rooms; Army, Navy, and Southern people accommodated; table boarders; telephone.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean, storage at reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

Samwick Detective Bureau. Legitimate, commercial, criminal work; corporations, firms, individuals; terms reasonable; authorized, bonded. 187 Broadway.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.—Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division.—Divorce. To Marguerite Port, late of Delle Farm, Low Street, Chingford, in the County of Essex, but whose present address is believed to be in New York, United States of America.
Take notice that a citation has been issued in this division citing you to appear and answer the petition of Frederick Charles

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—Certificates Nos. 8,770, (10 shs.) 9,111, (1 sh.) dated Oct. 19, 1886, and July 1, 1887, respectively, of the Northern Central Railway Co. of Baltimore. Notify Mrs. N. G. G. Coster, 246 Lexington Av.

Lost.—20 shares U. S. Steel pf., 18,646, in the name of Chas. H. Echols. Notify Ellingwood & Cunningham, 43 Wall St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

10th St., 41 West.—Large pleasant rooms; board optional; Southerners accommodated; table board; references.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West. Near 5th Av.—The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; transient guests accommodated; references.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

48th St., 69 West.—Large and small rooms; accessible location; doctor's office.

48th St., 65 West.—Large and small rooms; strictly first class; doctor's office; table board.

51st St., 233 West.—Excellent large and hall rooms; bath, with shower; home cooking; table d'hote, 25c., 35c.; two blocks all cars; Summer rates; long lease; doctor's office.

55th St., 71 West.—Pleasant, cool, large and small rooms; private baths; excellent table board.

93d, 119 West.—Pleasant large and small rooms; board optional; parlor dining room; references.

113th St., 540 and 542 West. Cathedral Heights.—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, cool, handsomely furnished room, dressing room attached; excellent table.

129th St., 106 West.—Excellent board and room, refined Jewish family; gentlemen or couple; references.

135th St., 242 West.—To rent, neatly furnished large, small rooms, with or without board.

Delightful for Summer; highest part of the Bronx; large, comfortable rooms; spacious lawns, fruit trees; tennis, bowling; 50 minutes from City Hall; 3d or 9th Av. elevated; $5 to $10; references. S. E. cor. 165th St. and Mott Av. Telephone, 198L Melrose.

Lexington Av., 962, corner 70th.—Large front room; also small room; board optional; telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

19th St., 16 West.—Pleasant, cool furnished rooms; bath adjoining; reference.

43d St., 13 East, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Large room, private bath; hall room; reasonable; telephone.

43d St., 9 East.—Large handsoms room; private bath; hall room; reference.

45th St., 15 East.—Up-to-date rooms or apartments for gentlemen; breakfast; accommodations.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cuisine; Summer garden; reasonable.

58th St., 316 West.—Large back parlor suitable for physician or dentist; also other rooms.

62d St., 31 East.—Newly furnished, large, airy rooms; second, third floor; reference; moderate.

65th St., 50 West.—Furnished rooms, without board for gentlemen only; $2.50. Clarke.

76th St., 163 West.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

103d St., 131 West.—Parlor and bedroom; near elevated; one flight. Fisher.

Madison Av., 348, 44th St.—First-class, elegantly furnished, large and small rooms, single or en suite; private baths; moderate prices; reference; under new management.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Males.

Cutters wanted; also trimmers and lining cutters with shears or knife by wholesale clothing houses; steady employment and good wages. Apply N. Y. Clothing Trade Association, Room 19, 11 Astor Place, New York.

Salesmen.—Two clever men wanted for New York City and vicinity; the combination of a keen mind and a strong personality can easily earn $50 a week on a Summer line to business men; references required. G. N. Slattery, 34 Union Square, city.

Wanted—Ostrich feathers; first-class bunchers and ostrich pompon makers. Max Wiener, 15 West 3d St.

Wanted—Experienced Artifical Limb Workmen; state experience. George R. Fuller Co., Makers of the Walkeasy Leg, Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted—Experienced pants cutters; good wages and steady work. Cohen, Goldman & Co., 657-659 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced long-knife cutters. Apply Tuesday morning. Cohen, Goldman & Co., 657-659 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Stenographer.—Expert; good correspondent; excellent education; highest reference from former employer; will substitute; equal any intricate stenographer in world. Qualified, Box 203 Times.

Stenographer.—Experienced; good penman; excellent at figures; industrious and intelligent; moderate salary; chance for advancement. Sherman, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; desires temporary position; sure to turn out good work; $15. Ethel Lawrence, General Delivery, Post Office.

Stenographer.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; accustomed to electrical and mercantile work; first-class references; $12-$15. Miss Leonard, Box 112 Times.

Stenographer.—Four years' experience; assist about office; experienced; proof-reader; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Miss K. L., Box 184 Times.

Stenographer—Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Careful, Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—By energetic young lady; five years' experience; accurate; thorough business education. Superior, Box 212 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Ella, Box 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; well educated; accurate; understands office work; $10. Reliable. Box 209 Times.

Males.

Coachman.—Thorough city experience; highest personal recommendations; stylish, skilful horseman; temperate, obliging, industrious, respectful, conscientious, punctual; anywhere. L. T., 112 West 52d St.

Correspondent, stenographer; 26; of good address and education; experienced; Underwood, Remington, or Fay-Sholes machines. J. E. S., 73 Bleecker St., Brooklyn.

Cook.—Colored man; understands good cooking and pastry; for private families, bachelors, or small house, 50 to 75 people; city or country; also catering; reference. Davis, 49 Columbus Av.

Does any publisher want a successful trade paper man, who brings in business instead of hot air, and writes snappy trade news? Best of business references; good salary expected. O., 186 Times.

Factory superintendent desires engagement; expert in designing and constructing electric heating and cooking appliances; special, automatic, and experimental machinery, tools, &c.; can devise patentable articles for manufacture; references. O. Zimmerman, 2,254 Bathgate Av., Bronx.

Painter, Paperhanger.—German; rooms painted, $1 papered, $1.75, (material included;) kalsomining, plastering cheap; good work guaranteed; best of references. Painter, 314 East 25th St.

Private Secretary.—Ambitious man of 27 desires position of trust or responsibility, with unlimited chance of advancement; good correspondent; had stenographic experience; willing leave city for Boston, Philadelphia. W. N. S., Box 152 Times.

Stenographer.—Experienced; highest references; High School graduate; 21 years of age; Underwood-Remington; understands bookkeeping; salary, $10-$12. Stenographer, care Physician, 211 Henry St.

Stenographer.—By young man of good family; competent and capable; good references. Adept, Box 111 Times.

HIS NAME FREED HIM.

Abraham Lincoln, Colored, Celebrated the Fourth Unwisely.

Abraham Lincoln, colored, was arraigned before Police Justice Higgins in Jersey City yesterday charged with celebrating the Fourth with firewater instead of firecrackers.

"Is the charge made by the police true, Abraham?" queried the Justice.

"I guess it is, Judge," said Abrahnm, meekly, "but I couldn't help it. Fourth of July only comes once a year."

"You should remember that you bear an honored name," said the Justice, "and for that reason I will discharge you. When the Fourth comes around again remember what President Lincoln did for your race and keep sober."

"Deed I will, Judge, and thank you kindly," said Abraham as he hurried from the courtroom.

TRAGEDIES MARK THE JULY 4 CELEBRATION

Lives Are Lost and Hospital Wards Are Filled.

FIRE DEPARTMENT IS BUSY

Rush of Hundreds of Thousands of New Yorkers to Seaside and Country—Great Throng at Coney Island.

Hooray! Gee, but it was a great old Fourth. Two-and-a-half days of it, weather that the most inveterate kicker could not kick at, and fireworks enough to fill every hospital with battered patriots. The celebration, which was started on Saturday, of course, reached its climax yesterday, and this morning the aftermath in the way of burned faces, injured fingers, bullet wounds, empty beer kegs and pocketbooks, and heavy heads will serve to remind many of the fun they had.

By noon yesterday hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers had left their homes to spend the day at the seashore, on the golf links, at the race track, and at other places of amusement. It seemed that all who were unable to leave the city Saturday or Sunday were determined to get away yesterday, and to leave as early as boat or train would carry them. Boats running to Long Branch, Coney Island, and up the Sound were crowded. On the bridge, both trolley cars and elevated trains carried their full capacity.

The Long Branch boats were favorites, and ferryboats to Staten Island were so weighted down with the crowds bound for South Beach, Midland Beach, and the various picnic resorts on the island that only good fortune seemed to stand in the way of an accident. The multitudes of men, women, and children who contributed to fill the coffers of the amusement concerns on Coney Island broke all records, it being estimated that 225,000 persons visited that resort.

On the early trips the Coney Island boats each left the Battery with about 1,000 on board, but as the morning advanced they reached Pier 1 with that number, and then there was a struggle of the crowd waiting there to get on. For the first time in years there were no boats running to Rockaway, the Grand Republic, the sister boat to the Slocum, which usually makes that trip, having been taken off and put on the Dreamland route.

The day was a magnificent one from the weather point of view. The thermometer made no attempt to climb to dizzy heights, yet it was warm enough to make welcome the ocean breeze, which freshened up in the course of the day.

Prepared for Lockjaw Cases.

Of course, there were many accidents caused by exploding firecrackers and stray bullets, and the emergency service of the hospitals was kept busy all day long. The hospitals were stocked with antitoxin in anticipation of cases in which lockjaw was threatened, and the ambulances had all they could do to take care of the injured. In the Harlem Hospital alone were more than 100 persons hurt by burns from explosions of fireworks. Up to 11 o'clock last night, 300 patients had been treated for fireworks and pistol injuries in the various hospitals.

One of the first accidents to result fatally was that of little Lillie Crosby, four and a half years old, of 81 Tenth Avenue, who died early in the morning in the Roosevelt Hospital from burns received Sunday afternoon while she was watching boys set off firecrackers in front of her home. A lighted match ignited her dress.

Mrs. Bridget Walsh, a widow, thirty-nine years old, of 238 East Forty-second Street, was wounded by a stray bullet early in the morning while she was sitting on the front steps of her home. An ambulance surgeon from Flower Hospital found a bullet wound in the woman's breast and advised her to go to the hospital for treatment, as the injury was of a dangerous nature. Mrs. Walsh declined and remained at home. The bullet that struck the woman is supposed to have been fired from a window in the neighborhood, although no one in the vicinity heard the report of a revolver.

Mary Scheer, a scrubwoman at the Hotel Ansonia, received a flesh wound caused by a glancing bullet, which Lee Mitchell, in a moment of playfulness fired at her yesterday. Mitchell is a negro bellboy in the hotel. He thought to scare the woman and pointed a revolver at her, when the weapon was discharged. Mitchell ran from the hotel, and he has not been seen since, although the woman refused to make any complaint against him.

Louis Levy of 371 East Tenth Street, was discharging a revolver in front of 21 Avenue C, when he shot Policeman Joseph Van Wort of the Union Market Station, in the left side of the neck. The wound was a flesh one, and after a surgeon's attendance the policeman went back to duty. Levy was arrested.

Wounded by a Cannon.

George Rothermel of 1489 Second Avenue, was looking on while some boys shot off a castiron cannon at Second Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street. He became so excited watching the fun that he got in front of the gun just as the boys were firing off a charge of buckshot. He was hit in the leg and waist, and fell to the ground unconscious. Two detectives arrested the boys that fired the cannon.

John Cary, an eight-year-old boy of 215 East Ninety-seventh Street, had his eyes badly burned because he was more daring than his friends. They had a big firecracker with a short fuse, and the other boys were afraid to light it. John said he was not afraid, but before he could get away from the cracker it exploded and burned him badly.

While sitting on a fire-escape on the rear of his home at 325 East One Hundred and Sixth Street Antonio Compari, twenty-six years old, was shot in the right leg and barely saved himself from falling to the ground.

John Delaney, forty-eight years old, got a bullet through his cheek while standing in front of his home at 14 Cherry Street. In West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street there was some excitement when little Martha Bond, seven years old, was shot in the leg by a man who was firing off a revolver. The man escaped.

Angelino Virgilio shot a blank cartridge in the face of her stepmother, Contatta Virgilio, with whom she has not been on good terms for some time. Mrs. Virgilio was sitting on the winuow sill of her home in East Twenty-second Street when the girl entered on tip toes and fired the shot. The stepmother may lose the sight of one eye. The girl has not been seen since.

Dennis O'Rourke, who was three years old and lived at 8 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, was standing on a chair in the window of his home watching some boys set off fireworks when he leaned too far out in his desire to see everything, and fell to the street. He died in his mother's arms.

A young colored boy who thinks Chinamen are made to have fun with, took a shot at Sam Lung, who keeps a laundry at 141 East Thirteenth Street. Sam had retreated to the yard, thinking himself out of the line of fire, but the boy crawled up behind him and fired a blank cartridge which burned the Chinaman in the face. Then the boy fled.

One of the worst accidents of the day happened to Nicholas Muccia of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue while he was firing a small brass cannon. He forgot to clean the cannon after he had shot it once, and some of the burning matter exploded a charge of powder which the boy was ramming down. Muccia's left hand was blown to pieces, and his right hand was so badly damaged that it, too, had to be amputated.

Pistol Shooters Arrested.

Promiscuous shooting caused trouble for many men and boys yesterday. In the Harlem Police Court seven culprits were arraigned for firing revolvers. One of the prisoners was Frank Rinaldi, nineteen years old, who amused himself by firing bullets into the sidewalk on East One Hundred and Ninth Street. The policeman who arrested him said it was a wonder that the glancing bullets did not hit some one, as the neighborhood was crowded.

In the West One Hundredth Street Police Station twenty-two men and boys were locked up charged with carrying revolvers. On a similar charge there were nine arrests in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and four arrests in the West Forty-seventh Street Station. All told, more than 200 men and boys were arrested in Manhattan and the Bronx for discharging pistols.

Detective Sergeant John McCauley, who lives at 592 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, had a narrow escape from injury. Early in the morning he was looking out of the window to see what the weather was likely to be. He had hardly got his head inside the window again when a bullet swished in after him and buried itself in the wall. It was followed by three other bullets which struck the woodwork around the window and made the splinters fly. McCauley rushed downstairs, and a bystander pointed out Frederic Drum, eighteen years old, of 270 Alexander Avenue, as the shooter. Drum had a pistol which was empty. In the Morrisiana Police Court Drum explained that he fired the weapon not knowing that it would "carry that far." He was fined $10 and the revolver confiscated.

From midnight Sunday until midnight Monday 81 fires were reported by the police. Chief Croker spent the day at his headquarters in Engine House No. 33 in Great Jones Street. Last year the number of alarms on the Fourth of July was fifty-five. Most of the fires this year, as well as last, consisted of burnings of awnings and curtains. The ties on the structure of the Second Avenue elevated road at One Hundred and Eighth Street were set on fire yesterday presumably by the explosion of firecrackers on the tracks.

A peculiar accident happened to little Emily Perkes when the awning over the tailor shop of Joseph Perkes at 2,258 Fifth Avenue was set on fire by the smoldering piece of a firecracker. The child was asleep in her baby carriage under the awning, and a bit of the burning stuff fell on her and came near injuring her badly.

One of the most serious fires was that which burned out the grocery store at 18 St. Mark's Place, belonging to H. Levine, who is away in California. His wife and child were in the country, and it is supposed that some mischievous boys threw a lighted fire cracker into the store while the four clerks were at dinner. The flames spread rapidly and went up through an air shaft. The top floors are occupied as a lodging house, and fifteen of the occupants were at home, most of them asleep. One of them resented being awakened, and had to be carried to the sidewalk kicking and struggling on a fireman's back. Another lodger came out on the fire escape with only his shoes on, the rest of his clothing being draped over his arm. No one was hurt, and the fire was extinguished after doing $2,500 damage.

The usual number of Fourth of July accidents were reported in Brooklyn yesterday. None of the burnings and shot wounds were immediately fatal, and few were more than painful. Perhaps the two which will terminate most seriously were those of a little boy who was shot in the lung by a neighbor, and a girl of ten years whose clothes took fire from a match with which she was setting off fireworks.

In the first case Fred Moller, nine years old, was standing on a fire escape in the rear of his home (681 Classon Avenue, watching Theodore Muhle, nineteen years old, shooting at a target with a rifle in the yard of 689 Classon Avenue. The little boy called out:

"Shoot at me."

Muhle turned, and aiming his rifle at the boy, fired, striking him in the breast. The bullet penetrated the left lung, and young Moller fell. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where Ambulance Surgeon Doyle who attended him, said that he might die. Muhle was arrested.

Rose Zeltman, ten years old, of 405 Nineteenth Street, was setting off firecrackers in the yard of her home when her clothing took fire from a match. She was burned about the legs and body. Her little sister Lizzie, who is but three years old, strove to put out the flames, and was burned about the hands and face. The fire was finally put out by Louis Schell of 407 Nineteenth Street, whose hands were also burned. The suffering child was taken to the Norwegian Hospital.

RAMROD PIERCED BOY'S HEAD.

Discharged from a Cannon, It Kills a Yonkers Lad.

YONKERS, July 4.—Philip Goldberg, thirteen years old, of 36 Riverdale Avenue, was killed this morning by being struck with a ramrod fired from a cannon in front of the Getty House. James Forbes, sixteen years old, of 24 Riverdale Avenue, one of the three boys who were handling the cannon, has been held by Coroner Weisendanger for the Grand Jury. The two other boys are under arrest as witnesses.

Forbes, Charles Staeger, sixteen years old, of 36 Woodruff Avenue, and Benjamin McLainn, fifteen years old, of 248 Woodruff Avenue, had been firing the cannon. While they were trying to reload it the ramrod stuck in the cannon, and the boys could not get it out. The cannon was eight inches long and the ramrod five inches. It is said that the boys, when they found they could not remove the ramrod, decided to fire the cannon as it was, and that Forbes set it off. After it was discharged a policeman picked it up and was examining it, when a boy ran to him from the opposite side of the street and said that a boy had been hurt. Detective Sergeant McGowan, who was passing, ran across the street and found Goldberg lying on the sidewalk. The ramrod had pierced the boy's temple, killing him.

COLD TREATS FOR YOUNGSTERS

Randolph Guggenheimer and Miss Ogan Give Ice Cream Parties.

Through the generosity of Randolph Guggenheimer, the Sunday Kindergarten Association was enabled yesterday to treat 300 poor children of the Mulberry Bend district to ice cream and cake. The children were served in the Kindergarten Association's restaurant at 71 Centre Street.

When all who had tickets had been served a hundred others who stood about the place wishing they had tickets were invited in and treated to what was left of the feast. The distribution of the cream and cake was in charge of C. W. de Lyon Nichols, the Treasurer of the Sunday Kindergarten Association.

Miss Maude De Haven Ogan treated the 200 occupants of the Newsboys' Home to ice cream and cake last night.

NO FIREWORKS IN TOLEDO.

Eight Boys Died of Lockjaw Last Year and Quiet Fourth Results.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4.—The City of Toledo, with more than 160,000 inhabitants, is enjoying a unique Fourth of July without the use of fireworks or explosives.

Last year eight boys died in Toledo from lockjaw as a result of toy pistol enthusiasm, and the list of maimed and injured was large. This fact started a local agitation for a quiet Fourth, and an ordinance was passed by the Council prohibiting the use of explosives. Public sentiment sustained the move.

Up to noon there had not been an accident or fire in Toledo, and the law is being strictly enforced.

EIGHT HURT IN CHICAGO.

Four of Them Seriously—Much Noise and Five Arrests.

CHICAGO, July 4.—In spite of the law and the police, Chicago echoed all day yesterday and most of the night with the roar of premature Fourth of July celebrations. Eight persons were injured, four of them seriously. Five arrests were made.

PRESIDENT AND FAMILY CELEBRATE THE FOURTH

Picnic in the Day and Fireworks in the Evening.

FAIRBANKS COMING SATURDAY

Arrangements at Oyster Bay Same as McKinley's in 1900—No Delegations, However—Just Business.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 4.—President Roosevelt and his family celebrated the day with a picnic at Cove Neck, about six miles from Sagamore Hill. Mrs. Roosevelt and the younger children rode to the picnic grounds. The boys walked, and the President, feeling the need of exercise, rowed in a dory. After a delightful day in the woods they returned to Sagamore Hill for dinner.

In the evening there was the usual big display of fireworks, an expert from the city firing the set pieces. The young Roosevelts, their cousins, and friends had plenty to do in exploding the big stock assigned to them. The display could be seen for miles. Several yachts in the bay were illuminated and fired National salutes. After the fireworks there was dancing for the young people on the big veranda, which was gayly decorated with Chinese lanterns, and in the parlor. For the older folks there was a musical entertainment. The many Roosevelt families who live in the vicinity were all represented, and with friends and neighbors made a gathering of some thirty.

It was positively announced to-day that Senator Fairbanks would arrive here on Saturday, coming directly here from Jackson, Mich., where he is to attend the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the Republican Party. How long he will be here is not known, but while here he will plan with the President for his part in the campaign and confer with him in regard to many matters.

Secretary Loeb issued the following official announcement to-night:

"The arrangements in effect at Oyster Bay this Summer during the President's stay will be the same as those made for President McKinley at Canton in 1900. No delegation or excursion party will be admitted to the grounds of Sagamore Hill, and any one having public business of importance must first secure an appointment through the President's secretary. All persons wishing to see the President on matters affecting the campaign will be referred to Chairman Cortelyou, as well as all communications on that subject. The regular business of the Administration will be carried on the same in Oyster Bay as if the President were in Washington."

POLICE ARREST CYCLISTS.

Disgraceful Scenes Mar Vailsburg Races —Victory for Kramer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 4.—The spectators at the bicycle races to-day at the Vailsburg board track witnessed a number of fistic encounters between the contestants, and the services of the police had to be called in. The belligerent incidents of the day first broke out between W. S. Blizzard of Jersey City and J. F. Galvin of Hartford, riders in the third heat of the half-mile national championship. Galvin was leading when he was seen to swerve and fall, and Fenn and Blizzard also went down. Galvin, who had his feet strapped in the pedals, lay on the ground waiting to be unfastened from his wheel, when Blizzard ran up to him and began striking him. When Galvin got on his feet the fight was renewed and the police had to interfere. Blizzard was arrested, and he will be arraigned before Borough Chief of Police Hector to-morrow. Later in the day when McFarland was going to his training quarters after the one-mile event Hadfield struck him severely. Emil Isenberg of Newark, a spectator, took McFarland's part, and struck Hadfield. Isenberg was arrested and fined $10.05.

Frank L. Kramer won the half-mile national championship by several feet from Menus Bedell. Kramer was also a starter in the five-mile handicap, but quit after going four miles. John Bedell won by four feet from Joe Fogler, who had a 400-yard handicap. W. S. Fenn won the one-mile consolation race from McFarland by about a wheel's length.

Marcus L. Hurley of the New York Athletic Club won the quarter mile open amateur event. Billington Downing and Sherwood were also starters in the final heat, but the New York Athletic Club man pulled away and won with the other riders finishing as named. Hurley, Downing, and Lee all started from scratch in the one-mile handicap race, but were unable to cut down the allowances, and Edward Rupprecht of the Bay View Wheelmen of Newark, with 50 yards handicap, won. Summaries:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by Frank F. Morris, Newark; Harry Embleton, Westfield, second; John Brennan, Newark, third. Time—1:08 2-5.

Quarter-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by M. L. Hurley, N. Y. A. C.; Teddy Billington, National A. C., Vailsburg, second; Burton Downing, San José, Cal., third; C. A. Sherwood, Pellet Team, New York, fourth. Time—0:32 1-5.

Half-Mile National Cycle Association Circuit Championship.—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange; Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, second; E. F. Root, Boston, third; Frank J Caldwell, Hartford, fourth. Time—1:03.

Five-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by John Bedell, Lynbrook, (50 yards;) Joseph Fogler, Brooklyn, (200 yards,) second; J. F. Jacobson, New Haven, (250 yards,) third; Oliver Dorlon, Coney Island, (200 yards,) fourth. Time—10:46 3-5. Lap prize winners—Jacobson, 7; Bardgett, 4; Dorlon, 2; Guery, 2; John Bedell, 2, and Jack Coburn, 2.

One-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Edward Rupprecht, Bay View Wheelmen, Newark, (40 yards;) Alfred Ashurst, Newark, (60 yards,) second; C. G. Embleton, Westfield, (60 yards,) third; M. T. Dove, New York, (80 yards,) fourth. Time—2:01 4-5.

One-Mile Consolation, Scratch, Professional.—Won by W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn.; Floyd A. McFarland, San José, Cal., second; Floyd Krebs, Newark, third. Time—2:04 1-5. Lap prize winners—Schips, 2; Rossini, 1.

KIELY ALL-ROUND CHAMPION.

Irish Athlete Defeats Strong Field for World's Honors at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—Thomas F. Kiely of Ireland won the all-around championship of the world from five other noted athletes in the games held to-day under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union. The final score was as follows:

Thomas F. Kiely, 6,086 points; Adam B. Gunn of Buffalo, 5,907 points; T. Truxton Hare of the University of Pennsylvania, 5,813 points; John J. Halloway of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, 5,273 points.

Ellery H. Clark of Boston and John Grieb of Philadelphia also started in the events, but Clark was taken sick during the hammer throw and left the competition. Grieb dropped out during the pole vault, his score up to that time being too low to give him a place. Clark was the holder of the world's championship and up to the hammer throw was doing well. He would doubtless have been placed had he not been forced to retire.

BLOW UP U. S. LETTER BOX.

Big House Burned by Firecracker Explosion—Greenwich's Glorious Fourth.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 4.—Boys blew up a United States letter box near the Bellhaven Casino last night.

To-night the large house next to the former residence of Police Commissioner McClave, at Byram Shore, was half destroyed by a fire resulting from a firecracker. It was owned by Mr. Briggs and occupied by Contractor George Wishart.

Charles White of Cos Cob blew off one finger and broke a thumb by a premature explosion of a toy cannon.

Various pistol wounds are reported.

SHOT THREE PERSONS.

Muskowitz Wound Up Holiday by Discharging Revolver Into Crowd.

Hyman Muskowitz, thirty-eight years old, a tailor, of 240 Monroe Street, celebrated the last minute of the holiday at midnight last night by firing off his revolver as he stood in his doorway, and shot three persons in a crowd opposite, at 250 Monroe Street.

They are Dora Goldstein, seven years old, shot in the abdomen; Sadie Levin, fifteen, shot in the foot, and Morris Cohen, twenty-one, shot in the left leg. All were taken to Gouverneur Hospital. Muskowitz was locked up in the Delancey Street Station.

WOMEN "HOLD UP" PROFESSOR

Dr. Noa of Heidelberg Is Attacked in Fourth Avenue.

Dr. Robert Noa, Professor of Surgery in Heidelberg University, who is in this country on research work, and is staying at the Belvedere Hotel, Eighteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, was "held up" and robbed early yesterday morning by two colored women at Twentieth Street and Fourth Avenue. His wallet, containing $560, his passport, and some valuable papers were stolen.

According to Dr. Noa's story he had been in consultation with a physician in upper Madison Avenue and was on his way home. He left the car at Twentieth Street and Fourth Avenue by mistake, and started to walk the remaining two blocks to reach his hotel, when two colored women passed him. They suddenly turned on him, he says, and threw him back against an electric light post. One of the women held his arms behind the post, while the other put one hand over his mouth and with the other abstracted his wallet. When this had been done he received a blow that felled him to the ground. He was told that if he made an outcry he would be shot.

SHOT ONE, KILLED SELF.

Lauderson, Shot in Bayonne by William Nichols, Probably Will Die.

William Nichols shot and so badly wounded Frederick Lauderson in Bayonne last night at 11 o'clock that Lauderson will die from the effects. Nichols then shot himself in the head. The shooting took place in front of the home of William Watters, a contractor, living in Avenue D. Lauderson and Nichols were painters, and had been employed on a job last week by Mr. Watters.

They had some sort of a quarrel, and last night Lauderson went to see Mr. Watters. Later Nichols arrived, supposedly on the same mission. Lauderson was leaving as Nichols arrived, and Nichols demanded what Lauderson was doing there. Lauderson replied he had been to see Mr. Watters.

"You have, eh!" exclaimed Nichols, and drawing a six-chambered revolver, he placed its muzzle against Lauderson's abdomen and fired. Nichols was twenty-eight years old and Lauderson was eighteen.

ELEVATED CELEBRATES, TOO.

Third Avenue Structure Afire Twice—Trains Not Delayed.

Fireworks or sparks from the third rail set fire to a tie of the Third Avenue elevated road at Sixty-fifth Street yesterday. An employe saw the blaze and put it out with some water. There was no delay of trains.

Later in the day color balls from flower pots which boys were exploding under the elevated structure at Third Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street set fire to the ties. An alarm was sent in and firemen climbed the structure and put out the blaze.

SLAIN IN STREET FIGHT.

Barber Was Against Three Brothers—Shot Through the Heart.

Munzio Zaico, an Italian barber of 29 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, was shot and killed shortly before midnight last night at Carroll Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn. The shooting was the result of a quarrel between Zaico and the three Tarraski brothers, Alfonso, Michael, and John, who live at 259 Fourth Avenue.

The men had punched and pounded each other all along the sidewalk for half a block before the shooting occurred. Then one of the Tarraskis drew a revolver and fired a shot through Zaico's heart. The three Tarraskis were arrested.

KILLED BY A FIRECRACKER.

Exploded in Man's Lap, and He Died in Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 4.—Edward Ward, twenty-seven years old, of Bloomfield, N. J., died in the Mount Vernon Hospital to-night, as the result of having a giant firecracker explode in his lap. When the accident occurred Mr. Ward was sitting on the stoop of the residence of M. Ferris at Bronxville.

Quong Lee of Mount Vernon, a laundryman, while walking along North Fourth Avenue to-day had his right arm badly injured by a boy who fired a revolver bullet at him for a joke.

KILLED HER LITTLE NEPHEW.

Paterson Woman Was Celebrating with Her Husband's Revolver.

PATERSON, N. J., July 4.—Aaron Vanderbrink, eight years old, was accidentally shot in the head by his aunt at 10 o'clock to-night. The boy, who had been kept in his home all day by his mother for fear of fireworks went to visit his cousin, John Demarest, at 12 Northwest Street. Both boys were watching several men shooting off fireworks in front of the saloon of Mrs. Mary Tichler of Northwest and Water Streets.

Young Vanderbrink stopped to pick up an unexploded firecracker, and as he did so a bullet fired from a window at 78 Ryle Avenue, fifty feet away, struck him in the left temple above the eye and entered his brain and passed out the right side. The boy was dead when picked up. The shot was fired by Mrs. Lizzie Demarest, an aunt of the boy, Harry Demarest, her husband, before going to bed had loaded the revolver. He had been shooting from the window all the evening.

"These are the last I have," he said to his wife as he left her at the window. She used the five shots in the revolver and did not know that she had killed her nephew until told by the police. She was locked up.

CANNONS HURT NEWARK BOYS.

One Loses Two Toes, and Another's Eye Is Blown Out.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 4.—John Madine, twelve years old, of 7 Stone Street, was seriously injured here to-day. The lad put his right foot on a small cannon, and as he did so the weapon exploded, blowing off two of his toes and badly lacerating the foot.

Edward Hay, seventeen years old, of 15 Mulberry Street, had his left eye blown out by the explosion of a cannon near his home here to-day.

FATAL RIOT AMONG NEGROES.

Two Celebraters Quarrel and General Shooting Follows—White Men Shot.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 4.—This afternoon at Hillman, where thousands of negroes assemble every Fourth of July, a general riot, begun in a quarrel between two debaters, ended in the killing of one man and the wounding of a dozen others.

Lucius A. Moore, near whose residence the riot began, interfered in an effort to quiet the mob. He received some small shot from a gun just over the heart, but his condition is not serious. Robert Moore was cut on the neck, and several others received small wounds.

The negroes fled in every direction soon afterward and quiet was restored.

SCHURMAN URGES EARLY ACTION ON PHILIPPINES

Says American Census Shows Their Fitness for Independence.

CAUSE OF JAPANESE VICTORIES

Mikado's Subjects Make Formidable Soldiers by Virtue of the Love They Bear Their Country.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 4.—Jacob G. Schurman, President of Cornell University, was the orator of the day at the Fourth of July celebration held this forenoon on the campus of the high school in Montclair.

"The American people have put behind them militarism as a relic of barbarism," said the speaker. "They have forged ahead in the manufactures and lead the world. There are still millions of acres of free land open to the farmer, and the American mechanic gets the highest wage of all the markets of the world. It is true that vast territory and National resources will not in themselves create National efficiency. China and Russia are as great in domain and in wealth, but do not rank them with the United States; rather regard Russia as the antipodes, and as for China, say, 'Twenty years of Jersey rather than a cycle of Cathay.'

"All empires have in their hearts the yearning to be big like Russia. They have stood in awe of this colossus of the north; but, with all her vast territory in Europe and Asia, with all her immeasurable resources, the men of the barren little islands of Japan hold her at bay and threaten to drive her out of Eastern Asia. Before the eyes of all men, Japan and Russia are now demonstrating that national efficiency, success, and greatness are not a function of bigness of empire or richness of national possessions.

"Those blessings are the creation of the spirit of man. The causes of Japan's victories are to be read in the loyal and united hearts of the Japanese people and the strenuous discipline to which for years they have joyously submitted themselves, and, on the other hand, the causes of Russian defeat are to be found in the apathy of the masses of the people to the fortunes of their autocratic Government, the disaffection of subjugated provinces and oppressed peoples, and the corruption and disorganization which despotism in the hands of men less able than Caesar and Napoleon breathes in every branch of the public service. Yet it is the man behind the gun who counts, and there is nothing in the Russian system of government to liberate the energies and stimulate the sentiments of individual Russians who, together, make up the Russian Army.

"On the other hand, every man and every boy in Japan is a formidable soldier by virtue of the love he bears his country and the confidence he reposes in his Government, and the loyalty and devotion he cherishes for the Mikado."

In speaking on the Philippines problem, Mr. Schurman said:

"It must be admitted that our present relation to the Philippine Islands is, in a measure, abnormal and jarring to our principles. Do not misunderstand me; I detend, not criticise what has been done, and, whether a Democrat or a Republican had been in power, I believe that the President would have found that the only solution was that found by President McKinley. I think the solution is only temporary. If it were permanent, then I would say it would be a violation of the Declaration of Independence.

"Nothing in our history is more sublime than the lowering of the American flag over Cuba in loyalty to the American principles of the sovereignty of a people over their own Government. The Nation is not easily shaken from established paths or blinded to its fundamental principles. For this reason I have always believed that the American people would treat the Filipinos as they have already treated the Cubans; help them to establish a Government which shall derive its powers from the consent of the governed, help them, in the majestic language of Jefferson, to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them.

"Now that the census taken by ourselves shows a population of 7,000,000 civilized and Christianized Filipinos, and only about 600,000 Moros, Igorrotes, and other uncivilized tribes, the apprehension felt by many persons as to early action in proclaiming the independence of the Filipinos is seen to be baseless. We cannot, I fear, keep the question out of politics, but while I cannot believe that the Democrats who this week meet in National convention in St. Louis will be false to the doctrine of popular sovereignty described by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, it is encouraging also to note that the late Secretary of War, Elihu Root, who served both in the Cabinets of President McKinley and President Roosevelt, as temporary Chairman of the Republican National Convention at Chicago, addressed that body in a speech in which he outlined for the Philippines the same policy of independence which we have already adopted toward Cuba. When that day dawns, our National policy will be once more in complete harmony with the Declaration of Independence and that bible of our political faith will once more assume unchallenged its old place in our hearts and minds."

DAY CELEBRATED IN LONDON.

Prominent Englishmen as Well as Americans at Annual Banquet.

LONDON, July 4.—The American Society in London celebrated the Fourth of July with the usual banquet to-night.

Sir Martin Conway proposed the health of President Roosevelt, the toast being received with enthusiasm.

Lord Kelvin, who met with a tremendously enthusiastic reception, proposed a toast to Ambassador Choate, saying: "

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Occasional Showers; Light to Fresh Winds.

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ARMED CROWDS HUNT FOR VICIOUS NEGROES

Threatened Lynching for Attack on Farmer's Wife.

SEVERAL FIGHTS IN WOODS

Burlington, Mount Holly, and Bordentown Filled Last Night with Armed Men—Crowd Around Lockup.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 5.—This town and a large part of Burlington County has been aroused pretty nearly to the lynching fever point all day by a hunt for three negroes who attacked Mrs. Charles Biddle, the young wife of a farmer living on a sparsely settled road between Burlington and Rancocas.

All day long there has been a hunt through towns and woods by posses headed by Deputy Sheriffs and by armed parties of angry citizens. The first strove hard to capture the negroes, so as to prevent a lynching; men in the unofficial parties meanwhile said that they would use the rope in a minute if they succeeded in getting the negroes.

Six negroes, after a day of shooting and hunting all over the county, were under arrest at a late hour to-night. Two of them are thought to be of the trio that attacked Mrs. Biddle. There is a crowd around the Burlington lock-up. That crowd is quiet, but on the streets here and in Bordentown there are crowds of men and boys who talk lynching as loudly as ever and who openly boast that they are walking arsenals.

The farmers, who feel that they have the most at stake, are more excited than the towns people. The authorities think that there will be no violence.

Mrs. Biddle is twenty-five years old, a member of one of the oldest families in the county, and was widely known for her beauty before she married. She has a baby only a few weeks old.

The negroes attacked Mrs. Biddle just after 7 o'clock this morning, when her husband was taking to the railroad station a friend who had spent the Fourth with the Biddles. The negroes rapped at the back door, and when Mrs. Biddle opened it they demanded breakfast. Mrs. Biddle was afraid, but, thinking it best to comply with the demand, told the men to sit on the step and she would bring them something to eat. They refused, saying they were "as good as white folks" and intended eating in the kitchen.

They followed Mrs. Biddle into the house, apparently realizing that she was alone from the fact that she made no outcry and offered no resistance. One of them drew a revolver, and threatened Mrs. Biddle with death if she made any outcry. They then attacked and bound her. After that they ransacked the house, but obtained only a small sum, about $14, it is believed.

They then left the place. Mrs. Biddle was found unconscious by her husband when he drove up. Mr. Biddle, failing to revive her, called for a neighbor and a doctor, and several women were soon at the house. Mrs. Biddle was finally revived, and while she was hysterical most of the time succeeded in giving a description of the negroes.

The pursuit of the negroes was soon on, and they were driven back and forth through the county all day. The officials of every township in the county were ordered out by Prosecutor Atkinson, and each constable and Deputy Sheriff had a posse with him. Deputy Sheriff Fleetwood has general charge of one section of the hunt, while Deputy Sheriff Anderson Shinn has matters in hand to the west side of the county, operating from Burlington, while Fleetwood operated from here.

Deputy Sheriff Fleetwood's men twice exchanged shots with the fugitives. The first time there were three men, but on the second there seemed to be but two. The fugitives managed to get away before they could be surrounded.

Charles Davis, a farmer, came upon three negroes near his place. He opened fire, and it was returned. One of the negroes fell as if hit, and the others ran. Mr. Davis, however, failed to find a wounded or dead negro.

William Braddock, another farmer, while on guard at a cross-road, saw the negroes running across a corn field and gave pursuit, but no one else came up to aid him, and they escaped. His shot was too small to be effective at the range. One of the negroes fired at him.

Mrs. Biddle told her husband that one of the negroes who attacked her was Aaron Timbers and another Byron Fox. A policeman arrested Fox at South Burlington to-day. The negro denied frantically that he was guilty. Timbers had not been arrested late to-night. The searchers think they will find him.

At Burlington a negro who said his name was Jones was arrested. He and Fox were put in the Burlington County Jail.

There are also two men under arrest at Camden and two at Bordentown.

YACHT APACHE ROBBED.

$2,000 Stolen from Captain's Cabin After Long Cruise Abroad.

Capt. James B. McDonald, master of the big auxiliary steam yacht Apache, lying in Gravesend Bay, off the Atlantic Yacht Club station at Coney Island, reported to the Coney Island police yesterday morning that $2,000, handed to him by the owner on Monday to pay off the crew, had been stolen during the night. Capt. Dooley of the Coney Island Station went to the vessel, and, after an investigation, arrested Thomas Cavanaugh, steward on the vessel, and Michael Reid, a deckhand. Philip J. Ferris, a deckhand, to whom $50 was due, had disappeared, and the police started to look for him.

Both Capt. Dooley and Capt. McDonald were reticent about the case, but it was said that there is no safe on the vessel, and that the money was hidden in the Captain's cabin. Capt. McDonald even refused to give the name of the owner of the yacht. According to Lloyd's Register, however, she is owned by Edmund Randolph of this city. She has just returned from an extended foreign cruise.

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TRAIN BLOWN FROM TRACK.

Cars Hurled Down Seven-Foot Embankment in Illinois.

PETERSBURG, Ill., July 5.—An accommodation passenger train on the Chicago, Peoria, and St. Louis Railroad was blown from the track at Oakford, Ill., twelve miles north of Petersburg, early this evening, and an express messenger, Thomas Willey, was killed, and a number of passengers were injured.

The train consisted of two coaches, a baggage car, and the engine, and all but the engine were hurled from the track down a seven-foot embankment, turning over twice in the descent, and landing in a splintered mass. The accident occurred just a few rods from the bridge over the Benjamin River.

The work of relief began immediately. Owing to the remarkable escape of nearly all the small number of passengers aboard, those who were injured and pinioned in the débris were speedily rescued and attended to. Relief trains were hurried from Springfield and Havana, and the more seriously injured were taken to hospitals.

The engineer, who escaped injury, said he watched the gathering storm closely as his train sped along, as he feared from the appearance of the clouds that a tornado might result. As the train approached Oakford the clouds suddenly seemed to concentrate and drop, apparently coming directly toward the train.

Realizing that the train would encounter the tornado if it proceeded, the engineer quickly shut off steam and came to a halt.

The approaching tornado, when about a mile away to the southwest and coming northeast, suddenly swerved further toward the north, and the train was directly in its path. In an instant the engineer opened the throttle in a wild endeavor to rush beyond the zone of danger, and again the tornado swerved and headed directly for the flying train. The roar was heard plainly above the rattle of the train.

Steam was crowded on, and like a rocket the light accommodation, jumping and pounding on the rails, rushed ahead in an endeavor to cross before the cyclone and pass in safety. Suddenly, with a crash that was heard above the rumble and roar of the tornado, the train was struck broadside. The coaches were torn from the engine, lifted into the air, and hurled from the embankment into the ditch below. The engine alone remained upon the rails.

The engineer and fireman hurried back to the wreck and began pulling out passengers. Those who were uninjured immediately assisted, and within a remarkably short time the dead express messenger and the injured passengers had been taken from the débris to hastily improvised shelter.

The engine was then hurried on to Petersburg, where a relief train was speedily made up and, bearing physicians, hurried back to the scene. The wrecked cars took fire, but the flames were extinguished before any headway had been made. As soon as possible the injured were placed aboard the relief train and taken to Springfield and Havana, and those whose injuries were of a serious nature were placed in hospitals.

General Manager H. W. Gridley, who suffered a broken arm, remained on the spot and directed the relief work, as did Conductor Coleman, who was cut about the head and face.

FATAL FIRE ON BOSTON DOCKS.

Big Grain Elevator Destroyed in Million-Dollar Blaze—Two Men Drown.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 5.—The big grain elevator of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, one of the largest in the world, together with the company's freight houses Nos. 1, 2, and 3, on Piers 1 and 2, Mystic Wharf, Charlestown, were burned to-night, entailing a loss that will exceed $1,000,000.

During the fire two lives are known to have been lost.

Eleven sailors of the Allan Line steamer Austrian, which was lying at Pier 1, jumped overboard to save themselves from the flames, which had communicated to the vessel, and Fred McKenzie and James Gallagher were drowned. The other men were picked up by tugboats and removed to the Marine Hospital at Chelsea. None of them suffered seriously. One of the wharf employes is reported as missing.

Before the fire on board the Austrian could be gotten under control by the fleet of tugboats that had hauled her out into the stream all her upper works had been burned to her decks. The steamer arrived yesterday, and had discharged a part of her cargo, this portion, which included $30,000 worth of Scotch whisky, being burned in the freight house.

The fire started after 5 o'clock, during a heavy thunderstorm, when a bolt of lightning struck the northeast end of Freight House No. 2, in which was stored a quantity of hay. In an instant the flames shot in every direction, quickly communicating to Houses Nos. 1 and 3, and from the latter to the big elevator building further west.

The larger part of the fire apparatus of the city was summoned and efforts directed to saving adjoining property. The elevator and freight shed are in close proximity to the bridge connecting Chelsea and this city. So intense was the heat that for several hundred feet along the side nearer the burning buildings the bridge was badly burned and its piers charred.

Fortunately there was no wind, and the great shower of sparks and smoke arose almost perpendicularly.

The elevator, which was built ten years ago, was said to be the largest in existence at that time, having a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels. As near as can be figured, it held not over 100,000 bushels of grain, chiefly wheat, to-day.

The buildings on the pier, with their contents, are a total loss, and the wharf itself is practically ruined. The loss on the elevator will be at least $400,000, and on the contents $100,000 more. Losses on the freight houses, their contents, their pier, and to the steamer Austrian will easily swell the total to more than $1,000,000.

Among the steamship companies which will suffer losses on freight destroyed are the Allan Line, Scandinavian-American Line and Wilson Line. The Scandinavian-American Company lost 104 bales of goatskins, valued at $20,000.

VANDERBILT HELPS PICNICKERS

Then Horse Balked and He Took Them to Their Destination in His Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt yesterday helped a party who were going to a picnic and whose driver had been thrown from the box of the cab and severely injured. While Mr. Vanderbilt was helping to quiet the horse and straighten out the cab Mrs. Vanderbilt and a guest secured water and bathed the injured driver's head.

The horse refused to carry the party further and Mr. Vanderbilt again came to the rescue, taking the members of the party in his automobile to the picnic ground while Mrs. Vanderbilt and her guest waited by the roadside.

The first excursion for Newport via L. I. R. R. and steamer "CHESTER W. CHAPIN" from Greenport will be run Sunday, July 10th.—Adv.

TUXEDO FIRE DESTROYS MILLION-DOLLAR VILLA

Bernard P. Steinman's Magnificent Home a Smoking Shell.

LOCAL FIREMEN HELPLESS

Building Collapses and Huge Monoliths Are Hurled Down Mountainside Onto Shore of Lake Wee Wah.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 5.—The Cammack cottage, the million-dollar Summer residence of Bernard P. Steinman, was completely destroyed to-night in the worst fire the local firemen have ever had to fight.

The fire was discovered at about 7:30 o'clock. Mrs. Steinman was at the clubhouse, and the servants in the basement were ignorant of all trouble until the fire company arrived. It is believed that the blaze originated in Mrs. Steinman's room, a defective electric light fixture probably supplying the cause.

The local firemen were helpless from the first. Although they responded quickly once the alarm was given, the fire had gained such headway when they arrived on the scene that the building was already a seething furnace of flame.

The water pressure was entirely insufficient. The cottage is situated on a high point overlooking Wee Wah Lake. A stiff southwest wind made the checking of the flames all the more difficult.

All of Tuxedo and many of the farmers for miles around flocked to the scene of the spectacular conflagration. Many of the society people stopping at the club joined others in gallant efforts to save some of the furnishings of the house. Their efforts were in vain, however, every single thing in the cottage becoming the prey of the relentless fire.

When the building collapsed the big stones in the structure were hurled down the mountain side, making a roar like thunder as they bounded down to the shore of the lake. There is nothing left now but a smoking shell.

The cottage was built about seven years ago, and was one of the finest in Tuxedo Park. It was filled with antique furniture and Oriental rugs and hangings. Mrs. Steinman's jewels were lost in the flames.

Mr. and Mrs. Steinman had been in their cottage only about four weeks. They came here directly from a trip abroad.

HURT IN TROLLEY PANIC.

Many Jumped from Blazing Car in West Hoboken.

Over twenty persons were hurt as the result of a trolley accident in West Hoboken last night. Those who were hurt were those who lost their heads and jumped from the open car. Those who remained on it escaped injury.

A car bound from North Bergen to Hoboken had reached Clinton Avenue and Cortlandt Street, West Hoboken, when, with a flash, the controller box burned out. The car at that moment was travelling at full speed. When the controller box burned the smoke and flames were carried back into the car. Instantly there was a panic, and before the motorman, himself badly injured, could bring the car to a stop, thirty or more, fully half those on the car, had jumped. Those who jumped first were the worst injured. The last to jump escaped with little hurts.

The worst injured were: Lazar Shattizen, 311 Grand Street, Hoboken, skull fractured; Charles Katze, 800 Park Avenue, Hoboken, head cut, shoulder blade broken, internal injuries; Mrs. E. Landolt, 1,507 Clinton Street, Hoboken, cut on the head, wrist broken.

Mrs. M. Graham, 103 Ninth Street, Hoboken, head cut, internal injuries; Mrs. Margaret Becker, 129 Spring Street, West Hoboken, face lacerated, hands torn; John Tuara, 310 Hudson Street, Hoboken, cut about the face and head; Frederick Goebel, motorman, burned about the hands and face.

Several of the injured were taken to Christ Hospital, Jersey City.

Ambulances, the West Hoboken Police and Fire Departments, and all the available doctors were summoned. Many who were hurt went home, refusing to give their names.

WAR OF HOTEL MEN.

Owner of a Hot Springs Hostelry Ousted from His Own House.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 5.—Edgar B. Moore, manager of the Mountain Park Hotel at Hot Springs and also manager of the Gladstone, at Narragansett Pier, and the Kenilworth Inn, at Biltmore, left Hot Springs a few days ago on business connected with his other hotels, and when he came back he found a new proprietor in possession.

J. C. Rumbough, former proprietor and owner, wanted the hotel, and in Moore's absence had taken forcible possession. Moore's manager had been ejected, and Moore was warned when he alighted from the train that armed men were laying for him if he attempted to enter the grounds and would surely be shot.

The hotel was closely guarded, and every guest who appeared on the scene was closely questioned.

Moore spent the night in the village, and the following morning started for the hotel, bent on an investigation. No sooner, however, had he set his foot inside the grounds than he was seized and arrested, though there was no sign of a warrant. A large number of other arrests followed, and an array of counsel was soon on the scene.

Moore has brought heavy suits for damages and possession, and a $50,000 damage suit for false arrest.

WALKING TO ST. LOUIS.

Young Bulgarian Tramping, When Possible, to Win a Wager.

Hechter Mauritz, a student in the University of Bulgaria, arrived here yesterday in the steerage of the steamship Statendam. He is on a so-called "walking" tour to St. Louis. He must cover the distance in the next four months to win a wager of about $8,000. Maurits made the wager with the Students' Tourist Club of Rouen fourteen months ago to travel, walking when possible, from that city to St. Louis in eighteen months.

He started practically without means, but has already traversed Roumania, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, and France. He is a young man, and said that since starting he has gained several pounds in weight.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

DUTCH KILL ACHINESE WOMEN.

Many Children Also Slain in Attacks on Two Towns.

AMSTERDAM, July 5.—A dispatch from Batavia (capital of the Dutch East Indies) says that the commander of the expedition to North Achin (Northern Sumatra) attacked Likat on June 20.

The Achinese losses were 432 killed, including 281 women and 88 children, and 54 wounded. Seventeen prisoners were taken.

The Dutch casualties included the commander, a Lieutenant, two Sergeants, and 13 soldiers wounded.

On June 23 the Dutch troops attacked Langatbars, when the Achinese losses were 654 killed, including 186 women and 130 children, and 49 wounded. Twenty-eight prisoners were taken.

The Dutch losses were a Captain, 22 soldiers, and 6 coolies wounded.

The latest movement against the Achinese has been characterized by severity of methods previously unknown in the campaigns against these people, who have bene at war with the Dutch for thirty years.

The manner in which the Dutch are punishing the natives can be judged from the lists of losses. On April 2, for instance, 541 Achinese were slain in the Gajocloeas district, while the Dutch only lost three men killed.

The Achinese war has cost the Dutch many millions of dollars and an untold number of lives. Expedition after expedition has been sent out and has attained a certain measure of success, which has been followed by a new outbreak by the Achinese, necessitating further repressive measures.

Late last year it was believed that the war was at length at an end, owing to a decisive Dutch victory and the submission of two powerful chiefs. The natives, however, again attacked the Europeans, and the present campaign followed.

EXPRESS DIDN'T FEAZE HIM.

Tossed Antonio Upon a Bank—Landed on His Feet, He's Running Yet.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 5.—The Merchants' Express, from Boston, hit a man in the cut near South Seventh Avenue this evening and hurled him high into the air. The train was stopped and some of the crew ran back to care for the supposed dead man. They found none.

Several persons who witnessed the accident say that the man flew almost straight upward when hit and landed on the embankment thirty feet above the tracks. He struck feet first and then turned a somersault, jumped up, felt himself over, and then ran off at top speed, apparently unhurt.

He is said to be Antonio Castuli of West and Oak Streets, this city, but Antonio had not reached home two hours after the affair.

SUIT AGAINST SENATOR DICK.

Accused with Others of Violating Ohio Banking Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

AKRON, Ohio, July 5.—Senator Charles Dick, Aaron Wagoner, President of the State Penitentiary Board of Managers; E. A. Herrhey, Warden of the State Penitentiary; William Buchtell, and other Directors of the Akron Savings Bank, which went into the hands of receivers in April, have been charged in a civil suit by a creditor with violating the State banking laws in lending more than 10 per cent. of the capital stock to one person or corporation.

Gen. Dick is named as a borrower to the extent of $20,000, and Mr. Wagoner, as trustee of the D. H. McBride Company, for $22,000. Other charges are filed, including the claim that the Directors have counted in their financial statement thousands of dollars of worthless loans and past-due paper as assets. Judgment is asked for $300,000 against the Directors individually.

KILLS FIANCEE AND HIMSELF.

Baltimore Man Kisses Sweetheart Goodnight, Then Shoots Her Down.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 5.—Henry J. Wietman, twenty years old, late last night shot and killed his sweetheart, Annie Foster, aged nineteen, and then committed suicide. The tragedy occurred in the girl's home. They were engaged to be married.

The young woman's relatives say that Wietman was insanely jealous of her, and that he shot her a moment after he had kissed her good-night in the doorway. The police found two letters in Wietman's coat indicating that the double tragedy was premeditated.

In the letters the girl and her lover ask their parents to bury them side by side. The first one reads:

July. Dear Mother: We both died happy together. Only, mother, I ask you to bury me and Henry side by side, and by so doing we will have rest. Do not worry over me. I was willing to die with him. We will be married in the next world. So, good-bye, Mother. Signed Annie Foster.

The other reads as follows:

Dear Mother: Forgive me for what I have done. I am free from all trouble now. I only ask one more favor from you. Bury me and Annie, the girl I loved so well, side by side in the same cemetery. Don't forget my last words, or I will have no rest. We both died together. Good-bye, brothers. Do what is right to your mother as long as she lives, and you will have more luck than I had. Good-bye all. Signed Henry J. Wietman.

The police believe that Wietman wrote both letters without the knowledge of the girl to make it appear that she was willing to die with him.

TWO YALE STUDENTS DROWN.

Were Bathing in Connecticut River and Neither Could Swim.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., July 5.—Two Yale students, William Henry Goodwin of Burnside, Conn., and Ralph Waldo Armstrong of Hayesville, Ohio, were drowned while bathing in the Connecticut River this afternoon. Goodwin got beyond his depth and Armstrong attempted his rescue. Neither could swim.

Goodwin was a member of the 1907 class Yale academic. Armstrong was also a member of the class of 1907.

Both were attending the Young Men's Christian Association students' conference here, and went to the river to bathe. The spot where they entered the water is frequented much by Summer visitors, and at certain hours of the day an attendant is present to guard against possible accidents. Goodwin and Armstrong entered the water before the regular hours for bathing and while no one else was in the immediate vicinity.

Soon afterward their cries attracted attention, and from a distance it was seen that Goodwin was in distress. Immediately afterward he disappeared, and presently Armstrong, who had made heroic efforts to assist his companion, also sank from sight.

The bodies were soon afterward recovered.

PARKER ON FIRST BALLOT, SAYS HILL

At Midnight He Gives Out Figures to Prove It.

OHIO SWINGS TO PARKER

Minority Will Be Consulted on the Vice Presidency.

PLATFORM NOT YET FRAMED

But Conservatives Will Control Resolutions Committee—Practical Unanimity On Vital Questions Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 6.—Judge Alton B. Parker of New York will be nominated for President on the first ballot, according to figures compiled by ex-Senator David B. Hill this midnight.

Mr. Hill's compilation includes only those States which he knows are going to cast their full or their partial vote for New York's candidate on the first roll call. It does not include the votes of several States which are under definite instructions for Mr. Hearst or some other candidate, but which Mr. Hill knows will turn to Judge Parker as soon as they have cast one ballot for the candidates for whom they have been instructed.

The table compiled by Mr. Hill gives Judge Parker 594 votes on the first rollcall. Mr. Hill said he expected that when the roll of States is completed several States, notably Illinois and Ohio, will ask leave to change their votes to Parker, and so carry him far beyond the 666 necessary to a choice.

Early this morning, however, after Mr. Hill had issued his estimate, the Ohio delegation took a ballot which showed that it will cast its 46 votes for Parker, thus assuring the latter 640 votes without Illinois. The tabulation made by the manager of Judge Parker's candidacy is as follows:

Alabama	22	New York	78
Arkansas	18	North Carolina	24
Colorado	5	North Dakota	8
Connecticut	14	Oregon	4
Florida	7	Pennsylvania	68
Georgia	26	South Carolina	18
Indiana	30	Tennessee	24
Kansas	8	Texas	36
Kentucky	26	Utah	3
Louisiana	18	Vermont	8
Maine	12	Virginia	24
Michigan	28	West Virginia	10
Minnesota	11	Alaska	6
Mississippi	20	Oklahoma	6
New Hampshire	8		
New Jersey	24	Total	594

This estimate of Mr. Hill's is the most conservative that he can make. He does not include the votes of any delegation of which he is in doubt. Consequently it is possible, and quite likely, that Judge Parker will be nominated before the completion of the call instead of having his nomination depend upon the changing of votes at the close.

The Vice Presidency Unsettled.

The question of the Vice Presidency is from being settled. There are a number of candidates, and an active canvass is being made by their respective advocates. Ex-Senator Turner of Washington has the united support of the Pacific Coast people, and his name is heard with greater frequency than that of any other.

About the hotels to-day there was exhibited a strong feeling for Turner, but the selection is likely to be determined by a conference of the leaders, at which locality and all other matters relating to the availability and advisability of the selection will be carefully considered. It is the belief that the opponents of Judge Parker's nomination will be consulted in the selection of a man for the second place and that, provided an acceptable candidate be presented by them, the Parker men will acquiesce in the selection. This matter is likely to be determined to-morrow.

Conferences on Platform.

There has been no change since last night regarding the platform. The work of preparation has not been entered upon, although there have been informal conferences at which opinions were exchanged. There is a conviction among conservative men of every shade of opinion on currency and revenue questions that the Committee on Resolutions will succeed in preparing and reporting with approximate unanimity a platform that will receive the approval of the convention.

It is expected that the membership of the Resolutions Committee will be completed to-morrow. As far as the delegations have selected their representatives for this committee, it is apparent that care has been exercised to secure conservative men who are competent to deal with the questions to be considered, and, with the exception of Nebraska, which delegation named Mr. Bryan, and two or three others, the men selected are confidently expected to give their best efforts to construct a platform that will be satisfactory not only to the candidate to be nominated, but to the masses of the Democratic Party. A draft of the platform is not looked for until Thursday evening.

Bryan Still Defiant.

Bryan is still defiant and professes a confidence that is in sad contrast with the despondency of his rapidly decreasing supporters. He issued late to-night a statement which had little or nothing of his old-time directness and strength of expression, but in which he spoke of "an aggressive opposition" which everybody except himself seems to know does not exist.

Facing the inevitable, William R. Hearst has given instructions to his supporters not to continue attacking Judge Parker, and has directed his newspapers to change their policy in their attitude toward the New York candidate. In this connection it is interesting to note that ex-Senator Hill has let it be known that he thinks it wise that those States which are positively instructed for Hearst should compliment him with their votes on the first ballot.

Senator Gorman has not appeared upon the scene, and the Maryland delegation is much perplexed in consequence. The Parker managers say they do not expect him and are sincere in the declaration that they have abandoned the idea they once had of getting him to head the Committee on Resolutions and frame a conservative Gorman platform.

Place for Senator Bailey.

It is the general belief now that Senator Bailey of Texas will be the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. He has his choice of either that honor or the position of permanent Chairman of the convention.

Bailey's ambition at this convention is to be on the floor and answer Mr. Bryan. As he can do this if Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions and could not do it if he were permanent Chairman, it is probable that he will take the former position.

It is an open question who will be Chairman of the National Committee. August Belmont declares that he wants the place, and that he is going to have it, but on nearly every side the suggestion is made that if he takes the place it will work great harm to the party in States where the radical feeling is strong. National Committeeman Thomas Taggart of Indiana is making a hard fight for the Chairmanship, and seems to have more support than anybody else.

The crowds are increasing. All of the big hotels are packed, and the scenes in the corridors are animated and interesting. The corridors of the Southern and Jefferson, viewed from balconies, present billows of straw hats. Light attire is in demand, for, while the weather is not extremely hot, the air in the hotels is oppressive. All during the day and night groups of delegates have been gathering around orators in the corridors who have been making arguments for the different candidates.

There was a conference of the anti-Parkerites to-night in the rooms of Senator Pettigrew at the Planters. The conference lasted about an hour. When it broke up after midnight, ex-Controller Bird S. Coler, who represented Tammany in the conference, said:

"The conference showed that the Parker opposition can count on 400 votes. That is all I care to say."

PROGRAMME OF CONVENTION.

Will Be Called to Order To-day—It Is Expected to Adjourn Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Delegates and shouters have been pouring into town by the hundreds all day long, including many marching clubs and a full quota of brass bands, until to-night the corridors of the hotels and the adjacent streets are filled with shouting, noisy crowds that make passage in many cases nearly impossible. Parades and serenades may be encountered on all sides, the Parker enthusiasts placing themselves under no restraint in their jollification, while even many of those who have opposed the nomination of the New York Judge, including Tammany men, are in many cases joining in the demonstration.

One of the most imposing of the marching clubs is the Mayor David S. Rose Marching Club of Milwaukee, shouting for Wall for President, for Rose for Vice President, and for a little bit of everything else. There are 300 men in the crowd, and to-night they have been parading in uniform and making things lively.

The regular business of the convention will begin at noon to-morrow, when Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the National Committee, will call the body to order, introduce the Chaplain, and after prayer present Congressman John Sharp Williams of Mississippi as the temporary Chairman of the convention.

Programme for Wednesday.

The programme for the day includes the delivery of Mr. Williams's speech as temporary Chairman and the appointment of the various Committees on Resolutions, Credentials, Permanent Organization, and Rules. Adjournment then will be taken for the day to allow the committees to meet.

The hearing of the contested seat cases will take up the time of the Credentials Committee all afternoon and into the evening, while the Committee on Resolutions will have to continue its sessions into the small hours of the morning in order to settle the planks of the platform. In this committee will be settled the fate of Mr. Bryan's propositions for the platform, and none of the warmest friends of the Nebraska leader to-night have the temerity to say that they believe there is anything in store for Mr. Bryan save a complete bowling over of all his propositions.

The programme for the Thursday session of the convention, which will be called to order by Chairman Williams at noon, includes the reading of the report of the Committee on Credentials first and the settlement of the question of seats in the convention. They will come the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, which will present the name of the permanent Chairman, not yet settled upon. After this will come the report of the Committee on Resolutions, the Chairman of which will read the platform.

On the presentation of this report it is expected that Mr. Bryan and his friends will make their last stand for reaffirmation of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms. A fight is expected on the floor, and none of the men in control of the convention expect to do more Thursday than settle these questions, leaving the Friday session for the nominations of both Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates.

May Adjourn Friday.

With an early session Friday, meeting at 10 or 10:30 in the morning, it is the expectation that the work of the convention can be closed some time during the afternoon or early evening so that the delegates can start for their homes. This, as far as the managers can arrange at this time, is the schedule for the convention.

The Coliseum, where the convention is to meet, has been handsomely decorated for the occasion. It will hold 12,000 people without discomfort, and the arrangements are excellent. Olive green cloth has been draped over the massive steel girders of the interior and bunting has been twined over this. Drapings of red, white, and blue cover the whitewashed walls. The decoration of the dome is in the colors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and hanging from the edges of the dome are the seals of the different States, each hung between two American flags.

There are 350 telegraph instruments in the building, 40 long-distance telephone instruments, 100 local and city 'phones, the regular stands, and the 10,000 chairs for delegates, alternates, guests, and the press. A complete telephone system connects the Sergeant at Arms and the Chairman with all sections of the hall, so that in the event of any disturbance both men can be absolutely in touch with the proper officials.

There is a hospital with twenty doctors in attendance and an adequate force of nurses, with private 'phone connections from this emergency hospital to the city hospitals. A force of firemen is to be on hand, and to-day the men have been drilled for their work. The convention hall is to be absolutely "dry" during the sessions. Plenty of good clear water will be on tap, but there is to be neither a bar nor a buffet in the building and "No smoking" signs are hung all over the place.

GORMAN'S POSITION DEFINED.

Candidate Only in Event of Parker's Nomination Being Impossible.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Close personal and political friends of Senator Arthur Pue Gorman to-day threw some interesting light on the position the Senator has assumed during the last few weeks.

According to their explanation Gorman has at no time been trying to concentrate upon himself the strength of the anti-Parker forces, but has been playing to directly the opposite interests, hoping to be made the second choice of the Parker delegates in the event of the convention becoming dead-locked and Parker's nomination being impossible.

"Now that the fight is over and Parker's nomination is assured," said one of the Gorman leaders to-night, "I can tell you some of the happenings of recent days. Senator Gorman has not desired to become a candidate at any time, but ever since his friends have been working in his behalf he has taken the view that Parker would be the strongest candidate by far in the convention and the probable nominee, therefore that Parker should not be antagonized. This spirit was carried out personally in his recent interview in Washington, when he declared he never had said a word against the candidacy of Judge Parker at any time.

"At all the conferences of supposed anti-Parker men where the Senator was present he guarded carefully the friendship for Judge Parker and refrained from entering into any antagonistic combinations. At all times he let us understand that if the Presidential nomination should come to him it was his judgment that it would have to come in the nature of a swing of the Parker delegates to him if they found themselves in a dead-locked convention without the possibility of naming Parker. On this basis we have been working from the very first.

"The great revival of Gorman sentiment on Saturday and Sunday, coming chiefly from the anti-Parker people, can be traced back to Thomas F. Ryan of New York and Virginia, the Metropolitan Street Railway man. Mr. Ryan has been working against Parker from the beginning, and only got aboard the band wagon to-day with his Virginia delegates.

"On Saturday and Sunday Mr. Ryan was the head and front of the movement to have Mr. Gorman become the candidate of the anti-Parker people, but when the proposition was put up to Mr. Gorman he declined emphatically to become a party to the movement, and then, after having exhausted other lines of argument, Mr. Ryan decided it would be better to give up the anti-Parker fight entirely and come out for the Judge."

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—Senator Gorman's mysterious course in National politics the last few days is condemned by many Maryland Democrats, some of whom, including business men as well as politicians, express themselves as both disappointed and disgusted.

The comment was frequently heard to-day that the Senator layed "gum-shoe" politics too long. It is claimed that he held back, and hesitated about declaring himself, but all the while was dickering with the other leaders in an effort to make himself a compromise candidate in case the other prominent candidates failed. Among Baltimore Democrats the opinion seems to prevail that he would have been more successful by making a clean cut fight in the open.

It is now known that Gorman's decision not to go to St. Louis was formed early last week after conferences with Tammany men and leaders of the Pennsylvania, New Jersey, West Virginia, and other delegations.

Senator Gorman went to Washington for a few hours to-day. This evening he returned to his farm, but maintained silence as to his attitude.

BITTER TOWARD GORMAN.

Maryland, West Virginia, and District of Columbia Turning to Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—There is a general sweep of the uninstructed delegates toward Parker, so much so that many delegates are now talking seriously of the Judge's nomination on the first ballot. The most striking instance of the kind is the slump toward him of the Gorman men.

Maryland, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia are the centre of the Gorman strength, and ex-Senator Davis, who is running the West Virginia delegation, is in general charge of Gorman's interests here. The turning of these three delegations into the Parker column will make the most impressive feature of the whole thing, as far as the movement among uninstructed delegations is concerned.

That they will do so there appears to be no doubt. Mr. Davis has thrown up the sponge. One of the ablest leaders among the Gorman delegates said:

"What can we possibly do but go over to Parker? Gorman is out of it. We cannot, as friends of Mr. Gorman, unite with the Hearst or Bryan element, because they are not our kind of people. That has been the real reason all along that no cohesion could be secured among the friends of other candidates, and it is the reason for the disorganization of the anti-Parker forces.

"As a matter of fact, we are not anti-Parker men. We are Gorman men, and now that Mr. Gorman is out of it, all we can do is to choose where we are to go. We can't go with Mr. Hearst or Mr. Bryan, and all that we can do is to go to Parker, which we will do."

West Virginia's fourteen delegates will be divided, twelve for Parker and two for Hearst. The twelve Parker men were Gorman men up to this morning, when in a caucus at which all hands became satisfied that the Maryland Senator was out of the race, they lined up for Parker.

Strong remarks of disgust were freely made with regard to the actions of Gorman.

"We went to work," said the delegate, "and after a hard fight won twelve of the fourteen delegates for Gorman. We had every reason to believe that the Marylander would stay in the fight. If we thought he would pursue his vacillating policy which seems to be his great weakness

would never have tied up a single delegate to him.

"We believed that if Gorman was the Presidential nominee we would have an excellent chance of electing our State ticket this Fall. It was our intention to nominate ex-Senator Henry G. Davis for Governor. Now with Gorman lying down on us we don't know just what we will do.

"He played just the same game he played in 1892. We don't like it a bit. The only thing to do now is to get in line for Parker."

John D. Alderson of Nicholas County was elected Chairman at the caucus to-day.

Ex-Gov. W. A. McCorkle was selected as West Virginia's member of the Committee on Permanent Organization. John T. McGraw was re-elected National Committeeman.

The West Virginians are booming ex-Gov. McCorkle for Vice President. There is a story out that David B. Hill has promised the Vice Presidency to both McCorkle and Wall of Wisconsin, but nobody seems to believe it except the men who tell it.

Maryland was in a state of chaos all day. Practically all the delegates admit that they have got to vote for Parker, but every time they tried to get a vote on the question they bucked and shied. They held hourly caucuses without result. Gen. Victor Baughman, the National Committeeman for Maryland, became disgusted and read the riot act to them.

"You know you're going to vote for Parker," said he, in substance. "Why not come out and say so?"

The Marylanders did not dispute what he said, but woud not take any affirmative action for fear of doing something that Mr. Gorman would not like.

In the hope that Gorman might be heard from, a meeting was held at 9 o'clock to-night. At that hour all the delegates had assembled except National Committeeman Baughman and Arthur P. Gorman, Jr. For nearly an hour the coming of these men with word from the Senator was awaited. But when they finally showed up they had to report that no word had been received. Therefore an adjournment was taken until this morning without any action. Young Gorman said positively that his father was not coming to the convention.

"What's the matter with Maryland to-night?" he was asked. "Are the wires in bad condition between here and Laurel?"

"Well, that may have something to do with the situation," he replied.

As for the District of Columbia, it will fall in line for Parker with great ease now that Mr. Gorman's friends are taking that line.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE PLATFORM.

Plan Is to Fight Out All Questions in Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—The declarations that will be made in the platform remain to be formulated

Many of the delegations have made their selections of committeemen, and the list will be completed to-morrow. As far as can be ascertained, conservative men in the great majority of cases have been selected for the Resolutions Committee. Mr. Bryan was selected by the Nebraska delegation as was expected, and, of course, Mr. Bryan will make a struggle for reaffirmation of the Kansas City and Chicago platforms. That he will be crushed in the committee and in the convention after having reasonable opportunity to declaim in favor of his theories is the general belief.

There are several drafts of platforms in the possession of delegates to be handed in when the convention is organized, and there are also numerous individual resolutions on a variety of subjects. All these will go to the committee without reading and without debate. From this mass of raw material the committee will doubtless find sufficient matter to assist them in the preparation of the platform.

It is expected that the work of preparing the platform will occupy the greater part of the first two days, and it is not believed a report will be ready before Thursday afternoon. It is proposed that the real battle over the platform shall take place in the committee room. This course will prevent the fight from reaching the convention.

Mr. Bryan will make an effort to have the currency question fully discussed in the convention, and will undoubtedly make a minority report, but under the rules debate will be limited, so that Mr. Bryan will not have opportunity to indulge his oratory.

The features that will give the committee greatest concern are those that will deal with the currency, the tariff, and the trusts. Since the leaders have been in communion here there has been a very general exchange of sentiment on these questions, and as a result much progress toward a basis for agreement has been made.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina, who was among the most radical of free-coinage men, who was Chairman of the Resolutions Committee of the Kansas City Convention, and who read that document before the convention with characteristic vehemence and with a dramatic effect that excited the highest degree of enthusiasm, is among the conservative men who will be potential in the present convention. Speaking of the platform, Senator Tillman said to-day:

"Democrats this year are not looking for any eggs in last year's birds' nests. I stand with Mr. Campau of Michigan in his declaration against reaffirmation, retaliation, and repudiation. We want to state live issues in a live manner, and won't have anything to do with dead ones or settled ones or crippled ones."

OHIO NOW FOR PARKER.

Caucus Vote Shows That He Controls—Speech for McClellan.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Ohio fell into line for Parker to-night at its caucus, the delegates voting as follows: Parker, 25; Harmon, 6; McClellan, 6; Olney, 2; Hearst, 4; Folk, 1; not voting, 2.

The feature of the caucus was the attempt of Ed H. Moore of Youngstown, one of the delegates at large, to stampede the caucus to McClellan. In a ringing speech Moore, who is a radical, made a passionate appeal for the Mayor of New York. He declared him the honored son of an honored soldier father, which brought considerable cheering, and for a minute it appeared that the McClellan boom would get into swing.

Moore placed McClellan before the caucus by a resolution that he be voted for by the Buckeye delegation, providing Ohio had no other candidate. J. H. Platt of Tiffin arose and in a steady deliberate voice moved to amend the resolution by substituting the name of Judge Alton B. Parker.

The cheering was long and continued. Pleas were made for Hearst and Harmon, but they fell by the wayside. The Harmon delegates were accused of being untrue to the interests of the Cincinnati mandate. They didn't deny it, but rather held that Harmon knew he could not be nominated, so why keep his name longer before the public at this time? The delegates became embroiled in a most exciting series of arguments, all hands making speeches.

Judge Cleveland, Harmon's campaign manager, finally threw up the Harmon sponge, and voted for Parker. The one Folk delegate was Tom L. Johnson, whose vote was hissed and jeered.

John R. McLean was elected National Committeeman, Tom Johnson alone opposing the motion that the election be made unanimous. John A. McMahon was elected over Tom Johnson as member of the Resolutions Committee.

Considerable feeling was manifested in the delegation at the action of the Parker men in withdrawing the name of Judson Harmon. It was claimed that earlier in the day 40 out of 46 of the delegates had been pledged to vote for Harmon for the Presidency, and Hearst and McClellan men and [illegible] Parker.

TURNER FAVORED FOR VICE PRESIDENCY

His Name Meets with Much Approval in St. Louis.

IS PRAISED BY PARKER

Judge Calls Him One of the Ablest Men He Knows—Other Men Talked Of.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—The canvass for Vice President set in to-day. This fact is an indication that the question of Presidency is regarded as practically settled. Several names are mentioned for the second place on the ticket, the most prominent being that of ex-Senator George H. Turner of Washington.

Senator Carmack of Tennessee has been formally made a candidate by his State delegation, which has instructed its members to support him. Senator Carmack himself exhibits no desire for the nomination, and has declared that he prefers to remain in the Senate. At the same time he has said that if the convention were to call upon him he would obey the call.

John W. Kern and ex-Representative Menzies, both of Indiana; Representative James R. Williams of Illinois, Judson Harmon of Ohio, Edward C. Wall of Wisconsin, and John Sharp Williams are likewise talked of about the hotels and are being discussed by delegates.

The contest will be conducted with none of the bitterness that has marked that for the nomination for President. There is a disposition on the part of friends of Parker to concede the Vice Presidency to any good man the opposition may agree upon. And there is a well-founded report that intimations have been conveyed to the opposition that ex-Senator Turner would be entirely acceptable.

Strong Western Support.

It would be hazardous at this time to predict that the nomination would go to Turner, but the developments of the day, the activity of Turner's friends and the very general approval given to his candidacy furnish ground for the claim that the Washington man will be made Judge Parker's running mate. All the delegates from the States west of the Rocky Mountains are actively engaged in the canvas for him. These States have an aggregate of 72 votes and several of them are regarded in the doubtful column as between the two parties.

It is urged in behalf of Turner that his nomination would be most kindly received in the section of country included in the Pacific and intermountain States, and that it would materially strengthen the ticket in Idaho, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, and Utah, all of which the Democrats are hopeful of carrying November next. These five States have a total of 17 votes in the Electorial College, no inconsiderable number in the event of a close election.

While in the Senate Mr. Turner was regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in that body, and was esteemed by his associates on both sides. His ability as a lawyer and his broad ideas were recognized by President Roosevelt and his advisers in selecting him as one of three Commissioners to settle the Alaska boundary dispute, his two associates having been Elihu Root and Senator Lodge. Mr. Turner took a leading part in formulating the agreement that resulted in the negotiation of the treaty by which that long-standing international dispute was adjusted, and it is the understanding that Mr. Turner is the author of those features of the agreement which practically secured the points for which the United States contended.

Against the selection of Mr. Turner, it is urged that he was a Republican until 1896, when he abandoned that party because of its attitude on the coinage question, and with Teller, Dubois, Pettigrew, and other prominent Republicans, entered Bryan's free-coinage camp. It is due to Mr. Turner to say that he recognizes conditions have changed since 1896, and that he is no longer classed with the Bryan school of economists. In the Senate he acted with Democrats.

Senator Dubois of Idaho, the head Turner boomer, said that things looked pretty favorable, barring accidents. He and the other Turner men are making great use of a letter written by Judge Parker to William F. Sheehan, in which the Judge says that Turner is one of the ablest men he knows. This is being made use of to show that Turner would be satisfactory to Judge Parker as a running mate. It is being pointed out that this is the only expression of Judge Parker's record about any of the men suggested for his colleague on the ticket.

Senator Carmack's Characteristics.

Senator Carmack of Tennessee is the opposite of Mr. Turner in temperament and in mental characteristics. Carmack is impulsive and fiery in utterance. He is a man of great intellectual force and an interesting and entertaining speaker.

His speeches have been marked with bitterness. No man in the Senate can use sarcasm and employ invective with greater volubility and with more scathing effect, and his comprehensive vocabulary enables him to deliver sentences marked by elegance of diction and grace of construction which cannot fail to challenge the admiration of even the object of his denunciation.

Mr. Carmack has delivered speeches in the Senate in the course of consideration of Philippine affairs which could be used effectively in the campaign in the event of his nomination for Vice President, being calculated to influence the soldiers and their friends. It is not considered probable, however, that the convention will name Carmack for Vice President.

Messrs. Kern and Menzies of Indiana are receiving little consideration, and it is not likely that the convention will go to Indiana for a candidate. It is believed the names of these gentlemen are brought forward by the Indiana people solely to promote the chances of Mr. Taggart for favorable recommendation for Chairman of the National Committee.

Mr. Williams of Illinois has had nearly twelve years' service in the House of Representatives. He is an able man, and has been of great service to his party. It is contended by his friends that the nomination of Williams would be of great value to the Democrats of Illinois.

Mr. Harmon of Ohio was a member of President Cleveland's Cabinet, having served as Attorney General. That fact will make him objectionable to the anti-Cleveland men. Moreover, it is not believed that there would be any advantage to the Democrats in the campaign in making Mr. Harmon the nominee.

It is claimed that Wall's nomination would be politic because of the factional warfare in progress among the Republicans of Wisconsin. Conservative men, however, believe that Wall's nomination would have the effect of bringing the Republicans together.

The judgement of reflecting men of the party is that the interests of the Democrats would be best promoted by doing nothing to interfere in any manner with the family quarrel in Wisconsin.

John Sharp Williams's Position.

Friends and admirers of John Sharp Williams talk of him as a probable candidate, but this receives no encouragement from Mr. Williams nor from the leaders of the party, who know and appreciate the worth and value of that gentleman as a leader in the House of Representatives

There is another consideration which is not overlooked by the friends of Mr. Williams, and one to which he attaches great importance. If the Democrats elect their ticket next November it is quite likely they will also elect a majority of members of the House, in which event they will elect a Speaker.

Mr. Williams would rather be Speaker of the House than President of the Senate with the constitutional but very uncertain contingency of becoming President of the United States; and the belief obtains that his party would receive greater benefit from his presence in the lower house, whether as its presiding officer or as the parliamentary leader of the minority on the floor, than as Vice President.

VIRGINIA DECIDES FOR PARKER.

To Vote for Him as Long as His Name Is Before the Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Virginia will cast its twenty-four votes for the nomination of Judge Parker on the first ballot. The delegates controlled by Daniel of Campbell County and Martin of Albemarle County, the Old Dominion's two Senators, caucused this morning at the Hotel St. Nicholas and voted to support Parker as long as his name is before the convention. There were only two dissenting votes, and as the delegation must act as a unit the action of the majority binds all.

One of the officers of the delegation made this statement with reference to Senator Gorman: "The Virginia delegation has never been for Gorman at any stage of the game. Perhaps four or five favored him, but no more. Our second choice is no doubt Grover Cleveland."

It developed that the Virginians think well of the candidacy of ex-Senator George Turner of Washington for the Vice Presidency on the ticket. They have no one to suggest themselves.

Gov. Andrew J. Montague, one of the Electors at Large, was kept pretty much out of the public eye by Senators Daniel and Martin. The Governor is a hot aspirant for Senator Martin's seat and the Albemarle man is determined that he shall not have it. So far the head of the Virginia organization has kept control, and from all that can be learned he will continue to do so.

The Governor was and still is very desirous of stepping from Capitol Hill, in Richmond, to the Capitol at Washington as United States Senator. As he is constitutionally ineligible to succeed himself he must succeed in his Senate ambitions or retire from the arena altogether, for a time at least.

HEARST SCHEME FAILS.

Plan Was to Get 400 Delegates to Pledge Themselves Against Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—This was a great day for the Hearst movement. The managers hit on a new idea which is so simple that nobody can understand why it has not been worked before by Presidential candidates. The problem before them was one of no mean difficulty. It was this: How, in a convention where practically everybody is for another candidate, can you defeat his nomination? and the simplicity of the answer was brilliant.

Parker's defeat was accomplished with pledges. The idea which occurred to the Hearst managers for the defeat of Parker was this: If you want to defeat the man who has nearly all the votes, you can do it if enough persons to accomplish his defeat sign pledges to vote against him. Accordingly they sent out for more ink, and later it was made known that there was something doing at the Hearst headquarters. Eagear inquirers posted thither and were informed that 400 delegates had signed pledges not to vote for Parker under any circumstances.

"That settles it," said the Hearst men. "If a man takes an iron-bound pledge he can't go back on it, can he? And 400 is more than a third of the convention, and it takes a two-thirds vote to nominate. This ingenious idea of ours has turned the tide, and Parker is hopelessly beaten."

It was indeed a great scheme, the trouble with it being that the Hearst people have not got any 400 pledges.

Hearst is, however, transacting some business in Missouri That State is bothering the Parker people a good deal. It is instructed for Cockrell of course, but there is nothing to prevent a change of votes after the compliment has been paid to the Senator. There are a number of the Missourians who really prefer Hearst. The probability is, however, that even if he should get the State it would only be on the second ballot, and it does not look now as if there would be any second ballot.

The Hearstians have a habit of travelling through the Jefferson lobby and corridors and letting off what they call their "college yell." It goes like this:

"Boom, boom, boom;
First, first first;
California, California;
Hearst, Hearst, Hearst."

This college yell was patented by the Hearst boomers in the California delegation, but it sounded so well that all the Hearst men have infringed the patent.

The crowds do not join in, but the boomers seem to enjoy it.

BAILEY TO ANSWER BRYAN.

Lively Times Expected When They Clash on Convention Floor.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Although it is as certain as anything in politics can be that Judge Parker will be nominated, the Parker leaders are not losing any tricks or throwing anything into the hands of the enemy. Even such a matter as the expected speech of Mr. Bryan has been looked out for, and a man has been selected to answer every utterance that Bryan may make on any subject in the convention.

This man is Senator Bailey of Texas, and in that fact is the promise of some really exciting scenes when the convention gets to work. That Bryan will make at least one speech is certain, and undoubtedly he will make more. Bryan's old eloquence has not left him, but Bailey is almost as much of a favorite with a crowd as is the Nebraskan.

Bailey is not exactly a great orator, but he has a wonderful faculty for lucid and convincing statement, and it is a pleasure to hear him talk. He never has encountered an audience that got sleepy while he was expounding. Furthermore, there is a universal conviction among Democratic politicians as a class that Bailey is a great man, and they are proud of him, particularly in the South.

Hence it is that there is promise of some really dramatic and memorable scenes when the two get at each other. Bailey was always a lukewarm supporter of Bryan, insomuch that at one time there was actually fear that he would not vote for the latter for President. Bryan's friends always set this down to jealousy and to a feeling on Bailey's part that he himself was the leading young man of the Democratic Party, and that no other young man should be preferred to him. At this idea Bailey's friends have always scoffed.

NEW JERSEY UNDECIDED.

Are Anxious to Nominate Cleveland, So Postpone Action.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—New Jersey is in a quandary. Its delegates assembled in caucus this morning at the Lindell, and after a deal of discussion voted to postpone action of any kind until to-morrow. Officers of the delegation have already been elected and delegates assigned to committee.

The New Jersey men are desirous of bringing about the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, but, according to ex-Senator Smith to-day, they have had no assurances from the ex-President that thew can use his name in any way. This is what causes delay. Some of the delegates seem quite sure that conditions will be such that Mr. Cleveland will allow his name to be presented. Others thing there is "too much Parker" for anything of that sort to happen. Gray of Delaware appears to be the favorite second choice among the New Jersey delegates.

Illinois to Vote for Hearst.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—The Illinois delegation, instructed for Hearst, met for their caucus this afternoon. Chairman Fred J. Kern declared in his address that the delegates of Illinois would be faithful to all the obligations imposed upon them by their State Convention. John P. Hopkins was then elected Chairman of the delegation, Roger Sullivan National Committeeman, and Ben T. Cable member of the Committee on Resolutions.

COMMITTEE DECLINES TO DECIDE CONTESTS

National Body Refers the Illinois Fight to Convention.

HEARST FACTION DEJECTED

Philippine Delegates Angered by Decision to Give Them no Votes Till their Status has Been Fixed.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—The National Committee this afternoon held what in all probability will be its last meeting. The reports of sub-committees appointed to hear contests in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Jersey, Ohio, South Dakota, and the District of Columbia were heard and concurred in. These reports in every instance recommended the placing of the regular delegates on the temporary roll call of the convention. Not one contest was successful. The majority of these will go before the Committee on Credentials.

In the Illinois case, which is by far the largest and most important, the committee submitted a report which, omitting a brief statement of the nature of the different contests, reads as follows:

"It is the opinion of the committee that the National Committee in cases like the present should recognize the credentials of the regular officers of the only State Convention held. In some of the Congressional districts there was evidence to show that questionable methods prevailed. In some cases it appears that delegates selected by district caucuses were replaced by persons who had not been selected by the delegates of those districts, and in some instances it is at least doubtful whether the substitutions were properly made.

A Question for the Convention.

"It would require a long and exhaustive inquiry to ascertain the facts. Such an investigation is impracticable, and in our view such would be against the province of this committee. We are unanimously of the opinion that for the redress of the alleged grievances in these contests the convention itself and not the National Committee is the proper form."

On motion of John T. McGraw of West Virginia, Palmer Woods of Honolulu was declared a member of the committee to succeed William H. Cornwell, deceased.

Mr. McGraw then brought much woe upon the delegates from the Philippines by securing the passage of a resolution providing that the delegates from those islands and from Porto Rico should each have six seats in the convention until their status had been fixed by the convention, but no votes. The Philippine delegates who were waiting the action of the committee in the hall outside left in great wrath, declaring that they had been denied admission to the convention, and they "guessed they were not wanted."

Clark Howell of Georgia submitted a resolution commending the work of the retiring National Chairman, James K. Jones, and other officials of the committee. It was unanimously adopted.

The committee then adjourned.

The action of the National Committee in the matter of the contests sustains the contention of the Hopkins men in Illinois, who thus will hold their seats unless ousted by the Committee on Credentials. The Harrison and Hearst faction were greatly disheartened by their defeat, and announced their intention of carrying the fight before the Committee on Credentials, and if beaten there before the convention itself.

This statement did not alarm John P. Hopkins.

"We won, as I knew we would," he said. "There was, in fact, nothing else for the committee to do. What steps may be taken later will have no effect. Our delegates will remain just where the State Convention seated them."

The victory of the Hopkins faction was almost a defeat for Bryan, who has made the fight almost a personal matter.

"The decision of the committee is far-reaching," said Mr. Bryan, "and means that the work of a few men is to stand before the wishes of the majority of the delegates. I have hopes that the Credentials Committee will see the matter in a different light."

Protest to the Convention.

The Philippine delegates got together soon after the National Committee meeting and drew up the following protest to the convention:

"It is understood that the National Committee will recommend that the Philippine delegation be seated in the National Convention merely as a matter of courtesy, and that the delegation be denied the right of vote and speech. The Democratic delegation from the Philippine Islands believes that for the good of the Democratic Party and as a matter of justice to the people of the Philippines, their voice should be heard in the councils of the party.

"There is no doubt that the Filipino people look to the Democratic Party for assistance. In the platform adopted in Manila on the 30th day of April, 1904, and framed by Democratic representatives from every part of the islands, the people of the Philippines stated to the Democratic Party their grievances, their needs, (particularly for unrestricted trade with the United States,) and their demand for redress.

"That platform should be considered by the National Convention before it adopts a National plank with respect to the Philippines. The Philippine delegates urge upon the convention as a matter of reason and justice that due consideration be given to the platform."

The platform is given in full as part of the protest. It asks for a form of territorial government similar to that in Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands at the earliest practicable date; declares its belief that the Philippines and the United States are firmly united; demands a definite statement of policy; condemns the Republican policy as being responsible for the ruinous depression in the islands; asks for free trade with the United States on the same basis as Porto Rico; deplores the fact that money in interests have been able to prevent the sugar and tobacco interests from being developed; requests that the incoming of American capital be made more attractive; declares for a non-partisan government in the Philippines and for civil service; requests the largest possible measure of home rule and the delegation of all important powers to the Philippine Commission, and commends the work of the army and navy as having pacified the islands.

From what could be gathered from the delegation it seems that they feel that the failure of the Philippine platform to declare for the independence of the islands is largely responsible for their treatment.

PARKER'S FRIENDS CELEBRATE.

Fellow-Townsmen Hold High Carnival in St. Louis—Every One Happy.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 5.—No happier and jollier crowd can be found in all St. Louis than the little party of twenty-five men, all close personal friends of Judge Parker, which came here from Ulster County to see the nomination of their neighbor for the Presidency.

Most of the members of the party came from Esopus, the Judge's home village, and the rest from Kingston, where he spent his early career in politics and the law. The members of the party arrived in a special car in charge of Supreme Court Justice James A. Betts.

When Judge Parker's townsmen arrived and found that the movement had turned into a landslide, with all parties clamoring for places on the Parker band wagon, their enthusiasm was let loose almost without restraint, and to-night they are holding high carnival about the Parker headquarters in the Planters Hotel.

The delegation, which is not made up along party lines, by any means, included, besides Justice Betts, Senator John J. Linson, Judge John G. Forelter, Civil Service Commissioner John E. Kraft, Howard Chipp, the Rev. Charles Mercer Hall, Judge Parker's son-in-law; Everett Fowler, Peter C. Black, Ira M. Black, Seward Miller, Emory Freer, C. A. Oakes, John F. Cloonan, John W. Searing, John M. Schonmaker, John N. Werner, and George Burgoine.

JUDGE PARKER BRAVES STORM.

Rode Through Lightning and Rain—Drenched When He Got Back.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 5.—About the same time that the Parker leaders at St. Louis were making their final arguments for their choice as nominee for President, the man about whom they were talking was riding in one of the most severe thunderstorms this section has had this Summer. He started out with the clouds gathering densely overhead, but was apparently determined not to be denied this feature of his daily routine.

To-night he came back drenched to the skin. The ride lasted for an hour and a half. During all of the time one crash of thunder followed closely upon another, but only once did he seek shelter. That was when he thought he saw the tips of a tree before him splintered by a bolt of lightning.

The Judge is averse to having anything said which might picture him as a poser in any way, either as an athlete or a farmer. The latter phase of his life has been emphasized greatly because that has been the way he has switched the conversation with visitors who insisted upon talking about politics. He is not averse, however, to having the truth told. His horseback riding has been an important part of his daily life for twenty-five years, as the residents of Kingston and Esopus know.

It was suggested to him at the beginning of that period, upon an occasion when he was in the Adirondacks for his health for some slight malady and he has kept it up ever since. The horse he rides is a bay, named Tom, 16½ hands high, which bears with ease its 200-pound rider.

The Judge did not deny to-night that he has received news from the convention, though he would not admit that it came direct from St. Louis

The truth is that every wire and every mail that has come in here has borne messages and letters to him foreshadowing his nomination as President of the United States. The Judge admitted that several of them had come from his personal friends included in the Kingston delegation. There were several which complimented him upon the enthusiasm with which the Pennsylvania delegation had swung over to his side.

The Judge discussed at some length a message which he received from a man in St. Louis, one of a number which he has received from the same person during the past six months. Since this man first wrote to him he has become a delegate. The Judge has learned from many sources that his correspondent has done some very hard work to bring men in his State to his way of thinking.

Although he did not say it in so many words, the Judge's demeanor to-night clearly indicated that he was satisfied with the way things were going at St. Louis.

He was still trying to read the many letters which had arrived during the day, a waste basket of giant size standing beside him, his private secretary helping him out with the task, when a visitor arrived in his library. He had just reached an epistle in poetry, a splendid lyric production, picturing the Judge as a heroic figure, whose brow is "furrowed with care" and whose "hair is white as snow."

The author wrote under the sobriquet of Mable Parker Grant, inclosed her photograph taken in a tennis suit, and explained that she had won the tennis championship on Long Island against Miss Ellen Roosevelt in 1891. She signed as her correct name Miss Mabel E. Cahill.

The Judge arose this morning at 7 o'clock, not omitting, though his mail was stacked high on his desk, his daily plunge in the Hudson.

Judge Parker was asked again this evening whether he would depart from his custom of silence upon the subject of his probable nomination, but he refused to speak.

Mrs. Parker took a trip early in the day toward Kingston with little Parker Hall, the Judge himself driving her to the Esopus station. The coachman met her upon her return in the evening.

PARKER MAY GET MICHIGAN.

Majority of the Delegates Believed to be for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—One of the most interesting and important of the caucuses held to-day was that of the Michigan delegation. It has been reported for the past forty-eight hours that there was disaffection in the Michigan delegation, and the report was borne out by the result of the caucus, which, after a good deal of argument, in which a decided division of sentiment with regard to Presidential candidates was evinced, adjourned until to-morrow without deciding how the vote of the delegation would be cast.

It was claimed by Thomas E. Barkworth, one of the delegates at large, who is opposed to both Parker and Hearst, that the Parker men did not have enough votes to swing the delegation. He said that the best the Parker men could have done would have been to make the vote a tie, and his opinion was that the anti-Parker men had one majority.

There was one delegate absent, however, he said, and the anti-Parkerites did not care to force the issue because they were afraid that if they did the absence of the one delegate would cause the convention to overrule the action of the caucus, inasmuch as the delegation had been instructed by the State Convention to act as a unit. The absent delegate is F. F. Palms, and he has been telegraphed for, and is expected to be here in the morning.

When National Committeeman Campau was told to-night of the claim of the anti-Parker men in the delegation that they had a majority he said:

"You can put it down that I say that the vote of Michigan will be cast for Judge Parker on the first ballot. My own opinion is that there won't be more than one ballot."

The poll of the delegation made by the Parker men shows sixteen of the delegates for Parker to twelve for other candidates.

WHAT NEBRASKA WILL DO.

Delegates' Votes to be Scattered at Bryan's Behest.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Nebraska is going to scatter her vote. It is to be divided among the candidates, though of course no Nebraska vote will be cast for Judge Parker. There will be votes from that State for Senator Cockrell, Judson Harmon, and others.

This is all to be done in accordance with Mr. Bryan's wishes. He controls the delegation, and he will inform each delegate for whom his vote is to be cast. Mr. Bryan's object in making this arrangement is tactical. He wants to show that his State is satisfied with any good Democrat, and that its opposition is only to Parker, whom he does not regard as in that category.

INDIAN TERRITORY IN LINE.

Its Six Delegates Will Cast Their Votes for Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Judge Parker is the choice of the six delegates of Indian Territory. At a caucus this morning at the Jefferson action was taken by which all six will cast their votes for him. They can act independently, however, if they so wish.

The action of the delegates is quite a surprise. Hearst was believed to be very strong with them, but now all the representatives of the redman's land are talking for Parker.

Robert Williams of Durant was elected National Committeeman.

PARKER SECURES KENTUCKY.

Caucus Decides for Him by Vote of 24 to 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—By a vote of 24 to 2 the Kentucky delegation decided to-night to support the candidacy of Judge Parker.

Congressman James was elected Chairman of the delegation, Gov. Beckham appointed a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and Urey Woodson re-elected National Committeeman.

Lone Guardian of the Williams Boom.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Representative Smith of Kentucky is being chaffed good-naturedly over the fact that he is officially the custodian of the John Sharp Williams Presidential boom. Smith's county instructed him to vote for Williams, and he is the only delegate here with any such instructions. Smith, like all the Kentuckians, is for Parker.

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TAMMANY MEN HAVE THROWN UP SPONGE

Murphy Alone Still Refuses to Admit He Is Beaten.

BLUNDERS OVER M'CLELLAN

Widespread Sentiment for New York's Mayor Revealed — Many States Might Have Been for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—To all intents and purposes Tammany Hall has thrown up the sponge in the anti-Parker fight, admitting it to be useless to longer combat the inevitable. At the same time Charles F. Murphy stands as an isolated figure, still hoping against hope for an accident, and still pretending confidence that the anti-Parker people will be able to block Judge Parker's nomination through controlling one-third of the delegations. Next to William Jennings Bryan, the saddest spectacle of the present convention is Charles F. Murphy, the "man who does not know when he is licked."

Sullen and obstinate, Murphy still continues his conferences with delegates and leaders from other States as his tired and down-hearted lieutenants, acting as whippers-in, bring these men to see the Tammany leader and hear his explanations of the position of opposition taken by Tammany.

While all this is going on, by far the larger part of the Tammany contingent is openly admitting that the fight is all over, that Parker is a certainty, and in all probability on the first ballot, and that Tammany might as well now give a hurrah for the candidate and go home taking its medicine.

All of Murphy's advisers, with the single exception of Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, have advised the Tammany chieftain to abandon his useless position and acquiesce as gracefully as possible in Parker's nomination, but Mr. Murphy has declined to do so, and still follows Cockran's advice in maintaining the fight, to the great disgust of fully half of his following, who resent the way in which Cockran has ingratiated himself with the chief.

Sentiment for McClellan.

To the Tammany mind the saddest feature of the whole affair is the word given by various State delegates and leaders to the effect that had the candidacy of Mayor George B. McClellan been brought out in the open some weeks ago he could have won the support of many delegates, and might have had a chance to become the nominee of the convention. Man after man who has been called into consultation with Mr. Murphy has told him that there is sentiment for McClellan, and that the New York Mayor would make a popular candidate.

"But you waited too late to spring him," they tell the Tammany leader. "When our State Conventions were held the issue was drawn plainly between Parker and Hearst. The emissaries of each were at work, and we had to make our selection. Some of us stood for Parker as against Hearst, and were so instructed. Others selected Hearst, and are so instructed.

"In more than one State Convention we tried to work with the name of McClellan and might have succeeded, but were met with the declaration that you, Mr. Murphy, were for Cleveland, and that you did not want McClellan named. Then we had to abandon all talk for him and to go to Parker or Hearst, as the case might have been."

Murphy himself realizes to-night that he made his mistake of mistakes in fighting Hill and the Parker boom by not coming out for McClellan at the right time. He has so confided to his friends, and even has admitted that it might have been better had he come out for McClellan on his arrival in St. Louis Sunday night, as he was advised to do by Corporation Counsel John J. Delany, by J. Sergeant Cram, and by ex-Senator Charles A. Towne.

Still Talks of Cleveland.

Yet Murphy even to-day persists in saying he thinks Cleveland would make the strongest candidate, although everybody in attendance at the convention knows from personal observation that Mr. Murphy has had every one of his lieutenants working up the McClellan talk from the time he arrived here.

"Had Tammany come out for McClellan in the beginning he would have been the nominee," declared Mr. Cram to-night. "Anyway, he would now be one of the biggest and most talked of men in the country. As it is—"

Here Cram gave a disgusted look out of the window, and chewed viciously at the end of his cigar.

"What's the situation with Tammany to-day?" was asked of Senator Victor J. Dowling to-night.

"Well," he said, reflectively, "Murphy is still for Cleveland, Towne is still for Towne, Cram is still for McClelland, Grady is for Cockrell, Coler is for Gorman, and I'm for the woods."

Big Murphy to Give In.

While there was a continual stream of visitors to the Tammany headquarters all day long, those who came were guided either by curiosity for the mere purpose of shaking hands with old friends or to tell Mr. Murphy what a mistake had been made in the handling of the McClellan matter. Others sought to induce Murphy to climb on the Parker band wagon and make believe he liked it, even if it was hard. Among the latter class were Senator John Daniel of Virginia.

But the boss of Tammany was obstinate, even though the reports kept coming in to the effect that first Ohio, then Virginia, then West Virginia, then Kentucky, and other States were swinging into line for Parker, making his nomination almost absolutely certain on the first ballot.

"Is there any change in your attitude of opposition to the nomination of Judge Parker?" was asked of Mr. Murphy to-night.

"Absolutely none," he replied. "I still believe that there are more than one-third of the delegates absolutely opposed to the nomination of Parker, and without these votes he cannot be nominated. I think he is a beaten man."

"In the event of Mr. Parker's nomination, Mr. Murphy, will Tammany have a representative go on the platform to pledge support to him?" was asked.

"We will not," he replied. "Of course Tammany will support the nominee, whoever he may be, but we do not believe that Parker is the strongest man who can be named, and if we are beaten in our fight we shall accept the defeat in the convention with the same silence with which we took our defeat in the State Convention at Albany, when we were defeated on the issue of instructions.

"Our attitude since we arrived here has been entirely consistent with our course from the beginning. We have met delegates and leaders from various States and have told them that Parker could not get either the votes or the funds to conduct a successful campaign. That is all we could do in the face of the fact that we are bound by instructions for Parker. All suggestions that we might break away from instructions are ridiculous."

While Murphy was still putting up this sort of talk and this sort of a front, the rest of the Tammany contingent, except those acting as messenger boys to bring in men whom the boss wanted to see, were showing their intense interest in affairs either by securing Parker buttons to put on as soon as the nomination is made, or else by going out to the exposition grounds to do the Pike. Out of the 1,200 Tammany men in town this afternoon, fully 1,000 were at the fair, and most of them are spending almost their entire time there, on the theory that the convention now holds no interest for them.

Murphy Issues a Statement.

Late to-night Mr. Murphy decided that he had not done as much talking and predicting as was possible, so he took his press agents into his confidence and issued another "stand pat" statement.

"In my opinion, there has been no change in the situation," he declared. "I certainly have not changed my attitude. No candidate has been nominated yet, not even Judge Parker. Before saying anything further, we must await the action of the convention. That body must speak for itself and we shall remain loyal to that action and bow to the will of the convention."

During the evening Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk of Missouri called at the Tammany headquarters to see Mr. Murphy, who happened to be out at the time. Mr. Folk met several of the Tammany men.

"Did you come in to talk to Tammany over?" remarked Senator Dowling.

"Well yes," replied Mr. Folk, and a pretty good looking lot of men I find, too."

On leaving, Mr. Folk said he should be pleased to call again to-morrow to see Mr. Murphy and talk things over with him.

SENATOR CARMACK'S WRATH.

Tennessee Delegates Booming Him for Vice President.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—The Tennessee delegation, which is for Parker, has succeeded in arousing the wild wrath of its Vice Presidential candidate, Senator Carmack.

The Tennessee State Convention indorsed him for the office and instructed the delegates. Carmack supposed it was merely a compliment, and was pleased. But yesterday the delegation determined to make a real fight for the nomination, and sent out boomers to visit all the other delegations and press Carmack's claims.

The Senator, when he heard of it, was furious. He tried to call in his boomers, but did not succeed. He is going about the hotels to-day using profane language, and saying that his overenthusiastic friends are making him ridiculous.

SOUTH CAROLINA FOR PARKER.

Senator Tillman Says He Will Get Vote on First Ballot.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Senator Benjamin R. Tillman announced to-night that the eighteen South Carolina delegates would be voted for Parker on the first ballot.

"It looks to me like buying a pig in the poke to vote for Parker," said the Senator to-night, "but the delegates from my State want to vote for him on the first ballot, and I want to please them. What we shall do after the first ballot, if the convention lasts longer than that, I don't know, and I am not worrying about it at this time."

WANT TO VOTE FOR PARKER.

New Mexico Delegates Anxious to Break from Hearst.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—The New Mexico delegation held its caucus late this afternoon and re-elected H. B. Fergussen

TAMMANY ROUTED IN NEW YORK CAUCUS

Defeat of Plan to Instruct Hill as to His Duty on Money Plank.

HILL'S VICTORY DECISIVE

Murphy and Cockran Outplayed at Every Point—Representatives on the Convention Committees.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Tammany was not only outvoted, but outplayed at every point in the caucus of the New York delegation which was held this morning in the headquarters at the Southern. Persisting in the attitude which it had maintained from the start toward the candidacy of Judge Parker, Tammany went into the caucus with the disposition to cause as much embarrassment to the supporters of New York's candidate as the ingenuity of Bourke Cockran and Senator Thomas F. Grady could devise.

Cockran's contribution was a resolution declaring in effect that free silver was dead and instructing Mr. Hill, the delegation's member of the Committee on Resolutions, to see that a plank to that effect was contained in the platform adopted by the convention.

His sonorous eloquence in arguing the advisability of the adoption of the resolution did not blind any of the members of the delegation to the real purpose of its introduction. Everybody knew that neither he nor Leader Murphy, for whom Cockran was acting as the mouthpiece, was sincere in pressing the resolution. It was generally understood, both by the Tammany men and the up-State delegates, that it merely indicated the desire of Murphy to inflict a parting sting.

Towne Remains Away.

Leader Murphy's third star performer, Charles A. Towne, remained away from the caucus, thereby adding to the impression already existing that the harmonious relations which have existed between Mr. Murphy and Mr. Towne since the latter went to New York and joined the Tammany ranks have become somewhat strained because of the continued advocacy by Murphy of the candidacy of Grover Cleveland.

It was Cockran and Grady against Hill, Sheehan, and George Raines, and it would seem from the reports of those who were in the caucus that the up-State trio had all the best of the argument.

The caucus was called to order by Cord Meyer, the Chairman of the State Committee. Edward Murphy, Jr., was proposed for permanent Chairman of the caucus by the Hill-Sheehan element and his election was accomplished without objection on the part of Tammany.

The next order of business was the selection of the delegation's representatives on the various committees of the convention. The following is the list of those chosen:

Chairman of the Delegation—EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., of Troy.
Secretary—JOHN J. CUMMINGS of Syracuse.
Member of the Resolutions Committee—DAVID B. HILL of Albany.
Member of Committee on Permanent Organization—FREDERICK C. SCHRAUB of Lewiston.
Member of the Committee on Rules—THOMAS F. GRADY of New York.
Member of the Committee on Credentials—JAMES W. RIDGWAY of Brooklyn.
Member of the Committee to Notify the Nominee for President—GEORGE RAINES of Rochester.
Member of the Committee to Notify the Nominee for Vice President—PERRY BELMONT of New York.
Honorary Vice President of the Convention—JOHN FOX of New York.
Honorary Secretary of the Convention—CHARLES NISBET of Amsterdam.

The names of Thomas F. Grady for the Committee on Rules and John Fox for Honorary Vice President of the convention were offered by Tammany Leader Murphy.

Norman E. Mack of Buffalo was reelected National Committeeman from New York. There was no other name presented for the place.

Bourke Cockran's Resolution.

When David B. Hill had been named for member of the Committee on Resolutions, Bourke Cockran arose and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this delegation, a plain statement in the Democratic platform that the decision of the people, as twice expressed on the standard of value, should be accepted as a final settlement of the coinage question, is absolutely essential to any prospect of success at the election.

Objection to the consideration of the resolution was at once made by Messrs. Hill, Sheehan, and McCarren in turn, all of whom tried to sidetrack it without in any way antagonizing the sentiments it expressed. Their contention was that all such questions as the resolution raised should properly be left to the member of the Resolutions Committee chosen by the New York delegation.

Mr. Sheehan moved that the resolution be referred.

Mr. Cockran moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto that it be referred to the member of the Committee on Resolutions chosen by the New York delegation, but with instructions that he should make every effort to have it incorporated in the National platform.

Both Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Hill expressed the opinion that the amended resolution should be voted down, and George Raines of Rochester, who was both the temporary and permanent Chairman of the New York State Convention, spoke at some length against it. He made it clear that the friends of Judge Parker thoroughly understood that Tammany's purpose in introducing the resolution was to humiliate Mr. Hill by conveying the impression that he could not be trusted to represent fairly the sentiment of New York on the Resolutions Committee.

"I have no objection to the declaration which the resolution seeks to have go out as the sentiment of the delegation," said Mr. Raines. "Personally, I thought so strongly on that subject that I confess to irregularity in 1896. But the whole question involved here is one of propriety. The New York member of the Committee on Resolutions should not be hampered with instructions.

"Then, too, I think the language of the resolution is unfortunate. I do not believe we should declare that the money question has been settled merely because the people have twice voted against a change. I think we should give due credit to the effect of the discovery of additional gold and of industrial conditions. If we are to hold that the money question is settled simply because the people have twice voted down a candidate who ran on a free-silver platform then we could not logically raise the issue of tariff revision, because the people have twice, and more than twice, voted against that proposition.

"If we are to make such a declaration as Mr. Cockran's resolution suggests, therefore, I think we should put it on broader grounds than he has advanced as a basis for it."

Mr. Sheehan said that he thoroughly agreed with what Mr. Raines had said and added that he personally was willing to go much further than Mr. Cockran did in his resolution in proclaiming free silver a dead issue.

Lost by 50 Votes to 26.

The vote was then taken on the amended Cockran resolution and it was voted down by a vote of 50 to 26. The Tammany delegation voted for it, and also secured the support of Francis Burton Harrison, who was the alternate for George Ehret, one of the delegates at large, who is not here and has given Mr. Harrison his proxy to sit in the convention as well as in the delegation caucus; Philip T. Cronin of the First District, Thomas F. Farrell, who holds the proxy of James Shevlin of the Sixth District of Brooklyn, Matthew Dooley of the Sixth District of Brooklyn, and Thomas F. Conway of Clinton County, who is Smith Wood's representative on the delegation, and who therefore carries instructions to fight anything that David B. Hill wants.

Perry Belmont of the First District voted with the Hill men against the resolution, and when the caucus had adjourned the Tammany men endeavored to make much out of his vote, asserting that Belmont had voted down a resolution for a virtual gold-standard declaration.

Mr. Belmont was indignant when he heard of the Tammany talk about his action.

"Nonsense," he said. "I voted against the resolution on the same ground that Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Hill opposed it—not because I wished to dodge on the silver issue, but merely because I believed that it was improper to instruct New York's member of the Committee on Resolutions as to his course of action in the committee."

The resolution as amended having been voted down, the vote recurred on the proposition made by Mr. Sheehan that the resolution should be referred to the delegation's member of the Committee on Resolutions without instructions. There was no division demanded, and the chair announced that Mr. Sheehan's motion had prevailed unanimously.

Senator Thomas F. Grady next offered a resolution which was in effect that if the question of abrogating the two-thirds rule should come before the Committee on Rules the New York delegation's member of the committee should be instructed to vote against the proposition.

Hill's Sarcastic Comment.

This brought Senator Hill to his feet. With the utmost affability of manner, but at the same time with cutting sarcasm he said:

"I think that is a matter which should be left to the good judgment of the delegation's member of the Committee on Rules, in whom I know the delegation has complete confidence."

Senator Grady smiled good-naturedly at this sally, as did all of the Tammany men with the exception of the sphinx-like Murphy, and their appreciation of the humor of the situation was increased when George Raines added:

"I don't believe, Mr. Chairman, that the question of abrogating the two-thirds rule is likely to come before the Committee on Rules, but if it should I am sure Senator Grady will correctly represent without instructions the sentiment of the delegation behind him."

Falling in with the humor of the occasion, Senator Grady said:

"I have never heard of a Committee on Rules doing any work in connection with a National Convention, and I have not the slightest idea where the Rules Committee of this convention is likely to meet. I think it would be well if a committee were appointed to act as an escort for me so that I could locate the committee. I'm in Missouri now, and you'll have to show me."

Senator McCarren proposed that the nomination of Judge Parker should be made by Borough President Martin W. Littleton of Kings. There was no objection, and when Chairman Murphy announced that Mr. Littleton would perform that service for New York's candidate there was general applause, in which some of the Tammany men joined.

POPULISTS NAME WATSON.

Nominated for President at Springfield Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 5.—The Populist Convention to-day unanimously nominated Thomas E. Watson of Georgia for President and Thomas H. Tribbles of Nebraska for Vice President, after which it adjourned.

When the Populist Convention was called to order to-day there was a long wrangle over the report of the Committee on Credentials. The question at issue was whether the States that had only a partial list of delegates present should be permitted to cast the full vote of the States. It was finally decided that where States were represented in the convention those delegates be permitted to cast the full vote of the State.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization brought forth a storm of protest from the Fusion wing of the convention, as the report showed that the middle-of-the-roaders had secured all the officers of the convention.

Robert Shilling of Wisconsin protested against what he termed high-handed and unfair methods. Allice Reed of South Dakota followed with a similar protest. Judge W. J. Babb of Kansas and J. W. Baird of Texas, for the middle-of-the-roaders, made conciliatory speeches, pleading for harmony.

The report of the committee was adopted and the following declared the permanent officers of the convention:

Permanent Chairman—J. M. Malett of Texas; Permanent Secretary—Charles H. De France of Nebraska; Assistant Secretary—W. C. Champi of Kansas.

The platform, which was unanimously adopted, reaffirms adherence to the basic truths of the Omaha platform of 1892 and of the subsequent platforms of 1896 and 1900. Among the things demanded are that the issuance of notes be taken from the banks; that the Government assume the entire and absolute charge of coining and printing of money, and that all, whether gold, silver, or paper, shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private; abolition of the alien ownership of land, and Government ownership of all utilities.

The platform also says:

"We favor the enactment of legislation looking to the improvement of conditions for wage earners, the abolition of child labor, the suppression of sweatshops, and of convict labor in competition with free labor, and the exclusion from American shores of foreign pauper labor.

"We favor the shorter work day and declare that if eight hours constitutes a day's labor in Government service, that eight hours should constitute a day's labor in factories, workshops, and mines.

"As a means of placing all public questions directly under the control of the people we demand that the legal provision be made under which the people may exercise the initiative, referendum, and proportional representation and direct vote for all public officers, with the right of recall."

JERSEY'S CORPORATION INCOME

Five Thousand Odd Companies Contributed—$2,436,919.14 in 1903.

TRENTON, N. J., July 5.—A schedule showing the taxes paid to the Commonwealth by the corporations chartered and doing business here has been filed with the State Controller by the State Board of Taxation.

The present list shows 5,755 corporations paying a total tax of $2,436,910.14, ranging in amounts from 16 cents to $162,149.35, the latter sum being paid by the Prudential Insurance Company. The total list of corporations is about 11,000, an increase of 1,000 over last year. The Northern Securities Company is taxed for $23,520.13, but as the corporation is declared illegal by the United States Courts, there is some question as to whether the tax can be collected.

Corporations organized under the laws of New Jersey are required to pay annually one-tenth of 1 per cent. on their issued stock up to $3,000,000; one-twentieth of 1 per cent. on the stock exceeding $3,000,000 and not exceeding $5,000,000, and $50 on each $1,000,000 in excess of $5,000,000.

Hospital Patients Discover Fire.

Patients looking out of the window of the Bradford Street Hospital, Brooklyn, saw smoke and flames coming from the home of John W. Flynn, at 114 Bradford Street, directly opposite the institution, yesterday afternoon, and told Dr. Clay, who sent in an alarm. The flames had gained great headway by the time the firemen arrived, and the building, a two-story and attic structure, was destroyed. The attendants of the hospital rescued several horses from an adjoining barn, but the prompt action of Mrs. Newboldt, the Superintendent of the hospital, in assuring the patients there was no danger averted a panic among them.

Woman Dies of Burns; Husband Accused.

Mrs. Mary Pool, 32 years old, a negress, of 1,693 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, died in St. Mary's Hospital, that borough, last night from burns which she received by the explosion of an oil lamp. It is alleged that the lamp was thrown at the woman by her husband, William Pool, 30 years old, during a quarrel between them at their home yesterday morning. Pool was arrested last night on a charge of homicide, and locked up in the Atlantic Avenue Police Station.

BRYAN PROFESSES HOPE OF DEFEATING PARKER

But He Refuses to Disclose Any Cause for His Optimism.

KEEPS MUM ON CANDIDATE

Pettigrew, His Active Ally, Smiles and Suggests That Folk and Hobson Might Win.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—William J. Bryan tonight analyzed the situation from his point of view. He issued the following statement:

"There is nothing to add to the statement that I made yesterday, which described the situation then, and which still exists. Judge Parker has made no substantial gains from those States which were counted against him, and the opposition has become better crystalized. In so far as there is any enthusiasm for Parker, it is due to the belief that, being the choice of New York, he can carry the State, and with the State the country. This confidence is being overcome by the protests of the Democrats of that part of New York which is expected to furnish the Democratic votes.

"While the opposition is not centralized upon any particular candidate, it is an aggressive opposition, and likely to be recruited by accessions from the instructed States when it is seen that Parker cannot be nominated. The Hearst delegates form the largest element of the opposition, but Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and Delaware have canvassed their votes to find them with it, and it will doubtless have a scattering outside support.

"The Illinois contest, while it is decided for the Hopkins ticket, was really a victory for the contestants, because it was decided on a question of jurisdiction, and the contestants now have behind them the unanimous report which declares, in effect, that frauds were practiced in the convention. The contest will be renewed before the Credentials Committee."

"Can you make a forecast of the platform?" Mr. Bryan was asked.

"No, because the Committee on Resolutions has not yet been made up," he replied.

He Won't Give Particulars.

"How many names have you secured to the petition which you have put into circulation, asking those who have been opposed to the nomination of Judge Parker to remain firm in the opposition for at least three ballots?"

"That is information I don't care to give. I will say, however, that I am still confident that there will be more than a third of the convention that will stand out against the nomination of Judge Parker."

"For how long?"

"Long enough, I think, to defeat him."

"Is there any prospect of the opposition being able to concentrate on a candidate?"

"I think there is a very good prospect."

"Who is the man?"

"I don't care to speak as to candidates."

"What truth is there in the report that Joseph W. Folk's call on you this afternoon was due to a desire on your part to get his consent to your placing his name before the convention?"

"Good Lord, if I were to place in nomination all the men it has been said I would, how would I ever be able to reconcile my views as to who was the best man?"

"Then you don't expect to place any man in nomination yourself?"

"As I said, I refuse to be drawn into a discussion of candidates."

Hobson Calls on Bryan.

Mr. Bryan himself seems to be the only person who is completely lost to the humor of events around his headquarters. This afternoon he received a call from Richmond Pearson Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac incident at Santiago. When Hobson was ushered into Mr. Bryan's private room one of the Bryan men remarked:

"I am with Hobson. What we need is more battleships. If we had a few more of them in the Mississippi now, perhaps we might be able to create a stampede. Perhaps Hobson can give us a tip as to how we can sink our hulk so as to keep Parker blocked up in the Harbor of Esopus."

Then Folk came along. He was shown into Bryan's room while Hobson was there. Senator Pettigrew and one or two others joined them. Folk and Hobson were with Bryan for about ten minutes. When they came out they were introduced to everybody around.

Ex-Senator Pettigrew was caught in the corridor and asked what he had been accomplishing in the way of preventing a stampede to Parker. He said:

"We have the pledges of more than a third of the delegates that they will stand out against the nomination of Parker for several ballots at least, but, then, you know the pledge of a delegate in such a situation as now exists here is not a gilt-edged asset. I would not like to bank too much on it myself. However, I will say that I have not yet given up the notion that there is a possibility of defeating Parker."

"Whom can you defeat him with?" he was asked.

Folk and Hobson.

A bright twinkle came into the eye of the former Senator. Pettigrew is an extreme radical, but he has the saving grace of humor and the twinkle had grown into a broad smile which overspread his countenance as he remarked:

"Well, when I was in Mr. Bryan's room a few moments ago the thought occurred to me as I looked upon Folk and Hobson that we need not go out of the room for a ticket. What would be the matter with Folk and Hobson on a platform, 'No bribes for men; kisses for the ladies?'"

Gov. Beckham of Kentucky was also one of Mr. Bryan's callers. Kentucky has an uninstructed delegation, and as Bryan has a number of friends in the State, he thought he might be able to persuade the young Governor to enter into the anti-Parker combination.

The hardest work done by Bryan and Pettigrew to-day was with the Ohio delegation. They virtually promised that if Ohio would enter into the anti-Parker combination the votes of all of the States opposed to Parker would be cast for Judson Harmon on the third ballot. There are at least twenty members of the Ohio delegation who have a decided preference for Parker, and they could see nothing alluring in the prospect offered by Bryan and Pettigrew of a one-third vote for Harmon on the third ballot.

"Suppose you do get the entire vote of the Parker opposition for Harmon on the third ballot," said one of the Ohio delegates when the Bryan proposition was advanced. "That won't nominate him."

"No," was the reply, "but it will tie up the convention."

"And what good will tying up the convention do us? The prospect of staying in St. Louis for a few days more at $7 per day has no special attraction."

That ended the argument. Every delegation that Pettigrew and Bryan approached took much the same view as the Ohioans. They could not see what it would profit their favorite son to enter into a combination which could not, under any circumstances, deliver more than a one-third vote. The hand wagon was much more alluring.

Store closes 5.30 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Store closes 5.30 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M.

Annual exposition of pure foods

IF you will take time to glance over the instructive and entertaining program in the centre of this advertisement, you cannot resist bringing the children and your friends to-day to spend a pleasant day and view New York's greatest exposition of strictly pure foods at lowest prices. Sixth Floor.

Lowest Prices: That's the Model Food Store Slogan! We want to emphasize it in the strongest terms, for it means a bona-fide saving of many dollars on your Summer supply of groceries. You must never allow yourself to forget for one second that these prices, even though they are *extremely low*, represent the highest quality of all that's good to eat and drink, and *that* means purity in every article you select. Telephone 2100 Chelsea.



ONCE there was a bride of a month who had recently engaged her first cook. One day she found the ruler of the culinary precincts busy writing when she should have been preparing dinner.

She was too timid to reprimand her so, she said in a conciliating manner:

"Why, Phyllis, I did not know you could write."

"Didn't you, now," replied the "cook lady" with all the traditional imperiousness of her calling: "Begorra, how the divil do ye s'pose I got all me foin testymonials I showed ye when I cum here?"

She was so proud of her autographic accomplishments that she blunderingly gave away how she had deceived her employer.

Stores or people who make a practice of deceiving should have a good memory and take a glance at their "past performance" before making an assertion.

But no matter how careful they are, you'll always notice that like the cook they often give themselves away.

Haven't you noticed that some houses just to keep up with their competitors will advertise an article one day as being worth so much and another day as being worth just enough more to give you the impression that they are offering better bargains than their competitors?

They mistake misrepresentation for enterprise, but you can be fooled only once—that's the reason they do not grow as fast as we do.

We do not stoop to such methods—we make it a point to give you legitimate inducements, and if we cannot secure your trade honestly we're going to do without it, because when you do become a patron of this store we know you'll be satisfied to remain and that's all the reward we want for conducting our business as a thoroughly reliable store should conduct it. *To be continued*

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Quaker Oats—2-lb. package...7c Limit, 3 cartons to each purchaser.

Cream of Wheat—Regular 15c. carton...10c Limit, 2 cartons to each customer.

New Seeded Raisins—1-lb. carton.....9c

Santa Clara Prunes—Large, sweet fruit; lb., 7c.; 4 lbs.....25c

Grape Nuts—Package.....9c Limit, 3 packages to each purchaser.

Flour—Washburn & Crosby's Gold Medal or Royal Stuart Premium Patent; ¼ barrel sack, 72c

Oatmeal—Best quality fresh rolled; 5 lbs., 16c.; 10 lbs., 29c

Java & Mocha Coffee—Waverly blend, fresh from the roaster; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb.....22c

English Blended Teas—and all green and black varieties, usually sold at 45c. lb.; lb., 37c.; 5 lbs. in tea caddy..$1.75

Mocha and Java Coffee—Hotel Cecil Blend; used exclusively in high grade cafes and by particular families; 10 lbs. $2.45; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb.....28c

Jersey Tomatoes. Royal Stuart Whole Fruit, fine flavor; extra large can, 15c.; dozen...$1.65

Salmon Steak—McGowan's Columbia River Fish, doz., $2.25; 1 lb., flat can 20c

Hams—Armour's best Star or Swift's Premium, canvased for delivery, 10 to 12 lb. size; lb.13½c

Breakfast Bacon—Armour's or Swift's mild sugar cured, 3 to 4 lb. strips; lb., 11½c

Condensed Milk—Nestle's Pure Rich Milk; can, 9c.; 6 cans, 50c

Table Salt—Log Cabin, double refined, with Patent Filler; large box, 10c.; 3 boxes 25c

Worcestershire Sauce—Royal Stuart; use it with cold meats, fish, and gravies; ½ pt. bottle, 18c.; pint bottle 35c

Flavoring Extracts—Cameron Double Strength Vanilla or Lemon; pint, 85c.; ½-pint, 45c.; ¼-pint, 25c.; ½ pint 15c

Pure Fruit Syrups—"Royal Stuart," Raspberry, Sarsaparilla, or Wild Cherry, quart bottle, 38c.; pint bottle.23c

Lemons—Large ripe, juicy fruit; dozen, 14c.; 2 doz., 25c

Beef—Libby's or Veribest Corned Beef, Roast Beef, or Luncheon Beef; 2 lb. can, 23c.; dozen, $2.65; 1 lb. can, 13c.; dozen..$1.50

In-er-Seal Biscuit—Banquet Wafers, Graham Wafers, or Saltines; regular 15c. carton, 12c.; 9 cartons 70c

Queen Olives—New Importation from Spain; gallon, including jug, $1.10; quart Mason jar, 28c

Scouring Soap—Pride of the Kitchen; scours and cleans perfectly. Large cake, 5c.; 5 cakes, 22c

Teas for Icing—India-Ceylon or Formosa Oolong; special value; lb., 50c.; 5 lbs. in tea caddy, $2.40

Cheese—Herkimer County Full Cream; lb., 13c.; 2 lbs.....25c

Hominy—Schumacher's fresh granulated; 5 lb. cartons.....15c

If you cannot personally attend, send us your order by mail, or telephone Chelsea-2100.

Programme FOR WEDNESDAY.

Popular Daily Concerts, Morning and Afternoon, by the New York Ladies' Symphony Orchestra.

Afternoon Matinees. Frank Hoey's Fantastic Pantomimic Marionette Manikins give performances at 10:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, and 4:00 P. M.

A' Gra Repestodor Da Sosa Magician, 20 Minutes in Wonderland.

INSTRUCTIVE DEMONSTRATION PURE FOOD EXHIBITS.

Souvenirs—The Peppy Girl Calendar for July Free to all Visitors

The Celebrated Cyphers Incubator on exhibition. Bring the children to see the Little Chicks.

SINGING BIRDS. NIGHTINGALES, FINCHES AND CANARIES WILL sing sweet songs for you.

Columbia Graphophone will render your favorite song. Concerts hourly.

Ichizo Fukasawa, a native of Japan, will serve a cup of tea to all visitors—complimentary.

The New Swedish Radiator Creamery makes Fresh Butter in two minutes. We sell Fresh Buttermilk or Sweet Milk at 5c. a glass.

6TH FLOOR—COMFORTABLE SEATS FOR EVERYBODY.

Hunter Baltimore Rye Whiskey, bottle...83c Limit, 1 bottle to each Customer.

Sir Robert Burnett's Old Tom Gin, bottle...67c Limit, 1 bottle to each Customer.

Apollinaris—Dozen quarts, $1.05; dozen pints.. ...$1.41

Port, Sherry, Tokay, Muscatel, superior, rich, fruity wines; gal., $1.45; bottle.....43c

Imperial Zinfandel or Mountain Riesling, fine old wines, gal., $1.15; bottle.....35c

Imported Sherry—Manzanilla, Fine Tonic Wine, gallon, $3.75; bot....$1.00

Zeltinger (Moselle)—Henkel & Co. Imported in Glass: Case of 12 quarts.. $6.75 Case of 24 pints.. $7.75

Monogram or Guckenheimer Rye Whiskey, 6 years old; gallon, $2.85; case 12 quart bottles, $9.50; full quart bottle.....78c

Monticello Pure Rye Whiskey, ten years old; gallon, $3.85; case 12 quart bottles, $11.00; full quart bottle..$1.00

Hominy—Schumacher's fresh granulated; 5 lb. cartons.....15c

Wines and Summer beverages.

The cost of entertaining can be materially lessened by purchasing your table beverages in our well-appointed Wine Department

Pepper Whiskey—(4 years old) gallon, $2.25; bottle.....65c

Mount Vernon Pure Rye Whiskey (5 years old), gallon, $2.25; bottle 65c

Crystal Holland Gin—Use it for Table or Medicinal purposes, bot., 65c. Gallon $2.58

St. Julien Claret—Very Choice Table Wine. Gallon jug, 38c

Heublein Club Cocktails—all varieties, regular $1.00 bottle 88c

Hennessy's Cognac Brandy—Bottled under our own supervision. Bottle...98c

Pabst Milwaukee Blue Ribbon Beer, dozen .....$1.38 Rebate of 25c. for empty bottles.

Guinness's Dublin Stout, Bulldog bottling. Imported in glass, dozen...$1.58

Chateau Leoville, Claret, F. Merceron & Co., Bordeaux, imported in glass, case, 12 quarts, $5.98

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Gloss Starch—Best quality large lump; lb., 4c.; 5 lbs.... .....18c

Sugar—H. & E. Refined Granulated; lb.... .....5c

Fairy Soap—Fairbank's for Toilet or Bath. Large Cake, 4c.; 10 Cakes...38c

Ice Cream Salt—56 lb. sack.....48c

More shirt waists at ½ price.

THESE extremely low prices are exactly the same that created such a widespread sensation in our waist department last week. Make your selection to-day. Second Floor.

The waists are the sheerest, daintiest and most stylish for Summer wear.

79c. for waists of white lawn—trimmed with buttonhole embroidery; worth 98c.

95c. for $2 white lawn waists—trimmed with embroidery.

$1.50 for $3 white lawn waists—trimmed with embroidery or lace.

$2 for $4 white lawn waists—trimmed with lace.

$2.50 for $5 white lawn waists—trimmed with lace or embroidery.

$3 for $6 white lawn waists—trimmed with lace or embroidery.

$3.95 for $6.50 white lawn waists—trimmed with lace or embroidery.

$3.95 for $6.50 to $8.00 white Jap silk waists.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Annual sale of hosiery.

TO say this sale is a success would be putting it mildly, if the way it started out yesterday morning counts for anything. But no wonder, when the greatest values of the season are offered. (No mail orders.) Main Floor.

It's sample hosiery—perfect in every sense of the word—sheer and cool for Summer wear—all the new styles and the highest grade hosiery manufactured.

18c. for women's 25c. and 29c. black gauze lisles and cottons, plain cottons, 6 pairs for $1.

28c. for women's 50c. sheer gauze lisle.

39c. for men's 75c. to $1 plain and fancy imported lisle thread half hose.

48c. for women's 75c. allover ingrain brilliant lisle, lace insteps.

78c. for women's $1 to $1.50 imported lisle and silk plaited hose.

18c. for men's 25c. imported lisle threads and cottons.

25c. for men's 50c. sheer black gauze lisles.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

12,000 hand decorated 30c. thin china plates at 12½c.

Handsome sample plates in the richest designs you ever saw, and that's why they sell regularly at $3.50 per dozen.

Fourth Floor.

These are the large Dinner Plates—the most popular size—used more than any other—a dozen would cost you $3.50 ordinarily, and they're a bargain at that, everything considered—but we bought the samples of a famous importer, and they cost us less than half price—so to-day they're 12½c. each, or per dozen..... 1.50



Regular 30c. Plates at 12½c., with beautiful hand-decorated centres—neat sprays on edges and gold lines. They're so handsome that they make admirable wall decorations and for practical use there are no plates daintier or more suitable. Don't confuse this with any other bargain sale, for these are all samples and that guarantees they are perfect.. 12½c

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

$2.50 for $4 steel bedsteads

JUST a good, plain, strong steel bed, exactly the kind you would buy even if the price was still $4, for the Summer home or small rooms in the city home. We've 200 for to-day at this bargain price—$2.50. Fifth Floor.

$2.50 steel springs at $1.25. They make the bargain complete—the bedstead and springs for $3.75—less than the usual cost of the bedstead.

Just what you need for the Summer home.



Just what small rooms in the city home require.

$2.50—This bedstead is of tempered steel, brass mounts, best baked enamel, guaranteed not to scale off; sizes, 3 feet, 3.6, 4, 4.6; best construction.

$1.25—The springs are our special all-steel frame, heavy tube, side rails, angle iron ends, closely woven, double fabric, built for strength and comfort.

Great offering of bed outfits and brass beds.

Outfit No. 1 at $9, consists of white enamel bedstead, 1 inch posts, heavy fillings, all sizes—one full size iron spring mace from heavy pipe tubing, closely woven steel wire, with protected edge—one fibre soft top mattress, covered in best quality A. C. A. ticking, made in one or two parts.

$19.50 for $30 Brass Beds.
$24.50 for $40 Brass Beds.

Outfit No. 2 at $12.50, consists of white enamel bedstead, 1 inch continuous posts, heavy fillings, all sizes—one high grade iron spring, made from heavy pipe tubing, closely woven steel wire supported by helical springs—one fibre soft top mattress.

$27.50 for $35 Brass Beds.
$32.50 for $42 Brass Beds.
$37.50 for $52 Brass Beds.
$44.00 for $55 Brass Beds.

$6.50 lawn dresses at $3.50

NOT a part of that great assembly of 1,000 we offered last Friday, but a new lot of 500 more of the same kind—daintily trimmed with rich laces—those cool, pure white shirt-waist suits, of which every smart dresser wants one or two for warm weather wear. Third Floor.



We're glad they are identical with those we offered last week when they took so well with correct followers of Fashion—and what a sensational bargain they *are* at about half price—$3.50!

It's a positive fact that the lace and the lawn for one of these dresses could not be purchased for the price we ask, and they are strictly dressmaker made in the most careful and approved manner. The waist and skirt are trimmed with fine, narrow Valenciennes lace insertion, and some of the waists have entire front of lace. They'll go as quickly as the first lot, so you can't afford to wait. Come early to-day.

$2.50 for $3.50 walking skirts of white pique in a medium wale—gored effect and tailor-made.

$3.95 for $5 walking skirts of white butcher linen—new kilted model—strictly tailored.

$5 for $6 walking skirts of white pique, extra quality material, box plaited, perfect fit and finish.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

$4.50 Algerian rugs $2.95.

The ideal Summer rug.

NOW for the season's greatest clearing sale of Summer rugs, and we'll guarantee that at no other time or place will you find such bargains as you'll see are to be here to-day if you read these items. Third Floor.

You must read every line to appreciate the bargain importance, and then if there's any possible chance of your wanting rugs, mattings or linoleums for Summer you'll want to come here to-day and make your selections at these extremely low prices:

Algerian rugs: The handsomest and most durable Summer rug—rare bargains, but come quickly—we've only a limited number.

Special.	Value.	Size.
2.95	4.50	3x 6
3.95	6.50	4x 7
8.95	13.00	6x 9
11.95	16.00	7x10
17.95	25.00	9x12

$4.75 to $10.65 for $8.50 to $16 China matting—40 yards to roll—½ roll same rate—best grade—jointless.

24c. sq. yd. for 35c. and 40c. oilcloth.

Japanese rugs: Another Summer rug in great demand—imported Japanese rugs, hand woven.

Special.	Value.	Size.
95c	1.55	26x54 in.
1.15	1.85	30x60 in.
4.65	10.50	6x 9 feet
6.45	12.00	7.6x10.6 feet
8.65	14.75	9x12 feet
11.95	18.50	10x14 feet
14.95	22.00	12x15 feet

$7.85 to $16.95 for $12.50 to $24 Japanese matting—cotton and linen warp—½ roll (20 yards) at the same rate.

39c. sq. yd. for 55c. imported cork linoleums, 2 yds. wide.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Atlas $10 refrigerator, $7.95

AT $10 the "Atlas" is acknowledged by knowing authorities to be the best value ever offered in refrigerators. It is not a mere frail box to hold ice—it is a perfect refrigerator, strongly and scientifically built, so that it not only circulates the cold air, but saves ice. It's a great bargain at $7.95. Basement Salesroom.

It will pay you to attend this great July sale of refrigerators, gas and oil stoves, garden and lawn implements and general housefurnishings. Every article is of the highest grade and prices the lowest of the season.

Lift cover style refrigerator.

$7.95 for the "Atlas," holding 45 lbs. of ice; value $10.
$12.75 for $15 "Atlas," holding 75 lbs. of ice.
$14.75 for $18.75 "Atlas," holding 85 lbs. of ice.
23 other sizes at special prices.

Apartment house style refrigerators.

$12.25 for $16 "Star," holding 110 lbs. of ice.
$17.25 for $22.25 "Atlas," holding 150 lbs. of ice.
Other sizes at special prices.
$12.25 for $18 gas ranges, 4 powerful drilled boiling burners on top, two large ovens, asbestos lined.
$4.50 for the "Perfection" automatic blue flame oil heater; can't get out of order or explode.
75c. for $1.25 water coolers; 2 gallon size.
$1.10 for $1.75 water coolers; 3 gallon size.
$1.25 for No. 2 20th Century ice cream freezer.
25c. for good quality garden rakes.
$2.60 for 25 ft. guaranteed hose; 1 reel and 1 spray nozzle.
20c. for screens, 24 in. high, 24 in. to 39 in. extension.
30c. for screens, 30 in. high, 35 in. to 39 in. extension.
Other sizes at very special prices.
$6.75 to $10.00 for the "Keen Klipper" ball bearing lawn mowers.
55c. for folding alcohol stove, complete, with small pan and cover.
25c. for pineapple eye clips.
$2.50 for bathroom outfit—one 18 in. towel bar, one paper holder, one standing or hanging soap dish, one bath set and shower spray.
$3.75 for sixteen wringer, hardwood frame; two 12 in. white rubber rolls; guaranteed for three years.

Men's Custom-made Suits

At $25, from $30 to $38

We have materials for about a hundred and fifty handsome Summer Suits — homespuns, neat gray worsteds and fancy cheviots—that have been $30 to $38, for which we will take orders, to make up to your measure, in our best manner at Twenty-Five Dollars a suit. Suits to be made with single-breasted sack coats.

If you want another Summer suit, made particularly well, and in a sensible manner, for Summer wear, you can get unusual money's worth by leaving your order for one of these.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

All of Our Men's $2 to $3 Sennit Straw Hats Now $1.50

This offering includes all of our Sennit Straw Hats that were $2, $2.50 and $3—every sennit straw hat in our stocks, excepting the low-priced ones. There are all the various shapes and styles, in full range of sizes.

Throw away your rusty-looking hat, and get a fresh, handsome one, for $1.50 today.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Boys' $5 to $7.50 Suits at $3.75

It scarcely pays to make the boys wear out the suits that have begun to look a little more shabby than you like to see them. Particularly when such handsome suits as these—spic-span-new, and splendidly made, can be secured for $3.75 a suit.

The materials are light-colored homespuns and cheviots. Sizes are broken; but there are Russian blouse suits in sizes between 3 to 7 years, and sailor suits in sizes between 4 and 12 years.

The suits were made to sell for $5 to $7.50; but today you may choose for $3.75 a suit.

Light-colored homespun Knee Trousers, in sizes for 6 to 16 years; worth $1, at 75c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Neckwear, 12½c

Now that they have been looked over and pulled around, you can buy two of these pretty bits of neckwear for what one would have cost when they were fresh and new out of their boxes.

Though they are mussed, they are not beyond the pale of redemption; else we wouldn't offer them to you. They are chiefly sorts that are easily washable—and it simply means a lot of economy for a bit of trouble on your part.

There are—all in this season's styles—

Lace and Lawn Stock Collars
Lace and Lawn Dutch Collars
Embroidered Linen Dutch Collars
Lace and Lawn Yokes

12½c Each Broadway.

Relief for *Stout* Men

We save stout men a lot of the stress and worry incident to picking out a suit in hot weather, by the broad provision we have made especially for them.

Where the worry usually comes in is in trying to find, in ordinary clothing stocks, stout sizes in anything but a meagre assortment of patterns.

We have gotten up a *special line of suits* in stout sizes from 36 to 46 chest measure that are quite complete just now. They are in gray mixed worsteds—smooth, hard finish; fine for Summer wear, for the fabrics weigh three or four ounces to the yard less than average "Summer" materials.

The suits are coolly made, too—half-lined, and though well stayed at all critical places, are light and airy.

Prices are $15 to $25—and it's worth a stout man's while to see how much comfort they will buy.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Remnants of Black Dress Goods

Short Ends—'tis a charming sound! Particularly when you want to pick out materials for skirts, bathing suits or dresses at remnant prices.

We have today a goodly aggregation of Black Dress Goods in these pleasantly economical short lengths, that take in pieces from a yard and a half up to a whole dress-pattern.

They are light weights, for warm weather, in voiles, etamines, crepe de Paris, eolienne, crepe de Chine, grenadines, and others of our fastest selling fabrics. Savings are *a third*.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Some Sorts of Underwear *To Make You Comfortable*

You may feel cooler in cotton underwear than lisle thread; in silk than in linen, or vice versa. We don't pretend to prescribe your hot-weather preferences—we merely mention half-a-dozen good kinds of men's and women's underwear, that are intended for the combined purposes of giving cool comfort, ease in fit and satisfaction in wear. And we'll leave you to do the picking:

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 50c each—VESTS. Cream Swiss ribbed silk mixed; low neck, sleeveless.

White mercerized cotton; low neck; sleeveless.

White ribbed mercerized cotton or lisle thread; low neck, sleeveless, crocheted or lace-trimmed.

DRAWERS. White ribbed lisle thread; knee length; wide at knee; trimmed with lace.

At $1 each—UNION SUITS. Of white ribbed lisle thread or cotton; low or high neck; short or long sleeves.

White ribbed lisle thread; low neck; sleeveless; knee length; wide at knee; trimmed with lace.

At $1 each—VESTS, of white ribbed silk-and-cotton; high neck, short or long sleeves. Drawers to match, in knee or ankle length; without bands.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

At $1.50 each—UNION SUITS, of white ribbed lisle thread; low neck; sleeveless; knee length; plain, or trimmed with lace at neck and knees.

VESTS. White, pink, sky blue or black spun silk; square or V neck; crocheted trimmed.

Broadway.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 50c each—SHIRTS and DRAWERS, of genuine French balbriggan. Shirts with short or long sleeves; Drawers with double seats.

White Cotton "Cob-web" Crepe; shirts with open fronts, sleeveless, or short or long sleeves; drawers in knee length, or 28 or 31-inch inseam.

At $1 each—SHIRTS and DRAWERS of natural color French merino, or French balbriggan.

Ninth street.

Town and Country Shoes

If anything, Summer Shoes for hot, hard city streets, should be planned on a more comfortable scale than the shoes for country tramping. Of course, one doesn't need to sacrifice looks to comfort—for instance, in these well-adjusted shoes for women and children.

In addition to their fitness for Summer wear comes their attractiveness in the matter of price:

Women's Oxfords at $1

Worth double. Black kid, with patent and kid tips, and military heels; flexible and extension soles.

Women's Patent Leather Boots at $1.90

Lace and button; medium and light weight; Cuban heels. Just the shoes for the country; don't scratch easily and can be easily brushed into respectability.

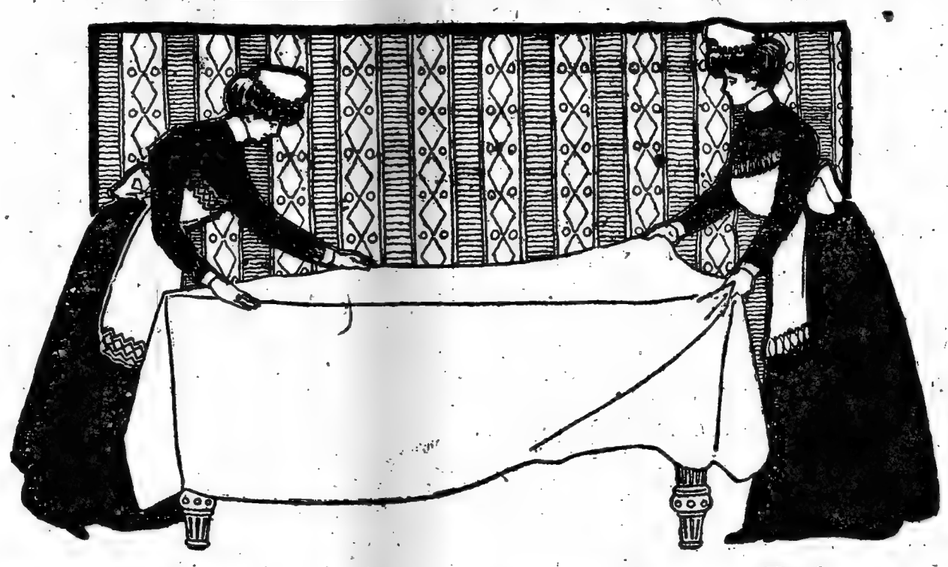
Boys' Shoes at $1.50

Just when the boys need them most. Sturdy, well-made box calf shoes—sizes 2½ to 5½—that are well worth $2.

Girls' Oxfords at 90c

All sizes 11 to 2, but only B and C widths. Reduced from our own $1.50 lines. Kid, with tips; spring heels.

Fourth avenue.



The Housekeeper's Chance To Stock Up On LINENS

Absolutely Pure Linens at the Price of Cotton Mixtures

Here is a stirring sale of *pure flax* linens, for which there is no trade reason whatsoever, except our previously expressed intention to compel your interest during July, whether you have the buying thought or not.

The facts about Linens today are these:

Prices are up, and going higher.

Manufacturers are weaving enormous quantities of mercerized cottons, with their linens, to keep up appearances at the old prices.

Importers and dealers who have stocks of linens on hand are marking up prices, because the linens coming over now make all linens worth more.

Today we make radical reductions on the old low prices of absolutely pure flax linens.

Housekeepers who want to avoid paying the higher prices, and avoid getting fuzzy cotton mixtures, will recognize this unusual opportunity, to save money, and get the best linens that come from abroad. Here are the prices:

Table Cloths

At $2.60 each, worth $3.50—Grass-bleached German Table Cloths, bordered all around, and hemmed very neatly; all ready for the table. The equal in quality to the best $3.50 cloth sold anywhere else, though previously sold by us at $3. Size 2 x 2 yards.

Same cloths—

2 x 2½ yards, at $3.25, from $3.75.
2 x 3 yards, at $3.90, from $4.50.
2 x 3½ yards, at $4.50, from $5.25.
2 x 4 yards, at $5.25, from $6.

Matching Napkins, all hemmed, 26 inches square. At $3.90 a dozen, from $4.50.

Tenth street aisle.

Table Linen by the Yard

At 40c yard, from 55c—Cream-bleached Table Linen, from Scotland's most reliable maker; 62 inches wide. Same quality, 70 in. wide, at 50c a yard, from 65c.

At 90c yard, from $1.15—Bleached Irish Table Linen, full 2 yards wide; choice new designs.

At 95c yard, from $1.25—Table Linen from same maker, but heavier and finer quality.

Third floor.

Napkins

At 50c dozen, from 85c—500 dozens of bleached Napkins, all hemmed, ready for use; for fruit or luncheon; 12 inches square. Regularly sold by us at 85c a dozen.

At 75c dozen, from $1.10—Cream Breakfast Napkins, hemmed; 16 inches square. Our regular price, $1.10.

At 95c dozen, from $1.25—Bleached Breakfast Napkins; neat floral designs; 18 inches square. Our regular price, $1.25.

At $1.25 dozen, from $1.75—Silver-bleached German Napkins, 22 inches square; regularly $1.75.

Tenth street aisle.

Shirt-Waist Linens

At 50c yard, from 60c—Celebrated "Old Bleach" soft-finish, yard-wide linen, for costumes or shirt-waists. The most serviceable and longest wearing linen made; will take a finish almost like silk.

Same quality, 45 inches wide, at 65c yard, from 75c.

Third floor.

Towels

At 12½c each, from 16c—Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels; hemmed ends, washed, ready for use; plain white or Turkey red borders. Sold by us heretofore at the special price of 16c; 18 x 37 inches. (Not more than two dozen to a customer.)

Third floor.

At 25c each, from 30c—Extra fine bleached Irish Huckaback Towels; hemstitched ends; all white borders; large size, 22 x 42 inches.

At 37½c each, from 50c—The celebrated "Old Bleach" Huckaback Towels; hemstitched ends, all white borders; 20 x 38 inches. Same quality, 18 x 33 inches, at 30c, from 40c.

Tenth street aisle.

Toweling

At 8c yard, from 12½c—Bleached Scotch Crash, 17 inches wide; colored borders. (Not over 25 yards to one customer).

At 10c yard, from 16c—Bleached plain Crash, without border; extra firm and heavy quality.

At 18c yard, from 22c—Bleached Huckaback Toweling, 22 inches wide; splendid, serviceable quality.

Third floor.

Cold Snaps in Men's Furnishings

For the man who wants negligee shirts, white or colored, and pretty wash neckties to go with them, and doesn't care to go deep into his pocket-book for either, we think the following items possess much interest:

$1 and $1.50 SHIRTS at 65¢

Splendidly-made Negligee Shirts, made of printed and woven madras; with neat figures on white grounds, and white and colored stripes on dark grounds. Made by the maker of the best-fitting shirts on the market, to sell at $1 and $1.50 each. All have detachable cuffs. Sizes 14½ to 17. 65c each.

WASHABLE TIES, Six for 25¢

Made from short ends of the prettiest patterns of imported madras, in a great variety of designs and colorings. Neatest and coolest of Summer ties, and patterns that will match or harmonize with almost any shirt. Six for 25c.

MEN'S WHITE MADRAS SHIRTS, $1

The neatest, smartest and coolest-looking of all Summer shirts are those made of white madras. These have plain bosoms and detachable cuffs. We have just received another lot of them—about 700 in all, which are the equal of most $1.50 shirts. These we place on sale today at $1 each. Sizes 14 to 17.

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth.

Bathing Suits *Becoming to Women*

Time was when a woman had to make her bathing suit herself, if she didn't wish to look like a frump in it. No longer necessary—with expert tailors wrestling with the problem of how to make bathing suits that shall be at once comfortable to bathe and swim in, pretty to look at, and of materials that will stand the combined attacks of sea, sand and sun.

They've succeeded well, in these specially designed WANAMAKER Bathing Suits. Types are unique—the Russian Blouse Suit, at $10.50, for instance, and the very popular Swimming Suit at $5. Descriptions of which, with some others, follow:

At $3—Black or blue mohair; waist plaited; white duck collar, trimmed with braid; gathered skirt.

At $3.50—Black or blue mohair; wide sailor collar of red and white galatea; skirt trimmed to correspond.

At $5—Black or blue mohair Swimming Suits; collarless, short sleeves, gored skirt.

At $5—Black surf cloth; Russian blouse, plaited and prettily braid-trimmed.

At $7—Shirt-waist Suits; waist and gored skirt, handsomely plaited.

At $10.50—Fine black brilliantine; Russian blouse, plaited and trimmed with piping of white dots; gored skirt.

Second floor, Broadway.

Housekeepers Are Enthusiastic Over The July Carpet Sale

Carpets in a quick-step. Housekeepers in a hurry. Lively selling. Large money saving. That's the story of this July Carpet Clean-up.

Started yesterday with about nine thousand yards of remnants and about a thousand full rolls of discontinued patterns. Plenty today—particularly in the full pieces. Best grades of carpets. Large variety of patterns and colorings. And we cut the full pieces as you want them. The remnants must go in the lengths they happen to be.

It's a piece of good news; and housekeepers may well come many miles to secure such splendid savings.

But be sure to bring the sizes and rough plans of the rooms you wish to cover. Here are the prices:

	1 to 10 yds	10 to 20 yards	20 yards to full piece	Whole pieces
All $1.75 Bigelow Axminsters	.....	.....	.....	$1.25
$1.60 Savonnerie	60c	.....	.....	$1
$1.35 Extra Axminsters	50c	60c	75c	90c
$1.10 Saxony Axminsters	50c	60c	75c	85c
$1.15 Wilton Velvets	75c	.....	$1	$1
$1.15 and $1.25 Velvets	50c	60c	.....	85c and 90c
90c and $1 Tapestry	.....	.....	65c	65c and 75c
60c and 75c Tapestry	.....	.....	50c	50c
$1.50 Brussels	.....	75c	90c	$1

Carpet Samples, bound, 1 to 2 yards long, 35c to $1.50 each, according to quality and length.

Third floor.

Girls' Suits *That Are Pretty*

Also cool, washable, and at about a two-thirds price.

They are regulation Sailor Suits, of linen, in white or natural color, and embroidered on sleeves and shield, in correct sea-dog style. Then there are suits of rep, in the same style in white, champagne and light blue. All have silk ties. They are the coolest, nattiest of Summer Suits for seashore girls of 14 to 18 years.

And instead of $10, as they ought to be, they're but

$6.50 a Suit

Second floor, Ninth street.

Lace Remnants

Prices Don't Signify

When you take half to three-quarters off the first price of laces, you may count them as being practically gifts.

That's the case here—and merely because the laces happen to be short ends. We've been saving them for quite a while, and now we've a fine collection of them—you can fish out from the gathering about every sort of lace you need, at these great savings.

There are light and heavy laces in Edgings, Insertions, Galons, Appliques, in black, white, ecru and cream. And no piece is so short as to be without usefulness.

Broadway.

Women's Linen Suits

At Small Prices

It's after July Fourth, and it seems as though the choicest dresses that we can show you, must lose a large part of their price before getting a word in the papers.

Very well; you couldn't expect more ridiculously little prices than these. And you'll have trouble finding prettier or more desirable dresses to choose from.

At $7, from $10—Coat Suits, of the tailored sort; of mixed linen in navy blue and plain white; made with tailor strapping, and walking skirts. Originally valued at $15.

At $15, worth $25—Stylish Coat Suits, of linen crash, and Eton and Blouse Suits; all prettily trimmed. All with walking skirts.

At $20, worth $30 to $42—One of a kind of very prettiest linen Blouse Suits; all prettily trimmed.

Second floor, Broadway.

For Pretty Sash Curtains

Today the materials for three sash curtains cost no more than the quantity required for two usually does. We've priced two especially pretty, airy, Summery sorts at

50c a Yard, from 75c

One is a Figured Swiss Muslin, in three pretty floral patterns.

The other is a White Madras in an attractive pattern of flower-baskets, tied with ribbon bow.

Third floor, Ninth street.

Price-Reductions on Window-Screens

We're trying to make it as hard as possible for the mosquitoes and flies to get into your house this Summer.

So we reduce prices on all the "Fly Exit" Window-Screens that we have left in stock of these two sorts:

Of oiled hardwood, adjustable, with fly-exits in corner.

Height	Extension	Former Price
24 in.	22 to 38 in.	45c each.
24 in.	24 to 37 in.	50c each.
28 in.	24 to 37 in.	60c each.
30 in.	16 to 24 in.	60c each.
30 in.	28 to 45 in.	75c each.

Now 35¢ Each Basement.

Things Worth Knowing About

A Steamer Trunk, of Louis Vuitton make, is a luxury, but outwears every other trunk. After years of use they need but slight repairing.

An exceedingly useful little Writing Tablet, Porte Folio is in linen, and just the thing for the Summer trunk, because light and decorative. Only 25c.

It is worth knowing about the Mercerized Cotton Taffeta. In black and white shepherd's plaid, it looks just like silk. It washes beautifully, and always retains its lustre. Outing dresses made of it are comfortable and cool. It costs only 25c a yard.

All-linen Suiting, in natural color, is made in Ireland. It is unrivaled for boys' or girls' suits; and coats and traveling gowns of it, for grown-up people, are stylish and serviceable. 12½c a yard.

The newest Fans for dressy occasions, have a cool and frosty look, for they are covered with spangles, and come at all sorts of prices.

Half-hose for women are decidedly faddish. It is doubtful if they will have much of a running, but they are here in tan and black, open-work or clocked, 50c a pair.

The Ruche Cap is the latest frill for maids. Price, 25c.

Sunbonnets were never prettier, and every golf, tennis, or outdoor girl will have one this Summer, because they are becoming and prevent freckles. They come in dotted mulls, organdies and pique, in white, pink and blue.

The X-Radium Heater is a little stove which retains heat for three hours without fuel or extra expense. Price, $2.50.

A Bathing Cap in bright Scotch plaid is popular this Summer. The sea sunbonnet is affected by many.

A Messaline Silk Waist is a decided French protection, and nothing prettier has been seen this season.

A tailor-made White Taffeta Silk Shirt-waist is almost a necessity for the dressy girl.

Traveling Suits for women, in linen; blouse or jacket effect, offer another bargain at $10.

The new Broom Bag of heavy white Canton flannel, for dusting walls, is superior to the plain cotton ones. Price, 45c.

A new Dish-washer is very simple. Attach the rubber tubing to the faucet, and the brush at the other end does the work. Price, 25c.

A Reclining Chair for the lawn has adjustable top, giving the benefit of air without the sun.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM FROM CONVENTION TOWN

Tammany Placed an Order for Parker Buttons Before Starting.

VARDAMAN BRYAN'S DOUBLE

This Similarity Led to an Amusing Incident—How Col. Bill Sterrett Views Bryan's Downfall.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Senator Dubois, the original Turner boomer, has been combating the argument that Wall or Rose of Wisconsin should be nominated for Vice President. The demand for the nomination of a Wisconsin man rests on the split of the Republican Party there. Mr. Dubois combats this by arguing that the nomination of a Wisconsin Democrat would drive the Republican factions together.

"It's just like the case of a man who has a fight with his wife," says Mr. Dubois. "They will beat each other to pieces, but if a stranger intervenes they will unite their forces and pound his head off."

Tammany had a pretty good idea of what was going to happen to it before it left New York. It placed an order with Bim, the button man, for 20,000 Parker buttons. They are special Tammany buttons, differing from the stock Parker ones in some respects. The Tammany men have some of them here, and are ready to put them on when the inevitable happens.

The biggest explosion of enthusiasm since the Democrats began to arrive occurred when the Kings County delegation's brass band marched into the lobby of the Southern playing "Maryland, My Maryland."

The Southern men shrieked, yelled, and went crazy. Then the band played "Dixie," and the rebel yell rang throughout the hotel from hundreds of voices.

Representative Hitchcock of Nebraska, who has charge of the press arrangements, reserved a hundred seats for emergencies and for the country newspapers. Yesterday afternoon the National Committee got together, and, after deliberating solemnly upon the question, passed a resolution appropriating to itself five press seats for every member of the committee.

When Mr. Hitchcock heard of it he got after the committee. This taking of 250 seats left only 70 for the newspaper men. He secured the calling of another meeting of the committee, at which the organization meekly rescinded its action in obedience to Hitchcock's behests. But it took away his 100 extra seats, which he had been so carefully nursing for the country papers, and divided them among its members.

In the presence of a big crowd in the lobby of the Planters' Hotel a Kentucky delegate was seized with a desire for something in his suit case which he had in his hand. He put the case down on the floor and opened it, and the first thing visible to every eye was a six-shooter. The theory that the gun issue in Kentucky had been overestimated by newspaper writers immediately fell several points.

The most striking figure in the crowds is Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi, dressed in white clothes, with long black hair falling down over his collar. Wherever he went he was taken for Bryan, and any number of people went up to him and called him by that name.

While he was standing in the Jefferson a couple of strangers who supposed him to be Bryan went up and asked the privilege of shaking his hand, saying that they had voted for him. The Governor supposed that they were Mississippians, and meant that they had voted for him for Governor.

"Who is your choice for President?" one of them asked him.

"Parker," said Gov. Vardaman.

The jaws of the strangers fairly dropped on their chests. They were just framing up a question which would elucidate the mystery when the Governor was claimed by somebody else. Then they went out and spread the astonishing story that Bryan had come out for Parker, and the rumor traveled around the hotels for some time before it was run down.

Col. "Bill" Sterrett of Texas is viewing with equanimity the downfall of Bryan. The Colonel is loyal to his party, and voted twice for Bryan, but he has no tears to shed. He said to-day:

"I've followed our peerless leader to a cheerless grave for eight years, and I am glad he's arrived there."

"Yes, this is a pretty exciting convention for a beginning," said Judge Miers of Indiana to one who was talking about the difference between the Chicago and the St. Louis Conventions. "If the enthusiasm at the finish only equals the excitement at the start, we'll win in a walk."

Two ex-candidates for the Presidency, seven Governors of States, and seven ex-Governors of States are among the delegates who will sit in to-morrow's convention. The Presidential candidates are Mr. Bryan and Gen. James B. Weaver, who was the nominee of the National Party in 1880 and of the Populist Party in 1892, at which time he received 22 Electoral votes. Gen. Weaver at this time is a delegate from Iowa.

The Governors who will sit in the convention include Beckham of Kentucky, Jeff Davis of Arkansas, Blanchard of Louisiana, Vardaman of Mississippi, Toole of Montana, Heyward of South Carolina, and Montague of Virginia. The ex-Governors include Stone of Missouri, Adams and Thomas of Colorado, Smith of Maryland, Sadler of Nevada, Pattison of Pennsylvania, and McCorkle of West Virginia.

Of all the personal representatives of Mayor McClellan at this convention only one stands loyally by his colors to-night. Thomas Hassett, the Chief Clerk in the Mayor's office, alone continues to wear the elaborate McClellan badge which accompanied the boom to St. Louis. John H. O'Brien, the Mayor's secretary, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Breckenridge, who acts as legal adviser to his Honor, both have stowed their gold-plated insignias away in tissue paper and boxes as souvenirs of the occasion.

"Anything I hate is a quitter," remarked Hassett at the Southern to-day with a humorously disgusted look at O'Brien's striking of the colors.

"Some people don't know when a house falls on them," replied O'Brien.

Congressman William Sulzer, the sunflower of the Empire State, has been floating about the corridors of the Southern Hotel and about the Tammany headquarters all day without issuing a statement. Senator Dowling was informed this afternoon that Sulzer's reason for saying nothing is because he wants to hold aloof so that at the right time he can harmonize all the different elements here. "What does he expect to be, an usher?" asked Dowling.

Jeremiah Finch of Glens Falls, member of the Democratic State Committee, drifts gracefully about the various headquarters attired in a dream of a light-gray suit, built on the frock order, with skirts flowing below the knees. He calls it a Prince Albert. Above this is a wonderful Panama hat of antique cut. Wherever he goes there are plenty of eyes to follow. "Ain't he a fancy bunch though," remarked ex-Sheriff Tom Dunn to-night.

The two "Governors" hung out around the Tammany rooms to-night, "Governor" Bird S. Coler of New York and "Governor" William A. Gaston of Massachusetts. Coler always has been termed "Governor" by Hugh McLaughlin and other friends in dead seriousness since he was defeated for office in 1902, while everybody appears to call Gaston "Governor" since his defeat in Massachusetts last Fall. Coler and Gaston started for Murphy's private room at the same time and nearly collided. "After you, my dear Alphonse," remarked convention, and upon the fact that he has a chance to deliver a powerful speech.

"The convention will begin well, at any rate," said Mr. Cockran.

"Yes," said Williams, grimly, "provided I can think of anything sensible to say."

Ex-Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas said to-day that he would wind up his political career on Wednesday when he calls the convention to order. He said he would retire permanently from politics.

Mr. Jones says that Parker will not be nominated, and that if he is the prospects of his election are poor. The Parker men say that this is a good omen. They say that Jones fixed his status in the proper class for good and all by his predictions of Democratic victory in 1896, 1898, 1900, and 1902, and that in view of what he says about Parker the Judge's election is certain.

Senator James J. Frawley, who is the Tammany leader in the Thirty-second Assembly District, announced to-night with great glee at the Southern Hotel that he is an "original" Parker man.

"As far as I can learn," he said, "everybody else who come out here for some other candidate now is declaring himself to be an original Parker man, so I might as well do the same thing, with equal truth."

Late this afternoon the Hearst-Bryan people started messenger boys about the different hotels, going to the rooms of delegates and individual delegates, distributing anti-Parker and anti-Hill literature. The cards they handed out read, on one side in black type, as follows: "Judge Parker's opinions on the tariff, the trusts, imperialism, the currency. (See other side.)" The other side was left entirely blank.

The anti-Hill literature consisted of a reproduction from The Albany Argus of an "accidental" editorial declaring Hill to be Democracy's Jonah and containing the phrase, "overboard with our Jonah." This editorial was worked into the paper one night when the regular editorial writer was away, and resulted in the loss of position of several men on the paper. About this nothing is said in the circulated document.

One of the most interesting characters of the convention is Judge John H. Reagan of Palestine, one of the delegates at large from the State of Texas. He is eighty-five years old, and is the sole survivor of Jefferson Davis's Cabinet during the days of the Confederacy. Among the other delegates from Texas he is referred to as the "Father of Texas Democracy."

For sixty-full years Judge Reagan has been in public life, having been District Judge in Dallas County as early as 1844. He was elected to Congress in 1856, and at the formation of the Confederate States he was named by President Davis to be Postmaster General in the Confederate Cabinet. After the reconstruction period Reagan again was elected District Judge, and later returned to Congress.

He was elected United States Senator in 1890, but resigned two years later to become Chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission by appointment of Gov. Hogg. This position has neither financial nor political returns, but Judge Reagan took it, sacrificing his Senate seat, at the urgent request of Gov. Hogg and other party leaders of Texas.

Gen. Cronje, the hero of the Boer war, was an interesting figure among the politicians at the Jefferson last night. He had come over to take a look at the way the American people do things when they are getting ready to nominate a candidate for President. Politicians crowded around him and eagerly shook his hand.

Pictures of Parker, Hearst, and other candidates are common enough everywhere, but in the lobby of the Planters' there is a grim and forbidding picture of State Senator Patrick H. McCarren. It is posted on a pillar and confronts a picture of Parker on another pillar.

"He isn't handsome, is he?" said a delegate who had never seen McCarren. "Hang me if I think he is the man we ought to nominate for President."

This is the conversation that is reported to have taken place between William J. Bryan and Col. James M. Guffey, when the Nebraskan undertook to get Pennsylvania to bring out Pattison as a candidate for President:

"Col. Guffey, if you will bring Pattison out, I promise to swing my strength for him."

"Where is that strength?" said Col. Guffey.

Senator Carmack, in the course of his diatribes against those who are trying to make him a really truly candidate for Vice President, threw a few stones at the office itself.

"When the fathers framed the Constitution," he said, "they made the office of Vice President because they had Charles W. Fairbanks in mind. They knew that sometime in the future Fairbanks would come along and they provided an appropriate place for him."

At exactly 11:30 o'clock to-night Bourke Cockran and August Belmont walked through the lobby of the Southern arm in arm. This Jonathanlike attitude of the Tammany orator and the Parker advocate immediately attracted the crowd, and there was a good deal of cheering. Many enthusiastic delegates rushed up to shake hands with them and ask about the political significance of the arm-in-arm march.

"Is it all over, Mr. Cockran?" said one of them, but Cockran only smiled.

A crowd of Tammany men, of which Paddy Roach was one, got into one of the elevators at the Southern this evening on the first floor.

"Going up?" shouted the elevator boy.

"That's ours, son," said Roach. "We'll hit the ceiling."

John Allen was standing in the corridor of the Jefferson to-night, when a friend asked him what he thought had become of the Hearst boom. "It's in the California headquarters, bottled up," was Allen's response, pointing to the array of wine bottles stacked on tables in the California room.

"I tell you," shouted a rabid Bryanite in the Hotel Jefferson to-night to a Parker man with whom he was having a hot argument, "Bryan is the most popular man in the United States to-day. Why, you could go out into a ten-acre field, holler 'Bryan!' and fill it with his followers."

"Well, let's try it," said the Parker man, "and then build a high fence around the field."

J. CARTIN LEARNS POLITICS.

Not the "Grover Roosevelt" Kind, but Just Plain Politics.

Little "Jimmy" Cartin was telling the crowd in Farrelly's, near the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, that Parker would certainly be the Democratic nominee for President, when "Dutch George," the ice man, entered the place.

"It don't make enough difference, anyhow," argued the ice man; "mit Grover Roosevelt on der ticket nobody can beat him. Only vhen dey vould nomination Teodore Cleveland vould it be der Democratics got a chance, und dot ain't any question, either. Dot is politics. Vhat do I know about anybody else? Vhat do anybody else know about it? All ve can do is guess, und it ain't over till it finishes. It's nonsense to prediction who vill oe President, vhen ve haven't got der votes counted. Dot is vhy I never vin election bets."

"See here," said Cartin, "we are all supposed to have common sense. But vhin a lunytic like ye butts in, it's time we called a halt. You talk loike a Dutch bartender communing wid the damp cloth on the questions that led to his discharge. If ye want to learn politics from the Gas House District, listen, but don't butt in. Understand?"

"I don't vant to butt in," said the iceman, "but vhen I vould be a nominationer I vould election Chimmy Cartin for President."

"Three cheers for 'Jimmy' Cartin!" yelled Cassidy, the tailor, and the crowd cheered. Then Cassidy seconded "Jimmy's" nomination.

"Well," said Cartin, "it's an honor to be nominated by the Dutch and seconded by the Irish, so there's no doubt I'm elected—to buy the drinks."

A ratification meeting followed, and little "Jimmy" paid for the fireworks.

Boy Badly Hurt by Cab.

Sylvester Mullin, seven years old, while playing in the street in front of his home at 206 West Thirty-sixth Street, last evening, was run over by a hansom cab and is now in Roosevelt Hospital in a dangerous condition. Three ribs on his left side were broken, the fractured bones piercing the lung covering. The driver of the cab is unknown, as the only person who saw the accident at all clearly is Isaac Goldberg, a tailor, who does not remember the man's face—could merely tell the police that it was a hansom cab heavily loaded with trunks. The cabman hurried away immediately afterward. The police of the West

POLICE ACCUSE FARMER OF ROBBING A FLAT

Property Valued at $1,000 Taken from Mrs. Deveaux.

MATTHEWS CALLED OFTEN

Cousin of the Woman Who Was Robbed —Surprised When He Was Arrested.

James F. Mathews, 43 years old, a well-to-do farmer of Westfield, N. J., was locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station last evening, charged with illegally entering the apartment of his cousin, Mrs. Angelina Deveaux, at 244 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Detectives Black and McEvoy, who arrested him, declare that Mrs. Deveaux's apartments have been entered repeatedly, and property aggregating $1,000 in value stolen within the past year, and that every time when they have visited the house to investigate they have found Mathews there. He was at first arrested merely as a suspicious person, but when put through the "third degree" at the station, the detectives say, admitted that he entered the house last night, but declared that he was drunk when he did it, and that he took nothing. He appeared sober enough in the station. He declared also that he knew nothing about the other thefts from which Mrs. Deveaux has suffered.

Mathews a little over a year ago was a guard of the Ninth Avenue elevated railroad. He inherited a considerable sum in cash and some real estate from an uncle, and left this city, buying a farm in Westfield. He is a frequent visitor at his cousin's home.

Mrs. Deveaux was greatly astonished that the police should seize her cousin and thought them mistaken.

SCARE IN HOTEL EMPIRE.

Smiling Clerk Reassures Women Guests When Awning Blazes.

Some careless smoker threw a cigarette out of one of the upper windows of the Empire Hotel, at Sixty-third Street and Broadway, and it landed on the awning of a window on the third floor of the Columbus Avenue side of the hotel. It smoldered for a while, and then the awning suddenly burst into flame. A man passing along Columbus Avenue saw the blaze and turned in an alarm. Then he ran into the hotel and notified the clerk.

The room, No. 361, was unoccupied. The clerk sent up several bell boys, who formed a bucket brigade and extinguished the fire before the firemen arrived. The awning was entirely consumed and the woodwork of the window was scorched. The window was open, and some of the smoke was wafted into the room and over the transom of the door into the hall. Several women guests saw the smoke and rushed to the elevators. They retreated to the office of the hotel in great disorder, but there the smiling face of the clerk reassured them. The damage was slight.

KILLED BY HUSBAND'S BLOW.

Bartender's Wife Was Pleading with Him to Stop Drinking.

Because his wife, Katherine, tried to prevent him from going to a saloon last night, Harry Boland, a bartender, of 317 East Forty-fourth Street, it is charged, knocked her down in front of their home, and she died soon afterward.

Boland has been out of work for some time, and yesterday morning left to look for a position. He got into a fight in the course of the afternoon on the Bowery and was struck on the head with a jimmy. He was taken to Hudson Street Hospital, where four stitches were taken in his head. He reached home considerably the worse for liquor. After eating supper he said that he was going to a saloon at 319 East Forty-fourth Street. His wife begged him to remain at home, and even followed him to the street, pleading with him not to drink any more. Boland became enraged, and struck her in the face, knocking her down. Her head struck on the stone steps, and she lay unconscious.

Becoming frightened Boland called a policeman, and Dr. Taylor was summoned from Flower Hospital. When the doctor arrived he said that Mrs. Boland's skull had been fractured, and that she had died almost instantly.

Boland, when informed that his wife was dead, returned to their rooms on the third floor, and waited there until Detectives Conroy and Cassidy of the East Fifty-first Street Station arrived, and placed him under arrest. The couple had one child, William, six years old. He was sent to the rooms of the Children's Society for the night.

GEN. WHEELER BRINGS SUIT.

As Administrator He Seeks to Collect $3,039.30, with Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 5.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler is complainant in an attachment filed in the Chancery Court to-day. Patrick G. Meath of Washington and others are named as defendants, and the complainant, as administrator of the estates of Daniella Wheeler and Thomas H. Jones, seeks to collect $3,039.30, with interest from April, 1894.

The bill asserts that the amount is due on judgment rendered in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in April, which is alleged to have been returned nulla bona by the officer to whom it was forwarded for execution. It is set forth that Meath has recently received judgment against the Union Railway Company for $2,781.56 in the Circuit Court here.

The bill avers that Meath is owner of half interest in seven lots in this city, through which the right of way of union railway runs, and that it is for the use of this ground that the Circuit Court judgment was given. It is charged that Meath owes, in addition to the judgment held by the complainant, $1,000 to security bank, which is covered by deed of trust.

In the prayer it is asked that attachment be executed against all rights of Meath, and that the remaining interests of Meath in the land be sold to satisfy debts mentioned.

ENGINEER BEATEN DOWN.

Brooklyn Asylum Employe's Skull Fractured and Body Bruised.

Patrick Quinn, twenty-five years old, the engineer of St. John's Home, a Roman Catholic orphan asylum at Albany and St. Mark's Avenues, Brooklyn, was found in an insensible condition at Albany Avenue and Prospect Place, about a block from the institution, late last night. Investigation showed that he had been set upon and beaten. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital by Dr. Doyle, and at an early hour this morning it was said that he would probably die. There was every symptom that his skull had been fractured and his entire body was covered with severe bruises.

Three men were his assailants, according to an unfraced report, but what their object was is not known. Quinn had gone for a stroll at the time he was attacked. It is not known how much money he had with him, and it therefore cannot be told

ROW OVER RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Baltimore Park Commissioner Tells Preacher His Sermons Are Untrue.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—The question of holding religious services in the city parks provoked an exciting discussion between Major Richard Venable, President of the Park Board, and the Rev. C. W. Baldwin, Secretary of the Church Extension Society of the Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Conference, at the meeting of the Park Commission to-night.

Major Venable bitterly opposed services in the park, and turning upon Dr. Baldwin said:

"What you preach is not true; it is offensive to me. I began as a Presbyterian, but I am now an agnostic."

The clergyman rebuked the Major for his severe criticism of Prof. Charles Briggs's book on "The Messiah," and the Major retorted: "They are the most foolish books I ever read."

Major Venable's opposition to services in the parks will cause a big sensation in church circles.

SOCIALIST LABOR CONVENTION.

Delegates Meet in Shirt Sleeves at National Gathering.

The National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party spent all day yesterday in revising the constitution. Mrs. Olive M. Johnson of Illinois, the woman delegate, did not appear lonely, though she was the only woman delegate there, and took a spirited part in the debate.

There was a sprinkling of other women in the convention, principally the wives of delegates. On account of the torrid heat most of the men shed their coats, and the women did not mind it. It was said, in fact, that the women being clad in Summer garments pitied the men and thought it a wise proceeding, since comfort takes precedence over conventionality at all Socialist meetings.

Considerable discussion was aroused by a plank in relation to the admission of people of the middle classes—that is, people who are not wage earners—into the Socialist Labor Party. This applied especially to farmers who might be numerous enough to control the party. It was explained that in some lone districts where sections were formed there were none but farmers to draw from. After a proposition to have not less than three-fourths of the party wage earners had been discussed, the plank was recommitted to the Platform Committee for reconstruction.

It was announced that the nominations for President and Vice President of the United States would be made to-day, and that in the evening a ratification meeting would be held in Cooper Union. There are seven or eight available candidates for President and Vice President. Among them are Michael T. Berry of Massachusetts, William Bilsbarrow of Missouri, and Charles H. Corregan of New York. It is a prerequisite for eligibility in a candidate that he be a fluent speaker at meetings.

HOIST REVOLT BANNER.—DEBS.

Issues a Diatribe Concerning the Mine War in Colorado.

Eugene V. Debs, candidate of the Social Democratic Party for President of the United States, has come out with a long and fierce diatribe, headed "Colorado, Capital, and Crime," treating of the riots in Colorado. He says, among other things:

"Who compelled the Sheriff and other officers of the law, under threat of hanging, to resign their offices, and filled them with corporation hirelings? The mine owners. Who were bound and gagged and clubbed and bull-penned and deported and shot dead without a hearing? The union miners.

"Let them dare hang one of these innocent men, and, by the gods of retribution, hell will crack about their own ears before the curtain falls on the last scene of their gory revelry.

"And now for action! We, the Socialists of America, should appoint a Colorado Day to hoist aloft the banner of revolt. Let the first Sunday in August, or some other suitable day, be appointed as Colorado Day and celebrated throughout the land as the anniversary of the class war in the Rocky Mountains in which our comrades are so valiantly engaged."

SAGAMORE HILL NOT CUT OFF.

No Special Wire, but St. Louis News Will Be Received.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 5.—President Roosevelt took up some of the hard work of his campaign this morning. A horseback ride before breakfast along the Cove Road began the day for him. Shortly after the meal Secretary Loeb arrived, and the two were busy for some time with official business which had accumulated since the Executive offices were transferred from Washington to Oyster Bay. Among the matters taken up was a communication of the Armenians in America to the State Department in regard to the renewed slaughters by the Turks.

Senator Beveridge, who has been the guest of Joseph Sears, a neighbor of the President, called at about noon and had a long conference with the President about the political situation in Indiana.

No special telegraph wire has been put up to Sagamore Hill, although Mr. Roosevelt is deeply interested in what is happening in the St. Louis Democratic camp. Bulletins will be telephoned from the Executive offices in the village.

The President devoted the afternoon to shooting at a mark, rowing, swimming, and playing tennis with Lieut. Ferguson, formerly a Rough Rider, and a frequent visitor at Sagamore Hill and at the White House. The evening was devoted to his family and his books.

COULDN'T GO TO BED.

Pair Had Been Soaked and Smoked Out by Janitress.

Two men who said they were H. S. Goldenberg and M. Steim appeared at the East Eighty-eighth Street Station late last night and asked Sergt. Ryan to send a policeman back with them to their lodgings at 164 East Eighty-fifth Street, so that, as they said, they might go to bed. They explained to the surprised Sergeant that the janitress, Mrs. Mary Keibler, owing to prejudices against them, was trying to keep them out of the rooms which they had hired, and, besides soaking them with buckets of water, had threatened them with a knife, while her husband had pointed a revolver at them.

They said, too, that the janitress had given them her ultimatum that she would not have them in the house, and had even tried to force them out by burning sulphur, so that the fumes penetrated their rooms and caused them to beat a temporary retreat.

Sergt. Ryan sent Policeman Charles back to the house with the two men. To the officer, the janitor and his wife said they were only trying to have a little fun with Steim and Goldenberg, and didn't really mean to harm them. The men went to their rooms and Charles remained in the hall until they had locked themselves in.

BEGINNING THIS MORNING AND ENDING WITH SATURDAY,

A Special Sale of

High Grade Summer Suits For Men

AT REDUCED PRICES.

So that you may be conscious of its importance, we would have you know that the offer involves almost every three-garment suit which our stock affords—suits with character and distinctiveness in every line and curve, in sizes for men of all proportions.

Class 1.—Single and Double Breasted Suits (coat, waistcoat and trousers) of Cheviot, Tweed, Worsted, Cassimere or Homespun, in a most diversified variety of this season's most favored designs and weaves, quarter or half lined.

Formerly $15, $16.50, $18, and $20.
We will close at $11.00

Class 2.—Single and Double Breasted Suits (coat, waistcoat and trousers) of high grade imported and domestic Worsted, Cassimere, Tweed or Cheviot in mixtures; also Thibet, rough surface Serge, Cheviot or Hopsacking in black or blue; half or quarter lined.

Formerly $22.50, $25, $28 and $30.
We will close at $16.00

Broadway, **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL REMNANT SALE.

Any suit length to order, $15. Trousers, $4.

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th.

$35 SUIT OVER DEAD DOG.

Board Bill Action Involves Yachtsmen and Several Others.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 5.—A dead collie has caused an odd suit in the police court here between Dr. H. T. Foote and ex-Judge John W. Van Zelm, two local yachtsmen. Dr. Foote is suing Judge Van Zelm to recover $35, which he alleges is due for the board and treatment of the dog. The trouble started four years ago. At that time Judge Van Zelm accompanied John W. Terry of Residence Park to the Foote kennels on North Street, where they left the dog to be treated for a disease. Judge Van Zelm says that the dog belonged to Terry, and that he merely went with him to the kennel to introduce him to Dr. Foote. When Terry received the bill for the treatment of the dog he disowned the dog, saying that he had presented the animal a short time before to Frederick Smith, proprietor of the Windsor Hotel.

Finding that no one would claim the dog, Dr. Foote sold it to Dr. Philip Schuyler Van Patten of Mount Vernon for $20, but the first night Dr. Van Patten had the dog it died and he stopped payment on the check.

The dog had apparently been forgotten by its former owners until Dr. Foote started the action a few days ago.

WANT "SISTER" TO EXPLAIN.

Woman Charged with Giving Insufficient Care in "Home."

Application was made to Magistrate Flammer in the West Side Police Court yesterday for a summons to compel "Sister Francis" McCormack to appear in that court and explain her methods of conducting a home for aged women on West Thirty-second Street. The house was for many years known as "The House of All Nations."

The application was made by P. B. McDonnell of 374 Seventh Avenue, who said he acted in behalf of four aged women who were then in court. Mr. McDonnell told the court that "Sister Francis" had taken several aged women into the "home" under promise of caring for them the rest of their lives in consideration of a lump sum paid in advance. The women complained that the care was insufficient. The Rev. Father Korb of the Chuch of St. Francis of Assisi, in West Thirty-first Street, was in court also. He told Magistrate Flammer that "Sister Francis" was not a "sister" in the usual meaning of the word. He also declared that Archbishop Farley recognized neither her nor her work.

Magistrate Flammer said that Mrs. Clark, the "Tombs Angel," had often spoken highly of "Sister Francis" and her work. Further hearing in the case was adjourned until next Monday afternoon.

Mary McCormack, or "Sister Francis," last night denied absolutely that she had defrauded any one of the women named by McDonnell. She admitted that she was not a member of the regular order of St. Francis, saying she belonged to the "Third Order." All that she asserted, she said, was that she conducted a private, Catholic home for working girls and aged women. She had taken money from the women named by McDonnell, but had returned most of it.

Hit by Fire Chief's Wagon.

Frank Frandese, thirty years old, a peddler, living at 606 Second Avenue, is in the Hudson Street Hospital suffering from numerous cuts and bruises, as a result of being knocked down and run over at the corner of Centre and Hester Streets by Battalion Chief McAuliffe's buggy, in which the Chief was bound for a fire shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Frandese was crossing the street when the wagon came along at a rapid pace, and he became paralyzed with fear. The shaft struck Frandese in the jaw, inflicting an incised wound, and throwing him down heavily on his shoulder. At the Hudson Street Hospital it was said that his condition was serious.

IN JEALOUS RAGE SHOOTS TWO.

His Camp Companions Met with More Favor from Young Women.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., July 5.—Samuel Vaughn, about twenty-two years old, the son of William Vaughn, an ex-Confederate officer, while in a fit of jealous frenzy shot and wounded John Blochinger and William Schuck. The young men are both about twenty years of age. Both will recover.

The shooting was the result of a quarrel that occurred yesterday while the young men were out camping, and was caused by jealousy over some young women who had visited the camp.

Upon his return here he told a companion his troubles, borrowed a revolver, and then went in search of Blochinger and Schuck. As soon as he found them he began to fire. His rage probably explains the fact that both men were not shot dead.

Vaughn fled, and is now hiding in the high grass not far from his home.

TEFFT WILL ALLOWED.

It Gives $1,000 to Only Son and the Rest to Miss Whitney.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 5.—The will of Frank Griswold Tefft of New York, which cut off his only child, Erastus Tefft, with $1,000, and gave Miss Helen M. Whitney of 12 Gramercy Park, New York, the remainder, was allowed in the Berkshire Probate Court to-day. Mr. Tefft had been divorced from his wife when his only child was seven years old, and the boy went to live with his mother.

Mr. Tefft bought a costly country place in Great Barrington, and Miss Whitney leased a cottage near by, where Mr. Tefft was a constant caller. When Mr. Tefft died last Fall, a will was presented in New York which gave his property to Miss Whitney, who announced that she was his affianced wife.

SHOOT DOWN RUNNING NEGRO.

Lynchers' Victim Breaks Away, but Is Riddled with Bullets as He Flees.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 5.—John Taylor, a negro laborer on the Seaboard Air Line worktrain, was taken from the train at Middendorf, a station twenty miles south of Cheeraw, at 6 o'clock this morning by a mob of over twenty-five men.

He was carried about a half mile away, where he was to be shot, but he broke from his captors and ran about 300 yards. He was literally shot to pieces by the mob while he ran.

Yesterday Taylor attempted an assault upon a nine-year-old child of Erwin Denehew, and later upon the wife of Noel C. Johnson, both of prominent white families of Chesterfield County.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:35 A. M.—243 Madison Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
12:45 A. M.—849 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.
1:20 A. M.—173 Suffolk Street; Victor & Wilson; damage trifling.
1:25 A. M.—85 West Third Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.
7:35 A. M.—26 Madison Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.
9:55 A. M.—335 East Eighth Street; Jacob Horowits; damage, $300.
11:50 A. M.—2,366 Second Avenue; Reuben Frank; damage, $225.
1:45 P. M.—1,852 Boston Avenue; E. Hipple; damage, $50.
3:35 P. M.—59 Willett Street; A. Rubin; damage, $500.
5:45 P. M.—19 Spring Street; Bruno Matto; damage trifling.
5:55 P. M.—224 East Twenty-second Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
6:40 P. M.—31 West Eleventh Street; R. T. Taylor; damage, $300.
6:50 P. M.—136 and 138 West Sixteenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.
7:05 P. M.—2,908 Third Avenue; Joseph Phillips; damage trifling.
8:20 P. M.—Pier 19, North River; Fall River Line; damage, $100.
8 P. M.—737 Madison Avenue; C. A. Andrews; damage trifling.
8:15 P. M.—266 Monroe Street; M. Thumis; damage trifling.



Dr. Brush's KUMYSS,

The Ideal SUMMER BEVERAGE.

Sold at every drug store. Healthful, nutritious, satisfying; a delicious, effervescent drink; aids digestion and helps the stomach do its proper work when disarranged from overwork or other causes.

No article has received such indorsement from physicians and consumers.

N. Y. Depot, 217 W. 123d St.

DR. BRUSH'S FRESH, PURE MILK.

15c. a qt. Delivered in New York every morning.

HURT CHASING AUTO STONERS.

Bad Boys Escape, but Policeman Is Hurt by a Car.

While chasing several boys, whom he had seen throwing stones at an automobile, at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, last evening, Policeman Patrick Brophy of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station was struck by the fender of a north-bound trolley car, tossed half a dozen feet into the air, and is now in the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital with injuries which will keep him on sick leave for a few days at least. The boys all got away and no one in the automobile, as far as the police could learn, was injured.

Brophy was at the corner of the avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, when a fashionably dressed young woman rushed up to him and said that some automobilists were being stoned three blocks below. Before Brophy could learn more she disappeared. He ran down the avenue and found the automobile with a cluster of boys from ten to fourteen years old around it, throwing sticks and stones. The chauffeur evidently had halted the machine to attend to its machinery, for as Brophy came up, he put on the power again and the big car moved off. The boys scattered, and in chasing them Brophy was struck by the car.

HAS MANY FRIENDS, SHE SAYS.

Arrested for Passing Bad Check, Woman Names Office Holders.

Miss Mary M. Kellard, thirty-two years old, who says she has many influential friends, was arrested last night in a furnished room at 2,210 Broadway, by Special Policeman Munier of the Lincoln National Bank in East Forty-second Street, charged with passing a worthless check. The complainant against Miss Kellard is Anderson Van Nest, of whom she rented a room.

According to Van Nest Miss Kellard owed him $25 for room rent on Saturday last. He reminded her of the fact, he says, and she gave him a check for $20 on account. The check was made out to "M. M. Kellard," and was drawn on the Lincoln National Bank. It was signed "Anderson Herman."

The check, Van Nest says, was returned as worthless. Miss Kellard said that it had been given to her by Anderson Herman, who, she said, was a lawyer. She said that Police Inspector McClusky, Former Assistant District Attorney O'Hare, and former Charities Commissioner Keller were intimate friends and would vouch for her character.

THINKING FOLKS

need food that will keep braih and nerves well nourished else the brain grows dull and tires quickly.

Suppose you spend a few minutes studying the subject and a few days on an easy pleasant trial of GRAPE-NUTS food that will furnish a clean-cut argument to drive the facts home.

A strong, sturdy, money making

DESPERATE RUSSIAN CHARGES REPULSED

Three Vain Attempts to Recover Pass on Liao-Yang Road.

ATTACKERS LOSE HEAVILY

Japanese Pursue Them Three Miles—Main Body of Mikado's Troops Advances.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, July 5.—On July 4 two battalions of Russians, during a fog, attempted to recover Mo-Tien Ling (Pass). They made three charges, but were finally repulsed with heavy loss.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, July 5.—Gen. Kuroki reports that after he had occupied Mo-Tien Pass without resistance, two battalions of Russians attacked the Japanese outposts at the Pass at dawn on July 4, under cover of a dense fog.

The Russians were repulsed, but they returned and charged three times before they were finally driven off. The Japanese pursued them for three miles to the westward of Mo-Tien Pass.

The Russians left thirty dead and fifty wounded on the field. The Japanese lost fifteen killed and thirty wounded.

The Russians have abandoned Lien-shan-Kwan, (close to Mo-Tien Pass,) burying their supplies.

A detachment of Gen. Kuroki's army has occupied North Fen-Shui Pass without meeting with resistance.

The main army has advanced westward and occupied a line extending from Mo-Tien Pass to the Shao-Mo-Tien and Sin-Kai Passes.

Russian General's Report.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—The General Staff has received the following dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff, the Chief of Staff of Gen. Kuropatkin, dated July 4:

"On July 3 the advance guard of the Russian force operating east of Liao-Yang occupied a position at Lang-Tse Pass. Toward evening the same day our scouts ascertained that a detachment of the enemy's advance guard, 1,500 strong, had occupied the villages of Ekhavuan and Tcha-Kumen-Za on our front, the main force having remained in Fen-Shiu and Mo-Tien Passes.

"At this moment we discovered the movement of a Japanese detachment, consisting of a battalion of infantry, to turn our left flank positions in the Lang-Tse Pass, in the direction of Lian-dian-Sian. In order to check this movement a force, consisting of five companies of infantry, two detachments of mounted hussars, and half a company of Cossacks, was sent forward in the direction of the threatened point.

"In order to learn the strength of the enemy's position in front of Lang-Tse Pass the commander of the detachment ordered out was reinforced and a reconnoitring party of ten companies was sent in the direction of Ekhavuan under the command of Col. Letschitsky.

"With a view to making a demonstration insuring the return of Letschitsky's detachment, three companies under Lieut. Col. Garnitsky marched to Mahoumizza, about a mile and a half south of Ekhavuan, to the crossing of the roads leading to Sin-Khi and the Lok River Passes.

Many Japanese Slain.

"Firing began at 2:30 P. M. July 4. Garnitsky's column reached the cross-roads and dislodged a company of the enemy's advance guard, which was almost annihilated. Simultaneously Letschitsky's column dislodged the enemy's advance posts without firing a shot, and approached the foot of the heights, surmounted by a temple. The temple is less than a mile east of Ekhavuan, where, although exposed to a heavy frontal and flank fire, our troops dashed forward, dislodged the Japanese from their intrenchments, and occupied the pass.

"As the enemy was preparing to deliver a frontal and flank attack our column then retired, as previously instructed. Three companies of Garnitsky's force occupied the position which they had been ordered to secure.

"When Letschitsky's force began to withdraw the enemy opened a heavy fire from the heights. In spite of this the column retired in perfect order. Brave Letschitsky remained continuously on the fighting line and directed the column with remarkable ability and coolness. He was the last to retire with his Chief of Staff and Adjutant.

"Garnitsky's column behaved with equal brilliancy and coolness, carrying out their task with no sign of agitation.

Heavy Russian Loss Admitted.

"Our casualties were: Letschitsky, bruised and wounded; Col. Poapelow, Lieut. Col. Trakhemovsky, Capt. Solioieff, Lieuts. Markoff, Latkine, Bobroslavsky, and Kozine, Second Capt. Paly, and several other officers wounded, and 200 soldiers killed or wounded.

"I observed the fighting with my staff from the Tihacouan tower, and I can personally testify to the conduct of the troops.

"I cannot pass in silence the remarkable devotion of the surgeons and of the Chaplain, who attended the wounded under a heavy fire, and even helped to carry them off the field.

"All the wounded were removed.

"On the morning of July 3 our reinforcements occupied Lian-dian-Sian. One soldier was killed during the fighting.

"The same afternoon a detachment of the enemy, consisting of two battalions and six squadrons, with six machine guns, advanced and attacked our outposts, lying south of the valley of the River Kho, who retreated under the vigorous fire of the enemy. The officer commanding our advance cavalry advanced at 2:30 P. M. with a detachment, and at the same time the enemy placed machine guns on the height northwest of Doun-Schkhedja, and their infantry occupied the outskirts of the forest near the village. Our horse battery retreated on the position at Daositchja, near the railroad, being covered by mounted dragoons and frontier guards.

"Under the fire of our artillery and rifles the enemy quickly evacuated their position and retreated toward Senu-Chen. Our cavalry pursued them until they reached an intrenched position occupied by a strong force of the enemy.

"The enemy's principal forces are at present concentrated at Vandiapudse, in the direction of Hai-Cheng, and at Schi-Kouyo, about ten miles west of Siu-Yen, on the road to Kai-Chow.

"Reconnaissances July 3 discovered that the enemy was fortifying in Ta Pass."

Gen. Sakharoff in Command.

The fact that Gen. Sakharoff witnessed the fighting is taken here to indicate that he is in command of the forces east of Liao-Yang, which include the army corps under Lieut. Gen. Count Keller.

The desperate character of the fighting is shown by the repeated bayonet charges, the Russians ousting the Japanese from the trenches.

The fighting around Senu-Chen shows that the Japanese are determined to hold the ground to the south, as well as Pailn Pass, until a favorable opportunity presents itself for an advance on Yin-Kow, (the port of Niu-Chwang.)

FEARS FOR BRITISH STEAMER.

The Cheltenham May Have Been Sunk by the Vladivostok Squadron.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, July 5.—The Times's insurance correspondent says:

"The movements of the Vladivostok squadron are responsible for a good deal of anxiety here. A cable from Tokio states that the British steamer Cheltenham, from Otari for Fu-San, is considered three days overdue.

The vessel was taking railway material from Japan to Korea, and may have been snapped up by the Vladivostok squadron. The Cheltenham is of 3,700 tons, was built in 1901, and is owned by Galbraith, Pembroke & Co. She was insured against risks of capture at the value of £40,000, ($200,000.)

"Ordinary marine risks were also insured, and in a case like this the marine policies are responsible for the loss should the vessel be missing from an unascertained cause.

"In the morning 25 guineas ($131) per cent. was paid on her, carrying marine and war risks, but later 25 guineas was paid, covering war risks only.

"I understand that the owners attach less importance to the news than does the insurance market, on the ground that vessels carrying contraband do not necessarily go direct to the ports for which they are ostensibly bound.

"Another British steamer, the Commonwealth, owned by C. Radcliffe & Co., is reported overdue at Sasebo, but less anxiety is felt regarding her. She was from Cardiff with coal. Only 5 and 10 guineas per cent. have been paid for reinsurances on this steamer, covering all risks."

JAPAN'S SEIZURE OF PASSES.

Access by Two Routes to Liao-Yang Opened—Floods Delay Advance.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
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GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, June 28.—The road to Liao-Yang is reported clear of the enemy. The headquarters of the two opposing divisions have retreated.

The information available here does not suggest that Russian preparations have been made anywhere south of Mukden on a scale adequate to resist the Japanese advance.

Prisoners are captured daily.

The flooded rivers are delaying the advance.

TOKIO, July 5.—The press censorship under the direction of the War Office is temporarily more stringent than ever. No reliance can be placed on Russian rumors of the alternate seizure and abandonment of Mo-Tien Ling (Pass) and Ta Ling by the Japanese.

Official reports have not been received in Tokio, but there is good reason to believe that in the closing days of June Gen. Kuroki's centre forced Mo-Tien Ling, while his right forced northern Fen-Shui Ling, the principal strategic position on the road from Sai-ma-Tse to Liao-Yang. Thus access by both routes to Liao-Yang will be opened.

The Russian force holding Mo-Tien Ling consisted of 2,000 men, but particulars of the fight at the pass, if there was any, have not yet been reported.

The Russians at northern Fen-Shui Ling offered no resistance, but fell back on San-kia-Tse, and thence, doubtless, to An-Ping, (twelve miles southeast of Liao-Yang,) thus joining the force retiring from Tien-Shui-Lien.

TWO RUSSIAN SHIPS MISSING.

Eleven Big Vessels at Port Arthur June 23—Nine There Afterward.

CHE-FOO, July 5.—Chinese just arrived here, who left Port Arthur on July 2, say that only nine of the larger Russian warships were there then.

On June 23, when the fleet engaged the Japanese squadron outside of Port Arthur Harbor, it consisted of eleven of the larger ships.

KRONSTADT, July 5.—All doubt as to the safety of the battleship Peresviet, which, according to report, was torpedoed at Port Arthur, is removed by the receipt of a telegram from the Captain of the vessel saying the ship and all on board are well.

The telegram, which was dated Niu-Chwang, was brought there by the torpedo-boat destroyer Lieutenant Burukoff.

PORT ARTHUR BATTLE NEAR.

Russian and Japanese Armies Only a Mile Apart on Sunday.

CHE-FOO, July 5.—On July 3 the Russian and Japanese armies outside of Port Arthur, according to report, were only separated one from the other by a mile.

The Japanese are advancing steadily from hill to hill, and on all the hills they are placing big guns.

It is said they landed 150 of these guns at Dalny.

OVER-SEA CHASE FOR COUPLE.

Pursuers Were on Faster Boat and Cut Flight Short.

The flight of a middle-aged couple, not married, who arrived here yesterday on the steamship Statendam, was cut short by the appearance at the steamship when she docked of the husband and the father of the woman. They had arrived here a half hour before on the faster steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. The pursued man was on the passenger lists as M. Schotte, and the woman as his wife.

Schotte was employed in the bakery of H. Pelletier in Rotterdam, and lived in his employer's house. One day he and Mrs. Pelletier resolved to come to this country. The husband traced the pair to the Statendam, and missed the vessel himself by a few hours. Then, with his father-in-law, he went to Cherbourg, where they took the faster steamship. The Kaiser passed the Statendam off Nantucket, and as soon as the larger vessel had docked the husband and the father ran to meet the other vessel at her pier. Schotte and the woman were almost the first to leave the Statendam at the pier. Pelletier fell in a faint and had to be carried to the waiting room on the pier. The father, however, took hold of the woman and made her promise to return to her husband.

"I'll go back," she finally said, "but if he tries to punish me I'll show him what I can do to him."

"I shall never recover from this," muttered the husband, "but for our children's sake I'll take you back."

Then they embraced, and, as Schotte had disappeared, the three, reunited, went to a café across the street to talk it over.

E. C. Benedict's Yacht Not Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 5.—Commodore E. C. Benedict arrived at Indian Harbor this morning on his yacht Oneida after a cruise with Grover Cleveland eastward. The boat was in no way damaged by running on Blank Island two days ago, as she merely went up on the sand.

TIBETANS CHOOSE WAR; BRITISH ATTACK FORT

Armistice Expires with No Overtures by the Natives.

TO STORM GYANG-TSE TO-DAY

Macdonald's Troops Will Assault the Villages and Stronghold—Difficult Task for Them.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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GYANG-TSE, July 5.—The armistice expired at noon to-day. The Tibetans made no overture whatever, and Gen. Macdonald thereupon began proceedings for the capture of the jong.

This afternoon a demonstration against the villages west of the monastery was successfully carried out. The resistance of the Tibetans came chiefly from the encircling wall of the monastery.

The real attack will be developed an hour before dawn to-morrow by three columns operating on the houses at the foot of the eastern slope of the jong. The task before our troops is rendered difficult owing to the dense massing of the houses in the town. For the purpose of house fighting Gen. Macdonald will use a seven-pounder gun with the assaulting column to clear a passage from house to house.

At daylight guns from positions halfway to Palla and from the Gurkha post will clear the face of the rock preparatory to an assault. The number of troops to be employed is between 1,000 and 1,200.

The defenders remained quiescent to-day, but their position has apparently been strengthened by the recently built sangars.

The manner in which the British are to attack Gyang-Tse was described in a dispatch of June 27, just before the armistice was allowed, which told of the "clearing out" of a number of small villages near Niani Monastery.

The Tibetans obstinately held the villages, fighting with the ferocity of wildcats caught in a trap. The initial assault was delivery by the Second Mounted Infantry and the Fortieth Pathans, who were later reinforced by the Twenty-third Pioneers. The Tibetans held their fire till the British troops were within a few hundred yards of them, but were unable to check the onward rush of the Pathans.

The Tibetan houses and monasteries are full of small rooms and cellars, so that fighting took place in cellars in pitch darkness. Some of the Pathan officers discovered that the enemy would blaze off their rifles and matchlocks as soon as a doorway or a trapdoor was darkened. They accordingly pushed their helmets in front of them, and the men did the same with their turbans, afterward rushing in immediately the Tibetans had fired.

Finally, after some assistance from shell fire, the Pathans and Mounted Infantry captured the monastery and the villages on the right. Col. Brander's party shooting down from the hills above a few Tibetans who fled.

Meanwhile the Twenty-third Pioneers were engaged in clearing the villages on the left, where the resistance offered was just as obstinate. The Tibetans refused to leave the small houses, despite the fact that the British brought up guns and shelled them at a range of 300 yards.

MOORS HAVE ONLY TO ASK.

If Tribesmen Want Prisoners Freed They Threaten Another Kidnapping.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TANGIER, July 5.—Owing to the effervescence of the Anjera tribe, whose frontier adjoins Tangier, Mohammed el Torres, the Moorish representative for Foreign Affairs, has applied to the Sultan for authorization to release the Anjera prisoners at Tangier and Tetuan.

The Anjera tribesmen threatened to capture a European unless the prisoners were released.

It appears that any tribe desiring to have prisoners released has only to make this threat.

TROUBLE WITH HAITI ENDED.

Soldiers Who Attacked Foreign Ministers Severely Punished.

BERLIN, July 5.—A dispatch from Port au Prince says that all the soldiers of the palace guard concerned in the recent attack on the French and German Ministers have been severely punished, and that, as President Nord in a formal audience apologized to both Ministers, the incident is now closed.

POPE PIUS NOT ILL.

Feels the Heat, but Is Enjoying His Usual Health.

ROME, July 5.—There is no truth in the report, circulated in the United States by a news agency, that the Pope suffered from an attack of palpitation of the heart this morning.

The heat in Rome this year is unusually suffocating and enervating. All, even the hardened Romans, are complaining. The Pope also feels the heat, but he is enjoying his usual health, and received Cardinal Macchi in private audience this morning.

Plan for a Greater Berlin.

BERLIN, July 5.—With a view to the creation of a Greater Berlin with a population approaching that of Greater New York, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, Baron von Hammerstein, is going to London to study the administration of that city.

STEAMSHIP IN COLLISION.

Dominion Liner Collides with Lumber Vessel in Gulf of St. Lawrence.

QUEBEC, July 5.—The Dominion Line steamer Dominion, from Liverpool, reports having been in collision with and having sunk the Danish brigantine Komer, Capt. Hansen, lumber-laden and bound for a British port.

The collision occurred on the morning of July 1 in a dense fog in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the bows of the Komer being stove in. The Dominion was not seriously damaged and laid to and picked up the crew of the Komer, seven in all.

The Komer was then set on fire so that she would not become a menace to navigation.

Bathing Suit Campaign On.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 5.—Orders were issued to the Beach Squad to-day by Mayor Ten Broeck directing that in the future bathers wearing insufficient bath robes be ordered from the beach. The police enforced the orders this morning by rounding up two college athletes, whose bathing suits were somewhat abbreviated.

Regents Charter Catholic Seminary.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 5.—The first Catholic seminary for women to receive a charter under the Regents of the University of the State of New York has just been chartered by that body. It is the new Ursuline Seminary at New Rochelle, to be known as the College of St. Angela, named after the founder of the Ursuline Order.

SHOT UP ELEVENTH AVENUE.

Fifteen-Year-Old Boy Arrested After Much Gun Play.

John McLean, fifteen years old, of 500 West Forty-seventh Street, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night charged with felonious assault. It is said that he was firing a revolver at random along Eleventh Avenue in the vicinity of Fifty-second Street, and finally began to chase John Duffy, eleven years old, and frightening the smaller boy badly by firing at him.

Frank Benshaw, sixteen years old, of 521 West Sixty-seventh Street, finally told Duffy that he ought to call a policeman. McLean heard the remark, and walking up to Benshaw, placed a revolver directly against his body, and fired. The bullet penetrated the clothing, but inflicted only a slight flesh wound. Policeman Flood placed McLean under arrest and he was sent to the rooms of the Children's Society.

FILE ANSWER TO LAWSON.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. Deny That He Is Entitled to an Accounting.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 5.—Kidder, Peabody & Co. have filed their answer with the Supreme Judicial Court in the suit of T. W. Lawson for an accounting of the actual profits in the reorganization of the New England Gas and Coke Company, including all profits on securities. Lawson also asks that upon the taking of the account the defendants be ordered to pay over to the plaintiff 10 per cent. of the profits.

The defendants say that they made no agreement with Lawson; that the only agreement they made was with H. H. Rogers, and that the plaintiff Lawson is not entitled to any accounting by the defendants.

The reorganization of the Gas and Coke Company, the answer says, did not include the acquisition of the capital stock of the Boston Gaslight Company, the South Boston Gas Company, the Roxbury Gas, or the Bay State Gas Company of Massachusetts.

In accordance with their original agreement of Feb. 17, 1902, J. & W. Seligman & Co. charged and were paid a banker's commission of $100,000, and these defendants charged this and were paid a banker's commission of $100,000 before any profits of the New England Gas and Coke Company reorganization were ascertained. These defendants say that said commissions were proper and reasonable and were properly charged as a part of the expense of the reorganization.

The defendants deny that any amounts were charged or paid for improper purposes for lobbyists, politicians, and others.

LAST DAYS OF STATE CAMP.

Seventy-first Regiment and Second Battery Hold Good Drills.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., State Camp, July 5.—Now that the Fourth of July of 1904 has passed, the the Seventy-first Regiment and the Second Battery have settled down to the four remaining days of the State Camp.

The regiment began its work to-day with an exhaustive drill by platoon in extended order, followed later by guard mount, and later by company drill in extended order. This afternoon the regimental officers were instructed in security and in formation by Major Frank Jones, U. S. Army. To-night they had an exceptionally well performed evening parade.

The Second Battery had two drills this morning, one mounted, the other dismounted. This afternoon they began their target practice, which will continue to-morrow and Thursday. With four guns, the entire battery was in action and at a range of 2,050 yards twenty shells were fired. The results were most gratifying. There were three bulls'-eyes and six hits in the white ring adjoining the centre, while the remaining eleven were on the target or in close proximity.

To-morrow the regiment will have platoon, battalion, and company drill in extended order and in advanced guard. The Second Battery will have two drills, dismounted and mounted.

STOLE COMMUNION CUPS.

Middletown Church Services Interrupted While Deacons Procured Others.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 5.—The services of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city were interrupted Sunday when it was found there were not enough communion cups to go around, two of the aluminium servers and eighty glass cups having been stolen. The Deacons were hurriedly sent to the First Presbyterian Church, near by, to borrow cups, and the services were then resumed.

The thief evidently had keys, for the safe in which the communion sets were securely locked showed no signs of tampering. It is believed some one connected with the church or having thorough knowledge of its affairs was tempted, thinking the aluminium servers were silver. The value of the stolen articles was $00.

RABBI RIDWOS AT CONVENTION.

Learned Teacher Attends Sessions of His Orthodox Brethren.

Chief interest in yesterday's session of the Convention of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States at 156 Henry Street attached to the advent of Rabbi Jacob Ridwos of Chicago, whose opinions, it is expected, will have great weight in all the perplexing questions that have come up. He came from Slutzk, Russia, a year ago, and at the convention in Philadelphia at that time it was said that he knew by heart the 6,000 pages of Torah, with voluminous commentaries, being able to quote any section of the Holy Books whenever a passage was called for.

Rabbi Ridwos was received with a great show of respect, but took no part in the discussions.

The methods of the Jewish Orthodox Seminary were again criticised, and the proposition which seemed to meet with the most favor was that a more thorough education of the young was necessary in rabbinical law.

A committee of seven has been appointed to reply to the letter of the Rev. H. Pereira Mendes of the Union Orthodox Congregation, which provoked the discussion on Monday on the same subject. The belief was expressed that as Dr. Mendes is Spanish, while most of the people represented by the convention are Russian, he has not the proper understanding of their requirements. Decisions are expected this evening in regard to most of the matters before the convention.

DETROIT SOUTHERN RECEIVER.

Appointed on Petition of J. F. Jacobs, a New York Contractor.

DETROIT, July 5.—On the petition of John F. Jacobs, a bridge contractor of New York, Judge Swan entered an order in the United States Circuit Court to-day appointing Samuel Hunt receiver of the Detroit Southern Railroad.

Similar action was taken at Cincinnati during the day, Judge Thompson of the Federal Court there entering an order appointing Mr. Hunt receiver for the Ohio interests of the road. Mr. Hunt is President of the road.

Mr. Jacobs has a lien of $9,863.56 for erecting a bridge over the Scioto River, near Waverly, Ohio.

The Detroit Southern entered an appearance and consented to the receivership. Mr. Hunt's bond was fixed at $50,000.

Waiters Fight in Lorraine Hotel.

As the culmination of a long-existing rivalry for the affections of a comely domestic, Jeremiah O'Brien and Alford Lang, waiters in the Lorraine apartment hotel, at 2 East Forty-fifth Street, came together last night, with the net result that O'Brien had his face smashed almost to a pulp and Lang is locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station on a charge of assault. The fight occurred while dinner was being served, but did not disturb the guests of the hotel, as it was confined to the kitchen in the basement. After he had recovered from his beating O'Brien went to the station and took back [illegible] O'Connor and Crotty, who arrested Lang.

AN IDEAL SUMMER BEVERAGE, RICH IN COOLING PROPERTIES

Martini & Rossi
ITALIAN
Vermouth
REFRESHING,
SATISFYING, APPETIZING,
EASY TO GET.

WIFE'S TRIP BETRAYS AN ALLEGED FORGER

C. E. Forbes Arrested in Buenos Ayres, Where She Went.

GOT $25,000, IT IS CHARGED

Pinkerton Detective Boarded Same Steamer That Mrs. Forbes Took and Caught Bail Jumper.

According to a cablegram received from detectives of the Pinkerton Agency at Buenos Ayres, Charles E. Forbes, alias Irving W. Humphrey, has been arrested on a charge of obtaining under false pretenses upward of $25,000 from banks in this city.

Forbes, who will be brought to this city as soon as the extradition papers are signed, was arrested here last December by Assistant Superintendent Dougherty of the Pinkerton Agency and Detective Maloney of the Church Street Station in the offices of the G. W. Cole Company, where he was employed as a bookkeeper.

In June, 1903, it is alleged, Forbes, through an introduction, opened an account at the Spring-Street Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank. He subsequently deposited a number of checks payable to the G. W. Cole Company and apparently indorsed by them to him.

Last December the Corn Exchange Bank became suspicious of the Forbes account, and it was investigated. The result was the arrest of Forbes, who acknowledged that he had forged the indorsement of the checks in the name of the Treasurer of the Cole Company, J. Noah H. Slee.

In January Forbes was indicted for forgery in the second degree on five different counts. Bail for $5,000 was furnished by L. F. Carroll of Brooklyn. When the case was called for trial, however, Forbes failed to appear.

The Pinkerton Agency found, Forbes's wife in Brooklyn. At about the same time it was learned that she had taken passage for Buenos Ayres on the Merchant Prince. A Pinkerton detective followed, booking a passage on the same steamer.

The Merchant Prince arrived in Buenos Ayres on June 26, and Mrs. Forbes joined her husband at a hotel there. This movement was reported by cable to the New York office of the Pinkerton Agency, with the result that arrangements were immediately made through the State Department at Washington and the United States Minister at Buenos Ayres for the arrest of the man pending the arrival of an officer with extradition papers.

On Dec. 30, 1897, the same man was arrested while attempting to pass a forged check on a Maiden Lane jeweler. He was later sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory, where he served three years.

Forbes, who is about thirty years of age, formerly lived at 408 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.

A ROW IN THE SMOKING ROOM.

Over Polyglot Card Game on the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

The big North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., which on her last run to Europe established a new record for average speed during the voyage, arrived here yesterday without having cut the Deutschland's record for the westward passage; her officers say that only the uneven seas prevented the breaking of the second record.

The passengers brought ashore stories of a quarrel that occurred aboard the vessel on Monday night while a card game was in progress in the smoking room. According to C. A. Stonehill, a dry goods merchant from Chicago, he and a friend were sitting watching the game. So also were a man who called himself Gen. Charles P. Thomas of Washington, D. C., and several of his friends. A man named Strosnider and another named Seeley were playing against a Turk and a Frenchman. Stonehill says that he did not like the way Gen. Thomas played the part of spectator, and told him so.

"He," said Stonehill, "did not resent it, but said, 'Sir, you are addressing an officer of the United States Army.' I said something else, and, although he did not reply at all, the game was broken up."

When Gen. Thomas was questioned he said that he was sitting in the smoking room talking to a friend, when one of the other men, probably Stonehill, interrupted the conversation. "I told him to go away and mind his own business," said Gen. Thomas, "or I would punch his nose. He went away, and the affair was settled."

Gen. Thomas stands about five feet one inch. Mr. Stonehill is a six-footer. The Frenchman and the Turk would not talk about the game, except to say that they had won.

Some of the passengers on the steamship were Baroness May de Pallandt, Prof. and Mrs. Felix Adler, Baron Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador to Washington, and Jefferson Seligman.

A German farmer from near Pittsburg came over in the second cabin with a pretty young woman. He is a married man, and some time ago separated from his wife. The woman with whom he traveled on the steamship was his old country sweetheart, and he had determined to bring her here to take his wife's place. On Monday the wife went to the farm, and while looking through her husband's effects, found correspondence relating to the young woman's coming here. She at once came to New York, and as the pair came ashore the wife informed the immigration authorities. The young woman was then taken to Ellis Island to await deportation. The man was furious at his wife.

RIVER FRONT BUILDING FALLS.

Suction from Passing Steamers Wrecks Structure on Spiles.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 5.—A three-story frame building situated on the east bank of the Passaic River, near the Plank Road bridge, which was formerly used as a drying house by the New Jersey Agricultural Chemical Company, collapsed this morning. The structure was 200 feet long and was constructed on spiles. It is a total loss.

The building had not been used since the New Jersey Agricultural Company went out of business, over a year ago, and nobody was in it at the time. Suction caused by the passing of large steamers is believed to have caused the spiles to give way under the building.

Won't Tell Masonic Secrets to Court.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., July 5.—Adam Glass, the wholesale furniture man, who is defendant in a $50,000 damage suit in the Circuit Court, in which the secrets of a lodge trial of Masons is a part, to-day declared that he would not reveal the secrets of the Masonic order, and would go to jail first. He says that he will make answer to a number of the interrogations demanded by the court, but that no Masonic secrets will be revealed.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

Women's Summer Dresses.

Stock of a Leading Manufacturer is Offered on a Basis of About Half Cost of Production.

DRESSES of figured china and foulard Silks, made in a plain tailored style, with full tucked waist and skirt..... 11.50
DRESSES of fine quality taffeta Silk in black and colors, full plaited waist, with silk stock and tie, plaited walking skirt 15.00

ALSO
SPECIAL inducements in Wash Dresses and Skirts.

Women's Shirt Waists.

WHITE LAWN SHIRT WAISTS; embroidery trimmed 1.50
FINE LAWN SHIRT WAISTS; elaborate lace trimming 2.75

Women's Neckwear.

NOVELTY LACE and EMBROIDERED Linen Stocks 50c.
Crush Linen Belts with fancy trimmings..... 1.00 and 1.50
EMBROIDERED LINEN COLLARS for Coats 2.00 and 3.75
IRISH CROCHET Neckbands and turnover Sets 3.75 and 8.00
IRISH HAND EMBROIDERED FICHUS..... 15.00
COQ FEATHER STOLES and BOAS 6.00, 8.50, and 10.00

Laces.

Fancy Lace Robes, Spangled Robes, Valenciennes Laces, Insertions and Allovers, Real Irish Crochet Laces, Chiffons, Mousselines and Veilings.

GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, PARASOLS.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Men's Shoes REDUCED.

Participants of our Summer Sale are saving $1.50 a pair on Summer Shoes and Oxfords. Until July 1st they were $5.00 a pair, now new they are

Russets, Patent Leather, Calfskin } all new goods { $3.50

We also have big bargains in last year's russets at..... 2.50

WM. M'CLENAHAN & CO.,
25 West 34th Street.

B. Altman & Co.

STORAGE.

Rugs, Portières and Draperies received for storage under the usual guarantee for safe-keeping. Repairing of rugs will be attended to if desired.

Nineteenth Street & Sixth Ave., New York.

FOUGHT TO SAVE FATHER.

Young Boy Struggled Vainly to Prevent Parent's Suicide.

After a struggle with his thirteen-year-old son Edward, who tried in vain to prevent the deed, Robert Chapman yesterday attempted suicide by leaping from a fourth-story window in the building, 226 East Fifty-third Street, where he is employed as janitor. He struck on an iron railing in the yard, fracturing several ribs, and sustaining internal injuries from which he will probably die.

Chapman had been acting strangely for some days. Yesterday afternoon he asked his son to go upstairs with him. When the fourth floor was reached Chapman walked to a window and looked down into the yard below. An instant later and he had raised the sash and stepped upon the sill. He said nothing of his purpose, but his son seemed to divine what he meant to do, and seized him by the leg. Leaning over the father beat the boy off, hurting him badly. Before he could jump, Edward had caught him again, his one purpose being to save his father from self-destruction. Time and again he was drawn half through the window.

Finally, when the little fellow was completely exhausted by the unequal struggle, the janitor broke away and plunged, head foremost, out of the window. The son, who had tried so hard to prevent the probably fatal leap, said later that his father had been despondent for some time, but had never threatened to end his life.

TIP FROM JAILBREAKER.

Supposed Safe Robber Writes to Asbury Park Police Chief.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 5.—Chief of Police William H. Smith, in his mail this morning, found a postal card signed "George W. Nash," the supposed safe robber, who was arrested on Saturday night and who escaped Sunday morning from the township jail. The card read as follows:

My Dear Friend: Sorry to leave you so soon, but you know how it is yourself. Right here I want to give you a tip—safe men no longer use black powder. Glycerine is better. You've got a mighty good man in Walsh, but next time you insult a safe man of my experience by putting him in your booby hotel, you want to put a better lock on your door. NASH.

The letter was posted in Red Bank at 7 o'clock this morning, and immediately upon receiving it to-day Chief Smith addressed inquiries to the place of mailing. It is the opinion that the fugitive headed for New York, and Inspector McClusky was notified.

KILLED LAWYER HE OWED $5.

When Attorney Tried to Collect Bill Client Hit Him with a Stone.

CLEARFIELD, Penn., July 5.—While attempting to collect a bill of $5 for legal services, Harry M. Shoff, a young attorney of Coalport, formerly a County Auditor, was killed by a young man named Romey Loymeir last night.

Earlier in the day Shoff defended Loymeir in an assault and battery case, and on his way home at midnight, stopped at Loymeir's and attempted to collect the bill. A fight followed and Loymeir crushed Sheff's skull with a stone. The murderer gave himself up.

Small Fire on Fall River Pier.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last night a fire broke out, from some unknown cause, in the baggage room of the Fall River steamboat line on Pier 19, North River. The fire was discovered by the watchman on the dock, who turned in an alarm and then made an attempt to extinguish the flames. The arrival of the engines made short work of the fire, which did about $100 damage.

FOR YOUR STOMACH, NERVES and BRAIN
SMOKE
NO-NICO
TRADE MARK
Mildest CIGARS Made.
Tobacco Made Harmless
Under U. S. Patented Process No. 173707.
Recommended by the medical profession for convalescents and smokers who suffer from weak heart, stomach or throat troubles.
The usual effects of *Nicotine* made innocuous without disturbing the fragrance, aroma or quality of the tobacco.
For young smokers No-Nico Cigars are preferable to cigarettes.
LARGE SIZE, $8.50 and $7 per 100.
SMALL " $4.50 per 100.
Sold at Ferries, News Stands, Drug Stores, Clubs, Hotels, and dealers generally.
THE INTER-STATE CIGAR CO.,
39 Chambers St., New York.
Also AUSTIN NICHOLS & CO.,
61 Hudson St., New York.

WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE

At this season of the year, when a heavy diet is the rule, the system needs a natural fruit acid like Welch's Grape Juice. Welch's is a natural tonic and gentle laxative, it clears the system of impurities by natural means. It feeds the blood and nerves and puts new life in the "run-down" person.

In ordering of your druggist or grocer it's worth your while to specify WELCH'S. WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO., Westfield, N. Y.

ENGLISH
LUNCHEON and TEA BASKETS
Fitted complete, for Picnics, Travellers, and Yachting.
Lewis & Conger,
130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

I have the Oldest and Best
Scotch and Irish Whiskeys
IN THE CITY.
My own importations. Absolutely pure. Try them. Telephone 3588 Cortlandt.
L. J. CALLANAN,
41 and 43 Vesey St.

Michigan Prosecutor Shot, May Die.

MUNISING, Mich., July 5.—H. B. Freeman, Prosecuting Attorney of Alger County, has been probably fatally shot by James Tyner, whom Freeman prosecuted eight or ten years ago. Tyner has been in an insane asylum.

PICK UP 17 MORE SURVIVORS OF NORGE

Rescuers on Trawler Find Them Adrift in Boat.

SIX DAYS ON OPEN SEA

Party Lived on Two Biscuits a Day—Water and Food Gone and All Exhausted When Found.

ABERDEEN, Scotland, July 5.—Seventeen survivors of the wreck of the Danish steamer Norge were landed here to-night by the steam trawler Largo Bay. They were picked up from one of the boats of the Norge.

LONDON, July 5.—Another boatload containing seventeen survivors of the ill-fated Danish steamship Norge, which foundered off Rockall Reef, 290 miles from the Scottish mainland on June 28, were landed at Aberdeen, Scotland, to-night by the steam trawler Largo Bay.

Six hundred and twenty-seven souls are still missing.

The contingent now being cared for at Aberdeen consists of twelve passengers, the third mate of the Norge, the Quartermaster, a steward, a lamp trimmer, and one of the crew.

Adrift on Sea Six Days.

They drifted at the mercy of the Atlantic for six days. When both water and food were gone and when the occupants were almost too exhausted even to hope, the trawler Largo Bay hove in sight. This was July 4, when the boat was about thirty miles off St. Kilda.

Those rescued had eked out an existence on two biscuits per day. When they started from the ill-fated ship there was only one small cask of fresh water in the boat. Before the Largo Bay fell in with them both this and the biscuits had been finished, and the pangs of thirst and hunger had set in.

They weathered a gale and continued as best they might, striving to reach the coast of Scotland against the heavy seas. From strips of life belts they constructed a crude sail. The man had scarcely strength enough to hold the oars.

When the survivors were dragged on board the trawler the fishermen were obliged to forcibly prevent them from eating and drinking too much.

Many of the survivors have severe wounds, sustained in jumping from the deck of the sinking ship. The legs and arms of others are swollen from exposure and from the salt water.

On their arrival at Aberdeen the survivors were taken to the Sailors' Home.

Three Boats Still Missing.

The third mate says that three other boats started with that rescued by the Largo Bay. One of these contained thirty-two persons, including several women and children. Another boat had fifteen men, with the second mate in charge. The third boat had ten men on board. The survivors parted company with the three boats on July 3.

For these boats the British gunboat Leda, the Government fishing cutter Jackall, a steamer chartered by the Danish Consul at Glasgow, and several other vessels are diligently searching.

The bodies of three children rescued from the Norge only to die on shore were buried to-day at Stornoway, Scotland, amid pathetic scenes.

STORNOWAY, Scotland, July 5.—The Danish authorities have chartered a steamer to search the Rockall, St. Kilda, and Flannan Islands for survivors of the wrecked steamer Norge.

Two children, who were among the rescued passengers of the Norge, died in the hospital here as a result of exposure.

Widows of Victims Seek Death.

COPENHAGEN, July 5.—A subscription in behalf of the relatives of the victims and of the rescued passengers of the Danish steamer Norge, which foundered with the loss of 646 lives, was opened here this morning. Among the first donors were American tourists. Condolences are pouring in from the royal family and people in America and elsewhere.

Touching scenes were witnessed again to-day in the offices of the United Steamship Company.

The wives of two of the emigrants lost on the Norge attempted to commit suicide by drowning, but they were saved at the last moment.

According to an order issued by the company, small steamers have begun to search the islands and waters in the neighborhood of Rockall for survivors.

Crown Prince Frederick, who is Regent in the absence of King Christian, has received condolences from several sovereigns.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 5.—A. E. Johnson, Northwestern agent for the Norwegian-American Steamship Company, owner of the Norge, estimates that thirty-eight persons bound for the Northwest to make it their future home, went down in the wreck of that steamer.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Temporary insanity, the result of the loss of his family in the Norge steamship disaster, is given as the cause of the alleged suicide of Otto Hanson, who has been found dead on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad tracks in Evanston. About a month ago Hanson sent for his family to come to Evanston to live.

INSPECTION OF NORGE.

Same Men Also Inspected the Slocum—What the Certificate Shows.

It has been learned that the certificate of inspection of the Norge, the ill-fated Scandinavian-American liner which was wrecked off the Hebrides with a loss of 646 lives, was signed by the same Inspectors who signed that of the General Slocum. The names of Gen. Dumont and Thomas H. Barrett appear on the document, which was sworn to by Harris S. Eckert, a notary, who affixed his seal on Oct. 19, 1903. The inspection was made in Hoboken Oct. 17 of the same year.

The certificate of the Norge developed some startling facts. She was licensed to carry but 488 passengers, steerage and cabin; and, according to dispatches, she had on board at least 700 passengers and a crew of 71 men. The certificate relating to carrying passengers states:

"Four staterooms, 40 berths and allowed to carry 488 passengers, namely: 16 first cabin, 32 second cabin, and 440 deck or steerage passengers."

The certificate on file here shows that there were but 700 life preservers on the Norge, although there were 774 persons on board. The certificate also says that she was equipped with six cork rings, eight wooden lifeboats, and one raft. There were neither metal nor collapsible lifeboats on board, the certificate showing that these spaces were left blank.

Gen. Dumont was asked yesterday if he had personally made an inspection of the Norge as her certificate would seem to indicate. He said he had not, but had relied entirely on the inspection made by his assistant. He was asked to give the name of the assistant who passed on the hull and life-saving appliances, but refused to do so.

MANY OVERCROWDED SHIPS.

It is said that many other steamships have been coming to this port similarly overcrowded, but no attention has been paid to this by the Inspectors.

Cable dispatches say that some of the life belts of the Norge were rotten, just as were those on the Slocum. A. E. Johnson, agent in this city for the Scandinavian-American Line, said yesterday:

"I do not know what the certificate given the Norge on the other side allowed, but I am sure she did not carry more than the number of passengers allowed by law. No steamship would dare to do that. I believe that she had two certificates, one from this side and one from the authorities in Europe. I have frequently known her to come here with from 600 to 900 passengers, so that she must have been allowed to carry that number on her certificate from the other side. She never took anything like that number of passengers away with her, however.

"I do not know anything about her lifeboat and life preserver equipment. I am expecting some information on that score by cable."

ANXIETY IN THIS CITY.

The office of the Scandinavian-American Line, at 1 Broadway, was visited yesterday by some of the relatives or friends of passengers who were on the Norge. Everyone was looking for some news of the survivors, and heartrending scenes were witnessed among those who believed that dear ones were lost.

Toward 5 o'clock the names of fifty-five of the survivors who were landed at Stornaway, Scotland, by the British steamship Cervona were made known. Then the several hundred persons who had waited all day for news rushed up to A. E. Johnson, the agent of the line, asking if the names of their folks were among the names of the saved. The list as received is as follows:

PARTIAL LIST OF SURVIVORS.

Alson, Anton.	Kopkin, Arder.
Bohn, Edward.	Kochlis, Simon.
Chatzkelowitz, Aron.	Kochlis, Sam.
Chatzkelowitz, Necharue	Kodt, Johanna.
Cholts, Chaje.	Knudsen, Jorden.
Cholts, Schmuel.	Lund, Mathilde.
Christianson, Christian.	Lew, Hirsh.
Eke, Carl.	Logan, Schmuel.
Ginsberg, Jache.	Mehr, Johanna.
Ginsberg, Chaje H.	Mathisen, Karl.
Hansen, Wilhelm.	Mathisen, Mrs., and two children.
Hansen, Miss.	Olsen, Olaf J.
Hansen, Mrs. Isidor.	Rieman, Rinke, and five children.
Hansen, Ingrid.	Rahr, Heinrich.
Hansen, Esther.	Rahr, George.
Hansen, Andrea.	Selichtoh, Meier.
Henderson, Carl, wife and two children.	Scharf, Abraham.
Jensen, Anders.	Sivertsen, Miss.
Jurgensen, Inya.	Wechsler, C. Ester.
Jurgensen Gudrun.	Wechsler, M. Israel.
Jurgensen, Einar.	Wechsler, Mirriam.
Jurgensen, Harriett.	Werner, Herman.
Jurgensen, Harold.	Zernitow, Yudel.
Jurgensen, Snyrid.	

When some person present heard the name of one he was looking for he was cheered, while, as the names were read off and those for which other persons were listening did not come, the sorrow of others deepened. At last, when the list was all gone over and the agent stopped reading, sobs filled the air, and women and strong men stood about the room embracing each other and crying like children.

A man who said he was C. Hendrickson, a mate of one of the harbor steamboats, was among the early arrivals. He was looking for his wife of a few months. In the lists were the names of several Hendricksons, and he was inquiring to learn if any one of them was his wife. He was told that those reported surviving were all from one family.

"Oh, don't tell me that," he cried, "she was all I had in the world, and we have been married only a few months. She was all alone, and could not possibly have been lost. No, I won't believe it. I'll wait for her forever, for I know she has been saved and will return."

As the clerks in the office came to their work they were greeted with a chorus of questions, every one asking for information. During the morning nothing could be done because of the steady stream of people who asked about friends.

Some men told the agent that they had their wives and children aboard the ill-fated vessel, while a few pale-faced and red-eyed women said that their husbands had taken passage to this country on the Norge.

Mr. Johnson did all he could to quiet the people, and to reassure them told them that but a few of the survivors had been heard from, and that later lists might bring the names of many who were looked for.

CONSUL AMONG THE CALLERS.

Christopher Raven, the Consul for Norway and Sweden, and J. E. Leerbach, Consul for Denmark, were among the callers at the steamship office. The former expressed the opinion that most of the passengers were Russians escaping from military service in the Russian Army. He said that few of his people took advantage of the cut priced ships such as the Norge.

The Danish Consul said that he did not know how many of his people were aboard, but that he regretted that there had been even one. He said that he had the greatest confidence in Capt. Gundel, and that although the vessel was lost, it had not been through any bad seamanship or lack of care on the Captain's part.

Mr. Johnson said yesterday that he did not expect to hear that any more people had been picked up from the Norge. He said that it was established that but three boats got safely away from the steamship, and that those three had already been picked up. All of the survivors, he said, would be brought here as soon as their transportation could be provided.

The sale of tickets to Scandinavian ports has not been affected at all by the loss of the Norge. The United States which sails to-day has a full cabin and every berth in the steerage has been taken.

Gen. C. T. Christensen, who was mentioned in dispatches as a friend of Capt. Gundel of the Norge, had planned to return to his Brooklyn home on the Norge on the trip when she went down, but through the urgent request of Mrs. Christensen that he return earlier than he had intended, he came on the Norge's previous trip to New York, and thus escaped the terrible catastrophe. The General, whose health is not good, returns to Denmark by the new Danish Line steamship United States, sailing to-day.

LOST ON THE NORGE.

Perth Amboy People Among Those Reported Missing.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., July 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Christian Kistrup and Peter Hoeberg and his son, of this city, were among the passengers lost in the sinking of the Norge. Hoeberg crossed the Atlantic to take his wife to her home, in Denmark, for a visit. Kistrup and his wife placed their three children with a relative and took advantage of the cheap rates to spend a few weeks in Denmark.

In addition to these are nearly a dozen persons for whom tickets had been purchased and sent to Europe by friends and relatives here.

TRIED THE PRESERVER ON.

Steamboat Officer Objected, and There Was a Wordy Fight.

According to some of the excursionists who were on the steamboat John Sylvester on Monday evening, there was trouble aboard at Peekskill because Joseph Baldwin, the assistant armorer of the Seventy-first Regiment, took down a life preserver from the rack and showed some of his friends how it was adjusted. Some of the deckhands, saw him and called First Officer Jacobson, who, it is said, ordered the preserver put back in the rack immediately.

"In view of the Slocum disaster," said Baldwin, "are you going to prevent passengers from learning how to use a cork jacket?"

"I know my business, and I don't want those jackets touched," retorted Jacobson. "Anyway, anybody can get down one of those jackets without the least trouble."

Baldwin denied this, but further argument was prevented by the fact that he had to go ashore at that moment to return to the State camp.

BEAVERS LOSES AGAIN.

To be Tried in Washington Unless Supreme Court Intervenes.

A decision adverse to George W. Beavers, the ex-Post Office official under indictment for bribery, was handed down by Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, yesterday. Judge Thomas dismissed the writ of habeas corpus obtained from him by Beavers's attorneys last week, and remanded Beavers back to the custody of the Marshal for transfer to Washington, there to answer the indictment found against him in that city.

As soon as this was known, Lawyer Seabury, who appears for Beavers, declared that he proposed taking an appeal from the decision, even to the Supreme Court of the United States. Papers for this appeal have been already prepared.

Under Judge Thomas's decision, further bail in the amount of $10,000 will be required of Beavers, to insure his appearance in Washington.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS WILL OBEY CORTELYOU

Reinspection of Boats to be Made by Outside Men.

GEN. DUMONT BACKS WATER

The Local Inspectors Are Going to Start a Slocum Investigation of Their Own To-day.

After much delay Secretary Cortelyou's order calling for a reinspection of the passenger-carrying steamboats in this harbor has been begun by the Steamboat Inspection Service. The actual inspection of the boats is not yet under way, but the ponderous machinery of the department has been oiled and the wheels are working.

Notices were sent out on Saturday and yesterday to the owners of fifty-two steamboats, notifying them to lay up their boats for inspection, and an arrangement will be entered into between the department and the owners so that a reasonable notice will be sent to them of the exact time the reinspection will take place.

Under the law as it stands, only the owners or master of vessels can ask for an inspection of their craft. According to Gen. Uhler, it is not likely that any of these will refuse to ask for the reinspection. If they should do so, means may be found to make them comply with the order. So far, however, every owner has expressed his willingness to have his boats carefully gone over. The letter sent out by Supervising Inspector Rodie of the local department is as follows:

"I am directed by George Uhler, Supervising Inspector General, in accordance with the instructions and orders received by him from the department, to reinspect all passenger-carrying steamers in the Harbor of New York. The work of reinspection will begin at once. In order to carry out the order above referred to, Inspectors from other districts will assist in this work. Application for reinspection is inclosed herewith, and you will please fill out blank spaces, sign, and return the application to this office at the earliest possible date.

"You will observe that the application provides for a selection of dates for reinspection. Immediately on receipt of the application an assignment will be made, and you will be given reasonable notice in writing of the date for such reinspection."

In all, eighteen Inspectors from various parts of the country have been ordered here to make the reinspection. It is entirely unlikely that any of the local Inspectors will take any part in the reinspection.

Inspector Rodie and Gen. Dumont were emphatic in their denials yesterday that they had any intention of not complying with Mr. Cortelyou's order, notwithstanding the fact that a week ago Gen. Dumont said that the department was working under an act of Congress and that no one had power to order a reinspection except the owners and masters of the vessels.

Gen. Dumont and Thomas H. Barrett, constituting the local Board of Steamboat Inspectors, the first being responsible for hulls and the latter for boilers, will begin to-day an investigation into the Slocum disaster, with a view of fixing the blame for lax inspection as far as their own department is concerned. The first session will begin at 10:30, in the offices of the Inspectors, in the Whitehall Building. The Inspectors are acting under a section of the Revised Statutes which gives them the right to suspend or revoke the license of any officer found guilty of incompetency or misconduct.

It had not been decided at the office of the Inspectors yesterday whether reporters would be admitted to the proceedings. The probability was said, might take the course of giving to the public such information as the Steamboat Inspectors deem it proper that the public should have.

United States District Attorney Burnett has assigned one of his assistants, C. S. Houghton, to aid the Inspectors in an advisory capacity. To far President Barnaby and the other officials of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, Capt. Van Schaick, Mate Flanagan, and members of the Slocum crew have been subpoenaed.

CARE OF FLOATING HOSPITAL.

Fire Equipment Thoroughly Tested—A Busy Season Expected.

The floating hospital of St. John's Guild, on the Helen C. Juilliard, made its first trip on Tuesday, July 5. The hospital has been thoroughly overhauled and painted, and has a working staff of forty-eight. It was inspected on June 15, and upon request of the officers of the guild was reinspected last Saturday.

The boat is equipped with 600 life preservers, life rafts, and buoys with a capacity of 620 persons, and two lifeboats; for fire protection she has six fire extinguishers, a heavy Worthington steam fire pump, eight lines of fire hose—two on each deck, attached to stand pipes—and six axes. The tug which tows the hospital is also equipped with a powerful fire pump. A fire drill was gone through with on Saturday before a United States Inspector and two streams of water and two fire extinguishers were in play thirty seconds after the striking of the alarm.

The floating hospital carried 198 children and mothers, some of whom were transferred to the Seaside Hospital, at New Dorp, S. I., for prolonged treatment. This hospital opened on June 20, and the service there has been greater than in any like period of the history of the guild, 480 patients having been cared for up to Monday evening.

The guild asks for contributions, as it expects a large Summer's work. The office of the guild is at 501 Fifth Avenue.

ITALIAN ENVOY ENNOBLED.

Signor Mayor des Planches Made a Baron—Is Due Here To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Italian Government cabled the embassy here to-day that Signor Mayor des Planches, Ambassador to this country, had been ennobled by his sovereign. He will hereafter be known as Baron Mayor.

Baron Mayor is expected to arrive in New York to-morrow, after an absence in Europe since last July. He will be greeted on his arrival by the Chargé d'Affaires of the embassy, Count Macchi di Cellere, who was recently promoted to a like position at his country's embassy in St. Petersburg.

BRONX FRANCHISE GOES OVER.

Aldermen Continue the Matter Until July 26—Vote on City Stock.

At the set meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday final action in the matter of the ordinance granting to the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company "the right to cross certain streets and highways, and to construct and operate a four-track railway above or below said streets or highways of the City of New York," was put over till July 26. Alderman Goodwin's desire to have the subject receive definite and immediate consideration was ignored by a vote of 32 to 9.

Enough votes were secured to authorize the issue of $350,000 corporate stock for the new Court House at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Third Avenue. On a resolution the appropriation of $316,000 for vacation schools was made a special order for July 26.

Alton Plans Still Unrevealed.

In explanation of the announcement that no Chicago and Alton prefered stock would be received for deposit under the offer made some months ago, a representative of the Harriman interests said yesterday that enough stock had already been deposited to insure the success of any plan of sale which its projectors had in mind. He added that it was improbable that anything would be done in this matter until after the return of Mr. Harriman, who has just started on a trip to Europe. Wall Street knows as much now of the plans which Harriman has in mind for the Alton as it did six months ago.

CONRIED'S DEMURRER UPHELD.

Court Calls Hawes Libel Complaint "Insufficient."

A decision was handed down by Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday sustaining the demurrer of Heinrich Conried, manager of the Metropolitan Opera House Company, in the action brought against him by Gilbert Ray Hawes to recover $100,000 damages for alleged libel. Mr. Hawes of the firm of Hawes & Judge of 120 Broadway, was attorney for the family of Richard Wagner in the action brought in the United States District Court to prevent the production of "Parsifal" last Fall, when an application for an injunction was denied by Justice Lacombe.

The libel action was a sequel to the "Parsifal" action. Mr. Hawes alleged in his complaint that Mr. Conried had caused to be published certain statements to the effect that he (Hawes) had gone to Baireuth to stir up litigation with Frau Cosima Wagner, the widow of the composer, and had offered to prevent the performance of the opera.

Mr. Conried, through his counsel, Alexander & Colby, of 120 Broadway, interposed a demurrer to the complaint on the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. In his opinion the court holds that the objectionable statements imputed to Mr. Conried are not libelous per se, and that, "in the absence of an allegation of special damage," the complaint is insufficient.

Attorney Colby, when seen yesterday afternoon, said: "The decision upon the demurrer is probably decisive of the action. For the purpose of considering the questions raised on the demurrer, the facts stated in the complaint are deemed to be admitted. Every material fact has been alleged in the complaint, and the decision in effect holds that the facts alleged do not constitute a cause of action.

John E. Judge of Hawes & Judge said: "I am not sure what course we shall take now, and shall consult with Mr. Hawes before deciding. It is more than likely that we shall appeal the case, or we may take an amendment."

GROCERIES ARE NOT ALIMONY.

Appellate Division Releases Col. Jewell from Bills His Wife Ran.

No husband need pay alimony and his wife's grocery bills at the same time, according to an opinion handed down in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday. This significant decision was rendered by Justice McLean on an appeal from a judgment of the Municipal Court in favor of Meyer Brothers of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street for $33.19 against Col. James A. Jewell, formerly a member of the Board of United States Appraisers, for groceries supplied Mrs. Jewell, from whom he has separated. From this judgment Jewell appealed, and the Appellate Division reversed the judgment of the court below.

In his opinion Justice McLean held that the fact that Mrs. Jewell admitted having received the groceries over which the dispute arose, and admitted also that she had ordered them charged to her alimony-paying husband, did not constitute a delivery against Col. Jewell. He also specifically controverted the position of the lower court that the defendant must prove that he had notified the plaintiffs not to honor further orders from his wife, adding that the Municipal Court had "unwarrantedly placed upon the defendant the burden of liability alleged unless he showed that the plaintiff knew or had reason to know that the husband and wife were living apart, and that the husband was making a sufficient allowance for her."

Col. Jewell separated from his wife at a time when he was a member of the United States Board of Appraisers and was receiving a big salary. The scandal created by the publication of the affair caused Col. Jewell's suspension. Subsequently his wife wrote to him asking for a reconciliation, and for a time their domestic differences were adjusted. Col. Jewell then paying $150 a month alimony. He is said to be a distant relative of President Roosevelt.

J. S. HARRIS & CO. SUSPEND.

Members of the Consolidated Exchange Make an Assignment.

James S. Harris & Co., members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, with offices in the Lord's Court Building, at 27 William Street, announced their suspension yesterday at noon on the floor, and later made an assignment to Richard T. Greene of 41 Park Row. It is understood that Mr. Harris had been caught heavily short of the Metropolitan stocks in the recent advance.

James S. Harris, the senior member of the firm, was formerly a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and sold his seat in 1902, when seats on the big board were commanding premium prices.

WEALTHY MAN ARRESTED.

Philadelphia Carpetmaker Held Responsible for Deaths at Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—John Dobson, the carpet manufacturer, was to-day held responsible for the death of three persons who were killed by an explosion of fireworks in an Arch Street store last week. Mr. Dobson is the owner of the building, and his failure to provide fire escapes is said to have resulted in the fatalities.

He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, but was subsequently released on bail. The Coroner's jury found that Mr. Dobson "was criminally negligent in not providing fire escapes and other safe means of exit as provided by act of Assembly."

HOUSEBOAT BLOWN UP.

Woman and Her Infant Killed After Quarrel with Her Husband.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., July 5.—James Wilson's houseboat moored a mile below town, on the Ohio River bank, was blown up with dynamite early to-day. Wilson's wife and infant child are believed to have perished in the ruins.

Wilson has been drinking for several days, and it is known that he and his wife have been quarreling. He has disappeared and no traces of the bodies of the woman and child have been found. The wreck of the houseboat is scattered along the bank.

The report of the explosion was heard here, but was thought at the time to be from firecrackers.

GOV. PEABODY'S DEFENSE.

Declares Moyer Was Not in His Custody When Writ Was Issued.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Gov. Peabody and Adjt. Gen. Sherman Bell of Colorado, and Capt. Bulkley Wells, commanding Troop A, First Cavalry, Colorado National Guard, to-day made answer to the writ of habeas corpus commanding them to produce Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Labor.

The order was issued at 2 P. M., and at 4 P. M. Gov. Peabody declared martial law over and delivered Moyer to the civil authorities. He contends it was not in his province to discharge or deliver Moyer.

Judge Thayer issued an order giving the complainant until Aug. 1 to answer the return.

PRESIDENT MOYER RELEASED.

Colorado Miners' Leader Out on $10,000 Bail—Imprisoned 100 Days.

DENVER, Col., July 5.—Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, was released from custody by Sheriff Bell of Teller County in this city this afternoon after furnishing bonds for $10,000 on the charges of murder and inciting riot, filed against him at Cripple Creek. Bonds were provided by a guarantee company.

Moyer has been a prisoner 100 days, and during the greater portion of that time was confined in the bullpen at Telluride on charges of military indemnity.

FEDERAL BANK VICTIMS ANGERED AT RECEIVER

Hold Meeting to Demand that Schlesinger Take Action.

SOME ARE IN NEED OF FOOD

Object to Borrowing on Their Deposits at 6 Per Cent. from Institution of Which the Receiver Is Head.

Between 200 and 300 depositors of the Federal Bank, which suspended business last April, crowded into the hall in the rear of 56 Orchard Street last night and expressed their indignation at the action of Leo Schlesinger, temporary receiver of the bank, in withholding from them the amount of their individual deposits. The specific object of the meeting, however, was to protest against the retention of Mr. Schlesinger in his present capacity.

The crowd was composed, for the most part, of poor persons of the lower east side, who had intrusted to the bank a few dollars or a few hundred dollars of their savings, and are now sorely in need of them. They regarded it as an outrage that Mr. Schlesinger should be allowed to act indefinitely as receiver and be paid "a fabulous fee" for his services out of the money belonging to them.

Several times it looked as if outside assistance might be required to pacify the enraged depositors. They were finally reassured by H. E. Friend of the Broadway Safe Deposit Company, who is the assistant receiver of the bank and who attended the meeting as Mr. Schlesinger's representative.

Frank Mideiman of 28 West Eighteenth Street, who had several hundred dollars in the suspended concern, acted as Chairman. He declared, in addressing the meeting, that it was absolutely imperative that something should be done, and done at once, for the poor men and women in that district who had placed all their savings in the Federal Bank and were now without sufficient means to buy food. It would be interesting, he said, to hear from Receiver Schlesinger, but he was not present.

Just then Assistant Receiver Friend appeared and he was promptly requested to explain matters.

When the tumult had subsided sufficiently for Mr. Friend to be heard, he said that he wished to impress upon the unfortunate east siders the fact that Mr. Schlesinger was not, as most of them seemed to think, their enemy, but their friend. "He is one of you, and is as anxious as anybody else to see that you all get your due.

"Mr. Schlesinger, as President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, tried to help you by offering to loan you 35 per cent. of the amount of your deposits at 6 per cent. interest, but the offer was not appreciated. It was not accepted in good faith. If you don't want to borrow the money at 6 per cent., why, we can loan it elsewhere. As receiver, Mr. Schlesinger cannot loan you one cent."

The speaker explained that the reason the depositors had been advised by the receiver not to employ counsel in their own interest was that the receiver's attorney was fully able to give them all the legal advice needed, and that they would be wasting their money.

Mr. Friend was asked why the leases of the two Federal Bank buildings were being allowed to run on and eat into the bank's assets. "It is not for us to break those leases," he said. "As a matter of fact, they were broken in the natural course when the failure occurred."

He asserted that Mr. Schlesinger had gone so far in the depositors' behalf as to rent a vacant building in Broadway, where all the movable property of the two buildings occupied by the bank might be assembled under one roof and sold at auction. "But," he continued, "this cannot be done until he is made permanent receiver, and herein lies the whole difficulty. It is politics, politics, politics that's at the bottom of this thing.

"If the affidavit had been signed by the Judge and filed in the court making Mr. Schlesinger permanent receiver, all this trouble would have been obviated. But owing to a rush of business the Judge has not reached this matter. Mr. Schlesinger cannot carry out his plans until this order is signed, and in the meantime the expenses go on.

"I was so impressed with the poverty of a woman who called at my office to-day and said she had $40 in the Federal Bank that I gave her some money out of my own pocket.

"We want to give you 15 or 20 per cent. of your deposits within a very short time as a part payment, and then we will give you the rest some time in the future.

Reverting to the matter of stopping the leases on the buildings Mr. Friend, despite his previous statement that the leases had been canceled by the suspension, said he was entirely in accord with the depositors who objected to paying further rental, and that this was something which would be looked after as soon as Mr. Schlesinger had been made permanent receiver.

When asked if he could give any idea of the bank's assets he said he could not, as many of its supposed assets had already been found to be worthless, while others were yet to be investigated. The number of depositors, he thought, was about 2,600.

Mr. Friend tried to console his hearers by telling them that any of their acquaintances, or any bank in their neighborhood, ought to be willing to advance them money at 6 per cent. on the strength of their deposits in the Federal Bank as shown by the verified account books.

Just why, however, under the circumstances, they should be forced to pay interest for the use of their own money the depositors failed to understand. They agreed finally to leave their interests in the hands of Receiver Schlesinger.

GAYNOR TO SEE FOR HIMSELF.

Justice Will Visit Dry Dock Hotel of Disputed Reputation.

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, sitting in Brooklyn yesterday, declared that he would visit Manhattan and examine personally into the character of a hotel kept by Samuel Hertz, whose attorney had appeared before him and accused Capt. McDermott of the Fifteenth Police Precinct of oppression.

Samuel Hertz is proprietor of the Dry Dock Hotel, in the Bowery near Third Street. Last week he obtained a temporary injunction against Capt. McDermott prohibiting the stationing of policemen in uniform in front of the door of the hotel. Yesterday morning the attorney for Hertz sought to make the injunction permanent. Assistant Corporation Counsel O'Brien opposed the application, saying that Commissioner McAdoo believed that the place was a resort for disreputable people. Justice Gaynor rejoined:

"It seems to me that this Police Captain is waiting to see how much money will be paid to him to go away."

Mr. Reynolds, who appeared for Hertz, said that the place was perfectly respectable.

"The police cannot hinder people from going into any hotel," said Justice Gaynor. After hearing more argument, he suddenly interrupted the lawyers by saying:

"Is there any objection to my going to see this hotel?"

"None, whatever," rejoined both lawyers, and the Justice said:

"Then I'll reserve decision and go."

Lawyer Moore Plays Fireman.

Fire was discovered in the basement of the Irvington apartment house, 136 West Sixteenth Street, last night. Robert M. Moore of the law firm of Cantwell & Moore has an apartment on the third floor. He was informed of the fire and went to the cellar, and had the flames nearly extinguished by the time the firemen arrived.

Mrs. Harriet Downs, who has an apartment on the first floor, was overcome by smoke, but was revived.

Boiler for Battleship Connecticut.

The first of the twelve new boilers to furnish power for the battleship Connecticut, being constructed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was brought there yesterday in sections on a lighter, and will be put together to-day. The other sixteen will be sent shortly, and the work will be pushed so that the ship

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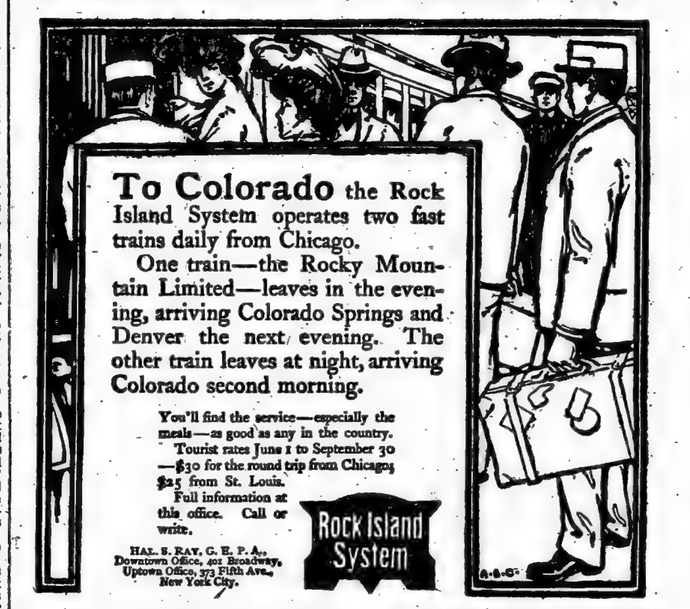
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INJURED JANITOR ACCUSED.

Stolen Rugs and Smashed Ladder Found After He Broke Leg.

Joseph Christie of 307 East Forty-fourth Street, the assistant janitor of the office building at 876 Broadway, was taken on Sunday afternoon to the New York Hospital suffering from a broken leg and internal injuries. Gus Rogers of 226 East Twenty-second Street, said that Christie received the injuries by falling from the fourth floor while washing windows.

Yesterday morning James Donovan & Co., wholesale carpet dealers on the third floor of the building, reported to the police that they had been robbed of a large number of rugs. Later the Brookfield Rye Whisky Company reported that they had been robbed of several cases of whisky. An investigation proved that a ladder broken in the middle was lying in the rear yard. Later, the police say, some of the missing rugs were found at the home of Martin Marcellus, 307 East Forty-fourth Street, who is a cousin of Christie. The three men were placed under arrest charged with grand larceny. Christie is still at the hospital and unconscious.

TWO RISK LIVES TO SAVE BOY.

Drowning Lad Throttles One Rescuer—Another Nearly Exhausted.

George Prunze, an eight-year-old boy, fell into the East River yesterday afternoon at the foot of Ninety-fifth Street. He was drowning when George S. Clark, an employe of the Dock Department, who was working close by, heard his cries for help. Without a moment's hesitation Clark plunged into the river, and, seizing the boy, commenced to swim with him to safety. In his fright the boy caught Clark about the neck, almost strangling him. It was all he could do to keep afloat.

Thomas Sullivan, another dock employe, who had witnessed the attempted rescue, dropped over the edge of the dock, his feet trailing in the water near Clark, who was at the point of exhaustion. Clark seized one of Sullivan's feet. By this time the boy had become unconscious. The situation was desperate, when Charles Woodiker, a Dock Department foreman, launched a float and shoved out to Clark. At the same time a small boat ran alongside, and the boy was lifted aboard. Then Sullivan drew himself back up on the dock, and Clark, more dead than alive, was pulled on the float.

It was impossible to resuscitate Prunze on the dock, and he was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital, where it was said last night that his condition was serious.

Funeral of Miles H. Bergen.

Funeral services for Miles H. Bergen were held last night at the home of Theodore [illegible] 100 New York Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Bergen died on Sunday after an illness of [illegible] months. Mr. Bergen was born in [illegible] and was [illegible] years old. He was a member of the [illegible] which settled at Bay Ridge two centuries ago. Mr. Bergen had been connected with the Fire Department of Brooklyn for the last forty years. He was unmarried.

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A PARTY COUNCIL.

The St. Louis Convention is controlled by Democratic public opinion. The uninstructed delegation from Pennsylvania bowed to it when it adopted a resolution declaring that its 68 votes should be cast for Judge PARKER. The Virginia delegation bows to it, adopting a resolution instructing its Chairman to cast the 24 votes of that State for the New York candidate. Even in advance of the hour when their deliberations are to begin the delegates show that they are under the dominating influence of the prevailing opinion of their party, the opinion that has carried forward to substantial completion the reorganization of the Democracy throughout the Union. The Convention thus becomes what a Convention should be, a true party council where delegates come together as members of a deliberative body, not under the direction and commands of a boss or a machine, but with the intent to obey and carry out in good faith the instructions of their constituencies at home.

The work of the Convention was not predetermined in the sense that the work of the Chicago Convention was "cut out for it" in advance. Instructions for Judge PARKER controlled less than a majority of the delegates. He could have been set aside and another candidate placed in nomination if two-thirds of the delegates had been so minded. They are not so minded, because they have had it impressed upon them that it is the sense of the party throughout the Union that Judge PARKER shall be the nominee. We know of no more wholesome exhibition of the working of popular institutions seeking party organization. It is Democracy in the truest and best sense.

The wonder of it is that, emerging so recently from the confusion and madness of Bryanism, the Democratic Party has been able in a few months to set its feet again in the path of safety under a sane leader. The conservatism and entire sanity of the spirit that rules the Convention, coupled with the complete effacement of BRYAN and the contemptible insignificance of the Hearst contingent, which makes a showing not at all proportionate to the vast expense of getting it together, should put out of the minds of the responsible leaders of the party at St. Louis all thought of concession and compromise. The platform ought to treat the past eight years of the party's history as simply non-existent. It should resume as though it were unbroken the old party tradition, and reaffirm the articles of the ancient faith. If the currency question is touched upon at all, and it is now evident that it ought to be touched upon in the platform, it should recognize the wisdom, the security, the advantage, and the unshakable permanency of the present gold standard, make an end of BRYAN and the false Bryanite creed and be done with it forever. The party has been reorganized sufficiently for that. The conservative element is strong enough and sure enough in its control of the Convention to effect a definitive repudiation of the errors and heresies of Chicago and Kansas City, and to efface the false symbols and lying legends that were inscribed upon the party banner by alien hands.

This is a Democratic Convention—the first that has been held since 1892, with the exception of the Convention of National Democrats which nominated PALMER and BUCKNER at Indianapolis in 1896. The note of Democracy must be sounded true and clear.

UNSAFE EXCURSION STEAMERS.

Those who recall how the work of recovering bodies from the wreck of the Slocum was embarrassed by the wash of an excursion steamer loaded to the guards which was run out of its course to give the 1,500 or 2,000 excursionists it carried a chance to witness the ghastly spectacle, and how these excursionists cheered and waved handkerchiefs as they swept by, probably felt as the result of this incident that reason had fled to brutish beasts indeed, and that all moral effect of the dreadful calamity which destroyed a thousand helpless pleasure seekers was lost before it had made itself felt in one beneficent reform. Perhaps this would have been too hasty a generalization. The sharp falling off in the excursion business as a protest against the conditions revealed by the Slocum inquest is causing the steamboat owners more anxiety and promises more substantial improvement than all the Department of Commerce and Labor has done or is likely to do in "looking up" the inspection service. But in every instance, however, is this protest made in the way best calculated to accomplish the best results. Those who have been the principal patrons of the excursion steamers owe it to the public to imitate the excellent example of the Trustees of St. John's Church of Brooklyn, who not only decided not to give any more church or Sunday school excursions by water "except on iron or steel steamboats, with fire-proof decks, protected boiler and galley rooms, a minimum of woodwork, a properly drilled crew, and a full supply of life-saving devices," but published the fact in the hope that the governing bodies of other churches and institutions would reach and express a like decision.

Owners of steamboats are past masters of the art of evading the kind of compliance with the requirements of law which would effectively safeguard life, and it is quite proper to conclude that if the public leave the question of safety in excursion craft to Inspectors whose tendency it is to become perfunctory in the discharge of their duties, if not corrupt in the eager pursuit of "graft," we shall need another and still other Slocum disasters to reform the evils of the existing system. If, however, the owners of boats operated for profit can be made to understand that old fire-traps are not what the public approve or are willing to travel in, and that they cannot be operated profitably, we shall have a new type of river and harbor craft and the old type will be abandoned.

In a matter of this kind those who organize excursions for churches, Sunday schools, asylums, and other institutions and invite not only the women and children of their own societies, but the general public, assume a grave responsibility in the light of recent experience. They are charged with knowledge as to what sort of craft they send their people afloat in, and by giving public notice what they will not patronize or assume any responsibility for they will greatly assist in the fixing of higher standards than have hitherto been considered necessary.

NOT MR. TURNER.

During the earlier years of his term in the United States Senate, which expired last March, Mr. GEORGE TURNER of the State of Washington was described as a Populist; later he came to be called a Democrat. In the sketch of his own career which Mr. TURNER prepared for the Congressional Directory he set himself down as a "Fusionist."

Up to the year 1896 Mr. TURNER was a Republican in politics. He then became a Silver Republican, deserted his party, supported Mr. BRYAN, and assisted to organize a Fusion party made up of Silver Republicans, Democrats, and Populists. Locally the movement was successful, as the Fusionists carried Washington for Mr. BRYAN by a plurality of 12,000; but in 1900 the State went Republican by 13,000 plurality. We presume Mr. TURNER took his free silver principles very seriously. He must have done so to leave the Republican Party and join the somewhat mixed body of voters that rallied around Mr. BRYAN in his first campaign. The present views of Mr. TURNER upon the currency and other public questions of interest are very little known to the people of this country.

Having in view all these considerations we judge that the discussion of Mr. TURNER as a possible nominee for Vice President on the ticket with Judge PARKER represents one of those little side eddies of idle Convention talk rather than the main stream of serious party purpose. A great number of voluble busybodies are to be found in attendance upon every party convention. They chatter insistently in hotel lobbies and get a hearing from other persons as shallow as themselves. Meanwhile the real policies are planned and the real work done in small upstairs rooms, where gentlemen of some sense and a good deal of experience in politics get their heads together and decide what it is best to do.

Lobby opinion might incline to the view that it would be a good thing to nominate Mr. TURNER for the Vice Presidency as a sop to the Bryanites. In the upstairs rooms we presume the name of Mr. TURNER is never heard.

FAVORS TO FOREIGNERS.

Here are a couple of tables which it is worth while to glance at. They are compiled from the advance sheets of the latest report of the Bureau of Statistics giving the figures of imports and exports for the month of May, 1904, and for the eleven months ending with May, with some earlier figures. The tables show in a summary form the amount of steel rails and steel ingots, blooms, and billets which our steelmakers have shipped abroad to compete in foreign markets with the cheap product against which they demand the tariff to protect them. It will be seen that the exports of cheap rails, very large in 1902, fell to almost nothing in 1903, and, in the present stagnation of the home market, have again reached an important total. It will also be seen that the exports of the other forms of steel have shown a very great advance in the current year, and especially in the latest month reported.

EXPORTS STEEL RAILS.

	Tons.
May, 1903	295
May, 1904	41,388
Eleven months ending May, 1902	159,309
Eleven months ending May, 1903	22,054
Eleven months ending May, 1904	109,798

EXPORTS BILLETS, INGOTS, AND BLOOMS.

	Tons.
May, 1903	57
May, 1904	31,527
Eleven months ending May, 1902	2,801
Eleven months ending May, 1903	2,097
Eleven months ending May, 1904	144,893

It is, of course, well understood that the United States Steel Corporation is the chief interest in the manufacture of steel whether for domestic use or foreign market. It is by far the most extensive combination for industrial purposes in the world, whether measured by its nominal capital, the scope and variety of its undertakings, the number of formerly competing enterprises absorbed in it, or the amount of its output. The avowed object of this gigantic combination was to put into common control so large a part of the raw material, the transportation, and the making of steel in all its forms as to defy competition at home. Its professed purpose was so to reduce the expenses of production and administration as to bring prices below the point where it would be profitable or even possible to compete. Had the Steel Trust done this, the tariff would no longer be necessary to its prosperity. It is the testimony of some of its most extensive customers that it has not done this, that it has maintained a scale of prices which has checked consumption, and that at the same time it is selling its products abroad at prices far below those it extorts from home consumers.

The tables above show that this is true. The exports of steel rails in the month of May were at the rate of over one-fifth of the total output of all American mills. The argument that a corporation that can carry on this sort of business with foreign markets at any time or under any conditions is using the enormous benefits it derives from a protective tariff for the interests of the United States is ridiculous. There is no advantage for the country in a law compelling our citizens to pay higher for one of the chief necessaries of modern industrial life than foreigners can buy at of the same American producers. Such a law is unjust, oppressive, and essentially corrupt and corrupting. It first shuts out foreign competition. Then, when combinations have been formed to suppress home competition, it prevents the consumer from getting relief from abroad in the very markets where the trusts are selling their goods. Nothing could show more plainly the direct connection between the tariff and its offspring, the trusts, than the simple figures we have cited.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAMS, MISSISSIPPI.

It would be a wise thing for the Democratic Party to nominate for Vice President the Hon. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS of Mississippi, and a good thing for the country.

In the first place, it would break at last and forever the tradition that a Southern man should not be named for the suffrages of the whole Nation. The facts in which that tradition took its rise made it inevitable immediately after the civil war, and for a number of years it was respected. The basis for it no longer exists. The issues of the war are settled. The disabilities flowing from it are no longer recognized. The cold truth is that the South can produce as good a candidate for succession to the Presidency as can any other section of the country, and Mr. WILLIAMS is the living proof of it. He is able, honest, experienced, highly educated, patriotic, and modern. He is far above the level of the usual Vice Presidential nominations, how far can easily be estimated by comparing him with Mr. FAIRBANKS, who is the candidate of the Republicans.

In the second place his nomination would serve notice from the Democratic Party that statesmanship, political ability, and sound character are desirable qualifications for the Vice Presidency. That of itself would be an advantage for the whole country. It would stimulate the sentiment of true nationalism, of respect for the office which may be and so often has been of importance equal to that of the Presidency itself.

THE DAY AFTER.

The glorious anniversary of the Declaration of Independence has been duly celebrated after our customary fashion, with a loud noise and a bad smell. Partial and admittedly incomplete returns warrant the belief that the casualties will be fairly up to the average of former years. The deaths reported as the result of accidents connected with the discharge of fireworks and small arms number 25. This number was killed outright. The number reported injured sums up 1,384. Probably this is not as much as one-half the actual total of accidents sufficiently serious to claim a place in the table. Many apparently slight wounds become serious from one cause or another, especially as affording a lodgment for tetanus germs. It is impossible for the news gatherers to learn of all the accidents occurring, as only those which come to the public knowledge or are handled by the police are reported in a way to reach the reporters. The fire losses of the day and evening due to the celebration are reported as $177,800. Probably this is far below the total, but it represents the best estimate which can be made at the moment.

Of those injured some have lost their eyesight, some must part with arms or legs, and many are disfigured. The hospitals are doing what can be done to nurse the wounded back into some semblance of productive usefulness. Sorrow and suffering have been carried into a great many homes; but that there has been any rekindling of patriotism, any quickening of love and respect for the institutions which differentiate this from most other nations, any real honor done to the memory of the fathers of the Republic who founded and defended it, may well be doubted. The children have had a brief lapse into semi-barbarism and probably have enjoyed it. Some profit has come to dealers in explosive toys, but very little in proportion to the damage done to persons and property. That it has not paid from any point of view is the irresistible conclusion of the citizen who will look over the situation and honestly count the cost.

Independence Day this year is generally referred to as "a quiet Fourth." Noisy and quiet are relative terms, and have meaning only as referring to comparisons with former years. There was certainly a great deal of noise this year, but there might have been more had the use of fireworks not come to be regarded as bad form and their purchase and employment quite generally abandoned by the heads of families who respect themselves and their neighbors. This encourages the hope that the custom so long followed of making the Fourth of July a day of toleration of nuisances which should not be tolerated then or at any other time is passing into the neglect of disuse. One by one progressive communities are enacting and enforcing more stringent regulations for the safeguarding of life and property. State and local Boards of Health are educating the public by the persistent distribution of well-considered and convincing literature, warning parents and guardians of the special risks run by permitting children to use certain lethal toys once very popular. The newspapers are doing good work along the same line by discouraging the kind of celebration we are accustomed to, and it really looks as if the time was not far distant when adult sense will succeed in suppressing juvenile enthusiasm in the doing for one riotous day what is impossible on the other 364 of each year.

But more than anything else, the conversion of the Fourth of July into a sane holiday is likely to result from the growing conviction that to make a nuisance of one's self or permit one's children to do so is essentially vulgar and stamps the offender as one who does not know the gentle usages of good society. This will kill the popular character of the accustomed celebration of the day, and thereafter the demand for the suppression by the police of persistent offenders against the inherent right of the citizen to peace and quiet will make short work of what remains of the Fourth of July of our cruder and less complex civilization.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Comparison of the various stories told by survivors of the Norge disaster warrants the conclusion that while the ship's life-saving equipment left something to be desired, both as to quantity and quality, it was up to the ordinary standards, except, perhaps, as regards life preservers, and that the behavior of the officers and crew exemplified courage and devotion to duty, even if it did not rise to the highest level of discipline and judgment in a frightful emergency. Some of the passengers saw only a scene of wild confusion, but they are not competent critics, and the seaman who says that the Captain gave too many orders apparently thinks that they were all addressed to the little group of which he was a member. The facts that stand out are that all the boats were quickly, though not all successfully, launched, one after the other, and that the rule of "passengers first" was so well observed that they make up almost the whole list of survivors. Here is proof enough that there was method in the confusion; that the crew were kept well in hand by the officers and that the latter thought of their responsibilities first and their own lives last or not at all. The Captain, indeed, was saved, but he stuck to his place on the bridge till the ocean closed over it and him, and after that he was only a man in the water, with the best of rights to swim as long as he could. When he finally managed to reach one of the boats he took command again, properly, and brought her to land. That the Norge was far out of her course is obvious, but excusing explanations or explaining excuses are not far to seek. As for the easy suggestion that at least time would have been gained if, instead of reversing the engines after the reef was struck, they had been kept going ahead at full speed, that may or may not be true, and the men on the spot were the best judges. Certainly they did not require instruction in an expedient so simple and familiar. The crushing of the boats against the ship's side only illustrates anew the utter inefficiency of the ordinary devices for getting boats overboard in a sea. All the circumstances considered, the Danes need feel none of the humiliation that was caused by the loss of the Slocum, and their grief can be tempered by pride as ours was not. As almost everybody, in talking of this calamity, pronounces the name of the steamer incorrectly, it may be worth while to state that those who follow the German analogy and make it "Nor-ge" are almost as far out of the way as those who treat it as an English monosyllable. The Danish is "Nor-ya," with the "o" as in "north," and the "a" broad but quick.

—MRS. AUGUSTA E. STETSON, who is quite the most successful exploiter in this vicinity of the possibilities, pecuniary and other, of "Christian Science," has been moved to issue a formal denial of the long-current charges that she is more a rival than a follower of the many-named Eddy woman, and that she is scheming to seise the business, with all its power and profits, when "Mother" dies—if not before. In the question whether Mrs. STETSON is or is not as faithful to her proclaimed goddess as she is shrewd in working the goddess's game we have not the slightest interest, but we are interested in one passage of her denial, simply because it almost openly declares that "Mother" has already attained to terrestrial immortality—in other words, will never die. The passage reads:

> Any suggestion or question of a succession to Mrs. EDDY as the leader of the Christian Science movement is one that could not be entertained nor considered by any loyal Christian Scientist. Mrs. EDDY is, and ever will be, the only leader of the Christian Science movement. There is no question among loyal Christian Scientists as to her continuing to lead them on to the demonstration of eternal life, through faith in God and the understanding of the law of the spirit life in Christ Jesus, which sets us free from the law of sin and death.

It is not easy to understand anything an Eddyite writes, since they all and always refrain from appealing to reason, but if this means anything it means that MARY B. has conquered death for herself and will in time teach the trick to all who buy each quick-following edition of her book—price, $3.18, postage extra. As MARY B. confesses to the age of eighty-three, this looks like a dangerous statement, for if the ancient dame succumbs to the common lot, it will take some ingenuity to wriggle out of the implication that she was mistaken on at least one point. However, the Eddyots do not lack ingenuity, and, really, it would be more inconsistent for the High Priestess to die than it is for any of her followers to do the same thing. According to their own claims, they are all bound to live forever, and if there was half a pint of consistency in the whole herd the whole Eddyot system would have fallen to pieces when Old Grisly made his first catch among them.

—Unfortunately for those who, like one of our correspondents, would remove from city parks all signs which, either with or without a "please," order the sovereign citizen off his own grass, it is a lesson of experience that what goes in is limited quantities in comparison with the number of people who want to walk on it, the thing works out this way: "If you walk on your grass you will soon have no grass to walk on." Hence the signs. They are not pleasant decorations for a landscape—we all hate 'em, and most of us disobey the command when the policeman isn't looking. But, really, they are defensible and even necessary, if it be admitted that it is something to have grass even to look at. In the small parks their absence would mean an ugly expanse of bare earth, trodden hard, while in Central Park it would mean shabby stretches of turf struggling so hard for life as to have lost all regard for appearances. The park authorities sympathize with the yearning of tired urbanites to rest their poor feet once in a while on something more considerate than a flagstone, and their ban is not put on all the grass all the time. Now here, now there, they remove the signs, and whoever happens on one of the permitted spaces can wander off the path. It is a blessed privilege, but its extension would be its abolition, since where no grass is there can it not be trodden. We must take what we can get and be as contented as possible with it. Meanwhile, despite the rapid growth of the city, the country is coming nearer and nearer every year, and almost all of us who really want to do so can live, at a cost of time and trouble not quite prohibitive, where the grass bears no prohibitions.

—Russia, in deciding to ignore TOLSTOY'S article denouncing her war policy, shows that there is a fine caution in her despotism as in her fanaticism, and that she silences only those whose voices do not carry far beyond her frontiers. TOLSTOY may say what he pleases because his voice is extremely loud. Anything done to him would instantly be known all over the world, and the world is not amenable to "administrative processes"—at least, not to Russia's. And, after all, there is not much danger, even for Russia, in letting TOLSTOY say what he will. Those who might be excited by his arraignment of the Government's real follies and crimes, grow calm when he goes on to condemn imaginary evils with equal vehemence. In the present instance, he scolded Russia for its aggressions on Japan, but in the next paragraph he scolded Japan for resisting the aggressions! That is excellent as a joke, but it will not help along any revolutions.

ABOUT THE "FRENCH" PRUNES.

Consul Tourgee Says Many Are American Product, "Doctored."

That French merchants have learned the trick of "redoctoring" and repacking California prunes so as to make them look like the genuine Bordeaux article is reasserted by United States Consul Tourgee, at Bordeaux, France.

The Consul was asked to explain the statement in his annual report that "California prunes are imported to Bordeaux, are there repacked to maintain the superiority of French prunes, and are then shipped in large quantities to the United States, where they compete successfully with the American fruit which has not incurred the cost of double exportation."

He produces evidence in support of his assertion. Although the crop of prunes in France last year was, he says, almost a negligible quantity, the export of "French" prunes was not materially less than in past years.

Consul Tourgee confesses that he does not understand the process of transformation applied, but he is sure of its existence.

The Gratitude of a Slocum Sufferer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My father, Gottfried Hiller, sexton of St. Mark's Lutheran Evangelical Church, and my mother were both victims of the disaster which overtook the General Slocum. I succeeded in identifying my mother's body shortly after the extent of the disaster became known, but it was not until late Monday of this week that I succeeded in securing the body of my father.

I should like at this time to make a public statement of my gratitude to the gentlemen with whom I came in contact during the trying period of finding my people.

Superintendent Baker of Bellevue Hospital was particularly kind. George W. Meeks, Superintendent of the Bureau of Dependent Adults; Dr. E. F. Higgins of Bellevue Hospital, John Fayne, Morgue Keeper, Department of Charities, and Capt. Harry Daniels, mate of the steamer Thomas Brennan, assisted me in every way and would not accept the slightest recompense for serving me in the most arduous manner.

I wish also to thank the policemen on duty at the Morgue, at Bellevue Hospital, and at the scene of the accident. There was a uniform courtesy and kindly disposition which have promoted in me a feeling of deep gratitude. WILLIAM HILLER.

Silk Cocoon Cultivation in Servia.

Silk cocoon cultivation is becoming one of Servia's national industries, according to a report of Consul General Guenther at Frankfort, Germany. He says that last year there were collected in that kingdom 345,000 pounds of silk cocoons, and that the Servian Government is distributing large quantities of the eggs of the silkworm free of charge.

Says He Gave Cleveland His Start.

From The Des Moines Register and Leader.

FAIRFIELD, Iowa, July 2.—Dr. Henry B. Lesher of Salina, Jefferson County, claims the unique distinction of having started ex-President Grover Cleveland on his political career.

"It was just after the war," he says, "up in Buffalo, N. Y. I had been a Republican all my life, but was thinking pretty seriously of changing my political views. When it came time for the Democratic primaries, I didn't have any particular right at them, but I went just the same. When it came nearly time for a Sheriff to be nominated, I said to my neighbor: 'When the nominations are open, I'm going to shout, "Cleveland!"'

"Well, pretty soon the Chairman announced that nominations for Sheriff were open, and I shouted as loud as I could, 'Grover Cleveland!' It was taken up all over the house, and then some one nominated him. He was elected by a big majority, and he kept going on till he lit in the White House.

"That's how Grover Cleveland got his start."

Shakespeare a Good Enough Scotchman

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Andrew Carnegie told this story lately: A Scotchman and an Englishman went to see "Douglas," and after Norval's great speech, the Scotchman asked his companion: "What do ye think of your Willie Shakespeare, noo?" "Well," was the answer, "you have claimed Chaucer, Milton, Spencer, Wordsworth, Byron, and most of the others; I suppose you'll be claiming Shakespeare as Scotch." "Well," said the Scot, "ye'll allow there's a prima facie case for that; ye'll allow he had intellect enough!"

Probably an Accurate Forecast.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

The news from St. Louis is interesting and The Eagle has it.

The convention will meet at noon on Wednesday (to-morrow).

"FORGET IT."

Forget about the sun spots
And you'll find the sun is bright.
Forget about the darkness
And deny there is a night.

Forget the day is rainy.
Sure, to-morrow will be fine.
Just brush aside the clouds yourself
And make your own sunshine.

EDMUND VANCE COOKE.

WHO OWNS CARRIER PIGEON?

Found at Fort Wadsworth—Ring on Leg Marked T. C. 9108.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your account of the "Nantucket Silent as Passing Liners Signal" says that the Umbria brought to port a carrier pigeon.

I have a carrier pigeon that was found on the Government Reservation at Fort Wadsworth on July 2, 1904, and it also has attached to one of its legs a ring on which was engraved "T. C., 9108."

It came to us in an exhausted condition, and could not stand or eat. But under the care of my wife it is doing nicely.

Will you kindly make this known, that the owner may know where to find it?

HENRY L. POTTER.

Fort Wadsworth, July 4, 1904.

WOULDN'T MIX WITH WHITES.

Why a Colored Branch of the Y. W. C. A. Had to be Started.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note a letter from Charles S. Morris in yours of the 15th inst.

The Rev. Mr. Morris is not as pessimistic as his letter would indicate, or else he does not believe what he has said. I once heard him say: "There is no great race but what has come through slavery. I do not look at the question as 'What shall we do with the negro?' but what shall we do with the white man?"

The Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn has recently established, at the request of certain colored people, a colored branch. Before doing so it asked those making the request why they wished it, as the colored have every privilege with the whites in the present building.

The reply was that a large part of the colored people would not go to the white association building. Some asked me, I told them that if the whites had wished them to go to a separate building, the colored people would have called it a "Jim Crow" association. When they have every privilege they will not avail themselves of the opportunity.

I have been interested in getting three colored girls to go to the white association. I am sure that they could not be treated better if they had the ordering of it. If by any reason a member of a class is absent, a postal card comes, addressing them in the kindest manner, asking cause of absence, and telling them that they have been missed.

A colored woman whom I know says she is tired of hearing about the "down-trodden negro." She says: "The colored people should get up and make the best of their opportunities."

Now, I do not mean to say that colored people receive fair treatment, but I do mean to say that they do not combine and help one another as they should. Nor do they avail themselves of their opportunities. READER.

Brooklyn, June 15, 1904.

Overcrowded Boats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The authorities have vigorously taken in hand the inspection of pleasure boats leaving the city loaded with people for a day's outing to nearby resorts, but they have neglected to enforce the same careful inspection at the resorts on the return trips, which is quite as important a matter. During the last heated term about a week ago, Saturday and Sunday, Midland Beach, Staten Island, was jammed with pleasure seekers. On the return trip the boats were overcrowded to an alarming extent. If an accident had occurred, either to the boats direct from the beach, or to the rickety old Staten Island ferry boats, we would have had another General Slocum disaster. The last boat from every resort on a warm night hardly gives standing room to passengers. A FREQUENTER.

New York, July 1, 1904.

Why Was the Grand Republic Favored?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a workingwoman and have little time to spare writing letters to the newspapers, but I cannot help but think it strange that whatever new life preservers were ordered by the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company were for the Grand Republic. Was it because after its regular daily trips to Rockaway it started out on moonlight sails with vaudeville and sporty people at fifty-cent fares on board, whereas the General Slocum was only an excursion boat, crowded most always with working people and their children, out for a day's pleasure at 25 cents and 50 cents for the round trip?

A WORKINGWOMAN.

Electrical Ore-Finding System.

From The London Mail.

An extraordinary hunt for buried mineral treasure has taken place at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Round a long, shallow box half filled with soil stood a number of scientists, inventors, mine owners, and city men. They held telephone receivers to their ears, and listened attentively to a clicking sound, resembling that made by a busy woodpecker.

Some distance from the box—or "lucky tub," as some called it—stood instruments that transmitted electric currents through the supposed auriferous soil contained in the box. Simultaneously Alfred Williams, a clever inventor with an American accent, prodded mysterious wired implements into the soil. The prospectors (by telephone) informed him of the variations in sound of the woodpecking.

"We are coming to something now," he presently whispered, and he stuck a number of matches in the soil in a manner that suggested cribbage. But, as a matter of fact, he was staking out his claim.

"Here it is at last!" exclaimed the operator, sticking in another match. His assistant ran up with a garden trowel. The suspense was breathless. Two lady spectators looked pale, and hoped the "find" would prove to be diamondiferous. Their disappointment was obvious when the scientific miner shoveled away the earth and revealed—a piece of lead piping.

But from the inventor's point of view the demonstration was a success, and subsequent trials resulted in specimens of real ore being unearthed.

The purpose of the new electrical ore-finding system, which is owned by a limited company, is to discover the mineral wealth of the earth without boring for it.

Queer Injunction to Cyclists.

From The Baltimore Sun.

"Cycles entering the park must carry bells. Penalty $5."

A sign bearing this peculiar wording and unusual spelling occupies a conspicuous place near the Mount Royal entrance to Druid Hill Park. Almost every wheelman passing the sign smiles after reading it, and finds consolation in reflecting that it is the cycle and not the cycler that is compelled to carry bells.

After gazing critically at the sign the other day a dyspeptic-looking wheelman said to his companion:

"Either I am violating the letter of the law, or the law is wrongly lettered on the sign."

Wait Awhile.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Young Alumnus—Yes, Sir, I would like to enter your employ. I think I can fill the position satisfactorily, as I've just been graduated and—

Busy Man (interrupting)—Come around again in about three months. In that time the edge will have worn off your diplomas, and you'll be fit for business.

Came in Handy.

From The Catholic Standard and Times.

"The weather man said it would rain to-day, and I'm glad I carried my umbrella."

"Why, it didn't rain at all, to-day."

"Of course it didn't, but I used the weather man on the street car, I used the umbrella to keep him from talking."

CHILDREN'S COURT A FARCE.

Whipping the Logical Punishment for Hoodlums.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This city certainly is hoodlum ridden from the Bronx to Coney Island. The mistaken leniency shown by victims of the maliciousness of drunken men, cripples, and children is responsible for the inadequate punishment of offenses committed by boys who throw stones at automobiles, rob flower gardens, and destroy the very plants, break windows, riot in public conveyances and otherwise destroy property and disturb the peace.

The Children's Court is a farce so far as punishing children is concerned, and what is now most needed is the restoration of corporal punishment for this class of offenders, for whose offenses the sparing of the rod by parents is largely responsible. A $2 fine paid by the complainant, and a ride home in his automobile, are not likely to have a strongly deterrent effect upon an unlicked cub with stone-throwing proclivities. Even a night in the station house is a joke to him, or at least to his associates.

But whipping is a form of punishment which never loses its terrors, and it is the logical punishment for the hoodlum.

J. M. PETERS.

Brooklyn, July 4, 1904.

THE USEFUL DRUG-STORE MAN.

So Handy to Send Him on Errands—But Hear His Side of It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is not a class of merchants existing in any city, town, or village that is more the slave of the public than the druggists. This class is on duty in the aggregate more hours than any other serving the public. Mr. Druggist is compelled to keep up-to-date, expensive directories, stamps and postal cards, answer all sorts of questions about mails closing and arriving, and now, to heap another loss both in time and money on this ever-to-be-expected, smiling, courteous, affable, nice-treating gentleman, some girl, man, boy, or woman will call the druggist number, and he has to respond to find out this:

"Is this number so and so? Yes? Would you send up to number so and so and tell Miss —— that she had better wear her heavy wrap this evening?"

"Tell Miss So and So, No. —, to meet me at Coney Island."

"Be kind enough, please, to send up to Mrs. So and So and ask her to come to the 'phone. I'll hold the wire."

These ridiculous calls on a merchant to go to people five to ten blocks away for the most trifling, annoying, bothersome messages might be repeated here without any limit.

They don't go to the hardware man or the grocer or the dry goods or the feed store or the saloon or the butcher or the minister or the doctor or the restaurant man. No, no, it's the drug man! He is expected to leave his most important duties—run from his prescription desk when he is in most important thought, compounding, that the least error in which might cause death to the customer and seclusion for the compounder for a term of years.

He has to do this at any and all times of day or night without any pay or recompense whatever—not even an offer to pay and seldom a thank you. If any suggestion or hint that we would accept a small sum for these continuous favors to the public were given, up would go noses, and a swish of starched linen would indicate at once the insulted doorseeker.

Mr. Editor, you that perhaps appreciate more than the ordinary individual these annoyances—you, I say, can only reach up to a small part of it.

If the public wants these messages sent to and fro and takes up our time to do so, surely 5 or 10 cents would not be too much to give us. No doubt this letter will be read at many a breakfast table, and comment, which the writer almost hears, will be made for and against, yet the voice that is most fair will say:

"Surely we ought not to expect this service from our drug man without some recompense; it is an imposition."

A LONG AND PRESENT SUFFERER.

Brooklyn, June 14, 1904.

Syrian Farmers Want Implements.

Syria and Cyprus offer a new field for American manufacturers of agricultural machinery, according to United States Consul Ravndal at Beirut, Syria. The age of mechanical contrivances for farming is just dawning in that part of the world, and there is an excellent prospect of large crops this year. Cyprus is able to export wool, skins, and wines in abundance, but is in great need, not only of agricultural implements and machinery, but also of wind and oil engines for irrigation purposes.

Besieged on a Chimney.

From the London Telegraph.

James Gill, the steeplejack, who is defying the police from the top of Sugar Island chimney, Newry, has now completed a fortnight's siege, and to celebrate the event gave last night a fireworks display from the stack. He is visited by crowds of people, who admire his bravado, and has received congratulations from different parts of England. He vaunts his intention of taking a holiday at the week-end, and visiting Rostrevor. Meanwhile, the police take the occurrence quite coolly, and are apparently more amused than chagrined at his antics.

Other Distinctions of a Tireless Talker.

St. Louis Dispatch to The Sun.

Col. William J. Bryan arrived here this morning early after a night on a sleeper. The Nebraska statesman promptly went to bed and took a long nap. He seemed unperturbed by any situation which is to confront him here. He sustained his old reputation for being the soundest sleeper and the biggest eater in this country.

MARIE.

Each Sunday in the daily press
I read her notes of form and dress;
An odor, fine and delicate
As when a wayside rose is wet
With Summer rains, exhaled to me
Her subtle femininity
And charm; her Sunday pot pourri
Was signed, in flowing hand and free:
"Marie."

With gentle word and tactful truth
She laved the hurts of Grace and Ruth;
And with her counsel sage and mild
Made parted lovers reconciled;
In her sweet way she seemed to share
The heavy loads of grief and care
Her readers bore and ministered
With gentleness and kindly word—
"Marie."

Unknown she was, and yet to me
Her grace and charm and witchery
Of style appraised; this winsome maid
A spell upon my rough heart laid;
And quite religiously I read
The Sunday Press for what she said,
Until one day I longed to see
The maid whose column captured me—
"Marie."

So up I climbed the office stair
And shyly asked some person there
Where was the shrine of that sweet soul
From out whose gentle spirit stole
Those soulful thoughts. He took me in
A-der, oh! far from feminine,
And pointed out a man of ripe
Discretion with a corncob pipe
Between his lips; a stubby beard
Upon his either cheek appeared;
His hat, upon his broad brow set
Atilt—and thus it was I met
"Marie."

—J. W. FOLEY.

THOUSANDS RUSH TO GET BOOMTOWN'S LAND

New York Man First in Line After a Night in the Rain.

VETERANS GIVE WAY TO WOMEN

After Standing in Storm for Twelve Hours Civil War Heroes Drop Back and Prove Their Gallantry.

Special to The New York Times.

BONESTEEL, S. D., July 5.—A mighty shout went up from the 1,500 homeseekers gathered in line before the City Hall this morning when Inspector McPhaul of the General Land Office threw open the doors and announced that his office was open for business, and that applications for the 160-acre homesteads in the famous Rosebud Indian Reservation would be received.

The first man to enter the building was J. S. Barnes of 68 West Sixty-eighth Street, New York City, who had been standing in front of the door since Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Barnes, who is a traveling man, wished to leave for his home to-day, so he determined to secure the first place in the line, and thus be first to register.

At midnight about 300 men took their places behind Barnes, but soon afterward a heavy storm struck the place, and for several hours it literally poured. Within an hour all but sixty-eight of the homeseekers had withdrawn to drier quarters, and did not reappear until daylight this morning.

The sun rose clear and hot, and soon the wet clothing of the homeseekers was steaming. As the day grew the air became sultry and oppressive.

The hundreds of settlers sat around on the wet ground, played cards and sang songs, while some of the faithful sixty-eight lay asleep on the grass.

The women and old soldiers, to the number of thirty-five, were gathered at the Baptist Church, where they were to be registered. The old veterans stood through the night in the rain. The campaigns of their younger days had hardened them, and they swapped yarns about their adventures during the civil war till the morning dawned.

It was not until after 6 o'clock that the first woman appeared on the scene and attempted to take her place at the foot of the line. With one accord the old warriors stepped aside and insisted that she come to the head of the line. This they repeated in the case of all women who came, until when the registration offices opened the women were all ahead of the soldiers.

Miss Jennie Conway of Omaha was the first woman to register and to receive her certificate. After her trooped a number of women from a dozen different States, and then the extra soldiers came to the front. There were just fifty-one women in the line when the doors opened, but later others fell in, and when the pools closed to-night 216 of the gentler sex had been registered. Two thousand six hundred and fourteen men were registered on the two districts in Bonesteel.

As the Commissioner of the Land Office has predicted, his men were able to handle the crowd without trouble. During the afternoon no entrymen were kept waiting more than half an hour.

The main rush was ended by noon. The clerks went to luncheon only to find on their return that another excursion train had arrived and had dumped another big crowd on their hands. When the offices were closed at 6 o'clock there were no more entrymen waiting to register. At 7 o'clock to-night, however, a Northwestern train of ten coaches, each loaded to the doors, drew into the depot, and nearly 10,000 more settlers arrived. Before the land offices open to-morrow two more trains will have swelled the crowd.

As fast as certificates were issued to the home seekers they secured teams and started for the reservation.

H. H. Lotz an old miner from Nome, Alaska, has created a commotion by declaring that he has discovered gold in the black sands along Willow Creek, which flows almost entirely through the lands just thrown open.

Wherever this black sand is found in this part of the country a showing of gold is always obtainable. No close analysis of Lotz's find has been made. An expert chemical analysis will probably be made to-morrow, and if the find is valuable the biggest rush ever known to Western lands will probably follow.

With the many would-be settlers headed this way now, thousands would be in the new diggings within forty-eight hours.

Mr. Barnes, the New York man, while standing in line at the head of the column, said:

"I have traveled all over the country and seen every kind of land, but I will be satisfied if I win out in this contest. If I do, it's good-bye to New York. The Rosebud country is country enough for me. Since I have seen it I don't care for the proximity of Indians, and, anyway, they will all be gone soon. If I make a lucky drawing I intend to quit the road and settle down on my farm."

Commissioner Richards, is well pleased with the condition of work to-day. He said: "I have never seen better arrangements for a land distribution than Bonesteel has made. We can and will take care of all who present themselves for registration, and without loss of time, too. The Government will put on all the clerks necessary to handle the crowd."

Joseph S. Barnes, who was first to register for a homestead on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, is a traveling man. A caretaker, the only occupant of the house at 68 West Sixty-eighth Street, said that Barnes lived there formerly. She said he is a young man and unmarried. He left the city for St. Louis last Thursday, she said.

She said that he is a nephew of Joseph J. Mackay, who also makes the Sixty-eighth Street house his home when in the city.

HAS HIS FLOCK AT WORK.

West Orange Pastor's Way of Having Parish House Built.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, July 5.—With the women members of the church looking on and stimulating them with words of encouragement, the men of the congregation of the St. Cloud Presbyterian Church yesterday started the work of excavating the cellar for the erection of a parish house.

Ground was formally broken early in the day, and special services were conducted at that time by the Rev. Robert Gardner MacGregor, pastor of the church; Alfred R. Kimball, a prominent member, and the Rev. Brewer Eddy of Trinity Congregational Church, East Orange.

Arrangements have been made to have the building entirely erected by the men of the church, thereby saving the cost of outside labor. There are six carpenters in the parish who have volunteered their services, and with the co-operation of the other men in the congregation it is expected that the building will be completed before the cold weather sets in. John Crosby Brown of Brown Brothers & Co., New York, who lives on the mountainside in West Orange, turned the first spadeful of earth. Mr. Brown gave the lot on which the new parish house will stand. After Mr. Brown had broken the ground the other men piled in, and by the time they had stopped had excavated a very substantial portion of the cellar. The foundation will be built of stones gathered on the fields of neighboring farmers.

GEN. PIET CRONJE MARRIED.

Ceremony Performed in the Boer Camp at World's Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 5.—Gen. Piet Cronje of Boer war fame was married to-day to Mrs. Stertsel, the widow of a Boer soldier.

The ceremony was performed in the Boer Camp, on the grounds, and was private. A public reception was held after the day's performance.

"FIRE?" NO, CURIOUS MAID.

Paragon of a Domestic Servant in Short Hills Causes Excitement.

Special to The New York Times.

SHORT HILLS, N. J., July 5.—She is a pearl without price; she neither breaks dishes nor stays out late at night; it is reported that she is not "uppish" to her mistress, and it is even asserted that she has never threatened to leave. But alas! she has one failing, that of curiosity, and her employers shudder when they remember that it was curiosity that killed the cat. This paragon is a maid employed by Louis P. Byard, President of the Baltusrol Golf Club, in his residence at Short Hills.

This maid when first brought here from New York investigated the house in her accustomed manner, and in course of time discovered the fire alarm box in one of the rooms. Now the box is prettily painted, and for a place like Short Hills, with its Burglar Protective Association and all that, looks very businesslike. The maid, whose name has not been disclosed, regarded the box curiously for a long time, and at last resolved to see what it was all for. She turned the little brass crank and watched for results. The results were not long in coming.

From the direction of the village came the sound of a wailing whistle, a terrible din and clanging, and then the hoarse shouts of men. Somnolent rustics left their cracker box thrones in Millburn groceries; old Pap Wheeler's team, which has a record of three hours' stand before the village hotel every day for sixteen years without moving a foot away until "Pap" lumbered into his rig, pricked up their ears, kicked up their heels, and ran away at almost a trot. Tom Sharrop, the Hugh Bonner of the surrounding country, rushed out of a neighboring building shouting:

"Who'll hold my coat? Who'll hold my coat? There's a fire—I don't know where; some says it's up there, others says it's down in ther holler. Some one take this coat."

Everybody was too busy to hold the coat, though, and Tom disposed of it somewhere. A crowd which swelled in numbers every second raced for the engine house. With considerable difficulty the keyhole was found by the excited firemen and their assistants, and with a majestic swish the apparatus rolled out, the hats and coats dropping from it as it ran. A short distance up the road a halt was made to find out where the fire was. That point settled, after a little dispute in which there were slight digressions and references to village politics, the apparatus started in the right direction. Through the gateway of Mr. Byard's residence the apparatus swept with clanging bells, the firemen, hoarser than at the start, still shouting. They stopped in the doorway, and the Chief stepped forward and in a voice of thunder asked where he should tell his men to turn the water.

The new servant had found out what the prettily painted box with the brass crank was for.

Incidentally the road from the fire engine house to the Byard residence runs over several steep hills.

TRIED SUICIDE DURING STORM.

Woman Rescued from North River After Hard Struggle.

During the height of the electrical storm last evening Mrs. Mary Tighe, a widow, fifty-five years old, of 91 King Street, jumped from the unsheltered portion of the Recreation Pier at the foot of Barrow Street into the North River. She was rescued after a hard struggle by James Degnan of 80 Morton Street and Harold H. Van Cott, life savers in the employ of the Dock Department. According to the police the woman is suffering from some form of dementia.

A crowd of women and children who were on the pier when the storm broke witnessed the woman's act. Some one saw her walking out on the pier from the shore end in the blinding rain, and several shouted to her. Everybody who could watched the woman. Degnan, who was on the sheltered portion of the pier, thought the woman had been caught in the storm and was seeking shelter. He had started toward her when she ran to the south side of the pier, leaped up on the stringpiece, and then into the water.

Degnan called to Van Cott, and they dove overboard after her. The woman struggled hard to drown, they say, and had it not been for a raft close by might have succeeded, for her rescuers were about giving up when they found themselves near the raft. They renewed their efforts and reached it and pulled the woman out of the water. All three were exhausted and an ambulance was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital.

Dr. Shanahan, who attended the woman, said that she was suffering from some sort of dementia. She was made a prisoner on a charge of attempted suicide and was removed to Bellevue Hospital. According to the police the woman said she had attempted her life in a similar manner once before, and would do so again when released.

WHY AUTOS ARE NOT LIKED.

Nobody Objected to Them at First, but Things Have Changed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I venture to inclose an article which appeared in your yesterday's paper relating to the arrest of Maurice B. Mendhim, and which well illustrates the arrogance of the average automobile owner. The insolence of these chauffeurs and their employers when arrested is astounding—threatening the officer who arrests, browbeating the court when arraigned, always denying a violation of the speed limit, let off with a paltry fine and a mild paragraph in the papers.

In the case mentioned the owner instructed the chauffeur to go on, at the same time trying to assault the officer. This morning, I believe, he was fined a paltry $10, instead of being held for trial with the chauffeur, and, if found guilty, given the full penalty under the law which is now supposed to be in force.

The daily record of murder throughout the land by automobilists is frightful. It is astounding that an insignificant number of men are permitted to indulge in a sport that imperils the entire public, and the history of the world affords no parallel to the abuses of this obnoxious class—the only one in the community—where the observers of the laws passed for their guidance are the exception and not the rule.

The other day, when a little child stoned an automobile, what a howl went up from the automobilists! How quickly they invoked the aid of the law, and the press indignantly demanded the suppression of these lawbreakers! Is it any wonder that these poor and ignorant children resort to violence? Why should they observe the law when they see a class above them flagrantly violating the laws passed to control them?

The advent of autos aroused no hostility, but it has come because the average citizen is constantly menaced, in his person and through his fears for his women and children, by these outlaws, who go tooting and squirming by horse vehicles in the street, tearing around corners, and rushing at illegal speed through every opening on crowded thoroughfares.

In the rural districts the inhabitants (who are taxed to keep up the roads) have been practically driven from the highways by these outlaws, many of whom don't know enough to keep to the right of the centre of the road, but with an imperative toot expect all others to draw far aside, that they may keep at full speed the middle of the way.

Imagine the result of an explosion of one of these deadly machines on a ferryboat, where they force their way, puffing and belching, among a dense crowd of men, women, children, and horses! Is it right that the public should be obliged to incur this risk, in addition to all the other dangers that they run on these ferryboats that the few may indulge in this deadly sport?

But I suppose my letter will be of no avail even if you should see fit to print it. The automobilist will insist on using all ferryboats until another General Slocum holocaust arouses the people to frenzy and a lax enforcement of the new automobile law drives the people to protect themselves, and some day the press will ring with a lynching horror.

F. N. LAWRENCE.

Bayside, L. I., June 28, 1904.

SQUALL AND DOWNPOUR WIND UP A HOT DAY

Yacht Is Capsized and Residence Is Struck by Lightning.

THIRTEEN PERSONS OVERCOME

Summer Corps of Physicians Start Work in Tenements—Maximum Temperature of Ninety Degrees.

Yesterday, because of the weather, was one of suffering in New York, but relief came in the evening, when a squall and thunderstorm swept over the city. By the time the rain stopped the thermometer had dropped sixteen degrees. The wind dismasted a yacht on the East River, and the lightning did damage in Brooklyn.

From early morning until after the wind at night had swept the storm clouds from the sky the day was one which few persons care to pass in the hot city. In the business district men went about without coats or waistcoats, while along the water front men and boys sat in the shade of the piers with as little on as the law allows.

According to the records in the Weather Bureau, the heat yesterday was not unusual, but the humidity was so great that it intensified the discomfort. The gentle west wind was so hot that instead of affording relief it only added to the general misery.

Prostrations were reported from all over the city. The hospitals were called upon for their ambulances very often, especially those in the lower part of the city. Thirteen prostrations were reported to the police in the course of the day, but there were many more of persons who reached home without the assistance of an ambulance or a hospital physician. The thirteen cases reported were:

BARRAN, JENNIE, thirty-nine years old, of 1,752 Park Avenue; overcome at 103 East Twenty-seventh Street and taken to Bellevue.

BOWER, BURTON, thirty-five years old, of 505 West Forty-seventh Street; overcome at Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue and taken to Bellevue.

BURTON, FRANK, messenger, fourteen years old, of 177 Scoville Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Hudson and Duane Streets and taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

CHEVIRO, ANTONIO, thirty-six years old, of 166 Mulberry Street; overcome at 74 Sixth Avenue and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

CUNNINGHAM, J. W., thirty-two years old, of 127 Christopher Street; overcome at 529 Washington Street and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

DRUMMOND, ROBERT, twenty-three years old, of 225 Milford Street, Brooklyn; overcome by the heat at 167 William Street and taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

HENSDAD, STEVEN, seventy-five years old, of 18 East Eighty-fifth Street; overcome at Eighty-second Street and Fifth Avenue and removed to his home.

LEONARD, ERNST, 35 years old, of 300½ West Twentieth Street; overcome at 52 Fifth Avenue and taken to Flower Hospital.

McGUIRE, CHARLES, 28 years old, of 200 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; overcome at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, and taken to Fordham Hospital.

RICHTER, SADIE, 23 years old, of 755 Bergen Street, Brooklyn; overcome on the Park Place station of the elevated railroad, and taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

SCHUM, RICHARD C., a policeman of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station; overcome at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street; taken to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital.

SOSCHIN, DOMINICK, 39 years old, of 28 Roosevelt Street; overcome at Thirty-fifth Street and the East River and removed to Bellevue.

SWEENEY, TERRENCE, 39 years old, of 44 Jackson Street; overcome at Grand and East Streets and removed to his home.

Among the population cramped in the houses on the lower east side the old conditions were again seen for the first time this year. The fire escapes, which for the last three seasons have been used to store household goods and provisions, were once more cleared so that the family could get the cool night air. In the streets the children were running about all day with scarcely any clothing on, and wherever there was a puddle on the pavement left by the street cleaners, the little ones gathered and rolled in the water.

Crazed by the heat, which he had long feared would drive him insane, Frank Blow, a butcher, living with his wife and two children on the third floor at 400 West Forty-fifth Street, in the afternoon, drove his children from the house, threw all the furniture he could handle out of the window, and finally attacked a policeman who went to arrest him.

The neighbors notified the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station of Blow's actions, and Sergt. McCann sent Policeman McEntee to the house. McEntee found the door of Blow's apartments locked and barricaded with heavy pieces of furniture. Going into the adjoining house, No. 402, he made his way on an ironing board across the air shaft into the other side, and found Blow waiting for him with a large carving knife. Blow, according to the policeman, made a dozen savage lunges at him with the knife, which McEntee warded off with his stick, and at last knocked the knife from the other's hands. Securing Blow with ropes improvised from table cloths and clothing, McEntee called two other policemen to his help, and the butcher was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Summer corps of sixty physicians of the Health Department was sent out among the poor yesterday for the first time this Summer. Children are their special care, and most of the doctors have made special studies of children's diseases. Each man is assigned to a district which he must cover once a day.

The St. John's Guild, which gives free excursions to the sick babies and their mothers, selected yesterday for the beginning of its work. Early in the morning the floating hospital, the Helen M. Julilliard, started down the bay to New Dorp, S. I. Although the boat left the pier at East Twenty-fourth Street at 7:30 o'clock, every bunk or room aboard of her was taken, and several mothers were compelled to remain ashore.

The trips of the St. John's Guild are enabled by voluntary subscriptions, and the hospital at the seaside is also kept up by the same means. Since the recent disaster to the Slocum the Julilliard has been plentifully equipped with fire-fighting apparatus. The crew has been put through fire drills.

Just as the tail of the squall swept across the southern part of the Bronx at 6 o'clock last evening, the thirty-five-foot sloop yacht Aeolus, with two men aboard, was passing Riker's Island on her way to her anchorage off Port Morris. The vessel heeled beneath the blast, and her mast broke off close to the deck. The men were thrown overboard, supporting themselves in the water by clinging to the tangled wreckage overside. They were Adolph Josephson of 3,774 Park Avenue, and Fred Wankin, who lives at East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. Josephson was at the helm.

The boat was careened with one rail under the water when their predicament was seen simultaneously by Transfer Tug No. 17, Capt. Wager, and Transfer Tug No. 11, Capt. Cook, both belonging to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and lying at that company's pier at Oak Point, across the Sound. Both vessels started on a race to the wreck, where Capt. Cook picked up Josephson and Wager rescued Wankin. The tugboatmen righted the yacht after cutting away the rigging, and towed her back to Oak Point, where they beached her.

A bolt of lightning struck a heavy brownstone column on the porch of the residence of Charles Froeb, at 671 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. The column was broken by the bolt, and a heavy stone ball which capped it fell on to the stoop of the house of W. T. Bixby, adjoining, crushing it in.

The storm was preceded by a severe squall which carried great clouds of dust all over the city. Then came bright flashes of lightning followed by thunder. The rain began lightly at 6:10 and continued so for five minutes. Then came a downpour that lasted for eight minutes.

The mercury had been very high all day, starting at 6 o'clock in the morning with 74 degrees. Gradually it worked up until at 3:30 in the afternoon it reached its highest point, 90 degrees. It fell off 3 degrees just before the storm, and then in eight minutes it dropped to 71, the lowest mark for the day. After the storm it again rose, but not much.

Money for Rescued Woman.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received from J. O. Billinger a gift of $10 for Mrs. Jennie Hay, who was saved from drowning in the East River off Twenty-sixth Street. The money has been sent to Mrs. Hay, who is in Bellevue Hospital.

BRONX COWS LOOSE AGAIN.

Mounted Policemen Round Them Up on William's Bridge Hills.

Five mounted policemen were called upon again yesterday to act as cowboys, and to round up thirty-one head of cattle, the property of John Gee, a Westchester dairyman, who had allowed the animals to roam at large, and into the gardens of many of the residents of that section. For some time the people living in Westchester and Bronxdale have been annoyed by the cattle. The children have been frightened, rubber plants eaten from off piazzas, and garden truck destroyed. The matter was taken to Capt. Burfeind of the Westchester Station, and he detailed Mounted Officers Moffatt, Lynch, Hooley, and McCarren under the command of Roundsman Nesbitt as a special Rough Rider squad. They said they were delighted, but later changed their minds.

Yesterday the Rough Riders all started out early, carrying lariats. After a hunt of an hour they found the cattle browsing on the hills between the William's Bridge Road and the Morris Park race track. They executed a flanking movement and stormed the hills, sometimes lassoing cattle and sometimes each other in their wild manoeuvres. At length the herd was started for the pound at Unionport, but there were streets to be crossed, and it appeared that at each crossing a car appeared just in time to get mixed up in the herd and cause the policemen a half-hour's work to get them all together again. On the road, too, there were several gardens which were not fenced, and many pretty little spots were reduced to scenes of desolation before the animals had passed.

The afternoon was well spent when the policemen arrived at the pound with their charges. The cattle were held until their owner should call for them. Meanwhile they will be charged $2 apiece each day for their keep, and since their owner could not get them out last night, Westchester and Bronxdale residents will be without milk this morning.

KAISER TO REWARD OUR BRAVE.

Will Confer Decorations on Slocum Heroes and Heroines.

The German Emperor has determined to confer decorations on those who risked their lives in saving passengers of the ill-fated Slocum. As the former ruler of many who lost their lives on the Slocum he has instructed Consul General Buenz to send him a list of the names of those whose rescues were distinguished by heroism. It was he who first cabled for a list of the dead, which was promptly sent.

Consul General Buenz turned the matter over to Col. J. Wesley Jones of the United States Life Saving Corps, and when he makes up a list it will be submitted again to Coroner O'Gorman of the Bronx for his approval before it is cabled to Berlin.

While this list was being prepared, however, another request was received for the names of the bravest three women nurses. This request Consul General Buenz submitted to Health Commissioner Darlington, and the Commissioner is now engaged in the delicate task of picking these from among the names of the many women who did noble service on that occasion.

There are four women whose names were prominently mentioned in all the reports of heroic work. Miss Smith, Superintendent of Nurses in the Riverside Hospital, directed the efforts of the early rescuers. She stood waist deep in water and passed the living and dead within her reach to those waiting on the shore. Mrs. White, Superintendent of the help on North Brother Island, also did valiant service. The third girl is Lulu McKibbin, the telephone operator at the island, who, after calling up the Fire and Police Departments and the hospitals when she saw the burning steamer come up the river, ran from her office to the beach, where she rescued a number of persons. The other in the brave quartet is Mary McCann, the sixteen-year-old immigrant girl who was convalescing from scarlet fever in the hospital on North Brother Island, and who ran out into the water, saving five children and a woman before she fell exhausted. She had been in this country only a few days more than a month when the disaster occurred. Miss McCann has received a gold medal from Coroner Berry's jury that heard her story when she was a witness on the stand.

The honor usually bestowed by the Emperor on brave women is the Cross of St. Mary, and those who saw the work of these women say that they are deserving of any honor that can be bestowed upon them.

FOR SLOCUM MONUMENT.

East Side Women Organize to Get Funds for Memorial.

A meeting of east side women who will take up subscriptions to erect a monument to the mothers and children lost in the Slocum disaster was held yesterday afternoon in Tompkins Square Hall. A large number of women's societies and lodges was represented. The name German Ladies' Sympathy Club was selected and a permanent organization was effected.

Mrs. Emma Dornhofer was elected President, Mrs. Elise Schaefer First Vice President, Mrs. Margaret Driesen Treasurer, and Mrs. Susanna Hielder and Mrs. Ferdinand Knabe Secretaries. The Edelweis Club started the contributions with $100.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The arriving and departing ships furnish the greater part of the social news in town. Among those who are due this week is J. Pierpont Morgan, who will arrive on the Baltic. Mrs. William P. Douglas, Miss Morgan, and Miss Douglas are also to arrive. Booked on the ships sailing yesterday were Richard M. de Acosta, C. Dominick, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent of Tuxedo, D. Hennen Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Judson Post, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Schroeder, Oliver H. Bronson, and Miss Bronson, on the Noordam; Mrs. E. K. Loomis and Miss Loomis on the Grosser Kurfurst.

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The wedding of Luis Onativia and Mrs. Grace K. Underhill was celebrated in London yesterday. Mrs. Underhill was divorced from her first husband, John G. Underhill, recently. Luis Onativia has been twice divorced. His first wife was Miss Cooley of Westchester, and his second was Mrs. Jerome of California, who was Miss Hastings. The engagement and contemplated marriage were announced in THE TIMES about a month ago.

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Miss Julia Fish is stopping with Miss Cornelia Gallatin at Lenox. Miss Gallatin is to be a débutante of the coming Winter.

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Philip Livermore is at Salt Lake City, the guest of Samuel Newhouse. They will remain in the West until the middle of July, when they will return to New York and sail for Europe on the Cedric.

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Mr. and Mrs. F. Livingston Pell are at Lawrence, L. I., for the Summer. They are occupying the Post cottage.

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Miss Evelyn Burden will visit Lenox before joining her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, abroad.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin are at their country house at Bar Harbor for the Summer.

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Mrs. Charles Sackett will pass a part of the Summer with her sister, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, at Bar Harbor.

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Egerton Winthrop, who arrived yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. from Europe, went directly to Newport.

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Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt are expected to-day in town en route for Newport.

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Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Robert E. Tod are arranging for a short Summer cruise in their yacht along the coast.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin sail at the end of the week for Europe.

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The marriage of Robert Macdonald, eldest son of William Macdonald Bird of 26 Harrington Gardens, London, and Lillie Leonora, youngest daughter of the late Paul Neumann and Mrs. Neumann of Honolulu, will take place at the Brompton Oratory, London, on Thursday, July 28. Owing to the recent death of Ensign W. E. T. Neumann, United States Navy, the bride's brother, invitations to the church only will be issued.

MAYOR GETS REPORT ON TROLLEY "BOUNCERS"

Acting Commissioner of Police Says Situation Is Well in Hand.

DEFENSE BY ROAD OFFICIALS

President Winter Denies Charges of Brutal Treatment of Passengers Who Wouldn't Pay Double Fare.

When Mayor McClellan was asked yesterday what action he proposed to take in regard to the violence used by employes of the Brooklyn surface railroads toward those who declined to pay two fares to Coney Island, he said that he did not consider it a case for executive interference. He added that he considered the decision of a court like the Appellate Division to be the law pending appeal. Later in the day the Mayor said that Acting Commissioner Farrell had reported that the situation was well in hand. The Mayor had called Mr. Farrell's attention to the charge that the police were siding against the patrons of the street cars.

Charges of neglect of duty were made yesterday against Capt. Dooley of the Coney Island Station, by Victor Watson of 154 Nassau Street. The complaint was made personally to Deputy Commissioner Farrell, and in it Mr. Watson charges that Capt. Dooley failed to have a sufficient force of policemen at Gravesend Avenue and Neck Road to prevent rioting. Mr. Watson said he was ejected from a car, but had no complaint to make on that score. He said, however, that there were so few policemen on hand that they could not cope with the crowds, and made no attempt to do so.

Theodore Connoly, Acting Corporation Counsel, when told that Mayor McClellan had suggested that an opinion might be given on the subject by the Law Department, said:

"The railroad companies have no right to use undue force. If they have a legal right to charge the extra fare, the companies have a right to use sufficient force to get the party refusing to pay the fare demanded off the car, and the police cannot interfere until there is a breach of the peace. Then it is within their authority to arrest both parties."

Mr. Connoly declined to give any opinion as to whether under the recent decision of the Appellate Division the company is acting within its rights in charging a ten-cent fare. That, he said, was a very complicated case in which only the courts can give a competent decision.

President E. W. Winter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday issued a statement in which he defended the company's position and denied that there had been any brutality shown by the employes of the road in ejecting passengers from the cars. What show of force was made was unavoidable and was made reluctantly. Mr. Winter was particular in denying the stories of the assault upon Mrs. Alexander Potruch by a big Inspector or "bouncer" on Monday. As to the double-fare question, Mr. Winter insisted that the company had a perfectly legal right to charge 10 cents for a ride to the island, only 1 per cent. of the public having been misled into believing otherwise, and this would continue to be the Coney Island rate, despite the agitation over the matter.

President John L. Heins of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company also made a statement in defense of his company's action in charging a ten-cent fare on its line to the ocean. Like Mr. Winter, Mr. Heins asserted that his company was not going beyond its legal rights in exacting an extra fare.

Mr. Winter's statement was as follows:

"The fare over all the lines of this company to Coney Island, except one, is 10 cents. Of the many thousands who went to Coney Island yesterday probably not one was ignorant of this, and comparatively few of the fact that it is not only a very low charge for the service rendered, but less than what the law allows. The exception is with those who have been intentionally misled by irresponsible lawyers and others seeking notoriety or pecuniary profit—probably both—from the small rumpus they have succeeded in raising.

"As to the affair of yesterday, of which so much is said in the morning papers, I regret that any one had his or her feelings or person injured, but submit that the responsibility does not rest entirely with this company. I am glad to say, however, that the lady in question was not assaulted by our Inspectors; that she was not struck in the face or choked, and that, according to the best information I can get, and I have looked into it quite thoroughly, the disturbing party of which she was a member did its best to incite a spirit of riot among the passengers before reaching the point where they were invited to alight, and carried out their pre-arranged programme as nearly as circumstances would allow up to the time when the leader was arrested in Coney Island by the city police.

"Our conductors and Inspectors are instructed first of all to exercise no unnecessary force, and to be especially considerate of elderly people, women, and children; if such are involved in disturbances regarding collection of fares.

"We have taken every means at our command to put the public right on the question of Coney Island fare, and most reluctantly resort to force or show of force in connection with the matter, but one dime will continue to be the Coney Island rate, and we believe that 99 per cent. of the public know it to be a legal as well as an exceedingly small charge for the service rendered."

President Heins said that his road had obtained its franchise under the General Railroad act of 1850, which provided that the fare within the then city limits of Brooklyn should be 5 cents, and allowed a rate of 3 cents a mile outside the city. It was authorized to operate by steam power, and did so operate for a time, later using horse power, and changing to electricity in 1890. Continuing Mr. Heins said:

"In 1890 a new railroad law was enacted, and, among other things, it was provided that 'no corporation constructing and operating a railroad under the provisions of this article or of Chapter 252 of the Laws of 1884 shall charge any passenger more than 5 cents for one continuous ride.'

"The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company had been operating its railroad twenty-four years when the first and twenty-six years when the second of these laws was enacted, and neither of them in any wise affected the right of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad to charge the fare which under the law of 1850 the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company was authorized to collect.

"The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has decided that a railroad in Brooklyn, organized as the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company is organized, which leases a railroad from a company organized as the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company and proceed may collect for a ride to Coney Island outside of the old Brooklyn City limits the fare authorized by the law of 1850, namely, 3 cents a mile. If my memory serves me right, Mr. Justice Woodward, whose decision preceded the recent trouble, was a member of the court which made that decision; at any rate, it was the same Appellate Division sitting in Brooklyn."

Coney Island Car Riots.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your report of the proceedings at Avenue U, near Coney Island, on Sunday is very fair and impartial. It really did seem as if the officers of the law were in the pay of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Street Railway Company. When passengers appealed to them for assault they threatened to arrest them.

One man who was ejected from a car and afterward assaulted by an Inspector told the officer to place him under arrest, but he refused, and he then asked him to get the Inspector's name, and the officer told him to go and get a warrant—"he had not seen him assaulted," &c.

If he had not, he ought to be removed from the force for inefficiency. Passengers were not allowed to alight from the car under protest; the moment they were pointed out they were first assaulted, and then pulled out of the car head or feet first, whichever was handiest, and apparently with the connivance of the police.

It was a most disgraceful riot, and the action of the police puts a stigma on the force that will not be easily removed.

But my purpose in writing was simply to compliment your staff for a most impartial report of the violent scenes.

OBSERVER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 4, 1904.

BABY IN LEOPARDS' CAGE.

Little Ivy Bostock "'Oves Kitties," Even If They "Skatch."

The youngest animal trainer in the world made her début at Coney Island yesterday, in the person of Ivy E. Bostock, who has reached the age of four years.

The crowds which passed the Bostock building were astonished to see the fair-haired child seated on a little green chair in a cage in which were two young leopards, one nine months old, the other six. Little Miss Bostock carried a small whip and was wholly unconcerned and indifferent to the astonishment of the spectators.

A leopard cub of nine months will whip a year-old lion, and this particular spotted cat resented the intrusion of the little child. He tried to use his claws, only to receive the sting of the whip. He did scratch the Bostock baby on the calf of the leg.

After the small trainer had been in the cage for half an hour, she became sleepy, as it was time for her nap, and Mr. Bostock, who was standing by in case of necessity, lifted his daughter out and patted her on the back and kissed her. This is what the child had to say of her experience:

"I dest 'ove kitties. But they skatch, and it hurts. See, dere is one skatch," pointing to a long red mark on her leg, "and the kitty bitted on ve hand. But I 'ove kitties, an' I'm going to tain 'em when I growed up."

DEATH OF J. S. DICKERSON.

Noted Yachtsman, Whose Madeleine Defended the America's Cup.

John S. Dickerson, one of the oldest yachtsmen in New York, died on Monday from apoplexy at the Plaza Hotel. Mr. Dickerson was seventy-seven years of age. He had lived for the greater part of his life in this city, and was a member of the firm of Dickerson, Van Duzen & Co., metal importers, of 27 Cliff Street, from active connection with which he retired in 1880.

Mr. Dickerson's yacht Madeleine in 1876 was the successful defender of the America's Cup against the Countess of Dufferin. He owned also the steam yachts Rover and Clifton and the sloop yachts Geraldine and Fleur de Lis. He was a member of the New York Yacht Club and the Brooklyn Yacht Club, of which last he was for many years Commodore. Mr. Dickerson was a member also of the Union League, New York, and New York Athletic Clubs, and a Trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank. He left two sons, Frank D. and John S. Dickerson, Jr., and two daughters, Mrs. George Fullerton and Mrs. John G. Elliott. The funeral will take place this afternoon at the Church of the Epiphany, Sixty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue.

IN THE SHOPS.

Doll ladies are not as particular about getting their wardrobes early in the season as other people, and the newest fashions for them are as good and no better now than two months ago. There are charming things in the way of parasols, and as there is more stability in dolls' fashions, so there is in the market prices for them. There are no reductions in dolls' parasols. A beautiful pale pink parasol with incrustations of lace in medallions and a lace edge will cost $2.

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More expensive than this is a white parasol with lace ruffles, ribbon-trimmed, which is worth $3. Another white parasol with chiffon ruffles costs $2.25, and a blue hand-painted parasol is $2.

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But more attractive than the parasols, from its businesslike appearance, is a doll's black silk umbrella, with a white bone handle and black silk cover. This costs $2.

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For the woman who wishes something to put into the Summer bazaar in which she is interested, or for the baby to play with, there are dolls which are as serviceable as inexpensive. They are the old-time rag dolls, and there is a little story about them, for they are made by three elderly women who depend entirely upon them for support. There are Dinahs—the dollmakers were originally Southern women—and white dolls in gay gowns and little bonnets, with painted faces, the clothes sewed on, to be sure, but strong, and all for 25 cents. Some Bellevue training school nurses have become interested in the dolls recently, and are selling them for their makers at 14 East Forty-second Street.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The atmospheric conditions have not changed materially during the last twenty-four hours. Pressure continues low in the St. Lawrence Valley and generally the south plateau region, and areas of high pressure cover the Southeastern States and the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in the Mississippi Valley and in almost every State eastward to the Atlantic; also in South Dakota, Nebraska, Eastern Kansas, and in the Middle Rocky Mountain region.

There will be showers Wednesday and Thursday generally east of the Mississippi River, except in the upper lake region and New England, where fair weather is indicated. Showers are also probable in Kansas, Western Gulf States, and Eastern Texas. The temperature changes will be small and unimportant. The winds along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts will be mostly south to west and fresh; on the upper lakes, variable, and on the lower lakes, fresh west to northwest.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have light south winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Occasional showers Wednesday and Thursday; light to fresh winds.

New England—Showers Wednesday and in south portion Thursday; fresh west winds.

Western New York—Party cloudy Wednesday, with showers in the afternoon; Thursday showers; variable winds, becoming fresh northeast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1903.	TIMES. 1904.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	68	71	74
6 A. M.	70	71	74
9 A. M.	76	78	76
12 M.	78	86	82
4 P. M.	76	90	88
6 P. M.	73	80	70
9 P. M.	70	75	77
12 P. M.	68	75	77

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street

ORT WELLS'S REALIZATION

J. A. Drake's Colt Won Big Stake from Mercury in Clever Style.

VETO TOOK THE DOUBLE EVENT

Sheepshead Bay Race Meeting Ended with the Defeat of Three Warm Favorites.

With two of the most important stakes of the meeting as attractions, and an excellent programme of overnight races, the last day of The Coney Island Jockey Club's June meeting drew an attendance far above the average, but following the crush of Independence Day the crowd seemed small, and even the betting men took but a listless interest in the affairs of the afternoon. The weather was warm and the track fast, but in spite of the favorable conditions, small fields ran for the chief events of the card, and it remained for the cheapest races of the programme to excite the nearest approach to enthusiasm.

For the Lawrence Realization Stakes, one mile and five furlongs, the richest event of the Eastern season for three-year-olds exclusively, only five horses ran, and of the number J. A. Drake's Ort Wells so far overshadowed the others that the race was productive of a rather tame contest. Few among the spectators cared to bet on Ort Wells at the price, which averaged about 3 to 10, and as it seemed a hopeless task to try to pick any of the others to beat him, the chief speculation on the race was between St. Valentine and Mercury for the place. The crowd took some interest also in wondering whether it would be the fortune of Mr. Drake, who in his first season on the Eastern turf won the greatest prize in racing, the Futurity with Savable, to capture the next greatest event with his horse Ort Wells. Mr. Drake, with his usual following, rested in complete confidence, and, though the owner did not back Ort Wells at the short price, preferring to let the colt run for the big stakes, his friends did bet on Ort Wells, and sent enough money into the ring to take away the profits of the layers.

The race was run in the manner that most suited Ort Wells, the pace being moderate throughout, with St. Valentine out in front as the pacemaker in the first run past the stand, Ostrich then being second, while Ort Wells, the only horse of the five that ran to carry scale weight, loafed under a pull in third place. St. Valentine held his lead around the paddock turn and through the back stretch, but Ostrich found even the slow pace too much for him before the field finished the run through the back stretch, dropping back beaten, and Ort Wells, attended by Mercury, who went on from fourth place, closed on St. Valentine as the far turn was begun. When the favorite moved forward St. Valentine promptly fell back, Ort Wells and Mercury going to the turn into the stretch together, with the favorite still under a pull. On the straight Mercury hung on so well that O'Neill, who rode Ort Wells, grew uneasy, and half way down the stretch sat down and went to riding. Still Mercury clung at his sides, and for a half dozen strides there was some doubt as to the favorite's ability to shake the Duryea gelding off. Inside the last furlong pole, however, Ort Wells began to come away a bit under O'Neill's riding, and Hildebrand, on Mercury, went to the whip, Mercury after that stopping, while Ort Wells drew out and won rather handily by a short length, with Mercury second two lengths and a half away from Graziallo, third. The value of the stakes to the winner, including the sum going to the nominator of the successful horse, in this case Mr. Drake himself, was $20,945, the second money $2,333, and the third money $1,666, with other prizes for the nominators of the placed horses and the trainers of the first three. The time, 2:37 3-5, on a fast track, fell two seconds and two-fifths behind the time made by Africander in the Realization last year.

For the second part of the Double Event Stakes, six furlongs, down the Futurity course, for two-year-olds, only five ran, with the entry of Newton Bennington, comprising Song and Wine, winner of the first part of the stakes, and Blandy, the favorites at odds on, Song and Wine carrying a penalty of seven pounds, while the other runners had up scale weight except in the case of J. R. Keene's Veto, which ran with a maiden allowance. Councilman led, with Veto second, to the bend in the Futurity course, where Sparkling Star, in an attempt to come through on the rail, was all but thrown over the fence, Veto at that point taking command and, ridden out throughout he last quarter of a mile, winning by two lengths from Blandy, which closed at the end and beat Councilman for second place. Song and Wine, after breaking with his field, was outrun and finished last.

In the opening event W. C. Daly scored a win with the two-year-old Jerry C. at 15 to 1. Jerry C. closing on the pacemaker, Tramotor, in the last furlong and winning rather easily. Mineola, well up all the way, took the second event in handy style from Ancestor, second, and in winning made a new world's record for six and a half furlongs by running in 1:18 2-5, clipping a fifth of a second from the record made by Ancestor last week.

Bobadil, heavily backed by the Drake stable, and ridden by the apprentice Sperling, led all the way and won, ridden out, before Possession, second.

In the last race of the day and meeting Rosetint, equal favorite with Hortensia, closed at the finish after New York made the pace into the stretch and won cleverly. Two post favorites and one of equal choices were returned first in the course of the day. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; last five and one-half furlongs of the Futurity course.

	S.	¼.	F.
Jerry C., 102, D. O'Connor, 15-1, 6-1	3	½	1²
Tramotor, 109, Redfern, 7-2, 7-5	1	1	2n
Greylad, 102, J. Martin, 12-1, 4-1	6	5	3n
Jack McKeon, 107, Miller, 15-1, 6-1	2	2	4
Bulwark, 104, Hildebrand, 5-1, 2-1	5	4	5
Invader, 112, Higgins, 5-1, 2-1	4	6	6
Pink Garter, 99, H. Phillips, 16-1, 4-1	7	7	7
Tea, 102, Travers, 20-1, 8-1	9	8	8
Idle Hour, 99, McCafferty, 40-1, 15-1	8	9	9
Martha Gorman, 111, W. Hennessy, 10-1, 4-1	10	10	10
Legatee, 112, Odom, 100-1, 40-1	12	11	11
Argos, 112, H. Cochran, 100-1, 40-1	11	12	12
Thirty-third, 105, O'Neil, 8-1, 3-1	13	13	13

Time—1:07 2-5. Good start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner b. c., by Resplendent-Illbrock, owned by W. C. Daly and trained by D. Hunter.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six and one-half furlongs on the main track.

	S.	½.	F.
Mineola, 103, Hildebrand, 7-2, 7-5	3	2	1¹
Ancestor, 100, Cormack, 7-1, 5-2	4	3	2ª
Kohinoor, 108, Redfern, 8-1, 3-1	6	3	3ª
Grey Friar, 108, J. Martin, 5-1, 2-1	2	5	4
Graceful, 97, Travers, 15-1, 6-1	5	4	5
Monte Carlo, 91, J. Jones, 60-1, 20-1	9	6	6
Stalwart, 108, H. Phillips, 10-1, 4-1	11	8	7
Witchcraft, 99, H. Callahan, 15-1, 6-1	13	12	8
Spring, 107, McCafferty, 7-1, 3-1	12	11	9
Gay Boy, 113, Burns, 12-1, 5-1	10	10	10
Schoharie, 99, O'Brien, 40-1, 15-1	1	9	11
Stampede Ground, 97, H. Cochran, 20-1, 8-1	7	8	12
Tol San, 88, W. Mara, 300-1, 100-1	9	13	13
Arcade, 108, Shaw, 60-1, 20-1	14	14	14

Time—1:18 2-5. Good start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by Meddler-Hurley Burley, owned by H. B. Duryea and trained by J. W. Rogers.

THIRD RACE.—The Double Event, second part, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last six furlongs of the Futurity course.

	S.	½.	F.
Veto, 112, Redfern, 6-1, 8-5	4	1	1²
*Blandy, 122, H. Phillips, 15-20, 1-3	2	3	2¹
Councilman, 122, Hildebrand, 20-1, 6-1	5	2	3ª
Sparkling Star, 122, J. Martin, 12-5, 3-5	3	4	4
*Song and Wine, 129, O'Neil, 15-20, 3-5	1	5	5

*Coupled as Bennington's entry.

Time—1:14. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner c. by Ben Brush-Prohibition II., owned by J. R. Keene and trained by James Rowe.

FOURTH RACE.—The Lawrence Realization Stakes, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and five furlongs.

	S.	1.	F.
Ort Welles, 126, O'Neil, 3-10, out	1	3	1¾
Mercury, 113, Hildebrand, 9-1, 8-5	2	4	2ª
Graziallo, 122, J. Martin, 15-1, 2-1	4	5	3ª
St. Valentine, 116, H. Phillips, 7-1, 6-5	3	1	4
Ostrich, 122, Odom, 60-1, 10-1	5)	2	5

Time—2:47 3-5. Good start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner ch. c. by King Eric-Tea's Over, owned by J. A. Drake and trained by Enoch Wishard.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	½.	F.
Bobadil, 90, Sperling, 7-2, 8-5	6	1	1n
Possession, 99, Hildebrand, 4-1, 8-5	1	2	2n
Himself, 108, D. [illegible]	4	3	3ª
Gertilab, 92, W. [illegible]	3	4	4
Latheron, 94, McCafferty, 20-1, 8-1	4	5	5
Ethics, 101, H. Cochran, 20-1, 8-1	10	7	6
Reville, 102, J. Martin, 4-1, 8-5	2	5	7
Aurumaster, 104, T. Burns, 20-1, 7-1	3	8	8
Dimple, 96, Travers, 11-1, 6-1	7	9	9
Requiter, 99, H. Phillips, 15-1, 6-1	8	10	10
Allan, 93, Schilling, 30-1, 10-1	12	11	11
Stonewall, 101, E. Walsh, 30-1, 10-1	11	12	12
Sir Roche, 103, Higgins, 60-1, 20-1	13	13	13

Time—1:52 3-5. Poor start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Deceiver-Brune, owned by J. A. Drake and trained by Enoch Wishard.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course.

	S.	¾.	F.
Rosetint, 115, T. Burns, 2-1, 7-10	2	3	1¹
New York, 111, Odom, 6-1, 2-1	3	1	2¹½
Stilicho, 104, Redfern, 8-1, 3-1	6	6	3ª
Illyria, 105, D. O'Connor, 40-1, 12-1	4	4	4
Gold Dome, 111, H. Phillips, 7-1, 2-1	1	2	5
Hortensia, 115, Hildebrand, 2-1, 7-10	5	5	6
Philippine, 107, Solling, 60-1, 20-1	7	7	7

Time—1:47. Good start. Won cleverly, place ridden out. Winner ch. f., 4 years, by Hastings-Lady Rosemary, owned by John Boden and trained by James Boden.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Reliable 138	Prince Saim Saim 107
Auditor 122	Gay Lizzette 102
Queen Elizabeth 113	Mising Link 97
Jack O'Lantern 113	Liberia 97
Honiton 113	

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, over the short steeplechase course; about two miles.

Conover 158	Swamplands 135
Fulminate 154	Georgia Pine 134
Black Death 150	Treck 133
Farmer's Foe 141	Lady Golightly 130
Neponset 148	Silver Twist 130
Bermuda King 138	Perion 130

THIRD RACE.—The Montauk Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Waterside 117	Lindsay Gordon 107
Tongorder 115	Bill Bailey II. 107
Diamond 115	Hawtrey 107
Knight of Pearl 115	Don Royal 107
Buttling 115	Perry McAdoo 107
Pasadena 110	

FOURTH RACE.—The Test Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

Hermis 133	Dainty 103
Highball 119	Wild Thyme 98
Beldame 115	Damon 97
Dalesman 113	Dick Bernard 95
Dolly Spanker 111	Gold Saint 88
High Chancellor 106	

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong.

Palmbearer 101	Glisten 94
*Allan 98	*Briarthorpe 88
Palmbearer 101	

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs.

Istria 110	Long Dan 110
Broadcloth 110	Dandelion 110
Grand Column 110	Pacetti 107
Tommie Waddell 110	Salt and Pepper 107
Gowanus 110	Dreamer 107
Knight of Weston 110	Bella Signora 107

$15,000 FOR AFRICANDER.

S. Deimel, Former Partner in Ownership, Bought the Colt Outright.

A combination sale of race horses in training consigned by about a dozen different owners was held by the Fasig-Tipton Sales Company at the Sheepshead Bay Sales Paddock yesterday, with a large crowd of horsemen in attendance. The most important offering of the day was that of the horses owned by the Hampton Stable, in which name C. F. Dwyer and S. Deimel have raced for two years. The horses of this establishment include Africander, Suburban winner of 1903, and the largest three-year-old winner of the season, and the useful colt Wotan. The sale was to dissolve the partnership, as the stable has been decidedly unsuccessful so far this year. Africander was the star of the sale, but, after dwelling on the horse for some time, he finally was bid in for $15,000 by C. Fox, acting as agent for Mr. Deimel, and went back to his old barn. Wotan brought the next highest price of the sale, $8,000 being bid by W. M. Scheftel, owner of Highball, and also the owner of Wotan when that colt made his first appearance on the Eastern turf last season. The largest prices of the sale were as follows:

PROPERTY OF THE HAMPTON STABLE.

Africander, b. c., 4 years, by Star Ruby-Afric Queen, by Darebin; C. Fox $15,000
Wotan, b. c., 3, by Wagner-Undecided, by Deceiver; W. Scheftel 8,000

PROPERTY OF S. PAGET.

Torchello, b. g., 2, by St. Gatien-Tortosa, by Torso; Patchogue Stable 5,200
Goldfleur, ch. c., by Goldfinch-Fleurette, by Glenelg; A. Gerson 1,750
Clover Hampton, b. f., by Bathampton-Cloverdale II., by Spendthrift; F. M. Kelly 1,600

PROPERTY OF H. B. DURYEA.

Whorler, ch. c., 4, by Inverness-Whyota, by Hanover; W. H. Snyder 2,000

PROPERTY OF OTHER OWNERS.

Mon Amour, ch. f., 2, by Montana-Amarette, by Joe Daniels; W. Midgeley 1,000
Rubric, ch. c., 2, by Mirthful-Herbric, by Hermence; A. L. Aste 1,200
Lord of the Valley, b. c., by Hastings-Lady Violet, by The Ill Used; M. L. Hayman 1,350

J. A. DRAKE LEADS WINNERS.

Stable Earned $56,265 at Sheepshead, Ort Wells's Share Being $50,685.

With the value of the Lawrence Realization Stakes added to the earlier winnings of his stable, John A. Drake led the winning owners at the Sheepshead Bay meeting, which closed yesterday, by a big margin, his stable having earned a total of $56,265, of which sum the stout three-year-old Ort Wells contributed $50,085. Ort Wells won four races in all at the meeting, these being the Tidal, the Commonwealth Handicap, and the Realization Stakes, and one purse race, in addition to running second to Irish Lad in the Advance Stakes.

E. R. Thomas is the second largest winner on the Sheepshead Bay list of winners, with a total of $35,853 to his credit, the largest individual winner in his stable being the hero of the Suburban Handicap, Hermis. John E. Madden is third with $26,855, his largest-winning horse being Flyback, victor in the Great Trial Stakes. H. B. Duryea comes fourth with $22,073 won, Irish Lad, with his Advance Stakes victory, being the best winner of the stable. R. T. Wilson, Jr., is fifth, with a total of $21,475 won at the meeting; Newton Bennington is sixth, with a total of $18,850; Andrew Miller seventh, with $15,080, and James R. Keene is eighth, with $11,900, these constituting all the stables that won more than $10,000 in the course of the seventeen days of the Coney Island Jockey Club's meeting.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

The racing stable of H. B. Duryea, with all the horses that will be campaigned through the remainder of the season, will be shipped to Saratoga next Monday, and will rest there until the opening of the Saratoga meeting, following the close at Brighton Beach.

Eugenia Burch, the star filly three-year-old of last season, but this season something of a disappointment, was galloped a mile and a furlong in 1:59, the first mile in 1:44, at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, and gives promise of soon regaining her best form.

Jockeys Hildebrand, who rode Mercury, and J. Martin, who rode Graziallo, in the race for the Realization Stakes yesterday, went into the stand after the finish. Hildebrand with a complaint of interference, but no action was taken by the Stewards. In the race for the Double Event, where there was real crowding, none of the riders made complaint.

John A. Drake, who, at Gravesend, bought a half interest in the two-year-old Britisher for $12,500 from J. E. Madden, yesterday secured full possession of the colt by purchasing the remaining half from Mr. Madden on the same terms as in the original purchase, Britisher thus costing Mr. Drake $25,000.

Inter-City Athletic League Formed.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—As an outcome of the inter-city athletic championship contests the Inter-City Athletic League of America has been formed. At a meeting of representatives of the different cities in the contests Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick of New York was to-day elected President and Charles E. Boynton of Chicago Secretary of the organization. It is planned to hold a National athletic tournament every three years, and the present plan is to hold the next one at Chicago in 1907.

Kings County Tennis Tournament.

By a succession of defaults the open tournament of the Kings County Tennis Club, on the club courts at Kingston Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn, was brought up to the semi-final rounds. Louis J. Grant, father of the indoor champion, Wylie C., gave his son a stiff argument in a two-set match, which the latter won, 14—12, 10—8. Summary:

Men's Singles.—Second Round—W. C. Grant defeated L. J. Grant, 14—12, 10—8; H. Mollenhauer defeated G. N. Antonides, 6—1, 6—2; F. A. Westfall defeated M. S. Voehill, 6—1, 6—2; Louis J. Grant defeated E. Field by default; G. Antonides defeated Harry Allen by default; M. S. Voehill defeated H. Talbot by default.

Riseley Won Davis Tennis Cup Match.

LONDON, July 5.—In the lawn tennis contest for the Dwight F. Davis Tennis Cup, singles, at Wimbledon to-day Riseley beat De Borman, 6—2, 6—2.

Le Maire [illegible] L. Doherty.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

After 18 Straight Victories New Yorks Succumb to Philadelphia.

AMERICANS WIN AT HOME

Powell's Pitching and Greater New York's Faultless Fielding Too Much for Mack's Quakers.

New York's aspirations to make a new record of straight victories were checked yesterday in a finely contested game at Philadelphia. Although McGinnity did the pitching until the ninth inning, the Philadelphians batted hard, played a surprisingly good fielding game, and finally won after ten innings by a score of 6 to 5. Only one other National League contest was decided, Boston defeating Brooklyn by 7 to 3. No games were played in the West on account of rain.

At American League Park the Greater New Yorks began the first of a long series of games at home, and were successful over the Philadelphia team by a score of 6 to 3. The fielding of Griffith's men was of high class, while Powell's pitching was an absolute puzzle to the visiting team. At Washington the champion Bostons won, while Cleveland had no difficulty in taking a game from St. Louis.

The scores of the games, standing of the teams, and contests scheduled for to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Philadelphia, 6; New York, 5, (10 innings.)
Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 3.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

CLUB.	New York.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	3	2	3	4	13	13	10	48	.738
Cincinnati.	3	..	6	6	7	5	2	5	36	.590
Chicago	4	6	..	6	7	5	3	5	37	.587
Pittsburg	3	6	5	..	7	5	3	5	35	.550
St. Louis	2	4	6	3	..	5	4	3	31	.500
Brooklyn	1	2	3	2	3	..	3	9	27	.397
Boston	1	3	4	3	6	7	..	9	26	.388
Philadelphia	3	1	1	2	3	4	3	..	19	.258
Games lost.	17	25	26	28	31	42	41	46		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 6; Philadelphia, 3.
Boston, 6; Washington, 2.
Cleveland, 14; St. Louis, 4.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

CLUB.	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	4	4	2	9	4	6	12	41	.651
New York	5	..	3	5	6	4	4	12	39	.629
Chicago	3	4	..	5	6	4	5	12	39	.582
Cleveland	4	2	4	..	4	7	6	6	32	.542
Philadelphia	5	6	5	4	..	7	3	8	32	.516
St. Louis	3	3	4	4	3	..	5	5	27	.451
Detroit	2	3	4	4	4	3	..	2	27	.435
Washington	0	2	2	1	1	2	3	..	11	.180
Games lost.	22	23	28	27	30	33	35	50		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Philadelphia at New York.
Boston at Washington.
St. Louis at Cleveland.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New Yorks Outplay Philadelphians and Win by 6 to 3.

From now until July 30 the Greater New Yorks will play uninterruptedly at American League Park, and the clean-cut baseball they presented yesterday would seem to indicate that the team is in excellent shape, and will present a formidable front to the teams they are scheduled to meet within the next four weeks. Against the strong-batting Philadelphians yesterday the local men outplayed the Quakers, Powell's pitching being a complete puzzle to them. They made but four hits, but they all counted, three in the third inning and one in the ninth netting three earned runs. Bender was batted hard at times, but the errors of Seybold, Monte Cross, and Powers proved more disastrous than the hits. Not an error was charged against the New Yorks, but probably the most brilliant exhibition in the field was the catch by Fultz of Bruce's long hit to centre field in the sixth inning. When the ball left the bat it had all the appearance of a home run, but Fultz gathered it in on a run.

Powell began pitching in a masterful fashion, two of the first three men striking out, and in the second inning all three batsmen were retired on fly balls. In the third inning, however, Monte Cross, after two strikes and three balls had been called, placed the ball past Fultz and reached third base. Powers followed with a single, scoring Cross. On Bender's sacrifice Powers went to second, and he finally got to third on a wild pitch. Hartsel waited long enough to reach first on bad balls, but when Pickering hit a bounder into Powell's hands Powers left third for home and then retraced his steps, but failed to reach the base in time. With two out, Bruce came to Hartsel's rescue at second base by hitting safely to left field and scoring the left fielder. This ended the run getting, for Lave Cross forced out Bruce at second. Not another hit was made off Powell until the ninth inning, when Murphy sent the ball to the centre field fence for a home run.

Elberfeld started the batting for the New Yorks in the second inning with a three-baser between centre and left field. Fultz followed with a double, but the latter was left on second. Powell landed on third by a hard hit to left field in the third inning, but was unable to score. In the fourth inning Anderson opened with a single, but was forced out at second by Elberfeld. Fultz hit out another double, this time to left field, and Elberfeld scored. Fultz was caught off second by a fine throw of Powers, and Conroy was easily disposed of. After Keeler had been put out in the sixth inning Williams made a single and Anderson a two-baser to right field. Elberfeld hit to short stop, and Williams scored on Cross's wild throw to the plate. Powers made another bad throw in trying to catch Elberfeld at second, and Anderson tallied. Elberfeld scored on M. Cross's poor throw to first to head off Conroy. Seybold's failure to hold a thrown ball and hits of Keeler and Williams resulted in the sixth and last run. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	1	0	2	0	0
Pickering, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Bruce, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
L. Cross, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Seybold, 1b.	0	0	9	0	1
Murphy, 2b.	1	1	0	3	0
M. Cross, ss.	1	1	3	6	2
Powers, c.	0	1	7	1	1
*Noonan	0	0	0	0	0
Bender, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	3	4	24	12	4

*Batted for Powers in 10th inning.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dough'ty, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Williams, 2b.	1	2	4	3	0
Anderson, 1b.	1	2	9	1	0
Elberfeld, ss.	3	1	0	6	0
Fultz, cf.	0	2	4	0	0
Conroy, 3b.	0	0	3	0	0
Kleinow, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Powell, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total.	6	9	27	13	0

Philadelphia ..... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
New York ..... 0 1 0 1 0 3 1 0 x—6

Two-base hits—Fultz, (2.) Anderson. Three-base hits—Elberfeld, Powell, M. Cross. Home run—Murphy. Sacrifice hit—Bender. First base on balls—Off Powell, 4. First base by errors—New York, 2. Struck out—By Powell, 5; by Bender, 5. Stolen base—Elberfeld. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Wild pitch—Powell. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance—3,033.

CLEVELAND, 14; ST. LOUIS, 4.

CLEVELAND, July 5.—Cleveland won another heavy batting game to-day by the score of 14 to 4, Cleveland having nineteen hits for a total of thirty-two bases off Glaiver. Bernhard was also hit hard, but the hits were not consecutive. The batting of Hickman, Lush, [illegible] and the fielding of Hill, Hickman, Wallace, Bradley, and Lush were features. Attendance, 1,585. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland 5 2 0 0 0 0 5 1 1	14	19	3
St. Louis 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0	4	16	2

Batteries—Bernhard and Bemis; Seiver and Kahoe.

BOSTON, 6; WASHINGTON, 2.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Boston bunched its hits in one inning to-day off Townsend, and defeated Washington 6 to 2. A heavy rainstorm delayed the game twenty-five minutes. Six double plays were the features. Attendance, 500. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Washington 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0	2	8	2
Boston 1 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 1	6	8	0

Batteries—Townsend and Clarke; Winter and Farrell.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphias Cut the New York's Long Victorious String.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The Phillies have seldom scored a more popular victory than the one which came their way after two men had been retired in the tenth inning of to-day's game. New York, with its record of eighteen straight victories, playing fast ball, and with McGinnity, the famous "Iron Man," in the box, it looked reasonably certain that the Phillies would again suffer the sting of defeat. Again the unexpected happened—New York was beaten 6 to 5—and when Dooin raced across the home plate in the tenth inning with the winning run there was as much enthusiasm shown by the small crowd as attended many a victory before crowded stands in the days gone by.

It was with the expectation of winning the game from the Phillies and establishing a new major league record for straight victories that Manager McGraw selected McGinnity to pitch, and when Manager Duffy put Duggleby, who has been knocked out of the box in the last two games he pitched, New York was a 5 to 1 favorite with the crowd.

Duggleby drew better as the game progressed, and but for his weakening in the ninth inning, when, with two men out, he hit Gilbert and Warner, the Phillies would not have been called upon to play their half of the ninth. With Gilbert and Warner on the bases, McGraw took Warner's place on first and sent McCormick to bat for McGinnity. The change worked successfully for the time, as McCormick hit to the right field screen, scoring Gilbert with the tying run, and McGraw was nipped at the plate trying to reach home.

Taylor went in to pitch for New York in the ninth. Fraser took Duggleby's place in the tenth, and New York went out in order, a fine stop by Gleason retiring the third man. Doyle, the first man up for the Phillies, sent a long fly to Bresnahan. Dooin made his third safe hit, and moved to second, when McGee rolled a grounder to McGann and was out. It needed a hit, and Hall was equal to the occasion. He hit a short fly, which fell just out of reach of Dahlen, Mertes, and Bresnahan, and while they stood looking at the ball Dooin galloped home with the needed run. New York was lucky in scoring, as at least three of their runs came as gifts on errors by Hall and Duggleby and a misjudged fly by McGee. Devlin made the only error for the visitors, and it counted for a run in the sixth. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bresn'h'n, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Browne, rf.	0	2	3	0	0
Devlin, 3b.	0	3	0	1	1
McGann, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0
Mertes, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	1	5	0
Gilbert, 2b.	1	1	4	2	0
Warner, c.	0	1	4	1	0
Bow'man, c.	0	0	1	0	0
McGin'ty, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*McCormick.	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	5	12	29	12	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	3	3	4	6	0
Lush, rf.	0	2	1	2	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	15	0	0
Dooin, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Doolan, ss.	2	3	1	1	0
McGee, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Hall, 3b.	0	2	0	5	0
Hulswitt, ss.	0	0	5	3	0
Duggleby, p.	0	1	0	3	1
Fraser, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	6	13	30	21	1

*Batted for McGinnity in ninth.
†Two out when winning run was scored.

New York 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 5
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 1 0 3 1 0 0 1†—6

Earned runs—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hits—McGann, McCormick, Lush, Dooin. Three-base hits—Mertes, Gleason. Sacrifice hit—Mertes. Stolen bases—Dahlen, Gleason. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 8. Double plays—Gleason and Doyle; Hulswitt, Gleason and Doyle; Hall, Gleason and Doyle. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 1; off Duggleby, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Gilbert, Warner. Struck out—By McGinnity, 4; by Taylor, 1; by Duggleby, 1. Balk—Duggleby. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Hits—Off McGinnity, 11 in nine innings; off Taylor, 2 in 1 inning; off Duggleby, 12 in nine innings. Attendance—1,938. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Carpenter.

BOSTON, 7; BROOKLYN, 3.

BOSTON, July 5.—Before to-day's game was called in the seventh inning on account of rain it had grown too dark to handle the ball properly, and Brooklyn gave a ridiculous exhibition of fielding. Boston won, 7 to 3, making hits coincide with Brooklyn's misplays. Foul catches by both catchers and Willis's pitching were the redeeming features. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Geier, cf.	.2	3	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	7	1	0
Carney, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Cooley, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
Abbatichio, ss.	1	3	1	0	0
D'hanty, 3b.	0	2	0	1	0
Raymer, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Needham, c.	0	1	7	0	2
Willis, p.	1	1	1	2	0
Total.	7	14*	20	7	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	0	0	2	0	1
Dillon, 1b.	1	1	3	1	1
Lumley, rf.	1	2	2	0	1
Sheckard, lf.	1	0	2	0	0
Babb, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Bergen, c.	0	1	4	1	0
Jordan, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
McCor'k, 3b.	0	0	3	1	1
Jones, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Total.	3	4	18	5	5

*Two out in seventh when game was called.

Boston ..... 1 0 1 0 2 3 . . —7
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3

Earned runs—Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 1

HULL'S EXPERIMENT IN CITY OWNERSHIP

Consul Hamm Reports on Municipal Railway.

PLAN MEETS HIS APPROVAL

Success at Hull Akin to That in Other English Cities—Objections Answered.

United States Consul Walter C. Hamm of Hull, England, has made a special report to the Department of Commerce and Labor on the "City-Owned Street Cars" of that place. Mr. Hamm in his report reviews the comparatively slow development of Hull, as contrasted with that of other British municipalities, and its causes, many of which he traces to a short-sighted administrative policy in the past.

Slme five years ago, he says, the advent of Sir Alfred Gelder as Mayor brought about a change of things, and as a result Hull has now broad and well-kept avenues, improved dock facilities, a modern water-supply system, and an excellent municipal street car service. In this latter connection he says:

"Hull began the municipalization of its transit system at an unusually favorable time. The charters of the old companies were about to expire, so there were few rights and privileges to be acquired. The total outlay of money for this purpose was about $170,000. At the same date the city was entering upon an extended system of street improvements. The streets were to be repaved and widened, and new avenues cut through the old part. It was thus possible to lay new tracks at the same time that new pavements were put down.

"A statement of the street car system would not be complete without a description of these city pavements. They are of the most enduring character, and afford a foundation for the rails unequaled by anything of the kind that I know of in the United States. First a layer of chalk is put down ten inches thick. Over this is placed an eight-inch layer of broken stone and cement, in which the ties for the stringers are laid, and on this layer of cement are superimposed the blocks of wood or stone which form the pavement. The rails are of the centre-groove girder pattern, weighing ninety-six pounds to the yard. This forms a track which for solidity and evenness cannot be surpassed. Hull has now a little over twelve miles of such double track, and this number is being constantly added to.

"One of the chief peculiarities of the Hull tram system is the double-decked car. All the cars, of which there are 116 in number, are of this pattern. In adopting the double-decker, however, Hull has only followed the style in use in Great Britain and Ireland. Recent statistics show that of the 6,660 electric cars in use in the United Kingdom 90 per cent. are double-deckers, and only 10 per cent. single-deckers. In this way the seating capacity of the cars is more than doubled, the upper deck accommodating more passengers than the lower deck. The Hull cars are of two different dimensions, the smaller seating twenty-two passengers below and thirty-five on top. This of course compels a heavier style of car and longer platforms, both at the front and rear, so as to prevent congestion in loading and unloading. These cars cost here about $3,000 each without the cover over the roof, which is now being added to most of them."

Answering the common objections to double-decked cars, Mr. Hamm states first that experience has shown that they can be filled and emptied as quickly as single-deckers, that covered platforms on top afford sufficient protection from the weather, that the weight of double-decked cars is not such as to prevent rapid and easy handling on ordinary grades, and that the possession of the upper platform affords a sure solution of the "smoking problem."

Further, on the financial aspects of the Hull municipal car system, Mr. Hamm reports:

"Next to the style of cars, the chief distinguishing feature of the Hull tramway system is the cheapness of the fares. These are 1 penny (2 cents) on all lines and for all distances. The financial results of this low-fare system are equally interesting. During the latest twelve months reported on there were ten miles of double track, or twenty miles of single track, in operation. The gross income was about $445,000; the cost of operation was about $233,000. This left a gross profit of $212,000, and, deducting interest on the investment and the sinking sum, left a net profit of $122,000, an average of over $12,000 a mile of double track, which went into the City Treasury.

"The wages paid look low to an American. Motormen receive from $6.75 to $8.50 a week and conductors from $5 to $6.50 a week. But it must be remembered that house rents and some kinds of provisions are lower in England than in most American cities. This difference might make it necessary to add $2 a week to the wages of Hull motormen and conductors when comparing them with the wages of the same class of American workingmen. But as the total wages paid on the whole system was a little less than the net profits, after deducting interest and sinking fund, it is evident that wages could be doubled and still a small profit be shown. All the employes are of an excellent class, fully equal in intelligence and efficiency to those employed on any street car line. A day's work consists of ten hours, the cars being run from 5 A. M. to 11:30 P. M. The speed varies in different parts of the city, the maximum being twelve miles an hour. The overhead trolley is used.

"The popularity of the system can be judged from the fact that during 1903, with ten miles of double track in operation, there were 22,062,103 passengers carried. As Hull has a population of 250,000, this means an average of 88 rides for every man, woman, and child in Hull. The length of track is being constantly added to, and all the leading streets will soon have car lines."

THE OPEN SHOP.

Workingman Sees in It the Degradation of His Class.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a workingman, but not a union man. I am a reader of THE TIMES, not because I am particularly in love with its policy or general tendencies, but because, among all the papers that are usually read by my class of people, it is the least sensational and ridiculous in giving the news that is interesting to the average man who is not looking for new sensations or scandals daily, or for trading stamps or chewing gum on Sundays.

I am, however, impelled to write the following on account of your editorial in today's issue regarding the open-shop movement. Of course you seem to rejoice over the fact that "the movement is spreading among the employing class. You feel "encouraged" and are cocksure that the garment workers who so bravely took up the fight will loose, and beforehand you release some leaders, and in charity you permit some other leaders (who are safe and sane) to hold the workers together through defeat, for which you will give them credit.

But permit me to say that you figure without the host. The garment workers haven't lost as yet; the chances are they will win, for all working people, union or non-union, recognize what this struggle means and will come to their assistance. But, win or lose, it is certain that those leaders who are opposing the strike and, in my mind, are thus giving aid and comfort to the enemy, will be the ones "released to their own place," and will be known for what they are, namely, hirelings and traitors.

Your paper claims to antagonize labor organizations on account of the "tyranny" they are using in enforcing their will on the "free workers." Your paper, like others of the same ilk, have a patent for speaking in the name of "democracy," "justice," "law and order," and "freedom to work," but from the labor troubles during the last few years, and particularly from what is now going on in Colorado, we have learned that your democracy, your justice, your law and order, are not ours, and your "freedom to work" means to us a fight for a job and starvation wages. And your attitude during the present struggle proves beyond a doubt your hostility to the workers organized or unorganized.

You, or, rather, those for whom you speak, want an open shop in order to destroy the unions, and then inaugurate "unlimited competition" among the workers for the jobs that are to be had, and when they are destroyed, as they certainly will be, if the open shop is forced upon the unions, then the American workers will be "free" to cut each other's throats in a fierce fight for jobs, which will naturally lower wages, and the standard of living of all the workers will go down. With low wages and with no union to control the hours of labor, the worker will, of course, have an "inducement" to work longer hours and much faster, and thus produce a great deal more, and probably piece work or "shareholding" (à la Steel Trust) will take the place of weekly or daily contracts, and the workers will again have an "incentive" to produce much more than under the "tyranny." The American employing class will have accomplished its object; they will be able to take the cheap goods thus produced to the markets of Europe and Asia, and be in a position to compete with the employing classes of Russia, France, Germany, and Great Britain. They will be able to sell cheap, for they will have lots to sell, for already it is a well-established fact that the American worker produces more in a given time than any other worker of any other country.

What the result will be we can even now foresee; it will be a leveling down of the American wage worker to the condition of the degraded European and Asiatic worker, and the American manufacturers will pocket the profits. This, to my mind, is the sum and substance of the open-shop question.

I have reason to believe that you will not publish this letter, for I admit it is rather expecting too much from any newspaper to allow any such thing in its columns, but I still thought that as one of your constant readers I am entitled to a hearing, even though I might abuse the privilege you would be kind enough to grant me.

S. N. LAHTNEBECIER.

New York, July 2, 1904.

Charlotte's 16 Saloons Must Close.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 5.—By a majority of over 400 votes Charlotte to-day voted for Prohibition. Three questions were submitted, viz.: Prohibition, dispensary, and saloons. Less than 50 votes were cast for dispensary. The election was quiet. There are now sixteeen saloons in Charlotte, paying $1,000 city tax annually.

The New York Times

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On Big Moose Lake, an Adirondack gem. Altitude 2,400 feet; fine; speckled trout fishing. Every convenience. Booklet N. Y. Times Bureau, or DART & MORRISON, Big Moose, N. Y.

THE WILLEY HOUSE, Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y. Opens June 1st.

THE OWL'S HEAD, Keene, N. Y. A hotel in the Keene Valley. Open the year round. WILLEY & MOTISHER, Props.

THE ADIRONDACKS. HIAWATHA LODGE AND COTTAGES. On the shores of Spectacle Lake, Adirondacks; tennis, golf, boating and fishing. For booklet, address John R. MacDonald, Corey's, Franklin County, N. Y.

THE RAQUETTE LAKE HOUSE,

Raquette Lake, Adirondacks, N. Y. Best of fishing, hunting, and boating. Times Information Bureau, or G. R. Swartout, Prop'r.

RIVERSIDE INN, Adirondacks, Saranac Lake, N. Y. Modern improvements; suits with private baths; boating, fishing, etc. Times Bureau, or Pine & Corbett, Props.

THE **RUISSEAUMONT** HOTEL & COTTAGES, on Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks. T. EDMUND KRUMBHOLZ, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Placid Heights Inn, Lake Placid, N. Y. H. S. ISHAM. In 500-acre Park. Altitude, 2,200 feet.

ADIRONDACK HOUSE,

Keene Valley, N. Y. E. M. CRAWFORD, Prop.

TAHAWUS HOUSE, KEENE VALLEY, New York. Heart of Adirondacks. G. W. Eggliefield, Prop.

CLAWBONNY.—Modern improvements; near Ausable Chasm; rates, $8 to $12; circulars Times Bureau or E. A. Jordan, Keeseville, N. Y.

Waukesha, Big Tupper Lake, N. Y.; delightfully located; excellent boating and fishing. Rufus R. Fountain, Proprietor.

Cedar Island Camp.—Delightfully located on Fourth Lake. Booklet Times Office or A. G. Delamorch, Old Forge, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

3 1-2 HOURS FROM NEW YORK. Through Parlor car service to

Hotel Kaaterskill,

ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. NOW OPEN.

Same management as former years. Excellent cuisine; vegetables and milk from Kaaterskill Farm. Water from Famous Spring of Purity.

Booklets and further information of KAATERSKILL HOTEL CO., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

THE BREEZY HILL HOUSE.

In the Catskills; elevation, 2,000 feet; first-class table; newly furnished; modern bath-room; croquet, tennis, fishing, hunting, &c.; adults, $9; children, $6. John W. Bouton, Prop'r, Griffin Corners, N. Y.

PINE GROVE COTTAGE.

Select, homelike resort; excellent table; accommodates 40; 25th season; terms $6 to $10. Circulars mailed. L. E. WOOLHISER, Catskill, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM HOUSE

at Kiskatom; plenty of shade; magnificent scenery; comfortable rooms; telephone; eggs, milk from own farm; fishing. Fred Saxe, Catskill, N. Y.

The Pines, Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.—Beautiful private residence; modern conveniences; refined surroundings; 2¾ hours from N. Y.; $7 to $10; circular. Mrs. Frank Eno.

THE ARLINGTON, Hunter, N. Y. Select Resort for select people; excellent location; finest cuisine, $12 up. Boo! let. B. GROSSMAN.

Grand View House and Cottages, Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly kosher.) Capacity 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring water. Terms apply S. R. EPSTEIN.

HILL CREST Roxbury, N. Y. Elevation 1,600 ft. Capacity 20; select table; improvements; baths. A. Cartwright.

Ulster County.

WINDSOR LAKE HOUSE,

Shawangunk Mountains.

All Amusements, Orchestra, Casino, &c. High-class family resort; accommodates 200. Booklet. PAUL NICHOLS, Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y.

ROSE COTTAGE.—Accommodates 25 adults; $6 and $7; children, $4 and $5; on Shawangunk Mts. Send for circular. B. R. WOOD Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.

Staten Island.

THE MIDLAND BEACH HOTEL,

MIDLAND BEACH, STATEN ISLAND.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. GEO. E. WILSEN, PROP.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND. Fine bathing; every amusement; splendid restaurants; hotels; best resort for a day's outing.

Fort Jervis.

THE INN AT HIGH POINT,

No malaria—High altitude. Music, boating, tennis, billiards, etc. Leon St. John, Port Jervis, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

Full information at Times Resort Bureau, 32 Park Row. See large advertisement Wednesdays—Sundays.

New Hampshire.

WHITE MTS.

MAPLEWOOD HOTEL,

MAPLEWOOD, N. H. SOCIAL AND SCENIC CENTRE. High Altitude. Free from hay fever. Hotel OPENS JULY 6. Maplewood Cottage nearly opp. OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER. Terms moderate. Accommodates 135 people. Leon H. Cilley, Mgr. Write for Booklets. SEVERAL COTTAGES TO RENT. Booking at 3 Park Place, New York City.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN, EDGEWOOD PARK, GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND, CONN. WILL OPEN FOR THE SUMMER SEASON Beautifully located, with all rooms en suite and modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service for select patronage. Superior stables and "auto" quarters; Golf, Tennis, Casino Sports, Music, and perfect walks and drives through picturesque country. D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.

Spring Lake farm; high, healthy; no mosquitos; $5-$15. Mrs. L. B. Martin, High Ridge, Conn.

Maine.

RANGELEY LAKES, ME. Send 2-cent stamp to D. F. FIELD, Phillips, Me., for full information.

NEW YORK STATE.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

MILES OF OCEAN BOARDWALK.

Sullivan County.

LAKEGENOVESE HOUSE, three miles from Thompson Ridge Depot, on Erie Railroad and four miles from Bloomingburg Depot on Ontario and Western Railroad. Free transportation to farm. Accommodates sixty boarders. Rates from $8 to $12 per week. Table and service first class. Finest trout lake in Sullivan Co. Invigorating mountain air; pure water; sulphur springs on farm. Write to S. J. Howard, Burlingham, N. Y.

THE CRAGSMOOR INN,

CRAGSMOOR, N. Y. Elevation, 2,000 feet; 100 miles from city; opens May 28; booklet. R. D. Compton, 28 West 33d St.

THE EDGEMERE, V. P. DUHARRY, PROP. WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

THE KENWORTHY HOUSE. Parksville, N. Y. Accommodates 40; best board. J. L. STEWART.

Thousand Islands.

MURRAY HILL HOTEL, THOUSAND ISLANDS. High class resort; excellent cuisine; special rates to early guests. WM. P. CHASE, Murray Isle, N. Y.; 70 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Saratoga Springs.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRING HOTEL. On Shore of Saratoga Lake, N. Y. All attractions and comforts. Illustrated circular at N. Y. Times Bureau, N. Y. P. O. Mechanicsville, N. Y.

THE DAVARDO Strictly Kosher House. 556 B'way, Saratoga Spgs. Managed by Joseph Williams.

Lake George.

RISING HOUSE, Hague on Lake George, N. Y. June to October; $6 to $12. Byron A. Rising, Prop., or N. Y. Times Information Bureau.

THE HILLSIDE, Hague, Lake George. Sanitary plumbing; 80 guests. John McClanathan, Prop., Hague, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL AGNEW.

Whole Block Beach Front,

ATLANTIC CITY.

400 Rooms. 200 with Bath.

Thoroughly rebuilt, refurnished, reopened, and complete. Hydrotheraphy Baths, Swimming Pools; rates reduced $2.50 daily; $12 to $15 weekly; automobile; booklet; orchestra. A. C. Mitchell & Co.

GRAND ATLANTIC.

UNDER NEW LIBERAL MANAGEMENT. Virginia Av. and Beach, Atlantic City. Capacity 600; hot and cold sea water baths; improved cuisine and service; fine cafe; musical concerts; phones in bedrooms; rates $2.50 and up daily; $15 up weekly; American plan; coaches meet trains; photo; booklet. A. C. Mitchell & Co.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,

Ocean and South Carolina Av. Very convenient to Boardwalk, piers, and all amusements; rooms en suite, with private baths; elevator from street. BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE,

N. Y. Ave. and Beach. Elevator, baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. The proprietor's private power yacht free to guests. $11 per week and up. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

THE BREVOORT So. Car., between P. R. R. and Beach; $8 to $14 weekly; $2.75 Sat. until Monday. M. WALSH.

INLET ROAD HOUSE, under new management. Directly on the Board Walk. M. E. McQuade.

THE KILCOURSE, Oak Av., opposite Reading R. R. Special rates. OWEN KELLY.

SCARBOROUGH:—Directly on the Beach, Maryland Av. $2.50 a day up; $12.50 a week. Walter R. Davis, Mgr.

Summit.

THE BEECHWOOD,

New York's Ideal Near-By Resort. 21 MILES, 32 TRAINS, LACKAWANNA R. R. GOLF, TENNIS, MUSIC. Descriptive Booklet. H. K. ARMSTRONG, Summit, N. J.

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. And Eight Cottages.

35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry; altitude 800 feet. Tel 7B Bernardsville. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Mgr.

Asbury Park.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

24 and Ocean Aves., Asbury Park, N. J.; 50 yards from surf; now open. S. Kempe.

Ocean Grove.

THE COLONIAL, OCEAN GROVE. This well-known house open for the season; special rates. S. FOSTER.

Lake Hopatcong.

Hotel Breslin, Lake Hopatcong, N. J., now open. Palmer & MacDowell, Props. Post Office address, Mt. Arlington, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

13 MILES AT SEA.

High altitude, malaria and mosquitos unknown. Constant sea breezes. All the advantages of an ocean voyage, with none of the disadvantages. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, riding, driving; long-distance telephone and telegraph, De Forest wireless station.

The only direct line to Block Island is the Montauk line of steamers leaving daily, except Saturday, after June 23 from Pier No. 13 East River at 5:30 P. M., arriving at Block Island at 11 A. M. Saturday, leave at 1 P. M., arrive at 7:30 A. M. Sunday morning.

SPRING HOUSE, B. B. Mitchell.
MANISSIS HOTEL, C. E. & E. A. Brown.
MITCHELL COTTAGE, A. W. Mitchell.
PEQUOT HOUSE, T. A. Ball.
SEA SIDE HOUSE, G. F. Willis.
CENTRAL HOUSE, R. S. Littlefield.
CONNECTICUT HOUSE, Mrs. M. M. Day.
WOONSOCKET HOUSE, A. J. Rose.
HIGHLAND HOUSE, D. A. Mitchell.
BLOCK ISLAND HOUSE, Capt. G. W. Conley
VAILL COTTAGES, R. M. Payne.
OCEAN COTTAGE, H. A. Mott.
NATIONAL HOTEL, R. G. Lewis, Prop.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I. Full information at Times Resort Bureau, 32 Park Row. See large advertisement Wednesdays—Sundays.

NEW **PLIMPTON HOTEL,**

WATCH HILL, R. I. Open June to September. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Fishing. For Booklet and Information Address THOMAS PARKES, Proprietor.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

Hotel Manisses, Annex and Cottages. Surf bathing; telegraph, long distance telephone; electric bells, orchestra, etc.; moderate rates, booklet. E. A. BROWN.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I

Spring House. This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

Massachusetts.

THE HAVANA,

Pittsfield, Mass., in the Berkshires. Boating, fishing, golfing, tennis, croquet, charming drives; no mosquitos; cuisine unexcelled. M. E. BENEMELIS, Prop.

THE MAPLEWOOD.

PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS. Opens June 1st. Send for Booklet. A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

Woodlawn Inn Pittsfield, Mass., in Berkshires. A desirable Summer home. Large lawns, croquet, tennis; terms moderate. E. B. Carson, Mgr.

ELDORADO INN. B. Lawton, Prop. Good table and beautiful views of the Berkshires; terms moderate. Lenox Dale, Mass.

Vermont.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOTEL, LAKE DUNMORE, VT.

In the Green Mountains. Capacity 300. Elevator, electric lights, steam heat. Orchestra. Fine Bass fishing, all outdoor sports. Excellent cuisine. Moderate Rates. Booklet. FRANK J. QUINN, Prop'r.

LAKE ST. CATHERINE, VERMONT. Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Tennis, and Golf. Lake View-in-the-Pines Opens June 1. Special rates for June. I. H. & D. C. FRANCISCO, (Booklet.) Poultney, Vermont.

ECHO LAKE HOTEL, TYSON VT. Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes; boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

Lake Raponda Hotel and Cottages; beautiful, cool location; table and beds of the best; modern conveniences. W. C. Tift, Wilmington, Vt.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES, Rates $8 to $14. W.C.MOUND, Prop. Hydeville, Vt.

"The Castleton," Castleton, Vt.—A delightful place to spend the Summer. Send for booklet. Philip R. Leavenworth.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

Water Gap House—Now open; in the mountains of Pennsylvania; finest scenery in the country; hydraulic passenger elevator; private baths en suite, and a general renovation; golf, orchestra, mountain spring water through the house. MRS. L. W. BRODHEAD.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

Mount Pocono.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE, TOBYHANNA, Pa. Highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. Cornish.

Stroudsburg.

HIGHLAND DELL Blue Ridge Mountains. Elevation 1,300 feet. Capacity 150. Steam heat, electric lights. Open May to Nov. Booklet. Golf. J. F. Foulke.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex),	8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier,	8:40 "
" West 22d St.,	9:00 "
" West 129th St.,	9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on Saturdays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY. New C. W. Morse, Sailing on odd dates in July, and Adirondack, ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY. SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. Orchestra. Steamers sail from Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., arriving at Albany in time for connections North, East, and West. Booklet 2c. stamp.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson, and the Berkshires, Coxsackie and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA week-days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St.; 7 P. M. from West 129th St.

Extra boat (ONTEORA) Saturdays, 1:30, from Christopher St.; 1:50 from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson, by annex, and Malden. Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.

Dining Room on Main Deck. Illustrated Folder mailed free.

TROY LINE.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, N. R., West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), at 6 P. M. Sunday—STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connections made at Troy for all resorts North and East. Phone 1208—Spring.

Dining-rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight. Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50; Lake George, $4.30; Wilmington, Vt., $5.00.

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

JOY LINE.

PROVIDENCE $2.00 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON DIRECT $3.00

MOST DELIGHTFUL TRIP IN AMERICA. From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 300 Orchard.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Leave FRANKLIN ST. for RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE and NEWBURGH at 4 P. M. Daily, except Sundays; Saturday, 1 P. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 1:30 P. M. For WEST POINT, CORNWALL and NEWBURGH at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,

Steamers leave Pier 18 E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M. MONDAYS, EXTRA TRIP, 8 A. M., FOR SAG HARBOR.

HARTFORD LINE

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Rock Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M. Connects at River Landings. Write for Illustrated Booklet.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 5:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1,000 Is. Spl.
8:50 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
9:45 A. M.—†FAST MAIL.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.—*EXPOSITION LIMITED.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
1:50 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*" THE 20TH CENTURY LIM.
3:20 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT & CHICAGO SPL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—20½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO & THOUSAND IDS.
8:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Except Monday. ‖Saturday only. ‡Except Saturday and Sunday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturday at 2:37 P. M. Sundays 9:32 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations; also 838 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "200 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays. Pier 48, N. R.

St. Paul	July 9	New York	July 23
Philadelphia	July 16	New York	July 30

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MINNEHAHA

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY.
New York, June 15, 1904.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
To the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company, at a meeting this day held, called a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company to convene at the office of the Company in Beechmont, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of July, 1904, at eleven o'clock A. M., standard time, to consider and act upon resolutions to be brought before them at said meeting in substantially the form and to the effect following, viz.:

"Resolved (1), that the capital stock of the Southern Pacific Company be increased one hundred million dollars, by issuing one million additional shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each."

"Resolved, (2), that the said increased stock shall be preferred stock; that the holders of such preferred stock shall be entitled to dividends in each fiscal year at such rate, not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually out of the net profits, as shall be declared by the Board of Directors, before any dividend shall be declared on the common stock; that such dividends shall be non-cumulative; that the holders of such preferred stock shall not, by virtue thereof, be entitled to any other or further share of the profits of the Company; that, upon the dissolution of the Company, voluntarily or otherwise, the holders of preferred stock shall be entitled to have their shares redeemed at par before any distribution of any part of the assets of the Company shall be made to the holders of the common stock; that said preferred stock shall be issued and sold, from time to time, in such amounts and in such manner, as the Board of Directors may authorize and determine, but at not less than the par value of the shares; that it shall be convertible into common stock, share for share, at the option of the holders at any time; and shall be redeemable, at the option of the Company, on or at any time after the first day of July, 1905, and before the first day of July, 1910, at one hundred and fifteen dollars per share."

"Resolved (3), that the Board of Directors shall be and they are hereby authorized to establish, from time to time, and enforce all such rules and regulations respecting the issue, sale, redemption and conversion of such stock, not inconsistent herewith, as in the judgment of the Board may be necessary or expedient."

For the purpose of such special meeting the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed July 14, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Thursday, July 21, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ALEX. MILLER,
Secretary and Clerk.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Imperial Corporation:

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors for the IMPERIAL CORPORATION not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, and the Directors not having within one month thereafter called a special election, a meeting of the members of said corporation for the purpose of electing Directors thereof, amending and adopting by-laws, and transacting any other business which may be transacted thereat according to law, will be held at the office of the said corporation, No. 225 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. on the 13th day of July, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

Dated New York, June 28th, 1904.

E. S. WHITEHEAD,
M. R. JEWELL,
Stockholders of said Corporation.

July 1st, 1904.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Lincoln Safe Deposit Company will be held at the office of the Company, 52-38 East 42nd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, July 13th, 1904, at one P. M., for the purpose of electing eleven (11) Trustees and two (2) Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Little Falls & Dolgeville Railroad Co. for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, at Dolgeville, N. Y., Wednesday, July 20, 1904, at 1 P. M. Polls will remain open for one hour.

EDMUND R. WANCKEL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Robert Graves Company will be held at the office of the Company, 483-5 Fifth Av., in the City of New York, on Tuesday, July 19, at 2 o'clock, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

THOS. W. STRONG, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the American Bible House, called for the purpose of voting for or against the dissolution of the Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 236 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Friday, July 29th, at 3:30 P. M.

A. R. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.
OFFER OF $16,000,000 PHILADELPHIA CITY LOAN.
Philadelphia, June 9th, 1904.

Office of the Mayor.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Mayor, Room No. 202, City Hall, Philadelphia, until twelve o'clock noon Monday, July 11th, 1904, for sixteen million (16,000,000) dollars of desirable City Loan, on conditions as follows:

Sixteen million (16,000,000) dollars authorized by ordinance of City Councils approved May 18, 1904, entitled: "An ordinance to authorize the creation of a loan or loans by the City of Philadelphia for the sum of sixteen million (16,000,000) dollars for the improvements, extension and filtration of the water supply; for the purchase of new sites and the erection of new public school houses; for the erection of hospital buildings for contagious diseases; for the erection of buildings for home for the indigent; for the construction of main and branch sewers; for the erection of new bridges; for the repaving with improved pavement streets not occupied by passenger railways, paving intersections and grading streets; for continuing the improvement of the Boulevard, from Broad Street northeastward; for acquiring property and improvement of parkway, from City Hall to Fairmount Park; for the improvement of Broad Street, from Moyamensing Avenue southward, and other parkways in the southern section of the city; for the purchase of sites and the erection of police, patrol and fire houses, and for the removal of grade crossings."

In conformity with the provisions of the ordinance, the principal of the loan is authorized as above, viz.: Sixteen million (16,000,000) dollars will be payable thirty years after the date of issue of the certificates. The rate of interest shall not exceed three and one-half (3½) per centum per annum, and shall be payable at the office of the fiscal agent in the City of Philadelphia, half yearly, on the first day of the months of January and July.

Bidders are advised that under the ordinance certificates of loan will be issued in such amounts as the lender may require in the sums of one hundred dollars and its multiples, of the registered or coupon form, and shall be made "payable in lawful money of the United States, free from all taxes."

Proposals must be made upon the prescribed form of blanks, which may be obtained upon application at the office of the Mayor.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check or a certificate of deposit, drawn to the order of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, for five per centum of the amount of the loan for which bid is made. Checks or certificates accompanying bids not accepted will be returned to the bidders within forty-eight hours after the opening of the bids. Deposits of successful bidders will be applied in partial payment of the amount of the loan awarded them. It is distinctly announced, however, that no allowance will be made for interest on deposit from the time of opening bids to the time of settlement. Should there be more than one proposal at the same price, a pro rata award may be made.

Settlement in full for the loan awarded must be made with the City Treasurer on or before Saturday, July 16th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Mayor reserves to himself the right to reject any or all proposals or to award only a portion of the loan for which bids were received, as he may deem best for the interests of the City of Philadelphia.

JOHN WEAVER,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

DE CORDOVA & CO.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exch'ge.
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53 Broadway, New York City.
121 WEST 42D STREET.
"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your broker is as important as selection of right stocks."

FINANCIAL.

$500,000
Ulster & Delaware Railroad Co.
First Refunding Mortgage 4% Fifty Year Gold Bonds.
Dated 1902, Due October 1, 1952. Interest Payable April and October.

Listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

These bonds are secured by a mortgage covering the entire property of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad Co., consisting of 129 miles of railroad extending from Kingston Point, N. Y., on the Hudson River, to Oneonta, N. Y., where connection is had with the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and branches to Kaaterskill and Hunter, N. Y. On the twenty miles of main line from Bloomville to Oneonta, furnishing the important connection with the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and on eight additional miles, these bonds are a first mortgage, and on the remaining 101 miles they are subject to only $2,000,000 First Mortgage 5s, to retire which at maturity sufficient Refunding 4s are reserved. The total bonded debt per mile is only about $21,000, including all terminals, equipment, etc.

This property has been in successful operation since 1876, during which time it has grown to its present size, and in the past twenty-five years has never failed to earn a surplus in excess of fixed charges. This surplus has uniformly been expended on the property, which has been raised to a high standard of physical excellence. Sixty miles of track are laid with 90-lb. steel rails, the bridges are of iron or masonry and the roadbed well ballasted, all of which has been charged to operating expenses. These bonds were issued in 1902 for less than 75 per cent. of the actual cost of new construction and equipment. **No charges have been made to capital account in the last two years,** all improvements, new equipment, etc., having been charged to earnings.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Price 91 and accrued interest, yielding about 4.50.
REDMOND & CO.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.
STATEMENT OF CONDITION JUNE 30, 1904.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City Bonds at market	$1,835,060.00	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Railroad Bonds and Stocks at market	6,392,236.00	Surplus	2,500,000.00
United States Bonds at market	2,100.00	Undivided Profits $694,565.96	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate	653,061.93	Less Dividend No. 11, paid April 1, 1904 50,000.00	644,565.96
Amount Loaned on Collaterals	7,699,253.05	Reserved for Dividend No. 12, payable July 1, 1904	50,000.00
Bills Purchased	663,839.98	Reserved on account of Taxes, 1904	28,000.00
Interest, Commissions, &c., Receivable	190,028.78	General Deposits & Deposits in Trust	17,457,261.12
Cash on Hand and in Banks	4,292,875.20	Interest due on Deposits	48,627.86
	$21,728,454.94		$21,728,454.94

Morton Trust Company
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital - - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - - $6,000,000
Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.
Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.
Travellers' Letters of Credit issued. Foreign Exchange.
OFFICERS.
LEVI P. MORTON, President.
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.
JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President. T. B. MINAHAN, Asst. Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.
Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.
DIRECTORS:
John Jacob Astor, George F. Baker, Edward J. Berwind, Frederic Cromwell, James B. Duke, Henry M. Flagler, G. G. Haven, Joseph C. Hendrix, James N. Jarvie, Walter S. Johnston, A. D. Juilliard, Joseph Larocque, D. O. Mills, Levi P. Morton, Richard A. McCurdy, W. G. Oakman, George Foster Peabody, Samuel Rea, Elihu Root, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Thomas F. Ryan, Jacob H. Schiff, John Sloane, Harry Payne Whitney.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON, G. G. HAVEN, ELIHU ROOT,
THOMAS F. RYAN, JAMES N. JARVIE, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
EDWARD J. BERWIND, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

SAVINGS BANKS.

112TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
No. 20 UNION SQUARE.
A dividend will be credited JULY 1ST at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums from $5 to $3,000, to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable on and after July 18th, 1904.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.
FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.

The Regular July Dividend to all shareholders of the
FRANKLIN SOCIETY
for Home-Building and Savings will be paid in Cash on and after July 11th at the office of the Society, 34 Park Row, at the rate of
FIVE PER CENT.
per annum upon all accounts of $10 or over; this being the
31ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
of the Society since its organization in 1888. Accounts opened with the Society before July 11th draw earnings from July 1st.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
88TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after July 18th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1904, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 9th will draw interest from July 1st.
HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
N. W. Cor. 14th St. & 8th Avenue.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending July 1st, 1904, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of
Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum
on accounts which exceed $1,000.
Deposits made before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
23 PARK PLACE, N. Y. CITY.
105th Semi-Annual Dividend
The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest be credited depositors entitled thereto at the rate of
Four Per Cent. Per Annum,
payable on and after July 18th, 1904. Deposits made on or before July 7th will draw interest from July 1st, 1904.
L. A. STUART, Secretary. H. F. HUTCHINSON, President.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
266 West 34th Street (Near Eighth Avenue.)
77th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1904, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
SAMUEL D. STILES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK M. CHESEBRO, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
NEW YORK.
358 FIFTH AVE., cor. 34TH STREET.
66 BROADWAY.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
3D AVE. & 148TH STREET.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2nd V. P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3rd V. P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V. P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. & Treas.
J. M'LEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.
TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.
BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF New Jersey
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,800,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

SAVINGS BANKS.
IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1904, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 18, 1904. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
S. E. Cor 6th Av. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 18, 1904.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JULY 9, 1904, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1904.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Av.
The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors July 1st, 1904, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 9th will draw interest from July 1st.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK
WEST 65TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
Interest declared at the following rates per annum:
On deposits from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, FOUR Per Centum;
Deposits from Five Hundred to Three Thousand Dollars THREE and ONE-HALF per Centum.
Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.
J. G. ROBIN, President. R. B. WALDO, Comptroller.

Selected List of Investment Securities
fully reviewed in our current list of offerings at prices to yield from 4½ to 5% and over.
Upon application we shall be pleased to forward copy.
Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Sts., New York
Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
Chamber of Commerce Building
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits . 4,453,054.89
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Anthony N. Brady, James N. Jarvie, James H. Post, Augustus D. Juilliard, Frederic Cromwell, G. G. Haven, E. W. Coggeshall, Michael Coleman, Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

KINGS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY,
342, 344 and 346 Fulton St.
Brooklyn, June 30, 1904.
RESOURCES.

Loans and bills purchased	$7,271,127.77	
Bonds, mtgs., real estate, &c	2,244,444.92	
Cash on hand and in banks	2,805,740.39	$12,121,313.08
LIABILITIES.		
Capital and surplus	$1,500,000.00	
Undivided profits	342,396.26	
Deposits, &c	10,278,916.82	$12,121,313.08

JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, President.
WILLIAM HARKNESS, D. W. McWILLIAMS, Vice Prest's.
HERMON MORRIS, Secretary.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
SAULT STE. MARIE BRIDGE COMPANY First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, dated July 1st, 1857.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the Sinking Fund provision as contained in the above referred to mortgage, it will receive offers to sell bonds issued under the above-described mortgage at a rate not to exceed 110 and accrued interest, the amount available for such purchase being $5,385.04. Offers to sell such bonds will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at 12 o'clock noon on July 8th, 1904.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, 4th Vice President.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.
CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.
E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. M. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Capital, $2,000,000 Surplus, $6,000,000
15 Nassau Street Equitable Building
THE NASSAU TRUST CO.
Broadway & Bedford Av. 356 and 358 Fulton St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Capital & Undivided Profits, $1,000,000.00.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
New York, June 30, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 21.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Monday, August 1, 1904, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 11, 1904. Transfer books will close Monday, July 11, 1904, and reopen on Tuesday, August 2, 1904.
S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.
D. A. BIXBY, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 20.
A dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable July 15, 1904, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1904.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN CO.,
Capital & Surplus over $1,000,000.00.
186 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. CITY,
(Opposite City Hall Square.)
4% PER ANNUM JANUARY AND JULY.
5% PER ANNUM SEMI-ANNUALLY IF REMAINING ONE YEAR.
BEGINNING AT ANY TIME.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company,
No. 621 Broadway, New York, July 5, 1904.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. per share, out of the profits received by this Company, will be distributed on the 30th day of July, 1904, to the stockholders of record of the 13th day of July, 1904.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 13th day of July, 1904, at the close of business, and will be opened on the 1st day of August, 1904.
JOHN BEAVER, Secretary.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY,
Corner of Church and Worth Streets,
New York, July 5, 1904.
A quarterly dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent. on the Common Stock will be paid July 15th. The transfer book will be closed at 3 P. M. July 8th and reopened at 10 A. M. July 16th, 1904.
The transfer books for the Preferred Stocks will remain open. D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

The Associated Merchants' Company.
Hoboken, N. J., July 5, 1904.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼%) PER CENT. on the First Preferred stock and ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½%) PER CENT. on the Second Preferred stock will be paid July 15th.
Transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, July 9, and reopened at 10 A. M. July 16th, 1904.
MOSES ELY, Secretary.

Distillers' Securities Corporation.
Jersey City, June 22, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 7.
This Corporation has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) on its capital stock, payable July 26, 1904, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. July 5, 1904, at which time the transfer books will be closed, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. July 27, 1904.
B. W. JONES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT Co., N. W. corner Broad and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., June 8, 1904.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable July 15, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1904. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
The Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable July 6th.
JOHN [illegible], Secretary.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

FISK & ROBINSON
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK. 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers.
Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
Letters of Credit.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS.
MUNICIPAL BONDS and other high-grade INVESTMENT ISSUES for JULY FUNDS
Send for Circular.
NEW YORK, 49 Wall St. The Rookery, CHICAGO

Vermilye & Co
BANKERS,
NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
30 NASSAU ST. JUNE 30, 1904.

RESOURCES.

New York City Stock (market value)	$504,832.50
Investment Bonds (market value)	1,206,950.80
Bills Receivable	8,500.00
Bonds and Mortgages	198,500.00
Loans, secured by collaterals on time	3,154,387.13
Loans, secured by collaterals on demand	1,742,074.55
Cash in Vault	304,795.61
Cash on Deposit in Banks	1,108,843.46
Overdrafts and Advances to Trusts (secured)	980.68
Accrued Int. Receivable	35,146.07
	$8,415,028.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus	250,000.00
Undivided Profits	397,231.41
Dividend payable July 1, 1904	25,000.00
Due Depositors (1778 accounts)	7,117,187.37
Certified Checks Outstanding	119,126.99
Accrued Interest Payable	483.12
Taxes Accrued	6,000.00
	$8,415,028.89

HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice-President.
H. W. REIGHLEY, 2d Vice-P't & Sec'y.
C. M. VAN KLEECK, Asst. Secretary.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 6TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
50 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
48 shs. Utica & Black River R. R. Co. Guar.
50 shs. Williamsburg Trust Co.
193 shs. Bement & Seitz Co., Evansville, Ind.
$2,000 Empire Coal Mining Co. 1st 5s, 1931.
200 shs. New York Steam Power Co.
50 shs. Edwin C. Lockwood, Inc.
5 shs. Monroe Bank.
$1,000 American School Furniture 6% Bond.
$100/660 Princeton Lighting Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
3,000 shs. Princeton Lighting Co.
95 shs. Freehold Electric Light, Heat & Power Co.
500 shs. United Gold & Platinum Mines Co., common.

NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS.
NOTICE.
Pursuant to Article Fourth of the mortgage from New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company to Columbia Finance and Trust Company, dated Nov. 22d, 1893, the undersigned will, until the close of business July 31st, 1904, at its office in the City of Louisville, Ky., receive bids for the surrender and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company, dated Jan. 2d, 1893, and maturing Jan. 1st, 1943, and secured by the above mentioned mortgage.
Bids to be acceptable must be at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest.
COLUMBIA FINANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
July 1st, 1904.

COTTON CROP'S CONDITION.

Better by 3.2 Points Than Ten Years' Average—11 Points Over Last Year.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The monthly report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture will show the average condition of cotton on June 25 to have been 88, as compared with 83 on May 26, 1904, 77.1 on June 25, 1903, 84.7 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 84.8.

The following table shows the condition by States on June 25 last, on May 26 last, on June 25, 1903; June 25, 1902, and the ten-year averages respectively:

Texas	89	84	73	73	84
Georgia	85	78	75	91	83
Alabama	85	80	70	84	84
Mississippi	89	83	81	76	85
South Carolina	88	81	74	95	85
Arkansas	90	84	73	94	88
Louisiana	90	86	80	85	86
North Carolina	90	84	75	93	86
Tennessee	89	85	80	96	87
Indian Territory	87	90	73	89	88
Oklahoma	92	93	67	90	86
Florida	92	88	84	90	86
Virginia	87	82	76	92	88
Missouri	89	82	74	90	89

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 5.—New York exchange, 10c premium. Time and call loans, 5@5½ per cent. On the home Exchange business drifted rather idly. Biscuit common shares were traded in to a small extent over a liberal range. Early sales were between 44¾ and 45¼. Swift's eased to near 101, and West Chicago sold at 47. One share of City Railway brought 167. In bonds Chicago Edison were in fair supply, $10,000 going at 103, while $5,000 of Northwestern Elevator bonds went at 87¾, and $1,000 West Chicago sold at 92.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can pf	4	4	4
50	American Can pf	38½	38¼	38½
1	Chicago City Ry	167	167	167
4	Diamond Match	130¾	130¼	130¼
35	Metropolitan Elevated	19	19	19
825	Metropolitan Elevated pf	53¼	52	52¼
65	Mfl. Brewing pf	23	22½	23
240	National Biscuit	45½	44¾	45¾
123	National Biscuit pf	107¼	106¾	107
9	National Carbon pf	101½	101¼	101½
1	Quaker Oats	36	36	36
9	Quaker Oats pf	76	76	76
10	South Side Elevated	91	91	91
130	Street's Stable Car	30¾	30¼	30¾
5	Street's Stable Car pf	97	97	97
80	Swift & Co	101¾	101¼	101¾
13	West Chicago Street	47	47	47

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, July 5, 1904.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
50¼	50⅝	8,700	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	50	50¾	50	50¾	+ ⅜
15½	16	1,865	Am. Car & F. Co.	15	15½	15	15½	+ ⅜
72	74	5	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	73	73	73	73	...
26½	27	50	Am. Cotton Oil	27	27	27	27	...
190	195	367	American Express	190	190	190	190	...
4¼	4¼	100	Am. Hide & Leather	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
19½	20	100	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½	...
27¼	27½	20	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
20	20½	1,900	*Am. Locomo. Co	19½	20¼	19½	20½	+ ⅝
3	5	300	*Am. Malting Co	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ½
17½	19	200	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	17½	18	17½	18	+ ½
...	...	100	*Am. S. & R. Co.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	...
54⅜	54½	1,900	*Am. S. & R. Co., x d.	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	+ ⅜
96½	97	1,110	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97	97	97	97	...
26	27	15	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
125¼	126¼	3,900	*Am. Sug. Ref.	127⅝	128¼	127⅛	128⅛	+ ⅞
128	129¼	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	129	129	129	129	+ ½
129	130	10	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	130	130	130	130	...
74¼	74⅝	19,070	Atch., Top. & S. F.	73¼	74½	73	74¼	+ ⅝
94	94¼	1,770	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	94	94⅝	93¾	94⅜	+ ⅜
81¼	81⅝	5,817	Baltimore & Ohio	80¾	81½	80½	81⅜	+ ⅝
92	93¼	180	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ⅛
40¼	40⅝	10,795	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40¼	40¾	40	40¾	...
60	60½	200	Canada Southern	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
125⅝	125½	4,480	Canadian Pacific	124⅞	125¼	124¼	125¼	+ ⅝
163	164	782	Central R.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 1@1 1-4.

Good Crop News Stimulates a General Rise of About 1½ Points.

The holidays contained no such unhappy surprises as have heretofore broken promising markets within recent memory. Nobody can have forgotten how last year the trains hurrying hither carried brokers who had ridden all night without even being able to obtain sleeping accommodations, and who crowded even the aisles, every one being eager to sell if he could find a buyer at any price. We have traveled further along the path of recuperation since that time than the prices indicate, and the difference between then and now is best indicated by the fact that the trains were crowded yesterday with those in a buying frame of mind if but the news warranted. And the news was nearly all that could be desired. The produce reports reflected by a little strength both the prospect of a large foreign demand through defective yield, and at home a somewhat indifferent report on grains. But the cotton report meets every reasonable expectation. A high condition in the last report has improved in the interval to a condition far above last year, or the average of a decade, and the condition applies to an acreage capable by its simple breadth of itself adding near a million bushels to the crop. Acreage and condition together may well enough add two million bales to last year's yield, and the severity of the lesson to the forestallers of 1904 heightens the promise that manufacturers and consumers of 1905 will benefit by conditions which the speculators the previous year strove to absorb and monopolize. It is agreeable to hope for these results, although experience teaches that equally promising prospects have been disappointing at even a later stage of the crops than the present. The political situation also improved in the interval. It is not yet certain who will be nominated or elected, but it is as sure as anything human that the abhorrent and forbidden forces of ruin to the Democratic Partx are enduring their Waterloo.

The resultant market was in keeping with the hardness rather than buoyancy at adjournment, and with the developments since. There was scarcely a decline worth mentioning. The most conspicuous, though not the largest, was a fall of ⅛ in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, reflecting a strike among the passengers and the attempt to break it and collect fares by force. The rule that it is poor policy to sell stocks on a strike may well enough apply even to a strike of this singular sort. There can be nothing permanent to such conditions, which cut a much larger figure in the newspapers than in their significance to the railway. As the advances were all but universal, to an average of, say, 1½, it is almost invidious to specify. Deserving and undeserving alike participated, somewhat in defiance of the day's more particular developments. Louisville and Nashville, for example, rose 1¼, and Wabash preferred by ⅜. Yet Louisville reported a decrease of gross for June of $206,888 and Wabash an increase of $323,386. It is not altogether fair to say that Louisville was discounting the cotton crop, for it is as reasonable that Wabash should neglect the passing of its interest and discount the World's Fair business, begun by the running on Saturday of the first through train from Pittsburg to St. Louis. The Grangers disregarded the moderately good crop report, and the tractions, which led the rise at the end of the week, when they were the whole market, were much less conspicuous yesterday, enjoying no more than a fair share of the general rise. It is still well to fly cautionary signals, for if we should have a speculation for the rise, together with a crop set-back, the cumulative effect would be far worse than as though the market had not taken the present upturn.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Locomotive	⅞	Manhattan	½
Am. Malting	1	Met. Securities	⅞
Am. Malting pf	1	Met. St. Ry.	½
Am. Sugar	1⅛	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Sugar pf	1	Mo., K. & T.	½
At., Top. & S. F.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Nash., C. & St. L.	2½
Balt. & Ohio pf	1¼	N. Y. Central	1
Can. Pacific	⅝	Nort. & West	1½
Cent. of N. J.	1½	Pac. Coast	½
Chi. G. W. pf.	1	Penn. R. R.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	People's Gas	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	Reading	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Reading 2d pf	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Rep. Steel pf	1
Consol. Gas	⅝	Rock Island	1¼
Del. & Hudson	1¾	Rock Island pf	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Southern Pacific	1
Detroit South. pf.	½	Southern Railway	⅝
Detroit Un. Ry.	1	So. Ry. pf.	2
Erie 1st pf.	⅞	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
General Electric	1	Third Avenue	½
Illinois Central	⅞	Union Pacific	2⅜
Kan. & Michigan	1½	Union Pac. pf.	½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1¼	U. S. Pipe pf.	5⅝
Long Island	1	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	1¼	Western Union	1½
		Wis. Central pf.	1¼

Stocks Declined.

Canada So.	1¼	Nat. Enameling	3
Chi. & Alton pf.	⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
Chi. Un. Tract.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	1	St. L. S. W. con.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1	So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	2
Cons. Gas deb. 6s	1⅛	Union Pac. conv. 4s	1⅛
N. Y., L. & W. Term. 4s	3		

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 5	344,377
To date this year	51,168,316
Corresponding date last year	83,387,288

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 5	$3,104,000
To date this year	$311,038,500
Corresponding date last year	$350,057,850

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.
Georges Creek Coal and Iron Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 58¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46¼c.

On the Stock Exchange, 4,000 shares of Phenix sold at .24@.20.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Chollar sold at .10@.09, 100 Caledonia at .[illegible], 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.10, 100 Elkton at .67, 300 Isabella at .24, 200 Mexican at 1.10, 500 Moon Anchor at .08, 5,300 Phenix at .21@.23, 100 Potosi at .60, 200 Standard at 2.20, 500 Utah at .14.

EXPRESS SERVICES MERGED.

American Leases Metropolitan Company for Sixteen Years.

Announcement was made last night that an agreement had been entered into for the lease of the Metropolitan Express Company to the American Express Company for a term of sixteen years. The Metropolitan is owned by the New York Transportation Company, and is a local express, handling freights and parcels in New York City and Westchester. It has large real estate holdings and a contract with the Metropolitan Street Railway under which its express cars are carried over the surface roads through Manhattan and the Bronx to the Westchester villages.

The arrangement between the transportation company and the American Express Company includes the sale of the Metropolitan's equipment of horses and wagons and other similar plant, but the ownership of its real estate and contract rights continues in the transportation company. The principal object served by the lease is the conduct of the express business in harmony with one of the large railroad express companies instead of in competition with all of them. The principal business of the New York Transportation Company is the operation of electric vehicles.

The new arrangement goes into effect on July 15.

THIRD AVENUE DIVIDEND.

First Distribution to Stockholders Since Rental by Interurban.

Official announcement was made yesterday that on July 30 the first dividend rental to the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railway Company will be paid by the New York City Railway Company. The dividend will be 1¼ per cent. for the quarter.

In 1899 the Third Avenue Railway properties were leased to the Interurban, now the New York City Railway. The lease began April 30, 1900, and ran for 999 years, the terms being that the holders of the forty millions of Third Avenue stock were to get, for the first four years, only the net income above expenses and fixed charges. After the first four years, for two years the stockholders were to get 5 per cent per annum, and after six years, for four years, 6 per cent. After ten years they were guaranteed 7 per cent. dividend rental every year.

No amount representing net income above expenses and fixed charges has been distributed to Third Avenue stockholders during the first four years, which ended on April 30 last. July 30 will end the first quarter of the 5 per cent. period.

The announcement sets at rest rumors that went around in the stock market some weeks ago about a possible failure to pay the dividend, which depressed the Third Avenue and Metropolitan stocks.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1¼ per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2¼@2½ per cent. for ninety days and four and five months, 3¼ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $152,855,802; balances, $7,557,537; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,446,205.

Money on call loaned at 1¼@1½ per cent.; short bills, 1⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅞@1 15-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was easy. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8525@$4.8535; demand, $4.8715@$4.8725; cables, $4.87½. Commercial bills, 4.84½@4.85. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16¾; Reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95½; guilders, 40 3-16 @40¼ and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@5c premium. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—40c premium. St. Louis—55c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 5.—Notwithstanding considerable repayments to the Bank of England money was in good supply in the market to-day. Discounts had a harder tendency, owing to the uncertainty as to the position of the money market, when all the loans to the Bank are repaid this week.

On the Stock Exchange trading was quiet, and prices were irregular. There was disappointment at the absence of the revival of business expected after the half-year turn. Operators apparently were awaiting the development of events in the money market. Home politics caused uncertainty regarding funds and rails. Consols were dull.

Americans were neglected and featureless and the transactions were largely nominal.

Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 96. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 90⅝; consols for account, 90¼; Anaconda, 3⅝; Atchison, 75; Atchison preferred, 96¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 82¼; Canadian Pacific, 128¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 31⅞; Chicago Great Western, 14; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 147½; De Beers, 19⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 21⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 70½; Erie, 24½; Erie first preferred, 60¼; Erie second preferred, 36½; Illinois Central, 135¾; Louisville & Nashville, 113; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 17⅛; New York Central, 119½; Norfolk and Western, 57⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 88⅝; Ontario and Western, 27½; Pennsylvania, 59⅝; Rand Mines, 10⅜; Reading, 24½; Reading first preferred, 42; Reading second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 25⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 87; Southern Pacific, 48¼; Union Pacific, 91¼; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 10; United States Steel preferred, 57⅜; Wabash, 16⅜; Wabash preferred, 35½; Spanish 4s, 86.

Bar silver quiet at 26 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@1¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 1⅞ per cent.; for three months' bills, 1⅞@1 13-16 per cent.

Bullion to the amount of £20,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England today for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.77; Lisbon, 20.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 5.—On the Bourse to-day prices were firm at the opening, but became heavy toward the close. Russian imperial 4s closed at 93.45, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 505.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 40c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

BERLIN, July 5.—Prices generally on the Boerse to-day had a tendency to be higher. Canadian Pacific was the strongest stock.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—Trading on the Baltimore Stock Exchange was quiet, but there was a firm undertone. Consolidated Gas stock was in fair demand and higher, and United Railway incomes advanced in price on small sales. The transactions, amounting to 481 shares of stock and $64,000 of bonds, were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	97½	97¼	97¼
1,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
4,000	Georgia & Alabama 5s	102¾	102¼	102¼
1,000	Geo., Caro. & North. 5s	107	107	107
24,000	United Railway 4s	90	90	90
9,000	United Railway Inc.	46	45¾	46⅛
2,000	Knoxville Traction 5s	103	103	103
1,000	City & Suburban 5s	113	113	113
5,000	Atlanta Con. St. Ry. 5s	105	105	105
1,000	Elec. Light & Pow. 4½s	75	75	75
2,000	Westchester Light. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾
6,000	Consolidated Coal 4½s	105	105	105
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	58½	58½	58½

STOCKS.

111	Northern Cent. new rts.	77¾	77¾	77¾
40	Atlantic Coast Line	106	107¾	106
220	Consolidated Gas	75¾	75	75¾

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Harriman Stocks Lead General Advance in Stock Market.

Tractions Less Prominent—No Cut Expected in Steel Prices—Increase in Bond Transactions.

Prices rose in the stock market yesterday very much as they do in genuine bull markets, and the effect upon sentiment was favorable in proportion with the strength of the market, which was sufficient to carry nearly every stock in the list to a level considerably above that prevailing when the market adjourned for the holiday. In some prominent issues the gains exceeded two points, and the movement was more general than any that the market has experienced in recent weeks. Trading was on a considerably larger scale, and was well distributed. Reflecting the investment of July interest money, the bond market showed increased activity, and the same influence was reflected in stocks by advances in several investment issues.

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Harriman Stocks the Leaders.

E. H. Harriman's absence in Europe or on his way thither proved no bar yesterday to the stocks with which he is most prominently identified becoming the leaders of the advance, which showed in the whole list, but most conspicuously in Union Pacific. The good earnings of the road for the month of May published on Friday last furnished, of course, some ground for the advance in the stock, but that it was also partly due to a well-laid plan was indicated by the tips on the stock that went the rounds of the Street early in the day. In some quarters there was a disposition to attribute the advance in Union and in Southern Pacific to James R. Keene. The theory was that he was making up in the two stocks together, but in Union particularly, his losses in Southern Pacific, and that circumstances were such that his efforts would not meet with the opposition of the Harriman interests. The success of the Southern Pacific stock issue, it was suggested, would not be lessened by the establishment of higher prices for both Southern and Union Pacific.

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Lull in the Traction Stocks.

There was a lull yesterday in the movement in Metropolitan Street Railway partly because of profit taking by those who bought the stock last week and partly because of fresh short selling, the rapid advance in the stock on Friday having made some think that the stock was a safe sale. The bulls, however, maintained that the bears would be caught again as badly as they were last week. From the loan crowd in the afternoon it was reported that there was good demand for Metropolitan.

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More Merger Talk.

Further discussion of the possibility of a consolidation of the Metropolitan lines with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company brought out nothing new on the subject. John D. Crimmins was quoted as saying that the merger of the lines was inevitable at some time in the future, though whether this was to be brought about this year or next remained to be seen. This is practically nothing more than a repetition of the opinion that for some time has prevailed in many quarters of the financial district.

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Looking for Full Dividend on Steel.

United States Steel preferred was strong with the rest of the list. The possibility of the pool prices of steel products being reduced at this week's meetings of the various pools was considered a remote one, and less attention was paid to the outcome of these meetings than to the prospect of the full dividend for the past quarter and the additional estimates of the company's earnings for the past three months. The sinking fund bonds were very active, and rose nearly a point.

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Advance in Great Western.

Chicago Great Western preferred A on 100 shares rose 2 points over the previous sale, despite the publication of the road's earnings for May showing a decrease, and despite the belief expressed by many that the dividend on the stock payable in August will be either passed or reduced.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104¾	105¼	Iowa C. pf.	94	96
2s, c., 1930	104¾	105¼	Jol. & Chi.	173	175
3s, r., 1918	105	105½	K. C. So. pf.	42	42½
3s, c., 1918	106	106½	K. & D. M.	12½	14
3s, 1918 ann.	105		K. & D. M. pf.	47	52
4s, r., 1907	106¼	106⅝	K., C., Ft. S.	92	95
4s, c., 1907	106¼	106⅝	Lac. G. pf.	90	100
4s, r., 1925	132¾	133	L. E. & W.	25	27
4s, c., 1925	132¾	133½	L. E. & W. pf.	80	90
D. C. 3-65s	120		Lake Shore	246	250
Philippine 4s	110		Man. Beach	7	10
Adams Exp.	225	228	Mex. Cent.	20	20½
Alb. & Sus.	225		Mich. Cent.	120	140
Alle. & W.	145		Minn. & St. L. pf.	76	90
Allis-Chalm.	9	9½	Mo. Pac.	97	98
Allis-Ch. pf.	42¾	43½	S. W. pf.	123½	124
Am. Coal	220	225	S. M. pf.	190	190
A. C. O. pf.	85	90	Nat. Enameling	3	4
Am. D. Tel.	22	23	Nat. Enameling pf.	10	20½
Am. Ex.	5	6	Nat. Lead	83½	84
Am. Ice Co.	6¾	7	Nat. Lead pf.	110	110
Am. Lin. Co.	7	9	N. R. R. of Mex.	37	38
A. L. Co. pf.	25	30	Mex. pf.		
Am. Loc. pf.	82	82½	N. R. R. of Mex. 1st pf.	17½	18
Am. Snuff	117	122½	N. Cent. C.	42	46
Am. Sn. pf.	88½	89½	N. Y. A. B.	126	131
Am. St. F.	3	4	N. Y. B. & M.	95	110
A. T. & C.	92	95	N. Y. & N. H.	189½	
Am. Tob. pf.	135	140	N. Y. & N. H. pf.	264	271½
Am. W. Co.	10	12	N. Y. C. & St. L.	57½	60
A. W. Co. pf.	75	77	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	107	120
An. Cop. M.	72	73	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
Ann Arbor	25	27	N. Y. L. & W.	16	20
Ann A. pf.	55	57	N. Y. L. & W. pf.	120	125
Atl. C. L.	107	108	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.		
B. & L.	210	220	ex div.	144	145½
B. Un. Gas	210	220	N. & W. pf.	85	90
Brunn. Cities	7	7	Ont. Mining	3½	4¾
B. R. & P.	123	128	P. C. 1st pf.	85	100
B., R. & P. pf.	132	150	Pac. Mail	27¼	28¼
B. & S. pf.	65	67	Peo. & E.	16	20
Butterick Co.	48½	49½	P. C. & St. L.	57½	60
C. & S. A. Tel.	101½	104	P. C. & St. L. pf. ex div.	91	97
C., B. & Q.	130		P. Ft. W. & C.	176½	
C. & E. Ill. pf.	121		P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	174	
C. G. W. pf., B.	23	26	Quicksilver	⅝	1¼
C. G. W. 4s	81½	85	Quicksil'r pf.	3½	4
C. I. & W. pf.	80	85	R. R. Sec. I.		
C., M. & St. P. pf.	178	178½	Ry. St. Spr.	90	
C. & N. W. pf.	217	219¼	Ry. St. Spr. pf.	17	18
C., P., M. & Om.	132	140	R. S. S. pf.	75	77
C. S. P. M. & O. pf.	170	180	Kens. & Sar.	203	
C. T. & T. pf.	6½	8	Rens. & Sar. pf.	203	
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	110	R. W. & O.	131	135
C. L. & W.	59	70	R. W. & O. pf.	80	85
C. L. & W. pf.	77	80	R. G. M. Co.	15	19½
C. F. & I.	64		R. G. M. Co. pf.	77½	78
C. S. 1st pf.	48	49	Rutland pf.	22	25
C. & H. C. & Iron	8¼	10	St. J. & G. I.	9¼	11½
Com. Cable	175	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	36	38
Consol. Coal	90		St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16	20
C. F. Co. pf.	68½	70	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60	72
D. M. & Ft. D.	17	20	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	22	25
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	145	St. L. & S. W. pf.	45	50
Det. South.	2	3	St. Louis Transit	12	13
Dia. Match.	125	130	St. L. & S. F. & E. pf.	115	124
Dist. Sec., ex div.	22	23½	St. L. & S. F. & E. 1st pf.	75	85
D., S. S. & A.	6	8	St. L. & S. F. & E. 2d pf.	25½	29½
D. S. S. & A. pf.	11	12	St. L. & S. W.	21	22
Ev. & T. H.	50	55	St. L. & S. W. pf.	74	76
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	78	T. P. & W.	225	275
Ft. W. & D. City	40	51	T. P. & W. pf.	170	200
Gen. Ch. Co.	47	52	T. R. & L.	17½	20
G. C. Co. pf.	92	97	T. St. L. & W. pf.	37	38
G. & S. T.	116		U. Rys. Inv.	9½	10
Gt. Nor. pf.	165	175	U. Rys. Inv. pf.	104	105
Hock. Val.	94	97½	U. S. R. &		
Hock. V. pf.	90½	91¼	C. pf.	58	60
Homestake	51		Wabash	15¾	16
I. P. Co. pf.	97	70	Wabash pf.	35¾	36
Int. Paper	25¾		Wash. Ry. & E.	12	15
Int. P. pf.	75		Wash. Ry. & E. pf.	50	55
I. S. P.	21		West. Union	86	88
I. S. P. pf.	70		Wheel. & L. E.	15	17
Iowa Cent.	12	14	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	70	75

New Stock Certificates Issued.

The new stock certificates of the Trust Company of America, representing the reduced capitalization, are now being issued, and in connection with the transaction stockholders are receiving in cash the amount due them under the plan of reorganization. While the dividend rate that will be paid on the new capitalization has not yet been determined, it seems to be generally understood that it will be about 8 per cent.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, July 5, 1904.

Imp Jap Gov. Kuhn, Loeb Co. temporary ctfs. full paid for 6% sterling loan			
5,000	93¼		
2,000	93¼		
41,000	93⅝		
1,000	93⅝		
1,000	93½		
500	93½		
10,000	93⅝		
Rep of Cuba 6s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full install pd			
45,000	100		
10,000	100¼		
2d install pd			
5,000	98½		
Adams Express 4s			
2,000	103½		
Ann Arbor 1st 4s			
5,000	85		
A., T. & S. F gen 4s			
3,000	103		
1,000c	103½		
13,000	102⅞		
500	102½		
5,000	102⅝		
Adjustment 4s			
3,000	94¾		
3,000	94		
48,000	94½		
Stamped			
5,000	91⅝		
Atl Coast Line 4s			
20,000	97		
25,000	97½		
20,000	97⅝		
B & O pr lien 3½s			
2,000	94½		
8,000	94¾		
Gold 4s			
80,000	103		
29,000	102⅝		
20,000	103		
3,000	103¼		
P. J. & M 5½s			
9,000	90½		
S W Div 3½s			
15,000	90¼		
Blyn R T gold 5s			
2,000	106		
Ref conv 4s			
3,000	78¼		
6,000	78		
Bklyn Un Elev 1st			
5,000	107⅞		
10,000	107½		
B, C R & N 1st			
4,000	103½		
Canada So 1st 5s			
1,000	103¼		
Canada So 2d			
1,000	107		
Cen Br U P 1st			
4,000	92		
Cent of Ga con 5s			
5,000	110⅝		
22,000	111		
10,000	111½		
1st inc 5s			
10,000	74		
2d inc 5s			
8,000	85½		
Ches & O gen 4½s			
1,000	105⅝		
2,000	105½		
3,000	105½		
1,000	105¼		
Chi & Alt R R 3s			
10,000	75⅜		
Chi & Alt R R 3s			
6,000	85		
C, E & Q 4s jt bds			
1,000	95⅞		
1,000	96		
1,000	95¾		
1,000	95⅝		
1,000	95⅝		
3,000	96		
33,000	95⅜		
Registered			
2,000	96		
4,000	95¾		
Neb ext 4s			
25,000	104⅝		
10,000	104⅞		
25,000	104⅝		
C & E Ill gen 5s			
1,000	116¼		
C & Erie 1st 5s			
10,000	118⅞		
C, R I & P gen 4s			
1,000	104		
50,000	104¼		
15,000	104⅜		
C, St P, M & O 6s			
5,000	69		
20,000	68⅝		
19,000	68⅝		
45,000	69		
10,000	69¼		
20,000	69⅝		
61,000	69½		
12,000	69⅝		
Coll trust 5s			
16,000	80		
1,000	80½		
Chi Term Tran 4s			
3,000	75		
C, C & St L gen 4s			
1,000	100⅞		
Conn Ry & L ref 4½s			
1,000	97		
10,000	96⅝		
Cons Gas Co of N Y, Nat City Bk cts, full pd for conv deb 6s			
3,000	171⅛		
50,000	172		
10,000	173		
Consol Tobacco 4s			
12,000	61⅝		
10,000	61⅞		
1,000	61⅝		
5,000	62⅛		
32,000	62½		
15,000	62⅛		
3,000	62⅛		
Den & R G con 4s			
5,000	20f	90¼	
Dist Sec Corp 5s			
2,000	64¾		
E T, V & G con 1st 5s			
10,000	118¼		
Erie 1st con 4s			
14,000	96½		
Erie 1st gen 4s			
9,000	84½		
Ft W & D C 1st			
1,000	104		
Hock Val 1st 4½s			
2,000	107½		
1st & Ref 4s Nor 2d 5s			
5,000	96½		
K C, Ft S & M 4s			
15,000	82⅝		
1,000	82¼		
Kan City So 3s			
2,000	71		
Kings Co Elev 4s			
10,000	90¾		
5,000	90		
2,000	90¼		
Lacka Steel 5s			
11,000	97⅞		
L S & M S deb 4s			
11,000	101		
L & N coll tr 4s			
10,000	98⅜		
Unified 4s			
24,000	99⅝		
10,000	100		
Manhattan con 4s			
1,000	105¼		
2,000	105		
2,000	105¼		
Mex Cent con 4s			
2,000	82		
Mex Cent 1st inc			
10,000	13¼		
M & St L 1st & ref 4s			
10,000	96⅝		
Mo, K & T 1st 4s			
1,000	98⅛		
6,000	98⅜		
4,000	98⅝		
7,000	99		
10,000	98⅝		
3,000	99		
Mo, K & T con 4s			
8,000	101⅜		
2,000	101⅝		
1,000	101⅝		
2,000	101⅝		
Mo, K & T 2d 4s			
27,000	79		
Mo, K & T of T 5s			
5,000	102¾		
5,000	102⅝		
10,000	103		
8,000	102⅝		
6,000	103⅛		
Mo Pac trust 5s			
22,000	107½		
6,000	107⅝		
4,000	106		
3,000	107½		
Nassau Elec R R 4s			
15,000	88⅝		
2,000	87½		
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s			
5,000	77½		
5,000	77⅝		
N Y C & H R gen 3½s			
10,000	90¼		
L S col 3½s			
8,000	92⅝		
M C col 3½s			
5,000	90¼		
50,000	91		
5,000	90⅝		
19,000	91		
5,000	91⅛		
N Y, C & St L 4s			
1,000	104⅛		
N Y Dock Co 4s			
6,000	90		
2,000	89½		
N Y Gas, El L, H & P coll trust 5s			
3,000	105½		
7,000	106⅝		
N Y, Lack & W term & impt 4s			
1,000	103½		
N Y, L & W ref 4s			
1,000	103½		
Norf & W con 4s			
2,000	100¾		
Nor Pac 4s			
25,000	103⅜		
21,000	104		
6,000	103⅝		
Nor Pac gen 3s			
500	74⅜		
1,000	74¼		
8,000	74		
Ore R & N con 4s			
25,000	102¼		
Ore S L 1st con 5s			
4,000	114⅜		
Ore S L partic 4s			
52,000	97¼		
5,000	97		
Pac Coast 1st 5s			
2,000	107⅜		
Penn conv 3½s			
1,000	97		
25,000	96⅞		
Peo & E 1st 4s			
1,000	98⅛		
Reading gen 4s			
9,000	99		
1,000	98⅝		
1,000	99		
1,000	98⅜		
1,000	99		
Reading, J C col 4s			
10,000	95		
Rio Grande W 1st 5,000	88		
St L, I M & S unif & ref 4s			
$1,000	89		
1,000	88⅝		
25,000	89⅞		
Riv & G Div 4s			
1,000	93⅜		
St L & S F ref 4s			
4,000	81⅝		
1,000	81½		
20,000	81¼		
7,000	81⅝		
3,000	81½		
St L & S W con 4s			
3,000	69		
1,000	69½		
Scioto Val & N E 4s			
2,000	101		
Seaboard A L ref 5s			
1,000	97⅝		
Southern Pac 4s			
500	92⅜		
5,000	93½		
1,000	93⅜		
50,000	93⅞		
Southern Ry 1st 5s			
1,000	115¾		
2,000	115⅝

AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r.
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1904.
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
ESTATE OF GEORG PHILLIPP WAGNER, DECEASED,
451 NINTH AV.
AND
403 WEST 35TH ST.,
BEING
Northwest Corner,
The four-story and cellar stone and brick flat, with store, 2 families on a floor, 1-story frame stable in rear; size of lot, 24.9x80. Messrs. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys, 150 Broadway. Maps, &c., with attorneys, or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

MANHATTAN
FOR SALE—TO LET.

BROADWAY
CORNER.
MODERN SEVEN STORY BUILDING.
OWNER NEEDS CASH.
Will entertain part trade. Full particulars with
F. R. Wood & Co.
BROADWAY AND 37TH STREET.

$63,000, Great Bargain.—Two double flats, below 106th, near Columbus, 54 front, rent $7,200. West 138th, between Lenox and 7th—Two five-story doubles, 26 front, price $30,000. $31,500—Five-story triple, 14 rooms and bath, near Amsterdam and 106th, rent $3,300. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

For Investors.—33-foot apartment house; exceptionally well built; fine location; west side; price only $38,500; $4,000 increase sure within 12 months; rents now $4,100, (old.) Robt. Levers, 354 West 116th St.

For Speculators or Builders.—Fine corner, two private houses, plot 38x50; suitable alterations easily made to produce big income; location near 116th St., 8th Av. Robt. Levers, 354 West 116th.

Cheapest house in Harlem: near underground and elevated station; 5-story; 4 families on floor: cold water; rent, $2,900; price, $23,000. Lehman & Harlem, 404 Lenox Av.

A corner hard to beat; one hundred feet on Lexington Av., near 110th St.; 5-story, stores; all modern improvements; $58,000. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

Have several good lots for sale, with or without loan, in good section, ripe for improvement. Lehman & Harlem, 404 Lenox Av.

A 5-story elevator apartment, 75x100; price, $115,000; mortgage, $75,000 at 4½%; rents, $14,000. Stockdale & Julian, 2,762 Broadway.

Chance for Speculator.—$1,000 cash; four-story house; key to Catharine St. corner. Union Construction and Realty Company, 238 William St.

A Rare Chance.—6-story apartment, West 142d, near 8th Av.; $49,000; rent $5,782; builder must sell. Bargebuhr, 234 West 116th St.

Fine seven-story corner with stores; west side, Harlem; rent, $12,000; price, $110,000. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Harlem dwelling; 16 front; private block; grand condition, $13,500. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

76th St., near First.—Fourteen-room tenement, $24,500; rents, $2,616. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Av. A, near 73d.—2 modern tenements, $26,500; rents, $2,650. Folsom Bros., 362 East 72d.

88th St., near Madison.—Five-story flat, $37,000; rents, $3,840. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

102d St., near Lexington.—Five-story flat, $23,000; rents, $2,376. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

9th Ward.—Plot 34x80, near 12th St; price, $14,000. Duross, 765 West 14th St.

Bargains.—Two five-story double flats, $19,000; near 149th St. Goldberger, 585 East 143d St.

Stable, 50 stalls; can make 150 stalls; 37½x100; terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Double flats, 5 rooms, bath, hot water; $22,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Triple flats, cold water, 5-story, $24,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Triple flats, 5-story, hot-water supply, $25,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

$50,000, 4½%, for city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$1,000 cash buys brick dwelling, 6 rooms and bath; lot, 26x94; price, $5,000.

Four-story triple flat, four rooms and bath; 25x88x100; price, $19,500; rents over $2,000.

Builders, Attention.—We have any amount of vacant property ripe for improvement.

Two-family house near Zoological Park; $4,500.

Three-family brick, 15 rooms, 25x100; $9,500.

Two-family frame near 149th Street; $6,000.

Three 3-family frame houses, 20x78x100 each, 7 rooms and bath; $19,500; rents $1,056 each.

Five-story corner with stores, 50x92; rents over $6,200; mortgage, $44,500; price, $58,000.

REISS BROS., 161st St. & Melrose Av.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
Elegant private residence, Fordham Heights; 12 rooms; all improvements; ground 80x90; 5 blocks from L station.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St. and 3d Av.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

WHY NOT MAKE 10% INSTEAD OF 3% by investing your money in property along line of Rapid Transit, "L" and trolley; healthy neighborhood, near school; bargains 1-2-3 family houses; 4 and 5 story flats; also choice building plots. D. VEILLE, Freeman St., corner Southern Boulevard.

SPECIAL.—For sale, two-family detached corner house, lot 27x100, 14 rooms, 2 baths, $6,800; also two-family detached house, extra deep lot, with stable and driveway, $5,800; also other one, two, and three family houses. GERALD C. CONNOR, 1,901 Washington, near Tremont Av.

Have several desirable flats, with stores, on East 133th St., near Willis Av., for sale; also other attractive investment properties in the Bronx; little cash required; principals only. WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

PROPERTY ANYWHERE IN THE BOROUGH. Lots, $400; house, $2,300 upward. Houses to let, $30; apartments, $17 upward. Established 1882. WOODALL, 707 TREMONT AV.

BARGAIN.—Choice two-family house, $4,000; all improvements; near rapid transit; $500 cash, balance to suit purchaser. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday and July 4.

A very prominent Boston Road corner lot for $7,500, worth much more; all other desirable property for sale
BY RULE, Boston Road and 169th St.

$500 TO $1,000 CASH buys elegant 1-2-3 family houses, near schools, elevated, trolley, and rapid transit; all improvements. CLEMENT H. SMITH, 736 Tremont Av., corner Washington.

Attention, Builders, Speculators!—Lots for improvements, with or without loan. Polak, 3d Av., 174th.

BARGAINS in flats, tenements, dwellings, and lots always on hand. SIEKER, 3,608 3d Av.

$18,000 BUYS a 5-sty. Bronx five-story double flat. SIEKER, 3,608 3d Av.

2-story and attic 7-room house; improvements; 33.4x114; price, $2,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Cash paid, for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.00.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

2-family house, $5,650; stable and lot, 25x141; $1,500 cash. Woodall, 707 Tremont Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Cheap, 4 lots; sewer and gas; assessments paid; 100x114. Polak, 3d Av., 174th.

Lot, 25x100; bargain; Bryant St., near Freeman; handy rapid transit station. 205 West 78th St.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Babylon and West Islip, L. I.—Most accessible location on south shore; 37 miles; 50 trains daily; express station; furnished cottages to rent; country seats, farms for sale; lists. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I. Tel., 22A Babylon.

Port Jefferson.—115 acres, woodland, $10 acre; Setauket, 235 acres, $10 acre; also 32 acres, $130. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Sands Point, L. I.—Gentleman's country seat to let, furnished. Cremers, Room 1,518, Flatiron.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS
In New York City, on the Shore of Flushing Bay, at East Elmhurst, 5c. fare, 25 minutes to Manhattan. Each plot has boating, bathing, fishing, and all other privileges of private beach. Lots $175 and upwards. Terms easy. STORRS & KNOWLES, Main Office, 170 Broadway; Branch, 1,487 Flatbush Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

To Property Owners.—Unfurnished houses and apartments wanted. Cremers, Real Estate, Room 1,518, Flatiron.

Private house, all improvements, 10 or 11 large rooms; west of and near 3d Av., Bronx. Walters, 96 2d Av.

Owners.—I have cash buyer for three or four cheap tenements. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Farm lands, easily accessible to New York. [illegible]

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

TALKS BY THE WISE LITTLE MAN —No. 3



He says that while his remarks about EASTWOOD are already putting clever speculators wise, (as shown by recent sales,) this result is not really what the W. L. M. aims at. His idea is simply this: That for Good People seeking either a home or a home site within the city limits—not Rich People or Poor People—there is absolutely nothing in the hole five boroughs like EASTWOOD, Jamaica.

The W. L. M. in his little book can satisfy you, he thinks, that as to location, street improvements, conveniences, restrictions, surroundings, and prices,



Eastwood

is not merely as good as the best, but is incomparably THE BEST. Knows this is a big boast, of course, but says he is prepared to make good.

As to price, a home-site (2 lots) at EASTWOOD can be had as low as $900, with plans and money to build. Or, a finished home complete for from $4,500 to $7,000—if you do business NOW. You would be surprised to know how little cash down you will need, if you belong to the Good People, that is, if, in addition to other qualifications, you can show that you have the habit of paying your debts. At any rate, send for the LITTLE BOOK to
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
Beekman and Park Row, New York City.

Your choice of five beautiful new dwellings, eight and ten rooms, in section rapidly developing, with "L" and trolley lines, Gravesend, West 7th and Avenue U; prices reasonable; terms easy. Owner, on premises, or Box O 203 Times.

STOP PAYING RENT.
Price, $2,500; and $600 down buys two-family house, all improvements, Pacific St., near Utica Av., Brooklyn. William H. Dank, 67 Forsyth St. Tel., 459 Orchard.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH LOTS, $175.
Few higher; titles perfect; closing estate; will build your house; rent pays it off; cars close. Edwards, 838 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale—A big bargain; Lafayette Av., near Marcy Av.; 2-story and basement frame, 7 rooms, bath; can be bought for $4,000. Apply Howard B. Baker, 370 Nostrand Av.

Four-story double brick, stores; Brooklyn; rents, $1,200; price, $9,000; all imps. Wm. H. Dank, 67 Forsyth St.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE—TO LET.



25% PER ANNUM AT
GRANTWOOD
ON-HUDSON,
Opposite Grant's Tomb

This is not a get-rich-quick offer; simply a statement of actual increase in values at GRANTWOOD, which have doubled in four years.

No more profitable investment or delightful home to be found.

Houses sold for about the same as rent, or we have a flat for rent at $30.

Write for free transportation via Franklin St., 42d and 130th St. Ferries and Trolleys.

Illustrated booklet sent on request.
Columbia Investment and Real Estate Co., (Phone 1847 Mad.) 1,133 Broadway, N.Y.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Only 150 Special Bargains of High Class, properly restricted, residential and business locations, on Martine Estate on Park, Prospect, Watchung, Kensington, Hillside, Martine, and Thornton Avs., and New Avenue, to be an extension of Evergreen Av., 80 feet wide, from Hillside to Park. Titles insurable. Prices low. Terms easy. Buyers of lots can have houses built to their own order, on terms easier than renting. Your own Broker, or WELLES & CO., 45 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone. Don't Delay.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH.
THE "RESERVATION," LONG BRANCH.
FURNISHED COTTAGES.
REDUCED RENTS.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

At Ridgefield Park, N. J.—Half hour out; two railroads, two trolleys; commutation 7 cents; an elegant 8-room cottage, bath and all improvements; connected with sewer, water, and gas mains; large plot; fruit and shade; only $2,600; terms to suit; other bargains. Call or send for photos and particulars Carl Hallberg, real estate, Office at depot.

Bogota, N. J.—Beautiful furnished house, all conveniences; gas, range, table garden, boating and bathing; half hour from New York, N. Y., S. & W. or West Shore R. R.; $75 per month; July 15 to Sept. 15. W. H. F., 202 Times.

Bargains.—Nearly an acre; hour out; large barn; fine location; beautiful views; house burned; foundation; well, cistern; good; cost $2,500; price, $1,500; investigate. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Belmar, N. J.—Ocean front cottage; eight bedrooms; modern improvements; also stable; for rent, or will sell. Address C. J. Bamford, Box 622, Belmar, N. J.

Long Branch.—Facing ocean, large and small furnished cottages to rent for season 1904. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Hohokus!—House and twenty acres, near depot; centrally located; cheap. Bode, 806, East 89th.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Farm for Sale at Burlington, Conn.—175 acres land, 17-room house, and large barns; all in good repair; plenty of fruit; good trout stream through farm; healthy locality; 8 cows, 2 horses, flock sheep, 100 hens, 35 chickens, farm implements, and growing crops; price, complete, $3,000. Address Box 135, Unionville, Conn.

Owing to poor health I am forced to sell one of the best farms in Hampden Co. dairy, 220 acres, 100 timber; ideal place for Summer home, city boarders, or stock raising; this property must be seen to be appreciated. For full description and terms write W. C. Smith, Palmer, Mass.

For Sale.—Licensed hotel, 110 rooms, in a Massachusetts city with a population of 130,000; this business, including real estate, will be sold at a bargain; owner must retire on account of ill health; purchaser will need at least $25,000. For further particulars write William Banaghan, State Mutual Building, Worcester, Mass.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Baron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

Norwalk, Conn.—Attractive house and beautiful grounds, at bargain. W. Andrews, 103 West 125th St.

PENNSYLVANIA.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.
Hotel and coal yard adjoining, both businesses established fifty years; no incumbrance; richest part of Lancaster Co., Pa.; on main line of Pennsylvania R. R. Address H 834, Broad and Parrish Sts., Philadelphia.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—TO LET.

A few pretty villa sites and cottages for sale near a Long Island station on a great railroad. [illegible] will be sold by the owner, John Cassedy, [illegible] Va. He will send description on request.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Larchmont Park

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.
18½ MILES FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION, AT FORTY-SECOND STREET.
THIRTY MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Express Trains, Larchmont first stop.
A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive suburb.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED.
Electric Lights, Gas, Thorough System of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Etc.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY in Westchester County, and LARCHMONT PARK affords the Homeseeker and the Investor the BEST OPPORTUNITY for profitable Real Estate Investment.
CHOICE LOTS, $500 AND UP. EASY TERMS, SMALL CASH PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGED.
TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICE, and very low Commutation Rate.
WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c. Representatives will take visitors to Larchmont Park at my expense any day.
EDWARD McVICKAR,
27 PINE STREET. Telephone, 2026 John. NEW YORK.

Beautiful Broadway, near Pleasantville Station, a subdivision opportunity, 25 acres; land just right and good house, $7,500. Cooley & West, White Plains.

2-family house; 9 rooms; 2 baths; near Westchester village; $3,700; 2 corner lots in beautiful, healthy Scarsdale, $900. Little's, 49-51 Chambers St.

Country house at Mount Kisco; all improvements; nice plot; near station; closing estate; low price. Cooley & West, White Plains.

Hartsdale.

At Hartsdale.—Three acres, house, 9 rooms; stable; fruit, shade; near station; high elevation; price, $6,000; terms to suit; will divide; investigate. Lander & Hammond, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

WORTH DOUBLE. READ THIS:
Most valuable corner, 100x100, business centre, near depot, Mt. Vernon Av.; improvement ripe; rock removed; price, $5,750.
TICHBORNE, 64 Mt. Vernon Av.

CHESTER HILL.—Elegant 3-story brick and stone dwelling, $7,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

White Plains.

Restricted home section of White Plains; not cheapest, but choicest; lots from $250 to $400; $30 down, $10 monthly. Hendrickson, White Plains and 1,038 Fox St., Bronx.

Yonkers.

YONKERS ON HUDSON; near Park Hill; modern dwelling, 11 rooms, bath, exposed plumbing, and all improvements; plot 38x172 feet; price, $9,750. O. B. WARING, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers.

REAL ESTATE.



BEAUTIFUL LAWNS
Are the pride of the home; why disfigure with ugly clothes posts?
Hill's Lawn Clothes Dryers
hold 100 to 150 feet of line, take small space and quickly removed when not in use. Make a neat and tasty appearance, last a life-time.
More than a million people use them.
No raveling in wet grass. The line comes to you. Also Balcony and Roof Clothes Dryers.
HILL DRYER CO.,
351 Park Ave., Worcester, Mass.
Write for Cat. R.

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Legatees or owners of undivided real or personal estates can borrow or sell for cash. No charge for information. Satisfaction guaranteed. Strictly confidential. Reliable.
MARTIN & CO., 500 5th Ave., Cor. 42d St. 280 Broadway, Room 140.

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
Netting 4 1-2 Per Cent.
WESTCHESTER AND BRONX TITLE AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus, $750,000.

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage.
No commissions.
Lowest charges for examining titles.
WYMAN & CO.,
22 William Street, N. Y.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.
Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
JENNER & CO.,
[Undivided Estates Exclusively.]
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

4% 4½% A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO. 5%
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN MORTGAGES.
128 Broadway.

FOR LEAKY ROOFS
Try Plastic Cement Roofing; guaranteed up to 15 years; cheapest and best; send for estimate. Roof Maintenance Co., 2,062 7th Av.

$75,000 at 4½% for city real estate. Goldberger, 585 East 143d St.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Water Front Cottage,

Charming scenery, abundant fruit trees; pier, (next to yacht club,) sailing, bathing, excellent fishing, unrestricted section of Greater New York; eleven miles from Grand Central Depot. Commutation 22 cents. Very easy terms to the right party. Inquire office, 202 East 23d St.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners send for estate of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

For Sale.—Resort hotel; doing good business; license town; boats to all points in Indian River and Red Lake; 34 acres land; cottage lots can be sold. A. M., Theresa, N. Y., (proprietor Red Lake House.)

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Ideal home gentleman moderate means; Fordham Heights, Bronx; corner, 2½ lots; view river; lawns, flowers; modern dwelling; nine large rooms; every improvement; perfect condition; 22 minutes 42d St.; $17,000; mortgage, $8,500; exchange business property vicinity N. Y. Equitable Realty Company, 140 West 42d St.

A villa plot of five lots, corner of Beach Av. and Stewart St., Morris Park, Long Island, for a small cottage, near ocean, at Ocean Grove, New Jersey. Frank H. Hines, 104 West 124th St.

Apartment Hotel, fire-proof; best, location, New York City; institution mortgage; owner needs money and will exchange at sacrifice.
MILES & HELFER, 135 Broadway.

Apartment house, low priced; four families on floor; institution mortgage; sell for cash or exchange small country place and cash.
MILES & HELFER, 135 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished
60th St., corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, Parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Cottage, brick, six rooms, bath, etc., 205 West 48th St., to let; upper and lower piazzas; in good neighborhood; house and plumbing in first-class order; rent $28. Apply on premises, or J. E. Whitaker, 2,106 Broadway, near W. 74th.

A three-story dwelling to let, 104 West 43d St.; size 16.8x80; rent, $1,200; ten rooms and bath. Craftsmans Company.

Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley Depot; removal sale. Graeb, 1,083 Union Av., Bronx.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.,
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV.
NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

Desk room, with desk, $6.25; also light, cheerful, furnished offices, $20; modern building; splendid location; telephone, stenographers, and errand boys. Commercial Exchange, 475 Broadway.

To Let—Corner store and basement, 117th St. and Madison Av.; excellent location. Berliner Brothers, 75 Avenue A.

Floor; all light; new building; 259 William St., near Chambers; elevator; power; rent low.

Houses, buildings, lofts, stores, stables to rent; all parts city. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Bronx.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE SEVILLIA, APARTMENT HOTEL.
Absolutely Fireproof.
117 West 58th St.
Several desirable apartments, one to six rooms and bath, to rent, unfurnished, from Oct 1st, from $600 to $1,800. Three furnished apartments to sublet for the Summer at low rents. Restaurant, electric light, telephones. Unexceptional references required.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished
60th St., corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, Parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

HOTEL FLORENCE,
18TH ST. AND 4TH AVE.,
NEW YORK.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Convenient for transients; rooms, $1 per day and upward; telephone in every room.

THE OSBORNE,
172, 174 WEST 79TH STREET.
Choice large light apartments of 8 or 9 rooms and bath, electric lights, hot water supply. Steam heat, elevators. Rents $1,000 to $1,400.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY.

A—NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 WEST 84TH ST., between Broadway and West End Ave. Six and seven rooms and bath; second floor, $36; fourth floor $33; steam heated, hot water supply. Apply on premises, or
J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near West 74th.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS.
21 West 31st.—Five new family apartments now being added to the second floor; booking now going on for the Fall renting. Apply to William Harvey, Supt.

776 & 780 8th Ave., Near 48th St.
Four and five light rooms; modern plumbing; gas ranges; hot water; $26.00 to $33.00.

THE GARDEN COURTS,
118th, 119th Sts. and St. Nicholas Av.
Six and seven large, light, modern rooms, on street and garden; rent $510 upward.
OTTENBERG, 164 St. Nicholas Av., cor. 118th.

New buildings, corner 7th Av. Drive and 149th St.; apartments of rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

510 Manhattan Avenue, corner 121st.—Third flat, 7 large rooms; all light, newly decorated, private hall; steam and hot water supply; hallboy service; rent $38. Apply janitor.

Elegant apartments; all light; six rooms and bath; steam heat and elevator service; $35 and $37.50. 171 East 81st St.; apply on premises.

$52 243 WEST 135TH ST. $52
Eight large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

89th St., 174 and 176 West.—Elegant apartments; 5 rooms and bath; $36 and $37. Inquire of janitor on premises.

All light; six rooms and bath; private halls; steam heat; hot water supply; rent, $28 and $32. 249 West 109th St.

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

BATES, MARIA LOUISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA LOUISE BATES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business—to wit, at the office of Charles B. Meyer, No. 99 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or before the third day of October, 1904.
Dated New York, the thirtieth day of March, 1904.
JAMES M. BATES,
LEONARD W. AMERMAN,
Executors.
CHARLES B. MEYER, Attorney for Executors, 99 Cedar Street, New York City.
Mh30-1awdmW

COATES, HOWARD W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HOWARD W. COATES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Eugene L. Bushe, No. 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1904. EDWARD J. GREACEN, Executor. EUGENE L. BUSHE, Attorney for Executor, No. 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
mar16-1awdmW

DEARBORN, HENRY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY M. DEARBORN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles A. Runk, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of March, 1904. SADIE S. DEARBORN, Administratrix. CHARLES A. RUNK, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh9-1awdmW

MEYERS, ELEANOR A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR A. MEYERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Washoe Lynn, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of May, 1904. CHARLES C. GILLIGAN, Executor. WASHOE LYNN, Attorney for Executor, 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my18-1awdmW

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,029.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM J. JUDD, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that William J. Judd, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 30th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 20th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN T. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 1st, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, in the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MACKEY MILLINERY COMPANY, bankrupt. No. 7,070.
To the creditors of Mackey Millinery Company of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1904, the said Mackey Millinery Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEUTSCH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, July 5th, 1904.

BANK BOOK DEALERS.
[illegible]

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Large Plot in Dyckman Tract—Day's Business of Unusually Small Volume—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction—Official Records.

Max Marx has sold, through E. Osborne Smith, to R. Clarence Dorsett, the plot, 150 by 150, on the west side of Vermilyea Avenue, 100 feet north of Hawthorne Street.

Joseph Steinberg and Isaac Siegel, as attorneys, have sold to Isidore Jupe the property 372 Manhattan Avenue, 37.6 by 100.

H. L. Sonand has sold for John Muran the five-story flat house at 502 West Thirtieth Street, on plot 25 by 75, to J. Koshminski.

William P. Jones & Son have sold for Henry Beck to a Dr. Becker the two five-story tenements 413 and 415 West Fifty-third Street, each 25 by 88 by 100.5.

New Garage for Tiffany & Co.

Plans were filed yesterday for the four-story garage to be erected by Tiffany & Co. at 140 East Forty-first Street on a plot 31 by 100. The front of the building will be of granite and ornamental brick. It will cost $20,000, according to the estimate of Architects McKim, Mead & White.

Upper Third Avenue Corner Sold.

H. J. Sachs has sold for Elias Bach's Sons 1,709 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-sixth Street, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 20 by 100.

Rosenbaum & Weissman have sold to Jacob Hyman, through N. Newman, the new six-story flat 221 East Ninety-eighth Street, on plot 37.6 by 100.11.

M. Genhis and S. Goldstein have sold for Henry Walz to Mrs. Sarah Gens the two five-story flats 220 and 222 East Ninety-ninth Street.

Taylor & Douglass have sold for Emil Levy to James Ferguson the three-story dwelling 128 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 17.10 by 100.11.

L. Lilienthal has sold for the Hudson Realty Company to a client 223, 225, and 227 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, three five-story apartment houses, each on plot 25 by 100.

Lower East Side Purchase.

Freedman & Chenken have sold for Feder & Lazarus 734 and 736 East Ninth Street, a six-story tenement, on plot 40 by 93.11.

Joseph Marks was associated with Jacob L. Lissner in the recent purchase of 417 and 419 West Nineteenth Street.

Sale of East 165th Street House.

Joseph F. Vion has sold for H. J. Baack the three-family house 1,155 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

Brooklyn Parcel Changes Hands.

William H. Dank and J. Kaplan have bought the four-story brick flat 398 Warren Street, 20 by 100, for improvement.

W. L. Banks's Country Seat Sold.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold the country seat of William L. Banks, consisting of about forty acres at East Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y., to William McKinney

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

123d St, 329 East, n s, 342 ft w of 1st Av, 18x100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Louis Solomon..... $7,250

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

No. 411 to 415 East 81st St, for a one-story brick shop, 19.6x30; G. B. Waite, premises, owner and architect; cost, $200.

No. 140 East 41st St, for a four-story brick garage, 31.9x71.8; Tiffany & Co., owners; McKim, Mead & White of 160 5th Av, architects; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 1,291 and 1,293 2d Av, for a five-story brick flat and store, 50x88; Auchmuty & Schermerhorn of 101 University Place, owners; H. J. Hardenbergh of 1 West 34th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

No. 532 Greenwich St, for a three-story brick stable, 24.2x74; H. E. Dietz Company of 312 West 76th St, owner; J. W. Ingle of 109 West 42d St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 1,687 and 1,689 Bathgate Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x102.4; Thomas J. Higgins of 1,687 Bathgate Av, owner; George F. Spelman of 1,826 Arthur Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

Brook Av, e s, 50 ft n of 148th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 50x37; Joseph Jacobs & Son of 373 Flushing Av, Brooklyn, owners; George F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $52,000.

Stebbins Av, n e corner of Jennings St, for a six-story brick tenement, 44.3x91.7; John Allan Realty Company of 102 East 129th St, owner; George Robinson & Sons of 39 Hancock Place, architects; cost, $45,000.

177th St, s s, 163 ft e of Jerome Av, for two two-story brick dwellings, 21x59; Russell Realty and Improvement Company of 5 Cedar Av, owner; J. V. Freeland of 2,026 Jerome Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

No. 249 East 2d St, to a five-story brick tenement and stores; H. Rockmore of 2,046 Broadway owner and architect; cost, $5,200.

City Hall, to a three-story building; city, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 12 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $60,000.

No. 27 West 38th St, to a five-story brick dwelling and store; C. O. Kimball and another of 110 East 29th St, owners; Cady, Berg & See of 6 West 22d St, architects; cost, $3,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, July 5.

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 148th St, 24.11x75; Nathan H. Lord to Isak Salinger and another, (mtg $15,000)..... 21,250

BROADWAY, e s, 825.2 ft n of 187th St, 49.6x100x57.4x100.4; Alfred C. Bachman to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and.....

BROOK AV, 676, w s, 25x90; Henry Feuerstein to Salamon Dornberger and another, (mtg $16,200,) other consideration and

BROOK AV, 1,266 n s, 1,270 e s, 50x100.6; Minnie S. Fahs to John C. Dumm, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and.....

BROOK AV, 1,506, e s, 25x100.10; Isidor Greenberg to Max Konig, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and.....

COLUMBUS AV, 730, w s, 25x100; Jacob C. Harris to Louis Kempner, (mtg $33,500)

EAGLE AV, w s, 526.1 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x90x irregular; Sophie Kuepper to William H. Ross, (mtg $15,000).....

FULTON AV, 1,250 and 1,252, e s, 40x136; Thomas W. Timpson and others to Esther Cohen, (mtg $2,000).....

HUGHES AV, e s, 355.7 ft n of 181st St, 16.8x88; Sophie Knepper to Nathan Barber, (mtg $3,000).....

JANE ST, 29, n s, 21.11x90.2x22x90.2; Charles Poppe to Pierre E. Guerin, (mtg $6,500).....

KING'S BRIDGE AV, e s, 485.5 ft n s of Terrace View Av, 50x65; Alida B. Ballon to Beverly A. Smith and another, (mtg $6,000).....

LOT 3, map of 47 lots on Southern Boulevard and

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Appeal in Cotton Case from Circuit Court's Decision.

Indrawadi Seizure Turns Out to be Small Affair—Assistant Secretary Armstrong Visits Appraisers.

It was announced at the Appraisers' Stores yesterday that the Treasury Department had directed that an appeal be taken from the decision of the Circuit Court in the case of Riggs against the United States on the figured cotton cases.

The issue is very much involved, but in a general way the question is whether or not an additional specific duty should be assessed on certain figured cotton goods when an ad valorem duty has already been assessed. The court decided in favor of the importers.

An appraisement was made yesterday at the Appraisers' Stores of the goods seized about a week ago by Inspectors Harley and O'Neill from the steamer Indrawadi, and announced at the time to be worth $8,000.

They were appraised at $168, and were chiefly sailors' curios.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Robert W. Armstrong paid a visit to the Appraisers' Stores yesterday, and held long conferences with Appraiser Whitehead and each of the General Appraisers. He declined to say what the object of his visit was.

Increase in Silk Imports.

According to figures compiled by the Silk Association of America the dutiable imports of silk during June were $1,796,435, against $1,582,412 in June, 1903. The imports of free raw silk were $1,461,364, against $875,596 in 1903.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

TRENTON.—W. S. Gilroy yesterday filed in the Court of Chancery an application for the appointment of a receiver for the Somerville Woolen Mills, at Somerville, N. J. The company's liabilities are placed at $100,000, and the assets at $75,000.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—On the application of Charles R. Bishop, President and Treasurer of the Oppenheimer Brothers Corset Company, of this city and New York, Jacob B. Ullman was to-day appointed temporary receiver of that concern by Judge Thayer in the Superior Court. According to the statement of President Bishop, the assets will foot up to $130,000 and the liabilities to $110,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM MICHAELSON.—William Michaelson of 327 East Ninety-second Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $734, to the Mutual Milk and Cream Company, and no assets. He was in the grocery business prior to 1894.

MARTIN H. HEESEMAN.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Walter W. Long receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Martin H. Heseman, grocer, of 609 Columbus Avenue. He gave a bill of sale to Andrew W. Schelling as security for the latter's claim.

JOSEPH L. BALKIND AND MAX FRANK.—Joseph L. Balkind and Max Frank, who were partners in the firm of Balkind, Frank & Co., clothing manufacturers at 39 Bond Street, in 1900, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,236 and six other claimants the amounts of which are unknown, and no assets. The principal creditors are Adolph Arons, $4,000; Sawyer, Black & Bramhall, $1,180, and Jacobs & Sternbach, $1,255.

EMANUEL NUSSBAUM.—Emanuel Nussbaum, salesman, of 66 East Ninety-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,667 and no assets. The debts were contracted in this city in 1903, and in Boston in 1890. The largest creditors are Leon Nussbaum, $3,765; Gustav Nussbaum, $2,300, and Harry Maas, $1,826, all for cash loaned. He owes $585 to five creditors for clothing, $538 to two creditors for provisions, $425 for dry goods, and $123 to two doctors.

UNIQUE BAZAAR.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Unique Bazaar, a New York corporation, with an office at 320 Broadway and a 5 and 10 cent store at 123 Market Street, Newark, by the following creditors: Charles B. Barfield, $224; Judson C. Travis, $285, for services as general manager, and Edgar Westervelt, $50. It was alleged that the corporation admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt, and allowed Adolph Keetlag to obtain a preference by an attachment for $130, by which the Sheriff seized all the stock in the store at Newark. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Robert C. Ten Eyck receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $1,500 in stock and fixtures. The company was incorporated on Feb. 16, 1904, with a capital stock of $50,000.

A. GUNNISON & CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against A. Gunnison & Co., incorporated, wholesale dealers in oils, formerly at 355 Pearl Street, by the following creditors: Benjamin Moore & Co., $263; Holbrook Brothers, $100, and the American Linseed Oil Company, $159. It was alleged that on June 24 it assigned moneys due it from the City of New York to the Standard Oil Company, a creditor, and to Adelaide H. Gunnison several hundred dollars. The business was started in 1899 by Austin Gunnison, who had been in the oil business in Cincinnati for twenty years, and it was incorporated on March 10, 1901, with a capital stock of $10,000. The company lost money on several contracts, one of which was for 40,000 gallons of turpentine for the Government, and for the past two months the concern has been in liquidation. The liabilities are reported to be about $6,500.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAMS, Marie—J. E. Flesher, costs	$134
ANDRESEN, John—L. F. Robertson & Sons	59
BARRY, Benjamin C.—E. B. Barry, costs	598
BESTER, Max—J. Wanamaker	36
BEBRO, Harry J.—J. Wanamaker	109
BARROW, Edward F.—W. Halling	39
BROWN, Edward S.—J. Silbermann	72
BAIRD, Arthur H.—Columbia Shade Cloth Company	121
BERGER, Carl—M. A. Borve	120
COBB, Henry I.; John W. Welch, John Peirce, and Alexander S. Porter—E. R. L. Seilliere	10,920
CANAVAN, Patrick T.—C. F. Murphy	40
CROESLEY, Charles A.—J. Wanamaker	159
CHAPLIN, George F.—A. McKenney	68
COHEN, Max—H. L. Franklin	61
DAVIS, James J., trustee—W. T. Westervelt and another, costs	60
DORR, Henrietta and John F.—G. F. Allison	308
DILLON, Joseph, James W., and John J. —P. R. Turnure, costs	92
DUNN, Ralph—F. London and another, costs	588
DUFOUR, Albert—National Cash Register Company	198
FITZGERALD, Edward F.—Julius Kessler & Co	118
FEITNER, Thomas L.; Edward C. Sheehy, Arthur C. Salmon, Thomas J. Patterson, and William F. Grell, Com.—Western Electric Company, costs	33
FLOOD, Minnie F.—J. Wanamaker	64
FILKINS, Edward A.—J. Wanamaker	40
GABRIEL, William—H. R. Biswanger	259
GLEASON, Chesmore—J. Wanamaker	63
HAYS, William H.—J. H. Bennett	1,369
E. R. HOLDEN & CO.—J. W. Bastide	3,438
RELIABLE EXAMINING WORKS—M. Rosenbaum	346
THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMpany—J. W. Moulton	1,646
THOMAS R. SHEFFIELD COMPANY—A. McKenney	118
IRLBACHER & CO.—Edward F.—Nason Manufacturing Company	132
JUDKOWITZ, Dr. Herman—B. Etchells	116
KNOWLES, Henry H.—W. J. Boyd	85
KLUKOWSTEIN, Alexander—I. H. Lubin, costs	90
KEYINE, Isaac and Harry—C. Buelleabach and another	71
MORAN, Frank E.—W. R. Pitt Composition Iron Works	78
MACKAY, Charles—E. Mount	140
MARCHESINI, Louis and Gaetano—C. Minnici, costs	87
MULLER, William—J. T. Hillebrandt	70
MOCK, Qule—L. Len	560
MEYER, Robert—Altman Neckwear Company	66
McPHELEMY, William—Acker, Merrall & Condit	44
O'NEILL, Phillip J.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	447
PHYSIOC, Joseph A.—H. C. Miner Lithographing Company	870
RITTERADT, William—W. H. Hacker	263
ROOT, Albert E.—L. Kohns	559
RUST, Martin—L. Wittpeau	223
STARK, Martin—J. Levy and another, costs	78
SHAPIRO, Jacob, and Jacob Weinrobe—E. Mount	80
SCHOENFELD, Moses—M. Greenspan	194
SNOW, Joseph J.—Cassidy & Son Manufacturing Company	121
SHENKOW, Max and Benjamin—M. Herzog	193
TELZER, Isaac—J. Schulman	63
WOODWARD, Charles—J. & M. Haffen Brewing Company	192

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

DE LOISELLE, Mlnne E. S.—J. H. Latham, June 21, 1895	3,537
MANNHEIMER, Isaac—Tenement House Department of New York, April 22, 1904	264
MELICHROS, Constantine—H. Isaacs, June 28, 1904	27
McGILL, George W.—M. J. Southard and another, Dec. 31, 1898	1,357
VREELAND, George V. C., and Herman J. Kumberger—Reedy Elevator Company, April 16, 1903	96
VREELAND, George V. C., and Herman J. Kumberger—Reedy Elevator Company, Jan. 14, 1904	93

Judgments Canceled.

BUELLESBACH, Joseph, Casper, and Hubert—L. Brandt, Dec. 27, 1895	127
BUELLESBACH, Joseph, Casper, and Hubert—L. Brandt, Jan. 9, 1895	127
BUELLESBACH, John, Joseph, and James —A. Bloom and another, Aug. 21, 1896	129

CAPTAIN LOCKED UP ENGINEER.

Passengers on the Marvel Were Alarmed by Reno's Antics.

Passengers on the steamboat William Marvel, plying between Manhattan and Rockaway Beach, were thrown into a state of panic on the Fourth by the antics of John Reno, an engineer on the boat, who had celebrated Independence Day. He was arrested when the boat landed at her berth by Policeman Harry Keating of the Rockaway Beach Precinct.

It is charged that Reno became intoxicated before the boat left the dock at Canal Street, Manhattan. He went on duty, though, and on the trip to Rockaway Beach it is supposed that the heat of the boiler room affected him, for when the Captain gave the signals on the trip they were not obeyed, and he was compelled to put a fireman in Reno's place. The latter raised such a rumpus among the passengers that the crew locked him in a stateroom. Reno was arraigned in the Far Rockaway Court yesterday and the case was adjourned.

FIRED INTO GROUP OF BOYS.

New Haven Man with a Shotgun Injures Three.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 5.—About a dozen boys, mostly colored, were playing to-night in a lot near the house of Frederick J. Kral, a cigarmaker, when he ordered them away, as they were disturbing him. They refused to go, whereupon Kral went to his home, took down a double-barreled shotgun, and, entering the lot, fired directly at the boys, seriously injuring three. Samuel Nixon, Jr., of 82 Greenwich Street, was taken to the New Haven Hospital, and it is stated that his condition is serious.

Kral dropped the gun and fled to his cellar, where he was later arrested and held, charged with assault with intent to kill. He at first denied firing the shot, but finally admitted it and said he was glad of it.

GANG ATTACKS EXCURSIONISTS.

Had Been Put Ashore for Gambling—Attack at Pier.

NEWARK, July 5.—Two members of the notorious "Coffee House gang" in this city attempted to run a "crap" game on the boat which took out the excursion of Phil Sheridan Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of this city to-day. They were set ashore and came home. When the excursion arrived at the dock to-night the gang was on hand, and those who had been instrumental in having them put off were attacked and beaten.

In the trouble women and children screamed and there was almost a real panic. Benjamin Smith, an excursionist, who is said to have had no hand in the affair, was badly cut. The gang escaped before the police arrived.

VISITED PREACHER, NOT AUNT.

Atlantic City Girl Goes to Camden to Marry a New York Man.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 5.—Eloise Middleton of this city, whose family is prominent in local society, was married on Saturday in Camden to Willard S. Riley of New York. The marriage was secret, and was not made known until the couple returned to Atlantic City to-night. It was supposed the bride was visiting an aunt. Mr. and Mrs. Riley will make their home at Tarrytown.

The bridegroom is a son of the late Prof. De Witt Riley of Rutgers College.

New York Schoolboys Win Athletic Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Thirty-nine athletes, selected by competition from over 10,000 schoolboys of Greater New York, won the great inter-city athletic contest, which was finished in the Stadium this afternoon. Schoolboy athletes from all parts of the country participated in the meet, the largest delegations being from New York and California. The points were distributed as follows: New York, 95; Chicago, 70; San Francisco, 27; Los Angeles, 15; Boston, 14, and St. Louis, 11.

Chicago, with her sixteen entries, fought nobly for first honors, but could not overcome the lead taken by New York in the basketball game. The New York boys were consistent workers, and demonstrated the benefits of good training. Jessup, the New York sprinter, was the particular star, winning the 50, 100, and 220 yard runs from a large field.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Major Guy L. Edie, Surgeon, is relieved from duty in charge of the Sanitary and Disbursing Division of the office of the Surgeon General of the army and as Disbursing Officer of the Medical Department, and will report to the Surgeon General for duty as Attending Surgeon in Washington, vice Capt. Alexander N. Stark, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

Col. James Reagan, Ninth Infantry, is detailed to attend the encampment of the militia of Pennsylvania at Gettysburg, July 23 to 30.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. A. C. Nissen, Adjutant, Fifth Cavalry.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. D. C. Howard, Assistant Surgeon, to take effect on the return of Major William C. Borden, Surgeon, from leave of absence.

Navy.

Capt. P. Garst is commissioned from June 17.

Commander R. M. Doyle is commissioned from June 16.

Lieut. Commander F. S. Carter is placed on the retired list from June 30.

Lieut. Commander A. C. Dieffenbach is commissioned from June 17.

Commander M. L. Wood is commissioned from June 1.

Surgeon J. C. Pryor is commissioned with the rank of Lieut. Commander from March 3, 1903.

Surgeon C. D. Langhorne is commissioned with the rank of Lieut. Commander from June 9, 1903.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Texas, Arkansas, Florida, Nevada, MacDonough at New London; Truxtun, Hopkins, Hull, Whipple, Worden at Narragansett Bay; Lawrence at New London; Wasp at New Orleans; Brooklyn at Genoa; Vixen at Pensacola; Minneapolis and Prairie at Frenchman Bay; New York, Concord, and Marblehead at Tacoma; Plattsburg at Tompkinsville; Atlanta, Marietta, and Castine at Teneriffe; Missouri at Piraeus; Callao and Justin at Hongkong; Illinois at Gibraltar; Sterling at Portsmouth, N. H.

Sailed—Newark, Newport, Bancroft, and Scorpion, from Puerto Plata, for Monte Christi; Villalobos, from Han-Kow, for Shanghai; Tacoma, from San Francisco, for Acapulco; Bennington, from Bremerton, for Port Angeles; Vicksburg, from Bremerton, for Mare Island; Chesapeake, from New London, for Narragansett Bay.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 5.—At the State House to-day charters were granted to the following concerns:

Jackuse Umbrella Company of Philadelphia, to manufacture and sell umbrellas; capital, $250,000.

Polk Mortgage Company of Chicago, to engage in the business of lending money, acting as brokers, and conducting a general real estate business; capital, $100,000.

G. S. W. Brubaker & Co. of Wilmington, to build railroads and to erect manufacturing plants of every description; capital, $100,000.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rice, S. M. & Co.; Wheeling, West Va.: S. M. Rice, millinery; A. M. Rice, millinery; 657 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Robinson, Strauss Company, St. Paul, Minn.: C. M. Richter, flowers; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Rothschild Notion Company, Indianapolis, Ind.: J. J. Rothschild, notions; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild Department Store, Indianapolis, Ind.: D. Rothschild, notions, millinery, and carpets; 447 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Rich, H. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Auerbach, ribbons; Victoria Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Edington, carpets and rugs; 456 Broadway.

Straus, L. & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; H. W. Brant, laces and ribbons; W. G. McCarthy, hosiery; 196 West Broadway; Hotel York.

Shannon & Sokup, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. B. Sokup, hats; Hotel Navarre.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; E. A. Slattery, dress goods, silks, and linings; J. Shortenberg, dry goods; 75 Spring Street.

Strauss, B. J., & Somish, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Somish, notions; M. Somish, fancy goods; 537 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Schwartz, H. & Son, Allentown, Penn.; E. Schwartz, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. J. Schloss, clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Mortimer, laces; 457 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochot, notions; 57 White Street.

Singer, T. L., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; T. L. Singer, notions and laces; 258 Church Street; Hotel Spalding.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Bitfora, sporting goods; 63 Franklin Street.

Shillito, —, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. P. Dickerson, linens; 346 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Smith, E. & Co., Omaha, Neb.; M. W. Royley, hosiery, gloves, laces, ribbons, and jewelry; 320 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Trautman, Heller & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. D. Heller, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. C. McGowin, shoes; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Waldman Bros., Albany, N. Y.; M. C. Waldman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Waldman Bros., Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waldman, cloaks; Hotel Netherland.

Wiest, P. Sons, York, Penn.; B. C. Wiest, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Wallace, Sons, Stroudsburg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Younker Bros., Des Moines, Iowa; I. Younker, cloaks and suits; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Spalding.

Zechendorf, L., & Co., Tucson, Ariz.; F. Aguilar, clothing; A. J. Fink, notions; 320 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Kreyenhogen, flannels; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Boyce, domestics; Herald Square Hotel.

Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. K. Tyroler, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss E. P. Brion, ladies' and infants' wear; 24 Washington Place; Herald Square Hotel.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. Vanderpyl, furnishing goods; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Normandie.

Burgunder Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; H. Burgunder, clothing; Hoffman House.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; H. H. Branders, carpets, notions, and jewelry; 395 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Baker, Poston & Co., Weatherford, Texas; C. R. Baker, carpets; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. K. Burnham, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Carson, jewelry, veilings, and ribbons; H. Ohl, cloaks; 115 Worth Street.

Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; E. R. Dubose, carpets; 395 Broadway; Holland House.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. S. McQuay, carpets, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. Dives, millinery, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; G. E. Burley, cloaks, suits, and waists, 56 Worth Street.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. T. Allen, white goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Seville.

Fahnley & McCrea, Millinery Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. A. Barnes, ornaments; Mrs. Syler, millinery; Mrs. Williams, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; J. Wicks, clothing; Hotel Spalding.

Fuchs, A. H., Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. H. Fuchs, millinery; Hoffman House.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. W. McKee, laces and dress trimmings; Park Avenue Hotel.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. E. Reis, cloaks, suits, waists, and infants' wear, 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. H. Gimbel, cloaks and suits, 377 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Grouman-Henchey-Cross Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. T. C. Cross, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Savoy.

Garrond, Hyde & Dietrich Company, Saginaw, Mich.; O. L. Hyde, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; D. B. Goldberg, furnishing goods; Hotel York.

Herzog, L., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. Grodwohl, laces; 72 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hankey Mercantile Company, Toledo, Ohio; R. P. Hankey, millinery and ribbons; 704 Broadway; Hotel York.

Holtzmon, H., & Sons, Columbus, Ohio; L. A. Holtzmon, upholstery goods; Criterion Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Voight, boys' clothing; Grand Hotel.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; J. C. Hager, Jr., dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Howe & Bostson Stores, New Haven, Conn.; Miss M. E. Kivlon, laces and gloves; 75 Spring Street.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; M. Krausman, notions, jewelry, and leather goods; 55 White Street.

Horne, Joseph, Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Donaldson, housefurnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Bronx Hotel.

Hundley & Smith Dry Goods Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; W. S. Hundley, manufacturing department; 43 Leonard Street.

Hecht Bros., Baltimore, Md.; R. S. Hecht, dry goods; G. R. Hess, clothing; Hotel Earlington.

Harstein, S., & Son, St. Paul, Minn.; S. Harstein, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jones Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. M. Goldsmith, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Kirschbaum, R., & Co., Indianapolic, Ind.; R. Kirschbaum, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kuppenheimer, B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Kuppenheimer, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Kaufman Bros., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufman, piece goods; J. Baer, sporting goods; 643 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Konn, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. McFarquhar, musical instruments; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Kleinhaus Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. L. Kleinhaus, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Dell, ribbons; G. W. Pierson, laces; Hotel Normandie.

Levis-Zukoski-Meri Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. S. Levis, flowers; W. Levis, velvets and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Lederer, Broders & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. M. Lederer, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. T. Gaynor, manufacturing department; W. Preston, notions; 36 Worth Street; Hotel York.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; M. H. K. Malone, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Mark's, Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Carl Mark, millinery, ribbons, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; K. G. Berger, books and music; 45 Lispenard Street.

Miller, Rhoads & Co., Richmond, Va.; Mr. Wolf, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Mayer, C., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; F. L. Mayer, notions; Holland House.

Mondie Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Marks, hosiery; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.

Nugent B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. W Howland, jewelry and leather goods, 106 Grand Street; Grand Hotel.

Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; S. Livingstone, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Ackerman, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Wellington.

Printz, Biederman & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Printz, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. L. Gullett, flowers; F. C. Waddell, hats; Broadway Central Hotel.

Parker & Thomes Company, Portland, Me.; R. S. Thomes, notions, hosiery, and gloves; Broadway Central Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; F. J. Stanley, notions and jewelry, 57 White Street.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. A. Stevenson, laces, hosiery, and white goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. B. Howard, upholstery goods, 2 Walker Street; Union Square Hotel.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Gentles, domestics; Hotel Albert.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—John Barrett, Panama.

HOLLAND—W. F. R. Hitt, Washington; George Armour, Princeton.

IMPERIAL—Silas Livingston, Albany.

GRAND—A. G. Palmer, Binghamton.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Heintgo, German Minister to Cuba.

SAVOY—Count Vincenzo Macchi di Cellere and Countess Cellere, Washington.

MURRAY HILL— R. W. Kingman, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE—J. W. Graeme, United States Navy.

VICTORIA—W. B. Pratt, Elmira.

HOFFMAN—Gen. von Schildenfeld, Pilsen, Austria.

YORK—William W. Galt, United States Navy.

ASTOR—George I. Whitney, Pittsburg.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.06½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.53½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.43@.45
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.15
Cotton, middling	10.60
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07 3-16
Sugar, granulated	5.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.04¼
Pork, mess	13.00
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.07⅝
Lard, prime	7.40
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	14.75
Butter, Western creamery	.18

CHICAGO, July 5.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 90@96c; No. 3, 85@85c; No. 2 red, 98@$1; No. 2 corn, 48¼c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 2 oats, 38½@39½c; No. 3 white, 35½@40c; No. 2 rye, 64c; good feeding barley, 30@35c; fair to choice malting, 43@52c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.06; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.12; prime timothy seed, $2.90; mess pork, per bbl, $13.05@$13.10; lard, per 100 lb, $7.12½@$7.15; short ribs sides, loose, $7.37½@$7.50; short clear sides, boxed, $7.25@$7.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.25; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	10.05	10.10	10.05	10.07@10.10
August	10.15	10.20	10.06	10.10@10.11
September	9.56	9.56	9.40	9.46@..
October	9.42	9.43	9.21	9.23@ 9.30
November	9.37	9.37	9.20	9.23@ 9.37
December	9.43	9.43	9.15	9.23@ 9.29
January	9.41	9.41	9.21	9.23@ 9.30
February	....	....	....	9.31@ 9.34
March	9.50	9.50	9.43	9.36@ 9.38

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—Spot cotton in moderate demand; sales, 5,000 bales; American, 4,000; speculation and export, 500; receipts, 2,000; American, 1,000; middling upland, 6.06d. Futures opened quiet, 8@9 points higher on old and 4@6 points higher on new compared with last Friday; closed easy, net 2@3 points lower on old and 5 points lower on new; July, 5.75; July-August, 5.69; August-September, 5.55; September-October, 5.29; October-November, 5.15; November-December, 5.11; December-January, 5.09; January-February, 5.08; February-March, and March-April, 5.06. Manchester—Yarns, buyers old off; cloths, a fair business doing.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed $1.08½ free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.00¾, free on board afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	90½	91¼	90¼	91⅝
September	85½	87	85½	86⅝
December	85¾	86⅝	85¾	86⅝
Corn—				
July	....	....	....	53⅝
September	54	54⅛	53⅝	54⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	87	88⅜	86⅞	88⅞
September	83½	84½	83⅜	84¼
Corn—				
July	47⅜	48 5-16	47⅛	48⅛
September	48⅝	49 3-16	48⅜	48⅞
December	45½	45⅝	45	45½
Oats—				
July	37¼	37½	36⅞	37¼
September	32	32 1-16	31¾	32
December	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32⅝
Lard—				
September	$7.30	$7.32½	$7.25	$7.27½
October	7.32½	7.35	7.32½	7.32½
Ribs—				
September	7.77½	7.82½	7.72½	7.77½
October	7.85	7.85	7.80	7.82½
Pork—				
September	13.30	13.35	13.10	13.22½
October	13.20	13.25	13.20	13.25

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	....	....	....	5.85@5.90
August	....	....	....	6.00@6.05
September	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10@6.15
October	....	....	....	6.20@6.25
November	....	....	....	6.25@6.30
December	6.45	6.45	6.35	6.35@6.40
January	....	....	....	6.45@6.50
February	....	....	....	6.55@6.60
March	6.70	6.70	6.65	6.60@6.70
April	....	....	....	6.75@6.80
May	6.85	6.90	6.85	6.85@6.90

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, July 6.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy Discharges.

6783—Milon E Baird
6986—Martin Bergman
7025—Joseph Wavra
6878—Lena Lichtenstein
6426—Berkowitz & Balsam
7083—Emil A Klein
6886—Eliza Eagleton
7044—Edgar Zabriskie
6781—Topkin & Sheftzowitz
6912—Philip Tauz
6930—Hyman Fischel
6224—Thos F Cashman
6934—Sam'l I Kruckman
6585—Lazarus Reich
6944—Philip Cohen
6824—Manuel Goldberg
6910—Matthew Goodgion
6284—Thos E Flannery
6561—Ira D. Schoen
Case under objection.
7014—John M Hickey
Adjourned cases.
6857—Herman Dubler
6426—Philip Cohen
5700—David E Rosenfeld
6820—N & I H Scheyer
6706—Joseph Lowenherz
6692—Norman Selby
6216—J J & H D Crippen
Involuntary cases.
6754—J H Blenderman
7076—Stansell & Torreys
7176—Slatington Tex Mfg Co
6865—Gilroy & Bloomfield
Motions.
In re S D Davis & Co
In re Yee Wah Lung Co
In re Chapkewitz, Schiff & Silberman
In re Cohen Bros
In re Morris Salomon
In re Yee Wah Lung Co
In re Grand Broadway Co
In re Weed & Sturtevant
In re Julius Termer
In re Ezra R Champion
In re Orlando M Harper
In re Frank Grossbart
In re Reuben Bernfus
In re Bernard Ginsburg
In re Isaac Kahn (2)
In re A Perakian
In re B M Cohen & Co
In re Thomas J Blanck
In re Davis Granett
In re Lovin & Waters
In re Louis Schachne (2)
In re B M Cohen & Co
In re Sutter Bros (4)
In re Bayonne Knife Co
In re Woodend & Co
In re Wells & Strauss
In re Blankfein & Dietz
In re Semons, Davis & Semons
In re Elwood O Roessle
In re Hans L Peterson
In re Hawley & Dresser
In re Philip Tauz
In re Morris & Silverman
In re Sachs & Davis
In re Lawler & Spence
In re Francesco Aiello
In re Julius Tenner
In re Meyer Levenson
In re H W Steinert
In re Bronx Dry Goods Co
In re People's Co-op Co
In re Yee Wah Lung Co
In re Gustav Jacoby
In re Morris & Silverman
In re Tuxedo Dairy Co

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, July 6.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Tarshanjian vs Commonwealth Trust Co
2—In re Marsico
3—Ehret & Lutz
4—Simpfendoerfer vs Simpfendoerfer
5—Stempel vs Tobin
6—Young vs Stempel
7—Farmers' L. & T. Co vs Hoffman House
8—Blair vs Grout
9—In re Gohl
10—Tarshanjian vs McCall
11—Same vs Commonwealth Trust Co
12—In re E R Bridge
13—In re Evelyn Place
14—In re Jerome Av
15—Whitmore vs Southgate
16—Deffaa & Deffaa
17—French vs Reynds
18—Guessnhaimer vs Broadbelt
19—Moore vs State Council
20—Rosenthal vs Denenson
21—Rolnstein vs same
22—Salwen vs same
23—Hoffman vs Abel
24—City of N Y vs Scripture
25—Hilcok vs Bunting
26—In re Wilson
27—In re Caspery
28—In re Foundation & Contracting Co
29—City of N Y vs Pack
30—In re E 144th St
31—In re 168th St
32—Rosenberg vs Rosenberg
33—Powers vs Ward
34—Same vs Strauss
35—Rau vs Keik
36—Smith vs Barnwell
37—Moynahan vs Grout
38—Same vs same
39—Same vs same
40—In re Chesebrough

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—Book No. 140,802, New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

Lost.—Book No. 128,943, New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

10th St., 41 West.—Large pleasant rooms; board optional; Southerners accommodated; table board; references.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; transient guests accommodated; references.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

48th St., 65 West.—Large and small rooms; strictly first class; doctor's office; table board.

51st St., 233 West.—Excellent large and hall rooms; bath, with shower; home cooking; table d'hote, 25c., 35c.; two blocks all cars; Summer rates; long lease; doctor's office.

55th St., 71 West.—Pleasant, cool, large and small rooms; private baths; excellent table board.

93d, 119 West.—Pleasant large and small rooms; board optional; parlor dining room; references.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, Cathedral Heights.—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, cool, handsomely furnished room, dressing room attached; excellent table.

129th St., 100 West.—Excellent board and room, refined Jewish family; gentlemen or couple; references.

135th St., 242 West.—To rent, neatly furnished large, small rooms, with or without board.

Delightful for Summer; highest part of the Bronx; large, comfortable rooms; spacious lawns, fruit trees; tennis, bowling; 50 minutes from City Hall; 3d or 9th Av. elevated; $5 to $10; references. S. E. cor. 165th St. and Mott Av. Telephone, 198L Melrose.

Lexington Av., 962, corner 70th.—Large front room; also small room; board optional; telephone.

BOARD WANTED.

Family of four adults want two large, partly furnished rooms, second floor, with or without board, in private house north of 125th St. and West of 7th Av.; references given and required. Address Rooms, P. O. Box 672 N. Y. City.

A young lady wishes a desirable home in the Bronx or on Washington Heights. Student, 267 West 125th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

13th St., 157 West.—Large and small rooms to let.

48d St., 13 East, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Large room, private bath; hall room; reasonable; telephone.

63d St., 9 East.—Large handsome room; private bath; hall room; reference.

45th St., 15 East.—Up-to-date rooms or apartments for gentlemen; breakfast; accommodations

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cuisine; Summer garden; reasonable.

58th St., 316 West.—Large back parlor suitable for physician or dentist; also other rooms.

65th St., 50 West.—Furnished rooms, without board for gentlemen only; $2.50. Clarke.

75th St., 163 West.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

82d St., 220 West.—Newly furnished rooms, outside; southern exposure; $2.50, $3; bath. Simmons.

103d St., 131 West.—Parlor and bedroom; near elevated; one flight. Fisher.

Cool, square, prettily furnished room for two gentlemen in the eighties, near Central Park West, at reduced rental, $15 monthly until October. Special, 492 Columbus Av.

Elegant furnished rooms to let. Schurmann, 111 East 127th St., between Park and Lexington Avs.

Madison Av., 348, (44th St.)—First-class, elegantly furnished, large and small rooms, single or en suite; private baths; moderate prices; references; under new management.

Out of Town.

Roseville.—Attractive location, short walk to Lackawanna Station; breakfast. T., 70 South 12th St., Newark, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Wanted—Ostrich feathers; first-class bunchers and ostrich pompon makers. Max Wiener, 15 West 3d St.

Wanted—Experienced girls for audit department; those having experience with adding machine preferred. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance, Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—Shoe Saleswomen.—Only those who are thoroughly experienced for our special sale. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance, Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—Cash girls for grocery department; must be over 16 years of age. Apply before 9:30 A. M. to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance, Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—Grocery saleswomen, experienced. Apply before 9:30 A. M. to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance, Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted — Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Girl graduate to work on books in office; salary $4 per week. Post Office, Box 1,800.

Wanted—Old lady to take care of children; good home. Call McGrath, 201 East 63d St.

Males.

Cutters wanted; also trimmers and lining cutters with shears or knife by wholesale clothing houses; steady employment and good wages. Apply N. Y. Clothing Trade Association, Room 19, 13 Astor Place, New York.

Cutters.—Wanted, experienced clothing and lining cutters; highest wages; steady work. G. Lippmann & Sons, 707 Broadway, City.

Wanted—Delivery man, New Jersey experience.—A large delivery company wishes a man thoroughly experienced with New Jersey delivery; acquainted with horses, stable work, and delivering goods, &c.; also a Harlem and Bronx man wanted; state age, salary wanted, full particulars. Address Jersey Stable, Box 206, Madison Square Post Office.

Wanted at once in select gentleman's furnishing establishment, thoroughly experienced salesman and buyer; must be acquainted with refined trade, thoroughly honest, and furnish A1 reference. Address Liberal Salary, Box 131 Times.

Wanted—Wagon painter and letterer; must be thoroughly competent to do fine work; good steady position for competent man. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—Experienced furniture drivers; only those who thoroughly understand the business need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—Wagon boys; only those experienced in department store delivery need apply to Mr Dowd in delivery, before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—A young man as model in a wholesale clothing house; must be 36 breast and well proportioned. Apply F. B. Q. Clo. Co., 22 Lafayette Place.

Wanted—Experienced business men for lunch room. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted — Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Boys as messengers. Apply American District Telegraph Co., 62 Vesey St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

8c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A refined lady desires few hours' work every day of executive character; knowledge of stenography and typewriting. G., 338 Broadway.

Laundress.—A competent Swedish laundress wishes more work, at home or out. Guttafson, 1,902 Park Av.

Nurse.—Reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge, bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 22 East 115th St.

Shorthand.—By an experienced teacher of shorthand, "Isaac Pitman" system. Instructor, 858 East 134th St.

Stenographer.—Expert; good correspondent; excellent education; highest reference from former employer; will substitute; equal any intricate stenographer in world. Qualified, Box 203 Times.

Stenographer.—Experienced; good penman; excellent at figures; industrious and intelligent; moderate salary; chance for advancement. Sherman, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; desires temporary position; sure to turn out good work; $15. Ethel Lawrence, General Delivery, Post Office.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Ella, Box 210 Times.

YOUNG WIFE'S VIGIL FOR SLAIN HUSBAND

A Night and a Day Mrs. Santoro Sat Watching at Window.

HE HAD BEEN SHOT ON CAR

Woman, Friendless and Penniless in Strange Country, Prostrated by Grief—Assailant Still Free.

The man shot and killed late Monday night on a Staten Island Rapid Transit train was identified last night as Arturo Santoro, a clerk employed at the little Italian bank at 60 Baxter Street. He lived with his young wife and only daughter at 550 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn. The identification was made at the Stapleton Morgue by Genero Spadusari of 217 East Forty-seventh Street, a fellow employe of Santoro.

The police have been unable to find any trace of Luigi Annichiarico, who is accused of having fired the fatal shot. It was at first said that he had jumped from the train as it was running at full speed across a high trestle, near Clifton, S. I. Had he done this he probably would have been killed. Upon further investigation, however, it has been found that he escaped just after the train left Rosebank Station.

It is believed by the police that he succeeded in making his way to Manhattan among the Fourth of July crowd.

Mrs. Santoro, who is only about twenty years old, became prostrated when the news of her husband's fate was broken to her at their little home last night. Her plight is a particularly pathetic one. She has been in this country with her little daughter only about one month, she cannot speak a word of English, and is penniless and friendless.

All Monday night and all day yesterday she was sitting at the window in their little apartment waiting for the return of her husband, who had told her when he left home that he was going to the bank, and would be back at the usual hour in the evening. When it dawned upon her that her husband had been killed her grief was so violent that sympathetic neighbors sent for the Rev. Father Castellane of a nearby Italian church, under whose ministrations she finally became more composed.

She told the priest that she had met her husband in Buenos Ayres four years ago, and that they had been married there. Later her husband went back to Italy, where he served his three years in the army, and about eight months ago he came to this country, leaving his family in Italy. He sent for his wife and daughter after he had obtained a place in the bank, and they came here about four weeks ago. Santoro comes from a good family, and his parents are still living at Leghorn. Mrs. Santoro is a native of Salerno.

From the young widow's story it would appear that Santoro had a revolver when he left home. What became of it is a mystery, for none was found on his body.

Mary Sweeney, a nineteen-year-old girl of 287 Avenue D, who seems to have been the cause of the shooting, is now in the Richmond County Jail in default of $2,000 bail. She is detained as a witness. She was arraigned before Magistrate Marsh yesterday together with Luigi Grapeoil of 52 Mott Street, who is also being held as a witness. Her father, who is a carpenter, and her mother and sister were in court. They were not able to furnish bail. The girl told the police that she met Santoro for the first time on Monday, and that she knew Annichiarico only slightly.

BITTER AGAINST WHITE.

Garment Workers Threaten to Dismiss Secretary Who Resigned.

The General Executive Board of the United Garment Workers of America has called a meeting which will be held either to-day or to-morrow, at which the resignation of Henry White, General Secretary, made while the strike is on, will be acted upon. As the resignation was only verbal, it will not be accepted, but White, it is said, will be officially dismissed instead.

The strike leaders talked very bitterly yesterday about the desertion of the strike by White. White, it was learned yesterday, just before the strike was declared at a special meeting of the National Executive Board in this city, wrote an editorial for the official organ of the clothing cutters, headed, "Do Not Be Alarmed About the Open Shop." Previous to this his editorials had been declarations of war against the open shop.

Then he went to the meeting of the board and opposed the strike idea and left the office of the United Garment Workers, declaring that he would not appear again until the Executive Board changed its policy. He has so far kept his promise.

Charles W. Reichers, the present strike leader, said yesterday that White would not get a chance of resigning in this way. The constitution of the United Garment Workers required a written resignation. "Mr. White will need to hurry up with his written resignation," he continued, "or he will be kicked out. We won't wait very long either." Other strike leaders said they had no use for White, anyway, and did not care if they never saw him again.

A continuous, all-day mass meeting of the strikers was held yesterday in the Windsor Theatre, where they were addressed by various labor leaders. The day was hot enough for east side mass meetings, and the hall was filled all the afternoon. There was considerable excitement about the resignation of White.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

8c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Stenographer.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; accustomed to electrical and mercantile work; first-class references; $12-$15. Miss Leonard, Box 112 Times.

Stenographer.—Nearly ten years' experience; literary work, correspondence; Remington operator; very rapid; in or out of city; $20 to $25. B. P., 23 West 132d St.

Stenographer.—Four years' experience; assist about office; experienced; proof-reader; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Miss K. L., Box 164 Times.

Stenographer—Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Careful. Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—By energetic young lady; five years' experience; accurate; thorough business education. Superior, Box 212 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Experienced; understands mineographing and tabulating. N. W., 143 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; well educated; accurate; understands office work; $10. Reliable. Box 209 Times.

Young woman, good chambermaid and waitress; city, country; reference. M. M., 233 W. 19th St.

Males.

A young man of literary aspirations would like to secure a position where he may be of use; newspaper or magazine work preferred; no soliciting or canvassing. S Box 101 Times.

Cashier, &c.—American, forty-eight, as cashier, clerk, storeroom, in any house; real estate security. Weldon, 642 East 157th.

Correspondent, stenographer; 26; of good address and education; experienced; Underwood, Remington, or Fay-Sholes machines. J. E. S., 73 Bleecker St., Brooklyn.

High school boy desires outside position during vacation; highest references. Willing, 107 Times.

Machinist, &c.—An expert machinist and toolmaker; has experience as foreman. Expert, Box 149 Times Office.

Painter, Paperhanger.—German; rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.75, (material included;) kalsomining, plastering cheap; good work guaranteed; best of references. Painter, 314 East 25th St.

Private Secretary.—Ambitious man of 27 desires position of trust or responsibility, with unlimited chance of advancement; good correspondent; had stenographic experience; willing leave city for Boston, Philadelphia. W. N. S., Box 152 Times.

Private secretary and expert stenographer; ten years' experience; highest references. D. H., 155 East 56th St.

Stenographer, rapid, experienced, educated, wishes more work day or evening; will also do copying; satisfaction guaranteed. Telephone 920 Cortlandt.

Stenographer.—By young man of good family; competent and capable; good references. Adept, Box 111 Times.

HAS A LEAN ON THE TUNNEL.

But Little Italy Hears That It Is a Lien Its Mayor Enjoys.

Louis Crocci, the Mayor of Little Italy, who does much contracting work, left his fruit stand at Broadway and Exchange place early yesterday and walked up to the bridge, where he rested against the board fence surrounding the tunnel cut, and proceeded to mop the perspiration from his brow.

An Italian contractor who happened along greeted him pleasantly, and asked what he was doing in that part of town.

"Oh," said Louis, "I got-a too much-a biz. I don't like-a this warm weather. I got too much-a business. I got-a lean on the tunnel."

Ten minutes later everybody in Little Italy was telling everybody else that Louis, the Mayor, had a mechanic's lien on the great New York railroad tunnel.

SAY WELLS ROBBED HIMSELF.

Larceny Charge Against Ticket Agent Who Told Hold-Up Story.

A charge of grand larceny, supported by four affidavits, yesterday confronted David Wells, the Williamsburg ticket agent at the ferry terminal of the Broadway elevated railroad, who tried to make the police and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, his employers, believe that he was held up at the point of a loaded revolver and robbed of $805. Wells was arraigned again yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court. William Ashley, a clerk of the company, made the charge, and affidavits of four other men were submitted, to the effect that it would have been impossible for Wells to have been robbed in the manner he described.

Wells was represented by Rufus L. Perry, who waived the reading of the affidavits, and when Magistrate Furlong placed bail at $2,000 the lawyer protested that the amount was excessive. The Magistrate refused to reduce the amount and adjourned the hearing for one week.

BALLOON STARTS BIG FIRE.

Vehicle Equipment Company's Plant Burned—Fireman Overcome.

A large fire balloon, sent up from Coney Island, collapsed and fell upon the roof of the factory of the Vehicle Equipment Company, at Church Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and started a fire which almost caused the destruction of the building and the valuable motor machines stored there. The loss amounted to about $200,000, practically covered by insurance.

Throughout the day Monday six employes patrolled the building on the lookout for sparks from the fireworks with which the neighborhood was celebrating. It was not until 3 o'clock in the morning, however, that the balloon which caused the blaze made its appearance. It landed on the roof, and before the watching men could get to it had started a large sign blazing. This spread quickly, and the fire found its way to the interior of the factory, where barrels of oil were stored.

The alarm was sent in by one of the men on duty, who, unable to open the alarm box on the corner of the street, smashed it open with an axe. When the firemen arrived at the scene it was found necessary to send in a second and a third alarm.

Late yesterday morning Fireman Murray of Engine No. 140 was overcome by the heat while playing water on the ruins, and was removed to the engine house for treatment.

LIEUT. CONVEY MODEST.

Fireman Wouldn't Tell Name After Saving Woman's Life.

Julia Flynn, a chambermaid in the Vanderbilt Hotel, at Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, was standing bewildered in front of an approaching northbound car at Forty-fourth Street and Second Avenue, last evening, when a young member of the Fire Department, rushing out, grasped her by the arm. Just then the car struck her, and both were thrown from their feet.

The woman would have rolled clear if her skirt had not caught in the fender. She was dragged several feet. Before the car was stopped one of the wheels passed over her right leg, fracturing it in two places.

The fireman, who had risked his life, helped carry the woman to the sidewalk. Then he brushed off his clothes and started away. He refused to give his name, although several persons asked him for it.

It was learned later that he was Lieut. Thomas Convey of Truck No. 7, in East Twenty-eighth Street. Lieut. Convey was badly hurt a few months ago, when his truck, on the way to a fire, was overturned by a trolley car at Twenty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, and he and his crew were thrown off.

ROOSEVELT NURSE TRAVELS.

Faithful Servant Taken on Trip Abroad by Miss Carew.

One of the happiest passengers on the Lombardia, which sailed for Italy yesterday, was Mrs. Mary Ledwith, who for over a half century has been a nurse in the family of President Roosevelt and of Mrs. Roosevelt, when Miss Carew. Mrs. Ledwith went abroad with Miss Emily Carew, a sister of Mrs. Roosevelt. At present Mrs. Ledwith is the nurse for the youngest of the children of President Roosevelt.

Mrs. Ledwith, who is seventy-nine years old, is going abroad at the invitation of Miss Carew, who at one time was rocked to sleep by the aged woman. With a French maid the two women will travel through Italy, returning to America in September, when Mrs. Ledwith will return to the Roosevelt family.

GEN. SICKLES MUST SETTLE.

Jennie Maxwell Jumps Bail in Shoplifting Case.

On account of her failure to appear in Special Sessions yesterday, the bail of Jennie Maxwell, who was arrested on June 24 in a Sixth Avenue department store, on a charge of shoplifting was forfeited. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles furnished the $500 bail on which the young woman was released after her arrest. After ordering the bond forfeited, Justice Olmsted yesterday issued a bench warrant for her arrest.

When originally arrested the prisoner gave her name as Jennie Maxwell, and her address in Forty-fifth Street, but she afterward admitted that both the name and address were fictitious. She was charged with stealing a handbag worth $15 and a breastpin worth $7.50. After she had spent a night in prison she was bailed out by Gen. Sickles, who would not give any information about her, although it was asserted that she came of good family.

MURRAY HILL WATER SUPPLY.

Engineer Hill Says the Service Has Been Improved.

N. S. Hill, Jr., Chief Engineer of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, said yesterday that he would not enter into a controversy or explanation in regard to a letter from the Ludlow, Day Realty Company, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES July 2, which complained of inadequate water supply in the Murray Hill district.

Mr. Hill, however, said that water supply conditions south of Fifty-ninth Street and from Seventh to Lexington Avenue, a high-service district, were much better than they were six months ago, and that the pressure in 98 per cent. of dwellings had been increased 5 to 10 pounds—equivalent to 23 feet "head." With the present pumping facilities and plant it was impossible to furnish high pressure for the large hotels and commercial and office buildings. Mr. Hill added that the aim of his bureau has been and is to place sanitary and domestic requirements above commercial and private needs.

University Summer School Opens.

Sessions of the New York University Summer School will be started to-day. The enrollment has run far ahead of that of other years. The residence halls are already filled except for a few rooms, and some flathouses will be needed for the students.

THE MONEY BURNERS—THE MONEY EARNERS

40,000 of Them "Blowing It In" at Sheepshead and Clamoring for More Facilities.

40,000 of Them and More in This Town Have to be Taken Care Of by Charity.

From The New York Press.

The 300 or 400 Pinkerton and Butler grand stand commissioners had an undreamed-of day, and had money thrust into their hands of amounts that fairly staggered them. It looked as though all there, men or women of ages of discretion, were there for no purpose on earth but that of gambling. The volume of business thus unexpectedly pushed into the hands of the grand stand commissioners has at last opened the eyes of the so-called Vanderbilt managers of the track, and it is probable that measures will be taken before the Fall meeting to provide better gambling facilities than those of the congested ring.

From The New York Sun.

Seven races were run at Sheepshead Bay yesterday afternoon in the presence of 40,000 spectators, and six favorites were beaten. Before the last race was decided the bookmakers had a fortune and the crowd went home wondering what had happened to the horses that figured to win on form.

More money was lost on Highball yesterday than on any of the favorites defeated at the Bay. John A. Drake dropped $10,000 on the American Derby winner, while John W. Gates had a similar commission burned up. Joe Yeager wagered $15,000 on the Ben Strome colt, while nearly all of the big players followed suit. The Drake-Gates combination also lost a tremendous commission on Newton Bennington's Hello in the sixth race, the betting agents who receive their orders in the paddock placing close to $30,000 on the Pontiac colt.

E. E. Smathers said that he did not bet a dollar on Leonidas, who won the second race. Somebody must have beat Mr. Smathers to the good thing, as the money went on all over the ring, the odds dropping from 8 to 1 to fives. But Mr. Smathers did play Dick Bernard in the fifth race for a big bet, and would have hit the layers a hard knock if his colt had experienced any kind of good racing luck.

E. R. Thomas is said to have wagered $10,000 on Lady Amelia in the second race and $5,000 across the board on Buttons in the Long Island Handicap, but he got out on the day by backing Palmbearer, who carried his colors to victory in the fifth event with odds of 5 to 1 about him.

Joe Yeager backed Salvatella in the Long Island, dropping $5,000. He also had that amount on General Roberts in the sixth race, catching the layers with 10 to 1 on their slates and pounding the odds down to eights.

In the absence of "Big Tim" Sullivan, who is attending the convention at St. Louis, "Little Tim" led the Tammany cohorts into the ring to play Old England in the sixth race. They got as much as 10 to 1 in some of the books, and rode home in automobiles to burn red fire on the Bowery. "Little Tim" told his friends to play August Belmont's Lord of the Vale, 40 to 1, who ran second in the second event, and if he backed the colt himself he must have hired a valet to carry the coin away from the track.

The Cricket enabled a select crowd to take about $25,000 out of the ring in the last race. But the books stood the jolt with fortitude, as they won heavily through the defeat of Carbuncle and Florham Queen.

From The New York World.

Bookmakers must have had a sweet day yesterday. The crowd packed the ring to suffocation, and were willing to accept any old kind of prices. They dived for the first book they saw and took whatever they saw.

Highball, Salvatella, Dolly Spanker, and Hurst Park were played in the Long Island Handicap. Major Daingerfield was not. His price rose from 8 to 20 to 1. He walked home, and the bookies' cash boxes were filled to overflowing. They did not have much the best of it in the fifth race, for Palmbearer was well played.

In the sixth race, however, the heaviest plunge of the day was on Hello, and Old England got all the money at a long price. Then The Cricket beat the heavily backed choices in the last, and the bookies went home convinced that the Fourth of July was a great and glorious day.

From The New York Herald.

The task of placing money was almost impossible, and many thousands were forced to accept short odds from the grand stand messengers, or do without betting. In the clubhouse the scene was equally brisk. In several of the races run late in the afternoon some well-known heavy bettors were unable to place the amounts which they were eager to wager. In the sixth race, in particular, such a well-known patron of Berlew's stable as John W. Gates found that he could not get his money on Hello, which, as it turned out, was a lucky thing for him. The colt, even though pitted only against selling platers, was unable to keep pace with them, except at the very last, when under incessant punishment he earned third money.

From The Evening Telegram.

What a day was the Fourth of July! A glorious Fourth for the gentlemen who wait upon customers at Sheepshead Bay. For the customers it was anything but a glorious Fourth, especially those who depend upon favorites to win races to get returns. Seven races and only one favorite won, and that an unknown quantity.

It is not often the layers get such a turn in their favor on a big day. Holidays to them are usually disastrous, but yesterday was an exception. Naturally the winners were played by some, but they were very much in the minority. The victory of The Cricket added another slab to the bankrolls of the layers of odds. It did not come fast enough in the other six races, so he had to step out and make the public run complete. Many who contemplated a trip to Manhattan Beach and Coney Island were compelled to postpone such events and take to the juicy frankfurter that is cooked outside the gates instead of baked bluefish and squab chicken at the Oriental.

Thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars change hands on the race track every day. There is money to burn within its inclosure. Hundreds and tens of hundreds of men, women, and children go to bed hungry at night in the city where money is earned.

Of the money which changes hands at the track the bookmakers keep their share—enough to enable each of them to contribute something like $100 a day for the privilege of "drawing in," and to live on the fat of the land. Of the money which is earned in the city the charitably inclined contribute enough to care for an average, all the year round, of 40,000 indigent.

"It is hard to speak with exactness," said Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, yesterday, "on the question of how many persons are taken care of in New York City by organized charity. It is safe to say, however, that 25,000 families, representing 100,000 people, were receiving help throughout last Winter, and the conditions were not unusually trying at that.

"Everybody knows that the Winter was severe and that the cold was continued, but there was no famine of fuel, nor were there any abnormal industrial conditions to be combated. We had the poor with us notwithstanding, and they had to be taken care of. When I say that 100,000 persons were the recipients of aid from organized charity I do not mean to say that this figure represents anything like the number who received help from the individually benevolent.

"This Summer it is probable that between the Charity Organization, the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the United Hebrew Charities, and the St. Vincent de Paul Society 50,000 persons are being assisted.

"Every case is specially investigated. Some families are supported outright. Others receive enough aid to eke out insufficient incomes, and still others are shown how to become self-supporting.

"There are many causes which lead to dependency, among which drunkenness and gambling play prominent rôles. It is hard to say just what proportion of destitution is attributable to gambling on horse racing or to other varieties of gambling. It is not to be denied, though, that there are many families which have been broken up and dragged down into poverty unspeakable by gambling.

"I can recall several instances within the recent past in which want has followed an infatuation on the part of the head of the house for betting on the races. They are cropping up every now and then. As a usual thing, however, the primal cause of a family's want has been lost sight of when application is made to us for help. The emergency is then acute. Then, too, it often happens that a man who has lost his money and his position by reason of gambling takes to drink when he has come to the end of his resources, so that the plight of his family may appear to be due to whisky instead of to the real cause."

Mr. Devine sent for the woman in charge of the Relief Department of the society and asked her if she recalled cases of want attributable to betting on the races. Without a moment's hesitation the records of two cases were forthcoming.

"I have no doubt," said Mr. Devine, "that there are many others, but it would take time to find them. Our agents, if they could be seen, would be in a position to give the facts more fully. I remember myself other cases, but I cannot recall the details at this moment."

One of the cases unearthed by the head of the Relief Department was that of a young man, happily married, who held a good position and earned $30 a week. He was seemingly devoted to his wife and his two children, both girls.

The young man made a bet on a horse race which proved a fortunate wager. He put down her wagers and won them also. It seemed silly for him to slave from morning until night for a mere pittance of $30 a week, when he could win more without exertion in a few minutes. He began to study "dope" and patronize poolrooms. It was not long until the savings he had put aside for a rainy day had vanished, and he began to borrow. He hadn't the time to give to his work which he had devoted to it before he contracted the racing fever. Blindly he pursued his reckless way, in the face of warnings from his employers, and one day he lost his position.

Without money, and burning with a desire to "keep in the game," he forged a couple of checks, promptly losing the money he raised by his crime. The police were put on his trail. He was forced to leave New York. Soon after his flight his youngest child became ill. The young wife, already frantic at the desertion of her husband, knew not where to turn when her baby sickened. She had been left penniless, and, although she had tried hard to make enough by her own efforts to support her little ones, she had failed. Day by day she watched her darling grow weaker and weaker. At last her plight is called to the attention of the society and everything possible was done for the baby. Aid had come too late. The baby died.

The grief of the mother was extreme. While she was mourning her baby the husband returned. In some manner having raised enough money to make good the amounts he had obtained by his forgeries. He made all manner of promises, and convinced his wife that he firmly intended reform. He was forgiven. But he could not keep away from the track. He would not work. For the second time he got into trouble and fled. It was not long after his departure that another baby was born.

The other case brought to light was that of a man in somewhat humbler circumstances, who had a wife and three children. He had employment which paid him enough to take good care of them. The family was respected and seemingly very happy, when he heard some of his acquaintances talking one day about a "good thing" which was to be "pulled off" at the track. He bet a few dollars on the horse, which won at long odds. Unable to stand his sudden accession of wealth, he resigned his position. He couldn't see the use of working any longer.

It didn't take him many days to lose back the money he had won, and soon he and his were in the direst depths of poverty. Not only was he out of a position, but he had been incapacitated for work. From the week that he made his first winning until the present time he has been no factor in the support of his family. The wife and children have been cared for by charity.

Another instance of the betting blight is well known to a large circle in Brooklyn. Two months ago a young lawyer, who enjoyed a good practice, who had a beautiful wife, and who was supposedly on the high road to fame and fortune, disappeared. An investigation of his affairs after his departure showed that he had made away with trust funds which had been placed in his keeping. He left his wife without a dollar.

Inquiry developed that he had gone wrong on the races. He was well known in a poolroom, the proprietor of which is at present under indictment, as a heavy bettor and an infrequent winner. The secret of his undoing led to a quiet inspection of the methods of the poolroom in question, and several suspicious circumstances came to light. It was ascertained that the proprietor had a way of waiting until long after post time, and then "hunching" the price against the horse held as favorite. The procedure naturally resulted in a play. Not once after such "hunches" in the betting did the favorite win.

MAY TAKE SULLY'S OFFER.

Creditors Consider a Proposal Involving "Joint Account" Proceeds.

The creditors of Daniel J. Sully & Co. heard a somewhat unusual proposition from the former "Cotton King" when they gathered yesterday in the board room of the Cotton Exchange at the call of the creditors' committee.

Mr. Sully, who was neither present nor represented by counsel, had proposed that the creditors accept a cash payment of 40 cents on the dollar, the bankruptcy proceedings to continue until Edwin Hawley and Frank Bay had been made to pay what Sully asserts they owe on account of their joint pool interests. The proceeds, if any, from judgments to be obtained against these two men, to go to the creditors and Sully to pay the expenses connected with the bankruptcy proceedings.

Sully has an idea that these terms will now be accepted by the creditors because, although he is not offering them any more cash, yet he is offering them more than the trustee now has on hand. The assets in the hands of the trustee aggregate about 32 cents on the dollar, so that in order to pay 40 cents Sully would have to add 8 cents, or a sum equaling $300,000 or thereabout. It is understood that this sum is to be furnished by a syndicate of his friends.

The creditors yesterday took no action on the offer, although it is understood that the smaller creditors are in favor of accepting the money. As there are, however, some doubts about the legality of the offer, the lawyers for both sides are to have a conference to-day. The offer will probably be accepted if the lawyers decide that the proposition is legal.

Annual Reduction Sale 1/3 Off Every Price

Youngs Straws

NONE BETTER MADE

$5.00 Straws—now $3.33
$4.00 Straws—now $2.67
$3.00 Straws—now $2.00
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$9.60 SUITS, broken lots of this season's goods. Plain colors in Cheviots and Serges, but mostly mixed goods in Cheviots, Homespuns and Worsteds, and Single and Double-breasted Flannel Suits—priced up to $25. All made in the careful, painstaking manner that is recognized as an especial characteristic of our clothes. Reduced to $12.50.

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"He who hesitates is lost."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.



Some men will do anything to keep cool—can't blame them much.

Others draw the line at leaving off the waistcoat, keep cool in waistcoats of washable stuffs.

A variety of such waistcoats, cool-looking and cool; $2.50 to $6—quite a few of the $2.50 ones were higher priced.

Under the washable waistcoats—neglige shirts.

Ready for any shirt taste that's good taste.

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Old Sol Defied.

Scores of Wool Crash Coat and Trousers Suits.
$10.00 to $25.00.

Also
Tropical Suits
of Homespuns, Tweeds and Blue Serges,
Up to $28.00.

Only the good Straws here, $1.50, $2.00 & $3.00.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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Coolest Spot on Atlantic Coast. Always 25 Degrees Cooler Than on Broadway. Ballroom for 30,000. Permanent Exposition of Splendid Entertainment. Excursion Boats from East 10th St., New York.
Time Table in Excursion Column. Elevated and surface cars from Brooklyn Bridge. Admission, 10 Cents.

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NEW YORK ROOF Over New York Theatre. CARMEN, with GUERRERO. DATAS, Four Lukens, Capt. Webb's Seals, Ned Wayburn's Girls, Vandevi

STEEPLE CHASE THE FUNNIEST PLACE ON EARTH.

MANHATTAN BEACH THEATRE A CHINESE HONEYMOON Shannon's Band. Herrmann the Great. Fain's Spectacle DECATUR, and GRAND FIREWORKS TO-NIGHT.

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LUNA PARK FIRE & FLAMES AND ORIGINAL OF ALL GREAT SUMMER SHOWS—UNEQUALLED BY THE WORLD OF IMITATORS—ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

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VENICE DUSS BEAUTIFUL TOMORROW MAD. SQ. GARDEN 50th & 8th

Bostock's Animal Arena, Moreili & Her Fierce Leopards, Bonavita & His 27 Lions. DREAMLAND
25 New Acts Direct from PARIS HIPPODROME

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PARADISE ROOF GARDEN Vaudeville, Extravaganza & Ballet

THE COOL 4TH BIG MONTH. CASINO, B'way & 39th. Ev. 8. Matinee Saturday, 2. PIFF, PAFF, POUF

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra Attractions. Charming Music.

SUBURBAN CASUALTIES.

Exploding Fireworks Kill Bronxville Visitor—Jersey Accidents.

News of many tragedies came in from the nearby country. Edward Gardner Ward, twenty-seven years old, of Bloomfield, N. J., was a guest on the Ferris estate at Bronxville N. Y., and volunteered to set off the fireworks. He started in the direction of a piece of woods with the explosives under his arm, and had gone a short distance from the house, when an explosion was heard. Ward was found dreadfully mangled, and died shortly afterward. A young girl had part of her cheek shot away. In the suburbs of the same city, twenty-seven persons were reported injured.

Despite stringent laws in Jersey City, Eiste Beutner, twelve years old, was killed by a stray bullet while sitting on the steps of her home, 1,545 Boulevard, and died yesterday. Two men are under arrest on suspicion. Alice Holmes, four years old, of 75 Court House Place, died at her home yesterday from bur

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and thunderstorms; variable winds.

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AMERICAN DIPLOMACY EXTENDED TO TIBET

Hay Asks Great Britain What It Intends to do There.

GYANG-TSE FORT CAPTURED

Gen Macdonald's Troops Storm the Stronghold, which Falls After a Stubborn Resistance.

LONDON, July 6.—The Associated Press learns from a high British source that exchanges of views are taking place between America and Great Britain with respect to Tibet.

As Tibet is a dependency of China, its fate is of considerable importance, especially to America, not because Americans have any interest of value in that country, but because its acquisition by any power would mean a violation of the principle of integrity of China, which is the keynote of Secretary Hay's Far Eastern policy, to which Great Britain has given adherence.

Mr. Hay, therefore, has watched with the closest attention the British treatment of the Tibetan question, and, it is believed, has through Ambassador Choate delicately presented the possible bearing of the British military procedure on China's integrity.

It is understood that the British Government frankly disavowed any ulterior purpose regarding Tibetan territory, reiterating that it had no intention permanently of occupying Tibet, and that Great Britain's motives were those already proclaimed to the whole world.

In view of this declaration, the British Government announced that Gen. Macdonald's expedition was expected to retire as soon as the purposes for which it was organized had been achieved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—In the absence from Washington of Secretary Hay and Assistant Secretaries Loomis and Adee, no authoritative statement as to the inquiry by America regarding the intentions of England in Tibet is obtainable.

It is, however, known that the United States has taken steps to be advised as to what Great Britain's purpose is in approaching China from the west.

TIBETAN STRONGHOLD FALLS.

British Capture Gyang-Tse Jong, Held by Seven Thousand Men.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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GYANG-TSE, July 6.—A breach in the walls of Gyang-Tse Jong was made and they were scaled this afternoon after an entire day's fighting of the most brilliant character.

In accordance with the plan which I telegraphed in outline last night, three assaulting columns moved in the darkness this morning and marched steadily to their objectives, a series of explosions at 4 A. M. proving the success of the operations.

After establishing positions, the columns proceeded from house to house, fighting and meeting with stubborn opposition, but losing few men, though, to the sincere regret of the whole force, Lieut. Gurdon of the Thirty-second Pioneers was killed in the dangerous but all-important work of leading one of the storming parties.

First Attack Fails.

After thoroughly establishing themselves in possession along the southern fringe of houses under the jong, the Gurkhas made a gallant attempt to carry the main gate of the jong, but found it too strongly defended in spite of well-directed support from the guns.

The climax of the day occurred late in the afternoon. Gen. Macdonald chose a spot in the defenses at the extreme east of the jong and directed a heavy fire upon it. At the last concentration the fire attained its end, and as the wall fell, the Tibetans, who had attempted a gallant defense, were driven to abandon the position.

A party of Gurkhas, with reinforcements of Royal Fusiliers, climbed the almost precipitous ascent to the breach, scaling the rocks under magnificent covering work by the guns, which continued to the last possible moment over the heads of the troops.

At last the first figure appeared on the summit. There was a prolonged cheer, and then various companies scaled the rock and slowly forced their way over the broken wall. The task would have been one of great difficulty even had the occupation been peaceful.

The casualties on our side have not been finally reported, but they were certainly small, and, considering the magnificent character of the task, insignificant.

The conduct of the troops cannot fail to impress the Tibetans in general. All concerned in the day's operations deserve the fullest credit for carrying through a carefully considered and beautifully executed scheme against one of the strongest fortified places in Central Asia at a time when successful and rapid operation was essential for the work still before the mission.

Counter-Attack by Tibetans.

A noticeable feature was that the Tibetans developed a counter-attack against our right flank, keeping up a heavy bombardment for ninety minutes.

The clearing of the jong, a necessary and difficult operation, is being continued by the storming party, and it may be long before the last building is fully cleared.

Altogether it has been a good, and it is hoped it will finally be an effective, day's work.

By The Associated Press.

GYANG-TSE, July 6.—The jong, or fort, held by 7,000 Tibetans, was captured by a mere handful of British and Indian soldiers to-day.

The excitement of the long day culminated in the scaling of a breach in the walls by Lieut. Grant, who was followed by a mixed company of Gurkhas and Fusiliers. They climbed the cleft in the rock in the face of a hail of fire and a fusillade of stones, which were hurled on their heads by the frantic Tibetans.

A stone struck Lieut. Grant, sweeping him off his feet, but he recovered himself, and was the first man over the breach.

At dusk the battle was over, and, though fitful bursts of musketry were still to be heard, the British held the jong. The jong dominates the town and the monastery beyond.

Villages Captured.

The plan of attack instructions to three columns were to rush the villages fringing the base of the rock. At midnight last night the British troops began to move into position. The left and centre columns were able to enter the villages by sunrise, but so heavy was the fire directed on the right column that it was unable to make any headway for several hours. By 7 o'clock, however, the whole fringe of villages was captured.

Lieut. Gurdon, who was leading a party of Sikhs, was killed.

The housetops were full of Tibetans, who pelted the right column with bullets for hours.

The British ten-pounders made a breech in the wall between two towers on the face of the cliff, the wall falling down in great masses.

Explosion in the Jong.

Shortly afterward an explosion occurred in the powder magazine of the Tibetans by which many must have been killed. This, however, did not dismay the Tibetans.

When the reserve companies of fusiliers and Gurkhas advanced and delivered their assault the Tibetans opened a heavy fire, but only one man was hit, owing to the open order adopted by the British.

By dusk the helmets of the fusiliers and Gurkhas were to be seen on the highest building of the jong. The men were cheering.

LONDON, July 7, Thursday.—The Gyang-Tse jong or fort captured by the British yesterday is built on a rock rising sheer three hundred feet from the plain. The western face is absolutely impregnable. On the southern side, opposite the British camp, which is some 1,400 yards distant, the rock is somewhat broken. On every level spot stands a ruined building.

The road to the top runs zigzag up the southern face of the fort. Along the road the Tibetans had erected three series of diagonal walls, five feet high and loopholed every few feet. Twenty-seven cannon were mounted on this face of the fort.

On the east and north the rock slopes gradually to a monastery, on another rock, opposite the north face of the fort.

Gyang-Tse town lies in a hollow under the eastern face.

The rock throughout was thoroughly fortified and had guns at every angle.

At the bottom of the rock two considerable villages extend east and west. These villages were recently well fortified, the walls had been strengthened, and cannon had been placed on them.

There are twelve large villages in the space between the fort and a steep hill, crowned by a monastery. All of these also were fortified.

Prisoners reported some time ago that 3,000 warriors occupied the fort and that there were 2,000 warriors in the monastery.

T. F. RYAN'S HOUSE ROBBED.

Five Boys Get $200 Worth of Lead Pipe from 53 Fifth Avenue.

The residence of Thomas F. Ryan, at 53 Fifth Avenue, was entered last night by five boys, who cut away and carried off $200 worth of lead pipe.

Mr. Ryan is in St. Louis with his family and the house is closed for the Summer. No one had been engaged to remain on the premises, but John Mara, a private watchman of 339 West Thirty-sixth Street, who guards several houses in the neighborhood, kept an eye on Mr. Ryan's house.

Mara was standing at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street last night when he saw five boys emerge from the house, which is at the corner of Twelfth Street. He ran up, rapping with his nightstick for assistance, and was joined by Policeman Lewis of the Mercer Street Station. Three of the boys ran east through Twelfth Street and disappeared, and two ran west. A boy running with a satchel was arrested by Policeman Lewis.

When the satchel was searched at the station house it was found to contain several saws and other tools. The boy gave his name as Louis Stuno, thirteen years old, of 606 East Sixteenth Street. He said that they had forced an entrance through the basement door.

Upon examination of the premises at 53 Fifth Avenue it was found that the boys had cut away every particle of lead pipe that was visible, though nothing else in the house was disturbed. The lead pipe carried away was worth $200 or more, which would not include the cost of putting it in.

Detectives Burns and McCormick have been detailed to look for the boys.

GEORGIAN KILLS PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Robert I. Walton Shot Down by Farmer, Who Surrenders.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 6.—A local newspaper has received a dispatch from Washington, Ga., which says:

Blakey Sutton, one of the largest farmers of Wilkes County, this afternoon shot and killed Dr. Robert I. Walton, near Danburg. Dr. Walton is a brother of Dr. J. H. Walton of Atlanta.

Sutton came immediately to town after the shooting and gave himself up to the Sheriff. He refuses to talk of the affair more than to say that Dr. Walton drew a pistol on him at his front gate, whereupon he killed Walton instantly.

$2.00 to Albany by West Shore train leaving Franklin St. 8:00 and West 42d St. 8:15 every night; fine service.—Adv.

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PARKER SAID TO WANT QUICK NOTIFICATION

Believed to Have Told Sheehan He Won't Speak Until Then.

INTERRUPTED IN HIS SWIM

Newspaper Photographer Tries to Snap Him—Citizens Plan Big Celebration for Saturday Night.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 6.—The first positive statement bearing on the political situation which has yet been traced to Judge Alton B. Parker has been made, according to a rumor about town to-night.

It is understood that he has expressed a desire to William F. Sheehan that in the event of his nomination the notification shall take place at a very early date—within a fortnight, if possible. Meanwhile he has no intention of breaking his silence.

The citizens of this and adjoinning towns have planned a big celebration for Saturday evening. The scheme was started to-day by a committee composed of three Esopus citizens, Ellis B. Long, an artist and also the Supervisor of the town; E. Z. Parker, who has a fine estate adjoining Rosemount, Judge Parker's place, and George Neidlinger, son of the malt dealer who recently died.

Among other features it is stated that all party lines are to be wiped out. Only Judge Parker, the creditable citizen, is to be remembered. The plans are for the delegation to express its gratification of the Judge's nomination on Saturday evening, because by that time they feel it will have been made. It is expected that at least 500 men will take part in the demonstration.

It is intended that the delegation of citizens shall go to Rosemont headed by a Kingston band. There the best orator that this locality can boast of will tell Judge Parker how proud his neighbors are of him, and how glad they are that the country has recognized his fitness for the Presidency.

The first few efforts made by the committee this afternoon showed that there would be no trouble toward raising funds to defray the expenses. The first few citizens who were asked gave more than will be needed.

The Judge did not receive word personally from the St. Louis Convention to-day. It is known, however, that Arthur McCausland, his private secretary, received word from the convention and was keeping in close touch with what was going on. The residents of Esopus knew all about every bit of news which came, or was said to have come, from the convention. Whenever a man came out of one or the other of the two stores here which boast of long-distance telephones he was at once surrounded by the army of villagers, who soon found out all he knew.

The Judge was interrupted while in swimming this morning by a newspaper photographer. The man with the camera appreciated the opportunity which the Judge's early dip in the Hudson would give him to snap the Presidential candidate. He decided, however, to ask the Judge's permission first. The bather declined with thanks.

The Judge did not depart far from his daily routine to-day. He did not allow the camera man to spoil his bath, and immediately after it took a long drive to Slab-Sides, the Summer quarters of John Burroughs, the naturalist. The trip took up the greater part of the forenoon. He drove through West Park, passing the Holy Cross Mission, on the return home. The Judge explained in a casual way that he had helped the priests to acquire the property which they now occupy. He also drove through the grounds recently rented by William F. Sheehan, meeting Mrs. Sheehan out for a drive on the way.

The afternoon was again spent at home, opening letters of congratulations from persons too impatient to wait until his nomination has actually taken place.

HOADLEY'S AUTO STONED.

President of International Power Co., with a Woman, Escapes Unhurt.

Joseph H. Hoadley, President of the International Power Company of 72 Broadway, and living at the Chealsea, 222 West Twenty-third Street, was stoned in his automobile at Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street late yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by a woman, but neither she nor Mr. Hoadley were injured by the missiles. The police arrested Benjamin Winters, nine years old, of 540 Tenth Avenue, as one of the culprits.

Mr. Hoadley was on his way to the Forty-second Street Ferry. He had run his machine through Thirty-fourth Street to Eleventh Avenue, into which he was about to turn to go up town. A crowd of boys and young men was gathered at that point, and as the automobile shot around the corner a volley of stones flew through the air at the heads of Mr. Hoadley and the woman. She ducked her head and involuntarily shrieked in fear. Mr. Hoadley dodged as well. The stones, some of them of a size which boys call rocks, beat against the machine with a rat-a-tat-tat, scratching it, but not seriously damaging it. A second shower followed the first and again Mr. Hoadley and the woman dodged, but neither was hit.

By this time Policeman Kerr of the West Forty-seventh Street Station had run up. He dived into the crowd of boys, which scattered, but he seized Winters, who, he claimed, was among them, and arrested him. Mr. Hoadley had pulled up his automobile, and he told the policeman he would make a complaint against the boy. He drove to the station house, and made the charge of disorderly conduct against the boy. The latter was handed over to the Children's Society.

PIAZZA DROPS 20 FEET.

Five Persons at Hotel Brighton, Long Branch, Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 6.—The north piazza of the Brighton Hotel gave way at 10 o'clock to-night, and five persons were injured. Mrs. C. J. Orth of New York, suffered a double fracture of the leg. Her husband was seriously hurt, although no bones were broken.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Kroehle also were seriously hurt. Miss Anna Boettmer of New York, the fifth member of the party, was injured about the head and limbs. The party was sitting in a group when the piazza gave way, falling a distance of twenty feet.

For Distress After Eating
take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water makes digestion natural and easy, and improves the health.—Adv.

50 HURT IN CAR SMASH.

Collision on Castleton Avenue, Staten Island—One May Die.

Two cars of the Richmond Light and Railroad Company collided on Castleton Avenue, near Bard Avenue, S. I., last night and fifty passengers on one of the cars received a severe shaking up and some of them were severely injured. One man, John F. Riley, was so badly hurt internally that he probably will die. The others severely injured were:

JOHN CONNORS, Elm Street, West Brighton, left arm broken, several ribs on left side broken.
DAVID HAMBURG, 17 Jersey Street, New Brighton, left knee injured.
Mrs. A. G. WILLIS of Massachusetts, who was visiting at 62 Carey Avenue, West Brighton, right knee fractured.
Mrs. M. DOWNS, also of Massachusetts, and also visiting at 62 Carey Avenue, severe contusion of left thigh.
E. C. COFFIN of Davis Avenue, West Brighton, fracture of the left elbow.
LUDWIG DECKER of Myrtle Avenue, West Brighton, fracture of the left arm.
JAMES SMITH, 113 Columbia Street, West Brighton, severe contusions.

Car No. 40, with George Scott as motorman and Frank Smith conductor, was running from St. George to West Brighton, crowded with passengers. Car 30, with George Merritt as motorman and John Madigan conductor, had preceded Car No. 40 over the line. It was Car 30's last trip and no passengers were carried on the return. The greater part of the Castleton Avenue line is single track. There is a turnout at the Sailors' Snug Harbor property, and then not another until near West Brighton. Car No. 30, it is claimed, should have stopped and waited for No. 40 to pass it. Both were traveling at full speed when they met. The accident occurred close to St. Vincent's Hospital.

When the cars collided some of the passengers were hurled out into the road, and others to the sidewalk. Not one on board escaped without bruises. Several were injured in getting off. The accident was seen at St. Vincent's Hospital, and immediately two ambulances and all the available nurses and doctors were on the spot. The injured were quickly attended to and all were sent home, with the exception of Mr. Riley. He was taken to the hospital. The conductor and motorman of the eastbound car, the empty one, were arrested.

TRAIN LEFT MILITIA GIRLS.

Up-State Soldiers Threaten to Arrest Canadian Train Conductor for Disobedience.

Special to The New York Times.

MALONE, N. Y., July 6.—Company E, Fourth Battalion, National Guard, and the Ladies' Military Auxiliary of Malone were the guests of the City of Ottawa to-day on the occasion of the annual celebration of Dominion Day.

Leaving the city for home, Capt. A. J. Miller says that it was agreed that the train should not start until 10:30, and not then if all members of the girls' military company were not on board. This the railway officials failed to do, and the train drew out with six of the women missing. Capt. Miller signaled and stopped the train twice.

Capt. Miller explained the agreement to the conductor, but the latter refused to go back and signaled the engineer to go ahead.

When about a mile from the city some one threw on the emergency brake, stopping the train so suddenly that it was broken in two. Major Boyer of Watertown, commander of the Fourth Battalion, who accompanied the Malone troops, is said to have told Capt. Miller that if the conductor did not obey his commands to order out a detail and arrest him. The conductor then gave in.

A Canada Atlantic excursion train which was following was flagged and stopped a bare twenty feet from the rear platform of the special. The missing women were found on board the excursion train and were transferred to the special, which then proceeded on its way to Malone.

It is rumored that the Canadian Government has taken the matter up for investigation.

PONY THREW NEWPORT GIRL.

Miss Andrews, Expert Horsewoman, Dragged by Frightened Animal.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 6.—This noon, while riding her pony at the bathing beach, Miss Andrews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, was thrown and dragged a considerable distance and severely bruised. She was riding on the carriage road, when an electric car passing caused the pony to shy.

Miss Andrews, although quite young, is an expert horsewoman, but the sudden turning of the pony threw her from the saddle, her foot clinging to the stirrup. As the animal ran she was dragged on the ground, hanging head down. Bystanders who saw the accident ran to the rescue of the young woman. The pony was caught and Miss Andrews extricated from her dangerous position.

Word was at once telephoned to her father and mother and for a physician. When Mrs. Andrews heard of the accident she hastened to the beach, accompanied by a physician. A hasty examination was made and it was found that while no bones had been broken, Miss Andrews was badly bruised about the head and back and was suffering severely from nervous shock. The young lady was later taken to her home, where she is resting quietly to-night.

Miss Andrews, at the last meeting of the Park Commission, offered, through her father, who is a member of the commission, to present to the city of Newport a number of swings and springboards for the children in Morton Park. This gift has made her known to the children of the city. The news of the accident has created much sympathy and regret among them.

LITTLE GIRL WASN'T LOST.

While Stamford Farmers Dragged Pond She Walked to Aunt's House.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 6.—Fanny Hewlitt, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Benjamin Hewlitt, a well-to-do farmer, created a commotion in the northern part of town last night by disappearing.

She left home in the early afternoon, and when she did not return at nightfall her parents became alarmed. They aroused other farmers, and in a short time a big searching party was scouring all the woods and fields in the northern part of town. All the ponds and streams in the neighborhood of the child's home were dragged.

This morning the child turned up at the house of a relative in Springdale. She was tired out after her journey, but was otherwise none the worse for her experience. It was some time before word that the girl was found reached all the searching party.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

MAY BALLOT TO-DAY; RADICALS ROUTED

Conservatives to Expedite Nomination of Parker.

BATTLE IN COMMITTEE.

Majority Plan Platform on Which All Factions Can Unite.

BAILEY REFUSES CHAIRMANSHIP

Insists on Freedom to Answer Bryan's Attacks—Hill Says the Vice-Presidency is Open.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—With the radical and obstructive forces completely routed, the conservative leaders who at this convention have labored to bring the Democratic Party back to the lines of safety and sanity are carrying out their programme in masterly style.

They have won all along the line. Having won, they are not gloating over their triumph, but are quietly completing their work and extending a friendly hand to such of the old antagonistic elements as show a desire to accept the new order of things. Judge Alton B. Parker of New York will be nominated for President, and he will be nominated to-morrow instead of Friday, if the debate on the platform is limited, as it probably will be.

The convention is to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The conservative leaders hope to be able to nominate the President, even if it is necessary to hold two sessions to do it. It is then planned to adjourn until Friday morning, so as to give the delegates plenty of time to manifest their wishes in regard to the Vice Presidential nomination.

Vice Presidential Situation.

This nomination is still open. The men who are in control of the situation are speaking the literal truth when they say that the man for the place has not been selected. Ex-Senator Hill and the other big leaders declare that they want to present to the country as the Vice Presidential nominee a man of the calibre of an acceptable Presidential candidate.

"They admit that they have such a man in the person of ex-Senator Turner of Washington, but while he is still the favorite among the candidates his selection is very far from a certainty, for the two principal reasons that he is geographically a bad candidate and that his selection would be regarded by many as a concession to Bryanism. There is a disposition to avoid even a seeming conciliation of Mr. Bryan.

Other Names Mentioned.

Those who are advocating the advisability of choosing a Vice Presidential candidate from the Middle West are suggesting the names of Congressman James R. Williams of Illinois and ex-Congressman Shively of Indiana. Ex-Controller of the Currency Eckels is still endeavoring to persuade Marshall Field of Chicago to permit the use of his name, and has even gone so far as to suggest to some of the Parker leaders that Mr. Field be nominated and the convention take a recess until word is received from him as to whether or not he will accept.

Joseph W. Kern of Indiana, Gen. John C. Black of Illinois, and Gov. Beckham of Kentucky are also being mentioned for the second place on the ticket, but the nomination may not go to any of those spoken of up to this time. It is a free field, Senator Hill says, for anybody who is equal to the position, and who is acceptable to the convention.

Those who anticipated that this convention was going to be the scene of a knock-down-and-drag-out battle between the Conservatives and the Radicals will probably be disappointed. The session to-day was impressive and enthusiastic, but not overexciting. There is a chance for some fine oratorical display and consequent tumult in to-morrow's debate on the platform and in the nominating speeches, but the Parker leaders are in such thorough control that the fight will only be verbally strenuous.

Minority's Fight in Committee.

The battle that was expected in the convention is really being waged to-night in the Committee on Resolutions, where the platform is being framed. There the radicals are getting a full chance to air their views, but it is before a committee in which their leaders are in a hopeless minority. Their pleas will fall on deaf ears.

The controlling motive of the committee in framing its platform is to put out a declaration of principles which will enable all wandering Democrats to return to the fold, and which at the same time will not drive away from the party those who have followed its fortunes for the past eight years.

It is a foregone conclusion that no platform can be framed which can suit Mr. Bryan. Consequently he will present a minority report, and that will give him the opportunity to air his views before the convention. This promises to be the most exciting event of the convention, for Mr. Bryan will undoubtedly do his utmost to rise to some such height as he did in his famous "cross of gold and crown of thorns" speech in 1896.

In this effort Mr. Bryan will be subjecting himself to an attack by the one man in the convention who is perhaps best fitted to answer him—Senator Bailey of Texas. Senator Bailey came here declaring that his one ambition was to meet and answer Mr. Bryan in this situation. To-night he is rejecting the Permanent Chairmanship of the convention because it would deprive him of this cherished opportunity.

Determined Not to Take It.

Until to-night no one knew that there was anything the matter with the scheme to make him Permanent Chairman. Then it developed that Bailey was enraged with his election; that he was firmly determined not to take it, and was doing his best to have the Committee on Permanent Organization reconvened. Whether he succeeds in this or not Bailey says he cannot be induced to take the place. He is determined to make some speeches, which he could not do as Permanent Chairman. He wants to carry out the original programme by which he was to camp on Bryan's trail and answer all the speeches which the Nebraskan may make.

Aside from this, Bailey wants Champ Clark made Chairman. He is very angry over the way in which his selection was made. Champ Clark, who is not only Bailey's choice for the place, but his warm personal friend, was placed in nomination and was beaten by a vote of 18 to 16. This, Bailey thinks, put him in the attitude of making a fight against his personal friend and choice for the place, and beating him.

Clark is also annoyed about the situation. He would like the office, but does not like being put in the position of fighting Bailey.

Clark's Position Delicate.

Clark's position is one of extreme delicacy, and he does not know whether he can take the office if it is given to him. He has promised Senator Cockrell to make the speech placing him in nomination. Cockrell is determined to have his name presented to the convention and wants Clark to do it. Clark does not see how he can become Permanent Chairman unless Cockrell releases him from his promise.

He telegraphed the Senator late to-night, laying the whole situation before him and asking what he should do. He has not yet had time to receive a reply. Even if Clark should obtain Cockrell's permission to make the race it is doubtful if he can get the place. The Committee on Permanent Organization is not disposed to give it to him. But whether Clark gets it or not, Bailey says his refusal is final.

Bailey, in his desire to meet Bryan, as well as to assist in the preparation of the platform, wanted to be made Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, and the general expectation was that he would get the place, but the Parker managers this morning decided to give it to Senator Daniel of Virginia.

Mr. Bailey was one of the most earnest and able of the supporters of the Nebraska man in the two preceding National contests, but recognizing that conditions have changed Mr. Bailey parted from Mr. Bryan, with the result that the friendly relations of the two men terminated.

Senator Bailey is easily a match for Mr. Bryan in debate, and was more than anxious to meet the Nebraska man on his own field. To a fine presence the Texas Senator unites a most pleasing and strong voice, which he can use with the art of the trained orator and with a degree of forcefulness and persuasiveness that usually wins his audience, especially when his auditors are in sympathy with him, as they would undoubtedly be in this case.

But it was considered by the leaders that it would be prudent to prevent a public conflict in which two oratorical gladiators might be carried away by personal animosity and perhaps precipitate a scene in the convention. It was concluded, however, that the committee should have the benefit of Mr. Bailey's knowledge and advice, and he was retained as a committee member.

The Committee on Credentials is hearing contests and will continue to do so until morning. As this committee is also thoroughly dominated by the conservative leaders, the contesting delegations with radical proclivities are getting short shrift.

More States in Line for Parker.

The most important action taken by the State delegations were in the cases of Maryland and Michigan. Both of these delegations decided to cast their votes for Judge Parker on the first ballot.

The Ohio delegation also decided to enforce the unit rule in its vote, which will be cast for Parker on the first ballot. This will preclude the casting of the scattered Hearst votes in the delegation.

The Massachusetts caucus adjourned at midnight after voting to cast its ballot for Olney and declining to name a second choice.

The Committee on Resolutions was in session at midnight with no prospect of early adjournment. The plan now is to meet again at 10 o'clock in the morning and hold continuous sessions of the sub-committee while the convention is in session perfecting permanent organization and receiving the report of the Committee on Credentials. Then at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the sub-committee will report to the full committee while the convention will remain in recess until the platform is prepared for presentation.

Whatever fight there will be on the platform will therefore come at the second session of the day.

To-night everybody is predicting that when the convention has completed its work all the factions which have met here, with the possible exception of Bryan and a few who are faithful to him in his last hopeless stand, will unite in giving a magnificent indorsement to the ticket and the platform. This generally expressed belief is a splendid tribute to the political finesse displayed by the Parker leaders under conditions which would have fostered suicidal party conflict had serious errors been made.

National Chairmanship Problem.

There is going to be one very embarrassing question to deal with after the close of the convention, and that is the National Chairmanship.

It is customary for the candidate to select his National Chairman, and for the National Committee to acquiesce. There is a feeling here that Judge Parker will name August Belmont. There is an equally strong feeling that if the Judge does this there will be trouble.

It is a matter that the Parker leaders do not like to discuss. They are conferring by wire with Senator Gorman about it. There is talk of having a conference in New York before a decision is reached.

CONVENTION WILD OVER CLEVELAND

Parker Men Perturbed by Demonstration for Him.

WILLIAMS MAKES A HIT

Claim of Democratic Origin for Gold Standard Startles Bryanites.

TAMMANY'S SUCCESSFUL RUSE

Bribes Doorkeeper and Deputy Sergeant at Arms to Get Braves Into Hall—State Standards Nailed Down.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—The first day of the Democratic Convention was John Sharp Williams day. It was also Grover Cleveland day. The temporary Chairman's speech occupied most of the session and was punctuated by enthusiastic shouts. He was the chief figure of the convention, and he particularly pleased the Democrats by making his speech a reply to the speech of Chairman Root of the Republican Convention and to the Republican platform.

It was Cleveland day by reason of the fact that the biggest demonstration of the session was for Cleveland, and that he was the only man mentioned for the nomination who got any demonstration at all worthy of the name.

Predictions about the wild enthusiasm of this convention have not been verified. The crowd appears to be waiting for something to happen which will give it a reasonable excuse for displaying enthusiasm. It is not dull or spiritless, and has given several indications of a readiness to yell when there is something to yell for, but it is quiet, decorous, and placid just now.

Plans to Prevent a Stampede.

The authorities of the convention have laid their plans to prevent a stampede, and their efforts have been in the line of discouraging enthusiasm rather than aiding it.

Sergeant at Arms Martin, for example, has the State standards fastened to the floor, so that they cannot be toted around the hall for the purpose of manufacturing enthusiasm. This will prevent the "massing of the standards"—the grouping of them around the one from the candidate's State when the nomination is made—which always is an inspiring sight. These standards are being generally referred to as "barbers' poles." They are dials of red, white, and blue stuck on a pole.

The crowd was collecting around the Coliseum as early as 9 o'clock, though the convention was not to meet until noon. By 11 the jam was enormous. The police arrangements were admirable, and nobody with a ticket had any trouble in getting in. The tickets had to be shown at every step, and the holder's progress down Thirteenth Street to the entrance was a physical culture exercise, for he had continually to stretch forth his hand with the ticket in it.

Tammany leaders had the trouble of their lives to get their forces into the convention hall, and every trick known to them was worked. From the early morning, when the Tammany men had become convinced there was nothing for them to do in this convention but take their medicine, they started to groan when they found the medicine would have to be taken in allopathic doses.

200 Tickets for 1,200 Braves.

With fully 1,200 Tammany braves in the city to be cared for, Mr. Murphy and his lieutenants found themselves with an allotment of 200 tickets for the convention. This they declared was a move on the part of the Parker managers to make them further feel their humiliation, but at the same time they started with plans to circumvent the convention managers and get their crowds in.

The first thing the Tammany people did was to distribute the 200 tickets which they did have among the various district contingents, arranging it so that 200 of the crowd could get in the first day, another 200 on the second day, and a third 200 on the third day. This, however, only took care of half of the contingent.

The next move was to purchase a doorkeeper's certificate from one of the regular doorkeepers, paying a good round cash sum for the credential which had been issued by the National Committee. The doorkeeper who sold out could not deliver a badge, however, and so the best they could do was to purchase a badge from an assistant Sergeant at Arms who was willing to do business. The doorkeeper's credential and the Sergeant at Arms's badge were given to "Col." Mike Padden, who immediately proceeded to the Olive Street entrance to the convention hall and officiated there as a guard.

At the same time the tip was passed along the line for the Tammany men without tickets to go to that entrance, wear their Tammany badges, and see Padden, who, they were assured, would take care of them. He did, to the tune of fully 300.

The men he admitted, of course, had to go into the unreserved gallery seats, but they did not mind, and they proceeded to fill in vacant seats wherever they could find them, taking standing room for the rest. Padden kept the game going until after the convention opened, and then he took up his stand at the centre aisle on the main floor, waiting for whatever might turn up so as to continue his usefulness to Tammany. The opportunity came when the Cleveland demonstration was started.

Padden hopes to rework the trick to-day with some variations, and announces that he will take care of all Tammany comers unless the officers of the convention discover his plans in advance and checkmate them.

Collars and Coats Discarded.

The hall is hot and not over well ventilated, and five minutes of it was collar wilting. The delegates began taking off their coats, collars, and neckties, and so did

a good many in the audience. It was the only way to endure the temperature.

"This should go down to history as the columbian convention," said a perspiring delegate.

The seats had been drawn by lot, and the best places in the hall fell to New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan. They drew the spaces directly in front of the platform. The hoodoo which had been hanging over Nebraska has not entirely deserted it, and Bryan is about two-thirds of the way back from the platform. Yet it is in a direct line with the Chairman and is not so bad as it might be.

The assembling of the convention was a quiet affair and there was not much cheering. The space set apart for the audience was only about two-thirds full when the convention came to order, although it filled up later, except in the gallery. There were many bare spots in the gallery, and it may have been due to the fact that that is the hottest place in the hall. Meanwhile ticket speculators were getting $20 a ticket and doing a rushing business.

There was some cheering when the Florida delegation came in with a banner inscribed: "Florida Democracy safe and sane." A good deal of interest was displayed in the Philippine banner and the Porto Rican totem pole.

Mild Cheers for Bryan.

William J. Bryan came in without a single cheer. Later he arose in his place for a moment and was cheered mildly.

There were faint yells of "Hill! Hill!" when the ex-Senator took his place, and Senator Tillman got some applause as he climbed up on the platform and gasped to Col. Martin: "By heavens, it's hot, Sah!"

But about the only thing which really resembled a good old-fashioned cheer was that which was given for Col. Guffey of Pennsylvania as he walked down to the front of the hall, where his lucky delegation won its place. The crowd had not forgotten the fact that it was Guffey whose opportune climb on to the Parker band wagon started the stampede.

At 12 o'clock occurred the political extinction of ex-Senator Jones of Arkansas. It was his duty as Chairman of the National Committee to call the convention to order, and it is the last duty he will have to perform as such. He has been saying that as soon as he had discharged this function he would retire from politics.

The crowd recognized that it was the last appearance of a once favorite star, and there was a cheer when his tall, fine figure rose up out of the mass on the platform. He banged his gavel, and then there was an explosion, a puff of smoke, and a flame. It was a photographer in the gallery taking a picture of the convention.

"Ah! First gun of the Parker campaign," said half a dozen delegates at once.

The band hadn't played, and the crowd was still in its placid, unruffled temper. Nothing of interest had happened. The convention had not come to order yet, and it struck the Hearst contingent from California that there was no good reason why it should. So they formed in line and traveled around the hall with their banners, letting out their "college yell," beginning "Boom, Boom, Boom, First, First, First!" Every one of them had a banner with a yellow top. They got a good cheer, the most rousing of the convention so far, but it died down in the course of their tramp around the hall, and they finished rather tamely.

Williams Called to the Chair.

Chairman Jones waited till this demonstration and the brief cheer for Bryan, which came at this time, were over, and then resumed his banging for order. The Secretary read the call for the convention, there was a long and inaudible prayer by the Rev. John F. Cannon of the Grand Avenue Presbyterian Church, and then Jones announced the selection of John Sharp Williams to be temporary Chairman, and appointed Col. Guffey of Pennsylvania and L. F. Tarpey of California to escort him to the chair.

Williams came down the aisle from his delegation, and was confronted with the fact that there was no gate to let him out of the inclosure surrounding the delegates.

"Crawl under," suggested Col. Guffey.

"No, I'll climb over," returned Williams, and he vaulted the three-foot fence airily and proceeded up to the platform, where he was properly cheered for a while.

Then he began his speech. He has not a loud voice, but it is very clear and incisive. Of course he did not fill the hall with his voice, and the people behind him or away in the corners could not hear him at all; but those in the main body of the hall had no difficulty in doing so.

They listened to him with absolute attention, and there was no conversation, although toward the end those who could not hear him shouted "Louder, louder!" Every good point he made was applauded and cheered. The speech was in form a direct answer to the assertions of Temporary Chairman Root at Chicago and to the Republican platform, winding up with a statement by way of contrast of what the Democratic platform would contain. About this last Williams was entirely frank. The platform, he said, will call for "a wise and businesslike revision and reducing of the tariff by the friends of the masses and of the commonweal, and not by tariff beneficiaries, and their representatives alone; a reduction which shall aim at equality of burdens and equality of opportunities and whose ultimate object shall be to raise a revenue by taxation to support the Federal Government in virility but in simplicity."

Some Williams Epigrams.

His speech was studded with epigrams, and every one of them brought forth an appreciative yell. Here are some of those which were most warmly received:

"I have never known a more ingenious mind than that of ex-Secretary Root. His ingenuity is never so marvelous as when its power is illustrated by the things which he forgets to mention."

"What partnership is this between God, human industry and ingenuity, and the Republican Party, of which the Republican Party is the self-asserting senior member?"

"I think it was the permanent Chairman of the Republican Convention who said that the Democrats killed trusts with wind, and the Republicans killed them with law. Where are the corpses? There is but one that I know of, and it properly belongs to Gov. Van Sant. It is the spoil of his sword and spear."

"What are you going to do when the 'trust-buster' (Attorney General Knox) is 'busted' or 'removed,' or 'promoted' out of the way?"

"It (ship subsidy legislation) is the worst form of special legislation because it is naked, and without hypocrisy, and hypocrisy is the reverence which vice pays to virtue."

"Things have almost reached the old decadent days of the Roman Republic, when Government consisted chiefly in distributing bread and giving circuses."

"Certainly if it be wrong to discriminate at all because of race, if the professions of adherence to the doctrine that all men of all races are equal be sincere, then the men making that profession cannot vote to prevent a yellow man from earning a living by the sweat of his brow in America; the right to earn a living being a much more sacred and God-given thing than the statutory privilege of voting, or the social privilege of lunching with you."

"It (the Democratic platform) will speak out unmistakably against the Republican policy of starving home development in order to feed the school-boy appetite of National prestige and mere display of strength."

"How humorous to praise so highly our fellow-citizen in the White House, who in the long line of great men who have filled the seat he now occupies has himself found only about three, in his opinion, worthy of anything like unstinted praise—George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and himself."

"Disfranchisement of a negro in Mississippi for ignorance is a horrible thing; disfranchisement of a white man for ignorance in Massachusetts or Connecticut is a part of New England 'higher civilization.'"

Effect of Tribute to Cleveland.

A striking feature of Williams's address was his tribute to Grover Cleveland for securing the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law. Coming from a Southern Democrat, it gave a galvanic spark to the Bryanites, who had hardly supposed that Williams would go so far. The convention applauded and cheered his statements, and he even went on to claim that by repealing that law the Democratic Party put the United States practically on the gold standard, and that the Republicans, in claiming to have accomplished that feat, were stealing Democratic thunder.

Bryan and his friends sat looking extremely sour, while they had to listen to the temporary Chairman of a Democratic National Convention claiming a Democratic origin for the gold standard and the Democrats cheering him.

"Great Scott!" said an Ohio delegate. "Is it only four years since the Kansas City Convention? It didn't look then as if this would happen in a lifetime."

It was this part of Williams's speech which led up to the demonstration for Cleveland. It came about when he said:

"It is brazen effrontery for the Republican Party to claim credit for financial legislation inaugurated by Grover Cleveland."

At these words the New Jersey delegation stood up and yelled, and the Tammany men were not a second behind them. These yells brought on a storm of shouting, and in a moment the convention was in an uproar. At first the demonstration, which came from all parts of the hall, was made up of mighty cheers, but in about three minutes it turned into a steady yell, which remained at about the same pitch for seven minutes longer, neither rising nor falling.

Then it was that the worried Parker boomers thanked their lucky stars that Sergeant at Arms Martin had been inspired to mail the standards to the floor. David B. Hill looked fierce and glum. The Cleveland men were getting up on chairs and waving their hats. A St. Louis newspaper had distributed thousands of palmleaf fans throughout the hall as an advertisement, and the Cleveland men seized and waved them. It was a veritable swaying forest of fans, and this variation of a Chautauqua salute was a novel departure from the stereotyped political demonstration.

Demonstration Angers Chairman.

Chairman Williams was not happy over the tempest he had evoked. He is a Parker man. He banged his gavel, but he might as well have tapped the desk with his finger. Then he let the shouters have their way for a while. After it had been going on for several minutes, with no sign of diminishing, he began to get angry. He stuck a cigar fiercely in his mouth, grabbed the gavel, and hammered and banged like a blacksmith, but without the slightest avail.

James K. Jones gently waved his hands at the crowd, entreating them to sit down and be good, but they kept right on yelling. The Sergeant at Arms was doing the same thing with just as much effect. The long, high-pitched, monotonous yell was by this time getting on the nerves of the Parker men, and in fact it was not a particularly pleasant sound to hear. A minute later a storm of hisses broke in on the yell. This hissing was as loud as the yell, and after dying down it rose again and again. It did not have any effect, however, and the Parker faction gave it up and let the Cleveland enthusiasts go on and do their worst. Most of this hissing came from the spectators.

An accompaniment of "Marching Through Georgia" now came along to help out the yell. Williams, in despair, lighted his cigar and took two or three puffs at it before he realized that the place was full of "No Smoking" signs.

Ten minutes was all the lungs of the Cleveland men could stand, and they gave it up then, but it was some time before order could be restored.

Col. "Mike" Padden's Exploit.

When the Cleveland cheering started "Col." Mike Padden started down the centre aisle from the back of the hall to lead in the demonstration. Padden had a big palm leaf fan in each hand, and he waved them high in the air and shouted at the top of his voice. When near the platform he turned his back to the stand and faced the audience, still waving the fans and cheering lustily.

Chairman Williams was rapping for order repeatedly, and Sergeant at Arms Martin, who was on the stand with a palm leaf fan in each of his hands also, was pelting them out and waving them downward in a vain effort to make the crowd take their seats and subside. Seeing Padden he shouted to an officer to throw him out, seats and subside. Seeing Padden, he saw the Sergeant at Arms's badge Padden had secured and held off. At the same time some man from the floor rushed to Martin, and told him that one of his assistants was leading the demonstration instead of trying to check the disturbance.

Martin, enraged, rushed down the steps to where Padden stood surrounded by a howling crowd, and grabbed him by the coat. He reached one hand for Padden's badge, and was about to tear it off when Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, who was occupying a seat on the platform, rushed up. Smith was afraid that Padden, who is an ex-prizefighter, might start some slugging, and he yelled to him to quiet down.

Padden turned savagely on Martin.

"What's the matter with you, don't you see I am trying to stop things?" he yelled.

"I was waving my fans at the crowd, just as you were, to get them quieted!"

"Is that so?" said Martin, apologetically. "I thought you were urging them on."

"Well, I wasn't," affirmed Padden, who was becoming elated at the way his excuse was being taken.

"Then I beg your pardon," said Martin, releasing his hold and going back to the platform, while Padden resumed his post at the back of the hall, and the officers left him alone.

"Gee! but I came near gettin' mine that time," remarked Padden as he wiped the perspiration from his forehead.

When Williams had concluded his speech, the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and everybody rose. Up to this point the Cleveland demonstration had been the only thing to wake the convention out of its calm decorum, and the Sergeant at Arms thought it would be a good scheme to liven things up and give the delegates a chance to test their voices. So he signaled to the bandmaster to play "Dixie."

At the first note the rebel yells broke out, and the enthusiasm surpassed that of the Cleveland demonstration. The yelling went right along with the music, and when the chorus was reached the shouts were frantic.

Wild Demonstration for Bryan.

It wakened the crowd up without any question, but the effect of it was not at all what Martin had counted on. The crowd had tasted blood and wanted more. The yell for "Dixie" turned into a yell of "Bryan! Bryan!" The balconies took it up and sent it out with a shriek that sounded uncanny and supernatural.

Martin put his hands out imploringly and besought the shouters to subside, but the only result was to add to the cries of "Bryan!" that of "Platform!" It was a determined effort to get the Nebraskan to come out and make a speech, and its purpose was to have him answer what Williams had said about the gold standard and to counteract the Cleveland demonstration. Bryan smiled, but made no move. This clamor lasted nearly three minutes, and then died away.

Now an invitation was received from President Francis inviting the delegations to the World's Fair. The invitation was accepted and a vote of thanks passed. The convention also voted to present a badge to Mr. Francis.

The make-up of the committees was then announced. The convention did not seem to take much interest in this, and a steady roar of conversation made the reading a painful thing to hear, but when the names of Bryan and Hill were read as members of the Committee on Resolutions, each man got a cheer from his friends. Nobody else was cheered.

Meanwhile the spectators, having lost interest after the completion of Williams's speech, had been leaving the hall, which soon was half empty. At 2:50 o'clock the convention adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock. It had been in session two hours and fifty minutes.

Considerable interest was excited by the fact that Circuit Attorney Folk of St. Louis and District Attorney Jerome of New York were placed together on the platform in the space allotted to distinguished guests.

"That would make a great ticket, wouldn't it?" remarked Representative Baker of Brooklyn, jerking his thumb toward Folk and Jerome, as he descended from the platform.

PLATFORM MAKERS RIDE OVER BRYAN

None of His Suggestions Accepted by Sub-Committee.

WILLIAMS'S PLAN FOLLOWED

Gorman Plank on Expenditures Adopted, but Congressman's Draft Will Be Followed.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 7.—William J. Bryan was defeated at all points this morning by the sub-committee of the Committee on Resolutions of the Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Bryan offered a provision of reaffirmation of the Chicago and Kansas City platform, but definite consideration of the proposition was postponed, although it was made plain that it would not be accepted.

It was also evident during the consideration of the platform that Mr. Bryan will not receive very much consideration, for, although he made many suggestions and offered many amendments, they were not accepted. No feeling was shown, but the sub-committee found other suggestions to take the place of those offered by the Nebraska member.

Some doubt is expressed as to what Mr. Bryan's attitude is to be, as he made no serious objections or showed any particular fight upon any action that was taken. It is believed that he will make a fight before the full committee or on the floor of the convention for amendments which he has offered and which were rejected.

The Sub-Committee on Platform adjourned at 12:40 until 9:30 to-morrow morning. The sub-committee made very good progress and has tentatively agreed upon the preamble and the tariff plank.

The draft of a platform presented by Mr. Williams of Mississippi was made the basis upon which the committee worked and the preamble was very near his language. The tariff plank declares for a revision of the tariff and gradual reduction on a wise and businesslike plan. The time of the committee was largely devoted to the tariff plank, and there was a great deal of discussion of the phraseology.

Three different platfrrms were presented, one by Mr. Williams, one by Mr. Poe, representing Mr. Gorman's views, and one by Mr. Newlands of Nevada. Suggestions from both the Williams and Gorman drafts were used and the Gorman declaration in favor of reduction of expenditures was adopted almost as written.

It was also made manifest that the platform was to be a conservative document. It is expected that there will be quite a lively contest over a gold plank if it is offered, but the money plank was not taken up at the evening session.

Just before the committee adjourned Senator Dubois offered an anti-polygamy plank, but no action was taken. Several members said that after a few changes they believed that such a plank would be acceptable.

A Currency Plank.

Among the declarations submitted for the consideration of the Committee on the Currency question is the following:

"The addition of two thousand million dollars to the world's supply of gold during the last eight years, of which seven hundred millions, or more than one-third, falls to the share of the United States, doubling its stock of standard money, has stimulated industrial activity, facilitated international exchanges, and contributed to the establishment of a monetary standard of value no longer open to question, removing that issue from the field of political contention."

This is in harmony with the plank of the Mississippi platform, and it is highly probable that currency plank will run along those lines. This would meet the approval of those who advocate that the declaration should be limited to a recognition of present conditions, and a statement that no affirmative legislation is demanded at this time on the currency.

Mr. Poe, the member from Maryland and the intimate friend of Senator Gorman, who has given this question much thought, strongly favors a declaration of this kind. Mr. Poe thinks the Mississippi plank covers the situation and that, with slight modifications to adjust it to the broader field of National affairs, it might be safely adopted by this convention. He would not have the convention apologize for the past nor would he have it fail to express confidence in the safer policy of to-day. On this point Mr. Poe said:

"The four positions which may be taken on the subject are these: First, reaffirm the Kansas City and Chicago platforms; second, ignore the subject entirely; third, declare flatly for a gold standard; fourth, adopt the Mississippi plank or its equivalent.

"The spirit of platform making should be to provide an expression of Democratic principles upon which every man who has been and who wishes to continue to be a Democrat can stand. There is neither grace nor necessity in forcing men who conscientiously followed Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900, and who now see a change in the general economic conditions, to reverse their convictions. A blunt declaration for gold would cause many unnecessary wounds, engender enmities, and kindle ill-feeling."

A resolution submitted which is said to be regarded favorably by a number of the members of the committee reads as follows:

"The Democratic Party pledges itself to revise the tariff conservatively, and with due regard to business conditions, with the immediate object of overthrowing the trusts and monopolies fostered by Republican policies and of remedying the abuse of high prices at home and low prices abroad; and with the ultimate object of educating the people to an understanding of the immutable laws of trade, which require the reduction of the tariff to a purely revenue basis."

There will be a plank demanding that American citizens of every condition and creed shall receive protection when traveling abroad, the object of this being to secure for persons of the Jewish faith the same protection when traveling in Russia that is accorded those of every other faith. The resolution on this question reads as follows:

Protection of Americans Abroad.

"We pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad, and to use all proper measures to secure for them, whether native born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of laws and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treaties of friendship and commerce, and if under existing treaties the right to travel and sojourn is denied to American citizens or recognition is withheld from American passports by any country on the ground of race or creed, we favor the beginning of negotiations with the Governments of such countries to secure by new treaties the removal of these unjust discriminations."

The Committee Organizes.

The Committee on Resolutions met in a room connected with the convention hall immediately after the adjournment of the convention, and after effecting an organization and transacting preliminary work, adjourned to meet in the parlors of the Southern Hotel at 7 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order by ex-Senator Hill of New York, and on his motion Senator Daniel of Virginia was elected Chairman of the committee and given authority to appoint a secretary and a subcommittee of eleven to consider the various drafts of platforms and report.

On taking the chair Senator Daniel expressed the hope that the committee would take advantage of its great opportunity to adopt a platform of a character that would be sure to win the suffrages of the people, and in turn bring relief to the entire country in the shape of a Democratic Administration, which would be in great contrast to the present Administration. His remarks were received with cheers.

The suggestion having been made that the committee should take a recess until 7 o'clock, Mr. Bryan suggested that if there were any members of the committee who had drafted platforms which they desired to present, they should submit copies to the members of the full committee in order that they might have time to consider them before coming together again.

"If," said Chairman Daniel, "the gentleman from Nebraska has a platform, I should be very glad indeed, for one, to have a copy of it."

Mr. Bryan replied that he had none.

At this juncture a number of members said they had formulated various resolutions which they desired to submit, among them being Mr. Williams of Mississippi, who presented his resolutions in printed form; Mr. Newlands of Nevada, who presented some planks; Mr. Daniel, who presented a draft of platform which had been prepared by a member of the Virginia delegation; Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, a plank on the race question, declaring it to be the position of the Democratic Party that this is "a white man's Government," and by Mr. Poe of Maryland, who said that the views of Senator Gorman were embodied in his draft.

Sub-Committee Appointed.

The Committee on Resolutions reconvened at 7 o'clock, and Senator Daniel immediately made the appointment of Edwin Sefton and J. J. Sinnott as Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, respectively. He also announced the appointment of a sub-committee to prepare a platform for submission to the full committee, as follows:

Messrs. Daniel, Virginia; Hill, New York; Bryan, Nebraska; Williams, Mississippi; Pattison, Pennsylvania; Dubois, Idaho; Hamlin, Massachusetts; Cable, Illinois; Poe, Maryland; Shively, Indiana, and Davis, West Virginia.

Senator Newlands made a plea for a fuller representation of the irrigation interests, and by unanimous consent his name was added to the sub-committee list.

The full committee then entered upon the consideration of the labor question in connection with a plank presented by ex-Governor C. S. Thomas of Colorado, in connection with the labor troubles in that State. It declares that "Constitutional guarantees are violated wherever the humblest citizen is denied the right to labor, acquire and enjoy property, or reside where interest or inclination may determine. Any denial thereof by individuals, organizations or Government should be summarily rebuked and punished," and denounces "the infliction of punishments without due process of law," and denies the "right of any executive to disregard or suspend any constitutional privilege or limitation."

It declares "the military must always remain subordinate to the civil power, and used only to support and maintain the law. We unqualifiedly condemn its employment for the summary banishment of the citizen without trial or for the control of elections."

Gov. Thomas urged the adoption of the plank in strong terms. He was replied to by Mr. MacMahon of Ohio, who said that while the adoption of this plank might do much to secure the labor vote it would also probably have the effect of depriving the party of the support of the employers of labor.

Plea for White Supremacy.

The labor question was then temporarily laid aside in order to listen to a plea from Senator Tillman, for a strong plank in support of the principle of white supremacy in the South. He denounced the plank on this subject in the platform submitted by Mr. Williams, and said:

"If we are to have a declaration at all let us have one that means something, and not a weak-kneed namby-pamby, flimsy thing like that in the so-called Williams platform."

Mr. Poe of Maryland offered the following plank on the race question:

"We deplore and denounce the raising by the Republicans of the race issue. We believe that its wanton introduction into this campaign cannot fail to obstruct and delay the complete restoration of that harmony and good will among the people so essential to the peace, happiness, and prosperity of every section of the United States, and we demand that the regulation of the suffrage shall be left without Congressional dictation to the several States, subject only to the final judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States."

A new plank on the negro question was drawn by Edward Chambers Smith of North Carolina and submitted to ex-Senator Hill and Senators Tillman and Daniel, who all approved of it, and Mr. Hill submitted it to the Committee on Resolutions. It is as follows:

"We deprecate the attempt of the Republican Party to reopen the race question in the South and thereby disturb the peaceful commercial relations that now exist between the sections."

Messrs. Hill, Tillman, and Daniel prefer this plank to the one which was to have been adopted. They say that it is conservative and that it puts the race question on a National and not a sectional plane.

The committee then entered upon a series of hearings of outsiders, including representatives of the Anti-Imperialist League, and the National Woman's Suffrage Association.

The anti-imperialists were represented by Ira L. Howarth of the Chicago University. They asked for the insertion of the following plank:

"We accept the great truths of the Declaration of Independence as eternal principles of justice, limited to no time or place, or race of men. To hold a foreign people in subjugation is unjust, un-American, subversive of our National ideals, and a menace to our own rights and institutions. The retention of the Philippines in a relation of subjection to the United States is wrong in principle, and an unnecessary burden and peril. We should treat the Filipinos as we treated the Cubans. We, therefore, demand an immediate and unconditional recognition of speedy independence for these islands, and insist that the United States Government direct its best efforts to the earliest possible fulfillment of such pledge."

The equal suffragists were represented by Mrs. Priscilla Hackstaff of New York, Miss Kate M. Gordon of New Orleans, and Mrs. Louise M. Worth of St. Louis. They asked for a declaration in favor of the recognition of their sex.

Merchant Marine Question.

The committee was asked to consider the question of a shipping plank by Fields S. Pendleton of New York, who spoke in behalf of a plank he presented, which is as follows:

"The Democratic Party—the traditional friend of American shipping—pledges itself to the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine through discriminating duties and tonnage dues, the policy of the fathers and of the great leaders of the Democratic Party, under which the flag of the United States filled the ports and was a frequent sight upon the seas of the world in all the years of Democratic ascendency, while its disappearance and the deplorable decline of that once great and powerful interest has been continuous under Republican Administrations."

Speaking of his plank, Mr. Pendleton said:

"I am advocating a return to Democratic doctrine, in line with recommendations of John Sharp Williams, the leader of the Democrats in the House of Representatives, all of whom on the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries signed a report favoring this policy—the policy of Jefferson and Madison, under which for forty years our shipping was the greatest and strongest American industry."

Two Philippine Planks.

Oscar Sutro, Chairman of the Philippine delegation, appeared before the committee and stated the desires of his delegation. He urged that the Philippine plank in the platform should embody the following:

"We believe that the destinies of the Philippine Islands and the United States are firmly united, and a form of territorial Government similar to that now in force in Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands should be granted to the Philippines at the earliest practicable date.

"We condemn the procrastinating policy of the Republican Party, which is unjust and insincere, and which is largely responsible for the present ruinous condition of the depression prevailing in these islands.

"These islands, without reference to affording them a free market for their produce, should be on the same basis as Porto Rico.

"We deplore that sordid money interests have combined to forestall needed legislation which is absolutely essential to the development and success of the two principal staples of the Philippine Islands—sugar and tobacco—and that the withering hand of the conscienceless trusts has been raised against these two great industries.

"We believe that it is to the best interests and welfare of the American and the Filipino alike that the government of these islands should be conducted on a non-partisan basis, and to this end we favor the civil service system in the appointment and promotion of Government officials and employés."

The Poe draft, in its declaration on imperialism, says:

"The practical results of the policy of imperialism inaugurated by the Republicans, and now illustrated in the government of the Philippine Islands, demonstrate the folly, danger, and injustice of the conquest, subjugation, and forcible control of alien races in remote islands of the sea, and, distinctly denouncing this policy as without warrant in the letter or spirit of the Constitution and vicious in itself, we favor the return at the earliest possible moment from so radical and perilous a departure from the cherished traditions and long-established practice of our Government, and the speedy substitution therefor of friendly relations with the Filipinos as a free people, corresponding as far as reasonably practicable with our existing relations with the people of Cuba."

Gov. Thomas presented a resolution for the equalization of freight rates on cattle at the request of the National Cattle Growers' Association, and Mark Smith requested the insertion of a plank declaring against joint Statehood for the Territories of Arizona and Mexico and Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

The full committee at 9:45 adjourned until 2 P. M. to-morrow, leaving the sub-committee in session, and in prospect of an all-night session.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—The Committee on Resolutions is made up as follows. All the vacancies were not filled and will not be until some time later. Most of the strongest party men here are members:

RESOLUTIONS.

Alabama—Rufus N. Rhodes.
California—D. L. Delmas.
Colorado—Charles S. Thomas.
Connecticut—Bryan F. Mahan.
Delaware—Willard Saulsbury.
Florida—C. L. Wilson.
Georgia—J. W. Maddox.
Illinois—Benjamin T. Cable.
Indiana—B. F. Shively.
Iowa—J. B. Weaver.
Kansas—A. M. Jackson.
Kentucky—J. C. W. Beckham.
Louisiana—M. J. Foster.
Maryland—J. Poe.
Massachusetts—Charles S. Hamlin.
Minnesota—C. R. Pesaley.
Mississippi—John Sharp Williams.
Missouri—John T. Hurd.
Montana—Martin Maginnis.
Nebraska—William J. Bryan.
Nevada—Francis G. Newlands.
New Hampshire—John M. Mitchell.
New Jersey—Alva A. Clark.
New York—David B. Hill.
North Carolina—Edward Chambers Smith.
Ohio—John A. McMahon.
Oregon—W. F. Butcher.
Pennsylvania—R. E. Pattison.
South Dakota—R. F. Pettigrew.
Tennessee—Edward W. Carmack.
Texas—Joseph W. Bailey.
Utah—Frank J. Cannon.
Vermont—Elisha May.
Virginia—John W. Daniel.
Washington—M. Godman.
West Virginia—Henry G. Davis.
Wisconsin—T. J. Fleming.
Wyoming—David N. Stickney.
Arizona—W. F. Timmins.
District of Columbia—James L. Norris.
Indian Territory—T. L. Wade.
New Mexico—James G. Fitch.
Oklahoma—Roy E. Stafford.
Hawaii—James L. Coke.

NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—The following is the new Democratic National Committee as far as chosen, there being contests in a number of States, and the delegations from the others not having agreed on a member:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Alabama—H. D. Clayton.
Arkansas—William H. Martin.
California—M. F. Tarpey.
Colorado—John C. Mullins.
Connecticut—Homer S. Cummings.
Delaware—Richard R. Kenney.
Florida—Jefferson B. Browne.
Georgia—Clark Howell.
Idaho—Simon P. Donnelly.
Illinois—Roger C. Sullivan.
Indiana—Thomas Taggart.
Iowa—Charles A. Walsh.
Kansas—John H. Atwood.
Kentucky—Urey Woodson.
Louisiana—N. C. Blanchard.
Maryland—L. Victor Baughman.
Massachusetts—William A. Gaston.
Michigan—Daniel J. Campau.
Minnesota—T. T. Hudson.
Mississippi—C. H. Williams.
Missouri—William A. Rothwell.
Montana—C. W. Hoffman.
Nebraska—James Dahlman.
Nevada—John H. Dennis.
New Hampshire—T. L. Norris.
New Jersey—William B. Gourley.
New York—Norman E. Mack.
North Carolina—Josepus Daniels.
North Dakota—H. D. Allert.
Ohio—John R. McLean.
Pennsylvania—James M. Guffey.
Rhode Island—George N. Green.
South Carolina—B. R. Tillman.
South Dakota—E. S. Johnson.
Tennessee—R. E. L. Mountcastle.
Texas—R. M. Johnston.
Utah—D. H. Perry.
Vermont—E. H. Smalley.
West Virginia—John T. McGraw.
Wisconsin—T. E. Ryan.
Wyoming—John E. Osborne.
Alaska—Arthur H. Dadanes.
Arizona—Benjamin M. Crawford.
District of Columbia—James L. Norris.
Indian Territory—R. L. Williams.
New Mexico—H. B. Ferguson.
Oklahoma—R. A. Billup.
Hawaii—Palmer P. Woods.

GORMAN AS PARKER'S ALLY.

Under Certain Conditions Senator Will Take National Chairmanship.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—Senator Gorman continues to play hide and seek with the newspaper men who visit his farm, near Laurel, Md. He was still in seclusion to-day, but it was learned to-night that he contemplates going to Philadelphia or New York to-morrow, supposedly for a conference and to keep in touch by wire with St. Louis. He has no wire at Laurel, so far as is known.

It is learned that Gorman has played a deep game, involving a secret understanding with Judge Parker. The information comes from St. Louis to-night that under certain conditions Gorman will take the National Chairmanship, and will then turn over part of the work to Murray Vanderveer, for twenty years his chief lieutenant and for a long time Chairman of the State Committee. Vanderveer is as skillful in the political game as his chief.

It is learned that because of his secret understanding with Judge Parker, Senator Gorman was unable to enter into reciprocal relations with Guffey and Tammany, being entirely in a receptive position. Had he been willing to take his chances with Cleveland, something might have been done, but this he would not consider for an instant.

When ex-Senator Smith of New Jersey advocated Cleveland's opposition to the Force bill as marking him as the logical candidate, Gorman said:

"I have been told that I defeated the Force bill, and I believe I have been generally given the credit for it. I can't see where Mr. Cleveland comes in on that, and I give notice right now that, rather than consider him for one instant, I will throw all the support in my power to Judge Parker."

Senator Gorman's friends declare he is more responsible for the skillful manipulation of Parker's campaign than even David B. Hill.

LITTLETON HAD OPPOSITION.

McCarren's Man Chosen to Nominate Parker After Fight with Raines.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 6.—It developed that Martin W. Littleton, Borough President of Brooklyn, had opposition for the great honor of placing the name of Judge Alton B. Parker before the convention. Ex-Senator George Raines of Monroe was the other, and it appears the earlier aspirant.

Raines, who is now the selection of the New York State delegation to notify the Presidential nominee of his choice by the convention, is understood to have had assurances from Mr. Hill that "everything would be all right" if he desired to make the nominating speech for Judge Parker. It is stated that the Rochester man went ahead and prepared an elaborate speech for delivery here, and had practiced with it until he could reel it off almost as fast as he did the original declaration made in the Saratoga Convention of 1891, which nominated Flower and Sheehan, when the presiding officer shouted in beginning the convention, "I am a Democrat!"

But the arrangements with regard to John Raines's brother leaked into Kings County, and Senator Patrick H. McCarren learned he would prevent it. He pointed out that he had given up claims to succeed Mack as National Committeeman, had done the same with reference to the State Chairmanship, and it was high time, he told Mr. Hill, that he had something saved for Kings County. The result was that Mr. Littleton, McCarren's candidate, was selected.

It is declared on authority that the speech, which is a very general one, will be altered and revamped to suit the needs of a notification occasion, which it is confidently believed will be at Esopus, where Mr. Raines expects to notify Judge Parker of his nomination and give his speech to the public as part of the Democratic creed for the coming campaign.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY STILL AN OPEN RACE

While Turner Leads, Other Names Also Are Mentioned.

MINORITY MAY GET PLACE

J. R. Williams of Illinois, Ex-Representative Shively of Indiana, and Gen. Black Among Those Suggested.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—The Vice Presidency is still an unsettled question and is likely to so continue until the Presidency is determined. There are good reasons for this. It goes without saying that the Parker men control the situation and that they could insure the nomination of any one of the gentlemen who are being urged for the nomination if they deemed it politic to do so.

A contest that has been so stubbornly fought and over which there has been such intense feeling as that which will culminate within forty-eight hours with the nomination of Alton B. Parker naturally causes disappointments for which some measure of consolation should be found and wounds to which balm should be applied.

Recognizing that the opposition will need skillful treatment after losing the battle for the Presidency, the Parker men exhibit a disposition to consult with the disappointed ones, and to sooth them with the offer of the Vice Presidency. That is, the minority will be virtually permitted to name the nominee for that office provided, of course, a man of proper moral and intellectual stature be named, one in full harmony with the head of the ticket, and who accepts the confession of political faith which the majority will adopt.

Turner Maintains His Lead.

This explains why the man who is to be the nominee for the second place remains in the field of speculation. Ex-Senator Turner, however, maintains the lead, and his friends continue their efforts in full confidence of success. Several additional names were added to the list of available candidates to-day, and there is a variety of gossip in connection with them. James R. Williams of Illinois and ex-Representative Shively of Indiana were pushed with considerable activity to-day, and Gen. Black of Illinois, the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and recently appointed one of the Civil Service Commissioners by President Roosevelt, was brought out as a candidate.

There was also considerable gossip about Marshall Field of Chicago, who some time ago was most favorably considered for the nomination, but who placed a quietus on his boom by emphatically declaring he did not want the nomination. Heroic action was proposed by some enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Field. This proposition took the shape of drafting the great merchant in the service by nominating him, adjourning the convention for five or six hours, or until a response could be received. Very little time was required to stamp out this unique method of securing a candidate.

Gov. Dockery Boomed by Guffey.

Gov. Dockery of Missouri became to-night the object of the solicitude of Col. Guffey of Pennsylvania and a few other gentlemen who held a conference at the Southern Hotel. Gov. Dockery, before becoming Governor of Missouri, served for many years in the House of Representatives, and while there was a leading member of the Committee on Appropriations. Col. Guffey declared that the movement in behalf of Dockery was an earnest one, not undertaken to promote the interests of any other person. Speaking of the matter after the conference, Col. Guffey said:

"I do not think we should look to the Pacific Slope for a candidate for Vice President. Notwithstanding the high character and great ability of ex-Senator Turner, who has been mentioned for the nomination, he is not geographically located, in my opinion. The fact is, the Middle West should have the Vice Presidency.

"We want a man of experience, of executive ability, and one who is familiar with the workings of the Federal Government. He should be able, safe, honest, strong, and vigorous, one who has the confidence of the Democratic Party and all the business interests of the country. Gov. Dockery meets all these requirements, and I think the convention will immediately recognize his exceptional ability when his name is presented."

The fact that Col. Guffey voluntarily gave out the foregoing statement gives it an importance to which many persons attach significance.

Thomas T. Taggart thinks Indiana can boom Kern for Vice President, if it wants to, without damaging his chances for National Chairman. He says that the only question is one of getting a good man for each place, and that if he and Kern are the right men for the two places that should be the only question considered.

It is pretty certain, however, that if Kern should be nominated, Indiana would have to get along without the Chairmanship, because there is no disposition to give two honors to one State. That Taggart himself recognizes the fact is shown by the rather apathetic manner in which he spoke of the Kern boom.

MRS. HALL AT CONVENTION.

Wanted to Know Where New York Delegates Sat, Wished She Was Nearer.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 6.—Of all the spectators at to-day's session of the convention none was more interested than Mrs. Charles Mercer Hall, daughter of Judge Alton B. Parker. Accompanied by her husband, a clergyman of Kingston, N. Y., Mrs. Hall attended the convention as the guest of Mrs. Daniel Manning, the President of the Exposition Board of Lady Managers. The party occupied a box in one of the best locations in the hall.

Mrs. Hall, who was attractively gowned in white, with a pink and blue hat, was keenly interested in every move of the proceedings, and desired especially to be informed about the standards which indicated the locations of the various State delegations.

"Where are the New York delegates?" she inquired, and they were pointed out. "I wish we were nearer to them," she said, "for I should like to get a good look at them all. I intend to be at every session; in fact, to camp out right here until the convention is over."

Mrs. Hall would make no comment on the prospective nomination of her father, and merely said, "Thank you," when various persons expressed to her the belief that her father would be named.

In the box with Mr. and Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Manning were Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, a member of the Board of Lady Managers of the Exposition, and Livingston Tryer and Paschal Tryer, nephews of Mrs. Manning.

BUSINESS MEN DISGRUNTLED.

St. Louis Subscribers to Convention Fund Want More Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—Business men of St. Louis who subscribed to the forty-thousand-dollar fund for the Democratic

CONVENTION QUIPS, LIKEWISE SOME CRANKS

How Willis Holly's Good Nature Cost Him $20.

HILL'S PARKER BOOM JOKE

Wine Agent Sees August Belmont Without Knowing It—Dr. Mary Walker's Rebuff—Sheehan Facetious.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—Willis Holly, Secretary to the Park Commission and the possessor of the handsomest set of whiskers in the convention crowd, not even excepting those of James Hamilton Lewis, bemoans his hard luck.

"Say, but it's tough," he declared. "Before I left New York I promised a friend, for whom I would do anything, that I would get two sets of tickets for the convention and send them to two friends of his who were in St. Louis. This morning when the tickets looked so scarce and the convention hour was drawing so near I did not have the two. So I went down stairs and gave up $10 a set for two sets of tickets at the cigar stand. These tickets were put on sale through the local citizens' committee.

"With these tickets I hiked myself out to the address of the friends of my New York friend. When I got there I was courteously informed that the people I sought had left for the East this morning.

"Talking about hard luck—Say!"

"Doc" MacDonough, a well-known wine agent in the West, went to the Planters to-night for the purpose of seeing August Belmont. When he entered the Belmont headquarters it happened that the first man he met was Mr. Belmont himself. Mr. Belmont was entirely unknown to him.

"What can I do for you?" asked Mr. Belmont in the most affable way.

"I'll tell you what you can do for me, old man," said MacDonough, giving him a slap on the back, "you can defeat this man Parker."

"Do you want Parker defeated?" asked Mr. Belmont mildly.

"Want him defeated!" exclaimed MacDonough. "Why I would give $30 to a fund to lick him."

"In cash," asked Mr. Belmont?

"No, in wine," said MacDonough.

Mr. Belmont laughed and walked away.

"Where's Mr. Belmont?" questioned MacDonough of the colored porter who guards the outside room of the Belmont headquarters.

"Dat wuz him you wuz talking to," said the colored man.

MacDonough nearly fainted. Being unable to get near Mr. Belmont again he went down stairs in the hotel and called him up on the telephone. He told him that he had no idea of his identity and wished to apologized for his familiarity.

"No apology necessary, your freedom of manner was rather refreshing," Mr. Belmont is reported by him to have said.

One of the arrivals at the convention is Dr. Mary Walker of Washington, dressed as usual in male attire, consisting of sharply creased trousers and a frock coat, with a silk hat atop of her gray locks. A brilliant lavender tie finished the startling presentation.

Dr. Mary struck the Southern Hotel about the middle of the afternoon, and from that time on was the centre of a curious group. She is, as of old, fighting for a woman's suffrage plank in the party platform.

"I came out here to do what I can for woman," she declared. "We are entitled to as much consideration in politics as in business."

Said a New York delegate who stood by: "What'll ye have, a cigar or a box of pins?"

Dr. Mary looked him over critically for a minute and then, turning on her heel, left in high dudgeon.

While ex-Senator David B. Hill was walking in the corridors of the Southern Hotel to-night a representative of a Hearst newspaper approached him and inquired if Parker was still in the lead for the Presidential nomination.

"Parker, Parker?" repeated Mr. Hill, with a twinkle in his eye, "is he still being considered as a candidate?"

William F. Sheehan felt in such a good mood to-night as a result of the Parker landslide that he was indulging in magnanimous language toward everybody who had opposed the Judge's nomination.

"Tammany certainly has acted handsomely since it has been here," said Mr. Sheehan, without relaxing a muscle of his face. "There is absolutely no just criticism that anybody could make of the actions of the Tammany men. As to Mr. Hearst, he certaintly is a fine man, who deserves lots of credit for the good work he has done for the party."

James Creelman, the bosom friend of Emperors and Kings, wanted a better view of the firing line than he could get from his press seat at the convention to-day. He bribed an usher to give him an usher's badge for a little while, and stationing himself in front of the delegates' section continued observations.

"Here, you," said a delegate at his elbow, "take this note to Chairman Williams on the stage."

Creelman, aghast, looked at the man and perceived that he held a written missive toward him.

"What!" gasped Creelman. What do you think I am, a messenger boy?"

"What are you getting chesty about?" retorted the delegate. "You are an usher, aren't you?"

Ripping the usher's badge from his person, Creelman hurriedly made for his own press seat.

A little man, with a silk hat and a frock coat, walked into the lobby of the Southern to-night, and leaned up against a piller. He raised in the air a placard fastened to a stick, and on which, written in ink, was this:

"The Lafayette of America, Prof. Lion V. Van Hoorbeke, formerly of France, who claims to be the foremost student of the political questions of the age and time, and who says that the Republican Party in America is the party of subterfuge and sophistry, and hence the direct cause of the troubles and dire turmoil in the United States."

Hour after hour the Lafayette of America stood there holding his identification card aloft by its handle. He was constantly the centre of a grinning crowd, but nobody spoke to him, nor did he utter a word. His hand was steady as a rock, although he never changed his attitude or moved a muscle. An expression of pleasure in his eyes whenever the crowd was especially large was the only sign he gave that he was not a statue.

When information was sought to-day of Leader Murphy or his field marshals in their Parker campaign as to the progress which was being made in stirring up the opposition, the invariable reply was:

"We've got 400 votes."

"Murphy's four hundred" soon became a catch phrase in the corridors.

"I always knew that Murphy had social ambition," remarked one of the disgusted Tammany men, "but I never thought he was daffy enough to organize a Four Hundred."

The Nebraska delegation trooped along in a body past a theatre. The billboards attracted their attention, and some of them stopped for a moment to look. Then, as the laughter of the crowd around greeted them, they blushed and hurried on.

The title of the play which stared the Bryanites in the face was "Out of the Fold."

Harvey Cleveland, manager of the Harmon boom, and Lewis G. Bernard of Ohio sat with the rest of the delegation to-day, and immediately in front of them was Tom L. Johnson.

They spent their time audibly congratulating each other on the fact that they had overthrown the leadership of the Mayor. In this pleasant pastime they used such phrases as "fat fakir."

Johnson got a little red behind the ears, but did not turn around.

A figure very familiar in Congress is becoming equally familiar in St. Louis. It is that of Champ Clark's little girl in white.

On adjournment days Clark always brings this sweet-faced child, invariably dressed in white, down to the Hall of Representatives, and she sits beside him, and sometimes, when the adjournment scenes become unusually exciting, she stands up on his desk, and the big Missourian holds her there, so that she can see everything.

She was in the Southern to-night with her father, and was altogether the most charming sight there. She is about ten years old.

Simon Steingut, "the Mayor of Second Avenue," made a modest entry to town to-day with three valets and two secretaries, with the idea that he would participate in a revival of the McClellan boom. He remained about the centre of political discussion for an hour before he became aware of the real state of affairs. Then he said: "This is a bum convention. Us for the pike."

A bellboy at the Southern went through the corridor on the parlor floor this evening with a telegram for Congressman Champ Clark.

"Telegram for Mr. Sham Clark!" he shouted.

A Missourian who heard the boy's call, and who was indignant over this misrepresentation of one of Missouri's favorite sons, rushed out of the Missouri headquarters, caught the offending boy by the collar, and shook him, saying as he did so.

"His name is Champ, you chump!"

The standards of the States in the convention hall are round sheets of cardboard attached to gaspipe and look like railroad switches. The resemblance led Senator Fitzgerald to call to Senator Plunkitt:

"Say, Plunkitt, don't you think you could throw enough of those switches to derail the Parker train?"

KEEPS TWO-THIRDS RULE.

Committee on Rules Rejects Proposition to Let Majority Nominate.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—When the Committee on Rules met the Illinois member, F. P. Morris, proposed that a simple majority only be required to nominate candidates and not a two-thirds majority, as has been the practice since 1832.

"We ought not to expose ourselves," said G. F. Milton of Tennessee, "to the charge that we desire to nominate Judge Parker by a device contrary to the usual course. I am from a State whose people want Parker, the delegation wants him, and I want him, but we would injure him and ourselves were we to change the time-honored rule."

Col. Thomas F. Grady of New York, who had been chosen Chairman, said:

"The two-thirds rule was first adopted to prevent the control of the party by a section of the country. It was not then dreamed that the West would develop as a counterweight to the East. After the sectional danger was passed the rule was continued so that delegates from Republican portions of the country should not be able to nominate the candidates."

L. Irving Handy of Delaware opposed the change because he said a little arithmetic would show that under the unit rule controlling State delegations it would be possible for a minority of delegates to choose the candidate if a majority in the convention sufficed to nominate.

On a show of hands the Chairman counted four for the change and twenty-four against. The rules of the last convention were adopted without change. They are adapted from the rules of the House of Representatives under the Crisp Speakership.

The committee, by a unanimous vote, decided to recommend to the convention that the delegates from Porto Rico be permitted to vote. A proposal that the same privilege be given to the delegates from the Philippines was defeated, 13 to 15. The committee applauded Mr. Handy's remark that Democrats hoped to see the Filipinos electing their own President, while Porto Rico was indissolubly bound to the United States.

Dr. Mary Walker asked the committee to recommend the admission of women delegates. Col. Grady said that question was not within the purview of the committee.

PARKER BOOM IN WALL STREET

Prices Soar on Probability of His Nomination—Over 800,000 Shares.

The bombardment of this city yesterday with dispatches from St. Louis which exploded with a bang, each foreshadowing the nomination of Parker, roused Wall Street from its trance of many months, and amid the shouts of a thousand throats Stock Exchange prices shot upward in a remarkable manner. Where on an average the dealings in stocks for one day have not exceeded 175,000 shares since the beginning of the year, the trading yesterday resulted in rolling up considerably over 800,000 shares, and prices all around the room gained from one to three points. All stocks were buoyant and the bond market also was active and strong.

The cause of all these expressions of bull sentiment lay in the belief that the nomination of Judge Parker was practically assured, and that therefore whoever the next President might be he would not disturb the business interests of the country. The Government crop report, indicating a record cotton crop, of course, had some influence, but on the floor the discussions of the brokers all turned on the political situation. It was thus in all the brokers' offices where the customers sat in small groups talking politics and giving, many of them for the first time in months, orders to buy.

"I suppose," said one broker, "that this remarkable revival will be worked by political stump speakers against the jurist candidate. They will probably say that Wall Street's activity on the eve of his nomination shows that he is the candidate of Wall Street, which expects he will not take any steps to endanger the interests of the financial part of the community. I even heard it suggested that this activity was being stimulated for the purpose of hurting him with the farming and laboring vote. I do not, however, believe that. I think it is a genuine expression of satisfaction on the part of the financial centre of the country at the return of the Democracy to sanity and soundness. Wall Street is discounting the fruits of the defeat of Bryanism."

FIGHT ANTI-POLYGAMY PLANK.

Democratic Leaders in Utah Deluge Hill and Others with Telegrams.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 6.—At least a score of urgent telegrams have been sent by Democratic city, county, and State officials of Utah to David B. Hill, William J. Bryan, and other prominent Democratic leaders now at St. Louis as well as to members of delegations from other States than Utah, strongly opposing the insertion of an anti-polygamy plank in the Democratic National Convention and urging them to turn down the plank on this subject, which it is understood is being urged by Senator Dubois of Idaho.

A telegram was received from National Committeeman Peery to-day saying that a compromise plan had been agreed upon which will not be offensive to Utah Mormons.

MURPHY'S LEADERSHIP IS IN THE BALANCE

Tammany Braves Disgusted with Part He Has Played.

McCLELLAN STICKS TO HIM

Even Offer of Gubernatorial Nomination Fails to Move the Mayor—What Murphy's Friends Say.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—More interesting to the Tammany men than the outcome of the convention, now that the nomination of Parker can be forecast with absolute certainty, is the probable effect which the uncompromising fight that Leader Murphy has made against Parker will have on the Tammany chieftain's personal fortunes. That Leader Murphy has played ridiculous politics is the general opinion of nearly every politician here who is not from New York. Of course the up-State politicians from New York take the same view.

Among the Tammany men there is a decided opinion as to the political position which Mr. Murphy will occupy when he returns to Manhattan. There are a large number of the Tammany men with sufficient sensitiveness to feel sorely the contemptuous manner in which they have been regarded by the great body of the delegates to the convention.

There are some friends of Murphy, men whose only concern is with the politics of Greater New York, who voice the opinion that by his fight against Parker, Murphy has placed himself in a good tactical position so far as the politics of New York is concerned.

But the more intelligent and self-respecting Tammanyites, who do not relish the attitude in which they have been placed before the country by the windmill crusade on which they were embarked by Leader Murphy, are not disturbed merely by the hurt which their personal pride has suffered. They have a deeper concern than that. It was explained by one of them thus:

"It is bad enough to have Tammany not a factor in a Democratic National Convention, but that is not the most unfortunate thing about the mistaken and losing fight which Tammany Hall has made against the nomination of Judge Parker. Tammany, as everybody knows, has been in disrepute with the Democrats of the rest of the country for many years. The good administration which Mayor McClellan has been giving the City of New York has done much to rehabilitate the organization in the estimation of the Democracy of the Nation, and if Tammany had acted with sense and propriety there was excellent opportunity for it to make itself a potential factor in the councils of the party.

"But that opportunity was thrown away when, after Tammany had been defeated by nearly a two-thirds vote in opposing instructions for Parker in the State Convention at Albany, Murphy continued to voice his opposition to Parker and to work in the most underhanded manner to bring about the defeat of the New York candidate for whom the State had declared a decided preference.

"The persistence of Murphy in his fight when everybody on the ground but himself could see that his efforts against Parker were making friends for Parker rather than depriving him of votes, made us the laughing stock of the convention."

One of the east side delegates, who is something of a character in New York, was having a discussion to-day with some other Tammany man with regard to the figure which Tammany had cut in St. Louis. There were some in the crowd who were disposed to excuse Murphy. Their defense excited resentment of the rebellious east sider, who in tones of deepest disgust blurted out:

"Say, do you know what I think of that man Murphy? I believe he thinks from his head down."

Murphy's friends in the delegation believe that, although he is an unimportant, not to say laughable, figure here, he has shown good political tactics in his fight on Judge Parker. Their view of the situation as it affects Tammany was thus expressed today by a State Senator, who is also a Tammany leader: "You must not overlook two facts in forming a judgment as to how Murphy is to come out. The first is that he is still the leader of Tammany Hall, and the second is that the vote which Tammany Hall controls is necessary to any Democratic candidate who is to have the slightest show of carrying the State of New York.

"If Murphy had jumped upon the Parker band wagon he would have had nothing to gain. Hill and McCarren would have taken all he had to give for their candidate and given Tammany nothing in return. Murphy knew that. That is why he has continued his opposition to Parker to the end.

"If Parker is nominated, Sheehan, Hill and Belmont will have to come to Murphy instead of him going to them. And what is more, they will come to him. If they don't they know what will happen. Of course that is not a threat. Tammany will support the ticket. It always does, but it supports some tickets better than it does others."

According to the Sheehan-Hill-Belmont element, Murphy has not had the slightest excuse for his persistent opposition to Judge Parker. It is said that when he had been beaten in the State Convention, every assurance was given him that if he abided gracefully by the convention's action he and the Tammany organization would be treated with the utmost fairness in the event of Judge Parker's election.

In fact, it is asserted without qualification by those in a position to know that Murphy was told that Judge Parker's friends would like nothing better than to have Mayor McClellan made the Democratic candidate for Governor in the event that Judge Parker was nominated for President.

Confident that he would be able to triumph over Hill and McCarren by defeating the nomination of Judge Parker, Murphy absolutely refused to listen to the kindly overtures that were made him.

Desiring to leave no stone unturned to establish harmonious relations between Judge Parker and Tammany, those who are authorized to speak for Judge Parker are then said to have gone to Mayor McClellan himself. They told the Mayor that they were unable to treat with Mr. Murphy, and they wished him to know that, despite Mr. Murphy's hostility, they would like to get his consent to take the nomination for Governor if the National Convention nominated Parker.

Mayor McClellan is said to have informed them that on matters of politics he was inclined to abide by the advice of Mr. Murphy, and was not disposed to put himself in the hands of any persons with whom Mr. Murphy was not in political accord.

It is said that, only a few days before the managers of Judge Parker's candidacy left New York for St. Louis, they sent Borough President Cassidy to Mayor McClellan to ascertain from him whether he had changed his mind with regard to the Gubernatorial nomination, and that Mr. Cassidy was unable to obtain any satisfaction from his interview.

The opinion of the Parker men is that Murphy has placed himself in a dangerous position so far as his leadership is concerned, and they believe it would be absolutely imperiled if after the convention he should manifest the slightest indication of lukewarmness toward the success of the ticket. They say they know that Murphy's antagonism to Parker has not had the approval, except on the surface, of half the leaders of Tammany Hall.

But no matter what he says or does, there is a general agreement that the opportunity which Tammany had to occupy a position of influence in National politics has been forfeited by the tactics which the Tammany leader has pursued here.

NEW JERSEY FOR PARKER.

Ex-Senator Smith Says It Will Vote for Him on First Ballot.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—Ex-United States Senator Smith of New Jersey, who is virtually the head of the delegation, saw William F. Sheehan to-night and assured him that New Jersey would join the Parker column on the first ballot.

Store Closes 5.30 Evenings—Saturdays 1 P. M.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Store Closes 5.30 Evenings—Saturdays 1 P. M.

Pure food show now in progress.

Sixth Floor.



ONCE there was a man arrested for intoxication. Before the judge the next morning he was asked by His Honor: "Why did you drink highballs—couldn't you ask for seltzer?"

"Your Honor," replied the man before the bar of justice, "I couldn't say seltzer at that time."

That's like a great many stores. They'd like to do a great many things which they don't do, because they cannot, and, like the man before the judge, they know that in doing what they ought not to do they are only hurting themselves; but they keep it up because they cannot do what they ought to do, and perhaps would really like to, if it were not that they had brought themselves to that point where they must depend upon imitation for the development of their business.

We operate this great store just as we would if there wasn't another store in New York, except that we do not allow any other store, quality for quality, to undersell us.

That's why you'll notice that all of the large sales start here, and a week after other stores trail along with similar sales—harboring the thought that because we are successful there's success for them along the same lines.

Watch the announcements and see how true this is.

To be continued.

THERE'S an enjoyable entertainment for young and old every day.

Admission is complimentary. Instructive lectures and practical demonstrations daily on the art of culinary science and hygienic foods. Perhaps you'd like to learn how to make some new dainty, appetizing dish.

A skilled corps of chefs is ready to instruct you free of charge.

Hundreds of manufacturers of pure foods want you to become acquainted with their brands of pure foods.

Generous samples to all.

For the little ones there's a laugh for every minute they are here.

WE'VE engaged especially for this occasion Frank Hoy's celebrated Minstrel Manikins—and Fantastic Pantomimic Marionettes, a side-splitting diversion for the little ones. Du Sosa the magician will entertain you.

Also New York Ladies' Symphony Orchestra.

We're going to make it interesting, too, for the Saving Shopper. Prices in pure foods, including daily necessities, reach their lowest level during the announced sale.

Large Summer-resort hotels, boarding-houses and restaurant keepers will find prices the lowest of the year.

You'll find a partial price list at the bottom of this advertisement.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

25,000 yards of embroideries selling at 10c.; worth to 50c.

EVERY smart dresser will recognize these beautiful, seasonable embroideries as those dainty, fashionable conceits so carefully made in St. Gall, Switzerland, and over which Paris and London followers of Fashion are simply going into ecstasies for Summer costume trimmings. That's the next best thing in their favor. The best is they are worth up to 50c., while the price is but 10c.

Main Floor.

10c An exclusive importer sold them to us at an average of ¼ their value because they comprised his surplus stock, and Simpson Crawford Co.'s was the only store that could attempt to handle such a colossal assembly at one time. **19c**

But our embroidery sales are far famed among women of exacting tastes who know the value of money. Even with 25,000 yards, it is necessary to encourage early purchases, for the sale started yesterday and we never had a collection of embroideries to go so quickly.

10c for embroideries worth up to 50c. **19c for embroideries worth up to $1.00**

Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric, comprising—Shirt Waist Bands—Shirt Waist Embroideries—Skirt and Waist Bandings—Medallion Bandings—Ribbon Bandings.

6,000 Yards of Embroideries: The Season's finest creations in Skirt widths—widths for Corset Covers—widths for Dress purposes—widths for Trimming; sheerest Nainsook and Swiss—the season's very latest effects.

25c for 50c and 75c Embroideries. **39c for $1.00 to $1.25 Embroideries.**

English Embroidery—Irish Point Embroideries—French Effects—Blind Effects—Openwork Effects—Copies of handwork Embroidery.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

75c. black pongee silks 55c.

5,000 yards 50c. white habutai silk 38c.

Five dollars for the material for one of those cool, conventional black costumes for Summer wear—this high quality pongee silk is 32 inches wide and it's the kind of which we've been selling thousands of yards at 75c; to-day the the price is **55c.**

Four dollars for the fabric to make one of those dainty white silk Summer dresses—that beautiful sheer white habutai so much in demand for cool shirt waists and dresses—enough for a waist costs only $1.50, for the width is 27 inches and the price is extremely low; sold as a bargain at 50c.; to-day..... **38c.**

38c. This sale started Tuesday with 10,000 yards of black pongee silk and 5,000 yards of white habutai. It's been a tremendous success from the start, but the assembly was so great that we can fulfill the promise that you'll have as good a selection today as had you come earlier this week. **55c.**

The pongee and habutai each is a superior dress quality and every correct dresser wants at least one costume and two or three smart shirt waists. Now and ONLY now is your opportunity to make a selection. The price would be 75c. and there would be no such offering as this were it not that the manufacturer had this splendid assembly after filling all his orders. Our orders have been so heavy during the season he granted us a marked price concession, so while there's a yard left the price is 55c. and 38c.

—SIMPSON, CRAWFORD CO.—

Dainty cool house gowns $1.50 for $2.50 garments



THOSE neat dressy styles for indoor wear—on sale to-day at a price that would make the making of these gowns at home positive hot weather foolishness; besides, the price for to-day's selling does not represent the cost of the making, let alone the material and trimmings.

Second Floor.

Then you know the home dressmaker could not give them the smart style touch these house gowns have..... **$1.50**

$1.50 for women's $2.50 House Gowns. Not a $2.50 gown because we say so, but because the intrinsic value is there, because you'll recognize them as being sold elsewhere for $2.50. Could we say more? Neat stripes and figured dimities made on yoke, cut extra full, trimmed with band of figured lawn and edged with dainty val. lace, large kimono sleeves and belt, just 200 of them at..... **1.50**

24c for 50c kimonos—made on yoke trimmed with band of plain white lawn—large kimono sleeves—identical with those garments that created such buying enthusiasm last week.

69c for dressing sacques—sold elsewhere at $1. Made of colored Swiss in neat, dressy designs, made with large sailor collar, finished with band of plain white lawn, full bishop sleeves and bell sleeves, at 69c.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

500 more smart, cool $3.50 shirt-waist suits, $1.95



THIS is gratifying news to those smart dressers who failed to select their Summer shirt-waist suits during that mammoth sale two weeks ago, which all New York is still talking about. We've another lot of 500 $3.50 suits in strikingly handsome patterns at $1.95 to-day.

Third Floor.

$1.95 They're not the ordinary inexpensive shirt-waist suits that pull all out of shape in washing, but are even daintier after laundering. Made of high quality madras, cheviot, percales and suitings in a great variety of charming patterns, correct models.

$3.75 for women's shirt-waist suits of plain, figured and tucked lawn, fine grade percales and linons; half dozen up-to-date styles to choose from; they are regular $5.00 suits for $3.75.

$2.75 for $3.75 walking skirts for women, of fine grade white linen, well tailored, perfect hanging skirt.

$4.50 for $6.00 walking skirts of the better quality imported white pique, shrunk and tailored in the best manner; box pleat effect; $6.00 skirt for $4.50.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Annual sale sample hosiery at unprecedented prices.

JUST consider that you are reading the best bargain hosiery news you ever read, and that thousands of others are doing the same thing. We don't think you'll delay, and we do urge you to come today. That's because thousands await this twice-yearly event and the demand exceeds the supply.

Main Floor.

These are the samples from two of New York's foremost importers, and represent all the smart advance styles and effects. We always get them at a phenomenal reduction because there are only three or four pairs of a kind in some instances.

18c FOR WOMEN'S 25C. AND 29C. HOSE—Black gauze lisles and cottons, plain cottons, lace lisle, domestic makes, unbleached soles, fancy stripes and light and dark colored hose, suitable for bathing; pairs for..... **$1**

28c FOR WOMEN'S 50C. HOSE—SHEER gauze lisle, Richelieu and Rembrandt ribs, sheer cottons, mercerized lisle; lace lisles, plain or embroidered ankles; fancy stripes, silk and lisle mixed, and an endless variety of fancy hosiery of all kinds and colorings, including white; all imported goods; values 50c., at..... **28c**

48c FOR WOMEN'S 75C. HOSE—ALLOVER ingrain brilliant lisle, lace insteps, embroidered, plain and lace hose, sheer plain lisle, white, light colorings and fancy designs; value 75c., at..... **48c**

78c FOR WOMEN'S $1.50 IMPORTED lisle and silk plaited hose; black and fancy colorings; light and dark; about 600 pairs; values $1 to $1.50, at..... **78c**

25c FOR MEN'S 50C. HALF HOSE—SHEER black gauze lisle, sheer lisle, embroidered insteps, fancy stripes—also plain and fancy combination and mottled lisle, including gauze tans; value 50c., at..... **25c**

18c FOR MEN'S 25C. HALF HOSE—IMported lisle threads and cottons, in fancy stripes, &c.; also plain black lisle thread and cottons; value 25c., at..... **18c**

39c FOR MEN'S $1.00 PLAIN AND FANcy imported lisle thread half hose—a large variety of new and effective designs—dark colorings, including embroidered tans; value 75c. to $1.00, at..... **39c**

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

The modern upholstery shop offers 5, 6 or 7 piece slip covers complete for $5.90

20 yds. of high grade English damask made to fit your furniture as it should.

IT'S worth a great deal more than $5.90 to have your furniture protected in the very best possible manner all Summer long, but that's all it will cost you if you take advantage of this unprecedented sale. We want to say to you right here:

This offer is in force only as long as the material lasts.

We have several thousand yards, but it will be selected quickly in view of the extremely low price—$5.90.

$5.90 We guarantee the workmanship to be of the highest standard, even though the price IS remarkably low. We are able to make this offer only because of the timely purchase of 10,000 yards of damask, and we've determined to keep our force of experts busier than ever through the months that are usually inactive. **$5.90**

The bargain importance of this offer is so much greater than any similar offer that you can plainly see it will bring a phenomenal response. We want to urge you in the strongest terms to make your selection at the earliest possible hour.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Unequalled saving sale of groceries and wines at the Pure Food Show.

If within a radius of 200 miles of New York it is greatly to your advantage to order a summer supply of groceries by mail at these prices—we pay the freight to your station.

COCOA—VAN HOUTEN'S OR Suchard's; lb. can, 65c.; ¼ lb. can..... 18c

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK—The richest in cream; can, 9c.; 3 cans..... 25c

NEW PEAS—SELECTED EARLY Junes; 2 lb. can, 7c.; 6 cans..... 40c

UNEEDA BISCUIT—LEMON Snaps or Uneeda Milk Biscuit; carton..... 8c

PREMIUM CHOCOLATE—W. H. Baker's or Runkel's; lb., 28c.; ½ lb..... 14c

PORK AND BEANS—LIBBEY'S or Columbia Boston Baked with Tomato Sauce. 1-lb. tall can..... 6c

BREAKFAST BACON—SPECIALLY selected, mild, sugar cured and smoked for Simpson Crawford Co. 3 to 4 lb. strips; lb..... 12c

DEVILLED TURKEY OR CHICKEN—½-lb. can..... 12c

NEW DILL PICKLES—OR LARGE Sour Pickles, gallon jug..... 65c
½-gallon jug..... 35c

VANILLA EXTRACT—ROYAL STUART, double strength.
½-pt. bottle..... 85c
¼-pt. bottle..... 45c
⅛-pt. bottle..... 23c

NEW SEEDED RAISINS—Absolutely seedless and stemless; full pound carton..... 8c

SLICED PEACHES FOR CREAM—1-lb. can, 12c.; dozen..... $1.37

FRESH MACKEREL—BLUEBACK Brand, 1-lb. tall can..... 8c

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE—A popular blend of Selected Coffees, 4 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 28c

INDIA CEYLON TEAS—AND ALL OUR regular 55c. varieties, green, black, or blended specially to order; 5 lbs. in tea caddy, $2.18; lb..... 45c

CEREA MALTA—THE CORRECT HOT weather food; large package, 13c.; 3 packages..... 35c

EGG-O-SEE—TRY IT FOR BREAKfast or luncheon; dozen $1.10; big green package..... 10c

SMOKED SARDINES—BEST NORWAY fish; can..... 14c

RED ALASKA SALMON—SPRING catch; 1-lb. can, 15c.; six cans, 88c.

TAPIOCA, FLAKE OR PEARL; LB., 4c.; 5 lbs..... 18c

JAPONICA TOILET SOAP—REGULAR 15c. carton..... 10c

PARLOR MATCHES—DIAMOND Match Company's 200s; 20 boxes delivered in Fire-Proof Steel Safe.. 50c

KIRK'S OLD CROW WHISKEY, bottle..... 79c
Limit One Bottle to Each Purchaser.

COGNAC BRANDY—E. REMY MARTIN.
Gallon. Case 12 Bottles. Bottle.
3.75 11.00 1.00

CALIFORNIA BRANDY—VINTAGE OF 1897.
Gallon. Case 12 Bottles. Bottle.
2.50 8.25 .75

COOKING BRANDY—
2.25 5.75 .50

CRYSTAL HOLLAND GIN, GALLON, $2.25; case of 12 bottles, $7.00; bottle..... 68c

BOOTH'S OLD TOM GIN, GALLON, $3.25; case of 12 bottles, $8.35; bottle..... 70c

MOUNT VERNON RYE, 7 YEARS OLD, gallon, $2.75; case of 12 bottles, $8.25; bottle..... 75c

OLD CROW WHISKEY, GALLON, $2.25; case of 12 bottles, $7.00; bottle..... 68c

SHERRY, PORT, MUSCATEL OR Tokay, regular $2.00 quality; special, gallon, $1.58; bottle..... 48c

PORT, SHERRY OR MUSCATEL, standard quality pure wines, gallon..... 75c

CHATEAU LEOVILLE (CLARET) P. Meceron & Co., imported in cases; case, 12 quarts, $5.98; bottle, 50c

Men—Look Here

Just a Minute:

If you need COLLARS, here they are:

50c a Half Dozen

Men's Collars—look and wash as well as collars that cost double. And they are accurate in fit, and correct in style. Three heights of Piccadilly or wing collars, four of lock-front, and two of low turnover. Sold in lots of six only, at 50c a half-dozen.

And then SCARFS to go with them

at 25c Each

If there had been enough of the materials of which these ties are made, to make up full dozens, they would have been put into 50c neckties. As it is, they're a quarter each.

All in the well-liked two-inch four-in-hand style, and a broad variety of colors and designs to choose from.

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth.

A Round-Up of

Young Men's Suits

We have grouped at one very low price all the small lots of Sack Suits, Coat-and-Trouser Suits and Norfolk Jacket Suits, for young men of 15 to 19 years, that remain of our season's stock.

They were made with special care for their suitability to their adolescent wearers, are of fine Summer materials, stylish and up-to-date. Today choose from them at

$7.50 a Suit

instead of $10 to $13.50—their former prices.

This many of each:

44 Norfolk Suits, sizes 15 to 19 years.

28 Coat-and-Trouser Suits, sizes 15 to 19 years.

34 Sack Suits, sizes 15 to 20 years.

Materials are light and medium-colored cheviots and flannels.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Today We Present *The "Suburban"*

The newest, most stylish and practical Summer Suit for Women.

You'll see at a glance that it is made in a style that harks forward to Autumn. Withal it is Summery in the Sheer, light-weight wool mixtures from which it is made—a fabric splendidly adapted for traveling by train or boat, driving or motoring.

Coat is three-quarter length, with loose-fitting belted back, fly front, with coat sleeves and velvet collar. Skirt is in gored style with flaring plait from each gore. The whole suit is finely tailored.

The "Suburban" is just such a suit as the smartly-dressed woman will like to wear, especially on the trip to Saint Louis.

And the price commends it still further to general favor—

$15

Then you may be interested in looking over this collection of pretty Summer Dresses at just half price—

$7.50, worth $15

Of white lawn, in costume style with trimming of various kinds of lace in artistic design. Skirts correct in shape and prettily trimmed. About fifty of them in all.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Splurge

In SILKS

Here are half-a-dozen most acceptable sorts of Fancy Summer Silks, at a new price, that will make quite a stir of excitement—

Now 50c a Yard
Worth 85c to $1.25

Many of them are well suited for Summer waists, shirt-waist dresses, and the like—while some of them you can make this pleasant saving on now, and lay them by for future use. All are small quantities that we wish to be rid of:

Warp-printed Taffetas, with Louisine stripes; original price $1.25 a yard.

Warp-printed Broche Louisines; original price $1.25 a yard.

Fancy Corded Check Silks, in ecru grounds; original price $1.25 a yard.

Broche Louisines, red with black figures; original price $1 a yard.

Striped Louisines, in tans and browns; original price 85c a yard.

Navy blue and white Striped Silks; very durable; original price $1 a yard.

Now All at 50c a Yard

Rotunda.

ORIENTAL RUGS

Caught in the July Price-Cutting

Our Oriental Rug man thinks it rather foolish to cut prices on Oriental Rugs—particularly as he points out the fact that our regular prices are little more than the prices that must be paid to replace the rugs today at wholesale.

This is the time of year when unsophisticated buyers, and a great many who should know better, fall victims to the beguilements of auctioneer fakirs, who are disposing of the riff-raff of importers who can't sell them in the regular way.

The discriminating housekeeper will be delighted with the comparison between such questionable goods and the carefully selected, well authenticated Rugs that we are offering today.

While price-comparisons in many cases are not so sensational as you may have seen, remember that they are made against our own regular prices, which were away below the market before.

The collection includes Rugs of Turkey, Persia, India, as well as Antiques and smaller Kazak Rugs. The opportunity is exceptional, and the savings are most positive, on rugs of unquestioned value.

Turkey Rugs

About a hundred in the group, of which these are suggestive values:

9 feet 11 inches x 15 feet 2 inches, at $90, from $150.
8 feet 10 inches x 12 feet 3 inches, at $95, from $148.
9 feet 9 inches x 15 feet 7 inches, at $90, from $155.
9 feet 1 inch x 12 feet 2 inches, at $68, from $100.
9 feet 3 inches x 14 feet 9 inches, at $68, from $102.
13 feet 9 inches x 19 feet 8 inches, at $135, from $205.

Persian Rugs

These speak for fifty:

11 feet x 13 feet 10 inches, at $138, from $195.
8 feet 11 inches x 13 feet 8 inches, at $110, from $150.
8 feet 9 inches x 11 feet 10 inches, at $65, from $95.
8 feet 9 inches x 12 feet 2 inches, at $85, from $120.
7 feet 6 inches x 12 feet 10 inches, at $55, from $95.
9 feet 2 inches x 10 feet 10 inches, at $60, from $90.

India Rugs

About twenty-five fine pieces:

9 feet 2 inches x 11 feet 8 inches, at $100, from $145.
9 feet 2 inches x 12 feet 7 inches, at $115, from $155.
9 feet 4 inches x 12 feet 9 inches, at $120, from $195.
11 feet 2 inches x 17 feet 3 inches, at $190, from $290.

Antique Rugs

Fifty in this group:

3 feet 1 inch x 15 feet 8 inches, at $25, from $45.
3 feet 5 inches x 15 feet 4 inches, at $40, from $70.
3 feet 4 inches x 12 feet 11 inches, at $25, from $45.
3 feet 7 inches x 16 feet 6 inches, at $40, from $65.
3 feet 5 inches x 15 feet 4 inches, at $20, from $38.
3 feet 3 inches x 16 feet 6 inches, at $20, from $40.

About one hundred KAZAK RUGS, from 3 to 5 feet wide and from 6 to 10 feet long, at $15, $16, $18, $20, up to $50. Worth a half more.

Third floor.

Girls' Garments

Here's *Richness!*

To borrow a Philadelphia term, we've been "rummaging" in this Summer stock of Girls' Coats and Suits. But there's no slight implied on the groups of each that have resulted from our endeavors. True, they are but a few of a style, but that is their only defect; for each style was carefully chosen to conform with the season's fashions: and all sizes are represented.

And just look at the price-savings:

GIRLS' SUITS

At $10, formerly $17.50 to $22.50

About twenty-five Tailor-made Suits of brilliantine, cheviot and canvas, in black, navy blue and other shades, in blouse and coat effects. All well tailored. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

GIRLS' COATS

At $3.75, formerly $5 to $10

Fifty stylish little Summer Coats of pongee, taffeta and cloth. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Lawn Waist Patterns Reduced

We make it a rule never to let white lawn waist patterns linger over from one Summer to another. That's what effects these sharp price reductions today—savings of a third up to one-half, or more, on patterns of charming designs:

Fine Embroidered Lawn Fronts, with sufficient plain material and trimming, at $1.50 each, from $3.

Embroidered White Lawn Waist Patterns, at $2 each, from $3.

White Lawn Waist Patterns, with Mexican drawn-work; sleeves cut and embroidered, ready to put together; fine quality lawn; at $3 each, from $5, $6.50 and $8.

Also several hundred yards of

ALLOVER PLAITINGS, 20c a Yard

That have hitherto been specially priced at 25c a yard. Some are in lace effects, others have as high as 64 plaits to the yard. Now 20c a yard

Broadway.

These Pretty Leather Belts

Women's Belts in the same attractive styles, of but slightly better material, and lined, are selling at $2.25.

These are $1 each—and you can't tell the difference.

Bodice shape, of fine crush calfskin, in black, white, red, blue and green, unlined. Made in two pieces, held together in back by two small straps with four buttons.

Oblong or oval buckle in front, in black or gilt finish. Exceptionally handsome belts for the Summer frock, at

One Dollar Each

Main aisle, Broadway.

Some Very Exceptional SHOE NEWS

Our shoe man has the stock-righting bee in his bonnet; and in order to get things straightened out quickly, he is marking some prices that offer the best bargains we've presented in many a day.

For instance, here is a collection of

Men's $3 Oxford Shoes at $1.50 a pair

Including a number of our WANAMAKER-Wear-Well $3 Oxford Shoes, which have no equals at their regular price. Then the balance of the lot is composed of excellent three dollar Oxfords that we have been selling previously at $2.20. They are in patent coltskin, kidskin and velour calfskin—all excellent three-dollar value, today **at $1.50 a pair.**

Next is a collection of Boys' russet and black Oxford Shoes, from our regular $3, $3.50, $4 and $4.50 stocks—patent calfskin, kidskin, velour calfskin and Russia calfskin—**today at $2.50 a pair.**

Six Sorts of Women's Oxfords at $1.90 a pair

Patent kidskin, patent calfskin, kidskin with plain or patent leather tips, and Russia calfskin—all welted and stitched soles of the highest quality of oak-tanned leather—not a shoe in the lot that would not be valued at $3 anywhere outside of WANAMAKER'S. All at $1.90 a pair.

Women's Kidskin Oxford Shoes at $1 a pair—in three different styles, that you'll not match in other stores for less than half as much again. Cool, stylish, serviceable Summer shoes. $1 a pair.

Fourth avenue.

You'd Think These Mercerized Cotton TAFFETAS Were *Silk*

For the glistening mercerized cotton yarn, that form both warp and filling, has almost the lustre and brilliance of silk. The color is the highly desirable pongee—over which are scattered polka-dots in three sizes, in a new shade of green, black or cardinal. Then the fabric is further diversified by narrow hemstitched cords about an inch apart.

Women can see at a glance that these goods will make up into the prettiest of Summer frocks—and we got the maker's surplus to sell at *half price*—

18c a Yard, instead of 37½c

Rotunda.

The *Result* of Housecleaning Among the Women's Coats

Bargains may be said to result from good merchandise out of place. These varied lots of Women's Coats, Jackets and Raincoats ought to be in use by this time—not in our stocks. Most of their former associates are—hence the smallness of many of the groups.

It's simply a July housecleaning irrespective of style, beauty, adaptability to present uses, and former prices.

In the aggregate, the movement is most important, and no woman who needs a Summer or Autumn Coat of any description should let her chance go by today:

20 Raincoats, $5, from much higher prices.
12 Mackintoshes, $2, were $4 and $5.
35 Raincoats and Tweed Coats, $12.50, were $16.50 to $26.
18 Long Silk Coats, $10, were $14.50 to $20.
20 Long Silk Coats, $15, were $25.
35 Long Silk Coats, $18, were $30.
20 Hip-length Silk Coats, $10, were $15 to $23.50.
30 Hip-length Silk Coats, $15, were $27.50.
174 Covert Coats, $7, were $12 to $16.
30 Covert Coats, $10, were $20.
15 Black Coats, $5, were $15.
40 Black Coats, $10, were $20.
21 Black Lace Coats, $17.50, were $35.
28 Black and White Lace Coats, $25, were $50.
35 White Veile, Silk and Cloth of Gold Coats, $16.50, were $25.

Second floor, Broadway.

Twenty-four Thousand Yards of WHITE INDIA LINON

We took this large quantity because it is worth about a half more than we need sell it for today. The cloth, in each of the two grades, is fine and sheer, and perfectly woven. It is one of most staple Summer fabrics for women's waists and dresses, and for children's wear.

12,000 Yards at 10c a Yard, Worth 15c
12,000 Yards at 12½c a Yard, Worth 18c

Broadway.

More Stirring July News of PURE LINENS

Today several entirely new groups of fine and practical housekeeping linens are added to the splendid list of yesterday. Every piece is absolutely pure flax, made by the best manufacturers of Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany. The only exception being the cotton bath towels, which make no pretense of being anything else.

Housekeepers who love the lustre of pure flax linens, made in the most beautiful designs, will be eager to profit by the abnormally little prices that we are asking in this July Sale.

The Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels, told of yesterday, are still in good supply today. And these fine offerings are added:

TABLE CLOTHS

Extra fine French hand-loom woven Banquet Cloths—
At $4.50, from $6.75—2½ yards square.
At $5.25, from $7.75—2½ x 3 yards.
At $7.50, from $11—2½ yards square.
At $7.50, from $11.50—2½ x 3½ yards.
At $8.50, from $13—2½ x 4 yards.
At $8.75, from $13—2½ x 3 yards.
At $9.50, from $14.25—2 x 3 yards.
At $9.75, from $14.75—2½ yards square.
At $11.50, from $17.25—2½ x 3 yards.

FRENCH SIZE NAPKINS

Matching some of above designs, 30x36 in.:
At $6.50 a dozen, from $9.50.
At $13.50 a dozen, from $20.

TOWELS

At 25c each—Webb's "Dew Bleach" Huckaback Towels; all white borders, hemstitched; 20 x 39 inches.

At 75c each, from $1—The celebrated "Old Bleach" Fancy Weave Towels; regularly selling at $1; extra large size, hemstitched, soft finish; extra fine towels; 27 x 45 inches.

Third floor.

BATH TOWELS—All Cotton

At 12½c each, from 16c—Snow-white Bath Towels, both hemmed and fringed ends; a heavy, serviceable towel; good full size.

At 25c each, worth 35c—Extra size hemmed Bath Towels: pure white border, or with wide Turkey red broche border; copy of an imported 75c towel.

BATH MATS

At 50c each, from 60c—Extra size Bath Mats, in assorted colorings; very heavy and serviceable, with "Bath Mat" woven in color through center.

FANCY LINENS

At 50c each, from 75c—Two styles of hemstitched linen Tray Covers; 20 x 30 inches.

At 10c and 12½c each, worth 15c and 25c—Teneriffe Wheel Doilies, 5 and 6 inches in diameter; five and six wheels; linen center. 10c; all lace, 12½c.

At $2 each, from $3.50 and $4.25—Teneriffe Wheel Centerpieces; round, 30 inches; square, 24 inches; with fancy openwork done by the skilful fingers of the Japanese.

A Cotton Goods Concourse And a Program of Low Prices

Manufacturers and ourselves are actuated by a common aim, nowadays. And the woman who is waiting to "pick up" a dress-pattern or two when prices are down, is the direct gainer thereby.

For the mill man turns over to us, at a sharply defined bargain, all his surplus of fabrics that are not staples, but made for this season only. We add to the list those of our own goods that we want to hurry out, to replace them with fabrics for the new season.

So this two-fold activity produces such a splendid list of Summer Dress Cottons as this, with a positive economy in every line!

8c Printed Batiste at 5c yard
Polka dots of various sizes, in cardinal, blue and black on black grounds.

10c Printed Batiste at 8c yard
In a large variety of the wanted designs such as small floral patterns on white grounds; white polka dots on colored grounds; colored and black polka dots on white grounds; and small figures in black on white.

12½c Standard Percale at 8½c yard
In attractive designs of colored figures, and figured stripes on white, and colored figured stripes on colored grounds.

12½c Corded Striped Ginghams at 8½c yard
In corded stripes of white woven in fields of blue, red and pink, in various spaced stripes.

12½c Plain Colored Cotton Duck at 9c yard
In pretty shades of cadet blue, pink, light blue, cardinal, black and white.

15c Fancy Cotton Voile at 10c yard
In gray, reseda, pink, and black with fancy bourettes of heavy white yarn arranged to form irregular plaids.

12½c Printed Cotton Duck at 10c yard
In polka dots, ring dots and line stripes, in white on cadet blue, navy blue, and black; and cardinal and black polka dots on white.

12½c Printed Batiste at 10c yard
Small floral patterns in white small figures in black on white, colored polka dots on white, and white polka dots on navy blue and black grounds.

25c Printed Irish Dimities at 12½c yard
In a large variety of patterns, floral designs, figured stripes and figures on colored grounds; white figures on navy blue and black, and colored figures on white grounds.

25c Corded Striped Bourette Tissue at 12½c yard
Made in Scotland; in pretty shades of light blue, gray, tan, reseda and cardinal with white corded stripes and mixtures of white bourette.

18c Shepherd's Check Cotton Voile at 12½c yard
In combinations of brown, cadet blue and navy blue with white.

50c Fancy Silk Muslins at 25c yard
Attractive polka dots, ring dots and small figures in white, woven in silk-and-cotton chambray grounds of light blue, pink and cardinal.

37½c All-Linen Suiting at 25c yard
In the favorite sheer light-weight kinds; in pretty shades of cadet blues, resedas, greens, white and champagne.

37½c Mercerized Cotton Taffeta at 25c yd.
In attractive cool-looking shepherd's checks; three different sizes of black and white, that shine as though woven of silk.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

BLANKETS Are Reduced One-Third

Winter and Spring weights; all of them more or less mussed or soiled, and a few small lots that we want to close out. All bearing a saving of *one-third* on full prices to the housekeeper who comes for them. It's really a great bit of luck; for previous prices were low enough, in all conscience. Look at the new ones:

Blankets in single bed size, that were $1.75 to $7.50 a pair, now $1.18 to $5 a pair.

Blankets in three-quarter bed size, that were $2.25 to $8.50 a pair, are now $1.50 to $5 a pair.

Blankets in double bed size, that were $6 to $12 a pair, are now $4 to $8 a pair.

In white, gray and a few scarlet.

Also Italian Silk Slumber Blankets in bright stripes; for couch covers, canoes, hammocks, and the like, that were $1.50, now $1 each.

Third floor—Ninth street.

French Perfumes *Greatly Reduced*

Some of the most fragrant and delicious perfumes, by noted French, and other foreign makers, bear greatly reduced prices today.

In addition, there are new prices on several well-known American brands of perfumes and other toilet preparations:

Imported perfumes, assorted odors:
80c a bottle, from $1.50; $1.40 a bottle, from $2.50; $1 a bottle, from $2.26; 50c a bottle, from $1.
Violette de San Remo, 15c a bottle, from 25c; 25c a bottle, from 50c.
Woodworth's Extracts, 15c a bottle, from 25c.
Lecompte's Onction Vegetal, a favorite French hair tonic, $1, from $2.
Westphal's Auxiliator, $1 size, 65c.
Coke's Dandruff Cure, $1 size, 55c.
Violet Talcum Powder, 25c size, 10c.
Mennen's Talcum Powder, 25c size, 13c.

Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

Summer Silverware

Here's a list of Sterling Silver Pieces that have a special hot-weather appropriateness. Whether you want to indulge in them for yourself, or give a welcome present, you'll be grateful for the suggestion.

A group of artistic patterns to choose from:

Ice Spoons, $3.50 and $4.50.
Asparagus Servers, $9.50 to $15.
Fruit Spoons, $4.25 to $8.75.
Lettuce Forks, $2 each.
Individual Salad Forks, $15 to $26.25 doz.
Berry Forks, $4.50 to $7.50 a dozen.
Ice-cream Forks, $10.75 to $37.50 a dozen.
Liqueur Sets, $15 to $25 a set.
Claret Jugs, $9.50 to $20 each.
Souvenir Spoons, coffee size, $1 each; tea size, $2, $2.75 and $3 each.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth st.

Dinner Sets

Two *New* Arrivals

Just popped out of their casks—two splendid patterns from Austria; the other from here at home. Handsome decorations, moderate prices—in fact, they show respectively, savings of a quarter and a third on conservative prices.

Just a timely hint to housekeepers of Dinner Sets they'll be glad to own:

At $15

Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets in pretty flower designs and all handles gilt. 101 pieces, including a soup tureen and three large meat dishes. A regular $20 value.

At $10

American Porcelain Dinner Sets in two neat spray flower decorations. 100 pieces, including soup tureen and three large meat dishes. A regular $15 value.

Basement.

Tinware Under-Price

Here are some prices that thrifty housekeepers will recognize as most unusual. The tinware is good, well made, and perfect in every way. Now marked as follows:

Oval Copper Wash Boilers, with tin covers, at $1.50 each, worth $2.25; at $1.75, worth $2.75.

Oval Tin Pudding Pans, 2½ qts., at 8c each, worth 12c; 3½ qts., at 10c, worth 15c; 5 qts., at 15c, worth 22c.

Tin Water Pails, flaring, 4 qts., at 6c each, worth 9c; 6 qts., at 8c, worth 12c; 10 qts., at 10c, worth 15c; 14 qts., at 12c, worth 18c.

Galvanized Iron Pails, with covers, 6 qts., at 15c each, worth 25c; 10 qts., at 20c, worth 30c.

Galvanized Iron Foot Tubs, at 15c each, worth 25c; at 20c, worth 30c; at 25c, worth 36c; at 30c, worth 45c.

Perfection Flour Bins, with sifter, 25 lbs., at $1 each, worth $1.50; 50 lbs., at $1.25, worth $1.75; 100 lbs., at $1.50, worth $2.

Covered Tin Buckets, 2 qts., at 6c each; 2½ qts., at 8c, worth 9c; 3 qts., at 10c, worth 11c; 4 qts., at 12c, worth 15c; 8 qts., at 15c, worth 21c; 10 qts., at 18c, worth 27c; 12 qts., at 26c, worth 33c.

9½-inch Pie Plates, at 3c each, worth 5c.
10-inch Jelly Cake Pans, 3c each, worth 5c.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WILLIAMS HAMMERS PLATFORM OF ENEMY

Temporary Chairman of Convention Denounces It as False.

HITS ROOT AND ROOSEVELT

Mutual Admiration Society of Me-Too Teddy and Me-Too Elihu, He Terms Them.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—Representative John Sharp Williams, as temporary Chairman of the convention to-day, made the following speech:

This is an appropriate place and time for a Democratic convention.

The place is St. Louis, the chief city of the most populous State carved out of the Louisiana territory acquired by the father of Democracy. The time is the centennial anniversary celebration of the acquisition of that territory, a vast area of contiguous territory whose possession was necessary for self-defense, and which was fitted in climate and soil for home-making by the sons and daughters of the Republic—the anniversary of real and not pseudo expansion—an expansion of our population, our industrial life, and our free institutions over uninhabited lands, or lands sparsely settled by savages, whose tribal independence we recognized by treating with them, or settled in spots by white men easily and willingly assimilated; not a so-called expansion by mere superimposed force of our flag and our military authority.

The Democratic Party afterward guided the country to further expansion of this real, free character in the acquisition of Florida, the admission of Texas as a State, and the acquisition from Mexico of a magnificent Far West, fit to be made States in the Union, and governed under the Constitution.

Important Quadrennial Event.

The most important quadrennial event in the world is the election by the American people of the Chief Executive. Before the great elevation takes place, at which all men are supposed to arrive at a choice of byways of honesty and intelligence—would to God they did—at least two minor elections of a different character are held.

There have always been two great parties, which, since the first National political convention, have elected delegates to conventions for the purpose of selecting a candidate and promulgating a platform. One of these parties has gone through its party election of delegates, has selected a candidate, and announced a platform. It was one of the quietest and "most unanimous" occasions that the muses of history have recorded. Everything seemed to have been fixed beforehand.

There are some conveniences about a convention of that sort. One of them is that the temporary Chairman knows six or nine months beforehand that he is going to be temporary Chairman. He also knows what he is wanted to say, compared with what he wants to say. I could appreciate that I assure you. The permanent Chairman also knows what is expected of him for half a year beforehand. The platform comes ready written—no discussion about it—and is perhaps revised by the candidate himself, who has also been agreed upon.

A Hit at Root.

The address of the temporary Chairman of the Republican National Convention was, in one sense, historical. It dealt much in history, at any rate, most of it ancient history, and a great deal of it bad history. There were labored arguments to prove that the party of Roosevelt must, by something like evolutionary process, act as the party of Lincoln and McKinley. This was necessary in order to disguise the palpable fact that it is not so acting.

Not without reason then this labored argument by this great and ingenious lawyer. It was to draw away attention from Roosevelt ism and its volcanic, eruptive, and reckless character by dwelling upon the fact that, at some period of its history, the Republican Party has been "a party which did things," and did them safely.

The orator hoped to have the country lose sight of the fact that it is now in both of its legislative branches a party of passivity, of non-action, of obstruction to reform and progress, in a word a party whose only sacred precept is the shibboleth which maketh them known, one of them to the other, a shibboleth drawn from the gambler's table—"stand pat"—a precept born of cowardice and fear to move.

Root Paid a Debt.

I shall not pay undue attention to the temporary Chairman of the Republican convention. After interrogating in the light of reason a few utterances, I shall pass on to the authoritative voice of his party, which is its platform, for proof of the fact that Mr. Root knew how to pay a debt.

The country has not yet forgotten when Mr. Roosevelt paid a glowing tribute to his Cabinet which wound up with the sentiment, "and the greatest of these is Root." But let me read first what the President did say of the junior member of that mutual admiration society. I find it in the American Review of Reviews from the pen of Walter Wellman:

"Ordinarily the President of the United States is not to be interviewed. But there are exceptions to all rules. When I asked President Roosevelt for an expression of his opinion of the character and public services of Elihu Root, who within a few weeks is to retire from the Secretaryship of War, the President replied: 'I am very glad to do that. In John Hay I have a great Secretary of State. In Philander Knox I have a great Attorney General. In other Cabinet posts I have great men. Elihu Root could take any of these places and fill it as well as the man who is now there. And in addition, he is what probably none of those gentlemen could be—a great Secretary of War. Elihu Root is the ablest man I have known in our Governmental service. I will go further. He is the greatest man that has appeared in the public life of any country in any position on either side of the ocean, in my time.'

"This is praise indeed," adds Wellman. Well, what of it? I have never heard that Secretary Root has denied the soft impeachment—"praise indeed." Yes. And what praise in return could be adequate in repayment? In this wonderful mutual admiration society of "me too Teddy and me too Elihu" is the return rhapsody of Mr. Root's peroration at all extravagant—considered from the standpoint of repayment, of course?

Is it any wonder that he was the man selected by the candidate to "lay it on strong?"

A man of ability too, Mr. Root. He had defended Tweed. Why not defend the Republican party in its hour of non-action, passivity, negation, and mere obstruction? Indeed, he and the President have had minds so much alike that they have been suspected of "unconscious identity of cerebration;" of thinking the same thoughts in the same words.

Root's Cooper Union Speech.

I have heard that in October, 1902, Mr. Root made a political speech in Cooper Union, New York, in which he used this language:

"If a tariff law has on the whole worked well, and if business has prospered under it and is prospering, it is better to endure some slight inconveniences and inequalities for a time than to incur the uncertainty and disturbance of business which necessarily results from the process of making changes. The mere fact that a different rate of duty would be better than the rate fixed in statute does not settle the question whether the change should be made now or should be deferred.

"Every tariff deals with duties on a vast number of articles and involves a vast number of interests, often conflicting, and whenever the law is taken up by Congress for consideration with reference to one change, every schedule in that law is going to find some one urging a change in that schedule and all the business interests of the country are going to be left during a long continued discussion in a state of uncertainty as to what will be the outcome of duties upon the things they are producing, and therefore an uncertainty as to what competition from abroad they will be obliged to meet."

And I have heard that the President in his political tour through the West in the Spring of 1903 made a speech in which he used this language:

The President on the Tariff.

"If a tariff law has on the whole worked well, and if business has prospered under it and is prospering, it may be better to endure some inconveniences and inequalities for a time than by making changes to risk causing a disturbance and perhaps paralysis in the industries and business of the country. The fact that the change in a given rate of duty may be thought desirable does not settle the question whether it is advisable to make the change immediately.

"Every tariff deals with duties on thousands of articles arranged in hundreds of paragraphs and in many schedules. These duties affect a vast number of interests, which are often conflicting. If necessary for our welfare, then of course Congress must consider the question of changing the law as a whole or changing any given rates of duty, but we must remember that whenever even a single schedule is considered, some interests will appear to demand a change in almost every schedule in the law; and when it comes to upsetting the schedules generally, the effect upon the country would be ruinous."

Verily. "Two souls with but a single thought; two speeches that read like one."

And that single thought, so harmoniously expressed, is not to offend a single special interest and to take its lips from the public breast for fear the public, finding them unnecessary, might shake them all off.

It is not therefore to be wondered at that the peroration of the "greatest of these" was a sort of deification of him who had dubbed him "greatest of these." It was almost as natural as self-appreciation. It was only alter-egoism after all. What a magnificent piece of humor and this unbounded adulation of our fellow-citizen in the White House by the "chief of these!"

How humorous to praise so highly our fellow-citizen in the White House, who in the long line of great men who have filled the seat he now occupies has himself found only about three in his opinion worthy of anything like unstinted praise—George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and himself. Verily the other humorists will have to retire from business. "The chief of these" is Mr. Root.

Republican Party's Record.

The temporary Chairman said, speaking of the Republican Party, "through it more than any other party the moral sentiment of the American people finds expression." God save us. Where? Going back to ancient history in the Credit Mobilier? In the long saturnalia of Southern reconstruction, or in recent history in the Post Office Department? In the Public Lands Bureau? In the full sway of bosses, formerly cursed so bitterly and now taken so fondly to his bosom by the President?

In the pitiable telegrams inquiring just when the patriotic and unassisted revolution of fifty or one hundred men was slated to come off unexpectedly in Panama? In the celebrated order of "Hell-roaring Jake" Smith prescribing ten as the age above which children were to be killed in one of the islands of the Philippines? In the universal honeycombing of our National life with the corruption of legislation bought special privileges? Time fails me to ask where. What has ancient history to do with present iniquities anyhow?

Mr. Root says "offenders have been relentlessly prosecuted and sternly punished." Isn't this remarkable "thundering in the index" when compared with actual Republican accomplishments, especially when compared with the refusal of a Republican House of Representatives to make culprits face even so much as a Congressional investigation; when compared with the absolute and constant refusal of the Republican Speaker to recognize anybody for the purpose of making a motion even of this character.

If there ever was a determination fully entertained and finally carried out it was the determination of the Republican Administration and the Republican legislative body to see to it that nobody should investigate the alleged culprits in the Post Office Department and their colleagues in the Executive branch of the Government.

Money and Prosperity.

There follows something, however, which will be taken seriously. The Secretary boasts that the per capita of circulation of money among the people in the United States increased from $23.14 in March, 1897, to $31.02 in May last, and that the credit for that and the consequent prosperity following it was due to the Republican Party. What a curious boast this is for those lately denying so strenuously that the quantity of money had anything to do with the value of money, of the price of other things as measured in money, or with an ascending scale of prices, or with National prosperity.

This was all denied but yesterday. Now it is asserted that the volume of metallic money has been immensely increased, that it has brought prosperity, and that it has all been due to Republican legislation. Due to what act of Congress passed by them? Was Republican legislation operative in South Africa and the Klondike, and did it cause the discoveries of gold there? Did it cause the new inventions for the more profitable extraction of gold from gold ore? Did Republican legislation add two billions of gold to the world's stock of money metals in the last eight years?

Was it Republican legislation which made the immense crops of cotton, wheat, corn, &c., which enabled these United States to draw more than their pro rata share of the world's stock of money metals, thereby increasing their own stock of gold by $700,000,000? What partnership is this between God, human industry and ingenuity, and the Republican Party, of which the Republican Party is the self-assertive senior member?

What monumental effrontery is this which enables them to boast of the benefits of the increased volume of standard metallic money and consequent prosperity by the operation of "the quantitative theory of money," which theory they found no language strong enough to deny and ridicule but yesterday.

One-Man Money Power.

The temporary Chairman next boasted that the Republican Party had by a manipulation, which he described, of the currency and certificate denomination made it so difficult to get gold out of the Treasury in exchange for other forms of money that practically it cannot be done at all to any large extent, and hence that all danger of an "endless chain" thereby produced has ended. If so, is this not keeping the gold redemption promise "to the ear but breaking it to the hope?"

The ex-Secretary then boasts that the Secretary of the Treasury can and does contract and expand the country's currency at his will, and illustrates this by the occurrences which happened in 1902, which he quotes. Remember, he boasts that this is a fact.

If so, what a magnificent one-man power it is. It is almost as great as that lately wielded by the ex-Secretary of War himself, when he was ex-officio Emperor of the Philippine Archipelago, when, as he himself subsequently said in a public address, questions affecting the interests and lives of millions of people had to be decided by him upon not much more than a moment's notice and entirely within his own discretion.

What do the men who believe that the Government ought to go out of the banking business and the men who believe that the banks ought to go out of the governing business think of this remarkable, this boastful, assertion that one man in the United States can, and does, contract and expand the currency which furnishes the life-blood of commerce at his own sweet will.

The Root of All Evil.

The temporary Chairman then told the country that the act to expedite hearings of the trust cases, namely, the act of Feb. 11, 1903, was "Republican legislation." He forgot to say that every Democrat voted for it, and yet that is my recollection. I have never known a more ingenious mind than that of ex-Secretary Root. His ingenuity is never so marvelous as when its power is illustrated by the things which he forgets to mention. Verily, he is the "Root of all evil" when it comes to making "the worst appear the better side of reason."

The ex-Secretary then tells us in a burst of eloquence that "the fatal 14th of September, 1901, marked no change of policy," that when the kindly and fraternal soul of McKinley wended its way from the earth he left behind him no break—his policy was continued in spirit by his successor. Who is there in America of common sense who does not know better? The changed spirit of the policy of the Administration with regard to reciprocity with foreign nations, with regard to local self-government in the South, and in twenty respects which it would take too much time to particularize will suggest itself to your mind at once.

The Republican Platform.

But to go into the authoritative utterance of the Republican Party in convention assembled. The platform, like the temporary Chairman's speech, deals chiefly in the boast that the Republican Party is responsible for everything good which has happened. It also deals much in ancient history.

It did well to go back fifty years. The present Republican Party needs a running start of fully fifty years to enable the imagination of the American people to jump over its present obstructiveness and its evasion of live issues which lie in its pathway to success in this year of 1904. The platform in speaking of the access of the Republicans to power after Mr. Cleveland's second Administration had expired uses this language:

"We then found the country, after four years of Democratic rule, in evil plight, oppressed with misfortunes, and doubtful of the future. Public credit had been lowered, revenues were declining, the debt was growing, the Administration's attitude toward Spain was feeble and mortifying, its standard of values was threatened and uncertain. Labor was unemployed. Business was sunk in the depression which succeeded the panic of 1893. Hope was faint and confidence was gone."

A Paraphrase.

Suppose I paraphrase that utterance by saying that "when Mr. Cleveland succeeded to the Presidency in March, 1893, after four years of Republican administration under Mr. Harrison, the Democratic Party found the country, after a long period of public misrule and extravagance, in evil plight, oppressed with misfortune, and doubtful of the future. Public credit had been lowered, the revenues were declining."

The outgoing Administration was preparing and had prepared to issue bonds. A Government deficit was confessed. The panic which had devastated the world was relentlessly approaching our shores. A long saturnalia of extravagance, public and private, and of reckless speculation had been already followed by depression. Corn was burned for fuel in Kansas and elsewhere in the West in 1890 and after. Cotton was at or below the price of production.

The acute reaction which we call panic was inevitably approaching even before Mr. Cleveland was elected. "Business was sunk in the depression" which preceded the panic of 1893.

"Labor was unemployed" or poorly remunerated in factory or field, especially in the latter.

Indeed, business depression, especially in agriculture and the lack of adequate remuneration for labor, taken together with the high prices of manufactures under the McKinley act, (high prices especially accentuated to public realization by the contrasting starvation prices of agricultural products which had begun to prevail in 1890, and had continued more or less persistently since,) these constituted the chief industrial reasons in the public mind for turning Mr. Harrison and the Republicans out, and putting Mr. Cleveland and the Democrats in.

A Period of Nostrums.

To go on with the paraphrase—"Under Harrison's Administration for three years, hope was faint and confidence gone." The "plight of the people" was so desperate that, like drowning men, they were "catching at straws." Many nostrums were being suggested. Agrarianism and State socialism in the shape of Sub-Treasury and other schemes were rife from 1890, and thence on.

The "two old parties," as they were called, were blamed for it all, but the one in power was blamed most; hence, the one out of power got in. Men advocating these nostrums, in the state of public desperation then existing, counted their audiences throughout the suffering West and depressed South, no longer by numbers, but by the acre.

Who will deny the historical truth of a single sentence of the paraphrase? Why pretend to have forgotten all this? Why not be honest with the people, as men ought to be? It is true that after the election of Mr. Cleveland the chronic business depression continued. It is true that it became acute—in a word, reached the bankers and then the fright or panic of 1893 came, which was not a local or American condition, but one which existed from where Vienna nestles on the Danube to where Buenos Ayres commands its bay; one whose foundations had been laid long before it reached us, almost last among the nations.

Then, with the panic upon us, more nostrums of a National character were suggested to cure an evil of world character. One of them, as you will remember, was the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. This nostrum was suggested by wise men, and it was administered to the patient. It did no good, of course. The panic went on, went on until when? It went on until the boil upon the body commercial having burst, the poison of speculation, boom values, and credit operations was released from the system. It went on until agriculture, the basic industry, revived.

Repeal of Sherman Act.

In the midst of the panic all the wise men, and chief among them the Republican leaders, told us that "it was lack of confidence in the money of the country" that had brought on the panic. The Democratic Administration, with a sufficient number of votes of both parties in the two houses behind it, took that view of the situation and demanded and secured the passage of the act repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, thereby, for the first time, practically establishing the gold standard in the United States.

Without either free or limited coinage of standard silver money, the country was, immediately after the passage of that act, necessarily and actually as it has been since, and as it is now and as it is destined to remain for a length of time beyond my power of computation, on a gold basis. I was not one of those who thought the legislation adopted wise, but, wise or unwise, the result is an accomplished fact, "plain, palpable, and obvious" to all men who have common sense, and like many another step in history, it is beyond recall or hope of recall.

This accomplished fact was the fact of a gold basis accomplished then, not by the Republican Party, but by the dogged persistency and indomitable will of Grover Cleveland, aided, it is true, by Republican legislators, who thought that they saw in it the final disruption of the Democratic Party. That was in the main their motive. Now they would "steal his thunder," and this Republican platform boasts that it was the Republican Party which established the gold basis.

Now Eat Their Words.

Moreover, they would now eat their words and their votes of 1893 and tell us the panic was not brought about, as they then said, by "lack of confidence in our money and too much silver," but forsooth, by a Tariff act which was not passed until more than a year after, to wit: in 1894, when the panic, that is the acute and fright stage of depression, was virtually over.

Do not misunderstand me. A panic, of course, is not succeeded all at once by the golden hues of prosperity. Industrial depression must follow it for a while, as depression must precede it. So depression continued until when? As I have said, when the boil bursts and the poison is eliminated from the body commercial, the flesh begins to heal. It cannot begin to heal one minute earlier.

The process of recovery was aided by many, for us, fortuitous circumstances. The first of these was famine in India—no Indian wheat to compete in the American market with ours, simultaneously with the immense American crop of wheat and small crops elsewhere. Wheat rose from about 48 to about 70 cents in a few weeks during the Bryan-McKinley campaign, while Cleveland was yet President. There is not a man within the sound of my voice that does not remember that.

With 70-cent wheat farmers could pay the retailers the debts due them and the retailers could buy more goods; the retailers, with empty shelves or shelves becoming empty by sales, could order from the jobbers; the jobbers, who had been overstocked, were enabled then to order from the factories. When the factories got orders, then they had a reason for making goods and they proceeded to make them, and then the wheels of industry went round.

The farmer in the wheat country, with 70-cent wheat could pay "the baker, the butcher, and candlestick maker," and then they could pay others, and they, in turn, could buy more goods. This endless chain of human relationship in the world of commerce is no mysterious thing to anybody except a platform-making politician.

Higher Wheat Elected McKinley.

But wheat going up had another effect. When wheat went up during the campaign, while silver bullion down, there was thereby furnished a seeming object lesson of the inaccuracy of the contention of Mr. Bryan and his followers, of whom I was one, that there was necessarily a connection in price between the two. Western and border State farmers in the wheat belt, who had originally been Republicans, anyhow, and who had gone off from the Republican Party because of their belief in this very theory, began to leave the Bryan column and join the McKinley column, first by the dozens, then by the score, then by hundreds, and then in shoals.

Thus it came about that Mr. McKinley was elected, because wheat went up and because the going up of wheat and the consequent increased demand for other things, leading to higher prices and a better volume of trade, promised to their minds prosperity without free silver.

A greater falsehood was never uttered than that wheat, or anything else, went up "because Mr. McKinley was elected." Things had struck rock bottom and had begun to revive before Mr. McKinley was elected, and the first indication of that fact was the rise in the price of wheat, followed by the rise in the price of other agricultural products sympathetically with it. Then came the immense increase of gold output that put prices up here and elsewhere. Not only is the boast that Mr. McKinley's election was responsible for high prices not true, but it is a very dangerous falsehood.

The Populists first taught the people in certain sections of this country that prosperity was chiefly dependent on Government. Some men preached the doctrine with the hope that during periods of prosperity the average man will let even an extravagant, dishonest, and unjust Government in which he is interested continue uninterrupted.

This is the chief if not the sole hope of the Republican Party to-day. Let the Republican Party beware and let all men who love their country beware of carrying this doctrine of Government-created prosperity any further. If the idea is once firmly imbedded in the human mind there will be no saving its teachers from the wrath to come—State Socialism.

The War with Spain.

I quote again from the Republican platform: "We refused to palter longer with the miseries of Cuba," and declared war against Spain. Bad history again. Democrats demanded the recognition of belligerent rights and independence for Cuba day in and day out. The Republican Speaker constantly refused them even as much as Parliamentary recognition. The Republican President was thoroughly out of sympathy with their wishes.

Finally treachery and cruelty unprecedented led to the blowing up of the Maine and her crew. Public opinion would no longer be restrained. "Remember the Maine!" became a battlecry. It was not the miseries of Cuba" at all that led the Republican Party to fall into line with the public demand and fight Spain.

Hearing the echo of that cry of "Remember the Maine!" and amid the universal excitement and anger, the Republican Speaker and the President both stood out of the way, as well they might, and the former advised armed intervention.

It is unpatriotic to pretend that even this, long delayed as it was, was in any proper sense a Republican measure. Democrats voted for it as fully as Republicans. Democrats enthusiastically and unanimously gave the President of the United States $50,000,000 to spend in his discretion. They did this and voted for the act of intervention, not because it was a Republican President or it was a Republican measure, but because the American Government was at last pursuing an American policy, a policy which had always been Democratic.

Heroes Who Were Democrats.

Then the platform adds these words: "We fought a quick, victorious war with Spain." Bad history again. Americans fought it. It would be invidious to state the politics of heroes, but it seems to me that I have heard that Dewey was a Democrat, that Schley was a Democrat, that Miles was a Democrat, and it seems to me, too, that I have heard that a Republican Administration snubbed the first, tried to disgrace the second, and insulted the third. It seems, too, that I have heard from men on the fighting line that Joe Wheeler was as much in evidence at Santiago as the President himself.

It seems to me that I have heard that Hobson, who did a futile but brave act, was a Democrat. It seems to me that I have heard that young Bagley of North Carolina, the first offering of the war upon the part of a common country, was a Democrat.

I quote from the platform again: "We set Cuba free." Bad history once more. But for Democratic Senators and Representatives demanding and voting for a proviso to the act of intervention to the effect that the people of Cuba "are and of right ought to be free and independent," and pledging our faith that we would wage no "war of conquest or territorial acquisition, but would withdraw our troops after pacification," the Republican Administration would doubtless be furnishing to the world to-day, in the case of Cuba, a companion piece to the picture which has been exhibited in the Philippines.

Republicans and Trusts.

Let us see what the Republicans have to say for themselves in connection with the great trust question. This is the language of the platform: "Laws enacted by the Republican Party, and which the Democratic Party had failed to enforce, * * * have been fearlessly enforced."

Here are the statements, first, that the Republicans, instead of both parties, enacted the law, which is not true; second, that the Democratic Party had done nothing, and, third, that the Republican Party has enforced the law, which is only partially true.

Now, the fact is that although the Democrats only had a four years' opportunity, and although the trust evil was neither very acute nor very prevalent at that time, Attorney General Harmon under Cleveland's Administration found the suit of the Government against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association lost, took it up, revived it and won it. He then instituted suit against the Joint Traffic Association and also against the Eddystone Pipe Company.

These two cases were decided for the Government after Mr. Cleveland went out, it is true, but on the lines laid down by his Attorney General, and the principle established in the case of the Government against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association—the principle there contended for by Cleveland's Attorney General—is the principle which gave life to the proceedings in the Northern Securities case, and which led Gov. Van Sant, and not the Republican Party, as has been falsely pretended, to inaugurate that case.

It was a natural consequence of the case against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, and the case against the Joint Traffic Association.

Republicans Deserve No Credit.

"Nor is it true in any proper sense that the Republican Party deserves much credit for enforcing the anti-trust law. What has the Republican Party done in this regard? One of the Chairmen of the Republican Convention (I have forgotten whether it was the temporary or the permanent Chairman) says it has "enjoined the beef trust." We would not have known it if somebody had not told us. The injunction does not seem to have had any practical effect upon the beef trust or upon the price of beefsteak.

I think it was the permanent Chairman of the Republican Convention who said that the Democrats killed trusts with wind, and the Republicans with law. Where are the corpses? There is but one that I know of, and it properly belongs to Gov. Van Sant. It is the spoil of his sword and his spear. The boast that the Administration has executed the anti-trust laws, is, of course, ridiculous.

The Attorney General, in response to a resolution of my own, frankly confessed that nothing had been done, and left the inference that nothing would be done toward the criminal prosecution of the men found guilty by the Supreme Court in the Northern Securities case of having violated the law and incurred its penalties.

The entire Republican Party at the last session of the House of Representatives, with three exceptions, voted against a proviso instructing the Secretary of the Navy not to enter into Governmental contracts "with trusts and unlawful combinations convicted by law" of being such.

"The Attorney General, in answer to another resolution, failed to show that anything substantial was being done, civilly or criminally, against the anthracite coal carrying railroads and anthracite mine owners, constituting together, in violation of law, one of the greatest trusts in this country. Although a private American citizen had proceeded at great expense to get up the evidence, the Attorney General in that case hid behind the pretext that it would be "contrary to public policy" for him to give Congress any information as to what he was doing or would do.

This same "trust buster," as my good friend, Mr. Joe Cannon, would have us believe him to be, Attorney General Knox, has just been appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania a Senator from that State, on the demand, so the newspapers all say, of the very men who constituted this unlawful combination, or who are at any rate the Presidents of the railroad companies and the owners of the mines constituting it. What are you going to do when the "trust buster" is "busted" is removed, or "promoted" out of the way?

Inter-State Commerce Law.

Then there follow the boast of having "perfected the inter-State commerce law." The absurdity of this statement is demonstrated by the actual condition of things. The Interstate Commerce Commission has been knocking at the doors of Congress for years asking for power; asking this power at least when a given rate, after having been given a full hearing of both sides, has been decided by the commission to be unreasonable, to declare what rate would be reasonable in its stead, and to make this rate operative until set aside by due process of law on appeal, review, or otherwise.

A more ridiculous piece of official impotency than is the Interstate Commerce Commission at present, does not exist. It can declare a given rate of 50 cents, let us say, to be unreasonable, but as it cannot prescribe what would be reasonable in its stead, the railroad can do one or two things, it can either file an appeal which suspends the decision of the commission while the appeal is being "long drawn out" by the railroad interested, or it can change the rate to 49½ cents and when that has been declared unreasonable can change it again to 49¼ cents and when that has been declared unreasonable can change it to 49⅛ cents, and so on ad infinitum, compelling the newly aggrieved citizen in each case to bring suit, at the risk of being punished industrially by the railroad for what it calls "unfriendly conduct," and without the hope of any substantial immediate redress.

A bill to give the Inter-State Commerce Commission power, not to declare rates generally, not to fix a schedule of rates for all the roads in the country engaged in interstate commerce, but power to declare a reasonable rate in its stead in particular cases where a rate established has been declared unreasonable, this rate to be maintained until set aside by law, has been pending before the committee on interstate and foreign commerce in the House of Representatives since this Congress met and, although the Democrats on that committee again and again demanded consideration of the bill, and although delegation after delegation of merchants and shippers' associations, have been to Washington begging enactment of it, or like legislation, nothing has been done. The Republican party here, as elsewhere, "stands pat."

The Tariff Question.

I read from the Republican platform again: Tariff rates should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration, "public interest" in this connection, considering the voice which has uttered the words, is good. "Public interest" from the man who wrote it and the convention which adopted it, really means "protected interests."

How can public interests demand the alteration? How can they make the demand heard? There is only one way that I know of to make a demand of that sort heard, and that is to vote down the men who say that all is "well enough" and that the gospel of humanity, as far as the tariff is concerned, is all included in the phrase "Stand pat."

Is it possible that the American people can be deceived by empty verbiage like that? Does not everybody know, who knows anything, that the Republican Party has no idea of making any alterations in the tariff unless it can thereby purchase the support of additional special interests or tie to those already bought special interests by yet closer bonds?

Are there no "conditions" demanding any changes in any of the schedules of the present tariff law when dozens of highly protected steel and iron products, including rails, locomotives, barbed wire, and agricultural implements of American make are being sold daily in competition with the so-called pauper labor of the world in the home of this same pauper labor?

More than that, they are being carried right by the south door of Great Britain, on through the Strait of Gibraltar and through the Suez Canal to Britain's own colony of South Africa and sold there, and when, even more than that, they are sold after freight has been paid and profit obtained at a less price than the same goods are sold to Americans in American markets five miles from the factory? Will any sane man say that "public interest" has not already "demanded" some "alterations" in the tariff? The trouble is and will be as long as the Republicans are in power that private interests won't allow any.

The curious thing about a man who is obtaining benefit by special legislation is that he insists upon playing two antagonistic roles. One day he is an industrial baron, boasting of having "conquered the markets of the world" and of being able to lower, because his goods are better and cheaper. The next day he is knocking at the doors of the committee rooms of the National Legislature begging a continuance of "protection" against the pauper labor of the very market in which he actually already sells his goods.

What sort of "condition" is it that will justify public interest in demanding an alteration? Suppose the following plank had been presented to the Republican Convention, does anybody believe that it would have been adopted, viz.:

"Demanding a reduction of tariff taxation upon trust-produced articles to the point where foreign competition may enter the American market, whenever trusts and combines seeking a monopoly had raised their prices to the American consumer above a just and reasonable profit, thus using American law as a shelter to protect them in extortion upon the American people while they charge them prices higher than those charged foreigners for identical articles."

Suppose that an actual condition of that sort had been shown, as it has been, would anybody advocating anything I have indicated with a view to meeting that condition have obtained any hearing from that convention?

Republican Inactivity.

The platform then goes on to say that these alterations cannot be "safely committed to any other hands than the Republican Party." What has been the matter with the hands of the Republican Party since 1897, or for the last four years? Even if it were admitted that tariff changes ought to be made by the friends of the iniquitous discriminations and extortions of the present law, rather than by the friends of the general interests and commonweal, (which is the same thing as admitting that the changes ought to be made by the Republican Party,) why has not that party already made any of them? It has been in full power in the Senate, overwhelmingly in power in the House, and unanimously and strenuously in power in the White House.

Who is there that does not know that this verbiage was inserted into the Republican platform with the view of enabling the "Iowa idea" men and the "Wisconsin idea" men to go back home and say they have "gotten something," and thereby "save their faces," as the Chinese say. Who believes for a minute that the party which has refused every tariff alteration thus far proposed intends to recognize any sort of "conditions" or any sort of "demands" or any "public interest" in connection with the question? Who does not know that the only way that the public interest can make any demand for any alteration effective is by putting the Democratic Party in power?

Democratic Tariff Laws.

Of course this platform had to contain the usual historical untruth, to wit: that, a Democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity—a Republican tariff by business prosperity. Designing and ignorant men have repeated that so often that I am afraid there really are a good many people who believe it, and yet it is bad history again.

The great panic of 1873, if it was caused by any tariff law at all, was necessarily caused by the then existing tariff law, which is the first one ever passed by the Republican Party. It was passed as a war measure. Speaker Cannon, in his address to the Republican Convention, said that when the Republican Party came into power it "recurred to the tariff policy of George Washington."

This is a short sentence, and in it there are only two mistakes, one of which consists in the innuendo that George Washington was a high tariff man. The tariff in vogue in Washington's day would be denounced as rampant "free trade" to-day.

The second mistake consists in the assertion that the Republican Party had "recurred" to that policy. The platform upon which it went into power in 1861 contained not one hint of an intention to raise the tariff duties. Even the Whigs had become perfectly satisfied with the Walker tariff of 1846, and the amendments to it passed in 1857, and the Republicans as well as the Whigs recognized that the country theretofore had had unprecedented prosperity under that law, which was a Democratic tariff law, being a tariff for revenue only. As eminent a Republican historian as James G. Blaine has recorded this historical fact in black and white.

From 1801 down to the outbreak of the civil war the country was nine-tenths of the time under Democratic ascendency, with Democratic tariff legislation, and nine-tenths of that time our people were prosperous beyond all precedent, as compared with other peoples upon the surface of the earth contemporaneous with them, or prior to their time.

What the Republican platform calls "Democratic tariff law based on free trade principles," referring to the tariff of 1894—the so-called Wilson-Gorman bill—was the farthest removed from "free trade" of any tariff law that has ever existed in this country, except the one which bore the name of McKinley and the one which afterward bore the name of Dingley. Bue even this was a tariff law that followed adversity instead of preceding. Besides all that, statistics show that our imports were not increased under that act, hence its operation did not hurt us by inducing undue foreign competition.

New York Times Quoted.

But THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 23 exposes this repeated attempt to falsify history so well that I will read it under the heading, "A Question of Fact." The author of the Republican platform, presumably Senator Lodge, who may have had the assistance and certainly the approval of Mr. Roosevelt, makes the following statement:

"A Democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity, a Republican tariff by business prosperity." A keen French observer remarks that a man who repeats a statement often enough will gain credence for it even from himself. The entirely unfounded and absurd declaration in the Republican platform so fully meets these conditions that it is to be inferred that the distinguished gentlemen we named are victims of the spell of repetition. If either of them had paused for five minutes, just long enough to remember how many Republican and Democratic tariffs there have been in history, he would have saved his party from committing itself in this formal manner to a gross misrepresentation of the facts.

"The Republican Party came into power in 1861; this clearly fixes the period in which comparison between the Republican and Democratic tariffs and their consequences must be made. Since that date there have been half a dozen times of great depression in business which were accompanied by enough excitement of the public mind to be called panics.

"The first occurred in the Spring of 1861, and was due wholly to the impending contest with secession. The second occurred in 1866-7, when the number of failures ran up to 2,780 and the liabilities of failed concerns to $96,666,000. In 1873 there was a third depression, which has become memorable in our history from the failures reached 5,183 and the liabilities in them unprecedented amount of $228,499,900.

"Five years later there was a fourth interval of stagnation and disturbance, when the number of failures nearly doubled and the liabilities again increased, this time to $234,383,132. In 1884 the fifth depression caused the record of failures to reach almost the same figures. Finally, in 1893, we had the appalling total of failures at 15,542, and the total of liabilities at $346,779,889.

"Here are five periods of panic of which the records are entirely complete, and all but the earliest of which are within the memory of a very large number of experienced business men. Every one of them occurred under a Republican tariff. Not one of them 'followed a Democratic tariff,' for the conclusive reason that no Democratic tariff was in existence from the first to the last. If they were caused by tariff at all—and the tariff had much to do with them indirectly—it must be that they were caused by Republican tariffs. Aesop's wolf was not more mendacious, or more silly, than the writer of the Republican platform."

Amen, say I. Remember that the author of the Republican platform is, or pretends to be, a historian. It is true no matter which of the two respected parties be guilty of it, the President or Senator Lodge. The voice was undoubtedly the voice of the Massachusetts Jacob, but the hand may have been the hand of the Presidential Esau. But both knew these facts.

Tariff Agitation in England.

We are called upon in the Republican platform not to "falter" in our allegiance to protectionism "when the only free trade country in the world is agitating a return to protection." This has reference to Chamberlain in Great Britain. The author forgot to say that what is really being agitated in Great Britain is retaliation against protectionist countries by a proposed system of legislation to contain as little protectionism as possible to have any retaliation in it at all.

He also neglected to state that the movement has signally failed and that it would not have a leg to stand upon but for the enmity created in the minds of many British subjects by our inimical trade legislation. He also neglected to say that the supreme evil of protection is the excitation of this spirit of inimity and commercial.

Perhaps the richest piece of humor in the Republican platform is where it said: "We have extended widely our foreign market," and in another place "we conquered new markets and created a volume of exports which far surpass imagination." The "we" in each sentence is the cornerstone of the humor of it.

They might just as well say a man had a right to boast that he had increased the current of a river by putting a dam in it, because the current had not stopped, but gone on over the dam. The man who would attribute the current to the fact that the dam was in the river or to the fact that he had placed any other obstruction there would not be a greater fool than he that would attribute an international commerce to the operation of a policy attempting virtually to obstruct it.

A perfectly ideal protective policy would be one which did not admit a single possible competing product of another country or the "protected" market. In so far as protection in that falls short of that result it is a failure from a protectionist's standpoint. The non-admission of the products of others into your own market and the refusal to purchase from others certainly does not tend to make them purchase from you whatever else it does.

As Mr. McKinley said, we cannot always continue to sell without buying something. Plainly our commerce has grown, not

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ause of, but in spite of, obstructions which ave been placed in the current of trade.

A Ridiculous Boast.

How ridiculous the boast is, too, in connection with the flat-footed refusal of the Republican Party in the Senate to approve 12 reciprocity treaties instituted and completed by Mr. McKinley and sent to that body by him for approval, especially the highly beneficial reciprocity treaty with France, and in the teeth of the refusal of the Republican Administration to take any initiatory step looking toward the reconvening of the joint high commission for the purpose of establishing reciprocal trade relations between our northern neighbor, Canada, and our children there and ourselves.

Could complaisant and reckless effrontery have gone further than it has gone in making this statement? There is a succeeding statement, however, which will vie with it. It is where the platform favors commercial reciprocity wherever reciprocal arrangements can be effected without injury to American agriculture, American labor, or any American industry.

The word "any" is good in that connection. What a stop cog it is to the turning of the wheel of commercial reciprocity. Think of its full import. "Injury" is good in that connection, too. It all depends upon what is meant by the word. If the audience will excuse me for quoting myself, I will read what an interview contained on that subject:

"If the phrase means anything, it means this: that the Republican Party is not willing to secure immensely larger markets for the products of our farms, mines, forests, or even manufactures abroad, if in return for them it shall be compelled to admit into competition with even the least of our industries 'any' articles of foreign growth or production.

"Judging by Senator Lodge's record in opposition to the French reciprocity treaty, which was initiated, completed, and sent to the Senate by President McKinley, it would mean that the Republican Party would refuse, if they were offered, greatly extended markets for Western produce and Southern and Middle States production, if thereby it were threatened to cut down 5 per cent. of the possible charges of a Massachusetts cotton knitting mill."

This construction of the plank is in keeping, too, with the utterances of Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, perhaps the most highly accredited floor leader of the Republican Party, who, amid an outburst of Republican applause, said, on the floor of the House, that the Republican Party would not have reciprocity, except "in non-competing articles."

He and his colleagues upon the Republican side were then challenged to name a single article produced anywhere in the world that either was not produced or could not be produced somewhere in some of the States or Territories or "appertinent appendages" under the Stars and Stripes. Of course this, if it means anything, means that there is to be no sort of reciprocity at all. I venture my head that Mr. Dalzell is delighted with "any."

Ship Subsidy Plank.

Then there is cunningly concealed in the Republican platform the hydra head of a yet worse form of special legislation, viz., by direct subsidy, taking money out of the Treasury and handing it over bodily to a special class, in this case the class of shipbuilders and shipowners.

It will be noted also that the Republican Party was not quite brave enough to say "out loud" what it wanted and intended to do. This ship subsidy plank is bolstered by the usual false statement, this time in tremendo, that the English merchant marine—the most prosperous of all—is dependent upon subsidies. Every dollar paid by the English Government to owners of private ships is paid for carrying the mails, and is paid to the lowest bidder, and foreign ships are permitted to bid.

"How plain a tale doth put them down." I say it is the worst form of special legislation because it is naked and without hypocrisy, and "hypocrisy is the reverence which vice pays to virtue."

An indirect subsidy like protection I, at least veiled with the pretense of being necessary taxation, and that hides its enormity from the public view. Things have almost reached the old decadent days of the Roman Republic, when government consisted chiefly in distributing bread and giving circuses. The worst of all this is that it is sought to be justified, like protectionism, upon the pretext that it is done for the benefit of "American labor."

If you want to give labor by legislation panem et circenses, why not give it directly? If you are going to take money out of the Treasury in order to increase the remuneration, why not do it frankly and honestly? If your object in a ship subsidy is to increase the wages of sailors, why not decide upon the percentage of increase advisable, make the appropriation, and pay it over to the sailors themselves?

It would be far more justifiable to pass a law to give every sailor and man and woman in the United States earning less than $1 a day an increase of 50 per cent. than it would be by protectionism or ship subsidy to pretend to have that end in view, while the money raised from consumers by taxation, instead of being paid directly over to the laborer, who constitutes the pretext of the law, is percolated through the hands of others, to whose fingers most of it, and sometimes all of it, sticks.

Republicans say that the law will make the corporations "able to pay higher wages." Who is going to intercede effectually with the Almighty to make them willing to do it?

The Chinese Exclusion Boast.

Then our friends the enemy speak of the "Republican policy" of Chinese exclusion, and boast of recent legislation upon that subject as a reason for longer stay in office.

Again no mention of salient facts, to wit: That the votes of the Democracy were unanimously cast for the proviso presented by Mr. Hitt to continue by legislation the exclusion policy of the Chinese treaty about to expire, nor of the fact that Mr. Hitt yielded to the Democratic leader on the floor to speak in its advocacy.

The difference between the two parties when they vote for the Chinese exclusion is this: Democrats vote in accordance with the traditions and principles of their party. Democrats, as a rule, make no disguise of the fact that they want to retain in this country as far as possible, as a home for the white man and a nursery for his civilization, and that they desire as far as possible to have a homogeneous population, so that when they vote to exclude the Chinese they cast a Democratic vote.

Republicans voting the same way antagonize the professions which they themselves make in connection with other racial questions. They profess, as a party, to believe that men are equal and ought to receive equal governmental social recognition regardless of race.

When the Republicans have voted for Chinese exclusion they have cast a good vote, a wise one, but undoubtedly an un-Republican one. Certainly if it be wrong to discriminate at all because of race, if the professions of adherence to the doctrine that all men of all races are equal be sincere, then the men making that profession cannot vote to prevent a yellow man from earning a living by the sweat of his brow in America; the right to earn a living being a much more sacred and inalienable and God-given thing than the statutory privileges of voting, or the social privilege of lunching with you.

American Citizens Abroad.

"We pledge ourselves to insist on just and equal treatment of our citizens abroad," says the Republican platform, and in another place: "It is a duty to procure for all our citizens, without distinction, the rights of travel and sojourn in friendly countries."

True! True! I say, "a Daniel come to judgment," but our fellow-citizens of Russian birth and Jewish extraction who cannot procure from the State Department a passport to revisit Russia without being cautioned that they will not be protected there, will read this part of the Republican platform, considering its sources, with singular astonishment. It seems rather strange for a party in full possession of all branches of the Government, just upon the verge of a Presidential election, to profess an intention of doing for the first time that which has not been done and which is not now being done.

If the Democracy goes into power it will be in accordance with the grand ante-bellum record of that party to declare "all over the world a duly authenticated passport issued by the Government of the United States to an American citizen shall be proof of the fact that he is an American citizen, and shall entitle him to the treatment due him as such." It would sound sincere coming from us.

Reduction of Representation.

The Republican platform—to sum it all up—obeys the precept to "stand pat" in every respect except one, and that is a respect upon which well enough might very well have been left alone. That is the plank in which this language is used:

"We favor such Congressional action as shall determine whether by special discrimination the elective franchise in any State has been unconstitutionally limited," followed by the promise made, in that event, to reduce Southern representation in the House of Representatives and in the Electoral College.

The pledge is to reduce representation if it is found that the suffrage has been "unconstitutionally limited."

The only "unconstitutional limitation" which could be in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment, "because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," "Unconstitutionally limited!" The adverb "unconstitutionally" is useless and fools nobody, especially when one remembers that the author of the phrase, or at least the voice that read it, was the author of the old "Force bill."

Whether or not the suffrage has been "unconstitutionally limited" is a matter for the courts to determine, and a report of a Republican Committee on Elections in the last Congress so confesses it. If a man be "unconstitutionally" denied the suffrage, then, after a determination to that effect, he can vote—that is his remedy and the right remedy. Having voted, of course, there could be no reduction of representation on this account.

But all this deceives nobody, as I said. The real object of the Republican Party, in so far as that plank is concerned, however specious the phraseology in which it is clothed, is to reduce Southern representation without reducing that of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other States, wherever in the South negroes are disfranchised, not as such, but because of ignorance, by an educational qualification, or because of any other right reason, in any other constitutional way.

Disfranchisement of a negro in Mississippi for ignorance is a horrible thing; disfranchisement of a white man for ignorance in Massachusetts or Connecticut is a part of New England "higher education."

Let not the business interest of the country deceive itself; let those controlling it prepare, if Roosevelt is elected on this platform, for another period of uncertainty, unrest, business disturbance, and race war in the Southern States. Instead of that peace and prosperity which both races now enjoy, and which has been rendered possible only by home rule and by white supremacy.

Let the South not deceive itself either. If the Republican Party were sincere in its proposition to reduce Southern representation on the ground of the disfranchisement or pretended "unconstitutional limitation" itself, it would accompany that proposition with another, to wit: The proposition to repeal the Fifteenth Amendment.

Republican Duplicity Revealed.

Their duplicity is shown in this: They wish to maintain the Fifteenth Amendment, which forbids the negro, for racial reasons, from being disfranchised, and yet on the pretense that he is for racial reasons disfranchised, they would have the negro not counted as a basis of representation in the Southern States, where he chiefly resides.

It is not the white man, as a white man, who is injured by a recurrence to the tendency of Force bill days—he can and will always maintain himself—it is business, commerce, manufacturing, agriculture, and the negro himself. Commercially and industrially the white men of the South will not be much more injured by this sort of agitation than Northern people will be. The mercantile classs would be the first to suffer, but as they owe debts to the North and buy from the North, and as nearly everything they sell is manufactured in the North, they would not be alone in their suffering.

This is but the entering wedge to a new period of "Southern reconstruction." It is the beginning over of the old scheme, revived for political advantage, to retain as a Republican asset the solid negro vote in Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey, and like-conditioned States—this time without price in money paid—by disturbing all over the Southland peace and order; by demoralizing reviving industries, unsettling business and labor, disintegrating society, and as a remote effect, if successful, hybridizing the race there and Africanizing its civilization.

That is the ultimate significance of it all, if indeed it be not merely "a voice in the wilderness," crying out empty promises to the negro voters in the doubtful States. I wish I could believe it was only that. I would believe it but for the opinionated and superstrenuous character of "The Man in the White House."

How small in comparison would be the immediate and ultimate significance of a mere partisan victory either way compared with the necessary and natural results of this revived agitation!

In keeping with all this, consider the negro Santo Bambino scene in the Republican National Convention; the wild adoration of "My little Alabama coon"—or was it Georgia coon! Why was it all thus prearranged and by whom? Why were the two little white girls placed on the same platform with the little negro boy to march around with him, carrying flags?

Who pretends that it was accidental? What was the pretended lesson to be taught? What is the subtle, symbolical meaning of it all? Is it a meaning which any white Republican dares to put in words? Or is it a meaning to be guessed at and to be left to negro orators speaking to negro audiences, to put in words such as are adapted to negro race traits, tendencies, and longings?

What Democrats Will Do.

But enough about the other party. Some things about ourselves—one thing the country can rely upon. The Democracy will nominate for President a man trained in the ways of the Constitution, who will not usurp legislative or judicial functions; who will not recklessly violate international usages, even with the weakest nation, no matter how tempting the profit to be reaped by it; who will not keep people guessing about what he is going to do or say next.

It will nominate him upon a platform ignoring dead issues and dealing with every present live issue in tones certain and unmistakable; favoring economy of administration, enforcement of honesty in the public service, a wise and businesslike revision and reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and of the common weal and not by tariff beneficiaries and their representatives alone, a reduction which shall aim at equality of burdens and equality of opportunities, and whose ultimate object shall be to raise a revenue by taxation to support the Federal Government in virility but in simplicity—an object to be reached in a businesslike, conservative, and commonsense way, with due regard to existing conditions, and by steps constituting in themselves an object lesson for their own justification and for the justification of further reform.

It will not falter when it comes to declaring for a reduction of tariff taxation on trust-produced articles to the point where foreign competition may enter the American market, when combines, seeking monopoly, raise their prices to the American consumer to the point of extortion, nor will it falter in declaring for reduction where American concerns habitually charge American consumers higher prices than those charged foreigners for identical articles.

It will come out flat-footed for amicable rather than retaliatory trade relations with the other nations of the world, and especially for generous reciprocity with Canada. It will denounce the heedless and reckless utterances of the candidate of the Republican Party for President, in his letter to ex-Secretary Root, upon the second anniversary of Cuban independence.

As to Foreign Policies.

It will announce in no mistakable way that we have no duty of any sort to "intervene in" the internal affairs of other countries, because they "do not conduct themselves well" or because they "do not know how to act with decency in industrial and political matters," or because they "do not keep order," or because they "do not pay their obligations."

We will announce unmistakably to the world and to the nations of Europe that we will not make of the army and navy of the United States a constabulary for the collection of their debts from the Governments or peoples of South and Central America.

Where there is "brutal wrongdoing or impotency, which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society," the American people will regret it and will extend every aid in the way of enlightenment and example to the people thus "lying in darkness," but they decline to administer the affairs of such peoples or to take upon the United States Treasury the burden of their internal reformation.

Independence for Filipinos.

A Democratic Administration will find in our treatment of Cuba an example of American courage, justice, and magnanimity, an example to be imitated as soon as it can be wisely and safely done in the Philippines, ultimately leaving them and giving them the promise now thus to leave them, free and independent, to work out their own destiny in accordance with their own race traits, tendencies, and capabilities.

The Democracy, in my opinion, believes that the white man will have trouble enough to maintain in its full integrity the white man's civilization in all parts of his own country, and it is neither his duty nor his right to superimpose his civilization by force upon the brown man in the brown man's country.

A Democratic President, such as he whom we shall nominate, will devote himself to the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, as they are written, without executive construction or usurpation, whether under the pretext of necessity or under the pretext of superior wisdom, and will leave to the legislative branch of the Government the duty of making and unmaking and amending laws.

A Democratic Administration once in power will put an end, as far as it can be done as quickly as possible, to all existing iniquitous partnership arrangements between the Federal Government and favored special interests. It will reduce the revenues of the general Government to a sum adequate to the needs of economical and Constitutional administration, plus a safe working margin for contingencies which cannot be foreseen.

It will speak out unmistakably against the Republican policy of starting home development in order to feed the schoolboy's appetite of National prestige and more display of strength. It will bring about the upbuilding of a merchant marine and bring it about without new or additional taxation upon the people and without bounties from the Public Treasury, simply by a recurrence to those laws which were in force when we had a merchant marine of which every American citizen was proud.

Under a Democratic administration the rights of labor will be recognised as no less "vested," no less "sacred," no less "inalienable" than the rights of capital, and both will be dealt with justly and impartially, according to their right. The Democratic Party will not hypocritically pretend to sympathize with those who desire, or with those who would not by all lawful and Constitutional means, prevent the Africanization or Mongolianization of any State or community within the bouffe of the American Republic.

Under the treaty with the Republic of Panama, which was rendered possible only by Democratic votes in the Senate of the United States, votes difficult for Democrats to cast, because of the manner in which the mushroom republic was ushered into the world—the Democracy when entrusted with power will construct the Panama Canal speedily, honestly, and economically, thereby giving to our people what Democrats have always contended for, a great interoceanic canal, furnishing shorter and cheaper lines of transportation and better and less trammelled trade relations with the peoples of the world.

However shamefully the Panama republic was born, and however shameful our connection with it, it was born and is now recognized by us, and by the other civilized nations of the world, as an existing international entity, an independent Government on the surface of the earth. In other words, it, too, is an accomplished fact. With it as the undisputed having sovereignty and ownership, we were compelled to negotiate a treaty for the acquisition of a strip of land to be used for the construction of the Panama Canal, if we were going to acquire it at all. Entering into a treaty with the Republic of Panama in order to acquire the untold benefit of a trans-Isthmian canal, no more smirches us with the shame of the manner of its setting up as a mushroom republic than entering into an extradition treaty with Russia, Austria, or Prussia would besmirch us with the shame of the partition of Poland.

Above all, and in conclusion, a good Democratic Administration will ponder and practice the simple precepts of Jefferson's first inaugural address. It is the political "Sermon on the Mount."

Gentlemen, it is in the power of no man or party to assure success. It is in the power of the humblest to deserve it. God grant that we may have it. Let us by the character of our platform, and the character of our candidate, deserve it. Let us erect a standard to which all good men may repair, with that injunction.

BOUGHT GOULD AUTOS CHEAP.

Port Washington Men Get Discarded American Machines.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 6.—As a result of Mrs. Howard Gould's dislike for two automobiles recently purchased from American manufacturers, Postmaster R. B. Hults of this village and John Sarano, Superintendent of the Nassau Light and Power Company of Roslyn have each become the owner of a valuable machine at a very small cost. The autos are of twelve-horsepower each, and cost several thousand dollars, but they did not measure up to Mrs. Gould's expectations and were cast aside after a few trials. The fact that they had been discarded became known to Sarano and Hultz, who made an offer for the automobiles, which, much to the surprise of both, was readily accepted. The exact price paid has not been made public, but it is said to have been less than one-tenth of their real value.

The owners of the automobiles are exceedingly proud of their purchases, and assert that their bargains are due more to Mrs. Gould's liberality than to her dislike for the automobiles.

JUMPED IN RIVER WITH BABY.

Young Wife Suicide with Her Child at Union Hill.

A young woman, who was about twenty-five years old, was well dressed, and who carried a fourteen months' old baby in her arms, committed suicide at Union Hill yesterday by jumping into the Hackensack River near Rose's boathouse, at the Paterson Plank Road. When the woman jumped she still held the child in her arms. Both the bodies were recovered.

According to the story told to the police, the woman appeared at Rose's boathouse this morning and said she wanted to hire a boat. She said her baby was ill and she thought a short ride on the water would do it good. She said she knew how to manage a rowboat, but the proprietor became suspicious and told the woman to wait under the shade of a large tree for a while until he got her a good boat. He hunted up a young man with the intention of having him row the couple, but when the proprietor returned, neither the woman nor the child was to be found. In a boat close by was the hat which the woman had worn.

The police were notified, and with grappling hooks recovered the two bodies. The body of the child was held fast by one arm of the woman. Both bodies were taken to Schlemmer's undertaking establishment, in West Hoboken.

The woman's body was identified last night as that of Mrs. Stella Zell, the wife of Ferdinand Zell of 91 Central Avenue, Jersey City Heights. The identification was made by the husband. He said the baby was his son Adolph. Zell said that they were married about two years ago; that they did not get along well together, and had a quarrel on Tuesday night and another yesterday morning before he left home. He believes that was the cause of the suicide.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY FIGHT.

Opposition to Thomas E. Rush in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

There promises to be a hot fight in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District at the coming Democratic primaries, a decided opposition to the return of Thomas E. Rush as member of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall and leader of the district having developed. It is said that the opposition to Rush is based on that ignoring Lawrence Delmour, Joseph Mulqueen, and others of the old guard in the district, and his strong advocacy of Grover Cleveland for the Presidential nomination. His advisers have been Harry Payne Whitney, James W. Gerard, Commissioner McAdoo, and others of the Cleveland wing.

Delmour's Navahoe Club, at 112 East Eighty-seventh Street, has been turned into headquarters for William J. Herschfield, who will contest the leadership with Rush. Herschfield started the first Parker Club in this city, and Parker's nomination will be used as a strong argument in the new aspirant's favor.

At a meeting last night of the Herschfield organization the following committee was appointed to organize the district in opposition to Rush: Larry Delmour, Joseph F. Mulqueen, Peter McGinness, and Solon Herrick. It is said that if Parker is nominated the Herschfeld faction expects to get large accessions from the Rush ranks.

SENTENCE WOMAN TO HANG.

Philadelphia Jury Find Husband Poisoner Guilty of Murder in First Degree.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 6.—Mrs. Catharine Danz, convicted of murder in the first degree for poisoning her husband, William G. Danz, was to-day sentenced to be hanged. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court by Mrs. Danz's counsel.

George Hossey, a negro "Voodoo" doctor, was recently convicted and sentenced to death in connection with Danz's death. The testimony at the trial of Hossey and Mrs. Danz was to the effect that the woman had procured poison from Hossey, which she administered to her husband, causing his death.

STEAM PIPE EXPLODES.

Engineer on Thompson & Dundy's Yacht Badly Hurt.

August Frey of 231 Park Avenue, Hoboken, who was employed as engineer aboard Thompson & Dundy's steam yacht, the Lucille, lying off Sea Gate, was severely burned about the face and body yesterday morning by the bursting of a steam pipe in the engine room of the yacht. He was taken to the Atlantic Yacht Club's house and an effort was made to get an ambulance from the Coney Island Emergency Hospital.

The steward of the yacht club, Charles Clarke, finally hailed a passing milk wagon and the injured man was lifted into it. On the way to the hospital the ambulance was met and Frey was transferred to the ambulance. At the hospital last night it was believed the man would die from the result of his injuries.

REPUBLICAN PARTY'S FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY

Hay, Fairbanks, and Cannon Speak at Jackson.

PRESIDENT IS EULOGIZED

10,000 Persons Hear Many Addresses "Under the Oaks" Where Fremont Was Nominated.

JACKSON, Mich., July 6.—Five thousand people assembled in Loomis Park here to-day to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Republican Party "under the oaks" in this city July 6, 1854. It was here on that date that the first State Convention acting under the name of "Republican" was held.

Secretary of State John Hay, who was private secretary to Abraham Lincoln, the first Republican President, was the orator of the day. Other distinguished guests present were Speaker Cannon of the National House of Representatives, Senator C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana, Republican candidate for Vice President, and United States Senators R. A. Alger and J. C. Burrows of Michigan.

Secretary Hay said in part:

"The Republican Party had a noble origin. It sprang directly from an aroused and indignant National conscience.

"If there is one thing more than another in which we Republicans are entitled to a legitimate pride it is that Lincoln was our first President; that we believed in him, loyally supported him while he lived, and that we have never lost the right to call ourselves his followers. There is not a principle avowed by the Republican Party to-day which is out of harmony with his teachings or inconsistent with his character.

"I admit it would be little less than sacrilege to try to trade upon that benignant renown, whose light 'folds in this orb o' the earth.' But we who have always tried to walk in the road he pointed out cannot be deprived of the tender pride of calling ourselves his disciples, and of doing in his name the work allotted to us by Providence. And I hope I am violating neither the confidence of a friend nor the proprieties of an occasion like this when I refer to the ardent and able young statesman who is now, and is to be, our President to let you know that in times of doubt and difficulty the thought oftenest in his heart is, 'What, in such a case, would Lincoln have done?'

"SUCCESS IS OUR RIGHT."

"History affords no parallel to the vast and increasing prosperity which this country has enjoyed under Republican rule. I hasten to say we do not claim to have invented seed time and harvest and industry and thrift. We are a great people, and success is our right; God is good to those who behave themselves. But we must justly claim that the Republican Party has been in power during these years of marvelous growth, and we can at least bring proof that we have not prevented it—and this is no slight honor for a party to claim.

"And, finally, let us hasten to say, as the other side will say it for us, instead of the $47,000,000 which supplied our modest needs in 1850 we now collect and spend some $700,000,000 annually. I can only add what Speaker Reed replied to a Democratic statesman, who complained of a billion-dollar Congress: 'Well! this is a billion-dollar country.'

"Of course our opponents, who have got far enough from the men and the events of the great war period to admit they were not without merit, will say—for they must say something—that we have fallen away from that high level. Now, I am grieved to confess that I am old enough to have seen something of the beginning as well as of the present of Republican Administrations, and I venture to say that no eight years of Government in our history have been purer from blame or have conferred greater benefits upon the country than the eight years of McKinley and Roosevelt which claim your approval to-day.

ROOSEVELT LABOR'S BROTHER.

"In the relations between labor and capital, always a subject of deep concern in democratic governments, we have improved both in the letter and the spirit. How could it be otherwise when labor knows that McKinley and Roosevelt have watched over its interests as a brother might, and capital knows that its rights will be sacredly guarded so long as it is true to its duties?

"If the Government for the last seven years had done nothing else, it would have entitled itself to an honorable place in history by the manner in which it has handled the questions of the islands whose destiny has been so interwoven with our own. The war with Spain was carried through with incredible swiftness and energy, without a shadow of corruption, without a moral or a technical fault.

"Our opponents sometimes say we have no right to claim the credit of the great deeds of the last half century—that we could not have accomplished them without the aid of Democrats. The principles upon which our party is built are so sound, they have so irresistible an attraction to patriotic and fair-minded men, that whenever a time of crisis comes, when the National welfare is clearly at stake, when voters must decide whether they shall follow their prejudices or their consciences, we draw from other parties their best men by thousands. Bright among the brightest of those who founded our party shine the names of Democrats.

"We are not claiming that we monopolize the virtue or the patriotism of the country. There are good men in all parties. I know far better men than I am who are Democrats. But we are surely allowed, in a lovefeast like this, to talk of what has been done by the family. We invite accessions from the ranks of our patriotic opponents, and we shall get them in the future, as we have in the past, whenever we deserve them. We shall get them this year, because this year we do deserve them. We come before the country in a position which cannot be successfully attacked in front, or flank, or rear. What we have done, what we are doing, and what we intend to do—on all three we confidently challenge the verdict of the American people.

ROOSEVELT DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE?

"Our platform is before the country. Perhaps it is lacking in novelty. There is certainly nothing sensational about it. It is substantially the platform on which we won two great victories in the name of McKinley, and it is still sound and serviceable. We stand by the ancient ways which have proved good.

"It would take a wizard to guess what a dainty dish our adversaries will set before the sovereign people to-morrow. Their State Conventions have given them a rich variety to choose from. As to money they range all the way from Bedlam to Belmont; as to tariff, the one wing in Maryland is almost sane, the other wants raving free trade and dynamite for Custom Houses. One thing is reasonably sure: they will get as near to our platform as they possibly can, and they will by implication approve everything McKinley and Roosevelt have done in the last four years. To be logical they ought to go on and nominate the Republican candidates, who are pledged to all these laudable policies.

"But they will not be logical. They do not care to oppose our policy; they merely deny our sincerity in avowing it. But the function of an opposition is to oppose, and as they are otherwise destitute of an issue they seek to make a few by attributing to us principles we have never dreamed of holding and policies which are abhorrent to us. And distrusting the effect of these manoeuvres in advance, they announce their plan of campaign to be not pro-anything, but anti-Roosevelt. This is a mere counsel of desperation, and the Republicans will gladly accept the issue.

"But on this narrow issue they will dodge most of the details. Ask them, Has the President been a good citizen, a good soldier, a good man in all personal relations? Is he a man of intelligence, of education? Does he know this country well? Does he know the world outside? Has he studied law, history, and politics? Has he had great chances to learn, and has he improved them? Is he sound and strong in mind, body, and soul? Is he accessible and friendly to all sorts and conditions of men? Has he the courage and the candor, and the God-given ability to speak to the people and tell them what he thinks? To all these questions they will answer, Yes. Then what is your objection to him? They will either stand speechless or they will answer with the parrot cry which we have heard so often: He is unsafe!

NO CRIME TO THINK QUICK.

"But let us be serious with these good people. What are the coefficients of safety in a chief of State! He should have courage; the wisest coward that ever lived is not fit to rule. And intelligence; we want no blunder-headed hero in the White House. And honesty; a clever thief would do infinite mischief. These three are the indispensables.

"Such a man is our President and our candidate. He is prompt and energetic, but he takes infinite pains to get at the facts before he acts. If he thinks rapidly, that is no fault; he thinks thoroughly, and that is the essential. When he made peace between the miners and the operators, it was no sudden caprice but the fruit of serious reflection, and his act of mingled philanthropy and common sense was justified by a great practical result. He acted very swiftly, it is true, in Mississippi, when the best citizens of the town threatened the life of a Postmistress for no fault but her color. He simply said, 'Very well, gentlemen; you may get your letters somewhere else for a while.'

"But there has been more noise made over his suddenness on the Isthmus of Panama than elsewhere. If a thing is right and proper to do, it does not make it criminal to do it promptly. No, gentlemen! That was a time when the hour and the man arrived together. He struck while the iron was white hot on the anvil of opportunity and forged as perfect a bit of honest statecraft as this generation has seen.

WHAT ROOSEVELT IS.

"We could desire no better fortune, in the campaign upon which we are entering, than that the other side should persist in their announced intention to make the issue upon President Roosevelt. What a godsend to our orators! It takes some study, some research, to talk about the tariff, or the currency, or foreign policy. But to talk about Roosevelt! it is as easy as to sing "the glory of the Graeme." Of gentle birth and breeding; yet a man of the people in the best sense; with the training of a scholar and the breezy accessibility of a ranchman; a man of the library and a man of the world; an athlete and a thinker; a soldier and a statesman; a reader, a writer, and a maker of history; with the sensibility of a poet and the steel nerve of a rough rider; one who never did and never could, turn his back on a friend or an enemy. A man whose merits are so great that he could win on his merits alone; whose personality is so engaging that you lose sight of his merits. Make their fight on a man like that! What irreverent caricaturist was it that called them the Stupid party.

"In our candidate for the Vice Presidency we have gone back to the old and commendable custom of the Republic and have nominated a man in every way fit for the highest place in the nation, who will bring to the Presidency of the Senate an ability and experience rarely equalled in its history.

"I have detained you too long; yet as I close I want to say a word to the young men whose political life is beginning. Everything great done by this country in the last fifty years has been done under the auspices of the Republican Party."

SENATOR FAIRBANKS'S SPEECH.

Senator Fairbanks also spoke. He said in part:

"To the Republican Party was committed, in God's Providence, the stupendous responsibility of preserving the integrity of the Nation itself. We would not here kindle anew the fires of past hates or reopen the debate of long-surled differences which divided section against section, for we stand reunited under the acknowledged supremacy of one flag and one Constitution. But we may appropriately recall the history of a past generation in which American contested with American for the triumph of opposing theories. In that contest the Republican Party stood for National solidarity.

"It has met upon a high level domestic questions of far-reaching significance, and it has increased our National prestige abroad. Our primacy among the nations of the world is generally acknowledged. It is a cause for congratulation to us that the orator of this historic occasion should be one who has done more than any other to establish our prestige among the nations—the wise, able, modest, loyal, trusted friend of Abraham Lincoln, William McKinley, and Theodore Roosevelt—John Hay.

"It has taken the moral side of every great question, and has confidently trusted in the sober and ultimate judgment of the American people. It has fought the unity of the Republic, the oneness of the American people, and their interdependency. It has stood against Socialistic tendencies and opposed those malign teachings which would establish class distinctions, which are the very life of monarchical institutions and which are baneful to the Republic.

"The Republican Party has given to history many statesmen of great eminence, whose names have been a part of the immemorial story of the Republic. We will enter upon the half century which opens before us with such hopeful promise, under a brave, patriotic, wise American, whose ideals are in harmony with the best traditions of the Republic, and whose ambition is to lead our countrymen and our country in the paths of peace, prosperity, and honor—Theodore Roosevelt."

Speaker Cannon was next introduced. He had not prepared a speech, and spoke extemporaneously. With characteristic disregard for the conventions, he mounted his chair and stood upon it while speaking. His preliminary declaration that his speech would be brief was met with cries of "No! No!"

"Here at Jackson," he said, "you made the declaration fifty years ago that we could not have slaves and free men working practically side by side, and that was right.

The Republican Party, he declared, had made labor free and America would elevate and keep labor above the level of the laboring man in any other country in the world. After eulogizing the Republican Party for its administration of the Government Mr. Cannon said:

"Rather than hand over the children of this country to the Democrats I would give them up to the tender mercies of stepmothers who had children of their own."

NEGROES THREATEN GORMAN.

Baltimore Police Investigating Mysterious Brotherhood with "300,000 Members."

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 6.—Chief of Police Farnan to-day detailed detectives to investigate a negro secret organization which, according to an anonymous letter received by the Chief, threatens the lives of Senator Gorman, Gov. Warfield, ex-Gov. Smith, Gov. Montague of Virginia, and Senator Tillman of South Carolina.

The heading of the letter is, "Headquarters, Baltimore Lodge 373 Black Brotherhood," and the writer says:

"You little think what an amosity you whites are causing. We will be revenged. Not only will we kill men. We are teaching our women to kill white babies, and if necessary kill whole families. Our motto death, our aim justice and vindication, our field is the South, death to all negro haters. Our brotherhood has 921 lodges with a membership of 300,000 determined men and women. We are not yet completely fully armed—that is, the Southern lodges are not—but in another year you whites will have cause to trembie. We will stop this lynch law if we have to sweep the whites off the face of the earth.

"Our lodges in Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee are getting their arms as fast as we can spare the money to buy them. Our lodges in the North and East are sending encouragement, and we have noted negro-haters marked."

Then follow the names of Gorman and others. The police believe there are several secret negro organizations in existence, but their purpose is unknown.

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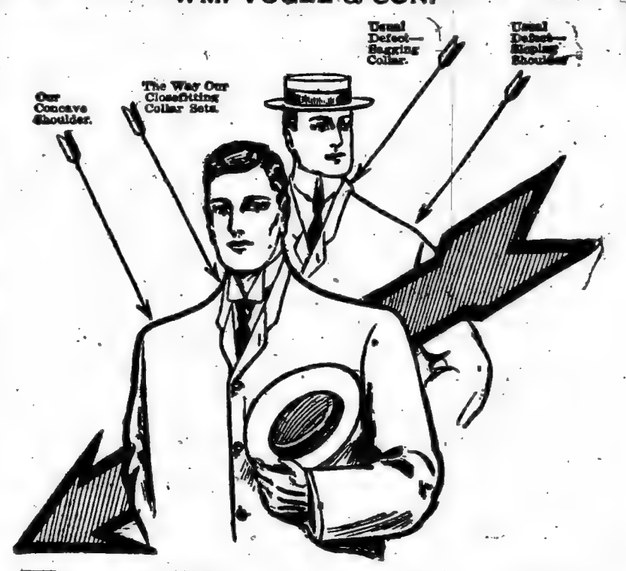
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Have you planned your vacation, and have you the important thing—Clothes? At lake, shore or mountain your wardrobe will run the gamut of critical eyes. Wm. Vogel & Son Summer suits are designed in a manner that will court the most favorable criticism and that likewise will give you much comfort and pleasure in the wearing of them. Our tailormen have endowed them with a lightness of weight together with a grace of line which places them on a plane with the product of the ultra tailors.

$15 Summer Suits.

All made with our famous "Concave" Shoulder and "Closefitting" Collar. In single and double-breasted sack models, made of blue and black serges, homespuns, featherweight worsteds, Thibets and plain and fancy cassimeres and cheviots.

Other requisites for your vacation wear—Negligee Shirts, Belts, Underwear, Half Hose, Low Shoes, Neckwear, Straw Hats, Bathing Suits, etc.

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This is not a cheap milk, but always safe and reliable for babies. Best for Family use. Write for booklet.

SAVE THE LABELS.

Try a can. Do it now.

91 HUDSON ST., Dept. C.

NO AGREEMENT AS TO WOODRUFF, ODELL SAYS

No Stipulation as to Republican Candidate for Governor.

DESPITE WHAT PLATT SAID

Governor in Conference Here with Party Leaders—Will See Platt and the President Soon.

Gov. Odell arrived in this city last evening, and within a few hours a conference was in progress that had to do principally with the selection of the next Republican candidate for Governor in this State.

The Governor went at once to the Republican Club, where he has apartments, and met, quite by accident, he says, some of the leading lights of the party. They were William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee; National Committeeman William L. Ward of Westchester, William C. Warren of Erie County, who is pushing the candidacy of Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo for Governor, and whom Gov. Odell is said to strongly favor for the place; Edward Lauterbach, Reuben L. Fox, Secretary of the State Committee, and several lesser lights.

The Governor is here for several reasons. Word has been sent to President Roosevelt that the Governor is here, and desires to see him, and Mr. Odell said that as soon as he had received word from Oyster Bay he would go to see the President, probably to-morrow. To-day the Governor will go to Manhattan Beach and have a consultation with Senator Platt. Senator Platt is outspoken in his advocacy of Timothy L. Woodruff for Governor, and Odell is quite as much opposed to him.

In an interview at the Oriental Hotel on Sunday Mr. Platt said plainly that it had been agreed that the next candidate for Governor would come from the eastern part of the State. He then proceeded to eliminate all likely candidates from that section, including ex-Secretary Root, ex-Gov. Black, Cornelius N. Bliss, and N. N. Stranahan. When asked who was left the Senator said Woodruff remained; that he would make a strong candidate, and had the training that would fit him for the place. Gov. Odell's attention was called to this statement of Senator Platt's last night. He was asked if there had been any agreement on an eastern man.

"I do not know of any agreement whatever," was the Governor's reply.

"You would know of it if such an agreement existed, would you not?"

"I probably would," was the smiling response.

"Is it true, as Senator Platt stated on his return from Chicago, that an agreement had been reached in that city to the effect that Woodruff would be a candidate?"

"I do not know anything about it," was the reply.

"I expect to be between here and Albany very frequently during the coming campaign," said the Governor. "This little talk to-night is not significant, and is only one of many that will take place between now and next November. The work of the campaign is under way. It may be said that it has never ceased at any time. As to the opening of the State headquarters, that is a matter of detail.

"I shall probably visit the President while I am here this time. I expect to receive word from him and Friday I may go to Oyster Bay. To-morrow I will visit Senator Platt, and while I am here I will attend also to some matters connected with the Governor's office."

"Has anything been done concerning the candidacy of Erastus C. Knight, so far as you are concerned?" the Governor was asked.

"There is nothing to say on that subject," was his reply.

There has been considerable talk lately concerning the candidacy of William C. Ward of Westchester, and it was perhaps significant last night that, as soon as the dinner was over and the conferees went to a more secluded room in which to have their talk, Mr. Ward withdrew and went to his home in Yonkers.

National Chairman Cortelyou is expected in this city to-day, and will probably go at once to Oyster Bay,

BATTLE IS RAGING NEAR LIAO-YANG

Belief There that the Engagement is a Big One.

KUROKI THREATENS MUKDEN

Japanese Believed to be Advancing on the Manchurian Capital—Fight at Tashi-Chao.

LONDON, Thursday, July 7.—The Liao-Yang correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated July 7, 1 A. M., says:

"A battle is proceeding twenty-five miles from here.

"Numbers of wounded are being brought in from the mountains.

"Evidently the engagement is a severe one.

"It is believed that the Japanese are continuing their advance with the object of cutting off Mukden."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, July 6.—Torrential rain has brought military movements to a standstill.

The Liao-Yang road is clear of the enemy except for a small detachment.

A column advancing from the Japanese left experienced slight resistance yesterday and this morning in defiles to the left of Mo-Tien Pass.

The Russians completely denuded the country of food, grain, and cattle.

A Russian has been found beaten to death by Chinese.

By The Associated Press.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Via Fu-San, July 6.—As previously reported, two battalions of Russians attempted on July 4 to break through the Japanese outposts at the northern entrance of Mo-Tien Pass. Before daylight they surrounded an outpost of eighty men at the foot of a hill and charged the trench above.

A bloody encounter with bayonets, lasting a quarter of an hour, ensued.

The Russians attacked the trench three times, but were driven up the valley by Japanese reinforcements, leaving many dead and wounded. An observer saw fifty lying in front of the trench.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7, (Thursday.)—The Listok last evening published a dispatch from Liao-Yang announcing that an engagement has occurred at Tashi-Chao, during which Russian cavalry under Gen. Samsonoff, supported by a battery of horse artillery, dislodged a Japanese force from the heights in face of heavy machine gun and musketry fire. The Russians, it is added, pursued the Japanese and inflicted heavy loss upon them.

In the absence of official news from the seat of war, the rumor-mongers are busily at work. Reports of heavy fighting above Kai-Chou have spread through the city, but they probably had their origin in foreign telegrams, as the War Office is without information on the subject.

The situation in the zone of hostilities is not clear. Unofficial reports seem to indicate a lack of decision on the part of the Japanese, some of them saying that the Japanese are advancing and others that they are retreating.

The army organ marvels at the evident lack of decision on the part of Gens. Kuroki and Oku.

A current rumor is to the effect that Gen. Kuropatkin telegraphed Emperor Nicholas that he would not accept a general engagement. Whether or not this is true, it is the view of the General Staff that the postponement of a decisive battle until the end of the rainy season will, by giving the Commander in Chief time to bring up many thousands of reinforcements, be almost as good as a victory.

TIEN-TSIN, July 6.—It is said that many Cossacks while marching through the Tang-Chi Gorge were drowned by floods.

MOVING ON PORT ARTHUR.

Oku's Army Going South—New Naval Commander at the Fortress.

LIAO-YANG, July 6.—Gen. Oku's army is retiring, evidently with the object of concentrating on Port Arthur.

Siege guns are being placed in position at Kin-Chow.

The departure of two additional divisions for the seat of war is reported from Nagasaki.

CHE-FOO, July 6.—Refugees arriving today from Port Arthur say that Rear Admiral Prince Ukhtomsky of the battleship Peresviet has succeeded Rear Admiral Wittsoeft as commander of the Russian naval forces at that place.

According to Chinese reports the workships at Port Arthur are busily engaged in cutting brass piping for ammunition.

The conditions at Port Arthur are unchanged.

TIEN-TSIN, July 6.—The Russian destroyer Lieutenant Burukoff, which successfully ran the blockade at Port Arthur and reached Niu-Chwang on June 29, with advices for St. Petersburg from the beleaguered fortress, has returned safely to Port Arthur.

The spirits of the Port Arthur garrison are reported to be excellent, and food is said to be plentiful.

Trains are reported to be running both in and out of Port Arthur for a distance of sixteen miles.

CYAMA STARTS FOR FRONT.

Enthusiastic Send-Off at Tokio for the Commander in Chief.

TOKIO, July 6.—Field Marshal Oyama, Commander in Chief of the Japanese field forces, accompanied by Gens. Kodama and Fukushima and a numerous staff, departed for the front to-day.

There was a remarkable farewell demonstration. Early this morning crowds assembled at the headquarters of the General Staff and along the streets leading to the Shinbashi station. Many houses were decorated, and flags and banners fluttered over the streets.

The three Generals left the headquarters at 10 o'clock. They were cheered all along the route to the station, where many leading Japanese bade them farewell. When the train [illegible] Gen. Lang [illegible]

BRITISH STEAMER CAPTURED.

Russians Have Got the Cheltenham—Underwriters' Loss $300,000.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, July 6.—The Times's insurance correspondent says:

"The Vladivostok squadron on its latest raid made a genuine capture of a British steamer carrying contraband from Otaru to Fu-San. The news was conveyed in the following grimly humorous private telegram:

"'Vladivostok, July 5.—Cheltenham arrived yesterday.'

"I am afraid there is no disputing the legitimacy of the capture. The Cheltenham was taking railway sleepers to Korea, material which has been declared contraband.

"This capture is the first heavy loss suffered by the marine insurance market here in respect to war risk insurances. The Cheltenham was insured against risks of capture for £10,000 ($200,000) for six months from March last. A considerable sum was insured on the freight, and altogether the loss amounts to nearly £60,000.

"The other British steamer which was in danger from the Vladivostok squadron, the Commonwealth, arrived at Nagasaki on July 4."

A special cable to THE TIMES yesterday said there was much anxiety in London regarding the fate of the Cheltenham, which was three days overdue at Fu-San.

The Cheltenham is of 3,700 tons, was built in 1901, and is owned by Galbraith, Pembroke & Co.

BIG SEA BATTLE REPORTED.

Rumors at Liao-Yang That Vladivostok Ships Defeated Japanese.

LIAO-YANG, July 5.—Thre are persistent reports in circulation that a hot engagement occurred to-day northward of Gen-San between the Russian Vladivostok and Japanese squadrons.

It is said that the battle ended favorably for the Russians.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—The Admiralty has no confirmation of the report from Liao-Yang of an engagement between the Vladivostok squadron and Japanese warships.

There is good reason to believe that the Russian squadron is safe back in port, but a dispatch received here from Vladivostok this afternoon does not mention it.

DESPERATE ATTACK BY TOGO.

Report That Four Destroyers Entered Port Arthur and Only One Escaped.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—A few nights ago Admiral Togo attempted to repeat the Japanese exploit with torpedo boats at Wei-hai-Wei during the Chino-Japanese war by sending torpedo boat destroyers into the harbor of Port Arthur for the purpose of sinking ships at their anchorage, but the attempt ended in disastrous failure.

Four destroyers succeeded in creeping into the harbor, which was not protected by booms, but ony one escaped. Two were sunk by the shore batteries, and one was crippled. The reckless bravery of the Japanese in going to almost certain destruction excites nothing but admiration here.

The channel at Port Arthur is so tortuous and strewn with wrecks without that evidently it was regarded as unnecessary to use booms. On account of the difficulty of getting into the harbor the feat is considered in naval circles to be fully as daring as that of the Japanese at Wei-hai-Wei, where Japanese torpedo boats, in a storm and covered with ice, entered the harbor and destroyed Chinese warships.

So far as is known the Japanese torpedo boat destroyers did not even succeed in launching torpedoes at Port Arthur.

The exact date of the attack is not ascertainable, but it is said to have been Saturday. Though it is believed other destroyers participated in the attack, only four succeeded in getting in.

The method whereby this information reached the authorities is not disclosed.

TIEN-TSIN, July 6.—Advices have been received to the effect that at 9 P. M. last Sunday four Japanese destroyers made a determined attempt to enter Port Arthur and attack the Russian fleet. The destroyers were discovered by the shore batteries.

One of the destroyers was sunk under Golden Hill, another under Shore Battery No. 22, and the funnel of a third was shot away. The fourth succeeded in effecting a retreat.

TURKS STOPPED RUSSIAN SHIP.

Fired Blank Shots at Her, but Later Allowed Her to Proceed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6.—It transpires that the Russian volunteer fleet steamer St. Petersburg, which passed through the Bosporus from the Black Sea yesterday morning in company with the Sevastopol, was stopped in the Bosporus by blank shots from the Turkish forts, fired without warning.

The incident threatened to cause friction, but, after a delay of several hours, explanations were exchanged between the Russian Embassy and the Porte. The vessel was then allowed to proceed, Vladivostok being her declared destination.

The Russian volunteer fleet steamer Smolensk, from Sevastopol, passed through the Bosporus to-day.

447,000 RUSSIAN RECRUITS.

Double the Usual Number Called to the Colors This Year.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—An imperial ukase has been issued calling 447,000 recruits to the colors this year. This, on account of the war, is double the usual number.

An official statement says that last year 87 per cent. of the recruits responded. The others were excused on account of sickness and other causes. The smallest percentage not responding was in Poland, and the largest in the Causasus.

All the remaining Naval Reservists in the Governments of European Russia, with the exception of Orenburg and Finland, have been called out by an imperial ukase. These are intended to make up the full complement of the Reserves at the Baltic naval ports.

Plans for Newport Horse Show.

The Newport Horse Show has issued its prize list for the eighth annual exhibition, to be held at the Newport Casino Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Sept. 5, 6, and 7. The prizes aggregate $5,500, offered in forty-four different classes, including thirteen harness classes, four harness classes for dealers only, the Neptune, Aquidneck, Wave, and Surf Novice Classes for harness horses; two for tandems, one for four-in-hands, five in which horses, carriages, and appointments will count; nine for saddle horses, including the Sea Foam and Billow Novice Classes, one for ponies in harness, and five championship classes. There are no classes for hunters and jumpers, polo ponies, and local dealers, all of which have proved popular in former shows. These classes may be added later. The entries will close Saturday, Aug. 27. The judges will be Reginald W. Rives of New York, Francis K. Sturgis of New York, and Eugene V. R. Thayer of Lancaster, Mass., for the harness classes, and Henry W. Smith of Worcester, Mass., R. Penn Mather of Berwyn, Penn., and [illegible] P. Parker of Boston for the saddle horses. [illegible] Executive Committee of the Horse Show is: [illegible] Eldridge, Chairman; O. H. P. Belmont, [illegible] Lawrence, Cestor Bitchcock, William [illegible] and Francis Mckenzie Kennedy (ex officio).

TWO OF WOMAN'S NEGRO ASSAILANTS CAPTURED

One Caught in Philadelphia Confesses Complicity in Case.

LYNCHING TALK DISCOURAGED

Mrs. Biddle identifies the Negro Jones at Burlington—One of Hunting Party Shot by Mistake.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Two of the negroes implicated in the attack on and robbery of Mrs. Charles Biddle, at her home, on the Rancocas Road, near Burlington, N. J., are now under arrest, and the authorities of this city and Burlington County, N. J., hope to have the others within a few hours.

William Jones of Philadelphia, one of the two negroes who was arrested yesterday in Burlington, was identified to-day by Mrs. Biddle as one of her assailants, but he says that he is innocent. The second arrest was made here by Philadelphia detectives to-night. This prisoner is William Austin. He confessed to his part in the outrage, and says there were four men in the affair. Mrs. Biddle says there were only three.

Aaron Timbers of Burlington, the leader of the gang, is still at large.

Austin said that after the negroes left the Biddle farm they stayed in the woods all day and lay in a ditch all night. He insists there were four men in the party—Timbers, Jones, another negro named Sims, and Austin. Timbers, Sims, and he, he said, came to Philadelphia early in the morning. He did not know what became of Jones. The authorities of this city believe that Sims is a myth and that Austin is trying to shield himself by using the additional name. He says "the other three" were the active men in the party.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., July 6.—There is still much talk of lynching here, but it is discouraged by the better element. The hunting parties still out are composed largely of boys, who are out on the hunt principally, it appears, because of its novelty.

Mrs. Biddle came here to-day and saw the negro Jones. She fainted when she saw him, and identified him as one of her assailants.

There was a large crowd in front of the station house when Mr. Biddle and his wife arrived. Despite the fact that Mrs. Biddle stated without reservation that Jones was one of the three negroes who had entered her home, no attempt was made to lynch him, although it would not have been a very difficult matter to get at him. Later in the day Jones was taken to Mount Holly, the county seat, in a trolley car and locked up.

The negro is in great fear, and is always crying out and protesting his innocence. Judge Gaskill, the county Judge, has issued orders that no one be allowed to talk to the negro. The other negro arrested yesterday—Bryan Fox—Mrs. Biddle said was not one of the three negroes who attacked her. Fox was released from jail this afternoon.

As soon as Jones was taken to Mt. Holly the crowd of searchers decided to go after Aaron Tinibers, the leader of the gang. Tinbers, it was said, stayed last night at the home of his brother, William Tinibers, on Main Street on the edge of the factory woods. Three deputies went into the house and made a thorough search for the negro, but no trace of him was found. Later the house was searched again, with a similar result.

This afternoon, when the indications were that Timbers had a good chance to escape, Joseph G. Bower, Sheriff of Burlington County, offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the two negroes who were then at large.

One of the men who went out with a searching party to-day was "Bill" Williams, a negro. "Bill" had a gun and said he was ready to shoot Timbers on sight, adding that any man, white or black, guilty of such a crime as he had committed deserved lynching.

During the search to-night for Timbers two searching parties came together in the woods. Albertus Whitlock, the local agent of the Colonial Insurance Company, was a little to one side of the party he was with. A member of the other party saw him and ordered him to halt. Instead of doing so he started to run.

Several shots were fired at him and one bullet hit him. Medical assistance has been sent to him from here, and it is not yet known how severely he is hurt. It is said that those who fired are members of Company A, who are acting as special constables.

LOVER'S PECULIAR REVENGE.

His Advances Rejected, He Kidnaps His Sweetheart's Sister and Hides.

PORT HENRY, N. Y., July 6.—Byron Woods, twenty-four years old, who has been living with the family of Seth Beers during the last year, made love to Beers's eldest daughter, and, being refused, kidnapped her fourteen-year-old sister, Minnie, on July 4 at a picnic at Sherman Lake, threatening to shoot her if she did not go with him.

A posse is now scouring the country for him. Woods is a hunter, an excellent shot, and is armed. From latest reports he and the girl are in hiding on a mountain near Crown Point Centre. The Beers family lives at Coot Hill, about five miles from Port Henry.

COLOMBIANS ELECT REYES.

Announcement That He Has Been Chosen President of the Republic.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Mr. Snyder, United States Chargé at Bogota, has cabled the State Department that Gen. Reyes was declared elected President of Colombia to-day.

SOME NORGE SURVIVORS.

List of Those Landed at Stornaway—Crowd at Local Offices.

The news yesterday morning of the picking up of seventeen more survivors from the Norge by the steam trawler Largo Bay precipitated a rush to the steamship office of those here who had not heard from relatives or friends supposed to have been aboard. Until late in the afternoon, when the list of survivors, as far as known, was made public, the offices were crowded. A. E. Johnson, the agent of the line, said that he had not expected to hear from any more, and that the latest report of the saving of seventeen more people was a pleasant surprise. He said he had received a cablegram saying that those survivors who were landed at Grimbsy would be forwarded at once by the steamship Saxonia, sailing from Liverpool to Boston.

The list of survivors, who were landed at Stornaway by the steamship Cervona, is as follows:

Augustinnunson, Anda.	Olsen, Ole.
Bjerge, Askjorn B.	Opheim, Larse K.
Boas, Leador.	Paulson, Wilhelm.
Bottolfson, Ludwig J.	Peterson, Oscar.
Gerston, Bert.	Prusansky, Abraham.
Gundorud, Erik Nelson.	Prusansky, Moische.
Hamborg, Jans.	Prusansky, Sarah.
Hanson, Emil.	Prusansky, Sifka.
Hansen, Jorgen.	Roseman, Leib.
Hansen, Jenkoff.	Rosofsky, Chrum.
Hoglund, Gustaf.	Rosowsky, Riwke.
Hoimone, Warker.	Sandal, Wolfred.
Johanson, Carl.	Schelmeischer, Aran.
Josef, Schimenko.	Sirotsen, Borch.
Jusgensan, Yohannas.	Sivertsen, Nathalus P.
Karlson, Knut.	Terneden, Carl.
Larson, Karl L.	Ternberg, August.
Libin, Josef.	Wedin, Martin M.
Mallinowsky, Abraham.	Yohannessen, Carl.
Nelson, Niels D.	Six members of the
Nilson, Kristian.	crew.
Olsen, Hans.	

American Association.

St. Paul	Columbus
Kansas City	Indianapolis
Minneapolis	

LOOMIS WAS IN GOOD SPIRITS.

Statement by Woman Who Was Much with Him on the Steamer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 6.—The woman with whom F. Kent Loomis is said to have spent a good deal of time on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. before he disappeared from that vessel, and whose name has been unknown, is at the Hotel Bristol here. She is Mrs. Clara Orme.

Mrs. Orme admits that she was much in the company of Mr. Loomis, but she says she only met him on board the Kaiser Wilhelm II. She declares he was in good spirits the last time she saw him.

Mrs. Orme says she has made a similar statement to the American Consular officials.

MR. BALFOUR HOWLED DOWN.

Premier Unable to Obtain a Hearing in the House of Commons.

LONDON, July 6.—At a dinner given by Unionist members of the House of Commons to-night Premier Balfour announced that under no circumstances would there be a dissolution of Parliament this year unless he should fail to secure the support of his colleagues.

In the House of Commons to-night the Government succeeded in carrying through the first part of its closure programme on the Licensing bill, but Premier Balfour could not get a hearing, his frequent attempts to speak being drowned by loud cries of "Gag!" Finally Mr. Balfour, after hopelessly facing the tumult, sat down.

This is said to be the first time in a modern British Parliament when the Premier was unable to obtain a hearing on the floor of the House of Commons.

PREMIER COMBES EXONERATED

His Son Also Declared Guiltless by the Parliamentary Committee.

PARIS, July 6.—The Parliamentary committee which is investigating the Chartreuse charges has drawn up a report exonerating Premier Combes and his son, Edgar Combes, (Secretary General of the Ministry of the Interior,) on the ground that the testimony does not show anything impeaching their honor.

The report expresses regret that the Premier referred before the Chamber of Deputies to an attempt at bribery, whereas the testimony disclosed no incident having that gravity.

The committee will continue its inquiries, but the decision vindicating the two Combeses ends its principal work.

ITALIAN TREASON CASE.

Officer and Wife Accused of Selling Army Plans to Foreign Power.

MESSINA, Sicily, July 6.—Acting on instructions from Rome, the authorities here have arrested Capt. Ercolesse of the Italian Army and his wife, on the charge of high treason in selling to agents of a foreign power plans for the mobilization of the Italian forces in Sicily.

The arrest of Capt. Ercolesse has created a great sensation, as he is the first officer since the Italian Union to be charged with high treason.

It is rumored that France is the foreign country implicated.

At the moment of his arrest Ercolesse tried to shoot himself and his wife attempted to stab herself.

SOCIAL LABOR CANDIDATES.

Charles H. Corregan for President and William W. Cox for Vice President.

Nominations for President and Vice President of the United States were made by the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party yesterday. The candidates are Charles H. Corregan, a printer, of New York, for President, and William W. Cox, a coal miner of Illinois, for Vice President. Corregan was Socialist candidate for Governor of this State in 1902, and Cox was Socialist candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Illinois in 1900. He was nominated as Socialist candidate for the Twenty-second Congressional District of Illinois in 1902, and had the same nomination this year, but gives it up to become candidate for Vice President.

The voting was by roll call, and most of the other candidates voted for Corregan. At their request the nominations for President and Vice President were made unanimous.

The report of a committee on the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party to the trades unions stirred up a hot debate. It took up the riots in Colorado and indorsed the miners' strike, which was brought about by the Western Federation of Miners. The latter is affiliated with the American Labor Union, which belongs to the Social Democratic Party, a rival Socialist body.

The report ultimately adopted declared among other things that the brand of trades unionism represented by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor kept the unions divided. Mr. Gompers, the Civic Federation, of which he is a member, and the American Federation of Labor were condemned as adjuncts to capitalism.

In the evening a mass meeting was held in Cooper Union which took the form of a reception to the two candidates. The hall was three-fourths filled, but what the meeting lacked in numbers it supplied in enthusiasm.

Both candidates spoke and were received with shouts of applause. Corregan being greeted as "President Corregan." Mrs. Olive M. Johnson was one of the speakers.

"I am a delegate here," she said, "because I believe in the party and the principles it advocates. I may have no vote, but I am a woman and a wage worker, and as one of the great army of wage workers belong to the party which is opposed to the capitalistic system."

Many Polo Games at Rockaway.

An unusually large number of polo games has been arranged this year by the Rockaway Hunting Club for its annual polo tournament. No less than thirteen games are scheduled for the three cups in competition. The first game was to have been played on July 4 for the Blizzard Cups, but the Meadow Brook Freebooters defaulted to the second team of Rockaway. The first game, therefore, will be played to-morrow between Rockaway first and the Country Club of Westchester. On Saturday the Philadelphia Country Club will meet Great Neck, and on Monday, July 11, Bryn Mawr second will play the second team of Rockaway. The winners of the previous matches will meet on July 13 and July 15 in the final matches.

Six teams are entered for the Rockaway Hunting Club Cups, which will be played for after the completion of the Blizzard Cup events, but the dates are not yet arranged. The teams are: Rockaway first and second, Bryn Mawr first and second, Country Club of Westchester, and Philadelphia Country Club. Following these events will come the contest for the Ladies' Challenge Cup, the competing teams being Rockaway first, Bryn Mawr first and the Country Club of Westchester. This trophy is played without handicaps. The cup is to become the property of the club winning it three times. The coming contest will be the sixth competition. The Westchester Country Club is the present holder, and has two victories to its credit, while the Bryn Mawr team also has two victories.

City Island Yacht News.

The English yawl Sabarita, purchased by W. Gould Brokaw, which recently arrived from abroad at Newport, was hauled out yesterday at the Jacob yard to be overhauled and painted.

Clifford V. Brokaw's speed launch recently built at the Woods yard from designs by Tams, Lemoine & Crane, has returned from the Smith & Mabley shops owing to completion of the engine contract. A 100-horse-power motor of another make is under consideration and it will be installed as soon as the inside fittings are in place.

T. D. Pratt's 40-foot gasoline racing [illegible] is nearing completion at the Wood yard [illegible] will be launched in about a week. The [illegible] selected for it is West.

[illegible] new steel 40-foot [illegible] with [illegible] will [illegible]

VANDERBILT CUP RULES

Deed of Gift for Automobile Road Race Formally Accepted.

CONTEST OPEN TO WORLD

Course for First Race to be Announced Sept. 8—No Merger of A. A. A. Without Motor League.

An important meeting of the Governors of the American Automobile Association was held yesterday in the rooms of the Automobile Club of America, 753 Fifth Avenue. The conditions of the automobile road race for the cup given by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., were the most important matters under discussion. The route has not yet been selected, but it will be somewhere on Long Island. Several localities not far from the city have been carefully inspected, and it was announced that the exact course will be made public on Sept. 8, one month before the road race is scheduled to take place.

The deed of gift and the rules were practically adopted and accepted by the Governors on behalf of the American Automobile Association a month ago, but as a few changes in detail were necessary the formal acceptance was made yesterday. The changes affect none of the important requirements. The weights for eligible competing cars have been definitely fixed at not more than 2,204 pounds and not less than 881 pounds. Each car must carry two persons during the road race, the weight of each person being at least 132 pounds. The route shall be not less than 250 miles or not more than 300 miles on a recognized highway or automobile speedway, but never on a horse or bicycle track. The race this year and next year must be held in the United States. After 1905 the contest may be held in the country holding the cup.

Competition for the Vanderbilt cup is practically open to the world, the stipulation in this respect being that it shall be open to clubs recognized by or affiliated with the American Automobile Association and the Automobile Club of France. Ten cars may represent a country, but that is the maximum number. The trophy is a Challenge Cup, and can never be held by an individual, but must be held by the club entering the winning competitor.

The Racing Board of the American Automobile Association will conduct the initial contest this year. The officers of the contest next year will be the A. A. A. Racing Board, the donor of the trophy and a member of the Sports Committee of the Automobile Club of France, to be named by the President of that club. The deed of gift is signed by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Harlan W. Whipple, President of the American Automobile Association, and the following Governors: Elliott C. Lee, Samuel H. Valentine, A. R. Pardington, Augustus Post, George E. Farrington, and James L. Breese.

Since the announcement of the gift of the cup and the regulations of the race a month ago, several prospective entries have already been announced, and the indications are that the American automobile industry will be well represented in the coming race.

President Whipple also made the definite announcement that the proposed merger between the American Automobile Association and the American Motor League has not been deemed practicable, and has therefore been declared off. Committees from each organization were appointed some time ago to draw up a constitution that would prove satisfactory to both bodies before the actual affiliation of interests took place.

Difficulty at once became apparent, and despite efforts made by those who believed that the two organizations would do better work if consolidated to bring about a mutual agreement, no satisfactory constitution could be framed. The chief point of contention lay in the voting power. The Motor League wanted individual representation, while the A. A. A. insisted upon club representation. The Motor League has a large number of members, while the A. A. A. is composed of less than forty clubs, but all of standing and power in the automobile world. The name of the consolidated organization was to have been the American Motor Association.

YACHTS IN OCEAN RACE.

Ten Starters Off in Eastern Yacht Club Invitation Event.

Ten yachts started yesterday afternoon in the Eastern Yacht Club's invitation ocean race from New York to Marblehead. The start was made in a fresh south wind from the bell buoy off Rockaway Inlet. The schooner Corona went off in the lead and the schooner Lasca was a close second.

More than thirty entries were made for the race, but several schooners dropped out when it became known that the Corona would be a starter. Among those was the Sachem, an old Burgess boat that beat everything of her size when she first came out, about eighteen years ago.

There was not wind enough at 1 P. M., the time fixed for the departure of the yachts from Sea Gate, to take them to the line, and they had to be towed out. The Corona touched on a sand knoll off Coney Island and had in consequence to be taken down the Swash Channel. That delayed the start nearly an hour. But nothing was lost by the delay, for in the meantime a fresh breeze came in from the ocean.

The starting signal was given at 3:55, and the yachts went across the line at the following times:

Schooners—Corona, 3:55:53; Lasca, 3:56:34; Indra, 4:00:28; Hope Leslie, 4:00:31; Undercliff, 4:02:00. The latter was handicapped about four minutes.

Sloops—Aspirant, 4:05:09; Cossack, 4:05:20; Egret, (yawl,) 4:05:23; Pohtatuck, (yawl,) 4:06:23; Katonah 4:07:23. The Corona and Lasca are classed together, as are the Indra, Hope Leslie, and Undercliff. The Aspirant has no class competitor, but is racing for the sloop prize offered for the best time over the course. The rest of the single-stickers and yawls are classed together. The latter get a time allowance, based on seven-eighths of their racing measurement. Following are the names, ownership, and allowance of the yachts:

SCHOONERS—CLASS B.

Boat and Owner.	Allowance. H.M.S.
Corona, Arthur F. Luke	Allows
Lasca, R. H. McCurdy	2:25:45

SCHOONERS—CLASS E.

Indra, Francis S. Eaton	Allows
Hope Leslie, Commodore S. C. Minot	1:59:49
Undercliff, F. L. Clark	Not measured

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

Aspirant, Horran Brothers	Allows

SLOOPS AND YAWLS—CLASS L.

Cossack, H. A. Morss	Allows
Pohtatuck, H. S. Gibson	7:16:15
Egret, Lenox Smith	8:05:21
Katonah, J. J. Feely	Not measured

The allowance is figured on a distance of 331 miles. The yachts must pass outside of Nantucket Lightship. Besides the class prizes there is a consolation prize for each yacht that finishes.

LIPTON CUP RACE ENDED.

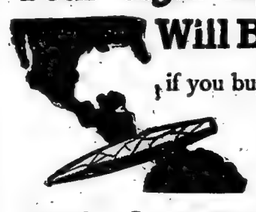
Capt. Thomas Fleming Day's Seabird Finishes Many Hours Behind.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 6.—The Lipton Cup ocean race was completed to-day, the Seabird, the last of the fleet, crossing the finish line at 8:24 o'clock this evening, having completed the course in 105 hours and 24 minutes—[illegible] hours and 36 minutes behind the leading boat, the Little Rhody.

Capt. Thomas Fleming Day of the Seabird, the originator of the race, said that his being [illegible] was due to his failure to carry the [illegible] breeze out to the Nantucket lightship, as was the case with the other boats. When the wind dropped late on Sunday night he was a few miles from the lightship, from which point he was carried seven miles to the north by the tide, so that he had to beat back when the wind came out from the southwest. He finally rounded the lightship at 5:40 o'clock on Monday night, and then, picking up a good southwester, had a fine run to Highland light, where the wind increased to a gale, and he was obliged to anchor under the lee of the cape. He remained there until midnight last night and had a long sail across the bay owing to very light weather.

Capt. Day sailed his boat with the assistance of only two men, the smallest crew on any of the boats.

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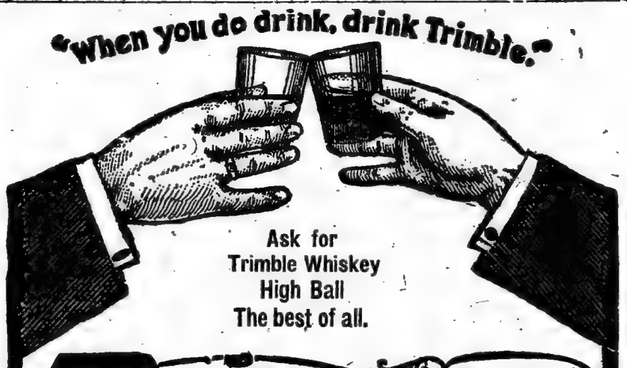
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ATHLETES SAIL FOR EUROPE.

Yale-Harvard Team to Compete Against Englishmen July 23.

The members of the Yale-Harvard team who will compete with the athletes from Oxford and Cambridge on track and field sailed yesterday morning on the Teutonic for Liverpool. Michael Murphy, the Yale trainer, accompanied the men, and with Harvard went John Graham, the trainer. There was a large number of friends to see the men sail, and the vessel pulled out into the stream to the accompaniment of college yells.

The teams are as follows: Harvard—D. M. Ayres, broad jump; F. M. Bird, high hurdles; W. A. Colwell, two miles; Payson Dana, manager; E. J. Dives, quarter of a mile; Archie King, two miles; F. M. Murphy, high jump; W. A. Shick, Jr., 100 yards; S. Garnett Wells, graduate adviser; H. B. Young, one-half mile, and H. Robinson and R. May, who accompany the party.

Yale—F. L. Alcott, one mile; E. J. Clapp, high hurdles; Charles Hill, mile; C. R. Long, one-quarter mile; C. R. Olcott, one mile; George E. Parks, manager; E. P. Parsons, two miles; L. F. Sheffield, broad jump; D. J. Torrey, 100 yards; G. F. Victor, high jump, and E. T. Glass, hammer and shot thrower.

The meet will take place on July 23 at the Queen's Club, London.

"The men will train for a week before the event at Brighton," said Manager Dana. "The winning of each event will count a point, and only the winner will score. When the team from the other side came over here in 1901 we won by a score of 6 to 3. Of course we look forward to victory, but it is too early to try and predict the result."

Trainer Murphy said: "I can only speak for Yale. The men are in good condition with the exception of Clapp, who injured his leg in the intercollegiate meet in Philadelphia in May, and Sheffield, who has had 'Charley horse' for some time. We believe that both these men will be in the best of condition when the meet comes off.

"Now, as to results, I can't tell what they will be. I have been over several times, and I believe that on this trip I have an excellent team—in fact, one of the best I have ever taken over. In figuring out results, one has to take into consideration the change of climate and water as well as other conditions which might affect the results. The climate is liable to cause trouble. I feel pretty certain that we will win the hammer and shot events and the 100 yards. Contrary to the opinion of many Yale and Harvard are unusually strong in the one and two mile runs. The English are very strong in this direction, and always excel. This year we are strong, and the chances were never so bright in these events as at the present time.

"The men will do some light work on the vessel to keep up condition, but the more serious work of training will be taken up as soon as we reach Brighton."

After the events many of the men will return at once, but others will take advantage of being on the other side to go touring, and it may be some time before all are back in America.

Fultz Will Stay in New York.

In connection with the coming shake-up of the Washington team, Dave Fultz of the Greater New Yorks has been mentioned as a possible [illegible] the American League, it [illegible] Accepting no report, he will be released outright by the local team, and will be paid the same salary that he receives from the New Yorks.

When asked yesterday whether Fultz was to be released to Washington, Manager Griffith said that neither the club officials nor himself ever thought of such a thing. "The report is simply a fake," Griffith further said. "Our object has been to strengthen the team, not to weaken it. No, Fultz will stay right here."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:45 A. M.—317 Fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

[illegible] A. M.—[illegible] Ludlow Street; Isaac Weinblatt; damage, $100.

1:10 P. M.—157 Bowery; James [illegible]; damage trifling.

1:15 P. M.—28 Monroe Street; Michael Sedalsky; damage, $25.

2:10 P. M.—257 East Seventy-eighth Street; William Kainer; damage, $5.

3:20 P. M.—323 West Forty-first Street; Bryant Brothers; damage trifling.

4:45 P. M.—58 East Third Street; Joseph Freidman; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—152 Monroe Street; Samuel Rachelson; damage trifling.

6 P. M.—323 West Forty-eighth Street; Henry Dickett; damage, $40.

6:15 P. M.—484 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; Edward Gestavson and others; damage, $10,000.

7:30 P. M.—109 Norfolk Street; William Friedel; damage trifling.

7:35 P. M.—49 Washington Street; M. A. Holding; [illegible]; damage, $1,000.



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A DEMOLISHED PLATFORM.

No party platform within current memery has ever been so grievously mishandled as the Republican National platform when it passed under the demolishing examination of Mr. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS in his speech at St. Louis yesterday. The reading of that speech is a pleasure which no sensible man will forego, a duty which no candid American can without reproach neglect. Mr. WILLIAMS's logical, orderly, and connected review of the Republican position helps to a just understanding of public events and the recent course of our political history. In details, in individual planks, the Chicago platform has been subjected to a fire of successful and destructive criticism. Mr. WILLIAMS is the first to survey it as a whole, and to point out one by one its falsehoods, its vicious misrepresentations of facts, its perversion of historic truths, and its audacious and offensive boasting. After reading his speech one is forced to conclude that the record of the drafting and preparation of the Chicago platform would disfigure any page of American history save those devoted to the chronicles of crime.

Beginning with the willful misrepresentation which assumes for the Republican Party the entire credit of establishing the gold standard, ignoring the tremendous part played by GROVER CLEVELAND in the struggle which led to that achievement; continuing through the long list of Republican perversions of tariff history; pointing out that, so far from failing to enforce the laws against trusts, the foundation decisions upon which the much-vaunted victory over the Northern Securities Company was obtained were rendered in suits begun by Mr. CLEVELAND'S Attorney General; and refuting the assertion of the Chicago platform that the freeing of Cuba was exclusively a Republican deed, Mr. WILLIAMS leaves in ruins all the vital and structural part of the declaration of principles upon which the Republican candidate and his party must make their campaign. It was a bold and pretentious piece of carpenter work when he approached it; he leaves it a pile of splintered and useless lumber.

If Mr. WILLIAMS was not on the whole as successful in his reply to Mr. ROOT'S speech as in his attack upon the Republican platform it was because Mr. ROOT is a much abler and more skillful compounder of campaign utterances than the authors of the platform. But Mr. ROOT went to the very verge of the maudlin and the ridiculous when he asserted of the Republican Party that "through it more than any other party the moral sentiment of the American people finds expression." And Mr. WILLIAMS makes him suffer for it by pointing out that it was through the Republican Party that such "moral sentiments" as were exhibited in the Crédit Mobilier, in the Southern reconstruction scandals, in the Post Office stealings, and in the Panama lawlessness have found expression. He quite forgot to mention the Star Route frauds. Against Mr. ROOT'S assertion that the Republican Party has been "a party which did things," Mr. WILLIAMS sets the "stand pat" policy in proof of the charge that the Republicans are upon great public questions a party "of non-action, of obstruction to reform and progress."

Mr. WILLIAMS'S Convention forecast, in which he describes the character of the candidate and the nature of the platform, is an evidence of his frankness and of his confidence in respect to what the next two days will bring forth. His confidence in respect to the candidate has full warrant. There can no longer be any doubt that Judge PARKER will be named, and in a very high sense it is true of him that he is a man who as President "will not usurp legislative or judicial functions" and "will not recklessly violate international usages." As a man who has been long trained to respect laws and Constitutions he stands in contrast with the Republican candidate, a man whom a great part of the people look upon as dangerously inclined to act upon personal impulse, without deliberation and unguided by sage advice. The platform, if Mr. WILLIAMS correctly prefigures its declarations, will be sane and safe. We can afford to wait until the document itself is made public. It is a reassurance, however, to know that Mr. WILLIAMS, who has so completely identified himself with the progressive and conservative element of his party, feels that he is in a position to say what the platform is to be.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

Men of both parties who have doubted whether the forces of conservatism would find themselves in sufficiently full control of the St. Louis Convention to secure a declaration recognizing the permanency of the gold standard, as now established by our laws, will read with great satisfaction that passage from the speech of the Temporary Chairman of the Convention, the Hon. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS of Mississippi, in which, speaking of the results of the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act in 1893, he used this language:

"Without either free or limited coinage of standard silver money the country was, immediately after the passage of that act, necessarily and actually, as it has been since and as it is now, and as it is destined to remain for a length of time beyond my power of computation, on a gold basis. I was not one of those who thought the legislation adopted wise, but, wise or unwise, the result is an accomplished fact, "plain, palpable, and obvious," to all men who have common sense, and like many another step in history it is beyond recall or hope of recall. This accomplished fact was the fact of a gold basis accomplished then, not by the Republican Party, but by the dogged persistency and indomitable will of GROVER CLEVELAND, aided, it is true, by Republican legislators, who thought they saw in it the final disruption of the Democratic Party.

Mr. WILLIAMS is the authoritative voice of the Democratic Convention at St. Louis, as ex-Secretary ROOT was the authoritative voice of the Republican Convention at Chicago. Mr. ROOT set before the Convention and the country an anticipatory synopsis of the Republican platform. Mr. WILLIAMS declares in advance what the Democratic platform will say.

The gold standard, he avers, "is destined to remain for a length of time beyond my power of computation." Its establishment, "like many another step in history, is beyond recall or hope of recall." In these deliberate words the Democratic Party abjures free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and lays Bryanism in its grave. The reorganization of the party is complete.

JUDGE PARKER ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

We urged strongly on the eve of the St. Louis Convention, for the good of the Democratic Party and of the country, that the platform should contain a declaration in support of the merit system, as embodied in the civil service law of the United States and in the Constitution of the State of New York. How fitting such a declaration would be in a platform on which Judge PARKER is to stand, how well it would suit him and he it, may be seen from the extracts which follow, taken from an address delivered by Justice PARKER at the annual commencement of Union College in 1901. The purpose of the address was to point out to the students the opportunities of the "educated thinkers of the country, who for the time being are the real leaders, under whose banners the organization leaders hasten to marshal their forces lest their power be overthrown by the impelling force of an idea." Judge PARKER heads this portion of his address "The History of the Civil Service Reform Movements a Proof of the Power of the Educated Man in Politics." He said:

It has often happened in the past, and in the future will continue to happen, that organized forces under the leadership of individuals having for the time no more lofty ideal than their own personal advancement or that of some of their followers, are made most effective instruments for the accomplishment of results wholly foreign to the leaders' purpose and often hostile to their desires. This is well illustrated by the fortunes of civil service reform, the principle of which, by the way, early found expression in a letter by President JEFFERSON, dated July 12, 1801, which was in reply to a committee of merchants of New Haven, who had protested against two appointments made by the President, and in which, after stating in substance that the members of his party had been excluded from office and expressing regret that difference of opinion had been deemed sufficient to interdict half of society from the rights and blessings of self-government, he concluded as follows: "But their total exclusion calls for prompter corrections. I shall correct the procedure; but that done, return with joy to that state of things where the only questions concerning a candidate shall be, Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the Constitution?" Many years later a movement in the direction of civil service reform was initiated by students of political affairs, who were not affected by the question whether two great political parties were fairly represented in the public service. The leaders in that movement, which included many thoughtful, unselfish, and public-spirited citizens like the late GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS and DORMAN B. EATON, who believed that the public service would be greatly benefited by permanency of tenure and selection because of fitness, rather than because of caucus efficiency, entered upon a systematic campaign of education having for its purpose the upbuilding of a public sentiment that would command the necessary legislation to establish on a firm basis such a system of civil service as the public needs required. They were denounced as cranks by the organization leaders of both parties, who laughed at their arguments and attributed to them personally no higher motive than revenge for lack of desired organization recognition. But it was all in vain, for the scheme had merit and belief in it, under a vigorous, skillful, and persistent presentation of the reasons for the reform proposed, soon took possession of the public mind, and when that fact was discovered the organization leaders of both great parties struggled to make such appropriation of the idea as would win the support of the multitude who had come to believe in it. The result was favorable legislation, which has been progressed along the lines laid out by the original promoters, but to a far greater extent than advocated by them at the outset. There will be no backward step on this line of progress in this State at least, for the people have secured permanency for the advance by an amendment to the Constitution, which commands that "Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the state and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness to be ascertained so far as practicable by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive."

After describing the work of Mr. TILDEN in the reform of the City Government of New York and in the crushing of the canal ring, and the rise of Mr. LINCOLN through his clear perception of and fidelity to the idea underlying the situation before the civil war, Judge PARKER continued:

The instances to which I have alluded, and which might be multiplied were it desirable to do so, tend to show what all the history of this country proves, that the real leaders, who live on after their life work is done, have claimed and received the support of the people because of their championship of some cause or principle that they believed to be, and were able to persuade others to believe, was in the public interest. The achievements of the pioneers in civil service reform are, however, especially instructive, not only because they illustrate what may be accomplished by men who advocate a meritorious cause, even when at the outset substantially all local party leaders oppose it, but also because the men who achieved that great triumph had no other purpose in view than the public good. They were not led on by personal ambition. Indeed, no one knew better than they that their course would absolutely prevent them from obtaining those offices of trust and honor for which many of them were admirably fitted. It is service of this character, prompted solely by an unselfish desire to serve the country, patriotic service that seeks no other reward than the consciousness of helping in even a humble way toward bettering the condition of government in town, city, county, State, or Nation, that is most needed.

The entire address shows very clearly and simply the high ideals cherished by Judge PARKER, and the sound practical sense with which they are pursued. We have cited only the portions relating to civil service reform, but the whole address might wisely be put in the hands of every young man contemplating an active part in public affairs.

ILL-ADVISED PASSENGERS.

So far as we can make out, the trouble on the Brooklyn surface cars within these last days has been made solely by the instigation of demagogues of the yellow press, who have misled the passengers of the Brooklyn lines as to their legal rights. The demagogues have "shown their power" and got some of their dupes into grievous trouble in the form of assault and battery. In the personal encounters which have taken place the dupes have been all in the wrong.

There is no doubt that under the terms of the lease entered into between the street railroads of Brooklyn, the leasing company was obliged to carry passengers by its leased lines as by its own, and for a single fare. That that was the purpose and effect of the action of the Legislature in the premises was made entirely clear by the opinion of Judge WOODWARD, which was printed in full in The Brooklyn Eagle of June 24. It was just after that decision, and doubtless in consequence of it, that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company announced that it had put an end to the leases which imposed upon it this obligation.

The right of the companies to take this action has not been judicially denied. We are not even aware that it has been legally questioned. President WINTER'S statement makes it pretty clear that it is not legally questionable. The reasonableness of the double fare is not in question, though even there the company seems to have a good case, but only its legality. With the abolition of the lease, the right of each company to charge a full fare over its own road is of course resumed, as it was before the lease was made. But although the right of the companies to bring their leasing arrangement to an end has not been judicially denied, it has been vehemently denied, on no ground whatever, by the self-constituted champions of the passengers. Some of the passengers who believed what these champions told them have got themselves into trouble and been hustled and mauled in the defense of what they were misled into believing their rights. The fault was not theirs, but their advisers'. It is to be hoped that Magistrates will deal very leniently with the dupes, if their cases should come into court. But leniency would be mawkish applied to the men whose dupes they are, and whose cases it is much to be wished were feasible to get into court.

ATROCITIES.

It was not to be supposed that the Japanese would remain passive under the Russian accusations of inhumanity. They could not in most cases refute them, if only by reason of the proverbial difficulty in proving a negative. They have, however, managed to refute one of the Russian stories of barbarity by showing that on the day on which certain Japanese were described as mutilating certain Russian wounded no engagement whatever, big or little, occurred between the two armies.

And now Gen. OKU comes in with some counter-charges, quite as specific as those of the Russians. It is true that he has not the authentication which is claimed for at least one set of the Russian reports of Japanese atrocities, in the certificate of foreign attachés that they occurred. But his reports are not to be discredited on that account, any more than those of the other side are to be discredited on account of that slip about the date on which one instance of Japanese barbarity is reported to have occurred. Even with the most civilized armies such things will happen. As Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING admits of the British Army in one of his stories, so with all armies: "More things are done in action than are told in the reports."

Such things furnish no ground for impeaching the humanity or civilization of the army in which they may occur, unless they are general, systematic, and authorized. And that has not been shown or pretended about any of the atrocities charged by the Russians upon the Japanese or by the Japanese upon the Russians. It is upon the Japanese in the massacre at Port Arthur in the war with China. No doubt the barbarity of the massacre there was no worse than was the custom of European wars not so many centuries ago. CROMWELL'S campaign in Ireland was much more brutal in its slaughter of unarmed captives than the latest Asiatic conflict. But times have changed, and the modern Englishman is horrified at what to the seventeenth century Englishman was a matter of course. No doubt, also, the massacre of Port Arthur was dreadfully provoked by Chinese barbarities. It remains true that it was a massacre of helpless persons, largely non-combatants, and that the Japanese commander, if he did not actually order or instigate it, took no steps to stop it. That was a stain upon the good name of Japan, to an extent to which it cannot fairly be said that any of the instances of inhumanity charged against either combatant in the actual war reflect upon the modern civilization of the accused nation.

THE VICE OF GAMBLING.

Those who find only discouragement in the apparent public apathy concerning the great and growing evil of gambling at the race tracks, and other hazards of large or small fortunes which it encourages and keeps alive, should not lose heart nor remit such effort as they are able to make to impress those within their sphere of influence with the social inexpediency, if not the moral sinfulness, of gambling in every form. Equally difficult reforms have been accomplished by means less easy of application. There was a time when it was consistent with the character and standing of a "gentleman" to gamble recklessly, and in addition to drink beyond all moderation, and cultivate every vice and immorality which the ingenuity of degenerates could devise. But a wholesome public opinion gradually asserted itself. It came to be recognized as bad form to become intoxicated, vulgar to gamble recklessly, and socially impossible to seek the pleasures of the degenerate under conditions which permit the fact to become known. None of these things may a gentleman now do without putting himself outside the social pale. Serious-minded people shun him; self-respecting women have no use for his society and resent his attentions as compromising. In business he is heavily handicapped. His credit is clouded, his standing at the bank is strictly scrutinized, and his hold upon the respect and confidence of men useful to know is at best extremely tenuous.

It is a short step and a natural one to a yet closer drawing of the lines which one may not pass without making himself in a sense a social outcast. It would be no injustice to make the gambling habit a bar to social recognition, or even toleration, but this can hardly be done when some of the self-appointed leaders of "polite" society not merely condone the offense, but are interested in it. The beginnings of substantial reform will be made when business men exact of all in their employ the pledge of abstenance from gambling of every kind, and discipline with reduction of pay and responsibility or dismissal those who cannot restrain the dangerous impulse to bet for profit. Such a person, whatever his cleverness, is not a safe dependence in any business relation. If bitten by the tarantula of the gambling desire he may at any time sacrifice everything, even honor and liberty, to secure the means of gratifying it. Bankruptcy, theft, forgery, and even mercenary murder are in many instances the end of beginnings made at the race track. Our Magistrates, our workers in the field of organized charity—all who have to do with poverty, vice, and crime—realize the extent of the public demoralization wrought by betting and gambling.

The evil is one which it is probable cannot be exterminated. But it can be made disreputable, and when this is done by the outspoken denunciation of gambling, whether for excitement or for gain, no self-respecting person or person desiring the respect of reputable and right-minded people will permit his indulgence in it to be known. This would rob it of all charm and reduce it to the level of sordid vice. Employers, and especially those who are the trustees and custodians of the interests of others, owe it to themselves, to those who trust them, and to the general good, to impress upon young men in their employ the fact that they must choose between discarding the temptation of gambling altogether or go out and try to live by it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Those who remained on the car escaped injury. Those who jumped first were the worst injured. The last to jump escaped with little hurts." So reads the account of what happened when the "controller box" of a trolley car over in Hoboken went wrong and smoke and flames rose from it in considerable quantities. Most of the passengers immediately lost their heads, and, although all that was at all likely to happen had already taken place, they began to leap wildly from the car. They took, of course, the unwisest course they could have selected, and that they did take it was due to the fact that they had carefully refrained from informing themselves even slightly as to the nature of the apparatus of which they are making use every day. Of late not much has been heard of trolley car panics due to the "blowing" of fuses. The public has arrived at a belated realization that fright is unnecessary when a fuse performs the duty for which it was designed, but it still apprehends calamity when a controller box suffers one of the many accidents to which, as an extremely complex piece of machinery, it is inevitably subject. The fact that it is complex is probably but little known, the general impression being that the motorman, as he turns the handle above the box, simply lets on more and more of the power of the current. He does that, indeed, but he does much more, for, as the handle passes each point to point on its course below it, changes in current and very important ways the application of the current to the motors. Thus he controls not only quantity but manner, and chooses, now the best means of climbing a grade, now that of attaining speed on a level, now that for a short exertion of force, and now that better adapted for a continuous pull. To do all this by a motion so simple as the movement of a handle through part of a circle requires a very delicate adjustment of many parts in the controller box, and the failure of any one of them to act as intended causes serious trouble—in the controller box. There, however, the trouble is practically sure to be confined, except as it may affect the motors under the car, and the passengers can afford to view the excitement displayed in the box without alarm. The motorman may or may not get out of the difficulty, but nothing worse than the destruction of some expensive machinery can follow his failure, and either he or the conductor will still be able to shut off the power from the car entirely and bring it to an immediate standstill. Can, that is, if they will, and despite the suspicion that they think more of the car's safety than of the passengers' nerves, there is no good reason for getting frightened as did the Hoboken folks. The smoke that frightened them was only the burning of a little insulation, and the flames, if there were any, came from arcings that to them were quite harmless.

—By an application of strict logic and morality that will be found inconvenient for a good many of us; The Saturday Review of London brings the assassination of Gen. BOBRIKOFF into close comparison with the Phoenix Park murders and the killing of three American Presidents, and then inquires with characteristic severity why it is that both in Great Britain and the United States there has been a general disposition to treat young SCHAUMANN with leniency and his deed as little worse than dubious politics. The argument hits harder in England than it does here, for the wrongs of Ireland, at least as told by many Irishmen and not a few Englishmen, are in both quality and measure somewhat like those of the Finns, and perhaps there is in both cases much the same basis for the claim that ordinary methods of seeking and getting redress could not be utilized. The assassins of American Presidents have never had this excuse, except once, perhaps, in the eyes of a few persons properly included among crazy criminals even by those who like our institutions least, and they have never been defended or excused or pardoned by the accredited representatives of any party, sect, or system of thought. We, therefore, have a sort of right to give weight, in judging SCHAUMANN'S crime, to the provocation he and his had received, to the enormous difficulty, if not absolute impossibility, of reaching the Russian Government in any other way than the one he chose, and to the general character of the despotism of which the Finns are among the most intelligent, but not among the most pitiable, victims. The Review calls deserved attention to the fact that SCHAUMANN acted alone and on his own judgment, and declares that this, instead of improving his position, makes it worse in that it shows that he had behind him no such organized movement as would have given him something of the status of a revolutionist, as contrasted with that of an assassin. It certainly is dangerous business to palliate murder and private vengeance, even in a Russian province.

—Some very heavy pressure must have been exerted upon the Steamship Inspection Service to make it change its mind as to examining again the vessels it passed as all right a few months ago. Only the other day the announced purpose was to stand by the law which made the bureau independent, but now a new light has been seen and the order that was so scornfully ignored is to be obeyed. The vessel owners are requested to ask for a reinspection, and no doubt, as they have had plenty of time in which to prepare for it, they will heed the request at their early convenience. It would be interesting to know the source of this pressure on the bureau. Possibly the President exerted it, and, possibly, the owners themselves, troubled by a loss of patronage due to the waning of public confidence, saw the necessity of proving that, however things may have been in the past, they are much improved now, and that life-preservers that will float are to be found on board all the harbor craft. Whatever the compulsion, the position of the Inspectors is equally embarrassing, for their investigation is an investigation of themselves, at least so far as it relates to past conditions. And how absurd is it that they should wait for appeals from the vessel owners before attempting to discover the condition of the vessels—that their visits should be preceded by notifications that the visits are to be made at such and such a day and hour. Nothing else of the same kind is done in that way. At any rate, it is not openly and by acknowledged custom done that way.

—Haiti has escaped with marvelous luck what seemed to be the inevitable consequences of subjecting the Ministers of Germany and France to insult. Punishment announced as severe, but not otherwise described has been inflicted upon the soldiers who threw the stones, and the President of Haiti has formally apologized twice for the episode. And there it ends! It wouldn't have ended there if Haiti had not been fortunate enough to have a neighbor with peculiar views as to the punishment of offenses committed in this part of the world. The stoning of a Minister might well have been heavily capitalized if it had occurred on the other side of the globe, in China, say.

Ancient Warship Off Havre.

From The London Express.

HAVRE, June 28.—More interesting discoveries have been made on the ancient frigate which has been found during dredging operations off Havre jetty.

The old ship is in a wonderful state of preservation, owing to having been protected from the action of the sea by the sand and shingle, in which it is buried to a depth of eighteen feet.

The divers have had to exercise great care in exploring the interior of the vessel, as the tangled mass of woodwork was likely to cut the air tubes or make them taut.

Two old bombards, or cannons with wide mouths, have been brought to the surface. One is still loaded, and the cannon balls can be seen a few inches within the barrel. In the other cannon a huge conger eel has taken up its residence.

Two flint lock muskets tightly cemented together were also found, and both of them were loaded.

A search among local records shows that during the bombardment of Havre by the Anglo-Dutch fleet in 1759 a small English vessel armed with two bombards was sunk by the fire from the French forts.

Speculation is rife as to whether the sunken vessel is the English ship of war that was sunk during that engagement, or whether it was a vessel belonging to the French fleet.

Abashed by the Inquisitive Small Boy.

From The Philadelphia Record.

She is of the nouvelle riche, the wife of a Philadelphia contractor who has made a great deal of money in a very short time. She has a passion for jewels, and her red fingers are covered with rings. She sat on the porch of an Atlantic City hotel with her hands extended stiffly in order the better to display her treasures, when she was approached by a little boy, the son of a woman of moderate circumstances, but of good social connections, who was staying at the same hotel. The boy gazed wonderingly at the rings with their sparkling stones, and then with his big blue eyes wide open he asked: "Mrs. Blank, is your husband a burglar?" Mrs. Blank shrugged her shoulders coldly and said: "No, he ain't." "Well, I just thought I'd ask," remarked the infant terrible. "I never saw a lady with so many rings and mamma said to have one just like that green one you is wearing you must be home and night and work."

PATRIOTISM MISAPPLIED.

Lowering of Mr. Armstrong's British Flag a Disgrace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an American who has lived several years in England and always received kindness and courtesy from the English and Scotch, I have read with surprise and disgust of the interference of our American soldiers with Mr. Armstrong's flag. Such things as this make us ridiculous in the eyes of all sensible people. Mr. Armstrong, a Scotchman, hangs out the Union Jack in courtesy to the American people who are celebrating the Fourth of July, and is ordered to take it down. Refusing, it is hauled down by soldiers without his leave. Such a thing could not have taken place in any other country in the world, unless it should have happened that the two countries were at war with one another. It seems to me that a foreigner pays our country the highest compliment when he hangs out his own flag in celebration of our independence.

On the day of Queen Victoria's death I hung out my American flag at half mast from the window of my London residence. It was the only American flag in the whole street. On many other occasions I have flung the American flag to the London breeze, and so have hundreds of other Americans in London. We are never told to take it down. On the contrary our English friends like us for doing it. We put it out in times of British victories and half-mast it at times of public sorrow.

I believe I am a good American, but I feel ashamed that in my country such "patriots" as those at Whitestone are allowed to disgrace the American people and turn us into a laughing-stock before the world.

ELIZABETH BANKS.

New York, July 5, 1904.

Mr. Armstrong Explains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To avoid being incorrectly quoted, and with a desire that my motive for hoisting a British flag on my house at Whitestone, L. I., on the Fourth of July, be not misinterpreted by the American people, I will ask you to kindly grant me space sufficient to say:

I hoisted the British flag (my national colors) in honor of the day, and with a desire to participate in the celebration, from a purely American standpoint, and in doing so was actuated by the most kindly, unselfish, and sincere spirit toward America and the American people.

Regarding the statement that I declined the offer of an American flag to float side by side with my flag, will say, the citizen making the protest stipulated that the British flag be taken down or an American flag be hoisted over it.

It affords me pleasure to note the article in your columns under the headline "Day Celebrated in London," and to say I share with those great men in every particular their views on the celebration of the Fourth of July.

I have no hesitancy in saying that the incident is not regarded by me as a breach of international etiquette, knowing it to be the instigation of a few irresponsible individuals, and my principal regret is that an American soldier should have allowed himself to be so ill-advised.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

New York, July 6, 1904.

Indorses Cleveland Sentiments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with much interest the letter of your correspondent, "Another Republican," in your issue of to-day on "Why he favored Cleveland," and am in hearty accord with his sentiments.

I think he has given nine very good reasons for the nomination and election of Grover Cleveland. May that doubly-to-be-wished-for event come to pass. "Let us have peace." E. F. S. H.

Montclair, N. J., July 5, 1904.

Baron Suyematsu on Intervention.

From the London Times.

PARIS, June 19.—The Temps publishes a statement made to one of its representatives, M. Georges Villiers, by Baron Suyematsu, in the course of which that Japanese statesman said:

"Supposing for a moment that a Power which is at the same time a friend of Russia and a friend of Japan wished to try to put an end to a war which does honor to both adversaries, and is exceptionally sanguinary, I do not believe that my country would refuse to listen to it. The Russians have categorically rejected in advance the idea of an amicable intervention. Our refusal, on the other hand, is not so absolute. On condition that the vital interests for the defence of which we have taken up arms were safeguarded we would listen to words of peace spoken by a loyal friend."

M. Villiers adds that Baron Suyematsu completed this important statement by affirming that Japan was determined to do everything in her power to secure the neutrality of China.

After expressing his satisfaction at finding that the French sympathy for Russia involved no hostility, mistrust, or personal antipathy toward the Japanese, Baron Suyematsu said: "We should remember two things. One is that Japan has never injured France, and the other is that France has never injured Japan—so let us look forward with confidence to better days."

Clothing as Physical Records.

From The London Telegraph.

An excellent illustration of the value of records has been afforded lately regarding the question of physical degeneracy. A firm in the North of England has compared the measurements for clothing made two generations ago with those of to-day, the results going to show that chest and hip measurements are now three inches on the average more than they were sixty years ago. The same conclusion is reached by the experience of the ready-made clothiers. These facts, whatever may be their generality, do not quite dispose of the question of degeneracy. They are what we should expect from the more abundant and cheaper food of the people, their better housing and improved sanitary surroundings; but the testimony regarding the unfitness of recruits and progressive lack of stamina in town, and especially manufacturing, populations cannot be disregarded.

Mary Anderson Sings Again.

From The London Express.

"Let me sing once more at the People's Palace," said Mme. de Navarro. On the night of June 24 she had her wish, and the same Mary Anderson we used to know twenty years ago sang to 2,000 people, so that the poor lads and lasses of the teeming East End may have sweetness and light by the furtherance of the club settlements.

She wore no wreath of roses; only a simple gown of pure white, and her hair just simply done—its own ornament.

Once during the evening she really ceased to be Mary Anderson. That was when she "read" the murder scene in "Macbeth." She was both characters. She introduced the reading by sitting in a very large chair and quietly telling the audience about her enthusiasm for Shakespeare—a strikingly new thing for an actress to do.

Protected the Judge.

From The Detroit Free Press.

After the jury in a Texas case had listened to the charge of the court and gone to their room to deliberate upon the verdict, one of the twelve went right to the point by saying: "That thar' Pike Muldrow orter to be convicted on gen'ral principles. He's bad as they make 'em."

As the hum of approval went around a weasened little juror said: "I heerd that Pike guv' it out that he'd go gunnin' fur us, if we sent him up, jes' soon's he got out, an' fur the Jedge, too."

"We must pertect the Jedge," they agreed, and the verdict was "Not guilty."

How an Italian Obtained Microbes.

From The London News.

When in Rome, it is said, we should do as the Romans do, but some of them do such odd things. There is Dr. Camargue, who lately hired a number of women, presented them with long shirts, and bade them parade the streets of the Eternal City for the space of one hour. On their return he examined the garments, on which he found numerous microbes, including the bacilli of influenza, typhoid fever, and tetanus.

WHO IS RUNNING B. R. T.?

"No One with Working Knowledge of Railroad," Says Regular Patron.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's story of the trouble over the payment of double fares on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines, THE TIMES quotes an "Inspector" as saying: "The public ain't running the B. R. T." As a patron of that system it seems to me a pertinent query to ask who is running it—in the ordinary road sense of the word "running."

The larger details probably concern the courts, if our State Railroad Commission is to be forever useless. I refer to the charging of 10 cents for a ride much shorter than the Manhattan Elevated gives for 5 cents, and to the fact that on the Culver and Bath Beach lines stops are made only at certain points, yet no stations or shelters are provided at these points. Recently a suit was decided against the company for damages caused by there being no provisions for a platform on which to alight at a stopping point on the Culver line. At this and other points conditions remain unchanged, and passengers alight at the risk of their limbs.

But it is the minor details which are really the important factors in running a railroad that justify one in asking if any person is "running" the system. At both ends of the bridge I have heard arguments between guards and platform men as to the destination of trains about to leave, and in one instance the guards on the train had to inquire of the motorman before they could agree on what destination to announce to the passengers. At the Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street station it is almost impossible to get any information about trains. The platform men have apparently agreed on a set answer, "Dunno." Recently, at night, after waiting half an hour for a train at this station a car was sent in from the yards. A dispute then arose between the conductor and motorman as to its destination, and at least twice the car was filled and vacated according to the announcements made by the conductor or the motorman, who finally referred the matter to the dispatcher's office.

I have seen trains leave this station without signals from the guards, and remember seeing the platform man running to reach the signal bell to give a train permission to start, finally ringing the bell as the train was leaving the station. At Thirty-ninth Street I had to step off a moving train because the guard was asleep and the motorman started the train without a signal. At Fort Hamilton Avenue the motorman stopped a car recently in such a position that we had to step down into a ditch, and the guard could not get the motorman's attention in order to have the car moved. I could multiply these instances, but believe these are enough to show that no one with a working knowledge of a railroad is "running the Brooklyn Rapid Transit." BOROUGH PARK.

Brooklyn, July 5, 1904.

USE OF FIRE-PROOFED WOOD.

Question of Its Safety Calls for Careful Consideration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent the letter of Mr. Henry Ives Cobb, architect, protesting against the contemplated change in the New York Building Code, relative to the use of so-called fire-proofed wood for all buildings over seventy-five feet high, I wish to heartily indorse the same. No one desires to conserve the safety of human life more than the members of the architectural profession, but it might be wise to pause and consider whether the present proposed change will accomplish this.

In a recent transaction attention was called to the difference in prices quoted for so-called fire-proofed wood. In one case it was asserted that the process was complete and that the wood was thoroughly impregnated; in the other that the wood, while being apparently fire-proofed, was not so in reality.

The query arises whether the technical adherence to the requirements of the proposed change might not practically result in making buildings less safe because of the natural desire to use the cheapest quality of so-called fire-proofed wood, thus establishing a false sense of security which might not stand the test of actual trial. It would seem the part of wisdom to eliminate the use of all wood, so far as possible; and where this is impracticable to minimize it to such an extent and place it in such positions that its use will not jeopardize human safety.

I join most earnestly in hoping that this matter will be thoroughly investigated so that the wisest course for the prevention of spread of fire may be adopted.

GEORGE MARTIN HUSS.

New York, July 5, 1904.

Brave If Impetuous.

From The Chicago News.

They had been acquainted only thirty minutes by the clock.

"Will you marry me?" he asked.

"Sir!" she exclaimed. "What do you take me for?"

"For the better—even though I should get the worst of it," he replied.

CHILDHOOD SCENES.

I.—In the Swing.

Up in the orchard boughs I fly
And then swing softly low,
Up nearly to the bright blue sky
That peeps at me below.

I know where in the bloomy tree
A robin has her nest.
She has no fear to show to me
The treasure 'neath her breast.

II.—The Bluebird's Nest.

Children who are mild and good,
And do everything they should!
Birds and beasts and tiny things,
Butterflies with diamond wings,
All will love a little child
Who is ever good and mild.

Softly follow, sister dear!
In the mossy orchard near,
A bluebird her nest has made,
Hungry nestlings, unafraid—
Children they, and children we!
Swing within the apple tree.

III.—A Wish.

Mother, sing a merry song!
Sing to children three,
Edmund, Rose and Claribel,
Clustered at your knee.

"Light fails, voice and bird are still,
Dew is on the flow'r,
Breeze and children leave their play,
Stars shine in each bower.

"'Smile on, little, sleeping birds—
Stars they pace the skies,
With their silent, silver feet,
Till the dawn arise."

Drowsy grow the azure eyes,
Gold locks on your knee.
Mother, sing a merry song!
Sing to children three.

IV.—Budding.

The wren within her nest
Sings she that home is best,
(I heard her note,) at morn,
The nest was left forlorn!

And now I surely know
The roads that I must go,
The words that I must say,
The deeds upon my way.

And year all after
Seems Love, a rosy hour,
Yet the wren in her bower
Sang she that home was best.

E. B. C.

IF YOU DON'T KNOW, ASK A BRIDGE COP

To Him Everybody Looks Like an Interrogation Point.

BUSY LITTLE POST TWELVE

The Three Policemen There Are Lawyers, Doctors, Bankers, and City Directories, and Don't Mind It.

The three Brooklyn Bridge policemen who have been doing duty on Post 12 for many years became greatly excited yesterday over a rumor to the effect that a new house was to be erected on their post. These policemen, Harry Smith, Jimmy Carroll, and Charley Schilp, have always been proud of the fact that they are able to send in clean reports every day. Any of the three is in a position to swear that there are no gambling houses on their post, and all of them admit that they have never been called upon to raid a poolroom on Post 12. Post 12, however, is the busiest post in Greater New York, while at the same time it is the smallest post to be found in any precinct in the city. As there is only one house on the post, the policemen had cause to become excited yesterday when they heard that another house was to be built there.

"But where can they build it?" argued Schilp. "The entire post is only fifteen feet long, and we have a house on it already. It's more, though, than Gallagher can say for Post 14 out there on the footpath, ain't it, Harry."

"That's true," replied Policeman Smith, "but I wonder why we're getting another building on this post. First thing you know they'll be having a theatre here and a church."

"But where did the new house story come from?" said Carroll.

"Blessed if I know," answered Schilp.

"Mebbe they mean a new telephone booth," suggested Policeman Smith. "As this telephone booth at the Manhattan end of the bridge is the only building on Post 12 it may mean that we are to have an emergency hospital here, or it may be we are to have an information bureau."

"Information bureau!" exclaimed the other policemen in chorus. "Why, we have one now."

"But," argued Schilp, "the city don't pay fares of people that's broke like we do, so I think it's a bank we need more than anything else."

"And they don't buy new city directories like we do," replied Carroll. "If we had a bank and a new information bureau for the use of the public I would be able to save some of my salary. I paid out last week $1.65 for street directories alone, not to count what I loaned to shop girls who forgot pocketbooks. Call up some one on the 'phone and find out if we are really going to have another house built on Post Twelve."

The telephone bell tingled, Schilp put his ear to the receiver and asked a few questions, then turning to the others he said:

"It's only a rumor started by some woman who recovered a lost pocketbook."

Two of the policemen then went back to the police station and Schilp resumed his patrol, walking from the telephone booth to the foot of the bridge stairway. He had only made one lap when a well-dressed young woman approached and said:

"Excuse me, officer, but I live in—"

"Here's a nickel," said the guardian of Post 12, and as the girl accepted it she remarked that she would pay it back the next time she visited New York.

"I know what they want before they ask," remarked the policeman. "I've paid over thirty carfares since the Fourth of July, but the city don't stake me to what I pay out. Since I've been on Post 12 I've purchased over 300 street directories and I've given up money for ice water for people who faint here every day. People come up here and—"

"Excuse me, officer," interrupted an elderly man; "I am from Texas, and I would like to borrow your lead pencil for a minute to write down the address of a friend in Brooklyn. I got lost over there yesterday, and—"

"Here's a pencil, but hand it back please," said the policeman. "That's the ninth pencil I bought to-day. Women walked away with the other eight."

"Officer," said a big tall woman, who got off a trolley car, "will you make that conductor give me a transfer from Brooklyn to Fourth Avenue?"

"I can't," said Schilp. "The Brooklyn lines do not transfer to the New York lines," and when he turned to tell another woman the location of the Fifth National Bank the man from Texas disappeared with the pencil.

Then came several who wanted to be directed to various addresses in Brooklyn, and finally a tall, thin man walked up.

"Officer," he said, "I want you to get a chair for my wife. She's tired out. Been on the go all day, and she's going to wait here for a friend. One chair will do."

"My dear Sir, I haven't got any chairs," remarked Schilp, "The last one I had for a woman who fainted was borrowed from the drug store."

"Can I have a chew of tobacco, officer?" asked an old man who next approached, and Schilp accommodated him, remarking: "I don't mind buying tobacco for the public, but I draw the line on cigarettes."

"Did you see a black dotted veil lying around here?" asked a short stout woman. "I'm now sure I left it in the trolley. It was a Fulton Street car, and it's just started back to Brooklyn."

The man on Post Twelve jumped into the telephone booth, called up the Brooklyn booth, and told the policeman there to look for a black veil on a Fulton Street car. Ten minutes later the veil was brought to the Manhattan end of the Bridge.

"Why don't they have parlor cars on those Brooklyn trolley lines?" was the next question fired at the policeman, and he quickly answered:

"Search me."

"Officer," shouted a little woman excitedly, "did you find 125 yards of red silk ribbon?"

"No ma'am," answered Post Twelve, "where did you lose it?"

"I don't know where I lost it," she said. "If I knew that I wouldn't ask you."

"Oh, yes," said the policeman, when the woman had gone, "we give lawyers' advice in domestic troubles, serve as physicians when folks are hurt, are asked to cash checks, loan money, furnish writing paper and pencils, use up three or four handkerchiefs a week on fainting women, give away tobacco, recover lost articles, and stand for abuse because we have no ice water for the thirsty. But we'd like the public to distinctly understand that we will not loan out umbrellas in stormy weather."

ROOSEVELT RESIDENCE SOLD.

Dr. Deane Buys Madison Avenue House Formerly Occupied by President.

The dwelling 689 Madison Avenue, on the southeast corner of Sixty-second Street, at one time the residence of President Roosevelt and his sister, now Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Cowles, has been sold by the latter to Dr. Henry F. Deane.

The house is four stories in height and stands on a lot 25 by 73. Mrs. Cowles bought it in 1886 for $50,000. The present selling price has not been made public. The sale was negotiated by Tucker, Speyers & Co. and Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.

REAL ESTATE DEALER HURT.

Brooklyn Man Found Unconscious in Cortlandt Street Areaway.

Benjamin Hinchman, sixty-two years old, of No. 132 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, was found unconscious in the cellarway at No. 51 Cortlandt Street, last night. There was a big cut over his forehead and Surgeon Saunders, who took him to the Hudson Street Hospital, said that the man was suffering from a slight concussion of the brain. Mr. Hinchman is a real estate broker at No. 141 Broadway, and a member of the Royal Arcanum, Bedford Council No. 630, in Brooklyn.

The place where he was found is attached to a saloon, but the surgeon said there was no sign of liquor on the patient. He is supposed to have fallen down the stairs from the sidewalk. His gold watch, bank book, and money were all found intact on his person. It is believed he will be all right in a few days.

STRANGER PAID THEIR FINES.

Thought Fight of Iron Molder and Longshoreman Worth $10.

With faces black and blue, eyes closed or nearly so, and one man's nose plainly showing the impression of the other's teeth, John J. Elliott, 6 feet tall, iron molder of Newburg, N. Y., and George Williams, 5 feet 6 inches, longshoreman, of 13 Bowery, faced each other with all rough courtesy before Magistrate Mayo in the Essex Market Court yesterday, while a host of admirers looked on anxious to learn their fate. It was the aftermath of a prize fight, witnessed by more than 200 men on the Pike Street pier Tuesday midnight, an hour when the police are busy changing shifts, and when there is nobody else abroad likely to interfere with such an entertainment. But it was lucky for the Bowery boy that Detectives Johnson and McCarthy of the Madison Street Police Station happened that way while their comrades in uniform were still trying doors up street. After they had summoned the reserves, and they had charged the cheering throng to arrest the fighters, he had to be taken to Gouverneur Hospital in an ambulance, the surgeon having dressed his adversary's lesser hurts at the station house. At the moment that the police broke through the impromptu ring Williams was flat on his back taking short quick bites at the Newburg fighter's face, arms, and body, while Elliott was pummeling him with an even piston rod swing in marked contrast to the irregular blows which Williams shot up at him in accompaniment to his masticatory efforts.

It was told in court how the men at their first introduction in a Bowery saloon just one week before had, after a friendly discussion, fought a draw in a back room. After this preliminary trial of each other's mettle, the fight which was so near a finish was arranged and the tip was passed, Elliott coming down the river on purpose on Tuesday. Magistrate Mayo fined them $5 apiece, which was paid by a man who said he was well pleased with the investment.

It is rumored he saw the fight.

MAYOR VIOLATED OWN ORDERS.

Fined $5 for Riding Bicycle on Sidewalk in Stamford.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 6.—Mayor Charles H. Leeds was one of eighteen persons arraigned in the city court to-day for riding bicycles on sidewalks. The Mayor paid a fine of $5 and costs.

Recently the Mayor instructed the police to stop the practice of riding on the sidewalks, and not long afterward one of the officers reported to the Chief of Police that he had seen the Mayor riding on a sidewalk near the Mayor's residence in the outskirts of the city. Mayor Leeds admitted that he had been in the habit of riding on the sidewalk near his home.

HIS MUSIC A DECOY.

Man Thrummed Wife's Favorite Opera Until He Found Her.

Anthony Sperner, a professional guitar player, who lives at 613 East Sixteenth Street, New York City, went through Adams Street, West New York, N. J., yesterday playing a favorite air from the opera "Romeo and Juliet" on his guitar. He hoped that his music would reach the ears of his wife, who, he says, left home some time ago with James Ragnia, taking their child with them and also $120, all there was in the house. The opera had always been a favorite with his wife.

While playing he kept his eyes on each house as he passed, and soon saw the face of his wife appear at a window in one of the houses. The face remained only for a moment, and then was withdrawn, but Sperner saw it. He immediately ceased playing and made for the office of Recorder Murphy, who issued a warrant for the arrest of the woman and Ragnia. An officer returned to the house with Sperner to serve the warrants, but the couple had disappeared over the back fence, taking the child with them. The police are now looking for them.

WOMAN STOPS RUNAWAY TEAM.

Drops Bundles, Just Bought, to Save Children at Play.

Mrs. Frederick J. Blackshaw, who is the wife of a Jersey City policeman, received many compliments yesterday for the courage she displayed in stopping a team of runaway horses on Monticello Avenue.

The horses were frightened by the explosion of a torpedo that some boys had placed on the trolley track. Mrs. Blackshaw, who had been on a shopping expedition, had her arms filled with bundles when she saw the frightened horses swerve toward the sidewalk at a point where several children were playing. Dropping her bundles, she sprang forward and seized the horses by the bridle and, although she was dragged about 200 feet, she finally succeeded in bringing the animals to a standstill.

HERTZEL MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Rabbis Honor Leader of the Zionist Movement.

The convention of the Association of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States was continued yesterday at the Theological Seminary, 156 Henry Street, and the association elected the following officers: President, Rabbi A. G. Lesser of Cincinnati; First Vice President, Rabbi S. Margolius of Boston; Second Vice President, B. Abrahamowitz of New York; Treasurer, Rabbi Ginsburg of Rochester, N. Y., and Secretary, Rabbi Israelite of Chelsea, Mass.

The convention passed resolutions of regret at the death of Dr. Theodore Hertzel, leader of the Zionist movement, and at the conclusion of the day's session the rabbis marched in a body to the synagogue of the Congregation Anshe Suvalk, where memorial services were held by Rabbi Ridwos of Chicago. The services were held under the auspices of the Misrachi, the orthodox Zionists.

STEAMER KIDNAPPED A BOY.

Had Fallen Asleep on Board in Troy and Woke Up Here.

A neatly clad boy, who said he was very hungry, wandered into the Elizabeth Street Police Station last night, and told Sergt. Harry Murray that he would like a place to sleep, as he was tired. He gave his name as Joseph Hank, 14 years old, and said his home was at 93 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

With several other boys he went aboard the steamer City of Troy, at Troy, Tuesday evening last, and sat down unobserved and fell asleep, and was left there by his companions. When he woke up he was on his way to this city. He had wandered about the city all day, and said he would like to be sent home. He declared that he did not run away.

The Sergeant sent for a substantial meal, which the lad devoured, topping it off with a whole pineapple. Then he was sent to the Children's Society rooms for the night as a vagrant, to be disposed of in the Children's Court this morning.

Hebrew Free Loan Report.

The Hebrew Free Loan Association at 321 Grand Street, which makes loans to borrowers irrespective of creed or nationality in sums of from $5 to $200 without charge, reports that during the six months ended July 1, 1904, they loaned to 6,962 persons $161,960, being an average of $23.25 to each person, and collected $161,871.

Summer Courses at Columbia.

The Summer sessions of Columbia University, the fifth in the history of the university, opened yesterday to continue until Aug. 17. It is not thought that the number of students will be as large this year as in some other years. The total number of students will be nearly 1,000.

REVEL OF LIGHTNING DAZZLES THE BRONX

Big Factory Building Burned—Many Shocked While Watching.

HUNDREDS THROWN TO GROUND

Nobody Seriously Hurt—Another Hot Day Followed by a Cooling Rain—Several Prostrations Reported.

After a day that was cooler, officially, by several degrees than Tuesday, but which, nevertheless, was uncomfortable enough to the ordinary mortal who has to get along without the authoritative consolation found in Weather Bureau records, a thunderstorm that made some racket and did some damage swept the city last evening. After that it was cooler by several degrees.

According to the Weather Bureau man, the mercury climbed to its highest point, 85, at 3 P. M. At 6 o'clock, after a fresh breeze, it was at 79. An hour later it was at 80, but the thunderstorm brought it down again to 76 at 8 P. M.

While the thunderstorm which swept the northern part of the city early yesterday evening was at its height, the four-story factory building at 484-486-488 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, occupied by woodwork manufacturers, was struck by lightning, set ablaze, and destroyed, causing a damage estimated at $25,000 and threatening surrounding lumber yards and factories. The building was full of inflammable material. The largest of the concerns in the place were the Manhattan Wood Working Company, the Bronx Carved Moulding Company, and the firm of M. F. O'Neill & Co. Only a few minutes before the blaze occurred hundreds of men had been at work in the place.

The lightning struck a fifteen-foot steel skylight on the roof, and ran down a huge shaft used for dumping shavings and extending from the roof to an interior courtyard. On its way down the bolt made zigzag journeys into each floor, sprinkling fire everywhere.

M. F. O'Neill was alone in the building at the time. He was busy over his books in the office on the ground floor, when he felt the building rock on its foundations and was blinded by sheets of flame which seemed to come from all directions at the same time. He was knocked down and stunned for a second by the shock, as well as blinded by the flash, but picked himself up, ran out and called the firemen.

When the first firemen arrived upon the scene the entire building was in flames. The firemen put forth all their efforts toward saving surrounding buildings, and were aided greatly by the downpour. The fire lasted two hours.

The firemen did their work before a large crowd to the accompaniment of a constant cannonade of thunder and in the light of frequent flashes of lightning.

In the meantime the lightning was playing pranks all over the neighborhood. When the crowd was largest it struck an iron trolley pole at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Morris Avenue. All about the pole there was a crowd watching the fire. When the lightning struck the pole it was with a shock and a flash that completely blinded and stunned everybody. About the top of the pole there was a halo of flame, from which serpentine flashes zigzagged in all directions with a hissing sound. Then a sheet of flame ran down the pole to the ground. Just at the moment when men and women, who until then had been held fascinated by the fiery display, were about to set out on a stempede for safety, the wet ground became charged with electricity. Hundreds in the crowd were thrown to the pavement, dragging others with them. For a moment there was a lot of confusion.

As far as could be learned only one person was hurt to any extent. That was John Everett, a youth living at 763 East One Hundred and Thirty first Street. He was badly shocked and slightly burned. When the trolley officials heard of what had happened they sent the repair wagon and ordered the wires cut. As a result traffic was blocked for upward of an hour.

Chief Croker, Coroner O'Gorman, and the latter's brother, Joseph F. O'Gorman, were chatting quietly in front of a doorway leading to the interior courtyard when the gate was suddenly knocked open by the firemen's streams. The trio were knocked off their feet and were drenched.

The city received some relief yesterday after the terrific heat of Tuesday, through a cool westerly breeze. Every one agreed, however, that the day was hot enough. The heat caused several prostrations. The list reported to the police is:

AUSTIN, DANIEL, seventy years old, of 996 Sixth Avenue; overcome in Central Park, and removed to the Presbyterian Hospital.

COSTELLO, THOMAS, forty years old, of 601 First Avenue; overcome by heat at 600 Third Avenue, and sent to the Presbyterian Hospital.

LEVY, LOUIS, fifty-six years old, of 69 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; overcome at West and Jay Streets, and removed to his home.

REGAN, JOHN, sixty-five years old, of 6 Spring Street; overcome at Wall and South Streets, and removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

RUDOW, HUGH, twenty-seven years old, of 258 West Sixty-fifth Street; overcome by heat at Twenty-ninth Street and the North River; treated and left for home.

All of the charitable organizations in the city which look after the welfare of the poor during the Summer by giving them medical aid, excursions, and ice were kept busy yesterday. The parks and the steamboats running to the beaches were eagerly sought again yesterday. Battery Park, with its comparatively small space and its fine breezes, attracted people from all over the city. The "Keep Off the Grass" signs have been removed.

Several "lunch clubs" composed of young women who work in down-town offices, and who find it too hot to eat in restaurants, took possession of the grass in Battery Park at noon yesterday. All of them had small baskets, which in many cases were left filled while the girls lunched on ice cream and soda.

FINAL TAX ASSESSMENTS.

Swearing Off on Personal Property Makes Large Decrease.

Some prominent names figure in the reductions in personal taxes by which $3,964,887,506 of the original assessment was wiped out, leaving the total of personal property subject to taxation after the swearing off $625,078,878. The figures shown in the following table are the first and final assessments for 1904 on personal property of some of the best known New Yorkers. The decrease is marked in the cases of the Vanderbilt family. In the cases of several of the family the figures are the same in both instances; this is also true of Mr. Carnegie, ex-Mayor Low, and Russell Sage.

	First A'ssment.	Final A'ssment.
Jane Armour	$100,000	$29,000
John Jacob Astor	2,000,000	300,000
Robert Bacon	250,000	100,000
Cecil Baring	50,000	50,000
Hugo Baring	.....	10,000
August Belmont	350,000	100,000
Oliver Belmont	200,000	200,000
James Gordon Bennett	.....	200,000
Mary E. Blerstadt	300,000	300,000
Cornelius Bliss	100,000	100,000
Cornelius Bliss, Jr.	.....	5,000
Emanuel Bloomingdale	.....	500
Lyman Bloomingdale	50,000	10,000
Matilda Bruce	250,000	250,000
Jacob Cantor	.....	2,500
Andrew Carnegie	5,000,000	5,000,000
John G. Carlisle	.....	5,000
Joseph Cassidy	.....	10,000
Joseph Choate	250,000	250,000
Henry Clews	150,000	75,000
William P. Clyde	100,000	150,000
W. Bourke Cockran	50,000	50,000
Alfred Vanderbilt	1,500,000	250,000
Alice Vanderbilt	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cornelius Vanderbilt	250,000	150,000
Elsie F. Vanderbilt	100,000	100,030
Frederick W. Vanderbilt	2,000,000	2,000,000
George W. Vanderbilt	1,000,000	50,000
Grace Vanderbilt	100,000	10,000
Reginald Vanderbilt	350,000	20,000
Virginia Vanderbilt, (non-resident)	1,000,000	25,000
William K. Vanderbilt	1,000,000	1,000,000
William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.	500,000	25,000
Charles T. Murphy	.....	5,000
J. Pierpont Morgan	800,000	800,000
Russell Sage	2,000,000	1,500,000
Jacob H. Schiff	900,000	900,000
Seth Low	87,000	87,000

"RAINY DAY MIKE" ARRESTED.

Wife, Too—Their Hand Organ Too Bad Even for Coney.

The Italian organ grinder known as "Rainy Day Mike," accompanied by his aged wife, appeared on Surf Avenue, Coney Island, last night. They planted themselves near the entrance to one of the big amusement places. They had their squeaky little hurdygurdy with them, and it was wheezing out "The Good Old Summer Time" in tubercular coughs when Policeman Gessig of the Coney Island Station came along.

"Hey!" said the policeman. "That music would give a man the willies. I can stand for healthy merry-go-rounds, but I don't like them operas with the measles. You and your wife will have to come to the police station."

Mike's pleadings were of no avail. He and his wife were hustled away to the police station. She said her name was Margaret Gonolli, and Mike said that each was seventy-five years old.

"Me-a sick!" he wailed. "Me-a poor! Me-a sick!"

"Me-a sick, too," chimed in his wife.

The ambulance suregeon came. Then the matron of the station house found $172 in banknotes and a bag filled with small coin, in the woman's garments. She also found a stiletto. In "Mike's" pockets, $60 was found. The ambulance surgeon said the woman was suffering from a disease of the eyes and that the man was suffering from general debility. Both were taken to the Coney Island Emergency Hospital as prisoners, charged with begging.

"What about me org.?" asked "Mike," as he was being led away.

"That's too far gone for the hospital," answered the policeman, "we'll send it to the Morgue."

VANDERBILT TO CLOSE ROAD.

It Ran Through His Success Lake Park —Will Build a New One.

MINEOLA, July 6.—Walter Franklin, William H. S. Smith, and Carman S. Langdon, the Commissioners appointed by County Judge Seabury to consider the application of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., for a discontinuance of the road running through his property and along Lake Success, met at the Allan Hotel to-day and rendered a decision in favor of Mr. Vanderbilt, on the ground that the road is useless and unnecessary.

The road runs from the Great Neck road on the east to the Hyde Park road on the south. Mr. Vanderbilt originally appealed to the Highway Commissioners to have the road abolished, but his application was denied because of the public opposition to it. A number of persons living in the vicinity of Lake Success testified that the road was useful and necessary, and that it made a fine pleasure drive. It was also set forth that the road had been recognized as a highway and had been looked after and repaired by the Highway Commissioners.

Mr. Vanderbilt some time ago offered to pay $50,000 for the right of way on the road now ordered closed. He says now that he will build a macadamized road from the Lakeville road to the Hyde Park road for the benefit of the public. Mr. Vanderbilt was present to-day when the decision was given. He thanked the Commissioners and gave a check to defray the expenses of the inquiry.

HOTEL EMPIRE AT AUCTION.

To be Sold in the New York Real Estate Salesroom.

Investors and dealers in real estate are looking forward to the sale of the Hotel Empire property, which is announced to take place at noon on July 10, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway. The building is a seven and nine story brick and stone structure, occupying the entire block in Sixty-third Street, fronting on the little park known as Empire Square, between Broadway and Columbus Avenue, the size of the plot being 128.2 by 116 by 75.9. Joseph P. Day is the auctioneer, and offers the property to foreclose a mortgage held by the Union Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn against the Rogers estate. The Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated trains pass the building, which is also convenient to the Fifty-ninth and Sixty-sixth Street stations of the subway.

The hotel is one of the two largest parcels of real estate sold at auction this year, the other being the Bennett Building, which also was sold by Mr. Day.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The sailing of the Deutschland and the Lorraine to-day and the arrival of the Baltic are among the episodes which interest society. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has left Garrisons and has gone to Newport and Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are also to go to-day.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are due in New York next week. They will go directly to Newport.

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On the Teutonic, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, were booked Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bell, F. H. Beach, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. D. Morgan Hildreth, F. E. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. David Fulton Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod.

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Mrs. Henry D. Brookman, Mr. and Mrs. Amory Sibley Carhart, H. Ray Miller, Mr. and Mrs. George L. McCurdy, and Dr. and Mrs. De Roaldes of New Orleans are among those who are booked to sail on the Lorraine for Havre to-day.

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The largest list will be taken out by the Deutschland. Among the names well known in society booked are Robert L. Cutting, Andrew A. Bibby, Charles C. Bull, Chauncey B. Blair, F. M. Carnegie, Capt. Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore, Mrs. Smith Hollands McKim, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Johnson, Miss Grace Ruggles, and Miss Louise Johnson, Sir Tatton Sykes, Lady Sykes, Count Taube, and Countess Taube, L. S. Tuckerman, Mrs. J. N. Winslow, and Alan D. Wood and Mrs. Balla of Smith.

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Mr. and Mrs. S. Reynolds Hitt have gone to Bar Harbor for the Summer. They are the guests of Representative and Mrs. R. R. Hitt. Mrs. S. Reynolds Hitt was Miss Grey of New York.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Crawford Chenoweth will leave Sea Girt shortly for Saratoga and Canada.

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Mrs. James B. Haggin and Miss Mabel McAfee, who arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., will spend a part of the Summer at Green Hills, Ky.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane will go to Par Harbor for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Kane are building a cottage there.

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The engagement has been announced of Miss Ella F. Knowlton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eben J. Knowlton of 87 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, to Arthur N. Peck of 500 Madison Avenue.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 6.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, who have been traveling in Europe since early Spring, arrived here to-day and are at their Summer residence, Gray Crag.

Mrs. John R. Drexel arrived to-night at her villa at Ochre Point.

Baron von Plessen and Hans Carl von Winterfeld of Germany are at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Mrs. Frederick P. Garretson gave a luncheon at Touro Manor. Dinners were given this evening by Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier.

N. Y. University's Summer School.

The tenth annual Summer school of New York University opened yesterday with an enrollment of 150 students, one-half of whom are women. The majority of those enrolled are teachers, with a sprinkling of lawyers and clergymen. The enrollment is 20 per cent. greater than that of last year, and is the heaviest in the history of the Summer school.

GASOLINE EXPLODES ON AUTO BOAT CHALLENGER

Flier Was Having a Speed Trial on Bowery Bay.

OCCUPANTS LEAP OVERBOARD

Boat Will Be Repaired in Time to Go Abroad to Race for Harmsworth Cup.

An explosion of gasoline in the fast automobile boat, the Challenger, yesterday, came within an ace of damaging the boat so badly as to prevent sending her to Europe this week to compete on July 30 for the Harmsworth Cup. The boat was being tried in a speed test in Bowery Bay and adjacent parts of the East River when a quantity of gasoline that had leaked from the pipe connecting the gasoline tank with the motor exploded in the bottom of the boat directly beneath the engines. Three men were in the boat at the time, Clinton H. Crane, the yacht designer, who designed the hull of the Challenger; Carlton R. Mabley of the firm of Smith & Mabley, automobile manufacturers, and the builders of the boat, and a mechanic. They were uninjured, although as soon as the gasoline exploded, sending a great flash of fire high in the air, the occupants leaped into the water. The boat then was about 200 feet off the pier at North Beach.

The ferryboat Bronx was just leaving her pier for East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, but at the noise of the explosion and the sight of the three men leaping into the water the Captain of the ferryboat drew up to the swimming men and they were pulled aboard by the crew. The fire hose of the ferryboat was then brought out, and, running up close to the burning automobile boat, a stream of water was turned upon the blazing hull, and in a short time the flames were extinguished. The boat was then towed by a launch to the Smith & Mabley boatbuilding shops, at the foot of East Eighty-third Street.

Mr. Mabley said last night that he could not explain the exact nature of the accident, but the cause of the leak will be carefully investigated to-day. Mr. Crane looked the hull over after the flames were put out, and stated that the boat was not seriously damaged, and that, with a few alterations, she can be shipped to England on Saturday, as originally intended. The interior woodwork was badly scorched, and some of the beams probably will have to be replaced. The boat had done very well before the accident, coming fully up to the expectations of her designer and builder, having made on one stretch five miles in eleven minutes. It is stated that the boat is able to do twenty-eight statute miles an hour, which would be better than any automobile boat has yet done. The fastest boat abroad has done about twenty-five miles an hour, while the Standard, which holds the American record, has done twenty-three statute miles an hour.

The challenger is a new boat, having been launched only two weeks ago. In her first attempt for a speed trial at the Columbia Yacht Club last week, she ran against a submerged log, damaging her steering gear, and had to be repaired. This accident prevented the boat being sent to England last Saturday, as had been planned. W. Proctor Smith of the firm of Smith & Mabley, as he is to manage the boat in the coming Harmsworth Cup race. This race will be held in the Solent, near the Isle of Wight, on July 30. It will be the second competition for the cup. The trophy is to autoboats practically what the Gordon Bennett Cup is to automobiles, entries being restricted to three boats from each country. Last year America had no entry, but this year Smith & Mabley made two entries. The smaller boat of the two, the Vingt-et-Un, it has been decided, will not be sent abroad. The Challenger after being repaired last week went to the American Yacht Club last Saturday and then to the Indian Harbor Yacht Club on July 4 to compete in the motor boat races held by those clubs, but owing to the high winds and rough water the Challenger only went once over the course in the Indian Harbor races and then, having shipped so much water, retired from the contest.

The boat is a trifle less than 40 feet long, the maximum length for a Harmsworth Cup competitor, and her horse power is 150, the highest that an autoboat in this country has yet been equipped with, although one is now being built with 175 horse power, but it will be over 60 feet long. Nearly all of the forward part of the boat is occupied with the engine, which is an eight-cylinder motor, and over 40 gallons of gasoline can be carried. If the gasoline tank had blown up there would have been nothing left of the boat, or of any one in it at the time. She was not filled to her full capacity yesterday.

IN THE SHOPS.

There is something brand new in the way of a hammock this year. It is known as the Bohemian, and it is in the nature of a hammock seat. It is like an extra broad hammock cut in two. Where it is cut it is upholstered for a seat, and the other part is drawn together much in the way of the ordinary hammock end, but carried up high to make a back. One sits in this hammock as in an ordinary seat, but it is soft, pliable, and comfortable, and three or four persons may sit in it, leaning or half reclining against the high back. It is on the order of the swing seats that have been made of recent years of wood and bamboo. Different materials are used for upholstering the Bohemian hammocks, wools, and leathers, and the price varies according to the material. One can have a hammock for $12.50, but from that prices may run up to $25 and $30.

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Adjustable go-carts are not new, but in the better qualities they are seldom seen. They are on the order of the wicker baby carriage, and nearly as large. The back can be let down at will and the front part raised for the child to sleep. They vary in price, and a rather elaborate one with much wicker work will cost $35. Upholstered in satin or leather they will cost as high as $50, yet they may be bought as low as $5.50.

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Children's go-carts made of strong materials and convertible into jumping seats hung on a strong spring supported by a frame cost $8 or $8.50, with a house go-cart.

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One of the best toys for the small boy, if his mamma is not afraid to give him anything so realistic, is a hook and ladder cart. This is large and strong, with a high seat in the front. It has two seven-foot adjustable ladders, and costs only $15.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Rose Stahl will make her reappearance here in James Forbes's comedy, "The Chorus Girl," at Keith's Union Square Theatre, prior to the Pacific Coast tour. At the close of the latter she may appear in the London halls.

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A cable message has been received here from J. Fred Zimmerman, Jr., Bertha Galland's manager, announcing that he has made arrangements for the production of "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall" at His Majesty's Theatre, for ten weeks, beginning in September, 1905. Mr. Zimmerman has also secured the rights of a new play in which Miss Galland may appear later.

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William B. Mack, who has been a member of Mrs. Fiske's company, at the Manhattan Theatre for two years, has been re-engaged for next season.

***

Vladimir de Pachmann, the piano virtuoso, has announced that he will make a transcontinental tour of from 80 to 100 concerts in America next season, under the direction of Loudon G. Charlton. He will give three recitals in this city.

Schoolship St. Mary's at Southampton.

Acting Secretary Frederick Johnson of the Board of Education received a cablegram yesterday morning from Southampton announcing the safe arrival there of the school ship St. Mary's with all on board well.

LOCHINVAR AT SEABRIGHT.

Carries Away Miss May Smith in Her Mother's Absence.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 6.—A middle aged woman and two young women registered as Mrs. S. Smith, Miss May Smith, and Miss Dodo Smith at the Seabright Inn ten days ago. A young man came here last week and remained two or three days and it is said he called on the Smith family during his stay. He came here again on the Fourth, and is said to have visited the Smiths again. His name is not known here.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Smith and her younger daughter, who is about seventeen years old, went to New York, leaving Miss May at the inn alone. When they returned last night and went to their rooms they found a note from Miss May to her mother. The note is said to have read something like this:

"Mamma, I am going away and am going to get married. Good-by."

When the note was discovered the younger daughter became greatly excited. Other guests at the inn heard her crying: "Oh, May, come back, come back." Her mother tried to quiet her, but the girl continued to grieve aloud over her sister's disappearance. Mother and daughter this morning took a train for New York.

Mrs. Smith refused to give any information about her missing daughter. Miss May Smith is apparently about twenty-one years old. It is said that she and her sister were educated in Paris, but little information is obtainable about the family here.

MARCONI CO.'S STATEMENT.

Directors Say That Gardner, Who Brings Suit, Is Not a Stockholder of Record.

The Board of Directors of the Marconi Company has authorized the issuance of a statement, in relation to the suit brought by Henry Gardner against the company and its Directors, in which it is said that the complaint has not been served upon the company or upon any of the other defendants, the plaintiff having filed the complaint in court before service. The plaintiff, it is stated, is not a stockholder of record, and has never before been heard of as in any way interested in the company. The charges of mismanagement and insolvency in the Gardner complaint are declared to show that the person who drafted the complaint was entirely without information regarding the affairs of the Marconi Company. The statement concludes:

"The Marconi Company is in the most satisfactory financial condition, having ample funds in its treasury for every purpose. Other than its obligations to make an annual payment to Mr. Edison for four years for his services and inventions, the company has no debts excepting ordinary current accounts aggregating less than $1,000, while the salaries, including the annual payments to Mr. Edison, amount to only about $22,000 a year."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Robert Schwarzenbach.

Robert Schwarzenbach, senior member of the firm of Schwarzenbach, Hubner & Co., silk importers of 472 Broome Street, died in Switzerland on Friday, aged sixty-five years. The deceased was the European representative of the New York house, and was a member of the Silk Association of America and the Chamber of Commerce of this city. He visited this country about a year ago. A son, who lives here, survives him.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM J. AYERS, one of the pioneer men of the Adirondacks, ranking second only to Paul Smith, proprietor of Ayres Hotel, on Lake Duane, died suddenly at Malone, N. Y., this morning of heart failure, aged seventy-one years. Mr. Ayers usually spent his Winters in New York, where his daughter, Mrs. D. Fincke, resides.

IRVING B. LAMSON, nineteen years old, son of Roger Lamson, a resident of Larchmont, died there yesterday of consumption. The younger Mr. Lamson was a yachtsman, and belonged to several clubs. He had just returned from the Adirondacks, where he had spent several months seeking health.

MORGAN REILLY of Montclair died on Tuesday night at his home, 16 Cross Street, from apoplexy. Mr. Reilly came from Ireland nearly half a century ago, and, being a landscape gardener of considerable skill, was employed by the late A. P. Clark. Some time later he went into the milk business and was exceedingly successful. He was a resident of Grove Street for twenty-five years, and saw the town grow up from a little hamlet to its present proportions.

Mrs. WILLIAM M. HUGHES, the wife of the rector of the Church of the Redeemer, at Morristown, and a leader in social life, died there on Tuesday. For years she was on the Reception Committee for the Assemblies. Always active in philanthropic work, she was a leading member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Children's Society, the Board of Managers of the Morristown Memorial Hospital, the Board of Managers of the Summer Shelter. She was also active on many missionary committees.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Showery weather has prevailed in the Mississippi Valley and thence eastward to the coast, except in the upper lake region. The temperature changes have been quite irregular. There will be showers to-morrow in the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and generally eastward to the Atlantic. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be fresh west to southwest, with occasional thunder squalls.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have light variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Showers and thunderstorms to-day and Friday; variable winds.

New England—Occasional showers to-day and Friday; light variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows

HERMIS BEAT BELDAME

Great Mile Horses Met in the Test Handicap, Run in 1:38.

VICTOR RIDDEN OUT TO WIN

Contest Made a Popular Feature of Brighton Beach Meeting's Opening Before a Big Crowd.

When Hermis and Beldame met in the race for the Test Handicap at the Brighton Beach track yesterday, there was need for no other event to emphasize the success of the opening of the seaside track's Summer meeting. Three other horses ran in the race, but they only figured in fact as the percentage of the bookmakers, and none of the three ever was a contender in the struggle that from end to end was fought out between the five-year-old horse, with 133 pounds up, and the three-year-old filly, with 115 pounds in the saddle, the two greatest mile horses in the country, in the belief of 99 per cent. of the horsemen who witnessed the contest.

Under the provisions of the Eastern scale of weights, Hermis, ridden by Redfern, had seven pounds more than his weight, and Beldame, ridden by O'Neil, had six pounds more than her proper weight, the horse thus conceding one pound to the filly, and from twenty-five to thirty pounds each to the others that ran. At that Hermis took his high weight to the front, and leading from end to end, won in the fast time, over a rather dead track, of 1:38. The time fell a fraction of a second behind the world's record, and so the trophy in plate that was to have gone to the winner in case a new world's record was set escaped the great five-year-old, but the performance, nevertheless, takes precedence as a track record, as Hermis equaled the time made by Voter, holder of the older mark, made as a six-year-old, with 122 pounds.

A large crowd gathered to witness the race, club, grand and field stands being filled to about the limit of their seating capacity by the visitors, and the scramble for positions from which to view the struggle of the famous horses when the Test Handicap, at one mile, the fourth race on the card, was run, was worthy of a Brighton, Surban, or Brooklyn Handicap. When Hermis broke first, and went out with a lightning burst of speed from the lifting of the barrier, a tremendous cheer went up from the spectators, and then through the entire running of the race the tumult of applause grew louder and louder, culminating in an uproar that rivaled Summer thunder when Hermis shot past the winning post, ridden out, a bare length before the stout Beldame.

In the betting on the race, Beldame and Hermis opened equal favorites, the filly being backed at once by the general public with such persistence that speedily she was made the favorite, and remained the choice until just about post time, when the weight of money bet by E. R. Thomas, owner of Hermis, and his stable following, made the horse equal choice with the filly again. Dick Bernard, Dainty, and Wild Thyme made up the field, but they were all at long prices, and the support they received was chiefly for the place, many bettors reasoning that when Hermis and Beldame, both free running horses, went out together, one or the other would have to give it up, and that then an outsider might get up for the place.

At the post Beldame had the rail position, with Hermis just beside her, Dainty and Wild Thyme coming next in the order named. Lined up for the start, they were sent away at the first effort. Redfern, alert to the slightest movement of Starter Cassidy, catching the starter in the act of releasing the barrier, and going on almost before the webbing rose. Beldame was quick as a cat, but Hermis had the better of it, and made full use of his advantage, by swinging over to the rail on the paddock turn, while Dick Bernard, which broke with Beldame, moved up just outside the filly, and held her in on that rail behind Hermis, in what was practically a bucket, around the turn into the backstretch. Beldame held her place, and did not try to get clear, even when the horses entered the backstretch, Hermis swinging on in front at a terrific pace, and cleverly handled by Redfern stealing a little ground by sudden spurts on both the far turn and the turn into the stretch for the run home. On the middle of the last turn Beldame went out in an effort to catch the horse, but Hermis only moved away again, and they entered the short stretch for the run home with Hermis leading by a length and a half, Beldame second, and the others then only fighting for third money. Through the stretch Beldame made up a trifle of the ground, and half way down the straight felt the whip for the first time this season, but her best effort only placed her a half length closer to the horse, Hermis, ridden out, winning by a length, while Beldame was three lengths clear of Dainty, third. The finishing time of the race, on a course that was a trifle dead from the effects of the shower of the night before, marked a superb performance. The first furlong was run in 0:12 1-5, the quarter in 0:24 1-5, the three furlongs in 0:36, the half mile in 0:48, the five furlongs in 1:00, and the three-quarters in 1:12 3-5. Hermis galloped out a quarter of a mile further before he was pulled up, and returned to the scales nodding a trifle, but speedily warmed out of a slight lameness.

The next race in importance to the Test Handicap was the Montauk Stakes, six furlongs, for two-year-olds ran, with Tongorder the favorite at 4 to 5 and the winner, in a hard-fought finish, after he had made all the running.

In the opening race, Reliable took up 138 pounds, and raced in the lead all the way, winning ridden out from Honiton. Fulminate, favorite for the steeplechase, galloped in the lead most of the distance, and won rather handily. Glister, trained in the stable with the horses of J. C. Yeager, was well up all the way in the fifth event, and won, hard ridden by Hildebrand, a neck before Palmreader. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Reliable, 138, J. Boland, 16-5, 6-5	1	1	1½
Honiton, 113, J. Martin, 16-5, 1-1	3	2°	2°
Auditor, 122, Burns, 8-1, 5-2	2	4	3°
Missing Link, 97, Hildebrand, 15-1, 5-1	4	3	4
Liberia, 97, Sperling, 8-5, 1-2	6	6	5
Prince Salm Salm, 105, Gannon, 40-1, 12-1	5	5	6
Knight of Weston, 110, F. Hewitt, 100-1, 40-1	1	2	7
Pacetti, 110, Dangman, 200-1, 60-1	8	8	8
Istria, 107, Salling, 200-1, 60-1	4	6	9
Grand Champion, 110, H. Callahan, 200-1, 60-1	10	10	10
Long Dan, 110, Hicks, 60-1, 15-1	11	11	11

Time—1:07 2-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. c., by Hamburg-Pansy, owned by F. R. Hitchcock and trained by J. E. Madden.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Invader	102	Blue Coat 102
Black Prince	102	°Jack McKeon 101
Winchester	99	Estella J. 99
Fleur De Marie	99	Carrie Jones 99
°Cashier	97	°Fra. Filippo 97
°Virgo	96	°Little Buttercup 94
°Martha Garman	94	

°Apprentice allowance claimed.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Lady Amelia	125
Spring	111
Tepee	111
Et Tu Brute	108
Jocund	108
Mincola	106
Toupee	103
Fine Art	101
Reseben	98
Viona	96

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Hurst Park	122
Toboggan	107
Carbuncle	102
Florham Queen	85
Little Em	90
Salvatella	90
Himself	92
Jack Ratlin	90
Flara	87

FOURTH RACE.—The Atlantic Stakes, for two-year-olds; selling allowances; six furlongs.

Red Friar	107
Escutcheon	107
Lindsay Gordon	105
Lincraft	100
Highborn	99
Gold Ten	96
Hamburger	97
Perry McAdow	97
Carrie Jones	94
°Pete Dailey	93

°Apprentice allowance claimed.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Ben Mac Dhui	108
Namtor	106
Hello	105
Stolen Moments	101
°Bardolph	101
Gold Dome	100
Atwood	97
°Garnish	95
All Gold	106
Ernest Parham	106
Martinmas	103
Jane Holly	101
Sabat	101
°Stillcho	98
Silver Days	96
Tom Cod	94

°Apprentice allowance claimed.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; one mile and a sixteenth.

Persistence II	110
Patagonian	110
Wm. Pidgeon	110
Nic Longworth	110
Flexion	110
St. Gallen	110
Tom Lawson	107
Sir Shep	107
Lord of the Manor	107
Marmee	105
Maie Hanlon	105
Rose Dinham	105
Ricky T	105
Sonoma Belle	105
Chattah	105
Stepaway	105

WATERBOY'S BRIGHTON TRIAL.

Champion of Last Year Galloped a Mile and a Quarter in 2:07.

Waterboy, the original top weight in the Brighton Handicap, yesterday had his final trial for the $25,000 race to be run Saturday at the Brighton Beach track, and with a sensational move in 2:07 at the Sheepshead Bay course gave horsemen material for a great deal of gossip and set owners of other Brighton handicap horses to hard figuring as to whether or not it would be worth while to try for the big prize, now that it is settled that Waterboy is ready to join with the other stars that have been fighting out the great handicaps all the Spring.

Waterboy was ridden by the stable jockey, Lyne, and, with a fair weight in the saddle, went the mile and a quarter course with the steadiness of clockwork, so evenly were the quarters put in, finishing strong and full of running in 2:07, a few watches making it a trifle slower.

The trial, followed by the victory of Hermis in the Test Handicap, a mile in 1:38, to prove that the E. R. Thomas horse has fully recovered from his trip to St. Louis, put forth the two horses named as certain starters for the Brighton. It is regarded as equally certain that Irish Lad, Highball, and Ort Wells also will run, while it is not improbable that The Picket also will be a starter. Carroll Reid, trainer of The Picket, would not say what were his plans for the great Falsetto colt, but as he has decided to remain over at Sheepshead Bay until Wednesday of next week before shipping to Saratoga it is quite probable that the wait means that The Picket is to try against his old rivals once more before going to the Springs to take a special preparation for the $50,000 Great Republic Stakes. The horses named are likely to make up the entire Brighton Handicap field, for with so much quality promised for the race there is small temptation for the owners of lesser lights to take chances and waste money paying starting fees for forlorn hopes.

The Brighton thus gives promise of making such another contest as the Suburban, with a small but exceedingly select field.

Following his race for the Test Handicap, Hermis gave his owner and trainer a genuine fright by trotting very lame when he returned to the scales after his victory, and Mr. Thomas and Messrs. Alexander and William Shields hurried after him when he was led into the paddock to cool out. Veterinary Surgeon Farley was called to examine the horse at once, and after a careful inspection delighted Mr. Thomas and Trainer Will Shields by reporting that there was nothing really amiss with Hermis, his seeming lameness being only temporary. The veterinarian's statement was verified by Hermis walking out of his lameness in the paddock and before he took his sand bath and roll as he was being led to his stable. The leg which Hermis favored is the off foreleg, the same which threatened to give way early in the Spring, when, by Veterinarian Farley's advice, the horse's plates were removed and shoes put on him until he recovered.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

The steeplechase horse, Farmer's Foe, five years old, owned by the Bonnie Brook Stable, died from an acute sickness at the Sheepshead Bay race track early yesterday morning.

Bookmakers in the field inclosure who paid bets on the horse Schulamite for second and third places as the result of an error by employes of Ring Manager John Cavanagh, in putting up the wrong number after the result of a race run at the Sheepshead Bay track last week, yesterday held a conference at Brighton Beach and talked of bringing suit against Mr. Cavanagh to recover the amount, estimated at $30,000, that was paid out on Schulamite before the mistake was discovered.

Mrs. Robert Tucker, wife of the well-known trainer of race horses, who is now in charge of S. S. Brown's stable, died suddenly at Sheepshead Bay early y esterday morning, as the result of an attack of gastric trouble. Mrs. Tucker was a native of Louisville, and had been married for about fifteen years. The funeral will take place from St. Mark's Church at Sheepshead Bay to-day.

Two sons of Hamburg started as first and second choices for the last race at Brighton Beach yesterday, and finished first and third, Dandelion beating Dreamer, the better tried of the two, and the one which was retained by the Whitney estate to run in the colors of H. B. Duryea.

Gunfire, winner of the Metropolitan Handicap a year ago, and the hope of the H. B. Duryea Stable for the Saratoga Handicap, took her fastest work of the season yesterday at Sheepshead Bay, and moved a mile and a quarter in 2:17.

Local Swimming Events Arranged.

A series of swimming races in the large tank at the Manhattan Bathing Beach, foot of West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, will begin on Saturday, July 16. Gold, silver, and bronze medals of sufficient value to attract the speediest swimmers in the East will be awarded the winners.

The tank is 150 feet long, necessitating but one turn to the 100 yards, and it is expected new records will be made. The program for July 16 includes events at 100, 300, and 500 yards. Manager Egan, at the beach, has charge of the contests.

The New York Athletic Club has arranged a swimming meet for July 30 at Travers Island. The events are 100-yard handicap, 100-yard novice, and 880-yard handicap. Entries close with Charles L. Burnham, Secretary of the club, on July 23.

Novelty for Starting Cycle Races.

A novelty in the way of starting will be introduced at Manhattan Beach Sunday in the twenty-mile open race for a grand plane, which is to be one of the features of the day's sport. Instead of sending the riders off together, as is customary in open races, they will be started in five squads eight seconds apart. This will give every rider a chance, and as the probability is that there will be over 100 entries, there will be a way with regarding.

In the inter-city team pursuit race, which is to be another feature, the entries are coming in rapidly, and it is generally believed that every large city in the East will be represented. The well-known colored team, composed of Dove, Ivy, and Spain, is the latest to enter and will be one of the sure starters. In addition to these two events there will be a one-mile handicap and a one-third-mile novice. Entries close with C. M. Wilde, 31 Pearl Building, New York City.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New Yorks Overwhelm Philadelphia, Then Leave for the West.

GAME FOR THE AMERICANS

Chicago Takes Second Place from Cincinnati, Latter Losing Two Games to St. Louis.

After giving the Philadelphia team one of its old-time beatings the New York Nationals left last night for St. Louis to open a series of four games in that city to-morrow. They are scheduled to play sixteen contests in the West, and with an advantage of eleven games over its nearest rival, Chicago, and the excellent form they showed in nearly all the games decided at the Polo Grounds, it is generally believed that they will return home still in the lead and by a safe majority. Pittsburg was not so successful yesterday as on the previous day and suffered defeat at the hands of Chicago by a score of 4 to 3. Cincinnati was worsted twice by St. Louis, and in a sharp contest at Boston the Brooklyns won by a score of 3 to 2.

The Greater New Yorks wound up playing with the Philadelphians yesterday and scored the fourth consecutive victory over the Quakers. Only one other game was contested in the American League, Boston shutting out Washington. To-day Boston will begin a series of four games with Griffith's men at American League Park, and the local players talk confidently of defeating the champions, so as to enable them to take the lead.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day, follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 12; Philadelphia, 3.

Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 2.

Chicago, 4; Pittsburg, 3.

St. Louis, 3; Cincinnati, 0, (1st game.)

St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 3, (2d game.)

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

CLUB.	New York	Chicago	Cincinnati	Pittsburg	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Boston	Philadelphia	Games Won	Percentage
New York	..	2	3	3	4	13	13	11	49	.742
Chicago	4	..	6	3	7	5	3	2	5	38	.594
Cincinnati	3	6	..	3	6	9	3	5	5	36	.571
Pittsburg	3	5	3	..	3	5	3	5	5	35	.547
St. Louis	2	6	6	3	..	3	5	6	3	33	.516
Brooklyn	1	2	2	3	2	..	2	7	9	28	.400
Boston	1	4	3	1	0	2	..	4	3	26	.382
Philadelphia	3	1	1	2	2	4	3	..	1	16	.254
Games lost	17	26	27	29	31	42	42	47			

GAME SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Chicago at Pittsburg.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 7; Philadelphia, 1.

Boston, 3; Washington, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

CLUB.	Boston	New York	Chicago	Cleveland	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Games Won	Percentage
Boston	..	4	4	2	9	4	6	13	42	.656
New York	5	..	3	3	8	4	4	12	40	.635
Chicago	3	4	..	3	8	4	5	9	36	.582
Cleveland	4	2	4	..	3	4	7	6	32	.542
Philadelphia	5	5	4	4	..	3	3	5	29	.508
St. Louis	2	3	4	4	3	..	3	5	27	.451
Detroit	2	3	7	2	4	6	..	3	27	.435
Washington	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	..	11	.177
Games lost	22	23	28	27	31	33	35	51		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Boston at New York.

Washington at Philadelphia.

Detroit at Cleveland.

Chicago at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Profit by Wild Pitching and Quakers' Errors.

The Greater New Yorks won their fourth straight victory from the Philadelphia team yesterday, the score being 7 to 1.

Although Hartsel opened the game with a two-base hit, he was forced at second by Pickering. Then Bruce put a fly into Williams's hands, and a double play was the result. Philadelphia's only run was made in the second inning after two men were out. Murphy had two strikes called on him when he hit for three bases to deep centre field. It was only by the clever fielding of Fultz that he was prevented from scoring a home run. M. Cross hit in the same direction, and Murphy tallied.

For New York Dougherty's hit dropped between centre and left fields, and Keeler's sacrifice placed the ex-Boston man on second base. Williams reached first on called balls. In trying to catch Dougherty off second Powers made a poor throw, the ball being fumbled by Pickering. Dougherty scored on the errors and Williams landed on third. Anderson's single sent Williams home, but Elberfeld's hit to Murphy developed into a double play. Nine men went to the bat in the second inning, and four runs were scored. Fultz struck out, but Conroy reached first on bad balls. McGuire and Hughes batted safely, Conroy, after getting to third on Bruce's wild throw, scoring on Hughes's hit, as well as McGuire. Dougherty put the ball into Murphy's hands, who retired Hughes unassisted. Keeler and Williams were sent to first on called balls. Anderson sent a difficult fly to Murphy, who got his hands on the ball, but dropped it, and both Dougherty and Keeler scored. The last run of the local men was made by Hughes in the fourth inning on a single to left, Monte Cross's failure to catch Murphy's throw, and Williams's long fly to centre field. After this the local players hit but twice and were easily disposed of. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Pick'ing, cf	0	0	3	0	1
Bruce, rf	1	0	0	0	2
L. Cross, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Seyb'd, ib	0	1	12	0	0
Murphy, 2b	1	2	1	6	0
M. Cross, ss	0	1	4	4	1
Powers, c	0	0	5	0	1
Plank, p	0	0	1	0	0
Noonan, ib	0	0	9	0	0
Total	1	5	24	12	4

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dough'ty, lf	2	1	2	1	0
Keeler, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Williams, 2b	1	1	4	4	0
And'son, 1b	0	2	12	1	0
Elb'feld, ss	0	0	2	6	0
Fultz, cf	0	0	1	2	0
Conroy, 3b	1	0	1	1	0
McGuire, c	1	1	5	3	0
Hughes, p	1	2	1	0	0
Total	7	8	27	15	0

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
New York	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7

Three-base hit—Murphy. Two-base hit—Williams. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 3; off Plank, 4. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 7. Struck out—By Hughes, 6; by Plank, 1; by Bruce, 1. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Base hits—Off Plank, in two innings, 5; off Bruce in six innings, 3. Stolen base—M. Cross. Double plays—Williams and Anderson; Elberfeld, Williams, and Anderson; Murphy, M. Cross, and Seybold; Murphy, M. Cross, and Noonan. Passed ball—McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—1:40. Attendance, 3,430.

BOSTON, 3; WASHINGTON, 0.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Young was very effective with men on bases to-day, and as a result Boston defeated Washington 3 to 0. Cassidy's playing at short was the feature. Attendance, 500. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	7	3
Boston	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0	3	10	0

Batteries—Jacobsen and Kittredge; Young and Criger.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks, with Mathewson Pitching, Easily Defeat Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—New York made a runaway victory of to-day's game with the Phillies, and the score of 12 to 3 about represents the ratio of the work done by the two teams. There never was any doubt of the result after the first two innings, for Mathewson was steady and effective, while Fraser was [illegible] Phillie's efforts look even worse than they really were. The visitors not only fielded superbly, but took all kinds of chances to gain a point, were alert, and always in the game. As long as Mathewson pitched, the work of the visitors was gilt-edged, and the Phillies never had a view of the home plate. Ames relieved him in the seventh, and by a base on balls, a double and single, with Browne's error, the Phillies managedto save a shut-out.

It was not that New York hit Fraser so very hard as it was his wildness and his poor support that gave the visitors a commanding lead early in the game. Five innings were enough to demonstrate to Manager Duffy that it was not one of Fraser's good days, so he sent in McPherson. But the latter was about as bad as his predecessor, and more than half of the runs made by New York in the latter half of the game was due to McPherson's lack of the control.

Barring the fielding of Lush, McGee, Doyle, and Hall, the less said about the work of the Phillies the better. But the work of New York was sharp, Gilbert in particular playing a great game at second base. He cut both Lush and Hall out of base hits by fine stops, besides figuring in two fast double plays. Dahlen also fielded cleverly, while Bowerman's catching and throwing, the all-around work of Devlin, and the fielding of McGann were features. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bresn'n, cf	0	3	1	0	0
Browne, rf	0	0	2	0	1
Devlin, 3b	2	1	0	0	0
Dunn, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
McGann, ib	3	0	11	1	0
Mertes, lf	1	1	0	0	0
McCor., lf	1	1	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	2	4	3	0
Gilbert, 2b	2	3	2	6	0
Bow'man, c	2	2	6	2	0
Math'son, p	0	0	0	0	0
Ames, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	12	13	27	12	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	3	4	4	1
Lush, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Doyle, ib	0	11	1	0	1
Doolin, c	1	1	5	1	1
McGee, lf	1	1	3	0	1
Hall, 3b	1	2	0	2	0
Hulsw't, ss	0	0	2	4	1
Fraser, p	0	0	0	1	0
M'Phrson, p	0	0	0	0	0
°Barry	0	0	0	0	0
†Titus	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	9	27	18	5

°Batted for Fraser in fifth.

†Batted for McPherson in ninth.

New York	0	3	1	0	3	2	0	3	0	—12
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

Earned runs—New York, 4. Two-base hits—Dahlen, 2; McGee. Sacrifice hits—Mertes, Dahlen, Bowerman. Stolen bases—Devlin, 3. Double plays—Bowerman and Dahlen; Dahlen, Gilbert, and McGann. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 2; off Ames, 2; off Fraser, 2; off McPherson, 2. Hit by pitched ball—McGann, Gilbert. Struck out—By Mathewson, 4; by Ames, 2; by Fraser, 1; by McPherson, 2. Hits off Mathewson, 5 in six innings; off Ames, 4 in three innings; off Fraser, 9 in five innings; off McPherson, 4 in four innings. Wild pitch—Ames. Time of game—1:55. Attendance, 1,927. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Carpenter.

BROOKLYN, 3; BOSTON, 2.

BOSTON, July 6.—Brooklyn won to-day's game from Boston on long hits by Lumley and Sheckard and Pittenger's blunder in interfering with a throw to home base. Geier was put out of the game for the manner of his objection to close decisions. Plays by Dillon and Sheckard were features. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Dillon, 1b	1	1	12	1	0
Lumley, rf	1	2	0	0	1
Sheck'rd, lf	1	2	3	0	0
Babb, ss	0	1	2	2	0
Ritter, c	0	0	9	1	0
Jordan, 2b	0	0	1	4	0
McCor'k, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Garvin, p	0	1	0	4	0
Total	3	8	27	11	2

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Geier, cf	0	1	1	1	0
Cannell, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Tenney, ib	0	1	9	3	0
Carney, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Cooley, lf	1	0	2	0	0
Ab'chio, ss	0	2	3	0	2
Delehi'y, 3b	0	2	1	1	0
Raymer, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Needham, c	0	0	8	1	0
Pittenger, p	0	0	2	2	1
*Moran	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	8	27	10	3

*Batted for Pittenger in ninth inning.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Sheckard, (2,) Delehanty. Three-base hit—Lumley. Sacrifice hits—Ritter, Babb, Pittenger, Abbaticchio, and Raymer. Double plays—Geier and Abbaticchio; Garvin, Dillon, and Ritter. First base on balls—Off Pittenger, 2; off Garvin, 2. Struck out—By Pittenger, 8; by Garvin, 5. Wild pitch—Pittenger. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance, 2,063.

ST. LOUIS TOOK TWO GAMES.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—The St. Louis National League team won a double-header from Cincinnati here to-day. Taylor's heady pitching resulted in a shut-out for the visitors in the first contest, and good stick work behind Nichols was responsible for landing the second game. Attendance, 6,980. The scores by innings:

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	3	9	2
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	5	2

Batteries—Taylor and Zearfoss; Harper and Schlei. Time of game—1:23.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	3 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0	6	11	0
Cincinnati	0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0	3	9	1

Batteries—Nichols and Zearfoss; Kellum and Schlei. Time of game—1:25.

CHICAGO, 4; PITTSBURG, 3.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 6.—Wild throws by Smith and Leach were responsible for Pittsburg's defeat. Bransfield's batting was the only feature. His hits scored all of Pittsburg's runs. Attendance, 2,790. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0	3	10	2
Chicago	0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0	4	7	0

Batteries—Flaherty and Smith; Wicker and Kling.

Eastern League.

AT BALTIMORE.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	2	4
Baltimore	0 2 0 0 0 1 1 2 .	7	14	0

Batteries—Eason and Carrisch; Adkins, Neame, and Byers.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	8	2
Providence	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 .	2	4	1

Batteries—Hestegler and Shea; Fairbanks and Beville.

Buffalo, 6; Montreal, 1.

Rochester, 4; Toronto, 1.

LOCAL TENNIS MATCHES.

Women Experts Play in Round Robin on Kings County Courts.

Upsets marked the play in the open tournament of the Kings County Tennis Club yesterday on the club's courts at Kingston Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn. The first reversal of form came when Wylie C. Grant, the indoor champion, succumbed to H. Mollenhauer, who, however, has been going through the tournament with systematic success. Grant and Mollenhauer competed in the first semi-final round of the men's singles, the first set of which Mollenhauer won rather handily. He went back in his play in the second set, and Grant came through a winner, 6—3. The heat was too much for the indoor champion, and his form dropped off considerably in the last set, which he lost, 8—6. The other setback of the day came when S. A. Westfall beat R. Le Roy.

The round robin for women was started on the same courts, and the most expert women players in the country are entered. In the play yesterday Miss May Sutton of California, the champion of the United States, defeated Miss Carrie B. Neely of Chicago. Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, the ex-National champion, also won. Summary:

Men's Singles—Semi-Final Round.—H. Mollenhauer defeated W. C. Grant, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2; S. A. Westfall defeated R. Le Roy, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Round Robin for Women.—Miss May Sutton defeated Miss Carrie B. Neely, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Elizabeth Moore defeated Miss Risch, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.

Play in the open tournament of the Sewanoy Tennis Club at New Rochelle was advanced to the final round yesterday. By his victory in the third round of the singles D. E. Roberts of the New York Tennis Club qualified for a place in the semi-finals to-day and he will have R. T. Bryan as an opponent. The winner of this match will play David Sands, also of the New York club, in the final round on Saturday. Summary:

Men's Singles.—Third Round—D. E. Roberts, New York Tennis Club, defeated Dr. Rosenbaum, 6—2, 6—0.

Men's Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—H. G. Montgomery and Harmon Gray, Sewanoy Tennis Club, defeated A. T. Friedman and Carlton, New York Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—3.

Consolation Singles.—Brinkerhoff defeated Carpenter, 6—4; Shether defeated Erenwethes, 6—2, 6—4.

Prominent Weight Throwers to Compete

The weight-throwing contests on the list of events for the monster athletic meet to be held at the opening of Pelham Bay Park Athletic Field on July 16 have attracted entries from many prominent athletes of this vicinity. There will be handicap contests at throwing the 16-pound hammer, putting the 16-pound shot, throwing the 56-pound weight, and throwing the discus. John Flanagan, the giant weight thrower of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, holder of the world's records for throwing the 16-pound hammer and 56-pound weight, will be a contestant, and he will make an attempt to better his present record figures. Martin Sheridan, champion discus thrower and shot-putter, will also be on hand and will make an effort to better his present world's record of 127 feet 8½ inches for the discus throw. Others who are expected to compete are Feuerbach and Sheldon of the New York Athletic Club, John Hines of the Star Athletic Club, J. McCarthy, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association; J. E. Monahan, Pastime Athletic Club; H. Connolly, Pastime Athletic Association, and Payne of Cornell.

ANOTHER WIN FOR SCHOLES.

Holder of Diamond Sculls Was Rowed to Standstill by Canadian.

HENLEY, England, July 6.—The main attraction on the regatta programme to-day was the meeting between L. F. Scholes of the Don Rowing Club of Toronto and F. S. Kelly, Oxford, in the semi-finals for the Diamond Sculls, in which the Canadian sculler defeated Kelly, the holder of the trophy, by four lengths. Time, 9m. 11s.

Scholes struggled over the line much distressed.

Kelly was unable to row his boat off the course, and was lifted fainting into a launch.

Kelly led for a mile, when the Canadian, putting on a splendid spurt, gradually wore out his opponent and rowed him down. Opposite the grand stand the Oxonian was exhausted and stopped.

The winner met with a great reception. His success was quite unexpected, the experts almost unanimously having foretold a victory for Kelly.

To-morrow Scholes and A. H. Cloutte of the London Rowing Club meet in the final, while the Winnipeg four-oared crew will contest in the final for the Stewards' Cup with Third Trinity, Cambridge.

From a social viewpoint the regatta to-day was a great success, immense throngs of people being present.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, July 7.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated mot

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ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

Beautifully situated on Lake Mohegan, Westchester County, N.Y. Opens May 15. FRANK FRYE.

Cooperstown.

OTSEGO HALL Cooperstown, New York.

Amidst the Haunts of the Deerslayer; a historic, romantic, and beautiful resort, near Otsego Lake; splendid table. Mrs. K. M. Price.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
All information at Resort Bureau,
489 Broadway, New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK STATE.
Long Island.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK STATE.
Long Island.

Delaware County.

DEPOSIT, N. Y., 177 miles—Erie R. R. On Delaware River.

Near Oquaga Lake; 2,000 ft. elevation; splendid hotels, farm, and boarding houses; grand scenery. Address H. M. Bailey, Sec., Board of Trade.

HANCOCK, N. Y., ON DELAWARE RIVER.—Erie R. R.; delightful rural resort; good hotels, farm, and boarding houses. Address H. M. Read.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Milford.

BLUFF HOUSE.

MILFORD, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
Opens June 15; 95 miles from New York City via Erie Railroad; accommodates 350; most charming resort on bank of Delaware River; all modern conveniences; orchestra; golf, half-mile track, baseball, tennis, magnificent roads, boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; no mosquitoes; cuisine unexcelled. Send for illustrated booklet.
P. N. BOURNIQUE, Prop.

Delaware Water Gap.

CATARACT HOUSE,

Water Gap, Penn. L. Tucker, Capacity 100. Music, tennis, golf, bathing, boating; $8 to $10.

BERWICK INN, Elevated, Modern. Near Water Gap.

Trolley to entrance. Illustrated booklet. P. C. DICKINSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

Monroe County.

BLUE RIDGE AND POCONO MOUNTAINS.
Pocono and Blue Ridge Mountains, Monroe County, Penn., including Delaware Water Gap, Mt. Pocono, Stroudsburg, and other delightful places. Booklets at Resort Information Bureau, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

Mount Pocono.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE, TOBYHANNA, Pa. Highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. Cornish.

BELMONT HOUSE.—Enlarged; steam heat; sanitary improvements; terms reasonable; elevation, 2,400 feet. S. A. CORNISH.

NOVA SCOTIA.

DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Leading Resort of Maritime Provinces.
DUFFERIN HOTEL, open all year; COLUMBIA HOUSE, open Summers only; sightly location; on Digby basin; every modern convenience. C. A. Jordon, Digby, N. S.

NEW JERSEY.

Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK.

$300,000
Has Been Expended in Ocean Front Improvements
SINCE LAST SEASON.
COME AND SEE THEM.

SUNSET HALL,

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
One block from BEACH ARCADE.
Accommodates 300. Illustrated booklet.
JOHN ROCKAFELLER'S SON.

COLEMAN HOUSE,
ASBURY PARK, N. J., NOW OPEN.
A whole square on the ocean.
New suites with private bath.
Illustrated booklet. FRANK B. CONOVER.

HOTEL WEST END,

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Facing ocean. Casino and Esplanade. Capacity 400. F. C. Ten Broeck.

THE FENIMORE,

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
For booklet address THOMAS NOBLE.

WHITE OAKS, NORTH ASBURY PARK, 611 SIXTH AV.
An attractive cottage; modern improvements; convenient to beach. A. J. MACKEY, Prop.

THE BREAKERS 103 SECOND AV. 50 feet from ocean.
Capacity 125. A. D. WIDDEMER.

THE CLIFTON
3d and Ocean; block; unobstructed sea view. M. N. Myers.

Deal Beach.

HATHAWAY INN

AND COTTAGES,
DEAL BEACH, N. J.
Most beautiful location on New Jersey coast. New ball room and baths. Under personal management of
M. LINDSAY, Prop.

Sea Side Park.

THE NEW MANHASSET.
Sea Side Park, N. J., opens June 25, between Barnegat Bay and ocean; sailing, fishing, crabbing; rooms en suite with baths; elevator; thoroughly modern. W. H GROSSCUP, Manager.

Allenhurst.

The Curlew and Cottages

ALLENHURST, N. J. NOW OPEN.
Near ocean, lake; elevator; modern appointments. Write for booklet. Arthur B. Hammond.

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THE TREMONT, Sea Girt, N. J. 18th Season.

Special Summer rates. Every room full ocean View. Directly on the Beach. Booklet. S. HINKSON WOODWARD.

Cape May.

EBBITT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
This well-known house remains open the entire year. Ocean view. Appointments complete. "Long dist. phone."
J. J. McCONNELL.

Lake Hopatcong.

Hotel Breslin, Lake Hopatcong, N. J., now open; Palmer & MacDowell, Props. Post-office address, Mt. Arlington, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

HOTEL AGNEW.

Whole Block Beach Front,
ATLANTIC CITY.
400 Rooms. 200 with Bath.
Thoroughly rebuilt, refurnished, reopened, and complete. Hydrotherapy Baths, Swimming Pools; rates reduced $2.50 daily; $12 to $15 weekly; automobile; booklet; orchestra. A. C. Mitchell & Co.

GRAND ATLANTIC.

UNDER NEW LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.
Virginia Av. and Beach, Atlantic City.
Capacity 600; hot and cold sea water baths; improved cuisine and service; fine cafe; musical concerts; phones in bedrooms; rates $2.50 and up daily; $15 up weekly; American plan; coaches meet trains; photo; booklet. A. C. Mitchell & Co.

Atlantic City IN **THREE HOURS**
Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Passing Through Lakewood
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (N. R.) 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M. South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,

Ocean and South Carolina Av.
Very convenient to Boardwalk, piers, and all amusements; rooms en suite, with private baths; elevator from street.
BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE,

N. Y. Ave. and Beach. Elevator, baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. The proprietor's private power yacht free to guests. $11 per week and up. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

THE ORIENTAL,
Ocean and Vermont Av. New, fireproof; rooms en suite, with baths; ocean view; excellent cuisine and service; reasonable rates; booklet.
THOMAS & ENGELKE, Proprietors.

THE BERKELEY,
Kentucky Av., near beach. The hotel for comfort. Excellent cuisine. Capacity 250. $10 up weekly. Booklet mailed.
W. A. ARMSTRONG.

HOTEL MAJESTIC,
Ocean end Virginia Av., Atlantic City, N. J. $10 per week and upward; special rates for long engagement; elevator from street level.
SAMUEL ELLIS.

THE STANLEY, Ocean end South Carolina Av. Accommodate 800; first-class cuisine; extensive porches; terms moderate. McLaughlin & McDonald.

Avon-by-the-Sea.

AVON INN,

Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.

A high-class family resort, on the ocean edge. Its superb location, superior equipment, and faultless service distinguish it as one of the leading hotels of the New Jersey resorts. THIS SEASON UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT AND PROPRIETORSHIP.

—NOW OPEN.—

EDWARD M. SHANKS, Manager.
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THE NEW MONMOUTH.

At Spring Lake Beach, N. J.

Built entirely of brick and stone and located directly on the beach, with unobstructed ocean view.

The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known feature for Summer comfort and recreation.

Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia.

Under management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.
Frank F. Shute, Resident Manager.

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Facing Spring Lake and overlooking the ocean; cuisine unexcelled; all home comforts.
CHAS. ANDERSON.

THE ALLAIRE, SPRING LAKE, N. J. Under same management. Directly on beach. E. M. Richardson.

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THE BRIGHTON,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Situated on the ocean front, one minute's walk from East Long Branch station, five minutes' walk from Reservation cottages. Music twice daily. Rates moderate. Capacity, 200. Booklet. MACDOWELL BROTHERS.

SCARBORO HOTEL

LONG BRANCH. WEST END.
Select Family and Transient Hotel.
OCEAN FRONT. NOW OPEN.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.
MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Summit.

THE BEECHWOOD,

New York's Ideal Near-By Resort.
21 MILES. 12 TRAINS. LACKAWANNA R. R.
GOLF, TENNIS, DAILY AND SUNDAY.
Descriptive Booklet.
H. K. ARMSTRONG, Summit, N. J.

Bernardsville.

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BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
And Eight Cottages.
35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R. via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry; altitude 800 feet.
Tel 7B Bernardsville. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Mgr.

NEW ENGLAND.

Maine.

GRINDSTONE INN

WINTER HARBOR, MAINE.
SWIMMING POOL, FISHING, GOLF, THROUGH SLEEPER TO MT. DESERT FERRY.
Send for Booklet.
Address ERNEST G. GROB, Manager, Winter Harbor, Maine.

HOTEL VELVET

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, MAINE. SEND FOR BOOKLET.
JOSEPH ALONZO NUTTER.
HOTEL GRENOBLE. 7th Av. & 56th St., N. Y.

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YORK CLIFFS, ME.

Fine yachting, fishing, good roads, golf course close to the hotel. For circular apply to HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston. Representative at 8 Park Place 11 to 1 daily.

RANGELEY LAKES, ME.
Send 2-cent stamp to D. F. FIELD, Phillips, Me., for full information.

Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

Hotel Manisses. Annex and Cottages. Surf bathing; telegraph, long distance telephone; electric bells, orchestra, etc.; moderate rates, booklet. E. A. BROWN.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I

Spring House. This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

The Thorndike, Jamestown, R. I.—Opens June 25th under new management; faces Narragansett Bay; cuisine and service unsurpassed; electric light, electric bells, steam heat, elevator. Write for Booklet. Clifford D. Perkins, Mgr.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
Full information at Times Resort Bureau, 32 Park Row. See large advertisement Wednesdays—Sundays.

Vermont.

BRANDON INN in the heart of the Green Mountains. One BRANDON, VT. of the most complete hotels in the State. Everything modern. Beautiful drives; fishing, &c. Send for booklet.
E. E. SEELEY, Prop.

"The Castleton," Castleton, Vt.—A delightful place to spend the Summer. Send for booklet. Philip R. Leavenworth.

Connecticut.

BEACHSIDE INN,

GREEN'S FARMS, CONN.
Beautifully located within eighty feet of Long Island Sound; forty-seven miles from New York. Send for Booklet. H. C. CHAPMAN, Prop.

Spring Lake farms; adult, healthy; no mosquitoes; $6-$15. Mrs. L. B. Martin, High Bridge, Conn.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW ENGLAND.
New Hampshire.

WHITE MTS.

The MOUNT PLEASANT (now open)
The MOUNT WASHINGTON (open the 11th.)
In the heart of the White Mts. at

BRETTON WOODS

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Trains through from 42d St., New York, to station on Hotel grounds.
Leave 8:40 A. M. Arrive 7:28 P. M.
Leave 9:00 P. M. Arrive 8:40 A. M.

Automobile Gala Week, July 11 to 16.

Address ANDERSON & PRICE, Mgrs.
Bretton Woods, N. H.
New York Hotel, Bretton Hall, 56th St. & B'way. Also of the Ormond in Florida and the Inn-at-Ormond-Beach.

WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES.

JEFFERSON, N. H.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. NOW OPEN.

New Hotel Weirs, Weirs, N. H.—Overlooking Lake Winnipesaukee, in White Mountains; every amusement; orchestra; accommodates 250; open June 20; booklet. Dr. J. A. Greene, Prop., Col. F. C. Willis, Mgr.

Massachusetts.

HOTEL ASPINWALL

LENOX, MASS.
BERKSHIRE HILLS.
O. D. SEAVEY.

GREYLOCK HOTEL.
Berkshire Hills, Williamstown, Mass.
Open from May to November. Electric lights, elevator. Golf, &c. Address ECKERT & EMERY, Lessees.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Steamers CITY OF LAWELL & CHESTER W. CHAPIN. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North. Week-days Str. RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 20, E. R., 2:45 P. M., foot 31st St., E. R., 3:00 P. M. Steamer NEW HAMPSHIRE leaves Pier 20, E. R., 12:00 Midnight. Sundays Str. RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 20, E. R., 9:30 A. M., foot 31st St., E. R., 10:00 A. M.; returning, due New York 8:45 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 31, E. R., (near Market St.) week days. Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11 A. M., WILLIAM C. ENDE 3 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Steamer WILLIAM G. PAYNE stops at ft. E. 31st St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 31, E. R.

Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 113, 261, 273, 1,185, 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Square, 182 5th Avenue, 245 Columbus Avenue, 273 W. and 153 E. 125th Street, New York; 4 Court, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at Piers.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St., 9:00 "
" West 129th St., 9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSICO.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) 129th St. on Saturdays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY
New C. W. Morse, Sailing on odd dates in July, and Adirondack.
ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY.
SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. Orchestras.
Steamers sail from Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., arriving at Albany in time for connections North, East, and West. Booklet 2c. stamp.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson, and the Berkshires, Coxsackie and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA week-days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St.; 7 P. M. from West 129th St.

Extra boat (ONTEORA) Saturdays, 1:30, from Christopher St.; 1:50 from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson, by annex, and Malden. Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.

Dining Room on Main Deck.
Illustrated Folder mailed free.

TROY LINE.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, N. R., West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), at 6 P. M. Sunday—STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connections made at Troy for all resorts North and East. Phone 1208—Spring.

Dining-rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight.
Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50; Lake George, $6.50; Wilmington, Vt., $8.50.
Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

JOY LINE.

PROVIDENCE $2.00 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON DIRECT $3.00
MOST DELIGHTFUL TRIP IN AMERICA.
From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 800 Orchard.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,

Steamers leave Pier 13 E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M. MONDAYS, EXTRA TRIP, 8 A. M., FOR SAG HARBOR.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

Central Hudson Boats leave Franklin St. daily for W. Point, Cornwall, N'burgh Rondout, Po'keepsie.

DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIPS

TO QUAINT NEW ORLEANS
Elegant New Passenger Steamships
of the **Southern Pacific**

Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.
Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.
For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R. foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.
Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Mobile, Ala.; Georgia, Florida. Free, book, "Sea Trips."
NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE SUMMER EXC. TICKETS.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 16 Burling Slip, N. Y.

CLARK'S ROUND THE WORLD TOUR
Leaves Oct. 8th, 190 days, $2,000.
Strictly first-class; limited numbers.
F. C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, N. Y.

TWO THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS
Every Day—Each Way
BETWEEN
MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO and VANCOUVER
giving easy and rapid communication with
THE
CANADIAN ROCKY MOUNTAINS
THE
PACIFIC COAST
THE
ORIENT AND AUSTRALASIA
Via **Canadian Pacific Railway**
June 13 to October
E. V. SKINNER, Asst. Traffic Manager, 458 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.	†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.	†ADIRONDACK & 1,000 Ids. Spl.
8:30 A. M.	†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.	*FAST MAIL.
9:25 A. M.	†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.	*EXPOSITION LIMITED.
12:50 P. M.	*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.	*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.	*CHICAGO LIMITED.
1:50 P. M.	†SARATOGA LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.	*" THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.
3:20 P. M.	†

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank,

128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, June 20, 1904.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 18, 1904.

Money deposited on or before July 9 will draw interest from July 1, 1904.

WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.
HENRY A SCHENCK, Controller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

☞Send for our new booklet, "BANKING BY MAIL."

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK

656 and 658 Eighth Ave., corner 42d St.

88th Semi-Annual Dividend.

On and after July 18th, 1904, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 9th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.

A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

The Regular July Dividend to all shareholders of the

FRANKLIN SOCIETY

for Home-Building and Savings will be paid in Cash on and after July 11th at the office of the Society, 34 Park Row, at the rate of

FIVE PER CENT.

per annum upon all accounts of $10 or over; this being the

31ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

of the Society since its organization in 1888. Accounts opened with the Society before July 11th draw earnings from July 1st.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,

N. W. Cor. 14th St. & 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending July 1st, 1904, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum

on accounts which exceed $1,000.

Deposits made before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

23 PARK PLACE, N. Y. CITY.

105th Semi-Annual Dividend. The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest be credited depositors entitled thereto at the rate of

Four Per Cent. Per Annum,

payable on and after July 18th, 1904. Deposits made on or before July 7th will draw interest from July 1st, 1904.

L. A. STUART, Secretary. H. F. HUTCHINSON, President.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

206 West 34th Street (Near Eighth Avenue.)

77th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1904, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1904, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 18, 1904. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Av.

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors **July 1st, 1904,** at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before **July 9th** will draw interest from **July 1st.**

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution

BROADWAY, 32D STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 21st or any time later.

Money deposited on or before July 9th draws interest from the 1st.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY.
New York, June 15, 1904.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company, at a meeting this day held, called a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company to convene at the office of the Company in Beechmont, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of July, 1904, at eleven o'clock A. M., standard time, to consider and act upon resolutions to be brought before them at said meeting in substantially the form and to the effect following, viz.:

"Resolved (1), that the capital stock of the Southern Pacific Company be increased one hundred million dollars, by issuing one million additional shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each."

"Resolved, (2), that the said increased stock shall be preferred stock; that the holders of such preferred stock shall be entitled to dividends in each fiscal year at such rate, not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually out of the net profits, as shall be declared by the Board of Directors, before any dividend shall be declared on the common stock; that such dividends shall be non-cumulative; that the holders of such preferred stock shall not, by virtue thereof, be entitled to any other or further share of the profits of the Company; that, upon the dissolution of the Company, voluntarily or otherwise, the holders of preferred stock shall be entitled to have their shares redeemed at par before any distribution of any part of the assets of the Company shall be made to the holders of the common stock; that said preferred stock shall be issued and sold from time to time, in such amounts and in such manner, as the Board of Directors may authorize and determine, but at not less than the par value of the shares; that it shall be convertible into common stock, share for share, at the option of the holders at any time; and shall be redeemable, at the option of the Company, on or at any time after the first day of July, 1905, and before the first day of July, 1910, at one hundred and fifteen dollars per share."

"Resolved (3), that the Board of Directors shall be and they are hereby authorized to establish, from time to time, and enforce all such rules and regulations respecting the issue, sale, redemption and conversion of such stock, not inconsistent herewith, as in the judgment of the Board may be necessary or expedient."

For the purpose of such special meeting the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed July 14, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Thursday, July 21, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ALEX. MILLAR,
Secretary and Clerk.

To the stockholders of the Standard American Company:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Standard American Company, for the purpose of removing Ellery C. Bacon as Director of the said Company, and for the purpose of electing another Director in his place, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the twenty-first day of July, 1904, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The transfer books will remain closed from the eleventh day of July, 1904, until the twenty-second day of July, 1904.

Dated the sixth day of July, 1904.

ED. J. FANDREY, Secretary.

July 1st, 1904.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Lincoln Safe Deposit Company will be held at the office of the Company, 32-38 East 42nd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, July 13th, 1904, at one P. M., for the purpose of electing eleven (11) Trustees and two (2) Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 173 8th Av., New York City, on the 1st day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

STEPHEN MERRITT, President.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Geo. C. Flint Co., for the election of trustees for the ensuing year and for transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the company, No. 45 West 24th Street, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1904, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

FINANCIAL.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Opened for Business March 30, 1903.
Statement of Condition June 30, 1904.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City bonds	$1,289,072.43	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Other stocks and bonds	3,873,631.58	Surplus	500,000.00
Demand loans	3,603,067.36	Undivided profits	126,219.03
Time loans and bills purchased	5,796,410.27	Reserved for taxes	14,166.65
Accrued interest receivable	74,692.33	Deposits	15,304,064.48
Cash on hand and in banks	2,306,576.24		
Total	$16,944,450.21	Total	$16,944,450.21

DIRECTORS

STEPHEN BAKER, Pres. Bank of the Manhattan Co., N. Y.
SAMUEL G. BAYNE, Pres. Seaboard National Bank, N. Y.
JAMES G. CANNON, Vice Pres. Fourth National Bank, N. Y.
EDMUND C. CONVERSE, President.
HENRY P. DAVISON, Vice Pres. First National Bank, N. Y.
JAMES H. ECKELS, Pres. Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
A. BARTON HEPBURN, Pres. Chase National Bank, N. Y.
GATES W. McGARRAH, Pres. Mechanics' National Bank, N. Y.
EDGAR L. MARSTON, Blair & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
WILLIAM H. PORTER, Pres. Chemical National Bank, N. Y.
DANIEL G. REID, Vice Pres. Liberty National Bank, N. Y.
FRANCIS H. SKELDING, Cashier First National Bank, Pittsburg.
EDWARD F. SWINNEY, Pres. First National Bank, Kansas City.
JOHN F. THOMPSON, Vice President.
GILBERT G. THORNE, Vice Pres. National Park Bank, N. Y.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, Vice Pres. Chase National Bank, N. Y.
ROBERT WINSOR, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Bankers, Boston.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Pres. Gallatin National Bank, N. Y.
EDWARD F. C. YOUNG, Pres. First National Bank, Jersey City.

Acts as Executor, Administrator and Guardian; Assignee and Receiver; Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal agent; and as Trustee for individuals and corporations. ALLOWS INTEREST UPON DEPOSITS.

E. C. CONVERSE, President
J. T. [illegible] Jr. Sec'y

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

$200,000
Michigan Central Railway
(JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW)
FIRST MORTGAGE 3½s. DUE 1951.
AT ONLY $5.000 PER MILE.
LEGAL FOR NEW YORK STATE SAVINGS BANKS.
YIELDING 3.55%.

$175,000
Central Pacific Railway
FIRST REFUNDING 4% GOLD BONDS. DUE 1929.
(Full circular on application.)
YIELDING 4.01%.

$100,000
Norfolk & Western, New River Division
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS. DUE 1932.
FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPORTANT PART OF MAIN LINE OF NORFOLK AND WESTERN AT ONLY $11,700 PER MILE.
YIELDING 4.12%.

$100,000
Rio Grande Western
(MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM)
FIRST CONSOLIDATED 4% BONDS. DUE 1949.
(EARNINGS THREE AND A HALF TIMES INTEREST ON CONSOLIDATED 4% BONDS.)
FULL CIRCULAR AND MAP ON APPLICATION.
YIELDING 4.60%.

$50,000
Rio Grande Western Ry.
FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS.
UNDERLYING MORTGAGE ON MAIN LINE.
YIELDING 4.10%.

Kinnicutt & Potter,

Telephone 8368 Cortlandt. 1 Nassau Street, New York.

Colonial Trust Company,

222 Broadway, New York

Statement of Condition June 30, 1904

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
U. S. Govt. Bonds, Market Value	$66,250.00	Capital	$1,000,000.00
N. Y. City Bonds, Market Value	1,003,682.50	Surplus	500,000.00
Stocks and Bonds, Market Value	1,363,930.00	Undivided Profits	976,331.85
Bonds and Mortgages	95,000.00	Reserved for Taxes	12,500.00
Loans on Collaterals	14,741,214.00	Accrued Interest Payable	148,751.43
Bills Purchased	1,072,766.23	Deposits	21,208,863.30
Accrued Interest Receivable	136,341.97		
Cash in Vault	1,147,868.66		
Cash in Banks	4,219,393.22		
	$23,846,446.58		$23,846,446.58

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer. EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary. PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:
HENRY O. HAVEMEYER, ANSON R. FLOWER, LOWELL M. PALMER, JOHN E. BORNE, RICHARD DELAFIELD, DANIEL O'DAY, PERCIVAL KUHNE, FRANK CURTISS, VERNON H. BROWN, SETH M. MILLIKEN, GEO. EDWARD IDE, CORD MEYER, PERRY BELMONT, WM. T. WARDWELL, HENRY N. WHITNEY, THEO. W. MYERS, L. C. DESSAR, GEO. WARREN SMITH, JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES W. TAPPIN, GEO. W. QUINTARD,

Empire Trust Company

Successor to McVickar Realty Trust Co. and Empire State Trust Co.
Capital and Surplus - - $1,500,000.00
Main office 42 Broadway.
Branch offices { 537 Fifth Ave. 450 Columbus Ave. 1,242 East Houston St.

Guaranty Trust Co.

OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000.
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

DIVIDENDS.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,

No. 195 Broadway, New York.
DIVIDEND NO. 51.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) PER SHARE upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 20th day of July, 1904, to the stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of June, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed on June 30th, 1904, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on July 21st, 1904, at ten o'clock A. M.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

TO THE Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of the Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited, issued by the undersigned:

Having collected from the Boston Safe, Deposit & Trust Company, Trustee, the interest due July 1, 1904, on the deposited Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, the undersigned are prepared to pay the same to the above holders on production of their Certificates of Deposit for stamping the payment thereon.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
New York, July 1, 1904. Depositary.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A Dividend of One and a Half Dollars per share and an Extra Dividend of Three-quarters of a Dollar per share will be paid on Friday, July 15, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, June 30, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed from July 1st to July 14th, both days included.

June 15, 1904. WM. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL LICORICE COMPANY.

A dividend of ½ of 1% on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared payable on July 16th next to all Common Stockholders of record on July 11th. Transfer books will close at 3:00 P. M., July 11th, reopening at 10:00 A. M., July 20th, 1904.

H. W. PETHERBRIDGE, Sec'y & Treas.

July 5, 1904.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

ALFRED M. LAMAR,

BANKER,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
Main Office, Exchange Building, 60 Broadway, New York.
BRANCH OFFICES: 215 WEST 125TH ST. 39 EAST 42D ST. 12 EAST 23D ST.
STOCKS—GRAIN—COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
We will be pleased to send you our MARKET LETTER, and give you our views on any stock in which you are interested.
Address inquiries to Statistical Department.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank

49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,
11, 13, 15 AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit

Issued available the world over.

Municipal, Railroad, Corporation 4% TO 6% BONDS

Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,

BANKERS,
Philadelphia—27 Pine St., NEW YORK—Boston

Redmond & Co.

41 WALL ST., New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

ISSUE

Letters of Credit

Available in all parts of the world.

N. W. Halsey & Co. Bankers

MUNICIPAL BONDS and other high grade INVESTMENT ISSUES. Send for Circular

NEW YORK, 49 Wall St. The Rookery, CHICAGO

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,

27 William St., Cor. Exchange Place, N. Y. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
BANKERS.

Investment Securities.

C. E. GOODMAN & CO.

2 Wall St., New York

Investment Securities

Bank Stocks a Specialty

Dominick & Dominick

BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

LETTERS OF CREDIT

Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

The Treadwell and the Copper Combination

The proposed combination has no terrors for the TREADWELL. The only purpose of the combination is to keep up prices, and they will have to keep them up for us as well as for themselves.

We can produce copper at three and a half cents a pound. There is no other company in the combine, except the United Verde, that can produce it at less than nine cents a pound, and it costs most of them nearer eleven than ten cents. To escape bankruptcy the companies off the Verde Copper Belt must keep the price up to a point that will pay the best of dividends to the United Verde and the TREADWELL, whose properties are on the belt.

We have paid our way as we went along and kept free from every possibility of trouble or embarrassment, and are entirely independent of the combine and the combiners. We wish them success, for it may add a cent or two to the price we should otherwise get for our copper. We are not, however, overconfident about their being able to float their combination. The financial shores for the last two years have been strewn with wreckage from just such combinations, and until the bad taste of the Amalgamated Copper Company and the United States Steel Company is out of the mouths of American investors new combinations emanating from the same source will not be taken hold of with avidity by the public.

The GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING COMPANY has the largest property in the richest mining district in the world, and its property is as rich as any in the district. It has spent nearly a million dollars in the development and equipment of this property and developed ore bodies vast—almost limitless—in extent and as rich as anything there is in the property of its near neighbor, the United Verde. It is now completing its big smelter plant, and will soon be able to take its place among the large copper producers and big dividend-payers of the country.

Only a little of its Treasury stock is left, which is being sold at par, $10 a share, to complete the smelter plant.

Make checks payable to the order of the GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING COMPANY and forward to the undersigned.

MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary,
27 William Street, New York.

Detroit Southern Railroad Co.

First Mtge. 50 Year 4% Gold Bonds.

The undersigned, at the instance of the holders of a majority of the said bonds, have agreed to act as a Committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

A Protective Agreement has accordingly been prepared, copies of which can be obtained from the NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, 26 Broad Street, New York, or from either of the undersigned.

Holders of the above bonds are requested to deposit their bonds, with June, 1904, coupons or funded coupon bond attached, with the NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, which has been appointed Depositary on or before the **first day of August, 1904.** Negotiable temporary receipts will be issued by the Depositary. Application to the New York Stock Exchange to list engraved certificates of deposit will be made in due time.

Dated New York, July 6th, 1904.

OTTO T. BANNARD,
SIDNEY C. BORG,
P. J. GOODHART,
GEORGE B. MOFFAT,
JAMES H. OLIPHANT,
Committee.

E. D. SHEPARD & CO.

Bankers, No. 31 Nassau St., N. Y.

Offer to executors, trustees and administrators for the investment of

TRUST FUNDS,

$124,000 Peekskill, N.Y.

30-Year 3.60% Registered Bonds

Exempt from all taxes in this State

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—20 shares U. S. Steel pf., 18,045, in the name of Chas. H. Echols. Notify Cunningham, 43 Wall St.

THE MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

323-325 GRAND STREET,
66 BEAVER STREET, HANOVER SQUARE.
Commenced Business July 1st, 1902.
Statement to Banking Department, JUNE 30TH, 1904.

RESOURCES.

New York City Bonds at Cost	$534,310.00
Other Stocks and Bonds at Market Value	779,728.75
Loans on Collateral	1,382,538.68
Bills Purchased	1,740,713.94
Accrued Interest Receivable	12,545.64
Cash in Banks	659,878.22
Cash in Vault	179,724.30
Furniture, Fixtures, and Building	20,082.26
Other Assets	3,251.00
Overdrafts	820.39
	$5,314,493.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	507,490.06
Rebates on Bills Purchased	15,709.05
Interest Due Depositors	7,294.11
General Deposits and Deposits in Trust	4,273,909.96
Reserve for Taxes, 1904, etc.	10,000.00
	$5,314,493.18

PAUL SCHWARZ, President.
H. M. HUMPHREY, Vice President and Secretary.
CHARLES DITTMAN, Treastrer.
H. A. DAVIDSON, Assistant Secretary.

EASTERN TRUST CO. QUITS.

Two-Year-Old Concern Will Dissolve, Paying Shareholders 190 Per Cent.

The Eastern Trust Company, which was formed here two years ago, will be voluntarily dissolved, according to a statement issued yesterday by William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the institution. Every obligation of the company will be paid in full upon presentation, the surplus of over $900,000 will be distributed shortly thereafter among the stockholders, and the capital ($1,000,000) will likewise be distributed upon the conclusion of the legal requirements. It is designed to avoid the customary receivership in liquidation, a plan officially approved by Superintendent of Banks Kilburn.

Mr. Cromwell says that after paying its debts the Trust Company will return to its stockholders over 190 per cent. upon their holdings.

The Eastern Trust Company is located at 115 Broadway. Its President is Charles M. Jesup, and among the Directors are Newman Erb, Frederick B. Schenk, William R. Corwine, William N. Coler, Jr., Bernard Katz, and others.

It is understood that several other trust companies are considering the advisability of going out of business or consolidating with some other company of a similar nature.

Gould Offers to Buy Trolley Lines.

Frank J. Gould has offered to purchase at par for cash all the coupons of the Virginia Electrical Railway and Development Company and of the Richmond Traction Company. Both of the companies are controlled by the Virgina Passenger and Power Company, which recently passed the July interest on its bonds. The total amount of the coupons of both companies outstanding and due is $50,000.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—It has been several months since Philadelphia has had as broad a market as that of to-day. No fewer than forty-five stock issues were dealt in, and a similar condition prevailed in the bond department. Trading was much more active, too, and prices readily responded to any persistent demand. Union Traction made a new high record, and several other issues sold at prices that have not been quoted for them in months, the list including American Cement, Cambria Steel, Philadelphia Traction, Philadelphia Company preferred, and Reading Traction. Among the more important advances were Cambria Steel, ⅝; Catawissa second preferred, 1½; Electric Storage Battery, 2; Huntingdon and Broad Top preferred, 1; Lehigh Navigation, 1⅛; Northern Central receipts, 1⅜; Pennsylvania Salt, 1; Philadelphia Traction, ½; Philadelphia Company preferred, ½; United Companies of New Jersey, ½; United Gas Improvement, 1⅜, and Union Traction, ⅝. Philadelphia Rapid Transit was heavy on the statement that the showing for the fiscal year ended June 30, so far as surplus is concerned, will be less favorable than the preceding year, owing to the severe Winter. A call is also rumored. Total sales, 28,391 shares, $80,000 bonds.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
300...Amalgamated Copper	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
64...American Rys.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
110...American Cement	4½	4	4½
500...Atchison	74½	74⅜	74⅜
200...Brook. Rapid Transit	50	49⅝	49⅝
65...Cambria Iron	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
1,282...Cambria Steel	20½	19⅞	20½
40...Catawissa 1st pf.	58½	58½	58½
41...Catawissa 2d pf.	58½	58½	58½
200...Con. Lake Superior ctfs.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
144...Consol. Traction, N. J.	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
115...Electric Co. of America	9	9	9
100...Electric Storage Battery	58	58	58
1,200...Erie	25	24½	25
120...Fairmount Park Trans.	20	20	20
202...General Asphalt	26	26	26
3...Hunt. & B. Top pf.	49	49	49
100...Inter. Smokeless Powder	15¼	15¼	15¼
59...Insurance Co. of N. Am.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
435...Lehigh Valley R. R.	38⅛	38	38⅛
623...Lehigh Navigation	81½	80	81½
10...Minehill R. R.	62½	62½	62½
320...Northern Central rec.	73⅝	73	73⅝
2,237...Pennsylvania R. R.	59	58¼	58 15-16
4...Pennsylvania Salt	92	92	92
15...Pennsylvania Salt rec.	38½	38½	38½
98...Philadelphia Traction	98½	98	98
390...Philadelphia Electric	6 1-16	6	6⅛
875...Philadelphia Co.	39⅝	39¼	39¼
50...Philadelphia Co. pf.	45	45	45
210...Phila. Rapid Transit	12	11⅞	11⅞
8,744...Reading	64 11-16	64	64⅝
77...Reading 1st pf.	41 9-16	41¼	41 9-16
1,090...Reading 2d pf.	34⅝	34½	34½
100...Reading Traction	31	31	31
100...Rock Island	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
300...Southern Pacific	48⅜	48½	48⅜
160...Southern R. R.	22⅝	22	22⅝
4...United Cos. of N. J.	265	265	265
1,512...United Gas Imp.	85	84	84⅞
192...Union Traction	52⅜	52½	52⅜
1,485...U. S. Steel	11	10¾	10¾
4,160...U. S. Steel pf.	58¼	57	58
50...United Trac., Pitts., pf.	49	49	49
400...West. N. Y. & Penn.	3	3	3

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Although business was restricted principally to small lot trading on the local Exchange to-day, prices showed improvement here and there. Biscuit common stock was firmer, and on the sale of about 400 shares during the morning the price rose to 46½. The preferred sold at 107½. Can preferred was firm, and sold at 39, while Swifts gained fractionally at 101½. In the bond department fair transactions were made at steady prices. Henry C. Hackney has been elected Secretary of the Exchange, vice Joseph R. Wilkins, resigned.

New York Exchange sold at 15c premium before and 20c premium after clearing. Time and call loans were 4@5 per cent.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
200...American Can pf.	39¼	39	39¼
25...A. Booth pf.	108	108	108
40...Canal & Dock	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
5...Chicago Telephone	125	125	125
88...Diamond Match	130	130	130
90...Metropolitan Elevated	20	19½	19½
50...Metropolitan Elev. pf.	52	52	52
100...Mil. Brewing pf.	24	24	24
328...National Biscuit	46½	45⅝	46½
20...National Biscuit pf.	107½	107½	107½
100...National Carbon pf.	101½	101½	101½
25...Swift's Stable Car.	31	31	31
40...Street's Stable Car pf.	97½	97½	97½
80...Swift & Co.	101½	101¼	101½
50...United Box Board pf.	11	11	11

BONDS.

$2,000...Chicago Edison gold 4s.	103	..	..
1,000...People's Gas 5s.	107	..	..
1,000...Pearsons Taft 4-40s.	93	..	..
1,000...Pneumatic Tool 5s.	49¼	..	..

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Alta	.05	.05	L. W. Con.	.06	.06
Alpha Con.	.10	.10	Mexican	.98	1.10
Andes	.19	.13	Occidental	.69	.70
Belcher	.21	.12	Ophir	2.80	3.10
Best & Belch.	1.10	1.30	Overman	.21	.23
Bullion	.13	.13	Potosi	.08	.08
Caledonia	.55	.57	Savage	.18	.18
Challenge Con.	.12	.13	Sag Belcher	.09	.08
Choller	.08	.10	Sierra Nev.	.32	.35
Confidence	.80	.80	Syndicate	.02	.02
Con. C. & V.	1.10	1.15	St. Louis	.08	.08
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	Union Con.	.32	.35
Crown Point	.12	.13	Utah Con.	.15	.15
G. & Curry	.19	.20	Yellow Jacket	.19	.20
H. & N'cross	.69	.64	Silver bars	.58⅜	.56⅜
Julia	.06	.06	Drafts, sight	.07⅛	.07⅛
Justice	.17	.16	Telegraph	.10	.10
Ky. Con.	.03	.04			

Mexican dollars—Tuesday, 46@47⅛; Wednesday, 45½@46⅛.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 6.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5⅜	6¼	Keystone	4⅞	5
C., K. & N.	33	34½	Lexington	2⅞	3⅜
El Paso	7⅝	8	Missouri	2¾	3¼
Dante	3¼	3⅝	New Haven	2⅜	3¼
Elkton	67	..	Pharmacist	3	3⅝
El Paso	85½	86	Portland	155	170
Gold Sov.	6¼	6¾	Rose Nicol	1⅝	2
Isabella	25	25¾	Vindicator	61	..

FINANCIAL.

DETROIT SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES.

A Receiver of the property of the Detroit Southern Railroad Company having been appointed, the undersigned at the request of holders of a large amount of the above certificates have agreed to act as a Committee for the purpose of protecting the interests of such holders.

A Protective Agreement has been prepared, and copies of same can be had upon application at the office of the Colonial Trust Company, or to either of the undersigned.

Holders of the above certificates desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of the agreement are requested to deposit their certificates with the Colonial Trust Company, the Depositary under the agreement, on or before August 5th, 1904. Negotiable receipts will be issued by the Depositary on the deposit of certificates.

Dated New York, July 5th, 1904.

JOHN E. BORNE, Chairman.
FREDERICK J. LISMAN,
E. D. SHEPARD,
Committee.

The Trust Co. of America

149 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, N. Y.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
SURPLUS.....$2,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROF-
$644,[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, July 6, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
226	230	79	Adams Express	225	226	225	226	...
51	51⅛	42,735	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	50½	51⅝	50¼	51	+ ⅝
15⅝	16¼	1,700	Am. Car & F. Co.	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	...
26⅝	27¼	30	Am. Cotton Oil	26½	26½	26½	26⅝	...
88	90	50	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	...
192	195	100	American Express	193½	193½	193½	193½	+3½
4¼	4½	120	Am. Hide & Leather	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
6⅞	7	320	*Am. Ice Co	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	- ⅛
27¼	27½	390	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	27	27½	27	27¼	+ ¼
20	20¼	2,810	*Am. Locomo. Co	20¼	20½	20	20	- ⅛
82¼	82½	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	82½	82½	82¼	82¼	+ ¼
54⅜	54⅞	760	*Am. S. & R. Co.	54½	54⅝	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
97	97¼	1,035	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97	97⅛	97	97⅛	+ ⅛
88½	90	110	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	+ ⅛
28	28	100	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	- ⅛
128¼	128¾	10,255	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	128½	128⅝	128½	128⅝	...
129½	129⅞	200	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	129½	129½	129½	129½	+ ⅛
76	77	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	76	76	76	76	- 2¼
75¼	75¾	670	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	74

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 1@1 1-4.

The Busiest and Most Buoyant Day for Weeks in Both Stocks and Bonds.

The produce and stock markets and the thermometer are still advancing together, while the political caldron is bubbling fiercely. There is no inconsistency between a rising thermometer and dearer produce, but the grain market cannot rise indefinitely without calming the ardor of speculative purchasers of stocks. Neither does experience teach that political excitement is a stimulating market factor. The tumult and the shouting upon which the politicians thrive is antagonistic to the activity and prosperity of the captains of industry, even when the cry is for "Parker and prudence" against "Roosevelt and recklessness." These are the sentiments which were heard yesterday in limited circles favorable to the advance, whose beginnings they may be said to have promoted, and yet at the moment indisposed to see a market so fierce that reaction is invited prematurely to abort a collapse if prices are allowed to become topheavy.

Two interesting questions are suggested by markets like yesterday's—where did all the buyers come from, and who supplied all the stocks? It is an open secret where the stocks have been held; that the floating supply was in strong hands has been one of the tenets of faith of the advocates of higher prices. But who did the buying of what somebody was willing to part with at so slight an advance from recent prices when nothing was salable? Probably it was a very mixed market, there being both short covering and investment buying. Probably there was some realizing, some fresh commitments for the rise, and some undoing of bargains entered into for purposes of support when support was more a public duty than a speculative operation. That the market was characteristically an investors' market was not true, although the July reinvestment demand was more satisfactory than has been the case at recent semi-annual periods. It cannot be said that the market went up on the day's news. Even Tuesday's posting of the books of the produce operators showed purchases on balance, and this was confirmed upon yesterday's news. The Richmond traction troubles and the Detroit Southern receivership are not exactly new, nor factors of the first importance, but at least they were not favorable to the rise. The earnings reported were mixed, probably with a majority of advances, and yet with decreases by Chicago Great Western, Missouri Pacific, and Southern worthy of more attention than they received. The iron trade organ's weekly epitome was curiously inconsistent with the day's temper.

None of these considerations were effective in tempering the ardor of the new bulls. Steel was among the strongest of the list. Manhattan, whose future contains almost no element of doubt, was nearly alone in a fractional decline, while Metropolitan was among the strongest. New York Central and Pennsylvania were well in the lead, and the Grangers reflected none of the doubts apparent in the produce market. Brooklyn Rapid Transit easily passed 50. In short, activity and strength were unusually well distributed throughout the list and the day, the closing hour being both the busiest and about the strongest. The bond business passed $5,000,000, being something more than double recent volume, but the sales of shares increased in a larger proportion to 800,000. Investment business is growing, but speculative business is growing faster. Whether or not this is altogether desirable depends upon the point of view.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	¾	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	½
Am. Car & Fdy	¾	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Am. Express	3½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Am. Locom. pf	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Am. Snuff pf	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	¾
Am. Woolen pf	¾	Norf. & West.	¾
Anaconda Copper	5½	North American	1½
At., Top. & S. F.	¾	Pacific Mail	1
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	½	Penn. R.	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	People's Gas	⅝
B'klyn R. T.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	2
Cent. of N. J.	1	Pressed Steel Car	1¾
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Pressed S. Car pf.	¾
Chi. & Alton	1½	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Chi. & N. W.	¾	Reading	⅞
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Col. Fuel & I.	⅞	St. L. & S. West.	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	¾	St. L. & S. W. pf.	2½
Col. H. C. & I.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	⅞
Consol. Gas.	¾	Southern Pacific	⅞
Corn Prod. pf.	¾	Southern Railway	⅝
Del. & Hudson	¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	¾
Den. & Rio Grande	⅞	Texas & Pacific	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	Texas Pac. Ld. Tr.	1¼
Erie	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	¾
Erie 1st pf	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Erie 2d pf	1¾	Twin City	1
Illinois Central	1¼	Union Pacific	1½
Int. Paper	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Int. Power	¾	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	⅝
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	1¼	U. S. Pipe pf.	3
Kan. City So. pf.	1⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Lack. Securities	1⅛	U. S. Steel	⅞
Met. St. Ry.	1	U. S. Steel pf.	1⅛
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	1¼
Mo., Kan. & Texas	⅝	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	2
Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾	Wabash	⅝
Nash., C. & St. L.	½	Wabash pf.	⅝
Nat. Biscuit	1	Westinghouse	2½
Nat. Biscuit pf	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	¾
Nat. R. of M. pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel Fds. pf.	½	Hocking Valley pf.	½
Butterick Co.	½	Pere Marquette	1
Detroit So. pf.	⅞	U. S. Realty pf.	⅞
Distillers' Sec.	¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Beech Creek 1st	1	Det. So. 1st	4
Buff. & Sus. 4s	1	Long Isl. gen. 4s	1½
Cent. Br. Mo. P. 4s	1	Long Isl. unif. 4s	1⅜
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Long Isl. ref. 4s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1¼	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 4s	1	N. Y. Gas, El. L. & P. 4s	1
Det. M. & M. l. g. 3s	5½	U. S. 1st 5s	1½
		U. S. Steel 5s	1

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 6	811,831
To date this year	51,980,147
Corresponding date last year	84,450,431

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 6	$5,371,000
To date this year	$316,409,500
Corresponding date last year	$355,942,850

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad.
Central and South American Telegraph Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Northern Pacific Railroad, (adjourned.)

Morton's Successor Not Yet Chosen.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway yesterday the resignation of Second Vice President Paul Morton, the new Secretary of the Navy, was accepted. The choice of a new Second Vice President will probably not be considered until some time in August.

THE STEEL SITUATION.

Meetings of Various Pools to be Held Here To-day.

Meetings of the various steel pools, so called, will be held in this city to-day. The most important meeting will be that of the steel billet pool. It was thought that this association would hold its meeting yesterday, but that impression was erroneous. It is expected that the pool will reaffirm prices.

The Iron Age, speaking of the iron and steel situation in its issue to-day, will say:

"The holidays have interfered with what little business there was going, and the market generally are dull. The mill and foundry consumption usually falls off considerably during this season of the year, owing to stoppages for repairs and remodeling. At a time like the present, when consumption is generally light, these may more than offset the banking and blowing out of blast furnaces. In the foundry branch the key to the situation is held by the Southern producers, who are at odds with the coal miners, of whom they demand concessions in wages. The furnace companies act in a determined way, but some of the shipping facilities not identified with the iron trade are putting backbone into the men by running subject to a final settlement on the basis of the agreement ultimately reached by the furnace interests.

"An indication of the attitude of buyers is furnished by the fact that a large pipe foundry, which sold 15,000 tons of cast iron pipe to Cincinnati, covered only a small part of the iron, and then withdrew from the market again.

"There has been a little more activity on the part of the smaller outside open hearth basic steel plants. Chicago reports one lot of 10,000 of southern basic sold, while in New England a similar quantity was purchased for delivery during July and August.

"The billet meeting is being held to-day. Until the whole basis of the association and its methods are changed, the trade will pay very scant attention to it. How little official prices really mean is shown by the fact that consumers who have sliding scales will get their June billets at $19, when the official price is $24.

"The plate and structural mills are to hold their meetings to-morrow. One of the points which the latter group should take into consideration is whether there is anything serious in the imports of foreign structural material which have taken place, and which importers claim can be done normally, at present prices at home and abroad, for delivery at exposed points like New England, the Gulf, and the Pacific Coast.

"The largest contract for structural material recently placed is that for about 10,000 tons for the Long Island Railroad. It has been divided between two large interests. There has been a reduction in the price of black merchant pipe in line with last week's reduction in prices of boiler tubes.

"On the whole, the consumption of finished iron and steel in its many forms appears to continue rather light. It is an interesting question as bearing on the developments of the second half of the year what shrinkage the rail tonnage made will show. With a capacity of 3,500,000 tons, the mills have thus far booked 1,500,000 tons, inclusive of orders carried over from last year. A very considerable part of this has already been rolled, and it is not believed that any very important interests will buy for the second half of the year. That leaves the rail mills in rather a lean condition, and reacts back on coke, ore, pig iron, and steel."

EMPLOYES' DIVIDEND $90,000.

American Smelting and Refining Company Distributes That Sum.

The dividend distribution of the American Smelting and Refining Company to its employes, it was learned yesterday, was made on Saturday last and amounted to $90,000.

Under the plan announced several weeks ago the company agreed to divide, after providing for its dividends, improvements, depreciation, &c., to the amount of $7,500,000, 2½ per cent. of its current surplus remaining, provided such surplus did not exceed $8,000,000. The distribution of $90,000 would indicate, then, that at least $400,000 remained applicable to the employes' dividend after the $7,500,000 requirements had been met for the last fiscal year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1¼ per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3 per cent. for five months, 3¼ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $209,465,880; balances, $11,788,325; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $854,740.

Money on call loaned at 1½@1¾ per cent.; short bills, 1⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 1 15-16@2 per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8335; demand, $4.8730; cables, $4.8760. Commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16⅞; reichsmarks, 95@95⅛ and 95½; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—15@20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—40c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 6.—Though money was abundant in the market to-day, through the distribution of more dividends, repayments to the Bank of England largely neutralized the effect. Discounts were firm, influenced by the Continental demand for gold.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were firmer, but trading was inactive. Consols opened better, but eased later.

The chief feature of the day was the strength of Americans, which were fairly active at an advance, Union Pacific leading. They closed firm.

War stocks reflected the uncertainty of the situation in the Far East. Japanese were rather easier, while Russians grew firmer. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 96.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 90 1-16; consols for account, 90¼; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 76⅞; Atchison preferred, 97; Baltimore and Ohio, 84½; Canadian Pacific, 129; Chesapeake and Ohio, 33; Chicago Great Western, 14½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 149¾; De Beers, 19⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 23⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 72; Erie, 25¾; Erie first preferred, 61⅝; Erie second preferred, 36½; Illinois Central, 137; Louisville and Nashville, 115¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 17¾; New York Central, 120½; Norfolk and Western, 59½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 28¼; Pennsylvania, 60½; Rand Mines, 10¼; Reading, 24¾; Reading first preferred, 42½; Reading second preferred, 35¼; Southern Railway, 23; Southern Railway preferred, 69¼; Southern Pacific, 49½; Union Pacific, 94¼; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 10¾; United States Steel preferred, 59; Wabash, 16¼; Wabash preferred, 35½; Spanish 4s, 80¾.

Bar silver firm at 26 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 1@1¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 1⅝@2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 1 15-16@2 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.77; Lisbon, 20.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 6.—Prices on the Bourse today were irregular and the market was rather depressed, except in the case of Russians, which were firm. Russian imperial 4s closed at 93.50, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 506.

The private rate of discount was 1⅜ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 37½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 10½c for checks.

BERLIN, July 6.—Prices were strong on the Boerse to-day, upon yesterday's New York quotations. Canadian Pacific and Baltimore and Ohio gained one point.

Exchange on London, 20 marks, 40¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Round Top Cement Company, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Joel Jenkins, James H. Leonard, and Percy Allan.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Pennsylvania Leads Market Upward on Heavy Trading.

Shorts in Many Stocks Driven to Cover —Further Advance in Union Pacific —Metropolitan Jumps Again.

There was some room for enthusiasm in yesterday's stock market, and it was given sufficient vent to result in a further general advance in prices which compared favorably with the record of the previous day. So far as activity went the day eclipsed all recent records. The first hour's trading was as large as the total on Tuesday, and the pace was so well maintained that the total for the day assumed the imposing proportions of 811,000 shares. Such activity as this with an all-around advance in prices was a treat to the Street, and naturally enough led to many exaggerated estimates of what the market was likely to accomplish in the near future. There were those who thought profit taking was the wisest thing under the circumstances, but there were buyers for all the stock that was sold, and the final prices were in most cases very near the best of the day.

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Pennsylvania Shorts Help Advance.

Pennsylvania came to the front yesterday as the leader of the market, and it acquitted itself of the task to the satisfaction of all concerned, if exception be made of the shorts who were unwilling supporters of the movement. Pennsylvania has been looked upon as a very good stock to go short of—there was so much of it and so much more to come. But the shorts discovered yesterday that even in Pennsylvania the supply was not inexhaustible, and, though they still fought the advance, the stock closed at the highest of the day. The demand for the stock in the loan crowd in the afternoon showed that despite the heavy buying yesterday the short interest was still large. The transactions in Pennsylvania amounted to 132,000 shares, resulting in a net gain of 1½ points.

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Steel Stocks Strong.

United States Steel preferred rose more than a point, and the bonds were both active and strong. The common stock, in which there was some London buying, closed at 11, with a net gain of seven-eighths of a point. Trade reports reflected no improvement in the general situation, but the advance in the stock was in keeping with the day's movement, and resulted probably more from short covering induced by the strength in the rest of the market than from any consideration of the individual position of the Steel Trust.

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Union Pacific Still Prominent.

Union Pacific's continued advance, coupled with the sharp rise in Northern Securities in the outside market served to hold that stock in the place of prominence which it assumed on Tuesday. The Street is looking shortly for a decision in the injunction proceedings instituted on behalf of the Union Pacific against the Hill plan of dissolution of the Northern Securities Company, and the disposition in some quarters was to connect the advance in Northern Securities with the outcome of the injunction proceedings. Generally speaking, however, the shorts on Union Pacific seemed inclined to ignore the outcome of the Northern Securities dissolution and to base their position on the general prospects of the Union Pacific system.

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Another Jump in Metropolitan.

Jacob Field and other traders were largely responsible for the jump in Metropolitan Street Railway from 114¼ to 117¼. The stock was a laggard in the early trading, but rose abruptly about 11 o'clock. Its advance showed how easily the stock can be put up, and therefore how dangerous it is for the shorts, irrespective of possible developments in the negotiations which many believe have been undertaken for the merger of the Metropolitan with the Interborough Company.

TWO NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

Plans for Battery Park and Aetna Are Being Considered.

It was reported yesterday in interested quarters that good progress had been made toward the organization of two new National banks, one to be called the Battery Park National, and to be near the new Custom House, and the other the Aetna, to be near the corner of Greenwich and Warren Streets. The Battery Park National, it is understood, will have $200,000 capital and $100,000 surplus, and the other, as now planned, a capital of $200,000.

Interests connected with the Irving National Bank are understood to be behind the Aetna National, and the Controller of the Currency has already given his sanction to the establishment of the institution.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,800 shares of Phenix sold at .23@.25.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Alice sold at .38, 500 Comstock at .08, 500 Comstock bond at .08½, 1,000 Isabella at .25, 200 Mexican at 1.10, 100 Moulton at .17, 100 Ophir at 3.10, 2,100 Phenix at .24@.23, 500 Portland at 1.00, 100 Savage at .19, 200 Sierra Nevada at .36@.35, 100 Standard at 2.25.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Wednesday, July 6, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
13,480	Amal. Copper	50¾	51½	50¼	51
60	Am. Car & F	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
10	Am. Ice	7	7	7	7
30	Am. Ice pf	27½	27½	27¼	27¼
170	Am. Locomotive	20¾	20¾	20¾	20⅝
30	Am. Smelting	54½	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝
3,850	Am. Sugar	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
8,020	A., T. & S. F	74⅞	75¼	74⅝	75
3,470	Balt. & Ohio	81⅞	82½	81⅝	82⅜
10,980	Brook. R. T.	49⅝	50⅜	49⅝	50⅜
220	Can. Pacific	125¾	125¾	125¼	125¾
110	Ches. & Ohio	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32¾
30	Chi. & Alton	39	39	39	39
140	Chi. Gt. West	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14½
11,460	C., M. & St. P	145¾	146⅜	145¾	146¼
30	Chi. Pneu. Tool	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
70	Col. Southern	16	16	15⅝	16
140	Con. Gas Co	194¼	196	194¼	196
5,500	Erie	24⅜	25	24⅞	24⅝
230	Erie 1st pf	59¾	60¼	59¾	60¼
10	Erie 2d pf	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
110	Ill. Central	133	133½	133	133½
1,250	Louis. & Nash	112	112⅝	112	112⅝
210	Manhattan	149⅜	150½	149½	149½
12,750	Met. Street	114⅝	117¼	114¼	115⅝
440	Mex. Central	8	8¼	8	8¼
90	Mo., K. & T.	17	17	17	17
50	Mo., K. & T. pf	38	38	37¾	37¾
5,980	Mo. Pac.	92	92½	92¼	92¼
280	N. Y. Central	119¾	121	119¾	119¾
1,170	N. Y., Ont. & W.	27½	27¾	27¼	27¼
200	Norf. & West.	57⅝	58	57⅝	57⅝
12,250	Pennsylvania	117	118¾	117	118⅞
50	People's Gas	98½	99¼	98½	99¼
10	Press. Steel Car	29¼	29¼	28¾	28¾
7,590	Reading	48¾	48¾	48	48⅝
40	Rep. Steel	7	7	7	7
10	Rep. Steel pf	42	42	42	42
3,030	Rock Island	22	22	21⅝	21⅝
20	Rock Island pf	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
10	St. L. S. W. pf	30	30	30	30
5,130	Southern Pac	48⅛	48⅞	48	48¾
1,160	Southern Ry	22¼	22⅜	22	22⅛
650	Tenn. C. & I	36⅜	37¼	36⅜	37¼
430	Texas Pacific	23¾	24⅛	23¾	24⅛
22,180	Union Pac	91⅞	92	91⅞	92
120	U. S. Leather	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
1,650	U. S. Steel	10¾	10⅞	10¾	10⅞
37,320	U. S. Steel pf	57	58¾	57	58¾
150	Wabash	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
570	Wabash pf	35⅞	35⅞	35¾	35¾
172,490					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	C. & R. I. 5s	80¾	80¾	80½	80½
10,000	U. S. Steel 5s	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
$12,000					

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—Prices on the Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
355	Brewing	24½	24½	24½
178	Brewing pf	46½	46½	46½
140	Crucible Steel	44½	44½	44½
425	Crucible Steel pf	39¾	39¾	39¾
35	Fireproof pf	28	28	28
135	M., L. & H.	30	30	30
200	Philadelphia Co	39¼	39¼	39¼
34	Pittsburg Coal	14½	14	14
400	Pittsburg Coal pf	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
500	U. S. Steel	11	10	11
227	U. S. Steel pf	58	57	58
15	Union Traction pf	48¾	48¾	48¾
10	West. Air	129	129	129

Total sales..... $5,371,000.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

50 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank. 180.

50 shares Edwin C. Lockwood, inc., $11 lot.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, July 6, 1904.

Imp'l Jap Govt. £ Loan & Co. tempor'ctfs full paid, for 6% steel loan
$50 ..... 93½
20,000 ..... 93¾
17,000 96
Rep. of Cuba 5s Speyer & Co ctfs, full inst paid
10,000 ..... 100½
40,000 ..... 100¾
4,000 ..... 100¾
Va 6s defd. Brown Bros & Co ctfs
10,000 ..... 6½
Adams Expr 4s
1,000 103
7,000 ..... 102¼
Am H & L 5s
2,000 ..... 80¼
Atch., Top. & S Fe gen 4s
15,000 ..... 102⅝
25,000 ..... 102⅞
100,000 103
$500 ..... 102⅝
4,000 ..... 102⅝
8,000 103
500 ..... 102⅝
adjustment 4s stamped
26,000 ..... 92½
5,000 93
East Okla 4s
19,000 .$. 96
Atlan C L 4s
85,000 96
23,000 ..... 97⅞
40,000 98
6,000 ..... 98½
10,000 ..... 98⅝
29,000 ..... 98¾
10,000 ..... 98½
Balt & O prior lien 3½s
28,000 ..... 94¼
gold 4s
12,000 108
3,000 ..... 108¼
1,000 108
1,000 ..... 108¼
1,000 ..... 108¼
500 ..... 108¾
Beech Creek 4s
10,000 ..... 105½
Bklyn Ferry 5s
1,000 62
Bklyn Rap Tr golds 5s
1,000 ..... 105½
ref conv 4s
6,000 78
3,000 ..... 77¾
42,000 78
33,000 ..... 78½
8,000 ..... 78¾
13,000 ..... 78½
3,000 ..... 78⅝
20,000 ..... 78½
Bklyn Un Elv 1st
10,000 ..... 107½
Buff & Susq 1st refunding 4s
5,000 99
4,000 ..... 98¾
11,000 ..... 99¼
Can S 1st
1,000 ..... 103¼
Cen Branch Ry 4s
5,000 98
Cen Br U P 1st
10,000 93
Cen of Ga. con 5s
3,000 111
10,000 ..... 111¼
2,000 112
1,000 111
1st inc 5s
5,000 74
5,000 ..... 74½
1,000 ..... 74½
37,000 75
2d inc 5s
29,000 36
15,000 ..... 36¾
5,000 37
Cen Pac 1st gtd 4s
13,000 ..... 100¾
Ches & O con 5s
5,000 118
Ches & O gen 4½s
15,000 ..... 105½
25,000 ..... 105¼
C & Alt R R 3s
1,000 ..... 85¼
Chi & Alton 3½s
3,000 ..... 78⅞
C, B & Quincy 4s joint bonds
176,000 96
19,000 ..... 96½
183,000 ..... 96¾
5,000 ..... 96⅝
39,000 ..... 96½
2,000 ..... 96¾
Denver div 4s
1,000 ..... 101¾
Ill div 3½s
1,000 ..... 93¼
1,000 ..... 93½
C & Erie 1st 6s
2,000 ..... 118⅞
3,000 119
42,000 ..... 119¼
C, R I & P gen 4s
101,000 ..... 104½
25,000 ..... 104⅝
25,000 ..... 104¾
15,000 105
10,000 ..... 105½
25,000 ..... 104⅝
C, R I & P R R col trust 5s
10,000 ..... 80½
10,000 ..... 80⅝
6,000 ..... 80½
5,000 ..... 80⅜
C, R I & P R R 4s
17,000 ..... 69½
3,000 ..... 69⅜
20,000 ..... 69½
10,000 ..... 69⅝
50,000 ..... 69¾
20,000 ..... 69⅜
12,000 ..... 69½
1,000 ..... 69¾
49,000 ..... 69⅞
56,000 70
35,000 ..... 69⅝
35,000 70
5,000 ..... 69¾
45,000 70
10,000 ..... 70¼
15,000 ..... 70½
5,000 ..... 70⅝
Chi Ter Tr 4s
1,000 ..... 74¼
Clev, C, C & St L, St L div 1st
10,000 ..... 100⅝
Col Mid 1st 4s
1,000 58
1,000 ..... 58½
Col & S 1st 4s
1,000 84
5,000 ..... 83⅝
Conn Ry & Lighting refunding 4½s
5,000 ..... 96⅜
Con Gas N Y, Nat'l City Bk ctfs full paid for conv deb 6s
5,000 ..... 172½
5,000 ..... 173⅛
2,500 ..... 172⅝
42,000 ..... 172⅝
10,000 ..... 172½
15,000 ..... 172⅝
20,000 173
5,000 ..... 172⅝
7,500 173
Con Tob 4s
15,000 ..... 82⅝
43,000 ..... 82¾
5,000 ..... 82⅝
50,000 ..... 82½
18,000 ..... 82⅜
89,000 ..... 82¾
47,000 ..... 82⅝
5,000 ..... 82⅝
2,000 ..... 82⅝
75,000 ..... 82¾
25,000 ..... 82⅝
Deav & Rio Grande con 4s
2,000 ..... 90⅜
Det & Mac gen 4s
2,000 ..... 92½
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 7s
2,000 82
Det S 4s
10,000 41
Dist Sec Cor 5s
20,000 ..... 64⅝
5,000 ..... 64⅞
10,000 65
1,000 ..... 64⅝
5,000 65
2,000 ..... 65¼
5,000 ..... 65¼
15,000 ..... 64⅞
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 118½
Erie 1st con 4s
2,000 ..... 98½
Erie 1st gen 4s
11,000 ..... 85¼
2,000 ..... 85½
Erie-Penn coll trust 4s
4,000 93
5,000 ..... 93¼
5,000 ..... 93⅞
20,000 ..... 93⅝
10,000 ..... 93¾
10,000 ..... 93⅞
10,000 ..... 93⅝
1,000 ..... 93¾
17,000 ..... 93⅞
1,000 ..... 93¾
10,000 ..... 93⅜
20,000 ..... 93⅞
10,000 ..... 93¾
Ft Worth & D C 1st
1,000 ..... 104⅛
Gulf & Ship I 5s
20,000 ..... 102½
Ill Cen L div 3½s
2,000 ..... 94½
4,000 ..... 94⅜
K C, Ft S & M 4s
2,000 82
10,000 ..... 82⅜
1,000 ..... 82½
Kings Co Elv 4s
1,000 ..... 99⅝
Lack Steel 5s
97,000 ..... 97⅞
37,000 98
20,000 ..... 98⅝
L S & M S deb 4s
10,000 101
Long Island ref 4s
5,000 ..... 101¾
Long Isl unified 4s
10,000 ..... 101½
6,000 ..... 101¾
L & N gen 6s
2,000 117
L & N col trust 4s
21,000 ..... 96¾
10,000 ..... 96⅝
unified 4s
18,000 100
Manhattan con 4s
5,000 105
Met St Ry ref 4s
29,000 90
5,000 ..... 90½
22,000 ..... 90⅝
3,000 ..... 90½
1,000 91
Mex Cen con 4s
5,000 ..... 62½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 99½
11,000 ..... 99⅝
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
20,000 .$. 80
17,000 80
Mo, K & T ex 5s
4,000 102
M, K & T of Tx 5s
5,000 ..... 103½
5,000 ..... 103¾
6,000 ..... 103½
Mo P 1st col 5s
1,000 ..... 106½
Mo Pac trust 5s
1,000 108
Mob & O gen 4s
10,000 ..... 94¼
Nash, C & St L, T P 6s
10,000 118
Nassau Electric R R 4s
20,000 ..... 82¾
N Y Cen & H R gen 3½s
1,000 100
N Y Dock Co 4s
18,000 90
N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s
36,000 95
5,000 ..... 95½
2,000 ..... 95¾
9,000 ..... 95½
10,000 ..... 95¾
25,000 ..... 95¾
10,000 96
con trust 5s
11,000 ..... 108¾
N Y, Lack & Wn construction 5s
2,000 ..... 114½
Norf & W con 4s
7,000 ..... 100⅝
1,000 ..... 100¾
Norf & W, Pocah C & C 4s
20,000 ..... 93⅜
20,000 ..... 93½
Nor Pac 4s
5,000 104
4,000 ..... 103⅝
5,000 104
1,000 ..... 104½
5,000 104
500 ..... 104½
1,000 ..... 104½
registered
2,000 ..... 103½
13,000 ..... 104½
Nor Pac gen 3s
1,000 74
4,000 ..... 74½
Or Sh L partic 4s
15,000 ..... 97¼
1,000 ..... 97⅝
3,000 ..... 97⅜
44,000 ..... 97¼
5,000 ..... 97⅝
1st con 6s
17,000 ..... 114½
Pac Coast 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 103½
Penn conv 3½s
12,000 97
Peo & E 1st 4s
19,000 ..... 98½
2,000 ..... 98⅝
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s ser D
1,000 102
Reading gen 4s
2,000 99
18,000 ..... 98⅞
St L, Ir Mt & S unify & ref 4s
2,000 ..... 89½
Riv & G div 4s
40,000 ..... 93⅜
20,000 94
St L & San F R R refunding 4s
22,000 ..... 81½
10,000 ..... 81¾
St L Southwn con 4s
10,000 70
5,000 ..... 69⅝
30,000 70
8,000 71
San An & A P 4s
6,000 85
2,000 ..... 84⅝
S Pac 4s
10,000 ..... 93½
S Ry 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 115½
10,000 ..... 115½
M & O coll 4s
1,000 ..... 94½
St L div 4s
5,000 97
Tex & P 1st 5s
2,000 119
Texas & Pac, East div 6s
1,000 102
Third Av con 4s
7,000 ..... 93⅝
2,000 ..... 93¾
10,000 ..... 93⅝
10,000 ..... 93¾
10,000 ..... 93⅝
2,000 ..... 93¾
Tol, St L & W 1st prior lien 3½s
10,000 ..... 84⅞
Uls & Del 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 112½
5,000 113
Un Pac 1st 4s
5,000 104
7,000 ..... 104⅛
5,000 104
1,000 ..... 104½
Un Pac conv 4s
30,000 ..... 101½
2,000 ..... 101⅝
1,000 ..... 101½
47,000 ..... 101⅝
3,000 ..... 101½
10,000 ..... 101⅝
100,000 ..... 101⅝
20,000 ..... 101⅝
40,000 ..... 101⅝
15,000 ..... 101⅝
6,000 ..... 101⅝
11,000 ..... 101⅝
1,000 ..... 101⅝
49,000 ..... 101⅝
1,000 ..... 101⅝
41,000 ..... 101⅝
4,000 ..... 101⅝
11,000 ..... 101⅞
47,000 ..... 101½
28,000 ..... 101⅝
88,000 ..... 101¾
United Railroads of San Fr 4s
10,000 ..... 80⅝
U S Steel Corp sktg fund 5s
27,000 ..... 77½
85,000 ..... 77¾
37,000 .....

AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SALE EXTRAORDINARY.
Orienta Properties at Auction.
will be sold at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, New York City, on July 12th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.
Long Island Sound Shore Front Mansions, Villa Sites,
COMPRISING THE ESTATE OF
THOMAS L. RUSHMORE, DEC'D,
now the property of Rushmore Realty Corporation, situate at ORIENTA (Mamaroneck, New York), Rye Park, in Rye, and Altonwood Park, Mamaroneck.

At this sale will be offered some of the highest class residence property in Westchester County. It will comprise much of the large residue of the Estate of Mr. Thomas L. Rushmore, deceased, who was the pioneer in the development of the exclusive Orienta Peninsula, the home of many millionaires. The property to be sold immediately adjoins the places of men famous in the financial and social world and takes in some of the most beautiful Long Island Sound front property in Westchester County.

Terms to be most liberal possible.

For maps and particulars, booklets, etc., apply PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, 155 Broadway; MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, attorneys, Mamaroneck, New York, and 38 Park Row, New York City.

MANHATTAN
FOR SALE—TO LET.

BROADWAY
CORNER.
MODERN SEVEN STORY BUILDING.
OWNER NEEDS CASH.
Will entertain part trade. Full particulars with
F. R. Wood & Co.
BROADWAY AND 87TH STREET.

$63,000. Great Bargain.—Two double flats, below 106th, near Columbus, 54 front, rent $7,200. West 138th, between Lenox and 7th—Two five-story doubles, 20 front, price $80,000. $21,500—Five-story triple, 14 rooms and baths, near Amsterdam and 106th, rent $5,300. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

For Investors.—33-foot apartment house; exceptionally well built; fine location; west side; price only $38,500; $4,000 increase sure within 12 months; rents now $4,100. (old.) Robt. Levers, 354 West 116th St.

For Speculators or Builders.—Fine corner, two private houses, plot 38x80; suitable alterations easily made to produce big income; location near 146th St., 8th Av. Robt. Levers, 354 West 116th.

Cheapest house in Harlem; near underground and elevated station; 5-story, 4 families on floor; cold water; rent, $2,500; price, $23,000. Lehman & Harlem, 404 Lenox Av.

A corner hard to beat; one hundred feet on Lexington Av., near 116th St.; 5-story, stores; all modern improvements; $58,000. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

Have several good lots for sale, with or without loan, in good section, ripe for improvement. Lehman & Harlem, 404 Lenox Av.

A 6-story elevator apartment, 75x100; price, $115,000; mortgage, $75,000 at 4½%; rents, $14,000. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

A Rare Chance.—6-story apartment, West 142d, near 8th Av.; $49,000 rent $5,782; builder must sell. Bargebuhr, 244 West 116th St.

Fine seven-story corner with stores; west side, Harlem; rent, $12,000; price, $110,000. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Harlem dwelling; 16 front; private block; grand condition, $13,500. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

76th St., near First.—Fourteen-room tenement, $24,500; rents, $2,616. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Av. A., near 73d.—3 modern tenements, $26,500; rents, $2,650. Folsom Bros., 362 East 72d.

88th St., near Madison.—Five-story flat, $37,000; rents, $3,840. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

102d St., near Lexington.—Five-story flat, $21,000; rents, $2,376. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

9th Ward.—Plot 34x80, near 12th St; price, $14,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Bargains.—Two five-story double flats, $19,000; near 149th St. Goldberger, 585 East 143d St.

Stable, 50 stalls; can make 150 stalls; 37½x100; terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Double flats, 5 rooms, bath, hot water; $22,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Triple flats, cold water, 5-story, $24,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Triple flats, 5-story, hot-water supply, $25,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

$50,000, 4½%, for city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
Elegant private residence, Fordham Heights; 12 rooms; all improvements; ground 80x90; 3 blocks from L station.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St. and 3d Av.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

WHY NOT MAKE 10% INSTEAD OF 3% by investing your money in property along line of Rapid Transit "L," and trolley; healthy neighborhood, near school; bargains 1-2-3 family houses; 4 and 5 story flats; also choice building plots. LA VELLE, Freeman St., corner Southern Boulevard.

SPECIAL.—For sale, two-family detached corner house, lot 27x100, 14 rooms, 2 baths, $6,800; also two-family detached house, extra deep lot, with stable and driveway, $5,000; also other one, two, and three family houses. GERALD C. CONNOR, 1,901 Washington, near Tremont Av.

Have several desirable flats, with stores, on East 138th St., near Willis Av., for sale; also other attractive investment properties in the Bronx; little cash required; principals only. WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

PROPERTY ANYWHERE IN THE BOROUGH. Lots, $400; house, $2,300 upward. Houses to let, $30; apartments, $17 upward. Established 1882. WOODALL, 707 TREMONT AV.

BARGAIN.—Choice two-family house, $4,000; all improvements; near rapid transit; $500 cash, balance to suit purchaser. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday and July 4.

SAVE YOUR RENT.
Elegant two-family house, (new,) 10 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood trim, $4,000; $500 cash, balance mortgage, 5%. Cantrell, West Farms Square.

A very prominent Boston Road corner lot for $7,500, worth much more; all other desirable property for sale
BY RULE, Boston Road and 169th St.

$500 TO $1,000 CASH buys elegant 1-2-3 family houses, near schools, elevated, trolley, and rapid transit; all improvements. CLEMENT H. SMITH, 736 Tremont Av., corner Washington.

Attention, Builders, Speculators!—Lots for improvements, with or without loan. Polak, 3d Av., 174th.

BARGAINS in flats, tenements, dwellings, and lots always on hand. SIEKER, 3,608 3d Av.

$18,000 BUYS a 5-sty. Bronx five-story double flat. SIEKER, 3,608 3d Av.

2-story and attic 7-room house; improvements; 33.4x114; price, $2,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.00—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Nice lots located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Cheap, 4 lots; sewer and gas; assessments paid; 100x114. Polak, 3d Av., 174th.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

EASTWOOD,
JAMAICA.
The Place to Live.
Send for the Little Book to
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,
Beekman and Park Row, New York City.

STOP PAYING RENT.
Price, $2,500; and $600 down buys two-family house, all improvements, Pacific St., near Utica Av., Brooklyn. William H. Dank, 67 Forsyth St. Tel., 450 Orchard.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH LOTS, $175. Few higher; titles perfect; closing estate; will build your house; rent pays it off; cars close. Edwards, 813 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale—A big bargain; Lafayette Av., near Marcy Av.; 2-story and basement frame, 7 rooms, bath; can be bought for $4,000. Apply Howard B. Baker, 370 Nostrand Av.

Four-story double brick stores; Brooklyn; rents, $1,200; price, $9,000; all imps. Wm. H. Dank, 67 Forsyth St.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS
In New York City, on the Shore of Flushing Bay, at East Elmhurst. 5c. fare, 25 minutes to Manhattan. Each plot has boating, bathing, fishing, and all other privileges of private beach. Lots $175 and upwards. Terms easy. STOKES & KNOWLES, Main Office, 176 Broadway; Branch, 1,487 Flatbush Av.

At Long Island City, a plot of 36 lots, situated on Broadway, Crescent and Academy Sts., a few minutes from 34th and 92d St. Ferries; 9 blocks from the outlet of the new Blackwell's Island Bridge; central location; splendid opportunity for development. Write for particulars to Louis Schildknecht, Broadway, L. I. City.

Bargain.—Eight-room cottage, every improvement, two lots, barn; corner; one block from depot; surrounded by pine trees; cost, $6,000; price $4,300, $600 cash. Particulars William Hamilton, Corona.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Larchmont Park

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.
15¼ MILES FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION, AT FORTY-SECOND STREET.
THIRTY MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Express Trains, Larchmont first stop.
A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive suburb.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED.
Electric Lights, Gas, Thorough System of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Etc.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY in Westchester County, and LARCHMONT PARK affords the Homeseeker and the Investor the BEST OPPORTUNITY for profitable Real Estate Investment.
CHOICE LOTS, $500 AND UP. EASY TERMS. SMALL CASH PAYMENTS.
NO INTEREST CHARGED.
TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICE, and very Low Commutation Rate.
WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c. Representatives will take visitors to Larchmont Park at my expense any day.
EDWARD McVICKAR,
27 PINE STREET. Telephone, 2026 John. NEW YORK.

PARK HILL

Most beautiful home site in Westchester County, and most accessible suburb of New York. Choice building plots for sale in this desirable section; all improvements. Also choice building plots at Dunwoodie and Lincoln Park. Unexcelled opportunity for investment; terms reasonable.
No proposition for exchange considered.
THE VALLEY FARMS CO.,
115 Broadway, New York; Yonkers, 301 Yonkers Avenue, at Dunwoodie station.

Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley Depot; removal sale. Graeb, 1,083 Union Av., Bronx.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE—TO LET.



25% PER ANNUM AT GRANTWOOD ON-HUDSON, Opposite Grant's Tomb

This is not a get-rich-quick offer; simply a statement of actual increase in values at GRANTWOOD, which have doubled in four years.

No more profitable investment or delightful home to be found.

Houses sold for about the same as rent, or we have a flat for rent at $30.

Write for free transportation via Franklin St., 42d and 130th St. Ferries and Trolleys.

Illustrated booklet sent on request.
Columbia Investment and Real Estate Co.,
(Phone 1847 Mad.) 1,133 Broadway, N.Y.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Only 150 Special Bargains of High Class, properly restricted, residential and business locations, on Martine Estate on Park, Prospect, Watchung, Kensington, Hillside, Martine, and Thornton Avs., and New Avenue, to be an extension of Evergreen Av., 80 feet wide, from Hillside to Park. Titles insurable. Prices low. Terms easy. Buyers of lots can have houses built to their own order, on terms easier than renting. Your own Broker, or WELLES & CO., 45 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone. Don't Delay.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

LUNSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH.
THE "RESERVATION," LONG BRANCH.
MODERN SHORE COTTAGES.
REDUCED RENTS.
D. H. KEELER, JR.,
9 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

At Ridgefield Park, N. J.—Half hour out; two railroads, two trolleys; commutation 7 cents; an elegant 8-room cottage, bath and all improvements; connected with sewer, water, and gas mains; large plot; fruit and shade; only $2,600; terms to suit; other bargains. Call or send for photos and particulars Carl Hallberg, real estate, Office at depot.

Bargains.—Nearly an acre; hour out; large barn; fine location; beautiful views; house burned; foundation; well, cistern; good; cost $2,500; price, $1,500; investigate. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

$300.
A 12-room cottage and bath at Monmouth Beach, N. J., fully furnished. M. Nathan, 123 Broadway, city.

Belmar, N. J.—Ocean front cottage; eight bedrooms; modern improvements; also stable; for rent, or will sell. Address C. J. Bamford, Box 623, Belmar, N. J.

PALISADE PARK, N. J.—New cottage, six rooms and bath; all improvements; high ground, choice location. EDSALL, 7 Warren St.

Long Branch.—Facing ocean, large and small furnished cottages to rent for season 1904. Wm. E. Diller owner, 571 5th Av.

Hohokus!—House and twenty acres, near depot; centrally located; cheap. Bode, 306, East 38th.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Long Island Farm, 50 miles out, 1 mile from station; 6-room house, large barn, henneries, fruit orchards, cows, horse, chickens, wagons, farming implements; 90 acres; would sell or exchange for small place nearer city. Address Box H, 109 Times.

Babylon and West Islip, L. I.—Most accessible location on south shore; 37 miles; 50 trains daily; express station; furnished cottages to rent; country seats, farms for sale; lists. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I. Tel., 22A Babylon.

Port Jefferson.—115 acres, woodland, $10 acre; Setauket, 235 acres, $10 acre; also 32 acres, $350. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Farm for Sale at Burlington, Conn.—175 acres land, 17-room house, and large barns; all in good repair; plenty of fruit; good trout stream through farm; healthy locality; 8 cows, 2 horses, flock sheep, two pigs, 300 chickens, farm implements, and growing crops; price, complete, $3,000. Address Box 135, Unionville, Conn.

Owing to poor health I am forced to sell one of the best farms in Hampden Co., Mass., 220 acres, 100 timber; ideal place for Summer home, city boarders, or stock raising; this property must be seen to be appreciated. For full description and terms write W. C. Smith, Palmer, Mass.

For Sale.—Licensed hotel, 110 rooms, in a Massachusetts city with a population of 130,000; this business, including real estate, will be sold at a bargain; owner must retire on account of ill health; purchaser will need at least $25,000. For further particulars write William Banaghan, State Mutual Building, Worcester, Mass.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

Norwalk, Conn.—Attractive house and beautiful grounds, at bargain. W. Andrews, 103 West 125th St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—TO LET.

A few pretty villa sites and cottage lots near a wayside station on a great railroad will be sold by the owner, John Cussons, Glen Allen, Va., who will send description on request.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For Sale—Beautiful estate of 1,833 acres, productive soil; sound for all kinds of tropical cultivation; splendidly situated, three miles from Bahia Honda, (U. S. coaling station,) and the River Mertmani crosses it; titles clear in every respect; also for sale and ready for transplantation 800,000 plants of Castilloa rubber. For further particulars address Federico M. De Castro, expert in India rubber plantations, 5 Apodaca St., Havana, Cuba.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Owners.—I have cash buyer for three or four cheap tenements. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Cottage, brick, six rooms, bath, etc., 305 West 48th St., to let; upper and lower piazzas; in good neighborhood; house and plumbing in first-class order; rent $28. Apply on premises, or J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway, near W. 74th.

235 WEST 137TH ST.
New 5-story American basement house; 16 rooms and 2 bathrooms; all light; fine open roadway at rear; rental, $1,400. Caretaker, or R. Wightman, Jr., owner, 21 Waverley Place.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Beautiful Broadway, near Pleasantville Station, a subdivision opportunity, 25 acres; land just right and good house; $7,500. Cooley & West, White Plains.

Hartsdale.

At Hartsdale.—Three acres, house, 9 rooms; stable; fruit, shade; near station; high elevation; price, $6,000; terms to suit; will divide; investigate. Lander & Hammond, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

BUY—WHY PAY RENT?—$30 house can be bought for $20 monthly; all improvements; 6-room house, Sherwood Park, $2,900; 8 rooms, Cleveland Av., $4,200; 8 rooms, Terace Av., $4,000. TICHBORNE, 54 Mt. Vernon Av.

BARGAIN.—Two lots, 50x112, near station; flag walks, water, gas, $1,500. Can loan money to build. CLAREY, 52 1st St., Mt. Vernon.

CHESTER HILL.—Elegant 3-story brick and stone dwelling, $7,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

Yonkers.

YONKERS ON HUDSON; near Park Hill; modern dwelling, 11 rooms, bath, exposed plumbing, and all improvements; plot 38x172 feet; price, $9,750. O. B. WARING, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers.

REAL ESTATE.

$29,136,000

in First Mortgages
on New York City Real Estate
sold to investors by this company in the first six months of 1904.

No loss of interest by delay.

Best market for investors and borrowers.

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HILL'S BALCONY DRYER.



Dwellers in Flats and two family houses should insist on having them fitted with Hill's Balcony Dryers. Fasten to balcony, post or wall of house and swing in so they are easily reached.

Hold 110 feet of line. Can be taken in after wash to keep line clean. Insist on landlord putting up one. Also Lawn and Roof Dryers. Write for Catalog R.
HILL DRYER COMPANY,
351 Park Ave., Worcester, Mass.

Real Estate Titles

insured by this Company expeditiously and at reasonable cost. Its contract of insurance is broad and liberal, and absolutely protects the insured against loss by reason of taxes, assessments, defects and incumbrances and the expense of litigation.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS **$8,000,000**

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York
37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
38 Court St., Brooklyn.

RUBERINE ROOF PAINT

TRADEMARK REGISTERED.
FOR METAL ROOFS.
Contains no tar. Will not melt or blister. Preserves the metal. We apply it if desired. Sample cans at this office 25c.
Address Contracting Dept. THE STANDARD PAINT CO., 100 William Street, New York.

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Legatees or owners of undivided real or personal estates can borrow or sell for cash. No charge for information. Satisfaction guaranteed. Strictly confidential. Reliable.
MARTIN & CO., 500 5th Ave., Cor. 42d St. 280 Broadway, Room 140.

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage.
No commissions.
Lowest charges for examining titles.
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LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.
Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
JENNER & CO.,
[Undivided Estates Exclusively.]
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

$20,000 @ 5%
SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
on 5-story Harlem apartment; must be good neighborhood; prompt reply. M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

FOR LEAKY ROOFS
Try Plastic Cement Roofing; guaranteed up to 15 years; cheapest and best; send for estimate. Roof Maintenance Co., 2,082 7th Av.

$75,000 at 4½% for city real estate. Goldberger, 585 East 143d St.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

107-115 WEST 125TH ST.,
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV.
NEW BUILDING, 50x98.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

Desk room, with desk, $6.25; also light, cheerful, furnished offices, $20; modern building; splendid location; telephone, stenographers, and errand boys. Commercial Exchange, 475 Broadway.

Private office, furnished, new building; bright; modern conveniences. No. 189 Broadway, near Cortlandt; room 83.

To Let—Corner store and basement, 117th St. and Madison Av.; excellent location. Berliner Brothers, 75 Avenue A.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Floor; all light; new building; 259 William St., near Chambers; elevator; power; rent low.

Houses, buildings, lofts, stores, stables, to rent; all parts city. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Bronx.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE SEVILLIA, APARTMENT HOTEL.
Absolutely Fireproof.
117 West 58th St.
Several desirable apartments, one to six rooms and bath, to rent, unfurnished, from Oct 1st, from $600 to $1,800. Three furnished apartments to sublet for the Summer at low rents. Restaurant, electric light, telephones. Unexceptional references required.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, Parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Affording charming, uninterrupted outlook on the magnificent Hudson and famed Palisades—
RIVERVIEW,
N. W. Cor. 149th St. and Broadway.
Finest type of the 20th century Apartment House, combining the best in Ornate Architecture and Modern Service. ELEVATOR AND HALL SERVICE. Electric Lights, Individual Telephones. SUITES OF 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9 ROOMS.
Rents $50 and upward.

PORTSMOUTH AND HAMPSHIRE
38-50 WEST 9TH ST.
Choice apartments of 4 or 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat, hall boys, &c. Elevators run all night; rents $300 to $1,200. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

A—NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 WEST 84TH ST., between Broadway and West End Aye. Six and seven rooms and bath; second floor, $36; fourth floor $33; steam heated, hot water supply. Apply on premises, or
J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near West 74th.

LIFE-BUILDING APARTMENTS.
21 West 31st.—Five new family apartments now being added to the second floor; booking now for the Fall renting. Apply to William Harvey, Supt.

776 & 780 8th Ave., Near 48th St.
Four and five light rooms; modern plumbing; gas ranges; hot water; $26.00 to $33.00.

HOLYOKE,
758 West End Av.—Elegant apartments; will rent until Oct. 1 at reduced rents; regular leases thereafter; high-class apartments.

THE GARDEN COURTS.
118th, 119th Sts. and St. Nicholas Av.
Six and seven large, light, modern rooms, on street and garden; rent $510 upward.
OTTENBERG, 164 St. Nicholas Av., cor. 118th.

New buildings, corner 7th Av. Drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

Elegant apartments; all light; six rooms and bath; steam heat and elevator service; $35 and $37.50. 171 East 81st St.; apply on premises.

$52—243 WEST 135TH ST.—$52
Eight large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

89th St., 174 and 176 West.—Elegant apartments; 5 rooms and bath; $36 and $37. Inquire of janitor on premises.

All light; six rooms and bath; private halls; steam heat; hot water supply; rent, $28 and $32. 249 West 109th St.

Apartment, 55 East 11th; 5 rooms; bath; modern improvements; $33. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Ideal home gentleman moderate means; Fordham Heights, Bronx; corner, 3½ lots; view river; lawns, trees; 10-room dwelling; nine large rooms; every improvement; perfect condition; 22 minutes 42d St.; $17,000; mortgage, $8,500; exchange business property vicinity N. Y. Equitable Realty Company, 140 West 42d St.

A villa plot of five lots, corner of Beach Av. and Stewart St., Morris Park, Long Island, for a small cottage, near ocean, at Ocean Grove, New Jersey. Frank H. Hines, 104 West 124th St.

Apartment Hotel, fire-proof; best location, New York City; institution mortgage; owner needs money and will exchange at sacrifice.
MILES & HELFER, 135 Broadway.

Apartment house, low priced; four families on floor; institution mortgage; sell for cash or exchange small country place and cash.
MILES & HELFER, 135 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, Parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

For Rent for the Summer Months.—An apartment of three rooms and bath, facing 59th St., well lighted and attractively furnished. Apply at elevator Hotel Brunswick, Madison Av. and 59th St., from 12:30 to 2 P. M., or from 6 to 8 any day.

To sublet, furnished, to Oct. 1st, 5 outside rooms, bath; new elevator house; rent $65 per month. 206 West 106th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM CONNAIR, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William Connair of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1904, the said William Connair was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

July 6th, 1904.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of RICHARD J. CULLEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of RICHARD J. CULLEN of the County of New York, in said district, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1904, the said Richard J. Cullen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

July 6th, 1904.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 6,898.—In the matter of ALBERT JACOBSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Jacobson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 13th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the 20th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 6th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISIDOR MAGID, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isidor Magid, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 30th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 20th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 6th, 1904.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Builder Takes Last Vacant Plot on West Seventy-second Street—Columbia University's Property on Sixteenth Street Leased—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for the Equitable Life Assurance Society to William E. Diller the two lots on the north side of Seventy-second Street, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 102.2. The lots will be improved by the purchaser with two five-story American basement dwellings. This sale disposes of the last property available for improvement on Seventy-second Street between Central Park West and Riverside Drive.

Buyer for East 65th Street House.

Collins & Collins have sold for Charles A. Moran 127 East Sixty-fifth Street, a three-story brownstone-front dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5. The buyer of the new American basement dwelling 42 East Fifty-first Street, sold recently by the same brokers, is W. E. McConihe.

Columbia Leases 16th Street Building.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have leased for the trustees of Columbia University the property 18 East Sixteenth Street, 88 by 182. The lessees are Simon, Ragovin & Co., manufacturers of ladies' cloaks, who will make extensive alterations and occupy the premises. The lease is for a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of about $140,000. This property was acquired by Columbia University from the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen in September, 1899, and was formerly occupied by that society.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. have leased for the estate of John Downey the property 398 Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets. The lessee is A. Simonson, dealer in hair goods, now at 933 Broadway. A new marble-front building will be erected on the plot, which measures 27.7 by 125. The lease with its privilege of renewal covers a term of forty-two years at an aggregate rental of over $800,000.

West 78th Street Dwelling Sold.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold to a client for occupancy the three-story brownstone dwelling 212 West Seventy-eighth Street, 18 by 100.

William H. Ware was the broker in the sale of the seven-story apartment house 2,790 and 2,792 Broadway for Virginia A. Dill to G. and E. C. Stillgebauer.

Young & Gahren negotiated the recent sale of the three five-story flats 11, 13, and 15 West Eighty-eighth Street for Edward K. Van Winkle.

Purchase on Columbus Avenue.

S. Saxe has sold for J. C. Harris to Louis Kempner 730 Columbus Avenue, a five-story flat with store on lot 25.2 by 100.

J. H. Oesters has sold for Robert Rankin to August Krieth 35 Manhattan Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Second Street, a five-story flat on lot 27.10 by 100.

The firm of Lionel Froelich has sold for Anna E. Haas 138 and 142 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, two four-story double flats, each 25 by 87 by 100; also the similar property 140 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street for Herman Knobloch. These parcels have been held by the present owners for several years.

First Sale of This Parcel Since 1836.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. have sold for O. D. Campbell and others 45 Mercer Street, a four-story building on lot 25 by 100. The buyers are Henry Kottler and Nathan Lipawsky. This is the first sale of this property since 1836.

West Fifty-second Street Deal.

George Nicholas has sold for W. Irving Scott to Ralph J. Schoenberg the property 360 and 362 West Fifty-second Street, 32 by 100.

Upper Second Avenue Transactions.

Louis S. Barnard has sold to Pincus Frank the two five-story double flats 1,956 and 1,958 Second Avenue, part of the block front formerly owned by the Ebling estate.

Benjamin M. Abrahams has sold to Dominick Fusaro the five-story flat 2,202 Second Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 25 by 100.

Bach Brothers have sold for Chaimowitz & Carroll to a Mrs. Brandly the five-story triple flat 176 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 27 by 100.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought from M. Lion & Co. the two four-story flats 361 and 363 East Seventy-sixth Street, 50 by 102.2.

Sale of East 132d Street Lots.

Robert J. Gray has sold the plot, 50 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 100 feet west of Park Avenue.

M. Cohn & Co., in conjunction with the Brokers' Realty and Mortgage Company, have sold for Henry Hirsch to Abram Bachrach 111 and 113 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, two five-story triple flats, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Bittker & Rosenberg have sold to Bernard May 68 East One Hundred and First Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have leased for F. William Hill the two six-story tenements 335 and 337 East Ninety-fifth Street for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $23,000.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

William Rankin is the buyer of the plot, 135 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 340 feet west of Bronx Avenue, sold a few days ago by Minner Brothers.

F. W. Bower has sold for Louis Eickwort the new two-family frame dwelling 899 Oak Tree Place.

Leon Peller has sold to J. Wexler two lots at the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Two Hundred and Twentieth Street; also to M. Dimond a plot on the south side of Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 50 by 114.

Charles Seiffert has resold to Thomas Graham the five-story flat 594 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 27 by 100.

Charles S. Levy has bought from Barbara Debold 618 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, a three-story brick building, about 200 feet west of Third Avenue, on lot 25 by 88.

Sharrott & Thom have resold for Isaac Heifer to a client, 684-686 St. Ann's Avenue, two four-story double flats, on plot 52 by 90.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

9th Av, 451, n w corner of 35th St, 24.9x80, four-story brick flat, with stores and one-story frame stable at the rear; estate sale. No reserve.....$34,200

46th St, 87½ and 59, n s, 205 ft e of 6th Av, 55x100.5, unfinished building; foreclosure sale, to the Langham Realty Company.....163,400

28th St, 9 East, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9, two-story stone-front building; foreclosure sale, to the Rev. T. J. Ducey and others.....45,100

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Mott Av, 354, e s, 356.8 ft s of 144th St, 25x215.5x25.6x221.7, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Bernhard Schaeffer.....21,700

124th St, 538 West, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 50x100.11, six-story brick apartment house; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Aaron M. Janpole and another.....41,121

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Central Park West, west side, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, for a twelve-story brick apartment house, 204.4 by 90; Boehm & Coon of 31 Nassau Street, owners; Clinton & Vincent of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $1,250,000.

William and Frankfort Streets, northeast corner, for eleven-story brick lofts and stores, 126.10 by 78.10 by 50.6; J. & H. Black, Irvington, N. Y., owners; Buchanan & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $150,000.

St. Mark's Place and Second Avenue, northeast corner, for a six-story brick tenement, 34.6 by 61; C. I. Weinstein of 1,531 Madison Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $42,000.

Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, northeast corner, for a six-story brick flat, 49.11 by 90; A. Silverson of 236 East Sixty-first Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $52,500.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 42.10 feet west of Lexington Av

EDSON, Kate, to Josephine C. M. Collins, guardian; Van Courtlandt Av, s s, 49.6 ft n e of Villa Av, 3 years, 6 per cent... 1,800
EICHNER, Daniel, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 120th St, 352 East, 3 years 3,000
EISENBERG, Abraham, to Henry Grossman and another; 133d St, n s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 28,000
EISENBERG, Abraham, to Henry Grossman and another; 133d St, n s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000
EPSTEIN, Henry, and another to Elizabeth Bloch; 226 East 107th St, prior mtgs $11,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 300
FRENCH, Ellen H., to an Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females in the City of New York; 162d St, s s, 216.7 ft e of Prospect Av; also, 162d St, s s, 211.7 ft e of Prospect Av, due Oct. 23, 1908..... 500
FREUND, Hyman, to Abraham Drechsler; 113th St, 12 East, prior mtg $23,000, instalments, 6 per cent..... 2,100
GOLDBERG, Heyman H., to the State Bank; Perry St, 63 and 65, notes..... 5,000
GROSSMAN, Henry, and another to George N. Ostrander; 133d St, n s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 4,000
GROSSMAN, Henry, and another to Ferdinand Kassiker; 133d St, n s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 3,500
HAAR, Emma, to Johanna Winter; 149th St, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 10 years, 4 per cent..... 11,000
HAFF, Isaac, to City Mortgage Company; 99th St, s s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 30,000
HANSON, Alfred E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 121st St, 227 West, 3 years 18,000
HENNICKE, August, to Charles Weis; Southern Boulevard, 329, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000
HERSKOVITS, Talbertis, and others to Germania Life Insurance Company; 127th St, s s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, due Aug. 1, 1907..... 58,000
HUMPHREY, Margaret S., and others to Max Erlanger; road from William's Bridge Westchester, s e corner of Bronx and Pelham Parkway; also, same road, e s, 3,058 ft s of said parkway; also same road, w s, 3,053 ft s of Pearsall Homestead, contains 0 257-1,000 acres, equal lien, 3 years..... 70,000
HUMPHREY, Margaret S., and others to Louis Wachler; road from William's Bridge to Westchester, s e corner of Bronx and Pelham Parkway; also, same road, e s, 3,053 ft s of said parkway; also same road, w s, 3,053 ft s of Pearsall Homestead, contains 0 257-1,000 acres, equal lien, 3 years..... 20,000
HILLE, Emilie, and another to Wilfred Guardian: 100th St, 668 East, due Jan. 1, 1910, 4½ per cent..... 2,500
KELPIEN, Pauline, to Herman Wauer; Stebbins Av, 903, prior mtg $4,500, due June 1, 1906..... 2,000
KLEBAN, Samuel, to Abraham Levenstein and another; Madison St, 317, prior mtg $32,000, installments, 6 per cent.... 5,000
KLEIN, Moritz, and others to Max Lipman and another; 96th St, s s, 208.6 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,250
KOEHLER, Martha W., to Charles G. Deitz; 201st St, e s, 93.4 ft s of Briggs Av, 5 years..... 4,000
KOUNTZE, Herman D., to Dry Dock Savings Institution: 56th St, 115 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 20,000
LAZINSKI, Hyman M., to George S. A. Young; 136th St, 220 West, instalments.. 1,500
LESE, Louis, to Nickolaus Schiemmer; 90th St, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years..... 6,000
LIDZ, Esther, to Herman F. Kanenbley; 137th St, 713 East, 1 year..... 1,000
LIDZ, Esther, to Herman F. Kanenbley; 137th St, 713 East, 3 years..... 25,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; 2d St, 108 and 110, 1 year..... 32,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; 2d St, 108 and 110, prior mtg $32,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,500
MAIER, Louis, and another to Samson Lachman; 133d St, n s, 273 ft w of Lenox Av, prior mtg $21,500, installments..... 2,500
MARQUARDT, Franz, to William Ebling; Van Buren St, w s, 312.10 ft s of Morris Park Av, old line, prior mtg $2,000, installments 300
MATZ, Harry, and another to Hyman Sonn and others; 141st St, s s, 462 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years..... 15,700
MAX, Clara, and another to Harry Matz and another; 141st St, s s, 462 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $15,700, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,300
MAYPOM, Henry M., to Adolf Mandel; 107th St, s s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $34,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 13,500
McCARTHY, Mary E., to Patrick Lilly; 38 Catharine St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 15,500
MERYASH, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; Pleasant Av, n w corner of 116th St, prior mtg $35,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. conv..... 5,000
MERYASH, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; Pleasant Av, n w corner of 116th St, 1 year..... 35,000
MILLER, Robert, to Clara Best; 41st St, 503 West, 5 years..... 12,000
MONFRIED, Max, to Herman Hayns; 148th St, s s, 465 ft w of Brook Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500
MOOR, Helen L., to Helen L. Beadel; 88th St, 309 West, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000
MOORE, Helen L., to Frederick Beadel; 88th St, 309 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 15,000
MORGAN, Lucy, to Annie Jay; 148th St, s s, 150 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years 3,500
NADEL, Louis, to Isaac Hauben; Delancey St, 122, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 11,800
NEUMAN, Morris, to Adelaide Brady and another; 4th St, 225 East, prior mtg $33,500, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,500
ORBACH, Max, and another to Wilhelmina S. M. Jarck; St. Ann's Av, 113, prior mtg $9,750, 2 years..... 2,250
O'SULLIVAN, Michael, to Anna C. Ruhl and another; 14th St, n e corner of Virginia Av, 5 years..... 500
PHILLIPPI, William, to Herman Frank; 87th St, 439 East, prior mtg $4,500, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 4,500
PIANTUNI, Eugene, and others to German Savings Bank; 17th St, 335 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 11,500
RANKIN, Robert, and others to William Rankin; 140th St, s s, 202.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 22,800
RAU, Philip, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 20th St, s w s, 154.4 ft w of 7th Av, due..... 8,000
ROETGER, Frida, to Helene Schimpf; Tiffany St, e s, 79.3 ft s of 167th St, 5 years 1,800
SALINGER, Isak, and another to Nathan H. Isrd; 309 West 148th St, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000
SANDS, Charles J., to Harlem Savings Bank; Franklin Av, s e s, being part of Lot 147, map of Morrisania, adjoining Lot 148, 1 year..... 3,000
SCALLION, Francis, to Arthur E. Silverman; 141st St, n s, 260 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg —, 5 years..... 10,500
SCHLAFF, Hyman, to John G. Folsom; 711 East 12th St, prior mtg $11,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,800
SCHLAFF, Hyman, to Lena Gurgel; 711 East 12th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000
SCHMIDT, Daniel, to Friedrich Windmann; East End Av, w s, 70.8 ft n of 84th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000
SCHOEPF, Rachel, to Frederick N. Winkler; Daly Av, 2.089, 3 years..... 2,500
SHATZKIN, Abraham, to William E. Diller; 8th St, (or Av,) n s, 255 ft e of White Plains Av, Wakefield, instalments, 6 per cent..... 500
SHATZKIN, Abraham, to William E. Diller; 8th St, n s, 230 ft e of White Plains Av, Wakefield, instalments, 6 per cent. 500
SHAW, Asenath A., to Jessie L. Scheuber; Greenwich St, s e corner of Hubert St, 1 year..... 1,500
SHELDON, Harriet E. F., to James A. Renwick; 92d St, 44 West, 3 years 16,000
SILVERMAN, Arthur E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Beekman Av, n w corner of Oak Terrace, 3 years..... 3,000
SIMONSON, Lena, to Adelaide R. Hasting and others, executors and trustees; 81st St, 78 East, secures bond..... 40,000
TAMOR, Abraham L., and another to Henry Dreyer; Legett Av, n e corner of Hewitt Place, due Dec. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 2,500
USOSKIN, Joseph, to Edward Friedman; Avenue A, s e corner of 89th St, (2 mtgs.) prior mtgs $14,000, 4 years, 6 per cent., each..... 3,000
USOSKIN, Joseph, to Edward Friedman; Avenue A, s e corner of 89th St, prior mtg $9,000, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000
VAIL, Elizabeth A., widow, &c., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Grand St, s e corner of Orchard St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 37,000
WAGNER, Casimer Y., to Abraham Beller; 122d St, 207 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000
WEINSTEIN, Abraham, and another to George B. Turrell; Mitchell Place, 11, 3 years 6,000
WERNER, Albert G., to Twenty-third Ward Bank; 164th St, n s, part of Lots 17 and 18, map of Morrisania, 3 months, 6 per cent..... 10,000
WOLKOFF, Bessie, to Clara Mack and another; Madison Av, 51, prior mtg $47,500, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 11,375

Mechanics' Liens.

ALLEN ST, 134; David M. Oltarsh against Samuel Benjamin, owner; Isador Greitzer, contractor 78
WATER ST, 312; Frank Van Pelt against Mrs. P. D. Riggs, owner; Samuel Cuferman, contractor 375
WEST END AV, 221 to 227; Thomas F. Gaynor against Collins Building Construction Company, owner and contractor 2,699
33D ST, 38 and 40 West; Fanning & O'Rourke against L. George Forgotson and another, owners; General Contracting, Financing, and Real Estate Company, contractor 2,000
102D ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100; William McShane Company against Mutual Milk and Cream Company, owner; John J. Fish, contractor; William Tubridy, sub-contractor 348
109TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of 3d Av, 16x100; Meisel Danowitz & Co. against Kantor & Tauber, owners and contractors 549

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, w s, whole front between 108th and 109th Sts; Janes & Leo against Manhasset Realty Corporation and another, July 2, 1904..... 5,800
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 173d St, 200x150; Robert S. Bishop & Co. against Walter B. Clarkson and another, June 20, 1904..... 3,555
33D ST, 38 and 40 West; Irving Myers against Isabelle Loring and another, July 1, 1904..... 1,889
40TH ST, 55 West; Joseph Dillon Sons against Dr. de Turnure and another, Jan. 5, 1903..... 560

Lis Pendens.

HENRY ST, s s, Lot 726, map of estate of Henry Rutgers, 7th Ward, 26.11x100; Moses Jacob against the Rabbi Isaac Elchonon Theological Seminary Association and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Cohen.
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 50x118.10x irregular, being Lots 6 and 7, map of property of estate of Lucius Chittendon at Fort Washington; Andrew J. Connick against Helen Bedford, (specific performance;) attorney, L. Ingraham.
NORTH MOORE ST, s and West Broadway, 118; Levi P. Morton and another, trustees, against Myron W. Dow and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Candler.
PENFOLD AV, n s, 220.3 ft w of southern Boulevard, runs w 100 ft to e s of Crotona Park x n 100.1 to Crotona Parkway x e 100x s 100.1 to beginning; Mary A. Curtis against Patrick J. Oates, (specific performance;) attorney, G. J. Barry.
PYNE ST, e s, 606.3 ft n of Bayard St, 18.9x157; John D. Vincent against Joseph D. Jennings and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gifford, Hobbs, Haskell & Beard.
SPRING ST, 220; Annie C. Haley against Annie Sheridan and another, (petition;) attorney, M. S. Marden.
34TH ST, 323 East; John T. Bermingham against Edgar S. Schieffelin and another, (specific performance;) attorney, P. S. Dean.
111TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 49.11x100.11; Vincenzo Mariano against Clara Max and another, (accounting, &c.;) attorney, A. S. Fraser.
119TH ST, s s, 567.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.6x100.11; Edward L. Coster, committee, against Rae Gottlieb and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Anderson, Pendelton & Anderson.
127TH ST, 143 East, and Lexington Av, 2,113 and 2,115; Maximilian Fraade against Gustav Poetzsch, (action to set aside contract, &c.;) attorney, H. M. Schaaf.

ROBBED IN THE TENDERLOIN.

Brooklyn Man Says He Lost Watch and Pin in the Tuxedo.

James Frey, who is said to be the proprietor of the Tuxedo, at 40 West Twenty-ninth Street, but who says that he is in the hotel business and lives at 200 East Thirty-third Street, was arrested and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night charged with grand larceny.

John C. West of 261 Greene Street, Brooklyn, called at the station house yesterday morning and said that he had spent several hours in the Tuxedo on Thursday evening. He spent considerable money, he said, but the waiters did not give him the correct change. He protested, and, he alleges, Frey knocked him against the wall. During the row, he says, he lost a gold watch from his pocket valued at $125 and a diamond pin valued at $250. Then he was thrown into the street.

AUTO SPEEDERS ARRESTED.

Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., President's Cousin, Among Those Fined.

BABYLON, L. I., July 6.—The authorities of Islip set out to-day to arrest automobilists running through the village at excessive speed, and ten arrests were made. Leroy Smith and Frank Smith of Brooklyn were arrested for operating motor cycles too fast, and were fined $10 each.

Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., a cousin of the President; C. A. Wanser, W. A. Craplein, T. E. Fitler, Jacob M. Harrison, J. S. Pettit, C. F. Rabel, and C. W. Duckworth of New York were each fined $25.

ARRESTED AS INSANE.

Broker Evans Said to Have Suicidal Mania—He Denies It.

George S. Evans, who describes himself as a railroad supplies broker, was arrested last night at the Hotel Earlington, 49 West Twenty-seventh Street, on a warrant issued by Magistrate Cornell on the complaint of James L. Andif of Bloomfield, N. J., who says that he believes that Evans is of unsound mind.

Andif says in his complaint that Evans tried to kill himself in his office, and that he made several threats against his own life. Andif wants Evans's sanity examined into. Evans has been living with his wife at the Hotel Earlington for some time. At the West Thirtieth Street Staion he said last night that the whole affair must be a mistake, as he never had any thought of committing suicide.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Boist, notions; 37 White Street.
Bernd, J. D., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; S. M. Rose, millinery; C. E. Smith, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Burnham-Stoepel Company, Detroit, Mich.; J. Y. Pierce, waists; B. C. Crawford, dry goods; 43 Leonard St.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; D. A. Costa Dalase, clothing; 2 Walker Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; D. H. Witmer, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
Daniels Millinery Company, Dallas, Texas; L. Daniels, millinery; 621 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Eisenberg, D., Baltimore, Md.; D. Eisenberg, domestics, laces, trimmings; Hotel York.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; P. B. Stevens, clothing; 2 Walker Street.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. R. Robin, shoes; 31 Union Square; Victoria Hotel.
Furneaux & Hoefle, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Furneaux, millinery; H. Hoefle, ribbons; Hotel Albert.
Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Gross, laces; Hotel Normandie.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; H. G. Ogden, dry goods; W. A. Schwenk, shoes; Grand Hotel.
Gotthelf & Co., Norwich, Conn.; S. Kronick, hats; M. Hutzler, hats; Hotel Albert.
Houston, James A., Boston, Mass.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. M. Patterson, carpets; 57 White Street.
Howland Armstrong Company, Denver, Col.; J. J. Pflatfoot, millinery, ribbons, and laces; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Owen, furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; R. C. Masterson, notions and leather goods; E. E. Snyder, clothing; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Imperial Dry Goods Company, Altoona, Penn.; R. B. Glenn, notions and furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Kahn Brothers, Oakland, Cal.; Miss M. Ryan, millinery; 377 Broadway.
Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Schiff, ladies' and infants' wear; 467 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Kolb Brothers & Hulsman, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kolb, notions; J. D. Hulsman, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Kirschbaum, A. N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Kirshbaum, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; J. Adler, cloaks, suits, waists, and muslin underwear; 605 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; I. Rothstein, toys and china; T. Kaufman, furnishing goods and jewelry; 648 Broadway.
Little-Long Company, Charlotte, N. C.; H. C. Long, clothing and furnishing goods; 192 West Broadway; Hotel Gerard.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. L. Curtis, general buyer; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Netherland.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester Mass.; A. A. Spalding, cloaks and suits; Mr. Wood, notions; 57 White Street.
Millikin, Cousens & Co., Portland, Me.; H. B. Eddy, domestics, dress goods, and cloaks; W. J. Curtis, notions and furnishing goods; H. R. Cole, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Miller, Rhoads & Co., Norfolk, Va.; J. M. Umstader, dry goods; Hotel York.
Nicoll & Craffe Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; W. L. Nicol, clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.
Miller & Rosa Company, San Francisco, Cal.; L. M. Williams, millinery and trimmings; 621 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
McConnell & Co., Scranton, Penn.; J. McConnell, dry goods; P. J. Horan, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Scott, cloaks and suits; 341 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. T. Reed, millinery; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Stein, domestics; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. J. Wheeler, notions, ribbons, and trimmings; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.
Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. X. Walsh, dress goods; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Savoy.
Rice, Israel, Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; S. H. Rice, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Stein & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Stein, remnants; Herald Square Hotel.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. M. Knight, upholstery goods; 31 Union Square; Grand Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. Shaw, furs; W. H. Marsh, carpets; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Stern, M., & Son, Keokuk, Iowa; I. Stern, notions; millinery, laces, and ribbons; 31 Bond Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. J. Adamson, infants' wear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.
Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; B. Strauss, dry goods; Hotel Netherland.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Zoffet carpets; 48 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Watt & Shond, Lancaster, Penn.; E. G. Eby, notions; 57 White Street.
Watt, Retlew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; R. B. Bunting, notions; 57 White Street.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Wilson, optical goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Earlington.
Weil, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. B. Joseph, china and glassware; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Delgarno, linens; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Watrous & Perkins Brothers, Waverly, N. Y.; W. L. Watrous, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; H. Cowperthwaite, cutlery; Broadway and Tenth Street; Westminster Hotel.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Wafer Case Is Decided Against Importers.

Sweet Biscuits to be Taxed at 20 Per Cent.—Free List Provision Applies Only to Matzohs.

Judge Townsend in the United States Circuit Court yesterday handed down a decision sustaining the Board of General Appraisers in what is known as the wafer case, one of the most important customs cases lately tried. Under Judge Townsend's decision sweet wafers will continue to be assessed at 20 per cent. as non-enumerated manufactured articles. Large quantities of these wafers are imported annually, chiefly from England and Austria. They consist of thin layers of flour paste, with a layer of sugar, variously flavored, between, and the importers made the claim that they were free of duty under the paragraph of the tariff law providing for "wafers unleavened or not edible."

They contended that as baking powder and not yeast was used in the manufacture of the wafers, they were unleavened. General Appraiser Fischer, who wrote the board's decision overruling this claim, held that this paragraph of the law was meant only to admit the unleavened bread used by the Jews at the Passover season, and known as matzohs.

The case was appealed to the Circuit Court by Meyer & Lange and Francis H. Leggett & Co. A. Comstock represented the importers, and the case was argued for the Government by A. H. Washburn and Assistant District Attorney Baker.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

"Chip Plateaux" Dutiable as Chip Hats —Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Howell the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by Samuel Schiff & Co. of New York against the classification, as untrimmed chip hats at 35 per cent., of merchandise described as "chip plateaux." The importers claimed that they were straw braids at 15 per cent.

Protests overruled yesterday were by E. H. Dessonslavy, San Francisco, and Bloom & Mayer, New York. A protest by Gatti, McQuade & Co., New York, was sustained.

TO APPEAL DIAMOND CASE.

Government Refuses to Accept Ruling of St. Paul Court.

It was announced yesterday at the Appraiser's Stores that an appeal would be taken in the St. Paul diamond case which was decided against the Government by the Circuit Court in St. Paul a couple of weeks ago. The case is one of National importance, as on its ultimate decision depends the fate of Secretary Shaw's policy of confining diamond importations to the Port of New York.

The case was a proceeding for the forfeiture of ninety-three diamond rings sold to H. Bockstouck, a jeweler of St. Paul, by Fink, Bodenhauer & Co. of New York, and shipped to him direct from Amsterdam, with the understanding that he might return to the house in New York, any that he could not dispose of. Bockstouck entered them at St. Paul, making the usual owners' declaration, in which he swore that he was the owner of the goods. The Government held that this declaration was false and started proceedings for their forfeiture.

QUEER TOBACCO IMPORTS.

Treasury Agents to Investigate Big Filler Entries at Philadelphia.

The Treasury Department has ordered a special agent to Philadelphia to investigate the importations of tobacco there. Figures prepared by the Bureau of Statistics for the first four months of 1904, compared with the similar period of 1903, show that not a pound of wrapper leaf was imported at Philadelphia from Cuba during either period. In this period of 1903 512,330 pounds of filler tobacco, valued at $159,419, were entered at the Philadelphia Custom House, and in 1904 the entries of tobacco at Philadelphia consisted of 474,563 pounds of filler, valued at $162,488.

The Treasury officials do not believe it possible that so much tobacco could have been imported at one port without containing some wrapper, and are about to make a searching investigation. The temptation of fraud in the importation of tobacco is very great, as the duty on leaf suitable only for filler is only 35 cents a pound, while the duty on wrapper leaf is $1.85 a pound. The Treasury officials consider it unlikely that the cigar manufacturers of Philadelphia buy all their filler tobacco at home and come to New York or other markets for their wrapper.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Joseph Cohn's Sons, men's furnishers, of this city, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy here yesterday. The assets scheduled are $45,050, while the liabilities are placed at $44,725.

BOSTON.—Clinton H. Stearns, dealer in leather at 137 South Street, has assigned to Junius Beebee of the firm of Lucius Beebee & Sons, also leather dealers, at 69 Essex Street. The liabilities are estimated at $20,000, and assets about the same.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The entire property of the New England Brick Company, comprising practically all the brick interests of New England, was sold at public auction here to-day for $40,000 to Francis H. Hart, representing the Protective Committee of the company bondholders. There was only one bid. The nature of the sale to-day is interpreted to mean a reorganization of the company. The brick company defaulted on a mortgage for $545,000 held by the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, and was placed in the hands of a receiver on Feb. 17, with liabilities of $4,000,000.

NEWARK.—Vice Chancellor Stevens signed an order in Trenton yesterday requiring F. O. Schoellner & Co., leather manufacturers, of 45 Kent Street, to show cause in Newark on Tuesday why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the affairs of that concern. The application was made by F. O. Schoellner, the President of the company, who alleges that the concern owes $20,436, and was forced to suspend operations last Saturday. The only assets are the machinery and implements of the company in the Kent Street establishment. Mr. Schoellner has a claim of $10,000 against the concern for services as President and manager.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL EPSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Epstein, dealer in furniture at 50 Ludlow Street, by the following creditors: Cohen & Riemer, $216; Louis Klenetsky, $158, and Jacob Harrison, $173. It was alleged that since June 1 he has transferred part of his property and made payments of $1,000 to certain creditors to prefer them. He has been in business about four years.

F. S. AIKMAN & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of F. S. Aikman & Co., commission dealers in canned goods at 105 Hudson Street, show liabilities $15,195 and assets $546, consisting of checks, $246, and copyrights, $300. Among the creditors are the Mercantile National Bank, $3,200, secured; Cooper Exchange Bank, $1,500; H. E. Losee & Co. of San José, Cal., $1,700; Pacific Coast Syrup Company of San Francisco, $1,200; L. Bell Irving Company of Vancouver, B. C., $1,500, and Mayo & Campbell, $2,700.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted discharges to the following bankrupts: John M. Hickey, theatrical manager, of 1,432 Broadway, whose liabilities were $13,593; Joseph Loewenherz, advertising agent, of 119 Nassau Street, liabilities $9,738; Berkowits & Balsam, as the B. & B. Skirt Company, of 126 Greene Street, liabilities $9,745; Reuben Bernfus, manufacturer of furs, at 225 Greene Street, liabilities $6,870; Hyman Fiscnel, dealer in dry goods, of 72 Baxter Street, liabilities $5,893; Lena Lichtenstein of 315 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, formerly a clothing dealer at Peekskill, liabilities $2,197; Ira D. Schoen, dealer in millinery at 7 West Thirty-first Street, liabilities $9,368; Milton E. Baird, salesman, of 114 Liberty Street, liabilities $5,591; Nathan and Isaac H. Scheyer, who did business as the Manhattan Frame and Art Company, at 61 Cortlandt Street, liabilities $6,111; Thomas F. Cashman, policeman, of 312 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, liabilities $2,479; Matthew Goodgion, grocer, of Gardiner, N. Y., liabilities $8,524; Thomas E. Flannery of 300 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, formerly a liquor dealer, liabilities $10,237; Joseph Wavra of 431 East Seventy-fourth Street, formerly a liquor dealer, liabilities $11,569; Lazarus Reich of 251 East Seventh Street, formerly a liquor dealer, liabilities $8,434; Martin Bergman, Eliza Bagleton, Emil A. Klein, Samuel I. Kruckman, and Edgar Zabriskie.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALBERTSON, Albert C.—Manhattan Collecting Company	$89
ALEXANDER, Frank E.—Hahne & Co....	194
ANDRESEN, Charles A.—M. H. Murray and another	483
BERNSTEIN, Verona—R. L. Barzaghi...	475
BONNAR, Thomas—City of New York, costs	113
BRADY, Thomas—McD. Hawkes, costs..	113
BENNETT, Frederick A.—City of New York, costs	139
BAUMAN, Albert—C. Seirocco.....	100
CRAVEN, Frank E.—H. Sessler.....	558
CONLAN, Annie—David Mayer Brewing Company	504
CLARKE, Charles H.—I. Stern and another	132
CRISTOFERO, George—D. Zizmor.....	74
DONOVAN, Bartholomew—J. Cantor, costs	103
DEERING, James A.—City of New York, costs	127
DUMAS, Alexander—K. Schnackenberg....	224
EMMERSON, Charles D.—C. Morris.....	59
FOLAND, Peter—E. Richardson.....	1,502
FLOOD, William H.—I. Mautner.....	26
FIORE, Antonio—D. Zizmor.....	82
FARMER, William W.—E. Kelly.....	270
GLEASON, Michael—G. H. Schuyler....	292
GOLDSMITH, Simon—I. Stern and another	87
HARPER, Joseph T.—G. John.....	31
HAYES, John B., John H., Lewis, Henry G. Richardson, George D. Frangley, and Ruth A. Frangley, executors, and James Piper, individually and as receiver—L. Tremel	666
HERRON, Letitia—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs.....	110
HOLDEN, Francis S.—J. McGraw Woodbury, Comm., costs.....	106
HARRIS, Harry—Acker, Merrall & Condit	47
AMERICAN COMPOUND BEARING Company—C. F. Breese.....	907
I. S. VAN LOAN COMPANY—C. D. Heim.	44
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. R. Murray.....	3,171
ADEE SYNDICATE—G. E. Raymond.....	93
AMERICAN VITAPHONE COMPANY—H. J. Miller	213
THE FIDELITY & CASUALTY COMpany of New York—United States of America	800
GOLDEN STATE VINEYARDS—Italian Vineyard Company	1,496
TRUSTEES OF MASON HALL AND ASYlum Fund—J. L. Wells and another, costs	105
BARNARD COLLEGE—J. L. Wells and another, costs	111
INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMpany of New York—R. G. Monroe, Com., costs	122
DALY GOLD LINING COMPANY—Hahne & Co.	389
ACME HYGIENIC COMPANY—F. C. Barton	251
JACKSON, Henry H., Jr., and John R. Nugent—D. Sealey	84
KLINE, Max—J. Konig and another.....	92
KOPPEL, Abraham, and Alfred B. Walser —M. Mariash	115
KLEIN, Adolph—Metropolitan Street Railway, costs	165
KEIL, Francis and Henry F.—J. Henderson, Jr., and another.....	119
LEARY, Samuel B.—J. W. Pacey.....	190
LUSK, Andrew J.—City of New York, costs	811
LESSER, Harry J.—I. Stern and another..	224
LIPPOFF, David—U. Mills.....	87
MERKRAEER, Samuel—J. Rubenstein...	167
NORTH, May H.—W. H. Jackson Company	138
MacHALE, Richard D.—E. F. Leber and another, costs.....	85
MARRONE, Joseph—A. Bonagur.....	384
MENDELS, Kathryn S.—G. M. Leventritt and another.....	225
MORTON, George M. and George H. L. —J. R. Schubert.....	223
MILLER, Jacob—Emanuel Evangelican Lutheran Church of New York.....	537
McMULKIN, Faith L.—New York County National Bank.....	2,039
McMULKIN, Faith L.—New York County National Bank.....	1,539
MacHALE, Richard D.—E. F. Leber and another, costs.....	85
OBERSTEIN, Abraham, and Charles S. Pohly—W. K. Van Bokkehn.....	179
PARKER, Elizabeth—J. Theall.....	602
SCOTT, John L.—J. Bohm and another..	84
ROMER, George A.—P. M. Brown.....	606
RONINGER, Isidore—J. Imperator, costs.	58
ROSEN, Edward M.—D. Zizmor.....	64
SIRE, Meyer L.—Baerbachen and Ullman.	102
SCOTT, Irving G.—C. Calhoun.....	228
SHAUGHNESSY, William H.—City of New York.....	122
SCHWIND, Jacob P.—J. Busche.....	1,761
SEELEY, Anthony H. Meyer and another	42
WILLIAMSON, William A.—Hahne & Co..	144
WILBER, Robert G.—James McCreery & Co.....	485
WALTER, William G.—D. S. Brown.....	17
WARNER, Ralph W.—E. D. Page and another, costs.....	128
WHITE, Norman—D. W. McCord.....	115
WOOLLEY, Jacob B.—C. Von Pustau and another.....	159
YOUNG, Alfred F.—J. H. Ronners, costs..	104
ZUCKER, Alfred—F. Bennett, costs.....	33
ZUCKER, Alfred—F. Bennett, costs.....	33

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed;

BENEDICT, Edwin P.—J. Somers, July 6, 1904.....	$675
DWIGHT, Julia L.—E. V. Lawrence, executor, Nov. 17, 1904.....	46
DUDENSING, Richard, Jr.—C. Straub, Nov. 24, 1903.....	43
GURLEY, George B.—M. Gruenstein, May 26, 1904	124
JAFFER, Louis A.—H. G. D. De Meil, April 21, 1902.....	1,159
JAFFER, Louis A.—Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company, July 24, 1902.	110
MURPHY, Ida M.—L. L. Kellogg and another, Feb. 24, 1904.....	710
ONE-MINUTE CHURN COMPANY—L. L. Kellogg and another, Feb. 24, 1904...	410
ROTSTEIN, William—M. J. Jacobs, Oct. 28, 1896	290
RATHFON, Samuel B.—A. G. Van Nostrand, May 27, 1904.....	1,089
SCHULZ, Alexander—S. C. Masters, Oct. 16, 1899.....	52
SHEEHAN, John—J. O. Keuman, June 24, 1902	85
NAUGHTON, Bernard, and Daniel F. McMahon—M. McDonough, Dec. 23, 1903.	1,270

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—On Steamboat "Asbury Park," yesterday morning, gold watch initialed V. H. Y., fob and chain; reward paid on its receipt. Room 910, 17 Battery Place.

Lost.—20 shares U. S. Steel pf., 18,646, in the name of Chas. H. Echols. Notify Ellingwood & Cunningham, 43 Wall St.

Lost.—Bank book No. 956,512 of the Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped; return to bank.

Lost.—Book No. 165,317, Harlem Savings Bank, 3d Av. and 125th. Finder please return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

31st St., 17, 19, 21 West. Near 5th Av.—The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; transient guests accommodated; references.

48th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

51st St., 233 West.—Excellent large and hall rooms; bath, with shower; home cooking; table d'hote, 25c., 35c.; two blocks all cars; Summer rates; long lease; doctor's office.

55th St., 71 West.—Pleasant, cool, large and small rooms; private baths; excellent table board.

93d, 119 West.—Pleasant large and small rooms; board optional; parlor dining room; references.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, Cathedral Heights.—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, cool, handsomely furnished room, dressing room attached; exceller table.

129th St., 106 West.—Excellent board and room, refined Jewish family; gentlemen or couple; references.

135th St., 242 West.—To rent, neatly furnished large, small rooms, with or without board.

Delightful for Summer; highest part of the Bronx; large, comfortable rooms; spacious lawns, fruit trees; tennis, bowling; 50 minutes from City Hall; 3d or 9th Av. elevated; $5 to $10; references. S. E. cor. 165th St. and Mott Av. Telephone, 198L Melrose.

Lexington Av., 962, corner 70th.—Large front room; also small room; board optional; telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

43d St., 13 East, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Large room, private bath; hall room; reasonable; telephone.

43d St., 9 East.—Large handsome room; private bath; hall room; reference.

45th St., 15 East.—Up-to-date rooms or apartments for gentlemen; breakfast; accommodations.

46th St., 240 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cuisine; Summer garden; reasonable.

49th St., 131 West.—Nicely furnished rooms. Summer prices; hot water; house private; transients.

50th St., 77 West.—Furnished physician's office for rent.

58th St., 320 West.—Comfortably furnished large rooms; hall room; running water; porcelain bath; breakfast optional.

65th St., 30 West.—Large and small furnished rooms, with bath; furnish to suit. Tiedmann.

78th St., 163 West.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

103d St., 131 West.—Parlor and bedroom; near elevated; one flight. Fisher.

135th St., 714 East.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; breakfast optional; home comforts; exceptional opportunity; gentleman preferred. Katz.

Madison Av., 348, (44th St.)—First-class, elegantly furnished, large and small rooms, single or en suite; private baths; moderate prices; references; under new management.

One or two cool rooms, one flight, near elevated, low. Fisher, 131 West 103d St.

Out of Town.

Roseville.—Attractive location, short walk to Lackawanna Station; breakfast. T., 70 South 12th St., Newark, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

The 14th Street Store requires a thoroughly experienced stenographer for its grocery department. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Stenographer and bookkeeper for fashionable seaside hotel; $5 per week, tips, board, and room. Call before 12, G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted — Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer in lawyer's office; must be experienced in legal work and willing to start at $12 to $15. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Pressers on ladies' muslin underwear. Apply at Galland Bros., 131-135 Prince St., third floor.

Wanted—Stenographer; Christian; must be familiar with figures and be experienced. 241 Broadway.

Males.

Cutters wanted; also trimmers and lining cutters with shears or knife by wholesale clothing houses; steady employment and good wages. Apply N. Y. Clothing Trade Association, Room 19, 13 Astor Place, New York.

Cutters.—Wanted, experienced clothing and lining cutters; highest wages; steady work. G. Lippmann & Sons, 707 Broadway, City.

Salesmen.—Two clever men wanted for New York City and vicinity; the combination of a keen mind and a strong personality can easily earn $50 a week on a Summer line to business men; references required. G. N. Slattery, 34 Union Square, city.

Wanted—Workroom manager; Aitken & Son require a workroom manager; one familiar with the making of ladies' gowns and wraps, children's dresses, and outer garments; only those accustomed to the finest work need apply; state previous experience and salary expected. Superintendent, Broadway and 18th St.

Wanted—An experienced ledger clerk to run the principal sales ledger and supervise the work of three others; must be experienced and furnish references as to ability, character, and habits; salary moderate to commence. Address Good Opportunity, Box 324 Times.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter (male) by foreign banking house; accurate and quick operator; knowledge of French and German advantageous. Address, stating previous experience, age, and salary expected, H Box 113 Times.

Wanted—Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require a manager and buyer for their dressmaking department; one capable of going abroad and selecting models; all communications treated strictly confidential.

Wanted—Window cleaners; Siegel-Cooper Company require the services of men experienced in this work; steady positions to capable men. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted.—A young man of experience to assist in office work; must be absolutely accurate at figures and write a good hand; none other need apply. Address Underwear, Box 318 Times.

Wanted — Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Boys as messengers. Apply American District Telegraph Co., 62 Vesey St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A refined lady desires few hours' work every day of executive character; knowledge of stenography and typewriting. G., 338 Broadway.

Companion.—Lady as companion to lady traveling abroad or in this country. E. M. C., Box 471 Glens Falls, N. Y.

Governess.—Position as governess; country preferred. C. H. W., Box 14, 263 West 125th St.

Nurse.—Would like care of feeble-minded person in own family; three miles from town; convenient to cars; extensive experience; best references given and required. E. M. Grant, R. F. D. No. 1, Attleborough, Mass.

Nurse.—Reliable young Protestant; North Ireland; experienced infants' nurse; take entire charge; bring up bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 22 East 115th St.

Shorthand.—By an experienced teacher of shorthand, "Isaac Pitman" system. Instructor, 858 East 134th St.

Stenographer.—Expert; good correspondent; excellent education; highest reference from former employer; will substitute; equal any intricate stenographer in world. Qualified, Box 203 Times.

Stenographer.—Experienced; good penman; excellent at figures; industrious and intelligent; moderate salary; chance for advancement. Sherman, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; desires temporary position; sure to turn out good work; $15. Ethel Lawrence, General Delivery, Post Office.

Stenographer.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; accustomed to electrical and mercantile work; first-class references; $12-$15. Miss Leonard, Box 112 Times.

Stenographer.—Nearly ten years' experience; literary work; correspondence; Remington operator; very rapid; in or out of city; $20 to $25. B. P., 28 West 132d St.

Stenographer.—Four years' experience; assist about office; experienced; proof-reader; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Miss K. L., Box 144 Times.

Stenographer, rapid, experienced, educated, wishes more work day or evening; will also do copying; satisfaction guaranteed. Telephone 920 Cortlandt.

Stenographer.—By young man of good family; competent and capable; good references. Adept, Box 111 Times.

Swede as coachman and gardener and caretaker of gentleman's place; references. August, 20 Greenwich St., city.

Walter and Useful Man.—By a young man, 20, honest, reliable, sober, and willing; as a waiter and useful man in a private house; experienced; good reference. Care of Hagapian, 657 2d Av.

WOMAN HURLED FROM CAR AND BADLY HURT

Waterworks Engineer's Wife May Die as Result of "Bouncing."

SHE REFUSED SECOND FARE

Police Apathetic—They Get Passes—Trolley Man Insults Woman After It's All Over.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit employes continued their tactics in exacting a double fare from Coney Island passengers yesterday, and as a result Mrs. Mary Kirwin, fifty-two years old, of 133 Twenty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, is in the Norwegian Hospital suffering from a broken collar bone, a broken knee cap, and various lesser injuries. Her condition is described as serious. She is the wife of John Kirwin, engineer at the Coney Island water works. Mrs. Kirwin accompanied him to the island and took dinner with him last night, leaving him soon after 7 o'clock.

She boarded Third Avenue Car 670, Charles Ryan, motorman, and John Loughlin, conductor.

She paid 5 cents, but refused to pay again at Unionville. She was not put off there, where most of the trouble has occurred. Instead Loughlin carried her to the South Brooklyn car barns, at Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, where he called in Night Superintendent Cooney, a big, husky man.

They lifted Mrs. Kirwin up bodily and hurled her to the pavement. A crowd was attracted by the struggle. One person caught her as she fell, or she would have struck the pavement with her head. She was taken to the drug store of Louis May, opposite, where she fainted several times before she was taken away in an ambulance. Oscar Anderson of 160 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, was one witness to the affair.

Another was Policeman John E. Cone of the Fifth Avenue Station, who was riding on the car. Instead of interfering, he reported to Capt. Evans at the station house that the woman was entirely at fault, and that she was carried tenderly from the car. Sergt. Haley, at the desk, said the police would take no action. He said, however, that his detectives were out on the case. They were not. The trolley Superintendent called Mrs. Kirwin a "Coney Island bum."

"If she'd been a lady," he said, "she'd have been decently treated. We've got no patience with those Coney Island bums. We're going to obey orders with that kind of people."

Police Captains and Sergeants and even lesser lights in the department enjoy annual passes from the railroad, and travel all over its lines from one year's end to the other without paying fare.

President Winter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company expressed the belief yesterday afternoon that the trouble which the company has had for the last few days over the collection of a ten-cent fare to Coney Island is at an end. Another statement was issued at his instance, however, to make it clear to the public that the company is well within the law in making the extra charge. The statement declares that the Appellate Division in the case of Barnett vs. the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company decided that by the lease of the Sea Beach Railroad the Brooklyn Heights Company acquired the right of the Sea Beach Company to charge a fare of 3 cents a mile in addition to the regular five-cent fare, imposed for a ride to the tracks formerly occupied by the Sea Beach Company. The Brooklyn Heights Company now operates four such lines. The statement continues:

"The recent decision of the Appellate Division in the case of Luke O'Reilly against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company has no bearing whatever upon the decision in the Barnett case. In this case the Appellate Division decided that under the wording of Section 104 of the railroad law, which relates only to street surface lines, the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company must issue a transfer to a passenger upon the lines of the Nassau Railroad Company, which was leased to the Brooklyn Heights Company, who desires to continue his trip upon an intersecting line of the Brooklyn City Company, also leased to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company."

SON'S DEATH KILLS FATHER.

Young Man Dead in Lodging House, Old Jeweler Collapses.

It became only generally known yesterday through a death notice that William H. Hutchinson, Sr., an old, retired, and well-known jeweler, sixty-eight years old, had died rather suddenly on Monday on being apprised of the sudden death on that day of his son, William H. Hutchinson, Jr., and the double funeral will take place tomorrow from the family home at 744 Driggs Avenue, Williamburg. The younger Hutchinson, who was forty-three years old, died in a lodging house at 470 Grand Street. He was in the habit at times, notwithstanding the protest of his family, to sleep in a lodging house in preference to his home, and he went to the Grand Street lodging house Sunday night. On Monday morning he was suddenly stricken with apoplexy and was dead on the arrival of a doctor.

The elder Hutchinson, who had been in poor health for several years, was greatly shocked upon hearing of his son's sudden death. It brought on a state of utter collapse, and he died soon after. He was born in England, was a widower, and came to America more than fifty years ago. He was for many years employed in Tiffany's, and at the time of his death he was in receipt of a pension.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

A young man of literary aspirations would like to secure a position where he may be of use; newspaper or magazine work preferred; no soliciting or canvassing. S Box 101 Times.

Correspondent, stenographer; 26; of good address and education; experienced; Underwood, Remington, or Fay-Sholes machines. J. E. S., 73 Bleecker St., Brooklyn.

Cook.—Japanese, first-class cook; long experience; private family, club, city or country. Address J. F., 112 Times.

Machinist, &c.—An expert machinist and toolmaker; has experience as foreman. Expert, Box 149 Times Office.

Office Boy.—By bright American boy, residing with parents, as office boy. 116 Washington St., Hoboken.

Painter, Paperhanger.—German; rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.75, (material included;) kalsomining, plastering cheap; good work guaranteed; best of references. Painter, 314 East 25th St.

Private Secretary.—Ambitious man of 27 desires position of trust or responsibility, with unlimited chance of advancement; good correspondent; had stenographic experience; willing leave city for Boston, Philadelphia. W. N. S., Box 152 Times.

Private secretary and expert stenographer; ten years' experience; highest references. D. H., 155 East 56th St.

Salesman, (ten years' experience,) reliability established absolutely; must visit England, Ireland, &c.; would represent American firm or private party requiring man of experience and education for small compensation. H. A., 111 Times.

DETROIT SOUTHERN RECEIVER.

Friendly Suit to Put Road Into Better Earning Shape.

The announcement which reached Wall Street from Detroit yesterday that a receiver had been appointed for the Detroit Southern did not come as a surprise to the Street, as it had been expected that some such action would be taken by some of the bondholders on whose bonds the interest was defaulted even if the management should not itself make application for the appointment of a receiver.

On Tuesday it was very definitely stated that steps had been taken to have a receiver friendly to the management appointed, but F. J. Lisman denied that such action would be taken up to a late hour in the afternoon. Yesterday, however, the announcement was authorized that the suit was a friendly one. The announcement stated that the management had concluded that it was to the best interests of all concerned to put the road under the protection of the court so as to enable the raising of the capital immediately necessary, by an issue of receiver's certificates, to put the property into shape to develop its earning capacity more fully.

It was also officially stated that the funding plan was never declared operative, and that it will probably be abandoned. The largest interests in the property have no fixed plan for a reorganization, and it is not likely that any such plan will be developed until next Fall. The announcement of the receivership had absolutely no effect on the market.

Holders of the first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the road have been informed by a committee composed of Otto T. Bannard, Sydney C. Borg, F. J. Goodhart, George B. Mcffat, and James H. Olyphant, that, at the instance of the holders of the majority of the bonds, they have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders. A protective agreement has been prepared, and bonds may be deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company on or before Aug. 1 next.

The Detroit Southern was organized in May, 1901, to take over the lines of the Detroit and Lima Northern and the Ohio Southern Railroads, both of which roads were foreclosed and acquired by the new company. The road thus organized during boom times had a short life, supposed to have been due to some extent to the heavy operating expenses caused by poor water and consequent frequent repairs to motive power. Its capital was $16,013,000 in common and preferred stock, while its funded debt amounted to $7,948,000. During the first year of its existence the road showed a deficit of over $73,000.

GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE.

Differing Statements from Reichers and Secretary White.

There was undisguised consternation at the headquarters of the United Garment Workers of America yesterday over the non-appearance at his office of Secretary Henry White, and also over the effect of published statements attributed to Charles F. Reichers and other strike leaders derogatory to White.

When Secretary White heard that Leader Reichers had said that he had "deserted the strike" and would "need to hurry up with his written resignation or he will be kicked out," he gave out the following statement yesterday:

"The statements of the leaders that I deserted the union in its present struggle, that my resignation will not be considered, and that instead I will be expelled from the office show how intense is their exasperation over the plight they are in. The very men who led the unions into this fruitless contest and inflicted needless misery upon thousands of innocent persons and severe loss upon the trade are obviously trying hard to shift the blame upon the one who worked hardest to prevent the strike.

"I notified the general officers at the last meeting I attended that in sanctioning the strike they would be accepting my resignation, and that upon them would fall the burden of responsibility for a strike in which they had little confidence.

"It is stated that I prepared the members for just such a fight, that I notified the firms involved that should they attempt to enforce the open shop policy or do anything else detrimental to the union a National strike would follow. The object of my demonstration was to awaken the membership and warn the employers to give the union no cause for a strike. In that I succeeded."

When seen at their offices yesterday, Leaders Reichers and Crouchley denied emphatically that the union had had any intimation that Secretary White intended to resign. The report that a meeting had been called to consider his resignation was, they said, entirely unfounded.

"Some one," declared Mr. Reichers, "has succeeded in fomenting dissension in the union, and he had better look out for himself. It is nothing short of an outrage that we should suffer this annoyance. Most of the statements concerning Secretary White that were ascribed to me were lies, pure and simple."

NEW PHILADELPHIA TERMINAL.

Gould Road Not Back of Application, It Is Asserted.

Wall Street heard from Philadelphia yesterday that the Wabash Railroad was supposed to be back of an application for a charter for a terminal in that city. According to the dispatch, the incorporators were connected with the banking firm of Wolf Brothers of New York and Philadelphia. Under the application authority is asked for the construction of twenty-eight miles of steam railroad in Chester and Delaware Counties. The eastern terminus is identical with the western terminus of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's subway and the elevated railroad, which are now in process of construction.

One branch of the proposed line runs to Malvern, Chester County, and parallels the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the other branch goes to Chester and parallels the line of the Baltimore and Ohio. At the office of Wolf Brothers in this city one of the partners of the concern said yesterday that it was true that they had made such an application, but he declined to say in whose interest the authority was asked for. It is stated on authority that the Western Maryland, the Eastern line of the Gould system, had nothing to do with the scheme.

SUICIDE DUE TO HEAT.

Woman Drank Acid and Jumped from Fourth-Story Window.

Mrs. Edward Wiley, 24 years old, of 525 East Fifty-eighth Street, committed suicide yesterday by drinking carbolic acid, and then jumping from a fourth-story window. She was killed instantly.

Mrs. Wiley had complained of the heat Tuesday and yesterday. She had said several times that she could not bear it any longer. It is supposed that her sufferings prompted her suicide.

Mrs. Williams, Who Took Acid, Dead.

Mrs. Edith Williams, fifty-three years old, of 2,256 Seventh Avenue, the widow of Dr. T. P. Williams, died in the J. Hood Wright Hospital yesterday morning from the effects of carbolic acid, which she drank on Monday. When Dr. Williams died he left property valued at $300,000. Mrs. Williams invested largely in real estate, but her investments were unfortunate. Two weeks ago she sold two tenement houses in West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. Since that time she had complained that she was unfairly treated. This is the only known reason for the suicide.

Darlington Site Sold at Auction.

The site of the Hotel Darlington, which collapsed several months ago, a plot 55 by 100, at 57½ and 59 West Forty-sixth Street, was sold at auction under foreclosure yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway. The property was bought in at $163,400 by the Langham Realty Company, a recently organized concern said to represent some of the mortgagees. The amount of the judgment against the parcel was $34,685.

GODDARD PROPHESIES DOOM OF POOLROOMS

Thinks That Public Opinion Eventually Will Crush Out Evil.

LOSS OF WIRES AFFECTS THEM

No Descriptions of Races, and Consequently Poolrooms Are Less Alluring, Says Capt. Goddard.

"It is my firm belief that the poolrooms and hand books now operating in New York eventually will be put out of business," said Capt. F. Norton Goddard yesterday, the man who secured the evidence which showed the relationship existing between the Western Union Telegraph Company, prior to its withdrawal from the racing field, and the poolroom interests. "The sentiment against gambling is growing stronger every day, and I am a firm believer in the power of public opinion."

It was Capt. Goddard who, at the request of the City Club, visited the men in charge of the Western Union's racing bureau and arranged with them for the stringing of wires down a chimney, and the hiring of operators who "knew enough to climb out of the window" if trouble threatened. The publication of his report to the City Club brought the anti-poolroom agitation to a head. It was not many days before the Western Union, bowing to the public demand, announced that it would no longer gather or distribute racing information, and on the heels of the announcement came the wholesale police raids which resulted in the making of hundreds of prisoners and the temporary demoralization of the poolrooms.

"Most people believe that the only effect of the Western Union exposure and the abandonment by that company of the racing field," continued Capt. Goddard, "was the hampering of the poolrooms, and the building of a possible foundation for their final eradication. This belief is not correct. From the exposure of the powerful interests formerly behind the poolrooms there flowed a general public anger against gambling as gambling. This anger may seem to subside, but the flame is not to be extinguished, and needs but to be fanned back to life.

"As I understand the situation to-day the poolrooms are not enjoying anything like the facilities they once had. They have been obliged to abandon the realistic descriptions of the races as they were run, and they cannot secure the minute information which came to them as long as they enjoyed a direct service from the race track. The inability to secure the descriptions is unquestionably a blow to the poolrooms. The calling off of the races added to the allurements of the game. Just as the manager of a political meeting draws a crowd by fireworks, and holds it by the employment of a band of music, the poolrooms attracted patronage by investing their game with as much realism as possible. It cost money to secure these descriptions, and either the proprietors of the rooms did not know their business, or the attractions they have to offer have been decreased by their omission.

"It is logical that the loss of the advantages once enjoyed by the poolrooms should have brought out a number of hand books, but in the very growth of the hand-book evil, I can see its remedy. If a man has a slight toothache he does not worry about it to any great extent. When the pain becomes unbearable, however, he hastens to a dentist and has the tooth removed. As long as the handbooks were not numerous, the public did not concern itself with them to any great extent. Now that the hand-book men are making themselves obnoxious by their chase for business, they are apt to be attended to. Many an evil is cured by getting worse.

"Sooner or later the people of New York will awaken to the extent of the damage wrought by gambling on the races. In my own experience I have known many cases where ruin resulted from following the game. I have seen men with small businesses, who were prospering and who had good futures before them, become infatuated with it and lose every cent they possessed.

"About a week ago I happened to find out that one of my employes was playing the races. He was a young man of whom I thought very highly, but I did not hesitate a moment. He received his dismissal as soon as I learned of his weakness. I felt that I could not afford to take chances with him. Once a man gets the betting fever in his blood he is not to be trusted."

Capt. Goddard said that he had formulated no plans for fighting the poolrooms. Indeed, he does not hope for their absolute elimination so long as betting is permitted, under the protection of the law, at the racetracks.

"There is no way to put an end to the poolroom," he said, "while the law authorizes the making of bets on the racecourses. The day will come, however, when the whole fabric of racetrack gambling will be destroyed. We are awakening more and more to the fact that we are individually responsible for the welfare of those about us.

"It is unquestionably true that there are many men who are active in the support of racing and betting on the races who are amply able to sustain any losses they may incur. Their ability to lose money without feeling it may be used by them as an argument in favor of racing. Such an argument is fallacious. I believe it was St. Paul who put this idea into words: It is not only the duty of a man to avoid offense on his own part, but to see to it that he does not cause his fellow man to offend.

Every day fresh instances of the damage done by the race tracks come to light. There is in Harlem a family which testifies to its harmfulness in a way which cannot be made light of. But a few years ago the head of the family, then a young man, was hard working and sober. A relative died and left him a fortune in money and real estate of about $150,000. Unused to means, he began to take an interest in racing. It took less than one year for him to dissipate his entire inheritance, and now he and his are dependent on charity.

"I cannot begin to say how glad I am that the Times is showing up the extent to which racing has taken hold of the people," said a well-known business man yesterday. "I have a young friend whose end is only a question of time, unless he quits the racing game. He is the head of a large business, which he inherited, and he is letting it literally go to the dogs, while he sits up nights and figures on the winners. I have reasoned with him to the extent of my ability, and have done my best to show him that he was sure to lose, but nothing I can say seems to have any effect on him. He is crazy on the subject of horses, and his business, which should be increasing, is dwindling every day."

CLUB THE "GROWLER" GANGS.

Only Way to Deal with Them, Magistrate Ommen Tells Police.

"The only way successfully to break up these gangs is to have the police use their clubs on the heads of the offenders," said Magistrate Ommen in the West Side Court yesterday, after he had sent to the island four members of the "Growler" gang on the charge of trying to hold up people for the price of a "pint."

"There is growing up in this city," continued the Magistrate, "a condition that must be summarily put down. The only thing to do away with them is to use the method pursued by Inspector Williams, who went among them with his club and cracked their heads."

New Court Building in Madison Street.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for the remodeling of the four-story building at 264 and 266 Madison Street, formerly occupied by St. Mary's Parochial School, into a court house for the Thirteenth District Municipal Court. Part of the walls are to be rebuilt. A dome sixteen feet in diameter will be inserted in the roof, to increase the light. Two floors are to be devoted to court rooms, and on the third floor there will be a law library adjoining the private chamber of the Justice. The basement will be fitted up as a prison and with quarters for the court policemen. The necessary improvements are estimated to cost $35,000.

POLICY SHOPS CLOSED.

Capt. Goddard Says Manhattan and Bronx Are Free from Them.

The policy shop is out of business in New York. This announcement is made on the authority of the Anti-Policy Society. Manhattan was first cleared of policy shops. The crusade was then carried to the Bronx. The last battles were fought in Brooklyn, and victory came yesterday when, according to an ex-policy writer, the word went round that everything must stop.

The news that the policy shops in Brooklyn had put up their shutters was brought to Capt. Goddard of the Anti-Policy Society yesterday afternoon.

"I have just been told," said Capt. Goddard, "that the wardmen in Brooklyn have been hustling around to all the policy shops and telling them that they will have to close up. My informant was formerly in the policy game himself. I desire it to be distinctly understood that I have no knowledge of any community of interests existing between the police and the policy shops. I personally have no grounds for believing that the wardmen in Brooklyn have anything to do with policy. I am simply giving out the information as it is brought to me.

"The work done in Brooklyn was undertaken by the society on its own initiative. After clearing out policy in Manhattan and in the Bronx we permitted our agents to tackle Brooklyn. I say 'permitted,' for the society has never received one cent from the people of Brooklyn for the prosecution of its work.

"With the closing of the Brooklyn shops I believe I can say that policy in Greater New York is a thing of the past. I have been satisfied for some time that it no longer existed in Manhattan or the Bronx."

At the time of the organization of the Anti-Policy Society, several years ago, New York was overrun with policy shops. The evil had reached such alarming proportions that it seemed all powerful. The police protected it, and the sporadic raids were farces.

"It was when the game seemed most strongly intrenched that Capt. Goddard took up the fight. He it was who organized the Anti-Policy Society, and systematized the plan of warfare. Under his direction shops were raided all over the city. A resident of the Twentieth Assembly District, he became the Republican leader there. One of the first successes achieved by him was the conviction of a precinct Captain for connivance with policy men.

The society rapidly grew in strength and efficiency. Its raids became more frequent, and each raid resulted in the accumulation of additional evidence. The policy men grew desperate. One of the agents of the society was shot and killed in the Criminal Court building. At last the society succeeded in tracing the responsibility for policy to Al Adams, who was known as the "Policy King." Adams was a millionaire and imagined himself secure from attack. The society, when it instituted steps against him, however, had evidence to back up its charges, and Adams was sent to Sing Sing, where he now is.

After Adams's conviction there were scattered attempts toward the resumption of the game in Manhattan, but they were easily suppressed. When Manhattan was thoroughly cleansed, the society turned its attention to the Bronx. Finally Brooklyn was invaded, and the fight was crowned with victory yesterday.

CHILD NO AMATEUR STABBER.

Young Italian Slashed Little Playmate with Horrible Knife.

Hardened spectators shuddered in spite of themselves yesterday when the instrument with which eight-year-old Tomaso Alfresi undertook to settle a Fourth of July squabble with Domenica Franco, same age, over a toy balloon, was produced as evidence in the Children's Court. The knife was a diabolical weapon more than eight inches long, with a razor edge and stiletto point, the blade at its widest measuring an inch and a half, and being fitted into a huge handle of uncouth shape.

The case did not come up before because it was not until yesterday morning that Domenica was able to leave the hospital. The children are neighbors in the big tenement at 217 Hester Street. First the little girl told how Tomaso had cut her hand and then stabbed her in the side. Tomaso said that she had seized his balloon; he forgot that he had the knife when he tried to take it from her.

"So den," said he, "Domenica dot cut."

But it was the knife rather than the story that fascinated Justice Deuel. In response to his questions Signora Alfresi, mother of Tomaso, said that it came with her when she emigrated, and that since her arrival it had been used only for cutting neat slices of bread for the family, until it cut Domenica.

"But what was it used for in Italy?" the Justice asked.

The Signora blushed and hesitated.

"I do not know," she then lisped in a soft foreign accent. "It belonged to my husband then."

"What will you do with your son to punish him for hurting this little girl, if I let you take him home?"

Signora Alfresi raised her right hand slowly and leveled the index finger at her trembling youngster.

"I will, after giving him a good licking, keep him in prison for three days and make him fast all the time," she said slowly.

This sentence met with no opposition from the other side, and Magistrate Deuel accepted it on the proviso that Tomaso should have at least some bread and water during his imprisonment.

FALSE KIDNAPPING SCARE.

Susie, Taken Away by Young Woman, Comes Home Delighted.

Third Avenue thrilled with a new kidnapping sensation yesterday, when a strange young woman, after spending $3.50 in the jewelry store of Meyer Schoen at 565, got leave to take his nine-year-old daughter Susie to buy some flowers and go to see a sick man in a hospital. When the child did not return in an hour or so, Mr. Schoen reported to the police, and two detectives were put on the case. Susie returned, however, to her fairly frantic relatives just in time for supper, her arms filled with flowers and candy, and wonderful stories of what she had seen in the hospital and during a drive through Central Park with the young woman, who, best of all, had promised to come to see her soon again and give her just such another good time. Yet neither the little girl nor the father caught the stranger's name. This, however, is her description in part as furnished to the police by Mr. Schoen:

"About nineteen years old, stoutly built, medium complexion, dark hair, and wearing a black skirt and white waist and large toque hat trimmed with white feathers and ribbons. Bought baby ring and neck chain and left baby's neck chain to be repaired, but did not ask for a check for it."

CAN'T CLEAR UP TITLE.

Court Refuses to Interfere in Bowling Green Bank Case.

Proceedings were brought in the Supreme Court yesterday to establish the title to certain real estate alleged to have been conveyed to the late Sheppard F. Knapp as receiver and trustee for the Bowling Green Savings Bank in 1872, but yesterday Justice Giegerich refused to interfere in the matter on the ground that the petitioner, John Townsend, had not submitted to the court sufficient proof to show his alleged interest in the premises, or what interest the bank or the receiver had therein. The property in question has been sold half a dozen times, but the title still seems clouded.

The case came before Justice Giegerich on a motion to confirm the appointment of William J. McCormick to execute the trust which may not have been executed by the late Mr. Knapp.

CONSIDERING how active the demand has been for the cool SUMMER SUITS marked down to $12.50 from the higher prices that prevailed early in the season, the variety has not been much disturbed. There is still a very good representation of all the various textures.

A splendid opportunity to buy high-class clothes at very delollete prices.

The hotter the weather, the more you'll appreciate a very light-weight straw hat like the SIENO—$3. Not to be had elsewhere at any price.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

$12.50



"The nearer the bone the less there's to heat."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

OFFICIALS TO REINSPECT THE CEPHEUS TO-DAY

About 500 Harbor Vessels in All to be Examined.

PUBLIC TO KNOW THE RESULTS

Local Inspectors Start Their Slocum Inquiry—Federal Grand Jury Continues Its Work.

A result of the insistence of Secretary Cortelyou of the Department of Commerce and Labor in regard to the proper equipment and condition of all passenger-carrying steamers in this harbor will to-day be the reinspection in the Erie Basin's breakwater of the steamer Cepheus of the Iron Steamboat Company's fleet. The inspection, which will begin at 9 A. M., will be the first of about 500. Some of the conditions imposed on the owning company are:

To have all water out of the boilers and the boilers reduced to a temperature not exceeding 70 degrees Fahrenheit, and to have all the furnaces, flues, and connections swept clean, grate bars taken out, and the man and hand hole plates removed. All the necessary equipments and the marine documents now in force must be on board, and the vessel, her boilers, and machinery, must be in every way ready for inspection. Hydrostatic pressure will not be applied to the boilers.

The inspections under Secretary Cortelyou's order will be under the direct supervision of Robert S. Rodie, Supervising Inspector, Second District, who has drawn up a circular for the instruction of the eighteen Inspectors detailed from other districts by Supervising Inspector General George Uhler. Mr. Rodie, after referring to the Slocum disaster and the wishes of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, says of the duties of the Inspectors that they are required:

To examine thoroughly and carefully into the conditions of all steamers you may be assigned to for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of Title LII., Laws Governing the Steamboat Inspection Service and the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Supervising Inspectors have been observed and complied with both by the Inspectors who last inspected the vessels and the officers and owners.

Particular attention is directed by Mr. Rodie to Section 4,471 of the United States Revised Statutes, which provides for "good and suitable hose of sufficient strength to stand a pressure of not less than 100 pounds to the square inch, long enough to reach all parts of the vessel, and properly provided with nozzles and kept in good order and ready for immediate use."

The visiting Inspectors will have work to do that cannot be finished before the second week in September. From the Supervising Inspector's office, fifty-four blanks for application for reinspection of steam passenger vessels, in compliance with the department order of July 2, were sent to owners, masters, or agents on Saturday, forty-six on Tuesday, and fifty yesterday. About five hundred such craft ply in this harbor. About ten responses had been received last evening at Mr. Rodie's office, each naming a date and time for reinspection. Only four outside Inspectors of the eighteen that have been detailed have reported. An inspection requires a day with two Inspectors, one for the hull and equipments, the other for the boilers. When the inspection is in full swing about nine vessels can be reported on each week day. East owner master, or agent in returning the application blank, has six choices in the matter of date and hour of inspection of the vessel. The inspections will lay up at least fifty passenger craft for one day each per week for the next two months. Should owners refuse to apply for reinspection, drastic measures will be resorted to. Their boats will be seized and tied up and inspected, willy nilly, at the convenience of the Inspecting Bureau.

Inspector Rodie's circular informs the special staff of Inspectors that—

It is earnestly desired, that you will use your best efforts to carry out in the most effective manner the order above referred to, so that the public as well as the Department may be informed of the true condition of the vessels navigating the waters of the Harbor of New York.

The investigation into the circumstances attending the tragic destruction of the General Slocum are supplemented with one begun yesterday in the Whitehall Building, in the offices of the local Inspectors of the Steamboat Inspection Service. It was conducted by Gen. James A. Dumont and Thomas H. Barrett. They followed the lines of inquisition adopted at the inquest. During the afternoon session Commander Cameron Winslow, United States Navy, the naval attaché of the committee appointed by Secretary Cortelyou to inquire into the Slocum horror, came in with Supervising Inspector Rodie. The Commander said he had nothing to do with Inspectors' investigation, but wished to be present a while. In answer to questions he said:

"The investigation by the commission of which I am a member will meet after this investigation, and when the Federal Grand Jury has finished its inquiry I shall go aboard some of the steamers while they are being reinspected, and see how things are handled. Of course I have no power to inspect.

"I cannot say whether we shall meet in Washington or here. We shall have the minutes of this investigation, and if the commission is to call many witnesses we shall probably meet in this city."

Among the witnesses examined by Messrs. Dumont and Barrett were John Coakley, the deckhand of the Slocum, who retold his story; its colored stewardess, Mrs. Smith; the chief engineer, B. F. Conklin; Pilot Edward Van Wart, Edward Flanagan, the mate, and Second Pilot E. N. Weaver. All gave testimony that was practically a repetition of what they had already sworn to. Flanagan's idea of his duties was that it was enough for him to see that the boat was washed down and cleaned up. Several witnesses, not of the Slocum's complement, said that North Brother Island was the proper place to beach the Slocum in the circumstances, and that some of the life preservers were in good condition and did what should have been expected of them.

The hearing continues to-day.

The Federal Grand Jury's inquisition in the matter of the Slocum disaster continued yesterday, with Assistant United States District Attorney Wise conducting the proceedings for the Government. It will continue to-day. Coroner O'Gorman was before it. Miss L. C. Hall, bookkeeper of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, is said to be ailing, but she may be produced as a witness to-day by its couns

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Thunderstorms; light variable winds.

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JUDGE PARKER'S LIFE THREATENED BY CRANKS

Safe and Sane Democracy Denounced by One "Lunatic."

MANY WARNINGS RECEIVED

The Judge Sits for His Portrait and for Photographer—Esopus to Have New Station and to Experience a Boom.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 7.—In striking contrast to the peaceful quiet of Judge Alton B. Parker's life here in this little village is the information made public to-day that the candidate for the Presidency has been in receipt of several letters from cranks threatening his life.

These communications have been arriving daily and the utmost secrecy regarding them has been maintained by Judge Parker. Those which came to-day, however, transcended in audacity and in detail of explanation any which he has yet received. It was deemed best to make them public.

One came from a man in the West and was more of a warning than of a threatening nature. In great detail the writer told of the plot planned by his political enemies, and warned him not to travel. The letter urged the Judge to stay at home; that he should not under any circumstance move away from it if he wished to become and remain the President of the United States, which the writer takes for granted. This letter, however, was the only one which merely warned the Judge.

A writer, who is as skilful at drawing as he is in coining sentences, and evidently a man of education, has been sending a series of postal cards numbered consecutively every day for some time. He signs himself "A Lunatic." Each communication is more virulent in its attacks than the last.

At the top of each card there is a drawing of a crescent moon. Above this appear the words "Safe and Sane Democracy." The writer damns safe and sane Democracy and tells the Judge what dire consequences will befall him and his party if the motto with which he heads his frank missives is perused.

The cards are all postmarked from a town in Virginia.

The Judge kept in touch with what was going on at St. Louis to-day. He was informed of the progress which was being made in the convention very much as any private citizen might be who has the interest of his country or his party at heart. Arthur McCausland, his secretary, took the telephone messages down in short hand and read them to the Judge when he was at home. Even when these messages were read to him in the presence of visitors the Judge refrained from comment. He did not depart from his customary silence even when one was read to him containing the information that Mr. Bryan was addressing the Hopkins delegation of Illinois.

The Judge seemed well pleased with the way things were going.

Judge Parker is sitting for his portrait, which is being painted by a celebrated artist. His identity is a secret. According to rumor the portrait is to be slightly smaller than life size. It was begun before the name of Judge Parker began to be prominently mentioned for the Presidency. It is being completed now principally because it has been contracted for. Whether the painting is to be used for campaign purposes or not, the Judge will not say.

A New York photographer was about the grounds to-day, taking photographs of the Parker household. It is believed that the Judge was compelled by confident friends who believe his photographs will be needed for the coming campaign to sit for several pictures.

The West Shore Railroad is evidently confident also of the Judge's nomination and possible election. A new station for Esopus has been begun.

An observation car arrived here to-day, to which were attached two full carloads of lumber. The men in charge of the work freely admit that Judge Parker's candidacy is the cause of the work. The building is to be erected on a plot which is now a millpond. Not only is it to be erected more quickly, but it is also to be much more elaborate than was at first intended.

Superintendent Thompson, in charge of the work, explained that the nomination even, but surely the election, of Judge Parker would boom the town so as to make a larger station a necessity. The structure is already being built at Kingston, and is to be moved to Esopus in sections. A new hotel near the site of the station is also to be erected soon.

Preparations for the parade by the citizens of Esopus and adjacent places are going ahead swimmingly. There is talk to-night of the women of Esopus also joining in the festivities in some appropriate way.

The Judge's routine to-day was materially the same as usual. He took several drives, and cantered a short distance on his saddle horse. On one of these trips Mrs. Parker and the grandchildren were with him.

There were few visitors at Rosemont to-day, those who called being mostly women friends of Mrs. Parker.

Something of a sensation was created at Kingston to-night by the arrival of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mrs. Rockefeller at the Eagle Hotel. The rumor got abroad that he had come to see Judge Parker, but there was nothing to indicate any such intention on his part. Judge Parker's secretary pronounced the story preposterous.

Mr. Rockefeller declined to see callers, and it is believed he is going into the Catskills by an early train.

Driven Insane by the Heat.

James Kenny, fifty years old, a deckhand on the lighter Tiger, the property of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and living at 62½ Fourth Street, Jersey City, went insane from the heat last night and jumped into the East River from Pier 19. Peter Mattson, the foreman of a gang of longshoremen jumped in after the drowning man and kept him above water until they were pulled out by ropes thrown them by the other longshoremen. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

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NINE LIVES LOST IN FLOOD.

Kansas City Inundated When Kaw River Breaks Its Banks.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 7.—Nine persons are known to have lost their lives in the flood throughout this section. One-half of Armourdale, in the suburbs on the Kansas side, is under water, on account of the overflow of the Kaw River. The water is still rising at a rapid rate, and conditions approaching the great flood of 1903 are feared.

The stage of the river is higher than at any time since then. The lowlands of Argentine and Rosedale, other suburbs, also are flooded, and hundreds of laboring people have left their homes.

Grain men here received to-day many telegrams placing the damage at from 10 to 50 per cent., and in a few localities it was claimed that no wheat at all would be saved.

On July Kansas had a wheat crop apparently assured of 85,000,000 bushels. Probably 20 to 25 per cent. of the wheat is in shock. The rest is dead ripe, and should have been cut a week to two weeks ago. Incessant rains for a week have beaten the wheat flat on hundreds of acres, and some thousand acres have been flooded in the valleys, but the greatest loss will be from the wheat shattering and falling out of the heads before it can finally be delivered to the threshers.

West of Kansas City, along the Kaw, great damage has been done at North Topeka, Lawrence, and at other points, and its tributaries are rising. There has been almost incessant rain in this part of the Southwest for five days, and for a month past heavy rains have fallen intermittently. All last night a steady downpour of rain fell here and in many parts of Kansas, and to-day it continued.

The first break in the Kaw came at Armourdale at midnight, when water began running through a large dike built across a new channel made by the flood last year. To-day the water reached the Live Stock Exchange, and drove the occupants from the basement floor.

The damage to crops will be enormous. In the vicinity of Abilene alone it is estimated that the damage will amount to $250,00. The Kaw has made a new channel at North Lawrence, cutting the west portion off from the rest of the town.

The market in cash grains was suspended owing to the nonarrival of trains from the Southwest.

The water in Kansas Avenue in the lowlying portion on the outskirts of the town, is three feet deep this afternoon. Armourdale was practically deserted. At 3 o'clock this afternoon 5,000 persons had left their homes.

Reports from other towns show the flood to be still rising. Wichita is flooded worse than ever before in its history. The dikes at several places along the Little River gave way before the rush of water which poured down Waco Avenue, one of the principal residence streets, in a raging torrent, becoming waist deep. People living within seven blocks of the Little River have been forced to vacate their homes.

The Kaw River gauge at Topeka shows the water is above the twenty-two-foot mark and rising slowly. In North Topeka the water is running through the principal streets knee deep, and the town is deserted.

The Stine pottery warehouse, at White Cottage, has been washed away and manufactured goods have been dumped into Kent's Run at Zanesville, Ohio.

The house of Cass Woods, a park policeman in Riverside Park, at Wichita, was washed away and Mrs. Woods and her two children were drowned.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., July 7.—A waterspout, accompanied by terrific wind, passed through Clinton, Oklahoma, and vicinity at midnight last night, in which six persons were killed and several injured.

Reports from Araphie, Wetherford, Geary, Cordell, Anadarko, and other points in Western Oklahoma tell of great damage by flood.

LIGHTNING WRECKS HOUSE.

Ten Occupants of Flushing Home Hurt —Two May Die.

Lightning struck the two-and-a-half-story frame house, 244 Couldon Avenue, Flushing, the home of Charles Jacobson, a boss cabinet maker, yesterday afternoon, tearing out the whole of the east wall of the structure and injuring everybody who was in the house. Four of them were taken to Flushing Hospital, where it was said last night that two would probably die. The bolt was accompanied by a terrific explosion, and set fire to the wrecked house. Neighbors rushed into the ruins and carried out the senseless forms of those who had been stunned. Those in the hospital are:

JACOBSON, CHARLES, Jr., 13 years old; burns on left leg; sole and half of left shoe torn off.

JACOBSON, WALTER, 8 years old; both eyes destroyed; burns on face and body, right shoe and most of his clothing torn off. Will probably die.

WILHELMSON, Mrs. HELEN, 43 years old, 420 West Forty-fourth Street, Manhattan; burns on body. May die.

WILHELMSON, MARIE, 16 years old, daughter of Mrs. Wilhelmson; severe shock and burns on back.

Others not taken to the hospital were Mrs. Jacobson, John Jacobson, ten years old, and Mrs. Margaret Wise of 624 Tenth Avenue, Manhattan.

All these were in the basement dining room. The lightning, which those who saw it describe as a large globe of fire, struck a tree in front of the house, and running down a limb, darted in an open window on the second floor front. It went through several romos, tearing out the partitions, and then shot down the stairs.

At the back of the parlor floor were Annie Jacobson, six years old; Neille Wilhelmson, ten years old, and Bertha Wilhelmson, five years old. They were hurled through the back door of the house and down the stoop, being picked up in the yard outside stunned and bruised. George Hulst, twenty-four years old, of 40 Larch Street, saw the havoc played by the lightning, and ran to the Flushing Police Station, where Sergt. Walsh turned in a fire alarm. Neighbors found most of the victims lying pinned down by the wreckage, which was blazing fiercely, but they got them all out before the firemen arrived. The fire was quickly extinguished.

PREACHER WOULD REJOIN WIFE

Cordova, Who Ran Away with Miss Bowne, Seeks Forgiveness.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 7.—The Rev. J. B. Cordova, who in May last ran away with Miss Julia Bowne, is anxious to return to his wife, it is said. Mrs. Cordova has received letters and telegrams from her husband making overtures for a reconciliation. Cordova is at present in E. Paso, Texas, where he has a brother. The whereabouts of Miss Bowne is not known.

The official disciplining of Cordova by the Church authorities will be taken up next week. Four charges have been brought against him by the Rev. J. B. Sawn of this city.

The committee which will hear the charges consists of the Rev. James Moore, Long Branch; the Rev. E. B. Harris, Westville; the Rev. S. K. Hickman, Keyport, and the Rev. J. N. Ogden, South Amboy. It will meet at South River.

BISHOP POTTER'S WIFE LOSES $50,000 JEWELS

Thief Ransacks Clark Estate's Office at Cooperstown.

$1,000 REWARD IS OFFERED

Bishop Potter Was Absent, the Clerks Went Out to Luncheon, and Forgot to Lock the Safe.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 7.—The office of the Clark estate was visited by a thief to-day while the employes were out at luncheon. The safe was ransacked and jewels valued at $50,000, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Potter, wife of Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York, were stolen.

It is believed that the thief entered the office in the morning, secreted himself, remained in hiding until the force went out for luncheon, and then went through the safe.

A reward of $1,000 has been offered for the arrest of the thief and the recovery of the jewels, which include a pearl necklace, several diamond brooches, and a number of solitaire diamond and ruby rings.

The robbery was not discovered until 6 o'clock this evening, when the boxes in which the jewels had been kept were found in the cellar, empty. That the thief had found difficulty in forcing them open was shown by numerous blood stains upon them.

The police were called into the case as soon as the loss of the jewels was discovered. So far not the slightest clue as to the identity of the thief has been gained. The detectives believe, however, that he was well informed as to the conduct of the office.

When Bishop Potter is in Cooperstown he spends a large portion of his time in the office looking after his wife's affairs. Generally he remains through the lunch hour. This morning he left early, and when noon time came the clerks went out, neglecting the precaution of locking the safe.

Not content with taking the jewels the thief also carried away several insurance policies. He overlooked several valuable documents in his haste.

Mrs. Potter had been a resident of Cooperstown for a number of years prior to her marriage to the Bishop. She was the widow of Alfred Corning Clark, from whom she inherited a fortune variously estimated at from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. Mr. Clark was for a number of years President of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, in which he was one of the largest stockholders.

Although never a devotee of society, even before the death of her first husband, Mrs. Potter has long been noted for the possession of a collection of jewels of singular beauty and value. In recent years she has worn them very little, keeping them in the safe at the office of the Clark estate. It is entirely probable that the loss of the jewels would have remained undiscovered for days had not the thief left the boxes behind.

Besides calling in the Cooperstown police, Bishop Potter has wired to New York for the best detective talent, and every effort will be made to run down the thief and regain the gems.

RUN OUT OF VICTOR.

Six Agitators Taken by Masked Men from Custody of Deputy Sheriffs.

Special to The New York Times.

CANON CITY, Col., July 7.—Six agitators recently deported, and who returned to the gold camp, were run out of Victor last night by masked men, and were ordered never to return to Teller County.

They were escorted several miles before being released. The men are J. C. Frazier, David O'Neill, William Haney, C. M. Tully, Fred Warburton, and Patrick McCarvel.

All except McCarvel arrived in Canon City this morning and boarded a train for Denver, where they will lodge a complaint with Gov. Peabody. The men say they were brutally treated by their captors, and were robbed of $300.

The men were picked up in Victor yesterday afternoon, and held under guard at the Baltimore Hotel until 10:30 o'clock last night, when they were secretly removed by Deputy Sheriffs. It was the intention of the deputies to take the prisoners to Cripple Creek, but they were intercepted by the masked men, and forced to surrender the captives.

TRAIN RUSHED DOWN MOUNTAIN

Passengers Saved from Death by Recently Installed Safety Switch.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 7.—A dispatch from Spartanburg says the night express from Asheville, while going down Saluda Mountain, became beyond control and ran wild down the mountain at fearful speed.

The train was heavily loaded, and every passenger would have been dashed to pieces but for a safety switch which had only recently been placed on the mountain. The airbrake refused to work, and as the cars descended the momentum of the train increased every second. The crew were appalled, and the wildest panic reigned among the passengers, who expected every minute would be their last. Many women fainted.

After a few minutes' suspense a safety switch was passed and the train ran up an incline and came to a standstill. No one was hurt.

The distance down the mountain is six miles, and the grade is one of the steepest railroad grades in the world. There have been a large number of accidents on this mountain, and in order to stop wild trains the Southern Railway lately installed three safety switches.

THE GOULDS WILL FIGHT.

Resist Attempt to Throw Virginia Power Company Into Receiver's Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 7.—In the individual reply of Frank Jay Gould to the complaint of George E. Fisher, who seeks to throw the Virginia Passenger and Power Company into the hands of a receiver, it is declared that Gould and his sister, Miss Helen Miller Gould, first became interested in the company through Dr. J. H. Munn, a friend of the family, upon whose representations they were induced to advance nearly $800,000 to meet maturing obligations of the company while Fisher was the majority stockholder. Dr. Munn is closely allied with Fisher.

It is said the Goulds have nearly $5,000,000 invested in the company at the present time, and they have employed the ablest counsel in the State to defend the suit.

Club Car Between New York and Point Pleasant,
via Pennsylvania Railroad, weekdays, on train leaving New York (W. 23d St.) 3:25 P. M., and train leaving Point Pleasant 6:55 A. M.—Adv.

ANGELSEY'S JEWELS PASTE.

Even Experts Deceived at First, and Overvalued Them $650,000.

LONDON, July 7.—The jewels of the Marquis of Anglesey, one of the chief assets relied upon by his many creditors, have been discovered to be made mainly of paste.

The workmanship is so exquisite that experts on making a first examination were deceived, and valued the famous jewel collection at $850,000.

It is now found to be worth $200,000.

NEWPORT STEAMER AGROUND.

New York Passengers Carried Across Bay in Little Launch.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 7.—On the early evening trip yesterday the steamer General, which connects with the New York train and brings the passengers across the bay from Wickford, ran on a ledge at the entrance to Wickford Landing and remained there all night.

The New York passengers were landed at Wickford. There was no other craft able to take them to Newport. It was very foggy and the steamboat landing afforded little shelter.

A naphtha launch was finally secured to make the trip. The little boat with its canvas hood was anything but a comfortable craft in the dense fog, but many preferred to make the trip rather than to remain on the landing.

Among the passengers on the fifteen-mile run were Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop, and Miss Gerry. It was after 3 o'clock this morning when the boat reached Newport.

PARDON FOR MURDERESS.

Freed as She Stands at Prison Gate with Babe in Her Arms.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 7.—Mrs. Nancy May, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for the murder of Alice Smith, who she thought was her rival for her husband's affections, was pardoned at the prison gate to-day as she stood waiting to enter with a three-months-old babe clasped to her breast.

In his written reason for granting the pardon, Acting Governor William P. Thorne said: "There is a certain sentiment in Kentucky called unwritten law, which has prevailed in many cases under my observation as a practicing lawyer when men have been acquitted by Judges and juries in similar cases which met with applause."

The killing of Miss Smith was a typical mountain murder. The Mays and Smiths lived two miles apart in Leslie County. Mrs. May, hearing that Miss Smith was going to elope with her husband, walked to the Smith home with a rifle and fired two shots at the girl as she sat alone by a window sewing. When the family returned they found her dead on the floor.

At the trial of Mrs. May ten of the jurors were for life imprisonment.

CONEY ISLAND BOATS CRASH.

Passengers in Panic When the Grand Republic Hits the Dreamland.

The steamboats Dreamland and Grand Republic were in collision last evening off Coney Island. The passengers aboard both vessels were thrown into a panic, but soon were reassured. A portion of the planking of the Dreamland's port paddle box was shaved off, but there was no other damage done. Nobody was hurt.

The collision occurred just about dusk. The Dreamland was carrying a big load of passengers from Manhattan to the Coney Island resort from which the vessel takes its name, and the Grand Republic was on its way from the island to the city. There was a heavy fog, and the vessels were feeling their way along the channel. The foghorns were being kept busy, but the atmospheric conditions were such that the sound did not carry.

Capt. Giffen of the Dreamland and Capt. Carmen of the Grand Republic were unaware that danger was threatening, when suddenly the vessels crashed. The Grand Republic's bow struck the Dreamland's port paddle box, and there was a sound of splintering timbers. Fortunately, the blow was glancing. The shock of the collision was plainly felt on both boats, and there was a rush for life preservers, but the feeling of alarm was soon quelled, and the vessels proceeded to their destinations.

MRS. SMITH SEEKS WORK.

Sister of Nan Patterson Tries to Get Old Position in War Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The hunt for J. Morgan Smith, wanted as a witness in the trial of Mrs. Nan Patterson for the shooting of Caesar Young in a cab in New York City, has been renewed. Mrs. Smith, sister of Miss Patterson, is here at the home of her mother, although at the Franklin apartment house, where the Patterson family live, the presence of Mrs. Smith is denied.

It is certain, however, that she is in the city, for she has made an effort to secure an appointment as a clerk in the War Department, and has had an interview within the last few days with F. E. Rittman of the War Department to see if she could be reinstated in her old place which she had before she was married. Mrs. Smith was a good clerk and her record would commend her for reinstatement.

Last Spring she took a two months' vacation to travel with the Florodora Company, and before the two months were up met and married Smith. She then resigned.

In asking for her old place Mrs. Smith said frankly that she knew of no other way to support herself.

A year has not passed since her resignation took effect, and according to the civil service rules she is entitled to have her name placed on the eligible list, subject to appointment to any vacancy. There is no vacancy at present in her former office.

These regulations were explained to Mrs. Smith, and she was sent to the Civil Service Commission to place her application for reinstatement on file.

No one here seems to know where J. Morgan Smith is.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN PERSIA.

Three Hundred Deaths Daily in Teheran —Precautions by Russia.

LONDON, Friday, July 8.—A dispatch to The Standard from Odessa says that the Government is establishing with all haste a medical and military cordon in Trans-Caucasia against the importation of cholera from Persia.

A dispatch from Tiflis to The Standard says there are 300 deaths daily in Teheran and that the cholera epidemic is rapidly spreading throughout Northern Persia.

Only one twenty-hour train between New York and Chicago—the "Twentieth Century Limited" via the New York Central-Lake Shore route.—Adv.

COMMITTEE ADOPTS BRYAN TARIFF PLANK

Doubt Whether Gold Resolution Will Stand Unmodified.

TILLMAN IS FIGHTING IT

Bryan Less Prominent in the Discussion—Showed Conciliatory Attitude in Sub-Committe.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—At a late hour to-night some doubt was expressed by the gold Democrats over being able to hold their plank before the full Committee on Resolutions.

The plank agreed upon by the sub-committee was as follows:

The discoveries of gold within the past few years and the great increase in the production thereof, adding two thousand millions of dollars to the world's supply, of which seven hundred millions falls to the share of the United States, has contributed to the maintenance of a money standard of value no longer open to question, removing that issue from the field of political contention.

After considerable discussion the full committee adopted Bryan's tariff plank in lieu of the declaration submitted by the sub-committee. The plank drafted by the sub-committee reads as follows:

We favor the reduction of tariff taxation on trust-produced articles to the point where foreign competition may enter the American market whenever trusts and combines, seeking monopoly, raise their prices to the American consumer above a reasonable and just profit, by such reduction depriving trusts and monopolies of the power to extort from the American people, under shelter of American law, prices higher than those charged foreigners for identical articles.

The Bryan plank is shorter and more direct than that of the sub-committee. It declares in effect that al tariff for protection is robbery, and advocates a gradual reduction along lines that will not disturb business interests.

The Resolutions Committee took up the report of the sub-committee which was submitted with a favorable recommendation immediately when the full committee assembled at 8 o'clock.

One of the most persistent and vociferous opponents of the report was Senator Tillman, who directed his opposition mainly to the currency plank. Mr. Newlands, who voted against this plank in the sub-committee, also occupied considerable time opposing it to-night.

Mr. Bryan has been less prominent in the discussion to-night than some others of the opposition. It is the desire of the majority that the report may go to the convention with practically a unanimous recommendation, and that an agreement shall be reached in the committee, by which the platform may be submitted to the convention and disposed of without protracted debate.

To this end it has been suggested that all the members unite in a favorable recommendation, and that Mr. Bryan and two or three others representing the minority shall have the privilege of explaining on the floor their reasons for not being able to concur in some of the features of the platform.

In the event that an agreement of this kind shall not be reached, it is believed that the majority, when submitting the report, will move to limit the debate to a time to be agreed upon, not to exceed two hours, to be divided equally between the two sides and on that motion will move the previous question.

Sub-Committee's Work.

The real battle on the platform began this morning with the meeting of the sub-committee of the Resolutions Committee. The labors of last night were mainly over what may be called the non-essentials, and the main features, which include the currency, the tariff, and the trusts, were reserved for to-day.

At yesterday's meeting there were informal conferences and exchanges on the three questions named, but these were in the nature of inquiries to ascertain the views of members, and this preliminary quizzing served an excellent purpose and was the means of enabling the sub-committee to save time and friction to-day when the several matters are taken up.

The earnest disposition of the members to reach a unanimous agreement was shown by the fact that several of them sat up all of last night in discussion over the currency and tariff planks. When the sub-committee assembled to-day, the members were fully acquainted with each other's views and were prepared to act with a degree of fairness and liberality that gave assurance of an agreement that would be approximately unanimous and in which all could unite in making a final report to the full committee.

As was anticipated, the most troublesome question was involved in the formulation of the currency plank. Mr. Bryan advocated a recognition of former declarations of the party in regard to the quantity of money needed for the conduct of business, with a tacit acknowledgment of the correctness of the Kansas City and Chicago platforms, but at no time indicated a disposition to dictate to his associates, on the contrary, suggesting that he was willing to surrender at least a portion of his faith so far as he could consistently in order that a declaration might be secured on which the entire party could stand.

The resolution presented for adoption was substantially the financial plank of the Mississippi platform.

The resolution is so carefully and skilfully drawn that even those members of the sub-committee who have been classified as free coinage men admit that its effect will be to practically remove the currency question from partisan disputation, and although they recorded their votes against it, they did not ask for a division when the platform came to be voted on as an entirety.

One of those gentlemen remarked after the meeting that he believed the declaration was wise and politic, but that he would have to place himself on record against it for the reason that his constituents had not quite reached that stage when they would regard the question as having been virtually settled by the infusion into the currency of the country of hundreds of millions of gold.

Mr. Bryan was not present at the afternoon session of the committee, having been required to attend the session of the convention, and Mr. Williams was absent for like reasons.

Vote on Coinage Plank.

The vote on adoption of the resolution was 7 to 3. The affirmative vote was composed of Daniel of Virginia, Hill of New York, Davis of West Virginia, Pattison of Pennsylvania, Poe of Maryland, Hampton of Massachusetts, and Cable of Illinois. Those who voted in the negative were Dubois of Idaho, Newlands of Nevada, and Shively of Indiana. Bryan would probably have recorded himself in the negative, but as the resolution is substantially that incorporated in the Mississippi platform, of which Mr. Williams is the author, it is fair to assume he would have voted for it.

Mr. Daniel was one of the most ardent of the free coinage men during the Bryan campaigns of 1896 and 1900, and one of the most enthusiastic adherents of Mr. Bryan. His support of the resolution therefore was the more gratifying to its advocates. Senator Daniels not only gave his vote in the affirmative, but his advocacy of the resolution and his pleading with the opposition for united and harmonious action had a very salutory influence, both in the sub and in the General Committee.

The resolution on the tariff was regarded next in importance to that on the currency. There was not, however, so much discussion on this resolution, nor was there at any time during the process of its consideration a division taken. Action on this was unanimous.

There was considerable discussion on the trust resolution, in which Mr. Bryan took a leading part. Mr. Bryan desired that a form of remedy should be declared and inserted, and in this he had the support of several members of the committee. In reply to this demand it was pointed out that it would neither be wise nor practicable to insert a form of remedy in a declaration of principles. Such a proceeding could have no practical value, and would be entirely futile.

The application of remedies was for the legislative power, which power alone could correct the evil complained of and prescribe the punishment. When Mr. Bryan was asked to frame the form of remedy he would have expressed and made part of the resolution, he yielded the point and gracefully acknowledge that the application of remedies should be left to the legislative power.

RUSSIAN TROOPS SURPRISED.

Two Companies Cut Up—Chinese Guides Led Japanese.

LIAO-YANG, July 7.—The Japanese, led by Chinese guides, have badly cut up two companies of Russian troops near the village of Afatoy.

During a thick fog the Japanese surrounded and destroyed the Russian outposts.

The rest of the Russians at the post, after a desperate struggle, cut their way through the Japanese lines, losing eighty of their men.

The Japanese also lost heavily.

CHINAMAN ROUTS ITALIAN.

With Hot Iron and Water He Resents Attack on His Queue.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 7.—John Trepori, an Italian, of 48 North Fourth Avenue, this morning went to the laundry kept by Lang Ung at 36 North Fourth Avenue and started to make fun of the Chinaman, who was busily engaged in ironing shirts. The Chinaman paid no attention to his tormentor till the Italian reached for his queue and with a stiletto attempted to cut a piece of it off.

Then the Chinaman woke up with a vengeance. He threw a hot iron at the Italian, striking him full in the face. Then he picked up a kettle of boiling water and flung the contents over Trepori, scalding him severely. All the time he was engaged in doing this he was screaming for help and using many strange terms.

Trepori was not silent during the encounter, and when the shower of scalding water fell on his shoulders his shouts drew many of his countrymen to the scene.

Trepori managed to quiet his comrades, and then he drew a revolver, walked cautiously to the door of the laundry, and fired point blank at the chattering Chinaman. The bullet failed to do any damage, but it frightened Ung, and he redoubled his previous efforts in the vocal line.

The noise of the revolver and the shouts of the crowd attracted Detective Atwell and he with some difficulty managed to make his way through the crowd. He arrested both men.

CHASED BY BROADWAY CROWD.

Woman Who Told of Robbery Started Pursuit of Express Wagon.

Policeman John A. Brady of the Broadway Squad was at Fortieth Street and Broadway last evening when a well-dressed woman ran up and pointing to an express wagon, which was being rapidly driven down the street, said that she had been knocked down at Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue and robbed of a purse containing $15.

Brady chased the man as far as Thirty-second Street and Broadway, calling "stop thief," before he overhauled him. A large crowd joined in the chase and there was considerable excitement for a while.

The driver was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station where he gave his name as Harry Russell of 754 Seventh Avenue, but absolutely denied all knowledge of any robbery. When questioned by the Sergeant the woman, who gave her name as Mrs. Mary Danielson of 308 West Forty-third Street, said her husband had robbed her and jumped into Russell's wagon, and that he was trying to help her husband escape. She thought he should be arrested. The Sergeant refused to hold Russell, but detailed a detective to look for the woman's husband.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted.—Adv.

Up the Hudson Sundays, 50c. Steamer City of Lowell. Music. Restaurant and cafe. See adv.—Adv

BRYAN CRUSHED IN TEST OF STRENGTH

His Report on Illinois Fight Rejected by 647 to 299.

PLOT TO STAMPEDE FOILED

Pre-Arranged Ovation Cheered Down by the Parker Forces.

PARKER ON FIRST BALLOT SURE

Money Question Taken Out of Politics in Platform—Belmont May Be National Committee Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—William Jennings Bryan made one desperate effort in the convention to-day to bolster up his lost cause and met with ignominous defeat, the delegates voting him down in his attempt to overthrow the report of the Committee on Credentials by a vote of 647 to 299, Illinois not voting because its contest was the issue.

To-morrow's sessions of the convention will witness the final and complete departure of the Nebraskan from the arena of political power. Against his pleadings, protests, and threats, which it is expected will be varied with the full measure of the oratorical ability for which he is noted, the leaders of the new democracy will nominate Judge Alton Brooks Parker for President upon a platform that will be devoid of any suggestion of the teachings that have come to be known as Bryanism.

What Bryan will do, then, is problematical, but it can be said that it seems to be beyond his power to do any particular harm, and for that reason he probably will not do anything. It is said that in the Committee on Resolutions he has been showing a desire to "harmonize." Some of the leaders therefore think that Bryan, not only will not bolt, but will give active support to the ticket. He has called upon his few remaining supporters to confer with him after the convention adjourns.

Parker's Real Strength.

This test vote on which Bryan met with defeat by a vote of 647 to 299, does not by any means indicate Judge Parker's strength in the convention on the first ballot. To the 647 must be added the 54 votes of Illinois. The 26 votes of Kentucky and the 18 votes of South Carolina were cast with Bryan in this instance as a compliment to him because the delegations from those States understood that he had decided not to bolt the convention under any circumstances. They will go to Parker on the first ballot. So probably will the 21 votes of Ohio.

That will give Parker 766 votes on the first ballot, if Ohio votes for him, and 745 if Ohio does not. It only requires 667 votes to nominate.

To-day's session of the Convention was not especially interesting, the proceedings being delayed by the failure of the Committee on Resolutions to hand in its report, as expected. The perspiring, sweltering, and impatient crowd had to be entertained much by the band just to fill in time. The actual business disposed of in two sessions might just as well have been transacted in one session of two hours.

Left to amuse itself, to a very large extent, the crowd naturally became rather boisterous, making demonstrations over very trivial matters.

Big Bryan Demonstration.

Altogether the day was rather featureless until a demonstration was started for Bryan at the opening of the afternoon session. That demonstration was really a magnificent one in volume and in duration, but a careful analysis of it disclosed that it was very largely based on a sentimental and sympathetic feeling for the leader who everybody knew was going to be dethroned, as he was by the vote two hours later.

It pleased Bryan mightily, but he must have been conscious of the fact, as everybody else was, that the great crowd was animated by an entirely different spirit from that which moved other great crowds which similarly honored him at the previous two National conventions.

The Vice Presidential nomination seems to be anybody's plum. Hill, Sheehan, Belmont, and the other political big guns declare that they have no candidate for the office, and want to leave the selection entirely to the convention.

It has been generally stated to-day that the chance of Senator Turner, of Washington, which was so bright four days ago, has practically gone because of the criticism of his political predilections in the past. The names of Marshall Field of Illinois, John C. Black of Illinois, John R. Williams of Illinois, Joseph W. Kern of Indiana, Edward C. Wall of Wisconsin, David A. Rose of Wisconsin, John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, Gov. Dockery of Missouri, and Jo-

seph W. Folk of Missouri are handed around as among the possibilities.

The draft of the platform agreed upon by the sub-committee of the Resolutions Committee is essentially safe and sane—in striking contrast to the Chicago and Kansas City declarations. It declares that the money question has been taken out of politics by changed conditions. Tariff revision is promised wherever existing duties are found to favor trusts, and wherever it can be accomplished without disturbing business conditions.

The Chairmanship of the National Committee is still an open question. August Belmont wants it, and it is pretty certain that he is going to get it in spite of the fact that there more or less of a howl against him by those who are against everybody and everything that has anything to do with Wall Street and Wall Street affairs.

If the usual custom is followed the candidate for President will have the privilege of naming the Chaiman of the National Committee, and the Committee will concur. It is stated that August Belmont has been told by Judge Parker that he will name him and it is quite likely that he will do so unless Mr. Belmon releases him from the promise.

The convention crowd is getting very weary. Although the nomination of Judge Parker has practically been settled since Sunday, these convention days have been altogether mighty strenuous times, very different from the tedious waiting at Chicago to carry out the programme of the Republican managers. Everybody is anxious to get away from the excitement and the heat to-morrow night if possible.

They are praying that the convention may end with to-morrow's two sessions, but that is by no means certain. It is quite possible that after disposing of the platform and nominating the candidate for the Presidency to-morrow the convention will adjourn for a short Saturday morning session, at which the candidate for the Vice Presidency will be nominated.

The following of this programme is made the more likely from the fact that the selection of a man as a running mate for Judge Parker still seems to be "up in the air."

PLOT TO STAMPEDE FOILED.

Pre-Arranged Ovation for Bryan Cheered Down by Parker Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Crushing defeat of William Jennings Bryan followed close on the heels of one of the most remarkable demonstrations ever witnessed in a convention hall at this afternoon's session of the Democratic National Convention. By a vote of 647 to 299 the conservative element asserted its return to control in the party by rejecting Mr. Bryan's minority report on the contested seat cases in Illinois.

The twice-defeated Presidential candidate personally and single-handed led the movement against having the Hopkins delegation from Illinois seated, making a spectacular and vituperative fight from start to finish, and taking his defeat with very bad grace. It was on this issue that he himself forced a test of exact strength in the convention.

The demonstration which preceded this absolute rejection of Bryan and Bryanism was started by prearrangement the moment the Nebraska man entered the hall for the afternoon session. His own State of Nebraska began with cheers the minute he showed himself, and this was taken up by Hearst delegations from States like California, Iowa, Minnesota, and Rhode Island.

Taken Up by Gallery Shouters.

From there it spread to the galleries, where hundreds of Hearst shouters had been placed through a deal made by Senator W. J. Stone of Missouri, Secretary Walsh of the retiring National Committee, and the retiring Sergeant at Arms, John I. Martin. The galleries furnished most of the rest of the Bryan cheering, following the cue given by C. D. Caspar of the Nebraska delegation, who wrenched the big standard, marking the location of the delegation, from the floor where it had been screwed in, and then marked time during the wild scenes that followed.

For a time the Parker delegates remained passive and watched the proceedings, but finally, when they saw that some of the Bryan and Hearst men, who were in the minority in Parker delegations, snatch the big signs bearing the names of their States and carry them to a rallying point around where the Nebraska standard was raised high in the air, they started a counter demonstration, and rallied their standards around a big Parker banner carried by the Georgia delegation.

This banner was carried to the stage, where the Parker States gathered, and succeeded in turning the entire demonstration for Bryan into one for Parker, but with boos and hisses, hoots and catcalls coming from the Bryan men, although the Parker men repeatedly drowned the calls of derision by cheers.

The entire demonstration lasted twenty-five minutes, and then was stopped only through strenuous methods taken by Chairman Williams.

Twenty Short of a Two-thirds Vote.

After Mr. Bryan had brought the convention to a line-up, demonstrating his lack of strength on the first roll call of the gathering, the Parker managers called attention to the fact that their surface vote fell short only twenty of being two-thirds of the convention, the total number of delegates being an even 1,000 through the action of the Committee on Credentials and of the convention itself, in admitting the six delegates from Porto Rico. Admission to the Philippine delegates was declined on the ruling of Chairman Williams that the Philippines, under the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, are not a part of the United States.

At the time the Parker leaders analyzed the vote on the Bryan-led fight they also called attention to the fact that the Illinois delegation with its 54 votes, on which Mr. Bryan made his attack, had refrained from voting at all because of being the interested party in the controversy. In addition, the Ohio delegation was not voted under the unit rule, 21 of the Vice Presidential votes going with Bryan.

When the ballot on the Presidential nomination is taken, the Parker men declare, Ohio will be voted for Parker as a unit, giving him a sufficient number of votes to become the nominee under the two-thirds rule, even if Illinois carries out the instructions of the State Convention and votes for Hearst on a single ballot.

Two Sessions Held.

Two sessions were held to-day, the morning session being short and comparatively unimportant, because neither the Committee on Credentials nor the Committee on Permanent Organization was ready to report. The report of the Committee on Rules was received and adopted, and at the afternoon session the Committee on Credentials report was disposed of, being adopted as a whole and without change after the fight made by Mr. Bryan.

Champ Clark of Missouri afterward was presented as permanent Chairman, and he made a short and characteristic speech. Then, at 6:17 o'clock in the evening, an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The programme for to-morrow will begin with the report of the Committee on Resolutions, when Mr. Bryan will lead his final assault against the convention and party managers by insisting on reaffirmation of the Kansas City and Chicago platforms. After the platform fight, it is expected that the convention will at once proceed to the nomination of the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates.

Some of the delegates are superstitious about nominating on Friday, especially as the convention is being held in a building located in Thirteenth Street, but the majority are in favor of going ahead.

Owing to the delays to-day in receiving committee reports, the afternoon session of the convention at first lacked business to transact, and at one time seemed more like a band concert than anything else, Chairman Williams keeping the crowd good-natured and in a semblance of order by having the band play the "Star-Spangled Banner," "Dixie," and "Maryland," the air of "Dixie" serving on each occasion to stir the delegates and the crowd generally to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

It was a hot and perspiring crowd that piled into the convention hall early in the afternoon for the adjourned session. The air of the place was close, the sun's rays beating down fiercely on the steaming multitude, and practically every available inch of space being soon filled. Fully 12,000 persons were in the building at 2 o'clock, the time set for the delegates to reassemble.

Interest was keyed up because of the impression that had gone abroad that lively things were in store, and in this expectancy those present were not disappointed, even though no move was made toward nominations, as many had been led to believe there would be.

Hearst-Bryan Tactics.

Great work had been done by the Hearst and Bryan forces to get their friends in the galleries and in some of the best positions in the body of the hall, near where the delegates were seated.

It developed that an arrangement had been made whereby Hearst and Bryan rooters received plain white tickets, of a certain shape, and were told to present them in place of the regular admission tickets at the various entrances to the building. These tickets had been distributed at the Hearst headquarters by Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, who has allied himself with the Hearst forces, and by the various Democratic leaders of Tammany Hall to the mass of Tammany shouters.

Through Secretary Walsh and Sergeant at Arms Martin of the National Committee, orders were issued to all the doorkeepers and assistant Sergeants at Arms to honor these tickets for admission wherever presented. Both Walsh and Martin go out of office as soon as the new National Committee organizes.

In addition to these arrangements Tammany Hall had secured the appointment of several doorkeepers, including "Col. Mike" Padden, who had distinguished himself by leading a Cleveland demonstration the day before, and Philip F. Donahue, Treasurer of the Tammany organization.

Great Crowd of Shouters.

By virtue of these arrangements there was an enormous crowd in the back of the hall with careful instructions to give Mr. Bryan the best of it on every possible occasion, and also to cheer lustily for Hearst or any other name allied with the Parker opposition. These instructions were carried out to the letter. The Nebraska men on the floor also arranged with the Hearst delegations from States where Hearst and Bryan together control delegates, so that they were prepared to give the Nebraska man a greeting on his appearance that should at least be equal to the Cleveland demonstration of the preceding day.

It was exactly ten minutes after 2 o'clock, the time set for reconvening, when Mr. Bryan entered the hall with C. D. Caspar of the Nebraska delegation. As he started down the centre aisle a shout went up from his Nebraska colleagues which at once was taken up by the other Bryan and Hearst men in that section of the hall.

All the delegates and the crowd generally were on their feet in an instant to see what it all was about, and then, as the guests and the galleries took up the cry of "Bryan! Bryan! Bryan!" the cry rolled to a roar, while Mr. Bryan merely smiled and made his way to his seat through a veritable field of outstretched hands.

Thousands of palm leaf fans were waved, thousands of handkerchiefs and hats went into the air, while from thousands of throats went cheer after cheer that shook the building.

At first the delegates from the Parker States looked on in mild toleration, some few of their numbers joining in the cheers, but for the greater part the delegations from such States as New, York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and the South remained passive. The band struck up National airs and added to the din, while one delegate climbed to the Speaker's platform, and with his arms and hat waving wildly, sought to lead in the cheering.

Thrown Off by the Chairman.

Chairman Williams saw him, and, quickly grabbing him by the trousers seat and the neck with athletic hands, landed him at the bottom of the steps leading to the floor. Emmet Newton of Missouri also attempted to start a platform demonstration, but Mr. Williams chased him off also, as well as a third man, who opened an umbrella and waved it about excitedly to the serious menace of headgear worn by the ladies on the platform.

Mr. Bryan finally got to his seat in the Nebraska delegation, looking happy and perfectly satisfied with things as they were going. All the men around him were on their feet and yelling. Suddenly Mr. Caspar jumped for the big iron standard which held aloft the tin sign on which was printed "Nebraska." He gave the pole a wrench that brought out all the screws holding it to the floor, and raised it in the air, waving it frantically to spur on the Bryan shouters.

Yell after yell responded to his efforts, and the enormous crowd seemed to go fairly wild, although only about a quarter of the delegates themselves took part in the demonstration.

Men from other States tried to wrench free their standards, but they had been so firmly fastened for the very purpose of preventing any massing of the standards in this convention that no one but Mr. Caspar succeeded.

A California delegate instructed for Hearst had an inspiration, jumping on a chair he pulled the tin "California" sign from the top of its pole and carried it on high to where the Nebraska standard was raised. A Hearst man in the Iowa delegation followed suit, and men from North Dakota, Montana, South Dakota, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Nevada, Utah, and Hawaii came close on their heels until in less than five minutes an even dozen standards were massed.

Parker Men Rush In.

In many cases Parker men, as in the Kentucky delegation, made after the Hearst and Bryan adherents who had carried off the State standard. One man from Georgia made a grab at a banner with the words "Georgia Parker Delegation," and started to carry it toward the Nebraska station, when other hands caught him and for a minute it looked as though a free fight would follow. The Parker banner was saved for later usefulness.

As each new standard was brought to the Nebraska rallying ground the yells of the crowd were renewed, and the smile on Mr. Bryan's face grew to broader proportions. He seemed immensely pleased with himself, and this sort of thing kept up for fifteen full minutes before the Parker forces started a counter-demonstration.

Mrs. Charles Mercer Hall with Mrs. Daniel Manning and other personal friends of Judge Parker were in a box watching things at this time. Mrs. Hall asked what the demonstration was about, and when told it was for Bryan the daughter of Judge Parker stood on her feet and waved her handkerchief with apparent enthusiasm.

At every lull the bearer of the Nebraska standard waved it, and this never failed to start the crowd going again. Mr. Caspar finally began a parade of the standards, and he was followed by practically every State whose standard was massed with his.

Finally one of the Georgia men grabbed the blue banner of his delegation and rushed with it to the stage. The Parker men, who for the most part had been wondering when things were going to quiet down, took up the cry for Parker as soon as the banner appeared on the stage.

Battle of the Standards.

Cheer after cheer greeted it as it was waved about frantically from right in front of Chairman Williams, while State delegation signs were grabbed from their poles and carried to the stage, where they were massed about the Georgia standard.

One of the first to appear was that of Arkansas. A Parker supporter in the delegation, which is instructed for the Judge, wrenched the standard from the hands of the Bryan man who had carried it into the Bryan camp, and it was hustled to its place in the Parker crowd. The standard of Alabama quickly followed, and soon those of South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Indiana, New York, New Jersey, Mississippi, Michigan, Tennessee, Virginia, and Louisiana were there also.

A Kentucky Parker man had a fight with a Kentucky Bryan man for the possession of the State standard, which the Bryan man had carried into the Bryan camp. The Parker man made a leap for it and finally secured it, while cheer after cheer hailed his work.

While the Parker demonstration was at its height, and was sweeping over the body of delegates, in contrast to the Bryan demonstration, which was more pronounced in the galleries, there was a storm of hisses and boos from all over the hall.

This was first noticed when the Parker banner appeared on the platform, and increased as each new State standard was brought into line. Cheers answered the hisses, and for a few minutes it was a fight between the cheering Parker men and the hooting Bryan and Hearst men to see which contending force would show the greatest energy and strength. Hoots, catcalls, "boos," and other cries of derision filled the air, but at each new outbreak of this sort there would be another storm of cheers from the Parker people.

Chairman Williams Interferes.

Chairman Williams let this contending demonstration go on for a full twenty-five minutes, in fact, until both sides were hoarse and about exhausted, and then, at 2:35 o'clock, he got busy with his big gavel and bigger megaphone, and insisted on calling the convention to order, although there was no business to proceed with, owing to the fact that neither the Committee on Permanent Organization nor the Committee on Credentials was yet ready with its report.

When Mr. Williams finally had the convention in some semblance of order, with a vast array of coatless and frantically fanning men before him, he called for the report of the Credentials Committee. Mr. Bryan had entered the hall with the minority report of this committee in his pocket, having taken a proxy from the Nebraska man on the committee. This was in addition to serving on the Resolutions Committee as representative of his own State.

When Chairman Williams called for the report on credentials, Mr. Bryan, thinking the regular report was ready, started for the platform. His appearance was the signal for another outburst, but the crowd was tired and this demonstration lasted only till Mr. Bryan got to the platform and then seated himself at the right of the Chairman, waiting the time for his fight.

At this time it was noticed that Chairman Williams was having a great deal of trouble in making himself heard. The strain on his voice the day before when he delivered his long speech as temporary Chairman had made him hoarse and tired, and it was with an effort that he managed to keep going.

A Musical Intermission.

After Mr. Bryan reached the platform there was a considerable wait for Chairman Head of the Credentials Committee to appear with his report. In the meantime matters dragged for fifteen minutes, during which time the band played, at Chairman Williams's request, first the "Star-Spangled Banner" then "Dixie" to the whoops and yells and cries of the crowd, and then "Yankee Doodle." This was before the Philippine delegation had been excluded from participation in the proceedings, and the Philippine flag was moved in rhythm to the music.

Some one in the crowd yelled for Cockran, and the cry was taken up on the floor. Mr. Williams requested that Mr. Cockran come to the platform and address the crowd, but inquiry developed the fact that Mr. Cockran had not yet entered the hall. A demand then came for Gov. Beckham of Kentucky, but he requested to be excused.

At 3 o'clock Mr. Head appeared, and immediately was recognized to read the report of his committee, which had been in session all the morning hearing the last of the contested seats cases, and preparing the permanent roll of the convention.

The report which Mr. Head read favored the seated delegations from all States with the exception of that in the Twenty-first Illinois District. The contests were in the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Maine, Indiana, Illinois, South Dakota, and North Dakota. In the District of Columbia case the contest involved the entire delegation, and in Illinois it involved practically, although not quite, all. The delegates at large were involved in both Indiana and Illinois.

Mr. Head announced in his report that a minority report had been submitted in the District of Columbia case, and that he understood one was coming in the Illinois case. As he said this he glanced toward Mr. Bryan with a peculiar smile.

Threat to Clear the Galleries.

The galleries again became unruly at this part of the proceedings, and a Vermont delegate demanded that the people in the galleries be quieted or else that the galleries be cleared. Chairman Williams announced that he would do this unless order was immediately restored. For a time this threat was effective, but it was not long before the disturbances broke out anew and continued practically throughout the day's proceedings.

When Mr. Head moved the adoption of his report from the Committee on Credentials, Mr. Bryan immediately jumped to his feet and demanded recognition.

Before he could be heard, however, Mr. Keeyes of California demanded the decision of the question in regard to the District of Columbia.

Senator Thomas F. Grady of New York also demanded a decision in the case of the delegation from the Philippines. The committee had reported in favor of giving the six delegates from Porto Rico and the six delegates from the Philippines their seats and votes in the Convention. Senator Grady made a protest against granting representation to the Philippines, saying that the Democratic Party would stultify itself by taking this action in a party convention while at the time not declaring against Imperialism and in favor of granting independence to the Islands.

Mr. Sutro, one of the delegates from the Philippines, demanded recognition, but Chairman Williams informed him by megaphone that until the convention had ruled on the question of giving seats to the Philippine delegates he could not recognise any of them as entitled to speak.

A Pennsylvanian jumped to his feet and made the point of order that as the Philippines are not part of the United States, the report dealing with them was out of order.

Ruled Out of Order.

Chairman Williams immediately agreed with this view and ruled accordingly, to the apparent approval of the delegates. No suggestion of an appeal was heard.

With the Philippine question eliminated and with a division demanded on the District of Columbia and Illinois cases, the rest of the report was adopted without dissent.

Then Mr. Schulteis, representing the contestants in the District of Columbia case, was recognized. He offered an amendment in favor of granting half a vote each to the contestants, who are Hearst men, and to the contestees, who are Parker conservatives under the Gorman influence. After some desultory discussion Chairman Head of the committee urged the members to adopt the report in the District case, and this was done.

Bryan Recognized at Last.

Mr. Bryan then was recognized to present the minority report in the Illinois case. When he rose to read the manuscript he held there was another demonstration, but he waved his hand for silence, while Sergeant at Arms Martin also gravely waved for silence and shouted to the gallery to carry out his injunction. Mr. Bryan was in exceeding good voice, and although he did not make any unusual effort he was at all times heard excellently all over the hall.

During the reading of the report, which occupied fully half an hour, the crowd became listless and irritated. The report declared in effect that the Illinois delegation had been captured by John P. Hopkins, Chairman of the State Central Committee, through fraud and usurpation; that the Hopkins minority in the Illinois convention had overridden the majority, and had secured control through various reprehensible tactics.

When the report, which was signed solely by Mr. Bryan, had been read, it was agreed between the two sides that each should have fifteen minutes to debate the reports, with Chairman Head of the Credentials Committee closing the debate.

Mr. Bryan spoke first, and his general manner and method of delivery changed completely as he began to talk from that which he had when he was reading the report. Immediately he became animated and his jaws snapped as he made various points against his opponents. Cheers greeted his points. He said:

"I came to this convention in the hope that we would be able to agree on platform, on candidates, and have nothing to stir the feelings or rouse contention. I still hope that we shall be able to agree upon a platform that will represent the sentiments of all of us so that we can present it to the country as the platform of a united party.

"I will go further than that. I still hope that we shall be able to present to the country a ticket behind which can stand a united party. And I regret that I am compelled to come in at this time and present a subject upon which your votes will be asked. But if there is one Democratic principle more fundamental than another it is the right of a majority to rule. If you destroy the binding force of that principle there is nothing that can hold a party together.

"And, my friends, it is because I want the Democratic Party to stand on that Jeffersonian principle of majority's rule that I come here and present the minority report in this case.

The Situation in Illinois.

"In the State of Illinois the majority was not allowed to rule. That convention was dominated by a clique of men who deliberately, purposely, boldly trampled upon the rights of the people of Illinois. My friends, the evidence shows that no band of trains robbers ever planned a robbery upon a train more deliberately or with less conscience than they did. And these men who planned it and who carried it out have the audacity, the impudence, and the insolence to say that because they certify that what they did was a regular you cannot go behind their certificate.

"If that is good law in a Democratic convention, it ought to be good doctrine in a court, and if it is good doctrine in a court, then the only thing that train robbers have to do in the future is to make a report of their transactions over their own signatures. I reply that, after they have committed their crime, all that train robbers will have to do is to certify over their own signatures that it was a voluntary collection taken up for religious purposes and deny you the right to go behind the returns.

"They tell you that the law of the party in Illinois permits the State Committee to present the Chairman, and they deny the right of the convention to override the wishes of the committee. Such a doctrine would be un-Democratic if true, for such a doctrine would permit a past committee to fasten itself upon a new convention and dominate a new set of delegates.

"But, my friends, that is not all, for John P. Hopkins two years ago (the same Chairman of the same committee) presented the recommendation of the committee and asked a vote upon it and submitted it to the convention. Two years ago he recognized the right of the Democrats in the State Convention to elect their temporary Chairman. This time he did not dare to do it, for he had done so he would have been repudiated by the convention there assembled.

"The minority presented a minority report, or wanted to, but the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Hopkins, brought Mr. Quinn up to the convention platform, and, handing him the gavel, said that he was the Chairman of the convention, and Mr. Quinn, seizing the gavel, began his rule of tyranny, despotism, and unfairness.

Refused the Minority Report.

"Then they had their State Committee, putting on the roll the delegates whom they wanted, but when the Credentials Committee brought in a minority report they refused to consider it and refused to allow a report upon it. And yet, in spite of the fact that that convention was not allowed to act upon its own credentials, was not allowed to decide the merits of its own delegates, yet, with all they seated they did not seat enough, for more than half of the men actually seated by the Hopkins Committee have signed petitions asking that they be sent back home, and that Democrats who represent the people of that State be substituted for them in this convention.

"In the hearing before the committee it was asked why did not they present a minority report in the committee appointed to select delegates at large? Well, my friends, there was a contest in that committee. There was opposition to Hopkins and Cable, but why would you expect that a minority report would be filed? Why should they expect it when they had already held that a minority report was only advisory and could be put into the waste basket, and need not be acted upon?

"They are stopped from asking why a minority report was not filed. They made no attempt, they declared no purpose to substitute delegates for the various districts, and, my friends, we admit in the report that if they had openly intended to substitute other men for the men selected by the Districts, they might have done so, but to do so, it would have to be the act of the convention.

"The convention never attempted it. The convention was not asked to do it, and the evidence shows that the resolution that is a part of the record and upon which they relied was never introduced, was never passed, but is a fraud pure and simple, presented here to this convention to-day.

"Now, my friends, what is the duty of this Democratic Convention? The Democrats of Illinois are not like the Democrats of the South. Down South the Democrats have all the local offices, and they can reward their men for their loyalty to the party. Up in Illinois there is a strong Republican majority, and the Democrats in Illinois are, in many parts of the State, struggling against overwhelming odds, but they are actuated by love of principles, not by hope of office.

The Question of the Roll Call.

"But, what will you tell those men? Will you declare that the action of that convention is right? Will you support the methods employed? If they had a majority of the convention, what did they not permit a roll call? Why would they deny it if they had the votes there? Men do not go into wards as a rule unless they think it is necessary to carry out some object, and the only way that you can decide that these men did wrong unanimously is to decide that they were so perverted in conscience that they did wrong from choice rather than from necessity.

"Their whole conduct shows that their purpose was conceived in sin, born in iniquity, and carried out to the destruction of Democratic hopes in that State. Give the Democrats of Illinois something to hope for. Do not tell them that when they go to a Democratic convention they must go armed as to war, prepared to fight their way up to the Chairman of the convention. Let the Republican Party stand as a representative of physical force if it will. Our party stands for government by the consent of the governed.

"What could they do? They could either resort to force and risk the killing that would result, or, you say, they could bolt. Yes, three-fourths of the convention could have gotten up and walked out and left one-fourth in charge of the regular convention. They hoped for a roll call. They knew that whenever they could get a roll call they could assert their rights. They only had this one roll call, and when the convention was over those men had to submit to the disfranchisement of the Democratic majority of Illinois, or they had to bring their protests to this convention, and so this petition was signed, and these men, 871, ask this convention to seat the men who have the right to seats from the districts as shown by a majority of the votes.

"They don't ask you to seat any one man. They don't ask you to seat any set of men. They don't ask you to seat Hearst men, Parker men, or anybody's men. They ask you to seat the choice of the Democrats, no matter for whom they are here.

"A Gang-Run Convention."

"That convention was so openly, so notoriously a gag-ruled and gang-run convention that two of the men who had been out and had made a canvass in the State for Governor refused to be candidates before that convention; and I honor Judge Prentiss of Chicago and Mayor Crollius of Joliet—I honor these men who refuse to go out as candidates of that convention, and if Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Cable had any respect for the rights of a majority to rule they would be ashamed to be here, the representatives of a minority.

"But, my friends, if they have not learned to be ashamed to misrepresent a great State, you ought to teach them that they cannot do it with the approval of the Democratic Party of the United States. Now their sin rests upon those men. You do not bear it. But when you, if you do, decide to seat these men, these delegates from the districts against the evidence presented in regard to the contestants from the districts and these two National delegates, in spite of the protests of 871 members—if you do that, then you take from the shoulders of Hopkins and Quinn and Cable the odium that they do bear and put it upon the Democratic Party of the Nation and indorse that attempt.

"You have not the condition in other States to-day, but let this convention indorse this conduct and the next National convention will see more than one State here as the result of gavel rule. And it is because this question transcends the interests of any State or any candidate or any faction that I am here to present the minority report and to ask you to do to the Democrats of Illinois that justice that they demand them, deliberately and insolently."

Apparently prepared to go ahead with a further onslaught if it should be necessary, Mr. Bryan remained on the platform after he had finished, taking a seat within arm's length of the speakers.

Major Menzies of Indiana at once jumped to the stage to make the argument for the sitting of the Hopkins delegates. Hoots and catcalls from the Hearst-anti-Hopkins contingent in the galleries greeted him, and it was some minutes before he could go on. One man sitting near the West Virginia delegation made himself so offensive that he attracted the attention of Chairman Williams, who promptly ordered the police to eject him, which they did. Several times during Major Menzies's speech he was interrupted, and finally Chairman Williams urged the crowd to "be fair, if nothing else." Major Menzies said:

"It would be vain indeed on my part to attempt to cope with the oratory of the gentleman from Nebraska, but in the facts in this case I think I have a peculiar advantage over him.

"I heard the facts last night as a member of the Committee on Credentials. He was conspicuous by his absence. If he had been present I am sure he would bear cheerful witness that the committee exercised patience, industry, and fairness in attempting to arrive at a just conclusion in the case of the contest from the State of Illinois.

"The delegates now seated from the State of Illinois came into this convention with credentials duly authorised by the constituted authorities of the party in the State of Illinois.

"After the certificates of the sitting delegation from Illinois were filed with the National Committee, contests were filed. The contests were referred to a sub-committee of the National Committee, who gave them a long and patient hearing. After being passed upon by the sub-committee its action was indorsed by the full committee, and the case was passed to the final court of appeals of the Democratic Party to this convention, which sent it to its Committee on Credentials.

Bryan as a Court of Appeals.

"The gentleman from Nebraska dealt in strong language and positive assertion—I think unsupported by facts or evidence. I would like to know, however great he is, what has constituted him a court of appeals to pass on a contest in the State of Illinois, and wherein his wisdom is superior to that of the Committee on Credentials of this convention? Great as he is, he is not so omniscient that he can know a case without even having heard it.

"Now let us get right down to the heart of this contention, the very pith of the controversy, and it is primarily whether the action of the constituted authorities of the Democratic Party of the State of Illinois is to be trampled upon by bare assertions of fraud, unsupported by evidence, and whether the regular action of the duly chosen elected convention of the party, acting under the forms of law established by the party, is to be ignored as matters of pique, chagrin, and disappointment.

"Something has been said about gavel rule, a new figure of speech in political nomenclature. An objection has been made to the action and conduct of the temporary Chairman of the State Convention of Illinois. You want to tell you right here an undisputed fact that came before us, that that gentleman was elected temporary Chairman at 12 o'clock, high noon, on the day the convention assembled, and after five hours and a half, (if you can believe the gentleman from Nebraska,) of nefarious conduct he was unanimously elected Chairman at 5:30 o'clock of that day, and during all this interval of time, this interim of five and one-half hours, he was guilty of all the political iniquity known to the calendar of sins.

As to the Other Facts.

"Now, as to the other facts. That same convention that elected Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Cable delegates at large, whose seats are challenged here, nominated a State ticket without a protest as to its regularity or its right to do so. The same convention chose Presidential Electors, which the contestants here recognise as the valid, bona-fide Electoral ticket of the State of Illinois.

"Now, something has been said here about 871, I think that was the number of protests, I nobody, if I understood the gentleman from Nebraska, gainsaid or questioned the 871 protests. If he had been present, as your committee was last night, he would have heard letters read from those so-called protestants; he would have heard telegrams read denying the right of anybody to put their names on the protests.

"It is a remarkable fact that this pronounced specimen of ex-parte evidence was never submitted to the contestees or their attorneys in this case. Not one of them ever had the privilege of looking into or examining any of those protests. I am authoritatively told—by the Chairman of your committee—they were never heard of, before any organized tribunal, until 11:30 o'clock last night, when we took up the contests from the State of Illinois.

No protest against the right of Mr. Hopkins or Mr. Cable was ever heard until last Saturday, when the National Committee assembled in this city. During all this interval of time—nearly four weeks—not a protest was heard against the right of the delegates at large from Illinois to sit in this convention.

Main Question of the Controversy.

"Now, gentlemen, the main question, the very pith of the controversy, is whether the constituted authorities of the party, acting under the forms of political procedure established by the party, shall be recognized here, or whether a case based on ex-parte evidence, upon bare assertion, without facts to support it, will be recognized as a precedent in the Democratic Party.

"The gentleman from Nebraska forcibly said he believed in the great elementary principle of Democracy that the majority should rule. I stand behind him, and will always follow him in the advocacy of that principle, but I have been taught by that same great mind that promulgated to man that cardinal principle of freedom, that the will of the majority must be ascertained in some well-defined, orderly method of parliamentary procedure, and unless ascertained that way—it is not the will of anybody, either the majority or the minority."

During the Major's talk Chairman Williams, hankering for a smoke, as was the case during proceedings of the day before, lighted a cigar and puffed away despite the many "no smoking" signs displayed about the hall.

Major Menzie's voice was very loud, and he could be distinctly heard all over the hall, but it soon became a favorite method of the Hearst rooters to annoy him by shouting, "Use a megaphone so we can hear."

The Chairman introduced Frank P. Quinn, Chairman of the Illinois State Convention, as the next speaker, Quinn being the man to whom Bryan had referred to as "the gavel ruler."

"Give him the gavel," yelled the disturbers as he came forward, and then hoots and boos were his portion for a few minutes until he could make himself heard.

"I am and always have been one of those Democrats who believe in the rule of the majority," announced Quinn, working away with determination at his annoyers. "I don't reserve the right to bolt until after a convention."

In making this drive at Mr. Bryan, Mr. Quinn turned and looked him full in the face as he sat less than five feet away. Mr. Bryan glared back. Continuing, Mr. Quinn said:

"I want to say to you that I am and always have been a Democrat who believes that a majority of the Democratic Party should rule. I am so good a Democrat that I do not reserve the right to bolt until after the Democratic convention. I am so good a Democrat that I never call a man a train robber and a thief unless I know the facts to be so.

"I am so good a Democrat that in 1896, standing upon the platform of the Democratic National Convention, I stumped the State of Illinois and hurled the lie into the teeth of Democrats and Republicans who charged that William J. Bryan was dishonest and a repudiator. In 1896 I ran for the office of Recorder of my county and was defeated, but I never assumed the right, by reason of that defeat, to nominate harbor masters, coroners, and mix up in Democratic petty quarrels all over the State.

"Gentlemen of the convention, for nine long hours the sub-committee heard contests; W. J. Bryan was there three-quarters of an hour; he was not present when this vote was heard in the convention in the contests and he read to you a brief argument of Mr. Tolman of Chicago, who is here as attorney for the contestants. I want to say more to you. This is a contest for the purpose of advancing the personal spleen of Willard Fillmore Dunlap of Illinois, who sits here upon the stage prompting Mr. Bryan.

A Question for Bryan.

"Gentlemen of the convention, what do you think of a man who says in order to be fair we will give each side fifteen minutes to argue this case when he has already taken up an hour and a half in argument? I want to say that if Mr. Bryan wants to be fair, let him answer this question to you: Mr. Bryan, when, where, and from what source came any objection to the selection of Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Cable? His answer will be the gavel rule. No protest will be heard.

"We held our convention on the 14th day of June last. No notice of contest was ever served upon any of the men whose seats are now attacked until last Saturday. We came here without a bit of proof except what we could gather up, and came unprepared for a contest, not knowing any was contemplated or that any right to make a contest existed. I will tell you about gavel rule. You want to hear about gavel rule? I will tell you."

Mr. Quinn was here forced to cease speaking on account of the cries of dissent which arose from all parts of the hall. Several of the disturbers were put out by the police, and it was some minutes before order was restored.

Chairman Williams having succeeded in obtaining order, Mr. Quinn continued:

"Gentlemen, they want to know about gavel rule: Let me tell you about gavel rule in that convention. The report of every committee was unanimous except one. Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Cable were selected by a committee of twenty-five, one from each Congressional district, and the report was unanimous, and they were unanimously elected. That is gavel rule. The report of a committee on permanent organization was made at 5 o'clock was unanimous in my favor, and I was unanimously elected the Chairman of that committee, Judge Browning putting the motion.

Believe In Working.

"I want to say to you in conclusion that we are the Democrats who believe in working at the polls, in working before elections, and in working after elections, to elect Democrats. We put in our time, we organize the counties, and I want to say to you that the gentlemen whose seats are here contested are the men who are in the saddle, who control the party, and that delivered its Electoral vote to Grover Cleveland in 1892.

"The only thing that we ask of you is this: Mr. Bryan wants his personality to influence your judgment. We ask you, do you know the facts? We ask you, are you prepared to vote or will you look for the facts to the conclusion of this committee of yours? We ask you for fair play. We ask you for fair treatment. The State of Illinois and its rights are greater than the desires or wishes of any man."

No sooner had Quinn closed than Bryan, his face blazing with anger, jumped to his feet and demanded recognition. In doing so he bumped against Quinn, who started for his seat, and at first the crowd thought the two were having a mix-up, literally, as well as figuratively, but Bryan got to the front of the platform, and as soon as he was recognized, started bitterly to reply to Quinn, the crowd yelling approval, and punctuating his points with yells and cheers. There was a variation to this, however, when Mr. Bryan said he was willing to see Democrats who had left the party eight and four years ago return.

"Thank you, thank you," called delegates sarcastically from various sections.

"I am willing to fight with them now," shouted Mr. Bryan.

"Profuse thanks, kind Sir," yelled a Pennsylvanian, and the delegates laughed.

"But I am unwilling to have loyal Democrats stand under a soiled banner," called back Mr. Bryan.

"Then take yours home," retorted an Indiana man.

Bryan's Answer to Quinn.

Mr. Bryan's reply to Mr. Quinn was as follows:

"The first speaker said that I had not heard the evidence. I stayed in the sub-Committee of the National Committee and heard evidence until 3 o'clock in the morning, and I have heard more evidence than the gentleman who talked to you and who impeached my knowledge of this case. More than that, I have examined affidavits; I have examined protests, and I know ten times as much about the facts of this case as the gentleman who dared to impeach my right to speak upon this platform.

"The gentleman tries to obtain credit from the report of the National Committee. The National Committee referred this case to the Credentials Committee on the ground that the National Committee did not have time to investigate the merits, and in doing so by unanimous support said in some Congressional districts there was evidence to show that questionable methods prevailed.

"In some it appears the delegates selected by district caucuses were replaced by persons who had not been selected by the delegates from the districts, and in some instances it was at least doubtful whether the substitutions were properly made. That was the report, unanimous, of your National Committee after listening nine hours to the testimony.

"And now this committee listens two hours and does not give a chance for a single bit of evidence, but only argument, and then tells you that there was no fraud and that you ought to seat these contestees. The gentleman says that he was unanimously re-elected five hours after he began his gavel rule.

"Yes, my friends, everything done in that convention was unanimous. If you don't believe it read the sworn testimony of the highwaymen who raped the convention. The gentleman says that he is not a man who bolts or who waits until after the convention to decide; but he is the man who with a gavel rule tries to force upon the loyal Democrats of this State two men who supported Palmer and Buckner in 1896.

"These two men who seek seats in this convention against the protests of 871 delegates were the men who kept the path hot between their headquarters and Republican headquarters when the hundreds of thousands of Democrats of Illinois were marching up to support the ticket.

"Mr. Quinn asks where does a protest come from against John P. Hopkins, and wanted me to answer it. I will answer it. It comes from 871 better Democrats than John Hopkins ever was.

"I am willing that the men who left us shall come back and be Democrats. I am willing that they shall come back and share with the party in the shaping of its destiny, but God forbid that the loyal Democrats shall by force and intimidation be made to march between the soiled banners of these men."

Head Appeals for Harmony.

Chairman Head, when Mr. Bryan had finished his reply, said that as Chairman of the Committee on Credentials he wanted to have a few words with Democrats about the harmony of which Mr. Bryan spoke so much but to which he contributed so little. He appealed to the delegates in the name of true harmony, "which we must have if we are to have the faintest show of success" to stand by the report of the committee.

"There is more at stake in this than the mere seating of delegates," he declared. "Why, doesn't Mr. Bryan confine himself to the troubles in his own State, troubles that will not stand the light of investigation? Illinois has been investigated by the National Committee, and now by your own Committee on Credentials. The minority report is signed only by Bryan, the majority report in full, sustain it."

There was a lull as Chairman Williams put the question on Mr. Bryan's amendment seating the contestants for Hearst, and a few scattered ayes, but the noes rolled to a roar, and Mr. Williams was about to declare the motion of Mr. Bryan's lost when the Nebraskan, pale and angry, rose.

"I demand a roll call," he said.

Cries of "No, no!" came from all sections, but Bryan, as he explained when questioned, was insistent on having a test made of his strength. On the polling of the delegations the

PLATFORM DRAFT SAYS SILVER ISSUE IS DEAD

Money Question Declared Outside of Political Field.

TARIFF REVISION DEMANDED

Republican System of Monopolies Denounced, and Enforcement of Anti-Trust Law Called for.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—The following is the platform drafted by the Sub-committee on Resolutions and submitted by it to the full committee:

We, the delegates of the Democratic Party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, declare our devotion to the essential principles of the Democratic faith which brings us together in party communion.

Under them, local self-government and National unity and prosperity were alike established. They underlaid our independence, the structure of our free republic, and every Democratic extension from Louisiana to California and Texas to Oregon, which preserves faithfully in all the States the tie between taxation and representation. They yet inspirit the masses of our people, guarding jealousy their rights and liberties, and cherishing their fraternity, peace, and orderly development.

They remind us of our duties and responsibilities as citizens and impress upon us, particularly at this time, the necessity of reform and the rescue of the administration of Government from the headstrong, arbitrary, and spasmodic methods which distract business by uncertainty, and pervade the public mind with dread, distrust, and perturbation.

The application of these fundamental principles to the living issues of the day constitutes the first step toward the assured peace, safety, and progress of our Nation: Freedom of the press, of conscience, and of speech; equality before the law of all citizens; the right of trial by jury; freedom of the person defended by the writ of habeas corpus; liberty of personal contract untrammeled by sumptuary laws; the supremacy of the civil over military authority; a well-disciplined militia; the separation of Church and State; economy in expenditures; low taxes, that labor may be lightly burdened; the prompt and sacred fulfillment of public and private obligations; fidelity to treaties; peace and friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none, and absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republics. These are doctrines which Democracy has established as proverbs of the Nation, and they should be constantly invoked, preached, resorted to, and enforced.

Economy in Expenditures.

1. Large reductions can readily be made in the annual expenditures of the Government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service, and we shall insist upon the strictest economy and frugality compatible with vigorous and efficient civil, military, and naval administration as a right of the people too clear to be denied or withheld.

2. The enforcement of honesty in the public service, and to that end a thorough legislative investigation of those executive departments of the Government already known to teem with corruption, as well as other departments suspected of harboring corruption, and the punishment of ascertained corruptionists without fear or favor or regard to persons. The persistent and deliberate refusal of both the Senate and the House of Representatives to permit such investigation to be made by either branch of Congress demonstrates that only by a change in the Executive and in the House of Representatives can complete exposure, punishment, and correction be obtained.

In broader furtherance of that end, the Federal Government should not permit itself to be robbed by entering into contracts with convicted trusts or unlawful combinations in restraint of Inter-State trade, existing in violation of law. We believe that one of the best methods of procuring economy and honesty in the public service is to have public officials, from the occupant of the White House down to the lowest of them, return, as nearly as may be, to Jeffersonian simplicity of living.

Executive Usurpation.

3. We favor the nomination and election of a President trained in the ways of the Constitution, who shall set his face sternly against executive usurpation of legislative and judicial functions, whether that usurpation be ruled under the guise of executive construction of existing laws or whether it take refuge in the tyrant's pleas of necessity or superior wisdom.

4. The Democratic Party has been and will continue to be the consistent opponent of that class of tariff legislation by which certain interests have been permitted, through Congressional favor, to draw a heavy tribute from the American people. This monstrous perversion of those equal opportunities which our political institutions were established to secure, has caused what may once have been infant industries to become the greatest combinations of capital that the world has ever known.

These publicity-favored enterprises have, through trust methods, been converted into monopolies, thus bringing to an end domestic competition, which was the only check upon the extravagant profits made possible by the protective system.

These industrial combinations, by the financial assistance they can give, now control the policy of the Republican Party.

Revision of the Tariff.

We favor a wise, conservative, and businesslike revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses, and for the commonweal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions, and its discriminations, keeping in view the ultimate end of "equality of burdens and equality of opportunities," and the constitutional purpose of raising a revenue by taxation, to wit, the support of the Federal Government in all its integrity and virility, but in simplicity, and keeping also in view, as men of common sense should, existing conditions, however wrongfully, mistakenly, or unjustly brought about, and the danger to the cause of tariff reform itself of abrupt and revolutionary reversal of policy.

We should bear in mind, in short, these two things: First, the general principle that the sole derivation of the power of taxation is the support of the Federal Government, economically, effectively, and constitutionally administered, and second, the equal truth that in the assertion of any general principle and in reaching any ultimate end, however sacred and logically unavoidable, due regard, but only due regard, must and should be paid to actually existing conditions.

We favor the reduction of tariff taxation on trust-produced articles to the point where foreign competition may enter the American market whenever trusts and combines, seeking monopoly, raise their prices to the American consumer above a reasonable and just profit, by such reduction depriving trusts and monopolies of the power to extort from the American people, under shelter of American law, prices higher than those charged foreigners for identical articles.

The Money Question.

The discoveries of gold within the past few years and the great increase in the production thereof, adding two thousand million dollars to the world's supply, of which seven hundred million falls to the share of the United States, have contributed to the maintenance of a money standard of value no longer open to question, removing that issue from the field of political contention.

Our party, having long earnestly advocated the construction of an inter-oceanic canal for the purposes of National defense and commerce between the States, and with foreign nations, we favor the early completion of the Isthmian Canal.

But while making this declaration and accepting the results as an accomplished and irreversible fact, we cannot too forcibly express our disapproval of the methods by which, in disregard of the usages and obligations of international law and treaty obligations, the canal route has been acquired, or too solemnly record our hope that this precedent of defiant diplomacy may never be used against us to our humiliation and injury.

Trusts and Unlawful Combinations.

We recognize that the gigantic trusts and combinations designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor, and which have been fostered and promoted under Republican rule, are a menace to beneficial competition and an obstacle to permanent business prosperity.

We demand the vigorous and impartial enforcement of the laws already made to prevent and control both trusts and combinations, and we favor such further legislation in restraint thereof as experience shows to be necessary.

Corporations chartered by authority of the people must forever remain subject to regulation in the interest of the people. A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We recognize the right of capital in all legitimate lines of enterprise to combine for the increase of business, for enlarging productive capacity, and for decreasing the cost of production, but when such combination in its purpose or effect creates or tends to create a monopoly in its production to restrain trade, or to stifle competition; to increase cost to the consumer, or to control the market it violates the spirit of our laws, becomes inimical to public welfare and peace, and should be so regulated, controlled, or prohibited by law as to amply protect the public interests.

We demand that the restraint of such illegal combinations be intrusted to the Democratic Party, which is not responsible for their existence and which has ever protested against their continuance.

We condemn the Republican system of legislation under which trust monopolies are enabled to exact higher prices for their manufactured products from our own people than they sell them for abroad.

We demand an enlargement of the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, to the end that the traveling public and shippers of this country may have prompt and adequate relief for the abuses they are subjected to in the matter of transportation.

The Monroe Doctrine.

We favor the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine in its full integrity.

We favor a liberal trade treaty with Canada.

We favor the reduction of the army and of army expenditure to the point historically demonstrated to be safe and sufficient.

We favor the maintenance and liberal annual increase of the navy as our best defense in our isolated continental condition against a foreign foe and a source of no possible danger to our liberties as a people.

We favor the enactment and administration of laws giving labor and capital impartially their just rights. Capital and labor ought not to be enemies. Each is necessary to the other. Each has its rights, but the rights of labor are certainly no less "vested," no less "sacred," and no less "inalienable" than the rights of capital.

American Citizenship.

We pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad, and to use all proper measures to secure for them, whether native born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of laws and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treaties of friendship and commerce, and if under existing treaties the right of travel and sojourn is denied to American citizens or recognition is withheld from American passports by any countries on the ground of race or creed, we favor the beginning of negotiations with the Governments of such countries to secure by new treaties the removal of these unjust discriminations.

We favor the preservation, in so far as we can, of an open door for the world's commerce in the Orient without unnecessary entanglement in Oriental and European affairs and without arbitrary, unlimited, irresponsible, and absolute government anywhere within our jurisdiction.

Imperialism.

We oppose, as fervently as did George Washington himself, an indefinite, irresponsible, discretionary, and vague absolutism and a policy of colonial exploitation, no matter where or by whom invoked or exercised; we believe with Thomas Jefferson and John Adams that no Government has a right to make one set of laws for those "at home" and another and a different set of laws, absolute in their character, for those "in the colonies."

All men under the American flag are entitled to the protection of the institutions whose emblem the flag is; if they are inherently unfit for those institutions then they are inherently unfit to be members of the American body politic. Wherever there may exist a people incapable of being governed under American laws, in consonance with the American Constitution, the territory of that people ought not to be part of the American domain.

We insist that we ought to do for the Filipinos what we have already done for the Cubans. And it is our intent, as soon as it can be done wisely and safely for the Filipinos themselves, and after amicable arrangements with them concerning naval stations, coaling stations, and trade relations, and upon suitable guarantees of protection to all National and international interests, to set the Filipino people upon their feet, free and independent, to work out their own destiny.

The endeavors of the Secretary of War, by pledging the Government's indorsement for "promoters" in the Philippine Islands, to make the United States a partner in speculative exploitation of the archipelago, which, but only temporarily held up by the opposition of Democratic Senators in the last session, will, if successful, lead to a permanent entanglement from which it will be difficult to escape.

We favor Statehood for Oklohama and the Indian Territory, Statehood for Arizona, Statehood for New Mexico, and a Territorial Government for Porto Rico.

We favor the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Pensions.

The Democracy would secure to the surviving soldiers and sailors and their dependents generous pensions, not by an arbitrary Executive order, but by legislation which a grateful people stand ready to enact.

Our soldiers and sailors who defend with their lives the Constitution and the laws have a sacred interest in their just administration. They must therefore share with us the humiliation with which we have witnessed the exaltation of court favorites, without distinguished service, over the scarred heroes of many battles; or aggrandized by Executive appropriations out of treasuries of a prostrate people, in violation of act of Congress, which fixes the compensation and allowances of the military officers.

Merchant Marine.

We denounce the ship subsidy bill recently passed by the United States Senate, as an iniquitous appropriation of public funds for private purposes, and a wasteful, illogical, and useless attempt to overcome by subsidy the obstructions raised by Republican legislation to the growth and development of American commerce on the sea.

We favor the upbuilding of a merchant marine without new and additional burdens upon the people and without bounties from the public Treasury.

The Democratic Party stands committed to the principles of civil service reform, and we demand their honest, just, and impartial enforcement.

We denounce the Republican Party for its continuous and sinister encroachments upon the spirit and operation of civil service rules, whereby it has arbitrarily dispensed with examinations for office in the interests of favorites, and employed all manner of devices to overreach and set aside the principles upon which the civil service was established.

Condemnation of Polygamy.

We demand the extermination of polygamy within the jurisdiction of the United States and the complete separation of Church and State in political affairs.

We congratulate our Western citizens upon the passage of the measure known as the Newlands Irrigation act for the irrigation and reclamation of the arid lands of the West—a measure framed by a Democrat, passed in the Senate by a non-partisan vote, and passed in the House against the opposition of almost all the Republican leaders by a vote the majority of which was Democratic.

We call attention to this great Democratic measure, broad and comprehensive as it is, working automatically throughout all time, without further action of Congress until the reclamation of all the lands in the arid West capable of reclamation is accomplished, reserving the lands reclaimed for homeseekers in small tracts and rigidly guarding against land monopoly, as an evidence of the policy of domestic development contemplated by the Democratic Party, should it be placed in power.

DECISIONS IN CONTESTS.

Reports of the Credentials Committee and of the Minority.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—With one exception—the contest in the Twenty-first Illinois District—the Credentials Committee of the National Democratic Convention followed the lead of the National Committee and seated the delegates recommended at the temporary roll of the convention. This result was accomplished after a session lasting all night.

The committee in its report, after saying that it was absolutely impossible in the limited time at the committee's disposal to do more than examine the principal questions involved in the great number of contests and dispose of them in such manner as in their judgment would nearest meet the ends of justice, finds that in each of the following contests the delegations as named by the National Committee are entitled to seats as the regularly accredited delegates and alternates to the convention:

The District of Columbia, Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Pennsylvania; the entire delegation from the State of South Dakota, the Twelfth District in Ohio, Districts 1 and 2 in New Jersey, the Second District in Maine, Districts 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, and 10 and the delegation at large from Indiana.

In the matter of the contest from Districts 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 23, and 25 of Illinois, and the seats of Ben T. Cable and John P. Hopkins from the State at large, the committee recommends that the delegations as named by the National Committee are entitled to seats. In the case of the Twenty-first District it reports that Alfred Orendorff and A. B. Carmack are entitled to seats as delegates.

The report recommends the seating of the six delegates from the Philippines and the six from Porto Rico, and that, in view of the large increase of population in Indian Territory and Oklahoma, the National Committee, in issuing its call for the next National Convention, authorize each of these Territories to elect eight delegates.

The minority report that Mr. Bryan moved as a substitute for the majority report began thus:

"Illinois has a State Central Committee, with John P. Hopkins as its head. Finding itself in a minority in the State Convention, said committee deliberately planned to override the Democratic vote of the State and secured by fraud and intimidation a majority of the delegates to the National Committee. To this end they brought contests in a number of districts outside of those controlled by the said committee and placed their own men upon the temporary roll call of the convention.

"Then they had a Credentials Committee made up, and as far as possible had the district members of the Credentials Committee taken from the contestants whom they had seated. This Credentials Committee, without intention to go into the merits of the contest, seated the Hopkins delegates in every instance.

"The minority of the Committee on Credentials presented a report, but Mr. Quinn, the Chairman of the convention, declared that the minority report was only advisory and would be filed for record. He then put the vote upon the majority report and declared it carried, and refused a roll call, although it was then and there demanded.

"In the hearing before the Credentials Committee of this Democratic National Convention but a very limited amount of time was allowed for the consideration of this contest, so short a time that it was impossible to present the evidence to the committee, the time being consumed in the arguments made by the attorneys for the contestants and contestees, but the evidence, as a matter of record, was presented before the sub-committee of the National Committee on Monday, July 4."

The report says that the contestants supported their case by hundreds of affidavits and hundreds of pages of documentary evidence, but that the contestees offered no affidavits and no documentary evidence except the report of the convention officers, and no evidence at all but their own unsupported oral statements.

"Under all the circumstances," says Mr. Bryan, "the minority believe that it is imperatively necessary that this convention shall repudiate the outrageous action of the convention of Illinois. To do otherwise is to disregard the principles of the Democratic Party."

The report recommended that the contestees be seated from the Second, Third, Ninth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth Congressional Districts, joining with the majority in seating the delegates from the Twenty-first District.

Another minority report was presented recommending the seating of the following delegates from the District of Columbia: Herman J. Schuitels, William E. Carr, Henry W. Sherman, Cornelius H. Donealy, Thomas F. Ryan, and Ward Savage.

DIDN'T WANT CHAMP CLARK.

Senator Bailey Virtually Forced Convention to Take Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Senator Bailey won his fight to have Champ Clark made permanent Chairman and imposed his will upon a body of men who were largely antagonistic to the selection. The Committee on Permanent Organization unanimously selected Clark, but there has been a good deal of growling at Bailey's imperiousness.

The trouble with Clark was that the Parker leaders did not think him a big enough man for the place, and also feared Clark's radicalism. It is not so many years since Clark made a speech for out-and-out free trade, which has been used as Republican campaign material ever since. "We don't want any more of Clark's 'Tear-down-the-Custom-House' doctrine," said one of them. "He'll furnish the Republicans with all the campaign material they can use if he gets on one of those streaks."

Bailey is not only a strong man, but is conservative, and he was the preference of the Parker men for both reasons. But they were helpless. Bailey would not take it. Clark had been his next highest competitor. To pass over the next highest man would have been an affront to Clark, and make no end of trouble, so the committee yielded as gracefully as it could. Clark knew it would come out that way. He was busy writing his speech at the very time the Parker leaders were imploring Bailey last night to consider his determination.

NOW BOOM DANIEL FOR VICE PRESIDENCY

Virginia Senator Says He Would Take Nomination.

MARSHALL FIELD WON'T RUN

Williams of Mississippi the Only Other Mentioned Who Is Regarded as of Vice Presidential Calibre.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Those who have charge of the candidacy of Judge Parker declared to-night that they positively have no preference for the Vice Presidency, and, in fact, have not as yet given the subject serious consideration. When August Belmont was asked to-night about the Vice Presidency, he said:

"I positively can give you no information of value on that matter."

"Can't you suggest a man?" he was asked.

"Take the Directory," was his response. "You can guess as well as I can."

When William F. Sheehan was asked if there would be a conference of the supporters of Judge Parker to agree on a man for second place on the ticket, he said:

"That is a matter that we will not take up until after the Presidential nomination has been made. We announced some time ago that, so far as we were concerned, there would be an absolutely free field for the Vice Presidential nomination, and we will not change from that position."

Daniel Looms Up Strong.

Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia loomed up strong to-night as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Late this afternoon the delegates of the Old Dominion held a conference and decided that the honor of having the Vice Presidential nomination was worth every effort.

Accordingly, it is understood, they sought the Parker leaders and sounded them as to how the senior Senator from Virginia would suit for second place on the ticket. It is understood that the Daniel boom was accorded at least a fair reception in the Hill-Belmont-Sheehan councils. Anyway, to-night, while the debate in the Committee on Resolutions was at its height, the Chairman of the committee, Senator Daniel, was sent for by a sub-committee of the Virginia delegation, and this question was put to him:

"Senator, we would like to have you made the Vice Presidential nominee. We would like to know if you will accept the nomination if we can obtain it?"

Senator Daniel answered:

"Gentlemen, I think it is a little late for this matter to be started, but I will say that if you desire me to take such nomination, if it be within your power to bestow it, I shall take it."

Other Names Mentioned.

The other names being mentioned in connection with the Vice Presidential nomination are Marshall Field, Representative James R. Williams, and Gen. John C. Black of Illinois, Joseph W. Kern of Indiana, Gov. Dockery and Joseph Folk of Missouri, Edward C. Wall and David S. Rose of Wisconsin, John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, and ex-Senator George Turner of Washington.

Representative Williams of Illinois was a candidate for the Presidency, but the Illinois delegation was instructed for Hearst. Delegates from Illinois and other States called upon Mr. Williams to-day, and urged him to come out as a candidate for Vice President, assuring him that if he did so they would get actively to work for him.

"I am not a candidate," Mr. Williams said. "If the convention thinks I am the best man to nominate, of course, I will take the nomination, but I am not going after it."

Members of the Illinois delegation, who have been laboring with Marshall Field, the Chicago merchant, to induce him to give his consent to use his name, report no progress. The Dockery boom, launched by Col. James M. Guffey, the Pennsylvania leader, seems to have fallen flat. The fact that Gov. Dockery has sided with the anti-Folk crowd in Missouri seems to be a fatal handicap to his candidacy.

If Thomas Taggart was certain that he had no chance of being made National Chairman, perhaps he would be more active in booming Joseph W. Kern of his State for the Vice Presidential nomination than he has yet shown himself to be. The Indianians speak well of Kern, but his candidacy does not seem to arouse any enthusiasm outside of his own State.

Only Three Good Men for Place.

The truth is that with the exception of Marshall Field, John Sharp Williams, and ex-Senator Turner, the general impression about those mentioned in connection with the Vice Presidency is that they don't size up to the place. Of the three men who, it is agreed, are of a calibre that would justify their nomination, Field will not have it, Williams's availability on account of the fact that he comes from Mississippi is believed to be open to serious question, and Turner is being fought by the South because of the part he played in the reconstruction and objected to by the East because of the fact that he is too recent a convert to safe and sound Democracy.

The Alabama delegation in particular is making a strong fight against Turner. At a meeting of the delegation to-day these resolutions were adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, It is currently reported by the local press that the Alabama delegation is favorable to the candidacy of the Hon. George W. Turner of Washington for Vice President;

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Alabama delegation that it would be unwise to nominate the Hon. George W. Turner for Vice President, and that a copy of this resolution be furnished the press."

The objection of the Alabama delegation to Mr. Turner is that he was a Deputy United States Marshal under the regime of Judge Busted at Mobile, Ala., directly after the close of the civil war. The Busted administration of affairs in Alabama was said to have been one of the most notoriously shameful of the reconstruction period. Busted was a Federal Judge, and is said to have had white men and women arrested and imprisoned without cause and to have subjected them to great indignities. The Alabama delegation has constituted its members as a special committee to confer with other Southern delegations to prevent Turner's nomination.

Turner's Free Silver Record.

A good many sound money men like the Turner idea, but the ex-free silver men entertain so bitter a recollection of what has been happening to them for the last eight years that they rear and shy vigorously at the bare idea of nominating one of themselves.

The friends of Turner were in a somewhat delicate position. Privately, they say that Turner is in the same position as all the rest of the ex-free silver men, and that he has no more use for free silver than any of them, and never will have, and is as tired of the sound of the words as John Sharp Williams himself.

But they cannot advance this as an argument because to do so would endanger his nomination and invite criticism, and they are obliged to maintain a non-committal attitude.

An effort was made to get Mr. Turner to give an interview on the subject, but he said that he thought it best to follow Judge Parker's policy of refusing to be interviewed at present. But after he had said this F. C. Robertson of Spokane, who had been selected by Mr. Turner to place him in nomination, consulted the Senator on the subject, and made for the Senator the following statement:

"Through The Spokane Review, a paper in Senator Turner's town, several months before Cleveland declared in favor of Parker or Bryan against him, Senator Turner, realizing that the Democratic Party should have a nominee who could reunite the party and have the confidence of the business interests of the country, came out squarely in his favor. This course was an advanced one for a Western statesman, and met with some opposition.

"In this statement he said that he believed that the silver issue was no longer an economic question that demanded recognition in a National platform; that the production of gold all over the world had supplied the volume of currency which free silver was thought to be the only supply for, and that the dominant question before the American people was protection of the Constitution from the inroads of impracticable politicians, who would commit us to a colonial system of government, permanent in its character."

Mr. Robertson's authoritative statement is intended to put it cautiously. He says that Turner's declaration "met with some opposition." Privately the Turner men say that the Bryan men were wild with rage over the ex-Senator's early declaration for Parker and the abandonment of the silver issue, but that they dare not say so for fear of offending the Bryan men.

The boom of Gov. Beckham of Kentucky for Vice President was launched to-night and it is doing more booming than any other, for its principal stock in trade is a brass band. This band, followed by a lot of enthusiastic Beckham rooters, has been making the rounds of the hotels. It marches in playing "Dixie," the tune which always sets this Convention wild, and then changes to "My Old Kentucky Home," while the rooters hoist Beckham pictures aloft and yell. Then A. G. Caruth mounts a chair and delivers a fireworks speech which sets the already excited crowd cheering like lunatics.

This brass band boom has made a good deal of a hit. Late at night the delegates and visitors are in an excited and lively mood, arguments and stump speeches are continually drawing eddies of humanity to one part or the hotel and another, and the whole atmosphere of the place, surcharged with electricity, is congenial to this sudden irruption of "My Old Kentucky Home" and Caruth.

FAKE CROKER CABLEGRAM.

"Don't Forget Hearst," It Read, and Was Sent to ex-Senator Murphy.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Some jokesmith became busy this morning and made ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., Chairman of the New York delegation, the object of his attentions. A fake cablegram was Exhibit No. 1 in the proceedings. It advised the Troy leader not to forget Hearst when he was through dealing with Parker. Whether the affair was planned by a Hearst enthusiast or a Tammany brave, it sufficed to throw some of the lightweights into a frenzy of speculation, and for half an hour rumors flew thick and fast.

The cablegram read as follows: "From Wantage, July 4, 1904, to Edward Murphy, Greater New York Delegation, St. Louis. When through with Parker don't forget your friend Hearst. Richard."

"Senator, how about this alleged cablegram?" ex-Senator Murphy was asked.

"Your statement 'alleged' expresses it."

"The anti-Parker people, especially the Tammany men, say that it was seen to drop from your pocket."

"Oh! they did, did they? And perhaps they were so kind as to put it there. I repeat I don't know anything about it. It is all very foolish and nonsensical."

It was remarked by those who are familiar with the methods of Mr. Croker that he would have not signed the cablegram "Richard," but would have affixed his signature either "Croker" or "Richard Croker." Charles Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, when asked what he knew about the cablegram incident, answered: "I have nothing to say."

The Hearst people attempted to make a big thing out of the incident. The Tammany men alleged that the Troy leader was prevaricating when he said he had never received such a message. Bird S. Coler made this statement: "I have positive information that this cablegram was received." Among some there appeared to be a doubt if ex-Senator Murphy was meant or Leader Murphy of Tammany Hall.

MRS. HALL AT CONVENTION.

Judge Parker's Daughter and Mrs. Manning Get In Without Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Judge Parker's daughter, Mrs. Charles Mercer Hall, went to the convention hall to-day with Mrs. Daniel Manning. They arrived shortly before the convention began. Mrs. Manning had no tickets. She walked up to one of the doorkeepers and said;

"I am Mrs. Daniel Manning and this is Judge Parker's daughter. We want to go in."

"Pass right in," said the doorkeeper with great sauvity of manner.

For some time they were delayed in the circular midway outside the hall proper because arrangements had not been made for boxes for the party. President Francis of the World's Fair came along and through his solicitation a box was provided for them.

When the convention adjourned for the morning session and Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Hall wished to get out of the Coliseum they were compelled to jump over a fence. The fence was a partition marking off the guests' seats at a point near the door leading to the east part of the convention hall. To step over the fence was the only way in which they could get out of the door.

Dr. Ohio of the Coliseum emergency hospital placed chairs on each side of the fence so that the feat which the two ladies performed was neither difficult nor startling.

JOHN R. McLEAN GETS SCARE.

Leader of Ohio Democrats Almost Miss Place on National Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—John R. McLean has had the scare of his life, and Ohioans are chuckling and offering bets that in future he will find his business engagements in Washington will permit him to make an occasional trip to Ohio.

McLean controls the delegation, but all good Ohioans are a little sore because he will not take the trouble to visit the State. They do not insist that he shall come out there very often, or stay very long, but they hold that they may forget what he looks like.

When the time came to choose the Ohio member of the National Committee some of the people who felt this way put up Judge Brucker of Mansfield. The resentment over McLean's absenteeism focussed on Brucker, and for a while the Ohio leader was badly scared. It looked as if he would be in the ridiculous position of being boss of Ohio, but unable to secure a place on the National Committee.

McLean won out ultimately, but got mighty close to the door in squeezing through. The Ohioans are convinced that the boss will be good now.

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ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

LOTS of men spend the Summer right here in New York City. We have a choice of suits that are "just the thing" for business wear and an occasional run to the seashore.

Very light, light, and medium weight Serges, Worsteds, and Fancy Cheviots. Lined, half-lined, and unlined. $15 to $34.

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On Saturdays During July and August the Store Will Close at One P. M.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Straw Hats for Men

Formerly $3.00. At $1.75.

Split and Sennit braids for which the handiwork of the hat workers has done much to make you conscious of the unusually high character of the hats. They are our regular three dollar models, subjected to a price reduction of almost one-half.

That Sale of High Grade

Panama Hats for Men

Formerly $12, $18 and $20

Special at $7.50

ENDS WITH SATURDAY.

Panamas that have little in common with those which the "ninety-and-nine" wear. Perhaps the entire States do not afford another collection of hats which are as fine and regular in weave and as dignified in form as those which this offer involves.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Half Hose For Men

Value 50c. At 29c.

Of lisle thread as fine as good service will permit. The designs are diversified—from the conservative effects to the daring colors which find favor with the young fellows for service with low shoes.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Bathing Suits For Men

Value $3.50. At $2.00.

Two Garment Suits of heavy Worsted in which you will find comfort both in and out of the surf. Sleeveless shirts with striped shoulders and bottom; trunks with stripes to match.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Furnishings for Men

Greatly Under Price.

The little things which contribute much to one's comfort at a third and one-half less than regular prices.

NECKWEAR.

Washable Scarfs of fine mercerized Cheviot in white or colors.

Value 50c. At 25c

Scarfs of Twill, Louisine or Barathea Silk in excellent designs; 2¼ inch Four-in-Hands, and a few English squares.

Value 50c. and 75c. At 25c

Scarfs of Foulard Silk in a variety of the season's best designs.

Value 50c. 3 for $1.00

Washable Bat Wing Bow Ties of imported Madras.

Value 25c. and 50c. 2 for 25c

SUSPENDERS.

Of lisle Webbing with plated buckles and Japanese rawhide ends.

Value 50c. At 25c

Suspenders of imported shirt fabrics with buckles enameled in white to prevent rust and metallic stains from soiling the shirt, 50c

BELTS.

Of Seal, Walrus, Calf, Kid or Pigskin leather with plated, nickel, black enamel or oxidized buckle. 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50

BRYAN'S MOVE POINTS TO A POSSIBLE BOLT

Asks Friends to Confer if Parker Is Nominated.

EVASIVE WHEN QUESTIONED

Nobody Would Know Until Convention Is Over, He Said, What He Would Do.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—It can be said on the word of one of the prominent leaders at the convention, to whom he sent an invitation, that William J. Bryan has called a conference of his friends to meet immediately after the adjournment of the convention, in the event that Judge Parker is made the nominee of the party for President.

In extending the invitation to his friends Mr. Bryan did not give any intimation of the purpose for which he wished them to come together, but as he did say to some of them that the conference was contingent on the nomination of Judge Parker, the impression is that if Judge Parker should be nominated Bryan expects to bolt.

When the direct question was asked him to-day as to whether he would bolt if Parker were nominated, Mr. Bryan made an evasive reply. He said that nobody would know what he would do until the convention was over. His refusal to commit himself has been in pointed contrast to that of his chief ally in the opposition to Parker, William R. Hearst. Mr. Hearst has announced positively on several occasions that he expected to support the nominee of the convention, whomsoever he might be.

In the convention to-day, when he took the platform to urge the adoption of the minority report on the Illinois contest, Bryan made a utterance to a sentiment which is certain to come back to plague him if he should bolt Parker's nomination.

He said that it was a fundamental principle of Democracy that a Democrat should abide by the decision of the majority. For the past four days Bryan has been plotting to get one-third of the delegates to defeat the desire of far more than a majority of the delegates, and when he made his plea to-day for majority rule, there were many in the convention who expressed wonder as how he could reconcile his contention with regard to the Illinois contest with his attitude toward the nomination of Judge Parker.

When Bryan said in his speech to-day that he hoped to see a platform adopted on which every Democrat could stand, and a ticket nominated which would receive the support of a united party, he aroused tremendous enthusiasm. His utterance was taken by the vast audience which filled the Coliseum as indicating a disposition on his part to abide by the decision of the convention.

The fact that he has already sent out invitations to his friends to confer with him after the convention in the event that Judge Parker is nominated, when it became known to the leaders here to-night, made them conclude that Bryan's declarations in the convention to-day were insincere, and made merely for the purpose of gaining him the sympathy of the convention and of the crowd and thereby winning him the cause for which he was pleading.

The general view here is that of Bryan's intentions for the future is that he will abide by the action of the convention if it suits him, and will not if it doesn't. But, of course, even though that should be an accurate description of Mr. Bryan's present mental attitude, he could hardly be expected to take the public or the delegates into his confidence, for if the convention knew he was going to bolt unless he was satisfied, it would not tolerate him for a moment.

Now that it is known positively that Mr. Bryan has called a conference of his supporters to meet subsequent to the convention, his bolt of Parker, if he should bolt, taken in connection with his intimation to-day of intended regularity when he was pleading to have his friends in Illinois seated, it is generally agreed, would lay him open to the charge of deliberate duplicity. One of the men who in the past has been prominent in the Bryan ranks, when asked this evening whether he would go with Bryan on a bolt if Judge Parker should be the convention's choice for President, said:

"I do not know positively that Bryan will bolt in the event of Parker's nomination, for he did not say in asking us to meet him for what purpose he wished us to come together. So far as I am concerned, however, I have no intention of bolting, but expect to follow the illustrious example set by David B. Hill in 1900, and be a Democrat, but very still."

In commenting upon the speech of Mr. Bryan, August Belmont said to-night:

"After his utterance to-day on the subject of majority rule and his declaration that he expected to see a platform adopted which would reunite the party and a ticket named which every Democrat could support, I think any person who would dispute for a moment that Mr. Bryan intends to abide by the action of the convention would disparage his sincerity."

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There are about fifteen hundred shirts in the collection—some have been on sale by us before, at higher prices; but the most of them have just come from the manufacturer, who had them on his hands. We got him down to this very low price because part of the shirts were picked out of his regular goods because of an oil spot, a seam not quite straight, a figure not quite in the middle of a plait—things you would probably never notice—things that even dealers would never notice in any but their high-priced shirts.

They are handsome, smart, good-fitting—splendid shirts to pick up, just when you want them, at such a little price—

Ninety-five Cents Each

The materials and patterns are some of the best and most distinctive of the season's styles, such as the man of good taste especially likes to wear. Bosoms are plain or plaited; cuffs attached. All sizes, 14 to 17.

Ninth street aisle.

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We print a little table below that shows you just how far the good luck affects you. A hundred and forty-one Summer Suits, in all, of blue and black serges, fancy serges, and a few fancy worsteds, that have been

$12 to $15 Suits, Now $9.50 Each

The majority are in regular sizes—the list shows the exact distribution:

	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	42	44	46
STOUT.....	...	...	...	9	5	3	2	2	1	1	5
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Of course, they are made in our faultless manner; and it's a regular find to pick up splendid Suits for so little, just when so many men's vacations are just beginning.

Perhaps you may be interested, while you're here, in looking through these

VACATION OUTING SUITS

Stylish, comfortable, well-made, though light as a feather. We don't tempt you to be conventional to the extent of wearing a vest, for these suits consist of coat and trousers only.

Coats quarter-lined; trousers made full peg-top, with turned-up bottoms and belt-straps.

Materials are light and medium-colored flannels, wool crashes and botany worsteds; single or double-breasted. Prices are $12 to $16.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's STRAW HATS *Reduced*

We want our stock of Men's Staw Hats to get into action quickly. Hence we establish new prices:

$2, $2.50 and $3 Sennit Straws
$2 and $2.50 Split Straws

Now all at $1.50 Each

And note that these hats are all fresh and new, from our reserve stock, in complete size-lines and ranges of dimensions—not soiled or dingy hats that have lain around on the shelves since the beginning of the season.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Linen Suits, $6

Worth $12 to $18

This astonishing price is quoted today on about four hundred stylish tailor-made suits of excellent linen, in blue, tan and white. The suits are in coat styles of newest designs, from 28 to 32 inches in length. Some are copies of foreign models. Various styles of trimmings are represented; some with strapping, others with piping.

The original values of these suits were $12 to $18. They are exactly the dresses that women want right now; and yet we are able to offer them at

$6 a Suit Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Silk and Velvet Belts

$1, for Values Up to $7.50

This is the most important offering of Women's Belts we've chronicled in a long time. A thousand Belts are involved—a maker's sample line, and some of his surplus stock. He let us have them practically regardless of value, to clear them out; as is evident from the fact that belts worth as high as $7.50—though, of course, not many at this figure—are included in the common price of

One Dollar Each

The belts are of single, double and three-row silk and velvet elastic, plaited taffeta, double-faced satin and antique moire; many in black, and some styles in white. A number of the belts are in the popular bodice effect; and the variety of beautiful designs of the clasps and back-pieces is astonishingly broad. These are in French gray and rose gold finish; and some are set with rhinestones.

Women will grow enthusiastic over the splendid choosing **at $1 each!**

Cross Aisle, Broadway.

These Linen Suits

For *Older* Girls

Interesting to girls of 14 to 18 years. Cool, well-made Tailored Suits of linen, in white and various colors, such as violet, blue and natural linen color, are priced at

Six Dollars Each

instead of $7,50 to $10—their real values. About fifty in all, of these most attractive Summer dresses. Styles are blouse and loose coat effects.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Put the Little Girl Into One of These

Dainty little Wash Dresses of lawn, chambray and linen are grouped at a new price—

$2 Instead of $3 to $3.75

Colorings are varied, styles are pretty—Sailor, Russian and high-neck effects. Sizes are 6 to 14 years; and the dresses are taken from our own stock to sell at this new low price.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Suspenders

25c a Pair

The bargain lies in the fact that the webbings used in these suspenders are usually put into 50c to $2 kinds. Just the maker's way of using up his short ends. Plain colors or fancy striped elastic webbing; made up for us to sell at 25c a pair.

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth st.

Fine Offerings In Cool Underwear

One group of a popular open-mesh underwear for men, and two groups of cool and serviceable underwear for women. Just exactly the sort most wanted for hot-weather wear. Today at these exceptionally low prices:

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 25c each, worth 38c and 50c—Open-mesh Shirts, with short sleeves; of cotton, in plain sky blue, pink, lavender or black; of lisle thread, in white with pink or purple stripes.

Ninth street aisle.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 12½c each—Fine ribbed white cotton Vests; low neck, sleeveless, in two styles of ribbed effects; also white ribbed cotton Vests, with low neck and short sleeves.

At 15c each, Seconds of 25c qualities—White, pink or sky blue fine-ribbed lisle thread Vests; low neck, sleeveless; drop-stitch effect. A mended break or slight spot, which will not affect the wearing qualities, make them "seconds." Broadway.

Summer Hosiery

Summer makes more strenuous demands upon your stock of hosiery than any other season.

So when you replenish your supply, it's best to buy the best sorts you can at the least expense.

These excellent Socks and Stockings, for men, women and children, afford the welcome combination of quality with low prices:

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 18c a pair; Three pairs, 50c; worth 25c pair—Imported fast black Cotton Stockings; also black, with unbleached soles; the latter in sizes 8½, 9 and 9½.

At 25c a pair—Of fine gage, plain black gauze Cotton or Lisle Thread; also Lisle Thread, Richelieu or cluster ribbed, or allover openwork effects. Qualities that are usually priced 38c. Broadway.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS

At 12½c a pair, worth 18c—Of fine ribbed fast black Cotton; seamless and elastic; double heels and toes; sizes 5½ to 9½. Exceptional quality at this price. Broadway.

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 18c a pair; Three pairs, 50c; worth 25c pair—Imported fast black Cotton Half Hose, with unbleached feet, or with natural color or unbleached split soles; the latter in sizes 9½, 10, 10½ and 11½. Ninth street.

Shirt-Waists and Shirt-Waist Suits

Reductions on Both

The Shirt-waist Suits are in two lots—both suitable for Summer wearing. The shirt-waists comprise a very attractive group. And reductions on all are emphatic. The mere sound of the prices is attractive enough to bring women flocking:

Shirt-Waist Suits at $2.75

From $3.75—Of printed percale in a fine gray effect; waist plaited, trimmed with folds of material, and piped with white. Skirts fitted, with piped folds.

From $4.50—Of cotton voile, in attractive mixtures, in blue, tan and gray, resembling wool mixtures. Waists strapped, piped with white, and trimmed with pearl buttons. Skirts fitted, and trimmed with piped folds.

Shirt-Waists at 75c

Were $1.50 to $2.75—Of madras, percale, dimities and lawn; in many different styles of plaiting and trimming. They're somewhat mussed, and sizes are broken in the various lots; hence the very sharp reduction.

Main floor.

White Dress Linens

At 25c a Yard, from 37½c

This is a splendid pure linen fabric for shirt-waists and shirt-waist suits. It is in a sheer, fine weave, and a full yard wide, which makes the price even lower than it already seems. The manufacturer got in a hurry, or this opportunity would not be yours.

Regular 37½c quality, at

25c a Yard

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

The AUTOPIANO

The Piano That Everybody Can Play

An Announcement and An Opportunity

Ever since the invention of the Angelus, with its marvelous demonstration that a machine could take the place of musical knowledge and skill, manufacturers of pianos have been trying to produce the two instruments in one. Instead of having two instruments, to have both combined in one. There were many failures. Success only came within the recent months.



The AUTOPIANO as Played by Hand.

We have been selling the AUTOPIANO for some time; but the manufacturers could not produce the instruments fast enough to make it worth while to say a word in the papers.

The AUTOPIANO is an excellent piano that can be played in the usual way, by any one who understands piano playing; and for this use it has the simple appearance of any piano—as shown in the first picture.

The second picture shows the secret panels open, for the music roll, and the pedals, which make it a self-playing piano, for the use of anyone, even if without knowledge of a single note or key.

It is a *live* piano, for homes where the ordinary piano would be dead for want of a player.

When it came to fixing a price on it, the manufacturer thought it should sell for $500. Some dealers insisted on $550 and $600, so that there would be wide margin for taking old pianos in exchange. Our system of putting on the lowest price consistent with fair profit made us mark the AUTOPIANO at $450.

Now the manufacturers insist on getting more money for the instruments, and on August First, and after, the price will be $485. And this is still a very modest figure, when you find the only other self-playing piano of full size, selling for $800.

We shall continue to sell and take orders for AUTOPIANOS, at $450, up to August First. After that date, the price will be $485.

You can pay by the month, if you wish; and if you have a piano which you can't play, or which is seldom played, we will take it in part payment, allowing you a fair price for it.

Come in, at your convenience, and hear the AUTOPIANO played; and see what a fine and really wonderful instrument it is.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.



The AUTOPIANO as Played with Music Roll.

Dainty Muslin Undergarments

Muslin underwear that is pretty, fine and sheer possesses especial charms for women in the Summer time.

The styles we mention today are all of this attractive nature; with the additional advantage of bearing very low prices for such quality of material and workmanship.

NIGHTGOWNS

At $1.25—Of nainsook; low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with embroidery and ribbon.

At $1.50—Of nainsook or cambric, four styles; low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with lace and ribbon.

At $1.75—Of nainsook, two styles; low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with lace or embroidery and ribbon.

At $2.25—Of nainsook, two styles; low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with lace and embroidery and ribbon.

At $2.50—Of nainsook or cambric, two styles; low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with lace or embroidery and ribbon.

DRAWERS

At $1.25—Of cambric; lawn ruffle, trimmed with two rows of embroidery and lace.

At $1.50—Of nainsook or cambric, four styles; trimmed with embroidery or lace.

At $1.75—Of nainsook, two styles; trimmed with embroidery and ribbon.

At $2—Of nainsook or cambric, two styles; trimmed with embroidery or lace.

At $2.25—Of nainsook; trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion.

Second floor, Rotunda Balcony.

Handkerchiefs

By the Half Dozen

We've organized a special Handkerchief Sale today, that puts it in the way of men and women to stock up at a saving.

For convenience, we have made these especially attractive prices on pure linen handkerchiefs in half-dozens:

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

Six for 35c; worth 60c—Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; full size; assorted hems.

Six for 60c; worth 75c—Same, finer grade.

Six for $1; worth $1.50—Full size; our regular $3 kind; three widths of hem.

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

Six for 60c; worth 90c—Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; assorted hems.

Six for $1; worth $1.50—Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; three widths of hems.

At 15c each; worth 25c to 35c—Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs; large assortment of designs, some with embroidery; others with deep lace corners. Regularly 25c and 35c each.

Tenth street aisle.

Japanese Wares

At New Prices

A tempting showing of such specimens of the Japanese potter's art as are particularly adaptable to Summer uses. And all bear exceptionally little prices.

There's a group of the famous Gosuki chinaware, hand painted, in blue and white. These pieces include Sauce Dishes, fancy shaped Salad and Nut Dishes, at 15c to $1 each, that were 25c to $1.75.

Also Colored Dishes, at 50c, from 75c. Bonbon Boxes at 25c, from 50c. Plates, Sugar and Cream Sets, Cups and Saucers, Teapots, in blue-and-white ware, at 15c to 25c, worth 20c to 50c. Tenth st. and Fourth ave.

The Midsummer Linen Sale Arouses Keenest Interest

There isn't a shelf in the linen closet that isn't splendidly provided for in this July under-price gathering of pure flax linens.

We are connoisseurs in linen buying—go straight to the leading weavers of the world; and at our full prices the linens you buy are downright bargains.

During this sale the sharpest kind of reductions, on these selfsame low prices, prevail.

The result is a group of Linen News of unexampled importance to the prudent housekeeper. Today's news-budget:

TABLE CLOTHS

At $2.60 each, worth $3.50—Grass-bleached German Table Cloths; bordered all around and neatly hemmed. The equal in quality to the best $3.50 cloth sold anywhere else, though previously sold by us at $3; 2x2 yards.

At $3.25 each, worth $3.75—Same, 2x2½ yards.
At $3.90 each, worth $4.50—Same, 2x3 yds.
At $4.50 each, worth $5.25—Same, 2x3½ yds.
At $5.25 each, worth $6—Same, 2x4 yds.
At $3.90 a dozen, worth $4.50—Matching Napkins; all hemmed; full dinner size, 20 inches square.

Front of Rotunda, Ninth street side.

TABLE LINEN BY THE YARD

At 40c a yard, from 55c—Cream-bleached Scotch Table Linen; 62 inches wide.

At 50c a yard, from 65c—Same quality; 70 inches wide.

At 90c a yard, from $1.15—Bleached Irish Table Linen; 72 inches wide; choice new designs.

At 95c a yard, from $1.25—Same; heavier and finer quality.

At $1.30 a yard, from $1.50—Grass-bleached German Table Linen; patterns controlled by us; 72 inches wide.

Third floor Linen Corner.

TOWELS

At 25c each, from 30c—Extra fine Bleached Irish Huckaback Towels, hemstitched; all-white; 22x42 inches.

At 37½c each, from 50c—The celebrated "Old Bleach" Huckaback Towels, hemstitched; all-white; 20x38 inches.

At 30c each, from 40c—Same towels, 18x33 inches.

At 75c each, from $1—"Old Bleach" Fancy Weave Towels; extra large size; soft finish; hemstitched; 27x45 inches.

Front of Rotunda.

NAPKINS

At 50c dozen, from 85c—Bleached Napkins, hemmed ready for use, for fruit or luncheon; 12 inches square.

At 95c dozen, from $1.25—Bleached Breakfast Napkins; neat floral designs; 18 inches square.

At $2.50 dozen, from $3.50—Bleached Scotch Napkins; dinner size; good designs but without matching cloths.

BATH TOWELS (All Cotton)

At 12½c each, from 16c—Snow-white Bath Towels; hemmed fringed ends; heavy, serviceable towels; full size.

At 15c each, worth 20c—Same; larger and heavier.

At 20c each, worth 25c—Same; double warp.

At 25c each, from 35c—Extra size Hemmed Bath Towels; pure white border, or with wide Turkey red broche border. Front of Rotunda.

TOWELING

At 8c yard, from 12½c—Bleached Scotch Crash Toweling; 17 inches wide; colored borders. Not over 25 yards to one customer.

At 10c yard, from 16c—Bleached Plain Crash Toweling, without borders; extra firm and heavy quality; 20 inches wide.

At 15c yard, from 22c—Bleached Huckaback Toweling; 22 inches wide; splendid, serviceable quality.

BED LINEN

At 65c yard, from 75c—Bleached Scotch Linen Sheeting; two yards wide; heavy, long wearing kind.

At 25c yard, formerly 70c—Fancy Linen Suiting; white or blue ground with striped and mottled effects; splendid shirt-waist material.

At $1.85 each, from $2.25—Grass-bleached Hemstitched Linen Sheets; three-quarter bed size.

At 90c each, from $1—Hemstitched Linen Bolster Covers to match above, 22½ x 72 in.

At 45c each, from 50c—Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases; 22½ x 36 inches; matching above. Third floor.

Women's Straw Hats

At a Dollar

A quantity of these pretty Straw Hats came trailing in long after they were due. So, to hurry them out, we set a much lower price upon them than they deserved and would have borne had they been on time.

A hundred of them are ready today,

At $1 Each

instead of $2 to $2.25. They are of two-toned mixtures of straw, in pretty rolling sailor shape, and are trimmed with quills, velvet bows, and so on. Practical and pretty Summer hats at a great saving.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Fancy Scotch Madras at 25c

Worth 37½c and 45c

These are goods from our own regular stock. We selected them because they were the product of one of the most famous makers of this class of cotton goods in Scotland.

The collection shows about thirty of this present season's patterns, in dainty styles for shirt-waists and dresses. They are in soft tones of grays and clear blue, with prominent white cords forming stripes and plaids. Also in plain white grounds with fancy corded stripes in black; and small stripes and pin stripes of black and white and cadet blue and white.

Sold until yesterday at 37½c and 45c, today at

25c a Yard

Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

CHAMP CLARK SPEAKS OF FALSE PRETENSES

Permanent Chairman Attacks Republican Declarations.

CALLS FOR TARIFF REFORM

Democratic Party, He Asserts, Is Not a Party of Free Trade — Merchant Marine and Trusts.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Representative Champ Clark of Missouri, permanent Chairman of the Democratic Convention, spoke as follows on assuming the chair:

"In his haste King David said that all men are liars."

Had he been in Chicago while Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was reading the Republican platform he would no doubt have pronounced the same opinion more leisurely, for surely there never was more mendacity packed into the same space in any document purporting to be a grave state paper.

Shakespeare says:

"Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just;
And he but naked, though locked up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

In the impending conflict our quarrel is just, and we are in the right beyond all cavil.

To state it in a general way, our contention is that the Government shall be restored to the democratic-republican basis on which the fathers of the Republic intended it to rest, and shall be made once more a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, instead of a government of the classes, by the classes, and for the classes.

What Democrats Demand.

To state it with more particularity, we insist that exorbitant taxation shall be reduced to just and reasonable rates; that extravagance in appropriations shall cease; that economy shall prevail in all the transactions of the Government; that all the departments shall be thoroughly investigated from top to bottom by Congressional committees; that all evildoers of whatever degree shall be driven from the public service and properly punished; that the trusts shall be preceeded against by indictment as are common and smaller criminals; that the Constitution accompanies the American flag into our new possessions.

The proposition that we must support President Roosevelt's Philippine policy—if he has any—right or wrong, is the veriest rot, a tale told by an idiot. I am willing to go as far as any one in patriotism; I will support my country in any emergency, but the President is not the country. The time has not yet arrived—I pray Almighty God that it will never arrive—when the American people will accept the arrogant dictum of Louis XIV, if repeated by an American President: "I am the State."

If President Roosevelt is at all worthy of his high position, he must entertain a supreme contempt for those political supplejacks, particularly for those claiming to be Democrats, who go about with sanctimonious moan, saying:

"The President is wrong in his Philippine policy, but we must support the President." Out upon all such cringing idiocy. Suppose a case: Suppose that when George III. undertook to force our fathers to pay the stamp tax, Patrick Henry, instead of delivering that great lyric speech before the Virginia House of Burgesses which precipitated the Revolution, and which still stirs the heart like strains of martial music, had arisen in his place and said gently as a suckling dove:

"His Most Gracious Majesty is wrong about this stamp tax business, but we must, as loyal subjects, support him, right or wrong," and suppose Washington, Jefferson, Warren, Adams, Greene, Lee, Hamilton—all that glorious host of warrors and sages—had weakly agree to that—what would we be to-day? Instead of being the richest, most puissant Republic in all the flood of time, we would still be English colonies, ruled by British pro-Consuls and Governor Generals without any voice whatever in the Government under which we live.

Condemned the Wrong.

Those immortal State builders were reared on the fiction that "the King can do no wrong," but when he did do wrong they boldly and iconoclastically trampled that preposterous falsehood under their feet, and, wresting a continent from his iron grasp, dedicated it as the home of freedom and to the twin propositions that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" and that "All men are created equal."

There were men in the land of 1776. Are there only manikins now? I do not believe such a monstrous libel. George III. did wrong; our fathers fought and conquered him. Theodore Roosevelt does wrong; we will oppose and overthrow him.

Support the President's policy, eh? Will some gentleman please tell us what that policy is? Has he any? If so, why doesn't he say so? The truth is, he has none. He is an opportunist waiting for something to turn up. He is letting things drift, and they are drifting to the deuce. Meantime, our soldiers are being killed and are dying of disease in shoals. For what purpose? Will anybody undertake to say?

I defy any jingo to stand up and declare with a straight face what the President's policy or the Republican policy is. No one will say; no one can say. But some say—more's the pity and shame: "The President is wrong, but we must support the President."

To this complexion has it come at last by reason of the new-fangled jingoism that we must shut up our thinkers, close our mouths, and chloroform our consciences in order to be considered patriots.

It avails nothing to claim—as some do—that Col. Roosevelt is better than his party. If is to be hoped most fervently that he is—a great deal better; but, truth to tell, a President cannot be better than his party. Even if he tries to be, he is ruined politically. Johnson, Hayes, Arthur, and the younger Harrison all tried that experiment, and all of them were refused second terms either in convention or at the polls.

So it will be with Col. Roosevelt. His particular friends may deem him better than his party. He may think so himself, but nevertheless the party will drag him down to its level. No man ever found himself in worse political company than does President Roosevelt in this year of grace. He is in the hands of the Republican Philistines, and they will bind him with their withes.

crats who are free traders just as there are individual Republicans who are atheists, but it would be precisely as true and fair to denounce the Republican Party as the party of atheism as to denominate the Democratic Party as the party of free trade.

It never was a free trade party and is not now. The man who charges that it is does so because of his ignorance or because of his mendacity.

Democrats favor the cutting down of exorbitant tariff rates to a reasonable basis. They believe that in many schedules of the present law the rates are too high; those that are too high we are in favor of cutting down.

"We favor any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent them becoming a shelter for monopoly."

I wonder if Mr. Secretary Shaw ever heard those words before? They were taken verbatim from the Iowa Republican platform of 1901. The Secretary whooped it up at a great rate for Governor A. B. Cummins and others nominated on that platform. He scornfully denounces it now as "the dead Iowa issue." But it was a righteous declaration borrowed from Democrats and is not dead—not even dying.

Discrimination Against Americans.

Where tariff rates are so high that they enable American manufacturers to sell their wares abroad cheaper than they do to Americans here at home, we say that they ought to be reduced. Is this anarchy or treason? If so, make the most of it.

Let Republican spellbinders and editors explain why an American farmer should pay from a third to one-half more for an American plow than his competitor in farming pays for it in Australia or South America or the ends of the earth. Democrats say it is wrong and they stand by the American farmer. Republicans say it is right and they stand by the Australian or South American farmer. Choose ye between us in November!

Not quite all Republican statesmen believe it right. Once in a while a ray of light breaks in on the benighted intellect of a Republican. For example, a year or two ago the Hon. J. W. Babcock of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, had a lucid interval and advocated in several interviews the cutting down of tariff rates when they are so high as to encourage the formation of trusts, and when they enable the manufacturer to sell his wares cheaper abroad than at home.

He went further and introduced bills to that effect, but the Republican leaders got hold of "Bab" and by coaxing, bullying, or other means, checked his ardor as a tariff reformer, and he has been as dumb as an oyster ever since.

I am citing Babcock's performance in his moment of lucidity to show that to advocate the cutting down of outrageous tariff rates in the foregoing cases does not prove that a man is the enemy of his country as the "stand patters" would have you believe.

The "stand pat" organs and speakers claim that only antiquated sorts of our manufactured articles are sold abroad cheaper than to Americans at home. That theory is very ingenious, but, unfortunately, it is not true; for steel rails are sold abroad at $8 a ton less than they are sold at home, and the fashions in steel rails remain the same, or substantially so.

Will he or some other "stand patter" explain why Americans should be made to pay one-third more for American steel rails than the citizens of other nations pay for them?

He may answer as did Mr. Representative Olmstead of Pennsylvania, that the railroad companies pay for the steel rails, and that it is the business of nobody else how much they pay for them, but Olmstead had more courage than information, for everybody with two ideas above a Hottentot knows that everybody that travels on a railroad, everybody that ships anything on one, everybody that uses anything so shipped, helps pay for the steel rails. The railroad companies foot the bills in the first instance, and then make their customers repay them with interest—at the highest rate the traffic will bear.

American Industries Safe.

Of a piece with the foregoing false pretenses is that other one that Democrats would destroy American industries. There is not a syllable of truth in it. Why should they desire to destroy industries? They are vitally interested in maintaining them, and they wish to see them all prosper by giving to them all an equal chance, and not by fostering some at the expense of others.

The true Democratic position on the tariff is this: Recognizing the fact that a large portion of our revenue has always been raised from customs duties or taxes, Democrats divide all imports into three classes—necessaries, comforts, and luxuries, and contend that the tariff taxes should be highest on luxuries, lower on comforts, and lowest or none at all on the necessaries. They, furthermore, say that taxes should be uniform on all articles belonging to one class.

That is the Democratic Party's position, from which it will not be driven or coaxed or bullied. No amount of misrepresentation will cause it to budge from that position. We say furthermore that not one dollar more in the shape of tariff taxes or in any other sort of taxes should be taken from the people than is necessary to pay the expenses of a Government economically administered. On these propositions we believe we are right, and on them we confidently rely in our appeal to the American people in November.

Our Merchant Marine.

When Napoleon signed the title deeds to this vast country west of the Mississippi he turned to the American Commissioners and said: "Now I have given England a maritime rival," and so he had until insatiable greed and criminal maladministration banished the starry banner of the Republic from the high seas and abdicated the rich domain of the ocean. In 1860 we had the second largest merchant marine in the world—our sails whitened every harbor, and our flag floated in every breeze under the heavens.

How sadly all this has changed after thirty-five years of Republican misrule! Last year, of all the merchantmen that went through the Suez Canal not a single vessel, great or small, except battleships, bore the American flag at its masthead, and our flag is seen in foreign waters only when flying over a man-of-war.

Worse than this—more humiliating than this—a few years ago when Congress appropriated a large sum of money to buy corn and wheat and meat to send to the famine-stricken East Indians, we could not send it in an American ship, for the all sufficient reason that there was none to send it in, but to our great humiliation had to hire a foreign ship in which to send over charity to our starving fellow-men.

When an American goes abroad he must sail under a foreign flag, on a foreign ship, under a foreign officer.

Why have things come to this shameful, this pitiful, complexion in a country that has the finest material for ships and sailors in the world? Because our exorbitant tariff system has made it impossible for an American to build a ship in competition with the British ship builders on the river Clyde.

Yet the Republican gang has the infinite gall to prate about its patriotism.

Our boys are rushing off to face death in search of gold in the Klondike region, when the oceans of the world contain a million Klondikes, if the Republican party would only permit them to work the watery main.

The Trust Question.

Republicans claim in public to be the great and only trust busters, notwithstanding the fact that under Republican misrule trusts have sprung up like mushrooms in a damp cellar, and have become plentiful as berries in June.

It is said that "straws show which way the wind blows." Here is a "straw" which indicates that the trusts have nothing to fear from Republican trust busters. It is ment and begin to inquire as to the why and wherefore of his appointment, when they learn that the transfer of Mr. Knox from the Attorney Generalship to the Senate was procurred by the earnest and successful efforts of Mr. Frick, Mr. Cassatt and Mr. Donald Cameron to induce United States Senator Penrose, the new Republican boss of Pennsylvania, to permit Mr. Knox to be Senator—for Gov. Pennypacker, who nominally made the appointment, does not appear to have been considered at all in the premises.

The amazement of the people will grow like Jonah's gourd vine when they learn that Mr. Frick is the heaviest stockholder in the Steel Trust; that Mr. Cassatt is President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is one of the defendants in the Coal Trust case now pending, and that Mr. Cameron represented the Standard Oil Trust and Wall Street interests in persuading Boss Penrose to let Mr. Knox go to the Senate.

Here we have the strange spectacle—the mystifying anomaly of three of the chief trust magnates in the land securing the appointment to the Senate of Attorney General Philander C. Knox, who has been exploited far and wide as the greatest trust buster on terra firma.

Why Knox Was Appointed.

Folks who still dare to think will be forced to one of two conclusions—(1) either that Mr. Knox is the only lawyer in America capable of conducting a suit against a trust—which is absolutely preposterous, for there are hundreds of lawyers as able as he is—and that the trusts were anxious to get him out of the Attorney's General's office, because they fear him more than they do any other human being; or, (2)—that the Knox anti-crusade has been a bunko game from the beginning and that Messrs. Frick, Cassatt, and Cameron, together with those whom they represent, procured for him the Senator's reward for favors already rendered the trusts secretly while in the Cabinet, and to be hereafter rendered in the Senate.

According to the press reports President Roosevelt stood by consenting to the transfer of Knox from the Cabinet to the Senate just as Paul stood by consenting to the stoning of Stephen.

One paper says:

"The President is greatly pleased that Mr. Knox will accept the position,"—which looks like he is glad to be rid of him.

Here is another straw: It has been told in Gath and proclaimed on the streets of Askelon by the Roosevelt shouters for lo! these many months, that the trust magnates—especially those whose lair is Wall Street—are bitterly opposed to the President.

A change appears to have come o'er the spirit of their dream, if the Hon. Francis B. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State, can be believed. That illustrious public functionary recently "swung around the circle" in New York, and elsewhere, to "survey the situation." Upon his return to Washington he delivered himself of an interview in which inter alia he says:

"While in New York, I spent two days in Wall Street, chatting with many representatives of the financial interests, and I find that there is no longer any disposition to make a fight. And in accepting the situation, the feeling toward Mr. Roosevelt seems to have undergone a change, and I heard many friendly comments. I confess I was surprised at the extent of this change."

Yes, indeed, "the feeling toward Mr. Roosevelt seems to have undergone a change"—among the Wall Street trust magnates, and Brother Loomis "heard many friendly comments"—by the aforesaid trust magnates.

Mr. Loomis does not vouchsafe to an eager and inquisitive world the reasons why Wall Street feeling has undergone such a change as to cause Wall Street magnates who were erstwhile abusing the President as a menace to the Republic to make "many friendly comments" upon him now.

Has the President changed his views or have the trust magnates changed theirs?

Plain people cannot be blamed for being bewildered by all this kaleidoscopic performance.

They cannot be censured because by an old process they figure it out that two and two make four and that the transfer of Mr. Knox from Cabinet to Senate at the behest of Messrs. Frick, Cassatt, and Cameron, taken in connection with the change of feeling in Wall Street in favor of the President, has a sinister meaning.

The trust magnates who secured the Senatorial toga for Mr. Knox, since they have established the entente cordiale with that famous trust buster, ought to compel the young ruffianly scions of great trust houses who some time ago insulted and assaulted Mr. Knox in a public restaurant to go on their knees and make to him the amende honorable. Then all will be lovely—away the trust and the trust buster.

DE LEON FOR GOVERNOR.

Socialist-Labor Party Nominates Its State Ticket.

The New York State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party met last night at 2 New Reade Street and nominated the following State ticket:

For Governor—Daniel De Leon New York; for Lieutenant Governor—Boris Reinstein, Buffalo; for Secretary of State—Anton Metzler, Rochester; for State Controller—James A. Trainor, Syracuse; for State Treasurer—Harvey A. Santee, New York; for Attorney General—Frank E. Passonno, Troy; for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals—Cyrus A. Curtis, Buffalo.

A committee on the attitude of the party toward trades unions made a final report, which was adopted. The report calls attention to the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, composed of Socialist trades unions, and calls on all Socialists to join locals of the alliance in the respective sections, and form new locals.

This, says the report, is done in order "that the structure of the Socialist Republic may rise, unhampered by the crumbling influence of the Gompers form of unionism."

BIG WYOMING OIL FIRE.

One Lake Is Burning and Two Others Are Threatened.

LANDER, Wyoming, July 7.—The keeper of the Belgo-American oil property southeast of Yellowstone, while burning surplus oil that escaped from the wells there, lost control of the blaze, which swept down a small rivulet that communicates with a lake 100 feet from the wells. Immediately a vast column of dense smoke rolled into the air, while flames leaped hundreds of feet high.

The burning lake is close to two others, even larger, and should the wind change they too probably will catch fire.

If fire reaches these two lakes it will mean a total loss of at least 500,000 barrels of oil, as well as the destruction of all machinery, derricks, &c. The gravest apprehension is felt.

BROOKLYN WOMAN BURNED.

Clothing Catches Fire from Lamp—Policeman Beats Out Flames.

Policeman Michael O'Neill of the Church Street Station, who lives in Brooklyn, reported for duty at his precinct shortly before last midnight and told Sergt. Tucker how he had saved a women from being burned to death while on his way to Manhattan last night. The woman, he said, was Mrs. Josephine Gerlack, twenty-three years old, of 4,811 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, wife of Charles Gerlack, a clerk in the Brooklyn Post Office. She had been filling a lamp, he said, when it exploded. Oil scattered over her clothing, which in a minute was ablaze.

She ran down into the street screaming for help. O'Neill was across the street when she ran out. He pulled off his coat, he says, wrapping it about her, and then beat out the flames in her hair.

Mrs. Gorlack was badly burned, and an ambulance call was sent to the Norwegian Hospital, where she now lies in a serious condition.

MILK WAGON KILLS BOY.

Driver Away, Lad Played with Horses Till They Bolted.

Martin Burke, eleven years old, died in Lebanon Hospital yesterday afternoon an hour after he had been run over by one of the Borden Condensed Milk Company's wagons in front of his home, at 1,117 Westchester Avenue, in the Bronx. While the

HUMOR AND INCIDENT OF THE CONVENTION

Bryan Sends a Hurry Call for Mustard Plasters.

ABE SLUPSKY AS BARKER

Extols Virtues of "Animal Show" Until a Policeman Comes Along—Senator Carmack's Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—During the early morning session of the sub-committee preparing the platform to-day the lights went out in the rooms of the Pennsylvania delegation, where the committee was meeting. It was then past 2 o'clock, and the members were as tired as the waiting newspaper men and others outside. When the lights went out one of the reporters yelled:

"Hurry up with the electricity. Hill and Bryan are in there and there will be murder in the dark."

William Jennings Bryan came out of the committee rooms shortly after this and called to a friend:

"Here's 50 cents," he said. "Will you go down to the drug store and get me some mustard plasters? I think they are 25 cents a box, and if so get two boxes. I want a lot of them."

"What do you want with the plasters?" asked a newspaper man.

"Trying to draw Hill out on what are Parker's views," he replied with a wink.

Some of the Tammanyites, for lack of anything better to do here, have evolved a novel scheme which they seem to think they will carry out in regard to the New York State Gubernatorial skirmish this Fall.

"It's great," said Senator Fitzgerald of the Sullivans' district. "You see we have got to nominate Mayor McClellan for Governor. That's settled to start with. But, of course, we could not stand for President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen becoming Acting Mayor for a full year, for we couldn't tell what he might do to Tammany. So we are going to send Fornes to Congress this Fall, and get him out of the way. See? Great scheme."

The Senator complacently puffed away at a cigar for a few minutes and looked wise. Then an ignorant person asked for the meat in the cocoanut.

"Why, it would make 'Little Tim,' Mayor," he exclaimed in surprise at the question.

When Col. Abe Slupsky enlisted in the cause of education he missed his vocation. The Colonel gave a demonstration of his ability as a barker in front of the Coliseum to-day which was convincing to all who heard him that the Colonel's place was on the pike at a salary of $500 an hour.

Not that the pretenses of the Colonel as an educator have been unsustained by achievements. There is not a man, woman, or child in St. Louis who does not know what the Colonel has accomplished in the way of instructing his henchmen how to deliver votes on election day, and the sociological information he has acquired by lending money at 8 per cent. and bartering diamonds is admitted by all those who enjoy his acquaintance to be profound.

Those who attended the Republican Convention at Minneapolis, in which the Colonel was a power, recall his impromptu orations in the hotel corridors as one of the most delightful features of the gathering, but nothing that the Colonel ever did is to be compared to his effort to-day. In Minneapolis the Colonel was in the hands of his political friends, and, although he never allows friendship to interfere with his flow of nimble wit and satire, it was made evident to-day that it required a convention of his political opponents to inspire him to a surpassing effort.

The Colonel walked up Locust Street to see sights around the convention hall. He had a ticket to get into the convention, but when he saw the walls of the Coliseum covered with lithographs of the Hagenbeck animal show, which is one of the attractions of the pike at the World's Fair, he concluded he could have more fun on the outside than he could if he entered the hall. So, mounting a box and holding aloft his ticket, he thus addressed the crowd:

"Right this way, ladies and gentlemen, for the greatest animal show on earth. No such aggregation has ever before been gotten together since Hector was a pup, and he's an old dog now. First and foremost, we have a mountain lion from Nebraska, the fiercest and most dangerous political animal that roams the plains.

"Come right in and see 'Joe' Bailey of Texas feed him raw meat from the naked hand. His teeth will be taken out before your very eyes, and you can watch him roar.

"Our second exhibition will be David 'Bosco' Hill, the turtle boy, in his great feat of eating anti-Parker reptiles alive. He eats 'em alive, not pies and cakes, but anti-Parker snakes. He eats 'em alive.

"We will next present to you 'the Tammany Tiger.' The feats that this wonderful beast will perform will amuse you to an extent that if you do not declare that they alone are worth the price of admission you can have your money back. Watch him grin when Hill pulls his tail, and observe how, when his medicine is administered to him, he will try to look as though he liked it. Do not be alarmed if he butts his head and claws the bars; that is only a playful way he has.

"We will also introduce to you 'Joe' Folk and his marvelous trained troop of Missouri zebras. Missouri is raising more of these striped animals just now than she is mules. As a corraller and trainer of the animals Folk is without a peer in the world."

"What do they do?" shouted one of the Colonel's auditors.

"Everybody," was the Colonel's quick response. "Stepping from the main tent on the side show," he went on, "You will see 'Willie' Hearst,' the strong man, in his famous feat of busting the trusts. With one blow of his mighty arm he will smash a dozen of them. He will conclude his performance by supporting the Democratic platform on his chest.

"The highly interesting performance in the side tent will terminate with a debate between Dr. Mary Walker and one of the Igorrote chiefs from the World's Fair on the subject of pants.

"It's the opportunity of your lives. I've only one ticket left, and it's going at $5; do I hear $6?"

What the Colonel did hear was the voice of a big, burly policeman, who told him that if he didn't come down off his perch he would be going to the Four Courts. The Colonel came down.

It was sizzling hot in the convention hall to-day, and, anticipating the needs of those holding tickets, there were a score or more

The Entire Custom Tailoring Stock of

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now on sale at a reduction of from

25% to 33 1-3%

This is the representative high class imported woolen stock of the trade, and stands unrivaled for quality of fabrics and variety of patterns.

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No intending purchaser should fail to view this exhibit of matchless cloths.

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treasure. When, however, the big fellow had persisted in his pleadings up to the point where the small boy's hand was getting tired from working the fan, the latter said:

"I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll let you have five blows if you will give me 10 cents." The bargain was struck and the ecstatic look of the small boy as he was being "blown" by his larger companion produced smiles from everybody in the vicinity.

State Senator Sam Foley, Water Commissioner Oakley, and ex-Mayor Walsh of Yonkers went out to the World's Fair grounds last evening and engaged a gondola with a couple of singers.

"Say, Sam," said Commissioner Oakley, as the gondola glided along the lagoon and the voices of the singers floated over the water, "this beats the song that Hill has been giving Tammany, doesn't it?"

Senator Foley was so pleased with his trip that he is thinking of introducing a bill in the Legislature next Winter to have a fleet of gondolas put on the Hudson and East Rivers.

When Bryan was making his speech on the Illinois contest in the convention this afternoon the character of the enthusiasm which his effort evoked prompted the remark from one of the newspaper correspondents, "That don't sound like the delirium which he created by his 'cross of gold' speech. We won't get anything of that kind here."

"Oh you'll get a cross of gold all right," replied Col. Bill Sterrett, "but it will be a double cross for Bryan."

These convention days are full of trouble and pain for Senator Carmack of Tennessee. He has succeeded at last in getting his Tennessee friends to moderate their endeavors to nominate him for Vice President, but last night he was confronted with this headline in a St. Louis newspaper: "Carmack selected to second Hearst's nomination."

As Carmack was one of the first men in Congress to come out for Parker and has been a Parkerite of the most roaring and rampageous kind for over a year, his feelings beggared description, as did his language. However, he got to feeling a little better to-day and did pretty well until the evening papers came out, when, unfolding one of them, one of the first things that met his eye was a picture of a very old man with large eyeglasses, a red nose, and a sack coat a hundred years behind the times, labeled "Senator Carmack of Tennessee." The real Carmack is a handsome young man with a long blond mustache, and dresses expensively.

"If I could find the man who is stringing these St. Louis artists and reporters," said Carmack, with clenched fists and grinding teeth, "there'd be another lynching outrage. I wonder if he's a member of the delegation?" A cankering suspicion wrinkled the corners of Carmack's eyes and gave him a sinister look.

One woman had the unusual experience of being the centre of interest at the convention to-day. She was the focus of a cheering demonstration which lasted three minutes. It was one of the numerous Bryan demonstrations, and the woman was Mrs. W. A. Pusey of Tennessee, wife of the Vice Chairman of the convention.

When Bryan came upon the platform he got a demonstration, sat down, and then arose to be introduced to Mrs. Pusey. As he stood shaking her hand, the crowd cheered wildly, and did not stop until it had worn itself out.

The Stevenson Vice Presidential talk gives Senator Dubois considerable enjoyment. He says that Stevenson is an ideal candidate.

"Why, how can there be any doubt of it?" he said.

"Look at his record. He first ran for Vice President with Cleveland, and then with Bryan. He swallowed both candidates and both platforms, and didn't have to drink cocktails to get an appetite. He could drive the fifty-seven varieties of Democracy abreast and never tangle a ring."

"What would Washington have been the father of if the Confederacy had won out?" asked Senator Dubois of Senator Newlands, who had been making some remarks about the civil war. "I don't know," said Newlands. "I suppose he would still have been the father of his country."

"Twins, my boy, twins," said Senator Dubois.

The Missourians are kicking because they are not getting any of the convention offices. Not a single doorkeeper at the convention comes from St. Louis or from the State. The reason does not seem to be generally known, but the fact is that at the last convention which was held in St. Louis the Missouri doorkeepers passed in every St. Louisan who wanted to come in, and the Democrats determined to profit by experience.

Col. James M. Guffey, who started the Parker stampede by swinging Pennsylvania to the New York candidate, has received the following telegram from a disgusted constituent in Greenland, Penn.:

"J. M. Guffey, Pennsylvania Delegation, St. Louis, Mo.:

"Be honest. Indorse Roosevelt and come home at once."

When the big Cleveland demonstration yesterday was dying down State Senator Grady revived the Tammany enthusiasm by yelling: "All aboard; last boat for Dreamland." The familiar word started the flagging spirits of the braves, and they howled lustily.

"Dreamland is just about the place where Grover Cleveland will get the nomination," said one of them, sardonically.

"Well," said Tim Sullivan, resignedly, looking over the woebegone Tammany delegation, "it's all right to go to Dreamland, but I'd like to wake up in Tammany Hall."

WM. VOGEL & SON.



Clothes for Mercury's Own Weather.

First aid to the perspiring—Summer clothes with all the snap of Summer style and Summer coolness. The sort that you'll appreciate when the mercury has mounted way up in its tube. Fashioned in a manner peculiar to Wm. Vogel & Son clothes, with all the earmarks of the high class to-order tailor and with our famous "Concave" Shoulder and "Closefitting" Collar. Here are

Summer Suits at $15

in all the fashionable Summer fabrics, blue and black serges, featherweight worsteds and homespuns, fancy and plain cassimeres and cheviots—$15.

Other requisites for your vacation wear—Negligee Shirts, Belts, Underwear, Half Hose, Low Shoes, Neckwear, Straw Hats, Bathing Suits, etc.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

Broadway, Houston St.

of the sentiment in the one place upon the other.

"Therefore, although it may sound strange to one not familiar with Illinois conditions, I believe that if three weeks before election it should appear that New York is going Democratic, that fact would swing Illinois into line. The changes in sentiment in the State are not great. Chicago is the pivotal point, and all they want is the assurance that the New York vote is going to the Democracy. The close commercial relation between the cities is responsible."

An Ohio man named Snyder, not a delegate, got a big basket of chrysanthemums and took them to the Ohio headquarters, where he distributed them to the members of the delegation. They were delighted, and later when they were holding a meeting a member arose, and made a heartfelt and feeling speech about the thoughtful donation of Snyder. He concluded by moving that the delegation extend its thanks to Snyder and invite him to address it. The resolution was adopted with a rush, and a big Irishman named Bolan was appointed a committee to find Snyder and escort him into the delegation. Somebody tipped off Snyder, who is a modest man, and when he saw Bolan coming he made a flying leap down the stairway and ran for life.

The committee went back and reported as follows: "Misther Chairman—The gintleman what passed thim geraniums has escaped."

One of the innumerable joint debates which excited the enthusiasm of the crowds in the hotels all through this evening took place in the Southern between a Tammany man and a man from Buffalo. The climax to a heated discussion which kept the crowd cheering all the time came in the following form:

"You men up the State," said the Tammany man, "make the city give you everything. We have to give you the votes and we have to give you the taxes, and all you give us is —"

"You have been treated all right," retorted the Buffalo man.

"All right?" shouted the Tammany man. "What did you do to us to-day? Put us on the floor under the table, and then spit on us so as to avoid soiling the carpet."

"Well, why are you against Judge Parker?" asked the Buffalo man.

"We're not against him," said the Tammany man. "What we didn't like was the way you gave him to us. If you'd let us alone we would have gone up the State and found him and given him to you."

"If you are not against him, why are you opposing us in the convention?" demanded the Buffalo man.

"Because," said the Tammanyite, lowering his voice and sticking his chin out, "we don't-like-the-way-you-hand-us-things. See?

The word "see," brought out with the genuine New York accent, set the crowd wild with delight, and the Buffalo man went away. A Missourian, thinking to please the victor, shouted that Parker could not carry the State of Missouri. The Tammany man turned to him and overwhelmed him under a load of biting scorn. "A man who talks that way is no Democrat," he concluded, amid shouts of applause. "We'll vote for him, and if Parker is elected it'll be done by us despised Tammany men in little old New York."

It is generally agreed in all the talkfest held among the delegates in the lobbies that the Democratic National Committee is a fine body of men. When that committee met in Washington in January to select a place for a convention it originally intended to select Chicago, but picked St. Louis because it feared that the Hearst shouters in Chicago would pack the galleries and run the convention.

Various wise persons had fun with the timorousness of the National Committee. Considering the way in which even in St. Louis the Bryan-Hearst element has raised pandemonium with the convention and reduced the deliberations of the Democratic Party to a cat-calling bedlam for long periods of time and the presiding officer to a rage, it is generally agreed that the National Committee deserves a statue.

LAST OF MRS. BIDDLE'S ASSAILANTS CAPTURED

Mount Holly Victim of Negroes in a Precarious Condition.

PRISONERS FEAR LYNCHING

Timbers and Sims Now in a Pennsylvania Jail—Will Not Be Extradited Until Excitement Abates.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., July 7.—Mrs. Charles Biddle, who was attacked by three, or perhaps four, negroes, in her home near here last Tuesday, is in a precarious condition, and fears are now entertained for her life. Until midnight of yesterday Mrs. Biddle bore up well, and it was not until she received the news that all her assailants had been captured that she succumbed. For a time it was feared that she had become insane. Mr. Biddle hurried a messenger to this place for Dr. E. F. Rink, and Mrs. Biddle is now under his care. Dr. Rink says she will recover, although he admits that her case is very serious.

When the news of Mrs. Biddle's collapse reached town it rekindled all the excitement and indignation of Tuesday and yesterday, and it was the common opinion that if the three negroes, now in custody in Pennsylvania, were brought to Mount Holly it would be impossible to prevent a lynching. Every precaution, however, has been taken by the county authorities, and it is believed that the negroes will not be extradited for some days, until the excitement abates. When the negroes are brought to Mount Holly they will get a speedy trial.

It is thought now that the negro Jones, who is in the Mount Holly Jail, and who was identified by Mrs. Biddle as one of her assailants, may be innocent. The negro persists in his protestations of innocence, and, as the three negroes under arrest in Pennsylvania have confessed and declare that only three were implicated in the charge, many think that Mrs. Biddle may have been mistaken in her identification, especially as it is said that the negro Austin, who was captured in Philadelphia, and who has confessed, strongly resembles Jones.

When word was received here early this morning that two negroes, believed to be those wanted for the crime of Tuesday, had been captured at Columbia, Lancaster County, Penn., Sheriff Bower sent Constable Shinn to that town to identify them. This afternoon a message was received from Shinn that the negroes were the ones wanted and that his identification was positive, as he was well acquainted both with Aaron Timbers and Jonas Sims. Requisition papers have been made out and are now on their way to Trenton for the Governor's signature, and it is expected that they will be in the hands of Gov. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania to-day.

In their cell at Columbia both Timbers and Sims confessed their guilt during the day. Timbers said that only three were in the party. Sims declares that he knew nothing of what had occurred up stairs in the Biddle home, and asserts that he never went beyond the first floor. Both negroes exhibited great fear and begged not to be taken back to the scene of their crime, as they are afraid they will be lynched. Both Timbers and Sims are in the Lancaster Jail and Austin is in Philadelphia.

The credit for the capture of Timbers and Sims must be given to Constable William Wittick of Columbia. Wittick read an account of the crime in a Philadelphia paper. He was in Winchester at the time, and at once telegraphed to Columbia to have a certain house watched, as he knew that two of the men had moved from Columbia some time ago, and he was certain that they would come that way in their attempt to escape. The men were traced, and a little after midnight were arrested.

Late to-night it was said that Mrs. Biddle's condition was more serious, and that her parents, who live in Columbus, N. J., had been telegraphed for.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

JAPANESE ALMOST IN PORT ARTHUR

Three Miles from City, Accord- to Trustworthy Native.

TO ATTACK MARINE CAMP

It Commands the Principal Pass Through the Hills and Is Held by 20,000 Russians.

CHE-FOO, July 7, 5:30 P. M.—A trustworthy Chinaman, who arrived here to-day from a point on the east coast of the Kwang-Tung Peninsula, near Port Arthur, brings the information that on July 5 one division of the Japanese Army reached the northeast slope of Taku-Shan Mountain, the summit of which is less than three miles from Port Arthur.

This division parted from another division of the army on the highway north of Port Arthur, after which it made its way through mountainous country.

The other division continued along the main road toward the Marine Camp, to reach which it will have to pass over a plain, but, attacked by this division in conjunction with that on Taku-Shan Mountain, the Marine Camp will not be tenable.

Fort No. 16, which is on the main line of defense surrounding Port Arthur, was taken by the Japanese on July 6.

The Chinaman declares that Russians in Port Arthur say that last week three regiments of Japanese troops were wiped out just north of Port Arthur. A Russian regiment which was out reconnoitring was driven back by three Japanese regiments, who were in turn surrounded by two regiments of Cossacks and wiped out.

The Russian troops at Port Arthur still believe that an army is marching south to relieve them.

TOKIO, July 7.—Operations of paramount importance are going on within the war zone, but the Government succeeds in veiling them in almost absolute secrecy.

To the Japanese people it is like the enactment of a great tragedy in a thronged theatre in which the curtain never is lifted.

The curtain over the theatre of war will, however, soon be raised, and it is confidently expected that the lifting will reveal the Japanese to be in possession of splendid strategical advantages, with men and guns enough to carry the present campaign to a successful conclusion.

Since the occupation of Dalny the Government officials have been silent concerning conditions at Port Arthur. It is generally believed, however, that the Japanese army and navy are daily tightening their relentless grip on the besieged city and that a final assault, followed by the fall of the fortress, is now only a matter of weeks.

Much Fighting Near Port Arthur.

It is known that engagements of varying importance are constantly occurring on the hills surrounding the city. The fleet of Admiral Togo is in motion day and night, and is frequently engaged, but the forces and number of guns of the besiegers, as well as their positions and details of past operations and future plans, are secrets which probably will not be revealed until the final and decisive action.

Fragmentary information from various sources, especially Chinese, reaches Japan, but its publication here or dispatch abroad is forbidden under severe penalty.

Much concerning the siege of Port Arthur could be published without injury to the Japanese cause, but the General Staff, resolved to avoid aiding St. Petersburg or Gen. Kuropatkin with a single shred of information, has placed an absolute embargo on the transmission of all news.

Geographical and local conditions, both in Japan and at the seat of war, make it possible to enforce this embargo with almost complete effect. No foreigner accompanies either of the Japanese forces which are besieging Port Arthur, the army under Gen. Oku, or the army which was landed at Taku-Shan, and the newspaper correspondents and foreign attachés with Gen. Kuroki are made to remain within a circle having a radius of a little over half a mile.

The Russians are forced to travel afield along the Japanese front, which extends for 250 miles, in order to determine by actual scouting the positions and strength of their enemy, and, added to this, they must discount a series of clever feints and ruses designed to deceive them.

Glad of False Reports.

Many false reports concerning the war operations are being sent abroad. These the Japanese welcome as being just so much more chaff and sand thrown in the eyes of the enemy.

CHE-FOO, July 7.—The Japanese, having occupied the second range of hills around Port Arthur, are now massing men to march upon the Russian marine camp that commands the principal pass through the hills, which is directly back of Port Arthur.

This camp is considered vital to the safety of the fortress, and it is guarded, according to the Chinese, by 20,000 marines and sailors. In the Chino-Japanese war the Japanese occupied this camp for several days before they took possession of Port Arthur.

The last junk to leave Port Arthur was towed out of the harbor, and her passengers were compelled to remain below until she had cleared the harbor entrance. This measure was adopted to prevent the passengers from obtaining knowledge of conditions at the entrance to the harbor.

Port Arthur Entrance Unsafe.

Chinese say the entrance to the harbor of Port Arthur is unsafe for the passage of vessels. One Russian warship was slightly damaged while coming out recently as a result of striking a sunken wreck, and two other warships collided in the entrance, and had to undergo repairs.

The Chinese arrivals repeat the previous reports that two large warships are missing from the squadron which went out from Port Arthur on June 23, and that the Russian battleship Sevastopol was damaged on that day.

KUROPATKIN ASTONISHES FOES.

They Cannot Understand Why Russians Defended Passes So Weakly.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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TOKIO, July 6.—Detailed reports show that the advance of the centre and right of Gen. Kuroki's forces commenced on June 27, between which date and June 29 the Japanese captured all the most important defiles on the two roads to Liao-Yang.

The enemy made a strangely feeble resistance, his casualties on the northern road being about ninety, including nineteen prisoners, and on the southern road fifty, including eight prisoners. The total Japanese casualties were fifty.

Surprise is expressed in Japan at Gen. Kuropatkin's weak defense of positions which were essential to the safety of his communications.

The Russian attempt to recover Motien Pass on July 4 produced severe hand-to-hand fighting, nearly all the casualties being caused by the bayonet or sword.

It is notable that this fight was the first instance throughout the war in which the Russians assumed the offensive.

News from Gen. Oku's army shows that the health of the troops is excellent. All the bridges between Pulan-Tien and Wafang-Tien have been repaired, and trains are now running.

The Russian horses are said to be dying at the rate of 200 a day from glanders.

The Chinese everywhere are welcoming the Japanese and are readily supplying vehicles and labor, accepting Japanese notes in payment.

The scene at the departure of Field Marshal Oyama, accompanied by Gen. Kodama and the staff, from Tokio for the front this morning was one of extraordinary enthusiasm. The whole city was decked with flags, and crowds lined the streets.

The British Minister and Lady MacDonald were at the station, also many British and American residents.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—The Novoe Vremya's Liao-Yang correspondent, telegraphing on July 2, says:

"After the rains the mud everywhere is impassable. It is just as if the whole of Manchuria were converted into a swamp.

"The movements of the Russian and Japanese armies are alike impeded."

DRIVE RUSSIANS TO KAI-CHOW.

Japanese Now Close to City—Great Battle May Be Fought There.

TASHI-CHAO, July 6.—The Japanese swarmed over the mountain crests early this morning and advanced on Kai-Chow, compelling Gen. Chirikoff, with the centre of the Russian vanguard, to fall back.

A whole brigade of Japanese, with masses of cavalry, followed and occupied the village of Nan-Tay, driving out two companies of Russian infantry and two companies of Cossacks which were intrenched there. The Japanese arrived within five miles of Kai-Chow. It was then nightfall.

Gen. Samsonoff made a heroic attempt to check the Japanese, galloping out with guns to shell the Japanese left and inflicting great loss on them. But, fearing his retreat would be cut off, he fell back and is now holding Kai-Chow. Gen. Chirikoff's force is stationed southeast of Kai-Chow.

The plans of the Japanese remain a mystery to the Russian commanders.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—Unusually lengthy official telegrams were received to-night, but, while supplementing the previous advices to The Associated Press from the front, they do not bring the military situation beyond July 5. Therefore, the fight of July 6, reported in a dispatch from Tashi-Chao, which brought the Japanese within five miles of Kai-Chow, is the most recent and most interesting news of the day.

There is no doubt here that the appearance of the Japanese so close to Kai-Chow is one of the crucial features of the situation. It leaves an opportunity either for a vigorous defense of Kai-Chow, bringing south for this purpose Gen. Kuropatkin, who is still at Tashi-Chao, or for the Russians to evacuate Kai-Chow without serious resistance, probably concentrating at Tashi-Chao, at which is the end of the branch railroad connecting Niu-Chwang with the main line and which is, apparently, the last place where a stand could be successfully made to prevent the Japanese from pushing across the peninsula, seizing Niu-Chwang and Yin-Kow, and establishing a new base on the west coast of the peninsula.

The fact that the Japanese outposts are gradually being pushed out along the whole front, even to the north of Liao-Yang, makes fighting a possibility almost anywhere along the railroad.

Skirmishes around Kai-Chow and Senu-Chen are enumerated in a dispatch from Gen. Kuropatkin to the Emperor. They are considered of no particular importance except for the fact that Sidiain, (Siadiama?) one of the points mentioned, is only eight miles south of Kai-Chow. A skirmish near this place, together with other skirmishes, indicates preparations for an advance on Kai-Chow.

Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff, in a report, mainly traverses the ground covered in Gen. Kuropatkin's dispatch, but with greater detail. This report does not mention any important movement save the presence of a detachment at Dio-din-Shan, thirty-five miles southeast of Mukden.

One of the most important announcements made during the past two days is that fine weather prevails in Manchuria.

The War Office denies that a battle near Liao-Yang is in progress, as reported by the Liao-Yang correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph. The officials say the correspondent probably saw the wounded come in from the reconnaissance in force made by Lieut. Gen. Count Keller on July 4 in the direction of Mo-Tien Pass and supposed another battle was on.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS' MISTAKE.

Own Torpedo Boats Fired At in Chase of Vladivostok Cruisers.

VLADIVOSTOK, (undated.)—A Russian correspondent of The Associated Press, who witnessed the meeting of the Russian and Japanese squadrons in the Gulf of Korea gives the following particulars:

"It is possible now to recount with some detail the meeting between the Japanese squadron and our squadron in the Gulf of Korea, with regard to which the Japanese have so far been decidedly quiet.

"I can contradict wholly the statement that the meeting occurred in the rain, which enabled our cruisers to escape the superior Japanese force. It was a beautiful night, and the Japanese might easily have continued their pursuit, but they were apparently disheartened by the miscarriage of their plans, coupled with the fact that they fired on their own torpedo boats, though what damage they did to themselves it was impossible for us to ascertain.

Japanese Trap Well Set.

"The Japanese trap for our cruisers was quite cleverly set. Admiral Togo dispatched a squadron fully three times the strength of the Russians with the intention of meeting them in the Strait of Korea in order to insure a decisive engagement.

"A strong flotilla of torpedo boats laid in wait at Taka-Saki, the northernmost point of Tsu Island, with the intention of dashing out, catching the Russian cruisers between two fires, and forcing them to halt and to fight.

"It is understood that the plan was to make a desperate torpedo attack, losing the whole flotilla if necessary, in order to cripple one cruiser and to make the remainder wait, so as to give the Japanese fleet time to catch up.

"The plan worked up to the point of meeting the Russian squadron, which, when it saw the superior force of the Japanese, rapidly retreated to the northward. The Japanese began a stern chase, firing at intervals; but their shells fell one and one-third miles short. We made no attempt to reply.

"At this juncture the Japanese torpedo boats shot out from Taka-Saki, and for a short time it looked as though we had been badly trapped.

"The Japanese torpedo boats, however, did not push the attack with their accustomed dash. They were in an excellent position to cut us off, but they were spread out too much and never got within torpedo range.

Two Torpedo Boats Sunk.

"We slipped through their cordon while they were attempting to draw in for a combined attack. Their quick-firing guns opened without damaging the Russians in the slightest, while the heavy guns of the Russian cruisers sent two of the torpedo boats to the bottom. The other torpedo boats fled to the protection of their own squadron, thereby helping us further.

"We had no torpedo boats with us, the Russian flotilla having been sent by the Admiral on another mission.

"The Japanese mistook their own retreating torpedo boats for Russian boats coming to attack them, and opened a deadly fusillade, which lasted for three minutes.

"The Japanese torpedo boats spouted rockets and worked their signal lights desperately before the fire of their squadron ceased. We were unable to ascertain the damage which resulted, but it is hardly possible that the Japanese boats escaped the hail of Japanese shells.

"The reason why they did not pursue us further is not known, except that the hulls and boilers of the Japanese ships have become greatly deteriorated as a result of long service at sea. It is certain that they were not nearly a match for the Russians in speed in the earlier part of the fight, though the squadron included the fastest cruisers in the Japanese fleet, with a speed on paper greatly superior to that of the Russians."

Japanese Plans Changed?

Information has reached here from Japan that Field Marshal Oyama will leave Hiroshima July 8 for the seat of war. It is understood that his determination to go to the front immediately resulted from the sinking of the Japanese transports in the Sea of Japan by the Vladivostok squadron.

The reports from Japan say that one division of the Fourth Army, which was to sail from Tsuruga, in the Sea of Japan, will now sail from Kobe, on the Inland Sea, where transports have collected 20,000 troops, and that the railway from Kioto to Kobe will be closed to general traffic for three days on account of this movement.

LONDON, July 7.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says Vice Admiral Skrydloff has reported that on July 3 the Russian Vladivostok cruisers, commanded by Vice Admiral Bezobrazoff, met a Japanese squadron, consisting of three battleships, four protected cruisers, and torpedo boats, in the Korean Gulf. The Russian ships turned back.

The Japanese pursued the Russians, the battleships and cruisers firing on them without result. The Japanese torpedo boats then attacked the Russians, which returned the attack, and Admiral Bezobrazoff believes that two of the enemy's torpedo boats were sunk by the Russian fire. The next morning the Japanese had disappeared. The Russians sustained no damage.

Admiral Skrydloff also reports that Russian torpedo boats have again visited Gen-San, have burned a tug and a schooner, and have destroyed numerous other boats. Japanese troops fired at the torpedo boats, which replied. The Russians sustained no loss.

Admiral Skrydloff confirms the report of the capture of a large British steamer, (the Cheltenham,) which, the Admiral says, was loaded with sleepers and timber for the Fu-San—Söul Railroad.

CRUISER TRANSPORT HOSPITAL

Big Steamer Orel Sails from Odessa on Mysterious Voyage.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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ODESSA, July 7.—The Volunteer Fleet cruiser-transport Orel, one of the six largest vessels flying the Russian flag, sailed from here this afternoon.

She is fitted out as a Red Cross floating hospital, and it is officially announced that her cargo includes a considerable quantity of flour, barley, semolina, tobacco, wine, and other foodstuffs and drinks.

It is thought that her hold may contain something of greater military and naval value than semolina.

RUSSIA HAS THE PROTECTOR.

Two Other American Submarines Are Also at Kronstadt.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, July 7.—The Times's Paris correspondent telegraphs from St. Petersburg that, having been authorized to visit the military port of Kronstadt, he was able to assure himself of the presence there on board a Norwegian vessel of the submarine named the Protector.

The correspondent adds that there are also at Kronstadt two other American submarines purchased by Russia before the war began.

WARSHIPS LEAVE WEI-HAI-WEI.

British Squadron Sails Unexpectedly—Destination Unknown.

WEI-HAI-WEI, July 7.—The British China squadron, including four battleships and four cruisers, left here unexpectedly to-day.

The destination of the squadron is unknown.

WOMAN SHOPLIFTER IN COURT.

"Jennie Maxwell" Released on Suspended Sentence.

Jennie Maxwell, the young woman who was arrested on June 23 charged with shoplifting in a Sixth Avenue department store, appeared in Special Sessions yesterday and explained that the reason she failed to appear last Tuesday when her name was called was that she had not been notified to be in court. At that time Justice Olmsted ordered her bail of $500, furnished by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, to be forfeited, and issued a warrant for her arrest.

During the proceeding in court yesterday the young woman wept continuously, and Justice Olmsted took pity on her and released her on suspended sentence. The court also ordered that the forfeited bail be returned to Gen. Sickles. The young woman admitted when she was arrested that Jennie Maxwell was a fictitious name that she had taken to protect her family. She is said to be connected with a prominent family of Syracuse.

Workman Killed in Subway.

Carmino Batsula's head came in contact with the channel rail in the subway at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue yesterday, and 2,200 volts of electricity passed through his body, killing him instantly. He was a bricklayer's helper. His fellow-workmen notified Policeman Mangan of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, and an ambulance was summoned from the J. Hood Wright Hospital. The body was removed to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

Young Girl's Abductor Caught.

PORT HENRY, N. Y., July 7.—Byron Woods and Minnie Beers, the fourteen-year-old girl whom he abducted on July 4 at a Sherman Lake picnic, were captured by Orrin Winter late last night. Woods escaped from a posse of twenty-five men who were on his trail for two days. The girl was weak from exhaustion, but will recover.

Sunday Trips Up the Hudson.

The Sunday trips up the Hudson by the Long Island Sound steamer, City of Lowell, which were inaugurated several seasons ago, will be resumed next Sunday, when the boat will leave Pier 40, North River, at 10 A. M., touching West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and returning in the evening.

RUSSIAN POLAND ON VERGE OF REVOLUTION

Governor Asks Czar's Authority to Proclaim State of Siege.

ONLY WAY TO PREVENT REVOLT

Authorities Have Long Been Fearful of an Outbreak—Polish Troops Insubordinate.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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VIENNA, July 7.—It is reported privately from Warsaw that the Governor of the city has applied to the Czar for authorization to proclaim a state of siege throughout Russian Poland.

The Governor intimated that only by this means could a revolutionary outbreak be prevented.

That there was considerable foundation for the reports of threatening conditions in Poland, which began to appear soon after the war broke out, was indicated in a dispatch of June 6, which stated that the Russian authorities, instead of sending the recruits to the seat of war, were sending reserves there and keeping a great number of the fresh levies in Europe.

The reason for this step was stated to be apprehension of internal trouble.

Many reports have been printed of insubordination among Russia's Polish troops.

On June 29 about 1,000 Socialists marched in procession through the streets of Warsaw carrying red flags with the inscription "War Against the War!" on one side and "Down with Czarism!" on the other.

The policemen and door porters not only made no attempt to stop the procession, but they moved out of its way. Some even took off their caps. On former occasions they were very active in preventing such demonstrations.

Poland is said to have suffered more in industrial depression as a result of the war than any other part of the Czar's dominions.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN WAR LOAN.

It Is Said M. Witte Will Soon Go to Berlin to Negotiate It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 7.—It is reported that M. Witte, the Russian ex-Minister of Finance, will soon arrive here.

Russia has expressed her willingness to grant Germany's demands in regard to a new commercial treaty. In return, it is said, M. Witte will be enabled to negotiate a new Russian loan with Berlin financiers.

JAPANESE GUNBOAT SUNK.

The Kaimon, an Old Wooden Vessel, Strikes a Mine Off Talien-Wan.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Japanese Legation has received the following telegram from Tokio, dated to-day:

"Admiral Togo reports that on July 5 our gunboat Kaimon, while on a special mission in the waters outside of Talien-Wan, in a dense fog, struck a Russian mine and sank.

"Three officers, including Commander Takahashi, and nineteen petty officers and men are missing. The rest were saved."

The Kaimon was of 1,360 tons displacement and had 1,125 indicated horse power, giving her a speed of about 12 knots. She was built in Japan over twenty years ago; was constructed of wood, and carried one 6.4-inch gun, six 4.7-inch guns, and six smaller guns.

The coal capacity of the Kaimon was 180 tons, and she had a complement of about 230 men. She was 211 feet long, had 32 feet beam, and drew 16 feet 5 inches of water.

CHOLERA IN MANCHURIA.

Appears at An-Tung—Great Danger to Both Belligerent Armies.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A cable report from Minister Allen, at Söul, points to the exitsence of a great danger to both belligerent armies in Manchuria.

Mr. Allen says he has learned from a missionary surgeon that cholera has crossed into Manchuria and appeared at An-Tung.

LIAO-YANG, July 7.—Special sanitary measures are enforced with rigor in all the Russian camps, and an abundant supply of boiled drinking water is furnished to the soldiers.

Up to the present time the health of the Russian troops has been good.

HAVANA HARBOR STRIKE.

Dock Laborers Quit Work and a Complete Tie-Up Results.

HAVANA, July 7.—A strike of the Havana Harbor workers was inaugurated to-day. The tie-up is complete.

BANK PRESIDENT ACQUITTED.

Jury Decides That G. F. Kroehl of Asbury Park Did Not Make False Entries.

TRENTON, July 7.—George F. Kroehl, President of the defunct First National Bank of Asbury Park, was acquitted to-day before Judge Lanning in the United States District Court, the charge being that he had made false entries in the books of the institution.

The jury was excluded while counsel argued on the admission of the testimony of John E. Davis, assistant Cashier of the bank, regarding an entry of Jan. 23, 1902. It had been testified that Albert C. Twining told Cashier Scott to credit bills receivable with $1,700, renewal of Davis's note, and to charge Davis with $750 and profit and loss of $950. Counsel contended that if the transaction was a bona fide one it was not a false entry.

There is one other indictment against Kroehl for conspiracy with Twining and other officers of the bank. This is yet to be tried.

$50,000 Fire at Jamestown.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 7.—At 6 o'clock this evening fire was discovered in J. K. Miller's hardware store at the Chautauqua Assembly grounds. It quickly spread to other buildings. Two public buildings, the Temple, used as a museum, and Kellogg Hall, an art studio, were burned. The total loss is estimated at $50,000.

WOMAN TRIES TO END LIFE.

Mrs. Hand Drinks Acid, and Is Locked in a Cell.

Mrs. Pauline Hand, who lives with her three-year-old daughter, Helen, and her husband, Herman, at 212 West End Avenue, tried to end her life last night by drinking carbolic acid in the parlor of her apartment. She was revived at Roosevelt Hospital, and then locked in a cell in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

Mr. Hand says his wife has been despondent over the death of a woman cousin.



"KING CALF"
RUSSET OXFORDS

The costliest hide, prepared under the most exacting tanning process in the world, is found right in Regal Russet Oxfords. That's Russet "King Calfskin."

Only about eight skins in every hundred are good enough for this leather. And even then there isn't a tannery outside *our own* that can be trusted to tan them *just right.*

Our unintentional "corner" on the Russet leather market brought about all the best skins into the Regal factory. They have gone through our unequalled tannery-to-consumer process, and are now in the 77 Regal stores—the handsomest and only complete line of stylish Russet Oxfords in the country.

Russet "King Calf" has the glove-like pliancy and smoothness, the fine grain, the soft shades, so carefully sought by fastidious dressers. Its superior finish takes a polish quickly, and the color and lustre last.

Notwithstanding its pliable qualities, "King Calfskin" wears like rawhide, and keeps its shape and finish as long as the leather lasts.

Russet "King Calfskin" is tanned expressly for Regals. It can't be found in any other shoe. One of the features that make Regals a six-dollar shoe—but at the wholesale price, $3.50.

15 styles of Russet Oxfords; 50 styles in other leathers.

Also Complete Line of Oxfords in Russet and Other Leathers.

REGAL

THE SHOE THAT PROVES

77 REGAL STORES—26 OF THEM IN GREATER NEW YORK.

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
48 Cortlandt St.
102 Nassau St., cor. Ann.
805 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
785 " cor. 10th St.
*1211 " bet. 29th & 30th Sts.
*1341 " opp. Herald Bldg.
*507 8th Av., bet. 35th & 36th Sts.
*2280 3d Av., S. W. cor. 124th St.
838 6th Av., S. E. cor. 21st St.
*166 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Av.
167 Broadway, between Cortlandt and Liberty Sts.

BROOKLYN.
*357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
*111 Broadway, near Bedford Av.
*1003 " bet. Ditmars St. and Willoughby Av.
*466 Fifth Av., between 10th and 11th Sts.

NEWARK, N. J.
841 Broad St., opp Central R. R. of N. J.

JERSEY CITY.
*86 Newark Av.

WOMEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
785 Broadway, cor. 10th St.
*1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Bldg.
338 6th Av., S. E. cor. 21st St.
*166 W. 125th St., corner 7th Av.
102 Nassau St., cor. Ann.
*2280 3d Av., S. W. cor. 124th St.
805 Broadway, cor. Duane St.

BROOKLYN—*1003 Broadway, near Willoughby Av.; *466 5th Av., bet. 10th and 11th Sts.

*STORES MARKED WITH A STAR ARE OPEN EVENINGS.

INQUIRY AS TO TIBET WELCOME.

Britain Glad of American Action—No Enthusiasm for Campaign.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The discreet inquiries of the State Department into the object of the British Tibetan expedition, as related in yesterday's cablegram from London, appear to have developed a rather curious fact, namely, that the British Home Government was lukewarm, if not absolutely indifferent, in the matter of sending the expedition.

Indeed, it is said here, the expedition was allowed to go forward only to save the pride of Viceroy Curzon. The latter fancied that he had not been treated with proper consideration by the Tibetans, and, failing to secure what he deemed due official recognition of the representatives of the Indian Government sent by him into Tibet, he appealed to the Home Government for an armed escort to secure proper treatment for his envoys, and the home Government reluctantly assented.

It is said here that the British Government has already indicated its willingness to withdraw this expedition as soon as it can obtain from the Tibetans promises to yield the points which were at issue between India and Tibet before the expedition crossed the border of the latter country. These are pledges of freedom of trade between the two countries and official recognition of the right of the British Government's representative to exercise his functions in Tibet.

The British are willing to retire on this basis, the more readily as they are now satisfied, from their own experience, that there is no danger to be apprehended of Russian encroachments on India by way of Tibet, in view of the tremendous geographical obstacles.

It is stated that the British Government has received the American overtures on this subject in the best of temper; indeed, they were rather welcome as tending to emphasize the determination of the American Government to do everything possible to protect the integrity of China, an object quite as dear to the British as to the Americans.

NO BRITISH IMMIGRATION ACT.

Government Abandons Attempt to Pass Bill During Present Session.

LONDON, July 7.—The Alien Immigration bill has been definitely abandoned for the present session of Parliament.

The opposition to the measure has been so persistent in the committee stage that the Government to-day decided that it was impossible to pass the bill within the remaining few weeks of the session.

The opposition to the Alien Immigration bill centred in the allegation that it was aimed against the poorer classes of Jews. The Government denied this, but the measure caused agitation throughout the country, and some of the Unionists in the House of Commons either opposed it or supported it in a lukewarm manner.

The bill was a result of the report of the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration, issued last August. The commission, after an exhaustive inquiry, found that the wholesale immigration of foreign paupers, especially into the East End of London, was producing harmful results.

The bill was introduced March 29 and passed its second reading on April 25.

TO RESENTENCE POLICY KING.

Adams's Counsel Obtained Writ of Habeas Corpus for His Client.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 7.—Justice Keogh granted a writ of habeas corpus today for "Al" Adams, who was sentenced to State Prison on an indeterminate sentence for violating the policy law, and ordered that the prisoner be taken before a Justice of the Supreme Court to be resentenced, according to law. Adams was remanded by the court to the custody of the Sheriff of New York County, and will be brought to New York and confined in the Tombs, pending sentence. According to the law, when an indeterminate sentence is imposed the time of its expiration, allowing for the reduction allowed in case of good behavior on the part of the prisoner, must fall within the months included by April and October. Adams was sentenced a year ago last April to a term not less than one year or more than one year and nine months. He was not released under the minimum sentence, so that his release on the maximum sentence would fall next January. Abram S. Rose, counsel for Adams, argued before Justice Keogh that the policy man had been illegally sentenced, and obtained a writ of habeas corpus.

Acting Warden Hanley of the Tombs Prison was notified yesterday that Adams would be brought there that he might be resentenced, according to Justice Keogh's order. Assistant District Attorney Robert S. Johnston, who is in charge of the Appeals Bureau of the District Attorney's office, said yesterday that he thought Adams would probably be brought here in three or four days. He stated that Adams might be taken before Justice Scott of the Supreme Court, who sentenced Adams on the first occasion. The Criminal Bench of the Supreme Court has adjourned for the term, and will not reopen until next Fall, but Mr. Johnston expressed the opinion that the case would probably come up within a few days in one of the Special Terms of the Supreme Court.

WOMAN PHYSICIAN A SUICIDE.

Dr. Fiedelman Was Despondent Because She Had No Patients.

Dr. Julia Fiedelman, thirty-five years old, living in an apartment at 26 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, committed suicide early yesterday morning by inhaling illuminating gas. Despondency at the failure to secure patients is supposed to have been the cause.

Dr. Fiedelman obtained her medical degree in Germany and came to this country, where she successfully passed the medical examinations. It had been her custom to take her breakfast across the hall from her apartment with Mrs. Annette Roberts. When she did not appear yesterday morning Mrs. Roberts investigated and smelled gas. She notified Patrolman Detour, who broke open the door and found Dr. Fiedelman dead.

For a year, Mrs. Roberts said, she had seen no patients come to the house. Dr. Feidelman, she said, had a class at the German Dispensary at 328 West Forty-second Street. A sister of the dead woman, Mrs. Mary Freitsitrl of 336 Fifth Street called within a short time, having been notified of the suicide. She also gave as the reason for suicide despondency on account of failure to secure patients.

ATTACK OLD COUPLE IN BED.

Two Italians Slash Mountaineers in Their Lonely Home—Police Search.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McGuirk, an aged couple residing alone in their isolated home in the mountains about seven miles from here, were brutally assaulted by two Italians last night. They had just gone to bed when the two men entered the house, masked.

Their attempts to light a lamp aroused Mrs. McGuirk, who was thrown into a chair, cut about the head and neck with a stiletto, choked, and her head covered with a piece of carpet to stifle her cries. The robbers then attacked Mr. McGuirk, who was sleeping. The Italians secured $17 in money and a silver watch.

Their broken English in demanding money and in their threats to kill revealed their nationality. Suspicion rests on two Italian hackmen of the Ontario and Western Railroad, who suddenly disappeared Saturday. They had often purchased eggs and produce from the McGuirks. The police are looking for them.

AFTER THE N. Y., N. H. & H.

Physician Wants Officials Arrested for Violations of Laws.

Application was made before Magistrate Baker in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning for warrants for the arrest of the officials of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad on charges of violation of the law in burning soft coal; not carrying a sufficient complement of men for train crews, and burning oil in baggage cars in place of gas, as the law provides. The application for the warrants was made by Dr. William S. Gilroy, a dentist, who has an office at 158 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and a residence in Mount Vernon, N. Y. To the Magistrate, Dr. Gilroy said that he had to take a train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad each day to get to his office in this city.

Magistrate Baker said that he would rather have Dr. Gilroy take the matter before the District Attorney. Dr. Gilroy said he had taken the matter to the District Attorney, and had been referred to the Police Commissioner, who sent him to Police Capt. Herlihy, who is in command of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

"You go to the District Attorney again," said the Magistrate, "and tell him that I said you were to call there. My opinion is that he ought to give the matter his attention."

To Use Trolley Cars for Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 7.—Several trolley cars have been engaged for the funeral of Carl Fesche, a former resident of this city, who died at 853 East Jersey Street, Elizabeth, last night. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, and the remains will be interred in this city. Fesche was a widower, forty-five years old, a prominent German, and a member of several organizations. The casket containing the body will be placed on a special trolley in front of the deceased's home, and there will be other cars for the mourners. A band will occupy one of the cars and musical selections will be rendered along the route.

ON ROOSEVELT RESTS CHOICE FOR GOVERNOR

Platt and Odell Narrowly Miss an Open Rupture.

SENATOR HAD TO CONFER

For a Time Ignores State Executive Despite Advance Notice of His Visit to Manhattan Beach.

President Roosevelt will name the candidate for the Governorship in this State. That much was admitted last night at the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach both by Senator Platt and Gov. Odell. There are plenty of indications that the choice of the President will be ex-Gov. Black, in spite of the Senator's announced preference for Timothy L. Woodruff and the Governor's for Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo. Gov. Odell will go to Oyster Bay to-day to find out the President's decision.

The Governor will return to Manhattan Beach to-night. He said positively last night that he would not spend the night at Sagamore Hill, and he added that as soon as he had had a talk with the President he would have something to say. Senator Platt said that he would have a statement to make as soon as he had had another talk with the Governor to-night.

There were plenty of indications at the Oriental last night that the relations between the Governor and the senior Senator are strained to the breaking point. Gov. Odell telephoned from the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday that he would be at the Oriental in the evening, and that he would dine and spend the night there. He intimated that he would dine with Senator Platt, and said plainly that his visit to Manhattan Beach would be for the purpose of having a conference with the Senator. He had said the same thing the night before at the Republican Club.

The Governor left the Fifth Avenue Hotel shortly after 6 o'clock and went by way of the Long Island Railroad to the Beach. Ten minutes before he arrived there Senator Platt and his stepdaughter, Miss Graham, walked into the Oriental's dining room and took seats at one of the tables facing the ocean side of the hotel.

When the Governor arrived he asked for the Senator and seemed astonished when he was told that he had gone to dinner. He went at once to his room, and in a very short time changed his gray traveling suit for evening dress. When he reappeared in the corridor of the hotel he met Arthur L. Merriam, ex-President of the Republican Club. They shook hands and both walked into the dining room.

The Governor selected a table within twenty feet of where the Senator sat with Miss Graham. Each was in plain view of the other, and Senator Platt must have seen the entrance of the Governor. Notwithstanding this, there was no look of recognition from the Senator, and both men sat through their entire meal without any hint on the part of either that the other was so near. This was particularly marked in the case of the Senator, who never raised his eyes from his plate, while the Governor frequently glanced in the Senator's direction.

STILL IGNORED ODELL.

Senator Platt, when he had finished, walked through the dining room where the Governor sat, giving no indication that he knew the executive of the State was there. He then took a seat in the corridor and joined in conversation with several persons who took seats near him.

Half an hour later Gov. Odell entered the corridor from the dining room. He shook hands with several persons standing at the desk, and then turned and faced the Senator where he sat in the corner of the corridor. There was an awkward pause. Finally Senator Platt arose, walked slowly over to where the Governor stood, and watched him shaking hands with several other persons.

There was no greeting between the men, no handshake, no salutation. Senator Platt walked out to the piazza and sat down, and after lighting a cigar the Governor joined him there. The men sat some distance apart, but no one was near them. A group of reporters took seats at the end of the piazza, some distance away.

The conversation between the Governor and the Senator had lasted about twenty minutes when suddenly Senator Platt jumped to his feet. The Governor seemingly expostulated with him, but the Senator walked a few steps toward where the reporters were and then waved his hand for them to come to him. The Senator was plainly angry, and his frame shook as those he had summoned approached close to where he was. It took some time to cover the distance, however, and all the time the Governor was talking to the Senator.

As the reporters neared him Senator Platt seemed to have reconsidered his first intention. He looked at the men he had called for a few minutes, while the Governor stood to one side, as if waiting for an announcement. Finally the Senator said, slowly:

"I don't think I will say anything to-night. The Governor is going to call on the President to-morrow, and will return here in the evening. I will have a talk with him after that, and then I will have something to say."

"I haven't finished my talk with him yet," said the Governor, indicating the Senator. "As soon as we have finished I will talk with you."

Senator Platt then took the seat he had just vacated, the Governor sat beside him, and the conference went on. Half an hour later the Governor said:

"I have talked with Senator Platt on a variety of matters. I know what you are after, but I can't talk on that subject as yet. I will see the President to-morrow, and after that there may be something to make public."

As the Governor made this announcement, Senator Platt turned on his heel and without another word went up to his room. Gov. Odell took a car and went over to the Manhattan Beach Hotel.

Among those who called at the Oriental to see the Governor was Col. Gruber, Gov. Black's law partner. Col. Gruber refused to make any statement other than that he was there by arrangement with the Governor and expected to have a talk with him. He said the subjects to be discussed would depend upon circumstances.

In spite of Senator Platt's positive announcement on Sunday last that Elihu Root was out of the race for Governor; that he would not take the nomination under any circumstances, it was learned last night that Mr. Root is in a receptive mood in spite of his reported declarations.

It is considered significant that President Roosevelt lately summoned to Sagamore Hill Louis F. Payn and told the ex-Commissioner of Insurance that "a big, broad, able man" would be the nominee of the Republican Party for Governor. There is no one closer to Black than Payn, and after the talk between the President and Payn the latter said that Black just filled the bill that the Governor demanded.

Senator Platt has not only declared himself for Woodruff, but the enmity between him and Black is well known. It was stated on the highest authority that Odell would meet the President's wishes in the matter of the Governorship without demur, no matter what his individual choice might be, as should there be any slip-up in the election or the carrying of New York State, the Governor did not desire that any onus should rest on him. The relations existing between ex-Gov. Black and the President can be judged from the fact that Mr. Black was selected by the President to place him in nomination before the recent Chicago convention.

In the course of the day several prominent politicians called on the Governor in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee, opened personal headquarters yesterday next door to the rooms now occupied by the State Committee.

Among the callers on the Governor were Jacob Brenner and other Brooklyn men allied with Mr. Woodruff, and it is known that they gave the Governor some strong talk in Woodruff's favor. William C. Warren of Buffalo, who is Erastus C. Knight's supporter, had another long talk with the Governor yesterday.

TO PICK NOMINEE TO-DAY.

President Will See Odell at Oyster Bay Regarding Governorship.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 7.—Gov. Odell is to arrive to-morrow for a political conference with President Roosevelt, particularly in regard to the Governorship. The effort on behalf of the friends of Senator Depew to have ex-Gov. Black chosen as the candidate, the aspirations of ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and the question of Elihu Root's candidacy, together with the hopes of various dark horses, will be carefully gone over.

The result of the conference between the President and the Governor will practically decide who shall be the Republican nominee in the Empire State. William Barnes, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, will accompany Gov. Odell and take part in the conference. The two will be met at the station by the President's carriage and taken in it to Sagamore Hill, where they will have luncheon with Mr. Roosevelt and his family.

At the meeting of St. Hilda's Guild of Christ Church this afternoon, Mrs. Roosevelt sewed for a couple of hours with the other members of the guild. Their work is on children's clothing, which is distributed among the poor of Oyster Bay and its vicinity.

MONUMENT TO MAJOR L'ENFANT

Senator Hoar Urges Plan for Memorial to Washington's Designer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The movement to erect a monument to the honor of Major L'Enfant, who planned and laid out the City of Washington, culminated in an amendment last Winter to the District Appropriation bill providing for a memorial and the removal of his remains from Trigg's Farm, a few miles to the north-east of Washington, to a suitable resting place in the city.

Senator Hoar, who proposed the memorial, has written the District Commissioners giving his suggestions as to what plan should be adopted.

"My idea," says the Senator, "is that a simple, thick gravestone of slate, arched at the top, with a brief inscription, is all that would be necessary and would be highly appropriate. There is a quarry in Maine where a very beautiful dark-colored slate is found, which is said to be quite enduring. When slate does not chip or split it is, I suppose, the most permanent material that we have for such purposes. "Quarries differ very much in that respect. The old Puritan stones, many of them came from England. Some of those in the Concord burial ground, and in the burial ground at Ipswich, and some near Boston, are as good as new to-day."

RAILWAY IN CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Dirt Trains to be Run Through Park Where Wagons Are Prohibited.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—In a few days the novel sight of a steam locomotive drawing a train of loaded cars through the Capitol grounds will be a common thing.

The contractors for the new office building for the House of Representatives, to get rid of the large amount of earth in excavating, have secured permission to haul it away in flat cars. The quickest way to accomplished this is to lay a railroad through the sacred precincts of the Capitol Park.

For many years no grocers' wagons or heavy wagons of any sort have been allowed to drive through the grounds, and the idea of allowing a railroad to go through is a shock to the local inhabitants. The tracks for the railroad will be laid on top of the asphalt pavement covering the court, and it is not believed that the weight of the trains to be run over the line will damage the pavement to any great extent. The railroad will be running for three months.

GIRL KNOCKS OUT STRIKER.

Seven Garment Workers Fined for Fighting—First Benefits Paid.

Violence has begun in the strike of the garment workers, Magistrate Pool, in the Yorkville Court yesterday, having fined seven strikers varying amounts for fighting in one of the shops of Ivan Frank & Co. According to the story told in court the first mob to storm the place in order to drive out the employes retreated for reinforcements after an athletic girl knocked down the leader with a blow on the mouth. The police made the arrests when the strikers returned for a second attempt.

Strike benefits to the amount of $25,000 were paid out yesterday, being the first installment. This is said to have been the largest sum ever paid out in one day in this city for this purpose. Clothing cutters received $7 each at 41 University Place, 1,100 out of 1,300 accepting the money. Those who were not on hand will be paid to-day. The tailors were paid at different halls on the east side, the married men at the rate of $6 a week and the unmarried at $5. Some of both classes of workers refused to take the money, saying their own resources were sufficient for the present. Non-union men will be paid first as an additional inducement to stay out with the strikers.

SANTOS-DUMONT SAILS.

Takes Airship Balloon Away to Have It Repaired.

M. Santos-Dumont sailed from this port yesterday with the balloon of his airship which was cut at St. Louis. He said that he would have the damaged bag repaired as soon as possible so that he might be beck at St. Louis in time for the contest, which is to be held in October.

When he was asked about the charge that he had damaged his own bag, M. Santos-Dumont became indignant, and said: "The charge is outrageous. Any one can see that I would not have gone to the expense and trouble of bringing my airship over here only to have it destroyed. It will take me until September to have the balloon repaired. I believe that some vandal was the one who did the damage, and though it occurred on the exposition grounds, I have nothing to say against the managers.

"The damage to the bag can be best understood when I say that there are 2,000 small pieces of silk in it, of which about 150 have been cut. New pieces will have to be specially prepared, sewed, and varnished, and then the bag will have to be tested."

Another who sailed on La Lorraine was Prof. F. Pozzi, a member of the Academy of Medicine of Paris. He made an address before the American Surgical Association at St. Louis, and also delivered an address at Montreal.

GIRL BATHER DROWNED.

May Carney of New York Loses Life in Lake Oscawana.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 7.—May Carney, sixteen years old, residing at 766 Columbus Avenue, New York, was drowned yesterday afternoon in Lake Oscawana, a resort nine miles from Peekskill. Her companion, Grace Whidden, was rescued with difficulty.

The girls were employed for the Summer as waitresses at Lee's boarding house. Neither could swim, and both were unfamiliar with the lake. They went to a secluded spot for a plunge, and soon were beyond their depth. Their cries brought help. When May Carney was brought to land she was beyond aid. Her companion was revived after much hard work.

BIG STORES ON GUARD FOR BETTING EMPLOYES

Will Not Tolerate Race Players, Say Managers.

CLOSE SUPERVISION KEPT

Situation Different in Financial District, Where Handbook Men Do a Big Business.

The department stores and large business establishments of New York have taken steps to protect themselves against the poolroom evil. There is hardly a company which has not either issued orders positively forbidding any employe to make a bet on a horse race or caused it to be understood that dalliance with the race horse game was equivalent to a demand for resignation. The action has been the result as much of caution as necessity. There are few concerns which have suffered to any extent by the activity of the poolrooms and handbooks for the excellent reason that they have forestalled the possibility of invasion.

"It is well understood," said Manager Wright of Saks & Co. yesterday afternoon, "that we will not tolerate gambling on the part of our employes. So far as I know we have no employes who are accustomed to betting, and I think that if there were any who were addicted to the habit that we would soon find it out. We have never taken formal action, inasmuch as the occasion has never arisen."

Manager Hogan of the Adams Dry Goods Company said that any employe caught playing the races would be dismissed. He did not believe that the game had obtained any foothold in the establishment. The moment a handbook man entered the establishment and attempted to solicit bets he would be discovered and warned to stay away.

The management of Macy & Co. has taken a similar stand. Several years ago handbook makers did visit the store, and succeeded in getting a play for a day or so, but they were soon discovered. "We have not suffered any since," said the general manager, yesterday, "and I do not think that we will. The treatment the gamblers got was of a character to induce them to give the establishment a wide berth."

Employes of the John Wanamaker store are well aware that if they frequent race tracks or visit poolrooms they are jeopardizing their positions. The same condition of affairs prevails at Rothenberg & Co., the Siegel-Cooper Company, the Simpson Crawford Company, and, in fact, all the well-known establishments in the retail section.

The system of supervision employed in the large retail establishments renders it easy to ward off the gambling evil. It is essential, in the operation of their business, that the closest watch be kept on every department and every clerk. The same vigilance which sees to it that patrons receive consideration and courtesy is sufficient to detect the slightest infraction of discipline in other ways as well.

"I do not believe that a solicitor could put his foot in the store without my knowing it," said the Superintendent of one of the largest retail concerns in New York yesterday. "This morning a man with a subscription list came in. I was in my office, but I think that I knew he was in the store before he had fairly explained the purpose of his coming. We have not been hurt by the prevalence of gambling, and we do not propose to be."

In the financial section of New York the situation is different. Every office building offers a fruitful field for the handbook man, and the field is not neglected. Within the past week orders have been promulgated by the superintendents of a number of office buildings to keep a close watch for bet collectors, and to throw them out without ceremony whenever they are spotted. Despite the utmost vigilance which can be brought to bear, however, bets are taken every day in the great majority of the office buildings. The men who take the bets are seemingly engaged in legitimate pursuits. They sedulously avoid anything which might lead their calling to be suspected, and are chary about confiding their occupation to strangers.

The absence of Police Commissioner McAdoo, who is at present in St. Louis, seems to have emboldened the gambling interests to no small extent. Yesterday poolrooms were running almost as openly as they were before the series of raids made under his instructions. It is the general impression among the sporting fraternity that when the Commissioner returns there will be something doing, and accordingly they are making hay while the sun shines.

THE MONEY BURNERS.

Their Winnings Made Spectacular—Far Heavier Losses Unseen.

From The Troy Press.

Speaking of Sheepshead the following fine heading in THE NEW YORK TIMES attracted our attention: "Money to Burn—Why Do Honest Work for It When You Need Only Pick the Right Horse?" Probably countless thousands of fools of all grades—and because fools in this it does not necessarily follow that they are in every direction—have asked themselves this question, and acted upon its suggestion, invariably overrating their chances or ability to succeed where practically everybody fails. If the records of crime, insanity, and suicide could be revealed with absolute authenticity, and in such a manner as to show the real cause, direct or otherwise, what a ghastly business the effort to "pick winners" would be in the minds of readers. Annually, innumerable men—and, alas, not a few women—"go wrong" in trying to evade honest work by winning money at the race tracks. Gambling has a frightful fascination for fools, and nowhere is it more subtle and alluring than at the races.

THE TIMES'S heading quoted is exceeding felicitous, as any one with a philosophical turn of mind who has ever frequented the bookmakers' stalls may readily imagine. In a superficial view the bookmakers really seem to have "money to burn"—they are fairy godmothers freely distributing the bounties of Dame Fortune to a gaping and grasping multitude. At the close of nearly every race long lines of bettors are seen proudly marching up to the various bookmaking stands, receiving rolls of bills handed out hastily, and these are carelessly stuffed into their pockets as they walk away. This is repeated over and over, and over again. Inexperienced bystanders who are not unusually hard-headed become infatuated with the desire to join the unposing lines of money getters. To the unpracticed eye about everybody is winning—and why should a spectator let scruples stand between him and the golden chance to scoop in a share of the "dust"?

In truth, the spectacle is one great illusion, cleverly designed to fool the credulous. The public, which seems to be enriching itself at a rapid rate, is in reality being fleeced unmercifully.

German Mission Church Sold.

The Board of Trustees of the German Evangelical Mission Church, in Hopkins Street, near Sumner Avenue, Williamsburg, has sold to the Brooklyn Roumanian American Congregation for $30,000 its church edifice. The neighborhood during the last three years has undergone a big change, nearly all the German population having moved away, while Jews and Italians replaced them. The church was organized forty years ago.

To Aid Roman Catholic Orphans.

The managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn have started a movement to wipe out a mortgage of $185,000 which is on the property of the asylum. It is planned to have the pastors of the eighty-nine parishes in Brooklyn co-operate in raising the fund, which, it is expected, will be completed by Aug. 1.

"Lest You Forget"

WE are headquarters for all kinds of Hot Weather apparel; Serge and Homespun Suits, single or double breasted, $12 to $25. New ones free if they fade.

Silk, Seersucker, Alpaca and Linen Office and House Coats, $1.00 to $5.00.

Flannel and Homespun Outing Trousers @ $3.50.

Bathing Suits for Men, Women and Children, 50c. to $10.00.

Bathing Caps, Belts and Shoes.

A. RAYMOND & CO.

Nassau, cor. Fulton St. Est. 1857.

AGAINST CLEVELAND'S FRIEND.

Mr. Gorin Asked to Resign from East Orange Republican Club.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, July 7.—Jerome P. Gorin, a wholesale drug dealer in New York, and one of the most highly respected men in the Oranges, is to be invited to resign from the Republican Club of East Orange because, it is alleged, he believes Grover Cleveland ought to be President. Such sentiments openly expressed by a simple member of the club would be enough to cause a stir, but coming as they do from a member of the Board of Governors, of the House Committee, and several other committees, they filled the enthusiastic Republicans who compose the club with horror.

It all seems to have been precipitated by a letter published in a New York newspaper a week or two ago favoring the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. This communication was signed "J. P. G., East Orange, N. J." The members of the club got together and deduced. Many of them had heard, it was said, that Mr. Gorin had a pretty high opinion of Mr. Cleveland. Then they looked at the initials at the end of the letter. Clearly the evidence was against Mr. Gorin.

Last night a meeting of the Board of Directors was held. Mr. Gorin wasn't there. The plain members waited outside to see what was going to drop. Just what took place in the committee room has not been given out, but after the session had been on for some time one of the Directors called the Steward into the room and then closed the door again. The Steward soon came out, and then he took down the framed lists of the various committees on which Mr. Gorin served and proceeded to take out the glass fronts. Then he took little slips of white paper and a paste pot, and while the other members looked on, righteous indignation writ upon their faces, he proceeded to paste these little white strips of paper over Mr. Gorin's name.

By the time this sad rite had been performed, the Board of Governors had wound up its meeting and soon the announcement was made that Mr. Gorin had been dropped from the committees and that a politely worded epistle was to be sent to him in which the hint would be conveyed that the club would consider it a very graceful thing if Mr. Gorin would resign. Mr. Gorin was not expelled from the club. Personally he is highly esteemed by the members, and to expel him it would be necessary to bring definite charges.

Mr. Gorin said last night that he was not prepared to make a statement at the time, and he rather considered the matter a small affair. He was asked if he had ever written letters to newspapers or made speeches in which he eulogized Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. Gorin, with a laugh, replied that he never made a speech in his life. To the question as to whether he had espoused the cause of Mr. Cleveland, he replied:

"Well, he's a good man, but he won't be nominated."

MADE NO SHOES FOR REBS.

Irish Soldier from Massachusetts Refused, Though Prisoner of War.

A white-haired, elderly man stood in Doric Hall at the State House the other day intently gazing at the battle flags of the Massachusetts regiments that fought to preserve the Union from 1861 to 1865. He lingered long and seemed to be greatly interested in the torn and tattered standards. A visitor noticed the man, and, stepping up to him, said:

"You appear to be interested in those flags?"

"I think I have a right to be, Sir," replied the old gentleman. "That flag," said he, pointing to the shot-riddled colors of the Nineteenth Regiment, "was captured from me in front of Petersburg by the rebels, June 22, 1864. Thirty years afterward, by an act of Congress, it was returned to the State, and I had the honor of delivering it to the Governor of the Commonwealth."

"That's remarkable," said the visitor, and the two fell to talking about the stirring days of the war, and the different engagements that the old Nineteenth Regiment participated in. The color bearer was Sergt. Michael Scannell of Lynn, who, although seventy-eight years old, is hale and hearty, and is known by every Grand Army man in Essex County. Little by little Scannell was induced to tell the story of the capture of the colors at Petersburg.

"We were brigaded with the Forty-second New York and the Fifteenth Massachusetts," said Sergt. Scannell, "and we were ordered to advance. There was evidently some mistake, as when we moved out it left a gap that Gen. Mahone was quick to see and take advantage of. Without any idea of the perilous position we occupied we moved forward in the best of spirits.

"Quicker than it takes to say 'Jack Robinson,' the rebs swooped down upon us, and we were powerless to resist capture. It was all up with us, and there was nothing to do but surrender. A rebel officer rode up to me and, with a long oath, demanded the colors. 'Give me those colors, you Yankee blankety blankety blank,' said he, with his gun pointed at my head.

"I looked at him coolly and, straightening myself up, said: 'Sir, I have been in this country nearly twenty years, and you are the first man to call me a Yankee. Take the colors. You're welcome to them.'"

Scannell, with the rest of the regiment, was hustled off to Andersonville, and spent nearly twelve months in rebel prisons, suffering untold misery. One day while at Andersonville a rebel officer came through shouting the name of Sergt. Scannell. "That's me," replied Scannell. He was ordered to make shoes for the rebs, as he had been a shoemaker at Haverhill before the war.

"Never!" said Scannell; "never!"

The rebel officer argued with him and told him that he would get better food and treatment if he went into the shoe shop, and that he would have a chance to recover from the scurvy that had attacked him. But Scannell was firm. "Never!" was the reply. "Do you think that I am going to go back on the flag of my adopted country, and make shoes for rebs? Not while I have my senses about me."

Sergt. Scannell was one of a large number of Irishmen in the old Nineteenth Regiment.—Boston Globe.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

9:20 A. M.—157 Bowery; Antonio Serno; damage, $150.

9:30 A. M.—169 East One Hundred and Second Street; Charles Bennett; damage, $50.

1:25 P. M.—68 Montgomery Street; Bernard Kooschitsky; damage trifling.

2:50 P. M.—10 and 12 East Sixteenth Street; Cockroft estate; damage, $800.

3:20 P. M.—59 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

3:45 P. M.—114 West Forty-seventh Street; May Perry; damage $500.

4:15 P. M.—103 Seventh Avenue; Eddis Carlucci; damage trifling.

We Never Advertise Unless We Have Extraordinary Values to Offer.

To-day & Saturday Only

Sale of Men's Business Suits at 50%, 40% and 30% Reduction.

Three hundred and eighty-five Men's Business Suits, ranging in value $20, $18, $16, & $15—broken lots from our regular lines—will be offered for To-day and Saturday only at $10.



These Suits are the finest custom tailored Thibets, Serges, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Homespuns and Worsteds, single and double breasted styles of latest models. $10

Remember Our Big Sale of Outing Suits will end Saturday. Last chance to take advantage of these talk-of-the-town prices:

MEN'S OUTING SUITS— Made up of all-wool homespuns, tweeds, cassimeres, cheviots and flannels, neat stripes, checks and mixtures, light, medium and dark effects, belt strap, turn-up bottoms; value $10 and $10.50, $5.00

MEN'S OUTING SUITS— All the newest and wanted patterns are in this lot; all the fabrics sought after are here; striped flannels, nobby cassimeres, cheviots and popular homespuns; made to sell for $15 and $16.50; $7.50

MEN'S OUTING SUITS— Fine indigo blue serges, rough-finished cheviots, handsome homespuns and swell patterned cassimeres, some quarter silk lined; would reflect credit on high-class merchant tailors; values $20 and $18.50, $10

Store Open All Day Saturday.

Taylor Clothing Co.

BROADWAY COR. CHAMBERS ST.

Our Semi-Annual Remnant Sale.

You'll likely as not pick out a $40 or a $50 suit

There's just one price for any short length on the floor—$15 during our Semi-Annual Clearance Sale.

Open till 12 o'clock noon Saturday.

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th.

SCHOLES WON IN FINAL

Canadian Oarsman Captured Diamond Sculls at Henley.

NEW RECORD FOR THE RACE

Toronto Sculler Led All the Way—Winnipeg Four-Oared Crew Beaten for Stewards' Cup.

HENLEY, England, July 7.—L. F. Scholes of the Don Rowing Club of Toronto beat A. H. Cloutte of the London Rowing Club in the final heat for the Diamond Sculls.

Scholes's victory yesterday over Kelly, the amateur champion of the Thames and twice winner of the Diamond Sculls, made the capture of the diamond trophy by Scholes a practical certainty to-day.

The Canadian sculler, in the result, not only justified the predictions of his friends, but created a new time record—8:23—beating the record made by B. H. Howell of New York in 1898, by six seconds. The wind was up stream and the conditions were favorable for fast traveling. Under the prevailing conditions there was little advantage in the choice of stations. Scholes, who was on the Bucks side, got away first and led by half a length at a quarter of a mile from the start. The Canadian continued to travel so fast that he had two lengths the advantage at Fawley Court. Cloutte there put in a series of fine spurts, and once got within three-quarters of a length of his adversary, but Scholes again drew away and won by a length and a quarter amid great excitement.

In the final for the Stewards' Cup, Third Trinity, Cambridge, beat the Winnipeg crew. The winning crew had a rather easy victory, defeating the Canadians by a length and a half in excellent time, 7:30, equal to the Leanders' record of 1898. The Winnipegs steered badly in the early part of the race. At the quarter-mile point Third Trinity began to forge to the front. The Cambridge crew had half a length of lead at the half mile, and over a length at half the distance. Thence they had things their own way.

Scholes comes by his athletic prowess in no strange way. His father was a sculler, and years ago cut quite a figure in Canadian regattas. The elder Scholes was also an amateur boxer of no mean ability. Lou's brother John inherits this athletic strain to some extent, and four years ago he won the featherweight championship of England. Shortly after his successful English invasion the youngster returned to this country and won the featherweight championship of this country.

The Diamond Sculls winner by no means showed invincible form in his races here. Always regarded as a fast man, he has been beaten repeatedly, and was never able to win the singles championship of this country. In 1901 he won the intermediate singles championship and last year he won the senior singles race at the National Regatta. C. S. Titus, the American ex-champion, beat Scholes in one of the heats for the Diamond Sculls two years ago, though later he defeated Titus in a race here, and Titus, after that, reversed the order again.

Scholes is the second oarsman from this side of the Atlantic to win the Diamond Sculls. E. H. Ten Eyck took the great race in 1897, but next year his entry was refused by the Henley Stewards. Previous winners of the Diamond Sculls since 1890:

Year.	Winner.	M. S.
1890—	Guy Nickalls, Oxford	8:57½
1891—	V. Nickalls, Oxford	
1892—	J. K. Gomes, N. R. C., Am'dam	10:09½
1893—	Guy Nickalls, Oxford	9:12
1894—	Guy Nickalls, Oxford	9:32
1895—	R. Guinness, Leander R. C	9:11
1896—	R. Guinness, Leander R. C	9:36
1897—	E. H. Ten Eyck, Washusett B. C	8:35
1898—	B. H. Howell, Cambridge	8:20
1899—	B. H. Howell, Cambridge	8:38
1900—	E. G. Hemmerde, Oxford	8:42
1901—	C. V. Fox, Brigade Guards	8:52
1902—	F. S. Kelly, Oxford	8:50
1903—	F. S. Kelly, Oxford	8:41

The Henley course measures 1 mile 550 yards.

ROCKAWAY WINS AT POLO

Westchester Beaten by High Score for Special Cups.

RESULT CAUSES SURPRISE

Chauncey and La Montagne Earn the Honors of the Game — Reynal Thrown, but Quickly Remounts.

At the conclusion of the polo game yesterday at the Rockaway Hunting Club, near Cedarhurst, L. I., the members were propounding a problem somewhat like this: If the Rockaway polo team can defeat by over 6 goals a team 4 goals stronger by handicap allowances, how badly would it defeat a team 1 goal less in handicap ratings?

The excuse for this problem was found in the fact that, owing to the illness of J. Insley Blair, who was to have played back on the Westchester Country Club's team, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., was substituted, and although the latter has a handicap five goals higher than Blair, the Rockaway players had no difficulty in beating the visitors by 10½ goals to 4.

The game that was played, however, was a special match for cups offered by William A. Hazard, Captain of the Rockaway team, on the spur of the moment. Blair's illness forced Westchester to give the same for the Blizzard Cups by default to the first Rockaway team. Waterbury, being at the clubhouse, was urged to play for Westchester, in making up a game, but as his handicap is 8 goals, while his position on the team gave the latter an aggregate rating of 19 goals, the conditions for the Blizzard Cups could not be complied with, as that event is limited to teams not exceeding 16 goals.

Westchester had to allow the Rockaway men four goals by handicap allowance. Everything went in favor of Westchester in the first period, the team making three goals, Cooley getting two and Rawlins one, while Rockaway was forced to lose one-quarter of a goal through a safety by Collier.

In the second period Waterbury scored the fourth goal for his side, after twelve minutes of play, and Westchester had the narrow lead of a quarter of a goal. No one was prepared for the succession of fast and brilliant plays that were suddenly shown by the Rockaway four. In half a minute La Montagne scored, and 45 seconds later Collier took the ball after good carries by Chauncey and La Montagne, making the second Rockaway goal. The next moment both Hazard and La Montagne scored and the Rockaway contingent on the clubhouse piazza went wild with delight. Instead of being a trifle in the rear the home team was now nearly four goals ahead. Their team play had improved materially and the accuracy of their hitting when the ball was close to the goal posts was most marked.

The concluding periods were hotly contested. Westchester failed to score again and Rockaway made three more goals, Chauncey getting two and Hazard one. Chauncey's playing added materially to the victory, he sharing the honors with La Montagne. Collier made an efficient and also very enthusiastic back.

An accident appeared imminent in the final period, when in a fast run after the ball, Reynal's pony slipped and fell heavily, rolling half way over his rider. Reynal, however, bounded at once to his feet and ran down to the paddock for another pony.

Summary:

TEAMS AND HANDICAPS.

WESTCHESTER.		ROCKAWAY. FIRST.	
1. E. S. Reynal	3	1. W. A. Hazard	3
2. J. A. Rawlins	3	2. D. Chauncey, Jr.	4
3. J. C. Cooley	5	3. R. La Montagne, Jr.	5
Back—J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	8	Back—P. F. Collier	3
Total	19	Total	15

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by	Team.	Time.
1.	Cooley	Westchester	4:00
2.	Rawlins	Westchester	4:30
3.	Cooley	Westchester	1:30

Rockaway penalised ¼ of a goal for a safety.

SECOND PERIOD.

4.	Waterbury	Westchester	12:00
5.	La Montagne	Rockaway	0:30
6.	Collier	Rockaway	0:45
7.	Hazard	Rockaway	0:30
8.	La Montagne	Rockaway	0:30

THIRD PERIOD.

9.	Hazard	Rockaway	11:30
10.	Chauncey	Rockaway	1:30

FOURTH PERIOD.

11.	Chauncey	Rockaway	1:00

Summary.—Goals earned—Rockaway, 7; Westchester, 4. Allowed by handicap—Rockaway, 4. Lost by penalties—Rockaway, ¼ for one safety. Net score—Rockaway, 10¾; Westchester, 4. Referee—F. S. Conover.

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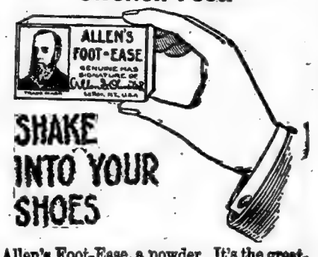
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New Agreement for Teamsters' Union.

The strike of the teamsters on June 30 against Clarence Smith, a member of the Contractors' Protective Association, which threatened a general strike, resulted in the adoption yesterday of a general agreement between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the association. The agreement is for a year and declares the drivers are to assist in loading their carts and [illegible] ons. It also fixes a new wage sche[illegible] The working hours are not to exceed t[illegible] per day, including an hour for dinner [illegible] an hour to care for their horses. The [illegible] ployers do not pledge themselves to [illegible] ploy only Brotherhood men, but will [illegible] preference to Brotherhood men, and [illegible] ferences and disputes are to be settled [illegible] arbitration.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The salient points in the Democratic Convention at St. Louis yesterday seem to be as follows:

Mr. BRYAN exhausted all his resources and those of his allies for the time being in the noisy demonstration of the afternoon, which finally was converted into a Parker demonstration still more enthusiastic and enlisting much greater numbers.

The test of the temper and purpose of the Convention came on the report of the Committee on Credentials in the Illinois case, which Mr. BRYAN and his allies "ad hoc" selected as the most promising occasion for "blocking" the intention of the great body of the Convention. Despite such vituperative eloquence as Mr. BRYAN could summon, and despite the utmost efforts of the Hearst contingent, the vote on the report of the committee was overwhelmingly adverse to the Bryan scheme, 647 to 299, more than two-thirds, and apparently decisive as to the subsequent action of the Convention.

In the Committee on Resolutions Mr. BRYAN played a shrewder part. He professed a disposition to do anything that would enable the party unanimously to support the platform, and though he urged the indorsement of previous platforms, he did not insist on that, and declared himself content with language as to the currency that could be interpreted as consistent with his avowed theories as to the quantity of money required for the needs of the country. The committee listened respectfully to his representations and ignored them as, in all sense and decency, it was required to do. The following is the resolution reported from the sub-committee:

> The discoveries of gold within the past few years and the great increase in the production thereof, adding two thousand million dollars to the world's supply, of which seven hundred millions falls to the share of the United States, has contributed to the maintenance of a money standard of value, no longer open to question, removing that issue from the field of political contention.

"A money standard of value no longer open to question," and the currency "issue removed from the field of political contention;" this is the plain, direct, complete abandonment of the false and fatal doctrines that have been so costly to the Democratic Party and to the country during the past eight years. It throws down the barriers of fanaticism and error that have kept so many thousands of sincere and faithful adherents of Democracy from the party ranks. It reopens those ranks to the Democrats who elected Mr. MCKINLEY twice to the Presidency. It sets at rest all business doubt and uncertainty concerning the effect of the Presidential canvass. It gives solid guarantees for the stability of the currency and the credit of the Nation. Removing from the field of political contention the issue that involved the enduring interests and the honor of the whole people, it frees that field for the discussion of the issues proper to the healthful life of the Republic. It brings the Nation back to the orderly and rational methods and policies of a sane and practical people. For the Democratic Party it makes victory possible and honor sure.

A BRITISH VIEW OF MR. ROOSEVELT.

The latest number of The London Spectator contains an elaborate article, of the true Spectator type, on Mr. ROOSEVELT. Its general purpose is to show that the selfish interests of their own country would incline Englishmen to wish for the success of the Democratic candidate, but that the success of Mr. ROOSEVELT would be very pleasing to them, because he is "an English-speaking man of whom they have a right to be proud, a man who is carrying on the great political tradition—a tradition which, though often obscured, both here and on the other side of the Atlantic, has never died out."

The reasons why The Spectator thinks that English interests would best be served by a Democratic Administration will not strike Americans as conclusive. It says that the Democrats would put a veto on American expansion and stop the development of the navy. There is no expansion in prospect to be vetoed, and the Democratic policy as to the possessions already acquired would not differ essentially from that adopted by Congress within the past two years. The plans for the navy are not likely to be changed in any substantial degree, and if they were it would be to the interest of Great Britain to have the American Navy as strong as possible; it is highly improbable that it would ever be used against her, and it is not at all impossible that it might, in certain contingencies, which the memory of the last four years will suggest, be found fighting in a common cause.

But it is quite natural that The Spectator should show its fondness for Mr. ROOSEVELT. He is in many regards a man after its own heart. His ethics are of the normal type and are strenuously announced, upheld, and, where convenient, imposed. He is didactic by nature and habit, as is The Spectator, and the principles he is inclined to preach with intense emphasis and unwearying zeal are quite within the range of The Spectator's own taste and practice. It is shrewd in pointing out that his strenuousness is often in manner rather than in matter, and that he is apt to take "the Whig view," though with a fervor foreign to the Whig temperament. "The essential moderation of Mr. ROOSEVELT's view," it says, "has been, we readily admit, obscured by the enthusiasm with which he throws himself into all questions which he believes to be of importance, by the vigor of his language, and by the tenacity of his nature. That he speaks in loud and firm tones, nay, shouts, and that he holds on like a bulldog, is doubtless true; but he does not hold on to the extreme things, but to the sensible and moderate things."

It is open to some of Mr. ROOSEVELT's countrymen to point out that the extreme moderation of his views sometimes results in an inaction curiously contrasting with the emphasis of his "shouts," as in the tariff matter, and that the net outcome of his moral impulses might be more valuable if the vigor were shown in the action rather than in the voice. But the observation of The Spectator is, on the whole, fair and correct. Mr. ROOSEVELT is in the main much more moderate than his manner would indicate. The manner does him a certain injustice in this direction. If at any time he commits himself and the country to an extreme policy, if he takes an apparently sudden and radical decision the consequences of which are not easily to be foreseen, we may be pretty sure that it is not the result of rashness, that it has been as deeply considered as like acts of other Presidents, though more swiftly, and that his purpose in it is defined in his own mind. That is not to say that he is not capable of very serious error, or that his Administration may not present some elements of actual danger to the Republic.

NEUTRAL OBLIGATIONS.

There is high inherent improbability in the story which comes from St. Petersburg that Japan, dissatisfied with the behavior of Germany, accuses that empire of violating neutrality in favor of Russia, and has invoked the assistance of Great Britain under the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

In the first place, it does not appear that Japan has any real grievance against Germany. It is probable that KRUPP has sold guns to Russia, as to any other customer who would buy them. He has a perfect right to continue to do so, subject only to the risk that his goods will be captured in transit, but it is only upon the high seas that such a risk is incurred. An overland trade in arms, across the frontier, there does not seem to be any way of stopping. The allegation that Germany has "sanctioned" the use of her port of Kiao-Chau by Russian ships of war has no meaning until such ships have actually used the port and have been allowed to remain in it beyond the twenty-four hours to which even belligerent vessels are entitled. That Germany has sold merchantmen to Russia, "knowing" that they were to be converted into cruisers, is evidently a charge impossible to substantiate.

In the second place, if Japan had a grievance against Germany, and if Germany had become an ally of Russia against her, it would not be until war actually existed or had been declared between Germany and Japan that Japan would have the right to demand the assistance promised to her by Great Britain in case she should be "attacked by more than one Power." To make a casus belli out of the acts of German traders, or out of the alleged intentions of Germany, is a course of conduct which may, as we see, commend itself to a gobbler of rumors in St. Petersburg. But it would not occur to the statesmen of any country, least of all of Japan, which has no occasion to hunt for grievances or to be dissatisfied with the actual condition of her affairs. It might be to the advantage of Russia, it could not be to the advantage of Japan, to undertake to embroil Germany on the Russian side.

THE NEW BRIDGE AND THE ART COMMISSION.

The responsibility that devolves upon the Art Commission with reference to the plans for the new Manhattan Bridge is so serious as to make the decision of that body the most important thing it has had to do since its establishment. It is of public consequence that the questions at issue shall be settled rightly, but it is of particular consequence to the commission that it should conduce to a right settlement, and thereby vindicate its own existence in the chief opportunity it has had to do so.

It will be remembered that the Art Commission has already approved, with enthusiasm, one set of plans for this bridge, for which another and entirely different set is now presented to it for approval. It seems that the commission is not only entitled, but bound to be satisfied that there has been good reason for the substitution of the new plans. The Fine Arts Federation has already taken appropriate action in declaring it to be, in its sense that a design for a public work, once adopted, shall not be discarded except for manifestly good reasons. It is evident that no reasons satisfactory to the engineering profession or to the general public have thus far been adduced for the change of plans. The weight of engineering authority is thus far distinctly on the side of the plans prepared by Mr. LINDENTHAL and approved by Mayor Low's expert commission, consisting of Messrs. MORISON, SCHNEIDER, HODGE, COOPER, and MERRIMAN.

One of our correspondents maintains that, if this commission were reconvened, with instructions to compare the design of Mr. LINDENTHAL with that of his successor, it would prefer the latter. If it did, there would be no more to be said, and the clear reasons for superseding a design once accepted, which are demanded by the Fine Arts Federation, would be forthcoming. The Municipal Art Society, we understand, is making an effort to procure the appointment of a disinterested and expert commission to pass upon the comparative merit and eligibility of the two plans. The report of such a commission would settle the controversy, and leave the Art Commission free to approve the design favorably reported, without any suspicion of committing itself either to a "spite bridge" or to a bridge which may carry the promise and potency of a public scandal.

It cannot be said that there is no chance of such a scandal. Engineers who deprecate the substitution of the latest design of the Bridge Department for that once formally adopted do so upon the ground that the latest design, as compared with the former, labors under the disadvantages of inferior rigidity under concentrated loads, of greater cost of construction, and of much longer time of construction. These are points upon which the people who are to pay for the bridge are entitled to be enlightened. There are other points. Last year Mr. LINDENTHAL asked the Board of Aldermen for $7,600,000, for which sum he expected to complete the superstructure of the bridge. The Aldermen refused it, ostensibly upon the ground that some among them were not satisfied of the eligibility of the system of suspension from eye-bar chains instead of wire cables. A fortnight ago an appropriation of $10,250,000 for executing the new plans for the bridge slipped through the board without discussion, and became law under the six weeks' limit. This is one of the facts that ought to arrest the attention of the Art Commission.

It is plain that an investigation by a board of competent and disinterested engineers is needed to assure the Art Commission that it is securing the result most to be desired in the public interest. If the Art Commission itself seconded the motion of the Municipal Art Society for the appointment of such a board, it is not conceivable that the Mayor would hesitate to make the appointment. At present, the whole responsibility for the result of securing the best bridge for the city, at the most reasonable cost and in the shortest time, seems to rest upon the Art Commission.

PRUSSIA AND HER POLES.

Disappointment at the results of the attempt to settle farmers of German race in the eastern parts of Prussia in order to make headway against the Polish-speaking inhabitants has induced the Prussian Landtag to pass a bill which is intended to prevent as much as possible the buying of farms on the part of disaffected citizens. The large appropriations for settling men of the right sort where they will do the most good have enriched Polish landed proprietors; with the money they have obtained they have bought other lands. Real estate speculation has flourished, and the astonished legislators observe that where one true blue Prussian of Lutheran or Evangelical bias has been settled, four wicked Catholic Poles have obtained farms in the same neighborhood. The new law is so restrictive in its provisions that all buying of land will suffer; but the stern statesmen prefer to see values for land fall rather than submit to the Polonization of the Fatherland.

King Canute of England is needed in Prussia to show these worthies by a practical demonstration familiar to schoolboys that men cannot stem a natural tide by proclamations or laws. Germans in limited numbers may be bribed to move contrary to the impulses of their race; but they have no love for the boundless arable plains to the eastward. If they cannot better their condition in the factory towns of Saxony and Westphalia, the United States and Canada beckon with irresistible grace. Thither went their loved ones; thence they receive letters telling of a land more fertile where they are not hectored by officials and forced to serve. The settlers in the eastern provinces of Prussia find themselves in a hostile community that speaks a language they do not understand. Over here they know they will be welcomed by the English-speaking people as well as their German friends. It was said the other day in the Landtag that they failed to exercise their privileges and would not take that decided stand against their Polish neighbors which was their duty. Unfortunate settlers! They do not see their way to establish themselves in a hostile land like the legionaries settled by the Roman Emperors on the Rhine or the Danube. Perhaps they are not furnished the walled towns, the camps, and military outfit necessary to impose their importance on the barbarians; perhaps they find it hard enough to begin a new life in another part of Germany under agricultural conditions different from those to which they were bred, without giving time to the civic duties expected of them. The new colonization law is a confession that the movement is a failure.

A bill so nakedly aimed at a portion of the citizens of Prussia can hardly fail to increase that dislike of Poles for Germans which is hereditary and endemic. The Poles are not only supplying the harvest demand in Western Prussia, the labor in brickyards and other places for unskilled workmen, but are pushing into the factories. The Landtag is the old woman who tried to sweep out the ocean with her broom.

CIVIC PRIDE WELL LED.

The establishment of a society for civic and municipal art in Brooklyn Borough is one sign of the extraordinary growth of New York beyond the East River; but it is only part of a movement which has been gathering strength the country over. Wherever we look we find citizens of much smaller towns than was Brooklyn twenty years ago considering earnestly the question why the large sums expended for municipal buildings and other works, squares, bridges, and parks should not be spent with intelligence and taste. Is it really necessary, they ask themselves, that towns should be unsightly? Must we lie down and permit those least intelligent and most lacking in taste to dictate in such matters, merely because they manage the boys and run ward politics? Shall we allow men for whose knowledge in matters of the sort we have a profound contempt to "queer" the looks of our town for the next fifty years or so?

It is of good augury that Brooklyn is bestirring herself; we may hope to see other boroughs follow suit and aid each other in important works. Thus the new municipal society of Brooklyn is already helpful. If in the case of the bridges over the East River the societies of the two boroughs work together there is much more chance of having beautiful viaducts than otherwise would be the case. So far the artistic side of our bridges has been absolutely neglected, or, when ostensibly considered, placed in such feeble hands as to warrant the belief that a joke was intended. Any old architect, any old sculptor, any old artist, cannot influence for good such immense works as bridges and viaducts; it must be the taste of a rare genius who should be sought with care, and when found cherished.

Civic improvement is having a notable help forward at St. Louis, where an organization general in its scope has been started called the American Civic Association. The President is Mr. J. HORACE MACFARLAND of Harrisburg; FRANKLIN MACVEAGH and GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY are Vice Presidents. The Civic Association will strive to draw to it the other organizations of the country, forming the centre of civic interests of the kind and holding conventions in various cities from time to time. The two sides of the cause prominently brought forward at the first meeting by the President are civic improvement as philanthropy and as education. With the growth of education we may expect confidently to see a great deal of civic energy which will not exert itself in party politics turning to such an eminently practical field, to the great advantage of those who have to pass their lives in cities.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—To be stationed at the receipt of verses in a newspaper office is to have an excellent opportunity to learn a lot about the amazing possibilities of the human mind, for under the eyes of one occupying that position daily pass many conclusive evidences that scores and hundreds of people feel a yearning to write poetry who not only are quite destitute of any ability to do it, but who do not even know what poetry is and hopefully send in for publication—and payment—productions which, besides being without wit, humor, sentiment, or sense, are free from all the other characteristics of poetry except an occasional rhyme and a rough division into lines shorter than the width of the paper on which they are written. But now and then the current of disheartening rubbish brings along something better. Usually it is merely something that has an idea, humorous or sentimental, didactic or moral, to which coherent expression has been given by somebody with at least an elementary knowledge of metrical composition. That isn't poetry, but it is verse, good, bad, or indifferent, and the authors are fully justified in asking for such judgment upon it as they can get. Far less often arrives something that really is poetry—that has the mysterious quality which sets it in another literary domain from mere verse and demands a different criticism. The distinction was marvelously well marked in the "Childhood Scenes," by ETHEL LOUISE COX, published on this page yesterday. Probably they did not appeal strongly to many, and to claim that they closely approached perfection of any kind would be absurd, but they were certainly something more than, and better than, verse—were, in short, poetry. At least two of the "scenes," the first and third, were of a notable excellence, and gave, we are sure, the pleasures of realization as well as of promise to those who happen to be responsive to the precise chord struck by the poet. Simplicity and sincerity marked them, and the trace of incoherence, the calling of a song "merry" that was not such in any ordinary interpretation of that word, formed but an added merit if viewed from precisely the right point. The little poems were trifles, they might have been better little poems, but—they were little poems, and poems of any size do not often pass under the eyes of him who sits at the receipt of verses in a newspaper office—not often, that is, while he is on duty.

—We have tried to form a disinterested and purely academic judgment in regard to the pulling down of Mr. ARMSTRONG'S British flag, and, though we are more than ready to admit that the flag was raised with no offensive intention, we yet find ourselves seeking excuses for the soldiers who took the flag down rather than reasons for condemning their act. There are many occasions when Mr. ARMSTRONG, as a British citizen, could have raised his own flag on our soil with perfect propriety and without exciting the slightest displeasure from anybody whose displeasure was worth heeding. The Fourth of July, however, is an anniversary with a peculiar relation to the flag in question, and the appearance of the flag here, on that day, somehow or other grates on the sensibilities, even of those to whom it is not the object of the slightest animosity. One realizes, instinctively, that it was, in the midst of a celebration, the very banner the expulsion of which the celebration marks, illustrates at best a lack of tact on the part of him who raises it, and displays of that lack are trying to the nerves even when they are not destructive to the patience. Probably the soldiers reasoned as little about what they did as Mr. ARMSTRONG about what he did; he knows that he meant no insult; they that they intended no harm; it is unfortunate that each offended the other, and the incident is regrettable all around. But—well, it wasn't a day for emphasizing an alien status, and it was a day for emphasizing a status not alien. Mr. ARMSTRONG, as his letter showed, is not unduly excited by the incident, and, instinctively, we are glad to think, he defends his own course instead of attacking that of the possibly or probably too sensitive soldiers. If he reflects upon the matter a while longer it may appear to him in a different light. His own country owes much to men who would have acted in similar circumstances exactly as did those who suppressed his untimely display of an intrinsically commendable patriotism, and, if in nothing else, he was wrong in presenting for the solution of hasty people a problem that, as things are now, had much better be ignored than solved. The British and American flags will fly the oftener side by side, in the days to come, if now nobody forces an answer to the question as to which of them shall have the choice in any particular place.

—Three of the four negroes who have confessed participation in the atrocious crime committed near Burlington have been arrested in the orderly administration of the law. The excited mob that started out with the avowed intention of inflicting a barbarous revenge upon the criminals accomplished the capture of one of them after a vast display of energy and excitement, the only other result of it all having been the shooting of one member of the mob by another. The lesson is obvious. By acting as though New Jersey were a frontier camp, the punishment of this hideous offense was probably made, not certain, but uncertain, while the chances of killing the innocent were enormously increased. Of course nobody will pretend that the anger of the farmers was disproportioned to its cause, and few can honestly assert with confidence an ability to refrain from making, with the same provocation, the same mistake that they made; but mistake it certainly was, and they should be deeply thankful that accident preserved them from carrying to desperate execution the plans they formed. From the worst penalties of their rashness they have been saved by insuccess in finding the victims they sought. Now, doubtless, they will content themselves with exerting an effective influence to hasten the march of justice. The talk of lynching, it is to be hoped, will die away with the certainty that the courts are able and eager to inflict deserved punishment promptly. Thus is a disgrace of the State avoided, and the guilty will go to a doom far more terrible, as well as far more likely to deter others from following their example, than would have been the case if they had met death in an armed conflict with rioters, or had been hanged as the last incident in a frenzied struggle. It is, indeed, permissible to doubt if there was any very determined purpose among the Jerseymen to inflict summary vengeance on these negroes. It would have been done if chance had served, but the changing of the plan required no very great show of courage on the part of the county officers. The abominable affair is ending as well as such an affair could end.

—War in Tibet continues to present curiously picturesque features—those made familiar by the stories and pictures of another day, but absent from the recent campaigns on a larger scale. These enemies, instead of aiming through telescopes at a mark miles away, engage in what comes near to being personal combat, and they go through all the traditional movements of taking a little fort, vehemently defended. The Tibetans may be learning the new rules of the game, but they are doing it slowly, and meanwhile the British, not particularly fond of new rules themselves, are falling back into the old methods with apparent satisfaction. They are going to Lhassa—that much is certain, but the rest is shadowy. It is none the less interesting, and it is safe to prophesy that the books on the war will have a lot of readers.

Paris Paper Attacks Czardom.

L'Aurore of Paris comments on the assassination of Gen. Bobrikoff as follows:

"Amid the protests of the whole of Europe united in a common feeling of sympathy for the Finns and of rage and reprobation toward their oppressors, Gen. Bobrikoff replied by suppressing the last remnant of their rights. Then suddenly from among them arose an enthusiast thirsting for justice, who, being convinced that he thus avenged his fellow citizens, assassinated Gov. Gen. Bobrikoff. This murder was certainly horrible. Gen. Bobrikoff died an unfortunate victim of the deeds of a Government of which he was only an instrument. The human conscience condemns this assassination, ever refusing to legitimize the practice of political assassination, sometimes useless, and often dangerous as a signal for fresh reaction. While a nation is oppressed and public opinion is prevented from freely manifesting its sentiment and its will, there will always be danger that the dagger, the revolver, or the bomb may be considered as the only form of manifesting its feelings and its resolves. Let the despotic Czardom know that it is not by declaring a state of siege in Finland, or by sending, as is intended, an army corps that order will be restored. History proves that the loyal establishment of a sincere régime of liberty is the safest means for closing the era of political crimes in a country."

The Beneficent Cigarette.

In the House of Commons on June 22, Mr. Labouchere, the proprietor of London Truth, made a characteristic speech in opposition to the proposal to increase the duty on cigarettes imported into England.

He declared that whether the cigarette was a good or bad one depended to a certain extent on the way in which water was thrown on the tobacco while the rolling took place, and, secondly, on the rolling itself. It was hardly consistent to say that the rising generation would be ruined if it did not give up smoking and then to propose a reduction in the duty on cigarettes. He did not call a foreign cigarette a luxury—an English one was just as good. This, of course, was a poor man's tax. He believed crime was increased in the country in proportion to the amount of smoking. Alcohol excited a person and made him violent, but when he smoked a cigarette it calmed his nerves. He was always glad to see the poor man or the poor child smoking, for not only was he preparing for himself a happy old age, but he was not likely to swell the list of the criminal classes, because when he was carried away by his passions, instead of avenging himself on some one, he simply smoked a cigarette and it all went off. It was almost like reading the Bible. He really did not know on which side to vote, and under the circumstances he thought he would not vote at all, but go out of the House and have a cigarette.

Tobacco Before Art.

From The London Express.

George Dance, having run the Richmond Theatre for a year and a half, has decided to turn it into a high class music hall. "It is not so much," said Mr. Dance in an interview, "with the idea of running a music hall, but rather with a view of having a place of entertainment where men can smoke, that I have decided on a change.

"This, it must be understood, does not imply drinking.

"If we could have a theatre where smoking was permitted, I should have no wish to change mine into a music hall. But I feel that this prohibition of smoking is at the bottom of the reason for the present bad time most theatres are passing through."

COLOMBIA RATE OF EXCHANGE.

Active Junta Has Promptly Lowered It —Lessons of the Past.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Gold Scarce in Colombia" is the title of an article published in THE TIMES of the 4th inst. in which it is assured that the rate of exchange in that country is 100 to 1, and its commerce is demoralized.

As a Colombian, thoroughly acquainted with my country, and in possession of certain correct data, I can say the information given is rather incorrect, as the proportion with the exception of slight fluctuations, is 95 to 1 (June 2), with a falling tendency, due to the rigorous and honorable execution of the Law 33d of 1903 enacted by the last Congress, in virtue of which it declares free monetary stipulation (which was illegal before), the gold dollar is adopted as legal tender, and an autonomical Directory or Junta is formed, composed to-day of honorable merchants of Bogota; they destined valuable rents for the amortisation of paper currency. The Junta has been acting very efficaciously and with remarkable activity, as in the last three months it has weekly ordered option sales of gold in notable quantity, the immediate effect of which has been a lower rate of exchange.

One of the elements counted upon by the Sinking Fund Committee is the product of the Emerald Mines of Muzo.

These mines are worked under the direction of a corporation controlled by one of the most reliable banks in the country, the Banco de Exportadores, which has already commenced to give the Junta the gold which has been used in the weekly option sales. In addition, the Junta controlled other interest value, applicable only to the fund of amortization.

It is very peculiar in so large a country as this, there should be so little feeling toward our country, specially after the last affair of Panama, which was a Colombian dependency, as to publish such articles depreciating the honor of our unfortunate republic, more worthy of admiration, or at least worthy of some respect (because misfortune has always been respected) for, in spite of its ruinous and devasted situation due to a prolonged war which just terminated, we are trying to raise the credit of the country, as can be deduced from the following cable published yesterday: "London, July 4.—A private telegram received here says that $35 on each bond of the overdue interest on the Colombian debt will be paid immediately, and that the regular payment of interest hereafter has been arranged."

According to official reports, the emission of paper currency in Colombia amounts to $800,000,000.

Has the writer forgotten that in the United States over $1,700,000,000 was emitted in legal paper currency, and from this one may see that the rate of exchange must have been very high? Didn't the assignat in France go up to 30,000 per cent.? Wasn't the exchange in Brazil, Argentina, and Peru very high, too?

Colombia is a rich country, and capable of finding the means of a readjustment just the same as happened in those countries. The country has been ruined by politicians, but she has sufficient resources of wealth and honest citizens, which will be utilised by the new Chief of the Executive, elected on the 4th inst., and who will avail himself fully of the sad lessons of the past.

COLOMBIANO.

New York, July 6, 1904.

DANGER ON FERRYBOATS.

Racing and Rivalry of Grave Peril to Passengers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While reading the vivid description of the disaster off the coast of Scotland, when crossing the North River on the ferryboat Hamburg on its 7 o'clock trip on Tuesday morning, my attention was drawn to the people excitedly jumping up from their seats and rushing to the foreward part of the boat, where we saw bearing down upon us the Pennsylvania ferryboat Philadelphia. Every one fully expected a head-on collision, but that catastrophe was barely averted through both boats backing water at the last possible moment, with only a few feet separating them. Such obstinacy and pig-headedness are incomprehensible when many lives are at stake.

It is well known to all that the rivalry between these two lines is very keen, which rivalry must inevitably result some day in a disastrous collision. Only a few weeks ago I was on one which raced with the other at a distance of less than ten feet, which was kept up for a long distance at full speed. They were both going down stream, and neither would give way until they had passed their respective slips. Such a case was rather exhilarating and exciting, but I must draw the line at head-on collisions, or such a near approach to one as took place Tuesday morning.

When the boats drew off I noticed that the man at the wheel of the Philadelphia was a very young fellow, and seemed to take it as a good joke, with his pipe in his mouth. He was simply an assistant, but the boat was left entirely in his charge, for the pilot was at the rear of the wheelhouse unconcernedly eating his breakfast.

When is this going to stop? Unless public opinion is brought to bear upon the companies in this matter, nothing will be done to prevent this danger, to which every one is exposed who crosses the river, until another "accident" has happened. Then, of course, the stable will be locked when the horse is stolen. E. W. B.

Weehawken Heights, N. J., July 6, 1904.

Whippings for Hoodlums.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I agree with your correspondent, Mr. Peters, that hoodlums (and I would add to that class the loafer class also) should be whipped as a deterrent from further mischief and crime. Stone throwers, mildly reprimanded, are not punished by such mildness. They only laugh at moral restraint and reproaches. Hard and harsh treatment is what they should get.

MARTIN K. PARNELL.

New York, July 6, 1904.

St. George and the Flagon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of a recent editorial article in THE TIMES:

When thatte St. George hadde flayed ye Dragon
He satte hym downe foreninst a Flagon:
And witte ye wel it soon befel
He hadde a bien pleasaunt jagge on.

It's no that verra cauld!

New York, July 7, 1904. S.

Americans Robbed in Paris.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, June 27.—An American and his wife, who are in a hotel in the Rue Caumartin, near the Opera, have been robbed of money and of jewelry valued at £400. The couple on returning from the theatre left one of their windows open, owing to the heat. The thief climbed up by the water pipe. He is supposed by the proprietor of the hotel to be one of the persons staying in the establishment.

His Opening.

From Puck

Farmer Jason—So you want a job, eh? What can yer do?

Frolicsome Frisbie—Nothin'.

Farmer Jason—Well, I can't give you a job of that kind, but it seems to me you might get a job somewhere as a war correspondent.

As Like as Not.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"How did that phrase, 'nip and tuck,' ever come into use, and what does it mean, anyhow?"

"The most natural supposition is that it was started by some man with a thirst. Whenever he wanted a nip he went and took it."

STREET RAILWAY OWNERSHIP.

One Fare from Harlem to Coney Under Municipal Operation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a reader of your paper since I arrived in this country from Manchester, England, and I have noticed that your editorial writer is strongly opposed to the principle of municipal operation of street railroads by the city; whether you object on the ground that the adoption by the city of municipal operation will result in unlimited political "graft," as you call it here, or whether you object on academic ground, I do not know.

You have printed in to-day's issue of THE TIMES a statement of facts from a reliable source, Mr. Walter C. Hamm, United States Consul to Hull, England. Mr. Hamm has covered the ground fully, as far as the Hull tram system is concerned.

Manchester goes further than a reduction in fare; it carries children to and from school free, it gives free trolley rides to poor and invalid children and their parents during the warm weather, it supplies the employes with rubber outfits, who, by the way, are gentlemen compared with the class filling the same positions in Brooklyn and New York; its service is very satisfactory and its profits are large, and directed toward beautifying the city. The feature which makes for the success and popularity of the municipalization of the tram system of several English cities is the selection of men who are trained in the duty which they are called on to perform; men who have been found honest, and who have the interest and welfare of the city and its people at heart.

If I remember rightly, you based your condemnation of the principle of city operation of street cars upon the action of a man of the name of Featherstone in offering $25,000 more for the purchase of ferryboats than they could be had for.

Do you think that such scenes would occur as were enacted during the past week in Brooklyn if the city operated the cars? You and I would probably be riding down to Coney Island from the Harlem Bridge for 5 cents instead of paying 15 if the city operated the roads.

JAMES ASHCROFT.

New York, July 6, 1904.

THIS DRUGGIST REBELLED.

No More Trivial Messages for Mayme, Sarah, or John.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's paper you have a letter from a Brooklyn druggist complaining of the annoyance he is put to by people using him as a public convenience. The trouble he complains of is one that is growing, and should be stamped out.

I used to be annoyed with calls on the telephone and requests that I send a message to Mayme or Sarah or John or some one—messages of the trivial order like your correspondent recites. I stood it a few times and then I stopped it—refused to take any more messages except on matters of life or death. Since then I've been left alone, and all is peace now. Let him do likewise. H. V. NOUREDDIN.

New York, July 6, 1904.

Veteran's Views of Flag Incident.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cordially indorse the well-expressed views of your correspondent, Miss Banks, that "the lowering of Mr. Armstrong's flag was a disgrace," and also as cordially applaud her sentiments upon the courtesy of two nations so closely allied by the bonds of kinship, language, and law, in their mutual observance of great National events. I have just returned from London, and was not a little gratified to observe so many American flags floating from buildings on the Strand and along Regent and other streets. I am an old veteran of the civil war, Sir, and consider myself as thorough an American as any soldier living, and I do not hesitate to say that I trust, most sincerely, that as long as I live I may see the Stars and Stripes and the union jack flying side by side in all parts of the world.

A VETERAN OF 1861-5.

New York, July 7, 1904.

Preservation of Park Grass.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two short letters in Tuesday's paper on the subject of "grass" would lead one to suppose it is treasured in New York for looks, not use. I know as a fact the lawns of Central Park are in constant use, and on the Riverside also. Indeed, the signs to "keep off" are so rare as to be noticeable. It is delightful to use the grass and to see it used, but if no care is taken of it and it is used too much there will be no grass, even to look at, and that would be a serious affliction. I hope the Park Commissioners will not be discouraged from cultivating and preserving grass and lawns, even if occasionally obliged to request people to "keep off!" PARK LOVER.

Quogue, L. I., July 5, 1904.

An Alluring Advertisement.

The following interesting advertisement is published in The Church Times of London:

"Lady is anxious to find a home or place for a girl, 17, utterly disobedient and frivolous, but honest and strong, where her services will be given for training and care required."

THE ECHO OF A SONG.

To my fancy idly roaming, comes a picture
of the gloaming,
Comes a fragrance from the blossoms of
the lilac and the rose;
With the yellow lamplight streaming I am
sitting here and dreaming
Of a half-forgotten twilight whence a
mellow memory flows;
To my listening ears come winging vagrant
notes of woman's singing,
I've a sense of sweet contentment as the
sounds are borne along;
'Tis a mother who is tuning her fond heart
to love and crooning
To her laddie such a
sleepy little,
creepy little
song.

Ah, how well do I remember when by
crackling spark and ember
The old-fashioned oaken rocker moved
with rhythmic sweep and slow;
With her feet upon the fender, in a cadence low and tender,
Floated forth that slumber anthem of a
childhood long ago.
There were goblins in the gloaming and the
half-closed eyes went roaming
Through the twilight for the ghostly
shapes of bugaboos along;
Now the sandman's slyly creeping and a
tired lad half sleeping
When she sings to him that
sleepy little,
creepy little
song.

So I'm sitting here and dreaming with the
mellow lamplight streaming
Through the vine-embowered window in
a yellow filigree,
On the fragrant air come winging vagrant
notes of woman's singing,
'Tis the slumber song of childhood that
is murmuring to me.
And some subtle fancy creeping lulls my
senses half to sleeping
As the misty shapes of bugaboos go
dreamily along,
All my sorrows disappearing, as a tired lad
I'm hearing
Once again my mother's
sleepy little,
creepy little
song.

J. W. FOLEY.

DRUG CLERK RAN AWAY WITH YOUNG HEIRESS

Louis T. Toussaint It Was Who Won Miss May B. Smith.

BRIDE'S MOTHER PROSTRATED

Couple Now at Sea Cliff, Where the Husband Is Employed in a Store.

The identity of the young man who ran away with Miss May Bronson Smith, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Sheldon Smith of 317 West Seventieth Street, from a Seabright hotel in her mother's absence last Tuesday, became known yesterday. He is Louis Townsend Toussaint, nineteen years old, a drug clerk, who, until two months ago, was employed at Walton's drug store, at Seventieth Street and West End Avenue, near the Smith residence. As an upshot of the romance the young drug clerk and Miss Smith were married on Tuesday evening.

The youthful bride is rich in this world's goods, and her family is prominent socially. She was to have made her début the coming Fall. The bridegroom until recently shared the home of his parents, at 212 West End Avenue, across the street from the drug store where he earned his living as a clerk. His father is a mechanic.

Toussaint and his bride first met about two years ago at the drug store, where he was junior clerk, and they were frequently seen in each other's company. The young man even obtained permission to call on Miss Smith at her home, and was a welcome visitor there, it is said. A couple of months ago, however, objections were raised by the young woman's mother. Mrs. Smith leased apartments in another part of the city, and made arrangements to separate the young couple by the time her daughter was to make her début.

About that time Toussaint, who, while a clerk in the drug store, had attended the College of Pharmacy, obtained his diploma, and went to work in the drug store of William Schoelles, at Sea Cliff, L. I., where he has since been employed. On his day off every week young Toussaint would come up to the city and meet his betrothed, whose family, however, did not know that they saw each other.

On the Fourth of July Toussaint took a day off and went to Seabright, N. J., where Mrs. Smith and her two daughters, May and Anne, were living at the Inn. The following day Mrs. Smith and Anne, the younger daughter, came to this city to visit Mrs. Bronson, the mother of Mrs. Smith, who is an invalid. They left the elder daughter at the Inn alone. When the returned to Seabright in the evening they found that May had left the hotel, taking with her some wearing apparel and leaving behind a brief note to her mother, in which she explained that she was going to get married and would not return.

The young couple, it was learned yesterday, took the noon train for this city and then went on to Glen Cove, L. I., where they were married the same evening by a Presbyterian minister. They reached Sea Cliff the same night and are now at a hotel there.

The bride is a great granddaughter of the late Bishop Wainwright. A daughter of Bishop Wainwright married Theodore Bronson, a well-known New York lawyer, who died several years ago and left a large fortune. Mrs. Sheldon Smith, the mother of the bride, before her marriage was Miss Anne E. Bronson, a daughter of the lawyer. She has been separated from her husband for a couple of years. An uncle of the bride is Mayhew Bronson, who organized the famous amateur Fire Department at Larchmont, the membership of which is largely made up of clubmen, and whose Chief Mr. Bronson was. One of her aunts married into the Hammersley family in England.

When Theodore Bronson died he left a will by which his estate was placed in trust. The two daughters of Mrs. Smith will hold the entire estate, subject to life interest to be paid to their grandmother, Mrs. Bronson, who is an invalid, and to some uncles and aunts, all of whom are childless.

The Smith residence at West Seventieth Street has been closed for the Summer, and Mrs. Smith, who, with her younger daughter, came to the city on Wednesday in an effort to trace and take back her daughter, is stopping at the house of a relative in this city. There it was said yesterday that Mrs. Smith was prostrated as a result of her daughter's elopement. The parents of the young man have moved from the West End Avenue flat, and could not be found.

REPORT ON LOOMIS MYSTERY.

W. H. Ellis Fails to Throw Any New Light on His Disappearance.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—When Acting Secretary Loomis returned here from New York, where he had been to consult the officers of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. regarding the disappearance of his brother, F. Kent Loomis on her eastward trip, he found on his desk in the State Department the expected report on the same subject by W. H. Ellis, Kent Loomis's traveling companion.

The report is voluminous, entering with great detail into every incident of the trip from New York to Plymouth. Acting Secretary Loomis as yet has not had an opportunity to peruse the report carefully, but from a hasty glance has found that Mr. Ellis is unable to throw any new light on the tragedy.

His statements made to the American embassy at Paris and set out at length in the cable press dispatches are to the effect that Mr. Loomis had not been drinking to excess; that when Ellis last saw him it was on the ship's deck about 11 o'clock, and that there was nothing in his appearance to indicate that he was not in full control of himself and in possession of all his faculties. Employes on the steamship who knew Mr. Loomis best corroborate these statements of Mr. Ellis.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

The programmes for music in the parks to-day are as follows:

SEWARD PARK.

I. Kraskin's Military Band.

Prelude—"Star Spangled Banner."
March—"Tannhauser" ..... R. Wagner
Overture—"Jolly Robbers" ..... Suppe
Waltz—"Violets" ..... E. Waldteufel
Selection from Operas, "Faust" ..... Ch. Gounod
Cornet Solo—Polka, "The Surf" ..... Steinhauser
Performed by Mr. M. Schlossberg.
Overture—"Picue Dame" ..... Suppe
Descriptive—"A Hunting Scene" ..... Buccalossi
Selection—"A Gleam of Heaven" .....
Charles K. Harris
Spring Song ..... Mendelssohn
March—"American Wedding" ..... Sol Bloom

HUDSON PARK.

Moore's Military Band.

PART I.

Prelude, "Star-Spangled Banner" ..... Key
March, "Stars and Stripes Forever" ..... Sousa
Overture, "Beautiful Galathe" ..... Suppe
Valse de Concert, "Symphia" ..... Feist
Cornet solo ..... Selected
Performed by Emile Keneke.
Selection, "Prince as Pilsen" ..... Luders

PART II.

Negro sketch, "Garney's Ideal" ..... Stimson
Medley, "Familiar Airs" ..... Mills
Intermezzo, "Little Indian Maid" ..... Lehman
Descriptive piece, "Hunting Scene" ..... Buccalossi
Finale, "Uncle Sammy" ..... Holzman

BATTERY PARK.

William Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band.

PART I.

Prelude, Our National Anthem ..... Key
March, "Passing Review" ..... Rimpel
Overture, "Semiramide" ..... Rossini
Intermezzo, "Forget Me Not" ..... Macbeth
Piccolo solo ..... Selected
Performed by C. G. Stanzione.
Paraphonia from the comic opera, "The Serenade" ..... Herbert

PART II.

Divertissement, Introduction and Bridal Chorus from "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Morceau characteristic, "Whispering Flowers" ..... Von Blon
Tzotonic charivari, "A Night in Berlin" ..... Hartman
Air de ballet, "Love's Whisper" ..... Marks
Roof garden reverberations, "Broadway Echoes" ..... S. Bloom

PHIPPS MAKES NOVEL MOVE.

His Lawyer Applies for Extension of Time in Behalf of Mrs. Phipps.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, July 7.—A new development to-day in the divorce suit of Lawrence Cowles Phipps against Genevieve Chandler Phipps occurred when Gerald Hughes, Mr. Phipps's lawyer, applied for and secured an extension of time for the defendant, Mrs. Phipps, to file her answer to the complaint of her husband.

In ordinary cases attorneys for the plaintiffs are only too glad to take advantage of a default on the part of the defendant and secure judgment. When it was seen that Mrs. Phipps had countermanded the order on her attorney to file answer to the charges made by her husband within the time allowed by law, Mr. Hughes moved the court to allow thirty days' additional time for the filing of the complaint. No filing has yet been made here by Mrs. Phipps.

The action of Mr. Hughes in allowing the defendant more time to put in her defense was taken because the court has no power to determine the property rights of the defendant outside the State, if that defendant is not in court.

It is now authoritatively stated that Mrs. Phipps will force her husband to drop the case which was filed here this morning. He will have to assume the rôle of defendant in the divorce suit filed in Pittsburg, where Mrs. Phipps has more friends than she has in Denver.

CLOSING DAYS IN STATE CAMP.

Veterans See Seventy-first Regiment Parade in Rain.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., (State Camp,) July 7.—The camp will close in less than forty-eight hours. Meanwhile, artillerymen and infantrymen are getting in their last work.

This afternoon the third and last target practice of the Second Battery occupied a couple of hours. Twenty-four shrapnel were fired, first by piece and then by battery. The target was fairly torn to pieces.

The Seventy-first Regiment had two excellent drills this morning. Also a guard mount. To-night they had evening parade during a steady shower which began falling as soon as the regiment came out in battalion formation. The men were on their mettle because a score of Seventy-first Regiment veterans were watching them. The "old boys" came by train arriving at 3:35, and were received by Lieut. Col. James Hollis Wells, Lieut. James Eben, Company B, and the entire field music of the regiment.

In the mess hall to-night amateur talent from the Seventy-first Regiment gave a very elaborate and amusing vaudeville entertainment.

SOLDIER ACCUSED OF ROBBERY

Woman Says Militiaman in Uniform Attacked Her.

A good-looking young man, who wore the uniform of a private of militia, and who says he is a member of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and that he is Robert Heinrich of 416 West Fifty-seventh Street, was arrested early this morning after a chase of several blocks in Ninth Avenue, on the charge of attacking and robbing Mrs. Mary Sullivan of 346 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Sullivan declares that Heinrich held her up in a dark spot in Fifty-seventh Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, struck and choked her, and stole her wrist bag, containing $2 and some theatre tickets. This amount of money and the tickets, said by the police to have been found upon the prisoner, were identified by the woman. Her face, shoulders, and arms were badly bruised in the encounter, but she was able to go home. Heinrich denied the charge, but refused to explain his flight and the presence of the alleged stolen articles.

HIT MAN ON HEAD AND FLED.

Masked Would-Be Burglars Retire After Fighting Watchman.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 7.—Two masked men attempted to rob the Pennsylvania freight office here last night. Frank Steigler, the night man in charge, who was alone, used his revolver, and one of the masked men used his. The other hit Steigler on the head with a club, and then the men fled.

The shooting was heard by the police, and when they reached the office they found Steigler lying on the floor semi-conscious. There were bullet marks in the woodwork. Steigler's revolver lay beside him. When revived Steigler told his story. He said the men surprised him, and demanded that he open the safe. He managed to bring his gun into play, but does not know whether he hit either man. His only injury was the bump on his head, where he says he was hit with an iron bar.

LABOR SITUATION CRITICAL.

2,000 Union Men Locked Out of Ohio and Pennsylvania Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 7.—The labor situation in Pittsburg is growing critical. The workmen of Ohio are suffering with the workmen of Pittsburg. It is announced to-night that the workmen of four more Union Mills were locked out to-day. They are at Girard and Warren, and two at Youngstown, employing all told 2,000 men.

The move to-day is a practical admission of failure of the first attempt on the part of the employers to force the reduction demanded. On last Tuesday they asked the union workmen to return to the revised rate, but this was refused without the consent of the Conference Committee.

The reduction which the trust has attempted to force on the men is from 28 to 60 per cent.

President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association is much displeased at the action of the employers, and said to-night:

"Another conference was spoken of between the employers and the representatives of the workmen, but none has been arranged. Should any effort be made to operate the mills now closed they will be placed at once on the non-union list and dealt with accordingly."

INVENTOR IS MISSING.

Police Are Asked to Seek Christian H. Herold of Paterson.

Patrick Shanahan, of Bayonne, N. J., called at Police Headquarters in New York City last night and asked the police to assist him in finding his father-in-law, Christian H. Herold, of 75 Seventh Street, Paterson, N. J., who disappeared on May 8 and has not been heard of since.

Mr. Shanahan said that his father-in-law was a silk weaver in Paterson, and at one time had considerable money, but that he was forced out of business by the silk trust. He also invented several pieces of machinery to facilitate silk weaving, but lost the patents, and these things had all preyed on his mind for some time, so that Mr. Shanahan fears that he might have killed himself.

Local Republican Campaign On.

A banner on which appeared portraits of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President was unfurled last night by the Republican Association of the Thirty-third Assembly District opposite their new clubhouse at 159 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. The rain interfered with the projected display of fireworks, but the spacious clubhouse was filled, and between downpours speakers addressed overflow meetings in the street.

FILIPINO SCOUTS TAKE WORLD'S FAIR ENTRANCE

Seize Gatemen and Allow Ice Wagons to Enter Grounds.

REFUSE TO BUY OF MONOPOLY

Ice Concessionaires Try to Make Philippines Commission Trade with Them —Prest. Francis Sustains Filipinos.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—A detachment of fifteen Philippine scouts under command of Lieut. Brady to-day took forcible possession of the Bellevue entrance at the World's Fair, deposed the Exposition gateman, allowed wagons carrying 4,000 pounds of ice for the Philippine Government concession to enter despite the orders of the gateman, and escorted the wagons to the village.

This action was the result of efforts on the part of the ice concessionaires of the Fair to compel the Philippine Commission to buy its ice from them. The commission refused, and continued to purchase ice from an outside concern.

The Fair management to-day ordered that the outside ice wagons be refused admission to the grounds. The Philippine management protested, and W. T. Wilson, Chairman of the commission, held a long conference with President Francis. The only result was that the President declared the Fair had to adhere to its contract with the concessionaires.

The matter was placed in the hands of Edmund A. Selder, executive officer of the commission, with instructions to see that the ice was allowed to enter. Selder found that the gatemen were stopping the wagons. He immediately sought out Major William H. Johnson, in command of the scouts, and that officer detailed Lieut. Brady and fifteen men to attend to the matter.

When Lieut. Brady reached the gate he found the wagons lined up outside. He ordered the gateman to admit them. The gateman refused. Lieut. Brady then ordered his men to seize them.

When the news of the action reached President Francis a hurried consultation was held and a few minutes later orders were sent to the gatemen to allow ice wagons intended for the Philippine reservation to enter.

ARRESTS IN RYAN ROBBERY.

Four Boys Held for Lead Pipe Theft from 53 Fifth Avenue.

Detectives Smith and Lewis of the Mercer Street Station arrested four more boys last night on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery of Thomas F. Ryan's residence at 53 Fifth Avenue on Wednesday night. About 9 o'clock five boys were seen coming from Mr. Ryan's residence, which had been closed for the Summer. Upon investigation it was found that $200 worth of lead pipe had been cut from the house. A boy, who gave his name as Louis Stuno of 606 East Sixteenth Street, was arrested, but his four companions escaped.

The four arrested last night gave their names as John Wisnofsky, thirteen years old, of 602 East Sixteenth Street; John Grawp, ten,, and Joseph Grawp, thirteen years old, of 602 East Sixteenth Street, and John Horath, eleven years old, of 640 East Sixteenth Street. They were locked up in the Mercer Street Station, and will be arraigned this morning in the Children's Court.

SET BONE BY LAMPLIGHT.

While Ambulance Was Going Fast Doctor Patched Up Patient.

Nicholas Piola, forty-nine years old, a farmer of Hempstead Road, Queens Borough, fell from the top of a cherry tree last evening while gathering fruit for market. He landed on his shoulders. His shoulder blade was broken and part of it driven out through the flesh. His spine was also hurt.

It was found impossible to remove him from where he fell until Dr. Mitchell from St. Mary's Hospital in Jamaica arrived with an ambulance. With difficulty the man was shifted on to the stretcher, and the ambulance went back to the hospital on a gallop. On the way by the light of the lamp in the vehicle the doctor reset the bone.

NEW HAVEN NEGRO SENTENCED

Assailant of Two Women Gets Eight Years in State's Prison.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 7.—Instead of standing trial on two charges of assault with intent to rob and of assault with felonious intent and with intent to kill, William McLane, the negro who had confessed to attacks upon Miss Alice G. Richards, daughter of a Yale professor, and Miss Mary Flanagan, in the Spring, pleaded guilty in the Superior Court to-day on the two charges first named, the others being nolled. He was sentenced to State's Prison for a term of not less than seven years, nor more than eight.

BURGLARS ROB DRESSMAKER.

Sixth Theft in One Harlem Block Within the Week.

While Mrs. Margaret Horn, a dressmaker, of 63 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, was out of her apartment for a short time last night, burglars robbed the house of goods valued at $600. The robbery is the sixth that has been committed this week in the block in which Mrs. Horn lives, and as yet no trace has been found of the thieves.

Mrs. Horn returned from a walk to find a window in the rear of her apartment, looking on some buildings in course of construction, open and everything in the rooms overturned. Bureau drawers were on the floor and the contents scattered broadcast, while several fine dresses which she was making for patrons were gone. She went to her jewel case and found that all of the articles which she had left there had been taken.

New Fire Apparatus for Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., July 7.—The Fire and Water Committee of the Board of Aldermen, at a meeting last night, decided to recommend to the Board of Aldermen that the board authorize the committee to carry out the suggestions made yesterday by the underwriters. These are to make the age limit of firemen between twenty-one and thirty, and to purchase new fire hose. The principal demand made by the underwriters was laid over for the present. That was that the city purchase at least two new fire engines for immediate use in the city.

New Brunswick in Darkness.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 7.—During a sharp electric storm last night some electric light wires were struck by a bolt and the gas mains burst, so that the whole town was in total darkness from 9:30 o'clock at night until dawn. The mains were repaired, but the gas company did not dare to turn on the gas after having turned it off for fear that some one might be suffocated. Lamps and candles were at a premium.

Crowded Car Hits a Wagon.

An Eighth Avenue car with a crowd of passengers hit a grocery wagon, driven by John Meyer of 231 Avenue A, at Forty-sixth Street last night, knocking Meyer off the seat and shattering several windows of the car. The women in the car became excited, but were not hurt. Meyer was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, and James Murphy, the motorman, was arrested.

CHATHAM SQUARE TROUBLE.

Injunction on Comfort Station Work May Be Continued.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Scott intimated that he would probably continue the injunction restraining Contractor Patrick Gallagher from proceeding with the work of building the public comfort station at Chatham Square. Gallagher maintains that it is the duty of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to shore up the pillars of the Third Avenue elevated line during the work of excavating. The railroad company contends that as Gallagher is undermining the foundation of their pillars it is his duty to do the shoring.

Yesterday counsel for the Interborough Company, ex-Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, made application to Justice Scott to have the injunction continued. Mr. McIntyre said that the railroad company was willing to do the work of shoring up the structure providing Gallagher would pay the actual cost and nothing more. This Gallagher would not agree to. Justice Scott said he would hesitate very much to allow Gallagher to continue the work under the circumstances, unless he found legal authorities throwing the responsibility on the railroad company.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Among those who will sail in a few days for America are Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. They are expected next week at Newport. Among the well-known people in town yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. William R. Leeds, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Webster, and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

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The marriage of Miss Mary Etta Juilliard and Dr. Adrian Eugene Faure was celebrated on Wednesday at Chevy Chase, Md. The bride is a niece of J. D. Juilliard of this city.

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The Newport Horse Show will be opened on Monday, Sept. 5, in the Casino.

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Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Boeysen are at Aix les Bains, where they will pass the greater part of the Summer.

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The wedding of Miss Alice Pfizer and Reinhart C. Bachofen von Echt of Austria will take place in September at Linden Gate, the Newport cottage occupied by Miss Pfizer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pfizer. Miss Anna M. Harrison is to be the maid of honor, and Miss Florence G. Fowler is to be one of the bridesmaids. Miss Pfizer will have fourteen attendants, members of her class at college. Baron von Echt is abroad in connection with matters relating to his estate in Styria, and the exact date of the wedding will not be determined until his return.

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Mrs. John Jacob Astor has not yet left town for Newport for the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hiss and the Misses Hiss are at Southampton for the Summer.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 7.—Mrs. Sperry, wife of Capt. C. S. Sperry, United States Navy, entertained at the Naval War College, and Mrs. William Grosvenor and Mrs. Clarence Pell gave luncheons at their cottages to-night. Dinners were given by Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Miss Susan Travers, and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.

Mrs. S. Titus Zabriskie of New York, who rented the Anzell cottage on Washington Street, arrived to-day for the season.

Thomas Newbold, Grafton Cushing, H. W. H. Powell, Rear Admiral C. E. Clark, United States Navy; J. Coleman Drayton, O. H. P. Belmont, R. N. Carson, Edward H. Bulkley, Mrs. J. L. Harriman, Miss Bishop, and Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Martin are registered at the Casino.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

HARVEY—BACHELOR.

Miss Winifred G. Bachelor, daughter of the late Capt. Joseph B. Bachelor, Jr., United States Navy, was married on Wednesday to Lieut. Walter Harvey, United States Navy. The ceremony was performed at Fort Slocum by the Rev. A. F. Tenney, rector of Christ Church, Pelham Manor.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is quite the coolest thing on record in the way of underskirts. They are of grass linen in the natural color, thin and sheer as these things always are, and each with a single ruffle with the edge embroidered. The embroidery varies somewhat in elaboration, though but little, if any, in attractiveness. In some skirts the embroidery is in the color of the skirts, and in others in white. They cost $2.50 or $3.95, according to the character of the embroidery. One at the former price, all in natural color, is charming, and all are as pretty as may be. They are perhaps the thinnest skirts made, and the stout woman will rejoice in them. There is so little bulk in them that they take up very little room in packing for a short trip.

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Coin purses in the latest edition are made to carry three sizes of coins, the nickel, dime, and quarter. They are made in a three-cornered shape, like a flat acorn, and a cover opens on a hinge to show the coin receptacles. In silver gilt, with a ring at the top that they may be worn on a chain, they will cost $4.25, and in lighter weight, silver, they cost $1.65.

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A pretty white embroidered shirtwaist opens at the side. It is finished on this edge with deep scalloped points, and fastens on each of these points with a small pearl button. The upper part of the bodice is tucked to give fullness. The embroidery comes in attractive designs, and the general style is a little different from the ordinary and very pretty. The cuffs and stock are formed of alternate bands of lace and lawn, of which the waist is made. The price is $5.95.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

A novelty at Keith's Union Square Theatre next week will be the first presentation of "Her Busy Day," a farce by James Clarence Hyde. It will be interpreted by E. R. Phillips, Miss Grace Hadsell, and W. L. West.

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George Conquest, the English aerialist, has been engaged by Klaw & Erlanger for the Drury Lane spectacle, "Humpty Dumpty," which will be produced at the New Amsterdam Theatre next season.

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Julian Mitchell of Hamlin, Mitchell & Fields has engaged Gaston and Stone, a couple of English dancers, who are said to be unusual in their line. George Richards, the well-known character artist, has also been engaged for the new rural drama, "Bird Center."

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Mme. Schumann-Heink was to have sailed yesterday from Hamburg for New York, where upon her arrival she will go upon a concert tour, afterward rehearsing for a new comic opera by Stange & Edwardes, to be produced in October at the Broadway Theatre under F. C. Whitney's management.

***

It is said that the result of the visit of James J. Bailey of circus fame to Bostock's at Coney Island the other day resulted in a deal which is to have an effect upon circus and animal shows next Winter.

Hoadley Would Not Prosecute Boy.

Joseph H. Hoadley, President of the International Power Company, appeared in the Children's Court yesterday morning as complainant against Benjamin Winters, nine years old, of 540 Tenth Avenue, who was charged with being one of a number of boys who had thrown stones at Mr. Hoadley's automobile at Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. When Mr. Hoadley found that none of the other boys had been apprehended he declined to prosecute the youthful prisoner, who was severely lectured by Justice Deuel and paroled until July 20.

HAMILTON AND DAYTON BUYS PÈRE MARQUETTE

Eugene Zimmerman President of the New System.

5,000 MILES OF RAILROAD

Lines Reaching from Chicago to Buffalo and Cincinnati Brought Together in the Deal.

Announcement was made last night of the purchase by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company of the Père Marquette and the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroads. This railroad deal creates a new system of great strength and importance, extending over 5,000 miles of road and reaching from Chicago to Buffalo and Cincinnati. The announcement will come as a complete surprise to railroad circles, as they had been led to believe that the reports of a coming combination between the Père Marquette and the Dayton lines were not based on facts.

These reports first started some weeks ago, when it became known that a syndicate consisting of men identified with the Père Marquette system had purchased the interests of several of the large stockholders in the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. It was said that this was only a preliminary step toward a combination between the two railroads, and that Père Marquette would absorb sooner or later the Dayton Road.

The reports were denied then, and it was stated definitely that no such plan existed. These denials now appear to have been technically true, in that the process is reversed, and, instead of the Pere Marquette absorbing the Dayton, the latter takes over the control of the Pere Marquette.

The new system will be known as the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, and Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati, who long has been connected with the old road of that name, will manage the property, he having been elected President of the combined railroads yesterday. George H. Cumming of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of this city was elected Vice-President, representing the interests of New York capital in the system.

The scheme of consolidating the three railroads is understood to have been a pet hobby with Mr. Zimmerman for a long time. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton has paid dividends without interruption for many years, but its shares have been held always rather closely by Cincinnati interests.

It controls over one thousand miles of road and its lines pass through some of the richest farming, mining, and manufacturing sections of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Its capital stock is $16,000,000 and its funded debt is $17,333,000.

The Pere Marquette, in which the Dayton Line has now secured a controlling interest, operates nearly 3,000 miles of road with such trackage rights as to make it a trunk line between Chicago and Buffalo. It has a capital stock of over $24,000,000 and a funded debt of $44,000,000.

The Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville is a comparatively recent combination of two new lines which were built with the idea of making a new short line between Cincinnati and Chicago. It is 263 miles long and has a capital stock of $4,200,000 and a funded debt of $6,250,000. It was built largely with local capital.

The combined capital of the three systems aggregate $44,000,000, and its earnings each year are in the neighborhood of $30,000,000.

Extensive improvements have been contemplated and a new schedule of trains will be put through, which the officers of the company say will be the finest in that section of the country.

WOMEN TO PROTECT HORSES.

Mount Vernon Society Leaders Form an Anti-Cruelty Organization.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 7.—Several society women in this city have formed a branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and have engaged Archibald Beresford to look after the organization's interests. Some of the members have been to see City Judge James V. Simpson and Chief of Police Jeremiah C. Foley to enlist their sympathies. In consequence orders have been issued to the police to arrest any driver found ill treating a horse.

A special guard will be established in Mount Vernon Avenue, where there is a very steep hill, and the grades in Third Street and South Third Avenue will also be watched. Special attention will also be paid to the animals owned by the ice, coal, lumber, and delivery companies, and the crusade promises to be a lively one before it is finished.

The women say that if some radical improvement in the existing conditions is not made soon they will apply to Police Commissioner Edson Lewis to be sworn in as special police, and will then take the matter in their own hands. Several of them at the first meeting of the society wanted to do that at once, but the more conservative action was decided upon.

STABBING IN CROWD ON PIER.

Italian Escapes His Pursuers After Wounding Negro Stevedore.

William A. Hunt, twenty-seven years old, of 227 West Sixty-first Street, a colored stevedore, was sitting on a barrel on Pier 29, North River, last night, where 300 men were loading Pennsylvania Railroad freight cars, when an Italian rushed up to him and stabbed him twice. Hunt fell, crying with pain, while his assailant ran away. The police are looking for the man. They say he is C. Rocco of 88 Elizabeth Street. According to several police witnesses, Rocco mistook Hunt for another negro against whom he had a grudge of some kind.

Rocco was chased to the end of the pier by a number of men. There they lost sight of him, and called Policeman Silk of the Leonard Street Station. Silk made a search in the neighborhood, but was unable to find the man. Dr. Hull took the injured negro to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he is in a serious condition. A general alarm has been sent out for Rocco.

BEQUEATHS HER SOUL TO GOD.

Mrs. Dr. Anna E. Park, of Illustrious Ancestry, Leaves an Odd Will.

The will of Dr. Anna E. Park of 367 West Twenty-third Street, filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday, was peculiar for the reason that in it the testatrix bequeaths her soul to God in this language:

"I do with pleasure bequeath unto my Father, God, my spirit, or the ethereal essence of Himself, called life, relying on His infinite mercy for a blissful hereafter."

The petition accompanying the will states that the estate of the testatrix is valued at $1,500.

"To my oldest son," says the testatrix, "Dr. Jonathan Drake Smith, I bequeath the family charts proving us to be descendants of Sir Francis Drake." "Five dollars in lawful money" is left to the youngest son, Charles F. Smith, and $2 is left to each child of her eldest daughter, Anna Park Markland, and $1 is left to each of the children of her youngest son, "if he has any living children." The residue of the estate is bequeathed to her youngest daughter, born Fannie Ruschenberger Smith, of San Francisco.

The Central May Have Trolley Line.

It was understood that the Schenectady Railway Company's trolley system had been purchased jointly by the New York Central and the Delaware and Hudson Railroads. No details of the reported transfer were obtainable.

DEATH OF LESLIE ROWE.

Blind Man Who Could Tell Denomination of Bills by Touch.

Leslie Rowe died at his home, 133 Glenwood Avenue, Jersey City, on Wednesday, from a complication of diseases. He was the eldest son of Norman L. Rowe, a well-known lawyer, and was blind from his birth, thirty years ago. His sense of touch was so keen that he could distinguish one banknote from another, and could pick out a $1, $2, or $5 note without hesitation. His friends not only frequently tested his ability in this direction, but tried to puzzle him by giving him several bills, all of one denomination, but one of them said last night that Mr. Rowe never failed to detect the trick.

How he did it, Mr. Rowe said, he could not tell; the knowledge seemed to come to him by intuition. He had possessed the faculty from boyhood, he said. He showed the same perception in making his way from one place to another, never needing a guide and never making a mistake.

Samuel T. Archibald, who lived near Mr. Rowe's home for several years, said the neighbors used to watch him as he left the trolley car and made his way to his home. He would walk down the street on the further side until he reached a point directly opposite his home. Then he would cross over.

Persons who watched him on numerous occasions said that the spot at which he stopped never varied more than a few inches. He could also tell even when passing through a strange locality, whether any particular house before which he was stopped was brick or frame. Mr. Archibald said he made several tests of this kind and never knew Mr. Rowe to make a mistake.

He was also a proficient pianist, his sense of touch and hearing aiding him in this direction. He could play the most difficult compositions after hearing them once. His musical talent made him welcome at all social gatherings in which his relatives took part. Occasionally he gave public exhibitions, which were always well attended. He never married.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Robert G. Mott.

Robert G. Mott, who died at his home, 17 Park Avenue, on Wednesday, was one of the oldest members of the New York Stock Exchange at the time of his resignation, three years ago. Mr. Mott was born in Baltimore, the son of James Mott, a banker and broker, of that city, and came to this city about forty years ago. Purchasing a seat in the Exchange for $1,000, he began a successful career as a broker. For many years he was the senior member of the firm of Mott & Hill. At the age of sixty years he sold his seat in the Exchange. In 1871 he married Agnes Mary, daughter of Joseph M. Cooper of this city, who, with a son, Joseph C., and a daughter, Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons, survives him.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. ANNE MARIE HOWLAND, widow of William Hazard Howland, of New York, died from heart disease at her home in Morristown, N. J., yesterday. She was born in Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1822, and was a member of the well known Screven family of that State.

WILLIAM PALMER, aged seventy-three, formerly of New York, is dead at the home of his niece, Mrs. Howard Schofield, at Fishkill Landing. Mr. Palmer was a prominent Odd Fellow, a member of the Golding Star Lodge, New York. He was a civil war veteran. He retired from business in New York a year ago. The burial will be held to-day at Greenwood Cemetery.

LAUGHLIN FEELEY, for the last five years police Sergeant of the Borough of East Newark, N. J., is dead at his home in that town. He came to this country from England thirty-six years ago, and settled in Pennsylvania. He was for fifteen years connected with the Police Department of Kearny, N. J., prior to the incorporation of the East Newark Borough. A widow and ten children survive him.

Gen. THOMAS B. HOWARD, of the Confederate Army, died at Washington yesterday after a brief illness, aged eighty-four years. His remains will be taken to Houston, Texas, his former home, where the interment will take place Sunday. Three children, Mrs. Rankin Mason of Washington, Mrs. Cora Cross of Huntsville, Ala., and Oscar Howard, of Houston, survive him.

Memorial Service for Dr. Herzl.

A memorial service for Dr. Theodore Herzl, President of the Zionist Federation, who died Sunday in Vienna, was held in the Roumanian Synagogue, at 91 Rivington Street, last evening and was largely attended. No representative of the orthodox Jewish rabbis, who were in convention in the hall during the day, were at the service. There was no eulogy of Dr. Herzl, and his name was not mentioned during the whole service. No women were allowed on the main floor of the synagogue, but there were some in the galleries.

SUSPEND WESLEYAN SOPHOMORES

Two Men in Freshman Parade Caricature Prest. Raymond and a Matron.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., July 7.—Two men in the sophomore class of Wesleyan University have been suspended for six months by the Faculty for taking part in the annual freshman parade with costumes caricaturing officials of the institution.

The students are Henry C. Sutton of Philadelphia and Raymond Unger of Norwich, Conn. Sutton was made up to represent a matron of one of the halls and the other was dressed like President Raymond.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The period of showery weather east of the Mississippi, which set in on July 5, continues. The showers during the last twenty-four hours in several Southern districts have been light, except in Alabama and Mississippi, where fairly heavy rains have fallen. There have also been showers in South Dakota and eastern portions of Kansas and Nebraska. Over an inch of rain has fallen in the last twelve hours at Kansas City, where the rivers are now above danger line stages. The rains in Eastern Kansas, however, have been rather light.

Abnormally low temperatures continue in the middle and lower portions of the Missouri Valley.

Showery weather will continue Friday and probably Saturday in the Mississippi Valley and eastward to the Atlantic, except in Northern New England and the north portion of the lake region. Important temperature changes are not anticipated.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly southwest to south and light; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh south, and on the Great Lakes, mostly light northeast to north. Steamships sailing Friday for European ports will have light south winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair in north, showers and thunderstorms in south portion Friday and Saturday; light, variable winds, mostly north.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Showers and thunderstorms Friday and Saturday; light, variable winds.

New England—Fair in north, showers in south portion Friday and Saturday; light, variable winds.

Western New York—Fair Friday and Saturday; light north winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1904.	TIMES. 1904.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	71	71	74
6 A. M.	68	73	74
9 A. M.	78	72	75
12 M.	81	79	78
3 P. M.	86	78	79
6 P. M.	85	74	75
9 P. M.	80	74	74
12 P. M.	74	73	73

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 200 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	74½
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1903	77
Corresponding date for last 30 years	74

The thermometer registered 73 degrees at 8 A. M. and 74 degrees at 2 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 79 degrees, at 1 P. M., and the minimum 68 degrees, at 6 A. M. The relative humidity was as per cent. at 8 A. M. and 68 per cent. at 2 P. M.

DONS A UNIFORM AND SAYS HE IS A DESERTER

Storms's Tale of What He Did Because He Had No Money.

LODGED IN CASTLE WILLIAMS

Sergt. Way Made Him Work—Authorities Release Him on Instructions from Washington.

When the ferryboat General Hancock, which plies between the Battery and Governors Island, made fast to her landing on this side yesterday afternoon after one of her trips, a tall, slim man, who appeared to be about thirty years of age

FOUR CHOICES BEATEN

A Heavy Track at Brighton Upset Form Estimates of Bettors.

BLUE COAT WON AT LONG ODDS

Hurst Park and Mineola Were the Successful Favorites in a Day of Reversals at Seaside Track.

On an uncompromisingly heavy track at the Brighton Beach race course yesterday horses performed about as far away from public form as even the most hardened racegoer was willing to accept. The rain of the night before, followed by a damp, drizzling morning and more rain in the afternoon, left the mile circle soggy and dead, and if that were not enough to make form variations, the change from the big and easy turns at Sheepshead Bay to the sharper bends of the seaside course completed the business for the backers.

In four races of the six on the day's card the post favorites were beaten, some long chances winning between the first and last rades, but it took only the result of the first race to shake public confidence in form, and so it was that extraordinary prices were obtained against the two favorites that were successful. The first of these was Mineola, a speedy and reliable filly of the H. B. Duryea Stable, and one that has beaten much better company than she met yesterday. Because of the going, however, backers were shy, and even after the clubhouse contingent had bet heavily on Mineola, the popular fancy of the supposedly sharp bettors was the Western horse Et Tu Brute, while J. A. Drake's pair, Jocund and Roseben, were a good second choice to the Duryea filly. Mineola, well off and up in the front throughout the race, simply "breezed" home well away from Jocund, which got the place, while the newcomer, Et Tu Brute, was a moderate third.

In the third race, a mile and a furlong handicap, Matthew Corbett's colt, Hurst Park, had the first real chance that the handicapper has permitted him in several weeks, and though he still was top weight, with 122 pounds, he had a very ordinary lot to beat, and the price laid against him was tempting enough to cause a plunge from the clubhouse, on the mere assurance from Mr. Corbett to his friends that Hurst Park was good and fit to run in the going. In consequence Hurst Park started favorite at even money, after opening at better than 2 to 1, and, galloping close up on Jack Ratlin for nearly a mile of the trip, went away at the end and won in a big gallop, "Father Bill" Daly's horse Himself coming on at the end and getting second place rather easily from Jack Ratlin.

The stake feature of the afternoon was the fourth race, the Atlantic Stakes, six furlongs, selling, for two-year-olds, in which seven tried conclusions, the best backed being David Gideon's pair, Lincroft and Highborn, and P. J. Dwyer's Red Friar. The race resulted in a complete surprise to the betting crowd, however, as J. E. McDonald's Carrie Jones broke well up and found the short turns so much to her liking that she galloped in front most of the distance and won rather easily under the clever light boy Crimmins. The stable, after having backed her on several occasions in better company, bet on her again yesterday and forced the price against her from 15 to 1 down to 10 to 1, and with her victory accomplished the only real coup of the day. Red Friar seemed unable to extend himself in the slippery and uncertain going, and Lincroft, the preferred one of the Gideon entry, was but a moderate second.

In the opening race the starter aided in making a public surprise, as he let the field of two-year-olds off in straggling order, Blue Coat, at 30 to 1, the first away, having an advantage that the others were unable to overcome, and winning easily from the second choice, Martha Gorman, while the favorite Winchester was unplaced. In the fifth race Jane Holly, running practically unbacked by her stable and owner, J. C. Yeager, broke first and never permitted any of the others to head her, winning easily by a good margin from Ben Mac Dhui, the odds-on favorite, while the second choice, Garnish, filled third place. In the last race of the day, a mile and a sixteenth for maidens, three years old and upward, another outsider won and upset the nicest calculations of the form followers, Sonoma Belle, well up all the way, galloping in first at the end with odds of 10 to 1 against her. It was one of the peculiar circumstances of a peculiar day that H. Cochran—now much out of favor, though two years ago he was the fashionable jockey of the East—rode two winners in Blue Coat and Sonoma Belle, and so equaled the record for the day of the popular favorite Hildebrand, who also rode two winners in Mineola and Jane Holly. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Blue coat, 102, H. Cochran, 30-1, 10-1..	1	1	1¹
Martha Gorman, 94, W. Hennessy, 3-1, 8-5	5	2	2¹
Fleur de Marie, 99, Cormack, 10-1, 3-1	2	3	3½
Winchester, 99, Hildebrand, 2-1, 4-5..	4	5	4
Jack McKeon, 101, Crimmins, 4-1, 8-5.	6	4	5
Little Buttercup, 98, Travers, 10-1, 7-2	3	6	6
Black Prince, 102, Crosthwaite, 300-1, 100-1	9	9	7
Cashier, 97, Lee, 60-1, 20-1	8	7	8
Estelle J., 90, McCafferty, 20-1, 6-1..	7	8	9
Fra Fillipo, 97, Schilling, 300-1, 100-1	10	10	10

Time—1:15 2-5. Straggling start, with Bluecoat off flying. Won easily, place handily. Winner b. c., by Ben Strome-Blue Jacket, owned by Thomas Monahan and trained by M. J. Richter.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Mineola, 106, Hildebrand, 6-5, 1-4...	2	2	1½
Jocund, 108, O'Neil, 11-5, 2-5.....	3	3	2¹
Et Tu Brute, 108, H. Phillips, 7-2, 1-1	1	1	3¹
Roseban, 98, Sperling, 11-5, 2-5.....	5	4	4
Fine Art, 101, Cormack, 25-1, 4-1...	4	5	5

Time—1:14. Good start. Won easily, place the same. Winner ch. f., by Meddler-Hurley Burley, owned by H. B. Duryea and trained by J. W. Rogers.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	¾.	F.
Hurst Park, 122, J. Martin, 1-1, 1-2...	5	2	1¹
Himself, 94, D. O'Connor, 8-1, 5-2.....	4	3	2¹
Jack Ratlin, 90, Wood, 20-1, 6-1..	3	1	3¹
Salvatella, 95, Hildebrand, 4-1, 7-5.....	1	4	4
Flara, 89, Crimmins, 25-1, 7-1.....	6	7	5
Florham Queen, 98, Travers, 7-1, 2-1..	2	5	6
Little Em, 93, McCafferty, 25-1, 8-1..	7	6	7

Time—1:54. Good start. Won easily, place the same. Winner ch. c., 4 years, by Kingston-Editha, owned by Matthew Corbett and trained by J. D. Odom.

FOURTH RACE.—The Atlantic Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Carrie Jones, 94, Crimmins, 10-1, 2-1	2	1	1¹
Lincroft, 100, H. Cochran, 8-5, 1-2..	4	3	2¹
Gold Ten, 98, Travers, 7-2, 1-1..	3	2	3½
Highborn, 90, Hildebrand, 8-5, 1-2..	6	4	4
Perry McAdow, 99, Cormack, 30-1, 8-1	5	5	5
Pete Dailey, 92, Nutter, 50-1, 15-1..	7	7	6
Red Friar, 107, J. Martin, 9-5, 3-5..	1	6	7

Time—1:16 1-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. f., by Requital-Intermission, owned by J. E. McDonald and trained by F. D. Weir.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Jane Holly, 101, Hildebrand, 5-1 7-5.	2	1	1½
Ben MacDhui, 108, J. Martin, 4-5, 1-3	3	2	2¹⁰
Garnish, 98, Travers, 5-2, 3-5....	3	3	3¹⁰
Sabot, 101, Crimmins, 40-1, 7-1.....	6	5	4
Tomcod, 94, D. O'Connor, 60-1, 12-1.	5	4	5
Silver Days, 97, H. Cochran, 40-1, 7-1	4	6	6

Time—1:49. Fair start. Won easily, place the same. Winner ch. m., 5 years, by Sleipner-Sena Royal, owned by J. C. Yeager and trained by R. E. Campbell.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Sonoma Belle, 105, H. Cochran, 10-1, 4-1	4	1	1½
Marmee, 108, Redfern, 5-1, 2-1.....	3	2	2¹⁰
Persistence II., 110, Wonderly, 5-1, 2-1	2	3	3¹⁰
Sir Shep, 107, H. Callahan, 40-1, 12-1.	5	3	4
Wm. Pidgeon, 110, Higgins, 60-1, 20-1	7	4	5
Mai Hanlon, 105, Burns, 2-1, 9-10...	3	6	6
Nic Longworth, 111, Lyne, 12-1, 5-1..	9	8	7
St. Gallen, 110, Travers, 10-1, 4-1...	1	5	8
Stepaway, 105, Creamer, 100-1, 30-1..	2	9	9
Roste Dinham, 105, H. Phillips, 60-1, 20-1	10	10	10
Chattah, 105, Hildebrand, 6-1, 2-1...11	12	11	
L. of Manor, 107, D. O'Connor, 100-1, 30-1	6	5	12

Time—1:50. Good start. Won handily, place the same. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by Star Ruby-Sonoma, owned by Mrs. C. Cochran and trained by C. Cochran.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Agile	114	Waterlight	102
Amberjack	99	Ishmailian	99
Bulwark	99	Advance	99
Britisher	108	C. W. R.	99
Austin Allen	108	Baroque	99

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Rochampton	109	Glisten	95
*Old England	108	Hydrangea	95
Ethics	106	Conkling	94
Hyland	106	Champion	94
Hello	105	Phaser	94
Collegian	103	Coppella	93
*Bardolph	101	Cataline	91
Briarthorpe	100	*Tol San	84

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

THIRD RACE.—Highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Reliable	140	Kohinoor	107
High Chancellor	117	Grenade	104
Rochampton	115	King Pepper	104
Grand Opera	114	Marjoram	98
Cobourg	113	Divination	98
Stalwart	110	Tepee	95
James V.	110	Funny Side	92
Lux Casta	107	W. B. Fasig	86

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Carbuncle	126	Knight Errant	115
Rosetint	123	Grenade	114
Lord Badge	117	Illyria	104
Florham Queen	116		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

De Reszke	109	Wartinmas	103
April Shower	104	Homestead	101
Hyland	104	Finmmula	99
Namtor	106	Atwood	97
Fire Eater	106	*Palmbearer	96
Cincinnatus	106	Hydrangea	95
Hello	104	*Latheron	89
Unmasked	103		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old; special weights; five and one-half furlongs.

Princess Wheeler	105	Fairy Dance	105
Miss Modesty	105	Lilac	105
Gotowin	105	Ishmailian	105
Danseuse	105	Salt and Pepper	105
Mirthless	105	Nightmare	105
Intrigue	105	La Pucelle	105
Iota	105	Good for Nothing	105
Linda Lee	105		
Reminiscence	105		

Local Pacers Matched to Race.

Don Derby, 2:04¼, and Nathan Straus, 2:05½, the champion matinee pacers, will come together for their first track race at the New York Driving Club's matinee at Empire track on Saturday afternoon. The race will be best two in three mile heats. James A. Murphy will drive Don Derby, while Joseph E. Meyer will handle the lines over Nathan Straus.

There are twelve races down for settlement, including a trot between Edgewood, Anna Littel, and A. J. D.

About fifty horses are entered for the meeting and competition of the highest order is assured. Admission is free to the public. The first race will be called at 1:30.

MOTOR BOATS FAIL TO RACE.

New York Yacht Club's Regatta Committee Lost in a Fog.

The motor boat races scheduled by the New York Yacht Club for yesterday at Glen Cove did not take place. The start was fixed for 10:40 A. M., and about that hour two boats showed up, the Javelin, owned by Vice Commodore Lee, of the Manhasset Yacht Club, and the Suis Moi, owned by Mr. Plymton. The committee boat, however, was not on hand, and after waiting awhile the motor boats went away.

The regatta committee, consisting of ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, Oliver E. Cromwell, H. de B. Parsons, and Frank Browne Jones, arrived later in the tug Unique, which had been lost in a thick fog on the north side of the Sound. Later in the day the Suis Moi returned, but nothing more was seen of the Javelin, and at 2:30 P. M. the committee declared the race off. As the Suis Moi is a cruising launch, and the Javelin a speed launch, a race could hardly have been arranged had the later returned.

Yesterday's event was to have been the first series of three day's racing at Glen Cove. To-day there is to be a race between sailing yachts of thirty-three feet racing length and under. Up to last night there had been thirteen entries, as follows:

First Class, 27 to 33 Foot Rating.—Alert, A. H. Alker; Mimosa, IIL., Trenor L. Park; Hanley, Charles Mallory.

Second Class, 22 to 27 Foot Rating.—Galatea, Anson Phelps Stokes; Uns, W. B. Duncan, Jr.

Raceabout Class.—Hobo, Trenor L. Park; Cricket, H. Willets; Grasshopper, Charles Pryer; Tomboy, Henry L. Maxwell; Idler, O'Donnell Iselin.

Third Class, 18 to 22 Foot Rating.—Owatanna, George Lauder, Jr.; Kenoshi, Charles Mallory.

Fourth Class, Under 18 Foot Rating.—Bairn, H. M. Matheson.

Auto Boat Notes of Interest.

The auto boat challenger was equipped with circular boilers yesterday, the square boilers being taken out, as it is believed that with the high pressure upon the engines when the boat is running at its highest power the old boilers occasioned the leak that led to the explosion after the speed test in the East River on Wednesday. The actual damage to the boat was very slight, and she will be shipped to England to-morrow, where she will race in the Harmsworth Cup race on July 30. No figures regarding the challenger's speed were given out yesterday, and none will be until after the race in England. The builders of the boat and the Racing Committee of the Automobile Club of America, however, were well pleased with the showing of the boat.

The Fiat I. was shipped to Boston yesterday to complete in the power boat races to be held next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday by the Eastern Yacht Club off Marblehead. She will probably be the only New York boat in the contest, but a number of fast Boston motor boats are entered, and some good records are looked for. E. R. Hollander will steer the boat in the races. The Fiat I. has an engine of twenty-five horse power and is a trifle over sixty feet long. She has not yet been beaten in her class, and in the late Manhasset Bay Yacht Club races she made an average of eighteen statute miles an hour.

The Fiat III., which made so disappointing a showing in the recent gold cup match race at Larchmont, is now being thoroughly overhauled. Her engines are said to be practically perfect, and the hull will be carefully tested before the boat enters another race, to see if the difficulty lies in the design.

The Motorboat Committee of the Automobile Club of America, of which J. Herbert Carpenter is Chairman, has not yet planned any members' races, but suggestions have been made that during the Summer a series of special match races be arranged between boats of club members who may wish to engage in a private contest for a small prize. Several of the club members have boats at the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, which is one of the Summer quarters of the Automobile Club, and negotiations are under way for some impromptu races during the season.

The Vingt-et-Un and the Standard are expected to be starters in the motor boat races arranged by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club to-morrow. A special prize is offered for the automobile boat making the best corrected time over the course, and another prize will be given to the boat making the best actual time. The automobile boats will go over an 8¾-mile course three times. Events in a number of classes have been arranged, and with fairly smooth water a splendid lot of races may be looked for.

The conditions for the motor boat races to be held by the Atlantic Yacht Club have just been issued by the committee consisting of H. J. Gielow, Frederick Vilmar, and J. M. Fiske. The rules of the American Power Boat Association will govern the events, and entries may be received up to the morning of the races. The usual number of classes is provided for, and the automobile boats will go over a 20-knot course. Another series of auto boat races, but without time allowance, will be given by the Atlantic Yacht Club on July 30, and $1,000 in prizes has been offered by Commodore Harrison B. Moore.

Relay Racing at Pelham Bay Park.

Relay racing will be a feature of the athletic carnival to be held at the opening of Pelham Bay Park Athletic Field on July 16. The list of events includes a one-mile handicap race, open to clubs and colleges; a four-mile open scratch race, a one-mile race for high schools, and a half-mile race open to elementary schools, teams in each of the foregoing to consist of four men. In the one and four mile open races it is expected that all the prominent clubs in the Metropolitan district will be represented, including the New York Athletic Club, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, New West Side Athletic Club, St. George Athletic Club, Star Athletic Club, Xavier Athletic Club, and Mohawk Athletic Club. The high school race has attracted entries from Erasmus Hall High School, champions of the Public School Athletic League; High School of Commerce, holder of the public schools athletic indoor record for the mile; Boys' High School of Brooklyn, Flushing High School, and many other schools. The entries for the elementary school race include No. 103 of Manhattan, holder of the Public School Athletic League half-mile championship; Nos. 2 and 45 of Brooklyn, Nos. 85, 16, and 6 of Manhattan; No. 9 of the Bronx, and many others. Entries for the one and four mile open races close with William C. J. Kelly, Secretary of the Athletic Committee, 15 Warren Street, New York City.

Baseball To-day. [illegible] American League Parks at 3 P. M. [illegible] Association.—Adv.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

Chesbro, After Winning 14 Straight Games, Is Beaten by Boston.

AMERICANS WEAK AT BAT

Close Play in the West, in Which Cleveland and Chicago Win—No National League Contests.

Chesbro's chain of victories was broken yesterday, but his fourteen straight wins stand as the record of the season up to date. The clever pitcher's reverse occurred in the game between the Greater New Yorks and Bostons, in which the champions were successful by rather strong and opportune batting. On the other hand the hitting of the American League Park representatives was weak. Of the other games in the American League Cleveland beat Detroit by a score of 4 to 2, while Chicago made the only run of the game against St. Louis. But one game was scheduled in the National League—Chicago and the champions at Pittsburg. Unfortunately, rain prevented the contest. To-day the New Yorks will begin a series of four games at St. Louis and Brooklyn will meet Chicago.

The scores of games yesterday, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

CLUB.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York..	..	2	3	3	4	13	13	11	49	.742
Chicago	4	..	6	6	7	5	3	5	35	.594
Cincinnati	3	6	..	6	9	2	2	6	36	.571
Pittsburg	3	3	6	..	5	2	3	6	35	.547
St. Louis	2	5	3	7	..	3	4	3	33	.516
Brooklyn	1	2	2	3	12	..	7	9	28	.400
Boston	1	4	3	3	8	7	..	9	26	.382
Philadelphia	3	1	1	3	2	4	3	..	16	.254
Games lost	17	26	27	29	31	42	42	47		

GAMES SCHEDULED FOR TO-DAY.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Boston, 7; New York, 1.
Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 2.
Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

CLUB.	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	5	4	2	9	4	6	13	43	.662
New York	5	..	3	5	7	4	4	12	40	.625
Chicago	4	3	..	3	8	7	5	5	35	.538
Cleveland	4	2	4	..	4	8	5	6	33	.550
Philadelphia	5	3	4	4	..	3	5	5	33	.508
St. Louis	3	3	4	3	8	..	5	5	27	.443
Detroit	2	3	7	5	4	6	..	2	27	.429
Washington	0	2	2	1	1	2	3	..	11	.177
Games lost	22	24	28	27	31	34	36	51		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Detroit at Cleveland.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Bostons Beat Greater New Yorks and Stops Chesbro's Winning Streak.

Under condition that were not conducive to good baseball playing the champion Bostons and Greater New Yorks played an admirable game at American League Park yesterday, and with Chesbro pitching the local team was beaten by a score of 4 to 1. Had the local team won, it would have been Chesbro's fifteenth straight victory, but while he was unusually steady and seemingly as fast as ever, he was batted effectively. Even in his best form, however, it was doubtful if Griffith's men could have been successful with their indifferent batting record. Gibson pitched an excellent game, it is true, but the poor judgment displayed by several of the New Yorkers at the bat undoubtedly cost their team some runs.

That Selbach, late of Washington, has added much strength to the champions when such strength is needed was shown by his superior batting yesterday. He was chiefly responsible for Boston's two runs in the fourth inning and one in the eighth, but against this must be charged his miss of a fly ball which gave the New Yorks their only run.

Some surprise was manifested that the game should have been played, for up to within three-quarters of a hour of the scheduled time for proceedings to begin rain had fallen heavily down town, while the weather continued threatening during the, rest of the afternoon. The grounds were rendered soft and in some places muddy, yet Manager Griffith deemed it the wisest thing to play. Of course the attendance was affected, there being but a few persons over 1,500 present.

It was not until the fourth inning that the Bostons batted Chesbro with any effect. Collin's started off with a hard hit past Chesbro, and Freeman followed with a single to centre field. On Parent's clever sacrifice, from Conroy to Anderson, both runners advanced a base, and on Selbach's well-placed hit over Anderson's head both scored. Fults ended the inning by a brilliant running catch. For the New Yorks Dougherty batted out a single to right field, but Keeler and Williams were retired, the latter's line ball going directly into Freeman's hands at right field. With two men out and Dougherty at first, Anderson hit a long fly to centre field, which Selbach, after slipping down, got to, but the ball dropped out of his hands and Dougherty scored.

In the sixth inning, on Elberfeld's low throw, Freeman reached first base. Parent bunted to Conroy, who started to throw to second, but found the base uncovered. By the time the ball reached first Parent was safe on the base. Selbach helped both runners by sacrificing. Elberfeld made a magnificent stop of Lachance's terrific hit and threw Freeman out at the plate. Parent, however, scored on Ferris's hit, which Anderson fumbled. In the eighth inning Collins's single, Freeman's sacrifice, Parent's out from Williams to Anderson, and Selbach's single gave the Bostons their fourth and last run. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Stahl, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0
Collins, 3b	2	2	2	1	0	0
Freeman, rf	1	1	2	0	0	0
Parent, ss	1	2	2	3	0	0
Selbach, lf	0	2	2	0	0	1
Lach'e, 2b	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ferris, 2b	0	0	2	2	5	0
Farrell, c	0	1	3	1	1	1
Gibson, p	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	4	9	27	11	2	

NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Dough'y, lf	0	0	2	1	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	0	1	1	0	0
Will'ms, 2b	0	1	2	2	0	0
And'son, 1b	0	0	13	2	1	0
Elberf'd, ss	0	1	0	6	1	0
Fults, cf	0	0	1	2	0	0
Conroy, 3b	0	0	2	3	3	0
McGuire, c	0	1	4	2	0	0
Chesbro, p	0	0	1	3	0	0
Total	1	5	27	18	2	

Boston	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0—4
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

First base by errors—Boston, 2; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Gibson, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 6; New York, 5. Struck out—By Chesbro, 4; by Gibson, 2. Sacrifice hits—Parent, Freeman, Selbach, 2. Double play—Parent and Lachance. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Attendance, 1,566.

CLEVELAND, 4; DETROIT, 2.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 7.—Cleveland won a pitchers' contest from Detroit to-day by 4 to 2, both Mullin and Joss pitching strongly. Cleveland scored two runs in the first inning on two hits and two sacrifices, one in the fifth inning on two hits and an out, and one in the sixth inning on a base on balls, a hit, and a wild pitch. Detroit secured two runs in the eighth inning on Mullin's double, and singles by O'Leary and Barrett. Attendance was 1,645. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—4	6	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2	7	3

Batteries—Joss and Bemis; Mullin and Wood.

CHICAGO, 1; ST. LOUIS, 0.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—The Chicago Americans shut out the St. Louis team here to-day. Three bases on balls and a hit gave the Chicagos their only tally in the fourth inning. Attendance, 1,800. The score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	0
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	4	1

Batteries—Sudhoff and Sugden; Owen and Sullivan.

Eastern League.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—3	7	1
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—4	7	2

Batteries—Pardee and Lynch; Puttmann and Beville.

Toronto, 2; Rochester, 5.
Montreal, 4; Buffalo, 3.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 4; Toledo, 1, (first game.)
Milwaukee, 2; Toledo, 0, (second game.)
Minneapolis, 2; Louisville, 3.
St. Paul, 6; Columbus, 0.

Haverford Cricketers Win in England.

LONDON, July 7.—A victory by 97 runs over an eleven of the famous Marylebone Cricket Club was the record achieved by the Haverford College team of cricketers at Lords here to-day. The Marylebone Club, of course, will not play its strongest eleven, but it had some of its well-known cracks, including K. J. Key, G. J. Mordaunt, and C. More, on the team.

A. Conan Doyle was also a member of the Marylebone Cricket Club team, and he made top score for his side, with a not out innings of 41. The batting honors for Haverford were taken by F. D. Godley, W. P. Bonbright, and H. W. Doughten, while H. Pleasants and R. L. Pearson also did good work.

In bowling, A. G. Priestman again did good work, and was well backed up by A. H. Hopkins and C. C. Morris. The score:

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

C. C. Morris, c. Headlam, b. More	15
F. D. Godley, b. Mordaunt	52
A. H. Hopkins, b. More	0
W. P. Bonbright, c. and b. Hunter	41
H. H. Morris, b. Mordaunt	14
R. L. Pearson, b. Mordaunt	22
H. W. Doughten, c. Hunter, b. More	40
H. Pleasants, c. and b. Key	33
A. Lowry, not out	8
A. G. Priestman, c. Doyle, b. Key	0
E. C. Pierce, run out	9
Byes, 7; leg byes, 3	10
Total	244

MARYLEBONE C. C.

C. K. Studd, b. Priestman	2
C. More, b. Hopkins	5
J. Somerset, b. Priestman	2
G. J. Mordaunt, b. Hopkins	6
K. J. Key, c. Hopkins, b. Priestman	6
F. Boslan, b. Priestman	15
C. Danger, c. Bonbright, b. Godley	36
C. Headlam, c. Doughton, b. Hopkins	7
A. Conan Doyle, not out	41
H. Wood, c. Godley, b. C. Morris	9
C. Hunter, c. Lowry, b. C. Morris	9
Byes, 8; leg byes, 2	10
Total	147

To Go for Automobile Record.

With a view to reducing the track record of 55 seconds held by Barney Oldfield, a trial will be given the big eight-cylinder 75-horse power automobile at the Empire track automobile meet of July 16.

Lafayette Markle said yesterday that the ponderous bundle of machinery, with its tremendous power, was being put into shape for an attack at the record, and he believed it would encircle the course at Yonkers in 53 seconds.

A record-breaking entry list is certain for the meet at Empire on July 16. Manufacturers and owners have entered into the spirit of the affair and will be represented at the meeting by either exhibitions or in the races.

Entries will close on Monday, July 11, with Alfred Reeves, Secretary, 250 Washington Street, New York.

Excellent Golf by School Lads.

BROOKLINE, Mass., July 7.—Excellent golf was played at the opening meeting of the Greater Boston Interscholastic Golf Association at Hyde Park to-day, many of the scores being worthy of older and more experienced players.

Richard Kimball of the Brookline High School, seventeen years old, played the eighteen holes in 75 strokes, or three strokes under bogey and but little higher than the amateur record. Brice S. Evans, Jr., of the Volkman School did 79. Sixteen other players finished in less than 90 and ten in 85 or less. The first rounds for the championship and consolation trophies were played this afternoon, and the next two rounds will be played to-morrow.

To Encourage Fast Cycle Racing.

The pick of the country's best professional bicycle riders is engaged in the big long distance sprint race which is scheduled as the feature of next Sunday's race meet at the Vailsburg board track, Newark. The contest will last for twenty miles, and excitement of the continuous variety is promised. Prizes of new greenbacks will be awarded to the winner of every lap during the contest, and at every five miles there will be a special purse of $10 to the first one over the finishing line. In the end there will be seven prizes for the successful survivors. In this race Champion Frank Kramer will go against some noted long distance riders, who promise to make it exciting for Kramer, America's crack sprinter, such as Floyd MacFarland, Nat Butler, W. S. Fenn, and Fred Scheps.

Current Gossip of the Cyclists.

Reports from abroad are to the effect that Jimmy Michael is riding in good form again, and expects to visit the United States.

The Penn Glen Wheelmen will hold their annual excursion to Forest View Grove on the Hudson on Sunday, July 17, leaving the foot of South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M.

The world's hour record in bicycle hour racing is now 54 miles 545 yards, by Tommy Hall of England. It must be remembered, however, that this journey was made behind a big motor bicycle with a wind shield.

Springfield, Mass., is the latest city to have an old-time wheelmen's run, and it brought out a long string of cyclists headed by Lon Peck of Boston. There were all kinds of bicycles in line, and 500 riders.

As best indicating the increased riding of bicycles are the reports of dealers that the renting of bicycles is more remunerative than it has been for the past three years. A renting business is always a good one for an agent, as in the course of time it means the sale of many new wheels.

Not to bar the big pacing motors entirely, some of the promoters of cycle racing are making matches with one heat to be run behind four horse power motors, another behind fourteen horse power motors, and the third heat, if required, to be decided by the toss of a coin.

"Major" Taylor is reported to be on his way home from Australia in company with Don Walker, the Australian champion. Although his plans are not definitely known, it is expected that Taylor will compete in the championship races at the St. Louis World's Fair during the first week in August.

A fifty-dollar gold brick was the prize awarded to John Dietz, who won the recent Milwaukee bicycle road race. The brick is in the form of a watch charm. Among the other prizes for the race was a round-trip ticket to the St. Louis Exposition, and two gold medals given by Walter Sanger, the former racing cyclist, who won them in Europe. Sanger acted as starter for the affair, which had 97 contestants and was viewed by 20,000 spectators.

President H. W. McKnight of Pennsylvania College says: "Nineteen years of service as a college President have given me abundant opportunities to observe the good resulting from the wise use of the bicycle, and I regard it as one of the best forms of exercise. It is a preserver as well as a restorer of health. It affords mental diversion as well as physical exercise, giving relief from care and worry, while developing the body into healthful vigor."

"Women who ride the bicycle for a pleasant exercise will not foolishly give it up because those women who have not become its master say that it has gone out of 'fashion,'" says Charlotte B. Wilbour. "The bicycle is the good servant of woman, for it gives her most delightful and exhilarating exercise in a comfortable costume, and, by refreshing her body, promotes her mental velocity. It assists in making every-day life enjoyable and I am very glad to see that the members of the fair sex are continuing their use of the wheel."

To every winner of a bicycle race, either amateur or professional, at the St. Louis World's Fair during the cycling week which begins Aug. 1, will be presented a Pope-Olympic cup, given by Col. Albert A. Pope, the "father of cycling and good roads." The trophies are of solid silver, lined with gold, and each is mounted on a pedestal. Each cup is engraved as follows: "Pope Olympic Cup, St. Louis Exposition, 1904. Bicycle Race Prize. Presented by Col. Albert A. Pope."

During the cycling week at St. Louis there will be twenty-one races, thirteen for the amateurs and eight for the professionals, including championships at various distances. The sum of $1,500 in cash is offered the professionals.

A business or professional man whose name is not listed in the Telephone Directory loses many possible customers.

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BERKSHIRE HILLS HOTEL, Canaan, N. Y.—Airy rooms, hot water baths, toilets, German, Jewish cooking; elevation 1,500 feet; 3 hours from New York; rates $8 up; families catered to. J. Cohen, 835 Broadway.

BOWEN'S FARM HOUSE, South Cairo, N. Y. Healthy location; spacious grounds; good table; mile from station. Terms apply J. V. BOWEN, Proprietor.

Monterey, Mass.—Berkshire Hills Farmhouse; board; near Stockbridge and Great Barrington; scenery mountains; lake fishing; cream, eggs, and fruit; city references; $7 to $8 per week. Henry Woods.

A limited number of elderly people can be accommodated with refined home surroundings at a physician's country place; one hour from New York. Address S. A. T., Box 118 Times Office.

Sanford Hall, Liberty, N. Y.—Farm boarding house; rates on application; fine location; near lakes and dancing pavilion; vegetables from farm. W. M. Sanford.

Berkshire Hills.—Echo Farm; beautiful, cool location; garden, dairy, poultry; good beds; trolley 2½ miles. Mrs. H. B. Robinson, Lanesboro, Mass.

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Hommel House, Orient, L. I.—Cool, comfortable; water front; boating, bathing, &c.; terms reasonable. A. W. Hommel, Prop.

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Only first-class passengers carried.

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Fast Express Service.
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Kaiser	July 19, 10 AM	Kronprinz	Aug. 23, 1 PM
Kronprinz	July 26, 2:30PM	K.Wm.II.	Sep. 6, 12:30PM
K.Wm.II.	Aug. 9, 1 PM	Kaiser	Sept. 13, 10 AM

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Barbar'a	July 21, 11 AM	Alice	Aug. 18, 10 AM
Friedrich	July 28, 10 AM	Barbar'a	Aug. 25, 10 AM
Bremen	Aug. 2, 9 AM	Friedrich	Aug. 30, Noon

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Luise	Aug. 6, 11 AM	Irene	Oct. 5, 11 AM
Irene	Aug. 27, 11 AM	Hohens'n	Oct. 15, 11 AM
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†Pretoria...July 16, 7:30 AM|Bulgaria...July 30, 7 AM
Hamburg...July 21, Noon|†Deutschl'd...Aug. 4, 10 AM
†Waldersee...July 23, 2:30 PM|Pennsylv'ia...Aug. 6, Noon
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.
‡Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

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Campania...July 14, 9 AM|Umbria...Aug. 6, 10 AM
Etruria...July 23, 10 AM|Campania...Aug. 13, 8 AM
Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria $65 and upwards according to accommodation.
Carpathia, July 12, 1 PM|Aurania...July 26, 1 PM
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Slavonia, July 19, Noon|Ultonia...Aug. 16, Noon
Pannonia, Aug. 2, Noon|Slavonia...Aug. 30, Noon
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Empress of Japan...Aug. 15th
R. M. S. Athenian...Aug. 29th
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Aorangi...July 22d|Miowera...Aug. 19th
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NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Statendam...July 12|Ryndam...Aug. 9
Potsdam...July 19|Noordam...Aug. 16
Rotterdam...Aug. 2|Statendam...Aug. 23
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Ethiopia...July 9, Noon|Columbia...July 23, 1 PM
Astoria...July 16, Noon|Anchoria...July 30, Noon
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $17 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

NOVA SCOTIA
THE IDEAL VACATION COUNTRY.
Direct Weekly Service Between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH & HALIFAX
BY DOMINION ATLANTIC RY'S
TWIN SCREW 19 KNOT S. S.
PRINCE ARTHUR
from Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y. at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin, berth and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourist Agents or to MUNSON S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 26 BEAVER STREET, BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,
PORTLAND LINE,
IS A MOST DELIGHTFUL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.
White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each, on sale July 8th.
Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32, East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1200—Orchard.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples—Genoa.
Citta di Napoli...July 12|Citta di Torino...July 26
Cabin, $55 up. Dining Saloon on Promenade Deck.
Bolognese, Hartfield & Co., 20 Wall St.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55	A. M.	CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55	A. M.	ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25	A. M.	THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55	P. M.	CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55	P. M.	CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55	P. M.	ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55	P. M.	WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55	P. M.	PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25	P. M.	CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55	P. M.	PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (North Asbury Park Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55 (Saturdays only, except Long Branch), 1:25 (Saturdays only), 3:25, 3:55, 4:25 (except Long Branch), 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 3:30 A. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55 (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *†9:55, 9:55, *†10:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55 (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night. ‡Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113 and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 340 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transf

SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK
51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending June 30, 1904.

Interest will be credited under date July 1st, 1904, and payable on and after Monday, July 18, 1904.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 9, 1904, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST, 1904.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.

102d DIVIDEND.
New York, June 14th, 1904.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1904, at the rate of

Three and One-Half Per Cent. Per Annum

will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 20TH, 1904. MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 9th will draw interest from July 1st.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK
656 and 658 Eighth Ave., corner 42d St.

88th Semi-Annual Dividend.

On and after July 18th, 1904, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 9th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.

A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
N. W. Cor. 14th St. & 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending July 1st, 1904, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum

on accounts which exceed $1,000.

Deposits made before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

112TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
No. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A dividend will be credited JULY 1ST at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums from $5 to $3,000, to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable on and after July 18th, 1904.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.

FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BANK,
S. W. Cor. Madison Av. and 58th St.

30TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1904, and payable July 18, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1904.

CONSTANT A. ANDREWS, President.
JOHN HYSLOP, Treasurer.
ALFRED E. MARLING, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
288 West 34th Street (Near Eighth Avenue.)

77th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1904, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
S. E. Cor 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 18, 1904.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JULY 9, 1904, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1904.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Av.

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors **July 1st, 1904,** at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before **July 9th** will draw interest from **July 1st.**

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK
WEST 125TH STREET AND BROADWAY.

Interest declared at the following rates per annum: On deposits from Five to Five Hundred Dollars,

FOUR Per Centum;

Deposits from Five Hundred to Three Thousand Dollars THREE and ONE-HALF per Centum.

Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.

J.G.ROBIN, President. R.B.WALDO, Comptroller

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY.
New York, June 15, 1904.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company, at a meeting this day held, called a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company to convene at the office of the Company in Beechmont, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of July, 1904, at eleven o'clock A. M., standard time, to consider and act upon resolutions to be brought before them at said meeting in substantially the form and to the effect following, viz.:

"Resolved (1), that the capital stock of the Southern Pacific Company be increased one hundred million dollars, by issuing one million additional shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each."

"Resolved, (2), that the said increased stock shall be preferred stock; that the holders of such preferred stock shall be entitled to dividends in each fiscal year at such rate, not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually out of the net profits, as shall be declared by the Board of Directors, before any dividend shall be declared on the common stock; that such dividends shall be non-cumulative; that the holders of such preferred stock shall not, by virtue thereof, be entitled to any other or further share of the profits of the Company; that, upon the dissolution of the Company, voluntarily or otherwise, the holders of preferred stock shall be entitled to have their shares redeemed at par before any distribution of any part of the assets of the Company shall be made to the holders of the common stock; that said preferred stock shall be issued and sold, from time to time, to such amounts and in such manner, as the Board of Directors may authorize and determine, but at not less than the par value of the shares; that it shall be convertible into common stock, share for share, at the option of the holders of any time; and shall be redeemable, at the option of the Company, on or at any time after the first day of July, 1905, and before the first day of July, 1910, at one hundred and fifteen dollars per share."

"Resolved (3), that the Board of Directors shall be and they are hereby authorized to establish, from time to time, and enforce all such rules and regulations respecting the issue, sale, redemption and conversion of such stock, not inconsistent herewith, as in the judgment of the Board may be necessary or expedient."

For the purpose of such special meeting the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed July 14, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Thursday, July 21, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ALEX. MILLAR, Jr.,
Secretary and Clerk.

July 1st, 1904.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Lincoln Safe Deposit Company will be held at the office of the Company, 32-38 East 42nd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, July 13th, 1904, at one P. M., for the purpose of electing eleven (11) Trustees and two (2) Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

Jacob Berry. Established 1865. H. L. Bennet.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS { New York Consolidated Stock Ex. / New York Produce Exchange. / Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
44 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

Execute orders on marginal account or for investment in all markets.

Inquiries on financial matters solicited.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$4,800,000
Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company
(of Chicago)

REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS.

PRINCIPAL DUE 1947.

Interest payable in New York, March 1st and September 1st.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., New York, Trustee.

Coupon bonds with provision for registration of principal and convertible into full registered certificates.

These bonds are issued to retire the following maturing obligations:

$2,100,000 Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. 1st Mtge. 6s, due Nov. 1, 1904.
2,500,000 " " " 2nd Mtge. 6s, " Dec. 1, 1904.
200,000 Hyde Park Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6s, " Sept. 1, 1904.
$4,800,000

For full particulars of the Refunding Mortgage bonds, and the earnings and properties of the Company, reference is made to a letter addressed to us by G. O. Knapp, Esq., President of the Company, copies of which may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned. This shows that in the fiscal year to December 31, 1903, the net earnings of the company, after all charges for working expenses and taxes, were $5,414,438, or approximately three times the entire bond interest charges. The surplus applicable to dividends, after deducting $656,431 for depreciation and other charges, is shown to be $2,900,707; equal to 8.80 per cent. on the outstanding capital stock of $32,969,100.

Dividends have been paid continuously since 1889, and at the uniform rate of 6% a year since 1897.

The $2,500,000 Refunding Bonds previously issued by the Company are listed on the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges, and application will be made in due course to list the above additional amount.

Having already sold to investors over $3,000,000 of the above issue, we offer the remaining bonds, subject to sale, at 104 and interest, at which price they will net nearly 4.80 per cent. upon the investment, and recommend them as a safe and desirable security.

The maturing bonds will be accepted in payment upon a 3½ per cent. basis and holders will have preference in the allotment.

Central Trust Co. of New York.
54 Wall Street, New York.

Vermilye & Co.
Nassau and Pine sts., New York.
13 Congress Street, Boston.
Maryland Telephone Bldg., Baltimore.

To the Holders of

Connecticut Railway & Lighting Company
First and Refunding 4½% 50-Year Gold Bonds:

By Agreement and Supplemental Mortgage dated June 28, 1904, between The United Gas Improvement Company, Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, and Colonial Trust Company, The United Gas Improvement Company agrees to guarantee by indorsement the interest on the above bonds, ($15,000,000 authorized, $10,269,000 outstanding July 1, 1904,) and the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company agrees to establish for the benefit of the bonds so guaranteed a sinking fund of one-half of one per cent. per annum on the total amount of outstanding First and Refunding Bonds, in consideration of an option to The United Gas Improvement Company to purchase, and an option to the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company to call the bonds so guaranteed, on any coupon date at 105 and interest.

Holders of First and Refunding Bonds desiring to secure the benefits of the above Agreement and Supplemental Mortgage, by giving to The United Gas Improvement Company the said option to purchase, and to the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company the said option to call bonds so guaranteed, at any coupon date, at 105 and interest, are requested to present their bonds **ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 15, 1904,** to the Colonial Trust Company, to be stamped as subject thereto, and for the indorsement thereon of the above guaranty and stipulation.

For information in regard to the precise terms of the Guaranty and Sinking Fund bondholders are referred to the Agreement and Supplemental Mortgage, copies of which may be obtained at our office or at the office of the Colonial Trust Company, 222 Broadway, New York.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.,
Mills Building, New York.

June 24, 1904.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries.)

Capital, $1,000,000.00. Surplus & Profits, $1,800,000.00

Personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York is taxable when kept within New York.

By the laws of New York both lineal and collateral inheritance taxes are imposed, not only on the estates of residents, but also on the personal estate of non-residents found in New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey.

It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

The Peoples Trust Company,
Main Office, 172 Montague St., Brooklyn.
Bedford Branch, Bedford Av. and Halsey St.
June 30, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and bills purchased	$9,001,910.01
Bonds and mortgages	4,760,342.01
Real estate and banking house	235,617.52
Interest accrued	159,549.89
Cash on hand and in banks	3,007,109.23
Total	$17,214,528.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital and surplus	$2,000,000.00
Undivided profits	593,981.52
Reserved for taxes	21,666.67
Deposits	14,598,880.47
Total	$17,214,528.66

EDWARD JOHNSON, President.
J. G. DETTMER, } Vice Presidents.
HORACE J. MORSE, }
CHARLES A. BOODY, Secretary.
CHARLES L. SCHENCK, } Assistant
HENRY M. HEATH, } Secretaries.

The NASSAU TRUST Company
Capital and Undivided Profits, $1,000,000.

Broadway and Bedford Av., 56 and 358 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

BROKERS' statements to customers explained and audited by an expert; confidential; 1 terse, dividends, and coupons verified; charges moderate; highest references. "AUDITOR," Room 19, 71 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.

42 Broadway, New York, July 7th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company from the net earnings for the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1904, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., August 31st, 1904, payable September 15th, 1904.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, August 31st, 1904, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, September 16th, 1904. JOHN J. WATSON, Jr., Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., July 6, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the registered bonds of this company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, July 20, 1904, for the purpose of payment of interest due on August 1, 1904, and said books will re-open at 10 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, August 2, 1904.

C. S. KEENE, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH TRUST COMPANY.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 30, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans & bills pur'd.	$3,231,138.31
Bds. Mtgs., R.E., &c.	2,760,185.08
Cash on h'd & in b'ks.	1,077,777.85
Interest accrued, &c.	49,752.12 $7,124,854.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$700,000.00
Surp. & undiv. prof.	482,827.62
Deposits	5,916,186.58
Tax reserve	11,840.16
Div. pay. July 1, 1904	14,000.00 $7,124,854.36

Hudson Trust Company,
HOBOKEN, N. J., July 1, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans & bills purch'sd.	$2,654,365.35
Bonds, mtgs., R.E., &c.	7,524,559.23
Cash on hand & in b'ks.	930,141.07
	$11,109,065.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital and surplus	$1,440,075.71
Undivided profits	16,671.72
Deposits	9,652,318.22
	$11,109,065.65

Myles Tierney, Pres.; Geo. W. Butts, Vice Pres.; H. W. Meeks, Vice Pres.; Jas. R. Ferens, Sec'y.

RARE BOOK DEALERS should read The New York Times Book Exchange weekly. In it may be found offerings and wants of those who are interested in books.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Charles F. Powell, Capt. Eugene F. Ladd, Capt. Richard H. McMaster, is appointed to meet at Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., to determine the question of the acquisition of land and the location of buildings at that post.

Col. Walter Howe is relieved from duty at headquarters, Atlantic Division, and assigned to command of the artillery district of Key West.

The retirement from active service by the President, July 6, of Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains by operation of law, is announced.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander R. F. Lopez is detached from the New York and ordered to the command of the Preble.

Lieut. T. C. Fenton is detached from command of the Preble and ordered to the New York.

Lieut. C. Webster is ordered to the Bancroft as executive officer.

Assistant Surgeon J. Miller, Jr.'s, orders to the Kentucky are revoked, and he is detached from the Denver and ordered to duty with the marine battalion in Panama.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Helena at Hongkong, Ferry at Port Angeles, New York, Concord, Marblehead, and Bennington at Bremerton, Chesapeake at Narragansett Bay.

Sailed—Kearsarge, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, and Iowa, from Piraeus for Trieste; Abarenda, from Piraeus for Lambert Point; Massachusetts, Whipple, Truxtun, Worden, Hull, and Hopkins, from Narragansett Bay for New London; Wasp, from Sabine for Galveston; Sterling, from Portsmouth, N. H., for Norfolk.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Selected List of Investment Securities
fully reviewed in our current list of offerings at prices to yield from 4½ to 5% and over.
Upon application we shall be pleased to forward copy.

Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Sts., New York
Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

N. W. Halsey & Co. Bankers
MUNICIPAL BONDS and other high grade **INVESTMENT ISSUES.** Send for Circular

NEW YORK, 49 Wall St. The Rookery, CHICAGO

Vermilye & Co
BANKERS,
NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
2s, r., 1930	104¾	105¼	Int. S. P.	28½	32
2s c., 1930	104¾	105¼	Jol. & Chi.	175	
3s, r., 1918	105	106½	Kan. C. So.	20	21¼
3s, c., 1918	106	106½	K. & D. M.	12½	14
3s, 1918, sm.	105		K. & D. M. pf.	47	62
4s, r., 1907	106¼	106¾	K. I., C., pf.	52	60
4s, c., 1907	106¼	106¾	Lack. G.	183	190
4s, r., 1925	132¾	133½	L. E. & W. pf.	85	95
4s, c., 1925	132¾		Lake Shore	245	
D. C. 3-65s	120		Long Island	45	50
Philippine 4s	110		Man. Beach	7	10
Am. Exp.	225	230	Md. C. pf.	110	120
Alb. & Sus.	225		Mich. Cent.	130	140
Alle. & W.	145		M. & St. L.	40	55
Allis-Chalm.	8½	9	M. & St. L. pf.	76	90
Allis-C. pf.	42½	43½	N. C. & St. L.	114	115
Am. Cot.	230		Nat. B. pf.	107½	107¾
A. C. O. pf.	88	90	Nat. Enam.	14	16
Am. D. Tel.	22	27	Nat. En. pf.	78	82
Am. Exp.	192	195	N. R. R. of M. pf.	37½	38½
Am. Gr. T.	5½	6	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	18	18½
A. H. & L.	4¾	4½	N. Cent. C.	142	146
A. L. Co. pf.	26	30	N. Y. A. B.	127	130
Am. M. Co.	3	4	N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
A. M. Co. pf.	17½	19	N. Y. & N. H.	180½	
Am. Snuff	117	120	N. Y. G. & E. L.	26½	27½
Am. St. F.	3	4	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	120
A. S. R. pf.	127	129	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
A. T. & C.	89	92	N. Y. D. Co.	18	20
A. T. & T.	128	129½	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	40	45
Am. Tob. pf.	135	140	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	144	145½
Am. Tin.	12	14½	N. & W. pf.	86	90
A. W. Co. pf.	76	77	North Am.	87	88
Ana. Cop. M.	73½	75	Nat. Mining.	3½	4¼
Ann Arbor	32	37	Pac. Coast.	54½	56
Ann. A. pf.	50	55	P. C. 1st pf.	85	100
Atl. C. L.	110		P. C. 2d pf.	65½	68
B. & O. pf.	92½	94	Pac. Mail.	27	27½
B. A. L. pf.	105		Pe. & Eas. pf.	29	30
B. Un. G.	212	220	Pere Marq.	76	80
Buffalo City	5	7	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	92	98
B., R. & P. pf.	137		P. Ft. W. & C.	178½	
B. & S. pf.	85	87	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	174	
Butterick Co.	48¼	49	P. S. C. pf.	71	72
Canada So.	65½	66¼	Pullman Co.	220	225
C. R. R. of N. J.	162	164	Quicksilver	¾	1¼
C. & S. A. Tel.	101½	104	Quicksilver pf.	1	4
C. & A.	180		R. R. Sec. 1.	106	
C. G. W. pf.			C. stk. ctfs.	90	
A.	52¾	53½	Reas. & Sar.	208	
C. G. W. pf.	22	27	R. R. & B.	113½	135
C. G. W. d.	24	25	Rutland pf.	23	32
C., I. & L. pf.	80	85	St. J. & G. I.	9½	11½
C. M. & St. P. pf.	178	179	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	36	38
C. St. P., M. & O.	133	140	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16	20
C. S. P., M. & O. pf.	170	180	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60	72
C. T. & T.	6½	9%	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	160	162
C. T. & T. pf.	15¾	16	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	120	124
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	100	110	St. J. & M.	83	
C., L. & W.	60	75	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36	38
C., L. & W. pf.	75	80	St. L. & S. W.	16½	17
C. F. & I. pf.	94		St. L. & S. W. pf.	30¾	32
Com. Cable.	175	185	St. L. & S. F.	25	28
Commercial Cable.	65		St. P. & D.	162	
C. P. Co. pf.	67¾	68	Sloss-Sheffield.	63	68
D., L. & W.	270	271	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	107	110
D. & R. G.	21½	21¾	Southern Ry.	21	21¾
D. M. & Ft. D.	17	20	Southern Ry. pf.	83	86
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	145	S. R. & T.	¾	1¼
Dia. Match.	125	180	T. P. L. Tr.	26½	28½
D. S. S. & A.	6	8	T. P. W.	17	20
D. S. S. & A. pf.	11	12½	T. R. & L.	17½	20
Erie.	24¼	24¾	U. Rys. Inv.	9¾	10
Erie 1st pf.	60½	60¾	U. S. Exp.	105	110
Erie 2d pf.	35½	36	U. S. R. & Con.	5¾	6
Evans. & T. H.	50	55	W.-F. Exp.	200	210
Evans. & T. H. pf.	70	78	Westinghouse	180	200
Ft. W. & D. City.	40	51	Westinghouse 1st pf.		
G. C. Co. pf.	92	97	W. & L. E.	42	43
G. & S. L.	116		W. & L. E. 1st pf.	23	24
Gt. Nor. pf.	170	180	W. & L. E. 2d pf.		
Homestake.	51				
Ill. Cent.	1.10	3			
Int. Power.	35½	36¼			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$160,408,188
Gold	64,188,031
Silver	29,726,193
United States notes	11,883,055
Treasury notes of 1890	49,573
National banknotes	15,376,947
Total receipts this day	2,398,616
Total receipts this month	9,123,034
Total receipts this year	9,123,034
Total expenditures this day	2,725,000
Total expenditures this month	15,795,000
Total expenditures this year	15,795,000
Deposits in National banks	123,156,588

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$495,129,569
Silver dollars	470,341,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,898,084
Silver bullion of 1890	5,060,936
Total	$978,429,589

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$405,129,569
Silver certificates outstanding	470,341,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,959,000
Total	$978,429,569

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$41,444,931
Gold certificates	2,746,100
Silver coin and bullion	30,632,105
Silver certificates	9,093,998
United States notes	11,883,052
Other assets	27,717,552
Total in Treasury	$133,494,859
Deposits in National banks	123,156,588
Total	$256,651,446
Current liabilities	96,243,259
Available cash balance	$160,408,188

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 12-16d per ounce and in New York at 58¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46c.

On the Stock Exchange 800 shares of Phoenix sold at .25.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.10, 200 Elkton at .67, 100 Hale and Norcross at .68, 200 Justice at .15, 100 Mexican at 1.00, 50 Moulton at .17, 900 Phoenix at .23@.24, 200 Potosi at .18, 100 Standard at 2.33.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 7.—Transactions in the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
190	Brewing	25	24½	24¾
98	Brewing pf.	45½	45½	45½
100	Crucible Steel	4½	4½	4½
150	Crucible Steel pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾
30	Fire Proofing	7¾	7¾	7¾
20	Fire Proofing pf.	28	28	28
15	M. L. & H.	30	30	30
50	Pittsburg Coal	14½	14½	14½
225	Pittsburg Coal pf.	57½	57½	57½
100	United States Steel	11	10¾	10¾
255	United States Steel pf.	58¾	57¾	57¾
177	West. Electric	79	78	78¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Interest in the trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was confined practically to the transactions in Northern Securities, which was active, and at one time very strong, though in the end all the improvement was lost. After selling as high as 103¾, the price dropped to below 102, and the close was at the lowest, with a net loss of three-quarters of a point. The advance was largely a traders' movement, based on a 1,000-share market order which was executed considerably below the high price of the day, leaving the buyers at the top to take care of themselves. The adjournment of the Northern Pacific annual meeting for a week instead of for a long period, as was done in the case of the previous adjournments, was thought by some to indicate that a decision in the Northern Securities case would be handed down within the week, but in well-informed quarters it was said that there was no foundation for this inference. Interborough was fairly active, but reactionary despite the strength of the Metropolitan issues in the Exchange.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	American Can	4½	4½	4½
620	American Can pf.	39¾	39½	39½
700	Bay State Gas	5-32	⅞	⅞
5	Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾
600	British Col. Copper	2¼	2¼	2¼
120	Con. Refrigerating	4	4	4
100	Gold Hill Copper	½	½	½
1,800	Greene Con. Copper	16¾	15	15
200	Hack. Mead., Knick. tr.	12¾	12	12
1,700	Interborough Rapid Tr.	128¾	127	127⅝
231	Int. Mercantile Marine.	4	4	4
603	Int. Mercantile Mar. pf.	16⅝	10½	10½
200	Mackay Companies	24	24	24
370	Manhattan Transit	1 5-16	1¼	1 5-16
100	New York Transport	5	5	5
3,700	Northern Securities	103¾	101⅞	101⅞
100	Seaboard Air Line	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
3,155	South. Pacific rts., w. i.	2¾	2	2
21	Standard Oil	625	626	626
5	Union Typewriter	80	80	80
5	Union Typewriter 2d pf.	107	107	107
100	White Knob Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼
	Wildman Con. Mines			

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	†American Malting 6s	102	102	102
2,000	†International Salt 5s	43	43	43
2,000	Va.-Car. Chemical 5s	94½	94½	94½

†Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 7. Bid.	Asked.	July 6. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Banknote	54	56	54	56
American Can		4½	4	4½
American Can pf.	39¼	39¾	39	39½
American Chicle	86	88	86	89
American Chicle pf.	75	78	75	78
American Malting 6s	100		100	27
American Typefounders	24	27	24	27
Am. Typefounders pf.	84	86½	84	86½
Am. Writing Paper	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Am. Writing Paper pf.	10	11½	10	11
Am. Writ. P. 5s, ex cou.	72	74	71½	72½
Automatic Reating pf.	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	5	3½	5
Barney & Smith Car.	19	21	19	21
Borden's Condensed Milk	121	123	121	123
Bodr. Con. Milk pf.	109	110	109	110
British Columbia Copper	2½	2¾	2	2½
California Copper		¾		¾
Camden Land	1-16	¾	1-16	⅛
Canadian Imp., w. i.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp. inc., w. i.	30	40	30	40
Casein Co. of America	5	7	6	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	53	62½	53	62½
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1¼	1½	1	1⅝
Central Foundry pf.	5	6¾	5	6
Central Foundry 6s	48	53	48	53
Chi., R. I. & Pac new 4s, when issued	93½		93½	
Compressed Air	¼	½	¼	½
Con. Refrigerating	3¾	4¾	4½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire	½	1	½	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	1½	3½	1½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	9	11	9	12
Cramps' Shipbuilding	19	22	19	21
Cuban 6s of 1898	94½	97	94½	97
Denver Union Water	22	24	22	24
Denver Union Water pf.	28	32½	28	32½
Detroit & Mackinac	56	60	56	60
Det. & Mack. pf., ex div.	87½	92½	87½	92½
Dominion Securities	15	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	33		32	35
E. W. Bliss	135	150	135	150
E. W. Bliss pf.	140	155	140	155
Electric Boat	45	47	49	50
Electric Boat pf.	75	81	76	81
Electric Lead Reduction		⅝		⅝
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.		1½		1½
Electric Vehicle	8¼	9½	8⅝	9¼
Electric Vehicle pf.	12	13½	12¾	13½
Electro Pneumatic		¼		¼
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf.	32	40	32	40
Erie Con. 4s	83	87	83	87
Gold Hill Copper	7-

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Reactionary; Call Money Easy, 1@1 1-4.

A Natural Speculative Reaction Almost Nullifies the Speculative Rise—No Serious Intrinsic Significance.

The market and the local weather changed yesterday. It is not suggested that there is any logical connection between our weather and the market, but their relation is at least as intimate as that between the recent rise in the list and the alteration of conditions which alone can afford any substantial basis for such a market change as this week has witnessed. A speculative turn for the rise is necessarily followed by a speculative fall, and neither rise nor fall possesses any meaning except to the circles immediately concerned. In so far as the reaction is to a fraction above the level from which the extreme advance was made, it may denote an alteration in general sentiment similar to that which was proceeding in the list before the talent undertook to turn the change to their individual profit. But it is not possible to draw from the cycle up and down any fair inference of such improvement as an unmanipulated market movement would warrant.

So far as the check to the rise has any intrinsic significance it is reflected, as it was forecasted, in the strength in the produce and cotton markets, under which specification may be made of the Kansas City floods. But the floods were the pretext rather than the cause of the altered market sentiment. If the floods had not arrived some other factor would have been emphasized or created to explain what was merely professional profit taking. The news of the day was no more important or influential than the previous day, when the temper of the market was so different. The London market was irregular, which may be worth mentioning, although London takes its cue and gets its orders from here. Earnings were as good as on the previous day, so far as they were reported. St. Louis and Southwest reported an increase in gross, and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis reported an increase of net of $69,648, resulting from a decrease of operating expenses of $100,444. The billet pool left prices unchanged, but the trust reduced the wages of hoop and bar men. One way to make dividends is to earn them, another way is to save them. The result to the corporation and receivers of dividends may be similar, but the inference regarding the state of the trade and the country is different. Northern Securities was strong on the curb, and the Northern Pacific adjournment of its stockholders' meeting for action under the decision in the Northern Securities litigation was for a week, instead of a longer period, as heretofore. Upon this basis an inference of some progress toward the Northern Securities decision, with perhaps an inkling of its purport, was based by some. But those with the best opportunity of information drew no such inference.

The reaction was as general as the rise, and fell short of a point on the average. Generally speaking, the buyers of the earlier days of the week were the sellers yesterday, and of the same stocks. Thus the stocks which led the rise were the weakest on the turn. There is scant significance in the precise number of eighths which Pennsylvania or the Pacifics or the Grangers or the tractions or other active classes fell. The market became less active on the fall. The bond market also lost volume, but retained its tone better than the stock market. St. Louis and San Francisco refunding 4s were notably strong, while many others retained their firmness with much activity.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	¾	Int. Paper	⅝
Am. C. & F. pf	⅝	Int. Paper pf	⅞
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Kan. & Mich.	⅞
Am. H. & L. pf	1¼	Mat. Securities	⅞
Buff., R. & P.	⅝	Nat. Lead	⅝
Col. So. 1st pf.	⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1
Con. Tob. pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	1⅛
Del. Lack. & W.	⅞	Rubber Goods	1¼
Gen. Chemical	5	Rubber Goods pf.	1½
Gen. Electric	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. C. & Fdy.	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Am. Ice pf.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	1⅜
Am. Smelting	⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅞
Am. Steel Fds. pf.	½	Penn. R. R.	1½
At., Top. & S. F.	⅞	People's Gas	⅝
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1½	Pressed S. Car	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
B'klyn R. T.	⅞	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	1	Rock Island	⅞
Chi. & Alton	⅝	Rock Island pf.	½
Chi. Gt. West.	⅝	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅜	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Consol. Gas	1¼	Southern Pacific	1¼
Del. & Hudson	1	Southern Railway	½
Detroit South	½	Twin City	½
Erie	¾	Union Pacific	1⅜
Erie 1st pf.	1⅛	U. S. Pipe pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	¾	Wabash pf.	½
Hocking Valley	1	Westinghouse	3¾
Hocking Valley pf.	¾	Wis. Central pf.	½
Iowa Cent. pf.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Hide & L. 6s	1⅞	Ill. Cent., St. L. Div.	
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	3½s	3½
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1¼	Louisv. & Ark. 6s	1¼
Consol. Gas	1¼	Mo. & East. 1st	1⅛
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	1	St. L. & I. M., R. & G. 4s	1
Det. So., Ohio So. 4s	2		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s 1½ | Va. Iron & Coal 5s .3

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 7	545,272
To date this year	52,525,419
Corresponding date last year	84,891,951

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 7	$3,429,500
To date this year	$319,839,000
Corresponding date last year	$358,799,350

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

H. B. Claflin Co. common stock.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Co.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Produce Exchange Trading.

Propositions were presented to the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday for the introduction of trading in linseed and in pig iron warrants. It is believed that the Exchange will adopt the proposed extension of its trading as there has been a strong sentiment in favor of them among the members for some time.

United States Realty Election.

The Directors of the United States Realty and Construction Company yesterday elected H. S. Black President, Albert Flake and Robert E. Dowling Vice Presidents, Byron M. Fellows Treasurer, and R. G. Babbage Secretary and Counsel.

COMMODITY PRICES.

The index number of commodity prices proportioned to consumption according to figures compiled by Dun's Review was $97.192 on July 1, against $100.951 a month ago. Commenting on these figures Dun's Review says:

The fall of 3.7 per cent. during June was largely due to the favorable weather conditions that swelled the supply of many leading articles of food, while the bright outlook for large crops had a natural effect upon quotations of grain. Dairy and garden products, of which the per capita consumption is very large, declined 19 per cent., and breadstuffs became 6.5 per cent. cheaper, while the much discussed advance in meats proved by actual statistics to be only 8.4 per cent. Cheaper cotton and cotton goods and some other materials more than offset the rise in wool, producing a lower level for the clothing class. As compared with prices prevailing a year ago, there appears a decline of about 2.3 per cent.

FAILURES IN JUNE.

On the subject of failures during the month of June Dun's Review says:

June failures according to occupation make very much the same comparison with last year as did the second quarter. The aggregate manufacturing lines was much larger than in 1903, although clothing and machinery made a more favorable exhibit as to amount, while even the clothing class showed an increase of almost double in number. Separation of large and small failures for June shows fewer defaults for $100,000 than usual, and the remaining small failures averaged $12,351 in manufacturing, which is more than the average in six of the preceding ten years, while in trading failures the average for those under $100,000 was $5,736, which was also only exceeded in four years of the previous decade. For all classes of commercial failures in June there were only eleven of $100,000 each, leaving an average for the other 849 of $7,529.

The total of commercial failures for the month was $8,469,502 as compared with $8,326,624 in June, 1903.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Three shares of Bank of Commerce stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 206.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ended July 2, it is stated, were 792,571 tons, making the total for the year to date 19,941,181 tons, against 21,211,430 tons last year.

According to dispatches from that city, the Chicago Telephone Company gained 1,828 instruments during June, making total number now in service 110,712.

The Kankakee and Moline Railway has filed articles of incorporation in Illinois and proposes to construct a line from Kankakee to Moline, in Rock Island County.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list $1,000,000 additional fifty-year 4 per cent. mortgage bonds of 1948 of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Northern Pacific Meeting Adjourned.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company was again adjourned yesterday, as it had several times been adjourned heretofore, because of the decision of the United States Court enjoining the Northern Securities Company from voting the stock of the Northern Pacific Company held by it. The adjournment yesterday was for only one week, while as a rule adjournments for several months had been taken. Wall Street argued from this that those in control were expecting an early decision by Judge Bradford in New Jersey in the Harriman-Pierce suit.

People's Gas Company Bonds for Sale.

Vermilye & Co. of New York, Boston, and Baltimore, and the Central Trust Company of New York, offer to investors, at 104 and interest, the unsold balance of refunding mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago. These bonds are due in 1947, and they are issued to take up an equal amount of maturing obligations of the company.

United States Rubber Dividend.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. upon the preferred stock from the net earnings of the company for the quarter ending June 30, 1904. The net earnings of the company for the quarter applicable to dividends (June partially estimated) amounted to $834,388.15, or nearly $500,000 in excess of dividend requirements.

Maintain Steel Billet Schedule.

The meeting of the Steel Billet Association was held in this city yesterday, and resulted in a decision to maintain the previous schedules. This is considered a sign that the steel situation has somewhat improved, and it is believed that at the meeting of the other steel associations, including the structural steel pool, the same policy of maintaining schedules and prices will be decided on.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 7.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£1,514,000
Circulation increased	451,000
Bullion decreased	1,063,101
Other securities decreased	2,236,000
Other deposits decreased	7,803,000
Public deposits decreased	1,100,000
Notes reserve decreased	1,441,000
Government securities increased	916,000

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 46.45 per cent., as compared with 41.92 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, July 7.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation decreased	72,125,000f
Treasury accounts current decreased	147,150,000f
Gold in hand decreased	20,225,000f
Bills discounted decreased	210,025,000f
Silver in hand decreased	1,750,000f

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 7.—Incorporated to-day:

The New York Adjustable Chair Company, New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—S. H. Smart and E. E. Stockwell, New York; M. H. Smart, Cleveland.

United Hebrew Disk and Cylinder Record Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Harry Perlman and Jacob Dronsick, New York City; Louis Rosansky, Brooklyn.

The Howland Bag and Paper Company, Sandy Hill, Washington County; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. Edward Howland and Fred D. Howland, Sandy Hill; C. E. Dulin, Glens Falls.

John Roach Realty Company, New York; capital, $4,800. Directors—J. D. Roach, Chester, Penn.; S. W. Roach and Sarah E. McPherson, New York.

Reel Shirt Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—S. S. Watson, New York; W. I. Ferris and E. J. Kostner, Brooklyn.

Tullar-Meredith Company, New York, (printers and publishers;) capital, $10,000. Directors—G. C. Tullar, I. H. Meredith, and H. A. Paul, New York.

Interborough Building Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. A. Pfeffer, E. H. Woodward, and Margaret Pfeffer, New York.

Brown Excavating Machine Company, Brooklyn; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. F. Brown and I. W. Rinker, Brooklyn; W. H. Scheel, New York.

La Rochelle Restaurant Company, New York; capital, $60,000. Directors—J. M. Schuckman, Macdonald Domitt, and C. I. Shearn, New York.

H. Mendelson & Co., New York City, (silk goods;) capital, $300,000. Directors—Henry Mendelson, W. E. Hill, and B. F. Long, New York.

Trenton Mills Company, New York, (cotton and woolen fabrics;) capital, $100,000. Directors—S. S. Watson, New York; W. I. Ferris and E. J. Kostner, Brooklyn.

The Manufacturers' Trade Mark Association, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—E. W. Porter and J. W. Porter, Brooklyn; E. J. Lynch, New York.

Domestic Realty Company, New York City; capital, $200,000. Directors—Louis Sachs, H. J. Sachs, and R. L. Sachs, New York.

Great Northern Brewing Company, Syracuse; capital, $400,000. Directors—H. J. O'Brien, Greece; J. C. O'Brien and J. T. McIntyre, Rochester.

The Miller-Allaire Company, New York, (hats and caps;) capital, $100,000. Directors—J. L. Wandling, D. P. Miller, and H. F. Denner, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Standard Realty Company, Paterson; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—James A. Graham, Christian Braun, and Louis F. Braun.

The Consolidated Engraving Company, Rahway; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—William L. Mershon, James B. Mershon, and Thomas J. Maguire.

The National Sanitary Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—John H. Fortenan, Newman H. Raymond, and Edward J. Garrity.

The Orange Bottling Company, Orange; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—Louis E. Jerome, George Apgar, and Arthur J. Herdman.

The Commonwealth Real Estate and Improvement Company, Atlantic City, filed certificate of dissolution.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

General Reaction in Prices with Lessened Activity.

Views of the Decline Differ Materially—Advance in Metropolitan Securities on New Rumor of Traction Deal.

A natural reaction was what the majority called yesterday's general decline in prices in the stock market. Others looked upon it as marking the end of another bull movement gone wrong. There was no questioning the general tendency of the market during the day, and especially in the afternoon, but it was left to the individual trader to decide for himself whether it was the end or only a halt for a fresh start. Under ordinary circumstances the decline would have been considered natural and timely, but such a movement as that which took place yesterday has several times in recent months put an end to nascent bull campaigns, and there were those who were inclined to consider this decline as another proof that conditions were against any sustained upward movement. It was, however, noticeable that many of those lately returned to the market viewed yesterday's reaction with much more equanimity than they had similar declines in the past. Wherein there is some proof that the public is less skeptical than it was.

***

Early Strength in Steel.

United States Steel was in the foreground yesterday, owing to the meeting of the billet pool, but the outcome of the meeting was precisely what had been expected—the reaffirmation of the $23 price. Early in the day Steel preferred was stronger than the rest of the list, but subsequently it sold off with the rest of the market. As the time approaches for action on the preferred stock dividend its declaration becomes the prime influence in the course of the stock. No doubt is expressed now about the dividend, and until this has become a matter of the past it is not likely that much attention will be given to the general conditions in the steel trade, which some maintain will be worse in the present quarter than they were in the last quarter.

***

Flood News Hurts Union Pacific.

Union Pacific, and along with it Southern Pacific, fell more than the average. What was thought to be inside selling was detected in these stocks, and in the afternoon they yielded rather easily to the pressure that was put upon them. Early in the day they had shown considerable strength. Northern Securities reacted with Union Pacific, but its net loss was smaller than Union's. The decline in Union was accelerated by the reports from the West to the effect that the operation of both Union Pacific and Atchison was to some extent interfered with by the heavy rains, which threatened flood, in addition to those which they actually caused at Kansas City.

***

New Traction Deal Rumor.

Another version of the rumored traction deal made its appearance yesterday. It was said that the merger would take the form of a purchase at par of the stock of the Metropolitan Securities Company by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. This served as a foundation to bull Metropolitan Securities, and it was one of the few stocks which closed with a net gain. It sold as high as 88¾ and closed at 87½, with a net advance of 1⅞ points. Metropolitan Street Railway also advanced sharply, but reacted and ended the day unchanged.

***

Investment Demand for Stocks.

The investment of July funds continued yesterday, though the business of this kind was considerably obscured by profit-taking sales and professional operations. The present investment demand for stocks is larger than it has been for a long time, and indicates that investors are no longer giving consideration to bonds alone.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1¼ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3 per cent. for five months, 3¼ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $215,206,162; balances, $13,475,335; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,515,224.

Money on call loaned at 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2@2½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8530; demand, $4.8725; cables, $4.8760. Commercial bills, $4.84¼@4.85¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¾, less 1-32; reichsmarks, 95@95⅛, and 39½; guilders, 40 1-16@40¼ and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@5c discount. Chicago—15@20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—40c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 7.—Money was much wanted in the market to-day for the repayment of £3,000,000 borrowed from the Bank of England, besides the payment of an installment of the Transvaal loan. Discounts were firm in view of the comparatively small amount of gold received by the Bank of England.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were cheered by a sharp advance in Americans. This was considered to be largely professional, though there was moderate buying here and on the Continent.

Consols were dull on the monetary outlook. Home rails occasionally had a better tone.

Americans opened firm and continued to advance. Some realizations caused an irregular closing.

Japanese hardened on an official contradiction of the rumor that a new loan was being negotiated. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 96.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 89⅝; consols for account, 89 15-16; Anaconda, 3⅞; Atchison, 78½; Atchison preferred, 97½; Baltimore and Ohio, 85; Canadian Pacific, 128⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 33¼; Chicago Great Western, 14½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 150; De Beers, 19; Denver and Rio Grande, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 72; Erie, 25½; Erie first preferred, 61¾; Erie second preferred, 37; Illinois Central, 137½; Louisville and Nashville, 115; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18; New York Central, 121½; Norfolk and Western, 60¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 28½; Pennsylvania, 60⅝; Rand Mines, 10¼; Reading, 24⅞; Reading first preferred, 42½; Reading second preferred, 35½; Southern Railway, 23; Southern Railway preferred, 89½; Southern Pacific, 49⅝; Union Pacific, 94; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 11¼; United States Steel preferred, 60; Wabash, 16½; Wabash preferred, 36½; Spanish 4s, 86⅝.

Bar silver steady, 26 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bill is 2@2⅛ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2@2⅛ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.02; Lisbon, 20.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 7.—Trading on the Bourse today was indecisive. Prices at the close were heavy. Russian imperial fours closed at 93.50, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 505.

Three per cent. rentes, 98 francs 82½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 20 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, July 7.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened strong under New York influence. Baltimore and Chicago improved. Exchange on London, 20 marks 41 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short and three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 7.—The money market still remains easy. Call loans, 2@2½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 3¼@4 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds 5c and 10c discount. Clearings, $24,594,872. Balances, $1,944,113. Sub-Treasury debit, $56,681. The foreign exchange market is steady. Quoted rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88	
Sterling	4.87⅛	$4.85½
Commercial	4.84½	
France	5.15⅛	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.98⅝
Guilders	.40½	.40⅝

Steel preferred was strong and active, but about every other stock was off today, with profit taking in evidence. Bingham recovered from the drive of yesterday, but the coppers were generally quiet. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,876	Atchison	75¼	74	74½
58	*Atchison pf.	95	94½	94⅝
45	Boston Elevated	150	149	150
5	Boston & Albany	246½	246½	246½
4	Boston & Lowell	235	235	235
48	Boston & Maine	167	167	167
100	Chi. J. R. & S. Y.	144	144	144
82	Fitchburg pf.	136½	136	136¼
7	Maine Central	173½	172	173½
141	Mass. Electric pf.	72½	72¼	72½
129	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	191½	191	191½
100	Northern New Hamp.	160	160	160
100	Pere Marquette pf.	69½	69½	69½
50	Rutland pf.	30	30	30
1,540	Union Pacific	91⅞	90½	90½
1	Union Pacific pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼
15	West End	91	91	91
3	West End pf.	110	110	110

TELEPHONES.

332	*American	129¾	129¼	129½
10	*New England	121	121	121
854	New England rights	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
4	Western	9	9	9
1	Western pf.	82	82	82

MISCELLANEOUS.

58	Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	74⅜	74¼	74⅜
50	Am. Pneumatic Service	2¼	2¼	2¼
390	American Sugar	128⅜	128	128⅜
82	American Sugar pf.	129	129	129
500	American Woolen	11¼	11	11¼
217	*American Wool pf.	76¼	76	76
12	Edison	245	245	245
1,728	General Electric rights	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Georgia Ry. & Electric	40	40	40
10	Georgia Ry. & Elec. pf.	79	79	79
50	Massachusetts Gas	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
175	Massachusetts Gas pf.	80½	80½	80½
10	Pullman	221	221	221
53	Seattle Electric pf.	95	95	95
818	*United Fruit	103¼	103	103¼
2,278	United Fruit rights	40c	35c	35c
632	*United Shoe Machine	50	50	50
84	United Shoe Machine pf.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
710	United States Steel	11	10⅝	10⅝
1,821	United States Steel pf.	58⅜	57⅞	57⅞

MINING.

290	‡Alloues	8⅝	8¼	8¼
1,943	Amalgamated	51	50½	50½
764	Bingham	24¼	23⅝	23⅝
10	Calumet & Hecla	463	463	463
445	‡Centennial	21½	20⅝	20⅝
400	Central Oil	9	9	9
500	Consolidated Mercur	26c	26c	26c
6	Copper Range	44	43½	43½
142	Daly-West	23½	22⅝	22⅝
25	Dominion Coal	45	45	45
103	Dominion Coal pf.	104	104	104
20	Elm River	2	2	2
10	Guanajuato	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
120	Isle Royale	8¼	8	8
300	Mohawk	41¼	41¼	41¼
113	*Osceola	61½	61	61
100	Santa Fé	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
760	Shannon	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
16	Tamarack	93	91	93
205	Trinity	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜
225	U. S. Coal & Oil	10¼	10¼	10½
750	United States	21⅜	21¼	21½
2,390	*Utah	37½	36½	36⅝
35	Victoria	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
235	Winona	7⅞	7	7
5	Wolverine	73	73	73

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡First installment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—To-day's market was the opposite of yesterday. It was narrow, less active, and prices drooped. Lehigh Navigation was off ½. Northern Central receipts ½, Railways Company General, ⅞, and United Gas Improvement ¾. The latter is arranging to sell the Westchester Lighting Company, which it owns, to the Consolidated Gas Company of New York. Not all stocks were weak in to-day's market. Electric Storage Battery advanced, making 5 points' gain in two days. Lehigh Valley also displayed some strength, and Union Traction moved up ½ to 53, a new high record. The stock is now on a 4 per cent. basis instead of 3½, as was the case prior to July 1. The decline in New York chilled local bullishness, and there was a very general disposition to hold off until to-day's movement in Wall Street was better understood. Total sales, 20,614 shares of stock and bonds to the amount of $96,300:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
16	American Railways	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
130	American Cement	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Atchison	74	74	74
70	Cambria Steel	20½	20	20½
5	Con. Traction of N. J.	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
845	Electric Co. of America	9 3-16	9	9
40	Elec. Storage Battery	59	58	59
100	Erie	24¼	24¼	24¼
1	Girard Nat. Bank	225	225	225
50	Hunt & Brod Top pf.	48	48	48
32	Ins. Co. of N. America	24⅝	24¼	24½
230	Lehigh Valley R. R.	58¾	58¼	58¾
14	Lehigh Navigation	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
350	Marsden	3¾	3 1-16	3¼
2	Minehill R. R.	62½	62½	62½
725	Northern Cent. receipts	79⅝	79	79
756	Pennsylvania R. R.	59 1-16	58 9-16	58⅝
11	Pennsylvania Salt rcts.	38½	38¼	38½
103	Philadelphia Traction	98	98	98
10	Philadelphia Electric	6	6	6
650	Philadelphia Co.	39⅝	39	39
150	Philadelphia Co. pf.	45	45	45
400	Philadelphia Rap. Tran.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
20	Railways Co. general	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10,900	Reading	24 7-16	24	24
83	Reading 1st pf.	41 9-16	41⅜	41 9-16
200	Reading 2d pf.	34 13-16	34 13-16	34 13-16
10	Southern R. R.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
75	Susquehanna Steel	¾	¾	¾
550	United Gas Imp.	84⅝	84	84⅛
952	Unity Traction	53	52	53
820	U. S. Steel	11	10⅝	10⅝
3,310	U. S. Steel pf.	58⅛	57⅝	57⅝

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—The tone of the market was strong, and the demand quite active on the part of investors, whose inquiry was almost wholly confined to the high grade of securities, although, in the transactions are included a few of a semi-speculative character. The transactions, amounting to 1,997 shares of stock and $160,600 of bonds, were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$25,000	Maryland 3s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
9,100	Baltimore City 3½s	106¾	106¾	106½
24,000	Atlantic C. Line 4s	99⅝	99	99⅝
5,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	107	107	107
12,000	Florida Southern 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,000	Ga. Southern & Fla. 5s	113	113	113
1,000	Seaboard 4s	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
1,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	98½	98½	98½
10,000	C., Col. & Aug. 5s	116	116	116
1,000	Western Md. new 4s	84	84	84
5,000	Columbia & Sou. 4s	84	84	84
6,000	Cum. & Penn. 1st 5s	112½	112½	112½
29,000	United Railways 4s	90¾	90¾	90¼
6,000	United Railways inc.	44⅝	44⅝	44½
2,000	Nashville St. Ry. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1,000	Balt., C. & E. Mills 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼
1,000	Elec. Light & P. 4½s	77½	77½	77½
5,000	Wil. (N. C.) Ry., Light & Power 5s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
5,000	Con. Gas 5s	111⅝	11⅝	111⅝
20,000	Consol. Gas 6s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
5,000	Brewing Co. 4s	49	49	49
4,500	Brewing Co. inc.	20	20	20

STOCKS.

14	Atlantic C. L.	109¾	109¾	109¾
156	Northern Central	79½	78½	79
100	Seaboard	8½	8½	8½
249	United Railways	6	6	6
50	Ala. Coal & Iron pf.	55	55	55
183	Union Bank	115	115	115
25	Mechanics' Bank	170	170	170
15	International Trust	90	90	90
15	Fidelity & Deposit	125½	125½	125½
10	Canton Company	98	98	98
175	Brewing Co	5	5	5
10	Con. Gas	74	74	74

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 7.—New York exchange was 20c. premium before and 15c. premium after clearings. Time and call loans, 5@5¼ per cent. Local trading was influenced in almost no degree by the fluctuations on the Eastern exchanges. Canada preferred was in fair demand, 375 shares going before noon at 89¼. City Railway sold at 168, Lake Street at 31½, and Biscuit common eased fractionally. Box Board common sold at 1¾, and the preferred at 11¼.

The Box Board Company is having difficulty in regulating output and prices of independent mills, and further curtailment to the extent of about 500 tons a day, has been suggested.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, July 7, 1904.

Imp'l Jap Govt, K. Loeb & Co, temporary ctfs full paid for 6% stor'g loan
20,000 93½
2,000 93⅝
500 93⅝
3,000 93¾
1,000 93¼

Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs full instl paid
8,000 100¾
16,000 100½

Va 6s def., Brown Bros & Co ctfs
15,000 7

Am H & L 6s
1,000 80⅛
15,000 82

Am Spirits M 6s
1,000 85½

Ann Arb 1st 4s
3,000 95

Atch, T & S Fe gen 4s
2,000 102⅞
500 103⅛
5,000 102⅝
5,000 102⅞
4,000 102⅛
5,000 102⅝
adjustment 4s
15,000 93⅜
stamped
3,000 92
500 92½

East Ohio 4s
15,000 96

Atl C L 4s
18,000 99
6,000 98⅞
4,000 99
6,000 98⅜
68,000 99

Balt & O prior lien 3½s
11,000 94½
gold 4s
20,000 103¼
4,000 103⅝
7,000 103½
E J & M 5½s
4,000 90½
1,000 90⅜
S W div 3½s
12,000 90½
25,000 90½

Beech Creek 4s
7,000 105⅛

Bklyn Rap T ref conv 4s
17,000 78⅝
46,000 78½
5,000 78½
3,000 78⅛
gold 5s
2,000 105⅞

Bklyn Un Elv 1st
3,000 107⅜

Bklyn Un Gas 5s
4,000 115⅛

Con of Ga. 1st inc 5s
35,000 75¼
11,000 75½
10,000 75⅝
2d inc 5s
20,000 38
4,000 38½
1,000 39
1,000 38½
2,000 38
3d inc 5s
10,000 23¼
8,000 23½

Cen Pac gtd 4s
20,000 100⅞

Ches & O con 5s
20,000 118

Ches & O gen 4½s
10,000 105½
1,000 105⅝

Chi, B & Quincy 4s joint bonds
10,000 96⅜
25,000 96⅞
23,000 97
1,000 96⅝
146,000 97
1,000 96½
2,000 96⅜
48,000.3 96½
52,000 96½
registered
1,000 96¼
Iowa div 4s
1,000 101⅜

C & E Ill gen 5s
5,000 116⅝

C, R I & P gen 4s
1,000 104⅝
10,000 104½

C, R I & P R R 4s
80

MANHATTAN
FOR SALE—TO LET.

BROADWAY
CORNER.
MODERN SEVEN STORY BUILDING.
OWNER NEEDS CASH.
Will entertain part trade. Full particulars with
F. R. Wood & Co.
BROADWAY AND 57TH STREET.

A 6-story elevator apartment, 75x100; price, $115,000; mortgage, $75,000 at 4½%; rents, $14,060. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

76th St., near First.—Fourteen-room tenement, $24,500; rents, $2,616. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Av. A., near 73d.—2 modern tenements, $26,500; rents, $2,650. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

68th St., near Madison.—Five-story flat, $37,000; rents, $3,840. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

102d St., near Lexington.—Five-story flat, $23,000; rents, $2,376. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

9th Ward.—Plot 34x90, near 12th St; price, $14,000. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

Bargains.—Two five-story double flats, $19,000; near 149th St. Goldberger, 585 East 143d St.

Stable, 50 stalls; can make 150 stalls; 37½x100; terms. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

Double flats, 5 rooms, bath, hot water; $22,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Triple flats, cold water, 5-story, $24,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Triple flats, 5-story, hot-water supply, $25,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

$50,000, 4½%, for city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
Elegant private residence, Fordham Heights; 12 rooms; all improvements; ground 80x90; 3 blocks from L station.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St. and 3d Av.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

WHY NOT MAKE 10% INSTEAD OF 3%
by investing your money in property along line of Rapid Transit, "L" and trolley; healthy neighborhood, near school; bargains 1-2-3 family houses; 4 and 5 story flats; also choice building plots. LA VELLE, Freeman St., corner Southern Boulevard.

SPECIAL.—For sale, two-family detached corner house, lot 27x100, 14 rooms, 2 baths, $6,800; also two-family detached house, extra deep lot, with stable and driveway, $5,800; also other one, two, and three family houses. GERALD C. CONNOR, 1,901 Washington, near Tremont Av.

Have several desirable flats, with stores, on East 138th St., near Willis Av., for sale; also other attractive investment properties in the Bronx; little cash required; principals only. WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

PROPERTY ANYWHERE IN THE BOROUGH.
Lots, $400; house, $2,300 upward.
Houses to let, $30; apartments, $17 upward.
Established 1882.
WOODALL, 707 TREMONT AV.

BARGAIN.—Choice two-family house, $4,000; all improvements; near rapid transit; $500 cash, balance to suit purchaser. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday and July 4.

SAVE YOUR RENT.
Elegant two-family house, (new,) 10 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood trim, $4,000; $500 cash, balance mortgage, 5%. Cantrell, West Farms Square.

A very prominent Boston Road corner lot for $7,500, worth much more; all other desirable property for sale.
BY RULE, Boston Road and 169th St.

$500 TO $1,000 CASH buys elegant 1-2-3 family houses, near schools, elevated, trolley, and rapid transit; all improvements. CLEMENT H. SMITH, 736 Tremont Av., corner Washington.

Attention, Builders, Speculators!—Lots for improvements, with or without loan. Polak, 3d Av., 174th.

2-story and attic 7-room house; improvements; 33.4x114; price, $2,600. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.00.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Cheap, 4 lots; sewer and gas; assessments paid; 100x114. Polak, 3d Av., 174th.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

TAKE THE TROLLEY
in the afternoon for the ideal shore front property on Beautiful Flushing Bay, near Jackson Avenue, the new town site of over 2,000 lots known as
EAST ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND,
and obtain lots on easy payments before prices are raised. Lots at cost. All lots have cement sidewalks, water and gas, macadam boulevards. Lots $175 upward.
BOATING, BATHING, AND FISHING.
Sales this week over $16,000. Send postal for views of the property.
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CORPORATION.
887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn; 150 Nassau St., N. Y.; Metropolitan Building, 4th Av., N. Y., Rooms 566 and 567.

TO REACH EAST ELMHURST, L. I., from the New York take 24th or 92d St. Ferries, Flushing trolley via Jackson Av., ride 15 minutes to Dewitt St., walk two blocks to Astoria and Flushing Road. From Brooklyn via all trolley lines, transferring to North Beach lines, getting off at Junction Av. and Astoria and Flushing Roads.
A few good agents can secure employment.

BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS
In New York City, on the Shore of Flushing Bay, at East Elmhurst. 5c. fare, 25 minutes to Manhattan. Each plot has boating, bathing, fishing, and all other privileges of private beach. Lots $175 and upwards. Terms easy. STOKES & KNOWLES, Main Office, 176 Broadway; Branch, 1,487 Flatbush Av.

Bargain.—Eight-room cottage, every improvement, two lots, barn; corner; one block from depot; surrounded by pine trees; cost, $6,000; price $4,300. $500 cash. Particulars William Hamilton, Corona.

REAL ESTATE.

RUBERINE ROOF PAINT
TRADEMARK REGISTERED.
FOR METAL ROOFS.
Contains no tar. Will not melt or blister. Preserves the metal. We apply it if desired. Sample cans at this office 25c.
Address Contracting Dept., THE STANDARD PAINT CO., 100 William Street, New York.

HEIRS
Legatees or owners of undivided real or personal estates can borrow or sell for cash. No charge for information. Satisfaction guaranteed. Strictly confidential. Reliable.
MARTIN & CO., 505 5th Ave., Cor. 42d St. 280 Broadway, Room 140.

Money to Loan on
Bond and Mortgage.
No commissions.
Lowest charges for examining titles.
WYMAN & CO.,
22 William Street, N. Y.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.
Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future time. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
JENNER & CO.
[Undivided Estates Exclusively.]
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

$20,000 @ 5%
SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
on 5-story Harlem apartment; must be good neighborhood; prompt reply. M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

FOR LEAKY ROOFS
Try Plastic Cement Roofing; guaranteed up to 15 years; cheapest and best; send for estimate. Roof Maintenance Co., 2,082 7th Av.

$75,000 at 4½% for city real estate. Goldberger, 585 East 143d St.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 95K Tribune Building, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

To home gentleman moderate means; Fordham Heights, Bronx; corner, 3¼ lots; view river; trees, flowers; modern dwelling; three large rooms; every improvement; perfect condition; 22 minutes 42d St.; $17,000; mortgage, $8,500; exchange business property vicinity N. Y. Equitable Realty Company, 140 West 42d St.

FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Fine residence; 12 rooms; choicest mahogany woodwork; select location; rental, $1,100. 10 East 128th St.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Larchmont Park

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.
18½ MILES FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION, AT FORTY-SECOND STREET. THIRTY MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Express Trains. Larchmont first stop.
A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive suburb.
ALL MAKE IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED.
Electric Lights, Gas, Thorough System of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Etc.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY in Westchester County, and LARCHMONT PARK affords the Homeseeker and the Investor the BEST OPPORTUNITY for profitable Real Estate Investment.
CHOICE LOTS, $500 AND UP. EASY TERMS, SMALL CASH PAYMENTS.
NO INTEREST CHARGED.
TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICE, and very Low Commutation Rate.
WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c. Representatives will take visitors to Larchmont Park at my expense any day.
EDWARD McVICKAR,
27 PINE STREET. Telephone, 2026 John. NEW YORK.

PARK HILL

Most beautiful home site in Westchester County, and most accessible suburb of New York. Choice building plots for sale in this desirable section; all improvements. Also choice building plots at Dunwoodie and Lincoln Park. Unexcelled opportunity for investment; terms reasonable.
No proposition for exchange considered.
THE VALLEY FARMS CO.,
115 Broadway, New York; Yonkers, 301 Yonkers Avenue, at Dunwoodie station.

Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley Depot; removal sale. Graeb, 1,083 Union Av., Bronx.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

TALKS BY THE WISE LITTLE MAN



He says it is curious, when you think about it, how many plainly visible things we don't see till some other fellow has seen 'em, and how at least eleven men can develop a fine brand of hindsight to the one whose foresight is always in working order.
Applying this observation to his talks about real estate, the W. L. M. says it ought to be so plain as to need no argument that long before the Pennsylvania Railroad finishes that North River Cross Town—East River—Queens Borough Tunnel system, (next to the Panama Canal, the most wonderful project of modern times,) there will be an increase in land values in the EASTWOOD section of Jamaica such as to make dizzy those who with open eyes are now unable to see.



Could fill a column or more, he says, with sure enough reasons for his opinion that
Eastwood
is to-day absolutely the best real estate proposition either for homes or for investment that has ever been offered to New Yorkers. But advertising space is mighty expensive, and, of course, we can't get the Editor to tell our advertising story in the news column—even though its the best kind of news, all right. Hence, we've got to ask people to look at EASTWOOD for themselves or to send for the Little Book.
EASTWOOD is restricted and has perfect macadam roads, cement walks, sewers, water, gas, electric lights, and beauty of location, filling every requirement of the most fastidious homeseeker. Above all is the supreme fact that EASTWOOD is soon going to be within 20 minutes of that wonderful Manhattan Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is now building west of Herald Square. Get a little foresight at work and think what all this means.
A site (2 lots) at EASTWOOD can be had now as low as $900; or, a finished home for from $4,500 to $7,000. If you are all right otherwise, you don't need much cash.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,
For Home-Building and Savings,
Beekman and Park Row, New York.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES
IN THE HEART OF THE PARK SLOPE.
6TH ST., NEAR 8TH AVE, 20x54x100;
top story, 6 rooms and bath; parlor and basement; 7 and bath. They will go fast, as no more can be built in this exclusive section.
WILL BE SOLD AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
C. H. DENISON, BUILDER, on the premises.

STOP PAYING RENT.
Price, $2,500; and $600 down buys two-family house, all improvements, Pacific St., near Utica Av., Brooklyn. William H. Dank, 67 Forsyth St. Tel., 450 Orchard.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH LOTS, $175.
Few higher; titles perfect; closing estate; will build your house; rent pays it off; cars close. Edwards, 835 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale—A big bargain; Lafayette Av., near Marcy Av.; 2-story and basement frame, 7 rooms, bath; can be bought for $4,000. Apply Howard B. Baker, 370 Nostrand Av.

Four frame houses for sale; also one three-story frame house, 25x100; corner; rent, $1,092 yearly; will sell for $9,800. H. Muller, Jones Walk, Coney Island.

Four-story double brick, stores; Brooklyn; rents, $1,200; price, $9,000; all imps. Wm. H. Dank, 67 Forsyth St.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Long Island Farm, 50 miles out, 1 mile from station; 6-room house, large barn, henneries, fruit orchards, cows, horses, chickens, wagons, farming implements; 90 acres; would sell or exchange for small place nearer city. Address Box H, 109 Times.

Babylon and West Islip, L. I.—Most accessible location on south shore; 37 miles; 50 trains daily; express station; furnished cottages to rent; country seats, farms for sale; list. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I. Tel., 22A Babylon.

Port Jefferson.—115 acres, woodland, $10 acre; Setauket, 235 acres, $10 acre; also 32 acres, $330. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Farm for Sale at Burlington, Conn.—175 acres land, 17-room house, and large barns; all in good repair; plenty of fruit; good trout stream through land; healthy locality; 8 cows, 2 horses, flock sheep 2 pigs, 35 chickens, farm implements, and growing crops; price, complete, $3,000. Address Box 135, Unionville, Conn.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichea, Box 101 Times Office.

Norwalk, Conn.—Attractive house and beautiful grounds, at bargain. W. Andrews, 103 West 125th St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—TO LET.

A few pretty villa sites and cottage lots near a wayside station on a great railroad will be sold by the owner, John Cussons, Glen Allen, Va., who will send description on request.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; 60th St., corner Columbus Av. Beautifully furnished.
200 Rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, Parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

For Rent for the Summer Months.—An apartment of three rooms and bath, facing 89th St., well lighted and attractively furnished. Apply at elevator Hotel Brunswick, Madison Av. and 89th St., from 12:30 to 2 P. M., or from 6 to 8 any day.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Beautiful Broadway, near Pleasantville Station, a subdivision opportunity, 25 acres; land just right and good house; $7,500. Cooley & West, White Plains.

Mount Vernon.

BUY—WHY PAY RENT?—$30 house can be bought for $20 monthly; all improvements; 6-room house, Sherwood Park, $2,800; 8 rooms, Cleveland Av., $4,200; 8 rooms, Terace Av., $4,000. TICHBORNE, 54 Mt. Vernon Av.

BARGAIN.—Two lots, 50x112, near station; flag walks, water, gas, $1,500. Can loan money to build. CLAREY, 52 1st St., Mt. Vernon.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE—TO LET.



25% PER ANNUM AT
GRANTWOOD
ON-HUDSON,
Opposite Grant's Tomb
This is not a get-rich-quick offer; simply a statement of actual increase in values at GRANTWOOD, which have doubled in four years.
No more profitable investment or delightful home to be found.
Houses sold for about the same as rent, or we have a flat for rent at $30.
Write for free transportation via Franklin St., 42d and 130th St. Ferries and Trolleys.
Illustrated booklet sent on request.
Columbia Investment and Real Estate Co.,
(Phone 1847 Mad.) 1,133 Broadway, N.Y.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Only 150 Special Bargains of High Class, properly restricted, residential and business locations, on Maltine Estate on Park, Prospect, Watchung, Kensington, Hillside, Martine, and Thornton Avs., and New Avenue, to be an extension of Evergreen Av., 80 feet wide, from Hillside to Park. Titles insurable. Prices low. Terms easy. Buyers of lots can have houses built to their own order, on terms easier than renting. Your own Broker, or WELLES & CO., 45 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone. Don't Delay.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH.
THE "RESERVATION," LONG BRANCH.
FURNISHED COTTAGES.
REDUCED RENTS.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

At Ridgefield Park, N. J.—Half hour out; two railroads, two trolleys; commutation 7 cents; an elegant 8-room cottage, bath and all improvements; connected with sewer, water, and gas main; large plot; fruit and shade; only $2,600; terms to suit; other bargains. Call or send for photos and particulars Carl Hallberg, real estate, Office at depot.

Dogota, N. J.—Beautiful furnished house, all conveniences; gas, range, table garden, boating and bathing; half hour from New York, N. Y., S. & W. or West Shore R. R.; $75 per month; July 15 to Sept. 15. W. H. F., 202 Times.

Bargains.—Nearly an acre; hour out; large barn; fine location; beautiful views; house burned; foundation; well, cistern; good; cost $2,500; price, $1,500; investigate. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

CRANFORD.—Very desirable lots on Central Av.; convenient to Central Railroad Station; ample train service; prices and terms reasonables C. SEWARD, 19 Eastman St., Cranford, N. J.

$300.
A 12-room cottage and bath at Monmouth Beach, N. J., fully furnished. M. Nathan, 128 Broadway, city.

Montclair Heights.—Ten-room house, all improvements; lot 60x200; near cars; for sale reasonable. Wade, 121 Main St., near Grove, East Orange. Large list of desirable property.

Belmar, N. J.—Ocean front cottage; eight bedrooms; modern improvements; also stable; for rent, or will sell. Address C. J. Bamford, Box 623, Belmar, N. J.

PALISADE PARK, N. J.—New cottage, six rooms and bath; all improvements; high ground, choice location. EDSALL, 7 Warren St.

Long Branch.—Facing ocean, large and small furnished cottages to rent for season 1904, Wm. E. Diller owner, 571 5th Av.

Hohokus!—House and twenty acres, near depot; centrally located; cheap. Bode, 506, East 89th.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE SEVILLIA, APARTMENT HOTEL.
Absolutely Fireproof.
117 West 58th St.
Several desirable apartments, one to six rooms and bath, to rent, unfurnished, from Oct 1st, from $600 to $1,800. Three furnished apartments to sublet for the Summer at low rents. Restaurant, electric light, telephones. Unexceptional references required.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; 60th St., corner Columbus Av. Beautifully furnished.
200 Rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, Parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE MASON,
6-12 EAST 58TH ST.,
Close to Central Park Plaza.
Choice apartments of 8 or 10 rooms and bath, open plumbing, steam heat, hall boys, &c.; elevators run all night; rents $1,400-$1,450.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

HOTEL FLORENCE,
18TH ST. AND 4TH AVE.,
NEW YORK.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Convenient for transients; rooms, $1 per day and upward; telephone in every room.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS.
21 West 21st.—Five new family apartments now being added to the second floor; booking now going on for the Fall renting. Apply to William Harvey, Supt.

776 & 780 8th Ave., Near 48th St.
Four and five light rooms; modern plumbing; gas ranges; hot water; $26.00 to $33.00.

THE GARDEN COURTS.
118th, 119th Sts. and St. Nicholas Av.
Six and seven large, light, modern rooms, on street and garden; rent $510 upward.
OTTENBERG, 164 St. Nicholas Av., cor. 118th.

New buildings, corner 7th Av. Drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

102d St., 306 West.—Fireproof single apartment house, elevator, overlooking river; 8 rooms, two toilets; rents $35 and $100. Janitor, or A. K. and R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

83d St., 329 West.—8 rooms and bath, two toilets, overlooking Drive; elevator all night; rent $65. Janitor, or A. K. and R. T. Mackay.

Elegant apartments; all light; six rooms and bath; steam heat and elevator service; $35 and $37.50. 171 East 81st St.; apply on premises.

$52.....243 WEST 135TH ST.....$32
Eight large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

89th St., 174 and 176 West.—Elegant apartments, 5 rooms and bath; $36 and $37. Inquire of janitor on premises.

All light; six rooms and bath; private halls; steam heat; hot water supply; rent, $28 and $32. 249 West 109th St.

Apartment, 55 East 11th; 5 rooms; bath; modern improvements; $33. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Two or more lots in upper 12th, or in Bronx Borough, for all cash; must not exceed $1,500 each. Schnugg, 132 Nassau St.

Owners.—I have cash buyer for three or four cheap tenements. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Wanted—Lot for $300 cash and piano worth $700. Doctor, Box 1,200 Times, Harlem.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

107-113 WEST 36TH ST.,
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV.
NEW BUILDING, 80x95.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

542 AND 544 WEST 166TH ST.
5 rooms and tiled bathroom; choice rents; $28, $29, $30; adults only. Janitor, on premises, or Louis Becker, 2,003 Amsterdam Av. 'Phone 87 Highbridge.

Desk room, with desk, $9.25; also light, cheerful, furnished offices, $20; modern building; splendid location; telephone, stenographers, and errand boys. Commercial Exchange, 475 Broadway.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET IN DOWN-TOWN SECTION.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Private office, furnished, new building; bright; modern conveniences. No. 130 Broadway, near Cortlandt; room 33.

Amsterdam Av.—Large stores; tailor, grocer, notions, cigars, shoes; $30. Sachs, 1,268 Amsterdam Av.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Floor; all light; new building; 259 William St., near Chambers; elevator; power; rent low.

Houses, buildings, lofts, stores, stables, to rent; all parts city. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

Uptown.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (163d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE HARGRAVE
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
72D ST., WEST.
A delightful family and transient hotel. Location unexcelled; near Central Park and Riverside Drive; special Summer rates.
F. C. SKILLMAN, Manager.

THE HANOVER, 2 East 15th St., Cor. 5th Av.
To rent by the year, season, or shorter time, commodious apartments, furnished and unfurnished, from 8iptember 1st; now open for inspection; table on American plan.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—WILLIAM F. BONBRIGHT, Irving W. Bonbright, William F. Fisher, William E. Frenaye, copartners, transacting business under the firm name and style of William P. Bonbright & Company, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM TURNER PIERCE HOLLINGSWORTH, defendant.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, June 7th, 1904.
JOHN VERNOU BOUVIER, JR.,
Attorney for Plaintiffs, office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
To the defendant, William Turner Pierce Hollingsworth:
The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventh day of July, 1904, and on that day filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, in said State.
JOHN VERNOU BOUVIER, Jr.,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.
Dated New York, July 7th, 1904.
jy8-1aw6wF&au19

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GALLAGHER, JAMES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Frank Gallagher, Charles Gallagher, and William M. Hoes, the Public Administrator of the County of New York, and all creditors of and all other persons interested in the estate of JAMES GALLAGHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting.
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of July, 1904, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration with the will annexed upon the estate of James Gallagher, deceased, should not be granted to James Donovan; and each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 31st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.
JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of Surrogates' Court.
MICHAEL F. DEE, Attorney for Petitoner, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je3-1aw6wF

BORG, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON BORG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Simon Borg & Co., No. 20 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of May, 1904. CECILIA BORG, SIDNEY BORG, AUGUSTUS I. BORG, Executors. Wallach & Cook, Attorneys for Executors, 53 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

DIEHL, PHILIPP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIPP DIEHL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Adolph Bloch, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of July, 1904. J. FRED BOSS, MARTIN DIENST, Executors. ADOLPH BLOCH, Atty. for Executors, 99 Nassau Street, New York City. jy8-1aw6mF

FIERZ, KATHARINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE R. FIERZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at our place of transacting business, No. 222 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1904. COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, Executor. SHEEHAN & COLLIN, Attorneys for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. mh25-1aw6mF

FORD, FRANCIS W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS W. FORD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Charles H. Dilley, No. 56 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1904. ANNA M. FORD, Executrix. CHARLES H. DILLEY, Attorney for Executrix, 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh18-1aw6mF

HEARN, ALFRED WILLIAMS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York,
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIAMS HEARN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 99 Water Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of August next.
Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1904.
LOUIS VERMILYE DAVISON, Executor.
BROWNELL & PATTERSON, Attorneys for Executor, 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
fe27-1aw8mosfri.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—NATHAN FLEISCH, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Nathan Fleisch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 30th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 20th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 7th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 6,053.—In the matter of FREDERICK WEBER, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Frederick Weber, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 9th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 20th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 7th, 1904.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Site of New Building on West Houston Street—Residence at 3 East Fifty-first Street Conveyed—Minor Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

William G. Pigueron has sold the new ten-story building 34 and 36 West Houston Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Greene Street, on plot 40 by 88.

Fine House on 51st Street Transferred.

The dwelling at 3 East Fifty-first Street, next to the Union Club's new house, was transferred yesterday by John T. Farley to George A. Mills. This dwelling, which is six stories in height and stands on a lot 32.6 by 100.5, has been regarded as one of the finest of those put up by speculative builders in the Fifth Avenue section. It has been held at $325,000.

Sale of Astor Leasehold Parcel.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Honora Walsh 231 West Forty-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 21.3 by 100.5, Astor leasehold.

Adjoining Owner Buys on 128th Street.

Thomas Ryan has sold for Nathan Wise 130 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 20 by 99.11. The buyer, George A. Gardner, owns the adjoining property at the corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

West 142d Street Purchase.

S. L. Kahn, G. Kaliski, and a Mr. Levensohn have bought from Dora Meyer for $28,000 the five-story triple flat 289 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street.

Abraham Cohen has bought the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 24 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

Upper East Side Transactions.

M. Kahn & Co. have resold for Harris Mayer to a Mr. Lefkowitz 210 East Seventy-fourth Street, four-story front and rear tenements, on lot 25 by 102.2.

John and Andrew Szabo have sold the five-story flat 420 East Eighty-first Street, 25 by 102.2.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have sold 464 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 75; also, 118 Chrystie Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 100; also, 102 Monroe Street, a five-story tenement, 25.10 by 94.

Abraham Weiss has leased the five-story flat 63 East Ninety-eighth Street to Harry Gold for four and a half years at an aggregate rental of $12,000.

Sale of East 17th Street House.

Frederick A. Booth has sold for the estate of Mary E. Young to Ella L. Henninger 110 East Seventeenth Street, a four-story stone-front dwelling, on lot 24 by 92.

Buyers for Allen Street Tenement.

Halprin, Diamondston & Lewine have sold to Samuel B. Multz, Samuel Fensterheim, and Louis Tanz the five-story double tenement, with stores, 51 Allen Street, on lot 25 by 87.6. The buyers will make extensive alterations to the property.

Deals on Brook and Third Avenues.

Well & Mayer have sold 988 to 994 Brook Avenue, four five-story flats, on plot 100 by 111 and irregular; also, 3,741 and 3,743 Third Avenue, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for Simon Friedberg the four-story triple flats 982 and 984 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, between Union and Beach Avenues, each 25 by 91 by 121.

A Shatzkin & Sons have sold to B. Lipset four lots on the north side of Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, east of Sixth Avenue, 100 by 100; also, to the same buyer, two lots on Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 50 by 214; also, to S. Cohen, two lots, 50 by 114, on the north side of Two Hundred and Twenty-third Street, east of Fourth Avenue; also, to S. Schlaiman and M. Fein, two lots on the north side of Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, east of Sixth Avenue; also, to a Mr. Schner, a lot on the north side of Two Hundred and Twenty-second Street, east of White Plains Avenue.

H. D. Baker & Brother report that they negotiated the recent sale of fifteen lots at Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street to Shapiro & Shapiro.

Brooklyn House Changes Hands.

Byran L. Kennelly has sold 968 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, a three-story brick dwelling, on plot 50 by 129, for William McKinney.

Benjamin B. Marco has sold to Jacob Cohen 855 and 857 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, two four-story flats.

Charles Frellich has sold for Mr. Horn the five-story flat 733 East Sixth Street, 25 by 75, for $22,500.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

175th St. 1,008 East, s e 165 ft e of Clinton Av, 25.2x140.2 and irregular, three-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, American Savings Bank $6,250

By Joseph P. Day.

Sixth Av, William's Bridge, s e, 205 ft e of 4th St, 50x114; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Co-Operative Building Bank 2,400

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

White Plains Av, w s, northerly half of Lot 146 on the map of Olinville, 37.6x150x37.6x146.3; foreclosure sale, to Alfred Q. Elgar 1,500

Thursday, July 7.

ARTHUR AV, s e corner of 186th St, 25x87.6; Camilla Salerno to Louis Stans, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and.... 6,500

BAINBRIDGE AV, n w s, 98.1 ft n e of Travers St, 75.5x148.2x75x139.6; Carl R. Eberth to Fanny Zur Nieden..... Nom.

BANK ST, 117, n s, 26x109.1x irregular; Giuseppe Tuoti to Simon Epstein, ½ part, all title, (mtg $18,050,) other consideration and 100

BLEECKER ST, 365, s e corner of Charles St, 20x47.5; Seymour Realty Company to Morris A. Eiseman, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 112th St, 100.11x100; Lee Phillips, referee, to Isabel

LAPAIX, Elisabeth, to City Real Estate Company; 30th St, 25 West, prior mtg $30,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 5,000
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to William Ganzenmuller and others, executors; Houston St, n s, 60 ft e of Goerck St, 1 year 16,040
MAX, Delia, and another, to Jacob Scheer and another; 144th St, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent. 4,800
McADAM, George W. Jr., to Kate B. Murray; 118th St, 344 East, 2 years 5,000
McGARRY, Frank, to Adam Rice; Elliott Av, w s, 78.6 ft s of Wilson St, Lester Park, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,300
McQUAID, John J., to Stephen H. Jackson; 4th Av, e s, 75.9 ft n of 97th St, prior mtg $22,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 4,500
McQUAID, John J., to Albert Schaefer; 4th Av, e s, 75.9 ft n of 97th St, 3 years. 22,000
MENKE, John F., to Silas H. Furman; 7th Av, n w corner of 137th St, prior mtg $180,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 8,900
MILLER, Frederick, to Edward Illenworth; 161st St, south Av, s s, being ½ of Lot 513, map of Wakefield, 3 years. 2,000
MILLER, Robert, to Thomas Hardy; 8th Av, n w s, Lot 39, map of first division estate of S. L. Norton, prior mtg $26,000, 1 year 9,000
MYERS, Julius, to Otto H. Wall and another; 121st St, n s, 300 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years. 2,500
NEVINS, Abraham, and another to American Mortgage Company; Lexington Av, e s, 74.11 ft s of 143d St. 11,500
NEVINS, Abraham, and another to American Mortgage Company; Lexington Av, e s, 74.11 ft s of 143d St, prior mtg $11,500, 1 year 6 per cent. 1,500
NEW YORK CHAPTER OF DELTA UPsilon Fraternity to Charles E. Fleming; 183d St, 16 East, 3 years. 12,500
NOETHEN, Julie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 19th St, 143 East, 5 years 14,000
NOETHEN, Julie, to Helen Humptner; 19th St, 143 East, prior mtg $14,000, installments, 6 per cent. 1,500
OTTO, Edward W., to Julius Janowitz; Webster Av, e s, 23.5 ft n of 174th St, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years. 3,000
PACKTMAN, Harris J., and another to Herman Fichter; Sullivan St, w s, adjoining land of Albert Berdon; also Sullivan St, w s, 96 ft n of Broome St; also Sullivan St, w s, at n e corner of lot, Collyer, one Sec. 8, 1904, 6 per cent. 5,000
PRICE, Moses, to Georgiana Andersen; 127th St, 26 West, prior mtg —, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,500
QUINN, Thomas J., to Caroline S. Hartwig, executrix and trustee; Forest Av, w s, 202.8 ft n of 166th St, 3 years. 8,000
QUINN, Thomas J., to Wilhelmina Fleming; Forest Av, w s, 182.8 ft n of 166th St, 3 years. 8,000
RAPP, Christian, to Lena Maier; Tiffany St, e s, 325 ft n of 165th St, 5 years. 3,500
RAPP, Christian, to Lena Maier; Tiffany St, e s, 300 ft n of 165th St, 5 years. 3,000
REALTY COMPANY OF AMERICA to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broadway, n e corner of 101st St, 2 years 135,000
RECHTSEIT, Hyman, to Jacob D. Lipkowitz; 109th St, s s, 260 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $25,000, installments, 6 per cent. 7,000
REICH, Ignaz, and another to William J. Amend; 112th St, 640 East, 5 years. 16,000
REICH, Ignaz, to Jacob D. Lipkowitz; 109th St, s s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $20,000, installments, 6 per cent. 7,000
ROBERTS, Isabel J., to Atlantic Dock Company; Broadway, n e corner of 112th St, due Jan. 6, 1905, 6 per cent. 200,000
ROSENGARTEN, Philip, and others to Augustus C. Garlese, Jr., Union Av, n e corner of Dawson St, 5 years. 10,000
SACHS, Lena, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 3d Av, 1,879, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 14,000
SACHS, Lena, to Lulu Rice; 3d Av, 1,879, prior mtg $14,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000
SAMILSON, Harris, to Charles H. Phelps, executor; Market St, 34, 3 years. 14,000
SCHAEFFEL, Bernhard, to Metropolitan Tower; Mott St, e s, adjoining land of Carey, 3 years 18,000
SHAFF, David, and another to New York Savings Bank; Eldridge St, 36, due June 1, 1907, 4½ per cent. 18,000
SCHEER, Jacob, to Jefferson Bank; 4th St, n s, 273.4 ft w of Avenue B, due June 1, 1905, 6 per cent. 22,000
SCHEUBER, Hermann, to Charles Scheubner; 110th St, s s, 320 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 6,000
SCHMITZ, Paul J., to Rudolph J. H. Maur; Trafalgar Place, w s, 150 ft s of Woodruff Av, 5 years. 3,000
SCHNEIDER, Jacob, to Karl Gutscher; 4th Av, (St.) n w corner of 3d St, (Av.) 5 years 2,300
SCHWARZLER, Albert J., to the New York Savings Bank; Park Av, n w corner of 100th St, due June 1, 1907, 4½ per cent. 36,000
SCHWARZLER, Albert J., to Jacob Wiehe; Park Av, n w corner of 100th St, prior mtg $36,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 5,000
SMITH, Amelia, and another to Bowery Savings Bank; 118th St, n s, 137.6 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 3,500
STANG, Louis, to Camillia Salemo; Arthur Av, s e corner of William St, installments, 6 per cent. 1,000
STEERS, Susan C., to Mary A. McGown and another, executors; Fletcher St, s s, 105 ft w of Washington Av, 2 mtgs, 3 years 6,500
STEIN, David, and another to Harry Lippman and another; 1,869 2d Av, installments, 6 per cent. 1,650
STERN, Nathan, to Selig Falk and another; Eldridge St, w s, 137.8 ft s of Houston St, prior mtg $45,000, installments, 6 per cent. 16,500
SUMBERG, Simon, to Frederick H. Palmer; 9th Av, e s, 39.9 ft s of 42d St, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent. 700
SWEETMAN, Jacob, and others to Abraham Nevins and another; 112th St, n s, 249.6 ft e of Madison Av, prior mtg $44,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 38,000
SYRKIN, Arnold, to Marston T. Bogert and others; 144th St, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years. 15,000
SYROP, Isaak, to Park Mortgage Company; Edgecombe Av, w s, 76.8 ft s of 82d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 13,000
TANENBAUM, Rachel, to Jacob Salmanowitz; Lewis St, 105½, prior mtg —, installments, 6 per cent. 2,000
TAYLOR, Emma L., to Sadie B. Wright; 136th St, 253 West, due June 9, 1906, 6 per cent. 3,000
URBACH, Solomon, to Faanie Levinstirp; 156th St, s s, 28 ft e of Cauldwell Av, due Jan. 1, 1907, 6 per cent. 2,000
VAN WINKLE, Edward K., to Augusta Gahren; 88th St, 11 to 15 West, prior mtg $86,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 8,000
WALTHER, Max, to Justin Wolfarth; 142d St, s s, 275 ft e of Brook Av, 5 years 9,000
WALTHER, Max, to Julia W. Burdick; 142d St, s s, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 5 years 7,000
WEINBERG, Jacob, to Abraham Arndt and another; 121st St, 217 West, prior mtg $22,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 5,000
WEINBERGER, Jonas, and another to Hinden P. Rose; Lot 68, map of 129 lots of Daily estate, 5 years 450
WEISER, Marv and another to Lawyers' Realty Company; Stanton St, s e corner of Goerck St, 5 years. 35,000
WEISS, Frederick M., to Thurt Strassie; Lots 29 and 30, partition map of Wells and another vs. Storer and others, 3 years 400
WINDOLPH, Kunigunda, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 127th St, 548 and 550 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 5,000
YATES, Maria, to Michael Kenny; Lot 280, map partition Lott G. Hunt estate, 5 years 2,000
YULE, John, to Frank Dunning and another, trustees; Sherman Av, w s, 74.2 ft n of 163d St, 3 years. 7,500
YULE, John, to Augustus F. Holly, trustee; Sherman Av, w s, 115.10 ft n of 163d St, two mtgs, 3 years, each. 7,500
YULE, John, to Frank Dunning and another; Sherman Av, w s, 95 ft n of 163d St, 3 years 7,500

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST and 65th St, n w corner, 40x125; Henry Hanlein & Son against Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, owner; Isaac G. Hopper & Son, incorporated, contractors. 2,782
MADISON AV, e s, 75.5 ft s of 107th St, 25.6x100; Ratzkin & Berman against Sadie Alexander and another, owners; Morris Wolfinger, contractor. 125
8D AV, 2,338; Arthur W. Wallach against Joseph Dorf, owner; Krefs & Nczold, contractors 233
10TH ST, 372 East; Fredel & Polstein against Nathan Kohn, owner and contractor 489
14TH ST, 576 and 578 East; Colwell Lead Company against John Most, owner; Glus & Balke, contractors 840
15TH ST, 25 West; Robert E. Moss against Conrad T. Kruse and W. Stanley Baker, owners and contractors. 50
28TH ST, 4 to 8 East; Candee & Smith against L. George Forgotston, owner and contractor 481
60TH ST, 238 West; John McGirr against Fanny Brothers and another, owners; Samuel F. Brothers, contractor. 47
90TH ST, 431 and 433 East; Colwell Lead Company against Louis Meryash, owner; Glus & Balke, contractors. 2,219

Statement as to Mechanic's Lien.

In a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, L. George Forgotston says that the lien filed on Wednesday by Fanning & O'Rourke against his property, 38 and 40 West Thirty-third Street, is unjust in that he had made advance payments to them of $1,300 and $500 and that on Wednesday, subsequent to the filing of the lien and without knowledge that it had been filed, he had made a further advance payment of $350. Mr. Forgotston also says that the lien will be bonded immediately and the work in question completed at the contractors' expense.

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV and 150th St, n e corner, 25x100; Joseph Newmark against Clara Max and another, (specific performance;) attorney, H. Salant.
FIRST AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 103d St, 50x100; Mary J. Campbell against John S. Baird and another, (ejectment proceedings;) attorney, F. J. Sullivan.
LIBERTY ST, 133, and 51st St, 324 East; Lena Schutte against Henry Nordbruch and another, (amended action to admeasure dower, &c.;) attorney, G. H. Kracht.
PARK AV, e s, 80 ft n of 181st St, 25x141; William Rotstein against the Union Mason and Construction Company, (action to impress vendee's lien;) attorney, H. M. Goldberg.
90TH ST, n s, 191 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; John A. Stewart and another, trustee, against Unique Bachelor Apartment Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin, Beekman & Menken.
42D ST, 401 to 409 East, and 1st Av, 2,000 to 2,008; Kate F. Allen against John S. Baird and another, (ejectment proceedings;) attorney, F. J. Sullivan.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Feather Duty Advanced from 15 to 50 Per Cent.

General Appraisers Hold That Feathers Cleaned and Stripped Are No Longer Crude—Gen. Sharretts Dissents.

A decision of much importance to importers of all kinds of feathers was handed down yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers. It was written by General Appraiser McClelland, and concurred in by General Appraiser Lunt, with a dissenting opinion by Gen. T. S. Sharretts. The decision overruled a protest by John L. Vandiver of Philadelphia on the classification of a large importation of goose feathers. The local appraiser reported that they had been cleaned, stripped, and split, and they were assessed at 50 per cent. as feathers advanced in condition by a process of manufacture. The importer claimed that they were crude feathers and dutiable at 15 per cent.

General Appraisers Lunt and McClelland held that the cleaning and stripping constituted a process of manufacture, while Gen. Sharretts held that it was merely done for convenience in shipment. The case will probably be carried to the courts.

Protests overruled yesterday were by Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago; Leaycroft & Co., Philadelphia; the Transiucent Window Sign Company, J. H. Fithian & Co., the American Express Company, (2,) L. Toplitz & Co., C. B. Richard & Co., Morimura Brothers, the H. B. Claflin Company, G. A. & E. Meyer, and Elmer & Amend, New York.

Protests sustained were by George Borgfeldt & Co., Philadelphia; C. Sandhegen and others, Cincinnati; Leaycroft & Co., Philadelphia, (2;) Wagner Brothers & Co., Van Blankensteyn & Hennings, and Arden & Chaberty, New York.

F. E. Hamilton on Vacation.

F. E. Hamilton, Solicitor to the Collector and Chief of the Law Division of the Custom House, sailed yesterday on La Lorraine for a vacation in Europe. F. E. McAvoy, chief clerk, will be in charge of the Law Division during his absence.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GOODMAN COHEN.—Goodman Cohen, tailor, of 202 Stanton Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $900, and no assets.

VUOLO BROTHERS.—Giachino and Vincenzo Vuolo, who compose the firm of Vuolo Brothers, shoe dealers, at Middletown, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities to the amount of $3,427, and no assets.

WALTER M. LITTLE.—Walter M. Little, residing at 769 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $833, and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1899, in the liquor business.

PATRICK J. HUGHES.—Patrick J. Hughes of 246 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $1,012, and no assets. He has two firemen's uniforms worth $40 each, but they are exempt. Five creditors are secured by chattel mortgages, as follows: Aetna Security Company, $75; J. Mulholland, $80; Michael Brothers, $80; St. Regis Realty Company, $110, and Knight & Brown, $11. He owes Joseph de Bragga of Ridgewood, L. I., $56, secured by a diamond ring worth $150.

SAMUEL EPSTEIN.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed George W. Silliman receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Samuel Epstein, dealer in furniture and carpets at 50 Ludlow Street. He usually carried a stock of $2,000, but there is only about $250 worth left in the store. It was stated that early Tuesday morning no one was in charge of the store, and two men took away three wagon loads of the best furniture, and would have taken another load had creditors objected and a lively fight ensued.

PERLSTEIN & FORESTER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Perlstein & Forester, cloak manufacturers, at 36 and 38 East Twentieth Street, show liabilities of $29,069 and nominal assets of $18,103, consisting of merchandise, $7,987; accounts, $6,524; fixtures, $2,642; cash, $824; goods in hands of a contractor, $128. Among the creditors are the American Woolen Company, $5,892; Union Exchange Bank, $3,750; Passavant & Co., $1,866; Oelbermann, Dommerick & Co., $1,382; Only Skirt Company, $1,040, and Indig, Blatt & Murray, $500. Richard Forester has individual liabilities of $2,950.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARCHER, Patrick S.—Teft-Weller Company	$106
BANG, Frank J.—F. C. Neale	398
BLUXOME, Louise—S. J. Horn	857
BINDER, Henry—G. Sidenberg and another	59
BROADBELT, John M.—Adams Dry Goods Company	63
BOSWICK, Alice S.—C. Spies	136
BROMUND, Ernest—W. L. Stearns and another	95
BAILEY, Edward H.—W. J. Collins	332
BALLON, Katherine, or Mrs. Walter W. Watrous, or Katherine Brown—New York Publishing Company, Limited	485
COHN, Barnett—New York Edison Company	21
COHEN, Albert L.—New York Edison Company	28
COHEN, Isaac—New York Edison Company	47
COHEN, Joseph—S. Cohn	162
CLANCY, John F.—American Ice Company	71
CHARWEAU, Jean F., Jr.—W. Sperb, Jr.	176
CEBRELLA, Antonio—C. W. Rogers	81
COOK, Caroline L., administratrix—A. Barnes	59
CALKINS, Samuel W.—D. W. Freinfidi	169
CLARK, Rose—New York Cab Company, Limited	90
DONNELL, Raymond L., and John W. Jordan—W. W. Bridgeman	325
DEMLIN, George J.—G. A. L. Dionne, costs	221
DUNCAN, William J.—J. O. Porter	112
EISENSTEIN, Isaac, and Bernard Rous—H. Lazarus	72
FOWLER, Charles H.—Nelson Morris & Co.	325
FLATHMANN, George—E. L. Edgar	238
FEINES, Joseph—T. Stewart	160
FREEMAN, Jacob—A. W. F. Cramer	90
GOLDFELDT, Samuel—Frankel Brothers.	140
GLEASON, William—A. Barteistone and another	66
GLASER, Lodis—David Shuffdiner Glass Company	81
GRAU, Robert—C. Bridewell	231
GEISSLER, Charles A.—J. Suleder	151
GAREIN, Edwin H.—F. T. Chandler and another	337
HICKEY, John J.—A. J. McCarter	323
HIRSH, E. W.—W. R. Ostrander & Co.	45
HESTER, Peter, and Peter J.—G. W. Rogers	3,328
ROSS IRON WORKS—Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company	386
CHURCH ART WORKS COMPANY—F. C. McLain	88
VICTOR BATHTUB MANUFACTURING Company—Farmers' Bank of Mifflinburg, Penn.	275
JOHNSON, Frank J.—H. R. Finn	46
JOHNSON, Lumen W.—United Electric Light and Power Company	85
KEST, Samuel A., Barany	47
KELLY, Lawrence—J. W. Rapp	255
KELLY, Lawrence—J. W. Rapp	534
KAUFMANN, Richard S., and M. Charles —Mercantile National Bank of the City of New York	358
KATZ, Morris—Burial Commission Company	65
LESSER, Harry J.—Saks & Co.	166
LAUGHLIN, Martin F.—A. E. Talcott	80
LOVERING, Albert—New York Edison Company	114
McGUINNESS, John J.—Central Brewing Company	239
MAYES, Lorenzo D.—Press Publishing Company	47
MEITZER, Annie M.—B. Conway	1,186
McELWEE, Alexander—Curtis Ledger Fixture Company	223
O'TOOLE, James—Candee & Smith	4,398
OLTASSH, David M.—Metropolitan Paint Company	29
REHNISCH, Robert B.—Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Contracting Company, costs	107
ROTHSCHILD, Emil—A. Stern	59
ROSENFIELD, Max—M. Murray	112
SUTHERLAND, William W.—B. R. Merwin	263
STRASCHMAN, Ralph—J. Wanamaker	133
SIMON, Sigmund—E. V. Slauson and another	95
SHAW, Henry B.—F. Dreyer	1,017
SCHICK, Aaron—W. R. H. Martin and another	74
SLOCUM, Joseph J.—E. C. Benedict and another, costs	110
SIRE, Meyer L.—Mark Cross Company	103
SCHEUBNER, Joseph, and August Feucht—C. Weller	319
TERRELSKY, Morris—S. H. Rose	78
TROY, William B.—Mark Cross Company	40
WULF, John H.—New York Edison Company	151
WALLER, James B.—E. D. Belknap and another, costs	17
WARD, Thomas J.—H. M. Israel	42
WHYMPER, Lionel B.—C. H. Sheldon and another	335
WEAVER, Charles A.—L. Werder	47
WIRTH, Jacob H.—J. A. McCafferty	107

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

ACKER, Henry—E. W. Hirsh and another, Jan. 9, 1904	$238
JACKSON, Henry A.—A. H. Goslet, May 2, 1898	124
KOHN, E.—G. C. Rudolphy and another, March 15, 1904	15
KORA COMPANY—Woodward Publishing Company, May 19, 1904	212
KASHARE, Isidor and Joseph—N. Hutkopf, Jan. 21, 1902	689
LIVINGSTON, Gertrude—D. Silva, Dec. 25, 1903	289
McAULEY, Margaret—H. H. Ruthling, June 3, 1904	64
SCHARFENBERG, Theodore J.—City of New York, July 21, 1903	108
SALIT, Michael—L. Johnston and another, Oct. 29, 1902	154
CLUNE, Matthew—H. C. O'Grady, June 8, 1904	684

Judgment Vacated.

BIGLIN, Bernard—F. J. Murray, June 28, 1904	$1,883

WHY ROOSEVELT DOMINATES.

People Believe in Him and Approve of His Style.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter signed "A Republican" in your issue of July 2 and the one signed "Another Republican" in to-day's issue are exceedingly amusing, if their authors ever voted the Republican ticket. They are the kind of Republicans the party is better off without—the old fogies who are horrified at the thought of a forceful, fearless, and honest President, whose veins are filled with red blood.

It is ridiculous to presume that President Roosevelt would "plunge the country into war"—needless war—any more than would President Cleveland.

Is it a mark of fitness for a man not to seek the office? Consider one moment the number of candidates before the Republican National Convention, and there can be no question as to whether the office sought the man or not. Democratic newspapers may say what they please about Roosevelt dominating his party. He dominates because the people believe in him and approve of his style. What a difference at St. Louis, where the Democrats are trying to nominate somebody who can get their united support, where every faction has its candidate, and there is not one in the bunch with a distinguished National reputation. I do not consider Mr. Cleveland a possibility, nor do I believe he would like to have the nomination.

The worn-out charge that President Roosevelt is a notoriety seeker is too absurd and undignified to answer.

I am personally acquainted with a number of life-long Democrats, some of them Southerners, who twice voted for President McKinley, and have voted the Republican State and city ticket, and some of them intend to vote for Roosevelt.

It is such disgruntled Mugwump Republicans as your correspondents who would disrupt the party and bring about a general upheaval of settled business conditions. Dissatisfied themselves, they would make everybody else dissatisfied, not being able to comprehend that perfection never has and never will exist in but One.

I say, let well enough alone, and drum the deserters, who want a man "better than his party" for President, out of the Republican Party.

A REPUBLICAN OF 26.
New York, July 5, 1904.

TAMMANY SOLID FOR PARKER.

Support of Roosevelt Would Be Its Death Knell.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "Politician" is evidently a Murphy man. I know Tammany, with the exception of a few friends of Murphy, is solid for Parker.

If it voted for Roosevelt that would be its death knell in regard to power and the political end of Murphy and McClellan. Murphy and Bryan ought to be put out of the convention. BOB.
Montclair, N. J., July 5, 1904.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. M. Beckley, Rochester; J. McShane, Chicago; Decatur Axtell, Richmond; Judge Leroy D. Thoman, Chicago.
IMPERIAL—Commander B. W. Hodges, United States Navy; C. H. Gates, Philadelphia.
HOLLAND—Archibald Johnston, Bethlehem, Penn.
GILSEY—J. R. Bonel, Chambersburg.
MANHATTAN—Baron de Frederics, Paris; Anson R. Flower, Watertown, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL—George H. Clowes, Waterbury, Conn.
NETHERLAND—Henry S. Sill, Buffalo.
MARLBOROUGH—Representative C. D. Van Dwyer, Nevada.
FIFTH AVENUE—Morgan Whitney, New Orleans.
ALBEMARLE—Eben Stotton, Baltimore.
PARK AVENUE—M. Brooke, United States Army.
EVERETT—Gen. W. A. Noble, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Aurbach, M., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; M. Aurbach, woolens; 751 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Adler Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Bakrow, clothing; M. Adler, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Beall-Livingstone Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; E. C. Beall, cloaks and suits; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Burnham, Stoefel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. B. Campbell, laces, white goods, and notions; 43 Leonard Street.
Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; E. P. Barry, notions; Victoria Hotel.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Fissell, millinery and ribbons; 2 Walker Street.
Crosby, Warren M., & Co., Topeka, Kan.; W. W. Whitney, notions, gloves, and hosiery; Hotel Navarre.
Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; H. R. Springer, boys' clothing; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Hotel Earlington.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; R. Goldman, trimmings; Hotel Navarre; H. Kaufman, notions and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; R. Katz, neckwear; Hotel Netherland.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Morgan, ribbons, corsets, and veilings; 258 Church Street; Hotel Seville.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. A. Brooks, underwear; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Morton, clothing; Mrs. A. H. Morton, infants' wear, muslin underwear, corsets; Miss Hansen, ladies' wear; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. G. Liscomb, furs; 104 Worth Street.
Frank & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; M. Loewenthal, clothing; Hotel Spalding.
Goldstein, S., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; S. Goldstein, furnishing goods; M. W. Shulman, hosiery; Hotel Albert.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. Gimbel, notions; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. H. Frost, domestics; 47 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss M. Connelly, ladies' furnishing goods; Hotel Netherland.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. R. Smith, clothing; 377 Broadway.
Jones & Padmore, Troy, N. Y.; J. W. Padmore, jewelry; Hotel Albert.
Kenny Brothers, Canton, Ohio; J. R. Kenny, notions; Hotel Imperial.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. E. Tucker, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. Symonds, upholstery goods; 45 Lispenard Street.
Miller & Rhoads, Norfolk, Va.; G. Snapper, carpets; 45 Lispenard Street.
Macauley, G. T., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; G. T. Macauley, silks and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Gregorian Hotel.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Moody, dress goods, silks, and prints; T. Hunter, dry goods; 341 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Norwich, Conn.; N. E. Church, dress goods; 75 Spring Street.
Schwarzenbach, G., & Son, Cumberland, Md.; S. Schwarzenbach, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Stewart, notions, leather goods, and trimmings; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; T. Taylor, dress goods; 454 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.
Shuman, A., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Ladrien, muslin underwear; Victoria Hotel.
Strauss-Kaufman Company, Louisville, Ky.; A. M. Jamison, shoes; 443 Broadway; Hotel Marlington.
Simon Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Simon, furnishing goods and jewelry; 512 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Lannon, waists and underwear; 43 Leonard Street.
Thomas, C. W., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. A. Sparrow, linens; St. Denis Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, linens and white goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.
Williams & MacAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; L. J. Williams, carpets; Hotel Albert.

STATE RAILWAYS OF BADEN.

Statistics Show Increases in Income Offset by Increased Cost of Operation.

United States Consul Harris, at Manheim, Germany, has issued the following interesting tract on the State railways of Baden:

At the close of 1903 the Grand Duchy of Baden owned and operated about 1,035 miles of railway, which included all the important lines in the province. Of these railways, 908 miles were main and branch lines, while 127 miles were short local lines, generally of narrow gauge and cheap construction. These several roads had 332 stations for passengers alone, and 7 stations for freight alone, making a total of 436 stations, or one station for each 2.37 miles.

The total number of men employed in all departments of the service, including those working in railway shops, was 21,904, or slightly more than 21 to each mile of line.

The State railway debt at the close of 1902 was approximately $94,500,000.

While railway statistics of Baden in recent years show a rapid increase of both freight and passenger traffic, they also show a tendency for operating and other expenses to increase at a rate more rapid than the gross earnings of the lines. The net earnings during the past two years have not reached a sum sufficient to properly provide for the railway indebtedness, and the crisis thus reached has led to much discussion as to the causes of and remedy for the situation. The subject has been very fully considered in the legislative bodies at Carlsruhe by the department of railway management and by the press of this locality.

Including the few unimportant private railway lines in Baden, the net earnings of which are a trifle higher than the State lines, the total net earnings on the capital invested in the railways of Baden for the years 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903 is stated to have been 3.81, 2.55, 2.89, and 2.30 per cent., respectively.

In 1890 the operating expenses of the lines were 61.18 per cent. of the total income. In 1902 this percentage had risen to nearly 82 per cent., and while this rate was reduced to 72 per cent. in 1903, the net earnings for the year were regarded as considerably below the point of a safe fiscal showing. These earnings, which in 1899 had reached the highest point, almost $6,000,000, had dropped in 1900 to $4,285,000. In 1901, 1902, and 1903, the earnings were $3,450,000, $3,500,000, and $3,228,000, respectively. The present estimated demand for interest and sinking fund is about $6,000,000.

Among the causes most frequently assigned for the unfavorable situation are: The general business depression under which Germany has suffered for some time past, the improvement of the lines themselves, including the building of stations, &c., increase of wages paid employes, and losses due to accidents. Other causes less frequently assigned as tending to reduce railway earnings in Baden are the low passenger rate due to the use of mileage books, (kilometer Hefts;) the want of better traffic agreements between the railway authorities of the several German States, the small freight cars, which it has been urged should be supplanted by the heavier cars of the American type, &c. The question of passenger fares has perhaps called forth the most vigorous discussion.

In 1895 the railways of Baden adopted a convenient form of mileage book for each of the three classes of passengers. These books are not in use on lines other than those of Baden, and have considerably reduced the price of travel on the State lines. Until 1901 these books were sold for 1,000 kilometers ($21.38) each only. In the last-named year a book of 500 kilometers (310.68 miles) was sold to third-class passengers only. The rules for the use of these books being very liberal, more than 40 per cent. of the travel, other than through travel, is by means of them. The prices charged are as follows:

First class, 1,000 kilometers, (621.36 miles,) 60 marks, ($14.28,) about 2.8 cents per mile.

Second class, 1,000 kilometers, 40 marks, ($9.52,) about 1.5 cents per mile.

Third class, 1,000 kilometers, 25 marks, ($6.19,) and 500 kilometers, (310.68 miles,) 12.50 marks, ($3.15,) both running about 1 cent per mile.

The use of these books dispenses with the usual extra charges for express trains, and as 1 mark (23.8 cents) is refunded upon return of the cover of the 1,000-kilometer book when used, their effect is to considerably reduce the cost of travel. For example, by mileage book the fare from Heidelberg to Basel, third class by fast or slow train, is 6.30 marks, ($1.50;) by regular ticket, for slow train, 8.70 marks, ($2.07;) for fast train, 11.55 marks, ($2.75.)

NEGROES AND BUSINESS.

Failure of One Experiment Need Not Apply to All.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of June 30, in regard to the recent failure of the Coleman Cotton Mill of Concord, N. C., you say, among other things: * * * "The difficulty with an experiment of this character is that, had it been successful, it would have done vastly more harm than good to the negroes of the South. Indeed, its failure is cause for congratulation, since it will avert the misfortune to the more thrifty negroes in unprofitable investments in mills with little or no chance of success. * * *"

Having been a reader of your paper for some time and noticing your comment from time to time, I was of the opinion that you (as I believed the majority of good Americans) desired to see the negroes advance along industrial and business lines, at least. But it seems that I must have been mistaken, or you have changed your views on the subject.

You say that the management was inexperienced and that the labor was untrained, (of which there is no evidence,) but granting that such was the case, how could the success of this mill do more harm to the negroes of the South than good?

According to reliable statistics, during the year 1903 there were more than a dozen failures of cotton mills in the United States. What was the cause of these failures? Was it "inexperienced management and untrained labor?" Were they to have been expected and were they predicted?

If the negroes are not experienced now, must they not attempt to do something in order that they may gain experience? Has not some one to make a beginning? How did the successful manufacturers of to-day gain their experience?

The failure of the Coleman Cotton Mill does not mean any more than the failure of other mills of similar nature which have been operated under a white management and with white labor. It is an unfortunate fact that the chance of success in business for two men of equal ability and experience, one white and the other colored, is decidedly in favor of the white man. Yet that is no reason why the colored man should not go into business. Things of this nature will, perhaps, not always remain as they are. JAMES F. ADAIR.
July 1, 1904.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red $1.12½
Corn, No. 2 mixed .54
Oats, No. 2 mixed 43½@45½
Flour, Minnesota patents 5.15
Cotton, middling 11.05
Coffee, No. 7 Rio .07½
Sugar, granulated 5.00
Molasses, O. K., prime .37
Beef, family 10.00
Beef hams 22.25
Tallow, prime .04¼
Pork, mess 14.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb .07¾
Lard, prime 7.40
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry 14.75
Butter, Western creamery .18

CHICAGO, July 7.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 95@97c; No. 3, 86@96c; No. 2 red, $1.02@1.02; No. 2 corn, 49¾c; No. 2 yellow, 52c; No. 2 oats, 39½@40c; No. 2 white, 37@41½c; No. 2 rye, 65c; good feeding barley, 32@37c; fair to choice malting, 42@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.12; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.17½; prime timothy seed, $2.95; mess pork, per bbl, $12.90@13; lard, per 100 lbs, $7.05@7.07½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $7.37½@7.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.25@7.50; whiskey, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	10.38	10.61	10.38	10.55@10.56
August	10.26	10.59	10.26	10.55@10.56
September	9.85	9.90	9.64	9.77@ 9.78
October	9.45	9.62	9.44	9.59@ 9.60
November	9.37	9.50	9.36	9.50@ 9.52
December	9.43	9.59	9.41	9.53@ 9.54
January	9.45	9.61	9.45	9.56@ 9.56
February				9.62@ 9.63

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

31st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

17th St., 116 East.—Large and small comfortably furnished rooms; exceptionally good table; gentlemen.

22d St., 30 East.—Large and small rooms; table the best market affords; transients; $1 a day, upward.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

48th St., 65 West.—Large and small rooms; strictly first-class; doctor's office; table board.

55th St., 71 West.—Pleasant, cool, large and small rooms; private baths; excellent table board.

93d, 119 West.—Pleasant large and small rooms; board optional; parlor dining room; references.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms, with board; also table boarders.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, Cathedral Heights.—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, cool, handsomely furnished room, dressing room attached; excellent table.

129th St., 106 West.—Excellent board and room, refined Jewish family; gentlemen or couple; references.

135th St., 242 West.—To rent, neatly furnished large, small rooms, with or without board.

Lexington Av., 962, corner 70th.—Large front room; also small room; board optional; telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

48d St., 18 East, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Large room, private bath; hall room; reasonable; telephone.

48d St., 9 East.—Large handsome room; private bath; hall room; reference.

45th St., 15 East.—Up-to-date rooms or apartments for gentlemen; breakfast; accommodations.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cuisine; Summer garden; reasonable.

49th St., 131 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, Summer prices; hot water; house private; transients.

51st St., 233 West.—Newly furnished large and hall rooms; bath, with shower; table d'hote, 35c.

52d St., 74 West.—Pleasant front room; running water; closet, bath; $3.50; gentlemen only. Angell.

55th St., 324 West.—Comfortably furnished cool, clean rooms; large or small; all conveniences; bath.

56th St., 348 West.—Parlor, piano; bedrooms; first bell.

58th St., 320 West.—Comfortably furnished large rooms; hall room; running water; porcelain bath; breakfast optional.

65th St., 30 West.—Large and small furnished rooms, with bath; furnish to suit. Tiedmann.

78th St., 163 West.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

94th St., 168 West.—Large, pleasant room, second floor; dressing room; private house; Summer rates.

135th St., 714 East.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; breakfast optional; home comforts; exceptional opportunity; gentleman preferred. Katz.

136th St., 242 West.—Hall and medium furnished rooms; convenient to "L"; private house.

A furnished room for one; all improvements; overlooking Shore Road and the bay. 216 Wakeman Place, one block elevated station, 3d Av., 65th St., Brooklyn.

Out of Town.

Large, cool, comfortable rooms facing ocean and near depot, with first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

Roseville.—Attractive location, short walk to Lackawanna Station; breakfast. T., 70 South 12th St., Newark, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Wanted—Shoe salespeople; only those who are thoroughly experienced in women's shoes and understand something about department store system. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require a manager and buyer for their dressmaking department; one capable of going abroad and selecting models; all communications treated strictly confidential.

Wanted—Experienced saleswomen for contingent list to assist us on special sales days. Applications received by Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Kitchen girl; also girl to make herself generally useful. Apply to H. Muller, Jones Walk, Coney Island, after 9 A. M.

Wanted—Stenographer in lawyer's office; must be experienced in legal work and willing to start at $12 to $15. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer; Christian; must be familiar with figures and be experienced. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Millinery designer on trimmed and ready-to-wear hats. F. Michel, 738 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer; one with experience in mimeograph stencil work. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer accustomed to acting as checker and cashier. Call G., 338 Broadway.

Males.

Cutters wanted; also trimmers and lining cutters with shears or knife; by wholesale clothing houses; steady employment and good wages. Apply N. Y. Clothing Trade Association, Room 19, 13 Astor Place, New York.

Cutters.—Wanted, experienced clothing and lining cutters; highest wages; steady work. G. Lippmann & Sons, 707 Broadway, City.

Wanted—Calendar salesmen to handle the advertising calendar line of the Osborne Company; must be well educated, experienced, strictly high-class men, with A1 references; established trade, exclusive territory, and permanent position; liberal commission or salary to experienced men. Apply Friday from 9 to 12:30, The Osborne Company, 31 Union Square, N. Y.

Wanted—Workroom manager; Aitken & Son require a workroom manager; one familiar with the making of ladies' gowns and wraps, children's dresses, and outer garments; only those accustomed to the finest work need apply; state previous experience and salary expected. Superintendent, Broadway and 18th St.

Wanted—Wagon drivers for Bergen County, N. J.; also helpers for delivery wagons in this section; must know territory thoroughly, and be familiar with horses and delivering goods. Apply to Mr. Dowd in driveway, rear of building, 19th St. side, Saturday morning, before 9 A. M.

Wanted—Wagon drivers, helpers, and boys; must be thoroughly experienced in department store work and be able to give good references. Apply in the driveway at rear of building on 19th St. side before 9 A. M., and ask for Mr. Dowd. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—Shoe salespeople; only those who are thoroughly experienced in women's shoes and understand something about department store system. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter (male) by foreign banking house; accurate and quick operator; knowledge of French and German advantageous. Address, stating previous experience, age, and salary expected, B Box 113 Times.

Wanted—Collector and canvassers; best inducements; experienced men or learners; advances made to good men; rapid promotion. Colonial Life Insurance Co., 12 Graham Av., or 861 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Young man for office work; one who has just left school and lives with parents preferred. Address in own handwriting, L. W. Armstrong, 287 4th Av.

Wanted—Experienced grocery packers and order clerks. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced stock clerk in wholesale clothing house; closed on Saturday. B. H., 25 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

8c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Nurse.—Would like care of feeble-minded person in own family; three miles from town; convenient to cars; extensive experience; best references given and required. E. M. Grant, R. F. D. No. 1, Attleborough, Mass.

Nurse.—Reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland; experienced infants' nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 22 East 115th St.

Shorthand.—By an experienced teacher of shorthand, "Isaac Pitman" system. Instructor, 958 East 134th St.

Stenographer.—Expert; good correspondent; excellent education; highest reference from former employer; will substitute; equal any intricate stenographer in world. Qualified, Box 203 Times.

Stenographer.—Experienced; good penman; excellent at figures; industrious and intelligent; moderate salary; chance for advancement. Sherman, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; desires temporary position; sure to turn out good work; $15. Ethel Lawrence, General Delivery, Post Office.

START REINSPECTION OF EXCURSION FLEET

Federal Officials Begin Their Work on the Cepheus.

COMMANDER WINSLOW ABOARD

Inspectors from Other Cities Called In—The Grand Republic Not Yet Reached.

The Cepheus of the Iron Steamboat Company's fleet, which is commanded by Capt. W. H. Van Schaick, Jr., son of the Captain of the Slocum, was reinspected yesterday at the Erie Basin under the order issued by Secretary Cortelyou of the Department of Commerce and Labor and the supervision of Robert S. Rodie of the Second District. That was the first of the series to be made. The result will not be made public for several days.

Four more inspectors from other districts, who will be of the staff of eighteen who will reinspect the 500 passenger-carrying steamers in this harbor, had arrived last evening, making eight in all. To-day reinspections of the Cetus and Cygnus, sister boats to the Cepheus, will be made The reinspection will not be in full swing until next week. Commander Winslow, United States Navy, ordered the reinspection of the Cepheus to acquaint himself with the methods of the inspectors in going over the hull, equipment, and boilers.

Inspector Rodie said that, to his knowledge, there had been no reinspection of the Grand Republic, sister craft of the General Slocum, and that the company owning her, the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, to whom he had sent the notice for reinspection, had made no reply.

He said that Capt. Beebe, in charge of the Dreamland fleet, to whom the Grand Republic has been leased, has applied for a reinspection of the vessel, to be made promptly.

The Grand Republic was taking the place of one of the other Dreamland steamboats between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, the Battery, and Coney Island yesterday, as well as the day before.

On Sunday the following boats of the Albany Day Line will be inspected: The Albany, at Desbrosses Street; the New York, at Albany, and the Mary Powell, at Rondout.

On Monday the Edmund Butler and the Angler, the fishing steamboats, will be inspected at East Twenty-first and East Twenty-second Street, respectively.

The Richard Borden of the Stevenson-Condit Company of Newark will be inspected the same day at her pier in Newark.

Inquiry among all the headquarters of the marine underwriters disclosed no information to show that the steamboat Grand Republic had been examined or inspected by any board of underwriters or their subordinates.

Inspectors Dumont and Barrett continued yesterday at the Whitehall Building their investigation of the Slocum disaster, and will resume it on Monday.

John L. Wade, Master of the tug which bears his name, who with his hands did so much good rescue work while the Slocum was burning, testified that he could not say too much in praise of the fated craft's second engineer, who held to his post and reversed his engine with the burning wreck coming down on him. Capt. Wade blushed when Gen. Dumont praised him for the work he did at the fire-wreck, and hinted that the German Emperor would recognize it.

"Oh," replied Wade modestly, "we're just plain steamboat men, and did what we could."

Testimony in regard to the fire hose being out of gear and of the omission to have fire drills was given by several witnesses. Thomas Ryan, the assistant chowder man on the Slocum, said that he put a life preserver on the steward, who jumped overboard with "a bag of money." His body was recovered, but not the money. John Mullen a fireman, and James Flinton, a colored waiter, admitted that they saved themselves by jumping into the water, but attempted to rescue no one. It was shown that the Slocum had six boats and seven deckhands, but that at the fire drill in 1903 it required four men to lower one boat.

A story that the Grand Republic had been reinspected Wednesday night was officially denied at the Supervising Inspector's office yesterday.

Pennsylvania Ferryboat Inspection.

Pennsylvania Railroad officials are making an inspection of all the company's ferryboats plying between Manhattan and Jersey City. All the fire hose was tested at a pressure of 125 pounds, and the boat-lowering apparatus of several ferryboats was tested without preliminary notice to the crews, the execution being satisfactory. One of the boats was lowered, an official said in less than two minutes. The inspection will be finished to-day.

RAILROAD DETECTIVE GUILTY.

McKenna, Whose Bullet Killed a Boy, to be Sentenced for Assault.

Judge John A. Blair in the General Sessions Court at Jersey City yesterday handed down a decision finding James McKenna, an Erie Railroad detective, guilty of assault and battery.

McKenna, in January last, saw several boys loitering in the Erie freight yard. He fired several shots to frighten them away. As he fired the last shot his foot slipped. The bullet was deflected and struck John Conlon, one of the boys. The lad was taken to St. Francis's Hospital, where he recovered sufficiently to be removed to his home. Then he suffered a relapse and died two months after the shooting.

McKenna, who was indicted for manslaughter, pleaded non vult. He will be sentenced next Thursday.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

8c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Stenographer.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; accustomed to electrical and mercantile work; first-class references; $12-$15. Miss Leonard, Box 112 Times.

Stenographer.—Nearly ten years' experience; literary work, correspondence; Remington operator; very rapid; in or out of city; $20 to $25. B. F., 23 West 132d St.

Stenographer.—Four years' experience; assist about office; experienced; proof-reader; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Miss K. L., Box 164 Times.

Stenographer.—Fourteen years' experience in different branches of business; can furnish first-class reference. Mount, 572 Lexington Av.

Males.

A young man of literary aspirations would like to secure a position where he may be of use; newspaper or magazine work preferred; no soliciting or canvassing. S Box 101 Times.

Correspondent, stenographer; 26; of good address and education; experienced; Underwood, Remington, or Fay-Sholes machines. J. E. S., 73 Bleecker St., Brooklyn.

Machinist, &c.—An expert machinist and toolmaker; has experience as foreman. Expert, Box 149 Times Office.

Office Boy.—By bright American boy, residing with parents, as office boy. 116 Washington St., Hoboken.

Private Secretary.—Ambitious man of 27 desires position of trust or responsibility, with unlimited chance of advancement; good correspondent; had stenographic experience; willing leave city for Boston, Philadelphia. W. N. S., Box 152 Times.

Stenographer, rapid, experienced, educated, wishes more work day or evening; will also do copying; satisfaction guaranteed. Telephone 920 Cortlandt.

Stenographer.—By young man of good family; competent and capable; good references. Adept, Box 111 Times.

CAUGHT IN QUICKSAND'S GRIP.

Jersey City Tax Office Clerk Saved by Human Chain.

While making an inspection of meadow property yesterday near the foot of Lundy's Lane, Jersey City, A. B. Rapfogel, a clerk in the Tax Office, got into a quicksand.

Rapfogel regarded it as a joke until he sank up to his ankles. Then he shouted for help to John J. Hayes and John H. Weastell, fellow clerks, who were inspecting other property near by. They were unable to help him, but he was extricated by half a dozen laborers who were working on the Northern Railroad. They threw themselves on the ground, forming a human chain, until one of them reached Rapfogel, and he was finally drawn to firm ground, though he had by that time sunk nearly to his knees.

He was so unnerved by his experience that he was sent to his home.

BURGLARS SCRAMBLED EGGS.

Ate Heartily, Then Carried Off $300 of Booty.

Burglars entered the residence of Samuel R. Brick on Central Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., yesterday morning. A pane of glass was broken out of a dining room window and entrance obtained in that way. The burglars took ten eggs and other materials and apparently scrambled them. They ate a meal consisting of the eggs, bread, butter, fruit, and two bottles of milk, using the dining room and setting the table for two. They then departed, taking with them about $300 worth of stuff. The booty included silver tableware, gold-rimmed eyeglasses, some bronzes, and two top coats.

Mr. Brick was awakened by the breaking of the glass and started to investigate, but his mother, who heard it, insisted it was at a distance. He went back to bed and to sleep. At 2:30 a physician living near by passed the house and saw the dining room lighted up, but supposed it was a member of the family and paid no further heed.

CLEVER BURGLARS THESE.

Cry "Fire" When Caught, Fool the Watchman and Disappear.

S. Tishman, who lives with his family on the second floor of 108 Division Street, was awakened at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by a noise in his cloak store on the ground floor. He found two men, one tall, the other short, in a rear room, tying up bundles of goods, preparatory to taking them away. Tishman raised an alarm and the men dashed into the street.

Isidore Cohen, a watchman employed in the vicinity, heard Tishman's cries for the police, and as he ran down the street he met the two men.

"There's a fire in that building," cried the tall man to Cohen, "and several people are burning up. Call an ambulance and I'll send in an alarm." Suiting his action to his word, the tall man pulled the lever of a fire box and then with his companion and Cohen, ran back to the building from which he had fled but a moment before. Rushing into the building with Cohen, the tall man said:

"The fire's down here. You run upstairs and call the tenants and we'll try to hold the blaze till the firemen come."

The watchman sped upstairs three steps at a bound, shouting "Fire," while the two men slipped through the lower hall into the rear yard and disappeared.

Tishman returned with a policeman just as Cohen descended the stairs with a flock of frightened tenants behind him, and as the firemen arrived in response to the alarm.

The subsequent comments of the policeman, the firemen, Tishman, and Cohen, are hardly fit for recollection.

AUTO IMPORTER'S SUICIDE.

Alexander Fischer Is Found Dead in His City Home.

All alone in the house of his lifelong friend, Dr. David D. Stevens, 49 West Eighty-third Street, Alexander Fischer, thirty years of age, an importer of automobiles, committed suicide Wednesday night by shooting. Ill-health is supposed to have been the motive for the deed.

Dr. Stevens said that about seventeen years ago Alexander Fischer, whose parents he has known in Cincinnati, came to New York to school, and ever since that time the young man had lived with him as a member of his family. Fischer attended Columbia and studied engineering, and afterward entered the automobile business. For the last two years he has been at 239 West Fiftieth Street.

In the Summer Dr. Stevens shuts up his town house and lives in Peekskill. Fischer was accustomed to go to Peekskill every night and come to town to business every day. Occasionally he stayed over in New York, and used then to sleep at the Eighty-third Street house. Dr. Stevens also is in the habit of coming to town every week, generally on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and on such occasions goes to the house. Wednesday morning young Fischer left Peekskill in low spirits. That evening Dr. Stevens had a telegram from him, saying he would not return that night.

Dr. Stevens came to town as usual yesterday morning, and about 9:30 o'clock went to his house, which he found closed. He went to his office, read his mail, and then, as his custom was, started a round of the premises. On a couch in the front room on the second floor he found young Fischer's body.

DOCTORS' DIAGNOSES DIFFER.

Dr. Weston, Who Discovers Cause of Kinsella's Death, Scores Hospitals.

Through an autopsy performed by Coroners' Physician Weston yesterday morning at the Morgue it was discovered that the death of Lawrence Kinsella, twenty-five years old, the assistant janitor of Public School 7, in Chrystie Street, which occurred at Bellevue Hospital on the afternoon of July 2, was due to a fracture of the skull and cerebral hemorrhage. At St. Vincent's Hospital, where Kinsella was taken first, the trouble was diagnosed as acute alcoholism, while at Bellevue Hospital, where he was sent later, the case was diagnosed as alcoholism and diabetes.

Dr. Weston said that if an operation had been performed the man's life could have been saved. He scored the hospital authorities severely for their failure to properly diagnose the case.

Kinsella was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital early on the morning of July 2 from in front of 100 Bowery. Later he was transferred to Bellevue Hospital, where he died at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day. Since that time the body has been at the Morgue. While Dr. Weston was at the Morgue yesterday morning John W. Lane, the janitor of Public School No. 7, came to the Morgue and found the body. He told Dr. Weston that on the morning of July 2 Kinsella, with a friend, was assaulted while in front of 100 Bowery. The other man, Lane said, he had found was at his home in a badly battered condition. Dr. Weston found a fracture of the skull near the temple, and said that death was directly due to cerebral hemorrhage resulting from the fracture. He notified the police to make a search for Kinsella's assailant.

FLOOD IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Heavy Rain Blocks Street Car Traffic—Many Cellars Flooded.

As the result of the downpour of rain on Wednesday there was a big overflow early yesterday morning in what is known as the "flooded district" of Williamsburg, at Wallabout Street and Harrison Avenue, the depth of the water at one time causing a suspension of traffic on the Tompkins Avenue and Marcy Avenue lines of cars. The overflow was caused by the inadequacy of the sewers to carry off the water.

Cellars were flooded and in many stores the water rose over the floors and compelled the occupants to flee to the upper floors. The police of the Clymer Street Station were on guard around the flooded district until all danger was over.

CAR BOUNCERS' VICTIMS COMPLAIN OF POLICE

Deputy Commissioner Lindsley Investigating Accusations.

CAPT. DOOLEY REFUSED AID

Mrs. Kirwin's Case Discussed by Brooklyn Lawyer—Her Condition Has Become Serious.

Third Deputy Police Commissioner Lindsley is receiving complaints of citizens who feel aggrieved at the inaction or violence of the police when passengers on the Coney Island cars were ejected from them at Gravesend Avenue and Little Neck Road because they refused to pay a second fare. So far testimony in four cases has been taken, but Mr. Lindsley has not received the transcribed notes. He will continue to receive complaints at the instance of Acting Commissioner Farrell and report on the merits of each.

A very strong complaint was received by Mr. Farrell yesterday and was referred to the Third Deputy. It was from Abraham B. Annenberg of 15 Humboldt Street and William Berg of 650 Broadway, Brooklyn. They recite their experience of violence at the hands of the traction company's employes and hirelings on July 4. They were dragged from cars, struck, and thrown against a fence. A Mrs. Aaron Potruch was treated in such a ruffianly fashion that a sleeve of her dress was torn off, a diamond ring worth $65 was wrenched from her finger and lost, and a watch, afterward recovered, was torn from her waist. She fainted while being maltreated. There was no police protection. The complaint adds:

"We desire to state further that we are prepared to prove that Capt. Dooley was asked to give his name and address as a witness to the assault made upon Mrs. Potruch and answered by saying that his name was 'Chauncey M. Depew,' and when recognized by a young man in the crowd as Capt. Dooley and appealed to to cause the arrest of the man who had assaulted Mrs. Potruch he refused to do so on the ground that he had no witnesses, although one offered to make a formal complaint upon which a warrant could issue and furnish all the witnesses necessary."

Messrs. Annenberg and Berg also say that when Potruch demanded the arrest of the fellow who had ill used his wife a policeman called him a "Sheeny" and put him under arrest.

The case of Mrs. Mary Kirwin, the woman who was injured Wednesday night while being forcibly ejected from one of the cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, has caused a great deal of discussion among lawyers generally. A prominent Brooklyn lawyer, whose opinion is frequently sought, was seen by a reporter yesterday afternoon and asked for his opinion of the case. He declared that the matter was altogether too serious to discuss in an offhand way.

"If," he added, "the railroad company has a right to collect the extra fare it would be improper for them to permit any one to bulldoze them out of it.

"But, on the other hand, if the opinion of Justice Woodward is sustained by the Court of Appeals I firmly believe that it will be finally found that the company has no more right to exact extra fares on its lines running to Coney Island than it has over the ordinary surface lines. It is very likely that it will be found that the law operates on all lines within the city, whether they ever had a steam franchise or not.

"In the case of Barnett, so freely quoted by the railroad officials, the facts are these: Just before the Barnett action was brought ex-Senator Peter H. McNulty had instituted an action in the courts to try out the legality of ten-cent fares in an orderly fashion. Immediately after the service of the papers in that action a man named Barnett was ejected from one of the cars of the company for refusing to pay the second fare and he instituted a new proceeding.

"This was brought before the Appellate Division on an agreed statement of fact. In order that it should supplant the orderly proceeding brought by McNulty, the lawyers brought it on at a special session of the Appellate Division held in midsummer and argument was had then. Stephen C. Baldwin, the attorney for McNulty, was invited to come in and present his case at the same time, appearing with the other attorneys. Mr. Baldwin did appear and declared that as the proceeding was 'cooked up' he would have nothing to do with it. It was then shown that Barnett had an office with Sheehan & Collin, attorneys for the company. In deciding this case in favor of the company the Justices of the Appellate Division stood three to two."

At the Norwegian Hospital, where Mrs. Kirwin was taken after the assault, it was said last night that she was suffering from internal injuries and was in a serious condition. It is her intention to bring actions against the company as soon as possible.

E. T. C. SLEASE & CO. FAIL.

Petition in Bankruptcy Filed Against Consolidated Exchange House.

Edward T. S. Slease & Co. of the Consolidated Exchange, with offices in the Hanover National Bank Building, at Pine and Nassau Streets, failed yesterday, an announcement that the concern would be unable to put its sheets through the Exchange Clearing House being followed by an involuntary petition in bankruptcy.

From about the time when the Consolidated Exchange sent out notices to a dozen of its houses to discontinue using the Carley "wire system," Slease & Co. had not prospered, and when the jump came in Wednesday's market the firm found itself short, while customers had followed its advice to "buy Atchison, St. Paul, Union Pacific and United States Steel." There was the usual result. The offices were doing no business yesterday, and various inquirers got little satisfaction either from the clerk who was in charge or from Charles W. Zaring of 20 Broad Street, who appeared as counsel

It was when the bankruptcy petition was filed that the failure began to look interesting. The leading creditor of the three petitioning was none other than Joseph Cowan, some time a Carley wire subscriber himself last year, who subsequently was arrested on the complaint of a Milwaukee citizen who did not like the treatment he received from Cowan & Co. In all those misfortunes, Zaring was Cowan's lawyer.

The firm of Slease & Co. was organized here in the Spring of 1903, Mr. Slease joining the Exchange on May 23 last year. He came from Pittsburg, where he had been a broker also, and last Fall had a brother, Clyde H. Slease, in partnership with him for two months. After the firm of Cowan & Co. went up, Slease & Co. began rapidly to develop their wire business, with branches at McKeesport, Pittsburg, Steubenville, Paterson, Wheeling, Youngstown, and New Castle. In New York there were branch offices at Broadway and Canal Street, in the Astor Court Building, at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, and in the Metropole Hotel. The firm had also a membership in the Produce Exchange.

The creditors petitioning yesterday were Joseph Cowan, who says that Slease & Co. owe him $1,900; L. H. Philo & Co., stationers, wanting $1,203, and J. H. Folan, a printer, who wants $65. The creditors say in their petition that the firm has expressed its willingness to be adjudged bankrupt, and a statement to this effect, signed by Mr. Slease, was included in the papers. Robert C. Morris was appointed receiver.

GREAT VACATION CHANCES. N. Y. STORE only.

OXFORD SHOES. 500 pair Men's Tan, Patent Colt, Calf and Vici. Really $3.45 first-class goods, many of which sold at $5—nothing less than $5. Regular sizes.

$2 300 pair Boys', same materials, originally $3 and $4. A real snap.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS. 100 doz. Men's Woven Madras Shirts, the new Champagne color—exceptional value. Also, our celebrated White Madras $1 and White Plaited bosom shirts. Compare these with any $1.50 shirt in town.

PIQUEKNIT UNDERWEAR. 144 doz. will arrive before this is printed. We have been quite unable to supply the demand, they have been snapped 50c. up so quickly. "PIQUEKNIT" woven in every garment. Not to be had elsewhere.

UNDERWEAR. A clean-up of all small lots of Imported Fish-net and Balbrigan underwear, of which the regular prices have been $1 and 75c. 39c.

SUSPENDERS. 100 doz. very superior Imported Lisle Web, White Calfskin ends 19c. and patent nickel cast-off. All new fresh dainty patterns.

HALF HOSE. Quite a sprinkling of regular 50c. Socks in these, and the remainder are 35c. and 25c. values in plain and fancy colors. Yes, there are 17½c. browns.

TIES. 50 doz. Men's Butterfly, Batwing and Club ties, $1, 75c. and 50c. values, 25c. nothing less than 50c. Some well known m'n'f'r's names on them.

FOULARD SCARFS and new plain colors. 200 doz. that you can't afford to miss 35c. looking at. They go out as fast as we can get them in.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"We certainly ain't got no wings, but—"

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

BANK EMPLOYE CAUGHT WITH FORGED CURRENCY

Had Notes Taken Unsigned from the Citizens' Central.

BUNDLE OF $6,700 VANISHED

R. B. Taylor, Interest Clerk, Is Arrested in St. Louis, Where He Had Gone on Vacation.

Robert B. Taylor, for thirty years employed as interest clerk by the Central National Bank, which since the recent consolidation has become the Citizens' Central National Bank, at 320 Broadway, was arrested in St. Louis yesterday on the charge of passing forged National banknotes of the institution with which he was connected. The arrest was made by United States Secret Service agents in that city after he had presented a forged note for $20 on a bank which corresponds with the Citizens' Central.

When captured Taylor had in his pockets $3,550 in the alleged forged currency, and is said to have passed $3,000 in forged notes in St. Louis in the last four days. It was discovered that the notes were spurious through the fact that the name of F. F. Foster was signed to them as President of the Citizens' Central National Bank, whereas the President of that bank is Edwin S. Schenck. Furthermore, the name of the bank's cashier, which was appended to all the notes, was strikingly illegible.

Taylor gave his right name to the police authorities and told them he was engaged in the real estate business at 320 Broadway. It is reported, however, that two bankbooks issued by St. Louis institutions were found in his possession in the name of Alfred Plimpton. When he offered the note for $20 the cashier in St. Louis, noticing a discrepancy in the signature and observing that the number on the note corresponded with one of several which had been missing from the New York concern for some months, questioned Taylor about the matter, and the latter broke down.

A package of unsigned banknotes was delivered last Fall to the Central National Bank from the Treasury Department at Washington by the United States Express Company and was receipted for by Taylor, who turned it over to another clerk for safe keeping. The notes disappeared, and it was supposed they had been lost in the street by a messenger. Inspector McCluskey had since been endeavoring to locate the missing papers.

President Schenck, when seen at his office, said that Taylor had always been looked upon as a strictly trustworthy man.

"When the notes were found missing," said the President, "he was not for a moment suspected as having had anything to do with their disappearance. He was a gentlemanly fellow and paid strict attention to his duties. It was a very great surprise to us to learn that he had been passing these notes in St. Louis. The amount of the notes had already been charged off, and, as things have turned out, instead of its being a loss to the bank, it is really a gain, because we have ascertained who it was that took the money.

"I am very glad that the whole matter has been cleared up by Taylor's arrest, and that the responsibility for the loss has been fixed. The American Surety Company, which supplied his bond, will undoubtedly make good our loss by replacing the amount of the notes—approximately $6,700."

Asked if the bank would prosecute Taylor, President Schenck said:

"Inasmuch as the notes were signed not by the bank's officers, but by another, the offense is committed against the United States Government, and I think the Federal authorities will look after the prosecution."

Taylor, who is married and has a small family, has lived for some years in Englewood, N. J., where he was highly respected. He set out on his vacation last Saturday, and was expected to return in a week or ten days.

BALLINGTON BOOTH'S PLANS.

May Establish Volunteers Abroad—He and Mrs. Booth Sail To-day.

That the Volunteers of America may establish themselves in Europe, particularly in France and Switzerland, Ballington Booth and Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth would not deny last night, after they had formally taken leave of the officers of the Volunteers at headquarters, preparatory to their trip abroad. Gen. and Mrs. Booth will sail to-day on the Celtic for a brief trip to England and the Continent, it being their first vacation in nine years.

Gen. Booth said that the trip was for rest and recreation, but he left it to be inferred that both he and Mrs. Booth would carefully observe conditions and opportunities abroad, particularly in France and Switzerland.

At headquarters last evening, Gen. and Mrs. Booth received some statistics of the Volunteers' work during the past year. In the Volunteers' homes and institutions for destitute men and women, 236,032 men and women were lodged during the year. Over 500 children have been cared for at the Children's Home, and the Fresh Air Fund has provided outings for over 80,000 persons. Fourteen thousand prisoners, living reformed lives, have enrolled in the Volunteer Prison League during the six years past, and the Volunteers are in correspondence with 28,000 men within the prison walls. During the year the public services of the Volunteers were attended by 1,060,310 persons; the out-door services by 2,207,000, making in all 3,267,000 persons reached.

Monument to Rabbi Joseph.

A monument to Rabbi Joseph was unveiled yesterday in the Union Field Cemetery, Evergreen, town of Newtown. It was at the funeral of Rabbi Joseph on the east side, Manhattan, that a riot occurred. The money for the monument was raised by the Jewish societies in New York, and about 000 members of various organizations were present at yesterday's ceremony. There was a detail of fifty policemen at the cemetery.

Rabbis' Convention Ends.

The Association of Orthodox Rabbis, in convention at the college, 156 Henry Street, ended its labors yesterday. At the morning session there was a long debate on Zionism, and at the second session addresses outlining the work for the ensuing year were made by the new President, Rabbi A. G. Lesser of Cincinnati, Rabbi Margolius of Boston, Rabbi Abramovitch of this city, and others.

CONSOLIDATED GAS SPREADS.

Acquires Westchester Concern from the United Gas Improvement.

It was learned yesterday that negotiations which have been in progress looking to the acquisition by the Consolidated Gas Company of the Westchester Lighting Company, a subsidiary company of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, are practically completed and that the property will probably be taken over in a short time.

The Westchester Lighting Company controls the lighting systems of Mount Vernon, Larchmont, and other towns, extending practically to the Connecticut line, and it has been known that the Consolidated Gas Company has desired its acquisition for some time. No special significance is attached to the transaction, however, as the Consolidated Gas and United Gas Improvement Companies are known to have been on most friendly terms.

MORGAN & CO.'S NEW COP.

"Big Jim" McDermott Quits Police Force to Guard Bankers.

"Big Jim" McDermott, who has been the Broadway policeman stationed in front of the Equitable Building for years, has a new berth, but it is not on the force. He is now the guardian of the precincts of J. P. Morgan & Co., succeeding "Matt" Smith, who held the position ever since he, in years long gone by, also abandoned the police force for the banking business. Smith resigned some time ago on account of ill-health, and is with his family in the Catskills, where he has a large farm.

"Big Jim" is pleased with his new job. The biggest of all the Broadway squad, he has known most of the prominent men in the financial district for years, and therefore does not enter a strange environment in taking up his stand daily just within the doors of J. P. Morgan & Co.

SUICIDE IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Man, Disappointed in Love, Shoots Himself at 38th Street Corner.

Passersby at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street were startled by a pistol shot yesterday afternoon, and they saw Lucas Francois, thirty-five years old, fall. He had placed the muzzle of a revolver in his mouth and fired. Automobiles and carriages stopped and a big crowd gathered, while many women hurried away frightened.

Policemen Black and Baisley of the West Thirtieth Street Station, standing at the southeast corner, were but a few feet from the man. They revived him with cold water, an he told them that he had just been rejected by a woman to whom he had proposed marriage. He refused to say where he lived. Ambulance Surgeon Reid took him to New York Hospital, where it was said that he had a chance to live.

FIELDS'S PARTNER ARRESTED.

Charles Bucklin, Who Police Say Has a Record, Held as a Forger.

Charles Bucklin, a middle-aged man, who, the police say, has many aliases and has served at least two terms in State prison for forgery, was held yesterday by Magistrate Breen, in the Tombs Court, in $1,500 bail for examination a week from to-day. He was arrested on Wednesday night at Thirtieth Street and Broadway by Detective Sergts. Pepperted and Flannelly of Inspector McClusky's staff, on a charge of having forged a check for $397 on Thomas Brant, a New Haven merchant. He cashed the check, it is alleged, on May 27, at the First National Bank of New Haven, Conn.

According to the police, Bucklin was a partner of William Fields, who recently was arrested and is now in the Tombs Prison, awaiting trial for passing a forged check on a Harlem bank. Bucklin's method, the police say, was to go to a store, make a purchase and receive a refund, which he would request to have made out in the form of a check. From this "mother check" he obtained the series number at the bank and the signature. He would then be able to fill out a check for any amount that he wished.

Bucklin's arrest was accomplished through his connection with Fields. Detectives were watching the place where Fields used to live before his arrest, and discovered that a messenger took away all letters addressed to him. They followed the messenger and traced him to Bucklin. Bucklin is a lawyer by profession.

VOTE TO TAKE SULLY'S TERMS.

Majority in Number of Creditors Vote for 40 Per Cent.

A majority in number of the creditors of Daniel Sully & Co. at a meeting yesterday afternoon decided to accept the offer made by Mr. Sully a few days ago, and it is therefore likely that before long he will be discharged in bankruptcy, and will be able to go ahead with the various plans which he has been making. It now all depends on the attitude which a few creditors who were not present at the meeting will take in regard to the offer.

Under the laws of the United States in order to make a composition with the creditors effective a majority of the creditors, both in numbers and in amount, must vote in favor of the settlement. While a majority in number voted yesterday to accept the terms offered by Mr. Sully, there were some large creditors not represented, so that it could not be ascertained with absolute certainty whether the offer would also receive a majority in amount. The few creditors who were absent might, if they should vote with the minority in numbers, upset the settlement, as they are very large creditors. It will not be known until to-day what their attitude will be.

The offer made by Mr. Sully is to pay 40 per cent. in cash and 10 per cent. in notes. He had also offered to let the bankruptcy proceedings continue so as to enable the creditors to recover whatever amounts might be due under the joint accounts from Edwin Hawley and Frank H. Ray. At a conference of the lawyers for the various parties concerned it was, however, decided that such a proceeding would not be legal, and it was therefore agreed that if the offer were accepted the bankruptcy proceedings would be dropped. Whether Mr. Sully would be able to recover from Hawley & Ray is a question which has not yet been settled.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; probably showers afternoon and night; light winds.

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TRADE GOLD PLANK FOR INCOME TAX

Mutual Concessions in the Resolutions Committee.

HAVE ALL-NIGHT FIGHT

Money Declaration Finally Cut Out by 35 to 15 Vote.

BRYAN LEADS THE ATTACK

In Sharp Tilt with Daniel, Who Fights for Gold Standard—Hill Quotes Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—"The platform is a creation that satisfies none, yet it is one that we all can stand upon," is the way Mr. Bryan described the work of the Resolutions Committee when he emerged from the committee room at noon to-day. After an entire night of almost continuous wrangling, which began at 8 o'clock last evening and did not end until 11:25 this morning, a unanimous agreement was reached by what is termed a compromise, but which, in fact, may be called a surrender by both sides.

When the sub-committee agreed late yesterday afternoon it was confidently expected its work would be accepted by the full committee, especially as the agreement was reached without a division. The main struggle had been over the money plank, which was a simple declaration of a self-evident fact, admitted even by those members of the sub-committee who voted against it, but who thought a negative vote would save them from making apologies and explanations to their respective constituents.

When the final vote on the platform was taken in the sub-committee Mr. Bryan and Mr. Williams of Mississippi were absent. No doubt was felt about the approval of Mr. Williams, and from expression of Mr. Bryan at previous meetings, as well as his behavior during the progress of the work, it was confidently believed he would acquiesce in the work of the sub-committee. It was expected that opposition would be manifested in the full committee, but there was no apprehension that conditions would arise that would result in the elimination of the money plank entirely.

Fight on the Money Plank.

When this particular plank was reached a vigorous assault was made upon it, which was maintained for hours. In the hope of preserving the plank, its advocates had it passed over several times for the consideration of other subjects, but instead of promoting the desired object this course increased the difficulties and raised issues that really strengthened the opposition.

The income tax, the coinage of subsidiary coins from the silver dollars stored in the Treasury, and which cannot be forced into circulation, Governmental ownership of public utilities, and equally obnoxious propositions, were brought forward and advocated by Mr. Bryan and others of the committee, and thus the struggle was maintained all through the night with no disposition on either side to yield.

The income tax was especially strong with the committee, receiving the indorsement of Mr. Williams and other members whose support of the money plank was necessary to its success. In fact, the income tax was presented by Mr. Williams. Mr. Hill made a strong speech against this proposition, declaring with great earnestness that the incorporation in the platform of it would lead to the loss of the Electoral vote in New York.

Williams Withdraws Plank.

This speech impressed Mr. Williams, who said he was anxious above all things to secure harmony and was willing to surrender his individual judgment to promote that result. He withdrew the proposition, but it was immediately renewed by Mr. Bryan, who made a ringing speech, the effect of which was to gain for the proposition the support of nearly every Southern member and several from the West.

Senator Daniel was one of those Southern men who antagonized Mr. Bryan and replied to him in terms somewhat personal.

Senators Bailey and Tillman were also impressed by the remarks of Mr. Hill, and suggested that the income tax proposition be abandoned and the money plank eliminated, but Mr. Hill would not assent that the platform should be silent on the currency and the party thereby placed in a false position.

The discussion proceeded with little prospect of reaching an agreement that would unite the committee until daylight this morning. Ex-Senator Pettigrew added to the trouble by proposing a plank for Government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines, which Mr. Hill pronounced "silly."

The outlook for a harmonious termination of the work of the committee was very discouraging when the sun rose, and a proposition was made to take a recess. This was prevented. A recess at that time and in the temper that prevailed would have been disastrous. Senator Tillman appealed successfully with the committee to continue its labors, declaring that a recess would certainly prolong the labor and add to the difficulties, which he thought were not far from being arranged.

So the session was continued and the wrangling was maintained. The convention assembled at 10 o'clock, but the Resolutions Committee was still wrestling with the unsolved problems at that hour, and no one could give any indication as to when a settlement would be reached.

Financial Plank Omitted.

Finally the clouds were dissipated and an agreement reached by the vote of 35 to 15.

The proposition voted on provided for the elimination of the money plank and the abandonment of the income tax and other mischievous propositions brought forward and advocated by Mr. Bryan and his adherents. It was nearly noon when this agreement was reached, and the committee adjourned with instructions to Chairman Daniel to report to the convention that the platform would be ready for presentation at 8 o'clock this evening, and that the recommendation for its adoption would be unanimous.

Parker Men Disappointed.

The announcement that the money plank had been eliminated was a disappointment to all the Parker men, from many of whom vigorous protests were heard. The first impression was that Mr. Bryan had won his contention, and that while he failed to secure reaffirmation for the platforms of 1896 and 1900, he had secured a vote against a simple declaration of fact bearing on the currency question.

As this matter came to be more fully understood, however, it was discovered that while the party may become the subject of criticism for evading an expression on this question, the Parker men secured very much more than was surrendered. It was made apparent that the money plank could have been retained only by a compromise which would have pushed into the platform a declaration for revival of the income tax and, perhaps, other declarations that would have theatened the success of the party in doubtful States, and especially in New York, regardless of what might be the utterance on the money question.

It was argued that the discarded plank simply declared that the question of monetary standard had been settled and removed from the field of politics by the addition in the past eight years to the world's stock of money metals of many hundred millions of dollars, of which the United States had obtained nearly one-half.

It was further argued that the present business conditions resulting from the tremendous addition to the world's stock of metallic money are recognized and are given approval at least inferentially.

The Bryan people would willingly have allowed the declaration to stand had they been permitted to couple it with something that could have been construed into even a mild approval of the platforms of Kansas City and Chicago.

Moreover, it is pointed out in this connection that what the platform fails to say on the money question can be properly and forcefully said by the candidate of the convention in his letter of acceptance, and from what is known of Judge Parker's views on the currency question it is regarded as reasonably certain that he will make a declaration that will meet the situation, and one that will be acceptable to those who advocate the maintenance of the existing money standard without giving offense to those whose hesitation induced them to join in the elimination of the mildly expressed declaration of the rejected plank.

Many Dramatic Scenes.

During the long night watches in the committee room there were many dramatic scenes, not the least striking of which was a verbal encounter between Senator Hill and Mr. Bryan. It occurred while Mr. Bryan was engaged in making one of his many attacks upon the gold standard plank as framed by the sub-committee. He was wrought up to high tension, when, approaching the New York leader and shaking his finger dangerously near the nose of that gentleman, he exclaimed:

"You ought to have a gold platform to go with the gold candidate you are forcing upon the country."

Mr. Hill replied that he knew nothing as to Mr. Parker's monetary views. "Do you mean to say," demanded the Nebraskan, "that you don't know Judge Parker's financial views?"

"I mean just that," responded Mr. Hill.

"You have no knowledge on that subject?"

"None."

"Have never asked him?"

"I have not. I have never sought to secure an expression of his views, and he has never sought to convey them to me. I only know that he is a Democrat and a high-minded and patriotic man, and I believe that he can be trusted implicitly on this as upon other matters of public policy."

Mr. Bryan then demanded to know when the gold plank had been decided upon and why it had not been incorporated in the New York platform.

Mr. Hill replied that the matter had first been discussed at the meeting of the delegations about ten days ago, and that the declaration was the result of insistence by other members of the delegation than himself.

Contest on Gold Plank.

The contest on the gold plank was one of the most interesting features of the convention. The main fight was upon the proposed income tax plank, providing for an amendment to the Constitution to meet the adverse decision of the Supreme Court upon the Wilson law. Mr. Williams of Mississippi first offered the income tax amendment, and it was immediately antagonized by ex-Senator Hill, who stated that with such a plank in the platform New York could not be carried for the Democratic nominees. He urged the adoption of a platform which would enable the Democrats to win in doubtful States and elect their candidates. Mr. Williams withdrew the amendment, saying that he, with many other Democrats, was seeking harmony and an adjustment of all differences with a view of succeeding on a Democratic platform.

Mr. Bryan then offered an income tax amendment and made a speech in favor of it. He asserted that, while votes might be lost among the very rich, the Democratic Party ought to consider the great mass of the people, who bear the burdens of taxation and the expenses of the Government.

Senator Bailey and Senator Tillman, while believing in an income tax, said that, in view of the statement of the New York member of the committee, it would be unwise to insist upon the income tax plank.

Senator Bailey then asked unanimous consent to have both the income tax amendment and the gold-standard plank dropped, but to this Mr. Hill objected, and there was a prolonged discussion, Mr. Hill taking a leading part in it.

Mr. Hill began by saying that he was in this campaign not from personal motives, but because of his loyalty and enthusiasm for the Democratic Party. He hoped the party could cease its discussion and agree upon a platform in harmony with the views of the party generally. He was opposed to the insertion of an income tax plank because he saw no necessity for making this new issue.

"I believe," he said, "it will hurst us, it will weaken our platform, but if the members of this committee think otherwise, it should go in; but the question of the gold standard is of far more importance."

Mr. Hill urged that if the gold plank was omitted the party would be placed in a false position. If the party was in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver that was another thing.

But, he said, through no fault of the party conditions had changed, and it had been proven that the gold standard was the solution of the question. Although the Republican platform declared in favor of gold, he pointed out that the Democrats, in their platform, could show that the Republicans were not responsible for the change in conditions which made the gold standard desirable, but the Almighty himself.

Speaking directly to the Southern members of the committee, Mr. Hill recalled the time of reconstruction, and said he had always worked for Democratic principles along Democratic lines; that he had been the friend of the South in that trying period and since that time.

Parker Quoted on Platform.

Mr. Hill, in the course of his speech, talked eloquently of the personality of Judge Parker. He said that in the course of a conversation about ten days ago with the New York jurist, the latter said in reply to a question about the kind of platform the Democrats should adopt:

"I am entirely willing to leave that to the wisdom of the Democratic Party."

But while Mr. Hill did not assume at any time to speak for Judge Parker, the committee interpreted the inference of his speech to be that Judge Parker favored the insertion of a gold plank.

Mr. Hill declared that the Democrats could not possibly nominate a better man than Judge Parker, and spoke at some length upon his peculiar qualifications for the office. He emphasized the fact that Judge Parker was in no sense an active candidate for the nomination, and that he had not dictated anything regarding the platform.

"I do not think it is improper for us to say we want to win," continued Mr. Hill. "We have stood defeats in the past, and we can stand them again, it is true. This contest, for me, means that I shall devote myself from now until November to the campaign. I shall leave my business, but I shall do it gladly, and I shall work hard for whomsoever the Democrats nominate, but I think the platform is of the greatest importance, especially the gold standard plank."

He reiterated that he thought an income tax plank would be a mistake, but added that the gold plank was of far greater importance. In conclusion he said:

"Nor should one of these planks be traded for the other. I earnestly hope each will be taken up separately and considered on its individual merits."

Mr. Hill was applauded at the conclusion of his speech.

Bryan Answers Hill.

Mr. Bryan replied at length to the argument of Mr. Hill, and insisted that, in the face of past declarations of the party, a gold plank would now alienate many thousands of Democratic voters. He said that, when the campaign for Judge Parker was started, it was never expected that the Democratic Party was to be brought to a declaration for the gold standard.

Mr. Thomas of Colorado also made a strong protest against the gold standard plank.

Senator Carmack of Tennessee made a plea especially for the South, and said that Democratic success was necessary in the face of the Republican policy of imperialism.

Its recent platform was dangerous to the South. He hoped some agreement could be reached which would bring to the support of the Democratic South the Democratic Party of the East. As to the money question, that was for the time settled, and he urged that that matter be not injected into coming campaigns as a disturbing element.

Mr. Shively of Indiana followed much the same line. If this money question was brought into the campaign, he said, it would cause a serious division in the Democratic Party, and especially in Indiana. Several Congressional districts would be endangered.

Mr. Fleming of Wisconsin was opposed to the gold plank, and favored the declaration of the Williams platform. If this committee were so much divided, how was it possible to prevent a division among the seven million Democratic voters.

Daniel Attacks Bryan.

Shortly before 4 o'clock Senator Daniel created a sensation in the committee by an attack upon Mr. Bryan, which soon evoked cries for order from several members.

Senator Daniel, who, some time before, called Senator Tillman to the chair, began by saying he questioned the propriety of a man whom the Democrats had twice honored with the Presidential nomination, and under whose leadership the party had twice been defeated, attempting to force his leadership upon the party again. Growing more impassioned, Senator Daniel said regarding Mr. Bryan:

"The silver question was a question in Virginia ten years before the gentleman from Nebraska discovered it. But conditions have changed in the last few years, and heroic changes demand heroic remedies. We must consider New England, New York, and that section of the country."

Again, facing Mr. Bryan, Senator Daniel said:

"He has reviled every man whom any State has recommended for the Presidency, and, so far as I have been able to learn, has as yet presented no candidate of his own."

At this point Senaor Daniel was interrupted with cries of order. Senator Tillman, who was acting Chairman, demanded order and said:

"Well, let's have order before this meeting degenerates into a conversational row."

Mr. Bryan asked that Senator Daniel be allowed to proceed, and he later resumed his speech by saying that he had not intended to enter into personalities. Continuing, the Senator said:

"I am convinced that the country is on the verge of a great catastrophe and calamity."

He said, further, that it was urgent that the Democratic Party recover the reins of government.

"This is not the time," he said, "for selfish interest, for small concessions of consistency, for personal likes or regards. It is not pleasant for me to give up my own opinion. But there are questions of expediency to be considered."

Senator Daniel favored the gold plank.

Plea from Maryland.

Mr. Poe of Maryland made a brief but vigorous appeal for the gold plank, declaring that if the party in its platform refused to recognize an existing fact which could neither be denied nor effaced by omitting the gold plank, he feared that Maryland would be lost to the Democrats in the Fall elections. He pointed out that the gold plank recommended by the sub-committee was one which the silver and gold elements in the party could easily stand upon. He said that this plank did not call on the free-silver advocates to retract or repudiate their former beliefs.

"It is simply," he said, "a recognition of an existing fact."

Mr. Poe closed by saying that the Democratic ticket would have a forlorn hope if the plank were omitted.

After several other members had been heard briefly the question was demanded. The gold plank was stricken out by a vote of 35 to 15.

Earlier in the night Mr. Bryan had withdrawn temporarily his income tax resolution. At this juncture an attempt was made to secure a recess, but it was unsuccessful, Senator Tillman remarking that "it was sun-up and we might as well go ahead."

After the vote, however, many members left the committee room with heavy eyelids, and refreshed themselves with coffee at a near-by restaurant.

Mr. Bryan said that if his desired amendment to the trust plank should be adopted he would not press the plank favoring the imposition of an income tax. Senator Tillman, upon noting a smile upon the faces of both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hill, remarked to Mr. Bryan that "since you and Mr. Hill seem to have become so chummy, I think we had better look further into the trust plank." Discussion of it thereupon was resumed, and Mr. Frank Cannon of Utah took the floor.

"I followed Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900," he said, "on the paramount issues of those campaigns, but now that he has abandoned those issues I will vote against this proposition he seems to want most."

The Panama Canal plank brought out a severe criticism from Senator Pettigrew. He said that the canal could not be built in ten years, and, when completed, it would be valueless, for sailing vessels would never go through it, and steam vessels could not utilize it, because of the great consumption of coal. The plank was modified so as to promise to do what could be done when the Democrats get control of the Government.

The Trust Plank.

The committee then took up the trust plank. This was the subject of considerable discussion, Senator Bailey being among the more important speakers in defense of the sub-committee's report.

Mr. Bryan offered an amendment to this plank, declaring in specific terms for the prosecution of the trusts and reciting the manner in which it should be done. This was voted in by 23 to 20.

The majority of the votes came from Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, the Territories, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, while the negative votes were from the East and South.

Severe comments were made by a number of representatives from these States to the effect that radical amendments were being forced into the platform by men from Republican States and Territories which could not contribute a single Electoral vote to the Democratic candidate.

Hill-Pettigrew Tilt.

Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment providing for the Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs.

"Oh, that's silly," remarked Mr. Hill. "I don't mean to be offensive," he added.

"Oh, I'll not take offense at anything the gentleman says," retorted Pettigrew, "especially if it were a matter of opinion."

Pettigrew's amendment was voted down and he remarked:

"The gentleman from New York called that amendment 'silly,' but he put a plank in the New York platform two years ago, not only for the Government ownership of the coal-carrying railroads, but of the coal mines as well. And the ticket got a larger majority in New York City than was ever before given a Democratic candidate."

PARKER NOT SATISFIED?

Intimates That He May Announce Disagreement with Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The Public Ledger to-morrow will publish the following dispatch under an Esopus (N. Y.) date:

In conversation with a visitor to-day Judge Parker intimated that in certain contingencies he might announce himself as differing from the platform of his party.

This intimation assumes considerable importance in view of the action taken at St. Louis on the gold plank of the platform as first proposed. It possibly means that Parker, in his letter of acceptance, will seek to remedy the failure of the convention to venture a declaration on this important subject.

Judge Parker's expression, though somewhat guarded, left no room for doubt that he had some particular matter in mind and that he fully felt the necessity of clearly defining before the people the cause which he is to represent as a candidate at the polls.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—It is understood that as the convention has failed to declare on the money question in the platform, Judge Parker, if nominated, will make a specific declaration on the subject in his letter of acceptance.

Latest Shipping News.

City of Columbus, from Savannah July 6, arrived off the Scotland Lightship at 11:30 P. M.

Moltke arrived at Cherbourg and proceeded for Plymouth and Hamburg.

When Tired Out
Horsford's Acid Phosphate vitalizes the nerves, aids digestion, invigorates the body.—Adv.

$2.50 to Atlantic City Sunday
via Pennsylvania Railroad, July 10. Special train leaves 6:45 A. M. Stops at Newark and Elizabeth. Returning, leaves Atlantic City 7:00 P. M.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor, try it, use it.—Adv.

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CANDIDATES PLACED BEFORE CONVENTION

Nomination Not Likely Until Late This Morning.

FEW NOES FOR PLATFORM

Discussion Cut Off When Daniel Moves Previous Question.

BIG PARKER DEMONSTRATION

Standards Torn Up and Grouped Around New York's—Galleries Wildly Cheer the Name of Hearst.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 9.—At an early hour this morning the Democratic Convention is in session listening to nominating speeches in behalf of various candidates.

Judge Parker of New York, William R. Hearst of New York, and Judge Gray of Delaware have been placed before the convention. Wild demonstrations were made for Parker on the floor and for Hearst in the galleries.

A nomination is not probable before 4 o'clock this morning.

The convention early in the evening, without debate, adopted the platform reported by the Committee on Resolutions. No mention of the gold standard is made in this platform. There were only a few nays when the vote on its adoption was taken.

ENORMOUS CONVENTION CROWD.

Arrived Expecting a Great Fight—Scenes of Wild Enthusiasm.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 9.—When the evening session began at 8 o'clock, after an intermission since noon, it was in the presence of fifteen or sixteen thousand people, who jammed every nook and corner of the mammoth barn at Thirteenth and Olive Streets. The streets were choked with a crowd that would have created an impassable jam in any city of less size and less excellent police management than St. Louis. As it was, so perfect were the arrangements than one hardly had to wait at all in getting from the street car to his seat.

The crowd was noisy, turbulent, and bent on mischief at the start, despite its experience with the iron-willed Missourian in the chair at the morning session. It was vaster and there was something about the electric lights and the noise and the fact that it was night which led to a sense of irresponsibility. But the main factor was that the tip had gone out that a big row was to be raised over the platform; that Tammany was going to put forward Bourke Cockran to fight for the gold plank, and that trouble to delight the souls of fight-lovers was sure to occur.

"There's going to be a hot time in the old town to-night," was the comment of hundreds who entered the hall and heard the roar of sound and took in the general air of expectation and excitement in the place.

The immense mass of humanity blocked every aisle, and the usual open spaces and blank lines which one sees in a crowd were missing. It was just one solid mass covering a block, with hardly enough space between the units for one unit to squeeze and tear his way out when he wanted to go. This does not apply altogether to the body of the house, though it does in large part there, but it does apply in the literal sense of the words to the immense galleries and balconies and the spaces leading from the balconies right down to the main body of the building.

Danger of Great Disaster.

The consequences of a fire there would have been appalling. And now that the convention is ending its work, and all danger of starting a panic by telling the facts is over, it is time to say what has been the uneasy subject of conversation among all men in St. Louis for the past week, including the convention leaders themselves—that the police arrangements, admirable on the street, where the reverse of that in the hall. So much was this the subject of conversation that there was a question whether it would be safe to hold night sessions in the place.

All the materials for one of the most dreadful disasters in history, have been present for a week, thanks largely to the greed for seats and the connivance of the police and doorkeepers.

The building, covering a block, is one vast tinderbox, and there is not a thing in it that is not inflammable. Everything under the roof is of wood and cloth. The decorations are flimsy and the wiring is new. Had there been a fire there, it would not have resulted in a stampede, for the people were too tightly wedged in to run—they would have stood jammed there and been burned to death as they stood.

At 8:03 o'clock Chairman Clark called the convention to order, which was a useless proceeding on his part. Not even the clash of the gavel rose above the steady roar of sound. He announced after vainly trying to subdue the noise, that the Committee on Resolutions was ready to report and that Senator Daniel, Chairman of the committee, would read the platform.

The lame old Senator bobbed down the aisle and climbed the platform, and was heartily cheered, but the roar went right on. As he started to speak ex-Senator Hill and some of the other New Yorkers came in and there was a wild yell of "Hill! Hill!" The ex-Senator got an ovation. He smiled in a satisfied way and sat down, but the demonstration went on for some time.

Then Senator Daniel began to read the platform, though not one word of it was heard. It was all done in pantomime. At first the people in the back did not know he was talking, and when they did they did not pay the least attention. Some of the crowd thought the trouble was with Daniel's voice and yelled "Louder!" Later Daniel demonstrated that his voice was powerful enough.

At last Chairman Clark was driven to request the audience to stop talking "while the Chairman reads the platform of the party." The emphasis laid on these words was a rebuke and was received as such, and Democrats with a respect for the occasion which had called them together cheered him and then hissed the noisemakers.

This had some effect, and for a few moments there was enough silence to enable the crowd to realize that Daniel was reading, but not to hear what he read. Then it began again as bad as ever. His head went up and down energetically, and his mouth opened and shut, and by these signs men knew that he was pronouncing words.

The only human beings who heard the platform were Champ Clark and the clerks.

At 8:55 he got through, and immediately there was a loud cheer. He mopped his face with a gasp of relief. Clark pounded with his gavel and the well-disposed part of the crowd hissed the talkers into silence.

Now was the time for the big fight over the platform. A hum of expectation ran over the crowd, and then there was silence. Shouters got ready to yell "Cockran" and the fightlovers breathlessly awaited the coming of the battle.

In this pause Daniel caught his chance to speak. In a strong, clear voice, so good that it showed how immense must have been the noise that overcame it, he announced that the Resolutions Committee had reported a resolution which he would read. It was a resolution that the previous question be immediately put. He moved the adoption of this resolution instantly, and the move took the opponents of the platform by surprise. There was a storm of ayes and a few feeble and scattering noes. Burke Cockran's last chance to fight for gold was gone. There was a storm of cheers, followed by another storm of hissing as great in volume. Then Clark declared:

"The yeas seem to have it; the yeas have it, and the motion is carried."

Out broke the cheering again. Sergeant at Arms Martin knew well that the cheers would be followed by hissing, and probably by further demonstrations. He took the best possible step to avoid it. In the midst of the cheering he leaped to his feet and waved his arms frantically at the band, and just as the first rush of the hissing storm was beginning the notes of "Hail Columbia" rang out, and the thing was over.

Then, as the realization struck the crowd that the fight was over and the platform adopted without any trouble, another burst of cheering began. Champ Clark, John Sharp Williams, and Senator Daniel stood at the edge of the platform joining in. Williams waved his hat at the crowd, and immediately hats and flags broke out all over the hall. When it had cheered itself hoarse the crowd wound up with a mighty yell of "Wow!"

The whole thing was over. The platform so long fought over and which was to cause so much trouble, had been adopted in exactly four minutes by the clock.

Nominations in Order.

Clark announced then that nominations for President were in order. Hisses and cries for order put down the noisemakers after Clark had threatened to have the galleries cleared.

Alabama was first called. Her Chairman, E. L. Russell, sprang up on a chair and announced that Alabama yielded to New York, and Martin W. Littleton of Brooklyn took the platform. A single voice cried "Hurrah for Bryan!" as he rose, but for once there was no response, and the shouter was hissed down. Later it became evident that the galleries were no longer Bryan's, for every yell of his name was a failure.

Littleton, in a blue shirt and black coat, looked little beside Champ Clark, but as soon as the Chairman sat down he looked big enough. His voice, at first low, speedily rose till it filled the hall. There was in it none of the roaring resonance of such men as Clark and Ollie James. It was a peculiar voice, with a vibrating fibre in it, a metallic wiriness.

His speech was a plea for party harmony, for unity and peace. He was almost pathetic as he pleaded with South, East, and West to forget their differences and bury the past and gather behind a leader who could bring power and wisdom to the party.

He first painted the opposition, strenuous and war-seeking under a leader who sought activity and strife at any cost, and the necessity of recalling the Nation to the old paths of peace and honor. Then came his portrait of the leader, the exact antithesis of the warlike adversary, and then came his appeal for union.

Held Audience in His Spell.

He was listened to with absolute attention. The audience cheered and applauded his biting epigrams and his word painting, and when he spoke of the spirit of war abroad in the land, of the mother uneasily dreaming at night that she sees her son's bloody upturned face on the field of battle, there was an intense hush and no applause. In a word, he swayed and melted the crowd, and they delighted in him.

A wild howl marked his declaration that the beginning and end of the Republican Party were to be found in the saying of Lincoln, "With malice toward none, and with charity to all," and in Roosevelt's "Speak softly and carry a big stick, and you will go far." Throughout his arraignment of the Administration the crowd was waiting to hear him speak of Parker, and would have been impatient with any other speaker who kept them so long from the point. To Littleton, however, it listened with tense interest.

The moment he indicated his intention to change the subject from Roosevelt to Parker the crowd expressed its satisfaction in a cheer and a yell of "Wow!" But this was quickly hushed, so as not to miss a word. The biggest demonstration that Littleton got was when he described Parker as "a man who never in all his career deserted the colors of his command or forsook the standard of his party faith."

But when he called Parker "a man friendly to all factions, but afraid of none," the attempt to raise a cheer for it was a flat failure. There seemed to the crowd to be a menace in that sentence.

There was a wild clamor of delight when he said: "If you ask me why he has remained silent, I answer because he does not aim to be master of the Democratic Party, but is content to be its servant."

At this hats, flags, and everything else that came handy were waved and the crowd got hoarse.

Long Demonstration for Parker.

When Mr. Littleton finished his speech at 9:30, and gave the convention the name of Alton B. Parker, roar after roar went forth from the body of the delegates, and a wild demonstration began which lasted fully thirty-one minutes, it being the expressed desire of the Parker managers to make the demonstration the longest of its kind on record in any political National Convention.

In the demonstration, however, it was marked that the galleries took little part, they being for the most part packed with Hearst supporters and Tammany men, who were placed there for the purpose of causing a counter demonstration at every opportunity.

As the body of the delegates rose en masse, waving flags, shouting, cheering, and struggling to loosen the State standards from their fastenings, the delegates from Tammany's territory remained impassive in their seats, Mr. Murphy, Senator Grady, Senator Dowling, and others fanning themselves with apparent complacency, while directly in front were William F. Sheehan, Senator McCarren, August Belmont, Senator Hill, and Senator Murphy, shouting with might and main as they led the demonstration.

Every once and a while Mr. Belmont, who had been invited by Messrs. Sheehan and Hill to sit with them, would turn laughingly to Mr. Murphy of Tammany Hall and playfully urge him to help the cheering. Senator Hill, Senator Murphy, and Mr. Sheehan also waved their fans and flags over the heads of the Tammany contingent and laughed good-naturedly at them. The Tammany men got uncomfortable as this thing continued, but Mr. Murphy smiled back somewhat grimly and stuck to his seat, his followers doing the same.

Flags, megaphones, and devices of various sorts played their part in the scenes that followed.

Rally of Standards.

Daniel J. Campau of Michigan, National Committeeman, an ardent Parkerite, sat directly in front of the New Yorkers. With the aid of one of the younger men in the delegation, he wrenched the entire standard of Michigan free at last and held it aloft, the first of the standards to be raised in the Parker demonstration. Immediately men from other delegations tried the same thing, and failing to free their standards, reached and grabbed the title disks themselves from their positions and held them at arm's length in the air as they made their way toward the New York delegation.

Soon the standards and disks of Kentucky, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, and Maryland were around the New York standard, which was grasped by a New York delegate, who started a parade around the big hall while the crowd shouted and cheered again and again.

One of Campu's friends grabbed a big Michigan banner, which had been furled, and carried it on to the stage, where he waved it frantically to urge the demonstration, while the standards of Utah, Indiana, Arkansas, District of Columbia, and Mississippi were hurried to the paraders who were circling round and round shouting, "Parker, Parker, Alton B. Parker!" in a sing-song chant as the cheering continued.

Florida sent into the parade a big white silk banner bearing the words "Florida safe and sane democracy," as well as the disk bearing the State name. The disks of Oklahoma, Alabama, a big State flag of North Carolina, the disks of Connecticut, Texas, New Jersey, Maryland, Alaska, and the hastily designed standard of Porto Rico all joined in the parade, while Louisiana and Indian Territory standards, belated, were hurried after.

Williams Leads the Cheering.

From the platform John Sharp Williams let out cheer after cheer, while Lewis Nixon jumped to his feet in the Tammany contingent, waved his hat, and shouted himself hoarse for Parker.

As the parade for the second time came around the front of the hall, before the platform, the leaders tried to make their way on to the stage to mass the standards, but Sergeant at Arms Martin of the National Committee, a Bryan hold-over, formed a line of his men in front of the stairs and prevented them.

Two men bearing a huge picture of Parker, labeled "The People's Choice," arrived at the platform and Chairman Clark ordered the Sergeant at Arms to let them up. Fresh cheers greeted this picture, which was waved on high while the bearers of the standards and discs started to mass them around the New York standard, which had stopped by the State delegation. The chant of "Parker, Parker, Alton B. Parker!" was taken up by thousands of throats, and could be heard plainly above the din of the cheering.

Mr. Campau jumped to his feet and shouted to Martin to signal the band to play "Dixie." Martin misinterpreted the request, but finally the band got on its feet and started to play "America." At length Martin got the air changed to "Dixie," and for a couple of minutes it seemed as though the body of delegates had gone wild, although little cheering came from the galleries.

Two young girls, one in green and the other in white, each carrying American flags, were taken to the platform and they waved their flags and bouquets of flowers while they were held high on the platform railing by several men. They were Adele and Evelyn Haywood of Julian, Mo.

Tammany Contingent Sulky.

While they were there the band changed to "The Star Spangled Banner." But even this failed to bring the Tammany contingent to its feet, and with Murphy as the example they continued to sit sullenly silent while the rest of the State delegation was fairly exhausting itself with rear after rear of encouragement to the other delegations.

After the demonstration had proceeded for seventeen minutes it was observed that several boys with Hearst placards were running around in some sections of the hall, but their attempts to arouse a counter demonstration were abortive. Mr. Campau of Michigan then sent some of his followers again to the stage with the big blue Michigan banner that first saw service in the convention of 1884, when Cleveland was nominated, and which has been with the Michigan contingent in every convention since.

Twenty-eight minutes after the Parker demonstration was started there was something like an organized attempt from the galleries to start a counter Hearst demonstration, but none of the delegates, not even those from Hearst States, seemed to encourage it. Some Hearst pictures were shown and cheers from the galleries greeted them, but there were many hisses as well, and the attempt died almost as soon as it started.

Then, thirty-one minutes after Mr. Littleton had named Judge Parker, the delegates, exhausted from their efforts, subsided and Chairman Clark banged with his gavel for order. The band, catching the spirit and humor of the affair, started playing "We Won't Go Home Till Morning," which was greeted with laughter and cheers from the floor and galleries.

It was 10:05 o'clock when the second State on the roll was called, Arkansas and the Chairman of the State delegation promptly yielded to Tennessee, which sent Senator Carmack to the platform to second the nomination of Judge Parker. During Senator Carmack's speech there were many attempts from the galleries to annoy him with cries of "Louder!" "Louder!" although he was speaking in a good voice and

could have been heard plainly if a chance had been given to him.

Hurrahs for Hearst, let out at intervals by single individuals, also broke in, and finally Senator Carmack stopped while the police ejected two or three demonstrative Hearst men in the rear of the delegations.

Demonstration for Hearst.

The name of William R. Hearst was presented to the convention by E. M. Delmas of California, and the demonstration which was evoked when Mr. Delmas mentioned Hearst's name at the close of his address lasted for thirty-one minutes. It was led by the delegation from California, aided by the delegations from Illinois, Iowa, Nevada, and several other States which instructed for the New York Congressman, and was largely contributed to by Hearst enthusiasts and shouters in all parts of the hall.

To those who stood near the platform and overheard the remarks of the leaders of the Hearst procession, it was clear that they were under instructions to outdo the demonstration made for Parker, and were determined not to desist until they had accomplished that result.

Almost at the opening of his speech Mr. Delmas made a reference to Hearst's support of Bryan in both of his campaigns and lauded the Nebraskan to the skies. When he concluded his eulogy and pointed to where the Nebraskan sat there were cries of "Bryan!" "Bryan!" from all parts of the hall, and the shouts were accompanied by cheers and applause which lasted for about a minute.

While Mr. Delmas was speaking, Sergeant at Arms Martin busied himself trying to clear the aisles, and his strenousness resulted in his getting his black alapaca coat almost torn off his back.

The California orator has a good voice, but he was forced to strain it to make his words carry throughout the hall, and the exertion to which he subjected himself was such that the perspiration was seen trinkling down his face.

When Hearst was named by the speaker as California's choice there was a great shout from the delegations that were pledged to support his candidacy. The California delegation was the first up, being joined a moment later by the delegation from Illinois. California raised her banner. The delegation from Hawaii did likewise, and soon every Hearst delegation had either raised a lithograph of the New York Congressman or the standard of the State.

Hearst Picture Cheered.

When the cheering had been going on for five minutes the California delegation put aloft a big picture of Hearst, and it was greeted with wild cheers. A member of the California delegation carried it to the platform, and added to the tumult which its display had started.

Then a parade of the Hearst delegates was commenced. California took the lead, with the State banner, and Hawaii came next, with a blue banner, on which there was an inscription in the Hawaiian language.

As a fresh start was given to the Hearst enthusiasm by the parading of his supporters, the sphinx-like countenance which Tammany Leader Murphy has preserved since his arrival in St. Louis was seen to relax. He smiled broadly and seemed to be either highly amused or highly pleased with what was going on. Murphy, Bourke Cockran, Senator Victor Dowling, and Senator Thomas F. Grady sat close to each other, and at one time during the demonstration their heads came close together and Cockran whispered something which provoked a laugh from the other three.

Right in front of Murphy sat William F. Sheehan, the chief manager of Judge Parker's campaign. Mr. Sheehan looked serious. He had a piece of cardboard and busied himself in figuring.

As the Hearst paraders went around the hall some of them shouted at the top of their voices, and all of them worked hard to keep up the enthusiasm.

Some members of the delegation from Illinois were with the Hearst paraders. John P. Hopkins, who controls the delegation, walked over to where David B. Hill and Mr. Sheehan sat and conversed with them. His remarks seemed to please them, for they both smiled.

The band struck up "The Wearing of the Green," and the audience swelled the enthusiasm with their cheers. In the gallery behind the platform a white and gold banner, with the picture of Hearst on it, was waved, and a similar banner was displayed from the gallery facing the platform.

Parker Men Worried.

When the demonstration had been going on for about fifteen minutes Herman Ridder got up from his place and walked over to where Mr. Sheehan sat. Mr. Ridder's manner conveyed the impression that the Hearst outburst was worrying him.

"I guess we'll have to try and get up a little enthusiasm, boys," said Col. James M. Guffey of the Pennsylvania delegation, all of the members of which had been sitting quietly in their seats. "Here, boy, bring us some sarsaparilla and lemon pop." When the Pennsylvanians had imbibed their drinks, however, they continued to regard the hysteria of the Hearst shouters and paraders with a bored look.

Each time the Hearst parade came around to the front of the platform, where some of the Hearst timekeepers were stationed, those who were carrying the banners would look inquiringly at the timekeepers, who would respond by telling them the amount of time the demonstration had consumed and how much longer they were expected to keep it up.

"You've got Parker beaten now, but keep it up. You're still strong," was about the tenor of the encouragement given by the timekeepers to the hot and seemingly much exhausted paraders.

Some of the Parker men who overheard them, called:

"Oh, let them quit. Willie has got the worth of his money now."

The length of the demonstration made people tired and cross. The result was that the last eight or ten minutes of the thirty-one arranged for were violent. Several fights were in progress in different parts of the hall, and the police were obliged to put the offenders out.

When it had ended, E. J. O'Donnell of Colorado took the platform to second the nomination of Hearst. He was followed by Homer S. Cummins of Connecticut, who seconded the nomination of Parker.

Delaware was then called, and ex-Congressman L. Irving Handy nominated Judge Gray. The kindly feeling which the convention entertains for the Gray boom, which has been shown ever since the delegates began to arrive in the city, was illustrated in the friendly way in which it took Handy's speech.

LIVELY MORNING SESSION.

Chairman Champ Clark Cows Disturbers in the Gallery.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—When at the close of the morning session Ollie James upreared himself to his vast height and in stentorian tones announced the unexpected news that the Committee on Resolutions had "unanimously" agreed on a platform, there were all the elements for an explosion calculated to beat the records of this convention.

For the Bryanites regarded the announcement as a victory for their chief, and the moment the other side had finished their jubilant greeting of the news that there was to be harmony a shrill yell of "Hurrah for Bryan!" burst from the turbulent mob in the galleries.

The demonstration was on and off in a ... Champ Clark quelled it by the sheer force of his personality. It was not so much the bang of his gavel as the fact that for more than an hour he had been instilling into the minds of the noisy occupants in the galleries the conviction that he was not a man to be trifled with. Throughout the whole morning session he cracked the whip in a manner that compelled respect for his orders. And it was a session which could easily have got away from a feeble man, a session of long waits, with nothing but speechmaking and band playing to while away the time; a session in which turbulence seemed the natural employment of the twelve thousand restless American citizens out for a holiday.

Ordered the Aisles Cleared.

Clark had given notice that there must be no more jamming of the aisles in front of and near the platform, so the police and the Sergeant at Arms when the convention was ready to meet hustled the crowd out of the aisles on the double quick. The man who hangs on a rail and obscures the view of everybody in the neighborhood met short shrift.

But the gallery mob was there, yelling at intervals, talking loudly all the time, and giving every indication of its intention to shout its head off the moment the platform came in. Everybody then supposed it was to be submitted in the morning, or early in the afternoon at latest.

The convention was to meet at 10 o'clock, but it was three-quarters of an hour later when the bulldog head and heavy shoulders of Champ Clark appeared above the crowd on the speakers' platform. It always takes a lot of banging to bring about order, but the way in which Clark's lips were compressed together and his square chin projected had more effect in quieting the crowd than all the clamor he made with the gavel.

When there was order he sent forth this menace in a slow roar:

"The chair is determined that there shall be order. At the slightest indication of disorder during this session all business will be suspended while the Sergeant at Arms and the police of St. Louis put the offender or offenders out of the building."

This menace carried conviction with it to everybody in the building. It took the unruliness out of the gallery crowd at once.

Innings of the Band.

Prior to this the band had been filling in the time. It rendered "My Old Kentucky Home," and was rewarded by a fierce shout from the Beckham boomers, who waved flags and otherwise enjoyed themselves. Encouraged, the band played other airs ranging over different States, such as "Suwanee River," "My Maryland," and "On the Banks of the Wabash." The delegations from the various States cheered each song, and then the band came in with the climax "Dixie," at which the convention had its usual fit of temporary insanity.

The usual inaudible prayer was delivered by Rabbi Samuel Sale, and then the names of the National Committeemen were announced. There was a good deal of cheering at Taggart's name. When Arizona was reached a man let out a cowboy screech that set the convention roaring with laughter.

One of the clerks then made the announcement that the committee would meet at the Jefferson Hotel as soon as the convention had adjourned "sine die." He pronounced "sign or die," and the convention applauded and laughed at him until it could applaud and laugh no more.

Still no report came in from the Committee on Resolutions. Motions were made that Charles A. Towne and Bourke Cockran address the convention, and the galleries waited for Cockran, but he was not in the hall, and Towne refused to speak. Then the crowd yelled for "Joe Bailey" until Champ Clark got tired of it. When he did, he put the Bailey yell to rest with exactly three bangs of the gavel, two compressions of the lips, one projection of the chin, and one glare.

The convention then rose and sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" with profound respect, but with less enthusiasm than was accorded to "Dixie."

At its conclusion, on motion of a delegate from Illinois, Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson was invited to address the convention.

Hobson Gets Rousing Reception.

Hobson got a fine reception. It was his first appearance in a National Convention or on the National political stage in any way. Most of the delegates had never seen him, and they studied him with lively curiosity as he stood beside Clark waiting for the applause to die down.

He has shaved off the wandering mustache he used to wear, and moreover has become very bald. As soon as he opened his mouth it was apparent that he had learned how to make a speech, and also that he had the kind of voice that is badly needed in a National Convention.

His favorite gesture is to raise his arm high above his head with index finger pointing straight at the sky and his hand clenched, shake the finger violently for a while and then open the hand and bring it down with a powerful sweep. He also likes to open his arms above his head and bring them down with a rush. When he is denouncing the opposition he draws his arm back over his shoulder and sends it slashing forward like a weapon. He said in part:

"We find the party in power afraid to take hold of the question of labor. Tell me what President has ever been brave enough to enforce the law against a labor union violator. It was a Democratic President.

"Tell me what American stands for the fairness and acumen of law. 'Tis the Democratic American. Aye, at this juncture, it is demonstrated that the party in power is playing politics with this vital question that affects our internal happiness.

"Yes, look further. Not merely on the question of our economic policies they play politics and 'stand pat' when oppression is coming over our people. When in the nature of providence this Nation is called upon to take up the great problem of how the white man and the black man can live together and work out their salvation with mutual helpfulness, we find the Executive at the head of this great Nation and of the party in power overriding the Constitution of the United States and thrice forcing upon the people of South Carolina a man who is not of the class that should dominate, and thus injuring all the cordial relations of that people.

Warns Booker T. Washington.

"In Alabama we have a great negro whom we are very proud of. He has been helping to do the great work of uplifting, and yet in his last speech a few days since here in St. Louis, Booker Washington stood, he said, for the whites and blacks to be together in the schools and the churches. I ask you to look at his earliest teachings, you will find nothing of this kind. This great and good man has been useful because he recognized the fundamental principle, and yet to-day, under the influences of the party in power and its chieftain, he is led away, and if he does not turn his usefulness will come to an end.

"At a recent convention in Chicago it was made an issue, and put into the platform of a party, to oppress the Southland, simply because it is trying to work out how intelligence can rule, and how the men who care for those that are charged to them may work out their salvation the best.

"Shall the skeleton of sectionalism be ever again raised in this reunited Nation of ours? I ask of the generous North and the West, do they propose to oppress and persecute the South? I ask if, while they will not allow any one else to oppress them, they will oppress them themselves?"

When Hobson had finished the shouts for Bailey were renewed, but the Chairman quickly stopped them. Just then in came Ollie James of Kentucky, Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, and Thomas H. Ball of Texas, who had been appointed a committee to wait on the Resolutions Committee and find out when its report would be ready.

Ollie James Reports.

The crowd expected that the report would be in by 2 o'clock at the latest, and that it would precipitate a red-hot fight between the conservatives and the radicals. There had even been talk of a bolt if the gold plank were inserted. Hence the keenest interest waited on the words of Ollie James, who in a voice of thunder, shouted:

"Your committee respectfully reports that it has waited upon the Committee on Resolutions, and that that committee will not have its report ready until 8 o'clock to-night, at which time it will present a unanimous report, signed by every member."

Bang, crash, boom went the convention. Mr. James stood there with upraised arm and flashing eyes, and as soon as the tumult had subsided he continued:

"New York and Nebraska, Wisconsin and Virginia have joined hands in making a report that will unite all Democrats and point the way to a glorious victory in November."

The convention broke loose again, and the moment the uproar began to subside the Bryanites in the gallery, who believed the compromise meant a victory for their chief, raised a long yell, ending with "Hurrah for Bryan!"

Pandemonium was unchained again when Champ Clark proved himself master of the situation. He knew that to turn the announcement of party harmony into a Bryan victory would mean reprisals in the way of demonstrations from the other side, would involve an endless uproar and would create ill-feeling. He also knew that the time to stop such a thing is when it begins.

He leaped up like a tiger, seized his gavel and raised it above his head so far that it seemed to threaten the small of his back. Down it came with crash after crash. He was the model of a man who means business, the incarnation of the words "Stop it."

If this had been Clark's first appearance in the rôle of a trouble queller he might not have succeeded in making it. But the disturbers had learned to entertain awe of him, and he scared the demonstration out of them. In a few minutes he had secured an approach to silence sufficient to enable the putting of a motion to adjourn until 8 o'clock.

Then the delegates poured out into the street, excitedly discussing the remarkable turn of affairs on the platform question.

CLEVELAND WOULD ACCEPT?

Report That He Would, If Convention Should Nominate Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 8.—It can be said on the best authority that in case there should be a stampede of the St. Louis Convention for Cleveland he would accept. Mr. Cleveland will not know the result of to-night's Democratic Convention proceedings until to-morrow morning. Worn out from a day's fishing he retired at 9:45 to-night. "I think I can wait until to-morrow morning," he said to a reporter.

Mr. Cleveland read the evening paper reports of the convention proceedings carefully. This occupied him until 9 o'clock. Mr. Cleveland said he would not make any comment on the platform until it was adopted in the convention at least and the nominee agreed upon.

It will probably surprise many of Mr. Cleveland's friends to know that he is not a well man; he is far from being in the best of health at present. Dr. Bryant, his physician, may remain with him most of the Summer. Dr. Bryant had advised Mr. Cleveland to go away from the seashore to the mountains.

It was said here to-day by an intimate friend of Mr. Cleveland that, had he been in the prime of good health, he might have been willing to lead the fight for the Democrats again, but his rather poor health and the objections of Mrs. Cleveland have caused him to forego the opportunity of further public service, but it can be said with authority that if the convention should be stampeded for Mr. Cleveland he would accept without hesitation.

Mr. Cleveland may go to Sandwich, N. H., to-morrow. Two days ago he had made partial preparations to leave to-morrow, and if the convention nominates a candidate to-night he will leave in the morning. To-day he went bass fishing with Dr. Bryant.

TAMMANY FIGHTS FOR GOLD.

State Delegation Rejects Its Resolution Calling for Money Plank.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—In the exclusion of the gold plank, Tammany at once saw its opportunity to make itself heard if not felt in the convention.

Leader Murphy was at the convention when the news was brought to him that the Resolutions Committee had voted down the gold plank and decided to make no reference to the money question. He and Bourke Cockran at once hurried to the Southern Hotel, and for the first time in several days they showed some signs of cheerfulness. They went at once to the Tammany headquarters, and runners were sent out to bring in the leaders with whom Mr. Murphy consults.

It did not take the conference long to agree upon a plan of action. It was decided to make a request to ex-Senator Murphy, Chairman of the New York State delegation, that he call the delegation together for the purpose of protesting against the action of the Resolutions Committee.

The petition was as follows:

"St. Louis July 8, 1904.

"To the Hon. Edward Murphy, Jr., Chairman New York Delegation:

"Sir: The undersigned representatives of Congressional districts in the City of New York respectfully request that you convene the State delegation to the National Democratic Convention in meeting to be held prior to the time of the assembling of the convention this evening.

"The purpose for which this meeting is desired is to ascertain what provision has been made by the representatives of this State on the Committee on Platform to express the practically unanimous sentiment of the delegation on the money question, and, if necessary, to take steps to secure in the convention an expression of the views of the delegation on a matter so vitally affecting the interest of the people, whom we represent. Respectfully,

"Charles F. Murphy, John K. J. Delany, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, Charles A. Towne, Thomas F. Grady, Timothy D. Sullivan, M. Warley Platzek, Victor J. Dowling, George M. Walgrove, W. Bourke Cockran, William McAdoo, Bird S. Coler, James Cassidy, James W. Gerard, Jr., Lewis Nixon, Diatano Villamena, John J. Brady."

A meeting of the delegation was held just prior to the convention, and Bourke Cockran offered a resolution as follows:

"Resolved, That the delegation offer as an amendment to the Committee on Resolutions and Platform the financial plank offered by Senator Hill in committee."

This was voted down by 50 nays to 28 yeas.

HEARST'S OUTLAY, $1,400,000.

In Return, About 150 Votes in the Democratic Convention.

From The New York World.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—W. R. Hearst's high tide in the convention will show not more than 150 votes, and probable desertions between now and the voting will lower these figures.

The 150 votes will be the net result of a campaign expenditure of $1,400,000 in round numbers. Until the time the caravan of Hearst boomers reached St. Louis, the campaign had cost the Californian $100,000 short of the foregoing sum, and in admitting the heavy outlay Mr. Hearst's friends said that he expected to spend $100,000 here. Comparing expenses and net returns, it will be seen that each vote in the convention will have cost Mr. Hearst about $9,333.

MOB AT CONVENTION HALL.

Police Nearly Overpowered by People Trying to Force Way In.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Shortly after Mr. Littleton began his speech in Convenion Hall ten policemen guarding the Thirteenth Street entrance had an exciting experience with a large crowd of people who attempted to force their way past the cordon and get into the hall.

It was necessary to club several leaders of the crowd, and after ten minutes' hard work the people were forced back to the opposite side of the street. An additional squad of policemen was sent for to assist in guarding the entrance.

At one time it looked as if the policemen would be overpowered, but with assistance from the other entrances the situation was controlled, not, however, until the crowd had passed the outer door.

TEXT OF PLATFORM ADOPTED AT ST. LOUIS

No Financial Plank Incorporated in Resolutions.

TARIFF REVISION DEMANDED

Enforcement of Anti-Trust Law Called For—To Upbuild Merchant Marine—Protection of Americans.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—The following is the platform adopted this evening by the Democratic Convention:

The Democratic Party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, declares its devotion to the essential principles of the Democratic faith which bring us together in party communion.

Under them, local self-government and National unity and prosperity were alike established. They underlaid our independence, the structure of our free Republic, and every Democratic extension from Louisiana to California, and Texas to Oregon, which preserved faithfully in all the States the tie between taxation and representation.

They yet inspire masses of our people, guarding jealously their rights and liberties, and cherishing their fraternity, peace, and orderly development. They remind us of our duties and responsibilities as citizens and impress upon us, particularly at this time, the necessity of reform and the rescue of the administration of Government from the headstrong, arbitrary and spasmodic methods which distract business by uncertainty, and pervade the public mind with dread, distrust, and perturbation.

Fundamental Principles.

The application of these fundamental principles to the living issues of the day is the first step toward the assured peace, safety, and progress of our Nation. Freedom of the press, of conscience, and of speech; equality before the law of all citizenship, right of a trial by jury, freedom of the person defended by the writ of habeas corpus; liberty of personal contract untrammeled by sumptuary laws; supremacy of the civil over military authority; a well-disciplined militia, the separation of Church and State, economy in expenditures, low taxes, that labor may be lightly burdened; prompt and sacred fulfillment of public and private obligations, fidelity to treaties, peace and friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republics—these are doctrines which Democracy has established, approved by the Nation, and they should be constantly invoked and enforced.

Capital and Labor.

We favor enactment and administration of laws, giving labor and capital impartially their just rights. Capital and labor ought not to be enemies. Each is necessary to the other. Each has its rights, but the rights of labor are certainly no less "vested," no less "sacred," and no less "unalienable" than the rights of capital.

Constitutional Guarantees.

Constitutional guarantees are violated whenever any citizen is denied the right to labor, acquire and enjoy property or reside where interests or inclination may determine. Any denial thereof by individuals, organizations, or Governments should be summarily rebuked and punished.

We deny the right of any Executive to disregard or suspend any constitutional privilege or limitation. Obedience to the laws and respect for their requirements are alike the supreme duty of the citizen and the official.

The military should be used only to support and maintain the law. We unqualifiedly condemn its employment for the summary banishment of citizens without trial or for the control of elections.

We approve the measure which passed the United States Senate in 1896, but which a Republican Congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempts in Federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

Waterways.

We favor liberal appropriations for the improvement of waterways of the country. When any waterway, like the Mississippi River, is of sufficient importance to demand special aid of the Government such aid should be extended with a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

We oppose the Republican policy of starving home development in order to feed the greed for conquest and the appetite for National "prestige" and display of strength.

Economy of Administration.

1. Large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the Government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service, and we shall insist upon the strictest economy and frugality compatible with vigorous and efficient civil, military, and naval administration as a right of the people, too clear to be denied or withheld.

2. We favor honesty in the public service—the enforcement of honesty in the public service—and to that end a thorough legislative investigation of those executive departments of the Government already known to teem with corruption, as well as other departments suspected of harboring corruption, and the punishment of ascertained corruptionists without fear or favor or regard to persons. The persistent and deliberate refusal of both the Senate and House of Representatives to permit such investigation to be made demonstrates that only by a change in the executive and in the legislative departments can complete exposures, punishment, and correction be obtained.

Federal Government Contract with Trusts.

We condemn the action of the Republican Party in Congress in refusing to prohibit an executive department from entering into contracts with convicted trusts or unlawful trusts or unlawful combinations in restraint of inter-State trade. We believe that one of the best methods of procuring economy and honesty in the public service is to have public officials, from the occupant of the White House down to the lowest of them, returned as nearly as may be to Jeffersonian simplicity of living.

Executive Usurpation.

3. We favor the nomination and election of a President imbued with the principles of the Constitution, who will set his face sternly against executive usurpation of legislative and judicial functions, whether that usurpation be veiled under the guise of executive construction of existing laws, or whether it take refuge in the tyrant's pleas of necessity or superior wisdom.

Imperialism.

We favor the preservation, so far as we can, of an open door for the world's commerce in the Orient, without an unnecessary entanglement in Oriental and European affairs, and without arbitrary, unlimited, irresponsible, and absolute government anywhere within our jurisdiction. We oppose, as fervently as did George Washington himself, an indefinite, irresponsible, discretionary, and vague absolutism and a policy of colonial exploitation, no matter where or by whom invoked or exercised; we believe with Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, that no Government has a right to make one set of laws for those "at home" and another and a different set of laws, absolute in their character, for those "in the colonies."

All men under the American flag are entitled to the protection of the institutions whose emblem the flag is; if they are inherently unfit for those institutions, then they are inherently unfit to be members of the American body politic. Wherever there may exist a people incapable of being governed under American laws, in consonance with the American Constitution, that people ought not to be part of the American domain.

We insist that we ought to do for the Filipinos what we have done already for the Cubans, and it is our duty to make that promise now, and upon suitable guarantees of protection to citizens of our own and other countries resident there at the time of our withdrawal, set the Filipino people upon their feet, free and independent, to work out their own destiny.

The endeavor of the Secretary of War, by pledging the Government's indorsement for "promoters" in the Philippine Islands to make the United States a partner in speculative legislation of the Archipelago, which was only temporarily held up by the opposition of the Democratic Senators in the last session, will, if successful, lead to entanglements from which it will be difficult to escape.

The Tariff Question.

The Democratic Party has been, and will continue to be, the consistent opponent of that class of tariff legislation by which certain interests have been permitted, through Congressional favor, to draw a heavy tribute from the American people. This monstrous perversion of those equal opportunities which our political institutions were established to secure has caused what may once have been infant industries to become the greatest combinations of capital that the world has ever known. These especial favorites of the Government have, through trust methods, been converted into monopolies, thus bringing to an end domestic competition, which was the only alleged check upon the extravagant profits made possible by the protective system. These industrial combinations, by the financial assistance they can give, now control the policy of the Republican Party.

We denounce protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few, and we favor a tariff limited to the needs of the Government, economically administered, and so levied as not to discriminate against any industry, class, or section, to the end that the burdens of taxation shall be distributed as equally as possible.

We favor a revision and gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions, and its discriminations, keeping in view the ultimate ends of "equality of burdens and equality of opportunities" and the Constitutional purpose of raising a revenue by taxation, to wit, the support of the Federal Government in all its integrity and virility, but in simplicity.

Trusts and Unlawful Combinations.

We recognize that the gigantic trusts and combinations designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint products of capital and labor, and which have been fostered and promoted under Republican rule, are a menace to beneficial competition and an obstacle to permanent business prosperity. A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable.

Individual equality of opportunity and free competition are essential to a healthy and permanent commercial prosperity, and any trust, combination, or monopoly tending to destroy these by controlling production, restricting competition or fixing prices, should be prohibited and punished by law. We especially denounce rebates and discrimination by transportation companies as the most potent agency in promoting and strengthening these unlawful conspiracies against trade.

Inter-State Commerce.

We demand an enlargement of the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, to the end that the traveling public and shippers of this country may have prompt and adequate relief from the abuses to which they are subjected in the matter of transportation. We demand a strict enforcement of existing civil and criminal statutes against all such trusts, combinations, and monopolies, and we demand the enactment of such further legislation as may be necessary to effectually suppress them.

Any trust or unlawful combination engaged in inter-State commerce which is monopolizing any branch of business or production should not be permitted to transact business outside of the State of its origin. Whenever it shall be established in any court of competent jurisdiction that such monopolization exists such prohibition should be enforced through comprehensive laws to be enacted on the subject.

Reclamation of Arid Lands.

We congratulate our Western citizens upon the passing of the law known as the Newlands irrigation act for the irrigation and reclamation of the arid lands of the West, a measure framed by a Democrat, passed in the Senate by a non-partisan vote, and passed in the House against the opposition of almost all the Republican leaders by a vote the majority of which was Democratic.

We call attention to this great Democratic measure, broad and comprehensive as it is, working automatically throughout all time without further action of Congress, until the reclamation is accomplished, reserving the lands reclaimed for homeseekers in small tracts, and rigidly guarding against land monopoly, as an evidence of the policy of domestic development contemplated by the Democratic Party should it be placed in power.

Isthmian Canal.

The Democracy when intrusted with power will construct the Panama Canal speedily, honestly, and economically, thereby giving to our people what Democrats have always contended for—a great inter-oceanic canal, furnishing shorter and cheaper lines of transportation and broader and less trammeled trade relations with the other peoples of the world.

American Citizenship.

We pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad, and to use all proper measures to secure for them, whether native born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of laws and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treaties of friendship and commerce; and if under existing treaties the right of travel and sojourn is denied to American citizens or recognition is withheld from American passports by any countries on the ground of race or creed, we favor the beginning of negotiations with the Governments of such countries to secure by treaties the removal of these unjust discriminations.

We demand that all over the world a duly authenticated passport, issued by the Government of the United States to an American citizen, shall be proof of the fact that he is an American citizen, and shall entitle him to the treatment due him as such.

Election of Senators.

We favor the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

Statehood for Territories.

We favor the admission of the Territories of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. We also favor the immediate admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate States, and a territorial Government for Alaska and Porto Rico.

We hold that the officials appointed to administer the Government of any Territory, as well as with the district of Alaska, should be bona fide residents at the time of their appointment of the Territory or district in which their duties are to be performed.

Condemnation of Polygamy.

We demand the extermination of polygamy within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the complete separation of Church and State in political affairs.

Merchant Marine.

We denounce the ship subsidy bill recently passed by the United States Senate, as an iniquitous appropriation of public funds for private purposes, and a wasteful, illogical, and useless attempt to overcome by subsidy the obstructions raised by Republican legislation to the growth and development of American commerce on the sea.

We favor the up-building of a merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people and without bounties from the public treasury.

Reciprocity.

We favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada and with peoples of other countries where they can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, manufactures, mining, or commerce.

Monroe Doctrine.

We favor the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine in its full integrity.

Army.

We favor the reduction of the army and of army expenditure to the point historically demonstrated to be safe and sufficient.

Pensions.

The Democracy would secure to the surviving soldiers and sailors and their dependents generous pensions, not by an arbitrary executive order, but by legislation which a grateful people stand ready to enact.

Our soldiers and sailors who defend with their lives the Constitution and the laws have a sacred interest in their just administration. They must, therefore, share with us the humiliation with which we have witnessed the exaltation of court favorites, without distinguished service, over the scarred heroes of many battles; or aggrandized by Executive appropriations out of the treasuries of a prostrate people in violation of the act of Congress which fixed the compensation of allowances of the military officers.

Civil Service.

The Democratic Party stands committed to the principle of civil service reform, and we demand their honest, just, and impartial enforcement.

We denounce the Republican Party for its continuous and sinister encroachments upon the spirit and operation of civil service rules, whereby it has arbitrarily dispensed with examination for office in the interests of favorites and employed all manner of devices to overreach and set aside the principles upon which the civil service was established.

The Race Question.

The race question has brought countless woes to this country. The calm wisdom of the American people should see to it that it brings no more.

To revive the dead and hateful race and sectional animosities in any part of our common country means confusion, distraction of business, and the re-opening of wounds now happily healed. North, South, East, and West have but recently stood together in line of battle from the walls of Peking to the hills of Santiago, and as sharers of a common glory and a common destiny we should share fraternally the common burdens.

We therefore deprecate and condemn the Bourbon-like selfish and narrow spirit of the recent Republican Convention at Chicago, which sought to kindle anew the embers of racial and sectional strife, and we appeal from it to the sober common sense and patriotic spirit of the American people.

The Republican Administration.

The existing Republican Administration has been spasmodic, erratic, sensational, spectacular, and arbitrary. It has made itself a satire upon the Congress, the courts, and upon the settled practices and usages of National and international law.

It summoned the Congress into hasty and futile extra session and virtually adjourned it, leaving behind its flight from Washington uncalled calendars and unaccomplished tasks.

It made war, which is the sole power of Congress, without its authority, thereby usurping one of its fundamental prerogatives. It violated a plain statute of the United States as well as plain treaty obligations, international usages, and Constitutional law, and has done so under pretense of executing a great public policy which could have been more easily effected lawfully, constitutionally, and with honor.

It forced strained and unnatural constructions upon statutes usurping judicial interpretation, and substituting Congressional enactment decrees.

It withdrew from Congress their customary duties of investigation which have heretofore made the representatives of the people, and the States the terror of evildoers.

It conducted a secretive investigation of its own, and boasted of a few sample convicts, while it threw a broad coverlet over the bureaus which had been their chosen field of operative abuses, and kept in power the superior officers under whose administration the crimes had been committed.

It ordered assault upon some monopolies, but paralyzed by its first victory, it flung out the flag of truce and cried out that it would not "run amuck"—leaving its future purposes beclouded by its vacillations.

Appeal to the Country.

Conducting the campaign upon this declaration of our principles and purposes, we invoke for our candidates the support, not only of our great and time-honored organization, but also the active assistance of all of our fellow-citizens, who, disregarding past differences upon questions no longer in issue, desire the perpetuation of our Constitutional Government as framed and established by the fathers of the Republic.

HEARST CURBER OF TRUSTS.

Has Fought the Battle of the People, Fitzgerald Declares.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Mr. Fitzgerald of Rhode Island in seconding Hearst's nomination, observed that the paramount issue of the present campaign was the curbing of the trusts.

"That," he continued, "is the issue which appeals to all classes of people, that is the issue on which we must make our fight, and there can be no doubt on which side our party is on that issue. We must get a man who represents that issue, one who represents the Democratic side of that issue, and whom the grand mass of the people have good cause to believe will, if elected, remain a Democrat.

"They ask us for a sane, safe, and conservative man. They mean by a sane man one who will be sane enough not to betray his party and its principles, one who, when he takes office, will remember that he is the servant of the people and not the agent of any private or special interests; by a safe man, one in whose hands the administration of our Government will be safe from the domination of the trusts, safe from the influence that has control of and directs the policy and actions of the Republican Party; by a conservative, one who will conserve the fundamental principles of our Government as the fathers left them to us, one who will not override our Constitution and our laws, one who will not try new paths laid out by the greed of corporations or the desire for personal aggrandizement.

"The candidate whose nomination I have the honor to second stands out free and clear from all clouds or mists as an irreconcilable, irrepressible, and implacable foe to corporate greed, special privileges, and public dishonesty. He it is about whom the people can have no doubt as to where he stands on the leading issue of the day, no doubt of his fidelity to Democratic principles. By all means within his power he has fought the battle of the people, via trusts, democracy versus plutocracy, equal rights for all versus special privileges to some.

"The people of this great land can no longer be decived by the swinish grunt of 'A full dinner pail,' the false cry of 'Prosperity'; they are not weak-minded enough to swallow the platitudes prepared for them by the Republican Party. Do not let them feel that we would play them false. Do not let them feel that all hope is lost to them. Their eyes are turned on us. The vast majority of this great land are anxiously awaiting the verdict. Anxiously waiting to learn if Democracy is what she professes to be, the friend of the common people, to learn if relief awaits them, or whether they shall have four years more to bear the burdens that so sorely oppress them."

COMMENT OF COMMITTEEMEN.

I Am Perfectly Satisfied, Says Hill—Bryan Is, Too.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—As the members of the Resolutions Committee emerged from the committee room they generally expressed themselves as satisfied with the work they had accomplished, some of the expressions heard being as follows:

Senator Daniel—The platform was unanimously adopted and is reasonably satisfactory.

Senator Tillman—We have accomplished a miracle; we have succeeded in getting a platform without any poison in it.

Mr. Bryan—I am fairly well satisfied with the platform. I have had opportunity to present some matters as I desired, and I have had to make concessions in some instances in order to get what I wanted to get in others.

"Will you support a ticket on this platform?" was asked of him.

"I will certainly support the platform," was his reply, and this was said in a way to convince his interrogator that he fully expected to be able to support both platform and ticket.

Senator Hill and Mr. Bryan came out together and both were smiling. Mr. Bryan said to the newspaper men:

"Now boys, be sure and get Hill's platform right," and Hill retorted with a laugh, "I think that we will have to share honors on that."

Mr. Bryan said: "We are all satisfied. We have all wanted some things put in that the committee has rejected, but, on the whole, the document is perfectly satisfactory. You know you can't get everything you want."

Senator Hill Satisfied.

Senator Hill said: "I am perfectly satisfied. Of course there are things that I wanted in, and thought should go in, but in politics it is give and take, and I am taking. I should have liked to have seen an expression on finances in the platform, but the majority thought otherwise, and neither Mr. Bryan's plank nor mine was adopted. You will remember that the New York State Convention made no mention on the financial question, and so this platform is similar. We did not put in an income tax plank and we changed only slightly the tariff plank."

"Will Judge Parker stand on the platform as drawn?" was asked.

"I do not see why not. I am said to be one of his friends," he answered smiling, "and I have said I am satisfied."

August Belmont's Comment.

August Belmont said he was satisfied that the platform was one on which Judge Parker could stand. He said:

"I have always been quite willing to have a platform without any financial plank in it. I believe the people have finally settled the matter, and it is superfluous for any party to merely reiterate."

Mr. Belmont, when asked to-night whether the leaving out of the gold plank from the platform would in any way affect his desire or ambition to be Chairman of the National Committee, answered:

"That is a subject I don't care to talk about."

Gov. Thomas of Colorado said:

"I succeeded in securing the incorporation of the greatest part of my labor declaration, and on the whole I am satisfied with the platform."

John Sharp Williams, who made the original draft of the platform, said:

"I am delighted with it."

Despite Senator Hill's optimistic views of the situation there were many expressions of strong disapproval in the Parker headquarters by delegates. One said:

"Parker cannot stand for such a platform, and if he is nominated he will be compelled to deal with the financial question in his letter of acceptance."

To this statement Cord Meyer, the Chairman of the New York Democratic State Committee, said:

"Something like that will have to be done, or we will not be able to carry New York."

The anti-Parker people were jubilant over the matter when they heard the opposition of the financial plank. Charles F. Murphy said:

"I don't think the decision of the committee has improved Parker's chances, but of course nobody knows Judge Parker's views."

COWARDICE, SAYS ODELL.

Loss of Gold Plank Leaves Much to Explain, He Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 8.—As Gov. Odell was leaving Oyster Bay after his visit to the President to-day a telegram saying that Bryan had forced the St. Louis Convention to keep out the gold plank was received.

"Such action seems to me to be an exhibition of cowardice," said the Governor. "It leaves too much to be explained."

GORMAN IN WASHINGTON.

Leaves Maryland Home Over Night Because Telephone Facilities Are Not Good.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Senator Gorman is spending the night in Washington. He remained in his K Street house, excusing himself to all newspaper callers, he observing his characteristic sphinx-like silence and smiles blandly and amiably when his friends drop in to see what news he has from St. Louis.

He found the facilities for prompt communication with his representatives at St. Louis imperfect at his country residence at Laurel, Md., and came here early in the day, where telegraphic communication of that could be desired. The prospect of

LITTLETON PRESENTS THE CLAIMS OF PARKER

Hails Him as a Democrat Worthy of the Nomination.

FLAYS REPUBLICAN PARTY

Has Inaugurated, He Says, an Era of Boots and Spurs — Appeals to Democrats to Get Together.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Martin W. Littleton of Brooklyn, in nominating Judge Parker for President, said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: We do not expect here that stupid peace which smells of chloroform. We do not wish that unctuous unanimity which springs from the unconflicting emotions of a solitary man. We would not have our harmony in a single harness. We, too, love the stir of a strenuous life, but we believe in equal strenuousness for all and special strenuousness for none. We do not derive our power from the seats of the mighty, but from the souls of the humble. We do not ask for inane agreement springing from faithless fire, but rather outbursts of dissension issuing from robust freedom.

"We are not in executive session, but rather in the Committee of the Whole. We were sent here by the people to select a candidate. We were not sent here by the candidate to notify the people. Our adversaries, by dwelling tenderly on the simplicity of the lamented McKinley, managed to endure for three days the strenuosity of Roosevelt. By recounting in affectionate terms the achievements of the one, they evoked an enthusiasm which they immediately credited to the other.

"Through tears that were shed for the noble dead they saw a larger outline of the living. Driven by lash and lured by luck they called on all the sacred dust to keep their spirits up. Set to run for three full days, the pendulum petered out, the hands stuck fast, and only a strenuous shake could make the wheels go round. Spiritless in the sullen task, they worked uphill against the grain and gravity of the hour. Without the master whom they had learned to love they lingered listless under the whip of one whom they have learned to fear.

Era of Boots and Spurs.

"Stripped of premeditated pomp and shorn of soothing phrase, the occasion meant no more or less than an era of boots and spurs. Take away the tribute to the dead and all that is left is a horseman on the slopes of San Juan. Remove the reverend black that tells of a Nation's grief and underneath is a khaki uniform. Withhold the record made by hands and hearts now still, and all that is left is usurpation's bold account. Pull off the mask that wears the kindly smile of peace and see the grim and firm-set teeth of war.

"It was the change from sure and certain ways to the shifting, eddying currents of the wild unknown. It was a leap in the darkness of Republican eclipse, and four years hence will find them vainly looking for the light. It marks the place where a party, rich in years of service, forsook the beaten path and went on a winding way of untraveled roads. It marks the gap between the era of the conservative and the radical. It looks good now because they do not see where the old force ends and the new begins. But as they drive away to sea the ever-widening span 'twixt craft and land will set many a lifeboat toward the shore.

"There is much talk of twisting tendons in the race of life, of running out of breath toward the open grave. The old and honored way is still the best, but not so strenuous as to strain yourself, nor yet so simple as to fall asleep. There is much said by those who sit on cushioned chairs about cowards and weaklings in the Nation's life. The sun-burned farmer is just as brave as the scar-crowned soldier. The man of natural peace is hero a hundred times to where the man of artificial war is hero once.

"Somehow of late the atmosphere of our National life is filled with a spray of blood; somehow the march of progress sounds of hammered steel; somehow, although the sunlight of peace is all about us, there is now and then the gleam of bayonets in its radiant fire and a flash of swords as in its silver beams; somehow, although the Constitution is still in force, there is a sense of failing power and growing disrespect, which makes us feel that the venerable old man—so to speak—is halt and blind with years, and burdens the strenuous household of his grandchildren.

A Universal Fear.

"Somehow, at times, there runs a sort of shock right down to the foundations of this Republic which makes the structure tremble, and all the country pauses and listens, and then returns to work. Somehow, although the future welcomes us, it does so with a veiled hand; somehow, although you cannot put your finger on the cause, there is a universal fear; the mother watching while her children sleep, now and then she hears the bugle call, the tramp of soldiers, and, staring in the darkness of a dream, she sees the 'rigid upturned face.'

"The toiler, turning all his time and sinew to gain which others get, begins to doubt that the Government is just. The man of means, who puts it out in the active currents of the tide and sees the peril of this doubt and the Government's compromise with both, begins to feel that it is better hoarded than employed.

"The North and South, each wearing scars that tell of war, almost forgiven and forgotten, feel the fear again that a problem which only time can settle right will be forced upon them wrong. Behind these fears and doubts and startled dreams and vague misgivings is many a hidden cause. But over them is one at least revealed. For Lincoln said in the sadness of his great soul: 'With malice toward none, with charity for all, with faith in the right as God gives us the wisdom to see it.' And Roosevelt said, in the glory of his self-contemplation, 'Tread softly and carry a big stick.'

Republican Party Claims.

"And between these, the beginning and the end of Republican growth, in time and temper, is all their wild, descending flight. With all they know and feel of the country's question of their course, the Republican Party yet claims every fruit of soil and sun, of brain and soul. They say that by a wise administration of nature's laws they brought abundant harvest from the soil. They say that by careful direction of scientific search they added untold volumes to the store of common knowledge. They say that invention, under their fostering, has lifted loads of labor from man-kind. They say that religion's long sleep was broken by the stimulus of Republican virtue, and they point with pride to the churches all over the land. They say that education was unpopular until they took it up, and that now almost every one is willing to be educated. They say that while population was increasing some, there was never any steady, advancing, general increase until the Republican Party came into power.

"When attention is called to the economic, industrial, and administrative vices resulting from their incompetency, they say that after all there are some things which the all-wise Providence insists upon doing without giving any particular reason for it. So, on the whole, we may conclude that whatever the good Lord does in administering this good universe that turns out to be good they credit to themselves, and whatever the Republicans do in administering the Government that turns out bad they charge up to the Lord.

The Duty of the Hour.

"Gentlemen of the convention, beyond the exciting passions of war and the distracting panics of peace; beyond the reach of disaster's dread appeal and the dead past's dying wail, we meet in the clear and rational calm of seasoned common sense, to reason together for the well-being of our country and our party.

"No man here can have his exact way. No leader can take us along the narrow ledge of his unquestioned logic. No section should swerve us from the course that leads to union and fellowship. No faction can divide us into weakened parts and leave us on the field of battle in front of the enemy. No man is greater than his party, and no party is greater than its principles.

"There is no principle which does not rest upon a condition, and there is no condition which may not change. There is no creed set down in black and white to which we are forever strapped, as to a corpse. There is no platform which can last forever, unless it be made of abstract things incapable of demonstration. The world is moving in its majestic course, and every dreary detail of its toil works out some mighty change. Civilization is night and day working with its countless hands, and its influence runs ahead to where we cannot see or hear.

"A political party is an agency in the hands of these materials and multiplied forces, and if it ceases to interpret events with intelligence it will be deserted. The recent past is filled with a record of our disagreements. Many of us would change that part if it were within our power—most of us would not—but whether we would or not, the point is, it is past.

"If we intend to settle here the question as to who was right and who was wrong, then we are foredoomed to failure. For, if we did not settle it then, how can we succeed now? If you tell me I was wrong, and I tell you you were wrong, and we halt there to thrash it out, that is the end. But if you tell me, right or wrong, we meet again, after a short, sharp separation at the Democratic altar, and that we must clasp hands in a natural alliance of Democratic faith and find some common ground upon which we each may stand with honor, I say it does not matter who was wrong, the point is, we are together again.

Spirit of Compromise Needed.

"The science of sensible government is founded on compromise. The integrity of party existence rests on the homely rule of meeting each other half way. A platform is not a photograph of party faith—it is a composite sketch of party compromise. A policy is an approximation, not a precise plan. It is better to give up some untimely doctrine and occasionally succeed than to hold them all faithfully and always fail, for if we could become master of a few things we might become ruler over many.

"To plan success in disregard of principle is mere intrigue; to plan failure by holding to an outlawed issue is mere folly. Winning is not wicked, strategy is not a sin. It is far better for the country to relight the fires of Democratic hope by success coming from concession than it is to put out what is left, by failure fastened to a formula.

"Gentlemen of the convention, we come together in the historic valley of the Mississippi at a time when uncounted millions are making a patriotic pilgrimage to a shrine erected by Democratic wisdom and foresight. Surely, as you gather here, with the present breaking upon your enraptured vision and the past filling your heart with songs of praise and joy, surely, as you contemplate the Commonwealths filled with happy homes that stretch out in bewildering succession to the Southern seas and recall with unaffected pride that your party gave this kingdom of wealth and courage to the world's advancing reach—surely, here, close to the quickened pulse of the great Southwestern giant as he comes to strike hands across the years with the spirit of the old dominion; here, swept by the thrilling and ennobling memories of the long ago, and inspired by a spectacle which makes these memories dearer and nobler still, surely you are urged by every impulse and entreated by every recollection to forever sink the differences that distract and the causes that confuse and, gathering afresh from this exhaustless headwater of our hope the spirit of fifty years of ascending party faith, resolve to restore our party to its place of power and pride in the hearts and affections of our countrymen.

New York's Candidate.

"The State of New York, hearkening to the demand from every quarter of the country, comes to you united upon one who will bring peace into our council, patriotism and power into our campaign, and success to our contest. I say New York is united, and in saying so I deny the charge that has been spread broadcast over the country that there is dissension.

"In the convention whose instructions we delight to obey there were two resolutions offered, and each of these invited the country to consider the fitness and character of our candidate. The first was: 'The Democrats of New York favor the nomination for President of the United States of that distinguished Democrat and eminent jurist of our own State—Alton Brooks Parker—and the delegates selected by this convention are hereby instructed to present and support such nomination at the approaching National Convention, and said delegates are hereby further instructed to vote and act as a unit in all matters pertaining to said convention, in accordance with the will of the majority of said delegates.' And this was adopted.

"The other resolution was: 'Realizing that the Electoral votes of New York are absolutely essential to Democratic success, we submit to our brethren throughout the country that Alton B. Parker, a Democrat in the prime of life, has been elected by a majority of over 60,000 to the chief position in the judicial system of this State, and for over six years has discharged the duties of his high office with such unvarying dignity, shining ability, and scrupulous fidelity that if his term were to expire this year he would undoubtedly be chosen to succeed himself by the concurring votes of all his fellow-citizens.'

Character of the Candidate.

"Therefore, I repeat that this is the unanimous voice of New York inviting the country to consider the fitness, ability, and availability of our candidate. The country, anxious to win in this great crisis, called upon New York as the battleground. New York answers with a candidate who carried the State by 60,000 majority. The country called upon New York for the best of its brain and blood, and New York answers with a man who cut his way through poverty and toil until he found the highest peak of power and honor in the State.

The country called upon New York for a Democrat and New York answers with a man who learned the simple lessons of Democratic faith in the furrowed field, who took them with increasing strength to the bar, and finally honored them by his exalted station on the bench—a man who, throughout his career from poverty to power, never in fair weather or foul forsook the standards of his party faith or deserted the colors of his command.

"The country called upon New York for a Democrat free from factional dispute, and New York answers with a man friendly to all factions, but a favorite, and afraid of none, a man who will take counsel and courage of both, but who will take the bitterness of neither—a man who will not stir the hatred of the past nor share the acrimony of the present, but who will lead us up toward the future into a cloudless atmosphere of party peace.

A Man of the People.

"The country called upon New York for a man who measured up to the stature of his lofty place and New York answers with a candidate who grew from youth to man in the humble walks of life; who lived and learned what all our common folk must live and learn; a man who ripened with advancing years in the rich attainments of the law until he went, by choice of those who knew him best, to hold the heavy scale of Justice at the highest point of our great judicial system, where, with the masters who moulded State and nation, and the men who drive commerce o'er the wheel of Time, he surveyed to the very ground every inch of this great republic and saw with expanding vision the material growth and glory of his State.

"The country called upon New York for a man to fit this, the critical hour and place in our National life, and New York answers with a man who puts against the strenuous sword play of a swaggering administration, a simple faith in all the perfect power of the constitution; a man who puts against an executive republic the virtue of a constitutional republic; a man who puts against executive usurpation a knewledge of and a deep love for the poise and balance of its three great powers; a man who puts against the stealthy hunt 'with the big stick,' a faithful observance of constitutional restraints.

"The country called upon New York for a man of stainless character in private and public life, and New York answers with a man whose path leads from the sweet and simple fireside of his country home where he enjoys the gentle society of his family, to his place of labor and honor at the head of one of the greatest courts in Christendom. And nowhere through his active and useful life has aught but honest praise found utterance on the lips of those who know him best.

Why Parker Is Silent.

"If you ask me why he has been silent, I tell you it is because he does not claim to be the master of the Democratic party, but is content to be its servant. If you ask me why he has not outlined a policy for this convention, I tell you that he does not believe that policies should be dictated, but that the sovereignty of the party is in the untrammeled judgment and wisdom of its members; if you ask me what his policy will be, if elected, I tell you that it will be that policy which finds expression in the platform of his party.

"With these, as some of the claims upon your conscience and judgment, New York comes to you flushed with hope and pride. We appeal to the South, whose unclouded vision and iron courage saw and sought the way for half a century; whose Jefferson awoke dumb defiance of development into a voice that cried out to the world a curse upon the rule of kings and a blessing upon a new-born republic; whose Madison translated the logic of events and the law of progress into the construction of the country; whose Jackson reclaimed the lost places of the far South and Democratized the policies of the nation; and whose soldiers showed the wondering world the finest fruits of brain and nerve and heart that ripen in her temperate skies, who, through all the sons she lost and all the sons she saved and all the tears she shed amid the sorrowful ruins of war—and through all the patient loyalty and labor of after years so wrought for human happiness that all the world exclaims 'Her greatness in peace is greater than her valor in war.'

"We appeal to you of the old South and the new to join with us in this contest of the supremacy of our party. We appeal to the West, whose frontier struggles carried our civilization to the Pacific slopes, whose courage conquered the plain and forest, and whose faithful labor has built beautiful cities clear through to the Rocky Mountains; we appeal to you, as he did follow your leadership through eight long years of cotroversity, you turn and follow him now when victory awaits us in November. We appeal to New England, faithful sentinel among her historic hills, in the name of all her unfaltering and brilliant Democrats, living and dead, to join us in our labor for success.

"We appeal to every Democrat from everything to forget the bitter warfare of the past, forget the strife and anger of the older, other days; abandon all the grudge and rancor of party discontent, and, recalling with ever-increasing pride the triumphs of our fifty years of a constitutional Government of liberty and peace—here and now resolve to make the future record that resplendent reach of time in which liberty and peace went up and down the nations of the earth, builded their kingdom in the hearts of men and gathering the harvest of genius and toil; in which reason struck from the hand of force the sword of hate and plucked from the heart of war the germ of greed; in which conscience smote the thoughts of wrong and filled the mind with mercy's sweet restraint; in which power grew in the human brain, but refused the shelter of a glittering crown; in which the people of all lands and tongues, awakened to hope by the inspiration of our example, followed with the march of years the luminous pathway leading to a destiny beyond the reach of vision and within the providence of God. In this spirit New York nominate for President of the United States, Alton B. Parker."

CARMACK DEFENDS PARKER.

Denies That He Is the Candidate of Rich Men—His Silence Explained.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Senator Carmack of Tennessee, who seconded the nomination of Judge Parker, said:

I speak for a State which holds in her bosom the ashes of Old Hickory, and among whose people his spirit is abroad. In few words and simple fashion I shall discharge the duty imposed on me by my delegation and by the unanimous voice of the Democracy of Tennessee.

One of the largest and most representative State Conventions that ever assembled, with unparalleled enthusiasm and without one dissenting voice instructed us to cast the vote of Tennessee for that profound jurist, that unfaltering Democrat, that stainless gentleman, Alton B. Parker, of New York.

This was not done in haste, but after mature deliberation, in which the character and qualities of every possible nominee were carefully weighed in the balance. Nor did we fail to consider all the criticisms and accusations that have been made against him with the result that, in our judgment, the character of our candidate stands out clean and clear, unspotted by the reckless defamation that has raged around it.

Some Criticisms Answered.

I should not long detain this convention, but that some of these criticisms seem to demand a passing notice. The fact that Judge Parker is being supported by men who are blessed with a larger amount of this world's goods than most of us have been able to assemble is being strangely urged as an objection to his nomination.

Sir, I deny that the Democratic Party is a party for the poor man alone. It is the party for every rich man who respects the rights of the poor, and it is the party of every poor man who wants to be rich. It is the party of every man who loves his liberty, and it is also the party of every man who loves the dollar he has honestly earned and the security of the property that rightfully is his. No man is barred from its councils because he is poor, and no man is barred because he is rich. I believe it is a Democratic Convention of which it was written: "The rich and the poor meet together, the Lord is the Maker of them all."

The charge has been recklessly made that the evil influences of Wall Street are behind the candidacy of this upright and incorruptible Judge. The charge is based on no scintilla of evidence or on such evidence only as no adult understanding ever before stopped to consider. I can tell the author of this accusation that the power of Wall Street has, in a feeble way, been felt in this convention, and that it has been striving as earnestly as he to defeat the nomination of Alton B. Parker and to accomplish the nomination of quite another candidate.

I can tell him further that its one and only hope of success has been based on the attitude of himself and his followers in this convention. I can tell him further that the movement referred to would have never been visible or audible here if Wall Street and the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska were not dissatisfied with Alton B. Parker as the nominee of the Democratic Party.

Judge Parker's Silence.

Another objection is that Judge Parker has not taken on himself the office of this convention to declare the will and purpose of the Democratic Party. Mr. Chairman, I trust it will be long before the Democratic Party will repeat the spectacle recently presented by its adversary of a great convention assembled merely to record one man's opinion and to execute one man's will. Sir, this convention has assembled not to receive, but to give, instructions to its nominee.

It may be, Sir, that our candidate is not as voluble and vociferous as some would have him be, but I have yet to learn that laryngeal activity is the supreme test of statesmanship. I have yet to learn that the width of a man's mouth is commensurate with the breadth of his understanding, or that the length of his tongue measures the depth of his wisdom.

When the Almighty wanted a leader to conduct the children of Israel out of the house of bondage, Moses objected to his selection on the ground that he lacked the gift of ready eloquence and he suggested his brother, Aaron, as a fit leader of the people. Aaron did not have much judgment, but he could talk. But the Almighty preferred the silent wisdom of the great lawyer to the voluble unwisdom of the great orator to lead the democratic party in that campaign.

And he did not forget Aaron either. He found a place for him. And, Mr. Chairman, while the Democratic Party prefers its Moses in this campaign, it wants the help of its Aaron, too.

Personality a Factor.

Mr. Chairman, we enter this campaign under such conditions as never before confronted the American people. Never before has the personal character of the candidate been so important to the country as in this campaign. The Republican Party, the party that was once proud to be called the party of Lincoln, has become a helpless slave to every caprice of one freakish and irresponsible mind. It has been subdued to the lawless will of one man who bestrides it like a Colossus, while its petty leaders in Congress peep about between his huge legs to find themselves in dishonorable graves.

"When could they say till now that talked of Rome that her wide walls encompassed but one man?" The will of this one man is not directed by wisdom and patriotism, but is characterized by an impatience of all legal and constitutional restraints, by desire to thrust his own militant figure into the foreground of every picture by a morbid craving for sensationalism and excitement.

The course of the present Administration has justly alarmed all conservative citizens who feel that the peace as well as the prosperity of the country demand the defeat of the present occupant of the White House.

The Democracy of Tennessee has declared that in this crisis the party should present a candidate of judicial temper, one imbued with a deep reverence for the Constitution, with a respect for law, with a just regard for established precedents and traditions, with a sane conception of the duties and responsibilities of public office, a candidate, in short, whose whole life and character will be in vivid contrast with the recklessness, the lawlessness, the epileptic and convulsive strenuosity of this Administration.

Parker the Man Wanted.

We believe that we have such a man in the distinguished jurist from New York.

The fact that he has always supported the nominees of his party shows his fidelity to the party organization. The fact that he was elected by a majority of 60,000 as a member of the highest court in New York shows his popularity in that important State. His record on the bench demonstrates his great ability. His opinion in cases where the rights of labor and the power of unlawful combinations were involved show that he has never bowed to the power of wealth. The fact that throughout a long official career he has remained poor shows that he has never been touched by greed for gain. His political enemies testify to the purity of his life and the incorruptible integrity of his character.

Choose this man for your leader and the clans of Democracy will throng to his standard filled with the hope and the inspiration of victory, assured that the party which follows his stainless banner will never know dishonor and never taste of defeat.

Gentlemen of the convention, in the name of the Andrew Jackson Democracy of Tennessee, I second the nomination of Alton B. Parker of New York.

CUMMINGS SCORES ROOSEVELT.

Parker, He Says, Is a Man of the Caliber Connecticut Wants.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Homer S. Cummings, delegate at large from Connecticut, made one of the speeches seconding the nomination of Judge Parker. He spoke as follows:

"The Democrats of Connecticut realize that, aside from the great questions of public policy so ably set forth in the platform just adopted, and upon which any candidate selected by this convention will squarely stand, the people of this country are to pass upon the bizarre personality and the political peculiarities of the present Chief Executive. Thoughtful people have begun to weary of his eccentric advertising methods. They are alternately amused and alarmed by his strenuous and untimely impetuosity.

"They decline to accept him in his favorite rôle of a mighty military captain. True, he has taken great pains to assure them that he has charged up San Juan Hill, but they have come to the conclusion that he has shed more ink and less blood tan any warrior since Sancho Pansa. They realize that his chief hold upon a doubtful fame for military activity depends upon such glory as he managed to achieve by impertinences and insults to Miles and Dewey and Schley.

"They are uneasy in the knowledge that he is painfully lacking in poise and balance, and so constitutionally reckless that he is likely, at any time, to involve our country in difficulties at home and abroad. They have witnessed, with indignation, his efforts to stir up sectionalism, and for selfish purposes, to undo the work of patriots by resurrecting the infamous issue of the bloody shirt.

"They are eager for a real American statesman of American size, and animated by American constitutional ideas. If you want to secure the seven Electoral votes of Connecticut; if you wish to strengthen and inspire her Democracy, if you desire to heed the wishes of one of the doubtful States that must be carried in order that the National Democracy may come into her own, then you must name, as the choice of this great convention, a candidate who appeals to both the regular Democrat and the Independent voter, and who is the very antithesis of the Republican nominee.

"Fortunately, there is such a candidate now before this assemblage for its consideration. He is a man of sound Democratic principles, tried executive ability, great personal popularity, wide learning in the law, profound respect for justice and the Constitution, undoubted party regularity, a clean record, and a judicial reputation for dealing in a large way with large problems."

KERN APPEALS FOR HARMONY.

Urges All Factions to Unite Under Banner Uplifted by Parker.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—John W. Kern's speech seconding Parker's nomination was an earnest appeal for harmony. He said:

"I have been commissioned by the delegation from my State to convey to this convention an expression of the sentiments of the great Democracy of Indiana regarding the Presidential nomination, as manifested at the greatest State convention ever assembled in that Commonwealth.

"It was the sentiment of that convention that the year 1904, when the great Jefferson Exposition was being held, when the name of Jefferson and the mighty services he had rendered the Republic were upon every tongue, was the time and the City of St. Louis, which owed its origin as an American city to his statesmanship, the place where all Democrats who believed in the fundamental principles of Democracy should assemble, receiving a fresh baptism of patriotic fire, lay aside personal ambition, sink out of sight personal feelings, forever sheath their swords as against their brethren, only to draw them forth again against the common enemy, and, united once more, march forward to the conflict, and, as the crowning event of this great Jefferson year, win an old-fashioned Jeffersonian Democratic victory.

"May not Indiana, that great central State of the Union, appeal to her sisters on either side to know each other better, as we know them all, to the end, which will surely follow, that they may love one another?

"Men of the East, many of you have a wrong conception of the aims and purposes of the Democrats of the great Mississippi and Missouri valleys, and fail to appreciate the high character, great ability, and boundless patriotism of the great Nebraska leader.

"Men of the West, may I not remind you the great body of the Democrats of the East do not abide on Wall Street, but are plain, honest, God-fearing men like yourselves, with the same hopes and aspirations, and believing as implicity as you in the teachings of Jefferson.

"Oh, Democrats of every section, in this supreme hour, when the shadow of imperialism hovers darkly over the land, when the Constitution of the country, that ark of the covenant, is being despoiled, when the principles of the Declaration of Independence, for which our fathers shed their blood, is being mocked at and set at naught, when gigantic monopolies are being multiplied in every State, and in defiance of law are plundering the people of their earnings, when autocratic power and the spirit of militarism are breeding contempt for every form of law—oh, in such a time as this, is it not possible for us to rise out of and away above the miasma of party's strife into the pure, wholesome atmosphere of patriotism, and finding common ground once more on the essential fundamental basic principles of Democracy, ignore all minor differences for the time being, and go out from here a united, invincible host, with the patriotic mission before us of saving this country from the despoiling hands of militarism and autocracy?

"Our candidate is the only Democrat who has carried New York since 1892. He has been criticised because of his silence of political subjects. Having a correct conception of the exalted judicial position conferred upon him by the voters of the great State of New York, he has refused to come down from the bench to engage in political discussions to the end that his personal fortunes might be advanced.

"He would rather go down to defeat a thousand times than lower the dignity of the great office he holds by inviting criticism which might in any degree bring the slightest stain of reproach upon the ermine which he has so worthily worn.

"He is known throughout the country as a disciple of Thomas Jefferson, who has attested his devotion to his party every election since his majority by voting for his party's nominees.

"His life is an open book, and he who runs may read.

'Surely he may well afford to be silent,' and trust to his party record as affording full and ample proof of his Democracy.

"Silence! When our candidate takes possession of the White House on March 4, 1905, how comforting and reassuring it will be to the American people to have even a brief period of silence after the never-ending stream of talk poured from those precincts during the past three years—talk of war, talk of wildcats, talk of bear fights, of fencing, of boxing, of athletic contests, of babies after all the staring performances of the present Executive from Panama diplomacy to breakfast table chat with the colored man and brother, how blissful, oh! how restful and reposeful will be the silence—at least, the comparative silence—which will surely come.

"Such is Indiana's candidate. Such is the candidate soon to be named by this convention—able, honest, fearless, a friend of the people, a foe of lawless monopoly, an upholder of the Constitution, a consistent defender of the principles of Jefferson, a thorough-bred Democrat, and a never-failing winner. His name is already upon your lips. You are only waiting the opportunity to nominate him—Alton Brooks Parker of New York."

SAY COCKRAN IS PLACED.

Parker Leaders Said to Have Promised Him Senatorship Conditionally.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 8.—At the last State Convention a resolution was adopted that the next Democratic State Convention of New York should nominate the party's candidate for United States Senator to succeed Chauncey M. Depew.

It was said to-night on excellent authority that some of the Parker leaders told Bourke Cockran that he could have the nomination if he would make a Parker speech when it became evident that Parker had the nomination.

KINGS PLANS CELEBRATION.

McCarran's Constituents Will Hold High Revel Over Parker's Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—So certain are the Kings County men that Judge Parker will receive the nomination for President that plans are already being made with reference to a great celebration in Brooklyn next week. All the Brooklyn delegates and alternates, to say nothing of several score of enthusiasts who are putting up with the discomforts of St. Louis crowded hotels for the sake of being where there's the most doing, are jubilant over the outlook.

It is understood that the very day the Kings men get back to Brooklyn a huge streamer will be strung from in front of the Jefferson Building, where the Parker and McCarren organization has its headquarters. It will bear the features of Judge Parker and such combination of symbols as may be necessary to instruct the public that Brooklyn Borough is an original Parker borough, and the only one in favor of his nomination at St. Louis.

As fast as can be arranged, ratification meetings will be held in every one of the twenty-one Assembly districts. Though some of the district leaders are not McCarren men, they will enter into the spirit of the occasion and help create a grand hurrah for the National candidate.

That the nomination of Judge Parker will add incalculable prestige to Senator McCarren and aid him in an untold degree in his fight against Tammany Hall is fully appreciated by every one of the men in the Kings delegation. The Senator is feeling jubilant, and so is his ally, Controller Grout. These two, with Delegate at Large James W. Ridgway, will have much to do with bringing the plans for a general and district ratification meeting to completion.

FOR 29 YEARS NEW ENGLAND'S FAVORITE
Union Made 7-20-4 10c. Cigar
LONDRES AND PERFECTO SHAPES.
In boxes of 25 each for vacation.
Name of maker stamped on every cigar, is the smoker's protection.
E. G. SULLIVAN, MFR., MANCHESTER, N. H.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Store Closes at 1 P. M. To-Day.
Attend the Pure Food Show, Sixth Floor.

Outing requisites at saving prices especially planned to make a busy Saturday morning.

$1.75 to-day for men's $4.00 bathing suits.
Two-piece suits—nearly all solid navy or black—made of best woolen yarns.

$1.75 to-day for women's $2.50 bathing suits.
Made of all-wool serge—black only—2 styles—white braid trimming.

$1 for special $1.50 Persian lawn waist.
A cool, exclusive creation—entire front graduated—pin tuck yoke—beading on shoulder.

$2.95 for women's $6 white shirt waist suits.
Those cool, immaculate summer conceits, beautifully trimmed with lace, strictly dressmaker made.

$2.50 for pique or linen $3.95 walking skirts.
The pique is the popular high kilted effect; the linen nine gore flare; well tailored, perfect fit and finish.

22c. for women's dainty 40c. lisle gloves.
2 clasp—suede lisles—black, white and colors—a half-price clearing sale for Saturday morning only.

45c. for two-clasp pure mesh 85c. gloves.
Sewed lisle thread palms—black and white color—correct styles—1,000 pairs for Saturday.

$3.50 for stunning trimmed outing hats.
Made of fancy white chip—trimmed with breasts and silk—ideal hats for midsummer wear.

25c.—Women's embroidered Dutch collars.
These dainty conceits ordinarily sell for a much higher price, and we've a number of patterns.

50c. for women's white and black kid belts.
Military style, with four buttons in back, or the soft finish crush belts—gilt buckles.

$1.95—Women's $3 white canvas Oxfords.
The season's popular two low shoes—russets, A to D, regular sizes—white canvas, A to D, all sizes.

$10.75 for misses' $18.75 taffeta suits.
Coffee jacket model—skirt is plaited in flare effect—black and brown—size 14 and 16 years.

$9.75—Misses' $16.75 taffeta shirt waist suits.
Hair stripe effects—checks and solid colors—piped with contrasting colors—size 14 and 16 years.

$5—Misses' $8.75 linen suits — coffee jacket model.
Skirt side plaited—white and natural color linen—sizes 14 and 16 years—handsome Summer suit.

$4.50—Misses' $6.75 lawn shirt waist suit.
Waist and skirt tucked and trimmed with Val. lace—in white and colors—exceptional value.

75c—Strong, comfortable $1 hammocks.
It has the spreader and pillow, and is a very exceptional and timely bargain for to-day.

4c. copy for paper-bound popular novels.
300 titles, by standard popular authors—large print—good paper—lowest price ever quoted.

$5 for 28 in. canvas covered dress trunk.
Other sizes up to 40 inch at $7.50—trunks that will withstand the wear and tear wherever you go.

$3.95—High grade sole leather suit case.
Russet or brown leather—straps or catches—brass lock—body of case is one piece of leather.

$10—Men's Waltham watches, worth double.
Truthful timekeepers—7-jewel movement—20 years' guarantee—open face—thin model—half price.

50c. for men's $1 and $1.50 negligee shirts.
White, plain and plaited—also fancy colorings—mostly light effects—detached cuffs—

89c—Men's $3, $2 and $2.50 blue Union suits.
Very cool, high quality blue mercerized lisle—it will pay you to secure a Summer supply.

$1 for men's good white duck trousers.
Not those cheap, baggy, unsightly trousers—but cool, well-fitting pants for outing wear.

$7.75 for men's $12 and $15 outing suits.
A positive clearing of all those dressy Summer suits—a size for every man.

$1 for men's $2 to $3 straw hats to-day.
The newest shapes and the best hats ever offered at the original prices—$2 and $3—special at $1.

95c. for boys' cool washable Summer suits.
They're as neat as can be—[illegible] for outing in the boys' simpler attempts.

New York to Have the Finest Pleasure Drive in the World.
Work now under way involving millions of dollars, and many miles of beautiful roadway north of the present Riverside Drive. Complete description in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow (Sunday).

The Wanamaker Store.





Everybody's Off for a Good Time This Afternoon

We're open until twelve o'clock, to help you to things that you need for the trip, or that you want to order, on your way, and have sent home.

Everything is here, for Summer comfort—cool, pleasant garments for men, women and children; everything for the house, and keeping things cool about it.

Of particular interest are the many special offerings for this morning, which are told of below:

Men's Trousers
For Summer Comfort

Half the battle in feeling comfortable in Summer is in looking so—wearing the right kind of clothes. They seem to react, automatically, on your state of mind.

These Outing Trousers, for instance. Cool Summer materials—wool crashes, homespuns and striped flannel, in light and medium shades. Amply cut; made with turn-ups and belt-straps, as they should be. You see lots of them about town; still more in the country. A fine collection, at $4 and $5 a pair.

Then a special lot of

$5 Trousers at $3.50

They bore their $5 price in our own stock until just now. Thin Striped Worsted Trousers, in stylish patterns, and well made. One hundred and fifty pairs today at a saving of more than one-fourth—$3.50 a pair.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

MEN'S SHIRTS
Two *Fine* Opportunities This Morning

Yesterday we announced one of the best shirt offerings of the season—Men's fine $2 and $3 Shirts at 95c each. Today we still have a good assortment, but only in sizes 14, 14½ and 15.

The entire collection is composed of smart, handsome, good-fitting shirts, from several of the best shirt factories in the country. Most of the shirts are perfect in every way; a few are a bit tumbled in the handling, and a small proportion of the number is to be secured at this little price, because the manufacturer had picked them out from his regular stock because of trifling oil spots, or other reasons that will scarcely be noticed except by experts. All have cuffs attached. Now 95c each, though made to sell for $2 and $3.

Then here is another lot of

SHIRTS at 65c

These are regular $1 and $1.50 shirts of similar quality to those that sell at these prices in our regular stock. About six hundred in the collection for you to pick from this morning at 65c each.

Also a collection of

MEN'S SUSPENDERS at 25c

Made of webbing used in half-dollar goods, well made and nicely finished. Just exactly such suspenders as most men want for Summer wear.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Girls' Shirt-Waists
Of Silk and Lawn

You'll have to add at least a third to the present prices of these pretty Summer Waists of white lawn and China silk, for girls of 14 to 18 years, if you want to arrive at their true value.

It's all in the way we bought them; for they are fresh, new and carming:

At 75c—Shirt-waists of fine lawn; with lace insertion on front and shoulders, and cluster of plaits; tab collar.

At $1 to $1.50—Shirt-waists of fine lawn; plain tailored effects or embroidery insertion; plaited collars.

At $1.75 to $2.25—Shirt-waists of fine lawn; richly trimmed with embroidery and lace insertion; or drawn-work medallions; various pretty styles.

At $2.50 and $3.75—Shirt-waists of China silk; tailored effects, lace insertion, yokes of drawn-work or box-plait down front, finished with clusters of fine plaits.

Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

Boys' $2 Washable Suits for $1

Here's an appetizer for the mother's Saturday morning shopping—cool neat little Washable Suits for boys of six to ten years, at just half their value—two suits for the price of one.

Seventy-four Suits of tan linen.

Sixty-one Suits of blue Manchester chambray.

Regular $2 Suits at **One Dollar Each.**

Also two hundred pairs of Fancy Cheviot Knee Trousers, sizes for 4 to 16 years. Worth $1.35 to $1.50, at

One Dollar a Pair

Second floor, Ninth street.

Walking Skirts Wash Dresses
Bargains for Girls

Some very interesting half-holiday news, of just the Summer equipment that girls are apt to need. A chance to save in each:

$5 Walking Skirts at $3.50

Stylish mixtures; plaited flare at each gore; trimmed with buttons. Lengths 36 to 40 inches.

Wash Dresses at $1

Worth $1.50 to $2. Of gingham, percale and lawn, in a variety of good styles and colorings. Sizes for 6 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

White Blouse Linens
At Just Half

Women are clamoring this Summer for these thin, light-weight linens for blouses and shirt-waist suits; and here comes a chance to get an excellent quality of union linen at *just half-price*—

12½c Yard, Worth 25c

Five thousand yards in the offering; 29 inches wide. Of course you know that "union" means cotton one way, linen the other.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

A Saturday Morning Clean-Up of Tailor-Made Walking Suits

This is a collection of about sixty-five stylish and well-made Walking Suits for women, that were priced originally at $12 to $22. Today they are marked at

$7.50 Each

They are made of cheviot, in blue, black and brown; also a few of covert cloths and tweeds, and some of light-weight voiles. They are in Eton and coat styles, mostly with touches of trimming, though some are plain tailored. The walking skirts are unlined.

They are just such dresses as every woman requires for a vacation trip, or for wear on a cool or rainy day at home.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Gloves
Summer Favorites

Kayser's Double-tipped Silk Gloves, first—every woman knows their cool comfort and durability. A full line here, in black and white, at 50c to $1.25 a pair.

Suede Lisle Gloves—sightly, well-fitting Summer gloves in black, white or gray, are 50c and 75c a pair.

Then these offerings of Silk Mitts, far under-price:

Silk Lace Mitts, 15c, from 50c pair; elbow length, 25c, from 75c; elbow length, 50c, from $1 a pair. All in black and white.

Tenth street.

Smart Linen Coats for Women

These extremely stylish Linen Coats give a very fair idea as to what Fall styles for women's wraps will be.

Most of them are the new Tourist Coats, about 50 inches in length, with loose backs, belted in; and more or less decoration at neck and cuffs.

The linen is in various stylish shades—slate, natural color, black-and-white mixture, and so on; and they are the most practical and good-looking Summer traveling coats imaginable.

Thirty-six of them only, worth $10 to $15 each, to sell this morning

At $6 Each

Second floor, Broadway.

The Coolest White Silks

Habutai or India Silks, as you prefer to call them—cool, thin, very durable, and all easily washable, excepting perhaps the very sheer qualities at 25c and 30c.

Each of the nineteen grades listed here presents an especially good value—we obtained them from importers anxious to reduce stocks on hand.

They make the most attractive sort of Summer waists imaginable, and women have never bought them in such large quantities as this Summer. Here's the excellent assortment:

20-inch, 25c. 23-inch, 30c.
27-inch, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 80, 85c, 90c, $1, $1.25.
36-inch, 55c, 65c, 75c, 85c, 95c, $1, $1.25.

Rotunda.

Umbrellas
For *You*

Pretty good Umbrella weather, lately. Couldn't tell just when we were going to draw a thunder shower. At these rates, it will pay you to have a supply of umbrellas scattered around in different places, just "in case":

At $1, worth $1.50

24 and 26-inch Union Taffeta Umbrellas, with fine natural wood and fancy handles.

At $1.75, worth $2.50

Women's extra quality colored Union Taffeta Sun Umbrellas, with allover stripes or striped borders. In black, navy blue, green and garnet.

Dress-Suit Case Umbrellas

Several good kinds, all of which fold up to carry in an ordinary dress-suit case or a trunk. $2 to $5.

Broadway.

Salon Pictures
Of 1904

We are now making our customary exhibition of a few of the leading pictures from the Paris Salons of the present year. They are reproductions in the famous Braun Carbon Photographs, and are shown in the Picture Store.

We are ready to take orders for duplicates of any of these Carbon Photographs for delivery within four weeks, at $5 each.

Fifth floor.

Hurrah for Out-Doors!

Off this afternoon on the one-thirty train, as hard as you can hurry. Do you need any sporting paraphernalia to help your holiday?

Whether it's golf, or a game of baseball, tennis, or a bicycle ride—we can fit you out with all the essentials—ample in variety and excellent in quality.

And tucked away in the following list you'll find some money-saving suggestions, too:

TENNIS RACKETS, strung with the highest grade Scotch gut; selected second growth ash frames of most-approved models; mahogany throat piece; cedar or caned handle. Guaranteed rackets, made this season to sell for $6 to $8, priced at $4.50 each.

Spalding Tennis Rackets at 75c, $1, $1.50 and up to $6.

BASEBALL—Catchers' Mitts, all-leather; regularly $1; today 75c.

Basemen's Mitts, all-leather, 50c.

Baseball Gloves, all-leather, 25c and upwards.

GOLF CLUBS, including drivers, brassies, cleeks, lofters, mashies and putters; a round-up of small lots at 75c each.

Haskell & Wizard Golf Balls, $6 a dozen.

Haskell Re-made Golf Balls, well-seasoned, $4 a dozen.

BICYCLES—Women's and Men's "Continental" Bicycles; thoroughly guaranteed; $22.50 each.

"Continent" Bicycles, in women's and men's models, $17.50 each.

"Continental Junior" Bicycles for boys and girls; 20-inch, $15; 24-inch, $16.50; 26-inch, $18 each.

Coaster Brakes, fitted to any of our bicycles at an extra charge of $5.

Basement.

Printed Batiste
12½c Yard, Worth 18c

Finest, sheerest sort of Batiste, made for and used in making men's fine shirts. You never bought such a beautiful quality before at the new price of this lot.

About twenty most attractive little patterns—ring dots, polka dots, small figures and line stripes, in black, blue or cardinal on clear white ground. Forty inches wide, and only **12½c a yard!**

Fourth avenue.

Railroad Fiction
Ten Cents a Volume

Here's a bunch of light literature that will make you forget the mile-posts on your railroad journey today, if you'll stick one of the books in your pocket.

They are thrilling novels by St. George Rathbone; neatly cloth-bound in uniform style, 12mo, with effective cover design.

And they are merely suggestions from a long list of readable novels that we are selling for

10 Cents a Volume

The titles:

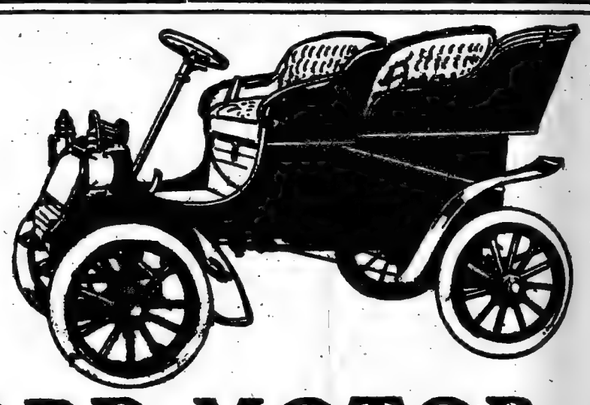
Masked in Mystery. A Son of Mars.
Saved by the Sword. Squire John.
The Girl from Hong Kong.
A Bar Sinister. A Goddess of Africa.
Her Rescue from the Turks.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Some New Caramels at 25c

Cream candy, between two layers of which is sandwiched a strip of raspberry candy that fairly melts in your mouth. **25c a pound.**

Basement.



A FORD MOTOR CAR
($800 or $900)

Will Help You to the Greatest Vacation You Ever Knew

Mr. Encell, of Chicago, whose letter we printed a couple of weeks ago, is only one of many who have discovered that the Ford is sufficiently large and strong to make a most satisfactory touring car.

The man who is going away on his vacation with his family or several friends and needs seating capacity for four, might not feel like paying several thousand dollars for a big machine. But if he realized how much comfort and pleasure is to be gotten out of a Ford Tonneau at $900, he would decide at once to add a Ford car to his vacation outfit.

The chief trouble with large cars is the matter of repairs, and having the complicated machinery getting out of order all the time. The Ford is simple in its construction, and these troubles do not happen to it, except in a very much smaller way. Damages are easily repaired. The car does not require a machinist to run it. In the matter of speed, it will run as desired, from 5 miles to 30 miles an hour. It will run through mud, sand or water better than a heavier car. It will climb all hills that you are likely to meet. In fact, as a hill-climber it is far superior to any other machine of its class.

On Saturday, July 2nd, a party of four men drove a Ford from Philadelphia to Cape May, the distance traveled being more than 100 miles each way. The actual running time going down was four hours and thirty-five minutes; coming back, four hours and twenty-nine minutes. While the car was running on a fair road it was timed from one mile-post to another, and the distance was covered in just one minute and fifty-seven seconds.

The improvements in the Ford have been many; and those who ride in the car today are delighted and surprised to see what it accomplishes. It has a double-opposed motor which rides as smoothly as a Pullman coach. The unpleasant vibration of other machines at its price, and even machines higher in price, is entirely absent in the Ford. For this reason women in particular enjoy automobiling ever so much more in a Ford than in most other cars—for the reason that it rides so smoothly. Strongly powered, easy to drive, speedy and a splendid hill-climber, the Ford stands absolutely alone and incomparable at its price.

Ford Tonneau, seating four, looking forward, $900
Ford Runabout, seating two, $800

Cars ready for immediate delivery.

If you are interested, write us when it will be convenient to have a demonstration of a car. You con either come to us, or we will send the car to you.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

PARKER UNMOVED BY NEWS OF PLATFORM

Hears of Gold Plank's Omission Without Change of Expression.

TO BED AT 10 O'CLOCK

His Regular Hour for Retiring Suffers No Interruption Because of Night Session in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 8.—Judge Alton B. Parker took a telegram with which a newspaper reporter had rushed to his house, just as the Convention was entering on the night session in St. Louis, looked at it leisurely in the presence of a crowd of reporters, and without a change of expression. The telegram said the Committee on Resolutions would report a platform with the gold plank left out.

"I thank you, gentlemen, for the opportunity to make a comment," said Judge Parker. He would say nothing further.

Before a question could be asked, the Judge had called their attention to a small sailboat just discernible out on the river.

"It's a pretty sight, isn't it?" he queried pleasantly.

It was within minutes of the time when the convention was to take a vote on his name for the proudest place in the party. His secretary, Arthur McCausland, had kept him in touch with the situation all during the day. It was not blissful ignorance which allowed Judge Parker to maintain absolute silence in the face of news which must have affected him as a man is seldom affected. His perfect self-control was never put to a harder test.

In only one way did he show how he feels the tensity of the situation. To-day he was not seen riding through Esopus on his bay horse, although he said in the evening that he intended to go out before he slept.

His private secretary announced that Judge Parker would retire at his usual hour, 10 o'clock. He would not stay up to hear what would be the outcome of the night session. It is not known that any message has been received from the convention from either David B. Hill or William F. Sheehan. Mr. McCausland said that one message had been received from the convention, but he added that it was from a man who has no particular influence.

The Judge's mail to-day included many letters from cranks. There was none, however, so dangerous as those of yesterday. The Judge chatted pleasantly about the character of his mail again to-day, explaining that a large proportion of it was dunning letters written by persons who felt convinced that he could spare a few thousands without missing them. He spoke especially of the development of the Parker *family*, the promptness with which branches of the family had sprung up since his name had appeared so much in the papers.

"I never knew there were so many Parkers," was his comment.

Among the letters to-day, the Judge explained also, there were a number from women. One of them was from a woman who in return for a few thousand dollars promised to pray for the Judge's election as President.

Shorn of name and address of the woman, which the Judge ordered obliterated, it read:

"My Dear Sir: Reading an account in last night's paper of your busy life just now, I could not help drawing a comparison between yours and mine. Then the thought came to me that if you would help me I could help you. You are struggling for political power, I for a mere existence.

"My father is not living. When he died he left a farm to my mother. She cannot sell it, and as she has no sons to work it for her, she is as bad off as though she had nothing.

"This is my proposal: If you will give me a few thousand to buy a house for mother, I will pray for you night and day. If prayers will get anything, and they have never been known to fail, you will receive what you wish. You will never miss what I ask from you. I know you won't. Please let me hear from you, anyway,

"Most sincerely yours."

Owing to the uncertainty on the part of the villagers as to the precise time when the nomination is to be made, it was decided to-night to put the town celebration off until Tuesday evening next. As far as can be gathered the Judge is not averse to receiving the delegation and welcoming them if they have occasion to call upon him.

In addition to the building of the new station at Esopus, the West Shore Railroad Company has ordered all passenger trains, save only one or two fast trains, to stop hereafter at Esopus.

The Judge appeared to-day to visitors in a brown suit which he wears around the farm. His head was covered with a brand-new Panama hat. He had fun during the morning visit which the newspaper men paid him, saying that it was a Jefferson hat. He was asked if he was superstitious. He replied promptly that he was not.

The Judge has not yet finished the sittings which he is giving A. Muller, the artist, who is painting his portrait.

GEORGIA WANTS PARKER.

Democracy Is Thicker Than Blood, Declares Delegate Wright.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Delegate Wright of Georgia, in seconding the nomination of Judge Parker, said:

"It was claimed in a recent National Convention that Georgia blood coursed in the veins of the nominee of the Republican Party. This may be true, but with Georgians Democracy is thicker than blood. We bring you to-day the message that from among the old Red Hills of Georgia there will come later tidings of Democratic victory for 1904 surpassing all its glorious achievements in the past.

"In striking contrast with the solemn occasion when our Republican friends met and 'stood pat' is the genuine enthusiasm of this great gathering. The spirit which gives birth to this enthusiasm is the spirit of victory. The smiles of contentment which we wear to-day are in contemplation of the political harvest which we expect to reap in the Fall. As for our Republican friends, the frost seemed to fall in their early Summer convention and their prophesies were blighted ere the Autumn hours.

which boldly attacks the injustice and unfairness of the Republican policy and offers a remedy therefor. A platform we offer which strikes a blow to the unlawful trusts and to the unjust tariff which fosters and protects them. We greet the people with a policy which knows no discrimination, North, South, East, or West, but is tender in its consideration of their rights in every section under the American flag.

"Realizing the bright prospects of victory in 1904, the South began early the solution of the problem of selecting the strongest leader for Democracy's standard-bearer. We believe that we have selected wisely and well. We looked for a leader with a clean life, possessed of a wise conservatism and a broad statesmanship.

"One who stood by Democracy in sunshine and shadow, was equally loyal to the party in stormy hours of defeat and in the brighter days of victory.

"We found such a leader. Georgia claims the honor. The Empire State of the North, with her favorite son, shall reap the fruit of this convention; but it was the County of Lincoln, in the State of Georgia, which first instructed a delegate to vote first, last, and all the time for Alton B. Parker of New York. This instructed Georgia delegate was the beginning of the tidal wave which has swept the State and insures to-day the nomination of the great New Yorker.

"Georgia is glad to-day to second the nomination of one whose strength of character and simplicity of life have endeared him to the American people; a learned jurist who glories in the creation of his rural home, where on his farm he finds delight in honest pursuits, followed by the great mass of the American people. A man whose name has become the synonym of victory; one whom the people have tried and approved; whose honesty, ability, and statesmanship have stood the test, and who seems to meet the emergency of the hour, to fill all the requirements of an ideal leader of a great party.

People Want Parker.

"No one can doubt that the vast majority of the people will turn from the restlessness and uncertainty of the present Administration toward Alton B. Parker with a feeling of restfulness and hope.

"Let us remember to-day that we are gathered together to carry out the will of the people; that their voice is sovereign, that they are the final tribunal. What is the will of the people? Certainly if delegates ever knew the man whom the rank and file of the Democratic Party wanted them to nominate they know to-day. No organized movement was ever behind the candidacy of Judge Parker. The people, having learned of him, trusted him and felt an unbounded confidence in him.

"Across the continent, from the woods of Maine to the peach-covered hills of Georgia, where the ripening Elbertas are being kissed into golden color by the sunlight, there is a trusting, confiding people confidently awaiting the tidings of Judge Parker's nomination.

"Let us meet in a spirit of fraternity and carry out the will of the people. Let us place again in favor the Democratic Party in which we have planted our faith.

"The Empire State of the South, Mr. Chairman, seconds the nomination of the favorite son of the Empire State of the North and prophesies victory in November with Alton B. Parker as the standard-bearer."

VICE PRESIDENCY OPEN.

Turner's Boom Has Collapsed—Strong Effort to Get Marshall Field.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—The situation regarding the Vice Presidency is unusual, if not without precedent. During the progress of the contest for the first place on the ticket and the battle over the platform, several persons were named for the second place, but none of them reached a position where he could be considered seriously as a probable winner.

Ex-Senator Turner for a few days seemed to have the field to himself, but he suddenly passed into a state of eclipse, and to-night, with the question of the Presidency practically determined and the convention confronted with the duty of nominating a candidate for Vice President, there has been no concerted movement that has revealed itself to indicate that a man had been selected for the nomination.

During the day a number of names have been added to the list of those likely to be nominated, but it is not improbable that the name of the man who will be the running mate of Judge Parker is not among those mentioned. Numerous telegrams were exchanged to-day between St. Louis and Esopus, with what result is not known, but it is assumed the Vice Presidency was the subject of some of them.

Telegrams were also sent to Marshall Field of Chicago, whose nomination seems to be earnestly desired by the leading Parker men, and it is confidently believed, if Mr. Field will consent, that he will be made the nominee for Vice President.

Among others named are John R. McLean of Ohio, Senator Culberson of Texas, Representative Ball of that State, and Joseph W. Folk of Missouri. Mr. Folk was in conference this afternoon with ex-Senator Hill, and he was sounded with regard to the nomination. Mr. Folk expressed gratification with the consideration of his name, but explained that it was impossible for him to give it consideration for the reason that he was under obligation to make the campaign for Governor of Missouri.

Representative Williams of Illinois was again talked of, and the boom for Mr. Kern of Indiana was revived. The Missouri delegation had a conference this afternoon, ostensibly in the interest of Senator Cockrell for the first place, the delegation being under iron-clad instructions to support Cockrell to the last, but it is understood the conference was really to consider the chances for the nomination of Gov. Dockery for the Vice Presidency.

It is not at all likely, however, that Dockery will be given consideration by those who will have the decision of this matter, as there are local reasons that would make him an undesirable candidate.

The indications are that the convention will adjourn in the early hours of to-morrow morning with a candidate for the Presidency, but without resolutions regarding the man for second place. The canvass for the Vice Presidency will necessarily be short, and a nomination will follow almost immediately upon his selection by the leaders.

DR. SWALLOW ACCEPTS.

Reaches That Conclusion After Heart to Heart Talks with Friends.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 8.—The Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow to-night mailed a brief letter to National Chairman Stewart at Chicago advising him of his acceptance of the nomination for President by the Prohibition National Convention at Indianapolis, June 30.

Dr. Swallow says in his letter that "after mature deliberation, in which domestic affliction has entered as an important factor, and after a heart-to-heart conference this evening with a large number of my friends, I have concluded to accept."

The doctor says in conclusion that his formal letter of acceptance will be presented at the notification meeting to be held at Indianapolis July 22.

BOTH SIDES STAND OUT.

Offers of Arbitration Refused in Clothing Strike.

It was learned yesterday that both sides in the present clothing strike have refused all offers from outside parties up to date to arbitrate the strike, and that the question of open or closed shop is to be fought out. It is conceded that if the clothing manufacturers had satisfied themselves with their open shop declaration and had not gone a step further by posting it in their factories there would have been no strike.

The New York Clothing Trade Association held a meeting last evening at the Hotel Lafayette-Brevoort to hear reports. It was stated that many of the strikers have applied for their positions, and about one-half of the places of the striking cutters had been filled.

Service for Slocum Victims.

A service will be held in the Lutheran

DELMAS'S NOMINATION ORATION FOR HEARST

Calls Him Foremost Living Advocate of Man's Equality.

HIS MAJORITY IN NEW YORK

Figures Out That the Congressman Could Have Carried Either the City or State by Great Majorities.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—D. M. Delmas of California, in his speech nominating William R. Hearst, said:

"For the first time in history California presents as a candidate for the great office of Chief Executive of the Republic one born and reared upon her soil. She bespeaks your indulgence while she sets forth the motives which animate her hopes and the claims which justify the aspirations of her son.

"Do you want as your nominee a man whose past political career stands as an assurance of victory in the future? California's candidate is no stranger to public life. He is to-day the Representative in the Congress of the Imperial State which is now his home. To the realization of your hopes the vote of that State is indispensable. Without New York it is confessedly idle to look for victory next November. Can he carry New York?

"Let the experience of the past answer. Less than two years ago he ran for Congress in a district which the year before had given the Democratic nominee for Mayor of Greater New York a majority of only 1,800. That district he carried by more than 16,000. Such a majority exceeds by over 2,000 that given in the same district but a few years before to the learned and distinguished Democratic jurist who was then elected Chief Justice of the State, and it is greater by nearly 5,000 than that given a year later to the Democratic candidate for Mayor, though he threw into the contest the weight which posterity accords to an honored and historic name. That majority represented 72 out of every 100 votes cast.

"Was such a percentage ever before equaled? Was such a majority ever before attained? Was a triumph so complete ever before achieved in any Congressional district of New York? Never! If, instead of running in a mere district, he who won this unprecedented victory had been a candidate in the whole municipality, he would, according to this ratio, have carried the City of New York by a majority of 230,000. Had he been running in the State at large, even conceding to his adversary the preponderance customarily claimed by the Republicans in the rural districts, he would have carried the State by a majority of 130,000.

Not a Discontented Grumbler.

"Nor does the fealty of our candidate belong to the past alone. It exists to-day in amplitude as complete, in devotion as absolute, as of yore. Though aspiring to this nomination, yet, if your assembled wisdom shall deem another worthier, he will not be found a discontented grumbler, sulking in his tent; still less will he be found organizing fellow-deserters in marauding bands of hostile malcontents, and above all he will not be found working for the party's defeat and exulting in its overthrow.

"Gentlemen of the Convention, men of the North and of the South, of the East and of the West, accredited representatives of the Democracy, to you I say: Should your nominee be a man whose views upon public questions are known, a man whose attitude upon the issue which at this time confronts the American people accord with the principles of your party? If he should, where will there be found one equal to him whose cause we are here to advocate? His political practice and political creed find fitting expression in his address accepting his nomination for Congress, where, in words that Jefferson might have uttered, he said:

"'I have always devoted my energies and abilities; whatever they may be, to the cause of the plain people, and I shall continue to do so. The laws must now be applied, and, where necessary, must be strengthened, to protect the people against that powerful and unscrupulous criminal combination known as a trust.'

"Unswerving in his devotion to these principles, constant as the needle to the pole in this purpose, he stands before the American people to-day.

"And as surely as, in spite of the opposition of the monarchical followers of Hamilton; as surely as, in spite of the enmity of the United States Bank, fame has inscribed upon the roll of the Chief Magistrates of the Republic the names of Jefferson and of Jackson; so, surely, in spite of the obstruction of syndicated capital, will it inscribe the name of—beneficent and undying genius of Democracy, thou that in the end hast ever ruled the destinies of mankind, speak it, thou; from thy home there, where dwell the unnumbered hosts of labor, speak! Speak, till the valleys and the plains shall ring again; speak, till every mountain peak shall find a tongue to proclaim, even to the uttermost confines of the Republic, the name of the unconquered antagonist of all schemes by which man, trampling right and justice under foot, builds his eminence upon oppression and wrong, the name of the foremost living advocate of the equality of man, to which the fathers of old consecrated their lives upon the bloodstained fields of the Revolution, the name of the champion of the rights of toil, the foe of privilege and monopoly, the friend of all who labor and are heavy laden—the name of Hearst—William Randolph Hearst!"

HEARST ANOTHER MOSES.

The Man to Lead a Bondaged People to the Light, Rinehart Says.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Mr. Rinehart of Iowa in the course of his remarks seconding the nomination of Mr. Hearst, said:

"There is no excuse for the combination of capital which reaps an unholy profit from the misfortunes of men. The gambler on the Board of Trade and the speculator in Wall Street stocks are neither safe nor sane.

"I doubt the conservatism of the corporation organized for private profit, the magnate who corners the products of labor, or the oil baron, who defies the process of the courts and who purchases immunity for his crimes by a church donation or a college endowment.

"I question the patriotism of the so-called 'Captain of Industry,' who ransacks the Old World for men bearing the indelible trade mark of despotic centuries, importing them like the oxen of which they are the brethers, numbering them like convicts, and lining them up for labor at the bare price of bread.

"Gentlemen of the Convention, we need another Moses. Once more we need a man clothed with Godlike power and armed with righteous might to lead a bondaged people to the light. We need again to break the hardened heart—to rescue from the clutch of greed the liberties of men.

"In the name of the issue of human rights which was first spoken into being by the omnipotent fiat of Jehovah, and in behalf of the millions of people in this country who earn their bread by the sweat of their faces, I second the nomination of a man who embodies all the potentialities that make a great champion of the people—a faithful and efficient servant of the average man."

HEARST NO SILENT CANDIDATE.

Johnson of California Criticises Reticent Presidential Aspirants.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—In seconding W. R. Hearst's nomination J. G. Johnson of Kansas said:

"We believe that the nominee of this convention should be a man about whose views of a candidate for the Presidency on pending political questions, and we admire the man who states his views with candor and defends them with ability. And for this reason we favor William R. Hearst.

"We believe in the theoretical political truism that the office should seek the man, but we also believe in the practical political proposition that the man should be out in plain sight when the office is looking for him; that he should take the people into his confidence and give them every means of knowing what he stands for and what they can depend upon if they elect him. And for this reason we defend the nomination of Mr. Hearst."

DARROW ATTACKS WALL STREET

Illinois Delegate Seconds Nomination of Hearst.

Clarence S. Darrow of Illinois, in seconding the nomination of Mr. Hearst, said in part:

"In behalf of the solid delegation of Illinois, instructed by almost the unanimous voice of the Democrats of my State, I rise to second the nomination of William Randolph Hearst.

"I have not thought that any words of mine can in any way affect the deliberations or rather the conclusions of this convention. Some power stronger than the voice of the 6,000,000 commoners who followed Bryan to defeat seems to have settled its destinies long ago. For some mysterious reason it seems to have been written down that those men who scuttled the Democratic Party shall now control the ship.

"The United States is not assembled beneath the rafters of this great hall. It is not made up alone of the pawnshops that line the narrow, crooked lane which men call Wall Street—shops where human souls are placed in pawn for gold. The United States is the countless millions who under the clear sky and in the bright light of day do their work and live their lives and earn their bread without the aid of schemes or tricks.

"Every Democrat believes in safe and sane Democracy. But every Democrat does not believe that safe and sane Democracy means the nomination of a candidate that will raise the price of Wall Street bogus stocks. There are Democrats fairly safe and some who understand and know that the dividends on all these watered stocks are wrung from the toil of men who do not buy and sell, who do not traffic and trade in mortgages on men. There are those who know that every dollar of the untold millions paid in dividends to the favored cunning few come from the toil and sweat and blood of the silent, frugal, toiling men and women—aye, and little children, too—upon whose bent shoulders all this burden rests.

"And here in this Democratic Convention are the subtle forces of that mighty power of greed and spoil, demanding that in allegiance to their impudence and greed this great party shall outdo and outbid their plaint tools who met in convention in Chicago a month ago.

"Gentlemen of the convention, even now it may not be too late to consider and to pause. Outside of this convention, moving her people in a thousand devious ways, is a powerful band of men. These men are unhampered either by politics or religion; the fate of these delegates and the life of the great Democratic Party placed in our keeping here is no concern of theirs.

"If this convention is to bow to their will, to write the platform and nominate the candidate they choose, why not turn this great assemblage into a ratification meeting instead of a deliberative body. Why not adopt the platform that passed muster at Chicago last month and nominate President Roosevelt for another term? He at least is safe, whether sane or not.

"Twice have the great Democratic hosts followed Bryan to defeat. Twice have they listened to his voice and responded to his call without asking the question whether he led to victory or defeat. This army knew that victory by abandoning the convictions dear to them meant nothing but defeat, and that defeat upon a fair field and an open conflict was more precious and priceless than all the spoils and offices that fall to the successful host.

"We are not battling for offices or gold, but are fighting for a chance to eat our bread in the sweat of our brow and for the sacred rights of man. From the burning fields of the ravished Filipinos, from the bullpens of Colorado, from the jailed homes of workmen denied trial by jury, from the overworked and underpaid the eyes of the poor and depressed are turned to us. They ask for a candidate who is their friend, for a man devoted to their cause. The hopes and aspirations of these toilers are centred on William Randolph Hearst. These millions believe in him because for the first time in the history of America they have found a man of wealth, of industry, and power who has turned his back upon the tawdry prizes of the world, and plead their cause. They are for him because in his great journals for the first time in the history of the world the cause of the weak and depressed has found voice and tongue.

HEARST WINNING CANDIDATE.

Alone Could Carry New York, Illinois, and Indiana, Beard Argues.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Seconding the nomination of W. R. Hearst, John S. Beard of Florida said the Democracy of that State desired the nomination of Hearst because the paramount issue to-day was the trust question, and William R. Hearst, the most persistent and aggressive opponent of the trusts and all of the hardships and evils attendant upon their unrestrained oppressions of the people.

"The Democracy of Florida," he went on, "desire the nomination of Hearst because we believe that he is the only man who can carry into the Democratic column the pivotal States of New York, Illinois, and Indiana, which are essential to Democratic success, and Democratic success only can rescue the South from the degradation of Rooseveltism and negroism.

"We know that there are distinguished gentlemen here from the State of New York who loudly proclaim that Judge Parker alone among all of the candidates can carry New York. It is worthy of the consideration of this convention that the leaders of this coterie are the very gentlemen who in 1892 as vigorously protested at Chicago against the nomination of Cleveland and who as confidently predicted that the nomination of Cleveland meant the loss of the State of New York to the Democratic Party.

"We believe that these gentlemen are as badly mistaken to-day in their asserition that Parker, and Parker alone, can carry New York as they were in 1892 in their prediction that Cleveland could not.

"We believe that Hearst can and will carry New York if this convention makes him the standard bearer of the Democratic Party. He has ever been true to his party and its candidates, while some who are now opposing his nomination were either sulking in their tents or actively opposing the ticket of the party."

NATIONAL SALT'S AFFAIRS.

Court Sees No Reason Why Second Sale Should Not Be Confirmed.

Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision in which he says he can find no reason why the second sale of the National Salt Company's plants in this State should not be confirmed. In the first sale the receivers had a bid of $337,500 for the property, but when they accepted it, the court, on the application of some of the stockholders, set the sale aside and a new sale was ordered by Justice Scott, who at the time expressed the opinion that he doubted whether a larger sum could be obtained for the property through another sale. The second sale brought $193,367.50.

Justice Giegerich decided yesterday that the court again acted and set this sale aside probably less money would be obtained at another sale.

HONORING DR. HERZL'S MEMORY.

New York Zionists Plan a Herzl Institute—Memorial Mass Meeting.

A memorial mass meeting under the auspices of the Zionist Council of Greater New York, will be held July 17 in Carnegie Hall, in memory of the late Dr. Theodor Herzl. Memoral services have been held in numerous cities and will continue during the coming week. To honor his memory, large sums of money have been sent in to



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A WALK-OVER FOR ROOSEVELT?

Press Appeals to Judge Parker for an Eleventh-Hour Effort to Save the Day.

From The New York World of This Morning.

Have the managers of the St. Louis Convention lost their senses? Do they want to give Mr. Roosevelt a walk-over in the election?

With a two-thirds majority to nominate Judge Parker it is incredible that they cannot control a simple majority to give to him a safe and sane platform.

Yet they present to the country the extraordinary spectacle of permitting Mr. Bryan, the twice-defeated candidate and utterly discredited leader of a forlorn hope, to bulldose the Committee on Resolutions and the convention itself into refusing a simple recognition of the accomplished fact of a gold standard!

If the question had not been raised silence would have been bad enough. But after the Chairman of the convention had acknowledged in his speech that the gold standard is here to stay, and after a subcommittee on platform had agreed upon a plank declaring that the discoveries of gold "have contributed to the maintenance of a money standard of value no longer open to question, removing that issue from the field of political contention"—then to reject this resolution and refuse to make any utterance upon the question that has twice defeated the party is to invite another overthrow.

The World repeats to Mr. Hill, who weakly surrendered on this vital issue, when he ought to have taken it to the floor of the convention and reversed the unrepresentative vote, his own admonition of three days ago: "Remember election day!" Remember it not in the rotton-borough Territories with no electoral vote, not in the scattered mining camps and sure Republicans States, not in the securely Democratic States of the South. Remember it rather in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and the other doubtful States whose electoral votes are essential to Democratic success.

Every one of these States is an industrial community with enormous business interests. Their elections are decided not by thick-and-thin partisans, much less by blatherskite politicians, but by the silent, thinking, thrifty, independent citizens who vote as their consciences and their interests dictate.

Every one of these States is certain to vote against the Democratic ticket this year, as they did in 1896 and 1900, if the voters of this controlling class are given grounds for fear or even suspicion that the standard of honest money is menaced by a still Bryanized Democracy.

Do the managers of Judge Parker's canvass mean to invite him to lead a third campaign of suicide? If they do, Mr. Bryan, and not the New York jurist, is the logical candidate of the party.

The World firmly believes that there is a good chance to put Judge Parker in the White House, not for four years only, but for eight, IF he can stand upon a platform that will command the confidence of the voters whose fidelity to true Democratic principles led them to abandon their party in the last two elections, and IF he will come out from judicial seclusion and become the real leader and mouthpiece of his party in a campaign of Reform. It believes this in spite of the fact that Judge Parker voted for Mr. Bryan as a matter of regularity, and did not hesitate to proclaim the fact when he was a candidate for Judge in 1897. But if to this fact of record is to be added the crushing handicap of a Bryanized platform on the money question The World sees no hope of his election.

We should deeply regret his defeat as we sincerely desire his election, not simply because it would mean the rehabilitation of a great historic party, but because it would put an end to policies and tendencies that threaten the integrity of constitutional government in this country.

It is never too late to mend.

At its session to-day the convention can by a majority vote adopt the monetary plank reported by the sub-committee and direct that it be made part of the platform.

Ten words from Judge Parker to the Chairman of the New York delegation will insure the adoption of a resolution that will make the platform safe and sane.

Will the majority rule? Will the leader lead? Shall the Democratic Party have a hopeful fighting chance? Or shall Roosevelt have a walk-over. It is for the convention in its last hours to say.

From The New York Sun of This Morning.

What, short of an explicit repudiation of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms, could be an effective guarantee of Democracy's return to sanity and trustworthiness? What, short of a frank and bold acceptance of the gold standard, could bring back the Democrats who went to McKinley and Hobart or to Palmer and Buckner in 1896, and to McKinley and Roosevelt in 1900; or convince the people that the National credit and the Nation's interest in the stability of business in a thousand lines were safe in the hands of a reorganized, sane Democracy?

Is there wonder that so many Democrats to-day are following the Scriptural advice to curse David? Once more Hill's sinister methods, his utter lack of real political principle, have intervened at the critical moment to overcloud hopes that were bright and to turn possible victory into probable defeat.

But how about Judge Parker? Has Mr. Hill spoken truly of his candidate's willingness to accept the ignominious compromise with Bryanism? Throughout a most trying experience Judge Parker has done nothing, and nothing has been done with the direct authority of his name, to diminish the respect and esteem in which he is held in the Empire State. By the policy of continued silence, if is true, he has put it out of his own power to remedy the fatal defect in the platform by a tardy personal declaration for the gold standard. But the attempt to remove the question of sound money from partisan disputation has failed.

Its continued existence is loudly proclaimed by the difference between the two platforms. The Republican platform is right, and Judge Parker knows it. He

NOTICE

Announcement July 15, Instead of July 1.

We expected to announce on July 1st the names of the three prominent shoe manufacturers—elected by the people—to visit the Regal factory at Whitman, Mass., and make report on the *Style, Fit, Cost, Quality, Sole Leather, Hand Work* and *Quantity* of Regal Shoes as compared with the same details in other shoes sold for $3.50 or more.

It has been necessary to postpone this announcement until July 15th, as we have not yet received all of the votes from paper in San Francisco and elsewhere on the Pacific Coast.

William Cullen Bryant, publisher of the *Brooklyn Times*, and Secretary of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, has consented to conduct personally the counting of the ballots in the contest, and to certify to the results.

REGAL SHOE COMPANY, INC.

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nomination under these conditions? Can he consent to stand on such a platform?

From The New York Tribune of This Morning.

"Safe and Sane Democracy" was betrayed in the house of its friends when the Democratic National Convention adopted a platform yesterday which dodged the money question and failed to recant "in clear voice," or in any other voice, the financial heresies of 1896 and 1900. As Mr. Cleveland said in 1894, after the Senate had tried its hand at converting the Wilson Tariff bill into a practicable, revenue-producing measure: "The counsels of the brave are blasted in their hour of might." Under the influence of Mr. Bryan's hynotizing personality the advocates of a courageous gold standard declaration seem to have been soothed to sleep at St. Louis, and the date for the return to "safety and sanity" so freely advertised has been pushed forward on the calendar for at least four years.

From The Philadelphia Record of this morning:

To save the face of the party no declaration for or against the gold standard was adopted. This is a tactical mistake. It is an effort to secure votes in hopelessly Republican States at the risk of losing votes where they are necessary to Democratic success. There was no need of this blundering. There is nothing so damaging as to butt against as a fact. The establishment of the gold standard in this country is a fact.

GEN. MILES EXTOLLED.

Name Put Into Nomination for the Presidency.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—David Overmeyer, in nominating Gen. Miles for President, said:

"I nominate for President a son of Massachusetts. He is also an adopted son of the Republic, and a friend of mankind; a man of great ability, of great attainments, and of great achievements; a soldier, a statesman, a publicist, a faithful servant, who has served his country long and well, who has fought for his country, who has bled for his country, and who through long years perilled his life for his country, and has earned the wreath of fame with which I ask you to deck his noble brow.

"Born and reared in the East, his long service brought him in contact with the West for more than a quarter of a century. No man knows more of the West, its needs, its sympathies, and its aspirations; and no man knows the whole country any better than he. A born Democrat, he is in full sympathy with the Democratic Party and its principles. An anti-imperialist, an anti-monopolist, devoted to the Constitution, a heroic patriot, he stands forth the peer of any man of this age.

"He believes that there can be no just taxation without representation, that the people of the Philippine Islands should govern themselves; that they who deny liberty to others do not deserve it for themselves, and under a just God will not long retain it; that the great Republic cannot hold millions of people permanently in bondage without losing, first, its political character, and ultimately, its political life; that we should renounce at once and forever the dangerous and deathly doctrine of imperialism, and that 200 days is sufficient time in which to set the Filipinos free.

"He believes that the Constitution follows the flag; that the rights guaranteed by the Constitution are inviolable wherever the flag symbolizes the civil power of the United States, and that the right of trial by jury is sacred wherever the United States maintains civil Government. He believes that the military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power; that an injury to one is the concern of all; that military despotism in Colorado menaces the rights of every American citizen, and is ominous of a reaction which may blot out the liberties of all men.

"He believes that we should have a navy sufficient to defend our extensive coast and protect the rights of our people and our country everywhere; but he believes also that upon every ship should be written 'Millions for defense, but not one cent for conquest.' He believes in the economic doctrines of the Democratic Party. He believes that there should be no tax except for a public purpose.

"He believes that the industry and substance of the people should not be exploited by criminal combinations; that the law against conspiracies in restraint of trade should be enforced, and that offenders should be punished. He believes that labor is the base of the social system; that the base cannot be despised; that the laborers and producers are the salt of the earth, that their broad shoulders and strong arms support the whole fabric of civilization, that they constitute the great body of the people and must never be enslaved.

"He believes that property has rights also, but that the maintenance of those rights does not require that a limited and constantly diminishing number of persons shall be permitted to monopolize all of the property of the country, or that a pampered banditti shall be permitted to defy the laws, absorb all wealth, and enslave teh people."

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 8.—Ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, who has been here on his steam yacht Electra for three or four weeks, came ashore here to-day for the first time this Summer, and, accompanied by Mrs. Gerry, was driven to his villa, Sea Verge, at the end of Bellevue Avenue. He was apparently in excellent health, showing no signs of his recent illness.

Mrs. Henry S. Kip, who was Miss Frances Coster Jones, gave a dinner to-night at her cottage on Kay Street, her first entertainment of the Summer. Prof. Alexander Agassis also gave a dinner. Luncheons were given by Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, Mrs. Frederick V. Sands, Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock.

Newport is to have some automobile races, probably on July 30. Reginald C. Vanderbilt is the representative of the Amusement Committee of the Progress Committee in charge of the races. The races will be held on Sochnest Beach, commonly known as the second beach, where there is a two-mile stretch of firm, hard sand, making an excellent track for straightaway races.

Mrs. M. H. Tiffany, Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Philip A. Carroll, Miss Bishop, and Pay Director I. G. Hobbs, United States Navy, are registered at the Casino.

Looted by Labrador Pirates.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 8.—Capt. Johannsen and the crew of the Norwegian bark Nebo, who were brought to St. John's, N. F., on the steamer Virginia Lake, report that their vessel, which they had temporarily abandoned in the arctic ice floes near Long Island, Labrador, was boarded by coast pirates, who stripped and looted the

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The "run down" system needs Welch's Grape Juice. It fortifies against the enervating effects of the heat. It is not a false stimulant, but creates immediate vigor without reaction.

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INDEMNITY FOR ETZEL'S DEATH

Chinese Government Pays 25,000 Mexican Dollars to American Consul.

LONDON, Saturday, July 9.—Cabling under date of July 8, The Standard's correspondent at Tien-Tsin says:

OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF THE CONVENTION HOSTS

Kansas Delegate Hears How Parker and Roosevelt Differ.

BRYAN'S TRUST PLANK? NO!

Texan Says There Are Not Enough Adjectives and Expletives in It to Have Been Nebraskan's Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—One of the delegates from Kansas being anxious to learn something about the personal character of Judge Parker, went to one of the New York delegates in search of information.

"What sort of a man is this man Parker?" he asked.

"He's a fine character," said the New Yorker, "and I think he would make a good President, although I don't know that he would ever set the world on fire."

"That's just it," said the Kansan. "We're afraid Roosevelt will."

***

Senator James Frawley and Sam Foley had dinner this evening in a well-known resort near the Southern. At an adjoining table was "Jimmy" Oliver. Absent-mindedly Oliver left the table without having settled his bill. The waiter went after him and informed him that he had forgotten his check. Oliver apologized, and added a liberal fee to the amount due. When the waiter came back to where Senators Foley and Frawley sat, Frawley, who had observed what had occurred, said in a spirit of fun:

"Say, you want to watch that fellow. That's his game. He's worked every restaurant in New York."

"Vell, dere ain't none uv dem dat vill get py me," responded the waiter. "It vus joost dat way dat I lose my yob at the Tyrolean Alps."

"How was that?" asked Frawley.

"Vell, I told you," responded the waiter, "it vuz like this. Four mens come in and ordered four steins of Wurzburger. Dat vus an imported beer, dat Wurzburger, and cost a qvarter a stein. I give 'em de beer and purty soon yet dere comes in a man mit a whole family dot sits down to my udder table. He orders a dinner, und I go mit the kitchen to get de order. Und what you dink? While I'm gone, dem four mens dat had the Wurzburgers, dey vamoose. So ven I comes to make out de check for de man mit the family, I charge him for the four Wurzburgers. He looked over his check, und ven he see dem four Wurzburgers down, he make big spiel. He call the head waiter und tell him all about it, und the head waiter he say to me: 'Raus mit you.'"

"Well, you ought to have lost your job for playing a trick like that," said Senator Foley.

"For vy, for vy?" exclaimed the surprised waiter. "Vy shouldn't he pay? It vas while I fill his order dat the four mens dat had the Wurzburger skipp mit it. Would I have lose the money if I gone out fur him? Vy shouldn't he pay? Do you tink I pay myselluf?"

"Say, my boy, New York's the place for you," said Frawley; "you're a-wasting your time here."

***

The hopeless inability of the anti-Parker faction to get together on anything was illustrated when last night they met for a final despairing conference to find some means of heading off the Parker boom. Owing to the acknowledged desperate nature of the situation it was resolved to bury all differences in the interest of finding a common meeting ground.

Presently, after a delegate arose and announced that he could hand over five votes, he went on to say that they would support any of the opposition candidates, except Gen. Miles.

"Does any one think," he shouted, becoming excited at the name, "that we Southern men will ever vote for the man who put irons on our beloved President, Jefferson Davis?"

He was going on in this strain with the utmost vehemence when his friends began to pull his coat tails and tell him to sit down; that there were people in the Democratic Party who did not live in the South, and that some of them were in the room. At first he was too enthusiastic to hear or heed the whispers, but finally the thing began to dawn on him, and he stopped and said:

"Of course, I don't mean anything offensive to the North."

"Oh, no, of course not," burst out the Northern delegates in choral sarcasm. "You think a lot of the North, any one can see that." And the harmony conference broke up in a row.

***

Some one remarked to Col. Charles A. Edwards of Texas that the trust plank in the platform had been drawn by Bryan.

"Don't believe it," he retorted. "There are'nt enough adjectives and expletives in it."

***

When Bourke Cockran heard the result of the work of the Committee on Resolutions, he said:

"They have strangled the party to save the organization."

***

When the convention adjourned before noon to meet at 8 o'clock, the delegates determined to seize the opportunity to see the World's Fair. Most of them have been too busy to look at it. They jammed the cars and swarmed the grounds. They had hardly got there before the hardest rainstorm that has struck St. Louis in several weeks drenched them to the skin. There was not a delegate who had taken an umbrella. As soon as the rain had thoroughly wet them and reduced them to misery it stopped.

***

There was one Presidential aspirant who was on exhibition in the hotels to-day. It was Gen. Miles. If he expected to meet any delegates he was disappointed, for there were not over half a dozen around. Ex-Congressman Charles F. Joy, a Republican, introduced him to a few politicians in the Southern, and then the General sat down and watched the deserted corridors for a while.

"He's reconnoitering to see where the Indians are," remarked "Charley" Edwards of Texas.

***

"How many Electoral votes is Pennsylvania going to give the ticket?" asked a Montana man of Col. James M. Guffey.

"What do you mean?" responded the Pennsylvania boss.

"Well," said the Montana man, "I thought from the way you are running things you were going to give them all."

***

Champ Clark, the permanent Chairman of the convention, did not deliver to the convention the full speech which he had prepared. A story was in general circulation to-day that he had been forced to cut it short by the Parker people, who objected to many of the references to Bryanism which he was alleged to have in it, and which it was thought would cause trouble. Mr. Clark was seen to-night and asked what truth there was in the story.

"None whatever," he replied. "I cut the speech short of my own accord, because I realized when I got started that a man would be a fool to attempt to hold the attention of that audience for over fifteen or twenty minutes at a time.

"It is true that when I was selected for permanent Chairman some of the leaders were a bit worried over the probability of my giving old Cleveland a thump, but as soon as they ascertained that I had no intention of doing that their solicitude about my utterances ceased, and the speech that I wrote was given to the press without being edited by any one. I did my own editing when I got on the platform, save a few punctuation marks, which were put in by the audience."

***

District Attorney Jerome had a front seat on the platform this morning. The inevitable cigarette helped identify him. Many Southern delegates were very anxious to have him pointed out. "Judge" Jerome sat with an air of intense satisfaction. He could easily see scores of index fingers leveled at him with the remark:

"That's Jerome of New York."

"He don't look like a man who'd smash doors with an axe," said a delegate.

Hundreds give Jerome credit for wanting to run for Governor this Fall, and in the event of election, and Parker's defeat, be nominated for President in 1908.

***

Despite all attempts to bring Circuit Attorney Joseph Wingate Folk and William Travers Jerome together they have so far failed.

Engagements have been partially planned, only to be broken by some untoward condition. Jerome has gone to meet Folk, only to find him "Just out." Folk has come to see Jerome only to find him "Not due for an hour." And so the game of hide and seek has gone on.

Friends of both are determined to keep on planning until they bring the reformers together, if it takes from now until the close of the exposition.

***

Since he first arrived at the convention city James Oliver, "Jimmy of Paradise Park," has been the cynosure of all eyes whenever he appeared, which was continually. He first showed up in St. Louis wearing a white canvas cap on the order of those worn by sailors, and he has continued to wear it ever since, even when togged out in a frock suit.

"Oliver has broken all records at this convention," remarked Borough President Ahearn to-day. "First convention he ever attended without his property silk hat."

***

Controller Grout was the centre of a group of Brooklyn men this afternoon, all wearing Parker badges, when a friend from Manhattan approached.

"Say, Senator," he said to Senator Cullen, at the same time pointing to the badge the Senator was wearing, "all we will have to do this Fall is to paint whiskers on that Parker face and use the badges for the Gubernatorial fight."

He winked as he said this, but Grout took the matter seriously.

"No, I don't think so," he said as he carefully scrutinized the badge. "Judge Parker's head is devoid of hair as compared with mine."

***

Timothy L. Woodruff, Republican ex-Lieutenant Governor, has been having lots of fun with William Laroche, Democratic ex-Senator, who is attending the convention with the Brooklyn crowd. Woodruff and Laroche are close personal friends, and since the Senator arrived here he has been in almost hourly receipt of "josh" telegrams from Woodruff.

"Don't accept second place on the ticket," wired Woodruff to Laroche this morning.

"The success of the Democratic Party this Fall depends on its attitude on the trust question," read a later dispatch. "Wire at once to your friends in the Montauk Club how you stand."

"I could stand the telegrams," said Laroche, gloomily, "if Woodruff only would stop sending them collect."

***

Senator Fitzgerald of Timothy D. Sullivan's old Bowery district, announced this evening that he would be renominated and re-elected this Fall.

"The voters of my district have met and decided unanimously that I must continue in my present office," said the Senator, humorously.

"That's right, for I saw the meeting," said a newspaper man in the group. "The 'Big Fellow' was just standing down in the corridor all by himself and thinking deeply."

***

"The committee on rumors at this convention has been pretty bad," remarked Senator Fitzgerald after he had purchased the necessary round. "Never before in all my days have I seen such poor work on the part of this committee. True, the members have come around every ten minutes with a new plan to beat Parker, and each time they are absolutely certain, apparently, of what they announce.

"But, say! Take the gang down in the Tammany headquarters. Can you beat 'em? Here the greatest lot of 'four flushers' are going around trying to influence National delegates and bring them in line, when every mother's son of them would make a mess of it if he tried to carry a single election district back in town.

"I'll buy eight suits of clothes for the man who can show me where any one of them has influenced a single delegate."

***

Eugene Wood was out at the Exposition grounds the other evening with a friend and they simultaneously became thirsty.

"I know where we can get a large beer," said Mr. Wood. "It's up at the top of this hill. Rather a long way to go, but the beer's the best you ever saw."

They started up the hill, and Mr. Wood groaned more than once as he made the toilsome ascent, buoyed up only by the hope of the coolness ahead. He had not counted on the hot weather, and when they arrived he was perspiring copiously.

The reward for their labors was the sign, "No liquor sold here to-day." When Mr. Wood to the bottom again he had lost two pounds.

***

There was a group of Tammany men standing in the corridor of the Southern Hotel this afternoon when ex-Controller Bird S. Coler came along mopping his forehead energetically as a result of his labors in predicting Parker's defeat for the nomination.

"Hello, 'Governor,' have you got on to the situation yet?" asked one of the Tammanyites.

"What do you mean?" inquired Coler in some perplexity.

"Why, I was just wondering if you would hear it if a house tumbled on you," replied the Tammany man.

"Well, I am a trifle hard of hearing," said Coler, as he resumed his walk in search of some one to listen to his predictions.

***

When Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, reached St. Louis on Sunday night, one of his first acts was to see the cashier at the Southern Hotel and tell him, should he, Smith, at any time present any checks and ask to have them cashed, that he should politely but firmly state that it was absolutely against the rules of the house.

Smith, wise with having attended other conventions, wanted to be on the safe side.

This afternoon a casual acquaintance in the Tammany contingent approached Smith and asked him to get a $100 check cashed. Smith took the check, looked at it for a minute, and appeared in doubt.

"I am sure I don't know if the cashier will cash it for me," he said, "but I'll ask him for you."

Smith stepped to the desk accordingly, and handed in the check with his request and a straight face, supposing, of course, the cashier remembered the carefully given instructions.

"Certainly we will cash it for you, Mr. Smith," replied the cashier, counting out the money.

Smith was taken aback, but had to take his medicine in the form of the money which he handed over to the drawer of the check, who stood beside him. The language which later passed on between the Tammany Secretary and the clerk was a revelation to the latter.

***

Thomas Hassett, chief clerk to Mayor McClellan, wore his usual air of self-confidence this morning, when he mounted the bootblack's seat in the Southern Hotel, and gave orders for a polish.

"Say, Boss," said the bootblack, "them socks of your'n ain't mates, but it's powerful lucky to do that. If you ever gamble, better get on to-day and you'll win certain."

Hassett looked at the socks and saw that one was brown and the other blue.

"Do you know," remarked the chief clerk several hours later, "I did go to the race track this afternoon, as a result of the bootblack's advice, but somehow or other I didn't win a bet.

***

Ex-Assemblyman Richard Butler, who for one brief term was William S. Devery's man from the Ninth District, is attending the convention just as though it needed him. He is not a delegate, but seems to believe he is helping make history.

To-day the M. H. O'Neill Association of "the Ninth" held its outing in New York and the Assemblyman thought it would be fitting to send a telegram of regrets.

Walking over to the operator in the Southern Hotel, he wrote out a ten-word message and handed it to the clerk.

"Me fist is kinder bum at writin'," he said, "so I want that to come out typewritten at the other end of the line."

"Well, I can't promise you that," replied the clerk, "for I don't know whether the operator at the other end will take it on a typewriter or not."

"Give the message to me," he said. Then he walked to the end of the corridor, spoke to the stenographer and typewriter, who took the message and copied it in typewriting. Butler walked back to the telegraph operator, after paying the stenographer.

"Here, the message is all right now," he said. "I have had it typewritten myself. Send it this way."

***

During this morning's session a guest called a messenger boy and handed him a note, saying: "Take this to Indian Territory." He gave the boy two dimes.

A half hour passed. The guest scanned the space reserved for the delegates, but without catching sight of his emissary.

"I wonder if that boy didn't know where Indian Territory was," he soliloquized.

Calling another messenger, he said: "Here, boy, take this note to Indian Territory. I sent one boy there, but he hasn't come back."

The second boy was given a quarter.

Boy No. 2 did not return; neither did Boy No. 1.

Calling a third boy to him the guest said: "Look here, I sent a couple of boys to Indian Territory with a note, but they didn't come back. Now, you take this over there—see it over there in the back row—and bring an answer back and then I'll pay you."

"The boy executed his mission in five minutes. The guest gave him a dime. "You're all right," he said. "You do what you're told. Those other boys didn't do as I told them to, although I paid them first."

"I'd a done the same thing as the others if I'd had a chanst," answered messenger boy No. 3.

***

Senator McCarren's well-meant efforts to land his personal friends in the Convention Hall during the last two days gave a golden opportunity to a St. Louis printer. The Senator arranged with Sergeant-at-Arms Martin and Secretary Walsh of the National Committee to have the various doorkeepers instructed to admit persons bearing the private card of the Senator in place of the usual ticket of admission.

After issuing two dozen of these cards the Senator found himself out of them and hurriedly called on a printer to strike off some.

While the messenger from the Senator was waiting for the rush order he injudiciously informed the printer what the cards were wanted for. The printer proceeded to run off several hundred of these cards on his own account. To-night he was selling them for $1 a piece outside the convention hall and he made a small fortune on the deal. Fully 300 McCarren cards turned up at the various doors.

***

Arrangements were made by the Tammany contingent to-day to have their special trains started for New York to-morrow forenoon, whether the entire proceedings of the convention are over or not. The first of the six specials will leave St. Louis at 10:30 in the morning, and all six will be started by noon, reaching New York Sunday night.

The two special cars in which Charles F. Murphy and his party came to the convention will start back at 12:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, attached to a Big Four Lake Shore train. Mr. Murphy himself will not return with the Tammanyites, as he has decided to leave here to-morrow morning for Mount Clemens, Mich., for a two weeks' rest.

Some unkind politicians suggest to-night that this trip is to give the Tammany leader a chance to recover from the shock of awakening to the realization of the Parker boom.

***

Senator Tillman fairly ripped up the carpet in the Pennsylvania headquarters in the long struggle over the platform last night. Early this morning scores stood on the balcony just outside the window of the room in which were the Committee on Resolutions. From this point many of the speakers could be easily heard.

When the South Carolina Senator got going every syllable could be made out. Some time ago Tillman had an affection of the throat.

A rabid "reconstructionist" recalled it when he heard Tillman's tirades as they were wafted out of the window, and he thus expressed himself:

"My, do you hear that fire-eater? I don't believe anything ever ailed his throat. I think his affection was affected."

***

Police Commissioner McAdoo had a chair to the left of Permanent Chairman Champ Clark at the Thursday session. It was about the best seat on the entire platform. This brought him into full view and he was gazed at and commented upon by almost everybody who was made aware of his identity.

When the names of the newly-elected National Committeemen were called this morning, giving each State delegation opportunity to cheer for its committeeman, Tammany Hall's delegation sat glum on the announcement of Chairman Edward Murphy, Jr., that Norman E. Mack was New York's choice for the place.

***

Georgia had a mild time of it when its Chairman announced Hoke Smith as its National Committeeman to succeed Clark Howell. Inquiry has been made as to why the ex-Secretary of the Interior does not seek an election to the Senate at the hands of the Georgia legislators. In answer to all such inquiries Mr. Smith has said:

"I haven't the time to go to the Senate. And, besides, I have no desire to contest against my friends, 'Steve' Clay and Augustus Bacon."

***

It is the fashion in Georgia to reward ex-Governors with a seat in the Senate sooner or later after the expiration of their term. John B. Gordon was a notable example, and Alfred H. Colquitt another. It seems that A. D. Candler, however, was held not quite heavy enough to send to the Senate.

Gov. J. M. Terrill is understood to have hopes of some time obtaining a toga.

***

Thus far no one has been found who has discovered Senator William A. Clark of Montana. He was elected a delegate at large, but he has not been seen about the Montana headquarters. The Montana people declare with great positiveness that Montana will cast its Electoral vote for the Democratic candidates when the time comes.

Montana is the third State in the Union in area, and since Lee Mantle and Thomas H. Carter retired as its Senators, and Clark began to take hold of things, the Democrats have gained ground rapidly.

***

James M. Head, Mayor of Nashville, was re-elected National Committeeman from Tennessee. Head has had more to do than almost any other man with the booming of the Parker interests in the South. He belongs to the new school of Tennessee Democrats, of which himself and Treasurer R. E. Folk are brilliant examples.

NAVY'S TARGET COMPETITION.

North Atlantic Squadron Leads with Heavy Guns—Morton Congratulates Men

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Navy Department has made public a statement showing the relative standing of all the ships and squadrons of the United States Navy for the annual target practice competition of 1904.

For heavy guns, calibres above five inches, the North Atlantic battleship squadron took the lead with a percentage of 87.27, closely followed by the Asiatic battleship squadron, with 82.84. In the cruiser class, with heavy guns, the Asiatic fleet won, averaging 78.64, the European Squadron standing second at 74.15.

With guns of lower calibre, below four inches, the Philippine Squadron excelled, averaging 77.26, against 70.07 for the European Squadron.

There was great inequality in the target shooting of the torpedo boats. While the Pacific Squadron boats made 87.57, and the Caribbean Squadron 50.38, the North Atlantic Coast Squadron boats made only 32.63.

One of the first acts of Secretary Morton's administration has been to send letters of commendation and congratulations to Capt. Sebree, late of the Wisconsin; Capt. Bradford of the Illinois, Capt. Mansfield of the Iowa, Capt. Hunker of the New York, and Lieut. Miller of the Samar. These Captains were directed to convey these congratulations to the officers and men of their ships.

In addition, personal letters, commending them for zeal and intelligence in training the gun pointers and crews of their ships, were sent to these gunnery officers: Lieut. Wiley of the Wisconsin, Lieut. Commander Field of the Illinois, Lieut. Bostwick of the Iowa, Lieut. Symington of the New York, and Midshipman Peterson of the Samar.

HUNT FOR NEGRO KIDNAPPER.

Delaware Man's Missing Daughter Tracked to Shanty in Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 8.—Perry P. Joseph, living near Hollyville, Sussex County, to-day had issued at Georgetown a writ for the arrest of Edwin Bowen, colored, who lived with the Josephs, on a charge of kidnapping his fourteen-year-old daughter.

The girl left home on Sunday morning to visit her grandmother, two miles away. When she did not return by Tuesday, her father went to look for her. He found that she had never been there, and immediately instituted a search for her.

Up to the present no trace of the child has been discovered, save some tracks through a wood that indicate that she had been seized and carried to a shanty in a remote part of the woods.

Bowen left home on Sunday and remained away all day. He returned in the evening, secured his team, and almost immediately left.

It is feared that Bowen carried the child to the shanty, assaulted her, and killed her to hide the crime.

Joseph's young son heard Bowen say: "Dead people tell no tales." The State detectives are working on the case.

GAS PRESIDENT IN CONTEMPT.

F. E. Randall of Miami Valley Co. Fined $1,000 by Justice Blanchard.

Frank E. Randall, President of the Miami Valley Gas and Fuel Company, was adjudged in contempt of court yesterday by Justice Blanchard, sitting in the Supreme Court. The Justice imposed a one-thousand-dollar fine on Randall in addition to costs, and ruled that Randall must go to Ludlow Street Jail and remain there until he answers the questions which the court directed him to answer before Commissioner Timm. The Justice signed an order for Randall's arrest, but the Deputy Sheriff who went in search of him last night was unable to find him.

The contempt grew out of a suit commenced in the Ohio courts by William E. Strong and others as stockholders of the Miami Company against the Western Gas and Fuel Company, the Central Contract and Finance Company, and a number of individuals, among whom was Randall. The plaintiffs made charges of fraud, and it was claimed that $2,000,000 had been turned over by Randall and others to further a plan to put these companies in control of the Miami Valley Gas and Fuel Company.

William C. Timm was appointed to take testimony here in New York, to examine Randall and others, but Randall refused to answer questions relating to the finances of the three corporations named. He was directed by the Supreme Court to answer, but appealed to the Appellate Division, which tribunal decided that he must answer. As he still refused, he finally was adjudged in contempt.

TUNNEL EASEMENTS VALUABLE.

Awards Much Bigger Than the Pennsylvania Road's Offers.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Gildersleeve confirmed the report of the Commissioners appointed in April last to appraise the value of easements required by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in building its tunnel across town. The company made overtures for the purchase of these easements, but the property owners promptly refused the offers on the ground that the sums offered were far below what they should be.

In the report confirmed by Justice Gildersleeve yesterday, John W. Radley, an iron founder in East Thirty-fourth Street, gets the largest award, $24,750. The tunnel will run under his foundry. The railroad company offered $400 to him for permission to tunnel beneath the foundry. The amounts offered to the other property owners by the railroad company were in proportion to Radley's award.

SOCIAL LABORITES ADJOURN.

Capitalists and Social Democrats Both Attacked in Convention.

The Socialist Labor Party concluded its convention yesterday at the Grand Central Palace by the adoption of various resolutions. The principal resolution was one on the Colorado riots, which it ascribes to the capitalists.

The Social Democratic rival of the Socialist-Labor Party comes in for a share of denunciation and is referred to as an "ash-barrel conglomeration" which worked in with the Republican and Democratic Parties on several occasions.

The resolution calls on all wage workers to organize on the "scientifically correct lines of the Socialist-Labor Party, to the end that the capitalistic system may be overthrown."

A PALATABLE AND WHOLESOME BEVERAGE FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

Martini & Rossi
ITALIAN
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TAKE IT WITH YOU WHEREVER YOU GO. DRINK IT WHEREVER YOU ARE.

DELAWARE OFFERS GRAY FOR THE PRESIDENCY

L. Irving Handy Presents His Claims to the Convention.

HIS FITNESS FOR THE OFFICE

Public Services in the Senate, the Federal Judiciary, and on the Coal Strike Commission.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—The following was the speech of L. Irving Handy of Wilmington, Del., nominating Judge George Gray for President:

"I do not need to tell of the personal fitness of George Gray for the great office of President. You know it. The country knows it. He has lived in the white light of publicity for twenty years. His public services have been distinguished and known of all men.

"For fourteen years he was in the Senate, elected by Delaware, but serving the whole United States. That service was the steady, calm, convincing service of a lofty patriot and true Democrat. With an intellect of the first order, guided by a judgment calm and sure-footed, he won the admiration and confidence of our country.

"He served on the commission which made peace with Spain, and we all know now that it would have been well for our country if his patriotic advice concerning the terms of that treaty—so earnestly and eloquently urged—had been heeded by the Government.

"Upon the bench Judge Gray, as lawyers know, has taken rank equal to any of the illustrious men who adorn the Federal judiciary.

"Who shall measure the service he rendered the people of this whole land in settling the great anthracite coal strike as Chairman of the Commission of Arbitration? Organized labor knew him and organized capital knew him, and when his work was done they united in the cry, 'Behold a just and fearless man!'

"Gentlemen, the whole country knows him as you know him. His character is not concealed. His opinions are wrapped in no mystery. Silence does not hedge him round about. His fitness is like a city set upon a hill which cannot be hid.

"His neighbors know him even better than the country, and among them there is but one voice. His private life is as pure as a spring on the mountain side, with clear gushing water from the living rock. With courage as keen as the Damascus blade, with heart of pure gold, with life dedicated to the public good, power cannot overawe him nor wealth corrupt him. Trained and seasoned by experience and service in lofty public station, yet in the full vigor and power of magnificent manhood, he stands ready to your hand to make a great and moderate President.

"He is not ambitious. He does not seek or desire the Presidency. He would prefer others to himself. We name him here as a candidate for President not because he longs for the place or desires to wield its mighty power, but because Democracy needs him and the country needs him.

"George Gray is a name entwined with victory. Inscribe that name upon your banners and faction will hush, dissension cease. His nomination here means your triumph in November."

KILLED BY BROOKLYN TRAIN.

A. E. Neander's Skull Fractured in Grade Crossing Crash.

August E. Neander, thirty-six years old, a druggist living at Eighteenth Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, and with a store at Eighteenth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, was killed at 11 o'clock last night when a runabout in which he was riding with William Gresch, was struck by a train bound for Coney Island over the West End Division of the Brooklyn Elevated Road.

Gresch was driving the single horse. In the light carriage was a third man, whose name was not obtained. They were taking Neander to his home after a drive. Within a few blocks of this desination they crossed the tracks at Eighteenth Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, a grade crossing. At that point the railroad line runs out of the private right of way on to the public highway, and it has always been considered a particularly dangerous place. The train was composed of four cars. It struck the runabout and smashed it, throwing the horse and outfit to one side of the track. Neander was hurled twenty feet through the air, and when picked up was suffering from a fracture of the skull.

Gresch and the other man were unhurt, though tiso thrown a considerable distance when the wagon was demolished. An ambulance was summoned from the Norwegian Hospital, but Neander died in the vehicle wkhile on the way to the institution. John Brady was the motorman of the train and William Friday the conductor. Neither was arrested.

MINERS TELL OF WHITE CAPS.

Horsewhipped and Robbed, They Say, with Militia Conniving.

DENVER, July 8.—Four of the six union men who returned to their Cripple Creek homes and were run out by a masked mob gave an account of the deportation to-day to President Moyar of the Western Federation of Miners. They said they were horsewhipped and robbed of all their money and valuables, amounting to several hundred dollars, by the white cappers. They assert that the military and deputies connived at their seizure by the mob.

The names of a dozen citizens of the Cripple Creek district whom the deported men recognized in the mob were furnished to President Moyer. Three of the men had returned to Victor on passes furnished, it is asserted, by Gen. Bell.

BIG FISH PULLED HIM OVER.

Tale of What Happened to Sweeney in Jamaica Bay.

Pulled overboard by a big fish that he had hooked, James Sweeney, twenty-eight years old, of Monroe Street, near Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn, was nearly drowned in Jamaica Bay, yesterday afternoon. When finally rescued by friends they found it was necessary to send him to the Bradford Street Hospital. The fish got away with Sweeney's new split bamboo pole, tackle, and hooks.

With three friends, Sweeney was fishing in the channel near Barren Island when he got a powerful bite, which almost jerked the pole from his hands. He stood up in the rowboat, but the next instant was pulled over the side of the boat, and he disappeared under the water.

His friends say that a fish at least half a dozen feet long and having the appearance of a shark, towing the line, fishing rod, and Sweeney leaped out of the water, and then headed toward the inlet. It was seen no more. The other men dived for Sweeney, and after a hard struggle got him into the boat, unconscious, and rowed to the Canarsie shore, in the meantime taking turns working over him. Dr. Crook from the Bradford Street Hospital revived Sweeney by artificial respiration.



Brown Sauce.

MATERIALS:—Two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one pint boiling stock or water, salt and pepper to taste.



Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Seasoning:—Before sending to the table stir in two tablespoonfuls of Lea & Perrins' Sauce. This will add a flavor which the epicure is sure to pronounce perfect.

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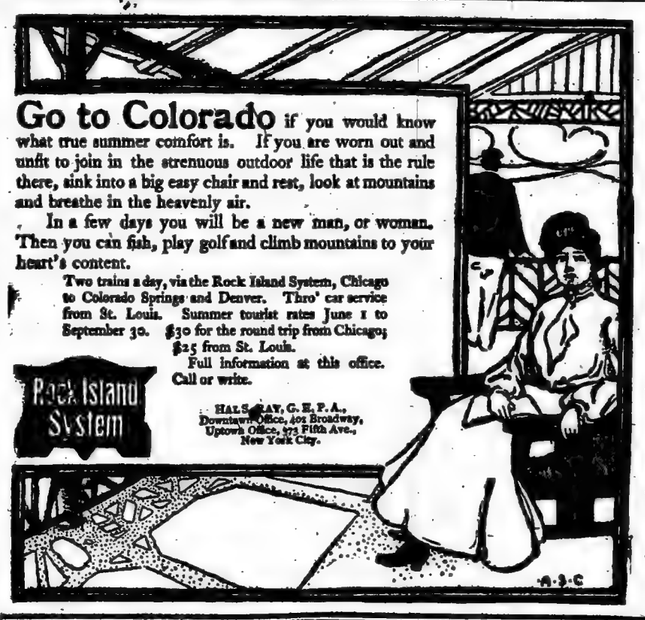
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A. J. C.

JUDGE LYNN DENOUNCES MURPHY'S OPPOSITION

The One Tammanyite Who Has Expressed His Disgust Openly.

SAYS POLICY WAS A MISTAKE

Of Course Tammany Will Support Parker Now—Not to Do So Would Be Suicidal to Organization, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 8.—Ever since it has become a certainty to nearly every politician here, Leader Murphy of Tammany Hall and Bird S. Coler excepted, that Judge Parker would receive the nomination for President, members of the Tammany organization have been expressing themselves freely on what they term the folly of Murphy in fighting New York's candidate. Their expression of opinion, however, has almost invariably been accompanied with the reservation that they be not quoted. The ordinary Tammany man is fearful of the discipline of the organization. Ex-Judge Wauhope Lynn, however, is one of the Tammanyites who is not afraid to express himself for publication. Commenting upon the Tammany attitude, ex-Judge Lynn said to-day:

"I think the policy which Mr. Murphy has pursued has been a mistaken one. I do not believe Tammany should have ever put itself in the position of opposing the candidacy of Judge Parker. It is true that there are many things in the situation in New York concerning which the Democrats of the country are uninformed that have served as an aggravation to the Tammany leader. Nevertheless, my judgment is that he could have chosen a wiser course, and one which would have been more hopeful to Tammany than that which he has seen fit to follow.

"If Mr. Murphy felt so strongly upon the subject of the weakness of Judge Parker as a candidate that he could not bring himself to assume the responsibility of New York, then I think that the thing to have done would have been for the Tammany delegation to have come to St. Louis, not urging Parker, but assuring the Democrats of the rest of the country that Tammany was willing to give hearty acquiescence to their judgment, whatever it might be. In other words, my opinion is that Tammany should not have assumed the position of trying to dictate to the Democrats of the rest of the country, but should have confined itself to its own legitimate sphere of action.

"Speaking for myself, I believe the convention will make the best choice possible in the circumstances when it selects Judge Parker. When he is nominated nobody need fear that Tammany will not give him loyal support. Any other course would be suicidal to the organization.

"My own judgment is that the objects which it has been generally understood have been the prompting motive of the opposition to Judge Parker could more surely have been achieved if we had won the regard of the delegates to the National Convention by a temperate and dignified course than they are likely to be by the policy which has been followed."

There has been no secret made by many of the Tammany district leaders that the campaign planned and carried out by Mr. Murphy did not have their approval. It is true that no one else has come out and authorized a statement of his disapproval of the attitude in which the organization has been placed, but in private conversation they have not hesitated to give expression to their chagrin and disgust.

Timothy D. Sullivan is one of the Tammany leaders who has given assurances repeatedly to the managers of Judge Parker's campaign that he thought Leader Murphy's course was a blunder. In view of the action of Mike Padden, Sullivan's right-hand man, in the convention on Wednesday when he tried to create a stampede for Cleveland, the Parker men have reached the conclusion that Sullivan has been playing "both ends against the middle." The Parker men do not believe that Sullivan had been sincere in his professions that personally he was friendly to the Parker candidacy, his right-hand man might even have taken the initiative in endeavoring to work up a demonstration for Leader Murphy's professed candidate.

It is said that Sullivan was exceedingly wroth over the blundering manner in which Padden had betrayed his hand.

MISSISSIPPI'S LONE MARINER.

Arrives Off Galveston in His World Circling Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, July 8.—A small schooner-rigged boat was sighted in the roads to-night and was hailed by the quarantine officer. The strange craft is in charge of Capt. Adolph Frietsch of Biloxi, Miss., who is on a voyage around the world. He is without funds and claims to have provisions for six months on board.

He refused to be interviewed or to come to the quarantine station for the night, but to Dr. Clarendon, the quarantine inspector, he confided that he was the navigator who crossed the Atlantic in thirty-four days in the schooner Nina in 1894 and the Pacific in the schooner Coke in 1899. He claims to have come through the gulf and to have traveled over 2,000 miles on the present voyage. On board he carries a valuable collection of navigating instruments, and the log of the Lone Mariner, which is the name of the craft, reads like a Jules Verne story.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:50 A. M.—44 East Fourteenth Street; McDonald's Dancing Academy and others; damage, $3,000.

10:15 A. M.—640 Courtlandt Avenue; William Hagen; damage, $25.

10:35 A. M.—2,029 Lexington Avenue; George Still; no damage.

11:30 A. M.—1206 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $5.

1:10 P. M.—284 to 288 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

1:30 P. M.—2,145 Arthur Avenue; John Burke; damage trifling.

2 P. M.—773 Wendover Avenue; A. Cohen; damage trifling.

7:45 P. M.—230 Eldridge Street; Max Sancoff; damage trifling.

8:15 P. M.—575 West Forty-eighth Street; Mrs. Hubeg; damage, $5.

8:45 P. M.—68 Hester Street; Paul Kaufman; damage, $15.

9:30 P. M.—174 Rivington Street; Jacob Laudman; damage, $100.

10 P. M.—119 Ninth Avenue; John Ducker; damage, $10.

11:50 P. M.—460 Hudson Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The INTERNATIONAL QUARTERLY.

Volume IX., Number II. June-September, 1904.

MARQUIS ITO, THE JAPANESE STATESMAN, John W. Foster
THE WEST IN THE EAST, Max Nordau
PROBLEMS OF THE NEGRO, Charles W. Eliot
THE ROMAN CAMPAGNA, Sir Archibald Geikie
COLERIDGE, Arthur Symons
HERBERT SPENCER, Josiah Royce
THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH VERSE, Henry Newbolt
THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE CENTRAL WEST, Charles F. Thwing
THE TRUSTS AND THE PUBLIC, Charles A. Conant
GERMANY, FRANCE AND EUROPE, Gen. R. Garibaldi
PARIS YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY, André Hallays
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JAPANESE HAVE TAKEN KAI-CHOW

Capture Russian Stronghold After a Severe Battle.

GENERAL ADVANCE BEGUN

Mikado's Troops Active all Along the Line—Russians Wondering Where Big Blow Will Fall.

TOKIO, Saturday, July 9.—After severe fighting Gen. Oku occupied Kai-Chow yesterday.

LONDON, Saturday, July 9.—The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, under date of July 8, says that the Japanese have captured over ten guns and fifty prisoners near Kai-Chow.

No other dispatches in confirmation of this report have been received here.

NIU-CHWANG, July 7.—The Russian forces are everywhere preparing actively to meet the next Japanese advance.

Heavy firing was heard again last night from the direction of Kai-Chow, and it is reported that serious fighting has occurred.

LIAO-YANG, July 7.—In the recent night attack at Hoi-Yan the Japanese lost 20 killed and 500 wounded.

SEA BATTLE AGAIN RUMORED.

Heavy Firing Heard in Pe-chi-Li Gulf All Thursday Afternoon.

CHE-FOO, July 8.—Junks which passed through the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li yesterday (Thursday) report having heard heavy firing at sea all that afternoon.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.—A special dispatch from Liao-Yang under yesterday's date says a persistent rumor is current there to the effect that a naval engagement has occurred at Port Arthur in which twenty-one Japanese warships participated, resulting in a Russian victory.

A similar report was current at Liao-Yang July 5, the location of the engagement then being given as northward of Gen-San, Korea.

TIEN-TSIN, July 8.—Three Frenchmen who arrived at Taku yesterday from Port Arthur, having come over in a Chinese junk, report that 30,000 soldiers and 10,000 marines compose the garrison of the Russian stronghold and that the Russians have mounted 700 guns on the heights north of Port Arthur.

They say also that the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Lieut. Burukoff has made in all four trips from Port Arthur to Niu-Chwang.

GENERAL JAPANESE ADVANCE.

Kuroki Trying to Force a Battle—His Strategy Mystifies Russians.

LIAO-YANG, July 8.—There have been repeated skirmishes during the past few days at Dalin Pass, some of them being hand-to-hand encounters.

The Japanese have a tremendous force east of Liao-Yang, and they evidently want to force a big battle before the rains set in.

The Russian soldiers are anxious for a fight. Whatever may be the strategical plans of the Generals, nothing, it is evident, would please the soldiers better than to be allowed to close with the Japanese.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.—A special dispatch from Niu-Chwang, dated yesterday, says Gen. Kuroki is advancing all along the line and that Japanese officers are organizing Chinese bandit bands throughout the Liao Valley for an attack on Mukden.

This is officially confirmed by Gen. Sakharoff, Commander of the Eastern Army, who in a long dispatch to the General Staff, dated yesterday, reports outpost skirmishes over a wide territory throughout July 5 and July 6, which indicate a general advance of the Japanese, who are driving back the Russian advance posts. Gen. Sakharoff says:

"In general we observed July 6 that the enemy was taking the offensive simultaneously along his whole front, extending from the seashore as far as the Valley of the Chin-Chan River. On the morning of July 7 a vast camp of the enemy was discovered in the neighborhood of Siao-Khetzza. At 8 A. M. July 7 the enemy occupied the heights near Baositchja.

"No rains have fallen recently."

Other reports from the front indicate that the continued and increasing activity of the Japanese is all-important. The advance posts of Lieut. Gen. Count Keller's force, holding the Feng-Wang-Cheng roads converging on Liao-Yang, are faced by a heavy Japanese force, and there is constant skirmishing in the region of Dalin Pass. At neither point has there yet been developed an unmistakable forward movement, so that Gen Kuroki's blow at the railway, which every one at the front is expecting, may fall anywhere between Kai-Chow and Liao-Yang.

"In a general way the Japanese seem to be withdrawing their pressure southwest of Kai-Chow and Liao-Yang, but to be maintaining it northeast, as if contemplating a combined attack on Tashi-Chao and Liao-Yang.

The success of the Japanese flanking operations is disconcerting the Russians. One by one the passes in the mountains which the Russians had fortified in advance with infinite pains have been attacked by the Japanese, who have always managed, by trails not marked on the maps, to circumvent the Russians. When operating along the interior lines, with the railroad to facilitate the movement of Russian troops, the General Staff believes this fine quality of the Japanese will disappear, and that when the Japanese debouch into the plains, the Russians, who are accustomed to manoeuvres in a flat country, will be completely at home.

The War Office confirms the reports of the Japanese advance toward Kai-Chow, but is inclined to regard the movement as a demonstration south while changing the disposition of troops to make an attack elsewhere. Yet the advance upon Kai-Chow extends over a front of fifteen miles and includes about 30,000 men. The Japanese centre is at Tai-si-Shan, on the Choui River, eight miles southeast of Kai-Chow. Constant skirmishing with Gens. Samsonoff and Chirikoff is occurring as the Japanese move forward along the railroad and from the Siu-Yen Mountains.

The military expert of the Russkyja Viedomosti believes Gen. Kuropatkin has now decided to accept a general engagement near Liao-Yang, wherefore he is not offering strong resistance to the advance of the Japanese from Feng-wang-Cheng, desiring to draw them on to his own selected ground.

TIEN-TSIN, July 8.—It has been learned from a Russian source that the location of the Japanese is as follows:

The Second and Twelfth Divisions are marching from Feng-wang-Cheng in the direction of Liao-Yang and Sai-me-Tse. The division of the Guards is near the Yalu, and the Tenth Division is near Taku-Shan. Both these divisions are marching in the direction of Hai-Cheng, and on their left and right flank are reserves from the Yalu.

Gen. Oku's army is composed of three divisions, and, with the Sixth Division and another unnamed division, is marching toward Port Arthur.

RUSSIAN ARMY'S WEAKNESS.

Kuropatkin's Troops Rather Militia Than Regulars—Gunners Unskilful.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, July 8.—A French war correspondent who has visited the Russian lines from Mukden and Liao-Yang to the outposts south of Kai-Chow summarizes his impressions as follows:

"If the Russian Navy does not recover the command of the sea it is considered that Russia cannot possibly be victorious unless she makes an immense and immediate effort to dispatch to the Far East several army corps composed of her best European troops.

"The Siberian armies, in the opinion of experts, are courageous, but are rather militia than regular armies. They are made up for the most part of reservists and raw recruits.

"Some of the artillery regiments have possessed quick-firing guns only for two months. The Colonels frankly admit that the men do not know how to handle this piece properly, whereas the regiments of European Russia, particularly those near the German frontier, have had the gun two years and have been able to become familiar with its manipulation.

"Even an outsider can see that what is wanted is stronger artillery and much more expert gunners. The cavalry are too numerous, since they are often useless in so mounainous a country, while there are not enough guns and infantry."

BALTIC SHIPS TO SAIL.

A Division to Start from Kronstadt Under Sealed Orders July 28.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.—A division of the Baltic squadron will sail from Kronstadt July 28 under sealed orders. Complete mystery enshrouds its destination. It is said, although nothing is certain on this point, that the orders for the division will be opened at five-day intervals.

Whether the warships will be bound for the Far East in advance of the other ships may depend upon naval developments at the seat of war, but there are attending circumstances which make it seem unlikely that the division will start on its long journey until the other ships are ready.

It is understood that the division will include the armored cruiser Admiral Nakhimoff, the battleship Oslabga, the protected cruiser Aurora, the battleship Alexander III., and possibly the battleship Navarin and the transport Kamtchatka. Great stacks of charts were put on board the Admiral Nakhimoff, the Oslabya, and the Aurora yesterday.

The general naval situation, with the Port Arthur squadron ready for sorties at will, and the Vladivostok squadron embarrassing the Japanese transport plans, compelling the constant presence of Vice Admiral Kamimura in the Sea of Japan, is considered to have much improved.

JAPAN'S TRADE UNHURT.

Increase in Both Imports and Exports for the Half Year.

LONDON, Saturday, July 9.—The Standard's Tokio correspondent, telegraphing under date of July 8, says that the war, thus far, has in no way affected the foreign trade of Japan.

The total trade for the first half of this year is $160,000,000, with an excess of imports over exports of $17,500,000.

Compared with the corresponding period of 1903 the total shows an increase of $14,000,000, of which $5,200,000 is an increase in exports.

WINGS TO THIS FORTUNE.

Mobile Man in Two Years Spent $35,000 of His $50,000—Robbed of Jewelry.

Quick work was done by the police in clearing up a burglary, of which John M. Rees, thirty years old, was the victom, at 545 West Fifty-seventh Street at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning. In reporting the case, he told Inspector McClusky that he came from Mobile two years ago, upon inheriting $50,000. He has spent, he says, $35,000 of this already. Some of the money went in jewelry evidently, for Ress was much envied in the neighborhood for his $250 diamond ring, his $150 diamond pin, and his $500 gold watch and chain, which he wore prior to the visit of the robbers.

Two men rushed into his room, he said, one of whom held a revolver to his head while the others appropriated the valuables referred to. They tied his hands behind him with strips torn from his sheets, and he said that it took him almost until daylight to get his hands free. Then he went to Police Headquarters.

Detective Sergeants Cain, Stripp, Kear, and Reilly were put on the case, and at 4 o'clock yesterday morning arrested Richard Parker, twenty-one years old, of 243 West Thirty-sixth Street, a baker's helper, and Samuel Daly, also known as Gaty, twenty-four years old, a baker of the same address. They were held in $2,500 bail for examination Monday by Magistrate Ommen in the West Side Court. Inspector McClusky said that they made a full confession after being identified by Rees.

ELDRIDGE TO LEAVE TEXAS.

Man Who Killed Col. Ovant and Was Recently Shot Himself Sells Out.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 8.—W. T. Eldridge, who recently resigned his position as President of the Cane Belt Railroad, and who was shot and seriously wounded by an assassin, to-day sold his plantation and other property in Wharton County to the Texas Planters' Company for $298,824.

Mr. Eldridge will go to New York. It is believed he was shot as a result of a feud growing out of his killing Col. Don Ovant, a Texas planter, a few years ago.

IRISH QUARREL IN COMMONS.

Healy Assails Redmond, and Is Howled Down by Nationalists.

LONDON, July 8.—In the course of a discussion on the Irish Land bill in the House of Commons this afternoon Timothy M. Healy, Nationalist, fiercely attacked John E. Redmond, the Irish leader, for selling his estate on the basis of twenty-four-and-a-half-years' purchase. His remarks were greeted with a prolonged uproar and cries of "Traiter!"

Mr. Healy said the Nationalists had honored him (Healy) by turning him out of the party in December, 1900.

This statement was fiercely resented by the Nationalists, and Mr. Healy, who was unable to proceed, left his seat.

BRITISH FLEET MAY BE BOUND FOR NIU-CHWANG

Russians Prevented Gunboat from Entering Treaty Port.

SAILED UNDER SEALED ORDERS

China Squadron Left Wei-hai-Wei Hurriedly on Thursday—Is Commanded by Admiral Noel.

TIEN-TSIN, July 8.—A telegram received here from Chin-wang-Tao says the British gunboat Espiègle reached there on her return from Niu-Chwang to-day.

It was officially intended to prevent the Espiègle from leaving Chin-wang-Tao for Niu-Chwang, but the message to this end was received too late.

The Russians did not allow the vessel to enter the harbor of Niu-Chwang. This was evidently prearranged, for the British Consul at Niu-Chwang, C. Gross, boarded the gunboat outside the harbor and was in communication with her officers.

The Russian gunboat Sivoutch was still outside the bar at the mouth of the Liao River yesterday. She was practicing firing her guns.

The British fleet left Wei-hai-Wei hurriedly yesterday under sealed orders.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated July 6, said the Espiègle had been unable to enter the mouth of the Liao River on account of the mines placed there.

A message from Tien-Tsin, dated July 7, said that the Espiègle had left Niu-Chwang and was returning to Chin-wang-Tao because the Russian authorities objected to her remaining. It was added that a Russian gunboat was anchored at the mouth of the river to dispute the Espiègle's passage should she attempt to return.

The British Government ordered the Espiègle to go to Niu-Chwang and watch over the interests of British subjects there after they had made repeated requests for protection.

The British China squadron is under the command of Vice Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, and consists of the following vessels:

The first-class battleship Glory of 12,950 tons, which was lately completed.
The Albion, a first-class battleship of 12,950 tons, with a speed of 18.25 knots.
The first-class battleship Vengeance of 12,950 tons.
The first-class battleship Centurion, built in 1893, of 10,500 tons.
The armored cruiser Leviathan of 14,100 tons.
The armored cruiser Cressy of 12,000 tons.
The first-class sheathed cruiser Amphitrite of 11,000 tons.
The second-class cruiser Iphigenia of 3,600 tons.
The dispatch vessel Alacrity of 1,700 tons.
The destroyers Janus and Fame.

OUTRAGE IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

Attempt to Blow Up Arch Erected in Honor of the Czar's Visit.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.—The Vilna Messenger reports that an attempt was made by unknown persons on June 27 to blow up a triumphal arch at Bialystok.

A man was injured and a woman was killed.

The arch, which was scarcely damaged, was erected in 1897 in honor of the Emperor's visit to Bialystok.

WITTE REGAINS INFLUENCE.

His Mission to Berlin Is in Regard to the New Trade Treaty.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, July 8.—A St. Petersburg dispatch, referring to the approaching departure for Berlin of M. Witte, ex-Minister of Finance, on a mission affecting the negotiations for a Russo-German commercial treaty, says:

"German commercial circles base great expectations upon the favorable disposition of M. Witte, whose Germanophile sentiments, formerly dissembled, have been openly manifested since his retirement from the Ministry of Finance.

"French commerce, on the other hand, will have no ground for such hopes when the time comes to negotiate a new Franco-Russian treaty of commerce if the matter should remain in M. Witte's hands.

"French merchants say that personally M. Witte will no longer have reason to treat France with consideration. For this reason they wish to see the negotiations intrusted to his successor, M. Kokovzov, as that would place them in a better position to defend their interests."

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.—The trip of M. Witte, President of the Committee of Ministers, to Berlin is undertaken for the purpose of straightening out a hitch in the negotiations for a new Russo-German commercial treaty.

It is regarded as another significant evidence of M. Witte's resumption of influence in the councils of the empire.

NEW SHOES POISONED HIM.

They Were Too Large and Chafed Bard's Heel.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 8.—George W. Bard, son of Judge William H. Bard and a prominent local politician and real estate owner, is suffering from blood poisoning at his home at 114 South Sixth Avenue on account of a pair of new shoes. The shoes were too large for him and chafed his heel until it was raw. Shortly afterward symptoms of blood poisoning were noted, and it was thought that the chemicals used in tanning the leather brought it on.

Mr. Bard's sister, Miss Harriet E. Bard, has had charge of the Florence Crittenden Home in New York City for the last six months, and at present is conducting a rescue mission in Chinatown.

ATLANTIC AGREEMENT LIKELY.

It Is Hoped the Conference in London Will End the Rate War.

LONDON, July 8.—High hopes are entertained by the officials of the Board of Trade that as a result of the conference between representatives of the shipping lines, which began here yesterday, an arrangement will be reached to end the rate war.

Just what proposals were made by Gerald Balfour, President of the Board of Trade, cannot be learned, but it is known that he impressed upon the heads of the steamship companies the importance to international and private interests of an agreement to end the ruinous competition.

The contentions of each company have been brought out in the two days' discussion, but before a final settlement is reached further consideration will be given to the question of emigrant and freight rates.

MORE NORGE SURVIVORS.

Twenty Persons Landed, and Possibly Nineteen Others Saved.

GLASGOW, July 8.—Another boat with survivors of the Danish steamer Norge—eleven passengers, eight sailors, and one child—has reached the Shetland Islands.

This boat, which was in charge of the second mate of the Norge, was eight days on the open sea. The party rowed the entire distance to the islands.

All on board the boat were much exhausted, and were unable to stand when they landed. The Shetland Islands were sighted by the boat last Wednesday.

LEITH, July 8.—Nineteen more survivors of the Norge, picked up from a boat by a sailing ship, have been landed at Thorshavn, Faroe Islands.

LONDON, July 9.—The latest information points to the conclusion that only one more boatload of survivors of the Norge has reached land.

The dispatch from Leith, saying that nineteen survivors have been landed at Thorshavn, and the dispatch from Glasgow saying that a boat containing twenty persons has reached the Shetland Islands probably refer to the same boat. The facts have not yet been definitely established, but it would appear that only twenty can be wiped off the list of missing.

The second officer of the Norge, who landed at Thorshavn, says that on the night of June 30 his boat sighted a large steamer, and that he made all the signals in his power, but the boat was not observed. All hands then lost hope. For five days thereafter storms, fog, sunshine, and calms were the only changes in their monotonous wait for death.

Both bread and water ran out. On the morning of July 5 land was sighted, but the efforts of those in the boat to reach it were unavailing. Later in the day a schooner hove in sight and saw the boat's signals. All the survivors were taken on board, and they were landed at Thorshaven on the evening of July 6, when five of them were taken to the hospital.

A trawler which arrived at Grimsby last night reported seeing an object in the water which proved to be the body of a middle-aged woman, in whose arms was clasped a dead baby girl. They were drifting, supported by a lifebelt marked "Norge." The bodies were weighted and again committed to the sea.

COPENHAGEN, July 8.—The United Steamship Company of Copenhagen, which owned the Norge, has ordered the steamer Tjaldur to proceed to Thorshaven to bring to Copenhagen the survivors who were landed there.

It is stated that the authorities have introduced stringent regulations for the inspecion of vessels calling at Norwegian ports, especially in the matter of lifebelts and lifeboats.

SALVATIONIST CONGRESS ENDS.

10,000 Persons Present at Final Meeting in Albert Hall, London.

LONDON, July 8.—An audience numbering fully 10,000 persons was present at the final public meeting of the International Salvation Army Congress at Albert Hall to-night. In the audience were many prominent persons, including Lords Rosebery, Grey, and Aberdeen, the Bishop of Hereford, and Major General Baden-Powell.

The grouping of the delegates on the platform was most effective, the Salvation Army colors of red, yellow, and blue being brought out by the massing of those wearing costumes of these colors.

The address of Gen. Booth aroused great enthusiasm. He reviewed the work of the congress, and spoke eloquently and feelingly of the efforts of the members of the Salvation Army throughout the world.

The fervid addresses, the massed bands, and the singing of immense choirs of Salvationists in the great hall made the concluding meeting one of the most notable of the entire congress, which has been remarkable for the interest it aroused among all circles in London.

Four hundred American members of the Salvation Army, headed by a band, marched to the residence of Ambassador Choate this afternoon, and were cordially welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Choate.

THE HIBERNIAN REFLOATED.

Wreckers Succeed in Saving Allan Liner Which Grounded May 17.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 8.—The Allan liner Hibernian, which went ashore at midnight May 17 during a dense fog at Stormy Point, thirty miles north of Cape Ray, was successfully refloated to-day by the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company.

The vessel proceeded to Cod Roy Harbor, where she will be sufficiently repaired to enable her to be taken to the nearest port having a dry dock.

The wreckers will now try to refloat the British steamer Mary Hough, which went ashore June 17 near Cape Ray during a dense fog.

ENVOY AT TANGIER IN PERIL.

German Minister Threatened—Heavy Guard at Legation.

TANGIER, July 8.—The German Minister, who has been threatened by Moors and consequently kept a revolver handy in his bedroom, found the weapon missing when he retired last night. Strange Moors had been seen about the legation during the evening.

Troops were summoned to search for suspects, but their efforts have been unavailing.

A heavy guard was placed about the legation to-night.

W. H. ELLIS AT JIBUTI.

Has Been Ill, Partly Owing to Worry Over Loomis's Disappearance.

JIBUTI, French Somaliland, July 8.—W. H. Ellis, carrying the treaty of commerce between the United States and Abyssinia to Emperor Menelek, arrived here to-day from Marseilles on the French steamer Oxus.

He says he has heard nothing whatever concerning F. Kent Loomis. His plans for proceeding to Abyssinia are not yet completed.

PARIS, July 8.—A private letter from a member of the party accompanying W. H. Ellis to Abyssinia says Ellis was taken seriously ill on board the Oxus and was in the doctor's care. His illness, however, is not considered likely to interrupt his mission to Emperor Menelek.

Ellis was quite sick while here, owing to worry over Loomis's disappearance and an acute toothache, requiring frequent hypodermic injections to overcome the pain and nervous tension.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S BIRTHDAY.

Two Hundred of His Parliamentary Supporters Give a Dinner to Him.

LONDON, July 8.—Joseph Chamberlain to-day, on the occasion of the sixty-eighth anniversary of his birth, was the guest at dinner of 200 members of the House of Commons in sympathy with his fiscal policy.

In the course of a long speech Mr. Chamberlain said he had not wavered in his conviction that the policy he advocated was necessary in order to prevent the loss of British trade and prestige.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the British people should follow the example of the United States and make a united empire out of scattered sister States.

BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Last of the Season—Many Americans Among the 2,000 Guests.

LONDON, July 8.—The final State ball at Buckingham Palace to-night was attended by over 2,000 persons, and was one of the most brilliant events of the season.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra both took part in the quadrille.

There were many Americans present, including Ambassador and Mrs. Choate, Henry White, First Secretary of the Embassy, and Miss White, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Frank Morris Avery of Chicago, Gen. William F. Draper, Ambassador to Italy, and Mrs. Draper, and Lawrence Townsend, Minister to [illegible]

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A CURE FOR CANCER MAY HAVE BEEN FOUND

Important Discoveries Announced at Meeting in London.

DISEASE IS NOT INFECTIOUS

It Is Not Due to a Parasite and Is Not on the Increase—Radium Not a Cure.

LONDON, July 8.—Important discoveries in connection with cancer were announced to-day, when the Prince of Wales presided at the annual meeting of the General Committee of the Cancer Research Fund.

Distinguished experts briefly summed up their year's work, as follows:

Civilisation is not the cause of cancer, which pervades animal as well as human life, and attacks all its subjects at relatively the same age and periods.

It is not an infectious disease, and is not transmissible from one species to another. A cancer cell can reacquire powers of self-propagation.

Cancer is not caused by a parasite.

The malady is not on the increase.

Radium has been found to exercise no curative effect.

A serum has been discovered from which good results are hoped.

The first authentic cases of cancer in animals were minutely described as the result of experiments which had been made on fish and wild mice.

The Prince of Wales urged the public to consult surgeons at the first indication of any cancerous symptoms, though the report of the experts said that no sign had yet been discovered by which medical men could surely recognize the presence of cancer.

The British Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons in March, 1902, made public a scheme for systematic research regarding cancer, and an appeal for funds to carry out the project was made. About £100,000 ($500,000) was raised for the work. The Duke of Bedford promised an annual contribution of £1,000 for three years.

The fund is known as the Cancer Research Fund. The Prince of Wales is the President. The Executive Committee consists of some of the most eminent British physicians and surgeons.

The scheme embraced the provision and equipment of laboratories devoted exclusively to cancer research and the collection of statistical, dietetic, and topographical information.

King Edward is greatly interested in the fund, and when it was started he expressed the most earnest hope that its work would be productive of good results.

NEGRO TRIO CLOSELY GUARDED.

Authorities Plan Secret Transfer for Mrs. Biddle's Assailants.

BURLINGTON, N. J., July 8.—Mrs. Elsie Biddle, though still in a state of physical collapse following the assault upon her by the negro robbers last Tuesday, is somewhat improved to-day. Her mind is clearer, and she no longer raves, but is still weak.

Requisition papers for the woman's negro assailants, Aaron Timbers and Jonas Sims, who are in jail at Lancaster, Penn., and William Austin, under arrest in Philadelphia, have not as yet been sent to Gov. Murphy. Prosecutor Atkinson will endeavor to make the transfer of the prisoners to New Jersey as quiet as possible since public feeling is still running high. It may be considered wise to transfer them to some northern county for trial. The authorities here will not say when the transfer will be made, but it is believed that the trial of the prisoners will take place within a month if Mrs. Biddle's condition will permit her appearing in court against the prisoners.

Thomas Jones, the negro in the Mount Holly jail, although he was identified by Mrs. Biddle, will not be indicted with the others for the assault, it is said, but will be used as the principal witness for the State. Young Jones is known as an associate of Timbers, but it is said the County Prosecutor is satisfied that Jones did not participate in the attack on Mrs. Biddle. The victim in her original statement, before she saw Jones, said that three men attacked her, and this trio is generally believed to be Timbers, Sims, and Austin.

Jones is, however, strongly guarded in the Mount Holly jail, and as he is the only one of the four implicated in the crime in the custody of the New Jersey authorities, public clamor has been directed against him. Several of Mrs. Biddle's male relatives have called at the jail and asked to see Jones, and on more than one occasion these visitors got within a few feet of Jones's cell before their identity was discovered. The brother of Mrs. Biddle asserts that he will shoot on sight the negro Timbers, who was the ringleader in the crime.

BIG STORM IN HONDURAS.

Cable Service Interrupted—Three Fruit Ships May Have Been Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., July 8.—News was received here to-day that a storm struck Puerto Cortes, Honduras, Sunday, July 3, and damaged the Honduras Railroad and banana plantations along the line to the extent of many thousands of dollars. The steamer Espana is expected to arrive here to-night or to-morrow, and it is said that she will come light, being unable to obtain any fruit.

This is the second storm to occur in Honduras within a year in the Puerto Cortez district. The Honduras Railroad runs from Puerto Cortes to San Pedro, a distance of fifty miles, and is the only feeder to a large number of steamers that go to that port.

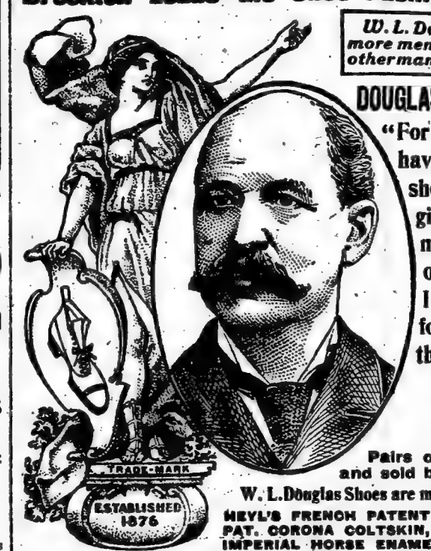
The country around Puerto Cortez is flooded according to the advices received. The steamships Bratten, Hisam, and Byller of the Cefalu Fruit Company are detained at Puerto Cortes, and no news of their safety can be learned by J. B. Cefalu, President of the company. Word was received from Honduras this afternoon that the cables between this country and Puerto Cortez are interrupted. The steamships Hibil and Helen of the Thacker Fruit Company have been overdue since last Tuesday.

Overdose of Poison Kills Nurse.

An overdose of tincture of laudanum and opium, taken because of a toothache, the police say, caused the death yesterday of Miss Marion C. Williams, a trained nurse, thirty-two years old, in a boarding house at 409 West Thirty-third Street. A year ago Miss Williams began to suffer from toothache, and a physician prescribed the tincture. The toothaches were frequent, and finally the taking of the poison became habitual. Yesterday morning Miss Williams told one of the maids where she boarded that she was suffering terribly from toothache, and that she was going to take a narcotic. When the maid went to Miss Williams's room later the nurse was dead.

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In W. L. Douglas men's $3.50 shoe stores, you will find all the new and popular styles; narrow, medium and wide toes, in all widths. One pair will outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.50 shoes. Also W. L. Douglas High Grade Boys Shoes, $2.00 and $1.75.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded everywhere to be the finest Patent Leather produced.

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FLOODS RECEDING AND DANGER MAY BE OVER

Kaw River Falling at Kansas City —Situation Is Still Serious.

OTHER STREAMS ARE RISING

At Armourdale and Outlying Districts Homes Are Inundated — Federal Aid Invoked for 10,000 Homeless Persons.

KANSAS CITY, July 8.—The Kaw River is falling here and west of Topeka to-night, and it is confidently believed that the worst of the flood is over. Not for many days, however, will normal conditions prevail at Armourdale, Argentine, and the low-lying portions of Eastern Kansas City, Kan., where hundreds of houses of the working class are under water, and many plants are inundated.

In the lowest portion of Armourdale, which is situated in the most unfavorable portion of the flood district, the water is from three to six feet deep, while surrounding the Nelson-Morris packing houses, northeast of Armourdale, and close to the mouth of the Kaw, the water is twelve feet deep.

Armourdale is practically abandoned, and the streets are running rivers. Many families owned their homes, and the aggregate loss will be very heavy.

After flooding a portion of the West Bottoms on the Missouri side to a depth of four feet, the water in the jobbing district and in the railroad yards became stationary at noon to-day and began to fall when within three blocks of the Union Station. The flood in the West Bottoms was caused by backwater, which receded quickly when the Kaw began to go down.

Flood conditions in Kansas off the Kaw watershed are still serious, the streams at Abilene, Emporia, Ottawa, and Wichita still being high and continuing to rise at some points.

Water is running several feet deep through Riverside. This district is suffering quite as much as it did last year.

At 10 o'clock this morning the sun came out at Kansas City and west as far as Topeka, and rain, which had fallen for several hours, ceased. At Abeline and Manhattan, Kan., however, rain, which began at 4 o'clock this morning, continues, and the Smoky Hill at the former place and the Kaw at Manhattan began to rise again.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Acting Secretary Oliver of the War Department received telegrams to-day from T. B. Gilbert of Kansas City, Kan., and from Representative Bowersock of Kansas, representing that 10,000 people have been driven from their homes in Kansas City by recent floods, and asking that the Commandant at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, be directed to issue rations, as needed, for the relief of the people.

Brig. Gen. Bell, in charge of the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, has been instructed by telegraph to investigate the situation and report. Since the extent of the flooded area [illegible]

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41 and 43 Vesey St.

CHICAGO FINDS THREE NEW CAR-BARN BANDITS

"Automatic Trio's" Crimes Said to Rival Van Dine's Gang.

DYING MEMBER CONFESSES

When Arrested, Other Two Admit Montana Train Robbery—Tell of Buried Treasure in Indiana.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Three men, whose crimes are said to rival those of the car barn bandits Van Dine, Neidermeyer, and Marx, are being held by the police here while an investigation is being made of assaults, hold-ups, and train robberies of which the prisoners are accused.

The existence of the band, whose members say they are "the original automatic trio," became known through the confession of one of them, Truman H. Wilkinson, who is at the point of death from a bullet wound received after he and his companions had held up and shot J. C. Meller, Secretary of a labor union. Mortally wounded, Wilkinson made a confession, implicating his two companions, Charles Pheloyn and William Erwing, who were surprised and captured in a room. Later the two men also confessed.

The prisoners admitted committing the robbery of a Northern Pacific train at Bearmouth, Montana, recently, but said nothing of a shooting which took place in connection with the robbery. In his confession Pheloyn spoke of having committed numerous robberies, one of which was in a jewelry store at Waukegan, Ill., $3,000 worth of jewelry having been secured. He boasts of having lived in style at Chicago hotels.

All three prisoners told of a fortune of $26,000 buried by them in Indiana.

Central Held for Cruelty to Animals.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 8.—In the police court here to-day the New York Central Railroad Company was held for the Grand Jury on the charge of cruelty to animals, the complaint being that horses in transit were not taken from cars at the [illegible] rests.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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INSANE AND UNSAFE.

On BRYAN'S platform Judge PARKER will never be elected. He must make his own, and he must make it promptly if he would stay the tide of defection. The Convention expressly refused to declare for gold, thereby confessing that the Democracy is not cured of the free-silver craze. By casting out the platform declaration recognizing the gold standard as established permanently and beyond question, the Democrats at St. Louis have in effect reaffirmed the platforms of Chicago and Kansas City—at least sound-money Democrats will so construe their amazing action. The blunder can be amended, so far as it is amendable at all, only by the candidate—and at this hour of writing, before the taking of a ballot, we are assuming the nomination of Judge PARKER. He must at once declare, sound-money Democrats will demand that he declare, that the gold monetary standard, as now established by law, is permanent and no longer open to question. We do not say that by such a declaration Judge PARKER can avert defeat; we fear it is too late for that. But he will put the Democratic Party in a sound position so far as its candidate is concerned, and he will save his personal reputation.

If Judge PARKER should feel that custom and prescription forbid a candidate to avow principles which his party has explicitly repudiated, then before the Convention adjourns to-day he ought peremptorily to decline the nomination.

Judge PARKER must understand that, making his canvass on this platform without a public profession of his personal belief in the wisdom and permanency of the existing monetary standard, he cannot expect to receive the support and the votes of the sound-money Democrats of the East. They will desert him by tens of thousands. For then a situation would confront us in principle indistinguishable from the situations that confronted us in 1896 and 1900. That is to say, upon a Bryan platform we should behold a candidate to whom so far as the voters could judge, Bryanism and free silver coinage were acceptable. In that case the candidate and the party would deserve defeat, and THE TIMES for one would do the utmost that lay in its power to make the defeat exemplary and memorable.

We look for no such moral feebleness on the part of Judge PARKER. The ruin wrought at St. Louis yesterday by the calculated deviltry of BRYAN must have shocked this pure-minded and upright jurist as it has shocked and disheartened all Democrats who have of late rejoiced at the promised regeneration of their party. It is in vain that the leaders of the New York delegation try to make the best of the matter. When such an awful calamity befalls there is no best about it. It seemed for a time, as THE TIMES pointed out some weeks ago, that it might be a practicable and reasonably safe policy to say nothing about the money standard at St. Louis, treating the issue as closed and quite out of the way. The Republican declarations at Chicago and the disclosure of Mr. BRYAN's intention to bring in a free-silver plank made that course inadvisable, and a gold-standard plank was introduced in the provisional platform. The issue was thus clearly raised, and BRYAN's fight in committee made it vital. The party was seen to be still inhabited by its ancient devils; they were in plain sight, and very much alive. After that there was no safety, no honor, except through a fight in the Convention ending in the victorious affirmation of the gold standard as permanent. A Democrat who is not for the gold standard is against it, and no amount of palavering and word-jugglery will get that idea out of the mind of the Eastern voter.

Undoubtedly Mr. HILL, Mr. BELMONT, and Mr. SHEEHAN labored with all diligence and zeal in resisting the attempt to throw out the gold plank—Mr. HILL, we know, worked all night. But somehow they must have failed to impress it upon the minds of the delegates of the South and the right-minded delegates of the West that the exclusion of that plank, after an unsuccessful struggle to keep it in, doomed the candidate to defeat. Senator DANIEL assumed exactly the right attitude toward BRYAN when he faced him and denounced him in the Committee on Resolutions. The scoundrelly purpose of the managing marplot's scheme should have been recognised instantly, and made known by all the trumpets of publicity to every delegate in the Convention. It is as plain as the light of day that BRYAN was seeking to wreck the party. He was determined that no Democrat should succeed where he had failed. When such treason is abroad soft words are out of place, and courtesy ceases to be of obligation. It was a fatal mistake to agree to the Bryanized platform, and another fatal mistake to consent to Senator DANIEL's moving of the previous question, which cut off debate in the Convention. Better that the fight should have gone on for a month than adopt the platform with that great void through which the candidate is destined to plunge to certain doom unless he fills it with a declaration of his own making.

No Democrat who is not utterly blind can fail to see that the Convention has not made its appeal in a way to regain for the party the confidence of the people. The dull, brutish stupidity of the refusal to recognize the established and immutable fact of the gold standard provokes distrust even more than the immorality of the underlying motive of it all. As well deny that the sun is a source of light and heat, or refuse to affirm or deny the law of gravitation. The voters are not fools, they will not put power into the hands of fools. This lurch toward Bryanism comes, too, a-top of the Hearst disgrace. That is vastly more loathsome and repulsive than Bryanism. The presence of a hundred or more Hearst delegates sitting in a Democratic Convention is evidence not simply of corruptibility, but of hopeless, downright, driveling idiocy, such as no party in this country has ever previously exhibited. The two together, the Hearst delegations and the successful assault of BRYAN upon the vital and saving part of the platform, reveals to the astonished country, which had expected something very different, a condition of the Democratic Party not very much better than its condition during the Bryan supremacy. The Democracy is far from cured. It is only convalescent. President ROOSEVELT has his faults, and some of them are grave. But his infirmities and indiscretions expose us to no such perils of disaster and dishonor as those we fought to avert and did avert in 1896 and in 1900, perils which the Democratic Party with incredible folly once more evokes at the dictation of the man who in those years led it in the path of destruction. Our money system must be kept sound, our dollar must be honest. Whenever that issue is raised it dominates the field, it is supreme. Better another term of ROOSEVELT, better ROOSEVELT indefinitely, than one term of a President capable of yielding in the slightest degree to the dangerous demands of a party which confesses itself to be still insane and unsafe.

BRYAN, THE WRECKER.

Since the crushing defeat of the Democratic Party under his leadership in 1896 the chief ambition of Mr. BRYAN has been on the one hand to punish those who compassed his downfall and on the other hand to keep himself conspicuous in political affairs. The experience of that year showed plainly enough that the gratification of either of these desires meant failure for his party, and it is not easy to believe that even his absorbing egotism could blind him wholly to that fact. But the failure of the Democratic Party, so long as he could not lead it in triumph, was to him a small price to pay for the attainment of his ends.

Vindictiveness is a quality of the human mind that grows with what it feeds upon. In 1900 Mr. BRYAN was determined not only that he should be "vindicated" in so far as a renomination would do it, but that the able and sensible Democrats who had been forced by conscience to oppose him four years before should be humiliated. At that time it would have been quite possible for the Democratic Party, abandoning the currency delusions of the previous campaign, and rallying on the issues of the hour, to reunite its membership and to make a promising fight against the party in power. The public mind was in much doubt as to the policy of the Administration regarding the new possessions, and would have given serious consideration to a more conservative policy. The sentiment in support of a relaxation of tariff bonds and of a policy seeking the expansion of our markets which our political expansion suggested was so active that Mr. MCKINLEY himself was deeply impressed by it. With an able and trustworthy candidate, standing on a platform acknowledging the establishment of the gold standard, the Democratic Party might have gone into the campaign with hope of success and with certainty of re-establishment as a party of responsible opposition, a rational alternative at any time to the party in power. Mr. BRYAN insisted on a renomination upon the fatal issues of 1896, and for the second time led his party to overwhelming disaster.

However he may have deceived himself at that period with the notion that success was possible, however he may have been inspired by his immense self-confidence with the idea that the American people would reverse the crushing condemnation of the previous election—we do not think that this illusion really prevailed with him—his course since 1900 and especially in the preparative period of the present convention, reveals in him only the naked motives of revenge and of selfishness. It is not merely that he is determined to rule or to ruin; it is that he is determined first to balk the men who have opposed him in the past, and, second, to keep the centre of the stage in the sordid drama of which he has been for eight years the hero. It has been clear to the politicians [illegible] for a long time that there was hope for Democratic success this year if the party could cut loose from the errors of the immediate past and return to the standards under which it had won two National elections. It has been equally clear that in this course lay absolutely the only hope of the party. This conviction obtained as completely among the more intelligent politicians who supported BRYAN in 1896 and 1900 as it did among those who opposed him. They all agreed that the supreme need of the party was a platform and a candidate that would permit the dissenters of the last two campaigns to re-enter the service of the party. The candidate was selected with relative ease, and the convention found over two-thirds of its members uniting on Judge PARKER. Mr. BRYAN resisted stubbornly, but, as the test vote of Thursday showed, in vain.

Then he concentrated his efforts on securing a platform which would bar out the sane and sound Democrats of the East. Here he manifests beyond all dispute the motives we have stated. Nothing could be a greater triumph for his vindictiveness than to obtain from the convention a platform on which his foes either could not stand, or, accepting, on which they were bound to face certain defeat. Nor could anything be more effective as a means of preserving for Mr. BRYAN that conspicuous place in the politics of the country which he desires for the gratification of his vanity, and which he needs in the peculiar occupation by which he has supported himself for the past eight years. Such a career, guided by such purposes, inspired by such motives, is unprecedented in American history. It is ignoble, but it is very significant. The demoralisation of the public mind without which it would have been impossible is a fact with which every student of our National life must reckon, and which all reasonable citizens must do their best to overcome.

SKRYDLOFF.

Admiral SKRYDLOFF is the one Russian fighting man who is getting any credit for himself or his country out of the war. Until he moved east from the command of the Black Sea fleet and took the Vladivostok squadron that squadron had passively acquiesced in the Japanese decision that it was immobilized by the formidableness of the Japanese containing squadron. That superstition was speedily dispelled by the new commander, who simply undertook to find out by experiment whether he was "bottled up" or not and refused to allow the question to be settled theoretically. To be sure, the unfortunate MAKAROFF showed equal enterprise and gallantry in trying to break out of Port Arthur. But he achieved only a heroic failure, while SKRYDLOFF has achieved, upon three occasions, important and practical successes.

Once more it is a question of "the man behind the gun." The naval force at SKRYDLOFF's disposal is almost exactly that which was at the disposal of Admiral CERVERA six years ago. Rather it is less, since the Spanish Admiral had four fast and powerful modern armored cruisers and the Russian Admiral appears now to have but three. With these three he has managed to elude the vigilance of a superior force, superior at least in everything but speed, and has so far challenged the Japanese control of the sea that he has made the Sea of Japan unsafe for unarmed vessels without a naval escort. Such a sailor deserves all the honors that his country, in the absence of any other conspicuous candidate for them, is sure to bestow upon him.

THE STRIKE IN THE CLOTHING TRADES.

Specific information received yesterday from the representatives of both sides of the controversy now paralyzing the clothing trade of New York warrants us in saying that the way is clear for the honorable termination of the strike within twenty-four hours if such termination is desired.

The issue on which the strike was declared, that of the exclusion of non-union men from any shop in which union men are employed, is an impossible issue and one which cannot be successfully sustained by any union or combination of unions. The open shop was and had always been the rule of the clothing trade, and it will remain so. This does no wrong to any union member, it does not imperil the unions as organisations, and it contained no menace of a return to conditions which have been corrected by fifteen years of co-operation between the better class of manufacturers and the unions. The strike is as unnecessary as it is calamitous, and that the leaders who brought it on are returning to sanity is a wholesome sign.

An agreement is now possible and can be reached without difficulty or discussion on the following basis:

On behalf of the associated employers, the formulation of specific assurances, conditioned on the immediate discontinuance of the strike:

1. That there will be no discrimination against union men and no policy of punishment.

2. That there will be no retrogression from the best standards attained by the efforts of the unions to improve the conditions of labor and no lengthening of hours or cutting of wages below the standards established before the strike began.

3. That there shall absolutely be no reversion to the sweatshop system, and that the members of the association pledge themselves not to supply work to contractors conducting what are known as sweatshops, with long hours and unsanitary conditions.

4. That they will confer with representatives of the unions at all proper times as to grievances and their correction.

On behalf of the cutters and tailors' unions: In consideration of the above assurances, to declare the strike off and formally abandon the demand for the closed shop.

By [illegible] that the Manufacturers' Association and the representatives of the unions will co-operate for the good of the trade, and the elimination of degrading and demoralising conditions.

To end the strike forthwith on the basis above outlined it is neither desirable nor necessary that there shall be any conference or debate. If the manufacturers will make such pledges in a public statement, addressed to whom it may concern, we are warranted in believing that it will be authoritatively taken direct to the membership of the unions and acted upon at once.

JAPAN'S JUSTIFICATION.

It is quite characteristic of Japan's policy that she has taken every occasion to explain and justify to the world the course of action which has finally led her to go to war with Russia. She has taken mankind into her confidence at every step, while Russia has pursued a tortuous and secret diplomacy. In pursuance of its policy the Japanese Government has had translated into English the diplomatic correspondence with Russia which preceded the outbreak of hostilities, prefaced by the explanatory speech delivered by Baron KOMURA in the Japanese House of Representatives on March 23. The Japanese Minister has sent a number of copies of this document to the J. B. Millet Company of 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass., who are authorized to distribute them to applicants, and to whom we are indebted for the copy which forms the occasion of these remarks. The document is invaluable to any student who finds it incumbent upon him to form an opinion upon the issue now being decided by arms in the Far East.

Few Americans, we imagine, are aware how large a part their country has played in the preliminaries of the war. Most Americans must have wondered at the animosity displayed against the United States in the Russian organs, and have been at a loss to imagine the cause of it. The cause of it has been simply the gentle, steady, unremitting pressure applied by the State Department to Russia to induce her to keep her promises with respect to the evacuation of Manchuria. Baron KOMURA in his speech, after mentioning that in April, 1903, the evacuation of Manchuria which had been actually begun was not only suspended, but additional demands were suddenly sprung upon China by Russia as indispensable conditions precedent to the promised evacuation, remarks that "this action is believed to have been due to divided counsels in Russian Government circles regarding the solution of the Manchurian question and to the subsequent ascendency of the party in favor of permanent occupation."

That is the theory which has suggested itself to many observers as the most plausible explanation of the facts of the case. But the "nagging" which the Japanese Government began to apply to Russia at the end of July last year our Government had been steadily applying ever since the Russian occupation of Manchuria began. How could our insistence be otherwise than infuriating to Russia? Poor Count LAMSDORFF was in the position of the Tite Barnacles in the Circumlocution Office at the repeated irruptions of the man who "wanted to know, you know." While the peace party, headed by M. WITTE, and the war party, headed by Admiral ALEXIEFF, were disputing, with varying fortunes, whether Russia should or should not keep her word to China and to the world, how infuriating to a man who desired merely to hold his job in quiet, the daily ringing of the telephone bell. "Is this LAMSDORFF?" "Yes. Who are you?" "HAY. Say, why don't you get out of Manchuria? Hello! I didn't hear you. Say, when are you going to get out of Manchuria?" and so on, till the badgered man has no resource but to hang up the receiver in disgust and despair.

Any American who is at a loss to explain the animosity entertained against his country in a country in which public opinion is official opinion has only to consider the predicament of Russian officialdom since the Russian occupation of Manchuria began to have his wonder dispelled.

MRS. WILLIAM T. BLODGETT.

The death of Mrs. BLODGETT on Thursday last deprived our city of one of its most loyal, assiduous, and efficient benefactors. She was a woman of lofty ideals. Her life was animated by that love which never faileth, that envieth not, that vaunteth not itself, and seeketh not its own but others' good.

Those who are acquainted with her work will not forget her pioneer labors in establishing manual training classes which have since so developed and multiplied throughout our own and other cities; nor her efficient co-operation as President of the Society of Decorative Art in raising the standards of work for her sex, of every class and condition, both in design and execution, and impressing upon all her artistic sensibility and grace; nor the beneficent work of the Manhattan East Side Mission, with all its varied branches of educational usefulness, which were inspired by her warm sympathies and largely guided by her experienced and intelligent leadership for many years; nor her indefatigable efforts during the late Spanish war to promote the hygienic improvement of Cuba and the education of its youth.

The obligations of this city to the late WILLIAM T. BLODGETT for his activity, generosity, and civic pride in projecting and laying the foundations of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, now one of the chief attractions of our city, still live in the memories of this generation. He was faithfully sustained and encouraged in that work by the [illegible] and the [illegible] of the wife whose interest in that institution only terminated with her life.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Kentucky's Acting Governor, WILLIAM P. THORNE, seems to have taken a good deal of pains to cast a gloom on the theory, so laboriously disseminated by Kentuckians who have a prudent regard for the public opinion commonly called civilized, that the disregard for human life and the tendency to substitute private vengeance for court processes with which the name of the State is somewhat unpleasantly linked are characteristic only of rude mountaineers in isolated districts. The general desire to believe this theory is vastly weakened by the action of the Acting Governor in the case of Mrs. NANCY MAY. She, prompted by jealousy, took a gun, walked two miles to the home of her real or imagined rival, and shot the woman dead as she sat sewing at a window. Tried for this assassination, Mrs. MAY was convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment—a penalty certainly not marked by excessive severity. The Acting Governor, however, has seen fit to pardon Mrs. MAY before her punishment could begin, and, for doing so, he gives the truly remarkable explanation that there is in Kentucky an "unwritten law" that punishment should not be inflicted in such cases. To prove the existence of this law he declares that in many instances he, as a lawyer, has noted that the acquittal of men charged with—and by implication guilty of—deeds like Mrs. MAY's has met with applause. Whether a mountaineer or not, the Acting Governor is presumably not rude, and obviously his whole life has not been passed in an isolated district. And yet he talks frankly about the existence in Kentucky of an "unwritten law," higher than the written law, which justifies the summary killing of an enemy by any man or woman who has a grievance of an unnamed sort. It would be interesting, both in and out of Kentucky, if Mr. THORNE would for once put this unwritten law in writing, so that everybody could see it clearly and consider its merits in detail. And will the pardoning of Mrs. MAY be as fully approved in the lowlands of Kentucky as it undoubtedly will be in the mountains thereof? The Acting Governor evidently supposes so, else would he not have ventured to avow so openly the ground of his action. From the mountaineers we are not likely to hear anything, except, possibly, the faint echoes of their guns as they continue to execute the unwritten law of private killing among themselves and upon each other, for they do not belong to the articulate class and are indifferent to outside criticism; but the more sensitive Kentuckians really ought to reveal whether or not Mr. THORNE has accurately expressed their views on the subject of assassination.

—And now the Mr. ADAMS so affectionately known by a very large circle of acquaintances as "AL" is to get out of prison and into the comparatively comfortable sequestration of a jail for the very impressive reason that if the sentence imposed upon him be carried out his release will not come within the months included by April and October. It would, indeed, be the height of cruelty if this unhappy victim of a barbarous prejudice against wholesale theft were started on his new struggle with the world at a season when the winds blow cold and the opportunities for obtaining employment are few. To be sure, Mr. ADAMS, according to report, is not quite penniless. He has a few dozen pieces of fairly well-selected parcels of New York real estate, and his bank accounts may aggregate a few paltry millions, every cent of it the result of prudence and economy in handling pennies and dimes laboriously collected from the poor, but how long would resources like these last a man whose difficulties in getting work will undoubtedly be enormous? Set free in Winter, he would wander shivering from door to door, everywhere encountering the averted look and the gruff refusal. Bad enough in Summer, at the harsher season of the year his situation would be nothing less than frightful, and quite beyond comprehension is the carelessness of the Judge who fixed Mr. ADAMS's sentence. That he made it savagely long—"not less than one year or more than a year and a half"—was bad enough, but that, with the inevitable allowance for good behavior, the further limit should come in cold weather is enough to discourage as well as shock all sensitive natures. Naturally and properly, Mr. ADAMS's own lawyers, whose natures are almost supersensitive, find the thought unendurable, and they are moving many things, including a considerable fraction of their client's scanty savings, to remedy this great wrong. Undoubtedly, the longer and harder they work for him, the more essential will it be for his chances of survival that he get his freedom when the sky is lenient and the frost is out of the ground.

—Commander JOSHUA BISHOP, United States Navy, retired, one of the few surviving officers who served under FOOTE in the civil war, has been telling large tales of the long ago to a reporter out in Denver. One of the tales strikes us as particularly and perhaps exclusively suitable for telling at a high elevation and far from the coast, and we are moved to see what will happen to it when brought to the sea level. In 1859, it runs, the old Wabash paid a highly enjoyable but not very cordially welcomed visit to Constantinople, and while there she was saved from destruction in a manner equally novel and interesting. "A large fleet of merchant vessels," we read, "was making its way from the Black Sea to the city when the wind suddenly gave out just as one of the largest of the vessels drew alongside us. A great number of our men were in the rigging at the time, and the collision which seemed inevitable would throw them into the water. The ship had come within a few yards of us when our commander ordered that a broadside of blank cartridges be fired at the approaching ship. The effect of this was to fill out the sails of the ship, and cause it to back away until we were out of danger. Yes, this story may sound like a sailor's yarn, but any one who dealt with the old sailing vessels with their enormous stretch of canvas will tell you it is true." We are listening. People who dealt with the old sailing vessels are fairly numerous in this vicinity, and, if for no other feeling than professional solidarity, they ought to give us dozens of instances in support of Commander BISHOP's anecdote. The Denver reporter seems to have doubted its exact truth, and he ought to be convinced that his doubts were the product of an ignorance of nautical affairs pardonable enough so near the Rocky Mountains, but none the less absurd.

—Upholders of law and order continue to act in a curiously illegal and disorderly manner out in Colorado, for they still are forcibly deporting from Victor men against whom no definite charges are made, and the task of finding excuses for such a policy, hard enough when it seemed to be an expedient for meeting a desperate emergency, becomes impossible when the emergency is past and active opposition to the constituted authorities has ceased. The Vigilance Committee that perpetuates itself beyond the period of absolute necessity loses all justification and becomes the mere successor of the regime it destroyed. There is no revolution in Colorado now, unless it is the revolution of the calendar, and [illegible] to [illegible]

FUNCTIONS OF THE HEART.

Michael Servitus Pointed the Way for Harvey's Discovery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 4th inst. the synopsis you publish of Dr. Caton's Harveian oration on blood circulation delivered before the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, London, in accordance with the will of and for the stipend provided by Harvey was interesting and educational.

Whether it be true or not that the Egyptians 4,000 years B. C. discovered the true functions of the heart and thus anticipated Harvey, it certainly is true that Michael Servitus, whom John Calvin burned to death at Geneva in 1553, in his treatise "De Trinitatis Erroribus," published in 1533, first maintained the imperviousness of the Septum and the "transition of blood from the right ventricle by the pulmonary artery to the lungs; thence by the pulmonary vein and left auricle and ventricle and the aorta to all parts of the body."

More than eighty years later Harvey, taking up the work of that great physiologist, completed it, and in his work "Exercitatis de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis," (1628,) promulgated to the world his discovery of the true functions of the heart and of the regular and periodic circulation of the blood, and in nowise derogates from his fame or the merit of his discovery to say that it was Michael Servitus who pointed the way to this discovery for him.

JAMES MOLONY.

College Hill, Ohio, July 6, 1904.

PRESERVERS OUT OF REACH.

Would Be of Little Use to Passengers in Case of Fire.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to your recent admirable editorial on steamboat inspection, permit me a word, written in no carping spirit, but solely in the interest of public safety.

As a traveler on the Asbury Park, the steamer which runs to Atlantic Highlands, let me say this: The steamer's life preservers are stored on the main deck full ten feet high, immediately underneath the saloon deck; should a fire break out with the boat miles from land, what might not happen! How would the passengers get possession of those life preservers? There are some long hooks scattered around—say, ten or a dozen—for use in tearing down the cleats holding the preservers, but what would they avail to the 3,000 passengers that sometimes travel by that boat? Why were not the preservers placed two feet lower, (eight feet above the deck,) which would have enabled the average passenger to reach them?

The matter has been a subject of common talk among the passengers since the Slocum horror. Here is a matter for the Inspectors in their reinspection to attend to.

Meanwhile, if Mr. Dumont, who, I believe, is a kind of Supervising Inspector, can justify the existing situation and shew us that the preservers are exactly where they should be to meet the exigencies of a fire and the consequent panic, let him take his pen and write quickly. B. H. M.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 8, 1904.

OBJECTS TO MACHINE RULE.

Republican's Explanation of His Opposition to Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "A Republican of Twenty-six," takes exception to the views expressed by the writer in a former communication as to why I considered Grover Cleveland a safer man than Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidency. He questions whether I ever voted the Republican ticket because in the communication to which he takes umbrage I stated my reasons for thinking so. Calling people names for honest differences in opinions never benefits any one or forwards any good cause.

Is "A Republican of Twenty-six" proud of the way in which the Republican Party is now doing business, to quote from to-day's TIMES:

TO PICK NOMINEE TO-DAY.

President Will See Odell at Oyster Bay Regarding Governorship.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 7.—Gov. Odell is to arrive to-morrow for a political conference with President Roosevelt, particularly in regard to the Governorship.

The result of the conference between the President and the Governor will practically decide who shall be the Republican nominee in the Empire State. * * *

Where do the people come in? The common people of Lincoln? Have they no say in the matter? Is it because the writer and a great many others do not approve of machine methods that they should be drummed out of the Republican Party as "deserters"?

If "A Republican of Twenty-six" believes in machine rule, he is entitled to his opinion; as for the writer, he believes the people should control—not the politicians.

As "it is such disgruntled Mugwump Republicans as your correspondents" who hold the balance of power, they are generally found on the right side when the votes are counted.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN.

New York, July 8, 1904.

Clever Sparrows.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A gentleman, who, from a casual inspection, had no other visible means of support than the bench he sat on in Franklin Square, was seen feeding the sparrows the other day with little pieces of bread. The fat and greedy birds came promptly and ate voraciously while the feast lasted, and still hung around when it was over. Then the host fished in a pocket of his scant clothing and pulled out a handful of a powder composed of about equal parts of tobacco dust and bread crumbs. When he threw this down it was immediately surrounded by the winged gluttons, but they did not at once eat. They eyed the stuff with little sidewise turns of their heads, and when they saw that nothing better was forthcoming all but two flew away without so much as a peck at it. The two that remained, however, began finally to fan the powder with their wings, and in this way effected a separtion of a few crumbs, which they ate.

Prairie Girl Wearies of Trees.

From The Kansas City Journal.

A prairie girl from Waterville, Kan., went to the Indian Territory with her parents. Writing of her new home, she says: "I have enough trees at last. I am tired of them. It is pretty tiresome trying to make friends of the mountains and the trees—they grow monotonous and their very beauty makes one lonesome."

Spoiled His Chance.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Yes, she rejected him because of a bad break he made when he was proposing to her."

"What was that?"

"He told her she was 'one in a thousand.' She thinks she's one of the Four Hundred."

A Good Fellow, but a Fool.

From The Washington Star.

"Biggins is a good fellow, but he lacks tact."

"What has he been doing now?"

"Trying to tell a Russian to whom I introduced him that old story about the Japanese being the politest people on earth."

Parting Shot.

From The Chicago News.

Mrs. Cuttem—I'm going away for a month, Mr. Postmaster. You may hold my letters for me, but you might as well read the postal cards as usual, and I'd like to have you answer them.

Consulting to Profit.

From Brooklyn Life.

First Professional—What we should like to [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible]

ELEVATED EXPRESS SERVICE.

New Order Causes Increased Congestion on Third Avenue Line.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been wondering all these days whether not one of the many hundreds of passengers who used to frequent the elevated express trains at Chatham Square in the evening would raise a protest against the arbitrary discontinuance of this service since July 5.

Without this measure the east side so-called "express" service on the elevated is already notoriously worse than the one on the west side, as all the traffic is crowded into the Third Avenue line and City Hall station, so that the only means of conveyance for people going and coming to the lower east side stations toward South Ferry seem to be packing into the already jammed City Hall trains.

Instead of devising means to decentralise the east side service as much as possible, this latest order tends only to swell the crowd of passengers fighting for a seat at City Hall station, and leaving people at intermediate stations in a worse plight than before. G. A. J. MEYER.

William's Bridge, July 7, 1904.

BROOKLYN TROLLEY TROUBLES

Corporate Lawlessness a Menace to Our Institutions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the Brooklyn trolley troubles confuses the point at issue. Such acts as these of the trolley companies have the undesirable effect of exciting popular prejudice against all corporations, which often finds expression in unwise legislation. It is not a question of the legality of the fare charged, but of the illegality of the methods employed to collect it. If the fare is legal, why does not the company proceed in a lawful manner by arresting and prosecuting those who refuse to pay, instead of breaking their bones and the peace at the same time?

A private citizen is not permitted to commit an assault in order to collect a debt. If he hired some to do so he would be arrested, whether or not his employe could be caught. Why is not the law impartially enforced? The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has hired men to collect money by intimidation who commit assault and battery and break the peace. Yet the authorities do nothing.

Is it not a criminal offense to hire men to commit crime? Even though the underlings cannot be caught or identified, why is not the President of the road indicted for conspiring to incite to riot, to assault, and to break the peace?

The example set by such corporate lawlessness is a far greater menace to our institutions than sporadic acts of violence by individuals which meet with prompt punishment and deserved reprobation. Trades unionists who themselves have done no violence have been sent to jail because their speech or acts have been held to have incited others to violence. Why should not this interpretation of the law apply to a corporation official whose hired men commit violence? A. C. PLEYDELL.

New York, July 7, 1904.

Masonry and Citizenship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article on page 1 of to-day, under the caption of "must violate his Masonic oath," is very misleading and would tend to belittle the Masonic order, if not understood by your readers. It is impossible for a man to violate his Masonic oath except by committing some crime against his fellow man. A promise made by one Mason to another is not a Masonic oath, the Masonic oath is administered in the lodge and in no way interferes with his duties to his religion or duties of citizenship. He is a poor Mason who does not stand for right and justice, for Masonry, if faithfully adhered to, is far better than Christianity poorly supported. If you were a Mason you would understand.

CASSIUS R. STEVENS.

July 2, 1904.

Stability of Mountain Ranges.

From The London Telegraph.

At the recent gathering of the Association of Academies, Sir A. Geikie moved a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, in favor of international co-operation in the effort to obtain "Precise determination of levels in mountain chains subject to earthquakes, with the view of ascertaining whether such chains are stable, or are undergoing movements of daviation or depression." Another proposal aimed to secure measurements of the value of gravity, with the object, so far as geological questions are concerned, of throwing light on the internal distribution of masses in the earth and on the rigidity or isostasy of the terrestrial crust. These problems call for minute and rigorous observation. In this way it is believed to have been proved that the land about the City of New York has been subsiding since 1875 at the rate of about 1.45ft. (nearly 17½in.) per century. Posterity a thousand or ten thousand years hence will have a right to know not merely how high Etna or Vesuvius was in 1904, but what were the elevation and appearance of Beachy Head; how much the old rock has lost by waste of the sea at its foot, or by denuding rains on its summit and flanks; or how much it may have gained by uplifting forces. They will know these things in 2904, just as they will know how the stars and nebulae are distributed in our skies, and the knowledge will be very helpful to the future astronomers and geologists. In these matters photography, as the handmaid of research, can render easily and cheaply incomparable services.

The Passion for Giving.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"Giving becomes a disease in time," remarked a West Philadelphia woman who has had some experience in very practical forms of charitable work. "It is delightful to most of us to be assured that some deed of ours has given great pleasure or done much good. Indeed, it gives us more satisfaction than many deeds acted out from the most purely selfish motives, and will appeal to us after these more selfish pleasures cease to please. It takes a terrific hold on many people. Women who have been able to give liberally have continued after they had nothing of value, sending silly, worn-out finery that could not possibly be of use to anybody. But they have tasted the joy of conferring benefits, of receiving gratitude, and they simply can't deny themselves. Why, people have stolen that they might not have to give up the pleasure of bestowing gifts! Nothing can exceed the lengths to which this passion for giving will carry its victims."

His Impressive Highness.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Jenkins—I met that new butler of yours to-day and had quite a talk with him.

Nuritch (anxiously)—What does he think of us? Did he say?

Man's Hard Lot.

From The Washington Post.

Dr. Schurman of Cornell says that no man has "a right to lead a single life." Still, the man who tries to lead a double life usually gets into trouble.

THE BIBLIOMANIAC'S LOVE.

I soothile loe my dame and pype,
And eke a shadye nooke,
Yet, and 't is true, my loe is ripe
But for a costlie booke;
(For wives are alwaies toe be had—
In soothe, they seeke us oute—
But olde, rare tomes, or goode or bad,
Ne'er linger lonke aboute.)

And soe, perchance, whenas I die,
My paradyse maye be
Toe wandere through a gold-tool'd skye,
And eke a vellum sea,
Where quainte illumynations are
Of manyfolde volumes rare,
[illegible]

ODELL SEES ROOSEVELT, THEN DINES WITH PLATT

No Sign of Dispute with the Senator This Time.

NO CANDIDATE SELECTED YET

Odell Says the President Did Not Mention a Single Name for the Gubernatorial Nomination.

Gov. Odell visited President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay yesterday, and then went to the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach. It was particularly noticeable that the demeanor of the Senator toward the Governor and the demeanor of the Governor toward the Senator was in decided contrast last night to that exhibited on the preceding night, when the two men dined within twenty feet of each other without any signs of recognition.

Last night Senator Platt waited ostentatiously for Gov. Odell, who arrived at the hotel shortly after 7 o'clock. As the Governor walked into the hotel with Executive Chairman Barnes, who had been with him to see the President, Senator Platt arose from a seat which he had occupied near the door and shook hands warmly with the Governor. Mr. Barnes also shook hands with the Senator and then the trio, arms linked, walked into the dining room, where Mrs. Platt and Miss Graham, her daughter, awaited them. The table selected was on the ocean side of the hotel, close to the window looking out on the piazza, where every one walking by could be a witness to the love feast.

Mrs. Platt and Miss Granam left the table before the men, who remained at the table for a few minutes in earnest conversation. Then all three linked arms and walked out into the corridor, where a group of reporters were in waiting. The Governor was the first to disengage himself. He assured the reporters that harmony was so apparent that even those who ran could see it. It was quite an accident, he assured them, that things were in such marked contrast to what they were the night before. There was really nothing to say. He had had a quiet talk with the President about general politics, and especially about New York State politics, but that was all.

"You said you would have a statement to make as soon as you had seen the President," said the reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"Oh, you must be mistaken," said the Governor blandly, "it was the Senator who said that."

"Will you say anything about your visit to the President?"

"No. We are in a hurry to get over to the fireworks, and there is nothing to be said."

"Will you make the statement that you promised last night?" Senator Platt was asked.

"No, I have nothing to say. The Governor will say anything necessary," returned the Senator, who then slipped one arm through that of Chairman Barnes and the other through the Governor's. The trio walked down the piazza to the car and were taken over to the fireworks show. After the show the Senator returned to the hotel and went to bed, while the Governor and Mr. Barnes took the first train to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 8.—Gov. Odell and Mr. Barnes arrived here shortly after noon to-day, and after luncheon with the President and his family talked for three hours with Mr. Roosevelt on the piazza overlooking the bay. Gov. Odell later said that the conversation was confined to the business of politics. Gov. Odell was quite positive that he was not carrying the name of the next Republican candidate for Governor. He called ridiculous the reports that he and Senator Platt were at odds and that his call was to have the President act as an arbitrator between them. Asked about Woodruff's candidacy he gave the suggestion that Mr. Woodruff would not be the candidate for Governor.

There was evidently some mistake as to the hour when Gov. Odell was expected to arrive. The President's wagon met the 10 o'clock train and then drove away. The Governor and Mr. Barnes had to hire a hack with an ancient horse, just able to drag them up Sagamore Hill.

As Gov. Odell was leaving this question was put to him:

"Did the President signify a wish as to whom he wished to be the candidate?"

"Positively, not the name of a candidate was mentioned by the President, and not by us," was the answer.

"Who is your candidate?"

"Naturally the strongest man."

"His name, please?"

"I wish I could oblige you with it, but I don't know how to spell it."

As to Mr. Woodruff's boom, at which Mr. Woodruff has been reported as angry, the Governor said:

"He was wise to be angry at a premature boom. Summer candidates are like Summer flowers that wither and fade away."

STONE THROWERS ARRESTED.

Round-Up of Boys in East Side Precincts.

In response to complaints from passengers and employes on the cross-town trolley and horse car lines in his precinct, Capt. Gallagher of the East Twenty-second Street Station sent out several of his detectives last night to round up the gangs of boys, who, it is declared, have been making life dangerous on these cars by pelting them with sticks, stones, and various other missiles.

The detectives captured fourteen boys from eight to fourteen years old, all of whom will be charged with disorderly conduct in the Children's Court this morning. Twelve of the boys are Italians.

CROWD CHASES PRISONERS.

Boy Says the Two Men Attacked Him and 300 Join in Pursuit.

Two well-dressed men, who said they were J. D. Harris, 31 years old, of Bronxville, N. Y., at present stopping at the Marlborough Hotel, and William Preslow, 37, a clerk at the Lincoln Hotel, at Fifty-second Street and Broadway, were locked up in the West One Hundredth Street Station last night on a charge of assault made by Paul Bitsky, 15 years old, of 60 West One Hundred and Ninth Street. On the way to the station in the custody of Roundsman Donaldson and Policeman Eckhardt, the prisoners were followed by a crowd of 300 men, women, and boys, attracted by Bitsky's cries and accusations.

The crowd pelted the prisoners with sticks, stones, and whatever other missiles they could lay hands upon, meanwhile calling upon the policemen to punish the men severely. While the pedigree of the two men was being taken in the station the crowd still hung about it, and continued its demonstrations until the police dispersed it. Both prisoners were struck several times by missiles thrown at them.

According to Bitsky's story to the police, the two men attacked him in the basement of 108 West One Hundred and Ninth Street. His cries, he says, attracted the crowd, and the two men ran down Columbus Avenue, the crowd following. They ran this way for six blocks, the pursuers increasing in number all the time. At One Hundred and Third Street Harris ran into Eckhardt's arms and was arrested, and Preslow was stopped by Roundsman Donaldson. The two officers hurried their prisoners to the station, three blocks away, as quickly as they could. Both prisoners refused to talk about the case. They will be prosecuted to-day in the West Side Court by an agent of the Children's Society.

FRENCH EXHIBITORS ANGRY.

Threaten to Withdraw Fair Exhibits Unless Selling Rule Be Revoked.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—The French exhibitors at the World's Fair declared this evening, after holding a meeting to discuss the action of the World's Fair management to-day in taking possession of certain French booths in the Palace of Electricity because of the violation of the rule forbidding the sale of exhibits, that unless the management's order be rescinded so as to permit them to sell goods upon which the duty has been paid, the French exhibits in the Palace of Electricity will be closed to-morrow morning.

SUCH AN OVERSIGHT!

Wedding Made Tulp Forget to Return Team—Sent to Jail.

John Tulp, twenty-two years of age, of 402 Morgan Street, Union Hill, son of the late Rev. Dr. Tulp and brother of the Rev. A. P. Tulp of Hasbrouck Heights, was married on Thursday evening to Miss Eleanor Windridge of Cedar Grove at the home of the bride's parents. He spent last night in Hoboken Police Headquarters as a result of an oversight.

On Saturday last he hired a horse and carriage from A. P Hexamer of Hoboken for the day. That night he telephoned Mr. Hexamer he would not be able to return it until the next day. When the rig had not been returned by Monday the police were set to work on the case. Yesterday they traced the rig to a livery stable in Montclair and arrested Mr. Tulp at the home of his bride's parents.

Mr. Tulp took the rig to the livery stable on Saturday night and told who he was and to whom the rig belonged and promised to return for it. Busied with the preparations for his marriage and the opening of a restaurant in New York he forgot the rig until arrested. Mr. Hexamer, on finding there had been no intention to steal the rig, wanted to give bail for the young man, but no one could be found to take it.

Mrs. Tulp visited her husband last evening and had a tearful interview with him. But that did not get him bail either.

COURT CONFIRMS BIRTHRIGHT.

Legitimacy of Mrs. Williams's Birth Established in Long-Fought Case.

In a decision just handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Mrs. Kate Maria Williams, who now lives in Connecticut, is declared to be the legitimate child of David W. Evans, who up to the time of his death was a New York grocer, having an establishment on upper Third Avenue. Before his death in 1884 he had transferred nine houses to her, but as he died intestate she permitted his brother and two sisters to administer the estate. She then entered into an agreement with them by which she secured possession of four of the houses, on East Eighty-first Street, buying the houses at a foreclosure sale and selling them later to other parties.

After she had sold the houses a long-lost brother of Evans, who had been a Judge in New Orleans, appeared and claimed a fourth interest in the property. He commenced an action against Francis Frey, who had purchased one of the four houses, and Frey called upon Mrs. Williams to protect his title to the property. Evans's brother William died, and William's daughter, Alberta P. Tracy, took up the fight and set up the contention that Mrs. Williams was not the legitimate child of Evans. On this contention Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court rendered a verdict in Mrs. Tracy's favor practically declaring Mrs. Williams to be illegitimate.

In the meantime Frey died, and the fight to maintain the title to the Eighty-first Street property was continued by his widow, Mrs. Barbara Frey. She appealed from Justice Bischoff's decision, and in this way the question of Mrs. Williams's legitimacy reached the Appellate Division, which now establishes Mrs. Williams as the legitimate child of David Evans, declaring that she cannot be deprived of her birthright, and ordering a new trial of the suit against the Frey estate.

GEORGE ADE'S NEW COMEDY.

"The College Widow" Will Be Produced at the Garden Theatre in September.

George Ade's next play will be produced by Henry W. Savage and will be the opening attraction at the Garden Theatre early in September. Yesterday Mr. Ade gave Mr. Savage the manuscript for a comedy to be called "The College Widow." It will be a comedy without music and will be a satire on modern college life, emphasizing the funny side of life at small colleges.

Mr. Ade will return to his Summer home near Kentland, Ind., to-morrow, and will remain there until the manuscript of "The College Widow" is completed. His new play will be the first of a number of American plays that will be produced at the Garden Theatre.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

"The Rogers Brothers in Paris" will be produced in Buffalo on Aug. 29, and will open in New York on Sept. 5. Max Hoffman will be musical director and will write the entire score.

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De Motta, pianist to the King of Portugal, is coming to this country in November. He will be heard in New York with the Philharmonic Society and afterward in Boston and Philadelphia.

***

Robert V. Ferguson, W. L. Branscombe, and Mary Madden have been engaged for the revival of "Becky Sharp" at the Manhattan Theatre next season.

***

"Out Thar," a play written by two New York newspaper men, Nain Grute and Wade Mountforth, will be produced at Rochester on July 18. The play, which has received a favorable verdict from dramatic readers, deals with rural life in Central Missouri in the late seventies, and has much that is "wild and wooly," with the shooting incidental to life—and death—"out thar." There is a horse race in the last act, the old-fashioned, high-wheeled sulkies being used.

***

Since July the elements have been endeavoring to drown the Philadelphia in the amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach, and to prevent the Decatur from blowing the frigate up. With clearing skies to-night Pain expects to repeat the elaborate fireworks programme of the Fourth.

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There is a display of Pain's Manhattan Beach fireworks on the water front at North Beach every Tuesday and Thursday evening.

***

"A Little of Everything" at the Aerial Gardens has been so successful that Klaw & Erlanger have decided to send it on tour in September.

***

The Prudential Life Insurance Company will entertain its out-of-town agents on Wednesday night at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Gardens.

***

Rehearsals have been called for "The Eternal City," to be produced at the Academy of Music Aug. 6.

***

Forty thousand dollars is what Weber & Ziegfeld propose to spend on alterations to the Weber & Fields house, to be known as Weber's Music Hall. The work is to be completed by August, and the opening date is fixed for a month later.

***

Contracts have been signed between Klaw & Erlanger and the Carle Amusement Company for the presentation of "The Maid and the Mummy," Richard Carle's new musical comedy now running in Chicago, at the New York Theatre Aug. 1.

***

Charles E. Evans signed a contract yesterday with Henry W. Savage to play the leading rôle in "The Sho-Gun," the Korean comic opera by George Ade and Gustav Luders, which will follow "The County Chairman" at Wallack's Theatre early in the Fall.

Levi New Composer at Weber's Music Hall.

Controversy as to who should be the composer of the burlesques to be presented at Weber's Music Hall by the Weber and Ziegfeld stock company terminated yesterday when Joseph Weber signed a contract with Maurice Levi. Mr. Levi will compose the score for all the burlesques and musical skits to be produced at Weber's Music Hall in addition to conducting the orchestra at the cozy playhouse. Mr. Levi was under engagement to Charles Frohman for next season, but when a contract was offered him by Mr. Weber his release was obtained from Mr. Frohman by cable.

BARBER AMUSED MORGAN ON HOMEWARD VOYAGE

Stunts for Financier with Learned Thrush and Magic.

NO INTERVIEW THIS TIME

Merchantile Marine's Report Called Forth No Comment—Alleged Embezzler on Board.

As soon as the reporters boarded the steamship Baltic on her arrival here yesterday they made it their care to interview J. Pierpont Morgan, who was one of the passengers. Mr. Morgan was found at the table in the dining saloon, serving peaches to those breakfasting about him. When he went on deck a reporter asked him what he thought of the ship.

"What do you mean?" questioned Mr. Morgan.

"How do you like it?"

"I like it very much," was his reply.

The reporter then volunteered that the International Mercantile Marine had made public its first annual report, which showed what were considered encouraging earnings. During the recital Mr. Morgan was attentive and appeared to be very much interested, and when the recital was over he declined to be interviewed.

George W. Perkins of the Morgan firm was at the pier to meet his chief, as were Charles Steele and P. A. S. Franklin and Harold Sanderson of the International Mercantile Marine. Mrs. Morgan and Herbert Satterlee were aboard the Corsair, which followed the Baltic up the bay. Mr. Morgan at once went to his office, where his appearance at 9 o'clock surprised some of his employes. To would-be interviewers there he was no more disposed to talk than on board the steamer.

Count Ward, an American promoter, who lives in London, was also a passenger on the Baltic. Richard G. Halaman, the President of the Eden Musée Company, brought back with him a fine prize Airdale terrier, which will exhibit at the coming dog show in this city. George W. Faris, a Congressman from Indiana, was on the ship.

Samuel Illingsworth, thirty-eight years old, a former shipping clerk in the firm of Ivins, Dietz & Magee, 1220 Market Street, Philadelphia, was brought back a prisoner on the Baltic to answer to a charge of embezzlement made by his former employers. Illingsworth is accused of having taken only $663 of the firm's money, yet the firm spent more than that sum to bring him back for trial for the moral effect it is calculated to have on their other employes.

John Henricks, the Baltic's barber, was put aboard from the Cedric. He is somewhat of a magician, and during the trip much of the amusement of the passengers was provided by him. On one occasion he was summoned to the suite of rooms occupied by Mr. Morgan, where before a party of half a dozen people he demonstrated his abilities, at the same time exhibiting an English thrush, which he had caught wild and which is said to be the best-trained bird in the English world.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Astor is booked to sail Wednesday next from Southampton. She has taken passage on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. When she arrives in New York she will spend a day or so at her town house before going to Newport. Her grandson, Master Vincent Astor, has gone to the St. Louis Exposition.

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Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee and Miss Rhett are in town. They came to meet the Baltic, on which J. Pierpont Morgan was a passenger. They will soon return to Highland Falls.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert de Peyster Tytus (Miss Grace Hence) have arrived in America from their European tour and are settled at Lenox for the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt have sent out invitations for a housewarming at Newport on July 25. It is to be a barn dance.

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Mr. and Mrs. William E. Shepherd have opened their cottage at Narragansett Pier for the Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story will remain at their Westchester villa until August, when they will go to Newport.

***

Col. James Parker and Mrs. Parker announce the engagement of their daughter, Elisabeth Ian Cortlandt Parker, to Ronald Theodore Lyman of Boston. Mr. Lyman is the son of Arthur T. Lyman of that city, and a graduate of Harvard, Class of '02. Miss Parker is the youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Parker, United States Army, and she is a granddaughter of the Hon. Cortlandt Parker of New Jersey. She made her début two years ago in Washington.

***

Ewen N. H. Cameron, who arrived in town last week from Dominica, West Indies, where he owns a large estate, sailed by the Teutonic Wednesday for his home in England. Mr. Cameron is a cousin of Lady Henry Somerset.

***

Miss Jessie Colby and her sister, Miss May Colby, have left town and are in New Hampshire, where they will pass the Summer at the old Colby homestead, New London, on Lake Sunapee.

***

Guernsey Benedict, Munroe Douglas Robinson, and Miss Antoinette Heckscher have joined a house party at Mrs. William B. Anderton's, at Cedarhurst, Long Island.

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There will be an open-air production of "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" at White Plains on Thursday and Friday, July 21 and 22, afternoon and evening, at Fair Lawn, corner of Broadway and Hamilton Avenue, in aid of the Young Men's Christian Association of White Plains. Mrs. O. D. Kingsley and other prominent women have the affair in charge, and young society men and women will take part in the peasant dances. There will be 115 in the cast. The entire production is under the direction of Miss Margaret MacLaun Eager of Boston, who has given many very successful open-air plays.

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Among the passengers arriving on the Baltic were Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hackstaff and the Misses Mai, Margaret, and Caryl Hackstaff.

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C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Iselin, and the Misses Iselin sailed for Europe on the Celtic yesterday, and will remain abroad all Summer. Col. O. H. Payne also sailed on the Celtic.

***

Mrs. John Jacob Astor sailed for Newport yesterday on the Nourmahal.

***

Col. H. W. Hubbell, Artillery Corps, United States Army, and Mrs. Hubbell announce the engagement of their daughter, Margarett Worth, to Capt. James A. Woodruff, Engineer Corps, United States Army.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.

The programme of music in Central Park to-day by the Seventy-first Regiment Band, of which Lambert L. Eben is bandmaster, will be as follows:

"Star-Spangled Banner."

March, "The Main Chance"	Shreiner
Overture, "Zampa"	Herold
Selection, "Fatty from Paris"	Lorraine
Waltz, "Wine, Woman, and Song"	Strauss
Cornet solo	Selected
Mr. John Hasel.	
Song, "Follow the Crowd on a Sunday"	Armstrong
Characteristique, "Silly Billy"	Bendix
Selection, from "Martha"	Flotow
Gavotte, "The First Lesson"	Wachtel
Finale, "Hail! Hail! The Leader"	Wachtel

"Star-Spangled Banner."

YALE MAN'S BRIDE ARRESTED.

Batcheider, Football Player, Hears Her Charged with Embezzling $2,000.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., July 8.—The honeymoon of Harry S. Batcheider, the Yale football player who gave up his law scholarship at the university to come to Reading and marry May Cassidy, cashier in Berg Brothers' store, a few weeks ago, was rudely interrupted to-day by the arrest of his young wife on the charge of embezzling a sum said to aggregate from $1,500 to $2,000 from her employers.

When the first warrant was served on Mrs. Batcheider an aunt entered bail in the sum of $1,000, but several hours later, when she learned the full extent of the charges and the amount of the alleged shortage, she threw up the bond, and the woman was rearrested on a bail piece. Later another bondsman was secured.

It is alleged that during the last three months she was cashier in the store the young woman abstracted the sums from the bank deposits. She is said to have used two bank books for this purpose, one containing the actual deposits, which the firm never saw, the other containing figures she entered to correspond with her books. This last book was for the inspection of the firm. The difference between the figures in the two books is said to exceed $1,500.

Batcheider has been running a cigar store since the wedding. He is a native of New Haven.

During the Yale-Princeton football game last Fall, Batcheider from the field called on Miss Cassidy to lead the cheering for Yale at a critical period. She responded by waving a Yale flag.

The couple met at Atlantic City last Summer on May 28. They were married there.

THEY JUST PASSED HER ALONG.

So Little Emily Means Came East from La Porte, Ind., Alone.

Emily Means, eight years old, of La Porte, Ind., is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Fennell, 23 Williams Avenue, Jersey City. She is regarded by the children of the neighborhood as a heroine because she made the journey from La Porte to Jersey City, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles, alone.

Little Miss Means was born in Jersey City and lived there until October last, when her father, John Means, who was a railroad employe, was transferred to La Porte. Mrs. Fennell, with whom the child was a great favorite, invited her to spend her Summer vacation in Jersey City, and as neither Mr. nor Mrs. Means could come East at this time, Miss Emily was "tagged" and sent on the journey alone. She thought nothing of the jaunt.

"Why, I just got on the cars and came," she said, when asked about the journey. "Papa told the conductor to look after me. 'Pass me along the line,' he said, and they did. All the conductors were very kind, but I didn't need much looking after. I didn't sleep much, though, for I was afraid something might happen.

"There was one funny thing. I went to the dining car and had a cup of coffee and a roll. When I asked for the check they told me they didn't charge anything for coffee and rolls. I told some of the passengers that if they only ordered coffee and rolls they wouldn't have to pay for breakfast. They laughed at me, and when I told them I knew all about it, one lady said she would try it. I went back with her, but she had to pay for her coffee and rolls, and then they all laughed at me.

"I'm going back in September, and I expect to have as good a time then as I had coming."

DON'T KNOW WHO SAVED HIM.

Therefore Wood Advertises to Discover Fair Rescuer.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, July 8.—Thomas Wood of Long Island will have a personal in the local paper to-morrow telling some young woman whom he doesn't know but wants to that he desires to thank her for fishing him out of the Sound last Thursday and saving his life.

Wood is visiting relatives here. Thursday he went sailing in his sloop Norette and got either upset or swamped, he doesn't quite know which. While flopping around in the water a beautiful unknown young lady came along in a rowboat and pulled him on board. Then, Wood says, she helped him get his sloop ashore, after which she rowed away without even leaving her telephone number.

Therefore he wants to discover her identity.

WOMAN LOCKED IN FAIR TOWER

Mme. Lathoud Fought Jefferson Guards Trying to Shut Husband's Booth.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 8.—Mme. Marie Louise Lathoud, wife of Joseph Lathoud, an exhibitor in the French section of the Electricity Building, is a prisoner in an "electric tower" booth in that building because she would not consent to give herself into the custody of Jefferson Guards, who wanted to escort her from the building.

Mme. Lathoud's entrance into the tower as the result of the Jefferson Guards' effort to close her booth. Mme. Lathoud saw the guards coming. She screamed at the top of her voice. Half a dozen of the men tried to restrain her, and Capt. Shelton ordered her to leave the booth and the building. This only increased her anger.

After she had fought with the men for several minutes she broke away from them and ran into the tower. Locking the door, she cried: "I sleep here to-night. They cannot take me out."

One of the exhibitors, M. Leon, says he and his fellow-exhibitors are supported in their attitude by the French Commission.

TORNADO KILLS SEVEN MEN.

Strikes Traveling Crane for New Bridge on Which They Are Working.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., July 8.—Seven workmen were killed, and two others were seriously injured by being blown from the second arch of the new railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at Thebes, Ill., to-night.

A tornado struck a traveling crane upon which the men were at work and pushed it backward for 200 feet. At the second arch it struck an obstruction and was hurled to the rocks below.

A relief train was hastily made up and the dead and injured were brought here.

MANNIX WON'T RESIGN.

Victor (Col.) Recorder Declines to Obey Committee's Mandate.

Special to The New York Times.

VICTOR, Col., July 8.—"Gentlemen, I have done nothing criminal, either in or out of office, and I do not propose to resign my office or leave Teller County. I stand on my rights of a citizen."

That is what County Clerk and Recorder Frank P. Mannix told the Citizens' Alliance Committee last night, who informed him that his conduct as a citizen and an office holder was not in accordance with their ideas, and that he must resign immediately and leave the district. No threats were used, but if he does not heed the warning force may be employed to drive him from the district.

Mr. Mannix returned last Wednesday, having been absent since June 6, the day of the Independence (municipal) election. That day [illegible]

GREATEST SHIP EVER BUILT COMES TO PORT

White Star Liner Baltic Completes Maiden Voyage.

STEAMSHIP 726 FEET LONG

Made Trip from Liverpool in 7 Days 13 Hours and 37 Minutes—Brought 906 Passengers.

Amid the tooting of hundreds of whistles and the dipping of flags, the new White Star Line steamship Baltic, the largest ever built, made her way up the bay yesterday, completing her maiden voyage from Liverpool to this port. Thousands of eyes along the shore watched the big vessel as she steamed slowly up the harbor on the breast of the tide, and every floating craft to be seen dwindled into insignificance beside the big liner. When the Baltic appeared in the upper bay ferryboats, steamboats, tugs, and sailing craft went out of their course to give those aboard better views of the steamship, and those vessels which were going down the channel as the Baltic came up made way for her.

The lines on which the Baltic is built give her the characteristic look of the Cedric and Celtic, the two other largest ships of the White Star Line, but she exceeds both these by about 3,000 tons. To those who went alongside her the Baltic's freeboard appeared tremendously high, the longest ladders on the revenue cutters, which are long enough for all other vessels, hardly reaching to the main deck. Her sides are painted black, and her two big smokestacks are light brown, except where they are circled near the top by broad black bands. She has four pole masts. The great size of the Baltic, however, is minimized by the gracefulness of her lines. The steam yacht Corsair was waiting down the bay for J. Pierpont Morgan, her owner, who was aboard the steamship, and as the Baltic came up the bay the black yacht ran for a time alongside of her, the yacht looking like a little toy beside the big liner.

The length of the Baltic is 726 feet. In this respect she exceeds the length of the Kaiser Wilhelm II, of the North German Lloyd Line, which formerly was the longest ship, by 18.2 feet. Her width is 75 feet. In all she has eight decks, four of them being above the main deck. She is of 24,000 tons gross register, while her capacity for cargo is 28,000 tons, and her load draught about 40,000 tons. The new steamship has accommodations for about 3,000 passengers besides her crew of 350.

The first-class smoking room and library are on the upper promenade deck. The staterooms in the first-class cabin are so arranged that the passengers occupying them will feel very little of the ship's motion. Just abaft the first-class compartment is that for the second-class passengers, consisting of a large dining room, a smoking room, and a library, besides the staterooms. With the exception of a limited space forward, the third-class passengers are provided for abaft the second-class.

The Baltic is fitted with engines of Harlan & Wolff's quadruple expansion type, arranged on the balanced principle, which practically does away with vibration. The liner can attain a speed of about 17 miles an hour. The steamship was built at the yards of Harlan & Wolff at Belfast, and she sailed from Liverpool for this side on June 29, stopping on the next day at Queenstown to pick up mails and passengers. She is in command of Lieut. E. J. Smith, R. N. R., who has become well known to seagoers as Captain of the steamship Majestic, from which he was transferred to take command of the new vessel. The Baltic is the tenth command which Lieut. Smith has held in the service of the White Star Line.

The first trip of the big liner was made in 7 days 13 hours and 37 minutes, and both Chief Engineer H. Crawford Boyle, formerly of the Celtic, and Consulting Engineer Andrews of Harlan & Wolff, who made the trip for the purpose of watching the Baltic's behavior, declare that there was not the slightest trouble with her machinery, and that she has come up to all expectations. Her best day's run was 417 knots, made on July 4.

She brought a total of 906 passengers, 209 in the first-class cabin, 142 in the second-class, and 535 in the steerage. Every one of the passengers united in saying that the voyage could not have been more pleasant. Capt. Smith was delighted with his ship. "I tried to see how she would work coming around the tail of the Southwest Spit," he said, "and, as the channel was clear, I sent her around at full speed. She behaved admirably. Pilot Johnson, who has brought up almost every one of the big vessels that come into this port, piloted us up."

The officers of the Baltic are Thomas Kidwell, formerly of the Celtic, chief officer; W. E. Graham, surgeon; H. McElroy, purser, and H. Wovenden, chief steward. The ship will be open for public inspection on Monday and an admission fee of 25 cents will be asked from each visitor, the proceeds to go to the seamen's charities.

VANDERBILT A FIREMAN.

W. K., Jr., Gives $1,000 to Great Neck Company and Becomes a Member.

GREAT NECK, L. I., July 8.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was last night elected an honorary member of the Alert Hook and Ladder and Hose Company of this place.

The firemen paid a visit to Mr. Vanderbilt at Deepdale on Wednesday night and were not only hospitably entertained, but received from their host a contribution of $1,000 to the furniture and alarm fund of the company.

HOTEL GUESTS' FIND.

Discover Bonds and Stock of Face Value of $500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, July 8.—Louis G. Menke of 1,358 Broadway and Jacob S. Stahl of 280 Broadway, New York City, who are guests at the King Edward Hotel, accidentally disarranged the paper in a drawer of the bureau in Room 716, occupied by them, and discovered bonds and stock certificates to the value of $500,000. The companies for which these stock certificates were issued are the Stewart Bottle Stopper Company of New York, the International Copper Company of Arizona, and the Cheriqui Trading Company of New Jersey.

The certificates are all signed by the parties to whom they are issued, and evidently transferred to the person who left them in the drawer, concealed under the paper for safekeeping.

According to the register, the occupants of Room 716 have been mostly commercial men.

IN THE SHOPS.

There is a real bargain in bathtubs for the dolls. Bathtubs might not seem exactly in order in sea bathing time, but doll ladies usually find a tub bath more satisfactory for the complexion. These tubs are also warranted to be becoming. They are of red celluloid of a beautiful dark shade, translucent, and big enough to accommodate a well-grown doll. They cost only 50 cents, and here is the real delight of them—they have been reduced from $1.50, and before that were $4—four-dollar tubs for 50 cents!

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A beautiful pair of satin gloves in a show case in one of the shops are of pale green satin, with a lace ruffle turned back over the hand. They are truly lovely things, and the same style can be found in other shades of satin. Every woman wonders when they are intended to be worn until she learns that they are not gloves at all, but sachets, and cost 50 cents each.

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Another sachet is covered with a fine white mull, is in the shape of a square envelope, has a canceled stamp in one corner and something about sweet remembrances written on the outside. This also costs 50 cents.

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One of the best of modern inventions is a canopy for the baby's carriage. There is in the first place a not very large umbrella, which costs 80 cents; a stick to it for 35 cents, and when these are in place a big net canopy which costs about $3.50 and fits on over the umbrella, then falls around the carriage so that not a fly or mosquito [illegible]

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Abby Blake Blodgett.

Mrs. Abby Blake Blodgett, whose death at her Summer home at Brooklands, Fishkill, N. Y., was announced yesterday, first became known to the public last Spring, when a commission was appointed to determine as to her mental soundness. The commission reported that Mrs. Blodgett was incompetent to manage her estate, valued at about $350,000, and her son, William T. Blodgett, who lives at 24 West Twelfth Street, was placed in charge of her affairs.

Mr. Blodgett found that his mother had contracted for the purchase of a large number of rare and elaborately bound books, which contracts, if met, would practically exhaust her entire fortune. It was shown that Mrs. Blodgett had paid $130,000 for a set of Dickens, $78,000 for three sets of Shakespeare, and several thousand dollars for a work on Napoleon I. Suits were brought against the book firms with which Mrs. Blodgett had dealt to have the contracts rescinded, Mr. Blodgett filing an affidavit of an expert on rare volumes to the effect that his mother had been greatly overcharged in her transactions.

Mrs. Blodgett was the widow of William T. Blodgett, who at the time of his death, twenty-five years ago, was a prosperous New York merchant.

Jeremiah Baker.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 8.—Jeremiah Baker, one of the oldest residents of Madison, died to-day at his home in that place after an illness of many months. Mr. Baker was born in Westfield, Oct. 9, 1823, and studied in New York University. In 1858 he entered business in New York with his brother-in-law, James A. Webb, and continued with him until 1869. He was connected with the American Insurance Company for more than twenty-five years. For twenty-two years he was a Director of the Madison Bank, and retired last January.

Mr. Baker was one of the first Councilmen of the Borough of Madison, a position he held for thirteen years. He was also prominent in Presbyterian church work and was an Elder at the time of his death. Mr. Baker was married to Miss Elisabet Webb of New York, who survives him. The flags on all the public buildings in Madison are at half mast as a mark of respect to his memory.

George H. Longbottom.

PATERSON, N. J., July 8.—George H. Longbottom died here this morning at his home, 571 East Twenty-sixth Street, after an illness of six weeks. He was in his forty-eighth year and leaves a wife and five children. Mr. Longbottom thirty years ago entered the employ of the Rogers Locomotive works as a machinist, and he soon attracted the attention of the late Jacob Rogers.

Mr. Longbottom was taken from the machinist's bench and promoted to a position in the company's office and rose steadily until four years ago he was made President of the locomotive company. He remained in that position until the company was absorbed.

He was a member of Ivanhoe Lodge F. and A. M., and Osseo Lodge of Red Men. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon from the East Side Presbyterian Church and the interment will be at Laurel Grove.

Samuel Downing.

Samuel Downing, at one time a prominent dry goods merchant of Brooklyn, and the father of Alderman Robert F. Downing, died at his Summer home at Sea Cliff, Long Island, Thursday. The cause of his death was weakness attendant on old age. He was born in Manhattan seventy-five years ago, and moved to Brooklyn about forty years ago. He retired from business in 1895. Mr. Downing leaves a widow, three sons, and four daughters. Funeral services will be held to-night at Mr. Downing's Brooklyn home, 201 Dean Street.

Mrs. Thomas W. Pittman.

Mrs. Mary Josephine Pittman, wife of Thomas W. Pittman of this city, died suddenly yesterday morning at her residence, 2,053 Seventh Avenue. Mrs. Pittman was formerly Miss Harrison of Orange, N. J., and was related to two Presidents, her father being a cousin of the late President Harrison and her mother, Mrs. Sarah Baldwin of Caldwell, N. J., being related to ex-President Cleveland, whose father, the Rev. Mr. Cleveland, united in marriage Mrs. Pittman's father and mother.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE C. CARDWELL, for many years engaged in the mercantile business in Brooklyn, is dead at his home in Nutley, N. J. He was seventy-four years old, and had been ill for about two years. He is survived by three sons and a daughter.

WILLIAM LUDLOW BOYD of 149 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, died there on Thursday. For forty-six years he was connected with the Union Ferry Company, retiring a year ago. Mr. Boyd, who was seventy-seven years old, was at one time chief engineer of the Brooklyn Volunteer Fire Department. He is survived by two daughters.

JAMES LOFTUS, for many years a Justice of the Peace in Paterson, died on Thursday at the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, in Eighth Street, Newark. He was ninety-three years old. As a Justice of the Peace he became well known on account of his odd sayings in reference to the decisions of the Supreme Court, and he was quoted by newspaper throughout the country.

Room for Little Sufferers.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-second Street, announces that there are five vacancies at the Seaside Tent Camp for children suffering from tuberculosis of the bones and glands. During the Summer a few vacancies will occur, as children who have been permanently cured may be returned to their city homes.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The weather continues cloudy and showery east of the Mississippi, although fewer showers fell to-day than during Thursday, and fair weather has prevailed in New England and the lower lake region. The weather has cleared in Eastern Kansas and generally in the Upper Missouri Valley, but moderately heavy rains fall in Kansas City and throughout Missouri.

Temperatures have risen sharply in the Upper Missouri Valley, and generally warmer weather prevails to-night in the lake region and western districts.

The weather will clear Saturday in the Mississippi Valley, but showers will continue in the lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, the Middle and Southern Atlantic States, and Florida. Sunday will probably be fair, except in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and on the Atlantic Coast. Continued high temperatures may be expected.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly light to fresh southwest to south; on the Gulf Coast, light south; on the lower lakes, light to fresh east to south, and on the upper lakes, mostly light and variable.

Steamships departing Sunday for European ports will have light south winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY:

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, partly cloudy Saturday, probably showers in the afternoon and night; Sunday showers, light variable winds, mostly southerly.

New England, generally fair Saturday; Sunday showers, light to fresh south winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, showers and cooler Saturday; Sunday showers, light variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1903.	TIMES. 1903.	1904.
3 A. M.	70	67	77
6 A. M.	68	65	67
9 A. M.	76	67	69
12 M.	80	74	71
3 P. M.	82	76	74
6 P. M.	81	74	73
9 P. M.	80	71	72
12 P. M.	70	70	71

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 205 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71¼
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1903	70
Corresponding date last year

TURF STARS MEET TO-DAY

All of the Great Handicap Winners Named to Run for the Brighton.

ORT WELLS THE FAVORITE

A Fast Track Promised for the Contest for the $25,000 Prize, Last of the Big Spring Events.

The Brighton Handicap, last of the series of great Spring handicaps for horses three years old and upward, and with its $25,000 guaranteed value, the richest prize of the splendid list of big turf events, will be run this afternoon as the chief attraction of the half-holiday racing card at the Brighton Beach track. The race, at the popular distance of one mile and a quarter, gives even better promise on the eve of the contest than it did in advance, and if the promise of the programme is verified, the Brighton will go on record as the greatest race of the superb succession of great races that the Spring of 1904 has produced.

Following the rains of the past few days, the Brighton track was drying fast yesterday afternoon, and with even fair weather to-day, the course will be at its fastest this afternoon, when the call to the post is sounded for the Brighton, at about 4 o'clock. Horsemen who have no interest in the struggle other than to see the best possible field go out for the big prize were praying for good weather last night, and as conditions then were there was every prospect of as fast a track as even the most exacting trainer could desire, and so the promise that all the stars of the handicap division that are named for the race would be ready when the bugle sounds. In the race and named to run are all the best handicap horses that the season has brought into prominence, including the three winners of the big events that preceded the Brighton—Irish Lad, winner of the Metropolitan Handicap; The Picket, winner of the Brooklyn, and Hermis, winner of the Suburban. Added to these there are Ort Wells, winner of the Suburban renewal race, run under the title of the Commonwealth Handicap; Highball, winner of the American Derby, and as an added element of interest, the champion race horse of 1903, Waterboy, returned to the turf after his long retirement, as good (or better, in the opinion of his trainer) as he was when he swept all before him last year, and set a world's record of 2:03 1-5 for a mile and a quarter in the same stake event. Five other horses are named to run in the announcement of the entries, the number including the erratic Major Daingerfield, the largest winner of his season as a three-year-old; Eugenia Burch, best of the three-year-old fillies last season, and the two three-year-olds St. Valentine and Palmbearer, but it is likely that the field will narrow down to the stars of the race before the saddling time arrives to-day, the lightweights, and Major Daingerfield and Eugenia Burch having been named to run in the hope that they might have the added chance of a heavy track.

With the seeming certainty that the track will be fast, however, horsemen look for a field of not more than seven horses, and possibly only six, but either number will represent all that is best among the thoroughbreds of the American turf, and should the course be as good as conditions indicate it is among the probabilities that even the phenomenal time made by Waterboy a year ago will be surpassed. Every horse named to run has raced this Spring, and form has been established for all except Waterboy, who, if the estimate of his trainer, A. J. Joyner, is correct, is likely to show a vast improvement over his effort at Sheepshead Bay when he was beaten by Broomstick. The experience of horsemen familiar with the Brighton track has been that the course is fastest at the time of flood tide, high water at the seaside course in the opinion of the horsemen giving the mile circle a spring, and like that it lacks at other times. If there be any real aid to the running of horses in this idea, the Brighton Handicap field to-day will derive the benefit, for the big handicap, which will be run at approximately 4 o'clock, will be on at just about the time of flood tide.

On form established in the past few weeks Ort Wells is regarded as the logical favorite for the race, he having beaten all the best of the horses named to run except Waterboy, but even with the established form of Sheepshead Bay as a guide, bettors and layers were shy about fixing prices last night, the hesitancy in a large measure being due to doubt as to the horses that would start. Layers agreed, however, that Ort Wells would open favorite at about 2 to 1, with Waterboy, Hermis, and Irish Lad close together in the betting. Though The Picket has beaten Irish Lad three times this season, and Irish Lad has beaten The Picket but once, the latter colt was esteemed behind the Metropolitan winner, while Highball was rather lightly regarded. Hermis, in spite of his hard trip to St. Louis, and his defeat there by Colonial Girl, showed that he had his speed in his race against Beldame on Wednesday, and, though he then pulled up a trifle lame, as the result of his having struck himself in the race, his owner, E. R. Thomas, is convinced that he will give a good account of himself, and yesterday announced that it was his intention to start the Suburban winner.

As the race will be the last great turf prize for horses of the handicap division until the Saratoga Handicap is run, all the best of the others will run if conditions are favorable. The full list of entries, with the weights to be carried, including the penalties earned by the winners since the publication of the original weights, and the jockeys who will ride are as follows:

The Brighton Handicap, of $25,000 guaranteed, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter; to be run as the fourth race.

Horse. Age. and Weight.	Jockey.
Waterboy, 5, 129	Lyne
Hermis, 5, *128	Redfern
Irish Lad, 4, †127	Hildebrand
The Picket, 4, **124	H. Phillips
Major Daingerfield, 5, ‡124	J. Martin
Highball, 3, ††115	Fuller
Eugenia Burch, 4, 110	Cormack
Ort Wells, 3, ‡‡108	O'Neil
Broomstick, 3, 104	T. Burns
Palmbearer, 3, 95	Travers
St. Valentine, 3, 92	Grimmins

*Weight includes three pounds penalty. †Includes three pounds penalty. **Includes six pounds penalty. ‡Includes six pounds penalty. ††Includes twelve pounds penalty. ‡‡Includes twelve pounds penalty.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Fire Eater	109	April Shower	106
Arden	106	Jack Ratlin	108
Homestead	106	Hello	104
Unmasked	103	Lord Melbourne	103
Flara	101	Stolen Moments	101
Nine Spot	101	Gay Lothario	100
Pat Castigan	99	*Stillicho	98
Sait	98	Atwood	97

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SECOND RACE.—The Punchtown Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; over the full steeplechase course; about two and one-half miles.

Lavator	164	Adjidoumo	138
Twilight	137		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000; special weights, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Melrose	112	Invader	112
Hunting	112	Dandelion	112
Executheon	112	Voladay	112
Bumble Bee	109	Martha Gorman	109
Jerry C	109	Sinister	102
Red Reynard	102	Waterlight	102

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs.

Right and True	110	Wayfarer	104
Schoharie	110	Dick Bernard	104
Et Tu Brute	108	King Pepper	102
Young Henry	107	Divination	102
Counterpoise	107	Teppee	97
Elsie L	105	Hydrangia	95
Major Pelham	104	Letola	91
Oriskany	104	Queen Bell	89

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong.

April Shower	106	Sir Roche	106
Allan	103	The Rival	103
Stolen Moments	101	*Possession	98
*Palmbearer	96	Champlain	94
*Reveille	89		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SEVENTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; five and one-half furlongs.

In the Dark	110	Charles Elliott	110
Ancassin	110	Sinister	110
Tommy Waddell	110	Facette	110
Knight of Weston	110	Lindsay Gordon	110
Migraine	110	Broadcloth	110
Bulwark	107	Courier	107
Fox Reveller	107	Regiment	107
Ethelda	107	Ruthless	107

AUTO TOUR FOR GOOD ROADS.

Mr. Shattuck Will Take Senate Committee on Week's Run.

Albert R. Shattuck, Chairman of the Good Roads Committee of the Automobile Club of America and ex-President of the club, will start next Monday on one of the most ambitious tours for the inspection of roads that has ever been attempted in this country. Accompanied by four touring cars and a few members of the Automobile Club, Mr. Shattuck will pilot a committee from the New York State Senate through sections of this State, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, solely for the purpose of making a study of the roads in those States.

Among the legislators in the party will be Senators Allds, Armstrong, Douglas, Stevens, and Bailey. State Engineer and Surveyor C. L. Van Alstyne and W. Pierpont White, Chairman of the Inter-State Road Committee, will also be of the party, and in addition to Mr. Shattuck of the Automobile Club of America there will be George F. Chamberlin and Robert Lee Morrell. Each of these members will act as host in one of the cars during the trip.

Leaving this city Monday morning, a run will be made through New Jersey, continuing over the New York State border to Newburg, where the night will be spent. Other stopping places on the route will be Greenwich and Hartford, Conn; Pittsfield, Mass., and possibly one or two other places, until Boston is reached, where the tour will end. One week will be devoted to the trip and a careful inspection of the public highways will be made. This trip will carry the party over some of the best country roads in New England, but Mr. Shattuck does not intend to confine his tour to the best roads entirely, but by making little detours see the more ordinary and poorer roads. This will show the contrast between poor highways and what it is possible to make them.

The State Senators who are to accompany Mr. Shattuck are all members of the committee which is to report at the next session of the Legislature on the condition of New York roads and the best plans to improve them in furtherance of the act appropriating $1,500,000 for good roads by the late Legislature. Mr. Shattuck, who is already well known for his strenuous and untiring efforts in behalf of good roads, believes that an object lesson of the country highways in the States adjacent to New York will prove of great benefit in showing the members of the committee what the possibilities are for a grand system of good roads in this State. Conferences will be held wherever practicable along the route with local committees of good roads and with officers of village improvement societies, whose efforts in New England have been so beneficial in beautifying their respective localities.

Not long ago Mr. Shattuck took a party of city officials over the city streets and suburban boulevards to demonstrate contrasts and possibilities.

MOTORING UP MT. WASHINGTON

First Annual "Climb to the Clouds" to be Held Monday.

Climbing Mount Washington in an automobile, which was considered a remarkable feat a few years ago, is now so common and easy of accomplishment that a regular contest against time designed to become an annual fixture has been arranged for next Monday. In connection with the hill climbing there is also to be a two-day tour of the White Mountains, passing through all the principal resorts.

The climbing contest, which is to be known as the "Climb to the Clouds," will commence Monday morning at 6 o'clock. Only one automobile will be allowed at a time on the mountain, and each one that finishes will be side-tracked at the top, where there are two barns. A day smoke rocket will be fired at the top as a signal for another to start. Telephones will be stationed at each two-mile stretch up the mountain, so that the people at the top and bottom may be able to know what is going on below and above them.

For this event over forty entries have been received by the secretary, W. J. Morgan of 1 Maiden Lane, New York, who also promoted the Florida record races over the Ormond-Daytona beach course, when W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., made the world record of thirty-nine seconds for the mile. The vehicles entered range in price from $650 to $15,000, and the makers sign an agreement when entering to sell their cars at the catalogue price in which they are entered. This will prevent any car from entering outside of its class. Gold, silver, and bronze medals are given in each class.

The two days' tour will consist of about eighty-five miles the first day and sixty-five the second day. The route runs over more or less hilly roads, which are good, bad, and indifferent, and the car that makes the distance without an accident, or without stopping, will receive a gold medal which calls for 100 per cent. excellence. The silver medal calls for 75 per cent. excellence, and the bronze medal for 50 per cent. A competent board of judges makes the awards.

The State of New Hampshire through its newspapers and leading citizens is taking considerable interest in the automobile tour. Gov. Batchelder of that State is an enthusiast in the matter of good roads, and has undertaken the building of several State highways, the one running from Bretton Woods to Franconia being nearly completed. Gov. Batcheider, ex-Gov. Jordan, Anderson and Price of Bretton Woods, (where the tourists will congregate,) and the towns of Whitefield, Lancaster, Littleton, Bethlehem, and Jackson will entertain the tourists as they pass through.

Among the prominent automobilists who will take part in the tour and the climb are President Harlan W. Whipple of the American Automobile Association, Winthrop E. Scarritt, President of the Automobile Club of America; A. A. Pardington, Chairman of the A. A. A. Racing Board; S. A. Miles, manager National Automobile Manufacturers' Association; W. D. Woolson, Secretary Automobile Club of Vermont; Elliott C. Bell, President Massachusetts Automobile Club; Howard Winslow, Secretary Maine Automobile Club; John A. Farson, President Chicago Automobile Club; Judge W. H. Hotchkiss, President Buffalo Automobile Club, and S. M. Butler, Secretary Automobile Club of America. A map of the two days' tour and of the mountains has been prepared and can be obtained at the Secretary's office in New York, as well as particulars about reaching Bretton Woods by automobile or by railroad.

A. G. Vanderbilt Enters Motor Racing.

Another member of the Vanderbilt family to enter the automobile racing ranks is Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who has entered his sixty horse power Mercedes racer in the Empire City track automobile meet of Saturday, July 16. His chauffeur, Paul Sartori, who defeated Bowden at the Boston meet, will pilot the powerful flier. Word was received yesterday that E. M. Shanley, Jr., the Newark sportsman, will show his ninety horse power record holder, formerly owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. This car at Ormond Beach in Florida last Winter flew over the smooth stretch of sand a mile in 0:39, which is the best time on record. Mr. Shanley does not wish to try for records, but will show the famous machine to the public next Saturday. Touring cars of all types are being entered for the Empire handicap race, which is to be so arranged that any car is liable to win. Among the starters will be the Clement, Northern, Autocar, and Rambler. Fogelin will drive the sixty horse power F. I. A. T. racer.

Cycling Clubs in Match Race.

It is doubtful if any greater rivalry exists in cycling than that between the Century Road Club of America and the Century Road Club Association, both of whom are entered in the inter-city team pursuit race which is to be one of the features of the big cycle meet at Manhattan Beach to-morrow afternoon. Both organizations have strengthened their teams especially for the event, and seem so evenly matched that it looks like a toss-up between them.

The former team will be made up of Charles Mock, the century road record holder; Joe Kopsky and Oscar Lenz, while the Century Road Club Association will include W. R. Lee, considered by many experts to be the coming road champion; Oscar Schaub, who won the twenty-mile race at Vailsburg last Sunday, and J. M. Elffler.

Five other teams are entered in the pursuit race, while over 100 riders will face the flag in the twenty-mile open for a grand piano. A one-mile open and a third-mile novice will also be decided.

To Climb the Highest Peaks of the Andes.

Miss Annie S. Peck, now on her way to South America. Complete story of her former futile effort on Mount Sorata told in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday).

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

Boston Wins One-Sided Victory from New York by Hard Batting.

NATIONALS STOPPED BY RAIN

Brooklyn Shut Out, but Holds Chicago Down to One Run—Two Games for Cleveland.

The Greater New Yorks and Bostons gave an excellent exhibition of hard and safe batting yesterday at American League Park, but the champions hit oftener and won by the score of 12 to 8. At Philadelphia, the Americans had much difficulty in defeating Washington, while Cleveland won two well-played games from Detroit. Rain stopped the first game of the New York Nationals at St. Louis in the second inning, also the contest between the Chicago and St. Louis American League teams. The Brooklyn and Philadelphia National League teams were both defeated, but by small margins. Chicago was held down to one run by Hanlon's players, and the Cincinnatis scored three runs to one for the Quakers. After nine trials, the Bostons won their first game of the season from Pittsburg.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 0.
Boston, 10; Pittsburg, 5.
Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

CLUB.	New York	Chicago	Cincinnati	Pittsburg	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Boston	Philadelphia	Games Won	Percentage
New York	..	2	3	3	4	12	13	11	49	.742
Chicago	4	..	6	8	7	6	3	5	39	.600
Cincinnati	3	6	..	8	9	5	2	6	37	.578
Pittsburg	3	5	6	..	5	3	5	5	35	.538
St. Louis	2	3	6	7	..	5	4	3	33	.516
Brooklyn	1	6	7	9	5	..	3	9	28	.854
Boston	1	4	3	1	2	4	..	9	27	.391
Philadelphia	3	1	1	2	2	4	8	..	16	.250
Games lost	17	28	27	30	31	43	42	48		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at St. Louis, (two games.)
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Boston, 12; New York, 8.
Philadelphia, 2; Washington, 0.
Cleveland, 3; Detroit, 1, (first game.)
Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 1, (second game.)

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

CLUB.	Boston	New York	Chicago	Cleveland	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Games Won	Percentage
Boston	..	6	4	2	9	4	6	13	44	.667
New York	5	..	5	7	4	4	12	10	42	.636
Chicago	3	4	..	8	4	8	5	5	40	.588
Cleveland	4	2	4	..	8	7	9	6	35	.565
Philadelphia	5	5	4	4	..	3	3	9	33	.516
St. Louis	3	3	4	4	3	..	5	5	27	.443
Detroit	1	5	7	4	4	5	..	2	27	.415
Washington	0	2	3	1	1	2	8	..	11	.175
Games lost	22	25	28	27	31	34	38	52		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Detroit at Cleveland

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Bostons Bat Two New York Pitchers Hard and Win Easily.

As a batting exhibition the game yesterday between the Greater New Yorks and Bostons was one of the liveliest of the season, but as a contest it was too one-sided to be interesting. As a result of the execution done by the batsmen, there were in all twenty-one safe hits made, including two home runs, four three-basers, and three doubles, and the score at the finish was 12 to 3 in favor of the champions. Considering the onslaught on the pitchers, few mistakes were made in fielding; in fact, the display of the Bostons and of Elberfeld at short stop was of championship quality.

All the runs and all the hits of the Bostons, with but one exception, were made in the first four innings. Although Powell was batted hard in the first inning, he was continued throughout the second, and then he was relieved by Wolfe, with Kleinow as catcher in place of McGuire. There was a sudden cessation of hitting when the first three visiting batsmen faced Wolfe, but in the fourth inning the latter was hit unmercifully, two three bases, a double, and a single producing four runs. In the next five innings only three men went to the bat in each. Winter was batted hard, too, but with the exception of the second, eighth, and ninth innings, the hits proved to be of little account.

Stahl, the first Boston batsmen, started the terrific hitting by a well-placed ball along the right field foul line for three bases. Collins followed with a single to centre field, scoring Stahl. Freeman outran his hunt to Williams, and Parent advanced both runners by sacrificing. Selbach sent both men home by a single to centre field, but the latter was subsequently retired in an attempt to steal second. The best the local men could do was to be put out in the order of coming to the bat.

In the second innings ten Boston batsmen faced Powell before the side was retired. Ferris hit safely to centre, but reached second on Fultz's fumble. He tallied on Criger's hit. Then Winter's sacrifice, two bases on balls, and Parent's hit to centre field for a home run produced four more runs. The visitors were quickly retired by Wolfe in the third inning, but in the fourth strong hitting by Collins, Freeman, Selbach, and Lachance four additional runs were scored.

After Anderson had been put out at first by a good stop of Collins, Elberfeld hit safely and scored on Fultz's three-baser between left and centre fields. No more runs were tallied until the eighth inning, when Dougherty made the circuit of the bases on a long hit to right field. In the ninth inning a two-baser by Conroy and singles by Kleinow and Ganzel, who batted for Wolfe gave the New Yorks the third and last run. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Stahl, cf	2	1	2	0	0		
Collins, 3b	2	2	0	2	0		
Freeman, rf	2	3	1	0	0		
Parent, ss	1	1	1	4	1		
Selbach, lf	1	2	2	0	0		
Lach'ce, 1b	1	2	13	0	0		
Ferris, 2b	1	1	2	5	0		
Criger, c	1	1	6	0	0		
Winter, p	0	0	0	4	0		
Total	12	13	27	15	1		

NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Dough'ty, lf	1	1	2	0	0	
Keeler, rf	0	0	2	1	0	
Williams, 2b	0	1	1	2	0	
And'son, 1b	0	1	12	0	0	
Elb'feld, ss	1	1	4	6	0	
Fultz, cf	0	1	1	0	1	
Conroy, 3b	1	1	2	4	1	
McGuire, c	0	0	2	1	0	
Kleinow, c	0	2	1	0	1	
Powell, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Wolfe, p	0	0	0	1	0	
*Gansel	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	3	9	27	13	3	

*Batted for Worth in ninth inning.

Boston	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—12
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3

First base by errors—Boston, 1; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Of Powell, 2; off Winter, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 2; New York, 8. Struck out—By Powell, 2; by Wolfe, 1; by Winter, 4. Base hits—Off Powell in two innings, 8; off Wolfe in seven innings, 5. Home runs—Parent, Dougherty. Three-base hits—Stahl, Selbach, Lachance, Fultz. Two-base hits—Williams, Conroy, Freeman. Sacrifice hit—Winter. Stolen bases—Selbach, Lachance. Wild pitch—Wolfe. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—1:30. Attendance, 4,570.

CLEVELAND WON TWO GAMES.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 8.—Cleveland won two games this afternoon, both being pitchers' battles. Stovall's hit drove in the winning runs in the first. Detroit went to pieces in the ninth inning of the second game and allowed three hits to go safe while ordinarily would have been easy outs. Hickman's drive scoring in [illegible] run. Wagner's fielding was a feature. Attendance, 6,000. Scores by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 —3	10	2
Detroit	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1	7	0

Batteries—Rhoades and Abbott; Killian and Wood.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—2	5	1
Detroit	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1	5	3

Batteries—Hess and Abbott; Kitson and Wood.

PHILADELPHIA, 2; WASHINGTON, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Washington made but one hit off Plank to-day. Townsend was effective, but a timely double and single in the eighth gave the locals the game. Attendance, 1,712. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1	1	2
Philadelphia	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2	3	1

Batteries—Townsend and Clarke; Plank and Powers.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CHICAGO, 1; BROOKLYN, 0.

CHICAGO, July 8.—In a pitchers' battle today Brooklyn failed to get a man past first base, getting only two singles off Briggs. The latter won his own game by a scorching hit into right field with the aid of a wild throw. Babb's play at short was the spectacular feature of the game. Attendance, 1,800. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	0	1	0	0		
Casey, 3b	0	0	0	1	0		
Chance, 1b	0	1	11	0	0		
McCar'y, cf	0	1	1	0	0		
Kling, c	0	0	4	1	0		
Evers, 2b	0	0	3	2	1		
Tinker, ss	0	0	2	4	0		
Will'ms, rf	1	1	5	0	0		
Briggs, p	0	1	0	2	0		
Total	1	5	27	10	1		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf	0	1	2	3	0		
Dillon, 1b	0	1	8	1	0		
Lumley, rf	0	0	0	0	1		
Sheckard, lf	0	0	2	0	0		
Babb, ss	0	0	4	5	0		
Bergen, c	0	0	5	2	0		
McCor'k, 3b	0	0	1	0	0		
Jordan, 2b	0	0	2	3	0		
Cronin, p	0	0	0	2	0		
*Gessler	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	2	24	16	1		

*Batted for Cronin in ninth.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hit—McCarthy. Double plays—Evers and Chance; Tinker and Chance; Cronin, Dillon, and McCormick. Struck out—By Briggs, 4; by Cronin, 1. Bases on balls—Off Briggs, 1; off Cronin, 1. Hit with ball—Tinker. Time—1:30. Umpire—Mr. Moran.

BOSTON, 10; PITTSBURG, 5.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 8.—Miller's poor work defeated Pittsburg. Lynch was hit on the pitching arm by a hard-hit ball and had to retire. Leever did good work, but could not save the game. Wilhelm's good support prevented several runs. Attendance, 2,850. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0 2 0 0 1 1 0 1 0—5	10	3
Boston	1 5 0 0 0 0 0 3 1—10	11	2

Batteries—Leever, Lynch, Miller, and Phelps; Wilhelm and Needham.

CINCINNATI, 3; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—Both teams to-day performed the rather unusual feat of earning all their runs. The home team won by bunching two singles and a triple in the eighth inning. Herman Long, late manager of the Toledos, joined the Philadelphias here to-day. Donlin of Cincinnati has been suspended for thirty days without pay and fined $25 for insubordination. Attendance, 1,600. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 —3	7	0
Philadelphia	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	8	1

Batteries—Hahn and Schlei; Sparks and Dooin.

Eastern League.

AT BALTIMORE.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0 0 4 2 2 0 0 1 6—9	17	4
Baltimore	0 1 4 2 0 3 0 0 0—10	17	4

Batteries—Thielman and Carriesch; Wiltse, Mason, and Byers.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	2	0
Providence	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—2	3	2

Batteries—Brackenridge and Shea; Viau and Taft.

Toronto, 1; Rochester, 2.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 4; Toledo, 1.
Kansas City, 3; Indianapolis, 2.

Gossip of the National Game.

After twenty-five years' connection with the Boston National League Club as part owner and Director, J. B. Billings has retired from the active management of the club and his place as Treasurer will be taken by A. H. Soden.

A Pottsville, Penn., pitcher named Harry Mehling is credited with a record of forty-one innings without a run being made against him.

By playing an exhibition game with the Boston National League team on last Sunday the Providence Club, it is claimed, violated the rules of the National Association, of which the minor leagues are members, and is subject to a fine of $500.

The Metropolitans have reorganized under the name of the West Side Athletic Club. Tomorrow the West Side team will play Clark Griffith's All Stars at Equitable Park, West End Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street.

The new Ridgewood Athletic Club, organized by many of the patrons of Ridgewood Park, will play out the schedule arranged by Manager Hussey of the old Ridgewoods. To-morrow the Ridgewood A. C. will play the Philadelphia Giants, but no one will be allowed in the park who is not a member of the club. Applications for membership can be made today at the grounds.

LOTTERY FOR DEAD FOLKS.

Hill Got Commissions, Police Say—Now They've Got Hill.

In the arrest, late yesterday afternoon, of a man who describes himself as Frederick Hill, twenty-seven years old, a salesman, of 2,048 Seventh Avenue, by Post Office Inspector Little, with Detective Sergeants McConville and Clark of Police Headquarters, at 22 East Twenty-first Street, the postal authorities believe they have secured one of the prime movers in a swindling scheme of an exceedingly clever and original nature, which has already had many victims throughout the country.

The scheme, according to Inspector Little, consisted in sending letters to the addresses of persons who had recently died, stating that they had drawn prizes in the "Honduras National Lottery," and that they would receive a money order for the amount of the prize if the agents' commission, $2, were forwarded at once. The expectation of the backers of the project evidently was, according to the Inspector, that the heirs or relatives of such dead persons would have their cupidity sufficiently aroused to cause them to forward the $2 "commission."

Hill, the prisoner, said last night that he had no connection with the scheme, but had known one "Pedro Alvarez," whose name was signed to the letters. McConville and Clark said they had caught Hill through a decoy letter sent to "Alvarez," which Hill received at a private letter box at 22 East Twenty-first Street. Hill will be arraigned in the Tombs Court to-day, and then turned over to the Federal authorities.

BOY CRUSHED IN ELEVATOR.

"Busy Sollie" of Hotel Marie Antoinette Fatally Injured.

Attempting to board a moving elevator in the Marie Antoinette Hotel, at Sixty-seventh Street and Broadway, last night, Solomon Joel, twelve years old, of 182 West Sixty-seventh Street, a favorite among the guests as an errand boy, was caught between the floor and the elevator. Both his feet were crushed. He was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital, and little hope is entertained for his recovery.

Solomon was known to the guests as "Busy Sollie," and after school hours would go to the hotel and run errands for the guests. He always appeared ready and alert, and the name of "Busy Sollie" was given him.

PATERSON RISKS CANCELED.

Norwich Union and Other Companies Call in $350,000 Insurance.

PATERSON, N. J., July 8.—Giving as a reason the low water supply and the insufficient facilities for fighting fire, several insurance companies, including the Norwich Union of London, have instructed their local agents to cancel all risks that are not satisfactory in the vicinity of River, lower Main, lower end of Market Streets.

The Norwich Union have thus far called off about one hundred policies in this district, aggregating insurance to the amount of over $850,000. Other companies are following their example, and should a fire at present strike this district business men and factory owners would be heavy losers.

Baseball To-day, 3:40 P. M., American League Park, 155 St. and Jerome Ave. Yankees vs. [illegible]

FIVE FAVORITES BEATEN

De Reszke Was the Single Successful Brighton Beach Choice.

IOTA RAN A SPLENDID RACE

Green Filly Started Far Back and Won in Impressive Style from a Fair Field.

A programme of purse races at the Brighton Beach track yesterday produced results that were both demoralizing and disastrous to the general body of bettors. The track was heavy and slow and the weather uncertain, but backers made favorites with the confidence engendered by years of success backed by statistics showing that favorites win something like 60 per cent. of races run at the seaside course. The exception to the rule was due, however, and in six races only one positive favorite got to the winning post first, that one being the mild choice, De Reszke, who started at even money in the fifth event, for which three horses ran, twelve others being scratched. A bad start which gave Flammula all the worst of the send-off aided De Reszke, that horse breaking first and going on in front, winning all the way, while Flammula, after getting away far in the rear, was beaten by her early effort to make up lost ground, and finished last.

The nominal feature of the programme was the race for the mile and a furlong handicap, the fourth race on the card, in which four of seven horses named to run answered the call to the post, with Carbuncle the top weight and favorite. In this race "Father Bill" Daly came to the front with one of the surprises that the horseman from Hartford always has in reserve, and sent out Illyria in winning form, Illyria the outsider in the contest and with the lightest weight, making all the running and winning, hustled out by two lengths, from Lord Badge, second, while Carbuncle was but a moderate third.

In the last race of the day, the H. B. Duryea stable introduced one more of the good two-year-olds which that establishment harbors, in Iota, a daughter of Sandringham and Clementina, that a great many horsemen backed in spite of the statement by Trainer J. W. Rogers that Iota was green and could not be depended on to get away. She did not get away with anything like a fair chance, but it made no difference in the end, as she had speed enough to run over her field, and closing from back in the crowd on the last turn and running around her field at that, she got up in the final strides and won cleverly by a length from Salt and Pepper, with the favorite, Linda Lee, third.

In the highweight handicap at six furlongs, James V., running in the name of U. Z. De Arman, and about equal choice with Kohinoor, galloped in front about all the distance and won handily from High Chancellor, second. Glisten made all the pace in the mile and a sixteenth selling, and won rather easily from Randolph.

In the opening event, Austin Allen upset a real good thing for the Drake stable by coming on at the end and beating the $25,000-colt Britisher three parts of a length, after Britisher and Dreamer had alternated in front for nearly five furlongs. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Austin Allen, 108, Redfern, 9-1, 9-5	2	3	1½
Britisher, 108, O'Neil, 4-5, 1-4	3	1	2²
C. W. R., 99, Cormack, 150-1, 40-1	4	4	3h
Amberjack, 108, D. O'Connor, 40-1, 6-1	5	5	4
Dreamer, 98, Hildebrand, 3-1, 1-2	1	2	5
Barcoque, 99, E. Phillips, 30-1, 6-1	6	6	6

Time—1:16 2-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. c., by Gonsalvo-Nell Dale, owned by J. L. McGinnis and trained by J. P. Neumeyer.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Glisten, 96, Hildebrand, 6-1, 2-1	8	1	1¹
Hardolph, 101, Crimmins, 3-1, 4-5	1	2	2²
Conkling, 98, Travers, 4-1	2	3	3³

The New York Times

Vacation Bureaus.

All the necessary information and literature pertaining to Summer resort hotels, boarding houses, railroad time tables, and steamship sailing schedules can be had free of charge at the Vacation Bureaus of The New York Times, located at No. 32 Park Row and No. 129 West 125th St., New York.

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1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

COLONIAL COTTAGE, FREEPORT, L. I. Large, airy rooms; every convenience; excellent table; boating, bathing and fishing, and near golf links; terms reasonable; half mile from depot Mrs. BROTHERIDGE.

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A limited number of elderly people can be accommodated with refined home surroundings at a physician's country place; one hour from New York. Address S. A. T., Box 118 Times Office.

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Berkshire Hills.—Echo Farm; beautiful, cool location; garden, dairy, poultry; good beds; trolley 2½ miles. Mrs. H. B. Robinson, Lanesboro, Mass.

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FORECLOSURE SALE.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF BRUNSWICK & BIRMINGHAM RAILROAD.

Pursuant to the terms of a final judgment and decree rendered in the Superior Court of Glynn County, Georgia, on the 26th day of May, 1904, during the regular May, 1904, Term of the Court, in the suit of Knickerbocker Trust Company, as Trustee, versus Brunswick & Birmingham Railroad Company, the same being an equitable petition to foreclose a trust deed or mortgage given by the said Brunswick & Birmingham Railroad Company to said Knickerbocker Trust Company, as Trustee, of date the first day of July, 1902, to secure an issue of first mortgage bonds as therein recited and referred to, the undersigned, as Commissioner appointed to sell the property, assets, and franchises of said Brunswick & Birmingham Railroad Company as therein and hereinafter described, (said defendant railroad company having failed to pay or cause to be paid the sum so decreed to be due within the time in said decree limited, and being in default therefor,) acting under and by virtue of the authority of said final judgment and decree, will, on Tuesday, the second day of August, 1904, expose for sale and sell at the Court House door in the City of Brunswick, Glynn County, Georgia, to the highest and best bidder, (subject to the terms and conditions of said decree,) all and singular the property, assets, and franchises, as an entirety of the said defendant Brunswick & Birmingham Railroad Company, to wit:

All of the railways, properties, and franchises of the said Brunswick & Birmingham Railroad Company, the line of said railway as now constructed, consisting of about 118½ miles of standard gauge main line, extending from the City of Brunswick, Glynn County, Georgia, in a westerly direction to the town of Nichols, Coffee County, Georgia, and from the village of Bushnell, in said Coffee County, in a westerly direction to the west bank of the Alapaha River, a distance of about 35 miles, together with trackage rights under contract with and over the line of the Atlantic & Birmingham Railway Company between said town of Nichols and said village of Bushnell, a distance of about 21 miles; also all spur tracks, side tracks, stations and station grounds, terminals, rolling stock and equipment, and all other property, assets, rights, and franchises of said Brunswick & Birmingham Railroad Company, including the following interests and estates in real property, to wit:

1. The leasehold estates in the following parcels of land in the City of Brunswick, Georgia:

(1) Twenty acres known as the "Fair Ground Tract." Lease expires December 20, 1999.

(2) Twenty acres of the Town Commons of Brunswick. Lease expires ——

(3) Twelve acres of the Town Commons of Brunswick. Lease expires Jan. 1, 1978.

(4) Twenty acres known as the "Dennis Folly" tract. Lease expires Dec. 20, 1999.

(5) Nine acres adjoining the "Dennis Folly" tract. Lease expires Aug. 1, 1921, with privilege of renewal for twenty-five years.

(6) Three certain lots or parcels of land, being part of the Town Commons, having a frontage of 50 feet each on Oglethorpe Bay. Lease expires Jan. 1, 2000.

2. The fee simple estates in the following tracts or parcels of land in the City of Brunswick:

(1) Three and 8-10 acres, being part of what was known as the Jacob W. Moore homestead.

(2) City lots Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, and so much of 49 as lies east of the right of way of the Southern Railway, subject to a lease of a portion of said premises from E. C. Machen to Brunswick Planing & Forwarding Company, for a term of 15 years from Sept. 15, 1902.

For a full description of said railroad and properties reference is had to said final decree.

The said sale will be made subject to confirmation by the Court, and upon the following terms and conditions, as prescribed in said final decree:

First—The property will be sold as an entirety free from all liens and preferential charges.

Second—No bid will be received from any person who shall not have first deposited with the Commissioner $25,000.00 in cash or by certified check as a pledge that he will make good his bid, or one million dollars par value of bonds secured by mortgage of July 1, 1902.

Third—No bid will be accepted unless the same shall at least equal the sum of One Million Dollars.

Fourth—The successful bidder shall forthwith deposit with the Commissioner $75,000.00 in cash or by certified check, to be credited by the amount theretofore deposited by him as a qualification for bidding. Within thirty days after confirmation of the sale the balance of the purchase price must be paid in, as ordered by the court; and upon such payment in full an absolute conveyance will be made to the purchaser and possession delivered.

Fifth—The purchaser may satisfy any part of his bid, not required to be paid in cash, by turning in any bonds or coupons payable out of the proceeds of the sale, to be credited at their distribution value.

A copy of said final decree will be furnished prospective bidders upon application to the undersigned, to which decree reference is had for further particulars.

C. D. OGG, as Commissioner.

Brunswick, Ga., July 1, 1904.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,114.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—SYDNEY L. HALL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Sydney L. Hall, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 8th, 1904, praying for his discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 20, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 8th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY LANDWEHR, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Landwehr, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 26, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 20, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt before WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 8, 1904.

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The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitoes. Band concerts, delightful drives, Summer social features and outdoor sports.
For particulars apply 1,216 Broadway, New York.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
White Sulphur Springs and Baths,
Awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900.
PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
John H. Gardner & Son.

THE SHARON HOUSE,
SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
B. P. SHARP & SON.

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THE MIDLAND BEACH HOTEL,
MIDLAND BEACH,
STATEN ISLAND.
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.
GEO. E. WILSEN, PROP.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND.
Fine bathing; every amusement; splendid restaurants; hotels; best resort for a day's outing.

Port Jervis.

THE INN AT HIGH POINT.
Good mountain air. Pure spring water. A healthful place for the children.
LEON ST. JOHN, Port Jervis, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.

Spring Lake.

THE NEW MONMOUTH.
At Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Built entirely of brick and stone and located directly on the beach, with unobstructed ocean view.
The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known feature for Summer comfort and recreation.
Direct train service from New York and Philadelphia.
Under management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.
Frank F. Shute, Resident Manager.

THE RUSKIN,
Facing Spring Lake and overlooking the ocean; cuisine unexcelled; all home comforts.
CHAS. ANDERSON.

THE ALLAIRE, SPRING LAKE, N. J.
Under same management. Directly on beach. E. M. Richardson.

Asbury Park.

A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA.
Hotel Columbia
AND COTTAGES
NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J.
MAINTAINING A REFINED PATRONAGE.
Now Open. Capacity, 400. Booklet.
W. HARVEY JONES, Prop.

ASBURY PARK.
$300,000
Has Been Expended in Ocean Front Improvements
SINCE LAST SEASON.
COME AND SEE THEM.

SUNSET HALL,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
One block from BEACH ARCADE.
Accommodates 300. Illustrated booklet.
JOHN ROCKAFELLER'S SON.

COLEMAN HOUSE,
ASBURY PARK, N. J., NOW OPEN.
A whole square on the ocean.
New suites with private bath.
Illustrated booklet. FRANK B. CONOVER.

HOTEL WEST END,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Facing ocean. Casino and Esplanade. Capacity 400. F. C. Ten Broeck.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
3d and Ocean Aves., Asbury Park, N. J.; 50 yards from surf; now open. S. Kempe.

THE FENIMORE,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
For booklet address THOMAS NOBLE.

WHITE OAKS, NORTH ASBURY PARK, 611 SIXTH AV.
An attractive cottage; modern improvements; convenient to beach. A. J. MACKEY, Prop.

THE BREAKERS 103 SECOND AV. 50 feet from ocean.
Capacity 125. A. D. WIDDEMER.

THE CLIFTON
3d and Ocean; block; unobstructed sea view. M. N. Myers.

Sea Girt.

THE TREMONT, Sea Girt, N. J. 18th Season.
Special Summer rates. Every room full ocean view. Directly on the Beach.
Booklet. S. HINKSON WOODWARD.

PARKER HOUSE.
This house opens for its 25th successful season.
MRS. T. DEVLIN.

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THE NEW MANHASSET,
Sea Side Park, N. J., opens June 25, between Barnegat Bay and ocean; sailing, fishing, crabbing; rooms en suite with baths; elevator; thoroughly modern. W. H. GROSSCUP, Manager.

Allenhurst.

The Curlew and Cottages
ALLENHURST, N. J. NOW OPEN.
Near ocean, lake; elevator; modern appointments. Write for booklet. Arthur S. Hammond.

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EBBITT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
This well-known house remains open the entire year. Ocean view. Appointments complete. "Long dist. phone." J. J. McCONNELL.

Ocean Grove.

THE COLONIAL,
OCEAN GROVE.
This well-known house open for the season; special rates. S. FOSTER.

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HANCOCK, N. Y., ON DELAWARE RIVER.—Erie R. R.; delightful rural resort; good hotels, farms, and boarding houses. Address H. M. Read.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL AGNEW,
Whole Block Beach Front,
ATLANTIC CITY.
400 Rooms. 200 with Bath.
Thoroughly rebuilt, refurnished, reopened, and complete. Hydrotherapy Baths. Swimming Pools; rates reduced $2.50 daily; $12 to $18 weekly; automobile; booklet; orchestra. A. C. Mitchell & Co.

GRAND ATLANTIC.
UNDER NEW LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.
Virginia Av. and Beach, Atlantic City.
Capacity 650; hot and cold sea water baths; improved cuisine and service; fine cafe; musical concerts; phones in bedrooms; rates $2.50 and up daily; $15 up weekly; American plan; coaches meet trains; photo; booklet. A. C. Mitchell & Co.

Atlantic City IN THREE HOURS
Finely Through Interval
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (N. R.) 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M. South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier.
Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,
Ocean and South Carolina Av.
Very convenient to Boardwalk, piers, and all amusements; rooms en suite, with private baths; elevator from street.
BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE,
N. Y. Ave. and Beach. Elevator; baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. The proprietor's private power yacht free to guests. $11 per week and up. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

THE ORIENTAL.
Ocean and Vermont Av. New, fireproof; rooms en suite, with baths; ocean view; excellent cuisine and service; reasonable rates; booklet.
THOMAS & ENGELKE, Proprietors.

THE BERKELEY,
Kentucky Av., near beach. The hotel for comfort. Excellent cuisine. Capacity 250. $10 up weekly. Booklet mailed.
W. A. ARMSTRONG.

HOTEL MAJESTIC,
Ocean end Virginia Av., Atlantic City, N. J. $10 per week and upward; special rates for long engagement; elevator from street level.
SAMUEL ELLIS.

THE STANLEY, Ocean end South Carolina Av. Accommodates 300; first-class cuisine; extensive porches; terms moderate. McLaughlin & McDonald.

SCARBOROUGH.—Directly on the Beach, Maryland Av. $2.50 a day up; $12.50 a week. Walter R. Davis, Mgr.

THE BREVOORT So. Car., between P. R. R. and Beach; $8 to $14 weekly; $2.75 Sat. until Monday. M. WALSH.

INLET ROAD HOUSE,
under new management. Directly on the Board Walk. M. E. McQuade.

THE KILCOURSE,
Oak Av., opposite Reading R. R. Special rates. OWEN KELLY.

Avon-by-the-Sea.

AVON INN,
Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.
A high-class family resort, on the ocean edge. Its superb location, superior equipment, and faultless service distinguish it as one of the leading hotels of the New Jersey resorts. THIS SEASON UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT AND PROPRIETORSHIP.
—NOW OPEN.—
EDWARD M. SHANKS, Manager.
N. Y. Office, 1,404 Broadway.
Telephone, 4,285 38 St.

Long Branch.

SCARBORO HOTEL
LONG BRANCH. WEST END.
Select Family and Transient Hotel.
OCEAN FRONT. NOW OPEN.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.
MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

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THE BEECHWOOD,
New York's Ideal Near-By Resort.
21 MILES, 32 TRAINS, LACKAWANNA R. R.
GOLF, TENNIS, MUSIC.
Descriptive Booklet.
H. K. ARMSTRONG, Summit, N. J.

Bernardsville.

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BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
And Eight Cottages.
85 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry; altitude 800 feet.
Tel 78 Bernardsville. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Mgr.

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HATHAWAY INN
AND COTTAGES,
DEAL BEACH, N. J.
Most beautiful location on New Jersey coast. New ball room and baths. Under personal management of
M. LINDSAY, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, CONN.
The Famous Pequot House Now Open.
$4.50 DAILY. $17 50 UP. WEEKLY.

22 COTTAGES.
Full hotel service; no housekeeping cares; 6 to 12 rooms each, $500 to $1,500 for season. Table $15.00 weekly.
New York Yacht Club Rendezvous, Aug. 13-14-15.
W. H. HAGER, Proprietor.

BEACHSIDE INN,
GREEN'S FARMS, CONN.
Beautifully located within eighty feet of Long Island Sound; forty-seven miles from New York. Send for Booklet. H. C. CHAPMAN, Prop.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE,
Harrison, Conn. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.
ON LAKE PO-CO-TO-PAUG.
Magnificent lake; high elevation; fine bass fishing and all the accessories of a first-class Summer home. Booklet. D. D. BROWN, Prop.

Spring Lake farm; high, healthy; no mosquitos; $5-$15. Mrs. L. B. Martin, High Ridge, Conn.

Massachusetts.

HOTEL ASPINWALL
LENOX, MASS.
BERKSHIRE HILLS.
O. D. SEAVEY.

THE HAVANA,
Pittsfield, Mass., in the Berkshires. Boating, fishing, golfing, tennis, croquet, charming drives; no mosquitos; cuisine unexcelled.
M. E. BENEMELIS, Prop.

GREYLOCK HOTEL.
Berkshire Hills, Williamstown, Mass.
Open from May to November. Electric lights, elevator. Golf, &c. Address ECKERT & EMERY, Lessees.

Woodlawn Inn Pittsfield, Mass., in Berkshires. A desirable Summer home.
Large lawns, croquet, tennis; terms moderate.
E. B. Carson, Mgr.

ELDORADO INN.
B. Lawton, Prop. Good table and beautiful views of the Berkshires; terms moderate. Lenox Dale, Mass.

Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
Hotel Manisses, Annex and Cottages. Surf bathing; telegraph, long distance telephone; electric bells, orchestra, etc.; moderate rates, booklet.
E. A. BROWN.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I
Spring House. This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
Full information at Times Resort Bureau, 42 Park Row. See large advertisement Wednesdays—Sundays.

Maine.

HOTEL VELVET
OLD ORCHARD BEACH, MAINE.
JOSEPH ALONZO NUTTER.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
HOTEL GRENOBLE, 7th Av. & 56th St., N. Y.

RANGELEY LAKES, ME.
Send 2-cent stamp to D. F. FIELD, Phillips, Me., for full information.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

WHITE MTS.
The MOUNT PLEASANT (now open)
The MOUNT WASHINGTON (open the 11th.)
In the heart of the White Mts. at
BRETTON WOODS
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Trains through from 42d St., New York, to station on Hotel grounds.
Leave 8:40 A. M. Arrive 7:28 P. M.
Leave 9:00 P. M. Arrive 8:40 A. M.
Automobile Gala Week, July 11 to 16.
Address ANDERSON & PRICE, Mgrs. Bretton Hall, Bretton Woods, N. H.
New York Hotel, 86th St. & B'way. Also of the Ormond in Florida and the Inn-at-Ormond-Beach.

WHITE MTS.
MAPLEWOOD HOTEL,
MAPLEWOOD, N. H.
SOCIAL AND SCENIC CENTRE.
High Altitude. Free from hay fever. Hotel OPENS JULY 6. Maplewood Cottage nearly opp. OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER. Terms moderate. Accommodates 135 people. Leon H. Cilley, Mgr. Write for Booklets.
SEVERAL COTTAGES TO RENT.
Booking at 3 Park Place, New York City.

WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES.
JEFFERSON, N. H.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. NOW OPEN.
New Hotel Weirs. Weirs, N. H.—Overlooking Lake Winnipesaukee, in White Mountains; every amusement; orchestra; accommodates 250; open June 20; booklet. Dr. J. A. Greene, Prop., Col. F. C. Willis, Mgr.

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BRANDON INN in the heart of the Green Mountains. One of the most complete hotels in the State. Everything modern. Beautiful drives; fishing, &c. Send for booklet.
BRANDON, VT. E. E. SEELEY, Prop.

"The Castleton," Castleton, Vt.—A delightful place to spend the Summer. Send for booklet. Philip R. Lisbenhorth.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

CATARACT HOUSE.
Water Gap, Penn. L. Tucker. Capacity 100. Music, tennis, golf, bathing, boating; $8 to $10.

BERWICK INN, Elevated. Modern. Near Water Gap.
Trolley to entrance. Illustrated booklet.
P. C. DICKINSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

Monroe County.

BLUE RIDGE AND POCONO MOUNTAINS.
Pocono and Blue Ridge Mountains, Monroe County, Penn., including Delaware Water Gap, Mt. Pocono, Stroudsburg, and other delightful places. Booklets at Resort Information Bureau, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

Mount Pocono.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE, TOBYHANNA, Pa. Highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. Cornish.

BELMONT HOUSE.—Enlarged; steam heat; sanitary improvements; terms reasonable; elevation, 2,400 feet. S. A. CORNISH.

Summit.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 13, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days, 5 P. M.
NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL & CHESTER W. CHAPIN. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North. Week-days 9th. RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 20, E. R., 2:45 P. M., foot 31st St., E. R., 3:00 P. M. Steamer NEW HAMPSHIRE leaves Pier 20, E. R., 12:00 Midnight. Sundays 9th. RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 20, E. R., 9:30 A. M., foot 31st St., E. R., 10:00 A. M.; returning, due New York 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 31, E. R., (near Market St.) week days. Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11 A. M. WILLIAM G. PAYNE 2 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Steamer WILLIAM G. PAYNE stops at ft. E. 31st St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 31, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 113, 261, 873, 1,185, 1,364 Broadway, 24 Union Square, 182 5th Avenue, 245 Columbus Avenue, 273 W. and 153 E. 125th Street, New York; 4 Court, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at Piers.

Hudson River by Da light.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St., 9:00 "
" West 129th St., 9:30 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. one hour later, Saturdays only. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY
New C. W. Morse, Sailing on odd dates in July, and Adirondack, ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY. SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. Orchestra. Steamers sail from Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., arriving at Albany in time for connections North, East, and West. Booklet 2c. stamp.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson and the Berkshires; Coxsackie and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA week-days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St.; 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat (ONTEORA) Saturdays, 1:30 from Christopher St.; 1:50 from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson, by annex and Athens. Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.
Dining Room on Main Deck.
Illustrated Folder mailed free.

TROY LINE.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, N. R., West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), at 6 P. M. Sunday—STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connections made at Troy for all resorts North and East. Phone 1208—Spring.
Dining-rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight.
Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50; Lake George, $6.50; Wilmington, Vt., $5.00.
Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

JOY LINE.
PROVIDENCE $2.00 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON DIRECT $3.00
MOST DELIGHTFUL TRIP IN AMERICA.
From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 500 Orchard.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,
Steamers leave Pier 12 E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., MONDAYS, EXTRA TRIP, 8 A. M., FOR SAG HARBOR.

HARTFORD LINE
From Pier 19, East River, foot of Roosevelt St., week days, at 5 P. M. for Hartford, Conn. Connecting with Shore Line Electric Railway for Middletown, New London, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all points East. Through tickets and baggage to all points. Write for illustrated booklet.
Central Hudson Steamboat Co. leave Franklin St. daily (except Sunday) at 6 P. M. for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Pier foot of Franklin St., North River.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1,000 Is. Spl.
8:00 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:48 A. M.—FAST MAIL.
9:05 A. M.—*SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.—*EXPOSITION LIMITED.
12:00 P.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank.

128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, June 20, 1904.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 18, 1904.

Money deposited on or before July 9 will draw interest from July 1, 1904.

WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Controller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

☞Send for our new booklet, "BANKING BY MAIL."

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK

656 and 658 Eighth Ave., corner 42d St.

88th Semi-Annual Dividend.

On and after July 18th, 1904, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 9th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.

A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,

N. W. Cor. 14th St. & 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending July 1st, 1904, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum

on accounts which exceed $1,000.

Deposits made before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

58TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **July 18th** on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for six months or six months and interest, **1904**, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **July 9th** will draw interest from **July 1st.**

HENRY ASHLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

266 West 34th Street (Near Eighth Avenue.)

77th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1904, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Av.

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors **July 1st, 1904,** at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before **July 9th** will draw interest from **July 1st.**

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution

BROADWAY, 32D STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 21st or any time later.

Money deposited on or before July 9th draws interest from the 1st.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK

WEST 65TH STREET AND BROADWAY.

Interest declared at the following rates per annum: On deposits from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, **FOUR Per Centum;**

Deposits from Five Hundred to Three Thousand Dollars THREE and ONE-HALF per Centum.

Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.

J.G.ROBIN, President. R.B.WALDO, Comptroller

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY.
New York, June 15, 1904.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company, at a meeting this day held, called a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company to convene at the office of the Company in Beechmont, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of July, 1904, at eleven o'clock A. M., standard time, to consider and act upon resolutions to be brought before them at said meeting in substantially the form and to the effect following, viz.:

"Resolved (1), that the capital stock of the Southern Pacific Company be increased one hundred million dollars, by issuing one million additional shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each."

"Resolved, (2), that the said increased stock shall be preferred stock; that the holders of such preferred stock shall be entitled to dividends in each fiscal year at such rate, not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually out of the net profits, as shall be declared by the Board of Directors, before any dividend shall be declared on the common stock; that such dividends shall be non-cumulative; that the holders of such preferred stock shall not, therefore, be entitled to any other or further share of the profits of the Company; that, upon the dissolution of the Company, voluntarily or otherwise, the holders of preferred stock shall be entitled to have the par value thereof, and no more, before any distribution of any part of the assets of the Company shall be made to the holders of the common stock; that said preferred stock shall be issued and sold from time to time, in such amounts and in such manner, as the Board of Directors may authorize and determine, but at not less than the par value of the shares; that it shall be convertible into common stock, share for share, at the option of the holders at any time; and shall be redeemable, at the option of the Company, on or at any time after the first day of July, 1905, and before the first day of July, 1910, at one hundred and fifteen dollars per share."

"Resolved (3), that the Board of Directors shall be and they are hereby authorized to establish, from time to time, and enforce all such rules and regulations respecting the issue, sale, redemption and conversion of such stock, not inconsistent herewith, as in the judgment of the Board may be necessary or expedient."

For the purpose of such special meeting the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed July 14, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Thursday, July 21, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ALEX. MILLAR,
Secretary and Clerk.

New York, July 8, 1904.

To the Stockholders of the Eastern Trust Company:

You are hereby notified that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Trust Company has been duly called, to be held at its principal office, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, July 25, 1904, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following propositions, namely:

(1) To forthwith pay all indebtedness and to satisfy and discharge all obligations of the Trust Company;

(2) Promptly thereafter to distribute the surplus amongst Stockholders, as realized:

(3) To dissolve the corporation, liquidate its affairs and distribute its remaining net assets amongst its Shareholders, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

For the purpose of this meeting the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the 13th day of July, 1904, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on the 26th day of July, 1904.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES M. JESUP, President.

July 1st, 1904.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Lincoln Safe Deposit Company will be held at the office of the Company, 32-38 East 42nd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, July 13th, 1904, at one P. M., for the purpose of electing eleven (11) Trustees and two (2) Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Pictorial Review Company will be held at the office of the corporation, 133 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on Monday, July 18, 1904, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the election of a Board of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

LEON LEWIN, Sec'y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of Horace Waters & Co. will be held at the office of the company, 134 5th Av., in the City of New York, Tuesday, July 19th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place the election of Trustees of said company for the ensuing year will be held.

Dated New York, July 7, 1904.

HORACE WATERS & CO.
SAM'L T. WHITE, Sec.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WATER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT JUNE 30TH, 1904.

RESOURCES.

New York City Bonds	1,359,029 00
(At market, $1,271,255.00)	
Other Bonds and Securities	1,487,331 61
(At market, $1,506,100.00)	
Bonds and Mortgages	275,810 28
Bills Purchased	518,388 33
Overdrafts	221 24
Loans on Collaterals	7,500,302 95
Cash in Vault and Banks	4,775,522 78
Interest, Etc., Receivable	77,019 75
	$15,994,323 54

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	775,558 56
(At market, $706,491.05)	
Deposits	12,156,728 20
Reserved for Taxes	25,500 00
Interest, Etc., Payable	35,408 58
	$15,994,323 54

BEGAN BUSINESS MARCH 1, 1899

To the Holders of the

Preferred Stock OF The Chicago & Alton Railway Company.

Referring to our notice of December 28th, 1903, we hereby announce that no deposits of Preferred Stock of The Chicago and Alton Railway Company under the Agreement of December 23d, 1903, will be received after JULY 15TH, 1904.

Stock may be deposited either with the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, or with the undersigned.

KUHN, LOEB & Co.

New York, July 5th, 1904.

$100,000

Ozark & Cherokee Central R'y Co.

First Mortgage Gold 5s,

Unconditionally guaranteed by the

St. Louis & San Francisco R.R. Co.

MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1913.

Secured by a first mortgage on 143 miles of road in Indian and Oklahoma Territories, forming an important branch to the "Frisco" system.

Price and further particulars upon application,

Farson, Leach & Co.,

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. PHILADELPHIA. BOSTON.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
Albany, May 26th, 1904.

Whereas, The UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY, located at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, has filed in this office a sworn statement, by the proper officers thereof, showing its condition and business, and has complied in all respects with the laws of this State relating to surety and burglary insurance companies incorporated by other States of the United States:

Now, Therefore, In pursuance of law, I, FRANCIS HENDRICKS, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, do hereby certify that said company is hereby authorized to transact its appropriate business of surety and burglary insurance in this State, in accordance with law, during the current year. The condition and business of said company at the date of such statement (December 31, 1903,) is shown as follows:

Aggregate amount of available assets.$3,187,671.36
Aggregate amount of liabilities, (except capital and surplus,) including reinsurance
Amount of actual paid-up capital
Surplus
Amount of income for the year
Amount of expenditures for the year

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of my office to be affixed the day and year above written.

[Seal] FRANCIS HENDRICKS,
Superintendent of Insurance.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
(Nashville, Tennessee)

FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1902, to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, securing the above bonds, we hereby give notice that five (5) bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 36, 65, 84, 356, and 420, have been this day, fairly and without preference or discrimination, drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1904, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

Dated June 29, 1904.

METROPOLITAN TRUST CO. OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
(Atlantic Trust Company,) Trustee.
By BEVERLY CHEW, Vice President.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
42 Broadway, New York, July 7th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company from the net earnings for the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1904, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., August 31st, 1904, payable September 15th, 1904.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, August 31st, 1904, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, September 16th, 1904.

JOHN J. WATSON, Jr., Treasurer.

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.
71 Broadway, New York, June 21st, 1904.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 8.

The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co. have declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. upon the Common Capital Stock of the Company, payable July 26th, 1904, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., on July 5th, 1904. The books for the transfer of the Common Stock of the company will close at three o'clock P. M., July 5th, 1904, and reopen July 27th, 1904.

W. E. MERRISS, Assistant Secretary.

Office of **Wells, Fargo & Co.,**
51 Broadway,
New York, June 20, 1904.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. have been declared by the Directors of the company, payable July 15, 1904, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close June 30, 1904, and reopen July 16, 1904.

H. E. PARSONS, Secretary.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, and also a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock, of this Company has been declared out of the earnings of the Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on July 15th, 1904.

D. COMYN MORAN, Assistant Secretary.
New York, 25th June, 1904.

THE ROCK ISLAND COMPANY.
New York, July 7, 1904.

A quarterly dividend of $1.00 PER SHARE on the the preferred capital stock of The Rock Island Company was this day declared, payable August 1, 1904, to stockholders of record July 15, 1904, on which date the transfer books for the preferred stock will close, and open again July 18, 1904.

G. T. BOGGS, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEment Co., N. W. corner Broad and Arch Sts.,
Philadelphia, June 8, 1904.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable July 15, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1904. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 21st, 1904.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on and after July 15th, 1904, to Stockholders of record at close of business June 30th, 1904. Transfer books will not close.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y. July 9, 1904.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of August, 1904, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on July 20, 1904. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened July 20, 1904," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—Certificates Nos. 8,776, (10 shs.,) 9,111, (1 sh.,)-dated Oct. 19, 1896, and July 1, 1897, respectively, of the Northern Central Railway Co. of Baltimore. Notify MRS. N. G. G. Coster, 246 Lexington Av.

Lost.—20 shares U. S. Steel pf., 15,666, in the name of Chas. H. Eckels. Notify Hollingsead & Cunningham, 49 Wall St.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Redmond & Co.

41 WALL ST., New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

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Available in all parts of the world.

N. W. Halsey & Co. Bankers

MUNICIPAL BONDS and other high grade **INVESTMENT ISSUES.** Send for Circular

NEW YORK, 49 Wall St. The Rookery, CHICAGO

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,

27 William St., Cor. Exchange Place, N. Y. 232 La Salle St. Chicago.

BANKERS.

Investment Securities.

LEHMAN BROS.

NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

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LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 13TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

3,684 shs. South Yuba Water and Mining Co.
20 shs. Germania Bank.
FOR ACC. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
10 shs. International Mercantile Agency Prefd.
11 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
21 shs. Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line R. R. common.
$15,000 Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville R. R. 1st Consld. 4½% Bonds.
55 shs. Foreign Chase Shoe Lasting Machine Asso.
1,000 shs. De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co., (Hyp'd.)
1,000 shs. American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co. Prefd., (Hyp'd.)
$1,000 Erie R. R., Penn. Coll. 4% Bond.
$1,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st 4% Bond.
20 shs. St. Louis and Southwestern R. R. Co.
10 shs. Wheeling and Lake Erie R. R. Co.
50 shs. Long Island R. R. Co.
80 shs. Anaconda Copper Mining Co.
$1,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st 4% Bond.
100 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. Prefd.
200 shs. New York Steam Power Co.
193 shs. Bement-Seitz Co., Evansville, Ind.
258 shs. Century Building Co. Prefd.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
12 shs. Commonwealth Trust Co.
75 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
300 shs. Iron Silver Mining Co., Colorado.
10 shs. Central Crosstown R'way.

NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS.
NOTICE.

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the mortgage from New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company to Columbia Finance and Trust Company, dated Nov. 22d, 1893, the undersigned will, until the close of business July 31st, 1904, at its office in the City of Louisville, Ky., receive bids for the surrender and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company, dated Jan. 2d, 1893, and maturing Jan. 1st, 1943, and secured by the above mentioned mortgage.

Bids to be acceptable must be at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest.

COLUMBIA FINANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
July 1st, 1904.

Guaranty Trust Co.

OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000.
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1980	104⅝	105⅛
2s, c., 1930	104⅝	105⅛
3s, r., 1918	105	105⅛
3s, c., 1918	105⅛	105⅜
3s, r., 1908-18	105	105⅛
4s, r., 1907	106⅛	106⅜
4s, c., 1907	106⅛	106⅜
4s, r., 1925	132½	133
4s, c., 1925	133½	133⅝
D. C. 3-65s	120	..
Philippine 4s	110	..
Am. Exp	225	230
Am. Ref.	225	..
Allis. & W.	145	..
Allis-Chalm.	8½	9
Allis-C. pf.	42⅞	45
Am. Coal	200	..
Am. Cot.	26⅛	27⅛
Am. D. Tel.	22	27
Am. Gr. Tw.	5½	6
A. Ice Co.	6⅛	7
Am. Lin. Co.	7	8
Am. Pn.	3	4
A. M. Co. pf.	17½	19
Am. Snuff.	117	120
Am. Sn. pf.	80	92
Am. St. F.	9	11
A. T. & T.	128⅝	128¾
A. T. & C.	89	95
Am. Tob. pf.	135	140
Am. W. Co.	10¾	11
A. W. Co. pf.	77	79
Am. Arbor.	22	27
Ann A. pf.	50	55
Atl. C. L.	109	..
B. A. L. pf.	105	..
B. Un. Gas.	213	220
Brunz. City	6	7
B. R. & P.	122	..
B. R. & P. pf.	135	150
Butterick Co.	48¾	49
Canada So.	66⅝	66¾
C. & S. A. Tel.	101½	104
Chi. & Alt.	88	89
C. B. & Q.	190	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	92	102
Chi. Gt. W.	13⅝	13⅞
C. G. W. d. 5s	61½	64
C. I. & L. pf.	80	85
C. & N. W. pf.	217	220
C. P. P. M. & Om.	133	140
C. S. P. M. & O. pf.	170	180
Chi. Ut. Tr.	4⅜	5½
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	101	110
C. L. & W.	60	75
C. G. L. & W. pf.	75	80
Cleve. & P.	178	..
C. F. & I. pf.	64	66
Col. South.	15½	16
C. S. 1st pf.	49	50
Com. Cable.	178	185
Consol. Coal	65	115
C. T. Co.	113½	114¾
D. L. & W.	269½	271
D. & R. G.	21⅝	22
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	101½	..
Det. So. pf.	3⅝	4½
Det. U. Ry.	61½	63
Dia. Match.	125	130
D. S. S. & A.	6	7
D. S. S. & A. pf.	11⅝	12½
E. T. H.	50	55
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	75
F. W. & D. City	40	51
Gen. Co.	47	51
G. C. & S. F.	95	97
G. & S. T.	116	..
Hock. Val.	65½	66¼
Hock. V. pf.	82	83
Homestake.	51	..
Ill. Cent.	1.10	..
I. S. pf.	75	76
Iowa C. pf.	34	36
Jol. & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M.	26½	27¾
Kan. C. So.	21	21⅞
K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf.	47	52
K. C. Ft. S. & M.	12½	14
K. & D. M. pf.	57	62
K. L. C. pf.	52	60
Lack. Coal	90	100
L. E. & W.	25	26
L. E. & W. pf.	85	95
Lake Shore.	245	..
Long Island.	45	50
Man. Beach.	7	10
Md. C. pf.	110	120
Mich. Cent.	120	140
M. & St. L. pf.	76	90
Mor. Ry. Co.	180	190
N. C. & St. L.	113	115
Nat. Enam.	14	16
Nat. En. pf.	73	80
Nat. L. pf.	93½	94
N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	87½	88
N. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	18	18½
N. Cent. C.	42	46
N. Y. A. B.	127	130
N. Y. B. & M.	96	110
N. Y. & N. H.	180½	..
N. Y. C. & St. L.	26½	27½
St. L. 1st pf.	109	120
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
N. Y. D. Co.	16	20
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	40	45
N. Y. L. E. & W.	130	140
N. & W. pf.	86	90
North Am.	80½	87½
Ont. Mining.	3½	4⅜
O. C. 1st pf.	85	100
Peo. & East.	16	20
P. C. C. & St. L.	60	62½
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	92	98
P. Ft. W. & C.	178½	..
P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	170	..
P. & W.	122	225
Pullman Co.	220	..
Quicksilver.	⅞	1½
Quicksil'r pf.	3½	4½
R. R. Sec. 1.	..	..
C. stk. ctfs.	90	..
Ry. St. Sp.	17	18
R. & S. pf.	72	78
Reps. & Sav.	203	..
R. W. & O.	131	135
R. G. M. Co.	16½	17¾
Rutland pf.	25	32
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60	72
St. L. & S. F. C. & P.	163	..
St. L. ctfs.	160	163
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	120	124
S.-S. S. & I.	35	37½
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	6	8
T. P. L. Tr.	25½	27½
T., P. & W.	17	20½
T. C. R. T.	94⅝	95
U. Rys. Inv.	9½	10
U. S. R. & Con.	5¾	6
U. S. R. & W. pf.	57	63
W.-F. Exp.	201	215
W. U. Tel.	87	88
Westinghouse 1st pf.	120	125
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	42¼	44½
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	23	24½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 8.—Transactions in the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

120	Brewing	24½
10	Brewing pf.	45¾
90	Crucible Steel pf.	36⅝
470	M. L. & H.	30
755	Pittsburg Coal pf.	56
200	S. Pipe.	19½
200	United States Steel	10⅞
460	United States Steel pf.	39⅝
25	West. Mac.	24½
24¾		
45¾		
36⅝		
30		
57⅛		
20		
19½		
10⅞		
40⅛		
24½		

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Friday, July 8, 1904.

Imp'l Jap Govt, K. Loeb & Co temp'rary ctfs full paid for 6% st'rl'g loan
1,000
2,000
7,000
1,000
Rep of Cuba 5s Speyer & Co ctfs full instl paid
25,000
10,000
3,000
La con 4s
1,000
Adams Exp 4s
3,000
Am Cot Oil 4½s
3,000
Am H & L 6s
5,000
Atch, T. & S Fe gen 4s
500
6,000
2,000
15,000
adjustment 4s stamped
500
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s
1,000
25,000
1,000
25,000
4,000
2,000
gold 4s
4,000
1,000
5,000
1,000
Bklyn Rap Tr ref conv 4s
5,000
5,000
5,000
135,000
Bklyn Un Elv 1st
5,000
Bklyn Un Gas 5s
3,000
Buff & Susq 1st refunding 4s
25,000
10,000
Cen of Ga cons 5s
12,000
2d inc 5s
25,000
C of N J gen 5s
1,000
Cen Pac gtd 4s
8,000.3
160,000
500
1,000
109,000
5,000
258,000
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
12 shs. Commonwealth Trust Co.
75 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
300 shs. Iron Silver Mining Co., Colorado.
10 shs. Central Crosstown R'way.
55,000
Ill div 3½s
10,000
90,000
30,000
Chi & E Ill 1st sk̄g fund 6s
small bonds
1,000
C & Erie 1st 5s
10,000
1,000
1,000
C & N W sk̄g fund 6s
1,000
Cin, Ind & W 4s
1,000
C, R. I. & P Ry gen 4s
5,000
C, R I & P R R coll trust 5s
40,000
51,000
16,000
4,000
C, R I & P R R 4s
4,000
10,000
1,000
1,000
5,000
10,000
4,000
2,000
13,000
2,000
151,000
50,000
10,000
5,000
1,000
1,000
500
P, J & M 3½s
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5,000
S Wn div 3½s
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70,000
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1,000
Bklyn Rap Tr ref conv 4s
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P, J & M 3½s
1,000
5,000
S Wn div 3½s
31,000
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1,000
Bklyn Rap Tr ref conv 4s
5,000
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1,000
1,000
104
P, J & M 3½s
1,000
5,000
S Wn div 3½s
31,000
35,000
70,000
4,000
30,000
1,000
Bklyn Un Elv 1st
5,000
Bklyn Un Gas 5s
3,000
Buff & Susq 1st refunding 4s
25,000
10,000
Cen of Ga cons 5s
12,000
2d inc 5s
25,000
C of N J gen 5s
1,000
Cen Pac gtd 4s
8,000.3
160,000
500
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109,000
5,000
258,000
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
12 shs. Commonwealth Trust Co.
75 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
300 shs. Iron Silver Mining Co., Colorado.
10 shs. Central Crosstown R'way.
55,000
Ill div 3½s
10,000
90,000
30,000
Chi & E Ill 1st sk̄g fund 6s
small bonds
1,000
C & Erie 1st 5s
10,000
1,000
1,000
C & N W sk̄g fund 6s
1,000
Cin, Ind & W 4s
1,000
C, R. I. & P Ry gen 4s
5,000
C, R I & P R R coll trust 5s
40,000
51,000
16,000
4,000
C, R I & P R R 4s
4,000
10,000
1,000
1,000
5,000
10,000
4,000
2,000
13,000
2,000
151,000
50,000
10,000
5,000
1,000
1,000
500
P, J & M 3½s
1,000
5,000
S Wn div 3½s
31,000
35,000
70,000
4,000
30,000
1,000
Bklyn Rap Tr ref conv 4s
5,000
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5,000
1,000
1,000
100

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 1@1 1-4.

The Upward Movement Continues, Despite Antagonistic News Regarding the Crops and Politics.

Yesterday's rise was less than Wednesday's in amount, but made under circumstances giving it greater significance. For the news of the day was not good. The political news was distinctly "reactionary," to adapt a financial phrase to the proceedings at St. Louis. But what discourages Democrats cheers Republicans, and under present conditions bad political news has a boomerang effect, as everybody agrees that Bryan's nomination would make the election superfluous. The crop news also is capable of a bullish as well as a bearish interpretation. The alleged facts are not fully credited, as appears from yesterday's weaker produce markets, and the stronger grain markets of Thursday quite possibly were due to short covering rather than to honest fears of deficiency of supplies. Some rather startlingly bad railway earnings also appeared, but it is possible to put a better face upon even them than they bear on the surface. For instance, Rock Island and St. Louis and San Francisco reported large decreases, but they are attributable to a specific cause—the floods—which is unlikely to be repeated, and is very different from more permanent causes of loss of traffic.

This is the temper in which the market construed the news. The list was strong from top to bottom and from opening to the close, rather improving with the day's progress. There was not a decline of more than a fraction among the active stocks, and rises of larger proportions were well distributed. All classes participated, the Grangers not suffering from the crop news, the tractions and Pacifics pursuing their improvement, and Reading being particularly strong among the coalers. It must be said that the market went far to restore convictions which had been shaken by Thursday's reaction. The share market lost activity, while gaining strength, but the bond market improved in both respects. Rock Island issues were notably strong, and St. Louis and San Francisco 4s continued their movement of Thursday. The poor reports above mentioned had no perceptible depressing effect.

The currency movement indicates another large addition to the reserves subject only to the possible increase of requirements against deposits, suppositiously increased by the more active market of the week. This need cause no anxiety. If the money market improves so that the trust companies loan more freely bank loans will decrease, while the reserves will not shrink in similar proportion. The bank statement shows all the cash, but only a portion of the loans. The defectively known situation may sometimes be worse than is reported, but just now it is better than reported in that the loans are emphasized in proportion to the reserves.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Car & Fdy	¾	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. C. & F. pf.	1½	National Lead	¾
Am. Ice Sec. pf.	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	¾
Am. Sugar	¾	Norf. & West.	⅞
At., Top. & S. F.	¾	Pacific Coast	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2½
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	Penn. R. R.	¾
Brklyn. T.	¾	People's Gas	¾
Canadian Pacific	⅞	Pere Marquette	¾
Cent. of N. J.	2	Pressed S. Car	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Reading	2¼
Chi. M. & St. P.	1	Reading 1st pf.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Consol. Gas	⅞	Rock Island	⅝
Corn Prod. pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Del. & Hudson	1¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Erie	1	Southern Pacific	⅛
Erie 1st pf.	⅞	Southern Railway	½
Erie 2d pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Gt. Northern pf.	5	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	¾	Third Avenue	½
Manhattan	½	Union Pacific	1⅛
Met. Securities	¾	U. S. Express	½
Met. St. Ry.	1¼	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Mex. Central	½	Westinghouse	2
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1	Wis. Cent. pf.	⅛

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tel. & Tel.	½	General Electric	¼
Anaconda Copper	1	Int. Paper pf.	1⅛
Chi. G. W. pf., A	2½	Int. Power	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	1½	Kan. City So. pf.	1½
Chi. M. & St. P. pf.	¾	Pacific Mail	¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. H. & L. 6s	2	C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	1¼
B., E. O. Pitts., J. & M. Div. 3½s	1	Elgin, J. & E. 1st	1
Cent. of N. J. 5s	1	Met. St. Ry. 5s	1⅛
C. & O., R. & A. 2d con.	1	Mo. Pac. con. 6s	3
C. & N. W. s. f. 6s	4½	Peo. Gas 1st con. 6s	2
C., R. I. & P. col. 5s	1¼	Peo. & P. U. 2d	3
		Third Avenue 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Ill. Central 4s, 1952	1		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 8	449,409
To date this year	62,974,828
Corresponding date last year	85,396,062

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 8	$3,761,600
To date this year	$323,600,600
Corresponding date last year	$360,750,300

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Alliance Realty Co.
American Cement Co.
Associated Merchants first and second preferred.
J. B. Stetson Co.
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction Co. preferred stock.
United Traction Co. of Pittsburg.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
Mackay Cos. on preferred.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 8.—New York exchange to-day was 15c premium before and 10c premium after clearings. Time and call loans, 5½ per cent. Renewed strength and activity in American Can preferred absorbed attention of traders on the local Exchange to-day. Over 1,000 shares of the preferred issue changed hands and took the price to 41⅜, the high figure of the year. The common stock found some small demand above 4. Elsewhere local securities were quiet. Biscuit shares were steady. Swifts sold again at 101½. Recent selling in these shares is known now definitely to have been by a holder who might be termed an insider. In bonds $5,000 West Division 4½s went at 95 and a few other issues changed hands at fairly steady prices.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
720	American Can	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
149	American Can pf.	41⅞	39½	40⅜
25	Central T. Co.	120	120	120
40	Diamond Match	130	129½	130
15	Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	23	23	23
50	Met. Elevated	20	20	20
150	National Biscuit	46	46	46
100	National Biscuit pf.	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
21	South Side Elevated	91	91	91
10	Street's Stable Car	30¾	30¾	30¾
40	Street's Stable Car pf.	97½	97½	97½
115	Swift & Co.	101½	101½	101½
25	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	15	15	15
50	United Box Board	¾	¾	¾
425	United Box Board pf.	11	11	11

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425	United Box Board pf.	11	11	11

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, The Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain in cash held by the banks of $9,859,900.

They received from the interior $5,716,900, and sent to the interior $1,682,100. The gain from the interior was $4,034,800.

Receipts of new gold were $4,960,100, namely, $883,500 on New York Assay Office checks; $2,689,000 on telegraphic transfers from San Francisco, nearly all on account of Japanese gold, and $1,387,000 on Seattle Assay Office checks, issued in payment for deposits of Klondike gold.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $19,815,900; payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $18,751,000. The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $864,900.

The total gain—from the interior, $4,034,800; new gold, $4,960,100, and Sub-Treasury, $864,900—was $9,859,900.

The gross and net receipts from the interior are the smallest since the week ending April 7, but the shipments to the interior during the past week have been exceeded frequently since that date. It appears safe, however, to infer that the demand for money in the interior is increasing. The greater part of the receipts came from near by and Eastern points, but the West and South are still sending currency here. Shipments were of a routine character.

The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was due to the payment of interest on United States bonds and to other large disbursements incident to the beginning of the fiscal year. The gain would have been larger but for the light pension payments, which were $717,000, comparing with $697,000 in the preceding week. Customs collections were $2,832,400, a daily average for the five days of $566,400, comparing with a daily average in the preceding week of $473,900. The total collections of customs, however, were $11,400 less than in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $4,628,000 mutilated currency, which is not far from the amount of the net gain from the interior.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Reviewing general trade conditions, Bradstreet's says in its issue of to-day:

Trade and industry have been at a low ebb this week, reflecting vacation influences. Summer shut-downs, and generally quiet distributive demand. Chief interest, of course, centres in the crop situation, and the irregular movements of securities and of prices of staples are traceable to uncertainty generated by reports of excessive moisture in the Winter wheat belt and too cool weather for corn. Reports from cotton and oats, however, are favorable. Collections have shown little change, being classed as fair the country over.

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Crop reports to Bradstreet's point to entirely too much rain falling for the best interests of the Winter wheat crop. From Texas north to Nebraska an excess of moisture is indicated, accompanied by reports of possibly damaging floods in Kansas and Arkansas. Winter wheat in the shock in Texas has been injured by wind and rain, which have also damaged harvested wheat in Oklahoma and Kansas and retarded cutting in Missouri and Nebraska. East of the Mississippi, however, Winter wheat reports continue favorable, except that the outlook in the Ohio Valley, a poor one at best, has not improved.

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Bank clearings for the week ending with July 7 (a holiday week) aggregate $1,864,915,873, 2 per cent. over last week, but 5 per cent. under last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $766,398,755, an increase of 8 per cent. over last week, but a decrease of 1 per cent. from last year.

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Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending July 7 aggregate 878,910 bushels, against 1,127,885 bushels last week, 2,380,410 bushels this week last year, 4,404,115 bushels in 1902, and 5,016,149 bushels in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggregate 613,124 bushels, against 536,087 bushels last week, 1,525,084 bushels a year ago, 1,85,031 bushels in 1902, and 2,800,738 bushels in 1901.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list $10,000,000 additional common stock of the Wabash Railroad Co.

Shipments of anthracite coal in June, it is stated, amounted to 5,728,795 tons, against 5,436,497 in June, 1903.

The Textile National Bank, with capital and surplus of $250,000, has been organized in Philadelphia, it is said, to cater especially to the needs of cotton manufacturers.

The entire freight shipments through the "Soo" canals for June amounted to 8,139,236 tons, against 5,105,078 last year.

According to Boston dispatches the output of coal of the collieries of the Dominion Coal Company in June was 331,090 tons, the largest in the history of the company.

The Harbison-Walker Refractories Company has declared a quarterly dividend on its preferred stock at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, as against an annual rate of 6 per cent. paid heretofore.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week increased $118,362 as compared with the previous week and $172,797 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

The United States Realty and Improvement Company has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list $13,506,000 twenty-year convertible debenture bonds of 1924 and $16,494,000 capital stock.

The Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company yesterday reduced its semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock from 3½ to 2¼ per cent. and omitted the half-yearly declaration on the common.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 8.—It was all Reading in this market to-day. Out of a total of 29,084 shares, which represented the day's business in stocks, 21,401 shares were Reading common. New York was a persistent buyer of the stock in this market, but local commission houses also were well supplied with buying orders in the stock, the price of which advanced to a new high record for the year. Little interest was manifested in the dealings elsewhere, and prices consequently showed little change. Lehigh Navigation was off one-half and Consolidated Traction of New Jersey declined a similar amount, as did Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing. Huntingdon and Broad Top Directors passed the common dividend and reduced the preferred from 7 to a 5 per cent. basis. Bonds were dull, only $40,200 selling. Summary:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Amal. Copper	51¼	51¼	51¼
20	American Railways	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
600	Brook. Rapid Transit	50½	50½	50⅞
10	Cambria Steel	20½	20½	20½
100	Con. Lake Superior rcts.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
600	Con. Traction, N. J.	67⅝	67¼	67¼
200	De Long Hook & Eye	¼	¼	¼
750	Electric Co. of America	9¼	9 1-16	9¼
1,000	Erie	25¼	24⅝	25
5	Girard National Bank	225	225	225
3	Hunt. & Broad Top pf.	48	48	48
200	Inter. Smokeless Powder	15¼	15¼	15¼
260	Lehigh Valley R. R.	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝
18	Lehigh Navigation	80½	80½	80½
250	Marsden	3 7-16	3¼	3 7-16
20	North. Cent. R. R. war.	79	79	79
1,434	Pennsylvania R. R.	58 15-16	58¼	58⅝
20	Pennsylvania Salt	91½	91½	91½
24	Pennsylvania Salt rects.	38½	38½	38½
100	Philadelphia Traction	98	98	98
416	Philadelphia Electric	6	6	6
110	Philadelphia Co.	39¼	39⅛	39¼
17	Philadelphia Co. pf.	45	45	45
21,401	Reading	25½	24 25	1-16
339	Reading 2d pf.	35⅞	35	35⅞
200	United Gas Imp.	84½	84¼	84½
235	Union Traction	53	53	53
260	U. S. Steel	11	10⅝	11
964	U. S. Steel pf.	58⅜	57½	58¼
10	Warwick Steel	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 8.—Demand for high-class investment bonds continues active, but the offerings are not liberal. Prices are firm. The transactions, amounting to 450 shares of stock and $180,300 of bonds, were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$45,000	Maryland 3s, 1909-14	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
3,300	Baltimore City 3½s	106¼	106¼	106¼
103,000	Atl. Coast Line 4s	99	98⅞	99
12,000	Florida Southern 4s	93¼	93	93¼
5,000	Ga., Car. & North. 5s	107	107	107
1,000	Seab. Air Line 4s	69	69	69
8,000	United Ry. 4s	90¾	90¼	90⅜
1,000	Con. Gas 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾
2,000	Brewing Co. 4s	49¼	49¼	49¼

STOCKS.

10	Atlantic Coast Line	109¼	109¼	109¼
25	Seaboard com.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
102	Northern Central	79½	79	79½
100	United Ry. com.	6¼	6¼	6¼
257	Brewing Co. com.	5¾	5	5¾
81	Con. Gas	74	74	74
5	Fidelity & Deposit	125½	125½	125½

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Sharp Recovery in Prices Shared in by the Grangers.

Coal Stocks Prominent, with Sharp Advance in Reading—Reports of Damage to Crops Modified.

On a smaller volume of trading than that of Thursday the stock market yesterday gained more than it had lost the previous day. Some of the sellers of Thursday became buyers yesterday, and though many of the traders fought the advance, all the stock they sold was taken and the market continued upward. In the early trading the general list was helped by Amalgamated Copper, and later even more efficient service as a market leader was performed by Reading, which rose rapidly, and, closing at the highest of the day, showed a net gain of 2¼ points. The improvement was general, including both the stocks about which there was news—not all of it good—as well as those about which there was none.

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Reason for Strength in Reading.

The belief is growing that the provisions made for the retirement of Reading second preferred will before long be put into effect, and it is thought that this will work out to the benefit of the common stock. The name most prominently mentioned in connection with yesterday's advance in Reading was Gates & Co., but despite the distrust of the Street for the assumption of leadership in this quarter, the stock rose with much show of strength and the movement met with little opposition. Erie and the rest of the coalers shared in the strength of Reading. Even if entirely accidental, it was interesting that the group of stocks with which J. P. Morgan is so prominently identified should be conspicuous for their strength on the very day Mr. Morgan returned to his office after his European trip.

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Talk of Traction Deal Persists.

In conservative quarters there is increasing disposition to give credence to the reports of a merger of some kind of the local traction companies. Metropolitan Street Railway was strong again yesterday, and, despite the activity of traders in the stock, the inclination was to attach significance to the continued advance. Metropolitan Securities was very strong at one time during the session, but after selling as high as 90 it dropped back to 88¼, and showed only a fractional gain.

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Advance in the Grangers.

The grangers, including those most affected by the flood in the Kansas City district, were strong with the rest of the list. There was much uncertainty about the actual damage that had been done by the floods, but at least none of the day's reports made the situation appear any worse than it had been reported the day before. Rather the earlier estimates of damage to the crops had to be modified to some extent. Atchison, which was reported as having suffered most by the flood at Kansas City, rose three-quarters of a point. Union Pacific rallied easily from the decline of Thursday, despite the efforts of some of the traders to mark the stock down for the purpose of influencing the rest of the list. St. Paul rose a full point.

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Great Western Weak.

Both issues of Great Western preferred showed considerable declines in marked contrast with the general tendency of the market. The trading in them, however, was very limited. It is stated that the question of the dividend on the preferred A cannot be discussed until sometime in August, as the statement of earnings for the half year will not be ready before the end of the present month.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 8.—Money rates held easy and unchanged. Call loans, 2@3 per cent; time loans on collateral, 3@4 per cent; time loans on mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, 5c discount. Clearings, $23,199,899; balances, $1,826,511. Sub-Treasury debit, $131,723. The foreign exchange market is steady. Quoted rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88	
Sterling	4.87⅛	4.85½
Commercial		4.84½
France	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅞
Guilders	.40¼	.40¼

There was moderate activity among the copper stocks, Amalgamated and Bingham being conspicuous and strength was marked throughout the market. Some interest was shown in Union Pacific, and United Fruit Rights were held down to 35 cents, after touching 40 cents, presumably because friends of the company appreciate the case and want to buy rights with which to take new stock. The stock sold off ¼ to 102⅝. Boston Elevated was in demand, rising from 150 to 151¾. Sugar was in brisk request in the afternoon. Chicago Junction and Stock Yards rose to 144¾. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
495	Atchison	74⅝	74	74⅝
480	Boston Elevated	151¾	150	151¾
82	Boston & Albany	246½	246	246½
5	Boston & Maine	167	166½	167
86	Chi. J. R. & S. Y. Yards	144¾	143¼	144¾
5	Chi. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	119	119	119
5	Connecticut River	282½	282½	282½
5	Louisville & Nashville	112¾	112¾	112¾
30	Mass. Electric	23	22½	23
15	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	192	192	192
2	Northern, (N. H.)	160	160	160
4	Nor. & Worcester pf.	226	226	226
4	Old Colony	202	201	202
4	Pere Marquette pf.	78	78	78
135	Pere Marquette pf.	89¼	89¼	89¾
1,150	Union Pacific	91¾	90⅝	91½
65	West End	91	90½	90⅝

TELEPHONES.

452	*American	129¼	129	129
50	Mexican	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,007	New England rights	2 3-10	2¼	2¼
100	Western	9¼	9¼	9¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾
50	Am. Pneumatic Service	4	4	4
2,745	American Sugar	128¾	128	128⅝
103	American Sugar pf.	129	128½	128½
10	American Woolen	11	11	11
15	*American Woolen pf.	76¼	76	76¼
95	Dominion Iron & Steel	7½	7½	7⅝
6	Edison	245	244	244
37	†General Electric	158½	158	158
907	General Electric rights	5 13-16	5⅝	5¾
82	Massachusetts Gas pf.	80¾	80¼	80¾
10	Mergenthaler	174	174	174
20	Pullman	221	221	221
50	Seattle Electric pf.	95½	95	95½
10	Swift & Co.	102½	102½	102½
281	†United Fruit	103	102¾	102¾
3,532	United Fruit rights	40c	45c	40c
50	*United Shoe Machine	50	50	50
55	*United Shoe Mach. pf.	29½	29¾	29½
600	United States Steel	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
434	United States Steel pf.	58¾	57½	58

MINING.

145	‡Alloues	8¾	8½	8¾
2,605	Amalgamated	51⅝	50¾	51
2,910	Bingham	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝
9	Calumet & Hecla	465	463	465
380	‡Centennial	21¼	21	21¼
54	Central Oil	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
120	Consolidated Mercur	27c	26c	27c
260	Copper Range	43¾	43¼	43¾
60	Daly-West	23½	23½	23½
210	Dominion Coal	41¾	40½	40½
50	Dominion Coal pf.	104	104	104
50	Franklin	7¼	7¼	7¼
275	Granby	3 1-32	3 1-32	3 1-32
160	Mass	4¼	4	4¼
110	Mohawk	41½	41	41½
2	Old Dominion	13	13	13
160	*Osceola	61½	61½	61½
30	Parrot	25	25	25
110	Santa Fé	1 11-16	1½	1½
160	Shannon	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
370	Trinity	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
550	United States	21¼	21	21¼
3,330	*Utah	87½	30½	30¾
675	Winona	7¼	7	7¼
60	Wyandotte	75c	75c	75c

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡First installment paid.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

August Goertz & Co. (to manufacture and deal in fancy metal goods) of East Orange; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Robert N. Clyde, Fred Lee Palmer, and Charles J. Geyer.

The New Harbor Real Estate Company of Jersey City; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—Willard C. Fisk, Walter L. McDermott, and Clinton E. Fisk.

The Righter-Parry Lumber Company of Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Charles K. Parry, John W. Coles, and Frederick C. Righter.

The Jarvis Warehouses of East Orange; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Robert N. Clyde, Frederick Lee Palmer, and Charles O. Geyer.

The Round Top Cement Company of Bloomfield; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Joel Jenkins, James H. Leonard, and Percy Allen.

Shoneman Brothers, a Philadelphia corporation organized under the New Jersey laws, has received permission from Gov. Murphy to incorporate.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1¼ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3 per cent. for five months, 3¼ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $267,304,057; balances, $16,085,731; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,280,347.

Money on call loaned at 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2 3-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛@2¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8320; demand, $4.8720; cables, $4.8750. Commercial bills, $4.85@$4.85⅛. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95@95⅛ and 95½; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—40c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 8.—Money was in less demand in the market to-day, and rates eased slightly, though Lombard Street was compelled to borrow £1,000,000 from the Bank of England. Discounts stiffened. The future is regarded with much uncertainty, owing to the short supply of cash and the Bank of England's lack of success in attempts to secure much gold.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was affected by the failure of the Bank to secure more gold and by the non-success of the new Cape loan, the subscriptions to which were smaller than anticipated. The underwriters were obliged to take 70 per cent. of the amount offered, and the price has fallen to 1 per cent. discount. This was attributed to the recent issues of first-class stock being too large for the public to absorb.

Consols were weak, but recovered somewhat.

Americans opened easy, in response to the decline in New York, recovered a fraction, remained uncertain, improved later, and closed firm.

Japanese were weak. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95⅞.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 89⅝; consols for account, 89⅝; Anaconda, 3⅞; Atchison, 76½; Atchison preferred, 97½; Baltimore and Ohio, 83⅞; Canadian Pacific, 128½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 32⅝; Chicago Great Western, 14½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 148⅝; De Beers, 19; Denver and Rio Grande, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 71⅞; Erie, 25¼; Erie first preferred, 61; Erie second preferred, 36½; Illinois Central, 137½; Louisville and Nashville, 114½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 17⅝; New York Central, 120⅞; Norfolk and Western, 59⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 27⅞; Pennsylvania, 59¾; Rand Mines, 10¼; Reading, 24⅝; Reading first preferred, 42½; Reading second preferred, 35½; Southern Railway, 22⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 89; Southern Pacific, 49; Union Pacific, 93⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 95¾; United States Steel, 11; United States Steel preferred, 59⅝; Wabash, 16½; Wabash preferred, 36; Spanish 4s, 89⅝.

Bar silver steady at 26 11-16d per ounce. Money, 2@2¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2½@2 3-16 per cent.; for three months bills, 2⅛@2¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.25; Lisbon, 20.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 8.—On the Bourse to-day, prices were heavy, rentes and internationals going off sensibly. Rumors of Russian reverses contributed to the decline. Stocks at the close were feeble.

Russian Imperial Fours closed at 93, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 505.

The private rate of discount was 1⅝ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 10c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 21c for checks.

BERLIN, July 8.—Business on the Boerse to-day was stagnant.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills and three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$162,108,063
Gold	62,607,256
Silver	28,823,751
Gold Silver certificates	12,696,586
Treasury notes of 1890	88,479
National banknotes	15,960,835
Total receipts this day	1,881,297
Total receipts this month	11,004,331
Total receipts this year	11,004,331
Total expenditures this day	2,682,000
Total expenditures this month	16,477,000
Total expenditures this year	16,477,000
Deposits in National banks	123,909,745

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$498,984,566
Silver dollars	470,133,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,852,600
Silver bullion of 1890	5,054,391
Total	$979,974,509

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$496,934,569
Silver certificates outstanding	470,133,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,907,000
Total	$979,974,569

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$40,268,488
Gold certificates	22,338,768
Silver coin and bullion	20,877,300
Silver certificates	7,946,451
United States notes	12,696,586
Other assets	26,256,161
Total in Treasury	$132,382,753
Deposits in National banks	123,909,745
Total	$256,292,498
Current liabilities	94,184,435
Available cash balance	$162,108,063

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 8.—Incorporated today:

Despatch Heat, Light and Power Company, Despatch, Monroe County; capital, $500,000. Directors—A. H. Brown and W. W. Brown, Penfield, and W. P. Thistlewaite, Macedon.

Despatch Sewage and Reduction Company, Despatch; capital, $300,000. Directors—E. C. Snow, Fairport; E. H. Denniston, Brockport, and C. S. Shuster, Penfield.

Queens County Improvement Company, Astoria; capital, $250,000. Directors—H. B. McDowell, Tannersville, and G. H. Lester and F. H. Dimock, New York.

The Edgar A. Wilhelmi Company, New York, (personal property;) capital, $150,000. Directors—E. A. Wilhelmi, H. J. S. Hall, and Herbert Hanson, New York.

R. S. Stern Company, New York, (ladies' hats;) capital, $25,000. Directors—R. S. Stern; A. W. Loewi, and Abraham Moos, New York.

American Silvalin Company, New York, (asbestos fabrics;) capital, $50,000.

AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

SALE EXTRAORDINARY.

Orienta Properties at Auction.

Will be sold at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, New York City, on July 12th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

Long Island Sound Shore Front Mansions, Villa Sites,

COMPRISING THE ESTATE OF

THOMAS L. RUSHMORE, DEC'D,

now the property of Rushmore Realty Corporation, situate at ORIENTA (Mamaroneck, New York), Rye Park, in Rye, and Altonwood Park, Mamaroneck.

At this sale will be offered some of the highest class residence property in Westchester County. It will comprise much of the large residue of the Estate of Mr. Thomas L. Rushmore, deceased, who was the pioneer in the development of the exclusive Orienta Peninsula, the home of millionaires. The property to be sold immediately adjoins the places of men famous in the financial and social world and takes in some of the most beautiful Long Island Sound front property in Westchester County.

Terms to be most liberal possible.

For maps and particulars, booklets, etc., apply PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, 155 Broadway; MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, attorneys, Mamaroneck, New York, and 38 Park Row, New York City.

H. C. Mapes & Co., Auct's, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

Arverne-by-the-Sea, L. I.

within Greater New York.

Exceptional opportunity for investors. The Ocean & Bay Front Improvement Co. will sell on the premises at public auction

Saturday, July 16, at 2 P. M.

Easy Terms. Easy Terms.

Now 40 minutes, and when Pennsylvania R. R. improvements are completed it will be 15 minutes from City Hall.

250 CHOICE LOTS.

Values Rapidly Increasing. Title Guaranteed. Particulars of Local Agents, Auctioneers, or EPH. A. KARELSEN, Attorney for Company, 198 Broadway, N. Y. City.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,

AUCTIONEER,

will sell at auction

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, N. Y.,

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale,

under the direction of John C. Coleman, Esq., Referee.

428 West 51st St.,

25x100.5, with 4-story brick building; 2-story stable in rear.

EUGENE SMITH, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 31 Nassau St., N. Y.

MANHATTAN FOR SALE—TO LET.

BROADWAY

CORNER.

MODERN SEVEN STORY BUILDING.

OWNER NEEDS CASH.

Will entertain part trade. Full particulars with

F.R.Wood&Co.

BROADWAY AND 37TH STREET.

A 6-story elevator apartment, 75x100; price, $115,000; mortgage, $75,000 at 4½%; rents, $14,000. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

76th St., near First.—Fourteen-room tenement, $24,500; rents, $2,616. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Av. A., near 73d.—2 modern tenements, $26,500; rents, $2,650. Folsom Bros., 362 East 72d.

88th St., near Madison.—Five-story flat, $37,000; rents, $3,840. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

102d St., near Lexington.—Five-story flat, $23,000; rents, $2,376. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

1st Av.—Five-story double; 2 stores; 12 rooms; $21,000; to settle estate. Polak, 1,644 Park Av.

9th Ward.—Plot 34x80, near 12th St; price, $14,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Bargains.—Two five-story double flats, $19,000; near 149th St. Goldberger, 585 East 143d St.

Stable, 50 stalls; can make 150 stalls; 37½x100; terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Double flats, 5 rooms, bath, hot water; $22,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Triple flats, cold water, 5-story, $24,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Triple flats, 5-story, hot-water supply, $25,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

$50,000, 4½%, for city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

BRONX. FOR SALE—TO LET.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Aves., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

WHY NOT MAKE 10% INSTEAD OF 3% by investing your money in property along line of Rapid Transit, "L," and trolley; healthy neighborhood, near school; bargains 1-2-3 family houses; 4 and 5 story flats; also choice building plots. LA VELLE, Freeman St., corner Southern Boulevard.

SPECIAL.—For sale, two-family detached corner house, lot 27x100, 14 rooms, 2 baths, $6,800; also two-family detached house, extra deep lot, with stable and driveway, $5,800; also other one, two, and three family houses. GERALD C. CONNOR, 1,901 Washington, near Tremont Av.

Have several desirable flats, with stores, on East 138th St., near Willis Av., for sale; also other attractive investment properties in the Bronx; little cash required; principals only. WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

PROPERTY ANYWHERE IN THE BOROUGH. Lots, $400; house, $2,300 upward. Houses to let, $30; apartments, $17 upward. Established 1882. WOODALL, 707 TREMONT AV.

BARGAIN.—Choice two-family house, $4,000; all improvements; near rapid transit; $500 cash, balance to suit purchaser. PETERS, 3,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday and July 4.

SAVE YOUR RENT.

Elegant two-family house, (new,) 10 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood trim, $4,000; $500 cash, balance mortgage, 5%. Cantrell, West Farms Square.

A very prominent Boston Road corner lot for $7,500, worth much more; all other desirable property for sale BY RULE, Boston Road and 169th St.

$500 TO $1,000 CASH buys elegant 1-2-3 family houses, near schools, elevated, trolley, and rapid transit; all improvements. CLEMENT H. SMITH, 736 Tremont Av., corner Washington.

Attention, Builders, Speculators!—Lots for improvements, with or without loan. Polak, 3d Av., 174th.

2-story and attic 7-room house; improvements; $8.4x314; price, $2,600. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.00.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Cheap, 4 lots; sewer and gas; assessments paid; 100x114. Polak, 3d Av., 174th.

QUEENS. FOR SALE—TO LET.

TAKE THE TROLLEY

in the afternoon for the ideal shore front property on Beautiful Flushing Bay, near Jackson Avenue, the new town site of over 2,000 lots known as

EAST ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND,

and obtain lots on easy payments before prices are raised. Lots at cost. All lots have cement sidewalks, water and gas, macadam boulevards. Lots $175 upward.

BOATING, BATHING, AND FISHING.

Sales lots to week over $16,000. Send postal for views of the property.

BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CORPORATION,

887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn; 150 Nassau St., N. Y.; Metropolitan Building, 4th Av., N. Y., Rooms 566 and 567.

TO REACH EAST ELMHURST, L. I., from New York take 34th or 92d St. Ferries, Flushing trolley via Jackson Av., ride 15 minutes to Dewitt St., walk two blocks to Astoria and Flushing Road. From Brooklyn via all trolley lines, transferring to North Beach lines, getting off at Junction Av. and Astoria and Flushing Roads.

A few good agents can secure employment.

BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS

In New York City, on the Shore of Flushing Bay, at East Elmhurst. 5c. fare, 25 minutes to Manhattan. Each plot has boating, bathing, fishing, and all other privileges of private beach. Lots $175 and upwards. Terms easy. STOKES & KINGSESS, Main Office, 176 Broadway; Branch, 1,487 Flatbush Av.

Bargain.—Eight-room cottage, every improvement, two lots, barn; corner; one block from depot; surrounded by pine trees; cost, $6,000; price $4,300. $500 cash. Particulars William Hamilton, Corona.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE—TO LET.

Long Island Farm, 50 miles out, 1 mile from station; 6-room house, large barn, henneries, fruit orchards, cows, horse, chickens, wagons, farming implements; 90 acres; would sell or exchange for small place nearer city. Address Box H, 109 Times.

Babylon and West Islip, L. I.—Most accessible location on south shore; 37 miles; 50 trains daily; express station; furnished cottages to rent; country seats, farms for sale; lists. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I. Tel., 22A Babylon.

Post Jefferson.—115 acres, woodland, $10 acre; Setauket, 235 acres, $10 acre; also 32 acres, $200. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Two new cottages for sale or rent; 9th, Rockaway Park; cheap. See Superintendent.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Bronx.

Furnished rooms, 6 rooms, bath, from 15th July to 1st Aug. Apply 2,400 Grand Av.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE—TO LET.

PRICE	BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH.	COST
$8,800.		$10,500.

$750 DOWN AND $50 A MONTH.

MOST MAGNIFICENT NEW RESIDENCE.

WHY LIVE IN A FLAT? Your Rent will pay for this Beautiful Modern House. Fine Grounds. Beautiful Burlap and Satins Decorations. All Hardwood. Three Open Fire Places. Parquet Floors. Elegant Plumbing, Porcelain Fixtures. Handsomest Dining Room and Library in Flatbush. Gas Logs. Beautiful Alcoves, with Artistic Seats. Bookcases. Combination Coal and Gas Range in Kitchen. GRANDEST SITUATION here. PAVED STREET, SEWER. Near "L" Station. Block to Trolleys. 25 minutes to N. Y. City Hall. Near Schools, Churches, Stores. Highly Restricted, and $30,000 and $40,000 Residences. Eleven Elegant Large Rooms, Den. Tiled Baths. Billiard Room. Back Stairs. Steam Heat. And FOUR other Bargains, FORECLOSURES. Take Flatbush Av. Car at Bridge direct to my office Sunday, any day. ESTABLISHED 14 years.

W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV., COR. ALBEMARLE ROAD.

EASTWOOD,

JAMAICA.

The Place to Live.

Send for the Little Book to

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,

Beekman and Park Row, New York City.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES

IN THE HEART OF THE PARK SLOPE.

6TH ST., NEAR 8TH AVE, 20x54x100; top story, 6 rooms and bath; parlor and basement; 7 and bath. They will go fast, as no more can be built in this exclusive section.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

C. H. DENISON, BUILDER, on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH LOTS, $175. Few higher; titles perfect; closing estate; will build your house; rent pays it off; cars close. Edwards, 838 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale—A big bargain; Lafayette Av., near Marcy Av.; 2-story and basement frame, 7 rooms, bath; can be bought for $4,000. Apply Howard B. Baker, 370 Nostrand Av.

Four frame houses for sale; also one three-story frame house, 25x100; corner; rent, $1,092 yearly; will sell for $9,800. H. Muller, Jones Walk, Coney Island.

Four-story double brick, stores; Brooklyn; rents, $1,200; price, $9,000; all imps. Wm. H. Dank, 67 Forsyth St.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE—TO LET.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Only 150 Special Bargains of High Class, properly restricted, residential and business locations, on Martine Estate on Park, Prospect, Watchung, Kensington, Hillside, Martine, and Thornton Avs., and New Avenue, to be an extension of Evergreen Av., 80 feet wide, from Hillside to Park. Titles insurable. Prices low. Terms easy. Buyers of lots can have houses built to their own order, on terms easier than renting. Your own Broker, or WELLES & CO., 45 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone. Don't Delay.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH. THE "RENOVATION," LONG BRANCH. FURNISHED COTTAGES.

REDUCED RENTS.

D. B. KEELER, JR., 9 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

To close estate, about 30 acres of highly cultivated land, eight-room house, barn, and outbuildings, all commodious and in best condition; good water and plenty of fruit; 28 miles from New York; ten minutes' walk from R. R. station and to churches; five minutes' walk to school. For particulars, address Mrs. Wm. V. Dunham, Executrix, New Market, N. J.

At Ridgefield Park, N. J.—Half hour out; two railroads, two trolleys; commutation 7 cents; an elegant 8-room cottage, bath and all improvements; connected with sewer, water, and gas main; large plot; fruit and shade; only $2,600; terms to suit; other bargains. Call or send for photos and particulars Carl Hallberg, real estate, Office at depot.

Bargains.—Nearly an acre; hour out; large barn; fine location; beautiful views; house burned; foundation; well, cistern; good; cost $2,500; price, $1,500; investigate. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

CRANFORD.—Very desirable lots on Central Av.; convenient to Central Railroad Station; ample train service; prices and terms reasonable. C. SEWARD, 19 Eastman St., Cranford, N. J.

$300.

A 12-room cottage and bath at Monmouth Beach, N. J., fully furnished. M. Nathan, 128 Broadway, city.

PALISADE PARK, N. J.—New cottage, six rooms and bath; all improvements; high ground, choice location. EDSALL, 7 Warren St.

Long Branch.—Facing ocean, large and small furnished cottages to rent for season 1904. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Hohokus!—House and twenty acres, near depot; centrally located; cheap. Bode, 306 East 89th.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE



25% PER ANNUM AT GRANTWOOD ON-HUDSON, OppositeGrant'sTomb

This is not a get-rich-quick offer; simply a statement of actual increase in values at GRANTWOOD, which have doubled in four years.

No more profitable investment or delightful home to be found.

Houses sold for about the same as rent, or we have a flat for rent at $30.

Write for free transportation via Franklin St., 42d and 130th St. Ferries and Trolleys.

Illustrated booklet sent on request.

Columbia Investment and Real Estate Co., (Phone 1847 Mad.) 1,133 Broadway, N.Y.

N. Y. STATE. FOR SALE—TO LET.

For 30 years we have sold

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

Buyers get our free catalogue.

Owners, send us details of your property.

Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

For Sale.—Resort hotel; doing good business; license town; boats to all points in Indian River and Red Lake; 34 acres land; cottage lots can be sold. A. M., Theresa, N. Y., (proprietor Red Lake House.)

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE—TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

Norwalk, Conn.—Attractive house and beautiful grounds, at bargain. W. Andrews, 103 West 125th St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—TO LET.

A few pretty villa sites and cottage lots near a new side station on a great railroad will be sold by the owner, John Cussens, Glen Allen, Va., who will send description on request.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WE WANT TO PURCHASE

flats and tenements in Brooklyn; will pay cash; agents and brokers submit list. Lubetkin Bros., 28 Front St., New York City.

Two or more lots in upper 12th, or in Bronx Borough, for all cash; must not exceed $1,500 each. Schnugg, 132 Nassau St.

Owners.—I have cash buyer for three or four cheap tenements. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE SEVILLIA, APARTMENT HOTEL. Absolutely Fireproof. 117 West 58th St.

Several desirable apartments, one to six rooms and bath, furnished, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st, from $600 to $1,800. Three furnished apartments to sublet for the Summer at low rents. Restaurant, electric light, telephones. Unexceptional references required.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished. 60th St., corner Columbus Av. 200 Rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day Suites, Parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MONTICELLO HOTEL, 35 WEST 64TH ST.

Take 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, B'way & Col. Av. or elevated trains. New up-to-date Hotel; all conveniences; Summer rates; newly furnished rooms, with use of shower and tub baths, $6, $7, and $8 weekly. Large rooms, private bath, $10 weekly. 2 rooms and private bath, $13 weekly.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE—TO LET.

Larchmont Park

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.

18½ MILES FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION. AT FORTY-SECOND STREET. THIRTY MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Express Trains, Larchmont first stop. A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive suburb. ALL IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED.

Electric Lights, Gas, Thorough System of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Etc.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY in Westchester County, and LARCHMONT PARK affords the Homeseeker and the Investor the BEST OPPORTUNITY for profitable Real Estate Investment.

CHOICE LOTS, $500 AND UP. EASY TERMS, SMALL CASH PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGED.

TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICE, and very Low Commutation Rate.

WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c. Representatives will take visitors to Larchmont Park at my expense any day.

EDWARD McVICKAR,

27 PINE STREET. Telephone, 2026 John. NEW YORK.

Park Hill

ON-THE-HUDSON

New York's Most Beautiful Suburb

offers unsurpassed attractions to those desiring a home with ideal country surroundings and city accessibility. Full information furnished by

American Real Estate Co.,

Downtown Office, 290 Broadway. Uptown Office, 803 Fifth Av., cor. 42d.

PARK HILL

Most beautiful home site in Westchester County, and most accessible suburb of New York. Choice building plots for sale in this desirable section; all improvements. Also choice building plots at Dunwoodie and Lincoln Park. Unexcelled opportunity for investment; terms reasonable.

No proposition for exchange considered.

THE VALLEY FARMS CO., 115 Broadway, New York; Yonkers, 301 Yonkers Avenue, at Dunwoodie station.

Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley Depot; removal sale. Graeb, 1,083 Union Av., Bronx.

REAL ESTATE.

Doubtful Questions of Title

Doubtful questions of title are submitted to the most careful scrutiny and are referred to the Committee of Counsel which is composed of the best known real estate conveyancers in the city. Applicant has selection of counsel should he so desire.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS **$8,000,000**

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York

37 Liberty St., Manhattan. 38 Court St., Brooklyn.

Lawyers Mortgage Company

Guaranteed Mortgages on New York City Real Estate, netting 4 and 4½% at all times for sale. Absolute security obtained and all care avoided by investors.

Capital & Surplus - - $4,000,000

47 Liberty Streeet. 12 COURT ST., BROOKLYN. BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

RUBERINE ROOF PAINT

TRADEMARK REGISTERED.

FOR METAL ROOFS.

Contains no tar. Will not melt or blister. Preserves the metal. We apply it if desired. Sample cans at this office 25c.

Address Contracting Dept. THE STANDARD PAINT CO., 100 William Street, New York.

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Netting 4 1-2 Per Cent.

WESTCHESTER AND BRONX TITLE AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Capital and Surplus, $750,000.

HEIRS

Legatees or owners of undivided real or personal estates can borrow or sell for cash. No charge for information. Satisfaction guaranteed. Strictly confidential. Reliable. MARTIN & CO., 280 Broadway, Room 146.

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage. No commissions. Lowest charges for examining titles.

WYMAN & CO.,

22 William Street, N. Y.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.

Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.

JENNER & CO., [Undivided Estates Exclusively,] 55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

Horace S. Ely & Co.

REAL ESTATE,

21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St.

$20,000 @ 5%

SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN

on 5-story Harlem apartment; must be good neighborhood; prompt reply. M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

FOR LEAKY ROOFS

Try Plastic Cement Roofing; guaranteed up to 15 years; cheapest and best; send for estimate. Roof Maintenance Co., 2,082 7th Av.

Bronx renting and collecting agency wants houses for renting. Agency, 806 Willis Ave.

$75,000 at 4½% for city real estate. Goldborger, 585 East 143d St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Ideal home gentleman moderate means; Fordham Heights, Bronx; corner, 3½ lots; view rivers, lawns, flowers; modern dwelling; nine large rooms; every improvement; perfect condition; 22 minutes 42d St.; $17,000; mortgage, $8,500; exchange business property vicinity N. Y. Equitable Realty Company, 140 West 42d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished 60th St., corner Columbus Av. 200 Rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day Suites, Parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

For Rent for the Summer Months.—An apartment of three rooms and bath, facing 59th St., well lighted and attractively furnished. Apply at elevator Hotel Brunswick, Madison Av. and 59th St., from 9:30 to 2 P. M. Monday, 12th inst.

Beautiful Broadway, near Pleasantville Station, a subdivision opportunity, 25 acres; land just right and good house; $7,500. Cooley & West, White Plains.

Mount Vernon.

BUY—WHY PAY RENT?—$30 house can be bought for $20 monthly; all improvements; 6-room house, Sherwood Park, $2,900; 8 rooms, Cleveland Av., $4,200; 8 rooms, Terace Av., $4,000. TICHBORNE, 54 Mt. Vernon Av.

BARGAIN.—Two lots, 50x112, near station; flag walks, water, gas, $1,500. Can loan money to build. CLAREY, 52 1st St., Mt. Vernon.

White Plains.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, WHITE PLAINS,

40 minutes from New York; 88 trains daily; trains every 10 minutes, morning and evening.

LOTS, $16.

NOT LESS THAN 6 LOTS SOLD.

LOTS, $25 Up.

NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY, 503 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan.

MISCELLANEOUS. FOR SALE—TO LET.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

107-113 WEST 25TH ST., ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV.

NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.

ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.

LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.

Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

Desk room, with desk, $6.25; also light, cheerful, furnished offices, $20; modern building; splendid location; telephone, stenographers, and errand boys. Commercial Exchange, 475 Broadway.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET IN DOWN-TOWN SECTION. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Private office, furnished, new building; bright; modern conveniences. No. 180 Broadway, near Cortlandt; room 83.

Amsterdam Av.—Large stores; tailor, grocer, notions, cigars, shoes; $30. Sachs, 1,268 Amsterdam Av.

Floor; all light; new building; 280 William St., near Chambers; elevator; power; rent low.

Houses, buildings, lofts, stores, stables, to rent; all parts city. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Bronx.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

542 AND 544 WEST 156TH ST.

5 rooms and tiled bathroom; choice rents; $28, $29, $30; adults only. Janitor, on premises, or Louis Becker, 2,003 Amsterdam Av. 'Phone 87 Highbridge.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS.

21 West 31st.—Five new family apartments now being added to the second floor; booking now going on for the Fall renting. Apply to William Harvey, Supt.

776-780 8th Ave., Near 48th St.

FOUR AND FIVE LIGHT ROOMS; MODERN PLUMBING, GAS RANGES; HOT WATER; $26.00 to $33.00.

THE GARDEN COURTS.

118th, 119th Sts. and St. Nicholas Av.

Six and seven large, light, modern rooms, on street and garden; rent $510 upward. OTTENBERG, 164 St. Nicholas Av., cor. 118th.

New buildings, corner 7th Av. Drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

Elegant apartments; all light; six rooms and bath; steam heat and elevator service; $35 and $37.50. 171 East 81st St.; apply on premises.

$52—243 WEST 135TH ST.—$52

Eight large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

89th St., 174 and 176 West.—Elegant apartments; 5 rooms and bath; $36 and $37. Inquire of janitor on premises.

All light; six rooms and bath; private halls; steam heat; hot water supply; rent, $28 and $32. 249 West 109th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRANK, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Daniel Frank, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Moses H. Ryttenberg, their attorney, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of June, 1904. RAY GOLDSMITH, Executrix. JACOB E. RYTTENBERG, Executor. MOSES R. RYTTENBEI 3, Attorney for Executrix and Executor, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WHITE, ELIZABETH W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. WHITE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Coleman, No. 100 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next. Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1904. MARIA L. BEEBE, Executrix. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executrix, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK S. AIKMAN and JULIAN WOOD, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1904, the above-named individuals were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, referee in bankruptcy, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 7th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY F. BELLMER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry F. Bellmer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 23d, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 20, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. WILLIAM ALLEN, New York, July 8, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 7,182.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH FERRO, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Joseph Ferro of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1904, the said Joseph Ferro was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 7, 1904.

If you have one book or a number of books which you wish to turn into ready cash, use The New York Times Want-Ad. columns.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Buyers for West Side Dwellings—Lively Demand Continues in the Bronx — Dealing in Minor Properties of Fair Volume—Official Records.

Silas H. Furman has sold, through H. T. Gurney, the three-story dwelling 37 West Ninety-seventh Street, 17.6 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Edward S. Wallace the four-story dwelling 77 Manhattan Avenue, 16.8 by 75.

Quick Resale on West End Avenue.

Charles S. Kohler has sold for W. P. Dickson the lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of West End Avenue, 50.11 feet south of One Hundred and Second Street, to L. H. Roger, who has resold it through the same broker to James H. Haven.

Upper Amsterdam Avenue Deal.

Max Marx has bought from Sonn Brothers 1,634 and 1,636 Amsterdam Avenue, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100.

Jacob C. Harris has sold to a client of Millard Veit 311 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, a five-story triple flat on a lot 25 by 100.

Alterations to Sixth Avenue Buildings.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for the remodeling of the five-story flats at the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street, facing the new public library, into bachelor apartments. The property is owned by Emma Malcolm. The cost of the necessary improvements is estimated at $100,000 by Architect J. R. Gordon.

Purchase on East 101st Street.

A Rappaport has sold for M. Miller to Isaac Goldowitz the tenement 317 East One Hundred and First Street, 29 by 100.11.

Emanuel Simon has sold for Edward N. Crosby to J. Henry Block the five-story flat 209 East Fifty-third Street, 30 by 100.5.

Big Lien on Harlem Property.

George Vassar's Son & Co., builders, filed a mechanic's lien yesterday for $110,000 on the new building at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owned by the Associate Realty Concern.

Lexington Avenue Property Leased.

Folsom Brothers and S. B. Goodall & Son have leased 63 and 65 Lexington Avenue for Miss Elizabeth Hayer to Bernard Reich, for twenty-one years with privilege of renewal. The four-story buildings on the plot will be altered by the lessee.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have leased for Bachman & Boyer the five-story tenement 319 East Thirty-ninth Street, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $7,800.

Sale on Lower First Avenue.

A. B. Minsky has sold for J. Berman to I. Rothfeld 181 First Avenue, a lot 23 by 100, upon which the buyer will erect a seven-story apartment house.

Three Brook Avenue Corners Sold.

Samuel Fine has sold for M. Borck the northeast corner of Bronx Avenue and St. Paul's Place, 34 by 100.

Parsons & Holzman have bought from M. Breden the four-story flat at the southeast corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 25 by 100.

Jacob Gold has sold for Frank B. Walker the northeast corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, a five-story flat on lot 26 by 100.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for Harry Kraft the two four-story double flats 465 and 467 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 50 by 106; also, for Leon Frey to a Mr. Tobias, the five-story triple flat, with stores, 629 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 25 by 100; also, to Hannah Stern, the five-story tenement 227 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Buyers for Other Bronx Properties.

S. Cowen has sold for a Gareiss the four-story double flat, with stores, at the northeast corner of Union Avenue and Dawson Street.

The Bronx Realty Exchange has sold 3,252 Third Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, for M. Levy; also, 903 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, a three-story flat, with store, for a Mrs. Grossmann; also, 3,254 Third Avenue, a five-story double flat, with store, for a Mr. Shelle; also, 1,057 Forest Avenue, a two-family house, for C. Walsh to A. Busher.

Mark F. Healy & Co. have sold for Philip J. Kearns to Mortimer D. Bouton, for occupancy, the two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling on plot 40 by 100, on the south side of Fordham Road, 130 feet east of Valentine Avenue.

Sigmund Levy has bought, through Samuel Rosengarten, the four-story building at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and Park Avenue, 25 by 90.

Big Building Operation Begun.

Plans were filed yesterday at the Bronx office of the Building Department by Architect Thomas Graham for nine five-story flats to be built by the Eastern Union Realty Company at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Jackson Avenue. The estimated cost of the buildings is $181,000. Work has already been begun.

G. Brettell & Son have sold for George Elliot to Louis Lese, 832 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a two-story and basement brownstone private house, on lot 16.8 by 100.11.

N. A. Berwin & Co. have sold for F. C. Zobel, to an investor, the seven-story mercantile building at 127-129 West Twenty-fourth Street, on lot 50 by 110. The building has just been completed and is leased to one tenant for a term of years. The deal involves about $200,000.

Sigmund Levy has bought 334 East Seventy-sixth Street, a four-story building, 25 by 102.

No Business in the Auction Room.

Of the auction offerings scheduled yesterday, that of 370 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street was withdrawn, and that of the block bounded by Tremont and Aqueduct Avenues, Macomb's Dam Road and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street adjourned sine die.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

No. 288 to 298 Monroe St, for four four-story brick tenements and stores, 37.9x80.10; S. Mandel of 262 East Broadway, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $120,000.

No. 303 to 311 East 28th St, for three six-story brick tenements and stores, 40.10x85.9; Pollak & Dubinsky of 190 Bowery, owners; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $105,000.

143d St, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 25x86.11; A. Silverson of 190 Bowery, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $36,000.

187th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, for four six-story brick tenements, 37.6x87.11; L. & S. Michaelson of 132 Avenue D, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $152,000.

23d St, n s, and 24th St, s s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, for two and three-story brick storage building; and office, 75x197.6; United States Express Company of 49 Broadway, owner; E. Flagg of 35 Wall St, architect; cost, $50,000.

Union Av, w s, 100 ft n of 163th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 42.6x101 and 32.6x100; William J. Frey of 1,226 Tinton Av, owner; John Hauser of 1,961 7th Av, architect; cost, $88,000.

Sedgwick Av, opposite 162d St, for a two-story frame signal tower, 16x12; New York Central Railroad, owner; D. W. Smith, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

No. 23 East 36th St, to a four-story brick dwelling; G. Hoyt of Stattsburg, N. Y., owner; Hoppin, Koen & Huntington of 244 5th Av, architects; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 1,448 and 1,450 2d Av, to two five-story brick tenements; Schmeidler & Bachrach of 115 Broadway, owners; C. Lowinson of 29 West 4th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 680 6th Av, to five five-story brick bachelor apartments; E. Malcolm of 175 5th Av, owner; J.

WILSON, Mary E., to Julia A. Vesey; Lexington Av, 979, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 12,000

Mechanics' Liens.

UNION AV and 4th St, s e corner, 50x100, Bronx; Edward F. Boyle against Frederick F. Barry, owner; Arthur Darling, contractor 245

VARICK ST, 60; John Malone against Arndt H. Olsen, owner and contractor... 150

VARICK ST, 60; John Malone against Arndt H. Olsen, owner and contractor... 568

7TH AV, w s, whole front between 44th and 45th Sts, 200.10x165; William Buese against William W. Astor, owner; John Downey, contractor; Cosmopolitan Range Company, sub-contractor 190

7TH AV and 126th St, s w corner, 99.10x125; George Vassar's Son & Co. against the Associate Realty Concern, owner and contractor 110,000

14TH ST, 516 and 518 East; Colwell Lead Company against Hermann D. Most, owner; Glas & Balke, contractors..... 846

28TH ST, 141 and 143 West; Malone Brothers against Anton L. Olsen, owner and contractor 1,190

26TH ST, 141 and 143 West; Malone Brothers against Anton L. Olsen, owner and contractor 100

51ST ST, 40 to 44 East; Rudolph Walters against Joseph A. Farley Construction Company, owner and contractor..... 1,200

61ST ST, 106 West; Charles H. Jordan against Luke F. Gallaher, owner and contractor 191

80TH ST, 421 and 423 East; Colwell Lead Company against Rebecca Merryash, owner; Glas & Balke, contractors..... 2,129

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ESSEX ST, 71; Louis Diamond against Louis Pollack and another, June 16, 1904, by bond 2,600

PARK AV, 1,261; Emanuel Doctor against John J. McQuaid and another, April 8, 1904 227

51ST ST, 40 and 42 East; James R. Johnston against Joseph A. Farley Construction Company and another, June 24, 1904, by bond 912

51ST ST, 40 to 44 East; Kertscher & Co. against Joseph A. Farley Construction Company and another, June 25, 1904..... 1,136

118TH ST, 71 and 73 East; Charles Levy against Henry Feuerstein, July 1, 1904. 550

124TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Broadway; M. Spallone against Charles Adams and another, Nov. 13, 1903..... 91

163D ST, 439 West; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Max Marx and another, Dec. 28, 1903..... 375

180TH ST, s s, 116.3 ft e of Vyse Av; Gustav Fuchs against Beck Memorial Church and another, July 5, 1904..... 415

Lis Pendens.

BUCKHOUT ST, s s, 300 ft w of Anthony Av, 50.8x100; Charles M. Preston, receiver, against Cora S. Crowell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Dayton.

PARK AV WEST, w s, 74.11 ft s of 182d St, 18.1x85.10x irregular; Empire City Savings Bank against Catherine Palladino and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Dayton.

WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 145th St, 25x39x irregular; Adolph G. Hupfel against Christine Fischer and another, (action to set aside conveyance, &c.;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

3D AV, 1,764; William Seidman against Moses Koslow and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Hurst.

125TH ST, n s, 275.2 ft w of 8th Av, 25.1x99.11; Robert Marsh against Charles Weisbecker and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, L. Kronfeld.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.11½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.54½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.43½@.45½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.15
Cotton, middling	11.25
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¼
Sugar, granulated	5.05
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.04¼
Pork, mess	14.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.25
Iron Northern, No. 1 foundry	14.75
Butter, Western creamery	.18

CHICAGO, July 8.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 95@97c; No. 3, 85@95c; No. 2 red, $1@$1.02; No. 2 corn, 49½c; No. 2 yellow, 51¼@52c; No. 2 oats, 39¾@40c; No. 3 white, 39@41½c; No. 2 rye, 65@66c; good feeding barley, 35@37c; fair to choice malting, 42@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.12; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.17½; prime timothy, $2.95; mess pork, per barrel, $12.70@$12.75; lard, per 100 lb, $8.92½@$8.95; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.37½@$7.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.50; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—Contract prices in the local market ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	10.70	10.87	10.70	10.74@10.77
August	10.70	10.90	10.70	10.77@10.78
September	9.88	9.90	9.76	9.78@ 9.79
October	9.67	9.68	9.55	9.55@ 9.56
November	9.57	9.57	9.54	9.47@ 9.49
December	9.62	9.64	9.50	9.50@ 9.51
January	9.62	9.65	9.54	9.54@ 9.55
February	.....	.....	.....	9.56@ 9.58
March	9.71	9.71	9.62	9.60@ 9.62

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	Bales. 1903-4.	1902-3.
Port receipts	10,525	14,819
Overland to mills and Canada	664	250
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	21,000	10,500
Loss of stock at interior towns	9,723	.....
Brought into sight for week	22,466	25,569
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.		
Port receipts	7,077,209	7,709,220
Overland to mills and Canada	917,757	1,064,661
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	1,837,000	1,842,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	76,562	.....
Brought into sight thus far for season	9,908,528	10,605,881

The total crop movement is for 312 days this season, against 313 days in 1902-3.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—Spot cotton, good demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 4,000 bales; American, 3,000 bales; mid-upland, 6.36d. Futures opened firm, 8 points higher on near and 6 points higher on distant positions. Closed, near, strong; distant, steady; 2@3 points higher on near and 8@13 points higher on distant positions. July, 6.28; July-August, 6.20; August-September, 6.00; September-October, 5.53; October-November, 5.33; November-December, 5.29; December-January, 5.26; January-February, February-March, March-April, 6.25. Manchester yarns better, with more business; cloths, more business could be done if sellers would concede something.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—At the close No. 2 red was quoted $1.11½, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.04½, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	95¾	96½	95	95
September	88½	89 13-16	88 11-16	88¼
December	88¾	88 15-16	87¾	87¾
Corn—				
July	.....	.....	.....	54½
September	55⅝	55⅝	54½	54½
Oats—				
September	38⅝	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	91	91¾	89¾	89¾
September	83	85½	83¾	84
December	85	85⅝	83	85⅝
Corn—				
July	49	50 1-16	48¾	48¾
September	50⅝	50⅝	49¼	49½
December	47	47¼	45⅞	45⅞
Oats—				
July	39¼	39¼	38¾	38¾
September	33	33¼	32½	32½
December	33⅞	34	33⅜	33⅞
Lard—				
September	$7.17½	$7.17½	$7.05	$7.10
October	7.15	7.15	7.10	7.10
Ribs—				
September	7.65	7.67½	7.60	7.62½
October	7.67½	7.67½	7.62½	7.65
Pork—				
September	12.97½	13.05	12.85	12.92½
October	.....	.....	.....	12.92½

*New.

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	.....	.....	.....	5.90@5.95
August	.....	.....	.....	6.00@6.05
September	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10
October	.....	.....	.....	6.15@6.20
November	.....	.....	.....	6.25@6.30
December	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35@6.40
January	.....	.....	.....	6.45@6.50
February	.....	.....	.....	6.55@6.60
March	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.65@6.70
April	.....	.....	.....	6.75@6.80
May	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.80@6.85

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M. P. M.
Sun rises...4:36|Sun sets...7:33|Moon rises...2:23

High Water—This Day.

A. M. A. M.
S. Hook...8:48|Gov. Isl'd...4:06|H. Gate..6:01
P. M. P. M.
S. Hook...4:24|Gov. Isl'd...4:47|H. Gate..6:43

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Alleghany, Kingston, Savanilla, and Cartagena	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Belgravia, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
City of Macon, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Alba, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Sigio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	.....
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Parima, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Barbados, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan and La Guayra	9:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

Services at the Churches To-morrow

Baptist.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av., cor. 64th St.—Rev. G. W. McPherson will preach on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

CALVARY CHURCH, West 57th St., Dr. MacArthur, Pastor.—Rev. R. Maplesden preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d St., West of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "God's Assured Love"; 8 P. M., "The Heart of the Gospel." Everybody welcome. Baptism.

LEXINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 111th St., Rev. Walter J. Swaffield, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Working Out Salvation"; 7 to 8, "The Exile's Psalm."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M.
GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor.
REV. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK
Will Preach at Both Services.
11 A. M.—"The Vision of the Pure in Heart."
8 P. M.—"The Fundamental Proof in Religion."
ALL WELCOME.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square South.—Edward Judson, 10:45 and 7:30.

WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, 8th and 9th Avs., Rev. E. S. Holloway and Rev. L. F. Requa, Jr., Ministers.—Services 10:45 and 7:45. Open all Summer. Welcome.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 104th St., Rev. Earl S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., sermon by the pastor; 12 M., Sunday school; 7:30, vesper service, with brief address.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST. Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor.
The pastor preaches 11 A. M., 8 P. M.
Attractive meetings every night all Summer.
Popular Concert To-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61ST ST., NEAR 3D AV., Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV.
REV. ANDREW GILLIES.
11 A. M.—"Obadiah the Compromiser."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
BISHOP THOMAS B. NEELY
will preach 11 A. M.
NO EVENING SERVICE.
Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., Between Broadway and 8th Av., Richard E. Bell, Pastor.—Services 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WILLIS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, cor. E. 141st St.—Rev. Charles E. Barts preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low mass, 7:30; high mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45. Evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning Service and Sermon, 11 A. M.
Evening Service and Sermon, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street.
REV. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector.
July 10, 8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Litany, sermon, Holy Communion.
8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon, Preacher, Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th.—Communions, 7, 8 o'clock; Sermon, Matins, and Celebration, 10:30; Choral Evensong, 5.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and Forty-fourth St.,
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
9 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.

Presbyterian.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers,
Rev. William R. Richards, D. D.,
Rev. Shepherd Knapp.
On Sunday, July 10th, Dr. Richards will preach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Wednesday evening meeting at 8.

Presbyterian.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH, Between Broadway and 7th Av.; Rev. Wilton Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Joseph Taylor Britain, minister, preaches at 11 A. M. Young people's society, Christian Endeavor, Monday evening at 8. Other services discontinued.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street.
Services July 10, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
REV. GEORGE F. PENTECOST, D. D., will preach both morning and afternoon.
REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D. D., will preach on July 17th.
Strangers Are Cordially Invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
Rev. Pleasant Hunter, D. D., pastor.
Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL. D., President of Princeton Theological Seminary, will preach at 11 A. M.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 24th St. Sabbath service at 11 A. M.
Pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D.
Rev. William W. Coe, assistant minister.
Rev. John Fox, D. D., will preach.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Rev. Ernest Baker, D. D., of Oakland, Cal.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spring Street, Near Varick.—Rev. Joseph W. Miller preaches 10:45, 7:45; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

THE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH Presbyterian Churches, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.—The morning, Rev. M. D. Sexton.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M.; Rev. George Alexander, D. D., pastor; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH PRESbyterian Churches, 155th St. and Amsterdam Av.—Morning, Rev. W. D. Sexton, D. D.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. Wm. Bishop Gates, assistant pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

Reformed Church.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. FLOYD DECKER will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. OTTO L. F. MOHN will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St.,
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister.
Church closed during month of July.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister.
Church closed. Congregation uniting in worship with Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 73d St.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.
Rev. Arthur B. Churchman, assistant pastor, will preach at 11 o'clock; subject, "The Christian's Thermometer." No evening service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

84TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Avenue, Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.—Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings, 8, in church edifice, 228-230 West 45th; reading room open daily. All cordially welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St.
Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock; reading rooms open daily from 10 to 5.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, 144 East 20th St.—Meeting for worship, 11 A. M. J. Lindley Spicer is expected to be present.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8TH AV., 44TH ST.—Rev. Milton M. Bales, pastor, will preach Sunday, 10:30. Evangelistic service, 8 o'clock. All welcome.

The Evangelist, Mr. J. A. Nelson, will accept calls to preach in any Protestant church or mission during the vacation months in New York. 408 West 25th St.

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Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton, via Plymouth	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool, via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
MONDAY, JULY 11.		
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JULY 12.		
Carpathia, Liverpool	.....	1:00 P. M.
Citta di Napoli, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	.....
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.		
Baltic, Liverpool	1:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Colorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 9.
Campania, Liverpool, July 2.
Cheronia, London, June 24.
City of Columbus, Savannah, June 8.
Idaho, Hull, June 25.
La Touraine, Havre, July 2.
Patria, Lisbon, June 23.
Philadelphia, Southampton, July 2.

SUNDAY, JULY 10.
Astoria, Glasgow, June 30.
Havana, Havana, July 7.
Kansas City, Savannah, July 8.
Maracas, Trinidad, July 3.
Ponce, San Juan, July 5.
Sicilian Prince, Naples, June 26.
Soldier Prince, Barbados, July 2.

MONDAY, JULY 11.
Armenian, Liverpool, July 1.
El Cid, Galveston, July 5.
Maracaibo, La Guayra, June 27.
Minneapolis, London, July 2.
Oscar II., Christiansand, July 1.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, July 2.
Shimosa, Gibraltar, June 27.
Zeeland, Antwerp, July 2.

TUESDAY, JULY 12.
Barbarossa, Bremen, July 2.
Comus, New Orleans, July 6.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, July 5.
Prinz Oskar, Naples, June 28.

Arrived.

Baltic, Liverpool, June 29.
Carpathia, Liverpool, June 28.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, July 7.
El Sud, New Orleans, July 3.
Chesapeake, Baltimore, July 7.
Bordeaux, Havre, June 25.
Manoa, St. Kitts, July 1.
Pretoria, Hamburg, June 25.
Indian Monarch, Greenock, June 25.
Redhill, Shields, June 23.
Oldhamia, Tampico, June 29.
City of Birmingham, Boston, July 6.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville, July 5.
Vincenzo Bonanno, Messina, June 16.
Delaware, Belfast, June —.
Niagara, Tampico, June 29.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, July 7.

Sailed.

Ultonia, for Naples, Trieste, and Fiume.
Roma, for Marseilles and Naples.
Hugonna, for Baltimore.
Yumuri, for Port Antonio.
Oldhamia, for Perth Amboy.
Rustington, for Norfolk.
Celtic, for Liverpool.
Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
Alene, for Inagua, Port au Prince, &c.
Dagary, for Progreso and Campeche.
Duncan, for Baines.
City of Birmingham, for Savannah.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Kentucky, at Copenhagen, July 5.
Sardegna, at Naples, July 5.
Calabria, at Naples, July 7.
Caribbee, at St. Thomas, July 7.
Lucania, at Queenstown, July 8.
Moltke, at Plymouth, July 8.
La Champagne, at Havre, July 8.
British Prince, at Fernambuco, July 6.
Ryndam, at Boulogne, July 8.
Konig Albert, at Genoa, July 8.
Bremen, at Plymouth, July 8.
Claverburn, at St. Michael's, July 8.

Sailed.

Slavonia, from Palermo, July 1.
Island, from Copenhagen, July 6.
Ocean Monarch, from Greenock, July 7.
Hamburg, from Dover, July 8.
Helios, from Shields, July 7.
Cearense, from Barbados, July 6.
Cedric, from Liverpool, July 7.

Passed.

Bovic, Brow Head, for Liverpool, July 8.
Adria, Butt of Lewis, for Copenhagen, July 7.
Patria, Gibraltar, for New York, July 6.
Nord America, Gibraltar, for Naples, July 6.
British King, Scilly, for Antwerp, July 8.
Martelle, the Lizard, for Hull, July 8.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 3.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

8c. line—3 times, 20c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A highly respectable woman desires engagement to attend aged or invalid lady; city, country; moderate salary; reference. Attendant, 143 8th Av.

Laundress.—Respectable colored woman as first-class laundress; out by the day or at home; shirts done equal to new; gentlemen's washing especially; highest reference. Mrs. Washington, 234 East 70th St.

Laundress, first-class, goes out by the day or does cleaning. 228 East 76th St., one flight.

Nurse.—Would like care of feeble-minded person in own family; three miles from town; convenient to cars; extensive experience; best references given and required. E. M. Grant, R. F. D. No. 1, Attleborough, Mass.

Secretary, &c.—English lady; secretary, reader, elocution, literature, teachers, students; platform speakers coached. Literature, 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer.—Expert; good correspondent; excellent education; highest reference from former employer; will substitute; equal any in-trical stenographer in world. Qualified, Box 203 Times.

Stenographer.—Experienced; good penman; excellent at figures; industrious and intelligent; would write salary; chance for advancement. Sherman, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; desires temporary position; sure to turn out good work; $15. Ethel Lawrence, General Delivery, Post Office.

Stenographer.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; accustomed to electrical and mercantile work; first-class references; $12-$15. Miss Leonard, Box 112 Times.

Stenographer.—Four years' experience; assist about office; experienced; proof-reader; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Miss K. L., Box 164 Times.

Young lady; one year's experience stenography, typewriting, mimeographing; $8. 143 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

Males.

A young man of literary aspirations would like to secure a position where he may be of use; newspaper or magazine work preferred; no soliciting or canvassing. S Box 101 Times.

Correspondent, stenographer; 26; of good address and education; experienced; Underwood, Remington, or Fay-Sholes machines. J. E. S., 73 Bleecker St., Brooklyn.

Office Boy.—By bright American boy, residing with parents, as office boy. 116 Washington St., Hoboken.

Stenographer, rapid, experienced, educated, wishes more work day or evening; will also do copying; satisfaction guaranteed. Telephone 920 Cortlandt.

Stenographer, &c.—Expert stenographer and private secretary; large business experience. Write D. H., 155 East 56th St.

Stenographer.—By young man of good family; competent and capable; good references. Adept, Box 121 Times.

BOUNCERS MAY USE "REASONABLE" FORCE

Law Quoted as to Those Who Disobey "Lawful" Regulation.

THE POLICE GET AN OPINION

More Trouble Expected To-day at Second-Fare Points—Trouble Already Over Revoked Police Passes.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Connelly sent a letter to Deputy Police Commissioner Farrell yesterday, saying that force, under certain circumstances, may be used in ejecting passengers from cars, boats, and vehicles. Mr. Connelly's letter quotes a sub-section of Section 223 of the Penal Code, which reads:

> The use of force or violence is declared not unlawful when committed by a carrier or the authorized agent or servant of said carrier, or by any person assisting them, at their request, in expelling from a carriage, railway car, vessel, or other vehicle, a passenger who refuses to obey a lawful or reasonable regulation, prescribed for the conduct of passengers, if vehicle has first been stopped, if the force or violence is not more than sufficient to expel the offending passenger with a reasonable regard to his personal safety.

The letter says that the police must act in accordance with this section, that they must preserve peace, and see that there is no rioting. Deputy Police Commissioner Lindsley was asked if he interpreted the section as meaning that the police must keep their hands off the passengers while they were on the cars or about to be ejected, and he replied:

"The company must do the ejecting. It is the duty of the police to see that there is no rioting and that peace is preserved."

Mr. Lindsley went to Brooklyn yesterday afternoon with Chief Inspector Cortright and Borough Inspector Brooks, and the three held a conference in the Brooklyn Police Headquarters with Borough Inspector McLaughlin of Brooklyn and Capts. Linderman, Short, and Dooley, in whose precincts the second-fare troubles occurred. It was decided to place Inspector Brooks in charge of the police arrangements today and to-morrow, making the Captains responsible to him directly for maintaining quiet at the disputed points. Inspector Brooks was instructed to see that men were put at all points where an extra fare is collected, and at all points where the lines of the old Brooklyn City Railroad and the Nassau Railroad intersect and where transfers are being demanded.

What interested the Brooklyn police particularly yesterday was this letter, which was sent to Acting Police Commissioner Farrell:

> Dear Sir: I am directed by the management of this company to notify you that hereafter, until further notice, no passbooks will be issued or renewed on the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to detective Sergeants and precinct detectives. This is for your information.
>
> Your truly,
>
> C. D. MENEELEY, Sec'y and Treas.

The reporters asked a lawyer connected with the company about the letter, and he said.

"The law provides that transportation companies must carry policemen and firemen in uniform free. We do not carry patrolmen in plain clothes. We have been in the habit of issuing passes to detectives, but we are not required to do so. The allegation has been made that we expect to obtain special favors from the police by doing favors for them. The situation is such that we desire a clean-cut and well-defined position. That is the principal reason why we have nullified the passes given to detectives."

Not long after Mr. Farrell received the letter he was called up on the telephone, he says, by a man who said he was President Winter.

"Mr. Winter told me," said Mr. Farrell, "that he had just heard of the order rescinding the passes issued to Detective Sergeants and precinct detectives in Brooklyn. He said the order had been issued without his knowledge, and he wished to rescind the order at once. He told me that a mistake had been made somewhere, and that he had not at any time said that he intended to call in the passes. He said they would be honored as usual."

Warrants were issued yesterday by Magistrate Tighe in the Butler Street Court for the arrest of Motorman Charles Reagan, Conductor John Loughlin, and Foreman Cooney of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, who are charged with assaulting Mary Kirwin by forcibly ejecting her from a car at Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue on Wednesday night. Mrs. Kirwin is at present in the Norwegian Hospital under treatment for the injuries which she received. The men were arrested last night and were admitted to bail.

SOCIETY AT THE RESORTS.

More Going Inland for Summer Than to the Shore.

The statistics of the Summer Social Register, which has just been issued, indicate that of the 3,246 families belonging to New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, St. Louis, Buffalo, Pittsburg, and the Southern cities from Richmond to Atlanta, who have sent their Summer addresses, 3,684 are summering inland and 2,688 are at the seashore. The increase of about 10 per cent. at the inland resorts as compared with but a slight change in the number of seashore residences has been typical of these statistics for five or six years.

The statistics also show that 871 families are abroad; that 450 of these sailed after April 1—an increase of some 15 per cent. as compared to last year; that 128 families have returned in the same period; that 137 are summering on their yachts and may be reached through the yacht club to which they belong, and that 510 persons have married within the last quarter—an increase of some 40 per cent. compared to last year.

Of the 3,684 inland Summer addresses, 69 families are at Lenox, 120 are grouped at Bernardsville and Morristown, 117 are in the Adirondacks, and 120 at Canada—a considerable increase over last year.

Of the 2,688 seaside Summer addresses, 240 are at Bar Harbor, 602 are on the New England coast, above Newport; 331 are at Newport, 52 are at Narragansett, 360 are summering on the Connecticut shore of the Sound, and 760 are on Long Island.

BALLINGTON BOOTH SAILS.

Head of Volunteers of America on Vacation Trip.

Gen. Ballington Booth, the head of the Volunteers of America, with Mrs. Booth and their two children, sailed for England yesterday on the White Star liner Celtic. This is the first vacation, Gen. Booth said, that he had had in seventeen years. The family will be abroad for about seven weeks, spending most of the time on the Continent.

Gen. Booth said that they had letters of introduction to a number of prominent people, and also to Government officials, and anticipated a very pleasant time. He said that a score of pulpits had been thrown open to them, but they had decided not to take advantage of the offers, but spend the entire time in recreation.

During the absence of the General Col. Walter Crafts will be in charge of Headquarters, and Brig. Gen. Fielding will be in charge of the Volunteers here.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

8c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

Well educated, neat appearing young man, employed as city editor suburban daily, seeks position where executive ability and hard work will be financially appreciated. Worker, Box 138 Times.

Young man, eighteen, two years' experience; as second man in stable; city preferred. Robert Hudson, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

DROWNED IN SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

Diver's Head Stuck in Mud and Held Him Fast.

Francis Strawbridge, twenty-two years old, of 821 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, was drowned at the foot of East Fourteenth Street, Sheepshead Bay, yesterday afternoon. With John Cavanaugh of 459 St. Mark's Place, he was diving from an anchored boat when he failed to reappear. Cavanaugh becoming alarmed after a few seconds dived repeatedly for him, and then called help from the Varuna Boat Club near by.

Eugene Barry of 217 East Forty-eighth Street, Manhattan, a member, responded and succeeded in bringing up the body, which he found with the head driven fast into the mud. It had been under water twenty minutes in all. Dr. James Rathburn worked over it for half an hour, but could discover no sign of life.

SELECTED HUSBAND REFUSED.

Girl Now in Psychopathic Ward on Her Mother's Complaint.

Lena Huphof, twenty-one years old, of 2,920 Eighth Avenue, was taken to the Bellevue Hospital psychopathic ward last night on the complaint of her mother.

Policeman Youngs said the woman had refused to marry the husband her mother had picked out for her. According to Youngs, the mother and the young man had decided on the wedding day before the daughter was told she was to be a wife. Then the young woman objected. She said she would not marry the man her mother had picked out, and, according to Youngs, said she would pick out her own husband.

The young woman became very nervous over her mother's interference in her love affairs, the policeman said, and began to act queerly.

PONY RUNAWAY IN PARK.

Four Raives Children Spilled Out on East Drive, but Not Seriously Hurt.

There was much excitement in the East Drive, in Central Park, yesterday afternoon, when a light pony cart, in which were two boys and two girls, the four children of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Raives of 1,827 Seventh Avenue, upset, spilling the occupants into the roadway. No one was seriously hurt, however, and the runaway pony was stopped by a mounted policeman before much damage was done.

Miss Beatrice, the older daughter, was driving, and when the party reached Seventieth Street the pony took fright and started to run, and the girl was unable to stop him. When the cart reached Sixty-eighth Street the pony swerved, upsetting the cart. Miss Beatrice got a few scratches on her hands and face, but refused medical assistance.

The pony continued on his run down the drive with the upset cart dragging along. Mounted Policeman O'Brien, hearing the shouts of the pedestrians, chased the pony and brought it to a stop. The Raives children were driven to their home in a cab. The pony was taken to the Park stable and was called for later by a groom.

LOOK OUT FOR THIS SWINDLER.

"J. J. Scott" Represents Himself as a Times Man—Collecting a Fund.

Some one representing himself as being connected with THE NEW YORK TIMES has been swindling merchants and public men during the last week or two by soliciting subscriptions to a fund the object of which, it is alleged, is to assist newspaper men from other cities who are stranded in New York to return to their homes.

About a week ago a leading merchant was called up by telephone in his office near the Battery by a person who said that he was J. J. Scott of THE NEW YORK TIMES and asking the merchant to consent to an interview on a matter of importance. The merchant consented, and half an hour later the "representative" called. He was a smooth-spoken young man, who said that he was connected with THE TIMES, and had been connected with other newspapers. He explained that the different newspapers were so frequently called upon to assist stranded "journalists" from other cities that they had decided to raise a fund for this purpose, and had determined upon the publication of an album of caricatures for this purpose. He exhibited several subscription blanks for sums from $50 to $200, and ended by securing a check for $50 made payable to J. J. Scott.

There is no one named J. J. Scott connected with THE TIMES in any capacity, and THE TIMES has no knowledge of any fund to aid "stranded journalists," or of any attempt to raise one. The affair is an out-and-out swindle.

STONY POINT DAY.

Scenic Preservation Society to Celebrate "Mad Anthony's" Anniversary.

Friday, July 15, the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the commencement of Mad Anthony Wayne's famous exploit, will be observed as Stony Point Day by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society at the Stony Point Battlefield State Reservation. The trustees of the society will make their annual inspection of the improvements at that place, which include a pavilion, driveways, a steamboat dock, and numerous other conveniences.

On Friday the Baptist Sunday School of Poughkeepsie will make an historical pilgrimage to the battlefield, while New Yorkers may reach there by the West Shore Railroad. The exercise in the pavilion at 2 o'clock in the afternoon will include addresses by Walter S. Logan, Vice President of the society, and Gen. Horatio C. King.

FORGED SHARKEY'S NAME.

Prizefighter Makes That Charge Against Young Man.

"Tom" Sharkey, the prizefighter, appeared as complainant yesterday in Jefferson Market Court against Herbert Esmond, nineteen years old, no address, who was charged with forging Sharkey's name to a check for $1,208 on the Northern National Bank, Fourth Street and Broadway. When Esmond presented the check at the bank the paying teller's suspicion was aroused because Sharkey's name was spelled with a "c."

The prizefighter was called up by telephone, and he declared that he knew nothing of the check. Esmond was then arrested and arraigned in the court, where he was held in $1,500 bail for examination.

Responsible for Stolen Jewels.

Judge Adams, in the United States District Court, yesterday, sustained a libel filed by Mrs. Frances M. Barnes against the Atlantic Transport steamship Minnetonka because of the theft of a $5,000 pearl necklace while she was a passenger on that vessel. It was shown that Mrs. Barnes sailed from London on Oct. 31 last, and that, unable to find the purser, with whom she meant to deposit her valuables, she sent a steward to find him, and then put the necklace in a bag, and laid down in her stateroom to wait. Suddenly a man in a steward's uniform dashed in and carried it off. The line disclaimed responsibility on the ground that Mrs. Barnes had failed to comply with certain of its printed regulations in regard to carrying valuables, but Judge Adams held these to be contrary to public policy.

N. Y. University Summer School.

The University Heights Summer School of New York University will celebrate the beginning of the tenth year of the school with a reception next Monday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock in the museum of the Hall of Fame. The members of the university corporation, the Women's Advisory Committee, and the Faculty of Arts and Sciences are invited as guests.

This tenth year shows an enrollment of nearly 200, 50 per cent. more than the average enrollment of the past nine years, and 40 per cent. more than the enrollment of any one of the last three years.

Not Interested in New Aetna Bank.

The Irving National Bank issued a statement yesterday to the effect that it was not interested in the formation of the new Aetna National Bank.

WALDEMAR CASPARY IN A SANITARIUM

Cloak Importer's Affliction Known Through Court Action.

RESIDENCE TO BE SOLD

Patient Long Identified with Cloak Trade—Friend of Marshall Field.

For many weeks rumors have been current in the dry goods district to the effect that Waldemar Caspary, the cloak importer, had become insane and had been taken to a sanitarium. But the fact that the courts had actually declared Mr. Caspary an incompetent and had appointed Lawyer Simon H. Stern a committee on his estate only became known yesterday, when Mr. Stern, who is a member of the law firm of Stern & Rushmore, asked Supreme Court Justice Scott for permission to sell Mr. Caspary's residence at 19 East Seventy-first Street.

In the application made to Justice Scott yesterday Mr. Stern said he had been appointed a committee of Mr. Caspary's estate a few days ago and had filed a bond in the sum of $287,000 to insure the estate against losses pending the administration of his trust. Mr. Stern said that Mr. Caspary's wife, Amelia Caspary, and his son Howard Caspary were anxious to move into less expensive quarters, and had received an offer of $125,000 for the family residence just off Central Park. It was owing to the fact that the family desired to cut down their living expenses that they wanted the Seventy-first Street house sold. Alfred Caspary, another son, and Mrs. Alice C. Salomon, a daughter, joined in the application for permission to sell the property.

Justice Scott decided that it would be necessary to send the matter before a referee, and appointed as such Bela D. Eisler. The court directed Mr. Stern to file an additional bond of $125,000 in view of the reference.

Waldemar Caspary has been identified with the cloak trade since boyhood. He came to New York in 1872 as an agent for the cloak manufacturing firm of Hahn, Benjamin & Co. of Berlin, and soon surprised business men here by his wonderful business ability. He gained the friendship of Marshall Field of Chicago and B. Altman, the dry goods man of this city, and for them imported more German cloaks than had ever been seen in this country before. Within a few years he succeeded in practically controlling the import of cloaks from Germany, and then he acquired an interest in the famous German cloak manufacturing concern.

When Mr. Hahn died Mr. Caspary became the head of the firm, and under the name of Benjamin & Caspary established headquarters at 341 Broadway, and later moving to Broome and Greene Streets. He made his home at the old Prescott House at Broadway and Spring Street, at that time managed by "Ike" Hexter, the popular hotel man. It was here he made the acquaintance of Miss Hexter, whom he married. In the dry goods district he was known as the first manufacturer to introduce the jersey or stockinette waists, and through the production of the plush sacques, which attained such phenomenal popularity in the '80s, the business of his firm was materially increased. He spent a great deal of his time at his Berlin establishment, but of recent years left much of his business affairs in charge of his son. He was prominent in the affairs of the Chamber of Commerce, of which body he was a member, and also in the Progress Club.

PLATT BUYS HOME NEAR ODELL

Senator Will Rename His New Summer Place Tioga Lodge.

Senator Platt has acquired by purchase a Summer residence in Orange County, and he expects to spend from six to eight months there every year.

The place is ten miles from Tuxedo and eight miles from Newburg, Gov. Odell's home, on Sunset Lake, a little sheet of water, and is known at present as Villa Eden; Senator Platt will rechristen it and call it Tioga Lodge. The property comprises about thirty acres of ground and a fine modern dwelling house in the Colonial style. Attached to it are extensive automobile and carriage houses, and the grounds surrounding the manor are laid out on an elaborate scale.

Senator and Mrs. Platt, who for some time have been staying at Hill Crest Hall, a Summer hotel in that vicinity, became interested in the property only recently. The deal was consummated on Thursday, J. F. Read, proprietor of Hill Crest Hall, representing the Senator. The place, which has been on the market for some time, was the property of W. E. Buzby, Secretary of the New York Building and Loan Association.

BEREAVED HUSBAND CRAZED.

Zeil Made Ill by Death of Wife and Baby.

Ferdinand Zeil of 591 Central Avenue, Jersey City Heights, husband of the woman and father of the child who were drowned Tuesday in the Hackensack River at the Paterson Plankroad Bridge, entered the Union Hill Police Station at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, crazed from grief, and asked Policeman Merge to protect him from a crowd, which, he declared, was following him about everywhere he went. While he was talking to the policeman Zeil was constantly looking around as if fearing that he would be attacked unawares. The man's clothes were wet as if he had been out for several hours during the rainstorm.

Zeil finally sat down in front of the desk and fell asleep. Zeil's father later called at the Union Hill Police Station and took the young man home. Zeil, it was said, had not eaten or slept until that time after the death of his wife and child.

MILK INSPECTION BEGUN.

Commissioner Darlington's Rigid Search for Code Violations.

Health Commissioner Darlington has commenced a rigid inspection of the supply of milk in Manhattan. In the reports of inspectors many violations of the code have been found and the Commissioner said these places will be rigidly investigated and, if the violations continue, the permits will be revoked.

The report for the month ending July 8 shows that the inspectors visited 969 stores. In this number 365 were found where there were connecting rooms used for living purposes, &c., but the milk was at a proper temperature. One hundred were found where the milk was at too high a temperature, with no connecting rooms, ninety-six cases were found with violations of both high temperature and connecting rooms, sixty-four and one-half per cent. of the stores visited were found to violate the law in one way or another.

Arranging Formalities in Adams's Case.

A formal notice was served on the District Attorney's office yesterday by Rose & Kellogg, counsel for "Al" Adams, the "policy king," that the lawyers would make a motion before Justice Keogh of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, on Monday, to settle his order directing that Adams be brought here for resentence. It will be necessary, according to Justice Keogh's order in White Plains, N. Y., that Adams be resentenced in a criminal term of the Supreme Court, and as that term has been adjourned until next Fall, it will probably be necessary to have it reconvened. Before this can be done an application will have to be made to the Appellate Court.

THE CETUS'S HOSE BURST.

Hurt the Steamboat Inspector and He Thereupon Condemned It.

Twelve of the eighteen Steamboat Inspectors detailed from other districts to inspect the 500 and more steam craft under Secretary Cortelyou have reported at Inspector Rodie's office. The blanks for applying for reinspection sent out to masters, owners, or agents of passenger steamers are being returned properly filled out, and dates for reinspection will be set as promptly as may be possible. The reports on reinspections will be sent to the Department of Commerce and Labor, and will not be made public without the sanction of Mr. Cortelyou.

The Cetus of the Iron Steamboat Company's fleet was inspected at the Erie Basin yesterday. In testing the hose a rubber-lined appliance was subjected to a pressure of ninety-five pounds, five pounds less than the maximum, and it gave way. Before the water could be shut off the nozzle of the hose at the standpipe lashed with great force, and Inspector Samuel Taylor of Mobile, in jumping aside, struck his left arm and hand on a spike on the hurricane deck, lacerating them severely. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon, but continued on duty.

The ruptured hose was entered as condemned in the Inspectors' report.

DUCK RAISING JANITOR OUT.

Murphy, Who Looked After School No. 5, Permitted to Resign.

John E. Murphy, who used to raise ducks at Public School No. 5, Queens, of which he was janitor, handed in his resignation yesterday afternoon upon being informed that the schools no longer needed his services. Murphy appeared for trial on the charges of neglect of duty and the destruction of school property, but he was given an opportunity to retire without trial.

The charges against Murphy were the same as those of which his principal, Matthew D. Quinn, was exonerated some time ago. During Quinn's trial, the janitor, who was the principal witness, testified that he had destroyed a large quantity of school supplies at the order of his superior. On Murphy's testimony he himself was ordered to trial upon the same charges. His defense was undertaken by Ass. Bird Gardiner, but after Col. Gardiner had looked into the case for a few days he dropped it. Surrogate Noble of Queens then appeared for Murphy, it is said at Col. Gardiner's request. Ever since Murphy was appointed, early last year, he was at swords' points with Principal Quinn.

MAYOR ORDERED THE RAID.

Told Police to Arrest Pushcart Peddlers —Magistrate Pleased.

As a result of a telephoned order from Mayor McClellan, Capt. Cottrell of the Tenderloin Police Station made a raid yesterday in that district on the pushcart peddlers, and more than a score of them were arrested and later arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Magistrate Cornell fined them $2 apiece. Mayor McClellan himself had been annoyed by the pushcart men and had had numerous complaints from citizens. Magistrate Cornell expressed great satisfaction over the Mayor's order.

"I am glad to hear it," he said. "The reason this evil exists is because the Board of Aldermen gives out licenses to these people without limit. These fellows never dream of adhering to the conditions of the ordinances. Most of them are ignorant Greeks or Italians, and I know, and every policeman knows, that they congregate in front of the large stores and are a public nuisance.

"All I can do under the law is to fine them $2 or send them up for ten days, thanks to the Board of Aldermen. The Street Cleaning Commissioner has done the only sensible thing I ever heard of in trying to segregate them. I am not about this, but there is nothing that I can do. It has become unbearable on Seventh, Sixth, and Fourth Avenues, and even on Broadway."

YOUTHFUL PLUNGER MISSING.

Boy Left Employer with $180 the Day Hermis Won.

Alfred Reginald Price, fourteen years old, of 72 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, a budding "plunger" on the races, for the six months ended Wednesday was the office boy for Edwin C. Dusenbury, lawyer, at 149 Broadway. Then he was intrusted with $180 for deposit. Both he and the money have since been missing, and the police and his father, an expert accountant, are hunting for him at the tracks, confident that sooner or later they will get him.

The boy talked horses about the office until he made himself a nuisance, it was said there yesterday. He read all the "dope sheets," and boasted that he could "beat the bookies." Only a few days ago he told one of his superiors that he was going to "make a play" on Hermis that was going to take him "out of trouble with the money sharks."

"I've borrowed $6 on my salary," he said, "and I'm going to get it back."

On Thursday passbooks on different banks, checks aggregating $1,500, and three fire insurance policies which had been intrusted to him with the money, reached their owners through the mail under covers postmarked in Brooklyn at 2:30 o'clock the day before and addressed in the fugitive's handwriting. That very day Hermis won at Brighton.

TO ANNUL GAS CONTRACT.

Taxpayer Claims City's Money Will Be Wasted.

Ex-Justice William W. Goodrich, appearing for Samuel V. Abel, a taxpaper, yesterday applied to Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to continue a temporary injunction restraining the city from carrying out a contract with the Electrical and Consolidated Gas Company to furnish gas with mantels to the Borough of Manhattan at $24.75 for each lamp. Mr. Abel claims that the payment of such a sum for the gas would be a waste of the public money.

"All the papers," said ex-Justice Goodrich yesterday, "were evidently prepared beforehand, and rushed through to prevent any attempt to stop the signing of the contract. I cannot characterize it otherwise than as most unseemly haste."

The plaintiff does not charge fraud, but asserts that the rate for the gas and mantels should be not more than $16 per lamp a year. Assistant Corporation Counsel George L. Sterling, opposing, declared that the contract was a legal one, and the cheapest ever made by the city. Justice Gaynor reserved decision.

DIED A VICTIM OF TERROR.

Man Thought He Had Swallowed Poison, but Had Not.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 8.—James Henratty of West Park died yesterday of fright, after drinking what he supposed was poison. Henratty had been drinking for a long time and was in a nervous condition. He went home, found a bottle, and drank its contents. Later the delusion seized him that the bottle had contained poison.

Unable to shake off the fear he dropped to the floor and was seized with violent convulsions, and died, the physicians say, a victim of terror. An autopsy to-day revealed no traces of poison.

BODIES OF TWO MEN FOUND.

Within 100 Yards of Each Other in Roundout Creek at Kingston.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 8.—The bodies of two well dressed middle-aged men were found to-night in Rondout Creek near its confluence with the Hudson River.

The bodies were within one hundred yards of each other, and were brought into the creek by the flood tide. Their clothing contains nothing by which to identify the bodies.

Spanning the seas by wireless telegraph. Washington will soon be able to talk with Tokio and Manila without the use of the cable. The subject of an interesting article in THE NEW YORK TIMES Illustrated Magazine, to-morrow.

SLEPT WITH CHILD IN HOBOKEN MEADOWS

Anna Ilcwicz, Demented, Wandered Away with Infant Nephew.

HID BABY IN WOODEN BOX

Returning Yesterday, Girl Fainted in Ferryhouse—Couldn't Explain Her Act.

All night Thursday Annie Ilcwicz, seventeen years old, who is believed to have become slightly demented from the result of a fall, slept with her two-year-old nephew, John East, in Hoboken Meadows. She had taken the child obtensibly to go for a walk from his home at 445 West Twenty-eighth Street, that afternoon.

While the child's parents, Lemuel and Louise East, were looking for the child, aided by the police, Miss Ilcwicz started to return with the child yesterday afternoon. She fainted from exhaustion on a Twenty-third Street ferryboat of the Pennsylvania line, and when she recovered told her story. Little John was covered from head to foot with red marks, where it is supposed he was bitten by mosquitos. A physician was called to examine the child, but said he would probably suffer no ill-effects from his experience. It rained hard all Thursday night, but the girl said the baby slept in a wooden box, and was protected.

Mrs. East and Miss Ilcwicz are sisters. The girl has been employed in a box factory at Greenwich and West Twelfth Streets. About 10 o'clock Thursday morning the girl complained of feeling ill, and was told she could go home. When she reached the street she fainted, and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. She was kept in the hospital about an hour and a half, and was told to return to work. She went directly from the hospital to her sister's home.

When she had been there a little time she asked permission to take her nephew for a walk. This was granted with some reluctance, because some three weeks ago, since her accident, she took the boy out in Central Park and kept him until late at night. When an hour passed and her sister hadn't returned, Mrs. East began to worry, and told her husband that he had better make a search for the girl, but his efforts were futile. Thursday evening Mr. East went to his wife's home in Jersey City and found that Miss Anna had been there with her nephew, and after remaining about an hour, left, saying that she was going back to New York. East thought that he had missed her on the way, and hurried home. When he arrived and found that they had not been there he concluded that his sister-in-law had taken the baby back to her own home on account of the storm. Yesterday morning East made another trip to Jersey City, and learned that neither the child nor his aunt had been at home all night. East then asked the police to send out a general alarm for the missing ones.

Yesterday afternoon a well-dressed woman called at East's grocery and informed him that his sister-in-law was sick in the West Twenty-third Street ferry house, and that little John was with her. East hurried there, and found that they had been taken to the New York Hospital. At the hospital East got the baby and went home with it.

Miss Ilcwicz would only say that they had slept in the Hoboken Meadows all night, and that the baby slept in a box and was protected from the rain. The girl is in a very weak condition. Mrs. East said last night that about six weeks ago her sister fell from a Ninth Avenue car. She was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, and remained there several days. She had been slightly injured internally, and there was a bruise on her head. Mrs. East thinks her brain was affected by the fall.

SEVEN KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

Premature Explosion on New Canadian Pacific Sudbury-Toronto Line.

SUDBURY, Ontario, July 8.—Seven men killed and two men injured is the result of a premature dynamite explosion on the new Canadian Pacific Sudbury-Toronto line. The accident occurred near Romford. The dead are three Austrians, three Finlanders, and the walking boss, H. Poole of Wakefield, Quebec.

The bodies of the killed, except Poole's, were literally blown to pieces. A man named McIntyre and a laborer were badly injured, but will recover. The accident occurred through placing dynamite in a hole which had shortly before been blown with powder.

AVERTS MINERS' STRIKE.

Scranton Coal Company's Superintendent Declines Umpire's Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, July 8.—The threatened strike of the 78,000 mine workers of this district and the withdrawal of their representative from the conciliation board was avoided to-night by Superintendent Bryden of the Scranton Coal Company.

The miners have been anxiously awaiting Mr. Bryden's acceptance of Umpire Wright's opinion, in a letter to President Nichols, of the check weighman and check docking boss dispute, before taking up the question at their convention next week.

Mr. Bryden declined to accept Mr. Wright's opinion as the umpire decision, but said until the matter was settled by the conciliation board the company would pay as the miners desired, and according to their interpretation of the award.

TOOK EMPLOYER'S DAUGHTER.

Head Dairyman Married Her When He Was Discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, July 8.—Marriages at a distance from home seem to be a tendency in the family of Charles E. Adams, a dairyman who lives on the old White Plains Road near this place. Mr. Adams is the father of three daughters, all of whom have left home to be married. The third, Miss Sadie, seventeen, just from boarding school, left on Thursday night with Walter Washburn, the overseer of her father's farm.

Adams suspected that his daughter loved Washburn, so he discharged him. Washburn left on Thursday evening, and the express wagon that took his trunk away from the Adams homestead, took Miss Sadie's trunk, too. Later a hack called and the two drove to White Plains, where they were married. The bridegroom has a sister in Poughkeepsie, and it is believed that they have gone there on their honeymoon.

Adams was away from home at the time. When he returned and found that his third daughter was gone he expressed his anger in no uncertain tones.

Wire Corporation Coming Here.

NEW HAVEN Conn., July 8.—The general and executive offices of the National Wire Corporation here are to be removed to New York. The reason is a lack here of facilities which are necessary to the consolidation of the business of the corporation, as well as economy in management. It is stated that the number of men employed here will not be decreased.

Whisky at Soda Water Fountains.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 8.—State Commissioner of Excise Cullinan has received and is investigating complaints from various parts of the State, to the effect that certain proprietors of soda water fountains are unlawfully doing practically a saloon business by using whisky, whiskola, and other alcoholic liquors in many of the mixed drinks sold by them.

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1904. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books. One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

MANCHURIA is very much of a literary topic these days. We reviewed last week Mr. H. J. Whigham's entertaining book relating to the Far Eastern province in which a great war is now waging, and this week another readable Manchuria book is one of our principal topics. Next week we shall have still another timely book on this subject, "Manchu and Muscovite," written by Mr. B. L. Putnam Weale, an English journalist, who brings his account of personal experiences in the land of the Tunguziana down to the very outbreak of the present war, and writes with much vivacity and descriptive skill. Mr. Weale, indeed, gives a sketch of Manchurian history since the dim ages, and effectively summarizes all the known facts relating to it since the era of Jenghis Khan, the great Mongol of our twelfth century. But his book is principally concerned with the Manchuria of the present hour and present crisis.

We are far from sharing the poor opinion of some of our readers (expressed lucidly and forcibly on our correspondence pages from week to week) of Josephine Daskam's amusing book, "The Memoirs of a Baby." The real ground of the objections to that story, we have been told, is its frivolously humorous treatment of certain scientific and widely approved precepts for the care of the very young. That does not seem to us a very serious objection. The precepts are still as valuable as ever. No important serious work was ever injured by being made fun of. Quite the contrary. On the other hand Binks seems to us an entertaining and agreeable personage, like Mr. Thompson Seton's rabbits and other creatures of the admired "nature books." We have always found Miss Daskam's humorous stories delightful. Her excursions into the shadows of life have not seemed so successful. Her advent as a literary essayist in this month's North American Review has not been brilliantly accomplished. Her "reply" to Mrs. Atherton's charge that American literature is "bourgeois" contains a few humorous paragraphs, but lacks force of argument. She finds, on looking closely over [illegible] of our books than to say, in too many words for so trite a rejoinder, that American literature is still young. On the whole, we much prefer Miss Daskam as the chronicler of the doings and sayings of droll children both in the slums and in respectable society. We stand by Binks.

The selections from Max Beerbohm's new book of caricatures, "The Poets' Corner," reproduced in the July Bookman, quite justify the high praise English critics have given to the book, which will not be published here until Autumn. Eight of the plates are given in The Bookman, and the best of these is surely the picture of Dante Gabriel Rossetti painting a large-necked female in his backyard, while Holman Hunt and Ruskin look on, Henley reads his own verses, Meredith communes with himself, Swinburne and his Watts (Dunton) sit on the fence over which Hall Caine (in those pre-"Christian," ante-"Manxman" days a promising Preraphaelite) cautiously peeps, and Whistler stands apart. Whistler's name, by the way, appears in The Bookman as Whittier. In the same number of this otherwise excellent literary monthly, the world-famed address of The London Times appears as "Putney House Square" instead of Printing House. Careless proofreading is the one serious defect of The Bookman, which, by the way, makes quite a feature each month of its pleasantries touching the defects in this respect of the daily papers—inevitably made in a hurry.

Of course, the statement of Horace G. Conolly of the origin of Longfellow's poem of "Evangeline," which we print elsewhere this week, is interesting rather than important. The New England poet gave to his Acadian romance of woman's faithfulness nearly all the charm which endeared it so greatly to a whole generation of his fellow-men, and especially to women. Conolly's is a good story and likely enough to be true, though we need not greatly heed the narrator's opinion that Hawthorne, to whom he first told the Acadian story he had heard from a relative of Judge Haliburton, was very much vexed because he had let slip the opportunity of using it as literary material. Judge Thomas Chandler Haliburton, the Nova Scotian who is mentioned as the author of a history of that province, was also the once popular author of the comic books in which Sam Slick, the "Yankee clockmaker," figures.

A new biography of the poet Beattie has appeared in London and will doubtless be republished here in the Autumn. He wrote the poems of "The Minstrel," "The Hermit," and "Retirement," which nobody reads now, and an "Essay on Truth," in reply to Hume, which was highly esteemed by Burke, Cowper, Johnson, and Lord Mansfield, though not by Goldsmith, who scoffed at Reynolds's picture of Beattie triumphing over Hume and Voltaire and sighed when Beattie obtained a Government pension, which Goldsmith better deserved and sadly needed. Beattie, indeed, was born with a gold spoon in his mouth and greatly overrated while he lived. Posterity has balanced matters by almost forgetting him. But he was a man of parts, a scholar and critic, and he had a host of friends. His new biography, the first that has been published since Sir William Forbes's in 1806, three years after the poet's death, was written by Margaret Forbes, a grand-niece of Beattie's niece, Mrs. Glennie.

Mr. John Cotton Dana of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library found many books in the collections of that institution relating to various other towns in New Jersey, but none giving an interesting account of the founding and early history of Newark. So Mr. Frank J. Urquhart has written "Newark: The Story of Its Early Days,"—at the request of Mr. Dana, and his book is now extant and procurable at the library in question. It is a very entertaining little pamphlet, containing an early map of the prosperous town on the Passaic, the story of its settlement, about 240 years ago, by the followers of Robert Treat, and its development and a

BOOKS ABOUT MUSIC.

An Excellent Treatise on the Organ and One Less Good on Chamber Music.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

RICHARD ALDRICH.

THESE latest additions to the Music Story Series treat of some of the most interesting and important subjects in music. But, as has been the case in the previous issues, there must be noted a marked difference in the merit of the volumes and in the skill and judgment with which the subjects have been treated. Mr. Abdy Williams is a scholarly, accurate, and well-informed writer; he is plainly quite at home in the discussion of the organ, its history, and its construction. It is true that books on the organ and on all the various points of musical history touching it make plain the way for one who would compose a popular treatise such as Mr. Abdy Williams's. But it is his merit that he is very well aware of them all, and has a large reading to draw on, not only of the ancient original sources but of the most recent investigators as well.

The organ is, as Mr. Abdy Williams calls it, a "wonderful outcome of human ingenuity and skill," and for this very reason, which puts it further away from the personality of the performer and interposes an elaborate and complicated mechanism between him and his effects, its development has been slow and painful. As with the pianoforte, another instrument of elaborate mechanism, but one bringing music closer to the executant's own self, its perfecting has come about in response to the increasing demands of art. The principles of the organ, however, were known in ancient times; the historians trace it to Ctesebius of Alexandria, in the third century B. C., who is said to have found that air driven through a tube by the force of falling water created a musical sound; whence came the hydraulic organ of the Romans—an instrument that reached a considerable development. It is figured upon coins mentioned by many writers, and two specimens of a little organ blown without the help of water have been found at Pompeii. There are abundant references to the organ by the ecclesiastical and other writers of the early Christian epoch, and we see as through a glass darkly, as we see so many other things of the same period, the fumbling of the early musicians and mechanics with the intricacies of organ building. There are legends more curious than edifying of mediaeval organs, which seem to have been a very highly esteemed kind of instrument. In the tenth century, for instance, if we may believe the reports, there was at Winchester an organ of four hundred pipes and twenty-six bellows, requiring seventy strong men to blow it, who "sweated uncommonly" in so doing. An organ at Aix-la-Chapelle was of so ravishing a tone that an unfortunate woman who heard it lost her life in the transports of delight she fell into. There are records of organs in many of the churches and cathedrals before the thirteenth century, that all seem to-day of the most primitive sort. The keys were very large and very heavy, and were played with clenched fist and the elbow, requiring the exertion of great strength. There were, however, smaller organs. The "portative" was movable, carried about by the player and played sometimes on his knees. It is frequently represented in mediaeval pictures and illuminations. So is the "positive," very widely used in the Middle Ages, somewhat larger in size, though still portable. The positive, indeed, is still in use in Italian churches. In course of time it became generally incorporated with the large organ of a church, and was provided with its own keyboard and called the "choir" organ, retaining in France and Germany its original name.

Stops were first introduced at the end of the fifteenth century—a period prolific in improvements to the organ. The earliest pedals known were in an organ of this same period, though at first they simply depressed keys of one of the manuals. The most interesting accounts of these improvements as well as of the older crudities are given by Michael Praetorius in the seventeenth century, from whose book Mr. Abdy Williams reproduces a number of engravings. English organists and organ builders had a strange prejudice against the pedals, and they did not begin to come into use in England till near the end of the eighteenth century. Mr. Abdy Williams quotes some [illegible]

*THE STORY OF THE ORGAN. By C. F. Abdy Williams. (The Music Story Series.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. [illegible]. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE STORY OF [illegible]. By [illegible]

against their use in England that read strangely at this day, when the pedals are regarded as one of the most distinctive features and most necessary resources of the instrument. The matter of temperament or tuning of organs so that they could be played in all keys is one that exercised the minds of organists for a long time; but the ancient practice of tuning organs was retained in England long after it had become obsolete everywhere else, and had been abandoned on the pianoforte, and the author tells a curious story of finding an organ in New England in 1879 tuned in unequal temperament, the work of a very old man, the only tuner thereabout, who had altered the pipes of all the organs sent out from England to conform to the old method!

There are some excellent remarks on organ playing at the close of the book worthy of the attention of all who have to do with organs as players or as listeners. The habit of "holding out notes or chords beyond their proper value while changing stops" is very properly condemned as utterly destructive of rhythm and form, and it is, unfortunately, a "very frequent fault." The importance of phrasing is too often overlooked. The author says:

> An intelligent marking of the often wonderful rhythmical properties of Bach's fugues by phrasing would greatly conduce to their popularity; not a cold, pedantic legato rendering, * * * but a playing that is full of life and enthusiasm. * * * The player must feel the music as well as play it, and he will never do this if he has allowed his rhythmical sense to deteriorate by the fault alluded to.

And there are equally just remarks as to the futility of much of the so-called "improvisation" with solo stops, and of accompanying the Gregorian chants by chromatic successions of diminished sevenths. Some valuable appendices are given, including a list of famous organ builders—among whom Mr. Abdy Williams has not heard of any Americans; a descriptive list of organ stops, a glossary explaining many technical terms relating to the organ; a bibliography and a number of specifications of organs of various dates and countries in chronological order, from the Halberstadt Cathedral organ of 1361 to an organ in Winchfield of 1902.

It is to be regretted that as much praise cannot be given to Mr. Kilburn's book on chamber music. He had a great opportunity; for no other book, we believe, has ever been written on this highly important subject. No doubt that fact explains the uncertainty of the grasp here displayed upon it, from both a historical and a critical point of view. The treatment is strangely provincial and unskillful; and while, in a work of its popular character, we need not hope for a great amount of original research, it is justifiable, certainly, to expect a little deeper plumbing of the historical waters than the author has shown in his account of the origins of chamber music. It is well enough for him to begin with the composers of the great period of English music at the close of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries. Even so, it scarcely seems sufficient to say that, to meet the requirements of the instrumentalists at banquets, many works were issued chiefly in the form of "the dances of the period, and that later on" such compositions were followed by "works of a more highly organized character," with two pages and a half of a specimen of William Shield's trio published in 1790 to show that 5-4 time was not invented by Tschaikowsky in the Pathetic Symphony.

We are then given a hasty glimpse of early London chamber concerts, of Banister, of Thomas Britton, the small coal man, and some others; and after half a dozen pages about what Mr. Kilburn quaintly terms "foreign doings," (four of which are devoted to Frederick the Great's "doings" on the flute, with a musical quotation,) we are speedily brought down to Mr. Joseph Dando's quartet concerts of 1836 in London, and John Ella's Musical Union and other enterprises, including a word of approbation for that worthy man's analytical programmes, and the later and very latest chamber music concerts in London.

In the next chapters the historical thread is again taken up, and there is mention of J. S. Bach, Haydn, "Philipp E. Bach," (as Johann Sebastian's oldest son is called,) Dittersdorf, Mozart, and others. Beethoven has a chapter, the romantics one, and Brahms one. Mr. Kilburn thinks it necessary to give copious extracts from the critical opinions for and against the value of Brahms's work in general, and enumerates his chamber compositions. These portions of the book are sound enough, but the author's own criticism offers not much of suggestion or enlightenment, being for the most part quite conventional. Mr. Kilburn is at least to be commended for his good judgment in quoting lavishly from American authorities, and Mr. Krehbiel, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Finck, and Dr. Baker figure here in copious extracts. The most useful as well as the most original part of the book is that devoted to the Russian composers, treating of the chamber music of the younger men, much of which is very little known. The numerous musical illustrations are here valuable and suggestive. So much cannot be said of the chapter on other "Chamber Music of Recent Times," in which a miscellaneous assortment of unknown and forgotten and half-forgotten compositions is catalogued and appraised.

The appendices contain, first, a chronological and biographical table of men connected in various ways and degrees with chamber music, and, second, a glossary of terms.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

"Comforting Thoughts."

"Comforting Thoughts," by Rosa F. Huyler, is a collection of verse, handsomely printed on linen paper. (New York, Brentano's.) Mrs. Huyler's mood is religious, and her verses are all of a hymnlike quality. "The Still Small Voice," "Shadows," "The Straight and Narrow Way," and "Looking Upward" are among her titles.

COLONIAL HISTORY.

Prof. Herbert L. Osgood's Important Work on "The American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century."*

THE author of these volumes on American colonial history has long been known to scholars as one of our ablest and most scientific historical investigators. Both by his teaching at Columbia and his contributions to The Political Science Quarterly and other kindred publications he has done much toward revolutionizing the study of American colonial history, and his theories have been steadily winning acceptance.

Prof. Osgood's most notable achievement has been the discovery of a satisfactory classification of colonial governments, according to their institutions, and an examination on this basis of colonial establishments. From this point of view of institutions of government—Prof. Osgood's standpoint—the traditional classification of the colonies into charter, proprietary, and royal falls at once to the ground. The expression, "charter colony," tells nothing about the governmental form of the colony, and includes the proprietary colonies, which also had charters. The correct classification is into corporate and provincial, and the basis of distinction is to be found in the different constitutional relations that existed between the Executive and the Legislature.

This distinction between the self-governing or corporate colonies and the provinces where authority was handed down from without suggests another of Prof. Osgood's theories—that colonial history cannot be properly written exclusively from the American point of view. The historian's purview must include the "colonies as they were in themselves and in their relation to the sovereign power from which their existence sprang"—the English Crown. In the two volumes which have appeared the American side of the picture is presented; the English side is reserved for a future volume. In the seventeenth century, of which alone this work takes cognizance, the former is far more important than the latter. It is with the establishment of the system of royal provinces at the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century that this condition is reversed.

This work deals, however, only with the seventeenth century and the chartered colonies. The transition from the latter to the royal provinces, which Prof. Osgood considers the most important transition prior to the Revolution, was caused mainly by pressure from the Home Government and is logically left for future consideration. The two published volumes contain Parts I., II., and III. Part I. has for its subject the "Proprietary Province in Its Earliest Form." The first chapter on the experiment of Gilbert and Raleigh is really introductory to the discussion of Virginia under the proprietorship of the London Company.

The fact that the system of 1606 was mixed, part proprietary and part royal, suggests an interesting consideration as to whether from the outset the Stuarts were not partial to the system of royal provinces and strict imperial control. Prof. Osgood gives more attention than is usual in histories of the period to the fiasco of the Plymouth Company on the Kennebec, and far more to the organization of the London Company. The grant in 1628 by the New England Council to the Massachusetts patentees and the royal charter of 1629 to the Massachusetts Company form the connecting links between Part I. and Part II., "The Corporate Colonies of New England." The great importance of the fact that the membership in the Massachusetts Company was not limited and the significance of the removal of the charter and company to New England—circumstances which transformed the proprietary province into a corporate colony—are pointed out. The identification of the General Court, the source of all power, with the colonist body is the essence of the corporate colony.

After tracing the history of the General Court, the executive and judicial system of Massachusetts is reviewed; the nature of the elected executive is explained and the controversy over executive discretion which brought out differences of opinion between the Magistrates and elders on one side and the deputies on the other in regard to the powers of the Governor. The position of the Board of Assistants as a judicial body and the formation of lower courts are discussed.

As in the life of the Massachusetts Puritan, so in Prof. Osgood's work ecclesiastical relations and religious controversies come in for extended consideration. The Puritans, after they got to New England, became Separatists and were as independent of England ecclesiastically as politically. They established a Church-State system of their own, and it is to illustrate the working of this system that Prof. Osgood goes into the controversies with Roger Williams, the Antinomians, the Quakers, and others. No attempt is made either to laud or to condemn the Puritans. Their narrowness and one-sidedness are freely admitted, as well as the exclusive and undemocratic nature of the Government they built up. While they had no legalized nobility, they had a virtual one in the union of Magistrates and clergy, and it was this nobility—an oligarchy—which guided the ship of State. The great majority of the people had no voice in politics; they were "mutes, as much so as the slave population of an ancient city." When the Puritan's Church-State system was attacked, he was an implacable foe and a harsh judge, but in general, Prof. Osgood thinks, the course of justice was "even and steady." The great unfairness shown in some of the Antinomian and other trials was exceptional.

After showing how the Colonies of Plymouth, Connecticut, and Rhode Island in their development conformed to the corporate model, the author traces the origins of New Hampshire and Maine in his chapter on the "Northward Expansion of Massachusetts."

The origin of the New England Confederacy, its nature and powers, are thoroughly discussed; and to illustrate its working the relations between the New England colonies and the Dutch, the French, and the Indians are fully narrated. The confederacy never aroused any stronger feeling of unity between the Puritan colonies than had existed before its formation, and it was not intended to do so. It was a loose union for certain specific purposes—mainly defense; the right of interpreting the articles that made it rested with the several colonies, and there was no way to coerce a recalcitrant member. The confederacy necessarily terminated with the period of stricter imperial control which began shortly after Philip's war.

With this war, the last great event in which the corporate colonies participated, Part II. comes fittingly to a close. Prof. Osgood divides the war into phases as follows: (1) The local uprising of the Wampanoags in Plymouth. (2) The flight of Philip to Central Massachusetts and the contest there. (3) The struggle with the Narragansetts. (4) The continuation of the strife in the northeastern settlements. The real significance of the whole war was that it broke the hold of the savages on Southern New England.

Part III., or Volume II., is wholly concerned with the later proprietary provinces, which, however they differed among themselves, show certain general characteristics that serve to differentiate them clearly from the corporate type of colony. They were in essence monarchical and feudal. In them power proceeded from above downward, not, as in the corporate colonies, from within. The proprietor was the direct grantee of the Crown, and his powers were not derived in any sense from the colonist body. No matter where his residence might be he could never be absorbed, as was the Massachusetts Corporation, in the colony. The Legislature was called by the proprietor or his representative, and was subordinate to the executive. During most of its existence proprietary New York had no Legislature—in fact, a Legislature was not necessary to the existence of a proprietary province. It was only as the colonist body began more and more to assert itself and the Legislature encroached on the executive that the province could approach the conditions of a democracy. Such a process was completed by the American Revolution. In dealing with the provinces it is, therefore, necessary to lay more emphasis on the executive than on the Legislature.

In no particular does the distinction between the provinces and the corporate colonies come out more clearly than in a comparative study of their land systems. The religious element in the Puritan was reflected in the system of settlement by group or congregation. There was no land office or system of quit-rents which was characteristic of the provinces where the proprietor, as landlord, sought a territorial revenue. In the provinces grants to individuals rather than to groups were the rule, and estates were generally larger than in New England. A province might be, and frequently was, treated exactly like a private estate; it would be leased, sold, or divided. The most notable example of a sub-fief was New Jersey, which was leased away by the Duke of York. In the provinces the land system was kept as strictly as possible under executive control.

In one important respect, however, the provincial Legislature approximated that of the corporate colonies. It had control of the levy of taxes, except in New York, when the absence of a Legislature threw this function into the hands of the Executive. It was a very important power, and the people made the most of it.

As will have become clear, Prof. Osgood's book is not a general history; it is rather an essay on Colonial Government in the seventeenth century. His work has been one of discrimination, as much as of discovery. The time for a final judgment of the work, of which the published volumes form a part, will not arrive till Prof. Osgood has completed his labors. Only one side of the picture has yet been exhibited. It is not, however, too early to say that the book will have a great effect upon the future study of Colonial history, and that it will be recognized as one of the foremost authorities.

*THE AMERICAN COLONIES IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. By Herbert L. Osgood, Ph. D., Professor of History in Columbia University. In two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A Rare Historical Work.

A rare volume entitled "Leycester's Commonwealth" is in preparation by Longmans, Green & Co. It will be issued in a limited edition in a few weeks. The work first appeared in 1584 on the Continent, and reveals the scandalous life of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. The following year it was translated into French under the title "Discours de la vie abominable, ruses, trahisons, * * * et autres très iniques conversations desquelles a usé le my Lorde de Lecestre." A Latin version appeared simultaneously in Naples. The book had such a vogue in England that Queen Elisabeth found it necessary to repudiate in Council the charges put forward, and, in a letter to the Magistrates of Cheshire, to stigmatize the details as "such as were but an incarnate devil himself could dream to be true." In spite of the efforts made to confiscate the work, copies grew more numerous, and now there are said to be more manuscript copies than printed ones. Three new editions appeared in 1641, but these were destroyed by the authorities. On the title page of one of them appeared the name of the Jesuit, Robert Parsons, as the author. "Leycester's Commonwealth" was the first work to bring a direct indictment against Leicester of the murder of Amy Robsart, and furnished Sir Walter Scott with the material for "Kenilworth."

MAKING A CITY.

THE AMERICAN CITY. A Problem in Democracy. By Delos F. Wilcox, Ph. D. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. vii.-423. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Eternal vigilance is the price of good city government in a democracy, as it is the price of liberty everywhere. The reader of this book can scarcely lay it down without feeling a renewed sense of his possible importance as a member of the community and an increased desire to be able to contribute his part to general civic betterment. Every good citizen, every citizen whose conscience is not so dulled that he is still willing to have it aroused, needs the sort of instruction conveyed by this book, and every hitherto indifferent person, who has not yet realized that citizenship is as much a matter of responsibilities as of privileges, requires the stimulus to be gained by acquaintance with its contents. It discusses what seem to the author the fundamental principles of the American city problem—streets, the control of public utilities, civic education, and other important phases of city life, opportunities and responsibilities, and points out their relation to the great problem of human freedom as it is being worked out in American political institutions. The author has made a study of the abundant modern literature of the subject, and his work embodies the latest thoughts of the most earnest and conservative writers, knit together with his own vigorous reflections upon the duties of all Americans who would have municipal problems dealt with honestly and according to sound economical principles.

Modern man joys rather thoughtlessly in the comfort and speed with which he gets about, not often stopping to think that increased facility of movement detaches him from local interests and tends to the abandonment of local government to the men who are willing to devote their time to city affairs for the power and compensation to be derived from them. Yet, as we are becoming a Nation of cities, the cities absorbing country population that they do not give back, it is essential to the proper development of the cities that their population should know their rights and appreciate them. "The problems of the street," for instance, "are the first, the last, and the greatest of the material problems of the city." The streets make business and growth possible. They are the symbol of the free city. Democracy as a means to liberty and as a method of law finds its expression in the street. The control of the streets means the control of the city. And so Mr. Wilcox deals in two chapters with the subject of franchises, by which we are prone to give away privileges that he believes may be enjoyed under well-regulated municipal ownership to great advantage. Not for profit, however, but to assure to the citizens the largest economical use of their own property.

Public ownership and operation would retain for the city a system of free streets over which the community as a whole would have unrestricted authority and which would be devoted to common use without the intervention of special privileges. Public ownership would be a tribute to the co-operative nature of cities. Indeed, city spells co-operation, and even under private management a public utility is only a great co-operative enterprise, rendered necessary by the inevitable conditions of city life. Many believe that this co-operative nature of the city should be recognized directly through the municipalization of public utilities, and their argument has great force. It is a part of the broad democratic argument for municipalization that the extension of the public utility systems would be made promptly to anticipate the demands of citizens and give the city a symmetrical and healthy development.

Civic education, that has done so much to check the reckless giving away of franchises and almost abolished the giving of perpetual or indeterminate grants, is forcibly advocated as a means to social salvation. And the author depends upon education in the home and the school to supply the restraint upon vice, intemperance, and gambling that the law cannot effectively provide. In the schools the children must not only learn why great debts are contracted, streets occupied, franchises granted, unsanitary buildings prohibited, and waste or pollution of the water supply prevented, but must be encouraged to participate in civic functions, to prepare for the discharge of the complex duties of citizenship. Education must do its part in decreasing the evils of vice, intemperance, and gambling by discouraging the false and undemocratic sentiment that a man has a right to self-indulgence if he can and will pay for it in money. The chapter on "The Control of Leisure" is full of wholesome suggestions.

The growth of cities and the development of industrial society have increased the importance of civic co-operation. While greater social interdependence is admitted, socialism is not regarded as a necessary outcome of the acceptance of an obligation to share with others the responsibility for the best common use of privileges all are entitled to enjoy. The chief danger to civic co-operation is extravagance, the tendency to get many good things cheaper through public than through private agencies, and to multiply such opportunities until the community is crippled. To correct the wrong tendency public spirit is indispensable.

1904

THE EARLY WEST.

Volume IV. in Prof. Thwaites's Series of Early Western Travels.*

THE fourth volume of "Early Western Travels" is devoted to a tour made through our country between 1807 and 1809, and was written by an Englishman, Fortescue Cuming. The editor, Reuben Gold Thwaites, informs us that Cuming had made some purchases of land in Ohio, and his journey was carried out so that he might look over his property. Our Englishman sees what are the growing capabilities of the country, and he writes that the United States is "in its infancy," but that there is rapid improvement, and that "in a very few years" there will be "a wonderful contrast to its present state." We cannot do better than to quote Mr. Thwaites's precise description of Cuming's method:

> In plain, dispassionate style he has given us a picture of American life in the West, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, that for clear-cut outlines and fidelity of presentation has the effect of a series of photographic representations. In this consists the value of the book for students of American history. We miss entirely those evidences of amused tolerance and superficial criticisms that characterize so many American books of his day recounting travels in the United States.

Cuming's first tour was a pedestrian one, made in 1807 from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. Arriving at Pittsburg, the traveler took a boat down the Ohio to Maysville, and from there made a brief trip through Kentucky. In 1808 he again took a boat, and, reaching the Mississippi, went as far south as Bayou Pierre, and subsequently visited the Spanish territory of West Florida. What struck Cuming in Philadelphia was the "new bridge over the Schuylkill." "This wooden structure," he writes, "does honor to the inventor for its originality of architecture and its excellence of construction." Arriving at Lancaster, he writes that Lancaster "is supposed to be the largest inland town in the United States." He hears a great deal concerning politics during his journey, and he comments on the talk of the time and the differences between Federals and Democrats.

> They nickname each other Aristocrats and Democrats, and it is astounding to what a height their mutual animosity is carried. They are not content with declaiming against each other in Congress, or in the State Legislature, but they introduce the subject even in the bars of the judicial courts, and in the pulpits of the places of religious worship. In some places the males who might otherwise be on terms of friendship with each other are, merely on account of their diversity of sentiment in politicks, avowed and illiberal enemies; and the females carry the spirit of party into their coteries so far as to exclude every female whose husband is of a different political opinion, however amiable and ornamental to society she may be. * * * There are very few neutrals, as it requires a bold independence of sentiment to prevent a person from attaching himself to one or other party, and, besides, to a man who has not resources for the employment of time within himself, the alternative of not being of one or other party is insupportable, as he is shunned equally by both.

Cuming is amused at the development of an aristocratic feeling in the country, and he writes:

> * * * Pride generally pervades the fortunate first settlers, but it is carried to such an extravagant excess that I have been credibly informed that some of the females of this class have styled themselves and their families the "well born," to distinguish them from those not quite so wealthy, forgetting that some among them could not tell who had been their ancestors in the second generation. This is all a matter of ridicule and amusement to a person possessed of the least philosophy. There is also a very numerous class which assumes a certain air of superiority throughout the whole country. I mean the lawyers. They (even their students and pupils) arrogate to themselves the title or epithet of esquire, which the uninformed mass of the people allow them. * * *

Methods of transportation, and business he finds in an early stage on the Ohio. This is a description of the navigable store.

> We found a floating store at the landing. It was large, square, flat-roofed and fitted with shelves and counter, and contained a various assortment of merchandize, among which were several copper stills, of which much use is now made throughout the whole western country for distilling peach and apple brandy and rye whiskey. The store had two owners, who acted both as boatmen and merchants, and who freely invited us to partake of a dram with them. They had loaded their flat at Wheeling, and were dropping down the river, stopping occasionally wherever they could find a market for their goods.

The military spirit had been still retained, for the Revolution was not so many years away, and accordingly our Englishman sees some traces of it.

> On the road I met in straggling parties about fifty horsemen with rifles, who had been in Morristown at a militia muster, for the purpose of volunteering, or of being drafted to serve against Britain in case of a war with that country, now much talked of. Most of them were half seas over, and they travelled with much noise—some singing, some swearing, some quarrelling, some laughing, according to their natural dispositions, which are always most manifest when in that unguarded situation.

In Kentucky the sources of salt are mentioned, as at the Blue Lick, and reference is made to the buffalo. "These licks were much frequented by buffaloes and deer, the former of which have been destroyed or terrified from the country. It is only fourteen or fifteen years since no other except buffalo or bear meat was used by the inhabitants of the country." Lexington is described as a thriving place, containing 366 dwellings. Cost of food at the beginning of the last century is always a subject of interest, and so Cuming says that in Lexington beef cost 4 cents a pound, bacon 8, butter 12½, lamb 25 cents a quarter, cornmeal 42 cents per bushel. When at Fort Pickering our Englishman tells of the politeness of a young American officer:

> We were received by Lieut. Taylor, the commandant, with civility, not unmixed with a small degree of the pompous stiffness of office. He, however, answered politely enough a few interrogatories we made concerning the Indians.

In a footnote Mr. Thwaites tells us that the young officer was Zachary Taylor, afterward President of the United States. There is also a reminiscence of Blennerhasset, who was then living in the Mississippi territory. Cuming writes:

> I was received by Mr. B. and his accomplished and amiable wife with the utmost kindness and politeness. I could not help contrasting the present temporary residence in a decayed cabin with their splendid and tasty habitation on the Ohio. * * * After dinner I tore myself with difficulty from the social and intellectual feast I was enjoying, and proceeding on my journey through a woody country and a light soil I arrived at Natches a little before dark.

> Natches was to the traveler a cosmopolitan place, reminding him of a West India town. There were French and Spanish creoles, and there came about an illusion as to where he might be, until a band of Indians brought back to him the part of the country he was visiting. The portraits of the backwoodsmen as the author depicts them are not flattering ones, and they are, he states, "similar in their habits and manners to the aborigines, only perhaps more prodigal and more careless of life."

> They fight for the most trifling provocation, or even sometimes without any, but merely to try each other's prowess, which they are fond of vaunting of. Their hands, teeth, knees, head and feet are their weapons, not only boxing with their fists (at which they are not to be compared for dexterity to the lower classes in the seaports of either the United States or the British islands in Europe,) but also tearing, kicking, scratching, biting, gouging each other's eyes out by a dexterous use of a thumb and finger, and doing their utmost to kill each other even when rolling over one another on the ground. * * *

> It is at Baton Rouge that a really foreign country is reached. The tavern is called an 'auberge.' At the table there are Frenchmen and Spaniards, and the supper is "quite à la Française." Here Cuming eats for the first time gumbo, which he says was a standard dish. "It is made by boiling okra until it is tender, and seasoning it with a little bit of fat bacon." To quote Mr. Thwaites once more, Cuming portrays "the possibilities of the new land, its remarkable growth, its opportunities for development, and the vigor and enterprise of its inhabitants."

*"EARLY WESTERN TRAVEL, 1748-1846. Vol. IV. Cuming's Tour to the Western Country, (1807-1809.) Edited, with Notes, Introduction, Index, etc., by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 371. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company.

A FISHERMAN.

THE ROMANCE OF PISCATOR. By Henry Wysham Lanier. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Mr. H. W. Lanier's story, "The Romance of Piscator," is so arranged as to be easily placed under three distinct classifications. If you are a fisherman you can devote yourself mostly to the pages given to the discussion of salmon and trout fishing, and can skip the love story without losing the sequence of the fishing expeditions; but if you are in search of a love story the fishing part is easily passed over, and if you want both, why, surely, they are to be found in this book.

Piscator is an inveterate fisherman, and with him the reader is taken on long jaunts to places where the salmon and trout are fattest, and where they bite the quickest. There is a beautiful young peri, whose father is a worshipper of the rod and reel, but who personally seems more expert in angling for men than for fish. The peri and her father divide the season into periods of two weeks each and then alternate in deciding how each two weeks shall be spent, the peri seeking the haunts of men, the father the haunts of fish. Thus it is that just when young Piscator settles comfortably down to fishing and lovemaking, the lovely peri and her father are off like a flash, and suddenly the fish lose their charms for Piscator.

But being a sportsman, Piscator is not to be turned lightly from the chase. Although the peri thoughtlessly leaves no address behind, Piscator follows, sometimes in the wrong direction, but usually eventually reaching the object of his affections. And always the father of the peri is innocently overjoyed to meet up with so congenial a sportsman again.

Remade Books.

Brentano's have ready for publication an edition of the "Letters from a Portuguese Nun" to an officer in the French army. The book contains for the first time the first seven letters of the correspondence. The present edition is an exact fac simile of that issued in 1817, with a frontispiece representing Marianna pausing in her writing to gaze on a portrait of Chamilly. The original typesetting and format, as well as the original binding, have been copied.

A second edition, revised, is being brought out by the D. Van Nostrand Company of "The Practical Management of Dynamos and Motors," by Prof. Francis B. Crocker and Schuyler S. Wheeler, D. Sc. There is a special chapter in the book by H. A. Foster.

The Making of Pottery.

R. L. Hobson, B. A., in his volume entitled "A Catalogue of English Pottery in the Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography of the British Museum," published by Henry Frowde at the Clarendon Press, describes how pottery is formed.

> The carefully selected clay is washed, refined, and stored in lumps of a convenient size for use. The lump or part of it is then, either (1) thrown on the wheel, (i. e., made to assume any simple rounded shape required by means of the rotary motion of the Clarendon Press, describes how pottery is formed.

> The carefully selected clay is washed, refined, and stored in lumps of a convenient size for use. The lump or part of it is then, either (1) thrown on the wheel, (i. e., made to assume any simple rounded shape required by means of the rotary motion of the wheel), (2) flattened into a thin bat or cake and pressed in a mold, or (3) diluted to a creamy state, (called slip,) and used in the casting process—in which it is run into a plaster-of-Paris mold, which absorbs the moisture and allows the clay to settle in a skin round its walls. The object shaped by any of these processes is allowed to dry till it is tough enough to be freely handled.

Ready July 12th

Copyright Cases and Decisions

A Summary of the Leading American Decisions on the Law of Copyright, and on Literary Property, from 1891-1903, together with a Selection of Recent Copyright Decisions of the Courts of Great Britain and Canada, and the Text of the United States Copyright Statute.

Compiled by ARTHUR S. HAMLIN and Published for the American Publishers' Copyright League.

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This volume, while prepared with special reference to the requirement of publishers, authors, and others interested in the protection and sale of copyrighted property, will be found convenient for the ready reference to copyright decisions by members of the bar, editors, and others.

The Tariff

A Review of the Tariff Legislation of the United States from 1812-1896. By WILLIAM McKINLEY. 8vo. $1.75.

This monograph was written by the late William McKinley in the Spring of 1896, a few weeks before the nomination for the first term of his Presidency. It has not heretofore been issued in book form. It should be found of special interest during the present year, when the Republican Party is again presenting for approval of American voters a platform which provides for the maintenance of the protective measures of McKinley and Dingley.

The Heart of the Orient

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, 66 5th Ave., N. Y.

CROMWELL.

An Admirably Edited New Edition of Carlyle's "Letters and Speeches."*

THIS reissue of Carlyle's attempt to make "the real utterance of Oliver Cromwell once more legible to earnest men" is a valuable undertaking, admirably carried out. It gives us Carlyle's own contribution to the understanding of Cromwell as he himself presented it, and at the same time it introduces the more modern and scientific check upon the accuracy of that "utterance" which Carlyle knew or would have so little of. In other words, an elaborate critical apparatus has been set at work here to collate originals, correcting errors in transcription; to restore the text where Carlyle unhesitatingly changed it by the alteration or insertion of words in a fashion that would be regarded as scandalous on the part of a present-day historian; to include additional letters not contained in Carlyle's collection, mostly unimportant. The speeches, however, are left as Carlyle "embellished" them, even where he altered the words to give what he thought was the true sense—a proceeding that may be justified by the circumstance that existing texts are reports in shorthand, often made under unfavorable circumstances. But Carlyle's capital letters have been discarded, and the words that he modernized in spelling are restored to the old form. Most important of all the editorial contributions, doubtless, are the additional notes, which cover a vast amount of ground with the minuteness of modern scholarship.

Mr. Firth's introduction is an interesting critical account of Carlyle's work, its inception and execution. A book upon Cromwell's times was one of his earliest literary projects. In 1822 he had already fixed upon "a Kind of Essay on the Civil Wars and the Commonwealth of England." A broken engagement on the part of The London and Westminster Review to print a Cromwell article from his pen sent him off again in 1839 upon the Cromwell studies, which had been interrupted, and he spent some years and an infinity of trouble in mastering his material and still more the form of the presentation. He had much difficulty to gain that "blazing, radiant insight into the fact" that was, in his view, the essence of literary art. He wrote to Emerson about his Cromwell:

> He is like to drive me mad. There he lies, shining clear enough to me, may glowing, or painfully burning, but far down, sunk beneath two hundred years of cant, oblivion, unbelief, and triviality of every kind; through all which and to the top of all which, what mortal industry or energy will avail to raise him?

As Fitzgerald says, Carlyle told them that he had burned "at least six attempts at Cromwell's life." Finally, instead of writing a consecutive history of the civil wars and the Commonwealth, he resolved to attempt something much simpler—to collect the authentic utterances of Cromwell and confine himself to a detailed commentary upon them. It was finished in 1845; its success was immediate, to an extent that surprised both the author and his publishers. His estimate of Cromwell had a wide and increasing influence. He taught people to perceive that Cromwell was an honest man, and it was a reputation that much needed rescuing from historians of all shades of political opinion to whom Cromwell had never been, even at the very best, better than an honest fanatic in the first part of his career, lapsing into an apostate and a tyrant in the last. The view that subsequent historians have taken is substantially Carlyle's, and his influence upon the reading public was even greater and more immediate.

Mr. Firth finds that the book belongs to the domain of literature rather than of history; it is "a prose epic telling the story of Cromwell's life." The rhyme that Carlyle sighed for in which to present the subject was not needed, for his prose has all the epic and dramatic qualities which the subject required. Yet simply as a biography the book is fragmentary and incomplete. It follows the letters and speeches too closely. The turning points in Cromwell's career are left in comparative darkness. Carlyle's method of interpolating comments with Cromwell's speeches is an exasperation to most readers. His "ha" and "hum" and "truly," his jeers at people and things, his "yes, your Highness," "alas, your Highness," his "sentence catches fire," "sentence gone again," and many much longer interpolations all urge the reader to see and understand through Carlyle's eyes and understanding. Distasteful to those who expect a history Mr. Firth finds them in place if the work is regarded as a sort of "Cromwelliad," fulfilling an artistic purpose by the force of contrast.

With all its power and substantial truth in the delineation of Cromwell the work is one-sided in its historical outlook and in the place it assigns to the Puritan revolution in English history. It was in accordance with Carlyle's predisposition that Cromwell should be a hero emerging from a long and dull labyrinth of "Dryasdust," swiftly swallowed up again in darkness. "Oliver dies," as Mr. Firth puts it. "England goes back to shams and to sheltering fallacies in Church and State and the genius of England, instead of soaring sunwards like the eagle, sticks its head in a hole, like the ostrich, behind an ancient tyranny, surrender." And so we can think with equanimity of the loss of that history that Carlyle threw into the fire, for it would not have told us how things really happened, nor taught us to understand the cause of things. Nor yet would a deliberate biography of Cromwell from Carlyle have been better. It may have been fuller, more detailed, but a better likeness it would not have been. In the work as it stands we have Cromwell himself by which to test and correct the estimate of him by Carlyle.

*"THE LETTERS AND SPEECHES OF OLIVER CROMWELL. With Elucidations by Thomas Carlyle. Edited, with Notes, Supplement, and Enlarged Index, by S. C. Lomas. With an Introduction by C. H. Firth. Three volumes. 8vo. Vol. I.—Pp. lxii.-523; Vol. II.—Pp. xii.-557; Vol. III.—Pp. xiii.-604. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.

A Politician's Letters.

TATTLINGS OF A RETIRED POLITICIAN. By Forrest Crissey. With Fifty-eight Illustrations by John T. McCutcheon. 12mo. Pp. 467. Chicago: Thompson & Thomas.

Written in the manner adopted by George Horace Lorimer in his very successful "Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son," these "Tattlings" naturally invite comparison. The literary value of the book is slight, as it is but a string of stories of political intrigue put forth at this time, when the country is occupied with a National campaign.

Politics from Mr. Crissey's point of view is mainly a game of "graft" and "grab," and rather an unsavory one at that; with statesmanship very much of a side issue. That seems to be the keynote of the alleged letters from a retired politician to an aspiring one. Of course ex-Gov. Bradley, now retired to enjoy Brokenstraw Ranch and a fortune, presumably gained in politics, conveys the impression that he had clean hands when he retired, though he confesses that "like the boy in the story, I have had to bandage them and tie them to the bedpost a good many times to do it." Throughout the letters there is that sneer at the political reformer that characterizes the typical professional politician. The stories the ex-Governor tells of reformers "thrown down" or converted into "bosses" seem to be particularly delectable morsels. There are some conventional "sops to the better element" in stories of "grafters" come to grief after schemes to secure corporate legislation by the use of large bribes had failed through the superior political skill of honest men—always the ex-Governor and his machine associates. Many of the stories, told in a rudely humorous fashion, are based on revelations of legislative or Aldermanic corruption in Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and other cities that have been made history by the daily press. Other yarns have to do with ward politics, primaries, and nominating conventions, and show the underground railway methods of the "practical" man or machine "boss" who goes out to administer a lesson to the upstart who would interfere with the regular running of the machine. The shrewdness shown in some of these is clever enough to evoke a smile from even a "professional reformer."

There is one yarn about a candidate who was "done" by machine workers, one that might readily have been based on a certain New York millionaire's Congressional campaign that a famous Republican politician managed. The opening letter has the principal story on "Still Hunts and Stolen Marches," a yarn that might have been based on a campaign of a State Senator from Brooklyn, who once had a bartender named as a candidate against himself, so as to prevent a "walk-over." It may be recalled that the voters snowed McCarren under when the ballots were cast, much to his discomfiture, and about as much to the surprise of Owen. Gov. Altgeld of Illinois, ex-Mayor Pingree of Detroit, Representative Cannon, and others about as well known among politicians furnish from their political lives incidents about which other stories have been woven to illustrate points that the retired one would make.

The professional politician may find reminiscent flavor in the yarns, to his taste, sensible advice such as reformers would give him, at intervals, but as little that would help him in playing his game as would a professional gambler in a handbook of poker, written by a compiler of poker stories, who knew only the rudiments of the game. But every old wheelhorse will indorse this one axiom of the game that Mr. Crissey puts in this fashion:

> But one thing is sure, the politician who don't make his bare word better than a first mortgage on an Illinois farm don't know the first principles of good politics. He can smash the whole moral law into kindling wood in a whole lot of particulars, but if he keeps this one commandment sound he will have more followers than a wagon load of fodder in a pasture of hungry steers. And the funny part of it is that a good share of the modern white ribbon "practical reformers" who have kept the whole moral code from their youth up seem to forget this one tenet the minute they break into politics, while the boss who would shake down a railroad without winking makes this the one plank in his confession of faith.

John T. McCutcheon has illustrated the work in his customary manner.

Brentano's July Importations.

Brentano's have imported the following books from abroad this month: From Paris—Thomas Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," in a French version; Charles Guérin's "Le Coeur Solitaire," "Gyp's" "Les Frousards," J. Houssay's "Nature et Sciences Naturelles;" M. Leblond's "La Sarabande," Maurice Maeterlinck's "Le Double Jardin;" and H. G. Wells's "La Découverte de L'Avenir;" from Madrid—E. Castelar's "Patria," J. Dicenta's "La finca de los Muertos," "Escritos Sobre Puerto-Rico," R. P. Edscudero's "Cuartel de Invalidos;" from Berlin—F. O. Blise's "Warheit," W. Boelsche's "Die Mittaggöttin," Thomas Dixon's "Weiss und Schwarz," Prof. Hugo Münsterberg's "Die Amerikaner," Richard Muther's "Rembrandt," H. Silberer's "Viertausend Kilometer in Ballon," and Vol. I. of E. Tiessen's "China, Das Reich der 18 Provinzen."

HORSE RACING.

An Entertaining English Book About That Sport and Its Votaries.*

ALL England goes racing. If it cannot go it loves the sport just the same, and that same love rests in England's dependencies, whether in Canada, Australia, India, South Africa, Jamaica, or Egypt. So tales of the turf have always had a vogue among the Britishers that seem a bit mysterious to other peoples. A wager on a big race seems as necessary to the Londoner as a meal, and the Stock Exchange, the clubs, and even the commonest and most insignificant of the "pubs" have their sweepstakes on all the great events of a racing year. We have nothing approaching it here, and such a war as is now in progress both East and West against the poolroom and the bookmaker would create almost a riot in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, the centres of the sport. Three great newspapers in London, The Sportsman, Sporting Life, and "The Pink 'Un," or Sporting Times, devoted wholly to racing, find great profits in daily publication, while there are a score or more of smaller daily issues devoted exclusively to the tipping end of the game. New York has hard work in properly supporting one daily on the same lines, and the other great cities of this country have no such print, though the lesser cities of England and Ireland have their daily papers devoted exclusively to the "sport of Kings."

Such being the case there is little wonder that Mr. Watson's book has had a considerable vogue across the water, a vogue that has led to its reproduction here. But even to the regular and hardened American racegoer much of the book will be unintelligible. Our methods are so different, particularly as to the speculative end, with which this volume deals most extensively, though by no means exclusively.

Mr. Watson is one of the oldest and best known of the British writers who make the forecasting of future races for daily and weekly papers a business. Part of the thirteen chapters into which his book is divided are records of his personal experiences in writing, tipping, "touting"—in the better sense of the word—and the rest are apparently the results of interviews he has had with breeders, owners, trainers, bookmakers, and the men of various kinds who find a living at the tracks. All are told entertainingly, and there are things that might prove instructive to the American racegoer and horse breeder, though Mr. Watson in one chapter admits that there is mighty little that the Britisher can teach the American invader about training, breeding, riding, conditioning, and, most difficult of all, the "placing" of horses in races; that is, finding "soft" spots for a well-trained animal, where he can run and win almost to a certainty.

Naturally, Mr. Watson is a defender of betting on horse races, at least, and his opening chapter is a plea for non-interference, a plea that seems weak and specious, save to the mind of one who looks on racing as a form of sport that neither Parliament nor Bishop, Judge nor reformer has a right to interfere with.

Disappointment usually predominates over success; and yet there is something peculiarly fascinating in the owning of horses. I suppose the desire is born in one. I have been racing for about thirteen years, and so far as being a bad hand at figures, I can make out, I am between £9,000 and £10,000 poorer in consequence; but—this is the aspiration always before one—I may land a happy coup some day and get home!

In the chapter called "Trainers and Training" and purporting to have been written by a trainer (unnamed) there is a bit of sound advice to every horse owner, whether of a thoroughbred or a harness horse, that is worth reproducing. He is speaking of the arrival of new and unbroken colts at the training grounds:

> When they arrive the chances are they will be perfectly good-tempered. Young horses usually are so. Some of them may have peculiarities of disposition, but as a very general rule vice is made in the stable. I think it may be claimed to the credit of the trainers of to-day that there is not now half the vice there used to be, and this I attribute to the fact that, as a rule, young horses are more kindly treated than they were in former times. Some of them are nervous, and nervousness may be changed into vice by harsh and injudicious treatment. I have known horses that were perfectly good-tempered when they arrived and had no objection to being handled, but in the course of time when you go up to them in the stable they begin to flinch, and then you know, or at any rate mostly strongly suspect, that the fault is with the boys. The young things would not have taken to flinching for nothing.

The obvious moral of which is that a stable owner must be careful to have only boys and men who are patient and of good temper about his horses if he wishes to keep them from becoming sour and bad tempered. It is in this respect that An Owner says, in detailing his experiences, that the Americans are without an equal the world over and have fewer bad-tempered animals than any other nation of racing men. Says this breeder:

> The Americans must bring up their horses very quietly, or is it the long sea voyage that makes them so docile in the stable? If one goes round a stud of high-class American horses, as I have several times been around those at Newmarket, one cannot help being struck with their extreme quietness. You can handle them as you like; their gentleness is remarkable.

Whoever it may have been who wrote the chapter on "Breeders and Breeding," he was a chap with ideas, and we have the word of the editor that he is one of the most successful breeders in the United Kingdom. He is convinced that all theories go to smashing will go away when put to the practical test. Many horses come in all sorts as to shape and size. So the mistress may have been a successful racer or a worthless one, so far as speed goes. But she should be a "long, low, wide mare, with, of course, quality and good breeding," and mated with a horse of suitable blood and conformation. Further than this, the breeder refuses to commit himself. Foals will come awkward and ungainly, so that the breeder, if he is a novice, wishes to kill them at once. This, indeed, was what the breeder wanted done with the great Ormonde, so much of a caricature of a horse was he as a foal, though he later grew to be one of the handsomest animals in all England. This breeder is opposed to the early racing of two-year-olds, a phase of the sport that is carried to extremes in this country, to the great detriment of American thoroughbreds. He poo-poohs the policy of bringing up a racer on the "pack-him-in-cotton-batting" plan because his blood happens to be of the bluest or his cost as a foal of the highest. He would let all youngsters run at large as much as possible, and would not race his fillies until they are three years old and have had a couple of seasons running in the open as if they were commoners instead of pampered blue bloods. Speaking of the colors of horses, he says: "I cannot recall a dun race horse during the last thirty-five years, though this color was invariable in the indigenous or wild race horse, and is so in Asia now. I have seen many piebald or skewbald horses, but never one in the studbook, nor so I think there has ever been a race horse of these colors."

Turning to the sport of the course, the handicapper, who writes of this important part of the game, has dared to say what is undoubtedly true, though almost heretical to say, that the handicapping of to-day is infinitely superior to that of the days of Admiral Rous, who has always been referred to as "The Prince of Handicappers." He produces tables of figures from the records to prove his point; more head and neck finishes, more wins by "outsiders" in the betting, and fewer odds-on winners by about 50 per cent., which proves his contention from the records.

And what of "The American seat and the American jockey invasion?" This from the jockey who writes of "Jockeys and Jockeyship":

> The American seat? I dare say we used to ride too long, and there are advantages in short stirrups; but I do not believe in the neck business, and if you have noticed, I think you will have seen that the jockeys that used to be most American have gradually got more upright again. A great deal depends on the horse. Some horses jump off and go straight with their jockey's hands a few inches from the bit, but you cannot urge your horse sitting like that, or perching like that, and the majority of horses want riding. Those that you have to catch hold of and drive can't be properly ridden if you are on their necks. * * * The new seat is, for one thing, however, good for the boys, because they can't keep sticking their heels into a horse all the way. Horses get very sick of that.

*"THE RACING WORLD AND ITS INHABITANTS. Edited by Alfred E. T. Watson. With Eight Illustrations in Colors. 8vo. Pp. vii.-402. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The New Scribner Thackeray.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY. Kensington Edition. From New Plates by De Vinne. In thirty-two volumes. With the Original Illustrations by the Author. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 a volume; half levant, $4.

The excellent edition of the complete works of Thackeray which, printed from new plates by De Vinne, is being presented through Charles Scribner's Sons, has now reached the twentieth volume. Five volumes form the most recent installment—XV. and XVI., "Philip"; XVII., "The Paris Sketch Book"; XVIII., "Barry Lyndon"; XIX., "The Great Hoggarty Diamond" and "The Yellowplush Papers," and XX., "The Irish Sketch Book."

It will be recalled that this is the publication made up from the collection of Thackeray first editions in the possession of Mr. Arthur Scribner, arranged and edited by H. L. Burlingame, editor of Scribner's Magazine, and printed by De Vinne from new plates made from a Scotch-cut type of pleasing face and finish. With the exception of a few changes, made for the purpose of bringing kindred material together, the arrangement follows that of the first revised and complete edition published after the author's death in 1868. The especial feature of the edition is to be found in the illustrations, which, being directly produced from those in Mr. Scribner's possession, are fresh and dark and reveal many charming details of the artist-author's fancy which are quite obliterated from pictures printed from plates which have been engraved from later editions. Mr. Burlingame's editorship, which so far has been of a decidedly unobtrusive character, finds expression in a brief note at the threshold of Vol. XVII., in which are presented some data concerning "The Paris Sketch Book." This will be found convenient, if not necessary, to Thackerayites, for whom, as has been previously pointed out, this edition is especially intended. Concerning the studio where Thackeray spent much of his time in Paris, we have this interesting note:

> Mr. Eyre Crowe, afterward Thackeray's secretary, and in these early days also an art student in Paris, says that it is not possible to identify certainly the atelier in which Thackeray worked as described in his letter to his mother; but that "the tradition is" that it was Gros's, in the court of the institute. A drawing of this, from the print furnished to Scribner's Magazine by Mr. Crowe in 1897, is made the frontispiece to this edition.

Although it is to be supposed that all lovers of Thackeray are familiar with the material of which "The Paris Sketch Book" is composed, it may not be considered inappropriate to the times if we recall those thirty-three pages devoted to George Sand, which, while they present an amusing account of the clerical reaction in Paris from 1833 to 1835, form perhaps the most exasperating and least prophetic essay which Thackeray ever provoked himself to write.

MANCHURIA.

Its People, Resources, and Recent History Described by Alexander Hosie.

MR. ALEXANDER HOSIE of the English Consular Service, in his book called "Manchuria, Its People, Resources, and Recent History," tells of his experiences in Manchuria, China, and Siberia. His travels, beginning in 1897 concluded in 1900. Particulars of the Trans-Baikal Railway will be found of special interest. When the author was in the Baikal region and near Lake Baikal he saw the railway in course of construction, and the methods of building the road are presented. We can now understand the difficulties Russia has met in transporting troops, stores, and ammunition to the present seat of war. Mr. Hosie makes no attempt to give in detail the history of those important events which have recently occurred in China, but devotes his attention to a study of Manchuria, "of the country, its people, industries, and trade." Consuls are always called to settle missionary troubles, and so in 1896 the author was sent from Niu-Chwang to Kirin, the capital of the central province of Manchuria.

A caravan consisting of four carts, Chinese ones at that, started on the journey. The whites of the expedition carried revolvers. There was a gun, but the trouble with it was that it would not fire. A Chinese cart must be the most uncomfortable of vehicles. It is without springs, and the wheels have tires resembling cog wheels, and so "the jolting and bumping can be more readily imagined than described." Many towns with much trading were passed, and there seemed to be much business along the road. The temperature was very low, and care had to be taken to prevent the ears and noses of the travelers from freezing. Passing carts were loaded "with beans, abutilon, hemp, frozen pigs, dogskins, immense logs, tobacco, samsha in buckets lined with oil-paper, and other articles." When a halt was made at Hei-shan-tsui-tzu there was a rather amusing attack made on the party while they were at a wayside inn. It was a comical disturbance, for both the brigands and the native defenders seemed to be afraid of one another. Finally the brigands cleared out. Mr. Hosie, after duly considering the situation, came to the conclusion that the people in the inn were "quite inured to these affrays, or that they were hand-in-glove with the brigands." Finally, after a hard journey, the cold being intense, Kirin was reached. The capital of the Province is situated on the banks of the River Sungari, which stream empties into the Amur. Kirin contains some 100,000 people.

We fared sumptuously at Kirin, frozen fish, including sturgeon, were exposed in heaps on the streets for sale, and frozen game, including partridges, pheasant, deer, antelope, and wild board. The Governor presented me with a deer, an antelope, several kinds of fish (including two sturgeon,) a box of frogs, and another of sparrows—all frozen.

The author having settled his business at Kirin, returned to his starting point and in the Spring of 1900 went off on a voyage of discovery, his objective point being the work carried out by the Russians on the line of the Manchurian or Chinese Eastern Railway from Port Arthur to the Trans-Baikal province. We know more to-day than in 1900 concerning the work. Showing great enterprise. Mr. Hosie visited Vladivostok. He writes that the population "exclusive of the military and naval forces," is said to amount to 30,000, and consists of Russians, Chinese, Coreans, and Japanese. As to the business of the inhabitants, Mr. Hosie writes:

I do not enumerate the sprinkling of Germans, Americans, British, and others, who are practically a mere handful of the population. The Chinese are shopkeepers, artisans, domestic servants, boatmen, and laborers, and as artisans they are, owing to their steady habits, much preferred to the Russians. The Chinese, in their own country among themselves and in foreign employ, undoubtedly possess and practice a code of manners, however formal it may be; but in the towns of Eastern Siberia, where they are kissed one day and kicked the next, it is hardly surprising that they lose their manners and become rude and independent.

Climate in Manchuria is to be described as "extreme." For instance, in Kirin, in January the temperature was 34. At Mokhden the highest point reached was 96. In the north of Manchuria the snowfall is three feet, and there are heavy gales. After the melting of the snow quagmires are common, "wherein animals are frequently suffocated or drowned." Regarding the people of Manchuria, the population of the three provinces is probably not more than 17,000,000. As to their characteristics:

Some people profess to be able to see at a glance numerous ethnological points of difference between the Manchus and Chinese. If they are right my powers of observation must be exceedingly limited, for I am bound to confess that, in spite of frequent opportunities for comparison, I am unable to distinguish a Manchu from a Chinese gentleman. They dress alike, and to all outward appearances they are members of the same family. With the other sex it is different. There can be no mistake about a Manchu lady. Her erect carriage, due, no doubt, to natural feet, her distinctive coiffure and dress, at once mark her non-Chinese. Intellectually, however, the Manchu is no match for the Chinese. The former lacks the intelligence and capacity which are characteristics of the latter, and the recent replacing in many of the high offices of the Empire of Chinese by Manchus cannot fail to be detrimental to the best interests of the country. As merchant or farmer, too, the Manchu lacks the business qualities and industry of the Chinese.

In many recent books brigandage, as carried out by the Manchurians, has been the topic, and in the volume under notice there is mention made of such nefarious action.

Brigandage in Manchuria has given rise to the establishment of private insurance offices throughout the country. These undertake the safe conduct of goods and treasures from one place to another. Each office supplies the trader with its own triangular scalloped flag, which is planted on each cart in the caravan, and a few armed men are sent as a nominal guard. . . . Brigandage has practically become a profession in the Central province, and even in the Southern provinces. . . . There are times when the Chinese authorities find it convenient to enter into a compact with these outlaws.

Not one-fifth of the arable land in Manchuria is under cultivation. The great crop is millet. It is the main food of the people, and the stems are used for innumerable purposes. The wheat grown is reported to be of the choicest grade. Barley is also a large crop, and with wheat is used as flour. Rice is grown, and appears to sprout and ripen without any abundance of water. Maize and buckwheat are common. A most important product is the bean. There are many varieties, and large quantities are sent to China. The poppy, for its opium, is cultivated throughout Manchuria. There is a constant demand for opium throughout China, "and agents visit Manchuria annually and carry back the drug overland in small fast carts during the winter months, evading the main roads and the tax stations established along them." The tobacco plant thrives in Manchuria, and is largely used, some of it finding a market in Northern China. Ginseng is always wanted by the Chinese, though it has no therapeutical value. All the vegetables are grown, and the author makes special mention of the huge size of the Manchurian cabbage. Shantung sends to market some cabbages weighing 40 pounds.

Silk is a Manchurian product. It is a raw, wild silk, the product of the Antheraea Pernyi or Bombyx Fantoni. The worm feeds on the spines of an oak, called the Quercus mongolia. The great demand for this silk has brought about an increase in its price, and this may stimulate production. Manchuria produces a large quantity of furs, derived from the bear, cat, dog, fox, goat, hare, leopard, otter, sable, sheep, squirrel, tiger, weasel and wolf. Curious is it that the dogskin is one of the most important products of Manchuria. For a long time it was thought that the dogs furnishing the skins were wild ones. This is now shown not to be the case. Mr. Hosie writes:

There are thousands of small dog and goat farms scattered over the northern districts of Manchuria and Mongolia, where from ten to hundreds of animals are reared yearly. When a girl is married she receives perhaps six dogs as her dowry, and it can easily be understood that this comparatively small beginning may be the foundation of a large fortune, seeing that the reproduction of ten per annum would in a few years give an enormous total. A dog matures in from six to eight months, and the fur is at its best during the winter, so that the animal must be destroyed before the thaw sets in. * * * It is doubtful if the dogskins in any other part of the world are to be compared with those that come from Manchuria or Mongolia, either in size, length of hair or quality. * * * The flesh, even, of the dogs is no doubt used for human food, and the market value therefore enters largely into the profit and loss account. The animals are fit, before spring sets in, while their coats are long and warm, to be killed, which is effected not with a knife, which might injure the fur, but by strangulation.

Pigs in Manchuria grow to "huge proportions," and are uniformly black in color. Tiger skins form an important object of trade, and tiger bones are highly prized by the Chinese, entering into their pharmacopœia. The musk deer is found in the forests of Kirin, and the pods are exported from Newchwang and Tietsin. As to minerals and metals, there are mines of gold, iron, coal, silver, copper, and lead. The gold deposits, according to a leading engineer, resemble the Johannesburg formation. The coal fields are in the Feng-t'ien province, and Russian engineers believe that fuel will be found there in sufficient quantity to supply the wants of the Trans-Manchurian Railway. Mr. Hosie's volume is full of valuable, practical information, and the commercial importance of Manchuria is clearly shown.

Slav and Saxon in the Coal Mines.

Frank Julian Warne's study in migration, "The Slav Invasion and the Mine Workers," (12mo, Pp. 211, with maps, cloth. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1 net,) is the result of personal investigation of social conditions in the anthracite fields. The book shows how the competition of the so-called Slav races with the English-speaking workers has resulted in a conflict between the two groups for industrial supremacy in hard-coal mining, causing the migration of the English-speaking nationalities out of the section and out of the industry. Besides dealing with the immigration problem, the author also pays attention to the educational, religious, political, and general social features.

Mr. Warne's aim in writing the book has been "to present and to indicate the tendencies of the more important industrial forces which this Slav immigration has put in operation in the anthracite region"; to impress "the fact that the problem in the hard-coal fields, although presented there perhaps in a more acute form, is nevertheless but part of a universal problem encountered in nearly every section of the United States"; to indicate "that intelligent and united efforts are needed to control these forces of immigration for the good of the whole country"; and to suggest "a solution of the problem." The solution suggested to the author by a series of articles that he published in The Philadelphia Ledger, in which he discussed the problem of the "Slav Invasion of the Anthracite Region."

Buffalo Bill.

THE ADVENTURES OF BUFFALO BILL. By Col. William F. Cody. To Which is Appended a Short Sketch of His Life. 12mo. Pp. 155. New York: Harper & Brothers. 60 cents.

How Buffalo Bill killed his first Indian, and how he did several other things are told here in Col. Cody's own words. He was trailing along at the rear of a party of cattlemen who were running away from a superior force when he shot one of the pursuing braves.

"Who fired that shot?" cried Frank McCarthy.

"I did," replied I, rather proudly.

"Yes, and little Billy has killed an Indian stone dead—too dead to skin," said one of the men who had approached nearer than the rest and almost stumbled upon the Indian. From that time forth I became a hero and an Indian-killer. This was, of course, the first Indian I had ever shot, and as I was not then more than eleven years of age, my exploit created quite a sensation.

Just after this deed Cody was first interviewed by a newspaper reporter. He tells about that, too, as well as a number of stories about his life with "bull-outfits" sent to take provisions to Albert Sydney Johnston when that officer was marching against the Mormons, and later, after the civil war, when he was serving as scout and courier with various Indian fighting detachments in the West.

In the appended life of Cody by another hand something is told of his earlier youth in Kansas when the pro-slavery people wanted to lynch his father, and the boy rode away in the night through a shower of bullets to warn him. This "life" also tells about Cody's career as a rider in the famous overland pony express to California, about his service as a scout and spy against the Confederacy, and many subsequent adventures as stage driver. It leaves the gallant Colonel as one who shows before Kings and the people, in the very act of cracking a joke with Edward the Seventh, who has ridden with him around the arena on the old "Deadwood Coach." That was when Edward was still Prince of Wales.

A Virginian in Paris.

THE QUALITY OF YOUTH. By Louis Evans Shipman. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Scott-Thaw Company.

Mr. Ralph Tarrant of Tarrant Hall, Fauquier County, Va., traveling in France for pleasure, meets by chance at an inn Sir Richard Keightly, a most monstrous villain of evil temper. On the eve of their first acquaintance Sir Richard makes himself unpleasant by overattention to the pretty daughter of mine host, and is only induced to desist by a not too gentle box on his ears administered just in the nick of time by the gallant Mr. Tarrant. Further than that, this same fortuitous Mr. Tarrant not only defeats the irate Sir Richard in a hasty bout at arms, but robs that nobleman of his valet as well. After that, meeting again in Paris, the two clash arms once more; this time over the Lady Anne Bevis, with whom Tarrant has fallen madly in love, but upon whose money Sir Richard had matrimonial intentions.

Besides these there is another villain—a weak, white-livered creature—the Lady Anne's uncle and guardian, who is the tool of Sir Richard; also a debonair young Frenchman, Hilaire d'Albret, devoted friend of Tarrant. On the whole, it is a lively tale, easy and quick to read.

A GUIANA EL DORADO.

FROM THE CLIFFS OF CROAGHAUN. By Robert Cromie, Author of "The Crack of Doom," "A Plunge Into Space," &c. Illustrated by Victor Prout. 12mo. Pp. 343. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.50.

If you were a rising young London physician taking your vacation in the west of Ireland, and of an afternoon playing golf all by yourself, you came suddenly upon a beautiful strange girl strolling on the links you might not be entirely sorry for the encounter. Suppose you found her behind a bunker over which your ball had just disappeared, and suppose you asked her if she had by any chance seen a stray golf ball. Then suppose she answered that she had seen such a ball, and had "thrown it away," and with that word began to walk sedately at your side. You might think the lady mad, but you would not regret very deeply the loss of the ball, and you might surely expect further adventures.

Yet it is pretty certain that no reasonable man could guess beforehand what came of such a meeting on the Cliffs of Croaghaun. For the girl was a decoy, and her father a political enthusiast with magnificent designs in South America, and moreover the knowledge of a ruined city there, monument of a very ancient civilization somewhere among the Guiana mountains.

In a sheltered cove hard by the links he had hidden a splendid ocean steamship with a very pink of a gold-laced Captain and a Lascar crew, and a villain of a Dutch-named person to make mischief and a London stock gambler to pay for it all. So mysteriously over seas, full speed ahead, and the doctor and the girl of the links growing more and more confidential, and the Dutch-named villain also having chats with the girl on deck in the moonlight.

Then a nameless Guiana river and peril from "floating islands," (which used to be quite harmless in nursery days,) then a journey inland by jungles and mountain passes, with mules tumbling over the cliffs, and at last the ancient city and much digging. Still further a terrible duel in the dark in the catacombs of that dead city with the doctor and the Dutch-named villain for targets and the girl as umpire. And in the same catacombs great blocks of gold piled high.

Finally, jealousy and treason and back to the ship with the gold, and outside the three-mile limit an encounter with a big Brazilian battleship in which the pink of a Captain turns pirate and uses torpedoes. It is a very lively story—and the beautiful girl is not really either mad or wicked.

It is, to be sure, a far cry from golf to Guiana, from putting to piracy, but it is all here.

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SARAH JENNINGS.

Another Book of Gossip and Anecdote About the First Duchess of Marlborough.*

THE vigorous and imposing figure of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, has suffered in history no doubt from the lingering rancors of the many enemies she made in her lifetime—long and full of opportunities for offense. Yet, if the old termagant "Queen Sarah" is legendary, one is forced to think that her loyal and admiring descendant, Mrs. Colville, (daughter of Lord Alfred Spencer Churchill, second son of the sixth Duke of Marlborough,) has in the present volume erected another legend, tending to give the capable lady too much honor. Undoubtedly the residuum of impression when the book is done is that both the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough were persons of superior virtue and no small share of nobility—the Duke honorable and patriotic to self-sacrifice, and Duchess Sarah generous and kind-hearted in spite of the admixture of that "brimstone" mentioned by Bishop Burnet. Undoubtedly also many things one has read elsewhere about the Duke and about the Duchess are here quite ignored or tossed airily aside as ill-natured and scandalous. The general practice is one of silence about the ugliest of the stories which tarnish the name of England's greatest Captain. Mrs. Colville professes that she is moved by the desire to have her ancestress written of with "sympathy."

Sarah Jennings, in whose veins Mrs. Colville is particular to insist flowed some of the hot blood of Southern Europe, excusing her termagant temper, was born in the year of the Restoration, of a family which had suffered for the King and the King's royal father. Moreover, and partly on that account, it was a family much involved financially, and thankful for shelter in privileged lodgings. "In 1650 there was an order in Council to command Richard Jennings (Sarah's father) to remove himself and family from Whitehall, where he was sheltering against arrest for debt." The excuse for such residence was membership in Parliament, which, just at that moment, Richard did not possess. Later he was member for St. Albans. By way of inexpensive reward for the sufferings in the royal cause already mentioned, the daughters of the house of Jennings commanded places at Court. There Sarah's elder sister Frances was a famous figure, and reputed the rarity of the time and place, an honest woman, in spite of beauty and vivacity. Eventually she married the Duke of York's man, "Lying Dick Talbot," later Earl and Duke of Tyrconnel. Sarah herself went to Court at the age of twelve years, and was presently attached to the household of the Duke of York and to the person of the Princess Anne. In the Duke's household at the same time was a young and very handsome soldier named John Churchill. By Mrs. Colville nothing is said of how he came there, though the story may be read elsewhere with profit. At all events he had enjoyed the favor of Barbara, Countess of Castlemaine and Duchess of Cleveland, and served abroad with the famous Marshal Turenne. When the Princess Mary of York became the Princess of Orange Col. Churchill bought for the consideration of £1,800 the post of Master of the Horse to the Duke of York, and in 1678 he married Sarah Jennings. A little later, having distinguished himself by saving the Duke's life at sea, the King, Charles II., made Churchill a Scottish peer. It is related that about this time Queen Catherine of Braganza, who led a very retired existence, had a picnic in Windsor Forest. "Each member brought a dish. Lady Bath a chine of beef, Mrs. Windham a venison pasty, Mrs. Hall two dozen ruffs and reeves and delicate baskets of fruit, Mr. Chinning, on his daughter's behalf, twelve dozen of choice wine. The Queen was much pleased and very merry."

Meantime Lady Sarah and the Princess Anne were growing more and more inseparable and had agreed to correspond under the now historic names of Mrs. Morley and Mrs. Freeman. As the Duchess of Marlborough herself writes later, when the Princess proposed this democratic arrangement, "Morley and Freeman were the names her fancy hit upon, and she left me to choose by which of them I would be called. My frank and open temper naturally led me to pitch upon Freeman, and so the Princess took the other, and from this time Mrs. Morley and Mrs. Freeman began to converse as equals, made so by affection and friendship."

A bit later, in 1688, came the Prince of Orange to relieve King James of his kingdom. Princess Anne and the faithful Mrs. Freeman promptly deserted the sinking ship, the Princess departing in such haste that she left her stockings behind. Lord Churchill had already turned his coat.

He wrote a letter to his royal master, expressing his regret at the step he was about to take, but saying his conscience would not allow him to see the establishment of the Roman Catholic religion. James felt his desertion very keenly. When he first received the letter he could not forbear a deep sigh, and, turning to Lord Eversham, who stood near, he said: "Feversham, I little expected this severe stroke; but you, my Lord, formed a right judgment of the person and his intentions when you proposed to me yesterday to secure him and the rest of the runaways."

According to Mrs. Colville, who admits that Lord Churchill owed everything to the man he was deserting, there was a great conflict in his mind on this occasion. She hints that her ancestor was sacrificing both himself and his master to his love for his country and his country's liberties, his devotion to the Protestant religion; for he could hardly expect such favor from William as he already had from James. In the words of Mrs. Colville, "he hesitated until Dr. Turner, Bishop of Ely, pointed out that he owed a duty to a higher power."

In the region of William and Mary the Princess Anne did not enjoy the highest favor of her royal sister. It was imputed to the Princess for disloyalty that she had asked Parliament for an independent settlement to maintain her position as heir presumptive. William, who had made Lord Churchill Earl of Marlborough, was not pleased when he and his Countess aided Anne in this matter, and he presently found occasion to dismiss the Earl from all his offices. Mary, after this, was most outraged when Lady Marlborough came to Court in the train of the Princess Anne. She commanded the Princess to part with Mrs. Freeman, but Anne was obstinately faithful to her friend, in spite of threats and slights. As in the old fable, Mrs. Colville remarks, it was not for harsh and violent winds to avail to destroy this friendship, it was reserved for the warm sun of Mrs. Abigail Masham's flattery to melt the influence of the masterful Sarah. In due course, as the world knows, the smallpox destroyed Mary, and the little gentleman in brown velvet made an end of William. Then came the climax of the fortunes of Sarah Jennings; then she was Queen Sarah. Naturally Mrs. Colville makes much of all the facts which bear upon the services which Lady Marlborough, now after Blenheim a Duchess, had done for her poor relation, Abigail Hill. A lack of disposition to serve and enrich her family had never been among Duchess Sarah's faults. She had got Abigail her place as bedchamber woman, and she had got for Jack Hill, her brother, a commission and promotion in the army. And now this serpent of an Abigail had crept into the Queen's favor, while the Duchess of Marlborough, busy with affairs of many kinds, with advancing her husband and marrying off her children, with hectoring all and sundry, had forgot to be the constant Mrs. Freeman to the Queen's Mrs. Morley. In short, as Mrs. Colville observes, Sarah had neglected the Queen, who never had been the best of company, and with the passing of years had grown less so.

Mrs. Colville, by the way, does not shirk the telling in Sarah's own words of the desperate attempts made by her ancestress to recover the sunshine of the royal favor. She tells how, after having her requests for an interview treated in cavalier fashion for a long time, the Duchess introduced herself into the royal apartments at Kensington by stealth, had a most unsatisfactory colloquy with the Queen, and came out mopping the tears from her eyes. How, also, when the Duke conveyed to her the royal command to give up the Golden Key, her badge of office as Keeper of the Privy Purse, she flung the bauble upon the floor in a fine fit of temper and bade the Duke take the old thing to whom he pleased. In the matter of the Privy Purse Mrs. Colville introduces evidence designed to show that the Duchess had a rigid system of accounting and saved the kingdom a thousand pounds or so during her term of office. This on the authority of the report of an auditor who was Mrs. Masham's near relative.

The last portion of the book, dealing with the life of the Duchess Sarah after she ceased to be the power behind the throne and became the astutest speculator in real estate in all England, is not the least interesting. Many of the Duchess's business letters of this period are quoted, some referring to the building operations at Blenheim and the Duchess's quarrels with Vanbrugh, the architect, in the matter of the use of funds; some relating to the Duchess's difficulties as Ranger of Windsor Forest, some written by her favorite granddaughter Diana Spencer, later Duchess of Bedford. There are, also, letters to Mr. Pope, the poet, and letters from Mr. Pope, to say nothing of other letters, in which the Duchess speaks her mind of the doctors who had charge of her favorite grandson at the time of his death. Another story is that of Lord Mansfield's clerk, who, when the Duchess called while his master was out, reported that the lady declined to wait for him and retired in a rage. "I could not make out who she was," said the clerk, "for she would not tell me her name; but she swore so dreadfully that I am sure she must be a lady of quality." Duchess Sarah was a great friend to Lord Mansfield, then no more than a young barrister and called Mr. Murray. Another story of her humors is this:

It is said that on one occasion Sarah blackened her granddaughter's portrait and left it in the corridor for all to see, having written underneath, "She is much blacker within."

This granddaughter was Lady Anne Spencer, sister of Lady Di, who was so often her grandmother's amanuensis. Lady Anne, it appears, was not so amiable to the crusty Dowager.

The Duchess of Marlborough died in 1744, at the ripe age of eighty-four years. She died rich, and left many titled descendants. Most certainly she had fulfilled the English ambition of founding a family. This volume contains interesting appendices of the genealogy of the house of Jennings and excerpts from the Duchess of Marlborough's will.

*DUCHESS SARAH. Being the Social History of the Times of Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, with Glimpses of Her Life and Anecdotes of Her Contemporaries in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. Compiled and Arranged by One of Her Descendants. (Mrs. Arthur Colville.) With Ten Photogravure Plates and Two Other Illustrations. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-400. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $6.

THE BLACK BASS.

BOOK OF THE BLACK BASS. By James A. Henshall, M. D. Fully illustrated. New Edition Revised and Extended. Cloth. Pp. 453. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $4.

James A. Henshall's name will always be associated with the black bass. Not alone is the sportsman indebted to him, but the ichthyologist as well, for knowledge of this fish. We welcome a new edition of the "Book of the Black Bass." The one under notice has not only been carefully revised, but contains many additions. The author states that his work was carried out "more with a view to instruct than to amuse or entertain," and that "the reader will seek, therefore, in vain between its covers for those rhetorical flights, poetic descriptions, entertaining accounts, and illustrations of the pleasures and vicissitudes of angling which are usually found in works of like character."

"Micropterus dolomeius" stands for the small-mouth black bass. For not less than three-quarters of a century the name was uncertain. There had been a misprint in a so-called copy of Lacepède's original work, and the American ichthyologists blundered. Micropterus means "little fin." Dolomeius is the Latinization of a French proper name. As to the large-mouth black bass, Micropterus salmoides, there always have been some objections raised to "salmoides," as to-day we are inclined to apply it only to the members of the salmon family. There is close resemblance between the two species, but the distinctive feature is "the gape of the mouth." Both species are active, voracious, their mouths hard and tough, and they both are essentially game fish, because they make a good fight when hooked.

There is confusion worse confounded with the common name of the black bass, which varies with localities. The final "bass" applied to the fish adds to the trouble.

Until fish culture was successfully carried out there were no black bass in Europe. Now, thanks to enterprising parties, the Micropterus has been introduced into England and Germany, and with success. The fish are omnivorous, and as they are not restricted to any one kind of food, this may account for their wide distribution. As to weight, there is proof that specimens of the small-mouth bass have weighed between six and seven pounds. In Florida the large-mouth fish has weighed thirty-three pounds. There is good reason to suppose that in the colder sections of the United States the Micropterus hibernates. Dr. Henshall devotes a chapter to the intelligence and special senses of fish. The subject is, however, not yet clear. We are not prepared to show that fish have special organs adapted to their environment. "Do fishes sleep?" is a question the author asks, and he writes:

As fishes possess no eyelids, the eyes, consequently being always open, the absurd question is often asked: "Do fish sleep?" I say absurd, for it certainly seems so to imagine that fishes alone of all the animal creation do not sleep. They sleep very lightly, however, and are easily awakened by the slightest jar on the bank, or, as I believe, from sounds in the air of an unusual character.

In a masterly manner the author gives the fullest instruction concerning the tools, tackle, and implements to be used in black bass fishing, and at the conclusion there is to be read a chapter on fly fishing in its broadest sense. It was Dr. Henshall who settled the matter of the invention of the split bamboo rod.

The last word the author has to say is: "Always kill your fish as soon as taken from the water, and ever be satisfied with a moderate creel." In the volume there are to be read the names of many men of science and fishermen, American born, whose memories we cherish.

The Centenary Emerson.

Three more volumes remain to be published in the Centenary Edition of the works of Ralph Waldo Emerson, edited by Edward Waldo Emerson. The latest to appear are the "Letters and Social Aims," being Vol. VIII., and the "Poems," Vol. IX. (8vo, uncut, gilt top. Originally collected and revised by J. Elliot Cabot. Green silk cloth. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.75 each.) Both volumes were originally collected and published by Emerson's literary executor, J. Elliot Cabot, and appeared in the Riverside Edition. The present edition contains notes by Edward Waldo Emerson, and a preface to each book. In the preface to the "Letters and Social Aims" the present editor tells how the essays were collected and revised, and how they came to be published. Shortly before the burning of Emerson's house he learned that an English publisher was contemplating the issue of a volume of his uncollected essays that appeared in The Dial and other periodicals. Emerson immediately cabled to his friend Moncure Conway to stop the publication, which the latter did, but with the stipulation that Emerson would make the collection himself. The work was postponed when his house was burned, but after Emerson's return from the Nile trip it was again taken up, this time with the aid of Mr. Cabot.

The volume of "Poems" contains all the verses in the Riverside Edition, besides some new ones and several fragments. Among the poems from the verse-books now printed for the first time are "Insight," "September," "October," "Hymns," and "Riches." There are also about twenty pieces at the end of the book, arranged chronologically, some of which appeared in Mr. Cabot's edition, and some appearing now for the first time.

The present editor says that "they are for the most part journals in verse covering the period of his [Emerson's] school-teaching, study for the ministry and exercise of that office, his sickness, bereavement, travel abroad, and return to the new life. This sad period of probation is illuminated by the episode of his first love." Not for their poetical merit, except in flashes, but for the light they throw on the growth of his thought and character are they included." Mr. Emerson has annotated the notes from the journals and essays, has given various readings, dates, and other interesting facts concerning his father's poems. This volume has a photogravure portrait of the poet and essayist in 1854.

JAPAN AS IT IS.

PRESENT-DAY JAPAN. By Augusta M. Campbell Davidson, M. A. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. xiv.-381. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $4.50.

This delightful book may not let us into the secret of Japan's greatness, but every reader of it will be indebted to the English woman—we assume that she is English—for a cheerful, careful, and intelligent effort to give us some ideas about Japan as it is. This was not an easy task, for with all their good manners, friendliness, hospitality, the Japanese are not really easy to get at. The author has adopted the plan of reproducing, with corrections, letters written upon first impressions, extended to give her impressions as modified by better acquaintance with the history and religion of the people. Knowledge of these are indispensable to any adequate understanding of Japanese character. And we find that Japan is really less changed than appears to be the case; that Shintoism, the national faith, a system of nature and ancestor-worship, warmed up by the doctrines, decorations and ceremonies of Buddhism, has profoundly affected the people in every stage of their development.

Much of the book is given up to discussion of the national faith and Buddhism and accounts of visits to many famous and beautiful shrines. One of these pilgrimages was to Kamakura, once the head and centre of Great Japan, now a shabby little village, tidal waves and civil wars having left nothing of its former splendor but temples. The traveler notes that the Japanese make good beer, but that they deface natural scenery with advertisements of it, with eager imitation of Western vulgarity. Factory hands are neat, quiet, more agreeable than those of England, and as good or better at strikes. The open-air roadside bath, formerly common, is now seen only here and there in out-of-the-way villages. The barrier to the inner shrine of the Shinto temples excited the author's curiosity until she found there was nothing to be curious about. "There is nothing to be seen and they won't let you see it" is true of all shrines. But this exclusiveness produces one effect of an impossible moral and spiritual barrier, "the unfathomable gulf which divides the soul of the West from the soul of the East." The Japanese seem to derive great pleasure from their pilgrimages, mingle cheerful laughter and exchanges of politeness with their devotions, and the educated people do not pretend to take Shintoism seriously. But it gave Japan a line of heroes—descended Mikados. Its body may be dead, but its soul is undeniably alive in the hearts of the people, high and low.

All visitors to Japan hope to visit Kyoto, the sacred city of the Mikados, fascinating in its beauty, with suburbs that are fairyland. The odor of ancient sanctity lingers about its temples, and it indulges in ceremonial teas when sovereigns withdraw to lead lives of serene contemplation and drink tea furiously. Not until you have seen Nikko are you to say "Kekko," which means to speak enthusiastically of anything else. At Nikko are many temples and the tomb of Ieyasu, great General, great statesman, great lawgiver, under whose shogunate Christianity was permitted to come in and thrive until fear of the political purposes of the Jesuits led to wholesale massacre of missionaries and converts. Away from all other buildings at the top of many flights of moss-grown stone steps, under the shadow of mighty trees, with a never-ceasing mountain stream rushing down just beyond, rests Ieyasu:

At the top of the stair one comes to another oratory, all in black and gold, standing in a graveled court. Behind it stands a moss-grown stone wall, with heavy gates of bronze and gold, and within this is the lonely tomb of plain bronze. In front of the tomb is a low stone altar, bearing an incense burner and a stork and lotus plant, also of bronze, emblems of the Buddhist faith of the deceased. Nothing more, no pomp of gold or color, no inscription, no name even on sarcophagus or gate; he who rests there has left a name which need owe nothing to such aids to immortality, so the tomb stands silent, nameless, unadorned, yet none the less impressive in its lonely majesty beneath the shadows of the trees.

Tokio, approximating in area to London, is not "a wilderness of huts," but a vast aggregation of "dainty and self-respecting" little houses of two stories each, many with gardens. Along the improved streets there are many queer little shops, but no ready made clothes shops, these being uncalled for by a people who unpick or rip their clothes whenever they are to be washed. Bakers' shops have no bread, which is non-existent in Japan. The policemen, in horrid German uniforms, are all samurai and born gentlemen, and only become rude when they imitate German official manners because they are "foreign style," which Japan has followed not wisely but too well. In Tokio there are hotels in foreign style, street cars, electric lights, ugly official and private buildings built after Western patterns, and some unbecoming departures from native customs of the country—all the result of contact with and imitation of the West.

A very entertaining and instructive book, this, exciting interest in Japan and its people beyond the scope of the work, which is limited, but treating the phases discussed seriously and sympathetically. It is well printed and profusely illustrated.

1904

BOSTON NOTES.

Books of Fiction, Travel, and New Editions About to be Published in the Hub.

MRS. JOHN CHRISTOPHER RIGGS is the unfamiliar guise in which the author, better known by the name of Kate Douglas Wiggin, chooses to appear before the British public in the announcements of her coming book "The Affair at the Inn," and at first sight it conceals her almost as completely as Miss Charlotte Stewart, the third of the writers who have combined with her to produce the story, is concealed under the name of Allan McCauley, which readers of the Pseudonym Series will remember appeared on the title page of "The Rhymer." As already announced, the other two characters in the book will speak through Miss Jane Findlater and Miss Mary Findlater. The pleasure of watching the play of wit in a party so clever will be greater than the interest in the personages whom they represent.

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It is much to be regretted that Miss Josephine Tozier's "Among English Inns" was not published a little earlier in the season, for it gives the route for a little journey which may last two weeks or three months, as one pleases, but will give one a better introduction to the England of the English novelist than a year in the hotels of London and other cities. It is not a cheap journey, even if one travel third class, for the inn landlord is a thrifty soul, but it takes one to Jane Austen's house at Chawton; to Winchester Cathedral; to old Boston and to Clovelly; to Evesham, where one may see the tomb of Washington's young cousin Penelope; to Tewkesbury, where the hapless son of Margaret of Anjou and Henry of Lancaster was killed and "John Halifax" was written; to Hardwick Hall, Haddon Hall, Welbeck, and Newstead, and Selborne, and each and every night may be spent at an inn having some peculiar picturesqueness. Clovelly Inn, Amyas Leigh's Clovelly Inn, now belonging to a Hamlin, a descendant of Will Cary, is kept by a versifier, who, not satisfied with adorning the ceiling of his dining room with the Stars and Stripes and the union jack, the lion and the eagle, has further decorated them with three stanzas, ending with the declaration, "With your children standing by you, Britannia rules the main."

***

The smuggling story, best beloved of eighteenth century schemes for a novel, in the nineteenth century found its way to the African diamond mines. In the twentieth century it is transferred to the snow plains of the Canadian Northwest, with the Mounted Constabulary in place of the revenue officers, and this is the plan of Mr. Ridgewell Cullums "The Hound from the North," which is among the novels to follow Miss Toziers book from the press of L. C. Page & Co. The gold escorts and the Government detectives also have parts to play in the tale, which is of generous length.

***

Napoleon has been a favorite backer of boy heroes from the days of Tom Burke and Maurice Tierney, and he once more appears in that capacity in Mr. William C. Sprague's "The Boy Courier of Napoleon," which Messrs. Lee & Shepard will publish in the Autumn. This youth is introduced as a drummer boy at Hohenlinden, and later he serves as Bonaparte's body servant, and at last as the messenger of the Emperor to Dominica and Louisiana, arriving in New Orleans in time to see the swiftly succeeding changes which made the place American. The author is well-known as the editor of The American Boy.

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A much wider reputation belongs to Mr. Samuel Adams Drake, whose antiquarian researches and historical works cover so large a field. He has already written a book for boys, "Around the Hub," but it was entirely instructive, and "The Young Vigilantes," although it describes the California of the fifties, is chiefly meant to amuse. Its heroes are Boston boys who go to California, the first in search of a fortune, the second in pursuit of a thief. The vigilance committees, concerning whom many of the school histories are dumb, are described and their work is carefully defined.

***

James Otis will resume his Minute Boys Series, issued by Messrs. Dana Estes & Co., with "Minute Boys of the Green Mountains," which, if it be half as successful as that ancient favorite "The Green Mountain Boys," will be fortunate indeed. A second book by the same author has a subject less familiar although historical, the adventure of a boy who lived on Mount Desert in Colonial days. The title is "Defending the Island."

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Three books by Mrs. Annie Fellowes Johnston appear among Messrs. L. C. Page & Co.'s announcements: a holiday edition of "The Little Colonel," with colored pictures; "The Little Colonel in Arizona," with Joyce of "The Giant Scissors," and also the Tremont children in the story; and "The Quilt That Jack Built," a little tale of much originality. The Cozy Corner Series will include "Mike, the Story of an Irish Setter," by Marshall Saunders, author of "Beautiful Joe."

***

The centenary of Hawthorne's death (early in May, 1804) has been passed without any "Special Limited" edition of the rare Coleman "Collection of Facts and Documents" relating to the Burr-Hamilton duel.

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The August Atlantic will contain the last chapters of Mr. Robert Herrick's "The Common Lot," short stories by Mr. George S. Wasson and Miss Ella B. Waterbury, and an Italian romance, by Mrs. Wharton. "A Literary Blackmailer" will be pilloried by Mr. Paul van Dyke, and Mr. George W. Alger will write on "Unpunished Commercial Crime," a subject on which most American business men are wiser than they desire to be. "Tutuila," one of those Pacific possessions which might sink to the bottom of the ocean without being missed by a thousandth of the nation, will be described by Prof. Kellogg and President Jordan; Mr. Cornelius Weygandt will descant upon "A Selborne Pilgrimage," and Mrs. Martha Baker Dunn will write of "Temperance and Judgment to Come," as they are related in Maine.

***

Few persons besides public librarians and the booksellers who supply public libraries fully understand how very much alive are the novels of William Ware. Each successive class in the high schools and seminaries demands them, and "Zenobia," originally published as "Letters from Palmyra," is generally read to the end; "Aurelian," at first called "Probus," and "Julian" are less thoroughly perused, but they are at least taken off the shelves, which is more than can be said of many a season's favorite ten years old. Messrs. Dana Estes & Co. are about to publish a new edition of the three, printing them from new type and illustrating them with half-tone pictures after photographs of views in Rome, Palmyra, and Judaea.

***

Mr. Walter T. Field contributes a book on "Rome" to the Travel Lovers' Library issued by Messrs. Page & Co. It is to have two volumes, illustrated with photogravure and half-tone plates, and will be bound in style uniform with Grant Allen's "Belgium," issued last year.

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Francis Miltoun is the author of the second book to be added to the series this year, and its title is "Romantic Ireland." It is intended to deal more fully with the legends and traditions of the country than was possible in books written on the plan of Penelope's "Irish Experiences" or Mr. Clifton Johnson's book.

***

Mr. Arnold Haultain, who writes of golf in the July Atlantic, has for some years been the private secretary of Dr. Goldwin Smith.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, July 8, 1904.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

THE LIFE OF JOHN MARSHALL. By Henry Flanders. 8vo. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson & Co.

PENNSYLVANIA—A PRIMER. By Barr Forree. 8vo. New York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company. $3 net.

Drama, Poetry, and Art.

FROM THE OLD FAITH TO THE NEW. By George Lowe. 16mo. Buffalo, N. Y.: For sale by the author. Paper.

WHAT IS ART? By Leo Tolstoy. Translated from the Original Manuscript, with an Introduction by Aylmer Maude. 12mo. Pp. 227. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 90 cents net.

THE RED BRANCH CREST8. Deirdre, Meve, Cuchulain. By Charles Leonard Moore. 12mo. Philadelphia: Printed for the author. Paper.

IN MERRY MEASURE. By Tom Masson. 16mo. Illustrated. New York: Life Publishing Company.

THE MUSIC OF DEATH. By J. Redwood Anderson. 8vo. Paper. Clifton: J. Baker & Son. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

THE ROLFE SHAKESPEARE. Limp Leather Edition. Edited by William J. Rolfe. Complete in forty volumes. "King Lear." 16mo. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. 90 cents per copy.

Fiction.

THE CONFESSIONS OF A CLUBWOMAN. By Agnes Surbridge. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE WORLD DESTROYER. By Horace Mann. 12mo. Washington, D. C.: The Lucas Lincoln Company. $1.50.

OURAY JIM, and Other Stories. By Mary H. Stickney. 12mo. Longmont, Col.: The Ledger Publishing Company.

A SWIM FOR LIFE. The True Story of One of the Author's Experiences. By Uncle Ted. Folio. New York: Orange Judd Company.

Miscellaneous.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE BOOKS ISSUED BY HACON & KICKETTS. The Vale Press. 8vo. New York: John Lane.

CONNECTIVES OF ENGLISH SPEECH. The Correct Usage of Prepositions, Conjunctions, Relative Pronouns, and Adverbs Explained and Illustrated. By James C. Fernald. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50 net.

EN AMERIQUE. De New York a la Nouvelle Orleans. Par Jules Huret. Paris: Bibliotheque-Charpentier.

THE BATTLE AGAINST BRIBERY. Being the Almost Complete Narrative of Joseph W. Folk's Warfare on Bosses. By Claude Wetmore. 12mo. St. Louis, Mo.: The Pan American Press.

AN EXPOSITION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. By Emory Washburn. Fifth Edition. 16mo. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson & Co.

CROCKER'S GENERAL ARMORY. A Registry of American Family Crests—Entitled to Code Armor. Edited by William Armstrong Crocker. 8vo. Published for the Genealogical Association by Fox, Duffield & Co. New York. $5 net.

TREATMENT HOUSES INSPECTION. Written for "The Chief," Journal of the Chief Service. By George M. Price. 12mo. New York: The Chief Publishing Company.

THE BEGINNINGS OF CHRISTIANITY. By Paul Wernle. Translated by the Rev. G. A. Bienemann. Edited, with Introduction, by the Rev. W. D. Morrison. Vol. II. The Beginnings of the Church. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Zola Manuscripts.

Miss Emily Zola has just presented to she has been able to find among his papers. The missing manuscripts include those of "Nana" and "Vérité."

Jefferson on Louisiana.

Besides the manuscript by Thomas Jefferson on "The Limits and Bounds of Louisiana," and William Dunbar's "Journal of a voyage commencing at St. Catherine's Landing on the east bank of the Mississippi, proceeding downward to the mouth of the Red River, and from thence ascending the Black River and the Washita River as high as the Hot Springs, in the proximity of the last-mentioned river," in "Documents Relating to the Purchase and Exploration of Louisiana," (Octavo. About 300 pp. Entirely uncut. Dark English cloth. Paper label. Two portraits and map. New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.) there is a letter from Jefferson to the American Philosophical Society, to which he sent his manuscript, in which he explains the circumstances under which the "Memoire" was written. There is also an extract from Jefferson's message to Congress in 1806 giving a summary of Dunbar's journal.

The "Memoire" on the boundary of Louisiana is the result of the study of volumes collected by Jefferson during his residence in Europe and "generally" through his life. It was written in the Autumn of 1817. The journal of William Dunbar was kept on a voyage of exploration, which, in company with Dr. George Hunter, Dunbar undertook by direction of Jefferson. Dunbar was a native of Thunderton, near Elgin, in Scotland, and the son of Sir Archibald Dunbar. He came to America in 1771, and settled at Natchez. He became a successful planter, and held important trusts under the Federal Government. He was a correspondent of Jefferson, Sir William Herschel, David Rittenhouse, and other famous men.

The volume is printed in large, old-style type, with bold titles and unique head and tail pieces, on pure unbleached rag stock paper. The old spelling and abbreviations have been retained. The book was edited by Dr. I. Minis Hayes. The photogravure portrait of Jefferson is from the picture by Sully, and that of Dunbar is from the painting of "The Forest," Dunbar's estate in Mississippi. The former is in the possession of the American Philosophical Society; the latter is owned by William Dunbar Jenkins.

In the Crimean War.

TO PUNISH THE CZAR. By Horace Hutchinson, Author of "Fairway Island," &c. With Eight Original Illustrations by W. B. Wollen. Second Edition. 12mo. Pp. 275. New York: Cassell & Co., Limited. $1.25.

Now that the Russians are fighting another war it may be supposed that a story which purports to tell of how they fought in the Crimea has a certain extra interest, especially if the story was written before the present war began. "To Punish the Czar" is all about brave Englishmen shooting and sabring whole herds of stupid gray-coated Russian soldiers, and never being overcome except by weight of numbers, about the charge of the Light Brigade, in which one of the heroes is serving, about the less famous but more effective charge of the Heavy Brigade, in which another hero is serving, and about the gallant conduct of the Foot, where the hero in chief is when he is not acting as a staff officer. There is yet another hero who is a middy, but seems to figure chiefly as a horse marine on shore, and away in England at first, and then with the army as nurses are the dear girls who make life worth living and novels worth writing. There's plenty of stirring battle stuff, with all sorts of pleasant if unlikely encounters of the various personages in the thick of the fray, gallant deeds and British jokes, and once again the tragic story of the poor devil who must lose his eyes to gain his love. Yet at the end is the hope held out that the loss of sight is but a temporary obscuration.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended June 30: Adult Fiction—Michelson's "In the Bishop's Carriage," Churchill's "The Crossing," and Josephine Daskam's "Memoirs of a Baby"; Juvenile Fiction—Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," Clemens's "Tom Sawyer Abroad," and Baum's "New Wizard of Oz"; Miscellaneous—Spencer's "Autobiography," Bryce's "Russian Advance," and Loupy's "The Man Roosevelt."

Norman Duncan's First Novel.

"Doctor Luke of the Labrador," the first novel by Norman Duncan, opens with a description of the scene of the story, "Our Harbor":

A cluster of islands, lying off the cape, made the shelter of our harbor. They were but great rocks, gray, ragged, wet with fog and surf, rising bleak and barren out of a sea that forever fretted a thousand miles of rocky coast as barren and as somber, and as desolate as they, but they broke the wind and tamed indistinctly and with vast unconcern—they were of old time, mighty, steadfast, remote from the rage of weather and the changing mood of the sea, surely providing safe shelter for us folk of the coast—and we loved them, as true men everywhere love home.

Fleming H. Revell Company will publish the book early in the Autumn.

Elementary English.

"Steps in English—Books One and Two," by John Morrow, A. C. McLean, and Wilmot G. Haisdell, are intended for the third to the eighth year grades. Book One is divided into ten-week periods of observa-

daily exercises in composition and one in elementary grammar. The composition exercises given are intended to teach the pupil to say or to write something original. The stories and poems have the additional object of leading the pupils to appreciate some of the best things in children's literature.

Book Two consists of two parts, a grammar and composition. Many examples and illustrative exercises are provided. All composition work is based on the child's experiences—on things he himself has done or has seen done. Pictures suggesting topics for writing are a great aid. Selections have been made from F. Hopkinson Smith, Robert Louis Stevenson, Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Hawthorne, Bronson, Alcott, Macaulay, and Lowell. (New York: American Book Company.)

Ely's Elementary Economics.

"Economics," says Prof. Richard T. Ely in his "Elementary Principles of Economics," "is the science which treats of those social phenomena that are due to the wealth-getting and wealth-using activities of man, and which deals with all other phases of his life in so far as they affect his social activity in this respect." On the title page is given also the name of George Ray Wicker, Assistant Professor of Economics in Dartmouth College. In this book is taken up the economy of the Nation as a unit, with individual, household, city, and State as subordinate economics, although it is mentioned that students are coming to regard the whole world as an economic unit.

There is a brief sketch of economic history, with particular reference to the industrial stage in England and in the United States. The main divisions of the text are consumption, production, exchange, distribution, and public finance. Under each exchange there are chapters on monopolies and trusts, money, banking, and international trade. Under distribution, besides rent, interest, and profits, are treated wages and the labor problem and Socialism. Every chapter is followed by a summary, by questions, and by topics for reading. An appendix gives a long classified course of reading and another subjects for essays, discussions, and debates. A glance at this latter will show how intimately this subject comes home to every man, no matter how he earns his living. Here are a few of the topics: Incorporation of labor unions; trade union labels; government by injunction; how great cities are fed; ship subsidies; tenement house life in large cities; taxation and perjury; trusts, what they are and what they do. A twelve-column index completes the work. (New York: Macmillan's. $1.)

"Commercial Correspondence."

Carl Lewis Altmaier's book on "Commercial Correspondence and Postal Information" is the latest addition to the Macmillan Company's Commercial Series, edited by Cheesman A. Herrick, Ph. D. It is "an outgrowth of the composition idea" and furnishes directions for short exercises, which are not put into the form of letters. The larger number of the exercises have been used in the classes of the author. The book deals with the technique of a business letter—the form, use of titles, abbreviations, use and meaning of degrees, addressing Government officials and envelopes, folding letters, letters with inclosures, how to handle correspondence, the composition of a business letter—its elements and structure; letters of inquiry and information, letters of introduction and information, circular letters, telegrams and cablegrams, letters other than business—formal notes, letters of congratulation, condolence, and of thanks for a present—and closes with a chapter on "Postal Information," in which the author treats of the growth of the Post Office, its organization, the different divisions, the Dead Letter Office, the special delivery service, parcels post, and miscellaneous information concerning stamps, stamped envelopes, Sunday and holiday mail, general delivery, postal cards, &c. The illustrations include specimens of letters, Post Office and business forms, social forms of letters, and three or four fac similes of actual letters by Phillips Brooks and others.

The Letters of Horace Walpole.

Mrs. Paget Toynbee has just issued through Henry Frowde at the Clarendon Press Vols. V. to VIII. of "The Letters of Horace Walpole," instead of delaying them until November. The books contain 819 letters, written between November, 1760, and May, 1776, and 16 illustrations in photogravure. These include four portraits of Walpole and pictures of Lady Mary Coke, Miss Nelly O'Brien, Francis Seymour Conway, the Marquis of Hertford, Sir William Hamilton, the third Duke of Richmond, the Hon. Mrs. Damer, Duchess Maria of Gloucester, William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, and others.

The August Century's Pictures.

Among the pictures in the midsummer holiday number of The Century will be eight colored plates, including four of Italian villas by Maxfield Parrish; two of Bermuda submarine scenes, by Knight; a natural bridge of Utah, by Fenn, and the frontispiece, "The New Game," by Miss Betts, who drew the "Easter Bunny." There will also be eight pictures of the St. Louis Exposition by Castaigne.

The Smallest Book.

The smallest book of the year is "Facts About the Candidate," by Byron Anderson, (Chicago: Sam Stone. 36 cents.) It measures 2¼ by 1¾ inches, and is bound in [illegible] stamped with a likeness of Roosevelt. It is intended as a [illegible]

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, JULY 9, 1904.—16 PAGES.

MARK TWAIN ABROAD.

Mr. W. L. Courtney finds it laid upon him to expostulate, to the extent of a column of The London Daily Telegraph, against the excesses of American humor in general, and of the humor of Mark Twain in particular. To American literature in general Mr. Courtney is most kind and affable, and exemplifies, as well as we have ever seen it done, that "certain condescension in foreigners" which Lowell found so hard to bear. From America, observes Mr. Courtney, we have derived some picturesque and valuable phrases, such as "to smoke the pipe of peace," "to bury the hatchet," even to "scalp" an adversary and "to have a pow-wow" "with a friend or rival." And lest his readers should be misled into supposing that American literature is entirely the work of aboriginal and copper-colored contributors, he hastens to add: "From America, too, we have received the tender and childish grace of Longfellow, the radiant optimism of Emerson, the subtle quality of Hawthorne's prose, the admirable and humorous pathos of Lowell and Bret Harte, the sweet and poignant simplicity of Mary Wilkins."

Could anybody say handsomer than that? All the more painfully undeceiving to find that he has been soaping us in order to swallow us the more easily, when he comes to talk of our humorists. We have to admit that his characterization has point. "Always," he says, "at the back of American humor is the figure, let us say, of Josh Billings, with a stream of easy and fluent phrases and a rasping style." Mark Twain is the worst but also the most typically American of all. "There is no particular delicacy or fineness of culture," says Mr. Courtney, speaking of the American "school" and including Kipling and Jack London in it; "for the moment we prefer thews and muscles to brains. But the quality of taste or tact is one which some of us regret to find absent." And in Mark Twain Mr. Courtney finds it conspicuously absent. He deeply resents the "Yankee at King Arthur's Court" as a wanton defacement of a beautiful legend. Still more deeply does he resent "Adam's Diary" as being destructive of a family tradition of the Bible-reading part of the human race, and looks upon the irreverent humorist as one of the proverbially ill birds that foul their own nests.

All this has been said before, and we are not prepared to deny that there is something in it. Mr. Kipling, the Americanized Kipling, has said it better than anybody else, in saying of the "cynic devil" in the American's blood, that

> It checks him foolish-hot and fond;
> It chuckles through his deepest ire;
> It gilds the slough of his despond,
> But dims the goal of his desire.

That last line sums up the worst that the devil's advocate can fairly say against American humor.

But what would you? The very essence of burlesque is that the thing burlesqued shall have something venerable about it, and the shock is part of the fun. To be shocking, with a humorous intention, is not American particularly. Meilhac and Halévy are as great iconoclasts as any American humorist. Indeed, in some of Halévy's tales it is odd for the American or English Protestant-bred reader to note that the fun is the shudder which a free reference to the Pope, for example, or purgatory, is supposed to evoke in the French Catholic-bred reader, and that he himself, not having been brought up in reverence of those institutions, misses the joke in missing the shock. The previous question about the "Yankee in King Arthur's Court," or about "Adam's Diary" would seem to be, is the thing really comical? As Mr. Courtney seems to admit that it is, his strictures may be dismissed as largely "allunde."

One may, to be sure, enjoy what he is not prepared to recommend, and may even find himself forced to discommend. Some readers used to fancy that they found in the fact that Matthew Arnold was a School Inspector, and took himself seriously as such, a certain drawback to his critical freedom. We note with interest that Mr. Courtney used to be head master of an English school. That accounts for a good deal. One cannot expect a school teacher to recommend the "Yankee at King Arthur's Court," and still less "Adam's Diary." And he need not be a Sunday school teacher, either.

M. HURET'S IMPRESSIONS.

All the difference between the fanciful, semi-philosophic, and slightly pretentious book of M. Paul Bourget at the time of the Chicago Exposition and that which M. Jules Huret has written is indicated in their respective titles. "Outre-mer" recalls the first fruit in prose of our poet Longfellow's enraptured sojourn across the seas and is hardly more specific or accurate than that romantic volume. "En Amerique de New York à Nouvelle-Orleans" marks the range of the author's travels and suggests the simple, definite, and interesting record of them. The feature the two books have in common is the naïve surprise awakened in their writers by the details of our life which in its general characteristics may be supposed to be accessible to nearly all intelligent readers in the modern lands of Europe. Neither of our French friends was apparently as much at home among us as Longfellow was at home in the surroundings of the Old World three or four score years earlier.

M. Huret has written a book of real worth, which may, we trust, serve to satisfy the curiosity of his countrymen, and which certainly can be read with profit—and no small amount of amusement—by Americans. It is the book of a trained special correspondent, with a decided talent for observation, a sincere eagerness for the truth, much patience and ingenuity in seeking facts, admirable courtesy and sympathy in handling them, and good sense in his judgment of them. It is not a profound book, and does not pretend to be, and in that is far better than M. Bourget's, which had an air of profundity which the substance somewhat belied. But if M. Huret is frankly superficial, undertaking only the fairly ordered digestion of abundant notes taken in a few months, the notes are systematically and industriously made, and the time is distributed with excellent adaptation to the object in view. It is not the heedless traveler who scratches off the chance impressions of a journey made at the hazard of attractions or opportunities; it is the journalist who gives us the results of a work carefully planned, of investigation into matters determined in advance and into such other matters as offer themselves.

It is a book of description rather than of criticism, and it is almost wholly void of generalization; but the description is "raisonnée," and extremely suggestive. The point of view of the alert and good-natured Frenchman is so entirely different from our own that his very choice of things to describe and, still more, the features that seem to him worth emphasizing, are significant and interesting. He is decidedly catholic. He appears to keep in mind—or to have in mind, without need to keep it—the questioning he will encounter, on his return, from companions as interested and curious as himself, but without his opportunities. This gives to his book the atmosphere of happy and eager conversation which imparts at once charm and value.

There is, in some portions, especially those relating to the social aspects of the New World, a note of mild, possibly of slightly forced, credulity, as if he found it easier and nicer to accept what he saw and was told at its face value than too curiously to analyze or test it, and the impression thus conveyed is perhaps a little out of true perspective. But if so, it is only a little, and no great harm is done. On the other hand, the scope of M. Huret's observations is varied and includes subjects of intrinsic importance in considerable number. Colleges, schools—some of the special ones—the industries of Pittsburg, the peculiar life of New Orleans, the work at Tuskegee Institute, the relations of the negroes in the South, these are but a few of the matters M. Huret inquires into with his invincible patience and good humor, his keen eyes, and his logical and independent judgment.

NOT BEN, BUT KIT.

A few paragraphs in our Current Comment last week relating to the career of Christopher Marlowe were erroneously headed "Ben Jonson." The mistake was obvious, of course, and therefore not misleading. It has led to the following rhymed expostulation from Mr. Arthur Gutterman, who sends it, as he explains, "just for fun":

> Pray, Shepherd—thou whose wizard pen
> Hath metamorphosed Kit to Ben—
> What Alchemist had ever wit
> To make another Ben of Kit?

Literature and Convictions.

G. K. Chesterton in London News.

The school which held that literature could be great, independent of convictions, has been free and running about for some thirty years in England and some forty in France. Heaven knows its poets have not been hampered by convictions. Has it produced any grander paganism than that of the man in the tomb of Ire? Has it produced any loftier defiance of Omnipotence than that which Milton the Puritan imagined and wrote down? Where are the fruits of its freedom? They are little indeed beside the fruits of that immemorial and sublime bondage.

Out of that prodigious turmoil came that perfect cry. Milton, surely, was an immortal example of how much the most exquisite and aesthetic health owes to battles about God and the devil. And if the actual complication of divinity and church government strikes us as less attractive, if we prefer Milton to the horde of divinity students who worked with him, and parsons who argued with him, and Puritan preachers who preached to him, this is natural. The teachers are, as I say, the machinery—the cultured man is the result. In this case all that is evident and certain is that the main part of his culture and interest was religious. That Puritan theologians should be less pleasing than Milton is as inevitable as that a plow should be less beautiful than a cornfield. A gardener with a spade can produce flowers fit for a Queen to put in her hair. If she put the spade in her hair she might not do herself justice.

Magazine Notes.

Annette Kohn contributes to The Club Woman an article entitled "Marriage à la Mode," in which she dwells on the carelessness with which the vows of the marriage ceremony are sometimes treated.

The Far East; A Voice of the Orient is the title of a new monthly, published in New York under the general management of Mr. Adachi Kinnosuke. Its object, of course, is to help to increase Western understanding of the aims and aspirations of the Orient. In the first number there is a character sketch of Admiral Togo, an article on "The New Woman of Nippon," various articles touching upon the war, some significant art notes, and some praise of Lafcadio Hearn, as follows:

To our way of thinking Mr. Hearn drives no alien quill. He is one of us—as he is even in name a naturalized citizen of Nippon. Indeed, in many things Mr. Hearn is a Nipponese in a deeper and truer sense than the majority of those who walk the streets of Tokio in kimono and wooden clogs. In his "Kwaidan," Nippon is happy in finding a voice, cultured with the polish and simplicity of ancient Greece, by means of which she can make herself heard abroad.

The Craftsman for July continues its series of designs for homes, with one of a house which can be built for $6,800, and is adapted to either the city or its suburbs. There is also a design for a bungalow costing $1,500. This is primarily intended for a Southern climate, but could with perfect propriety be used in a cooler region during the Summer months.

Earthquakes.

A book by Clarence Edward Dutton, Major, U. S. A., is to be brought out in the Fall by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It will deal with "Earthquakes in the Light of the New Seismology," and will be included in The Science Series, edited by Eward Lee Thorndike, Ph. D., and F. E. Beddard, M. A., F. R. S. In the course of his preface Major Dutton writes:

The methods of studying earthquakes, which have been developed during the last thirty years, differ so much from those which preceded them that they have justified the name of "The New Seismology."

The new seismology is enumerably scientific, and in the strictest sense, for it investigates its phenomena by means of instruments which measure force and motion, speed and acceleration. Its field is within the greatest development of physics, and is part of the branch which treats of electricity and wave motions. * * Although the greater part of the subjects herein summarized dies within those branches of physics which are usually treated mathematically, the effort has been made to bring them within the range of popular science. Mathematical forms have been generally avoided.

Harpers to Publish Swinburne.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers will publish the new collected edition of Swinburne's works in this country. The edition will comprise twelve volumes, including Swinburne's dramas and some of his prose writings.

"MONUMENT FACTS."

PROF. A. H. Sayce, famous as an Assyriologist and a writer on ancient history, in his new book, called "Monument Facts," (Fleming Revell Company, 75 cents,) summarizes the results of recent archaeological discoveries bearing on the age and authenticity of the Old Testament. Prof. Sayce always writes lucidly, and his simple, direct manner of statement makes his books interesting to others than students and "higher critics." Indeed, we are led to infer that the "higher critics" will derive little or no satisfaction from this book of Prof. Sayce. He has no sympathy with "the school of skeptical theorists."

It is true that a fact necessarily embodies a theory, but if it is really a fact the theory embodied in it is merely secondary and rests on a foundation of tangible evidence. That the bronze age followed the stone age may indeed involve not only the theory that the bronze and stone implements which characterize them have been made by man, but also that where two strata lie one below the other the uppermost indicates a later period of deposition; but the theories are subordinate to the evidence, and none but a madman would think of disputing them.

Prof. Sayce finds more value in archaeology as an aid to history than in philology. Literary evidence may be explained away. Broken or imperfect inscriptions may be misinterpreted. Potsherds and objects of art are the kind of evidence on which to build:

The study of language and the study of the past history of mankind belong to different departments of thought. We cannot extract history out of grammars and dictionaries, and the attempt to do so has always ended in failure. In the early days of the science of language comparative philologists fancied that they could construct the primitive history of a hypothetical 'Aryan family' upon the fossilized relics of Indo-European speech, but the idyllic picture which they painted of the "undivided" Aryan community has long since been shattered by anthropology.

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The subjective method and subjective impressions are to be avoided, Prof. Sayce thinks, in the study of ancient Oriental history. Orientals do not think as we do. An ancient Oriental writer would not have written as we should write. The fact that an ancient Oriental document does not conform to our canons of criticism is one proof of its genuineness. Only the archaeological evidence of Egyptology and Assyriology, not the philological, can be safely applied to the settlement of historical disputes.

With the following argument Prof. Sayce strives to crush the theory of the Yahvist and Elohist authors of the Old Testament, which has served so many years. No Englishman would dare to say what parts of the novels of Besant and Rice were written by one or the other. No Frenchman would undertake to say what passage in their Alsatian stories Erckmann wrote and what Chatrian:

How, then, is it possible for the European scholar of to-day to analyze an old Hebrew book into its component parts, to lay down with mathematical accuracy what section of the same verse belongs to one writer, what to a second, what to a third, and even to fix the relative dates of these hypothetical authors?

Of the statement that a Babylonian story of a great flood was adapted by both Elohist and Yahvist, and their accounts combined in Genesis, Prof. Sayce says:

But it so happens that a Babylonian story of the Flood, which goes back in its present form to the age of Abraham, has been preserved in the Chaldean epic of Gilgames. When we compare this story with the account in Genesis, we find that it agrees not only with the so-called Elohistic version, but with the so-called Yahvistic version as well. It thus presupposes an account of the Deluge in which the Elohistic and Yahvistic elements were already combined together. And since it was written some centuries before the birth of Moses, there are only two ways of accounting for the fact, if the narrative in Genesis is really a composite one. Either the Babylonian poet had before him the present text of Genesis, or else the Elohist and Yahvist must have copied the Babylonian story on the mutual understanding that the one should insert what the other omitted. There is no third alternative.

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Wolf's "Prolegomena" to Homer was published in 1795. In it he assumed that the use of writing for literary purposes was unknown before the Greek classical period. Jean Astruc, in 1753, published his "Conjectures sur la Genèse," in which he assumed a quality of authorship for the Pentateuch. On the theories of these two writers Prof. Sayce considers much of the modern criticism of the Old Testament rests. He disposes of Wolf's theory as easily as he disposes of Astruc's:

But this supposed late use of writing for literary purposes was merely an assumption with nothing more solid to rest upon than the critic's own theories and prepossessions. And as soon as it could be tested by solid fact it crumbled into dust. First Egyptology, then Assyriology, showed the art of writing in the ancient East, so far from being of modern growth, was of vast antiquity, and that the two great powers which divided the civilized world between them were each emphatically a nation of scribes and readers.

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Prof. Sayce declares that Egyptian literature goes back almost to the earliest period of Egypt's history. Notes written in a "cursive hand" have been found in First Dynasty tombs. Some chapters of the Book of the Dead—the ancient Egyptian

prayerbook—are older than King Menes. The Proverbs of Ptah-hotep, written more than 3,000 years ago, had been preceded by earlier books, one of which, a moral treatise by Qagemna (of the Third Dynasty) has come down to us in a mutilated form. All Egyptians except the lowest classes were educated to read the hieroglyphic system and to write the hieratic or cursive hand, which had developed from it. Egyptian libraries were stocked with literature of the most varied character, including novels, political satires, and books of travel. The spell of Egyptian literary culture was irresistible. Babylon, too, had books and libraries. The Semitic Babylonians studied the Sumerian language of the earlier people in that land as the modern European studies Latin. "The Babylonia of the age of Abraham was a more highly educated country than the England of George III."

Prof. Sayce shows how the discovery of the Tel-el-Amarna tablets, in 1887, the excavations of Dr. A. J. Evans and others in Greece, and the recent American discoveries at Nippur have demolished the "literary" and theoretical criticism of the nineteenth century:

> The Mosaic age, therefore, instead of being an illiterate one, was an age of high literary activity and education throughout the civilized East. Not only was there a widespread literary culture in both Egypt and Babylonia, which had its roots in a remote past, but this culture was shared by Mesopotamia and Asia Minor, and more especially by Syria and Palestine. Palestine, in fact, was the meeting place of the two great powers of the Oriental world, and had long been under the influence of the streams of literary culture which flowed from them. * * * From one end of the civilized ancient world to the other men and women were reading and writing and corresponding with one another; schools abounded and great libraries were formed, in an age which the "critic" only a few years ago dogmatically declared was almost wholly illiterate. * * * Moses not only could have written the Pentateuch, but it would have been little short of a miracle had he not been a scribe. He had been brought up in Pharaoh's Court, he was a lawgiver, and the elders and overseers of his brother Israelites in the land of Goshen would have been required to know how to read and write. * * * We have learned many things of late years from archæology, but its chiefest lesson has been that the age of Moses, and even the age of Abraham, was almost as literary an age as our own.

The Lecky Memorial.

A fund has been opened in Dublin for a memorial to the late historian, W. E. H. Lecky, O. M., to take the form of a bronze statue to be erected on a site within the precincts of Trinity College, Dublin. Fifteen hundred pounds will be required. The committee has already received the sum of £960. The memorial will be erected for the purpose of commemorating Lecky's "eminent achievements as a historian and man of letters, and of expressing the sense of the distinction of his intellect and character and the value of his services to his country." It is hoped that all Irishmen, whether living in Ireland or elsewhere, as well as students of history and learned men, will sympathize with the effort to honor the memory of the great Irishman, who was also one of the most impartial and philosophical historians of the last century. The subscribers who have so far contributed to the fund include the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Dudley; Lord Ashbourne, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Lord Ardilaun, Lord Iveagh, K. P.; Lord Rathmore, Sir George Trevelyan, the Solicitor General for Ireland; Sir Alfred C. Lyall, Wilfred Ward, and many others. Contributions may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Lecky Memorial Fund, 36 Molesworth Street, Dublin, or to one of the Honorary Secretaries, who are D. H. Madden, J. H. Bernard, W. G. Brooke, and C. Litton Falkiner.

Maria Edgeworth.

In preparing her memoir of Maria Edgeworth for the English Men of Letters Series which the Macmillan Company is bringing out, the Hon. Emily Lawless has had the advantage of free access to the many private papers in the possession of the present representatives of the family, and has been enabled to include a number of letters hitherto unpublished, which are printed in larger type. The author indicates in her concluding chapter her reason for writing the present volume:

> It has been the woman that has been desired to be shown * * * rather than the author, the wit, the moralist, or anything else of the sort; an exceptionally pleasant woman, nay, an exceptionally pleasant Irishwoman, one whom few people ever grew to know without also growing to like, and whom few ever found themselves brought into even accidental contact with without being in some way or other the better for it. That, as regards the more obvious and unavoidable relationships of life—as sister, friend, employer, daughter—that in all these respects she was as little open to reproach as it has often been given to humanity to attain to, this will, I think, without any great difficulty be conceded.

Miss Lawless tells of Maria Edgeworth's earlier years, of her life in Ireland, her visit to Paris and Geneva, her friendship with Scott, her relations with her family, and other interesting facts.

This Week's Publications.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are bringing out this week the late President McKinley's essay on "The Tariff: A Review of the Tariff Legislation of the United States from 1812 to 1896," and Michael Myers Shoemaker's "Heart of the Orient."

The Macmillan Company is publishing "Commercial Correspondence and Postal Information," by Carl Lewis Altmaier, and "Maria Edgeworth," by the Hon. Emily Lawless, in the English Men of Letters Series; "Letters of Charles Lamb," in two volumes, edited by Alfred Ainger, in the Eversley Series; "Shakespeare Documents," collected and arranged by D. H. Lambert, B. A., and "The Byrns Country," by Charles S. Dougall, M. A.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, July 8.—Justin McCarthy has suspended work on the sixth volume of his "History of Our Own Times" in order to write another volume of personal recollections, which Messrs. Chatto & Windus hope to publish next Autumn.

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It seems that the Scriptures tell us how men and women of the present day ought to dress. The forthcoming new book entitled "The Divine Idea for Human Dress," which Elliott Stock will publish, will so clearly interpret the Biblical teachings on this subject that it will be a sin for any person hereafter to dress except according to the Scriptures.

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W. B. Yeats, Stephen Gwynn, Lady Gregory, D. G. O'Donoghue, and Jane Barlow are collaborating on a work to be called "Irish Voices."

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The Blackwoods will publish, under the title of "The Thistle and the Fleur de Lys," a vocabulary which, in a way, marks the association which existed of old between the Kingdoms of France and Scotland. The vocabulary contains a large number of Scotch words which are purely French in pronunciation and meaning.

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Fisher Unwin publishes next Monday O. C. Mallik's book called "The Problems of Existence: Its Mystery, Struggle, and Comfort in the Light of Aryan Wisdom." The book is said to be a blending of Eastern thought with Western ideas.

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The Methuens will shortly publish still another book about Japan, entitled "The Garden of Asia." Reginald Parker is the author.

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The Cassells are publishing "Chantrey and His Bequest." The book will contain reproductions of all the Royal Academy pictures purchased under this bequest, a biographical note on Chantrey, and a summary of the criticisms on the administration of the fund. The book is sure to interest art students, in view of the bitter controversy over the Chantrey pictures.

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Miss Valentina Hawtrey's new novel, "Perronelle," will be published by John Lane next Tuesday. It is a story of mediaeval Paris, opening "early in the year 1400." W.

Rare Books at Auction.

The book auction season of 1903 and 1904, already at an end in this country, will close in London the last week of July. Robert Browning's "Pauline," 1833, his first and rarest book—a lovely copy, in the original boards, uncut, with the paper label—was sold at Sotheby's early in June for the record price of £320, the high price being somewhat enhanced by the fact that the flyleaf bore the following autograph inscription: "J. Dykes Campbell, Esq., from his obliged and grateful friend, Robert Browning, 19, Warwick Crescent, W., March 6, '86." The buyers were Messrs. Maggs, London booksellers. The high-priced rarity, we understand, comes to America.

Sotheby's sold June 15 a copy of the second folio of Shakespeare, (1632,) with the rare "Smethwick" title page. The title page and the last two leaves were slightly mended, and the volume was evidently cut down in the binding. The price was £250. The Elizabethan play, "Arden of Faversham," (1633,) brought £53. This is the third edition and the most common of the three.

June 17 and 18 the Sothebys sold a miscellaneous collection. One item of great value was the 1586 edition of Thomas Lodge's "Rosalynde, or Euphues' Golden Legacy," which realized £235. Ben Jonson's copy of Savonarola's "Triumphus Crucis," Leyden, 1633, with his motto and inscription, both in his autograph, on the title page, brought £23.

Sotheby's sold June 20 and 22 708 lots, bringing £7,826. It was a miscellaneous sale, one of the most attractive divisions of which was a portion of the library of the late Canon Ainger. The Lamb interest in this was strong, but prices were not high, although a number of autograph letters of "Elia," possessing high quality, were included. The highest-priced Lamb item was the original manuscript of the verses entitled "Hester Savory," one page, folio, which brought £13. A copy of the first edition of Keats's "Lamia," 1820, which bore two manuscript notes in the author's autograph at the head and foot of the publisher's advertisement, and was inscribed "To B. Davenport, Esqre., with J. Keats's compts," brought £80. It came to this country, together with the "Hester Savory" verses. A number of Tennyson items belonging to the estate of Lady Simeon were sold as follows:

Original proofsheets of "Enid and Nimue," 1857, with corrections in Tennyson's autograph, £210.

"The Charge of the Light Brigade," 1854, original proof, with manuscript alterations by Tennyson, £80.

"Maud," &c., another collection of odd proofsheets, £15 10s.

"Hands All Round," original galley proof as it appeared in The Examiner of 1852, £6

"Britons Guard Your Own," original galley proof as it appeared in The Examiner in 1852, £6.

"Suggested by Reading an Article in a Newspaper," 1852, original proof as it appeared in The Examiner, £6.

Wednesday, June 22, Messrs. Sotheby offered the best copy of the First Folio edition of Shakespeare's plays which has been brought forward since 1902. The leaf of verses was torn and mended, the title page was mended, the dedication leaf was torn, and a few blank margins had been repaired, but it was on the whole a sound and good copy, in old Russia binding, and measuring 12½ by 8 inches. This copy was not recorded by Sidney Lee in his introduction to the recent fac simile of the book. In 1772 it was sold for the sum of 5 guineas. The bidding the other day started at £500, and it was finally knocked down to Pickering & Chatto for £950. Original autograph manuscript of Burns's "The Cotter's Saturday Night," on four folio sheets, until recently in the possession of John Chetwood Aiken, great-grandson of Robert Aiken, to whom the poem is dedicated, brought £500. This was purchased for an American collector.

The United States in 1607-1697.

The first volume in the new history of the United States, 1607-1904, by William Estabrook Chancellor and Fletcher Willis Hewes, is entirely printed, and G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish it in a few weeks. The book deals with the discoveries and explorations of this country, being "an account of the seventeenth century," and is entitled "Colonization." It will be followed by "Colonial Union, 1698-1774," "Revolution and Constitution, 1775-1788," and other volumes treating of the early Republic, the civil war, &c. The forthcoming volume has been divided into four parts—population and politics, war and conquest, industry and commerce, and civilization. It contains a number of maps and diagrams, and charts, and each chapter closes with a summary of the important events concerning its subject and a bibliography. The book also contains an index. Its table of contents is arranged in four columns—one for each section—and divided into year spaces. The frontispiece is a portrait of Franklin.

The history, which will be complete in ten volumes, will deal with the American political institutions, religious organizations, industrial life, prosperity, education, society, public and private philanthropies, pure and applied sciences, the industrial and fine arts, and the progress in numbers, health, morals, and intelligence. All these matters will be dealt with in their origins, processes, successive stages, and modern conditions. Not only will the history treat of the events that have affected the general welfare of the country, but also of the events that have affected the welfare of its people, individually. Important deeds rendered by men in business, education, science and art, in politics, war, religion, literature, and adventure on sea and land will be included.

Altogether this will give a history of the United States during three centuries of progress in population, politics, industry, commerce, and civilization. Each volume will be arranged in four parts like the first, and will contain a number of maps, colored and in line, as well as a photogravure frontispiece portrait of one of the representative men of the time. Mr. Chancellor is writing on the population, politics, wars, and civilization, while Mr. Hewes prepares the record of industries, commerce, finance, and statistics, and is responsible for the illustrations, maps, diagrams, indices, and tables in all the parts. The volumes will be octavo in size and are being printed on Old Stratford hand-made paper.

Robert Burns's Country.

The volume on "The Burns Country," by Charles S. Dougall, M. A., which the Macmillan Company is publishing, is the result of "leisurely pilgrimages" through Caledonia, where the author wandered on the banks of the rivers and streams which owe much of their romance to Burns, visits to the poet's homes in Ayrshire and Nithsdale, where Mr. Dougall picked up stories of him and his friends and facts and traditions concerning the people who lived and fought and suffered in his country. The author has attempted, he points out in his preface, to set down all this simply and clearly, Ayr of to-day and "auld" Ayr, the towns of Dumfries, Carrick, Alloway, Kilmarnock, Tarbolton, Irvine, Mauchline, Mossgiel, and Ballchmyle are described as well as the customs of the people in each, their characteristics, churches, houses, &c. Although Kilmarnock is neither so beautifully situated nor so historically interesting as Ayr or Dumfries, writes Mr. Dougall:

> In no town has greater care been taken to identify every spot connected with Burns or his friends. Many of the old landmarks have been necessarily removed, but their situations are exactly known. * * * Sandy Patrick's tavern, near the head of the Foregate, in which Burns used to meet his cronies, is no longer in existence. * * * It was in the hall of this hotel that Burns heard Jeanie Glover sing her own song, "O'er the muir amang the heather"; there, too, he met his Masonic brethren under the Presidency of Major Parker, the "sons of old Killie, assembled by Willie, to follow the noble vocation." * * * Tam Samson's house has been but little changed since the time when Burns spent merry evenings there. * * * Most interesting of all is the attic above a pawnbroker's shop in Waterloo Street. There, in 1786, John Wilson printed the famous Kilmarnock edition of Burns's poems.

There are fifty full-page illustrations from photographs by Thomas Ferguson, a half-tone frontispiece portrait of Burns from the painting by Alexander Nasmyth in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, and a map of "The Burns Country," at the back of the book. In the appendix are given suggestions for a tour in the land of Burns. The book is uniform with the volumes in the same series on [illegible]

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FROM READERS.

The Right of Secession at the Time of the Adoption of the Constitution.

New York Times Book Review:

IN your issue of June 25 is a letter from Mr. Everett P. Wheeler criticising Gen. Boynton because the latter, in his recent review of Waddy Thompson's "School History of the United States," relies upon the statement of Henry Cabot Lodge to the effect that, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, the Union was regarded as an experiment from which a State might peaceably withdraw. Mr. Wheeler charges that Gen. Boynton "falls into one of the errors for which he [Boynton] criticises the current school histories," in that "he relies upon a quotation, instead of going to the original source." Mr. Wheeler then says:

> The debates on the adoption of the Constitution and the Federalist itself show that the men who were responsible for the Constitution did not suppose that they had formed a Government which could be broken up at the will of its members. * * * When they framed the Constitution they began as follows: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, do establish this Constitution." The opponents of the new system attacked its framers because they had formed a consolidated Government. Patrick Henry cried in the Virginia Convention, "Who gave them the right to say 'We, the people of the United States'?" But they did say it, and when the people of the United States ratified the Constitution they created a new Government which could be broken up by a successful revolution, but which admitted no right of secession.

Evidently Mr. Wheeler himself has been guilty of not "going to the original source." The preamble of the Constitution as first adopted by the Constitutional Convention (Aug. 7, 1787) read as follows: "We, the people of the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, do ordain, declare, and establish the following Constitution." When the Constitution was completed it was referred to a committee on style for final revision of its phraseology. The committee omitted from the preamble the names of the States and substituted the phrase "the people of the United States." The reason for the change is obvious. It was impossible to tell in advance which States would ratify the Constitution. The change in phraseology was proposed by the committee and accepted by the convention as a matter of convenient expression, and not with any idea of altering the character of the Union. The wisdom of the change was shown later, for, when the Government under the Constitution was organized, the States of North Carolina and Rhode Island held aloof from it.

The Constitutional Convention, by its own vote, placed the ban of secrecy upon its proceedings, and Patrick Henry was, therefore, ignorant of the circumstances in which the wording of the preamble was changed when he cried in the Virginia Convention, "Who gave them the right to say, 'We, the people of the United States'?" The gifted orator feared that a consolidated Government lurked behind that phrase, but Madison, the "Father of the Constitution," who was present at the Virginia Convention, answered him, saying:

> Who are the parties to it [the Constitution]? The people—but not the people as composing one great body; but the people as composing thirteen sovereignties: were it, as the gentleman [Mr. Henry] asserts, a consolidated Government, the assent of a majority of the people would be sufficient for its establishment, and as a majority have adopted it already, the remaining States would be bound by the act of the majority, even if they unanimously reprobated it; were it such a Government as is suggested, it would be now binding on the people of this State, without having the privilege of deliberating upon it; but, Sir, no State is bound by it, as it is, without its own consent.

Patrick Henry could not know of the change made in the preamble, but the proceedings of the convention which framed the Constitution are now open to all, and there is no excuse for the student of history not knowing that the change was made, and the reason why it was made.

The Constitution was not ratified by the people of the United States in the aggregate, but by the people of each State separately, through their representatives in convention assembled. Article VII., which provides for putting the Constitution into effect, does not say that the Constitution shall become operative upon its ratification by "the people of the United States," but says, "The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between States so ratifying the same." Any State that chose could stay out of the Union. As already stated, North Carolina and Rhode Island remained out of the Union for some time, and, so long as they remained on the outside, they were treated by the United States as foreign countries.

So far from there having been no assertion of the right of secession at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, Virginia, New York, and Rhode Island expressly reserved, upon ratifying the Constitution, the right to resume the powers granted the General Government—that is, the right of secession.

Denial of the right of coercion is an acknowledgment of the right of secession. Alexander Hamilton, one of the framers of the Constitution, the chief contributor to The Federalist, and the recognized leader of those favoring a strong, centralized Government, declared in the convention of New York, called to consider the question of ratifying the Constitution:

> To coerce the States is one of the maddest projects that was ever devised. * * * What picture does this idea present to our view? A complying State at war with a non-complying State; Congress marching the troops of one State into the bosom of another. * * * Here is a Nation at war with itself. Can any reasonable man be well disposed toward a Government which makes war and carnage the only means of supporting itself—a Government that can exist only by the sword? * * * But can we believe that one State will ever suffer itself to be used as an instrument of coercion? The thing is a dream—it is impossible.

This is strange reading in the light of events from 1861 to 1865, but it is well known that New York was persuaded to ratify the Constitution only by such fair promises.

The more one consults the "original source" the more one finds to support the statement of Mr. Lodge that at the time of the adoption of the Constitution everybody recognized the right of secession.

WADDY THOMPSON.

Atlanta, Ga., July 1, 1904.

Magazines of Yesterday and To-day.

New York Times Book Review:

According to Editor Alden in his Editor's Study in the July Harper's Magazine, he infers that such short stories as Poe and Hawthorne wrote, were they written to-day, would be eagerly seised by the magazine editors for publication and their writers not doomed to continual rejection. Among other pleasant things Mr. Alden does say: "Our best writers received their first encouragement from magazine editors, and not a single instance can be adduced of a writer who has won a lasting place in literature and who in the beginning encountered editorial disfavor." Such a statement is easy to make, for how many writers who have "won a lasting place in literature" can Mr. Alden name who have been thus joyously received by the magazines in the past twenty-five years?

The last quarter of a century has marked a great evolution among our magazines. The tendency has been to specialization, with each periodical striving to occupy a field of its own, from which are excluded all manuscripts not coming within that field, it matters not if they rise to the heights of Poe, Irving, Emerson, or Hawthorne. If it is true, then, that the magazine editors gladly read the manuscripts of greatest worth, it is also true that worth does not make a contribution eligible to their pages unless worth has first paid tribute to their particular field. Owing to the great army of talented writers now with us, it has been possible for the magazines to have scores of humble servants willing to write anything the editors may desire, thus bringing about a condition where the man who is planning to start a new magazine is never worried as to whether he can secure an abundance of manuscripts. Indeed, a leading American periodical is said to have sufficient manuscripts already accepted for four years' issues. It was no: thus when Hawthorne and Poe were sending their stories to the periodicals of the thirties and forties. Editors of those decades had great difficulty in finding enough manuscripts to make up their monthly number. There was not a horde of talented authors then to make those editors independent of such men as Poe and Hawthorne, even if they had wished to be. Any one who will look over magazines of a later day, say Harper's Magazine, up to 1865, will not be embarrassed by the wealth of talented contributions which are a feature of recent years. So rapidly have writers of talent and of a certain cleverness come to the front since 1875 that there has been vast improvement in the monthlies, but it is in vain that we search their pages for an individuality strikingly above talent. It is well that every magazine of any worth has its characteristic individuality; but it is not well for literature if that individuality is allowed to crush out work of the highest creative order, demanding it must be shaped not to suit the writer but to suit the periodical. The message from the magazine editor to his contributor is this: "Study our needs and do not write as you feel compelled to write, but write as you will be compelled to write in order to gain admission to this magazine. You must sacrifice your individuality to the individuality of our publication, and the stronger the individuality of your work the greater is the chance that it will clash with our individuality, and the more you will be called upon to sacrifice. On no other terms will we recognize your productions, even though they possess the originality of the master minds."

Such is the uncommendable attitude of the leading magazines toward the highest in literature here at the beginning of the twentieth century. That condition answers for itself whether or not the work of a modern Poe, Emerson, or Hawthorne could easily find a place of publication in this year 1904.

W. A. C.

White Plains, N. Y., June 29, 1904.

Esperanto.

New York Times Book Review:

Mr. G. W. Wishard's temperate and judicial letter of June 4 on the subject of Esperanto afforded me much pleasure. Much of the stuff written against Esperanto is the product of an imperfect knowledge of the subject treated upon and is based on prejudices which, though they may be natural and spontaneous, are nevertheless unreasoning.

That Esperanto will not please every one is certain, but the strange part of it is that scarcely any two critics agree as to what are its defects. Mr. Wishard only mentions two, and one of them—the case and number of the adjective—is a device which helps to gain the adhesion of the Germans, Scandinavians, and Russians. The second, the incompleteness of the vocabulary, is more a surface objection than otherwise, vanishing almost to extinction with continued experience of Esperanto, oral and written. Personally, though I have only known Esperanto for less than two years, I find no lack of suitable words, except when requiring to use specially technical words, such as "picking strap," "feoffment," "heald." Even then the difficulty can generally be overcome by a flank movement after a little thought, but, department by department, any gaps there may be in technical words are gradually being filled up by devoted workers with a special knowledge of each branch.

True, Esperanto must be able to weather the storm and stress of competition. There have been, up to the present, more than 300 attempts to create an artificial language, and about fifty of the best of these have been summarised by MM. Coutourat and Leau in their new book, "Histoire de la Langue Universelle," and Esperanto has no need to fear the rivalry of any existing competitor. What the future may bring forth no one knows; but the prevailing idea among Esperantists is that if Esperanto once gets a fair hold in every-day usage any future improvement upon it will be so slight that it will not be worth while adopting in face of the dislocation caused by the innovation. Nor are the efforts of the International Association of Academies to be disregarded. This body has established a deputation whose sole purpose is to determine by impartial inquiry the relative merits of rival schemes. It is an open secret that the final vote of this deputation, which has been lingering since 1900, will be in favor of Esperanto. Mr. Wishard's idea that the decision of a congress on international language is requisite is thus in process of being effected.

Those of your readers who have the privilege of attending the St. Louis Exhibition have an opportunity of learning more of Esperanto by visiting the Esperanto exhibit in the French Section of Social Economy, Group 138. (General Progress of the Social Movement.) The exhibit is doubtless but an incomplete evidence of the strength of the Esperanto movement, as it was hurriedly put together by the Parisian Groupe of the French Esperanto Society, without any reward but that of serving and helping their fellow-men throughout the world. This broad humanitarian idea has been the sole motive of thousands of ardent Esperantists.

JOHN ELLIS.

Keighley, England, June 24, 1904.

Spencer and Darwin.

New York Times Book Review:

Charles Darwin and others pointed out the fact of physical evolution in all animal types. Herbert Spencer pointed out the fact of evolution in man's mental, social, moral states and ideas as shown by mankind's past history. Darwin's work is a natural discovery involving all animal life, man included. Spencer's work is a philosophical history involving abstract and concrete subjects, its principal subject being the demonstration that man's morality of the past is a product of evolution. The facts of evolution, which are now incontestible, self-evident, and fully established, have been, and will be, one of the foremost agencies in the liberation of man's mind. The message of physical and mental evolution is a message of hope to all mankind. From it may be logically inferred that unless some natural calamity should render the earth unhabitable to life, man may progress in knowledge and be able to produce food, life, and clothes, &c., artificially, delay and overcome death, produce his own climate, and explore other planets and stars, in truth become a being almost coequal with nature. But this cannot be said of man's future morally and socially. Here his future lies wholly with himself. He may choose to advance or retrograde to barbarism. It is in his own hands. Moral and social evolution in the past has been so small and slow that it has long discouraged the few advocates of mercy, righteousness, and equality. When any one with a spark of conscience beholds everywhere man's grievous inhumanity to man and the dumb creatures as this exists in all parts of the world, one is utterly discouraged, and hope for moral betterment seems inane. That there has been some moral and social progress during the last century cannot be denied, but it is grievously small and slow. The right is understood, but men do not practice it in actions and deeds as they should. Man's moral future lies entirely with himself. He may choose to be a moral god or a moral fiend, and nature will care naught.

Men for centuries prior to Spencer knew, though vaguely, that the human race had been advancing slowly morally. History showed that. But Spencer with the purpose brought together all the facts of man's past, and proved conclusively that the past moral and social conditions were mainly evolutionary. But men now know what is right and wrong better than ever before, therefore evolution can affect their morality very little now. Physically and mentally it can be said man will advance as time and experience will clear and reveal nature's truths more and more.

As to the question whose influence on thought is more generally felt, Darwin's or Spencer's, I would say that I regard Spencer's work as the natural consequence of Darwin's. Spencer often shows a grievous narrow mindedness on some subjects. Darwin's primary teachings at the present day are far more known to men at large than Spencer's.

JACOB FASS.

Brooklyn, July 7, 1904.

"Binks" and "Skeezucks."

I.

New York Times Book Review:

I hasten to commend the taste of your correspondent, G. C. D., in his or her appreciation of a new book called "Bruvver Jim's Baby," which I had just finished when G. C. D.'s letter came to my attention.

I have not read Miss Daskam's baby book, but if there is a more delightful baby than little Skeezucks in the book I have mentioned, I have yet to know it. It is a most curious fact in connection with "Bruvver Jim's Baby" that the little fellow scarcely makes three remarks in the whole course of the story, but his tiny personality permeates the entire book from beginning to end, and you know him and can see him just as well as if he were a live baby of your acquaintance. I think that the scene in which little Skeezucks falls ill, and Bruvver Jim tries to take the right care of him, is one of the most touching things I have ever read in my life. Skeezucks is a real baby with all the pathos and the fun of a genuine human little fellow.

What I should like to know is, how did a man ever write such a book? I should be interested in knowing how Mr. Mighels got the experience which has enabled him to make a baby's character live as this one does.

L. W. A.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 5, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

Probably we are all egotists at heart. "Well, they know what I think about it anyway" carries a freight of satisfaction and relief, as when "Taxpayer" airs his opinion in a letter to the press. To a student of human nature it is curious to find how largely the average opinion expresses the speaker more than the subject of which he would speak. The Elizabeth letters you have recently published each photographed an individual, from the almost passionate admirer to the virtuously horrified, who protest that a woman should call her husband names and herself a lady. Much of this would be fruit—nuts?—for Elizabeth's pen. How she could write of her critics!

A reactionist like Josephine Daskam Bacon naturally arouses antagonism, but if some chapters in the Biography of a Baby are a bit forced and grow dull, are not others as funny as the lady who considers them "indelicate" and protests that babies are no joke?

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

Catskill, N. Y., July 3, 1904.

III.

New York Times Book Review:

Permit me to say that I got many a laugh out of the Baby Memoirs of clever Miss Daskam; and yet I acknowledge a certain judicial excellence in the decision of your correspondent, G. C. D., who prefers this man's "baby creation," exemplified in "Bruvver Jim." Jim is a splendid addition to our lovable characters of fiction—for fiction I suppose the story is. The fun we get in this honest little story of the mines, the miners, and their ways with a child, is the wholesome, pathetic sort of humor that goes mighty deep.

We all like our laugh; and Elizabeth gave us good measure, and Miss Daskam provides me (at least) with many a harmless smile. But take it all in all, I am one of the sort who like the laugh that comes just in time to dissolve the lump in the throat.

I like our friend Habberton's "baby creations"; I like even better Bruvver Jim's "little Skeezucks." He is far more helpless, therefore far more a real baby. And he is new.

R. E. M.

New York, July 5, 1904.

IV.

New York Times Book Review:

I have read with interest and sympathy the articles of E. H. S. and E. T. R. in regard to Miss Daskam's "Memoirs of a Baby," and I most heartily agree with both. I am somewhat hampered in my criticism by the fact that I have not read the book "clear through." I was so disgusted with it that I couldn't. The lack of the maternal instinct or real knowledge of baby nature took away my interest at a very early stage. I, like E. T. R., am "a mother myself," and a grandmother to boot, which, in the opinion of the spinsters and bachelors who write books on child nature, child culture, &c., will most probably disqualify me for entering the lists as a critic. It has always struck me as incongruous that Miss Daskam's articles on children, though often bright and witty, should be so unsympathetic and unresponsive to child nature.

KATHERINE BARSTOW.

Boston, July 5.

V.

New York Times Book Review:

Your two correspondents, E. T. R. and G. C. D., have, between them, given me a great deal of pleasure in referring to Miss Daskam's "Baby," and incidentally to "Bruvver Jim's Baby," by Mr. Philip Mighels. Of the two authors, I should say the man has far the better grasp on that subject. His baby is normal: there are no pseudo-psychological gibes, no explanations of satire in his annals of a helpless little boy. Nevertheless, there is humor, in prodigal abundance—the sort of humor one expects to have arise from the ever-repeated predicament of mothering and rearing a child. The men-mothers, and more particularly "Bruvver Jim" himself, of this man's book, are to me far more maternal in all their rough masculinity than any one I met in the praised "Memoirs."

In some ways I am sorry to find this can be so. But I must heartily thank G. C. D. for the recommendation of this volume.

E. H.

Beverly, N. J., July 6, 1904.

VI.

New York Times Book Review:

I am far from agreeing with your correspondent, E. H. S. and her sympathizers regarding Josephine Daskam's book, "The Memoirs of a Baby," and fail to understand how any mother who closely watches the development of her child can characterize this book as either stupid or vulgar. To my thinking, it is one of the most cleverly and naturally told stories of a baby that has appeared for a long time. I laughed again and again over the doings of "Binkr" and the loving young couple, and often exclaimed over some naturalism of their delightful infant, "How like my baby"—of course my little one may be an "engaging idiot" too. I am very glad the book has been so favorably received. It certainly deserves to be read by every one who can relish the natural style of humor in which this story is told.

A. M. MARTEN.

New York, July 6, 1904.

VII.

New York Times Book Review:

I cannot understand the state of mind that finds cause for such severe disapproval of Miss Daskam's "Memoirs of a Baby" as your correspondents are expressing. I think the book is full of hearty fun and wholesome humor. As for the baby, "Binks," he is certainly irresistible—a typical baby, as I have known them. Indeed, it has seemed astonishing to me that Miss Daskam could make him so absolutely natural. But I suppose people's opinions of infants differ as much as their opinions about jokes—and George Eliot said a difference of taste in jokes was a great strain on the affections. For this reason, perhaps, I am feeling rather cross at your correspondents who don't like Binks.

MAY LOCKWOOD.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 7, 1904.

Thanks for a Song.

New York Times Book Review:

My query in your paper of the 28th of May as to an old-time song has brought me many responses, some imploring the words. I find that it is an old minstrel song going back to the forties. One correspondent claims it as an old English song, having heard it in England when a boy. I know nothing of the history of this pretty song, but it might be an English song made over into a minstrel one.

I most cordially thank those who have answered my query, and if ever I can do so I trust to repay them in kind.

WILLIAM H. HALE.

Ramapo, June 23, 1904.

1904

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Kipling, Book Illustrations, "East Lynne" and Other Topics.

MR. KIPLING'S story, which has just been published in The Morning Post, is meant to show us how the British Army of the future will be trained, provided the British public makes up its mind that it must have a better system of training officers and men than is the present system. We may not all of us agree with Mr. Kipling's theories of army reform, but if they are capable of producing such results as he shows us in his story, they ought to be adopted without delay. The question is, Would they produce such results? At any rate, Mr. Kipling has given us a capital story, quite in his old vein. By that I do not mean to imply that his later stories have been in any way inferior to his earlier ones. They have merely been in a different vein, and the public which has been accustomed to his earlier work may not have found them quite to their taste. Whether we regard the new story purely as a story, or look at it purely as an expression of the author's views concerning the army, we shall find it eminently readable and full of the originality that makes Kipling stand apart from all other story writers.

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The Academy has been considering the question whether or not illustrations add to the interest of a novel and has decided that they do nothing of the kind. As this has long been my contention I am naturally pleased to see that The Academy takes the same view. It has always been the custom to speak with deep reverence of the illustrations furnished by "Phiz" and Cruikshank to Dickens's earlier novels, and to insist that they added much to the delight of the books. Indeed, Cruikshank himself, as is well known, was firmly convinced that "Pickwick" was virtually his own creation, and that Dickens's part in the book was of little value. The Academy has the courage to say that these illustrations actually injured the books in which they appeared—that is to say, so far as the enjoyment which The Academy writer took in the books was concerned. For myself, I can say that both Cruikshank and "Phiz" gave me the same feeling of dissatisfaction, at least when they furnished portraits of Dickens's characters. As a rule there were merely caricatures, and did not in the least represent the persons whom they professed to represent. There were certain old buildings shown among the illustrations of the first editions of the "Old Curiosity Shop" and "Barnaby Rudge" that were charming, but the portraits were unthinkable. As for the illustrations which we find in the novels of the day they are not only utterly uninteresting, but they usually give us portraits that differ entirely from the author's conception of his characters. We do not want the artist to interfere with the author in this way, but as a rule he always does it. Especially when the artist undertakes to draw anything connected with the sea does his interference become positively exasperating. Only the other day I saw a drawing in which the artist furnished a picture of what the text informed us was a schooner. As a matter of fact the drawing was an attempt at showing us a full rigged ship. And I remember a large drawing of the battle of Trafalgar, in which the sails of three ships, which were close together, were filled by three different and simultaneous winds. Let it not be forgotton that the magazines which have lived the longest are those which have never yielded to the fashion of inixing text with pictures. Fancy Blackwood's Magazine with illustrations! We might as well think of the Lord Mayor singing a comic song while taking part in his annual procession.

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Much has been written in the newspapers concerning Mr. Ion Perdicaris, the rich merchant of Tangier, since he was captured by brigands, but no one has seemed to remember that Mr. Perdicaris was once a poet. In the days when The Galaxy magazine was young it published a number of poems signed "Ion Perdicaris," and most people fancied that the poet was a woman. They were by no means bad poems, but Mr. Perdicaris seems to have decided long ago that trade and not poetry was his proper business. One would have thought that a residence in Tangier would have been eminently adapted to lure Mr. Perdicaris into writing verse, for Tangier, although it is further west than Gibraltar, is far more Oriental than Cairo. But evidently Mr. Perdicaris has hushed up his earlier reputation for poetry, and has devoted himself wholly to trade, and the lavish entertainment of Western visitors to Tangier—many of whom have good cause to remember his good offices.

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The first volume of the new edition of Swinburne's poems has given occasion for many long reviews of the book. The volume contains the "Poems and Ballads" that created such a scandal in Philistia when they were first published. It is interesting to note how the point of view of the reviewers has changed since the book first appeared. Then it was almost unanimously denounced as indecent and immoral. Now the reviewers have nothing but praise for it, and no one dreams of calling it indecent. Evidently the power of Mrs. Grundy is waning, and we need not be surprised if before very long it will be possible for an English publisher to print an unexpurgated edition of Zola without danger of fine and imprisonment.

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Mr. David Christie Murray, who was so seriously ill a few weeks ago, has quite recovered and has resumed his weekly article in The Referee, for the sake of which thousands of people buy the paper. This will be good news to Mr. Murray's many admirers in America, where his books are, if anything, more widely read than they are here.

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The publication of a new and complete edition of the writings of the late Mrs. Henry Wood reminds one that 750,000 copies of her "East Lynne" have been sold since an enthusiastic review of the book in The Times made its fortune. It is not so very many years ago since "East Lynne" was first published, but we cannot very well imagine that a like enthusiastic criticism of a like book could appear in The Times of to-day. Surely the public taste, or, at all events, the taste of the newspaper critics, has improved during the last thirty years. Admitting that "East Lynne" has the merit of a fairly good plot, the book is certainly not entitled to be classed as literature, much less as a masterpiece.

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Mr. Cuthbert Hadden has informed us in the last number of The Fortnightly that no less than 1,859 new novels were published here last year, and that of this number probably not more than 5 per cent. were worth reading. Among the remaining 95 per cent. there were undoubtedly a good many novels that were at least as creditable to their authors as "East Lynne" was to Mrs. Wood, but none of them had anything approaching to the success of that book. This ought to encourage us, for it certainly shows that the day when "East Lynne" could be regarded as a great novel has passed away. The public of to-day may admire and read many novels that are very poor, but surely it would never dream of placing a book like "East Lynne" in the seat of honor. The book is, of course, widely read even at the present day, but chiefly in the kitchen. Which reminds me that only a few days ago a lady informed me that her cook had just brought her a book which she declared to be "splendid." It was "East Lynne."

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Miss Corelli, so we are informed, will shortly begin in that clever paper, The Bystander, a series of papers dealing with "Life, Society, and Manners." It is to be hoped that they will include a paper on good manners in the treatment of critics by authors, and that when such a paper is published Miss Corelli will send a copy of it to the chief literary critics of London, not forgetting Mr. Andrew Lang. The papers will probably bring numerous subscribers to The Bystander, for, aside from the fact that the admirers of Miss Corelli are legion, there is no doubt that she can write very readable essays, of a sort.

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"Fort Amity," Mr. Quiller Couch's new novel, does not meet with the unstinted praise which some of the author's books deserve. There is much in it which is good, and in particular there is any amount of adventure, but the character of the hero is not drawn with the firmness and clearness which we have a right to expect from Mr. Couch. It seems to the reader as if the author was not entirely sure what manner of man the hero really was, and this somewhat mars an otherwise excellent tale. At least, this opinion seems to be a general one, and therefore there must be some truth in it. At any rate, the criticisms of the book that I have so far read justify me in the conclusion as to the book which I have made. But let no one think that the book will not richly repay the reader who wishes to be regaled with thrilling adventures admirably told. It may not be as good a book as "The Splendid Spur," but there are not many books of adventure that can compare with that delightful story.

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Mrs. T. P. O'Connor is to edit the weekly paper that calls itself Chic. It is not a happy title for an English paper, for the great majority of people who see the paper on the book stalls do not know the meaning of the title, and are rather afraid to buy it lest they should be buying something that is not thoroughly English. If Mrs. O'Connor will only change the name of her paper and call it, say, "Mrs. T. P.'s Paper," it will undoubtedly grow rapidly in circulation, for T. P. is a name to conjure with in the newspaper world.

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Speaking of T. P. reminds me that Mr. Conrad's story, "Nostromo," which has been running for some time in "T. P.'s Weekly," and has disappointed many of his admirers, because they have found it somewhat heavy and dull, has taken on a new phase, and in the later chapters we feel the glow of Conrad's genius once more. It is impossible at this stage to tell how the book will turn out, but it looks now as if the latter half of it will redeem it from the accusation of being a tiresome book. I must confess that much of the earlier part of "Nostromo" was a sad disappointment to me, but it is worth while to read all of it that has gone before in order to be able to enjoy the four or five last chapters of the book.

W. L. ALDEN.

London, June 27, 1904.

The Care of the Hair.

Although of a non-literary character, Juliet Marion Lee's book on the hair and its treatment, ("How to Care for the Hair at All Times," by Juliet Marion Lee, 12mo, pp. 122, published by the Juliet M. Lee Hair Culture Company of 27 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York City, $1,) will likely appeal to a wide circle of readers. The book is designed for the use of gentlemen as well as ladies. Indeed, the pictures alone give an idea of its value to the masculine head. For instance, three full-page illustrations, [illegible] are devoted to [illegible] an almost hopeless condition through a state of "healthful condition," straight into a most noble luxuriance. Other illustrations reveal young men with budding mustaches and matchless crops of curls, while the pictures of ladies with gorgeous flowing tresses ought to strike terror to the dealers in false pompadours and switches.

Aside from the pictures, however, the book is really filled with some sane and excellent advice. The care of the hair at any and all times is the author's subject, the washing of it, the drying of it, the airing of it, what to do with it in sickness and in health, how to keep it free from dandruff, and how to improve it in quality and increase it in quantity—these and many other topics are treated seriously and at length, with prescriptions and recipes given for those who need them.

The St. Louis Fair.

UNCLE BOB AND AUNT BECKY'S STRANGE ADVENTURES AT THE WORLD'S GREAT EXPOSITION. By Herschel Williams. 105 Pen-and-Ink Sketches Specially Drawn. 12mo. Pp. 358. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.

Uncle Bob is a rubicund farmer of Skowhegan, Maine, who, with Becky, his wife, and Ruth, his foster-daughter, sets out for the St. Louis Fair, having light-heartedly mortgaged his farm for the price. The story related the farcical adventures of this interesting family, how they view Bunker Hill in Boston, how they are skinned in New York, insulted in Philadelphia, covered with soot in Pittsburg, charmed with Cleveland, call upon the Mayor of Detroit, and so land in Chicago. In that great city of the Wind, his women folk having retired to the upper regions, Uncle Bob is snapped up by a siren in paints and peroxide and taken out to a little supper which costs him dearly in cash and gets him a curtain lecture besides. There are, of course, other adventures in Chicago, but presently the travelers, and with them the story, move to St. Louis, where Uncle Bob continues to be victimized till a long-lost son turns up opportunely just from Australia rich and capable, wearing an elegant Vandyke beard. There is a scene of glad tears and embracings on the Pike, and thereafter splendid doings for the old folk and the foster-daughter, an extremely pretty girl, originally a waif from New Orleans. The long-lost son falls in love with pretty Ruth, scares off a rural suitor who has followed her all the way from Skowhegan, Maine, and wins the willing lady in a canter. Then he takes the party West, to Denver, to Colorado Springs, to Salt Lake City, through Southern California, back to New Orleans, and so to Skowhegan, where a brand new automobile is waiting to take them in triumph to the old homestead, whereof the mortgage, of course, has been paid off, and where all the neighbors are assembled to admire. The narrative is dressed up with jests and abundant horseplay of the traditional "Old Homestead" type.

Diluted Astronomy.

OUR OWN AND OTHER WORLDS. By Joseph Hamilton. Introduction by the Rev. W. H. Withrow, D.D., F.R.S.C. With Illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 200. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.

The tone of this little book of "popular astronomy" is sufficiently indicated, perhaps, when you are told that the author calls comets "the prodigals" of the "starry family." The important facts and theories of the universe are pretty fairly indicated, but the spirit is the most unscientific possible, and the language is now hortatory, now figurative, now playful, after the fashion popular in addresses before the Sunday school. Thus to give an idea of the sun's heat you are told that "one moon would need to be shoveled in every ten minutes." The rate of speed at which light travels is emphasized by calling the rate at which sound travels "a crawling and creeping pace." Again, the question of the existence or non-existence of inhabitants upon other spheres is given considerable attention, with special reference to the theological notion that the Creator, who made all things for a purpose, could not be supposed to waste all His worlds but one, and that a mere midget by comparison. Many figures are given and photographs of the moon and Mars, &c., but the sermonic aspect of astronomy is never lost sight of.

College Girls.

WELLESLEY STORIES. By Grace Louise Cook. Revised Edition, Illustrated and Enlarged. Drawings by E. B. Haselton. 12mo. Pp. 240. Boston: E. H. Bacon & Co. $1.25.

These stories of life in a woman's college were favorably noticed by THE BOOK REVIEW at the time of their first publication some years ago. In this new edition they will doubtless get new readers both among those who have seen the inside of a woman's college and those who haven't; the first for the rubbing up of old memories and forgotten views of life—perhaps—the others for the sake of learning dimly something about a sort of place which must remain essentially a terra incognita to a large portion of the human race at least. The separate stories are apt to appeal to ideals and aspirations, to hint at enjoyment of jollity, scorn of frivolity, admiration for young women who take themselves and others seriously, a sneaking kindness for fat girls, and a sort of disposition to imply that the tall and beautiful ones have a something undefinable lacking. One story relates how a conscientious girl was elected President of the freshman class and resigned because she was "conditioned" on a minor test, another tells of an "insincere" girl from the South, the favorite Southern type in a certain kind of fiction—one who broke dance engagements (with other girls,) who did clean and dropped on all occasions [illegible] always to be found in New England books, and who, (horrors!) lacked a tender conscience in money matters. The opposite part is played by a "sincere" little prig, full of admirable virtue.

A third story deals with a little factory girl gone to college by mistake, (like so many others of her kind,) and labeled "freak" by the others, yet another is concerned with two young ladies with a taste for lyric poetry. In this the motive is a half-fledged case of plagiarism and the moral the revelation of certain deficiencies of conscience on the part of a handsome girl with ambitions and blue-black hair.

A Satire of English Society.

THE ISLAND PHARISEES. By John Galsworthy. (John Sinjohn.) 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Mr. John Galsworthy has a style that is almost microscopic in its attention to minute details. When he has finished reading the book the reader has the feeling that he has met a number of men and women, all more or less uninteresting and rather stupid. That they are true to life in their character drawing does not in the least lessen the sensation of having been bored in their company. Neither does the detection of the note of satire in the story lend zest to the reading, for the fact is, although it is well enough written and the characters excellently drawn, (for can we not see each member of that stolid-faced, comfortable, prosperous, unhumorous, and deadly dull company of Englishmen as he presents them to us?) one must truthfully say that the reading of the book was as tiresome as the company of these estimable ladies and gentlemen would have been in real life.

Mr. Richard Shelton, the hero, had the misfortune of being an idealist, born and raised to the traditions of a straight-laced, rather narrow Englishman. In the society in which he moved, exclusive in the extreme, it was an unforgivable vulgarity to evince emotion of any sort. Mr. Shelton's struggles against the traditions of his set, which bind him hand and foot like bands of steel, ought to afford the psychologist the same thrill of joy that the wriggilings of a captured fly afford the entomologist.

It is not our wish to damn Mr. Galsworthy's story by our own frank admission of having found it uninteresting. Yet to us it seems a sad waste of time on an author's part to have marshalled so many stupid, well-intentioned people together in a book where they do absolutely nothing at all to interest or amuse. Perhaps Mr. Galsworthy has spoiled his satire by making it too true to life.

"In Purple and Gold."

IN ASSYRIAN TENTS. The Story of the Strange Adventures of Uriel. By Louis Pendleton, Author of "Lost Prince Almoe." 12mo. Pp. 248. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America.

That glittering Assyrian who came down like a wolf on the fold and with his cohorts threatened Jerusalem is here caught and put in a story. The hero is Uriel, a beardless Jewish youth, who goes out to play David to Sennacherib's Goliath, but whose heart in the end is too soft for slaughter. Instead, the young man, passing over the hot highway from Jerusalem to the invader's camp, falls in with a beautiful woman and a little child still more beautiful, and saves both from a scouting party of the enemy, only to lose them again to another party.

Then young Uriel himself is taken and led before the great King of the East, and, playing wisely upon the harp and wearing a countenance without guile, wins the King's high favor. On the spot therefore, with Eastern magnificence he is wondrously exalted above all the nobles and the Captains from Mesopotamia with their beautifully curled beards. So Uriel sees things and has adventures, and finds again the pretty little girl, and rides in the King's chariot at the King's side, while the King reviews the host which is to destroy Jerusalem. Uriel sees, too, the same host wrecked by that mysterious "blast" of the Almighty, and the horses and the chariots and all the surviving curled warriors in headlong tumultuous flight toward Nineveh, the King in the midst, crying to the pretty youth to follow and be rich and great in that far land.

Shakespeare Documents.

"Shakespeare Documents," collated and chronologically arranged by D. H. Lambert, B. A., published to-day by the Macmillan Company, is a chronological catalogue of "extant evidence" relating to the life and works of William Shakespeare. The little volume contains

1. The Stratford registers of births, marriages, and deaths, and the inscriptions on the family tombstones.
2. Contemporary notices of the poet, whether contained in poems, correspondence, or otherwise.
3. The minutes and accounts of the Corporation of Stratford-upon-Avon.
4. Legal documents. This embraces a somewhat wide area, but is "* * * sufficiently definite, including exemplifications of Court records, Royal Warrants, Fines, Conveyances, &c.
5. The entries of his plays and poems in the registers of Stationers' Hall.
6. The poet's will and the dedications prefixed to his poems during his life as contained in his works, and the quarto and other editions of his dramas up to the publication of the First Folio in 1623.

The documents number 161 and are printed with the original spelling. The book closes with several poems to the memory of Shakespeare by Ben Jonson, Hugh Holland, and one or two other writers of the time. The illustrations include two similar title pages, Shakespeare's signatures, portraits of Shakespeare, and a fac simile of Richard Quincy's letter to the poet.

Some Nature Books.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are issuing a little pamphlet descriptive of "Books for the Study of Nature," for use in [illegible]. These include volumes by Olive [illegible] Miller, Florence A. Merriam, [illegible] brook, John Burroughs, [illegible] day.

CURRENT COMMENT

...of Reports on Subjects of In... in the World of Books.

PETRARCH.—Petrarch's re... before to so enduring [illegible] he is the first master of let... ters in Europe since the death of Cicero. He was by no means the first modern lover of art, even if we [illegible] Gothic and Moorish art; for in painting, Giotto, in sculpture, Niccolo Pi... in architecture, Arnolfo del Cambio, were a generation ahead of him; in poetry Dante, born nearly forty years before, was immeasurably greater than he, but Petrarch was the first to make letters as let... ters the work of his life, and the first to hold the faith that literature is as great a factor in civilization as politics or theology. He was a professional man of letters, and became the first of the great tyrants of European literature; he is more important than his successors—Erasmus, Voltaire, Goethe—in that he stands at the threshold of modern literature, while it was hesitating which way to turn, while Latin still was the only known classic literature, and national literatures had not yet got out of their leading strings. In contemporary literature what was there? In France Froissart was a baby; in England Langland a little boy, Chaucer not born; in Germany and in Spain, only an encyclopedia knows. The "Roman de la Rose," setting Dante aside, is the one remembered work of letters that existed when Petrarch wrote his sonnets. For the third time in history Italy was about to take her place at the head of Europe, and Petrarch representing her intellectual life, set his seal on unformed literatures, and stamped an ideal impression.

Poetry is the attempt by man to carry on the divine labor of creation and make this world more habitable; poets take mere words and fashion a habitation, whither, when the world of sense grows chill, we may betake ourselves and breathe a richer atmosphere. In another aspect poetry is merely the arrangement of words in a certain order; it is a matter of empirical psychology. Poets are practical psychologists, measuring sensations by measures finer than men yet use in laboratories; and in mastery of the fuller knowledge of this psychology Petrarch is perhaps unrivaled. Hundreds of thousands of men have loved as dearly as he; thousands have thought greater thoughts than he, and many poets, English poets at least, have had a nobler instrument; but he had the skill to put his words into the right order, and when we read them we forget everything except love.

The charm of his verses made him famous from the very beginning. Well it might, for his sonnet differs from other sonnets as the song of the bird differs from that of a singing master; the soft Italian syllables unburden all their rapture in the fourteen lines, then close their lips, for they have finished. Italian words are made to be strung in a sonnet. Italian verses rhyme, as if they were lovers—Hero and Leander—calling across the gap between line and line; they melt away in sensuous vowels, they echo melodious in "l's" and "m's" and "r's."—Henry Dwight Sedgwick in The Atlantic Monthly.

KANT.—It remains a pity that Kant took seven years—I write on Mount Etna, which is barren of books, so it may have been eleven years—to excogitate his "Critique of Pure Reason," and only as many weeks to write it in. It is a greater pity that he wrote it in German. But I fear that if he had not been a German, he would not have been able to write it at all. The complexity of German sentences is an index of the synthetic grasp of the Teutonic mind—it embraces in one conception, sometimes even in one word, what more discursive intellects require three sentences for. Kant's masterpiece has page upon page of quite admirable exposition, but as a whole it unites all that is most obscure in German thought with all that is most involved in German syntax. A London fog is a searchlight compared with some sections of Kant's "Critique," and though many Englishmen, from Coleridge downward, have groped about in it and there has even been a peculiarly British neo-Kantian school, I doubt if any one has ever felt he knew his way through every part of it.

And yet the general drift of the book is clear. Kant made a revolution in thought comparable only to Galileo's in astronomy, and the comparison is his own.—Israel Zangwill in The Reader.

THE LATE A. C. BUELL.—The death of Augustus C. Buell means the loss of an author, correspondent, and editor of wide and long-established reputation. Occurring, as it does, so soon after the publication of his excellent biography of William Penn, we are more than ever forcibly reminded of the value of the author as a talented literary man, and particularly as a historian whose books have become standard.

Mr. Buell was born in Norwich, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1847, and was educated in the public schools until 1862, when he ran away to join the Ninth Artillery under Sheridan. In connection with his career at this time there is told an interesting story as to how an Irish cannoneer at the battle of Cold Harbor forced the boy soldier to hold his thumb over the vent of the cannon until the finger was so badly burned that it was ever afterward deformed.

Mr. Buell served in the war from 1863 to 1865, and at the close attended and in 1867 was graduated from Canenovia Seminary. He studied engineering and followed that line of work until 1873, when he entered the field of journalism in Washington and earned a reputation there as editor of The Capitol.

He was married twice, his first wife being Madeline D. Polk, the second Gertrude Boyer Wickline, whom he married in 1896. For a number of years Mr. Buell was special agent for the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, with which he was connected until the recent reorganization of the firm. Since then he had devoted himself to literary work exclusively.

Among his books are the "Life of John Paul Jones," a most authoritative work; "Recollections of a Private Soldier," "The Cannoneer," "Life of Sir William Johnson," and "Life of William Penn." He had just completed a "Life of Andrew Jackson," which was already in press when his death occurred. The last established

...ording to the established usage in every case when the "Life" was published in literary form. His style was characterized for capable manipulation of language forms and most excellent word selection. In his character one of the fundamental traits was independence. He was also an accomplished linguist, being especially familiar with German and French.—Book Notes.

WILLIAM B. YEATS.—The spirit of criticism in Mr. Yeats's work is not critical, but artistic. It is an artist, not an analyst, that he wants him. But in the pursuit of beauty he follows the discipline of an established artistic commitment. To the freakish of to-day he has done a great service. What freakishness more needful to a childhood national public, and to focus this Mr. Yeats has perhaps done more than any other man of his generation. He has set the standard of poetic achievement high, and has brought many phases of the life of his country and the noblest traits of the national character into literature. His poetry, his plays, his prose works are one long protest against that externality in life which characterizes a materialistic time, and an eloquent plea for a more spiritual standard of values. The theatre he has organized in Dublin, disdaining the attempt to catch the pennies of the crowd, has steadily aimed to lift the drama into the realm of thought and art, and to spiritualize its motives; and has raised a voice that is being heeded far and wide against the sham sentiment, shoddy ideals, and tinsel trappings of the drama of commerce, where all is for the eye and nothing for the mind. The mystic elements in his poetry, whether or not specific doctrines find acceptance, cannot fail to quicken, in all who come under the spell of his moods, a sense of the mystery that abides in common things, and so to throw a new and strange light over life. And Mr. Yeats's poetry, whether or not its ethics commend themselves, has a message to which our time may profitably give ear. Ours is a day that trusts too much to machinery, a day in which the finer spirits are, perhaps too exclusively, occupied with practical concerns, with the solution of ethical and social problems through organizations and institutions, a day when social enthusiasms, fine and necessary as they are, are apt to lead men to forget that growth is always from within outward, and that after all peace dwells within us. Mr. Yeats's message is not in any broad sense social or ethical. It is, even more distinctly than Maeterlinck's, private and personal.

It is the old message, "Look within," "Know thyself." It urges each one to cultivate the garden of the inner life, and to brood upon the mysteries of the spirit that unfold themselves when the eyes are closed to the outer world.—Horatio S. Krans in The Ethical Record.

ONE IDEA OF HAWTHORNE.—Though here, of our date and time, he was a belated spirit—a fanciful, roving, ether-cleaving spirit who one day, while peeping in curiosity over the eaves of his dream-mansion, fell into flesh. Society annoyed him, and he turned from the rouged arts of civilization with a fine contempt.

Genius treads far from that bellowing sphinx called civilization. The nineteenth century was a coarse melodrama written by the devil for the delectation of the blasé gods. By ignoring it utterly Nathaniel Hawthorne and Walter Pater became its greatest critics. Civilization at best is a peddler dressed up to look like a monarch. It is that process which has subtilized the direct and made automatic the spontaneous. It has made a crooked line the shortest way between two given points and substituted Machiavelli for Euclid. It invents pains in order to banish from its heart the horrible boredom that oppresses it. The vaunted arts and sciences sit cheek by jowl with Mammon. "Progress" is the cluck-cluck of satisfaction of Caliban as he makes headway into thicker mud.

Practical life stands for the utter materialization of the soul. Its glitter, which attracts from afar, is the glitter that falls from pomade-burnished garbage cans. In the great cities, which Rousseau called nature's sinks, men do not congregate, but fester. Cities are great street-canaled slime-vats, wherein long familiarity has indurated the sense of smell. Here the souls of men turn turtle; they call it "business." Ideals melt in these fens like the snow image in Hawthorne's tale when it is dragged by the Practical Man—always and everywhere an atheist—before the fireplace. Practical life!—the domain of the arched spine and the furtive glance—it is better to become moss grown in the Old Manse of Dreams. Hester Prynne, Arthur Dimmesdale, Clifford Pynchon, Miriam, Donatello, shall outlive in shadowy immortality the flesh and blood beings that mimic their ways here below, and the turrets and spires of our civilization shall long be gangrened in the muds of oblivion when the shadow-makers that have gone shall still with potent rod smite the souls of generations unborn, and from them, as from us, shall burst the fountains of exalted wonder.—Benjamin de Casseres in The Critic.

WHITTIER AT CLOSE RANGE.—There was a gracious hospitality in his manner and in the safety of his own house in Amesbury, no one could be more cordial than he. His style of speaking had irresistible charm at such times, for when completely at ease he indulged in a mixture of the laconic and the poetic. Odd turns of expression, unexpected Biblical phrases made his style decidedly rich and varied. He would refer to photographs as "graven images," and at one time he discoursed humorously upon the introduction of singing into Quaker meeting, saying that he himself did not mind the "warbling." Never was there any of the pose of the author in his speech. He never made one of the oracular remarks expected of the man of letters, but spoke always a quiet, unostentatious language which often seemed unsuited to the tongue of a ready writer. His delight in telling stories was equally a delight to the listener. Spending one Winter day in a house where he was visiting, I heard him tell a favorite anecdote in characteristic fashion. The family settled down comfortably in the parlor to talk with him and exiled me to the library to prepare my Greek lesson for the next day's school. I was sitting comfortably before the Franklin stove with my book when the door opened gently, and in came the poet with the shy, apologetic look of one who was playing truant. He leaned over the fire, rubbing his hands before the blaze, without speaking. After a long silence he asked, "What is thee studying?" I gave him the book, Plato's "Apology for Socrates." He looked at it with interest, then told me the story of the old tyrant that came homeward from war, a translation of Plato, and, after reading it, returned the book, saying, "I see this was Phaleg's got some of my ideas." This he acted up smart and laughed his jolly, quiet laugh.—Martha E. Stoddard in The Lamp.

LEONARDO AND HIS CRITICS.—Leonardo has not escaped criticism; the professional critic finds fruitful employment in a study of his art. He says the lips and chin dropped impossibly in the portrait of Mona Lisa, of old, but Leonardo certainly didn't stultify in a certain Italian church that lasted for be greatly admired and fascinated to the end of time. Of all the other faults that critics find with Leonardo's work, there's proof that we this approach the head of a devil.

Came the day when the sculptor's wearisome task neared completion, and, overjoyed at the prospect, this happy mortal permanently recorded his sentiments in the manner above truthfully set down. And this is the one which we look at the longest.

The devils which adorn the lofty gallery running around Notre Dame are much too notorious to be mentioned here, but does every one know of the keenly humorous caricatures in which Leonardo da Vinci found recreation for his pencil? Several pages containing such drawings are carefully preserved in the Academy in Venice. Although Da Vinci would be the last person one would name as being their creator, one can readily see that they are the work of some great master. What sure draughtsmanship they display, how much character they express, what a wonderfully expressive line!

If Da Vinci were alive to-day, even the inimitable "Max" would have to look to his laurels. As it is, these two caricaturists stand quite alone. Rather an amusing niche in the hall of fame!—Albert E. Gallatin in The Lamp.

LOCAL COLOR.—Local color in itself as an end is worth nothing from the point of view of art. The great painters of Italy represented Christ, saints, and Madonna in the costume of mediæval Italy. Shakespeare's Verona was an English country town, and his Perditas and Imogens and Biancas were Englishwomen. No great artist of bygone days cared twopence for local color. He was too busy getting at the heart of his subject.—Marriott Watson in London Mail.

GEORGE SAND.—When Matthew Arnold heard of the death of George Sand in 1876, he wrote to his daughter as follows: "Her death has been much in my mind; she was the greatest spirit in our European world from the time that Goethe departed. With all her faults and Frenchism, she was this." So pronounced an opinion from so weighty an authority certainly gives us food for reflection. Some will probably dismiss the dictum as one of those unaccountable vagaries which the great critic occasionally permitted himself, others will hold it lightly as the unguarded saying of a man not writing for publication, and most will agree that it has in it some element of exaggeration. But making all reasonable allowances for its circumstances and its subjective character, it still remains an impressive saying, and we must remember also that a year later Matthew Arnold put himself deliberately on record to much the same effect in one of his carefully wrought essays in literary criticism.

This high estimate, moreover, has found support in the words of a long line of George Sand's contemporaries and successors. From writers so different in temper as Mill and Mazzini came substantially the same tribute to the beauty of her style and the nobility of her thought. Frederic Myers called her "the most noteworthy woman, with perhaps one exception, who has appeared in literature since Sappho." And George Eliot, who is the subject of the possible exception just mentioned, wrote of her as follows: "I cannot read six pages of George Sand without feeling that it is given to her to delineate human passion and its results, and some of the moral instincts and their tendencies, with such truthfulness, such nicety of discrimination, such tragic power, and withal such loving humor, that one might live a century with nothing but one's own dull faculties, and not know so much as those six will suggest." And even Mr. Henry James, as far removed from her as the antipodes in his methods and his theories of literary art, accords her "the highest literary instinct—an art of composition, a propriety and harmony of diction, such as belong only to the masters," and is constrained to predict that in the coming days of the complete triumph of realism her novels will have for our children's children the sort of charm that Spenser's "Faerie Queene" has for us.

Here is an impressive array of witnesses, and their testimony might be multiplied many times over from almost equally significant sources.—The Dial, (Chicago.)

THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON.—All the world now knows that Mr. Watts-Dunton, poet, critic, and novelist, has resided for long years with Mr. Swinburne in a pleasant house near by Putney Bridge. Only recently, however, has Mr. Watts-Dunton's own genuine talent found recognition. Apparently late in life he published his pretty story, "Aylwin." Almost equally late in the day came his volume of poems, "The Coming of Love." His greatest achievement, his literary criticism, has not yet been presented to the public in any proper form, and it is, therefore, not unnatural that there should be many scoffers in face of the indiscriminate applause which is given to Mr. Watts-Dunton by some of the clever young men on The Athenæum—Mr. James Douglas and Mr. W. P. Ryan, I think—who I am under the impression have declared him to be but a little less than Shakespeare. Mr. Watts-Dunton is, however, as those who have studied his articles in back numbers of The Athenæum are aware, a really fine critic, sound in perception, rich in knowledge; qualities that are not always to be found in the new generation of critics, who seem to me to be always writing and never reading anything other than new books. It must have been no small thing for Mr. Swinburne to have had at his hand for so long a period so fine and discriminating a critic of all that is best in poetry.

New Edition of Ghost Stories.

Readers who are fond of ghost stories—and from the animated discussion recently carried on in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW it would appear that there are many such—will find great pleasure in the small new edition of Ella W. Peattie's "The Shape of Fear and Other Ghostly Tales," published by the Macmillan Company, New York, 75 cents. The "other tales" include twelve in all, and are written with Mrs. Peattie's usual simplicity of style. The little volume is a small 16mo and is a handy little book to take up and read at any time.

Where Whittier Dwelt.

WHITTIER LAND. A Handbook of North Essex, Containing Many Anecdotes of and Poems by John Greenleaf Whittier Never Before Collected. By Samuel T. Pickard, Author of "Life and Letters of John Greenleaf Whittier." Illustrated with map and numerous views. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-328. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

Mr. Pickard's book is admirably conceived and happily realized. There is, he tells us, a persistent call from tourists visiting the Whittier birthplace and region for a trustworthy guidebook. This call he has met. His book describes the birthplace and Amesbury house and home with nice particularity. Many new anecdotes are included, but it must not be supposed that Mr. Pickard has minimized his present opportunity by refusing matter pertinent to it which was included in his "Life and Letters." Every one of the numerous and admirable illustrations is a real help to the better understanding of descriptive passages, whether referring to persons or places. No aspects of Whittier's poetry have attracted more interest and curiosity than those belonging to such poems as "Memories," "My Playmate," "In School Days," and "A Sea Dream," which are touched with some tenderness of reminiscent affection. In no respect will Mr. Pickard secure attentive readers more surely than in respect to these poems, for the reason that he is now able to identify the persons referred to more frankly than he formerly felt at liberty to do. It is plain that Whittier's sensibility was acute, but his affections were generally attracted to girls or grown women who were "outside of society," and his loyalty to his parents and family was too devoted to permit his rupture with them by a forbidden marriage. Both "Memories" and "My Playmate" are reflections of his regard for Mary Emerson Smith, a classmate in the Haverhill Academy, while "A Sea Dream" entwines the memory of Evelina Bray of Marblehead, whose face we have represented in pretty girlhood and in beautiful old age. Mr. Pickard's chapter of "Uncollected Poems" is the most doubtful one of all, and another, "Whittier's Sense of Humor," makes no considerable addition to our sense of that. The examples are for the most part long-drawn recitals of humorous incidents; the shortest and quite the best is one called "The Divisions," a reprehension of the late hours kept by his niece at meetings of the Amesbury Division of the Sons of Temperance.

It cannot be too carefully noted that any profit accruing from the sale of this book will be devoted to the careful preservation of the Whittier birthplace and the Amesbury home.

Heroes of the Opera.

TEUTONIC LEGENDS IN THE NIBELUNGEN LIED AND THE NIBELUNGEN RING. By W. C. Sawyer, Ph. D., Professor of the German Language and Lecturer on Teutonic Mythology in the University of the Pacific. With an Introductory Essay by Fritz Schultze, Ph. D., of Dresden, Germany. 12mo. Pp. 343. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

Because the old legends of the Germanic races are now as much the stock material of literature as the legends of the Greeks, because to the modern person "of general information" Siegfried must be as familiar a figure as Ulysses used to be to the members of the third generation back, it has seemed to Prof. Sawyer that there was need of a sort of primer of German mythology for American readers. Certainly most Americans, even such as attend the opera, have but a hazy knowledge of the legends on which those operas are founded, but the same may be said now of the Homeric heroes, ancient pillars of literature. At least as many people are ignorant of Ajax as of Hagen, and that though primers of Greek mythology may be found on every book shelf. However, assuming the desire for primary instruction in Teutonic legendary lore on the part of the public fond of talking about Wagner and his operas, Prof. Sawyer has provided a translation of Dr. Wilhelm Wagner's prose version of "The Nibelungen Lied" with added details of the early life of Siegfried, supplied chiefly from the folk-song of "The Horny Siegfried." Prof. Sawyer confesses to having "thought to realize still further adaptation to the tastes and morals of our age and country in occasionally sacrificing something of the literalness or of the fullness of the version without destroying the identity of the narrative." Some people may think that unfortunate.

Under the title of "The Argument and Sources of The Nibelungen Ring" are treated the Nibelung legends as presented by Richard Wagner with comparison of the drama, the version with the older epic and the still older sagas.

Prof. Schultze's introductory essay deals with German enthusiasm with the legendary in German literature, dividing the legends scientifically into their several groups and pointing out their high moral inspiration as contrasted with the "sensuousness" of the legends of the Greeks. Again Prof. Schultze indicates the "richness and variety" by placing together the "mystically religious Wolfram von Eschenbach" with his "Parsifal," and "worldly Gottfried von Strassburg" with his "Tristan and Isolde." On the whole the book seems to realise very well its modest purpose.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

THE title of Henry Seton Merriman's last novel, completed only a few weeks before his death, is to be "The Last Hope." Charles Scribner's Sons will publish it in this country toward the end of August or at the beginning of September. The scene of the story is laid in France and in England during the Presidency of the Bonaparte who later on became Napoleon III. It deals intimately with the attempt to secure the Imperial throne before the famous coup d'état. As many of Mr. Merriman's novels first saw light in serial form, it might be well to state in regard to "The Last Hope" that it will have no serial publication.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation a "Primer of Library Practice for Junior Assistants," by George E. Roebuck and William Benson Thorne of the English Library Assistants' Association. The book will have chapters on "How the Public Libraries Became Established," "Organization," "Classification and Cataloguing," "Methodology," "Library Extension Work," and "The Library Assistant Himself."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce for early publication an important biographical and critical work on "Women in the Fine Arts," by Clara Erskine Clement, author of "Artists of the Nineteenth Century," "Life of Charlotte Cushman," "Stories of Art and Artists," "Venice, Mediæval and Modern," "Rome, the Eternal City," &c.

The revised edition of Barnes's popular History of the United States, which has been in course of preparation by A. S. Barnes & Co., will include some important pictures of the St. Louis Exposition. The late Mark Hanna wrote to the publishers of this history expressing his appreciation of its "value and interest."

The Macmillan Company is issuing in the Eversley Series a new edition of the letters of Charles Lamb, in two volumes, edited by the Rev. Alfred Ainger, editor of the collected writings of Lamb, and author of a memoir of Lamb and other works. The letters in the present volume include all those in the edition de luxe of 1900, as well as about twenty new ones addressed to John Rickman of the House of Commons, which are now printed for the first time. The epistles have been arranged chronologically, from 1796 to 1834, thus giving a biography of the writer. The editor has provided notes and an introduction.

Three new volumes are announced for publication in the Fall by G. P. Putnam's Sons in the Library Edition of their European Neighbors Series. The books are: "Russian Life in Town and Country," by Francis H. E. Palmer; "Swiss Life," by Alfred Thomas Story, and "Spanish Life," by L. Higgin. Each volume will contain forty-eight illustrations and a colored frontispiece.

Arthur Scribner of Charles Scribner's Sons returned home this week on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. after a long pleasure tour through Spain, France, and Switzerland. Whether in the course of his travels he secured any Continental books for American publication or gave any commissions to foreign authors are episodes which he modestly declines to divulge.

Among the outdoor and holiday features in the August Century will be articles on "The Old and Novel Sport of Archery," by A. R. Casselman; "The New Coney Island," by Albert Bigelow Paine; "Summer Splendors of the Chinese Court," by Minnie Norton Wood; "What Do Wild Animals Know?" by John Burroughs; "Visiting in Country Houses," by Eliot Gregory, and "Lombard Villas," in the series on Italian Villas by Edith Wharton. Each article will be illustrated by a well-known artist.

Brentano's have in press for early publication a work on the game of bridge, entitled "Bridge Developments," by Edmund Robertson and A. Hyde-Wellaston, who are acknowledged authorities on the game in England.

Paul Elder & Co. of San Francisco will shortly publish a selection of the poems of John Boyle O'Reilly in their Impression Classics Series. Early in the Fall the following books will be added to the series: Tennyson's "Holy Grail," William Morris's "Golden Wings," selections from Epictetus, and Longfellow's "Evangeline."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are publishing "Corn Plants, Their Uses and Ways of Life," by Frederick Leroy Sargent. The book contains an account of wheat, oats, rye, barley, rice, and maize. The author explains what corn plants are, indicates their importance to mankind, and tells old stories about them. He also tells how the plants are formed, how they are adapted for food products, and gives the history, uses, and distribution of the six plants. The book is suitable as a reader in schools. It contains thirty-two illustrations.

The D. Van Nostrand Company is bringing out "Uses of Electricity on Shipboard," by J. W. Kellogg. This opens with an account of the early use of electricity in this country and in England. It describes wiring and insulation, electric fixtures, fitting joints, fuses, &c., the wiring for a small steamer, and there is a sketch on the most recent practice in the repairing of connections. It [illegible] lighting plant for launches. The book is fully illustrated.

The Clarendon Press will hereafter publish the series of geographical memoirs known as The Regions of the World, edited by H. J. Mackinder. The latest volume in the series is on "North America," by Prof. Israel Russell of the University of Michigan. "India," by Sir Thomas Holditch, K. C. I. E., is to appear in the Autumn.

Life Publishing Company will issue at the end of the Summer "Woman's Confessional," by Mme. Wolieska-Tindolph, an Austrian lady, domiciled in this country. This is the story of the life of a woman in the form of epigrams, taken from her journal.

Among the history books in the Oxford University Press, which Henry Frowde will publish here at the Clarendon Press, are "Industrial Organization in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," by G. Unwin; "Documents Relating to the French Revolution," edited by G. Wickham-Legg, in two volumes, and Baron de Tocqueville's "L'Ancien Régime," edited, with introduction and notes, by G. W. Headlam.

Paul Elder & Co. of San Francisco will publish in the early Fall "Prosit," a book of toasts, by "Clotho," a group of California literary people, members of the Spinners' Club. The volume will contain original toasts besides those gathered from various sources, ancient and modern. Among the contributors are James G. Phelan, Wallace Irwin, George Sterling, Howard V. Sutherland, Ambrose Bierce, John Vance Cheney, Gelett Burgess, Will Irwin, Grace Luce Irwin, and many others.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce another volume on Japanese physical training, by H. Irving Hancock. It deals with "Jiu-Jitsu Combat Tricks," and contains thirty-two illustrations from life. In this book the author shows that boxing is powerless before the system. Much space is devoted to approved methods in stopping blows from a fist.

The Clarendon Press has in preparation a series of botanical works. Four volumes are announced for early publication. They are Solereder's "Systematic Anatomy of the Dicotyledones," translated by L. A. Boodle and F. E. Fritsch and revised by Dr. D. H. Scott; Eichler's "Flower Diagrams," translated by H. E. F. Garnsey, revised by Prof. I. Bayley Balfour; Knuth's "Pollenation of Flowers," translated by Gregg Wilson and Ainsworth Davies, and a translation of a new edition of Prof. Warming's "Plant Geography," which the author is now preparing.

The proportions of the Oxford English Dictionary, which is being prepared for Henry Frowde of the Clarendon Press by W. A. Craigie, may be estimated from some of the details given in the preliminary announcement of the forthcoming double section. The adjective "red" alone occupies 21½ columns, and the number of illustrated quotations in the section exceeds 16,000, or over 14,000 more than in any other published dictionary.

The new edition of Horatio W. Dresser's "The Power of Silence; the Study of the Values and the Ideals of Inner Life," will not be issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons until September. The new edition has been entirely rewritten, and six chapters have been added.

The Macmillan Company will issue in the Fall a new book by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, author of "The Mother of Washington and Her Times." This will describe the brilliant social life of Washington during the fifties, of which the author was a part, and her experiences in Petersburg and other parts of Virginia during the civil war.

Thomas Whittaker is issuing Part IV. of the Rev. Dr. Alfred G. Mortimer's "Church Lessons for the Christian Year," which deals with the period from the twelfth Sunday after Trinity to Advent.

The Clarendon Press has in preparation "The Lyrical Poems of William Blake," edited, with an introduction and notes, by John Sampson, author of "In the Dictator's Grip," a South American historical novel of adventure; "Maximilian: A Tragedy of Empire," another historical novel, and other books.

Henry Frowde is publishing at the Clarendon Press Dr. Vinogradoff's Haughton lecture at Oxford on "The Teaching of Sir Henry Maine" in pamphlet form.

The D. Van Nostrand Company has in press a new work on "Modern Theatre Stages," by Edwin O. Sachs, author of "Modern Opera Houses and Theatres." This will deal largely with stage construction and equipment, and will contain over 170 original illustrations.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation a volume containing three mystical Hindu tales by F. W. Bain. The stories are entitled "The Digit of the Moon," "The Descent of the Sun," and "The Heifer of the Dawn."

G. P. Putnam's Sons are bringing out "The Tariff: A Review of the Tariff Legislation of the United States from 1812 to 1896," by the late William McKinley. This essay is a survey of the history of protection in the United States, and of the grounds on which American statesmen have confirmed and extended the system. It is a valuable addition to the economic, as well as the political, history of this country.

The Macmillan Company will shortly publish in this country and in England a book of English school life entitled "Harry Dean of [illegible]

half a century. Thring has been compared to Dr. Arnold of Rugby, and it is declared that it is to his influence that Uppingham owes its present position among the great public schools of England.

A Bull in a China Shop.

RICHARD GRESHAM. By Robert Mores Lovett. 12mo. Pp. 363. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

What might be made of an embezzler's son if he is caught early enough and trained in a monomania of reparation by a New England college professor, his uncle, is here rendered into a story, and a good one. You see the boy at first with his worldly father and hothouse plant of a mother; you see him later, growing up strong and rough on a poverty-stricken farm; then you see him at school under the stern uncle's eye, and doing academic wonders, though very lonely, until, with full instructions as to what he is meant to do in life, the young man is sent to Boston to learn engineering.

There, an awkward oaf, young Richard begins to fret at the rigor of the course laid out for him, to long for the pleasant things of life, to fall in love with a pretty little comedy actress, and, presently, to forget his duty for her—likewise for her to shock the sensibilities of the excellent Boston people who have begun to look upon him with favor. As for the little actress, she seems a good girl, and loves Richard well enough to make Richard's conduct appear most natural. Flossie says Dick "is better for her than the others," and Dick thinks Flossie is well enough for him—except for the duty Fate and the stern uncle have set him. However, the stern uncle arranges that by a coup de theatre. When Dick writes that he is going to give up his duty "to live his own life" the uncle appoints the young man to meet him at the bank his father has robbed and there has him sign a note for $75,000—principal and interest of the defalcation. So, farewell to Flossie, who, like other girls of her simple kind, sees and admires the nobleness of Dick's sacrifice to honor.

The chances of life lead the young man to Siberia and Mongolia in company with an old land pirate, who has been striving for fifty years and everywhere under heaven's sun for riches and has not been punctilious as to the means. "I don't know how they live," says this old Leeds of the disgustingly rich, "but I see they have lots of things I want. I want their houses, 'nd their carriages, 'nd their yachts, 'nd their trotters, 'nd their women—most of all them last. I tell ye, the thing that strikes a poor man hardest is that the women is for the rich." Dick is "half disgusted, half fascinated" by Leeds with his cosmic longings and his lack of the moralities, and in his life in the wilds with the old sinner grows in wealth and in other things. Then comes Paris and a woman of the world, who eventually for mixed reasons marries Dick, who for his part drifts presently into being a stock broker and a most successful one—till his honor and conscience get him into trouble. Things are further complicated by the presence on the stage of one Barney Kellogg, a gay millionaire, once hunted in the chase matrimonial by the present Mrs. Dick, and once and still most friendly with Flossie. Mrs. Dick moreover conceives it her duty to make her social career auxiliary to her husband's business interests.

Then comes Dick to pay the note for seventy-five thousand and makes the discovery that there are embezzlements and embezzlements—that, in short, the morality of business transactions is strangely complicated, that the bank doesn't want to be paid, that the bank is really paying Dick's father to stay in Venice and keep quiet. Dick is naturally aghast. He has lived all his life with the bugbear of his father's crime for company; now the bugbear suffers a sea change, and instead of clearing the family name of dishonor it is on his conscience, trained as it is to make a horrible scandal, farther to smirch his father as an informer, and pull down a whole legion of shining reputations into the dust. The book spares you the spectacle of the ruin Dick must make. But clearly the author would have you see that the ancient code and the new finance are irreconcilable; that a New England conscience in Wall Street is like a bull in a china shop.

Some Good Sellers.

A new edition of "Cirilla," Ruth Putnam's story of artistic and musical life in Florence, is announced by the Life Publishing Company.

John H. Whitson's "Rainbow Chasers" is reported by Little, Brown & Co. to have gone into the fourth edition. The book is about to be brought out in England. It is also being issued in Canada and Australia.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce that the limited Riverside Press edition of Hawthorne's "Old Manse" is exhausted, and that they are making third editions of "Psychology and Life," by Prof. Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard, and of Candace Wheeler's "Content in a Garden."

Second editions of "The Real Benedict Arnold" and "The True Aaron Burr" have recently been issued by A. S. Barnes & Co. These books have just been adopted for use in the school libraries of two of the Western States.

Oil as Fuel.

"Liquid Fuel and its Combustion" (Dutton, $6.) is a 400-page quarto by William H. Booth, formerly of the New South Wales Government Railways, and later engineer for various British electric traction companies. His views on the combustion of fuel and the construction and manage- [illegible] which is combustible and can be made liquid without serious difficulty. The list therefore includes animal and vegetable oils of all kinds as well as the coal gas tars, petroleum, and other mineral oils, but for the purposes of this book only those products are considered which do not possess a volatility or refinement greater than those of the heavy lighting oils.

Several chapters are devoted to the necessity of atomizing the fuel and the importance of the air feed; others treat of Texas oil, the construction of the furnaces and their materials, and, again, of the chemical properties of water, smoke, steam, &c. After this comprehensive introduction there are 200 pages treating the subject in a thoroughly practical manner.

TURGENIEFF.

THE NOVELS AND STORIES OF IVAN TURGENIEFF. Newly Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood. International Edition from New Plates by De Vinne. In sixteen volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 per volume.

The format of the volumes in which the new translation of the Russian author, Ivan Turgénieff, is now coming from the pen of Isabel F. Hapgood has already been described in these columns. The high standard of bookmaking attained by those sets of Kipling, Tolstoy, Stevenson, and Stockton that have come from the De Vinne Press under the auspices of the Scribners has been well sustained and maintained by the set of the Russian writer. The typography, a large, readable, darkly shaded Scotch type; the lightweight, deckel-edge paper with the author's initials in watermark, and the illustrations by Frank Vincent du Mond, S. Ivanowski, Edwin Potthast, Mrs. M. Wilson-Watkins, and others have all been sufficiently praised. The rendering of the translator has been commented on and generally commended as a painstaking piece of work. Her success in maintaining the Moscovite atmosphere while seeking vernacular equivalents in English has been general, and her mistakes in judgment, her slips of taste, her errors, and literal appreciation are insignificant and will trouble no one but the unimaginative purist and the pendant.

The last six volumes to come from the press take the reader well into the collections of brief fiction which form about half of the edition. Each volume is prefaced with an admirable introduction, biographical and critical, which very often presents valuable and fascinating information concerning the conditions and influences which produced the story to follow, with scraps of contemporaneous comment drawn from the Russian press. By these introductions the reader becomes acquainted with events, persons, and situations without which the stories would lose much of their meaning. "Smoke," which first made its appearance in the Russian Messenger in the Spring of 1867, brought down upon the author a heap of caricature and lampooning. In speaking of it Turgénieff himself has written: "Although 'Smoke' had a very considerable success, yet it aroused great indignation against me. Especially violent were the reproaches for my lack of patriotism, for having insulted my native land." Then there are two additional complete novels, "Father and Children," between which and "Smoke" a comparison is drawn by the translator, and "Virgin Soil," probably the most cheerless story ever written, which is here presented in two volumes. Two volumes of short stories complete this installment of books: X., including "The Jew," "André Kolosoff," "Ptelushkoff," "The Two Friends," and "The Bully," a satire on an imaginary Russian Byron; XI., "Diary of a Superfluous Man," "Three Portraits," "Three Meetings," "Mumée," and "The Inn."

There are still forthcoming five volumes of short stories, each of which takes its title from the first item of its contents: "First Love," "Ghosts," "The Brigadier," "Spring Freshets," and "A Desperate Character."

Jamaica.

"The Handbook of Jamaica" is now twenty-four years old. The 1904 edition comprises historical, statistical, and general information concerning the island compiled from official and other reliable records by A. A. C. Findlay of the Jamaica Civil Service and Joseph G. Ford. The most important of the events of 1903, which are tabulated at a length of several pages, was the great hurricane of last August, the most disastrous that has smitten Jamaica in many years; nearly seventy-five people lost their lives, while the money value of the devastation caused to crops and buildings ran up to several millions of pounds sterling. This would be serious even in such a rich country as the United States; how much more so in a country whose population is estimated at less than 800,000, whose revenues for the year 1903 amount to £800,000 and expenditure to £780,000. The loss nearly equaled the public debt, £2,621,000.

The handbook is a complete guide to the island. It gives full particulars of [illegible] hotels, and rates; railway, steamer, steamboat time tables and tariffs; names of public officers and officials, and their salaries. All the details are published for the schools and colleges, together with [illegible] information relative to the mercantile and agricultural life of the island. Information is to be found concerning the benevolent and trust funds, institutions, public companies, [illegible] societies. The island supports [illegible] newspapers, mostly published in Kingston; there are two dailies, two tri-weeklies, a semi-weekly, half a dozen weeklies, and a fortnightly. Besides these, there are [illegible] monthly and one quarterly religious publications. The Governor is Colonel [illegible] General is Mr. Anthony [illegible]

QUERIES.

TO SECURE attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

"E. R., Jr.," New York City: "Kindly inform me whether Sterling's 'Southern Orator' is procurable to-day."

The "Sterling Southern Orator" is published at $1.50 by J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Ga.

"A. V. E.," Baltimore, Md.: "Can you give me any information about a book entitled 'Over-Songs,' which is said to be by Emerson?"

"Over-Songs" is the title of a quarto volume, privately issued in Cambridge, Mass., in 1894. It contains six poems, by R. W. Emerson, Jean Ingelow, Bayard Taylor, Theodore Tilton, George W. Curtis, and Lucy Larcom. The poems were contributed "as a testimonial of the esteem of the authors," on the occasion of the marriage of Henry Morton Lovering and Isabel Francella Morse, and only eight or ten copies are believed to have been printed for presentation to the authors and to family friends. The only copy which we have seen was sold for $40 at a book auction held in this city in January, 1901.

C. T. R. MATHEWS, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.: "The verses asked for by 'M.,' 549 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 'Appeals to Readers' of June 18, are from a poem on the 'Removal of Some Old Family Portraits,' by Mrs. Southey. I have the poem.

"B. B.," Concord, Mass.: "Can you give me a few biographical facts concerning the author of 'Rab and His Friends'?"

Dr. John Brown was born in Biggar, Lanarkshire, Scotland, Sept. 22, 1810, the son of an eminent divine of the same name. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M. D. in 1833. He lived and practiced in Edinburgh, and was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians there. He was intimate with Thackeray, Ruskin, Jeffrey, and other literary men. His death occurred May 11, 1882, in Edinburgh. He published a number of works, including "Horae Subsecivae," three series, 1858, 1861, and 1882; "Health," 1862; "Jeems, the Doorkeeper," 1864; "Minchmoor," 1864; "Thackeray," 1877; "John Leech," 1877, and "Something About a Well," 1882; but is best known to the general reader as the author of "Rab and His Friends," 1859, (extracted from the first series of "Horae Subsecivae,") and "Marjorie Fleming," (first published in The North British Review,) 1863.

MISS G. W. ORVIS, 104 Bryant Street, Rahway, N. J.: "Noticing the request of W. C. Erwin, Coopersburg, Penn., in 'Appeals to Readers' of June 18, I copy from my scrap book the poem asked for and inclose it herewith."

The poem thus kindly sent, "The Excellent Man," by Heine, has been forwarded to our correspondent.

GEORGE W. ATWELL, Lima, N. Y.: "Kindly give me some facts relating to George F. Fort, author of 'Medical Economy During the Middle Ages,' published by J. W. Bouton, New York, 1883."

We find little regarding this author. Possibly he was a son of George Franklin Fort, (1809-72,) who was Governor of New Jersey, 1850-4, and author of a work entitled 'Early History and Antiquities of Freemasonry.' Some of the New Jersey readers of Queries may be able to give the desired information.

"V. L.," Harrisburg, Penn.: "Had Hawthorne any actual mountain in mind when he wrote 'The Great Stone Face'?"

It has been said that the story was suggested to Hawthorne by the famous Profile Mountain, in New Hampshire. The description of the "Face," however, does not altogether correspond to the profile which nature has impressed upon the mountain. The first hint of the tale is thus jotted down in the "American Note Books," Jan. 4, 1839: "The semblance of a human face to be formed on the side of a mountain, or in the fracture of a small stone, by a lusus naturae. The face is an object of curiosity for years or centuries, and by and by a boy is born whose features gradually assume the aspect of that portrait. At some critical juncture the resemblance is found to be perfect. A prophecy may be connected." In Ernest, the hero of the story, Hawthorne seems to have had Emerson partly in mind, (compare the description of Emerson in "The Old Manse.") The poet of the story is evidently Hawthorne himself.

YOUNGE HASWELL, JR., Hoboken, N. J.: "I have in a scrapbook six pages of an old back-number magazine, 'The Evergreen,' December, 1849, containing Clement C. Moore's poem, 'A Visit from St. Nicholas.' Please tell me if this was the first appearance in print of this poem. It is quaintly illustrated by six wood cuts, each of which is signed 'Boyd.'"

Moore's famous poem, written for his children, Christmas, 1822, was sent without his knowledge to the Troy, (N. Y.,) Sentinel, where it appeared, anonymously, Dec. 23, 1823. This, we believe, was its first appearance in print. In 1844 it was included in a collection of his verse ("Poems," New York, 1844.)

CARLILE BOYD, 45 Wall Street, New York City: "Kindly advise me how I can obtain Balzac's story, the 'Cure de Tours'?"

It is obtainable in several translations, for example, in the volume entitled "Ursula and the Vicar of Tours," (Little, Brown & Co., Miss Wormeley's version, $1.50.

"BELLA ALBERTI," Orrville, Cal.: "The school reader referred to by John A. Duggan, North Adams, Mass., in 'Appeals to Readers' of June 25 was doubtless one of the 'Readers' of the 'School and Family Series,' published by Harper & Brothers in 1864, and edited by Marcius Willson, (not Marcus Willson, as one of your correspondents notes.)"

"OCTOGENARIAN," New Brunswick, N. J.: "Answering 'A. B. P.,' Mr. James L. Carhart, Pontiac, Mich., says that the lines 'King at night in ermine splendid,' &c., are from 'The Actor's Fate,' which he attributes to Thomas Dunn English. Mr. Carhart is wrong. Your correspondent will find 'The Actor's Fate' in the poems of John Cooper Vail, published by A. J. Townsend, New York, in 1851. Mr. Vail has written better poems than 'The Actor's Fate.' It has been attributed to a dozen other authors—even to Edwin Forrest."

"W. Q.," Augusta, Ga.: "Was the creator of 'Mrs. Partington' B. P. Shillaber, the American humorist, or Sydney Smith, the English wit? When were Shillaber's 'Mrs. Partington' volumes first published, by the way?"

Sydney Smith was the author of the great original. In a speech at Taunton, England, in 1831, he satirized the Conservative attempts in the House of Lords to stay the progress of reform by likening that august body to 'the excellent Mrs. Partington' on the occasion of the great storm at Sidmouth in 1824. "In the midst of this sublime storm," said Smith, "Dame Partington, who lived upon the beach, was seen at the door of her house with mop and pattens, trundling her mop, squeezing out the sea water, and vigorously pushing away the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic was roused; Mrs. Partington's spirit was up; but I need not tell you that the contest was unequal. The Atlantic beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a slop or a puddle, but should never have meddled with a tempest." Mrs. Partington soon became a synonym for a bigoted, fussy, and incorrigible conservative. Shortly before his death, Shillaber gave this account of the origin of his Mrs. Partington: "It occurred at a time when steamers twice a month brought news from Europe, and one arrival brought the intelligence that breadstuffs had advanced in price. This was the occasion for a three-line paragraph, which stated that 'Mrs. Partington said that it made no difference to her whether the price of flour increased or not, as she always had to pay just so much for a half a dollar's worth.' The name was not chosen, but it came with a sudden memory of Sydney Smith's dame, who mopped back the Atlantic when it overflowed into her cottage at Sidmouth. Flattered by the success of this virgin effort, which was copied everywhere, I tried it again with like success, and what was begun in a sportive moment became a sort of point d'appui for many things latent in my inkstand, until the little one became a thousand." (See the New England Magazine, June, (1891.) Shillaber's first book about Mrs. Partington was published in Boston in 1854 with this title: "Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington and Others of the Family." This was followed by "Knitting Work: a Web of Many Textures Wrought by Ruth Partington," 1859; "Partingtonian Patchwork," 1873; "Ike and His Friends," 1879, &c.

J. E. MEEKER, Princeton, Kan.: "I shall be glad to know the name of the author of a certain poem (and to have the entire poem) which begins as follows:

"'Did you ever see an orchard in the Spring?
An English apple orchard in the Spring?'

This poem is entitled "Apple Blossoms," and was written by William Wilsey Martin, born in Berkshire, England, in 1833, and long in the English Civil Service. It contains five stanzas, the first of which contains the following lines:

Have you seen an apple orchard in the Spring?
In the Spring?
An English apple orchard in the Spring?
When the spreading trees are hoary
With their wealth of promise-glory,
And the mavis pipes his story
In the Spring!

It was included in 1885 in the author's volume, "By Solent and Danube, Poems and Ballads" (London, Trubner & Co.); but this work is apparently out of print, and we doubt whether the poem is easily accessible.

ALONZO P. BELL, Yonkers, N. Y.: "Can you tell me anything about B. C. Stephenson, author of the following lines:

"'The nightwind sighs, our gondola flies
Across the dark lagoon;
The city sleeps, and well she keeps
Her watch, the gentle moon;
For with her light she guides our flight
Across the silver sea,
We are alone—the world, my own,
Doth hold but you and me.'

"What is the title of this poem, and where can I find a collection of the verses of its author?"

The only B. C. Stephenson known to us is the English dramatist, Benjamin Charles Stephenson, author of "Peril," "Impulse," and other plays. We are not acquainted with his published verse.

"S. D.," 5 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York City: "Is the phrase, 'If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent him,' correctly attributed to Voltaire? If so, can you give me the original French, and tell me in which of Voltaire's works the phrase is to be found?"

The line occurs in the CXI. epistle of Voltaire, addressed "A l'Auteur du Livre des Trois Imposteurs," ("To the Author of the Book of Three Impostors.") The following gives the line and the context:

Consulte Zoroastre, et Minos et Solon,
Et le grand Socrate, et le grand Ciceron,
Ils ont adoré tous un maitre, un juge, un père,
Ce systeme sublime a l'homme est necessaire,
C'est le sacré lien de la société.
Le premier fondement de la sainte equité,
Le frein au scélérat, l'espérance du juste,
Si les cieux dépouillés de leur empreinte auguste
Pouvaient cesser jamais de le manifester
Si Dieu n' existait pas, il faudrait l'inventer.

C. A. TAYLOR, 91 East Oneida Street, Oswego, N. Y.: "In the introduction to the 'Public Papers of George Clinton, First Governor of New York,' it is stated that while the British Army occupied New York the unfortunate Major André, Adjutant General to Sir Henry Clinton, was a frequent contributor to The Royal Gazette, a newspaper of the day, and that 'by a singular fatality, if not prophecy,' the third stanza of his 'Cow Chase,' which appeared in The Gazette the day of his capture, reads:

"'And now I've closed my epic strain,
I tremble as I show it,
Lest this same warrior—Drover Wayne,
Should ever catch the poet.'

Can you supply the two missing stanzas?"

André's "Cow Chace," (as it was originally called,) is in three cantos, and contains considerably more than three stanzas. The stanza quoted by our correspondent is the last and not the third stanza. Mr. Taylor misquotes the third line. The stanza should read:

And now I've closed my epic strain,
I tremble as I show it,
Lest this same warrior-drover, Wayne,
Should ever catch the poet.

The poem appeared originally in three numbers of "The Royal Gazette," published by James Rivington, who styled himself "the only London bookseller in America," and was entitled "Cow Chace, in Three Cantos, Published on Occasion of the Rebel General Wayne's Attack on the Refugee Block-House on Hudson's River, on Friday, the 31st of July, 1780." The last canto was printed on the very day of André's capture, a singular verification of its prophetic final lines. The entire poem was published by Rivington in 1780, soon after André's death, and occupies eighteen pages of a small octavo volume, now of great rarity and value, the remaining portion consisting of two short poems and a reprint from the Gazette of "The American Times," a satire by the Rev. Jonathan Boucher. A reprint of the "Cow Chace" was published some years ago by the Robert Clarke Company of Cincinnati, (price 75 cents,) and can probably still be had from them.

"C. H.," Charlestown, Mass.: "Which was Disraeli's first book? What is the meaning of the words fetish and fetish worship?"

1, "Vivian Grey," the first part of which was published anonymously in 1826; (the second part appeared in 1827.) "The Star Chamber," another anonymous work, also appeared in 1826. It was suppressed. 2. The word "fetich" or "fetish" comes to us from the Portuguese, who were the first Europeans to trade on the west coast of Africa, and who expressed their idea of the religion of the natives by the Portuguese word for magic, "feitico." We find the first use of it in Samuel Purchas's "Pilgrimes, Contayning a History of the World, in Sea Voyages & lande-Travells," London, 1625-26, five volumes. This work contains a chapter translated from a Dutch author on the customs and rites of the negroes of Guinea, in which "fetisos" and fetisseros," or priests, are frequently mentioned. "When the king will sacrifice to fetisso he commands the fetisseros to inquire of a tree, whereto he ascribeth Divinity, what he will demand." This word, somewhat modified, passed into the French language through Brosse's treatise, "Du Culte des Dieux Fetiches Dijon," 1760, and from him into the German through the medium of Pistorius, Stralsund, 1785.

A. FIELD, Louisville, Ky.: "I have an early book of American humor, entitled 'Adventures of Timothy Peacock, Esquire; or Freemasonry Practically Illustrated. Comprising a Practical History of Masonry, Exhibited in a Series of Amusing Adventures of a Masonic Quizot. By a Member of the Vermont Bar.' Middlebury, Vt., 1835. I have always been curious to know the author's name. Can you enlighten me?"

It was written by Daniel Pierce Thompson (1795-1868,) a lawyer of Montpelier, Vt., whose semi-historical works of fiction, although somewhat artless in construction, are vigorously conceived narratives of early life in Vermont, and have been very popular. In addition to the book mentioned, he wrote: "May Martin, or the Money-Diggers: a Green Mountain Tale," 1835; "The Green Mountain Boys: a Historical Tale of the Early Settlement of Vermont," 1839; "Locke Amsden; or, The Schoolmaster," 1845; "Lucy Hosmer; or The Guardian and the Ghost," 1848; "The Rangers; or The Tory's Daughter," 1851; "May Martin, and Other Tales of the Green Mountains," 1852; "Gaut Gurley; or The Trappers of the Umbagog," 1857; "The Doomed Chief; or Two Hundred Years Ago," 1860, and "Centola, and Other Tales," 1864. He also edited an edition of the laws of Vermont, and published a history of Montpelier, 1781-1860. His most popular novel was "The Green Mountain Boys."

G. A. ABBOTT, 836 Ninth Avenue, New York City: "Where can I get a copy of Amos Wells's 'Good Cheer,' and also the leaflets of 'Introductory Cookery Lessons,' (copyright by Emily Huntington'—that's all that is on them,) and those issued by the 'New York Cookery School'?"

A number of the publications of Amos R. Wells are issued by the United Society of Christian Endeavor, 155 La Salle Street, Chicago, and 646 Washington Street, Boston; and by Fleming H. Revell & Co., 63 East Washington Street, Chicago, and 158 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The book in question can doubtless be had from them. We cannot aid our correspondent in regard to the cookery leaflets, but some of our readers may be able to do so.

"S.," 147 East Twenty-ninth Street, New York City: "To McDonald Clarke, the 'mad poet,' of this city, are attributed two oft-quoted lines:

"'Now twilight lets her curtain down,
And pins it with a star.'

"I have seen it stated somewhere that Clarke's original lines differed somewhat from these. Is it so?"

Clarke's original lines were:

"Whilst twilight's curtain, spreading far,
Was pinned with a single star."

"H. W.," New Haven, Conn.: "I have a copy of a pamphlet entitled 'Complimentary Banquet Given by the City Council of Boston to Rear Admiral Lessoffsky and the Officers of the Russian Fleet, June 5, 1864,' Boston, 1864. It contains a poem said to be by O. W. Holmes, 'A Song of Welcome.' It does not bear Holmes's name, but a note written in pencil in my copy is to that effect. Is this poem Holmes's, and what is the value of the pamphlet?"

These verses are by Holmes, although they do not bear his name and are not included in any edition of his poetical works. The value of the pamphlet is from $3 to $5.

MABEL GERRY HAVILAND, 257 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, New York City: "In answer to 'G. T. S.,' Charleston, S. C., I would say that the piece about the 'one-legged goose' is in prose—an extract from F. Hopkinson Smith's 'Col. Carter of Cartersville.' About twenty-five years ago I read the story of the boyhood of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase. As he was my father's uncle, and as the book has drifted from my possession, I would like to learn something about this little sketch if possible."

We do not identify this biography of Chief Justice Chase. Available biographies are Albert Bushnell Hart's "Salmon P. Chase," (in the American Statesmen Series, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25;) and J. W. Schuckers's "Life and Public Services of Salmon Portland Chase," (D. Appleton & Co., $3.)

"J. L. L.," Paterson, N. J.: "Was Jim Bludsoe, in John Hay's famous poem, a real character?"

The story of Jim Bludsoe's heroism was founded upon an exploit of Oliver Fairchild, engineer of the steamer Fashion, plying between Memphis and St. Louis, who beached his burning ship and sacrificed his own life for the safety of passengers and crew, exactly as Mr. Hay narrated. In his early days Mr. Hay was personally acquainted with Fairchild, and when, years afterward, he went on the staff of the New York Tribune, the son of the dead engineer, Henry Fairchild of New Orleans, called to see him at the newspaper office, and so, unconsciously, suggested the poem. Soon after its appearance a friendly controversy arose between Mark Twain and the author. Twain held that an engineer could not have performed the act of heroism ascribed to him. The steering of the vessel being exclusively the pilot's duty, the latter alone could have held the steamer's "nozzle agin the bank, till the last galoot's ashore." Hay, however, was enabled to show that, as a matter of fact, the steering gear of the Fashion had been destroyed almost at the beginning of the fire. The tiller ropes had burned away as soon as the flames from the overheated furnaces swept upward through the vessel, and the engineer, in the fiery hell below, became the sole human being possessed of the power to turn her toward the bank and keep her there.

MANASSEH MARKOWITZ, 315 East Fifth Street, New York City: "Who is the author of the following lines:

"'Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flatt'ry soothe the dull, cold ear of death?'

This is Stanza II. of Thomas Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard."

Appeals to Readers.

WILLIAM WADE, Oakmont, Penn.: "Has anybody the words of Miss Hannah F. Gould's 'The Frost Looked Forth One Still, Clear Night' of anywhere between 1850 and 1860? The only place I have found it is in Chambers's Miscellany of 1845, and as there given it does not agree with my recollection of it or that of other admirers of the poem, and the version we remember seems much superior in many instances. For instance, 'The glittering point of many a spear' seems much more in harmony with the general spirit of the poem than 'the downward point.' My wish is to send the two versions to any one who has a later version than that of Chambers's to determine whether Miss Gould did not amend the original form."

A. V. POLLARD, Librarian Louisville Public Library, Louisville, Ky.: "Can any one tell me where I can obtain a book called 'The New Bethesda,' published about 1850? The subject is the psychic power and the cures of Dr. Newton in the State of New York—more than 100,000 cures."

H. P. MAIN, Bigiow & Main Company, 135 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "We are anxious to find the name of the author of the following hymn:

"'From thy broad Atlantic harbors,
Where the thronging thousands wait,
To the West, whose sunset glories
Flood Pacific's 'Golden Gate';
O'er our blooming plains and prairies,
O'er these mountain summits grand,
Every breeze the message carries—
"This shall be Immanuel's land!"

"Who wrote

"'When my soul was disturbed,
And my spirit was bowed,
Then I prayed to the Lord,
And He parted each cloud,
And He looked down upon me and smiled'?

"Who is the author of a hymn entitled 'We Must Never Grow Weary,' the chorus of which is: 'O ye stars shine on'? Who wrote 'This Life Is a Wearisome Journey'? This hymn is entitled 'The End of the Way.'"

MRS. LISSNER, 133 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, New York City: "Where can I find the poem entitled 'And the Other One Was Booth'?"

"HARRIET," 48 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York City: "Does any reader know of a child's poem which contains these lines:

"'Cherry pie is very good,
And so is currant wine;
But I will wear my brown dress,
And never look too fine'?

"As a child I often heard the poem in connection with 'Who Killed Cock Robin?' but have tried several years to find it among children's verses without success."

FREDERIC BUNTING, Ellsnville, N. Y.: "Can any one inform me as to the authorship of a poem published several years ago, and quite popular at the time, each verse of which ends with this line:

"'And she felt of the belt at her back'?

"Where can the verses be obtained? I do not recall the title of the poem, and perhaps have not given an exact rendering of the line quoted, but trust that some reader may be able to identify it."

"The Better New York."

In this book, ("The Better New York," by Dr. William H. Tolman and Charles Hemstreet. Illustrated. 12mo. Green limp cloth. Gilt top. Pp. 320. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. In box. $2 net,) the better life of New York City is described. The names of the different institutions, educational, philanthropic, &c., are given, as well as their location, use, names of founders, and other interesting matter. The book has been divided into twelve sections, which are arranged like a directory. Division I. takes the reader from the Battery to Canal Street; Division II. from Canal to Fourteenth Street, east of the Bowery; Division III., Canal to Fourteenth Street, west of the Bowery; Division IV., Fourteenth to Thirty-fourth Street, west of Fifth Avenue, and Division V. east of Fifth Avenue; Division VI., Thirty-fourth to Fifty-second Street, east of Fifth Avenue, and Division VII., west of Fifth Avenue; Division VIII., Fifty-second to One Hundred and Tenth Street, west of Fifth Avenue, (including Central Park,) and Division IX., east of Fifth Avenue; Division X., above One Hundred and Tenth Street to King's Bridge, and Division XI., the Bronx. There are eighty-seven illustrations, from drawings and photographs by A. C. McHench and John Westerberg.

The book is not, the authors point out in their final paragraph, a directory or an encyclopaedia, but "an introduction to the higher life of New York, pleasureably and interestingly effected." The documents and reports on which it is based are at the American Institute of Social Service, on Fourth Avenue. Josiah Strong, the President of the institute, has written an "afterword," in which he lauds the present book. One of the authors, Dr. William H. Tolman, is the Director. He is also a Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur of France, corresponding member of the Vienna Imperial and Royal Technical Trade Museum, and American correspondent of the Paris Musée Social. His collaborator, Charles Hemstreet, is well known as an authority on this city, and author of "Nooks and Corners of Old New York," "When Old New York Was Young," "Literary New York," and other volumes dealing with Manhattan, past and present.

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EVANGELINE.

Horace Conolly's Story of Hawthorne and Longfellow and the Woman of Acadia.

HORACE G. CONOLLY (also called Ingersoll,) was an adopted son of Susan Ingersoll, a cousin of Nathaniel Hawthorne, Miss Ingersoll, who had been crossed in love in her youth, dwelt in that house near the water front in Salem, Mass., which is reputed to be the original of the House with the Seven Gables. Hawthorne used to call her The Duchess. Horace Conolly was the son of Mary Clough, an old servant of Miss Ingersoll, who paid for his schooling and sent him to Yale, and afterward to a Protestant Episcopal theological seminary. Conolly was thrown into the society of Hawthorne and Longfellow and the others of their set. He turned out badly, though; failed as a minister, and took to drink. He died in Salem, in 1894, leaving in the possession of W. D. Northend of Salem a statement in manuscript of his relations with Longfellow, Hawthorne, and the poem of "Evangeline." A summary of the contents of this manuscript, which is now owned by Mr. Northend's daughter, with some extracts from it, have been published by The Boston Globe, as follows:

It has often been stated that Hawthorne provided Longfellow with the story of "Evangeline," and a letter from Longfellow to Hawthorne, thanking him for the "theme for song," is now owned by the Manning family of Salem, (from which Hawthorne descended on the maternal side,) and is at the present time on exhibition in a Hawthorne collection gathered at the Essex Institute, Salem, in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the author's birth.

Horace G. Conolly states that he obtained "the story of the exiled Acadian girl," an outline of which, identical with that of the story of Evangeline, he gives, from Mrs. George Haliburton, a relative of Judge Haliburton, author of a history of Nova Scotia. Conolly told Hawthorne the story.

"On a glorious day in June Hawthorne and I went from Boston to Cambridge to dine with Longfellow, and, as Hawthorne said, to have a cozy time talking over college days and experiences. On arriving at Longfellow's house we found George S. Hilliard and Prof. Felton of Harvard there. Hawthorne was vexed, and said to me in a low tone, 'My pleasure is over.' * * *

"After dinner Hilliard and Felton took their departure. The first words spoken when they had withdrawn were by Longfellow.

"'Hawthorne,' he said, 'why don't you write a long story—a novel?'

"Hawthorne's reply was, 'I have nothing to write about.'

"Conolly said: 'Why don't you write about the story I gave you five or six years ago, the story of the Acadian girl?'

"'It isn't in my vein. There are no strong lights and heavy shadows. It is a good story, but it is not in my vein,' was Hawthorne's reply. 'I might use it interwoven with something else.'

"Longfellow was listening very earnestly while the talk was going on, and with a strong expression of interest inquired, 'What is the story? Do tell it; perhaps it will be in my vein.'

"Conolly said: 'If Mr. Hawthorne will consent, I will tell it, with all its lights, shades and shadows.'

"He then turned to Hawthorne and asked, 'Shall I tell the story?'

"Hawthorne said promptly, 'Certainly.'

"I then gave the history as it is given in 'Evangeline.' During the recital Longfellow followed my narrative with great attention and apparently deep interest.

"The story, with the interruptions and inquiries of Longfellow and Hawthorne took, I should think, an hour. At the conclusion Longfellow said: 'Hawthorne, I should like to write a poem, with this history for a subject. It is the best illustration of the faithfulness and constancy of woman that I ever heard of. I want very much to write a poem on it.'

"Hawthorne again said: 'It is not in my vein, and even if you should write a poem and I a novel no one would ever recognise that they were on the same subject, so different would be our views,' and turning to me he said: 'You have repeated the same story to me two or three times, but you never gave it with half the effect you have given it to-day.'

"I could feel that there was something acid in his tone. He was not pleased with the idea of giving up the thing to Longfellow, and I saw that a storm of wrath would break upon me. It did break, and furiously, on our way from Cambridge to Boston.'

When "Evangeline" appeared Hawthorne wrote a fine review of it, saying of Longfellow: "By this work of his maturity he has placed himself on a higher eminence than he had yet attained and beyond the reach of envy. Let him stand, at the head of the list of our native poets, until some one else shall break up the rude soil of our native American life, as he has done, and produce from it a lovelier and nobler flower than this poem of 'Evangeline.'"

Longfellow then wrote Hawthorne the letter now on exhibition in Salem, saying in part: "Perhaps I can pay you back a part of your generous gift by giving you a theme for story in return for a theme for song. It is neither more nor less than the history of the Acadians after their expulsion as well as before."

Hawthorne never felt moved to take up the subject for literary treatment, and, despite his faultless attitude toward Longfellow, he never quite forgave Conolly, though they met after the "Evangeline" incident, and were outwardly friendly.

After losing his position in the Salem Custom House, and going to Lenox, Mass., Hawthorne wrote Conolly a letter—a rare and human document to be brought to light at this day—which was in full as follows:

Lenox, July 17, 1850.

Mr. Ex-Cardinal: I don't care—who is Surveyor of Salem, and shall give myself no trouble in making or unmaking him. One thing I am determined on, never to be Surveyor, nor any other kind of Custom House officer in my own person. If you had any chance of getting the Surveyorship for yourself, I might take some trouble to promote it, to reward you for getting me out, and to punish you for your infidelity generally. But as you seem to desire it only from your natural instincts of mischief, you must excuse me for not meddling with the matter, especially as I cannot very well set my own friends in a letter to [illegible] Bradbury, in which I have expressed a kindly feeling toward [illegible], and desired his confirmation. He may be a native of a [illegible]

tiemanly way, and I am inclined to think, in spite of your opinion, that his confirmation will please not as much as plague him. If I had not interfered he must have been rejected to a dead certainty, as the case stands; but the Surveyor and Naval Officer will doubtless be confirmed.

Who would have thought of our corresponding again, and what a meeting that was in Boston. It is almost too incredible to be put into a romance. Certainly, I must say it for myself, there is the least gall and animosity in my nature, and the greatest and sweetest quantity of "the milk of human kindness" that ever existed in any son of Adam. I am a true Christian and the only one I ever met with. You have been slandering and backbiting and stabbing me in the dark for years past, both before and after our breach. You dug me out of office and did your best to starve me, and at the close of all find myself eating bread and salt and getting corned with you, and just as kindly as if nothing had ever happened; and kindly and friendly I sit down to write you with pretty much the same feeling as ten years ago, when you used to bother me with your infernal drafts from Philadelphia.

But the truth is, as happened with somebody in the Bible, whom I forget, but perhaps you will remember, you have blessed where you meant to curse. If I had stayed four hours longer in the Custom House I should have rusted utterly away, and never been heard of more; but being kicked out (thro' your good offices) just in the nick of time, I came forth as fresh as if I had just been made, and went to work as if the devil was in me, if it were only to put my enemies to blush. I don't reckon you among my enemies, nor ever have; you are a kind of pet serpent and must be allowed to bite now and then, that being the nature of the critter; not but what there are some good qualities in you, too. If it had not been for that meeting in Boston I do believe I should have put you in my next book, not with any unkindness, but developing as well as I could your good and your evil, and showing about as queer a combination as the world has ever witnessed. I suppose I must not do it now, as we have shaken hands again, for though I should have done the business in a perfectly good-natured way, I doubt whether the result would have been perfectly satisfactory to yourself. By the way, what an influence you have exerted on literature. The seed of "Evangeline" was yours, and "The Scarlet Letter" would never have existed unless you had set your mischief-making faculties at work. If not a literary man yourself, you are certainly the cause of literature in other people.

Good-bye, imitate my Christian virtues, and as I take nothing amiss which you have done, so do you take in good part all the rough things which my pen lets drop in writing to you as naturally as a bee distills honey. Whatever I may say, I doubt if anybody (except the Duchess) feels a greater kindness for you, or would be more sorry to have you come to harm.

Try to be a better boy than you have been, say your prayers, leave off cigars, eschew evil, make the most of what good you find in yourself, stick to your friends, forgive your enemies, and leave that wretched old town of Salem this moment you are your own man. N. H.

Leonardo the Versatile.

Like the former volumes in this series, ("Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture," edited by G. C. Williamson. Post 8vo. Forty-one illustrations. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75,) the one on "Leonardo da Vinci" contains forty-odd half-tones, some of them tinted, together with a photogravure frontispiece, which is a most excellent reproduction of "Mona Lisa." Several of the sketches made for the grouping and detail of "The Last Supper" are reproduced, and, of course, a photographic copy of the original in its present tattered condition in the Santa Maria della Grazie, at Milan, and one of Raphael Morghen's engravings of the same picture. There are also studies for "The Adoration of the Magi," "Virgin and Child with St. Anne," and numerous sketches of of which are to be found in the galleries of Paris, London, Florence, Turin, Milan, Venice, and other places on the Continent.

As a convenient aid to the amateur connoisseur Edward McCurdy, who is the drapery, heads, and hands, the originals author of the book, has provided a bibliography and catalogues of Leonardo's pictures in England, France, and Italy, and of his drawings and manuscripts. The text of the book follows religiously the most authoritative biographies and documents. It begins with an account of the artist's life, and the place in and the influence on that life held by his paintings and sculptures, with special reference to his work in the various branches of science, and his achievements in the purely mechanical arts.

The second part of the volume is given up entirely to a critical examination of his pictures. Nothing new is brought to light, and the author wisely advances no theories which are destined to clash with accepted and approved authority. He is to be congratulated, however, for the discriminating and inspiring use he has made of the vast amount of material dealing with Leonardo, the versatile.

International Studio Summer Issue.

The special Summer Supplement of the International Studio is to be devoted entirely to a consideration of "The Royal Academy from Reynolds to Millais," under the editorship of Charles Holme. W. E. Weir will contribute an article on the origin and history of the Academy, in which he will point out the situation of this body among the others of the world, its official character, and other interesting things concerning it. W. S. Sparrow will write about the painters of the Academy from 1768-1868. An article on "Notes on the Portraits of Some Leading Academicians" will be written by T. Martin Wood. This will be illustrated with over twenty portraits, including pictures of Turner, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Samuel Cousins, Benjamin West, and others. There will also be four colored photogravures and half-tone illustrations in this number, including reproductions of paintings by Constable, Landseer, James Ward, Calcott, William Hamilton, Turner, Gainsborough, &c.

The Author of Maglanis.

Prof. Maurice Francis Egan, whose Saxton Maglanis stories are appearing in The Century Magazine, has long been known as a poet. His versatile ballads "There Were [illegible]

"Theocritus," and others, besides lyrics like "Like a Lilac in the Spring." He also occasionally contributes articles to prominent periodicals. In the August Century the Maginnis story will deal with "The Reign of Sentiment." The tales have a separate interest, and are illustrated by Keller.

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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

THE story that has been going the rounds among literary paragraphers to the effect that Mark Twain has hired Richard Watson Gilder's Tyringham farm for the Summer and that Mr. Gilder is going abroad for his health is incorrect. Mr. Clemens has taken a cottage on the estate and many friends of Mr. Gilder may be reassured by the fact that the health of the editor of The Century is not only very much improved, but, in reality, as good as ever.

The centenary of George Sand will be celebrated at La Châtre, France, to-morrow. In the morning the visitors will pay a visit to the village of Nohant, preceded by a company of the "Gars du Berry" playing on bagpipes and hurdy-gurdies, and in the afternoon homage will be paid to the novelist before her statue. M. Marcel Prévost will speak on the psychological and sentimental side of George Sand's work. Speeches are also to be made by M. André Theuriet and Mme. Séverine. The festivities will end with a procession of cars escorted by haymakers, agricultural laborers, vintagers, &c. The last car will be that of "la Gerbarde," before which a harvester, in his working clothes, will declaim the "Salut à la Gerbe" from "Claudie."

As already announced in our London cable letter, Dr. Hirschfeld has translated into English Judah Halevi's "Book al Khazari," (popularly known as "Cosri.") It sets forth five conversations between the King of the Khazars and a Jewish Rabbi, in which a complete exposition is given of traditional Judaism in all its branches. Besides being a defense of the Jewish faith, the book is said to have high literary qualities. Herder said of it, "My model in great passages of dialogue was not Plato, but the book 'Cosri.'"

John Fox, Jr., author of "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," "The Kentuckians," "Bluegrass and Rhododendron," &c., is presenting something new in the form of "war corresopndence" as imparted through the pages of Scribner's magazine. His Japanese sketches have also touched a new note in descriptive writing. It is probable that a volume of them may be forthcoming before long; if so, it is natural that Charles Scribner's Sons should publish the book.

In preparing certain portions of her forthcoming book on "Beauty Through Hygiene," which is to be published shortly by A. S. Barnes & Co. in Mrs. Margaret B. Sangster's Woman's Home Library, the author, Dr. Emma E. Walker, has had the advantage of the counsel of Dr. Robert A. Sands.

Dr. William Osler, author of "Science and Immortality," was one of the four who received the degree of LL. D. at Harvard this year. President Eliot pronounced him "the leading medical consultant, author, teacher, and orator of this continent." The venerable Theodore T. Munger, whose "Essays for the Day" were published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. this Spring, was one of the three who received the degree of D. D. from President Eliot.

Among the contributions of fiction to the August Century will be "A Pagan and a Puritan," by Miriam Michelson, in her series on the "Madigans;" "Susan Clegg's Cousin Marion," by Anne Warner; "Not According to the Code," by Capt. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., and "A Necrological Romance," by Mary A. Griffin.

Miss Marie Manning, author of "Judith of the Plains," (Harpers,) who has been abroad for some months, has returned to the United States to settle down to work upon a new story, to deal this time not with the West, but with life in Manhattan.

E. Phillips Oppenheim, the popular English author, whose "Anna, the Adventuress," is reported by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston to have a steady sale, is visiting this country. He is not a stranger here and his wife is a Boston woman. It is stated that he is under contract with his English publishers to write two novels a year. He comes next to Cyrus Townsend Brady in the quantity of literary output.

Prof. George E. B. Saintsbury is preparing for the Clarendon Press a two-volume work on the representative poetry of the minor poets of the Caroline period, whose work is not very well known. The scheme includes Chamberlayne's "Pharonnida," Marmion's "Cupid and Psyche," Bishop Henry King's "Poems," Benlowe's "Theophila," Kynaston's "Leoline and Syndanis," Bishop Joseph Hall's "Poems," Flecknoe's "Miscellanies," and many others. Prof. Saintsbury is writing introductions and providing notes for each group of poems, as well as a general introduction.

Recently, speaking of Helen Eastman's "Ferns of New England and Their Allies," George E. Davenport said that the book is "likely to be helpful to those who care little for scientific investigation or classification, but like to be able to distinguish the different plants and to know their names." The descriptions, he adds, have been "carefully and accurately" drawn up and show the author's thorough familiarity with her subject. The book, which is issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., contains about fifty illustrations of club mosses, horsetails, and other allies of ferns, as well as of different varieties of ferns. It also contains a glossary, index, and tables of species fruiting in each month of the season.

Anna Chapin Ray, author of "By the Good Sainte Anne," a romance of modern Quebec, has written the final book in her series of "Teddy." stories for young people, which Little, Brown & Co. will publish in the Fall.

Clement K. Shorter, in The Sphere of London, announces that Richard Whiteing, author of "No. 5 John Street" and "The Yellow Van," has gone to Contrexéville to drink the waters. Mr. Shorter adds: "I am glad to say that Mr. Whiteing is working hard at a new novel."

Dr. M. A. Stein, who is bringing out through the Clarendon Press the results of his researches in Chinese Turkestan, has received the back grant from the Royal Geographical Society for his valuable geographical work in Central Asia.

J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador to this country, is now in Paris and will return to America in October. He is working on the last part of his "Literary History of the English People, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day," the first two parts of which, "From the Origins to the Renaissance" and "From the Renaissance to Pope," have already been issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

James Montgomery Flagg, author of "Tomfoolery," issued by the Life Publishing Company, was born at Pelham Manor, N. Y., twenty-seven years ago. He received his artistic education at the Students' League, New York, in Paris under Victor Marec, and in London under the celebrated portrait painter Herbert von Herkomer. Mr. Flagg has drawn for Life, St. Nicholas, and other publications, and for the past few years has been on the staff of Judge. He is spending the Summer in Europe.

In "The Burns Country," published by the Macmillan Company, Charles S. Dougall has given the results of many leisurely pilgrimages through Caledonia. He has wandered on the banks of streams and rivers, has visited Burns's homes and haunts in Ayrshire and Nithsdale, and has heard stories of Burns and his friends and of the people who lived in that country. The book is illustrated with fifty full-page photographic reproductions.

Walter Hubbell is issuing through the Hubbell Publishing Company a "History of the Hubbell Family." This contains a genealogical record of ten generations of Hubbells, and 289 other families descended from Hubbell ancestors, bearing other names; biographical sketches, deeds, wills, inventories, military commissions, obituaries, and other ancient historical matter relating to the entire family and name, from 1060 to 1881. The book also has twenty-nine engravings, including family portraits, autographs, relics, heirlooms, &c. Mr. Hubbell is the author of "The Great Amherst Mystery," "The Curse of Marriage," "Midnight Madness," and many other books.

Prof. Amasa Trowbridge of Columbia University has translated "Mechanics of Air Machinery," by Dr. Julius Weisbach and Prof. Gustav Herrmann, and the book is now in press at the D. Van Nostrand Company. Prof. Trowbridge has provided an appendix on American practice. The book deals with natural and artificial ventilation, vacuum pumps, blowing engines, the hot-air blast, rotary blowers, fans, &c. There are many illustrations.

Charles Harding Firth, M. A., LL. D., author of "Oliver Cromwell and the Rule of the Puritans in England," in the Heroes of the Nations Series, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, has just been appointed to succeed the late Prof. York Powell in the Oxford Chair of History. This appointment is said to have given general satisfaction in England, where Mr. Firth has long been known as a sound, erudite historian with a "unique" knowledge of the seventeenth century.

Charles P. Paulding's object in his "Practical Laws and Data on the Condensation of Steam in Covered and Bare Pipes" has been to "bring to the attention of engineers an accurate and rational method of estimating the loss of heat from steam pipes and boilers covered with any of the well-known non-conducting materials now on the market." He has added a translation of Péclet's "Theory and Experiments on the Transmission of Heat Through Insulating Materials." The book bears the imprint of D. Van Nostrand Company.

"The Rose of Old St. Louis."

"The Rose of Old St. Louis," which is to be published by the Century Company on the 15th inst., is said to contain a great number of historical incidents. One of them is the scene where Napoleon receives his brothers, Lucien and Joseph, while in his bath tub. In the course of a stormy conversation Napoleon tells his brothers that he has determined to sell Louisiana to the Americans, and that if the Chambers will not assent, the First Consul will get along without that assent. The incident is related in full in the Memoirs of Lucien Bonaparte.

In the book, the hero, concealed in a cabinet, where he has had to take refuge while going over the palace, hears this conversation and fears for his life lest he be discovered. Of course that part of the incident is fiction.

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Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Memorable in the history of National Conventions will be the record-breaking all-night session at which Alton B. Parker was nominated on the first ballot by 667 votes to 204 cast for William R. Hearst, who received the next highest total. When Cleveland was nominated in 1892, daylight was streaming in, but when Parker was nominated the convention hall had long been illuminated by the light of day, and the delegates went out into busy streets. It was five minutes to six.

The session was not a record breaker in dramatic scenes, but it had as many as most conventions. It was a session of thrills, turbulence and wild excitement; a session that had less of the humorous side than most, but more of the pathetic, and as much of the stirring.

The story of its earlier hours has been fully told, but no one who was not there can appreciate the scenes which took place from one to six o'clock in the morning, reduced to bulletins in the morning newspapers.

The daylight, looking into the blazing hot hall which had been a furnace of emotion for hours, lighted a seething multitude howling like maniacs at every sentiment and every name, roaring down even good speakers and blowing tedious ones off the platform in gales of rage.

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The lighted galleries thronged with people who, though they were merely onlookers and did not have to stay, had clung to their seats all night, and would see it through. Among them were thousands of daintily dressed women, who had come to see a show and who missed the night's sleep no more than the hardiest men there. Their little handkerchiefs were wet, their palm leaf fans were broken into splinters from too much participation in wild demonstrations, and they were eating thick ham sandwiches brought in from neighboring places with as much gusto as they ever ate the most tempting of breakfasts at home.

As for the men, a coat was as rare as a petticoat with them. Their hair was dishevelled, their voices hoarse and broken, their tempers ruffled. They were drinking ginger ale out of bottles because there were no glasses to be had. All over the hall was a perpetual roar of sound, lifted into violent gusts whenever occasion arose. Everywhere exhausted delegates who had been up for two nights and had given way to the strain were fast asleep in their chairs.

In at the doors were crowding hundreds of men, although the hall had been taxed to its capacity hours before. Discipline and organization were at an end, tickets were no longer good, and the strongest man had the best chance.

It was 5 o'clock when Senator Martin of Virginia, rushing like a madman down the aisle, his face distorted with rage, shouted to Chairman Bailey:

"Bailey, stop the proceedings and put a stop to this infernal outrage. The doorkeepers are letting everybody in. They are jamming the aisles so that we cannot move around. Stop it, I say."

Crowd Wroth with Speakers.

The delegates were tired by the time midnight arrived, and their tempers were short. The same was true of the galleries, and it was little chance a speaker had in that maelstrom. "Tom" Grady's impassioned speech had beaten the proposition to limit seconding speeches to one minute, but they were limited to four, and this did not satisfy the crowd. The best of speakers had but little chance unless they were men like Tillman, whose appearance arrested the rush because they really wanted to hear him.

The saddest fate was that of poor little Fitzgerald of Rhode Island, who tried to second Hearst in a voice that did not reach the middle of the hall. He knew the temper of the crowd, and he wore a fixed smile of good nature to disarm its wrath as he took the platform, but the smile only maddened them. He had not uttered a single sentence before thousands were shouting "Sit down!" Fitzgerald talked bravely, but at last Bailey asked him what he was going to do.

"Oh, I'm not going to sit down, you can bet on that," answered Fitzgerald, pluckily, but he had to.

In the midst of the shrieks, with his original idea of disarming wrath by good nature, he called out:

"Give me half a minute, men; I won't keep you, I just want to say a word."

This touching plea might have had its effect had any one heard it, but the galleries were singing then, and it failed.

David Overmeyer is a good speaker, but he was so maltreated by the multitude that he hardly got the chance to bring out the name of Gen. Miles.

When Mayor Rose of Milwaukee, took the stand, it was comparatively early in the evening, and his clear voice won attention, but he frittered away his opportunity by making attacks upon other candidates, and the galleries and delegates became enraged.

"You are trying to stir up something." "Put out the alley talk and give us your candidate." "Back to Sherwood Forest with yours," were some of the yells that greeted him, and Rose made it worse by talking back to the galleries.

When South Carolina was called and the great rough head and fierce face of old Ben Tillman upreared themselvs above the crowd, its temper changed on the instand and fifteen thousand voices yelled "platform." The fierce face disappeared in the waves of humanity beneath, and a few seconds later the burly figure was seen climbing the platform.

It was a remarkable speech that Tillman delivered. It was unusual for him; it was an appeal and a reproach. Rose's attacks upon other candidates had grieved him. This was a time for Democrats to get together. He pleaded earnestly with them to forget their differences, to stop squabbling among themselves, and end the old unhappy days of the past ten years. There was a yearning note in it, and it melted the crowd as no other speech had done.

Melted Guffey to Tears.

He is not an orator, but there is something in downright earnestness and manly sincerity that is as captivating as any oratory. One who was not there can hardly realize the spell of his manner. As he talked tears rolled down the cheeks of Col. Guffey of Pennsylvania—not a little moisture of the eyes, but big tears. He was not the only one who wept.

Had the convention been less steel-riveted than it was the Cockrell demonstration would have swept it off its feet. Bryan himself never had a greater tribute to the mere power of oratory than had Champ Clark. The Cockrell demonstration was largely prearranged—that is, Cockrell's friends had distributed flags through the hall and were ready to wave them and yell, but no prearrangement could have brought about the madness that seized upon the convention when ever man and woman in it went wild at Clark's words, and even the friends of other candidates shrieked and pounded the furniture.

Billows of Beautiful Flags.

It was the most beautiful demonstration ever seen in a convention, thanks to the flags. The Cockrell boomers probably hoped that a considerable number of the flags would be waved, but they could not have expected that everybody there would seize a flag and wave it. The vast arena, covering a city block, was a vibrating, undulating, changing sea of red, white, and blue, and for once the old toast which tells how gold never made a more beautiful thing than the American flag was literally true.

And with it all was the wild cheering of genuine and frantic enthusiasm, not forced or pumped up in any degree, as had been, to some extent, the demonstrations for all the other candidates.

So great was the demonstration that Champ Clark did not finish his speech. He had only begun to mention the qualifications of his candidate. All that had gone before was merely the introduction. He had been laying down general propositions to the effect that the time for the South's long self-abnegation had ended and that she should no longer be ostracized.

He had spoken of John Sharp Williams and Senator Bailey as men of full Presidential size; he had pointed out old Judge Reagan of Texas, who has served in high station under three flags, those of the Republic of Texas, the Confederacy, and the United States; he had struck Benton McMillan upon the shoulder and almost pushed him off the platform as he mentioned the Tennesseean's ability. This was all by way of preliminary.

Then he said he came to nominate a Southern man for the Presidency, and that this man measured up in every way to the qualifications of any other candidate. Letting out that gigantic voice of his in a roar that rang and echoed and vibrated in every corner of that city block, he cried:

"They talk of Roosevelt's bravery. Old Cockrell is braver than he."

At these words the crowd went mad, the delegates and all. It was really only the beginning of Clark's speech. He waited for fifteen or twenty minutes for it to die down, and then, realizing that it was only half over, and that he had done his work, he left the platform.

Bryan Checks Demonstration.

But the most remarkable scene of the whole convention was when, at 4 o'clock in the morning, William J. Bryan, in a black alpaca jacket, mounted the platform. The crowd cheered for nine minutes, and it was Bryan himself who stopped it. He scowled at the shouters, and imperiously motioned them to stop shouting and sit down. After a minute of two they realized that he meant it, and they did so.

It was in many ways the most remarkable speech Bryan ever delivered. It was as near to harmony talk as a man of his pugnacity could make. Also, it was a plea for mercy as he could make it. It was dignified and manly in tone, but the undercurrent was this, and everybody realized it as well as if it had been put in words instead of being deftly and subtly suggested by inunendo and inference.

"I led you twice, and you once followed me and believed in me. Now you have overruled me and cast me out. I accept it because I am a loyal Democrat. But be merciful to your former leader. You have got plenty of good men; take one—any one—whether he is a free-silver man or not, but don't force me to take this candidate of yours, for he represents the money interests, and to take him would be too bitter a dish of crow."

Over and over again this was suggested in sentences that came as near to the blunt and plain ones above as Bryan could in self-respect make them. In manner and in matter it was a wonderful speech. It was such a speech as that which he made in Chicago in 1896, but with the tawdriness gone and in its place a development of the larger dignity that has come to Bryan with years and experience. Again this was a speech which would have swept a convention less steel riveted.

Evoked Audiences's Sympathy.

Of course, it had no effect as far as votes were concerned, but it did have a good effect for Bryan's cause, for it led to a great feeling of sympathy and even admiration for a good fighter who was battling heroically against unconquerable odds.

Wherever one looked men who have had no use for Bryan and are not supporting him, and are glad of his defeat, were looking at each other and nodding their heads and saying softly, "This is a great speech, the greatest he ever made." He was hoarse when he took the stand, and he apologized for it. "It's too bad that in this hour of extremity his voice should fail him," whispered many a man who though against him admired the fight he was making.

But in a few moments the old inspiration came to him; his eyes lighted up and his voice rang out firm, loud, and clear. To see Bryan pleading, pleading pathetically and desperately with the party whose idol he had been in two campaigns, pleading not for the nomination of a man of his own faith, but for the nomination of anybody at all not connected with what he called "the god of gold," was as dramatic, strange, and sad a sight as has ever been seen in a great gathering. Certainly it is without precedent in a National Convention.

His declaration that there was not so much in geographical considerations as politicians supposed, and that a good man on the ticket from a Democratic State would get more votes than a weak man from a doubtful State, struck a responsive chord and has had a great deal to do with the talk to-day of a Southern man for Vice President, coupled as it is with Champ Clark's ferocious ridicule of the idea that Southern men could be barred.

Seized His Last Chance.

When, after saying that even a gold-standard man like Pattison would be satisfactory to him, he suddenly announced that he had come to second the nomination of Cockrell, the crowd went wild. It was a case of desperate clutching after a straw. Bryan had seen the demonstration for Cockrell and had seized upon it as his last chance.

It shows the extent to which Hill and his friends had the convention nailed down and sealed up that not even such a combination as the speeches of Clark and Bryan and the Cockrell demonstration could sweep it off its feet.

The balloting went ahead smoothly and rapidly. The only delay for a roll call was in the case of Ohio, which was demanded for the sake of starting a McClellan boom. Here it was noticeable that Tom L. Johnson voted for Cockrell.

When the result was announced, Parker was nine votes short of the requisite number, and the rush for first place on the band wagon began. The delegations were wild with excitement. In every direction men were jumping on chairs and shrieking themselves hoarse, and gesticulating like lunatics in an effort to catch the Chairman's eye. The hall was in an uproar, men running to and fro in every direction, and climbing over each other.

Bailey saw all the men who were trying to get recognition, but could not give the floor to any because none of them could be heard in that tempest. Idaho was the first State which shouted out a change in its vote. Nobody heard it outside the delegation, but the news was carried to Bailey. Then came a pandemonium of sound. "Nevada changes"—"West Virginia changes her vote"—"Washington—" and so on.

It was all perfectly futile. Bailey stood leaning on his gavel, while the clerks shouted through megaphones that it was useless for any State to attempt to change its vote until the noise subsided. Some of the State Chairmen plunged through the shrieking masses of humanity in the aisles, climbed over backs and shoulders, got down in front of Bailey, and shrieked their changes of vote at him. The massive, imperturbable figure in the chair never moved a muscle; Bailey simply stood there leaning on his gavel. The changes of votes never were announced, and Parker got no more votes than those on record, which were nine short of the requisite number.

Motion of Unanimity Put.

Before it was possible for any change to be announced, Gov. Dockery of Missouri climbed a chair and in the first interval in which it was possible to make his voice beard, bawled something at the Chair. Nobody could hear his words, but he had sent a messenger to Bailey apprising him of what he was going to do, and the clerk immediately shouted through a megaphone:

"The gentleman from Missouri moves to make the nomination of Alton B. Parker unanimous."

The motion was put and carried in a bedlam of sound. The New York State banner was marching around the hall, followed by Georgia's, and then by the banners of all the other States. Every man in the convention, except a few defeated and glum delegates, was standing on the top of a table, a desk, or a chair, screeching and yelling and waving things.

But nature was worn out. It was impossible to keep such things up for ever. It was bedlam for a few minutes, and then collapse. The delegates and the crowd would have liked to keep it up longer, but the voices refused to work—even that of August Belmont, who was mounted on a chair with a straw hat going like a teetotum. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan was not shouting, he was handshaking and receiving congratulations from frantic delegates.

The uproar was short-lived. Home, breakfast, and sleep for such as could get it were calling loudly to everybody. The crowd was streaming out into the street to meet the morning sun.

PARKER FAVORS DAVIS.

Nomination for Vice Presidency Delayed by Rumors of Parker's Gold Telegram.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—When the time approached for the reconvening of the Democrats at 2 o'clock in the afternoon signs were not wanting to show that it was the fag-end of a great show. Empty benches appeared all through the galleries and in plenty on the main floor, while great gaps also appeared in the delegates' seats, many having left the city, and the others still being in their beds trying to catch some sleep after the long all-night session which had broken up only after sunrise.

From 1:30 o'clock until nearly 3 the band played almost continuously, but Chairman Clark, who was on the platform, failed to call the convention to order for more than an hour after the time set, much to the surprise of the waiting guests.

Delay Starts Rumors.

To the delegates on the floor it soon became apparent that there was another "scrap" on that would cause still more delay and wrangling. All along the line the word was passed that the leaders had failed to agree on the Vice Presidency.

First came reports that Marshall Field had been appealed to to take the nomination, but that no favorable answer had been received. Then it was definitely learned that many of the Parker leaders had practically determined on the nomination of Judson Harmon of Ohio for Parker's running mate, but that the plan was being bitterly opposed by Senator Tillman of South Carolina. The one-eyed "Pitchfork Senator" had taken a sudden notion, after his short and fitful sleep, that a Southerner should go on the ticket, and a Southerner he would have, so he took up the name of Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia and boomed him, although he said he would be willing to support any good Southerner.

Called to Order at Last.

Finally at 3 o'clock, because there was nothing else to do, Chairman Clark called the convention to order, but there was no business to transact. Gov. Dockery of Missouri read a telegram from Senator Cockrell thanking the delegates who had voted for him for President and congratulating the convention on having nominated Judge Parker. Following this John P. Hopkins of Illinois said that A. M. Lawrence of that State had a telegram which he wanted to read to the convention. It was from W. R. Hearst, and thanked the delegates who had voted for his name.

During this time the friends of the various Vice Presidential candidates were scurrying around the floor, and it developed that the delegations from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Tenessee, Indiana, and Michigan were urging Harmon as the candidate. Senator Hill, William F. Sheehan, and others decided that it would be best to call a conference in the rooms of Mr. Sheehan immediately, and this was done.

A motion for a recess was made, the recess being taken from 3:20 to 5:20 o'clock.

At this time the seats occupied by the Tammany contingent were almost empty, most of the delegates having returned on the special trains that left in the morning. The only Tammany men in town during the afternoon were Charles F. Murphy, Senator Grady, ex-Senator Towne, ex-Controller Bird S. Coler, ex-Senator John Fox, Lewis Nixon, and M. Warley Platzek.

The intermission disappointed the crowd, which, although small, evidently was there to get action. As soon as the recess was taken, however, there was a gathering of the leaders at Mr. Sheehan's rooms in the Southern Hotel. Senator Hill, Senator Murphy, Col. James M. Guffey of Pennsylvania, National Committeeman Daniel J. Campau of Michigan, Thomas F. Bryan, and August Belmont gathered there to see Mr. Sheehan and go over the situation.

Names Submitted to Parker.

Soon after the conferrees had got together it was learned that Mr. Sheehan had dispatched a telegram to Judge Parker at Esopus submitting the names of four men as Vice Presidential material, requesting his preference. The names submitted were those of Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, Judson Harmon of Ohio, Congressman Williams of Illinois, and ex-Senator Henry Davis of West Virginia, one of the leading Gorman men.

Right on top of this telegram young Arthur Pue Gorman was summoned to the conference, as were Senator Bailey of Texas, Senator Carmack of Tennessee, and National Committeeman James H. Head of the same State. For nearly two hours the conferrees were busy, some leaving the meeting place and later returning, but pulling very strong to get together.

Finally, word was received from Judge Parker, which, it was said, favored Senator Davis. On this the conferrees immediately agreed, and the conference broke up to allow them to return to the convention hall.

The delegates had been waiting some time, but had been called to order a few minutes before the parties to the conference returned.

After the convention had been called to order Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi was recognized and moved that nomination speeches be limited to fifteen minutes and seconding speeches to five minutes, and that not more than four second speeches be allowed for any nomination.

T. H. Ball of Texas offered a substitute limiting the nominating speeches to ten minutes, leaving the time of the seconding speeches at five minutes and limiting the number to three.

Work of Nomination Begins.

Mr. Williams at once withdrew his motion in favor of the substitute, which was adopted without dissent.

The roll of States was then called for the presentation of candidates for Vice President. At this time the galleries were less than half filled, and great areas of vacant seats were visible.

Alabama was called several times, with no response, but finally Mr. Russell of that State announced that Alabama would give way to Illinois.

Samuel Alschuler of Illinois arose and announced that Freeman B. Morris would speak for that State. Mr. Morris took the platform to name James R. Williams of Illinois. Cheers greeted the mention of Mr. Williams's name, but they did not come in great volume from the delegates.

Colorado yielded to Washington, and Chairman Clark recognized Frederick C. Robertson of that State, who spoke for ex-Senator George Turner.

There was considerable confusion in the aisles by this time, and Mr. Robertson was not able to begin his address for about two minutes.

The report that a telegram had been received from Judge Parker, declaring his position on the financial question, had become general. A crowd of delegates hurriedly gathered around Sheehan of New York and Tillman of South Carolina. Little conferences began to occur, and the orators did not receive much attention, except from the galleries and the small fry, who did not know that a probable sensation was ripening all about them.

Delaware gave her place in the call to West Virginia, and the Chair recognized John D. Alderson of that State, who placed in nomination Henry G. Davis of West Virginia. A vigorous round of applause came from the delegates when Mr. Davis's name was mentioned, but little from the galleries.

Senator Dubois of Idaho was the next speaker, and he rose to second the nomination of George Turner of Washington.

David Overmeyer of Kansas placed ex-Senator William A. Harris of that State in nomination in a brief sneech from the floor.

The roll call of States proceeded until Maryland was reached without response. For Maryland, John Prentice Poe took the platform and seconded the nomination of Davis of West Virginia. Applause punctuated his speech.

Senator William E. Clark of Montana was the next to speak. He first paid a high tribute to the West and then seconded the Turner nomination. He was listened to with marked attention.

Nebraska's response was a statement that she waited with interest the choice of New York. New York requested to be passed when called on the roll.

"Ohio has no candidate," was announced when the Buckeye State was reached.

H. G. Davis's nomination was seconded from the District of Columbia delegation.

The first rumble of the approaching storm was heard at just 7 o'clock. Senator South of Arkansas broke in on the roll call with a motion, that in view of the rumors that were disturbing the convention a recess be taken until 8 o'clock. His motion did not prevail.

The convention was in such an uproar because of the Parker telegram rumors that the latter part of the roll call for the presentation of candidates for Vice President was inaudible.

Chairman Clark directed that the roll be called for the announcement of the votes.

Senator Culberson of Texas received recognition, and addressing the Chair said:

"For reasons which are obvious to all the delegates here, it seems to me that we ought not to proceed at this time to nominate a candidate for Vice President, and I therefore move that the convention—"

Here cries of "Why? Why?" interrupted him.

"I think that the delegates understand what I mean," he proceeded.

"Proceed," interjected Chairman Clark.

Demands an Adjournment.

"And I repeat," concluded Senator Culberson, "that in the present exigencies which confront the convention it ought not to proceed to the nomination of a Vice President."

"Right!" "Right!" greeted the statesman. "We want to know before a candidate for the Vice Presidency is nominated, who is the candidate for President."

Applause and cries of approval again interrupted the Senator. When he continued he made a motion for a recess until 8:30.

The din and excitement increased, and he was invited both to "Keep on" and to "Sit down." His motion was put by the Chairman. The vote was, in the opinion of most people, lost, but Chairman Clark loudly banged his desk, declared it carried, and quickly left the platform before the convention recovered from its amazement.

JUDGE PARKER SAYS IT MUST BE GOLD OR HE WILL NOT RUN

His Stand Approved by the Delegates After a Long Wait.

DAVIS FOR VICE PRESIDENT

Former United States Senator from West Virginia Nominated by Acclamation.

DEBATE OVER PARKER MESSAGE

Bryan Rises From Sick Bed to Discuss the Demand of the Nominee Before the Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 10.—The Democratic National Convention adjourned sine die at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

It completed the ticket at 1:10 o'clock by nominating ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia for Vice President by acclamation.

But that event was completely overshadowed by the remarkable action of Judge Alton B. Parker, candidate for President, in declaring that he would not accept the nomination except upon the understanding that he was uncompromisingly for the gold standard. The Convention, after an exciting conference and strong debate, indorsed the position of Judge Parker by a vote of 785 to 190.

Judge Parker announced his position in a telegram to the Hon. W. F. Sheehan of the New York delegation. This telegram was received while the convention was in session late yesterday afternoon. It's text follows:

Hon. W. F. Sheehan, Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis:

I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, and shall act accordingly if the action of the Convention to-day shall be ratified by the people. As the platform is silent on the subject, my view should be made known to the Convention, and, if it is proved to be unsatisfactory to the majority, I request you to decline the nomination for me at once, so that another may be nominated before adjournment.

A. B. PARKER.

The convention was adjourned yesterday afternoon just as it was ready to ballot for the Vice Presidency. A conference of the leaders who had brought about the nomination of Judge Parker was called immediately. After discussion it was agreed to ask the convention to send this telegram to Judge Parker:

"The platform adopted by this convention is silent on the question of the monetary standard because it is not regarded by us as a possible issue in this campaign, and only campaign issues were mentioned in the platform. Therefore there is nothing in the views expressed by you in the telegram just received which would preclude a man entertaining them from accepting a nomination on said platform."

The motion to send this telegram was made by John Sharp Williams after the convention had reconvened at 9:10 o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Williams, Senator Tillman, Senator Daniel, and Senator Carmack spoke in favor of the agreement. William J. Bryan, who had risen from a sick bed, spoke twice in opposition.

TELEGRAM HALTS CONVENTION.

Sensation Among Delegates When Parker's Ultimatum Comes.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Chief Judge Alton B. Parker's long silence on the subject of his views upon National issues was broken this afternoon in a manner which caused a tremendous sensation among the delegates to the Democratic National Convention, which at an early hour this morning had nominated him on the first ballot as the Democratic candidate for President.

While the convention was in session listening to nominating speeches for Vice Presidential candidates William F. Sheehan, who has been the recognized personal representative of Judge Parker, received a telegram from Esopus in which he was informed by Judge Parker that he could not accept the nomination unless he was made the party standard-bearer with the full understanding on the part of the convention that he regarded the gold standard as irrevocably fixed.

When the existence of this telegram became known among the delegates it created the greatest indignation among the Southern supporters of the Judge, and there was immediately every indication of a revulsion from him, and a disposition to go so far as to take him off the ticket.

This feeling grew until it found sensational expression in a motion made by a Parker man, Senator Culberson, to refrain from nominating a Vice Presidential candidate and take a recess until 8:30 o'clock for the expressed reason that the convention did not know who its Presidential candidate would be.

And so, as the result of the feeling against Judge Parker aroused by a telegram which had not yet been read, and whose existence was only rumored, the convention took a recess from 7 until 8:30 despite the unavailing protests of Judge Parker's New York friends.

What made this sudden change all the more sensational was that it took place just as the ticket was about to become complete. Nominations for Vice President had been made, and the Chairman was in the act of calling for a vote when Culberson made his demand and threw the convention into turmoil.

It was significant of the feeling against Judge Parker that the man who made the motion was a supporter of his, and that Ollie James of Kentucky, who seconded it, was also a Parker man. There was every indication that the Southern supporters of the Judge were prepared to slump away from him, demand that he get off the ticket, and replace him by somebody else.

The thing came as a thunder clap to the galleries, who had known nothing of the state of affairs. To their eyes everything was proceeding smoothly up to the very time that Culberson climbed his chair.

As soon as the convention came to order at 5:35 o'clock nominating speeches for Vice President were begun. Everybody was in a peaceful and satisfied mood, looking forward to an early completion of the work. The tip had gone forth that ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia would be nominated for Vice President. The balconies were only about half full, and the galleries practically empty.

The nominating speeches were short, and the listless crowd listened with gentle affability and tolerance and no enthusiasm. Things had gone along in this way for about half an hour, when Sheehan received his telegram. He looked as if he had been hit between the eyes. He read it over three or four times, and then passed it to David B. Hill and August Belmont, who were seated alongside him.

A moment later there was an excited gabble in the New York delegation. Everybody was turning around and asking questions. Sheehan declared that it would have to be read to the convention, but Belmont suggested that it might not be genuine.

Sheehan rose from his seat and forced his way up the aisles, shouldering people out of his way. A crowd of excited politicians was following after him. He dashed up the platform steps and held a hurried consultation with Senator Daniel and two or three others, and then came down again. He seemed almost beside himself.

The rumor was spreading over the delegations thick and fast. It had leaked into the Tammany outfit, and they sat with satisfied grins on their faces, saying nothing. Charles F. Murphy looked as impassive as if nothing was happening.

The jam in the aisle about Sheehan was so great by this time, and the consultations between him and the other New Yorkers so excited, that the nominating speeches were seriously interfered with, and again and again Chairman Clark was obliged to suspend the proceedings while the force of the Sergeant at Arms cleared Sheehan and his friends out of the aisles. Some inkling of the thing had just come to Clark, and he looked exceedingly grim.

Frederick C. Robertson of Washington was nominating Turner for Vice President. Sheehan rushed past with a crowd of politicians at his heels, snapped "There is nothing to say" at a questioning newspaper man, and told the news to Col. Guffey. Guffey looked somewhat disgusted, and did not seem disposed to give Sheehan much help.

By this time it had been agreed that the teelgram must be verified. They were all clinging to a forlorn hope that Belmont might be right and the telegram a forgery, but before verifying it, Sheehan went over to the South Carolina delegation and consulted Senator Tillman about the probable effect on the Southern delegates if the telegram should prove genuine.

Tillman's reply was discouraging, though Sheehan was probably aware beforehand of everything Tillman could tell him. The rumors were already spreading in the Southern delegations and they were beginning to look ugly.

Tillman rushed up to the platform and held a consultation with Senators Martin and Daniel of Virginia and ex-Senator Cannon of Utah. Their opinions all coincided with his. They came down together and went to their own delegations to talk with their associates.

Delegates from silver States crowded around Gov. Vardaman and in excited tones discussed the telegram.

"Parker had bettef get off the ticket," said a North Dakota delegate to the Mississippi Governor, "and we'll stand by you in this fight."

Senator Tillman and Gov. Vardaman announced in loud tones that South Carolina and Mississippi would withdraw their votes immediately from Parker if he sent such a telegram.

"Do you think we are going to let him kick and cuff us about like that?"

Ollie James, Chairman of the Kentucky delegation, said that with a gold standard plank in the platform, Kentucky will give a Republican majority of 100,000.

Hill, Daniel, Tillman, Sheehan, and Poe retired to a corner in the hall for a conference. Senator Hill read the telegram to those gentlemen.

The conference was called at Senator Tillman's instance. He presented the importance of the subject to Senator Hill and said in a loud voice:

"The Democratic Party can always be relied upon to make a damn fool of itself at the critical time."

"Please wait, Senator," said Senator Hill, putting his hand on Tillman's shoulder, "we'll have a conference."

Mr. Sheehan said to some delegates who surrounded him: "Please let me alone. I am half crazy."

Mr. Sheehan then hastened off to get Judge Parker on the long-distance telephone.

In a conference between Senator Hill and Senator Daniel, the latter said:

"I say most positively that the Committee on Resolutions cannot meet again. We have finished our work." Several other members of the committee joined in echoing this sentiment.

The action of Judge Parker was taken by some to mean dictation to the Convention, and this roused the greatest anger. Gov. Vardamann of Mississippi said that the delegation of that State would not consent that any gentleman shall dictate to the Convention as to what should be its platform, and would join in an effort to reconsider the nomination if such dictation should be attempted.

All this time the galleries were in their state of calm content with the situation. They had no idea that anything out of the ordinary was going on. They could see that a good many men were rushing to and fro, and they probably wondered why Chairman Clark had to order the aisles to be cleared, but they were listening to the speeches with tolerant attention and waiting for Davis to be nominated for Vice President.

When the last State had been reached on the call for nominations Sheehan was still telephoning. Chairman Clark did not want to proceed to a vote until an answer was received, and he knew that to kill time by ordering the band to play would awaken the suspicions of the crowd. So he hit on the ingenious idea of announcing: "Any State that expressed a desire to be passed and which now changes its mind and wishes to second a nomination has the right to do so."

In response to this broad hint half a dozen State Chairmen, one after the other, arose and seconded various nominations. They killed about five minutes in this way, and then Clark was at the end of his rope. He raised his gavel and said:

"The clerk will call the roll of—"

At this juncture, just as Clark was in the act of beginning the work of nominating a Vice Presidential candidate, the clear voice of Senator Culberson sounded from the Texas delegation. He was standing on a chair and his expression was ugly.

"Mr. Chairman," said he, "for reasons that are known to all of us it seems to me that we ought not to proceed at this time to nominate a candidate for Vice President, and I therefore move that the convention—"

The galleries, totally ignorant of the situation, thought this was merely another dilatory motion, and with one voice they yelled. "No, no!"

Culberson paused, turned, looked at the galleries, compressed his lips, nodded his head and said, with deep significance and heavy emphasis on the word "delegates:"

"I think the delegates understand what I mean."

He waited after these words for another demonstration, but the significance of his manner struck the galleries with a sense that something strange was going on, and they were stricken into silence.

"And I say," he continued, turning to the Chair, "that in the present exigency which confronts the convention it ought not to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Vice President."

"Right! Right! Correct! Correct! Correct!" roared the delegates, while the galleries looked on dazed. But Culberson's next words revealed the situation and revealed, too, the intense bitterness of the Southern delegations:

"Before the candidate for Vice President is nominated we ought to know who the candidate for President will be."

"There you get it," said Col. Guffey, approvingly.

"I therefore move that this convention take a recess until 8:30 o'clock to-night," finished Culberson.

"No, no," roared the Parker men of New York, while the Tammany men smiled.

"Does any one second that motion?" asked Chairman Clark.

"Yes," roared Ollie James of Kentucky, leaping into the aisle with flashing eyes and pointing fore finger.

G. V. Menzies of Indiana jumped upon his chair and in a voice of rage declared that,

Judge Parker's Ringing Message to the Democratic Convention.

ESOPUS, N. Y., JULY, 9, 1904.

HONORABLE W. F. SHEEHAN,
HOTEL JEFFERSON, ST. LOUIS, MO.:

I REGARD THE GOLD STANDARD AS FIRMLY AND IRREVOCABLY ESTABLISHED AND SHALL ACT ACCORDINGLY IF THE ACTION OF THE CONVENTION TO-DAY SHALL BE RATIFIED BY THE PEOPLE.

AS THE PLATFORM IS SILENT ON THE SUBJECT MY VIEW SHOULD BE MADE KNOWN TO THE CONVENTION, AND IF IT IS PROVED TO BE UNSATISFACTORY TO THE MAJORITY I REQUEST YOU TO DECLINE THE NOMINATION FOR ME AT ONCE, SO THAT ANOTHER MAY BE NOMINATED BEFORE ADJOURNMENT.

ALTON B. PARKER.

The Convention's Reply Accepting His Position.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED BY THIS CONVENTION IS SILENT ON THE QUESTION OF THE MONETARY STANDARD BECAUSE IT IS NOT REGARDED BY US AS A POSSIBLE ISSUE IN THIS CAMPAIGN, AND ONLY CAMPAIGN ISSUES WERE MENTIONED IN THE PLATFORM. THEREFORE THERE IS NOTHING IN THE VIEWS EXPRESSED BY YOU IN THE TELEGRAM JUST RECEIVED WHICH WOULD PRECLUDE A MAN ENTERTAINING THEM FROM ACCEPTING A NOMINATION ON SAID PLATFORM.

...n Culbertson had made a speech in presenting his motion, the other side ought to have a chance to answer him. Clark broke in with a heavy crash of the gavel, saying sternly, "The motion is not debatable." Mensies tried to keep on talking, or rather shouting, but nothing could be heard in the din of Clark's gavel, and the motion was carried. Again Mensies tried to speak, but in vain, and he got off his chair in very bad temper.

Sheehan Much Depressed.

The floor was jammed with excited and belligerant delegates. Sheehan had come back from the telephone. He would not reveal what Judge Parker had said, but he looked very much depressed. He and his friends were still in hopes of getting the Judge to change his attitude, and he would not even make public the contents of the telegram for that reason. Its contents, as given out, were obtained from one of those to whom Sheehan showed it.

During the turmoil over the Parker telegram, David B. Hill, who remained the most calm and collected of the New York leaders, suggested that a vote of the delegation be taken to determine whether or not the telegram should be presented to the convention. The delegation voted against its presentation, Tammany favoring such action.

Tammany Men Rejoice.

The Tammanyites made no effort to disguise their enjoyment of the discomfiture of the Parker leaders. They joked and laughed about the situation. When Leader Murphy was asked what he thought of the situation which had been created by the telegram, he pointed to August Belmont, whose agitation and concern were written across his countenance, and with a broad smile replied:

"Ask my boss."

Charles A. Towne, who sat close to Mr. Murphy, when he had ascertained the contents of the Parker telegram, discussed it excitedly with other members of the delegation.

"One lesson taught by this remarkable episode," he said, "is that it is better both for the friends as well as the opponents of a candidate that they should know his views."

The greatest indignation over the situation probably was manifested in the Missouri delegation. Judge Parker's conduct and the alleged trap into which the convention had been led by his managers were discussed by them in the frankest language.

"My advice to Judge Parker," exclaimed ex-State Auditor James M. Seibert, "would be to take another plunge into the Hudson and then decline the nomination."

Tillman Rages at Hill.

Gov. Dockery and other members of the delegation spoke with equal bitterness. An attempt was made by the Parker managers to get the Committee on Resolutions together to see what could be done toward a modification of the platform. When Senator Tillman came up to where Senator Hill was and was informed of the telegram and asked what he thought ought to be done, he fairly boiled over. Pointing his finger at Senator Hill as if he was of a mind to transfix him, he exclaimed:

"You are responsible for this. This is your platform and your candidate, not mine. Why didn't you ascertain from your candidate what kind of a platform he would stand on before you nominated him?"

Senator Hill made no reply. Neither did he show any resentment. With that philosophy which is characteristic of him when he finds himself in a difficult situation, he evidently thought words were useless. But his countenance indicated that a revelation of the thoughts that were passing through his mind would be interesting.

Sheehan Near a Collapse.

When Sheehan reached the Southern Hotel after the convention had voted for a recess he was almost on the verge of a collapse. His health has not been of the best in recent years, and he felt obliged to decline the Chairmanship of the Democratic State Committee of New York because he did not feel that he could stand the strain to which the position would subject him. The nervous tension he has been under here for the past week and the loss of sleep which he had been compelled to endure had already put a severe tax on his vitality.

The problem which was forced upon him by the telegram sent him by Judge Parker was almost the last straw. He nerved himself as best he could, but it was plain from his countenance and manner that he was wrought up to a high pitch. He came into the hotel alone with his head down, and fanning himself feebly with a palm-leaf fan.

"Governor, is it true that Judge Parker has sent a telegram to you in which he declines to accept the nomination for President unless a gold standard plank is put into the platform?" he was asked.

"No, he did not send that kind of a telegram," he replied.

"What did he say, then?"

"I am not going to make the telegram public."

"Is there a probability that the convention will reconsider its action in nominating Judge Parker?"

"You must not ask me any more questions. I must have time to think."

With that Judge Parker's chief lieutenant went into his room. He was out again in a few minutes, and going down stairs and out of the hotel, he jumped into a cab and was driven rapidly in the direction of the Planters', where August Belmont has his headquarters.

Convention Reassembles.

When the convention reassembled at 8:30 o'clock, it was in a vastly different mood from the listless, tolerant, light-hearted frame of mind in which it had assembled in the afternoon. The fierceness and determination that had characterized the previous night had returned, as had also the thirst for battle.

The old mood had returned to galleries as well as delegates. Again the galleries were thronged and ready to hoot and yell at the first excitement. The hall seemed to smoke with heat, and the only cool looking things in the whole place were some women in flimsy white dresses, who probably looked cooler than they were.

The front of the speaker's platform was choked with newspaper men, ready to stand there all night, as they had all the previous night, without once sitting down; and the stairs leading up to the platform were choked with policemen, messengers, and stenographers.

As soon as the convention was called to order Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi, in a white-hot rage, made a speech that set the whole multitude cheering frantically.

He said that rumors were abroad that a telegram had been received from Judge Parker, and these reports had caused some comment and apprehension, and that he would move that the gentleman of the New York delegation, reported as recipient of the message, should send it to the clerk's desk to be read. Continuing, he said:

"We are here for the purpose of acting for the Democratic Party of this Nation, and I want to say to you, and I believe that I shall voice the sentiment of every member of this convention when I say that we have not deliberated at all since we have been here. [Applause.] The noise and the confusion of the mob and the rabble have characterized every hour of the sitting of this convention.

"The time has come, my countrymen, when you should think about what you are doing, when you should weigh carefully and deliberately the great questions which you are called upon here to consider. It is not a question as to whether this man or that man or any other man should be nominated for President and for Vice President, but it is a question as to whether or not you will be able to select a man who will be sufficiently strong at the polls in November to defeat the National peril, Theodore Roosevelt. (Cheers.)

"Now, let us get down to business. We have worn the wire edge off and let us get to work; let us find out what this rumor which has seemed to create almost disorder in this hall is, and let the gentleman from New York to whom the telegram was addressed, if this is a matter that this convention should consider, that affects this convention, read it. Let the truth be known and then let us proceed to business." [Applause.]

Raines Answers Vardaman.

George Raines of Rochester replied to Vardaman's speech in a soothing vein. He said that the Chairman of the New York delegation, Edward Murphy, jr., would be in the hall pretty soon, and he suggested that Vardaman wait a while before insisting upon his demand.

Chairman Clark added his voice to Raines's appeal, and Vardaman consented to wait.

But hardly had this source of trouble been suppressed when another bobbed up. Representative William Richardson of Alabama rose, holding out a copy of a St. Louis evening paper, which contained a statement that Senator Carmack had received a telegram from Judge Parker, in which the Judge declined to run unless a gold standard plank was put in the platform. He called upon Carmack to say whether or not he had received any such telegram. But Mr. Carmack was not present and could not reply.

Clark Puts the Motion.

Chairman Clark then said:

"It is moved that the New York delegation or the member of that delegation who has the telegram that has been bruited about this city—if he has such a one, produce it and read it to this Convention."

George Raines of New York asked that the motion be deferred until the Chairman of his delegation could be heard from.

"How much time do you want?" asked the Chairman.

"I understand the Chairman of the New York delegation is now on his way to the hall," was the reply.

"Gentlemen," said the Chairman, "this is the most weighty matter that has come before this convention, and we want no information second-hand. We want it from the fountain head. I understand that the message is now on the way to the hall, and I suggest that we await its arrival."

The suggestion was approved with a shout and quiet settled down over the convention pending the arrival of the important message from the Southern Hotel. The band played "Dixie" and was rewarded with the usual yells.

The Convention Has a Laugh.

While the convention waited good order prevailed. Suddenly the clerk's voice rose with the announcement, "There is a telegram at the desk for George Fred Williams."

A ripple of laughter began in the Massachusetts delegation and spread over the hall.

The Conference Committee reached the hall at 9:35 and filed slowly along the crowded aisle in the centre of the convention floor. Delegates crowded about them asking: "What shall we do?"

"Keep your heads and behave," retorted Senator Tillman with emphasis, and he repeated the injunction at frequent intervals.

Mr. Williams Takes Floor.

John S. Williams, Gov. Vardaman, Senator Tillman, and Senator Carmack made their way to the platform with the mysterious message in their possession.

A short conference took place among the four and Chairman Clark, while the delegates who had for the moment put excitement away from them, sang "My Old Kentucky Home," a delegate from Kentucky standing on his chair to lead the song. The band caught up the melody and the convention sang a second verse to the air accompaniment.

Chairman Clark pounded for order, with John S. Williams standing by his side.

"I wish to announce in advance," said the Chairman, "that on this important matter every man shall have a full and fair hearing. I now introduce John Sharp Williams of Mississippi."

Mr. Williams spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: All of us were very much surprised and excited this afternoon, to use no stronger words, at what purported to be copies of telegrams which had been sent by our nominee to Mr. Carmack and others in this city.

"I want to tell you that but one telegram has been received. Mr. Carmack not only received no telegram to-day of the character that was published, but never received a telegram from Mr. Parker in all his life. And nobody received a telegram containing the language in that infamous volunteer production. [Loud cheering and applause.]

"A telegram has come from Mr. Parker to Mr. Sheehan, however, which I shall read in a moment, and it is so important that you should know what it is, that, after I have read it, I shall hand it to my friend, the Governor of my State, Mr. Vardaman, and have him read it over again.

"When you shall have heard it you will note that there is not in it one word about requiring or demanding, or asking, or requesting that anything should be placed in the Democratic platform. [Loud applause.] You will also note that, if there is an error in it at all, it is an error of judgment for proceeding from a too sensitive spirit of honor. [Applause.]

"I shall now ask Gov. Vardaman to read the telegram to you." [Loud cheering and applause.]

Mr. Williams's words were heard in a silence so deep, so intense, that, notwithstanding his weakened voice, his every word was distinctly audible in all parts of the hall. He then handed the message to Gov. Vardaman, who, after requesting absolute quiet, read the telegram.

A ringing cheer went around the hall as the dispatch was read. Then Mr. Williams arose and spoke. He said:

Mr. Williams Speaks.

"Mr. Chairman, I think you will bear me out in what I said. This is the first time in the history of the United States that a man already nominated for the greatest office on the surface of this earth has been so supersensitive about a matter of personal rectitude and honor as to send a telegram to a friend asking him to decline the nomination for him if, as he seems to have been informed, there is something in the platform which is not in accord with his own opinion.

"My friends, we purposely made this platform silent on the question of monetary standard. We made it silent because we all agreed that that was not an issue in this campaign, [aplause,] and we agreed furthermore that nothing should be placed in the platform which was not a campaign issue, and the consequence was that, in the Resolutions Committee, motions were made to table, and those motions were carried, every resolution on both sides which tended to bring up as an issue in this campaign the question of the monetary standard.

"Now, my friends, Judge Parker expresses his opinion for fear somebody might think you did not know it. There was not in all this vast assembly one single, solitary man who did not already know that Judge Parker was a gold standard man. I have been one of the most consistent, persistent, and, perhaps, radical, free silver men in the United States, and I know that he was a gold standard man, and he never made any attempt to conceal it from anybody. He had supported our candidates and had said, although he did not agree with us upon this plank, he was still a Democrat. [Applause.]

"Now, my friends, we had, so far as the question of the monetary standard was concerned, in a campaign which was so fraught against imperialism, against executive usurpation, purposely made that platform, so far as the monetary standard is concerned, one upon which W. J. Bryan could have stood or Grover Cleveland could have stood, or anybody else who was with us in the pending live campaign issues could have stood." [Applause.]

Bryan Leaves Sick Bed.

While Mr. Williams was speaking Mr. Bryan entered the convention hall. Mr. Bryan rose from a sick bed to come in. He had suffered a temporary collapse, and left the hall about 4:30 this morning, as soon as the nomination of Parker was assured, without waiting for the completion of the roll call, and accompanied by his brother, intrenched himself in his room at his hotel, where he gave orders that he was not to be disturbed under any circumstances.

In addition to the loss of sleep he has undergone, amounting now to nearly seventy-two consecutive hours, he is troubled with a bad cold.

When Mr. Bryan came into the hall there instantly was an uproar. Calls of "Bryan," "Bryan" went up and the galleries cheered. Mr. Bryan first went to his place in the pit, but as the cries of the Nebraskan's name, coupled with the words "Platform," "Platform," continued.

Senator Tillman, who was asked to read the message to Judge Parker, asked for quiet, saying he had undergone an operation on his throat and that his voice had lost "that nightingale quality that it once possessed."

He then proceeded to read, when Mr. Williams interrupted him with the remark: "Here is a typewritten copy."

"For which I thank Almighty God," retorted the Senator. He then read the following message to Judge Parker:

Message to Judge Parker.

"The platform adopted by this Convention is silent on the question of the monetary standard because it is not regarded by us as a possible issue in this campaign, and only campaign issues were mentioned in the platform. Therefore there is nothing in the views expressed by you in the telegram just received which would preclude a man entertaining them from accepting a nomination on said platform." [Applause.]

As Mr. Tillman concluded the reading of the message Representative Richardson of Alabama arose and said he desired "to discuss the message to be sent to Judge Parker." Chairman Clarke explained that he had recognized Senator Tillman, who also desired to discuss the same matter. Mr. Richardson bowed and retired at once, and Mr. Tillman proceeded.

Tillman Promises the Truth.

Mr. Tillman spoke as follows:

"As I entered the hall to-night, passing among some gentlemen whom I knew, I was caught by the arm by one of them, a distinguished Democrat from Missouri, who, looking me in the eye, said:

"'Tillman, we are depending on you to see that there be no trickery or horseplay here to-night.'

"In answer to that challenge or expression of confidence—I took it as something of both—I looked him in the eye and responded:

"'Upon my honor, I am going to tell you the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and I will allow no man to trifle with you in this case.'

"Now, what is involved in this situation? We have been laboring here for five days, many of us more than that, having been on the ground before the convention assembled, and some of us have been in positions which required at least no sleep for two nights and very little in the day. I am among those unfortunates.

"We have wrestled with one another. We have exchanged opinions. We have battled with one another, at least in the Committee on Resolutions, for I was in that committee in its session of fifteen or sixteen hours' continuous work, and I know with how much of travail, how much of anguish the platform which has been adopted by this convention was framed.

"It was necessary in that committee for us to give and take. There were pronounced views antagonistic, which had to be reconciled, and after the long and laborious work of that committee we succeeded in bringing about what I thought at various times in the deliberation was an impossibility; we succeeded in bringing to you a platform adopted by your Committee on Resolutions unanimously.

"Gen. Grant once said that the Democratic Party might always be relied upon to commit some fatal blunder when conditions pointed to the defeat of the Republicans, and thus save them from the results of errors or sins. I am quoting the substance rather than the exact language.

His First Impression Hasty.

"To-night, when I became acquainted with the fact that a telegram had been sent here which seemed to be an insult, and an attempt to dictate, I sought the gentleman to whom it was addressed; I read it hastily, and I confess, fellow Democrats, that that anger in me which is often too quick to rise, surged up in a flame, and I took it to be the idea of any man who has any respect for himself and has been a free silverite that an indignity was being put upon us and that some one was attempting to trifle with us, and I swore by the Almighty God that I for one would not endure it.

"I asked a conference with some of the gentlemen who are leaders on both sides. We went into the hall; we conferred first as to what we ought to try to do, what was our duty, both to ourselves and to our constituents at home and to the people of the country at large. It looked like an almost hopeless task, but after we adjourned the convention and a few who could be reached hurriedly got together, met in conference at one of the hotels, considering the telegram, and considering the condition in which we found ourselves, it was determined that this was the proper, the sane, the safe and probably the only way by which we could escape from some great disaster to the party.

The Conditions Reviewed.

"Now let me review for a moment the conditions. Judge Parker has been nominated on the first ballot, showing that, with the lights before us, he was the choice of an overwhelming majority of this convention, and received enough votes and accessions on the first ballot to give him the nomination. We were proceeding to complete the ticket, and by this time had expected to have happily concluded our labors and to be quietly at sleep somewhere, because most of us had had very little sleep, when this disturbing element—or firebrand, as it promised once to be—was thrown into our ranks.

"There has since been all manner of rumors, all manner of statements, all kinds of propositions, angry discussions, and you, my friends, are probably in no condition of mind to calmly consider and may not upon the first blush be ready to accept the solution of the trouble which has been reached by those of us who have had the time and opportunity to confer.

"Judge Parker's act has been characterized by Mr. Williams as probably injudicious. I think myself it was entirely unnecessary and while, my friends, I am ready to accept his interpretation, giving it the meaning of being the result of a highly honorable and sensitive nature, unwilling to fly under false colors, I was ready at once to deny that, to denounce this man as having attempted to repeat what was done at Kansas City four years ago, to dictate to the party what should be its plan of battle. I thought it might be said of this man that he was attempting to enlarge our platform and to take the liberty to write into it something that was not already in it after we ourselves had completed it.

The Conclusion Reached.

"But if you calmly consider what is actually involved in these words, I believe you will reach the same conclusion that I have reached—that Judge Parker, possibly under the stress of clamor around him and in the New York newspapers, and by telegram, having felt that he must make his position clear, whether we have or not, has sent this telegram here—and, give him the benefit of the doubt, as I...

...and deny a motion has been made to send back a reply, and that the question is now on the resolution directing the sending of this reply. I want to state the facts as they appear in this matter, and then make a suggestion.

"We had a protracted session of the Committee on Resolutions. For sixteen hours we were in session the last time. When the platform was received from the sub-committee it contained the gold-standard plank of which you know. It was discussed in committee. It was stated by members that it would be unfortunate to insert the plank, and finally, by a vote of 35 to 15, it was decided to exclude it.

"I introduced then some separate resolutions. I had previously introduced a resolution reaffirming the Kansas City platform. That was voted down.

Matter of Principle.

"When we refused to declare in favor of the gold standard and refused to reaffirm the Kansas City platform we left the question open as a matter of principle. I called attention to the fact that there were certain questions before Congress upon which we ought to act, upon which we ought to express an opinion.

"I called attention to the fact that a bill had been reported by the committee authorizing the melting of silver dollars into subsidiary coin at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. I pointed out that the purpose of that bill was to gradually melt up the silver dollars and re-coin them into subsidiary coin not a legal tender. I pointed out that the purpose of it was to decrease the amount of standard money just to the extent of the melting of the coin. But the committee refused to adopt it, saying that as we had left the money question out entirely we ought not by any suggestion of this kind to bring it into the campaign.

"I introduced a resolution that we were opposed to any contraction of the currency by the destruction, by the retirement or melting of any of the silver dollars. They objected with that part of it in. I scratched out silver dollars and said that we objected to the contraction of the volume of metallic money. They said:

His Resolution Opposed.

"'Metallic might bring in the silver question.'

"I scratched it out and put in 'standard money'; that we were opposed to the contraction of the volume of standard money, but they said:

"'We did not want to bring the money question in at all.'

"I then brought in a resolution about the asset currency, and called attention to the fact that it had no connection with the silver question, but they said if we touched on any phase of the money question it would bring in all of it. I called attention to the fact that we had to meet this issue; that we had to have either a perpetual debt or an asset currency if we had the National bank at issue. But they were so anxious to get harmony and bring the party together that we might fight this battle as a unit that they were not willing to declare against the asset currency and the branch bank.

"I then proposed a resolution that we thought the United States notes furnished better money than the National banknotes—trying to get a declaration on that principle that had no connection with the silver question, but had a connection with a vital, living, throbbing question, but they said:

"'In the interest of harmony we must leave that out!'

"And this very proposition on our side was voted down, and they put it on the ground that as the proposition on their side had been voted down that therefore this must not be brought in.

"When we came to make the final report I found that inadvertently a phrase had been used in the last paragraph that might bring this question in, 'but also the active assistance of all of our fellow citizens, who, disregarding past differences upon questions no longer at issue,' I moved to strike out, 'on the question no longer at issue,' on the ground that it was a declaration that the money question was settled, and substantially a declaration for the gold standard, while on the motion in that committee it was stricken out, and there is the original, and the words 'stricken out.'

"I found that the published copies had been given out before this was adopted, or at least in duplicates, and as it appears in the papers those words are in there. Now, the committee took every precaution to keep this question out, and now I understand that we are to make a declaration in this telegram to Mr. Parker that the platform adopted by this convention is silent upon the question of the monetary standard because it is not regarded by us as a possible issue in this campaign, and only campaign issues are mentioned in the platform. Therefore, there is nothing in the views expressed by you in the platform which is received that would preclude a man entertaining them from accepting a nomination on said platform.

Hill Didn't Know.

"In the committee I asked Senator Hill if he knew Parker's views on the gold standard. He said he did not; that he had never talked with him on that subject, and that he did not know his views on that question. Now, my friends, if you send this telegram and say that this question is no longer an issue, you simply say it is settled on the gold standard side, and insist if you are going to declare for the gold standard you should be honest and manly and say so in the platform. [Applause.]

"Senator Tillman has said that we all know where Mr. Parker stands. That we all knew in the committee. How did we know? Only by his silence. That was the only way. Judging by his silence, I believed he was for the gold standard, and I have insisted for months that he ought to state his position so that the American people could sit in judgment upon it, and not come blindfolded into a convention on this subject. [Applause.]

Offers No Objection to Gold Plank.

"Now, my friends, if this convention will adopt a plank declaring that the gold standard has been established in this convention and I accepted I shall offer no objection to the plank, except to vote against it. [Applause.]

"But I appeal to you to be candid with the voters of this country. [Applause.] I appeal to you to take them into your confidence. If there is any objection to our saying this plainly, why should we say it by inference, and if you say that you are willing to say this in regard to the gold standard because it is settled, then I insist that, having entered upon the money question, you shall tell us in your platform whether the party favors the melting up of the silver dollars, the asset currency, the branch bank, and the National bank currency or not. [Applause.]

"And if the convention does not want to do this, if it wants simply to send this telegram, then I insist that if we are going to tell Mr. Parker that his views are unimportant on this question because it is not an issue, will you not tell him that his views are important on these other phases of the financial question which are before the country?" [Applause.]

Senator Pettigrew said: "May I ask the gentleman a question? As I recollect the telegram of Judge Parker, it practically says that the gold standard is irrevocably established, and he would veto any bill to disturb it, I want to know if his language admits of any other interpretation?

Mr. Bryan answered: "If he meant that it was established beyond any act of the American people, I would deny it, for the American people have the right to fix their standard and to change it whenever they please. [Applause.]

Bryan Wants Harmony.

"If, however, he simply means that so far as he is concerned he is opposed to it, and that he wants to go in with the understanding that all the influence of the Executive will be used to prevent any change in it, then I understand him to mean that, if elected President, having the veto power which gives him the influence sufficient to override anything less than two-thirds of the people, even if the majority of the people want to change it, he will not let them change it. [Applause.]

"Now, my friends, I am sorry that this question ever arose. I joined in the report of the Committee on Resolutions brought up and wanted harmony. I joined because I wanted to put a united party back of our candidate. I think it is a manly thing for a man to express his opinion before the convention adjourns. It would have been manlier to have expressed it before the convention met. [Applause.]

"It is a manly thing to express his opinion before the delegates act finally upon his position, but it would have been a manlier thing had he expressed his opinion before the voters throughout this country went to their caucuses and their primaries and sent instructed delegates here. [Applause.]

Bryan's declaration that the sending of the telegram to Judge Parker was a declaration on the gold standard side, and his statement that if the Democracy was to adopt such a view it should be honest and say so frankly, was greeted with a shriek of applause from the galleries, and one man with a strong voice yelled "That's right."

Pettigrew Interrupts.

Ex-Senator Pettigrew interrupted to know if the Parker telegram did not declare that the gold standard was firmly and irrevocably fixed, and was informed that he was correct. Loud applause greeted Mr. Bryan's remark that it was a manly thing in Judge Parker to express his opinions before the convention adjourned, but that it would have been a manlier thing had he spoken before the convention met, was again cheered.

He announced that he would propose an amendment to the message and took his seat, amid loud cries of "Vote!" "Hill!" "Hill!"

Senator John W. Daniel, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, was then announced to reply to Mr. Bryan.

Senator Daniel's Speech.

Mr. Daniel spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of this convention:

"Whatever may be said about the circumstances which now surround us, no one can read the manly, open, and plain words of that honorable and high-minded Judge without perceiving and recognizing that they came from the hands, and were inspired by the heart, of a man who wishes to act in the open, and who would not be tempted by the highest prize in the gift of the American people to receive any other than an honest, plain, and straightforward support. [Applause.] And whatever else some people may think of Judge Parker, I think that he is a foot taller to-day than he was yesterday when we nominated him, [applause,] and that the whole American people will say of him, 'behold a man worthy to bear the standard of the brave and unterrified Democracy of this land.' [Applause.]

Too Much Platform.

"Gentlemen, our platform has been made up. I think that the Democratic Party is already suffering and has suffered enough from too much platform. [Applause.] I had rather have an honorable and true Democratic man in the White House like Jefferson, like Madison, like Monroe, and like a dozen others whom I might mention, without any platform, than to have a platform as long as from one end of this hall to the other with a man whose character was questionable and whose record was open to suspicion.

"In this vast country of 80,000,000 of people, with its diversified interests, a platform that goes into the details of all public questions would beat Webster's unabridged all hollow, and be worse to read than a New York Sunday newspaper.

New York and the Gold Standard.

"Judge Parker has sent a message to us stating his interpretation of our situation; and, let us say further, the gold standard is so universally recognized in this country that it was not even mentioned in the Democratic platform of New York, upon which Judge Parker was nominated, and the New York delegation instructed to vote for him.

"I do not wonder that Mr. Hill of New York had not talked with Judge Parker about the gold standard because in that State the issue has been so long dead that nobody thinks of it or introduces it as a subject of conversation. Now it seems to me but right and just that we should send back to Judge Parker the greeting of this body, which in my judgment knows the fact that the gold standard is existing just as well as people in New York know it.

"It seems to me that it is a wise and a just thing, that it is the appropriate and becoming thing, for those Democrats in this country who earnestly desire that a Democrat shall go to the White House, to respond to our noble and our chosen chief sufficiently to show that we understand this money question better than he does, and are ready, with him in our lead, to form ranks and to send a Democratic Administration to the City of Washington."

Senator Daniel concluded at 11:17. His speech received hearty applause from the pit where the delegates were seated.

J. B. Weaver of Iowa, who twelve years ago was the Presidential nominee of the Populist Party, next spoke, being recognized amid calls for "Vote, vote," from all over the hall.

It was, he said, an optical illusion to suppose Parker to be a foot higher than on yesterday. The illusion was caused by the convention being three feet lower. To send the telegram was equivalent to saying "All right, Judge; anything you want we will accede." Both applause and groans met this statement.

Mr. Weaver punned the name of the place from where Judge Parker sent his telegram. "It is spelled 'Esopus,'" he said; "but I think it ought to read "E-soap-us.'"

Vociferous cries of "Question! Question! Vote!" followed, but the Chairman recognized Charles S. Hamlin of Massachusetts, who urged the sending of the telegram to Judge Parker.

As Mr. Hamlin finished it was evident that the delegates were heartily sick of listening to speeches, and were rapidly losing temper over the constant succession of speakers who mounted the platform, and they clamored fiercely for a vote, but Chairman Clark, true to his promise that every man should have a fair show, recognized Senator Carmack of Tennessee.

The speaker declared that Mr. Bryan had said that the nomination of Judge Parker would be declaration enough on the money plank.

"Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Bryan, rising hastily, "I beg the gentleman's pardon, but I never said that."

John S. Williams supported Mr. Bryan in his statement, and Senator Carmack accepted the correction.

Mr. Bryan's Amendment.

The Senator took occasion to deny that he had ever received a message from Judge Parker and the chair recognized Mr. Bryan who presented an amendment to the reply of Judge Parker, as follows:

"But as you will, if elected, be called upon to act upon certain phases of the money question, we would like to know whether you are in favor of reducing the volume of silver dollars; whether you favor an asset currency and branch National banks; whether you prefer National bank currency to United States notes."

Mr. Bryan then proceeded to answer some of the statements made by those who had followed his first address. Great applause followed his assertion that lack of harmony in the party could not be laid at his door.

Senator Carmack undertook to correct a statement made by Mr. Bryan as to the proceedings in the Committee on Resolutions, and a short debate followed between the gentlemen, with the result that neither satisfied the other as to who possessed the better memory.

The Importations for the Six Months Ending June 30, 1904, of

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s

Champagne,

were **50,975 CASES.**

MORE than the importations of any other brand.

The Extra Dry of the superb New Vintage now arriving is conceded to be the choicest Champagne produced this decade.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The speaker woke the galleries to enthusiasm when he declared that he had expressed a willingness to support a gold standard man to build up harmony in the party, and again when he declared that he believed the adoption of the gold standard would defeat the party in the impending campaign.

There were only two ways out of the difficulty into which the action of Judge Parker had plunged the party, he said. One was to amend the message in the manner he had suggested, and the other was to amend the platform by the insertion of a gold plank. Leaning far over the rail in front of the platform, he shook his hand at the New York delegation, and said: "I will agree to accept Senator Carmack's plank. Will that satisfy the friends of Judge Parker?" Mr. Bryan's address in full follows:

Bryan Offers Amendment.

Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

"I will first read the amendment that I propose to the telegram, and then I desire to submit a few remarks in answer to some things that have been said. Here is the amendment:

"'But as you if elected will be called upon to act on certain phases of the money question we would like to know whether you favor reducing the volume of silver dollars, whether you favor an asset currency, a branch National bank, or whether you prefer National bank currency to United States notes.'

"I want to take up several matters and I will take them up in general. I was willing in the committee to do everything possible in the interest of harmony, and I want you gentlemen to know that if there is discord in this convention you cannot lay it at my door and mine.

"I have been the harmonizer. When they voted down my proposition to reaffirm the platform, I did not propose the minority report, and when we voted down their proposition for the gold standard and they did not propose a minority report, we supposed that settled this question. And my objection now is that after we have done our part, after we have given up our contentions for harmony, that they should not force upon us something worse even than their original contention. The gentleman from Tennessee says he proposed a resolution and that I said I was willing to accept it. He read you a part of it. Let me read you all of it.

"'We recognize that the great and unlooked-for increase in the production of gold has relieved the stringency caused by the scarcity of metallic money and that because of that fact the money question as presented in the last two Presidential campaigns is not now an acute issue and does not require legislative relief, but it has at the same time vindicated the demand of the Democratic Party in the past for an increased volume of metallic money, that demand not being for silver, as silver or for gold as gold, but for a sufficient quantity of standard money to maintain the level of prices and transact the business of the country.'

"That was proposed by Senator Carmack as a substitute to the gold standard resolution offered by Senator Hill, and Senator Hill refused to accept it. I told him I would be satisfied with it if he would be. So that was in the interest of harmony.

Senator Carmack: "That is not exactly correct. The Hill plank—(Cries of "Sit down.")

Mr. Bryan—Now, you need not interrupt. If I make any mistakes I want to be corrected.

Senator Carmack—I am much obliged to the gentlemn, but I will say to him that he need not trouble himself to call on his friends to keep order. I will do that in my own way or another. The correction I want to make to the gentleman's statement is that the Hill plank had already been voted down by the committee, and I offered this as an independent resolution, and he accepted it.

Mr. Bryan—My recollection is—I may be mistaken, because this covered several hours—my recollection is that when Senator Hill was speaking of the necessity of having something in here on that subject, this was proposed to meet the case, and I was willing to accept it, but Senator Hill refused to accept it. That not only stated what was not true, that we did make a relief, but it stated the principle for which we contended in two Congresses. And I wanted it in the platform.

"So much for that. Something was said about my saying that Mr. Parker ought to be accepted as a platform. We were discussing platforms and several other things. And I suggested that we might not make any platform if we had a candidate whose record was known, and I think it was in that connection that I suggested the proper thing to do if that was your plan was to nominate Grover Cleveland, for he has such a record that he would not need a platform.

"But, my friends, I think my recollection on the subject is carried out by the fact of my question to Senator Hill and his answer that he did not know the opinion of Judge Parker. I think that verifies my position, for if Senator Hill did know my opinion I would hastily say he should be accepted as a platform himself.

"But, my friends, I want to refer to one or three arguments that have been made. It is said first that we ought to recognize this as the established law, that it is the established law. Why no then recognize it? My answer is, if this is the established law, then why say anything about it? Shall we put in our platform a recognition of all the laws we have? If this is law and therefore we ought not to object it, why is it necessary to state it?

"Senator Daniel says that we have been defeated twice on the silver issue, and that we ought to acquiesce in the will of the majority who have been defeated on the tariff issue. Why not acquiesce in the will of the majority? Why resist the will of the majority! Why shall we array ourselves against an organized public opinion? Why, my friends? Is it logic? And if it is true that we ought to accept the gold standard as established merely because we have been defeated on the issue in two campaigns, then by the same logic we have no right to contest the Dingley bill or any protective tariff.

"If we are to act upon the asset currency and if we are to know that Judge Parker will put his veto to any attempt to interfere with the gold standard, I want to know if he is going to sign a bill that will give us an asset currency and fix us so that we will not tell what is under the dollars that we carry in our pockets from day to day.

"I want to know whether he is going to put his signature to a bill that will establish a branch bank system and fasten upon this country a money monopoly like that which Jackson destroyed, and by destroying it made himself immortal in Democratic history.

"These things we ought to know. We ought to know whether in this contest between Government money and bank money our candidate stands on the side of the bank or the side of the people.

"Now, if he had kept his views upon the gold standard question, we might have been willing to take our chances on the other, but now that you have got him committed on your side on that subject, it is a little unfair to leave us uncertain on our side."

Williams Answers Bryan.

It was ten minutes after midnight when Mr. Bryan concluded and Representative John Sharp Williams rose. He plunged without preface into a scathing arraignment of Mr. Bryan. Turning from the

time he faced Mr. Bryan, who sat with immobile countenance and fanned himself.

His voice trembling, Mr. Williams declared that Mr. Bryan had presented the spectacle of a man pleading for harmony when in all this great convention his had been the only voice of discord. The amendments to the Parker telegram he characterized "as a lot of foolish questions." He spoke satirically, with biting humor and with great earnestness.

In explaining that the telegram from Judge Parker was simply an expression of the Judge's own individual opinion Mr. Williams suddenly wheeled, and, facing those on the platform, asked: "Suppose we had nominated Mr. Bryan on that platform—"

"God forbid," ejaculated Richmond P. Hobson, in a loud voice, from just behind the speaker.

In explaining his own attitude on the absence of a financial plank in the platform, Mr. Williams remarked of the money:

"If it is a trance it will awake, but if it is dead, I don't want the corpse in my parlor."

Taking up the reply of the convention to Judge Parker, Mr. Williams read the first sentence: "The platform adopted by this convention is silent on the question of the monetary standard—"

"Does any one deny that—even Mr. Bryan?" asked Mr. Williams.

"Take the next sentence," he continued, "'because it is not regarded by us as political issue.'

"'Does any one in this hall deny that? If there is any one on the floor of this convention who believes the money question is an issue in this campaign, let him arise in his place."

Not a delegate arose.

"Now let any one on the platform who believes the money question an issue arise." As he said this Mr. Williams turned to Mr. Bryan. But Mr. Bryan kept his seat. Cries of "Question," "Question," came so fast that confusion reigned. An effort was made to make an adjournment motion. This was ruled out of order.

Mr. Bryan sprang to his feet and declared that his delegation was going to support the candidate that New York wanted for Vice President, and if it would conduce to harmony he would withdraw his amendment to the reply.

"I am going to withdraw this amendment," said Mr. Bryan. "Our delegation will vote for the candidate for Vice President that New York wants. We are not going to do one thing to mar the harmony of the convention."

A roar of applause followed the announcement. After some debate a roll call was ordered on the question of the adoption of the Williams reply to Judge Parker's message to Mr. Sheehan.

As the roll call proceeded it was evident that the motion to send the messages to Judge Parker would be carried by an overwhelming majority. The result was announced to be 774 yeas, 181 nays, and the message was ordered sent by the convention.

The vote closed the incident, which when it was born at the afternoon session, promised to be more than sensational. It had been provocative of some feeling and much anxiety on the part of the party leaders, but from the first of the evening session it was evident that they held the situation well in hand.

The order of business now went back to the point where Gov. Vardamann sprung the Parker telegram rumor and asked for a recess just as the roll of states was about to be called on the nomination of a candidate for Vice President, and the Chair directed that the roll should be called.

Alabama, Arkansas and California went solidly for Davis. Turner scored seven on the Colorado vote and Williams received three at the same time. The final result o fthe ballot was unofficially: Williams, 165; Turner, 100; Davis, 654; Harris, 58.

Iowa did not vote.

The nomination of Davis was made unanimous.

Chairamn Champ Clark and Temporary Chairman John Sharp Williams were made respectively, Chairman of the committees to notify Judge Parker and ex-Senator Davis of their nomination.

After transacting some routine business the convention at 1:30 A. M., adjourning sine die.

VOTE INDORSING PARKER'S GOLD TELEGRAM.

	Number of Delegates.	Yea.	Nay.
Alabama	22	22	..
Arkansas	18	18	..
California	20	16	4
Colorado	10	4	6
Connecticut	14	14	..
Delaware	6	6	..
Florida	10	6	4
Georgia	26	10	..
Idaho	6	..	6
Illinois	54	54	..
Indiana	30	30	..
Iowa	26	..	26
Kansas	20	..	20
Kentucky	26	26	..
Louisiana	18	18	..
Maine	12	7	2
Maryland	16	16	..
Massachusetts	32	32	..
Michigan	28	28	..
Minnesota	22	..	22
Mississippi	20	..	20
Missouri	36	..	..
Montana	6	..	6
Nebraska	16	16	..
Nevada	6	..	6
New Hampshire	8	8	..
New Jersey	24	24	..
New York	78	78	..
North Carolina	24	..	24
North Dakota	8	8	..
Ohio	46	46	..
Oregon	8	8	..
Pennsylvania	68	68	..
Rhode Island	8	..	8
South Carolina	18	..	18
South Dakota	8	8	..
Tennessee	24	24	..
Texas	36	36	..
Utah	6	..	6
Vermont	8	8	..
Virginia	24	24	..
Washington	10	10	..
West Virginia	14	14	..
Wisconsin	26	26	..
Wyoming	6	6	..
Alaska	6	6	..
Arizona	6	6	..
District of Columbia	6	6	..
Hawaii	6	..	6
Indian Territory	6	..	..
New Mexico	6	..	6
Oklahoma	6	2	2
Porto Rico	6	2	..
Totals, 785 to 190.			

First Ballot for Vice Presidency.

	No. of Delegates.	Davis.	Turner.	Williams.
Alabama	22	..	..	..
Arkansas	18	18	..	..
California	20	20	..	..
Colorado	10	..	7	3
Connecticut	14	14	..	..
Delaware	6	3	3	..
Florida	10	10	..	..
Georgia	26	26	..	..
Idaho	6	..	6	..
Illinois	54	..	..	54
Indiana	30	..	..	30
Iowa	26	..	..	..
Kansas	20	..	..	..
Kentucky	26	26	..	..
Louisiana	18	18	..	..
Maine	12	9	..	..
Maryland	16	16	..	..
Massachusetts	32	32	..	..
Michigan	28	28	..	..
Minnesota	22	..	22	..
Mississippi	20	..	..	20
Missouri	36	..	..	..
Montana	6	..	6	..
Nebraska	16	16	..	..
Nevada	6	..	6	..
New Hampshire	8	8	..	..
New Jersey	24	24	..	..
New York	78	78	..	..
North Carolina	24	..	..	24
North Dakota	8	8	..	..
Ohio	46	46	..	..
Oregon	8	8	..	..
Pennsylvania	68	..	..	68
Rhode Island	8	..	..	8
South Carolina	18	..	..	18
South Dakota	8	..	..	8
Tennessee	24	24	..	..
Texas	36	36	..	..
Utah	6	..	6	..
Vermont	8	8	..	..
Virginia	24	24	..	..
Washington	10	..	10	..
West Virginia	14	14	..	..
Wisconsin	26	26	..	..
Wyoming	6	6	..	..
Alaska	6	6	..	..
Arizona	6	..	6	..
District of Columbia	6	6	..	..
Hawaii	6	..	6	..
Indian Territory	6	..	..	6
New Mexico	6	..	..	..
Oklahoma	6	..	2	2
Porto Rico	6	2	..	..
Totals	785	637	88	165

For William A. Harris Kansas cast 20 votes. Missouri cast 36, and Hawaii 2.

After the roll had been called States began to change, and the nomination was made by acclamation.

Parker's Nomination Helps Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 9.—The Stamford Hospital is richer by $20 because Judge Parker was nominated on the first ballot. Homer S. Cummings, the National Committeeman from this State, who made a speech seconding Parker's nomination, told Schuyler Merritt, a well-known Democrat, who has supported the Republican ticket since 1896, that Parker would be nominated on the first ballot. Mr. Merritt thought not, and they put up a wager of $20, naming the hospital as the receiver.

MEETING OF LEADERS AN EXCITING ONE

Tillman and Hill Clash Over Parker's Telegram.

HILL'S ARGUMENTS PREVAIL

Lead to Conclusion That Neither Candidate's Retirement Nor Gold Standard Declaration Is Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—The conference of leaders held in the headquarters of the New York delegation at the Southern Hotel this evening during the adjournment of the convention, to consider the situation created by Judge Parker's dispatch, was attended by Senator Hill, Senator Tillman, Senator Daniel, Martin of West Virginia, Campau of Michigan, Williams of Mississippi, Guffey of Pennsylvania, Taggart of Indiana, Carmack of Tennessee, Newlands of Nevada, Messrs. Murphy, Sheehan, and McCarren of New York; ex-Gov. Thomas of Colorado, Frank J. Cannon of Utah, Mr. Poe of Maryland, Gov. Beckham of Kentucky, and others.

The conference was characterized at the beginning by much feeling, but toward the end it assumed a very peaceful attitude. Senator Carmack, ex-Senator Cannon, and Senator Tillman were among the most earnest speakers, and all agreed that it would not be advisable to press a gold standard plank upon the convention.

Senator Tillman inclined to be ugly and insistent at first, and spoke in loud tones of the "insincerity of the friends of the candidate. I cast no aspersions upon Judge Parker's character. His action is manly, but we of the South have been deceived. We should have known all this before; not at the ninth hour."

Senator Hill answered with some heat.

"I am not here to say that the telegram from Judge Parker is a fortunate thing, but I do say that no intelligent delegate or no State delegation voted for Judge Parker without knowing exactly where Judge Parker stood. There is nothing new in Judge Parker's telegram. The fact is that I, as his own State representative, and in a sense his personal representative, fought all night for a financial plank for Judge Parker to stand on, and when granted by the subcommittee I fought another day to keep it.

"It was defeated, and I voted with all the others to make a unanimous report. So every man knows that Judge Parker would stand on a plank of that kind. His nomination is on a platform without it, and there is nothing in the telegram but the expression of that which you all knew he believed."

As the conference progressed the tenor of the remarks became milder, and the conclusion was gradually reached that the telegram was not of a character to demand either the retirement of Judge Parker or a gold standard declaration.

It was agreed to present a resolution to the convention after the Parker telegram had been read, declaring that the Democratic Party is conducting a campaign on issues and that the party does not consider the money question an issue at this time, and that it was purposely left out of the platform, and that therefore there is nothing in Judge Parker's position to prevent his acceptance of the nomination on the platform offered.

It was further agreed that Mr. Williams should read to the convention the telegram sent by Judge Parker to Mr. Sheehan and also a draft of a reply which they should suggest that the Chairman send to the Judge. It also was arranged that Senator Tillman should make the leading defense in justification of the candidate.

ROLLED OUT KEGS OF POWDER.

Three Men Prevent an Explosion in Face of a Fire.

The careless use of firecrackers caused the explosion of 400 kegs of gunpowder in Warehouse No. 5 of the Valley Supply Company at Boston, Penn., on the Youghlogheny River, on the morning of the 4th, entailing the total loss of the warehouse, an icehouse and machine shop. Only for the daring of three men, an adjoining building, containing 600 kegs of powder, would have been blown up and endangered the whole town.

Watchman Samuel Lump was traveling about the big warehouse, chasing youths away. The boys had been throwing firecrackers about promiscuously, and Lump feared the powder in the warehouse would be ignited.

Suddenly there was a flash and an explosion. A sheet of flame enveloped the building, and it was immediately beyond saving. As the powder was of the kind used in mines for blasting, the explosion did not cause as much damage as would be expected from that amount of explosive.

A short distance from the main warehouse was a smaller building containing 600 kegs of the powder. Seeing the danger from this source as flames leaped in that direction, Lump turned his attention to getting it out of the way. He was joined by Justice of the Peace W. R. Douglas and Harry Thompson, Superintendent of the Brown mines at that place. The three men rolled the kegs out of the warehouse and started them down the hill toward the river, and managed to get every keg out of the place just before the building took fire.—Pittsburg (Penn.) Dispatch.

EX-MAYOR VAN WYCK'S VIEW.

Parker the Strongest Democrat Excepting Cleveland, He Says.

LONDON, July 9.—Ex-Mayor Van Wyck of New York has telegraphed to The Associated Press from Carlsbad as follows:

"Parker is the strongest candidate the Democratic Convention could have nominated, excepting Cleveland. He will certainly receive the full Democratic vote and should receive the support of the independent voters as worthy of every regard. I shall do everything in my power to aid in his election. "ROBERT A. VAN WYCK."

WALL SENDS CONGRATULATIONS.

Wisconsin's Candidate Promises Parker the Support of That State.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 9.—Edward C. Wall, Wisconsin's candidate for President in the Democratic National Convention, when informed of Judge Parker's nomination, immediately sent the following congratulatory message to the successful candidate:

"Judge Alton B. Parker, Esopus, N. Y.:

"Please accept my hearty congratulations on your nomination by the Democratic Convention for President. No one will strive harder to secure your election than I. There is a reasonable prospect of your receiving the Electoral vote of Wisconsin. You can rely upon every Democrat in the State doing his full duty to accomplish that result."

Judge Harmon Congratulates Parker.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—The first thing Judge Harmon did to-day on getting to his down-town office was to send the following dispatch:

Hon. Alton B. Parker, Esopus, N. Y.:

May you add to the honor just done you the distinction of leading a united party to enduring success. JUDSON HARMON.

BRYAN OUT FOR PARKER.

I Expect to Cast My Vote for the Ticket, He Says.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—When asked to-night after the debate on the reply to Judge Parker, whether it is his intention to support the ticket, Mr. Bryan said:

"I have nothing to say, except that I expect to cast my vote for the ticket."

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

How the States Voted for the Various Presidential Candidates.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—The following is a copy of the official ballot for President:

State.	Number. Delegates.	Parker.	Hearst.
Alabama	22	22	..
Arkansas	18	18	..
California	20	..	20
Colorado	10	4	6
Connecticut	14	14	..
Delaware	6	..	..
Florida	10	6	4
Georgia	26	26	..
Idaho	6	..	6
Illinois	54	..	54
Indiana	30	30	..
Iowa	26	..	26
Kansas	20	7	10
Kentucky	26	26	..
Louisiana	18	18	..
Maine	12	7	1
Maryland	16	16	..
Massachusetts	32	..	..
Michigan	28	28	..
Minnesota	22	9	9
Mississippi	20	20	..
Missouri	36	..	..
Montana	6	..	4
Nebraska	16	..	6
Nevada	6	..	..
New Hampshire	8	8	..
New Jersey	24	24	..
New York	78	78	..
North Carolina	24	24	..
North Dakota	8	..	..
Ohio	46	46	..
Oregon	8	4	2
Pennsylvania	68	68	..
Rhode Island	8	2	6
South Carolina	18	18	..
South Dakota	8	..	8
Tennessee	24	24	..
Texas	36	36	..
Utah	6	..	..
Vermont	8	8	..
Virginia	24	24	..
Washington	10	10	..
West Virginia	14	10	2
Wisconsin	26	..	..
Alaska	6	6	..
Arizona	6	..	..
District of Columbia	6	6	..
Hawaii	6	..	6
Indian Territory	6	5	1
New Mexico	6	..	6
Oklahoma	6	2	2
Porto Rico	6	2	..
Philippines	..	..	..
Total	658	658	200

After the ballot New Mexico transferred the 6 votes from Hearst to Parker and West Virginia changed 3 from Gorman and Hearst, giving Parker the 667 necessary to a choice.

The vote for the other candidates was as follows: Cockrell—Kansas, 1; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 36; Nebraska, 4. Total, 42.

Olney—Maine, 4; Massachusetts, 32; Nebraska, 1; Oklahoma, 1. Total, 38.

Wall—Nebraska, 1; Wisconsin, 26. Total, 27.

Gray—Delaware, 6; Minnesota, 1; Nebraska, 1; Porto Rico, 4. Total, 12.

Williams—North Dakota, 8.

Pattison—Nebraska, 4.

McClellan—Colorado, 1; Oregon, 1; Oklahoma, 1. Total, 3.

Miles—Kansas, 2; Nebraska, 1.

Towne—Minnesota, 2.

Coler—Oregon, 1.

Gorman—West Virginia, 2.

HEARST TO PARKER.

Telegram Congratulates Latter and Expresses Hope for His Victory.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The following telegram was sent to-night by William Randolph Hearst to Judge Parker:

Chicago, July 9.

Judge Alton B. Parker, Esopus, N. Y.:

I congratulate you upon your nomination and upon the expression of Democratic principles in the platform on which you stand.

I hope and believe that, battling for the people and for such principles, you will lead the Democracy to victory.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

SAFE NOMINATION.—GRAY.

Delaware's Favorite Son Pleased That Parker Was Chosen.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 9.—Judge George Gray, who was placed in nomination for President by Delaware at the St. Louis Convention, is pleased with the nomination of Judge Parker.

"The nomination of Judge Parker," said Judge Gray to-day, "is one with which every Democrat should feel satisfied—safe, hopeful, and in line with the best traditions of the party.

"I had the pleasure of meeting Judge Parker on a steamer while coming from Europe in 1895, and the impression he left on me was a very pleasant one—as that of a quiet, dignified, brainy man."

MRS. PARKER MOVED.

Tears Come to Her Eyes When She Hears of Her Son's Nomination.

DERBY, Conn., July 9.—The news of Judge Parker's nomination was brought to Mrs. Parker, mother of the Democratic nominee, to-day by a newspaper man. Tears welled in her eyes, and for a moment she could not speak. Then in a trembling voice she said:

"I had hoped, if his nomination would be the best thing for the party, that he would be nominated, and now," she said, "if his election will be the best thing for the country, I sincerely hope that he will be elected."

She said that Judge Parker was a personal friend of President Roosevelt, and within a year or two had made him a visit at his Summer home at Oyster Bay.

Mrs. Parker is eighty years old and lives here with her daughter, Mrs. Hall. She expects to spend the latter part of the Summer with her son at his Summer home in Esopus, N. Y.

AN EARLY PARKER BANNER.

Tammany Central Association Had One In Fifteen Minutes.

Within fifteen minutes of the first announcement here of Judge Parker's nomination a flag with his name was hung out from the headquarters of the Tammany Central Association, Thirty-second Street, near Third Avenue. Deputy City Clerk Thomas Murphy, President of the association, sent the news from St. Louis early in the morning and Hugh J. Keenan, one of the members, who was in charge of the arrangements here, saw that the flag was immediately hung out.

About fifty members had stayed up all night awaiting the nomination, and they all cheered lustily when the banner flew out on the morning breeze. The word traveled quickly around the district and heads were thrust out of windows and near-by residents rushed from all directions to the association's rooms. Giant firecrackers were exploded, and a passing elevated train whistled for several blocks after passing Thirty-second Street.

The members of the association were confident that it was the first flag for Parker that had been raised in the city, State, or country. They were waiting the rest of the day for the announcement of the nominee for Vice President with the idea of being first out with that flag also.

PRESIDENT HEARS THE NEWS.

Secretary Loeb Telephones the Fact of Parker's Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 9.—President Roosevelt received the first word of the choice of Judge Parker as his opponent in the coming National campaign shortly before 9 o'clock from Secretary Loeb, who telephoned the news received from St. Louis.

The President then attended to official business for a few hours and devoted the remainder of the day to recreation.

Cockrell Highly Pleased.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., July 9.—When the action of the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis was told him, Senator Cockrell expressed himself as highly pleased with the nomination of Parker.

"Parker is an affable, capable man, who is loved by all who know him," he said. "I think his nomination is the best that could have been made under the circumstances."

Senator Cockrell sent the following telegram to Judge Parker:

"Judge Alton B. Parker, Esopus, N. Y.:

"I tender you my sincere congratulations and will heartily labor for your election."

BRYAN'S APPEAL TO HIS OLD FOLLOWERS

Pleads with Them Not to Make His Defeat Too Severe.

ASSAULT UPON PLUTOCRACY

His Fear That the Choice Would Be Between That and Republican Militarism.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Following is the speech delivered by William J. Bryan, in which he supported the nomination of Mr. Cockrell for President:

"Eight years ago a Democratic convention placed in my hands the standard of the party and gave me the commission as its candidate. Four years later that commission was renewed. I come to-night to the Democratic convention to return the commission, and to say that you may dispute whether I fought a good fight, you may dispute whether I finished my course, but you cannot deny that I have kept the faith.

"As your candidate I did all I could to bring success to the party. As a private citizen to-day I am more interested in Democratic success than I ever was when I was a candidate. The reasons that made the election of a democrat desirable were stronger in 1900 than in 1896, and the reasons that make the election of the Democratic candidate desirable are stronger in 1904 than they were in 1900.

"The gentleman who presented New York's candidate dwelt upon the danger of militarism, and he did not overstate the dangers. Let me quote the most remarkable passage that ever occurred or that was ever found in the speech of nomination of any candidate for President. Ex-Gov. Black of New York, in presenting the name of Theodore Roosevelt to the Republican Convention, used these words:

"'The fate of nations is still decided by their wars. You may talk of orderly tribunals and learned referees. You may sing in your schools the gentle praises of the quiet life. You may strike from your books the last note of every martial anthem, and yet out in the smoke and thunder will always be the tramp of horses and the silent, rigid, upturned faces. Men may prophecy and women pray, but peace will come here to abide forever in the earth only when the dreams of childhood are the accepted charts to guide the destinies of men.

"'Events are numberless and mighty, and no man can tell which wire runs around the world. The nation basking to-day in the quiet of contentment and repose may still be on a deadly circuit and to-morrow writhing in the toils of war. This is the time when great figures must be kept in front. If the pressure is great the material to resist it must be granite and iron.'

"This is a eulogy of war. This is a declaration that the time hoped for, prayed for, of perpetual peace will never come. This eulogizing the doctrine of brute force and giving denial to the hopes of the race. And this President, a candidate for re-election, is presented as the embodiment of that ideal, the granite and the iron, to represent the new idea of militarism.

"Do you say you want to defeat the military idea? Friends of the South, are you trying to defeat the military idea? Let me tell you that not one of you, North, East, or South, more fears the triumph of that idea than I do. If this is the doctrine that our Nation is to stand for, it is retrogression, not progression; it is the lowering of the ideals of the Nation; it is the turning backward to the age of force. More than that, it is a challenge to the Christian civilization of the world, and nothing less.

"Twenty-seven hundred years ago a prophet foretold the coming of one who was to be called the Prince of Peace. Two thousand years ago he came upon the earth, and 'song the heavens rang at his birth was 'Peace on earth, good will toward men.' For two thousand years this doctrine of peace has been growing. It has been taking hold upon the hearts of men. For this doctrine of peace millions have given their lives. For this doctrine of peace thousands have crossed oceans and given their lives among savage tribes and among foreign nations. This doctrine of peace, the foundation of Christian civilization, has been the growing hope of the world.

"And now the ex-Governor of the greatest State of the Nation presents for the office of President of the greatest Republic of all history a man who is granite and iron, and who represents not the doctrine of peace but the doctrine that the destinies of nations are still settled by their wars.

"Will you of New York present graver indictment against President Roosevelt than that? Will you of the South present a graver indictment against President Roosevelt than that? I do not ask what is the character of the man. He may have every virtue. He may be exemplary in every way; but if the President shares the idea of the man who created him; if the President believes with his sponsor at Chicago that wars must settle the destinies of nations; that peace is but a dream; that women may pray for it, that men may prophesy about it; that all these talks of orderly tribunals and laws are but empty sounds; if he believes these things he is a dangerous man for our country and the world.

"I believe he ought to be defeated; I believe he can be defeated, and if the Democratic Party does what it ought to do I believe he will be defeated.

"How can you defeat him? I tried to defeat the Republican Party as your candidate. I failed, you say? Yes, I did. I received a million more votes than any Democrat had ever received before, and yet I failed.

"Why did I fail? Because there were some who had affiliated with the Democratic Party who thought my election dangerous to the country, and they left and helped to elect my opponent. That is why I failed. I have no word of criticism for them. I have always believed—I believe to-night, I shall always believe, I hope—that a man's duty to his country is higher than his duty to his party. I hope it will always be true that men of all parties will have the moral courage to leave their parties when they believe that to stay with their parties will be to injure their country. The success of your Government depends on the independence and the moral courage of its citizenship.

"But, my friends, if I failed with six million and a half to defeat the Republican Party, can those who defeated me succeed in defeating the Republican Party? If under the leadership of those who were loyal in 1896 we failed, shall we succeed under the leadership of those who were not loyal in 1896?

"If we are going to have some other god besides this war god that is presented to us by Gov. Black, what kind of a god is it to be? Must we choose between a god of war and a god of gold? Is there no choice between them? If there is anything that compares with hatefulness with militarism, it is plutocracy, and I insist that the Democratic Party ought not to be compelled to choose between militarism on one side and plutocracy on the other side.

"We came here and agreed upon a platform. We were in session sixteen hours last night. If you can put sixteen hours into a night. We entered the committee room at 8 o'clock last evening and left it at 12 o'clock to-day. But, my friends, I never spent sixteen hours to better purpose in my life, because I helped to bring the party together, so we could have a unanimous platform to go before the country on in this campaign.

"How did we get it? It was not all that I would have desired. It was not all that your Eastern Democrats desired. We had to surrender some things that we wanted in the platform. They had to surrender some things they wanted in the platform. But by mutual concession and mutual surrender we agreed upon a platform, and we stand upon that platform.

"But, my friends, we need more than a platform. We have to nominate a ticket, and that is the work of this convention. Had you come to this convention instructed for any man to the extent of a majority, I not only would not have asked you to disregard your instructions; I would not, if I could have prevented it, have permitted you to disregard your instructions. I believe in the right of the people to rule. I believe in the right of the people to instruct their delegates, and when a delegate is instructed it is binding upon him.

"But, my friends, not a majority came instructed for any candidate. That means that you have left upon your responsibility to select a candidate, and a grave responsibility it is. Grave is the responsibility resting upon these delegates in this convention. I have not come to ask anything of this convention. Nebraska asks nothing but to be permitted to fight the battles of Democracy.

"Some of you have called me a dictator. It was false. How it was false. How have I suggested that I thought [illegible] ought to be done? I have suggested [illegible] for the people admirable [illegible] by the people [illegible] privilege? Why have I not a right to suggest? Because I was your candidate, am I now estopped to ever make suggestions? Why, Sir, if that condition went with a nomination for the Presidency, no men worthy to be President would ever accept a nomination. For the right of a man to have an opinion and to express it is more important and sacred than the holding of any office, however high.

"I have my opinions about the platform. I made my suggestions. Not all of them were received. would like to have seen the Kansas City platform reaffirmed. I am not ashamed of that platform. I believe in it now, as I believed in it when I was running upon it; then I was your candidate, but the people in the Democratic Party did not agree with me, and their will was supreme. When they veto my suggestions I have to accept. There is no other court which I can appeal to.

"I have not attempted to dictate about candidates. I have not asked the Democrats of this Nation to nominate any particular man. I have said that there were many in every State willing to be President, and I have said that out of six million and a half who voted for me in both campaigns we ought to be able to find at least one good man for President.

"I have made these suggestions only in a general way. I am here to-night as a delegate from Nebraska. I have not confidence enough in my own opinion to tell you that I can pick out the man and say that this man must be nominated or we shall lose. I have, I think, a reasonable faith in my own opinions, at least I have this faith, that I would rather accept my own and stand by them if I believed them right than to accept anybody else's if I believed them wrong.

"Nebraska is not here asking for the nomination of any man. We now have a platform on which we all can stand. Now, give us a ticket behind which all of us can stand. You can go into any State you please and get him. I have not as much faith as some have in the power of a locality. I have never been a great stickler for the nomination of candidates from doubtful States on the theory that their personal popularity would elect them. I have had so much faith in the virtue of Democratic principles that I thought a Democrat ought to vote for a good man from any other State before he would vote for a bad man from his own State.

"I do not believe much in this doctrine of State pride, and I found that when people come with a candidate and tell us first that we must carry a certain State, and that the man is the one who could carry the State, they do not not put up a bond to deliver the goods if they are accepted. And, anyhow, a State that is so uncertain that only one Democrat in the Nation can carry it cannot be relied upon in a great crisis.

"Now, we have our platform. Select your candidate. If it is the choice or the wish of this convention that the standard should be placed in the hands of the gentleman presented by California, the man who, though he has money, pleads the cause of the people; the man who is the beloved, I think I can safely say, among laboring men of all the candidates proposed, the one who more than any other represents opposition to the trust question.

"If you want to place the standard in his hands and make Hearst the candidate of this convention, Nebraska will be with you in the fight.

"But, my friends, Nebraska does not make any request. If you think that the gentleman from Wisconsin, who, though faithful in both campaigns, was not with us on the money question—if you think Mr. Wall, agreeing with the East on the gold question and with the West on other questions, would draw the party together; if you want to place the standard in his hands, Nebraska will be with you and contribute her part.

"If you prefer an Eastern man and find some one who will give both elements of the party something to believe in, something to trust in, something to hope for, we are willing to join you with him. My friends, it is not always that every available man is mentioned. There is in the State of Pennsylvania a man whom I mention, without consulting his delegation, without consent of the man himself, an Eastern man, voted with us in both campaigns, but against us on the money question, and, I believe, in sympathy with the people; a man twice Governor of a great State; a man who only two years ago, when a candidate again, carried the great State of Pennsylvania outside of the two great cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

"If you Eastern Democrats who have insisted that your objection to me was my belief in free silver; if you Democrats are willing to take a gold man, I am willing to let you have your way on that question in this man, for I will trust his honesty on all questions. But, my friends, I do not, Nebraska does not, demand that. I only mention these candidates as illustrations.

"I come here to second the nomination of a man, and I come to second his nomination not because I can assert to you that he is more available than any other person who might be named, but because I love the man and because on the platform we have adopted I don't think there is any good reason why every Democrat in the East might not vote for this man. I come to second the nomination of Senator Cockrell of Missouri.

"He is the Nestor of the Senate. He is experienced in public affairs. He is known; he has a record. He can be measured by it, and, my friends, I would be willing to write my indorsement on his back and send him out to the world willing to guarantee everything he did.

"They say taat he comes from the South. What if he does. I do not share the feeling that some people have that the Democratic Party cannot take a candidate from the South. They say he was in the Confederate Army. What if he was? I don't share the belief of those who say we cannot nominate an ex-Confederate.

"My friends, that war, that cruel war, was forty years ago; its issues are settled; its wounds are healed. The participants are friends. We have got another issue on, and those who know what the war between plutocracy and democracy means will not ask where a man stood forty years ago. They will ask where he stands to-day in this war. My friends, I believe that the great issue in this country to-day is plutocracy vs. democracy.

"You have said that I had just one idea, the silver idea. Well, a while back they said I had only one, but then it was the tariff idea. There is an issue greater than the silver issue, the tariff issue, the trust issue. It is the issue between plutocracy and democracy; whether this is to be a government of the people, [illegible] for the people [illegible] chosen by the people [illegible] either this or it is to be a rule of the moneyed element of the country for their own interest alone.

"The issue has been growing. I want you, Democrats here assembled to help us meet this question. You tell me the Republican candidate stands for militarism. Yes, but he also stands for plutocracy. You tell me he delights in war. But there is another objection to him, and that is that he does not enforce the law against a big criminal as he does against a little criminal. The laws are being violated to-day, and those laws must be enforced. The people must understand that we are to have equal rights to all and special privileges to none. We have had the debauchment of elections. It was stated the other day that in the little State of Delaware $256,000 was spent in the State in one day just before the election of 1896. Some say that we must have a great campaign fund and go out and bid against the Republicans.

"My friends, I want to warn you that if the Democratic Party is to save this Nation it must not save it by purchase, but by principle. Every time we resort to purchase we cultivate the spirit of barter, and the price will constantly increase, and elections will go to the highest bidder. If the Democratic Party is to save this country, it must appeal to the conscience of the country. It must point out the dangers to the Republic, and if the party will nominate a man, I care not from what part he comes, who is not the candidate of a faction, who is not the candidate of an element, but the candidate of a party, the party will stand by him and will drive the Republican Party from power and save this country.

"My friends, I believe you could take a man from any Southern State who would go out and make a fight that would appeal to Democrats, all the Democrats who love Democratic principles, and to Republicans who begin to fear for their Nation's welfare—take such a man and I believe that he would poll a million more votes than the candidate of anw faction whose selection would be regarded as a triumph of a part of the party over the rest of the party.

"I simply submit it for your consideration. I am here to discharge a duty that I owed to the party. I knew before I came to this convention that a majority of the delegates would not agree with me in my financial views. I knew that there would be among the delegates many who did not vote for me when I sorely needed their help. I was not seeking the majority against me, nor to the presence of those who went away and came back.

"But, my friends, I came, not because I thought I would be delighted to be in the minority in opinion, but because I owed a duty to the six million brave, loyal men who sacrificed for me.

"I came to get them as good a platform as I could. I have helped them to get a good platform. I came to help to get as good a candidate as I can, and I hope that he will be one who can draw the factions together, who can give to us who believe in aggressive, positive, Democratic reform something to hope for, and to those who have differed from us on the main question something to hope for too.

"I close with an appeal that I make from my heart to the hearts of those who hear me: Give us a pilot who will guide the Democratic ship from militarism, the Scylla of militarism, without wrecking her upon the Charybdis of commercialism.

McCLELLAN TO PARKER.

Mayor Sends His Congratulations to the Nominee.

The first thing that Mayor McClellan did on reaching his office yesterday was to send the following telegram to Judge Parker in Esopus:

All Democrats will work enthusiastically for the election of a candidate in whom they have confidence. Accept my sincere and hearty congratulations.

"I believe that all Democrats will work with enthusiasm for the election of Judge Parker," said the Mayor. "I have the greatest admiration for him as a man and a Democrat, and the fullest confidence in his statesmanship and ability. His nomination will unite the party, and we are sure to win. Our State has been greatly honored by the selection, and the country will look to New York to do its part to bring about the election of the candidate."

Some one suggested that many would have been better pleased had the convention taken a candidate from the New York City Hall.

The Mayor laughed. "Our State has captured the honor, and we ought all be satisfied," he said.

President Fornes said he thought there might have been a stronger candidate put up on account of the fact that Judge Parker was not well enough known to the country at large. He said, however, that he considered the chances of Judge Parker's election excellent.

"Do you believe the Democrats of the city will support him?"

"That depends largely on circumstances. Whether harmonious relations between Tammany and Kings County will be the outcome depends largely on the attitude of the Kings County organization and its disposition to give Tammany that recognition which is its due. As for myself I shall loyally support the candidates of the party."

"What do you think of the platform?"

"In my opinion its principal weakness is on the financial question. I was in favor of a clear and strong declaration on the monetary situation such as would leave no doubt of the party's attitude in the minds of the voters throughout the country. I hold the same views I did in 1896 and 1900 when I was a gold Democrat."

Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, sent the following telegram to Judge Parker yesterday:

Voicing the sentiments and feelings of the 15,000 enrolled Democratic voters of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, Borough of the Bronx, the largest Assembly district in the State, I extend to you heartiest congratulations on your nomination, and assure you that on the eighth day of November next this district will [illegible] for you and the principles you [illegible]

Broadway. **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

BEGINNING ON MONDAY, JULY THE ELEVENTH,

Summer Suits, Shirt Waist Dresses and Skirts for Women

At Price Reductions of One-Third to One-Half.

Shirt Waist Suits

Suits of Taffeta Silk, in black, navy or brown, also stripes and checks; several new models.

Form

GALLERY OF SLEEPLESS, LONG DAYS AND NIGHTS

Resolutions Committee in Almost Constant Session for 48 Hours.

BRYAN'S INTERVIEW IN BED

Was Explaining His Departure from Convention Hall Yesterday Morning When He Fell Asleep.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 9.—For a man who has been a popular figure in this convention, Gov. Vardamann of Mississippi had a rough time of it when he tried to make a speech at 3 o'clock this morning.

The man with the white clothes, long black hair and Indian face would have attracted attention and secured a hearing at any other time. But he used bad judgment. In rising to second the nomination of Parker, he started in with a speech on the race question.

The convention was in a merciless humor with all speeches except those addressed exactly to the point in the fewest possible words. As soon as Vardamann had said that a question involving civilization itself had been precipitated by the President, the delegates broke forth into a volley of shots like these:

"Well, what of it?" "Where does he come in?" "How about the woman suffrage question?" "How do you stand on prohibition?"

The Governor had to close his speech hurriedly and sit down.

***

The members of the Committee on Resolutions have gone through such a strain as few men of their average time of life and habits are ever called upon to endure. They have had no sleep for two nights. More than that, they have not been resting, but fighting like Trojans all the time.

***

They were in session all Thursday night—"for sixteen hours Thursday night if you can put sixteen hours into a night," as Bryan put it in his 4-o'clock-in-the-morning speech—and were wrestling desperately the whole time. The convention was in session again all Friday night until 6 o'clock Saturday morning, and these committeemen were in the thickest of the fray.

John Sharp Williams's voice had become a croak. David B. Hill and Senator Daniel seemed to stand the strain pretty well. Bryan, after his long and tremendous fight, further taxed his strength by delivering one of the greatest speeches of his life this morning. He almost collapsed.

After his speech he went back to the Nebraska delegation and let his head fall on the shoulder of ex-Attorney General Smith, while his brother-in-law, Charles Bryan, fanned him vigorously. He did not wait for the vote, but passed out of the hall while the Hawaiians were voting. He went direct to his room at the Jefferson Hotel. He fairly fell into his bed, closed his eyes, and as he did so said to a reporter:

"As the end of the roll call was approaching I saw that Parker was near enough to nomination to win on the first ballot. Then I left the hall to get much needed rest. I have not slept any in fifty hours."

He said this with his eyes closed, and fell asleep as he uttered the last word.

***

The Parker demonstration at the convention was helped out by two girls in white, named Adele and Evelyn Heywood, of Julian, Mo.

Some Parker men lifted them up on the platform, where each waved a flag with one hand and a huge bouquet with the other. This set off the cheering, which was just beginning to slump a little. A similar boost was given to the demonstration by a small boy mounted on the shoulders of a New York man waving a large flag.

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In Room 112 at the Jefferson is the Manatt bust of William Jennings Bryan, for which he sat at the studio on Washington Square in New York City at the time of his anti-Parker speech in Cooper Union the middle week in June. It is in plaster and life size. A bronze cast is to be made.

Sculptor Manatt is a young artist. His work in connection with the Nebraskan's features was begun on his invitation to Mr. Bryan to sit for him in New York.

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Scores of the worn delegates and leaders were talking very bitterly about New York to-day.

"We get sick and tired," said they, "of coming to convention after convention and finding that nothing can happen until New York gives permission. Why should this be?

"What makes it worse is that the New York men can come to conventions with a royal row on, without anything occurring to injure their prestige, and just as much attention is paid to them. Any other State delegation having an internal row is quickly drummed into peace or part of it out of the convention. This hanging on to New York's skirts all the time is galling."

***

Two important stages of the convention were at 4:29 and 5:14 o'clock this morning, respectively.

The first marked Byran's startling announcement that he seconded the nomination of Francis Marion Cockrell. The other was when Ohio was called on the roll for the Presidential ballot. It announced a majority for Parker.

***

William McKinley was nominated for President in St. Louis June 18, 1896. Alton B. Parker is nominated July 9, 1904. McKinley's nomination was the eighty-first anniversary of Waterloo, and, it will be recalled, that for a time some believed it to be an ill-omened anniversary. But history did not repeat itself, though all through the Spring of 1896 McKinley was caricatured as Napoleon.

Parker's nomination occurs on the fifty-fourth anniversary of President Zachary Taylor's death, while in office. Taylor was the last Whig President.

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It is the general belief here that Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y., will become as well known by election day as did Canton in the McKinley-Bryan campaign of 1896.

Esopus has always been a most retiring and modest New York country village. Delegates have already begun to ask just where Judge Parker's home town is, what the fare is, and similar questions, leading the more enthusiastic Parker men to believe that there may be pilgrimages to Esopus throughout the campaign, like the Canton pilgrimage of 1896.

***

Delegate Cleveland of Hamilton County, Ohio, when polled on the first roll call in the early hours of this morning answered "Parker." The Secretary announced the vote "Cleveland—Parker," which brought out tremendous cheering. It was the only time that the name "Cleveland" was mentioned.

Delegate Cleveland came to St. Louis, the manager of the Judson Harmon boom, but at the Ohio caucus Tuesday night he came out, on the show-down, for Judge Parker, and was at once accused on the caucus floor in the Lindell as having deserted the Harmon standard.

***

The speech of Mayor David Rose of Milwaukee for Edward C. Wall of Wisconsin was so bitter against the candidacy of Judge Parker and so gratuitously offensive to his supporters that the word at once went around:

"If Parker is nominated, as he certainly will be, whatever chance Wall had of receiving the Vice Presidential nomination is killed by that speech. Hill would never allow Wall on the ticket after that."

***

Tillman's speech caught everybody. His style was a revelation to thousands. Many remarked that they came to see anything but the fire-eater Tillman, but rather a dynamic from the Southland, who would always be a man to be reckoned with.

It was a mournful fact that the minute Tillman appeared on the platform hundreds began to discuss the merits of the James H. Tillman-N. G. Gonzales case all over again. But after the Senator became warmed up, they forgot about that unfortunate incident.

***

William F. Sheehan's rooms in the Southern Hotel look out on Sixth Street. It was in those rooms this afternoon that the conference of leaders to agree on a Vice Presidential candidate was held, resulting in the selection of Senator Davis to be Judge Parker's running mate.

"Look here, Sheehan," said National Committeeman Campau of Michigan as the conference broke up, "I think you had a hunch on the Parker-Davis ticket. Look at that sign over there."

He pointed to the sign over a big drug house reading, "Parke, Davis & Co."

"Add one letter and you have the ticket we propose," said Campau with a laugh.

***

Martin Littleton, who last night placed Judge Parker in nomination for the Presidency before the National Democratic Convention in St. Louis, began his career as a lawyer in Dallas. For his first case he received a fee of $10. The story of that case is told by J. W. Gardner, now owner of the Dallas team of the Texas Baseball League.

"Away back in 1894," said Mr. Gardner, "I was a member of a famous semi-professional team of ball in Oak Cliff one Sunday and was arrested. Mr. Littleton undertook to defend us in court. The case was tried before Justice Whitaker in Oak Cliff, and an adverse decision was rendered. Mr. Littleton took an appeal to the County Court, and there he won the fight without difficulty.

"That was only ten years ago. Littleton was a struggling young lawyer then. Now he is President of the Borough of Brooklyn."

COL. WATTERSON APPROVES.

Both Nominee and Platform Are Satisfactory to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 9.—Col. Henry Watterson will review the whole work of the Democratic Convention in to-morrow's Courier-Journal. Of the nominee he will say:

"In all ways the eminent New Yorker embodies the requirements of the place, the needs of both the party and the time. If we can elect any one it is our belief that we can and that we shall elect him. The dignity with which Judge Parker has carried himself through a long and trying ordeal emphasizes as it attests his claim to the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

"His silence has been truly golden. It gives guarantees at once of the sense of propriety and of the power of resistance. It means self-respect, stability, judgment. It assures us in the candidate those qualities which the country could most wish to have in its President. There was no need for the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Empire State to step down from his lofty pedestal into the bull ring of candidates. He could have uttered no word that would not have been misconstrued and misrepresented. He stood where he stood—a Democrat—a lifelong Democrat, who learned his lesson of Tilden, a disciple of Jefferson, and a follower of Jackson; what more could any thinking, believing Democrat desire?

"It was this wise reserve, this prudent decorum, as much as any other circumstance, that separated Judge Parker from the riff-raff of the self-seeking, and commended him to patriotic Democrats as one to be trusted, to be accepted, to be nominated, to be confidently, enthusiastically supported. The convention made no mistake. Who cannot vote for Alton Brooks Parker is no Democrat."

Of the platform Col. Watterson says:

"Let us say at once that we long ago ceased to set much store by party platforms. As the cynic observed of ghosts, we have seen too many of them to believe in them. They have been mainly springs to catch woodcock.

"To be sure, to address ourselves to the immediate situation, it would have been better for the general committee to let the gold plank of the sub-committee stand. Since the matter came up at all, though the wisdom of bringing it up may be questioned, nothing was to be gained by striking it out. If the purpose was to flatter the free-silver men it was superfluous, because there is no free-silver man of sense or judgment who does not know that the paramount issue of 1896 is as dead as the institution of African slavery. If it was to placate Mr. Bryan, that was to reward a man for planning infinite mischief, whose influence and following cannot assure us one solitary State in the Electoral College.

"But we are free to say that, as an unflinching and undoubting advocate of sound money, who has given proof of fidelity and tenacity, we are not disturbed in the least by the circumstances either of its omission or its adoption. There is no longer any danger of the degradation of the money standard. Two months hence, when we go into the thick of the fighting, nobody will be thinking about the currency. The result will turn on other issues. The character of Judge Parker, to say nothing about the proceedings and the complexion of the body which nominated him, will give a sufficient guarantee of enlightened conservatism to thinking people."

MR. CLEVELAND'S COMMENT.

Gratified with Choice of Parker—Has Not Read Platform.

BOSTON, Mass., July 9.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland had not left his room this morning when news of the nomination of Judge Parker for President at the St. Louis Convention reached the Summer residence of Joseph Jefferson, where Mr. Cleveland is a guest. The ex-President declined to communicate with any newspaper reporter until after breakfast, although he was advised of the action of the convention as soon as he awoke. Finally Mr. Cleveland, through a son of Mr. Jefferson, sent out the following statement:

"Mr. Cleveland declines to see any reporter or representative of the press, but sends the following word from his room to The Associated Press: I am in absolute ignorance of the action of the St. Louis Convention except in so far as it has nominated Mr. Parker as Presidential candidate. With this result I am abundantly gratified, and I hope that the remainder of the work of the convention will adu to the encouraging prospects of Democratic success.

"This is all I can possibly say at this time, for I do not know when I shall have an opportunity to read the platform adopted or to learn of the entire proceedings of the convention. In any event it is absolutely certain that no further expression from me may be expected at present. I hope to be relieved of further importunity on this subject."

It was learned at Mr. Jefferson's house that Mr. Cleveland had been spending the last three or four days quietly, and that he would remain at Crow's Nest, Mr. Jefferson's place, for several days longer before leaving to join his family at Sandwich, N. H.

STRONG CANDIDATE.—HARRITY.

Ex-National Chairman Regrets Omission of Gold Standard Plank.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 9.—In speaking of the nomination of Judge Parker to-day, ex-Democratic National Chairman William F. Harrity said:

"Judge Parker, whose nomination has been clearly foreshadowed for several weeks past, will make a strong candidate. He is made of excellent Presidential timber, and I believe his strength will become more apparent and will increase as the campaign progresses. The omission of a gold standard resolution is to be regretted."

CRITICISM OF PLATFORM SURPRISES THE LEADERS

Parker's Friends Say the Situation Is Not Understood.

COMPROMISE WAS NECESSARY

Only Thus, They Say, Could Income Tax Plank Be Kept Out of the Platform — Views of Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—The leaders who represented Judge Parker in the contest that has just terminated in his nomination were not prepared for the severe criticism of the platform that has come from the East and especially the editorial comments of the New York papers which are published in the St. Louis morning papers.

These gentlemen have been too busy during the day in the search for a candidate for Vice President to devote time to any other matters, and when approached regarding the opinions expressed in the East on the platform declined to discuss the matter for publication, preferring to wait until the excitement incidental to the convention work shall subside and the people have had time for examination and reflection.

Those conferred with are convinced that when all the facts connected with the formulation of the platform become understood the people will approve the action of the friends of Judge Parker in assenting to the elimination of the money declaration. While regretting the necessity for elimination, it is explained by the Parker men who were members of the Resolutions Committee that the party is to be congratulated that the income tax and other objectionable propositions that were presented and behind some of which there was a majority were excluded.

Mutual Concessions Necessary.

It is further explained that harmonious action was possible only by the mutual concessions made, and that in the general round-up the minority really gained nothing while the majority surrendered the money plank, which was merely a statement of facts and not the declaration of a principle.

What Mr. Bryan came to St. Louis to accomplish was the insertion in the platform of a paragraph that would be in effect an approval of the last two platforms of the Democratic Party, and he was willing to so word his resolution as to make the approval general, avoiding reference to any specific declaration of Kansas City and Chicago.

In this he was frustrated, and it is contended by Judge Parker's friends that the frustration of Mr. Bryan was a substantial victory and made possible a unanimous agreement in the committee, and subsequently in the convention, and the prevention of a contest that would have distracted the party and destroyed all hope of electing the ticket in November.

"It is true," said Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania, a member of the Resolutions Committee, "that the gold men, so called, failed to secure an affirmation regarding the currency, but the silence of the platform on the approval of existing conditions, that is the law which makes the gold dollar the standard for values, will surely be accepted by fair-minded people to mean that the Democratic Party is satisfied with those conditions, and that if intrusted with the direction of National affairs will do nothing to disturb them.

"The elimination of the money plank after it was recommended by the sub-committee was unfortunate only as it requires explanation, but if the platform had been formulated and acted upon without the declaration contained in the money plank, there would probably have been no adverse criticism except by the opposition, inasmuch as the platform was kept free from all reference to the declarations made at Kansas City and Chicago.

"It is hardly fair to assume that the convention approves the Kansas City and Chicago declarations because the platform does not specifically condemn them. The free coinage of silver is a dead issue, and there is no reason why it should be in a platform dealing with live issues. Moreover, it is not logical to claim that we approve former platform declarations because we did not condemn them and that we condemn the gold standard because we did not affirm it."

Bryan Is Satisfied.

Mr. Bryan declares his satisfaction with the work of the convention, but will not at this time submit to an interview regarding the platform, referring inquirers to his speech in the convention last night, in which he said: "We came here and agreed upon a platform. It was not all that I would have desired. It was not all that you Eastern Democrats desired. We had to surrender some things that we wanted. They had to surrender some things they wanted. But by mutual concession and mutual surrender we agreed upon a platform, and we stand on that platform."

Mr. Bryan further said last evening before going to the convention hall: "While some of us felt it would be better to have a gold standard plank, the Democrats from the South and West took the position that the money question had settled itself and that, therefore, there could be no more reason for declaring the fact than for declaring the war to be at an end. The income tax question is ignored, and the tariff plank is satisfactory. The platform, as a whole, is all right."

Other leaders commented on the platform as follows:

Elliot Danforth—To my mind the platform as adopted is an excellent document, indicative of Democratic harmony. It is conciliatory in its treatment of all, and I believe that all omissions referring to the money question will be thoroughly made up by the declarations of Judge Parker in his letter of acceptance. It was a wise move, under all the circumstances, to reject references to the financial question, because by so doing the party indicated that the financial question is forever settled.

Martin W. Littleton—By the declination of the convention to adopt a gold plank in its platform it gave notice to the world that the money question has passed out of politics. It would be as unjust to accuse the convention of 1904 of favoring free coinage, because it says nothing on the subject, as it would be unjust to make the same accusations against the conventions of 1888 and 1892. We could not get everything we wanted. Personally, I should have been more pleased had things been done with the platform which were not done. But we had to make concessions to gain concessions, and the result was a platform on which the entire convention agreed without a dissenting voice. I believe that now we should all stand on that platform.

Senator David B. Hill—Of course, I am delighted at the result, and the more so because of two facts; first, that Judge Parker was named on the first ballot, and

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sonal abuse or vituperation was indulged in. Each State was allowed to put in nomination its favorite son and vote for him, as we had planned. Judge Parker will, I believe, make an ideal candidate, and will fit the platform, which is also ideal.

Cockran Condemns Platform.

W. Bourke Cockran—The platform as adopted is weak, windy, wordy, ambiguous, and is unworthy of its author. To my mind the absence of a gold plank virtually means reaffirmation of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms. We should have adopted the gold standard plank and settled the matter once and for all, but our efforts to have the New York delegation urge this were unavailing, and the previous question shut off all individual motions. Personally, I regard Judge Parker very highly as a man, and I look to see his letter of acceptance to give us our fighting principles, rather than to the platform of the convention.

Champ Clark—A platform that that Committee on Resolutions, with Hill and Bryan together on it, could agree on ought to satisfy all Democrats. In the light of past events, now that Hill and Bryan have come together on a platform, we ought to look for the political millennium.

Senator William J. Stone of Missouri—We all agreed on that platform as a compromise measure, and I believe that we all can comfortably stand on it. Silver is dead and there is no need of writing an epitaph. It always is well to ignore a question that is non-existing.

National Committeeman Campau of Michigan—For months past the New York papers have been saying with all the emphasis of which they were capable that free silver was dead. Well, that being so what need was there of our giving a certificate of the fact. I think the platform is all right. It gives to the sound money men the assurance they wanted that the Democratic Party has no intention of again raising the free silver issue, and at the same time it is free from offense to those who were sincere and honest in their advocacy of free silver. I believe that we have reached a very happy solution of the embarrassing problem which was presented to us. The platform adopted is all right, the candidate for President is all right, and we can win with them.

National Committeeman Taggart of Indiana—I have not read the criticism of the New York papers on the platform. From what I have heard of them I believe the view point from which they were written was a mistaken one. My opinion is that on leaving out all reference to the money question the convention, all things considered, acted wisely. I believe that both the platform and the candidate will recommend themselves to a united Democracy.

Carmack Offered a Plank.

Senator Carmack of Tennessee—I think there should have been some expression on the money question, but the Committee on Resolutions thought otherwise by a large majority and the convention indorsed the committee's view. I myself did not favor the plank which was introduced by Senator Hill and I submitted a plank which I thought would be to all intents and purposes the same as his except that it would give the free silver men an easier let-down. The plank I suggested was as follows:

"We recognize that the great and unlooked for increase in the product of gold has relieved the stringency caused by the scarcity of metallic money, and that because of that fact the money question as presented in the last two Presidential campaigns is not now acute and does not require legislative relief, but it has at the same time vindicated the demands of the Democratic Party in the past for an increased volume of metallic money, that demand not being for silver as silver, or for gold as gold, but for a sufficient quantity of standard money to maintain the level of prices and transact the business of the country.

"I offered this after the committee had voted to leave out both the Hill plank and the one desired by Mr. Bryan. I showed it to Mr. Bryan, and he said that he would approve of it. It was refused consideration, however, on the ground that the matter had been settled and the committee was not disposed to reopen the discussion.

"How came it that notwithstanding the fact that the Parker men had two-thirds of the convention they were not able to control the Committee on Resolutions?" Mr. Carmack was asked.

"Well, all I know about that," he replied, "is that a number of the Parker men on the committee opposed any declaration which was calculated to give offense to the supporters of Mr. Bryan."

Ex-Gov. McMillin of Tennessee—I don't think the lack of a gold plank in the platform will make any difference. I believe that Judge Parker will run just as strong any way. I think his personality so strong that the omission with reference to the plank in question will be in large measure overcome.

Senator McCarren's Comment.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren—I shall demand that Judge Parker take a stand for gold.

National Committeeman Gourley of New Jersey—In my opinion a gold plank is not an issue. I think Judge Parker will run just as well without it.

Delegate T. H. Hanna of Wisconsin—The omission of the gold plank will not make a bit of difference. Its insertion would certainly have not helped Judge Parker in Wisconsin. It seems to me the chance of his carrying the State and the Democrats electing their State ticket is excellent.

Congressman C. H. Weisse of Sheboygan, Wis.—If the gold plank had been inserted in the platform it would have injured the nominee's candidacy. I think the platform is better suited for the campaign purposes of the Western Democrats without having it.

Delegate Julius Lindsnet of Wisconsin—The candidate will run just as strong without the gold plank as with it. Gold is not an issue. Its omission won't interfere with the prospects.

Ex-Senator W. A. Harris of Kansas—If gold had been accorded a place in the platform there would be no use in conducting a campaign west of the Mississippi. In such an event we might as well shut up shop.

National Committeeman Atwood of Kansas—Leaving that gold plank out won't make much difference. I don't believe it will affect Judge Parker's candidacy. I think the East and the West are pretty well agreed that the currency issue is dead; [illegible] progress. [illegible] Parker [illegible] eliminate [illegible] issue.

JUDGE PARKER'S CAREER ONE OF RAPID SUCCESS

Born on a Farm, He Determined to be a Lawyer.

STARTED BY TEACHING SCHOOL

His Management of the Senatorial Campaign of His Benefactor Brought Him Political Prominence.

Judge Alton Brooks Parker, Democratic nominee for the Presidency, is now fifty-two years of age. He was born in the country, reared in the country, and has never lost his love for country life. He is nearly six feet in height, broad-shouldered, straight as an arrow, with clean-cut features, and eyes that have a piercing, though kindly gaze.

His birthplace was Cortland, N. Y., in Cortland County, between the towns of Binghamton and Syracuse. He helped on his father's farm in the Summer from the time he was strong enough to be of use until he was thirteen years of age, attending the district school in the Winter. He then entered the Cortland Academy, where he studied for three years.

His earliest ambition was to become a lawyer, his decision as to his future career being brought about in an interesting way. His father was summoned one day for jury service in a case which was to be tried in Cortland. He took young Alton to court with him. The case was of some importance and one of the parties to it had employed the services of a Syracuse lawyer of some distinction as a pleader. The address of this lawyer made such an impression on young Parker that when he and his father were driving back to the farm he informed his parent that he intended to practice law when he grew up.

Having formed this purpose with the singleness of heart which has characterized him through life, he set his face resolutely toward the goal he had chosen and bent his every effort to its winning. To get the money necessary to attend a law school he decided to take up teaching upon the completion of his academy course.

In connection with this stage of his career he delights in telling an interesting incident. On the Friday afternoon on which he received his certificate from the Cortland Academy he hired a horse and buggy at the village livery stable and started out in search of employment without saying a word to his father. After a thirteen-mile drive and several disappointments he was engaged by the Trustees of Virgil Township School. His father, in the meantime, mindful of the date on which his son was to leave the academy, had secured for him an engagement which, from a pecuniary viewpoint, was infinitely preferable to that which the young man had concluded for himself.

After closing his contract with the Trustees of Virgil township, young Parker drove back to his home, which he reached late at night, and told his father with some pride of the result of his journey. The father, instead of sharing in the son's elation, expressed regret, explaining that he had secured a much better position. The father would not, however, hear of the canceling of the school engagement.

"No," he said to his son, "You have made the engagement, and you must keep it. I have observed that when a young man once fails to live up to his engagements, he is pretty apt to fail all through his life."

In the Virgil school were several boys much larger than their new teacher, who at that time was sixteen years of age. They were difficult to discipline, too, and one day when he had corrected the bully of the school, that individual not only resented the correction, but showed fight. One blow from young Parker's fist sent him sprawling to the floor, and after that the young teacher had no difficulty in commanding obedience from his pupils.

From the Virgil school he went to Rochester, where he took charge of the public school in that county at a salary of $3 per day. He was then only twenty years of age. All his spare time he devoted to the study of law. Augustus S. Schoonmaker, a prominent practitioner at the bar of Kingston, took a fancy to the young man, and the latter, after a year at the head of the Rochester school, entered the office of Schoonmaker and Hardenbergh. Later he was enabled to take a two years' course at the Albany Law School.

Soon after young Parker entered his office Mr. Schoonmaker was elected County Judge. He was defeated for re-election after a hard campaign and was greatly discouraged, but young Parker, who was beginning to take an interest in politics, arranged for his nomination for State Senator the following year, prevailed upon him to accept the nomination, and managed his campaign so successfully that he was elected.

The success achieved by the young lawyer in this campaign brought him into a great deal of prominence in a political way, and in 1877 he was nominated for Surrogate of Ulster County. He was the only Democrat on the county ticket who was elected that year. In 1883 he was re-elected by a majority of 1,400 in a total vote of 15,000, defeating the very man who had beaten Mr. Schoonmaker in the race for County Judge.

After having served two years of his second term he was elected member of the Democratic State Committee and made its Chairman. He had been chosen for the important work by David B. Hill, then the Democratic nominee for Governor of New York, who had watched his career in Ulster County and believed him eminently fitted to manage the State campaign. The wisdom of Mr. Hill's choice was demonstrated when the whole Democratic State ticket was elected by pluralities ranging from 11,000 to 12,000.

Both in 1883 and 1885 Judge Parker declined the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, and when President Cleveland tendered him the First Assistant Postmaster Generalship he also declined. When Theodore R. Westbrook died, leaving the Supreme Court Justiceship for the Third Judicial District vacant, Gov. Hill immediately appointed Parker to the vacancy. Parker was then thirty-four years of age. His record on the bench was such that he was unanimously nominated by the Democrats to succeed himself, and the Republicans did not even put up an opposition candidate.

In 1891 Judge Parker refused to consider the Democratic nomination for Governor, and after the election of Mr. Hill to that office he declined to become a candidate for United States Senator, although that office was virtually in his grasp.

In 1897 Judge Parker had received the nomination of his party for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. The Republican majority in 1896 had been 212,000. Three years prior to that Hill had been beaten for Governor by 156,000. In the face of the apparently hopeless outlook he decided to accept the nomination, and astounded the leaders of both parties by winning the election by a plurality of 60,889.

Early in his career, Judge Parker married Mary L. Schoonmaker. They have had two children, John M. Parker, their only son, died at the age of seven years. Bertha, their daughter, married Charles Mercer Hall, the young rector of the Episcopal Mission of the Holy Cross at Kingston. Mrs. Hall has two children, Alton Parker, four years of age, and Mark, two. Judge Parker has a great delight in his grandchildren and often goes aside to romp [illegible]

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Crepe and Silk Long Kimonos

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Swiss Embroidered COLLAR AND CUFF SETS.
Embroidered linen stocks and mull ties; value 50c and 75c.....25c
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JOHN FIELD COMMITS SUICIDE WHILE INSANE

Ex-Postmaster of Philadelphia Shoots Himself.

WAS HEAD OF A GREAT FIRM

Prominent in City Affairs and a Leading Methodist—Was Born in Ireland in 1834.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—John Field, Postmaster of this city under President Harrison's Administration, and President of the wholesale dry goods firm the Young, Smyth, Field Company, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself in the head in Vernon Park, Germantown. His mind had been affected as a result of ill-health.

For nearly a year Mr. Field had been suffering from acute diabetes. He lived with his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Duff, at 73 West Johnson Street, Germantown.

According to his custom Mr. Field set out early to-day to take a morning walk, and as usual was unattended. The last any member of his family saw of him alive was when he was making his way toward Germantown Avenue, bound for Vernon Park.

While playing near the Green Street entrance to the park a child saw a man lying upon his back under a tree. He called his father, who lives near by, and the body of Mr. Field was found. He had placed the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth and, having closed his lips to muffle the sound, had fired.

John Field was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1834, and came to this country at the age of fourteen years. He secured a place as office boy with Amos Young, founder of the house of Young, Smyth, Field Company, and steadily rose until he became a partner in the firm. The house is one of the largest in the country, having branch offices in Baltimore, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Bloomington, and San Francisco, and also a house in Chemnitz, Saxony, for buying and banking purposes.

Mr. Field became prominent in the affairs of Philadelphia through his earnest efforts in connection with the Committee of One Hundred, on which he served as Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the reform organization.

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The NORTH CAMP CHAIRS at 8.00
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The RAGSTYLE RUGS at 1.00
(Colonial Dames and Mount Vernon.)

DECORATIVE THINGS
Nursery Friezes at 50c.
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lican. He was a warm friend of John Wanamaker, and when the latter was made Postmaster General he appointed Mr. Field Postmaster of Philadelphia.

Mr. Field was connected in an official capacity with various public, charitable, and financial institutions, was Trustee of the property of the Young Men's Christian Association, and President of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Orphanage.

Mr. Field was one of the most prominent Methodist laymen in the country, and regularly attended, as a delegate, the general conferences of that denomination.

"WELL! WELL!" SAID OLNEY.

Wouldn't Have Thought Such a Thing Could Have Happened.

FALMOUTH, Mass., July 9.—Richard Olney left his bed to-night to hear from a reporter the latest news of the convention at St. Louis. His features, which betokened anything but a pleasant frame of mind at being disturbed, gradually relaxed as he learned of the sudden turn of events, until the ex-Secretary of State burst into a hearty laugh.

"Well, well!" he exclaimed, "you wouldn't have believed it possible for such a thing to happen, would you?"

TOBY, M. P., TELLS HOW LIBERALS WERE DISAPPOINTED AGAIN

The Resuscitation of Sir Charles Dilke—Unqualified Success of Penny Postage in New Zealand—The Great Seal of England.

By HENRY W. LUCY.

LONDON, July 2.—His Majesty's Minister's have passed through one of those crises with which the Premier is only too familiar. There were some hours at a recent sitting when the House of Commons came to the conclusion that the end was at hand, and thought turned fondly toward constituencies. It was not so bad as was suspected. But it was surely bad enough.

The House had for some time been expecting a statement from the War Minister of the reforming steps to be taken, consequent on the report of the Esher commission. The day before the one fixed for it Mr. Balfour came down, and to the consternation of the House said there had been some mistake; the subject was not ripe for discussion and the statement would be postponed.

This, it was concluded, meant only one thing. Difference of opinion on army reform, long smoldering in the Cabinet, had burst into flame. Resignations were imminent, the only matter in doubt being whether Mr. Arnold Foster would go or whether his predecessors at the War Office, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. St. John Brodrick, would break away. In either case it was agreed it would be too ludicrous to attempt further reconstruction. Mr. Balfour would at last throw up the sponge, and there would be immediate dissolution.

MISCALCULATION OF COST.

It turned out that what really was the matter was miscalculation of the cost of a scheme of army reform based on the recommendations of the Esher commission. In his budget speech the Chancellor of the Exchequer anticipated reduction in the army estimates. On going fully into the matter it appeared that the reform projected by Mr. Arnold Forster would actually increase the cost, a prospect the Chancellor of the Exchequer blankly refused to face.

Accordingly, the matter stands over for further consideration. That is all. But it throws a light on the quaint methods of business upon which the affairs of the nation are run. There will be no Cabinet resignations. But if in a City office an important transaction had been conducted on the same happy-go-lucky lines there would be some action promptly enforced.

One result of the formation of a Liberal Ministry, whenever it comes, will be the resuscitation of Sir Charles Dilke. As long as Queen Victoria lived that was impossible. The accession of King Edward to the throne removes all obstacles.

The personal acquaintance of his Majesty and the long exiled ex-Minister goes back a quarter of a century. In the early eighties Sir Charles and Mr. Chamberlain, then the rising hopes of the Radical Party, were frequent guests at Marlborough House. At the very first Court he held his Majesty sent special command for the presence of Sir Charles and Lady Dilke.

Since he re-entered Parliament, Sir Charles, at the outset fighting against embarrassing coldness on the part of old friends, has steadily worked his way to the front. He is to-day one of the most frequent contributors to debate. His knowledge is encyclopedic. He speaks with equal authority on army or navy affairs. Of foreign politics and personages he has unique personal knowledge.

While for a time his position in public life at home was clouded, it suffered no eclipse at Berlin or Paris, where, more especially in the latter capital, he has throughout preserved former personal relations with the chief public men.

Sir Charles's success as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs seems to point to his return to the Foreign Office. There is another post for which he is especially competent, and where he might do the State even greater service. That is the War Office. His appointment would be especially popular in the army, long wearied and irritated by the interference of amateur Carnots.

I understand that when in circumstances described in this column a few weeks ago, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in October last, began to form (on paper) a Ministry, the portfolio of the President of the Local Government Board was pressed on Sir Charles's unwilling acceptance.

PENNY POST IN THE ANTIPODES.

The postponement of the International Postal Conference, one of the incidental consequences of the war in the Far East, has deferred realization of the scheme of penny postage between Australasia and Great Britain. The conference, which was to be held in Rome last month, has been postponed for a year.

Meanwhile the indefatigable Mr. Henniker Heaton is, in private correspondence, pegging away at the Postmaster General in the effort to induce him to take action in the matter. Lord Stanley is willing enough. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer, sorely hampered by other influences, is not prepared to face the inevitable consequence of immediate shrinkage in the revenue that would mark the outset of the new reform. The Postmaster General of Canada has placed at the disposal of the member for Canterbury some interesting statistics showing how rapidly recovery was achieved in that colony following on the adoption of the universal penny postage.

The Postmaster General of New Zealand in a letter to hand by the last mail, writes to Mr. Heaton:

"It is only a matter of time when penny postage will be adopted by every country within the Postal Union. I cannot for the life of me understand why some of the countries hesitate to make the change. From the date it came into operation in New Zealand, penny postage has been an unqualified success. The increase in mail matter has been extraordinary, and the recovery of revenue to its former condition was, in the eyes of the timorous, phenomenal.

"I am glad to say that we are in the happy position not only of having a universal penny postage, but a penny rate for newspapers from New Zealand to the United Kingdom and Canada. This irrespective of the weight of the paper. This means that the splendid weeklies containing illustrations of the marvelous scenery in this country are now dispatched for a penny. I am anxious to send out papers to any other of the countries within the Postal Union that will allow us to do so."

Thus does a vigorous young colony show the older world the way. The result of the actual experience in New Zealand, corroborated by that gained by Canada on the same tack, is calculated to have considerable weight when presented to the Postal Union Conference.

The succession of King Edward VII. to the throne will see, among other things, a change in one of the oldest insignia pertaining to the English Constitution. Hitherto, since its inception, the Great Seal of England has been made of silver. The one now in process of construction is made of finely tempered steel. In other respects it will closely follow the ancient order of things.

The Great Seal consists of a pair of dies six inches in diameter and three-quarters of an inch thick. When the Great Seal is required for the completion of any State document the dies are closed, melted wax is poured in, and in due time the Great Seal is ready for attachment. Experiments are being made with the object of finding a material equally susceptible to impressions but more durable than is wax. In accordance with the leisurely fashion in which work is done under the direction of public offices, the Great Seal will not be completed til the close of the year.

Meanwhile the seal in use at the time of the death of Queen Victoria is retained. This is in accordance with old custom, and leads to some uncertainty about records of remote age. Dated after the demise of a sovereign, they are found to bear his seal.

SUPPRESSES A PERQUISITE.

The alteration in the material out of which the Great Seal is molded will not be viewed with satisfaction by budding Lord High Chancellor. Steel dies will be practically imperishable, whereas the silver instrument in time wore out in degree that justified a fastidious Lord Chancellor in sanctioning the purchase of a new one. During the long reign of Queen Victoria there were three Great Seals, the disused ones becoming the perquisite of the Lord Chancellor of the day.

In this connection a curious incident happened four years ago. Mr. Hanbury, then Financial Secretary to the Treasury, was asked what became of the old seals. "They are," he replied, "disposed of as the Lord Chancellor may direct." The Lord Chancellor being then, as now, Lord Halsbury, this delicate way of putting the case sufficiently indicated the pocket into which the perquisite would drop.

The admission, which created much merriment in the Commons, gave displeasure in high quarters. The consequence was the Financial Secretary caused to be distributed a revised statement to the effect that the disposal of the old seal rests with the sovereign. Doubtless; but it comes to the same thing in the end.

A MESSAGE FROM GEN. BOOTH.

Tells of Value of Salvationist Congress —His Faith in Americans.

LONDON, July 9.—Gen. Booth sends through The Associated Press the following message to the Salvationists of America in regard to the value of the International Congress which closed here last night:

"The International Congress of the Salvation Army furnished remarkable evidence of the concrete form and powerful force which this movement is calculated to exercise in promoting the true brotherhood of man and in dealing a heavy blow to the walls of racial color and prejudice without injuring the true spirit of nationalism.

"The vision of French and German Salvation soldiers, of Americans and Spaniards, of Japanese and Finlanders, of Britons and Boers, of converted Hindus, Buddists, and Mohammedans marching side by side through the streets of London at the beat of the once despised drum of the Army, playing the same music and singing the same songs, all following the one flag, could not fail to exercise a powerful influence in the making of peace and international concord.

"The American contingent has, I am happy to say, largely contributed to the success of the congress and has testified to the power of our plan and principle. They embraced in their army all classes and conditions of men. My comrades from the United States have more than confirmed the hopes that I encouraged in my heart when I last was with them.

"I believe in the possibility of an American, not only in his scientific and commercial enterprises, but in his ability to secure greater conquests throughout the world, his inventiveness, his freedom from shackles and conventionalism, and his readiness to adopt new methods where they are likely to more efficiently and quickly realize his aims.

"The congress brought vividly before us our own needs. We want men of brain and power, men of energy, men who have genius for philanthrophy and wealth to invest in our enterprise. So promising is this for the salvation of all classes, that I turn with longing eyes across the Atlantic in the hope that the spirit of Him who though rich became poor for our sakes, may move the hearts of those whom Providence has endowed with this ability."

RENEWED TROUBLE IN BALKANS

Goluchowski and Delcasse Confer—Turks Ridicule Foreign Police.

PARIS, July 9.—The visit of Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, to Paris gave an opportunity for Foreign Minister Delcassé and the Count to go over the international situation, including the renewed seriousness of Balkan affairs.

After months of quiet, recent official reports show that the revolutionists are again active. Austria is prepared to take energetic measures, but the new Triple Aliance, that of Bulgaria, Servia, and Roumania, retards action.

The powers are also irritated at the attitude of Turkey toward the international police recently established for the purpose of maintaining order. The Turkish troops are ridiculing the international gendarmerie and otherwise threatening to make their establishment a failure.

No decision has been reached, but the Chancelleries are exchanging views in anticipation of upholding Austria's energetic course.

MORE NORGE SURVIVORS.

Names of Thirteen of the Nineteen Landed at Thorshavn.

The local office of the Scandinavian-American Line received by cable yesterday the names of thirteen of the survivors of the Norge, who were landed at Thorshavn, Faroe Islands. There were nineteen people landed there from the wrecked steamship, but six were so exhausted that their names could not be obtained. The others are:

Eid, Martha.	Rasmissen, Mariano.
Eid, Ole.	Taubchin, Rubin.
Eskildsen, Alfred.	Torgersen, Johan.
Kristensen, Anders.	Torgersen, Edward.
Kristensen, Jensenius M.	Vaagensen, Rolor J.
Neilsen, Axel.	Vaagensen, Olver.
Neilsen, Sigurd.	

Minister du Martheray Transferred.

BERNE, July 9.—Fernand du Martheray, Swiss Minister at Washington, has been appointed to succeed Dr. de Claparede as Minister to Austria-Hungary.

Another French Arbitration Treaty.

PARIS, July 9.—Foreign Minister Delcassé this evening signed an arbitration treaty with Sweden and Norway.

RUSSIANS, TRAPPED, LOSE THREE HUNDRED

Japanese Attack Column Near the Fen-Shui Pass.

NIU-CHWANG IS UNTENABLE

Belief that Czar's Troops Will Have to Evacuate It—Russian Warships May Be Out Again.

LIAO-YANG, July 9.—A column of Russians, after proceeding to a point about seven miles northwest of Fen-Chui Pass, on the Liao-Yang—Feng-wang-Cheng high road, halted at night, worn out with heavy marching and fighting.

The Japanese hurried up fresh troops and attacked them at dawn with a superior force. The Russians retired fighting. Their losses numbered 300. The Japanese also suffered severely.

Another forward movement of the Russian Rifle Brigade began during the night of July 6. The Russians attacked the Japanese position in the darkness. No particulars of the engagement are yet obtainable, but it is believed that a severe fight occurred.

The Japanese force of 25,000 which was advancing toward Mukden has now fallen back. Similar backward movements are reported from other points.

Chinese report that Gen. Kuroki's headquarters have been established at Fen-Chui Pass.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, July 10.—The War Office is without information regarding the report from Tokio of the capture of Kai-Chow, but there is no disposition to question its correctness, as the latest advices received here made it plain that the Japanese were advancing in force along the railroad against the Russian position.

The general inclination is to believe that most severe fighting took place, and that it reflected great credit upon Gen. Samsonoff's few hundred Cossacks, who constituted the garrison.

While it is not believed that the occupation of Kai-Chow will exercise material influence on Gen. Kuropatkin's strategy, it is of importance to the Japanese, as it brings them within reach of Niu-Chwang, facilitating the juncture of Gen. Oku and Gen. Kuroki, who may already be in touch.

How far the Russian Commander in Chief attempted to contest the possession of Kai-Chow, the War Office says, will be revealed when the official report arrives. The Japanese reports of the severity of the fighting might indicate Kuropatkin's desire to hold Kai-Chow as long as possible for the purpose of preventing a juncture of the Japanese armies, but the threatening position of the Japanese columns eastward may have rendered Kuropatkin's withdrawal further north imperative.

It would not be surprising if, after the juncture of the Japanese armies, Kuropatkin decided to retire even from Tashi-Chao and Hai-Cheng and concentrate his forces about his main position, at Liao-Yang. This would render easy the Japanese plan, repeatedly predicted in these dispatches, to get possession of those places, flank the Russians out of Niu-Chwang, fortify a line from Niu-Chwang across the head of the peninsula to Taku-Shan and Feng-wang-Cheng, secure control of the railroad, establish a new base at Niu-Chwang, and prepare to advance or to resist Kuropatkin's advance, as the case might be, at the close of the rainy season.

News of the evacuation of Niu-Chwang by the Russians would seem to be the logical sequel of the announcement of the occupation of Kai-Chow by the Japanese.

The announcement of the occupation of Kai-Chow did not have any effect on the Bourse. Imperial 4s did not lose a single point.

Gen. Sakharoff, in a report received by the General Staff, gives further details of the advance of the Japanese forces, and says that on July 7 several minor engagements occurred, but that the casualties were not of any consequence.

It is evident, the report says, that the Japanese are advancing along a wide front, though as yet there has been no serious engagement.

CZAR EXPECTING AN HEIR.

Queen of Greece and Members of Imperial Family at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 9.—The departure of the Emperor last night for the Volga region to bid farewell to the Reservists, many of whom are the fathers of families, taking place as it did when the arrival of an imperial heir is expected any day, is considered a mark of deep personal sympathy with the soldiers, especially since the approaching birth is of such deep interest and importance to the royal household at the present moment.

The Queen of the Hellenes and the members of the imperial family are all assembled to welcome the expected heir, and never before were such crowds gathered at the Peterhof. It is as if the whole nation were drawing nearer to the sovereign.

THINK KUROPATKIN OUTWITTED.

German Military Experts Believe He Must Quit Liao-Yang.

TIEN-TSIN, July 9.—German military experts here are of the opinion that the Russian positions at Liao-Yang and Hai-Cheng are untenable against a three-sided Japanese attack.

They expect that Gen. Kuropatkin will withdraw, and they predict the downfall of Port Arthur.

NO BRITISH-RUSSIAN DISPUTE.

Niu-Chwang Episode Is Not Regarded in London as Serious.

LONDON, July 9.—It is said in official circles that there is no likelihood of a serious question arising from the failure of the British gunboat Espiegle to reach Niu-Chwang. So long as foreign life and property are protected, the British Government is not disposed to station a gunboat at Niu-Chwang.

It is stated, moreover, that Russia is fully advised as to the purpose of Foreign Minister Lansdowne in respect to the protection of British subjects and interests.

The presence of a British squadron in waters near the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li has been the subject of considerable talk in diplomatic circles, and the orders for the squadron to withdraw South are said to be due to the desire of the British Government to show Russia that it has no intention of giving even moral support to the Japanese fleet by the presence of a large British force in the vicinity of the scene of the Japanese operations.

WOULD HOLD PHILIPPINES.

Justice McDonough at Labor Dinner Declares Against Independence.

Members of various labor organizations in this city last night gave a complimentary dinner to Justice John T. McDonough of the Philippine Islands, who is back in this country. Justice McDonough, before he went to the Philippines, was Secretary of the State of New York while President Roosevelt was its Governor, and prior to that he was State Commissioner of Labor.

The dinner, which had been arranged by a large committee on which almost every trade was represented, was held in the Aerial Garden of the Hotel Vendome, Broadway and Forty-first Street. P. J. McNulty was toastmaster.

The labor men in charge of the affair were rather emphatic in explaining that the dinner was intended as a testimonial to Justice McDonough for what he had done for workingmen in this State while a Commissioner of Labor, and in denying that it had been arranged for the purpose of launching a boom on his behalf for the place that will be vacant this Fall on the bench of the Court of Appeals. It is known that Justice McDonough, before his appointment to the Philippines, would have been willing to accept a nomination for the Court of Appeals when Judge Gray's term expired.

Justice McDonough in responding to the toast in his honor said that the sixteen months he had spent in the Philippines had made him homesick.

"I did not seek the place in those distant islands, and I did not want it," said the Justice, "but I felt I had no right to refuse it. I have been told that in England an invitation from the King is equal to a command, and thought as much respect was due President Roosevelt as to King Edward.

"But I am too old to be transplanted, and I simply could not stay. I am now here to tell you and to tell the whole State that the situation in the Philippines has been grossly misrepresented by some people. The Filipinos are not an oppressed people. They have laws as fine as ever were framed. In accordance with an act of Congress all bills of right and the Constitution are now applicable in the Philippines, with the exception of the right to trial by jury, and the Filipinos never had trial by jury under Spanish rule and have not been used to it.

"The Filipinos are contented under American rule, and the men (that formerly were with Aguinaldo are now loyal to the new order of things because the islands are flourishing under the American Government. It is a mistake to believe that they are savages. They have had the advantages of 300 years of civilization. The University of St. Thomas in Manila was established in 1611, nine years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on this continent."

The Justice said the possession of the Philippines, together with the Aleutian Islands and Hawaii practically gave the United States supremacy in the Northern Pacific, and that for this reason it would be unwise for the United States to let the Philippines go.

"I differ with Secretary Root on the question of turning over the Philippines to the Filipinos, the same as we did in the case of Cuba," said the Justice.

"Abandoned to their own designs, they would promptly start a civil war and set to work and annihilate each other. Besides, it would be bad policy. The Philippines are situated only 200 miles from the coast of China, with its 400,000,000 inhabitants, among whom we are going to find a future market for all we can manufacture."

The speakers who were present included T. V. Powderly, John S. Henry, M. A. Fitzgerald, State President of the Letter Carrier; Samuel B. Donnelly of the Printers, James D. Clifford of the Uniformed Firemen, John N. Parson of the Local Letter Carriers, and Timothy Healy. Among guests not connected with organized labor were the Rev. Dr. Robert S. Paddock and Alderman Doull.

FEDERAL AID IN KANSAS.

Flood Victims to be Furnished 1,500 Rations Daily as Long as Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Acting Secretary of War Oliver has ordered Gen. J. Franklin Bell at Fort Leavenworth to furnish from 1,000 to 1,500 rations daily as long as needed to the flooded sufferers along the Kaw River in Kansas City and Kansas.

The action was taken after a conference between Secretary Oliver and Gen. Gillespie. They had before them a telegraphic report from Gen. Bell, who went over the ground of the disaster yesterday.

Gen. Bell gave the opinion that the suffering from flood was not so great as it was last year, and that prompt measures would prevent losses and hardships that were endured then.

KANSAS CITY, July 9.—Flood waters at Armourdale, Argentine, and Lower Kansas City, Kansas, on the raging Kaw River, have fallen steadily since late yesterday, and to-day continued to recede. The water at Manhattan became stationary at midnight, after rising steadily all day yesterday, and then began to go down, eliminating the last danger of further damage at the mouth of the Kaw or along its course.

The Relief Committee of Kansas City, which is caring for the 5,000 or 6,000 homeless in the suburbs, has decided to accept the aid granted by the War Department. The committee will also accept any contributions that may be made, but will not appeal for them.

WICHITA, Kan., July 9.—The flood situation in Wichita to-day shows little change. The Little Arkansas receded slightly after midnight, but an early morning downpour caused the backwater to return to its old mark. This is causing the most trouble. Chisholm Creek rose during the night, and is now higher than it has been at any time.

Second Street Bridge, which was the only means of getting to and from College Hill, has been closed. No trains have reached Wichita since Wednesday. The town is practically isolated, and the only means of moving about is by boat.

Ambassador Storer Coming Home.

VIENNA, July 9.—The American Ambassador, Mr. Storer, will start next week on a long leave of absence. He will sail for New York on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland July 22. Mr. Storer is suffering from intermittent fever.

Ellis Taking Cannon to Abyssinia.

JIBUTI, French Somaliland, July 9.—W. H. Ellis left here for Abyssinia to-day. He had with him the treaty of commerce between the United States and Abyssinia, but said he had no Government mission. Ellis took with him two small rapid-fire cannon.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

5:55 A. M.—45 Downing Street; Patrick Masher; damage, $5.

7:10 A. M.—36 and 38 East Twentieth Street; Simon Brothers; damage, $2,000.

8:20 A. M.—327 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; A. Calcerella; damage trifling.

11 A. M.—457 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street; Michael Balutis; damage, $5.

12:30 P. M.—702 Columbus Avenue; Adolph Allison; damage, $10.

3:05 P. M.—105 Norfolk Street; Charles Carlin; damage, $30.

3:30 P. M.—167 Eighth Avenue; Edward Moore; damage, $30.

P. M.—31 Catharine Street; Mrs. O'Keefe; damage slight.

6:15 P. M.—362 Broome Street; Anthony Lupes; damage, $10.

5:15 P. M.—645 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:55 P. M.—119 Pearl Street; George Hummell; no damage.

7:15 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue; Peter Duffy; damage slight.

7:45 P. M.—562 Seventh Avenue; Archibald Haddin; damage $5.

Le Boutillier Bros

Summer Shirt Waists

Women's White Lawn Shirt Waists, trimmed with embroidery or lace beading—

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Women's White Lawn Shirt Waists, trimmed with embroidery; also in tucked and hemstitched effects—

$1.50

Women's White Lawn Shirt Waists, trimmed with lace or embroidery; also in White Linens, Crashes or Madras—

$2.00

Women's White Dotted Swiss and White Lawn Shirt Waists, trimmed with Valenciennes lace or embroidery—

$2.98

All new and very desirable.

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street

AMERICAN THREAT TO TURKEY IS EFFECTIVE

Sultan Orders Compliance With Demands as to Schools.

A FLEET WAS TO BE SENT.

Minister Leishman Said It Would Appear in Turkish Waters Unless Question Was Settled.

VIENNA, July 9.—A dispatch from Constantinople received here says that the American Minister to Turkey, Mr. Leishman, handed a note to the Porte declaring that unless a prompt settlement of the school question was arranged a United States fleet would appear in Turkish waters.

The Sultan ordered the Grand Vizier to comply with the American Minister's demands.

The American demands on the Sultan are for privileges to schools and colleges conducted by American teachers equal to those given to foreign teachers; for permission for American professional men to practice on even terms with foreigners, and for the direct access of the American Minister to the Sultan for the transaction of business.

SHIPS LEAVE PORT ARTHUR?

They as Well as the Vladivostok Squadron Believed to be at Sea.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 9.—The Associated Press is informed that there is reason to believe that the Vladivostok and Port Arthur squadrons have sailed again, as there has been ample time for the former to recoal and prepare for another cruise since its return to Vladivostok on July 5, and it is considered unlikely that the Port Arthur squadron would remain at that port more than a fortnight for the slight repairs necessary on the battleship Sevastopol.

It is regarded as significant that the Admiralty has not received any report from Rear Admiral Wittsoeft, although the War Office has a dispatch from Port Arthur partly dealing with naval matters. The Admiralty does not deny that both squadrons have gone out.

Official reports from Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, (commander of the military forces at Port Arthur,) dated July 7, confirm the reports of the attempt of four Japanese torpedo boat destroyers to enter the Harbor of Port Arthur June 27, but do not confirm the Che-Foo reports of heavy Japanese operations July 4 and July 5 against Port Arthur and do not mention the alleged sinking of a Russian guardship June 27, as reported from Tokio.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Lieutenant Burukoff returned safely to Port Arthur from Niu-Chwang on July 2.

Gen. Stoessel said that up to that time his reports were forwarded not a single fortress battery had fired a shot at the besiegers on the land side, and that the railroad was then running twelve miles beyond the perimeter of the fortress.

The War Minister to-day received a dispatch from Gen. Zilinsky, Gen. Kuropatkin's Chief-of Staff, reporting a couple of unimportant affairs between frontier guards and small parties of Chinese bandits near Port Arthur, and adding that the troops forming the garrison are in excellent spirits. Skirmishes occur daily. The Russians captured fifty Japanese scouts July 1, and the Chief of Police recently captured 240 head of cattle.

There is an abundance of ammunition at Port Arthur, the dispatch adds.

CHE-FOO, July 9.—Part of the staff of the branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank, which is located at Port Arthur, arrived here to-day and reported the condition of the town to be unchanged.

There was heavy fighting seven miles from Port Arthur all last week, and junks which came in here to-day report having heard firing off the harbor this morning.

Wife's Wound Results Fatally.

Mrs. Augusta Gustafson, thirty years old, died last night in the Roosevelt Hospital from a bullet wound inflicted by her husband, Frank, on the night of June 1. Gustafson is now in the Tombs, having been held on the charge of shooting his wife, his brother-in-law, Eric Johanson, 532 West Fifty-third Street, and a Mrs. Benson, the latter a housekeeper for Dr. W. E. Spicer, of 536 West Fifty-sixth Street. The shooting toook place in the apartment of Mrs. Gustafson in the basement of 311 West Fifty-first Street, where she was employed as janitress.

B. Altman & Co.

NINETEENTH STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

WOMEN'S MADE-UP SUITS (Second Floor). A number of Gowns of desirable materials for Summer wear, have been marked at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Tailor Suits are shown in prevailing styles and materials, for Coiling, Travelling, etc.

For TUESDAY, July Twelfth:

Dresses of Black, Blue and Brown Taffeta Silk (round length plaited skirt), ... $28.00

Plaited Skirts (round length), of Mohair, Panama Cloth and Shepherd's Checks, ... $12.50

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS will be offered at the following special prices, on Monday, July eleventh:

Women's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 75c. and $1.10 per box of half dozen; Men's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, $1.00 and $1.50 per box of half dozen; Women's Handkerchiefs, Hand-embroidered Initial, 90c. per box of half dozen.

(Rear of Rotunda.)

LUNCHEON CASES, ETC. An assortment of Luncheon Cases is shown, of Wicker or Leather, for Automobiling, Touring and Coaching use, fitted for Tea or Cold Lunch, with accomodations for two, four or six persons; also a number of smaller cases (with compact fittings for two persons), particularly desirable for Travelling use.

Suit Cases and Travelling Bags, with or without Toilet Articles.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

RUSSIA TO TRANSFORM HER HOSPITAL SHIPS

It Is Said They Have Been Sent to France to be Armored.

VESSELS PASSED DARDANELLES

Were Flying the Red Cross Flag, but Turkish Officials Were Suspicious and Stopped One of Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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BERLIN, July 9.—I learn that the Russian Volunteer Fleet ships which have just passed the Dardanelles will go to the Schneider shipyard at Le Creusot, France, where they will be armored.

The shipyards and iron works of the MM. Schneider at Le Creusot are among the greatest in Europe.

The Volunteer Fleet vessels Sevastopol, Petersburg, and Orel, three of the largest steamships flying the Russian flag, passed through the Dardanelles in the course of the past week. One of them was stopped by a blank shot from a Turkish fort, but, after considerable delay, was allowed to proceed.

The Sevastopol and Orel were flying the Red Cross flag. The official declaration regarding the latter vessel was presumably similar to the statements in regard to the others. It was announced that the Orel had been fitted out as a hospital ship, and that her cargo included flour, barley, semolina, tobacco, wine, and other foodstuffs and drinks.

A special dispatch to THE TIMES from Odessa said it was thought the Orel's hold might contain something of greater naval and military value than semolina.

The Petersburg is a vessel of 9,252 tons displacement. She was launched at Hebburn, England, in 1894. Her speed is nineteen knots.

The Orel was launched in 1889 at Hebburn. Her tonnage is 7,990, and she also has a speed of nineteen knots.

FOR IGNORANT NEW YORKERS.

Big Sign Tells the Passer-by Some Things About the New Library.

Those who cross the new pavement on Forty-second Street, opposite the entrance to the new library building, have now no reason to speculate as to the character of the structure. Taking his cue from the apparent ignorance of New Yorkers themselves, a business man in the vicinity came to the conclusion that not one man in a hundred who passed the library knew what it was.

Accordingly, the business man decided to furnish all information necessary regarding the building. He hired a large space on the fence inclosing the building, and caused a sign to be painted thereon which reads:

The New York Public Library—Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations. On Fifth Avenue, plot plan 500 feet, building plan 390 feet; on Forty-second Street, plot plan 500 feet, building plan 270 feet. Removal of old reservoir commenced May, 1899; new foundation commenced June, 1900; building proper commenced January, 1902.

It is quite possible that the idea may be taken up in a more detailed form by the Library Commission for the benefit of the public.

Offer 2 to 1 on Roosevelt.

The market remained firm yesterday on convention news from St. Louis. Only a few bets were recorded up to noon, and the odds seemed to have been 2 to 1, though Charles Minsheimer has any part of $10,000 to bet at odds of 3 to 1 on Roosevelt.

ANOTHER QUEER TALE OF AMERICAN EXPANSION

Berlin Hears We Want Coaling Station in Portugal.

SEMI-OFFICIAL POST FOOLED

Gravely Discusses the Report—Sees a Lack of Consideration Toward England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 9.—The semi-official Post takes seriously a report that the American Government has asked Portugal for a lease of one of the Azores Islands and also for a coaling station at Setubal, near Lisbon, Portugal. It says:

"This news is not without importance, because it illustrates America's endeavor to obtain influence in the Mediterranean. The news will not please the interested powers, for the United States, in coming near to Morocco, thereby places itself in opposition to France and England."

The Post, in a dispatch said to be from London, but which, it is more likely, originated in the Wilhelmstrasse, says:

"The endeavors of the United States to find a base in the Mediterranean should not cause surprise. In principle one has no objection to an American naval station near Morocco, but that Portugal was selected for this purpose causes the feeling that America is showing a lack of consideration toward Great Britain."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Of the report from Berlin that the United States has made overtures to Portugal for the lease of one of the Azores and for a coaling station at Setubal, Portugal, one of the highest authorities in the Administration declared to-night that there was not a particle of truth in it.

"We may be negotiating for a coaling station in the Mountains of the Moon and for a training station on Mount Atlas," said this authority, "but we are not after any of the Azores or any part of Portugal any more than we are after a coaling station in Morocco. The matter has never been discussed or even thought of, and we have over and over again said that we wanted nothing of the kind."

NEGRO ATTACKED CHILD.

Young Farmhand Put in Jail—Admitted Guilt, It Is Said.

SALEM, N. J., July 9.—Theodore Johnson, a young negro farm hand employed near this city, was placed in jail here to-night charged with attacking Elizabeth Bankneet, a six-year-old white girl, who was living at the same farm house where Johnson was employed. The prisoner, it is said, made sufficient admission to the officers to establish his guilt.

The girl's condition to-night is critical.

Mayor Fagan May Have to Pay.

Mayor Fagan of Jersey City may have to pay from his own pocket the bills contracted by him when he led a gang of men into the township of Kearny last April and attempted to seize the water mains. The Jersey City Finance Commissioners refuse to pay the bills for the raid and have referred the matter to the courts.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The plant of the National Provision Company at Butler and Thirty-ninth Streets was damaged to the extent of $75,000 by fire to-day. As a result of the fire a terrific explosion occurred in a big new sewer in Thirty-ninth Street. For a distance of a mile along the thoroughfare manhole covers were sent high in the air and the street surface was so damaged that car and wagon traffic was suspended for the day.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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PURE GOLD.

If stern moralists insist that Judge PARKER could not have done less it may be pointed out that no man in like place in all our history has done so much, and none could have done it more simply and nobly.

You, gentlemen of the Convention, are silent upon the gold standard. I am irrevocably committed to it, and shall act upon that conviction if elected. If this be not to your liking you must choose another candidate. That, in effect, is what he says.

It reveals the great strength of the man's character, the high quality of his mind. Above all, it shows that he has a conscience. He renounces the proffered distinction if it cannot come in honor and on conditions that leave his convictions unfettered.

Judge PARKER is to-day the object of the world's admiring attention. Whatever the Convention may do—and at this hour it has not acted upon his telegram—Judge PARKER stands before the country as a man whom every just-minded American must admit has proved himself worthy of the Presidency. He has won the confidence of the people.

CONVENTIONS AND MOBS.

It is agreed that the Convention at St. Louis was a most unsatisfactory assemblage for all those who were merely spectators or auditors. They could not see well, and they could not hear at all. One journal, contrasting it with the previous Convention at Chicago, describes it as a "bedlam," in comparison with a "cut-and-dried" Convention assembled merely to register results arrived at beforehand and elsewhere.

But under the conditions of a National Convention it must be either a bedlam or a cut-and-dried performance. In fact, it must be both. In making their "claims" for the Convention the claimant cities never fail to dwell upon the enormity of the hall they can provide. The more thousands the hall will hold the better for the purpose of the Convention is assumed as an axiom, whereas it is not only not self-evidently true, but it is not true at all. What is wanted is a place which will comfortably hold the delegates to the Convention and the representatives of the press. This requirement looks to a hall quite as large as a speaker can make himself heard in throughout its whole extent. Larger than that no Convention hall ought to be, if it is to meet the real purposes of the gathering. A Convention ought to be the deliberative body which Speaker REED thanked GOD that the House of Representatives had ceased to be. But when you come to fence in and roof over a five-acre lot, and pack it with people as full as it will hold, you have already departed from the possibility of collecting in it a deliberative body, by parting with the possibility of debate. The Convention becomes a mob, or at best the nucleus of an outlying mob in the galleries, which are sure to be packed with shouters in the interest of one or another candidate, whose agents have had the forethought to secure their admission in the hope of overawing the delegates who are expected to take their clamor as the expression of public opinion.

Under such conditions the work of the Convention must be cut and dried if it is to be done at all. At St. Louis the only debate that took place occurred in the rooms of the Committee on Credentials and of the Committee on Resolutions. The minority, defeated at the end of these debates, had a theoretical right to carry the dispute to the floor of the Convention. But that theoretical privilege amounts to nothing in practice. It is the privilege of crying aloud to a mob which cannot hear you, and a large part of which is determined that you shall not be heard. It seems that scarcely a single delegate at St. Louis was able to hear read the platform on which he was presently to be called upon to vote. It was a matter of necessity in such a gathering that the work of the Convention should be done outside of the Convention, that all vexed questions should be settled elsewhere, and only the result brought before the Convention for a formal sanction.

It is true that the policing of the St. Louis Convention was exceptionally scandalous. There were no arrangements at all efficient for maintaining even such a semblance of order and quiet as might have been had if the Sergeant at Arms had known his business and done it. But, even if the policing had been as good as it was bad, the mere size of the inclosure in which the Convention was held, and the fact that thousands of outsiders were added to the delegates, would have prevented the Convention from fulfilling its mission as a Convention. There were many men among the delegates capable of expressing with force and cogency considerations which would have carried weight with reasonable men. But these men despaired of trying to reason with an audience that could not hear them. That is the only explanation which can be accepted of the failure of such men to raise, against the blunders of the committee rooms, voices foredoomed to inaudibility. And that came from the silly notion that the Convention should meet in the biggest hall it could find. It is to be hoped that, before the time comes for holding another National Convention, the managers of both parties will find the time ripe for exploding that ridiculous and mischievous superstition. Here in New York, if we were to have a National Convention, which we have not had since 1868, and which we do not in the least desire, Carnegie Hall or the Metropolitan Opera House would be a far more eligible place for it than the Madison Square Garden. In whatever city a Convention is to be held it should be held in a place not too large for the voice of a practiced speaker to be heard in every part of it, and the "Coliseums" and "Festival Halls" should be abandoned to the cattle shows for which they are fitted.

TOLSTOY ON THE WAR.

We print this morning a remarkable paper on the Russo-Japanese war from the pen of the well-known Russian novelist, publicist, reformer, and humanitarian, Count LEO TOLSTOY. It is a curiously enlightening document, as regards both the writer and the Russian Institution. It is a confession of faith of one and a bitter arraignment of the other. It is the confession of a man who has seen much, who has experienced much, who has been told much in that part of the world called Russia, without ever coming in touch with those forces essentially non-Russian which make for the progress and life of the world's masses—the confession of a man who, having satiated himself with every phase of Russian culture and found it all unworthy, falls back in his venerable and exhausted age upon a literal interpretation of the Bible and attempts to apply this to present needs. And it is from this point of view that the Russian Institution is assailed and the evil effects of its domination condemned. It is an exposition, a forensic, and a sermon rolled emotionally together. No one can fail to be enlightened by the record of the facts nor to deplore those passages where logic and exhortation run riot together, to the eternal weakening of each—certainly in modern, Western eyes.

We cheerfully accept as facts what TOLSTOY says are the real causes of the war and appreciate his estimate of the hypocrisy shown in the disarmament manifesto and The Hague Conference; we also commend his characterization of NICHOLAS II. as "this unfortunate, entangled young man, recognized as the leader of 130,000,000 of people, continually deceived and compelled to contradict himself, who confidently thanks and blesses the troops whom he calls his own for murder in defense of lands which, with yet less right, he also calls his own"; and his exposure of the intrigues of the Holy Synod to make the assault upon Japan a holy war. And it is pleasant to believe that thousands of semi-intelligent Russians may thus, through TOLSTOY, become acquainted with these things and their curiosity thereby be stimulated to learn more.

But we cannot follow him with either admiration or sympathy when he advances his creed of moral and passive resistance and, while condemning Russia for her unprovoked aggressions against Japan, equally convicts Japan of similar wickedness for having resented by force of arms these same unprovoked aggressions. War, the taking of human life for any reason and on any grounds, is vigorously yet pathetically condemned. When, he asks, will the masses cry "Go yourselves, you heartless Czars, Mikados, Ministers, priests, Generals, editors, speculators, or however you may be called; go yourselves under these shells and bullets, but we do not wish to go and we will not go"? This cannot be accepted without qualification. It is this shadow of the spirit of mediaeval martyrdom which prevents Count TOLSTOY'S dissertation from being regarded as a dangerous revolutionary document. It may get certain peasant disciples of the writer into trouble, but the students in St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kieff, the revolutionists in the army and navy, the Socialists in the factories and mines, are not of a temperament to accept the beautiful doctrine of passive resistance and invite the knout, the living death in the bowels of the earth, the black cells at Sakhalin, in order that they may get into the kingdom of heaven TOLSTOY'S way. No, they have another plan, and are patient.

Still, it is just this sermon on peace that has probably caused the Russian Institution to overlook the writer's indiscretions in regard to the Czar and the Church—indiscretions which the German Kaiser would characterize as lèse majesté—and to ignore the entire document. For does not the Institution itself preach universal peace? Official Russia can still applaud the end TOLSTOY has in view, while discouraging, in the usual Muskovite way, his methods of arriving at it. It is probably safe to say that the venerable Russian is still permitted to repose as a free and living example of Russian tolerance and magnanimity.

THE RAPID TRANSIT SUBWAY.

From City Hall to the Harlem River, in its east and west branches, the Subway is so near completion that it may be traversed on wheels from end to end on a permanent way of 100-pound steel rails, stone ballasted, and comparable throughout to the best division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Only those who have made this trip in an observation car are likely to have an adequate conception of the magnitude of the work or the thoroughness and intelligence with which it has been carried out from inception to finish. Even then it will be only imperfectly comprehended unless the trip is made under the guidance of one who knows how the results were attained and how the difficulties were overcome.

There is still some work to be done in finishing the stations, but the delay of this will not interfere with the use of the tunnel nor involve inconvenience to the public. The electrical installation is so far advanced that by the end of the present month it can be subjected to every test needed to show its efficiency and the perfection of its operation. Contrary to what seems to be the popular impression, the work on the power house and its plant is ahead of the schedule. By Sept. 1 the current required for moving 450 to 500 cars, for operating all electrically actuated mechanism, and for lighting cars, stations, and tunnel, will be in operation. This installation is in some respects epoch-making in the history of electrical science, less because it ventures new and untried experiments than because it brings together what is best in experience up to this time and establishes new standards of excellence in principles and details.

The provision of rolling stock available by Sept. 1 or earlier will be ample for the immediate requirements of traffic. With the exception of the first order it will consist of steel cars of the type evolved by investigation and experiment which is now regarded as the best, although among those whose judgment is entitled to consideration by no means unanimously agreed to be the best. The cars will be found comfortable, and in the event of accident are not likely to burn or give out smoke. From that point of view they are probably safe. Whether they will be noisy or damp from moisture condensed in going through such sections as the dip at Canal Street and the Murray Hill tunnel, and whether in the event of derailment from any cause doors and windows will be so jammed that the tools and skill of the safebreaker will be needed to release the passengers, are questions likely to be debated until settled by the test of experience. There is reason to believe that if for any reason the cars of the original equipment are found unsatisfactory or unpopular with the traveling public they will be replaced as rapidly as possible.

It is not unreasonable to expect that the opening of the Subway will be followed by its smooth, safe, and continuous operation for all the traffic it will accommodate. The plan under which the Subway was built was agreed upon with sole reference to the public interest. As trustees for the City of New York we have a commission which has discharged its duties with great intelligence and effectively resisted every effort to subordinate the work to the uses of the local political bosses. As the adviser and executive of this commission we have a Chief Engineer who is as diplomatic as he is capable, and in whose work we recognize a thoroughness in the study of details which left very little room for surprises. His assistants have been engineers of his own choosing, and from them he has had loyal and intelligent co-operation at every step.

To say that the Subway might have been built more quickly and with much less public inconvenience is to state an undisputed proposition. The value of the experience gained in the work already done will be found in the work yet to be done.

THE DISCONTENT OF MEN.

The term "men" in the above title is not intended to include the whole human race without reference to sex—a connotation bitterly and not unnaturally resented by many women; it relates solely to men who are discontented with the privileges and opportunities accorded to them in the present social scheme as compared with those enjoyed by women. This sentiment and the grounds for it are made the subject of an interesting article in The Fortnightly Review by G. S. STREET, whom we take to be a man, and who sets forth in a peculiarly cool and dispassionate manner the wrongs to which certain classes of men are, in his opinion, subjected.

The substance of the complaint is that in those classes whose income is moderate or worse than moderate, the women spend too much and earn too little. The field of Mr. STREET'S inquiries is England, and he refrains from discussing the situation in America because he is not sufficiently acquainted with it. Our own impression is that the same sort of facts, but in a considerably less acute form, might be found here. The chief difference probably is that there is less prejudice against gainful work by women and more opportunities for it. But there still remain in some considerable sections of society a strong feeling that it is unwomanly for women to earn their support or to contribute to the support of their families and a feeling still stronger that it is unmanly for men to accept aid from the labor of women in the support of the common household. Mr. STREET culls his cases for illustration in part from families relying on modest fixed incomes and in part from the families of the "upper" classes of wage earners, such as clerks and others, where the income is not sufficient to support the men who are not able to find employment as readily as their sisters do as between the sexes. He suggests that the latter are advantaged in finding a livelihood by the fact that the former are subjected to less schooling and are forced at an early age to seek their own living, because the expense of keeping the daughters in relative idleness forbids either the full education of the sons or any aid to them in business.

This is true mostly of what may be called the small gentry—one case he cites is that of the family of a Colonel retired on half pay, with a small private income in addition—while among the clerks and civil employés the rate of family expenditure is largely increased by the social tradition which requires the keeping of a servant. In the United States these conditions do not exist to the same extent, but in some degree they do exist. Especially in smaller towns the sentiment as to the humiliation of a married woman who is "forced to do her own work" is marked and general, and curiously enough it is found also pretty well developed in the larger towns among the young women who have actually in their spinster days earned a satisfactory support. The very independence which these young women attain through their employment enables them to insist, so to speak, on better terms as to marriage and tends to raise the standard of their requirements in the matter of personal leisure. The general result undoubtedly is to check the marriage rate in two ways, in making the women more difficult to suit and in making it more troublesome for men to earn the money necessary to meet their requirements.

Mr. STREET intimates, but does not define, some plan of State regulation of the wage market that will enable women to earn more without injurious competition with men. That is so remote and, we suspect, so impracticable a suggestion that it may be dismissed. But he is entirely practical and sensible in his notion that the men who complain of the undue expense of maintaining wives and daughters in relative idleness certainly should not resist the admission of women to gainful occupations. Usually it is precisely this class of complainers who do resist the modern tendency. Happily in our country their resistance does not avail greatly, and women are gradually and steadily securing new opportunities for earning either their own support or, in part, that of the family. It is on the whole a change decidedly for the better, and the little difficulties and derangements to which it occasionally gives rise will in time be removed and society will adjust itself to the new conditions.

SMOKE AND CHURCHGOING.

Indifference to churchgoing on the part of men has moved the clergy to various innovations in the direction of comfort or a livelier interest in the services. During the heated term one pastor urges the men of his congregation to take off their coats, and sets the example by removing his own. Another equips the pews with palmleaf fans—a very common concession and not unwise, since the use of a fan promotes wakefulness as well as coolness—and a third installs electric air movers. There is the clever dominie who enlists the men and youths of his flock to build an assembly house near the church, stimulates their interest in church affairs by making them labor digging foundations and laying floors. All these able and praiseworthy objects, however, have been outdone by a pastor in New Jersey who notifies his flock that there will be a special morning service for men during the Summer season, every Sunday morning from half after nine to ten-thirty, the sermon to begin at ten and smoking to be allowed during the sermon.

The knowledge of frail masculine nature shown by this pastor is almost startling. One may say of him that he ought to become a Bishop, although innovators are not prone to pass the Bishop's gate. Consider for a moment the city man who has come down on Saturday, risen on Sunday morning with the meadow lark, stolen an early game of golf or a dip in the sea, and gone dutifully to church. The relaxation of the country air and the exercise, the heat, the low tones of the organ have disposed him to somnolence. Do what he will, he cannot keep his attention on the sermon. If he only had a pipe or a cigar, that would save him, that would permit him to give respectful, close attention to the sermon! But the bonds of convention forbid. The mere idea of tobacco in church is enough to excite non-users and most women to a painful degree.

Here is a clergyman wiser than his fellows. His keen gaze pierces the cloud of smoke and perceives that there is nothing to the suggestion of sinfulness in tobacco, despite the book of that miserable weakling King JAMES. On the contrary, from its very origin tobacco has been a plant intimately associated with ceremonies more or less religious. It is the primitive sign of peace and communion with the higher powers. The ascending wreaths of smoke dispose the mind to a consideration of celestial things. Incense in a thousand fanes is merely an extension of the same idea that lies at the root of smoking, but the old personal method has become vulgarized by too much secular use.

We raise the pipe of peace and blow grateful clouds of smoke toward the pastor who has been bold enough to deny that smoking in church is a desecration. We predict for him a large, wakeful, and perfectly sympathetic audience. The man who has realized that smoking is an aid to religious and philosophical thought belongs to the rare breed of wise men; for his courage and his wit he deserves a monument. Observe that he does not fail to provide a second service for non-smokers, women, and children. He merely solves at a blow the question which is agitating so many clerical bosoms and causing such a flow of letters to the newspapers. Why do not men attend church?

If churches are made unacceptable by cushioned seats, fopperies and fans, why not also by the use of that gentle weed which disposes one to thoughtfulness and puts one in the best condition to listen? In the history of New York veraciously told by Dietrich Knickerbocker we read how a Dutch Governor, inflamed by ignorance and zeal, tried to wean his subjects from tobacco, and how wretchedly he failed. Let it be a warning to proud prelates and zealots that there is more in tobacco than they wot of. The Sunday smoking service touches the heart of things; 'tis an innovation in the right line, promotive of contemplation and godliness.

ERRANT GEMS.

The durable nature of diamonds and other precious gems makes it certain that many of them have long histories since they were dug out of the mine and swam like stars into the glittering system of the world's costliest ornaments. In general their records cannot be traced far; not one known can be followed back to CLEOPATRA'S tiara or the breastplate of any in the line of Jerusalem's high priests. It would be hard enough to pick out one authentically set in the cimeter of MOHAMMED or the crown of CHARLEMAGNE, ensigns of the pride and power of but yesterday; set quite in the foreground of deeper historic perspectives through which conjecture may trace their flitting but never extinguished fire, a modern jeweler's shop might contain trophies out of the treasuries of Babylon and Ecbatana, for all that we know, the light in them undimmed that flickered on the girdle and tiara of Queen and courtesan through all the intervening procession of centuries. This is but a handbreadth in their full term of duration, their birth going back where neither conjecture nor imagination need strive to intrude. Man and all his works and ways and days and memories is the spawn of upstart yesterdays beside the newest of them. For those having a term of history connected with his own it is mostly faded out and forgotten. The biggest of them throw their searchlights backward for a certain distance, showing on what idol's brows they once burned, the god and his rites and worshipping tribes outlasted; what Pontifical and kingly tiaras they adorned, and in what secret reliquaries they lay for seasons entombed. But in general the tales of them are without cometary luminosity. There is no individuality in their histories more than in those of drops of dew. But it is certain that they must have histories, and if these in their own light could be pictorially traced, it would be a marvelous enhancement of their interest and value.

But glimpses of what they have gone through can sometimes be obtained, and these go to show that they are not without occasional errancies and failings into queer company and adventure. They do not always circle in lit galaxies, but take plunges into abysses of old night, their rays for the time being extinguished, like the firefly's torch which its shadowing wing intermittently shuts over. Thus the other day a fisherman in the Lower Bay hauled in a sizable weakfish which on dissection was found to contain a diamond ring with initials and a sentimental inscription. It was the old story of Polycrates over again, with an amatory implication which that ancient tale did not present. In another case a Jersey City provision dealer found the same kind of stone, naked of any jeweler's addition, in the white of an egg which he had just squared himself to consume. He did not faint away nor rush to investigate the remaining contents of his egg basket. Instead, he frankly composed himself as in the presence of a miracle—a supernatural interposition obviously intended to reward bourgeois merit. He put the stone in his pocket with no dread that coming there irregularly there might be sorcery in it, and as in the sobriety of eclipse it had adorned the interior of his domestic hen, he determined that in its unclouded radiance it should henceforward decorate the exterior of his domestic companion, the wife of his bosom, who boiled its matrix and thus had a certain share in its discovery.

It is plain that precious stones are apt to have wanderings outside of the zodiac of decoration in which they commonly move, and as they last a long time, practically forever so far as the chronological measurements of mankind are concerned, they must in the course of ages pile up a tremendous background of adventure which would be of the greatest interest if it could be recovered and recorded. Man, its wearer, has a duration comparable with that of the afternoon midge, dancing an hour in the sun's beam, and a hundred or a thousand of his generations may go by while the gem holds up its undimmed lamp over them as if instead of an ornament of their pride it was a light of their sacrifice. Many considerations about it make its capricious and accidental wanderings, flyings off from its radiant arbital round, of interest enough to be set down and pondered. Their magical and unfading fires light up all crypts and labyrinths into which they may stray, and it is possible that they possess a language, if we could interpret it, to hold up exultingly the principle of abiding and permanence in the midst of a universe in flux and flow of change, with the worm of decay at the root of pretty nearly everything else, while over it that slow, destructive reptile has no power. The fact may not be wholly up to the pretension, but it kept out of the fire and not smashed into powder by the geologist's hammer, it goes about as far toward carrying out the idea of sempiternity as anything we can lay hands on for the purpose of the illustration.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Uncomplimentary Comments Okayed Before the Good News Came from Esopus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much pleasure your leader in this morning's issue on the proceedings of the Democratic Convention. You have used plain language, but none too plain to meet the exigencies of the occasion. To a non-partisan voter like the writer, who voted twice for Cleveland and twice against Bryan, the proceedings of the Democratic Convention—and, in fact, of the campaign generally up to this point—seem simply asinine.

With an able and popular candidate, openly and emphatically committed from the outset to sound money, and a platform unequivocally repudiating the Bryan heresies, there seemed to be a good, fair fighting chance for Democratic success. But to begin by muzzling the candidate on these vital questions, and confiding the management of his interests to a man like David B. Hill, and to end by deliberately cutting out of the platform even a weak and unsatisfactory declaration on the one important question, would seem to be the work of men who had lost all capacity for sound political judgment. As you truly say, it indicates beyond question that the Democratic Party is still afflicted with its long-lingering distemper.

Your suggestion that an outspoken declaration from Judge Parker might help the patient seems to me, to say the least, extremely doubtful. He has waited too long and is in too bad company. One fact, however, stands out with unmistakable prominence—that William J. Bryan is one of the most contemptible characters in political history, his one and only aim being to rule or ruin.

CHARLES H. MUNDY.

New York, July 9, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg leave to congratulate you upon the bold and honest expression of Democratic sentiment, (always in accord with the voice of the people,) to which you give place in two leading articles of your issue to-day, headed "Insane and Unsafe" and "Bryan the Wrecker." You truly remark that "no Democrat who is not utterly blind can fail to see that the convention has not made its appeal in a way to regain for the party the confidence of the people."

Judge Parker twice supported Bryan when a candidate for President, and if he does not now "execrate and spit upon the platform," as Horace Greeley advised Gen. Winfield Scott, as a Presidential candidate, to do, in 1852, he will, I fear, be tinctured with "too much Johnson" to satisfy thousands of New Yorkers who were Democrats before Bryan was born, and who once more hoped to see the Democratic successes of 1884 and 1892 repeated.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL.

New York, July 9, 1904.

ROOSEVELT AND G. A. R.

Don't Believe He Used Phrase "a Crowd of Bummers."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 2 F. A. Henry of this town has a letter which it occurs to me is deserving of passing notice. Mr. Henry says that the "President established a service pension by what many consider to be an improper exercise of Executive authority." He also charges the President—as he understands it—with calling the Grand Army "A crowd of bummers." Mr. Henry also pays his respects to the President's public acts in other ways indicating a lack of sympathy with the President's official course.

First, the President has not established a service pension either by improper or any other exercise of Executive authority. Second, I have very grave doubts about the President's calling the Grand Army "A crowd of bummers."

Through some contact with Theodore Roosevelt personally before he became President, and by correspondence since then, I do not think it at all probable that he would apply such an epithet to a body of men whom he has eulogized in so many ways and on so many occasions. One does not need to agree with the President's politics to be fair or even to tell the truth about his public acts and utterances, and there is a book which most clergymen use as a guide to public utterances that has something to say about bearing false witness against one neighbor, and also about rendering unto Ceasar the things that are Ceasar's.

IRA MOWERY.

Morristown, N. J., July 5, 1904.

The Red Cross in Japan.

The following private letter sent by an English visitor in Tokio has been printed in The London Times: "One admires the way the women of the country fall into their places as a support to the army medical service in the war. All the male personnel are drafted from the hospitals in the home territory and join the columns of the field army. The women nurses step into their places in the hospitals in Tokio and elsewhere, and carry on the work of nursing sisters. They are all fully trained during a three years' course at hospitals belonging to the Red Cross Society or at other civil hospitals.

"I visited to-day the Juntendo Hospital here, and saw the system of training. This hospital, which is the oldest and at the same time one of the newest in construction, as the old buildings are being pulled down and buildings on a new plan erected, employs only women nurses, and trains them in the hospital. They go through a theoretical and practical course of about three years after they have been trained. This is only one example of the resources of the country in supplying the hospitals with trained female attendants.

"I have just seen a large operation at the University Hospital, where the instruments were looked after and the dressings arranged, &c., by Japanese women, and nothing could have been done more skillfully or more in accordance with the principles of asepsis. There are, however, one or two English ladies here who have come out from England under the impression that they can be of some help in the war. This must embarrass the Japanese War Office very much. They are all so courteous in their manner of refusing to be rushed in matters that concern themselves only (when one comes to think of it) that one is rather ashamed of finding one's own countrywomen pushing themselves into the affairs of their army when it is engaged in a struggle which means everything to them. Of course the Japanese recognize that it is all done out of sympathy with them, but it is a mistaken form of sympathy.

"There are thousands of Japanese women of every class of society fully trained, and as expert and sympathetic as any of our own women can be, with full knowledge of their folk such as no new-comer can ever have, working under definite Government regulations in the army hospitals. Our own women might well take a lesson from them in the way they do their work, without ever considering whether they are getting kudos or not, and never thinking of gaining that sensational form of experience, for a woman, which consists in 'going to the front.'"

Explained His Assertion.

From The Cleveland Leader.

By the use of the saline solution the Cheerful Idiot, who had been punched in the jaw for a previous offense, was revived.

"What did you mean," asked the anxious watchers, "when you said that you saw her draw a revolver?"

"Perhaps the statement should be qualified," he admitted in a dazed way. "She was sketching a merry-go-round, you know."

Singing Warriors.

From The Washington Post.

One of the war correspondents informs us that the Russians always go into battle "singing a merry tune." The Japs, it appears, do their singing after the battle.

THE OMITTED GOLD PLANK.

How the Convention's Action Was Regarded Before Judge Parker Took His Firm Stand.

From The Terre Haute Herald, (Ind.)

He, [Mr. Bryan,] is willing that the platform shall be dumb on the subject of money, leaving the declarations of former platforms unreversed and available for future use as Democratic doctrine if opportunity for their use shall occur. He has secured that the pronouncements of 1896 and 1900 shall be preserved as a continuing potential threat to the stability of currency values if ever the Democratic Party shall come into power. That Mr. Bryan feels this way is not in itself surprising, but that thirty-five of the fifty members of the Committee on Resolutions—more than two-thirds—supported him, and finally the whole convention, is a matter of profound significance, of which the financial, commercial, and industrial classes will take due notice. It precludes the presumption that the Democratic Party, as such, has experienced a change of heart.

All that the people at large now have for their comfort is the assurance of Mr. Hill, Mr. Belmont, Mr. Sheehan, and other similar high-minded, patriotic Democrats that Judge Parker "is sound on the goose." His first formal announcement of his political views will be expected with the keenest interest.

A Needless Blunder.

From The Philadelphia Record, (Dem.)

There was no need of this blundering. There is nothing so damaging to butt against as a fact. The establishment of the gold standard in this country is a fact. The whole underpinning of the cheap money argument was swept away by the flood of gold. Before the appearance of the flood the adoption of the gold standard had been practically achieved by the splendid and stubborn courage of the Cleveland Administration in forcing the repeal of the Sherman act. The McKinley Administration merely followed on. Absolutely cured of its free silver delusion, the Democratic Party has not had the frankness and the courage to say so. None the less its silence is confession. Its repudiation of Bryan is a proclamation of contrition for the past and of amendment for the future.

Views of Baltimore Democrats.

From The Baltimore Herald, (Dem.)

The local politicians observed reticence in discussing the decision of the committee to strike out the financial clause; but some of them were frank enough to admit that they refused to express an opinion solely because it might act as a boomerang when, later in the year, they stumped for whatever nominee may be named. Prominent members of the Democratic Party, however, who act independently of the dictates of party, were free in expressing regret and disapproval of the elimination of the sound-money clause.

The Danger of It.

From The Providence Journal, (Ind.)

As it is, though the Bryanites have not been able to carry out their original plan of reaffirming the Kansas City platform, they have plainly shown the country that they have enough control of the party to hold it back from that complete return to sanity which open repudiation of past insanity would prove. It therefore must go before the country as an unrepentant party, refraining from advocacy of unsound principles only because events have accomplished in a safe way what it sought to accomplish in an unsafe way—a way which it gives no proof that it would not advocate again if circumstances should invite. It is possible that the candidate in his letter of acceptance may be able and courageous enough, to repair in some degree the injury the party has done itself by this omission. But those delegates were not unreasonably alarmed who said that they feared that without a gold plank in the platform certain States would be lost which might otherwise be carried.

Reliance on the Candidate.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, (Ind.)

The Democratic Party on this platform does not clearly dodge the money question. It simply says it cannot agree as to a future policy, and meantime will accept and hold to the status quo. And the Republican platform does little more than this. The present monetary adjustment of the country for the time being is or should be fairly satisfactory to the friends of the gold standard, and the nomination by the Democrats of a candidate favorable to the maintenance of this present adjustment will constitute a party pledge on behalf of existing monetary policy. It is a cheap price to pay for immunity from a radical defection, and even though it may not have the purchasing power it now appears to have, still, considered from the most exacting sound money standpoint, there will have been no great loss.

A Disappointing Failure.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger, (Ind.)

This failure is the more disappointing and the more reprehensible because the conservative sentiment was believed to be in full control of the convention, and had the power to bury the free silver delusion once and forever. But it lacked the courage.

The rejection of the gold standard resolution is not even excusable as a measure of political expediency, since it appeals to public sentiment only in certain Western States not likely to be carried by the Democrats, and weakens the party in those Eastern States without whose vote it cannot hope for even an approach to victory. Perhaps some part of the effect may be averted if the candidate for President shall supply the omission of the convention in a clear and emphatic declaration that the gold standard must not be called in question.

Mrs. Potter's Jewels.

We are requested by one in a position to know the facts to say that the jewels recently stolen from the office of the Clark estate in Cooperstown did not belong to Mrs. Potter, the wife of Bishop Potter, but to Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark. The Bishop uses a room in the building robbed, but only for the purposes of his official correspondence and has no part in caring for Mrs. Potter's affairs, or for those of the Clark estate.

Thoughtful for the Russians.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Wouldn't it be a fine idea to establish book stations in the Russian Army so that the Russian soldiers could be supplied with good reading material?"

"But why favor the Russians rather than the Japanese?"

"Well, I wanted the Russians to have the books so that he who runs may read."

CHILDHOOD SCENES.

V.—THE RECOLLECTION.

In the bush and on the hills,
By the shallow, willowy rills,
Happy birds are heard unseen
Warbling through the leafy screen.

Flitting o'er the hill and lea,
Once again, a child I see.
On the hills its footsteps gleam,
Smiles its face in the clear stream.

Nevermore my glance returning,
Fleeting ever from my yearning,
'Mid a bygone spring enchanted
By its airy laughter haunted.

ETHEL LOUISE COX.

PARKER UNOFFICIALLY NOTIFIED IN SWIMMING

Told of Nomination as He Comes Out of Water in Early Morning.

NO COMMENT ON PLATFORM

Continues to Maintain Verbal Silence and Observes His Usual Routine—Side Track to His House.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 9.—The text of the telegram prepared by the Conference Committee at St. Louis, and which it was suggested should be sent to Judge Parker, was communicated to him to-night.

He declined to discuss it, and said that in no contingency would he have anything whatever to say.

The fact that Judge Alton B. Parker's nomination for President of the United States had been favorably received began to be manifest early to-day at Rosemont by the way telegraphic messages were pouring in.

They began to be received at the little telegraph office in Esopus as early as 8 o'clock this morning. They came from party leaders, prominent and private citizens all over the country. By 6 o'clock to-night they were so numerous that they could not all be printed. A few of them are as follows:

From David B. Hill, St. Louis: "Unanimous nomination at 5:50 this morning. My hearty congratulations."

From Rudolph H. Trebitsch, New York:

"To my brother-in-law, I tender heartiest congratulations upon his nomination for United States President. May the Almighty Judge bless the people with a favorable decision by your election."

From William F. Sheehan, St. Louis: "Congratulations."

From Judge John Clinton Gray, Lenox, Mass.—I offer you my most affectionate and sincere congratulations. With you as its standard bearer our party ought to win. You deserve the suffrage of all honest, patriotic citizens.

From Thomas F. Ryan, St. Louis—It gives me great personal gratification to extend to you my hearty congratulations on your nomination. Your sterling character and record as a Democrat are guarantees that your election will afford the people of our country a Government based upon the principles of true Democracy.

From Senator F. M. Cockrell, Warrensburg, Mo.—I tender you my sincere congratulations and will heartily labor for your election.

From Daniel S. Lamont—My cordial congratulations. There is no reason why you should not receive the vote of every independent citizen of the country, as you will that of every Democrat.

From John B. Stanchfield, St. Louis: "A long, hard struggle is over and we won at dawn. I hope the beginning is prophetic of the end."

Among the others who sent telegrams were Elliot Danforth, Jacob H. Cantor, Prof. Charles A. Collin, J. M. Griggs of Atlanta, Richmond P. Hobson, Judge Almet F. Jenks, Judge C. E. Martin, Judge Leonard Giegerich, Randolph Guggenheimer, Albert E. Hoyt, Chaplain R. Hoes, United States Navy; Thomas Jackson Jefferson, Mount Vernon, Ohio; Col. William C. Hiller, Lancaster, Penn.; Prof. Andrew A. Lipscomb, Congressman John E. Lamb, William Hepburn Russell, Mayor George B. McClellan, and E. C. Wall.

There was much that was unique in the way in which Judge Alton B. Parker received the news. It is not known to have happened before that a man has been notified that he was the nominee of his party for President of the United States while in swimming. That was how he was found in the gray dawn and the fog when a reporter rushed up to him to tell him of the news.

There has been much that is strange in the candidacy of this son of the Empire State, hidden away amid the hills of Ulster County. The night preceding his nomination was the strangest of all.

It was almost inconceivable to the men who watched about Rosemont, his handsome home on the bank of the river, that a man in whose interest men were yelling themselves hoarse in St. Louis and who was almost sure to be the choice of his party for the highest office of the country, could sleep while his fate still hung in the balance. So far as can be discovered that was what he did.

The road leading from the centre of the village to the Judge's homestead is finely marked by trees, and pleasant enough by day, but at night it is dark as pitch. A group of twenty reporters or more who wanted to be on the spot when the news reached Rosemont, whether the Judge was apprised of it or not, got a lantern and started for the Parker home. Upon the arrival of the midnight visitors on the verandа of the Parker homestead the bulldog, Freddie, gave a few yelps of warning. Secretary Arthur McCausland silenced him in a way that gave warning also to the arriving delegation to keep down their noise, and in a whisper he informed them that the Judge was asleep.

It required assurance and reassurance to convince them that Judge Parker had actually gone to sleep, and had given orders not to be awakened, not even to tell him that he had been nominated.

At that time Chairman Littleton had about ended his speech at St. Louis, and Secretary McCausland read several of the bulletins which he was receiving by telephone from Kingston.

With the dawn there came a dense mist, which hung over the Hudson and the Parker homestead. Mrs. Parker, who was awakened about that time by the noise which was made by the watching delegation, sent them out a breakfast.

While they were eating, Secretary McCausland began bringing out bulletins. At 6:48 the one came which the reporters had been awaiting for. A minute later came the message that the nomination of Judge Parker had been made unanimous. A faint cheer, because the Judge was still supposed to be sleeping, went up from the crowd.

One of the reporters left the group and went down toward the pier at the foot of the Parker homestead. He suspected that the Judge might have stolen a march on the crowd of watchers. He found him just in the act of climbing into a boat, his bath over.

"Judge, you've got it," said the reporter.

"Oh, is that so?" came back the question.

Without much delay Judge Parker donned a mackintosh over his bathing suit and a dark brown hat and walked toward the house.

Up on the hill of his home, shivering from the chill of his bath, his bare legs showing below the mackintosh, he received the congratulations of the group of men who had awaited to congratulate him all night, each one shaking hands with him.

He was asked to say something, cold as he was, but declined, further than to say:

"No, I will reserve anything I have to say until I am officially notified."

The Judge devoted the first leisure of the morning to reading the morning papers, devoting close attention to the platform. He refused to make any comment whatever. Afterward he started for a ride on horseback.

A sidetrack to the home of Judge Alton B. Parker, at Esopus, N. Y., was ordered constructed to-day by the West Shore Railroad for the increased business at that point anticipated because of the Judge's nomination.

TELLS OF HIS HOME TOWN.

Goes Back 300 Years in History of Esopus to Its Purchase from Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 9.—Before a big crowd of his townsfolk and in the presence of thousands of the county's inhabitants Judge Parker made the following speech to-night:

"I welcome you all to-night as citizens of the County of Ulster—the county of whose men and women, of whose natural beauty and prosperity, and of whose history we are so proud.

"That history began nearly 300 years ago, when the first trading station was established. Fifty years later Thomas Chambers obtained the first patent for land, which he had already purchased of the Indians, and upon which the City of Kingston is, in part, builded.

"Esopus was the first name given to the settlement, but Gov. Stuyvesant changed it to Wiltwyck, and upon the surrender of the Colony to King Charles, Gov. Lovelace named it Kingston. Those were sturdy men who toiled in the wilderness and who fought the Indians and the French and finally established civilization and founded a community here.

"This county was the birthplace of the State which justly and proudly bears the title of the Empire State among forty-five rich and powerful States. At Kingston, in April, 1777, assembled the convention which adopted the first State Constitution. Upon the steps of the County Court House a son of old Ulster, Gen. George Clinton, was three months later inaugurated as the first Governor of the State.

"In the same Court House, a little over a month later, the first Chief Justice of the State, John Jay, delivered his first charge to a Grand Jury. On Sept. 10 the first Legislature assembled in Kingston, the Senate meeting in a house that is still standing.

"Ulster County was called the Granary of the Colonies during the Revolution, and so active were its citizens in the struggle for independence, and so prominent was the part taken by the inhabitants of Kingston, that the town was marked for destruction, and on Oct. 16, 1777, was burned by British troops under Gen. Vaughan. He paid a tribute to the citizens in his report to his superior when he assigned as a reason for the burning of the town that it was 'a nursery for almost every villain in the country.'

"In Marius Schoonmaker's 'History of Kingston' you will find a letter sent to the Council of Safety the day before the burning, informing it that 'the British fleet of thirty sail is now anchored off Esopus Island, the island lying before you in the river, upon which you have all perhaps played in your childhood.

"Every citizen of this country is justly proud of its early history and of the part taken by its citizens in the struggle for independence, in the formation of the Government, and in its preservation. A long list of names is to be found on its roll of honor, placed there because of patriotic and distinguished services both in war and peace.

"In addition to the first Governor, who held the office for a longer period than has any of his successors, the county had many prominent men in its early history, and in the later years it has enjoyed the faithful and able public service of such men as Senator Hardenburgh, Judge Schoonmaker, Gen. Sharpe, Judge Westbrook, and Judge Kenyon, whose names are treasured in the hearts of appreciative neighbors.

"And if we were to consider men now living we could add to the list a goodly number who have contributed in no small degree to the fame of the county. So, too, are written on the brighest pages of our local history the names and mighty deeds of Gen. Gates, Col. Pratt, Col. Tappen, Col. Clark, Col. Westbrook, and many others.

"All these were worthy sons of a sturdy, honest, intelligent, and conservative people, who, though always ready to fight when the call came, knew it to be true that 'Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war'—that in the making of wise laws and their faithful execution, assuring the maintenance of those inalienable rights, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, the encouragement of thrift, the protection of property, the development of agriculture, the upbuilding of industries, the education of the young, the generous maintenance of the old and infirm, there is to be found large opportunity for patriotic endeavor."

"Among such a people was my lot fortunately cast many years ago, and to them, my Ulster County neighbors and friends, my heart always goes out in thankfulness for the confidence so generously and often reposed, a confidence that I have tried to deserve in the only way I could, by as faithful a discharge of the trusts confided to me as I am capable of.

"And now, my neighbors and friends, to whom I am deeply indebted for many kindly and neighborly deeds in the years that have passed since I came among you, I beg leave to tender you my grateful and hearty thanks for the honor you do me by this visit to Rosemount."

CONFERS WITH MacDONALD.

Contractor Hurries from City on Fast Yacht to See Judge Parker Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 9.—The report that Judge Parker had sent word to his friends in St. Louis that he demurred to the platform devoid of the gold plank reached here to-night just as the Esopus people were preparing to celebrate the nomination. Dispatches setting forth the situation at St. Louis were shown to Judge Parker, but he refused to make the slightest comment upon them, or to be questioned on the subject.

At almost the same hour the swift steam yacht Sapphire, owned by John Pierce of New York, anchored in front of Rosemont, and immediately John B. MacDonald and Judge E. P. Hatch of New York were landed in the yacht's launch. They climbed the hill to Rosemont, and while Judge Hatch chatted with Mrs. Parker, Mr. MacDonald had a long conference with Judge Parker.

What was his errand could not be learned, but it is certain that the yacht left New York early this afternoon, and made quick time up the river, delayed only by stops at one or two points where telephone communications were possible.

The Judge has been in close touch with New York all night. The telephone bell has been ringing constantly and matters so important are transpiring that the Judge no longer intrusts the answering of the telephone to his secretary.

He was interrupted in the first speech he has yet made, the one to his townsmen to-night. He had nearly finished it when his secretary touched him on the arm and said: "You are wanted on the 'phone."

The Judge had been reading the speech and was about two-thirds through with it. He left his auditors and remained at the 'phone some time.

AUTO STONERS STILL ACTIVE.

Protection Plan Will Probably Have to Undergo Revision.

The plan recently adopted by Police Commissioner McAdoo and the Automobile Club setting aside special thoroughfares for motor vehicles as a protection against stone-throwing boys in not working as well as was expected. It is true that, to some extent, the streets selected have been patrolled during the day by extra policemen, and that motor-car stoners have kept away from them. But automobilists have found it next to impossible to restrict themselves to the thoroughfares named. Once they depart from them the stone throwing is worse than ever. The Board of Governors of the club are therefore thinking out some other plan of campaign.

The stoning of, J. H. Hoadley last week while riding with his family from the Waldorf-Astoria to his yacht is regarded by automobilists as a case in point. In riding across town to the North River Mr. Hoadley took West Twenty-fourth Street, which is one of the specially patrolled thoroughfares for reaching the Twenty-third Street ferries, both east and west. But his yacht was anchored at the foot of Thirty-first Street, and to reach her he had to run his car through Eleventh Avenue. The stoning began almost as soon as he got away from Twenty-fourth Street.

Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, from Twenty-third to Forty-second Street, are the terror of all automobilists. This district is worse than anything on the east side. As long as automobilists confine themselves to Eighth Avenue on the west side and First Avenue on the east side, going north and south, they come within the police safety zone. But many of them find it impossible to do this.

The greatest improvement has been shown in West Fortieth Street, which is the selected motor car route for the Forty-second Street Ferry. The police have succeeded in keeping hoodlums off that particular thoroughfare, although they are thick enough for blocks around it. Some improvement has been noticed, also, along Washington Avenue, in the Bronx. Stoning automobilists has not altogether ceased there since the new routes were adopted, but it has materially diminished.

NARROW ESCAPES IN NEWPORT ACCIDENTS

Unpleasant Experiences for Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt and R. T. Wilson.

LATTER HAS A SEVERE SHOCK

His Carriage in Collision—Mrs. Vanderbilt's Coachman Just Avoids Running into Motor Cycle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 9.—Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Richard T. Wilson both had narrow escapes from serious injury today.

Mr. Wilson was seated this afternoon in his carriage in front of the Casino talking to a friend, and a large number of carriages were crowding about. A coachman employed by Mrs. W. G. Weld attempted to work his carriage out of a pocket, and in doing so collided with Mr. Wilson's carriage. A wheel of the latter was damaged, and the carriage was nearly overturned.

Mr. Wilson, who has not been in the best of health since he came to Newport, received a severe nervous shock, although he was not injured by the accident. There was much excitement among the Summer residents about the Casino, and Mrs. Weld's coachman was severely blamed, although it was generally admitted that he did all that he could to prevent the accident.

The footman on Mrs. Weld's carriage was thrown from the seat by the force of the blow, and it was necessary to send Mr. Wilson's carriage to the repair shop.

Mr. Wilson was taken to his residence on Narragansett Avenue. He rested quietly during the afternoon, and is now feeling little ill effect from his experience.

Later in the day, when Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt was on the way to the Wickford boat to meet her husband, she, too, had a narrow escape. Mrs. Vanderbilt was in a light beach wagon, drawn by two horses. A man came up Spring Street on a motor cycle at a rapid pace. The driver of Mrs. Vanderbilt's trap saw the machine just as he was upon it. He reined in his horses and turned them into the curbstone so sharply that one was thrown.

Mrs. Vanderbilt leaped from the carriage to the sidewalk and escaped injury. The horses and carriage were led to a near-by stable and found to be unhurt.

In about half an hour Mrs. Vanderbilt entered her carriage again and was driven to the boat in time to meet Mr. Vanderbilt.

The skillful handling by the coachman was the only thing that saved the horses and trap from a collision which must have proved disastrous. The man on the motor cycle continued on his way without stopping to learn if any damage had been done.

JERSEY MILITIA IN CAMP.

Gov. Murphy to be at Sea Girt During the Encampment.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 9.—The annual tour of duty of the National Guard of the State began here to-day. The Second Regiment and the Second Troop took possession of the camp this afternoon. They will remain until next Saturday, when the Third Regiment and Battery B will relieve them. The Second Regiment is composed of four companies from Trenton, two from Elizabeth, and one each from Princeton, Plainfield, New Brunswick, Lambertville, Somerville, and Freehold. Troop B is from Red Bank.

It is not expected that the real work of the camp will commence until Monday morning. Gov. Murphy will arrive at the camp early next week, and will occupy the "Little White House" here during the encampment. Next Tuesday is known as Governor's Day, and Gov. Murphy and staff will review the troops. He has asked Gen. Charles Miller, commander of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, to assist him. It is expected that the midsummer session of the Court of Pardons will be held here about the end of the week.

BETRAYED TO POLICE BY WIFE.

Hughes, Wanted for Assault, Told Her He Was Going Away.

George Hughes of 400 West Thirty-fifth Street was arrested yesterday afternoon charged with assaulting John Cavanaugh. It is said that the two men had a fight six years ago and Hughes was sentenced to four months on the Island for assault. Two months ago he again met Cavanaugh and hit him with a beer glass. He was again arrested, but when arraigned before Magistrate Hogan an adjournment was asked for and granted, and it is said that Hughes failed to appear when his case was again called.

He left the city and only returned yesterday. He informed his wife that he was going to Baltimore and would never see her again. She went to the East Twenty-second Street Station and informed the police that her husband was wanted for assault and that he was preparing to leave the city again. Detective Gallagher was sent to her home and Hughes was arrested.

RIVAL FOR VON VECSEY.

Newest Boy Violinist Is Able to Write Symphonies, Too.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 29.—Little von Vecsey, the child violinist, who has been making an enormous hit this season, must have his nose out of joint.

Another boy violinist, Horizel von Reuter of Dresden, has come to London, and, besides being a violinist and the particular pet of the Queen of Roumania, he is a symphony composer, thereby being even more of a child-wonder than von Vecsey.

Young von Reuter is shortly to write the music of an operator, the libretto of which is the work of the Queen of Roumania, and is on the subject of Jeanne d'Arc.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

BRINDLE-HUNT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 9.—Miss Emily Hunt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hunt, and James Brindle were married in the parsonage of the North Reformed Church last night by the Rev. C. W. Gulick, the pastor. The only attendant was Miss Jennie Lindsley, as maid of honor. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, in Harrison.

Preacher Chosen Fire Chief.

MANHASSET, L. I., July 9.—The Rev. Alfred Duncombe, pastor of the Manhasset Reformed Church, has been elected President of the Hill and Valley Fire Company of this village and Chief of the Department. He was accorded this honor in recognition of the work he has done for the company.

Payne Whitney is a liberal supporter of the organization.

Torpedo Boat Blakeley Speedy.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 9.—The torpedo boat Blakeley, built by George Lawley & Sons of Boston, was given a builder's trial to-day over a measured course and exceeded her contract speed of 25 knots per hour, covering the course at an average speed of 25.6 knots. The Blakeley is now ready for the Government trial.

Dreamland.

Papuss, the living mummy, whose extraordinary feat of remaining under water in a trance for 172 hours, as described elsewhere, will be the leading attraction at Dreamland this week. The bathing beach continues to draw large crowds, many taking advantage of the Dreamland line of steamers, starting from Harlem.

GALVANIZED BOMB SCARE.

Brooklyn Janitor Carried Them Out in Pail of Water—Only Batteries.

A man hurried into the Butler Street Police Station, Brooklyn, last night, carrying a pail in his hand.

"Quick! Help! Police!" he yelled. "They'll go off in a minute, I know they will. Help!"

Sergt. Allen looked at the pail which had been dropped on the floor and to which the man was pointing. He saw two long galvanised pipes projecting over the edge of the pail.

"What have you got there?" asked the Sergeant.

"Bombs! Dynamite bombs, and they're loaded. They'll blow us up in a minute."

Sergt. Allen called to Capt. Devanney, who was in the station, and told him of the dangerous-looking bombs, and the latter ordered them to be taken over to the Bureau of Combustibles at Fire Headquarters. The officer that took the pail containing them was cautioned to not jar them lest he be blown into space. The man who brought them was questioned about where he found them, and he said that he was Louis C. Nelson, a janitor employed at the apartment house at 236 President Street, Brooklyn. He said he found the two bombs on the dumbwaiter. For safety, he said, he put them in a pail of water and brought them with all haste to the station house.

Capt. Devanney set off immediately with two precinct detectives to investigate and went through the apartment house asking the tenants if they knew anything about the "bombs." When he came to the third floor he asked the same question of Frederick Tobin, one of the tenants.

"What do they look like?" asked Tobin.

The Captain gave a faithful description. Tobin started at once to laugh immoderately.

"What's the joke, young man?" asked the Captain sternly.

"Why," said Tobin, "those weren't bombs, they were batteries for electric lamps, and they had become burned out and I sent 'em down the dumb waiter so that they would be thrown away."

ONLY CATHOLICS IN CHOIRS.

Ruling Made by Bishop O'Connor for the Newark Diocese.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 9.—Bishop O'Connor has ruled that only Catholics will hereafter be allowed to sing in choirs of the Newark churches on the ground that singing in the masses constitutes a part of the service in which only Catholics can sincerely participate.

Bishop O'Connor declares it his wish that sanctuary choirs, composed exclusively of men and boys, be organized where feasible. There are no women members of such choirs and never have been. The loft choirs are considered as belonging to the congregation, and women who are Catholics will not be excluded from them any more than they would be prevented from taking part in congregational singing in the body of the church. The only material change in regard to women taking part in the church music is that they must be members of the Church of Rome.

The Bishop reiterated to-day what he told the priests in retreat at Seton Hall College a few weeks ago in regard to the character of the church music. He said that, in accordance with the wishes of the Pope, solos and operatic features will not be allowed, and that Gregorian chants will be more extensively used.

FISKE HITS THE EDITOR.

Mount Vernon ex-Mayor Cuts Advertising from The Eagle.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 9.—In the absence of Henry C. Fordham, editor of The Mount Vernon Eagle, and Stephen Van Tassell, Chairman of the Democratic City Committee, who is Mr. Fordham's friend, ex-Mayor Fiske engineered a deal by which The Eagle lost its public printing contracts, which were worth in the neighborhood of $15,000 a year.

Messrs. Fordham and Van Tassell are in St. Louis attending the Democratic Convention. Thursday night the Common Council, consisting of nine Republicans and one Democrat, held a meeting. The law requires that the representatives of each party in that body shall name its official organ.

The Republicans named The Argus, and when Alderman Weber, who is ex-Mayor Fiske's friend, was called upon to name the Democratic paper—The Eagle is the only party organ in Mount Vernon—he refused to do so, saying that there was no Democratic paper in Mount Vernon. Ex-Mayor Fiske is a Tammany man, and has been fighting Parker. The Eagle has supported the man who is now the Democratic nominee for the Presidency.

VETERANS OF MONOCACY MEET.

First Reunion of the Sixth Army Corps Held on the Battlefield.

FREDERICK, Md., July 9.—The first reunion of the veterans of the Sixth Army Corps, United States regulars, was held on the battlefield of Monocacy, near here, to-day. Nearly 150 survivors of that conflict were present.

Gen. Lew Wallace, who commanded the Union forces, was at the reunion, and among others present were Gen. W. H. Seward of New York, Gen. John W. Schall of Philadelphia, Gen. W. H. Henry of Quebec, Canada; Gen. Warren Keifer of Ohio, Cols. Bond and Emerick of New York, State Senator Roe of Massachusetts, Col. Stahle of York, Penn., and many other commissioned officers.

The Eighty-seventh Regiment, which participated in this battle, arrived from York, Penn., in the morning, accompanied by a large number of visitors.

Soon after arriving here the veterans met at the Opera House, where a meeting of the survivors of the corps took place. At the conclusion of the meeting the veterans, accompanied by friends, visited the battlefield. Many of the veterans, who had not seen the battlefield since the sanguinary struggle of forty years ago, were surprised to find the old breastworks still standing.

A TOWN FLOODED BY OIL.

Borysiav, Galicia, in Peril as the Result of a Strike.

VIENNA, July 9.—As a consequence of a strike among the oil workers at Borysiav, Galicia, the natural oil springs, normally controlled by machinery, are flooding the streets, through which a stream of oil is flowing.

An immense conflagration is possible. Troops have been called out as a precautionary measure.

The strikers insist upon the granting of their demand for an eight-hour day.

BOYS HELD AS BURGLARS.

Malicious Trick by One Led to Three Arrests.

Joseph Beatty, fourteen years old, of 871 Fifth Street; Joseph Pitello, nine years old, and Leon Pitello, twelve years old, were arrested yesterday afternoon by Policeman O'Brien of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, charged with burglary.

Beatty went into Joseph Kahn's dry goods store at 558 Third Avenue and, the police say, he maliciously overturned a show case. He was arrested, and when taken to the station was recognized by the Sergeant as a boy who was wanted for robbing William Gislome's grocery store on July 1, when $6 in money, a diamond ring, and a gold watch were taken. Beatty at first denied that he had any part in the burglary, but later admitted his guilt, the Sergeant said, and implicated the two Pitello boys.

HORSE MOUNTS STAIRS AND BOWS TO BOARDERS

Julius Caesar Causes Alarm to Mrs. Mahoney's Patrons.

CLAMBERS TO SECOND STORY

Finally Taken from Whitehall Street Building, He Resumes Hauling Dirt at the Battery.

Julius Caesar, the big, clumsy, iron-gray horse which pulls the New York Tunnel Company's dirt cart along the temporary railroad in Battery Park, became excited late yesterday afternoon and after jumping fences, benches, toolboxes, and dirt heaps in the park, ran across State Street and up stairs at 45 Whitehall Street into a room full of women and men boarders of Mrs. Mahoney. The horse was astonished as much as were the boarders, and let himself be captured and led back to his cart-dragging duty.

The horse had been taken out of the temporary stable where he had been munching oats, and Edward High, the colored driver of the animal, stuck a stake into the ground and tethered the horse to it while he went after the harness. The rope was very short, and after the animal had eaten all the grass near by he tried to move, pulled out the stake with a jerk, and it hit him on the nose.

Caesar was badly frightened, and bolted. The stake bumped against the animal's legs as he hurdled a toolchest like a steeplechaser, and then jumped over the Battery Park chain fence. He took the other chain across the path with a fine bound, and then hurdled a bench in good style. By that time a crowd was after him. At last he ran out of the park and across State Street. Seeing the door between a jewelry store and a clothing store at 45 Whitehall Street wide open, the animal went through it. He met a flight of sixteen steps, but was not daunted, and went up them with as much ease as he had taken the hurdles. He turned two more to the left, meeting a flight of seven more, which he also ascended.

The noisy clatter of the horse getting up stairs startled the women and men who had gathered in Mrs. Mahoney's front room. They were on their feet when the animal appeared in the hall, and, seeing the door open, Caesar walked in. He stopped, and nodded his head as if in greeting. The women shrieked, and one man remarked, "It's a horse on us."

This man grabbed the iron gray by the halter and patted him. Caesar did not object, and the man backed him out into the hall again.

"What does he come to a place he's not wanted in for at all?" demanded the indignant Mrs. Mahoney as she examined her battered stairways.

The horse walked down the seven steps without trouble, then the two, and then the sixteen more, taking them as if he were used to running up and down flights daily. He shook himself when in the air again and neighed as he looked back into the hall. By that time High, the colored driver, had run up among 700 other persons who wanted to see the horse up stairs. They gave a cheer and some laughs for the horse as High led him away.

"He wus lookin' fo' mo' oats," explained High. "He'd go to de roof fo' mo' oats, he would."

MARRIED FIFTY YEARS.

Mr. and Mrs. Mangold Celebrated at Miss Gould's Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 9.—Surrounded by hundreds of friends and relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Mangold celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding to-night at Lyndhurst, the country seat of Miss Helen Miller Gould, where Mr. Mangold has been Superintendent for forty years. The lawn was prettily decorated with American flags and Japanese lanterns, and Mr. and Mrs. Mangold took part in all the festivities. They were as happy and as enthusiastic as a young couple.

Presents arrived all day, but the two that are prized the most are a gold loving cup from the employes, and a gold clock and $100 in gold from Miss Gould.

Mr. Mangold has taken a prominent part in village affairs and has been a Trustee and a Water Commissioner.

INTIMATE FRIENDS OF JEROME.

So Say Wallace and Douglass, Arrested at Coney—Couldn't Get Bail.

Two young men who said they were intimate friends of District Attorney Jerome were locked up last night at the Coney Island Police Station for raising a disturbance at the Albemarle Hotel down there. They said they were "Mr." Harold Frederic Wallace of 85 Dearborn Street, Chicago, and Henry Douglass of 104 West Fifty-fourth Street. Wallace was very particular that the Sergeant at the station house should spell his middle name without the "k." He and his friend stated that they were connected with the National Lead Company.

Wallace and Douglass went into the hotel with four other young men, and they insisted upon prompt service. There was a big crowd in the place, and the waiters did not wait upon them soon enough to suit them. Martin J. Rauscher, the proprietor, tried to quiet the party, but, failing, called for the police and two of the young men were taken into custody and locked up at the Coney Island Police Station.

"I declare that this is an outrage," said Wallace to the Sergeant at the desk. "District Attorney Jerome is a very good friend of mine, and was entertained at my home in Chicago the last time he was there. I'm sure he wouldn't be pleased at the high-handed arrest of me and my friend."

Charles Wolseley another member of the party, made desperate efforts to have the two bailed out, and called up the District Attorney's residence in Rutgers Street to see if Assistant District Attorneys Lord and Corrigan were there, and also called up the Calumet Club, of which they are members, but they could not be found. Up to a late hour last night no one could be found to bail them out and they were still languishing in the jail by the sea.

Supposed Slocum Victim Found.

The body of a woman who is believed to have been a victim of the General Slocum disaster was found floating in the water at the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The police of the Amity Street Station at first thought they had a murder mystery on their hands, but an examination of the body showed that it had been badly burned. When the body was taken from the water a strip of canvas which was clinging to it dropped off and sank. It is supposed that the canvas was part of the covering of a life preserver.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.

The programme for music in Central Park to-day is as follows:

CENTRAL PARK.

Seventy-first Regiment Band.

"Star Spangled Banner" ..... Key
Overture, "Rienzi" ..... Wagner
Suite, "Peer Gynt" ..... Grieg
Morceau, "The Busy Bee" ..... Bendix
Cornet solo ..... Selected
John Hazel.
Intermezzo, "Forget Me Not" ..... Macbeth
Selection from "Il Trovatore" ..... Verdi
Valse Caprice ..... Rubenstein
Excerpts from "The Wizard of Oz" ..... Tietjens
Polish Dances ..... Scharwenka
Finale, "The Gladiator" ..... Sousa
"Doxology."

LIST NOW TO THE RURAL BARD.

Something New Is on the Card for Rustic Jersey Rhymes.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 9.—The farmer maidens near this town are winning wide and great renown, by aping famous Maud of old, who raked the hay—as we are told. In fact 'tis said, with laugh and smile, they have dear Maudie "beat a mile."

Not only do they rake the hay, but also pass the livelong day in riding on a big machine, which cuts the grass, so tall and green. The ethics of this gentle art the girls will soon have quite by heart.

Some of the maids are Vassar bred, with classic brow and shapely head; old Holyoke, Smith, and Wellesley, too, made contributions not a few, because the farmers could not find strong men to reap and mow and bind.

So now the people far and wide, swarm in the road—well at the side, and gaze at the maidens gay, who cut the grass and make the hay. It is, indeed, a pleasing sight, and may be seen from morn 'till night.

ODELL GOES TO NEWBURG.

Intimates That He Will Confer Again with the President.

Gov. Odell left the city early yesterday afternoon for Newburg. He had previously visited the headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he had further talks with Chairman Barnes of the Executive Committee.

The Governor refused to discuss the political situation in the State, but intimated that he would have further conferences with President Roosevelt.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 9.—A number of prominent Summer residents arrived to-day. Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt returned from her camp in the Adirondacks early in the morning and was joined by her husband this evening.

Mrs. Francis O. French arrived and opened her cottage, Harbor View, for the season.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor also arrived to-day, and is at the Havemeyer villa, Friedheim, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen, who have just returned from Europe, arrived to-night and were met by J. J. Van Alen, whose guests they will be until their cottage is ready.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan arrived at their cottage on the cliffs to-day. Miss Mabel Gerry joined her family at Seaverge, and Amos T. French joined his family at their cottage on Beach Street.

It was a busy day socially. Luncheons were given by Mrs. William P. Thompson, Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, and dinners by James J. Van Alen, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. Roderick Terry, Mrs. Austin Flint, Mrs. William B. Leeds, Mrs. Blair Fairchild, and Mrs. C. L. Best. Mrs. Forbes Curtis gave a musicale.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who are here on their steam yacht Tarantula, will probably return to New York to-morrow. They may take a house here for the Summer. While here they are guests of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones took a large party of young people, friends of their daughter, Miss Sadie Jones, on the steam yacht Narada to Rock Point yesterday. The party spent three hours at the Point, seeing the sights, shooting the chutes, and patronizing all the attractions at the resort. Luncheon was served on the yacht.

ACTIVITIES AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 9.—The week-end was exceedingly lively, and many well-known New Yorkers passed Sunday among the cottagers. Nearly all of those who have vacated their cottages have gone abroad and will return later in the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kent sailed on Tuesday for a trip on the Continent. Mr. and Mrs. James M. Varnum, who were at the club, sailed to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman opened their cottage this week. Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Striman have taken the Newbold cottage for the Summer.

Among those who are giving dinners to-night are Mr. and Mrs. William G. Davies, who have as guests Justice and Mrs. Patterson of New York, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Ronalds, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Granville Kane, and Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibbon.

Among other arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. H. Deacon, who have leased the Hancy cottage; Miss Welmere, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waller, T. W. Porter, Miss Hayward, Samuel Walsh, Jr., G. C. Miller, E. C. Kent, Charles A. Peabody, J. C. Lord, R. G. Foster, Miss Schenck, R. L. Foster, Lathrop Brown, and W. S. Ackerman.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—An area of high pressure has built up over the Atlantic east of Nova Scotia, and is apparently changing the advance of the disturbance central in the lake region Friday evening. Pressure has fallen over the South Atlantic States, and is now below 30.00 inches, except over Florida and the Gulf Coast, a condition favorable to continue in showery weather over eastern districts. The rains of the last twenty-four hours have been light, except in Tennessee, Northern Georgia, Arkansas, Eastern North Carolina, and along the lower lakes.

Temperature changes have been irregular and of little consequence.

Showery weather will prevail Sunday in the lower lake region, the Middle and South Atlantic States, and East Gulf States. Fair weather will prevail Monday, except in New England and along the lower lakes, where showers are indicated.

Seasonal temperatures will prevail in the majority of districts. The winds along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts will be mostly light and variable; on the Great Lakes light to fresh westerly.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY AND MONDAY:

New England, fair Sunday, except showers in north portion Monday; showers and fresh east to south winds.

Eastern New York, fair Sunday, followed by showers in the afternoon, warmer on the coast; Monday, showers, fresh south winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, showers Sunday, warmer in east portion; Monday, fair, fresh south winds.

New Jersey and Delaware, showers Sunday; Monday fair, fresh south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1903.	TIMES. 1904.	TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	73	68	69
6 A. M.	71	68	69
9 A. M.	82	71	70
12 M.	88	78	75
3 P. M.	94	76	74
6 P. M.	93	73	75
9 P. M.	87	69	72
12 P. M.	83	69	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1903	84
Corresponding date for last 25 years	73

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68 and at 8 P. M. 72 degrees. The maximum temperature was 79 degrees at 2:45 P. M., and the minimum 66 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 78 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—George H. McFadden, Jr., Philadelphia; R. E. Strawbridge, Philadelphia; J. B. Oliver, Pittsburg; H. M. Disston, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND.—James Hunt, Chicago; E. B. Borden, Jr., North Carolina.

GRAND.—Dr. John W. Ross, United States Army; Lieut. Commander W. B. Caperton, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN.—James Caldwell, Pittsburg.

SAVOY.—Carl Busch, St. Louis; Auguste Vatable, Paris.

WOLCOTT.—Capt. George F. Barney, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Jose Rodrigues, Havana; George W. Carroll, Beaumont, Texas.

MARLBOROUGH.—Gen. J. M. Bell, United States Army.

ST. DENIS.—Gen. C. G. Sawtell, United States Army.

ASTOR.—R. B.

BROOMSTICK WON —BRIGHTON HANDICAP

Capt. Brown's Colt Established World's Record in Great Race.

LED IRISH LAD BY A HEAD

Highball Gets Third in Field of Seven Starters—Great Crowd at the Seaside Track.

In the fastest race that has ever been run at the distance the three-year-old colt Broomstick yesterday won the Brighton Handicap, one mile and a quarter, at the Brighton Beach track, by a head, with 104 pounds up, and established a new world's record of 2:02 4-5, just two-fifths of a second better than the old one, which had stood for a year. Hard ridden through the last quarter of a mile, Broomstick got up in the last two jumps, when Irish Lad, the pacemaker from the lifting of the barrier to within twenty yards of the winning post, swerved under the terrific pressure at the end, and, broken down by the strain, went lame in the final struggle, letting Broomstick pass and beat him on the post by a bare head. Five lengths away Highball, winner of the American Derby, finished third, well off before Eugenia Burch fourth, while trailing the leaders home came Waterboy, turf champion of a year ago; Ort Wells, the sensational three-year-old of the Sheepshead Bay June meeting, and Major Daingerfield.

The field that ran for the twenty-five-thousand-dollar prize, the last of the great Spring handicaps, represented about the best of the horses that have raced in the East this season, though Hermis, winner of the Suburban Handicap, and The Picket, winner of the Brooklyn, were absent, while the crowd that witnessed the race was the largest that has ever gathered at the Brighton Beach course, between 30,000 and 35,000 spectatotrs packing the stands to the utmost limit of standing room, while other thousands unable to reach even the steps leading to the grand and field stands put in the afternoon on the lawn or in the betting rings. For the first time in the history of the track the clubhouse also was filled to the overflowing point, and the third floor of the club stand proving inadequate to accommodate the women guests, the second floor, entrance to which in the past was restricted to male patrons and club members, was filled with fashionable women.

It was a novel spectacle at the old seaside track, for, in spite of new and modern stands, and the efforts of the management to make Brighton Beach up to date, the odor of the older times, when Brighton was known as the "Bowery race track" clung to the course, until yesterday when with a swoop fashionable society gave notice of its approval of the meeting, by taking possession of the boxes and reserved seats and swarming in the clubhouse in the style that heretofore has been distinctive of Morris Park. Back of the clubhouse there was a most imposing array of smart vehicles, including a few four-in-hand coaches and an acre or two of automobiles. The presence of notable people of the political, financial, theatrical, and fashionable worlds made it evident that the Brighton Handicap has at last gained a place on a par with the older events, such as the Brooklyn and Suburban, and the quality of the field that ran for the big race fully justified the patronage, for the Brighton field of seven ranked with the best that this most remarkable of racing seasons has brought together, and the contest was even better than all the splendid struggles that the stars of the turf made in the earlier races.

The weather was all that the most exacting half-holiday maker could have desired, the only drawback to a perfect day's racing being that a Summer haze hung over the upper end of the course, and with the sun shining straight down the stretch in the later hours of the afternoon, obscured the view of the horses at the most interesting point of each contest. The track showed no sign of the recent bad weather, for, though it was muddy and heavy the day before, it had dried out so thoroughly under the unremitting work of many teams of horses and harrows, that it was dusty on the surface, and sprinkling carts were actually at work early in the afternoon. Brush harrows finished up the task of providing a smooth and fast course for the turf champions that met in the great event of the afternoon, and when the Brighton Handicap field was called to the post at 4 o'clock, the mile oval was as smooth as a billiard table, and about its fastest, though many horsemen feared that it still must be dead and dull under the surface covering of dry earth.

BELIEVE TIDE HELPED FAST TIME.

One other circumstance that contributed to the fast time made by the winner of the big event, in the belief of a majority of the horsemen who are familiar with the seaside course, was that the great race was run at just about the time of flood tide. Officially the time for high water at Sandy Hook was 4:24 o'clock, and it was but a few minutes before the flood that the Brighton was run. The incoming tide is supposed to contribute an additional springiness to the light sandy loam of the race track, and this was declared by many of the old Brighton Beach horsemen to have helped Waterboy when he set the world's record for a mile and a quarter in the Brighton Handicap of 1903.

Whatever there may be in the theory, Broomstick caught the tide just before flood yesterday and eclipsed even the figures made by Waterboy. Broomstick's achievement was remarkable enough in itself, but though the glory of winning went to the stout and fast three-year-old, Irish Lad added to the lustre of his fame even in defeat, for though he was beaten, it was by such a narrow margin, and after so thrilling a struggle against misfortune and high-weigh that when the great four-year-old limped back to the stand he was cheered quite as heartily as was the winner.

Rising as the fourth race of the card the Brighton brought out seven of the seven horses named as starters, the E. R. Thomas entry, composed of three horses, being scratched early. Of the three thus eliminated the only one that really was missed was the valiant Hermis, who was in to carry equal top weight with Waterboy, he having added three pounds' penalty to his original impost by his victory in the Suburban. In his race for the Test Handicap on Wednesday, however, Hermis struck himself and so bruised a leg that at the earnest solicitation of his trainer, William Shields, Mr. Thomas decided to withdraw the horse rather than take the chance of injuring him permanently by running him. When this course was decided on for Hermis, Mr. Thomas also struck out St. Valentine and Palmbearer, the latter running in a later race, where he more properly belonged, and then winning from a selling field, The Picket was scratched after the withdrawal of the Thomas trio, Carroll B. Reid, his trainer, stating that he had determined to take no chances with the Falsetto colt, which had slightly bruised a foot while out for exercise a few days before. The course taken with The Picket was a surprise to horsemen, as The Picket has trailed away from his best form in the past week or so, and it is likely that he will be taken to Saratoga within a few days, and freshened up there in a special preparation for the $50,000 Great Republic Stakes.

Of the seven horses left in the big race, all except Ort Wells galloped through the stretch in warming-up moves before the saddling call was sounded, Waterboy being the first out and giving cause for an anticipatory outburst of enthusiasm when he was recognized as he swept through the last sixteenth of a mile before the stand. The crowd was so great in the grand stand and clubhouse that only the strongest partisans risked the loss of places from which the race might be seen by visiting the paddock, but at that, the saddling inclosure was crowded when the last preparations for the race were being made, and ten minutes before the bugle sounded the post signal a stream of eager men poured from the stands across the track and to the infield. All the horses were mounted before they reached the paddock gate, Waterboy, with Lyne in the saddle, leading the parade past the stand. Irish Lad, ridden by Hilderbrand, came next, and Odom followed Ort Wells, with O'Neill up, Major Daingerfield, ridden by Martin; Highball, ridden by Odom; Broomstick, ridden by Burns, and Eugenia Burch, ridden by H. Phillips. Straight up the stretch they went to the head of the straight chute for the start of a mile and a quarter, Broomstick there taking the rail position, with Major Daingerfield second, Waterboy third, and Highball, Ort Wells, and Eugenia Burch lined out in that order, Irish Lad having the extreme outside. Of the seven horses, two ran hooded, Highball and Major Daingerfield.

OFF TO A GOOD START.

There was but a brief delay at the starting post, Mars Cassidy catching the field abreast at the first call for the horses to come up and springing the barrier to an excellent send-off, Irish Lad being the first horse to move and going away with the splendid burst of speed that has been his characteristic in every race this season. Highball broke second and Broomstick third, with the others on even terms, Major Daingerfield, the slowest to move, dropped away a bit in the first rush, while Irish Lad, going out in his old impetuous manner, made no effort to the choice of position, and, even with the disadvantage of having to cross the track, drew clear in the lead and swung over to the rail before the first furlong had been run, and passed the stand for the first time a clear length before Broomstick and Highball, lapped second and third, while Waterboy, under a restraining pull, held fourth place, Ort Wells and Eugenia Burch being the next two.

On the paddock turn Broomstick slipped away a bit from Highball and, steadied by Burns, who dropped in just at Irish Lad's heels, made the first turn close behind Irish Lad, while Highball, running rank, went wide at the turn into the back stretch, but, once straightened out there, moved up to Broomstick again, Waterboy and Ort Wells holding their respective places, while Major Daingerfield found the pace so fast that he dropped further and further back, and before the far turn was reached he was out of the contest. Just before the bend furthest from the stand was reached, and a half mile from the winning post, O'Neill moved up with Ort Wells and took a place beside Waterboy, on which horse Lyne promptly made a call at the same time, the riders watching each other seemingly with the idea that the race was to be between them, as they then were well within reach of the flying Irish Lad.

Beginning at the far turn, Highball then lapped on Broomstick, and a length and a half behind Irish Lad, went wide again, and, trying his best to run out, lost half a dozen lengths before Odom could steady him and straighten him to his work again. Waterboy and Ort Wells at the same time moved up and made an effort to go to the leaders. At the pace that had been carried it was time for Irish Lad to begin to come back to his field, but the fleet four-year-old gave no sign of tiring, and Broomstick still was pursuing him, with stubborn determination, Highball being but a scant half length in advance of Ort Wells, and Waterboy lapped. In the middle of the turn the riders of both Waterboy and Ort Wells set to work in earnest, but though both horses to that point had been rated along seemingly in hand and waiting for the supreme trial for the last quarter they hung when called on and gained not an inch on the pacemaker or the doughty three-year-old clinging at his heels. Ort Wells went outside Waterboy and showed in front of him for a few strides, and then went back again, while Waterboy still struggled on in vain pursuit of the leaders. For a slight lead, Irish Lad held, Broomstick by a length, with Highball dropping back, three lengths away, and well off before Waterboy. On the last bend, and entering the stretch, Burns made his call on Broomstick, and, forced to go outside by the persistence with which Irish Lad stuck to the rail, lapped the Duryea colt just as they entered the short stretch for the run home.

At the pace that had been carried, horsemen still looked for Irish Lad and Broomstick to stop, but neither weakened for even a stride. Instead they drew further and further away from Highball, who, though hard ridden, held his own before Waterboy. Down the stretch Broomstick slowly but steadily wore down the slight lead that Irish Lad had, and opposite the last furlong pole, showed beside the pacemaker, where he hung for a few strides. Irish Lad even then seemed to be going the stronger of the two, and Burns on Broomstick was the first to go to the whip, the three-year-old giving response by showing his head in front. Then and not until then, Hildebrand drew his whip and set to work with it on Irish Lad. The Duryea horse in turn bounded away to the front again, and less than a sixteenth of a mile from the winning post, resumed the lead, and for two or three jumps looked to be winning. Close to the finish, however, he shrank under the punishment, and swerving out, slackened his speed, and Broomstick, running straight and true under the whip, moved up again, and getting his head in front in the last stride, won with Irish Lad's nose at this throatlatch, Highball five lengths away, finishing third, while Eugenia Burch, ridden out through the last quarter of a mile, passed Waterboy, easing up at the end, and finished fourth, six lengths behind Highball.

Broomstick and Irish Lad were nearly a quarter of a mile past the winning post before they were pulled up. Irish Lad then coming to a stop limping painfully and seemingly lame in both fore legs. He was walked back to the stand, nodding at every step and seeming to pick up both fore feet with pain, but when examined by Trainer J. W. Rogers immediately after the race the trainer declared that the injury was in the near leg, which has been under suspicion for some time. The time of the race, 2:02 4-5, was received with as much enthusiasm as was even the splendid struggle between the rival horses in the last quarter of a mile. The fractional time and time of the separate quarters were as follows:

¼ Mile.	½ Mile.	¾ Mile.	1 Mile.	1¼ Miles.
0:23	0:48 1-5	1:12 3-5	1:37 4-5	2:02 4-5
0:23 4-5	0:24 2-5	0:24 2-5	0:25 1-5	0:25

BROOMSTICK WELL BACKED.

The result of the contest, disastrous as it was to the great body of backers, was popular, and the achievement of Broomstick brought him an ovation in the paddock even before the clamor of public applause in the grand and field stands had died away. Broomstick was heavily backed by his stable on the advice of his trainer, Robert Tucker, and S. S. Brown, the owner, who was present to witness the triumph of his colt, was credited with having made a great betting coup, as Broomstick was backed from an opening price of 8 to 1 down to 6 to 1 at post time.

The betting on the race from first to last was uncommonly heavy, Waterboy and Ort Wells opening equal favorites at 2 to 1 each, Waterboy starting favorite at 2 to 1, while Ort Wells went to the post at 11 to 5, Irish Lad being the third choice at 7 to 2, and Broomstick the next backed, while Highball started at 25 to 1 and Major Daingerfield and Eugenia Burch at 40 to 1 each. Irish Lad was taken back to his stable at Sheepshead Bay as soon as he could be removed, and a veterinary surgeon made a careful examination of his injury. Trainer Rogers could not say last night whether an attempt would be made to train Irish Lad again, but it is seemingly certain that he will not train again this season, and it is more than probable that the race ended the turf career of the gallant four-year-old. According to Mr. Rogers, Irish Lad has not been sound at any time this year, and the stable feared with each race in which he ran that he would break down.

Broomstick, the winner of the Brighton, is the first three-year-old that has ever won that great turf fixture, thus establishing a second record in addition to the time. Broomstick is a bay colt by Ben Brush-Elf, and was bought by Capt. Brown, with several other colts, as yearlings from Milton Young. Last season Broomstick was rated as one of the best of the two-year-olds of the early part of the season, but he was not successful in the latter part of the year, when required to take up high weights as penalties for his earlier victories. He ran with 104 pounds yesterday, having 10 pounds off from scale weight, and carrying the impost originally put on him by the handicapper.

OTHER RACES ON THE CARD.

The one other stake event of the racing programme was the Punchestown Steeplechase Handicap, over the two-mile-and-a-half course, which narrowly escaped being ridiculous, as only three horses ran, and Lavator, the top weight, cantered in first, one of the two that opposed him falling early in the contest. In the third race, at six furlongs, for two-year-olds, the smart Hamburg filly, Bumble Bee, from the stable of H. B. Duryea, was an odds-on favorite, and simply ran over several fair two-year-olds, and won in a canter from Dandelion, also a representative of Hamburg. In all the other races the post favorites were beaten, Jack Ratlin, at 12 to 1, making about all the pace in the opening race and winning cleverly, Et Tu Brute taking the fifth event after a sharp finish, and Palmbearer and Tommy Waddell winning the other events. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¼.	F.
Jack Ratlin, 106, H. Phillips, 12-1, 4-1	2	1	1¼
Gay Lothario, 100, E. Walsh, 20-1, 6-1	8	4	2ª
Atwood, 97, J. Jones, 12-1, 8-1	4	2	3½
Salus, 98, Desouza, 40-1, 12-1	3	3	4
Hello, Ida, O'Neil, 30-1, 7-5	5	5	5
Flara, 101, Creamer, 100-1, 30-1	1	8	6
Stillcho, 98, Crimmins, 5-1, 2-1	6	9	7
Fire Eater, 110, Lyne, 8-1, 3-1	7	6	8
Homestead, 106, Burns, 100-1, 30-1	10	7	9
Pat Costigan, 102, H. Callahan, 600-1, 200-1	9	10	10
Unmasked, 103, Hildebrand, 11-5, 9-10.			

Time—1:47. Straggling start. Unmasked practically left, was pulled up and only caught over the course. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner b. h., 5 years, by Spendthrift-Intacta, owned by P. J. Gorman and trained by R. T. McMillan.

SECOND RACE.—The Punchtown Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; over the full steeplechase course, about two and a half miles.

	S.	2m.	F.
Lavator, 164, Henry, 9-20, out	2	1	1ª
Addanno, 138, Helder, 15-5, 1-5	3	2	2
Twilight, 137, Mr. Taylor, 12-1, 1-1, 1 fell.			

Time—5:21. Good start. Won pulled up to a canter. Winner ch. g., aged, by Salvator-Hot Spring, owned by J. W. Colt and trained by G. R. Tompkins.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, special weights, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Bumble Bee, 109, Hildebrand, 3-5, 1-3	4	1	1¹
Dandelion, 112, Burns, 4-5, 1-5	5	2	2ª
Sutling, 112, O'Neil, 15-1, 4-1	6	3	3¼
Red Reynard, 102, Cormack, 100-1, 25-1	3	4	4
Escutcheon, 112, H. Cochran, 5-1, 7-5	2	5	5
Jerry C., 112, D. O'Connor, 100-1, 30-1	7	6	6
Waterlight, 102, Travers, 20-1, 5-1	5	7	7

Time—1:13 2-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. f., by Hamburg-Vespera, owned by H. B. Duryea and trained by J. W. Rogers.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Handicap of $25,000 guaranteed value, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Broomstick, 104, T. Burns, 6-1, 2-1	3	2	1h
Irish Lad, 127, Hildebrand, 7-2, 7-5	1	1	2
Highball, 115, Odom, 25-1, 6-1	2	3	3ª
Eugenia Burch, 110, H. Phillips, 40-1, 12-1	6	5	4
Waterboy, 129, Lyne, 2-1, 4-5	4	4	5
Ort Wells, 108, O'Neil, 11-5, 1-1	5	6	6
Major Daingerfield, 125, Martin, 40-1, 10-1	7	7	7

Time—2:02 4-5. Good start. Won driving out, place the same. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Ben Brush-Elf, owned by S. S. Brown and trained by R. Tucker.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Et Tu Brute, 108, Hildebrand, 7-2, 7-5	3	2	1h
Divination, 102, J. Martin, 8-1, 8-1	6	3	2ª
Major Pelham, 104, Cormack, 15-5, 1-1	5	1	3h
Queen Belle, 89, Dillon, 20-1, 8-1	10	5	4
King Pepper, 102, Holmes, 15-1, 6-1	4	6	5
Tepee, 97, Travers, 20-1, 8-1	1	10	6
Counterpoise, 107, H. Phillips, 30-1, 12-1	9	8	7
Young Henry, 107, Redfern, 10-1, 4-1	12	9	8
Dick Bernard, 104, Crimmins, 7-2, 7-1	14	14	9
Schoharie, 110, O'Neil, 20-1, 8-1	2	7	10
Right and True, 110, H. Cochran, 60-1, 20-1	7	1	11
Letola, 91, O. Phillips, 12-1, 5-1	11	12	12
Hydranges, 94, J. Jones, 40-1, 15-1	8	13	13
Wayfarer, 104, T. Burns, 60-1, 20-1	13	11	14

Time—1:13 1-5. Poor start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. s., 3 years, by Brutus-Wahdering Nun of Argyle, owned and trained by U. Z. De Arman.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	½.	F.
Palmbearer, 96, Travers, 5-1, 8-5	3	3	1¹
Stolen Moments, 101, H. Phillips, 11-5, 1-1	2	1	2ª
Possession, 96, Crimmins, 8-1, 6-5	8	5	3ª
April Shower, 106, J. Martin, 7-1, 5-2	7	6	4
Allan, 106, Hildebrand, 6-1, 2-1	5	7	5
Champlain, 94, J. Jones, 8-1, 8-5	4	8	6
Sir Richie, 106, Creamer, 100-1, 40-1	6	4	7
The Rival, 103, Chandler, 200-1, 60-1	4	8	8

Time—1:52 4-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Horoscope-Handmaid, owned by E. R. Thomas and trained by William Shields.

SEVENTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Tommy Waddell, 110, Cormack, 10-1, 4-1	4	1	1h
Mirthless, 107, H. Phillips, 4-1, 8-1	2	3	2ª
Broadcloth, 110, T. Burns, 5-1, 4-5	5	2	3h
Sinister, 110, Redfern, 5-1, 2-1	3	6	4
Migraine, 110, Wonderly, 10-1, 4-1	8	5	5
Lindsay Gordon, 110, O'Neil, 4-1, 8-5	11	9	6
Benita, 107, H. Cochran, 30-1, 10-1	6	8	7
Aucassin, 110, Lyne, 40-1, 12-1	7	4	8
Courier, 107, H. Callahan, 50-1, 20-1	4	9	9
Pacetti, 110, Dangman, 50-1, 20-1	1	7	10
Knight of Newton, 110, F. Hewitt, 100-1, 40-1	10	10	11
Charles Elliott, 110, Hildebrand, 12-1, 5-1	12	12	12
Raiment, 107, Creamer, 50-1, 20-1	12	13	13
In the Dark, 110, J. Jones, 50-1, 20-1	14	14	14

Time—1:07 2-5. Fair start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. c. by Mogian-Frantic, owned by M. Clancy and trained by John Hynes.

OYSTER BAY AUTO BOAT RACES.

Vingt-et-Un and Queen Win Seawanhaka-Corinthian Prizes.

The Vingt-et-Un and the Queen won the two special prizes yesterday in the motor boat races of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club over a fifteen-knot course near Oyster Bay. Only four of the dozen or so entries appeared at the starting line, the Standard being the most notable absentee. The Vingt-et-Un, which, after all, was not sent abroad with her sister boat, the Challenger, for the Harmsworth Cup races, was the most prominent competitor, and C. M. Hamilton, who steered her, got practically all the power out of the motor of which it was capable. He covered the fifteen-knot course, making seven turns, in 0:48:05, an average of nearly 18¾ knots an hour, or 21½ statute miles.

This is not very far below the Standard's best showing this year, and it had been hoped that the two boats would meet, as the conditions were excellent for fast time. The all-around reliability of the Vingt-et-Un was well shown by the fact that Mr. Hamilton ran the boat to Oyster Bay previous to the race. It was about a thirty-mile run up the Sound. The boat was started from the city at 10 o'clock and was at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yct Club by 11:30. About fifteen gallons of gasoline were used in the trip.

Two prizes for all classes were offered by the club, and while the Vingt-et-Un had no difficulty in finishing well ahead of the other three competitors, on elapsed time, she had to allow the Queen, J. J. Amory's boat, 21 minutes and 11 seconds, which gave the latter boat the prize for the best corrected time, 0:44:36, her actual time being 1:09:16. Summary:

Start, 12:35. Course, 15 knots.

CLASS R.

Name and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Cor'ted Time.
Vingt-et-Un, Smith & Mabley	1:23:05	0:48:05	0:48:05

CLASS H.

Queen, J. J. Amory	1:44:16	1:09:16	0:44:36
Tide, Colgate Hoyt	2:06:00	1:30:00	.....

CLASS C.

Queen Bess, R. H. Stearns	2:28:40	1:43:40	0:47:40

Vingt-et-Un wins prize for fastest elapsed time over course, and Queen wins prize for best corrected time over the couse.

Canarsie Yacht Club Regatta.

The Canarsie Yacht Club held a regatta yesterday afternoon, open to boats belonging to the Jamaica Bay Yacht Racing Association, and brought together a fleet of fifteen sailboats and two launches. The race was sailed in a fresh southeasterly breeze over a triangular course, which the yachts covered three times to make ten miles. Summary:

SLOOPS.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Yank, Charles Dhuy	6:25:29	2:23:44	2:23:44
Lassie, Fletcher Brothers	6:00:50	1:59:25	1:55:37

CABIN CATS.

Klyo, A. Brooks	6:04:36	1:57:12	1:57:12
Diana, H. B. Beyer	6:10:50	2:04:25	1:50:31
Win or Lose, H. Sparr	6:10:52	2:03:37	*

*Not measured.

OPEN CATS—20 TO 25 FEET.

Pauline B., J. H. Rogers	6:04:37	1:53:33	1:53:33
So So, B. I. Hicks	Did not finish.		
Meteor, W. G. Herz	Did not finish.		
Ariel, W. P. Hewlett	6:06:54	1:52:29	1:48:39
Rival, W. A. Bonnell	6:09:09	1:58:20	1:54:18
Undine, Charles Doudera	6:59:13	1:47:02	*

*Not measured.

OPEN CATS—UNDER 20 FEET.

Vision, C. B. Fitzmaurice	6:15:51	1:59:57	
Pauline, Frank James	6:15:25	1:50:12	
Ripple, J. H. Samson	6:19:02	2:04:22	
Alert, Albert Kobel	6:19:49	2:03:33	

LAUNCHES.

Mystery, A. P. Dunlap	Did not go over course.		
Naomi, Charles Otto	5:20:15	1:24:35	

Manhasset Clippers Race for Cup.

A race of the Manhasset clippers for the "Hostess" Cup was held off the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club yesterday and was won by the No. 1, sailed by Thomas Wilson. Summaries:

MANHASSET CLIPPERS.

Start, 4 P. M.

No. and Skipper.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
No. 1—Thomas Wilson	5:32:30	1:32:30
No. 4—James L. Laidlaw	5:35:10	1:35:10
No. 2—R. L. Reese	5:35:20	1:35:20
No. 7—C. J. Lincoln	5:36:30	1:36:30

RIVERSIDE Y. C. REGATTA

Twenty Boats Start in Six Classes and All Finish.

MIMOSA WINS IN YAWL CLASS

A. H. Pirie's Raceabout Tartan Won in Her Class—Good Breeze Brings Craft in Early.

Favored with bright skies and a fine southeasterly breeze, which gave the yachts all the wind they could stand up to with full sails, the sixteenth annual regatta of the Riverside Yacht Club of Riverside, Conn., held over the club courses on Long Island Sound yesterday, proved one of the most successful of the season. Twenty boats were started in six classes at noon, and though some sailed eighteen miles and most went more than fourteen miles, all finished without a mishap of any kind before 4 o'clock.

Excellent races resulted in all the classes except the smallest, which was a sail-over for its single entry. In the thirty-six foot yawl class Trenor L. Parks's new Mimosa made her third appearance of the season and defeated H. A. Raborg's Memory by 13 minutes and 39 seconds over the eighteen-mile course. A. H. Pinie's Tartan won in the raceabout class L. G. Spence's Dorothy in the Larchmont twenty-one-footers, and J. E. Montello's Wa Wa in the Indian Harbor knockabouts.

The course for the yawls was from the starting line off Little Captain's Island to the spar buoy off Mattinnecock Point, five miles, thence to the bell buoy off Lloyd's Point, seven and one-half miles, and thence to the starting line, five and one-half miles, making a total distance of eighteen nautical miles. The raceabouts, twenty-five-foot sloops, and Larchmont twenty-one-footers made the second turn at Centre Island Reef, five miles from Mattinnecock Point, and raced from that point to the starting point, making their course 14½ nautical miles in length, while the Indian Harbor knockabouts turn at Mattinnecock and went straight back to the start, making a course of only ten miles in length.

The first leg of the course was an easy reach, with booms to starboard; the second a beat to windward, and the third a broad reach, with booms to port, except that the little fellows which turned at Mattinnecock had a run home, with no windward work at all.

Splitting tacks in the beat to the second mark scattered the little fleet, but as they approached the turn it was seen that no changes in the order of the leaders of the first round had been made. Tartan was first around the mark at 2:33:35; then came Idler at 2:37:10, Cricket at 2:38:20, Hobo at 2:42:25, Pascal at 2:42:35, and Maryola at 2:48:35. Dorothy, leading the twenty-one-footers, turned at 2:47:10, and the others were turned as follows: Robin Hood, 2:49:40; Firefly, 2:50:20; Adelaide, 2:50:30; Vaquero II., 2:50:40; Snapper, 2:53:50; Houri, 2:55:05; Wa Wa, 2:57:10; Anawanda, 3:03:20; Kenoshi, 3:04:10; Owatonna, 3:05:50.

Some of the yachts set spinnakers on the run home, but they were of doubtful use, as the course was too much off the wind. Tartan was first to cross the line at 3:12:09; then came the little Jeebi, first over the ten-mile course, at 3:15:45. Summary:

MATCH RACE, YAWLS—36-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:10 P. M. Course, 18 Nautical Miles.

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Mimosa, T. L. Park	3:45:27	3:35:27	3:35:27
Memory, H. A. Raborg	3:59:06	3:49:06	3:49:06

RACEABOUTS.

Tartan, A. H. Pirie	3:12:09	2:52:09	2:52:09
Idler, J. Donnell Iselin	3:17:24	2:57:24	2:57:24
Cricket, H. Willits	3:18:38	2:58:38	2:58:38
Hobo, T. L. Park	3:28:02	3:08:02	3:08:02
Maryola, C. W. Allen	3:25:09	3:05:09	3:05:09

SLOOPS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Firefly, G. P. Granberry	3:30:58	3:05:58	3:01:14
Robin Hood, G. E. Gartland	3:29:54	3:04:54	3:04:54
Snapper, F. H. Page	3:36:25	3:11:25	3:11:25

LARCHMONT 21-FOOTERS.

Start, 12:25 P. M. Course, 14½ Nautical Miles.			
Dorothy, L. G. Spence	3:23:41	3:03:41	3:03:41
Adelaide, J. J. Dwyer	3:27:31	3:07:31	3:07:31
Vaquero II., J. M. Marble	3:32:47	3:07:47	3:07:47
Houri, H. J. Esser	3:35:54	3:10:54	3:10:54

INDIAN HARBOR KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 12:30 P. M. Course, 10 Nautical Miles.			
Wa Wa, J. E. Montello	3:41:19	3:11:19	3:11:19
Anawanda, E. C. Ray	3:47:30	3:17:30	3:17:30
Kenoshi, A. J. Mallory	3:48:38	3:18:38	3:18:38
Owatonna, G. Lauder, Jr.	3:50:17	3:20:17	3:20:17

SLOOPS—21-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:35 P. M. Course, 10 Nautical Miles.			
Jeebi, A. D. F. Brown	3:15:45	2:40:45	2:40:45

EMPEROR LIKES INGOMAR.

Will Have a Duplicate Schooner Built on Her Lines.

KIEL, Germany, July, 9.—Emperor William has decided to order a schooner-yacht on the model of the racing schooner-yacht Ingomar, owned by Morton F. Plant of New York.

The Emperor's yacht, Meteor II., has left these waters to take part in the Heligoland to Dover race and also to participate in regattas on the English and Scotch coasts.

Bensonhurst Yachts Race.

The first open regatta of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club, sailed yesterday on Gravesend and the lower bays, was a great success. Twenty-six yachts started and a piping southeast breeze sent them over the course with lee rails awash. Summary:

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

Start, 3:05. Course, 11 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Maydick, W. H. Childs	4:58:44	1:53:44
Vivian II., S. E. Vernon	5:04:30	1:59:30
Red Wing, J. B. O'Donohue	5:09:34	2:04:34
Bonnie Kate, A. C. Bellows	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—CLASS N.

Start, 3:05. Course, 9 miles.

Bobtail, E. F. Luckenbach	4:56:47	1:81:87
Bagheera, Hendon Chubb	4:39:40	1:34:40
Era, E. H. M. Roehr	4:41:00	1:35:00

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 3:10. Course, 7½ miles.

Lizana, D. S. Wylie	4:35:28	1:25:28
Bonito, Haviland brothers	4:34:55	1:20:55
Indian, H. F. Menton	5:00:35	1:50:35

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

Start, 3:15; course, 7½ miles.

Mary, Max Trunder	4:43:14	1:28:14
Ogeemah, Alf Mackay	4:46:06	1:31:06
Wraith, Calvin Tompkins	4:49:59	1:34:59
Cicada, A. D. O'Neill	4:50:00	1:35:00
Careless, F. J. Havens	4:58:28	1:43:28

SLOOPS—CLASS R.

Start, 3:20. Course, 7½ miles.

Beta, Snedeker & Camp	4:53:13	1:33:13
Gamma, A. H. Piatt	5:07:35	1:47:35

MARINE AND FIELD—SPECIAL CLASS.

Start, 3:20. Course, 7½ miles.

Kelpie, W. K. Brown	4:59:55	1:39:55
Esperance, T. A. Hamilton	5:01:45	1:41:45
Jig a Jig, W. A. Hutchinson	Did not finish.	

CATBOATS—CLASS V.

Start, 3:25. Course, 7½ miles.

Martha M., Richard Moore	5:01:17	1:36:17
Colleen, W. S. Kemey	5:02:17	1:37:17
Ecosie, C. D. Durkee	5:03:17	1:38:17
Orient, Richard Rummell	5:04:58	1:39:58

MATCH RACE.

Start, 4:18. Course, 3½ miles.

Cayuga, Elmer Cunningham	5:14:25	00:56:25
Trio, C. H. Clayton	5:16:32	00:58:32

The Seventies Are Coming Out.

Word comes from Newport that W. K. Vanderbilt has given orders to fit out his seventy-footer Virginia. Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow has been fitting out at New London for two weeks, and is now about ready to go in commission. J. Rogers Maxwell declared several weeks ago that he would put the Yankee in commission if any of the other seventies came out. The Yankee is at City Island. The Mineola, owned by August Belmont, is also at City Island, and it is probable she will be in evidence now that the other boats of her class are known to be coming out. They will be ready for the New York Yacht Club cruise early in August, if they do not make an earlier appearance in some of the Sound regattas. Cornelius Vanderbilt has been cruising abroad on his steam yacht North Star, but is expected back in this country about the end of this month.

BRESNAN WINS MEDLEY RACE.

First in Novel Event at New West Side A. C. Games.

A novelty at the members' games of the New West Side Athletic Club, held on the club grounds on West Fifty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon, was a medley race in which the contestants first ran seventy yards backward, then hopped seventy yards on one foot, and finally carried a bucket of water the same distance. The winner was Harry Bresnan, who accomplished the feat in 0:42 2-5. There was also an exhibition of weight lifting by Fred Winters, who lifted a dumbbell said to weigh 269 pounds with both hands three times, and put up another said to weigh 194 pounds with his

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New York Nationals Win Their Fifty-first Game at St. Louis.

AMERICANS LOSE TO BOSTON

"Cy" Young's Delivery Puzzling to Griffith's Players—Brooklyn Again Beaten by a Run.

The New York National League team began its Western series of games under encouraging conditions yesterday by winning twice from St. Louis and making its total victories over the half-century mark. McGraw's men now have a clear lead of nine games eve. Chicago, with fourteen more games to play before returning home. Pittsburg shut out Boston yesterday, but both Cincinnati and Chicago had some trouble in defeating Philadelphia and Brooklyn. In the America. League over 20,000 "rooters" saw the Greater New Yorks lose the third straight game to the champions from Boston, which was due chiefly to the fine pitching of "Cy" Young. Philadelphia and Washington played two games, each winning one, while Chicago and Detroit were successful over St. Louis and Cleveland.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 5; St. Louis, 2, (first game.)
New York, 5; St. Louis, 3, (second game.)
Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Pittsburg, 6; Boston, 0.
Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

CLUB.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	2	3	3	6	13	13	11	51	.750
Chicago	4	..	6	8	7	7	3	5	40	.606
Cincinnati	3	6	..	6	9	5	2	7	38	.585
Pittsburg	3	5	6	..	5	3	9	5	36	.545
St. Louis	2	8	6	7	..	5	4	3	35	.540
Brooklyn	1	7	2	3	7	..	2	9	29	.389
Boston	1	4	3	1	2	7	..	9	27	.356
Philadelphia	3	1	1	2	2	4	3	..	16	.246
Games lost	17	26	27	30	33	44	43	49		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Boston, 2; New York, 1.
Philadelphia, 3; Washington, 0, (1st game.)
Washington, 11; Philadelphia, 3, (2d game.)
Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Detroit, 5; Cleveland, 3.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

CLUB.	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	7	4	2	9	4	6	13	45	.672
New York	5	..	3	5	4	4	4	12	40	.606
Chicago	3	4	..	3	4	3	5	11	33	.550
Cleveland	4	2	4	..	3	7	9	6	35	.556
Philadelphia	5	5	4	4	..	3	3	10	34	.515
St. Louis	3	3	4	4	3	..	5	5	27	.435
Detroit	1	2	4	1	3	3	..	2	28	.424
Washington	0	2	2	1	2	2	3	..	12	.185
Games lost	22	26	28	28	32	35	38	53		

GAME SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Chicago at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Cannot Bat Young and Are Beaten Two to One.

"Cy" Young, pitcher of the Boston team, was the central figure of the third game of the series between the Greater New Yorks and the champions of the American League yesterday, and for the third successive time the visitors won by a score of 2 to 1. The big Boston pitcher was in excellent form, as one base on balls, five hits, and seven strike-outs would seem to indicate. McGuire was the only batsman who could do anything with him, while Williams was completely at his mercy, striking out three times. Chesbro was not batted hard, but the hits were more opportune than those of Griffith's men.

New York's only run was scored by Dougherty in the first inning. Parent threw so wildly to first base that the ball went into the seats and the runner made the circuit of the bases. Ferris followed with a fumble of Keeler's hit, but this mistake was not damaging. It was not until the seventh inning that the Bostons scored. Selbach hit a high ball to the outer field, but Fultz and Keeler in their anxiety to take it on the fly collided, and Selbach reached second. Lachance was the second man out. Ferris hit to Elberfeld, who was playing a deep short, and the runner beat the throw to first. Ferris made an attempt to steal second, and McGuire threw to Williams, who was playing well in, so as to catch Lachance if he should attempt to score. The latter made the effort and succeeded. In the ninth Parent hit safely to centre field, went to second on a sacrifice and scored on Lachance's single to right field, the latter reaching third on Chesbro's bad throw to the plate to head off Parent. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Stahl, cf	0	1	4	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Freeman, rf	0	0	1	0	1
Parent, ss	1	1	1	1	2
Selbach, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Lach'ce, 1b	1	2	12	0	0
Ferris, 2b	0	1	1	5	1
Criger, c	0	1	7	0	0
Young, p	0	1	0	4	1
Total	2	8	27	12	5

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dough'ty, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Williams, 2b	0	0	3	4	0
And'son, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Elb'feld, ss	0	1	1	3	0
Fultz, cf	0	0	4	0	0
Conroy, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
McGuire, c	0	2	5	2	0
Chesbro, p	0	0	0	5	1
*Ganzel	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	5	27	15	1

*Ganzel batted for Chesbro in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

First base by errors—New York, 4. Bases on balls—Off Chesbro, 2; off Young, 1. Left on bases—New York, 9; Boston, 6. Struck out—By Chesbro, 5; by Young, 7. Two-base hits—McGuire, 2; Selbach. Sacrifice hits—Conroy, Stahl, Selbach. Stolen base—Ferris. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—1:50. Attendance—21,403.

DETROIT, 5; CLEVELAND, 3.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—Crawford's single with the bases filled drove in the winning runs for Detroit in the tenth inning. Moore's poor fielding gave Detroit its first three runs, while all of Cleveland's runs were scored on errors. Catches by Lush and Flick were features.

Chicago will play a postponed game here Monday, the game scheduled for that day with Detroit having been played Friday. Attendance, 4,105. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—3	9	3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	—5	8	2

Batteries—Moore and Abbott; Donovan and Buelow.

CHICAGO, 1; ST. LOUIS, 0.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—In a pitcher's battle here to-day the St. Louis American League team was defeated by Chicago, 1 to 0. An error by Hill was responsible for the tally scored by the visitors. Attendance, 800. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	5	1

Batteries—Howell and Kahoe; Altrock and McFarland.

TWO GAMES IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Washington was shut out in the first game to-day, but easily won the second by superior batting. The fielding of the locals was ragged. Attendance, 14,312. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—3	6	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	2

Batteries—Waddell and Shreckengost; Patten and Kittridge.

SECOND GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Washington	3	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	2	—11	16	1
Philadelphia	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3	7	4

Batteries—Orth and Clarke; Bendey, Henley, and Powers.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Take Two Games from St. Louis by Good All-Round Play.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—The New Yorks played two good games with St. Louis to-day and won both. At the end of the seventh inning of the first game McGinnity took the place of Mathewson, but in the eighth inning the locals batted out a run and tied the score. The New Yorks in their final inning, however, fell foul of McFarland and scored three runs, while St. Louis failed to tally. In the second, after Wiltse had been batted pretty freely in the seventh and eight innings, McGinnity was called upon again, and in this instance the "Iron Man" was equal to the occasion. The locals were unable to make a run, while the visitors collected two. The fine fielding and superior team work of the visitors were the features of the contest, especially in the second game. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrel, 2b	1	1	3	3	0
Shannon, rf	0	1	2	1	0
Shay, ss	0	1	0	3	0
Smoot, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Brain, 1b	0	1	14	1	2
Barclay, lf	0	3	0	0	0
Burke, 3b	0	0	0	4	0
Zearfoss, c	0	0	5	1	0
McFarl'd, p	1	0	1	4	0
Total	3	8	27	16	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bresn'an, cf	2	3	1	0	0
Browne, rf	1	1	2	1	0
Devlin, 3b	0	0	2	1	0
McGann, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Mertes, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	1	3	4	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	2	4	3	0
Warner, c	0	0	5	0	0
Wiltse, p	0	1	0	3	0
*McCorm'k	1	0	0	0	0
McGin'ty, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	9	27	12	0

*Batted for Wiltse in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—3
New York	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—5

Two-base hit—Bresnahan. Home run—Bresnahan. Base hits—Off Wiltse, in eight innings, 7; off McGinnity, in one inning, 1. Double plays—Gilbert, Dahlen, and McGann; Dahlen and McGann; Farrell and Brain; Shannon and Farrell. Stolen bases—McCormack, Mertes, Gilbert. Wild pitch—Wiltse. Bases on balls—Off Wiltse, 4. Struck out—By Wiltse, 4; by McFarland, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; New York, 6. Umpires—O'Day and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b	1	2	2	3	1
Shannon, rf	0	1	0	1	0
Shay, ss	1	2	1	4	0
Smoot, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Brain, 1b	0	1	11	1	0
Barclay, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Burke, 3b	0	1	6	1	0
Searfos, c	0	0	5	1	0
Taylor, p	0	2	0	4	0
Total	2	11	27	15	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b	2	2	2	3	1
Shannon, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Shay, ss	1	2	1	4	0
Smoot, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Brain, 1b	0	1	11	1	0
Barclay, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Burke, 3b	0	1	6	1	0
Searfos, c	0	0	5	1	0
Taylor, p	0	2	0	4	0
Total	3	11	27	15	1

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	—5

Two-base hits—Farrell, Bresnahan, Devlin, Mathewson. Three-base hits—Bresnahan, Mertes. Sacrifice hits—Shannon, Brain, McGann, Bowerman, (2.) Double plays—Dahlen and Gilbert; Gilbert, Dahlen, and McGann. Passed ball—Zearfoss. Stolen base—Shay. Base hits—Off Mathewson in seven innings, 8; off McGinnity in two innings, 2. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 5; off Mathewson, 2. Struck out—By Taylor, 2; by Mathewson, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; New York, 7. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Attendance—9,300.

CINCINNATI, 5; PHILADELPHIA, 2.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—Mitchell's wildness gave Cincinnati material assistance in scoring, to which the locals added timely hits. Walker was effective throughout. Corcoran was benched in the third inning for disputing a decision, Woodruff taking his place at short. Attendance, 3,340. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	—5	10	2
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2	8	3

Batteries—Walker and Peits; Mitchell and Dolin.

THE WINNER AND OTHER PROFESSIONALS IN THE OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP AT CHICAGO.



GEORGE LOW, Baltusrol. ALEC CAMPBELL, Brookline Country Club.

WILLIE ANDERSON, Open Champion and Western Open Champion.

WILLIE SMITH, Open Champion, '99. JAMES FOULIS, Open Champion, '96.

CHICAGO, 4; BROOKLYN, 3.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Chicago won a close game to-day by clever bunching of hits in the third, fifth, and eighth innings. The visitors could do nothing with Weimer, except in the first and ninth. Attendance, 6,000. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	1	0	2	1
Chance, 1b	0	0	9	3	0
McCart'y, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Kling, c	0	0	8	1	0
Evers, 2b	0	0	3	4	0
Tinker, ss	2	2	2	2	1
Williams, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Weimer, p	1	2	3	1	0
Total	4	9	27	13	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Gessler, cf	0	2	1	0	0
Dillon, 1b	0	1	7	0	0
Lumley, rf	1	1	4	0	0
Sheck'rd, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Babb, ss	0	0	4	1	0
Ritter, c	1	1	5	3	0
McCor'k, 3b	1	1	1	1	0
Jordan, 2b	0	1	1	1	0
Poole, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	3	9	24	9	0

Chicago	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	—4	
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3	

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hits—Casey, Sheckard, (2.) Three-base hit—Tinker. Sacrifice hit—Casey. Stolen bases—Tinker and Gessler. Double play—Tinker, Evers, and Chance. Struck out—By Weimer, 7; by Poole, 2. Bases on balls—Off Weimer, 3; off Poole, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Moran.

PITTSBURG, 6; BOSTON, 0.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—Boston could do nothing with Flaherty's pitching and had not the ghost of a show for making a run at any time. McNichols was wild, but when he could get them over the plate puzzled Pittsburg. Attendance, 5,030. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—6	7	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	2	2

Batteries—Flaherty and Smith; McNichols, Willis, and Moran.

Eastern League Games.

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	12	0
Baltimore	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—5	10	0

Batteries—Pfannmiller, Barnett, and Carrisch; Adkins and Byers.

AT PROVIDENCE.

											R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2—4	12	4
Providence	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—4	9	2

Batteries—Burke and Lynch; Mulligan and Toft.

Montreal, 5; Buffalo, 3.

Toronto, 4; Rochester, 2, (first game.)
Rochester, 3; Toronto, 1, (second game.)

HAUGHTY SPIRIT BEFORE FALL.

Proud Angelo Vaseldo Did His Stunts in a Tree.

After diverting a large crowd by his antics in a large tree at Broadway and Eighty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon, Angelo Vaseldo, forty-two years old, of 177 Mulberry Street, refused to come down when ordered to do so by Policeman Sullivan of the West One Hundredth Street Station.

He regarded the policeman with a haughty air, and then attempted a somersault while standing on a high limb. The somersault was all right, but Vaseldo did not land where he intended. Instead he fell to the pavement in front of Sullivan and dislocated his right shoulder, besides receiving internal injuries. Dr. Irvine took him to Roosevelt Hospital.

When asked why he had sought such a place for his amusement, Vaseldo said he had seen some squirrels in the tree and wanted to catch them. He said he did not know that catching squirrels was not allowed here.

KATIE JOSEPHS IS FOUND.

She Asked Negro to Aid Her in Escaping from Home.

Special to The New York Times.

GEORGETOWN, Del., July 9.—Katie Josephs, the young Holleyville girl who disappeared from home last Sunday and whose parents thought she had been murdered, was found to-day alive and well. She has been staying with a negro family near Newark, Md., and says she ran away of her own accord.

Edward Bowen, the negro who was suspected of abducting the girl, was located near Showell Station, Md. He said he took the girl to the home, near Newark, of Lambert Sturgis, a negro, last Sunday night. This proved to be true.

It appears that the girl asked Bowen to aid her in escaping from her parents.

WAR ON AT ARVERNE.

Trouble Over Liquor Selling Brings Out Lawyers and Injunctions.

There is a merry war in prospect at Arverne as a result of the injunction placed upon Hurtig & Seamon's Arverne Pier by L. R. Rubenstein and S. S. Silberman, who own residence property on Vernam Avenue about 1,000 feet from the pier. The injunction was served to restrain the vaudeville managers from selling intoxicating beverages.

Since the serving of the papers Manager Hurtig has had notices tacked up all over the theatre reading, "This way to the bar."

In order further to emphasize his opinion of the injunction, an entrance has been opened from the boardwalk promenade directly into the barroom. Edward Margolies, the principal stockholder of the pier, has announced that if the injunction holds he will close every saloon between the boardwalk and the ocean. To this end Lawyer Levy, who is also fighting the case of the Halcyon Casino Company, is preparing papers to secure other injunctions which will prevent Ignotz Rosenfeld from dispensing liquors from his new Italian gardens and Hungarian Casino attached to the Arverne Hotel.

COUPLE CONTEND FOR CHILD.

Mother and Father Each Beg Daughter to Leave the Other.

Mrs. Mary Darragh of 11 West One Hundred and Second Street and her husband, Frank, contended in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station last night for the possession of their fourteen-year-old daughter Ruth. The police detained the girl at the instance of the Children's Society, and the possession will be decided in the Children's Court to-morrow morning.

Mrs. Darragh says divorce proceedings are pending between herself and her husband, but that, meantime, she has care of their daughter. She said the girl left home last evening for a walk, and the mother, when it became late, found the girl was at the home of Mrs. Margaret Whitten, a sister of her husband, at whose home Darragh was living. She complained to Sergt. Wolf, and a policeman was sent to get the child.

In the station the girl and her father had an affecting scene, as he tried to persuade the child to make her home with him. Then the mother begged the daughter to remain with her. A detective had to separate them, a task he could hardly set himself to attempt.

The daughter could not comprehend the separation from her parents, and wept bitterly when she found she would have to spend the night away from both.

After Jamaica Bay Clam Diggers.

Capt. Kreuscher of the Rockaway Beach police has begun an investigation of the complaints made by owners of cottages and boathouses along Jamaica Bay in regard to the practice of a number of men and boys who dig clams at low tide. The practice, they say, stirs up the mud and frees obnoxious odors.

Joke May Cost His Life.

A joke which Abraham Wernicke of 741 Flushing Avenue, Williamsburg, played on John Ferlots, a baker, twenty-three years old, of 722 Flushing Avenue, yesterday morning, may cost Wernicke his life. Ferlots bought an old wagon Friday and he placed it in Wernicke's yard. The latter, in a spirit of fun, painted the wagon a deep blue with red stripes. Ferlots got angry and struck Wernicke on his head with a hammer, fracturing his skull. Ferlots was arrested.

Said $5 Bill Was a Counterfeit.

Edward Evans of 210 West Twenty-fourth Street was arrested yesterday afternoon on a complaint made by Frank Cirri, a cigar dealer of 428 East Twenty-third Street. Cirri claims that Evans purchased some cigars and gave him in payment a counterfeit five-dollar bill. He followed and caught Evans, who, he says, then snatched the bill from his hand and ran. Policeman Gallagher caught Evans just as he was about to jump into the East River at the foot of Twenty-third Street in his effort to elude his pursuers.

Prisoner Feared a Lynching.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 8.—Albert Schafer was sentenced to twelve years in State prison to-day for attacking the ten-year-old daughter of John Wolff of Ridgefield Park nearly three months ago. Schaefer was caught near Rahway last Saturday. He waived a trial and pleaded guilty, being anxious to get away from this section as soon as possible. He feared he would be lynched.

TROUBLE AFTER JOLLY DINNER.

Woman Charged Theft of Jewels—She and "Broker" Arrested.

As a sequel to a jolly dinner, a man and a woman, who described themselves as William E. Ward, a broker, of 493 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Ella Coggins of 461 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, were held as prisoners at the Coney Island Police Station last night.

Ward was charged by the woman with having stolen $700 worth of diamonds and $16 in money from her, but, as she told an incoherent story, and as some of the jewels were on her person, Sergt. Martin decided to lock her up on a charge of intoxication. When he issued this order she became indignant and expressed an uncomplimentary opinion of the Sergeant and all the police in the neighborhood.

Ward and Mrs. Coggins had dined at Nick's Hotel, Harway Avenue and Bay Thirty-ninth Street, near Ulmer Park, earlier in the evening, and between them consumed over $40 worth of champagne. At the close of the banquet the woman told the proprietor of the hotel that she believed Ward had stolen her jewelry and money. He notified Policeman Waldeck, who approached Ward and asked him about the complaint. He did not stop to explain, but ran out of the place and down Harway Avenue.

Ward ran like a deer, with the policeman in pursuit, and would have gotten away, but Waldeck fired several shots after him, yelling to him to stop. The man finally stopped and submitted to arrest. He declared that he had not stolen the jewelry, and that his object in running away was to avoid notoriety. In making a charge against the man Mrs. Coggins was not clear as to what she had lost, and denounced the officers. She was locked up for intoxication.

AGED WOMAN SLEPT IN STREET.

Mrs. Bell Said That She Was the Widow of Wall Street Man.

Policeman Crann of the East Twenty-second Street Station late last night found an aged, poorly clad woman, who says that her name is Mrs. Harriet Dewitt Bell, lying on a couch in the midst of a quantity of other household effects in front of 511 East Fifteenth Street. She said that she had been evicted, and that she had been living thus for two nights and days. Tenants at No. 511 said that she had not been evicted, but had taken her furniture out into the street herself, and insisted upon staying there. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said by Dr. Wilgus, one of the alienists, that she was suffering from senility.

The woman, who, in spite of her wretched condition, bore traces of refinement, said that she was the widow of William James Bell, a member of the Wall Street firm of Bell, Courtney & Mills, and that her father was Richard Isaac De Witt of Albany, N. Y., a Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Bell said that she had lived for twenty years past by sewing and other work.

MADE STILETTO OUT OF PAIL.

Tombs Prisoner Overcome Before He Could Use Weapon.

A keeper of the Tombs Prison has added to the souvenirs of dangerous weapons manufactured by prisoners while confined there a miniature stiletto, which he found the other day in the bed of a young Italian, who was arrested on a charge of assault. Though made out of the wire handle of a small tin pail, the weapon had a good handle, a six-inch blade, and a point sharpened to a needle edge.

In taking the weapon away from the Italian the keeper had a sharp struggle, in which his hand was cut. Had not the owner been taken by surprise, the keeper might have come off with very serious injuries.

Denies Being a Creditor.

In the report of the bankruptcy proceedings of Perlstein & Forester, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Friday, it was said that the concern was a debter to the Only Skirt Company for $1,040. That company yesterday denied that it had any claim against Perlstein & Forester.

ANDERSON RETAINS TITLE

Apawamis Professional Is Open Golf Champion for Third Time.

GILBERT NICHOLLS SECOND

Splendid Golf by the Leaders in Chicago Tournament—Amateurs Fail to Make a Showing.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Willie Anderson, professional of the Apawamis Golf Club of Rye, N. Y., won the open golf championship for the third time to-day on the links of the Glenview Club, distancing all competitors with a score of 303 strokes for the seventy-two holes in the two days' play. Anderson retains the title of open golf champion of the United States Golf Association, which he won last year at Baltusrol, N. J., and had previously taken in 1901 at Myopia, Mass.

Anderson is certainly the best professional golfer of the country, as his triple victory in the National open event following closely after his victory of the Western open championship indicates. This afternoon he finished the last eighteen-hole round in 72, the low score of the tournament, although Alexander Campbell of the Country Club of Brookline, Mass., had completed his round in 72 a few minutes before Anderson came in. Campbell's previous work, however, was too poor to gain him any money.

The ten leaders in the tournament were: Willie Anderson, $200, a gold medal, and custody of the Championship Cup; second, Gilbert Nicholls, St. Louis, $150; third, Freddie MacKenzie, Onwentsia, $125; fourth and fifth, Laurence Auchterlonie, Glenview, and Bernard Nichols, Elyria, $90 each; sixth, seventh, and eighth, Robert Simpson, Riverside; Stewart Gardner, Garden City, and F. J. Hamlin, Allegheny, Pa., tied, each $25; ninth, James Foulis, Chicago Golf Club, $20, and tenth, Donald Rose, Oakley Country Club, Boston, $25.

Stewart Gardner, who led on the first day by 2 strokes, fell down badly, requiring 85 this afternoon. H. Chandler Egan, the ex-Western amateur champion, led the amateurs with 329 strokes, but he was in twentieth place.

ARRESTS IN BIDDLE CASE.

Alleged Accessories Attacked—Negro Arrested for Insulting Women.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 9.—Upon an order issued by Judge Gaskill, Joseph and Israel Timbers, brothers of Aaron Timbers, and Horace Robinson were arrested and placed in jail here this evening. It is charged that they were aware of the Biddle crime when they aided Timbers to escape and are therefore accessories after the fact.

The police had a hard fight in making the arrests. Joseph Timbers armed himself with a shotgun when the policemen appeared. He defied them, but was disarmed before he could use the weapon. The negro, however, continued to fight until he was handcuffed. The other prisoners did not resist, and all were taken to Burlington.

There was considerable excitement at the City Hall, where the police boarded a trolley car for Burlington. A large crowd collected, as it was thought that Aaron Timbers was among the prisoners. Two young men, Sims Austin and Edward Cameron, made a savage attack on the negroes. They attempted to strike the men with baseball bats, but were prevented by the police. The negroes were finally lodged in the County Jail.

BURLINGTON, N. J., July 9.—Mrs. Biddle's condition is slowly improving, according to her physician. She will be removed from the scene of the crime as soon as possible, as it is believed a change will be beneficial.

Devan Carson, a colored youth, hailing from Columbia, Penn., where Timbers and Austin were captured, was arrested to-day for making insulting remark to three women on the outskirts of this city.

WILD AIRSHIP AFTER HIM

Filled with Italians Trying to Kill Said Glennon.

Much excitement was caused on Broadway between Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth Streets early last evening by a man who ran up and down the street crying that an airship was after him. He sought the protection of Policeman [illegible] and was sent to Bellevue Hospital for examination into his sanity.

The man, who gave his name as Edward Glennon, forty-four years old, of 88[illegible] Second Avenue, stopped at Broadway and Thirtieth Street and shrieked that he was being followed by a big balloon, which was filled with Italians, who were trying to kill him.

He then ran into the station room of the Gilsey House, where he greatly alarmed several women diners, but was promptly ejected. He continued down the street to Twenty-eighth Street, where he dropped on his knees before Policeman Price.

Fell and Broke Skull, He Says.

Joseph McCue, sixty years old, the father of "Marty" McCue, who ten years ago was well-known as a prizefighter, was found in a dazed condition yesterday evening, sitting on the curb in front of 301 East Fifty-fourth Street. Policeman Burns of the East Fifty-first Street Station summoned an ambulance, and Dr. Taylor took the injured man to the Flower Hospital, where it was said that his skull was fractured. When McCue was restored to consciousness he said that he stumbled and fell while walking on the street.

SMOKY FIREPLACES
MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.
Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.
JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert."
218 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1015 Main.
This advertisement appears Sunday only.

A. D. Matthews Sons

Great Sale of Japanese and China Matting.
Prices Cut Almost in Two.

Just received, 1,500 rolls finest grade Japanese Matting, in handsome Oriental and floral designs. These Mattings have never been made to sell for less than $20.00 a roll. We close out the entire lot at almost half price, in rolls of 40 yards.

Japanese linen warp Matting, sold everywhere for $20.00, at $10.00 roll.
Japanese linen warp Matting, sold everywhere for $13.00, at $8.98 roll.
Japanese linen warp Matting, sold everywhere for $11.00, at $5.75 roll.
China Matting, 116 warp, sold everywhere for $16.00, at $10.98 roll.
China Matting, extra heavy, sold everywhere for $12.00, at $8.98 roll.
China Matting, neat designs, sold everywhere for $7.00, at $4.98 roll.
Crex Grass Matting, carpet patterns, regularly 44c., at 33c. yard.

Third Floor.

The Wash Goods Season Is Flying

and here is a lot of cotton beauty that will do service away off in "sweet September." These prices are less than in mill lots, but we haven't time to explain it. We simply pile the counters high for the multitude that will sweep them away to-morrow.

32 Inch Chambray, 12½c. Yd.
Light blue, oxblood, reseda green, tan, etc., very desirable for shirtwaist suits.

27 Inch Zephyr Ginghams, 7½c. Yd.
Every desirable color for shirtwaist suits.

Mercerized Shepherd Check Taffeta, 25c. Yd.
Very fine quality, various size checks, suitable for shirtwaist suits.

Shepherd Checks, 10c. Yd.
Black and white shepherd check Suitings.

25c. Value Mercerized Oxfords, 15c. Yard.
The regular 25c. quality. Very fine.

25c. Mercerized Sateens, 15c. Yd.
New designs, also dots and ring patterns; wonderfully like silk; very desirable for shirtwaist suits.

Beautiful Silk Mulls, 10c. Yard.

Beauty Printed Organdies, 15c. & 19c.
69c. and 50c. quality new Organdies, desirable styles.

3,000 Yds. Apron Gingham, 3½c. Yd.

18c. Mercerized Cotton Voiles, 12½c.
A fine quality—black, brown, tans, grays, reseda, navy blue.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.
26 to 42 Flatbush Ave., Junction Fulton St.
STORE CLOSES AT 5 P. M. SATURDAYS AT NOON.

Dainty, Filmy Mousseline,
With silk dots, is the ideal cotton fabric of the season. We've had a great demand for it—almost more than we could supply. New lot here for to-morrow—all the wanted colorings and only 25c

Men's

HEIRESS SUICIDE AT WALDORF-ASTORIA

Leaps from a Ninth Floor Window to Court Below.

GRIEVED AT FATHER'S DEATH

Miss Bertha Dolbeer of San Francisco Instantly Killed Before Eyes of Companion, a Cousin.

While suffering from an attack of melancholia from which she had suffered since the death of her father, S. F. Dolbear, a San Francisco millionaire, Miss Bertha Dolbear committed suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping from a ninth-floor window of the Waldorf-Astoria. She was killed instantly.

Miss Dolbeer and her cousin, Miss Marion Warren, also of San Francisco, had been at the Waldorf since June 30 last, and occupied Suite 923. At the time they went there they had returned from an extended tour through Europe for Miss Dolbeer's health. Since her father's death, it is said, Miss Dolbeer has needed constant watching. Yesterday morning the young women went for a walk and visited the shopping district. Miss Warren says that Miss Dolbeer complained of the heat in the room after they returned, although Miss Warren thought it very cool. She insisted on opening the windows wide, and fanned heirself vigorously.

About 3 o'clock Mill Dolbeer, according to Miss Warren, went out into the main corridor on the Astoria side of the hotel, accompanied by Miss Warren, and walked up and down for half an hour. Miss Dolbeer said little during the walk, but finally said she would like to return to the room.

At about 4:30 o'clock Miss Dolbeer again complained of the heat in the room, and said she was going out into the corridor again.

"I can't stand this heat; it will kill me," she is said to have remarked.

When Miss Dolbeer started for the door leading to the corridor, Miss Warren, who had been reading, put aside her book and followed her cousin. Miss Dolbeer had reached the corridor first, and was hurrying. Fearing that all was not right, Miss Warren also hastened, but in passing the door the hem of her skirt caught in the hinge and held her fast. While she was releasing her skirt Miss Dolbeer was about fifteen feet in advance, and had reached an open window. When Miss Warren looked up, according to the statement she made to Detective Sullivan, Miss Dolbeer was poised on the window ledge. An instant later she disappeared.

Miss Warren screamed, and several employes of the hotel rushed to where she was. She pointed to the open window, spoke her cousin's name, and then fainted. A bellboy went to the window, and, looking down the airshaft to a small court near the Astor Court, saw the young woman's body lying there. Drs. Calvin Adams and Homer Gibney, the hotel physicians, were summoned, and pronounced Miss Dolbeer dead. They said that her skull and nearly every other bone in her body had been fractured. In the meantime a maid had carried Miss Warren back to her room, and the physicians were celled to attend her. She recovered consciousness after they had worked over her for half an hour, and was able to tell a little of the story. She was kept under the care of the physicians.

The police were notified of Miss Dolbeer's death and Detective Sergeant Sullivan was sent from the West Thirtieth Street Station to make an investigation. He declared the case to be one of suicide.

"I had a talk with Miss Warren," said Sullivan, "and she tells me that Miss Dolbeer jumped from the window while slightly demented. Her father died about a year ago. Miss Dolbeer and her father had been much together and had traveled extensively in each other's company. Miss Warren says that when Dolbeer died suddenly his daughter went into hysterics and could not be calmed for several days. She began to grow melancholy after that and often said she wished she could join her father.

"Her physician ordered a trip to Europe, and Miss Dolbeer went abroad several months ago, with Miss Warren as her companion. At times during their travels through Europe Miss Dolbeer seemed to recover from her low spirits, but it lasted but a short while. When she returned to this country she failed rapidly."

Coroner Scholer called at the hotel at about 7 o'clock and, after viewin the body and obtaining a statement from Miss Marion Warren, he declared the case to be one of suicide. Miss Warren told the Coroner that Miss Dolbeer's father was a lumber and real estate operator, and that when he died about a year ago he left Miss Dolbeer, who was twenty-five years old, about $5,000,000 in property and securities, including the Dolbeer mansion. The young woman's mother died when she was but a child. Although Miss Dolbeer was beautiful and had many suitors, according to Miss Warren, she declared that she would never marry as long as her father lived. His sudden death nearly caused her own.

WOMEN DENOUNCE MOTORMAN.

Also Revive Victim of Trolley Car Collision in Eighth Avenue.

Charles Baxter of 280 St. Nicholas Avenue was driving across Eighth Avenue at One Hundred and Twelfth Street shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and passed in front of a south-bound car, which had come to a stop at the north side. While Baxter was on the west track the conductor of the car signaled to the motorman to "go ahead." The motorman did so, and the front of his car crashed into Baxter's wagon, crushing and overturning it.

Baxter was thrown violently to the pavement, stunned. The horse was so badly injured that it could not get up, and was killed soon afterward. Most of the passengers on the car were women. The car was injured somewhat, several panes of glass being smashed. Baxter was picked up and laid on the sidewalk at the corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Among the women on the car was a Miss Jane Neid, a graduate nurse, of 257 East Seventy-first Street. Miss Neid obtained restoratives from a drug store near by, and kneeling on the sidewalk near Baxter, she worked over the man until he revived.

Others on the car who had witnessed the collision joined in a general verbal attack on the motorman. A woman said to be Mrs. Benjamin Townsend of West Eighty-second Street, was one of those who informed the motorman that a plain show of common sense would have prevented such an accident.

Miss Neid was assisted in her work of aiding Baxter by several other young women who were passengers on the car.

There were no police about to handle the large crowd that gathered, and when Baxter wished to cause an arrest he could not find a policeman after making a search.

The car was started down the avenue very soon after Baxter revived, but the men passengers held the car until it became evident that no police could be found.

STATE CAMP BREAKS UP.

Seventy-first Regiment and Second Battery Start for Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, July 9.—The State Camp was broken up at 10:17 A. M. to-day, when the Seventy-first Regiment left the parade ground for the train. The Second Battery had already started home. The battery will camp to-morrow night at Van Cortlandt Park and expects to reach the armory on Monday morning.

The combined staffs of Gen. Roe and Gen. Smith presented a fine gold-lined loving cup last evening to Gen. Joseph G. Story, and Company B of the Seventy-first Regiment presented a sword and scabbard to Col. W. G. Bates.

THE UNION MARBLE GUTTERS.

Court Refuses That Title to Building Trades Council Men.

Justice McCall yesterday rendered a decision in an action brought by John J. Cork, a contractor, to enforce a lien of $450 against Frank Reynolds, another contractor. Reynolds had a contract to furnish "union" marble for a building at 208 Fifth Avenue. Reynolds sublet a part of his contract to Cork, who furnished marble that was cut, not by members of the Amalgamated Trades Unions of New York, but by men affiliated with the National Building Trades Council, whose headquarters is at St. Louis.

The union delegate insisted that the Cork marble be sent back from the building. It was returned.

Justice McCall's decision is in favor of the plaintiff. He ruled in effect that the National Building Trades men are non-union. It is feared that many contracts will be broken as a result of the decision.

REINSPECTION GOES ON.

Many Applications Have Been Received from Owners of Steamboats.

The passenger steamer Saratoga of the Citizens' Line was reinspected yesterday at Pier 46 North River, under Secretary Cortelyou's order. The following inspections in compliance with the order will be made to-day: The Albany of the Day Line, in New York, and the New York of the same fleet, at Albany, and the Mary Powell, at Rondout; City of Troy, Citizens' Line, at Troy; Monmouth, Central Railroad of New Jersey, at Atlantic Highlands.

To-morrow the reinspection will be the Fishing Banks boat Edmund Butler, at East Twenty-third Street, and the Angler, at East Twenty-second Street; the Cygnus and Sirius, Iron Steamboat Company, at the Erie Basin, and the Stephens & Condit Company's Richard Borden at Newark, N. J.

Fourteen out-of-town Inspectors, or seven "sets," out of the eighteen who are to make the reinspections, have reported at the offices of the Second District. Applications for reinspection from masters, owners, or agents were coming in freely yesterday, and the work will go on briskly from to-morrow on. Uhler, the Supervising Inspector General, was in conference again yesterday with Robert S. Rodie, the district Supervising Inspector. Neither would entertain any question in regard to the carrying out of the orders of the head of the Department of Labor and Commerce.

B. R. T. LOSES A FRANCHISE.

Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Didn't Build Within Five Years After 1893.

In an opinion handed down by Justice Kelly of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, he declared that a street railroad franchise granted in 1893 to the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, had lapsed, as no attempt had been made to begin the construction of the road within five years from the time that the right was secured. The case was an application by the railroad company for a writ of peremptory mandamus compelling Borough President Littleton and Public Works Commissioner Brackenridge to grant it a permit to lay car tracks in Saratoga Avenue.

In 1893 the company, which is now a part of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, obtained a franchise to build and operate a trolley line in Saratoga Avenue from Broadway to Flatlands. The necessary consents of property owners also were secured, but no attempt to build the road was made until recently. Since the franchise was granted the character of the street has greatly changed, and a big new schoolhouse was recently built at Saratoga Avenue and Bainbridge Street. The Borough President and Public Works Commissioner refused the permit to lay tracks on the ground that the operation of cars in the street would endanger the lives of hundreds of school children.

Justice Kelly, in denying the company's application for a writ, said that the interference of the court would not be warranted on the schoolhouse question alone, but he did not think the company had a legal right to the writ, as it should have made use of the franchise within five years after it was granted.

WOMAN WRAPPED IN FLAMES.

Little Hope for Mrs. O'Keefe's Recovery —Man Burned Trying to Help Her.

Mrs. Catherine O'Keefe was looking for something she had lost under a couch in her room, at 81 Catharine Street, yesterday afternoon, and to aid her search lighted a match as she stooped down. Her dress and the fringe of the couch caught fire from the flame, and in a moment her clothing was ablaze. Frenzied with pain, she ran down to the street screaming for help, with the flames spreading all the time, until they completely enveloped her.

"Gus" Sederberg, a longshoreman, who was passing the house with his coat on his arm, threw the garment about Mrs. O'Keefe in an attempt to smother the blaze. The coat was not large enough, and his hands were painfully burned, but he managed to throw the woman to the sidewalk, where her daughter, Mrs. Hartig, wrapped a blanket about her and at last put out her blazing clothing.

Mrs. O'Keefe was unconscious when Dr. Pardee of the Geuverneur Hospital arrived, and, although she was hurried to the hospital, it was said that there was little hope for her recovery. Dr. Pardee also took Sederberg to the hospital and treated Mrs. Hartig's burns.

GAS EXPLODES IN SUBWAY.

Machinist Thrown Twenty Feet and Badly Burned.

Richard Caldwell, thirty years old, of 309 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, a machinist and steamfitter, was seriously injured as a result of an explosion of gas in the subway tunnel at Gerard Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon.

Accompanied by William Melville, foreman of the work, and master mechanic, Caldwell was going down a ladder carrying a lighted gasoline plumber's lamp. When Caldwell got to the bottom there was a terrific explosion, and he was thrown twenty feet and burned about the head, hands, and arms. Melville was but slightly burned, and aided by Patrolman O'Maily, of the Alexander Avenue Station, who was attracted by the sound of the exploding gas, carried Caldwell up the ladder to the street.

Caldwell was taken to Lebanon Hospital. His condition is serious.

TRIED TO SHOOT WOMAN.

Mrs. Hill's Revolver Missed Fire When She Pulled Trigger.

Mrs. Nora Hill, thirty-six years old, was arrested yesterday at her home, 33 Greenville Avenue, Jersey City, at the request of the New York police, for attempting to shoot Mrs. H. K. Field, of 465 West Fifty-seventh Street. The Jersey City police were not informed as to the particulars of the affair except that the two women met on Ninth Avenue near Fifty-seventh Street and Mrs. Hill drew a revolver, leveled it at Mrs. Field, and pulled the trigger. The weapon missed fire. A bystander seized Mrs. Hill and put her on a car, telling her to go home.

Mrs. Hill is well known to the Jersey City police, having been arrested several times for trifling assaults. When questioned by Chief Murphy, she said she had tried to shoot Mrs. Field because she saw Mrs. Field talking to her husband several days ago at his place of business.

Steamship Boston City Raised.

The Bristol City Line steamship Boston City, which was sunk near the Southwest Spit, in the lower bay, on Jan. 31, by colliding with the steamship Colorado, was raised yesterday afternoon, towed up the bay, and beached in shoal water off Staten Island.

INSPECTOR BROOKS HURT IN AUTOMOBILE SMASH

Machine Hits Cart on Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

TWO AIDES ALSO INJURED

Three Negroes in Cart Tossed Out, but Land Unhurt—Pony Lands In Auto.

Inspector Nicholas T. Brooks and his aides, Sergt. Henry Cohen and Detective Sergeant William Young, had a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon in an automobile smash-up on Ocean Parkway, near Avenue U, Brooklyn. The Inspector and his men were in a twenty-four-horse power touring machine, and were about to turn into Avenue U from Ocean Parkway when the machine crashed into a two-wheeled cart. In the wreck that followed the pony hitched to the cart was thrown back into the automobile on top of the chauffeur, the cart was knocked into a score of pieces, the automobile wrecked, and the three occupants more or less injured.

Inspector Brooks had been to Coney Island to see how the police down there do their duty, and was on his way to the second fare point of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad, at Neck Road and Gravesend Avenue, the scene of the trouble between trolley passengers and the railroad "bouncers" last week. The Inspector said afterward that the machine in which he was making his inspection was not going over eight miles an hour, and that they were trying to get out of the way of the cart, which was coming up the road in a zig-zag fashion that caused the smash-up. The Inspector was thrown headforemost out of the automobile and landed near a tree some distance south of where the collision occurred. He was badly shaken up and his right hand was painfully cut. Sergt. Cohen's left leg was sprained, and he was cut about his hands and arms. Young, who was on the first seat, was tossed about ten feet into the air and landed on his back in the middle of the road. He escaped, however, without any injury whatever. The chauffeur, a colored man named Daniel Winters, of 100 East Sixty-first Street, was the worst injured, receiving several ugly gashes on the face, three of his teeth being knocked out. The three negroes in the cart were thrown out in as many directions, but they escaped without so much as a scratch.

The accident occurred about ten minutes after 4 o'clock, when Ocean Parkway was crowded with drivers and automobilists going to or returning from the various resorts in the vicinity. The cart, which was driven by John Burton, who is employed in the racing stable of Frederick Gebhard, was coming up the road, and Burton declares that the police automobile, which he says was coming down the road at a terrific clip, was on the wrong side of the road.

When the automobile struck the cart it knocked the wheels off, demolished the back, and ripped the harness into a hundred pieces. The pony, after landing in the automobile on top of the chauffeur, made a wild plunge, got out, and ran up Avenue U in the direction of the Smith Street car tracks. After a run of about half a mile an iceman managed to get hold of the animal's bridle and brought him to a stop. After the collision the chauffeur was so badly done up that he lost control of his machine, which dashed across the road and struck a big tree on the sidewalk.

"I cannot understand how we all got off so lightly," said Inspector Brooks. "As I was going through the air Cohen said he tried to catch me by the feet, but the speed at which I was travelling was too swift and he missed me." It will take at least $2,000 to repair the automobile.

Quiet at Second-Fare Points.

Although trouble was anticipated at the second-fare points of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the Smith Street lines to Coney Island yesterday, there was no disturbance. Inspector Brooks went from Manhattan to the scene of the last week's trouble to assume command of the police, and both "bouncers" in the employ of the railroad and the police behaved better. Only a few men were ejected either at Neck Road or Gravesend Avenue or the Coney Island Avenue and Avenue U points, and all these got off without offering any resistance.

PAINTER WEDS AT SEVENTY.

Takes a Bride of 66—No Silly Honeymoon Planned.

George Lutz, a painter and inventor, whose home is at 73 Hutton Street, Jersey City, and who has passed his seventy-second birthday, was married to Mrs. Christine Lauber of Hoboken, who is sixty-six years old, on Thursday by the Rev. Emil A. Meury, pastor of the Second Reformed Church of Jersey City. Mr. Lutz laughed when asked where he and his bride would spend their honeymoon.

"Well," said he, "I guess we'll spend it right here. Only silly young couples who have more money than brains waste their cash by going off on wild goose chases after happiness. They might better invest their surplus funds in making brighter the homes they are to occupy. That's what we shall do."

SHOT DEAD BY HIS FATHER.

Kentucky Man Tried to Murder Parents, Wife, and Child.

OWINGSVILLE, Ky., July 9.—Nimrod Byrd, aged thirty, came from Lexington to his home near Stoops during the night, very much intoxicated, set fire to his bed, and attempted to burn it and the occupants. Failing in this he attempted to murder his parents, wife, and child.

He was finally disarmed and locked in a room. He broke open the door, seized a butcher knife, and was rushing at his father, Almaza Byrd, aged seventy, when the father shot him dead.

Young Byrd had previously attempted to murder his wife, and last Autumn shot a policeman. The father then embarrassed himself financially in defending his son.

OHIO PRIEST STABBED FATALLY

Former Sexton, Maybe Insane, Attacks Clergyman on Street in Youngstown.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 9.—The Rev. John P. Barry, pastor of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church in Brier Hill, a suburb of this city, was attacked and fatally stabbed to-day by John Berry, a former sexton of the church.

The attack was made on the street, Berry using a pocket knife. He slashed the priest across the abdomen and buried the blade to the handle in the priest's eye.

Berry had been looking for Father Barry since early morning. He was released from the asylum last Winter. Berry was unconcerned about the assault and gave himself up. The hospital authorities say Father Barry will die.

NO BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE.

Workmen and Employers Sign Agreement for a Year.

The strike talk of the bricklayers' unions has been finally disposed of. The bricklayers and mason builders have signed a new agreement for a year. The threatened strike was to enforce a demand for an advance in wages from 65 to 70 cents an hour, but after several of the unions had voted in favor of a strike, they reconsidered their decision and reopened negotiations with the employers.

Under the new agreement the wages are to remain 65 cents an hour until March 1, 1905. From that date until January 1, 1906, the wages will be 70 cents an hour.

[illegible]

Answer by Fire Department Member of Explosives Commission.

Referring to the resignation of Dr. McKenna from the Municipal Explosives Commission, Deputy Fire Commissioner Churchill, who represents the Fire Department on that board, said the news came to him as a great surprise.

"With reference to the statement of Dr. McKenna regarding the drug store on the Bowery," said Mr. Churchill, "I must say I heartily approve of the action of the commission in amending the law and authorizing the store to continue its existence. The matter was considered carefully, the place was inspected by members of the commission, with the exception of Dr. McKenna and by the Chief of the Fire Department. Dr. McKenna was invited by me to join in the inspection, but he declined. The drug store referred to has been in existence nineteen years, and by a slight amendment of the law is permitted to continue its existence. It is true that there is a lodging house above it, but the quantity of chemicals in the establishment is not in excess of that in many other stores. They are stored in vaults, and separated according to law, and the only possible danger to the place is from fire and not from explosion. It is not a dangerous risk by any means.

"As for my attendance at meetings of the commission, I have attended every one that has been held since I was designated to represent the Fire Commission at such meetings. When this action was taken by the Explosives Commission Dr. McKenna knew it was coming up and he did not ask that action be withheld. He was notified of the meeting, as he was notified of all others."

Secretary Wolf of the commission said that all changes made by the present commissary by incongruities which existed in the old regulations.

"The present commission," he said, "has prohibited the handling of benzine, naphtha, and gasoline in tenement houses, and is about to ask the Mayor for his approval of this regulation, whereas, under the old order, twenty gallons of such stuff could be kept in a house, regardless of the number of tenants.

"Regarding the storage of powder in a vault under Broadway, there is no such case."

CATERPILLAR'S AWFUL BITE.

It Gave Silverman All the Symptoms of Intoxication.

A brand-new excuse for intoxication was given in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, when Henry Silverman of the Mills Hotel No. 1 was arraigned by Policeman Nelson of the West Thirtieth Street Station. Silverman was picked up at Twenty-second Street and Broadway at 8:30 o'clock last night much the worse for liquor.

"I was bitten on the back of the neck by a caterpillar, your Honor," declared the prisoner, in dramatic tones. "I had been sitting on a bench in Madison Square Park when a big white one dropped off a tree right square on my neck. It bit me terribly and my lips began to swell up, and then my head commenced to grow bigger. I went over to Broadway and asked the people to call an ambulance, as I was dying. Just as this policeman came up I began to grow weak and fell to the ground. I can show you the mark of the bite now."

"Bitten by a caterpillar—that's a new one," murmured Magistrate Cornell. "See here," he said, addressing Silverman, "if a caterpillar bit you I should feel sorry for it. It undoubtedly would have been poisoned, not you."

"Not last night," interjected Silverman. "I hadn't had a drop."

"Still I feel that its fate would have been that of Goldsmith's 'Mad Dog.' You may have heard the lines:

> The man recovered of the bite;
> The dog it was that died.

"However, in case you should not be able to secure proper medical attention for such a serious wound, I am going to send you to the workhouse for six months. The doctors up there will see that the poison is removed from your system by the time you get out."

The caterpillar was not produced in evidence.

STRANGER LOOKED FAMILIAR.

So Smith Thought, for the Man Wore Smith's Clothes.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 9.—George Smith of 61 Claremont Avenue, Chester Hill, had a feeling early last evening that he was being robbed. He made a careful examination of the house, but could find nothing wrong, so he went for a trolley ride. As he was waiting for the car to arrive he noticed a man lurking in the shadows of trees on the other side of the street, and he tried to engage him in conversation, but the fellow gave surly answers and finally slouched off.

Smith boarded a car bound toward the centre of the city, and at the next corner a man got on whose appearance seemed vaguely familiar to Smith. That was accounted for when Smith saw that the man was wearing one of his suits, a pair of his shoes, his necktie, and his hat.

When the car reached the terminal in North Third Avenue Smith saw Policeman Cordes standing on the corner, and he at once told him of his suspicions. Cordes captured the stranger after a chase. To the police he said he was Gilbert Hankins of 224 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York City. He admitted taking the clothing from the storeroom in Mr. Smith's stable, and said he took them because he could not obtain work with the outfit he possessed. He said that he had only borrowed the clothes until he found employment, when he expected to send them back and also a small remittance for the time he had worn them.

When arraigned before City Judge Simpson, however, he pleaded not guilty, and said he purchased the clothes in New York. The Judge adjourned the hearing until Monday morning.

SLEEPWALKER'S FATAL FALL.

Young Niece of Mayor Warren of Fanwood, N. J., Found Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, July 9.—While in a somnambulistic state, Margaret Eaton, daughter of William Eaton, Superintendent of Schools at Concord, Mass., walked out of a second-story window at the home of her uncle, Mayor F. D. Warren, at Fanwood, last night, and received injuries which caused her death at noon to-day.

Miss Eaton, who was seventeen years old, fell twenty feet and landed on the jagged edges of clipped shrubbery. Two hours after her plunge she was found by Mr. Warren's night watchman, who was attracted by her moans. She was removed to the home of Dr. F. W. Westcott, who summoned Dr. Ellis W. Hedges and Dr. William H. Murray from this city.

While the three physicians were vainly working to save the young woman's life, her parents were notified by telephone, and they started on a race with death. When they arrived at Fanwood this afternoon, Mayor Warren told them that death had won, the girl having died at noon.

CHARLIE LAWSON'S RIDE.

Dragged Two Blocks by a Trolley—Didn't Cry Till Spanked.

Little Charlie Lawson of 12 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, in stealing a ride on the rear of a Madison Avenue trolley car at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street yesterday afternoon, was dragged for two blocks, hanging by his fingers, while his feet and legs bumped along the pavement until he dropped.

His father and a score of others who had seen the affair rushed to him expecting to find a dead boy, but Charlies was very much alive. He was rubbing his barked shins and knees and trying to get the dust out of his mouth, nose, and ears, but he wasn't crying. There was some weeping a few minutes later, however, when his father gave him a spanking.

The Entire Custom Tailoring Stock of Burnham & Phillips

now on sale at a reduction of from

25% to 33 1-3%

This is the representative high class imported woolen stock of the trade, and stands unrivaled for quality of fabrics and variety of patterns.

Nothing Reserved.

No intending purchaser should fail to view this exhibit of matchless cloths.

119-121 Nassau St.

MRS. FLAGLER LIVING HERE, MUCH IMPROVED

Dr. MacDonald, the Alienist, Is Staying with Her.

APPEARS TO BE NEARLY CURED

Is Being Treated in Riverside Avenue House—Often Goes Out Shopping and Driving.

Mrs. Ida Shrouds Flagler, the divorced wife of Henry M. Flagler of the Standard Oil Company, is living in New York, and is said to be almost entirely recovered in health, although she is still under the care of a physician. For almost a month she has occupied a fine brick house at 353 Riverside Avenue. Living in the house with her are Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, the alienist, who has been caring for Mrs. Flagler since she first became ill; Mrs. MacDonald, a companion for Mrs. Flagler, two trained nurses, and a housekeeper.

Henry M. Flagler secured a divorce from Mrs. Flagler in Florida in 1901 under the provision of a law which had been passed a short time before by the Florida Legislature, and which made insanity a cause for divorce. For two years before the divorce proceedings were begun Mrs. Flagler had been kept at the sanitarium of Dr. MacDonald at Pleasantville, N. Y. In July, 1899, a board of examiners pronounced her insane and incurable. Dr. MacDonald disagreed with their decision. Although he will not make a statement of the condition of the patient, what the neighbors in the Riverside Drive district have observed of Mrs. Flagler leads to the belief that she is almost cured.

The house in which Mrs. Flagler now lives is furnished in a most expensive manner, and everything that will tend to amuse her and to strengthen her mind has been provided by her physician. Some of the people with whom Mrs. Flagler was quite intimate several years ago live in the immediate vicinity of the house, but she has not yet visited any of them or asked them to call on her. Several times she has been seen out alone either walking or shopping, and at these times those who observed her say she seemed as rational as ever. Almost every day she may be seen driving in the morning with her companion or with Dr. MacDonald.

During the past three years Mrs. Flagler has been reported at various times as living with her physician in various places outside of New York. Each of these reports brought her into such prominence that she was forced to change her residence. This time, however, is the first that she has lived in New York since she was pronounced insane. Once, in New Rochelle, she lived not far from the house in which Mr. Flagler and the woman he married after he had secured his divorce were spending their honeymoon.

Dr. MacDonald was greatly disturbed yesterday over the fact that the residence of his patient had been found. When he was asked concerning her health he said:

"Mrs. Flagler continues precisely in the same condition. I cannot give details regarding her health. It is outrageous that a poor, ill woman like my patient cannot be let alone without prying persons disturbing her. My position is one of trust and I cannot say anything. Mrs. Flagler's affairs cannot be of public interest."

MOB ATTACKS ITS PASTOR.

Pittsburg Parishioners Infuriated Over Preacher's Alleged Extortion.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 9.—Shouting for the police and pursued by several hundred of his irate parishioners, Father B. Bekavac, pastor of the St. Nicholas Croatian Church, in Allegheny, narrowly escaped injury and perhaps death at the hands of infuriated men and women last night. Through the efforts of the police, who guarded the entrance to the priest's domicile, the storming of the house was prevented.

The trouble was started by a member of the church, who declared that the pastor's fees for officiating at christenings, weddings, and funerals were exorbitant. This the priest denied, adding that the Trustees used the funds of the church to pay themselves for services rendered. The priest's statement caused the indignant congregation to press forward, shouting in Croatian and threatening violence.

The priest broke for the door, calling for the police to follow. About 700 men and women pursued him, but were prevented from entering the house by the officers. Later a squad of police dispersed the crowd.

The members threaten that they will tear down the church if Bishop Phelan decides to retain Father Bekavac as pastor.

SCHOOL IN PHILANTHROPY.

Permanent Institution Will Open Here in October.

For seven years a Summer school in philanthropic work has been conducted at the Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, which has been attended by students from various parts of the country. The school has been most successful, but it has been felt that there was need for a school with a wider scope and one that would accommodate a larger number of students.

Such a school is to be established in this city. It will be a permanent school, and its first session will open at the Charities Building on Oct. 5, its sessions being continuous throughout the year. Edward T. Devine will be the Director of the school and will have associated with him Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer and Alexander Johnson, Secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Among the lecturers will be Homer Folks of the State Charities Aid Association, W. H. Allen of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and S. J. Barrows of the New York Prison Association.

Fire Damage in Fur Store.

Fire that evidently had bene smoldering all night burst into flames shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning on the fourth floor of the nine-story building at 38 East Twentieth Street, in the fur establishment of Simon Brothers. It took the firemen nearly an hour to put out the flames. The damage was estimated at $10,000.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Midsummer Sale of Valenciennes and Fancy Cotton Laces

now in such demand for trimming Summer dresses, greatly below regular prices.

4 inches wide, 8c. values, for .5 yard.
4½ inches wide, 12c. values, for .8 yard.
5 inches wide, 15c. values, for .10 yard.
6 inches wide, 20c. values, for .12 yard.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR 12 YARD AND 36 YARD PIECES.

Sale of Hamburg Embroideries.

FINE EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, GALLOONS and ALLOVERS, in Openwork and Neat, Effective Patterns.

5,000 yards of FINE EMBROIDERED EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, on CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK and SWISS FABRICS; 20c. values, for ..... .12

2,500 yards of FINE EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC and SWISS DEMI-FLOUNCINGS, 9 to 15 inches wide; regular 35c. values, for ..... .24

1,250 yards of fine CORSET COVER EMBROIDERIES, on SWISS and NAINSOOK, 15 to 18 inches wide; very choice patterns, 37c. to ..... .98 yd.

White Cotton Dress Fabrics.

7,500 yards of WHITE PERSIAN LAWN DRESS MATERIAL, sheer weave, silk finish, 30 inches wide, decidedly the best values offered; at 24c., 20c. and ..... .15

1,500 yards WHITE PONGENETTE DRESS FABRIC, 48 inches wide, the new summer material, beautiful silk lustre; 37½c. value, for ..... .30

Imported and Domestic Cotton Dress Goods

marked regardless of cost to effect a quick clearance.

5,000 yards of AMERICAN FIGURED LAWN and Striped Madras; 9c., 12½c. and 15c. qualities, for 5

2,000 yards of IMPORTED LAWNS and SWISSES, some with woven dots and fine FRENCH PRINTINGS; our regular 25c. and 35c. qualities, for ..... .15

1,500 yards of FINE IMPORTED LACE MADRAS, very choice weaves, colored and stripe effects; our 50c. qualities, for ..... .25

Mission Furniture—2d Floor Dutch Room.

Odd pieces to add the finishing touch to your porch or den, cellarets, chairs, stools, tables, &c., at reasonable prices.

WILLOW CHAIRS, hand made, finished in any color desired.

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MAIL ORDERS FILLED THE DAY RECEIVED.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Sts.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF BUILDING EMPLOYES

Seven Leading Organizations Have Agreed on General Plan.

MAY CONTROL 500,000 MEN

Action to be Taken on Aug. 8 at a Meeting Either in Chicago or in New York.

The National Structural Building Trades Alliance, which was organized informally last Fall, will be organized permanently on Aug. 8 at a meeting in either New York or Chicago. William J. Spencer, temporary Secretary of the Alliance, came to this city last week to look after local trade matters and says that one aim of the Alliance is to bring building contractors and employes closer together throughout the country with a view to lessening the number of strikes, if they cannot be done away with altogether.

Secretary Spencer estimates that when the Alliance is in running order it will represent a membership of 500,000 building trade workers. For several years the idea of the Alliance was agitated, but active measures were not taken to form such a body until last Fall, when the National Building Trades Employers' Association was formed.

A committee of heads of National labor unions was formed shortly afterward, and sent out a call for a meeting at which temporary organization of the Alliance was effected. One of the organizers was George C. Gubbins, then President of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, the constitution of which has an arbitration clause. It was decided to start with the National unions in the nine principal building trades. These are the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas, and Steamfitters, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, the Operative Plasterers' National Union, the International Association of Stationary Engineers; the National Electrical Workers' Union, the Brotherhood of Painters, and the International Building Laborers' Union.

After the Alliance had been informally organized it was decided to put the ratification of the plan and the organization of a permanent body to a referendum vote of all nine of the National unions. This necessitated the calling of meetings of the different locals throughout the country, and in some trades the announcement of the result was only made known at their National conventions.

Secretary Spencer said yesterday that seven out of the nine trades had voted in favor of the Alliance. The bricklayers and electrical workers are yet to be heard from, but the full vote will be in before the August meeting.

"There is no doubt that these two unions will ratify the plan," he continued. "The Alliance will be permanently formed at the meeting anyway, and it is not proposed to confine it to the nine trades it starts with. The referendum vote takes with it a vote on the rough draft of the constitution which was sent to the unions, and the affirmative vote is also for this constitution, which will be put in shape at the meeting and adopted. The purpose of the Alliance is to facilitate the creating of trade agreements with the associations of employers where no such agreement exists; the arbitration of trade disputes, the doing away with strikes and lock-outs, and the fostering of business relations between unions and employers.

Boston Man Arrested for $30,000 Theft.

BOSTON, July 9.—Everett Abbott, local manager of the American Marine Transportation Company, was indicted here to-day on a charge of larceny of funds from his company. The shortage in the company's account has been fixed at $30,000. Abbott was arrested at San Francisco a short time after the shortage was discovered.

Wade to Succeed Corbin Here.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Army, will, upon his relief from the command of the Philippine Division, proceed to Governors Island, New York, and assume command of the Atlantic Division as the relief of Major Gen. Corbin, who succeeds to the command of the Philippine Division.



BEWARE THE SLIGHT ATTACK

of malaria, which is so common. Neglected it may prove very serious and cause untold suffering. Take Dr. Decker's Shake-No-More when you notice the first symptoms—loss of appetite, pains in the back and head, langour, listlessness. Shake-No-More is a specific cure for malaria, prepared to destroy the germs, cleanse and purify the blood. For quarter of a century Shake-No-More has been tested and tried, and is the recognized standard remedy. 50c. a bottle at all druggists.

TRAP FOR COUNTERFEITERS.

But They Sprang Theirs First and Got Lefkowitz's $1,936.

Samuel Lefkowitz, a real estate dealer of 272 East Tenth Street, told Magistrate Breen in the Essex Market Court yesterday that several days ago he became acquainted with two men who offered to sell him counterfeit five-dollar bills which could be passed as easily as any other currency. He was to get five of them for $5. He said he consulted with his son-in-law, Policeman Rehfeld of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who, he said, advised him to continue the negotiations with marked money.

He said he took a marked five-dollar bill and $1,936 with him when he had made an appointment with the men to a house in Broome Street. That was on Thursday, one of the hottest of the week, and Lefkowitz took off his coat. The other men soon afterward closed the negotiation abruptly, and when Lefkowitz reached the street he found that his $1,936 was missing.

Next day he pointed out to a policeman Solomon Solomoff of 207 Clinton Street as one of the two men who had been in the Broome Street room with him at the time of the deal about the counterfeit money. Policemen Long and Eaton of the Delancey Street Station arrested Solomoff, but Magistrate Breen, after hearing the complainant's story, dismissed the prisoner because of lack of evidence.

This is only one of several similar cases which have been brought to Essex Market Court in the last few months. In the previous cases the men arrested were discharged for lack of evidence.

SLOCUM'S UNIDENTIFIED DEAD.

Services for Them to be Held To-day at Lutheran Cemetery.

Services will be conducted at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Lutheran Cemetery, Middle Village, in memory of the unidentified victims of the Slocum disaster. The services at the big trench in which they are buried will be held under the auspices of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of the State of New York. It is expected that about five thousand persons will participate, and addresses will be made in English and German.

The principal speakers will be the Rev. D. W. Peterson, pastor of the Middle Village Lutheran Church, who will deliver his address in English, and the Rev. Dr. Meirchmann, President of the New York State Ministerium. The Scriptures will be read by the Rev. W. Ludwig of Brooklyn and the Rev. Dr. Waters of Newark, N. J., and prayers will be offered by the Rev. Dr. U. Worner and the Rev. Dr. G. J. Borkemen of Mount Vernon. The singing of psalms and hymns will be by the members of the Lutheran Sunday School Union of Middle Village. There also will be general singing, which will be accompanied by an orchestra of six pieces from the Mount Vernon Orphan Asylum.

A large platform, draped in black, for the speakers, has been erected in the cemetery surrounding the trench.

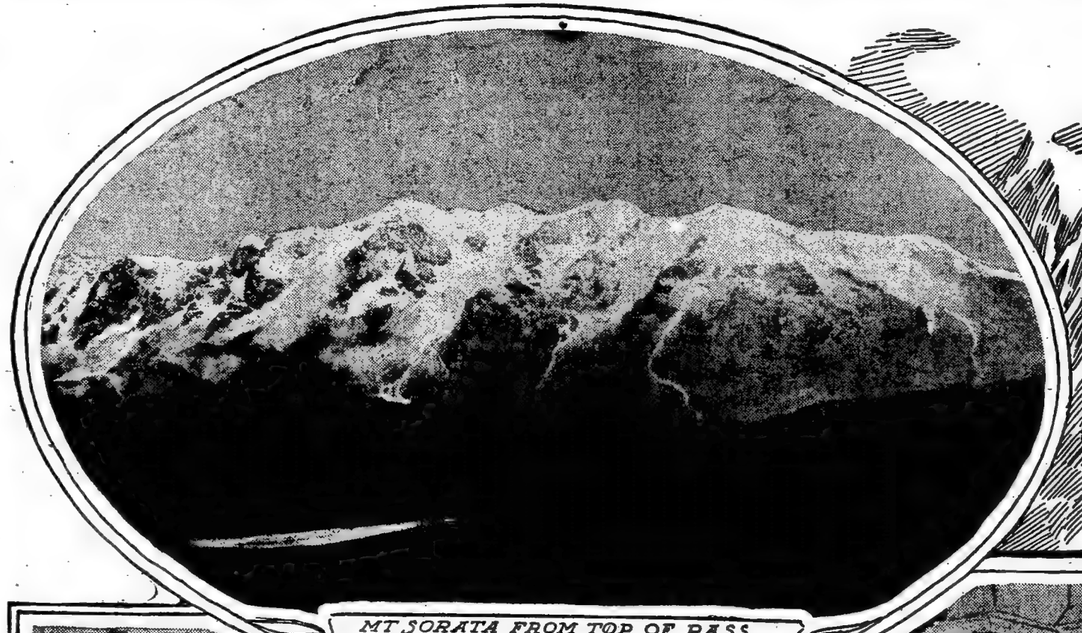
Lynch Mississippi Negro

Part Two
Pages 11-20

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday,
July 10, 1904.

TO CLIMB HIGHEST PEAKS OF THE ANDES



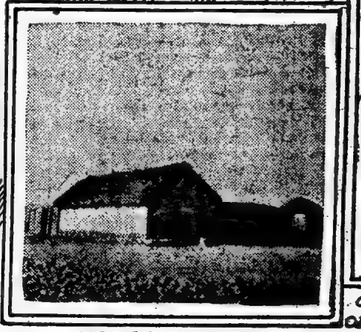
MT SORATA FROM TOP OF PASS
Between Acha Cache and Sorata town.
15000 Feet above sea



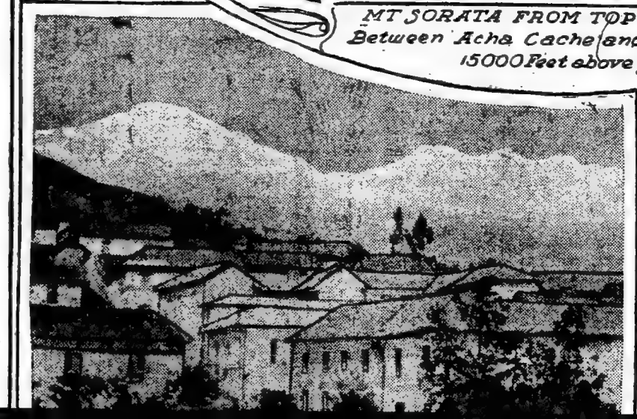
PATIO AT ACHA CACHE



OLD MONUMENT AT EDGE
OF ALTO 1000 FT. ABOVE LA PAZ



INN AT COCUTA
Five hours from La Paz









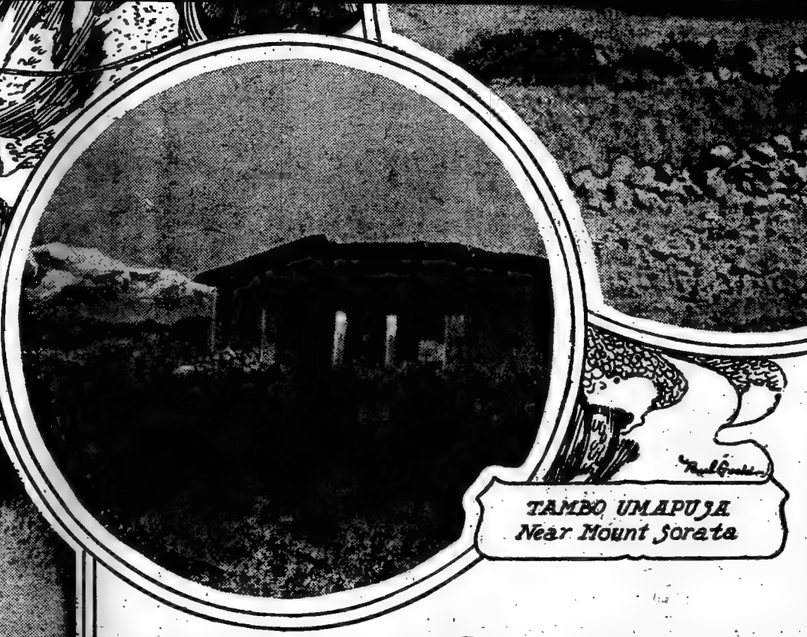
PLAZA AND CHURCH, ACHA CACHA



EDGE OF GUARINA AND PLAIN



STREET OF GUARINA NEAR SORATA



TAMBO UMAPUJA
Near Mount Sorata



INDIAN VILLAGE
Near Mount Sorata

then been reached by a woman, according to my mercurial barometer 18,600 feet above the sea, my next thought was to do a little genuine exploration, and Mount Sorata, one of the giants of the Bolivian Andes, was brought to my attention as possibly the loftiest summit on this hemisphere. If so its ascent would break the world's record in mountain climbing. To do this, at the same time making some scientific observations, which might be of interest and value, seemed well worth while; for this section presents to the adventurous lover of exploration among untrodden and unknown heights a field unequaled save in the Himalayas.

After five years of planning and fruitless endeavor, during which period a vain attempt upon the mountain had been made by Sir Martin Conway, the way seemed suddenly opened, and on the 16th of June, 1903, I sailed away from New York, seeking the goal I had long been hoping to attain. With the companionship of a stalwart scientific gentleman, who I believed would prove in every way a valuable assistant, and of two Swiss guides, one of whom was familiar with the country and the mountain we proposed to visit, I felt highly sanguine as to the result, especially as hitherto I had always been favored of fortune and my every undertaking of importance had been crowned with success.

But we have heard that of too much success the gods are jealous. At all events, on this occasion they frowned. How this befel I will soon relate, but first a few words as to the difficulties of the enterprise and the equipment of the expedition.

Difficulties of the Undertaking.

In addition to the ordinary dangers of the Alps, (whereby one's neck may be broken in a variety of ways,) mountaineering in the Andes has troubles peculiarly its own. The extreme and unaccustomed altitude is an embarrassment even to the experienced and expert mountain climber. To many a ride to the top of Pike's Peak (14,146 feet) would be fatal. At a height of 20,000 feet, where one has less than half the air to breathe that we find at the sea level, every one must suffer discomfort.

Mountain sickness, in South America called soroche, attacks most persons at a height of from 10,000 to 20,000 feet, usually in the form of a headache, often with nausea and vomiting; at times with hemorrhage, apoplexy, or heart failure, any of which may prove fatal. What persons will best endure the strain of great altitudes cannot be ascertained absolutely in advance. Yet it is obvious that with a perfect heart, strong lungs, good digestion, and sound tissues the risk is decreased to the minimum. I should not, therefore, have invited to assist me, however well recommended, a scientist who was subject to sick headaches had I been aware of the fact.

Another difficulty to be met with is the excessive cold. While the temperature is not so low as in the polar regions, the fact that from the diminished supply of oxygen the fires within burn low, renders greater the liability to frozen feet and general suffering. This I feared more than anything else, and accordingly made careful preparations. Several sets of woolen underwear, tights, sweater, cardigan jacket, very heavy boots, four sizes too large, capable of accommodating four pairs of woolen stockings at once, might be deemed sufficient to keep me warm, but I had my doubts, and was therefore highly gratified, when, at the suggestion of Commander Peary, and by the courtesy of the Director, Prof. Bumpus, I was able to borrow from the New York Museum of Natural History an Esquimaux suit brought by Mr. Peary from the polar regions. For the cold nights we had sleeping bags—two pairs of blankets in a mackintosh cover, with a hood to be drawn over the face. Japanese stoves, small tin boxes which a roll of fuel will heat for two hours, I proposed to place in each pocket to avert the danger of cold hands. We carried two tents, one of silk, that it might be as light as possible, since at great altitudes neither man nor beast can carry more than half as much as below.

The food supply was important, as it must be something easily prepared and digested. Rolls of German erbswurst and other dried soups served well all but the professor, who prefers his food in solid form. Among our stores were tea, coffee, and cocoa, the first being considered best for high climbing. Our equipment also included an oil stove, ordinary utensils, rifles and revolvers, whistles in case of separation, colored glasses, and cameras.

The Scientific Outfit.

For scientific observations we had a number of instruments, two mercurial barometers, one made especially for me, reading down to ten inches, with which I hoped to measure the height of the mountain. As barometers are awkward things to carry and easily broken, we took two hypsometers by which we might ascertain the temperature of boiling water and thus the pressure of the atmosphere and the height above sea level. Two aneroid barometers were to be compared with the others. For measuring the humidity of the air we had three [illegible]. Clinton thermometers were carried to take our temperatures, a sphygmograph to ascertain the strength and character of the pulse, and a sphygmomanometer to measure the blood pressure. A transit instrument was to be used in measuring the height of Sorata. The last three instruments were provided by the scientist of the party.

Lastly, we prepared to experiment with the use of oxygen on the mountain. If provided with this essential high mountain climbing would be vastly easier. Accordingly we carried the materials for its manufacture at our last camp, and rubber bags which would contain six or eight gallons of the gas. These bags were especially made by the Davidson Rubber Company of Boston, which also assisted in [illegible]

The journey from New York to Mollendo, Peru, by way of the Isthmus is scheduled at twenty-five days, but we lost a week by the way, the regular service being much deranged on account of quarantines at Panama and elsewhere.

The ride from the coast up to and over the western range of the Andes is one of novelty and interest, but to pass within sixty hours from the sea shore to an altitude of 14,666 feet is sufficient to disturb the interior economy of all but the soundest constitutions. Those, however, who are in any way afflicted seem generally loath to acknowledge that it is soroche, preferring to believe that it is merely a coincidence that they fall ill at this elevation. So when our scientist, who labored under the disadvantage of being but thirty odd hours from Mollendo was attacked with a violent sick headache which caused him much suffering during the afternoon on the railway and the whole night at Puno, he, too, believed that he would have been afflicted just the same at a lower elevation, and certain it is that at Lima he was in like distress. The rest of us suffered not the slightest discomfort, and having passed the night on board ship at the dock at Puno, we sailed all the next day across the [illegible] Titicaca, fourteen times the size of Lake Geneva, and the largest in the world at so great an elevation, 12,500 feet above the sea.

First View of Sorata.

In a magnificent range of mountains to the east, among which Mont Blanc would be lost among the foothills, we had our first view of the Great Sorata, (locally called Illampre,) which seemed well worthy the preparations for its conquest. On arriving, July 22, at La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, we were greeted by an unseasonable snowstorm, the first sign of the displeasure of the local divinities, and though the weather soon brightened, we were distressed by the occurrence of several rains, unusual at this season, which indicated snow on the mountains and consequently bad conditions for climbing. For this reason I did not at first hasten my preparations for the mountain. But I did rush about during the last four days, doubtless to the great astonishment, if not horror, of the Bolivians, who never hurry themselves and who would least of all expect a woman to do so. I engaged as arriero, one who provides and looks after the mules, a man who could speak fluently both Spanish and Aym[illegible] the latter, the language of the Indians [illegible]

provisions, canned meats, sugar, chocolate, &c., and with many other matters was so busy that it was 2 o'clock the last night before I sought my pillow, setting my alarm for 6. This was a poor preparation for an arduous journey, and I should have deferred our departure a day had I not on the afternoon of July 31 been suddenly informed by the scientist that, whatever happened, he intended to leave for home on the 20th of August, less than a month from the time of our arrival in the country, ninety miles from the mountain.

If fortune favored it was possible that the ascent might be made within this time, but if the mountain were in bad condition or one side proved impracticable I intended to make a second or third attempt. The gentleman had gone with me to Bolivia at my expense to act as scientific assistant in my expedition for the ascent of Sorata, no time limit being set. To have his help for so short a time only in an undertaking involving the expenditure of thousands of dollars and months of travel was a terrible blow, so with anxious forebodings I hurried my preparations for departure.

On the morning of the 3d of August our cavalcade clattered out of the hotel patio, quite an imposing procession, six persons on horse or mule back, three mules heavily laden with baggage, and on foot to look after these an Indian of mature years and a boy of fourteen, son of the arriero.

Leaving Civilization Behind.

Having ascended from La Paz to the great table land or puna, we leave behind almost all traces of civilization and even of life save that which we meet upon the road. There stretches before us a great treeless plain, on the right snow-clad mountains, on the left a low range of hills. Not a village nor even a hut do we [illegible] for hours. Through the district is [illegible] the most [illegible] people [illegible]

mats, donkeys, sheep, hogs, and cattle; most interesting of all, many a troop of graceful llamas, which I never tired of watching.

We pause for the night at Cocuta, a tambo, or inn, where, riding through the spacious doorway, we enter a large inclosure formed by adobe walls and buildings. The guest room is furnished with four cane-seat chairs, a table, a broad bench, or bed, which looks like stone, but is merely adobe or dried clay, and narrower benches of the same material. Our dinner, served in courses, was better than might have been expected from our surroundings; a palatable soup with noodles, beefsteak with a fried egg on top, lastly a cup of tea; bread we had also. On such expeditions fastidiousness has no place, and all ate heartily. Later I strolled outside the inclosure in the cold still moonlight to look at a great white mountain (Huana Potosi) and over the dark, broad plain.

Here one must needs feel small and insignificant, realizing the word 'awe' as never in crowded city. Soon all settled down to rest, I occupying the elevated plain, the others spreading their sleeping bags on the floor. Fresh air and exercise make one sleepy, and, having been in unconventional situations before, I am soon lost to all surroundings.

Next morning, although up at 6, it is 8 before we are off, since it is a two hours' operation for the arriero to saddle six mules and to collect and arrange the baggage on the other three. This day we see ahead the great Illampu, with its immense glaciers, and a longer line of snowclad mountains on the right. The land seems more fertile, and as a consequence is more thickly settled. To Guarina was a long day's journey. An eleven hours' mule ride is too much for an already tired mortal who has not enjoyed this exercise for six years. At last, half dead with fatigue and cold, as walking seemed the easier, I struggled on alone in the dark, feeling rather forlorn and friendless, as all the others preferred to ride. It was 8 o'clock ere we reached the tambo, 9 before we had anything to eat, but meanwhile aching knees and back had found the adobe bed a welcome resting place.

Acha Cache, a big Indian town near the lake, we reach on the morrow, there installing an army officer, Subteniente Epifanio Le Llano, who was to take observations with various instruments while we were upon the mountain.

Swiss Guide Gets Panicky.

Having heard that from a high pass on the north side of the mountain an apparently easy slope leads to the summit which route might be investigated in one day from the town of Sorata we proceed thither by a delightful day's journey over a great ridge of the mountain. But now we find that it will take two days to investigate the proposed route. Should we then try it and fail, or even try it immediately, there would be no time left for the professor to make an attempt on the Umapusa side, with which M. (our guide) is familiar. By that route M. now declares he will guarantee that we can reach the summit, so after a day in this charmingly situated town we proceed to Umapusa, a finca or estate on the southwest side of the mountain.

Having eaten a good supper from our own stores we were just getting settled for the night when M. for some unaccountable reason became alarmed. Having been attacked by the Indians (with stones) five years before he was doubtless more timid than he would have been otherwise; it seemed needlessly so. He now believed the Indians about to attack us, and proposed to stand guard all night, bringing out rifle, revolver, and ice axe, and taking his stand near the door. Though thinking his fears groundless, the professor, to pacify him offered to divide the night into three watches, he and the two guides each taking one. Meanwhile I requested that the light be blown out so that I could sleep, (a measure also obviously conducive to safety, supposing the danger to be real,) but it was some time before this was agreed upon, and I fell asleep while the rest were still discussing what arrangements should be made. How long M. kept guard I never knew, for when daylight came the foolish fears of the night before were shamefacedly ignored.

The major domo of the estate to whom I brought a letter from the owner in La Paz, proved to be an unprepossessing elderly Indian with little disposition to aid us, but finally we arranged with him to provide Indian porters to carry our baggage up the lower cliffs of the mountain, promising 2 bolivars daily, (about 75 cents of our money,) three times what they would ordinarily earn, to each of the eight required Indians. At 10 the next morning they would be there. Though desirous of starting at 6, it was useless; 10 it must be, and in truth the Indians were punctual.

From Umapusa we rode along the ridge toward the mountain, passing two Indian villages. In one of these M., who was ahead, turned back to me in alarm, saying that some Indians had assembled and were picking up stones to throw at us. Sure enough, there were a dozen Indians not far ahead, close to our pathway. "But," I said, "we can hardly turn back for that," so we were compelled to go on up the narrow lane and meet our fate if need be. Drawing nearer we perceive half a dozen Indians sorting potatoes or tubers of some kind, while others stood by watching. None gave the slightest heed as we passed by, and again we laughed at M.'s foolish apprehensions. After surmounting this long ridge we descend a little on the other side, skirting other shorter buttresses on our left and having on our right a steep and narrow valley, where a pretty, green lake lies far from mortal eyes. Later we turn into the left up a narrow valley hemmed in by steep rock walls, at its head a level floor a quarter of a mile in width. In this romantic spot, with tall cliffs towering above us, a bit of white glacier gleaming in the corner at the right, about 5 o'clock we encamp. Our tents are soon set up and supper is prepared and eaten. The Indians flit about and climb the rocks as if they enjoyed it, but at length come down and occupy the larger tent, in which they curl up with great delight, laughing and singing as if in the happiest of moods. The silk tent was so small that the professor, who had a particularly warm sleeping bag, decided to rest in front and guard our baggage, while the guides and I slept within.

It was a clear, still night, and we hoped for the best on the morrow. According to our excellent aneroid we were at an elevation of 15,300 feet, higher than the top of any mountain in Europe except Mount Blanc. I had especially feared the cold, of the severity of which at night I had heard many alarming reports, but in this sheltered spot I passed the night comfortably without half the clothing I had brought.

A Night at 15,300 Feet Altitude.

In the morning I was up betimes, hoping to surmount in good season the 3,000 feet of rocks to the glacier. But, alas! the professor was ill and did not arise. Being outside the tent, he had suffered from cold during the night and also from indigestion. Not soroche! Oh, no! Just an attack which might afflict any of us, but extremely unfortunate here. So the guides and I prepared breakfast, and then arranged the packs for the Indians. It was a tedious operation, and we missed the strength and judgment of the professor, who had been wont to attend to such matters. When at length he arose, being still cold, he strolled half a mile down the valley to seek a sunny spot to get warm. The Indians, who had hitherto wandered aimlessly about, now came up and declared that they would not go up the mountain on account of the depth of the snow. It was unfortunately true that on account of the unprecedented precipitation during the dry season the snow (M. said) lay half a mile lower down than when he was there before. With sandals and no stockings, who could blame the Indians for not wishing to climb over the snow? What was to be done? M. manifested no moral force or energy. The Indians were collecting their things to go down. The boy and our own Indian were preparing to leave with the mules. Were we to be deserted here? My command of Spanish is small, that of the Indians equally so, but I make an effort, insisting by gestures that they should go up, and offering them double what I had agreed to pay. Vain were my efforts.

I looked for the professor, but he was beyond call. Probably the Indians thought that he had already deserted, and they slipped away leaving us alone.

The Expedition Comes to an End.

I turned to the guides and proposed that we carry the things up ourselves. "Impossible!" said M. most emphatically. The professor soon returned, and learning the condition of affairs, also asked if we could not go up by ourselves. "Impossible," again said M. At Umapusa the professor had declared that if we could not obtain Indians, he and the guides would carry the things up, so now I eagerly awaited his response. "That settles it!" said he, and now indeed my heart sank. What could I do? Three men against me, one of whom had been ill all night and not eaten a morsel of breakfast. Could I ask him to carry up the loads when he did not offer? Could I overrule M., who knew the way, and pronounced it impossible? Heartsick, I said nothing. Never before had I felt so helpless. My own capabilities I had not overestimated. I could climb, but I could not carry up tents, sleeping bags, &c. To manage three men seemed beyond my powers. Perhaps some of my more experienced married sisters would have done better.

What to do? The mules were about to start down; there was no time to hesitate; only to pack up and go with them. Rage and mortification filled my soul. Those wretched Indians! I couldn't have it so! But neither could I go alone. With the goal so near, to be turned back by a few strips of snow and the lack of Indian porters for one day's journey. With plenty of time, surely three men might carry the burdens of eleven; but our time (for the professor) was short. To descend the mountain and make the weary journey back to La Paz, to search for some one to take the professor's place; to procure, if possible, the soldiers that M. had always declared were necessary, but the Government had declined; such seemed to give the only course open.

So we returned per force to La Paz, arriving happily one evening, a little after dark, since I, at least, was full of mortification over our ignominious defeat. Here a new complication presented itself. We learned that the port of Mollendo was closed on account of the bubonic plague. Immediately the guides were filled with alarm lest they should be shut in for the whole Winter. Now they could go out by way of Antofagasta, a longer and more expensive route. The professor was determined to go that way, and the guides insisted on going, too. In vain did I assure them that it was impossible that all the ports should be closed, and after much useless discussion I was glad on the 20th of August to see them all off and to begin making plans on my own account for another attempt on the mountain.

Meanwhile my second request for soldiers from the Government had proved as futile as the first. Had the Indians attacked or even threatened us? they inquired. If so, we should surely be protected; but they could not give us soldiers to act as porters or simply because M. was afraid.

Vain Effort to Try Again.

I now met Señor Juan Maria Fulles, who cordially offered to assist me, declaring that his Indians would be glad to serve as porters, and sending to his finca for a cholo or half-breed to come to La Paz, who he thought would be willing and competent to conduct me to the summit of the mountain. The idea of going off alone to spend two weeks among cholos and Indians at first was rather startling; but being assured by Bolivians and foreigners alike that I should be perfectly safe so far as the natives were concerned, my courage gradually rose, until I became quite enthusiastic over the prospect, intending to make a good try for the yet untrodden summit. Now the weather was the only drawback.

Before arrangements could be made there had been a snowstorm, and it was necessary to wait a week. Meanwhile there came another, heavier than the first. Still I waited. Again the clouds gathered and snow fell, this time for several days. Avalanches were continually falling, and mountain climbing was out of the question. I had been waiting a month; it was the 18th of September, and there was no hope of better conditions.

Who shall overrule the decrees of fate? Ordinarily the skies through June, July, and August are cloudless. The chief of the Geographical Bureau, Señor Ballivian, informed me that this year there had been no cessation in the rainy season, which should have closed in May. Such weather had never before been experienced, as attested by the meteorological records of the past twelve years. We were at the foot of the mountain at the most favorable moment. With the co-operation of the Indians at that time, or with more time and enthusiasm on the part of my assistants, it seems to me that the success might have been ours which later weather conditions rendered absolutely impossible.

On my way back I stopped at Arequipa and made the ascent of El Misti, (19,200 feet,) and descended 800 feet into the bottom of the crater with so little discomfort that it was evident that I had not reached my limit.

Having previously known no such word as fail, to return ignominiously to New York without having had an opportunity really to try to accomplish that for which I had so long been carefully planning, for which I had spent so much money on equipment, in procuring (supposedly) necessary and valuable assistance and in traveling ten thousand miles, was sufficiently mortifying to make me seriously ill; but as soon as might be I rallied my spirits and began cogitating upon the possibility of making that long journey once more and a genuine attack upon this tremendous mountain. During my weeks of waiting I had discovered that in addition to the cholos and Indians, some of whom were fairly expert in climbing, there were in La Paz, an Austrian, a Swiss, and one or two Bolivians more or less experienced, any of whom would be glad to join in the conquest of Sorata. It seemed, therefore, practicable, by obtaining my assistance on the ground, to make a second expedition at half the cost of the first. But whence should come the funds for this purpose?

After vainly trying several other devices it occurred to me that perchance a few citizens of my native State, Rhode Island, might think it worth while to assist one of their number in the further exploration of the Andes. Here I was not disappointed and with hearty thanks to a half dozen generous hearted Rhode Islanders, some of whom knew me only by reputation but had confidence enough in my ability and courage to help forward my undertaking, I am setting forth once more in the hope that the gods will no longer frown and that under more favorable skies I may reach a height never yet trodden by human foot.

This year I go alone; not but that one Swiss guide would be useful and may prove indispensable, but with the hope that among the natives and residents of Bolivia I shall find all the help needful for the carrying out of my plans. These I am making a little broader than last year.

There are many magnificent mountains besides Sorata among the Andes; Sahama, farther south, perhaps the highest volcano in the world, (22,000 feet,) and in Peru a great peak called Huascan or Huascaran, 200 miles north of Lima, which according to the measurement of a Peruvian engineer, Lucio R. Landerer, has an altitude of 25,000 feet. Should his measurement prove correct, this is undoubtedly the highest mountain on this hemisphere, and its ascent would break the world's record in mountain climbing. Whether the conquest of any of these heights will fall to my lot, the future alone will tell, but if time and circumstances permit, I hope to try for them all and to place at least one of these proud pinnacles under foot.

Of the scientific work for the coming season it seems necessary to omit the experiments with oxygen, and rely solely upon my own good heart and lungs, with perhaps the aid of coca leaves, so effectively used by the Indians, in making the ascent of the mountain. A mercurial barometer and a hypsometer will enable me to measure the altitudes attained and thermometers will test the temperatures both of the body and of the outer air.

A greater knowledge of the characteristics and wonderful scenery of this most interesting country and a further acquaintance with our southern neighbors, widely differing among themselves as well as from us, may well be worth while; and I hope in addition to disappoint neither myself nor those friends who have had so large confidence in my success, but only those who have always said "Impossible."

ANNIE S. PECK.

CONGRESSMAN SULLIVAN'S FAD.

CONGRESSMAN "TIM" SULLIVAN is a source of perpetual surprise to those who know him only by reputation. Among his immediate constituents he is known as one who lives closest to the successful politician's one confession of faith: "Never make a promise that you do not keep." Reformers were astounded when they came in contact with his trail, or actually met the man, to find that he never drinks anything stronger than a mild pink lemonade, and that he actually does not know the taste of liquor.

It is told of him that the first thing he asked for when he reached St. Louis was the location of the best manicure parlor in the town. Most people laugh at this as a yarn of his joking political friends and followers. Yet it is doubtless the truth, for "Tim" is a manicure fiend. He visits a manicure parlor every day of the week, whether here at home or when in Washington, and did it in Albany, and is as particular about the care of his hands and finger nails as any society woman. "Tim" is a favorite among the manicure girls, too, for there is a belief among them, said to be founded on fact, that when the manipulation of his hands and finger nails is done to his satisfaction, the size of his "tip" to the operator is equal in amount to the charge for the service. As the usual charge is 50 cents to $1 a manipulate, "Tim's" indulgence is a somewhat expensive luxury. But he has never been known to seek out the cut-rate shops that flourish on the east side, where the charge has been reduced to 25 cents, so that his followers may indulge in the same luxury so fancied by their leader.

APRIL FOOL FOR LINCOLN.

THE recent order of the Navy Department systematizing the methods of details of officers to duties at sea or on shore, authorizing the "Bureau of Navigation and Office of Detail" to assign duties to all below commanding officers, instead of having the Secretary of the Navy do this work, recalls an incident of the first months of the civil war.

At that time there had been no such department as an "Office of Detail," and the Secretary of the Navy made out all orders of detail. The Secretary realized that this duty required some one who was by years of association acquainted with the officers and their capabilities, which a civilian executive for the time being could not be expected to possess, and he concluded to detail an officer as Chief of Staff, and that he should be the detailing officer.

Capt. Silas H. Stringham, who was Port Admiral of New York at the time of his death in 1869, was detailed for the new duty, and he was designated as Chief of Staff. A few weeks later, when the North Atlantic blockading squadron was under formation, Capt. Stringham was the most desirable officer to command it, and he was relieved from the duty on shore.

A few days after this, on April 1, 1861, the Secretary issued an order and it was signed, according to the custom then, by President Lincoln, which order some of the officers designated as an "April Fool order" because of its date, directing "Capt. Samuel Barron, United States Navy, to relieve Commodore Silas H. Stringham, United States Navy, at the Office of Detail," and to "proceed and organize the Bureau of Detail in the manner best adapted to meet the wants of the service."

The order was returned to the Navy Department in its unopened envelope and marked "not found," and upon investigation the Secretary learned from other navy officers who knew of it that Capt. Barron had some time before accepted a commission as Captain in the Confederate Navy and he was in command of the rebel garrison at Hatteras Inlet.

It is an interesting fact and was a strange sequel to this incident that five months later Capt. Barron and his entire command surrendered to Commodore Stringham as prisoners of war on the reduction of the forts at Hatteras Inlet.

A Sarcastic Rejoinder.

Mrs. Goode—See here, why did you throw away that bread I just gave you?

Tramp—Because, Mum, I never eat between meals!

A NEW POLICE BASEBALL NINE

Brooklyn-Queens Cops Players Who Will Cross Bats with Manhattan Rivals.

SERGT. CHARLES MADIGAN of the Seventy-eighth Precinct has chosen a baseball nine from among the policemen of Brooklyn and Queens, with which he claims he will defeat the swift Manhattan police team. Sergt. Madigan's team consists of men who have made a creditable mark in the baseball world. There is not one on the team who has not displayed a pronounced aptitude for the National game. All of the men are trained athletes, who may be depended on to last through the ninth inning. If Sergt. Madigan's estimate is at all correct, and if the form shown by the men in practice is fulfilled on the diamond when they are matched against the Manhattan police team, the Brooklyn-Queens police baseball team will have no cause to hide its head.

A series of five games will be arranged with the Manhattan police team as soon as dates which will not conflict with the duties of the men on both teams can be found. All the men play on their own time, and it is no easy matter to arrange dates suitable for all. The series will be played for the championship of the Police Department. Sergt. Madigan, who is acting as manager of the new team, is seeing that his men get hard practice, and is desirous of meeting any good teams a conflict with which will help put his men in condition.

The games played by the policemen are all for glory, it being impossible for them to collect money from onlookers, as many semi-professional teams make a practice of doing. The greater interest will be taken in their games for that reason. The personnel of the Brooklyn-Queens police baseball team is as follows:

Captain and first base, Patrolman Daniel Clare, Forty-seventh Precinct, Brooklyn. A few years ago Clare was one of the most prominent pitchers in the profession. He has often been referred to as a very "heady" player, because of his coolness on the diamond. He still has speed and depth of curve, should his services as a pitcher be required.

Second base, Patrolman Martin Bowne, Seventy-sixth Precinct, Flushing, and Patrolman Lawrence Battam, Forty-fifth Precinct, Brooklyn. Patrolman Battam joined the police force but recently. For the past few years he has been playing on New York and Philadelphia League Clubs, and is an excellent infielder. Bowne is a resident of Flushing, and is well known for miles around that place as a speedy player.

Third base, Patrolman Joseph Veitch, Fifty-eighth Precinct. Veitch has been on the police force but a year. He has played ball in the New York State, Connecticut, and Southern Leagues. His last engagement was with the Birmingham, Ala., club, where he made an enviable reputation as a batsman. The Pittsburg National League was negotiating for his signature when he gave up professional ball playing to join the police force.

Shortstop, Patrolman Charles Chaffer, Seventy-ninth Precinct, Far Rockaway. Chaffer has made a reputation for himself as a shortstop on the "Domestics" of Far Rockaway, the very excellent team from which Jack Warner of the New York National League graduated.

Fielders Patrolmen Charles De Cantillion, Fifty-seventh Precinct; George Walters, Fifty-third Precinct, and John Lynch, Forty-sixth Precinct, all of Brooklyn, will take care of the outfield.

Catcher, Sergt. Charles Madigan, Seventy-eighth Precinct, Jamaica, and Patrolman John Lynch, Forty-sixth Precinct, Brooklyn, will alternate behind the bat. Both bear excellent reputations as ball stoppers, and their practice thus far has proved that they must have earned what reputation they have.

The team has been practicing upon the diamond at Kings Park, Jamaica, defeating some swift scrub teams picked from the best players of the strong ball teams of the vicinity.



BROOKLYN'S POLICE BALL TEAM.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

THE extent to which the gambling spirit has taken possession of the present age is amazing," remarked a Long Island commuter to a fellow-passenger. "I discovered a short time ago that the game was going on right under my own roof.

"Yes, Sir," he continued with a mild oath, "I found my wife had been gambling in breakfast food, and she beat the game, too. It happened this way.

"In each package of the cereal we use there comes one of the letters which go to spell the word sugar. When you have all the letters to spell the word you send them to the cereal company and they send you a dollar's worth of sugar.

"Well, after my wife had got the same letter from our village grocer three or four times, she decided to try getting the breakfast food in the city, to see if she couldn't get the other letters. This scheme worked like a charm, and now she knows which store to patronize when she wants a certain letter. So far she has spent $6.24 for breakfast food, and received in return $6 worth of sugar.

"Having taken their cue from their mother, my boys and girls are gambling in chewing gum, and altogether I begin to fear that the next generation will develop into a race of gamblers."

A MERCHANT OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

THE death of A. S. Robbins last week removed from the scene one of New York's oldest merchants and one of the few remaining merchants who, receiving their business training in the first half of the nineteenth century, throughout their career clung to the traditions of that period. Mr. Robbins was the senior member of the firm of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., which is itself a survival, although a very lusty one. On the day of his funeral many stories were told of the "old gentleman's" peculiar ways, viewed from the standpoint of the modern business man.

One of these peculiarities was his pride in knowing every employe personally, and although the house had nearly 400 employes, Mr. Robbins could call every one of them, even to the very newest boy, by his first name. This was merely one manifestation of his attention to detail, which often gave rise to somewhat ridiculous situations. One day he wandered down into the cellar, and, noticing something unusual about the boilers, mounted the ladder leading to the top of them to investigate. The engineer had been employed only a few days before. Although Mr. Robbins knew the engineer, that employe was not familiar with the appearance of the head of the house. He was an Irishman, and noted for his powers of picturesque profanity. Seeing a stranger on top of his boilers, he ordered him down, and his order going unnoticed, he let loose in his best vein. Just as he was approaching the climax of his objurgation, some one who knew Mr. Robbins came along and told the now thoroughly enraged Irishman that he had been cursing "the old gentleman." Without a word the engineer picked up his coat, hurried to the office, and demanded his "time."

"I've never been fired from a place yet," he said, "and I won't wait to be fired now."

While he was talking Mr. Robbins came up and inquired what the trouble was.

"I've never been fired from a job yet," said the engineer.

"Well, you're not going to be fired now, but if I were you I wouldn't swear so much," replied Mr. Robbins.

During one of the remarkable panics in Wall Street one of the junior partners in the house, now pretty near a senior, got caught in the street. He had stood to make a lot of money, but all his profits, all his margins, and a large sum besides, were wiped out in a couple of hours. He went back to the store expecting to be asked to leave the firm, and Mr. Robbins, noticing that the man looked troubled, asked what the matter was. The young man told the whole story. Mr. Robbins sat down and drew his check for the entire amount of his young partner's indebtedness and handed it to him.

"Will you ever go down there again?"

SEVEN MILLIONS BUILT THIS HUGE HOTEL PILE

Ten Stories of the Latest Luxury in Hotel Astor.

COVERS FOURTEEN CITY LOTS

Has More Than 500 Bedrooms and the most Recently Invented Safeguards Against Fire, Bad Air, and All Forms of Discomfort.

When the ten-story Hotel Astor opens its doors, early in the Fall, nearly $7,000,000 will have been spent by William Waldorf Astor for the land, the construction, and the furnishings. The building alone will represent a cost of about $5,000,000. The land is valued at more than $1,000,000. The movable furniture will cost nearly $700,000.

This latest of New York's palatial hostelries, which its owner and proprietor have said will be the finest hotel in the world, is located on the west side of Times Square, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets. In its construction nothing in the way of modern inventions for safety against fire has been overlooked. From basement to roof garden every corridor, stair, hall, and room is to be finished with lavish elegance and with little regard to expense. Artists of world-wide renown have contributed to the mural decorations. Experts in all phases of interior adornment have spent months working out schemes of color, determining architectural details, selecting its expensive tapestries, and arranging the thousand and one up-to-date comforts of this huge pile.

Covering an area of 35,000 square feet, or fourteen city lots, the hotel will contain more than 500 bedrooms and more than 300 bathrooms. Overlooking the entire ground floor and the brilliantly lighted lobby will be a mezzanine gallery. Besides the banquet hall, capable of seating 500 persons, there will be smaller dining rooms for special use, and also fifteen private dining rooms. Three city lots could be laid out inside the space allotted to the Palm Garden. On both front corners will be large restaurants. The grillroom, it is said, will be the most picturesque establishment of its kind in the country.

Clinton & Russell were the architects of the building, and the proprietor is William C. Muschenheim. As far as the exterior is concerned, the hotel is ready for business to-day. The work to be done in the next two months consists of finishing the interior decorations and installing the furniture.

Red brick and limestone are the materials which have been used, and there is a cornice balcony on the ninth floor, while the structure is crowned by a curved mansard roof of green slate and copper, with massive stone dormers. The style is French Renaissance. While its front covers the entire block, the building extends back 182 feet. Directly across the square is the New York Theatre, originally Hammerstein's Olympia. At the south end of the square, on the triangle bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, and Forty-second Street, is the new Times Building, rising far above all the other structures of the neighborhood. Back of the Times Building, on the site of the old St. Cloud Hotel, is the new Hotel Knickerbocker. Times Square, a general view of which is shown in the accompanying picture, is a centre of traffic and business, with the Grand Central Station less than half a mile toward the east, and the site of the Pennsylvania Railroad's underground tunnel station a few blocks to the south, and with easy access to all surface railway and elevated connections.

Not Much Show for Fire.

Probably the most striking feature of the Hotel Astor is its fire-proof construction. Every stairway is inclosed with fire-proof materials and doors. Besides the usual fire appliances and alarms on every floor, there are automatic fire-detectors in every room—machines that notify the office immediately if the temperature around them rises to 130 degrees.

Acting on the established theory that fire catastrophes generally are due rather to suffocation than to accidental deaths through flame and heat, the builders have divided each floor into sections that can be isolated at a moment's notice. On the instant of an alarm, every door is closed, but not locked, by the turning of a lever in the office. That instant every floor and stairway is cut off from every other, insuring the confinement of smoke or fire to its original source. The Astor is the first hotel to which this system has been applied.

From the main Broadway entrance the visitor to the hotel arrives in the lobby. To the right are women's dining, reception, and reading rooms, with a special entrance on Forty-fifth Street. To the left are the café, men's restaurant and billiard room. Directly in front is the corridor leading to the "orangerie."

The lobby, with its spacious colonnade of marble and gold, is twenty-one feet high. Here are the offices, telegraph room, newsstand, and lounging places. It is here that the four panels painted by W. De L. Dodge, representing "Ancient and Modern New York," are to be seen.

The main restaurant and women's lobby, near by, are decorated in the style of Louis XIV., in gray and gold, with gilded tables and chairs. On the walls are richly colored hangings. Adjoining the restaurant, overlooking Times Square, is the Spanish room for women, its walls covered with rare fabrics characteristic of the Spanish Renaissance. The women's reception room, at the right of the Forty-fifth Street entrance, is in the Louis XIV. style, and the reading and writing room has its walls finished in green silk, and its tables are to be well filled with magazines and newspapers.

In the hunting room, a dining place for men on the Forty-fourth Street corner, the style is of the German Renaissance, about the period of 1560. An oak wainscoting twelve feet high circles the walls. Between this and the vaulted ceiling is a frieze seven feet in height, entirely composed of hunting scenes in bold relief. The deer, full life size, are crowned by natural antlers collected in Germany, and there are various fine hunting trophies all around. The apartment is a reproduction of one in the National Museum of Munich—including the furniture and chandeliers made of antlers.

Next door is the men's clubroom, of Elizabethan finish, and a step away is the barroom, Flemish in style and richly decorated with carved woodwork. At the extreme end of the Forty-fourth Street side is the billiard room, which is distinguished for its colors.

In the rear of the lobby, taking up the whole space under the two large courts, is what is described as the most wonderful feature of the house—the "orangerie." It is a reproduction of a tropical garden of Italy. The dimensions are 100 by 75 feet. Enclosing it on all sides are [illegible]

a terrace at the rear is built a beautiful fountain, surmounted by a group of statuary imported especially for its decoration. The marble mosaic is laid out in a design representing grass plots and paths, and upon occasional pedestals are orange trees and palms. The furniture, imported from Vienna, is colored "peacock blue." On the ceiling is to be seen painted a Mediterranean sky, partly concealed by vine-covered pergolas.

Returning to the main lobby from this glimpse of Naples, one notices on the left the "Chinese alcove." This is a tea room. Original Chinese tapestries cover its walls. Picturesque Chinese carvings are planted alternately among the gorgeous fabrics. Passing through this, the visitor reaches the Japanese midway. Thence he is led to the gallery surrounding the "orangerie," and by that way he comes back to the front of the mezzanine floor and into the East Indian room, with its teakwood furniture, Burmah silks, and curious carved work.

The part of the hotel to be most seen by the public, next to the lower floor already described, will be the ninth floor. Ascending thither by an express elevator from the party entrance on Forty-fourth Street, you reach the large ballroom, the smaller one adjoining, the college room, the promenade, and twelve dining rooms.

Decorated in the Louis XV. style and with a vaulted ceiling supported by caryatides, the large ballroom is 85 feet long and 50 feet wide. A gallery running around the south and west sides gives a fine view of the room. On the ceiling are handsome paintings, with hundreds of lights so arranged as to give the best effect. The smaller ballroom measures 70 by 40 feet and has a gallery divided into boxes. The vaulted ceiling is in white and gold. The gilt chairs both here and in the larger hall are specially imported and are considered marvels of artistic beauty. Between the two rooms there is a wall so constructed that it can be removed in half an hour, allowing the two to be thrown together and affording a seating capacity of 900 persons. By including the adjoining promenade, the hall can be made to hold 1,100 if ever there is a banquet or other celebration large enough to demand such accommodations, and by bringing the college room into the scheme 1,300 can be seated.

A Promenade of Statuary.

The "Grande Promenade," as it is called, is parallel to the small ballroom and leads into the large one. Here is a statuary display which is said to be unrivaled in America. The walls are of Caen stone and the doors of bronze, set with mirrors. The architecture of the college room, which is designed, as its name implies, for academic functions, is Colonial, and the walls are divided into panels by Ionic pilasters above the high wainscoting. On the panels are fourteen pictures, representing college sports, painted by Rahn, and along the neighboring frieze are the medallions of the great educational institutions of the United States. The woodwork is of pure white enamel and the furniture of mahogany.

Along the south corridor, leading from the extreme western end to the college hall, are private dining rooms and reception rooms. Of the former, those lettered A, B, C, and D are known as "l'art noveau rooms," and are decorated accordingly, being arranged so as to be used separately or thrown together. Room E is Oriental, and F, G, and H are made to represent yacht cabins, the ceilings and lights and furniture being selected so that the guests must feel the delusion. The walls of these "cabins" are adorned by paintings depicting scenes along Long Island Sound.

"The Nimrod Room" is a composite name for Rooms K and I thrown together, and there abound along the tapestried frieze the heads and antlers of deer. Rooms L and M are in white and gold in the style of Louis XVI. Along the entire floor, on the outside of the building, is a balcony 520 feet long, and it is the intention to transfer the restaurant business to the floor during the Summer season, when there are no banquets. From the balcony, to which there will be doors open from all the chain of dining rooms, a fine view of the city may be had, and the floor is arranged so that every part of it will be reached by the breezes, from whatever direction they may come. There is a complete kitchen on the floor, and after dinner the guests may ascend to the roof garden, there to have their coffee and cigars while listening to a fine orchestra.

The roof garden is laid out in landscape fashion, with rustic pagodas, curving paths, rows of shrubbery, and thousands of electric lights.

The women's parlors of the hotel are located on the second floor facing Times Square, and are decorated in the "new art" style. The carpet for all the rooms is woven in one piece. There are writing desks, tables filled with periodicals, and the most comfortable lounging chairs one could imagine. On the two corners of this same floor are the state suites, and the balance of the floor is taken up by single guest chambers and fine suites. The corners of the six floors above, facing the square, are occupied by more elaborate suites, each decorated in a different style, each rivaling the other in elegance. There are Colonial, Empire, and Marie Antoinette rooms, and others in the styles of Francis I., Mme. de Maintenon, the Spanish Renaissance, the Dutch Renaissance, the German Renaissance, the Florentine, and the Elizabethan.

Comforts of the Bedrooms.

Besides the choice corner apartments, there are the single, double, and triple chambers filling all the floors from the second to the eighth, inclusive. In all of them the decorations are artistic to the minutest detail, and the variety is limited only by the number of rooms. Every guest chamber is equipped with a long-distance telephone. In each there is a "temperature regulator." The ordinary method of turning the radiator valves is supplanted by an automatic device enabling the guest to set a pointer upon a clocklike figured scale at a degree of temperature desired. Every room has a writing desk, which is kept always stocked with stationery. Beside each dresser is an electrical connection for a curling iron heater. There is at least one closet for each room.

Multiplication of keys is obviated. The corridor door key fits the closets, although the pass key does not, and so the occupant may feel secure in the knowledge that no one else has access to his closets. The furniture of the bedrooms is rich mahogany, and heavy Wilton carpets are used throughout.

In the basement of the hotel the feaures are the "Old New York Lobby," the American grill room, and the great kitchen. Here also are barber shop, manicuring and chiropodist parlors, toilets, and baggage rooms, and the receiving department.

The kitchen is described as the largest in the world. It is 231 feet long, with an average width of 150 feet, the walls being of white tiling and the equipment complete from both sanitary and culinary points of view. There is a stretch of 150 feet of ranges, besides a great roasting oven, as well as a "jack" or spit. In the refrigerators is room for every kind of game and meat to be kept widely separated. Orders come from the dining rooms through pneumatic tubes, and there is a variety of machinery to facilitate the service. Automatic conveyors take dishes up and down. The dish washing is done by machinery—almost noiselessly. Soiled table linen is dropped into the pantries through special shafts.

Below the basement is the sub-basement, in which are the boilers, electrical machinery, ice plant, ventilating apparatus, and wine vaults.

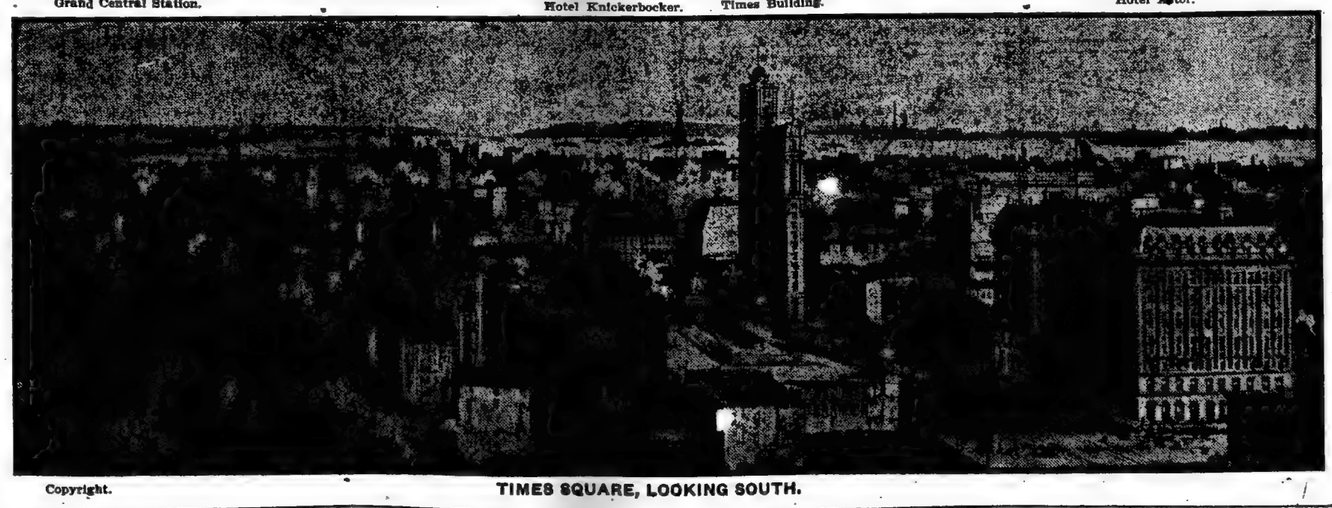
The Wonderful Wine Vaults.

The visitor may descend to the vaults by the grand stairway, and through a beautiful wrought-iron gate, or by an elevator. Either path ends in a lobby of Romanesque architecture, guarded by statues of two monks, one carrying a bunch of keys and a large tankard, the other bearing a hand basket filled with garden delicacies. The first is "Bruder Kellermeister"; the second, "Bruder Küchenmeister." Near by is the office of the cellar master, who, if he feels inclined, will show you around, perhaps let you test a few of the choicest drinkables.

The central portion of the wine cellar is a large hall, representing the famous cloister cellars at Eberbach-on-the-Rhine. The ceiling, consisting of groined Romanesque arches, is supported by massive columns. Here the visitor may see hundreds of thousands of bottles of selected wines from various parts of the globe; also huge casks filled with the choicest vintages and decorated with beautiful carvings. In the centre of the cellar stand a long table and chairs of old German pattern, where banquets may be held. There is room for a party of 400.

In the engine room of the sub-basement are four large dynamos and a big storage battery. From this plant is derived all the electric power for operating the elevators and the 14,000 lights of the building. There are more than 30 miles of electric wires in the hotel.

A novelty in hotel equipment is what is known as the crematory. This will convert into ashes all the empty boxes, papers, and garbage. Bad odors are to be an evil unknown, it is asserted, as a result of the crematory, and in the early morning there are to be none of those unpleasant noises attendant upon the removal of garbage cans from most large hotels. The ice machinery of the building has a capacity of 120 tons. Brine pipes circulate throughout the building, and instead of the old-time ice water pitchers the guests will receive frozen Croton distilled water in carafes. Overlooking the [illegible]



Grand Central Station. Hotel Knickerbocker. Times Building. Penn. R. R. Depot. Hotel Astor.

Copyright.

TIMES SQUARE, LOOKING SOUTH.

DECEIVE NOT THE FOREIGNER.

MRS. MARIETTA HOLLEY of "Josiah Allen's Wife" fame tells an interesting story of Artemus Ward, whom she knew.

"He was very indignant," said she, "at the various yarns told by Americans while traveling abroad—cyclone stories, stories of the wild and woolly West, of rattlesnakes, &c., so impossible that none but those of English extraction could pretend to believe them.

"'Now,' said he at one time, 'while my mother was in the old country somebody made her a present of a fan. It was ten feet long and forty feet wide when it was opened. My mother couldn't fan with such a fan. It was impossible. She took it home, though, and set it out in the front yard by the gate. Then she went out once in a while and stood before it and wagged her head. That was the best she could do.

"'Why,' he finished, 'can't people tell foreigners tales like this instead of such impossible tales as they do tell them?'"

COUNT TOLSTOY ON THE WAR

"BETHINK YOURSELVES!"

[Translated by V. Tchertkoff* and I. F. M.]

"This Is Your Hour, and the Power of Darkness."—Luke xxii., 53.

From The London Times.

CHAPTER I.

Again war. Again sufferings, necessary to nobody, utterly uncalled for; again fraud, again the universal stupefaction and brutalization of men.

Men who are separated from each other by thousands of miles, hundreds of thousands of such men, (on the one hand Buddhists, whose law forbids the killing, not only of men but of animals; on the other hand Christians, professing the law of brotherhood and love,) like wild beasts on land and on sea are seeking out each other, in order to kill, torture, and mutilate each other in the most cruel way. What can this be? Is it a dream or a reality? Something is taking place which should not, cannot, be; one longs to believe that it is a dream and to awake from it.

But no, it is not a dream; it is a dreadful reality!

One could yet understand how a poor, uneducated, defrauded Japanese, torn from his field and taught that Buddhism consists not in compassion to all that lives, but in sacrifices to idols, and how a similar poor illiterate fellow from the neighborhood of Toula or Nijni Novgorod, who has been taught that Christianity consists in worshipping Christ, the Madonna, Saints, and their ikons—one could understand how these unfortunate men, brought by the violence and deceit of centuries to recognize the greatest crime in the world, the murder of one's brethren—as a virtuous act, can commit these dreadful deeds, without regarding themselves in being guilty in so doing.

But how can so-called enlightened men preach war, support it, participate in it, and, worst of all, without suffering the dangers of war themselves, incite others to it, sending their unfortunate defrauded brothers to fight? These so-called enlightened men cannot possibly ignore, I do not say the Christian law, if they recognize themselves to be Christians, but all that has been written, is being written, has and is being said, about the cruelty, futility, and senselessness of war. They are regarded as enlightened men precisely because they know all this. The majority of them have themselves written and spoken about this. Not to mention The Hague Conference, which called forth universal praise, or all the books, pamphlets, newspaper articles, and speeches demonstrating the possibility of the solution of international misunderstandings by international arbitration—no enlightened men can help knowing that the universal competition in the armaments of States must inevitably lead them to endless wars, or to a general bankruptcy, or else to both the one and the other. They cannot but know that besides the senseless, purposeless expenditure of milliards of rubles, i. e., of human labor, on the preparations for war, during the wars themselves millions of the most energetic and vigorous men perish in that period of their life which is best for productive labor, (during the past century wars have destroyed 14,000,000 men.) Enlightened men cannot but know that occasions for war are always such as are not worth not only one human life, but not one-hundredth part of all that which is spent upon wars, (in fighting for the emancipation of the negroes much more was spent than it would have cost to redeem them from slavery.)

Every one knows and cannot help knowing that, above all, wars, calling forth the lowest animal passions deprave and brutalize men. Every one knows the weakness of the arguments in favor of war, such as were brought forward by De Maistre, Moltke, and others, for they are all founded on the sophism that in every human calamity it is possible to find an advantageous element, or else upon the utterly arbitrary assertion that wars have always existed and therefore always must exist, as if the bad actions of men could be justified by the advantages or the usefulness which they realize, or by the consideration that they have been committed during a long period of time. All so-called enlightened men know all this. Then suddenly war begins and all this is instantly forgotten, and the same men, who but yesterday were proving the cruelty, futility, the senselessness of wars, now think, speak, and write only about killing as many men as possible, about ruining and destroying the greatest possible amount of the productions of human labor, and about exciting as much as possible the passion of hatred in those peaceful, harmless, industrious men who by their labor feed, clothe, maintain these same pseudo-enlightened men, who compel them to commit those dreadful deeds contrary to their conscience, welfare, or faith.

CHAPTER II.

Something is taking place incomprehensible and impossible in its cruelty, falsehood, and stupidity. The Russian Czar, the same man who exhorted all the nations in the cause of peace, publicly announces that, notwithstanding all his efforts to maintain the peace so dear to his heart, (efforts which express themselves in the seizing of other people's lands and in the strengthening of armies for the defense of these stolen lands,) he, owing to the attack of the Japanese, commands that the same shall be done to the Japanese as they had commenced doing to the Russians—i. e., that they should be slaughtered; and in announcing this call to murder he mentions God, asking the Divine blessing on the most dreadful crime in the world. The Japanese Emperor has proclaimed the same thing in relation to the Russians.

Men of science and of law (MM. Muravieff and Martens) strenuously try to prove that in the recent call of all nations to universal peace and the present incitement to war, because of the seizure of other peoples' lands, there is no contradiction. Diplomatists, in their refined French language, publish and send out circulars in which they circumstantially and diligently prove (though they know no one believes them) that, after all its efforts to establish peaceful relations (in reality, after all its efforts to deceive other countries,) the Russian Government has been compelled to have recourse to the only means for a rational solution of the question—i. e., to the murder of men. The same thing is written by Japanese diplomatists. Scientists, historians, and philosophers, on their side, comparing the present with the past, deduct from these comparisons profound conclusions, and argue interminably about the laws of the movement of nations, about the relation between the yellow and white races, or about Buddhism and Christianity, and on the basis of these deductions and arguments justify the slaughter of those belonging to the yellow race by Christians; while in the same way the Japanese scientists and philosophers justify the slaughter of those of the white race. Journalists, without concealing their joy, try to outdo each other, and, not hesitating at any falsehood, however impudent and transparent, prove in all possible ways that the Russians only are right and strong and good in every respect, and that all the Japanese are wrong and weak, and bad in every respect, and that all those are also bad who are inimical or may become inimical toward the Russians—the English, the Americans—and the same is proved likewise by the Japanese and their supporters in relation to the Russians.

Not to mention the military, who in the way of their profession prepare for murder, crowds of so-called enlightened people, such as professors, social reformers, students, nobles, merchants, without being forced thereto by anything or any one, express the most bitter and contemptuous feelings toward the Japanese, the English, or the Americans, toward whom but yesterday they were either well disposed or indifferent; while, without the least compulsion, they express the most abject, servile feelings toward the Czar (to whom, to say the least, they were completely indifferent,) assuring him of their unlimited love and readiness to sacrifice their lives in his interests.

This unfortunate, entangled young man, recognized as the leader of 130,000,000 of people, continually deceived and compelled to contradict himself, confidently thanks and blesses the troops whom he calls his own for murder in defense of lands which with yet less right he also calls his own. All present to each other hideous ikons in which not only no one among the educated believe, but which unlearned peasants are beginning to abandon—all bow down to the ground before these ikons, kiss them, and pronounce pompous and deceitful speeches in which no one really believes.

Wealthy people contribute insignificant portions of their immorally acquired riches for this cause of murder or the organization of help in connection with the work of murder; while the poor, from whom the Government annually collects two milliards, deem it necessary to do likewise, giving their mites also. The Government incites and encourages crowds of idlers, who walk about the streets with the Czar's portrait, singing, shouting hurrah! and who, under pretext of patriotism, are licensed in all kinds of excess. All over Russia, from the palace to the remotest village, the pastors of churches, calling themselves Christians, appeal to that God who has enjoined love to one's enemies—to the God of Love Himself—to help the work of the devil to further the slaughter of men.

Stupefied by prayers, sermons, exhortations, by processions, pictures, and newspapers, the cannon's flash, hundreds of thousands of men, uniformly dressed, carrying divers deadly weapons, leaving their parents, wives, children, with hearts of agony, but with artificial sprightliness, go where they, risking their own lives, will commit the most dreadful act of killing men whom they do not know and who have done them no harm. And they are followed by doctors and nurses, who somehow imagine that at home they cannot serve simple, peaceful, suffering people, but can only serve those who are engaged in slaughtering each other. Those who remain at home are gladdened by news of the murder of men, and when they learn that many Japanese have been killed they thank some one whom they call God.

All this is not only regarded as the manifestation of elevated feeling, but those who refrain from such manifestations, if they endeavor to disabuse men, are deemed traitors and betrayers, and are in danger of being abused and beaten by a brutalized crowd which, in defense of its insanity and cruelty, can possess no other weapon than brute force.

CHAPTER III.

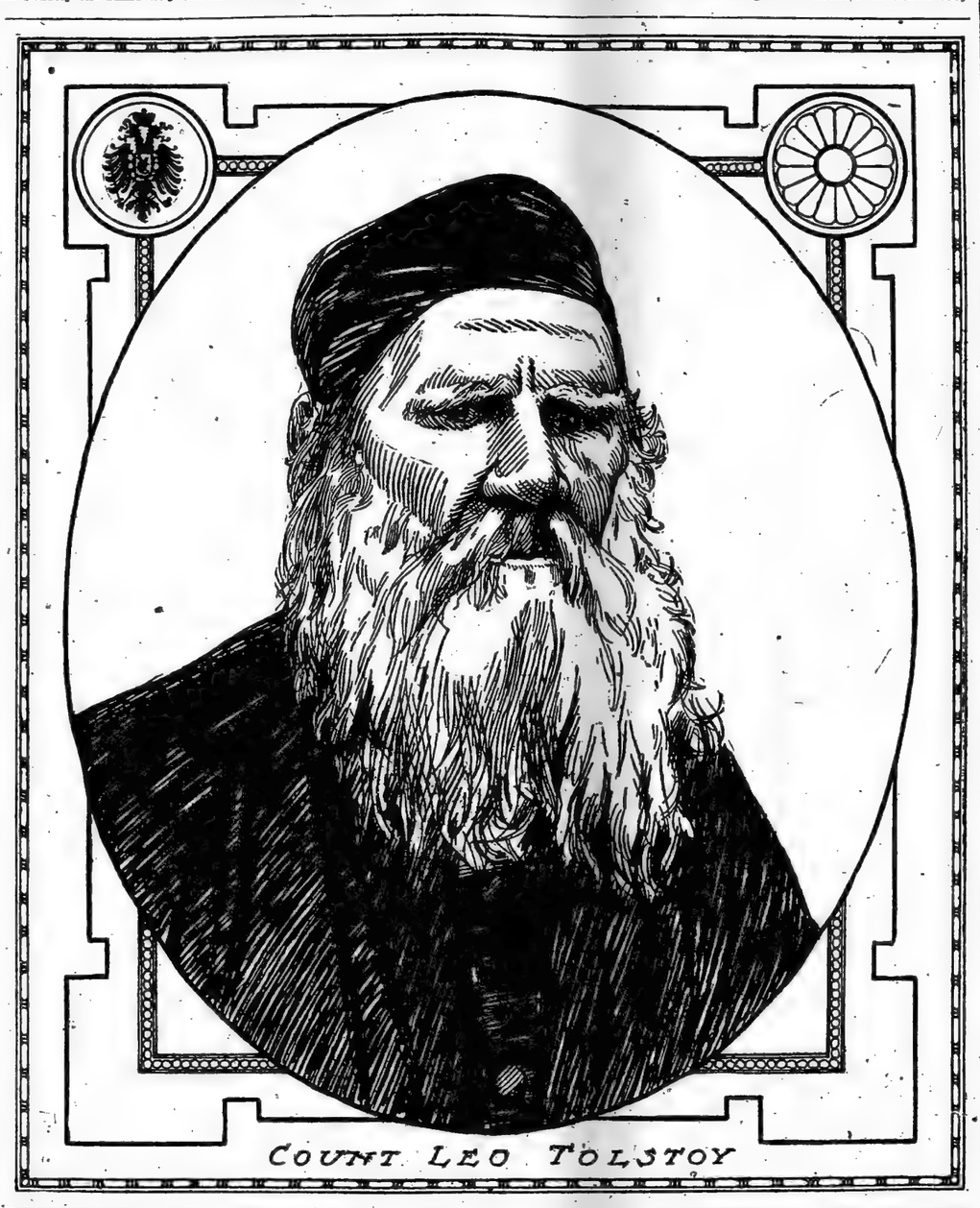
It is as if there had never existed either Voltaire, or Montaigne, or Pascal, or Swift, or Kant, or Spinoza, or hundreds of other writers who have exposed with great force the madness and futility of war, and have described its cruelty, immorality, and savagery; and, above all, it is as if there had never existed Jesus and His teaching of human brotherhood, and love of God and of men.

One recalls all this to mind and looks around on what is now taking place, and one experiences horror less at the abominations of war than at that which is the most horrible of all horrors—the consciousness of the impotency of human reason.

That which alone distinguishes man from the animal, that which constitutes his merit—his reason—is found to be an unnecessary, and not only a useless, but a pernicious addition, which simply impedes action, like a bridle fallen from a horse's head, and entangled in his legs and only irritating him.

It is comprehensible that a heathen, a Greek, a Roman, even a mediaeval Christian, ignorant of the Gospel and blindly believing all the prescriptions of the Church, might fight, and, fighting, pride himself on his military achievements; but how can a believing Christian, or even a skeptic, involuntarily permeated by the Christian ideals of human brotherhood and love which have inspired the works of the philosophers, moralists, and artists, of our time; how can such take a gun, or stand by a cannon, and aim at a crowd of his fellow men, desiring to kill as many of them as possible?

The Assyrians, Romans, or Greeks might be persuaded that in fighting they were acting not only according to their conscience, but even fulfilling a righteous deed. But, whether we wish it or not, we are Christians, and however Christianity may have been distorted, its general spirit cannot but lift us to that higher plane of reason whence we can no longer refrain from feeling with our whole being not only the senselessness and the cruelty of war, but its complete opposition to all that we regard as good and right. Therefore we cannot do as they did, with assurance, firmness, and peace, and without a consciousness of our criminality, without the desperate feeling of a murderer, who, having begun to kill his victim, and feeling in the depths of his soul the guilt of his act, proceeds to try to stupefy or infuriate himself, to be able the better to complete his dreadful deed. All the unnatural, feverish, hot-headed, insane excitement which has now seized the idle upper ranks of Russian society is merely the sympton of their recognition of the criminality of the work which is being done. All these insolent, mendacious speeches about devotion to and worship of the monarch, about readiness to sacrifice life (or one should say other people's lives, and not one's own;) all these promises to defend with one's breast land which does not belong to one; all these senseless benedictions of each other with various banners and monstrous ikons; all these Te Deums; all these preparations of blankets and bandages; all these detachments of nurses; all these contributions to the fleet and to the Red Cross presented to the Government, whose direct duty is, (while it has the possibility of collecting from the people as much money as it requires,) having declared war, to organize the necessary fleet and necessary means for attending the wounded; all these Slavonic, pompous, senseless, and blasphemous prayers, the utterance of which in various towns is commanded by the [illegible] as important work; all these calls for the national hymn, [illegible]



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men of our time argue to prove that man does not possess free will, and that, therefore, even were he to understand that the work he has commenced is evil, he can no longer cease to do it.

And dazed, brutalized men continue their dreadful work.

CHAPTER IV.

Ask a soldier, a private, a corporal, a non-commissioned officer who has abandoned his old parents, his wife, his children, why he is preparing to kill men whom he does not know, he will at first be astonished at your question. He is a soldier, he has taken the oath, and it is his duty to fulfill the orders of his commanders. If you tell him that war—i. e., the slaughter of men—does not conform to the command, "Thou shalt not kill," he will say, "And how if ours are attacked—For the King—For the Orthodox faith." (One of them said in answer to my question: "And how if he attacks that which is sacred ?" "What do you mean ?" I asked. "Why," said he, "the banner.") And if you endeavor to explain to such a soldier that God's Commandment is more important not only than the banner, but than anything else in the world, he will become silent, or he will get angry and report you to the authorities.

Ask an officer, a General, why he goes to the war. He will tell you that he is a military man, and that the military are indispensable for the defense of the fatherland. As to the murder not conforming to the spirit of the Christian law, this does not trouble him, as either he does not believe in this law, or if he does, it is not in the law itself but in that explanation which has been given to this law. But, above all, he, like the soldier, in place of the personal question, what should he do himself, always put the general question about the State, or the fatherland. "At the present moment, when the fatherland is in danger, one should act, and not argue," he will say.

Ask the diplomatists who, by their deceits, prepare wars, why they do it. They will tell you that the object of their activity is the establishment of peace between nations, and that this object is attained, not by ideal, unrealizable theories, but by diplomatic action, and readiness for war. And, just as the military, instead of the question concerning one's own action, place the general question, so also diplomatists will speak about the interests of Russia, about the unscrupulousness of other powers, about the balance of power in Europe, but not about their own position and its activities.

Ask the journalists why, by their writings, they incite men to war, they will say that wars in general are necessary and useful, especially the present war, and they will confirm this opinion of theirs by misty patriotic phrases, and, just like the military and diplomatist, to the question why he, a journalist, a particular individual, a living man, acts in a certain way, he will speak about the general interests of the nation, about the State, civilization, the white race. In the same way, all those who prepare war will explain their participation in that work. They will perhaps agree that it would be desirable to abolish war, but at present this is impossible. At present they as Russians and as men who occupy certain positions, such as heads of the nobility, representatives of local self-government, doctors, workers of the Red Cross, are called upon to act and not to argue. "There is no time to argue and to think of ones's self," they will say, "when there is a great common work to be done"; the same will be said by the Czar, seemingly responsible for the whole thing. He, like the soldier, will be astonished at the question, whether war is now necessary. He does not even admit the idea that the war might [illegible] He will say that he

CHAPTER V.

Men of our Christian world and of our time are like a man who, having missed the right turning, the further he goes the more he becomes convinced that he is going the wrong way. Yet the greater his doubts the quicker and the more desperately does he hurry on, consoling himself with the thought that he will arrive somewhere. But the time comes when it becomes quite clear that the way along which he is going will lead to nothing but a precipice, which he is already beginning to discern before him.

In such a position stands the Christian humanity of our time. It is perfectly evident that, if we continue to live as we are now living, guided in our private lives, as well as in the life of separate States, by the sole desire of welfare for ourselves and for our State, and will, as we do now, think to insure this welfare by violence, then, inevitably increasing the means of violence of one against the other and of State against State, we will, first, keep ruling ourselves more and more, transferring the major portion of our productiveness to armaments, and, second, by killing in mutual wars the best physically developed men, we must become more and more degenerate and morally depraved.

That this will be the case if we do not alter our life is as certain as it is mathematically certain that two non-parallel straight lines must meet. But not only is this theoretically certain in our time; it is becoming certain not only to the mind, but also to the consciousness. The precipice toward which we approach is already becoming apparent to us, and the most simple, non-philosophizing, and uneducated men cannot but see that, by arming one's self more and more against each other and slaughtering each other in war, we, like spiders in a jar, can come to nothing else but the destruction of each other.

A sincere, serious, rational man can no longer console himself by the thought that matters can be mended, as was formerly supposed, by a universal empire such as that of Rome or of Charles the Great, or Napoleon, or by the mediaeval spiritual power of the Pope or by sacred alliances, by the political balance of the European concert, and by peaceful international tribunals, or, as some have thought, by the increase of military strength and the newly discovered powerful weapons of destruction.

It is impossible to organize a universal empire or republic consisting of European States, as different nationalities will never desire to unite into one State. To organize international tribunals for the solution of international disputes? But who will impose obedience to the decision of the tribunal upon a contending party who has an organized army of millions of men? To disarm? No one desires it or will begin it. To invent yet more dreadful means of destruction? Balloons with bombs filled with suffocating gases, shells which men will shower upon each other from above? Whatever may be invented, all States will furnish themselves with similar weapons of destruction. And cannon's flesh, as after cold weapons it submitted to bullets, and meekly exposed itself to shells, bombs, far-reaching guns, mines, mines, so it will also submit to [illegible] charged with suffocating gases [illegible]

CHAPTER VI.

Two thousand years ago John the Baptist and then Jesus said to men: The time is fulfilled and the kingdom of God is at hand, bethink yourselves and believe in the Gospel (Mark, i., 15;) and if you do not bethink yourselves you will all perish. (Luke, xiii., 5.)

But men did not listen to them, and the destruction they foretold is already near to hand. And we men of our time cannot but see it. We are already perishing, and, therefore, we cannot leave unheeded that—old-in-time, but for us new—means of salvation. We cannot but see that besides all the other calamities which flow from our bad and irrational life, military preparation alone and the wars inevitably growing from them must infallibly destroy us. We cannot but see that all the means of escape invented by men from these evils are found and must be found to be ineffectual, and that the disastrous position of the nations arming themselves against each other cannot but go on advancing continually. And therefore the words of Jesus refer to us and our time more than to any time or to any one.

Jesus said, "Bethink yourself"—i. e., "Let every man interrupt the work he has begun and ask himself: Who am I? From whence have I appeared, and in what consists my destination? And having answered these questions, according to the answer decide whether that which thou doest is in conformity with thy destination." And every man of our world and time, that is, being acquainted with the essence of the Christian teaching, needs only for a minute to interrupt his activity, to forget the capacity in which he is regarded by men, be it of Emperor, soldier, minister, or journalist, and seriously ask himself who he is and what is his destination—in order to begin to doubt the utility, lawfulness, and reasonableness of his actions. "Before I am Emperor, soldier, minister, or journalist," must say to himself every man of our time and of the Christian world, "before any of these I am a man—i. e., an organic being sent by the Higher Will into a universe endless in time and space in order, after staying in it for an instant, to die—i. e., to disappear from it. And, therefore, all those personal, social, and even universal human aims I may place before myself and which are placed before me by men, are all insignificant, owing to the shortness of my life as well as to the boundlessness of the life of the universe, and should be subordinated to that higher aim for the attainment of which I am sent into the world. This ultimate aim, owing to my limitations, is inaccessible to me, but it does exist (as there must be a purpose in [illegible]

speeches of M. Muravieff and Prof. Martens about the Japanese war not contradicting The Hague Peace Conference—nothing shows more obviously than these speeches to what an extent, among the men of our time, the means for the transmission of thought—speech—is distorted, and how the capacity for clear, rational thinking is completely lost. Thought and speech are used for the purpose, not of serving as a guide for human activity, but of justifying any activity, however criminal it may be. The late Boer war and the present Japanese war, which can at any moment pass into a universal slaughter, have proved this beyond all doubt. All anti-military discussions can as little contribute to the cessation of war as the most eloquent and persuasive considerations addressed to fighting dogs as to its being more advantageous to divide the piece of meat over which they are struggling than to mutilate each other and lose the piece of meat, which will be carried away by some passing dog not joining in the fight.

We are dashing on toward the precipice, cannot stop, and we are approaching its edge.

For every rational man who reflects upon the position in which humanity is now placed and upon that which it is inevitably approaching, it cannot but be obvious that there is no practical issue out of this position, that one cannot devise any combination or organization which would save us from the destruction toward which we are inevitably rushing.

Not to mention the economical problems which become more and more complex, those mutual relations between the States arming themselves against each other and at any moment ready to break out into wars clearly point to the certain destruction toward which all so-called civilized humanity is being carried.

Then what is to be done?

CHAPTER VII.

The evil from which men of our time are suffering is produced by the fact that the majority live without that which alone affords a rational guidance for human activity—without religion, not that religion which consists in belief in dogmas, in the fulfillment of rites which afford a pleasant diversion, consolation, stimulant, but that religion which establishes the relation of man to the All, to God, and, therefore, gives a general higher direction to all human activity, and without which people stand on the plane of animals, and even lower than they. This evil which is leading men to inevitable destruction has manifested itself with special power in our time, because, having lost all rational guidance in life, and having directed all efforts to discoveries and improvements principally in the sphere of technical knowledge, men of our time have developed in themselves enormous power over the forces of nature; but, not having any guidance for the rational adaptation of this power, they naturally have used it for the satisfaction of their lowest and most animal propensities.

Bereft of religion, men possessing enormous power over the forces of nature are like children to whom powder or explosive gas has been given as a plaything. Considering this power which men of our time possess, and the way they use it, one feels that, considering the degree of their moral development, men have no right, not only to the use of railways, steam, electricity, telephones, photography, wireless telegraphs, but even to the simple art of manufacturing iron and steel, as all these improvements and arts they use only for the satisfaction of their lusts, for amusement, dissipation, and the destruction of each other.

Then, what is to be done? To reject all these improvements of life, all this power acquired by humanity—to forget that which it has learned? This is impossible, however perniciously these mental acquisitions are used; still they are acquisitions, and men cannot forget them. To alter those combinations of nations which have been formed during centuries and to establish new ones? To invent such new institutions as would hinder the minority from deceiving and exploiting the majority? To disseminate knowledge? All this has been tried, and is being done with great fervor. All these imaginary methods of improvement represent the chief methods of self-oblivion, and of diverting one's attention from the consciousness of inevitable perdition. The boundaries of States are changed, institutions are altered, knowledge is disseminated, but within other boundaries, with other organizations, with increased knowledge men remain the same beasts, ready any minute to tear each other to pieces, or the same slaves they have always been, and always will be, while they continue to be guided, not by religious consciousness, but by passions, theories, and external influences.

Man has no choice; he must be the slave of the most unscrupulous and insolent among slaves, or else the servant of God, because for man there is only one way of being free—by uniting his will with the will of God. People bereft of religion, some repudiating religion itself, others recognizing as religion those external, monstrous forms which have superseded it, and guided only by their personal lusts, fear, human laws, and, above all, by mutual hypnotism, cannot cease to be animals or slaves, and no external efforts can extricate them from this state, for only religion makes a man free.

And most of the people of our time are deprived of it.

CHAPTER VIII.

"But, in order to abolish the evil from which we are suffering," those will say who are preoccupied by various practical activities, "it would be necessary that not a few men only, but all men, should bethink themselves, and that, having done so, they should uniformly understand the destination of their lives, in the fulfillment of the will of God, and in the service of one's neighbor."

Is this possible? Not only possible, do I answer, but it is impossible that this should not take place.

It is impossible for men not to bethink themselves—i. e., impossible that each man should not put to himself the question as to who he is and wherefore he lives, for man, as a rational being, cannot live without seeking to know why he lives, and he has always put to himself this question, and always, according to the degree of his development, has answered it in his religious teaching. In our time the inner contradiction in which men feel themselves elicits this question with special insistence, and demands an answer. It is impossible for men of our time to answer this question otherwise than by recognizing the law of life in love to men, and in the service of them, this being for our time the only rational answer as to the meaning of human life, and this answer 1,900 years ago has been expressed in the Christian religion and is likewise known to the vast majority of all [illegible]

express itself and serve as guidance for our life, only because, on the one hand, those who enjoy the greatest authority, so-called scientists, being under the coarse error that religion is a temporary and outgrown step in the development of mankind, and that men can live without religion, inculcate this error to those of the masses who are beginning to be educated; and, on the other hand, because those in power sometimes consciously, but often unconsciously, (being under the error that the Church faith is Christian religion,) endeavor to support and excite in the people crude superstitions given out as the Christian religion.

If only these two deceptions were to be destroyed, then true religion, already latent in men of our time, would become evident and obligatory.

To bring this about it is necessary that, on the one hand, men of science should understand that the principle of the brotherhood of all men and the rule of not doing unto others what one does not wish for one's self is not one casual idea out of a multitude of human theories which can be subordinated to any other considerations, but is an incontestable principle, standing higher than the rest, and flowing from the changeless relation of man to that which is eternal to God, and is religion, all religion, and, therefore, always obligatory.

On the other hand it is necessary that those who consciously or unconsciously preach crude superstitions under the guise of Christianity should understand that all these dogmas, sacraments, and rites which they support and preach are not only, as they think, harmless, but are in the highest degree pernicious, concealing from men that central religious truth which is expressed in the fulfillment of God's will, in the service of men, and that the rule of acting toward others as one would wish others to act toward one's self is not one of the prescriptions of the Christian religion, but is the whole of practical religion, as indeed is stated in the Gospels.

To bring about that men of our time should uniformly place before themselves the question of the meaning of life, and uniformly answer it, it is only necessary that those who regard themselves as enlightened should cease to think and to inculcate to other generations that religion is atavism, the survival of a past wild state, and that for the good life of men the spreading of education is sufficient—i. e., the spread of the most varied knowledge which is in some way to bring men to justice and to a moral life. These men should understand instead that for the good life of humanity religion is vital and that this religion already exists and lives in the consciousness of the men of our time. Men who are intentionally and unintentionally stupefying the people by church superstitions should cease to do so, and recognize that what is important and binding in Christianity is not baptism, nor communion, nor profession of dogmas, &c., but only love to God and to one's neighbor, and the fulfilling of the commandment of acting toward others as one wishes others to act toward one's self—and that in this lies all the law and the prophets.

If only both pseudo-Christians and men of science understood and preached to children and to the uneducated these simple, clear, and necessary truths as they now preach their complicated, confused, and unnecessary theories all men would uniformly understand the meaning of their lives and recognize one and the same duties as flowing from this meaning.

CHAPTER IX.

But "how are we to act now, immediately among ourselves in Russia, at this moment, when our foes have already attacked us, are killing our people, and threatening us, what should be the action," I shall be asked, "of a Russian soldier, officer, General, Tsar, private individual? Are we, forsooth, to allow our enemies to ruin our possessions, to seize the productions of our labors, to carry away prisoners, or kill our men? What are we to do now that this thing has begun?"

But before the work of war was commenced, by whomsoever it was commenced—every awakened man must answer—before all else the work of my life was commenced. And the work of my life has nothing in common with recognition of the rights of the Chinese, Japanese, or Russians to Port Arthur. The work of my life consists in fulfilling the will of Him who sent me into this life. This will is known to me. This will is that I should love my neighbor and serve him. Then why should I, following temporary, casual, irrational, and cruel demands, deviate from the known eternal and changeless law of all my life? If there be a God, He will not ask me when I die (which may happen at any moment) whether I retained Chi-nam-po with its timber stores, or Port Arthur, or even that conglomeration which is called the Russian Empire, which He did not confide to my care; but He will ask me what I have done with that life which He put at my disposal—did I use it for the purpose for which it was predestined, and under the conditions for fulfilling which it was intrusted to me? Have I fulfilled His law?

So that to this question as to what is to be done now, when war is commenced, for me, a man who understands his destination, whatever position I may occupy, there can be no other answer than this, whatever be my circumstances, whether the war be commenced or not, whether thousands of Russians or Japanese be killed, whether not only Port Arthur be taken, but St. Petersburg and Moscow—I cannot act otherwise than as God demands me, and that therefore I as a man can neither directly nor indirectly, neither by directing, nor by helping, nor by inciting to it, participate in war; I cannot, I do not wish to, and I will not. What will happen immediately or soon from my ceasing to do that which is contrary to the will of God, I do not and cannot know, but I believe that from the fulfilment of the will of God there can follow nothing but that which is good for me and for all men.

You speak with horror about what might happen if we Russians at this moment ceased to fight, and surrender to the Japanese what they desire from us.

But if it be true that the salvation of mankind from brutalisation and self-destruction lies only in the establishment among men of that true religion which demands that we should love our neighbor and serve him, (with which it is impossible to disagree,) then every war, every hour of war, and my participation in it, only renders more difficult and distant the realization of this only possible salvation.

So that, even if one places one's self on the unstable point of view of defining actions according to their presumed consequences—even then the surrender to the Japanese by the Russians of all which the former desire of us, besides the unquestionable advantage of the cessation or ruin and slaughter, would be an approach to the only means of the salvation of mankind from destruction—whereas the continuance of the war, however it may end, will be a postponement of that only means of salvation.

"Yet even if this be so," it is replied, "wars can cease only when all men—or the majority—will refuse to participate in them. But the refusal of one man, whether he be Czar or soldier, would only, unnecessarily and without the slightest profit to any one, ruin his life. If the Russian Czar were now to throw up the war he would be dethroned, perhaps killed, in order to get rid of him; if an ordinary man were to refuse military service he would be sent to penal battalion and perhaps shot. Then, without the [illegible]

*Editor of The Free Age Press, Christchurch, Hants, and 11 Paternoster-row [illegible]

tion of their life and therefore do not understand it.

But this is not what is said and felt by any man who understands the destination of his life—i. e., by any religious man. Such a man is guided in his activity, not by the presumed consequences of his action, but by the consciousness of the destination of his life. A factory workman goes to his factory and in it accomplishes the work which is allotted him without considering what will be the consequences of his labor. In the same way a soldier acts, carrying out the will of his commanders. So acts a religious man in fulfilling the work prescribed to him by God, without arguing as to what precisely will come of that work. Therefore, for a religious man there is no question as to whether many or few men act as he does, or of what may happen to him if he does that which he should do. He knows that besides life and death nothing can happen, and that life and death are in the hands of God whom he obeys.

A religious man acts thus and not otherwise, not because he desires to act thus, nor because it is advantageous to himself or to other men, but because, believing that his life is in the hands of God, he cannot act otherwise.

In this lies the distinction of the activity of religious men, and therefore it is that the salvation of men from the calamities which they inflict upon themselves can be realized only in that degree in which they are guided in their lives, not by advantage nor arguments, but by religious consciousness.

CHAPTER X.

"But how about the enemies that attack us?"

"Love your enemies and ye will have none," is said in the teaching of the Twelve Apostles. This answer is not merely words, as those may imagine who are accustomed to think that the recommendation of love to one's enemies is something hyperbolical, and signifies not that which is expressed but something else. This answer is the indication of a very clear and definite activity, and of its consequences.

To love one's enemies—the Japanese, the Chinese, those yellow peoples toward whom benighted men are now endeavoring to excite our hatred—to love them means not to kill them for the purpose of having the right of poisoning them with opium, as did the English; not to kill them in order to seize their land, as was done by the French, the Russians, and the Germans; not to bury them alive in punishment for injuring roads, not to tie them together by their hair, not to drown them in their river Amur, as did the Russians.

"A disciple is not above his master. * * * It is enough for a disciple that he be as his master."

To love the yellow people, whom we call our foes, means, not to teach them under the name of Christianity absurd superstitions about the fall of man, redemption, resurrection, &c., not to teach them the art of deceiving and killing others, but to teach them justice, unselfishness, compassion, love—and that not by words, but by the example of our own good life.

And what have we been doing to them, and are still doing?

If we did indeed love our enemies, if even now we began to love our enemies, the Japanese, we would have no enemy.

Therefore, however strange it may appear to those occupied with military plans, preparations, diplomatic considerations, administrative, financial, economical measures, revolutionary, socialistic propaganda, and various unnecessary sciences, by which they think to save mankind from its calamities, the deliverance of man, not only from the calamities of war, but also from all the calamities which men inflict upon themselves will take place not through Emperors or Kings instituting peace alliances, not through those who would dethrone Emperors, Kings, or restrain them by constitutions or substitute republics for monarchies, not by peace conferences, not by the realization of socialistic programmes, not by victories or defeats on land or sea, not by libraries or universities, nor by those futile mental exercises which are now called science; but only by there being more and more of those simple men who, like the Dukhobors, Drojjin, Olkhovik, in Russia, the Nazarenes in Austria, Condatier in France, Tervey in Holland, and others, having placed as their object, not external alterations of life, but the closest fulfillment in themselves of the will of Him who has sent them into life, will direct all their powers to this realisation. Only such people realizing the Kingdom of God in themselves, in their souls, will establish, without directly aiming at this purpose, that external Kingdom of God which every human soul is longing for.

Salvation will come to pass only in this one way and not in any other. Therefore what is now being done by those who, ruling men, inspire them with religious and patriotic superstitions, exciting in them exclusiveness, hatred, and murder, as well as by those who, for the purpose of freeing men from slavery and oppression, invoke them to violent external revolution, or think that the acquisition by men of very much incidental, and for the most part unnecessary, information will of itself bring them to a good life—all this, by distracting men from what alone they need, only removes them further from the possibility of salvation.

The evil from which the men of the Christian world suffer is that they have temporarily lost religion.

Some people having come to see the discord between the existing religion and the degree of mental and scientific development attained by humanity at the present time, have decided that in general no religion whatever is necessary. They live without religion and preach the uselessness of any religion of whatever kind. Others, holding to that distorted form of the Christian religion which is now preached, likewise live without religion, professing empty external forms, which cannot serve as guidance for men.

Yet a religion which answers to the demands of our time does exist and is known to all men, and in a latent state lives in the hearts of men of the Christian world. Therefore that this religion should become evident to and binding upon all men it is only necessary that educated men—the leaders of the masses—should understand that religion is necessary to man, that without religion men cannot live a good life, and that what they call science cannot replace religion; and that those in power and who support the old empty forms of religion should understand that what they support and preach under the form of religion is not only not religion but is the chief obstacle to men's appropriating the true religion which they already know, and which can alone deliver them from their calamities. So that the only certain means of man's salvation consists merely in ceasing to do that which hinders men from assimilating the true religion which already lives in their consciousness.

CHAPTER XI.

I had finished this article when news came of the destruction of 600 innocent lives opposite Port Arthur. It would seem that the useless suffering and death of these unfortunate deluded men who have needlessly and so dreadfully perished ought to disabuse those who were the cause of this destruction. I am not alluding to Makaroff and other officers—all these men know what they were doing, and wherefore, and they voluntarily, for personal advantage, for ambition, did as they did, disguising themselves in pretended patriotism, a pretense not condemned merely because it is unreasonable, alludes rather to [illegible]

parts of Russia, who, by the help of religious fraud, and under fear of punishment, have been torn from an honest, reasonable, useful laborious family life, driven to the other end of the world, placed on a cruel senseless machine for slaughter, and torn to bits, drowned along with this stupid machine in a distant sea, without any need or any possibility of advantage from all their privations, efforts, and sufferings, or from the death which overtook them.

In 1830, during the Polish war, the adjutant Viljinsky, sent to St. Petersburg by Klopitsky, in a conversation held in French with Dibitch, in answer to the latter's demand that the Russian troops should enter Poland, said to him:

"Monsieur le Maréchal, I think that in that case it will be quite impossible for the Polish nation to accept this manifesto. * * *

"Believe me, the Emperor will make no further concessions.

"Then I foresee that, unhappily, there will be war, that much blood will be shed; there will be many unfortunate victims."

"Do not think so; at most there will be 10,000 who will perish on both sides, and that is all,"* said Dibitch in his German accent, quite confident that he, together with another man as cruel and foreign to Russian and Polish life as he was himself—Nicholas I.—had the right to condemn or not to condemn to death ten or a hundred thousand Russians and Poles.

One hardly believes that this could have been, so senseless and dreadful is it, and yet it was; 60,000 maintainers of their families lost their lives owing to the will of those men. And now the same thing is taking place.

In order not to let the Japanese into Manchuria and to expel them from Korea, not ten thousand, but fifty and more thousands, will, according to all probability, be necessary. I do not know whether Nicholas II. and Kuropatkin say, like Dibitch, in so many words, that not more than 50,000 lives will be necessary for this on the Russian side alone, only and only that; but they think it, they cannot but think it, because the work they are doing speaks for itself; that ceaseless stream of unfortunate deluded Russian peasants now being transported by thousands to the Far East—these are those same—not more than 50,000 live Russian men whom Nicholas Romanoff and Alexis Kuropatkin have decided they may get killed and who will be killed in support of those stupidities, robberies, and every kind of abomination which were accomplished in China and Korea by immoral ambitious men now sitting peacefully in their palaces and expecting new glory and new advantage and profit from the slaughter of these 50,000 unfortunate defrauded Russian workingmen guilty of nothing and gaining nothing by their sufferings and death. For other people's land, to which the Russians have no right, which has been criminally seized from its legitimate owners and which in reality is not even necessary to the Russians—and also for certain dark dealings by speculators, who in Korea wished to gain money out of other people's forests—many millions of money are spent—i. e., a great part of the labor of the whole of the Russian people, while the future generations of this people are bound by debts, its best workmen are withdrawn from labor, and scores of thousands of its sons are mercilessly doomed to death. And the destruction of these unfortunate men is already begun. More than this, the war is being managed by those who have hatched it so badly, so negligently, all is so unexpected, so unprepared, that, as one paper admits, Russia's chief chance of success lies in the fact that it possesses inexhaustible human material. It is upon this that rely those who send to death scores of thousands of Russian men!

It is frankly said that the regretable reverses of our fleet must be compensated on the land. In plain language, this means that if the authorities have badly directed things on sea, and by their negligence have destroyed, not only the nation's millions, but thousands of lives, we can make it up by condemning to death on land several more scores of thousands!

When crawling locusts cross rivers it happens that the lower layers are drowned until from the bodies of the drowned is formed a bridge over which the upper ranks can pass. In the same way are the Russian people being disposed of.

Thus the first lower layer is already beginning to drown, indicating the way to other thousands, who will all likewise perish.

And are the originators, directors, and supporters of this dreadful work beginning to understand their sin, their crime? Not in the least. They are quite persuaded that they have fulfilled, and are fulfilling, their duty, and they are proud of their activity.

People speak of the loss of the brave Makaroff, who, as all agree, was able to kill men very cleverly; they deplore the loss of a drowned excellent machine of slaughter, which had cost so many millions of rubles; they discuss the question of how to find another murderer as capable as the poor benighted Makaroff; they invent new, still more efficacious tools of slaughter, and all the guilty men engaged in this dreadful work, from the Czar to the humblest journalist, all with one voice call for new insanities, new cruelties, for the increase of brutality and hatred of one's fellow-men.

"Makaroff is not the only man in Russia, and every Admiral placed in his position will follow in his steps and will continue the plan and the idea of Makaroff, who has nobly perished in the strife," writes Novoe Vremya.

"Let us earnestly pray God for those who have laid down their lives for the sacred Fatherland, without doubting for one moment that it, the Fatherland, will give us new sons, equally virtuous, for the further struggle, and will find in them an inexhaustible store of strength for a worthy completion of the work," writes the St. Petersburg Viedomosti.

"A ripe nation will draw no other conclusion from the defeat, however unprecedented, than that we should continue, develop, and conclude the strife; therefore let us find in ourselves new strength; new heroes of the spirit will arise," writes the Russ, and so forth.

So murder and every kind of crime go on with greater fury. People enthusiastically admire the martial spirit of the volunteers who, having come unexpectedly upon fifty of their fellow men, slay all of them, or take possession of a village and slaughter all its population, or hang or shoot those accused of being spies—i. e., of doing the very same thing which is regarded as indispensable and is constantly done on our side. News about these crimes is reported in pompous telegrams to their chief director the Czar, who, in return, sends to his virtuous troops his blessing on the continuation of such deeds.

Is it not evident that if there be a salvation from this position, it is only one: that one which Jesus teaches?—

"Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness (that which is within you,) and all the rest—i. e., all that practical welfare toward which man is striving—will of itself be realized."

Such is the law of life: practical welfare is attained not when man strives toward this practical welfare—such striving, on the contrary, for the most part removes man from the attainment of what he seeks; but only when man, without thinking of the attainment of practical welfare, strives toward the most perfect fulfillment of that which before God, before the Source and Laws of his life, he regards as right. Then only, incidentally, is practical welfare also attained.

So that the true salvation of men is only one: the fulfillment of the will of God by each individual man within himself—i. e., in that portion of the universe which alone is subject to his power. In this is the chief, the only, destination of every individual man, and at the same time this is the only means by which every individual man can influence others, and, therefore, to this, and to this only, should all the efforts of every man be directed.

May 2, 1904.

CHAPTER XII.

I had only just dispatched the last of the preceding pages of this article when the dreadful news came of a new iniquity committed in regard to the Russian people by those light-minded men, who, crazed with power, have appropriated the right of managing them. Again coarse and servile slaves of slaves, dressed up in various dazzling attires—varieties of Generals wishing to distinguish themselves or to do a bad turn to each other, or to earn the right to add one more little star, fingle-fangle, or scrap of ribbon to their idiotic glaring getup, or else from stupidity or carelessness—again these miserable, worthless men have destroyed amid dreadful sufferings thousands of those honorable, kind, hard-working laborers who feed them. And again this iniquity not only does not cause those responsible for it to reflect and repent, but one hears and reads only about its being necessary as speedily as possible to mutilate and slaughter a greater number of men, and to ruin still more families, both Russian and Japanese.

More than this, to prepare men for fresh iniquities of this kind, the perpetrators of these crimes, far from recognizing what is evident to all—viz., that for the Russians this event, even from their patriotic military point of view, was a scandalous defeat—endeavor to assure credulous people that these unfortunate Russian laboring men—lured into a trap like cattle into a slaughter house, of whom several thousands have been killed and maimed merely because one General did not understand what another General had said—have performed an act of heroism because those who could not run away were killed, and those who did run away remained alive. As to the fact that one of these terrible immoral and cruel men, distinguished by the titles of Generals, Admirals, drowned a quantity of peaceful Japanese, this is also described as a great and glorious act of heroism, which must gladden the hearts of Russians. And in all the papers are reprinted this awful appeal to murder:

"Let the 2,000 Russian soldiers killed on the Yalu, together with the maimed Retvizan and her sister ships, with our lost torpedo boats, teach our cruisers with what devastation they must break in upon the shores of base Japan. She has sent her soldiers to shed Russian blood, and no quarter should be afforded her. Now one cannot, it is sinful, be sentimental; we must fight, we must direct such heavy blows that the memory of them shall freeze the treacherous hearts of the Japanese. Now is the time for the cruisers to go out to sea to reduce to ashes the towns of Japan, flying as a dreadful calamity along its beautiful shores. No more sentimentality."

The frightful work commenced is continued. Loot, violence, murder, hypocrisy, theft, and, above all, the most fearful fraud—the distortion of religious teachings, both Christian and Buddhistic—continue.

The Czar, the chief responsible person, continues to review the troops, to thank, reward, and encourage them; he issues an edict for the calling out of the reserves; his faithful subjects again and again lay down their property and lives at the feet of him they call, only with their lips, their adored monarch. On the other hand, desiring to distinguish themselves before each other in deeds and not in words only, they tear away the fathers and the bread winners from their orphaned families, preparing them for slaughter. The worse the position of Russia the more recklessly do the journalists lie, transforming shameful defeats into victories, knowing that no one will contradict them, and they quietly collect money from subscriptions and sales. The more money and labor of the people is devoted to the war, the more is grabbed by various authorities and speculators who know that no one will convict them because every one is doing the same. The military, trained for murder, having passed years in a school of inhumanity, coarseness, and idleness, rejoice—poor men—because, besides an increase of their salary, the slaughter of superiors opens vacancies for their promotion. Christian pastors continue to invite men to the greatest of crimes, continue to commit sacrilege, praying God to help the work of war, and, instead of condemning, they justify and praise that pastor who, with the cross in his hands on the very scene of murder, encouraged men to the crime. The same thing is going on in Japan. The benighted Japanese go in for murder with yet greater fervor, owing to their victories; the Mikado also reviews and rewards his troops; various Generals boast of their bravery, imagining that having learned to kill they have acquired enlightenment. So, too, groan the unfortunate working people torn from useful labor and from their families. So the journalists lie and rejoice over their gains. Also probably—for where murder is elevated into virtue every kind of vice is bound to flourish—also probably all kinds of commanders and speculators earn money, and Japanese theologians and religious teachers no less than the military in the techniques of armament do not remain behind the Europeans in the techniques of religious deceit and sacrilege, but distort the great Buddhistic teaching by not only permitting but justifying that murder which Buddha forbade. The Buddhistic scientist Soyen-Shaku, ruling over 800 monasteries, explains that although Buddha forbade manslaughter he also said he could never be at peace until all beings are united in the infinitely loving heart of all things, and that, therefore, in order to bring into harmony that which is discordant it is necessary to fight and to kill men.*

It is as if there never had existed the Christian and Buddhistic teaching about the unity of the human spirit, the brotherhood of men, love, compassion, the sacredness of human life. Men, both Japanese and Russians, already enlightened by the truth, yet like wild animals, nay, worse than wild animals, throw themselves upon each other with the sole desire to destroy as many lives as possible. Thousands of unfortunates groan and writhe in cruel sufferings and die in agony in Japanese and Russian field hospitals, asking themselves in bewilderment why this fearful thing was done with them, while other thousands are already rotting in the earth or on the earth or floating in the sea, in swollen decomposition. And scores of thousands of wives, fathers, mothers, children, are bemoaning their breadwinners uselessly destroyed. Yet all this is still too little; new and newer victims are being prepared. The chief concern of the Russian organizers of slaughter is that on the Russian side the stream of food for cannon—3,000 men per day doomed to destruction—should not be interrupted for one minute. The Japanese are preoccupied with the same thing. The locusts are incessantly being driven down into the river in order that the rows behind may pass over the bodies.

When will this cease, and the deceived people at last recover themselves and say: "Well, go you, yourselves, you heartless Czars, Mikados, Ministers, Bishops, priests, Generals, editors, speculators, or however you may be called, go you yourselves under these shells and bullets, but we do not wish to go and we will not go."

"Leave us in peace; to plow, and sow, and build, and also feed you, you sluggards." It would be so natural to say this now, when among us in Russia resounds the weeping and wailing of hundreds of thousands of mothers, wives, and children, from whom are being snatched away their bread-earners, the so-called "reserve." These same men, the majority of the reserve, are able to read; they know what the Far East is, they know that war is going on, not for anything which is in the least necessary to Russia, but for some dealings in strange land, leased lands, as they themselves call them, on which it seemed advantageous to some corrupt speculator to build railways and so gain profit; also they know, or might know, that they will be killed like sheep in a slaughter house, since the Japanese possess the latest improvements in tools of murder which we do not, as the Russian authorities who are sending these people to death had not thought in time of furnishing themselves with the same weapons as the Japanese. Knowing all this, it would indeed be so natural to say "Go you, those who have brought on this work, all you to whom war is necessary, and who justify it; go you, and face the Japanese bullets and mines, but we will not go, because we not only do not need to do this, but we cannot understand how it can be necessary to any one."

But no, they do not say this; they go, and they will continue to go; they cannot but go as long as they fear that which ruins the body and not that which ruins both the body and the soul. "Whether we shall be killed," they argue, "or maimed in these chinnampos, or whatever they are called, whither we are driven, we do not know; it yet may happen that we shall get through safely, and, moreover, with rewards and glory like those sailors who are now being feasted all over Russia because the Japanese bombs and bullets did not hit them but somebody else; whereas should we refuse we should be certainly sent to prison, starved, beaten, exiled to the province of Yakoutsk, perhaps even killed immediately." So with despair in their hearts, leaving behind a good rational life, leaving their wives and their children—they go.

Yesterday I met a Reservist soldier accompanied by his mother and wife. All three were riding in a cart; he had had a drop too much; his wife's face was swollen with tears. He turned to me:

"Good-bye to thee! Lyof Nikolaevitch, off to the Far East."

"Well, art thou going to fight?"

"Well, some one has to fight!"

"No one need fight!"

He reflected for a moment. "But what is one to do, where can one escape?"

I saw that he had understood me, had understood that the work to which he was being sent was an evil work.

"Where can one escape?" That is the precise expression of that mental condition, which in the official and journalistic world is translated into the words—"For the Faith, the Tsar, and the Fatherland." Those who abandoning their hungry families, go to suffering, to death, say as they feel: "Where can one escape?" Whereas those who sit in safety in their luxurious palaces say that all Russian men are ready to sacrifice their lives for their adored monarch and for the glory and greatness of Russia.

Yesterday, from a peasant I know, I received two letters, one after the other.

This is the first:

"Dear Lyof Nikolaevitch: Well, to-day I have received the official announcement of my call to the service, to-morrow I must present myself at the headquarters. That is all. And after that—to the Far East to meet the Japanese bullets.

"About my own, and my household's grief I will not tell you; it is not you who will fail to understand all the horror of my position and the horrors of war, all this you have long ago painfully realised, and you understand it all. How I have longed to visit you, to have a talk with you, I had written to you a long letter in which I described the torments of my soul; but I had not had time to copy it, when I received my summons. What is my wife to do now with her four children? As an old man, of course, you cannot do anything yourself for my folks, but you might ask some of your friends in their leisure to visit my orphaned family. I beg you earnestly that if my wife proves unable to bear the agony of her helplessness with her burden of children and makes up her mind to go to you for help and counsel you will receive and console her. Although she does not know you personally she believes in your word, and that means much.

"I was not able to resist the summons, but I say beforehand that through me not one Japanese family shall be orphaned. My God! how dreadful is all this—how distressing and painful to abandon all by which one lives and in which one is concerned."

The second letter is as follows:

"Kindest Lyof Nikolaevitch:

"Only one day of actual service has passed, and I have already lived through an eternity of most desperate torments. From 8 o'clock in the morning till 9 in the evening we have been crowded and knocked about to and fro in the barrack yard like a herd of cattle, the comedy of medical examination was three times repeated, and those who had reported themselves ill did not receive even ten minutes' attention before they were marked 'Satisfactory.' When we, these two thousand satisfactory individuals, were driven from the military commander to the barracks, along the road spread out for almost a verst stood a crowd of relatives, mothers, and wives with infants in arms, and if you had only heard and seen how they clasped their fathers, husbands, sons, and, hanging round their necks wailed hopelessly! Generally I behave in a reserved way, and can restrain my feelings, but I could not hold out, and I also wept." (In journalistic language this same is expressed thus, "The upheaval of patriotic feeling is immense.")

"Where is the standard that can measure all this immensity of woe now spreading itself over almost one-third of the world? And we, we are now that food for cannon, which in the near future will be offered as sacrifice to the God of vengeance and horror.

"I cannot manage to establish my inner balance. Oh! how I execrate myself for this double-mindedness which prevents my serving one Master and God."

This man does not yet sufficiently believe that what destroys the body is not harmful, but that which destroys both the body and the soul. [illegible]

One Japanese family shall be orphaned; he believes in the chief law of God, the law of all religions—to act toward others as one wishes others to act toward one's self. Of such men more or less consciously recognizing this law, there are in our time, not in the Christian world alone, but in the Buddhistic, Mohammedan, Confucian, and Brahminic world not only thousands, but millions.

There exist true heroes, not those who are now being fêted because, having wished to kill others, they were not killed themselves, but true heroes who are now confined in prisons and in the Province of Yakoutsk for having categorically refused to enter the ranks of murderers, and who have preferred martyrdom to this departure from the law of Jesus. There are also such as he who writes to me, who go, but who will not kill. But also that majority which goes without thinking, and endeavors not to think of what it is doing, still in the depth of its soul, does now already feel that it is doing an evil deed by obeying authorities who tear men from labor and from their families, and send them to needless slaughter of men, repugnant to their soul and their faith; and they go only because they are so entangled on all sides that—"Where can one escape!"

Meanwhile those who remain at home not only feel this, but know and express it. Yesterday in the high road I met some peasants returning from Toula. One of them was reading a leaflet as he walked by the side of his cart.

I asked, "What is that?—a telegram?"

"This is yesterday's, but here is one of to-day."

He took another out of his pocket. We stopped. I read it.

"You should have seen what took place yesterday at the station," he said, "it was dreadful.

"Wives, children, more than a thousand of them, weeping. They surrounded the train, but were allowed no further. Strangers wept, looking on. One woman from Toula gasped and fell down dead; five children. They have since been placed in various institutions, but the father was driven away all the same. * * * What do we want with this Manchuria, or whatever it is called? There is sufficient land here. And what a lot of people and of property has been destroyed."

Yes, the relation of men to war is now quite different from that which formerly existed even so lately as the year '77. That which is now taking place never took place before.

The papers set forth that, during the receptions of the Czar, who is traveling about Russia for the purpose of hypnotizing the men who are being sent to murder, indescribable enthusiasm is manifested among the people. As a matter of fact, something quite different is being manifested. From all sides one hears reports that in one place three Reservists have hanged themselves; in another spot two more; in yet another about a woman whose husband had been taken away bringing her children to the conscription committee room and leaving them there; while another hanged herself in the yard of the military commander. All are dissatisfied, gloomy, exasperated. The words, "For the Faith, the King, and the Fatherland," the National Anthem, and shouts of "Hurrah!" no longer act upon people as they once did. Another warfare of a different kind—the struggling consciousness of the deceit and sinfulness of the work to which people are being called—is more and more taking possession of the people.

Yes, the great strife of our time is not that now taking place between the Japanese and the Russians, nor that which may blaze up between the white and yellow races, not that strife which is carried on by mines, bombs, bullets, but that spiritual strife which, without ceasing, has gone on and is now going on between the enlightened consciousness of mankind now waiting for manifestation and that darkness and that burden which surrounds and oppresses mankind.

In His own time Jesus yearned in expectation, and said:

"I came to cast fire upon the earth, and how I wish that it were already kindled." Luke xii., 49.

That which Jesus longed for is being accomplished, the fire is being kindled. Then do not let us check it, but let it spread and serve it.

13 May, 1904.

I should never finish this article if I were to continue to add to it all that corroborates its essential idea. Yesterday the news came in of the sinking of the Japanese ironclads, and in the so-called higher circles of Russian fashionable, rich, intellectual society they are, without the slightest conscientious scruples, rejoicing at the destruction of a thousand human lives. Yet to-day I have received from a simple seaman, a man standing on the lowest plane of society, the following letter.

Letter from sailor, (there follows his Christian name, father's name, and surname.)

"Much respected Lyof Nikolaevitch I greet you with a low bow, with love, much respected Lyof Nikolaevitch.

"I have read your book. It was very pleasant reading for me. I have been a great lover of reading your works. Well, Lyof Nikolaevitch, we are now in a state of war, please write to me whether it is agreeable to God or not, that our commanders compel us to kill. I beg you, Lyof Nikolaevitch, write to me please whether or not the truth now exists on earth. Tell me, Lyof Nikolaevitch. In church here a prayer is being read, the priest mentions the Christ-loving army. Is it true or not that God loves war? I pray you, Lyof Nikolaevitch, have you got any books from which I could see whether truth exists on earth or not? Send me such books. What they cost, I will pay. I beg you, Lyof Nikolaevitch, do not neglect my request. If there are no books then send me a letter, I will be very glad when I receive a letter from you. I will await your letter with impatience. Good-bye for the present. I remain alive and well and wish the same to you from the Lord God. Good health and good success in your work."

There follows the address—Port Arthur, the name of the ship on which the correspondent serves, his rank, and his name.

In a direct way, in words, I cannot answer this dear, serious, and truly enlightened man. He is in Port Arthur, with which there no longer is any communication either by letter or telegraph. But we still have a mutual means of communication. This means is that God in whom we both believe and concerning whom we both know that war is not according to His will. The doubt which has arisen in his soul contains at the same time its own solution. And this doubt has now arisen and is living in the souls of thousands and thousands of men, not only Russians and not only Japanese, but all those unfortunate people who are compelled by violence to fulfill the act most repellant to human nature.

The hypnotism by which people have been stupefied and by which Governments still endeavor to stupefy them soon passes off, and its effect is becoming weaker and weaker; whereas the doubt as to "whether or not it be agreeable to God that our commanders compel us to kill" grows stronger and stronger, cannot in any way be extinguished, and keeps spreading further and further.

The doubt as to "whether or not it be agreeable to God that our commanders compel us to kill"—this is a spark of that fire which Jesus kindled upon earth and which is beginning to spread. To know and feel this is a great joy.

LEO TOLSTOY.

Yasnaia Poliana, May 21, 1904.

*In the article it is said:

"This triple world is my own possession. All the things therein are my own children." And the ten thousand things in this world are no more than the reflections of my own self. They come from the one source. They partake of the one body. Therefore I cannot rest quiet until every being, even the smallest possible fragment of existence, is settled down to its proper appointment."

* This is the position taken by the Buddha, and we, his humble followers, are but to walk in his wake.

Why, then, do we fight at all?

Because we do not find this world as it ought to be. Because there are here so many perverted creatures, so many wayward thoughts, so many ill-directed hearts, due to ignorant subjectivity. For this reason Buddhists are never tired of combating all productions of ignorance, and their fight must be to the bitter end. They will shew no quarter. They will mercilessly destroy the very root from which arises the misery of this life. To accomplish this end, they will never be afraid of sacrificing their lives. * * *

There follow, just as is usual with us, unintelligent arguments about self-sacrifice and nonsense about the transmigration of souls and about much else—all this for the sole purpose of concealing the simple and clear commandment of Buddha: not to kill.

Further it is said: "The hand that is raised to strike and the eye that is fixed to aim do not belong to the individual, but are the instruments employed by a powerful [illegible]

[illegible] Court, [illegible]

[illegible] Viljinsky adds on his own behalf: The Field Marshal did not then think that more than 60,000 Russians alone would perish in the war, not so much from the enemy's fire as from [illegible] remember that he would [illegible] their number.

IN THE MOUNTAIN REGIONS

PASTIMES AT PAUL SMITH'S.

Visitors Revel in Old-Fashioned Delights —Fishing, Driving, Boating.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., July 9.—The Adirondack Summer is fast approaching its season of gayety. There has been a fortnight of beautiful moonlight weather, and now and then a canoe has been launched to float a sturdy paddler and a musical Miss into the path of the light, while the soft breezes wafted shoreward the gentle strains of stringed instrument and snatches of familiar love songs.

Visitors to Paul Smith's and the camps in this vicinity revel in plain, old-fashioned Adirondack pastimes. Very few play golf or tennis, but scores fish and drive and row. And of fishing it may be said that the greater number of visitors are enjoying the keenest sport. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Peters, who recently came to this country from England, are acquainting themselves with the ways of Adirondack trout; Mr. and Mrs. Harrison G. Otis go out nearly every day, and Mrs. Otis wades the streams and casts the fly with sturdy perservance. Mr. and Mrs. Anson R. Flower, who arrived this week, and who are entertaining a house party, also made some fine catches of trout; H. H. Benedict has returned to Paul Smith's Hotel for some more fishing. He was one of the early Spring visitors, and on the occasion of his first visit became familiar with some new trout pools, out of which he drew thirty-eight fine fish on Monday of this week. George H. Warren of England, President of the Warren Steamship Line, who has apartments at Paul Smith's Hotel for the Summer, is an enthusiastic angler, and brings in uniformly good catches.

St. John's Church in the Wilderness was opened for the Summer last Sunday, when the Rev. Alexis W. Stein, who is the assistant of the Rev. Dr. Rainsford of New York, occupied the pulpit. The Rev. Mr. Stein and Mrs. Stein have a cottage here for the season.

There have been several house parties among the campers this week. Mr. and Mrs. Anson R. Flower are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Woodruff, Miss Woodruff, and Mr. and Mrs. George H. Babcock. Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor of Watertown are to have a cottage adjoining that of Mr. and Mrs. Flower. Mrs. Taylor is a daughter of the late Roswell P. Flower.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller have several friends at their lodge, Bay Pond, among whom are Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller and Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Rockefeller.

Frederick S. Taylor and Miss Taylor, who have the Robert Gerrit camp, entertained at luncheon Monday Mrs. Francis H. Slade, Miss Mabel Slade, Francis L. Slade, and Mr. William S. Slade, who opened their camp, Underpines, upper St. Regis Lake, this week.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward L. Trudeau and their son Francis are at the Trudeau cottage, at Paul Smith's Hotel. Dr. Trudeau has been made President of the American Society for the Study of Tuberculosis, and the degree of LL. D. has recently been conferred upon him by Canadian friends. Dr. James Alexander Miller is the assistant of Dr. Trudeau at Paul Smith's this Summer.

FLAPJACK PARTIES POPULAR.

A Form of Entertaining Enjoyed at Lake Placid.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 9.—Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Stratton, M. Campanari, the singer, and his sister, Mlle. Campanari, Miss Krumbhols, Miss Jennie Walter, and C. Walter Krumbhols, who are spending the Summer at the Ruisseaumont, have tested the delights of a "flapjack" party in the woods. To all who have not attempted it the simple pastime is commended as one of the surest and shortest routes into elect mosquito society. But it has its delights and the delights will increase manifold, for the mosquito is on his last legs down in Echo Bay, the favorite rendezvous for romancing couples and June brides and bridegrooms. This "flapjack" party was entirely successful and was accomplished with the aid of two guides and a launch. The function took place on one of the recent moonlight nights; the guides prepared delicate things to eat in addition to an unlimited supply of griddle cakes, and the occasion was a very enjoyable one.

Carll H. de Silver was chairman of a committee at the Ruisseaumont Monday, when there was a series of running races, &c., for prizes donated by visitors to the Ruisseaumont. W. Diver carried off the honors, for he won the one-hundred-yard dash and the hurdle race and was second in the egg race, in which Mr. Cousini was first. Messrs. Clifton, Rody, and Lockwood also distinguished themselves.

Tennis is receiving much attention at the Ruisseaumont, where W. D. Plum, the former Harvard player, is spending the Summer. C. C. Campanari, Hamilton Davis, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Stratton, and Miss Krumbhols are among the players.

Victor Herbert has opened his new camp near the Ruisseaumont, and he is enjoying the best of health during his visit to the mountains. Mr. and Mrs. Mack and the members of their family are at this camp. Mr. and Mrs. Carll de Silver and Albert de Silver are among the recent arrivals. Other visitors from New York at the Ruisseaumont include Mr. and Mrs. L. Kendall, Mae R. Stewart, Miss Williams, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Hall, O. W. Hall, Jr., and maid.

Messrs. McConville, Naylor, Blair, Miller, and Stevens, of the Stevens House golf team, are at hand for the season's matches. Tillinghast and Fleming are expected to join the team later, and a series of matches has been arranged with players representing other resorts.

The Whiteface golf course was opened Monday when John Kisterbock, the owner, invited the visitors to Whiteface Inn to inspect the grounds.

AT SARANAC INN.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., July 9.—Frank Rus and his sister, Miss Gracella Rus of New York and Havana, are catching many fish during their stay at Saranac Inn, and enjoy the distinction of leading the anglers. Fishing for trout and bass on the upper Saranac Lake was first brought into prominence by the late Chester A. Arthur and Grover Cleveland, who were frequent visitors. The Cleveland cabin is now a part of the lodge of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Blagden and is one of the prized features of the locality. It seems that some one has been good enough to reveal to Mr. Rus and his sister some of the favorite haunts of their distinguished predecessors.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Lindenmeyer are at Saranac Inn for the Summer.

One of the recent arrivals is H. W. Calhoun of New York, who is a member of the Saranac Inn golf team and who is also a leader among tennis players. Mr. Calhoun has introduced a new auto boat on the waters of Upper Saranac Lake.

Miss Ethel Peck of New York is the guest of Mrs. A. H. Belo of Dallas, Texas, at the Belo camp, near Saranac Inn. Miss Lucy Lombardi of Portland, Ore., is also at the Belo camp.

R. Winder Johnson and the members of his family have opened their cottage at Saranac Inn.

James McMahon, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of New York is at Saranac Inn, where he will remain with Mrs. McMahon until October.

FISHING AT AMPERSAND.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., July 9.—The Ampersand fishermen are of the most persistent sort. The small-mouthed black bass that were deposited in the waters of the Lower Saranac Lake a few years ago are [illegible]

VISITORS TO ALGONQUIN.

Special to The New York Times.

ALGONQUIN, N. Y., July 9.—P. M. Sexias, of New York, accompanied by twelve young men from the New York Military Academy at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, have opened Camp Rainbow, on the Lower Saranac Lake near the Algonquin. The camp is a tent and cabin colony, where New York boys enjoy themselves throughout the Summer.

Mrs. C. V. Van Anda and Master Paul Van Anda of New York reached the Algonquin this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Swain have opened their cottage here for the season. Recent New York visitors include L. S. Neats, W. Cornell, and Paul Drane. Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Crosby, Miss Elizabeth Crosby, and John Crosby of Danville, Va., are also among those who have taken apartments at the Algonquin.

OF INTEREST AT LAKE GEORGE.

Ground Broken for New Library Building—Fishing for Pickerel.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 9.—For the past few days the arrivals at the various resorts have been many, and nearly all of the hotels are comfortably filled, although no one need be deterred from coming for fear of being unable to secure accommodations. At the new Fort William Henry Hotel the incoming trains and steamers brought so many guests as to surprise even Manager W. W. Brown, who is noted for his sanguine temperament. The opening ball was given Saturday evening, and 200 guests danced. An unusually large number of guests from near-by cities and large towns spent the two holidays here.

The pickerel fishing was never better at this season of the year, and many of the guests are finding this their principal recreation.

Ground was broken for the new Mountain Side Library Building at Joshua's Rock on Monday, the ceremonies being very simple. There was a large gathering in the pine woods on the beautiful spot of ground donated by Mr. Elwyn Seelye as a site. George Cary Eggleston, President of the association, who has secured the money to erect the building from Andrew Carnegie and other friends in New York, addressed the assemblage briefly, recalling how the institution had been founded just ten years ago by Dr. Edward Eggleston, the nucleus being realized from a large and successful "garden party" given by the doctor. He also spoke of the plans which had been formed for the institution's future growth. The first sod was then turned by Mrs. George Cary Eggleston and Mrs. Elwyn Seelye.

The Marion House, delightfully located on the Bolton Road, and the third largest house on the lake, has been reopened with a new owner and new lessees. It has been purchased by Max Hart, 99 Nassau Street, New York, and has been leased to Alfred C. Hoffmann and Francois Hoffmann, the former of the Belle Clair, in New York, and the latter of the Imperial. Several thousand dollars have been expended this Summer in improvements, and the prospects are that the house will regain all of its old-time popularity.

The speed record for gasoline-driven boats on Lake George has been broken this week by Counselor Beecher S. Clother's 35-foot launch Harriet, which passed over a measured mile in four minutes and twelve seconds. There are several other new boats of the same class, and the races in the Hague regatta next month promise to be the most interesting in the association's history of twenty years.

Victor Herbert has opened his new camp near the Ruisseaumont, and he is

Along the Jersey Shore.

BOARDWALK FOR LONG BRANCH

Many Improvements Promised or Already Under Way.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 9.—Not in many years has there been such interest taken in the welfare of this place as at the present time. Since it has received its new charter and is now termed a city every one residing here, from the Summer cottagers to the all-year-round residents, is talking improvements, many of which are already under way.

At a citizens' mass meeting a few nights ago, when nearly every cottager interested in Long Branch was in attendance, it was decided to widen the famous Ocean Avenue drive to seventy-five or one hundred feet, erect a boardwalk along the ocean front, and build one or more casinos. P. Sanford Ross of Jersey City, who is President of the Long Branch Property Holders' Association, which is composed principally of New Yorkers who own Summer homes at Long Branch, said that he favored an ocean boulevard "as perfect as possible." Other cottagers who were present expressed themselves in a like manner.

The old George Lorillard stock farm at Eatontown, famous in the days of the Monmouth Park race course, and which, since the abandonment of racing in New Jersey has been more or less neglected, has been sold by Frank Durand, representing the heirs who are selling the Lorillard estate.

George Lorillard, as will be remembered, married a beautiful Southern woman, whom he met in Florida. After his death Mrs. Lorillard became the Countess de Agreda through a marriage with an Italian nobleman. She died a few years ago, leaving two daughters, who now reside in Florence, Italy. They are sole heirs to Mr. Lorillard's vast estate, and are now converting portions of his real estate into money.

The Lorillard farm at Eatontown cost Mr. Lorillard something like $40,000 before it was improved. It was sold to Edward P. Hatch of the firm of Lord & Taylor of New York for $14,000. It is understood that Mr. Hatch will use the farm for stock-breeding purposes.

Mrs. Philip Daly, who owns the Pennsylvania clubhouse at West End, which did not open its doors last season, has finally decided to utilize the building for restaurant purposes.

The Rumson Polo Club will hold a big tournament on July 25. Some of the crack teams, including the Westchesters and Squadron A, will line up against the Rumsons.

Harvey E. Fiske, the New York banker, who has been a Summer resident at Elberon for several seasons past, expects to have a handsome country seat built here next Fall. Mr. Fiske and family are occupying the Cherry Wild cottage on Park Avenue, Elberon, at present.

The Summer colonists from New York who are familiar with the performances of the Metropolitan Opera Company during the Winter months in New York are delighted to know that Frank Rigo will put on some plays at the West End Casino. He has opened the Summer season with "The Bohemian Girl," and is well pleased with the patronage he is receiving from the cottagers and hotel guests.

RECORD BROKEN AT ATLANTIC CITY.

More Than 200,000 Persons Spend Holiday at Famous Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 9.—According to conservative estimates there were more than 200,000 persons in Atlantic City over the National holiday, and it is pretty generally accepted that that is the largest number ever in the resort on that day. Trainload after trainload of human freight was discharged upon the station platforms, and it seemed as though it would be impossible for all to get a place in which to sleep and get a "snack" to eat. But all secured accommodations. With the advent of the crowds there have been so many cases of lost children that the police authorities have found it necessary to establish a bureau for lost children at Young's Ocean Pier.

Frederick Schwartz, globe trotter, is among the visitors at the Grand Atlantic Hotel. Mr. Schwartz left New York on July 2 of last year and returned there on Aug. 25, after having made the trip around the world, a distance of 21,000 miles, in 54 days 7 hours and 20 minutes.

Fourteen members of the Country Century Road Club Association of New York and Long Island arrived in this city this week, accompanied by three women riders. The delegation was headed by John Castles, a Battalion Chief of the New York Fire Department. They were out for a few days' run and made this resort one of their stopping places. One of the women riders was Miss Jane Yachtman Rich, who holds the Chicago-New York run record. She made the trip in nine days without night riding.

Superintendent A. Brough of the Atlantic City Hospital has received a word that the Association of Hospital Superintendents of the United States and Canada will hold its annual convention in this city in September.

The Mystic Shriners will invade this city on Thursday. It is said that there will be about 10,000 members of the order here in convention, and headquarters for the various delegations from the several States have been secured at leading hotels.

The sessions of the Summer Jewish Chautauqua Society will begin in this city tomorrow. Among some of the famous educators and lecturers who will address the society are Rear Admiral George W. Melville of the United States Navy, Prof. Max Margolis of the University of California, Gerson B. Levi of Philadelphia, Dr. Henry Berkowits of Philadelphia, who will speak on "The Reform Movement in Jewish Education"; Rabbi Abram Simon of Washington, D. C.; Rabbi Edward N. Calisch of Richmond, Va.; and Dr. Daniel Philipson of Cincinnati. The headquarters of the Assembly will be in the Casino of the Royal Palace Hotel.

The Fourth of July ball at the Hotel Rudolph was a brilliant feature of the week. Among the guests at the Rudolf were thirty-eight prominent residents of Berlin and other circles in Germany, representing business and financial circles of that country, who, accompanied by their wives, are making a tour of the United States.

Hotel Bookings Exceed All Previous Records.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 9.—It now looks as if there would be a paucity of vacant rooms in the hostelries within a week or two, for the bookings for the latter part of July and for August are, the bonifaces say, far more numerous than last Summer at this time.

A new and modern hotel is a possibility for next Summer. The Aragan Hotel and Realty Company was formed this week, with a capital stock of $500,000. The stockholders are local capitalists.

The Beach Commissioners have secured Creatore for two concerts, this and to-morrow evenings. Creatore's band will hold forth at the Asbury Avenue Casino, while the regular band, led by Arthur Pryor, will play at the Fifth Avenue Arcade, with Walter Rogers, the cornet soloist, as the star performer. The Beach Commissioners also announce a leap year dance for next Wednesday evening, to be held in the Arcade. A committee of ladies from the various hotels and matrons from the cottage colony will manage the affair which, by the way, is being condemned by those who object to turning the beach evenings into dance halls. Apropos of kicks and kickers, the proprietors of the amusement resorts on Ocean and Lake Avenues—and they are legion—are fretting because the Beach Commissioners are running vaudeville shows under the guise of sacred concerts in the Casino every Sunday evening. The managers of the rival entertainments threaten to keep their shows open on Sunday unless the Sunday evening concert in the Casino is restricted to nothing but hymn selections.

Reckless autoing by visiting chauffeurs has put the Asbury Park Automobile Club to notify the city authorities that the organization will aid the police in enforcing the State law regulating the speed limit in cities.

The appearance of striped bass off the coast at this point has brought hundreds of anglers to Asbury Park, and every day at the fishing pier one or more fine bass have been hooked and landed. The record catch for the week was made by W. S. Conklin of Ocean Grove, who secured a bass weighing over twenty-six pounds.

A Parsifal night is announced by Bandmaster Pryor for Sunday evening, July 17. Scenes from the famous opera will be thrown on a screen, and the band and noted soloists will interpret Wagner's work.

It has been decided to hold the annual boat carnival on Wesley Lake on the evening of Tuesday, Aug. 16. The Asbury Park Boat Club and the Deal Lake Canoe Club are also arranging for a marine parade on Deal Lake some time next month. Prizes for the best boat decorations and illumination will be offered in both events.

METHODISTS AT OCEAN GROVE.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 9.—Methodists from every quarter of the globe are flocking to Ocean Grove to enjoy its varied attractions. The Sunday-School Assembly, a branch of the Chautauqua organization, opened Wednesday in the chapel and temple for a ten days' session, under the leadership of the Rev. Charles L. Mead of Hoboken, a member of the Camp Meeting Association. His assistants are the Rev. Dr. J. L. Huribut of South Orange, the Rev. Dr. C. F. Sitterly of Drew Theological Seminary, and Mrs. A. B. Francis of Hoboken. Dr. Sitterly recently returned from the Holy Land, where he spent several months. He will preach the annual sermon to the Bible students to-morrow morning. The Assembly will close next Saturday, when the graduates will receive their diplomas and the post-graduates their seals.

Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was sung this evening in the Auditorium by the Ocean Grove Festival Chorus, assisted by Eva Gwynne Coleman, Marie Stillwell, Julian Walker, and Albert Quesnal, as soloists, and the Auditorium orchestra was led by Musical Director Tali Essen Morgan. An audience numbering 5,000 enjoyed the performance. Monday evening there is to be a popular "Walk and Talk" concert in the same building. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings moving pictures will be shown. One week from to-night Cowen's "Rose Maiden" is to be rendered. In the meantime Mr. Morgan is rehearsing his singers and musicians for the other oratorios to be produced from time to time during the season.

BELMAR NEWS NOTES.

Fighting Obstructions in Shark River—Influx of Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, N. J., July 9.—Shark River, one of the most picturesque and valuable waterways on the coast, bids fair to come in for a great degree of prominence within the next few weeks. For some time this river has been gradually filling up, caused, it is said, by railroad companies, whose tracks span it at a point where they create an obstruction. The great fish and oyster industry, of which this river once boasted and which attracted enthusiasts from neighboring towns, has been very largely interfered with. The railroad people have been notified to use their efforts toward remedying the trouble. If they refuse to comply, the State authorities, who have been appealed to personally, will remove the obstruction at the expense of the corporation.

Now that the crush of the Fourth is over we have settled down to entertaining the all-season guests. The influx of visitors this week has been surprisingly large. All the hotels and boarding houses are liberally patronized.

The new trolley line connecting Spring Lake with Belmar and Asbury Park is about completed and will be formally opened for travel in a few days.

The handsome new Colonial clubhouse of the Belmar Club, which had its initial opening on the 4th, continues to be a delightful attraction.

IMPROVEMENTS AT AVON.

Special to The New York Times.

AVON, N. J., July 9.—A matter involving a considerable expenditure of money, and which has taken some time to formulate, was decided at a meeting of the City Fathers this week when that body concluded to purchase from the Avon Land and Improvement Company all its rights, title, and interest in the present sewer and water system, and also the railroad grounds for the sum of $50,000.

Many noticeable and appreciated improvements have been made at Avon. Although the regular season has but fairly commenced, most of the cottagers are here for the Summer. During the Winter all the prominent thoroughfares have been widened and graveled, and they now present a pleasant and inviting appearance. There have also been numerous changes to the ocean front and board walk.

There is much speculation here among local horsemen as to the merits of their steeds, and as a result of the existing enthusiasm a series of races has been arranged.

TO VISIT CAPE MAY.

Roosevelt Family Expected Soon—Cool Ocean Breezes.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 9.—It is expected that Mrs. Roosevelt will come to Cape May some time during the latter part of next week and remain several days. It is not yet announced at what hotel she will stay, and probably the deferment of this announcement is made by reason of the desire to avoid unnecessary demonstration when the President's family arrives. The Roosevelts have never before visited Cape May. It is not known whether the President will be able to come, owing to the fact that he is to be officially notified of his nomination at Oyster Bay on the 27th inst. Should he come, he will be the sixth President to visit this resort. Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan passed their vacations here during their terms of office, while President Grant came here on three different occasions, and in 1875 brought his whole Cabinet. President Arthur was here for about a week in 1884. President Harrison was here for two Summers, and most of his Cabinet also visited the shore.

Owing to the hot weather which has prevailed throughout the country, the usual falling off of the number of visitors who come to Cape May directly after the 4th has been dispelled, and there has hardly been a break in the great throngs which began here on Saturday last. The visitors are thoroughly enjoying themselves because of the cool ocean breezes which have blown during most of the week. Indeed, the ocean breeze was so strong on Monday that the display of fireworks for Independence Day had to be postponed until Wednesday evening. The wind blew the sparks over the town, and there were fears that a fire might be started, so that the crowds along the Boardwalk that evening were somewhat disappointed, but there were nearly as many to witness the display on Wednesday evening as were here on Monday evening.

ADD BEAUTY TO SPRING LAKE.

Many Changes Made During Closed Season.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 9.—Returning sojourners to this beautiful Summer resort, so universally popular with New York and Philadelphia people who prefer a quiet and pleasant place in which to spend the heated term, are surprised and amazed at the many changes which have taken place here during the closed season. Improvements and changes in the general appearance and make-up of the town have been many and substantial.

At the annual meeting of the Spring Lake Golf and Country Club held this week in the clubhouse, Charles L. Taylor was re-elected President. Since last season the clubhouse has been thoroughly renovated and nicely decorated.

The Monmouth House, opened for the first time a few weeks ago, is entertaining an exclusive and fashionable contingent.

The Essex and Sussex, under the management of the owner, Mrs. S. E. Wise, is enjoying a most liberal patronage. As in years past, nearly all of the bookings are for the season.

Point Pleasant Train Service.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., July 9.—Residents and Summer visitors to Point Pleasant are loud in their praises of the New York and Long Branch Railroad officials, who have succeeded, with excellent train service, in bringing this resort within easy distance of the metropolis. While Point Pleasant is at the southern terminal of the road, it has many Summer residents who commute daily between here and New York City. Several fast express trains have made this possible.

JERSEY MILITIAMEN IN CAMP.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, July 9.—Much activity and preparation is apparent at Sea Girt, the site of the State camp. The immense campus has been put in excellent shape, and all the buildings have been renovated. Two regiments of the National Guard of the State, comprising the Second Brigade, the Second Regiment, with headquarters at Trenton, and the Third Regiment, with headquarters at Camden, arrived in camp to-day. The Third Regiment will arrive July 19. Gen. G. O'M. Gilmore of Trenton will be in charge of the camp.

IN THE THOUSAND ISLES.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, July 9.—Independence Day was never so gayly celebrated at the Thousand Islands as on Monday. On every inhabited island and over nearly every cottage floated the American flag. Private yachts were decorated with flags and bunting, and the whole St. Lawrence River was in gala attire, even along the Canadian channel, where many an American flag floated side by side with the Union Jack.

Summer residents have been pouring into Clayton by the hundreds during the past few days, and going from there to their homes along the river. It was estimated that on Saturday of last week the arrivals numbered 1,200, without the excursionists. Only a few of the Summer homes and cottages are now closed, and most of these will be opened during the coming week.

The casino of the Thousand Island Yacht Club was opened with a big dance on Monday evening.

Baseball is at present the favorite sport on land. The Fourth of July game at Frontenac on Monday afternoon played between the guests and employes was one of the big events of the day and caused lots of amusement and entertainment. The employes won the game by a score of 14 to 12. There have been many private matches on the Frontenac and Thousand Island Yacht Club's golf links, but so far none of the tournaments have been played. They will commence next week. Tennis and croquet have many enthusiasts, the latter especially at Thousand Island Park, where there is a fine croquet ground covered with a large canopy, where the elderly gentlemen of the Park spend most of their time.

Two important gatherings are scheduled for the coming week, both to be at the Hotel Frontenac. The Underwriters' Association of New York meets Wednesday and Thursday with sixty fire insurance men in attendance. On Thursday and Friday will be held the semi-annual joint meeting of the Malleable Iron Association and the Steel Founders' Society of America, with about eighty manufacturers in attendance. A feature of entertainment of the latter meeting is a big shore dinner and picnic which Fred Fraser of Syracuse, a member and a prominent manufacturer, intends giving on one of the picnic islands.

The Epworth League convention of the Northern New York conference held during the past week at Thousand Island Park was a notable gathering. There were more than 300 delegates, and the list of speakers included some of the most prominent men in the Methodist Church.

An event quite unusual here will be the encampment of 100 members of the National Guard from Oswego, on Wellesley Island, near Thousand Island Park, during the first ten days of August.

Three islands have been sold during the past week. George C. Boldt of New York purchased Florence Island, near Alexandria Bay, and Leon F. Haley of Syracuse purchased Picnic and No Name Islands, in the American channel, opposite Fine View.

Summer Girls at Mount Pocono.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, July 9.—July's second week finds the season on the Pocono plateau in full swing, and the days are not long enough to crowd in all the pleasures of in and out door amusement. Miss Summer Girl is up with the lark and begins the day with a two-mile "complexion walk," which brings the roses to her cheeks and creates havoc with the resort breakfast menu. Most of the more healthy girls have gone in for fishing, shooting, and horseback riding this season. Golf and tennis are very popular, and hundreds can be seen daily on the new links of the Mount Pocono Golf and Countdy Club. Social events are numerous, and the evenings are gay with euchres, dances, card parties, and musicales. In the near future a full-dress reception hop will be given.

Delaware Water Gap.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Penn., July 9.—Visitors to this charming resort along the Delaware are daily increasing and the resorts are now well filled; late comers are finding it difficult to secure accomodations. During the past week the weather has been delightfully pleasant, and the chief event of the week in out-of-door sports was the golf tournament between members of the Caldeno Club and the Highland Country Club, in which the former won by the score of ten up. In addition to the number of golf events which took place on Monday, finals in the men's and women's tennis tournaments were played. Social events of the week were much in evidence, and the peet luncheon given by the cottagers was a novel affair. Another fashionable event of the week was given by W. W. Butcher on Tuesday evening. It was a dinner dance and covers were laid for twenty-five.

Stroudsburg's Social Life.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., July 9.—Stroudsburg is entertaining a larger crowd for the first week of July than ever before, and many of the houses are filled and well booked until the latter part of the season. The social life of this resort is now at its height, and the event of the week was the golf box social, which was held at the Highland Country Club House on Friday evening. One of the gentlemen members auctioned them off and the ladies seemed to know what the men enjoy, for some of the boxes contained several fine cigars. The social on the lawn of the Collins Summer residence was very striking. The lawn was decorated with Japanese lanterns and torches, and presented a picturesque appearance. An orchestra stationed on the porch added greatly to the enjoyment.

Bushkill Has a Fad.

Special to The New York Times.

BUSHKILL, Pa., July 9.—This report has at length taken on a Summer appearance, nearly all the hotels being open and well filled, while the many cottages, day by day, present their wonted restful look of comfort. A fad in this resort is motor boating and the colony is daily increasing. Fishing is very popular and Miss Caroline Armstrong, after a terrific battle of thirty minutes, landed a five pound bass. Social events enliven the evenings, and the days are gay with tennis and golf tournaments, boating, and bathing parties, and pool and billiard tournaments.

LENOX TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Sharp Games by College Men—Some Novel Entertainments.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, July 9.—Seven additional parlor cars were required last Saturday by the New Yorkers who arrived in the Berkshire Hills for the Fourth. The travel was heavier than on any other similar occasion in the history of the railroads entering Western Massachussetts. A bright, cool, and interesting day made the Fourth memorable. Two large society events and highly enjoyable sports marked the day.

At the Lenox Club, Monday, the tennis tournament attracted nearly all the cottagers and their guests. The fine turf courts were in constant use from early morning until well into the afternoon, and some exceptionally sharp tennis was played by college men who were entered in the competitions. The club piazzas were filled, both morning and afternoon, by spectators. Herbert G. Dering, second Secretary of the British Embassy, won the singles and the championship of the Lenox Club. He defeated such seasoned players as Joseph W. Burden, of Harvard, and Samuel Frothingham, of Lenox, playing the finals with Andrew Roberson, of Boston, before a large gallery. The doubles were most interesting. Among the competitors were Gerald Bramwell, Joseph W. Burden, James Barnes, A. Z. Gray, Henry Gray, George Turnure, Walter L. Cutting, H. G. Deering, Marshall Kernochan, Forsythes Wickes, Warren Sturgis, Clark Voorhees, Samuel Frothingham, Andrew Roberson, Carlos de Heredia, Herbert Parsons, S. Parkman Shaw and Harold Arrowsmith, Jr. The finals were between Messrs. Shaw and Arrowsmith, against Henry Gray and A. Z. Gray, sons of Associate Justice J. Clinton Gray of the New York Supreme Court The Messrs. Gray won the event, beating their opponents in two straight sets.

While tennis was the leading card in sports, the annual Fourth of July handicap at the Lenox Golf Club was a no less interesting event. The conditions for golf were ideal and the course was fast. The cup offered annually bore the crest of the club and the colors of the Duke of Lennox and Richmond. S. Parkman Shaw of Boston and Edward Burnett of New York were tied for the cup, and on the play-off Mr. Burnett won. Low scores were returned by J. Bowers Lee, Giraud Foster, John H. Hammond, William Douglas Sloane, and Robert W. Paterson.

Two novelties were presented to the guests at the afternoon reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster of New York, at Bellefountaine, Monday afternoon. These were the first appearance in Lenox of the Mexican troubadours, who wore the national costumes and sang patriotic airs. Daylight fireworks were sent up from stations on the terraces. The residence was beautifully decorated with cut roses. The affair was one of the most brilliant afternoon events which has ever been given in Lenox.

In the evening a brilliant display of fireworks occurred at Erskine Park, the country residence of Mrs. George Westinghouse. The grounds of the place were opened to the public, and several thousand gathered there. The feature of the illumination was the lighting of a flagpole, lights burning on top of the staff over 100 feet high. Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse entertained at dinner early in the evening.

When the young society people of the cottages learned that the dealers were prohibited by the laws of the State from selling giant firecrackers they wired New York dealers for a supply, which arrived Monday morning, and a merry band of celebrators was formed at Curtis's Hotel, whence they marched through the principal streets, exploding eight and ten inch cannon crackers, which jarred the town as if a battery of cannon were at work. This kind of fun was new for Lenox.

The annual club elections and luncheon at the Lenox Club is always a noteworthy occasion, as "it reunites the gathering of nearly all of the leading cottagers. On Tuesday the elections of the Lenox Club, Lake Mahkeenac Boating Club, and the Lenox Golf Club were held. Capt. John S. Barnes of New York was re-elected President of the Lenox Club, Dr. Richard C. Greene, Vice President, Samuel Frothingham Secretary, and George W. Folsom Treasurer. Mr. Folsom fills the office lately resigned by Dr. H. P. Jaques, who is to spend a part of the Summer abroad. David Lydig of New York was elected President of the boating club, and William D. Sloane President of the golf club. Mortimer M. Singer of New York was elected Treasurer of the golf club, and succeeds Samuel Frothingham.

On Tuesday the Rev. Clayton J. Potter of Grenville, N. Y., was installed as pastor of the Lenox Congregational Church, from whose pulpit the Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst was called to New York.

WHITE MOUNTAIN AUTO TRIALS.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON, N. H., July 9.—The White Mountain automobile trials which begin Monday and will occupy the coming week are giving rise to much comment among large numbers of early guests. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday will be given to climbing contests on the eight-mile length of carriage road up Mount Washington, and daily observation trains up the cog railway will carry hundreds of visitors to the summit. Friday and Saturday will be devoted to endurance runs, all important points in the mountains being visited.

The Waumbek, at Jefferson, has been open for three weeks, and large numbers of the early patrons have arrived. Fourth of July was observed with the usual supply of fireworks. They were effectively displayed from the golf course, and enjoyed by large numbers of guests comfortably seated on the broad porches of the Waumbek proper, Starr King Cottage, Waumbek Hall, and the Golf Clubhouse. In the early morning the members of the Gun Club assembled for practice, and the day was celebrated by many clay bird matches. The traps worked effectively, and Dr. C. L. Lindley of Lakewood, in particular; A. T. Compton, Jr., C. V. Murphy, and C. L. Plumer were winners.

The three-mile length of the golf course at the Waumbek is in the best of condition since the rains, and Philip Rhinelander of Rhinelander, David Davidson Lloyd of Pittsburg have each returned a card of 88 for the nine-hole section of the course.

The management has arranged for a Waumbek baseball team this Summer, and two games per week will be played on the home grounds. Dunn, Dartmouth, 1904, has got the team together, the members being employed as tray-boys in the Waumbek dining hall, and they are all Dartmouth students, a part of them belonging to the Varsity baseball squad. Capt. Keady of Dartmouth, the star pitcher of this season, and Leonard are the battery. Hubble substitute pitcher in Freshman Black, late Captain of the New Hampshire State College nine. Scales, at short stop, and Foley will make the team a strong combination. Games with Fabyans and the Dartmouth Summer School nine are scheduled this week.

The Waumbek tennis courts, after three weeks of rolling and leveling, are now ready for play. They have again been lengthened and broadened, and the hard pan and gravel bottom is excellent.

A RUSH FOR THE CATSKILLS.

Throngs of Visitors Registering at Mountain Hotels.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, July 9.—An unprecedented rush for the Catskills has been noticeable during the past week, and the hotels are populated with an unusually large July crowd. The excursions last week brought many thousands of people. An excursion from Albany brought over 800 people here on Monday, and nearly 600 people passed through en route for Cairo and vicinity Saturday and Sunday morning. The Maple Lawn House and the Rockwood entertained a large number of visiting guests.

A dance at the Rockwood and a baseball game were among Monday's events.

A large number of the New Yorkers summering here attended the Craigie-Holdridge wedding ceremony at St. Luke's Church on Wednesday, when Miss Adeline V. Craigie became Mrs. Walter H. Holdridge. Dr. Holdridge is connected with St. Francis Hospital, New York, and has many friends among the Summer colony.

The motorcycle endurance contestants passed through here Sunday and attracted much attention.

Three hundred and fifty people enjoyed the cool bracing air and beautiful scenery at the Hotel Kaaterskill this week.

The Catskill Mountain House has the largest number of patrons that it has ever had. Its wonderful panoramic view attracts hundreds of people daily.

The New York State Bankers' Convention is in session to-day at Stamford.

AT LONG ISLAND RESORTS

EASTHAMPTON IS GAY.

Visitors Enjoy Succession of Dinners and Dances.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., July 9.—At the Maidstone Club the past week has witnessed a bewildering succession of dances, dinners, and card parties. The Saturday night hops are, if possible, more largely attended than last year, many of the participants being prominent members of the adjacent Summer colonies. Interest is now centred chiefly in the annual fair of the Methodist Episcopal Aid Society, which will be held during the latter part of this month. Elaborate preparations are being made for the event, which is to be as much a social as a financial success.

Through the action of head officials of the life saving service, several unsightly buildings on the grounds about the Georgia station have been removed, thereby greatly increasing their attractiveness.

Albert Gallatin, Jr., recently gave a delightful sailing party to a number of friends on board his father's handsome yacht.

The first children's dance of the season was given at the Maidstone Club on the evening of the Fourth.

JOLLY CROWDS AT SEA CLIFF.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., July 9.—The season is fairly under way here and the village is well filled with Summer visitors. The Fourth of July celebrations went off with great swing and were by far the most notable occasions of the kind ever held in the village.

At the Yacht Club on Monday evening there was a notable gathering at the first formal event of the season. About 200 people were in attendance. There was an open air concert and dancing, and at 11 o'clock supper was served. The music was excellent, and visitors lingered until the early morning.

At the Sea Cliff House on Monday evening they had the first hop of the season. Many of the visitors spent a part of the evening at the hotel hop, and then went to the Yacht Club. Dancing at the hotel is pleasant, as there is a delightful floor and cool piazzas to tempt one after the dance is over.

At the Denman they are entertaining a jolly crowd of visitors, and a number of others are expected to-day. Boating and swimming are the favorite pastimes of the visitors here.

The opening hop at the Sound View on Saturday evening was preceded by progressive euchre. There was a large crowd of visitors over the holidays and the house is still well filled.

About 200 people are in town to attend the Bible Conference at the tent near the water tower.

Miss Francis Anderson entertained the King's Daughters' Circle on Monday afternoon. It was the annual meeting and election of officers.

SHELTER ISLAND'S SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., July 9.—The first ball of the season was given in the new music hall connected with the Manhanset. Preceding the ball an hour was given to the juvenile members of the Summer colony for dancing. This arrangement may be followed throughout the Summer. The Manhanset House has secured this season the Ponce de Leon orchestra. It will furnish the regular Sunday evening concerts again this year, which proved such a delightful feature in the series of entertainments last season. The links of the Shelter Island Golf Club have been thronged with players, many of whom are endeavoring to acquire skill for the coming tournaments. The tennis courts have been also well patronized.

MANY VISIT LONG BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 9.—Independence Day brought to Long Beach one of the largest crowds of patrons in the history of this delightful resort. At the Long Beach Hotel the day's total of visitors was well over sixteen hundred. Col. Dick, the proprietor of the Long Beach Hotel, had arranged an elaborate series of sports for the entertainment of his guests. The events of the day began at 10 A. M. with a ball game between the "Talls" and "Shorts," which was won by the "Shorts" after an exciting contest by the score of 7 to 4. The game was followed by a tug-of-war on the beach, in which the "Talls" and "Shorts" again met in combat, this time the "Talls" being the victors. Four girls engaged in a tug-of-war of a less strenuous order, but of equal interest to the spectators. In the afternoon the beach was crowded with spectators, who were entertained by a series of excellent athletic contests between the younger patrons of the hotel.

The evening's entertainment opened with a children's dance in the Assembly Ballroom, after which a musicale entertained the guests for a delightful hour. Then came a grand hop, which filled the ballroom with dancers till late.

Water Mill.

Special to The New York Times.

WATER MILL, L. I., July 9.—The season is in full swing. A brilliant social season is assured by the fact that the Water Mill Country Club has been organized for the express purpose of centralizing the social activity of the place, and many important social functions have been scheduled.

The Mecox Bay Yacht Club will hold its first race this afternoon. Five boats have been entered. The yachts and their owners are as follows: Constance II., Fred V. Littlefield; Alert, Mortimer O'Brien; Arrow, George A. Griffin; Wickafogue, Louis Fowler; Modoc, Ed Sayre. The race is open to members of the club. The club has arranged for a series of races to take place on the following dates: July 9, preliminary race, no prizes; July 16, Mecox Cup and two prizes; July 23, Mecox Cup, Canchois Cup, and one prize; July 30, championship flag, Mecox Cup, and one prize; Aug. 6, Mecox Bay flag, Mecox Cup, and one prize; Aug. 13, Ladies' Day, ladies' flag and three prizes; Aug. 20, 27, and Sept. 3, three prizes for each race; Sept. 5, Commodore's flag and two prizes. To win and hold the Mecox Cup three races must be won.

GOLF AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 9.—One of the most important social events of the season will be the annual invitation tournament of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, which will be held August 4, 5, and 6. The tournament will be open to members, season subscribers, and their guests. There will be a prize for each of the first four eights, also first and second prizes for the winners in the handicap, thirty-six holes, and a prize for the best round of eighteen holes made during the tournament.

Some of the best players in the country will be invited, and as the course this season is in particularly good condition, a most interesting tournament is expected.

Dances for Charity.

Special to The New York Times.

ARVERNE, L. I., July 9.—A subscription dance club for charity has been organized by Daniel W. Blumenthal, who is staying at the Arverne Hotel. The Application Committee, consisting of S. Gerard Fox, Dr. Samuel Stern, and Daniel W. Blumenthal, will receive the names of subscribers, sent in care of the Arverne Hotel. At least three dances will be given.

Westhampton's Amusements.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTHAMPTON, L. I., July 9.—All forms of indoor entertainment and outdoor recreation received a healthy impetus last week through the presence of many Manhattan people, who, arriving on the Fourth, have remained at the hotels and cottages. The Country Club has been the centre of social activity, and the dances held there were largely attended. The club has arranged a most interesting schedule for the Summer, which embraces a large variety of indoor events. The handicap golf tournament which is being played now for the July cup, is evoking much interest, among the competitors being some of the foremost players of this section.

Fishing at Amityville.

Special to The New York Times.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., July 9.—Fishing has been particularly good during the last few days, and some of the knights of the rod have secured excellent strings of weak and blue fish. These are served at the hotels or distributed among friends in the cottages.

AT BLOCK ISLAND.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., July 9.—Eat, drink, and be merry, whether we are good risks from the insurance standpoint or not; this seems to be the motto of the Summer visitor at Block Island. The air here compels the first; the second follows as a matter of course, though not immoderately in the sense of objectionable fluids, and the third is perhaps due largely to the seemingly unusual number of young people who flock for fun, frolic, and flirtation to the Manissean shores.

Although the hotels are not yet full, there are enough people here to guarantee infinite amusement by day or night, and the bathing beach is the scene of great sport.

Fishing continues excellent and the variety insures sport to the most exacting devotees of rod and reel or of deep-sea fishing.

It is a pity that the drivers of pleasure carriages cannot learn to appreciate or to understand that others can appreciate some of the picturesque scenery here, which has apparently escaped all but a few of the visitors. Some of the amateur photographers have discovered these attractive spots, but only such places as Mohegan Bluffs, Beacon Hill, Clay Head, and a few other points which they have been told to admire, as voters are told to support the candidates slated by their party leaders, can be learned from the drivers.

A collector of antiques can still find many interesting things in the old houses, although the ground has been pretty well gone over. The fact is, however, that some of the unique and attractive things have been overlooked simply because the owners themselves cannot comprehend why they should be of interest to anybody.

The orchestra of the Oceanview Hotel arrived July 4, and will give their usual daily concerts. Beginning this evening, the full dress Saturday evening hops will be given—also the Sunday evening sacred concerts.

The regular services at the Episcopal and the Catholic chapels, which are open during the Summer only, begin to-morrow. In the former, St. Ann's by the Sea, the Rev. J. Eldred Brown, rector of Trinity Church, Norwich, Conn., will officiate during July, and the Rev. William Pressey, rector of St. John's Church, Ashton, R. I., during August.

AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 9.—An impetus has been given the season of summertide at the Pier by the warm July days of the past week. The water has averaged 65 degrees during the week, an invigorating temperature for bathing. The principal event of the week was the opening of Sherry's New Casino, which was celebrated on July 4. Then the Stars and Stripes were unfurled, the Casino doors were thrown open, and many of the cottagers entertained at luncheon on the plaza. Among the first subscribers to the Casino were Edward Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Warburton, Philip S. P. Randolph, Willard P. Ward, Mrs. Willard S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Miller, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Howard W. Fancoast, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sydney Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Comstock, Dr. and Mrs. Gilbert Leidy, Mrs. Bloomfield McIlvaine, Miss McIlvaine, Mr. and Mrs. G. Minton Roberts, Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Shepherd, Edward Connor, Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., W. U. Hidden, Mr. Thomas B. Wannemaker, Mrs. Samuel Welsh, S. A. Colbertson, Dr. William Francis Honan, and Mrs. Hale and Miss Hale.

Among those who were entertained at luncheon at the Casino Monday were Mrs. Thomas B. Wannamaker, who has recently returned to the Pier; Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton and Joseph H. Hoadley, who arrived here with a party of twelve on the steam yacht Nushka. Mr. Hoadley and party returned to New York on the Nushka Monday evening. Several luncheons and dinners have been given at the Casino by cottagers during the week, and other dinners are planned for Saturday evening. There will be dancing at the Casino in the new ballroom on Wednesday and Saturday nights during the season.

The Grecian Gardens were also formally opened this week, and a number of white tents have been placed on the picturesque lawn with its graceful shade trees. Orchestral concerts are rendered daily in the garden from 12:30 to 2:30 P. M., from 6 to 8:30, and from 9 to 11. The Gardens present a bright appearance at night when illuminated by the many strings of vari-colored electric lights.

At a special meeting of the Point Judith Country Club, held on Monday, five new Governors were elected, as follows: Edward Gray, J. Lawrence Laidlaw, R. Warburton, S. A. Colbertson, and Barclay H. Warburton.

A tennis tournament was inaugurated at the Country Club on Thursday and continued Friday and Saturday. The golf links are also in fine condition.

Everybody is looking forward at the Pier to the championship polo games scheduled from Aug. 1 to Aug. 15, on the polo field at Wild Field Farm. These events will not only attract all Narragansett, but polo enthusiasts from Newport and Jamestown as well. This is the first series of championship games to be held at Narragansett.

At the Mathewson on Thursday night the vocal concert was largely attended. The soloists were Purdon Robinson, baritone; Mortimer Howard, tenor; Miss Marian Fields, soprano, and Miss Ethel Forsythe Little, contralto.

SHARON SPRINGS NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., July 9.—These are the halcyon days of the Sharon hotel man. With a large and constantly increasing crowd of arrivals and the promise of a long spell of hot weather his heart is filled with joy, and the troubles that a houseful of guests bring him slide off his shoulders like water from a duck's back.

The first of a series of picnics was held by the young people of the Pavilion on Saturday. The seat of the day's pleasure was Hanlon's Grove, and the party was chaperoned by Mrs. A. W. Gardner of New York.

R. H. Deyoe, Lisa Hadley, and J. Ahrens were the winners of the gentlemen's prizes at a progressive euchre party given at the Eldredge Tuesday evening. Mrs. J. Ahrens won the first ladies' prize and Mrs. F. Snyder the second.

The first of the tri-weekly hops was held at the Sharon House Saturday evening.

The first hop of the season was held at the Manhattan Friday evening and was well attended.

The band has arrived and gave its first concert W

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FOREST HOUSE—A. L. Marsh. 35.
RIVER FARM HSE—H. A. Croasdale. 35.
DELAWANNA INN—W. H. Gibbs. 25.
BRIDGE VIEW—G. Edinger. 25. $7 week.
NEW ARLINGTON—S. Reinhart. 25.
MT. RHINE HOUSE—Eugene Shupp. 25.
RUTHERFURD—J. B. & E. M. Clark. 25.

North Water Gap Post Office, Pa.

WILLOW DELL—J. A. Ozenbaugh. 60.
W. GAP SANITARIUM—F. W. Hurd. 45.
GAP VIEW—Samuel Overfield. 45.
RIVERSIDE HOUSE—M. M. Ace. 30.
BRANCH COTTAGE—Elias Compton. 25.

Shawnee Post Office, Pa.

SHAWNEE HOUSE—I. R. Transue. 50.

Slateford Post Office, Pa.

VILLAGE FARM—C. Strunk. 25.

STROUDSBURG, PA.

HIGHLAND INN—C. H. Palmer. 90. May to Nov. Steam. Elec. light and bells.
HIGHLAND DELL—J. F. Foulke. 100.
HOTEL FULMER—I. D. Crawford. 80.
BASHAN HOUSE—Mrs. M. Merwin. 25.

E. Stroudsburg, Post Office, Pa.

OAK GROVE HOUSE—C. V. Smith. 45.
BERWICK INN—P. C. Dickerson. 40.
LOCUST GROVE HSE—Mrs. G. Sears. 30.
FOREST INN—J. Hartman, Bartonsville, Pa. 25.

MARSHALL'S CREEK, PA.

MARSHALL'S FS HSE—E. Huffman. 25.
BONNY MEAD HSE—M. A. Wyckoff. 25.
MTN. BZE COTTAGE—F. Singmaster. 25.

COOLBAUGH, PA.

DEL. VALLEY INN—G. W. Gibbs. 25.

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A region of woodland and water in the Pocono Mountains, 2,000 feet above sea level; reached in 3½ hours from New York, over the Lackawanna Railroad. Magnificent springs and trout streams; dry, pine-laden air; cool, restful nights; new, nine-hole golf links and country club; no fog; no malaria; no humidity; no mosquitoes; tubercular patients not entertained. Write for information or booklets to any of the following:

MT. POCONO, PA.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE—E. E. Hooker & Son. 250. Trout preserves.
MONTANESCA—I. D. Ivison. 200. Elevator. Elec. light. St'm heat. Orchestra.
MT. PLEASANT HOUSE—H. M. Leech. 125. Grand views. Artesian water. Golf.
THE ONTWOOD—125. Elec. lgts. Baths.
THE ELVIN—Mrs. A. Slutter. 75.
MEADOWSIDE—I. Smith & Son. 75.
FAIRVIEW HOTEL—W. K. La Bar. 60. 6 cottages to rent, furnished or unfur.
MT. AIRY HOUSE—G. J. Fanseen. 45.
POCONO HEIGHTS HSE—S. Edinger. 40.
THE PENNHURST—Miss Price. 40.
MTN. TOP HOUSE—Warren Stout. 40.
WISCASSET COT'GE—Mrs. L. Dengler. 25.
MOUNT'N VIEW—Mrs. M. McCarty. 25.

Swiftwater Post Office, Pa.

THE SWIFTWATER—100. 34th season same manst. Stm. heat. Elec. lts. Baths. NEW FOREST HSE—John Hamblin. 40.
THE ANTLERS—A. C. Teese. 35.
E. SWIFTWATER HSE—J. M. Ace. 25.

CRESCO, PA.

BUCK HILLS FLS.—A Friends' Settlem't
MTN. COTTAGE—H. B. Courtright. 30.

Canadensis P. O., Pa.

SPRUCE CABIN INN—W. & M. Price. 80.

Paradise Valley P. O., Pa.

PARADISE INN—D. J. & A. L. Kints. 40.

HENRYVILLE, PA.

Parkside Post Office, Pa.

PARK HOUSE—A. J. Heller. 100.

SPRAGUEVILLE, PA.

Analomink Post Office, Pa.

STITES MOUNT'N HOUSE—T. Stites. 100.
HOTEL RAPIDS—C. A. Coleman. 50.

POCONO SUMMIT, PA.

Naomi Pines Post Office, Pa.

NAOMI PINES HOUSE—2 mile lake; 500 acres pines; celebrated spring; booklet.
POCONO PINES INN (new)—Boating.

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Booklets and full information about every house in this advertisement at 439 Broadway, corner Howard St., New York.

Note—Figures following each name show number of guests accommodated.

NEW ENGLAND. Rhode Island.

NEW ENGLAND. Rhode Island.

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13 MILES AT SEA.

High altitude, malaria and mosquitos unknown. Constant sea breezes. All the advantages of an ocean voyage, with none of the disadvantages. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, riding, driving; long-distance telephone and telegraph, De Forest wireless station.

The only direct line to Block Island is the Montauk line of steamers leaving daily, except Saturday, after June 23 from Pier No. 13 East River at 5:30 P. M., arriving at Block Island at 11 A. M. Saturday, leave at 1 P. M., arrive at 7:30 A. M. Sunday morning.

SPRING HOUSE, B. B. Mitchell.
MANISSIS HOTEL, C. E. & E. A. Brown.
MITCHELL COTTAGE, A. W. Mitchell.
PEQUOT HOUSE, T. A. Ball.
SEA SIDE HOUSE, O. F. Willis.
CENTRAL HOUSE, R. S. Littlefield.
CONNECTICUT HOUSE, Mrs. M. M. Day.
WOONSOCKET HOUSE, J. Rose.
HIGHLAND HOUSE, D. A. Mitchell.
BLOCK ISLAND HOUSE, Capt. G. W. Conley
VAILL COTTAGES, R. H. Payne.
OCEAN COTTAGE, H. A. Mott.
NATIONAL HOTEL, R. G. Lewis, Prop.

Delaware Water Gap. Delaware Water Gap.

The KITTATINNY

NOW OPEN

The Paradise of America

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

More than $75,000 expended in improvements and furnishings. Elevators; rooms en suite with bath. Music concerts mornings and evenings. Purest mountain spring water used in hotel. Boating and fishing. Grand walks and drives. Golf and tennis. First-class livery attached. Accommodations for automobile tourists. Write for special July and season rate and booklet, beautifully illustrated. Coaches at all trains. 2½ hours from New York. European restaurant and cafe a feature.

CHARLES E. COPE.

NEW ENGLAND. Massachusetts.

NEW ENGLAND. New Hampshire.

PLIMPTON HOTEL,

WATCH HILL, R. I.
Open June to September.
Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Fishing. For Booklet and Information Address
THOMAS PARKES, Proprietor.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

Hotel Manisses, Annex and Cottages. Surf bathing; telegraph, long distance telephone; electric bells, orchestra, etc.; moderate rates; booklet.
E. A. BROWN.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I

Spring House. This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet.
B. B. MITCHELL.

The Thorndike, Jamestown, R. I.—Opens June 25th under new management; faces Narragansett Bay; cuisine and service unsurpassed; electric light, electric bells, steam heat, elevator. Write for Booklet. Clifford D. Perkins, Mgr.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
Full information at Times Resort Bureau, 32 Park Row. See large advertisement Wednesdays—Sundays.

Vermont.

THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, Lake Dunmore, Vt.
A most picturesque lake and delightful mountain resort. Climate dry and cool. All forms of amusement; excellent fishing, fitted walks and drives; excellent service and cuisine. Rates reasonable. New management. Opens June 15th. Send for booklet. LOUIS W. SEVERY, Manager.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOTEL,

LAKE DUNMORE, VT.
In the Green Mountains. Capacity 300. Elevator, electric lights, steam heat. Orchestra. Fine Bass fishing, all outdoor sports. Excellent cuisine. Moderate Rates. Booklet.
FRANK J. QUINN, Prop'r.

MAPLE LEAF FARM,
on Lake Hortonia, Sudbury, Vt. New house; pure spring water; good fishing; accommodates 35; bath and all modern conveniences; rates, $5 to $7 a week; booklets, with cuts of house and scenery. E. A. Mallory, Brandon, Vt.

ECHO LAKE HOTEL, TYSON VT.
Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes; boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

Lake Raponda Hotel and Cottages; beautiful, cool location; table and beds of the best; modern conveniences. W. C. Tift, Wilmington, Vt.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $14. W.C.MOUND, Prop. Hydeville, Vt.

"The Castleton," Castleton, Vt.—A delightful place to spend the Summer. Send for booklet. Philip R. Leavenworth.

Maine.

GRINDSTONE INN

WINTER HARBOR, MAINE,
SWIMMING POOL, FISHING, GOLF. THROUGH SLEEPER TO MT. DESERT FERRY.
Send for Booklet.
Address ERNEST G. GROB, Manager, Winter Harbor, Maine.

HOTEL VELVET

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, MAINE. | SEND FOR BOOKLET.
JOSEPH ALONZO NUITER,
HOTEL GRENOBLE. 7th Av. & 56th St., N. Y.

PASSACONAWAY INN

YORK CLIFFS, ME.
Fine yachting, fishing, good roads, golf course close to the hotel. For circular apply to HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston. Representative at 3 Park Place 11 to 1 daily.

HOTEL NAUMKEAG

Cottage City's favorite family hotel, now open; special rates for June; table unexcelled. We cater to please our guests.
A. L. DREW, Prop.

RANGELEY LAKES, ME.
Send 2-cent stamp to D. F. FIELD, Phillips, Me., for full information.

Hotel Aspinwall

LENOX, MASS.
O. D. SEAVEY
In the Heart of
The Berkshires
High Elevation
Dry, Even Climate
Soft, Pure Water
Write for Booklet.

THE HAVANA,

Pittsfield, Mass., in the Berkshires. Boating, fishing, golfing, tennis, croquet, charming drives; no mosquitos; cuisine unexcelled.
M. E. BENEMELIS, Prop.

Terrace Top Shelburne Falls, Mass. A region unsurpassed in beauty and grandeur. Airy rooms, ample closets, pure spring water, excellent table and attendance; refined, accessible. References.

GREYLOCK HOTEL.
Berkshire Hills, Williamstown, Mass. Open from May to November. Electric lights, elevator. Golf, &c. Address ECKERT & EMERY, Lessees.

Woodlawn Inn Pittsfield, Mass., in Berkshires. A desirable Summer home. Large lawns, croquet, tennis; terms moderate.
E. B. Carson, Mgr.

ELDORADO INN.
B. Lawton, Prop. Good table and beautiful views of the Berkshires; terms moderate. Lenox Dale, Mass.

New Hampshire.

JAFFREY, NEW HAMPSHIRE.
MAPLE LAWN FARM.

Open for guests the year round; accommodates 50. Terms, $8 to $10 per week.
Apply to Mrs. JAMES T. BROWN.

New Hotel Weirs, Weirs, N. H.—Overlooking Lake Winnipesaukee, in White Mountains; every amusement; orchestra; accommodates 250; open June 20; booklet. Dr. J. A. Greene, Prop., Col. F. C. Willis, Mgr.

The New York Times
Vacation Bureaus.

All the necessary information and literature pertaining to Summer resort hotels, boarding houses, railroad time tables, and steamship sailing schedules can be had free of charge at the Vacation Bureaus of The New York Times, located at No. 32 Park Row and No. 129 West 125th St., New York.

NEW ENGLAND. New Hampshire.

WHITE MTS.

The MOUNT PLEASANT (now open)
The MOUNT WASHINGTON (open the 11th).
In the heart of the White Mts. at
BRETTON WOODS
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Trains through from 42d St., New York, to station on Hotel grounds.
Leave 8:40 A. M. Arrive 7:28 P. M.
Leave 9:00 P. M. Arrive 6:40 A. M.

Automobile Gala Week, July 11 to 16.

Address ANDERSON & PRICE, Mgrs.
Bretton Woods, N. H.
New York Hotel Bretton Hall, 86th St. & B'way. } Also of the Ormond in Florida and the Inn-at-Ormond-Beach.

WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES.

JEFFERSON, N. H.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. NOW OPEN.

WHITE MTS.

MAPLEWOOD HOTEL,
MAPLEWOOD, N. H.
SOCIAL AND SCENIC CENTRE.
High Altitude. Free from hay fever. Hotel OPENS JULY 6. Maplewood Cottage nearly opp. OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER. Terms moderate. Accommodates 125 people. Leon H. Cilley, Mgr. Write for Booklets. SEVERAL COTTAGES TO RENT. Booking at 3 Park Place, New York City.

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REOPENED June 8, new management; bath on each floor; furnaces and open fires; groves and shade trees; all water from our Springs; Hampshire mineral spring, finest spring in State, on premises; vegetables, eggs, poultry, milk, and cream from our farm; livery and telephone; write for circular; beautiful drives and lakes; piano, outdoor amusements.
E. A. FOLLETT, Mgr., Keene, N. H.

Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, CONN.
The Famous
PEQUOT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES.
ANCHORAGE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON. N. Y. Yacht Club Rendezvous Aug. 13, 14, 15. YACHTING HEADQUARTERS.
WILLIAM H. HAGER, Proprietor.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE,
East Hampton, Conn.
ON LAKE PO-CO-TO-FAUG.
Magnificent lake; high elevation; fine bass fishing and all the accessories of a first-class Summer home. Booklet. D. D. BROWN, Prop.

Spring Lake farm; high, healthy; no mosquitos; $5-$18. Mrs. L. B. Martin, High Ridge, Conn.

Water Gap House—Now open; in the mountains of Pennsylvania; finest scenery in the country; hydraulic passenger elevator; private baths en suite, and a general renovation; golf, orchestra, mountain spring water through the house.
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BERWICK INN, Elevated. Modern. Near Water Gap.
Trolley to entrance. Illustrated booklet.
P. C. DICKINSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

Milford.

BLUFF HOUSE,

MILFORD, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
Opens June 15; 95 miles from New York City via Erie Railroad; accommodates 250; most charming resort on Bank of Delaware River; all modern conveniences; orchestra; golf, half-mile track, baseball, tennis, magnificent roads, boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; no mosquitoes; cuisine unexcelled. Send for illustrated booklet.
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Tobyhanna House, Tobyhanna Pa. Highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. Cornish.

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Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in perfect order, ribbons and stands free; machines sold from twenty to fifty per cent. less than manufacturers' prices and covered with our usual yearly guarantee. Cash or monthly payments. F. S. Webster Company, 10 Park Place, formerly 317 Broadway. Telephone 3570—Cortlandt.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest Prices. **SELL** Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange. 1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. H. MOSSMAN, 73 Maiden Lane. Tel 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS Machines sold $20 up; rented, $2.50—$4. OPEN TYPE. EX., 243 B'way

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 303 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—Small safe, letter copying machine, large lawyer's bookcase, revolving chair. Newberry, 140 East 59th St.

Two safes, lawyer's bookcase, letter copying machine, revolving chair, &c.; cheap. 140 East 59th St.

Bound file N. Y. Heralds, January, 1851, to date; $350.00. Peter Schmauss, 123 5th Av.

MACHINERY.

16" hollow spindle lathe, 22x22 planer, No. 2 screw machine, 16" crank shaper, Brainard Universal milling machine, 28" drill press; prices away down. Wickes Bros., 115 Cedar St.

Wanted—American meat-slicing machine; must be in first-class order. Apply, stating where can be seen, how long in use, price wanted. Address Grocer, Box 296 Mad. Sq. P. O.

Wanted—A sifter and mixer, capacity from 250-500 lbs.; must be in good condition. D. & B., Box 745, Middletown, Conn.

PERSONAL.

Estate of Rosina L. Jervis, who recently died in Florence, Italy: Persons having claims against this estate will please communicate with the undersigned, representing the foreign executors. DAVIS & BROWNE, 44 Pine St., New York City. July 6, 1904.

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES.

LISTERATED FOOT POWDER

Quickly relieves aching and perspiring feet. The Alpers Pharmacy, 450-47 West 34st St., N.Y.

The New York Times Vacation Bureaus.

All the necessary information and literature pertaining to Summer resort hotels, boarding houses, railroad time tables, and steamship sailing schedules can be had free of charge at the Vacation Bureaus of The New York Times, located at No. 32 Park Row and No. 129 West 125th St., New York.—Adv.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD"

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& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

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VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 5:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1,000 Is. Spl.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.
9:25 A. M.—*SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.—*EXPOSITION LIMITED.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
1:50 P. M.—*SARATOGA LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIM.
3:20 P. M.—*SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT & CHICAGO SPL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO & THOUSAND IDS.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. kSaturday only. ¶Except Saturday and Sunday.

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9:08 A. M. and 3:26 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturday at 2:37 P. M. Sundays 9:33 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
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A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
Philadelphia ..July 16 | New York.....July 30
St. Louis.....July 23 | St. Paul.....Aug. 6

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 16, 8 A. M.
MESABA.....July 23, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....July 30, 7:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 6, Noon
Only first-class passengers carried.

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NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....July 16 | Vaderland.....July 30
Finland.....July 23 | Kroonland.....Aug. 6

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NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Baltic...July 13, 5 PM | Oceanic...July 27, 5 PM
Majestic.July 20, 10 AM | Arabic...July 29, 6 AM
Cedric...July 22, 1 PM | Teutonic.Aug. 3, 10 AM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

The White Star Line S. S. Baltic,

the largest steamship in the world, will be open for public inspection **Monday, July 11,** admission 25c. Proceeds for benefit of Seamen's Charities. Tickets for sale at 9 Broadway or White Star Line, Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., North River.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

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K.Wm.II.July 12, 2 PM | Kaiser...Aug. 16, 10 AM
Kaiser, July 19, 10 AM | Kronprinz.Aug.23, 1 PM
Kronprinz.July 26, 2:30PM | K.Wm.II.Sep.6, 12:30PM
K.Wm. II..Aug. 9, 1 PM | Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Alice...July 14, 10 AM | Kurfuerst.Aug.11, 10 AM
Barbar'a.July 21, 11AM | Alice...Aug. 13, 10 AM
Friedrich.July28, 10AM | Barbarossa.Au.25, 10 AM
Bremen...Aug. 2, 9 AM | Friedrich.Aug. 30, Noon

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...July 16, 11 AM | Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM
Luise...Aug. 6, 11 AM | Irene....Oct. 8, 11 AM
Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM | Hohenz'n.Oct.15, 11 AM
Hohenz'n.Sep.10, 11 AM | Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, Gen. Agts.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
†Pretoria..July16, 7:30 AM | Bluecher..July 30, 7 AM
Hamburg..July 21, Noon | *Deutschl'd.Aug.4, 10 AM
‡Waldersee..July 23, 2 PM | ¶Pennsylv'ia.Au.6, Noon
*†Moltke..July 28, 10 AM | ¶Patricia.Au.13, 6:30 AM
*Grill Room and ¶Gymnasium on board.
¶Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Prinz Oskar.....July 19, 10 A.M.; Sept. 6, 2 P.M.
Prinz Adalbert...Aug. 16, 9 A.M.; Oct. 4, Noon
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward.
According to Season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Campania..July 14, 9 AM | Umbria...Aug. 6, 10 AM
Etruria...July 23, 10 AM | Campania..Aug. 13, 8 AM
Lucania...July 30, 8 AM | Etruria...Aug. 20, 10 AM
Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria $65 and upwards according to accommodation.
Tuesday Service.
Carpathia..July 12, 1 PM | Aurania...July 26, 1 PM
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Slavonia...July 21, 2 PM | Ultonia...Aug. 16, Noon
Pannonia..Aug. 2, Noon | Slavonia..Aug. 30, Noon
Apply, 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.
Astoria...July 16, Noon | Anchoria..July 30, Noon
Columbia..July 23, 3 PM | Furnessia..Aug. 6, Noon
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

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New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Statendam.....July 12 | Ryndam.....Aug. 9
Potsdam.....July 19 | Noordam.....Aug. 16
Rotterdam.....Aug. 2 | Statendam.....Aug. 23
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line

Sailing every Tuesday to Naples—Genoa. Citta di Napoli..July 12 | Regina d'Italia..July 26
Cabin, $55 up. Dining Saloon on Promenade Deck.
Bolognesi, Hatfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

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THE IDEAL VACATION COUNTRY.
Direct Weekly Service Between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH & HALIFAX
BY DOMINION ATLANTIC RY'S
TWIN SCREW 19 KNOT S. S.

PRINCE ARTHUR

from Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y. at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin berth and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourist Agents or to MUNSON S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 36 BEAVER STREET, BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,
PORTLAND LINE,
IS A MOST DELIGHTFUL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.

White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each, on sale July 5th.
Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1200—Orchard.

SUMMER CRUISE TO HALIFAX, N. S., and ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

Fine passenger steamers ROSALIND and SYLVIA, sailing every Saturday at 11 A. M. Delightful cruise through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.
Round Trip to Halifax, $25.
" " St. John's, $60.
These rates include meals and berth.
For further information and booklet apply to BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Empress of China.....July 4th
Empress of India.....July 25th
Empress of Japan.....Aug. 15th
R. M. S. Athenian.....Aug. 29th
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Aorangi.....July 23d | Miowera.....Aug. 19th
For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

NEW ORLEANS BY WATER

Elegant New Passenger Steamships of the
Southern Pacific
Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.
Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.
For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*8:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG EXPRESS.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:10 noon, *12:55, 3:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:35 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25 "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:35 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—8:55, 11:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (North Asbury Park Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55 (Saturdays only, except Long Branch), 1:25 (Saturdays only), 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25 (except Long Branch), 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 8:20 A. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:35, 8:55, *9:25, *†9:55, *9:55, *†10:25, 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *5:25, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *†9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *1:55, 2:10, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, *†4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.
†Drinking Car. ‡Extra-fare train.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113 and 1,242 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); Imperial Hotel, and stations named above; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—*4:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, *4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:20 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON.—*4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, *4:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT.—*4:00, *8:40 A. M., ‡1:35 (3:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY.—*8:40 A. M., ‡2:40 P. M. VINELAND AND BRIDGETON.—*4:00 A. M., ‡11:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEA BRIGHT POINTS.—*4:00, 8:30, 11:40 A. M., ‡1:20, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53 (except Long Branch, 4:45), 4:53, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:35, 4:30 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA.—(READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, ‡1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *4:30, †4:30, †7:30, †9:00, 10:00 P. M. (8TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.—*3:55, *8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *3:00, *6:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M. *12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.—8:00, 10:00, 12:00, 1:00, 4:00, 8:00, 11:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT.—‖4:00, ‖4:35, *9:00, ‖9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only) ‖11:00, *1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville and Hrsb'g only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Fr. ft. of Rector St.: Fr. S. Atlantic Hlds., Seabright, Monmouth Beach and Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 to Asbury Park) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.
*From Liberty Street only. †Daily. ‡Except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ¶Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Following that period around the first of the month when the details of a large accumulation of business are made public, the reports of the last few days, reflecting to a greater extent present transactions, have indicated that the market is on a thoroughly midsummer basis. For the first time since Jan. 1 the number of sales reported from Manhattan has fallen below that for the corresponding period last year.

All signs point to dealing of unusually featureless character for the next three months. Not only are normal conditions present which diminish trading during this period, but there is also an apparent absence of such special influences as made last Summer at least moderately active. Then the demand for the old-style five-story flat was beginning to make itself felt and the efforts of far-sighted operators to gather in a good supply of properties of this class occasioned business of substantial volume. But the possibilities of this movement have now practically been exhausted. The operators are still in the field as buyers, but they find few opportunities of purchase, and fewer still with any prospect of profit, so thoroughly have owners of the older type of flats become impressed with their value and earning power.

Likewise in the vacant property branch of the market, last Summer witnessed the beginning of the invasion of the upper Lenox Avenue district. It is true that the results of this speculation have not materialized as rapidly as some had expected, but there is no prospect that the next two or three months will produce in any section any correspondingly large buying of lots. The deferred opening of the subway has put over for another year what it had been expected would be a fairly active building season on Washington Heights. The tenanting of hundreds of five-story flats throughout the upper east side and Harlem has caused these properties to appear better investment propositions than their newer six-story neighbors, hindering in a measure the sale of the latter. Furthermore, the condition of the mortgage market, while it has shown some recent improvement, is still unfavorable to new construction, not so much in the matter of building loans as in the uncertainty felt among builders as to their chances of securing an adequate permanent loan upon the completion of their operations several months hence.

Some fear is also expressed that the sale of private dwellings, usually a prominent branch of Summer markets, will not be up to the mark this year. The fact that the last six months' filings at the Building Department have established a new low record for dwellings is an argument in support of the theory that Manhattan is becoming more rapidly "apartmentized." The figures, however, are not altogether surprising, in view of the almost complete cessation of speculative building of residences in the older sections, and also because there has been no new territory available for improvement with houses of moderate cost. Building on Washington Heights has been of comparatively insignificant proportions, and that, so far, it has been confined to flats and apartment houses can hardly be made the basis of a conclusion that the private dwelling is not to have fair representation in the ultimate improvement of that vast area. Meanwhile it may be questioned whether there has been any such decline in the popularity of dwellings as the Building Department records would indicate, and with the probable opening of the subway as far as One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street before Oct. 1 there is no apparent reason why the west side should not experience its customary demand for houses prior to that date.

LATEST SALES BY BROKERS.

Robert M. Silverman has sold to a Mr. Lehman the two new six-story apartment houses, on plot 60 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 25 feet east of Manhattan Avenue.

Fifth Avenue Corner Leased.

G. P. Butterly has leased the store at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street to the firm of T. Strasburger, dealers in lamp shades, now at 907 Broadway. The Fifth Avenue store will be operated as a branch.

West Ninetieth Street Deal.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for George R. Cannon 137 West Ninetieth Street, a five-story double apartment house on lot 27 by 100.

Ashforth & Co. have sold for Mrs. Kathryn E. Lambert 507 Manhattan Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 20.10 by 90.

Richard Dickson has sold for J. Leland Wells 237 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a four-story brownstone single flat 35 by 100; also, for John H. and William R. Doherty, the two-and-a-half-story house known as 3,732 Park Avenue; also, for John C. Heintz and Jacob Siegel, the northwest corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 50 by 90; also, for Leopold Vath, 1,243 Brook Avenue, a three-family frame house, 17.8 by 50, to Michael Gross.

West Fifty-ninth Street Purchase.

Ulysses S. Tanco has sold for D. J. Riogdan to an investor 535 and 537 West Fifty-ninth Street, two five-story tenements.

Operators Buy on 132d Street.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company, in conjunction with William Kennelly, have sold for the estate of William E. Clark to Lowenfeld & Prager 43 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, a three-story dwelling, 20 by 99.11.

Tobias Krakauer has sold for Philip Grossman to Westheimer, Rothschild & Kaufman 169 to 173 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, three five-story flats, on plot 100.11.

Lexington Avenue House Sold.

James Kyle & Sons have sold to Dr. J. Emmet Tower the three-story dwelling 443 Lexington Avenue, 20 by 85.

Schmeidler & Bachraeh have bought from Wolkenfeld & Wallach 311 East Forty-eighth Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.5.

Day's Dealings in Bronx Properties.

The Sagamore Realty Company has sold to a client of Charles W. Leffler the lot, 25 by 100, at 582 Eagle Avenue. The same company has bought from Ella E. Shaw 2,085 and 2,087 Washington Avenue, two three-story dwellings on plot 46 by 98.

The Owners' Realty Company has sold for Walter J. Dean to Edward W. Otto the four-story flat 1,734 Webster Avenue, on lot 25 by 104.2.

Charles A. Weber has sold for William Wainwright 2,460 Lorillard Place, a two-story two-family house on a lot 20.5 by 97.6, to Joseph Gerner; also, for Paul Dannhauser, 2,144 Crotona Avenue, a two-story two-family house on a lot 32 by 90, to Anthony Rieger.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co. negotiated the sale of the southeast corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street to Parsons & Holzman.

Joseph Hyman has purchased from the Eichler estate the northwest corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, two lots, 50 by 90 feet, which he intends to improve. Isaac Hyman acted as attorney in the transaction.

Big Purchase in Brownsville.

E. J. & S. Grant have negotiated the sale of 414 lots in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn. The purchasers are Wood, Harmon & Co. and some Philadelphia builders, who have already drawn plans and arranged to begin building two-family semi-detached dwellings. Three hundred of the lots, formerly the property of Herbert C. Smith, are situated within one block of Rockaway Avenue, fronting on the Manhattan Beach Division of the Long Island Railroad for about 1,500 feet, and extending 1,200 feet to Rockaway Parkway, lying between East Ninety-third and East Ninety-eighth Streets. The rest of the lots were part of the Tapscott and Schenck farms, and are situated on Remsen Avenue, East Fifty-third, and East Fifty-fourth Streets, Clarkson Avenue, Winthrop Street, Fennimore Street and Rutland Road, and lie within two blocks of East New York Avenue and the same distance from Utica Avenue. The consideration was about $200,000. Both contracts were signed in the law office of Gilbert Elliot.

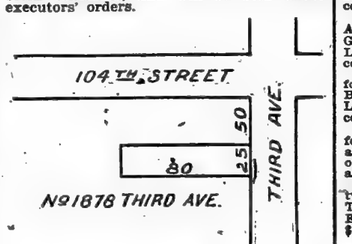
Successful Sale at East Elmhurst.

The Bankers' Land and Mortgage Company disposed of over $16,000 worth of villa plots at East Elmhurst, on Flushing Bay, at the opening sale on July 4. This new suburb, which may be reached in seventeen minutes by trolley from Long Island City, commands a shore frontage of nearly a mile. There are 2,000 lots in the property, and large sums have been spent in its development—in the laying of gas and water mains, macadamizing the streets, cementing sidewalks, and planting shade trees.

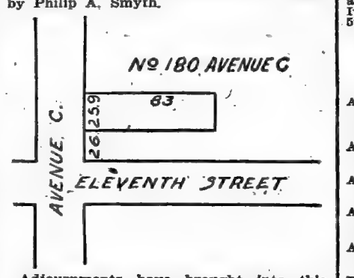
THE AUCTION ROOM.

The Summer season's grasp has been fixed pretty firmly on business at 161 Broadway. This week's list of offerings is somewhat longer than last week's, although it contains but few items that can be expected to attract much attention, even from the ever-active small operators. The northwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, offered last week, found a buyer at $34,200, but with Monday's holiday the total amount of sales-room transactions was the smallest in many months.

To-morrow Auctioneer Goldsticker will put up a parcel situated on a section of Third Avenue that has enjoyed not a little of the recent tenement activity in Harlem. The property, which is shown in the following diagram, consists of a four-story brick tenement, and will be sold under executors' orders.



It would be a hopeless auction market that did not absorb lower east side properties readily, so that some competition may be looked for at Tuesday's sale of the tenement at 180 Avenue C, to be conducted by Philip A. Smyth.



Adjournments have brought into this week's list some legal offerings of moderate importance. Chief among these is that of twelve lots running through from One Hundred and Fifty-seventh to One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, just east of Broadway, which will be sold on Tuesday. For Thursday there are other adjourned sales involving the six-story apartment house 40 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and that at the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.

Other foreclosure sales announced for Tuesday affect the southwest corner of Avenue A and Eighty-first Street and a parcel on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, adjoining the approach to the Third Avenue Bridge.

One of the largest auction sales ever attempted of property along the Sound shore is also down for Tuesday at the store of Peter F. Meyer. The offering will include the holdings of the Rushmore Realty Corporation at Rye and Larchmont, and at Orienta Point and Altonwood Park, Mamaroneck.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 524 mortgages, for $5,817,779, of which 211, for $2,652,568, were at 5 per cent.; 245, for $1,847,257, were at more, and 68, for $1,317,954, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 484 mortgages, for $7,372,525, of which 163, for $2,023,184, were at 5 per cent.; 180, for $1,105,321, were at more, and 151, for $4,244,020, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JULY 11.
By Samuel Goldsticker.

3d Av, 1,878, w s, 50 ft s of 104th St, 25x80, four-story brownstone-front tenement; executor's sale.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

75th St, 206 East, s s, 114.2 ft e of 3d Av, 19.7x102.2, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, James Frank, referee; due on judgment, $8,865.

Palisade Av, Riverdale, w s, running through to Bettner's Lane, three plots, each about 73x292, together with plot, 73.4x243.8, on e s of Palisade Av; foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee; due on judgment, $6,638.

TUESDAY, JULY 12.
By Philip A. Smyth.

Avenue A, 1,531, s w corner of 81st St, 17x70, three-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee; due on judgment, $10,417.

Av C, 180, e s, 26 ft n of 11th St, 25.9x83, four-story brick tenement, with store; public auction sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lenox Av, 228, e s, 81.10 ft n of 121st St, 20x100, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Edgar J. Nathan, referee; due on judgment, $26,411.

157th St, n s, running through to 158th St, 125 ft e of Broadway, 150x199.10, vacant; foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, due on judgment, $69,426.

Hampden (or 183d) St, s s, 100 ft w of Andrews Av, triangular plot, 141.8x118.11x70.8; two-story frame building; foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee; due on judgment, $3,213.

35th St, 530 and 532 West, s s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, each 25x98.9, two five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, William H. Jackson, referee; due on judgment, on each, $10,711.

3d Av, n w corner of 162d St, 50x94.5, one and two-story frame buildings; Sheriff's sale, all title and interest of O. H. Georgi on Feb. 5, 1903.

142d St, 316 West, s s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11, five-story brick tenements; sale by order of the Sheriff, all title and interest of Anna Schaefer on Nov. 2, 1894.

Crotona Av, n e corner of 170th St, 40.5x116.2x37.7x100.3, vacant; also,

170th St, n s, 116.2 ft w of Crotona Av, adjoining the foregoing, 25x100.3, vacant; also,

170th St, n e corner of Clinton Av, adjoining the foregoing, 35x110.4x19.2x109.3, vacant; foreclosure sale, Howard Payson Wilds, referee; due on judgment, $8,347.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

134th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lincoln Av, runs w 25x n 175x w 42.2 to 3d Av Bridge approach x n e 26 to 135th St, x e 60x s 200, vacant; foreclosure sale, Herman S. Fried, referee; due on judgment, $1,347.

By James L. Wells.

51st St, 428 West, s s, 425 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, John C. Coleman, referee; due on judgment, $8,621.

By James L. Wells.

Webster Av, s e corner of 203d St, 50x110, vacant; foreclosure sale, Frank Brookfield, referee; due on judgment, $2,739.

By Peter F. Meyer.

Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, 260 lots and plots lying between Delancey, Union, and Meadow Avs and the Esplanade; public auction sale.

THURSDAY, JULY 14.
By Joseph P. Day.

28th St, 225 East, n s, 291.8 ft e of 3d Av, 18.4x98.9, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Joseph Pascocello, referee; due on judgment, $21,204.

St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 153d St, 81.4x107.10x79.6x124.11, two six-story apartment houses; foreclosure sale, Charles Brandt, Jr., referee; due on judgment, $10,853; subject to another mortgage for $105,000.

128th St, 40 West, s s, 397.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 37.6x99.11, six-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, Albert J. Appell, referee; due on judgment, —.

FRIDAY, JULY 15.
By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Lind Av, e s, 85 ft n of 165th St, 25x112.6, vacant; foreclosure sale, Sydney H. Herman, referee; due on judgment, $1,723.

By Joseph P. Day.

134th St, 3 East, n s, 75 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, George H. Engel, referee; due on judgment, $3,873; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

162d St, 527 West, n s, 422 ft e of Broadway, 18x99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Joseph Steiner, referee; due on judgment, $10,598.

Lot 8 on the map of Clason's Point, being on the southerly side of Clason's Point Road, contains 1.50 acres; foreclosure sale, Elbert B. Hamlin, referee; judgment for $1,000; subject to another mortgage for $1,700.

SATURDAY, JULY 16.
By H. C. Mapes & Co.
On the premises at 2 P. M.

Vernam Park, Arverne-by-the-Sea, 250 lots lying between Vernam Avenue, Kats Avenue, and the proposed Grand Boulevard; public auction sale.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

No. 132 Cherry St, for a one-story brick outhouse, 10x9; M. Gerone of 64 Oliver St., owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers St, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 456 to 466 Cherry St, for four six-story brick tenements and stores, 37.7x84.10; S. Mandel of 262 East Broadway, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $120,000.

Park Av and 111th St, s e corner, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 52.6x80.11; J. Bluestein of 9 West 111th St, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $56,000.

13th St, s s, 233.4 ft e of Greenwich Av, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 40x75.9; A. Beckhardt of 7 West 133d St, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $40,000.

6th Av, e s, 43d to 44th St, for a five-story brick hippodrome, 200.7x239.10; New York Hippodrome Company, Fuller Building, owner; J. H. Morgan, Fuller Building, architect; cost, $400,000.

Buchanan Place, n s, 15 ft e of Davidson Av, for a four-story brick dwelling, 25x50; William Flynn of 1,151 Girard Av, owner; J. A. Robinson of 2,128 Washington Av, architect; cost, $55,000.

Jackson Av, n w corner of 156th St, for nine five-story brick tenements, 25x65; Eastern Union Realty Company of 132 Nassau St, owner; Thomas Graham of 45 West 21st St, architect; cost, $181,000.

171st St, n s, 100.3 ft w of Washington Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 40x116.6; August Jacobs of 738 East 171st St, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 787 East 177th St, architect; cost, $40,000.

Marmion Av, e s, 100 ft s of 176th St, for three two-story frame dwellings, 26x40; Charles Bjorkegren of 2,148 Mapes Av, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 787 East 177th St, architect; cost, $18,000.

Washington Av, s w corner of 151st St, for two five-story brick tenements, 40x90.2 and 50x88; August Jacobs of 738 East 171st St, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 787 East 177th St, architect; cost, $120,000.

Cauldwell Av, w s, 399.9 ft n of Westchester Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x103; George Brown of 200 Broadway, owner; Moore & Landsiedel of 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $55,000.

Eagle Av, e s, 462.8 ft n of Westchester Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x103; George Brown of 200 Broadway, owner; Moore & Landsiedel of 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $55,000.

17th Av, n s, 226 ft w of White Plains Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 55; August and Elizabeth Koenig of 722 Courtlandt Av, owners; Gustav Schwarz of 554 E. 158th St, architect; cost, $4,200.

St. Paul's Place, n w corner of 3d Av, for a two-story brick store and dwelling, 21.4 by 131; Thomas Somers of 349 Broadway, owner; John E. Nitchie of 150 Nassau St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

142d St, s s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, to a one-story brick school; Church of St. Charles Borromeo of Convent Hill, owner; G. H. Streeton of 289 4th Av., architect; cost, $9,000.

Nos. 21 and 23 East 125th St, to a two and a half-story brick studio and store; Mrs. M. S. Ives of 117 East 30th St, owner; C. I. Berg of 571 5th Av, architect; cost, $18,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, July 9.

AMSTERDAM AV, 681, e s, 25x87.10; Alfred E. Hanson to Hudson Realty Company, (mtg $27,000,) other consideration and 100

ARTHUR AV, n w corner of 187th St, 27.7 x113.9x27.7x113.10; Agnes Battle to Pasquale Garginio, 1-6 part, all title 618

ARTHUR AV, n w corner of 187th St, 27.7 x113.9x27.7x113.10; Ellen Rafferty to Pasquale Garginio ..... Nom.

ARTHUR AV, n w corner of 187th St, 27.7 x113.9x27.7x113.10; Henrietta Rafferty to Pasquale Garginio ..... Nom.

ARTHUR AV, n w corner of 187th St, 27.7 x113.9x27.7x113.10; John Battle and others to Pasquale Garginio ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 1,500, e s, 25x100.9; William G. Ehrlich to Henry I. Felberbaum, (mtg $8,500) ..... Nom.

BROOME ST, s w corner of Essex St, 37.6x64.3; Julia C. Hoffmann and others to Samuel Kallman and others, other consideration and 100

CHURCH ST, 229, e s, 19x50x18.3x50; William Britton Jane E. Britton, other consideration and 100

CONVENT AV, n e corner 140th St, 99.10 x95; Jeremiah C. Lyons to the Collins Building and Construction Company, (mtg $60,000,) other considerations and 100

CONVENT AV, n w corner of 140th St, 99.11x95; Jere C. Lyons to the Collins Building and Construction Company, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100

DAVIDSON AV, e s, 100 ft n of North St, 17x115; Joseph C. Overbaugh to Ruth Overbaugh ..... Nom.

GERMAN PLACE, 764, e s, 25x81.4x25x80.2; Helene Trattner to Laura Freudenthal; other consideration and 100

INTERIOR LOT, between 94th and 95th Sts, 103 ft e of 1st Av, runs e 24x n — x w — x s 29; 95th St, s s, 103 ft e of 1st Av, runs e — x s to 94th St x w — x n w — x n 75x w 75x nw x n 71; Fred M. Brooks and others to the City of New York, all title ..... Exch.

LORILLARD ST, w s, Lot 129, map of Powell Farm, at Fordham, 50x100; Jane Duffey and another to Samuel E. Duffey, quitclaim ..... Nom.

LORILLARD ST, w s, Lot 129, map of Powell Farm, at Fordham, 50x100; Katharine Van Valkenburg to James D. Gagan ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 69th St, 28x84; Emilia M. Hidalgo y Borjes de Conill to Alice H. Haight, (mtg $50,000) ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 69th St, 28x84; Emilia Borjes y Hernandez de Hidalgo, executrix, to Alice H. Haight, (mtg $50,000) 55,000

PARK AV, e s, 37.8 ft s of 36th St, 18.6x 91; William C. Guthrie to Standard Trust Company and another, trustees, quitclaim ..... Nom.

PARK AV, e s, 75.9 ft n of 97th St, 25.2x100; John J. McQuade to Gertrude Hofzman ..... Nom.

PLEASANT AV, 290, e s, 18.6x84; Joseph Timble to Jacob Joseph, (mtg $9,380) 1

PLOT BEGINS BETWEEN 94TH AND 95th Sts and 202 ft e of 1st Av, runs s 75x e 75; x n — to City of New York to William H. Sage and others, executors and trustees, all title ..... Exchange

ST. ANN'S AV, 284, e s, 27.6x101.2x27.6x100.5; St. Ann's Av, 238, e s, 27.6x101.11x27.6x101.2; Sara Rosenbaum, another to Israel I. Wolf and another, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 114th St, 59.9x124.3x100x93; Edgar M. Leventritt to Annie M. Davis, (mtg $100,000) .. 26,100

VYSE AV, Lot 237, map Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company, 25x100; Stephen G. Still to Bridget O'Hare, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and ... 100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 21.6 ft s of 180th St, 21.4x98; Elizabeth M. Clarke to Susie E. Potter and another, 7-12 part, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, 2,085 and 2,087, w s, 43x98; Margaret T. Webster to John F. Sheridan, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and 100

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 180th St, 21.6x98; Susie E. Potter and another to Elizabeth M. Clarke, 5-12 parts, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, 2,085 and 2,087, w s, 43x98; Ella E. Shaw to Margaret T. Webster, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

WEBSTER AV, e s, cor of 174th St, 23.5x 104.2x20.11x110.5; Walter J. Dean to Julius Janowitz, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100

1ST AV, s e corner of 95th St, runs s 103x e 71x n — x w 25; the City of New York to Fred W. Brooks and others, all title ..... Exch.

2D AV, n w corner of 97th St, 24.11x100; Mabel L. Port to Gerson Krimsky, (mtgs $32,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,230, e s, 20x75; Jacob Samuels to Harry Samuels, quitclaim ..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,230, e s, 20x75; Lester Cohen to Harry Samuels, quitclaim ..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,230, e s, 20x75; Annie Hart to Harry Samuels, quitclaim ..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,230, e s, 20x75; Abraham Samuels to Harry Samuels, quitclaim ..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,230, e s, 20x75; Harry Samuels to David Siegel and another, (mtg $7,500) ..... Nom.

3D AV, 1,879, e s, 26.9x70x28.11x70; Lena Sachs to Louis Frankenthaler, ½ of all right, title and interest, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and 100

3D ST, s s, 45.4 ft e of Goerck St, 45.4x 88.6x45x94.3; Henry C. Ganzenmuller and others to William Lane, ¼ part 10,175

3D ST, s s, 45.4 ft e of Goerck St, 45.4x 88.6x45x94.3; Frederick Rheinfrank and another, executors, to William Lane, ¼ part 10,175

6TH AV, s w corner of 25th St, 25.7x 100; William Britton and Jane E. Britton, other consideration and 100

8TH ST, n s, 230 ft e of White Plains Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Abraham Shatzkin to Celia Zuckerman ..... Nom.

24TH ST, 402 East, 25x98.9; Celia Uhlfelder and another to William Gluck, (mtgs $17,500) ..... Nom.

24TH ST, 127 and 129 West, 50x114.4; Frederick C. Zobel to Albert F. Hyde, other consideration and 100

24TH ST, 127 and 129 West, 50x114.4; Arthur J. Collins to Albert F. Hyde, quitclaim ..... Nom.

24TH ST, 402 East, 25x98.9; Joseph Sheines to Celia Uhlfelder and another, (mtg $17,500,) other consideration and .. 100

35TH ST, 352 West, 25x98.9; City Real Estate Company to Percy J. Wallace, (mtg $12,000) 100

35TH ST, 352 West, 25x98.9; Percy J. Wallace to St. Paul Colored Baptist Church, (mtg $20,000) 100

35TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Jacob Richard to the Congregation Beth-Israel No. 2, (mtg $16,000) 21,750

38TH ST, 135 East, 19x98.9; John McVey and another to Julia D. F. Delafield .. Nom.

44TH ST, 107 East, 25x100.5; George D. Hillyard to New York State Realty and Terminal Company ..... —

45TH ST, 117 East ..... Exchange

Sarah to New York State Realty and Terminal Company 10,000

47TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, one-story brick building; Thomas C. Barry to Mary E. Bannon, (mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.

49TH ST, 70 and 72 West, 41.8x100.5; Collins Building and Construction Company to Susie A. Lyons, (mtg $350,000,) other consideration and 100

77TH ST, 153 West, 17.10x102.2x21.6x 108.2; Cooper Union for Advancement of Science and Art to Herman L. Collyer, other consideration and 100

86TH ST, 58 West, 20x100.8; Joseph Heidelberger to Bertha Heidelberger, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and .. 100

94TH ST, n s, 202 ft e of 1st Av, runs e 25x n w — x s 21; 96th St, s s, 103 ft e of 1st Av, runs s — x s to 94th St x w — x n w — x n 79x w 75x nw x n 71; William H. Sage individually and others, executors, to the City of New York, all title ..... Exchange

98TH ST, 154 East, 25x100.11; Jennie McCabe and another to Mary H. Abbott, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and .. 100

112TH ST, 236 East, 20x100.11; Philip Thorn to Louis Lese, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and 100

113TH ST, 132 East, 16.4x100.11; Theresa Nevan to the Business Men's Realty Company, (mtg $1,500,) other consideration and 100

129TH ST, s s, 97 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 99.1; Theresa L. Zeitinger and another to Otto F. Meeske, six-seventh parts, all title, (mtg $51,000,) other consideration and 100

134TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 99.11; Andrew J. Larkin to John F. Alpaugh, (mtgs $30,000,) other consideration and 100

138TH ST, n s, 124 ft e of Park Av, 75x 110.7x irregular; Louis A. Marks and another, executors, to Leopold Hutter, (mtg $16,000) 19,800

143D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x 99.11; Subway Realty Company to Benjamin F. Ashley 11,800

153D St, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; John A. Thomas to Thomas J. Meehan, (mtg $46,000) ..... Nom.

173D ST, 679 East, 16.5x39.9; William Rotstein to David Flaxman, (mtg $4,450,) other consideration and 100

179TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Bronx Park Av, 25x100; Jacob Cohen to Jacob Schmidt, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ASHLEY, Benjamin F., to Frank Hartley; 143d St, n s, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, due Aug. 15, 1906, 6 per cent 5,000

BANNON, Mary E., to Bronx Investment Company; 47th St, 168 West, 2 years .. 30,000

BENNEY, Harold, to Louis C. Rasgenec; Madison Av, s w corner of 29th St, prior mtg $350,000, 25-100 part, due Jan. 1, 1909, 6 per cent 100,000

BRUSH, Alice L., and others to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 34th St, 136 West, interest due as per bond 50,000

BUSINESS MEN'S REALTY COMPANY to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 113th St, 132 East, 3 years 5,000

CLARKE, Elizabeth, and others to Catherine Bigley; Washington Av, w s, 21.6 ft s of 180th St, 5 years 5,000

CLARKE, Elizabeth, and others to Isabella Urban; Washington Av, s w corner of 180th St, 3 years 7,000

CLARKE, Elizabeth M., to Susie E. Potter and another; Washington Av, s w corner 180th St, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,100

COLLYER, Herman L., to Cooper Union for Advancement of Science and Art; 77th St, 153, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year 20,000

COLLINS BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Susie T. Lyons; Convent Av, n e corner of 140th St, prior mtg $60,000, due Jan. 6, 1905 7,500

COLLINS BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION Company to George Stark; Convent Av, n w corner of 140th St, prior mtg $25,000, demand, 6 per cent 9,500

COOPER, Mary P., and others, to Helen Somborn and another; 85th St, 261 West, 3 years, gold 18,000

DAVIS, Annie, Caroline D. Lincoln, St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 114th St, 2 years, 6 per cent 21,500

FELBERBAUM, Henry I., to William G. Ehrlich; Brook Av, 1,500, 5 years 4,500

FOGARTY, Peter, to Charles A. Cornell; 100th St, s s, 207 ft w of West End Av, demand 2,800

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 33d St, n s, 209.8 ft e of 10th Av; 34th St, s s, 170 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 16,000

GAGAN, James D., to William Schweiser and another; 178th St, s s, 138.3 ft w of the road to West Farms Station, 3 years 2,500

GAGAN, James D., to Katharine Van Valkenburg; Lorillard Place, w s, Lot 130, map of William Powell, 3 years 2,000

GLUCK, William, to Celia Uhlfelder and another; 24th St, 402 East, prior mtg $17,000, 7 years, 6 per cent 2,750

GLUCK, William, to Denis Gluck; 24th St, 402 East, demand, 6 per cent 4,000

GOLD, Fredonia, to August Berger; 49th St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 4,700

HOFFMAN, Israel, to Matthew McNamara; 5th Av, 1,367, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,000

HOFFMAN, Israel, to Matthew McNamara; 5th Av, 1,369, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,000

JAQUES, Thomas N., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Lot 50, map of Neill estate, 24th Ward, dec Aug. 31, 1905 1,200

JOSEPH A. FARLEY CONSTRUCTION Company to Inter-State Mortgage Debenture Company; 51st St, s s, 108 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

KALLMAN, Samuel, and others, to Julia C. Hoffman and another; Broome St, s w corner Essex St, 5 years, 4 per cent .. 40,000

KALLMAN, Samuel, and others, to Julia C. Hoffman and another; Broome St, s w corner Essex St, prior mtg $40,000, installments 20,000

LALOR, John F., to John Reid; 2d Av, 25.6 ft s of 83d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 7,000

LAUBENTRACHT, George, to Harlem Savings Bank; Brook Av, e s, 25 ft s of 150th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

LEWINTHAL, Louis, to Isaac Selig; Columbus Av, 140 and 142, installments, 6 per cent 2,000

LYONS, Jere C., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Convent Av, n e corner of 140th St, 1 year 30,000

LYONS, Jere C., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Convent Av, s e corner of 141st St, 1 year 30,000

MOORE, Anson J., to George W. Moore; 62d St, 147 East, due July 1, 1904 6,000

PEARL, Leon, to Moses Baumgarten; Attorney St, 173, 4 months, — per cent, note 9,000

SCHMIDT, Jacob, to Jacob Cohen; Lot 167, 24 map of Neill estate, 24th Ward, prior mtg $3,000, 3 years 1,300

SCHLESINGER, Frederick, to the Gallatin Realty Company; Lewis St, 109, 2 years 12,500

SCHLESINGER, Frederick, to Emil Berger; Lewis St, 109, prior mtg $12,500 ... 3,000

SHANNON, John E., to Anne E. Trainor; 20th Av, s s, being w 25 ft of e ¾ of Lot 575, map of Wakefield, 2 years 2,000

SHERIDAN, John F., and Margaret T. Webster; Washington Av, 2,085 and 2,087, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000

TULLY, Annie M., to Alexander Walker; 26th St, n s, 260 ft w of 10th Av, demand 2,500

WALLACH, Percy J., to John Wells; 35th St, 352 West, installments, 6 per cent .. 3,000

WOLF, Israel, L., and another to Clara Max and another; St. Ann's Av, 284, installments; 6 per cent 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

PARK AV, e s, whole front between 41st and 42d Sts, 200x180; William Bueso against James E. Shaw and another, owners; Cosmopolitan Range Company, contractor 45

12TH ST, 346 and 348 East; Fredal & Polstein against Isidore W. Gottlieb, owner and contractor 1,420

46TH ST, 205 West; Miller & Fox against Michael J. Shanley, owner; Mrs. T. Dart and another, contractors 25

46TH ST, 207 West; Miller & Fox against Michael J. Shanley, owner; Mrs. T. Dart and another, contractors 25

68TH ST, 54 West; M. Louis Rogell against Eva R. Anderson, owner and contractor; C. E. Anderson, contractor .. 147

109TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of 3d Av, 75x100; Bornstein Brothers against A. Kantor and S. Tauber, owners and contractors .. 750

110TH ST, 406 East; Fleischauer & Neubit against Nathan Loewy, owner; Christ Holst, contractor 294

126TH ST, s w corner of 7th Av, 123x 99.10; Wight-Easton-Townsend Company against the Leonard Realty Company, owner; George Vassar's Son & Co., contractors 2,166

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CARMINE ST, 50; Henry Harris against L. Friends and another, April 6, 1904 .. $258

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 472; Arnim Eichler against John Doe and another, Dec. 19, 1903, canceled 133

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 472; Arnim Eichler against John Doe and another, Dec. 19, 1903, canceled 835

51ST ST, 40 to 44 East; Rudolph Walter against Joseph A. Farley Construction Company and another, July 8, 1904 1,200

Lis Pendens.

DAWSON ST and Beach Av, n w corner, 100x 25.6; Abraham H. Feuchtwanger against Lawrence Davis and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. H. Friedrich.

HUGHES AV, w s, 146.4 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 16.8x95; Sarah Gregory and another against Louis Eickwort and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Tanner.

WILLIS AV, s w s, 50 ft s of 149th St, 25x39x irregular; Charlotte M. Tytus against Clarence M. Fowler and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

57TH AV and 29th St, n e corner, 25x125x irregular; James McKinney & Son against Beacon Hill Realty Company, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Gould & Wilkins.

29TH ST, n s, 102 ft w of 7th Av, 19x98.9; Charles Hahenstein against Valentine Braun, individually and as executor, and another, (partition;) attorney, E. V. B. Getty.

3D ST, 38 and 40 West; Thomas J. Fanning and another against the General Contracting, Financing, and Real Estate Company and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. J. Earley.

90TH ST, 130 West; Walter T. Lemon against Thomas K. Lemon and another, (partition;) attorney, H. Wendt.

148TH ST, 306 East; Ahnie Grossman against Timothy Sullivan, (specific performance;) attorney, P. M. Her

MANHATTAN
FOR SALE—TO LET.

West Side.

WEST END AVE, NEAR 75TH ST.
A Fine 4-Story Modern Dwelling,
With Possession October 1st.
PRICE VERY REASONABLE.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

THE ABRAMS REALTY CO.,
Lenox Ave., S. E. Cor. 138th.
TO INVESTORS:
We have desirable double and triple flats, best section Harlem, paying 12% and over; small amt. cash; also lots ready for improvement, with or without loan.

LESS THAN $25,000
will buy an ideal 3-story brownstone 18-foot house; one of the best on west side; every modern improvement; 2 tiled baths; extension to roof; parquet floors throughout. Electric gas lighting; magnificent mantels and fixtures; choice block.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 338 Columbus Av.

LEVY BROS.,
116 West 135th St.
CALL AT ONCE IF YOU ARE OPEN TO BUY TRIPLE FLATS CHEAP.

Eighth Av. triple flat, large store, rent, $4,300; price asked, $40,000; also 5th Av. double flat, large store, $36,000; possession, 1905. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Washington Heights.

All ripe for improvement.
Audubon Av., front 187th, 188th; both corners.
Audubon Av., s w corner 191st St., four lots.
Bradhurst Av., s e, facing Colonial Park; two lots.
St. Nicholas Av., near 160th; one lot.
Lind and Sedgewick Avs., (Bronx;) ten lots.
See your own broker, or
P. S. TREACY, 1,929 Broadway.

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This List Good for Ten Days.
Attention!—Gas, Hot Air, Water, and Tea.
10-room brick houses, all improvements, $7,250; 100x100 feet plot at $3,500; one-family 8-room house, $4,500; plot, 600 lots, for capitalist to buy; hotel, prominent corner, transfer point, $13,500; two-family detached house, at sacrifice, $7,250; Unionport plot, 100x200 feet, for $3,600; cash ready for your property everywhere; $63,000 to loan small amounts, 4 and 5 per cent.
O'HARA BROS.,
Bedford Park, Bronx. Open Sundays.

BOTTOM PRICES! NO OFFERS!!
Superior 3-story 3-family houses, 17 rooms, 3 baths, only $7,500; rent, $720; easiest possible terms; value surely increase; one block Intervale Av., near Westchester Av.; splendidly located; choice two rapid transit railways; take 3d Av. "L" to 149th St., transfer Westchester Av. trolley. F. R. Houghton, 215 Broadway.

THE FEW REMAINING
new two-family houses, built to suit the most critical examination; excellent, healthy location; schools, elevated, and rapid transit stations convenient; at sacrifice prices and most reasonable terms.

THEY MUST BE SEEN.
JACKSON BROS., OWNERS AND BUILDERS, Premises, Jackson Av., between 161st-163d Sts.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bath-rooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Very desirable corner, 100x100; also 14 lots running from street to street, near 138th St. and St. Ann's Av.; whole plots or in parcels; ready for immediate improvement; building loan optional. Inquire Attorney, 31 Nassau St., Room 814; no brokers.

ATTENTION, Investors!—Estate will sell fine corner of four parcels; six stores; near subway, trolley, and elevated roads; always rented and rents low; no heating; price, $2,500; rent, $3,400; $9 per cent. left on bond and mortgage. V. T. HERVEY, 759 Melrose Av.

Have several desirable flats, with stores, on East 138th St., near Willis Av., for sale; also other attractive investment properties in the Bronx; little cash required; principals only. WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

Own Your Own Home.—$500 cash purchases 628 or 630 East 184th St.; two-family, strictly modern brick semi-detached houses; all improvements and all assessments paid. Open to-day. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

PROPERTY ANYWHERE IN THE BOROUGH.
Lots, $400; house, $2,300 upward.
Houses to let, $30; apartments, $17 upward.
Established 1882.
WOODALL, 707 TREMONT AV.

MUST BE SOLD at once; 1-family cottage, 7 rooms, attic; $3,000; near rapid transit; easy terms. PETERS, Morris Park Av. and Taylor St., Van Nest. Open Sunday.

7-ROOM COTTAGE, on plot 50x110; stable and fruit trees; 1 block from trolley; choice location; $3,000; $1,000 cash. CARTER, owner, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

A RARE CHANCE.—2-family house; choice location; all improvements; 11 rooms; $4,200; $500 cash; near Rapid Transit station. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

5-story double, with bakery; cheapest on avenue; all improvements; price, $23,000; below 149th St. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

Elegant two-family house, 14 rooms, two baths, tiled; open plumbing; location first-class; all assessments paid. Francis Haff, Fordham.

Sacrifice—Two-family houses near Westchester and Prospect Avs., $3,800. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

31-foot triple flat; no heat; (4-story;) rent, $2,600; price, $24,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Corner, 40x105, with 2-story and attic Queen Ann house; all modern improvements; price $4,000; mortgage to suit. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

$4,500 buys my plot; am sick and must leave town; no agents. M., care Smith, 640 Madison Av., city.

Bargain.—Corner, 100x100, near 174th St. station; asking $13,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$400.60.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

TAKE THE TROLLEY
in the afternoon for the ideal shore front property on Beautiful Flushing Bay, near Jackson Avenue, the new town site of over 2,000 lots known as
EAST ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND,
and obtain lots on easy payments before prices are raised. Lots at cost. All lots have cement sidewalks, water and gas, macadam boulevards. Lots $175 upward.
BOATING, BATHING, AND FISHING.
Sales this week over $16,000. Send postal for views of the property.
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CORPORATION,
887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn; 150 Nassau St., N. Y.; Metropolitan Building, 4th Av., N. Y., Room 1066 and 1067.

TO REACH EAST ELMHURST, L. I.,
from New York take 34th or 92d St. Ferries, Flushing trolley via Jackson Av., ride 15 minutes to Dewitt St., walk two blocks to Astoria and Flushing Road. From Brooklyn via all trolley lines, transferring to North Beach lines, getting off at Junction Av. and Astoria and Flushing Roads.
A few good agents can secure employment.

BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS
In New York City, on the Shore of Flushing Bay, at East Elmhurst. 5c. fare, 25 minutes to Manhattan. Each plot has boating, bathing, fishing, and all other privileges of private beach. Lots $175 and upward. Terms easy. STOKES & KNOWLES, Main Office, 176 Broadway; Branch, 1,487 Flatbush Av.

At Astoria, L. I.—Water front on East River, very near ferry to 92d St.; 100 by about 650; docks with 9½ to 10 feet water; for sale or to lease on liberal terms. Roe H. Smith & Co., 152 Fulton Av., Astoria.

Bargain.—Eight-room cottage, every improvement, two lots, barn; corner; one block from depot; surrounded by pine trees; cost, $6,000; price $4,300, $500 cash. Particulars William Hamilton, Corona.

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100 acres, good buildings, fruit, cheap, $3,000; 61 acres, large buildings, modern improvements, fine location, $8,500. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

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MONTICELLO HOTEL,
24 WEST 64TH ST.
Take 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, B'way & Col. Av. or elevated trains. New up-to-date Hotel; all conveniences; Summer rates; newly furnished rooms, with use of shower and tub baths, $6, $7, and $8 weekly. Large room, private bath, $10 weekly. 2 rooms and private bath, $15 weekly.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

TALKS BY THE WISE LITTLE MAN



He says it is curious, when you think about it, how many plainly visible things we don't see till some other fellow has seen 'em, and how at least eleven men can develop a fine brand of hindsight to the one whose foresight is always in working order.

Applying this observation to his talks about real estate, the W. L. M. says it ought to be so plain as to need no argument that long before the Pennsylvania Railroad finishes that North River-Cross Town—East River—Queens Borough Tunnel system, (next to the Panama Canal, the most wonderful project of modern times,) there will be an increase in land values in the EASTWOOD section of Jamaica such as to make dizzy those who with open eyes are now unable to see.



Could fill a column or more, he says, with sure enough reasons for his opinion that

Eastwood

is to-day absolutely the best real estate proposition either for homes or for investment that has ever been offered to New Yorkers. But advertising space is mighty expensive, and, of course, we can't get the Editor to tell our advertising story in the news column—even though it's the best kind of news, all right. Hence, we've got to ask people to look at EASTWOOD for themselves or to send for the Little Book.

EASTWOOD is restricted and has perfect macadam roads, cement walks, sewers, water, gas, electric lights, and beauty of location, filling every requirement of the most fastidious homeseeker. Above all is the supreme fact that EASTWOOD is soon going to be within 20 minutes of that wonderful Manhattan depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is the building west of Herald Square. Get a little foresight at work and think what all this means.

A site (2 lots) at EASTWOOD can be had now as low as $900; or a finished home for from $4,500 to $7,000. If you are all right otherwise, you don't need much cash.

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Beekman and Park Row, New York.

PRICE	BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH.	COST
$8,800.	$750 DOWN AND $50 MONTH.	$10,500.

MOST MAGNIFICENT NEW RESIDENCE.
WHY LIVE IN A FLAT? Your Rent will pay for this Beautiful Modern House. Fine Grounds. Beautiful Burlap and Satine Decorations. All Hardwood. Three Open Fire Places. Parquet Floors. Elegant Plumbing. Porcelain Fixtures. Handsomest Dining Room and Library in Flatbush. Gas Logs. Beautiful Alcoves, with Artistic Seats. Bookcases. Combination Coal and Gas Range in Kitchen. GRANDEST SITUATION here. PAVED STREET, SEWER. Near "L" Station, Block to Trolleys. 25 minutes to N. Y. City Hall. Near Schools, Churches, Stores. Highly Restricted, and $30,000 and $40,000 Residences. Eleven Elegant Large Rooms, Den. Tiled Baths. Billiard Room. Back Stairs. Steam Heat. And FOUR other Bargains, FORECLOSURES. Take Flatbush Av. Car at Bridge direct to my office Sunday, any day. ESTABLISHED 14 Years.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV.,
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BROOKLYN'S NEWEST ROW; 3 AND 4 STORY HOUSES WITH AND WITHOUT EXTENSION DININGROOM; IN WHITE, BROWN AND RED STONE, 2D ST., OPPOSITE PROSPECT PARK. OPEN DAILY, SUNDAYS AND EVENINGS. WM. H. REYNOLDS, Builder

THREE-FAMILY HOUSE—457 51st St., Brooklyn; three-story, basement, and cellar; bay window; green stone front; lot 26x100 ft. 2 in.; house, 20x60 ft.; 17 rooms, 3 baths; hot air furnace; open plumbing, dumbwaiter; all decorated; stair carpets, shades, awnings; all city improvements; rents for $67 monthly; price, $7,800; $1,500 cash, balance $46.31 monthly. Address CHAS. T. PEYTON, 457 51st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES
IN THE HEART OF THE PARK SLOPE.
6TH ST., NEAR 8TH AVE, 20x54x100;
top story, 6 rooms and bath; parlor and basement; 7 and bath. They will go fast, as no more can be built in this exclusive section.
WILL BE SOLD AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
C. H. DENISON, BUILDER, on the premises.

A Snap.—Two splendidly located lots south of Prospect Park, Brooklyn; $300 each; value, $700 each; cement sidewalks, water, and gas; $10 cash, $6 monthly; titles insured by Title Guarantee and Trust Company free. "Chance," Box 27 Times Office.

$900 CASH, SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS, will secure two-family brick residence, 3 blocks from ferries to 10th and 23d Sts., Manhattan; a $2,500 lot and a $4,000 house, all for $4,100 close sale. J. P. Sloane, 887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Your choice of five beautiful new dwellings, eight and ten rooms, in section rapidly developing, both "L" and trolley lines, Gravesend, West 7th and Avenue U; prices reasonable; terms easy. Owner, on premises, or Box, H. 115 Times.

Fine three-family brick flat; yearly rent, $504; Saratoga Av.; price, $5,100; easy terms. Ralph Av., four-story brick business property; fine location; $9,000. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

For Sale—A big bargain; Lafayette Av., near Marcy Av.; 2-story and basement frame, 7 rooms, bath; can be bought for $4,000. Apply Howard B. Baker, 370 Nostrand Av.

Four frame houses for sale; also one three-story frame house, 25x100; corner; rent, $1,092 yearly; will sell for $9,800. H. Muller, Jones Walk, Coney Island.

Two single flats, 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; rents, $1,044; price, $9,000; mtge., $4,500. Atwater & Terhune, No. 130 Broadway.

Four-story double brick, stores; Brooklyn; rents, $1,200; price, $9,000; all imps. Wm. H. Dank, 67 Forsyth St.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Headquarters for Property
ANYWHERE ON LONG ISLAND
"THE GARDEN-SPOT FOR HOMES"
Lists Upon Application.
T. B. ACKERSON COMPANY,
J. C. FARNSWORTH, Manager.
140 Nassau Street, New York.

A Rare Opportunity
to procure a splendid detached house, 7 rooms and bath, surrounded by lawn and large shade trees; 5 minutes' walk through shaded and restricted property to Long Island Sound; 22 minutes via train to L. I. City; price $3,700; terms to suit. Call or write for further particulars. COLT, Room 6, 361 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

ASTORIA.—FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, SEVEN ROOMS, DEBEVOISE AV., NEAR WASHINGTON; 34TH OR 92D ST. FERRY; DUTCH KILLS TROLLEY TO WITHIN ONE BLOCK. ROE H. SMITH & CO., 152 FULTON ST., ASTORIA.

Long Island Farm, 50 miles out, 1 mile from station; 6-room house, large barn, henneries, fruit orchards, cows, horse, chickens, wagons, farming implements; 90 acres; would sell or exchange for small place nearer city. Address Box H, 109 Times.

Babylon and West Islip, L. I.—Most accessible location on south shore; 27 miles; 30 trains daily; express station; furnished cottages to rent; country seats, farms for sale; lists. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I. Tel., 28A Babylon.

Farm and Village Lots in Islip, L. I.—Cheap; easy terms; 1 hour from Brooklyn; 2 trains daily; 2 miles from station; 2 miles from Great South Bay; 1 mile from Nicoll Bay; 1 mile from Islip Village; 1 mile from Islip Station; 1 mile from Islip Creek; 1 mile from Islip Dock; 1 mile from Islip Cemetery; 1 mile from Islip Church; 1 mile from Islip Post Office; 1 mile from Islip Store; 1 mile from Islip Hotel; 1 mile from Islip Saloon; 1 mile from Islip Livery; 1 mile from Islip Blacksmith; 1 mile from Islip Carpenter; 1 mile from Islip Mason; 1 mile from Islip Painter; 1 mile from Islip Plumber; 1 mile from Islip Tinsmith; 1 mile from Islip Shoemaker; 1 mile from Islip Tailor; 1 mile from Islip Barber; 1 mile from Islip Baker; 1 mile from Islip Butcher; 1 mile from Islip Grocer; 1 mile from Islip Druggist; 1 mile from Islip Doctor; 1 mile from Islip Lawyer; 1 mile from Islip Judge; 1 mile from Islip Sheriff; 1 mile from Islip Constable; 1 mile from Islip Jail; 1 mile from Islip Cemetery; 1 mile from Islip Church; 1 mile from Islip Post Office; 1 mile from Islip Store; 1 mile from Islip Hotel; 1 mile from Islip Saloon; 1 mile from Islip Livery; 1 mile from Islip Blacksmith; 1 mile from Islip Carpenter; 1 mile from Islip Mason; 1 mile from Islip Painter; 1 mile from Islip Plumber; 1 mile from Islip Tinsmith; 1 mile from Islip Shoemaker; 1 mile from Islip Tailor; 1 mile from Islip Barber; 1 mile from Islip Baker; 1 mile from Islip Butcher; 1 mile from Islip Grocer; 1 mile from Islip Druggist; 1 mile from Islip Doctor; 1 mile from Islip Lawyer; 1 mile from Islip Judge; 1 mile from Islip Sheriff; 1 mile from Islip Constable; 1 mile from Islip Jail.

Your choice of five beautiful new dwellings, eight and ten rooms, in section rapidly developing, both "L" and trolley lines, Gravesend, West 7th and Avenue U; prices reasonable; terms easy. Owner, on premises, or Box, H. 115 Times.

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Four-story double brick, stores; Brooklyn; rents, $1,200; price, $9,000; all imps. Wm. H. Dank, 67 Forsyth St.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Larchmont Park

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.
18½ MILES FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION, AT FORTY-SECOND STREET.
THIRTY MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Express Trains, Larchmont first stop.
A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive suburb.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED.
Electric Lights, Gas, Thorough System of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System, Macadamized Streets, Stone, Sidewalks, Etc.

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CHOICE LOTS, $500 AND UP. EASY TERMS, SMALL CASH PAYMENTS.
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TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICE, and very Low Commutation Rate.

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A veritable PARADISE recently opened
AT THE
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The Real Estate Surprise of 1904.
Every visitor delighted and nearly all buyers.
Superb houses from $5,500 up.
Thoroughly restricted; all city improvements; purest water, churches, schools, etc. Commutation, $5.50; fifty trains daily.
Lots and villa sites from $250 up.
Prices will positively be advanced July 31st and values will surely quadruple within three years.
The Time to Buy Is Before the Advance.
Terms: Cash or monthly payments.
For tickets and particulars, apply to
The Watson Company,
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Go to Offenbach, 97 East 116th St., any evening; he will show you how to get a home at Marbledale on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes from 125th St.; fare 9c.

$2,400; 8-room house, bath, improvements; 25x100; Pelham's good section. Ullman, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley Depot; removal sale. Graeb, 1,033 Union Av., Bronx.

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THE GUIDING LIGHT
Seen Nightly by Thousands,
Illuminating the Palisades opposite Grant's Tomb, it marks New York's most charming suburb. It lights the way to health, peace, and quiet. All the city's conveniences with none of its drawbacks.
Complete modern houses, $4,500 to $5,300, on plots 50x100 feet.
Terms easy as renting, or we can rent you a complete modern flat for $30 monthly. Write for free transportation via Franklin St., 42d and 130th St. Ferries and Trolleys. Illustrated booklet sent on request.
Columbia Investment and Real Estate Co.,
(Phone 1847 Mad.) 1,183 Broadway, N. Y.

LAKE VIEW FARM, $700.
Eighty acres; pleasantly located on main road; mail delivered; near school and good neighbors; cream sold at door, cuts 15 tons hay, and grows great crops of corn, potatoes, oats and wheat; pasture for 8 cows; estimated to be 100 cords of wood and 100,000 spruce and hemlock; good orchard, bearing last year; neat 7 room house, good barn, 35x40, with clapboarded walls and cellar; ample outhouses; overlooking lakes, villages, and nearby farms. Owner has interests elsewhere, and will include machinery, farm tools, and growing crops; immediate possession; price only $700, with $300 down and easy terms. It is the chance of a lifetime to secure a warranty deed to easy living. Write us for traveling instructions, so that you can go to see it at once. Illustrated lists of other New England farms with reliable information of soils, crops, markets, climate, &c., mailed free. E. A. STROUT, Farm Dept. 7, 150 Nassau St., New York City, or Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

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Legatees or owners of undivided real or personal estates can borrow or sell for cash. No charge for information. Satisfaction guaranteed. Strictly confidential. Reliable.
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Lowest charges for examining titles.
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$20,000 @ 5%
SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
on 5-story Harlem apartment; must be good neighborhood; prompt reply. M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

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Try Plastic Cement Roofing; guaranteed up to 15 years; cheapest and best; send for estimate. Roof Maintenance Co., 2,062 7th Av.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Huron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

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WE WANT TO PURCHASE
flats and tenements in Brooklyn; will pay cash; agents and brokers submit list. Lubetkin Bros., 28 Front St., New York City.

MANUFACTURER wishes to invest $40,000 in Yorkville, Harlem, or Bronx flat property. Address with full information regarding rents, mortgages, and lowest cash price. FURRIER, Box 1,068 Times, Harlem.

Any one who can influence sale of East Tremont lots at $350 upward on easy payments can make a pile of money before the season is over. Stevensen, 4,151 3d Av., Tremont.

Plot about 160x100, with nice frame or brick building, northern part of Manhattan or Bronx; quick sale for right thing. Investor, 164 Times.

Owners looking for good tenants, send me particulars of what you have to rent; constant renting demand. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

A.—A.—Mt. Kisco; house, all improvements, 8 rooms; lot 100x100; bargain. Cooley & West, opp. station, White Plains.

Cash paid for lots in William's Bridge. Send letter or call, Batusin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Two or more lots in upper 12th, or in Bronx Borough, for all cash; must not exceed $1,500 each. Schnugg, 133 Nassau St.

Apartment, 55 East 11th.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $33. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Owners.—I have cash buyer for three or four cheap tenements. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Have cash buyers for double and triple flats. Robt. Lovers, 354 West 116th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Cottage, brick, six rooms, bath, etc., 306 West 46th St., to let; upper and lower piazzas; in good neighborhood; house and plumbing in first-class order; rent $24. Apply on premises, or J. E. Whitaker, 2,106 Broadway, near W. 74th.

Attractive four-story high-stoop, brownstone dwelling, West 68th St.; Park block; possession August 1. Edward D. Palmer, No. 179 Columbus Av.

A large list houses, unfurnished, others furniture; sacrifice; central locations. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

FOR RENT

STORE IN
FULLER BUILDING
Fronting on
Broadway, 22d St. and 5th Ave.
With or without Basement.
For particulars, apply to Agent on premises.

ADJOINING BROADWAY,
24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST.
STORE, OFFICES, STUDIOS,
New, Absolutely Fireproof Building.
Elevators, steam heat, electric light, gas, service, mail chute, and all modern improvements; ready for occupancy; moderate rentals. Apply on premises.

LOFTS.—BEST LIGHTED LOFTS IN THE CITY; BUILDING NOW BEING ERECTED NORTHEAST CORNER 31ST ST. AND 1ST AV.; 10,000 SQUARE FEET OR LESS ON EACH FLOOR. FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS THE MEYROWITZ MFG. CO., 104 E. 23D ST.

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.,
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV.
NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

Desk room, with desk, $6.25; also light, cheerful, furnished offices, $20; modern building; splendid location; telephone, stenographers, and errand boys. Commercial Exchange, 475 Broadway.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET IN DOWN-TOWN SECTION.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

10,000 square feet, steam power, light, for manufacturing concern; inducement. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

Desirable office in Mail and Express Building, 203 Broadway, to rent, reasonable. Apply Room 805.

Ground floor office, near Grand Central Depot, for rent for Summer months. Albert Loeb & Co., 20 East 42d St.

Amsterdam Av.—Large stores; tailor, grocer, notions, cigars, shoes; $30. Sachs, 1,268 Amsterdam Av.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skilight Studios; offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Houses, buildings, lofts, stores, stables, to rent; all parts city. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

Floor; all light; new building; 259 William, near Chambers St.; elevator; power; rent low.

Three light lofts, altered to suit. Griffin Roofing Co., 506 W. 26th St.

Bronx.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

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THE ALABAMA,
15 EAST 11TH ST.
(Very near 5th Av.)
NEW FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOTEL.
Delightful Summer location, (near Washington Square,) and especially convenient for those wishing to locate near the wholesale dry goods district.
The Alabama's rooms are famous for their spaciousness, while the extraordinary closet room is one of its chief recommendations.
The bathroom arrangements include shower bath attachments.
Two elevators, a small chute, and a retinue of courteous attendants assist in maintaining the high standard of the Alabama.
Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.

THE BRAYTON,
62 MADISON AV., COR. 27TH ST.
High-class Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
Handsomely furnished and unfurnished; transient rates, room and bath, $1.50 to $2.50; 2 rooms and bath, $3.50 to $4.50; 3 rooms and bath, $6 per day. Apartments furnished in willow for Summer. Mary B. Tucker, Prop. Roof garden for tenants and their guests.

THE SEVILLIA, APARTMENT HOTEL.
117 West 58th St. Absolutely Fireproof.
Several desirable apartments, one to six rooms and bath, to rent, unfurnished, from Oct 1st, from $600 to $1,800. Three furnished apartments to sublet for the Summer at low rents. Restaurant, electric light, telephones. Unexceptional references required.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, Parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

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THE HARGRAVE
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
72D ST., WEST.
A delightful family and transient hotel. Location unexcelled; near Central Park and Riverside Drive; special Summer rates.
F. C. SKILLMAN, Manager.

MONTICELLO HOTEL,
24 WEST 64TH ST.
Take 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, B'way & Col. Av. or elevated trains. New up-to-date Hotel; all conveniences; Summer rates; newly furnished rooms, with use of shower and tub baths, $6, $7, and $8 weekly. Large room, private bath, $10 weekly. 2 rooms and private bath, $15 weekly.

APARTMENT HOTEL. **THE GERARD**
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
A MINUTE FROM BROADWAY—123 W. 44th.
We are offering cool, pleasant rooms and apartments at ½ usual rate during July and August. Would be pleased to have you call and see how comfortable we can make you.
UNDER ORIGINAL MANAGEMENT.
C. B. GERARD, Prop. T. J. MORRIS, Mgr.

THE HANOVER, 2 East 15th St., Cor. 5th Av.
To rent by the year, season, or shorter time, commodious apartments, furnished and unfurnished, from September 1st; now open for inspection; table on American plan.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

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THE NAYLOR
34TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST.
Desirable double and single rooms; Army, Navy, and Southern people accommodated; table boarders; telephone.

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LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.
Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
JENNER & CO.,
[Undivided Estates Exclusively,]
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

$2,000 loan for 4 months will secure good interest in well-established business; good security and references. Good Investment, 1,304 Broadway.

Need money; sacrifice valuable patent shortly issued, or take partner for other valuable invention. Rare Chance 100. 1,818 2d Av.

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Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 265 8th Av.

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LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

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Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightest-running, durable cushions. Dealer est. 1856. 105 East 9th St.

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A DOG SCHOOL.
Boarding, housebreaking, clipping, anything with any dogs; cats and birds boarded; dogs for sale. 110th St. and B'way. Tel. 2595J Morningside.

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For nearly half a century we have qualified on an average of over 1,000 young people a year for
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Our Complete Commercial Course appeals with special force to Grammar and High School graduates who desire to enter business thoroughly qualified to earn a living from the start. We are making a special offer for the Summer months. Call or write for catalogue.
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School reopens Tuesday, Sept. 6. Call, write or telephone, any business day in the year. There are many commercial schools. There is One
PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
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FOR GIRLS. Lakeville, Conn.
Near beautiful lake in the Berkshire Hills. College Preparatory and special courses. Golf, tennis, basket ball, boating.
Miss Lilian Dixon, A. B., (Wellesley and Bryn Mawr.) Miss Bertha Bailey, B. S., (Wellesley.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE, PLYMOUTH, HOLDERness School for Boys.—We do not attempt to advertise all of the particular advantages of this school. If you wish to learn of them send for catalogue. Address Rev. Lorin Webster, M.A., Rector

HELP WANTED

Females.

PIANIST WANTED—SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF YOUNG LADY PIANIST; MUST BE GOOD SIGHT READER; PERMANENT POSITION OPEN. APPLY AT SUPT.'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

WANTED—WAITRESSES.—SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY REQUIRES EXPERIENCED WAITRESSES, HALF TIME, FOR THEIR LUNCHROOM. APPLY AT SUPT.'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

TEACHERS WANTED.
WE HAVE AN OPENING IN OUR EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT FOR TWO ENERGETIC, AMBITIOUS TEACHERS; TO THOSE POSSESSING REQUISITE TRAINING AND QUALIFICATIONS $2,000.00 PER ANNUM WILL BE PAID. L BOX 210 TIMES.

WANTED—CASHIERS.—SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY REQUIRES EXPERIENCED CASHIERS. APPLY AT SUPT.'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

Males.

CUTTERS WANTED,
ALSO TRIMMERS AND LINING CUTTERS
with shears or knife by wholesale clothing houses; *steady employment* and *good wages*. Apply
N. Y. CLOTHING TRADE ASSOCIATION,
Room 19,—13 Astor Place, New York.

UPHOLSTERY.—LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A1 MAN FOR THEIR UPHOLSTERY WORKROOM AS FOREMAN; EXCELLENT PARMANENT POSITION OPEN TO RIGHT MAN; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, SALARY DESIRED, &c. ALL COMMUNICATIONS TREATED AS CONFIDENTIAL. BOX C, 172 TIMES.

WANTED—HARNESSMAKER.—SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED HARNESSMAKER. APPLY AT SUPT.'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

WANTED—BY JAPANESE IMPORTING HOUSE FOR THE LARGE CITIES OF THE MIDDLE WESTERN AND EASTERN TERRITORIES, TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH THE CROCKERY TRADE; ONLY THOSE ANSWERING THESE REQUIREMENTS NEED APPLY. JAPANESE FAN CO., 519 BROADWAY.

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WE HAVE AN OPENING IN OUR EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT FOR TWO ENERGETIC, AMBITIOUS TEACHERS; TO THOSE POSSESSING REQUISITE TRAINING AND QUALIFICATI

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

$100 reward for diamond sunburst, lost [illegible] on New Jersey Central Railroad, between Spring Lake and Jersey City. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

Lost—Flower-shaped pearl breastpin, Waldorf to 41st and Alabama, Thursday morning; reward. Return to C. Bedford, 15 East 11th St.

Lost—Bank book No. 63,256, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage. Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

17th St., 116 East.—Large and small comfortable furnished rooms; exceptionally good table; gentlemen.

23d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

23d St., 30 East.—Large and small rooms; table the best market affords; transients; $1 a day, upward.

40th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; Summer garden; reasonable.

48th St., 65 West.—Large and small rooms; strictly first-class; doctor's office; table board.

48th St., 60 West.—Large and small rooms; Summer prices; telephone; doctor's office.

55th St., 71 West.—Pleasant, cool, large and small rooms; private baths; excellent table board.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms, with board; also table boarders.

109th St., 135 East.—Board and table board; rooms to rent.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, Cathedral Heights.—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

123d St., 150 West.—Large, cool, handsomely furnished room; excellent table; American family; references.

129th St., 106 West.—Excellent board and room, refined Jewish family; gentlemen or couple; references.

135th St., 242 West.—To rent, neatly furnished large, small rooms, with or without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

8th St., 22 East, Near 5th Av.—Nicely furnished rooms, $1.75 to $2.50; gentlemen only; references required.

11th St., 242 West.—Hall and medium-size room, with private American family.

11th St., 145 West.—Newly furnished rooms from $2.50 to $6 weekly.

16th St., 157 West.—Large furnished room; gentlemen only; no other roomers. Kelly.

17th St., 300 West.—Rooms with clothes closets and housekeeping; bath; nice entrance. Steen.

17th St., 55 West.—Parlor floor, entire or part; large ballroom, $4; reference.

18th St., 113 East, Near Union Square.—Pleasant, convenient rooms; fine, private house; references; transients.

18th St., 116 East, (Near Irving Place.)—Large and small rooms to let.

42d St., 13 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Large room; private bath; cool hall room; telephone.

46th St., 41 West.—A large room; bath; Summer rates.

49th St., 131 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, Summer prices; hot water; house private; transients.

49th St., 217 West.—Comfortably furnished large and small cool rooms; bath, running water; moderate.

51st St., 233 West.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; bath, with shower; table d'hote, 35c.

52d St., 74 West.—Pleasant front room; running water; closet, bath; $3.50; gentlemen only. Angell.

53th St., 324 West.—Comfortably furnished cool, clean rooms; large or small; all conveniences; bath.

56th St., 348 West.—Parlor, piano; bedrooms; first bell, west side.

58th St., 320 West.—Comfortably furnished large rooms; hall room; running water; porcelain bath; breakfast optional.

66th St., 30 West.—Large and small, furnished rooms, with bath; furnish to suit. Tiedmann.

82d St., 78 West.—Attractive front room, $3.50; connecting room, $2; together $4.50; references. Lublin.

94th St., 168 West.—Large, pleasant room, second floor; dressing room; private house; Summer rates.

103d St., 131 West.—One or two cool rooms; one flight; near elevated; low. Fisher.

138th St., 242 West.—Hall and medium furnished rooms; convenient to "L"; private house.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
We are offering cool, comfortable rooms and apartments at one-half usual rate during July and August. Call and be convinced. No trouble to show rooms. Hotel Gerard, 123 W. 44th St.

Morningside Heights.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite, light, airy, well furnished, on Morningside Park, near Columbia University and car line; river view; reasonable; elevator; restaurant. Address A. J., The Invermere, fifth floor, 415 West 118th St.

Out of Town.

Large, cool, comfortable rooms facing ocean and near depot, with first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires thoroughly experienced shoe saleswomen; steady position and good salary to right parties. Apply Supt.

A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires thoroughly experienced head of stock for jewelry department. Apply Supt.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a thoroughly experienced and competent saleswoman as head of stock in their women's neckwear department. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for their shoe department. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

Wanted—Typewriter and assistant in the office of a scientific journal; stenography and proofreading desirable, but not essential; only those should apply who are well educated, quick, competent, and ready to work, and who would like to live in the country, fifty miles from New York; $12 a week at first. Address, with full particulars as to experience, education, age, and recommendations, Editor of The Popular Science Monthly, Garrison, N. Y.

Wanted—Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require a manager and buyer for their dressmaking department; one capable of going abroad and selecting models; all communications treated strictly confidential.

Wanted—Saleswomen for gloves, shoes, china. Apply, before 9 A. M., ready for work for Monday sale, to Superintendent, at rear 19th St. entrance, Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Pianist.—Siegel-Cooper Company requires the services of young lady pianist; must be good sight reader; permanent position open. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Experienced saleswomen for grocery department. Apply to Superintendent, before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance, Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Waitresses.—Siegel-Cooper Company requires experienced waitresses, half time, for their lunch room. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Experienced grocery packers. Apply to Superintendent, before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance, Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Stenographer who can act as cashier for fashionable seaside hotel; $5 per week, tips, room, and board. C., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer; Christian; must be familiar with figures and be experienced. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Cashiers.—Siegel-Cooper Company require experienced waitresses, half time, for office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Stenographer; Christian; must be familiar with figures. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Young women to pose in costume for illustrators. Flagg, 76 5th Av.

Males.

Cutters wanted; also trimmers and lining cutters with shears or knife by wholesale clothing houses; steady employment and good wages. Apply N. Y. Clothing Trade Association, Room 16, 13 Astor Place, New York.

Detective.—One of the largest department stores in New York desires the services of a thoroughly reliable and competent man of good address to take charge of their detective bureau; only those who have had long experience with first-class dry goods houses need apply; all communications received in strict confidence. Address Box AA 176 Times.

Elevators—Large department store requires an experienced man of good address to take entire charge of all their elevator runners; must be a good executive; all communications treated confidentially. Address Box S G 169 Times.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of floorwalkers. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

HELP WANTED

Males.

Salesmen—Any man who realizes that energy and ability alone secure results, and that results are always paid for, can positively earn as a minimum $50.00 a week with a specialty line. Call with excellent references. G. N. SLATTERY, 34 Union Square.

Stock Clerk.—Two young men in stock department of embroidery house; experienced preferred. Apply after 9, M. H. Frank & Co., 519 Broadway, New York.

The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced slip cover cutters. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Upholstery.—Large department store requires the services of A1 man for their upholstery workroom as foreman; excellent permanent position open to right man; give full particulars as to experience, references, salary desired, &c.; all communications treated as confidential. Box C 172 Times.

Wanted—A Michigan corporation desires a first-class accountant to fill the office of Secretary and Treasurer; an opportunity to invest in an established and paying corporation up to $20,000.00 will be given; must understand corporation accounts and give satisfactory reference and bond. Address Box V 105 Times Office.

Wanted—Agents of intelligence, integrity, and first-class business ability; an excellent contract offered; good personal appearance necessary. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock Monday, or by mail. Inter-State Legal Bureau, 5,088 Metropolitan Building, corner 23d St. and 4th Av.

Wanted—Competent bookkeeper at New York branch office. Apply, in own writing, giving age, experience, and salary expected. Joseph Campbell Preserve Co., Camden, N. J.

Wanted—Cutter; expert shear cutter on boys' and children's clothing; big pay to the right man; steady position. H. Kuhn & Sons, 708 Broadway.

Wanted—Harnessmaker.—Siegel-Cooper Company requires the services of thoroughly experienced harnessmaker. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced clothing cutters and markers; steady work. J. Mendelson Bros., 740 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced salesman for office trade by skirt manufacturer. Louis Rubin, 17 East Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Dressmaker.—Shirt waists, suits, ladies', misses', children's dressmaker. Mrs. Bodine, 101 West 91st St.

Housekeeper.—By a middle aged American widow; strictly temperate, honest. 784 East 146th St.

Housework.—By Scotch Protestant; housework, small family; good cook and laundress; city references. 258 West 37th St.

Laundress.—Respectable colored woman as first-class laundress; out by the day or at home; shirts done equal to new; gentlemen's washing especially; highest reference. Mrs. Washington, 234 East 70th St.

Laundress.—By colored laundress; home or out; reference. Mrs. Tucker, 248 West 62d St., fourth floor.

Maid.—By young German woman; good traveler; or invalid's attendant; references. 319 West 58th St. Archer.

Nurse.—Aged woman would care for infant; willing to be useful; good home preferred to high wages. 136 7th Av., top floor.

Stenographer.—Superior education; several years' experience; always successful; commercial, legal, any intricate work; young lady; will substitute; credentials. Alpha, 161 Times.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; accustomed to electrical and mercantile work; first-class references; $12, $15. Miss Reynolds, 151 Times.

Stenographer.—Capable young woman; four years' experience; thorough business education; quick, accurate; references; no agents; would substitute; $10. Punctual, 101 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced banking, commercial, insurance; capable handling large correspondence intelligently and rapidly; would substitute; $15. W 169 Times.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; six years' experience; rapid, accurate; good education; willing to substitute; best references; $12, $15. Miss Le Roy, 186 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; American parentage; best references; $10. Truthful, 154 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; intelligent; good speller; reference. Gertrude, 179 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; business-like young lady; good education; exceptional ability. Miss M., 101 Times.

Stenographer.—Limited experience; American, (18;) advantages education insures, earnestly seeks position. Moderate, 168 Times.

Stenographer.—By young girl; Remington operator; reasonable salary. Ward, 801 East 138th St., Bronx.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; competent and reliable young lady; will substitute; $10. Miss Nelson, P. O. 778.

Telegrapher and stenographer.—Accustomed to broker office and private secretary work; capable of handling correspondence, and thoroughly experienced in both departments; desires permanent position. C Box 160 Times.

Young lady; one year's experience stenography, typewriting, mimeographing; $8. 143 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

Males.

A young man of literary aspirations would like to secure a position where he may be of use; newspaper or magazine work preferred; no soliciting or canvassing. S Box 101 Times.

Advertising manager, now engaged, seeks change; educated, artistic, versatile, aggressive, experienced. H. R. A., Box 110 Times Office.

Advertising manager desires to handle the business of about six firms in different lines; will guarantee satisfaction. G. E. S., Box 109 Times.

Bookkeeper.—An A1 man, who understands his business, over 20 years' experience, late with prominent manufacturing concern, is open for engagement; terms moderate. Address Accountant, Box 175 Times, Down Town.

Butler or Second Man.—Highest reference from last employer. D. D., 34 East 60th St.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers; city and country; disengaged at present time; family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Cook—Valet.—By two Japanese together; highest references; both speak English well; private family preferred; moderate wages. M. K., Box 175 Times.

Correspondent, stenographer; 26; of good address and education; experienced; Underwood, Remington, or Fay-Sholes machines. J. E. S., 73 Bleecker St., Brooklyn.

Grocery Clerk.—As grocery clerk; honest and industrious; good driver. O., 341 West 17th St.

Janitor and Manager.—By a man of forty, for first-class apartment house or bachelor apartments preferred; understands all the requirements and duties of same; strictly honest, sober, and industrious; good reference from present employer of four years; am only making change on account of death of owner. J. D. Almada, 15 West 29th St.

Janitor or Caretaker.—By a man of forty, with a family of three adults; can give all of his time or part, as desired; strictly honest, sober, and industrious; first-class reference of four years. J. D., janitor, 15 West 29th St.

Office Boy.—Boy, (16,) American-born, speaks Italian, in lawyer's or broker's office; good penman; salary, $5; advancement. Anthony Guarino, 311 East 105th St.

Painter, paperhanger, kalsominer, varnisher, plasterer; good mechanic; has tools; wants work by the day from landlords, estate. Blumfeld, 302 East 102d St.

Stenographer, rapid, experienced, educated, wishes more work day or evening; will also do copying; satisfaction guaranteed. Telephone 920 Cortlandt.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; limited experience; good education; intelligent, active; good office assistant. Moderate, 184 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—Expert stenographer and private secretary; large business experience. Write D. H., 155 East 56th St.

Tutor.—German, graduate of university, desires to give lessons, or tutor's position in a family in country. Address C 162 Times.

Useful Man.—Understands garden, horses, carriages, milking; good references. P. F. K., 224 East 42d St.

Well educated, neat appearing young man, employed as city editor suburban daily, seeks position where executive ability and hard work will be financially appreciated. Worker, Box 133 Times.

Port Chester Hearing To-morrow.

A public hearing on the application of the New York and Port Chester Railway Company to traverse the streets of the Bronx will be given to-morrow before the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen. When the hearing was to have been had two weeks ago, James W. Osborne, counsel for the Westchester Road, which is the favorite of the Aldermen, sent a letter saying that he could not be present and requesting that the hearing be put off so that he could have a chance to be heard. The matter was put off until to-morrow, but the postponement has done Mr. Osborne no good, for he has gone to Europe.

THIS WEEK'S AMUSEMENTS

Rosario Guerrero, in the pantomime of "Carmen," has scored a decided success at the New York Roof, and will continue during this week. Alexander Volbert, as Don José and Phillipe de Faure as Escamillo, are good, inasmuch as they do not seem otherwise even when the Spanish actress is on the stage.

***

A strong indication of the sustained popularity of "Piff, Paff, Pouf" is the number of theatre parties that is visiting the Casino these sultry nights. Eddie Foy has introduced a new verse to "I'm So Happy," with reference to Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

***

"Paris by Night" has been unlucky since its opening, but the weather is no respecter of a good roof show. That the Weber & Rush attraction is really good has been made clear by the large audiences that attended last week's concert hall performances, in spite of indoor sultriness. The show has been considerably polished since the opening night.

***

Duss opens his eighth week of "Venice" at Madison Square to-night. To-morrow evening he will play the Panama national anthem for the benefit of several Panamanian officials who will be present as guests of honor. Another popular musical programme is billed for Tuesday.

***

Hammerstein's will have several new features this week, among which the principal will be "a thrilling canine drama" performed by Merian's troupe of acting dogs, entitled "A Faithless Woman." Spadoni, the cannon-ball juggler, proposes to catch a cannon weighing 200 pounds on the nape of his neck.

***

"A Little of Everything" begins its sixth week to-morrow evening at the Aerial Gardens.

IN VAUDEVILLE HOUSES.

Robert T. Harris and Laura Hope Crews will appear in a comedietta by Genevieve Harnes, entitled "Their Honeymoon," at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, this week. Mr. Harnes was leading man with Blanch Bates for some time, while Miss Crews was with the Robert Edeson company as leading woman. An Amish opera, "Love Will Find a Way," by Howell and McNeal, and music by Hugo O. Marks of Proctor's, will be another feature of this week's bill. "The Red Cross Nurse" also will be presented by Kittie B. Masters and company. Ford and Wilson, Elwood F. Bostwick, Dorsh and Russel, Sailor and Barbette, Perry and Randall, Gregory and Lind, and Martine and Barlow provide the remainder of an interesting entertainment.

***

The Fifth Avenue Theatre will offer "The Rival Candidates," a political drama by Morris and Dazey, with a strong company, including well-known Proctor stars. Gus Williams heads the vaudeville bill for the week, with Libbie Blondell, the three Westons, Lawrence Crane, Myers and Rosa, the Parson sisters, and Farlardo, included in a bright programme.

***

"The Charity Girl" will be presented with faith and hope at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street house by the stock company, with Pearl Haight in the title role. Among the vaudeville entertainers are Clarice Vance, Walter Daniels, Till's marionettes, Christian and Turner, and the kalatechnoscope.

***

A new farce entitled "Her Busy Day," by James Clarence Hyde, will be produced at Keith's Union Square Theatre to-morrow night. "The Chorus Lady" will be presented by Rose Stahl and company. The Trocadero Quartet will be another star feature along with the Jack Theo Trio, Harrison Brothers in "The Candidate for Senator," and Joe Flynn, Murphy and Francis, John Zimmer, Add Hoyt, Leonard and Drake, Bell and Oliver, and the biograph.

***

Among the cleverest vaudeville features of "Paris by Night" might be mentioned Sylvia Beecher, Ben Welch, Tom Hanlon, and Jessie Gardner. The best songs in the show are "Old Broadway," "Loveland," and "Follow the Crowd on a Sunday."

***

Besides Guerrero in "Carmen" at the New York Roof, the principal features of last week's excellent vaudeville bill will be retained, with Datas, the Damm Brothers, Delmore and Lee, Louis Granat, the juggling McBans, and Wincherman's Performing Bears.

***

Huber's Casino, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Jerome Avenue, boasts for the week Master Lee, the boy soprano; Kate Potter, in coon songs; Denby and Fontel, and Helen Elkes.

***

The Eden Musée has war pictures this week showing the progress of the Japanese Imperial Guards from Tokio to Liao-Yang.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Shannon's Military Band gives a concert to-day at Manhattan Beach. The band soloists are Bert Morphy, Signor Porpora, and Morris U. Gingras. Herrmann the magician also appears.

***

Proctor's Twenty-third Street, Fifth Avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street houses will give the usual Sunday concerts from 2 P. M. to 11 P. M.

***

The Sunday concert at the New York Roof will include Guerrero and the other special features of the weekly show.

***

Signor Ricci's band will discourse to-night at Terrace Garden with numerous soloists.

***

At Hammerstein's to-night there will be all the features that go to the making of a Sunday night Paradise roof.

***

Louis Edlin, a clever violinist, and Margaret Adams, mezzo soprano, who will sing a song written by Herr Duss, will be the soloists at "Venice" to-night.

CONEY ISLAND.

Bostock's.

Mme. Morelli, her jaguars and her Parisian gowns, continue to be the joy and marvel of women visitors to Bostock's arena. Weedon's man-killing tigers and clown bear and Bonanta's twenty-seven lions are also features that hold the crowds. The burlesque training act of Anguese is clever. The two water buffaloes, which drew Gen. Nelson A. Miles's carriage when he made his last tour of the Philippines, have been shipped to St. Louis.

Midget City.

The inhabitants of the diminutive city have quite got over the visit of the Children's Society last week. The circus and the theatre have introduced some new and interesting acts. It is thought probable that the Midget City with all its attractions will be taken to the St. Louis Fair at the end of the Coney Island season.

Luna Park.

The Oriental glamour of the Durbar at Luna Park is as bright as ever. The attractions continue fresh and interesting.

Manhattan Beach.

Paula Edwardes in "Winsome Winnie," for one week, is the attraction which will begin at the Manhattan Beach Theatre to-morrow night. Sam S. Shubert promises the same production and costumes that were used at the Casino last Winter. Shannon's Military Band continues to please lovers of good music, giving daily matinées. Herrmann, the magician, will offer two new illusions this week, "The Princess Mohamedа" and the Asiatic trunk mystery.

Pain's Fireworks.

At Pain's Amphitheatre crowds are present on these pleasant evenings. Many are those who were delighted with the pyrotechnics on the night of the Fourth. Mr. Pain has given a standing invitation to all interested navy men off duty to come down and see what Uncle Sam's sailors were like 100 years ago at the time of the destruction of the frigate Philadelphia.

Other Beach Attractions.

Hurtig & Seamon's Arverne Pier Theatre is now a feature of that resort. The management presents an attractive vaudeville bill for this week.

The Johnstown Flood at Coney Island is still in the running and doing good business.

At the Galveston Flood Building, Coney Island, the managers are offering a prize for the best boy whistler.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Mme. Flower, better known as "The Bronze Patti," will be starred next season under the management of Joseph L. Weber and H. D. Collins in a musical play called "Queen of the Jungle."

***

Fred Mace, who plays the part of Joe Silver in "Piff, Paff, Pouf," is organising a pet cat and dog show for next week. The exhibition is to be competitive, limited to members of the "Piff, Paff, Pouf" company, and the temporary kennels and benches will be placed in the big room under the Casino stage.

***

In spite of the fact that Eddie Foy has been told that his new verse in "I'm So Happy" about Roosevelt and Fairbanks is displeasing to some Republicans, he is offering a prize for a verse about the Democratic nominees.

UNDER WATER 172 HOURS.

That's the Feat Promised by the Latest Show Attraction.

The press agent at Coney Island's Dreamland used up nearly all of his adjectives yesterday in telling what the resort's newest attraction, M. Georges Papuss, "a Parisian mummy," will do this week.

One day this week, according to the press agent, and in the presence of "fifteen leading physicians of New York and Brooklyn," Papuss will cause himself to fall into a cataleptic state. Then he will be wrapped up in 400 yards of flannel strip, encased in a glass coffin, and submerged in a tank of water.

"In this position," says the press agent, "Papuss will remain for 172 hours—without eating or drinking—eight days and eight nights, not to mention the dawns and dusks."

At the end of this alarming self-denial of air food, and water Papuss will be yanked out of the tank with a boat hook and unwound. The "mummy" himself is confident that he will be alive when taken out. He has already aroused considerable interest in his auto-hypnotic performances in Paris.

NOVELLI COMING TO AMERICA.

Famous Italian Actor to Play in This Country Next Year.

GENOA, July 9.—Novelli, the famous actor, has signed a contract for a number of performances in the United States, beginning in January, 1905.

He will spend half his time in America in New York, and will appear in both tragedy and comedy. His company will be an especially strong one, and will include Signorina Olga Giannini as leading lady.

JOHN WANAMAKER BACK.

Thinks That Rival Parties Have Chosen Best Presidential Candidates.

Kirke La Shelle and Marcus Mayer were fellow-passengers on the American liner Philadelphia, which arrived yesterday from Southampton. Mr. La Shelle has been away since April, seeking a rest. In Sicily he met Clyde Fitch, and the two spent some time together. Mr. Mayer returns with the American rights for a production of Lady Granville's new play, "The Moth and the Candle."

John Wanamaker was a passenger on the Campania of the Cunard Line, which arrived from Liverpool. Mr. Wanamaker said that he thought Parker and Roosevelt were the two strongest men that the respective parties could have nominated.

Another passenger on the Campania was Bjerk Carsen, a Norwegian, who had intended coming here on the Norge. The news of the loss of that steamship was received on the Campania by wireless telegraph on Wednesday from Cape Breton.

On Thursday morning a large bolt in the Campania's starboard shaft couplings broke and had to be cut out. The ship was run under the port engine for eight hours and made 14½ knots an hour for the day's run. The Campania at the time had been making a remarkably fast trip, and Capt. Pritchard had hoped to break his eastern record. As it was he made the trip in 5 days 22 hours and 30 minutes.

ROBERT IVES CROCKER INSANE.

Commissioners in Lunacy Proceedings So Report.

The report of the three Commissioners appointed in lunacy proceedings brought against Robert Ives Crocker, and the findings of the Sheriff's jury to the effect that Crocker is incurably insane were approved yesterday by Justice Scott in the Supreme Court. The Manhattan Trust Company was named as committee of Crocker's estate, which consists of personal property to the extent of $171,952 and real estate valued at $11,000.

Crocker, who is thirty-six years old, inherited a fortune from his mother, who died fourteen years ago, while making a tour of Europe. His only living relative is Mrs. Harriet D. Fellows, an aunt, who brought the proceedings to have him adjudged a lunatic in order to protect Crocker and his estate. He has a life income of $6,000 a year. The testimony taken before the Lunacy Commission was to the effect that Crocker was suffering from the hallucination that every portion of food served to him had been poisoned. He also believes that the King of England is continually telephoning to him.

NICHOLAS FISH'S ESTATE.

Mrs. Hatch Asks That Widow File Inventory of Personal Property.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday confirmed the report telegraphed from Newport on Friday to the effect that Mrs. Nicholas Fish must show cause before him on July 19 why she should not file an inventory of the personal property left by her husband, who was killed by a blow from the fist of Thomas Sharkey, now serving time for the crime in Sing Sing Prison. The order was issued on the application of Mrs. Lavinia E. Hatch, who was known as the "Mining Queen."

According to her counsel she intrusted to Mr. Fish's care certain jewels valued at $5,050, just before he met his death, and since then she has been trying to find the jewelry. In addition to this she claims that Mr. Fish had $5,900 of her cash at the time he died. Her counsel says she was in the habit of intrusting her money to Fish for investment.

NOTIFIED BY WIRELESS.

Archdeacon Mangan of Kerry Hears at Sea of His Elevation to the Bishopric.

When the friends of Archdeacon John Mangan, V. G., who arrived here on the Carpathia from Liverpool on Friday, went to the pier to tell him that they had learned by cable that he had been elevated to the Bishopric of Kerry in Ireland, they were surprised to hear that he had received the news two days before while he was on the high seas. The Carpathia was east of Nantucket on Wednesday, and the clergyman was on deck with a friend when the Marconi operator on board delivered to him a wireless telegraph message containing the announcement of his elevation.

Bishop Mangan is one of the best-known ecclesiasts in the south of Ireland, and is a strong opponent of Irish emigration. After a short stay in New York the Bishop will visit St. Louis.

PROPERTY OF DIVERSION AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Season of Dances and Concerts—Some Notable Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 9.—The anti-pyrotechnic ordinance of the village authorities covering the Fourth of July was appreciated to the utmost degree by those who sought refuge here from the distracting demonstrations of other places. Reunion dinners were the leading features at the numerous roadhouses on Independence Day.

The influx of visitors during the past few days has been fully up to the average for this early date in July and the increasing numbers are adding to those observed at the springs, the hotels, and the boarding places. Among those who reached town on Tuesday were Miss Helen M. Gould and Miss Ida J. Coots. They came from Irvington-on-the-Hudson and registered at the United States Hotel. After a brief sojourn they departed for Silver Bay, a Lake George resort, to attend a missionary conference.

Mrs. Mary B. Manning, widow of John A. Manning of Troy, who is summering at the Windsor Hotel, has sold her handsome North Broadway Summer villa to Edward M. Fulton of New York, who intends to make it his permanent residence.

Mrs. Harriet Lewis has rented her Fifth Avenue cottage for the season to Ackley C. Schuyler of New York. Mr. Schuyler owns a Union Avenue cottage, which is occupied by Henry Bedlow of New York.

Mrs. Julius Hart of New York City, who has taken possession of the Judge Scott cottage, on Union Avenue, for the Summer, won the gratitude of the bright-eyed and rosy-cheeked members of the Saratoga Home for Children, a charitable institution, on the Fourth of July. She personally conducted the inmates of the home to the afternoon performance of the Hargreaves Circus, the tents of which were located near her cottage. The generous cottager provided them with reserved seat tickets, fruit, peanuts, lemonade, &c., as she was bound to see that nothing was omitted that could in any way contribute to the juvenile jollification. She shared the outing with the appreciative juveniles.

The Bethesda Church pulpit was occupied last Sunday morning by the Secretary of the Episcopal General Convention, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Hutchins of New York City. He was the guest of the rector, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey.

Paul Honneberg is the conductor of Victor Herbert's orchestra, which began its regular season engagement at the Grand Union Hotel on the Fourth of July. Herbert will not make his appearance here till July 28. He is at present rusticating at his Lake Placid cottage. The first regular dance of the season at the Grand Union took place this evening. It was under the direction of Charles H. Van Arnam of Troy, who is again the master of ceremonies. Paul Honneberg will again have charge of the music at the Saratoga Racing Association's running park during the August meeting.

The Congress Hall concerts will begin on Monday, July 18, when Doring's Troy Orchestra will begin its regular engagement at this hotel.

Galland's Albany Band will shortly return to Congress Spring Park.

The Saratoga Elks, who are to attend the National reunion in Cincinnati, expect to have Saratoga named as the meeting place in 1905. The local lodge of "best people on earth" recently installed themselves in a clubhouse that cost $100,000.

A. W. Moore of New York City, a touring automobilist, had the misfortune to have his forty-horse power Panhard damaged here early in the week. An electric spark communicated with the gasoline, and a blaze followed.

One of the busiest places in town is Horse Haven, the annex of the Saratoga Racing Association's running park, where are gathered a number of racing stables. A string of seventeen, owned by Frank R. Hitchcock of Westbury, L. I., President of the association, are among the latest arrivals. Race horses will continue to arrive from day to day, and when the meeting opens with the advent of August the best and most noted running horses in the United States and Canada will be clustered here. The management believes that the meeting will prove highly successful. The track is in excellent form.

William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools in New York City, and others are promoting the interests of this convention town in an endeavor to have Saratoga selected for the annual session in 1905 of the American Educational Association. It meets this year in St. Louis.

Excursionists from across the Atlantic Ocean who are attracted by the St. Louis Exposition find time to visit this international Summer centre of remarkable springs and bright social life. A party of twenty-six reached the United States Hotel early in the week. The large number of mineral springs attracted their undivided attention, and they could scarcely understand how so many different springs were able to reach the surface within the radius of only a few square miles. But the fifty and more mineral fountains are their own best evidence of the fact of their bubbling and flowing existence.

It is understood that there will be practice plays on the field of the Saratoga Polo Club next week, in order that the polo ists may become seasoned to their work. The National tournament will begin on Aug. 24 and conclude on Aug. 31.

The arrival and departure of touring automobiles has become of almost daily occurrence. The cross-country jaunts in horseless motors to distant points is increasing in popularity, and the autoists smile over the fact that their trips are not regulated by railway trains handicapped by time schedules. Auto cars are to be seen at almost every hour of the day and evening on country roads and highways. Horses have become thoroughly accustomed to the speeding motors, and pay no more attention to them than if they did not exist.

THE BEST MEDIUM.

An Advertiser's Opinion of The New York Times.

THE TIMES receives many letters from satisfied hotel advertisers which go to show that THE TIMES is now considered one of the best, if not the best resort advertising medium in New York City.

The following letter was received from Charles L. Rickerson, President of the Otis Railway Company, who is also interested in The Lodge at Santa Cruz Park, in the Catskills:

"The advertising done and the results of the advertisements running for the season have been the best, and many inquiries have been made, more from the advertisements in THE TIMES than from any other source, Mrs. Leach, the manager of The Lodge, reporting that she had from six to seven applications per day, showing that for moderate-priced houses the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES are the cheapest and the best medium.

Thanking you for your courtesies, believe me to be cordially yours,

"CHARLES L. RICKERSON."

GOLF AT HOTEL CHAMPLAIN.

Special to The New York Times.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., July 9.—Golf has received a decided impetus at the Champlain Golf Club, due to the arrival of R. S. Honeyman, the professional, who will play here this season.

Many foreign players have criticised many of the American courses as being too easy, a criticism which does not apply to the Champlain links.

A large party of newspaper and magazine men, guests of J. W. Burdick, General Passenger Agent of the Delaware and Hudson Company, spent Sunday here. They made the trip to the marvelous Au Sable Chasm. The boat ride through the rapids proved highly exciting. While a majority went to the chasm from here by train, a number took carriages, it being a beautiful drive within easy distance.

A number of light, swift St. Lawrence skiffs are proving a great attraction at the beach.

Killed by Amsterdam Avenue Car.

Michael McGreevy, sixty years old, of 2,914 Eighth Avenue, a laborer employed in the Rapid Transit Tunnel, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by a southbound Amsterdam Avenue trolley car, at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street. He had just stepped off a north-bound car at this corner, and was struck by a southbound car. McGreevy was knocked down and jammed underneath the forward trucks. It was half an hour before the body could be removed from the track.

MRS. WEST NEED NOT TESTIFY.

Divorced Son Had Made Over His Property to Her.

An application was made to Justice Scott in the Supreme Court yesterday for an order to compel Mrs. Emma H. West of Lowville, N. Y., to come to New York for the purpose of answering questions concerning a bill of sale given to her by her son, De Witt Clinton West, by which he transferred all of his real and personal property to his mother. The application was made by counsel for Mrs. Elida May West, who got an interlocutory decree of divorce from young West in March last.

West is a Yale graduate, and was well known as a clubman in Denver a few years ago, when he married. His wife brought an action for divorce, and the court allowed her temporary alimony of $40 a week pending the trial of the case. When this was not forthcoming the court was appealed to, and Frank H. Deal of Troy was appointed receiver to take charge of West's real estate and personal property in this State. He had inherited a large fortune from his father, the late De Witt Clinton West, of Lowville, but when the referee went to search for the property he found West's mother in possession of it, with a bill of sale showing that West had transferred all of his property to her.

Justice Scott decided that he would not compel Mrs. West, who is old and feeble, to undergo the examination asked for, and dismissed the matter.

GROCERY SALESMAN ARRESTED.

Charged with Keeping Money Collected from Employers' Debtors.

John J. Brokaw, a former traveling salesman for the Allen-Ditchett Company, wholesale grocers, of 303 Greenwich Street, was arrested yesterday morning in Newark by Detective Sergt. Long, on the charge of having kept $153 of the firm's money, which he is said to have collected from the firm's debtors. Brokaw was very indignant when he was told that he was under arrest. He says that the charges against him are absolutely unfounded, and that they were trumped up when he left the employ of the New York concern and went into business for himself.

The charge against Brokaw was preferred by Charles F. Sulch, an employe of the Allen-Ditchett Company. Brokaw is about fifty years old and is well known in Newark. He lives at 131 Wakeman Street.

Decision in Law Book Suit.

After litigation lasting considerably more than a year, the action for infringement of copyright brought by the Edward Thompson Company, publishers of the American Encyclopedia of English and American Law, against the American Law Book Company, publishers of the Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure, was ended yesterday in an opinion handed down by Judge Platt of the United States Circuit Court, wherein the bill of complaint brought against the American Law Book Company was dismissed. An appeal will undoubtedly be taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

BENCH WARRANT FOR BEAVERS.

Issued by the District of Columbia Supreme Court to Expedite Removal.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—At the instance of United States District Attorney Beach, the District Supreme Court to-day issued a bench warrant for George W. Beavers, the former head of the salary and allowance division of the Post Office department, under one of the conspiracy indictments against him.

Beavers is now in New York, where he has been fighting against return to this city, and the purpose of this latest warrant, it is understood, is to expedite his removal to this jurisdiction.

Held for Lottery Swindle.

Frederick Hill, a good-looking young man who lives at 2,048 Seventh Avenue, and whose father and uncle are business men, yesterday furnished $1,000 bail for examination before United States Commissioner Ridgeway on a charge of violating the postal laws in using the mails to defraud. Hill is said to have obtained money from the relatives of persons who had recently died by representing that they had won money in the National Honduras Lottery and that $3 was due for fees.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON July 9.—Le

PART THREE

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1904.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

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EX-JUSTICE JULIUS M. MAYER is very fond of things that come out of the sea, and while in Chicago recently at the Republican Convention he sought to indulge his tastes in one of the well-known restaurants there. After a survey of the menu, he called one of the waiters and ordered a portion of Little Neck clams.

"Very sorry, Sir," said the waiter; "but we're out of clams."

"Bring me a nice broiled lobster, then," said the Judge.

"There isn't a lobster left," said the waiter.

"This is very annoying," said Judge Mayer, taking another survey of the bill of fare. "Let me have some soft-shell crabs."

"We're out of soft-shell crabs, too," replied the waiter, looking rather shamefaced.

"Then why do you keep these things on the bill? Have you any shellfish at all?" he demanded.

"Only eggs, Sir," replied the waiter.

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THE Boston tradition that wit lies in the pun, if not founded at least fostered by Dr. Holmes and Prof. Tweed, seems to be not wholly dead yet. James A. Page, the veteran schoolmaster of Boston, whom the entire city recently honored, was walking near the City Hall not long ago with a fellow-schoolmaster when they met a fat, blue-coated individual whose forward line of curvature amidships was close to the arc of a circle. Mr. Page's companion nodded greetings to him as they passed.

"Who was that jovial individual?" asked Mr. Page.

"That's the harbor pilot," replied the other.

"You mean paunchious pilot, don't you?" said the veteran teacher gravely.

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GOV. VAN SANT of Minnesota, who was so prominent in the fight against the Northwestern Railroad merger, was a steamboat Captain in his younger days, and his conversation, when he wishes to make a point, bristles with stories of those days. One that has gained a little circulation already, and that is bound to find its way to the collections of after-dinner speakers, because it can be used for apt illustration in so many cases, has to do with an immigrant who was on his way up river, accompanied by the few head of live-stock that all settlers thought it necessary to take along into the wilderness with them. This immigrant was effusive in praise of some veal the Captain had been serving at his table through the various stages of roast, stew, pie, and other forms.



"Mighty fine veal you're serving," said the emigrant. "Doin' mighty fine by your patrons when you dish up veal like that. Haven't had anything like it since I left home, by cracky. Sech meals ought to make your steamer right popular, Sir."

"Mean to give my people as good's there's goin'," modestly answered the Captain.

That was on Sunday. On Monday the immigrant went below decks to look after his livestock. His fattest calf was missing. Then he saw a great light. Up on the hurricane deck he met the Captain. All he said was:

"I say, Cap'n. If you don't mind, I'd rather you wouldn't set out any more veal till after you've set me and my live-stock ashore!"

Gov. Van Sant's moral always was, "Don't be too grateful until you find who is furnishing the veal."

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WE SOUTHERN men," said Joe Blackburn, "often look at a pretty woman much as we would at a picture, admiringly, courteously, but never impertinently. It was in this way that I not long ago rested my orbs upon a very handsome young woman who was walking up and down the platform at the station at Washington waiting for her train.

"Soon she turned and saw me.

"'Rubber!' she exclaimed, and shrugged her shoulders with a frown.

"I took off my hat.

"'Madam,' said I, 'I beg a thousand pardons. I took the liberty of admiring you because I thought you were the real thing.'"

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WILLIAM GREENE STERETT, the Texas editor and Washington correspondent, was asked during the early days of the campaign what he thought of William R. Hearst's Presidential boom.

"Well," said Col. Sterett, "it reminds me a good deal of a fellow I knew down in Texas, who sometimes drank more than a gentleman should. One morning after a night of bibulous enjoyment he awoke and found an elephant in his room.

"It was a large elephant, a particularly large elephant. It took up so much room that the legitimate occupant of the premises was crowded into a corner. How the beast ever got into the room bothered the man for a time, but he quit wondering about that when he began considering how he would get the animal out. The situation was really becoming serious when the elephant solved the problem by slowly backing out through the keyhole."

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JUSTICE BARRETT, sitting in Trial Term of the Supreme Court the other day, was passing on the excuses offered by talesmen who wished to escape jury duty, when the clerk handed up an affidavit on which the name and excuse had been filled in on the printed form with the following result:

"John Smith personally appeared before me and made affidavit that he died on June 16."

"That's curious," remarked the clerk.

"Not more curious," remarked the Judge dryly, "than that I have to indorse it 'Excused.'"

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COL. T. M. ARGO and Capt. "Bill" Day, lawyers representing Judge Robert B. Peebles of Raleigh, N. C., in his contempt fight with the Robeson County lawyers, met a few friends on Fayetteville Street, among whom was a typical hayseeder whom no one of the crowd knew. The talk was of course on the contempt case, and Day said to the crowd: "What do you think about it?" Some answered and some didn't, and finally Day said to the hayseeder:

"My friend, where are you from?"

"I am from Robeson County, and am attending the Federal Court as a juror."

"What do you think of your county contempt case?"

"It is nothing but a petty squabble between a parsel of lawyers; there is no gintlemen mixed up in it, and I certainly don't care whether it is the Judge or the lawyers that go to jail."

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EX-CONGRESSMAN JACK ADAMS was standing leaning on the counter of his favorite cigar store.

"Are you thinking of selling us out?" asked the man behind the counter with a smile.

"No," replied Adams; "why?"

"Nothing," said the man, "only I see that you have a lean against the furniture."

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MR. FREDERICK KNOWLES, visiting surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital, who is also physical director of the Harlem Young Men's Christian Association, was performing an operation the other day. Absorbed in his work, sleeves rolled up over his arms, the athletic young surgeon had no thought for the ambiguities of language nor recalled specifically that a probationary nurse is known as a "probe." Desiring the instrument, he said:

"Where is the probe?"

"Here I am," responded a meek little voice.

It was difficult to finish the job with a steady hand.

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THE late Maurice Barrymore one day accosted a Bloomingdale patient who was exercising with a wheelbarrow on the lawn.

"Why do you have your wheelbarrow turned upside down?" asked the actor.

"Because I am crazy," replied the patient. "If I turned it up the other way they might fill it with bricks."

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PHILANDER C. KNOX, the recently retired Attorney General, is very much of a fisherman, with an especial fondness for the trout stream and its inhabitants. Secretary of War Taft, while at Yale attending the commencement exercises of the Law School, had this story of one of Mr. Knox's trips to tell:

"Mr. Knox and his guide were whipping a pool where the trout were snapping angrily and voraciously at a certain dark-colored fly that was skipping about the surface. Mr. Knox and his companion tried about all the flies in their books, none of which were at all akin to the strange flies that were so tempting to the trout. But not a rise could they get. Knox didn't like it and didn't hesitate to show his displeasure.



"'Never seen flies like them before,' snarled the guide. "No wonder we hain't got 'em in our books. Seems like them birds had a sort o' trust on that lot o' trout."

Mr. Knox was too disgusted to do anything but nod, for the trout were all big fellows.

"Well, bein's your 'Torney General, if you can't bust a trust, dinged if I know who kin do it," remarked the grizzled guide with a grin. "Best thing we kin do is to git, an' find another pool."

"Bill" Taft, as the Yale men all call him, says Knox gracefully acknowledged the corn and "got."

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HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES tells this characteristic story of the South:

"Georgiana Missouri, the dusky maid who waves the peacock flybrush at meal times in our dining room, had just come from the wedding of a friend. She was telling us about it.

"'You'd oughter bin dar, Miss Hallie,' she said. 'It wus de lubliest weddin', flowahs, and bridesmaids all dressed up in white, and de bes' man looking fine as a fiddle, and de church all full ob peepul a waitin', and de bride in her o'ange wreath—'

"'But, Georgiana Missouri,' I interrupted, 'what about the bridegroom? You haven't said a word about him.'

"Georgiana Missouri rolled her eyes until they looked pretty much all whites.

"'Law, Miss Hallie,' said she; 'would yer b'lieve it, dat black nigger, he nebber showed up a-tall!'"

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THE first time that evening clothes were seen in Red Dog, Cal.," said Allen Kelly, author, traveler, and grizzly bear hunter, the other night, "happened in this way: Tom Hyde, the Town Marshal, had to take a prisoner to Sacramento. After delivering him to the proper authorities, he dropped into a music hall to spend the evening. There he saw what is known on the east side as a 'full dress' suit, and seeing its possibilities at a glance he became desperately enamored of it.



"The next day he went to a clothing store and bought a ready-made swallow-tail suit. Upon returning to Red Dog he wore it day and night, and it is needless to say created a sensation. If he hadn't been known as a bad man from Bitter Creek, who always carried two 44-calibre guns, he certainly would have been mobbed or lynched.

"I was stopping in Red Dog at the time, and meeting him one morning in his 'first-part suit,' as Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels used to call it, I said to him: 'Say, Tom, don't you know that those clothes only should be worn in the evening. Why do you wear them all day?'

"'Colonel,' said Tom, 'these are the only clothes I ever saw that I could draw both my guns from my hind pockets at once without getting my d—d coat tails in the way, and I intend to wear them day and night until I cash in.'"

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AMONG those who crowded around Senator Fairbanks after the nominations at the Chicago Convention was an old Indiana lawyer who somewhat embarrassed the Vice Presidential candidate by piping out:

"Ah, Charlie, I knew you'd get to be a big man one of these days."

"Seems to me, Judge," replied the Senator, "that I was pretty big when you used to teach me law."

"Yes, Charlie, you were a tall lad," cried the old man in a high voice. "Nature has set your head pretty high, but this here nomination will fill you out about the chest."

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WHEN Gen. Frederick Dent Grant was a Police Commissioner he failed to master all the technique and minutiae of the department. Always easy-going, popular, and good-natured, small details bored him. Not infrequently he made "bulls." Once when he was Chairman of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies a clerk came to him to have a requisition for sixty blotters — station house record books —to be signed. Col. Grant read it and became indignant.



"I will not sign that," he exclaimed, "and will investigate. What can they want with so much blotting paper?"

When he learned what a "blotter" was, he O. K.'d the requisition.

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ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARVAN got off an effective bit of practical philosophy in connection with the Slocum investigation. He had before him one of the witnesses to the disaster and was getting a preliminary statement from the man, who paid no heed to frequent admonitions to stick to the truth.

"See here," said Mr. Garvan at last, "don't you know there are seven reasons why you should tell the truth?"

"What are they?" said the man, sullenly.

"The first is that you won't be able to remember the story you are telling me now when you get on the stand at the inquest," replied Mr. Garvan.

"You needn't tell me the rest," answered the witness, and he proceeded to relate a straight story.

True Origin of Christian Science

Documentary Evidence Refuting Mrs. Eddy's Claim That Her System Was Revealed to Her by God.

EVIDENCE has come into the possession of THE NEW YORK TIMES which throws a flood of light on the hitherto more or less mysterious origin of "Christian Science," and reveals exactly what that origin was.

This evidence proves—what hitherto has only been suspected—that Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy's present version of its origin, the only one she has given or admitted for many years, is absolutely false; that her system of healing was not, as she asserts, revealed to her by God in the year 1866; but that, for at least four years after that time, she not only admitted but proclaimed that it was revealed to her by Phineas Parkhurst Quimby of Portland, Me.; and that neither she nor Quimby had at that time ever made any claim of divine revelation.

So far as this evidence is documentary, it is derived from Horace T. Wentworth of Stoughton, Mass., in whose house Mrs. Eddy lived for the three years 1868-70. It is supported by oral statements from residents of Stoughton.

The matter is of the gravest importance. "Christian Science," supposed to be a divinely revealed religion and a specially discovered science, has spread tremendously in a quarter of a century. Thousands of persons accept it as their creed, and it is the foundation of a church; immense sums of money, contributed by those who believe in it have enriched Mrs. Eddy and her friends; and many persons, including children unable to care for themselves, have died without medical attendance because this religion teaches that disease is merely a belief and matter is nothing.

If, therefore, this religion is not of divine origin, is not the discovery of Mrs. Eddy, but is merely a slight elaboration of the humanly invented theories of a Maine Yankee, it is of the utmost importance that the fact should be known, not only that "Christian Science" may be put in its true light, but that parents who may be tempted to join this church and endanger the lives of their children may have full knowledge beforehand of the exact extent to which God is responsible for its origin.

It has long been hinted by opponents of "Christian Science" that Mrs. Eddy derived the system from Quimby, and this has been based on the acknowledged fact that she was for some years a patient of his. Mrs. Eddy has always vigorously denied it, and Christian Scientists have taken the charge lightly.

Mrs. Eddy has asserted that Quimby was a "magnetic healer," a man of a type common in New England, who effected cures by laying on of hands; that she took his treatment just as she had taken the treatment of regular physicians; and that after his death she discovered for herself the principle of mental healing. This version, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, has been universally accepted by Christian Scientists.

On Page 1 of "Science and Health," Mrs. Eddy's book, edition of 1898, she says:

"In the year 1866 I discovered the Science of Metaphysical Healing, and named it Christian Science. God had been graciously fitting me, during many years, for the reception of a final revelation of the absolute Principle of Scientific Mind-Healing."

Gave All the Credit to Quimby.

From 1868 to 1870 Mrs. Eddy, then known as Mrs. Mary M. Glover, lived in the house of Mrs. Sally Wentworth of Stoughton, Mass. She went there at Mrs. Wentworth's invitation to teach her the system of mental healing, which, according to the statement just quoted, she discovered in 1866.

She told Mrs. Wentworth and everybody else who was interested that she had learned this system from Quimby, who was then dead. To facilitate Mrs. Wentworth's studies she gave her extracts from Quimby's manuscript writings to copy and keep by her. After Mrs. Wentworth had copied these, Mrs. Glover went over them and corrected them in her own handwriting.

This manuscript, headed "Extracts from Dr. P. P. Quimby's Writings," is now in the hands of Mrs. Wentworth's son, Horace T. Wentworth. Quimby never published anything; his writings were all in manuscript form. The manuscript in question was kept by Mrs. Wentworth all her life, and on her death it came into the possession of her son.

The manuscript contains nothing whatever about magnetic healing; it sets forth Quimby's theory or discovery as mental or "metaphysical" healing pure and simple, and sets forth briefly the doctrines now known as "Christian Science," but without any pretense that they are of divine origin. The ideas and form of expression are those of "Science and Health," with this exception.

Before proceeding to a full account of the origin of "Christian Science," this fact should be stated that it may be kept carefully in mind:

The charge made by Mr. Wentworth and based on this manuscript and on the statements made by Mrs. Eddy in Stoughton is not that the exact language of Quimby is reproduced verbatim in "Science and Health." Mrs. Eddy's language is presumably her own. The charge is that she did not discover "Christian Science" in 1866; that Quimby, and not God, revealed it to her; and that her statements to the contrary are flatly contradicted by her own statements in Stoughton, made after the date when she says the "final revelation" was made to her.

Mrs. Eddy has held that her claim to the discovery of "Christian Science" is officially confirmed by the decision of a court which upheld her claim to the copyright of "Science and Health" in a suit brought for that purpose against one Edward J. Arens, who had plagiarized it. She has asserted that if Arens had possessed any evidence that she was not the author he would have produced it.

It is to be observed that this defense does not meet the case revealed by Mr. Wentworth. In this case there is no assertion whatever that she is not entitled to the copyright of "Science and Health." The case rests on the facts tending to show that, by Mrs. Eddy's own admissions, she did not discover the principles of "Christian Science," nor were they revealed to her by God.



MRS EDDY AS SHE WAS IN 1868.
From an old picture given by her to Lucy Wentworth.

MRS. EDDY IN STOUGHTON.

Phineas Parkhurst Quimby was not a doctor of medicine, although, as he spent all his time in treating patients, he received that title. He not only received patients, but taught his theories to at least one.

This one was a thin, pale-faced sufferer from constant illness, known as Mary M. Glover. She was the divorced wife of a man named Patterson, but she had resumed the name of her first husband, Glover, who was dead.

Another patient at that time was Sarah T. Crosby of Waterville, Me., who makes this statement:

"In February or March, 1864, I was a patient of Dr. P. P. Quimby, and boarded at the same house with Mary M. Patterson, on Chestnut Street, Portland, Me. We occupied adjoining rooms, and were much together.

"To encourage me, Mrs. Patterson told me of her own restoration to health by Dr. Quimby, and that she had remained in Portland as a student of his. She often attempted to explain this wonderful 'Truth,' which would eradicate 'Error' or disease.

"Dr. Q. received his patients in the morning always, and every afternoon Mrs. P. was out—she told me—to sit with Dr. Quimby, to ask questions, and learn of him. She spent the evenings in writing out the result of those sittings, as I understood her.

"I remained several weeks, and she so won my affections that I invited her to spend the Summer with me in my home, which she did, coming in May or June, and remained until September.

"She was the strongest personality I had ever met; she soon obtained great power over me, and I was like wax in her hands. She seemed to demand my most secret thought.

"The only way I disappointed her was my inability to accept this 'Truth' she had learned from Dr. Quimby. She spoke of Dr. Quimby as reverently as we speak of Jesus."

The rest of this statement does not relate to the Quimby matter, so it will not be quoted here, except the concluding paragraphs:

"She sent her attorney to Waterville in June, 1883, to interview me regarding her work with Dr. Quimby in Portland in 1864; and asked me to give an affidavit, which I did not do, because it would not be true.

"As I learned, she wanted my testimony in a suit where she claimed a student had infringed upon her copyright of 'Science and Health.'

"Since then I have only public knowledge of her."

Quimby died Jan. 16, 1866. Subsequently, in the same year, Mrs. Glover, who had removed to Lynn, fell on an icy sidewalk and hurt herself. The official Eddy version of this incident is that it led to the discovery of Christian Science. Her Bible opened to the account of the healing of the palsied man; she immediately saw the truth, and recovered without the aid of medicine.

Treated by a Physican.

The physician who attended her, Dr. A. M. Cushing, now of Springfield, Mass., gives a different version. He says he found her nervous and semi-hysterical, and gave her a quieting medicine every fifteen minutes, and subsequently gave her morphine. Next day she went to Swampscott. In the course of the visits, Dr. Cushing says, "she spoke of a Dr. Quimby of Portland, Me., who had treated her for some severe illness with remarkable success. I inferred from what she said that the treatment he prescribed was somewhat different from that usually given by either of the two recognized schools of medicine."

But whatever the circumstances of Mrs. Glover's recovery, she turned up in 1867 at Stoughton, living in the house of Hiram. S. Crafts. She had undertaken to teach him the new system of mental healing.

Mrs. Wentworth was much interested when she heard of it. She had always taken an interest in such things, and had both studied and practiced "magnetic healing" to a considerable extent. This new idea of mental healing, however, attracted her vastly more, and she urged Mrs. Glover to come and live with her and teach her the new science.

A quarrel is said to have taken place between Mrs. Glover and Mrs. Crafts at about this time, and in 1868 Mrs. Glover accepted Mrs. Wentworth's invitation and went to live with her. For three years she taught the new doctrine. In 1870 there was a quarrel, and she suddenly vanished from the house one day while the family were away, and was never seen in Stoughton again. This period Mrs. Eddy thus describes in her "Historical Sketch of Christian Science Mind-Healing":

"I then withdrew from society about three years, to ponder my mission, to search the Scriptures, to find the Science of Mind that should 'take the things of God' and show them to the creature, and reveal the great Curative Principle, God."

Mrs. Glover's especial pet was Mrs. Wentworth's little daughter Lucy, a girl of about fourteen. She was very kind to this little girl, who repaid her for it with the absolute and unquestioning devotion of childhood. Lucy followed her everywhere, loved her frantically, and flew into wild and childish rage when any one uttered a disparaging word of her idol; and there were several who did.

"It wasn't safe for anybody to say anything to me against Mrs. Glover," said this little girl, now Mrs. Arthur L. Holmes of Stoughton, to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES. "She spent all her time here teaching my mother her new science. I was around her constantly, would rather be with her than any one else, and I often used to hear her say, 'I learned this from Dr. Quimby.' It is one of the distinct recollections of my childhood."

Mrs. Glover gave the child a tintype of herself, which is reproduced here. Mrs. Eddy has never published this picture of herself. Her critics say that she will not allow any pictures which show her as thin, emaciated, or sickly to be printed.

At that time Mrs. Glover's health was very poor, according to the testimony of those who knew her. She claims to have been cured after the time when her Bible opened to the healing of the palsied man and she comprehended the mysteries of Christian Science. But Mr. Wentworth and others who knew her at that time say that although she was able to be about the house, and even to take walks, she was an invalid.

Copying Quimby's Manuscript.

Mrs. Glover taught Mrs. Wentworth from a manuscript, and this manuscript she gave to Mrs. Wentworth to copy. This manuscript, according to Mr. Wentworth, she kept under lock and key, and impressed strongly upon Mrs. Wentworth that the same must be done by copy. No one was ever allowed to see it. A curious story in connection with it is told by Mrs. Catherine Isabel Stoughton, who was then a young woman.

"I once went to the West to get something," she said. "Mrs. Wentworth was busy copying this manuscript. I went to the buttery to get what I wanted, but couldn't find it, and asked Mrs. Wentworth.

"She got up to get it for me, but before doing so she put the Quimby manuscript in the desk and locked it. I suppose I looked surprised that she should take such pains when she was only stepping across the room for a moment, and she noticed my look and said, 'Mrs. Glover made me promise never to leave this manuscript even for a moment without locking the desk.'"

While Mrs. Wentworth was copying the Quimby manuscript for her own use, Mrs. Clapp was employed by Mrs. Glover to copy a manuscript of her own for publication. This manuscript contained the first form of the ideas subsequently given to the world by Mrs. Glover as Mrs. Eddy.

When the book was completed Mrs. Glover paid Mrs. Clapp $7 for the work and took it to Boston, but could not get a publisher to accept it.

Mrs. Clapp was pretty familiar with the appearance of the Quimby manuscript from seeing Mrs. Wentworth copying it—she was Mrs. Wentworth's niece—and also from seeing Mrs. Glover take it out to correct some of the work which Mrs. Clapp was doing. That would happen in this way:

Mrs. Clapp would complete the copying of a page of Mrs. Glover's book. Mrs. Glover would appear to be dissatisfied with it; she would take from her desk the original Quimby manuscript, the one from which Mrs. Wentworth had been copying, and compare this original with the work Mrs. Clapp had done. Then she would tear up Mrs. Clapp's page and write it all over again, consulting the Quimby manuscript as she did so, and Mrs. Clapp would have the copying to do over again.

The unmistakable inference was that Mrs. Eddy was making her book up out of the ideas contained in the original Quimby manuscript. Mrs. Clapp, with the irreverence of girlhood, had scant respect for the weighty ideas contained in the Quimby-Glover book, and there was one particular idea which she used to scoff at and make fun of to her intimates. It was to this effect:

"The daily ablutions of an infant are no more natural or necessary than would be the process of taking a fish out of water every day and covering it with dirt in order to make it thrive more vigorously thereafter in its native element."

Years after Mrs. Clapp picked up a copy of "Science and Health" and opened it to this identical sentence which had so often excited her girlish derision. It is on Page 41, edition of 1898.

Promised Quimby to Teach His System.

When Mrs. Clapp was asked if she had ever heard Mrs. Glover say that she learned her system from Dr. Quimby, she replied:

"Yes, and I am not likely to forget it. It is fixed in my memory by a very reprehensible proceeding of my own. You see, Mrs. Glover used to say this to everybody who came in. She wasn't content with mentioning once or twice that she had learned this from Dr. Quimby; she repeated it so often that we girls got deadly tired of hearing it.

"Now Mrs. Glover not only said it to the point of wearying us, but she had a very peculiar way of saying it; and I am ashamed to say that I used to mock her. I, a young lady grown, who ought to have known better than to make fun of a person so much older.

"She always tried to be very gracious to everybody, and she tried so hard that it gave her graciousness a ridiculous touch. She would fold her hands softly in her lap, smile gently, nod her head slowly at almost every word, and say in a sweet voice, emphasizing every time the words 'learned,' 'Quimby,' 'promise,' 'two,' and 'die':

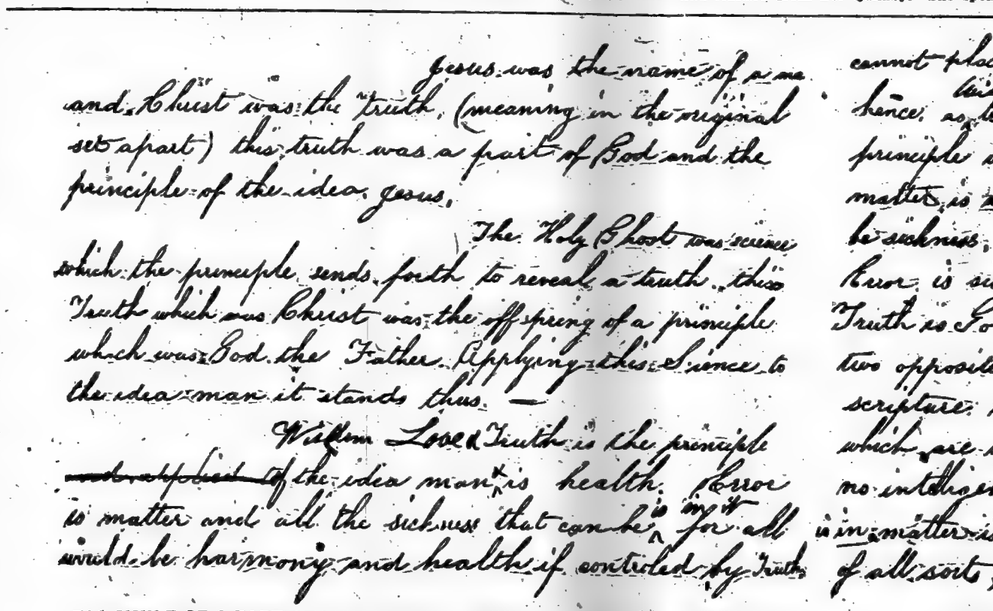
"'I learned this from Dr. Quimby, and he made me promise to teach it to at least two persons before I die.'

"Well, this tiresome iteration, always with the same emphasis and the same graciousness, used to excite the derision of the girls, and when Mrs. Glover wasn't in hearing, I would take her off. I would say, 'I learned this from Dr. Quimby,' &c., at the same time nodding my head with a great exaggeration of Mrs. Glover's gentle inclination, and putting tremendous emphasis on the words she emphasized, and wearing a fixed smile.

"I know it was an awful thing to do," added Mrs. Clapp penitently, "especially for a grown-up girl, but it used to make my cousins laugh, and that made me feel that I had done something clever. Anyway, you see how it has fixed it on my memory."

Mr. Wentworth says that often and often he, too, heard Mrs. Glover say this.

"Never at any time," he said, "during all the years she was at our house, did she ever give the slightest hint that any one other than Dr. Quimby had had any share in the origin of this system. All that was an afterthought. It had not



Jesus was the name of a man and Christ was the Truth (meaning in the original set apart) this truth was a part of God and the principle of the idea Jesus.

The Holy Ghost was science which the principle sends forth to reveal a truth, this Truth which was Christ was the offspring of a principle which was God the Father. Applying this science to the idea man it stands thus.—

Wisdom Love & Truth is the principle of the idea man & is health. Error is matter and all the sickness that can be in it, for all would be harmony and health if controled by Truth.

cannot place the truth in matter for truth never changes hence as truth is the only intelligence it is a principle outside of matter and to give intelligence to matter is an error, which is sickness. This is all that can be sickness. Viz an Error standing as science, this Error is sickness. Truth is health. Error is matter. Truth is God.—God is right. Error is wrong. these two opposites making God and the Devil as used in scripture and alternating in Heaven and Hell which are conditions of happiness or misery. Matter has no intelligence of its own and to believe intelligence is in matter is the error which produces pain and inharmony of all sorts; to hold ourselves as we are a principle.

FAC SIMILE OF A PART OF THE QUIMBY MANUSCRIPT, COPIED BY MRS. WENTWORTH, WITH MRS. GLOVER'S (NOW MRS. EDDY) INTERLINEATIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

The words written in by Mrs. Eddy are "Wisdom, Love &" before the word "Truth" at the beginning of the third paragraph. She also crossed out the words "and applied to" and wrote in the word "of" before the words "the idea," and inserted the word "and" before the words "is health." She thus changed the sentence "Truth is the principle and applied to the idea man is health," so as to read "Wisdom, Love and Truth is the principle of the idea man, and is health."

FAC SIMILE OF ANOTHER PART OF THE MANUSCRIPT.

Here Mrs. Eddy has again interlined the words "wisdom, love and" before the word "truth" in the second line. In the same line she crossed out the words "dwells in" before the words "a principle." In the eleventh line she crossed out the words "place our" and wrote in "believe," and she wrote the word "is" before the beginning of the twelfth line, so that instead of reading "and to place our intelligence in matter is the error," &c., it reads "and to believe intelligence is in matter is the error."

she altered her mind to claim it for her own. I feel sure."

"Not on Page 4 of 'Science and Health,' edition of 1886, Mrs. Eddy says:

"No human pen or tongue taught me the science contained in this book, 'Science and Health,' and neither tongue nor pen can ever overshadow it."

But Quimby never claimed to be superhuman; nor did Mrs. Eddy, as Mrs. Glover, ever hint that he was, although she did speak "of Dr. Quimby as reverently as we speak of Jesus," according to the Crosby statement.

Called It Mental Healing.

"When Mrs. Glover was staying at Mrs. Wentworth's," said P. M. Withington, a Stoughton business man, "it was the general understanding everywhere that Mrs. Glover was teaching Mrs. Wentworth a new system of mental healing. After Mrs. Glover had gone away my wife fell ill and Mrs. Wentworth came and treated her by mental healing, saying that this was the system she had learned of Mrs. Glover."

Prior to that, it must be remembered, Mrs. Wentworth had dabbled in magnetic healing, but never in mental healing, nor did she know anything about such a science until Mrs. Glover came to Stoughton.

Two interesting mementos of Mrs. Glover's stay in Stoughton are sentences written by her in Mrs. Clapp's autograph album. Like nearly all girls living in small towns at that time, Mrs. Clapp used to get her friends to write in these books. One of Mrs. Glover's sentences is this:

"My Dear Katie:

"Do what deserves to be written and write what deserves to be read; and render the world better for having lived in it. Yours truly,

"MARY M. B. GLOVER."

Underneath this Mrs. Glover wrote the word "pothooks," a reminder of a joke which she and Mrs. Clapp were enjoying at that time. In another album she wrote:

"Youth is a sculptor that chisels the model of manhood. M. M. GLOVER,
"Stoughton, Mass.

"Jan. 10th, 1869."

When Mrs. Wentworth died, in 1882, and the property was divided, the son Horace laid claim to the copy of the Quimby manuscript. He wanted it because it was in his mother's handwriting, (with the exception of Mrs. Glover's corrections,) and it would be a souvenir of her. He kept it, with no other thought, until now.

"But of late years," said Mr. Wentworth, "as I have seen the amazing spread of this delusion, and the way in which men and women are offering up money and the lives of their children to it, I have felt that it is a duty I owe to the public to make it known.

"I have no hard feelings against Mrs. Eddy, no axe to grind, no interest to serve. I simply feel that it is due the thousands of good people who have made Christian Science the anchorage of their souls and its founder the infallible guide of their daily life to keep this no longer to myself. I desire only that people who take themselves and their helpless children into Christian Science shall do so with a full foreknowledge that this is not a divine revelation, but simply the idea of an old-time Maine healer."

II.—THE MANUSCRIPT.

Mrs. Wentworth copied the Quimby manuscript, given her by Mrs. Glover, in an ink which, with the lapse of thirty-four years, has faded into brown. But Mrs. Glover, going over the manuscript and correcting it, made her corrections in ink of a better quality and did not blot the writing. The corrections stand out bold and plain.

This manuscript thus corrected by Mrs. Glover, it must be remembered, bears this title:

"Extracts from Dr. P. P. Quimby's Writings."

Mrs. Glover, in 1868-70, revised and edited "Extracts from Dr. P. P. Quimby's Writings," and this was after she had, according to her own statement, received "the final revelation" of Christian Science—received it from "no human pen or tongue."

This manuscript was submitted by THE NEW YORK TIMES to a Boston gentleman who for a long time had business relations with Mrs. Eddy and who was thoroughly familiar with her handwriting, having had and now having quantities of her manuscripts in his possession. He said that the interlineations in the Quimby manuscript were in her handwriting, and that, if necessary, he would make oath to it. From the Quimby manuscript as copied by Mrs. Wentworth a few paragraphs are here reproduced in fac simile. They contain interlineations and corrections made by Mrs. Glover in the prefatory portion of the manuscript. Her sentence beginning "Wisdom, Love, and Truth," in the first of the fac similes here reproduced, which she altered after Mrs. Wentworth had copied it, is of interest when compared with Mrs. Eddy's acknowledged statement of the same thing. As corrected in her handwriting the manuscript copied by Mrs. Wentworth says:

"Wisdom, Love, and Truth is the principle of the ideal man and is health."

Mrs. Glover-Eddy forgot, probably, to change the singular verb to plural to agree with the three nouns. On Page 491 of the 1886 edition of "Science and Health" Mrs. Eddy says:

"How can I most rapidly advance in the understanding of Christian Science? Study thoroughly the letter and imitate the spirit. Adhere to its divine Principle, and follow its behests, abiding steadily in Wisdom, Love, and Truth."

Mrs. Eddy, whenever intimations have been made that she owed something to Quimby, has replied that he was a magnetic healer; and her followers have pointed out that "Christian Science" and "magnetism" are as far apart as the poles.

Repudiating the Teacher.

"About the year 1862," says Mrs. Eddy in her "Historical Sketch of Christian Science Mind-Healing," "my health was failing rapidly; and I employed a distinguished mesmerist, Mr. P. P. Quimby, whose method of treatment was by manipulation and water."

"I never heard Mr. Quimby say," she says in the same essay, "that he treated diseases mentally, and he left no writings to this effect. * * * It was in Massachusetts, in the year 1866, and after Mr. Quimby had passed away, that I discovered the Science of Divine Metaphysical Healing, which I afterward named Christian Science."

Mrs. Eddy, in a signed article published by her lieutenant, Septimus J. Hanna, entitled "Christian Science History," relates that Dr. Quimby said to her one day:

"I see now what you mean, and I see that I am John, and that you are Jesus."

"Dr. Quimby," says Edward A. Kimball, a Christian Science lecturer, quoted in the same work, "was an avowed mesmerist. Christian Science and mesmerism are like polar opposites."

Yet one of Quimby's friends, Emma G. Ware of Portland, now dead, made an affidavit in which she said:

"His teaching may be thus summarized: that all diseases, whether mental or physical, are caused by an error in reasoning, and that correcting the error will remove the cause, and restore the sufferer to health."

The manuscript in Mr. Wentworth's possession, entitled "Extracts from Dr. P. P. Quimby's Writings," copied by Mrs. Wentworth from the original in Mrs. Eddy's possession and revised by the latter, contains nothing about [illegible] ism.

Quimby left no [illegible] published anything. He probably wrote a good deal, and Mrs. Eddy refers to his manuscripts as "scribblings," and says they were mostly "descriptions of his patients."

The Deadly Parallel.

Here, in parallel columns, are some of the notable things in the Quimby manuscript copied by Mrs. Wentworth and in Mrs. Eddy's "Science and Health." They are not placed in parallel columns to show that Mrs. Eddy copied "Science and Health" verbally from Quimby's manuscript, but to throw light upon the question whether it was Almighty God, as Mrs. Eddy says now, or Dr. Quimby, as she said in 1868-70, who revealed her present money-making science to her. And it also sheds light on the question whether Quimby was a magnetic or a mental healer:

Quimby called his theory the "Science of Man." "The 'Science of Man' of Dr. Quimby," said Mr. Wentworth, "is indistinguishable from the 'Christian Science' of Mrs. Eddy. Both are systems for the healing of disease mentally—or, as they say, metaphysically—without the aid of any form of internal or external treatment or manipulation or application, and the language of both is unmistakably from the same source. And this 'science' Mrs. Glover in 1868, 1869, and 1870 called 'Christian Science,' and openly and frankly credited it to Dr. Quimby."

From Quimby's "Science of Man," expounded by Mrs. Eddy at Stoughton, 1868-69-70.

"If I understand how disease originates in the mind and fully believe it, why cannot I cure myself?"

"Disease being made by our belief or by our parents' belief or by public opinion, there is no formula of argument to be adopted, but every one must fit in their particular case. Therefore it requires great shrewdness or wisdom to get the better of the error." * * *

"I know of no better counsel than Jesus gave to His Disciples when He sent them forth to cast out devils and heal the sick, and thus in practice to preach the Truth 'Be ye wise as serpents and harmless as doves.' Never get into a passion, but in patience possess ye your soul, and at length you weary out the discord and produce harmony by your *Truth destroying error*. Then you get the case. Now, if you are not afraid to face the error and argue it down, then you can heal the sick."

"The patient's disease is in his belief."

"Error is sickness. Truth is health."

"In this science the names are given; thus God is Wisdom. This Wisdom, not an Individuality but a principle, embraces every idea form, of which the idea, man, is the highest—hence the image of God, or the Principle."

"Understanding is God."
"All sciences are part of God."
"Truth is God."
"There is no other Truth but God."
"God is Wisdom."
"God is Principle."
"Wisdom, Love, Truth are the Principle."

"Error is matter."
"Matter has no intelligence."
"To give intelligence to matter is an error which is sickness."

"Matter has no intelligence of its own, and to believe intelligence is in matter is the error which produces pain and inharmony of all sorts; to hold ourselves we are a principle outside of matter, we would not be influenced by the opinions of man, but held to the workings only of a principle, Truth, in which there are no inharmonies of sickness, pain, or sin."

"For matter is an error, there being no substance, which is Truth, in a thing which changes and is only that which belief makes it."

"Christ was the Wisdom that knew Truth dwelt not in opinion, and that matter was but opinion that could be formed into any shape, which the belief gave to it, and that the life which moved it came not from it, but was outside of it."

From Mrs. Eddy's "Science and Health," the text book of the "Christian Science" she now claims to have discovered in 1866.

"Disease being a belief, a latent delusion of mortal mind, the sensation would not appear if this *error was met and destroyed by Truth*."—Page 61, edition of 1898.

"Science not only reveals the origin of all disease as wholly mental, but it also declares that all disease is cured by mind."—Page 63, edition of 1898.

"When we come to have more faith in the Truth of Being than we have in error, more faith in spirit than in matter, then no material conditions can prevent us from healing the sick and *destroying error through Truth*."—Page 367, edition of 1898.

"We classify disease as error, which nothing but Truth or Mind can heal."—Page 427, edition of 1886.

"Discord is the nothingness of error. Harmony is the somethingness of Truth."—Page 172, edition of 1886.

"Sickness is part of the error which *Truth casts out*."—Page 478, edition of 1886.

"God is the principle of man; and the principle of man remaining perfect, its idea or reflection—man remains perfect."—Page 486, edition of 1886.

"Man was and is God's idea."—Page 231, edition of 1886.

"Man is the idea of divine principle."—Page 471, edition of 1886.

"What is God? Jehovah is not a person. God is principle."—Page 160, edition of 1881.

"Understanding is a quality of God."—Page 449, edition of 1886.

"All science is of God."—Page 513, edition of 1886.

"Truth is God."—Page 183, edition of 1886.

"Truth, God, is not the Father of error."—Page 469, edition of 1886.

"How can I most rapidly advance in the understanding of Christian Science? Study thoroughly the letter and imbibe the spirit. Adhere to its divine Principle, and follow its behests, abiding steadily in Wisdom, Love, and Truth."—Page 491, edition of 1886.

"Matter is mortal error."—Page 169, edition of 1881.

"The fundamental error of mortal man is the belief that matter is intelligent."—Page 123, edition of 1881.

"Laws of matter are nothing more or less than a belief of intelligence and life in matter, which is the procuring cause of all disease; whereas God, Truth, is its positive cure."—Page 127, edition of 1881.

"There is no life, truth, intelligence, or substance in matter."—Page 464, edition of 1886.

Cardinal Points of the Belief.

This paralleling of Eddyism, or "Christian Science," with Quimbyism, or the "Science of man," among other things, shows that as late as 1870 Mrs. Eddy professed to have learned from Quimby that error is sickness; that belief is sickness; that discord is sickness; that there is no life, truth, intelligence, or substance in matter; that matter is error; that the belief of intelligence in matter is the cause of all disease; that Truth is God; that there is no other truth but God; that God is Principle; that Wisdom, Love, and Truth are Principle; that Truth is health and cures sickness; that harmony is health and cures sickness; that Truth by destroying error and harmony by destroying disharmony cures disease, and, finally, that all disease originates in mind and is cured by mind alone.

And this is the sum total, the beginning and the end, the "somethingness" of that strange thing Mrs. Eddy calls Christian Science, as it is contained and set forth in her book, "Science and Health."

These things, in 1868-70, she not only admitted but proclaimed she had learned from Quimby; but "Christian Science" did not become profitable until she had declared that it was a revelation from "no human pen or tongue," and until it could serve as the basis for a new religion.

"We have seen," says Macaulay in speaking of Joanna Southcott, "an old woman, with no talents beyond the cunning of a fortune-teller and with the education of a scullion, exalted into a prophetess, and surrounded by tens of thousands of devoted followers, many of whom were, in station and in knowledge, immeasurably her superiors; and all this in the nineteenth century; and all this in London."

After Quimby's "Science of Man" had become the divinely revealed "Christian Science" of Mrs. Eddy, she made over a million dollars in seven years by a "college course" of twelve lessons at $300 a term; and how much she has made since no one can compute. Quimby died poor, with no conception of the immense financial possibilities in the "Science of Man."

Then and Now.

In a letter to The Portland Courier of Nov. 7, 1862, Mrs. Eddy, then Mrs. Patterson, said:

"Now I can see, dimly at first, and only as trees walking, the great principle which underlies Dr. Quimby's faith and works; and just in proportion to my right perception of truth is my recovery. * * * The truth which he establishes in the patient cures him."

"P. P. Quimby," she wrote to The Portland Advertiser on Nov. 8, 1862, "stands upon the plain of wisdom with his truth. Christ healed the sick, but not by jugglery or with drugs. As the former speaks as never man before spake, and heals as never man healed since Christ, is he not identified with truth, and is not this the Christ which is in him? * * * P. P. Quimby rolls away the stone from the sepulchre of error, and health is the resurrection."

In a letter to The Boston Port, dated [illegible] of her first book—the one which Mrs. Clapp copied and for which Mrs. Eddy could not find a publisher.

The whole manuscript is too long for reproduction here; but there is absolutely nothing in it which is in any way at variance with the parts printed below. The whole system is of mind healing, based on the theory that sickness is error and the rest of the mystic doctrine of Eddyism.

III.—QUIMBY'S DOCTRINES.

The title of the Quimby manuscript is "Extracts from Doctor P. P. Quimby's Writings. The Science of Man; or, The Principle Which Controls All Phenomena." The extracts follow:

"Preface.

"In this science the names are given thus: God is Wisdom, and this wisdom not an individuality, but a principle, which principle embraces every idea form of which the idea man is the highest. Hence the image of God or the principle.

"Jesus was the name of a man and Christ was the truth, (meaning in the original set apart.) This truth was a part of God and the principle of the idea Jesus.

"The Holy Ghost was science which the principle sends forth to reveal a truth. This truth which was Christ was the offspring of a principle which was God, the Father. Applying this science to the idea Man it stands thus:

"Wisdom, Love, and Truth, is the principle of the idea man and is health. Error is matter and all the sickness that can be is in it, for all would be harmony and health if controlled by Truth. Matter being but a belief is constantly changing. We cannot place the Truth in matter, for truth never changes; hence, as Wisdom, Love, and Truth is the only intelligence it is a principle outside of Matter, and to give intelligence to matter is an error, which is sickness. This is all that can be sickness, viz., an Error standing as science. Thus Error is sickness. Truth is Health. Error is matter. Truth is God. God is right. Error is wrong. These two opposites, making God and the Devil, as used in Scripture, and ultimately in Heaven and Hell, which are conditions of happiness and misery. Matter has no intelligence of its own, and to believe intelligence is in matter is the error which produces pain and inharmony of all sorts; to hold ourselves we are a principle, outside of matter, we would not be influenced by the opinions of man but held to the working only of a principle Truth in which there be no inharmonies of sickness, pain, or sin; that the last enemy to be overcome is death are the words of Christ, who was Truth. This science is the opposite of all sin.

"MARY M. GLOVER."

"P. P. Q.'s Mss. * * * Questions by patients. The answers by Dr. Quimby. * * *

"Ques. 2nd.—You say when you know a thing it is not an opinion. I can understand that, but how may I be really sure I know a thing? I have felt perfectly sure of a thing I afterward found I had been in an error or had been mistaken.

"Ans.—Knowledge, as I have said, is not wisdom, but it may be harmony and it may seem like wisdom, yet there is a discord. So discord is harmony not understood. To know how to correct this harmony or knowledge, that it may be wisdom, is the question to consider. The first part of your question, where you say I understand that, contradicts the last paragraph, which [illegible] that you had been mistaken, now if your wisdom had been perfect in the thing which you thought you knew it would have revealed the discord or error.

"So to purify yourself from error that you may know the truth is a process outside of matter, for there is no wisdom nor truth in matter, so when you have arrived at a truth, if you find that with you it is attached to a belief, you may know it is not a truth to you, for a belief may change. God is truth and wisdom is truth, and there is no other truth but God. * * *

"Man's God is constantly listening to our prayers and settling all sorts of questions. My God acts not; He has finished His work and leaves man to work out his happiness according to his wisdom. I will give you the attributes of my God. The wisdom of God is in this letter; if you understand you will hear His voice saying I understand this, so the understanding is God, for in that there is no Matter, and to understand is wisdom, not matter or mind, and to know wisdom is to know God, for that is wisdom. * * *

The Power to Heal Disease.

"Jesus came into the world not to give an opinion, but to bring light into the world upon something which was dark. What was it? Where was it, and how did He describe it, and what was the remedy? He answered this when He called His Disciples together and gave them Power or wisdom to heal Disease. Now, if it was Power it belongs to matter, and if it was not wisdom he knew not what wisdom was, but I have no doubt of what He meant to command them to do. * * *

"You see, His labor was with the sick and not the well. All His talk was to explain where the people had been deceived by the priests and doctors, and that if they learned wisdom they would be healed * * *

"Jesus showed His wisdom by His work, for when they brought unto Him the sick He healed them. So did others heal and called it in the same manner, but did they know how they healed them? Jesus knew how they healed and how He healed, but they called it matter, having power over matter. Jesus knew matter has no intelligence to hold over itself, that the intelligence is all outside and given to it, and this intelligence controls it, whether to truth or error, i. e., to health or sickness. * * *

"This wisdom was from above, i. e., from truth, and a principle; theirs from the opinions and beliefs of man. This made the two worlds, which are Science and Error. As man bears the world of error, even so shall he bear through progress, which is truth and immortality, (while the world of error is mortal and dies,) the world of Science, which cannot change or fade away. * * *

"Jesus never said He had a spirit, but said, Spirit hath not flesh and bones as you see Me have. There was the truth on which they split. The wisdom of Jesus was Christ, or Truth, and this wisdom knew that it dwelt not in the idea body. Their knowledge made mind in and a part of the idea body, so each reasoned according to their wisdom. * * *

"When Christ or Wisdom spake through Jesus, saying, Though you destroy this Temple, yea will I build it again in three days, this that uttered the saying was the wisdom or builder, so the builder was not destroyed, but the temple or body; but they believed, as do most people of this day, that the temple and the builder were one and the same, so that when the former was destroyed they had no idea what Christ intended to do.

"Or to elucidate, when the body was destroyed, which was the idea matter, they had no idea of what the principle of matter, which is wisdom, meant to do.

"The Christ, which was wisdom, and which acted on the idea Jesus, which was matter, admitted flesh and bones as well as did matter ideas or his enemies admit it, but He knew it was only an idea that He could speak into or out of existence, thus demonstrating that our body is an idea made up of our belief. So when they destroyed the body which was the idea Jesus, they also destroyed to themselves Christ, i. e., wisdom and matter went together. Now, when this wisdom made himself manifest unto them, they thought he was a spirit, for they believed in spirits. But Christ to Himself was not the same Jesus as before, for Jesus means the idea of flesh and blood and bones or senses or all that we call man. Now, Christ attained all this, and as we are to ourselves only that and just that which we believe, so to himself he had flesh and bones, or senses, and was a man, and not a spirit as they called Him. This was to show that when you think a person dead he is dead to you, i. e., you annihilate the idea, and then it is lost to your personal senses, taken out of your sight, yea, buried in a sepulchre of the soul, but to himself there is no change, he retains all the senses of the idea Man as if no change to the world had taken place. Man thus condenses his identity according to his belief. This all men do, some more, some less. * * *

Conflict Between Error and Truth.

"Ques. 6th.—If I understand how disease originates in the mind and fully believe it, why cannot I cure myself?

"Ans.—If you understand how disease originates, then you stand to the patient as a lawyer does to the criminal who is to be tried for a crime committed against a law that he is ignorant of having broken, and the evidence is his own confession. You know he is innocent, but you can get no evidence thereof but by cross-questioning the evidence against him.

"Disease, which is an error, has its attending counsel or plea as well as has truth or health, and to cure the sick is to show to the Judge or their counsel (which is the argument that holds it in the belief) that the witness, which was their confession or belief, lies. This you have to show from the witness's own story, then you get the case.

"The error which is sickness is on one side and you or Truth on the opposite side, and out of the symptoms of disease comes the witness and also out of the mouth of the sick. * * *

"Supposing you are a M. D. or a teacher of the laws or what they call the laws of health, and you happen to find a person who is perfectly ignorant of your law and also of disease as a consequence. But you call on her and commence explaining to her the great need there is for her to preserve her health, and to become acquainted with those laws of yours will enable her to do it. She being ignorant or like a child sees no sense in your talk, but you continue to explain, throwing the atmosphere of your belief upon her and she will grow nervous; then you keep on prating till she shows some sign of yielding to your opinion; then you tell her she has a heart disease or lung disease, and you have sown the seed that will spring up some future time. Tell her also that this disease will close up with dying at any time the judge of the court of reason sees fit to call her. At no distant day she will acknowledge this very disease of which she in her fright pleads guilty. * * * You are Error's Attorney or the Devil's, and he is the judge, i. e., sickness, which is the error and which gives in the judgment, and she is brought into the court to be tried by error's tribunal.

"Now, I appear for her, having learned her story unknown to the judge or attorney. I have the evidence, and see that the very attorney against her is her deceiver and the author of her trouble. This I keep to myself till I draw from the Judge that a person cannot be tried for a crime they are forced to commit; this being done, I commence my plea for the victim. I show that [illegible] sin of God and that she was sent free, as said St. Paul. Then I take up the evidence and show that there is not one word of wisdom in all that has been said of her; also, that she has been led into the scrape, and made to believe a lie that she might be damned or condemned, and in this way get the case.

"Disease being made by our beliefs or by our parents' beliefs or by public opinion, there is no one formula of argument to be adopted, but every one must be hit in their particular case, therefore it requires great shrewdness or wisdom to get the better of the Error, for disease is an error and the work of the Devil, who is the father of falsehoods, of whom Christ or Truth said: 'When he speaketh of a lie he speaketh of his own, for the truth abode not in him.' But happily he has his cloven foot, and if you are as wise as your enemies you will get the case.

"I know of no better counsel than Jesus gave to His Disciples when He sent them forth to cast out devils and heal the sick, and thus in practice to preach the truth, 'Then be ye wise as serpents and harmless as doves,' i. e., never get into a passion, but in patience possess ye your souls, and at length you weary out the discord and produce harmony by your truth destroying Error. Then it is you get the case.

Must Not Fear Error.

"Now, if you are not afraid to face the error and argue it down, then you can heal the sick. But when wisdom, which is the Truth, calls upon you, 'Adam, where art thou?' and you are afraid and go out and hide away, then you cannot heal the sick with the Truth. * * *

"Now, if you can plead their case" (that of the sick to whom Dr. Quimby constantly refers as persons in prison,) "so as to set them free from their prison of superstition and error into the broad light of science, wisdom, and happiness, there to mingle with the joys of the healthy and happy, and knowing yourself to be the cause of so much happiness, would not this be sufficient to you to continue your efforts for the salvation of the sick and suffering till the great work of reformation is completed? This you can answer for yourself, and then say if it does not place man superior to the false interests of this world, and instead of taking away the realities of existence make man's existence an eternal progression which will triumph over Death and the Grave and destroy the last enemy to be overcome, and bring life and truth, which is immortality, to light. * * *

"Jesus was the idea matter, and those who believed that Jesus and Christ were one must have believed, if they reasoned fairly, that body and soul were crucified. Now came their doubts whether this same idea should be resurrected. Some believed it would, others doubted; but so far as Christ was concerned opinions could have no effect. Christ was the wisdom that knew truth dwelt not in opinions, and that matter was but an opinion that could be formed into any shape which the belief gave to it, and that the life which moved it came not from it, but was outside of it. There was where their wisdom differed. The Disciples believed that the wisdom of man, which was his God principle dwelling outside of matter, would rise out of the error or idea man, for matter is an error, there being no substance which is truth in a thing which changes and is only that which belief makes it."

Is this "magnetism" and "mesmerism"? Did Mrs. Glover believe it to be such when she wrote to The Portland Courier, "Now I can see dimly at first, and only as trees walking, the great principle which underlies Dr. Quimby's faith and works"?

Did she believe it when she compared him with Christ and said that he "rolls away the stone from the sepulchre of error, and health is the resurrection"?

Had she forgotten it when, as dictator of the Christian Science Church, she wrote, in 1887, "He was illiterate, and knew nothing of the science of mind-healing"?

And why did Mrs. Eddy write, in 1888, "We never were a student of Dr. Quimby; Dr. Quimby never had students to our knowledge"?

The answers to these questions are of vital importance to the thousands who have trustingly made the divine revelation of 1866 their spiritual anchorage and refuge.

STORY OF SERGEANT BRUE.

"SERGEANT BRUE," the new musical piece at the Strand Theatre, is thus described by The London Standard:

"The principal idea is that of endowing a Sergeant of Police with $10,000 a year, on condition that within a certain period he attains the rank of Inspector, is one that lends itself to humpr, and it is treated in a most diverting manner. The first act takes place in Sergeant Brue's hair-dressing saloon, or, rather, that of his son Michael, whom he has set up in business out of his savings, or, strictly speaking, 'tips.' The worthy Sergeant also has a daughter, Aurora, a hospital nurse. These young people are devoted to their father, and a pleasant note is struck in their preparations for the celebration of his birthday. During the humble but festive meal the message arrives that Brue's brother has died in Africa, and that his solicitor is on his way to explain the conditions of the will. When these are made known, Brue resolves that his son and daughter shall enjoy all the benefits of the suddenly acquired wealth, while he will devote all his energies to obtain the required promotion.

"This, however, proves a difficult task. Brue is of a peaceful disposition, whose speciality, as he says, is 'traffic,' and he is more inclined to let criminals escape than risk the accidents consequent on attempts to make arrests. This method he extended to one known as Crookie Scrubbs, and he, out of gratitude, offers to secure Brue's promotion by arranging bogus arrests. These incidents, together with the arrival of Lady Bickenhall, 'poor but extravagant,' who augments her slender income by promoting sundry charitable guilds, provide an excellent first act that holds the attention and raises expectation of possible developments.

"In the next section Lady Bickenhall has been induced by a liberal commission to introduce Michael and Aurora to society at a party held at the Green Park Hotel. At 10 P. M. Brue, being released from duty, joins the company, and is introduced as an African millionaire. This act will be improved by compression, but amusing episodes are the efforts of Crookie Scrubbs to provide 'cases' for Brue to insure his promotion. The most important of these is a plot by which Brue is to arrest, single-handed, two burglars, confederates of Scrubbs, in Bedroom 43 of the hotel. This ends, however, most disastrously, for the confederates, growing suspicious, make off, and when the police arrive, instead of finding Brue valiantly struggling with the burglars, he is himself taken for a thief, being unable to explain his presence in the room.

"To make matters worse, it proves to be Lady Bickenhall's room, and in the next scene, that of a police court, where she declares that Brue is a friend of hers and that she expected him, she places herself in an equivocal position, and Brue is threatened with dismissal from the force. This, of course, means the loss of the fortune, and in the last scene a final and desperate effort is made to secure the coveted position for Brue, and, of course, with success.

"Considerable interest attached to the musical portion of the work, as the composer is Mme. Lisa Lehmann, whose song cycle, 'In a Persian Garden,' has placed her in the front rank of lady composers."

THE END OF THE "BULLDOG."

BY SIR WM. LAIRD CLOWES,
Author of
"The Great Peril," "Blood Is Thicker Than Water." &c.

THE Republic of Haiti has always had a perturbed existence. It lies in latitudes where the passions are apt to be as hot as the sunshine, and, in addition, it is peopled almost exclusively by negroes and half-castes who, having but little education, and knowing nothing of the outside world, believe most firmly that they constitute the salt of creation. In this opinion they are fortified by the recollection that, under their native hero, Toussaint l'Ouverture, and his successor Dessalines, they succeeded in freeing their island from the domination of France at a time when that country was at the height of its power in Europe. Even when Haiti is internally peaceful, the lot of the white man there is often an uncomfortable one; and when, as too frequently happens, Haiti is in the throes of a revolution, the republic is no suitable residence for a civilized being of any color.

For more than twenty years prior to 1870 the wretched country was in almost continuous ferment. In 1858, Soulouque, an ex-slave who, not being content with being President, had proclaimed himself Emperor, was violently deposed by one Fabre Geffrard. Not many years afterward a rebellion arose under Sylvestre Salnave, who at length obliged Geffrard to abdicate, and who assumed the Presidency in 1868. Then arose the party of Nissage-Saget, and in 1870 it captured and shot Salnave, who, it must be admitted, seems richly to have deserved his fate.

A GLORIOUS EXPLOIT.

It was while Salnave and Geffrard were still fighting for the spoils of office that there occurred the stirring episode which I am about to narrate. Doubtless it is remembered very vividly in Haiti, but I am afraid that it is almost forgotten in England. Little heroisms, no matter how magnificent they may be, soon pass out of the national memory. Trafalgar we know, and the Nile, for they were as big as they were glorious; but what British schoolboy is there who has ever heard of the equally glorious exploit of Wake, of the Bulldog, at Cape Haitien, in 1865? Nay, how many British fathers are there who can tell an inquiring son anything about what Wake did on the occasion?

Fabre Geffrard was still the nominal ruler of the republic, but Sylvestre Salnave had already made considerable progress, and had rendered himself master of several important points, including the town and fortified harbor of Cape Haitien, on the northern shore. Geffrard retained control of the greater part of such miserable navy as the republic possessed, but Salnave had managed to acquire a certain number of vessels, chiefly merchantmen, which he armed and employed as cruisers up and down the coast. One of these cruisers was named the Valorogue.

On Oct. 22, 1865, off Acul, the commander of the Valorogue was so ill-advised as to fire into a British vessel, a packet trading to and from Jamaica. The act was particularly rash and foolish, for it was perpetrated within sight of a British warship, the paddle corvette Bulldog, Capt. Charles Wake. Wake was not an officer to stand nonsense, and as soon as he had approached and made the necessary inquiries, he bluntly told the Haitian skipper that if the Valorogue fired again she should be sunk without further warning; whereupon the colored gentleman put on as good a face as possible and steamed back to report to his master at Cape Haitien. Salnave was furious, and ordered the instant and forcible arrest of a number of fugitives who had claimed and received the shelter of the British Consulate in the town. The Valorogue had committed an act of piracy; Salnave perpetrated an international offense of still more serious nature. But worse remained behind. The fugitives were promptly shot, the Consulate was wrecked, and the British flag was subjected to the vilest insults. On the following morning, therefore, Wake, who had been kept informed of all these outrages as they occurred in rapid succession, appeared off the mouth of the harbor to claim his reckoning.

THE PLUCKY BULLDOG.

His corvette was no formidable fighting craft. She was but of 1,124 tons and 500 nominal horse power; she mounted only six guns, and, on account of her construction, she was very vulnerable and inflammable. It is true that she had in her company three Geffrardist war steamers, but these gave her little assistance. The harbor, on the other hand, was defended by several forts and batteries, the presence of one at least of which was masked until the moment arrived for the employment of its guns to the best possible advantage. Yet as soon as Wake discovered that he could not obtain satisfaction by peaceful representations he began to shell Fort Ciroiet, which replied warmly within five minutes. Keeping up a steady fire, but not waiting to silence the works at the harbor's mouth, the gallant Wake pressed steadily into the port, engaging more and more batteries as he pushed on. It was a most perilous business, for, apart from the immediate danger to life and limb from the storm of Haitian projectiles, there was the risk that the corvette—a wooden paddle vessel, be it remembered—might be disabled, sunk, or burned ere she could withdraw from the ring of fire. And, at best, single ships are very unsuitable opponents for forts, especially at close quarters. Wake, however, had no thought at that moment save for the vindication of his country's honor. Presently, moreover, he caught sight of the offending Valorogue. His navigating officer, Acting Master Edwin Behenna, was young and new to the station. He had never before been in Cape Haitien, and probably the charts were not as perfect as they might have been. Nevertheless Wake ordered his engineers to crack on full speed, and directed Behenna to do his best to ram the Valorogue. Alas! Within a minute or two the unfortunate Bulldog was hard and fast on a reef, close under the guns of the enemy's steamer and also within very short range of a masked land battery, which quickly opened a hot fire on the stranded corvette.

The first shot of the action had been fired at 8:45 A. M. At 9:45, in spite of the terrible difficulties under which she labored, the plucky Bulldog sank the Valorogue, and at 10:10 she sent another Salnavist steamer to the bottom. She also blew up a powder magazine on shore, set fire to the town, and killed or scattered various parties of riflemen who assembled from time to time in order to annoy her people by firing from the beach.

A DRAMATIC FINALE.

Nor did Wake, while thus occupied, neglect to make efforts to get his ship off the rocks. A United States war steamer, the De Soto, under Lieut. Commander Howell, was near at hand, and to her the British Captain appealed. Howell, who was neither the first nor the last of American naval officers to reach out the hand of friendship to British comrades in a tight place, seems to have made some efforts to tow the Bulldog from her precarious position, but at length, finding that she was hopelessly fast on the reef, he desisted, and sent Lieut. Sumner with an offer to receive and tend the British wounded. It was then noon, and the firing was still fierce. Indeed, it was kept up on both sides for many hours afterward. But yet, apparently, Wake could not bring himself to admit that he needed any help, and, for the time, he contented himself with thanking Howell. Indeed he stuck doggedly to his task until nightfall, when the Salnavists ceased fire, and he followed their example. He realized by that time that it was hopeless to dream of saving his battered corvette. Even if she could have been hauled off the reef, she would, no doubt, have been unseaworthy. Very unwillingly, therefore, he decided to abandon her. He sent some of his people to the friendly De Soto; others were removed by the Geffrardist war steamer Vingt-Deux Décembre, and when he had set fire to the devoted Bulldog Wake himself quitted her. A little later she blew up, leaving to the Salnavists no trophy of that day's work.

The Bulldog had gone into action with 175 officers and men in her. It is almost astonishing that she lost no more than three people killed and ten wounded. The Haitian fire must have been extraordinarily erratic, or it would have reduced the corvette to matchwood and destroyed every soul on board her. About a fortnight later the British screw frigate Orontes, twenty-six guns, Capt. Rochfort Maguire, accompanied by the gun vessel Lily, four guns, Commander Algernon Charles Fieschi Heneage, bombarded the offending forts at Cape Haitien, and silenced them, one after another. This engagement, though it lasted for nine hours, involved no serious casualties on the side of the attack, only a few people being hurt on board the Lily, and no one being killed. The Salnavists, however, must have lost heavily. As the latter retired, the Geffrardists occupied their works.

The rule of the navy is that if an officer loses his ship he must undergo trial by court-martial. Accordingly, the Bulldog's late officers, among whom were the two Lieutenants John Lewis Way and Frank Rougemont, were sent home and, in the January following, were tried at Devonport. Wake and Behenna were held to be blameworthy for having run the Bulldog on to the reef, and it was declared that the vessel had been abandoned and destroyed prematurely. The court, therefore, "severely reprimanded" Wake and "reprimanded" Behenna.

Looking to all the circumstances of the case, it can hardly be held that such a sentence as the above tends to encourage officers to be keen in vindicating the rights of their countrymen and the honor of their country's flag, and it is not to be wondered at that the result provoked much protest. Among the protestants were Punch, which printed some very spirited verses on the subject, and Capt. Wake himself. The latter wrote a temperate appeal to their lordships at the Admiralty. All the satisfaction which the gallant man received in reply was the assurance that their lordships "did not consider that any imputation was cast on his honor or his courage." One can only ejaculate "Good gracious!" I am happy to be able to say that Capt. Wake was again employed afloat, that he did not retire until he had attained the rank of Vice Admiral, and that he never caused either his honor or his courage to be questioned. He died in 1890, being then in his sixty-sixth year.

NO BAN HERE ON DOGS AND CHILDREN

Harlem Contractor Putting Up Apartment House Especially for the Little Ones.

NO families with dogs or children "permitted" will not be one of the tenants of the apartment house which William Schmitt, a Harlem contractor, is putting up in Anthony Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street. In fact Mr. Schmitt is constructing the house with special reference to the accommodation of large families. The entire roof, six stories above the street, is to be made a playground for the young folks, and a special room, fifty feet square, will be provided for the storage of baby carriages.

This innovation in apartment houses may be followed by other buildings of a similar nature in other parts of the city in case it proves a success. Mr. Schmitt, who will manage the house after its completion, has already received application for practically all of the rentable space. He was impelled to construct the house largely on account of his own experience with apartment houses. His own family includes six children.

The house will be completed about the 1st of October. There will be twenty-one rooms on each floor, exclusive of the bath rooms, and the building will be six stories in height, not including the basement. A feature of the construction will be small bathtubs on each floor, and the roofs and stairways will be so arranged as to remove as far as possible any danger to the younger tenants from falling down stairs. All of the rooms will be unusually large and airy.

The house is located only half a block from Public School 28, which is one of the best equipped and furnished in the city. A large kindergarten is also within a block, and it will not be necessary for the youngsters to cross any car lines in order to reach either school. There will be no open fires, and the radiators will be so arranged as to prevent the burning of small fingers.

Mr. Schmitt is naturally somewhat of an enthusiast on the subject of race suicide, which, he declares, apartment houses generally do more than any other one thing to encourage. He objects very strongly to the common prohibitory advertisement which places dogs and children on a level as persona non gratae.

"It's a burning shame the way parents who are blessed with children are treated by modern apartment house managers," said Mr. Schmitt recently. "I suppose my experience in that line has been pretty representative of the run of fathers of large families, and I'm building this house on plans of my own. I expect to make additions to the present building as fast as they are needed, and possibly I shall make or take the erection of similar houses in other parts of the city."

JAPANESE JOURNALISM.

JAPAN possesses over 2,000 newspapers. When one considers that a decade has not a single journal of any kind existed or was thought of, this rapid growth of the newspaper press is one of the most remarkable facts in the history of journalism. Japan can boast of a greater number of newspapers than either Austria or Italy or more than Spain and Russia taken

NEW YORK'S LONG FIGHT FOR THE NEW RIVERSIDE DRIVE

To Be the Finest Thing of the Kind Within the Limits of Any City in the World.

A PERFECT pleasure driveway, the costliest and the longest wholly within the confines of any city in the world, is being created on Manhattan Island.

Twenty miles in length, passing through hundreds of thousands of acres of beautifully laid out park lands, with the greatest possible complexity of magnificent views, at points changing from close proximity to the majestic Hudson to cuts through the most densely wooded heights, to find its equal one will be obliged to combine all the attractions of the Rhine Valley and the garden country of England.

For half its length this new speedway is to be known as Riverside Drive. The remaining ten miles will include the incomparable Speedway, macadamized St. Nicholas Avenue, and the perfect roadways through Central Park.

More than a billion dollar's worth of real estate will be spread out before the driver's vision—one great expanse of the landscape architect's art. Half as much will have been spent on the construction of this driveway before it is finished, making it in very truth a millionaires' parkway.

The conception of this wonderful system of parks connected by a continuous drive had its being more than thirty years ago in the planning of what is popularly now called Riverside Drive. But just as at that time the project of building a pleasure drive along the banks of the Hudson to a point as far north as One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street was held by every one except the fathers of the idea to be absolutely ridiculous and valueless, so to-day the majority of Manhattan Borough will discredit the advisability of continuing into a comparative wilderness this drive to a point close to Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

It is doubtful if such a project ever would have been started had it not been for the indomitable perseverance of a few large landholders along the upper part of the planned course of the drive, who persisted in the face of almost overwhelming opposition for many years before they gained their object.

But the completion of the project is now assured, despite the objections of many taxpayers of big estates and even of a cemetery. To be sure the burden of the cost of the great undertaking will fall on residents along the existing drive from its very beginning at Seventy-second Street and on the owners of the unimproved lands along the northern extremity of the island, a burden the injustice of which they have proclaimed vigorously and unremittingly for years, and which now lies heavily upon them. When the tremendous impetus the finished drive is sure to give property, even not directly abutting on the new portion, is considered, however, it will be realized by those who have watched conditions change at former times under a similar stimulus that every dissenter will be more than satisfied with the results as they will appear on the completion of the improvements.

Finest in the World.

For those who are to use the new driveway, however, there will be little interest in considering the struggle made to bring it into being. Rather will they be satisfied to take without question the fact that they have opened to them the most magnificent stretch of perfect roadway in all the world.

On Aug. 2, 1872, the bill providing for the creation of a "Riverside Drive and Parkway" was passed by the local administration. It provided for the condemnation of all the land between Seventy-second Street and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street bounded on the east by what would have been Twelfth Avenue, had it been anything, and on the west by the river.

Twenty years later Riverside Drive was finished, not so perfect as it is to-day, but sufficiently so to elicit unqualified praise from the foremost landscape architects of the country, who came from far and near to view this wonderful feat of the engineer.

The contracts for the work passed through many hands before the drive stood completed. It was done piecemeal by contractors who had had no experience in handling such a stupendous undertaking. The actual cost of construction alone, for the road's ballast, the fill, and the macadam, exceeded $10,000,000. And this, it must be remembered, represented an outlay the sole return for which was a roadway averaging 200 feet in width and about three miles in length. It has long been held up as a monument to the extravagance of a city ill equipped to perform its task that Riverside Drive cost somewhat more than $650 per linear foot to construct.

The original plan provided for the entire cost of acquiring and improving both the drive and the park to be met by the property owners who were to be benefited. In fact, had it not been for this provision it is entirely probable that the authorities would never have considered it at all. By dint of the unswerving devotion to what they felt was a good cause of these property owners, who were perfectly powerless to assume the entire cost of such a mammoth undertaking themselves, and by the insistence of their demands, the city finally agreed to bear 45 per cent. of the total cost, the property owners to pay the remaining 55 per cent.

It was on this basis that the present Riverside Drive and Parkway were pushed through to completion, a strip of property which represents to-day, from its assessed valuation simply, more than $7,000,000 worth of real estate, while if this land were in the market for sale its value would be ten times as much.

The prime mover in the scheme during the latter part of the sixties, (and it may be added that he has never relaxed his interest for a single moment since,) was Francis M. Jencks. He, with Cyrus Clark and other large holders along the upper west side, formed the old West End Association and the Riverside Drive Association, organizations of wealthy men whose sole purpose was the bringing into creation of the most beautiful pleasure concourse in this country.

Menaced by Dumps.

Then, as now, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad occupied a strip along the river front about fifty feet in width, over which its freight and passenger traffic entered the city. Beyond the tracks in those days no attempt had been made to construct docks for shipping purposes. As yet such traffic found commodious quarters further down the river front.

Little by little, however, the advantages of dock privileges along the front from Seventy-second Street northward were seen, and during the eighties many enterprising builders bought tracts of land and put up wharves, which were soon doing a rushing business.

It was at this point that Mr. Jencks and his confrères awoke to the fact that their pleasure drive was to have for its outlook a rapidly increasing number of garbage dumps, mud scows, and wharves, on which were piled anything but ornamental materials.

Without much difficulty the two associations induced the city to remove the dumps. It was evident to the most apathetic that these were entirely out of place. But to blot out the long line of piers which now reached from the beginning of the Drive to Manhattanville, the valley at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, was a different and much more difficult matter.

Recourse was had to the old Randall map, which shows Thirteenth and Fourteenth Avenues extending northward out under the waters of the river. The proposition to acquire all this submerged land, its outermost limits fully 1,500 feet from shore, was placed before the city to consider in 1890. Again little encouragement was offered the property owners. It seemed entirely unnecessary for the city to acquire land which would never be filled in. It was pandering to these idealists who wanted to make their drive and park "too beautiful," and it was an extravagance the city refused to stand for.

The records show that in some manner these objections were all overruled, for now the city has possession of every foot of this submerged land from Seventy-second Street as far north as Dyckman Street, a point opposite Two Hundred and Fourth Street.

To-day all shipping is curtailed along this part of the river front, except at three points, only one pier affording dockage facilities between Seventy-second and Two Hundred and Fourth Streets. At Seventy-second Street a long pier affords a place for the loading and unloading of materials for the entire upper west side district. A dock at Ninety-sixth Street is used for the same purpose to cover the territory from this point north, while the next similar landing on the river front is at Dyckman Street, six miles further upstream. A steamboat pier at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street is restricted to pleasure traffic only. As it is situated at a point almost a hundred feet below the level of the Drive, at the opening of the valley there, it can hardly be considered a part of the general parkway, which ends at the foot of Grant's Tomb.

Was a Good Investment.

Boat clubs, on floating foundations, with bridges from the park slope over the railroad tracks, are scattered throughout the entire length of the restricted portion, but if the river is filled in at any subsequent time these obstructions will be easily removed. In addition to this there are four footbridges leading from the foot of the steep grades further up the river across the tracks to bathing establishments. These also are temporary obstructions only, to be removed at the discretion of the city.

At first glance it will strike the casual observer of this vast array of details that absolute disregard of cost, unmindfulness of the soundness of the investment, and extravagance of action characterize every step which has been taken in this connection. The results as they exist to-day, however, belie any such notion.

Before the Drive was begun the houses overlooking the river from Seventy-second Street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street could have been counted on the fingers of both hands. Even ten years ago there were many blocks with no buildings on them, unimproved and barren.

To-day the block fronts for these three miles are covered for almost every inch of the way with private detached mansions and high-grade apartment houses.

But again, it may be urged, this improvement of private property may have been carried on with the same disregard for the earning power of the investment. The best answer to such a thought is the fact of the increase in real estate values from a time before the Drive was built and to-day.

Prices of lots have grown in value during the past two decades from $3,000 to $20,000.

The first step in the construction of the final, continuous driveway twenty miles long is found in a bill, Chapter 665 of the Laws of 1897.

The Fight of 1897.

This bill, which was passed only after the hardest kind of a fight on the part of the promoters of the project, provides for an extension of the present Riverside Drive and Parkway from its terminus at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to the intersection of Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, the point where the old Boulevard Lafayette begins.

The Department of Public Works had the matter in charge under the old charter, although the local administration hadn't the power to act definitely without legislation at Albany.

If the opposition the fathers of the original plan met with in 1872 was discouraging, that directed against the men who were behind the later move was almost fatal to their enterprise.

The drive was good enough as it was. There was no need for an extension. It was simply an excuse to drain the taxpayers further. These and a hundred similar criticisms were heard on all sides.

The chief opposition came from the Directors of the Trinity Corporation, who manage the Trinity Cemetery, a big tract of land bounded by One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets, extending from Amsterdam Avenue to the railroad tracks.

It was necessary for the extended drive to cut through the cemetery, and the Directors mightily opposed such a desecration of their ground.

On the day before Christmas in 1897, however, a little band of half a dozen men, among them Francis M. Jencks, as enthusiastic over the new plan as he had been over his own, twenty-five years before; Robert J. Hoguet; Newell Martin, representing the Grinnell estate; Charles T. Barney, and John D. Beals, all big property owners along the proposed extension, set out for Albany. Their advance on the State Capitol was very much in the nature of an invasion, so grimly determined were they to leave the enemy only after he had acceded to their demands.

Compromise with Trinity.

The bill was passed that day, the objection on the part of the Trinity Corporation being overcome by a compromise, which has since been criticised as entailing a tremendous increase in the cost of construction, while in time the cemetery could have been forced to give in entirely to the demands of the drive promoters.

As the bill stands, however, a strip fifty-five feet wide within the boundaries of the cemetery must be ceded to the driveway. The remaining forty-five feet, the minimum width of the extension is to be 100 feet, is to be built over the railroad tracks on a viaduct similar to the one at the beginning of the new extension.

Little time was wasted in beginning actual work, once the bill was signed. Three days after that trip to Albany, Ryan & Parker got the contract for constructing the drive from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and on Dec. 27, 1897, work was begun on the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street approach to the present viaduct.

It was four years and a half before the great trestle work structure over Manhattanville was completed, the first team traversing its length in the early Summer of 1902. It cost $967,000.

Inasmuch as the taxpayers in the valley below the viaduct were justified in their statements that instead of the big structure benefiting them it worked their property injury, they were not asked to bear any of the expense of construction, the city paying for it entirely.

While aesthetically the viaduct is the least pleasing in appearance of any of the distinctive parts of the drive, its solidity of construction and the permanency of its foundation place it on the same high grade as the other portions of the thoroughfare. It is six blocks, about 1,550 feet long, 100 feet wide, and about fifty feet above One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street in the valley below.

While the viaduct was only the beginning of the extension provided for in the bill passed in 1897, it has remained all but untouched until very recently. The course has been from Seventy-second Street to the viaduct at the foot of the hill below Grant's Tomb, thence to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, the present terminus of the extension. The drive, to continue further north, must cross through One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to Broadway, up that thoroughfare to One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and on up the Boulevard Lafayette.

On May 1 this year work was begun simultaneously at the entrance to Audubon Park, at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Broadway, and at the end of the viaduct at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. The work is let under two contracts, one to Ryan & Parker, who have the strip from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and the other to John C. Rodgers, who will build the drive from this point on.

The cost of construction will be paid by the city, the property owners simply ceding the requisite amount of land. As in the case of the old drive, however, the property owners along the route of the extension will be more than repaid for this concession by the probable increase in the value of their abutting lots.

Owing to the improved facilities for accomplishing the work, and with the added experience of the contractors in charge, it is estimated that the entire extension will be built for not more than $3,500,000, considerably less than half the sum the old drive cost, notwithstanding the several thousand feet of steel structure which the new drive includes.

In marked contrast to the slow progress on the old drive is the announcement of the contractors that the extension will be open for traffic within a year.

For the lower part of the extension the land is largely owned by individuals whose holdings are small. The one exception is in the case of Mr. Hoguet, whose property extends from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Forty-second Street, fronting two full blocks on the river.

Audubon Park, owned by private citizens, is bounded by One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, Broadway, and the railroad tracks. It is one of the most beautiful spots in all the island, its big trees, chiefly oaks, and its few magnificent mansions calling forth unbounded admiration from the visitor.

As the illustrations show, much of its grandeur seems to have been despoiled by the ruthless work of the contractor. A great wide swath, 250 feet in width, has been plowed diagonally through the beautiful estates, and at present the upturned soil, the felled trees, and the big piles of rock give hope for anything but an improvement of what was so perfect before.

In Audubon Park.

But it is intended to make this last stretch of the present extension the most attractive of all, the art of the landscape architect having been called into play here as it has at no other point from Seventy-second Street north.

The foundation for the future roadbed at intervals through the park is as much as fifty feet below its surface. At these points solid concrete is being laid to prevent all possibility of a sinking of the fill later. A big wall along the northern side of the drive is also being constructed as the exit into Broadway is neared.

At this point the present extension ends. But the new Riverside Drive-to-be has actually only begun. Sweeping out of Audubon Park and around a gradual bend on to the Boulevard Lafayette, the most beautiful drive in the world extends northward to Two Hundred and Fourth Street.

Under present conditions, however, such a continuation of the extension would be impossible. The width of the Boulevard Lafayette averages about sixty feet throughout its length. To accommodate the traffic which could find room in the 250-foot-wide driveway of the extension, it would be necessary to widen the boulevard to somewhere near a similar width.

And this is what is proposed. With the same enthusiasts behind the project, with the addition of the owners along the Boulevard Lafayette, including the Interborough Railway corporation, Loyal L. Smith, and Thomas H. Whitney, it is well established that the bill, now drawn, for the extending of the extension to Dyckman Street, will be passed.

The facts seem to favor this belief, since the city now owns a strip forty feet wide to the east of the present Boulevard Lafayette which it has never improved. All that is required is the acquisition by the city of an additional forty feet to the east of the rocky ledge it now owns, and there will be ample room for construction a parkway 140 feet in width.

The Washington Heights Taxpayers Association, an organization of the big land owners to the west of King's Bridge Road, are the prime movers in the new idea. They have petitioned the city to change the name of the Boulevard Lafayette to Riverside Drive, the former having no significance and being called indiscriminately the "French Boulevard," "Boulevarde de Lafayette," and "Avenue de Lafayette."

Plans of John D. Beals.

There will be three different levels on the proposed extension. The present drive will be used for southerly traffic only, the strip now owned by the city will be graded to a height about ten feet higher than the other, and will be used for a bridle path.

At present there is very little building in progress along the Boulevard Lafayette. Two exceptions to the general apathy, however, give indication of what may be expected to follow the completion of the new extension of Riverside Drive.

John D. Beals owns two block fronts on the west side of the drive from One Hundred and Sixtieth Street to One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, as well as the hill on the opposite side of the street at this point. On the latter it is his plan to erect a handsome detached residence for himself, which will comand probably the finest view to be had on Manhattan Island.

It is proposed to cut One Hundred and Sixty-first Street through from Broadway, where it now ends, and to bring it to the planned upper bridle path.

Along One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, on the west side of the drive, Mr. Beals plans erecting a row of houses facing the south. The block bounded by One Hundred and Sixty-first and One Hundred and Sixtieth Streets will be improved as a private park, giving the houses an unobstructed view down the river.

Mr. Beals has had constructed along the rear line of his property, abutting the railroad tracks 100 feet below, a retaining wall which is probably the biggest of its kind in the city. Extending from the southern boundary at One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and running the entire length of the property to One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, this huge bulwark is fifty feet thick and fifty feet high. With the boulders and dirt used as fill, the grade, which before was entirely too steep for building purposes, is now reduced to such an extent that the rear of the block is less than twenty-five feet lower than the drive frontage level.

The Interborough property, which adjoins Mr. Beals on the north, is being improved similarly.

The complete drive, as it is to be, will lead the visitor through public and private property the equal of which is not to be found in any city on the face of the globe. Imagine Riverside Drive as it is to-day carried out as well through the beautiful country to the north of Audubon Park. Here are combinations of woodland and river that are unsurpassed. But when the end of the drive proper is reached, at Dyckman Street, the ride is but half finished.

Plans now drawn show the improvement of Dyckman Street, making it the same width and style of construction as the drive itself, and leading over to the east for a mile to the Speedway.

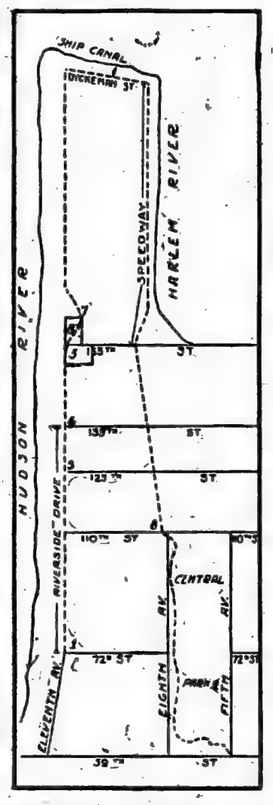
Down the Speedway, built at a cost of $8,000,000 and too well known to need comment, the route lies to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. Thence along the high ridge on which St. Nicholas Avenue runs, with its outlook over all the low-lying city to south and east, the driver approaches the entrance to Central Park, the latter part of the journey continued along Morningside Park, with the big Cathedral, an inspiring pile on the hilltop. Finally into the park of parks and down the extent of one of its numerous shaded driveways. The end of the twenty-mile drive is reached at the Fifth Avenue entrance at Fifty-ninth Street.

In conclusion it will be seen that when the many improvements now under way and planned are completed there will be offered to the driving and riding public of the city nine miles of a riverside drive, a mile through the big cut at the end of Washington Heights along Dyckman Street, three miles of Speedway and an equal distance down St. Nicholas Avenue, and finally the four-mile course through Central Park.

The pleasure seeker will have passed through parks whose value can hardly be guessed at. He will have traversed highways built at a cost so tremendous that the figures are overpowering. But when the day comes when such a drive is made possible, those who take it will very probably forget all such statistics in their unbounded delight.



View Along the Proposed Extension.





How Two Blocks Will be Improved.



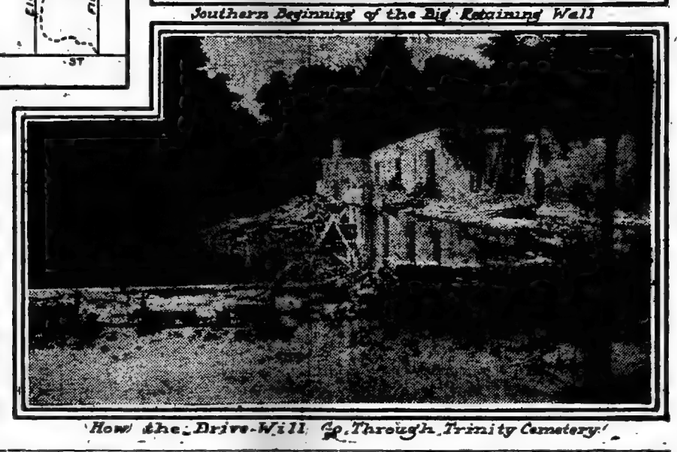
End of the Extension—Beginning of Boulevard Lafayette.



Southern Beginning of the Big Retaining Wall



Cut Through Audubon Park—The House Must Go



How the Drive Will Go Through Trinity Cemetery.

A PARADISE FOR SCHEMERS

Where the "Promoter" is King, and Wildcat Schemes Flourish.

CONNECTICUT is a favorite stamping ground for "promoters" who have schemes for mining enterprises, oil wells, and other shady propositions to exploit. Never does one of these enterprises with prettily engraved stock certificates but visionary realities go into the air but there is a howl from residents in or near Hartford, New Haven, Norwich, and New London, particularly. But no sooner has one balloon of this sort burst than another is set afloat with capital raised in these same centres, for their people seem mining crazy. Lessons from the past are no lessons for them. They are inveterate gamblers at this sort of thing, and "Yankee thrift" does not apply to the care of the earnings of these people. They rise to the golden bait every time it is offered, and the mystery is where the money all comes from.

"Gudgeons are thick in those sections," said one man who is engaged in the flotation of these worthless schemes, who excuses himself for the business he is in by saying that he works on commission, asks no questions as to the merits of the schemes he helps to float, getting his information from the published prospectuses, and the final excuse that if he didn't get their money some other fellow would. "The secret of the whole business is that two of the most successful men in the business of floating worthless stocks, men who have amassed millions in the business, came from Connecticut. Their names are known to the police and to the financial world as well as any two names in the country. One lives in elegance in one of these Connecticut cities, as did the other until he found it best to move to another State, where he established the first bucket shop ever opened for women. You cannot mention names of course without being liable to legal annoyance, but every New Yorker in the financial district will know whom I am.

"Both of these men knew there was a lot of money scattered about among the mill workers and farmers in and about the four cities named, and that the fever of speculation possessed them. Lots of Connecticut people got into mining in the days when there was money in gold, copper, and silver. Copper was especially fascinating, because the State was for many years the centre of the brass business of the world, and used almost the entire copper output of the country twenty-five years ago. The pioneer in this business used the wealth accumulated in Hartford and Waterbury, particularly, as the come-on bait. Yet, singularly enough, Waterbury has been one of the hardest places in the whole country to work our games in. I wouldn't try Waterbury on any proposition, because I couldn't earn my salt there. They learned their lesson there in the days of the Pennsylvania oil well exploitation, and the traditions of those days seem to have been handed down from father to son and grandson, until they won't touch any proposition unless it is gilt-edged.

"This pioneer to whom I refer absolutely cleaned out all the small fish in New London, Norwich, and Hartford, and the outlying towns, and they've got stock certificates enough in worthless mines to fill a big storage warehouse. But this experience did not teach them anything, and there was never an absolutely worthless mine or oil proposition or impossible railroad whose stock will not sell in those vicinities. I could sell stock in trackless railways over bottomless pits by the car load there right now, providing I offered $10 shares for 50 cents or $1 a share.

"New Haven is just now running them a hard race in this direction, for there seems to be lots of money around there, and the farmers and shop workers not only hate to accept 3½ per cent. from the savings banks, but they are apparently just waking up to the fact that Bryan and free silver are the proper thing, though every one else has apparently forgotten it. A slick talker can make the men from New Haven's hinterland go into any sort of thing that seems to promise from 50 to 100 per cent. They're not greedy, you see, and they fight shy of 120 per cent. Some one must have told them about that Miller Syndicate business. But they'll stand for 100 per cent. a year all right. They have an idea that that's the scale on which Morgan and Rockefeller and Schwab do business, and those names go a long ways with those jays. Why up in Norwich they actually put $90,000 into the U. S. Cereal scheme; New Haven was hit for three times that sum in the Lake Superior scheme, and there is enough U. S. Steel common stock in the State to paper 'Silent' Smith's new home. You could overload an ocean steamer with the mining shares they own in those sections, no one of which ever represented any property worth 30 cents a homestead section. They know intimately the name of every wildcat mine floated and actually deal in the stocks among themselves to this day, though the mines and the promoters have both been dead for a quarter of a century.

"Of course, it is all a shame, but those people up there seem to want that sort of stuff, and so I sell it to them. They never go on the principle of 'once bit, twice shy,' but actually want to try the most absurdly promising things in the hope that some day they may get the best of the promoter. I can't imagine what else it is, for they would buy stock in a Joplin zinc mine to-day if any one had the nerve to offer it to them, and Joshua Brown alone can tell how much of that sort of thing they now have on hand. And some of them would part with a share of that stock now if anybody should offer to buy, for fear they would be throwing away a fortune. There is but one other district in the country that I know of that has such easy marks for men in my business, and that is the mining region of Pennsylvania, where every one wants coal and mining stock at bargain counter prices.

"Commend me to the shrewd and thrifty Connecticut laborer or farmer for the easiest sort of a mark when you have a wildcat proposition with handsome stock certificates to float. I've worked the field for four years straight, and seem only to have scratched the surface of the soil."

OVERSHADOWING OF CHURCHES.

OF course," said the modern philosopher, "I don't pretend to answer the question: 'Why don't men go to church?'—a query which seems to have been exercising a good many people lately. But I shouldn't wonder if the indifference of a good many people nowadays to church-going had some relation to the conditions which have resulted in reducing most of our city church buildings to a condition of relative architectural insignificance.

"What I mean is that the religious structures that used to attract attention by their imposing qualities are nowadays pretty well overshadowed by some massive pile of stone and steel to be classed as a skyscraper. Or, if it isn't a skyscraper, it's a huge apartment house or hotel.

"Of course, Trinity—old Trinity—most beautiful of New York churches—has been snowed under a long time. The only point from which the old structure shows up at all nowadays is directly down Wall Street. On every other side it's simply overwhelmed by castles of industry. Up Broadway a few blocks St. Paul's is entirely dwarfed by the St. Paul building and similar monsters.

"Grace Church, at its splendidly commanding situation just at the turn in Broadway at Tenth Street, has escaped the common fate for a long time, but the grace of its towering spire is being dwarfed and cheapened by the vast building that is going up far above its pinnacle at Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street. The Madison Square Presbyterian Church, too, has gone the way of all the rest. The summit of its spire is looked down upon by the cheapening of the top story of the commercial building beside it.

"Up Fifth Avenue conditions are much the same. The vast apartment houses block in the churches almost completely. Even the Cathedral has lost much of its architectural impressiveness, what with the Union Club, the Buckingham Hotel, and so on. It may be only a fancy, but I can help identifying the cheapening of the beautiful spires that used to typify aspiration—a reaching up toward higher and better things—with the over-emphasis that America is to-day placing upon things material to the disadvantage of the things not made with hands.

"However that may be, people who love the beautiful in architecture have an added grudge against the skyscraper in that it has spoiled much, the beauty of our churches.

"Of course, we have still the Old First and the Church of the Ascension in lower Fifth Avenue, but we can't spend all our time down there, and it's uncertain how much longer these two architectural objects will be left us."

NEW OCCUPATION FOR JACK ASHORE

JACK ashore has a legitimate employment in these days of high buildings.

He is a window cleaner, and in the exercise of this land profession he has an opportunity to climb more dizzy heights than he dreams of at sea. It is because of his surefootedness and cool nerves that he is liked for the position which takes him out on narrow window ledges where there is just room for a foothold on buildings which may range from twenty to thirty stories and 300 to 400 feet in height. Jack's reason for taking the place is that, while he has the love of salt water that is credited to him in stories of fact and fiction, he also takes a practical view of life on the briny deep, and in cold weather and Winter storms he is quite willing to set aside sentiment for comfort, and in the Fall it is not difficult to get him to take a land job. In the Spring, however, it needs an ironclad contract to hold him if he can get a comfortable place on a yacht, where he will not have to labor unduly, and where his taste for the water will be gratified.

A big department shop recently advertised for sailors for window cleaners. A big, blond German, G. W. Blumer, who sent out the call, used to be a Captain of the maintop on one of Uncle Sam's war vessels, and says that he was the first man to discover the value of sailors for general housecleaning on the outside of high buildings. He has employed them in Philadelphia as well as in New York, and set the fashion which has given Jack a useful profession when he is off sea duty.

"No Steeple Jacks for me when I have any work to do on top of a high building," said Mr. Blumer. "I have a dozen men who will volunteer to do anything that any steeple climber in the country could do. Why, when the Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor, the first flag at half-mast in New York was on the building I was in charge of. There was a gale that day, the wind blowing at least sixty miles an hour, and I had no halyard to the flag on top of the building. That was on the top of a dome, and at least 350 feet from the ground. Seven men volunteered to go up, and they were all sitting on the dome, with the people on the street forming a crowd to watch them there. We got a good, strong rope, one man went up the flagstaff to attach it to the flag, and you should have heard the people cheer when that flag came down at half-mast.

"Doesn't every man pose as a sailor when I advertise for one? It wouldn't do any good if he did. I have been a sailor myself, and I can pick one out at a glance. I would know one by the way he walks, if nothing else. He has to be more than a sailor, though, for he must be honest, and we can't have a man who isn't sober enough not to break his head and my reputation by taking a chance of falling. Cool nerve is born in a man, and if it isn't he never gets it. I try a man at first on a low story, and if he isn't all right there he never goes higher."

In the tallest office building—the tallest occupied building of any kind—in the world, the Park Row Building, New York, 387 feet high, with thirty-one stories, sailors are employed as far as possible for window cleaning, but for another reason than that for which they are usually selected. A sailor who has seen service is used to strict discipline; he knows what his work is, and he does it without constant oversight. Jack's surefootedness does not count in the work on the 2,000 windows in this thirty-one-story building, for they are all cleaned from the inside. They are of the single-pane, double-sash variety, these sashes revolving, so that the outside may be turned in and washed and polished inside, and there is no danger connected with the work. The idea of the revolving frames may have been used with the humane view of protecting the men who might work at the dizzy heights of the upper stories, where even the safety belts make the work little less disagreeable, or it may have been done because of the ultimate economy. Four men are able to clean the 2,000 windows of the thirty-one-story building, working from the inside, while it would require at least ten if they were cleaned in the usual way.

All the new buildings of any height are now provided with hooks at the sides of the windows, to which the safety belts the men wear are attached, or should be. As a matter of fact, the men become so secure in their work after a time that they may frequently be seen at a height of thirteen or fourteen stories where there is a wide ledge on the outside, working with the belt around the waist, but not fastened to the hooks.

It is not always possible to make up a full list of window cleaners from the ranks of the sailors, and they do not look for them in all buildings. In the American Tract Society Building, in Nassau Street, which is twenty-three stories high, they require reference from the men they employ, certifying that they have been employed in similar work. If the references are right they do not ask about the former profession of the men.

Firms which make a regular profession of window cleaning for business or private houses educate the men they employ for the work. This is probably for economical reasons. They employ foreigners who have recently landed and have not a sufficient knowledge of the English language to enable them to fill other places. These men are put to work on lower floors and are gradually advanced upward, taking the upper-story windows in any time from three months to a year or more, as they are able to do it. These window-cleaning firms say that it is seldom that an accident happens to any of the window cleaners when they are sober. A sailor on a mast will not climb more than 150 or 160 feet, while the window cleaner is out all over twice that height.

The Burr-Hamilton Duel
One Hundred Years Ago

Newspaper Accounts at the Time—Curious History of the Pistols and the Monument to Hamilton.

ONE hundred years ago and exactly one week after his active participation in the Fourth of July celebration in this city, Alexander Hamilton was shot in that memorable duel with Aaron Burr. Nothing now remains of the fatal field which, more than anything else, has made the name of Weehawken historic in the annals of America. The steel rails of the West Shore Railroad pass over the old-time dueling ground, where, long before Hamilton and Burr met, others had fallen in adhering to the requirements of that peculiar code of honor which demanded bullets and blood as a necessary atonement for personal disputes.

It was on July 11, 1804, that the two brilliant men, separated only by the murderous distance of ten paces, leveled pistols at each other, awaiting the word to fire. Only one shot was fired by each. Burr's, aimed directly at his antagonist, inflicted a mortal wound, while Hamilton's, as was ascertained the day after, passed above Burr, the bullet lodging in the branch of a small cedar tree.

Dr. David Hosack, one of New York's most eminent physicians, attended the dying man. Hamilton was rowed at once across the river and taken to the spacious home of William Bayard, in old Greenwich village, where he died about 2 o'clock on the following day, July 12, 1804.

The prominence of the combatants and the tragic ending of the meeting directed public attention not only to this duel, but to dueling in general, as had never been done before in the United States. The practice was common a century ago. Alexander Hamilton's eldest son, a young man but twenty years of age, was killed upon the same field three years before his father received his death wound.

The pulpit and to some extent the press inveighed against the custom as unworthy of a civilized community, but it remained for the Burr-Hamilton duel to arouse public sentiment so strongly against this method of avenging insults that the practice was never afterward regarded in so honorable a light.

The Burr-Hamilton Feud.

It is difficult to imagine at the present day the effect produced by the duel not only in New York City, where its tragedy was most deeply felt, but throughout the entire country. Political feeling in those years was intensely bitter, but Hamilton's services for his country had been of such recognized value that his death and the manner of it occasioned widespread mourning. A wave of almost universal execration burst over Burr.

Although Vice President of the United States, he had been out of favor in his own party ever since the election of Jefferson late in 1800. Jefferson and Burr each received 73 ballots in the original electoral vote. For over a week the House of Representatives balloted upon the question, and Burr was accused of intriguing to defeat Jefferson, the logical candidate of his party.

To repair his waning political prestige, Burr secured the nomination for Governor of New York in 1804. Opposed to him was Morgan Lewis, the candidate of the Federalists. It was a bitter fight, for Burr realized that defeat meant political extinction. Hamilton was a strong supporter of Lewis, and when the latter won, Burr, after an interchange of letters regarding certain statements made by Hamilton, sent a formal challenge.

The fact that the two men were to meet on the Weehawken dueling field was known to but few in the city. It was about 7 o'clock in the morning of July 11 that the duel was fought, and, although Hamilton was immediately brought back to the city, the afternoon papers of that date make no mention of the occurrence. On July 12, in the Commercial Advertiser occurs the first notice of the affair:

"We stop the press to announce the melancholy intelligence that Gen. Hamilton is dead. He expired about 2:30 o'clock."

On the following day and for several days thereafter the newspapers appeared with wide black borders on all of their pages. The newspapers in Philadelphia, Boston and other cities did the same as soon as the news was received, for, dependent upon stage coaches for information, many of the outlying towns did not hear of Hamilton's death until after the funeral in New York.

Newspaper Accounts.

The funeral was held on Saturday, July 14, and Hamilton was buried where his remains still lie, in Trinity churchyard. Practically the entire city went into mourning. Business was suspended, for days the flags were at half mast, and hundreds of citizens wore crape for thirty days.

Services commemorative of Hamilton were held all over the country. Scores of orations were delivered upon his character, and it was truly said that not since the death of Washington had such universal mourning been seen.

The newspapers of Monday, July 16, 1804, contained practically but one news feature, the funeral of Hamilton. Amid sombre black lines and with a black cut of a casket, showing its place in the funeral procession, The Commercial Advertiser gives the following account:

"The remains of Gen. Hamilton on Saturday last were interred with military honors and with the strongest testimonies of respect in the cemetery of Trinity Church. The scene was in the highest degree solemn and affecting. The military, under the command of Lieut. Col. Morton, were drawn up in front of Mr. Church's house in Robinson Street, where the body had been deposited. At 12 o'clock the procession moved through Beekman, Pearl, and Whitehall Streets and up Broadway to the church."

Then comes a list of the different divisions in the procession, which was headed by the military organizations and the Society of the Cincinnati, of which Hamilton was President-General. On each side of the casket walked the pall bearers, a notable body of men, including Gen. Matthew Clarkson, Oliver Wolcott, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Richard Varick, William Bayard, and Judge Lawrence.

On top of the coffin were placed Hamilton's sword and hat, and immediately in the rear, to quote from the newspaper of the day, was "the General's horse. His gray horse, dressed in mourning, was led by two black servants dressed in white and white turbans trimmed with black. The General's boots and spurs, reversed, were borne by the horse."

Services in Trinity.

De Witt Clinton, then Mayor of the city, and Gouverneur Morris, who delivered the funeral oration in the church, were among the prominent citizens in line. The Columbia College students made a conspicuous showing clad in black caps and gowns. The Tammany Society turned out in large numbers, foreign officials were well represented, and every business and social body in the city had a place in the mournful parade.

The account of the services at Trinity is thus given in the same paper.:

"When the advanced platoon of the military reached the church the whole column wheeled backward by sections, from the flanks of platoons, forming a lane, bringing their muskets to a reversed order and resting the cheek on the butt of the piece in the customary attitude of grief. Through the avenue thus formed the corpse, preceded by the clergy of different denominations and the Society of the Cincinnati and followed by the relatives of the deceased and different public bodies, advanced to the portico of the church, where a situation had been provided for the Hon. Gouverneur Morris, from which he delivered an address on the character, the virtues, and the services of his departed friend. The oration being finished, the troops entered the churchyard by files, formed an extensive hollow square and terminated the solemnities by firing three volleys over the grave.

"During the procession there was a regular discharge of minute guns from the Battery. The different merchant vessels in the harbor wore their colors at half mast. We also learn that his Britannic Majesty's packet and also the frigate Boston lying at the Hook paid their tribute of respect to the memory of Gen. Hamilton by wearing their colors half mast and firing minute guns during the procession, as did also the French frigates Cybelle and Didon."

Bishop Benjamin Moore, who was also President of Columbia College, wrote an interesting letter to the papers after the funeral telling of a visit he made to Hamilton at the latter's request while lying in Mr. Bayard's house. Hamilton had expressed a wish before dying to partake of the communion. Bishop Moore said:

Hamilton's Deathbed.

"It was my duty as a minister of the Gospel to hold up the law of God as paramount to all other law; and that, therefore, under the influence of such sentiment I most unequivocally condemn the practice which had brought him to his present unhappy condition. He acknowledged the propriety of the sentiments and declared that he viewed the late transaction with sorrow and contrition.

"I then asked him: 'Should it please God to restore your health, Sir, will you never again be engaged in a similar transaction? And will you employ all your influence in society to discontinue this barbarous custom?' His answer was: 'That, Sir, is my deliberate intention. I have no ill-will against Col. Burr. I met him with a fixed resolution to do him no harm. I forgive all that happened.' The communion was then administered, which he received with great devotion and his heart afterward appeared to be perfectly at rest."

Nothing would be gained at the present time in endeavoring to revive the questions that have been waged over this unfortunate affair regarding the claim that Burr deliberately intended to kill Hamilton, as well as Hamilton's intention to fire in the air. We know that Hamilton fully appreciated the gravity of the encounter. He made his will just before the duel and also left a statement to be made public in case he should be killed. In this he says:

"I was certainly desirous of avoiding this interview for the most cogent reasons. My religious and moral principles are strongly opposed to the practice of dueling, and it would ever give me pain to be obliged to shed the blood of a fellow-creature in a private combat forbidden by the laws. I have resolved, if our interview is conducted in the usual manner and it pleases God to give me the opportunity, to reserve and throw away my first fire, and I have thought even of reserving my second fire and thus giving a double opportunity to Col. Burr to pause and reflect."

Judge Nathaniel Pendleton was Hamilton's second on the field, and he expressly states that Hamilton did not fire until after Burr's pistol had been discharged. Mr. Pendleton and a friend visited the field on the following day and discovered that Hamilton's shot passed through the limb of a cedar tree about 12½ feet above the ground and four feet west of the direct line between him and Burr.

This limb was cut off and given to Mr. John B. Church, Hamilton's brother-in-law and one of his closest friends.

William P. Van Ness, who later became Judge of the Southern District of New York by appointment of President Madison, acted as Burr's second, and he afterward published a detailed statement of the duel, in which he claimed that Hamilton fired first. His statement was really a protest against the widespread disapproval of Burr, amounting practically to ostracism.

Burr himself was amazed at the opprobrium heaped upon him. Never before had the popular ill-will been so denunciatory for the surviving duelist. Burr himself had fought a duel on the same spot in 1799 with John B. Church. Neither was injured, although Burr received a bullet through his coat.

For a few days Burr continued to go about his business in his usual way, and received his friends at his famous home, Richmond Hill, now totally obliterated, but which stood for years at about the junction of Varick and Charlton Streets. Finally he left the city, and it is curious to notice that the following paragraph, published in a New York paper of July 27, 1804, is the first newspaper account after the duel of Burr's personal movements:

"As we are often asked what has become of Mr. Burr since the perpetration of his crime, we presume the following information will, in some degree, satisfy the curiosity of our readers: He has for the present, and we trust forever, fled from the city and the State. Late on Saturday evening, he, together with his servants and baggage, embarked on a barge and arrived at Amboy the following morning. He called on a respectable gentleman of the place, requested that a carriage might be immediately provided, and asked for a dish of coffee and afterward for a bed. He appeared to be extremely restless and in a few minutes arose. He departed for the southward, probably for South Carolina."

The Hamilton Trees.

Burr was indicted for the murder of Hamilton, but the indictment was quashed about three years later.

At the time of the duel Hamilton's wife with his young children were residing at their country home, the Grange, fortunately still standing, but slightly moved from its original position. The historic wooden house now stands at the corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Convent Avenue, and across the street, in the vacant lot, are to be seen the sad remnants of the thirteen Hamilton trees.

These trees are said to have been planted to commemorate the thirteen original Colonies, but soon they will be things of the past. Only nine or ten stumps are standing, and of these only three have any life. One of the living trees is a large and handsome specimen, and with good care might survive many years. Within the past year one or two of the dead stumps have broken off and fallen to the ground. The trees are sweet gums, and are not destined to live long even under favorable circumstances.

The pistols with which the fatal duel was fought are now owned by Major Richard Church of Rochester. He is a grandson of John B. Church, to whose house the body of Hamilton was taken from Mr. Bayard's home in Greenwich village.

Thousands now pass the exact spot from which the funeral cortège started, yet it is probably known to few that this house stood on the northeast corner of Park Place and Church Street, close by the northern flight of stairs leading to the busy Park Place elevated railroad station. Park Place was Robinson Street then, and Mr. Church lived at No. 25.

History of the Pistols.

The history of the pistols is interesting. Mr. Church purchased them in London, and it is said they were made by a celebrated gunsmith, W. H. Mortimer, gunmaker to George III. They were used in the duel between Aaron Burr and Mr. Church in 1799, and it is stated that they next figured in the fatal meeting between Philip H. Hamilton, the eldest son of Alexander Hamilton, and George I. Eacker, who fought at Weehawken on Nov. 23, 1801, young Hamilton being shot in the right side and dying the next day.

As Alexander Hamilton was the challenged party, he had the choice of weapons, and it is but natural that his brother-in-law's famous pistols were used again. After the duel they were returned to Mr. Church and have been carefully preserved in the family ever since.

Another interesting memorial of the duel came into the possession of the New York Historical Society about three years ago after a chain of peculiar circumstances. This is the original marble slab, with its inscription, that formed the front part of the pedestal of a monument erected to the memory of Hamilton by the St. Andrew's Society in 1806. The inscription reads:

> On this spot
> Fell,
> July 11th, 1804,
> Major-General
> Alexander Hamilton.
> As an expression
> of their affectionate regard
> to his memory,
> and of their deep regret
> for his loss,
> The St. Andrew's Society
> of the State of New York
> have erected
> this monument.

The monument, which was in the form of an obelisk surmounted with a flaming urn, was about fourteen feet in height and was placed on the spot where the duel was fought. The intention of the St. Andrew's Society evidently was that the monument should stand as a memorial to Hamilton and also as a warning of the evil effects of dueling. In the latter respect it signally failed, and, indeed, it was said that the presence of the monument occasioned the spot to be resorted to by every group of young men who had any quarrel to settle.

The property at the time was owned by Capt. James Deas. He lived on the heights above the dueling field, and he personally separated many young combatants who had taken their places near the monument. An English visitor in 1821 wrote:

"The monument that was erected here to the memory of Gen. Hamilton is now taken to pieces by the proprietor of the soil and conveyed to his house under pretense of its having been too much resorted to for purposes of dueling."

James Gore King, the famous banker in the early part of the last century and one of the sons of Rufus King, purchased the property soon after for his Summer home, and his magnificent suburban residence was known as Highwood, a name still retained by the residential park section on the heights of Weehawken to-day, adjoining Clifton. Mr. King kept the portions of the monument, but gradually the pieces disappeared, and with them the large section with the inscription.

Then a curious thing happened. Hugh Maxwell, President of the St. Andrew's Society for many years, discovered the original marble slab in a New York junkshop, and knowing where it belonged he purchased it and returned it to Mr. King.

Until lately it remained in possession of the family, when Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, the novelist, as one of the heirs of the late Archibald Gracie King, presented the slab to the New York Historical Society, and there it will be permanently preserved as an interesting historical souvenir.

The Dueling Ground To-day.

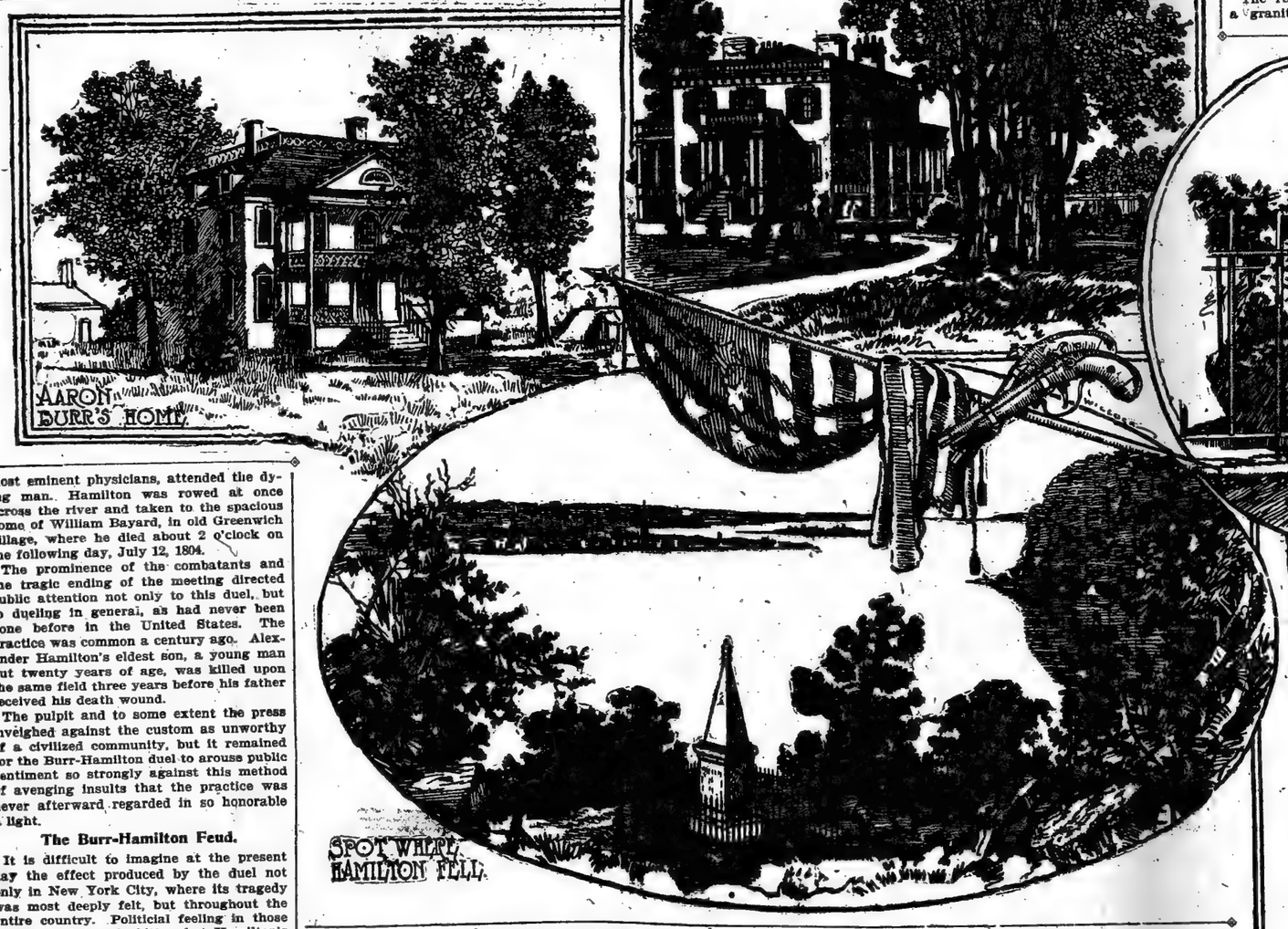
When the railroad was cut through in the early seventies the last vestige of the old dueling ground was obliterated. A large red sandstone boulder had up to that time stood near the spot, and it was said that upon this boulder the head of Hamilton rested after he was shot. This original boulder may still be seen in the little inclosure on the high cliff, over 100 feet above the old fighting place.

Efforts have from time to time been made to erect a suitable monument near the site to Hamilton, but nothing except a very modest monument stands there to-day. A small semicircular plot of ground has been set apart in the locality now known as Highwood, and which may be reached in about ten minutes from the ferry landing at Weehawken, and here is to be seen the only memorial of the duel.

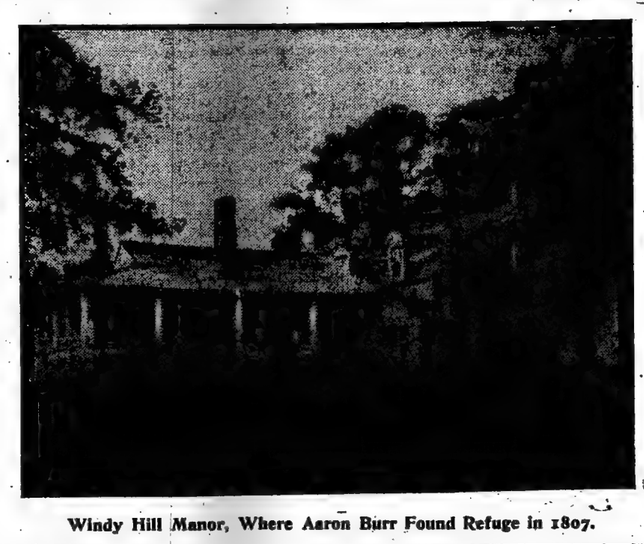
The red sandstone boulder stands upon a granite pedestal, and the boulder is surmounted by an ancient bust of Hamilton, done by the sculptor Riordan. In 1894 a number of residents in the neighborhood had a bronze tablet placed upon the boulder, and the inscription on it reads:

> Upon
> this stone
> rested the head of the
> Patriot, Soldier,
> Statesman and Jurist,
> Alexander Hamilton,
> after the duel with
> Aaron Burr,
> fought July 11, 1804.

Beneath this inscription are two explanatory lines as follows:




HAMILTON TREES, Showing Scarred Trunks.


Windy Hill Manor, Where Aaron Burr Found Refuge in 1807.

Burr's Mississippi Sweetheart, Madeline

The Romance of Windy Hill Manor, Where He Sought Refuge Amid the Wreck of His Plans.

AARON BURR was arrested at the mouth of Cole's Creek, Miss., by order of Cowles Mead, Acting Governor of Mississippi, and subsequently arraigned in the old town of Washington, Miss., on the charge of treason.

He was discharged on giving bond for his appearance, and his principal bondsman was Col. Benaijah Osmun, a native of New Jersey and a comrade of Burr in the Revolutionary war. Osmun's lands after his death were purchased by Col. Gerard Brandon, a Revolutionary veteran, the father of Gov. Gerard C. Brandon, thrice Governor of Mississippi, and were given to his daughter Elizabeth on her marriage with William Stanton in 1818.

These lands and the house wherein Aaron Burr sought refuge in 1807 have been in the possession of the Stantons for generations and are now owned by E. Brandon Stanton. The plantation is known as Windy Hill Manor and is about four miles from the City of Natchez, built on the site of old Fort Rosalie, and one of the oldest cities in the United States. Aaron Burr resided at Windy Hill Manor several weeks awaiting his discharge.

Col. John F. H. Claiborne, the Mississippi historian, often related a romantic incident of Burr's stay at Windy Hill Manor. The Half Way Hill, a part of the manor, then clothed with majestic primeval forest trees festooned with silvery Spanish moss, was Burr's favorite resort.

Near the summit of this hill was a vine-covered cottage, where lived a widow from Virginia, whose small farm and two or three slaves were the only remains of a large fortune. Her husband had been robbed and murdered on his way to the territory by the notorious bandit, Joseph Thomas Hare.

She had one daughter, Madeline, who was a dream of loveliness. Madeline had never loved until she listened to the wooing of Aaron Burr.

The family were Catholics, and there Col. Burr met by appointment one of his agents and correspondents, the Abbé Viel, a Jesuit priest. Col. Claiborne thought it probable that Col. Burr, in his projected invasion of Mexico, contemplated endeavoring to secure the influence of the religious order, and for this purpose opened correspondence with the Abbé and met him by appointment at this secluded homestead.

Col. Burr determined to forfeit his bonds and make his way to Pensacola. He pleaded with the lovely Madeline to be the companion of his flight, promising marriage and high position, and hinted even at imperial honors, though a fugitive and branded as a traitor, not realising the crushing downfall that impended over him.

"She would have followed him to the end of the earth," says Col. Claiborne, "and her aged mother would have freely given her to this most captivating man—for they looked on him as a demigod—but, as with our women, virtue and propriety were stronger than prepossession and passion, and the entreaties of the accomplished libertine were finally rejected."

Baffled and disappointed, he was compelled to proceed, but promised to return and carried with him the covenant and pledge of Madeline.

After Burr had fled from the United States, pursued by Jefferson and his agents, and was driven from England, as an outcast in Paris—realizing the utter hopelessness of his fortunes—he released Madeline from her vows, advising her to enter a convent should she survive her mother.

Madeline's cottage was torn down, and with its timbers William Stanton, Sr., added a wing to the north of the old manor house wherein Burr had sought refuge and found princely hospitality.

The old hill whereon stood the romantic cottage of Burr's lady love was in early days the favorite lookout of the Natchez Indians, the rendezvous of bandits, the scene of a daring conspiracy during Spanish rule, the repository of hidden treasures. It is now a part of the estate of the Stantons of Windy Hill Manor.

NEW YORK'S MOST CHEERLESS CORNER.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that thousands of curious seekers after morbid things were refused admittance to the Morgue when the victims of the General Slocum disaster were laid out for identification, those same people of gloomy fancy might have found lots of things outside the Morgue that would have fully satisfied their appetite for ghastly things.

The Morgue is not a cheerful thing to drag into a story, but in newspaperdom "all stories lead to the Morgue," and no one should complain if for once the Morgue leads to the story.

The foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, where it is situated, is without doubt the gloomiest corner of this great cosmopolis. The entire block, bounded by First Avenue on one side and by the East River on the other, is overhung with an air of human pain, ending abruptly at the Charities Wharf with that end-all of human suffering—the Morgue.

The gloom begins on East Twenty-sixth Street, between Second and First Avenues, with a grim array of "bone shops," the windows of which are filled with terrible-looking surgical instruments and glaring skeletons.

Next comes the Bellevue Hospital at First Avenue. Out and in the side gate of the city's greatest hospital there is a continual stream of ambulances, undertakers' wagons and processions of heart-broken relatives.

Then comes the Hospital for the treatment of the outdoor poor—the lame, the halt, and the blind of the highways. After this comes that which is perhaps the saddest of all—the psychopathic ward to which the crazed children of vice and misfortune are brought every hour.

A little further down the seeker after morbid things discovers the house of the dead, the silence of which is only broken by the drip, drip, drip of water, the occasional twittering of sparrows, who, oddly enough, love to flutter around the great glass dome in Summer, the occasional rumble of wheels whose ensuing silence is too often broken by the choked utterance that marks the recognition of one who was lost.

The gloom of East Twenty-sixth Street does not end there, however. Facing up the street is the pier of the Department of Charities and Corrections, with the offices of the Department of Outdoor Poor, where those who probably later will find a resting place in the gray house across the street gather daily, haggard and wan, to lay a plea for alms before the Superintendent.

And last but not least in its suggestion of the depths of the human abyss is the Blackwell's Island Ferry, where many a poor wretch draws his last breath of the free world for many a weary day.

A Columbia professor who visited this gloomy quarter last week ventured the remark:

"I wonder how many persons in the 'gay' city have ever given this part of town a glance, much less a thought?"

FROM THE DIARY OF A CAPTIVE.

MAY 28.—Rais Uli was slightly annoyed at dinner this evening because the sherry was corked. After the remains of the butler had been disposed of he recovered his good humor, and we had a charming conversation on a diversity of subjects. Alluding, in his inimitably humorous way, to the fate of the butler, he remarked that he (Rais Uli) was probably the most consistent follower of Schopenhauer living to-day, considering what he had done to relieve people from the curse of existence. I laughed heartily.

After dinner Rais Uli showed me his collections of Italian incunabula and old Nanking china. He possesses the finest copy of the "Hypnerotomachia Poliphilii" I have ever seen. It is on vellum, and is distinctly superior to the British Museum specimen. I was just on the point of asking him where he got it when I pulled myself up. He considers that sort of question very bad form.

While we were in the middle of a most absorbing talk on Etruscan influences on the art of the Renaissance, the house telephone rang. "Modern inventions," Rais Uli remarked, "are very convenient at times, but occasionally they are an awful bore." He excused himself while he answered the call, and then informed me that he would have to leave me for a few minutes. "Really," he said, "those dear compatriots of yours at Tangier are exhibiting an astonishing amount of energy. Another courier has just arrived, and if they go on at this rate the whole business will be settled in a week or two. I was counting on having your company at least till the hot season was over."

I said something polite in reply, and while my host was gone I made a further inspection of his library. His taste in bindings is exquisite. The work of the flamboyant French school is conspicuous—as it should be—by its absence, but there are quite a number of volumes by Cobden-Sanderson and his followers, while among the old bindings are some very fine specimens by Le Gascon and Derome, and there is an enchanting Aldine Livy from the library of Grolier.

I strolled over to the piano—an Erard grand—and, inspired by the peaceful influences of the night, the snow-capped mountains in the brilliant moonlight in the distance, the beautiful panorama of palm-bestrewed valley and winding river in the foreground, I began to play Schubert's immortal "Serenade." I was just ending it when Rais Uli returned. He begged me to play it over again. "It is one of my greatest favorites," he said. "It has all the mystery of the moonlight; all the passion of a sonnet by Swinburne."

I could not refuse him, though I always think the fine fleur of a musical composition is lost in repetition. "Exquisite!" he murmured, as I concluded. "Exquisite! Whenever I hear it I think of Dubois, whom I had the pleasure of entertaining here some years ago. He played divinely. I raised the rans—I should say I delayed the diplomatic negotiations for his return on that account.

Mentally I decided that I would do no more playing while I was Rais Uli's guest, but, needless to say, I said nothing about my resolve. We lit our cigars and dropped into a discussion on the metaphysics of sound. Rais Uli had exchanged his evening clothes for a velvet smoking suit, which harmonized perfectly with his irreproachable turban and his exotic type of beauty. It was midnight when we [illegible]

Only the most delicate, indirect reference to my possible deprivation of [illegible] hands was made by Rais Uli in the course of the whole evening. He worked it in [illegible] a quotation from Baudelaire.

I wish they'd hurry up with that ransom.

A Studied Reply.

Miss Ancient (coyly)—Don't you think this hat makes me look too girlish?

He—Well, no; but it makes you look as if some other hat would be more appropriate.

Many Lands and Many Peoples Claim Yankee Doodle's Music

Resemblance to a Popular Air of Biscay—French and Dutch Knew It, and It Figures in English Story.

MOST Americans know the story of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and Francis Key, but of the older National song of "Yankee Doodle" how many can tell the history? Rather, how few stop to think that it ever had a beginning, taken for granted as it is, and part and parcel of Americans as it is from babyhood.

One tradition has it that both words and music were of American composition in pre-Revolutionary days, but while the verses are indisputably Uncle Sam's, neither the United States nor any other country can read its title clear to the rollicking old tune.

Buckingham Smith, while Secretary of the American Legation at Madrid in 1858, wrote to an American gentleman that "Yankee Doodle's" music bore a strong resemblance to a popular air of Biscay and that a professor from Northern Spain had recognized it as being much like the ancient sword-dance played on solemn occasions by the people of San Sebastian.

"The professor says the tune varies in those provinces," wrote Mr. Smith, "and he proposes in a couple of months to give me the changes as they are to be found in the different towns. Our National air certainly has its origin in the music of the free Pyrenees; the first strains are identically those of the heroic Dansa Esparta of brave old Biscay."

But to checkmate Mr. Smith's enthusiastic claim for the origin of the tune, we have Louis Kossuth's account of his countrymen's behavior, when, traveling with him on the Mississippi, they first heard Americans sing "Yankee Doodle." "My companions straightway fell to capering and dancing," he says, "for they had recognized an air familiar in our native land, one played in the dances of old Hungary."

Again, both the French and the Dutch lay claim to the melody. For the south of France knew it as an old vinting song, while in the Land of Dikes, according to the tale of one old Hollander, in the days when the Dutch harvesters received for wages as much buttermilk as they could drink and a tenth of the grain, they reaped to this old tune, singing the words:

Yanker, dudel, doodle down,
Diddle, dudel, lanther,
Yanke viver, voover vown,
Boter milk and tanther.

Besides being thus surprisingly at home on the Continent, from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, the music is likewise English property. The earliest trace of it in print is in "Walsh's Collection of Dances for the Year 1750." Here it is written in 6-8 time, and is known as "Fisher's Jig." But besides being used ter of amusement to the well-groomed, well-disciplined British soldiers. Dr. Richard Schuckburgh, a physician attached to the staff and famed as a wit, was evidently reminded by the spectacle of the Cromwell

And what they wasted every day
I wish it could be saved.

The 'lasses they eat every day
Would keep a house in Winter;
They have so much that I'll be bound
They eat it when ther're mind ter.

And there I see a swampin' gun,
Large as a log of maple,
Upon a deuced little cart,
A load for father's cattle.

And every time they shoot it off
It takes a horn of powder,
And makes a noise like father's gun,
Only a nation louder.

I went as nigh to one myself
As 'Siah's under pinnin';
And father went as nigh again,
I thought the deuce was in him.

Cousin Simon grew so bold
I though he would have cocked it;
It scared me so I shrinked it off
And hung by father's pocket.

Nor turned about, till I get home
Locked up in mother's chamber.

In The Rebellion Record this stanza appears:

"You may talk about your 'Dixie's Land'
And sing it like a noodle;
The good old tune for North and South
Is famous Yankee Doodle."

The burlesque song is passing into oblivion, though its tune will live as long as the Stars and Stripes shall wave. Its verses are certainly not worth preserving on account of their wit or good sense, but they refer to times which tried men's souls, and it is interesting in this day of the popular song to read verses which were on every tongue a century and more ago. Following, is a stanza as sung in the Yankee circles of Revolutionary days:

Yankee Doodle came to town
Riding on a pony;
Stuck a feather in his hat
And called it macaroni.



Steamships Are Like the Tide; They Wait For No Man

But Sometimes They Can Be Chased Down By Tugs, If the Belated Passenger Has an Elastic Purse.

THE old adage that 'time and tide wait for no man' will have to be changed to include steamships," remarked an old seafarer a few days ago, after a young couple had been placed aboard a tugboat for a chase down the harbor to catch a twenty minutes late at the pier in New York had cost him more than the amount of his passage money on the Yucatan.

"Another miss I recall was that of an army officer stationed in Porto Rico and who was here on a leave of absence. His

"Well, you can put it that way if you want to be a humorist."

"Well, I guess not. When I want to sleep in a bedroom haunted by two myths, I shall try to hire a couple of cheap ghosts. Three dollars a day each is too much."

THE MARES OF DIOMEDES.

AMONG the sculptures latest to arrive at the St. Louis Fair is a group of six horses and a man recently finished in his New York studio by Mr. Gutson Borglum. It represents in most modern and American fashion an episode in early Greek myth—Hercules stampeding the mares of Diomedes, a King of the Bistones in Thrace.

Perhaps you recall that particular "labor" of Hercules, the eighth which he undertook at command of his taskmaster, Eurysthenus. The Thracian King Diomedes was not a cannibal himself, but he had taught his mares to eat human flesh until they became vampires that demanded such unnatural food, and if not furnished with their quota of strangers became dangerous to their keepers and the Bistones generally. Like the hero he was, Hercules encountered them and their keepers alone, and the sculptor shows him clinging nude to the back of the leading mare, while the rest of the herd follows, open mouthed, in tremendous gallop, closely bunched and reckless, over the hills of Thrace. The sequel, it may be remembered, was not all that Hercules expected. Diomedes and his Bistones followed on the trail of the horse thief to the seashore so closely that Hercules had to put the mares in charge of his friend Abderus. While he was destroying his pursuers, the mares, whose appetite the trip had sharpened, turned to and devoured Abderus. After capturing Diomedes and feeding him to his own steeds, just to make an early precedent for poetical justice, Hercules built the city of Abdera on the shore beside the tomb of his friend.

One of the most beautiful coins of Abdera has a seated Hercules; another has a prancing horseman, but the earliest and most persisting figure on the coinage of this town is a griffon, which is a creature much more fitted by beak, paws full of great claws, and wings, to make human beings its prey than is the horse. We may well believe that an earlier version of this labor of Hercules made Diomedes a magician who had a stable full of man-slaying griffons.

This would not have suited our sculptor half so well as the story of the vampire mares. For Gutson Borglum was a lover of horses and studied them on the plains long before he took seriously to art and began his studies in New York and in Europe. No one who did not care for horses would have been able to model six in a bunch, all in fierce flight, each in a different movement. And, it may be added, no one who did not have an exceptional feeling for composition would have been able to put such a group together, yet preserve a rhythmic harmony throughout and offer interesting masses and outlines from all sides.

The side not shown in the illustration, it is true, lacks the clinging figure of Hercules which has such a startling look and adds so much to the sense of danger and to the headlong rush of the herd. From that direction one sees only his head and

Nothing in it, nothing on it,
But the binding round it.

And there was a variant form wherein the unfortunate lass whose loss is exploited was Lydia, not Lucy, and of whose pocket 'twas openly avowed that there was

Not a bit of money in it—
Only binding round it.

It is noticeable that the name "Fisher" occurs in both jig and rhyme. This is not without significance, for Kitty Fisher was a real personage, of some notoriety. According to a set of old engravings, published probably by the famous Holler and depicting well-known characters of Charles II.'s time, Miss Kitty was a noted member of the demi-monde of that period, and in all likelihood lent her name to both dance tune and nursery song.

If this be true, as it seems reasonable to believe, the tune is fairly well carried back another hundred years to 1650, the days of Roundhead and Cavalier. Credence may then well be given to the tradition which makes Cromwell the conspicuous figure in the stanza:

Yankee Doodle came to town
Upon a Kentish pony;
He stuck a feather in his hat
And called it macaroni.

Story says that after the uprising against Charles, Cromwell once rode in to Oxford, mounted upon a diminutive steed which may well have been Kentish—since horses of that extraction are so small—with his single plume, fastened into a sort of knot which was derisively called a macaroni. In ridicule of the figure thus cut by the Puritan leader, the Cavaliers sang the lines quoted.

There is another tale told in England attesting the popularity of "Fisher's Jig." This runs that about the middle of the eighteenth century there stood in London, in the City proper, somewhere in the neighborhood of the famous Bow Bells, a church with a musical clock. This, daily at the hour of 12, played, among several melodies, the air of "Yankee Doodle." Some fifty years ago an interested American tried to trace the story to its source and learn the exact locality of the clock. But his quest was vain. Nothing definite could be learned, and no trace of the building could be found. The simple story that such a thing had been was all that time had bequeathed to be believed or discredited at will.

The tune having been thus familiar in our mother country, it is not surprising that it should have been brought across the water in colony days. Nor, perhaps, in view of its extraordinary popularity on the European Continent, ought surprise to be expressed that the simple air should have laid such a strong hold of the young Nation. Yet the circumstances of its American birth are of dramatic interest and strikingly similar to the Cromwell part of the tune's English history.

In April of the year 1755 Gen. Braddock and six of the Colonial Governors had planned several expeditions against the French. One of these, against Forts Niagara and Frontenac, was to be commanded by Gov. Shirley of Massachusetts. The British part of Shirley's force lay encamped at Fort Crailo, on the eastern bank of the Hudson River, a little south of Albany. As for the Colonies, the call for volunteers had been cheerfully responded to by New York, New Jersey, and New England, and in early June the troops began to pour in, company after company, at Fort Crailo.

"Such a motley assemblage of men never before thronged together on such an occasion," thought one who wrote of the scene, "unless such an example may be found in the ragged regiment of Sir John Falstaff of right merry and facetious memory. It would have relaxed the gravity of an anchorite to see the descendants of the Puritans marching to take their station on the left of the British Army—some with long coats, some with short coats, and some with no coats at all, in colors as varied as the rainbow; some with their hair cropped like the soldiers of Cromwell, and others with wigs whose curls flowed around their shoulders."

Small wonder was it, therefore, that their ensemble, their accoutrements, and the whole arrangement of their troops furnished sustenance for the wit of the British officers. Among the latter was a certain Dr. Richard Shuckburgh, surgeon of the English regiment. Dr. Shuckburgh was a satirist, and took huge delight in poking fun at the provincials. Being a musician, he wrote a parody on the tune of "Yankee Doodle" and sang it to the officers of the camp. Whether he had ever heard the air before is not recorded, but it is probable that he had, for, sitting down by a well sweep near the Crailo where he was quartered, he quickly wrote a parody on "Yankee Doodle," and with much gravity recommended it to the newcomers as one of the most celebrated airs of martial music.

The joke took, to the no small amusement of the Britishers. Brother Jonathan pronounced it "'nation fine," and in a few days nothing was heard in the provincial camp but the travesty-laden air of "Yankee Doodle."

It must be admitted that the author hit off rather successfully the language and character of the colonists, but the tune after that day discoursed melancholy music in the ears of Englishmen more than once. Little did Schuckburgh dream that this air, then put to the purpose of levity and ridicule, should ever be marked for such high destinies. Yet in twenty years from that time old "Yankee Doodle" inspired the hearts of the heroes of Bunker Hill, and in less than thirty years Lord Cornwallis and his army marched into the American lines at Yorktown and surrendered to its measures.

Here are some of the verses that did service to the tune of "Yankee Doodle" in Continental times:

Father and I went down to camp,
Along with Cap'n Good'n,
And there we saw the men and boys
As thick as hasty puddin'.

Chorus:
Yankee doodle, keep it up,
Yankee doodle dandy—
Mind the music and the step,
And with the girls be handy.

And there we see a thousand men,
As rich as 'Squire David;
And Cap'n Davis had a gun,
He kind o' clapped his hand on't,
And stuck a crooked stabbing iron
Upon the little end on't.

And there I see a pumpkin shell
As big as mother's basin,
And every time they touched it off
They scampered like the nation.

I see a little barrel, too,
The heads were made of leather;
They knocked on it with little clubs
To call the folks together.

And there was Cap'n Washington
And gentle folks about him;
They say he's grown so 'tarnal proud
He will not ride without 'em.

He got him in his meeting clothes
Upon a slapping stallion
A-givin' orders to his men—
I guess there was a million.

The flaming ribbons in his hat
They looked too 'tarnal fine, ah,
I wanted packily to get
To give to my Jemima.

And then they'd fife away like fun,
And play on cornstalk fiddles,
And some had ribbons red as blood
All wound about their middles.

The troopers, too, would gallop up
And fire right in our faces—
It scared me almost half to death
To see them run such races.

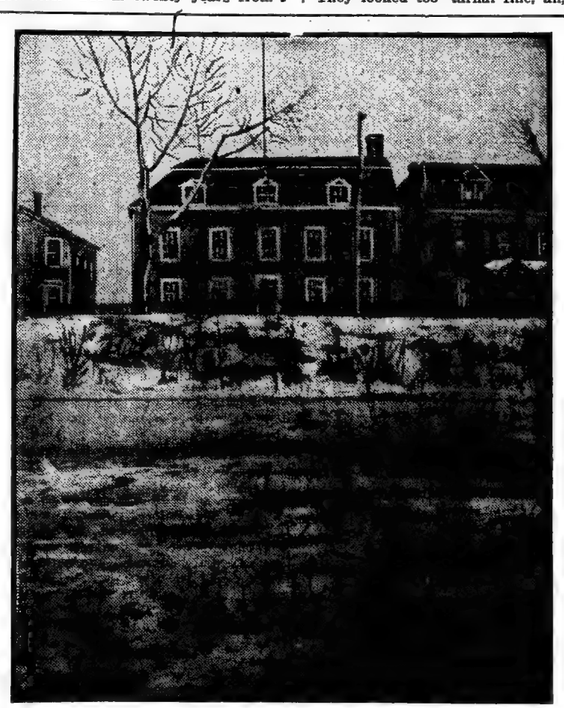
Old Uncle Sam came there to change
Some pancakes and some onions
For 'lasses cakes to carry home
To give his wife and young ones.

I see another snarl of men
A-digging graves, they told me,
So 'tarnal long, so 'tarnal deep
They 'tended they should hold me.

It scared me so I hooked it off,
Nor stopped, as I remember,



HERCULES STAMPEDING THE MARES OF DIOMEDES.—Sculpture Group for the St. Louis Fair, by Gutzon Borglum.



Albany Home of Yankee Doodle.

Yankee Doodle's Birthplace.

A little south of the City of Albany, on the opposite bank of the Hudson River, within sight of the great, gleaming Capitol and in plain view of all passing craft, still stands in comfortable Dutch stolidity the venerable Fort Crailo, under the shadow of whose walls "Yankee Doodle" was written 150 years ago.

Famous in this connection, it is also known as the oldest continuously inhabited dwelling in the United States. It is built of brick, bearing the date of 1630, and brought as ballast from Holland. Its main part measures twenty feet wide by sixty feet long, the length parallel with the river, and was put up nearly 300 years ago by the original patron, Killaen Van Rensselaer. One of the stones in the cellar bears the inscription:

"K. V. R., 1642.
Anno Domini."

On another are the words:

"Do. Megaspolensis," the name of a Dutch dominie, and over the north door is the inscription "J. V. R., 1740."

The place was named the Crailo, after the ancestral seat of the Van Rensselaers in Holland. Its many loopholes seem to indicate that it was intended as a fort as well as a dwelling, and it is the only old building in the United States which has any loopholes left to show their manner of construction and use. Two of these are still to be seen in the front wall of the Crailo, and they plainly show the marks of glancing bullets. Each is made of a block of sandstone about a foot square. In one side is dug out a cone-shaped hole extending nearly to the centre; from the other side is pierced a hole of modern keyhole shape. The stone is set into the wall of the building, the keyhole shaped aperture on the outside.

The fort was somewhat altered in 1704 by Hendrick, a grandson of Killaen, and in 1740 a wing was added by a great-grandson, Johannes.

Since that time it has remained unchanged in outline, and has been continuously occupied until about two years ago, when it was purchased by Mrs. Ellen Hartwell Strong of New Brunswick, N. J. Mrs. Strong is prominent among the Daughters of the Revolution, and plans to fit up the old building as a Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters and museum.

At the time of Albany's bicentennial celebration in 1886 a bronze tablet was affixed to the front wall of the Crailo, setting forth the date of its erection and the interesting facts in its history.

LAWS THEY DON'T ENFORCE.

"TALK about anti-spitting laws and end-seat laws," said Mr. A. Partments, indignantly, "why don't persons who want a quiet and peaceful life enforce the laws we have? How many New Yorkers know there is an ordinance forbidding owners of parrots to let them scream in the night? There is. But who ever heard of the Board of Health enforcing it? Out of the thousands of complaints each month sent to the board by grumbling tenants against all sorts of petty nuisances, how many are against screeching parrots that work overtime? Not ten in a year. How do I know? I inquired.

"Same way with chickens. In order to get a permit to keep chickens in New York an applicant must promise not to permit his rooster to disturb the neighbors by crowing early in the morning. But roosters crow in Brooklyn and the Bronx just as early as they do in any old farming town and just

vessel for which they had bought tickets and which they had missed. "Every minute counts nowadays with a steamship Captain, and he has orders not to hold his ship even for the President of the United States.

"People are not generally aware of this rule, and so passengers are frequently left on the pier. If they are lucky they may secure a fast tug and catch the boat before she has passed outside of Sandy Hook, but more often they have to accommodate themselves with later passage on another vessel.

"When a steamship is scheduled to sail at 10 o'clock in the morning, it means that everything must be in readiness for her to leave promptly at that time. Her fires must be started in time to have a full head of steam, and tugboats are chartered to help her out of her pier on the stroke of the hour. To hold the ship for a time after she is ready means great expense to the company. There is the price of coal, which is not a small item, and when five or six tugs are chartered at $12 an hour to swing the vessel out, the extra cost begins to mount up. Just suppose each steamship was held for fifteen minutes after her sailing time and you can see that the companies would lose thousands of dollars in a year.

"Chases down the bay after steamships are always exciting. If the steamship has not gone too far, or if she has not worked up to full speed, the late passenger has some chance, but otherwise he might as well save his money.

"Several years ago, a coaster, I think it was the Yucatan, sailed for Havana and Mexico. There had been floods all through the Southwest, stalling the trains for weeks, and a young man who had very important business to transact in Mexico had raced to New York with the hope of reaching Vera Cruz by the Yucatan.

"He appeared at the pier about twenty minutes after the vessel had sailed. He puffed and fumed for a moment, until some one advised him to try a tugboat. Accepting the suggestion, he rushed to a near-by pier, where several big fellows were tied up. To the Captain of one of them he offered $150 if he caught the steamship.

"The Captain accepted and the chase began. The tug swept down the bay giving forth the greatest cloud of black smoke and shoving the water up in huge bunches of spray, so that her upper works were all wet. The day was rather nasty. The clouds hung low, and a sea breeze brought in the fog gradually. The further down the tug went the thicker became the weather. At last the steamship disappeared in the fog bank, but the Captain of the tug continued the chase, not willing to lose the amount offered if he succeeded.

"Finally, just off the Atlantic Highlands, the fog became so bad that he was compelled to quit the chase and turn in to shore. The young man was disappointed, and he asked if there was no other way of catching the vessel. The Captain thought for a moment.

"'You might go ashore,' he said, 'and get a train down to Atlantic City. If the Yucatan has not passed before you get there, you may be able to get another tug to take you out to her.'

"As this was the only hope left, the young man started off again. He managed to get a train at once, and by going in a roundabout way and making good connections he landed at Atlantic City two hours before the fog had detained the Yucatan several hours, so that he managed to get aboard her from another tug.

time had run out, and he booked on a steamship to return to his post. He missed her by an hour, so he reported to a superior at Governors Island and was told to be sure to get the next vessel. He also received a reprimand.

Army Officer Saved Himself.

"A week later he again appeared at the pier—a few minutes after the vessel had left. You can imagine how he felt. He tore his hair, and went about muttering something about courts-martial and damning everything and everybody. Finally he got aboard a tug, and after paying the Captain $75 he was taken down the bay and caught the vessel as she was passing out of the Hook. The tide was very low that day or he certainly would not have reached her.

"I have a friend who wanted to marry a girl, but her folks objected. They planned to elope and waited until Saturday morning to do so, in order that they might catch a Cunard Line steamship and sail for Liverpool. They were married, and everything went well with them until they reached the pier. The steamship was just pulling out. The company agent put them aboard a tugboat, and several minutes later they were alongside the vessel. Then came the funny part.

"To get aboard, the lovers had to go up a ladder from the deck of the tug. The young man went first and reached the steamship deck in safety. Then the girl tried it. She was in the middle of the ladder when she tripped on her skirt, slipped over the side of the ladder and went tumbling into the water. Of course all was excitement. Life preservers were thrown to her, and the men on the tug went after her with boat hooks, while the pale and frightened husband stood trembling on deck. At last she was fished out, filled with salt water and with her gown ruined, but still ready to complete the elopement."

HIGH-PRICED MYTHS.

THERE appears to be another hotel mystery, a mystery that involves two mythical hotel guests, says The St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Mr. A. comes to a St. Louis hotel, where he has been in the habit of paying $3 a day for his room, and is informed that since the World's Fair is about to open a new schedule of rates has been arranged; that because three men can be put in the room which he formerly got for $3, therefore the earning capacity of that room is $9.

"Very well," says Mr. A., "if it is absolutely necessary on account of the World's Fair crowd to put two other men in the same room with me, bring them along. If I have to stand it, I will."

"But you don't understand," says the clerk. "We haven't got any Mr. B. or Mr. C. to put in your room. It is only a hypothetical case. We employ it to show that the room will hold three men, and therefore you will have to pay $9 for it."

"But I object to paying the hotel bills of two other men who hypothetically occupy my room. I think it is right that I pay for myself alone, and I call on you to produce Mr. B. and Mr. C. and let them pay their own bills."

"But," persisted the hotel man, "don't you see that at present Mr. B. and Mr. C. are myths. We haven't got them in the hotel at all. If we had we should put them in your room and make charge you $3."

her flank. The attitude of Hercules also suggests pursuit and the singing arrows of the pursuers. He is an Indian stampeding the horses of a rival chief. And, indeed, these horses are not the chunky, cropmaned steeds of the Parthenon frieze at Athens, nor the stately nags of the revived classic period a hundred years ago; neither are they blooded stock with a blend of the Arab, such as turfmen admire. They are ordinary American horses, half way between the Western bronco and the highly bred animal.

In horses, as in cattle, artists instinctively avoid the artifical look of prize animals, and for that reason earn the contempt of experts who are wise in pedigrees and points. The criticisms of turfy persons and breeders of cattle upon equestrian monuments and animal paintings have always been a source of gayety to every one except the artist involved.

Had a Greek decided to model the famous feat of Hercules in "lifting" the mares of Diomedes, one may be safe in assuming that the great solar hero would have occupied the centre and the mares would be very unimportant by comparison. But now the rôles are changed; animals have risen in rank. The modern sculptor feels that truth to nature is the main thing; the horses and their varied expressions, movements and characteristics are what interests him. The specific story of Hercules is merely a peg on which to hang the work of art. Be he sun god or hero, it is enough to indicate by his powerful muscles that he is enjoying that mad race; it makes little difference whether his name is Hercules or Diomedes—that other Diomedes for instance who slew Rhesos as he slept his first and last sleep before Troy and carried off his famous steeds, steeds which Dolon the spy describes in the Iliad: "His be the fairest horses that ever I beheld and the greatest, whiter than snow and for speed like the winds."

When we find horses a prominent feature on coins it usually means that the town that struck them had some form of worship of the ocean or rivers. Rhesos of the steeds whiter than snow was a son of the river god Strymon; and the Diomedes of Thrace who kept the stud of man-eaters was the grandson of the river god Peneus. We can readily see how easy it was to think of waves as charging horses at a time when everything was thought to have a spirit and a living form. Waves that devour men might well assume the shapes of monster mares.

It may be noted that Gutzon Borglum has avoided the obvious suggestion of the story of these mares—namely, that they were themselves monsters and different from other horses, like the famous horse of Alexander the Great, which had a head like a bull. Personally I should have preferred a certain infusion of the demon element in these steeds, but the sobriety of the age is against such deviations from literalness, and the artist must bow to the prevailing taste. At the same time it might be a fair question whether these demons in the shape of horses would not gain in impressiveness if they showed their carnivorous trait in some way that would be obvious to the wayfarer and tell the story at once. Perhaps is the state of the critic who undertakes to give an artist advice; yet one may venture to say that the sculptor might add to the look of viciousness in these mares without injury to the group and with so little gain so far as telling the story is concerned.

The Greeks had various way of indicating at once that Hercules and no other was meant—the knotty club, the lion skin, enormous muscular development, and so on. At present the group does not inform the onlooker that it is Hercules who is the key to the story. But since the group is still in the plaster, there is time before it is cast in bronze to consider whether it will be worth while to stamp the meaning clearly on it by some such means as the artist may devise. Meantime one cannot fail to admire the force of the modeling in the animal and

SOCIETY

AT HOME AND ABROAD



ON LAKE GENEVA there is a unique cottage, formerly the Ceylon Building at the World's Fair held in Chicago. It was built by the Ceylon Government, and was afterward owned by Frank R. Chandler of Chicago. Later he sold it to the President of one of the Chicago banks. Its central hall is done in Hindu architecture and all its fittings and decorations correspond with the architecture. On the mantels are carved elephants and other animals. Huge carved columns, with squared sections beautifully carved, breaking the curiously cut portions, support the roof. Huge vases are placed on pedestals throughout this room. One of the large fur rugs has a tiger skin in its centre; the body, legs, head, and tail are arranged to represent the animal walking.

The dining room shows the influence of the Occident, as it would hardly be practicable to have one's food served as do the Ceylonese. The drawing room is called the Great Court, and is octagon-shaped, with an immense octagon lantern in the centre. Through this ascends the main stairway of the building. This room is especially rich in the most exquisite carved woods. Jak, palu, and satinwood are used in abundance.

Twenty-four large columns support the top of this room, and there is a clerestory, the panels of which consist of paintings by native artists of Ceylon. Indian ironwork stands, filled with tropical plants, are supported by elephants' feet. In this court are carved Indian idols and rare and costly fretwork.

Ceylon Court stands on a bluff forty feet above the lake and has a pagoda roof with wings at the sides, and there is fine carved fretwork around the cornices. The house is partially concealed by trees and shrubs, and the steps leading to the broad verandas crossing its front are Indian in design, the sides being formed of the elephants' heads carved in wood, the rails being the trunks of the animals. A novelty of the bedrooms are the hanging beds suspended by heavy chains, one end of the chains being fastened to the sides of the room and the other to carved columns rising from the floor more than three-fourths of the way to the ceiling. Twenty-two varieties of wood are used in Ceylon Court.

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Mrs. William B. Leeds, who has this year taken a handsome so-called cottage at Newport, is comparatively a newcomer in New York society. She was seen much at the opera last season, and dined and wined the members of the smart set extensively last Winter. She has an odd name—Nonnie. Her surname was formerly Stewart. She is a plump woman of middle height or a bit below, with medium brown hair and eyes, a round face, and rather short, delicate features. She is pretty and pleasant, and cordial and simple in her manners, and some of her gowns are exceedingly handsome although not all of them are designed so as to set off her figure and face to the best advantage. The Leeds have large wealth to aid them in their entertaining.

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Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, the wife of the owner of Irish Lad, was a Boston widow—a Mrs. Weld—when Mr. Duryea married her several years ago. Her maiden name was Ellen H. Winchester. The Duryeas live at Westbury, L. I. Mrs. Duryea is only less interested in horses and racing than her husband, and together with Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney had a racing stable a year or so ago, the horses running at Saratoga and elsewhere. She is young and handsome, a fine horsewoman, and a capital four-in-hand driver. The Duryea fortune was made in starch.

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The "city boarder" sat alone on the side porch of the little cottage overlooking a long field of clover, flanked by towering mountains on the one side and on the other by a brawling brook. Her hosts had told her there were wildcats in the mountain, as well as deer and other beasts, and being somewhat timid she reflected, as the dusk deepened, that possibly those wildcats might come prowling down the mountain side—the cottage being not a hundred feet from dense woods—and stealing around the corner of the cottage attack her. The statement that the cats never ventured near houses had no effect on her. Having shown much trepidation when they were mentioned she deemed the statement as false and made solely to allay her fears. She hoped however, to see the wild deer. It had been several years since she had seen any, even in captivity. The farmer had gone to the Post Office after the one mail of the day and his wife was absent after milk. Of human beings the city boarder had no fear, but looking out at the fields stretching out before her and glancing up at the mountains rising green and beautiful at her left, without even a dog or a cat for company, she grew a little timorous and wished her hosts would hurry back. Another look down the meadow land and she saw something pale in color moving slowly from the woods out through the deep grass. It was too distant for her to be able to discern anything but a pale moving line that might be two feet, three feet, or six feet long, for all her eyes could decide. Too fascinated to move, she sat and watched.

This moving line was followed by another, and the two living creatures moved slowly, but steadily, in a slanting direction through the grass and toward the little cottage. She rose from the chair; they came very slowly; she would have time to shut all of the three open doors and get up stairs to her room. But what if they should attack her hostess! Was it cowardly to run and leave her? She would give one loud scream before she moved; maybe that would frighten them; it did, for the shriek she emitted was quite unearthly, and two antlered heads and flying white tails was all the city boarder saw as two badly scared, timid, wild deer sailed, rather than ran, in curving leaps from the feeding ground to disappear on the wooded sides of the mountain.

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Mrs. William S. Patton of Wellesley, Mass., whose marriage took place in June at Lancaster, Mass., is the daughter of Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, by his first wife. She was Miss Anna Thayer, and is well known in New York and Newport, as well as in Boston. She is a sister of Eugene Van Rensselaer Thayer, who married some two years ago Miss Gladys Brooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks. Mr. Patton is a nephew of Mrs. Arthur Hunnewell. Mr. and Mrs. Patton are passing their honeymoon in Europe, and on their return will spend most of the remainder of the Summer at Wellesley.

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Miss Louise Vanderhoef, one of the well-known younger girl golf players of New York, made her début last Winter with her younger sister, Miss Nathalie Vanderhoef. These two girls are devoted to each other, and both are brown-haired and blue-eyed. They are the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Harman B. Vanderhoef of this city, who last Winter gave several receptions, followed by dancing, to introduce their daughters.

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Miss Claire Bryce, elder daughter of Gen. Lloyd Bryce, is this Summer showing a decided preference for dark-blue gowns. Miss Bryce is a golden-haired blonde, with blue eyes and pink and white skin; the red gowns and hats she appeared in during the Spring were especially effective as a setting for her golden hair. A scarlet gown trimmed with scarlet tulle that she wore last Winter at the opera was particularly admired. Her younger sister, Miss Cornelia Bryce, is even more blonde, her hair being the color of the palest cornsilk. She is much taller than her elder sister. Both of these girls take their blonde coloring from their mother, who is a daughter of the late Peter Cooper.

Echoes from Clubland

SIR TATTON SYKES is again in this country. He is as vigorous as ever about church matters. Sir Tatton Sykes is a character in his way. He has been very active in reforms of all kinds in England. He is wealthy, and is a member of the Carlton Club. He married the daughter of Augustus Cavendish Bentinck, a sister of Cavendish Bentinck, who is the husband of one of the Maturin Livingston twins. He is an important personage in ecclesiastic matters, as he controls eight livings. The family is descended from a wealthy merchant in Hull and the first baronet, the Rev. Sir Mark Tatton Sykes. The fourth baronet was one of the best known sportsmen in England. The present Sir Tatton Sykes does not care for the hunting field. He has traveled a great deal, and his son, who was distinguished in South Africa, has married the daughter of the Right Hon. Sir John Eldon Gorst. Lady Tatton Sykes is very well known in New York society. Of recent years she has been separated from her husband. She is a bit original. She was in South Africa during the war, and has written novels and sketches, a number of which have been published.

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The accounts of the young Earl of Suffolk, who arrived in this country the other day, did not state that he had been A. D. C. to Baron Curzon of Kedelston, and that his name had been mentioned as a suitor for the hand of Miss Daisy Leiter. Charleton Park, Malmsbury, is the family seat. His widowed mother, who was the daughter of the late Hon. Henry Amelius Coventry, lives there with his two unmarried sisters. A collateral relative by marriage, her first husband having been the second son of the seventeenth Earl, is Lady Buller, the wife of the famous General. One of the clubs to which the Earl belongs is Pratt's, which is a peculiar institution. It was formed in London about sixty years ago. The founder was famous for excellent cooking, and was well known in certain conservative families. Edwin Pratt still owns the club, now one of the most exclusive in London. Its fame is principally that of a dining place.

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The old Boston Club in New Orleans—one of the first in this country—has acquired the Tilton mansion, on Canal Street. This house was one of the few residences in the Crescent City built after the Northern plan, and has been considered most eligible for club purposes for a long time. The Boston Club has completed the first half century of its existence. In personnel it corresponds to the Union Club of New York City.

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The English laws of marriage are very strict, and with two divorces to his credit, Luisito Onativia of the Manhattan Club was obliged to forego in London a religious ceremony on his recent espousing of Mrs. Underhill, who was the divorced wife of John Underhill of this city. Since living abroad, Luisito Onativia has joined one of the popular Leicester hunts and has a country estate in the neighborhood of Lemington. He has been in this country only twice since his second marriage. He was here for a short time last year to arrange for a divorce from his second wife, who was a California woman and the divorced wife of a Mr. Jerome, a distant connection of the Jerome family of this city.

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Jerome Bonaparte, who is spending the Summer with his mother, Mme. Bonaparte, is the fourth in line from the Jerome Bonaparte who married "Betsy" Patterson 101 years ago in Baltimore. The wedding was performed by the Right Rev. John Carroll, Bishop of Baltimore, in the presence of M. Botin, the French Consul; the Mayor of Baltimore, and other personages. Mme. Bonaparte had one son, who was with her in Italy and Switzerland and who became a great favorite with the mother of Napoleon at Rome and with Pauline, Princess Borghese, his aunt. He also visited his father, who was at one time King of Westphalia. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, the only son of Jerome Bonaparte and Elizabeth Patterson, married, in 1829, Miss Susan May Williams of Baltimore. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte 3d was born in 1830. The Princess Mathilde, the widow of the Count Demidoff, who recently died in Paris, was a half sister of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte 2d, and, consequently, a half great-aunt to the present Jerome Bonaparte, who is the fourth in line. The late Prince Napoleon was a brother of the Princess Mathilde. Jerome Bonaparte, who married Elisabeth Patterson, died in 1860 and his son, the second Jerome Bonaparte, died in 1870. He left two sons, one of whom, Jerome Bonaparte 3d, married Mrs. Edgar, a descendant in direct line from Daniel Webster. Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte has two children, Jerome Bonaparte 4th and the Countess von Moltke-Heltfeldt. Charles Bonaparte is not married.

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The social promoter abroad, whether male or female, is not always the happiest of mortals. The recent disaster which befell some Americans who trusted too much to the savoir faire of their sponsor in London has produced disastrous results. English society is still a stickler, and the rumor that a gentleman and his wife, trusting to an American in London, who has had some position, in engineering them through, committed some kind of solecism, by being present at a ball at Buckingham Palace without previously having been presented, has been the talk of the clubs this week. However, the matter is much more serious from the point of view of an American in London than otherwise. Very few Americans have been honored with invitations to state balls at Buckingham Palace, which are very stupid functions and empty honors at best. King Edward is very liberal in his ideas, especially toward Americans, but extremely narrow where his own subjects are concerned. He has been known to send to Coventry men of prominence—and women, too, for that matter—for very slight breaches of etiquette. But he is most lenient in the case of people from this side. There is reason to believe, in the present story as retailed, that there is a slight animus in the American colony in London. However, the incident bears fruit, and Americans who go to London for social recognition there are becoming more and more wary of the promoter who has not been in favor recently. The social promoter is not unknown in New York, and there has existed in late years a certain prejudice against him. The male promoter is disappearing, and the man who can secure a comparatively unknown person membership in exclusive clubs is becoming rarer each day. Ten years ago there were many such men, members of the most fashionable New York clubs. To-day there are strong local prejudices to fight, and Wall Street is often a factor.

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The Athenaeum in London is the favorite club for ecclesiastics. It is at this club that prelates like Bishop Potter and Bishop Doane and his Roman Catholic brother, Mgr. Doane of Newark, are put up when they go to London. The Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, who is to visit Bishop Potter in the Autumn, and who is Archbishop of Canterbury, is a member of the Athenaeum. He is a Scotchman by birth and he married the daughter of the late Archbishop Tait of Canterbury. He was private Chaplain and secretary to two of his predecessors, Archbishop Tait and Archbishop Benson, and he has written a life of Archbishop Tait. Every year the Archbishop of Canterbury gives a garden party at Lambeth, and this is always one of the last events of the London season. The Archbishop is comparatively a young man, not having completed his sixtieth year.

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Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid, who is in this country to visit the St. Louis Exposition, is a journalist of international reputation. He is a man of a little over sixty years of age and the author of a number of books and publications. He published The Echo, the first half-penny newspaper in London, and is also much interested in co-operative building and various other reforms. Lady Reid, who has written a great deal for the reviews, is interested in the promotion of women in social and political work. Sir Gilzean Reid interviewed the late President Garfield and other famous Americans. He belongs to the Reform Club in London.

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Bernard P. Steinman, who was the loser of a Tuxedo villa last week by fire, is from New Orleans. He married the widow of Addison Cammack. She was a Miss Hildreth. The villa had been built by the late Addison Cammack. The Cammack family, at one time, was very prominent in Louisiana and in club life in New Orleans.

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The new Intrepid went into commission last week and was at the races at the Larchmont Yacht Club. Lloyd Phoenix, her owner, is much pleased at her performances. He is to give a number of stag parties on board of his yacht this Summer. Lloyd Phoenix is one of the most notable of the unmarried clubmen. He has lived for years in a very pretty town house in East Thirty-third Street, where he entertains a great deal in the Winter. He was graduated from Annapolis in 1861, and is a member of the Union and Knickerbocker, the Metropolitan, the New York Yacht, and many other clubs. His sister was Mrs. Warren, the mother of Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Starr Miller, and Lloyd and Whitney Warren. All clubdom is delighted to see the "Commodore" afloat again.

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Will golf gradually fall into disfavor with the very fashionable set, or is it only under a temporary cloud? For some years tennis suffered a like eclipse, but just now it is again in high favor. Squash tennis is one of the most popular of outdoor sports in the fashionable colonies. On the other hand, Meadow Brook has abandoned its golf course; there is but little golf at Newport, no one having taken advantage of the offer to keep open the links at the closed Country Club, and Tuxedo has also practically given up the Scottish game. Even the most popular and most progressive of golf clubs have changed more or less into country clubs, with golf as a simple adjunct to other attractions. This is somewhat the situation with one of the most famous of golf clubs—Baltusrol. It, of course, gives first attention to the superb links, but it has also excellent squash and tennis courts, and there are as many who go there for the two latter sports as for the first. Baltusrol has always kept to the front, and is to-day one of the most attractive suburban clubs in the country. The last idea is to build around the club a number of bungalows for bachelors. These are little houses so arranged that they may be taken for the Summer or for the Autumn, or even in the Winter for a certain season. There are many bachelors to-day who delight in having their own lares and penates, and are wont to reside under their own vine and fig tree, Louis Keller, the secretary of the club, is a bachelor himself, and he appreciates this fact. The bungalows will be ready by Autumn, and are to be among the very popular features of the club.

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To see a young man in a sweater and a pair of overalls bending over the engine of a small boat, his face blackened with soot and the perspiration pouring from his forehead, the casual observer would at first glance insist that such a person was decidedly earning his living by "the sweat of his brow." But this is the spectacle presented more than once last month by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., in his motor boat, the Hard-Boiled Egg. It is not even as pleasant a sight as Mr. Vanderbilt in goggles and racing motor costume flying through space on a racing automobile. But William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has the engineering talent of his family. It is the fashion to pat Cornelius, his cousin, on the back, partly because there is a romantic and sentimental interest in his marriage. But the heir of William K. Vanderbilt has shown just as much mechanical ability, although he has as yet not invented anything. He is very determined in his opinions.

It is true that he was caught in a storm on Long Island near a famous road inn which excelled in fish caught from Lake Success and cooked in Parisian style by a French retired chef, who lived there and kept the inn and called the highway recently closed by Mr. Vanderbilt "Boulevard de Poissonière." Young Vanderbilt was struck with the possibilities of the place and he hired agents to buy up the farms in the vicinity. This is not a new story. Aunt Hannah, a colored woman, was the only one who held out, having received a hint that a Vanderbilt wished to purchase her place. The Vanderbilts have had similar experiences with other colored people, and George was obliged to pay a negro an immense price for a bit of land at Biltmore. The young Vanderbilts have held themselves rather aloof from the excellent society on the North Shore of Long Island. William K., Jr., is not a clubman and he has very few intimates. He is far less of a man's man than either of his cousins, the sons of the late Cornelius, although he has a few cronies.

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The Nassau Club, at Glen Cove, L. I., in the heart of a Brooklyn colony, has acquired the two great golfers. One of these is Findlay S. Douglas and the other—a new member—is Walter J. Travis. He was elected a member of the club Saturday evening last. Mr. Travis has relatives and friends on the North Shore of Long Island. It is said that his last golfing coat is one of light green flannel, trimmed with bright yellow. He, however, does not wear this except after playing. Walter J. Travis is a member of the Hardware Club, and has lived for some years at Flushing. The latter place, by the way, has produced a golf champion, a young man of eighteen, named De Raismes.

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The changes in the personnel of the famous Clambake Club at Newport are slight. The election was held last week. Center Hitchcock will remain President. On July 4 Elisha Dyer, Jr., presided in his place, as he had not returned from Europe. Harry Eldridge remains Treasurer, and among the Directors are Col. Charles F. Robinson, who is now the head of Newport's crack militia regiment; William R. Hunter, Roland King and Frederick H. Paine.

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In reality, there is little chance for a coaching parade at Newport this season. Although coaching has had a revival, the interest at this Summer resort is not very active. The new coach, with Aurel Batonyi as whip, commenced daily trips to Narragansett last week. In reality, it is not a new vehicle, as it is only the Good Times rejuvenated. It is said that Mrs. Burke Roche is the sponsor for this venture.



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Boudoir Confidences

THE little cabin in which Mrs. Clarence Mackay wrote "The Stone of Destiny," and in which she studies and does her literary work, might almost be called "The Owl's Nest," for last Winter, when she did not use it, several owls made their way down the chimney and found comfortable quarters. When the cabin was opened in the Spring it was found necessary to have the walls done over and other repairs made. This cottage is a mile from Harbor Hill, and is a log cabin built in the woods at the edge of a declivity overlooking the Sound. At one end is a roofed porch the width of the cabin and nearly as long, and on the side of the cabin looking out and down over the water there is a narrow veranda, also roofed over.

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Little Nelson is an imaginative child, and amuses himself by the hour in a world of his own, conversing with "his friends." No one has ever been able to find out who they are, excepting the fact that Goobleum seems to be the chief of them all. The other day he found a last year's bird's nest, which he promptly climbed the tree to replace. Some half hour later a great chatter and mingling of strange sounds issued from the tree. There sat the four-year-old, perched on a limb, gazing into the nest before him, and talking to himself.

"What are you doing, sweetheart?" was asked.

"Ssh!" was the reply. "Goobleum is the papa birdie watching the little birdies to see they don't fall out while mamma birdie is detting her brekfass."

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Probably the largest number of attendants at any wedding of recent years will be those at the wedding in September of Miss Alice Pfizer and the Baron von Echt. Miss Pfizer has already invited fourteen young women to be her bridesmaids and maid of honor. The reason for this unusually long list is that the bride-to-be desires all the unmarried members of her college class to attend her, and in addition has asked two other girls—the Misses Tillie and Olga Rose—to be in the bridal party. Miss Pfizer was graduated from Adelphi College, Brooklyn, in 1899. She is a rather tall and very slight girl, possessing much beauty of face and grace of carriage, and has the good fortune to have a mother who looks like an elder sister, and who is her chum as well as her mother. She met her fiancé, the Baron von Echt, about two years ago. He, however, prefers to drop his title and to be called simply Mr. Bachofen von Echt. He has a comfortable fortune, and is the owner of estates in Styria, Austria, where he is at present.

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There is a family at Bensonhurst, the familiar suburb of the Borough of Churches, to whose members it is not safe to mention milk-baths. They object to conversation along these lines, and have even stopped one of the daily papers because of its column of "How to be Beautiful" hints.

The cause of this unamiable frame of mind is a fair maid from Erin's Isle, who presides over the kitchen of the establishment. To say that she is a fair maid is not an exaggeration. She has been in this country but a short time, and has the fine skin and pink and white coloring that are never more beautiful than in an Irish girl when she has a really beautiful complexion, and which she is so apt to lose soon after reaching this land of heat and cold, dust, and dampness. It is a danger to be guarded against, but who would believe an unsophisticated emigrant girl to be a follower of beauty recipes? Certainly, the mistress of the house did not, even after chancing to overhear one of Mary's friends remark one day:

"Shure, Mary, an' if you're not afther takin' care ye'll be havin' a skin like Herself."

It was soon after this that the milkman failed in his duties. That, at least, was what the house mistress thought. The rich milk which had been quite as good as cream for the coffee and cereal was thin and white, the baby lost flesh on it, though the milkman declared that the bottles he left every morning were nearly half cream; the milk was the best brought to town, and why shouldn't it be when an extra price was paid for it! Any one can make protestations, but the baby was cross, the man of the house lost his temper, and the milkman had received notice to quit at the end of the month, when suddenly the mistress of the house made a discovery.

"What is in this bowl, Mary?" she said, coming across a dish filled with a thick, rich, creamy liquid, set at one side of the refrigerator, on one of her daily visits to the kitchen.

"Shure, ma'am," answered Mary, cheerfully, "it's the milk from the top of the bottle that I takes ivery mornin' for me complexion. It's foine. It's yerself, ma'am, that should be tryin' it."

Then a great light shone through the darkness. "Herself," of the conversation heard some time before, referred to the mistress of the house. Mary took exception to the complexion of her golf-playing, sea-bathing mistress, and to keep her own lilies and roses she had been bathing her face regularly in the cream from the family milk bottles.

Mary still remains in the family, for she was an innocent offender, and the milkman was called back. The milk now goes on to the breakfast table in the bottles. The baby has grown plump again, the head of the house no longer says unprintable things about the coffee, but it is like a red flag to a bull to talk about complexions to any member of the family.

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Travelers in Italy who see the Empress Eugenie at her villa are remarking upon her appearance of age. She has grown feeble, it is said. This is not strange.

There was so much romance and tragedy in Eugenie's life that she has always been an interesting figure. The world has not forgotten her, as it might a less notable woman, in the many years that have passed since she was at the height of her beauty and fame. The ex-Empress was born May 5, 1826, or, as some say, in 1825. That makes her several years past the allotted threescore and ten. She is seventy-eight or seventy-nine, and can rank with a few other celebrated and long-lived women of to-day.

Americans have good reason to be interested in the Empress, for, in the odd pranks played with her by fate, she was at one time not far from taking the step which would have made her an American matron. William C. Rives, who years later became the father of Amelie Rives, was madly in love with the beautiful young Spanish woman, with her golden hair and many talents, whom he met in Paris. His family would not consent to the marriage unless it should be agreed that any children born to the couple should be brought up Protestants. Eugenie, who was always an ardent Roman Catholic, would not consent to this, and the American returned to his Virginia estates unmarried. The oldest title of Eugenie before her marriage, that of Countess of Teba, was bestowed upon the head of the family by Ferdinand and Isabella in the year that Columbus discovered America, 1492.

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Fashionable as horseback riding has become, the custom of riding astride has not found much favor among American women, though Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and a few others of what is known as "the horsey set" have taken it up, and physicians advise it with many of their women patients. But the custom is certain to have more of a vogue this coming Fall, the prime reason being that it has been taken up by royalty in England and to a limited extent on the Continent, especially in Vienna, Berlin, and other centres where fashions are made. Paris has not taken the fad at all seriously, but Frenchwomen are not the horseback riders that the English, Irish, German, Austrian, and Russian women are. Dublin has fought a bit shy of the custom, but women in St. Petersburg, to a lesser extent in Moscow, and largely in Warsaw and Budapest, have taken kindly to the innovation. And it is women of fashion and not actresses seeking newspaper notoriety who have found the side saddle worth abandoning for the cross seat.

But the thing that will most affect Americans is the fact that the Princess Victoria of Wales, granddaughter of King Edward, rides astride entirely, and with the approval of her royal grandmother. The rather pretty little girl wears a costume of a kilted skirt and a double-breasted reefer, the skirt hanging neatly on both sides the horse when she is mounted. Other little ones have followed her example, of course, and older girls and even matrons have been seen in numbers on Rotten Row and in the hunting fields. It is pretty certain that the divided skirt will be "the thing" in the hunting fields at Quorn and other fashionable centres this coming Fall, and naturally American women who have been abroad this season and seen the growth of the fashion will not be long in following suit here.

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One of the prettiest little vehicles to be seen around New York is a variation of the Irish jaunting car, which the daughters of John D. Crimmins use most of the time at their country home, Firwood-on-the-Sound, Noroton, Conn.

It is a car that Mr. Crimmins bought last year at the exposition in Cork. It is called the "Coronation" car, in honor of the coronation ceremonials of King Edward.

It is on the general lines of the regular car, with two wheels, two side seats, the driver's seat, and another seat at the back. On the back of the driver's seat in the Crimmins car is set a good-sized mirror, and the girl who occupies the back seat may arrange her wind-blown tresses or straighten her hat, if she wears one, at will. She is quite as likely as not to be hatless, for the young people who spend the Summer in and around Stamford are not given to head coverings.

The coronation car is frequently to be seen with a load of six bare-headed girls on the way to the golf grounds, or it is to be found at the station at Stamford with a pretty girl without a hat on the driver's seat, and two other equally pretty girls with gay hats and parasols, who have just come up from the city, on the side seats.

Mr. Crimmins has another jaunting car, of less expensive make and the regular old-time style. This he has had for a dozen years or more, and it is reserved for the use of the maids of the family. Most of these, being Irish girls, take great delight in the car, and are driven to church in it on Sundays. The coronation car has been used with a tandem.

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War and the tumults of war are not preventing English girls from trying to obtain positions as governesses in Russia, says one of them who is now in New York. In England, more than elsewhere, the girl of cultivated family and some education who finds herself obliged to earn her living takes up the profession of teaching.

There is an opening for the work in England, where the children have a life more apart from that of their parents than in America, and a nursery governess who will work for little money will not be questioned too closely as to her capability. The work is "genteel," and she accepts it. But there are limits to the number of positions to be obtained, the market being overstocked with applicants, and a girl who is able to speak a little French and German, and who possesses in addition other accomplishments, can frequently find a position in Russia.

She is assured of being well fed there, at least, if she is something of a slave to her pupils. She spends her entire time with them, and sleeps in a room with only a low partition separating her from them at night. She will have for a salary from $200 to $500 a year. Governesses are said to be treated with delightful courtesy in Russia, but women from other countries who visit the land of the Czar are advised to be sure of the location of their Consuls in case of trouble.

SPANNING the SEAS WITH DE FOREST WIRELESS

Chain of Stations Half Around the World —To Connect Washington with Japan.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The closing of the contract between the Government and the American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company this week for service in the West Indies and at Panama marks a long step forward in the history of this marvelous method of communication, and will make it possible to send a wireless message from a ship at sea off the New England coast through a chain of stations extending to Japan, China, or the Philippines. This contract is especially notable as the largest of its kind ever executed, and the guarantee of the company to maintain at all times communication and under all atmospheric conditions between stations 1,000 miles apart gives assurance that obstacles which have hitherto stood in the path of progress in the successful application of this invention or discovery to the commercial needs of the world have at least been surmounted.

The new circuits will be from Key West to Panama, Porto Rico to Key West, South Cuban coast to Panama, Pensacola to Key West, and South Cuba to Porto Rico, distances of from 450 to 1,000 miles. Between the points large bodies of land intervene, and the currents cross and recross each other, so that under such conditions the successful maintenance of communication between the stations will demonstrate beyond cavil of a doubt the ability of the De Forest instruments to operate under any and all conditions.

Like the wire telegraph the wireless owes much to the Government, which was quick to realize the benefits to be derived from its success. The Wei-Hai-Wei station of the De Forest Company, which has been in successful operation for five months, has been repeatedly utilized in the transmission of intelligence of the progress of the war in the Far East when other means of communication would have been entirely without avail. The equipment of the Japanese ships for wireless telegraphy has enabled them to keep in close communication with each other, and with their home ports and Government, and the information thus conveyed has been directly responsible for some of the most telling blows struck by Admiral Togo. The tremendous disadvantage at which the Russians have thus been placed is too obvious to require comment.

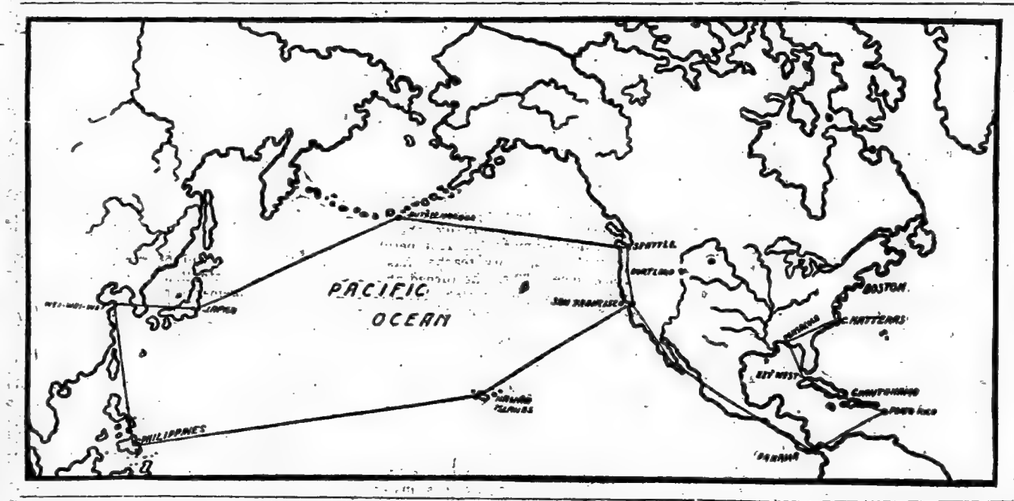
The naval and war authorities of the United States had no mind to be caught in a similar trap, and the strategic importance of the American possessions in the East Indies and at Panama made it a paramount necessity that at the earliest possible moment means of wireless communication should be established there. Of scarcely secondary importance was the requisite that the possibility of the intercepting of messages by ships of other nations or by intermediary stations not controlled by this Government should be absolutely obviated. With the greatest care the Government experts conducted most rigid tests and reported that the De Forest system, already executing Government contracts on a smaller scale, was the one which offered the best service, although its terms were higher than those of other companies. During the tests, which extended over a period of several months, seven wireless stations were in simultaneous operation in the same magnetic field, and yet long messages were successfully transmitted and received by the De Forest system.

This achievement, regarded by the Government experts as the greatest in the history of the science, was possible only by the utilization of "syntonic aerography," in which the De Forest attuning apparatus is employed. It is a source of pardonable patriotic pride that this remarkable instrument is the product of the inventive genius of Lee De Forest, Ph. D., (Yale,) a young American, who has been responsible for so much of the wonderful progress made in wireless work within the past ten years. In the war manoeuvres of 1902, and again in 1903, the Government experts reported that this was the only system that operated under all the difficulties attendant on the work, and the service during the recent tests conclusively demonstrated the ability of those utilizing it to transmit messages without interference because of the location of similar stations in the same magnetic zone and with the possibility of their interception by other systems totally eliminated. As a result the Government has entered into a reciprocal contract with the company, which makes them, in a sense, allies.

Terms of the Contract.

By its terms—and this is the most important consideration to the business world—commercial messages are exchangeable between all stations and ships equipped with the De Forest instruments, whether maintained by the Government or by the company. For this purpose all the war vessels of the American Navy will be equipped with the De Forest attuned apparatus, and all messages will be transmitted between war vessels and passenger steamers, and between land stations, irrespective of whether they are under the control of the Government or the company. The chain of communication thus established is practically one system, operated in part by the Government and partly by the De Forest Company. It is understood that having thus adopted the De Forest system and entered into such a combination with the company controlling it, the Government is guaranteed against the employment of the system in any manner which might prove detrimental to its interests, and it is reported that its exclusive use for war vessels has been guaranteed to the United States Navy.

The vast possibilities opened by this arrangement can be better realized when it is stated that the chain of stations operated by the De Forest Company and the Government will extend from the New England coast at Boston and Providence, through New Haven, New York, Lewes, Delaware; Norfolk, Cape Hatteras, Pensacola, Key West, Guantanamo, Porto Rico, Panama, Lower California, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, and Cape Flattery; thence to the Orient by way of Dutch Harbor, the most southerly point in the Aleutian Islands; Japan, and the Philippines, with Wei-Hai-Wei in China, returning by a southerly route to Guam, Hawaii, and San Francisco. Thus the chain runs half around the world, touching no territory not under the American flag except Wei-Hai-Wei, where the station has been in operation for months, and in Japan, where the concession has been obtained, and where the service will be operated in conjunction with that of the Japanese Government. The establishment of a station at Washington, which will take place before long, although the fact is not generally known, will enable messages to be exchanged by wireless telegraphy between the seats of Government of the United States and Japan by an American system operating entirely on American territory, except the one station in Japan. Stations are already in operation in New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, and St. Louis, and when the one at Washington is installed one will be constructed at Baltimore. At Panama the highest mast in the world for wireless telegraphy is being erected, while at Cape Flattery, Wash., the largest station in the world is being built. The one at Dutch Harbor, among the largest, is in operation, being the key to the Alaskan business, as after the Marconi Company failed to execute its contract for the military service in Alaska, it was awarded to the De Forest Company.



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GOWNS
AND THEIR MATERIALS

THE great popularity of mohairs for suitings has led to the purchase by the larger shops of quantities of this material in both plain and fancy weaves for early Autumn frocks. In woolen or worsted materials nothing equals mohair for shedding dust and for durability. It also retains its color and does not wrinkle easily, so it is no wonder that for traveling, shopping, and other practical uses it is so much worn. The blues and browns lead, and these are generally striped or in some fancy weave, and have a lustre equal to the finest silk. Black mohair is not worn save by those in one of the stages of mourning or by middle-aged and old women.

The fashionable costume of the smart set for walking and traveling is the linen coat and shirt in various colorings. Linen has one advantage over mohair, and can be and is easily laundered, and therefore is cleaner and fresher than mohair, but for the purse of the average individual the latter is best suited, and will prove the most satisfactory.

Printed organdies and printed crêpes are largely made up for afternoon frocks, and may be as expensive or as cheap as the wearer wishes.

The evidence goes to show that the light weight and semi-diaphanous fabrics, such as voiles, eoliennes, chiffon cloths, &c., are to continue fashionable for a long time; indeed, so sensible are they and so well suited to all sorts of frocks that it seems hardly possible that they will ever go out. The time has passed when women go in blindly for something new regardless of comfort. It is for this reason that the predicted passing of the straight front corset may be considered a false prophecy, and equally erroneous the prediction of the introduction of crinolines, hoopskirts, or the other bygone monstrosities of gowning.

Open fabrics, sheer in quality and showing the English buttonhole embroidery and other open or à jour work, are being worn by the very fashionable members of society. Brocaded muslins and grenadines have also been used extensively.

Many of the Eton coat and skirt costumes in silks, linens, and voiles show the cape sleeves as an extension of the coat body, extending straight from the neck over the shoulders down to the elbows, the sides of these sleeves sections being caught together, or joined by straps at several points, under the arm, from the arm's eye to the elbow. Sometimes they are slashed from shoulder to elbow on the outside. The prettiest of the white coats to go with matching skirts are short boleroes with kimono sleeves ending at or above the elbows.

Miss Claire Bryce has a beautiful barred white pique gown made with one of those kimono-sleeved boleros. It is embroidered all around its edges in half-inch, cartridge-shaped designs, the embroidery being of the stuffed, raised order. Palm-leaf shaped insertions of heavy linen lace medallions, also white, form fully a quarter of the jacket. There are two of these each side of the short fronts, the wide part of the leaves slanting downward to the centre. On each side of the back are similar medallions, the smaller portions slanting up toward the centre and the wide ends pointing to the bottom of the jacket. There are also two in each sleeve, the narrow parts of the medallions nearly meeting in the centre and the larger spreading toward the outer or side seams.

Mrs. James Brown Lord has a twine-colored linen of lopse mesh with a kimono-sleeved jacket. The jacket is the regular Eton, but square and rather short, and with sharply defined corners at the side fronts. These fronts are edged with linen passementerie and pendants and aree embroidered in linen floss to match the color of the gown. The sleeves are slashed at the outside seams running down the top of the arms and shape out into two sharp points, both of which are heavily embroidered. The skirt, a round length, is laid in side plaits stitched much lower in the front than elsewhere, the stitching and consequent release of the plaits rising about a foot higher in the back than the front.

An odd white taffeta gown seen at Delmonico's had a skirt that touched, but was round. There was a wide graduated flounce at the bottom, a gathered flounce headed by a bouillonee or flat puffs, perhaps five inches wide, and five inches above this was another and similar puff. The coat was made exactly like many of the linens for traveling wear, the back was straight, and a stitched taffeta band crossing the back was caught at each side by a large white pearl button, and confined the straight, hanging fullness into a much narrower compass. The fronts were also straight, and the sleeves were large coat sleeves. It was topped by a large, round, pure dead white hat with wide and rather curious bow of purplish tint on the top of the crown.

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Miss Evelyn Burden is wearing a peculiar blue ribbon gown, the shade being a dull, dark cadet. The skirt trails, is cut to fit The skirt was laid in narrow plaits set white. These cuffs were finished at the edges next the hands with narrow stitched bands of dark blue taffeta that crossed at the back, the tab-like ends extending an inch or so up the cuffs. The skirt was also laid in groups of tucks, exactly like those on the bodice, and the skirt flared gradually and gracefully and without any fullness from the waist line to the floor, where it trailed a little at the back. The girdle was wide blue taffeta laid in several folds and caught at the back by a fancy pin. The costume was so simple, so graceful and so free of the bunchy 1830 effects too often seen that it was more than ordinarily pleasing.

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Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman and Mrs. Joseph Ulman were dining together recently at a fashionable Fifth Avenue restaurant. The former, who is petite and rounded, wore a lavender liberty satin made in a quaint 1830 fashion. The skirt, shirred at the waist line, fell in quite scant folds to the floor, where it touched all around and was bordered by a two-inch fold of chiffon velvet of a deeper tint. This skirt was shirred slightly at the top, and the bodice from the bust line down was a series of graduated shirrings, shaping the bodice to the figure. These shirrings were in groups, with tucks between and also gauged but flat bouillionees. There was a yoke of white lace, unlined, and drooping over the shirrings, and around this yoke were three or four rows of deeper mauve velvet ribbon, fastened in the back by tiny buckles. The shirred puff sleeves, ending at the elbows, had upstanding and downward flowing ruffle effects at both the top and bottom of the lace bands that formed wide cuffs at each elbow, and a large hat with wide heliotrope plumes topped it. Mrs. Ulman, like Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., can wear the big hats and look well.

Mrs. Joseph Ulman, a bride of March, is tall and slight. Her closely fitting gown was a white organdy, sprayed with bunches of blue hydrangeas, each cluster having two pale pink roses combined with it. The robe trailed a little in the back, and had a lattice work trimming of half-inch white satin ribbons, the ends left loose, crossing from a four-inch insertion of cream lace to an eight-inch flounce of the lace that formed the lower edge of the gown. The ribbons were caught at the top and bottom only. The bodice front was draped rather full and was trimmed with lace, the yoke and stock being of the cream or ecru lace, as were the elbow sleeves. Double puffs of pale blue, matching the hydrangeas, formed the lower part of these wide-bottomed sleeves, and from them fell flounces of lace. Her very large black hat was crossed from side to side on its flat top by an immense white ostrich plume, and a knot of white was caught above her brown hair under the widely upward flaring brim.

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On the same evening in the same place Miss Claire Bryce wore a trailing white robe profusely trimmed with Valenciennes lace ruffles. The bodice was cut square and straight across the back and front on a line with the shoulder tops and an unlined and wide band of Valenciennes lace was shaped into a yoke. The lower edges of the yoke piece drooped over the bodice top, and its upper edges were rounded out in a low St. Cecilia cut. From the yoke down the bodice was tight across the back, and bloused the merest trifle at the front. The wide-bottomed elbow sleeves were formed of three-inch ruffles of the lace. The skirt was formed of a very wide flounce of the lace, gathered slightly at the waist and to the lower edge of this section was attached a similar flounce. The skirt thus formed had several narrow ruffles at the bottom. It trailed at the back and touched all around. With this costume Miss Bryce wore a white lace turban toque set back a little from the forehead on her heavily waved golden hair.

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A private letter from Paris says that taffeta is being used there in quantities for trimming purposes, being combined with voiles to a great extent. Flounces of the gown material are edged with narrow plaitings of taffeta of the same color, and the lustrous silk against the dull wool is most effective. Plain materials are also being trimmed with bands and frills of silk and other materials, matching the gown in color but having large polka dots or plaids in white combined with the gown color.

The sleeves now appearing in Paris as the latest are smaller than those of the Spring season and are showing more trimming—a welcome sign, going to show that the enormous and unbecoming sleeve is not to be feared at present. The tailored costumes show plain coat sleeeves, some of which fit the arm quite closely.

In linens, blues, grays and whites are being much made for country and seashore wear, and the short bolero jackets and etons are the favorites. The skirts are usually plaited and set on hip yokes. Wide leather belts, either white or matching the color of the costumes, are worn with them. Chamois skin belts are much seen. They are unlined, and when drawn into the figure are not over two inches broad, although the original width varies from five to six inches.

Many of these linen costumes have blouses and short capes to go with them. Some of the capes are cut in deep points, one at the centre back, one drooping over each sleeve, and often the one at the front rounded off. One of these capes has a round back, but in the centre a long tab extends to the waistline, where it passes under the girdle, the cuffs with three rows of blue braid, a white line through the centre and another white line very near each edge. The sleeves were laid in stitched pressed plaits from the shoulder seams, but flared out in kimono shape below the elbows and opened at the outside. At the inside seams the sleeves continued down to the wrists, ending in cuffs trimmed with the braid. A turned over collar, which extended down the wide fronts in revers, was of white, embroidered in blue. With this Miss Whitney wore a white bonnet with a large cluster of small pink button roses near the front.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, when in town recently, wore an Eton coat and trailing skirt, trimmed with a scant of blue and white braid, the white at the top with a ruffled appearance. The full, sweeping skirt had three or four rows of this braid, each twelve or sixteen inches from the one below.

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Mrs. W. V. B. Hoffman, who with her husband and several children recently sailed for Europe, wore while dining at a fashionable restaurant the night before she sailed, a trailing frock of pale gray taffeta, very soft in quality and topped by a white lace toque, the brim of which was formed of white roses. There was a scant end of white lace at the back. The gown had a trailing skirt, plain at the top, with underlying box plaits released to form a fullness at the lower part. The bodice was cut out at the top to form Vs. The edges of these Vs were embroidered in pale gray, and a lace guimpe filled the open spaces. The elbow sleeves were slashed a little at the back, flared from the shoulders, and had, falling from under their lower edges, full ruffles of white lace and mull.

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Miss Marion Haven is wearing one of the prettiest of the pale, dull blue pongee costumes, a bodice and plaited skirt topped by an Eton coat of the same material and crowned by a large, pale blue straw hat trimmed with shaded blue asters. The round skirt is laid in stitched box-plaits from the belt to within sixteen inches of the hem. The bodice has a smooth yoke that comes over the shoulders and below this yoke, embroidered in the back on the boxplaited portion, are three large blue asters; similar flowers are also embroidered on the front. The sleeves have the embroidered flowers at their tops and end at the elbows in puffs from which flow white organdy frills. The Eton coat is trimmed with bias bands of the silk stitched at the edges, and these bands outline the seams and border the low cut neck, and the side and bottom of the coat is shaped in from the bust line down by darts outlined by stitched bands and the coat is closed in front and ends at the bottom just above the silk belt. The sleeves are elbow length and are trimmed and bordered by the stitched bands; they are rather small than large. The large blue hat worn is round and wide-brimmed, with an inch-high crown having rows of large blue asters set in at the edge of the brim. This hat is raised a little by a bandeau, and more of the shaded blue asters are set in under the brim at the left. With this she sometimes wears a wide, long scarf of black marabout feathers.

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Miss Mary Sheldon, who almost invariably wears short-skirted costumes in town, has a close-fitting three-quarter skirt of cream white serge striped with black. The white stripes are three-quarters of an inch wide, and the black stripes are about an eighth of an inch across. This instep-length skirt is laid in pressed-in wide plaits, also stitched in to the knees, and the coat is plain. The smooth coat sleeves have narrow rounded black velvet cuffs and a coat collar to match. With this Miss Sheldon wears a large, flat, cream-white straw hat, the crown surrounded by white flowers, and this is draped by a long, wide, white chiffon veil.

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An effective blue mohair worn at Delmonico's at the luncheon hour had a hip yoke laid in battlements at the bottom, each squared tab being outlined by an inch-wide band of blue silk braid. From these the skirt was boxplaited, the plaits being very wide, five inches across, close together, and stitched at their edges to the knees, from which point they were pressed flat. The Eton coat had a bat-

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Mrs. James Lowell Putnam of Boston, a sister of Maxsure Robinson, wears many brown gowns. At dinner one evening at Sherry's she wore a frock of brown chiffon cloth trimmed with brown lace. The skirt trailed, was gathered at the top, and had three immensely deep tucks over wide insertions of heavy brown lace that matched the color of the gown, the lower of the three lace bands forming a flounce at the bottom of the skirt. The bodice was tight at the waist line, and for four or five inches above, but was loose across the bust and the bust portion, and from there to the stock was of fluffy brown chiffon embroidered in pastel shades of cream and silver, the tops of the sleeves from the sleeve caps flared in full flounces.

The gown was topped by a tricorne shaped hat, the turned-up brim as high as the crown, of fine brown straw, with a bouillonée effect at the edge, and rising from the left and drooping over the crown and left side was a cluster of ostrich tips of an almost indescribable shade, for in one light they seemed a deep apricot color, in another pale mauve, and in another pale yellow. They were the tricorne's sole trimming. One afternoon Mrs. Putnam wore a brown mohair—a rich, bright brown—striped with the same color, one stripe being more satiny than the other, being woven differently. It had an Eton coat and short skirt, and the blouse worn under it was exceedingly pretty. It was of tucked white mulle, and had two insertions of white lace an inch and a half wide—across. Each insertion described a point at the centre front; one insertion was just above the bust line, and the other just above the girdle. In the back the two insertions ran straight down each side from the shoulder seams, being extensions of the bust-line insertions across the front. The sleeves also had inser-



Tan shantung coat piped and stitched with cardinal and trimmed with cardinal covered buttons.

White linen coat trimmed with whorl medallions made with narrow white braid.

Coat of white voile lined with white liberty satin and trimmed with large white pearl buttons and oxidized silver braid.

tions across the top. The sleeves were full above the wrists, and had lace cuffs. Neither blouse nor sleeves were very full.

MARIE WELDON.

WAITER WAS AN ACTOR.

It is not only college boys that earn vacation money by working as waiters in Summer hotels," said a New York man who lives at his club all Summer while his family is at the seaside. "Last week I was up the New England coast arranging to settle the folks. I had to hurry away from the city during the first hot spell with a good deal of unfinished business on my hands. The thought of spending an idle evening in the country hotel worried me. My waiter at table seemed a nice young fellow, and I said to him:

"'I suppose I can't get a stenographer and typewriter around here without driving to the village?'

"'Must the work be done to-night?' he asked.

"'Well, I should like it first thing in the morning,' I replied. 'Why?'

"The young man went away without replying, and as the landlord came up to speak to me just then, I forgot all about the matter. After dinner, while I was taking a stroll and a smoke, my waiter came up to me. 'If you will come to my room down the street,' he said, 'I shall be happy to take those letters for you at the same rate per folio you would pay for them in the city. They shall be ready before you come down to breakfast in the morning.'

"I went. Long before midnight I had cleared up a whole batch of stuff I was afraid would have to wait until I got back to town. As a result, I remained two days, enjoying more or less of a rest. That waiter took dictation for me when he was not at work in the dining room.

"'I am an actor,' he said, 'but I don't yet earn salary enough in Winter to keep me idle all Summer. I prefer to earn my living during the dull season in this way rather than work in New York. Managers and playwrights who give me manuscript to copy during vacation think I am summering at this hotel. The boss understands and lets my mail from the city come with that of the other guests.

"'I hire a room in a cottage so that I shan't disturb folks when I work at night. When I go back to town I am in good shape physically, and have money in my pocket. That's better than owing boarding house keepers and borrowing money from the management to begin the season.'"



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Trying Voices for the Chorus of an English Opera Company

Henry W. Savage's Experiences Are Sometimes Pathetic and Sometimes Funny.

FOR the greater part of several days in the past week Henry W. Savage and several of his assistants have been devoting themselves to the not very exhilarating but thoroughly necessary pursuit of trying out voices for the English production of "Parsifal," and for the chorus of Mr. Savage's English Grand Opera Company. Most of this work has been accomplished in connection with the "Parsifal" representation, for the reason that there are comparatively few changes from year to year in the personnel of the grand opera chorus, while the company in course of organization for the Wagner music drama is, of course, entirely new. The task of bringing together the singers who have just been heard in what may be called the "finals" has been going on for the past few months, and its pursuit has been notably deliberate and careful.

During the last seven weeks Carl Odell of Mr. Savage's staff has listened to no less than 1,200 applicants for singing positions, and out of these he selected 98 persons to be submitted to Mr. Savage's personal attention. These are the individuals who have been appearing before the impresario during the past few days upon the stage of the Broadway Theatre.

There have been 136 contestants for the 24 flower maidens who are to appear in the "Parsifal" cast, and there are still 4 vacancies, showing, first, the great care with which the company is being put together, down to the matter of the minor rôles, and, second, how difficult it is to find material entirely suitable, even when dredging for it most deeply and industriously. The majority of the musical applicants in the Savage offices are sent in by vocal teachers and the principals of singing colleges in all parts of the country.

In the voice trial Mr. Savage himself has one voice. The three others are his technical director, his grand opera conductor, and his contractor. It requires three of the four votes thus provided to decide for or against an aspirant, and where it is impossible to reach a conclusion on this basis on the first hearing the singer is requested to come again at another time, when it is supposed his or her increased confidence may bring about an affirmative decision.

At these sessions the jury is supplied with a tabulated list of the names, addresses, experience, &c., of the different candidates, to each of whom is assigned a stipulated time for the voice trial in order that there may be none of the embarrassment attending undue haste, or the crowding of one singer upon the heels of another. This enables the applicants for recognition to know to the very minute when they are to submit themselves to the attention of their judges. After each has finished, a memorandum is made upon the tabulated list, describing the personality, adaptability, and "magnetism" of the candidate, so that when the contest is all over the manager may tell at a glance the character of the individual material that has passed under his view.

There are many curious and interesting incidents coming constantly to light in the last hearings of ambitious amateurs, even after they have passed through the first stages and the less meritorious of them have been sifted out. On Thursday afternoon, for example, a young woman from Boston, who had presented herself for a place in the "Parsifal" company, stepped briskly out upon the stage and made a spirited attempt at Tosti's Waltz Song, a number which will of course be recognized as not being at all in the atmosphere of Wagner.

Gradually, as the singer progressed, her confidence, which had been the most particularly marked of her characteristics at the beginning, began to falter, and her tones grew uncertain. Finally, she broke down entirely, stamped her foot petulantly, and exclaimed, "My teacher has just ruined my voice." Then she turned abruptly and scampered out of sight behind the scenes. Such was the end of a long and trying preparation for a career before the public, and the result was doubtless due in a measure to the nervousness which quite naturally attacks high-strung natures at such a crucial time as this one must have been to its victim.

A little later, during the same afternoon, a young tenor with an excellent voice was heard. He chose the "Celeste Aïda" as the selection best suited to exhibit his gifts, and the quality of his singing was instantly recognised by all within earshot. But in a moment he began to convey the effect of "drying up," and, as in the case of the young lady who had passed up her shortcomings to her teacher, his voice failed him entirely. But this young man was possessed of the characteristic known as "sand," and was not to be discouraged by a single failure.

Requesting a second hearing, which was immediately granted, he took a brief rest with the clear intention of pulling himself together, and a moment after, with his fists clenched as tightly as though he were about to enter upon a desperate physical encounter, he stepped down to the footlights and began all over. This time he had mastered his tendency to go to pieces, and he so thoroughly captivated his hearers that he was promptly engaged.

Among those who took part in Wednesday's contest was a tall, handsome blonde, with a brilliant complexion and a magnificent voice. Seven months ago this young woman had her first singing trial in the music room of Mr. Savage's office building in West Forty-third Street.

She came in wearing a veil and placed herself behind the accompanist before he could catch a glimpse of her features. When she began to sing in a voice of rare and stirring merit, it seemed certain that a prise of quite uncommon value had been found, but as the last strain faded away from the hearing the accompanist turned toward the singer, and what he saw compelled him to say as gently as possible that he couldn't possibly allow her to waste her time by awaiting an opportunity to be heard by Mr. Savage himself.

In a word, the singer's face had been so deeply seamed and scarred by an illness that she was totally unfitted for a stage career. She had apparently considered this matter very carefully before presenting herself and she asked quietly:

"Supposing I obliterate all traces of my malady, will you then take me before Mr. Savage?"

The accompanist, glad to be out of an embarrassing dilemma, and of course entirely incredulous as to the optimistic expectations of his visitor, quickly acquiesced, and she went away. She returned to New York early last week, having undergone a complete reconstruction of her damaged countenance, at large expense, not to mention the untold physical suffering imposed in the process. This nervy and undeterrable woman will be one of the "Parsifal" flower maidens.

One tenor came in on Thursday exhibiting a voice that was well worth consideration and he was told that he had been accepted as a member of the English Grand Opera chorus. He stood for a moment as if stunned, and then explained that he had been preparing himself for a début in the character of Faust, and he could not possibly think of becoming a mere member of the ensembles.

He further told that he had been for several years conducting a milk route, and that he had been saving up from his modest earnings enough to take music lessons with the hope of becoming a great operatic star at one bound. Now he would go back and peddle milk as before, convinced that the world is all a fleeting show, particularly in its application to grand opera.

Another singer, a baritone, having a boarding business in Eighth Street, said he had been working for four or five years to perfect his musical education, and that he was quite willing to take a chorister's position at from $15 to $18 per week, sacrificing his quite promising prospects in his present place.

This same spirit of determination to go before the public appears to be a kind of inspiration to a vast number of persons gifted with varying vocal capacity, and it extends to all parts of the country.

The 1,200 preliminary applicants for the final hearings of the past week represented all but four States of the Union, stretching from Maine to California. A large number among them were choir singers, many of whom were anxious to abandon church positions paying them from $1,000 to $1,500 a year in order that they might gratify a large ambition and interpret the great works of the masters, every one of them no doubt convinced that he or she within a comparatively short time would be hailed as a De Reszke or a Melba.

A curious feature of the voice trials at the Broadway Theatre has been observed in the fact that nearly all the contraltos sang the same song, most of the sopranos selected the identical number, and so on.

The mezzos almost invariably chose the "Habanera," from "Carmen," or the "Malediction of Ortrud," from "Lohengrin." The contraltos, who had in mind a "Parsifal" engagement, unanimously chose "Kundry's Narrative," from the Wagner music drama, while those seeking engagements in the English Grand Opera Company took the "Flower Song" from "Faust" as their favorite. Among the sopranos, the ambitious and incompetent assaulted either the "Jewel Song" or some florid waltz, while the better singers interpreted "Elisabeth's Prayer" or "Elsa's Dream." The tenors mostly turned to the "Celeste Aïda" or the "Salve di Mora," from "Faust." The bass singers cast their offerings about equally between the "Faust Serenade" and "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep."

Persons desirous of sitting on musical juries are likely to require a rather distinct, if a somewhat monotonous, knowledge of the musical masterpieces here enumerated. Mr. Savage, it will be perceived, through his constant attention to the development and encouragement of young singers from every part of the continent, continues to carry out his well-known policy of making all his organizations as thoroughly American in spirit and personnel as it is possible to make them.

In the case of the "Parsifal" principals it is necessary, for obvious reasons, to look to Germany for the majority of them, but the remainder of the organization will be distinctly home bred. In his English Grand Opera Company the American selection process extends to the leading individuals employed, where it is at all possible to secure talent of native birth and training. It is the impresario's hope that with the advance of musical interest and the increased number of highly gifted singers produced in this country his opera company will soon become thoroughly American from end to end.

WHY THEY WANT MORE HOTELS.

THE demand for more hotels in New York will never stop," said the manager of a big hostelry in Broadway, "until all the guests who patronize them get over insisting upon getting outside rooms. A man and his wife, who will cheerfully take an inside cabin on an ocean liner, if they can get nothing else, won't look at an inside room in a New York hotel. A single man will take one sometimes; but if there is a woman she insists on a window opening on the street. She wants to see the crowd.

"Hotel life in this town is changing all the time, because there are so many families who live in a hotel only four days in the week. At this season, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and until Friday noon all the leading hotels are full, as the saying goes. That means they house and dine all the guests the staff of servants conveniently can take care of, although there are several inside rooms vacant. From Friday until Monday there is always plenty of room, even in the best hotels. At the Waldorf, the Holland, and one or two other houses the head chef stays away each week-end, leaving his deputy in charge. That is his way of taking his vacation. Oscar of the Waldorf has a farm that he goes to from Friday until Monday."

IN THE "MAKE-UP" ROOM

How to Produce an Irishman, a Russian, a Frenchman, or a Japanese at Will Taught by Analysis of Simple Shapes.

THE study of stage "make-up" comprises a number of charts illustrating the chief characteristics of the different nations of the world. Primarily to be considered is the shape of the head most generally typical of each nation; that is, for the Frenchman, the triangular, with the chin at the lower point; for the Englishman, the square, with a full brow; for the Irishman, also the square, with diversity showing in the chin; for the Scandinavian, the rounded in effect, because of prominent cheekbones, which applies to the northern races in general; for the American, a modification, elongated types, and so on, as the student in physiognomy may determine.

A normal head, by means of grease paints, may be broadened, lengthened, made shorter, or circular. A wig or the manner of dressing one's own hair may add length to the top of the face, may broaden the forehead or make it narrower, make it appear flat and square or circular. A beard will also give the lower part of the face any of the above dimensions desired. And the features, by means of the grease paints, may be so altered as to correspond with the general effect," to quote from notes for a volume on make-up by J. M. Edgar Hart, who has been with David Belasco for a season or two.

"To facilitate the retention in memory of the predominant traits and features of each nationality the forms may be demonstrated by means of a few geometrical figures, namely, the triangle, the vertical triangle with a slightly arched top, the oval circle, and the square. The features, by the use of the grease paints, may be so shaped in accordance with these figures as to carry out the general effect desired."

How to learn these essentially important matters is the concern of all kinds of young actors, whether academic or self-taught or not taught at all. So many think they can learn in a few minutes from some superior fellow-actor who gives them hasty if kindly meant instructions.

"Maude, for her first rôle, is all excitement. She thinks it a great favor that Jane, who has been on the stage for a whole season, permits her to watch her make-up, and gives her advice to the end of a daub of rouge on the upper cheek, a line to an eyebrow, another from the eye, &c.," said Mr. Hart ironically, just before a special class in "make-up" had congregated at the American Academy of Dramatic Art, where he was about to lecture.

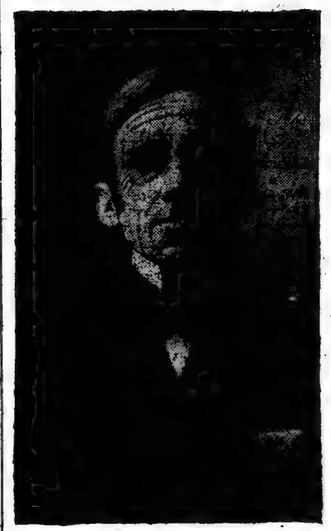
How to learn is the question. There are, apparently, two ways of going on the stage. One is the old way, which is advocated by theatrical people of the old school. They think that the only way is to apply at the stage door to become a super and work up. Once the old stock company system afforded the young actor an education by giving him several times a week new parts to study and rehearse under a stage manager of repute. But it is acknowledged now by growing numbers that the grandson of the old actor can do in two years, with scientific training, what it took the veteran actor from eight to ten years to accomplish.

It has been said in discussion that no good actor could arise nowadays owing to the passing away of the "good old stock company days." This, of course, is a narrow view. Every one who does not allow himself to recognize the growth of new methods, the dropping away of his shell, at various stages of rebirth, makes some such statement.

But the theatre does not die, and there are many who even think that it is becoming more genuine, more sincere, more vital. There are a few wonderful actors of the old school, and those who have learned from them on the one hand, with a magnificent fund of inspired and faithful study; but on the other hand, there are numbers of the new school who study in classes, scientifically, in much larger numbers. The objection that this method is more mechanical, less individual, has been made. That it leads more to equality is also argued, and that, if it therefore renders the mere personality of the actor less obtrusive, while permitting, upon a higher plane, the individuality to awaken, so much the better. But in this age of specialists it seems necessary to begin technical work when so young that the general education is slighted; even life with its complexities is slighted.

In the Make-Up Room.

"The make-up room," says Mr. Bronson Howard in an article on the Academy of Dramatic Arts, "with its class of students in full practice, is particularly interesting. . . . The professor may be showing, with charcoal on a hanging sheet of paper, the lines of the face which indicate character, . . . or he may be showing them the lines which will intensify the emotions de-



J. M. Edgar Hart with one side of his face made up to show age, the other side youth.

lower lip heavier, also drooping, a straight line down the already aquiline nose, and there was an orthodox Jewish character, such as one may see in any block of the east side.

The natural eyebrow is often entirely covered with the grease paint. For an old man it is strongly marked with dark brown, then rubbed the wrong way, and tipped with white grease paint. Sometimes a little "crêpe hair" is applied to make a very shaggy brow. Grease paint makes bumps where there are none; it is applied at the top edge of wrinkles to give high lights; it adds either age or youth as desired.

In the women's dressing rooms the case was slightly different. No smeared electric bulbs to testify to sportiveness was visible, and the mirrors did not bear evidence of the habit of muscular activity. The shelves upon which the mirrors were ranged in a long line were covered with white; the along which ranged on either side the dressing rooms, the girls to the left, the men's to the right—and these, with their intelligent, industrious workers, getting ready so promptly, gave one a most pleasant impression of the theatrical profession as it may become at its best.

An actress of wonderful intuition in the art of "make-up" is Miss Elouine Oldcastle, or the Countess de Castelvecchio, who was taught this art in the old-fashioned manner by Miss Ellen Terry's own hands, when she was, at the beginning of her career, with Sir Henry Irving's company for several years.

When she was asked how she had acquired the mastery of this technical branch of stage art she explained thus: "It is by thought or inspiration. It is an art; that is, it is like a mood for anything creative. The study of painting which I pursued in my youth is a help, for I found that my former work with brush and canvas, when I lived in Italy, has been the basis of my success in transforming my own features into something totally different."

This difference, in Miss Oldcastle's experience, has been of wide range. It includes Trilby, Madame Vinard, Svengali, the three distinct rôles played by her during three successive years. In "Quo Vadis" she played Poppaea gorgeous and wicked; of which a stranger remarked: "No one who plays such a part as that can be anything but a wicked woman!" "I was amused, but I did not show my identity," said Miss Oldcastle "until later. You know that Poppaea is weak, unfaithful, cruel, inciting men to misdeeds. It is hard to make up as a beautiful woman and at the same time to appear wicked. But to my mind the whole secret is to identify one's self with the part, even at the beginning of the make-up. While I was playing Svengali, even my voice—though I couldn't do it just now—was that of a man. I could not help it—I hypnotize myself. The imagination is at work while one is creating the face for the part in the dressing room, just as surely as when one is reciting the lines. And after that one must not think of one's self, one must be the part, live it. For instance, I always cut my hair when I start on a man's part for the whole season—it makes one feel so different. I never give the hair a second thought; I do not mind. If a woman, playing a man's part, even thinks of her hair she is no longer a man.

Forgets She Is a Woman.

"For the roundness of the face I sometimes use grease paint, sometimes not. I paint according to my mood, never twice alike; it is the caprice of the moment. The only thing is to melt one's self into the part, to forget that you are a woman, for that thought keeps you back. Why, in 'Trilby,' when Miss Katherine Lewis was playing the title rôle, she said that I was a real Svengali, that I hypnotized her and she had nothing to do, and never had to think of a word or an action. My range has included such diverse rôles as Orlando, Romeo, Vanina, Trilby, Hamlet's mother, the Queen, Perdita—all of which require very characteristic make-up.

"Ellen Terry with her own hands made me up first. She was an angel of goodness to me when I first went to her. Mrs. Finch Hutton, cousin of Mrs. Lynn Ames, daughter of Lord Wilson, introduced me to her. This was my first appearance, entirely without training. All I am has been due to their help; they made me see the beauty, the grandeur of stage art, made me love it. My only discipline had been a life where plenty of sorrow had developed the emotions. But though I went upon the stage after maturity, to support those who were dependent upon me, I found the training in

Miss Gould's Care of Her Servants.

MUCH of the trouble with domestic servants is due to the lack of care for their personal welfare by employers. There is, perhaps, an increasing regard for them in this respect, but much is left to be desired, particularly in the sleeping accommodations, and the men especially have little opportunity for anything in the nature of a home life.

Miss Helen M. Gould has set a good example in this respect, and arrangements she has made could be duplicated in many families. For the five men employed about the automobiles and carriages, the chauffeur and his assistant, the coachman and his assistant and groom, comfortable quarters are arranged over the stables. One of the men is married, and lives by himself, but for the four single men there are special quarters and special arrangements for their comfort.

Over the stables in the city as well as in the country when they are away for the Summer there is a pretty little suite of apartments for their sole use. This consists of a sitting room and writing room with separate sleeping rooms for each man. All the rooms are furnished simply, not too good for use and yet with comfort. All the rooms have hardwood floors. The sleeping rooms are fitted with simple enameled bedsteads and other necessary furniture, bureau, chairs, &c., of grained oak to match the floor, on which the coverings are simple rugs. There is a bath with a shower, and the whole place is heated by steam in Winter and lighted with electric

A Jewish Regiment for the National Guard

Plans of the New Organization, Its Personnel and Its Prospects.

IF the plans of those who are interested in organizing it do not go awry, a Jewish regiment will be ready for admission into the National Guard of the State by next Fall. The regiment is in process of formation, and has reached a point where its organizers think its future is assured. Under the name of the Manhattan Rifles this new Jewish regiment has now 500 men on its rolls, and more than 400 turn out for the regular drills. As some of the most historic regiments of the Guard often make no better showing at drills, the founders of the new soldier body are sanguine of success.

The organization is drilling regularly Sunday afternoons in the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Third Avenue and Seventh Street, and it is understood that when the Sixty-ninth moves into its new armory at Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue the Jewish regiment is to have use of its present quarters as a permanent home. At present the headquarters of the new regiment is 232 East Broadway.

Most of the recruits are drawn from the east side section. They are an enthusiastic, well-set-up body of young men, and enter into the often monotonous routine of drill with a zeal that astonishes officers of the National Guard, who with all the honors of State service to promise their recruits find it no easy thing to awaken enthusiasm in their men.

The soldier who has been selected to "whip into shape"—as the technical phraseology goes—this body of recruits is E. P. Grimes, who is acting as Colonel of the regiment. Col. Grimes is well fitted for this task, as he is a graduate of the regular army, in which he was known as one of the best Drill Sergeants in the service. He was thirty-four years in the regular army, and was retired five years ago. He is a wiry, active man for his years, and is tireless in his efforts to build up the new organization.

Col. Grimes wears a medal of honor, awarded by Congress for bravery in the field. This badge of heroism was won at the Thornburgh massacre, Milk River, Col., on Sept. 29, 1879. Grimes was then a Sergeant of Troop F of the Fifth United States Cavalry. As the men were falling back, under orders, skirmishing with the Indians, who were pressing them hard, a break occurred in the line. It was a critical moment, for the Indians were making for the crest of a hill which, if they gained it, would give them an advantage that meant annihilation for the little band of soldiers.

Capt. Payne, the troop commander, ordered Sergt. Grimes to take a few men

This is the roster of the officers of the regiment:

Colonel, E. P. Grimes; Lieutenant Colonel, S. H. Tuchler; Major, J. Lebenson, formerly of the regular army; Adjutant, A. W. Lippman, formerly of the Twelfth New York; Paymaster, Capt. A. J. Victor; Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Ascher; Surgeon, Dr. A. Wolbarst; Quartermaster, Capt. A. Weber; Ordnance Officer, Capt. A. L. Hyman; Signal Officers, Capt. J. Fuchs and Lieut. R. H. Rohssler; Battalion Adjutant, Lieut. H. J. Ussiker; Captains—C. Bloom, B. Kadish, I. J. Ussiker, (formerly of the Twelfth;) M. Gaffin; Lieutenants—I. Goldberg, M. Friedlander, M. Rohssler, M. A. Fox, I. Solomon, H. Rosenberg. The non-commissioned officers include Sergeant Major H. Monoson, Commissary Sergeant A. Smolens, Ordnance Sergeant L. Palestein, Color Sergeant H. Levine, Drum Major B. Levy, Quartermaster Sergeant M. R. Blass, Hospital Steward B. Kromish; First Sergeant, Signal Corps, B. Sarlst; First Sergeant C. Cooper, First Sergeant B. A. Santman, First Sergeant O. Beckelman, First Sergeant G. Roseman.

Many of the young officers have seen duty in the Guard, having served their five-year term of enlistment, several having been First Sergeants. They are thus able to bring to the new organization much valuable practical experience.

Jew a Good Soldier.

The purposes of the organization were thus set forth by Deputy Controller N. Taylor Phillips in a speech he made the other day to the regiment. He said the Jew has always been a good soldier, but his value as a military man has not been appreciated as it should be, as he has always been buried in large organizations, in which his individuality has been lost sight of. Many of the young men from whom the regiment would draw its strength, he said, are engaged in tailoring or other sedentary pursuits, and to these the advantages of a military training were obvious and great. The idea that the Jew is devoid of the fighting quality is an error, he maintained, that cannot be corrected too soon. Because the Jew, he said, is not a brawler and is primarily a lover of peace



The speech of Mr. Phillips was heartily responded by the young soldiers and by the throng of visitors.

He was followed by Capt. E. D. Graff, who spoke of the work the volunteer soldier had done in the various wars of the union, saying that the British yoke had been thrown off by the volunteers in 1776, that the English had been beaten off in 1812 by the volunteers, and that the union had been saved in 1861-5 by the volunteers.

The appearance of Capt. Graff as a speaker had particular interest, as he is spoken of for the first regular Colonel of the regiment when it is fully organized and incorporated into the guard.

Capt. Graff has enjoyed the highest military rank of any Jew in the city, having acted as Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Major Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, who commanded the camp of volunteers at Chickamauga in 1898.

The men who are backing the regiment are desirous of securing Capt. Graff's executive ability for the organization by making him Colonel. His ability was strikingly shown at Chickamauga. He went to the camp as a First Lieutenant in the Ninth New York Volunteers. He had not been in camp long before his executive talents attracted the attention of Gen. Breckinridge, who had him detailed to his staff. In this capacity Capt. Graff had charge of the breaking up of the camp and the dispatching to their home stations of 40,000 troops. Capt. Graff achieved this in seventeen days. It was one of the largest shipment of troops by rail from one point ever accomplished in the United States. It was all done with such smoothness that Gen. Breckinridge's admiration for the young officer took the form of this letter:

Headquarters
Camp George H. Thomas, Ga.,
Sept. 12, 1898.

First Lieut. Edwin D. Graff,
Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry:

Sir: The Major General commanding wishes me to express to you his gratification at the efficient manner in which you have performed the duties assigned to you at these headquarters. You have aided materially in expediting the transportation of the 40,000 troops from this camp, thereby lessening the strain upon the men due to long and unnecessary delays at the points of loading the baggage and entraining the troops.

He regrets that you are not to remain longer in the service.

Very respectfully,
S. M. FOOTE,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, Aide de Camp.

Capt. Graff is a graduate of the Seventy-first Regiment, which he joined as a private in 1893, becoming a Corporal in 1894, and joining the Ninth Regiment in 1895 as a First Lieutenant and Battalion Quartermaster. After his service in the Spanish war he was made Adjutant of the Ninth, with the rank of Captain, in 1900, and resigned in 1903.

Arms for Drill.

Application was recently made to the War Department for discarded arms of the service with which the Manhattan Rifles could drill, and last week word was received that these arms would be furnished. There is a law against the carrying of arms by anybody not a part of the army or militia, but as these weapons are to be guns not fit for use, they can be used without a violation of the law. The regiment has been provided with a neat uniform. Crossed rifles with "M. R." above make up the collar insignia, while the officers wear an eagle on the front of the cap.

The drill the men are now going through is of the advanced order. The school of the soldier, the school of the battalion, and extended order drills are now practiced regularly. There is a large recruit class, the work of which is carefully watched "armbeh -¾¼i,vo(%m,fnlcsaq-,ll gew¼ by Lieut. Col. Tuchler, who has served in the Guard, and ranks high as a drill master.

There is talk of an outing over Sunday before the Summer is over, at which the men can get a practical knowledge of field work.

THE BARNYARD BRACER.

"I FEEL so tired," said a girl who belongs to one of the two private tennis clubs that are still able to hold their lease of private lots in Central Park West.

"Same here," exclaimed a companion who had been playing for three hours straight. "I'd almost rather put on flesh than be worked to death."

"Class in first aid to the weary, step forward!" shouted a willowy maid from Wellesley. "I haven't been to college for nothing. Come with me."

The trio went to a drug store in Columbus Avenue, where the clerk exhibited symptoms of an acquaintance with the Wellesley girl. He advanced from behind the prescription counter with seraphic smile, and sent the boy who usually attends to the soda fountain down into the cellar on an errand.

"Same thing, please," said the cap-and-gown girl sweetly.

The clerk lighted a spirit lamp, and in a short time produced a bowl full of hot water. He carefully took an egg from a

PART FOUR

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1904.

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Last week's market began with some resemblance to Boston's best manner, as mentioned last week, but decidedly improved upon it. The Boston idea is that activity is all that is wanted in a market, and that if activity cannot be got in any other way it can be manufactured by paying enough commissions to brokers out of a fund raised by miscellaneous contributions, if necessary. It can be, but to what good purpose? Or to whose profit except the brokers' and the manipulators'? And what becomes of the Stock Exchange's most useful function as a place where appraisals of values are averaged? These questions seemed apropos when Thursday's reaction followed Wednesday's boom. Then it seemed impossible to think that either the fall or the rise discounted anything, or registered any general change in the estimate of the future by those scanning the financial horizon. That can be said only when the market is built up of cumulative orders, signifying that the same or similar ideas have occurred to many observers simultaneously. That signifies that the public is in the market and that stocks are taken away from the Street. Such is the impression given by Friday's strength, against adverse news. For every share thus taken out of the Street there is an increment of value to the portion left in the Street. Prices either rise or harden, and sales can be made without depressing business. But when powerful cliques or individuals make an artificial activity by buying only to sell again, the stocks are left in the Street, the situation is left unchanged, and a promising outlook is clouded by a false start. We have had four million-shares-a-day movements this year, and none of them has left the market better for its happening. The movements in January and July were most nearly legitimate, and most alike, having the largest portion of genuine buying overlaid by the smallest amount of speculative activity. But the market whic hrises under accumulation falls under distribution, and the speculative situation is altered only by the balance between purchases and sales. When the balance is on the buying side the price rises, as in the January million-share movement. When the balance is on the selling side, the market declines, as in February's million-share movement. March's million-share movement also was a declining one. It remains to be seen what will be the sequel of the activity apparently finished now for the present. It took the averages up for industrials from 49.31 to 50.44, and for railways from 97.53 to 99.47. Both approximate the year's actual maximum in January.

There cannot be said to be any general interest in whether or not the brokers make interest on the cost of their seats in their marble hall, nor does anybody very much care which speculative clique makes the larger profit. The interesting thing is the light this balancing of bargains and opinions throws upon the future course of prices. The ostensible cause of the rise was the improvement in the crop outlook, just as the ostensible cause of Thursday's reaction was the deterioration in the condition of the crops. For damage by heat or drought many were prepared, but damage by moisture in July can come only to crops being harvested, which certainly is an inconsiderable proportion. Growing crops can only be benefited by alternations of rain and warmth. Those who recall last year's flood remember also the moral drawn then, that it is a good time to sell corn when it is ruined by floods, for it will be purchasable cheaper when the abundance promoted by moisture is sent to market. In other respects intrinsic conditions have altered little. Commodity prices are lower, having fallen 3.7 per cent. during June. The fall is not the result of liquidation, and does not point to commercial distress resembling that financial distress which the falling stock market earlier reflected. The fall in commodities comes from the larger supplies, actual or prospective, of the necessaries of life. An addition of nearly 4 per cent. to the purchasing power of

als or from Republican legislation. "A plague on both your houses," is Wall Street's indifferent attitude toward politicians of either brand, whom it observes to be about equally ready to be as bad in their finance as the simple honesty of thet plain people permits them. It is as true now as it was in the campaigns which defeated Mr. Bryan that our unsound finance is imposed from above, not demanded from below. It is useless to exhume the past, but looking forward it is pertinent to observe that the Democrats lack the bravery to promise to reform conditions which the Republicans have the effrontery to claim credit for producing.

Wall Street has no politics. So far as Wall Street could be rallied as a political force at all it would rally again, as it once did, to the party of sound finance. But there is no such party on any existing financial question. The Republicans are responsible equally for the creation and for the survival of the greenbacks, although officials of the Treasury under Republican Administration have demonstrated that there would have been a difference of $339,984,222 in favor of converting the Nation's undated promissory notes into bonds. This is independent of the harm the greenbacks do in swelling the volume of our uncovered paper money, unprecedented in its total in our history, and unequaled in any other country to-day. The service which it is claimed the greenbacks did in assisting to finance the war of the rebellion could not be repeated in any similar future stress, for the existence of the present issue would so far prevent the floating of another such forced loan.

The Republicans are responsible also for what Secretary Shaw speaks of officially as the "unexpressed policy" of declaring the parity of silver and gold without providing any specific statute for the exchange of silver currency for gold at the holder's option. The point is not purely technical, for banknotes are redeemable in silver. The Republicans also are responsible for maintaining a currency which is inexpansible in a stringent money market and incompressible when money is unlendable. In last year's crisis banknotes could not be increased, and in the present 1½ per cent. money market the banknotes are increasing daily, being now at the recorded maximum.

Leading Republican statesmen tell us that these things are popular. As financiers they know that there is as perfect unanimity of condemnation among all qualified spokesmen of Wall Street as is ever obtainable in human affairs. As officials they report to Congress legislation which as politicians they oppose. There are two tones to the voice of Secretary Shaw. Controller of the Currency Ridgely and a series of Directors of the Mint under successive Republican Administrations have condemned these conditions and indicated methods for their correction. The Republicans are condemned not by nor for their ignorance, but for their sins of commission against knowledge of better things. That the Democrats could do worse than the Republican record, which begins with the Sherman silver legislation and ends with maintenance of the existing system of indefensible finance, is not possible. It is contemplation of what the Republicans have done which makes Wall Street callous to fear of what the Democrats may do. Both parties have so completely missed their opportunity of making this issue theirs that so far as finance goes Wall Street might have been as impartial as indifferent between the parties had not the Democrats repeated their unforgivable sin by a fresh demonstration of an unregenerate spirit. Bankers of the eminence of Speyer and Schiff have recalled their judgment of Roosevelt as unsafe, giving him a character McKinley never lacked. Equally eminent bankers vouch for Parker. It is a stand-off, and it is a pity that such support was not impartially withheld from both, being reserved until the appearance of a candidate who should fitly represent that enlightened Wall Street which stands for rectitude and

ONE TRUST THAT HAS LEARNED A LESSON

Ship Combine's Report Explains a Few Things.

ORGANIZATION WAS COSTLY

German View of Value of Shipping Shares Not Exactly Favorable.

The first annual report of the International Mercantile Marine Company is excellent documentary evidence that the recent criticisms of the methods employed in organizing various industrial enterprises have not been in vain. While the report of the company does not give as much information regarding its present financial standing as might seem desirable, it takes great pains to explain exactly what was done with the cash and securities with which it started in business. The chief concern of the report is with the disposition made of the sum of $50,000,000 which the company received in cash at the time of its formation as part of the consideration for the issue of its securities. It appears that out of this sum $11,000,000 was paid for the acquisition of the various lines, being 25 per cent. of the total.

The expenses of organization were next paid out of the cash on hand. These expenses were very heavy, amounting to $652,429, or nearly twice the amount of the first year's surplus earnings. It is said that the heavy transfer duties in England were responsible for the greater part of this expense. The balance of the amount was paid for new tonnage and other additional properties, as well as for the shares of the Leyland Line. The report takes pains to state explicitly that no payments have been made for commissions or profits of any kind to any person or corporation whatsoever. As in the case of several other concerns, the payments for commissions to every one concerned in the organization were so excessive as to lead to severe criticism and even charges of a criminal nature; this explicit statement demonstrates that at least some of the trust managers and organizers have learned a lesson.

Conditions under which transatlantic steamship companies have to operate are much the same and what affects one company generally affects all. For this reason it is interesting to note in connection with the first annual report of the Morgan Trust what the Frankfurter Zeitung, the foremost financial daily of Germany, has to say about the market position of the shares of the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg American Company. The following are extracts from a recent article in the columns of that paper:

"The attention of the Bourse has recently been turned toward the shares of the shipping companies, and there has been a movement in these stocks, even though it was not a bull movement. There were several reasons why the interest for the shares of the Lloyd and the Packet Company (Hamburg American) had slackened so. One of the principal causes was that everybody had bought the shares at prices far above their present quotations, and did not desire to take a loss. The recent disappointing dividend declarations have tired out these holders, and they have sold out some of their holdings. For some time shareholders have passed adverse comment on the fact that in spite of the participation of the two largest German companies in the so-called Transatlantic Conference, the long-maintained rivalry in tonnage, speed, and luxurious appointments of steamers was continued with undiminished effort and with large expense account capital expenditures, either by the issue of shares or bonds. Against these capital outlays there is shown a respectable growth of the fleets and of tonnage capacity, as well as a considerable extension of shipping routes, but there is not shown an increase in net dividend-paying earning power.

"The unfavorable years 1902 has demonstrated that only in times of great boom the full number of vessels can find paying freights, while in years when international traffic is at all slackened in the slightest degree a large number of steamers must remain idle in the various harbors of the world. Even occurrences of lesser importance, such as accidents to any one of the big steamers, the trial trips of new vessels, the very general hospitality of the companies toward the Emperor, the Parliament, and the newspapers, teach us that the business policy of the present day occasions a very noticeable increase in the operating expenses. In addition, this policy provokes increased competition on the part of other companies, and, although the Lloyd and Packet Company are so strong this system of outbidding one another causes even them considerable sacrifice.

"While it is true that the Directors of the two great companies have got the best of their competitors so far as transatlantic freights are concerned by their connection

GREAT CHANCE FOR THEORIES.

Most Anything Can Be Proved by Controller Ridgeley's Figures.

The figures which Controller Ridgeley presents on individual deposits in various kinds of banking institutions in his recent report are entertaining, if for no other reason than because they afford an unlimited field for conjecture. The reports from which they are taken cover the entire country by geographical divisions and the results are sufficiently varied so that all theorists may prove by them whatever they wish.

Choosing State banks, savings banks, loan and trust companies, private banks, and National banks for his classification, Mr. Ridgeley presents comparative figures for 1892, 1896, and 1903. About the greatest contrasts are presented by the reports of deposits in savings banks, which increassed greatly in the New England and Eastern States and on the Pacific coast, but decreased in the South, as follows:

	1892.	1896.	1903.
New Eng.	$705,777,557	$802,923,950	$1,048,322,344
E. States	735,767,800	855,837,399	1,385,150,650
South	11,859,386	9,947,597	4,118,522
Mid. West	169,941,615	130,494,356	166,416,578
West	3,042,725	1,523,192	.....
Pac. Coast	131,940,535	134,539,074	211,475,012
Un. States	1,758,329,618	1,935,466,468	2,815,483,106

State banks and trust companies vie with each other, particularly through the South and Middle West, in producing the largest increases in the list. From the Western and Pacific Coast States no reports are included on trust companies, but the percentages of increase in sections reported upon are:

STATE BANKS.

	P.C.
New England States	79
Eastern States	49
Middle Western States	289
Southern States	191
Western States	271
Pacific Coast States	216

TRUST COMPANIES.

New England States	165
Eastern States	300
Middle Western States	474

The totals for the country are: State banks, 176 per cent.; loan and trust companies, 281 per cent. National banks do not follow the other figures in their increases, save in the general respect that they have increased their individual deposits most rapidly in the newer sections of the country. Thus one finds the following increases:

	P.C.
New England States	24
Eastern States	88
Southern States	128
Middle Western States	97
Western States	191
Pacific Coast States	190
Whole country	117

Notable among comparisons afforded by the figures is between the National bank deposits and savings bank deposits, the latter, in the East and in the country at large, standing materially ahead of the National bank deposits at the beginning of the period, and then losing ground in the last seven-year period. For instance, in the Eastern States the report shows:

	1892.	1896.
Savings banks	$735,767,800	$855,837,399
National banks	744,486,756	750,725,800
		1903:
Savings banks		$1,385,150,650
National banks		1,329,186,630

In the country at large the comparison is as follows:

	1892.	1896.
Savings banks	$1,758,329,618	$1,935,466,468
National banks	1,653,339,679	1,668,413,507
		1903.
Savings banks		$2,815,483,106
National banks		3,200,172,989

It will not be attempted here to draw any conclusions from the above, even as to why the National bank individual deposits should have passed those in savings banks. For from the manner in which some bank statements are made up in this city any deduction would be necessarily subject to conditions in so long a string that before half of them were examined, patience would be exhausted. One may then only note, finally, that the grand total of all classes in the United States increased from $4,664,034,250 in 1892 to $4,945,124,423 in 1896, and to $9,553,693,564 in 1903.

MR. GATES AND COPPER.

He Is Only One of the "Official" Peace Negotiators.

Folks who were familiar with the copper situation were considerably amused late in the week at the carefully circulated reports which finally took definite form in a newspaper story yesterday morning, to the effect that John W. Gates was the official negotiator between F. Augustus Heinze and the Standard Oil party for the settlement of the copper war. Mr. Heinze's denial was not necessary to make the story ridiculous, any more than confirmation by him would have made it true.

The fact is that there have been anywhere from three to half a dozen "official negotiators" between Heinze and the Standard Oil party during the past few months. The crop started up about the time that H. H. Rogers was reported to be planning a trip West, and increased from day to day when it became known that Heinze was coming East to see his mother off to Europe. While Heinze was here anybody who wanted to publish a settlement story could get it for the asking in any one of a number of quarters, the only trouble being that Heinze denied at the same time that the Standard Oil party refused to confirm. And so Heinze

Told 'Round the Ticker.



RICHARD A. SPRINGS and his two brothers are indispensable at vacation time to their fellow-members of the Cotton Exchange. The three men have been dubbed "Cold Springs," "Warm Springs," and "Hot Springs," and the brokers argue that it is unnecessary to go away for health and recreation when three Springs are so close at hand.

EDWARD B. VAN DYCK of the Cotton Exchange is known among his friends as the "human freight car," on account of his size and his capacity—for work. The other day he took a fair admirer to see the sights of Coney Island, and of course he was promptly discovered by one of his fellow-brokers, who addressed him familiarly with a "Hello, Freight Car." After the friend had departed the fair one said to Van Dyck that she did not like to have him called a freight car.

"And why not, pray?" inquired he.

"Because," she replied, "freight cars are so often side-tracked."

GEORGE L. and RUDOLPH DENGER of 20 Broad Street have dissolved the old firm of Denger Brothers, in which they were associated, and, taking into the partnership Charles H. Burke, have formed a new firm of Denger & Burke, with offices at the same address.

T. M. T. RABORG has retired from the firm of Alley, Conger & Co., one of the dozen concerns which lately had their telephones taken out by the Exchange authorities.

JOHN STANTON, the copper man, despite the reports that "something big" was going to happen in his chosen field by reason of the alleged mediation of John W. Gates between Heinze and the Standard Oil, has gone to the Lakes for a month's vacation.

A. L. BAKER, New York man for a large Chicago Coffee house, and a member of the Board of Trade of the Windy City, has been elected to the New York Coffee Exchange.

JAMES B. DILL, who spends a good part of his Summers in his automobile, or automobiles—for Mr. Dill's party is a regular cavalcade when it is actually under way—has chosen a new route this year for his "bubble" trip to Rangeley. He goes up through Western Massachusetts and Vermont into the Lake Champlain country, across the Canadian border to the St. Lawrence, then up the river for fifty or a hundred miles, and down into the Maine woods. The last part of the trip will be over a log road, declared impassable for wagons, and which, needless to say, has never seen an automobile before. But Mr. Dill believes he will reach Rangeley, for he did it last year when automobilists said "impossible."

CHARLES M. SCHWAB is off for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm this week—for a second time within a few months. This trip, Mr. Schwab says, is made for "business" purely, as he does not need further recreation after his long rest since retiring from the Presidency of the Steel Trust.

BERTRAND BEER has been put up by Charles Minzesheimer and Benjamin B. Ryan for membership in the Stock Exchange. He has arranged for the purchase of the seat of Charles F. Grant, who has an office at 33 Wall Street.

GEORGE W. WINGATE has been appointed general solicitor of the Long Island Railroad. His appointment was made effective as of July 1.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE, for many years floor manager for J. H. Parker, has been elected a member of the New York Cotton Exchange. Other additions to the membership are Louis H. Fairchild of New Orleans, and two foreigners, John H. Clayton of Liverpool, England, and Julius E. Meyer of Havre, France.

A. J. CASSATT, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has gone to Bar Harbor for his usual Summer vacation, as there is nothing now in the affairs of the road to demand his immediate attention.

D. G. REID of the Rock Island has sailed for Europe. The whereabouts of the other members of the Rock Island party is as follows: W. H. Moore is at his country home, J. H. Moore has gone to Wisconsin to fish, and W. B. Leeds is about to pack up and move to his Newport villa for the Summer.

STERRETT TATE, formerly of Miller & Co., will hereafter have charge of the cotton department of Haven & Clement.

resigned his position to take effect July 15, and he will hereafter practice law for his own account in the City of Louisville.

J. P. MORGAN, when he arrived at his office last Friday, greeted "Big" Jim McDermott first of all his employes. This may have been partly because the new Morgan cop stood immediately inside the front door when the home-coming financier entered, but it pleased McDermott mightily none the less. McDermott and Mr. Morgan are of course "old friends" by reason of the ex-officer's many years of service in front of the Equitable Building, where he came to know most of the prominent men in the Street.

JAMES SELIGMAN, senior partner of J. & W. Seligman & Co., and Jefferson Seligman of the same firm arrived home from an extended European trip on the Kaiser Wilhelm last week.

A "SNAP" FOR CON. GAS.

Decision in West Side Case Fastens Monopoly Upon New York.

Unless the higher courts reverse the decision of Judge Truax in the West Side Electric case the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, which is to say the Consolidated Gas Company, will have things about its own way in the lighting situation of New York. As matters stand now the West Side Electric Company is in the position in which it woke up one morning last Summer, to find that the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, questioning its right not only to extend its wires, but even to use the ones already laid down, had a force of men at work ripping them out.

At that time the West Side Electric objected. It believed that since its charter was regularly granted by the old Board of Electrical Control, which was legislated out of existence at the time when the formation of the Consolidated Gas Company united virtually all the other lighting companies in New York, it had the right to continue using the twelve blocks or so of ducts on West End Avenue, and to extend from time to time as its business warranted. Accordingly a mandamus was obtained, safeguarding, for the time, the use of the ducts, and proceedings were started with a view to having the whole question determined.

The contentions of the two sides were simple. The Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company asserted that when the old Board of Electrical Control was superseded and the power of granting permission to use the ducts placed in the hands of the Aldermen, permission must be obtained from the body having present jurisdiction in the matter both for continuing to use the ducts and for making extensions. The West Side Electric Company set up that powers granted it in the proper way when it began business could not be taken away by subsequent charter revisions. Apparently Judge Truax agrees with the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, which is to say the Consolidated Gas.

This purely technical phase is not, however, the most important one of the matter. If the higher court upholds the decision of Justice Truax, the effect will be, as THE TIMES pointed out some time since, the removal of the only element of competition in the lightning situation in New York. For the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company has had and will continue to have, a monopoly not only on the use of the existing subway, but will be protected against possible competition. Under the precedent set by the West Side Electric case, applicants for the privilege to use ducts must go before the Board of Aldermen to obtain permission. And such permission may be expected to depend largely upon the say so of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company.

Nor is the West Side case the only matter upon which the subway company has cause for self-congratulation just now. It was not long ago that it scored heavily in the fight it has been making with the city to prevent that impertinent corporation from inquiring into its earnings and their relation to the capitalization upon which it is paying dividends. At present it appears doubtful if the city, guaranteed a claim to earnings of the subway company over and above 10 per cent. upon its capital since organization will ever get the accounting oy which it desires to find out what the actual earnings are. It appears to matter nothing that the subway company has never made report to the city, as compelled annually to do by its charter, or that its capitalization is undoubtedly so much in excess of reason that it cannot possibly earn more than 10 per cent.

So the statement that the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, which is to say the Consolidated Gas, has got things about its own way in New York. It probably will continue to have until the possibility of municipal ownership of lighting facilities looms up large by reason of a prolonged continuance of the company's present attitude toward the public.

AS THEY DO IT IN TEXAS.

PLAYING SYSTEMS IN WALL STREET

It's a Very Hard Game at All Times.

Some of the Methods Used—Most of Them Too Intricate for Outsiders.

This year's stagnation, dullness, inactivity, or whatever else one may want to call it, which has turned Wall Street into an ideal location for the establishment of a sanitarium for those troubled with insomnia or nervous prostration, has hit no one so hard as the semi-professional habitué of the brokers' offices who plays the market according to a "system." Just as there are always men who believe they can beat the roulette wheel or any other gambling game, the races included, by adherence to a system, so there are men in Wall Street who are convinced that they have an infallible source of wealth in the shape of some system which enables them to speculate with never-failing success. The number of these system players is much larger than one might suspect, and many of them, though they may have been following the turns of the stock market for years, know little about stocks and really care less. Their dope sheet, to use racing parlance, is the ticker tape, and they hang over it from day to day, noting the changes and figuring out their next play. "Tickeritis" this sickness is called by some, for it is a disease which means slow but certain exhaustion to the bank accounts of those who have been infected by it, although there are a few whose losses cannot be proved and whose word as to their secure and steady income from the system must therefore be taken or doubted.

In these dull days, when a change of one-half a point constitutes a market movement, these men are having a hard time of it. They have not, like the floor traders, the advantage of being able to make a profit on a rise or fall of one-eighth of a point, for they have to pay commissions, and commissions, as every one knows, eat deep into profits. So they sit and talk disconsolately of other days when, even if they did not win much more, they were able to lose their money faster. The game was exciting then, for the action up or down was swift, and every hour brought new variety.

There are many of these systems. One of them is based on the tips which float around every day in the year and which are often disseminated by so-called news bureaus. Gathering all the tips as they appear every morning, the system player will then look up his record of the particular stock in question and if he finds that it has already gone up a point he will give an order to sell a point above or buy a point below the market price on the assumption that no movement extends in one direction uninterruptedly for more than two points. Thus they copper the tip assuming that when it is permitted to come out by the men interested in a stock the cream has been skimmed off the market. A very intricate system is followed by at least one man in the Street who claims that in the twenty years that he has played it he has made a very comfortable income out of it. This man keeps track of the main issues which are dealt in on the Stock Exchange through a chart for each stock. He pays absolutely no attention to movements of only half a point or a point. While a stock is thus fluctuating up and down within narrow limits he leaves it severely alone except that he enters each movement on his chart. But as soon as this regular fluctuation is interrupted by an advance or a decline of two points in succession he gets into the market with the intention of securing the profit resulting from the remaining points of the movement.

As soon as the decrease in activity or any other sign indicates to him that the movement is over he closes out the transaction. This man in a dull market may not get one chance a week to play his system, which should make it comparatively safe when the market is stagnant. In a lively market this man is likely to get whipsawed, for a movement of two points either way is then nothing extraordinary, and the chances are that he is buying or selling at the very point where the movement he counts on is over and turns against him.

Many of the speculators in the Street are faithful followers of the tide. They believe that it is safer to go with the market than to buck against it. They do not wait for any movement to get well under way, but they try to get advance information, and if they cannot get that they attempt to "feel" the market, so to speak. They are as a rule satisfied with small profits, and run for cover as soon as they find that the market is going against them. This set is made up mostly of professional speculators, brokers known as floor traders, and this method is a popular diversion, especially on the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

Some of the systems in use are so involved that none but the inventor can un-

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Steady; Call Money Nominal, 1@1 1-4.

A Good Market for a Half Holiday—Tone Strong Without Any Fresh Stimulus.

In temper and in prices Saturday's session was scarcely more than a continuance of Friday's. No news out of the routine sufficed to obscure the effect of the prime influences under whose effect adjournment was made—that is to say, there was the same resolute putting of the best construction upon the floods and the proceedings at St. Louis. This was assisted both by the softness of the produce markets and by the comments of leaders of opinion upon the Democratic omission to take a position upon the gold question. So far as this assured the election of Roosevelt the effect was good, and the minority which still held to hopes of a Democratic contest cherished the expectation that the candidate would do for himself what the convention had neglected to do for him. In the earlier business these factors sufficed to hold prices for active stocks steady to strong, with few fractional declines, a larger number of fractional advances, and one or two larger improvements, including a rise of 1¾ for Southern.

This sentiment was checked rather than reversed by the bank statement, some disappointment being felt at an increase of the reserves by something over a million, instead of by nine millions or so as forecasted. In a fortnight some sixteen millions have been traced into the banks which have not appeared in the reserves. Possibly most of it is in people's pockets for holiday purposes, and certainly it is not lost or destroyed. The effect of the disappearance this week of this eight millions is to throw upon the surplus the burden of the moderate increase of loans, and the surplus decreased by an amount which is negligible under the present condition of ample if not excessive holdings of cash. The week closes with the outlook possibly a little confused by uncertainties regarding events which cannot be hurried, but there is no conclusive presumption against any cheerfulness to which any one may feel moved.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers pf.	1½	Nat. Lead	1⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Pacific Coast	2
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Pacific Mail	2
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Penn. R. R.	½
Con. Tob. pf.	1½	Reading	½
Erie 2d pf.	¾	Reading 2d pf.	½
General Electric	¾	Southern Railway	⅝
Hocking Valley	1	Southern Railway pf.	1½
Hocking Valley pf.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Iowa Cent. pf.	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Manhattan	½	Wabash pf.	⅝
Minn. & St. L.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar pf.	1⅝	Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1½	North American	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s..... 1⅛

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 9	237,308
To date this year	53,212,136
Corresponding date last year	85,222,367

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 9	$1,126,500
To date this year	$324,718,100
Corresponding date last year	$357,248,850

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 57⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Stock Exchange, 500 shares of Phenix sold at .23@.22.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Comstock sold at .08, 500 Gold Dollar at .04½, 200 Gould and Curry at .21, 500 Jack Pot at .08, 200 Justice at .10, 200 Mexican at 1.10@1.05, 100 Ophir at 2.74, 700 Phenix at .23, 100 Savage at .30, 150 Standard at 2.85, and 1,000 Work at .07.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Reading Makes Further Gain—Most Active Stocks Up.

Trading in the stock market yesterday was in keeping with the course of the market earlier in the week. With few exceptions the active stocks made further gains, and the amount of business was large for a Saturday, at least by comparison with recent records. Besides continued activity in the stocks that have been the leaders of the market for some days, Southern Railway, National Lead, and one or two other stocks became active and attracted some attention by their strength. This broadening of the market serves to increase the interest taken in it by outsiders, even if, as many believe, the manipulation of traders and professional operators had much more to do with the advances than any increase in the actual demand for the stocks. The market yesterday and for the week generally has done as well as any one expected it to do, and a good deal better than many thought it could do.

***

No Reaction in Reading.

Reading was again the most active stock, and instead of reacting after its sharp advance of Friday, it rose still further, and closed at the highest price of the day. The rest of the coal stocks were neither very active nor notably strong. It was said that Charles G. Gates & Co. bought more than half of all the Reading traded in yesterday. Some thought the same firm responsible for the activity in Southern Railway and for the advance of 1¾ points in Southern preferred.

***

Bank Statement Without Effect.

The bank statement had little effect upon the market. Once more the actual gain in cash was very small compared with Friday's estimates of the gain by the banks, and though there was a falling off in surplus reserve, the change in this item was not important enough to have any effect. The market closed at very nearly the best figures of the day, being helped at the close by the sustained strength of Reading.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days; 2½ per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3 per cent. for five months, 3¼ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $230,605,356; balances, $13,881,474; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,456,053.

Money on call loaned at 2@2¼ per cent.; short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 3-16@2¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8520; demand, $4.8720; cables, $4.8750. Commercial bills, $4.85@4.85¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95@95⅛ and 95⅛; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—40c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—Transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
115..	Brewing Co.	25	24½	25
45..	Crucible pf.	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
50..	Fireproof Co.	7½	7½	7½
80..	Fireproof Co. pf.	28	27½	27½
100..	Marsden	3¼	3¼	3¼
35..	Mfgrs. L. & H.	30¼	30¼	30¼
537..	Pittsburg C. pf.	58⅝	58¼	58⅝
50..	Sewer Pipe	20	20	20
10..	Union Steel Co.	60	60	60
150..	U. S. Steel	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
60..	U. S. Steel Co. pf.	58⅞	58	58⅛
210..	Western Electric 2ds.	78½	78⅛	78⅜

BONDS.

$5,000..	Pittsburg C. Div.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
437.50..	Pittsburg C. Div.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, July 9, 1904.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
42⅞	44	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	44	44	44	44	+ 1½
51⅝	51½	15,100	*Amal. Copper Co.	51¼	51½	51	51½	+ ⅜
73¾	74	100	Am. Car & Fdy. Co. pf.	73⅞	73⅞	73⅝	73⅞	+ ⅛
27	28	100	Am. Cotton Oil.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
20¾	21	100	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	21	21	21	21	....
28	30	50	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	28	28	28	28	....
20	20½	100	*Am. Locomotive Co.	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
54½	54⅝	120	*Am. S. & Ref. Co.	54¼	54¼	54½	54½	— ½
96⅝	97	300	*Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf.	97	97	96⅞	97⅛	— ¼
119	120	100	*Am. Snuff Co.	120	120	120	120	....
128¾	128¾	1,100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	128¾	128¾	128¼	128½	....
127½	129	150	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	— 1⅜
128⅝	129½	10	Am. T. & T. Co.	129½	129½	129½	129½	....
76	77	15	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	....
73	73¼	9,275	A., T. & Santa Fe.	74⅜	75⅝	74⅜	75⅛	+ ¼
94⅞	95⅛	1,450	A., T. & Santa Fe pf.	94⅞	95	94⅞	95	+ ¼
82⅝	82¾	1,570	Baltimore & Ohio.	82¼	82⅝	82⅛	82⅝	....
50½	50⅝	4,140	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	50⅜	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	....
86	87	300	Buff. & Susq. pf.	86½	86⅝	86½	86⅝	+ ⅛
124¾	125	600	Canadian Pacific.	125⅛	125⅛	124⅝	124⅞	+ ⅜
33¼	33⅛	2,700	Chesapeake & Ohio.	32¾	33⅜	32¾	33⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	13⅝	200	Chic. Great Western.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	....
46	52	400	Chic. Gt. West. pf., A.	52½	52½	51½	51½	— 1¼
145⅝	145⅞	6,120	Chic., Mil. & St. P.	145¾	146	145¾	145⅞	....
171½	172	100	Chic. & No. Western.	172	172	172	172	....
217	220	10	Chic. & N. W. pf.	217	217	217	217	....
6¼	6⅝	225	Chic. Term. Transfer.	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
72¼	73	200	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	72¾	72¾	72	72	— ⅛
32¼	32⅛	1,100	Col. Fuel & Iron.	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ 1⅛
15⅜	16⅛	300	Col. & Southern.	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
21½	21⅝	160	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
9	10	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	9	9	9	9	....
195	196	300	Consolidated Gas.	195½	195½	195½	195½	+ ⅜
113¼	114½	100	*Cont. Tobacco Co. pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½	+ 1¼
11	11¼	500	Corn Products Co.	11	11	11	11	....
139¼	139⅝	600	Delaware & Hudson.	159½	159⅝	158½	159⅛	+ ¼
2	3	100	Detroit Southern.	2½	2½	2½	2½	....
23⅛	25⅛	7,160	Erie.	25⅛	25⅜	23	25⅞	....
60½	60⅝	800	Erie 1st pf.	60⅜	60⅞	60¼	60⅝	+ ⅛
37	37½	700	Erie 2d pf.	37	37⅛	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
158	158¾	550	General Electric.	158½	158⅝	158½	158⅝	+ ⅛
....	....	1,013	Gen. Electric pf rights.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	....
66½	67½	100	Hocking Valley.	67	67	67	67	+ 1
82⅜	82	200	Hocking Valley pf.	83½	83⅜	82½	82⅜	+ ⅜
133½	134	100	Illinois Central.	133⅝	133⅝	133⅝	133⅝	....
68	69	100	Int. Paper pf.	69	69	69	69	....
74	76	10	Int. Steam Pump pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	....
35½	36	200	Iowa Central pf.	35½	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+ ⅛
112⅜	112½	1,350	Louisville & Nashville.	112	112½	112	112⅜	+ ⅛
151¼	151⅝	2,920	Manhattan Elevated.	150⅝	151⅜	150⅝	151	+ ½
88	88½	1,857	*Met. Securities.	85¾	89⅝	88	88½	....
116⅝	116⅞	5,620	*Met. St. Railway.	117⅝	117⅝	116⅜	116⅝	— ⅜
8½	8⅝	4,900	Mexican Central.	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	— ½
43	46	150	Minn. & St. Louis.	45	45	45	45	— ½
67¼	68	500	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	68¼	68¼	67¼	68	....
123½	124	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	124	124	124	124	....
17½	17⅝	100	Mo., Kansas & Texas.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
38½	38⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	....
91½	92	4,900	Mo. Pacific.	91½	92	91½	91⅝	+ ½
46¼	46⅜	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	46½	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
107	107⅝	10	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	107⅜	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝	....
70	80	100	Nat. Enam. & St. pf.	78	78	78	78	— ⅛
23	23⅛	6,220	*Nat. Lead Co.	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
94	95	125	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	94	94	94	94	— ⅛
116⅜	117	400	New York Central.	117¼	117⅜	117	117	— ⅛
27⅞	28	2,005	N., C. & St. L.	28¼	28¼	27⅝	27⅞	....
59	59½	1,420	Norf. & Western.	59¼	59⅝	59	59⅜	+ ⅛
87⅜	88	200	No. American.	88	88	88	88	+ ½
58	60	500	Pacific Coast.	57¼	58	57¼	58	+ 2
27⅜	28½	2,200	Pacific Mail.	27	28½	27	28	+ 2
118¼	118¾	14,800	Pennsylvania R. R.	117⅝	118½	117⅝	118¼	+ ½
99¼	99⅝	720	People's Gas, Chicago.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
28	28½	100	Pressed Steel Car.	28	28	28	28	....
51	51¼	54,150	Reading.	50⅜	51½	50⅜	51½	+ ⅝
83½	83⅞	200	Reading 1st pf.	83	83⅜	83	83⅜	+ ⅛
72½	74	520	Reading 2d pf.	71⅝	72½	71⅝	72½	+ ½
6¾	7	100	*Republic Iron & St.	7	7	7	7	....
41⅜	42¼	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	41¼	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	....
21⅞	22	4,022	Rock Island Co.	21⅞	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
66⅝	66¾	400	Rock Island Co. pf.	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¼	....
47	47⅜	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	46	47	46	47⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	12½	600	St. L. Southwestern.	12¾	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	30⅝	500	St. L. S. W. pf.	30⅜	31	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅜
48⅝	48⅞	6,670	Southern Pacific.	48⅝	48⅞	48¼	48⅝	....
23⅛	23¼	16,290	So. Railway extended.	22½	23¼	22½	22⅞	+ ⅝
87⅞	88⅜	2,600	So. Ry. pf. extended.	86⅞	88	86⅞	88	+ 1⅜
37⅝	37⅞	500	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	37⅜	38	37⅜	38	+ ⅝
24½	24⅝	7,200	Texas & Pacific.	24½	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
37⅞	38⅛	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	38	38¼	38	38¼	+ ⅛
91⅝	91⅞	12,150	Union Pacific.	91⅜	91½	91	91½	....
93⅜	94	300	Union Pacific pf.	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	....
....	....	100	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
....	....	160	*U. S. Leather pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ⅛
11⅛	11⅜	5,000	U. S. Steel.	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
58⅝	58¾	17,900	U. S. Steel pf.	58⅛	58⅞	58⅛	58⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	17	100	Wabash.	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
33	35¼	650	Wabash pf.	34¾	35	34¾	35	+ ⅛
156	158	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	158	158	158	158	....
23	24½	51	Wh. & Lake Erie 2d pf.	23	23	23	23	....
39¼	40	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	39½	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ¼

Total... 237,308 | *Unlisted. † From last previous sale, based on 100 shares [illegible]

ON LONDON CHANGE

Ease of Money After the Half Year Was of Short Duration.

Stock Market Quiet—All Home Government Securities Decline—American Rails Higher—Heavy Fall in Japanese.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July. 9.—The extreme ease of the money market which followed the turn of the half-year proved to be of short duration. It has been found impossible for the market to meet the calls on account of new issues, including that on the Transvaal loan, and at the same time repay all the money borrowed from the Bank of England at the end of June. In other words, the suggestion made last week that there is only a small margin of available cash in this market between ease and stringency is demonstrated to be in accordance with the facts.

The renewal of the tightness of money naturally caused sharp advances in loan rates. It was difficult to get day-to-day accommodation under 2½ per cent., and in many cases as much as 3 per cent. was paid.

Relief from the stringency is expected through the return to London of money scattered over the country in dividend payments.

The stock market was extremely quiet throughout the week. Investment securities, which have lately been in high favor, suffered from the dullness more than anything else. All the home Government stocks declined, including consols, which were off nearly a point. Irish land stock, national war loan, Exchequer bonds, local loans stock, and Transvaal loan were all appreciably lower.

British rails also succumbed to the influence of tight money, nearly all the important stocks showing the minus sign in the closing prices table.

American rails, up to the middle of the week, were stagnant like everything else. Then came buoyancy and a higher price level, attributed generally to a campaign in Wall Street. Union Pacific was the most prominent stock in the revival, its price advancing 2⅝.

Mines continued dull, with prices inclined to slide off a bit.

Foreign Government securities showed no remarkable changes except in the war section, the feature of which was a heavy fall in Japanese stocks, based on the week's rumors, according to which the Japanese are getting a little the worst of it, especially on sea.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 9.—Money was in fair demand and more plentiful in the market to-day. Discounts were firm. There was considerable uncertainty regarding the destination of the gold due next week, but in view of the easy money on the Continent it is not expected that rates here will harden appreciably.

Prices on the Stock Exchange generally were firmer, but business was inactive in view of the approach of the settlement and the dullness on the Continent.

Consols and home rails improved.

Americans recovered, remained fairly steady, became inactive at parity, and closed quiet.

Foreigners were dull. Japanese hardened on the latest war news. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95⅝. Kafirs were depressed on Paris selling.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 89⅝; Consols for account, 89 15-16; Anaconda, 3⅞; Atchison, 77; Atchison preferred, 97¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 84½; Canadian Pacific, 128⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 33½; Chicago Great Western, 14; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 149½; De Beers, 19; Denver and Rio Grande, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 72; Erie, 25⅝; Erie first preferred, 62⅝; Erie second preferred, 37½; Illinois Central, 137½; Louisville and Nashville, 115¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18; New York Central, 121¾; Norfolk and Western, 60¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 28½; Pennsylvania, 60⅝; Rand Mines, 10¼; Reading, 25½; Reading first preferred, 80; Reading second preferred, 57; Southern Railway, 23; Southern Railway preferred, 89; Southern Pacific, 49⅝; Union Pacific, 94⅝; Union Pacific prefered, 96¼; United States Steel, 11¼; United States Steel preferred, 59⅞; Wabash, 17; Wabash preferred, 36⅜.	

Bar silver steady, 26 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 3-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 3-16@2¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.35; Lisbon, 20.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 9.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were feeble and trading was inactive.

Russian Imperial Fours closed at 93 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 506.

The private rate of discount was 1¼ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 5c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22c for checks.

BERLIN, July 9.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was very dull. American rails were in better demand.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 9	2,388,197
Same week last year	2,252,364
To date this year	53,212,136
Corresponding date last year	85,222,367

	Par Value.
Bonds for the week	$16,793,600
Same date last year	$9,440,500
To date this year	$324,718,100
Corresponding date last year	$357,248,850

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	July 10,'03.	July 9,'04.	Increase.
Railroads	1,733,166	1,855,616	129,450
Industrials	526,196	532,581	6,385
Banks	136	23	*113

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	July 10,'03.	July 9,'04.	Increase.
Railroads	$6,182,500	$12,801,100	$6,668,600
Industrials	3,283,000	3,636,000	353,000
Government	21,000	330,500	309,500
State	4,000	26,000	22,000

*Decrease.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	105	105	105
4th week June	$3,151	$3,454	$3,407
Month	9,239	10,948	9,958
From July 1	114,466	120,775	109,355
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	574	574	574
4th week June	63,433	61,921	77,891
Month	212,745	268,913	253,425
Fiscal year	2,517,975	2,770,983	2,990,568
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	880	880	880
Month June	413,095	466,026	.....
From Jan. 1	2,325,228	2,447,744	.....
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	469	469	469
4th week June	118,933	122,900	104,751
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	977	977	977
1st week July	134,500	133,233	115,411
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for May—	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	3,794,562	4,043,794	*249,231
Op. ex. and taxes	2,917,743	2,966,940	50,803
Net earnings	876,820	1,176,854	*300,034
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	41,568,516	41,568,516	1,768,294
Op. ex. and taxes	31,238,600	30,670,311	1,430,519
Net earnings	10,329,916	10,897,205	*1,198,225

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The trading in the outside market yesterday was fairly active, and most of the changes in prices were on the side of advances. Interborough was again conspicuously strong. It rose on large transactions to 131½ and closed at the very top. The effort to revive interest in Manhattan Transit succeeded to some extent, and to Friday's gain of half a point was added another small fraction. American Can preferred held fairly well the advance which it had made the previous day.

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The principal transactions, in 100 share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600..	American Can	4¼	4¼	4¼
610..	American Can pf.	41½	41	41
200..	British Col. Copper	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
524..	Greene Con. Copper	15½	15	15½
100..	Hack. Meadows	11¼	11¼	11¼
3,365..	Interb. Rapid Transit	131⅛	129½	131⅛
100..	Internat. Mer. Marine	4	4	4
9,500..	Manhattan Transit	2¼	1⅞	2
100..	N. Y. Transportation	5¼	5¼	5¼
350..	Northern Securities	102¼	102¼	102¼
350..	Seaboard Air Line	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
390..	Seaboard Air Line pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
13,050..	So. Pac. rights, w. i.	3	3	3
100..	Union Copper	¾	¾	¾
300..	White Knob Copper	5⅞	5	5⅛
800..	Wildman Con. Mines	1⅜	1¼	1¼

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000..	N. Amsterdam Gas 5s	108	108	108
11,000..	N. Y. Central deb. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2,000..	Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	94½	94¼	94½
20,000..	U. S. Realty & Imp. 5s, w. i.	80	80	80

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Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, July 9, 1904. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
8..	Am. Banknote	54	54	54	— 1
2,847..	Am. Can	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
3,080..	Am. Can pf.	41½	39¾	41	+ 3⅜
200..	Am. W. Pap. pf.	11	11	11	....
3,100..	Bay State Gas	5-32	1/16	1/16	....
25..	Bor. C. Milk pf.	110	109¾	109¾	+ ⅜
2,125..	B. Col. Copper	2⅛	2	2⅛	....
300..	Buffalo Gas	8	8	8	....
700..	Camden Land	1/16	1/16	1/16	+1-16
120..	Con. Refrig'g.	4	4	4	— ⅜
100..	Electric Boat	49	49	49	— ½
100..	Electric B. pf.	82	82	82	+ 2
1,900..	Gold H. Copper	9-16	1/16	9-16	+5-32
8,719..	Greene Con. C.	15⅝	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅜
700..	Hack. Meadows	14	11¼	11¼	— 3¼
100..	Houston Oil pf.	14	14	14	— 5
10,493..	In. R. Transit	131½	128⅛	131¼	+ 3⅛
431..	In. Mer. Marine	4	4	4	— ⅛
603..	In. Mer. M. pf.	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
100..	Iron Steamboat	1½	1½	1½	....
300..	Mackay Cos.	24	23	24	....
12,870..	Man. Transit	2¼	1⅞	2	+1-16
1,200..	Mon. & E. Coal	7-16	5-16	7-16	+1-16
820..	N. Y. Transp'n	5½	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
250..	Nor. Pacific	135	135	135	....
11,760..	Nor. Securities	103⅜	100	102¼	+ 3⅛
20..	Royal B. P. pf.	104	104	104	+ 1
1,075..	Sea. Air Line	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
952..	Sea. Air Line pf.	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
17,660..	S. P. rgts, w. i.	3⅛	3	3	....
49..	Standard Oil	628	626	626	— 4½
300..	Union Copper	¾	11-16	¾	....
5..	Union Typewr.	80	80	80	....
5..	U. Type. 2d pf.	107	107	107	....
122..	U. S. Realty & Imp., w. i.	39	39	39	— 4
50..	U. S. Ship. pf.	41	41	41	+ 9
5,200..	Wild. C. Mines	1⅝	1¼	1¼	....
1,620..	White Knob Cop	6	4⅞	5⅜	— ⅜
10..	Worthington (H. R.) pf	117½	117½	117½	....

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000..	†Am. Malt. 6s	102	102	+ 2
2,000..	†Inter. Salt 5s	43	43	— ⅜
£18,400..	Japanese 6s	94¼	94¼	+ ⅛
$1,000..	J. C., Hob. & Pat. 4s	70	70	— 1½
33,000..	M. & T. R. R. 5s	73¼	73	+ ⅜
2,000..	N. Ams. Gas 5s	108	108	+ 1½
35,000..	N. Y. C. deb. 4s	98⅜	98⅜	....
5,000..	S. A. L. 3-yr. 5s	86	86	....
90,000..	†U. S. Realty & Imp. 5s, w. i.	80	78	— 3¼
9,000..	Va.-Car. C. 5s	94½	94½	....

‡Sell flat.

BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 9.—The week closed with the money market practically unchanged. Call loans, 2@2½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3@4¼ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2 per cent.; New York funds, 5c discount; clearings, $26,196,181.; balances, $1,131,582; Sub-Treasury debit, $159,081. For the week: Clearings, $116,353,929; balances, $7,377,906. The foreign exchange market was quiet and steady. Quoted rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88	
Sterling	4.87½	$4.85¼
Commercial	4.84½	4.84⅛
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	.40⅝	.40⅝

The Copper stocks were dull but firm today, but the market had a holiday appearance. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600..	At

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
Bald Eagle Valley (semi-annual)	5	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1¼	Aug 1	Holders of record	June 30
Chicago & Great Western deb	$2	July 15	June 20	July 1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 20	Holders of record	June 30
Del., Lack. & Western (quar.)	1¾	July 20	July 2	July 20
Denver & Rio Grande pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	June 27	July 16
Georgia R.R. & Banking (quar.)	2¾	July 15	July 1	July 15
Gulf & Ship Island (quarter)	1	July 15	.....	.....
Hocking Valley com. (semi-annual)	1½	July 18	June 30	July 19
Hocking Valley pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 18	June 30	July 19
Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain R.R. & Coal pf. (semi-annual)	2½	.....	.....	.....
Lake Erie & Western pf.	1	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Lake Shore (semi-annual)	4	July 29	Holders of record	June 30
Lehigh Valley com.	1	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Lehigh Valley pf.	10	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Little Schuylkill Nav., R.R. & Coal.	2½	July 15	June 24	July 15
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	July 29	Holders of record	June 30
Minn. & St. L. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Mine Hill	3	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Missouri Pacific (semi-annual)	2½	July 20	June 30	July 21
New York Central (quarter)	1¾	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Norfolk & Western pf. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 19	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Northern Central (semi-annual)	4	July 15	Holders of record	July 30
Peoria & Bureau Valley (semi-ann.)	4	Aug. 10	July 29	Aug. 10
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Rock Island pf. (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 15	July 16
Southwestern of Ga.	¾	July 15	June 16	July 6
Texas Central com.	2½	July 15	July 5	July 16
Texas Central pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	July 5	July 16
Wilmington & Northern	¾	Aug. 16	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

Birmingham (Ala.) Ry., Lt. & Power com.	2	July 10	Holders of record	June 30
Birmingham (Ala.) Ry. Lt. & Power pf.	3	July 10	Holders of record	June 30
Boston Suburban Electric Co. pf (quarter)	½	July 15	Holders of record	June 10
Charleston Con. Ry., Gas & Elec.	½	July 10	June 30	July 10
Cin., N. Y. & Cov. L. & T. pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 15	July 2	July 16
Consol. Traction of N. J.	1½	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Detroit United (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
El Paso, Texas, Electric Co. pf.	3	July 11	.....	.....
Georgia Railway & Elec., Atlanta, pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 20	July 15	July 21
Harris., Ports., Mt. J. & Lancaster.	3½	July 11	Holders of record	June 20
Harris., Ports., Mt. J. & Lan. pf.	2½	July 11	Holders of record	June 20
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction pf.	2½	July 15	July 9	July 16
Metropolitan (quarter)	1¼	July 15	June 24	June 16
Philadelphia Co. com. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 1
Seattle Electric pf. (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 17
Third Avenue	1¼	July 30	July 13	.....
United Traction Co., Pitts., pf.	2½	July 20	Holders of record	July 9

TRUST COMPANY.

Bowling Green (semi-annual)	3	July 15	July 2	July 16

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alliance Realty (quarter)	1½	July 15	July 9	July 16
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 11	Aug. 2
American Cement (semi-annual)	3	July 21	July 9	July 22
American Cement (extra)	1	July 21	July 9	July 22
American Chicle com. (month)	1	July 20	Holders of record	June 28
American Locomotive pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 21	June 30	July 21
Am. Shipbuilding pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	.....	.....
American Smelt. & Ref. com. (quar.)	1¼	July 25	July 5	July 27
Am. Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	2½	July 15	July 1	July 14
Am. Tel. & Tel. (extra)	¾	July 15	July 1	July 14
American Tobacco com.	3	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
American Tobacco pf. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Am. Type Founders (quarter)	1	July 15	Holders of record	July 11
Am. Type Founders pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	Holders of record	July 11
American Woolen pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	July 1	July 16
Amoskeag Mfg. Co. (semi-annual)	$30	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 14
Amoskeag Mfg. Co. (extra)	$250	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 14
Assoc. Merchants' Co. 1st pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 15	July 9	July 16
Assoc. Merchants' Co. 2d pf. (quar.)	1½	July 15	July 9	July 16
Bell Telephone of Philadelphia	1½	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Carbonating Appar. pf. (semi-ann.)	3½	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Central Coal & Coke Co. (quarter)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Central Coal & Coke Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Central Dist. & Printing Tel.	2	July 23	July 1	Aug. 1
Consol. Car Heating (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 16
Consol. Car Heating (extra)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 16
Consolidated Gas, N. Y., (quar.)	2	Sept. 15	Aug. 26	Sept. 16
Corn Products pf. (quarter)	¾	July 11	June 25	July 11
Cuban-American Sugar Co.	3	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
Daily-West Mining (month)	40c	July 15	Holders of record	July 9
Distillers' Securities (quarter)	1	July 26	July 2	July 27
Distilling Co. of America pf. (quar.)	1	July 15	July 2	July 16
General Electric (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 15
Greene Consol. Copper	3	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Hamilton Mfg. Co., Boston	$25	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Harbison-Walker Refract. pf. (quar.)	1	July 20	Holders of record	July 11
H. B. Claflin Co. com. (quarter)	2	July 15	July 8	July 16
Hudson River Telephone (quarter)	1½	July 15	July 4	July 16
Illinois Brick pf.	2	July 15	July 5	July 16
Int. Button Hole Sewing Machine	1	July 15	July 5	July 16
Int. Steam Pump pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
J. B. Stetson com.	10	July 15	Holders of record	June 23
J. B. Stetson pf. (semi-annual)	4	July 15	Holders of record	June 23
Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse pf. (quarter)	1	July 15	July 2	July 16
Manufacturers' Com. Co. (semi-ann.)	3½	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Manufacturers' Lt. & Ht. Co., Phila.	1½	July 15	Holders of record	July 1
Mexican Telegraph (quarter)	2½	July 14	June 30	July 15
National Biscuit com.	1	July 15	June 28	July 16
National Licorice com.	½	July 16	July 11	July 20
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	July 15	June 30	July 15
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (quarter)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Nova Scotia Steel & C. pf. (quarter)	2	July 15	June 30	July 6
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Pacific Coast (quarter)	½	Aug. 1	July 14	Aug. 1
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 14	Aug. 1
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 14	Aug. 1
Osceola Mining	$1	July 28	July 7	July 18
Pittsburg Oil & Gas Co.	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Railway Equip. & Corp. (month)	1½	July 15	.....	.....
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 15	Holders of record	July 1
Southern New England Telephone (quarter)	1½	July 16	Holders of record	June 30
Standard Dist. & Dist. pf. (quar.)	1	July 15	July 2	July 16
Street's West. Stable Car Line com.	50c	July 25	July 15	July 26
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.R. pf. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
Union Paper Bag & Paper pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 15	June 30	July 16
Union Switch & Signal com. (quar.)	2	July 11	July 2	July 12
Union Switch & Signal pf. (quarter)	2½	July 11	July 2	July 12
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
United Gas Improvement (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 15	Holders of record	June 18
United States Tobacco pf.	50c	July 25	Aug. 6	Sept. 16
United States Rubber pf.	1½	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	.....
United Zinc Co. pf. (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record	July 10
Utah Consol. Mining, N. J., (semi-annual)	$1.50	July 15	June 22	June 29
Virginia-Carolina Chem. pf. (quar.)	2	July 15	June 30	July 21
Wells-Fargo Express (semi-annual)	8	July 15	June 30	July 16
Wells-Fargo Express (extra)	4	July 15	June 30	July 16
Western Union Telegraph (quarter)	1¼	July 15	June 20	July 15
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	2½	July 11	July 5	July 11
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	2½	July 11	July 5	July 11
West'house El. & Mfg., all classes, (quarter)	2½	July 11	June 7	July 2
Westinghouse Machine Co. (quar.)	2½	July 11	June 30	July 12

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, July 9, 1904:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,586,700	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$19,326,000	$3,313,000	$1,517,000	$18,808,000	$1,074 000
2,050,000	2,492,300	Bank of Manhattan Co.	20,890,000	13,383,000	2,218,000	33,295,000	.....
2,000,000	1,458,400	Merchants' National	16,818,300	1,844,000	1,931,000	20,616,300	.....
3,000,000	3,381,800	Mechanics' National	21,924,000	3,510,000	2,062,000	22,578,000	474,000
1,500,000	3,693,300	Bank of America	25,359,000	5,026,500	2,182,700	28,384,100	.....
1,000,000	284,800	Phenix National	3,351,000	598,000	226,000	2,911,000	47,500
25,000,000	16,885,200	National City	175,655,100	39,976,000	8,829,400	179,906,500	5,005,900
300,000	7,564,400	Chemical National	23,500,000	6,621,600	1,898,000	24,908,800	.....
500,000	382,000	Merch. Exch. National	5,718,600	1,048,500	601,800	6,347,600	147,100
1,000,000	2,219,400	Gallatin National	8,953,700	1,346,700	499,900	7,032,500	981,500
300,000	120,400	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,916,600	506,500	45,100	2,351,000	43,900
700,000	355,800	Mech. & Traders'	4,038,000	1,250,000	441,000	4,874,000	.....
550,000	535,900	Greenwich	4,666,600	467,500	540,300	4,531,200	.....
5,000,000	4,075,600	Am. Exch. National	30,795,000	3,759,000	2,298,000	24,772,000	3,953,000
25,000,000	11,786,900	Nat. Bank of Commerce	165,282,800	25,068,900	16,486,600	158,417,100	11,812 600
3,000,000	4,513,600	Mercantile National	33,849,200	4,202,900	1,351,200	21,510,600	2,179,300
422,700	618,600	Pacific	3,246,800	591,900	450,800	3,816,100	.....
450,000	1,095,100	Chatham National	6,073,500	1,047,700	642,000	6,440,000	49,200
200,000	400,500	People's	2,000,900	515,600	253,000	2,592,200	.....
2,000,000	2,106,800	National Bank of N. A.	16,064,500	2,316,600	1,711,800	15,340,300	781,900
3,000,000	6,705,800	Hanover National	48,090,200	16,084,600	3,568,300	63,243,800	50,000
1,000,000	1,085,900	Irving National	6,815,000	976,000	575,400	6,394,000	217,100
2,550,000	648,200	Citizens' Central Nat.	15,493,200	2,852,500	2,155,700	19,733,500	1,564,500
500,000	313,100	Nassau	2,540,300	485,500	234,700	2,976,500	.....
1,000,000	1,322,200	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,176,500	1,301,800	575,200	6,297,200	39,400
1,000,000	2,380,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather	8,982,700	1,884,000	887,400	8,298,600	98,800
2,000,000	3,397,200	Corn Exchange	29,885,000	5,814,000	3,909,000	36,775,000	.....
750,000	1,076,000	Oriental	7,805,000	1,155,100	361,500	7,513,600	.....
1,500,000	6,794,300	Imp. and Traders' Nat.	23,851,000	3,775,000	1,316,000	20,991,000	47,400
3,000,000	7,090,200	National Park	70,165,000	15,287,000	5,213,000	80,090,000	2,980,000
250,000	133,300	East River National	1,111,500	192,500	184,500	1,267,400	49,800
3,000,000	3,041,200	Fourth National	29,072,800	4,060,900	2,564,200	26,032,000	50,000
300,000	1,402,900	Second National	9,112,000	1,112,000	1,193,000	9,805,000	245,000
10,000,000	13,743,900	First National	96,097,800	33,146,800	1,932,000	103,724,000	4,977,000
1,000,000	873,700	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	7,662,500	1,285,900	507,400	6,974,300	614,800
250,000	767,100	Bowery	3,010,000	431,000	343,000	3,500,000	.....
200,000	663,000	N. Y. County National	4,452,900	491,700	495,700	5,340,200	50,000
750,000	524,300	German-American	3,534,800	654,400	214,900	3,395,400	.....
1,000,000	4,006,600	Chase National	43,977,100	15,753,000	1,896,100	56,551,200	50,000
100,000	1,738,000	Fifth Avenue	9,187,200	2,505,500	316,600	10,218,400	.....
200,000	676,200	German Exchange	2,712,000	290,000	630,000	3,453,500	.....
200,000	874,900	Germania	2,743,300	420,200	909,100	5,102,000	.....
300,000	1,346,200	Lincoln National	12,116,000	950,600	2,175,100	12,895,400	295,700
1,000,000	1,257,400	Garfield National	7,534,400	1,539,800	291,300	7,517,300	49,500
250,000	379,500	Fifth National	2,497,000	429,200	130,200	2,411,800	244,400
1,000,000	1,429,000	Bank of the Metropolis	4,289,000	1,753,300	922,700	10,418,500	.....
200,000	548,600	West Side	3,425,000	539,000	224,000	3,888,000	.....
500,000	1,428,100	Seaboard National	13,497,000	2,009,000	1,531,000	16,035,000	118,000
300,000	593,900	First National, B'klyn.	4,331,000	646,000	677,000	4,712,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,935,900	Liberty National	20,900,100	2,332,200	249,000	9,539,900	974,100
1,000,000	495,000	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	4,951,000	516,000	429,500	5,173,400	.....
500,000	549,400	New Amsterdam Nat.	5,812,900	926,400	528,300	6,563,100	100,000
350,000	589,400	Astor National	4,736,000	990,000	176,000	4,689,000	350,000
103,650,000	114,392,000	Total, National banks.					
12,322,700	10,931,400	Total, State banks.					
115,972,700	134,323,400	Total	1,078 294 800	248 093 900	82 461 400	1 158 150 300	39 168 400

*As per official reports: 36 National banks, June 9, 1904; 17 State banks, June 6, 1904.

FALL RIVER MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 9.—G. M. Haffards & Co. quote cotton stocks as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Previous Sale.
American Linen Co.	90	93	
Arkwright Mills	90	95	92¼
Border City Mfg. Co.	..	98	..
Chace Mills	92¼	98	..
Davol Mills	..	90	..
Flint Mills	..	97	..
Granite Mills	..	122	120
Laurel Lake Mills	..	122½	..
Mechanics' Mills	..	50	..
Narragansett Mills	..	98	..
Osborn Mills	..	55	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	115	..	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	115	120	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	92	96	..
Stafford Mills	..	80	..
Tecumseh Mills	..	120	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	120	125	..
Weetamoe Mills	..	90	..

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 9.—New York Exchange was 15c premium before and 25c premium after clearings. Time and call loans 5@5½ per cent. American Can preferred was again firm yesterday. Some of the friends of the management assert the stock will go considerably higher. There was nothing doing in the Boxboard shares. There is a story in circulation in New York that holders of bonds to the amount of $350,000, maturing next January, will be asked by the management to waive redemption for a period of two years. Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
35	American Can	4¼	4¼	4¼
550	American Can pf.	41¼	41	41¼
25	Illinois Central	134¼	134¼	134¼
5	Metropol. Elevated pf.	89	89	89
90	Milwaukee Brewing pf.	32½	31½	31½
470	National Biscuit	42½	42½	42½
35	National Biscuit pf.	107½	107½	107½

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

(SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended July 9 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$728,300.00	$37,700.00	$33,600	$47,700.00	$96,300.00	$502,200.00
Colonial	100,000	2,296,000.00	54,100.00	220,400	390,400.00	369,100.00	3,081,200.00
Columbia	300,000	3,740,000.00	207,000.00	225,000	238,000.00	.....	3,810,000.00
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	3,539,800.00	266,300.00	82,000	533,600.00	425,000.00	2,572,400.00
Fidelity	200,000	783,511.00	10,999.00	50,327	63,967.00	.....	775,010.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,552,300.00	81,603.00	66,300	269,800.00	280,000.00	2,129,000.00
Gansevoort	200,000	2,024,600.00	11,941.00	172,508	149,326.00	71,269.00	2,288,522.00
Hamilton	200,000	3,282,700.00	185,000.00	115,300	71,000.00	250,000.00	3,454,800.00
Jefferson	400,000	2,128,800.00	13,303.00	109,500	172,700.00	6,300.00	2,047,900.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,204,200.00	117,400.00	124,900	462,700.00	55,200.00	3,125,800.00
Mutual	200,000	2,583,514.00	22,701.00	183,119	183,485.00	5,426.00	2,598,110.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,727,876.00	21,132.00	191,154	307,112.00	307,112.00	2,382,820.00
Plaza	100,000	1,150,000.00	138,000.00	127,000	629,000.00	.....	3,412,500.00
Riverside	100,000	1,139,542.00	11,250.00	104,780	110,173.00	245,534.00	1,484,652.00
State	100,000	7,244,000.00	444,000.00	277,000	130,000.00	1,064,000.00	5,707,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,696,000.00	45,000.00	243,000	88,000.00	15,000.00	2,128,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,382,200.00	46,500.00	184,700	213,500.00	93,200.00	1,781,100.00
United National	1,000,000	2,002,900.00	231,700.00	66,300	65,600.00	.....	1,186,200.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	614,360.00	12,690.00	26,250	170,240.00	.....	579,220.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,970,100.00	40,000.00	178,400	408,600.00	227,000.00	2,510,000.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,583,900.00	42,700.00	104,000	136,200.00	55,400.00	1,713,800.00
Broadway	150,000	2,127,165.00	14,213.00	187,788	274,570.00	.....	2,270,875.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,616,500.00	121,000.00	86,900	221,400.00	22,200.00	1,567,800.00
Mfrs. National	250,000	3,292,900.00	354,000.00	101,200	639,700.00	50,000.00	4,073,400.00
Mechanics'	500,000	615,800.00	218,800.00	782,400	1,100,700.00	70,000.00	9,018,400.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,065,055.00	8,292.00	59,206	144,180.00	.....	1,200,556.00
Nassau National	500,000	6,377,000.00	185,000.00	349,000	1,009,000.00	25,000.00	5,912,000.00
National City	300,000	8,197,000.00	115,000.00	323,000	822,000.00	291,000.00	4,132,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,079,500.00	12,284.89	79,205	50,286.32	212,593.08	1,200,770.78
People's	100,000	1,388,400.00	54,400.00	163,500	134,200.00	145,600.00	1,679,900.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	671,920.00	14,625.00	51,821	78,701.00	86,638.00	728,934.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,181,000.00	120,000.00	20,000	267,000.00	30,000.00	1,393,000.00
Union	200,000	3,098,300.00	52,100.00	104,300	105,500.00	612,900.00	1,839,700.00
Wallabout	100,000	805,200.00	53,100.00	30,900	49,500.00	148,500.00	912,400.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First National	100,000	791,300.00	65,100.00	10,000	147,100.00	.....	807,300.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	5,859,800.00	158,500.00	353,300	1,502,400.00	1,514,000.00	6,132,000.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,135,583.00	89,059.00	78,102	404,864.00	144,477.00	2,060,138.00
Second National	250,000	3,155,000.00	72,700.00	25,500	232,500.00	14,100.00	1,106,200.00
Third National	200,000	1,413,488.08	60,591.00	103,984	513,881.41	4,878.84	1,917,939.05
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,331,600.00	152,500.00	33,100	196,100.00	259,100.00	2,484,400.00
Second National	125,000	1,227,500.00	37,241.00	60,910	71,000.00	85,100.00	1,335,300.00
BAYONNE.							
Mechanics' Tr. Co.	50,000	1,061,314.00	23,717.00	78,346	99,613.00	343,743.00	2,086,350.00

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, July 9, 1904.

Impl Japanese Govt	Kings Co Elev 4s		
Kuhn, Loeb & Co	3,000	90½	
temporary ctfs	1,000	90½	
full paid for 6% sterling loan	2,000	90¾	
6,000	93½	2,000	91
2,000	93½	L S & M S deb 4s	
500	93¾	17,000	101¼
Rep of Cuba 5s	93¾	L & N gen 4s	118
Speyer & Co ctfs full instal paid		Louis & Nash-So Ry joint 4s	
5,000	100½	2,000	92
Atl Coast L 4s		3,000	94½
1,000	95¾	Met St Ry ref 4s	
B & O pr lien 3½s		2,000	91
1,000	94¾	3,000	91½
Gold 4s		Mil Gas Light 4s	
2,000	103½	2,000	90¼
Registered		Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s	
2,000	103	10,000	98¼
S W Div 3½s		Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
1,000	90½	3,000	80
B R T ref conv 4s	78	Mo, K & T ext 5s	
4,000	78¼	1,000	102
10,000	78¼	4,000	102¼
10,000	78¾	Mo Pac trust 5s	
B'klyn Un Elev 1st		5,000	107¾
1,000	108	Mo Pac col 5s	
Cent of Ga cons 5s		1,000	108¾
3,000	111¼	N R R of Mex 1st con 4s	
Second inc 5s		8,000	77½
50,000	89	N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s	
9,000	88½	2,000	99¼
Ches & O con 5s		N Y O & W ref 4s	
4,000	118	50,000	101
Chesapeake & Ohio gen 4½s		Nor Pac gen 3s	
1,000	106	11,000	74½
C & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s		4,000	74¾
5,000	100¾	Ore R & Nav ptfc 4s	
C, R & Q joint 4s		1,000	97¼
25,000	97	Penn conv 3½s	
Denver Div 4s		10,000	98
1,000	102	Peo G L & C Chi, 2d gtd 6s	
Ill Div 3½s		1,500	101½
1,000	96½	Reading gen 4s	
Nebr Ext 4s		19,000	98¾
10,000	104¾	2,000	98¾
Chi, I & L refunding 5s		2,000s3f	98¾
1,000	111½	St L I M & So gen 5s	
C & N W gen 3½s		1,000	116½
4,000	98¾	Unif & Ref 4s	
C, R I & P R R 4s		1,000	89¼
24,000	71¼	Riv & G Div 4s	
10,000	71¼	5,000	95
6,000	71¼	St L & S F R R refunding 4s	
5,000	71¼	38,000	81½
9,000	71¼	10,000	81¾
C, R I & P R R coll trust 5s		9,000	81½
5,000	81	St L S W cons 4s	
5,000	81¼	1,000	70¾
7,000	81¾	3,000	70¾
1,000	81¾	1,000	70¼
5,000	81½	St P & Sioux City 1st	
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		1,000	123¼
5,000	101	San An & A P 4s	
Cairo Div 1st		4,000	84½
6,000	100	2,000	84¾
St L Div 1st		Sou Pac 4½s	
3,000	101¾	11,000	100¾
Col & Cin 1st 4s		22,000	100½
4,000	84	South Pac 4s	
Cons Gas Co, N Y, Nat City Bank ctfs for conv deb 6s		1,000	93¾
10,000	173¾	So Ry 1st 5s	
10,000	173	1,000	115¼
Consol Tob 4s		Third Av con 4s	
44,000	63¼	30,000	94¾
5,000	63½	1,000	94½
9,000	63¾	9,000	94
3,000	63¼	Un Pac conv 4s	
Det So, Ohio So Div 4s		10,000	101¾
3,000	70½	10,000	101½
Dist Sec Cor 5s		1,000	101½
10,000	65¼	20,000	101¼
Erie, Penn, col tr 4s		2,000	101½
7,000	93¾	16,000	101¼
Green Bay & W deb ctfs, B		United Railroads of San Fr 4s	
11,000	12¾	20,000	80¾
10,000	12¼	15,000	80¾
4,000	12¾	U S Steel Corp S F 5s	
1,000	13	59,000	77¾
10,000	12¼	1,000	78
21,000	12¾	32,000	77¾
3,000	13½	33,000	78
Hock V Int 4½s		10,000	77¾
1,000	107¾	1,000	78
Ill Cent 4s, 1952		1,000	77¾
1,000	105	4,000	78
Kan City So 3s		5,000	77¾
1,000	71¼		
Total sales		$1,126,500	

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Saturday, July 9, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,910	Amalg. Copper	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
300	American Sugar	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼
2,450	Al., T. & S. F.	74¾	75¾	74¾	75
300	Balt. & Ohio	82½	82

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

WANT LOWER DUTIES ON ITALIAN PRODUCTS

Importers Declare That Trade Is Restricted by Tariff.

NO ONE IS PROTECTED

Present High Rate Is Declared Only an Incentive to Adulteration—Italy Ready to Reciprocate.

The great growth of the trade between the United States and Italy and its almost unlimited possibilities is being made the text by the Italian Chamber of Commerce in New York for an agitation in favor of revising the tariff on Italian products, or at least securing closer reciprocal trade relations between the two countries. It is argued by the Italian importers here that the trade is very much hampered by the excessive tariff on many Italian products which really do not compete with any domestic articles, while Italy is ready to make large tariff concessions on American products, such as tobacco, petroleum, watches, and machinery, which she is now buying in constantly increasing quantities.

Antonio Zucca, President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, is the chief advocate of some revision or tariff concession. He believes that the reciprocal agreement now in force with Italy is not far-reaching enough, and does not make concessions sufficient to have any appreciable effect on the growth of the trade. Many of the tariff schedules on goods imported from Italy he considers absurd.

"Take the tariff on oranges, for instance," he said the other day. "Whom does it protect? No one but a fool would try to import Italian or Sicilian oranges to-day, or oranges from anywhere else. California produces all the oranges that this country needs, and has plenty for export. No other oranges can sell in the market against them; but as to lemons, the high duty on them protects no one and comes out of the pockets of the poor. California does not produce lemons enough to supply her own home demand, and will not for years to come. The California lemon, lacking acidity in keeping quantities, although it is a beautiful fruit in appearance, will never drive the Sicilian lemon out of the market. Half a Sicilian lemon will make as much lemonade as two California lemons.

"Olive oil is another Italian product largely used here. The high tariff serves only as an incentive to its adulteration with cheap cottonseed oil. California's olive oil production is so small as to be practically negligible. What she does produce is of good quality, but I know that Italian oil is taken to California by the purchasers, rebottled there under California labels, and sold for double the price as California oil.

"California wine, too, is excessively protected. It is good enough wine, but no one who drinks Italian wines wants California wine. The two do not compete, except that the high tariff leads to the adulteration of Italian wines. The adulterators take a little Chianti, say—just enough to give it the characteristic flavor—mix it with a large quantity of California wine, bottle it in old Chianti flasks, and sell it as genuine Chianti. All these adulterations, which are a fraud on the public, if not actually injurious to health, are the direct result of a high tariff which protects no one and restricts trade.

"The Italian Chamber of Commerce labored hard for a Pure Food bill. I spent weeks in Washington myself, and we were promised the legislation we asked. Instead we got a very good law which prohibits the importation of adulterated goods, but says nothing about adulterating them after they get here. If I bring in olive oil containing even a small proportion of cottonseed oil it is confiscated and destroyed. That is perfectly right, and I am glad the law was passed, but after I have brought in the pure oil any one can buy it from me, mix it with ten times its bulk of cottonseed oil, and sell it as pure olive oil, and no one interferes.

"Fortunes are being made daily in this trade, but the influence of the Cottonseed Oil Trust stands in the way of any reform. Who wants to adulterate an article like oil abroad? The man would be a fool to ship American cottonseed oil worth about 40 cents a gallon and bring it back and pay 50 cents duty on it. It is much more profitable to do the adulteration here. The same argument applies to wines, or, in fact, almost any other product. When a man is paying a high duty he brings in the pure article, and mixes it with the adulterant on this side of the water.

"Some idea of the growth in the trade between the United States and Italy, which could be increased many times by sensible reciprocal arrangements, can be gained from the following figures:

	1901.	1902.	1903.
Imports from Italy	$26,901,000	$34,165,000	$36,246,412
Exports to Italy.	45,220,000	40,740,000	35,032,680

"There is a good demand in Italy for American stoves, American watches, machinery, electrical appliances, and novelties, and, above all, for American petroleum. Italy must have American cotton and tobacco, and she sends us in return silk, wine, oil, and cheese."

COTTON BUYERS STILL WAIT.

Hoping for Lower Prices Which Sellers Say Will Not Come.

The week has been one of disappointment in the cotton goods trade, for the wholesalers have looked forward to a more active demand immediately following the Fourth of July, and nothing strengthened this belief more than the opportunity to obtain Fall lines at a reduced price. But buyers have shown the same disinterested attitude that has characterized their operation for the last two months. When asked for a reason for further delays, the buyer says that he is waiting for sellers to come down on their prices, or consent to part with their goods at a price based on 8½ cent cotton. They attempt to discount the prices asked for distant futures, ignoring entirely the unreasonableness of such arguments. If the seller asserts that goods to be delivered in August and September must be made from cotton bought on to-day's market, or at 10.75 cents, they quietly walk away, only to return on the following day and pursue the same bearish tactics.

Where spot goods are wanted buyers have been more willing to meet the prices asked, and there has been considerable business of this character put through during the week. The Government cotton report has had some bearish influence, but not as much as sellers anticipated it would, and although 88 is a condition much more favorable than many had looked for, there is a period of crop danger just ahead which cannot be ignored when forecasting the staple's future. But with the possibilities of further bearish crop news reduced to the minimum and the probability of bullish news multiplied, it is believed that buyers will soon commence to operate for their Fall requirements. It should be said, however, that first sellers are partly to blame themselves for the apathy among the buyers, as there has been too much disposition on the part of the former to shade prices with a view to stimulating trade, and so long as this is continued, the buyers are going to hold off until they are certain that the bottom has been touched. The expansion of the curtailment policy, many of the mills both South and East having shut down for the entire week, has almost denuded the market of certain lines of cotton goods. Four-yard sheetings are already difficult to be had in quantities to suit heavy buyers, and other lines are fast disappearing. The time has passed when manufacturers are going to do any more shading of prices on goods to be delivered for Fall, and buyers will display good business acumen by ordering at once such goods as they are going to want. Information from the South is to the effect that fully 75 per cent. of the cotton mill spindles in North Carolina will remain idle through July and August, rather than produce yarns at the prices consumers are willing to pay. This will naturally cause a scarcity of yarns in August and September. The action of one of the large corporations recently in supplying 600 to 800 bales of cotton to the mills in that vicinity in twenty-five and fifty bale lots is taken as evidence that mills wish to reduce their stocks in order to stop their machinery.

The print cloth market has derived no benefit from the holiday curtailment at Fall River and Providence. There is some little demand for goods, but the prices offered are not sufficient to induce manufacturers to part with their goods. They are confronted with the uncontrovertible fact that the cheaper grades of cloth which they produce and which are also made in the South are being sold by the mills in the latter section at ⅛ cent a yard lower than quoted prices in the North, and until there is more of a demand than at present the Southern mills are likely to do the business while the Northern mills do the waiting. At the moment, print cloths are selling in the North at 20½ cents a pound, and at the very lowest basis of cost. In the best mills it costs 1⅛ cents a pound more to manufacture them. The operatives in the Fall River mills have not been receiving full wages during the last four months, but the Treasurers of the various corporations are of the belief that they can run their mills to the end of the old cotton crop season and store goods if the cost of production can be lowered still more. Whether this can be brought about without a wage reduction is a question, but it is understood that the operatives will not submit to a horizontal cut in their already limited income, and this fact is recognized by many manufacturers who are showing indifference to such a course at this time, but will accept it as the will of the majority. The feeling that improvement in demand is in sight is becoming more general, but no improvement in price is looked for before Fall, when cotton conditions are better understood. Certainly, matters are in a very critical condition, and as measures must be at once adopted to remedy them, a committee has been appointed by the print cloth manufacturers to devise means of reducing the cost of production and to report at a meeting to be called at an early date.

Exporters have shunned the market for several days, and the volume of business put through for other countries has amounted to but little. The foreigners are imbued with the same bearish spirit that has characterized the home traders, and will defer further operations until they are positive that prices have gone as low as they are likely to.

CLOTHING TRADE CONFIDENT.

Great Improvement in Labor Situation During the Last Week.

The clothing trade is in a much better position from the manufacturers' point of view than a week ago, the week having produced a decided improvement in the labor situation. Whatever alarm the manufacturers felt over the strike against the open shop has now vanished, and they are now confident that in another week their shops will be practically in a normal condition, as far as the supply of labor is concerned. Already several of the factories have a full force of cutters, many of them old employes.

The manufacturers are also much encouraged by the decided position in opposition to the strike taken by Henry White, who for many years has been the most trusted leader of the garment workers, and they feel that this more than anything else will lead to a speedy termination of the strike. This combined with the fact that in the present condition of their work, and of the season, they can afford to wait until September, if necessary, to finish their orders for Fall delivery, makes them especially confident of the outcome.

DUTY ON ENAMEL WHITE.

Domestic Paint Men Gain a Point in Fight for Higher Rate.

As a result of the efforts of Secretary Louis L. Drake of the National Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association, the Treasury Department has directed that a new case be made on the classification of the article known as enamel white, which since the decision of the United States Circuit Court last January that it was a paint ground in oil, and therefore dutiable at 1¾ cents a pound, has been imported in very large quantities from England. In fact, it is alleged that since this decision the domestic product has practically been driven from the market. Prior to this decision enamel white had been classified as a varnish at 35 per cent. ad valorem. This made a rate of about 50 cents a gallon, while the 1¾ cents a pound rate amounts to only 19 cents a gallon.

Mr. Drake contends that neither classification is right, but that the article is really a paint or pigment, mixed with solutions other than oil, and therefore dutiable at 30 per cent. He has persuaded the Treasury Department to take this view, and Collector Stranahan has been instructed to make a new case on the importations of Pomeroy & Fischer, who are the largest importers of enamel white, and in the meantime to continue classifying the article as a varnish at 35 per cent.

A circular letter to the paint trade has been issued by Mr. Drake asking for information which can be used as evidence in establishing his contention for a higher duty.

Ginger Destroyed by Fire.

Cable advices received in the local spice market on Friday, stated that a fire in London had destroyed and damaged 20,000 bags of ginger. As the stock of ginger in London is only 40,000 bags and as there are very small spot supplies here, the situation shows considerable firmness with the probability of an advance in prices in the near future.

STATUS OF ISLE OF PINES.

Tobacco Trade Trying to Force Its Recognition as American Territory.

The entire tobacco trade is watching with great interest the negotiations which are now going on to decide the status of the Isle of Pines, and various attempts are being made to hasten a decision. The reason of this anxiety is that the island produces a tobacco which is said to be the equal of the very finest grades of Havana leaf, and if the island is finally determined to be American territory this tobacco will come in free of duty, and it is expected will in time drive the Cuban leaf from the market. Several Americans who are interested in the cigar trade have already gone down there and started tobacco culture in anticipation of a decision in their favor.

The question was first brought to a tangible form about a year ago, when an American cigar manufacturer brought in a lot of cigars from the Isle of Pines and entered them free of duty, as the product of American soil and industry. The Treasury Department disagreed with him and seized the cigars. He brought suit to recover them, and the case was pushed through the courts and is now before the Supreme Court. It is expected that it will be settled at the Fall session of the court. There is also a treaty pending between the United States and Cuba defining its status, but the Senate has suspended action on it pending decision by the Supreme Court.

Apparently, however, the tobacco trade is not willing to wait for the court's decision, for last week another attempt was made to have the status of the island defined by executive ruling. A manufacturer of cigars informed the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that he contemplated starting a cigar factory on the Isle of Pines, and inquired as to the formalities necessary to be gone through. The Commissioner replied that while the status of the island had not yet been decided, it was being administered by the Republic of Cuba, and advised him to apply to the proper authorities there. The man wrote back questioning this reply and demanding authority to start a cigar factory in the Isle of Pines, which he described as American soil. There the matter rests so far, and it is not known whether or not the applicant intends appealing to the courts to compel the Commissioner to grant him the desired permission. If he does the case cannot be reached until long after the prior suit has been decided.

JAPANESE AFTER TEXAS RICE LANDS

Believe There Is a Great Future for the Industry There.

THEY WILL SUPPLY CAPITAL

Baron Matsudaira, Just Back from Texas, Declares It Is Ideally Equipped for Rice Culture.

The great future held out by the rice industry of this country has become the subject of considerable interest and discussion, and its ultimate success, especially in Texas, seems to be a foregone conclusion.

Already the Japanese have an eye to the possibilities existing in the Lone Star State, and are advising the introduction of Japanese capital to take hold of the situation. They hope before long that many Japanese of wealth and standing will become residents of the State. Baron Masanao Matsudaira, Vice President of the Imperial Japanese Commission to the St. Louis Exposition, who, in company with Jiro Harada, Assistant Commissioner, and H. Yamawaki, Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture of Japan, visited the Stock Exchange in this city one day last week, is very much elated over the conditions he found existing in Texas when recently visiting that State. In an interview on the subject he expressed his views as follows:

"I shall certainly take pleasure in recommending Texas to my countrymen as a great country for the production of their staple. And I shall use my influence in inducing immigration to this country. There are now more than 50,000 Japanese in America. Heretofore our immigrants to America have been recruited from the lower ranks of commen laborers. I shall use my best endeavors in inducing a better class of immigrants. What Texas needs is capital, and I think that Japanese capital should take hold of the situation. I believe that within a reasonably short time many Japanese of wealth and standing will become residents of the State.

"Three points especially impressed themselves upon my mind during my brief stay in the State. First, the character of the country is especially adapted to the production of rice. I never before saw so beautifully flat a country, except in the Yangtsu Kiang Valley, China. These two sections are very similar, and strike me as being especially adapted to rice culture. I have traveled all over the world, but have never seen any other country to compare with them for the rice industry.

"The next point that strikes me favorably is the fact that Texas is so well adapted to irrigation. This is a great point in favor of the industry, and it can be used to advantage in inducing Japanese immigrants to Texas.

"The third and last and most important point, perhaps, is the richness of the soil. I find that very little, if any, fertilizing is required for the production of rice in that State.

"On the whole, I concur in the belief of Mr. Ichikawa, our agricultural and horticultural expert and chief in charge of the Japanese garden at the St. Louis Fair, that Texas is a coming rice country."

OSTRICH FEATHER DUTY.

Importers Trying to Secure a Reversal of the 50 Per Cent. Ruling.

Great pressure is being brought to bear on the Treasury Department to set aside the recent ruling of the Board of General Appraisers that ostrich feathers in the crude state are dutiable as ornamental feathers at 50 per cent., and not at 15 per cent. as crude feathers, at which rate they have been coming in since the passage of the Dingley law. The decision was made about three weeks ago on a protest by Cyrus Walser of San Francisco.

Last week a conference was held at Washington between Mr. Walser, Mr. Green of Green & Nathan, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Armstrong. The importers pointed out that in the present state of the ostrich feather trade a 50 per cent. duty would be absolutely prohibitive, and declared that an appeal to the courts, which they were confident would result in their favor, would not afford adequate relief, as it would take six months or a year for the case to be reached, and in the meantime the 50 per cent. tariff would be in force. The importers pointed out also that the case was an entirely different one from the peacock feather case, on which the decision of the Board of General Appraisers was based, as peacock feathers are ornamental in their natural state, while ostrich feathers, though ultimately used for ornamental purposes, are far from ornamental in their crude state, and require a great deal of labor to prepare them for use.

It was suggested that the department permit the goods to be entered at 15 per cent. until the trial of the appeal in the courts, but to defer final liquidation until the decision of the courts is rendered. The objection to this is that the Government has no security for its duties, should the case go against the importers, while they cannot safely make a price on the goods on the 15 per cent. basis, as they will have been sold and have entered into consumption long before the decision of the courts is reached.

Mr. Armstrong promised the importers that he would take the matter under consideration and try to find a way out of the difficulty.

DUTY ON TOBACCO.

Cigar Trade Discussing Possibility of Abolition of Specific Rate.

One of the things now being widely discussed in the cigar and tobacco trade is the possibility of a revision of the tariff on cigars and cigarettes. The specific duty which is assessed on these goods has always been unpopular with the trade, and as a matter of fact it is absolutely prohibitive of the importation of the cheaper grades of foreign cigars. The rate for all cigars and cigarettes is $4.50 a pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem. This is not felt particularly in the case of the higher grades of cigars, but on the cheaper grades and on most classes of cigarettes it amounts to the same thing as saying that these goods must not be imported.

The effect of the duty on the cheaper grades of foreign cigars is seen in the frequent sales of seized and abandoned goods at the Appraisers' Stores. Most of the goods sold are taken from passengers who decline to pay the duty on their cigars when they learn that it is many times what the cigars themselves cost in Europe. Some of the items from a recent sale will illustrate this. The appraised foreign value and the home (American) value are given:

Quantity.	Foreign Value.	Home Value.
50	$1.00	$4.41
250	3.86	27.33
200	6.00	21.00
250	5.00	22.77
175	2.32	14.43
450	.90	5.49
620	1.11	7.32

These excessive duties, it is alleged, are a direct incentive to smuggling, and every few months there is an agitation in the trade about the growth of the practice. Cigars are easily smuggled, and undoubtedly are brought in in appreciably large quantities by sailors and firemen on the Cuban and Mexican steamers. They are found by the Inspectors hidden in coal bunkers, in beef barrels, among the ship's stores, and in various other places.

Another feature of the law with which the trade is very much dissatisfied, and which it is alleged leads to much smuggling, is the distinction made in the law between wrapper and filler tobacco. Wrapper is subject to a duty of $1.85 a pound, while filler only pays 35 cents. The line between wrapper and filler is often very close, and as a matter of fact what one manufacturer will use as wrapper another will consider only fit for filler. The difference in the duty also acts as an incentive to smuggling, and hardly a ship comes in, either from Dutch or German ports or from the East, that large quantities of Sumatra wrapper tobacco do not find their way ashore under the sailors' coats or in their baggage. Large seizures are constantly made, but their effect only seems to be to make the traffic a little more exciting.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Importers' Classification on Entry Is Only Tentative—Other Decisions.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday in a decision written by Judge Byron S. Waite sustained a protest by P. L. Cherry for Hop Hing Lung, Astoria, Oregon, against the assessment of 40 per cent. on an importation of bean stick. The importer claimed that it was dutiable at 20 per cent., and the Collector at Astoria, while admitting this to be correct, believed that the importer was estopped from claiming the lower rate because he had entered the goods at 40 per cent. Judge Waite rules that the importers' classification on entry is purely tentative, and that the Collector is bound to make the correct classification without regard to it.

Protests overruled yesterday were by A. Hilbert, H. Herrmann, Saks & Co., H. Wolff & Co. Samstag & Hilder Brothers, the New York Millinery Supply Company, D. Lisner & Co., Bloomingdale Brothers, Sullivan, Drew & Co., A. Steinhardt & Brothers, Spiegelberg & Co., the H. B. Claflin Company, (three,) J. S. Plummer & Co., Nadav & Fleischer, Kern, Loewi & Mendel, Sundheimer Brothers, (two,) and Horstmann, Van Hein & Co., New York. A protest by Albert Herzog, New York, was partially sustained.

Acquiesces in Commission's Ruling.

It was announced at the Appraiser's Stores yesterday that the Treasury Department had acquiesced in the recent decisions of the Board of United States General Appraisers on the question of commissions in the cases of Lahey & Duncan and the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company. In one case the board decided that the Collector must not add the amount of the commission paid to a purchasing agent to the dutiable value of the merchandise, if the Appraiser has decided that it is in excess of the market value of the goods, and in the other that the importer was not estopped from claiming the deduction of an item for commissions by his failure to do so on entry.

USE OF SHODDY IS GREATEST IN AMERICA

Workingmen Here Literally Wearing the World's Old Clothes.

THE DEMAND IS INCREASING

Rising Market for New Wool and Excessive Duty Force the Employment of a Substitute — Where It Comes From.

America is the greatest consumer of shoddy in the world, and in spite of our vaunted prosperity and high wages, the workingmen of America are wearing the world's old clothes. This is not a case, however, of a cheap coat making a cheap man, for compared with the clothing worn by the European workman, shoddy cloth does not make a cheap coat. Cheap it is, of course, compared with a coat made from cloth that is all of new wool, but these cloths are becoming increasingly scarce as the prices of wool advance and the processes of making shoddy improve.

Shoddy is made from woolen rags or old woolen cloth of any kind. It is ground up in a machine and the resulting fibrous mass is spun into yarn again, sometimes around a cotton thread, or sometimes mixed with new wool. The dealer who sells clothing made of the cloth woven from this yarn can truthfully say that his goods are made of wool. They will look almost as well at first as goods which contain nothing but new wool, but their wearing qualities are inferior. The recent vogue of soft-finished goods gave an impetus to the use of shoddy by the cloth manufacturers, as it can best be used in such goods. Worsteds and other hard-finished cloths do not lend themselves readily to the use of shoddy.

Some time ago a representative of one of the biggest woolen manufacturing concerns in the country was asked how it was that in the face of an advancing wool market prices had several times been reduced on all the concern's most popular lines of cloths. He admitted without any hesitation that the cloth consisted of less wool and more shoddy each season.

"The public never knows the difference," he said. "The cloth looks as well to begin with, and if it does not wear as well, the purchaser never finds it out, for we don't wear out our clothes in this country as they do in Europe. Here even a poor man tires of a suit long before it is really worn out and throws it aside. In this country the workingman demands woolen clothes. In Europe his clothing on working days is frankly cotton. For Sundays and holidays he may have a wool suit, but that has to last a lifetime. Our people demand a cheap suit of wool or something that looks like wool, and that is the reason that we must use shoddy in constantly increasing quantities. That is also the reason that shoddy is almost unheard of in Europe."

There have been recently a series of very heavy advances in the prices of several grdes of European and Oriental wool which have put them beyond the reach of the manufacturer of the cheaper grades of cloth. These advances have been aggravated by the peculiar system by which the tariff on wool is assessed. Wool worth more than 12 cents a pound in the country of origin is assessed at 7 cents a pound duty, while wool worth less than 12 cents a pound pays only 4 cents a pound duty. The recent advances have sent several large classes of wool, which were just below the twelve-cent mark, over the line, and the importers are thus compelled to pay 3 cents more in duty.

That this conditions has given rise to an increase in the use of shoddy is undeniable, but no figures are available. The importation of woolen rags, which all go into shoddy stock, is only a small part of the supply. The rags are collected in this country as well, and probably at least as large a quantity as is imported is collected here. Large quantities of cotton rags in which a proportion of woolen rags too small to affect the dutiable value is mixed, are also imported, and undoubtedly sorted here. The imported rags come from all parts of the world. Probably the largest quantities come from England and France, but these in turn have been collected there from many countries. From Marseilles come rags which have been collected all over the Levant and the Orient. Great care is taken in the collection of these rags that none come from a district infected with disease, and they are all thoroughly fumigated and disinfected before shipment.

No figures are available on the importation of shoddy stock for the current year, but the importations for 1901, 1902, and 1903 of rags, mungo, flocks, and noils were as follows:

	Pounds.	Value.	Duty.
1901	449,139	$150,047	$90,225.45
1902	286,900	79,409	52,744.28
1903	380,956.70	97,447	60,959.47

The duty on these goods ranges from 10 cents a pound on rags to 30 cents a pound on new wool waste.

Until recently there had been a good deal of complaint among the shoddy manufacturers of poor trade, on account of the inclination of the public taste toward the use of cloths that did not admit of the use of much shoddy, but since the recent advance in wool prices it is admitted that the demand has much improved.

UMBRELLA MAKERS WORRIED.

Talk of an Organization to Control Price Cutting.

Manufacturers in the umbrella trade are complaining that this is one of the worst seasons that they have ever had, and that unless something is done to check certain evils which have grown up in the trade there is no prospect of any improvement.

The umbrella trade has suffered with all other lines from the prevailing depression, but that alone is not enough to cause the complaint that is heard now. Formerly the practice in the trade was for large retail buyers to select a lot of handles and silk and have their umbrellas made up to their order.

In the last year or two, however, there has been an influx of small manufacturers into the trade, who get second grade or damaged stock, make it up as cheaply as possible, and then offer it at low rates. The result is that the retail buyers have become demoralized and refuse to look at anything that is not below the regular prices.

There is talk in the trade of an organization to regulate price cutting and other evils.

Cotton from Porto Rico.

Steadily increasing shipments of cotton to the United States are reported by a steamship line operating between the principal ports of the island of Porto Rico and this city. The quality of the stock is very superior, and it is known that the crop now attaining its maturity on the estates of Porto Rico will realize the largest and finest yield in the history of the island's industry.

Beer for New Zealand.

American exporters are closely watching the increased consumption and demand for malt liquors in New Zealand. At present the colonial beer (Canadian, Australian, and South African) outsells that imported from other countries by about 97 to 1.

RUSSIAN GRAIN FAMINE.

Drought in Bessarabia Destroys Growing Crop—Exports Falling Off.

Mail advices received in this city by T. Hogan & Sons, agents of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, dated Odessa, Russia, June 25, indicate a threatened grain famine in the Province of Bessarabia, of which Kishineff is the capital. This is due to the severe drought at present prevailing throughout that territory. Rain is urgently needed, and it is reported that the crop can be written off as a failure. Cattle are being disposed of at 3 rubles a head, owing to the inability of the peasants to feed them.

The only Russian district which promises fairly well is the Dneiper, where very satisfactory weather conditions prevail. A Crimea correspondent, writing from Eupatoria says:

"It would appear that azimas [late grains] are in splendid condition, but the Spring crops are only middling, and will be 30 per cent. less than last season. We have had no rain now for fifteen days, and water is very much needed, especially for oats."

There is a considerable falling off of tonnage at Odessa, due to the shippers having allowed themselves to be cornered in grain, and six steamers are reported as loading on June 25 for Antwerp, Hull, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, and Hamburg, as against sixteen vessels on the same day of the preceding week taking cargoes for West European ports. There is an active movement of grain out of Nicolaieff, however, where steamers load for Hamburg and Rotterdam, but at unsatisfactory rates.

TRADE DEAD IN URUGUAY.

Revolution Has Taken All the Males Between 15 and 45.

Advices received by a leading exporting house in this city reveal the fact that the commerce of the United States and of all foreign countries is being seriously interfered with by a revolution that is general throughout the Republic of Uruguay.

"We can do nothing," reports an American importer of Montevideo, "with the country wrecked from end to end with revolutionary troubles. Trade is completely paralyzed—so much so that we have suspended the dispatch of the larger portion of our American and European goods, and are at present simply bringing such articles as are urgently required to meet the demand for cash sales.

"The revolution is apparently no nearer the finish than it was three months ago, as the warfare has developed into guerrilla tactics, in which one side does the running away and the other pursues, but rarely coming up, except to fall into ambush.

"The Government is undoubtedly the stronger party, but as it has neither sufficient men nor funds to corner the insurgent party, it is as badly off as though the boot was on the other leg. All the male population from fifteen to forty-five is practically under arms to replace the troops in garrisoning the City of Montevideo, and the remainder have made their way to Argentina, to evade this compulsory service, so the town is at a standstill until matters mend.

"Our clientele has, without exception, suspended payments since the revolutionary outbreak, and even the strongest houses in this city are at times compelled to claim indulgence from their bankers and export agents.

"There are said to be something like 30,000 troops consuming the national revenue, and over 15,000 rebels are eating everything they can lay their hands upon. As our business depends entirely upon the prosperity of the camp district, it may be deduced what is the conditions of affairs in this city."

NEW CUBAN TRADE MARK LAW.

Opportunity for Pirating American Marks Is Now Removed.

George F. Duysters of this city, formerly Supreme Court Recorder at San Juan, Porto Rico, who practices in the courts of Cuba and Central and South America, is advised of the recodification of the laws of Cuba and Mexico affecting the registration and protection of trade marks.

"The laws of trade marks in those two countries," said Mr. Duysters, "were, up to a month or two ago, such that under them any person could take a trade mark off a bottle, jar, can, or any receptable, file it with the Government, paying $13.50, and have the same registered, and every time that an original manufacturer or producer in the United States, to whom the trade mark really belonged, sent a consignment of goods to that country it was liable to seizure by the man who had filed and registered the trade mark as a violation of the Government's recognition of the latter's ownership in it. This condition has recently cost two New York merchants who had shipped goods down to Cuba $8,000 to get their merchandise back.

"The amendment made to the law in that country provides that any one is now entitled to register his own trade mark, but if he fail to do so within a reasonable time after arrival of his goods he loses this right, and another person may take advantage of it."

Demand for Tin Plate.

The canning factories are making very large demands upon the manufacturers of tin plate, and the business is exceptionally active. Fully 90 per cent. of the combination mills are reported active, and the independent mills have orders booked fully two months in advance. The large fruit crops throughout the Southern States, and the outlook for a good season for many other vegetable products which are furnished to the trade in cans, has caused a heavy business for the canning factories, which has been, of course, accompanied by a corresponding demand for tin plate.

Notes of Business Men and Events

Marcel Kahle, President of George Borgfeldt & Co., sailed for Europe last Tuesday on the Grosser Kurfuerst.

***

J. S. Castell and M. E. Mailhouse have succeeded to the business of Silberstein, Castell & Co., and will conduct it under the old name. Both gentlemen were formerly connected with the firm. It will be financed as formerly by Frederick Vietor & Achelis.

***

Beginning Aug. 1 the United Fruit Company will sell bananas wholly by weight. The claim is made that selling by the bunch is inequitable because of the varying sizes of the bunches and of the bananas on the bunch. The system of selling by weight was put into operation in the South last year and worked so well that the company has decided to extend it to all its distributing points.

***

E. L. Goodsell, auctioneer for the Fruit Auction Company, has gone to Europe for four weeks. He will visit some of the lemon exporters and try to secure some business for his firm. It is understood that he will also visit Spain with reference to obtaining business for his house from the Almeria grape exporters.

***

The officers of the newly organized Puget Sound Salmon Association are: President—E. B. Demming of the Northern Fisheries Company; Vice President—J. B. Smiley of J. W. & V. Cook; Secretary—Charles Corby of the Pacific Packing and Navigation Company; Treasurer—Carl Sutter of the Fidalgo Canning Company. The new association will co-operate with the British Columbia Packers' Association for the protection of the salmon industry on Puget Sound.

***

The catch of mackerel for salting to date is 10,687 barrels, compared with 12,866 barrels on the same date a year ago, a reduction of 2,178 barrels. The fish are still shy and difficult to catch.

***

Walter V. Bishop, a dress goods importer, returned from his annual trip to Europe last Tuesday.

***

J. H. Hawley of Rothschild Brothers & Co., importers of buttons, returned from Europe last week.

***

The firm of Stevens, Sanford & Jordan has been formed to succeed the dry goods commission house of Stevens, Sanford & Handy, dissolved on account of the death of Nathan L. Handy.

***

Walter Hoffman and George A. Busse, selling agents for the men's wear woolen lines of E. T. Steel & Co., A. L. Sayles & Sons, and the F. L. Sayles Company, have moved to larger quarters at 75-77 Worth Street.

***

Henry Fatton sailed for Europe on June 2 in search of bargains in raw ostrich feathers.

***

A recount of the stock of coffee at Santos on July 1 showed an increase of 7,870 bags.

***

A. E. Rosenstock has entered into the manufacture of ready-to-wear and untrimmed hats at 603 Broadway. Mr. Rosenstock was formerly connected with the firm of Sullivan, Drew & Co.

***

Ansley G. Davis, formerly of San Francisco, has entered the New York Millinery and Supply Company, taking over the interest of R. S. Stern, who retires.

***

Albert Stein, formerly of Stein & Heilbrun, has formed a partnership with J. Livellara, and they will represent the Eugene Moch Company, manufacturer of ostrich feathers. They have established offices at 640 Broadway.

***

F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Coffee Exchange Building, have just been notified of their appointment as import and export agents of the Great Central Railway of England, which runs from Manchester to London.

***

Silk buyers from this market who have just returned from Europe report that Paris model houses are showing many more costumes made of silk, and predict a general adoption of silk fabrics for Fall wear in this city.

***

The committee of the New York Fruit Exchange having in charge the collection of funds for and the construction of a memorial to the late Edward M. Brown, head of the fruit auction house of Brown & Seccomb, held a meeting last week and selected the design. It is by V. Russo, a well-known Italian sculptor, and consists of an ornate auctioneer's desk supported by two allegorical figures. Back of this will be a Carrara marble bust portrait of Mr. Brown, surrounded by a handsome bronze frame. The memorial will be 10 feet 6 inches high, and will cost $10,000, of which practically all is raised. Work is to begin shortly, and will be completed within a year, it is said.

***

Emil Levi, manager for C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, quinine manufacturers, sails for Europe next Tuesday to visit the firm's factories at Mannheim, Germany.

***

Thomas Bolger of the knit goods firm of Bolger & Brewster returned to business last week after an absence of more than six months, the result of an accident.

***

A. K. Leon, who for many years has been connected with the linen house of James F. White & Co., has been appointed agent for the United States and Canada for the Edinburgh Canvas Company. He has established offices at 130 Greene Street.

***

Alfred L. Baker of Chicago has been elected to membership in the New York Coffee Exchange.

***

The world's visible supply of raw sugar is 2,600,000 tons, compared with 2,640,000 tons last week and 2,840,000 tons a year ago.

***

A feature of the speculative coffee market during the last week was outside buying for investment account in expectation of higher prices prevailing later in the season, due to the continued small receipts of coffee in Brazil. Many in the trade are of the opinion that the current Rio Santos crops will only be 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 bags.

***

The statement showing the world's visible supply of coffee on July 1 was completed during the week and showed a total of 12,361,454 bags, compared with 12,670,268 bags on June 1, a decrease for the month of June of 308,814 bags, which was about in line with general expectations.

***

Owing to the small demand for glucose at this season of the year the Corn Products Company and the New York Glucose Company have reduced prices 10 points to the basis of 1.75 cents for 42 degree carload lots at New York.

***

F. J. West, New York representative of Holworthy, Ellis & Co., Santos, sailed on the steamer Byron for Santos last Tuesday.

***

Arrivals of coffee at New York during the week were the steamer Strabo with 29,667 bags, the steamer Capri with 24,750 bags, and the steamer Roman Prince with 12,096 bags.

***

Silk manufacturers are finding much encouragement in the readiness with which buyers are taking up novelty weaves, notwithstanding that they have to be disposed of across the retail counter at $2 a yard—a price that was thought prohibitive a short time ago. These novelties are principally in rough effects.

***

Richard J. Ennis, formerly in the white goods department of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., is now connected with the white goods department of the Tefft-Weller Company.

***

Husband & Farmer, resident buyers in this city, with offices at 530 Broadway, have been appointed representatives of Herman Straus & Sons Company, Louisville, and will attend to all its purchasing in this market.

***

J. O. Jackson, for many years identified with prominent linen houses in this city, and recently representing John A. Brown & Sons on the road, has been appointed buyer of the linen, white goods, wash goods, and domestic departments of Jonas Long's Sons, Scranton, Penn.

***

New crop Denia onions have begun to arrive. About 250 crates came the first of the week and were sold at auction. Prices paid were up to $2.50 a crate. The stock was in fair condition, but not quite up to the standard.

***

Advices from Smyrna say that all the principal packers have named opening prices on new crop figs. The quotations range from 6d. to 1s. a hundredweight above last year's opening.

***

New crop French prunes are offered, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, first half of October shipment, as follows: Per 50 kilos; 45-50s, 48f.; 55-60s, 38f.; 65-70s, 34f.; 75-80s, 26f.; 85-90s, 23f.; 90-95s, 21f. The crop is reported good, probably sufficient to supply the bulk of French requirements.

***

Sales of 1904 crop dates to arrive in London on the first steamer have been made to come here at the following prices: Hallowiis, 11s. 6d. per hundredweight; Khadrawiis, 10s. 6d.; Sairs, 9s. 6d. These prices are equivalent to 3, 2¾, and 2½ cents for the three grades, respectively.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Wanted—Financial help in handling plumbers' specialties. Address Business, Box 159 Times.

Wanted—Advance on good accounts, $50,000-$100,000, for two manufacturing concerns. Address Discount, Box 155 Times.

Wanted—Partner with $15,000-$25,000 to manufacture a staple article; no agents or promoters. Address Staple, Box 154 Times.

Manufacturing concern wants active or silent partner with $2,500; if active, office man preferred; references exchanged. M Box 156 Times.

Wanted—A good legitimate, profitable manufacturing or wholesale business, cash; $8,000 to $10,000 to invest. Send particulars Ehrenfeld, 165 E. B'way.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES BOUGHT.
Richard Herzfeld & Co., 35 Nassau St.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

A very prosperous and profitable manufacturing business (incorp.) of ladies' neckwear and novelties wants partner with $5,000 to $10,000, or the assistance of a banker; ample security given; the money to be used to fill orders only, which are plentifully on hand. Address Box P178 Times, where full particulars (including price at which stock will be sold) can be obtained.

PRINTING AT HALF PRICE.
1,000 business cards, 75c.; 1,000 envelopes or billheads, $1.35; 1,000 letterheads, $2.00; fine work, quickly done; samples sent; books, booklets, circulars

The New York Times

PART IV.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1904.

JULY

1904

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 9, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, July 9. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended July 9, 2,388,197.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended July 9. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 9, '04.
235	220	226	May 12	222	May 13	225	230	..	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	June 1, '04.	4	SA	225	226	225	226	221	70
87½	83	64⅞	Feb. 13.	39½	July 1.	16⅞	16⅞	+ 1	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	44	44	44	44	..	100
73⅞	33⅝	52¼	Apr. 8.	42½	Mar. 25.	42⅝	44	+ 1½	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,100	May 31, '04.	½	Q	50	51½	50	51½	50¾	115,305
41⅜	17½	21⅜	Jan. 27.	14⅞	Feb. 8.	51⅝	51½	+ 1½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	Q	15	15⅞	15	15⅞	16¼	4,965
93	60½	14⅜	Apr. 7.	67	Jan. 6.	72¾	73	+ 2¼	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	1¾	Q	72½	73¾	72¾	73¾	87⅜	405
46¼	27½	32⅝	Jan. 25.	24½	June 14.	27	28	+ 1	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '04.	2	SA	26¾	27¼	26¾	27½	35¼	380
98	82	90	Feb. 9.	88⅝	June 6.	88	90	..	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,193,600	June 1, '04.	3	SA	88½	90	88½	90	90	75
236	171	191	Jan. 29.	180	June 2.	182	185	+ 3⅝	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 15 '04.	$4	SA	190	193⅜	190	193⅜	183½	307
11¾	2¼	5¼	Jan. 27.	2⅝	Jan. 5.	4	4½	+ ½	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	..	..	..	4½	4½	4¼	4½	4½	505
37⅜	10	21	July 8.	11¼	Jan. 5.	20⅜	21	+ 1½	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	..	..	..	19½	21	19½	21	..	900
11¾	4	9½	Jan. 2.	4⅝	Mar. 24.	6½	6⅝	− ⅜	American Ice Co.	100	23,871,100	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	7	380
42¾	16½	36⅛	Jan. 4.	24⅛	Mar. 24.	26⅞	27¼	− ½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	14,922,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	27¼	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	29	880
19⅜	5	12	Jan. 22.	7	June 2.	8	9	..	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	..	..	..	7½	7½	7½	7½	..	100
48½	25½	30	Mar. 21.	22½	June 1.	28	30	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	27	28	27	28	..	67
31⅝	10½	23⅜	Feb. 16.	16⅜	Jan. 6.	20	20½	+ ⅜	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	..	..	..	19¾	20¼	19⅜	20	21	6,000
85⅜	67½	84	May 6.	77½	Jan. 6.	83	84	+ 1½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Apr. 21, '04.	1¾	Q	82½	83½	82½	83½	88⅝	987
5⅞	2⅛	4⅜	Jan. 22.	2½	June 16.	3	4	+ ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	..	..	..	3½	3¾	3½	3½	..	100
24½	14½	22	Jan. 14.	16	June 3.	17½	19	+ 1	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾	..	17½	18	17½	18	18½	200
52⅝	36¾	35⅝	July 1.	40	Feb. 25.	54¼	54⅝	..	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 20, '04.	1½	Q	54⅜	54⅞	53⅞	54¼	46	8,355
99½	80¼	98⅞	June 13.	88¾	Jan. 6.	96⅞	97	..	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	97	97⅛	96⅞	96⅝	93	3,695
126	90	120	Feb. 20.	110	Jan. 21.	119	120	..	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	July 1, '04.	2½	Q	120	120	120	120	..	100
98⅜	80	93	June 14.	87	Jan. 6.	93	93	+ ⅞	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	89½	89⅝	89½	89½	90	270
63½	38	45	Jan. 2.	29	July 7.	25	28	+ 1	American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	100	15,500,000	May 2, '04.	1½	Q	26½	26½	26	26	..	215
134⅜	107½	131⅞	Jan. 25.	122¼	Mar. 7.	128⅝	129⅞	+ 1½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	127⅞	128⅞	127⅜	128½	118⅞	29,375
123	116	130	June 23.	123	Jan. 4.	127½	129	− ⅜	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	129	129	127⅞	127⅞	119¾	330
163	117¼	131½	June 23.	121	Feb. 15.	128⅝	129½	+ ⅝	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	131,363,800	Apr. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	129½	129½	129	129	132	336
80	65	76	July 6.	65	Jan. 25.	76	77	+ ⅞	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	76	76	76	76	74	115
122½	58	80¼	Apr. 12.	61	Feb. 20.	73	74	+ 4½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 19, '04.	50c	SA	74	75¾	74	74¾	80½	770
89⅞	54	75⅝	July 9.	64	Feb. 24.	75	75¼	+ 2⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '04.	2	SA	73½	75⅝	73	75⅛	64¼	132,600
103½	84⅞	96⅜	June 29.	87⅜	Jan. 6.	94⅛	95⅜	+ 1¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	113,199,500	Feb. 1, '04.	2½	SA	94	95	93⅝	95	90¼	8,143
104	71⅝	85⅞	Jan. 27.	72¾	Mar. 14.	82⅜	82½	+ 2⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,962,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	80½	82⅜	80½	82⅜	82⅜	37,792
96⅝	82⅜	92⅜	July 5.	87⅞	Mar. 19.	92	94	+ 1¼	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	139,365,900	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	94	295
71	39½	52½	Jan. 2.	38	Feb. 24.	50½	50⅝	+ 1⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	..	..	..	49½	51⅝	49	50⅝	54⅝	104,896
150	121	130	July 7.	118¼	Mar. 2.	115	..	+ 8	Buffalo, Rochester & Fittsburg.	100	9,000,000	Feb. 15, '04.	3	SA	130	130	130	130	145	100
..	..	86⅝	June 27.	86¼	June 9.	86	87	− ⅛	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	3,000,000	June 1, '04.	1	Q	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	..	500
55	40	49⅞	Mar. 7.	47⅞	Feb. 19.	49¼	49	− ½	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	June 1, '04.	1	Q	48½	49½	48½	48½	..	100
78⅜	57¼	68¼	Jan. 2.	64	Apr. 20.	65⅞	66	− 1¼	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	SA	65⅞	65⅞	65⅜	65⅜	60	100
138⅜	113⅝	125⅞	July 6.	100½	Mar. 12.	124⅝	125	+ ⅝	Canadian Pacific.	100	84,500,000	Apr. 2, '04.	2	SA	124⅞	125⅞	124¼	124⅞	120½	14,162
180	153	166	July 8.	134½	Feb. 20.	165	166	+ 4½	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	$27,418.	May 2, '04.	2	Q	162	166	162	166	163	1,465
53⅜	27¼	36	Jan. 28.	28½	Mar. 14.	33¼	33½	+ 2	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	102,766,700	Nov. 27, '03.	1	A	31	33⅝	31	33⅜	35¼	8,485
37½	18½	40	Feb. 6.	33	Jan. 15.	38	39½	+ 1½	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	..	..	..	38¼	39⅜	38½	39	25	900
75¼	60	83¼	Jan. 21.	73	Jan. 2.	80	81	− ½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,800	July 1, '04.	2	SA	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	67	600
138½	105	127	June 11.	124	Feb. 11.	122	..	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	9,830,700	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	125	125	125	125	..	25
29⅝	13	17⅜	Jan. 22.	12⅞	June 8.	13⅝	13⅞	− ⅛	Chicago Great Western.	100	29,021,000	..	..	..	13⅝	14⅜	13½	13⅞	17⅞	2,950
85½	63	71	Jan. 30.	47½	June 6.	46	52	− 1½	Chicago Great Western pf A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2½	SA	55	55	51½	51½	76	700
40⅞	24	31	Jan. 21.	20	June 6.	20	23	− 1¼	Chicago Great Western pf B.	100	9,489,100	..	..	..	23	23	22	22	34½	200
183½	133½	148⅝	Jan. 22.	137⅜	Feb. 24.	145⅜	145⅝	+ 2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	38,183,300	Apr. 22, '04.	3½	SA	143¼	146⅝	143⅜	145⅞	144⅝	90,535
194½	168	180	Apr. 12.	173	Mar. 4.	178½	179	+ ¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	48,374,400	Apr. 22, '04.	3½	SA	178⅜	178⅝	178⅛	178½	177⅜	252
224½	153	172⅛	Mar. 29.	161½	Mar. 14.	171⅝	172	+ 2	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,335,400	July 1, '04.	3½	SA	170½	172	170½	172	164	1,790
276	190	219½	June 16.	207	Feb. 8.	217	220	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	21,305,100	Apr. 1, '04.	2	Q	216½	217¼	216½	217	201	80
200⅛	132	*131	May 5.	*130	June 6.	..	..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	174,818,100	July 1, '04.	1¾	Q	135	135	135	135	..	2
19⅞	8	12⅜	Jan. 15.	5½	May 24.	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅜	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	..	..	..	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	13	1,005
36	15	26½	Jan. 15.	13½	May 27.	15¼	15½	+ ¼	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	..	..	..	15¾	16⅛	15⅜	15¾	21⅝	1,910
17¼	3	7⅝	Jan. 4.	4½	Feb. 20.	4⅝	5½	+ ⅛	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	8⅝	900
90⅝	66	80⅜	Jan. 22.	68½	May 18.	72½	73	+ 2	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 2, '04.	2	SA	70	72⅜	70	72	82	1,300
191	185	181	Mar. 21.	175	Apr. 20.	178	..	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	50	11,243,700	June 1, '04.	1¾	Q	178½	178⅞	178½	178¼	..	28
83½	24	34½	Jan. 27.	23¼	Mar. 12.	32¼	32½	+ 2	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,932,600	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	30½	32¾	30½	32¼	60	2,475
31⅜	10	19	Jan. 12	13½	June 1.	15⅜	16¼	..	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000	..	..	..	16	16¼	16	16	16¼	1,750
72	44½	58⅛	Jan. 25.	48	June 1.	49	50	+ ⅝	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	48⅞	49⅝	48⅜	49½	56½	630
48	17	23⅜	Jan. 22.	17⅞	June 7.	21½	21⅝	+ 1½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	..	..	..	20½	21⅜	20½	21⅜	25⅜	910
29⅛	9½	16⅞	Jan. 26.	8	June 28.	9	10	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,924,4..	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	Q	9¾	9	9	9	17	380
222	164	212⅜	May 16.	185	Feb. 8.	195	196	+ 2½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	June 15, '04.	2	Q	193½	196⅞	193	195½	188½	16,975
119	94⅜	114½	July 9.	101½	Jan. 4.	113½	114½	+ 2	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	112½	114½	112¾	114½	100	470
35	15½	22⅜	Jan. 25.	18	May 9.	11	11½	..	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	..	11	11¼	11	11	29⅜	1,615
85⅛	60	74½	Jan. 23.	65	Mar. 9.	68	68½	+ 1½	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	Apr. 11, '04.	1¾	Q	67¼	68	67¼	68	80¾	225
183¼	140	168¼	Jan. 22.	149	Mar. 12.	159¾	159¾	+ 2⅞	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	41,123,600	June 15, '04.	1¾	Q	157¼	159⅞	157	159¾	168⅝	11,900
276¼	230	275¾	Apr. 7.	230½	Feb. 23.	270	271	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	29,200,000	Apr. 20, '04.	1¾	Q	270	270	270	270	245	220
43	18	23⅜	Jan. 22.	18	Mar. 14.	21⅝	22½	+ ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	..	..	..	21	21½	21	21½	26	1,300
90⅛	62	74⅞	Jan. 22.	64½	Feb. 24.	70¼	70½	+ 1¼	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,800	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	SA	70	70	70¼	70¼	81	740
47½	12	24⅜	Jan. 22.	19½	Jan. 7.	17	20	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	..	..	..	17	17	17	17	17	200
20⅜	7⅞	14⅜	Jan. 23.	11½	June 27.	2	3	..	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000	..	..	..	2¼	2¾	2¼	2½	12⅜	1,050
39⅜	14	29½	Jan. 25.	25	June 27.	3⅜	4½	− ⅜	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	..	..	..	4¼	4⅞	4	4	21¼	940
90	55	67½	Jan. 22.	60½	June 16.	61⅝	63	+ 1⅜	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	May 2, '04.	1	Q	62	62¾	62	62¾	73	654
34⅜	20	26½	Jan. 21.	19½	June 9.	21⅜	22¾	− ⅝	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,084,300	Apr. 20, '04.	1	Q	21	21	21	21	27	325
19½	7	10⅜	Jan. 22.	7	June 9.	6	7	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	..	..	..	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	11¼	50
29⅜	10	17¼	Jan. 22.	9⅜	June 4.	11½	12½	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	12	12	12	12	16	100
42⅝	23	29¼	Jan. 2.	21½	May 16.	25¼	25¾	+ 1⅜	**Erie.**	100	112,378,800	..	..	..	25¾	25⅝	23¾	25¼	30¾	50,970
74	62¼	69⅜	Jan. 27.	53⅝	May 31.	60½	60⅝	+ 1½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2	SA	59	60⅞	59	60½	65½	14,132
64¼	44	50½	Jan. 2.	33	May 16.	37	37½	+ 1½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	..	..	..	34⅞	37¼	34⅞	37½	55	4,140
72	51	58½	Jan. 14.	45	Mar. 1.	47	55	+ 5	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '03.	1¼	Q	50	50	50	50	103	100
204	136	179½	Jan. 23.	151	June 20.	158	158½	+ 1⅝	General Electric Co.	100	43,947,100	Apr. 15, '04.	2	Q	150	158⅝	156	158⅝	173	4,287
..	..	5⅞	June 30.	4⅞	June 20.	..	..	+ ¼	General Electric Co. rights.	..	..	..	..	..	5½	5⅞	5½	5⅝	..	3,000
209	160	186	Mar. 23.	176	Mar. 17.	177	185	+ 5	Great Northern pf.	100	124,120,200	May 2, '04.	1¾	Q	175	180	175	180	..	200
106½	63	77⅛	Jan. 22.	60	May 24.	66½	67½	..	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	Jan. 18, '04.	1¼	SA	67	67	66	67	80¾	350
99½	77	85	Jan. 7.	77	Mar. 12.	82¾	83	− ½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 18, '04.	2	SA	81	82¾	81	82¾	88½	415
151	123¼	134⅝	Jan. 28.	123⅜	Feb. 24.	133½	134	+ 1⅝	**Illinois Central.**	100	195,040,000	Mar. 1, '04.	3	SA	132¼	134¼	132¼	133⅝	131¼	4,000
19⅞	9	14⅜	Jan. 25.	10½	May 26.	12½	13	+ ⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '00.	1	..	12	13½	12	12⅞	14½	5,920
74¼	57½	70⅜	July 7.	64⅛	May 9.	68	69	− ⅛	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Apr. 1, '04.	1½	Q	69¾	70⅜	68	69	68	1,400
73	23	36	July 6.	28	Mar. 5.	34½	35¾	..	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '04.	2½	..	36	36	35¼	35¼	49	300
46¼	28	40	Apr. 7.	29	June 7.	30	33	− ⅜	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	July 1, '04.	1	Q	30⅛	30⅜	30¼	30½	..	200
88½	70	78	Apr. 7.	71½	Feb. 9.	74	76	..	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	May 2, '04.	1½	Q	77	77	76½	76½	..	30
48	16	22⅞	Jan. 8.	14	June 4.	18¼	19	+ ½	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	..	..	..	18¾	19⅜	19¼	19¾	28¼	200
77⅞	30½	42	Jan. 14.	32	Feb. 25.	35½	36	+ ⅞	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	34	35⅞	34	35⅞	46	300
47½	25½	29	Jan. 21.	22½	May 9.	26½	29	+ 2	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	19,000,000	..	..	..	26½	27	26¾	27	..	700
82⅝	62½	70¾	Apr. 12.	64⅛	June 1.	68	69	+ 2⅜	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	July 1, '04.	1	Q	67	68⅜	67	68⅜	72¾	2,100
36½	19½	21½	June 23.	16½	Feb. 29.	21	21½	+ ⅛	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,995,500	..	..	..	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21½	22¼	170
61½	29	43⅝	June 22.	31	Feb. 29.	42	42⅜	..	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	..	..	..	43	43⅜	42	42	43	650
33	23½	30¼	Jan. 25.	26	Mar. 11.	25	26	..	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000	..	..	..	27	27	27	27	30	30
53	49	55½	Apr. 19.	46	May 17.	45	50	+ 1	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '00.	1	..	48	48	48	48	..	100
130¼	95	112⅝	July 6.	101	Feb. 23.	112⅜	112½	+ 2½	Louisville & Nashville.	100	100,000,000	Feb. 10, '04.	2½	SA	110¼	112⅝	110	112⅝	106	32,970
155¼	128¾	151¼	July 9.	139⅝	Mar. 12.	151¼	151⅝	+ 1½	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	July 1, '04.	1¼	Q	150	151¼	149⅝	151	136¼	13,240
128⅝	70¼	92	Jan. 21.	72⅞	Mar. 14.	88	88½	+ 2⅝	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	..	..	..	..	84½	90	83½	88¼	78	32,100
142⅞	99⅞	124	Jan. 2.	104⅜	Mar. 14.	116⅝	116⅞	+ 2⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	115	118	114¼	116⅝	110¼	219,115
20	8½	14½	Jan. 11.	5	Apr. 28.	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛	Mexican Central.	100	47,963,100	..	..	..	8¼	8¾	7⅞	8¼	5¾	26,300
115	41	67⅜	Jan. 18.	40	June 3.	43	46	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	SA	44½	45	43¾	43	85	37,100
78¼	42	68⅝	July 8.	55	Jan. 4.	67½	68	+ 1¼	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,800,000	Apr. 15, '04.	2	SA	67	68½	66¾	68	50	3,400
132½	109½	126⅜	Jan. 28.	116	May 2.	123½	124	− ¼	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	3½	SA	124½	124½	123¾	124	124	3,400
30⅝	15½	19	Jan. 21.	14⅜	Feb. 24.	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,300	..	..	..	16¾	17⅜	16¾	17⅛	28¾	3,400
52½	33	42¾	Jan. 22.	32¾	June 16.	36⅞	37	+ ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	..	..	..	37	38¾	37	38¾	52	2,000
115⅞	85¾	93⅞	Jan. 22.	87	Feb. 24.	91⅞	91⅝	+ 1½	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,300	Jan. 20. '04.	2½	SA	91	92⅜	90⅝	91⅞	108	26,300
123¾	85	124¼	Jan. 11.	101¾	Feb. 24.	112¾	115	+ 3	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	10,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	2	SA	112	115	112	115	115	2,000
47⅝	32	46¼	June 25.	38	Jan. 6.	46¼	46⅝	+ ⅝	National Biscuit Co.	100	20,238,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1	Q	45¾	46¼	45⅝	46⅛	38⅞	2,800
106⅝	94	107⅝	July 6.	100¼	Jan. 16.	107	107⅝	+ ½	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,504,500	May 30, '04.	1¾	Q	107¼	107⅝	107¼	107⅝	101½	1,100
36	12	21	Jan. 22.	15	July 5.	14	16	− 2	National Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 1, '04.	1	Q	15	15	15	15	36	600
91	75	88	Jan. 28.	78	Jan. 5.	78	80	− ½	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	8,548,900	July 1, '04.	1¾	Q	78	78	78	78	85	200
25½	10½	23¼	July 8.	14½	Feb. 25.	22	23	+ 3½	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	May 2, '04.	1	Q	20	23¼	20	22½	39	3,500
95	75	90¾	June 14.	80¼	Jan. 26.	84	85	− ½	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	June 15, '04.	1¾	Q	94	94	94	94	94	300
47⅜	34¼	41	Jan. 11.	34¾	Feb. 25.	37½	38	+ 1	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	30,063,800	..	..	..	38	38	38	38	35	200
25¾	17	23½	Jan. 25.	15⅞	Feb. 25.	18	19½	+ ⅛	National Railroad of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,846,400	..	..	..	17¾	18	17	18	22	1,300
156	112⅜	121½	Jan. 23.	112⅞	Mar. 12.	116⅝	117	+ 2	New York Central.	100	182,250,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	115	117⅛	115	117	135⅞	28,000
118	100	109¼	July 6.	101½	May 12.	109	110	+ 1	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	15,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	5	A	109	109¼	109	109⅛	..	100
87	50	69	Jan. 28.	60	June 14.	69	69	+ 3	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	3	A	63	63	63	63	..	100
57	40	41	Feb. 23.	40	Apr. 16.	40	45	..	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1	SA	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	..	100
225¼	187¼	196	Jan. 22.	185⅝	May 25.	186½	..	+ ⅛	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	80,000,000	June 30, '04.	2	Q	190¾	190¾	190¼	190¼	196	1,100
165¼	147¼	*150	Jan. 14.	*146	Feb. 5.	144	146	..	New York & New Jersey Telephone.	100	12,500,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	145	145	145	145	..	25
35½	19	29¾	July 9.	19⅜	Mar. 14.	27⅞	28	+ 1½	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	68,115,000	..	..	..	28¼	28¾	28¼	27⅞	31	2,100
76¼	58⅜	62⅜	Jan. 28.	53½	Mar. 12.	59	59½	+ 3⅝	Norfolk & Western.	100	186,000,000	June 17, '04.	1¼	SA	56½	59½	56¾	58

Year 1903 Low.	Year 1903 High. Date.	Year 1903 Low. Date.	Closing Bid, July 9	Closing Ask, July 9	Net Change From Last Week	STOCKS	Par Value	Out-standing.	Last Dividend Date.	Last Dividend Amount	Last Dividend Per Cent.	Year 1904 to July 9 First.	Year 1904 to July 9 High.	Year 1904 to July 9 Low.	Year 1904 to July 9 Last.	Sales of the Year 1904 to July 9 Shares.	Net Earnings Latest Year Reported	Date of Latest Year Reported
82½	91½	July 9.	89½	Mar. 24.	91	91½	+ ½	Reading	50	89,909,600				47½	51½	47	51½	484,287		
82	90	July 6.	87	Mar. 1.	89	90	+ ½	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 15, '04.	2	SA	89½	90	89½	90	2,120		
82	90	July 6.	85½	Feb. 25.	87	....	+ 5½	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	May 2, '04.	2	..	86	92½	86	92½	5,350		
23	26½	Jan. 22.	6	May 14.	25	25½	+ 6	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000				6½	7	6½	7	1,200		
23	26½	Jan. 22.	6	May 14.	25	25½	+ 6	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '03.	1½	Q	42	43½	41½	43½	4,600		
31½	43¼	Jan. 22.	37	May 13.	43	43¼	+ 6	Rock Island Co.	100	31,000,000				37½	39½	36½	39½	58,235		
51	71	Jan. 22.	51	Jan. 6.	69	69½	+ 18	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	43,000,000	May 2, '04.	1	Q	66	68½	66	68½	6,720		
10	17½	Jan. 27.	14⅜	Apr. 15.	16	17½	+ 1½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	10	2,911,300	July 15, '01.	1	Q	16	17½	16	17½	300		
70	78½	Jan. 22.	74⅜	Jan. 13.	76½	78	+ ½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	6,661,400	June 14, '04.	1½	Q	77½	77½	77½	77½	180		
39	48¾	Jan. 22.	39¾	Jan. 6.	47	47¾	+ 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	16,000,000	June 1, '04.	1	Q	46	48	46¾	47¾	58	2,600	
11	15¾	Jan. 22.	9¾	June 1.	13½	13⅝	+ 3½	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,000,000				11	13½	11	13⅝	15	2,200	
29	36¾	Jan. 22.	20¾	June 1.	30½	31	+ 3½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				30	31	30¾	30¾	30	3,100	
12	22½	Apr. 12.	21⅜	Mar. 7.	22	27½	....	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				22	25½	22	22	20	700	
43½	53¾	Jan. 22.	41½	Mar. 14.	49½	49⅝	+ 1½	Southern Pacific.	100	197,982,100				47½	49	47½	49⅝	111,735		
21	27¾	July 9.	16¾	Feb. 24.	27¾	27¾	+ ¾	Southern Railway, extended	100	113,800,000				21½	23¾	21½	23¾	30,585		
28	38	July 9.	17½	Jan. 6.	37½	38¼	+ 3	Southern Railway pf., extended	100	60,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	2½	SA	36	38	36	38	6,435		
1	1½	Feb. 24.	¼	Mar. 4.	1¼	....	+ ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	100	12,000,000				1¼	1½	1¼	1¼	100		
31	41¼	Apr. 7.	31⅝	May 16.	37½	37⅝	+ 5	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,532,600	Nov. 1, '03.	2	..	35	38	35	38	48	5,700	
21	27⅝	Jan. 22.	20	June 2.	24½	24⅝	+ 2¼	Texas Pacific	100	33,760,000				23½	25	23½	25	27	12,145	
20	28	Jan. 22.	23	May 16.	25½	27½	+ 1¼	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	7,356,800				25½	26½	25¼	26¼	35	280	
100	126½	Jan. 13.	115	Mar. 14.	121½	122½	+ 1	Third Avenue	100	26,000,000	Nov. 29, '02.	1¼	..	121½	122½	121	122	114	3,196	
23	29¾	Jan. 22.	21¼	Mar. 27.	24½	25½	+ ¾	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,295,900				24½	25¾	24¼	25¾	29¾	800	
78	93¾	Apr. 22.	52	Feb. 24.	87½	89½	+ ¾	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				86	89½	87½	89½	42	1,200	
79	93¾	Jan. 21.	87½	Feb. 22.	94½	95½	+ ¾	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	14,511,600	May 16, '04.	1½	Q	94½	95½	94½	96	97	815	
15	4½	5¾	Jan. 30.	4	Mar. 22.	....	....	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000				4	4	4	4	5	50	
73	82½	82¾	July 6.	71	Mar. 14.	91½	91⅝	+ 3⅝	Union Pacific	100	103,772,900	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	89½	92½	89½	91⅝	73	219,680
93	93¾	94¼	Apr. 6.	88¼	Feb. 25.	90⅝	94	+ ⅝	Union Pacific pf.	100	98,567,100	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	93½	94	93¼	93⅝	57½	4,195
38	47	July 6.	42¾	Apr. 19.	47½	48¼	+ 1	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	July 1, '04.	1½	SA	47	48	47¾	48⅝	46	810	
5	9	Jan. 25.	5¼	May 16.	....	....	....	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300				8	8½	8	8¾	9	1,630	
28	50	July 6.	40	Mar. 24.	....	....	?	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	June 1, '04.	1	Q	46	50	47	49	43	700	
96	110	Jan. 8.	100	Feb. 24.	107	110	+ 4	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 16, '04.	2	SA	109	109	109	109	108	180	
6	9¾	Jan. 23.	5¾	May 27.	9¾	6¼	....	United States Leather Co.	100	62,328,800				6¾	7	6¾	6¾	8¼	3,150	
71½	81½	June 9.	73¾	Jan. 6.	80½	80¾	....	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,399,600	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	88	2,855	
4	9¾	Jan. 21.	5¼	Jan. 15.	5½	6	+ ¼	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	33,196,000				6	6	6	6	15½	100	
30¼	69¾	May 23.	40	Feb. 6.	57	58	- 1	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,611,100	July 1, '03.	1½	..	58	58½	58	58	61½	500	
15¾	18¾	May 4.	10½	Jan. 14.	17	17¼	+ ¾	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,668,000	Apr. 30, '03.	1	..	16	17½	16	17	12¾	2,080	
35¾	39¾	Apr. 29.	41	Jan. 4.	67½	68	+ 1¼	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	June 15, '04.	1½	..	65½	68½	65½	68	49	4,400	
10	12¾	Jan. 2.	8¾	May 13.	10½	11	+ 1¼	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '03.	½	Q	9½	11½	9½	11	28½	65,800	
44¾	62¼	Apr. 7.	51	May 13.	58½	58⅞	+ 2⅜	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,514,100	May 16, '04.	1½	Q	56¼	58½	55½	58⅝	79¼	182,285	
13¾	17¾	24⅝	Jan. 28.	22⅜	June 29.	23½	24	+ ⅛	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,994,400	June 1, '02.	1½	..	23¼	24½	23	23¼	51	2,195
120½	89	106¾	Jan. 28.	96	July 6.	99½	100	....	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	2	Q	96	100¾	96	100	115½	3,125	
15¾	19¾	21¾	Jan. 27.	15	May 16.	16¾	17	+ 1½	Wabash	100	28,000,000				16½	16¾	16½	16¾	22	980	
21¼	27½	41	Jan. 25.	32¾	Feb. 24.	35	35½	+ ⅝	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000				34½	36	34¾	35	40¼	3,300	
200	195	207	May 9.	203	Mar. 26.	201	215	....	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	28,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	4	SA	210	210	200	200	....	22	
88	80¾	89¾	May 9.	85	May 19.	87	88	+ 1¼	Western Union Telegraph	100	93,570,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1½	Q	86¾	88	86¾	88	85¾	830	
161	173½	173½	Jan. 21.	153	May 2.	156	158	+ 2	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	15,000,000	Apr. 11, '04.	2½	Q	156	156½	156	156	....	1,200	
27½	12	19½	Jan. 22.	14½	June 2.	15½	16½	— ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000				15½	16	15½	15⅝	19¾	310	
30½	20	29¾	Jan. 22.	21⅜	June 29.	23	24½	+ 1⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,998,500				23½	24¾	23½	24⅜	30¼	551	
20½	14½	21¾	Jan. 20.	18	June 8.	17½	16	+ ⅛	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,185,900				16⅞	17¾	16⅞	17⅜	19¾	1,230	
39½	33	47¾	Jan. 27.	37	June 6.	39¼	40	+ 1¼	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200				38½	39¾	38½	39⅝	40¼	1,700	

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers pf.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Amal. Copper	1½	Mo., K. & Texas	1⅝
Am. Car & Foundry	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2¼
Am. C. & F. pf.	2½	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	3
Am. Express	3⅝	Nat. Lead	1¾
Am. Hide & L. pf.	1½	Nat. of Mex. pf.	1
Am. Locomotive pf.	1¼	N. Y. Central	2
Am. Malting	1	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	
Am. Malting pf.	1	pf.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	
Anaconda Copper	4½	pf.	3
At. Top. & S. F.	2⅜	N. Y. Ont. & W.	1¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	Norf. & W.	2⅜
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	North American	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1¼	Pacific Coast	3⅝
Brklyn R. T.	1⅛	Pacific Mail	1
Buff., Roch. & P.	.8	Pennsylvania	2½
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	4½	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	2	P., C., C. & St. L.	3
Chi. & Alton	1½	Pressed Steel Car	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	2¼	Pressed Steel Car pf.	2
Chi. & N. W.	2	Reading	4⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	2	Reading 2d pf.	5¼
Col. Fuel & I.	2	Rock Island	1½
Col. South. 2d pf.	1¼	Rock Island pf.	1¼
Consol. Gas	2⅝	Rubber Goods	1½
Consol. Tob.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Corn Products pf.	1½	St. L. S. W.	1⅜
Del. & Hudson	2⅞	St. L. S. W. pf.	3½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¼	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Det. United Railway	1⅞	Southern Railway	1⅞
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	Southern Railway pf.	3
Erie	1⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	3
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Texas & Pacific	2¼
Erie 2d pf.	1⅝	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1¼
General Chemical	5	Third Avenue	1
Gen. Electric	1⅝	Union Pacific	3⅝
Gt. Northern pf.	5	U. S. Pipe pf.	7
Illinois Central	1⅝	U. S. Express	4
Kan. & Mich.	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
K. C., Ft. S. & M.		U. S. Steel	1¼
pf.	2⅜	U. S. Steel pf.	2⅜
Long Island	1	Wabash	1⅞
Louis. & Nash.	2½	West. Union Tel.	1⅛
Manhattan Con.	1	Westinghouse E. & M.	1
Met. Securities	4⅝	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	1⅛
Met. Street Ry.	2⅝	Wis. Central pf.	1⅛
Minn. & St. L.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel F. pf.	1	Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1⅛
Can. Southern	1⅛	Nat. Enamelling	2
Chi. Great Western pf., A.	1⅛	U. S. Realty pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Hide & L. 6s.	4	L. & N., N. O. & Mobile 1st	1½
Beech Creek 4s	1	Met. St. Ry. 4s	1½
Cent. Ar. U. P. 4s	1⅝	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1½	Mo., K. & T. 1st	1⅛
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	3	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1¾	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1½
Cent. of N. J. 5s	1	Mo. Pac. con. 6s	1
Cent. of N. J. 2d con. 4s	1	Mo. Pac., Cent. Br. 4s	1
Chi., B. & Q. joint 4s	1⅛	Mob. & O. con. 6s	1⅛
Chi. & Erie 1st	1⅝	N. Y. Gas, El. L. & P. 4s	1
Chi. & N. W. 7s	4⅝	N. Y. L. & W. imp. 4s	2
Chi., R. I. & P. 6s	2⅝	Penn. Con. 3½s	1½
Chi., R. I. & P. 5s	1⅝	Peo. Gas, Chi. 1st con. 6s	2
Chi., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	1½	Peoria & E. 1st	1⅝
Chi. P. & L. gen. 5s	1	Peoria & P. U. 2d	3
Con. Gas conv. 6s	1⅛	St. L. & I. M. R. 5s	1
Consol. Tob. 4s	1⅛	G. 4s	1½
Cons. Ry. & L. 4½s	1½	St. L. S. W. con. 4s	1⅛
Det. So. 5s	4	So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	2
Det. So., Ohio So. 4s	2½	Tenn. C. & I. Birm. 6s	1½
Dist. Sec. Corp. 5s	1½	Union Pac. conv. 4s	1⅛
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st	1	U. S. Steel 5s	1⅛
Erie gen. 4s	1½	Wabash 1st	1
Erie, Penn. col. 4s	1⅛	Wabash, Series B	1
Ill. Cent., St. L. Div. 4s	1½		
Louis. & Ark. 5s	1⅛		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1½	Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	3
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	1		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 11.

American Car and Foundry Co. Books close for dividend on preferred.
Corn Products Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
El Paso (Texas) Electric Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Haberson-Walker Refractories Co.—Dividend payable on preferred July 20, to holders of record this date.
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy, and Lancaster Street Railway—Dividend payable.
National Licorice Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
Standard American Co.—Books close for special meetings.
Thaddeus Davids Co.—Annual meeting.
Union Switch and Signal Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Machine Co.—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, July 12.

Butte Electric and Power Co.—Annual meeting.
Tyson Co.—Special meeting.

Wednesday, July 13.

Eastern Trust Co.—Books close for special meeting.
Imperial Corporation—Special meeting.
Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.—Annual meeting.
Third Avenue Railroad—Books close.

Thursday, July 14.

George C. Flint Co.—Anual meeting.
Mexican Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
Southern Pacific Co.—Books close for special meeting.

Friday, July 15.

Alliance Realty Co.—Dividend payable.
American Shipbuilding Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
American Tobacco Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
American Typefounders' Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Woolen Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Associated Merchants' Co.—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
Bell Telephone Co. of Philadelphia.—Dividend payable.
Boston Suburban Electric Companies—Dividend payable on preferred.
Bowling Green Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Carbonate Apparatus Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Central Coal and Coke Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Central Railroad and Banking Co. of Georgia.—Dividend payable.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Dividend payable on debenture stock.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Light and Traction Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Consolidated Traction of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Daly-West Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Distilling Co. of America—Dividend payable on preferred.
Georgia Railway and Electric Co., Atlanta—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Hudson River Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
Lehigh Valley Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Little Schuylkill Navigation, Railroad and Coal Co.—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' Commercial Co.—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Street Railway, New York—Dividend payable.
Mine Hill and Schuylkill River Railroad—Dividend payable.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Biscuit—Dividend payable on common.
New York Air Brake Co.—Dividend payable.
New York Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
Northern Central Railroad—Dividend payable
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Otis Elevator Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pittsburg Oil and Gas Co.—Dividend payable.
Procter & Gamble Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Railway Equipment Corporation—Dividend payable.
Reece Buttonhole Machine Co.—Dividend payable.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rock Island Co. of New Jersey—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Southwestern Railroad of Georgia—Dividend payable.
Standard Distilling and Distributing Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Street's West Stable Car Line—Books close.
Texas Central Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Union Bag and Paper Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Fruit Co.—Dividend payable.
United Gas Improvement Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United Shoe Machinery Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United Zinc Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Utah Consolidated Mining Co. of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Wells-Fargo Express Co.—Dividend payable.
Western Union Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.

Saturday, July 16.

Consolidated Car Heating Co.—Books close.
Detroit United Railway—Books close.
National Licorice Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Southern New England Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 9 telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1904.	1903.	P.C.
New York	$844,531,901	$1,094,058,735	—22.8
Boston	90,157,748	115,936,998	—22.2
Philadelphia	74,491,500	102,709,370	—27.5
Baltimore	15,077,322	22,550,327	—20.5
Chicago	129,451,961	157,677,115	—17.9
St. Louis	33,977,357	43,641,364	—10.7
New Orleans	9,955,683	14,600,000	—31.9
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,208,546,501	$1,550,580,968	—22.4
Other cities, 5 days	236,011,438	290,108,972	—18.6
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,439,557,939	$1,840,689,880	—21.8
All cities, 1 day.	378,285,871	352,814,926	+ 7.2
Total, all cities, for week	$1,817,827,800	$2,193,504,806	—17.1

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended	1904.	1903.	1902.
July 9	$1,817,827,800	$2,193,504,806	$2,220,511,087
July 2	2,095,247,434	2,188,491,806	2,132,117,963
June 25	1,827,213,186	1,944,841,011	1,958,878,791
June 18	1,889,381,532	2,104,309,249	2,029,396,946
June 11	1,761,951,599	2,253,944,335	1,847,947,671
June 4	1,632,948,789	2,426,948,756	2,103,398,283
May 28	1,767,418,039	1,742,240,380	1,674,101,010
May 21	2,005,965,511	2,248,722,633	2,131,362,364
May 14	1,986,025,109	2,140,086,009	2,343,166,803
May 7	2,250,284,707	2,158,856,809	2,642,470,345
Apr. 30	1,756,734,099	2,229,216,986	2,810,300,649
Apr. 23	1,910,671,845	2,154,077,624	2,711,823,164
Apr. 16	1,977,313,697	2,358,445,345	2,676,309,821
Apr. 9	1,996,722,516	1,964,278,261	2,229,304,462
Apr. 2	1,822,900,935	2,448,903,099	2,321,296,857
Mch. 26	1,962,395,221	1,995,252,224	1,856,882,218
Mch. 19	1,916,942,214	2,125,148,030	2,199,014,256
Mch. 12	1,756,673,939	2,225,474,907	2,142,652,821
Mch. 5	1,837,695,190	2,486,100,183	2,152,102,867
Feb. 27	1,906,651,736	1,886,672,550	2,207,274,027
Feb. 20	1,678,673,901	2,154,189,963	1,777,259,695
Feb. 13	1,816,630,624	2,083,725,576	2,086,880,851
Feb. 6	2,152,944,590	2,419,958,972	2,256,227,105
Jan. 30	2,073,456,978	2,090,068,636	2,130,052,304
Jan. 23	2,160,119,916	2,252,601,254	2,212,096,557
Jan. 16	2,195,307,578	2,787,818,506	2,297,154,909
Jan. 9	2,410,047,727	2,153,823,622	2,852,783,856
Jan. 2	1,948,847,600	2,272,886,913	2,446,071,071
Dec. 26	1,598,300,288	1,648,668,782	1,870,850,892
Dec. 19	2,071,981,622	2,488,140,187	2,347,063,782
Dec. 12	2,201,850,549	2,806,481,780	2,504,691,729
Dec. 5	2,251,372,194	2,577,474,721	2,488,824,783
Nov. 28	1,744,787,888	2,060,863,728	2,060,676,782
Nov. 21	2,062,545,287	2,342,295,756	2,284,474,782
Nov. 14	2,003,721,498	2,240,702,128	2,282,418,217
Nov. 7	1,976,000,159	2,264,668,683	2,194,847,944
Oct. 31	2,060,238,435	2,371,787,097	2,186,284,846
Oct. 24	2,014,650,836	2,454,342,857	2,097,479,846
Oct. 17	2,068,778,669	2,462,894,893	2,141,233,641
Oct. 10	1,978,907,888	2,435,616,884	2,084,233,781
Oct. 3	1,239,004,499	1,472,048,204	1,606,847,098
Sept. 26	1,963,169,463	2,397,698,024	2,079,111,852
Sept. 19	1,942,854,599	2,351,736,421	2,098,418,137
Sept. 12	1,442,882,898	2,458,689,800	2,098,418,137
Sept. 5	1,739,932,504	2,065,284,804	1,862,889,466
Aug. 29	1,541,094,612	2,047,977,139	1,767,606,614
Aug. 22	1,886,514,548	2,099,742,238	1,863,343,978
Aug. 15	1,620,834,222	2,067,709,941	1,718,958,321
Aug. 8	2,095,431,729	1,916,127,328	1,814,727,107
Aug. 1	2,803,702,173	2,343,956,430	1,974,270,278
July 25	2,077,499,833	2,278,719,434	1,828,329,683
July 18	2,307,265,811	3,130,736,121	2,882,943,870

*Partly estimated.

Total exchanges for the week ending at this date in 1901 were $1,838,678,106; in 1900, $1,199,936,565; in 1899, $1,671,440,707; and in 1898, $1,052,816,649. Largest clearings for the year to date were $2,410,047,737, in the week ending Jan. 9; smallest, $1,606,681,726, in the week ending Feb. 27. The largest exchanges last year were $2,787,639,262, in the week ending Jan. 17; the smallest, $1,140,962,936, in the week ending Sept. 22. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ending May 11 of 1901, $3,680,967,398.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*July 9	$1,075,427,256	$63,738,478
July 2	1,233,921,067	78,381,799
June 25	1,055,904,294	61,735,174
June 18	1,046,672,967	48,238,968
June 11	979,612,029	48,326,889
*June 4	907,809,366	48,806,873
May 28	1,029,904,201	61,400,936
May 21	1,219,167,383	91,734,163
May 14	1,196,734,029	77,916,957
May 7	1,297,382,175	78,728,534
April 30	963,978,087	56,676,940
April 23	1,103,616,646	75,453,139
April 16	1,142,308,108	98,553,123
April 9	1,165,994,121	93,556,703
April 2	1,064,278,688	67,274,143
March 26	1,141,096,277	83,184,559
March 19	1,111,149,962	76,780,450
March 12	964,162,662	53,389,134
March 5	1,075,780,486	65,864,106
*Feb. 27	897,940,718	49,844,218
Feb. 20	1,009,858,419	67,504,253
Feb. 13	1,070,302,445	60,242,882
Feb. 6	1,361,292,858	91,122,871
Jan. 30	1,277,825,023	68,216,220
Jan. 23	1,294,178,043	74,496,853
Jan. 16	1,311,340,219	72,711,960
Jan. 9	1,440,145,444	77,582,289
Jan. 2	1,433,317,797	62,699,811
*Dec. 26	1,067,521,985	43,564,808
Dec. 19	1,191,007,087	51,879,182
Dec. 12	1,328,929,236	55,781,838
Dec. 5	1,308,362,634	54,063,330
*Nov. 28	1,016,491,169	44,782,961
Nov. 21	1,151,938,024	52,173,064
Nov. 14	1,202,441,184	53,236,887
*Nov. 7	1,071,380,164	48,802,434
Oct. 31	1,153,913,497	48,803,615
Oct. 24	1,152,253,318	51,477,515
Oct. 17	1,138,468,128	48,881,049
Oct. 10	1,151,738,448	67,102,041
Oct. 3	1,327,646,721	62,021,624
Sept. 26	1,089,634,694	50,644,988
Sept. 19	1,024,487,271	47,496,722
Sept. 12	774,988,386	37,207,483
Sept. 5	974,730,625	55,552,699
Aug. 29	892,614,047	49,714,247
Aug. 22	1,168,332,468	67,180,321
Aug. 15	1,145,184,884	64,897,449
Aug. 8	1,283,434,151	73,284,185
Aug. 1	1,346,068,388	68,081,622
July 25	1,252,868,626	64,634,116
July 18	1,382,227,742	69,284,189
July 11	1,211,003,980	66,864,488

*Five days.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1903 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	107¼	Jan. 25	104⅝	Jun. 9	104⅝	Jun. 9
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	106⅝	Mar. 28	105¼	Jan. 15	106¼	Mar. 22
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	106⅝	Apr. 11	106¼	Jun. 4	106⅝	Jun. 23
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	106⅝	Jan. 6	107··	Feb. 13	107¼	Jun. 7
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	132⅝	Apr. 20	132⅝	May 26	132⅝	May 23
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	134	Jan. 5	132½	Jun. 2	133	Jun. 22
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	108	Jan. 5	105¾	May 23	106¼	Jun. 24
U. S. 5s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small Q. F.	107¼	Feb. 16	105¾	May 17	105¾	May 17
U. S. 5s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	109⅝	Mar. 16	105⅝	May 25	105⅞	May 25
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small					107	Jun. 22
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924 F. A.					121	Mar. 14
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934 Q. F.	111⅝	Mar. 4	111⅝

THE BANK STATEMENT.

New Records for Deposits and Cash—Small Increase in Loans.

The bank statement made new high records for deposits and cash, but the small increase in loans left that item still $638,800 below the high record of May 14, 1904, $1,078,928,600. There was some shifting of loans, which was illustrated by an increase of $4,565,800 in the National City Bank, and a decrease of $5,647,300 by the First National. There were thirty-two increases and twenty-one decreases in this item, only ten of which exceeded $500,000.

The expected increase of cash indicated by the reported movement of currency dwindled from over $9,000,000 to $1,202,800. The Sub-Treasury reported a loss to the banks of about $6,000,000, for the week, and a large part of this was paid out over the counters, so that the warrants did not appear in the Clearing House debit balances of the Sub-Treasury.

There were eighteen banks with less than 25 per cent. reserve, ten National and eight State. This compares with fifteen banks below the reserve required in the preceding week, twenty-two in the week ending July 11, 1903, seventeen in the corresponding week of 1902, and seventeen in 1901. The total deficit of these banks was $2,121,300 which is equivalent to the reserve required upon depositing $8,485,200 out of the total of $1,158,150,300.

Money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 1@1¼ per cent., averaging 1⅛ per cent. Time money was in better demand, and rates were maintained at the existing level by somewhat liberal offerings of finance bills, the proceeds of which were loaned to commission houses for six months at 3@3½ per cent. There was little inquiry for short time loans, which were quoted nominally at 2@2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months. There was a good inquiry for commercial paper at 3@3½ per cent. for indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for prime single names, and 4@4½ per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from $4.8715@$4.8720 to $8.8730@$4.8735, closing steady at $4.8720@$4.8725.

In the corresponding week of 1903 money on call loaned at 2@4½ per cent., averaging 3 per cent. Time money was quoted at 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days and ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent. for four to five months, 5 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper was in light request at 5@5½ per cent. for indorsements, 5½ per cent for prime single names, and 5¾@6 per cent for good names. Demand sterling ranged from $4.8715@$4.8725 to $4.8735@$4.8745, closing at the lower rate. Gold exports for the week were $7,138,400.

The items in last week's bank statement and the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of July 11, 1903 follows:

LIABILITIES.

	1904.	Increase.	1903.
Capital	$115,972,700	.....	$109,822,700
Net profits	134,222,400	.....	129,059,300
Deposits	1,158,150,300	$5,161,500	882,143,300
Circulation	39,102,400	*41,200	43,910,200
Total	$1,447,514,800	$5,120,300	$1,174,935,500

ASSETS.

Loans	$1,075,294,800	$3,263,300	$900,529,000
Specie	243,082,900	3,722,100	156,571,100
Legal tend'r	82,461,400	*2,519,300	74,371,200
Total	$1,466,850,100	$4,465,100	$1,140,573,300
Res. held	325,556,300	1,202,800	231,044,300
Res. req'd	289,537,575	1,290,375	223,085,825
Surplus	$36,017,725	*$87,575	$8,008,475
U. S. depo's	23,262,400	35,800	

The surplus in 1902 was $12,226,900; in 1901, $12,900,375; in 1900, $19,990,125; in 1899, $10,698,750; in 1898, $53,345,300; in 1897, $41,361,375.

*Decrease.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not included in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes exact balance impossible. The item "net profits" is constantly changing, but is given only as "per latest official reports."

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended July 8.

Steamer.	Where From:	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	$1,785
Zulia	Curacao	1,600
American Silver Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	92
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Segurance	Colon	722
Pr. der Netherland	Curacao	76
Pr. der Netherland	St. Marc	800
Gold Bullion—		
Allegheny	Greytown	6,045
Allegheny	Cartagena	540
New York	Puerto Plata	445
Kr. Wilhelm II	Bremen	7
Advance	Colon	14,023
Segurance	Colon	10,823
Segurance	Puerto Arenas	6,222
Segurance	Panama	2,344
Silver Bullion—		
Segurance	Colon	419
Segurance	Panama	18,368
Total		$65,737

Exports, New York, July 5 to 9.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
July 5	Teutonic	London, S. B.	$130,000
July 6	La Lorraine	Havre	277,350
July 6	Deutschland	London, S. B.	21,600
July 7	Saratoga	Nassau, S. C. (U. S.)	5,000
July 8	St. Paul	London, S. B.	46,200
July 9	Umbria	London, S. B.	170,600
Total			$672,750

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

July 1	Adirondack	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	$200
July 1	Lucania	London, S. B.	86,286
Grand total			$758,426

EVERYTHING LOOKS FAVORABLE "OUTSIDE THE U. S."

It is to be recollected that, with the single exception of the war, all the conditions at present are favorable to an improvement in trade and an increase in investment. In the first place, the Anglo-French Agreement has removed so many causes of anxiety and dispute that the world is now convinced that peace is assured for many a year to come. In the second place, the seasons have been very favorable the season past. It is true that in the United States the last season was one of large crops and in Europe one of small crops, but the result is very favorable in Europe. In the South American countries there is unusual prosperity. India is doing marvelously since the period of famine and famine conditions which has been passed, and generally the world is in a very prosperous condition. Gold is coming to Europe from all parts of the world, and in the last place, money is exceedingly abundant. As we anticipated from the beginning, the war has obliterated both Japan and Russia as [illegible] powers. There is [illegible] held in check by the [illegible] Japan in the Far East, and [illegible] the commencement of [illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing July 9. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
225	..	**Albany & Sus**	$3,500,000	Jan.,	1904 4½	..	.....	..	.....	*238	Mar. 4, 1904
145	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	July 1,	1904 3	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30, 1904
8¼	9	Allis-Chalmers	19,820,000	.....	..	15	Feb. 13	6	Mar. 22	8¼	June 24, 1904
..	..	American Agri. Chemical	17,215,600	.....	..	14⅜	Jan. 13	13	Mar. 16	13¼	Apr. 29, 1904
..	..	American Agri. Chemical pf	18,153,000	Apr. 1,	1904 3	75⅞	Jan. 19	72	Apr. 8	73	Apr. 8, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	..	21	Mar. 9	21	Mar. 9	21	Mar. 9, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	July 1,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	73	Oct. 24, 1903
200	225	American Coal ($35)	71,500,000	Mar. 1,	1904 5	220	May 19	200	May 10	209	June 14, 1904
23	27	American District Telegraph	1,945,000	May 15,	1904 1	25	Jan. 15	23	Mar. 21	24	Mar. 22, 1904
..	..	American Spirits Mfg	27,983,300	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	2¾	Dec. 16, 1903
3½	4	American Steel Foundries	15,500,000	.....	..	5	Jan. 7	3¼	June 30	3¼	July 1, 1904
80	92	American Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	June 1,	1904 1¼	88	June 3	82	Jan. 6	88	June 3, 1904
135	140	American Tobacco pf	14,000,000	May 2,	1904 2	140	July 1	130¼	Feb. 11	140	July 1, 1904
10	12	American Woolen	29,501,900	.....	..	12⅜	Jan. 11	10	Jan. 4	10¼	July 1, 1903
22	27	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	27	Jan. 22	27	Jan. 22	27	Jan. 22, 1904
50	55	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	.....	..	54	Jan. 21	53	Mar. 28	53	Mar. 28, 1904
..	..	Associated Merchants 1st pf	5,000,000	Apr. 15,	1904 1¼	92½	Apr. 21	92½	Apr. 21	92¼	Apr. 21, 1904
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 5,	1904 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1902
110	..	Atlantic Coast Line	36,650,000	July 9,	1904 2½	110¼	Jan. 29	104½	Feb. 18	108½	June 14, 1904
..	..	**Beech Creek ($50)**	5,985,000	July 1,	1904 1	..	.....	..	.....	*104	June 23, 1902
105	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Apr. 1,	1904 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*108	Dec. 30, 1902
213	220	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1,	1904 2½	227	May 11	185	Mar. 16	215	June 21, 1904
5	7	Brunswick City	5,600,000	.....	..	7	Jan. 23	5⅝	May 24	5⅝	May 26, 1904
130	..	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15,	1904 3	*135½	June 24	*130½	June 24, 1903	*135½	June 24, 1903
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1,	1904 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	126¼	Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15,	1904 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1903
101½	104	Central & South American Tel.	7,917,600	Apr. 7,	1904 1½	103	May 3	103	May 3	103	May 3, 1904
180	..	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,800	July 1,	1904 1¾	182	Jan. 14	181	Jan. 18	*181	Jan. 18, 1904
81½	84	Chicago Gt. Western deb	27,377,000	Jan. 15,	1904 2	86½	Apr. 12	83½	Feb. 5	86½	Apr. 16, 1904
80	85	Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf	5,000,000	Jan. 23,	1904 2	89	June 17	89	June 17	89	June 17, 1904
133	140	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20,	1904 3	146	May 26	135	Mar. 22	145	May 25, 1904
170½	180	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Om. pf	11,646,800	Feb. 20,	1904 3½	176	Jan. 6	175	May 3	175	May 18, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	July 1,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1907
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	July 1,	1904 1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	June 4, 1903
..	..	Chicago Union Traction pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25,	1899 1¼	33¾	Jan. 18	26	May 24	29½	June 1, 1904
105	110	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	Apr. 20,	1904 1¼	110½	Mar. 14	100	Feb. 8	107½	Apr. 8, 1904
60	75	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	Dec. 21, 1903
75	80	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2,	1898 1¼	79	Apr. 13	79	Apr. 13	79	Apr. 13, 1904
..	94	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20,	1903 4	65	Jan. 17	63	Apr. 5	63	Apr. 5, 1904
175	185	Commercial Cable	15,000,000	July 1,	1904 2	193	Feb. 16	168	Jan. 8	187	Apr. 22, 1904
65	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1,	1904 4	66	Apr. 16	66	Apr. 16	*98	Apr. 16, 1904
..	..	Crucible Steel	23,000,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	22⅝	June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	Sep. 29,	1903 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	64	Sep. 18, 1903
..	..	**Denver & Southwestern**	3,000,000	Feb. 20,	1902 1½	2¼	Jan. 18	1	Jan. 16	1	May 16, 1904
..	..	Denver & Southwestern pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20,	1902 1½	3½	Jan. 23	2	Jan. 12	2	Apr. 15, 1904
100	150	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1,	1903 7	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	June 1,	1904 2½	76½	Jan. 23	70	May 31	76½	June 7, 1904
122	132	Diamond Match	15,000,000	June 13,	1904 2½	128	Jan. 21	123	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539	.....	..	3½	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf	3,522,401	Apr. 15,	1904 1	..	.....	..	.....	38	Dec. 29, 1903
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July,	1904 3½	..	.....	..	.....	405	Mar. 21, 1902
..	..	Electric Storage Battery	15,795,700	July 1,	1904 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	June 18, 1903
50	55	Evans. & Terre Haute ($50)	4,000,000	May 1,	1901 1½	66½	Jan. 27	57	Apr. 20	57	Apr. 26, 1904
70	78	Evans. & Terre Haute pf. ($50)	1,294,000	Oct. 15,	1903 2½	72	Feb. 23	72	Feb. 23	72	Feb. 23, 1904
40	51	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	2,555,000	Apr. 1,	1904 4	54	Feb. 3	40	May 12	40	May 12, 1904
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	2,108,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	29	Jan. 9, 1903
92	97	**General Chemical pf**	10,000,000	July 1,	1904 1½	96	Mar. 17	94	Feb. 23	94	May 14, 1904
116	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	July 1,	1904 1½	*115	June 14	*115	June 14	*115	June 14, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1,	1904 4	..	.....	..	.....	*76	Oct. 18, 1902
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	Apr. 15,	1904 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*101	Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,400,300	Apr. 30,	1904 1½	*89¾	May 25	*89¾	May 25	*89¾	May 25, 1904
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Apr. 30,	1904 1½	*85	Apr. 14	*85	Apr. 14	*85	Apr. 14, 1904
51	85	Homestake Mining	21,940,000	June 25,	1904 25c	50¼	Jan. 13	50¼	Jan. 13	50¼	Jan. 13, 1904
103	..	**Ill. Cent.** leased line	10,000,000	July 1,	1904 2	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6, 1904
12½	14	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,400	.....	..	19⅜	Apr. 12	10½	Jan. 11	13	June 24, 1904
47	52	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,900	May 2,	1904 1½	52	Apr. 12	45½	Apr. 7	52	Apr. 12, 1904
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1900 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1902
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	June 1,	1904 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*200	Feb. 17, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,304,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	May 21, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2,	1901 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	Mar. 12, 1902
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1901 1	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29, 1904
52	60	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf	3,000,000	July 1,	1904 3	55	Mar. 5	48½	Jan. 5	55	Mar. 5, 1904
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	June 15,	1904 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	99¾	Mar. 14, 1903
..	..	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	June 15,	1904 2½	104	Feb. 3	91	Mar. 17	95	May 19, 1903
..	..	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	30½	Jan. 25	26	Mar. 11	26	June 17, 1903
..	..	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Jan. 15,	1904 2	93	Feb. 23	85	June 17	85	June 22, 1903
245	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29,	1904 4	250	July 1	250	July 1	250	July 1, 1902
7	10	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	8	Apr. 19	6¼	Mar. 21	8	Apr. 19, 1904
110	125	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	June 30,	1904 2½	110	Feb. 25	110	Feb. 25	110	Feb. 25, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30,	1904 2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*188	July 10, 1903
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700	.....	..	17½	Jan. 4	16	Jan. 15	16	Jan. 15, 1904
51	53	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf	9,000,000	Feb. 28,	1903 1½	50	May 25	45	Mar. 9	50	May 25, 1904
120	140	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 20,	1904 2	138	Feb. 26	123	Jan. 22	129½	June 16, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,000,000	May 2,	1904 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	Apr. 16, 1903
78	90	Minn. & St. Louis pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15,	1904 2½	94¾	Jan. 21	90	Jan. 6	94¾	Jan. 21, 1904
180	190	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	July 1,	1904 3½	186½	May 5	182½	Apr. 7	186½	May 5, 1904
..	..	**National Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	8½	June 9, 1901
42	46	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Mar. 1,	1904 2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2, 1904
127	130	New York Air Brake	8,012,500	Apr. 15,	1904 2	139¾	Jan. 22	120	Feb. 23	130¾	June 24, 1904
26½	27½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	32¾	Jan. 23	25	May 16	28½	June 14, 1904
16	20	New York Dock	7,000,000	.....	..	20	Apr. 21	16	June 18	16	June 18, 1904
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,828,550	July 1,	1904 2	405	June 30	400	June 30	405	June 30, 1904
130	140	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1,	1904 1¼	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1, 1904
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 11,	1904 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	38¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	11,462,300	Jan. 15,	1904 4	168	June 22	150	June 14	160	June 20, 1904
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	June 1,	1902 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*24	Dec. 13, 1895
3½	4¾	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 20,	1902 30c	4½	Jan. 19	4	Apr. 27	4	May 24, 1904
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,312,400	July 2,	1898 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*45	Nov. 12, 1902
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf	1,118,500	July 1,	1904 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1903
85	100	**Pacific Coast 1st pf**	1,515,500	May 2,	1904 1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	July 30, 1903
16	20	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	23¼	Jan. 22	17	Mar. 16	19	Mar. 24, 1904
..	..	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	Feb. 19,	1904 2	*70	June 13	*68	May 31	*70	June 13, 1902
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,933,000	May 2,	1904 1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	52½	June 23, 1903
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	117	May 10, 1902
178½	..	Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,200	Apr. 5,	1904 1¾	*180	Jan. 19	*180	Jan. 19	*180	Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	July,	1904 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	Sep. 12, 1902
⅝	1¼	**Quicksilver**	5,708,508	.....	..	⅞	June 24	⅝	June 9	⅞	June 24, 1904
90	..	**R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. cfs**	8,000,000	July 1,	1904 2	93	May 17	85	Feb. 11	92¼	June 20, 1904
208	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July,	1904 4	*205	Apr. 29	*205	Apr. 29	*205	Apr. 30, 1902
131¼	136	Rome, Watertown & Og	10,000,000	May 16,	1904 1¼	131	Jan. 28	131	Jan. 23	131	Jan. 28, 1904
25	32	Rutland pf	9,057,600	Feb. 15,	1904 1	35½	Feb. 9	30	Apr. 22	30	June 4, 1903
9½	11¼	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.....	..	14	Jan. 19	9	Mar. 15	9	May 6, 1904
36	38	St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf	5,500,000	July 15,	1902 2½	45	Jan. 19	35	May 17	37	June 24, 1904
18	20	St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf	5,500,000	.....	..	20¼	Jan. 19	16	Jan. 6	17	Feb. 26, 1904
69	72	St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf	5,000,000	July 1,	1904 1	*70	Jan. 23	*71	Mar. 3	*72	Mar. 3, 1904
161	165	St. L. & San F., C. & E. L. cfs	7,217,800	July 1,	1904 5	167	Jan. 23	150	Jan. 9	166	June 6, 1904
120	124	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. L. pf. cfs	4,121,700	July 1,	1904 1½	123½	Jan. 28	122	Feb. 4	125¼	Apr. 12, 1904
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,515,000	May 1,	1902 2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	Jan. 9, 1903
85¾	88	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf	4,700,000	July 1,	1904 1¾	84	Apr. 6	77	Jan. 5	88	June 24, 1904
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	May 7, 1904
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1,	1904 2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	May 7, 1904
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	850,525	July,	1904 2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	Dec. 31, 1903
93	94	Southern Ry. Mob. & O. cfs	5,422,600	Apr. 1,	1904 2	92	Jan. 26	90	Feb. 25	95	May 7, 1904
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	June 1,	1904 ½	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	Mar. 8, 1904
..	..	Texas Central	3,940,400	July 15,	1902 2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	Apr. 30, 1903
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,824,500	Jan. 12,	1904 2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	Apr. 30, 1903
..	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,900	.....	..	*11	Apr. 22	*11	Apr. 22	11	Apr. 22, 1904
19	30	Toledo Rys. & Light	12,000,000	.....	..	22	Jan. 21	17½	June 21	25	June 24, 1904
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	3,000,000	July 1,	1904 1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	June 24, 1904
..	..	**Union Bag & Paper pf**	11,000,000	Apr. 15,	1904 1¼	58¼	Jan. 4	45	Feb. 24	62	June 24, 1904
..	..	United Fruit Co.	12,578,500	Apr. 15,	1904 1¼	112⅝	June 13	96	Feb. 5	111¼	June 24, 1904
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co	21,340,400	July 1,	1904 2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	Aug. 13, 1902
..	..	United Railways Investment	10,000,000	.....	..	12	Jan. 15	9	Feb. 17	8½	June 24, 1904
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining	5,913,800	July 1,	1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	18¾	Nov. 1, 1902
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf	3,945,800	Oct. 1,	1903 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	Dec. 31, 1903
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,193,600	Mar. 30,	1904 $2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95	Oct. 31, 1902
..	..	**Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke**	3,681,600	.....	..	20	Apr. 20	20	Apr. 20	20	Apr. 20, 1904
..	..	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	July 20,	1903 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	Dec. 31, 1903
..	..	Vulcan Detinning pf	1,800,000	Nov. 21,	1903 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	Dec. 31, 1903
120	125	**West Chicago Street**	13,189,600	Nov. 15,	1902 ½	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	June 24, 1904
120	125	Westinghouse El. & Mfg. 1st pf	8,996,700	Apr. 11,	1904 2½	124	Jan. 18	120	June 27	120	June 24, 1904
42¾	44½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	4,000,000	.....	..	53⅝	Jan. 22	41¾	June 11	53	June 24, 1904

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended July 9, 1904.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Range for Year 1904. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid Asked.	
Ala. Gt. Southern—									
Cons. 1st g. 4s. July, 1908	Q	95¾	Jun 29	91¾	Apr 19	95	July 7	94½	..
Cons. 2d g. 5s. gen. g. 4s, 1908	AO	103	Jul 1	98¾	Jan 6	102¾	July 8	102¾	103½
Do registered	AO	101½	June 1	99	Apr 22	101½	June 1	..	..
Chat. Div. pur. money g. 4s, 1908	AO	101½	Jun 29	97	Feb 29	101	July 7	94	94½
Do do registered	Nov.	94½	Jun 29	97¼	Feb 29	1934	July 7	..	..
Do do registered	Nov.	82¾	Jan 26	82¾	Jan 26	82¾	Jan 26	..	..
Do stamped		82¾	Jan 26	82¾	Jan 8	82	July 7	..	..
Do 4s to Series D, 1906	FA	100	Jan 22	98	Feb 15	1934	June 21	95½	..
Do 4s to Series F, 1906	FA	98	May 31	98	May 31	98	May 31	100¾	100¾
Do 4s to Series L, 1914	FA	..	..	..	..	92¾	No 10, 02	91¾	96
Do 4s to Series L, 1914	FA	..	..	..	..	98	May 3	96	96¾
Ala. Cent. Gulf. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1928	MS	96	Jul 7	92¾	May 2	98	May 3	..	..
Ala. Cons. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD	..	..	..	..	1194	Oc 8, 02	1094	..
Ala. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	90	Jul 7	91	Mar	1934	July 9	90	90
Do registered		92	Feb 15	92	Feb 15	92	Feb 15	..	..
Bay. Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO	..	..	..	..	1354	No 30, 05	1294	1294
Do 1st g. 5s, 1924	AO	112¾	Jan	28	112¾	Jan	28	112¾	..
Ga. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1922	MN	112	Apr	12	106	Mar	9	112	118
Pens. & Atlantic 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ	..	..	..	..	82	Au 22, 01	82¼	..
River Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	JJ	..	..	..	..	91¼	Oc 30, 03	94	..
Baltimore & Ohio—									
Prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ	96¾	Jun 28	92¾	Feb 23	94¼	July 9	94¾	95
Do do registered		93¼	May 27	92¾	Mar 15	93¼	May 27	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	103¾	Jul 7	100¼	Feb 25	103¾	July 9	103	103¼
Do do registered	AO	101½	Jun	100	May 10	1014	June 8	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	MS	98	Apr 30	98	Apr 30	98	June 30	96¼	102
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN	91	Jul 8	87¾	Jan 8	91	July 8	89	91¾
Do L. E. & W. Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN	97¼	Jun 29	92¾	Feb 24	97¼	June 29	97	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	JJ	92¾	Jun 30	87¼	Feb 11	90¾	July 9	90¾	91
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	90¼	Ap 16, 02	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	FA	103¼	Mar 11	105¾	Mar 11	1054	Mar 11	106	..
Cen. Ohio recon. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	108	Jun 2	108	Jun 2	108	June 2	108	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO	122	Jun 2	119¾	Mar 7	119¾	June 2	120	..
Pitts. & W. est. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ	98	Jun 2	98	Jun 2	98	June 3	95	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.		..	..	..	..	100¼	Fe 13, 03	94¾	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS	117¾	Jun 30	113¾	Mar	117¾	June 30	115	117½
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	FJ	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	FA	121¼	Mar 2	121¼	Mar 2	121¼	Mar 2	1234	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD	128	Apr 18	121½	Apr 5	125	May 6	122	..
Buf. & Sus. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	100¾	Jun 27	97¾	May 5	99¼	July 8	96	..
Canadian South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	JJ	106	Jun 20	102¾	Jan 5	1034	July 6	103	..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	MS	107¾	Jan 21	104¾	Mar 25	107	July 6	107¼	108
Do do registered	MS	105	Jun 30	105	Jun 30	105	June 30	..	107
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JD	98	Jul	90	Mar	98	July 8	96	..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	MN	103	Apr 27	106¾	Apr 9	108	Apr 27	107	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	118	Jan 7	116¾	Feb 24	116½	Mar 4	116	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN	112	Jan 6	109¾	Jan 4	111¼	July 9	1104	111
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	MN	107¾	Jun	105¼	Jan	106¾	June 7	107	108
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	76	May 23	65¾	Mar 15	75¾	July 7	75	..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	39	Jul	7	Feb	38¼	July 9	38¼	39
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	23¼	Jul	7	Mar	17	23¼	July 8	25
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	JD	92¼	May 23	92¼	May 23	82¼	May 23	..	..
Do, M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	MN	104	Feb 19	104	Feb 19	104	Feb 19	106	..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	JJ	..	..	..	..	102	Je 27, 99	100¾	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JJ	..	..	..	..	103	Jy 7, 03	107	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ	133¾	Jun 28	126	Mar	2	1324	132¾	..
Do do registered	QJ	130¾	Jan 22	127¼	Apr	5	130	June 2	131¾
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J	113¾	Jun 28	111¾	Jan 19	1134	June 28	111	115
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1911	MN	101¾	Jun 16	102	Apr 19	1034	June 16	102	..
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	QM	102	Jun	27	100	Jan	4	1014	102¾
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	105¾	Mar 29	108	Apr	29	108	July 1	107¼
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	111	Jan	29	109¾	Apr	29	1114	May 10	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	MN	118	Apr	30	114¾	Jan	6	118	July 9	116	..
Do do registered	MN	115¼	Apr	6	113	Mar	1	1144	June 16	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	MS	106	Jul	9	100¼	Mar	1	106	July 9	105	105¾
Do do registered	MS	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 18, 01	..	..
Do Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	J	..	..	..	..	112	My 14, 03	110¾	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J	100	Jun	24	99¾	Jan	4	1004	July 8	98	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	JJ	97	Jun	2	94¼	Apr	27	96	July 8	96	97
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	MS	..	..	..	..	1004	Oc 20, 02	1054	..
Greenbriar Ry. 1st gtd. 6s, 1949	AO	..	..	..	..	1004	Dec 30, 03	97	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	JJ	85¼	Jul	6	81¼	Jan	5	85	July 8	85	85¼
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ	80	May 12	74½	Jan	5	78¾	July 8	78¾	78¾
Do registered		..	..	..	..	83¾	Ap 16, 02	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—									
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	FA	..	..	..	..	1044	Ap 11, 00	..	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	FA	102	Jul	9	99	Feb	3	102	July 8	101	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ	95¼	Jun	29	91	Feb	3	94	July 8	93¼	94
Do do registered		91¾	Mar	11	90¼	Apr	16	90¼	Apr	16	..
Do Iowa Div. g. 5s, 1919	AO	103¾	Apr	27	103¾	Apr	27	1034	Apr	27	103¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO	102¼	Mar	31	100¾	Apr	12	1014	July	7	101¾	102½
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	MN	106¾	Apr	29	103¼	May	14	1044	July	9	104¾	106
Do do registered	MN	..	..	..	..	100	Je 2, 03	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS	100¾	Feb	8	100	Jan	2	100¾	Feb	8	99¾	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	MN	107	Mar	14	105	Jun	8	1054	June	29	105	..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	MS	115	Feb	1	114	Jun	29	114	June	10	113¾	114¾
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st g. f. 6s, 1907	JD	108¾	Apr	21	105¾	Jun	1	1054	June	2	106½	108
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO	123	Apr	12	123	Apr	12	123	Apr	12	132½	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN	118	Apr	16	114¾	May	3	1164	July	7	115¾	..
Do do registered	MN	..	..	..	..	1154	Ap 13, 03	115½	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 6s, 1936	JJ	113	Jan	16	113¼	Jan	4	113	Jan	16	114¾	..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ	130	Jun	29	126½	Feb	11	130	June	20	128¾	..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ	111¾	Jul	9	111¼	Jul	9	1114	July	9	111	..
Louis., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ	109	Mar	7	108	Jan	18	109	July	7	100¾	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
Do con. 7s, 1905	JJ	175	Apr	20	169	Mar	14	175	Apr	22	..	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ	110¾	Apr	25	100	Mar	14	110¾	Apr	27	108¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A. May, 1989	JJ	103¾	Jun	13	107¼	Mar	25	1054	Jun	13	107¾	..
Do do registered	QJ	106¾	Jun	18	100¾	Jun	18	1064	Jun	18	107¾	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B. May, 1989	JJ	98¾	May 25	97¼	Mar	28	98¾	May	25	..	..
Do C. & Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ	..	..	..	..	116½	Ap 20, 03	113¾	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	JJ	119	Jan	28	115¾	Mar	21	116	Apr	15	116	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	JJ	111	Jan	14	109¾	Jan	8	110¾	Feb	19	110	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	JJ	119	Jan	16	114¾	Jan	19	114¾	July	1	114¾	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	JJ	111¾	Jun	17	109¾	Mar	26	111¾	June	17	109¾	..
Do Far. & So. assn. g. 5s, 1924	JJ	..	..	..	..	117¼	Jy 18, 99	107¾	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	JJ	116¼	Feb	4	116¾	Jan	29	117¾	May	25	114¾	..
Do do 5s, 1910	JJ	106	Jan	15	108	Jun	15	100	Mar	25	104¾	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ	103	Mar	14	103	Mar	14	103	Mar	14	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ	..	..	..	..	113¾	Oc 28, 03	111¾	..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	JJ	107	Mar	16	106¾	Apr	26	107	May	4	105¾	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	JJ	112¾	Jun	28	110¾	Jun	28	112¾	June	28	109¾	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ	112	May	26	109¾	Feb	2	112	May	26	109¾	..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ	116¼	Jun	23	114	Mar	17	116¼	June	23	113¾	..
Mil. & N. 1st. main line 6s, 1910	JD	111	Jun	29	110¾	Jun	14	111	June	23	112	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	JD	117¾	Apr	21	114¾	Mar	11	115¼	June	14	116	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	129¾	Apr	25	127¾	Jun	1	128	June	4	129¾	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA	110¾	Apr	12	102¾	Apr	12	1044	June	24	1034	..
Do do registered	FA	15	May	11	102¾	May	11	102¾	May	11	103	103¾
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN	95¾	Apr	8	96½	May	24	98¾	July	9	98	..
Do do registered	MN	..	..	..	..	96	Jy 98	96	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO	116	Jul	8	111¼	Apr	7	116	July	8	118	..
Do do registered	AO	..	..	..	..	111½	De 11, 03	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO	110½	Mar	24	106¼	Apr	8	110	June	14	110	..
Do do registered	AO	107	Mar	28	106	Mar	28	107	Mar	28	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN	106	Feb	5	104	Jun	13	1044	June	17	104¾	..
Do do registered	MN	104¾	Jan	21	104	Mar	3	104	Mar	3	103	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO	108¾	Jan	22	107¾	May	17	1084	June	6	109½	..
Do do registered	AO	108¾	Jan	12	108¾	Jan	12	108¾	Jan	12	108½	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	MN	116	Apr	12	115¾	Feb	20	1164	May	23	115¾	..
Do do registered	MN	116	Apr	13	114¾	Jun	3	114	June	3	114¾	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS	..	..	..	..	106	No 5, 02	102¾	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	MS	105¼	May 23	103¼	May 23	1054	May 23	103¾	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	MS	..	..	..	..	105¾	No 17, 03	103¾	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN	112¾	Apr	5	108½	May	13	1094	June	18	109¾	..
Mil. L. S. & W. 1st g. 6s, 1921	FA	125	Mar	15	125	Mar	15	125	Mar	15	126¾	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	FA	118¾	Mar	25	117¾	Mar	14	117¾	Mar	26	119¾	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	MS	..	..	..	..	142¾	Fe 10, 02	131¾	..
Do Wis. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ	..	..	..	..	131¾	De 5, 03	1294	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	FA	103	Apr	8	103	Apr	8	103	Apr	8	103½	..
Do incomes, 1911	MN	..	..	..	..	100	Se 9, 03	..	..
Chi. Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ	125	Jun	6	121¾	Apr	5	125	June	6	122¼	..
Do registered	JJ	120	Feb	17	120	Feb	17	120	Feb	17	1104	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	JJ	105½	Jun	28	101	Jan	7	1044	July	8	104½	105
Do do registered	JJ	..	..	..	..	107	Je 16, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s. Ser. C. 1903	MN	..	..	..	..	100¾	Jy 2, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s. Ser. H. 1910	MN	..	..	..	..	95¾	Je 30, 02	100	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s. Ser. M. 1915	MN	96	May 16	96	May 16	96	May 16	96	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s. Ser. N. 1916	MN	93	May 24	93	May 24	93	May 24	94	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s. Ser. P. 1918	MN	90	May 11	90	May 11	90	May 11	..	..
Rut., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	JD	101¾	May 25	101¾	Jun	2	1014	July 5	101¾	..
Do registered	JD	101¾	Mar 14	101¾	Mar 14	1014	Mar 14	..	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 6s, 1934	AO	119	Jun	30	115¾	Apr	23	119	June	30	116	..
Do do registered	AO	..	..	..	..	120¾	Mr 16, 03	116¾	..
C. R. I. P. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO	110¾	Jun	7	110¾	Jun	7	1104	June	7	110	..
C. R. I. & P. R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN	74¾	Jan	22	66¾	Jan	7	71¾	July	9	71	71¾
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	88¾	Je 7, 03	..	..
Chi. R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS	81	Jan	20	73	Jan	6	814	July	8	80¾	81½
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	104¾	Jan	26	103¾	Jan	4	1044	Jan	26	103½	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	JJ	..	..	..	..	95¾	Oc 1, 03	93	..
Do 1st 5s, 1905	JJ	..	..	..	..	90	Oc 1, 03	94	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	JJ	98	Jan	13	93¾	Jan	4	98	Jan	13	94¾	..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO	106¾	Jul	8	104¾	Apr	22	1064	July	8	106¾	..
Do small bonds, 1923	AO	102¾	Apr	26	102¾	Apr	26	1024	Apr	26	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	JJ	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	JJ	133¾	May	20	130¾	Jun	3	131	June	13	131¾	132¾
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	JJ	..	..	..	..	98	De 19, 03	98	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	MN	131	Jan	25	130¾	Jan	9	131	Feb	26	130¾	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	JJ	122¾	Mar	3	121¾	Mar	3	123	Mar	3	123	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	AO	122¾	Jan	27	120	Jan	6	122	July	8	123	..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ	82¾	Jan	27	72¼	May	25	74	July	8	74	74¾
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	111¾	Apr	8	110	Mar	8	111¾	Apr	8	111¾	..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	JD	..	..	..	..	106	Ap 28, 02	..	..
Cin., Ham. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO	..	..	..	..	1044	De 5, 03	101¾	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	JJ	..	..	..	..	112¾	Oc 10, 00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	MN	112	May 16	111¼	May	13	112	May	16	112¾	..
C., Ind. & W. 1st & ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1953	JJ	99¼	Jun	30	97	Jul	8	97	July	8	97	97½
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	JD	101¼	Apr	14	95¾	Jan	8	101	July	2	100¾	101¼
Do registered	MS	..	..	..	..	97	No 2, 03	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ	101¼	Apr	12	99¾	Jun	15	100	July	9	..	..
Do C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ	98	Feb	1	98	Feb	1	98	Feb	2	..	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN	102¾	Apr	15	99¾	Feb	1	1014	July	9	100¾	101¾
Do do registered	MN	99	Jan	28	99	Jan	28	99	Jan	28	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS	..	..	..	..	102	De 9, 02	95	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ	91	Jul	9	91	Mar	22	91	Jul	9	..	..
C., L., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	MN	106	Jan	22	103	Jan	22	105	Jan	22	105	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	JJ	102¾	Jun	3	100¾	Mar	2	102	June	27	..	..
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st 6s, 1928	JJ	115¾	Jan	25	110½	Mar	15	115¾	Jun	23	111	114
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	JD	..	..	..	..	120	Jy 28, 03	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	JJ	128	Mar	16	128	Mar	16	128	Mar	16	..	..
Ind. Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	AO	..	..	..	..	100	Nov 19, 01	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	AO	96¾	Jul	8	95	Apr	6	99¾	July	8	99	..
Do Income 4s, April, 1990	A	63	Mar	16	58	May	6	63	May	18	55	59
C. I. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1938	AO	112¾	Feb	9	112	Feb	9	1124	Feb	9	..	..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	JJ	116	Feb	10	116	Feb	10	116	Feb	10	114¾	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ	58	Jan	28	58	Jan	28	58¾	July	7	58	60
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	JJ	89	Jan	29	82	Jan	8	89	July	9	..	..
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	AO	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MN	113¾	Jan	28	112¾	Jan	25	112¾	Jan	28	111¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	MN	129¾	Jan	25	127¾	May	17	1284	June	20	129¾	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Range for Year 1904. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid Asked.	
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	MN	133	May 13	128¾	Jun	17	128¾	June 17	128¾ ..
Do do registered	MN	..	..	..	..	..	104	Oc 26, 03	125¾ ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	JJ	129¾	Jun	14	127	Jan	5	129¾	June 14	127¾ ..
Do registered		..	..	..	..	..	1354	Se 14, 00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA	115¾	May	12	111¼	Feb	3	1154	July	6	114¾ ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	MN	105¾	Jul	9	100¾	Jan	26	1054	July	5	104¾ ..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO	100¾	Feb	8	100¾	Feb	8	1004	Feb	8	107¾ ..
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	FA	..	..	..	..	..	102	Fe .. 03	.. ..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	MS	127¾	Jan	12	125¾	Mar	30	125¾	Mar 30	125¾ ..
Do registered	MS	..	..	..	..	..	142	Au 5, 01	134¾ ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	AO	106	Jan	13	105¾	Apr	6	106	June 3	104¾ 107
Do 7s, 1906	AO	..	..	..	..	..	106	Oc 2, 02	104¾ ..
Do g. 6s, 1906	AO	106	Mar	11	104	May	12	104	May 12	104¾ ..
Do do registered	AO	103	Apr	11	103	Apr	11	103	Apr 11	104¾ ..
Rens. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	MN	..	..	..	..	..	143¾	No 10, 02	138¾ ..
Do registered	MN	..	..	..	..	..	147¾	Je 16, 02	139¾ ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	JJ	101¼	Jun	30	99¾	Mar	1	994	July	8	99¾ 100
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	JJ	104¾	Jul	1	104¼	Jul	1	1044	July	1	104 ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	JJ	106¾	May	6	106	Jan	6	104	June 15	.. ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ	99¾	Jun	30	94	Jan	6	98	July 5	97¾ 97¼
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s. Ser. A, 1949	AO	80¾	Jun	7	88	Apr	22	88	June 24	88 80
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 4s. Jan. 1, 1918	J	..	..	..	..	..	97	Ja .. 02	.. ..
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	JD	36	Jan	4	24	May	4	24	May 4	.. ..
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN	..	..	..	..	..	111	Fe 28, 01	.. ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	JD	96¼	May 11	86¼	May 11	96¼	May 11	96¼	May 11	96 90
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	JD	94¾	May 9	72¾	Jun	13	72½	July 8	92¾ ..
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1941	JD	45	Jun	6	37	Jul	1	41	July 6	39 ..
Do Ohio Sc. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	MN	94	Feb	29	90¼	Jun	23	94	July 6	90 ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO	112¼	Mar	30	109¾	Apr	19	111¾	June 14	109¾ ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	JJ	111	Jan	28	111	Jan	28	111	Jan 28	111¾ 114½
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	MN	116	Jul	8	113	May	31	116	July 8	115½ ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	MN	114	Jun	3	114	Jun	3	114	June 3	.. ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS	112¼	Mar	24	112¾	Apr	4	112¾	Apr 4	113¾ ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	MS	111	Jun	14	108¾	Apr	5	111	June 23	108¾ ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO	114¾	Jan	11	111	May	4	111	May 4	112 ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	JD	..	..	..	..	..	101¾	Je 26, 03	100 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	MS	135¾	Jan	27	131¾	Mar	23	134	June 28	124¾ 136¾
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	MS	..	..	..	..	..	130	Au 3, 03	131¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	JJ	100¾	Jun	28	96¾	Feb	19	96¾	July 8	98 99
Do registered	JJ	97¾	Jan	21	95¾	Jan	21	96¼	Jan 21	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996

1904

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Ask'd.
Do do unified and ref. g. 4s,1929	J J*	91¼	Jun 27	84	Jan 7	89½	July 9	88½	89½
Do do registered	J J*	87½	Apr 23	87½	Apr 23	87½	Apr 23	..	..
Do Riv. & Gulf Div.1st g.4s,1933	*MN	95	Jul 7	91	Mar 14	95	July 9	55	96
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945	J J*	111½	Mar 8	111½	Mar 8	111½	Mar 8	109½	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	J J*	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	90	Feb 25	87½	..
Do do small	J J*	..	..	..	..	90	Fe 4, 03	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	J D*	126½	May 31	123¾	Jun 6	123¾	June 6	125	127½
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	Q J	121	Apr 23	120	Jan 11	121	Apr 23	118½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	M N	94¼	Jul 9	90	Apr 11	94¼	July 9	94½	96¼
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	*F A	114	Jan 13	113½	May 9	113½	May 9	111	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*J J	..	..	..	..	101½	Je 30, 02	96	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	Q F	91	Apr 11	88½	Mar 8	90	May 11	87	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	J J*	124½	Jun 27	120	Jan 22	124½	June 27	120¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*A O	115	Mar 9	110½	Apr 18	113¾	June 27	113¾	114¾
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch,1923	*J J	..	..	..	..	112	De 1, 99	113	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb	*J J	113¾	Jun 9	113¾	Jun 9	113¾	June 9	112	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	*J J	113	Jul 6	113	Jul 6	113	July 6	112½	..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s,1926	J J	103½	Jun 22	100	Feb 8	103½	June 29	102¾	104½
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	A O*	78	Jun 27	73	Feb 19	77½	July 9	77	77¾
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	A O	..	..	..	..	105½	Aug., 04	107½	..
New York Central & Hudson River—									
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J J*	101¾	Jun 22	96¾	Feb 19	99¼	July 9	99¼	100
Do do registered	J J*	99¾	Jun 10	98	Jan 6	99¾	June 10	..	..
Do deb. 5s, of 1884-1904	M S*	105¾	Jan 26	100	Mar 3	101¾	June 17	101¾	..
Do do registered	M S*	100¾	Apr 6	100¾	Mar 31	100¾	Apr 6	101	..
Do-reg. deb. 5s of 1885-1904	M S*	100¾	Mar 31	100½	Mar 31	100½	Mar 31	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	100¾	Mar 2	100	Jan 14	100¾	Mar 2	100¾	..
Do registered	J D	..	..	..	..	98	De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	101¼	Apr 8	99½	May 2	99¾	May 17	100¼	..
Do do registered	*M N	..	..	..	..	98½	No 8, 02	100¾	101
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*J D	92¾	Jun 23	90	Feb 19	92¾	July 9	92½	93
Do do registered	*F A	91½	Jun 28	86	Jan 20	91½	July 8	..	91
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	91¼	Jul 5	85¾	Mar 14	90¾	July 5	90	91¼
Do do registered	*F A	..	..	..	..	91	Ja 17, 03	..	90
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	106¼	Jun 15	104	Jan 5	105½	July 7	105½	..
Do registered	J J*	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	103¾	..
Clear. 2d. C. 1st s.f. gtd.4s,S.A.1940	J J	..	..	..	..	95	Ap 3, 02	86	..
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	104	Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1901	M S*	..	..	..	..	107½	Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	..	..	..	..	107½	Oc 10, 02	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con.gtd.g.4s,1993	A O*	..	..	..	..	105¼	No 15, 01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	109½	Jun 16	109¾	Jan 4	107¾	July 6	107¼	108
Do registered	*J J	109½	Jun 16	109½	Jun 16	105¾	May 17	106½	107
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	100¾	Jan 22	98	Mar 10	99¼	June 28	99¼	100¾
Do do registered	*J D	98	Apr 13	98	Apr 13	98	Apr 13	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	M S*	101¼	Jul 5	98½	Mar 1	101¼	July 9	101	101½
Det., C. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	..	..	..	..	114	Fe 6, 02	104½	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	..	..	..	..	121	No 21, 03	117½	..
Pitts. McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	..	..	..	..	138	Je 21, 02	127	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1900	M S*	112¾	Jan 18	109¾	Apr 19	109¾	Apr 19	110¾	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	122	Jan 16	122	Jan 16	122	Jan 16	121	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	..	..	..	..	127	Je 19, 02	121	..
Do 4s, 1940	J J	106¼	Apr 30	105¼	Apr 13	106¼	June 9	103	..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	106¼	No 26, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*M N	97¼	Apr 21	96¼	May 20	96¾	May 26	95½	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	*M N	..	..	..	..	100	Se 24, 03	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st r. 5s, 1927	A O*	115½	Mar 8	113	Apr 4	113	Apr 4	113¾	..
R., W. & O. con.1st ext.5s,July,1922	A O	117½	Feb 23	115½	May 6	116¾	June 10	116½	..
Og. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	..	..	..	..	113¾	Je 25, 02	..	..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	104¼	Apr 5	104	Feb 9	104¾	Apr 5	102¾	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	104½	Mar 29	102¾	Apr 2	104½	July 5	104½	..
Do registered	A O*	101	Mar 28	101	Mar 28	101	Mar 28	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—									
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	*M N	..	..	..	..	131¾	Ap 29, 03	123	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	..	..	..	125½	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	101¾	Apr 20	101¾	Apr 20	101¾	Apr 20	101¾	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	..	..	..	..	106¼	May 14,03	100¾	..
N.Y., O. & W.ref. 1st g.4s,June,1992	M S	103¾	Feb 17	100¾	Mar 18	103¾	July 9	103¾	103½
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	..	..	..	100	Jy 1, 03	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	112¾	Apr 12	111	Feb 23	112¼	Apr 12	..	111¾
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	..	..	..	..	130	Ap 20, 03	127½	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	..	..	..	..	127	No 28, 03	125¾	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	A O	132½	Jun 29	125¾	Apr 19	129¾	Jy 6	130	132
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	101¼	Jul 8	96½	Jan 4	101	July 9	100¾	101
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	96¾	Se 23, 03	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s,1941	J D*	93¼	Jun 28	87½	Feb 25	93¾	July 8	93	93¾
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	..	..	..	..	107½	Jy 1, 01	108½	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1938	M N*	101¼	Apr 26	99¼	Feb 26	101	July 7	101	..
N. P. Ry. pr.ln.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997	Q J	105	Jun 27	101½	Jan 6	104¾	July 6	104½	105
Do registered	Q J	104½	Jun 21	101	Mar 3	104¾	July 6	103¼	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	74¾	Jul 6	70¼	Feb 20	74¾	July 9	74¼	74¾
Do do registered	Q F	72¾	Jun 17	68¾	Mar 17	71¾	July 6	71	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	97¾	Jan 11	97¾	Jan 11	97¾	Jan 11	96¾	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s. G. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	98	Jun 28	90¾	Jan 6	97	July 9	..	..
Do do registered	..	96¼	Jul 7	90	Jan 8	96¼	July 7	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	122¾	Mar 9	122¾	Mar 9	122¾	Mar 9	125	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	..	..	..	32	Je 28, 99	119	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	..	..	..	..	112¾	Jy 21, 03	110¾	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	106¼	Jan 29	105¾	Apr 11	105¾	Apr 11	106	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	..	..	..	..	96½	No 9, 03	95¼	100
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, March, 1948	Q M	85	May 3	85	May 3	85	May 3	84½	90
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	113½	May 25	111	Feb 8	113¾	May 31	110¾	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	110	Jul 7	110	Jul 7	110	July 7	110	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	A O*	..	..	..	..	108½	Jy 9, 02	109	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	110	May 13	105	Jan 10	108¼	July 6	108¾	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	102½	Jun 9	102½	Jun 9	102½	June 16	102½	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 5s, 1910	M N*	..	..	..	..	102	Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	110¼	Jun 27	108	Jan 11	110¼	June 27	107	100
Do registered, 1921	J J*	108¾	Mar 31	106¾	Jun 25	108¾	June 25	105	108
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.reg.cts.,1937	M S*	..	..	..	..	102	No 11, 98	101½	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col.tr.cts.,S.B,1941	*F A	..	..	..	..	92½	De 28, 03	92½	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g.3½s,1916	M N*	96¼	Jun 25	95¾	Mar 25	96¼	June 25	97	98
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	118½	Jun 27	118	May 27	118½	June 27	117	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J J	..	..	..	..	108¼	Au 21, 03	111¾	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	F A	98	Jan 8	98	Jan 8	98	Jan 8	95¼	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940, Ser.C	J F*	98¾	Apr 4	98¾	Apr 4	98¾	Apr 4	92¾	..
P., C., C. & St. L. con.g.gt.4½s,A,1940	A O*	110	Mar 5	108	Apr 25	108	Apr 25	110¾	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	111½	Jan 28	100¾	Jan 4	110	Mar 5	110¾	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	..	..	..	..	116½	Fe 14, 01	108	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	102	Jul 6	101¼	Jan 22	102	July 6	102¾	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	92	Feb 13	90	May 14	90¼	June 7	92¾	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	..	..	..	..	127¾	Oc 21, 02	117	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	118	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	119	Apr 11	119	Apr 11	119	Apr 11	119¼	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	105½	Feb 15	104½	Feb 15	105	Mar 26	104¾	108
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	..	..	..	..	114	De 15, 03	113¾	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*M N	..	..	..	..	108	Au 28, 03	108¾	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	M N*	98	Jul 8	94½	Feb 23	98	July 9	97¾	98
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	..	..	..	102	No 10, 97	102¾	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	..	..	..	..	112¾	Mr 7, 00	103¾	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g.4½s,1941	J N	106½	Apr 20	106¼	Apr 20	106¼	Apr 20	106¾	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s,1944	*M S	..	..	..	..	117	My 1, 00	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	123½	Jan 18	120¾	May 11	121	May 14	121	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	101	Jul 8	98	Jun 23	101	July 8	97¼	..
Pere Marquette—									
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	120¾	Jul 8	118	Apr 9	120¾	July 8	120¾	122
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	110¼	Apr 20	107¾	Feb 8	109	May 20	109¼	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g.5s,1939	*A O	110½	Feb 19	109¾	Jan 16	110½	Feb 19	111	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	..	..	..	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	..	..	..	120	Oc 11, 01	116¾	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A.&B,Jan.,1928	A O	..	..	..	..	115½	De 13, 02	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	115½	Mar 7	115½	Mar 7	115½	Mar 7	115¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	..	..	..	98	Jy 14, 97	109½	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	114½	May 4	114½	May 4	114½	May 5	112¾	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	101	Jun 22	94¾	Jan 9	98¾	July 9	..	98¾
Do registered	*J J	90	Jun 13	98	May 6	99	June 13	..	99½
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr.g.,1951	*A O	95	Jun 21	91¾	Jan 4	95	July 5	93	95¾
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911	*J D	110¼	Mar 2	110¼	Apr 2	110¼	Apr 2	111¾	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	110¾	Jun 23	110¾	Jun 23	110¾	June 23	106	110¾
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	68	Jun 27	63½	Mar 29	68	June 27	62¾	..
Do guaranteed	J J*	..	..	..	..	92	Mr 27, 03	..	..
Rutland R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	104	May 3	103¾	May 20	103¾	May 10	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	..	..	..	..	101½	No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	84½	Jun 11	84	May 31	84½	June 11	81	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	105	Feb 1	103¾	May 3	103¾	June 2	101¼	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	103¾	Jun 24	103¾	May 17	103¾	June 24	101¾	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	127	Jun 21	122¾	Mar 14	127	June 21	124½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	112¼	Jun 11	110	Jan 13	112¼	June 28	110	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1908	J J*	96½	May 19	96	Apr 14	96½	May 19	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	95¼	102¾
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	84	Jan 12	79¾	Feb 24	81¾	July 9	..	..
K.C., Ft.S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	119¾	Feb 4	119¾	Feb 4	119¾	Feb 4	120	..
K.C., Ft.S. & M. ref.gtd.g.4s,1936	A O*	82½	Jul 8	78	Jan 7	82½	July 8	82	82¾
Do do registered	..	78½	Jan 14	77¾	Jan 13	78½	Jan 14	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts.,1989	M N*	96¾	Apr 25	91½	Jun 3	95¼	July 7	95¼	96¾
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd.cts.,Nov.,1989	J J	78½	Mar 25	70¾	May 28	73	July 7	72	75
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*J D	74¾	Apr 25	65¾	Jun 1	70¼	July 9	70¾	71
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	110¼	Feb 26	107¾	Apr 11	109	May 16	108¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	132½	Jul 8	130	Jan 5	132¼	July 8	132	..
Do do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	140	My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	110	Jun 15	107¼	Jan 7	108¾	July 7	106¼	..
Do do do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	116½	Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	111¾	Apr 19	109¼	May 11	109¼	May 11	110	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	108	May 23	100	Jan 4	102	May 26	102	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	106	My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	..	..	..	..	104	Au 15, 03	106¾	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	..	..	..	128	Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	135¾	Apr 23	133	Apr 14	135	Apr 23	131¾	..
Do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J	114¼	Mar 16	114¼	Mar 16	114¼	Mar 16	114¾	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	J D	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	116¾	..
Do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	118	Ap 24, 98	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	..	..	..	..	113¾	De 11, 01	88¾	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	A O*	70¾	Jan 4	66	Jan 8	69	July 1	68	69
Do col. tr. rct. g. 5s, 1911	*M N	99½	Apr 29	96	Jan 15	97¾	July 7	97¾	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	96	May 25	92¼	Apr 30	95	June 20	90¾	92
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J D*	..	..	..	..	100	Se 6, 00	101½	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J	..	..	..	..	106¾	Fe 24, 04	104½	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J*	105¾	Jun 6	104¾	Jan 15	105¾	June 6	104	..
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g.5s,1929	J J*	108	Jun 6	104¾	Feb 22	108	June 6	104	..
Seaboard & R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1926	A O*	..	..	..	..	104	Jy 6, 00	..	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1950	*J J	..	..	..	..	70	Jy 6, 00	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Ask'd.
Do do registered	J D	87¾	Jan 18	85¾	Jan 11	87	Jan 20	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	102	Apr 29	97	Feb 26	100¾	Apr 28	99½	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	101⅝	Mar 26	97¼	Mar 11	101⅛	July 8	101	101¼
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	99¼	Mr 5, 03	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	J D	88	Jun 29	84	Jan 6	88	June 30	87	88
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	..	..	..	..	110¼	Fe 27, 03	108	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D	103¾	Apr 12	100¼	Jan 26	103¾	Apr 12	102	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*M N	103	Apr 25	103⅝	Mar 9	107	June 1	107½	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	M N*	108	Apr 28	105	Jan 19	105	June 16	105	..
Hous. E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N	..	..	..	..	105	De 18, 03	102¼	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	*M N	101½	Jul 7	103½	Jul 7	103	July 7	103½	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J*	112	Feb 17	110	Jan 14	112	Apr 14	110¼	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	113	Mar 21	112	Jan 25	112	June 22	110	112½
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*A O	93½	Apr 5	90½	Jan 5	92¾	May 26	..	..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*M N	..	..	..	..	127½	Fe 27, 04	..	125
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	121	May 6	121	May 6	121	May 6	117	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	130½	Mar 24	130	Mar 29	130	Apr 26	129½	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	107	Jun 8	106¾	Apr 19	107	June 8	104¼	106
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	..	..	..	..	113	Ja 4, 01	106¾	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	98½	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	87	Jun 29	76	Jan 4	84¾	July 9	84½	85
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	J J	108	May 22	105	Jan 18	108	May 23	105	..
Do do March, 1910	J J	108¾	Jun 17	105¾	Jul 1	105¾	July 1	105¾	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	102	May 6	101½	Apr 21	102	May 6	102¼	..
Do do Series B, 1905	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	Oc 22, 03
Do do Series C and D, 1906	..	102	Apr 12	102	Apr 12	102	Apr 12	102¼	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	115¼	Jun 14	114½	Apr 18	115½	June 14	116	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	119	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	109	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	110	Apr 30	107	Jan 6	109¼	July 8	100	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	J J*	108	Feb 19	108	Mar 9	108	Mar 9	106	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	105	..
Dr. Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	..	..	..	..	111½	Oc 30, 02	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	102	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	118	Jun 14	111	Feb 25	113¾	July 9	115	115¼
Do registered	J J	110	Feb 29	108	Feb 23	110	Feb 29	..	115¼
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	92¼	Feb 2	92¾	Jun 8	93	July 8	95¼	96½
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	..	..	..	..	113	De 14, 03	112⅜	115
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	98	Jun 30	93½	Mar 17	97	July 6	..	97¼
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	117½	Apr 20	115	Apr 12	117½	Apr 20	113	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	96¾	Jun 29	91¼	Feb 24	96¾	June 29	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	118	May 12	118	May 12	118	May 12	114¾	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	113¼	Apr 23	113	Mar 15	113¼	Apr 23	112¾	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	119¼	Apr 20	117	May 3	118½	July 6	118¾	119¼
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	112	Jun 23	109	Apr 20	112	June 25	108½	112
Georgia Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	120	Jun 23	118¾	Jan 7	123	June 25	120½	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	122	May 10	120	Jan 7	122	May 19	120¾	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	116¾	Jun 13	114	Mar 16	116¾	June 13	114½	117
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	112½	Jun 2	112	Jun 21	113¾	June 24	112¾	..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	..	..	..	..	92	Se 9, 02	85	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	106	Apr 30	103½	Jan 5	105¼	June 29	106	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	113	Apr 29	110	Jan 18	112½	June 18	112¾	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	112¼	Apr 29	110¼	May 10	110½	May 10	112	..
Do do serial, Series A, 6s, 1906	M S	103	Mar 29	103	Mar 29	103	Mar 29	104	..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	M S	..	..	..	..	..	..	112½	Jan 6, 03
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M S	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	Fe 8, 02
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	M S	110	Jun 28	110	Jun 28	110	June 28	109½	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	M S	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	Jan 6, 03
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	M S	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	No 9, 03
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	De 31, 03
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	117	Jun 22	112½	Feb 19	117	June 22	113¼	115
Spokane Falls &

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Price.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask.
Milwaukee G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927. *MN	90¾	Jul 9	87½ Jan 6	89¾ July 9	90	95½
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948.	..	....	....	....	....	....
Do purchase money 4s, 1949. *FA	90	Jul 9	90 Feb 20	90 July 9	....	....
Ed. El. Ill. N.Y.1st conv.g.5s,1910. *MS	105½	Feb 15	105¾ Mar 5	105½ June 29	....	....
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995. *JJ	126¾	Jun 27	115½ Apr 6	126¾ June 27	....	....
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930. *FA	..	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1951. *MN	108	Sept 28	97½ Feb 1	97½ May 11	....	....
Pat. G. & C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1949. *MN	99	Mar 15	99 Mar 15	99 Mar 15	95	..
Peo. G. & C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1943. *MN	101½	Jan 14	101¼ Jan 15	101½ Jan 14	....	....
Do 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1951. JD	98	May 30	97 May 5	97 May 5	....	....
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943. *AO	124	Mar 9	118 Feb 1	124 July 7	124	..
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947. MS	104	Feb 2	103 Apr 6	103 Apr 6	103	..
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937. JJ	102½	Jan 28	102½ Jan 28	102½ Jan 28	102½	..
Con. Gas. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936. JD	106¾	Mar 16	106¾ Mar 16	106¾ Mar 16	....	....
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g.6s,1905. JJ	104½	Feb 6	101 Mar 1	101 Mar 5	101	..
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947. MN	105	Mar 30	105 Mar 30	103 Apr 27	....	....
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949. *MS	..	....	....	102 Fe 8, 04	....	....
West. Gas col. tr. g. 5s, 1933. *MN	..	....	....	107½ Ja 14, 04	....	....

MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.

Am. Cot. Oil deb.ext.4½s,Nov.1,1915. QF	95⅝	Apr 29	95	Mar 14	98	July 8	97¼	..
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1949. MS	84	Jul 8	70	Jan 4	84	July 8	85⅜	..
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915. MS	86	Jan 8	82	Mar 15	85½	July 7	..	87
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919. *JJ	79	Jun 28	74	Jan 18	79	June 28	76½	79
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942. JJ	..	....	....	....	105	Ja 10, 00	..	..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951. FA	63½	Jul 8	57⅜	Feb 9	63⅝	July 9	63¼	63¼
Do registered. FA	58½	May 5	57⅜	Mar 16	58½	May 5	..	..
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 per cent. con. g., 1927. *AO	66½	Jan 22	61½	Jun 10	65¼	July 9	65	65⅝
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1941. *JJ	..	....	....	....	90	Se 16, 03	104½	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s. 1910. *JJ	..	....	....	....	99	Jy 17, 90	93	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913. *AO	92	Feb 23	92	Feb 23	92	Feb 23	95	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918. *FA	108½	Jun 28	103¾	Mar 16	108½	June 28	108¼	110½
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913. *JJ	103	Jun 23	97	Feb 8	105	June 24	100	..
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928. AO	..	....	....	....	93	Fe 24, 03	..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923. *AO	98¾	May 17	92¾	Apr 4	98¼	July 8	..	..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920. *MN	96½	Apr 23	87	May 9	97	June 13	88	90
Do stmk. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925. JJ	66	Feb 29	65½	Feb 29	67¾	June 8	64½	67
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946. FA	47	Jan 23	35	Jan 4	40	June 24	33	..
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946.	..	....	4¼	Jan 23	1½	May 2	1½	2½
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb.g.6s,1913. *MN	112½	Apr 23	107¾	Jan 7	109¼	June 23	110	..
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s,1931. JJ	..	....	....	....	79	Au 12, 03	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Price.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask.
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 5s mtg. g. s. f., 1st, April, 1951. MN	108	Apr 12	103 Jan 7	77½ July 9	77¼	78
Do registered. MN	78	Apr 7	103 Jan 7	78 July 8	..	..

COAL AND IRON.

Col. C. & I. Tr. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1950. JJ	....	....	....	....	68	Fe 4, 04	..	..
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. s. f. 6s, 1936. *FA	106	Jan 11	95¾ Mar 11	103	103	May 1	..	103
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1913. MN	73	Feb 4	69 Jan 5	73	May 5	..	71¾	..
Do 40-year Trust Co. certificates.	72¾	Jan 27	69¾ Jul 8	69¾	July 8	69½	71¾	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. s. f. 6s, 1919. *MN	106	Feb 26	105 Feb 26	105	May 3	..	..	..
Grand River Coal & Coke 1st 6s, 1936. AO	..	....	....	....	115	Se 23, 02	..	..
Kan. & M. C. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1951. MS	..	....	....	....	107	May 23, 01	104	..
Pocahontas C. & C. 1st g. 6s, 1959. JD	..	....	....	....	107	Dc 27, 01	..	..
Pocahontas V. Dock'ge 1st s. f. 5s, 1953. JJ	..	....	....	....	104¾	Dc 27, 01	..	..
Tenn. C., I. & R. R. gen. 6s, 1951. JJ	97	Jul 7	91½ Jan 30	93	July 7	93	96	..
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917. AO	106	Apr 30	102 Mar 7	105	Apr 30	104	..	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917. *JJ	108	Jun 6	101½ Jan 12	108¾	July 5	106¾	..	..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922. JD	..	....	....	102	Dc 23, 03	..	..	..
De Bardc. C. & I. gtd. g. 5s, 1910. *FA	105	Jun 11	100½ Jan 6	105	June 11	105	106	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949. *MS	73	Feb 29	67¼ Feb 2	68	July 1	68¾	..	..

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929. JJ	94	Jun 30	90	May 31	94	June 30	..	97
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397. QJ	..	....	..	....	103¼	Ap 8, 02	..	96½
Do registered. QJ	..	....	..	....	100¼	Oc 30, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1926. JJ	..	....	..	....	109	Oc 7, 99	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s,1918. *MN	100¾	May 13	100¾	May 13	100¾	June 22	100¾	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920. *MN	..	....	..	....	105¾	Jul 2, 03	105	..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938. *JJ	106¾	Jun 1	105	Feb 8	108¾	June 1	108	..
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950. *MN	104¼	Apr 4	101¼	Jan 2	103¾	July 6	103¼	104
Do do registered.	..	....	..	....	105¾	Ja 28, 03	..	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911. MN	107	Jun 14	107	Jun 14	107	June 20	107½	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934. *JJ	103¾	Apr 27	101¾	Apr 2	103¾	Apr 27	..	103

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 9, 1904

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended July 9..$16,703,000

Week ended July 9, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	102½	103	102½	102⅝	11
American Cotton Oil 4½s	98	98	98	98	3
American Hide & Leather 6s	80½	84	80½	84	13
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	85½	85½	85½	85½	1
Ann Arbor 4s	95	95	93	93	8
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103	103	102⅝	102⅝	225½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adjust. 4s	94¼	94¼	93⅜	93⅜	60
Atchison, Top. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	91⅝	92⅛	91⅝	92	32
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, East Okla. 4s	96	96	96	96	35
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	98	99	97	98⅝	387
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94½	108
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛	154
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s reg	103	103	103	103	2
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3½s	90¼	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	234
Baltimore & Ohio, Pitts. J. & Mid. Div. 3½s	90⅞	91	90¾	91	58
Beech Creek 4s	105⅞	106	105¾	105¾	17
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	62	62	62	62	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 1st 5s	105	105½	105	105½	3
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	78½	78¾	77⅝	78⅝	459
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	107⅜	108	107½	108	35
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115½	115¾	115½	115¾	7
Buffalo & Susquehanna ref. 4s	99	99¼	98½	99¼	55
Bur., Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	4
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	2
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Central Branch, Union Pacific 4s	92	92	92	92	14
Central Branch, Missouri Pacific 4s	96	96	96	96	5
Central of Georgia con. 5s	110⅝	112	110⅝	111½	68
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	74	73½	74	75⅝	114
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	35½	39	35½	38½	169
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc. 5s	23½	23½	23½	23½	18
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	132¼	132¼	132¼	132¼	1
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	100⅝	101½	100⅝	101½	202½
Ches. & Ohio Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	5
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d con. 4s	96	96	96	96	10
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118	118	118	118	29
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	105⅝	106	105½	106	97
Chicago & Alton 3s	85	85½	85	85	15
Chicago & Alton 3½s	78	78⅝	78	78⅝	28
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	95⅞	97	95⅝	97	995
Chi., B. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg	96	96¼	95⅝	96¼	7
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	1
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Den. Div. 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	93¼	94	93¼	93½	128
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	70
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	6
Chicago & Eastern Illinois s. f. 6s small	102½	103¼	102½	103½	11
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	118⅞	120	118⅞	120	69
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville ref 5s	111½	111½	111⅛	111⅛	1
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	4
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	80	81⅜	80	81⅞	192
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	104	105¼	104	104⅝	283
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	69	71⅜	69⅜	71⅛	1,526
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	73	75	74	74	3
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	100⅞	101	100⅝	101	38
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	100	100	100	100	6
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis, St. L. Div. 4s	100⅜	101⅜	100⅜	101⅜	4
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	100	100	100	100	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s, tr. co. ctfs.	69½	69½	69½	69½	1
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	58	58½	58	58½	3
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	84	84	83¾	84	30
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	2
Connecticut Ry. & Light ref. 4s	97	97	96⅞	96⅞	16
Con. Gas, ctfs. for full paid conv. deb. 6s	171½	173⅜	171⅜	173	201¼
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	61⅝	63¼	61⅝	63½	768
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	8
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1 g. 7s	82	82	82	82	2
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	3
Detroit Southern 4s	41	41	41	41	10
Detroit Southern, Ohio South. Div. 4s	69	70½	69	70½	23
Distillers Securities Corporation 5s	64⅝	65⅞	64⅝	65½	149
East. Tenn. Va. & Georgia consol. 5s	118¼	118½	118¼	118½	3
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	5
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98⅛	52
Erie general lien 4s	84½	85⅞	84½	85⅞	29
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	93	93⅞	93	93⅝	217
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	2
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	104	104½	104	104½	2
General Electric 3 1-2s	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¼	23
Greene Bay & Western deb. B	12⅝	13⅞	12½	13⅜	61
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	102½	103⅞	102½	103	30
Hocking Valley 4½s	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝	66
Houston, East & West Texas 5s gtd	103½	103¼	103½	103½	22
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	105	105	105	105	2
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	94½	94½	94½	94½	2
Illinois Central, Louis. Div. 3½s	94½	94½	94½	94½	15
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	5
Iowa Central 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	10
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	82⅝	82½	82	82¼	116
Kansas City Southern 3s	71½	71½	71¼	71½	30
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	90½	90⅝	90	90⅝	102
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	2
Lackawanna Steel 5s	97⅞	98⅝	97⅞	98¼	192
Lake Shore deb 4s	101	101⅛	101	101⅛	78
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	2
Long Island unified 4s	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	22
Long Island refunding 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½	15
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	117	118	117	118	7
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99⅞	100⅛	99⅜	100⅛	221
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	96½	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝	105
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	2
Louisville & Nashville-South. Ry. joint 4s	92	92	92	92	2
Louis., New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	109	109	109	109	1
Louisiana & Arkansas 1st 5s	101	103⅜	101	103¼	67
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	105¼	105¼	105	105¼	36
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	114	115⅛	114	115⅝	24
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	90	91⅛	90	91⅛	125
Mexican Central con. 4s	62	62¾	62	62¾	7
Mexican Central 1st income	13¼	14	13½	14	11
Milwaukee Gas Light 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	20

BONDS.

Week ended July 9, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	96½	100	96½	100	76½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	79	80¼	79	80	90
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	101¼	102¼	101¼	102¼	11
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	102½	103½	102½	103⅝	68
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107½	108	107½	107⅝	62
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	121½	121¾	121¾	121¾	5
Missouri Pacific col. 5s	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅝	7
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	20
Nash., C. & St. L., T. & F. 6s	113	113	113	113	10
Nassau Electric Railroad 4s	82⅝	82⅝	82½	82½	44
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	77⅜	77⅜	77½	77½	24
New York Central gen. 3½s	99½	100	99½	99½	14
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	2
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s reg	91½	91½	91½	91½	2
New York Central, Michigan Cent. col. 3½s	90½	91½	90½	90½	94
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	104⅞	104⅞	104½	104⅞	1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	108¼	109	108¼	108¾	46
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	95	96	95	96	132
New York Dock Co. 4s	90	90	89½	90	29
New York, Lack. & Western constr. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
New York, Lack. & West. term. & imp. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	11
New York, Susquehanna & Western ref. 5s	111	111	111	111	10
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100½	101¼	100½	101	95½
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	71
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	74½	74⅝	74	74⅝	75
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103¾	104⅜	103⅜	104⅜	153¼
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	103½	104¼	103½	104¼	12
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	56
Ohio River 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Oregon Short Line partic. 4s	97¼	97½	97	97½	107
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	114⅝	114¾	114½	114¾	28
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	107⅜	108¼	107⅜	108¼	4
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	97	98	96⅝	98	82
People's Gas of Chicago 2d gtd. 6s	101½	101¾	101½	101½	6½
People's Gas of Chicago 1st con. 6s	124	124	124	124	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	96¼	96⅝	93¼	93⅞	57
Peoria & Pekin Union 2d 4½s	100	101	100	101	5
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 4s, Series D.	102	102	102	102	1
Reading general 4s	99	99	98¾	98¾	97
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	95	95	95	95	10
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	98	98	98	98	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116¼	116½	116¼	116½	6
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	89	89¼	88¾	89¼	93
St. Louis & Iron Mt., River & Gulf Div. 4s	93¾	93	93¾	95	121
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	81⅝	82¼	81½	81½	510
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	95½	1
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	73	73	73	73	2
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	69	71	69	70½	124
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 1st con. 6s	132½	132¾	132½	132½	4
St. P., Minn. & Man. con. 6s, red. to 4½s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	4
St. Paul City Railway Cable con. 5s	110	110	110	110	3
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	123¼	123¼	123¼	123½	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	85	85¼	84¾	84¾	43
Seaboard Air Line ref 5s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	1
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	101	101	101	101	3
Southern Pacific 4s	93¼	93½	93¼	93⅜	105
Southern Pacific 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	40
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	109½	109½	109½	109⅞	5
Southern Railway 5s	115¼	115⅜	115	115⅜	19
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio 4s	95	95	94¼	95	33
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	96	97	96	97	23
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	5
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. gen. 5s	92	92	92	92	2
Texas & Pacific, Eastern Div. 6s	102	102	102	102	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	119	119	118⅞	119	74
Third Avenue 4s	93½	94¾	93⅝	94	230
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	90	90	90	90	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	71½	71¾	71½	71½	5
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior 3½s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	10
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	112½	113	112½	113	5
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104	104¼	103⅞	104¼	112½
Union Pacific conv. 4s	100	101⅜	99¼	101⅛	1,408
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	80½	80⅝	80½	80⅝	195
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	76⅛	78	76⅛	77⅞	2,144
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg	76⅞	78¼	76⅞	78	2½
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	68	68	68	68	1
Virginia & Southwestern 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	20
Wabash 1st 5s	117⅛	118¼	117¼	118¼	3
Wabash debenture, Series B	57⅞	58¼	57⅞	58	108
Wabash 2d 5s	110	110	110	110	1
West Shore 4s	107⅜	107⅞	107⅜	107⅞	3
West Shore 4s reg	106	107	106	106¾	35
Western Union col. tr. 4s	108	108	108	108	2
Western Union fund & real estate 4½s	103⅜	104	103½	103⅞	58
Wheeling & Lake Erie equip. s. f. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100½	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	90¼	91¼	90¼	91½	24
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	89¼	90	89¼	90	24
Total sales					$16,437,100

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Republic of Cuba 5s, full paid	100	100⅝	100	100½	178	
Republic of Cuba 5s, 2d install. paid	99½	99⅞	99⅜	99⅝	5	
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s, ctfs full paid	93¼	93⅝	93	93¼	149¼	
Total sales						$330,500

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana con. 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1	
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	6⅞	7	6½	7	25	
Total sales						$30,000
Grand total						$16,798,600

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 9, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Americs	$1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	475	500
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 2, 04	215	225
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	May 2, 04	775	825
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	May 2, 04	325	..
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 04	140	155
Century	100,000	..	..	..	170	180
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 04	200	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	320	..
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	July 1, 04	4000	..
Clt's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	..	July 1, 04	140	150
City (National)	25,000,000	4	..	May 2, 04	280	285
Coal & Iron Nat.	300,000	..	..	..	160	175
Colonial	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	425	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 04	350	..
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	205	206
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	..	150	155
Corn Exchange	2,060,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 04	345	..
East R.Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 04	155	..
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	..	180	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	July 1, 04	3700	4000
Fifth National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 04	335	..
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 04	500	..
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 2, 04	300	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	200	..
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 04	385	..
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1898	130	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 04	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	2	S	Feb. 1, 04	150	..
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 04	370	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 2, 04	590	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	May 2, 04	250	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	185	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	500	525
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	550	550
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	..	140	142½
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	215	225
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	140	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	500	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	May 2, 04	1000	1050
Manhtan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	July 1, 04	310	..
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	240	250
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	245	250
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700'000	4	S	July 1, 04	125	135
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	235	245
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	175	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 04	160	170
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	June 1, 04	375	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	May 2, 04	220	250
Mutual	200,000	12	..	July 1, 04	285	300
Nassau ($50)	500,000	18	..	July 1, 04	175	185
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	6	Q	July 1, 04	400	..
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	3	S	July 1, 04	280	290
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	30	S	July 1, 04	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	May 2, 04	190	210
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 04	165	175
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	..	110	..
North Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	195	205
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 1, 04	220	230
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 2, 04	260	270
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	460	470
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 04	275	290
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	100	110
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 1, 04	530	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	250	275
Royal	100,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 04	650	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 04	625	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	130	140
State	100,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1000	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	..	190	200
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	125	130
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 04	125	..
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	..	165	170
United National	1,000,000	..	..	..	90	100
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	..	200	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	500	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	375	..

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 9, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	June 30, 04	162	167
Bankers' Trust.	1,000,000	..	..	..	280	..
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 16, 04	350	360
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	Jan 15, 04	200	..
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	..	140	..
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30, 04	330	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 04	1950	1975
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 04	475	490
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 04	270	275
Colonial	1,000,000	9	S	July 1, 04	290	305
Commonw'lth Tr.	500,000	..	..	..	65	75
Eastern Trust.	1,000,000	..	..	..	165	175
Empire	250,000	..	..	..	250	..
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	2½	Q	June 30, 04	650	700
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	May 2, 04	1325	1375
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 04	325	..
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	190	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 04	315	600
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 04	600	600
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	..	160	170
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	May 2, 04	290	310
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	May 2, 04	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,500,000	12½	S	June 27, 04	900	950
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	170	175
Lawyers' Title In.	2,500,000	2	Q	May 2, 04	280	300
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	..	240	300
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 04	280	300
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	475	..
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	June 30, 04	950	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	..	190	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	8	S	June 30, 04	590	605
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 04	875	900
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	..	190	210
Nassau	500,000	..	..	..	260	..
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Feb. 1, 04	107	112
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10, 04	1000	1025
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	2,045,000	7½	S	July 5, 04	110	115
N.Y.Security & T	2,000,000	8	Q	May 2, 04	580	615
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	June 30, 04	240	250
People's Trust.	1,000,000	1	M	July 1, 04	240	250
Real Estate.	1,000,000	2	M	July 1, 04	240	250
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 04	225	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	3	Q	June 30, 04	230	240
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	..	180	190
Trust Co. of Am.	2,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	227	230
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Apr 11, 04	1350	1400
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	3	S	June 30, 04	375	400
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1470	1490
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	..	185	200
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 04	320	330
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	210	220
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	..	300	..

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 9, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	($4,475,200)	..	..	..	49	51
Do preferred	$,872,800	1¼	Q	May 2, 04	87½	92½
Bay State	($24,000,000)	..	..	..	*7-32	5-32
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1949	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	94	97
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	..	31	37
Do 1st pfrd 5s	500,000	2½	S	Mar. 1, 04	95	97
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	..	3½	3½
††Do 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	92	93
Cent. Un. St. 1937	2,450,000	2½	S	July, 1904	101	103
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1904	103½	105
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1904	87½	90
Consumers' (J.C.) 1st 6s, 1924	600,000	3	S	May 2, 04	120	125
Denver G. & El. ††Do 1st cons. 5s, 1949	2,000,000	1½	S	May, 1904	70½	71½
Do tr. 1 6s, 1911	2,500,000	2½	S	May, 1904	73½	74½
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	1,940,000	3	S	July, 1904	95	98
Guaranteed Light 1st 5s, 1918	1,250,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Hudson Co. Gas 1st 5s, 1949	2,500,000	2½	S	May, 1904	101½	102½
Indianapolis Gas ††Do 1st 5s, 1952	2,000,000	2½	S	May, 1904	101½	102½
Jamaica Water Supply 1st 5s, 1938	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Kings Co. El. & P. 1st 5s, 1929	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Lacled. Gas L. 1st 5s, 1919	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Lafayette Gas 1st 5s, 1934	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Lowell Gas L. 1st 5s, 1927	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Madison Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1926	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Mexican Gas 1st 5s, 1911	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Milwaukee Gas L. 1st 5s, 1927	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Mobile Gas 1st 5s, 1930	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Nassau Gas 1st 5s, 1951	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Newark Gas 1st 5s, 1944	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
N. Y. & East River 1st 5s, 1944	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
N. Y. & Queens El. 1st 5s, 1930	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
N. Y. & Richmond Gas 1st 5s, 1951	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
N. Y. & Westchester Lt. 1st 5s, 1950	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Northern Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1945	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Ogden Gas 1st 5s, 1945	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Pacific Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Peoples Gas L. & C. 1st 5s, 1943	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Philadelphia Gas 1st 5s, 1947	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Rochester Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1930	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Rochester Gas L. 1st 5s, 1946	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Scranton Gas & Water 1st 5s, 1946	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Standard Gas L. 1st 5s, 1939	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s, 1937	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Terre Haute Gas 1st 5s, 1933	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Trenton Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1949	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Union Gas L. 1st 5s, 1927	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Utica Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1950	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Westchester Lt. 1st 5s, 1950	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Yonkers Gas 1st 5s, 1946	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 9, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	2½	S	..	5	7
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	59	62½
N.Y.&EastRiver	750,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 04	75	85
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1904	85	90
N. Y. & Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1904	108	111
Do con. 5s, 1946	5,300,000	2½	S	June, 1904	105½	107½
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	40	60
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1904	90	95
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 04	28	30
††Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1904	87	89

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 9, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	$500,000	3	S	July, 1904	100	..
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	July, 1904	770	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1904	75	90
Germ. Alliance	400,000	5	S	July, 1904	180	..
Germ'n-American	1,500,000	15	S	July, 1904	515	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July, 1904	340	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1904	165	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July, 1904	90	100
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1904	110	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1904	315	325
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	..
New York	200,000	3½	S	Feb. 1, 04	..	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	July, 1904	265	..
North River ($25)	250,000	4	S	Apr., 1904	170	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	..	95
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1904	210	220
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	50	..
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 11, 04	85	100
W'chester ($10)	800,000	10	S	Feb., 1904	370	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	July, 1904	570	..

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 9, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 04	90	100
Am.Bk. Note $(50)	3,600,000	12	Q	June 30, 04	*54	56
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	..	2¾	4½
Do preferred	41,233,300	2½	..	Apr. 1, 04	41	41¾
Am. Chicle, ex d.	6,000,000	1	M	June 25, 04	86	88
Do pf., ex div.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	75	78
††Amer. Malt. 6s	3,883,000	2	S	June 1, 04	100	..
Am.Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Apr 15, 04	24	27
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 04	84	86½
Am.WritingPaper	11,500,000	..	..	..	2¾	3½
Do preferred	9,500,000	..	..	..	10	11½
††Do 1st 5s,1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	72	74
Automat. Heat. pf.	4,500,000	..	..	..	90	93
Bamberger-Dc Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	..	*3¼	5
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	..	19	21
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 04	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	July, 1904	107	..
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 04	135	150
Do pref., ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	140	155
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 04	121	123
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	June 15, 04	109	110
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,000,000	..	..	..	*2¼	2½
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	..	*-16	½
Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	..	*1-16	¾
Casein of Amer.	5,462,000	..	..	..	4	7
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	May 16, 04	58	62½
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	111	114
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Aug 10, 03	14	18
Do preferred	1,787,200	2½	S	Feb 10, 04	55	60
Central Foundry	1,000,000	..	..	..	1¼	1½
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	..	7	8½
††Do 6s	3,863,000	3	S	May 2, 04	48	52
Cen. & S.Am.Tel.	1,725,000	1½	S	July 7, 04	101	..
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	12	M	June 16, 04	410	440
Claflin, H.B., 1st pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 30, 04	95	97
Do 2d pf	2,570,000	1½	Q	Apr 30, 04	85	95
Compressed Air	6,401,300	..	..	..	*¾	⅞
Con.Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	..	3¾	4
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	..	½	1
Do preferred	1,142,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	1½	3½
††Do deb 4s	2,250,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	3	11
Continent. Tobac. deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Apr., 1904	101⅝	102⅝
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf. ($25)	478,220	..	..	..	*..	5¼
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	6,250,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	19	22
††Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 04	94½	97
Det. & Mackinac	2,000,000	..	..	..	55	60
Do preferred	950,000	2½	..	July 1, 04	87½	92½
Dominion Se-curities	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 02	8	20
Electric Boat	4,000,000	..	..	..	44	49
Do preferred	2,045,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	75	85
Elec. Lead Reduc	10,000,000	..	..	..	..	¾
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	..	..	1¼
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	2	..	..	1	2
Do preferred	1,128,000	2	..	Apr., 1902	12½	14
El-Vmatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	..	*¾	⅞
Empire Steel	2,251,300	..	..	..	*5¼	7
Do preferred	2,500,000	1¼	S	July 5, 04	82	90
Erie R. R. conv. 4s	25,000,000	..	..	..	86	87
Gen'l Elec. Co. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	..	*1-16	⅛
Grease C. Cop. ($10)	4,000,000	..	..	May 25, 04	*14⅝	15¼
Guggenheim Exp. 70% paid	13,000,000	1¾	Q	July 5, 04	95	100
Do warrants	13,000,000	..	..	..	110	115
Hack'nsack Meadows	2,000,000	..	..	..	..	15
Do Elect. Trctn	2,000,000	..	..	..	10	15
††Do 4½s	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	20	30
Hall Signal	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	30	50
Havana Tobacco	30,000,000	..	..	..	22	23
Do preferred	30,000,000	..	..	..	25	28
H'ge-Hall-T'rbt	1,000,000	..	..	..	..	1¼
Do 1st pref'd	2,000,000	..	..	..	27½	29½
Do 2d pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	..	2	4
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	..	1	1¼
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Feb 26, 03	..	10
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 03	115	122
Hudson River Tel.	1,613,300	1½	Q	May 2, 04	58	60
Ingersoll-R. T.	25,000,000	2	..	July 1, 04	120	125
Int. Mercan. Mar.	60,000,000	..	..	..	4	4½
Do preferred	52,000,000	..	..	..	16½	17
††Do 6%s	35,000,000	1½	S	Apr. 1, 04	60	75
Internat. Salt	10,750,000	..	..	..	9¾	11½
††Do 1st 5s	7,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 04	60	65
Internat. Silver	9,994,700	..	..	..	..	8
Do preferred	4,637,800	1	Q	July 1, 04	..	35
Do pref.	1,000,300	..	..	..	10	..
††Do 1st 6s	3,776,000	3	S	June, 1904	100¾	101
††Do 2d 6s	2,165,000	..	..	..	90	93
Iron Steamboat new ($10)	400,000	..	..	..	*1¼	2
Kings Mtge. Co.	1,000,000	..	..	..	*1-32	3-32
Lackaw. Bridge	2,000,000	..	..	..	94	97
Lan. & Tyro Coal	1,000,000	..	..	..	4¾	5¾
Lorillard Co. pf.	7,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 04	112	..
Mahoney Co.	1,000,000	..	..	..	1	2
Do pf.	1,000,000	1	S	..	3	5
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	June 30, 04	173	174½
Mexican Gov. 5s	£22,700,000	1¾	Q	July, 1904	101	101½
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	$7,000,000	..	..	..	8	..
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	..	*⅝	7-16
Nat. Sugar pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	100	101½
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	..	45	47
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	..	79	81
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	988,000	3	S	Mar., 1904	105	..
N. Y. Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	..	*5⅛	5¼
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	..	1⅞	3
Nor. Securities	$400,000,000	1¼	Q	Feb. 2, 04	101¾	102¼
Otis Elevator	6,330,000	2	..	Apr 15, 03	29	32
Do pf., ex div.	5,489,800	1½	Q	Apr 15, 04	84	86
Pac. Pac. & Nav.	9,150,000	..	..	..	⅝	⅝
Do preferred	7,100,000	..	..	..	1⅞	2
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	..	⅜	⅝
Pope Mfg.	10,000,000	..	..	..	5	6
Do 1st pf.	2,500,000	..	..	..	79½	81
Do 2d pf.	10,000,000	..	..	..	18	22
Proct. & Gamble	5,250,000	3	Q	May 14, 04	326	332½
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 04	195	200
Royal B. Pow.	10,000,000	8	..	1903	117¼	..
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 30, 04	103½	104
Safety Car Heat. & Light	4,849,900	23	Q	July 1, 04	183	186
Seaboard Air L.	20,000'000	..	..	..	8⅝	8¾
Do preferred	19,400,000	..	..	..	15⅝	16
Do 5s	$5,000,000	..	..	..	85½	86
Seminole Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	..	*..	¼
Simpson-Crawf'd	5,000,000	..	..	..	..	27
††Do 1st 6s	2,500,000	3	S	Jan 15, 04	..	75
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	June 30, 04	410	420
Standard Coupler.	1,250,000	1	Q	June 30, 04	25	30
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	June 30, 04	110	130
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	..	6	7½
Do preferred	6,900,000	1	..	Apr 11, 04	25	28
††Do 1st 5s	3,447,000	2½	S	May 2, 04	74½	76
Standard Oil	97,500,000	8	Q	June 15, 04	628	630
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	..	*¼	¾
Swift & Co.	32,000,000	1¾	Q	July 4, 04	105	108
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	101	102
Texas. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5	S	Jan 29, 04	*28	31
Tintic Co. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	..	*3	4
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)	1,000,000	..	..	..	*7⅛	8½
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1898	9	11
Do pf., new	1,250,000	2	Q	Apr 25, 04	77	81
Do deb. 4s	550,000	2	S	Jan 10, 04	70	75
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	..	*⅝	⅞
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 04	80	83
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 04	106	112
Do 2d pref'd	4,015,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 04	108	111
Unit. B. E. & F.	14,018,500	..	..	..	1¼	1½
Do preferred	11,418,000	1¾	..	Oct., 1902	10¾	11½
United Copper	40,000,000	..	..	..	5½	..
††Un.Lumb.1st 5s	550,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 03	..	50
U.S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	..	..	3¼
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	..	9	11
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½

JULY

1904

Theory Advanced That Floating Supply Has Been Distributed Throughout the Country.

One argument very frequently advanced in recent weeks in support of the contention that the market was in a good position to improve materially was that no stocks were being carried in the Street, and there was therefore no supply of stocks hanging over the market. The point was made that commission houses which a year or more ago had long lines of stocks had liquidated practically all of them, and that the stocks had been taken out of the Street and had supposedly gone into the hands of large capitalists, who either put them in their strong boxes or placed them as collateral in loans about which the Street had little or no knowledge. This has been the favorite theory of the disappearance of the vast quantity of stocks which when the recent period of liquidation began was being carried in brokerage offices not only here but in all the speculative markets of the country. The floating supply of securities, it was said, had gone into strong hands, from which they could not easily be dislodged. Doubtless this process was carried on to a considerable extent, but another view of the disappearance of stocks has been advanced, and is perhaps worthy of as much consideration as the former theory.

This view is that, instead of being carried here in New York, where the market would as it were be in close touch with them, the stocks that in the past have constituted the floating supply have gone into banks all over the country, and have been thus so distributed that they have appeared to have been absorbed to a much greater extent than they really have been. It goes without saying that the floating supply of stocks has in recent months been much reduced, but it is probable the extent to which absorption has gone on has been somewhat exaggerated. This much is to be said, however, that these stocks are now carried in much more permanent form than they were when concentrated principally in New York and kept within immediate reach of the market.

It is said in support of this view of the case that the banks in the smaller cities of the country have gradually been educated up to the acceptance of New York Stock Exchange securities as collateral, and that many banks throughout the country now make loans on such collateral which some years ago they would not have accepted at all. That the floating supply of stocks has not really disappeared is seemingly demonstrated by the ease with which many stocks have recently been bought whenever any demand for them has appeared.

THE PRICE OF IGNORANCE.

How American Bonds Are Sold Abroad at Large Profits.

A good deal has been heard recently of efforts being made and about to be made to establish in France a broad market for American securities, it being said that all that was needed to create a good demand in France for prime American issues was to familiarize the French investing public with the advantages of placing some of their funds in securities issued in this country. While some financial interests in this country have been working along general lines for the introduction on a larger scale of American securities in France others have been at work more quietly, but it reports are correct even more successfully. One bond dealer in particular has found a way of selling American securities in France and at a profit considerably in excess of the usual bond broker's commission. The plan that has been pursued has been to buy good 4 per cent. railroad bonds that sell in this market low in the nineties, send them to France, and after paying the Governmental taxes and other expenses, amounting to about 2 per cent., sell them to the small investor in France at par, the bond being represented as a first-class security and reasonably priced on a 4 per cent. basis. It is said that transactions of this kind have been numerous of late, and the profit on them has been very large, considering the small amount of risk involved in the operation. Bonds have been bought here at about 93 and sold in France at par, which, allowing for the 2 per cent. taxes, netted a profit of 5 per cent.

The question was asked of one bond broker familiar with these transactions how it was that the French investor could be induced to pay par for bonds which he could buy through any banker at 93, plus the usual commission. The explanation offered was that the 5 per cent. difference was the price of ignorance. Imposing on the ignorance of investors may prove profitable—for a time—but it would appear that it is very much in line with the killing of the goose that laid the golden egg.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$9,541,975	$10,183,850	$7,918,575
Jan. 9	14,686,975	14,810,300	12,085,450
Jan. 16	23,181,750	20,217,125	19,061,450
Jan. 23	26,072,075	26,414,975	25,332,400
Jan. 30	25,129,050	27,886,775	26,623,150
Feb. 6	21,842,775	18,545,675	17,896,225
Feb. 13	20,379,225	15,529,675	13,560,850
Feb. 20	27,506,600	9,041,675	12,450,550
Feb. 27	32,150,200	5,951,900	9,975,925
March 5	29,943,350	550,975	3,058,425
March 12	29,937,075	1,024,000	3,112,000
March 19	27,310,575	3,180,400	3,471,250
March 26	27,468,875	6,250,900	6,965,575
April 2	27,775,050	7,749,525	7,749,525
April 9	22,916,400	3,741,300	4,571,750
April 16	27,304,600	6,007,650	6,578,650
April 23	34,253,700	10,986,475	9,461,600
April 30	32,144,250	11,181,850	7,484,000
May 7	22,724,200	10,020,825	3,461,000
May 14	12,827,250	8,992,625	8,346,525
May 21	13,004,275	9,222,725	14,301,450
May 28	29,692,225	9,945,150	11,029,000
June 4	31,780,575	9,775,300	11,225,575
June 11	35,592,400	9,477,175	13,302,750
June 18	38,839,875	10,098,575	12,158,250
June 25	38,452,675	12,923,850	12,978,350
July 2	36,105,300	8,877,475	10,084,725
July 9	36,017,725	8,008,475	12,226,900

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
July 11	$8,008,475	$12,226,500	$12,899,375
July 18	13,278,475	15,700,275	21,029,874
July 25	8,915,400	15,582,400	22,128,574
Aug. 1	24,080,075	13,738,125	22,165,324
Aug. 8	21,537,075	9,031,250	20,252,950
Aug. 15	17,582,575	7,126,600	18,421,300
Aug. 22	21,058,300	9,743,350	18,148,100
Aug. 29	20,677,025	9,742,775	11,915,925
Sept. 5	17,286,575	4,097,050	6,915,575
Sept. 12	15,372,200	715,075	7,110,550
Sept. 19	13,173,625	*1,642,650	13,054,225
Sept. 26	14,589,300	2,258,625	16,235,028
Oct. 3	13,837,500	1,819,200	15,560,028
Oct. 10	16,571,125	1,527,350	17,483,178
Oct. 17	17,432,250	5,608,250	18,468,778
Oct. 24	17,944,450	17,781,475	14,723,178
Oct. 31	21,274,050	21,399,100	16,482,800
Nov. 7	7,394,225	17,852,350	6,689,925
Nov. 14	6,158,425	18,320,350	10,103,825
Nov. 21	3,911,350	12,329,975	14,496,923
Nov. 28	6,125,200	15,786,300	13,414,576
Dec. 5	5,305,300	9,973,750	6,607,076
Dec. 12	5,077,975	5,386,900	5,455,023
Dec. 19	14,025,500	8,093,600	5,785,328
Dec. 26	12,574,625	6,549,200	7,891,350

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$38,017,725	1896	$22,237,275
1903	8,008,475	1895	21,405,300
1902	12,226,900	1894	72,134,725
1901	12,809,375	1893	*5,082,025
1900	10,589,200	1892	15,577,025
1899	5,062,475	1891	14,542,025
1898	53,345,300	1890	6,283,075
1897	41,361,375		

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $30,871,275, Feb. 3, 1900; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,650, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,086,800	$908,570,500	$856,178,900
Jan. 9	241,115,200	915,962,200	905,713,300
Jan. 16	258,498,900	934,395,600	941,268,000
Jan. 23	272,548,500	965,064,900	986,303,300
Jan. 30	281,115,000	994,552,100	1,023,945,800
Feb. 6	278,631,900	998,850,800	1,027,156,500
Feb. 13	276,968,600	999,569,900	1,026,357,500
Feb. 20	284,513,000	994,438,800	1,028,925,600
Feb. 27	289,130,300	990,209,100	1,027,920,400
March 5	290,091,500	990,918,400	1,040,593,800
March 12	288,254,300	997,398,900	1,037,268,900
March 19	286,564,000	998,918,800	1,037,913,700
March 26	289,636,000	1,002,883,700	1,048,665,500
April 2	294,284,500	1,008,534,000	1,055,512,800
April 23	311,547,300	1,046,390,300	1,109,374,400
April 30	311,736,200	1,048,636,800	1,114,367,800
May 7	305,852,400	1,071,030,000	1,131,712,800
May 14	295,231,100	1,078,926,600	1,129,615,400
May 21	288,145,800	1,085,583,500	1,130,360,100
May 28	304,430,700	1,040,483,400	1,098,953,500
June 4	306,460,600	1,036,585,200	1,088,798,900
June 11	312,870,200	1,042,093,300	1,109,231,300
June 18	319,373,000	1,049,889,800	1,122,012,500
June 25	324,281,200	1,066,813,200	1,143,314,100
July 2	324,352,500	1,075,631,500	1,152,988,800
July 9	325,158,300	1,078,294,800	1,158,150,300

The following table gives the same items from this time in 1903 to the end of that year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
July 11	$237,044,300	$906,529,000	$892,143,300
July 18	237,980,500	907,018,500	895,208,100
July 25	244,509,000	907,890,700	902,376,900
Aug. 1	251,534,500	906,864,500	909,837,700
Aug. 8	248,855,300	912,697,100	912,272,800
Aug. 15	247,397,400	908,345,800	903,833,300
Aug. 22	249,503,900	917,944,900	913,783,000
Aug. 29	250,708,900	923,111,800	920,123,900
Sept. 5	246,229,800	924,415,800	913,131,300
Sept. 12	244,921,100	926,582,800	913,195,600
Sept. 19	240,544,200	922,065,900	909,453,300
Sept. 26	239,905,800	917,047,700	901,345,200
Oct. 3	238,241,100	912,903,100	897,214,400
Oct. 10	240,980,900	913,101,500	897,615,100
Oct. 17	240,376,100	908,285,500	891,771,400
Oct. 24	240,373,100	907,080,000	889,774,600
Oct. 31	241,675,300	911,595,600	895,616,600
Nov. 7	222,466,400	920,066,500	882,044,700
Nov. 14	219,492,200	889,855,000	853,415,100
Nov. 21	218,254,700	887,234,300	847,532,400
Nov. 28	216,512,200	880,839,700	841,852,000
Dec. 5	217,080,400	882,002,300	842,900,400
Dec. 12	216,721,900	880,287,800	842,355,700
Dec. 19	226,986,500	878,740,200	848,254,000
Dec. 26	229,054,300	892,282,800	865,918,700

Maximum deposits, $1,158,150,300, July 9, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,302,400, Aug. 10, 1893; since 1900, $748,033,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,078,928,000, May 14, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $325,355,300 July 9, 1904.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 9, 1904	$9,851,088
Week ended July 10, 1903	7,944,384
From Jan. 1, 1904	312,738,248
From Jan. 1, 1903	309,715,756

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 5, 1904	$10,746,263
Week ended July 7, 1903	8,761,650
From Jan. 1, 1904	244,783,340
From Jan. 1, 1903	259,723,278

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 9, 1904	$45,059
Week ended July 10, 1903	21,351
From Jan. 1, 1904	6,334,197
From Jan. 1, 1903	3,805,251

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 9, 1904	$500
Week ended July 10, 1903	6,126,991
From Jan. 1, 1904	64,448,066
From Jan. 1, 1903	31,447,224

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 9, 1904	$44,559

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 10, 1903	$6,105,640
From Jan. 1, 1904	58,113,868
From Jan. 1, 1903	27,847,973

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 9, 1904	$30,678
Week ended July 10, 1903	42,946
From Jan. 1, 1904	482,074
From Jan. 1, 1903	935,405

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 9, 1904	$730,915
Week ended July 10, 1903	779,315
From Jan. 1, 1904	22,177,177
From Jan. 1, 1903	17,708,442

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 9, 1904	$710,237
Week ended July 10, 1903	778,315
From Jan. 1, 1904	21,695,103
From Jan. 1, 1903	17,708,442

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 9, 1904	$65,737
Week ended July 10, 1903	63,397
From Jan. 1, 1904	6,816,271
From Jan. 1, 1903	4,540,656

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 9, 1904	$731,415
Week ended July 10, 1903	6,906,306
From Jan. 1, 1904	22,177,677
From Jan. 1, 1903	49,155,698

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 9, 1904	$665,678
Week ended July 10, 1903	6,842,909
From Jan. 1, 1904	15,361,406
From Jan. 1, 1903	44,615,040

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VOL. LIII....NO. 17,010. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

SEVENTEEN KILLED IN WRECK ON THE ERIE

Excursion Trains in Rear End Crash at Midvale, N. J.

THIRTY-SEVEN ARE INJURED

Many Victims Residents of Hoboken—Witnesses Say Wrong Signal Was Set and that It Was Changed After Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDVALE, N. J., July 10.—Seventeen persons were killed and thirty-seven were injured in a rear-end collision here between two crowded excursion trains on the Greenwood Lake Division of the Erie Railroad shortly after 11 o'clock this forenoon. It seems certain that the collision was due to negligence on the part of somebody, and county Physician Andrew F. McBride of Passaic County this evening ordered Coroner Blauvelt to impanel a jury to-morrow and begin a rigid investigation to fix the responsibility.

A special excursion train, bringing members of the Plattdeutscher Verein on its way to the Greenwood Lake Casino for its first annual outing, had pulled up just beyond the little station for the purpose of taking water when the regular dollar excursion train from Jersey City, with 400 excursionists on board, ran into it. Both trains were heavy, the one bearing the German picnic party being made up of thirteen cars drawn by two engines. In the other train, which was also pulled by two ponderous locomotives, there were ten cars.

The first train had started out from Hoboken at 9:50 o'clock. It ran right through to Midvale without making any stop. The other train, which started from the Erie station in Jersey City, left there at 10 o'clock with 800 passengers, but stopped at several of the larger stations on its way and picked up others. By the time it reached Midvale six of the nine cars were crowded. On both trains there were many women and children.

The special excursion train had run through to Midvale on a fast schedule and without making any stop. The dollar excursion train, which runs on a regular schedule, makes its last stop at Midvale, and the colliding train was running at a greatly reduced speed when the crash came.

Question of the Signal.

Of the two locomotives drawing the regular train, Engine 335 led the way, with Engineer Landmesser of Jersey City in the cab. Whether he got the proper signal or not will not be cleared up until after an official investigation has been made.

The huge tank at Midvale, where the special excursion train had been brought to a stop, is situated about two train lengths away from the little station. Owing to the length of the train the last car was just clearing the station platform. Just below the station there is a sharp curve. Engineer Landmesser was rounding this curve slowly, preparatory to coming to a full stop, when he saw a brakeman from the special train ahead, who had been sent back with a red flag. The brakeman was standing in the middle of the track.

Eye witnessse declare they saw Landmesser get busy with his throttle the moment he saw the flash of the red flag. The next moment they saw him lean out from his cab window and motion the brakeman to get out of the way.

It was only a moment later when Landmesser's engine ran into the rear end of the train ahead. Although the shock was so slight that many passengers on the colliding trains did not know that anything unsual had occurred until they heard the cries of the dying and wounded, the effect was tremendous.

The rear car, an antiquated day coach, under the momentum of the ponderous engines and the heavy trains behind them, was forced into the car ahead with a grinding, crashing sound until within five feet of its forward partition, where it came to a stop.

A wild panic ensued. The passengers in the car were mostly men, and they started on a stampede toward the front of the car. In the doorway there was a crushing jam as the crowd endeavored to push its way through. Some jumped through the windows. Practically all the bodies that were taken from the wreck were from among the splintered remnants of this car and the one that telescoped it. The passengers in all the other cars escaped with comparatively slight injuries. The lists of victims are as follows:

The Dead.

KOCH, HENRY, 28 years old, of 600 Newark Street, Hoboken.
OTTERSTEDT, HENRY, 38 years old, of 106 Monroe Street, Hoboken.
BECKER, HENRY, 42 years old, of 10 Paterson Avenue, Hoboken.
KELLY, EDWARD J., 23 years old, Terrace Avenue, Jersey City.
WIEDEMEYER, WILLIAM, 27 years old, Marshall Street, Hoboken.
TANZER, HENRY, of 813 Pearl Street, New York City.
ROHLFING, HENRY, 51 years old, of 659 First Street, Hoboken.
LANF, WILLIAM, 32 years old, of 111 Jefferson Street, Hoboken.
WINDEKNECHT, WILLIAM, 44 years old, of 50 Paterson Street, Hoboken.
WISKOW, Mrs., of 379 Manhattan Road, West Hoboken.
LEHMKUHL, AGNES, Catharine Street, New York City.
SHERROR, GEORGE, of 107 Jackson Street, Hoboken.
McDERMOTT, EDWARD, of 609 Ferry Street, Hoboken.
RENZE, C. W., 507 West Street, New York; died in St. Francis's Hospital.
MURPHY, EDWARD, twenty-three years old, of 183 Clinton Street.
HOTTLE, (supposed,) eleven years old, of 170 New York Avenue, Jersey City.
Unidentified boy, four years old.

Missing.

ERDMANN, PAUL, age and address unknown.
BATTERSCA, JOHN,
STERKEY, JOHN, Hoboken.

The Injured.

BARNES, THOMAS, Hoboken.
BRASH, A., Hoboken.
BRATTIN, HENRY, Hoboken.

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COLORADO OFFICIAL FLEES.

Feared Death if He Refused Citizens' Committee's Demand.

VICTOR, Col., July 10.—Because of the terror that has been caused by the actions of the Citizens' Committee here, Frank P. Mannix, Clerk and Recorder for Teller County, has left here under military guard. He feared that his life would be taken by foes of the Miners' Union if he remained.

Mannix was escorted as far as Cañon City by soldiers commanded by Adjt. Gen. Bell in person. Gen. Bell is said to have admitted that he cannot control the Citizens' Committee, and that the situation is dangerous for those whom they wish to run out of the district.

Mannix, who is in sympathy with the union miners, had been before the Citizens' Committee several times in the last week and his resignation demanded. This he refused to give. The County Commissioners were requested to remove him. They replied that they were advised by counsel that they had no authority to remove Mannix and declined to meet the request of the committee.

Mannix feared for his safety and a guard of soldiers was placed at his residence. Late last night he decided to leave the district, and Gen. Bell and a detail of soldiers accompanied him. Mannix said he was not being deported.

Discussing the case, Gen. Bell is credited with saying:

"There is no telling what would happen if Mannix remained in the district. He left because he thought it would be facing death to remain about Cripple Creek with conditions as they are to-day.

"Many of these men are almost mad, and would probably be guilty of foolish acts if the occasion came up. They are not sane in their judgment and their prejudices carry them to extremes.

"It seems to be now a case of settling up old grudges, and one can't tell what will happen. We are doing the best we can with soldiers who sometimes work day and night."

TWO HURT IN RUNAWAY.

Umbrella Frightened Horse on Seventh Avenue—Ran Into Park Wall.

George H. Leopold of 721 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and Herbert Ardell of 708 Eighth Avenue were badly hurt in a runaway accident at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street yesterday afternoon, and were taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

At One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, while driving, Mr. Leopold raised an umbrella, as it had begun to rain. The horse took fright and ran. At One Hundred and Sixteenth Street Mr. Leopold tried to jump from the vehicle, but his foot caught between the spokes of the wheel, and he was dragged some distance. His leg was badly twisted and his ankle was broken.

Mr. Ardell grasped the reins, but they broke, and he attempted to climb on the horse's back. The horse kicked, however, and he was thrown. As he fell his feet became entangled in the lines and he was dragged about a block, receiving several severe scalp wounds.

At One Hundred and Tenth Street Mounted Policeman Daniel Whelan tried to stop the runaway and managed to turn the horse toward the sidewalk, and he ran directly into the stone wall which surrounds the Park and was brought to a sudden stop. The horse was severely cut and stunned and the runabout was practically wrecked.

TRIED TO WRECK TRAIN.

Two Paterson Boys Now in Hackensack Jail for the Attempt.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 10.—On a charge of having attempted to wreck a train two Paterson boys are in jail here. The boys deny the charge, but they will remain in jail until a full investigation can be made.

The two boys are Albert Stubker and Tunis Wright, each sixteen years old. The charge is that they attempted to wreck a train on the Susquehanna Railroad, on the Dundee Lake bridge. A three-foot iron rod was placed in the frog at the switch on the bridge, and when the train struck the rod there was a bump which was felt by all the passengers on the train.

Several of the ties were torn up, but the train did not leave the rails. Engineer Westoff says he does not know what kept the train from rolling down the embankment. The train was due to arrive in Hackensack at 8:20 A. M., and there was a crowd of commuters on board.

SHOCKED IN TROLLEY CAR.

Five Men Injured by Wild Current on Huckleberry Road.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 10.—Five men were shocked in a peculiar manner on a trolley car on the "Huckleberry Road" to-night while riding from New Rochelle to West Mount Vernon. In going around a curve the pole slipped off the trolley wire, and in some manner the brake handle and railing on the rear platform where the men stood became charged with electricity.

Four excursionists were knocked to the pavement, while Thomas Fitzpatrick of 316 East Ninety-fourth Street, Manhattan, received a severe shock and could not let go of the brake handle. Several women who saw his sufferings screamed, and a friend who tried to release Fitzpatrick also received a shock. Finally the car was stopped, and Fitzpatrick had to be taken to the Mount Vernon City Hospital for treatment.

MATTRESS TO HIDE MURDER.

Body of Unknown Italian Found in Philadelphia's Outskirts.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Wrapped in an old corn husk and straw-filled mattress, the body of a man who had been stabbed to death was found to-day on the bank of Wissahickon Creek, in the outskirts of this city. There was a deep stab wound in the breast. The man was evidently an Italian.

The only clues to the identity of the body were a brass pay check and a note addressed to a contractor, which were found in the dead man's clothes. The note requested the bearer to call on the contractor.

The body was thrown where it lay between 11 P. M. Saturday and daylight Sunday. Wagon tracks found near the spot indicate that it was brought there from one of the Italian settlements of Germantown, which is near the Wissahickon Creek.

Survivors of the Norge at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—About seventy survivors of the wrecked Danish steamer Norge have arrived here from Stornoway, Scotland. They will sail for New York on the Cunard liner Aurania. The majority of them have bruised limbs.

COMMITTEE ACTION FORESTALLS PARKER

Thomas Taggart Indorsed for National Chairman.

COMPROMISE AFTER FIGHT

Bailey Wanted to Force Election of Taggart—Mack Said This Would Be Discourteous to Parker.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—The new National Committee held two lively sessions to-day in an effort to determine who shall be the next Chairman.

The supporters of Thomas Taggart of Indiana made a determined attempt to have him chosen, but encountered almost equally determined oppisition. It was pointed out by Norman E. Mack of New York that it would be discourteous to take any action until Mr. Parker, as the candidate, was consulted.

After a prolonged debate Senator Bailey, who was for Taggart, offered to compromise if the committee would adopt a resolution indorsing the candidacy of Taggart for Chairman. Mr. Mack agreed to this, and the resolution was adopted. The committee will therefore meet in New York on the call of Chairman Jones.

The first meeting of the committee was held at 2:30 o'clock this morning, when the Taggart men made their first fight for their candidate. The early morning meeting was not fully attended, and nothing was accomplished.

The Taggart men, not having enough to elect, suggested that David B. Hill, William F. Sheehan, and August Belmont, Judge Parker's friends, were still here and adopted a resolution that they be invited to meet the committee at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

At the afternoon session Chairman Jones of the old committee asserted that the contemplated action would be unprecedented, and in fact illegal. He also pointed out that at a late hour the convention adopted a resolution authorizing Mr. Jones to call the new committee together in New York City at such time as he might suggest.

Senator Hill and Mr. Sheehan left for New York at noon, and could not, therefore, attend the meeting.

Mr. Jones made this statement:

"The National Convention, by specific resolution adopted last night, authorized me—in fact, instructed me—to call the first meeting of the new committee in New York City. Until I call it the new committee cannot organize, and meetings they have are unauthorized.

"Now let me say forcibly, if need be, that acting under the convention authority, I call the National Committee to meet in New York City at such time as Judge Parker shall designate, for before I call it I shall consult him. It would be an unprecedented thing for the new committee to organize without consultation with the candidate. Such a thing was never heard of."

Just after the afternoon session began Mr. Taggart, who was presiding, was asked to retire, so that he need not be embarrassed. August Belmont of New York was called into the room and asked to give Judge Parker's views. He said he could not do so.

Col. Guffey of Pennsylvania insisted that precedent demanded that the committee courteously await Judge Parker's opinion.

"In fact," he said, "the resolution of last night precluded any action until Chairman Jones issued a call for New York."

Senator Bailey of Texas, however, thought the matter should be settled at once. It was customary, he said, for the committee to meet immediately after the adjournment and elect, and a resolution was passed last Thursday to that effect by the convention.

"I guess," he said, "that we can have Judge Parker's views in a few minutes from his friends here if they care to give it."

The committee finally agreed on the compromise plan already mentioned.

The Committeemen Present.

The following National Committeemen, or their proxies as designated, were present and unanimously voted in favor of the adoption of the resolution indorsing the candidacy of Thomas Taggart for Chairman:

Alabama—H. D. Clayton.
Arkansas—W. H. Martin, (proxy.)
California—M. F. Tarpey.
Colorado—John I. Mullens.
Connecticut—Homer S. Cummings.
Florida—J. B. Brown.
Georgia—Clark Howell, (proxy.)
Idaho—S. P. Donnelly.
Illinois—R. C. Sullivan.
Iowa—Charles A. Walsh.
Kansas—John H. Atwood.
Kentucky—Urey Woodson.
Louisiana—Newton C. Blanchard, (proxy.)
Maryland—L. V. Baughman, (proxy.)
Michigan—Daniel J. Campau.
Mississippi—C. H. Williams.
Missouri—W. A. Rothwell, (proxy.)
Montana—C. W. Hoffman.
Nebraska—J. C. Dahlman.
Nevada—John H. Dennis.
New York—Norman E. Mack.
Ohio—John R. McLean, (proxy.)
Oregon—F. V. Holman.
Pennsylvania—J. M. Guffey.
Rhode Island—George W. Greene.
South Dakota—E. S. Johnson.
Tennessee—R. E. L. Mountcastle.
Texas—R. M. Johnston.
Utah—D. H. Peery.
Washington—John Y. Terry.
West Virginia—John T. McGraw.
Wisconsin—T. E. Ryan.
Wyoming—J. E. Osborne.
Alaska—Arthur K. Dulaney.
Arizona—Ben Crawford.
District of Columbia—James L. Norris.
New Mexico—H. B. Ferguson.
Oklahoma—Richard A. Billups.
Porto Rico—David M. Field.

Two Philadelphia Boys Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 10.—John Kile, seventeen years old, of Forty-ninth Street and Woodland Avenue, and Edward Hand, nineteen years old, of Thirty-sixth and Walton Streets, Philadelphia, were struck by a drill engine on the Lehigh Valley Railroad here early this morning. It is said that Kile cannot recover from his injuries.

BRYAN ILL IN BED.

Threatened with Pneumonia and Worn Out by Convention Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—Instead of leaving the city to-day, as did most of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention, William J. Bryan went to the home of his cousin, Dr. M. Dwight Jennings, and is staying there, utterly worn out with the labors of the convention and threatened with pneumonia.

He went to bed immediately after the convention adjourned and slept soundly for several hours. At 9 o'clock this morning Dr. Jennings called. Dr. Jennings said to-night that Mr. Bryan's fever has almost disappeared, and he is hopeful that the threatened attack of pneumonia has been warded off.

If Mr. Bryan continues to improve after his rest at the home of Dr. Jennings, he will probably depart to-morrow night for Lincoln. While recuperating, he is receiving no callers.

Asked if he had any statement to make regarding the ticket Mr. Bryan said, through Dr. Jennings, that he would say nothing at this time. He will, probably make his position known through The Commoner.

BATTALION CHIEF HOWE ILL.

In Bellevue Hospital—Contracted Cold at Baltimore Fire.

Battalion Chief John P. Howe, who commanded the New York fire fighters at Baltimore last Winter when they made their heroic stand and helped to save the entire city from destruction by fire, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night from his home, 138 East Twenty-eighth Street, suffering from acute inflammatory rheumatism. His condition is said to be serious, but the physicians at Bellevue say they hope to save his life. Howe was taken to his bed three weeks ago, and had several private physicians attend him. It was finally decided that he should be sent to a hospital.

According to Mrs. Mary Howe, the young chief's wife, he contracted a cold at the Baltimore fire from which he never recovered. In addition to that he has fought many stubborn blazes in this city since that time. From the first his wife advised him to consult a physician, but Howe said he would fight it off. He finally grew so ill that he could scarcely walk, and suffered intense pain. Then he gave up and reported sick.

Howe is thirty-two years old and is the youngest Battalion Chief in the department. He has been in the department for eleven years. He received the Bonner medal for exceptional bravery in the Geneva Hotel fire and the World Medal for rescuing twelve girls from a factory fire in Pearl Street.

ADIRONDACK RESORT BURNED.

Guests of Sacandaga Lake House Escape in Their Nightclothes.

GLOVERSKILLE, N. Y., July 10.—The Sacandaga Lake House, at Lake Pleasant, Hamilton County, commonly known as Morley's, a popular Adirondack resort, was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning.

The hotel, which was a large frame structure and had accommodations for 200 people, was well filled with guests, nearly all of whom escaped only in their night clothes. A New York guest named Phedford lost money and property valued at $1,500, and another guest had $900 burned.

The loss on the hotel is $9,000; insurance $8,500.

MR. AND MRS. STANSBURY SUE.

Will Ask $10,000 Damages for False Arrest by Newark Police.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Stansbury of 167 North Ninth Street, who were taken into custody on the night of June 21 because Mr. Stansbury was suspected of being "C. W. Stansbury," who was wanted by the Toronto police on a charge of deserting his wife and family, and who were locked up in the witness room of the Second Police Precinct for several hours, have prepared papers in a suit for $10,000, brought in Mrs. Stansbury's behalf, against five police officers for false arrest.

In the suit it is averred that Mrs. Stansbury was assaulted and dragged from her home without cause; was forced to ride through the streets in a patrol wagon, and was forcibly detained and imprisoned at the police station.

The papers will be filed to-morrow by Chandler W. Riker, counsel for Mr. and Mrs. Stansbury.

MRS. EDDY RESENTS INTRUSION

Makes New Church Rule Forbidding Christian Scientists to Annoy Her.

CONCORD, N. H., July 10.—The addition of a new by-law to the rules of the Christian Science Church was announced to-day. The by-law was promulgated at the request of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, the founder of the denomination, who has been subjected to considerable annoyance by crowds of Christian Scientists who awaited the passing of her carriage.

The by-law is Section 15 of Article 21 and is headed:

"Thou shalt not steal." The text follows:

"Neither a Christian Scientist, his student, or his patient, not a member of the Mother Church, shall daily and continuously haunt Mrs. Eddy's drive by meeting her once or more every day when she goes out, on penalty of being disciplined and dealt with justly by her church. Mrs. Eddy objects to said intrusion, inasmuch as she desires one house for herself. And she, who, for forty years, has borne the burden and heat of the day should be allowed this. The only exception to this by-law is on public occasions when she has the privilege of seeing others and of being seen."

BISHOP HUNTINGTON ILL.

Fears Expressed That He Will Not Live Another Twenty-four Hours.

HADLEY, Mass., July 10.—The Right Rev. Frederick D. Huntington, Episcopal Bishop of the central diocese of New York, is critically ill at his Summer home in this town, and his physicians said to-night that he could hardly survive another twenty-four hours.

Bishop Huntington is eighty-five years of age and has been in failing health for several months. On June 20 he came here from his home at Syracuse, N. Y., and the next day he offered prayer at the Smith College commencement exercises in Northampton. That was his last public appearance. A day or two later he was stricken with a severe illness, with several complications.

To-day he was seized with congestive chills, and his condition to-night was such as to cause the attending physicians to give up all hope of his recovery.

Twelve hours New York to Toronto via New York Central's Empire State Express and Niagara Navigation Company's boat across Lake Ontario.—Adv.

WESTERN UNION HELD PARKER'S MESSAGE

Asked Him to Verify It Before It Was Delivered.

WAS DELAYED FOR HOURS

The Judge Was Called Up and Telephoned and Authenticated the Dispatch.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, July 10.—Judge Parker's message to William F. Sheehan, giving his ultimatum to the Democratic Convention on the money question, was sent at noon yesterday. It was not received in St. Louis by Mr. Sheehan until nearly 7 o'clock that evening. The story of the secrecy observed in the dispatch of this message and the explanation of the delay ferm an interesting episode of this extraordinary political incident.

It is now known that Judge Parker's telegram to Mr. Sheehan was sent from the Western Union telegraph office at Esopus. Judge Parker's coachman, Robinson, took the original message to the West Shore Station at Esopus at 11:30 A. M. yesterday, and delivered it to the Western Union operator there, with impressive caution as to secrecy. The message was addressed to William F. Sheehan at the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis.

Very soon after it had been sent the Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company in New York called up the Esopus operator and required him to personally verify the original telegram by a visit to Judge Parker himself. The delivery of the message in St. Louis, it appears, was being delayed until the authenticity of the dispatch could be proved beyond question.

The operator called Judge Parker's house on the telephone, and insisted upon talking with the Judge himself, (whose voice he recognized,) and told him of the situation. At Judge Parker's request the operator read the message to the Judge, and upon the latter's assurance that it was all right St. Louis received word to deliver it to Mr. Sheehan.

The message read as follows:

"Hon. W. F. Sheehan, Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis:

"I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, and shall act accordingly if the action of convention to-day shall be ratified by the people. As the platform is silent on the subject, my view should be made known to the convention, and, if it is proved to be unsatisfactory to the majority, I request you to decline the nomination for me at once, so that another may be nominated before adjournment.

"A. B. PARKER."

The convention's answer to this dispatch was received at Rosemont, Judge Parker's home, somewhere around 2 o'clock this morning, as follows:

"The platform adopted by this convention is silent on the question of the monetary standard because it is not regarded by us as a possible issue in this campaign, and only campaign issues were mentioned in the platform. Therefore there is nothing in the views expressed by you in the telegram just received which would preclude a man entertaining them from accepting a nomination on said platform."

FLEET MAY GO TO TURKEY.

Demands on Porte Regarding American Schools Not Yet Granted.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The latest advices from Minister Leishman at Constantinople received at the State Department show that he is urging as forcibly as possible that the Porte grant the demands made by the United States that educational institutions conducted by American teachers have equal rights with other foreign institutions. In this he is receiving the hearty support of the State Department, which is anxious that there shall be an early compliance with the Minister's demands.

So devious are the ways of Turkish diplomacy, however, that it is with difficulty that a prompt reply to the demands made by the United States can be secured.

The question of sending an American fleet to Turkish waters has not been settled finally. The President may decide that such a step should be resorted to with a view of inducing the Porte to comply with the demands of the United States.

BOXER OUTBREAK IN CHINA.

Anti-Christian Riots—Foreigners Not Thought to be in Peril.

LONDON, Monday, July 11.—The Che-Foo correspondent of The Standard, in a dispatch dated July 9, says:

"The American Consul General (John Fowler) received news last night that anti-Christian riots have broken out at Chao-Yuen, about sixty-five miles south of Teng-Chou-Foo and eighty-five miles west of Che-Foo. Immediate assistance was asked.

"The Taotai dispatched troops and telegraphed the authorities at Hwang-Hsien and Teng-Chou-Foo also to send assistance if required.

"Foreigners are not believed to be in danger. The cause of the riots is not known."

FIRE TO HIDE MURDER.

Young Woman's Body Found in a Building Which Was Set on Fire.

ROCHESTER, July 10.—Sheriff Bailey, a representative of the District Attorney's office, and a Coroner are investigating a murder case at Webster, a few miles out of Rochester.

Friday night an attempt was made by incendiaries to burn the John W. Hallauer packing plant. Oil and waste had been carried up from the cellar and a fire started on the first floor. A nearby watchman saw the blaze and gave the alarm, and the fire was put out before much damage had been done.

About 10 o'clock to-night the body of an unidentified young woman was found in an unused part of the cellar. It is believed the girl was murdered in the cellar, and the fire set to the building to conceal the crime.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla. Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs.—Adv.

BAILEY AND TILLMAN HURT.

Trolley Car Strikes an Automobile in Which They Ride.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—United States Senators Tillman and Bailey were painfully injured this afternoon in a collision between an automobile and a street car.

They had visited the World's Fair, and were returning down town in a public automobile. The machine was going down grade at a considerable speed, when a car started across the street directly in front.

Before the chauffeur could bring his machine to stop, it struck the moving car in the middle and was hurled violently to the corner. Both the Senators had hard falls on the asphalt pavement. When Mr. Tillman was picked up and set on his feet he limped painfully. It soon became apparent that he had a severe sprain of one ankle, besides numerous painful bruises. Mr. Bailey escaped with scratches and bruises of a minor nature. He helped Mr. Tillman to a car a block a way and they boarded it for their hotel.

OVER 1,000 RUSSIANS SLAIN.

Great Loss in Fighting Around Port Arthur Last Week.

CHE-FOO, Monday, July 11, (Noon.)—A European who left Port Arthur at 5 o'clock yesterday (Sunday afternoon reports that the Japanese made a torpedo attack Sunday morning, attempting to penetrate into the harbor. They were repulsed without loss to either side.

The European further reports that on July 7 severe fighting occurred around Port Arthur.

The Russians claimed to have driven the Japanese back on all sides, but admitted a loss of more than 1,000 killed.

Several hundred wounded are said to have arrived at Port Arthur July 8, and it was reported that more were to come in.

MR. DILL'S LONG AUTO TRIP.

Lawyer Will Make a Map of Unmarked Canadian Route.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 10.—James B. Dill started at 8 o'clock this afternoon on another extended automobiling trip. His destination is his camp at the Rangeley Lakes, Maine, but on the journey he will endeavor to map out a route through that unsettled portion of Canada from Quebec through the forests to the Maine border, and thence along the famous route taken by Benedict Arnold when he led his men in an attack on Quebec.

Mr. Dill will be accompanied on his journey by his daughter, Miss Emma Dill, and by John M. Schmidt, who made the journey with him last Summer through the White Mountains. Wiathrop E. Scarritt, President of the Automobile Club of America, also started with the party in one of his cars and will go a considerable part of the journey with them.

Tents were taken along and fresh provisions will be provided by the use of the rifles which the men carry. Mr. Dill will make a map of the route for the use of others who may wish to follow him. In addition to his touring car, Mr. Dill took another of his machines for his servant, luggage, and supplies.

GIRL DROWNS DURING STORM.

Tries to Cross a Pennsylvania Creek and is Carried Away.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Penn., July 10.—Death and destruction of property followed in the train of a terrific storm that visited Punxsutawaney and the adjacent region west of here yesterday and last night.

Nettie Dibelbiss, a ten year old girl, was one of three girls who tried to cross Sawmill Run which had been swollen to a river. She was caught in the current and swept away from her companions who gave the alarm. Hundreds of people living in the neighborhood of Walston joined in the search for the child's body, which was found five hours later.

The losses from the storm suffered by the farmers will amount to thousands of dollars.

THROWN FROM TENDER.

Driver Was Avoiding Woman with Boy on Street.

Shortly after midnight this morning the tender of Fire Engine 102, while on its way to a fire at 174 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, narrowly missed running down a woman with an infant in her arms at Columbia and Sackett Streets.

The driver of the tender, William Pelham, as soon as he saw the woman and realized her great danger, swung his horses around, causing the tender to topple. He and two firemen, William Barry and Thomas Ryan, who were on the tender, were hurt. All three of the injured firemen were sent to the Long Island College Hospital.

SAYS HOBSON ERRED.

B. T. Washington Denies Asserting Whites and Negroes Should Attend Same Schools.

BOSTON, July 10.—Booker T. Washington, while here to-day, expressed surprise because he had been quoted by Capt. Richmond P. Hobson at the National Democratic Convention as having suggested in a recent address before the National Educational Association in St. Louis that white people and colored people should attend the same schools and churches in the South.

Mr. Washington said that Capt. Hobson must have made a mistake in reading his speech or had been misinformed, as he had never suggested such a matter, and that the subject was not touched upon in the address mentioned.

EUGENE E. CRANE IN CONTEMPT

East Orange Man Disregarded Court's Order to Transfer Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 10.—Judge Skinner in the Orphans' Court yesterday signed an order directing that Eugene E. Crane of East Orange be committed to jail for contempt of court for his failure to turn over what funds he had belonging to the estate of George Bowden. Crane, who had been executor of the estate, was succeeded by Mrs. Mary J. Shakelford, and did not comply with the court's order of March 30 to transfer the estate to her.

The order issued by Judge Skinner yesterday directs that he be kept in jail until he complies with the terms of the order.

PARKER LAUDED BY PARTY FOR COURAGE

Chorus of Praise From Democrats in Many States.

PREDICTIONS OF VICTORY

Gold Standard Declaration of the Nominee Hailed as a Decisive Factor in the Campaign.

That Democrats of the Nation welcomed the ringing declaration of Judge Alton B. Parker's adherence to the gold standard is shown by telegraphed interviews to THE NEW YORK TIMES. From leaders of the party and men representing the conservative sentiment in many States come only words of praise for the courage of the man who decided to refuse a Presidential nomination rather than sacrifice his principles. Predictions of success at the polls in consequence of Judge Parker's action show how the party has been heartened by it. Extracts from the interviews are given below.

GEORGIA DEMOCRATS PLEASED.

Judge Parker's Telegram the Act of a Brave Man, Says Gov. Terrell.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga. July 10.—Little but praise is heard among the leading Democrats for Judge Parker's actions in sending his gold telegram to the St. Louis Convention. Following are some of the views expressed:

Gov. JOSEPH M. TERRELL—Judge Parker's telegram was the act of a brave man, who scorned subterfuge and preferred to lose the nomination rather than that it should be said that he secured it under false pretenses. The telegram and the action of the convention thereon will make the party stronger at the polls.

United States Senator CLAY—Judge Parker's telegram and its indorsement by the convention will make thousands of votes for the Democratic ticket in the States we must carry in order to win—that is, in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. More than that, the telegram has definitely fixed the policy of the party on the money question, and the Republicans can bring no charge of evasion. Judge Parker's telegram is one of the bravest acts in political history.

H. M. ATKINSON, President of the Georgia Railway and Electric Company—I think Judge Parker's telegram and the fact that it was sustained by the convention will be worth thousands of votes to the Democracy. The incident will have a telling effect on the campaign, and all in Judge Parker's favor. There is no longer doubt where Judge Parker and the party stand on the money question, and the position is one that appeals to the business interests of the country. If Judge Parker wins in November, his victory will be chiefly due to that telegram.

JAMES W. ENGLISH, President of the Fourth National Bank—Judge Parker did the right thing in sending that telegram and the convention did the right thing in indorsing it. Judge Parker's action has strengthened the ticket immeasurably.

Attorney General JOHN C. HART—No man ever did a manlier thing than Judge Parker in sending that telegram. The convention acted correctly and the incident will strengthen the ticket.

EFFECT IN CONNECTICUT.

Parker's Declaration Called Manly and Inspires Confidence.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 10.—Democrats here seem to be satisfied with the platform and greatly pleased at the candidate since Judge Parker sent his telegram. Some of them to-day gave the following views:

L. P. WALDO MARVIN, Chairman of the Democratic Town Committee—The platform and the candidate are both strong, I think. We have a leader who is worthy of the name. Judge Parker is a man who will find favor in the sight of all Democrats. His telegram strengthened his chances.

JAMES CAMPBELL, ex-Chairman of the Democratic Town Committee—In Judge Parker the Democratic Party has at last a man in whom everyone and all the business interests will have full confidence. Without the strong declaration for sound money which the Judge made in his telegram the party would have had a weak platform to stand on, but now I don't see where any fault can be found. It is not, however, a question of platforms so much as it is confidence in the ability and honesty of the candidate, and Judge Parker is universally trusted, I believe.

Senator JOHN M. NEY—I have been a Parker man all along, and so of course I think he is the man for the place. His coming out strongly for sound money was a manly and creditable thing. I am not so much interested, however, in the platform and candidates as I am in seeing the ills of the party cured, and I believe that that has been done in this convention.

Police Commissioner BERRY—I am greatly pleased with the course of the convention and the platform. Of course Judge Parker's declaration for sound money in his telegram has helped him immensely in the New England States, where no one wants any suggestion of anything else. He will make a great fight for election, and Connecticut must be reckoned with in the doubtful States.

LEOPOLD DE LEUW—There need be no fear over the lack of a gold plank in the platform. Judge Parker's telegram and what he will say in his letter of acceptance will leave no doubt as to where the party stands. The same thing was done before, when Cleveland came out strong after the convention had been non-committal.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 10.—Expressions of opinion on Judge Parker's message to the Democratic Convention:

Ex-Mayor J. B. SARGENT—I like Judge Parker's action in announcing his stand on the financial question very much. It was an outspoken, honest, expression of opinion that will win him friends among those to whom his manly qualities were not before well known.

Col. N. G. OSBORN—From my point of view Judge Parker's letter was magnifi-

cent, and I am very enthusiastic about it. The only other man whom I can think of who would have done that sort of thing is Grover Cleveland. I believe its effect will be to greatly strengthen Judge Parker as a candidate before the people. There is an old saying that speech is silver and silence is golden, but Parker seems to make speech golden.

GEORGE M. GUNN—The manly attitude of Judge Parker cannot fail to be of advantage in the campaign, and will add much to his prestige. His message to the convention was a happy stroke in my opinion. It should win him good opinions both in and out of the party.

MASSACHUSETTS LEADERS GLAD.

Say Democrats Everywhere Will Uphold Judge Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 10.—Expressions of opinion on the action of Judge Parker were made to-day by the following:

Congressman JOHN A. SULLIVAN—Judge Parker's action in notifying the convention that there should be no misunderstanding as to his position on the money question will bring to his support thousands of men who admire a man of firm and honest conviction. He put the issue fair and square, and the Democrats all over the country will admire him for the stand he has taken.

Congressman JOHN A. KELIHER—Judge Parker demonstrates that he is a man of the right kind when, with a nomination in his hands, he tells his party its error and gives them a chance to avoid it. His words on the money question are a platform in themselves and show conclusively that the Nation as a man of decision and ability, who does not shift his position or change his opinion to catch votes. The Democracy of the Nation will uphold him for his courageous act.

Alderman JAMES M. CURLEY—The telegram episode has made Parker the greatest man in the country.

Mayor AUGUSTINE J. DALY of Cambridge—The Democrats are fortunate in getting such a man as Parker. A man who will stand up for his convictions cannot help commanding respect and receiving unanimous support from his party. I am satisfied, and feel in duty bound to work, and work hard, for such a platform as Parker wisely chose.

Ex-Mayor J. H. H. McNAMEE of Cambridge—Judge Parker is a brave man. His declaration to the convention to accept nothing but a gold platform has added strength to his party and lessens his chance for defeat in the election. I am proud of the stand he made.

PRAISE FROM ILLINOIS.

Party Put Right by Parker's Action, the General Opinion.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 10.—How Judge Parker's action in sending his message to the Convention at St. Louis is viewed by Democrats in Illinois may be judged from the appended opinions:

JUDGE T. A. MORAN.—The telegram and answer settle the question. There is no doubt now where the party stands on the gold standard question. The money question has been taken out of politics and the party put right. Judge Parker's telegram was a splendid thing. The fact that he sent it under the circumstances has raised him immensely in my opinion and must have done so in the opinion of every reasonable man in the country. The course he took will go very far toward assuring his election as President. The party now is completely united.

S. S. GREGORY, President of the Iroquois Club—The telegram of Judge Parker to the convention was, under the circumstances, a very manly and straightforward expression. It was due to him and to the convention. It will favorably impress the independent and intelligent voter. It was an act of high courage and it might have cost him the nomination. As it turned out it worked to his advantage and put him straight in the eyes of the people. The silent man has spoken effectively and to the point. Its effect will be favorable on the party.

Judge JACOB M. DICKINSON—Judge Parker's telegram will strengthen him as the nominee of the party, and it will have a good general effect. The statement will result to his advantage rather than his disadvantage, and it gives proof of his strong qualities. It is really fortunate for the party that the incident has opened.

SIGSMUND ZEISLER—Judge Parker's chances of success are improved nearly 100 per cent. by his telegram to the convention. He has given the country almost a sublime exhibition of manly courage and independence, love of principle, and strength of character. The idea of a man practically offering to give up the nomination when it was within his grasp was a fine demonstration of the power of his convictions. His action has made it certain that the election next Fall will be very close.

HOPEFUL NOW IN MARYLAND.

Belief That All Democrats Will Unite Through Parker's Action.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Leading Democrats of this city and State, including officials, bankers, business men, and politicians, who at first were discouraged and dissatisfied over the failure of the Democratic National Convention to put a gold standard plank in the platform, and who did not hesitate to criticise that action, were decidedly more hopeful to-day. The appended statements indicate the sentiment here:

ISIDOR RAYNER, United States Senator-elect—The situation has been greatly strengthened by Parker's declaration, and I am sure that all Democrats will be united now. Bryan has accepted the situation thus far, and I think he will do so from now on. Judge Parker's action was a very honorable and courageous one, and is to be highly commended. Senator Davis is an excellent man to be Vice President in spite of his age. He is still hale and vigorous, and his twelve years in the Senate have thoroughly fitted him for the duties of Vice President. I believe his nomination was made as much for a compliment to Maryland as to West Virginia.

Ex-Gov. FRANK BROWN—Judge Parker's move was a bold one, and really better than a gold-plank platform. There being no financial plank in the platform, he was bound to nothing, and his avowal is the more courageous and assuring to the Democratic Party. As to Mr. Davis, he also, in spite of his age, is one of the strongest men in the party, and, moreover, he is a Marylander. He is solid on money and all financial questions.

State Senator JOHN GILL, Jr.—Every Democrat will now support Judge Parker, and I see nothing ahead for him and Senator Davis but to win out at the election. The currency is not an issue now, and all branches of the party will be united. Senator Davis is an excellent man, and his nomination will insure for us the State of West Virginia.

HENRY WILLIAMS, City Tax Collector and President of the Weems Steamer Line—Mr. Parker's open declaration was the wisest thing he could have done, and the time for its utterance was appropriate. His courageous declaration shows that he is a man of conviction, and his declaration is the party's standard upon this question. He has not deceived his party as he might have done, but in a manly way has shown his colors.

JOHN S. GITTINGS, Banker—I am delighted to see that Judge Parker announces himself so clearly, as it is the only possible salvation for the party. I am very much afraid, however, that the power of Bryanism is not yet dead, and so long as it remains in any way a question in the Democratic Party, either direct or implied, that party can never be successful with a National ticket.

President GEORGE R. WILLIS of the Board of Police Commissioners—I think the ticket a strong one, and the stand taken by Parker on the financial question a good one. He has declared himself and the people know what to expect. The position taken will strengthen the ticket in Maryland, as will also the nomination of Henry G. Davis for Vice President.

FREDERICK M. COLSTON, Wilson, Colston & Co., Bankers—I am pleased that Judge Parker has come out so solidly for the gold standard, which thus establishes his platform. It was a courageous act, and had in it a touch of Clevelandism. I am pleased with the Presidential nominee in every way, and also with the Vice Presidential nominee, who is an able and honest man, and knows the duties of Vice President from his long course of service in the United States Senate.

REJOICING IN KENTUCKY.

Parker Declared to Have Made New Era in Political Honesty.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 10.—The Democrats of Louisville are delighted with Judge Parker's telegram and the spirit in which the convention showed its confidence in the man. Here is what some of them say:

JOHN B. CASTLEMAN, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee—It was a frank and honest effort not to be misunderstood, and to let the party know where he stands. The honesty and boldness of Judge Parker's declaration will do the party good. I believe it will insure his election.

Dr. THOMAS HUNT STUCKY—I think Judge Parker's action will be of great benefit to the party. It will attract to the ticket a large force of independent votes, and this means victory in November. Mr. Parker did the right thing, and showed that he has the true spirit in him.

W. B. HALDEMAN, editor of The Times—Judge Parker did the manly thing, and his message makes a new era in political honesty. The convention's action on the telegram shows that no mistake has been made in the nomination of the New York jurist, and I am confident he will be elected.

Mayor CHARLES F. GRAINGER—Judge Parker's ringing message and the convention's reply will do more to elect the Democratic ticket than a stack of platforms.

Senator J. C. S. BLACKBURN passed through the city last night, and when he heard of Judge Parker's message, he was vehement in his criticism of him, but finally blamed David B. Hill. However, he said that the Democratic ticket would be elected without any quarrel over the money question.

DELAWARE DEMOCRATS LIKE IT.

Party's Situation Strengthened by Parker's Action, It Is Held.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 10.—Judge Parker's telegram and the answer to it indorsed by the convention are held to have strengthened the Democratic situation here considerably. Subjoined are some opinions expressed:

Judge GEORGE GRAY—The telegram sent by Judge Parker to the convention was manly and honest, and such seems to have been the opinion of the delegates.

Mayor CHARLES D. BIRD—I am perfectly satisfied with the selections. Along certain lines the party has strengthened itself.

JOHN BIGGS, ex-Attorney General—I think the action taken was the proper thing for the convention to do and for Judge Parker to do. It leaves them in better shape for the campaign. We now know where we stand.

SPOTTSWOOD GARLAND—I am very much disappointed that Judge Gray was not nominated, but I am perfectly satisfied with Judge Parker since he insisted upon a gold plank being indorsed.

SYRACUSE ADMIRES PARKER.

He Is Declared to Have Given New Courage to Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, July 10.—Opinions of leading Democrats on Judge Parker's message to the St. Louis Convention:

MILTON H. NORTHRUP, ex-Postmaster of Syracuse—Nothing in the history of American politics has been more inspiring than Judge Parker's message to the St. Louis Convention; nothing could have more thoroughly revealed the man. Those who have complained of his silence now discover that the Judge has decided convictions and also the courage to express them at the proper time, even at the peril of losing a Presidential nomination. His message gives new life, new hope, and new courage to the Democratic masses. It will be worth thousands of votes in the doubtful States.

Ex-Mayor THOMAS RYAN—Parker made thousands of votes by his telegram to the National Convention. It was a heroic stand to take and will give the Democratic Party clear sailing. I found many independent Republicans to-day who thought it a noble act on the part of the Democratic candidate, and who will support him on account of it. I believe we will carry the State.

Ex-Assemblyman DUNCAN W. PECK—Parker's stand on the money question was manly and straightforward. It will strengthen the party and win many votes for the ticket in this State. With a proper Gubernatorial candidate, the Democrats will now carry New York. I read the editorials in yesterday's and to-day's NEW YORK TIMES on the gold plank question and fully indorse the views expressed in them.

W. F. RAFFERTY, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic General Committee—Parker's action will help him a great deal in this city and State, and will not hurt him much in the West. Many delegates to the National Convention were much disappointed when the gold plank was taken from the platform, and these were jubilant at the stand Parker took on the money question.

JAMES J. BARRETT of the Attorney General's office at Albany—Judge Parker's stand on the monetary question will help the ticket wonderfully.

OPINION IN ALBANY.

Judge Parker Most Available and Most Desirable Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 10.—Democrats in Albany, as the following expression of opinions show, are pleased with Judge Parker's message:

Ex-Mayor JAMES H. MANNING—The money issue, it was claimed, was not before the country, and it was not, practically speaking. The people had settled it most decisively. The policy of consolation was adhered to for harmony's sake, for the Democratic leaders were endeavoring to perfect a platform strong and substantial on which the strongest Democrat in the United States might stand and be elected. The argument was quickly put forward, however, that nothing short of complete repudiation of silver principles would be satisfactory to the business world, and a declaration in favor of the gold standard should be made by Judge Parker if he believed in a gold standard."

FREDERICK E. WADHAMS, Secretary of the State Bar Association.—It seems to me that it will go down in history as a brave, timely, and effective act for the very reason that all our good desires will be accomplished and that our chief will become the Nation's chief. There is no doubt that Judge Parker is the most available candidate, and not only the most available but the most desirable. He combines every qualification that is required of the Chief Executive of this nation.

Ex-Congressman MARTIN H. GLYN.—Parker's telegram was timely, his action bold. It indicates that he is a man who is equal to any and all emergencies, who may be relied upon to do the right thing at the right time, and just the kind of a man to be placed in the Presidential chair.

ALBERT E. HOYT, Editor of The Argus.—The result of it all is that a dead issue has created a very live candidate, that a missing plank has supplied something missing from American politics and public affairs. The people know now that if Alton B. Parker shall be elected President, neither timidity, expediency, nor precedent will prevent a man of his courage and honor from hunting out rascality in the Post Office and other departments, and making the climate of Washington too hot for thieves and grafters.

FREDERICK W. CAMERON.—I am enthusiastic about Judge Parker, and especially so now that he has taken such a firm, manly position in this matter. Senator Davis of West Virginia is a strong man, and will help the ticket.

OHIO DEMOCRATS HOPEFUL.

Tom L. Johnson Says He Means to Support Parker with All His Might.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—The following expressions of opinion were obtained to-day:

Mayor TOM L. JOHNSON—I am going to support Judge Parker with all my might. He was not my candidate, but the convention named him, and my fight is done. I think Parker is a good man, and believe he can win. The party is united, and I am perfectly satisfied with the result.

JOHN H. CLARKE, ex-Candidate for United States Senator from Ohio—Judge Parker is a strong man, the best man, I think, who could have been chosen. His views on all questions are sound and sane, and I think the party stands the best show to win that has been evident in many years. I am well pleased with the party's position on the money question, and I think Parker has strengthened himself by his telegram, plainly announcing his views on the gold standard.

H. HOLDING, One of the Most Prominent Gold Democrats of Ohio—I am well pleased with the action of the convention. Both candidates are sound men, and they stand right on the money question. I am glad to see the party adopt a sane platform, and on it I think Parker and Davis will go to victory. It is a ticket on which the party is now united.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Democratic politicians gave the following opinions to-day regarding Judge Parker's action:

LEWIS G. BERNARD, Lieutenant of John R. McLean and Chairman of the Last Democratic County Committee.—I think there is no room for doubt that the Parker message will prove in the coming campaign to have been the very best thing that could have happened for the party at the Convention. It will serve to announce the attitude of Parker in that particular connection in the uttermost part of the land as nothing else possibly could have done. It also shows him to all as an honest, conscientious, courageous man and citizen as nothing else could have so well accomplished in that direction.

WALTER WARWICK, Chairman of the County Campaign Committee during the last campaign—I was at the St. Louis Convention, and I felt when the message was received that it was an injudicious, inopportune act on the part of Judge Parker. I feel so still. However, I do not believe now that it will have any other than a beneficial effect on the campaign. The message was handled by the convention in a way to turn it to good account. Bryan's every act and word at St. Louis served to enthrone him more strongly as the party's real leader, and this was true especially of his action at this juncture of the convention's proceedings.

C. J. NEARE, President of the Buckworth Club, the leading Democratic organization of this section—The message alone might have been injurious in the campaign had it not been for the remarkable effect it had on those attending the convention. It served to bring all wings or factions, if it is desired so to call them, closer together in the Democratic Party than they have been since the last Cleveland campaign. There is no mistaking that fact, and the meaning of it as a harbinger of success in all parts of the country for the united party.

SATISFACTION IN INDIANA.

Parker Message Held to Serve Purpose of Platform Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 10.—The message of Judge Parker to the convention and the action taken thereon were the subject of discussion among Democrats everywhere to-day, and the leaders were not slow to express their gratification. Here are a few of the views given:

ALONZO GREEN SMITH, Attorney General—The action taken on Parker's message will have an excellent effect in the campaign. It will serve the purpose of an amendment to the platform, and its instantaneous effect has been to put the Republicans to rout.

SAMUEL O. PICKENS, Chairman of the Gold Democratic Committee in the Palmer-Buckner campaign—The action taken on Judge Parker's message will show to the country at large that the Democratic Party now stands for the gold standard, and will thereby gain votes not otherwise attainable.

JOSEPH E. BELL—The effect of the message and the convention's action will be good, and the party will benefit by it. The sentiment generally expressed is that Parker now stands before the country a much stronger candidate than before he penned the message.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS' VIEWS.

W. G. Bruce Says Parker Is Certain of Strength in the East and South.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—The following expressions of opinion concerning Judge Parker's action were obtained to-day:

W. G. BRUCE, County Chairman—Parker's telegram was like a bolt from a clear sky. I felt at the moment that a man who found the platform wide enough to stand on should be chosen, but I now believe that Parker's strength has not been impaired by his action. It showed that he was sincere and wished to be understood thoroughly, even though it might affect any personal ambition he cherished. He is certain of strength in the East and the South, as the anti-Roosevelt attitude in unmistakable among the Southerners, and these sections more than make up for what he may have lost in the West Central States.

CLARENCE J. NOEL of Marinette, Secretary of the Wall Executive Committee—Judge Parker's telegram created consternation in the convention at the time, but still, it was but one of the little incidents of the convention. The Democrats never entertained any idea that any man would be nominated who was not a gold Democrat. Every free-silver Democrat that I personally know would have refused to nominate a free-silver man, knowing that it would be an impossibility for him to be elected. The disturbance was not caused by any possible objection to the candidate's view on the money question, but was caused by the impression at the time that Parker would refuse to be a candidate without having the platform as adopted by the convention changed.

CONGRATULATIONS POUR IN.

Many Messages Have Been Received by Judge Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 10.—Many telegrams tendering congratulations for his nomination for President have been received by Judge Parker. Among those received to-day were the following.

Cord Meyer, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, dated St. Louis—After receipt of your message to Sheehan and final action of the convention, I hasten to congratulate you heartily on your nomination. Our work in New York is much lightened and success assured.

Gage E. Tarbell, President of the Cortland County Society of New York City, (Cortland County is Judge Parker's birthplace)—All your Cortland County friends rejoice with you. Heartiest congratulations.

Congressman L. F. Livingston, Atlanta, Ga.—Accept my heartiest congratulations on your nomination. Now for a strong pull by a united line and victory is assured.

Supreme Court Justice D. Cady Herrick of Albany—The honest thing, the brave thing; party to be congratulated.

Louis Nixon of New York, at St. Louis—Mrs. Nixon joins me in sincere congratulations.

John R. Des Passos, at Elberon, N. J.: "In the case of Parker vs. Roosevelt, both upon the platform and upon principle, the people will render a sweeping verdict for the plaintiff. I engage to write an unanswerable brief and make arguments for him and do anything else in my humble power for his success."

Ex-Mayor A. Bleecker Banks of Albany, at Bar Harbor: "We all send our warmest congratulations."

Arthur Pue Gorman, Jr., at St. Louis: "Maryland delegates congratulate you upon your splendid victory."

Ex-United States Senator George Turner of Washington State, at St. Louis: "Sincerest congratulations and confident prediction of victory."

The Ulster County delegation at St. Louis: "Your neighbors who are at St. Louis and who know, love, and respect you, send their heartiest congratulations."

Morgan J. O'Brien, John D. Crimmins, Thomas F. Conway, and James A. Deering, a joint telegram of congratulation, sent en route, dated Pittsburg.

Ralph D. Earl, son of ex-Chief Justice Earl of the Court of Appeals: "Old Herkimer rejoices over the splendid victory of St. Louis Convention."

Gov. A. M. Dockery of Missouri: "Missouri will give you loyal and enthusiastic support."

Samuel W. Marvin, New York: "Hearty congratulations. I sincerely wish I could vote for you."

Telegrams have been received also from Joseph Pulitzer, New York; Charles J. Bissell, Rochester; Justice James A. O'Gorman of New York, (cablegram from Paris;) George B. McCarthy, Albany; Charles Marseilles, Exeter, N. H.; the Rev. George C. Beaudet, Port Ewen; Dr. S. N. Quiller, Linton, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. B. R. English, New Haven; Mrs. Walden Pell, Far Rockaway; W. A. Baldwin, Richfield Springs; Henry D. Appleton, Albany; John J. Fitzgerald, Brooklyn; ex-Congressman Henry St. George Tucker of Virginia; Prof. Eugene L. Richards, Jr., New Haven; George Sands, Cortland; John B. Calvert, Dobbs Ferry; John C. Calhoun, New York; J. Stanley Brown, Otsego County; E. R. Lynch, Ogdensburg; W. C. Olevis, New York; Fred Jewell, Santiago, Cal.; K. R. Kasper, Shoshone, Idaho; Thomas J. Church, Seattle, Washington; Ray Hoffman, President Oklahoma Bar Association; John J. Teehan, Brooklyn; F. K. Pendleton, Roslyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Seymour, Buffalo; David B. Sickels, Caldwell, N. Y.; John C. Richberg, Chicago.

HENRY G. DAVIS'S CAREER.

Democratic Vice Presidential Candidate Is Nearly 81 Years Old.

Henry Gassaway Davis, the Democratic Vice Presidential nominee, is a man with more than an ordinary business and political career. In West Virginia and near-by States he long has been regarded as a financial giant, and his political life has been characterized by conservatism and sagacity.

His nomination at St. Louis confers upon him the peculiar distinction of being the oldest candidate ever selected for the office, Mr. Davis having been born in Woodstock, Md., on Nov. 16, 1823. His father was Caleb Davis, a successful Baltimore merchant, who died a few years after the son's birth, and his mother was a Miss Louise Brown, whose sister was the mother of Senator Gorman of Maryland.

Like Judge Parker, Mr. Davis spent his early days on a farm. He received his education in a village school, and at the age of twenty entered the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as a brakeman. He was promoted to be a conductor and afterward became station agent at Piedmont, his present home. Having served with the railroad company for fourteen years, he turned his attention to commercial pursuits and established the firm of Davis & Brothers at Piedmont.

Socially he always was diffident, even backward at times, but when called upon he never failed to declare his convictions. In his railroad life, however, his practical skill, courage, and energy overcame all difficulties.

Piedmont was the centre of the Cumberland bituminous coal region. The present great coal fields of that part of the country were then undeveloped, and Davis perceived that that section was one of immense industrial promise. The firm of Davis & Brothers engaged in the shipping of coal and lumber for the producers, and their business grew rapidly.

In 1860 Henry G. Davis organized the Piedmont Savings Bank and became its President. This bank was supplanted by the National Bank of Piedmont, of which Mr. Davis is also the guiding spirit. He and his brothers, whose possessions were originally insignificant, have since been able to count their capital by millions, while their landed estate at one time approximated 100,000 acres.

Before the war Mr. Davis was a Whig, while after its close he allied himself with the conservative wing of the Democratic Party.

He made his entry into politics in 1865, when he was elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates. He was a delegate from West Virginia to the Democratic National Conventions of 1868 and 1872, while in 1868 he was elected to the Legislature of his State as a Union Democrat, being re-elected two years later. In 1870 he was made United States Senator to succeed W. T. Wiley, Republican, he being the first Democratic member of that body from the then young State of West Virginia. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected. After serving twelve years in the Senate and seventeen years in the Legislature, he declined further political honors, preferring to devote his entire time to his private affairs.

Early in his public career he assumed an unequivocal position on financial questions, from which he has never departed. Almost at the beginning of his legislative service he was confronted with the issue of the responsibility of West Virginia for a portion of the debt of the Old Dominion. Despite the advice of friends who considered momentary popularity rather than justice, he took a bold stand in favor of his State's meeting her just proportion of the debt of the mother State, when that equitable proportion could be ascertained. By reason of his determination, he made a profound impression upon all his associates.

Until recently Mr. Davis was President of the West Virginia, Central and Pittsburg Railroad which he projected, and also of the Piedmont and Cumberland Railroad. He was one of the delegates to the Pan-American Congress, and was a member of the United States Intercontinental Railway Commission. To-day he is known as one of West Virginia's "Big Four," and had the boom of Senator Gorman materialised, he was to have managed it.

In 1853 he married Miss Kate A. Bantz, a daughter of Judge Gideon Bants of Frederick, Md. He has one son, John T. Davis, who lives in Elkins, Md., and three daughters—Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Mrs. R. M. C. Brown, and Mrs. Arthur Lee. His wife died two years ago. He has a beautiful villa at Deer Park, Md., where he passes the Summer months.

Sound Money Cause Safe, Says Shepard.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 10.—Edward M. Shepard, at his country home at Lake George this evening, said: "Judge Parker's declaration is perfectly explicit. I do not understand how any sound money Democrat or any sound money man can think the sound money cause will not be safe in Judge Parkers' hands."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

LONDON SEES A NEW FORCE IN MR. PARKER

Feared Not to Risk His Future by Speaking, The Times Says.

HIS POSITION STRENGTHENED

The Convention at St. Louis Declared to Have Revived the Democratic Party.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, July 11.—The Times this morning in an editorial article says:

"The Convention which has just adjourned at St. Louis has done more than provide a Democratic candidate for the Presidency; it has revived a great party and revealed a new political force.

"Until Saturday, despite the strong support he had received from the Democratic Party throughout the Union, the personality of Justice Parker was known with scarcely more definiteness than that of President McKinley when he first came before the country in 1896.

"The colorlessness of his candidature had made it seem possible at one time that he would finally give place to some other man possessing well-known and strongly marked characteristics like those of Cleveland. Now his position has entirely changed. By a single act of that courage which so often is the truest political wisdom Justice Parker has placed himself among the most striking individualities in the public life of the Union.

"Amid the heat and turmoil of a political convention, in circumstances which all pointed to compromise or acquiescence, at a moment when his candor imperiled his whole future career, Justice Parker has not been afraid to speak out. He has made his own terms and dominated the party machine. He goes into the contest incomparably strengthened, and the effect of his action will be felt all through the Democratic ranks."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 11.—The Standard, in an editorial article on the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, declares that Judge Parker's message to William F. Sheehan is a "deed which will give Parker a place in history," adding:

"Conceivably it may send him to the White House, but it will certainly make him a force to be reckoned with in American politics for some time to come."

The Standard maintains that there is not much to choose between the St. Louis and Chicago platforms.

PARKER TO DAVIS.

Congratulates His Running Mate on His Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—Judge Parker tonight sent the following telegram of congratulation to Henry G. Davis, who was nominated at St. Louis for the Vice Presidency:

"Esopus, July 10, 1904.

"Hon. Henry G. Davis, Elkins, West Va.:

"I congratulate both you and the party upon your nomination for the office of Vice President.

"ALTON B. PARKER."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
TO THE
WORLD'S FAIR
ST. LOUIS, MO.
NEXT COACH EXCURSION
JULY 14
Round-Trip $20 FROM NEW YORK
PROPORTIONATE RATES FROM OTHER POINTS
Special Train Of Standard Day Coaches leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M. Returning in coaches on regular trains within ten days.
Similar Excursions July 21 and 28. Tickets now on sale
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

APPROVAL OF PARKER'S STAND.

The Antithesis of Roosevelt, but Quite His Equal in Moral Courage.

From The New York World To-day.

In Alton B. Parker the Democratic Party has a leader who leads.

A thousand letters of acceptance discussing a thousand practical issues could not have revealed Judge Parker to the American people in so favorable and so convincing a light as he himself did in that crowded hour of Saturday, when he sent to William F. Sheehan the telegram that emancipated the Democratic Party from demagogism and disaster.

Never in our political history has a candidate for President, already nominated by his party, shown greater courage, a finer fidelity to principle, or stronger elements of leadership than Judge Parker did in this dispatch. That his position was indorsed by the convention by a vote of 774 to 191—more than a hundred larger than the vote by which he was nominated—was a gratifying proof of the respect felt for sanity and courage when the matter was brought to the test.

It is not necessary to discuss at length the excuse given by the managers for not inserting a monetary plank—that the money standard is no longer an issue. If they regarded the question as settled, why did the Committee on Resolutions, after a contest lasting sixteen hours, permit Mr. Bryan to throw out a plank that simply recognized this fact? Had not this monumental blunder been corrected through Judge Parker's timely and resolute action the question would have been at issue, and the Democratic Party would have entered upon another campaign of demoralization and disaster.

The party can now enter upon the campaign with courage and hope. It has a candidate who is the antithesis of Roosevelt in temperament and opinion, and quite the equal of the strenuous President in moral courage and political sagacity.

The World salutes Judge Parker and congratulates the Democratic Party upon this happy deliverance from a grave danger.

From The New York Sun To-day.

After the platform had been adopted and after the nomination had been made, the distinguished nominee telegraphed from Esopus to St. Louis a personal declaration on the money question. Every word of his dispatch to Mr. Sheehan rang true with manliness and candor. It was the first direct news the party had received from that respectable cerebrum. No more definite and satisfactory announcement of the candidate's personal acceptance of the gold standard and personal intention to do all he can, if elected, to maintain the gold standard, could have been put into the same number of words. There is no quibbling in Judge Parker's dispatch to Mr. Sheehan, no evasion, no trickery, no trace of the methods of David B. Hill. And, having made clear his attitude, Judge Parker courageously declared his purpose to decline the nomination already made in case his views on gold proved unsatisfactory to the majority in the convention which had nominated him.

The official reply to Judge Parker from the convention was not the adoption of a gold resolution in accordance with his views and supplementary to the platform. The platform remains as it was when the nomination was made. The convention merely informed Judge Parker, first, that the monetary standard was not an issue and the platform mentioned campaign issues only, which is not true; and, secondly, that there was nothing in Judge Parker's views as expressed in his telegram which precluded him from accepting the nomination on said platform. This latter statement is exactly true. But it would have applied equally to Bryan's case, had he, and not Judge Parker, been the nominee hesitating over the platform. Nevertheless, the convention's message to Esopus is a sufficient warrant to Judge Parker to keep his name on the ticket with good conscience and with honor intact, so far as concerns any incongruity between his positive declaration for gold and the absence of any such declaration in the platform itself.

DAVIS ARRIVES HOME.

Fellow-Townsmen Tender Nominee for Vice President a Warm Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 10.—A most flattering reception was tendered ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, Democratic nominee for Vice President, upon his return to Elkins early this afternoon. Ex-Senator Davis left St. Louis before the convention adjourned and returned on his private car, Graceland, which bears the same name as his magnificent home at Elkins, where he lives during the Summer.

A great crowd was at the station to greet its distinguished townsman. The Elkins band played as the train pulled in. Ex-Senator Davis made an address, as did also his son-in-law, Senator Stephen B. Elkins, and C. Wood Dailey, who is prominently spoken of for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Second West Virginia District. They arrived in Elkins with Mr. Davis. The addresses did not touch on politics.

At Belington, in Barbour County, at least 100 men, including the Belington Band, had boarded the train to which ex-Senator Davis's car was attached, and their shouts joined those of the crowd at the station.

Hundreds of those in the throng marched to the music of the band to the Davis home as an escort. At his home, which is on a commanding hill west of the town, Mr. Davis slept most of the afternoon. He felt much weariness as a result of his work at the convention. He had received the news of his nomination through a telegram that was handed to him when his train stopped at Grafton. While he slept this afternoon scores of congratulatory messages came from every part of the United States. These were read to him when he awoke by his private secretary, P. S. Robb.

This evening Mr. Davis attended service with his daughter, Mrs. Lee, at the Memorial Presbyterian Church. He positively refused to make any statement for publication to-day, laughingly remarking that he had hardly had time yet to find out that he is a candidate for Vice President.

The people of Elkins are very fond of ex-Senator Davis, who has done very much for that town. He built the Davis Memorial Hospital at a cost of nearly $100,000 in memory of his son, who was drowned while cruising on the African coast. With Senator Elkins he has founded the Davis and Elkins College, a Presbyterian institution at Elkins that soon will be dedicated. He was also instrumental in the erection of the Davis Memorial Presbyterian Church at Elkins.

The Tammany division, returning to New York from St. Louis on the Baltimore and Ohio, met ex-Senator Davis at Grafton, West Va., at 7 o'clock this morning and congratulated him on his having received the nomination for the Vice Presidency.

He said in response that it was quite a surprise to him, as the only knowledge he had of the matter was that conveyed by telegrams from Messrs. Hill, Bryan, and Murphy.

He was escorted to his car by the entire Tammany division. Judge Finn proposed three cheers for the ticket, and Mr. Davis bowed his acknowledgment as the train departed.

PIANOS OF ALL MAKES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
For the sale of Exchanged Pianos, Pianolas, Aeolians, etc.
Exchange Department
AEOLIAN HALL
PIANOS OF ALL MAKES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

A Genuine Piano Opportunity

THE introduction of our new type of musical instrument—the Pianola Piano—has resulted in a large number of high-grade pianos—Grands and Uprights—being received by us in exchange. Nearly every purchaser of this wonderful new production has had a piano which he desired taken in part payment. So active and keen has been the demand for the Pianola Piano that we have accumulated a large stock of exchanged pianos, representing practically all the leading makers.

They have come from the best homes in New York City and its suburbs, and are remarkable for their excellent condition as well as their uniformly high grade. The reason—and the *only* reason—they have been exchanged was the desire of their owners to replace instruments they could not play with others which they *could* play.

These exchanged pianos have been thoroughly gone over and will be sold very much below their real value. Prices from $125 upwards.

The PIANOLA PIANO
"The First Complete Piano"
Combining in a Single Compact Instrument an Upright Piano of the Highest Grade and a Metrostyle Pianola.


The Pianola Piano as it looks when being played by means of the Metrostyle Pianola inside its case.

THIS is a piano which may be *enjoyed by every one* from the very moment of its installation. The Pianola mechanism contained within its case renders it instantly available for playing by means of a perforated music roll.

But it is equally available for hand-playing by those who have learned how to play with the fingers. When the panel admitting the music roll is closed and the foot pedals are folded up there is nothing to distinguish it from the familiar style of upright piano.

Prices, $500 to $1,000; purchasable on easy monthly payments.
Pianos of all other makes taken in exchange.

In buying an instrument of this type the same considerations should govern that apply to the purchase of a regular piano. The Pianola Piano is an instrument of the highest grade in respect to tone, action and durability.

Even the lowest-priced style contains the complete Metrostyle Pianola, costing alone $300—*the one instrument indorsed by the highest musical authorities and containing exclusive features of the utmost importance.*

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street, New York.
Selling Agents, LOESER & CO., Brooklyn. LAUTER CO., Newark.

25c. for dozen yards of 50c. Val. laces.

TEN THOUSAND yards of French Val. laces and insertions to match at about half price—the finest we've ever had.

39c FOR DOZEN YARDS OF 75c. VAL. LACES.
55c. FOR DOZEN YARDS OF $1.00 VAL. LACES

The newest effects, we know they'll create a great sensation, so we've put them out on a bargain square, main floor, with plenty of extra clerks. Main Floor.

THIS STORE CLOSES EVENINGS AT 5:30—ON SATURDAY AT 1 P. M.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Regular $1 C. B. corsets to-day at 47c.

THEY are the remainder of that lot of C. B.'s and other well known makes—extra fine batiste—gored cut—medium and long dip hip—very flat abdomen—lace trimmed—sizes 18 to 30—worth 75c. and $1—at..... 47c

$1.29 AND $2.45 FOR CORSETS WORTH FROM $3 TO $7—another one of those rare bargain events—La Beaute and Ailsa corsets—excellent for full figures—sizes 23 to 30. Main Floor.

Now comes that great annual July clearing sale of women's shoes

2D FLOOR.



ONE of those stupendous fixed trade features that is favorably known far and near as the most advantageous shoe buying event that takes place in New York—a yearly sale which all saving shoppers eagerly look forward to in order to supply their entire year's shoe needs.

Our women's $3 Oxfords at $1.95.
Our women's $3.50 to $5 Oxfords at $2.65.
Our women's $3.50, $5 and $6 shoes at $2.85.

This great sale is a yearly stock righting event, when prudent business methods and an imperative rule that prevents us from carrying over from one season into another, demands that we price for quick selling all our odd lots—odd sizes—broken lines and surplus stocks; this year the lots are twice as large as ever before, and altogether embrace all sizes—all widths—all styles, so you're sure of securing just what you want either in russet or black shoes, low shoes or high shoes.

No. 1.—Women's $3.50 russet Russia calf, Blucher welt Oxford ties—our own Simpson Crawford special, at..... $1.95

No. 2.—Women's Black kid, welt sole Oxford ties—dull leather tips—high Cuban heel—A to E—regular sizes—our own $3—special at..... $1.95

No. 3.—Women's black kid lace or button—fine dongola stock—branded Simpson-Crawford Co.—A to E width—sizes 2½ to 8—military heels—warranted..... $1.95

No. 4.—Women's S. C. S. $3.50 russet Russia calf—drop last welt Oxford—plenty of every size—A to D width—high military heel—light extension edge—you all know this shoe—at..... $2.65

No. 5.—Women's $5 fine kid—patent tips—custom finish Oxfords—sizes 2½ to 8—widths A to E—with the new high spool heel—welted soles—a $5 shoe for..... $2.65

No. 6.—Women's $3.50 S. C. S. high Cuban heel—turn sole—patent tip—new narrow toe last—sizes 2½ to 8—A to E width—at..... $2.65

No. 7.—Women's S. C. S. $3.50 welt sole Oxfords—dull back—military heel—medium heavy sole—a superb welted Oxford—very popular all the season—AA to E widths—sizes 2½ to 8—at..... $2.65

No. 8.—Women's patent leather $5 welt sole Oxfords—the custom made shoes—A to E widths—sizes regular—military heels—remarkable value while they last, at... $2.65

No. 9.—Six other styles of Oxfords—all worth from $3.50 to $5 each—Shoes bearing our own brand, which is a certificate of their stability—all sizes and widths—at.. $2.65

No. 10.—Women's kid tip laced shoes—custom finish—welted soles of finest oak—neat medium heels—positively $5 shoes—at..... $2.85

No. 11.—Women's custom finish dongola kid-skin $5 Shoes for our own stock, bearing the custom finish trade name—shoes that never sold for less than $5—four distinct lots—AA to E widths—sizes 2½ to 8—at $2.85—same shoe in button, at..... $2.85

No. 12.—Women's patent tip, yellow welt edge kid lace Shoes—dull tops—Cuban heel—custom finish—a $5 shoe at $2.85—similar shoe in button, at..... $2.85

No. 13.—Women's S. C. S. $3.50 Shoes—eight full lines selected from our stock—in every lot you'll find range of sizes—at..... $2.85

No. 14.—Women's S. C. S. $3.50 button or lace shoe—sizes and widths complete—patent leather tip—high military heel—possessing all the grace and beauty which distinguish the S. C. S. shoe—these $3.50 shoes at..... $2.85

No. 15.—Women's S. C. S. $3.50 dull top dongola kid welt button and lace shoes—the new opera last—sizes are all complete—at..... $2.85

No. 16.—Special—Two special lots of patent leather and kid S.C.S.—worth up to $6—to-day, while they last, at..... $2.85

No. 17.—Women's $3.50 welted sole—lace or button shoes with silk top facings and fine trimmings—dull kid top—patent tip—two large surplus lots—at..... $2.85

10,000 pieces of hand decorated sample china at ¼ regular price.

NO CHINA sale ever inaugurated can compare with this sale in magnitude and bargain character. By the sheer force of the greatest china values ever offered in America we'll have the greatest crowd of china purchasers here to-day this or any other store in the country has ever had in any one day, and you'll be here, too, if you'll just read of the unprecedented bargains. It's a fact that this lot of handsome china will substantiate that prices are less than one-quarter regular prices. Here are a few illustrations:— Main Floor.

5c. for 20c. decorated china plates. 10c. for 40c. decorated plates. 15c. for 50c. decorated plates. 25c. for $1.00 decorated plates.
5c. for 20c. cups and saucers. 10c. for 40c. cups and saucers. 15c. for 60c. cups and saucers. 25c. for $1.00 cups and saucers.

Marvellous as the values are, we stake our reputation that they are bona fide in every instance. Now here's just what we think of this sale—we know that it's going to be so big that we could not begin to take care of the crowd in the regular way, so we're going to devote the entire main aisle on the main floor to the showing, and employ hundreds of extra clerks.

An importer's entire sample stock, all hand decorated in the newest and richest patterns—such as will be sold elsewhere this Fall.

CHOP TRAYS—in rich flower decorations; hand painted—regular price $12—at..... $3.95

CHOP TRAYS—rich border and flower decorations—regular price $10—at.... $2.95

RAMIKINS—500—also plates—regular price $24 doz.—at, each..... 75c

RAMIKINS—500—also plates—regular price $18 per doz.—at, each..... 50c

MAYONNAISE BOWLS and plates—250—high art decorations—regular price $4—at..... $1.50

MAYONNAISE BOWLS and plates—150—rich flower decorations; hand painted—regular price $3—at..... $1

SALAD BOWLS—rich hand painted decorations—regular price $4—at..... $1.45

FRUIT BOWLS—rich decorations in fruits and flowers—regular price $4—at $1.45

WALL PLAQUES—rich hand decorations—regular price $3.50—at..... 95c

BON BON TRAYS—fancy shapes and decorations—regular price $1—at.... 35c

PLATES—all sizes—from 5c. to..... $1.00

WALL PLAQUES—rich hand painted decorations—regular price $10—at..... $3.95

TEAPOT, SUGAR AND CREAM SETS—regular price $5—at..... $1.95

CHOCOLATE POTS—rich floral patterns in hand decorations—regular price $6—at..... $1.95

CHOCOLATE POTS—rich decorations—regular price $4—at.. $1.45

CUPS AND SAUCERS—in two sizes—regular prices from 20c. to $2.50—at..... 5c to 85c

COFFEE, CHOCOLATE AND BOUILLON CUPS—all have rich hand decorations—regular price $2—at..... 50c

CRACKER JARS—all hand decorated in rich patterns—regular price $2—at..... 95c

SUGAR AND CREAM SETS—hand decorated—regular price $2.50—at..... 95c

ICE CREAM SETS—12 plates and tray—regular price $2—at..... 95c

FISH SETS—14 pieces—value $7—at..... $2.95

BON BON TRAYS—fancy shapes—rich fruit and flower decorations—regular price $1.50—at..... 50c

DINNER SETS—one hundred pieces of fine Austrian china—neat spray decorations and gold lines—value $22—at..... $14.50

DINNER SETS—Theo. Haviland and Limoges china dinner sets of 100 pieces—regular price $32.50—at..... $19.95

DINNER SETS—American porcelain—100 pieces—regular price $12—at..... $7.95

TEAPOT, SUGAR AND CREAM SETS—regular price $1.50—at..... 50c



—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Combs, worth to $3, at 50c dainty shell and amber

A THOUSAND combs all sold long before noon last Tuesday tells the story of a bargain sensation that can only be equalled by this offering to-day of 1,500 $3 sample back neck and side combs at the phenomenally low price of 50c. while they last. Main Floor.



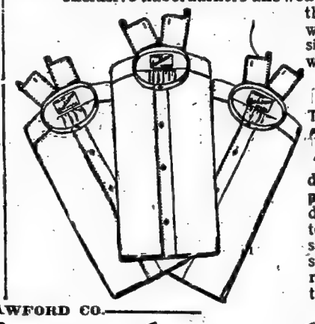
They are the daintiest combs you ever saw—absolutely necessary to the correct dressing of the hair—all highly polished—gold filled and set with rhinestones. Combs for which you would eagerly pay $3—they're an excellent value at that price. 50c

Besides the $3 combs we've a thousand others that never sell for less than $1.50 except to-day at Simpson Crawford Co.'s. We're going to put them all in with the $3 values and make the largest collection you ever saw, and all at a price that will create the greatest furor of the season—50c.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

1,800 $1.50 shirts at 75c. all pure white negligee.

THE famous Hudson Shirt Co. that makes shirts for exclusive haberdashers allowed us a 50% concession for taking their entire surplus stock of men's white negligee shirts—the coolest, dressiest shirt for Summer wear—and that's why the price is 75c. Main Floor.



They are positively the best white shirts made to sell at $1.50. Strictly high grade, perfect goods, made of light weight fine dimity Madras cloths—make and fit are perfection—all beautifully hand laundered—split neckbands, fine pearl buttons, fronts made perfectly plain—same as the custom shirts—all have separate cuffs made of the same material—sizes to fit every one—from 14 to 18 inch. 75c

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Sheer $2 petticoats 98c Fine cambric.

ONE THOUSAND sheer, cool Summer Petticoats of fine cambric at 98c. that would be unusual values at $1.50 and $2.00 will be a bargain occasion those who take advantage of will not soon forget at Simpson Crawford Co.'s to-day. Second Floor.



98c We bought a lot of exceptionally high quality cambric and had them made up to our special order, so we know they are the finest Summer Petticoats ever offered.

They're beautifully trimmed with full lawn ruffle of fine embroidery and lace, also dust ruffle—petticoats like those for which you have paid $1.50 and $2—special, 98c.

79c. for $1.00 gowns of cambric, muslin and nainsook—high, square and surplice neck effects—all made of the best materials—full lengths and widths—value $1.00—at 79c.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

50c for men's $1.50 and $2 sample watch fobs.

THIS time we have 2,000 popular fobs which all men must have who go without vests in Summer time, and every one has the trade-mark of America's best manufacturer stamped on it, absolutely guaranteeing the durability. That's why we guarantee you the best bargain you ever heard of—a bonafide $2 fob at 50c. Main Floor.



Of course they are samples, and so much the better, for it's difficult to find two designs alike. Some are ribbon and some are metal. Then there's a great collection of $1.50 fobs at the same price—50c.—bargains, too, in every sense of the word. 50c

300 sterling fobs, worth to $5, at $1.50.

Not a single one is made to sell for less than $3, and we give you positive assurance that the silver alone in any one of them is worth more than we ask.

Sale of $1 silk hosiery, lace boots, 69c

BUT that's only one of the many items which are just as good from a bargain standpoint—there's dainty white lace hose at a bargain price—smart lace tan hose at prices equally as low—this is the final of that great mid-Summer sale that kept our aisle crowded all last week. Main Floor.

25c Values are just as good as they were last week—no sizes missing—but there's only enough left for one day's selling, so come to-day by all means—50c. and 75c. hosiery at 25c. 25c

25c for men's or women's 50c. and 75c. hose—400 dozen of the finest grades of manufacturers' imported samples of lisle thread hosiery, of all kinds and descriptions of fancy and colored or black hosiery for men and women—including plain or lace silk and lisle jacquard effects—worth from 50c. to 75c.—at..... 25c

48c for women's $1 and 75c. hosiery—the finest numbers of women's imported sample hosiery—the finest embroidered and lace lisles, fancy or plain effects—just 60 dozen for to-day at 48c.

69c. for women's $1 silk hosiery—finest sheer fast black silk plated imported hose—Richelieu ribbed tops—lace boots—at..... 69c

39c for 65c hose—four new lots—regular 50c. and 65c. hose for women—positively for to-day only—white hand embroidered fronts—blacks or tans in sheer lisles—allovers or lace boot—sheer gauze, black lisles—hand embroidered fronts—also the very finest and sheerest cobweb effects—fast black lisles—to-day at..... 39c

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

3,000 yds. of 36 inch white silks at 48c

MY! What a rush there'll be for these silks—just when you want these cool white and black silks for shirt waists, gowns, matinees, &c., comes this great sale. Don't let the crowd deter you from sharing these remarkable silk values. We're going to double the selling space, so there'll be room for every one. Main Floor.

48c Of course you know that white and black Habutai are the coolest and most desirable of all Summer silks, but it's not once in a decade that you can buy it these prices. In fact, we couldn't buy them at wholesale at these prices. 48c

3,000 yds. of black Habutai—27 inches wide—excellent quality—at..... 38c

3,000 yds. of black Habutai—36 inches wide—Lyons dye—at..... 58c

3,000 yards of white Habutai—20 inches wide—excellent quality—pure silk—at..... 24c

2,500 yards of white Habutai—27 in. wide—good quality—excellent value—at..... 38c

2,000 yards of white Habutai—36 in. wide—heavy quality—remarkable value—at..... 48c

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

29c--lisle gloves worth to 95c

Main Floor.

OF course 95c. gloves for 29c. is indeed a sensational offering, but that's just what we intended it should be, and, what's more, they are the season's best midsummer styles—bought from an overloaded importer who desired to close up his season's business. Not a pair in the lot worth less than 65c., some even worth $1.25. Women's 2 and 3 clasp finest weave Milanese suede lisle gloves, pearl clasps, white, black and colors, at..... 29c



NOW, whether you secure a 95c. pair for 29c. or a 65c. or 75c. pair depends on how early you come—there are only 200 dozen in the entire lot. We could put them in our regular stock, but that's not our way of doing business—whatever buying advantage we secure goes to you—hence 95c. gloves at 29c. Women's 2 clasp best quality pure silk mesh gloves, embroidery backs, Milanese silk palms, black and white, at..... 29c

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

50,000 yds. of ginghams at 8c

TO-DAY we place on sale 50,000 yards of fine staple ginghams in plain shades, checks and plaids—all fast colors—not a yard worth less than 12½c.—an ideal fabric for wrappers, dressing sacques, shirt waists, &c., light colors—at 8c. Main Floor.

Imported Swisses—44 inches wide—just 100 pieces—left over from our recent sale—in mais, old rose, heliotrope, pink, blue, embroidered with black—to close at..... 38c

Silk mousselines—white with black polka dots, one of the next season's best designs—soft, sheer, fine and very stylish—worth 39c. per yard, at..... 18c

White cambric for underwear—yd. wide—soft finish—7½c.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

50c. Val. laces at, per dozen, 25c

THE mere fact that French Val. laces are so dainty and popular for trimming those stunning Summer costumes would make this sale a veritable sensation, for to be frank with you it's the finest assembly ever shown in New York. But with the added incentive of an actual saving of one-half it will be the greatest bargain furore of the season. Here's the news tersely told. Main Floor.

25c. for dozen yards of 50c. Val. laces.

39c. for dozen yards of 75c. Val. laces.

55c. for dozen yards of $1.00 Val. laces.

Of course we have the insertions to match, and we want you to understand that this assembly of laces embodies all of the newest effects. You can't imagine what bewitching effects are possible in the trimmings of your Summer costumes till you've seen them.

Don't think for one moment that we're taking a loss on these laces, or that it's a lot we want to get rid of by reducing the price. Nothing of the kind—they're an entirely new importation that haven't been in our store three days. Came just in time to start the sale to-day, but with such a colossal gathering we'll have plenty for to-day. You'll find them on the main floor, bargain square, where plenty of extra clerks are ready to attend your wants. 25c 39c

The importer of these laces, who, by the way, is the foremost in New York, gave us to understand that if we cared to attempt to handle 120,000 yards at one time he would sell them to us at half price. We took them, convinced they would form the season's most popular sale.

Women's lace trimmed gowns $10

WHAT would you think of $20 to $35 gowns at $10? You'd want one of them, wouldn't you? Well, that's just what we are going to offer you to-day—not going to say much about them, though, because we've only 150 of them. Third Floor.

10 You have our personal assurance, however, that there's not a gown in the lot worth less than $20—many of them are $25 and a good many are regular $35 gowns. A manufacturer's end of the season surplus stock bought at less than half price. 10

$10.00 for $20 to $35 gowns—handsome effects in fine dotted Swiss, mull and lawn, a variety of colorings and designs—waists and skirts tastefully trimmed with lace insertion and edging—just the thing for evening wear or afternoon—while they last at $10.

14.75 for women's $25 linen suits—those smart models—only one and two of a kind—plain tailored effects or handsomely trimmed—just 50 suits at..... 14.75

21.50 for $35 crepe de Chine dresses in various colors—excellent quality crepe, dressmaker finish, on taffeta silk foundation—only 25 in all.

16.50 for $24.50 tailor made taffeta suit in black and blue—kilted or side plaited skirt—coat braid trimmed—walking length.

14.75 for women's $19.75 rain coats—tan or gray—box plaited model—full bishop sleeve, collarless—two inch strap on collar—guaranteed rain and moth proof.

2.95 for women's $6.00 shirt waist suits.

7.50 for $12 linen suits—stylish and practical—two styles—long coat effect or short coat with loose back, strapped.

8.50 for women's $14.75 taffeta silk coats—a small lot of about 40 coats—three different styles.

1.75 for women's $2.50 bathing suits—of black serge—white duck sailor collar and trimmed with white braid.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

$18.50 Summer outing robes $7.50

THAT'S only one of the exceptional bargains in this great and positive clearing sale of Summer outing dress robes which begins to-day. Don't you think these prices will cause them to go quickly?

$7.50 for robes worth up to $18.50.
$12.50 for robes worth up to $27.50.
$18.50 for robes worth up to $37.50.

Hand embroidered linens.
Hand embroidered batiste.
Lace trimmed linens.
St. Gall embroidered robes.
French model robes.
Esprit net robes.
Brussels net robes.
Volle embroidered robes.

Now, when we say it's a clearing sale we don't mean that we're burdened with outing robes and had to mark the prices down to close them out. It's the clearing of a manufacturer's surplus stock—the daintiest, dressiest creations for Summer you ever saw—embracing every new and bewitching effect.

Right in face of the extremely low prices we're making our regular profit, and the loss all falls on the maker. Of course he was glad to make a sacrifice in order to make ready for the Autumn business.

This assembly embodies the season's smartest styles—the very kind over which correct dressers are going into ecstasies at the seaside and fashionable resorts. Be sure to select one for your outing, even if it is only one of those brief pleasure trips. A prompt selection is advisable, as we've only about 150.

$3 shirt waists at $1.50

AN Eastern manufacturer's entire sample line of dainty white shirt waists—not two alike—a little soiled, of course—but then that's why you buy them at half and less than half price. Second Floor.



$1.50 These waists are all exclusive designs—made in the best possible manner. Handsomely trimmed with lace and embroidery.

79c for $1 waists. 95c for $1.50 waists. $1.50 for $3 waists.
$2 for $3.95 waists. $3 for $5 waists. $3.95 for $6.50 waists.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

½ price sale: 7,000 handkerchiefs.

THE original prices weren't high by any means and this assembly of pure linen handkerchiefs right from Belfast, Ireland, will create a great stir at half price: Main Floor.

5c for 10c. linen handkerchiefs. Lace trimmed handkerchiefs. Sheer linen handkerchiefs. Plain hemstitched handkerchiefs.
8c for 15c. linen handkerchiefs.
12½c for 25c. to 35c. handkerchiefs. Fancy embroidered handkerchiefs. Hand embroidered handkerchiefs. Hand drawn handkerchiefs.
19c for 50c. linen handkerchiefs.

3,000 plain white 25c. handkerchiefs for men 12½c.

The most exacting men and women of Europe and America require handkerchiefs made by the famous manufacturer who sold us his surplus stock at half price and made this sale possible. They're all freshly clean, pure Irish linen of absolutely faultless quality.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

10,000 yds. embroidered flouncings 10c

THIS is positively the first time that Simpson Crawford Co. have ever offered 35c embroidered flouncings at 10c., and therefore it is the first time they have ever been offered as such a wonderful bargain by any store, for everybody knows that our embroidery sales in the past have been greater by far than any held elsewhere. The news is so good that we tell it concisely in these extraordinary low prices which will be of keenest interest to every smart dresser, as well as high class dressmakers. Main Floor.

15c for embroideries up to 50c.

25c for embroideries up to 75c.

39c for embroideries up to 1.00

When you stop to think that Simpson Crawford Co. do not sell 10c. embroideries the bargain importance will appeal to you the more strongly, for you will realize that these values are exactly as stated. They are just the kind of embroideries most in demand at present.

Counter sample pieces, all at ⅓ and ¼ regular prices—Fine Baby Embroidery—Widths for Corset Covers—Odd Widths Fine Nainsook Embroidery—Widths for Dress purposes—Odd Widths fine Swiss Embroidery—Widths for Children's Dresses—Odd Widths fine Cambric Embroidery—Shirt Waist Embroideries—Skirt Bandings—Embroideries for Lingerie Hats.

New York's leading importer had this assembly left after filling his season's orders, and being anxious to clear space for new importations, he made us a proposition like we make to you—thousands of yards of embroidered flouncings at about ⅓ regular prices.

Saving $5 to $13
On Men's Suits to Order

We are "evening up" our stock of Summer materials for men's suits to order, and find enough goods to make up about one hundred suits, mostly in patterns of which there is just about enough for one suit each.

They are fancy cheviots, neat gray worsteds and homespuns, all of splendid quality, that have hitherto been made up into suits at $30 to $38.

We will take orders for the remainder, to be made up in faultless fashion as to fit, style and tailoring, with single-breasted sack coats, at

$25 a Suit

It is a splendid chance for the man who needs another Summer suit, and wants to be sure of getting one he can take comfort in and be proud to wear.

Men's Custom Tailoring, Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A July Clean-up of
HANDKERCHIEFS

This is a very large collection of handkerchiefs for men and women, of perfect and regular goods from our own stocks, except that many of the handkerchiefs are mussed, and the initial handkerchiefs are in broken assortment of letters. Some are odds-and-ends of lines, and are in perfect condition; others will require laundering. All in all, it presents some of the best picking that we have offered this season in good, pure linen handkerchiefs.

Three groups for men, and three for women, as follows:

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

At 8c each, from 12½c—Hemstitched, embroidered; plain with revering and odd unlaundered hand-worked initial Handerchiefs. None sold by us at less than 12½c each.

At 12½c each, from 25c—French Initial Hemstitched and fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs; all regularly 25c each. Just a little mussed, and broken assortment of letters.

At 15c each, from 25c, 35c and 50c—Fancy Scalloped and Hemstitched Hand-Embroidered Handkerchiefs; odd lots. Regularly sold at 25c, 35c and 50c.

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

At 70c a dozen, from $1.20—Plain Hemstitched, in ½-inch hems only. Our regular standard handkerchief at $1.20 a dozen; six for 35c.

At $1.20 a dozen, from $1.50—Same style as above in finer quality ½-inch hems. Six for 60c.

At $2 a dozen, from $3—Men's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in ¼, ½ and 1-inch hems. Sold regularly at $3 a dozen. Now six for $1.

Broadway.

The Newest Raincoat for Women Is the "Militaire"

Again we hark forward to the coming styles for Autumn in Women's Wraps.

The "Militaire" Raincoat, which we bring forward today, is distinguished in many stylish features from the long coats that have preceded it; as inspection of it will show at a glance.

It is made of a fine twilled rainproof cloth of good quality, in Oxford gray, tan and olive. Full length; with two wide box-plaits in back, falling from a yoke, and belted in at waist. Front is in doubled-breasted effect, with high turnover collar and fancy sleeve. The coat is attractively trimmed with reeded brass buttons of novel design; and is well finished throughout.

The "Militaire" is a coat that is at once stylish and practical, for all sorts of traveling wear. And its economy is an added point in its favor—

Price, $13.50 Second floor, Broadway.

Saving Over One-third on These Crisp Checked Louisine Silks

Silks in little checks have been—and still are—in high favor this season for the making of cool, pretty dresses and shirt-waist suits.

And here comes the opportunity to choose from a splendid lot of

85c Checked Louisines at 55c a Yard

in just the most desirable colors and sizes of checks.

A manufacturer's excess stock furnishes the bulk of the offering; some fine silks from our own stock complete the quantity.

There are shepherd's checks, in black-and-white navy blue-and-white and three sizes of green-and-blue.

In hair-line checks there are black-and-white, navy blue-and-white and various sizes of brown-and-white. A fine collection of silks, of excellent quality, at 30c a yard less than their values—a saving of over a third. Rotunda.

Shooing Out the Shoes

Intolerance of small lots—that's the watchword nowadays in our Shoe Store. Hence the stragglers, the broken lines get scant courtesy. Labeled with new prices, that represent shrinkages, in cost to you, of a quarter up to a third, they are driven forth precipitately. And some very interesting groups of good but low-priced Summer Shoes, for men, women and children, result from the process. Witness:

Men's Oxford Shoes at $3.50, from $5
Patent kidskin and black Russian calfskin.

Boys' Oxford Shoes at $2.50,
were $3 to $4.50

Every pair of Boys' Oxford and russet Shoes from our regular stock, are cut to one price. Oxfords that were $3, $3.50, $4 and $4.50, now $2.50 a pair. Fourth avenue.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1.90, worth $3.
Kidskin and patent coltskin; welted and stitched soles. We ask you to compare them with any $3 Oxfords elsewhere.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1.50
Good-looking and comfortable Oxfords for the hot days. Kidskin and patent leather, in good supply of sizes from 2½ to 7; B to E widths.

Boys' Suits
A Lucky Strike

A hundred boys of nine to sixteen are bound to strike it just right in this collection of Three-piece Suits in Summer weights of blue and fancy cheviots. If it's a hot day, they can wear the single-breasted coat without the vest. Former prices ran up to $9.75 a suit. Today choice costs but

$4.75 a Suit

Then there's a group of Eton Collar Sailor Suits, of blue, brown or red serge, in broken sizes from 4 to 12 years, that are now

$5 a Suit

Cretonnes and Chintzes
Bargains in Both

For the walls of the Summer cottage, the covering of the window seat, curtains, chair coverings—for the dozens of uses to which such bright, pretty fabrics may be put, these Chintzes and Cretonnes are just the thing. And they are much reduced in price:

35c English Chintz at 25c a Yard

One of our latest importations, and best sellers. Reversible patterns, in a small figure in blue, red, green and pink; especially used for Summer hangings and coverings; 31 inches wide.

45c Imported Cretonnes at 35c a Yard

In a very attractive design, in five colorings.

The CHINA STORE
Announces a Midsummer Sale Today

Here is news that is as likely to make unhappy those housekeepers who are out of town and can't come in, as it is sure to delight those who are still at home, or who are near enough to get here to share the fine offerings which this splendid occasion brings.

Here are Dinnerware, Fancy China and Cut Glass that were distinctly below the prices of other stores as originally priced, now marked far below our regular prices.

The wares are beautiful, perfect, and carefully selected. The present prices are most extraordinary. The items follow:

Bric-a-Brac, Marbles, Bronzes and Pedestals

French Bronze Figures—
$6.75, from $9. $17.50, from $22.50.
$7, from $10.50. $35, from $45.
$15.50, from $17.50. $40, from $57.50.

Castilena Marble Busts and Figures—
$4.25, from $6.50. $22.50, from $32.50.
$17.50, from $25. $27.50, from $37.50.
$14, from $20.

Marble Pedestals—
$10, worth $15. $25, worth $35.
$15, worth $20. $40, worth $60.
$18.50, worth $25. Basement.

A few pieces of fine Grape Teplitz Ware, at two-thirds prices:
$2, from $3. $8, from $12.
$4, from $6. $9.50, from $14.
$6.50, from $10.

A small collection of Teplitz Vases, with poppy decorations:
$1.40, from $2. $6.50, from $10.
$2, from $3. $8, from $12.
$4, from $6.

Just eight pieces of Teplitz Busts and Card Trays:
$10, from $15. $15, from $22.50.
$25, from $37.50.

Summer Jugs

A varied collection of Jugs—just the kinds wanted in Summer weather—specially low-priced for this Sale:
40c each, from 60c. $1 each, from $1.50.
60c each, from 90c. $1.30 each, from $2.
85c each, from $1.25. $3.50 each, from $5.
Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

Domestic Glass Tableware

A new line—the Aztec pattern. Clear glass, and a splendid imitation of the real cut glass. Marked for this Sale 33⅓ per cent. below regular prices:
Round Berry Bowls, 7-inch, at 12c each; 8-inch, at 15c each.
Shallow Berry Bowls, 7-inch, at 12c each; 8-inch, at 15c each.
Triangular Berry Bowls, 7-inch, at 12c each; 8-inch, at 15c each.
Covered Butter Dishes, at 20c each.
Cream Jugs, at 10c each.
Spoon Holders, at 10c each.
Covered Sugar Bowls, at 20c each.
Berry Saucers, at 4c each.
Tankard Jugs, at 40c each.
Celery Trays, at 15c each.
Olive Dishes, at 8c each.
Oil Bottles, at 15c each.
Water Bottles, at 35c each.
Water Tumblers, at 75c a dozen.
Punch Bowls, with foot, at $2.25 each.
Salts and Peppers, at 8c each.
Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

Cut Glass

Bowls, 8-in., $3.50 and $5, worth $5 and $8.
Nappies, 9-inch, at $5, from $7.50.
Claret Jugs, $7, from $9; $10, worth $15.
Water Carafes, at $2, worth $3.
Water Jugs, at $5, worth $7.50.
Bonbon Dishes, 6-inch, at $1.50, from $2; with handle, at $2.25, worth $3.25.
Flower Vases, at $2.25, worth $3.25.
Water Tumblers, at $3 dozen, worth $4.50.
Oblong Olive Trays, $2.50, worth $3.50.
Tenth street Elevator Counter and Basement.

Fancy Plates

Richly decorated. Most of the Plates on this counter have been selling for $12, $15 and $18 a dozen. Today at 75c each.
Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

Dinner Sets

At $6.50, worth $8—American porcelain Dinner Sets, of 100 pieces, in underglaze print decorations; sets complete for 12 persons.

At $10, worth $15—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in two flower decorations, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters.

At $13.50, from $17—Fine English porcelain Dinner Sets of 112 pieces, in two fine border decorations and all pieces gilt. These sets have never been sold before for less than $17, and are good $22.50 values.

At $15, worth $20—Fine Austrian china Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in neat flower design, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters.

At $20, from $25—Fine French china Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in a rich border decoration, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters. Never been sold before for less than $25, and a good $32.50 value.

At 125, worth $35—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in a number of rich decorations; complete with soup tureen and three large platters. Basement.

Cut Glass Novelties

Salts and Peppers, sterling silver tops, at 35c each.
Oil and Vinegar Bottles, 50c, 75c, $1 each.
Syrup Jugs, 85c and $1.25 each.
Covered Mustard Jars, 85c and $1 each.
Toothpick Holders, 25c each.
Knife Rests, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c each.
Sugar and Cream Sets, $2 and $2.75.
Tenth st. Elevator Counter and Basement.

Handsome Gowns At $35

Every woman needs at least one elaborate dress in her Summer wardrobe. Such as these, that bring with them, at their new price today, savings of $15 to $50 on a gown.

They are some of the most beautiful models that we prepared for our Summer stock. Many are made of crepe de Chine, while others are of voile and foulard. The crepe de Chine gowns are in a superb assortment of colorings—light and dark. All are effectively trimmed with laces in artistic designs, or in other pretty styles; and all are silk-lined throughout.

Prices on these rich dresses have been $50 to $85; today they are

$35 Each

Besides this important offering comes one of

BLACK VOILE SKIRTS
A Third Under-Price

Thirty-five in all; in walking length; made over silk drop-lining in gored style, with flaring plaits and touches of taffeta trimming. Extremely stylish Summer Skirts at

$10, Worth $15

Second floor, Broadway.

SUMMER FURNITURE
Artistic and Under-Price

One of the coolest looking and most attractive lines of Summer Furniture shown this season is made of white maple turned in imitation of bamboo. The seats and backs are of the finest quality Japanese grass cloth, each piece of which is printed in artistic design. The frames, of solid turned maple, are strong and substantial for either porch or in-door use. The pieces are suitable for the living-room, hall or parlor.

Today we have about seventy-five pieces of this furniture remaining in stock, and, in order to close them out quickly, we offer them at the prices that follow:

$5 ARM ROCKERS for $3.50.
$5 ARM CHAIRS for $3.50.
$6.50 large ARM ROCKERS, $4.50.
$6.50 large ARM CHAIRS for $4.50.
$10 ARM SETTEES for $6.50.
$12 ARM SETTEES for $8.
Also a few ARM SETTEES in maple, finished in palm green, at $8, from $12.
Fourth floor.

More News from the July Sale of Housekeeping Linens

Last week's splendid offerings received prompt and enthusiastic response from New York housekeepers. The Sale was a decided success. This morning starts another week of offerings of the same excellence, and the same decisive reductions in prices. All the linens are of absolutely pure flax—there is not a cotton mixed piece in our Linen Store. The only exception to the pure linen story is the group of Turkish Bath Towels, which, of course, are of cotton.

With linen prices advancing constantly, such reductions from our previously unmatched low prices, as are told of below, will not be met soon again; and housekeepers have been prompt to appreciate the fact.

The following opportunities for those who come today.

TABLE CLOTHS

At $1.50 each, worth $1.90—Bleached Irish Table Cloths, 2 x 2 yards, in choice new designs: bordered all around; unhemmed; regular value $1.90.

At $1.90 each, worth $2.35.—Same Cloths in size 2 x 2½ yards.

At $2.25 each, worth $2.85—Same Cloths in size 2 x 3 yards.

At $1.90 a dozen, worth $2.50—Matching Napkins; medium size; useful for either breakfast or dinner; 22 inches square.

Front of Rotunda.

TABLE LINEN BY THE YARD

At 40c a yard, from 55c—Cream-bleached Scotch Table Linen; 62 inches wide.

At 50c a yard, from 65c—Same quality; 70 inches wide.

At 60c a yard, from 75c—Half-bleached Irish Table Linen; full two yards wide; handsome floral designs; heavy, serviceable quality; washes white quickly. Regularly sold by us at 75c.

At 90c a yard, from $1.15—Bleached Irish Table Linen; 72 inches wide; choice new designs.

At $1.30 a yard, from $1.50—Grass-bleached German Table Linen; patterns controlled by us; 72 inches wide.

Third floor.

NAPKINS

At 65c a dozen, from 80c—Bohemian broken dice Napkins; silver bleached, soft finish; 18 inches square. Our regular price 80c a dozen.

At $1.05 a dozen, from $1.25—Full bleached Irish Napkins; 18 inches square. Imported as a leader at $1.25 a dozen.

At $2.50 a dozen, from $3.50—Bleached Scotch Napkins; dinner size, 24 inches square; good designs, but without matching cloths.

Front of Rotunda.

TOWELS

At 12½c each, from 16c—Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels; hemmed ends; would cost to land today 15 per cent. more than our asking price. Limited quantity to each customer.

At 25c each—Webb's "Old Bleach" Huckaback Towels; both hemmed and hemstitched ends; and Webb's Dew Bleach Towels, hemstitched, all white borders, 20 x 39 inches.

TOWELING

At 10c and 12c yard, from 12½c 14c and 16c—Bleached Scotch Crash, 17 inches wide; colored borders, fine and heavy. Splendid values at our regular prices, 12½c, 14c and 16c.

At 18c yard from 22c—Bleached Huckaback Toweling, 22 inches wide; splendid serviceable quality. Third floor.

BATH TOWELS—All Cotton

Specially low priced for this Sale. Large size, heavy qualities, and both fringed and hemmed. At 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c and 25c, worth 16c to 35c each. Front of Rotunda.

Here's Bountiful Variety In Fabrics for the Summer Dress

"Patient waiting, no loss." The woman who has possessed her soul in patience, and has deferred until now the purchasing of her Summer dress goods, finds herself rewarded in the ratio of two for one or in almost equal proportion.

Today the Main Aisle is full of good fortune in charming, light, washable fabrics, that hold possibilities for many a pretty Summer gown, at truly amazing savings.

Of some of the offerings we have already told you—but good news does not spoil in the repeating—and there are new lots today, of rare appropriateness. The summary:

50c Fancy Silk-and-Cotton Crepes at 30c a yard

The daintiest of all the Silk-and-Cotton Crepes of this season. The warp is the finest cotton; the weft is the most lustrous silk; and the fabric so light in weight that an entire dress length weighs but a few ounces. They will make up into the most effective of gowns for afternoon or evening wear. The crepe is either attractively embroidered with self-colored dots or small figures, or plain. Colors are the daintiest and most desirable; white, cream, light gray, light blue, light pink, light heliotrope, Nile green and black.

25c Printed Fancy Striped Batiste at 15c a Yard

All we shall have this season, is here today, of these dainty sheer soft-finish Batistes in handsome rose designs in single flowers and clusters, printed on pure white sheer batiste with woven satin stripes, plain or lace edged, and stripes of clusters of cords. 15c a yard. Main aisle.

25c Embroidered Swiss Muslins at 12½c yd.

Few cotton fabrics make such pretty Summer gowns as these embroidered Swiss Muslins. They were made to sell at 25c a yard; and equal in appearance and beauty of design the Swiss-made goods that sell at 50c a yard. There are two sizes of embroidered polka dots in black on grounds of white, linen color, reseda and pink; also white dots and small figures on reseda and pink. Now at just half-price, 12½c a yard.

37½c Printed Mercerized Cotton Taffeta at 18c a Yard

Sparkling silk cottons at less than half the usual price, because the maker had an excess at the close of his season. They are as lustrous as any silk, as they are mercerized in the yarn before weaving. In desirable pongee colored grounds, with self-colored hemstitched cords about one inch apart, pretty little polka-dots in three different sizes, in cardinal, green and black. Two yards for one, of these fascinating Summer goods—18c a yard.

Summer Millinery

It is quite refreshing to see the bright, new hats that are coming down from our workrooms these days. Of course, most of them are white chip sailor hats, but the trimmings are in the new colorings such as *coque de roche*, which is used in several beautifully blended tones. The effect produced is quite original and pleasing, and the hats are shown in many different styles of trimming.

Equally new and attractive are the lace hats, with trimmings of ribbons and flowers; and the hats made of straw braids in toque and turban shapes. All fresh, crisp and new, and the prices range from $5 to $15.

Millinery Salon, Second floor.

Muslin Underwear
Very Low-Priced

If you looked at these pretty, well-made pieces of Women's Muslin Underwear without being told the price, you would estimate prices much higher than they are in reality.

It simply shows what unusual value is contained in every one of these excellent garments—in making, materials, trimmings and style.

Plenty of the following today:

CORSET COVERS at 25c
Of cambric, three styles; trimmed with lace or embroidery; low neck, drawstring at waist.

SHORT PETTICOATS at 25c
Of cambric, with hemstitched ruffle.

DRAWERS at 15c
Of muslin or cambric; deep hem, with plaits above.

And then some other offerings of Women's Garments that will prove of interest:

$2.50 Black Petticoats at $1.25
Of black sateen, with three ruffles, finished with fine plaits. Reduced one-half.

$3.75 and $4.50 Shirt-waist Suits at $2.75
Of printed percale in gray, or cotton voile in gray, and blue mixtures. Waist strapped and piped with white; skirts trimmed with piped folds. Second floor, Tenth st.

Women's Knitted Golf BLOUSES

These charmingly stylish Knitted Blouses are the logical development of the women's sweater. They are every bit as warm and protective against cold winds or the chill night air, but, unlike the sweater, they are not "without form, and void."

They come in white, black, crimson and Oxford gray; are well made, with high collars and bishop sleeves, and ribbed in an attractive pattern. Sizes 32 to 44.

Two grades, one more closely knit

Summer Jewelry
And Travelers' Needfuls

Just a little list of suggestions about Sterling Silver and Gold-plated Jewelry, of the sorts most wanted for Summer wear; and some items that are of timely interest for intending travelers:

Belt Buckles, $1.75 to $6.75.
Waist Sets, 25c to $8.25.
Hat Pins, 25c to $2.
Collar-and-Cuff Pins, 25c to $1.50 pair.
American Traveling Clocks, in leatherette cases, $3.50, $5 and $6.
French Traveling Clocks, in leather cases, $5.50 to $18.75.
French Traveling Clocks, repeating the hour, $21 to $33.

How About These Corsets?

Do you want Summer Corsets of exceptional style, absolute ease, proper materials, at far lower prices than they ought to bring? Then you'll be much interested in this trio:

At $1.50, worth $3.75—Lillian Corsets; made of extra fine quality double net. This model reduces the lines of hips and abdomen; delightfully cool and very serviceable.

At $1.50—Lillian Corsets; well adapted for Summer wear. Of light net; embroidery trimmed at top. Serviceable for medium and short figures.

At 75c—Wanamaker Special Corsets; made of extremely strong net; for long-waisted

The "Rue de Rivoli" Pocketbooks
For Women

We are the first to present today, in the "Rue de Rivoli" Pocketbook, a most attractive compromise between the old convenient pocketbook and the hand-bag. They will be sure to catch women's fancy.

It is a long, convenient pocketbook, easily carried in the hand, and containing inside coin purse. Concealed in the outside flaps are two flat leather handles, which, when pulled out, form a little bag which may be easily carried on the fingers.

These pretty and practical pocketbooks are finely made of seal, morocco or walrus leather, in black, or various colors, with stout frames of German silver gilt. All are moire-lined.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT PORT ARTHUR

Japanese Seize a Hill, Russians Capture a Battery.

TOWN BOMBARDED NIGHTLY

Togo's Ships Shell Positions and Roads —Said to Have Lost Ten Torpedo Boats — Crews Commit Suicide.

CHE-FOO, July 10.—A fair wind brought a fleet of junks from Port Arthur to-day, carrying both Chinese and Europeans. Reports which they bring of conditions at Port Arthur are contradictory, but they all say that a Japanese division from the northward is intrenching seven miles from the marine camp, while another division from the eastward is fighting continuously, and with the aid of the fleet is endeavoring to gain a position commanding the town and naval basin.

A Russian says that the Japanese occupied the summit of Taku-Shan Mountain, which is about three miles from Port Arthur, on the night of July 6, with a mounted battery of artillery.

Battery Captured by Infantry.

On July 7 the Russian cruiser Novik and four gunboats went out under protection of the guns on Golden Hill and shelled a Japanese battery, which was surrounded and captured finally by Russian infantry.

The fighting to the eastward of Port Arthur had been very heavy since July 4. The Japanese ships along the shore are shelling the Russian position in the hills. The smoke from the artillery on the hills around Port Arthur is seen almost continuously. Dead and wounded are being brought in at all hours, and many private houses have been turned into hospitals. Only skirmishes have occurred to the northward.

The main Japanese force is ten miles away, but Japanese scouts have been seen in the vicinity of the main camps, which command the principal pass to the hills directly back of Port Arthur. On the nights of July 2, 3, and 4 the Japanese fleet bombarded the roads from the south of the town. The forts were not damaged.

No further attacks have been made since July 4.

Carried In 800 Dead.

The Chinese say that on July 5 Chinese carriers brought into the town over 800 Russian dead, two of whom were high officers. A Chinese mechanic from the Port Arthur dry dock says that two large three-funneled ships have been missing from the Russian fleet since the fight off Port Arthur on June 23. The battleship Sevastopol is still undergoing repairs, and four torpedo boat destroyers are in dry dock.

The Russians, on the other hand, say that their fleet is intact and that as a matter of fact the Japanese have been the losers in the fights off Port Arthur.

The Russians assert that the Japanese have lost no fewer than ten torpedo boats in their attempts to reach the Russian guardship which was protected by the stone-laden ships sunk by the Japanese in their effort to block the entrance to Port Arthur.

The guardship anchored behind the wrecked vessels. An entrance was opened around the foot of Golden Hill, but the rest of the channel was closed with booms, making it impossible for torpedoes to pass.

Desperate Torpedo Attacks.

Some of the torpedo attacks of the Japanese have been almost fanatical. Frequently they have made attacks where success was impossible and when the torpedo boats have been sunk, the Japanese have refused assistance, either committing suicide or fighting off their would-be rescuers.

Seven hundred Russians and one hundred Chinese mechanics are still at work in the dockyards at Port Arthur.

NIU-CHWANG, July 8.—(Delayed)—Incoming ships report that eight Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers are sweeping the Gulf of Liao-Tung in order that a search of neutral ships may be carried on in a more thorough manner. The weather has improved, and if it continues fair, land operations will be actively renewed.

The Japanese are nightly bombarding Port Arthur.

RUSSIAN CRUISER ATTACKED.

The Askold Engaged by a Torpedo Boat—Result Not Known.

TOKIO, July 10.—During a storm on Friday night, July 8, a flotilla of torpedo boats of Admiral Togo's fleet approached Port Arthur.

On the following morning one of the torpedo boats found and attacked the Russian cruiser Askold, but the result of the attack is unknown.

The Askold fired on the torpedo boat, two petty officers being severely wounded.

TWO RUSSIAN DEFEATS.

Japanese Expel Foes from Hsien-Chang and Repulse a Cavalry Attack.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—A dispatch from Tokio to the Japanese Legation says:

"Gen. Kuroki reports that on July 6 our detachment, after expelling 300 Russian cavalry, occupied Hsien-Chang, thirty miles northeast of Saimachi, (Sai-ma-Tse.) There were no casualties on our side.

"On July 5 we repulsed a Russian cavalry regiment under Col. Chichinsky which came to attack us near North Fen-Shui-Ling, near the north entrance to Fen-Shui Pass. The Russians were repulsed and the Japanese retained possession of the entrance to the pass.

The Japanese had four men killed and three wounded.

RUSSIANS CONCEALING NEWS.

Japanese Fighting All Along the Line—Don't Mind the Rain.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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PARIS, July 10.—A St. Petersburg dispatch characterizes as "puerile" the action of the Russian General Staff in withholding the details of such an important event as the abandonment of Kai-Chow after a sanguinary engagement.

Up to last evening the only official intelligence communicated was Gen. Sakharoff's telegram announcing the advance of the Japanese troops against Kai-Chow giving all the details of the preceding engagement, but remaining silent as to the battle itself.

Yet it is impossible to conceal the fact that there have been heavy losses on both sides and that ten guns fell into the hands of the Japanese.

At the present moment there is fighting along the whole line. All the dispatches show prodigious activity on the part of the Japanese, who take no more notice of the rain than if it did not exist.

KAISER CHEERS RUSSIANS.

Amazement at His Wishes of Success to a Regiment.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—A sensation has been caused by the publication in the Russky Invalid, the army organ, of a telegram from Emperor William to the Colonel of the Viborg (Finland)) regiment, of which the Emperor is honorary Colonel in Chief.

The Emperor congratulates the regiment on the prospect of meeting the Japanese, and adds that he is proud that his Viborg regiment will have the honor of fighting for its Emperor, the Fatherland, and the fame of the Russian Army. In concluding, the Emperor says:

"My sincere wishes accompany the regiment. God bless its standards."

This telegram was only published this morning, but by evening its contents had become widely known and formed a general topic of conversation.

A considerable section of the public even deduce from the message that Germany intends before long to abandon her position as a mere onlooker with regard to events in the Far East.

In diplomatic circles, while the telegram has caused much surprise and comment, it is immediately associated with the approaching commercial negotiations in Berlin. It seems to be generally understood that Russia is prepared to make considerable tariff concessions in exchange for the benevolent neutrality of Germany during the war, as well as for the assistance Germany is rendering in keeping the enemies of the Russian Government in Germany under police surveillance.

Moreover, it has been repeatedly affirmed that Russia desires to raise money in Berlin.

WITTE'S MISSION TO GERMANY.

Report That Russia Is Anxious to Get Another Loan Repeated.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 10.—How far the negotiations respecting the Russo-German commercial treaty have progressed, and at what point M. Witte and Count von Bülow propose to resume them are matters of conjecture.

Nevertheless some notice may be accorded to the persistent assertion that the question of the minimum duty on corn imported from Russia, one of the chief obstacles to the conclusion of the new treaty, has been solved by the acquiescence of Russia.

It is surmised that the chief object of M. Witte's mission to this country is to influence German capital in favor of a Russian loan. The suggestion is made in various quarters that Russia desires to negotiate a loan in Germany for use at the conclusion of the war.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Monday, July 11.—Dispatches to The Daily Telegraph from Paris and Brussels assert that M. Witte, President of the Russian Ministerial Council, notwithstanding statements to the contrary, will, while in Berlin, arrange to give the people of Germany the first opportunity to subscribe to a Russian loan to be issued at the conclusion of hostilities.

GERMAN SHIPS VISIT ENGLAND.

Powerful Squadron Arrives at Plymouth —No Formal Public Welcome.

PLYMOUTH, England, July 10.—Thousands of persons witnessed the arrival at Plymouth to-day of the most powerful German fleet ever seen in Great Britain.

Eight battleships and seven cruisers steamed into the naval base on a visit of courtesy amid deafening salutes, and the British and German Admirals exchanged visits. The courtesies will be kept up until July 13, when the Germans will depart.

Owing to a wish expressed to King Edward, the Germans will receive no formal public welcome and the ceremonies will be confined to naval honors and to an informal luncheon given by the Mayor of Plymouth.

LONDON, Monday, July 11.—The German squadron at Plymouth has created an excellent impression.

The Daily Mail's naval expert, who is one of the best specialists in his line in England, says the squadron is "incontestably superior in fighting qualities to the British home or Channel fleets as now constituted."

The visit creates no little adverse editorial comment, its object being held to be a mystery which, The Daily Mail declares, is only explained by the anxiety of the German officers to see a mobilization of the British fleet, which is now preparing for the manoeuvres.

MOORISH RULER'S DILEMMA.

Trouble Whether He Grants Anjeras' Demand or Refuses It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TANGIER, July 10.—The Anjera tribe demands the withdrawal of the soldiers guarding the roads on the east side of Tangier, who, the members of the tribe state, interfere with their womenkind on their way to and from the markets. The Anjeras at the same time openly threaten to attack the guards if they are not withdrawn.

The incident places the Government in a difficult situation. If the demand is acceded to Tangier will once more be left absolutely unguarded. If it is not acceded to the Anjeras will probably attack the town.

JAPANESE ARE NOW MOVING ON YIN-KOW

Capture Would Enable Them to Get Supplies from All China.

MAY ALREADY BE THERE

Russian Official Dispatch Leaves Doubt Whether the Port of Niu-Chwang Is Taken.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff, in a dispatch to the General Staff, confirms the report of the Japanese occupation of Kai-Chow, says the Russian loss did not exceed 150, and adds that the Japanese are on the road to Yin-Kow, (the port of Niu-Chwang.)

Gen. Sakharoff says:

"Our detachment remained during July 8 at Kai-Chow Station, having its advance posts on the right bank of the Kantakhe River, the enemy occupying the heights on the left bank and fortifying themselves thereon.

"Our battery on the railroad bridge opened fire at the enemy's patrols which appeared in Kantakhe village. Toward noon a fusillade occurred between a detachment of the enemy and our company, which observed the enemy retiring. Our losses were six wounded.

"Toward the evening of July 8 the enemy's force, consisting of four divisions and a brigade, could be made out in front of Kai-Chow, extending along the seashore. At dawn July 9, the enemy resumed the offensive upon the rear guard of our detachment, which retired about 6:30 in the morning from Kai-Chow to nine and a half miles northward toward the Shuanlussa Pass.

"At 10 o'clock, under heavy pressure, our rear guard retired on our position at Makhuntsuiga and Yaolintas, three miles north of the Shuanlussa Pass. The rear guard held this position under a heavy fire until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when, in accordance with instructions, it retired slowly and in perfect order on the third position at Tchjoutzziandiandza, just as our main body was concentrating at Matchapu and on the position at Makhuntsuiga.

"The enemy kept up a very heavy cannonade for two hours uninterruptedly, but our battery carried on the struggle successfully, firing along the Shuanlussa Pass. It finally fell back with hardly any casualties.

"On our right flank our horse battery shelled the Japanese battery.

"At the same time the enemy's cavalry advanced slowly along the shore road to Yin-Kow.

"Our losses are not yet known, but, according to the commander of our forces, they do not exceed 150. Among the killed was Count Nyrodt, Captain on the General Staff, who abandoned the last position after brilliantly carrying out his duties as Chief of Staff with the rearguard."

Gen. Sakharoff also reports an ambush of Japanese twenty-five miles north of Siu-Yen. The Japanese lost one officer and eleven dragoons killed or wounded.

On July 7, Gen. Sakharoff says, the Japanese began to advance, but not in considerable force, toward Siaosyou, occupying Sian-Chan.

An important point in the dispatch is the statement that the Japanese are advancing along the coast toward Yin-Kow.

The wording of the dispatch is not clear, and might read equally well that the Japanese cavalry have already arrived at Yin-Kow. But, owing to the distance and other factors, this is not believed to be the case, though it is possible the Japanese advance is in close touch with the Yin-Kow outposts.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The following dispatch has been received at the Japanese Legation from Tokio:

"Gen. Oku reports that our Second Army commenced operations July 6 for occupying Kai-Ping, (Kai-Chow.) After successively dislodging the Russians from their positions, we finally occupied Kai-Ping and the neighboring heights on July 9."

LONDON, Monday, July 11.—According to a dispatch from Tokio to the Central News, dated July 10, Major Gen. Koisumi received a bullet wound in the hip in the fighting which resulted in the capture of Kai-Chow.

Yin-Kow, also known as Port Niu-Chwang, is one of the most valuable points that could be captured by the Japanese. It is there that the railway extending in one direction along the Liao-Tung Peninsula to Port Arthur, and in the other through Manchuria to Liao-Yang, Mukden, and Harbin joins the Chinese line to Kou-pan-Tse. This line in turn connects with the lines to Shan-hai-Kwan, Tien-Tsing and Peking on the south and Sin-min-Tun on the north.

In other words, if they obtain possession of Yin-Kow, the Japanese will be able to obtain supplies from the whole of China.

The Chinese lines west of Yin-Kow can hardly be attacked by the Russians. The territory through which they pass is that which the combatants promised to regard as neutral after the dispatch of Secretary Hay's note at the beginning of the war. Neutral vessels undoubtedly will be able to take supplies to points on the Chinese coast, from whence the railway can carry them to the Japanese troops operating in Manchuria.

In this way the Japanese Army in the South will be largely independent of its present sea bases, and transports can be released for other work.

The value of Yin-Kow as a base of supplies is undoubtedly one potent reason for the stubborn resistance made by the Russians in the Liao-Tung Peninsula. It goes without saying that all that the Japanese will gain by the capture of the place the Russians will lose, and they will be more than ever dependent on the Trans-Siberian Railway for the feeding of the army in the field.

HOW CHINESE AID JAPANESE.

Send Word of Russians' Movements by Signals from Mountains.

SYAOLINDZI, (On the Railroad 15½ Miles Northwest of Hai-Cheng,) July 10.—The roads are in bad condition. Soldiers are bivouacking on the roadside.

The Cossacks, as usual, are turning their hands to everything, and, with long ropes tied to their saddles, are helping the transport wagons through the mud.

A field telegraph links the advance with the base.

The Chinese are reported to be very annoying. They are signaling the Russian movements from the mountain tops. Scouts are continually after them, but they are hard to catch.

SEVENTEEN KILLED IN WRECK ON THE ERIE

Continued from Page 1.

BIEHLE, WILLIAM, Hoboken.
BIEHLE, FRANK, Hoboken.
COHNERD, OTTO, New York.
EHUHEM, A., Hoboken.
FLAHERTY, ROBERT, Hoboken.
FRISH, S., Hoboken.
HANSON, RICHARD, Hoboken.
ITIETAS, BARBARA, New York.
KAINE, WILLIAM, New York.
KANSER, ISIDORE, Hoboken.
KANSER, LESTER, Hoboken.
KOWSKI, FRANK, Hoboken.
LONG, MARTIN, Hoboken.
LAWRENCE, WALTER, Hoboken.
LEHMKUHL, CHARLES, New York.
LEHMKUHL, FREDA, New York.
LYNCH, MICHAEL, Hoboken.
McKARNISS, FRANK, Hoboken.
McKARNISS, MICHAEL, Hoboken.
McKARNISS, THOMAS, Hoboken.
MORRIS, HENRY, Hoboken.
MURPHY, WALTER J., Brooklyn.
RICHARD, J., Hoboken.
RIEM, JOHN, Hoboken.
SCHLOSS, WILLIAM, Hoboken.
SPARR, JOHN, Hoboken.
SULLIVAN, PETER J., Hoboken.
THOMPSON, JOHN, New York.
VALENTINE, J. H., Hoboken.
WALSH, EUGENE, Hoboken.
WEIN, JACOB, Brooklyn.
WICKS, HENRY, Hoboken.
WILEY, J., Hoboken.
WOUTEROLS, ROSE, Hoboken.

The first moments after the collision occurred were moments of terrible confusion. From the telescoped car rose the cries of dying and wounded who were pinned in among the ruins. From the other cars of both trains men and women began to pile out when they heard the anguished cries, and many women fainted.

Conductors Vanderhoff and Gennochis, who were in charge of the special, at once set to work and organized their train hands for systematic work of rescue, while a call was sent up for physicians, to which Drs. Young and Smith of Little Falls and Dr. Colfax of Pompton Lake were the first ones to respond.

The officials at Jersey City were notified and a wrecking and relief train ordered to the scene.

Dragged Out Injured.

The train arrived soon after noon with surgeons and a wrecking crew on board. In the meanwhile the train hands of both trains did heroic work. Special Policeman P. J. Vickers of Jersey City, who was on board the rear train, assisted by Policemen Edward Burke, Timothy Corrigan, and Edward Oxenford, who were detailed on the two trains, went to work with axes and saws, and in that manner brought nearly a dozen injured persons from under the demolished cars.

Foreman Hoffman, in charge of the wrecking crew, asserted that the signal arm had been set against the regular train from Jersey City, but that was denied by those who were first on the scene after the accident. They, mostly villagers, declared that the position of the arm had been altered after the accident, and that for fifteen minutes after the crash it was set as clear for the regular train, although the special was standing.

From all the neighboring houses came offers of aid and abundant display of practical and helpful sympathy. In the Methodist Church, a little distance from the station, the morning service had just begun when some late arrival brought the news of the catastrophe. The minister at once adjourned the service and, followed by his little flock, proceeded to the scene of the disaster. Two Catholic priests came up from Paterson and administered the rites to the dying victims of the wreck. From nearly every house in the entire country-side about Midvale came supplies of restoratives, with sheets, pilow cases, blankets, and linen for bandages.

The relief train arrived within an hour after the wreck. On board, besides four surgeons from Jersey City, were General Superintendent Van Kuren and Division Superintendent J. F. McGuire.

"I cannot understand how this wreck could have occurred," said Mr. Van Kuren. "If I have been correctly informed, the signals were set against the train that came up from behind. It may be that the tracks were slippery and that the brakes did not have the proper effect. However, I am not in a position to say anything until I have examined the engineer and made an official investigation."

Threatened the Engineer.

Engineer Landmesser was eagerly sought, not only by the railroad officials, but by County Physician McBride and the Coroner as well. He and his fireman, Martin Bowers, of Jersey City, left the engine directly after the collision. Some of the passengers on the special train who were in a high state of excitement, had armed themselves, and were prepared to execute vengeance on the engine crew for what had occurred. Landmesser was not seen again at Midville until after dark, when he took a train for Jersey City.

Division Superintendent McGuire said that he would start an investigation tomorrow for the purpose of determining whether any employe had been guilty of negligence in connection with the wreck. He said he had learned that Station Agent Richards had not tested the signal in his block to ascertain if they were working properly after the special train had come in, as was his duty to do.

Engineer Landmesser has figured in bad accidents before. The most serious one was two years ago, when he ran into a repair car near Glen Ridge, N. J. Three painters were killed at that time.

The relief train took the injured to Jersey City, where they were sent to various hospitals. The survivors had been sent back to Hoboken on a train made up here.

The bodies, which had been placed in a freight car, were sent to Little Falls, where they were placed in an abandoned baggage room, which was converted into a morgue.

There Coroner Blauvelt, who is also an undertaker, got his assistants to work and had the bodies laid out on rough wooden platforms. Some of the bodies were identified only by papers and effects found in the pockets of their clothing. Coroner Blauvelt to-night reported to the Paterson police that he believed the bodies of the victims had been robbed. Among all the fifteen bodies taken to Little Falls only two watches were found, and the bodies seemed to have been completely stripped of money.

Late this evening George Meyer of 114 Harrison Street, Hoboken, President of the Verein, came to Little Falls on a special train. Most of the bodies were identified by him. He was accompanied by Charles Hoffman, a Hoboken undertaker, who received permission from County Physician McBride for the removal of the bodies, which were taken to Hoboken on a special train shortly after midnight.

HOBOKEN'S ANXIOUS CROWDS.

Police Reserves Called to Restrain Throngs at Station.

All Hoboken was thrown into a fever of excitement at noon yesterday when the news came of the accident to the excursion sary for all the Hoboken reserves and a squad of Jersey City policemen to come on double quick time to keep order. The four railroad tracks and the space between them were so jammed that it was with the greatest difficulty that pedestrians and street cars could get through.

Finally, when the trainload of excursionists came in about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the confusion nearly became a riot. As the passengers poured off the train by the hundreds, those outside crushed toward them, firing volleys of excited, unintelligible questions about the accident. The policemen had all they could do to prevent many women and girls from being pushed to the ground and crushed.

Dozens of little groups formed all over the railroad tracks, and in the centre of every one was some survivor telling the story of the wreck to a circle of anxious men and women.

The crowd was told that the hospital train with a load of injured would come within half an hour or so. That news created more excitement than ever, and the waiting mob was still being swelled by whole families that straggled down the hills to the west and lost themselves in the thousands around the little station.

At last the train with the wounded came in. No dead were aboard. Many of the injured had already been taken off at Jersey City and carried to the hospitals there. Several ambulances from St. Mary's Hospital were on hand. To these six of the injured were carried through the jam of human beings.

At the First District Police Station, in the rear of the Hoboken City Hall, the Sergeant was on the verge of distraction. He had received a list of the dead over the telephone, and for hours did nothing but answer the questions of men, women, and children. Finally he cleared the entire station and detailed three patrolmen to satisfy the inquirers, who kept coming in a steady stream.

The First Plattdeutscher Association is purely a social organization with about 150 members. Its meeting house is Louis Fricke's saloon, at 56 Park Avenue. For a long time past the members have been making plans for the great excursion to Greenwood Lake. Louis Fricke, owner of the place where the club meets, said last night that the organization would do all in its power to help the injured and the families of the dead.

STORIES BY SURVIVORS.

Pinned Down by Wreckage, Holwedel Saw His Companions Perish.

As he lay in Christ Hospital, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, Frank Holwedel told his trying experiences in the wreck at Midvale. Pinned down by wood and iron, propped up on his elbow, he had seen men and women die before his eyes.

"It was awful," said Holwedel, with a shudder. "If I thought I would ever have anything else like it to go through with I would like to be dead right now.

"Just before the crash came I was in the middle of the last car talking to Alexander Farrell. Everybody in the car was talking and laughing. Then there was a yell from two or three people in the back of the car, and somebody said, 'Look out!' The next thing I knew I was pinned to the ground several feet from the track and pitiful cries were going up all around me.

"I didn't know whether I had any legs or not. From my waist up I was free, but I couldn't see the rest of my body. There was no feeling at all below my waist, and I was very much afraid my legs were gone. They were so covered up that there was no chance for me to see them.

"Not five feet from me lay a woman. She had been killed at once. Thank Heaven, the car didn't catch on fire. If it had I'd be a pile of black ashes now.

"The village people came to our help as soon as they could. There was one woman, I remember, who hurried back and forth, bandaging up people with white cloth. She must have torn up all the clothes in her house. I got so interested looking at her that I pretty nearly forgot I was hurt. If it hadn't been for a few like her we poor fellows would have had a hard time before the relief train came. They kept cheering us up and telling us we'd be pulled out in a little while."

One of the women who came out of the accident with slight injuries saw her husband killed. Her name is Mrs. Esther Tanzer. She was carried to St. Francis's Hospital, in Jersey City. She lies there, prostrated, with her saved son, Isidor. They live at 313 Pearl Street, New York. Some doubt is entertained as to Mrs. Tanzer's recovery.

Policeman Thomas Peters of the First Precinct, in Hoboken, was on the excursion. He came out with nothing but a bad bruise. He was in the second car from the rear of the train. As it happened, he saw the fast-approaching train coming before it bumped into the excursionists and dived headforemost through the window of the car.

"I got out of the car just before the collision happened," said Peters last night, "and was looking back at the train at the time of the smash. It seemed to me, though I must have been somewhat dazed from surprise, that the floor of the last car was shot right under the car ahead. I know I saw the bottom of the next to the last car shear off the heads of three or four men and women in the last car. I was far enough off not to get tangled up in the wreckage, but I had hurt myself jumping out in such a hurry."

Another survivor was Mrs. Louis Fricke, whose husband is a prominent member of the Plattdeutscher Association. She was in the third car from the rear and was jammed down into a narrow space under the seat. But last night she was serving beer, as usual, over her husband's bar at 56 Park Avenue, Hoboken.

An excursionist who stepped off the return train yesterday, and who said he didn't want to see his name in the papers, told about the sensations of the people in the forward end of the train.

"I was standing on the platform of the third car from the front," he said, "when that other train ran into us. I was thrown off, but didn't even fall down. Nobody in the front of the train got much of a shock. I had been picking flowers for a little girl as our engines took on water, and

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Tooth Powder
Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
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Very convenient for tourists.
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

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The United Cigar Stores system appeals to the smoker by quality, by price and by common sense. Isn't it reasonable? We buy more than 150,000,000 cigars annually from factories growing their own Havana tobacco.
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NOTICE
Announcement July 15, instead of July 1.
We expected to announce on July 1st the names of the three prominent shoe manufacturers—elected by the people—to visit the Regal factory at Whitman, Mass., and make report on the *Style, Fit, Cost, Quality, Sole Leather, Hand Work* and *Quantity* of Regal Shoes as compared with the same details in other shoes sold for $3.50 or more.
It has been necessary to postpone this announcement until July 15th, as we have not yet received all of the votes from papers in San Francisco and elsewhere on the Pacific Coast.
William Cullen Bryant, publisher of the *Brooklyn Times*, and Secretary of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, has consented to conduct personally the counting of the ballots in the contest, and to certify to the results.
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Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

PRESENTATION TO CERVERA.

Americans' Plan to Honor Spanish Admiral at Last Carried Out.

MEDINA-SIDONIA, Spain, July 10.—As an expression of gratitude for his conduct at Santiago and his care of American sailors, an engrossed message bearing the signatures of a number of well-known Americans was presented to Admiral Cervera today, besides letters from the subscribers, bound in a volume.

The presentation was made by Mr. Bird of Vienna, on behalf of his fellow-Americans.

The Admiral, in returning thanks for this manifestation of American good will, said that his conduct toward Lieut. Hobson and the American sailors after the sinking of the Merrimac had been inspired by superior orders.

Admiral Cervera had repeatedly refused to permit his American admirers so to honor him, but notwithstanding these refusals the plan to make the presentation was carried out.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 10.—Fire this morning destroyed the Jersey City furnace of the New Jersey Zinc Company, located on the Hackensack River, near the Plank Road. The loss is estimated to be about $10,000.

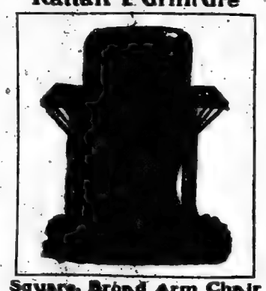
First Baby Named After Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., July 10.—Four hours after the nomination of Judge Parker, Mrs. August Herms gave birth to a promising boy and named him Parker.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

Vantine's
The Unusual Store.
Summer Comfort in Rattan Furniture

Square, Broad Arm Chair
Extra Large.
Extreme height 37 inches; width 30 inches; seat 20x18½ inches.
Special for one week, $5.00
The proper gift for the friend that sails away—
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3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00
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B'way, Bet. 18th & 19th Sts.

Rand Gold Output Increases.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE SOUND MONEY DEMOCRACY.

With a gold standard Democrat in the field, upon a gold standard platform, made by himself and accepted in a resolution adopted by the convention, sound money Democrats have at last a welcome opportunity to vote for a Presidential candidate of their own party. The imperiled financial honor of the Nation no longer summons them for its defense to vote with the Republicans. For the first time since 1892 they are free to contribute by their campaign labors and by their votes to the right settlement of public questions in respect to which the party in power has long been able to exercise its uncontested will. In this campaign they will resume the discussion of issues laid aside in the two previous Presidential campaigns when their strength and their influence were enlisted in the supreme task of beating back the wild hordes of Bryanism.

Judge PARKER by his courage and by his unbending integrity has given them this opportunity again to enroll themselves as Democrats. The Convention spoke with an uncertain voice. He speaks in a tone that rings through the land and in words into which even the most desperate partisanship can read no double or a doubtful meaning. It was an act of the highest statesmanship, because it was of the highest courage and in the highest degree right. No man can put away a greater honor than he was ready to put away, did put away, when he bade the Convention choose another candidate if it was unwilling to take him with his irrevocable commitment to the gold standard. Let men who think that did not call for extraordinary courage ask themselves how many times they have wavered, failed even, under tests that were ignoble in comparison. By that one act of splendid renunciation, with which the world's history affords few parallels, Judge PARKER has become a great figure in the view of his countrymen, and has taken an exalted place in their respect and confidence. We have not known the man before. Now we know him and at once perceive that he is of an amplitude commensurate with the high office of President of the United States.

Are there sound money Democrats who still have doubts as to their duty in this campaign? Are there some who, fully trusting Judge PARKER, are yet unready to trust the party that BRYAN persuaded to omit from its convention platform the gold standard plank? We ask such Democrats, if there be any, to sit down and candidly re-examine their position with a view to determining whether their doubts have any reasonable grounds, and whether the voice of duty does not command them to return to the party standard.

What were the deeds of omission or of commission on the part of the Convention that have given rise to their doubts. A declaration recognizing the permanency of the gold standard and asserting that it was no longer open to question had been offered among the material submitted to the Committee on Resolutions. The sub-committee inserted this declaration in the provisional draft. Mr. BRYAN, after an all-night struggle, was able to secure its rejection in the full committee by a vote of 35 to 15. The platform without this plank was then read to a bedraggled and weary Convention anxious to get away from St. Louis, and it was adopted without debate. Thereupon Judge PARKER sends to one of his representatives in St. Louis this telegram, which was read in the Convention:

> I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established and shall act accordingly if the action of the convention to-day shall be ratified by the people.
>
> As the platform is silent on the subject my view should be made known to the convention, and if it is proved to be unsatisfactory to the majority I request you to decline the nomination for me at once, so that another may be nominated before adjournment. ALTON B. PARKER.

Senator TILLMAN denounced this as an attempt to dictate to the convention. Mr. BRYAN, ill and feeble, was so startled by the news of Judge PARKER'S telegram that against the orders of his physician he left his bed and uttered in the Convention an angry protest against the statement that had been drafted to be sent to Judge PARKER as the Convention's reply to his declaration of principle. He declared that the sending of this telegram of reply to Judge PARKER would be in fact and effect a declaration on the gold standard side, a matter as to which Mr. BRYAN is certainly good authority. Yet the Convention then and there by a vote of 774 to a vote of 181 sanctioned this telegram to Judge PARKER and ordered it to be sent:

> The platform adopted by this convention is silent on the question of the monetary standard, because it is not regarded by us as a possible issue in this campaign, and only campaign issues were mentioned in the platform. Therefore there is nothing in the views expressed by you in the telegram just received which would preclude a man entertaining them from accepting a nomination on said platform.

Can any candid man say or will any sane man fear that the gold standard will be any more put in jeopardy by the election of Judge PARKER than the election of Mr. ROOSEVELT? "I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established and shall act accordingly," says the Democratic candidate, and the Convention takes him at his word. It would be childish after that to say that the monetary standard is an issue in this campaign in the sense of being put in peril of change by any possible result of the contest.

Will any sensible sound-money Democrat sacrifice the real and substantial for the purely imaginary issues of the campaign? Must Democrats forever vote against their own beliefs, against their party's creed and policies? Ought they not now to embrace this first opportunity to resume the battle for tariff reform? The Republican tariff laws reek with scandalous abuses, and they impose upon our industries burdens that hinder progress and check commercial expansion. The evils of tariff-bred trusts and monopolies will never be cured by the Republican Party. Shall all of President ROOSEVELT'S errors be condoned and all of his usurpations of power and his encroachment on the legislative domain be approved and a new license be issued him to go on his impulsive and not always safe way merely because Mr. BRYAN won a temporary success in the committee room which was afterward turned into a disastrous repulse in the convention hall?

Democrats who have become Republicans may elect to continue in that affiliation, but in truth and in all reason the time has now come, a campaign has at length opened, that offers to gold Democrats the opportunity to act with their party in good conscience and without misgiving or reproach.

A COMPARISON.

It is inevitable that for the next three months there shall be a continuous and pretty searching comparison of the characteristics of the opposing candidates for the Presidency. The peculiar temperament of Mr. ROOSEVELT, the relation that he has succeeded in establishing with his party and its leaders, his manifest superiority to all of them in popularity, and the formal as well as unconscious recognition of that superiority in the proceedings of the Republican Convention, make him the conspicuous and dominating figure in the campaign on his side. This is so true that for months past it has been a common saying among his followers, and not a rare one among his opponents, that "ROOSEVELT is the issue."

It might easily have been that this would remain a general impression had not the action of Judge PARKER, taken immediately on learning of his nomination and of the defect of the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention, placed his personality so clearly and so strikingly before the country that from this time it will be not one candidate but both that will be in issue. On this issue, as the case now stands, the Democratic candidate obviously has nothing to fear. The feature of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S character which his admirers have naturally and quite properly made much of is his moral courage. He has in the course of his varied political career stood firmly for many good things, and he has shown himself ready to take the responsibility for measures he has deemed right when they were opposed by leading men in his party. For the most part he has relied in such crises on the approval of the mass of his party, and has not been disappointed. This was the case when he was Police Commissioner and when he was Governor, but it has been notably less often the case since he has been President. In nearly all the prominent features of his Administration he has secured in advance the co-operation of the party leaders. Where he has not attained this, as in his purpose to relax the tariff bonds toward Cuba and the Philippines, and in his early desire to meet the demand for tariff revision generally, when he could not rely on the support of the mass of his party, he has relapsed into silence if not into acquiescence.

In this phase of his career he met a situation not unlike that which presented itself to Judge PARKER on the morrow of his nomination. It was not so grave or so well-defined a situation, but the conduct of the two men sufficiently demonstrated their respective characters to admit, and, in the circumstances, to compel a comparison. In each case a nomination for the Presidency was at stake. Mr. ROOSEVELT accepted his on terms in effect made by the protected interests. Judge PARKER refused his save on terms made by his own sense of honor and public duty. We do not accuse Mr. ROOSEVELT of cowardice or of betraying his convictions. We believe he was guided by a sense of political expediency involving what he regarded as the best interests of his party and the country. But his most ardent admirers will hardly claim that his decision demonstrated great moral courage or complete unselfishness. Judge PARKER'S prompt and conclusive action clearly demonstrated extraordinary moral courage. It was not purely unselfish, since he rejected certain defeat and humiliation, but it showed that rare and lofty judgment which sees that the interests of a great party leader are really linked with the honor and safety of the country and serves the former only as it can serve the latter. Nothing that Mr. ROOSEVELT has done—and he has done much—to win the reputation of trustiness has been finer, more convincing, more inspiring than this first serious act of Judge PARKER. And surely nothing he or any public man in our history has done has been done in a more modest, self-respecting, manly way. The change it makes in the political situation is for Mr. ROOSEVELT very grave; we are glad to believe that he rejoices at it and welcomes a rival who challenges the best there is in him.

A VALUABLE PLEDGE.

The Democratic Party stands committed to the principles of civil service reform, and we demand their honest, just, and impartial enforcement.

This is the most explicit and complete committal on this subject that the Democratic Party has made in any National Convention. No one will be hardy enough to assert that it commands the sincere support of the great body of the delegates to St. Louis or that it is or can be sustained in practice consistently in the communities where the party is in power. It does unquestionably express what the managers at St. Louis believed to be the demand of a public sentiment too strong to be ignored and active enough to make it necessary to placate it. This fact makes it a tribute to the inherent vitality of reform principles and constitutes good ground for confidence in the advancement of those principles.

It has a still more impressive and practical significance. As shown in the utterances of Judge PARKER cited in our columns the other day, the candidate of the party has a clear, definite, intelligent, and sympathetic understanding of the character and purpose of the reform. At a time when he was entirely free from political associations, when he was giving to the students of Union College his view of the kind of public service that educated men could render to their country, he referred to the work of Mr. CURTIS, Mr. EATON, and their comrades in the cause of reform, not only as excellent in itself but as compelling the acquiescence of organization leaders. And he pointed to the provisions of the Constitution of New York as embodying the essential purposes of the reform and securing it against any "backward step." When the party convention declares that the party is "committed to the principles of civil service reform and demands their honest, just, and impartial enforcement," it must be borne in mind that the candidate of that convention perfectly comprehends the meaning of those principles, and that to him, if elected, their enforcement will be wholly intrusted. This gives a force and practical value to the platform. It is not the mere promise of the convention in hopes of securing votes, though as such it would be very significant. It is a commission to support and carry out the reform given to a candidate voluntarily pledged to an intelligent execution of that commission, and who, if he becomes President, will have ample authority to execute it.

In reality every intelligent Democrat, even though an extreme partisan, can accept the idea of the merit system embodied in the civil service law as sound Democratic doctrine. It is the idea of JEFFERSON that the only questions to be asked of a candidate for Federal employment should be: "Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the Constitution?" And the specific law now on the statute books was originally introduced and was patiently and effectively advocated by that very eminent Democrat, Senator GEORGE H. PENDLETON of Ohio. It received in Congress and out of it the able support of many earnest Democrats. A like law was passed in this State and signed by GROVER CLEVELAND, when he was Governor. When he was President the discretion lodged in him under the law was used largely to secure the application of the standard of merit in the subordinate appointments and to extend the number to which it was applied.

In his second term he retained as Chairman of the Civil Service Commission Mr. ROOSEVELT, and that gentleman has frequently borne testimony to the President's cordial support in enforcing the law. JEFFERSON'S principle and the actual law providing for its systematic enforcement is not a partisan matter, and ought to be common to all parties. But it is, as we have said, sound Democratic doctrine and the committal of the Democratic Party to it by the Convention, with the nomination of a candidate in full sympathy with it, is a matter for congratulation to all good citizens.

CITY HALL IMPROVEMENTS.

As to the wisdom of all the improvements proposed by President AHEARN of Manhattan in the venerable City Hall of this borough we should hesitate to express opinion without better information than is contained in his official recommendation for the appropriation of $60,000 for this purpose. In one respect, however, the plan of improvement is entirely commendable. The leakage of gas from the old pipes and fixtures of the interesting apartment, or suite, known as the Governor's Room, has been for some years doing a steady increment of damage to the valuable historical paintings which line its walls, most of them by the best representatives of the early school of American art which flourished in the first half of the nineteenth century. Many of these paintings are already seriously damaged by gas leakage and the products of imperfect gas combustion. The injury to their frames alone from this cause also represents a large sum in tarnished gilt and crumbling ornament.

It is part of Mr. AHEARN'S plan to light this suite by electric lights and abolish gas from the building altogether. This is as it should be. The piping of the building is very defective, and tests for gas in the basement rooms, and even in the rotunda on quiet days, have shown percentages ranging dangerously near the explosive point. The City Hall is the best of our few historical buildings, and we could much better spare a good many of much more recent date. It is the duty of the Borough President to reduce its fire hazard to the minimum, and the present combination of electricity and gas is one which greatly increases the risk of either.

BELLING THE CAT.

Deeming the work of its Committee on Commercial Law somewhat inconclusive, Mr. WALDO G. MORSE of this city will bring before the American Bar Association a plan for making great trusts innocuous which has the charm of simplicity and the value of promising great results if the method is practicable. His plan was briefly outlined in his discussion of the committee's report at the meeting in Hot Springs last August, as follows:

> Make transportation uniform, fair, and free; open the books of all carriers to the public, making secret rebates impossible; regulate charges according to cost of equipment and operation, fairly, reasonably; stamp out all discrimination as to person or place; destroy support of monopoly in Government favoritism.

This is a very simple and admirable plan of procedure. That it would accomplish the purpose in view, that of causing certain gigantic enterprises to dissolve and pass away, may be conceded without discussion—provided, of course, that it could be carried out. But when the cat gets so big and strong that it bears to the largest mouse the proportional relation of a mastodon to a microbe, who will bell it? Given a bell, attached and resonant, which with every step, however typically feline in its softness, will give forth a clear note of warning, and the cat will have to go out of business as an efficient mouser.

It is, of course, desirable to know what we want, but to attain it demands patient procedure, step by step, no faster and no further than the movement for reform has the support of intelligent public opinion. It is quite possible that the practical evils of gigantic enterprises are not as fully realized by the average citizen as are their theoretical dangers. It may be the trusts, so-called, have developed in accordance with a natural law not wholly malignant in intent and operation, and that the unfair advantages now taken of great corporate powers through corporate alliances are fixing new standards of costs in production and transportation from which the public will derive greater advantages than are lost. The secret rebate is an abuse of which it is likely an unfair advantage will be taken whenever possible, but it does not long remain secret, and the ultimate effect of granting it is a gradual cheapening of freight rates all along the line. That rebates could be rendered impossible, for good or evil, by the simple expedient of opening the books of corporations to public inspection, may be doubted. It is perhaps true that "figures won't lie," but men who use figures have been known to do so upon occasion; and to make a set of corporate books conceal what it is desired shall not appear is as easy as any other form of lying. The largest function of the American Bar Association in this matter would seem to lie in the direction of helping to shape a sound public opinion as to the wrongs and abuses which call for correction. This accomplished, to reform them will be found a great deal easier than now appears—perhaps because they will in great part reform themselves.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—According to The Washington Post, we are unjust to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia in holding them disinclined, as a rule, to see anything very reprehensible in increasing the emoluments of a position in the Government service, no matter what the methods for doing it may be. To support its denial that this charge is true, The Post first insists that a jury of office holders, or of their relations and dependents, admitting a disposition in them to do other than their sworn duty as judges of fact, would be more likely to make themselves "solid" with their superiors by convicting a man whom those superiors were prosecuting than to risk reprisals by acquitting him. That is a fairly specious argument, but it ignores the probability that the departmental employés care more for safety than for popularity, particularly if the latter were bought at the cost of a gradual cutting off of opportunities for increasing the scanty emoluments of the service. The Post, however, evidently trusts most to presenting the unquestionable fact that the too enterprising BEAVERS is exhausting all the resources of the law to prevent the transfer of his case from New York to Washington. "Mr. BEAVERS," it says, "lived in Washington for many years, held an important office, and is probably as well known as any man, in similar station, in the city. If the friendly feeling for men who are accused of bilking the Federal Treasury is so strong among residents of the district, Mr. BEAVERS, we are certain, would be working as hard to have his case transferred to Washington for trial as he is now doing to prevent such transfer. Mr. BEAVERS is acquainted in New York and in Washington, and the fact that he is so anxious to have his case tried before a New York jury is the best answer to the unwarranted and unjust assault by THE TIMES upon the character of the residents of the District." That sounds well, and, were it quite certain, as The Post assumes, that what BEAVERS wants is trial in New York and what he fears is trial in Washington, it would shake our position rather seriously. But is it not at least possible that what he wants is, not a trial anywhere, but just as much delay as he can possibly get before he has a trial anywhere? His course is at least as open to the one interpretation as to the other, and the one we favor is in some measure supported by the fact, also unquestionable, that BEAVERS formerly showed fully as strong preferences between Brooklyn and New York as he now shows between New York and Washington.

—Of course the survivors of the Norge who managed to keep themselves afloat for eight days in open boats in about the very worst part of the world's most dangerous ocean must have been favored with amazing good luck in the way of weather, but the fact that they did it, even with the best of weather, is sufficient proof that the boats were in first-class condition as well as that they were handled with great skill. This is sufficient proof that there is little or nothing in the charges that the boats of the Norge had been neglected, for even a brief neglect of a boat on a ship's deck results in marked deterioration, it being much more injurious to them than hard service in the water. With enough boats just like these, and with adequate facilities for launching them in a high sea, the chances are that the survivors, instead of being a small minority of the whole ship's company, would have been a large majority of it. But there were not enough—there never are, and hardly can be, on big steamers—and the launching devices were such as to make escape from the vessel an operation of desperate peril. The launching problem is not an easy one; indeed, it is extremely difficult; but some davits are better than others, and those who decide the equipment of ships show a strange conservatism when changes in the construction of this apparatus are suggested. They apparently think that to deviate from the old form is to confess a danger the existence of which they prefer to deny or ignore. They will spend money generously enough to prevent the necessity for taking to the boats, and, at least in the case of ocean-going steamers, their expenditures have not been useless; but the success attained, great as it has been in degree, still leaves a place which only small boats can fill—can, but rarely do. Even now, however, there are few safer places than an ocean steamer on any except a few of the frequented tracks, and on those few—one of which the Norge traversed—the danger, divided among the total number of passengers carried, is so small as to be hardly measurable. At any rate, it is small enough to be treated as of little moment in the calculation of life insurance risks.

—A psychological-sociological question of personal interest to some, and of academic interest to many, at just this time, has been submitted to us. Is the honor of a nomination for office great enough to counterbalance the humiliation incidental to defeat? There, now, is a nice complicated problem! One could argue it from half a hundred standpoints and reach one or the other answer, and the accuracy of the answer would depend in each instance upon many circumstances, part of which could not be known beforehand and as to part of which the values would remain mere matters of opinion. For the experienced politician there probably is little or no humiliation in the unsuccess of his efforts to win votes. He may regret bitterly, or rage savagely, but it is not likely to enter his mind that the decision of the voters was due to a weighing in the balance of the personal merits and competencies of himself and his competitor. If he "runs behind his ticket" an especial chagrin may be his, but even then the chances are that he can explain to himself as to others that the result was due to an especial shrewdness or malignity displayed by his rival. In the case of a National or even a State office, the criticism of acquaintances does not enter appreciably into the determination of the ballot, and therefore the need for humiliation is even less. And the honor of the nomination is always there—its reality when the nomination has been honorably obtained, and its semblance, which is a kind of reality, even when the means have been base. The emotions of a thoroughly good citizen who has been defeated at the polls, particularly if the defeat has been inflicted by his neighbors, must be such, in many cases, as to make him regret that he ever entered on the contest. Yet humiliation, even then, is not inevitable, since the verdict is influenced in every case by many besides personal likes and dislikes. It is always possible for the vanquished candidate to believe that his rejection was on grounds of party, or at worst on that of a distrust as to his peculiar fitness for the performance of certain duties, not to have a peculiar fitness for the performance of which is no disgrace.

—That efforts should have been made in Texas to enjoin the Department of Agriculture from testing the efficiency of certain Mexican ants in the destruction of the cotton boll weevil was surprising enough, considering the desperate need there is to find something or other that will do this work. Still there is much excuse for apprehensions as to the consequences of introducing strange insects in districts now free from them. That they will do in the new home what they did in the old—and nothing else—is far from sure, and as a rule present evils must be pretty bad to make unknown evils preferable to them. The boll weevil, however, is an evil much worse than pretty bad, and to get rid of him, or her, is desirable enough to justify the taking of chances greater than the introduction of these Mexican ants. At any rate, the injunction has been refused, and the experiment will be tried. It is at least a hopeful one, and the precedents for it, while not many, are calculated to calm apprehension.

Monaco Talks on Marine Biology.

In the course of a lecture delivered June 2 at the Royal Institution, London, the Prince of Monaco said that for some years past the advances made by oceanography had been very marked, but among the many departments of science which it touched marine biology was for the moment the least advanced, because it required researches of a particularly difficult kind.

In his own personal oceanographical work he had for long employed new means and methods, which attracted different groups of marine animals. Some years ago he had assisted at the capture of a cachalot or sperm whale among the Azore Islands, and when it came to endure the convulsions of death its stomach rejected enormous fragments of its prey, consisting of the great cephalopods which it had captured in the intermediate depths of the ocean, and which formed the exclusive nourishment of these mammals.

It was in this way that he had recognised the existence of a fauna, remarkable for the size and number of its components, relegated to the enormous space which separated the surface from the great depths, but whose organization prevented its rising to the regions illuminated by the light of the sun, and probably, also, its descending to the bottom, when this lay beyond a certain depth. In the Mediterranean he had taken several species of grampus grisens, of orca gladiator, of globiceps melas, and in the Atlantic Ocean he had found several globiceps and grampus, as well as a rare specimen of dolphin, the rteno.

The principal object which he had in view in capturing cetaceans was the knowledge of certain beings living in the abysses of the ocean, and that had been realised by the acquisition of a certain number of new and very rare cephalopods, some of which were of gigantic size.

An Anniversary.

From The Tacoma News.

Office Boy—"Mr. Smith, can I get off this afternoon? My grandmother's dead."

Manager—"Tommy, don't you know that it is very wrong to tell lies?"

"But she is dead!"

"When did she die?"

"Two years ago; but to-day's the anniversary and we're going to celebrate it."

And the manager, remembering that it was about two years ago that the grandmother excuse came out, told the little fellow to run along. He then closed down his desk, told the chief clerk that he had to run over to Seattle, but would be back at 9:30—and followed the boy to the funeral celebration.

THE PANTHER AND THE BEAR.

Application of a Fable to Russian-Japanese Situation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Once upon a time a Panther and Mate lived peacefully together with their two little ones in a small cave in the forest. While they were absent hunting for food a large Bear took occasion to run his head into the Panthers' home, where the youngsters were just curling up for a quiet nap.

"How do you do, my dear ones?" said the Bear, very softly.

The baby Panthers opened wide their eyes, and one replied:

"We do not know you, and we do not like your ugly looks."

"Oh!" answered the Bear, "I am the best baby nurse you ever knew; and in my warm and furry arms I can soon sing you to sleep."

"Go away! Go away!" cried both of the cubs at once. "We are afraid of your sharp teeth and the long claws on your big feet."

"Ho! ho!" growled the Bear; and without any more words he grabbed one of the babies. Before it had time to squeal the bear hugged it so very tightly that its little life passed away.

"See,' 'spoke the Bear, "how I have put your brother asleep."

"Ah, you have killed him!"

Before the Bear could seize the other Panther it gave a fearful scream that very soon brought the father Panther to its rescue.

"What are you doing in my home, you miserable rascal?" asked the Panther of the Bear.

"Oh, I was just putting one of your darlings to sleep."

"Yes, I see how; and now I will give you a long sleep"—and, suiting action to word, the Panther soon tore out the vitals of the Bear.

This fable teaches what the Japanese Panther will do with the Russian Bear.

DAVID S. COPELAND.

Washington, July 2, 1904.

GOOD WORD FOR PILOTS.

Instances of Individual Inefficiency Not Applicable to Class.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One cannot rush in to correct every injustice, but I cannot refrain from writing a good word for the pilots of our ferry boats. My attention has long been attracted to the marked ability and care with which these men conduct their craft. I feel that a correspondent who has written from the other position has taken his impressions from some single instance, such as one which, whether correctly or incorrectly, he cites.

My experience in handling vessels has not been slight, though now somewhat remote. I have a professional delight in seeing such work well done, and a perhaps not unnatural indignation in seeing able and careful men slurred.

I must particularly, if you please, mention the pilots of the Barclay Street ferry boats. These men have a difficult course to steer, cut into as it is by other lines, particularly by the twenty-third Street boats of the Pennsylvania line and by the Erie Railroad ferries. Admirable! admirable! has been my involuntary exclamation more than once at their good judgment and ready tact. These men are of a class; if the D., L. & W. ferry pilots do so well it is unlikely that the others are all different—neither does my experience so indicate.

Those of us who are on the Brooklyn side have no criticism of the ferry pilots there. I think quite the reverse—they have very great difficulties, an ugly tide and other things which will occur at once to the observant. These men should have not only sympathy, but a hearty good word. "Honor where honor is due," is quite as necessary as criticism of those of us who fall a little short of that distinction.

SIDNEY W. LOWELL.

Brooklyn, July 8, 1904.

Sir Henry M. Stanley's Will.

From The London Times.

Personal estate of the net value of £132,951 12s. 4d. has been left by Sir Henry Morton Stanley (formerly John Rollants or Rowlands) of Furze Hill, Pirbright, Surrey, and of 2 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, G. C. B., D. C. L., LL. D., the African explorer, member of Parliament for Lambeth 1895-1900, who died on May 10 last, aged sixty-three years, a native of Denbigh, and the gross value of the whole of his estate is £145,365 10s. 8d. He appointed as executors of his will of Nov. 29, 1899, his brother-in-law, Mr. Charles Coombe Tennant of Cadoxton Lodge, Cadoxton, Neath, Glamorgan, barrister, and Mr. Robert Bright Marston of St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E. C., to each of whom the testator bequeathed £250, and he bequeathed to his wife, Dame Dorothy Stanley, (daughter of the late Mr. C. Tennant of Cadoxton Lodge,) his household and personal effects at his residences, Furze Hill and 2 Richmond Terrace, and his horses and carriages, farm stock, consumable stores, &c., and he confirmed the settlements made on their marriage. He bequeathed £500 to James William Jones, son of the late Robert Jones of Cross Foxes, Glascord, St. Asaph; £500 to Arthur Jermyn Mounteney Jephson, now employed as Queen's Messenger, and lately his companion on the Emin relief expedition, and £300 to William Hoffman, now Sous-Lieutenant in the Congo State Service. He left his Furze Hill property and the residue of his personal estate in trust for Lady Stanley during her life, subject to the payment of an annuity of £150 to his adopted son Denzil Morton Stanley, such annuity to be increased to £350 in the event of her remarriage, and, subject to his wife's life interest, he left his property as to one moiety in trust for his said adopted son, and as to the other moiety as Lady Stanley shall appoint during her widowhood, or in default of appointment, then to the said Denzil Morton Stanley absolutely.

Philadelphia Girls' Tan.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"There are more ways than one of acquiring a seashore tan," said the park guard as he pointed to a couple of girls reclining in the grass. They were lying on their backs in the scorching sun, minus hats and with sleeves rolled up above the elbows. At their side was a bowl, the contents of which they occasionally sprinkled over their faces and arms. "That's the stay-at-home's idea of getting a vacation sunburn," went on the park guard. "You know, it's considered very smart among young girls to get as brown as gypsies, so they come out here, get burned almost to a crisp, and then put up a bluff about having been away. The bowl? Oh, that's filled with salt water. They sprinkle it on themselves and let it dry, and that is supposed to help the game. For my part, I don't see why people want to get sunburned unless they have to."

Rich Deposits of Uranium.

The Chemist Laudin, in Sweden, has discovered a large and rich deposit of uranium and is keeping the spot a strict secret, according to The Frankfort News of recent date. Moreover, this radio-active substance has been found to exist in unusually large quantities in many of the mining districts of Portugal. The Portuguese Government has appointed a commission of experts to investigate and report on the extent of the discovery with the idea of establishing a radium industry which may become very profitable.

The Common Man's Luck.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The chief of the Secret Service says that there is $100,000 in good bills for every dollar that is bad.

Yes, but we are much more likely to get the bad dollar than we are to get the 100,000 good ones.

Country Club Comments.

From The Chicago News.

Ernie—Miss Passy doesn't seem strong enough to drive a golf ball any more. She is almost old enough to play tennis.

Lou—Tennis? Why, she's getting old enough to play croquet.

ENGINEERS AND BRIDGES.

Mr. Colles Explains His Position as Lindenthal Plans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of June 29 on "Engineers and Bridges" you have roasted me so badly that it places me on the apparent defensive, and it seems to be "up to me" to say a few words by way of justification. I am sorry to see that THE TIMES has taken a partisan stand in a matter in which partisanship is to be greatly deprecated, more particularly in laymen who do not pretend to an understanding of the engineering questions involved. In your editorial you have presented the case like a Miltonian contest between the powers of light and darkness, in which, of course, my side of the case is represented as occupying the bad eminence.

Now, it is quite possible that some of the disputants may have personal motives, but so far as the writer is concerned he has no personal connection with the New York bridge department and no possible motive for partisanship on one side or the other; and let me say that whoever the writer of the letter signed "Engineer," published by you June 28, may be, his professional ethics should not have permitted him to hide behind anonymity while making personal accusations. As for the two subordinates of Commissioner Lindenthal, whom "Engineer" accuses of insubordination and disloyalty, as I understand the matter, this insubordination was nothing more than an open opposition to the new bridge plans on engineering grounds; but whatever such opposition may be due to such argumenta ad hominem have nothing to do with the merits of the controversy. In this controversy my standpoint is merely that of a citizen of New York, and incidentally an engineer.

Although you ridicule my opinion on the architectural merits of the bridge, I venture to believe it is as good as that of the average citizen, and that your assumption to write for the "whole artistic community of New York" is unwarranted. Suppose we let the artistic community speak for themselves, and undoubtedly there will be found much diversity of opinion here also.

The writer is not moved by any animosity whatever, and least of all against the distinguished members of Mayor Low's commission, in the statements of his former letter, nor is he aware of any "heat" on his part. But however high the authority, the reports of this commission are so obviously weak and one-sided that they cannot sustain criticism for a moment. For example, the statement made by the commission as to the cost of eye-bar chains and cables being "about the same" will not bear examination. But the things omitted as to the cable bridge are even more conspicuous than those inserted as to the eye-bar bridge. I am still of the opinion that the Art Commission has no business to intermeddle with a purely engineering matter, and I suggest it will be found more appropriate, if the controversy is still unsettled, to appoint a new engineering commission, which I believe, with your "Member Am. Soc. C. E." correspondent, would not hesitate to report in favor of the cable type of bridge, now that reason for prejudice in favor of the eye-bar type has passed away.

GEORGE W. COLLES.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 2, 1904.

CELEBRATING A HOLIDAY.

American and Italian Ways Contrasted —The Record of Accidents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One death, 360 injured, and 81 fires are the results, so far as is known, from this year's Fourth of July in Manhattan alone. Many cases of lockjaw are expected, and this means death in nine cases out of ten. It must also be admitted that many injuries were inflicted that will never reach the press.

Is this a civilized way of expressing patriotic feelings? Are not these figures sufficient proofs of the barbarity of our celebrations? Why permit such amusements? Why should our most important holiday be to many a day of sorrow instead of joy?

No; this is not the way to celebrate such great events. This is not the way to commemorate noble achievements. There are more inspiring amusements for such holidays.

Let us take, for instance, the religious celebrations of "Little Italy." Artistic illuminations of the streets, beautiful fireworks, gorgeous parades, sweet music are the main features of their holidays. Can anybody deny the preference of such celebrations to ours?

LEO C. GOLDSTEIN.

New York, July 9, 1904.

New Yorker Astonishes Baltimoreans.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Alfred Blum, traveling salesman from New York, called at the business office of The Sun and surprised the clerks by his performances as a lightning calculator. Not content with adding mentally and more quickly than the most experienced and expert of his audience could do with paper and pencil columns of figures, subtracting in four and five figures, multiplying a number of five figures by another of the same size, and giving the cube roots offhand of numbers away up in the millions, this mental wonder instantly named the day of the week on which any date of the present year has fallen or will fall, and when the date and year of any event in the past was given named the day of the week on which it fell. Mr. Blum does all these things just for pastime, and has been doing some of them ever since he was four years old.

Wild West Mathematics.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"You can't take two from two and leave one, you know."

"No," replied the South Dakota Judge, "but I've often taken one from one and left two."

WHO IS YOUR BOSS?

Who is your boss? Does he go on two legs
Or is he the demon who lurks in the dregs
Of a roisterer's glass? Does he bide from you far
Or rise in the smoke of a fragrant cigar?
Who is your boss? In your desk does he lurk
To drive you all day? Is it Worry or Work?
Don't cavil, you rascal; you worship some Joss.
Be it man, thing, or habit. Come, who is your boss?
Who is your boss? Come, be honest; don't hedge.
Does it bear a stamped eagle and wear a milled edge?
Whose tag are you wearing? Whose song do you sing?
For whom do you dance when they pull on the string?
Whose brand are you bearing? What cult have you bagged?
By whom or by what has your collar been tagged?
You may be the boss of some one that I sing,
But this is the question: Who's pulling *your* string?
My boss? Ah, I'll tell you: A slip of a girl
Who fetters my heart with the gyve of a curl
Straying down on her brow like a thief gone amiss
On his way to her red lips to steal him a kiss.
She scolds me and holds me and molds me at will,
Nor ever my fluttering heart will be still
When she brushes my cheek with the wisp of her curl.
But who'd not be bossed by a slip of a girl?

J. W. FOLEY.

A SHORT RANGE PICTURE OF PARKER, THE MAN

Not the Stolid "Sphinx" That Printed Photographs Make Him.

A WELL-ROUNDED AMERICAN

Fond of Society and Exercise, a Good Judge of Horses, and a Friend of Nature.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, July 10.—"There is no one striking side to Judge Parker," said a man who had closely watched the Judge for several days. "He is rather a man of many sides. He seems so strong in mental equipment that no kind of work can color him. He is a well-rounded American."

In the first place the man who meets the Judge after having seen only the current pictures of him will soon make the discovery that no etching, woodcut, or anything in black and white can give an adequate idea of what he looks like. In such a likeness his moustache and hair appear to be black. They are far from black. In fact, they are reddish. There is a good deal of color in his face, too, particularly after one of his self-imposed spells of work on his farm. The forehead is high, so high that it will undoubtedly be said that he is slightly bald over the temples. That is not the case.

There is another particular in which the black print portraits of him are misleading. They give him a certain stolidity of expression which is not true to life. Firm and square though the chin is, there is a delicacy in the face—an expression of refinement—that none of the photographers up to now has caught. There never was, never could have been anything so unfair as to depict this man as a sphinx, for instead of being anything like silent or reserved in conversation he is pre-eminently social, fond of good society, fond of taking a goodly share in the conversation, fond of listening to a good story—and telling one, too.

Somewhat in contrast to this there looms up important in his character his love for outdoor life. So much has been said of this that it has no doubt given the impression to many that his love for farming predominates. It is true he does like farming, likes it as the most healthful kind of exercise—the kind which requires the exercise of the mind as well as the body.

It will be a revelation to many, however, to learn that his place, Rosemont, which is stocked with everything that an up-to-date farm should contain, was not purchased for its splendid soil or the fruit that grows on it or the opportunity it affords for raising cattle, but for the splendid view of the Hudson and the surrounding country which it commands. Judge Parker had a better farm when he purchased Rosemont. It was inland, however, and had no such splendid view as his present home. Rosemont is, in truth, an evidence of the man's aesthetic side.

Within the last day or two some one discovered upon reaching the Parker estate something that others had missed—namely, its close resemblance to Washington's Mount Vernon. It is here in this spot, surrounded by a splendid forest, doing the work that some men spurn to do when they can, that Judge Parker has taken his exercise, the equivalent for dumbbells and punching-bags. It is here that he has recuperated his energies, cleared his mind, so that when he went back to his judicial duties at Albany he could perform them with a clear head and a power of endurance. Here, too, in his library, which overlooks the Hudson from every window, he has looked over many a brief, prepared many an important decision. Both his law library here and his general library are of the most nearly complete in the State.

Practical as has been his mode of exercise, it has included also, however, the kind which ordinarily gets the name sport. He is fond of riding, is a fine swimmer, he can manage a yacht well, and he pulls a good stroke with an oar. He is fondest, perhaps, of horseback riding, for which there is splendid opportunity here. He is fond of the exercise and he is exceedingly fond of horses. As a judge of horses David Harum was hardly his superior.

Of his love for research and original investigation his friendship with John Burroughs, the naturalist, is perhaps the best evidence. The Judge's ride or drive, when it is for pleasure, invariably leads to Slabsides, the Summer retreat of the author and investigator. In that little shack on the hills near Marlborough the two men have often in the last few years discussed and considered many subjects which were afterward discussed in print. Judge Parker adding not a little in the way of ideas.

The philanthropic side of Judge Parker has shown itself in ways possible only to the man who lives in the country. He invariably rides or drives a little out of his way to salute a workman in the fields, and often stops to discuss with him the work which he is doing. This has resulted in making him in the village of Esopus and in the adjacent villages as well a kind of local prince of whom everybody speaks with reverence. When recently the Holy Cross Mission, comprising an order of priests whose vow is poverty, obedience, and celibacy, wished to settle somewhere in the neighborhood of Esopus it was largely through the Judge's instrumentality that they got the handsome and comfortable farm on the Hudson which they now occupy.

FOUND LEGATEE A WIDOW.

Lawyer Hunting Miss Tirrell Found Mrs. William Hollinger.

Lawyer Slater Bailey of Bergen Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street has been trying for several weeks to find Miss Augusta E. Tirrell, a daughter of the late Edward H. Tirrell, who was a member of the Produce Exchange, and who left to his family quite a fortune. When Mr. Mailey found Miss Augusta he was surprised to learn that she had married two years ago a young man named William Hollinger. The Tirrell family objected to the marriage, but the young people insisted, and the marriage occurred without the knowledge of Miss Tirrell's family.

Later she and her husband went to Colorado Springs, Mrs. Hollinger hoping the change would restore his health. Two months ago he died, and Mrs. Hollinger is now on the way to New York to claim her inheritance.

ROOSEVELT ON THE ISSUES.

President May Discuss Them at Length in Notification Address.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 10.—President Roosevelt and his family attended services at Christ Church this morning, where the Rev. Dr. H. H. Washburn conducted the services. In the afternoon he took a long walk through the woods with his older sons.

Senator Fairbanks is expected here late to-morrow afternoon and will remain at Sagamore Hill until he and the President have thoroughly discussed their plans for the National campaign.

Such comment as the President may have to make on the St. Louis platform will be in his address to receiving the Committee of Notification on July 27. It is understood that in this address the President will deal at length on the issues between the two parties.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

The programme for music by the Old Guard Band in Washington Square Park to-day is:

Prelude, "The Star-Spangled Banner".....Key
March, Heidelberg, "Prince of Pilsen".Luders
Overture, "Light Cavalry".....Suppe
Concert valse, "Bower of Love".....Bratton
Cornet solo, "Sweet Adeline".....Gerard
Performed by H. P. Venenia.
Medley overture, "The Blue Bell".Chataway
Selection, "Peggy from Paris".....Loraine
Intermezzo, "The Gondolier".....Powell
Caprice, "In Days of Old".....Robyn
Selection, "Broadway Echoes".....Bloom
Two step, "Prince Charming".....Ennis
"Home, Sweet Home."

"SHADOWED," SHE SAID.

"Young Woman in White" Tells Her Romance, Detectives Following.

The "young woman in white," who, soon after leaving the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday night was the central figure in a long runaway on Fifth Avenue, added another chapter to her contemporaneous romance yesterday.

Late yesterday afternoon the young woman, who wore a handsome white dress, and was accompanied by a man of dark complexion, drove through West Forty-seventh Street in an automobile. In front of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station she ordered the chauffeur to stop the auto. A lengthy conversation followed between the young woman and her companion. Presently she shouted:

"Cornelius, can't we get some one to protect us?"

The young man tried to soothe her. When she said she wanted to telephone, he told the chauffeur to drive to the nearest drug store. He drove to Sloane's drug store at Forty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue. She entered the store, and her companion drove away.

The young woman called up several people on the telephone, and had a lengthy conversation with each. The proprietor of the store noticed that she seemed much perturbed, and when he asked for what was the matter she replied that any one would be excited if thirty or more detectives were constantly shadowing one. The druggist suggested that she go to the police station, but she said it would bring too much unpleasant notoriety upon her family.

Later she said that she belonged to a wealthy family in Los Angeles, and that, while attending a ball in that city four weeks ago, she met the man whom she had called "Cornelius." It was a case of love at first sight, she said, and when Cornelius asked her to marry him she readily consented, though she had known him only a few hours.

Her father refused his consent, so they ran away and, coming to New York, registered at the Waldorf-Astoria, where they have remained ever since. Since that time she says that they have been shadowed by detectives in the employ of her father. She refused to give her name.

The young woman had just finished telling of her adventures when "Cornelius" returned, this time in a closed carriage, and she drove away with him.

IN THE SHOPS.

Some of the newest things in the way of draperies this year are those of Scotch canvas with Indian decorations. The canvas is a coarse stuff made of linen and jute, having both softness and body, and brought out in the most delightful shades of reds, greens, blues, and terra cottas, with applied designs of the material or a linen in contrasting colors, and embroidery in linen floss, a coarse effective material, which also is new. The canvas is used with good effect with furniture of the Mission order, and has been used in the decorations of the camps in the northern part of the State this year.

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For the window draperies the plain canvas is used as a rule. These are finished around the edge with a hem and narrow line of drawn work done with contrasting colors. They are broad, and cost $20 a pair. The canvas, in addition to the body and softness, which makes it hang well, wears indefinitely, and the colors have staying qualities. It comes from Dundee, Scotland.

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Designs of the Western Indian have been used in the other draperies, and most effectively. The patterns all have names. One of these, the "Pine Tree" design, shows a large tree in the conventional outlines of the Indians, which leave much to the imagination. The ground of one pair of the draperies in this design shows the canvas in green; the tree is in a soft yellow. There are blue bands below, and above are two spheres, representing the sun, or moon, perhaps, and showing yellows, blues, and greens. A description gives an idea of prudity in the decorations, but the colors are combined with that sure sense of harmony which the Indians obtain in their work, despite their strong contrasts.

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Mountain ash trees in a design of that name are slender, and in the sky are clouds of red and yellow. An effective design is the "Bird of Night," three spheres at the top of the drapery and across each the figure of a batlike bird. Points in contrasting colors at the lower edge of the curtain are supposed to represent mountains, and single lines of green rising from them represent trees seen from a distance. On a green curtain at the lower edge in purple is the design of the "Thunder Bird." Tall slender-stemmed blossoms running nearly the full length of the draperies represent tulips and lotus flowers. Grays and ashes of roses are some of the more subdued colors, which are combined with the soft shades in the more pronounced reds, greens, and blues. The linen floss used in the embroidery is heavy, and gives a cordlike effect. The appropriateness of material and designs for use with the furniture of massive proportions and simple lines make these quite the best of anything introduced in the way of draperies. Embroidered, the draperies cost $26 and $28 a pair. They are all done in handwork.

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In the same Scotch canvas come cushions which are also effective. One of these shows in an Indian design a flock of geese. The canvas is one of the soft blues, and the flock crossing it diagonally is in the conventional Indian drawing, the body of the birds a light brown, with head and feet white.

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Large, plain cushions are also made of the canvas for big Mission settles. They alternate with leather for this use. The canvas can be bought by the yard for $1.50.

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Rag carpeting is an old material which is finding new uses. A fine variety of it is used for cushion covers. These are run with colors in simple patterns, which suggest the Navajo blankets. A cushion with one of these covers will cost $4, or the cover alone costs $3. The foundations have one-tone effects, browns, blues, yellows, greens, &c.

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Rag carpet rugs have the body of the rug in a single color tone with a narrow border of another shade on either end and fringe. They measure about 3 by 5, and cost $3.50. Many of these rugs have gone into the camps this Summer.

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Martha Washington designs in more pronounced colors, plaided, are also found in them.

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Rag carpet table scarfs are also new, two lengths of them, 1½ and 2½ yards long, perhaps, and not wide. They are effective running the length of a long Mission table or across a shorter one. They cost $3.75 and $4.50.

FRANK PLATT HAS TYPHOID.

Has Very High Fever — Crisis Not Reached Yet, It Is Said.

Frank H. Platt, son of Senator Thomas C. Platt, is lying seriously ill of typhoid fever at the Ansonia Hotel, at Broadway and Seventy-second Street. He was under the care of several physicians all day yesterday, and at midnight Dr. Lambert, who had been in almost constant attendance, said that his patient was as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Mr. Platt has a very high fever and his condition is so serious that all visitors have not been allowed to see him.

It was said at the hotel last night that Mr. Platt had been ill for several days and that the crisis in his illness had not yet been reached.

SOCIETY AT NARRAGANSETT.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 10.—Many excursionists and automobile parties visited the Pier to-day, and at noon the beach promenade presented an animated appearance. After the bathing hour several luncheon parties were given in the Casino.

J. De Forest Danielson gave a luncheon to a party of eight. Among his guests were Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman of Newport.

Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Sullivan.

The concert to-night under the direction of Purdon Robinson was attended by many people from the hotels and cottages.

JUDGE PARKER TAKES UP COLLECTION IN CHURCH

Democratic Nominee Attends Services as Usual.

NEIGHBORS FELICITATE HIM

Republican Friends Among His Callers —He Maintains Silence on Political Questions.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 10.—Despite the fact that Judge Parker was busily receiving and answering messages from St. Louis until 3 A. M., he was up and about again at his usual hour this morning, not even omitting his early swim in the Hudson.

It is Judge Parker's habit to attend church every Sunday morning, and to-day was no exception. He drove up the river road to Kingston with Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Howard Osterhoudt of Utica, who is visiting Mrs. Parker at Rosemont. Judge Parker is a vestryman and a regular attendant of the Episcopal mission church of the Holy Cross at Kingston, and his son-in-law, the Rev. Charles M. Hall, is rector of the church.

Mr. Hall has been attending the St. Louis Convention, and in his absence to-day the Rev. Dr. Edward Cooper, rector of the Church of St. John the Divine, at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., conducted the services. Judge Parker assisted in taking up the collection and showed strangers to seats, as is always his custom.

Possible Reference to Parker.

The sermon included no reference to matters civic or political. After the service Dr. Cooper was asked if he had Judge Parker's silence in mind in his reference to the eloquence of life rather than of lips, when he said:

"It is not the eloquence in life that speaks as loudly or counts for as much as the life itself of a man."

The doctor smiled, but declined to say.

This first sermon which Judge Parker has heard since the strenuous incidents of his nomination was on the familiar topic of Christian charity, from the text in First Corinthians, xiii.:

"Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal."

"While all the gifts and graces go to make up the Christian life, they are all incomplete without the all-embracing virtue of charity. It is not the eloquence in life that speaks as loudly or counts for as much as the life itself of a man."

Both before and after the services Judge Parker was the recipient of many congratulations.

John B. McDonald and Judge Hatch remained at Judge Parker's, at Rosemont, till after 3 A. M. and received all the bulletins from the convention by telephone from Kingston. Soon after 8 o'clock they returned to the Pierce yacht Sapphire, which had waited for them in the river, and at 3:30 she swung about and started back to New York.

Congratulate the Nominee.

After his return from church the Judge had dinner at about 2 o'clock at Rosemont, and thereafter sat upon the veranda during most of the afternoon.

The Judge received a great number of visitors, among them being Representative George J. Smith and several officials and political leaders of the district in which the Judge lives, all of them Republicans. They tendered him their congratulations.

Judge Parker was asked whether he had received any messages from Charles F. Murphy, Mr. Bryan, or Mr. Hearst. He said that he had not, but that he had received many others. He admitted that many of these had referred to the message he sent in which he had taken a firm stand on the money question. He would not give these messages for publication, however, because he explained that he could not be sure that the messages which he had received referred to the fake message which he was said to have sent to Mr. Carmack or to the genuine one which he sent to William F. Sheehan.

The Judge talked cheerfully to reporters, carefully avoiding, as usual, his views on the money question and his views in general on National questions. He was exceedingly pleasant and talkative, but the subjects he talked about were some queer cases which have come before him as Judge, names being carefully omitted. He also told several stories of his experiences in local politics.

The Judge was asked whether he had sent a message of congratulation to his running mate, and in answer to the question he directed his secretary to show the telegram which he had sent. It read: "To Hon. Henry G. Davis, Elkins, West Va.: I congratulate both you and the party upon your nomination for Vice President."

While visitors were at Rosemont yesterday some one asked little Alton Parker what he thought of his grandfather's nomination for the Presidency. The little fellow walked toward the river, looked over the placid water, and then entered the house without a word. "Chip of the same block," some one remarked, the Judge joining in the laughter which followed.

Citizens from Kingston will to-morrow night go to Rosemont to congratulate Judge Parker on his nomination. It is expected that there will be about 500 of them. A few of the citizens of Kingston were included in last night's celebration, but to-night's demonstration will be a distinctive Kingston affair. It is expected that Judge Parker will welcome them with a speech as he did his neighbors in Esopus.

BUYS KEARNY MEADOW TRACT.

Trolley Company May Shorten Newark-Jersey City Route.

Special to The New York Times.

KEARNY, N. J., July 10.—The Public Service Corporation has purchased a two-and-a-half-mile tract of land on the Kearny meadows, over which it is said, a more direct trolley route will be made between Newark and Jersey City. The property, which has been purchased from the Hackensack Meadow Company, is eighty feet wide and extends from the Hackensack River to Frank Creek.

The Public Service Corporation has secured a lot of poles, which have been distributed along the line, and, it is said, contemplates abandoning a portion of the turnpike road. Reasons given for the improvement are said to be on account of the delay caused by the drawbridges over the Hackensack. The company also proposes to erect its own bridge over the Hackensack.

FATAL ITALIAN ROW.

One Man Stabbed in Fight Among Nearly a Hundred.

In the course of a quarrel among about fifty Italians last evening, Dominick Reggino, twenty-three years old, of 162 Lincoln Avenue, the Bronx, was stabbed in the abdomen, at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Lincoln Avenue, the centre of the Italian colony in the Bronx. The stabbing, according to bystanders, was done by Joseph Missuno.

During the early evening a crowd of nearly 100 Italians gathered at the corner, and several quarrels took place. Policeman Hugh Otto of the Alexander Avenue Station ordered the crowd away several times, but when the policemen went away the crowd soon got together again.

Reggino was removed to the Lincoln Hospital, where he died in about an hour.

Plattsburg Promptly Starts Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 10.—Judge Parker's timely action in promptly forcing a clear understanding on the gold standard has changed the feeling among Northern New York Democrats from disappointment to enthusiasm for the National ticket. A campaign club was formed here after the receipt of the news of Judge Parker's nomination, to be known as the Parker and Davis Club, with ex-Collector George S. Weed as temporary Chairman.

PARDON FOR A FEUDIST.

Kentucky Governor Releases One of the Hatfields from Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 10.—Giving as one of his reasons that the Hatfields and the McCoys, the famous Kentucky and West Virginia feudists, are now at peace and anxious to forget old scores, Acting Gov. Thorne last night pardoned Johnson Hatfield, one of the survivors of the deadly mountain vendetta.

Hatfield had served four years of a life sentence for killing McCoy. He was granted clemency for all his crimes. The McCoys joined in the petition asking for the pardon of their old foe. They claimed, with his kinsmen, that he was not a member of the Hatfield party in the midnight August raid in 1888, in which many McCoys, men, women, and children, were shot to death, and others cruelly wounded. Both said he was miles away sick in bed. On the petition for the pardon Acting Gov. Thorne wrote the following:

"The McCoy and Hatfield people, parties to this feud, after twenty-six years desire peace. Both sides of the old feud are anxious to cross out all old scores and settle their differences, and every law-abiding man should be only too glad to render whatever assistance he can to bring these results about.

"Besides, this man has agreed to go where his family now resides, Virginia, and not again reside in Kentucky. His wife has died since he has been confined, and left him two little children that need his care and attention. Believing this man, who is yet a young man, if spared from the ravages of Bright's disease, may yet make a useful citizen, I do my part toward redeeming him, pardon him of the crime for which he stands convicted, and all charges growing out of said feud and killing of Altfair McCoy, Tolbert McCoy, Farmer McCoy, Randolph McCoy, Jr., and Coleman McCoy."

The famous Hatfield-McCoy feud lasted almost twenty-six years. It started with the killing of Young Bill Stayton from ambush by Parish and Sam McCoy. Since then more than two score members of both families have met death, some of them in the most horrible manner.

The trouble began over two razor-backed hogs belonging to old Randolph McCoy of Pike County, Ky. They disappeared one night, and one of the Hatfields was accused of taking them. The case was tried before a Hatfield, the prisoner acquitted, and the hogs eventually turned over to him because his witnesses swore that he owned the animals.

Hatfield's chief witness has been old Bill Stayton. A few days later old Bill and young Bill were found fishing by two McCoys, who accused old Bill of perjury. Young Bill, to defend his father, hit one of the McCoys with a stone. It was about a week later that he was murdered from ambush. An election in which both families were interested in the same candidate put off more killing for a time.

About three years after the beginning of the feud Johnson Hatfield, who was commonly known as Jonce, was an outlaw in Kentucky, and he again started the bad feeling between the two families. He was the sweetheart of Rose Ann McCoy. Two of the McCoy men took advantage of the woman's intimacy with the outlaw to follow her in the hope of capturing Jonce and getting the reward offered for him. "Devil" Anse Hatfield, who was the leader of all of the Hatfield raids, heard of the McCoy plans and in heading them off caused the death of several persons.

Death followed death then for a time in the raids which the Hatfields made. Once one of the number was wounded and the rest at once captured three McCoys, whom they held as prisoners until their own relative died. Then the McCoys were tied together and shot in cold blood.

On another occasion Johnson Hatfield went to the home of two women of the McCoy family and so badly horsewhipped them that one of them died.

On another occasion Johnson Hatfield went to the house of one of the McCoy families where lived one man and a number of women, including Rose Ann McCoy. The party arrived at the house at night, and in response to their knock one of the women appeared. Johnson Hatfield ordered her to get a light, and because she could not do so quickly enough he raised his gun to kill her, but before he could fire another of his party shot her through the heart.

On election day, 1896, Johnson Hatfield, after drinking too much moonshine, killed Rutherford McCoy, Jr. He was captured and sentenced to serve three months for this last killing, but he escaped before he had been in jail a week. He was captured again later, and on that occasion he was tried for several other murders he had committed, and was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree.

IF RUSSIA INVADES INDIA.

Alleged Plan of Campaign Signed by Kuropatkin Published in London.

LONDON, Monday, July 11.—The Daily Express to-day prints what it declares is Gen. Kuropatkin's signed plan of invasion of British India. This plan, it is stated, was filed in the Russian War Office as the official method of procedure in case of war between Russia and Great Britain. The document goes into minute details, and is three columns in length.

Briefly summed up, Gen. Kuropatkin divides such a war into two campaigns, one ending with the capture of Herat and the other, after two or three years' administration of the country, with the capture of Kashmir, Kandahar, and Kabul. After that, says Gen. Kuropatkin, the British would find themselves without native support.

The plan deals minutely with the methods Russia ought to adopt to secure the cooperation of the Persians and Afghans by an elaborate system of agents and Sheiks. It estimates that one Turkestan army corps and one Trans-Caspian corps would be required in the initial stage of the campaign, says the writer, which "I should prefer to begin in November, as the weather is healthier for the men and all Russian ports are frozen.' Gen. Kuropatkin adds:

"A casus belli can, any time when required, be found through a collision between Russian and Afghan outposts."

TO COAL THE BALTIC FLEET.

It Is Said Steamers Will Await Warships' Arrival in Red Sea.

SUEZ, July 10.—The Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Smolensk, which passed the Bosphorus from Sevastopol July 6, has sailed southward from here.

The vessel took two Red Sea pilots, one for herself and the other for the Volunteer Fleet steamer Petersburg, which passed the Bosphorus July 5, coal laden, and which was reported at Port Said yesterday.

It is rumored here that the transports intend to await the arrival of the Russian Baltic squadron in the Red Sea.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—While the Baltic fleet, on its way to the Far East, is not likely to be able to get coal at French ports, it is understood that contractors will send out coal from these ports to meet the fleet beyond territorial waters.

POOR POLITICS, SAYS PLATT.

Calls Parker's Move Tactical Mistake—Predicts Democratic Split.

Senator Platt, at the Oriental Hotel yesterday, was asked for an expression of opinion on Judge Parker's message to the Democratic Convention at St. Louis. He replied:

"I consider the move an injudicious one, poor politics, and a tactical mistake. It may win to his support some of the sound money Democrats, but none of the other fellows, who are all for silver. It will cause a virtual split in the party. At any rate, they cannot go to the polls with zeal enough to elect the ticket. Parker has not helped matters much, for when the convention left out the declaration for gold it meant that they were for silver."

TAMMANY MEN HOME, SAY THEY'RE SATISFIED

Had to be Suited, Anyway, Says Senator Plunkitt.

THEY EXPECT PARKER TO WIN

Tammany Leaders, with Few Exceptions, Say That His Telegram Helped His Candidacy Greatly.

Two trains bearing Tammany delegates to the St. Louis Convention and Tammany shouters reached the city last evening, both over the New York Central. Senator Plunkitt was in charge of the first.

"It was a great convention and a good ticket has been nominated," he said. "I think that it is a winning ticket and that Judge Parker will be the next President. We are satisfied; Tammany Hall is satisfied; it had to be anyway.

"A mistake was made in the beginning of the convention by having too many amateur politicians running affairs. These gentlemen practically wasted a whole day when we ought to have been at work at the business of the convention. However, taking it all in all, under the circumstances, we did pretty well."

Assemblyman McManus, who returned with Plunkitt, also said that the ticket and the platform were strong.

Several other of the leaders interviewed expressed practically the same views. All of these said that the ticket was a strong one, and that Judge Parker would be elected. There was some difference of opinion as to the effect which Judge Parker's telegram would have upon his campaign, but none of those who expressed the opinion that the telegram was a mistake were willing to be quoted along those lines. The majority of the delegates, however, were of the opinion that Parker had strengthened his candidacy by sending his telegram.

The second train was in charge of Thomas F. Rush. When the train left St. Louis Victor J. Dowling and Thomas F. Grady were aboard, but left the train at Indianapolis upon receipt of a telegram from the convention. No one on the train knew the contents of the telegram.

A third train full of Tammany men arrived at the Harlem station at 1:08 o'clock this morning. Most of the delegates and their friends alighted there. The train was in charge of Senator James J. Frawley.

WHAT THEY THINK OF PARKER.

Views as to His Stand and What Results Will Be.

HERMAN A. METZ, President of the Brooklyn Democratic Club and the Kings County Democratic Club—The action of Judge Parker was the only thing that could be done under the circumstances. It has cleared the situation, and assures a Democratic victory.

Controller EDWARD M. GROUT—The stand taken by Judge Parker is a courageous one. It shows that he is a man with the courage of his convictions, and will strengthen him greatly with the voters. I feel sure that he will be elected. The men of Tammany are already at work in his support, and will do all that they possibly can do to roll up a big vote for him here. I regard Judge Parker as an ideal candidate, and one upon whom all factions of the party can unite for an enthusiastic campaign.

Congressman EDWARD M. BASSETT of Brooklyn—While I feel doubtful about his election, I am greatly pleased at the nomination of Judge Parker. If a sentiment which is just beginning to be heard increases rapidly, I think it will help Parker immensely. I refer to the growing sentiment that the cost of living is getting higher and that business opportunities are getting fewer. If we don't win this year the good work we have done in setting the party on its feet will continue to bear fruit, in fact, if we lose now, we may be in better shape four years hence than if we won this Fall.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, one of the delegates to the St. Louis Convention, who returned to this city before the telegram of Judge Parker was sent to the convention—I regard the manly, courageous attitude of Judge Parker as one of the finest things in political history. It will go further than anything that could have been done to give to those who do not know him a just appreciation of the fine qualities of the man as he is known to his friends. Judge Parker's telegram and the reply of the convention have squarely written the gold plank into the platform. As the campaign progresses one of the chief issues will be the strong, magnetic personality of the candidate. With the powerful aid of Judge Parker the Democratic Party has fully redeemed itself and is entitled to succeed.

CALL McCARREN SUPREME.

Brooklyn Delegates, Home Again, Say War on Him Is Off.

Triumphant and sounding the praises of their leader, Senator McCarren, the Kings County delegation to the National Convention came in on a special train made up of three sections at 6:30 o'clock last evening.

Senator McCarren waited behind a day. On the way home the Brooklyn party planned a reception for him, but the plans took no definite shape. A meeting will be held, either to-night or to-morrow night to perfect plans for the demonstration. Herman A. Metz, President of the Brooklyn and the Kings County Democratic Clubs, will in all likelihood take charge of the arrangements.

All of the delegates declared that the fight against McCarren within the Kings County organization was over. He is triumphant, the delegates said, and it would be rank treason to attempt to overthrow him at this time. All that Doyle and the other leaders who have heretofore fought McCarren ask is that they be left in control of their own districts.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish have arrived at Crossways for the season, coming late Saturday night by special car.

Mrs. William T. Bull gave a musicale today at Dudley Place, the principal artist being Miss Virginia Lucy, a young Southern pianist, who rendered several Spanish compositions.

Mrs. embroke Jones gave a luncheon on the steam yacht Narada, Mrs. William B. Leeds gave a luncheon at Fairlawn, and dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., returned to New York this evening on the steam yacht Tarantula. William B. Leed returned to New York on the Noma and Pembroke Jones left on the Narada.

Commander Frederick G. Bourne of the New York Yacht Club was here to-day on the flagship Delaware. He left late in the afternoon.

The yachts here include the steamers Surf, Eugenia, Augusta, Poly anthus, —arietta, Riviera, and Xara, the schooners Vencedora, Crusador, Elmina, Beatrice, and Adrienne, and the sloops Choctaw, Bambino, and Rambler.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill, J. R. Bartoon Willing, J. Lawrens Van Alen, Oliver Harriman, and W. T. Aldridge are registered at the Casino.

FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL WED.

Father Says She Ran Away—She Says She Is Married.

Edward Carter of 416 West Thirty-seventh Street, took to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station last evening his fourteen-year-old daughter, whom he said had run away from home three weeks ago. The father said that he had found the girl at 452 West Thirty-ninth Street, where he said she was living with a Mrs. Moore. He asked that his daughter be arrested, as he was unable to keep her at home.

When Sergt. McNaught questioned the girl she said:

"My name was Carter, but now it is McKue, for three weeks ago Saturday I was married to Frank McKue."

The father made a complaint against the girl and she was taken to the Children's Society for the night.

OYSTER BAY'S COLOR LINE.

Row Over Barber's Refusal to Shave a Colored Minister.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 10.—The colored residents of the village threaten to disturb Mr. Roosevelt's vacation by calling his attention to the fact that a negro minister cannot be shaved in Oyster Bay. They are very much in earnest, and under the leadership of Deacon Lewis are prepared to make a strenuous protest.

The Rev. James T. Gaskin of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Yonkers arrived here last night, and went to David Newport's barber's shop to be shaved. The negro took his place in the line of those who were to "be next," and was told by the barber that there was no use in waiting. He would always be "next."

The minister asked why he could not be shaved, and the barber replied that his color was against him. The minister appealed to the other customers, but they kept silent.

Mr. Gaskin appealed to Justice Franklin, who told him that the law was on his side, but advised him for the peace of the community and the welfare of Zion, the local church, to drop the matter. The minister went away to think about it, and made no mention of his trouble in his sermon this morning.

The first news of the trouble came to-night when the negroes in the town, learning of the incident, gathered to consider what they should do. Deacon Lewis, as spokesman and leader, said:

"It is an outrage, right here in the President's town. We are not decided what we should do, but we will not let the matter rest as it is, on the advice of Justice Franklin."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William P. Sleight.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 10.—William P. Sleight, seventy years old, Commander of Farnsworth Post, G. A. R., died suddenly here to-day of apoplexy at his home, 227 South Third Avenue. Mr. Sleight was Cashier of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company of New York, and was prominent in Mount Vernon, having been a School Trustee and clerk of the Board of Education for twenty-five years.

He was one of the original 1,000 New Yorkers from the Ninth Ward who founded Mount Vernon fifty years ago, and drew lots for the property. Mr. Sleight was born in New York City. His mother was a member of the Vanderbilt family, and his father, James Sleight, was a sea captain who owned a line of sloops lying in New York Harbor. During the civil war Mr. Sleight served in the Seventy-first Regiment, and was in the first battle of Bull Run.

He was one of the organizers of the First Reformed Church of Mount Vernon, and he and his wife were the first couple to be married in old Lincoln Hall, then a Reformed church chapel. The funeral is to be held to-morrow evening at his home. The Rev. Charles Lane, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Sleight was Treasurer since its formation, and the Rev. C. H. Tyndall, pastor of the Reformed Church, will conduct the service.

George Beale Sloan.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 10.—George Beale Sloan died here to-day, aged seventy-three years. He was born and educated in this city, and in 1864, with Theodore Irwin, he established the firm of Irwin & Sloan, flour commissioners.

Mr. Sloan withdrew from the firm in 1884 to become the head of the Second National Bank here, the depository of both the City and County of Oswego, which position he continued to hold till his death. He was also a Director of several manufacturing companies. Mr. Sloan was a member of the Assembly in 1874 and 1876, and was Speaker in 1877 and 1879. He was State Senator from 1886 to 1891, and Chairman of the Finance Committee during the entire term of his service. He was a member of the Electoral College in 1896, and was one of the Commissioners for the State of New York at the Chicago World's Fair. He was a member of the Union League and Republican Clubs of New York City.

The funeral will be held here on Wednesday.

Obituary Notes.

ANDREW J. SCHELICHER, head of Schelicher & Son, piano manufacturers, died of pneumonia yesterday at his home in Stamford, Conn. He was forty-five years old.

JAMES H. O'NEILL, for many years a Justice of the Peace in Harrison, N. J., died on Saturday at his home, 332 Jersey Street, in that village, at the age of sixty years. He had been engaged in the wholesale grocery business for many years.

HIRAM TARBOX died on Saturday at his home, 1,883 Washington Avenue, after a brief illness. He was eighty-seven years old. He was born in Greenwich, R. I., in 1851 he built the house in which he died. He was the first Postmaster of Tremont village, and was an authority on the local history of that section of the city. The funeral service will be held to-day at 2 o'clock. Interment will be in Woodlawn.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 10.—There is a marked absence of barometric gradients on to-night's weather map, and generally stagnated conditions prevail east of the Rocky Mountains. Scattered showers and thunderstorms have prevailed along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, in the middle Rocky Mountain region, Arkansas, Western Kansas, and the upper lake region.

Unsettled weather, with occasional thunderstorms, will prevail Monday in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, the Middle and South Atlantic States, and probably in the Mississippi Valley. Showers will prevail Tuesday in practically the same districts. The tendency will be toward slightly higher temperatures.

The winds along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts will be mostly light southerly; on the Great Lakes, light and variable.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have light south winds and occasional showers to the Grand Banks.

The river is falling at Kansas City, and there are no present indications of rain that will cause a further rise in the rivers of Kansas, whence the present high water in the lower Missouri River came. The Missouri rise is passing down the middle Mississippi River, but the danger line will not be reached at St. Louis. The Arkansas River has passed the danger line at Fort Smith and will reach the danger line at Little Rock Monday. The latter will continue high along the lower Arkansas River for several days, but stages will not be sufficiently high to cause serious damage.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, showers and thunderstorms, with rising temperature Monday; Tuesday fair, light to fresh south winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, showers and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair, light variable winds.

Western New York, fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair, light west winds.

New England, showers and thunderstorms Monday and Tuesday; warmer on the coast; fresh southeast to south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.	TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	70	67	71
6 A. M.	70	67	70
9 A. M.	84	69	71
12 M.	94	70	72
3 P. M.	93	70	72
6 P. M.	90	70	72
9 P. M.	82	70	72
12 P. M.	78	70	71

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71½
Weather Bureau	69
Corresponding date 1903	84
Corresponding date for last 25 years	73

At 8 A. M. yesterday the thermometer registered 70 degrees and at 8 P. M. 71 degrees, the maximum register being 71 degrees at 8 P. M. and the minimum 67 degrees at 3 A. M. At 8 P. M. the percentage of humidity was 83 and at 8 P. M. [illegible]

WATERS PIANOS

An artistic piano of the highest grade; old in name and great in reputation; sweet in tone, solid in construction and fully warranted for six years to give entire satisfaction. It is wise economy to buy a good piano, and in the "WATERS" you not only get a good piano, but good value for your investment. No fancy prices. Our new

3-YEAR SYSTEM

gives you three years' time on a piano without interest. Send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & C

COCKRAN'S WILD GOOSE CHASE TO ST. LOUIS

Rushed Back on $400 Special Train from Indianapolis.

SUMMONED BY MR. MURPHY

Arrived Too Late to Urge Adoption in Platform of Parker Sentiments—Calls Candidate True Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—Summoned by wire from the regular Tammany train that was bearing Hill and his colleagues to New York and brought back to St. Louis from Indianapolis by a special train, Congressman W. Bourke Cockran reached here at 4 o'clock this morning, hoping to be in time to address the convention to urge the incorporation of Judge Parker's gold standard opinions in the party platform.

The adjournment had been taken before he arrived, but the Tammany spokesman expressed himself for publication as of the opinion that Judge Parker, by his quick action, had saved the party from an embarrassing position and immeasurably increased his own strength as a candidate.

"Judge Parker has shown himself to be a quick thinker, a true leader, and a man who is not afraid to act even when his own friends are hit," said Mr. Cockran at the Southern Hotel. "He forced the little leaders who were managing, or mismanaging, his candidacy to come up to his own high standard. He showed a force of character and a determination to be right, no matter what the consequences, that has won the admiration of the entire country. The outcome is extremely satisfactory to all who have the interest of the Democratic Party at heart.

"Had I arrived before the convention adjourned I should have moved, and should have spoken to the motion, that the sentiments of Judge Parker, as expressed in his telegram to Mr. Sheehan, be incorporated in the platform. I should have put the Parker telegram in resolution form, and the convention, I am convinced, would have voted for it by an overwhelming majority. This business of having a convention telegraph a candidate does not appeal to me, and the reply of the convention to Judge Parker would have been in better form had it been made a platform plank. However, that was a mistake of the convention and not of the candidate.

"The Parker managers started the whole trouble themselves when ex-Senator Murphy, acting under the advice of ex-Senator Hill and William F. Sheehan, refused to call a meeting of the New York State delegation Friday night before the convention met to adopt a platform. All of the Tammany delegates signed a letter requesting that Senator Murphy, as Chairman of the delegation, call a meeting of the delegation to ascertain what steps Senator Hill had taken to secure the adoption of a gold standard plank offered to the convention for adoption. We knew that such action in some form or other was absolutely necessary to give the candidate and the party the proper standing before the voters, but Senator Hill and Mr. Sheehan could not see it that way, and so they refused to take the desired action.

"The result is that their mismanagement called down the wrath of their candidate on their own heads. But to the Democratic Party it has been a move full of benefit. It shows that Parker has firm convictions and the courage of his convictions, that he is a big man and a firm leader, and that no little men can hope to dominate him or even influence him against what he believes to be right and for the best. We of Tammany are more than pleased at the outcome of our fight for the gold standard, and at the high qualities of leadership and executive ability shown so strikingly by our candidate."

Mr. Cockran left St. Louis to-day at noon for New York, his special trip back, of course, having availed nothing under the circumstances. The special train which brought him from Indianapolis was an expense item of $400 for Mr. Cockran and Mr. Murphy, the Tammany leader, who summoned him to return.

FOR SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

The Theme of the Day at Ocean Grove—Mrs. Springer's Gift.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 10—At all of the services held on the camp grounds today, Sabbath Observance Day, the speakers urged their auditors to work for a more general observance of the Sabbath. A special sermon on this theme was preached this morning in the Auditorium to five thousand listeners by the Rev. Dr. Frederick J. Stanley, General Secretary of the American Sabbath Union. The sermon this evening was by the Rev. Dr. C. F. Sitterly, of Madison N. J.

Evangelist Charles H. Yatman, leader of the Young People's Meeting, announced this morning that the sum of $2,000 had been added to the Temple building fund. The money has been subscribed by Mrs. Rebecca R. Springer. This afternoon Evangelist L. W. Munhall of Philadelphia led the monster Bible class.

THE TURF.

Brighton Races DAILY AT 2:30.

SIX EVENTS TO-DAY, INCLUDING THE $1,500 DISTAFF STAKES, AND STEEPLECHASE over full course.

MUSIC BY MYGRANT'S BAND.

Course can be reached from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge by Special Electric Trains on Brighton Road and by Smith Street Trolley Cars. Trains on Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Also via 39th St. Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., boats leave every 20 minutes, connecting with special electric trains.

SPORTING GOODS.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, New and second-hand, $50 up; on time or rental.

BOWLING ALLEYS.

We make better bowling alleys than any one else in the business; ask any expert bowler.

BAR FIXTURES

in stock for immediate delivery, $100 up.

Store Fixtures and Cabinet Work.

Designs and estimates on application.

BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., Salesroom, 227, 229 4th Av., corner 19th St.

AUTOMOBILES.

Special sale Automobile Lamps

Midsummer sale of tarnished goods, travelers' samples, etc. Great variety horns, caps, etc., one-half price. Great chance for good lamp, cheap. Five-story Building full of Automobile Bargains. E. J. Willis Co., 8 Park Place, in B'way.

$250 ORIENT BUCKBOARDS, $425

Climb any hill; no noise; speed 30 miles an hour; demonstrations given. Have several demonstrating cars which we will sell cheap. Oldsmobile, $250; Cresmobile, $350; both like new. Cheapest House in America for Automobile Supplies.

E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, near B'way.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS Cleaning Up Week. Offers wanted; owners want cash! Peerless, 1903; Wintor Touring Car; Renault, 24 horse; 1904 Northern; 1904 Senechmont; Oldsmobiles, Darracqs; Waverley, Centaur; other electrics; $150 upward. Bargains.

Tires, Lamps, etc., your price.

BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE, 131 West 51st St., near 6th Av.

Good AUTOMOBILES Cheap

Every Automobile in good order, ready to demonstrate. Owners want them sold at once to highest bidder. Call and make offers.

1904 new White Steamer; nearly new, $3,000. Peerless Touneau; $1700 Autocar Tonneau, new condition; $8,500 Mors, with Top; 1903 Winton Touring Car, with top, fully equipped, cost $3,300; $1200 Prescott Steamer, four passenger, new condition; Knox, four passenger, air cooled motor; Thomas Touring Car, owner will take $675, cost $1,400; Cadillac, with Tonneau, late model, owner wants $650; several Runabouts, $225 upward; Orient Buckboards, $225 upward; Automobiles sold on five per cent. commission. Quick sales are made here.

WILLIS'S AUTO EXCHANGE, 8 Park Place, near B'way.

QUICK DEEP-SEA ROMANCE.

Three Days Enough for a Meeting and an Engagement.

When the steamship Astoria of the Anchor Line docked at her pier at Twenty-fifth Street and the North River last evening it became known that while the boat was on the high seas a romance took definite form.

When the liner left Glasgow Carl A. From, formerly an engineer on the Therese, and who was on his way to Boston to take charge of the steamship Falke, was walking on the deck. On the deck also was Mrs. A. B. Rybar, who had sold her home in Hungary, and who was on her way to visit relatives in this country. Mrs. Rybar was unable to speak English, and From being able to converse with her in her native tongue the two were often on deck together.

After the ship had been out three days From announced that he was engaged to the fair Hungarian. There was no clergyman on the passenger list, so the wedding had to be postponed. It will be celebrated this morning aboard ship.

Shortly after the steamship docked a woman rushed on the pier and informed the officials that her son, who had been abducted seven months ago, was aboard the vessel. After a search she found her son, William McCarte. She said that she lived in Philipsburg, Penn., and that her mother had stolen her son and had taken him to Europe.

The boy was a favorite among the passengers. He said that he was fourteen years old, and that he had left willingly with his grandmother. The boy was taken to Ellis Island, but will be released this morning.

CLAIM A NAST PAINTING.

W. P. Toler and H. De Pau Nutting Sue Artist's Widow.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 10.—William P. Toler of Madison and Harmon De Pau Nutting of New York have instituted proceedings in the Chancery Court at Trenton against Mrs. Sarah Nast, the widow of Thomas Nast, the artist, who died in South America, to secure possession of a picture painted by Nast and representing a head of Christ. According to the bill which was filed yesterday the painting was purchased from Mr. Nast in November, 1900, by Henry P. Toler of New York for $1,500. Later, it is said, Toler returned the picture to the artist to be retouched in certain parts.

The complainants claim that Henry P. Toler sold the picture to them in January last. Mrs. Nast refused to surrender the picture to them, claiming, it is said, that it was transferred to Toler as collateral security for a loan of $1,500. Toler and Nutting ask that Mrs. Nast be compelled to state upon oath the entire details of the transaction. In the meantime, it is asked that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the painting or that it be brought into court pending a decision.

SAVED BY OPEN WINDOW.

Denver Widow, Visiting Here, Turned on the Gas.

Mrs. Alice Hardenbrook, a widow, from Denver, Col., was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital in an unconscious condition yesterday afternoon from the residence of Edmund R. Morse, 77 West Sixty-eighth Street, whom she has been visiting for several days.

Mrs. Hardenbrook retired early on Saturday night, but did not leave her room all day yesterday. Late in the afternoon Mrs. Morse detected the odor of escaping gas and summoned Policeman Forde of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, who forced the door of Mrs. Hardenbrook's room.

She was found in bed unconscious with the gas escaping from the jet, which was fully turned on. That she was not dead was due to the fact that the window of her room was wide open.

At the hospital she said that she had no idea of committing suicide, but could give no explanation of how the gas was turned on.

Mrs. Morse said that her guest was the widow of Henry Hardenbrook, who amassed a large fortune by mining speculation in Denver, and died four years ago, leaving his fortune to his wife. Mrs. Hardenbrook will recover.

"MAD DOG" BITES TWO.

Policeman One of Them—He Shot Dog and Killed It.

A supposedly mad dog bit two people in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. They are Jacob Grossman, a ten-year-old boy, living at 273 Madison Street, Manhattan, and Policeman John Keppler of the Liberty Avenue Station, Brooklyn. The same dog was seen in the neighborhood on Saturday when he bit a lad named Joseph Levy so severely that the boy had to be removed to a hospital for treatment.

After he was bitten yesterday Keppler drew his revolver and shot the dog. Then he hurried to a hospital and had his wound cauterized.

LITTLE SCARE ON ELBERON.

Steamboat's Rudder Got Out of Order—Taken in Tow.

There was a little scare among the passengers of the Long Branch steamboat Elberon on her last trip to this city last night. The steamboat was about two miles off Coney Island, when something happened to the rudder, and the boat began to drift. There were about 300 passengers, mostly women and children, and many of them were frightened.

The boat lay to and waited for the Mary Patton, of the same line, which passed her a line and towed her for more than an hour while repairs were being made. The boat landed at the Battery about an hour late but under full control and left for her dock at the foot of West Thirteenth Street.

"BEDELIA" MAKES TROUBLE.

Two Passengers on Elevated Train Fight Over Whistler.

A small boy was merrily whistling "Bedelia" in a crowded car of a north-bound Third Avenue elevated train yesterday, and the melody annoyed Louis Watrin, twenty-five years old, of 129 First Avenue. He told the boy to "dry up his infernal racket." Michael Kerns of 209 East Thirty-fifth Street took the whistler's part and told Watrin that he had better let the boy alone.

Then they argued and disturbed the passengers more than the whistling had done. From the station at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to the one at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street the argument lasted, and as the train left the latter station the men came to blows. They fought all over the car, trampled over other passengers' feet, knocked one man's hat out of the window, and smashed a pane of glass.

Policeman Halley of the Alexander Avenue Station was on the car and arrested the two belligerents. The motorman blew his whistle and the reserves from the Alexander Avenue Station went to the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street elevated station to find the trouble all over. The boy who whistled was not molested.

Casey's Skull Fractured in Fight.

William H. Davis of 1,718 Webster Avenue was held without bail by Magistrate Hogan in the Morrisania Court yesterday to await the result of injuries of Dennis Casey, sixty-four years old, of 181 Alexander Avenue. On Saturday night Casey got into an altercation with Davis. Davis is alleged to have struck Casey with his fist, knocking him down and fracturing Casey's skull. The Fordham Hospital authorities, where Casey was taken, telephoned to the court yesterday morning that Casey was in a critical condition and would probably die.

WIDOW, ONCE WELL OFF, ILL AND DESTITUTE

Mrs. Harriet Dewitt Bell Found Asleep in Street.

HAD LIVED THERE A WEEK

Husband Once Known in Wall Street—Old Woman Lived Long in an Italian Tenement.

Ill as a result of a week's exposure, thinly clad, and bent with age, Harriet Dewitt Bell, widow of a man once well known in Wall Street, and the granddaughter of one of Washington's soldiers, was found asleep on an old dirty, rain-soaked lounge in East Fifteenth Street Saturday night. For exactly a week up to that time the woman had lived in the street. Many of her neighbors offered her an asylum, but she was obstinate and declined to become a burden to those who had befriended her so often in the past.

Yesterday all of her household effects, rain soaked and black with dirt as a result of the seven days that had elapsed since they were dumped into the street from the cellar of the house at 511 East Fifteenth Street, were still to be seen, and the neighbors said that they had decided to ask the Bureau of Incumbrances to send a cart around and take them away.

The mattresses were charred as a result of the pranks of a few wild boys who thought a blaze at the expense of Mrs. Bell a funny thing. The beds were broken into many pieces, while the old woman's rocking chair was a wreck, and every one of her trunks had been opened and the contents strewn upon the ground. On Saturday night, when darkness fell, the neighbors said that Mrs. Bell was reclining on what remained of her stove.

The rain began to fall and the old woman climbed down and, struggling to what remained of her lounge, lay down on that and went to sleep. An hour later she was found, shivering with cold and soaked to the skin, by Policeman Crane. Crane pleaded with the woman to get up and go into the house next door and when she refused he sent a call to Bellevue for an ambulance. The ambulance came. The surgeon in charge and the big policeman lifted the little old woman into the ambulance. She was driven rapidly to the hospital, where she was admitted, the "slip" in her case stating that it was senility which was responsible for her being there.

Mrs. Hunt, one of Mrs. Bell's neighbors, talked about the case yesterday.

"She certainly was a lady," said Mrs. Hunt. "She spoke English like a Londoner, knew Italian as well as any of these Italians around here, could beat our neighbors across the street speaking German, and when it came to French she talked it as if she had been born and raised in Paris instead of right here in New York. She told me that she had two daughters, but exactly what has become of them I don't know, and I don't think she does either.

"One of the daughters, rumor has it, is in the Salvation Army, while the other, we hear, is in a convent. When Mr. Bell died he left his wife and daughters a bit of money, and they went to Italy, where they lived several years, and where the girls went to school. A few years ago they came back to America, and soon after that Mrs. Bell discovered that her funds were giving out. Matters went from worse to worse, and after struggling for a couple of years, the old woman and one of the daughters landed in this section of the city and went to live in the Italian flat on this street. Mrs. Bell always loved the Italians, and frequently said to me that they were her best friends. The boys around here used to tease and torment her, but she bore it all with a smile, and nothing they could do or say ever made her say a mean word or do a mean thing."

MILITARY PRISONERS ESCAPE.

Capt. Stamper Thinks Two Swam Buttermilk Channel.

A telephone message was received at Police Headquarters in Brooklyn about 10 o'clock last night from Capt. Stamper, the officer in charge of the military prison on Governors Island, announcing the escape of two prisoners. The men, whose names he did not disclose, Capt. Stamper said had left their clothes on the island, and that it was presumed that they had made the attempt to swim Buttermilk Channel.

The police along the Brooklyn water front were notified to look out for and arrest any suspicious-looking long-distance swimmers. At midnight the prisoners had not been caught.

ROUNDING UP BURGLAR GANG.

Four Alleged Thieves Arrested in Jersey—Constable Shoots One.

JUNCTION, N. J., July 10.—The officials of Hunterdon County believe they have at last succeeded in running down the gang of burglars that have been terrorizing the residents of that county for many weeks. Joshua Gray, a railroad detective, arrested a man who says he is George Bloom, at Phillipsburg. When Bloom was arrested he "squealed" and implicated Stanley Buckworth of Junction, John Gary of Asbury Park, and Patrick McCarthy of Junction.

He told the police where they could find a large part o fthe booty they had secured during their robberies hereabout, and mentioned several pawnshops in Jersey City where he had pawned the stuff. Buckworth was arrested and yesterday he was taken to Jersey City where he was identified by one of the pawnbrokers.

Word was sent out to arrest the other men of the gang. Early this morning Constable Peter Hardy found Gary in a cold storage plant here. Gary fled when discovered by the officer. Hardy pulled his revolver and fired at the man, hitting him in the leg. Gary reeled and fell and was then arrested.

McCarthy was arrested this afternoon.

SLOCUM'S UNKNOWN DEAD.

Impressive Services Over Their Bodies at Lutheran Cemetery.

There were more than 3,000 persons present at the memorial services which were conducted over the remains of the unidentified victims of the General Slocum disaster yesterday afternoon in Lutheran Cemetery at Middle Village, L. I. Erected at the side of the big trench in which the unidentified dead are buried was the speaker's platform, heavily draped in black. Seated on the platform were the leading clergymen of the New York State Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium under whose auspices the services were conducted.

The principal speaker of the day was the Rev. J. Herschmann, President of the New York State Ministerium. The others were the Rev. Dr. D. W. Peterson, pastor of the Middle Village Lutheran Church, who delivered his address in English; the Rev. W. Ludwig of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. Waters of Newark, N. J. The chanting of the prayers for the dead by the Rev. Dr. U. Werner and the Rev. Dr. G. C. Berkemen of Mount Vernon, brought tears to the eyes of many present. The singing of the Psalms and hymns were conducted under the auspices of the Lutheran Sunday School Union of Middle Village, accompanied by an orchestra of six pieces from the Wartburg Orphan Asylum of Mount Vernon.

After the services a huge metal wreath was placed in the centre of the big plot as a memorial. The wreath is four feet in diameter, entwined with evergreen, smilax, and other leaves made of metal. Two hundred and twenty-four roses and rosebuds, symbolizing the unidentified men, women, and children who perished on the General Slocum, were of porcelain. Within the wreath, in metal, are the words "In Memoriam" and "Den Unbekannten Todten" ("To the Unknown Dead") in aluminum.

Nickel-in-the-Slot Man Wins.

NEWARK, July 10.—By a decision of Vice Chancellor Emery, Clement C. Clawson, inventor of nickel-in-the-slot machines and other mechanical devices, will come into an estate of about $40,000, to which the court holds he is justly entitled, but which has been kept from him by the will of his stepmother, the late Aurelia Brey Clawson. The case was heard some time ago.

Took Poison on the Street.

James Ryan, twenty-one years old, who is said to have no home, took a quantity of corrosive sublimate yesterday afternoon in sight of a number of persons at [illegible] and Water Street. He is now at the Gouverneur Hospital on a charge of attempted suicide.

IRISH LAD'S BREAKDOWN.

Owners of Famous Horse Disinclined to Train Him Again.

The fortune which brought out half a dozen great horses, any one of which in an ordinary year would have stood forth as a champion, to battle in the splendid series of popular Spring handicaps, opportunely held good until the practical close of the first half of the New York season, and though the strain of the bitter contests that have been fought out since Metropolitan Handicap day has placed on the shelf a goodly proportion of the turf rivals, their temporary retirement comes at the best possible time, as there will be three weeks of rest for the stars before the next big event, the Saratoga Handicap.

The Brighton Handicap, run Saturday at the seaside track, was the only race of the Summer meeting there which appealed especially to the best horses in training, and though Hermis and The Picket both are engaged in later races. The Picket almost certainly will not start for the Islip Handicap, to be run next Saturday, as Trainer Carroll B. Reid has arranged to ship his stable to Saratoga on Wednesday, there to rest his horses and prepare specially for the rich races of the Summer season.

Hermis, on the other hand, has two engagements more at the Brighton track, and though the Suburban winner remained in his barn on Saturday, as the result of the slight lameness he showed after his race for the Test Handicap, there is nothing seriously amiss with him, and there is every probability that he will keep every engagement he has, especially as his owner refuses to be frightened by high weights and his trainer believes in racing his horses when they are fit to race. It is this willingness to meet all comers that has contributed much to the popularity of Hermis. The Picket was ailing slightly before the Brighton, and so did not run for that event, but there is no reason for doubt that he will train on.

Irish Lad was so lame after his race for the Brighton that there is small chance that he ever will race again, Messrs. Whitney and Duryea believing that the horse has fully earned retirement by his brilliant career of three seasons on the turf, and being unwilling to subject Irish Lad to the strain of training again. As to that Trainer J. W. Rogers holds the same view. Yesterday, twenty-four hours after his gallant struggle with Broomstick, the Brooklyn winner of a year ago was so lame that the veterinary surgeon who was attending him gave no encouragement to the hope that Irish Lad would be able to race again this season, even were his owners inclined to run him.

Delhi, of the three-year-olds, also is on the retired list for the present, though he may round to his old form in time to run for the Brighton Derby. Ort Wells, the sensational three-year-old of the season and the hero of the Sheepshead Bay meeting, also shows the effect of a hard campaign, and in the opinion of his trainer, Enoch Wishard, will be all the better for a rest, though he, too, is in the Brighton Derby, and is looked on as a reasonably sure starter.

Waterboy came out of his race for the Brighton seemingly as sound as at any time in his life, but there is no temptation for the 1903 champion at the Brighton track for the remainder of the meeting, as the Brighton Handicap was his single stake engagement there.

With Irish Lad eliminated, the big events that come next at Saratoga, the Saratoga Handicap, the Great Republic Stakes, and the Saratoga Cup, will next attract the stars of the turf, though in the meantime Hermis and Africander may race at Brighton. The Islip Handicap, at a mile and furling, to be run Saturday, has both horses engaged in it, and promises the most interesting contest of the week, though on Saturday also the two-year-olds that have been beating each other all Spring probably will furnish a new shifting of results in the $15,000 Brighton Junior Stakes at six furlongs.

A strong list of stakes for the Coney Island Jockey Club's Autumn meeting, opening Aug. 27, will be closed on Friday of this week. The fixtures provide six races for three-year-olds and upward, four for three-year-olds, nine for two-year-olds, and two for steeplechasers. The most important of the races for three-year-olds and upward is the Twin City Handicap, at one mile and a quarter, with $10,000 added, and an estimated value of $17,000. The big events for two-year-olds are the guaranteed stakes, the Flatbush, of $10,000, at seven furlongs, and the Great Eastern Handicap, of $7,500, at six furlongs.

The racing partnership which has existed for three years between James R. Keene and S. W. Streett, in horses that raced in the West as the property of Streett & Co., was terminated Saturday by the sale of the entire establishment at Chicago. Big Ben brought the highest price of the twelve sold, C. E. Durnell bidding him in for $4,200. Port Royal brought $4,000, and was purchased by J. A. Wernberg. Others brought the following prices: Mad Mullah, $2,200, J. A. Wernberg; Birch Broom, $2,000, Charles Bowman; Leila, $1,550, D. Clark; Kompobo, $1,600, T. J. Parker, and Cardinal Wolsey, $1,000, J. H. Young. The other horses disposed of each brought $500 or less.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, ridden by apprentices or jockeys who have never ridden a winner; selling allowances; six furlongs.

Pounds		Pounds
Kingraine 113	*Rochampton 116
*The Musketeer 113	*Ahumada 113
*Monster 109	*Knobhampton 107
*Mary Glenn 103	*Glad Tidings 103
*Inquisitive Girl 102	Ogonts 102
*For Luck 97	*Letola 97
*Julia M. 97	*Seymour 96
*Dr. Loder 94	*Pepee 92

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward; over the full steeplechase course; about two miles and a half.

Flying Buttress 154	Black Death 150
Neponset 138	Santon Dumont 137
Gascar 136	Gortnagallen 134
Silver Twist 124	Royelle 123
Lady Golightly 130	

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

Hurst Park 126	Brigand 99
Eugenia Burch 118	Himself 95

FOURTH RACE.—The Distaff Stakes, for fillies two years old, penalties and allowances; five furlongs.

Tradition 122	Chrysitis 122
Schulamite 122	Diamond Flush 106
Cesarphine 119	Thirty-Third 106
Intrigue 105	

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights, penalties, and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Austin Allan 112	Martha Gorman 109
Freen 107	Britisher 107
Glowstar 107	Amberjack 107
Dr. Swarts 107	Broadcloth 102
Jonquil 102	Von Tromp 102
Black Prince 102	Migraine 102
Campo 102	

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, fillies, and mares three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth.

Chattah 110	Black Socks 110
Marmee 110	Mutiny 110
Alster 110	Belle of Portland 110
Rosie Dinham 110	Sistre 110
Charmel 110	Lady Prudence 110

Ocean Yacht Race Finished.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 10.—The ocean race of the Eastern Yacht Club practically ended just before noon to-day with the arrival of the sloop Katonah, after she had been nearly ninety-one hours on the course from Rockaway, L. I., to this port. Six of the starters had preceded the Katonah into port, while two others, the Aspirant and the Pohatuck, have probably withdrawn, although not yet reported from any place along shore. The yawl Egret, which completes the list of starters, is at Greenport, L. I., where she arrived yesterday. At 8:30 this morning the little sloop Cossack, the third boat, put in an appearance. Half an hour afterward the first of the small schooner class, the Undercliff, finished, followed an hour and a half later by Commodore Minot's flagship, the schooner Hope Leslie, with the schooner Ingra fifty minutes astern. The Katonah did not finish until after 11 o'clock this forenoon.

The prize winners will not be announced tomorrow, as the Regatta Committee has yet to receive complete reports from Nantucket Lightship.

Another Romance from Coney.

The Bath Beach and Sheepshead Bay police have been requested to look out for an oily skinned, athletic Hindoo named Adb Salin. He left Luna Park, so the story goes, on Saturday night, mounted on one of Thompson & Dundy's finest Arabian steeds. With him went a young woman, also of Streets of Durbar fame, and the Luna Park people are very anxious to get not only the horse, but Adb and the girl back. The police are still looking for the Hindoo and the steed.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

N. Y. Nationals Play Two Games at St. Louis and Lose One.

CHICAGO DEFEATS BROOKLYN

Two Contests in the American League, Comiskey's Men and St. Louis Dividing the Honors.

While the New York National League team was unable to repeat the feat which it accomplished on Saturday in the two games yesterday at St. Louis, McGraw's men have won three out of four games at the World's Fair city, a percentage of .750. At Chicago the Brooklyns again played a creditable game, and for the third time were beaten by one run. Philadelphia played two games at Cincinnati, and the tailenders gave the Queen City representatives quite a surprise by winning the first contest by a score of 4 to 1. In the second, however, the local team was easily victorious. Only two games were played in the American League, a double-header at St. Louis with Chicago. The result was each won and lost.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

St. Louis, 3; New York, 2.
New York, 8; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 1.
Cincinnati, 7; Philadelphia, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	2	3	3	7	13	13	11	52	.743
Chicago	4	..	3	6	7	9	8	5	41	.612
Cincinnati	3	4	..	3	6	5	5	6	32	.581
Pittsburg	3	5	6	..	6	4	5	5	34	.500
St. Louis	3	6	6	7	..	6	5	3	36	.545
Boston	1	4	5	5	4	..	5	3	27	.386
Brooklyn	1	2	3	2	5	7	..	9	29	.384
Philadelphia	3	1	2	2	3	4	..	..	17	.254
Games lost	18	26	28	30	34	43	45	50		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1.
St. Louis, 6; Chicago, 5.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	7	4	3	9	4	6	11	43	.672
New York	5	..	3	5	7	4	4	12	40	.606
Chicago	3	4	..	3	4	10	3	5	42	.592
Cleveland	4	2	4	..	3	7	9	6	35	.556
Philadelphia	5	5	4	4	..	3	3	10	34	.515
St. Louis	3	3	5	4	3	..	5	5	28	.438
Detroit	2	3	7	4	4	6	..	2	28	.424
Washington	0	2	2	1	2	2	3	..	12	.185
Games lost	22	26	29	26	32	36	38	51		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

McGinnity Pitches In Losing Game at St. Louis, but Taylor Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—In the presence of an attendance numbering nearly 20,000, and this in spite of a counter-attraction at the American League grounds, the New York and local teams played two sharp contests this afternoon, each being successful. The batting was light in both games, but the fielding was of championship quality, only two errors being committed in the 17½ innings played. While the visitors were credited with two more hits than the local team, McGinnity's wildness was damaging, as St. Louis won by a score of 3 to 2. The second game, with Taylor and O'Neill as the opposing pitchers, was won by the New Yorks in the final inning. After the first inning not another run was made until the ninth, when the visitors collected two nice tallies, making the score 3 to 0 in their favor. The local team, however, scored a run in its last effort at the bat. Taylor pitched in magnificent form, and he was finely supported. The scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Farrell, 2b.	0	1	2	5	0	
Shannon, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	2	10	0	
Smoot, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	
Brain, ss.	1	1	3	2	0	
Barclay, lf.	1	2	0	0	0	
Burke, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0	
Zearfoss, c.	0	0	4	0	0	
Nichols, p.	0	0	1	1	0	
Total	3	6	27	12	0	

NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Bres'h'n, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	
Browne, rf.	0	0	1	1	0	
Devlin, 3b.	0	0	1	2	3	
McGann, 1b.	1	1	11	1	0	
Mertes, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	3	1	3	
Gilbert, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0	
Warner, c.	0	0	5	0	0	
McGinn'ty, p.	0	1	2	4	0	
Total	2	5	24	12	1	

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	..	3
New York	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

Two-base hits—Mertes, McGinnity, Barclay, Dahlen. Three-base hit—McGann. Sacrifice hit—Smoot. Double plays—Dahlen, Gilbert and McGann; Dahlen and McGann. Stolen base—Barclay. Bases on balls—By McGinnity, 6; by Nichols, 1. Struck out—By Nichols, 2; by McGinnity, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; New York, 5. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Farrell, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0	
Shannon, rf.	0	0	3	0	0	
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0	
Smoot, cf.	0	2	3	1	0	
Brain, ss.	0	0	2	5	0	
Barclay, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Burke, 3b.	0	0	0	1	1	
Zearfoss, c.	0	0	5	1	0	
O'Neill, p.	0	1	1	0	4	0
Total	0	5	27	16	1	

NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
B'sn'h'n, cf.	1	1	0	0	0	
Browne, rf.	0	0	1	1	0	
Devlin, 3b.	0	1	3	4	0	
McGann, 1b.	1	1	8	11	0	
Mertes, lf.	1	1	3	1	0	
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	0	6	0	
Gilbert, 2b.	0	1	4	1	0	
B'w'rm'n, c.	0	0	4	0	0	
Taylor, p.	0	0	1	0	2	0
M'C'm'k, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Total	3	5	27	14	0	

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	..	1
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3

Three-base hit—McGann. Sacrifice hits—O'Neill, Gilbert, Dahlen, Browne. Double play—Devlin, Gilbert, and McGann. Stolen bases—McGann, Gilbert, Beckley. Bases on balls—Off O'Neill, 1; off Taylor, 1. Struck out—By O'Neill, 4; by Taylor, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; New York, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Attendance, 19,800.

CHICAGO, 3; BROOKLYN, 2.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Corridon shut out the Brooklyns for eight innings to-day, allowing only three scattered singles. During the same time the Chicagos scored three runs by hard hitting. In the ninth inning the Brooklyns, by bunching a double and three singles, tallied twice, the last man up

AUTO BOAT POPULARITY

Amateur Interest in Racing Events Sadly Lacking.

GASOLINE LEAKAGE DANGER

Narrow Escape of the Challenger Calls Attention to a Vital Point—Cause of Speed Records.

Questions have arisen in automobile circles regarding the future popularity of high speed boats. It must be confessed that although the present season is well under way and a large number of races has been held for the especial purpose of bringing out all of the fastest motor boats, the result has not been as satisfactory as many were supposed to believe would be the case early in the season. The more recent yacht club races for power and automobile boats have had an unusually small number of entries and the new boats that were supposed to be building for the purpose of breaking existing records have failed to appear.

With the exception of the Smith & Mabley boats, the Challenger and the Vingt-et-Un, and the Fiat III. of Hollander & Tangeman, which proved a disappointment, nothing noteworthy has been brought to the front. Even the Challenge Cup races, prepared so carefully by the American Power Boat Association, failed to bring out a respectable number of entries, and efforts are being made to hold another Challenge Cup contest in September. The fast auto boat Standard, which holds the American records for speed, was built last year, but somewhat improved this season. Rumors from time to time have cropped out of high-powered boats being built that would be seen in a short time, but thus far nothing definite has come to light.

Judging from the results thus far it is clear that amateur interest in high-powered boats is not so general as has been the case with automobiles. J. Insley Blair, who has shown some interest in fast automobiles, but who employs a professional chauffeur for track racing purposes, is having a fast auto boat built, but it is a cabin craft, capable of accommodating over a dozen persons, and is not designed with the sole intent of smashing records. The same is true in several other cases. The expense of the fast auto boats is so great and the satisfaction obtained from them so small in comparison with the labor and expense necessary to possess one of these water fliers that the use of moderate-powered boats for pleasure purposes is already beginning to assert itself.

Here as well as abroad the record-holding auto boats are chiefly owned and entered in the various races by manufacturers. Manufacturing rivalry, more than amateur interest, has kept the sport alive. The Standard is not owned by a private individual racing the craft for the mere pleasure of the sport. The two Smith & Mabley boats are the product of manufacturing rivalry, and so are the three Fiat boats, which have done some fairly creditable speed work. Even some of the other racing boats entered under private names are practically competing boats of different manufacturers. Although many of these boats have shown ability to make fast time, there has been no great demand for them on the part of amateurs, and from present indications it does not look as though the season would close more auspiciously.

The recent efforts of the New York Yacht Club to hold motor boat races is a case in point. Those events were closed to the members, and if a grand entry of fast boats owned by amateurs was to be seen this year, it might be expected that the New York Yacht Club events would produce such results. Yet no races were held, in one case practically no entries being received, while in the other case only two cabin launches were ready to race, and these in the slower class.

Perhaps one reason for this apparent lack of interest in fast auto boats is the monotony of the races themselves. There is absolutely nothing in an auto boat race to stir spectators to a high pitch of excitement. The boats are sent off, looking, a few hundred yards distant, like mere chips on the water, and in a few seconds are lost to sight. Then there is a wait of an hour or more, according to the length of the course, for them to return, and the only element of interest comes in the tabulated figures enabling the experts to compare auto boat speed records. It has been proposed to hold mile heats at some of the races, which would give some racing interest to the uninitiated. For the time being, at any rate, the real interest in the races seems to lie purely along the technical lines of auto boat possibilities.

Since the explosion of gasoline on the Challenger, which went to England last Saturday for the Harmsworth Cup race, the question as to the absolute safety of gasoline auto boats has arisen. The fact that in a boat apparently so carefully built for safety as well as speed, as the Challenger, it was possible for gasoline to leak and accumulate in the bottom of the boat, has led to the question if it is possible to eliminate the liability of leakage entirely from auto boats. While the danger of leakage can be minimized, it is a possibility that may occur and requires the most careful attention. In a gasoline automobile, the danger is almost non-existent, for in case of leakage, the gasoline simply drips on the road and so does not accumulate on the machine.

In an auto boat the gasoline leakage has to stay in the boat, gradually forming a vapor which only requires the slightest flame or spark to cause an explosion. It is easy to imagine how serious such a catastrophe might be. Only by the merest good luck was the Challenger saved from being blown entirely to pieces last week. At the time the boat had nearly fifty gallons of gasoline in the tank and had the explosion occurred one or two miles off shore it would only have been a matter of a few minutes, if not of seconds, when the flames would have reached the tank and a fearful explosion would have been the result. As assistance was near and the boat was only a couple hundred yards from the North Beach pier when the leakage of gasoline caught fire, the flames were quickly extinguished, although the three men in the boat, recognizing the danger, lost no time in leaping into the water. The boat, therefore, was saved for a trip to England as a Harmsworth Cup competitor.

Harkness Enters Automobile Races.

Now that he holds the automobile record for fast driving from New York to Boston and return, Harry S. Harkness aims to capture honors on the track, and he has entered for the Empire City track meet of next Saturday afternoon. He will try to lower Oldfield's record of fifty-five seconds on the fast course at Yonkers, after which he will go to Europe for a long stay. Harkness will drive his sixty-horse power Mercedes. Other cars of note entered recently was the fifteen-horse power Panhard owned by Joseph Cowan, and the forty-horse power Deshaville racer owned by Nathaniel Huggins. Entries will close to-morrow morning with Alfred Reeves, Secretary, 390 Washington Street, New York.

Notes of the Automobiles.

There are 438 active members in the Automobile Club of America, and 403 are owners of automobiles, many of them owning several. There are 106 associate members.

By covering a kilometre in 0:23, Baron de Caters of Germany lowered the automobile record for that distance. He traveled at the rate of 97 miles an hour, which would indicate that two miles a minute in an automobile is not so very far away.

Visitors to the St. Louis Fair who use motorcycles and automobiles will be required to wear a visitors' tag of red, which is easily distinguished from the residents' tag of blue. Instead of having to pay $10 a year, this tag is obtainable for 50 cents.

At a recent meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city President Scarritt of the Automobile Club of America spoke on the automobile as a factor in modern civilization. He declared that the rulers of all the great nations except the President of the United States were automobilists. Commenting on the congestion of traffic on our city streets, Mr. Scarritt said: "In all the horse-drawn vehicles could be supplanted by motor vehicles, the space occupied by the horses would be saved, thus practically doubling the width of streets; the motor cars would carry double the load in half the time, thus again doubling the width of the space, and further, the city would be clean and sanitary and healthful."

Interesting figures indicating that the cost of maintenance for an electric outfit in the Police Department is about 60 per cent. of that for the old horse equipment have been compiled by the authorities in Hartford, Conn., which was the first American city to abolish the horse and substitute automobiles for Police Department service. The automobile equipment installed three years ago comprises an electric patrol wagon and an electric ambulance, the two doing the work of four horse-drawn vehicles. In his report Cornelius J. Ryan, Chief of Police, states that the patrol service covers the entire city, which has 90,000 inhabitants, spread over an area of ten square miles. The report is a strong endorsement for the use of electric vehicles, especially for city use.

The campaign of education regarding the speed of motor vehicles which is being carried on throughout the country is rapidly lightening the difficulties hitherto encountered by automobilists. Officials everywhere have been of late active automobilists, through invitation from the clubmen and the tradesmen, and many reports of a comical nature have been received. The very officials who worked hardest against the automobilists have, after a short ride, asked solicitously regarding the speed of the car, and then begged to have it let out just a bit. In Chicago the automobile parade with the officials taking part, sometimes traveled faster than the legal rate, but no accident happened, although the parade was through crowded business streets. The automobiles did not come together, and the officials were delighted by the demonstration and certain that an auto was "much more easily controlled than a horse."

To demonstrate beyond argument the need of better highways, Albert R. Shattuck, Chairman of the Good Roads Committee of the Automobile Club of America, will take a State Senate committee on an automobile tour over the roads of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. It will begin to-day, and will extend over more than 800 miles of highway. Four motor cars will be employed to carry the eight investigators. The committee, which is to report on the roads as it finds them, consists of Senators J. B. Aldis, (Chairman,) Armstrong, Douglass, Stevens, and Bailey. In addition, there will be C. L. Van Alstyne, State Engineer and Surveyor, and W. Pierpont White, Chairman of the Inter-State Roads Committee. The tour will occupy from one to two weeks, and is designed to aid the Senate Committee in devising ways and means for the improvement of the highways of this State. The appropriation for roads this year is $1,500,000, and Mr. Shattuck's excursion will enable the State to get the best returns for the funds at its disposal.

American Cricketers vs. Canada To-day.

For the thirty-sixth time since the series of annual matches began in 1844 the cricketers of the United States and Canada will meet to-day on the Merion Cricket Club grounds at Haverford, Penn., and play will continue on Tuesday. The Canadians, who have suffered defeat in twenty-two matches, intend to make a determined effort to win this year's game. The United States team has been selected as follows: J. B. King and E. M. Cregar, Belmont; P. H. Clark, T. C. Jordan, and F. S. White, Germantown; R. N. Le Roy and S. Goodman, Philadelphia; W. W. Foulkrod, Jr., Frankford; H. A. Haines, H. P. Baily, and J. L. Evans, Merion. This is the strongest team that has represented the United States in several years. Last year, when the best American players were in England with the Philadelphians, the United States won by 147 runs.

Local cricketers continue their close contest for the championship of New York. The records follow:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Cent.
Columbus Oval....	5	3	0	2	1.000
Livingston	5	4	0	1	1.000
Brooklyn Team A.	6	4	1	1	.800
Paterson	5	3	2	0	.600
Manhattan	5	2	3	0	.400
Brooklyn Team B.	7	1	6	0	.142
Kings County.....	7	1	6	0	.142

Cycler Sullivan Twice in Front.

William J. Sullivan won two events at the bicycle races of the Montauk Wheelmen and Athletic Club yesterday on the Merrick Road. Sullivan started in the half-mile novice and won by forty yards, and in the one-mile handicap, from the seventy-yard mark, he won easily. William Cummings won the two-mile handicap from scratch and finished second in the five-mile event. Thomas Costello, with 130 yards, won the five-mile race. Summaries:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by William J. Sullivan; Arthur McMahon, second; George Butler, third. Time—2:00.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by William J. Sullivan, (40 yards;) John Callahan, (scratch,) second; William Jordan, (70 yards,) third. Time—2:40.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by William Cummings, (scratch;) John Carter, (70 yards,) second; Martin Keating, (100 yards,) third. Time—6:12.

Five-Mile Handicap.—Won by Thomas Costello, (130 yards;) William Cummings, (scratch,) second; William Jordan, (200 yards,) third. Time—17:20.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—William Dupont, Wilmington, Del.; John A. Hall, Springfield.

IMPERIAL—J. T. Burgess, Philadelphia; W. F. Miller, Washington.

GRAND—Capt. E. Wuttege, Porto Rico.

VICTORIA—The Rev. J. S. Hutson, Allegheny.

MANHATTAN—J. M. Carlisle, Washington; Sir Archibald Edmonston, London; Gen. William H. Seward, Auburn, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL—Frank Talbot, Baltimore.

FIFTH AVENUE—Nathaniel Wilson, Washington; George B. Curtiss, Binghamton.

NAVARRE—Capt. C. P. Echols and Capt. A. H. Mould, United States Army.

ASTOR—Capt. C. H. Hamilton, United States Army.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Sun rises..4:38	Sun sets...7:32	Moon rises.3:03

High Water—This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook...5:45	Gov. Isl'd...6:03	H. Gate..7:59
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook...6:10	Gov. Isl'd...6:31	H. Gate..8:27

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hamilton, Norfolk.....	.....	3:00 P.M.

TUESDAY, JULY 12.

Capri, Barbados and Brazil	3:30 A.M.	.....
Carpathia, Liverpool.....	.....	1:00 P.M.
Citta di Napoli, Naples.	3:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	.....	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Charleston..	.....	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston.....	.....	3:00 P.M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	10:30 A.M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A.M. *10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Statendam, Rotterdam.	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.

Baltic, Liverpool	1:30 P.M. *3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Canova, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay..	6:00 A.M.	.....
Colorado, Galveston....	.....	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans..	.....	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JULY 14.

El Dorado, Galveston..	.....	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Kansas City, Savannah.	.....	3:00 P.M.
La Touraine, Havre...	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mongolian, Glasgow...	.....	.....
Princess Alice, Bremen.	.....	10:00 A.M.
Santiago, Campbellton..	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 11.

Armenian, Liverpool, July 1.
Cheronia, London, June 24.
El Cid, Galveston, July 5.
Kansas City, Savannah, July 8.
Maracaibo, La Guayra, June 27.
Minneapolis, London, July 2.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, July 2.
Shimosa, Gibraltar, June 27.
Zeeland, Antwerp, July 2.

TUESDAY, JULY 12.

Barbarossa, Bremen, July 2.
Comus, New Orleans, July 6.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, July 5.
Prinz Oskar, Naples, June 28.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.

Alliance, Colon, July 6.
El Valle, Galveston, July 7.
Lampasas, Galveston, July 6.
Majestic, Liverpool, July 6.

THURSDAY, JULY 14.

Barcelona, Hamburg, June 29.
Cearense, Para, July 2.
Prinzess Irene, Genoa, June 30.

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

Alamo, Galveston, July 8.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, July 1.
La Savoie, Havre, July 8.

Arrived.

Athalie, Santander, June 4.
Soldier Prince, Buenos Ayres, May 24.
Cienfuegos, Guantanamo, June 24.
Ulier, Barbados, July 1.
Patria, Oporto, June 20.
Maracas, Trinidad, July 2.
Suldal, Baracoa, July 2.
Pocahontas, Palermo, June 17.
Thespis, Santos, June 15.
Astoria, Glasgow, June 30.
Ponce, San Juan, July 5.
Comanche, Jacksonville, July 7.
Margaretha, Havana, July 5.
Jefferson, Norfolk, July 9.
Sicilian Prince, Naples, June 26.
Oscar II., Christiansand, July 1.
Konig Haakon, Pilley Island, July 4.
Vittoria, Cardenas, June 30.

Sailed.

Guyandotte, for Newport News.
Monviso, for Tampa.
Delaware, for Plymouth.
Oldhamia, for Norfolk.
St. Andrew, for Antwerp, via Gravesend.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., July 10, 9:30 P. M., southeast, light breeze; cloudy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Bovic, at Liverpool, July 9.
Pannonia, at Fiume, July 10.
Germanic, at Southampton, July 11.

Sailed.

Laurentian, from Glasgow, July 9.
Bulgaria, from Hamburg, July 9.
Friedrich der Grosse, from Southampton, July 10.
Etruria, from Queenstown, July 10.
Mesaba, from London, July 9.

Passed.

Amsteldyk, Isle of Wight, for New York, July 10.
Minnetonka, the Lizard, for London, July 10.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

NO OUTSIDE AID FOR UNION.

Federated Body Will Not Consider Strike Settling Agreements.

The Central Federated Union got into a snarl and a fight yesterday over an agreement with the striking asphalt workers which the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company was willing to sign. By this agreement the Uvalde Company cuts loose from the other companies forming the so-called asphalt trust. The agreement enables six hundred men to return to work this morning under union conditions.

When the agreement was submitted for indorsement the special arbitration committee which for three months has been trying to settle the strike objected. The committee consists of Martin M. Dolphin, James Daly and P. C. Quinn. Chairman Dolphin is a delegate of the Railroad Ironworkers' Union and also a lawyer.

"If this agreement is given to us before the matter is settled," he said, "we can bring the rest of the asphalt company to terms."

J. L. Wallace, the delegate of the Asphalt Workers' Union, and a negro, violently opposed the committe passing on the agreement first. He said that the committee had done its work, and had no longer any official existence, and further that it had failed to settle the strike.

"Does this body mean to prevent six hundred people who can get work under union conditions to-morrow from returning to work?" he said.

Dolphin declared that the committe was still in existence. After some discussion it was voted to allow the committe five minutes to look over the agreement. While the committee was outside Morris Brown of Cigarmakers' Union 144, a Socialist, took occasion to express disapproval of all agreements brought about through outside bodies. He said that three years ago the Civic Federation, composed of representatives of capital and representatives of labor unions, had been formed to bring about harmony between labor and capital.

"You couldn't harmonize labor and capital," he said, "any more than you could have harmonized the Kilkenny cats. The Civic Federation was an instance of what labor unions get from outside parties. They settled several strikes and in every case the strikes were settled in favor of the employers." Brown then moved that after the present question about asphalt workers was settled no further agreements would be accepted by the Central Federated Union which were brought about through outside parties. The motion was carried.

The committee came in shortly afterward with a report that it approved of the agreement. Its members then formally signed it and six hundred asphalt workers will go back to-day.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Armer, J. H., Meridian, Miss.; dry goods; Hotel Bristol.
Abeles, F. E., Milwaukee, Wis.; furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.
Och, S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Och, millinery; Gregorian Hotel.
Bonart, E., Galveston, Texas; J. V. Bonart, furnishing goods; 576 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Cady, clothing; 621 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.
Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. L. Clawson, clothing, men's caps, trunks, and manufacturing goods; 51 Leonard Street.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. G. Sporl, furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel York.
Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. W. Stahlberg, white goods, laces, and ribbons; L. Landwehr, notions; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Cronan, C. J., Marshall, Minn.; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Cordes & Mosby, Richmond, Va.; E. A. Dietrich, notions, ribbons, and leather goods; J. B. Mosby, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. H. Mylne, draperies; W. Edington, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Everett House.
Dallas Millinery Company, Dallas, Texas; E. Mitzler, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. S. Wardon, shirts and overalls; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Etchison, J. E.; Richmond, Va.; hats; Hotel Navarre.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Easterly, hats; H. A. Squires, linens; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Fuchs, Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. H. Fuchs, millinery; Hoffman House.
"The Fair," Chicago, Ill.; A. R. Whitehouse, dry goods; Hotel Woodward.
Gerber, John, Company, Memphis, Tenn.; Miss Morlantz, ladies' wear; 365 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. S. Fox, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C., N. Goodman, boys' clothing; Grand Hotel.
Hanlon, R., Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Steiner, millinery; 626 Broadway; Hotel York.
Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. A. Burkhardt, notions; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Harris & Co., Dallas, Texas; J. P. Allen, cloaks and suits; 50 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.
Heironimus, H. V., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. V. Heironimus, dry goods; Belvedere House.
Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. R. McGaw, linens, laces, and furnishing goods; W. P. Zinn, dry goods; 54 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
"Joyce's," Pittsburg, Penn.; M. F. Connelly, dry goods; Sinclair House.
Kohn Brothers, Oakland, Cal.; A. Yehl, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hotel Flanders.
Kaufman, Dubuque, Iowa; millinery and ribbons; Miss M. Benniter, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Keith-O'Brien Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; R. H. Thomas, furnishing goods; 640 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Landauer, dry goods; 396 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; F. E. Long, carpets, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Loth Jeans Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Loth, jeans; Hoffman House.
Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; D. T. Lyon, dry goods; S. Herzog, dry goods; H. Herzog, linens, laces, ladies' and infants' wear, and millinery; J. Gerstley, dry goods; L. Ficklen, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. A. Zukoski, millinery; F. Zukoski, ladies' furnishing goods; G. Levis, millinery; R. V. Friedman, ribbons, 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. M. Green, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. W. Eckhardt, laces, fans, and ladies' neckwear, 106 Grand Street; A. E. Ballow, furnishing goods and boys' clothing; "expected Wednesday."
Naylor, E., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; A. G. Naylor, notions and furnishing goods; L. A. Lallonce, white goods, 101 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Norris Company, Detroit, Mich.; J. T. Case, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Otte, G. F., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. G. Otte, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.
Parker-Lowe Dry Goods Company, Fort Worth, Texas; E. H. Lowe, cloaks and notions, 31 Union Square; Hotel Wellington.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; P. J. Shaw, boys' clothing; J. B. Cronan, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Peck, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; T. Bradford, shoes; 2 Walker Street; Criterion Hotel.
Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Porter, ribbons; Broadway Central Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Rich, M., & Brothers' Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. G. Bass, carpets; G. A. Rich, dry goods; 415 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Reed Brothers' Co., Cleveland, Ohio; L. C. Eliseanson, millinery; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. D. Renwick, millinery; A. W. Renwick, millinery and ribbons; 626 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Schwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; M. Isaacs, millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Grenoble.
Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. H. Peck, carpets; R. N. Cairo, house furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Folster, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Sinnock, J. W., Quincy, Iowa; notions; 61 Leonard Street; Hotel York.
Siegel-Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Hollywood, carpets; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. P. Kinchillor, hosiery, gloves, notions, and jewelry; 346 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Stix, L., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Gerwin, dress goods; O. Steinwedel, notions, hosiery, and gloves; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Seville.
Steiger, A., & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; H. P. Ducharme, dry goods and silks; Victoria Hotel.
Swift, J. E., Dunmore, Penn.; dry goods; P. J. Carey, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Stevens, C. W., Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; G. A. Lorens, hosiery and underwear; 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Shepadi, J., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Shepadi, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Sweeney Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. L. Lee, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Seville.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Tibbs, Hutchings & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. McKillington, silks and dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Tiffe, Hutchings & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. E. Dolan, waists, laces, and hosiery; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Wile Brothers & Weil, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Weil, woolens; Victoria Hotel.
Weil, L., Buffalo, N. Y.; clothing; Hoffman House.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Waxelbaum Company, Macon, Ga.; G. Turpin, furnishing goods; 49 Franklin Street; Hotel Gerard.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Resume of the Business of the Year's Best Week.

Substantially Universal Improvement Among Both Stocks and Bonds—Particulars Regarding the Advance.

There was no possibility of mistaking the character of last week's business, and there can be no necessity of proffering information regarding it, except to give precision to the general and correct impression of cheerfulness. An even hundred share issues moved a point and only six declined. The six were so unimportant that not one of them gained place among the most active dozen. Fifty-two descriptions of bonds moved a point and only three declined. As the aggregate of business in the three rather obscure descriptions was four bonds, they may be dismissed from attention. The volume of the business in shares, 2,388,197, was fourfold the previous week, and substantially equal to last year or the year before, but only one-half the volume of 1901. The business in bonds aggregated $16,793,000, about double the previous week and year, and midway between 1901 and 1902. These full volumes are very striking when compared with the ruling comparisons of a contrary sort hitherto this year. With such excellent volume and tone it is hard to see what any but an unreasonable person can wish for more.

Twelve stocks contributed about three-quarters of the total business, and as already said each of the dozen advanced, between a minimum of 1⅛ for Brooklyn Rapid Transit and a maximum of 4⅜ for Reading. Pennsylvania was the most active and enjoyed improvement of 2½. Steel 5s, Rock Island 4s, Union Pacific convertibles and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy joint 4s were leaders of the bond market in that order, no others reaching the total of 1,000 bonds sold. Between them they contributed something less than a half of the week's business, and of course they all rose. The rest of the business was well distributed, and each issue has something to boast of, with inconsiderable exceptions already mentioned.

This buoyancy is all the more remarkable because of the hindering character of the news. The advance was certainly not because of the floods which did an uncertain amount of damage to the crops nor because of the proceedings at the Democratic Convention at St. Louis, except so far as they may be said to assure the election of the candidate whose party has the better financial record. Both occurrences are warnings not to throw caution to the winds, but they were altogether inadequate to check the week's optimism.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Car and Foundry Co. preferred.
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. preferred.
National Licorice Co. common.
Standard American Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Corn Products Co. on preferred.
El Paso (Texas) Electric Co. on preferred.
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Street Railway.
Union Switch and Signal Co.
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.
Westinghouse Machine Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Thaddeus Davids Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	220	230
Albany & Susquehanna	225	..
Allegheny & Western	15	..
Allis-Chalmers	8½	9
Allis-Chalmers pf	42½	44
Amalgamated Copper	51½	51½
Am. Car & Fdy.	16¾	16¾
Am. Car & Fdy. pf	73¾	74
American Coal	200	225
American Cotton Oil	27	28
American Cotton Oil pf	88	90
American District Telegraph	26	27
American Express	192	195
American Grass Twine	5½	6
American Hide & Leather	4	4½
American Hide & Leather pf	20¾	21
American Ice Company	6¼	6¾
American Ice Company pf	26¾	27½
American Linseed Company	8	9
American Linseed Company pf	28	30
American Locomotive	20½	20¾
American Locomotive pf	83	84
American Malting Company	3	4
American Malting Co. pf	17½	18
American Smelting & Ref.	54¾	54¾
American Smelting & Ref. pf	96½	97
American Snuff	119	120
American Snuff pf	80	93
American Steel Fdy.	2¼	4
American Steel Fdy. pf	28	30
American Sugar Ref.	128¾	128¾
American Sugar Ref. pf	127¾	129
American T. & Cable	89	92
American Tel. & Tel.	128¾	129½
American Tobacco pf	135	140
American Woolen	10	12
American Woolen Co. pf	76	77
Anaconda Copper Mining	73	74
Ann Arbor	22	27
Ann Arbor pf	50	55
A., T. & S. F.	75	75¼
A., T. & S. F. pf	94¾	95¾
Atlantic Coast Line	110	..
Baltimore & Ohio	82¾	82½
Baltimore & Ohio pf	92	94
Boston A. L. pf	105	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	50¼	50¾
Brooklyn Union Gas	213	220
Brunswick City	5	7
Buffalo, R. & P.	115	..
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	130	..
Buffalo Sps. pf	86	87
Butterick Co.	48¼	49
Canada Southern	65¾	66
Canadian Pacific	124¾	125
Central R. R. of N. J.	165	169
Central & S. A.	101½	104
Chesapeake & Ohio	33¾	33½
Chicago & Alton	38	39¼
Chicago & Alton pf	80	81
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	180	..
Chicago & Illinois pf	122	..
Chicago Great Western	13¾	13¾
Chicago Great Western pf., B	46	52
Chicago Great Western deb	81½	84
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf	80	85
C., M. & St. Paul	145¾	145¾
C., M. & St. Paul pf	178½	179
Chi. & Northwestern	171¾	172
Chi. & Northwestern pf	217	220
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	138	140
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	170½	180
Chi. Term. & Trans.	6¼	6¾
Chi. T. & Trans pf	15¾	15¾
Chi Union Traction	4¾	5½
C. C. C. & St. L.	72½	73
C., C. C. & St. L. pf	105	110
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	60	75
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf	75	80
Cleve. & Pitts.	178	..
Col. Fuel & I.	32¾	32½
Col. Fuel & I. pf	..	64
Col. Southern	15¾	16½
Col. Southern first pf	49	50
Col. Southern second pf	21¾	21¾
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	9	10
Commercial Cable	175	185
Consolidation Coal	65	..
Consolidated Gas	195	196
Continental Tobacco Company pf	113¾	114½
Corn Products Company	11	11¾
Corn Products Company pf	68	68½
Delaware & Hudson	159¾	159¾
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	270	271
Denver & Rio Grande	21¾	22½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	70¾	70½
Dis. Sec. Corp. D.	17	20
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	100	150
Detroit Southern	2	3
Detroit Southern pf	3¾	4¾
Detroit United Ry.	31¾	33
Diamond Match	126	132
Distillers Securities	21¾	22¾
Dul., S. S. & A.	6	7
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	11½	12½
Erie	25¾	25¾
Erie 1st pf.	46¾	46¾
Erie 2d pf.	37	37½
Ev. & T. H.	50	55
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	72
Ft. W. Den. City	49	51
General Chemical Co.	47	55
General Chem. Co. pf	93	97
General Electric	153	158¾
Gold & Stock Tel.	113	..
Gt. Northern pf.	177	185
Hocking Valley	63¾	67½
Hocking Valley pf	87	88
Homestake	55	..
Illinois Central	137½	138
Illinois Central L.	103	..

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
ISSUE
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
S. E. Cor 6th Av. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 15, 1904.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JULY 9, 1904, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1904.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RICHMOND, BUNTON & ROWE, ENGINEERS, 39 Cortlandt St., New York

MOTOR BOAT TEST FIGURES.

Smith & Mabley Challenger Made 26.5 Miles Per Hour.

The official time made by the Smith & Mabley automobile boat Challenger, as recorded by the Motor Boat Committee of the Automobile Club of America, in the trials held by that committee last Wednesday, were given out by the owners of the boat yesterday, and show the average speed to have been 26.5 miles per hour over a course with four turns, the time required for the turns being deducted. The letter of J. Herbert Carpenter, Chairman of the Motor Boat Committee of the Automobile Club of America, announcing the result of the trials follows:

The Automobile Club of America.
New York City, July 8, 1904.

Messrs. Smith & Mabley, New York City:

Dear Sirs: Referring to the preliminary trial of your motor boat, Challenger, held July 6, our committee are glad to inform you that her performance was eminently satisfactory to them, and they believe she is well fitted to represent America in the British International Cup Race for Motor Boats, and that she will acquit herself with credit.

As requested, we record the results of the trial as follows: Course: From the North Beach Ferry Dock to Throgg's Neck Buoy; distance, five and one-fourth miles; four times over the course, a continuous run of twenty-one miles. Net time: North Beach to Throgg's Neck, 5¼ miles, 11:53; Throgg's Neck to North Beach, 5¼ miles, 12:03; North Beach to Throgg's Neck, 5¼ miles, 12:11; Throgg's Neck to North Beach, 5¼ miles, 11:45; total time for twenty-one statute miles, 47:54, or an average of 26.5 miles per hour, the time of the turns at each end of the course being deducted.

Yours very truly,
J. HERBERT CARPENTER,
Chairman Motor Boat Committee.
S. M. BUTLER, Secretary.

Entries for Pelham Bay Park Sports.

An unusually large entry list has been received for the monster athletic meet to be held at the opening of Pelham Bay Park Athletic Field on next Saturday. The sprints have attracted entries from Lawson Robertson, W. R. Knakal, and Charles Bacon, Greater New York Irish A. A.; M. J. Breslin, Pastime A. C., and E. H. Danforth of Buffalo. Some of those entered in the distance events are George Bonhag and Harvey Cohn of the Greater New York Irish A. A., E. P. Carr, Xavier A. C., and W. G. Frank of the Twenty-second Regiment. The weight-throwing events have attracted entries from J. S. Mitchel of the New York A. C., John Flanagan of the Greater New York Irish A. A., Martin Sheridan, L. E. J. Feuerbach, New York A. C.; Emery Payne, Mott Haven A. C., and J. McCarthy, Greater New York Irish A. A. In the jumping contests Myer Prinstein, record holder for the broad jump; John Ryan, St. Bartholomew A. C.; R. Cotter, Greater New York Irish A. A., and J. W. Price, St. George's A. C., will compete. Many prominent clubs of the Metropolitan district will be represented in the open relay races, while Erasmus Hall High School, champion of the Public Schools Athletic League; High School of Commerce, Boys' High School of Brooklyn, and Flushing High School are among the entries for the high school relays.

Yachts Change Ownership.

Gen. Francis E. Waters of Baltimore bought of W. D. Rose, United States Navy, of the New York Yacht Club, through MacConnell & Cook, the fifty-seven-foot yawl Louis. The yacht is on the way to Castine, Me., where Gen. Waters will use her during the Summer and then take her South for the Winter.

The power yacht Aloha, fifty feet long, has been purchased by Stanley L. Conklin of this city of W. H. Watrous of the New York Yacht Club. It is the intention of Mr. Conklin to use the craft about his Summer home at Huntington, L. I.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MIDDLETON, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. MIDDLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July, 1904, next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1904. MARGARET E. MIDDLETON, Administratrix. CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KAPP, REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA KAPP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of May, 1904. EDWARD KAPP and OSCAR J. KAPP, Executors. EINSTEIN, TOWNSEND & GUITERMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SYKES, JEROME.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEROME SYKES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. McAdam, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of September next.

Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1904.
THOMAS E. DEELEY,
JESSIE T. SYKES,
Executors.
GEORGE W. McADAM, Attorney for Executors, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WHITE, ELIZABETH W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. WHITE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Harrison & Byrd, No. 69 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of March, 1904. J. BLAKE WHITE, Executor. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys of the Executor, 69 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EARLY, ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ann Early, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the law offices of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1904.
A. WRIGHT POST, Executor.
WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City. my16-1aw6mM&n14

STIEFEL, JACOB K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB K. STIEFEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Benedict S. Wise, Nos. 206 and 208 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of August, 1904, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of January, 1904. JENNIE K. STIEFEL, Executrix of the last will and testament of Jacob K. Stiefel, deceased. BENEDICT S. WISE, Attorney for Executrix, 206 Broadway, New York City. f1-1aw6mM&au1

AUFFM ORDT, CLEMENT ARNOLD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Clement Arnold Auffm Ordt, late of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richards & Brown, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1904. CLEMENT AUGUST AUFFM ORDT, GUSTAVE DE RASPERO, HENRY CARLISLE, Executors. RICHARDS & BROWN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my9-1aw6mM

WALL, SELENA V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SELENA V. WALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Broadway, in the City of New York, Room 512, on or before the thirtieth day of October next.

Dated New York, the twenty-second day of April, 1904.
SELENA V. STRAIL, Administratrix.
L. J. MORRISON, Attorney for Administratrix, 44 Broadway, New York City.
ap25-1aw6mM&oc24

EULER, PAULINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAULINE EULER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of her attorney, Richard I. White, counsellor at law, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of October next.

Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1904.
LILLIAN GITZ, Executrix.
RICHARD I. WHITE, Attorney for Executrix, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap11-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES H. FANCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Harris, Corwin, Gunnison & Meyers, No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1904.
FREDERIC R. GUNNISON, Executor.
HARRIS, CORWIN, GUNNISON & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap25-1aw6mM

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.,
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV.
NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET IN DOWN-TOWN SECTION. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Desirable office in Mail and Express Building, 203 Broadway, to rent, reasonable. Apply Room 805.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skilight Studios; offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Houses, buildings, lofts, stores, stables, to rent; all parts city. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Floor; all light; new building; 259 William, near Chambers St.; elevator; power; rent low.

Three light lofts, altered to suit. Griffin Roofing Co., 506 W. 26th St.

Bronx.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALBERT E. LIPPMANN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Albert E. Lippmann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 24, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before one of the honorable United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 20th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 8th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN CARUCCI, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John Carucci, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 25th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before one of the honorable United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 20th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 8th, 1904.

NO. 7,178.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARNET LEVINE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Barnet Levine, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1904, the said Barnet Levine was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 712, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 8th, 1904.

NO. 7,157.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DIETRICH TIETJEN or DEDRICH TIETJEN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Dietrich Tietjen or Diedrich Tietjen of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1904, the said Dietrich Tietjen or Diedrich Tietjen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 23, 1904.

NO. 7,047.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB GOLDINGER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Jacob Goldinger of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1904, the said Jacob Goldinger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 17, 1904.

NO. 7,079.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE NEW YORK LOCK COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of The New York Lock Company, County and State of New York, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1904, the said The New York Lock Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 27th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HUGO MENKE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hugo Menke, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 5th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before one of the Honorable United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 20th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 8th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 6,457.—ELLA LESSER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ella Lesser of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated June 21st, 1904, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 20th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 21st, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 7,096.—JOHN STUBENVOLL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John Stubenvoll of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition dated June 15th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 20th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 1st, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FREDERICK A. WELLS, JESSE C. WELLS, and ERNEST STRAUSS, individually and as copartners of the firm of WELLS BROTHERS & STRAUSS, and the firm of WELLS BROTHERS & STRAUSS, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Frederick A. Wells, Jesse C. Wells, Ernest Strauss, and Wells Brothers & Strauss, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 6th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all their individual and copartnership debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before one of the honorable United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 20th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 8th, 1904.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

BROADWAY
CORNER.
MODERN SEVEN STORY BUILDING.
OWNER NEEDS CASH.
Will entertain part trade. Full particulars with
F. R. Wood & Co.
BROADWAY AND 87TH STREET.

UNDER $30,000.
CHEAPER THAN PAYING RENT.
4-story large, modern brownstone house, near "L" station; good block; unusually fine woodwork; 3 open baths; saloon floors throughout; choice location for physician; bargain; quick buyer.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 838 Columbus Av.

THE ABRAMS REALTY CO., Lenox Ave., S. E. Cor. 138th.
TO INVESTORS:
We have desirable double and triple flats, best section Harlem, paying 12% and over; small amt. cash; also lots ready for improvement, with or without loan.

LESS THAN $25,000
will buy an ideal 3-story brownstone 18-foot house; one of the best on west side; every modern improvement; 2 tiled baths; extension to roof; parquet floors throughout. Electric gas lighting; magnificent mantels and fixtures; choice block.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 838 Columbus Av.

LEVY BROS., 116 West 135th St.
CALL AT ONCE IF YOU ARE OPEN TO BUY TRIPLE FLATS CHEAP.

ONLY $22,000.
3-story brownstone, 17 foot; butler's pantry extension dwelling; in the 70s, near "L" station; private house block.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 838 Columbus Av.

Double flat; (6 rooms;) no heat; vicinity 102d St. Amsterdam; price, $25,500; only $5,000 cash; adjoining houses held at $27,000 each. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Amsterdam Av. triple flat, $38,500; same Avenue, (nineties,) double flat, large store; $30,000; only $8,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Eighth Av. triple flat, large store, rent, $4,300; price asked, $40,000; also 8th Av. double flat, large store, $36,000; possession, 1905. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Fine 5-story triple, with large store; 12 rooms and bath; on 8th Av., up town; $27,500; very cheap; rent over $3,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Lenox Av., front of subway station; elegant extra wide flat, large store, $38,000; best buy in Harlem. Arnold Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Fifth Av., vicinity 116th St.; double flat, large store, $35,000; only $6,000 cash, balance long-time mortgage. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

$5,000 cash buys modern double flat, vicinity 116th St. and 7th Av.; rent, $2,400; price, $31,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

8th Av., Corner 116th St.	5-story, 15 families, up-to-date store; price, $65,000; investment. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
Lenox Av., Near 114th St.	10-family flat; 6 rooms, bath; 2 stores; price, $37,000; rent, $3,792. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
40-family improved tenement, 50x100; rent, $6,500; price, $80,000; $6,000 cash, balance easy; owner closing out. Duross, 155 W. 14th.	
Speculators.—New corner flat leased; $6,000 repairs; $65,000; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.	
1st Av., Near 124th St.	5-story; 4 fam. on floor; 2 stores; rent, $1,056; price, $17,000; rent, $1,856; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
Lexington Av., Near 101st St.	5-story, 10-family flat; 40 ft. front; price, $20,500; easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
70th St., Near 2d Av.	5-story, 10-family flat; fine condition; price, $18,500; rent, $1,932. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
8th St., Near 2d Av.	18-family flat; very light; up-to-date; price, $38,500; investment. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

$6,000 cash buys modern 5½-story fireproof hall modern tenement; rent, $3,300; price, $28,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

73d St., Near Second.—Fourteen-room tenement, $24,500; rents, $2,550. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stable, 50 stalls; can make 150 stalls; 87½x100; terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Snap.—Two small private houses; prices, $7,000 each; terms easy. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Triple flats, 5-story, hot-water supply, $25,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

$50,000, 4½%, for city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

9th Ward.—Plot 34x80, near 12th St.; price, $14,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

76th St., Near 2d.—Fourteen-room tenement, $24,600; rents, $2,484. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Madison Av. flat, vicinity 116th St. $31,500; only $5,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

138d St., Near Lenox.—Modern triple flat, $29,500; rents, $3,300. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

TAKE THE TROLLEY
in the afternoon for the ideal shore front property on Beautiful Flushing Bay, near Jackson Avenue, the new town site of over 2,000 lots known as
EAST ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND,
and obtain lots on easy payments before prices are raised. Lots at cost. All lots have cement sidewalks, water and gas, macadam boulevards. Lots $175 upward.
BOATING, BATHING, AND FISHING.
Sales this week over $16,000. Send postal for views of the property.
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CORPORATION,
887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn; 150 Nassau St., N. Y.; Metropolitan Building, 4th Av., N. Y., Rooms 5066 and 5067.
TO REACH EAST ELMHURST, L. I., from New York take 34th or 92d St. Ferries, Flushing trolley via Jackson Av., ride 15 minutes to Dewitt St., walk two blocks to Astoria and Flushing Road. From Brooklyn via all trolley lines, transferring to North Beach lines, getting off at Junction Av. and Astoria and Flushing Roads.
A few good agents can secure employment.

Bargain.—Eight-room cottage, every improvement; two lots, barn; corner; one block from depot; surrounded by pine trees; cost, $6,000; price $4,300, $500 cash. Particulars William Hamilton, Corona.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

This List Good for Ten Days.
Attention!—Gas, Hot Air, Water, and Tea.
10-room brick house, all improvements, $7,250; 100x100 feet plot at $3,500; one-family 8-room house, $4,500; plot, 400 lots, for capitalist to buy; hotel, prominent corner, transfer point, $13,500; two-family detached house, at sacrifice, $7,250; Unionport plot, 100x200 feet, for $3,600; cash ready for your property everywhere; $63,000 to loan small amounts, 4 and 5 per cent.
O'HARA BROS.,
Bedford Park, Bronx. Open Sundays.

THE FEW REMAINING
new two-family houses, built to suit the most critical examination; excellent, healthy location; schools, elevated; and rapid transit stations convenient; at sacrifice prices and most reasonable terms.
THEY MUST BE SEEN.
JACKSON BROS., OWNERS AND BUILDERS, Premises, Jackson Av., between 161st-163d Sts.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

ATTENTION, Investors!—Estate will sell fine corner of four parcels; six stores; near subway, trolley, and elevated roads; always rented and rents low; no heating; price, $2,500; rent, $8,400; 80 per cent. left on bond and mortgage. V. T. HERVEY, 759 Melrose Av.

Have several desirable flats, with stores, on East 138th St., near Willis Av., for sale; also other attractive investment properties in the Bronx; little cash required; principals only. WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

MUST BE SOLD at once; 1-family cottage, 7 rooms, attic; $3,000; near rapid transit; easy terms. PETERS, Morris Park Av. and Taylor St., Van Nest. Open Sunday.

7-ROOM COTTAGE, on plot 50x110; stable and fruit trees; 1 block from trolley; choice location; $3,000; $1,000 cash. CARTER, owner, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

A RARE CHANCE.—2-family house; choice location; all improvements; 11 rooms; $4,200; $500 cash; near Rapid Transit station. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

5-story double, with bakery; cheapest on avenue; all improvements; price, $23,000; below 149th St. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

Elegant two-family house, 14 rooms, two baths, tiled; open plumbing; location first-class; all assessments paid. Francis Haff, Fordham.

Sacrifice—Two-family houses near Westchester and Prospect Avs., $8,900. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Corner, 40x105, with 2-story and attic Queen Ann house; all modern improvements; price $4,000; mortgage to suit. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

$4,500 buys my plot; am sick and must leave town; no agents. M., care Smith, 640 Madison Av., city.

Two of the choicest building lots, 50x100, on 159th St., near Courtlandt Av.; price moderate. Owner, 3,021 3d Av., (155th.)

Bargain.—Corner, 100x100, near 174th St. station; asking $13,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$400.00.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 176th St. and 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 176th St. and 3d Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

PRICE $8,800.	BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH. $750 DOWN AND $50 MONTH.	COST $10,500.

MOST SIGNIFICANT NEW RESIDENCE.
WHY LIVE IN A FLAT? Your rent will pay for this Beautiful Modern House. Fine Grounds. Beautiful Burlap and Satins Decorations. All Hardwood. Three Open Fire Places. Parquet Floors. Elegant Plumbing. Porcelain Fixtures. Handsomest Dining Room and Library in Flatbush. Gas Logs. Beautiful Alcoves, with Artistic Seats. Bookcases. Combination Coal and Gas Range in Kitchen. GRANDEST SITUATION here, EAST VERY STREET, NEW LOTS. Near "L" Station. Block to Trolleys. 25 minutes to N. Y. City Hall. Near Schools, Churches, Stores. Highly Restricted, and $30,000 and $40,000 Residences. Eleven Elegant Large Rooms, Den, Tiled Baths. Billiard Room. Back Stairs. Steam Heat. And FOUR other Bargains, FORECLOSURES. Take Flatbush Av. Car at Bridge direct to my office Sunday, any day. ESTABLISHED 14 Years.
W. H. GOLDSEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV.,
COR. ALBEMARLE ROAD.

The Wise Little Man says that **Eastwood, Jamaica,** is *the* place to live. He has other things to say about Eastwood in to-morrow's issue.

A Snap.—Two splendidly located lots south of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, $390 each; value, $700 each; cement sidewalks, water, and gas; $10 cash, $6 monthly; titles insured by Title Guarantee and Trust Company free. "Chance," Box 27 Times Office.

$900 CASH, SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS, will secure two-family brick residence, 3 blocks from ferries to 10th and 23d Sts., Manhattan; a $2,500 lot and a $4,000 house, all for $4,100 to close sale. J. P. Sloane, 887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Fine three-family brick flat; yearly rent, $504; Saratoga Av.; $5,100; easy terms. Ralph Av., four-story brick business property; fine location; $9,000. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

For Sale—A big bargain; Lafayette Av., near Marcy Av.; 2-story and basement frame, 7 rooms, bath; can be bought for $4,000. Apply Howard B. Baker, 370 Nostrand Av.

Four-story double brick; stores; Brooklyn; rents, $1,200; price, $9,000; all imps. Wm. H. Dank, 87 Forsyth St.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Larchmont Park

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.
15½ MILES FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION, AT FORTY-SECOND STREET.
THIRTY MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Express Trains, Larchmont first stop.
A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive suburb.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED.
Electric Lights, Gas, Thorough System of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System, Macadamized Streets, Stone, Sidewalks, Etc.

DO NOT BE FOOLED BY BUYING UNIMPROVED PROPERTY AND THEN HAVE TO PAY ASSESSMENTS. BUY WHERE THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE MADE AND PAID FOR.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY in Westchester County, and LARCHMONT PARK affords the Homeseeker and the investor the BEST OPPORTUNITY for profitable Real estate Investment.

CHOICE LOTS, $500 AND UP. EASY TERMS, SMALL CASH PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGED.

TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICE, and very Low Commutation Rate.

WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c. Representatives will take visitors to Larchmont Park at my expense any day.

EDWARD McVICKAR,
27 PINE STREET. Telephone, 2026 John. NEW YORK.

CRESTWOOD

A veritable PARADISE recently opened
AT THE
NORTHERN GATEWAY OF THE CITY,
"Thirty minutes out on the Harlem R. R."
The Real Estate Surprise of 1904.
Every visitor delighted and nearly all buyers.
Superb houses from $5,500 up.
Thoroughly restricted; all city improvements; purest water, churches, schools, etc. Commutation, $5.80; fifty trains daily.
Lots and villa sites from $250 up.
Prices will positively be advanced July 31st and values will surely quadruple within three years.
The Time to Buy Is Before the Advance.
Terms: Cash or monthly payments.
For tickets and particulars, apply to
The Watson Company,
12 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

WHY PAY RENT?
Go to Offenbach, 97 East 116th St., any evening; he will show you how to get a home at Marbledale on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes from 125th St.; fare 8c.

A.—A.—Mt. Kisco; house, all improvements, 8 rooms; lot 100x100; bargain. Cooley & West, opp. station, White Plains.

$2,400; 8-room house, bath, improvements; 25x100; Pelham's good section. Ullman, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley Depot; removal sale. Graeb, 1,083 Union Av., Bronx.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WE WANT TO PURCHASE
flats and tenements in Brooklyn; will pay cash; agents and brokers submit list. Lubetkin Bros., 28 Front St., New York City.

MANUFACTURER wishes to invest $40,000 in Yorkville, Harlem, or Bronx flat property. Address with full information regarding rents, mortgages, and lowest cash price. FURRIER, Box 1,068 Times, Harlem.

Plot about 100x100, with nice frame or brick building, northern part of Manhattan or Bronx; quick sale for right thing. Investor, 164 Times.

Cash paid for lots in William's Bridge. Send letter or call, Batusin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Owners.—I have cash buyer for three or four cheap tenements. Sidley, 99 Broadway.

Have cash buyers for double and triple flats. Robt. Levers, 854 West 116th St.

AT AUCTION

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,
253 Broadway, Manhattan,
will sell at Public Auction,
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE,
225 E. 28th St.,
5-story and basement brick tenement,
THURSDAY, JULY 14TH, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 161 Broadway.
JULIUS J. & A. LYONS, Attorneys, 76 William St. JOSEPH PASCOCELLO, Referee.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Catskills, Cairo, Health Resort.—Gentleman's beautiful place for Brooklyn; $9,000; improvements. Morrow, Nyack, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—GRAND DEPOSIT COPPER COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Grand Deposit Copper Company, bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated April 28th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all its debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before one of the Honorable United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 20th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 8th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—LEON WECHSLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leon Wechsler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 20th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before one of the Honorable United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 20th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 8th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—JACOB A. RAUTH, bankrupt.—No. 6454.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob A. Rauth, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June —, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 20th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Refer

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK STATE.

The New York Times
Vacation Bureaus.
All the necessary information and literature pertaining to Summer resort hotels, boarding houses, railroad time tables, and steamship sailing schedules can be had free of charge at the Vacation Bureaus of The New York Times, located at No. 32 Park Row and No. 129 West 125th St., New York.

Spring Meadows Farm.—High elevation; plenty of milk, eggs, and vegetables; free rides; Harlem R. R. Address Harmon Boucher, Millerton, N. Y.

A Summer Paradise
will help you to decide where to spend your vacation. Send four cents in stamps. J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.

Long Island.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
"NATURE'S PLEASURE GROUND."

The Massapequa Hotel,
Massapequa, L. I.
Famed for the beauty of its environments, the high character of its equipments, and superiority of its cuisine. Boats, golf, tennis, billiards, bowling. Long-distance telephone. Surf and still-water bathing. Accommodations 300. All the comforts of home.
Thomas H. Fraser, Prop. S. E. Coffin, Mgr.
Send for booklets. Massapequa, L. I.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
MILES OF OCEAN BOARDWALK.

MELROSE LODGE, BELLPORT.
On Great South Bay and South Country road; charming house, newly furnished; sailing, rowing, fishing; golf links near; rates moderate; open June to October; illustrated leaflet. Address Melrose Lodge, Lock Box 426, Bellport, L. I.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
FINEST BATHING IN THE WORLD.

HOTEL SHANLEYS,
Arverne, Long Island,
Now open for the season under the personal supervision of R. T. Shanley of New York. Booklets furnished on request.

ROSSMORE HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Centrally located; large, well furnished rooms, modern and comfortable; superior table; orchestra afternoons, evenings. W. J. KEEGE.

SEA CLIFF, L. I.
Ideal family resort; 27 miles. See advertisement Sundays, Tuesday, Thursdays.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,
In Earlington Park.
For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in the place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.
New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 97th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on application.
The great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

Catskill Mountains.

SALISBURY MANOR, LEEDS, N. Y.
Geo. Badeau.
20th season; newly renovated; large, airy rooms, very cool; views unsurpassed; pleasant walks, drives; bathing, fishing, piazzas near all large Summer resorts; 10 minutes to village church every Sunday; farm attached. Booklets.

THE BREEZY HILL HOUSE.
In the Catskills; elevation, 2,000 feet; first-class table; newly furnished; modern oath-room; croquet, tennis, fishing, hunting, &c.; adults, $9; children, $6. John W. Bouton, Prop'r, Griffin Corners, N. Y.

RIPLEY HOTEL,
HUNTER, N. Y.
Location unsurpassed, modern improvements, best of accommodations, strictly kosher; terms. Mrs. B. Atkins.

Grand View Mt. House, East Windham, N. Y.—Finest location in the Catskills; elevation 3,000 feet; refined surroundings. Alfred J. Galer.

Adirondacks.

Hotel AMPERSAND
AND COTTAGES.
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Now open. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N.Y.

THE ADIRONDACKS.
HIAWATHA LODGE AND COTTAGES.
On the shores of Spectacle Lake, in Adirondacks; tennis, golf, boating and fishing. For booklet, address John R. MacDonald, Corey's, Franklin County, N. Y.

Staten Island.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND,
Fine bathing; every amusement; splendid restaurants; hotels; best resort for a day's outing.

Sullivan County.

THE CRAGSMOOR INN,
CRAGSMOOR, N. Y.
Elevation, 2,000 feet; 100 miles from city; opened May 28; booklet. R. D. Compton, 38 West 33d St.

Hudson River Counties.

ROCKLAND SANITARIUM.
Absolutely successful cure of acute and chronic stomach troubles in four to six weeks; resident physician as medical director; terms moderate. For particulars and further information address
ROCKLAND SANITARIUM, Congers, N. Y.

Oscawana Lake House, Peekskill, N. Y.; high elevation; on lake; boating, bathing, fishing; fine scenery. Mrs. Joseph Lee, Proprietor.

THE MAPLES.—Miss Mary Goodman, Prop. Near lake; good table; fruit; milk from farm, Salisbury Mills, Orange Co., N. Y.

Thousand Islands.

THE HOTEL FRONTENAC,
Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River.
Send for Souvenir Booklet—Free.

Port Jervis.

THE INN AT HIGH POINT.
Always delightfully cool. A great family resort in the mountains. Leon St. John, Port Jervis, N. Y.

Lake Champlain.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN.
One of the finest on Lake Champlain. Send for booklet. E. L. Brown, Mgr., Hotel Champlain, Clinton Co., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.
1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

COLONIAL COTTAGE, FREEPORT, L. I. Large, airy rooms; every convenience; excellent table; boating, bathing and fishing, and near golf links; terms reasonable; half mile from depot. Mrs. BROTHERIDGE.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular. W. V. DENMAN.

BOWEN'S FARM HOUSE,
South Cairo, N. Y.
Healthy location; spacious grounds; good table; mile from station. Terms apply J. V. BOWEN, Proprietor.

Sanford Hall, Liberty, N. Y.—Farm boarding house; rates on application; fine location; near lakes and dancing pavilion; vegetables from farm. W. M. Sanford.

Berkshire Hills.—Echo Farm; beautiful, cool location; garden, dairy, poultry; good beds; trolley 2½ miles. Mrs. H. B. Robinson, Lanesboro, Mass.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Boating, fishing, driving; free transportation; excellent table. Apply to A. W. DEYO.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL AGNEW.
Whole Block Beach Front,
ATLANTIC CITY.
400 Rooms. 200 with Bath.
Thoroughly rebuilt, refurnished, reopened, and complete. Hydrotherapy Baths, Swimming Pools; rates reduced $2.50 daily; $12 to $15 weekly; automobile; booklet; orchestra. A. C. Mitchell & Co.

GRAND ATLANTIC.
UNDER NEW LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.
Virginia Av. and Beach, Atlantic City.
Capacity 600; hot and cold sea water baths; improved cuisine and service; fine cafe; musical concerts; phones in bedrooms; rates $2.50 and up daily; $15 up weekly; American plan; coaches meet trains; photo; booklet. A. C. Mitchell & Co.

CHALFONTE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
New; Complete; Ten Stories; Fireproof; Always Open.
THE LEEDS COMPANY

Atlantic City in THREE HOURS
Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Passing Through Lakewood
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (N. R.) 9:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M. South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier.

Avon-by-the-Sea.

AVON INN,
Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.
A high-class family resort, on the ocean edge. Its superb location, superior equipment, and faultless service distinguish it as one of the leading hotels of the New Jersey resorts. THIS SEASON UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT AND PROPRIETORSHIP.
—NOW OPEN.—
EDWARD M. SHANKS, Manager.
N. Y. Office, 1,404 Broadway.
Telephone, 4,285 38 St.

Summit.

THE BEECHWOOD,
New York's Ideal Near-By Resort.
21 MILES, 17 TRAINS, LACKAWANNA R. R.
GOLF, TENNIS, MUSIC.
Descriptive Booklet.
H. K. ARMSTRONG, Summit, N. J.

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
And Eight Cottages.
35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry; altitude 900 feet.
Tel 7B Bernardsville. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Mgr.

Asbury Park.

WHITE OAKS, NORTH ASBURY PARK,
613 SIXTH AV.
An attractive cottage; modern improvements; convenient to beach. A. J. MACKEY, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND.

Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
Hotel Manisses, Annex and Cottages. Surf bathing; telegraph, long distance telephone; electric bells, orchestra, etc.; moderate rates, booklets. E. A. BROWN.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I
Spring House. This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

Vermont.

THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, Lake Dunmore, Vt.
A most picturesque lake and delightful mountain resort. Climate dry and cool. All forms of amusement; excellent fishing. Ideal walks and drives; excellent service and cuisine. Rates reasonable. New management. Opens June 15th. Send for booklet. LOUIS W. SEVERY, Manager.

"The Castleton," Castleton, Vt.—A delightful place to spend the Summer. Send for booklet. Philip R. Leavenworth.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN,
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND, CONN.
WILL OPEN FOR THE SUMMER SEASON
Beautifully located, with all rooms en suite and modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service for select patronage.
Superior stables and "auto" quarters; Golf, Tennis, Casino Sports, Music, and perfect walks and drives through picturesque country.
D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.

Spring Lake farm; high, healthy; no mosquitos; $5-$15. Mrs. L. B. Martin, High Ridge, Conn.

Maine.

RANGELEY LAKES, ME.
Send 2-cent stamp to D. F. FIELD, Phillips, Me., for full information.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Tobyhanna House, Tobyhanna Pa. Highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. Cornish.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MONTICELLO HOTEL,
55 WEST 64TH ST.
Take 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, B'way & Col. Av. or elevated trains. New up-to-date Hotel; all conveniences; Summer rates; newly furnished rooms, with use of shower and tub baths, $6, $7, and $8 weekly. Large room, private bath, $10 weekly. 2 rooms and private bath, $12 weekly.

THE HANOVER, 2 East 15th St., Cor. 5th Av.
To rent by the year, season, or shorter time, commodious apartments, furnished and unfurnished, from 8tptember 1st; now open for inspection; table on American plan.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NAYLOR
34TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST.
Desirable double and single rooms; Army, Navy, and Southern people accommodated; table boarders; telephone.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of NATHANIEL H. WOLFSTEIN and J. GEORGE BENTA, individually and as co-partners composing the firm of WOLFSTEIN & BENTA, and the firm of WOLFSTEIN & BENTA, and NATHANIEL H. WOLFSTEIN, MORRIS SCHWARTZ, and DAVID HERMAN, individually and as copartners composing the firm of WOLFSTEIN & SCHWARTZ, and the firm of WOLFSTEIN & SCHWARTZ, Bankrupts.—No. 6,551.
To the creditors of the aforesaid bankrupts, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid:
Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1904, the aforesaid bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 7, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 7,060.—SAM SCHUSTEK, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Sam Schustek of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 20, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 20, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN L. HUNTLEY, Receiver.
LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York.
Dated New York, June 24, 1904.

EXCURSIONS.

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR!"
Special attractions this season! Japanese Village, Bazaar, Tea House, Theatre, Native Hawaiian Singers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand menagerie. Museum. Aviary. Aquarium. "KLEIN DEUTSCHLAND." Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Billiards and outdoor sports. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la Carte.

GLEN ISLAND
TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
Leave Cortlandt Street Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 3:00, 4:30 P. M.
East 23d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 6:45 P. M.
Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 23d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION, 40 CENTS,
including free admission to all attractions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE FAVORITE ALL THE WAY ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They cannot burn! They cannot sink!
LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.
SPECIAL TO-DAY.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M. 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, Half hour later. North River.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT'S LIQUORS & CIGARS served under company management.

STEAMER TAURUS
of Iron Steamboat Fleet will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS.
Leave 31st St., East River, 7:30 A. M. Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, 8:20 A. M.
BAIT AND TACKLE ON BOARD.
Fare: Gentlemen, 75c; Ladies, 50c; Children, 25c

"COOL DAYS--BREEZY NIGHTS"

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., week days 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10 (12:40 Race Days), and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:29, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days 5:40, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50 (1:20 Saturdays only), 1:50 (2:20 Saturdays only), 2:50 (3:30 Saturdays only), 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20 (9:50 Saturdays only), 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday.)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier.....9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CONEY ISLAND BOATS.
40 minutes from Battery via DREAMLAND'S line fast iron steamers "Dreamland," "Grand Republic," "St. Johns," and "Rosedale." Hourly schedule.
Leave West 129th St. 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M. Leave West 22d St. 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30 P. M. Leave Battery 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Four of largest steamers afloat. Fine service, music, cafe. Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M. Round trip 30c., children 20c., including admission to Dreamland.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mountain resorts and Saratoga, and many connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boats.
Orchestra on board. Cafe open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.), W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.), 129th St. on Saturdays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY
New C. W. Morse, Sailing on odd dates in July, and Adirondack
ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY.
SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. Orchestra. Steamers sail from Pier 32, N.R., foot of Canal St., 5 P. M., arriving at Albany in time for connections North, East, and West. Booklet 3c. stamp.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson and the Berkshires. Coxsackie and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA week-days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St.; 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat (ONTEORA) Saturdays, 1:30 from Christopher St.; 1:50 from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson, by Annex, and Malden.
Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.
Dining Room on Main Deck.
Illustrated Folder mailed free.

TROY LINE.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, N. Rs West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), at 6 P. M. Sunday—STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connections made at Troy for all resorts North and East. Phone 1208—Spring.
Dining-rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight.
Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50; Lake George, $6.50; Wilmington, Vt., $5.50.
Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

JOY LINE.
PROVIDENCE $2.00 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M.
BOSTON DIRECT $3.00
MOST DELIGHTFUL TRIP IN AMERICA.
From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 500 Orchard.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,
Steamers leave Pier 13 E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M. MONDAYS, EXTRA TRIP, 8 A. M. FOR SAG HARBOR.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
Leave FRANKLIN ST. for RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE and NEWBURGH at 4 P. M. Daily except Sundays; Saturday, 1 P. M. WEST 129TH ST., 1:40 P. M. For WEST POINT, CORNWALL and NEWBURGH at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 2 P. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 2:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A.M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE
from New Pier 18, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of THOMAS J. BLANCK, 2d, Bankrupt.
Pursuant to an order of the Honorable George B. Adams, District Judge, the undersigned receiver will sell all the property, assets, and effects of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of molders, plant of machinery used in the manufacture of mirrors, pier mirrors, pier frames, frames, varnish, packing lumber, patterns, &c., and fixtures now located at the bankrupt's place of business, No. 553 West 33d Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at private sale.
Tenure is also offered for sale by the receiver, his right, title, and interest in and to a certain lease of the premises above mentioned; also the good will of the business.
Sealed bids for the entire property in bulk or in separate lots may be submitted to John L. Lyttle, Esq., receiver, at the office of Leonard Bronner, his attorney, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of July, 1904, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at which time and place said bids will be opened by the receiver.
All bidders will be required to deposit a certified check or cash for 10 per cent. of their bid, and the receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
If all bids are rejected by the receiver, the property will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the premises, No. 553 West 33d Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on July 19, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
Said property may be inspected at the above premises on any day prior to the sale, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Dated New York, July 9, 1904.
JOHN L. HUNTLEY, Receiver.
LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Philadelphia ..July 16 New York.....July 23
St. Louis.....July 30 St. Paul.....Aug. 6
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 16, 8 A. M.
MESABA.....July 23, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....July 30, 7:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 6, Noon
Only first-class passengers carried.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....July 16 Vaderland.....July 30
Finland.....July 23 Kroonland.....Aug. 6
WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Baltic...July 13, 5 PM Oceanic..July 27, 5 PM
Majestic..July 20, 10 AM Arabic...July 29, 6 AM
Cedric...July 22 Teutonic..Aug. 3, 10 AM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm.II.July 13, 2 PM Kaiser...Aug. 16, 10 AM
Kaiser. July 19, 10 AM Kronprinz.Aug.23, 1 PM
Kronprinz.Jly 26,2:00PM K.Wm.II.Sep.6,12:30PM
K.Wm. II..Aug. 9, 3 PM Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Alice...July 14, 10 AM Kurfuerst.Aug.11,10 AM
Barbar'sa.July 21, 11AM Alice...Aug. 18, 10 AM
Friedrich.July 28, 10AM Barbar'sa.Aug.25, 10 AM
Bremen...Aug. 3, 9 AM Friedrich.Aug. 30, Noon
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...July 16, 11 AM Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM
Luise...Aug. 6, 11 AM Irene...Oct. 8, 11 AM
Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM Hohens'n.Oct.15, 11AM
Hohens'n.Sep.10, 11AM Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, fd. 4th St., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
¶Pretoria.Jly16,2:30 PM ¶Bulgaria.July 30 7 AM
Hamburg.Jly 23, Noon ¶Deutsch'd.Ag.4,10 AM
¶Waldersee.Jly 23, 2 PM ¶Pennsylv'ia.Au.6, Noon
*¶Moltke.Jly. 28, 10 AM ¶Patricia.Au.13,6:30AM
*Grill Room and ¶Gymnasium on board.
¶Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Prinz Oskar.....July 19, 10 A.M.; Sept. 6, 2 P.M.
Prinz Adalbert...Aug. 16, 9 A.M.; Oct. 4, Noon
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward.
According to Season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Pier 54, North River.
Campania..July 9, 9 AM Umbria...Aug. 6, 10 AM
Etruria...July 23, 10 AM Campania.Aug.13, 8 AM
Lucania...July 30, 8 AM Etruria.Aug. 20, 10 AM
Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria $65 and upwards according to accommodation.
Tuesday Service.
Carpathia..July 12, 1 PM Ultonia...July 26, 1 PM
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Slavonia..July 21, 3 PM Ultonia...Aug. 16, Noon
Pannonia..Aug. 2, Noon Slavonia.Aug. 30, Noon
Apply 19 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Astoria...July 16, Noon Anchoria.July 30, Noon
Columbia.July 23, 3 PM Furnessia.Aug. 6, Noon
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

CONEY ISLAND BOATS.
40 minutes from Battery via DREAMLAND'S line fast iron steamers "Dreamland," "Grand Republic," "St. Johns," and "Rosedale." Hourly schedule.
Leave West 129th St. 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M. Leave West 22d St. 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30 P. M. Leave Battery 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Four of largest steamers afloat. Fine service, music, cafe. Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M. Round trip 30c., children 20c., including admission to Dreamland.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Statendam.....July 12 Ryndam.....Aug. 9
Potsdam.....July 19 Noordam.....Aug. 16
Rotterdam.....July 26 Statendam.....Aug. 23
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

NOVA SCOTIA
THE IDEAL VACATION COUNTRY.
Direct Weekly Service Between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH & HALIFAX
BY DOMINION ATLANTIC RY'S
TWIN SCREW 19 KNOT S. S.
PRINCE ARTHUR
from Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y. at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin, berth and meals. For information and tickets apply to Agt. General Tourist Agents or to MUNSON S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 36 BEAVER STREET, BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,
PORTLAND LINE,
IS A MOST DELIGHTFUL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.
White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each, on sale July 8th.
Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32, East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1200—Orchard.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and the South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
TOURS and TICKETS.
25 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

COOK'S TOURS AROUND THE WORLD.
33d Annual Series. Illustrated programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway—849 Madison Ave., New York.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.
FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co's steamships see to-morrow's issue.
Delightful Summer cruise, Halifax and St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

"What Is Home Without a Piano?"—Wise. 150—Slightly used, high grade pianos—150 uprights, grands, baby grands, squares. Chickering, Weber, Knabe, Francis Bacon, Hardman, Schoninger, and other excellent makes, from $75 upward. Absolutely the finest collection of pianos ever offered for sale.
WISE PIANO WAREROOMS,
19 and 21 West 125th St.
Open evenings until 9:30 o'clock.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST.
The Invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily; warerooms, 128 6th Av., near 19th St.

$95 Upright Earnaim. Steinway Sacrifice. Pianos rented, $3 monthly. Installments, $5 up. $115 SIDDLE'S 6 WEST 125th ST.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION, $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MONTICELLO HOTEL,
55 WEST 64TH ST.
Take 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, B'way & Col. Av. or elevated trains. New up-to-date Hotel; all conveniences; Summer rates; newly furnished rooms, with use of shower and tub baths, $6, $7, and $8 weekly. Large room, private bath, $10 weekly. 2 rooms and private bath, $12 weekly.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—DOMINICK DAVERSA and ROCCO HENRY DAVERSA, individually and as copartners of the firm of DAVERSA BROTHERS and the firm of DAVERSA BROTHERS, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Dominick Daversa, Rocco Henry Daversa, and Daversa Brothers, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 1st, 1904, praying for a discharge from all their individual and copartnership debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before one of the Honorable United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 20th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 8th, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:35 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:35 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:55 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
*2:55, *3:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:22, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 3:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:22, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (North Asbury Park Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55 P. M. (Saturdays only, except Long Branch), 1:25 (Saturdays only), 3:25, 3:55, 4:25 (except Long Branch), 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sund

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—Saturday, pure white Angora male cat; return to 325 Central Park West; reward.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

17th, 118 East.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; exceptionally clean house; excellent table; gentlemen; references.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

22d St., 30 East.—Large and small rooms; table the best market affords; transients; $1 a day, upward.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; Summer garden; reasonable.

48th St., 69 West.—Large and small rooms; Summer prices; telephone; doctor's office.

55th St., 71 West.—Pleasant, cool, large and small rooms; private baths; excellent table board.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms, with board; also table boarders.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, Cathedral Heights.—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, cool, handsomely furnished room; excellent table; American family; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

8th St., 22 East, Near 5th Av.—Nicely furnished rooms; $1.75 to $2.50; gentlemen only; references required.

17th St., 55 West.—Parlor floor, entire or part; large hallroom, $4; reference.

18th St., 113 East, Near Union Square.—Pleasant, convenient rooms; fine, private house; references; transients.

18th St., 116 East. (Near Irving Place.)—Large and small rooms to let.

43d St., 13 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Large room; private bath; cool hall room; telephone.

49th St., 131 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, Summer prices; hot water; house private; transients.

49th St., 217 West.—Comfortably furnished large and small cool rooms; bath, running water; moderate.

52d St., 74 West.—Pleasant front room; running water; closet, bath; $3.50; gentlemen only. Angell.

55th St., 324 West.—Comfortably furnished cool, clean rooms; large or small; all conveniences; bath.

56th St., 348 West.—Parlor, piano; bedrooms; first bell, west side.

58th St., 320 West.—Comfortably furnished large rooms; hall room; running water; porcelain bath; breakfast optional.

58th St., 118 West.—Floor of three rooms, with bath; separately or together; location central.

78th St., 163 West.—Large room adjoining bath; also hall room; telephone; transients accommodated; references.

65th St., 30 West.—Large and small furnished rooms, with bath; furnish to suit. Tiedmann.

103d St., 131 West.—One or two cool rooms; one flight; near elevated; low. Fisher.

135th St., 242, 244, 246 West.—Neatly furnished rooms to rent, with or without board.

Hotel Gerard, 123 West 44th St.—Important Notice.—We are offering cool, comfortable rooms and apartments at one-half usual rate during July and August; call and be convinced; no trouble to show rooms.

Morningside Heights.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite, light, airy, well furnished, on Morningside Park, near Columbia University and car line; river view; reasonable; elevator; restaurant. Address A. J., The Invermere, fifth floor, 415 West 118th St.

Out of Town.

Large, cool, comfortable rooms facing ocean and near depot, with first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 48 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires thoroughly experienced shoe saleswomen; steady position and good salary to right parties. Apply Supt.

A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires thoroughly experienced head of stock for jewelry department. Apply Supt.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a thoroughly experienced and competent saleswoman as head of stock in their women's neckwear department. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for their shoe department. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

Wanted—Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require a manager and buyer for their dressmaking department; one capable of going abroad and selecting models; all communications treated strictly confidential.

Wanted—Saleswomen for gloves, shoes, chins. Apply, before 9 A. M., ready for work for Monday sale, to Superintendent, at rear 19th St. entrance, Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Experienced saleswomen for grocery department. Apply to Superintendent, before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance, Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer; Christian; must be familiar with figures. 241 Broadway.

Males.

Cutters wanted; also trimmers and lining cutters with shears or knife by wholesale clothing houses; steady employment and good wages. Apply N. Y. Clothing Trade Association, Room 19, 13 Astor Place, New York.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of floorwalkers. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

Wanted—Experienced grocery packers. Apply to Superintendent, before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance, Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 338 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Housework in small family adults; good cook, waitress; plain washing; city references; city, country; carfare. 230 East 43d St., two flights, front.

Dressmaker.—Shirt waists, suits, ladies' misses', children's dressmaker. Mrs. Bodine, 101 West 91st St.

Housework.—By Scotch Protestant; housework, small family; good cook and laundress; city references. 258 West 37th St.

Stenographer.—Superior education; several years' experience; always successful; commercial, legal, any intricate work; young lady; will substitute; credentials. Alpha, 101 Times.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; accustomed to electrical and mercantile work; first-class references; $12, $15. Miss Reynolds, 151 Times.

Stenographer.—Capable young woman; four years' experience; thorough business education; quick, accurate; references; no agents; would substitute; $10. Punctual, 191 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced banking, commercial, insurance; capable handling large correspondence intelligently and rapidly; would substitute; $15. W 153 Times.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; six years' experience; rapid, accurate; good education; willing to substitute; best references; $12, $15. Miss Le Roy, 186 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; American parentage; best references; $10. Truthful, 154 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; intelligent; good speller; reference. Gertrude, 179 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; business-like young lady; good education; exceptional ability. Miss M., 191 Times.

Stenographer.—Limited experience; American, (18;) advantages education insures, earnestly seeks position. Moderate, 108 Times.

Stenographer.—By young girl; Remington operator; reasonable salary. Ward, 301 East 138th St., Bronx.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; competent and reliable young lady; will substitute; $10. Miss Nelson, P. O. 778.

Telegrapher and stenographer.—Accustomed to broker office and private secretary work; capable of handling correspondence, and thoroughly experienced in both departments; desires permanent position. C Box 160 Times.

Young lady; one year's experience stenography, typewriting, mimeographing; $8. 143 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

Males.

A young man of literary aspirations would like to secure a position where he may be of use; newspaper or magazine work preferred; no soliciting or canvassing. S Box 101 Times.

Butler or Second Man.—Highest reference from last employer. D. D., 34 East 60th St.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers; city and country; disengaged at present time; family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

NE'ER-DO-WELL A SUICIDE AFTER MUCH SHOOTING

Wounded His Wife and Fired at Children and Policeman.

WAS JEALOUS, HIS WIFE SAYS

Quarreled Early Yesterday Morning—Noerling Had Bought 20 Revolvers, but Mrs. Noerling Pawned Them.

William Noerling, a young German whose neighbors called him a ne'er-do-well, quarreled with his wife at their home, 76 Throop Avenue, Williamsburg, early yesterday morning. When a policeman tried to get in Noerling sent a bullet whizzing past the bluecoat's head. Then he shot and seriously wounded his wife, fired a couple of shots at his five children, and finally put a bullet through his own brain.

The Noerlings have run a bird store and a billiard room at the Throop Avenue address for some time, but it is said that Mrs. Noerling has done about all the work connected with the place. Their home is in a house in the rear. They have five small children.

Mrs. Noerling told the police yesterday that her husband had been insanely jealous of her, had threatened many times to shoot her, and had bought at least twenty revolvers at different times to carry out his threat. Mrs. Noerling invariably pawned or sold the revolvers. The last one she secured from her husband was two weeks ago, and gave it to a neighbor to pawn. This made Noerling angry, and he vowed that he would punish her for it.

Noerling got a job on Saturday as a trolley conductor and returned home at 10:30 o'clock Saturday night. When he entered the bird store and billiard room he found it crowded with men, and he accused his wife of flirting. She denied it. Just before midnight the five children were put to bed. Noerling closed up after midnight, and he and his wife went to their house. Then they began to quarrel. At 1:30 o'clock in the morning he was heard beating her.

A neighbor ran out to the street and found Policeman Behringer. He ran through the hallway of the house next door, and, getting on top of the fence, shouted out, asking what the matter was. Noerling fired a shot at the policeman. The bullet whizzed past Behringer's head and he dropped off the fence.

Meanwhile Mrs. Noerling and her five children had started to run past Noerling as he stood on the stoop and crossed the yard to the front house. Mrs. Noerling turned to see what her husband was doing, and as she did so a bullet struck her in the face near her right eye and a second went through her right hand. Noerling followed his family into the billiard room and fired twice at his children. Both bullets lodged in the wall. The oldest boy managed to open the front store door and his mother, bleeding profusely from her wounds, crawled out to the street with the children.

Noerling ran back to his rooms, and, after barricading the door, reloaded the revolver, put out the gas, and sent a bullet into his left temple. He died instantly.

122D REGIMENT MONUMENT.

Tribute to New York Defenders of Washington to be Unveiled To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The monument to the dead of the One Hundred and Twenty-second New York Volunteers who are buried at Fort Stevens, where they fell in 1864, when Jubal Early made his famous attack on Washington, and got within three miles of the city, will be unveiled on Tuesday. The monument has been in course of erection for nine months, and was put in the cemetery in June. It is of Barre granite and consists of base, second base, and die.

The height is nine feet three inches. At the top of the die is a Greek cross, the badge of the Sixth Army Corps, to which the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment belonged. On the front face of the bottom stone is cut in large letters the number of the regiment. On the front of the die is the following inscription:

To the gallant sons
of
Onondaga County, N. Y.,
Who fought on this field
July 12, 1864,
In defense of Washington
And in the presence of
Abraham Lincoln.

The coat of arms of the State of New York is set in the die in bronze. The names of the members of the regiment who lost their lives at Fort Stevens are cut in the shaft.

Twenty survivors of the regiment will come to Washington from Syracuse to be present. Col. Benjamin F. Bingham of the One Hundred and Twenty-second New York Volunteers is to deliver the principal address.

DOG WAS ANGRY, NOT MAD.

Samuel Pulled Terrier's Hair and Was Bitten—Excitement Follows.

Thirteen-year-old Samuel Edgar of 938 Amsterdam Avenue gave his fox terrier Judge a bath last evening. After drying the animal he began to comb its hair. The comb got caught in a snarl and Judge gave a sharp cry of pain and snapped at its master, catching Samuel's left hand in its teeth.

The boy received a severe wound and ran screaming to his father, who hustled him to a drug store at the corner. A rumor spread abroad in the neighborhood that the boy had been bitten by a "mad dog," and a great crowd gathered. A policeman summoned an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and Dr. Wrenn cauterized the wound. When the policeman wanted to shoot the dog the boy explained that Judge was "merely angry."

FARES ROB THIS CABMAN.

Thus Reversing the Established Order of Things—Mulcted in $2 Besides.

Lawrence Grubel, a cabman, was a prisoner in Yorkville Court yesterday morning on a charge of intoxication. Grubel fell off his cab on Saturday night on West Forty-third Street, and was taken to the East Fifty-first Street Station by Policeman Murbach, where he was locked up.

When arraigned in court, Grubel said he had been engaged by a couple of men at Union Square to drive them around the town, and in the course of the drive his fares took several drinks in which they asked him to join. He thinks that he was drugged and then robbed by his passengers. He says that they took a gold watch and chain, diamond pin, and $27 in money from him. Magistrate Pool said that a drunken cabman was a very dangerous individual, and fined Grubel $2.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

Stenographer, rapid, experienced, educated, wishes more work day or evening; will also do copying; satisfaction guaranteed. Telephone 920 Cortlandt.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; limited experience; good education; intelligent, active; good office assistant. Moderate, 184 Times.

Tutor.—German, graduate of university, desires to give lessons, or tutor's position in a family in country. Address C 162 Times.

Useful Man.—Understands garden, horses, carriages; willing; good references. P. F. K., 224 East 42d St.

Well educated, neat appearing young man, employed as city editor suburban daily, seeks position where executive ability and hard work will be financially appreciated. Worker, Box 133 Times.

ALARM BY ELEVATED TRAIN.

Motorman Whistled When He Saw Flathouse Afire.

Fire which started in the hallway of the four-story flathouse at 76 West Fiftieth Street early yesterday morning destroyed the interior of the building, and, according to the police, caused $20,000 damage.

Policemen James Quinlan and Albert Albinaga of the East Fifty-first Street Station and Otto Lissowsky of the West Forty-seventh Street Station had their attention attracted early in the morning by the tooting of the whistle on a Sixth Avenue elevated train. The three patrolmen ran to the Fiftieth Street Station, and there found that the motorman had seen smoke coming from the Fiftieth Street building.

The ground floor of this building is occupied by Fred Brockman, a saloonkeeper. The remainder of the building is a flathouse with two families on each floor.

Albinaga ran to Sixth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street and turned in an alarm. Quinlan and Lissowsky went to the entrance and burst open the door. They were confronted by a sheet of flame and so much smoke that they saw it would be impossible to go through the building by the stairs. They therefore went to the fire escapes. The two men rattled their clubs on the windows as they climbed, and awakened nearly all of the tenants, many of whom went to the roof and escaped in that manner. Some were aided by firemen in getting down the fire escapes.

On the third floor live Mrs. Mary Lee, forty-six years old, with her daughter, Marion, twenty-three, and Mrs. Mary Mickles, forty-three. They were helped down the fire escape by the policemen.

Mrs. Louis Kastenblum, the wife of a tailor on the second floor, escaped from the burning building by jumping to a one-story extension in the rear and then jumping to the ground. She was not injured.

This is the third fire in the building in two years. Each was in the same place, in the hallway, it was said, and all of them were of unknown origin.

HUNT BACK FROM PORTO RICO.

Ex-Governor Will Be a Federal Judge in Montana—Island's Health Poor.

Ex-Gov. William H. Hunt of Porto Rico reached here yesterday on the steamship Ponce from Porto Rico, en route to Montana, where he will assume the duties of Federal Judge, to which office he was recently appointed by President Roosevelt. Ex-Gov. Hunt spoke in glowing terms of the prospects of the island. The best people in the island, he said, are helping in the construction of a sound form of government, and trade conditions are better now, he said, than they ever have been before.

Another passenger on the steamship, a doctor formerly in the United States Army, who has spent some time in Porto Rico, said that unless some action were taken the island would soon become depopulated by disease. He said that 65 per cent. of the people had some kind of disease, while 40 per cent. were troubled by intestinal tuberculosis. He said that although the American Army doctors are doing their best to check the advance of the maladies they continue to spread.

As far as the Government is concerned, he said, only the people of the highest classes of society are at all interested. He said that the recent Democratic Convention which selected delegates to the Democratic National Convention was a farce, the six delegates simply electing themselves. There are two political parties, he said—the Democrats and Federalists—both without platforms or principles. Their only fight, he said, is for offices, most of which the Democrats now hold. Crops throughout the island, he said, are very good, but the scarcity of money is telling on the business men.

$3 FINES SURPRISE 22.

Prisoners Taken by Capt. Tighe in an Alleged Gambling House.

There were twenty-two surprised men in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning when Magistrate Cornell fined them $3 each for being in an alleged gambling house at 147 Bleecker Street, which Capt. Tighe and his men of the Mercer Street Station raided Saturday night.

Capt. Tighe told the Magistrate that for several weeks he had been receiving complaints about this place. On Saturday night there was more than the usual amount of noise in the place, and after breaking in the door Capt. Tighe and his men arrested William Rossetti, the alleged proprietor, and twenty-two men.

Rossetti was held in $500 bail for examination on Tuesday, and the others were fined. A few minutes after the men had been taken back to the prison, one of the men produced a one-hundred-dollar bill and paid the fines. When asked by the Clerk what his name was he replied, "That pays the fines. That is all you want."

VACATION SCHOOLS START.

Summer Work Begins in 39 Buildings and 84 Playgrounds.

The thirty-nine vacation schools and the eighty-four playgrounds to be operated by the Department of Education will open this morning at 9 o'clock, beginning the session of ten weeks. On Friday and Saturday employes of the department were kept busy enrolling the names of those who intend to pursue the course of study provided, and by Saturday night 23,981 had been enrolled.

One thousand teachers have been engaged to instruct the children in the manual branches, gymnastics, and kindergarten. The entire system of schools and playgrounds has been divided into classes, as follows:

FOR THE OLDER BOYS.
39 classes in basketry.
34 classes in Venetian iron.
30 classes in bench work.
18 classes in chair-caning.
17 classes in fret sawing and whittling.
8 classes in leather and burnt wood.

FOR THE OLDER GIRLS.
67 classes in domestic science.
39 classes in basketry.
39 classes in elementary sewing.
38 classes in advanced sewing.
38 classes in millinery.
31 classes in art.
13 classes in knitting and crocheting.

FOR THE YOUNGER CHILDREN.
81 kindergartens.
39 classes which connect the work of the kindergarten with more advanced manual employments.

Nature study will be taught as a general subject by forty practical experts.

Basketry will be taught in some of the playgrounds, and the children will be taught to plant and care for gardens in the open-air playgrounds. Most of the space in the playgrounds, however, will be devoted to games and exercises. Besides the vacation schools and the playgrounds, eleven schools with flat roofs have been prepared for band concerts each night for the general public. This branch of the work of the Summer schools is new, and those in charge of the work hope that it will be so successful that many more school buildings may be used for the same purpose.

WALDORF'S GIRL SUICIDE.

Miss Dolbeer's Body Will Be Shipped To-day to San Francisco.

The body of Miss Bertha Dolbeer, who committed suicide at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Saturday by throwing herself from a ninth-floor window, was still at the hotel yesterday afternoon.

The relatives have made arrangements with William J. Minor, an undertaker, of 433 Fourth Avenue, to prepare the body for shipment to San Francisco some time to-day. No funeral services will be held until the body reaches its destination.

Charged with Selling Fake Watches.

Joseph Purificato, an Italian peddler of 200 Seventh Street, was taken into Yorkville Court yesterday morning by Detective Barry of the Charities Organization on the charge of peddling fake watches at the corner of Nineteenth Street and Fourth Avenue. On his person was found a watch and chain. The watch was stamped 14 karat, United States assay. The Magistrate said that the stamping was clearly a violation of the law, and asked the prisoner where he procured the watch. Purificato gave the name of a dealer down town, and a summons was issued for his appearance in court this morning. Purificato was held to await the examination of the dealer.

KNOW TRAPPED BANDIT WHO PREFERRED DEATH

Suicide at Rifle, Col., Was Harvey Logan, "Hole in the Wall" Leader.

BANK AND TRAIN ROBBER

Had Murdered Several Men and Directed Many Successful Hold-Ups—Escapes from Jail.

It was learned in this city yesterday that the train robber who killed himself on June 9 to avoid arrest near Rifle, Col., had been identified, by means of photographs, as Harvey Logan, the leader of "The Hole in the Wall Gang," whose life reads like a dime novel of the most sensational type.

Logan was born in Dodson, Mo., of respectable parents forty-two years ago. He began life as a cowboy, but soon joined the band of cattle thieves that operated in Wyoming. He killed his first man on Christmas Day, 1894. There was a fight in a little frontier saloon at Landusky, Mont., and Logan, who had taken offense at a remark made by one of his companions, shot him down in cold blood.

Escaping from the town and finding himself outlawed, he, with his brother, Lonny Logan, and half a dozen outlaws organized the "Hole in the Wall" gang. Their retreat was said to be in the Bow Leg Mountains, in Wyoming, and after a train robbery they disappeared with their booty, and were not heard of again until another "hold-up" started the country with its daring. On June 28, 1897, Logan and his gang robbed the Butte County Bank, at Belle Fourche, S. D. They were pursued by a posse of Sheriffs, and Logan, Tom O'Day, and Kid Longbough were captured in the mountains after an all-night fight. Placed in the Deadwood jail, Logan made several attempts to escape, and finally succeeded on the night of Oct. 31, 1897, after shooting down the guards. A month later he held up and robbed the Union Pacific express at Tipton, Wyo., and on June 2, 1899, successfully robbed a Union Pacific express train at Wilcox, Wyo. The express safe was blown open, emptied of its contents, and passengers were robbed of their money and valuables.

The posse of Sheriffs and citizens that followed the gang after that exploit struck their trail in the mountain wilds, and overtook them near Caspar, Wyo. A running fight followed, during which Sheriff Hazen of Converse County, Wyo., was shot and killed. Fresh ponies were obtained by the outlaws, and they escaped, with several wounded.

Logan and his brother Lonny returned to their home in Dodson a year later. They were recognized, and while resisting arrest Lonny was killed by the Sheriff. Again Harvey escaped, but with several bullet holes in his left arm and shoulder.

Thousands of dollars in rewards were offered for him, dead or alive, but they were no check to his daring, for on Sept. 19, 1900, the entire county was startled by the hold-up of the officials and the robbery of the First National Bank of Winnemucca, Nev., of $32,642 in gold.

Logan and his band had entered the town in the guise of a band of cowboys out for a lark. After a visit to the saloon they rode to the bank just at the noon hour. Before an alarm could be given the cashier and clerks were confronted with revolvers and threatened with death if they made a move or uttered a sound. The open safe was then rifled of its contents, and backing out of the bank with their booty, the band locked the door, jumped their horses, and were well out of town before the alarm was given.

They escaped and were not heard of again until the Great Northern Express train hold-up at Wagner, Mont., on July 3, 1901. This had also been carefully planned by Logan and his gang. The train was flagged near the town by a highwayman dressed as a switchman. When the engine came to a standstill, and the engineer and fireman stuck their heads out of the cab to see what the trouble was, half a dozen bandits suddenly sprung from the cover of the sagebrush and covered them with rifles. As the train crew appeared they were covered, and with ease and dispatch the express car was forced open and the safe dynamited. More than $45,000 in unsigned National banknotes was stolen, besides several valuable packages. Large rewards were offered by the railroad and express company, but all trace of Logan was lost until the night of Dec. 12, 1901, when he got into an altercation with two citizens in a saloon in Knoxville Tenn., where he had been hiding. The row attracted the attention of two near-by policemen. They attempted to arrest him, and in the fight he made to avoid arrest he shot both officers, injuring them so seriously that their lives for a time were despaired of. He then held up the proprietor, his employes, and others in the saloon, who tried to assist in his capture and, backing out of a rear door, escaped by vaulting over a fence into a railroad cut thirty feet deep.

Logan was arrested two days later near Knoxville in an exhausted condition from cold and exposure. He had lost his pistol in his desperate jump to escape. Through a circular bearing photograph and description issued by the Pinkertons he was, after arrest, identified as Harvey Logan, driven from his Western strongholds by efforts made for his capture.

The authorities, local, county, and United States, had all been warned of Logan's desperate character, and to prevent his escape placed a night and day guard over him with a rifle. No utensil or clothing except what Logan wore were left in his cell. He was searched daily. Yet with all these precautions he managed to get a piece of ordinary broom wire, with which, while the guard's back was turned, Logan lassoed him, took his rifle from him, and forced the guard to unlock the cell. He held up several keepers, prevented a general alarm, and escaped.

For almost a year the bandit remained under cover, and the authorities were just beginning to think that he had quit the country for good, when on June 7 last a train on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad was held up at Parachute, Col., by three masked robbers, who dynamited the express car and safe, but got no booty. The robbers escaped on horseback, pursued by a posse, who came upon them on June 9 in a gulch near Rifle. One of the outlaws was wounded. A companion asked if he was seriously wounded, and the bandit replied that he was "hard hit and going to cash in quick." Drawing his revolver he killed himself. When the posse came up they found only a dead body. His companions had escaped.

The Pinkerton Agency at Denver, believing that the dead bandit was Logan, obtained his photograph and sent it to their Chicago agency. Word was received in this city yesterday by Robert A. Pinkerton that the bandit's photograph had been fully identified by the police, Sheriffs, and jailers of the Knoxville jail, from which he had escaped, as Harvey Logan.

Motorman Hough Held for Homicide.

William Hough, twenty-four years old, a motorman on the Amsterdam Avenue line, was held without bail and remanded to the Coroner by Magistrate Baker in the Harlem Court yesterday on a charge of homicide. On Saturday afternoon Michael McGreevey got off a north-bound Amsterdam Avenue car at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and stepped around the rear of the car in front of a south-bound car. Hough attempted to stop his car, but failed, and McGreevey was struck and killed.

Bishop Neely's Farewell.

Bishop Thomas D. Neely of South America, who was elected to his present office at the last session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preached his farewell sermon at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, at West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, yesterday. Bishop Neely has been for many years one of the most prominent Methodist clergymen of Philadelphia. He leaves soon for Buenos Ayres.

TEAMSTERS THREATEN STRIKE.

Say Employers Are Violating Agreement—One Strike Already.

A general strike of 7,000 teamsters belonging to the New York local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is now threatened against the New York Truck Owners' Association, which recently made an agreement for a year with the Brotherhood at a time when a strike seemed almost inevitable. It is now charged by the Brotherhood that numbers of the employers are deliberately violating the agreement and refuse to be bound by it.

One strike has been ordered already against the Peter Cooper Glue Company, whose stables are in Brooklyn, and half a dozen strikes are likely to take place against individual employers to-day. If these employers are assisted by the Truck Owners' Association a general strike against the association will be ordered.

Edwin Gould, First Vice President of the International Brotherhood, said yesterday:

"The violations of the agreement are principally among the truck owners south of Washington Square. President McCarthy of the Truck Owners' Association and a number of the other large truck owners are observing the agreement, but many of the others are paying no attention to it whatever. The Peter Cooper Glue Company is paying $10 and $11 a week when the agreement calls for $13 and $15, and numbers of the other truck owners are violating the agreement both in the question of wages and otherwise. They have deliberately set the agreement at defiance. A number of other strikes will be ordered to-morrow, and before the end of the week all the employes of the Truck Owners' Association may be ordered out."

REMOVED PIECES OF SPINE.

Successful Operation for Broken Back in a Jamaica Hospital.

An operation for a broken spine was performed in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, yesterday. It was entirely successful. Dr. George K. Meyner, assisted by Dr. T. J. Flynn, Dr. James F. Rorke, and Dr. James H. Mitchell, and in the presence of eight other physicians, performed the operation.

The subject was Michael Tiole, forty-nine years old, of Hempstead Road, Queens, a workman employed at the new Belmont race track. On Thursday he fell from the top of a cherry tree. Besides other injuries, he sustained a fracture of the fifth dorsal vertebra. Pressure upon the spinal cord caused paralysis below the waist line.

For the operation a four-inch incision was made, and the fractured portion laid bare. Some of the fragments were pressing against the cord and they were removed, exposing the cord to view. The remaining piece of the bone was in good shape. A drainage tube was inserted and the wound closed. During the operation and since two sand bags, their drawing power being increased by pullies, were attached to the legs to prevent any shortening of the spine. The patient now lies on a pneumatic bed. The tube, under expected conditions, will be removed in two days, and the body will be encased in a plaster cast.

CARBONIC TANK EXPLODES.

Two Hurt, One Fatally, in Williamsburg Mineral Water Factory.

An explosion in the basement of Bernard Cohen's mineral water factory, at 78 Seigel Street, Williamsburg, late yesterday afternoon, made a terrific noise and injured two persons, one fatally.

Joseph Cardonsky, aged twenty-six, who lives at 1,053 Myrtle Avenue, and Joseph Cohen, the fourteen-year-old son of the proprietor, were in the basement. Young Cohen was forcing steam into a large carbonic acid tank. Cardonsky advised him to be careful not to overcharge it, because there might be an explosion. Cohen kept forcing the steam into the tank until it burst with a loud report, the pieces flying in every direction.

Cardonsky received the full force of the explosion, and sustained a compound fracture of the left leg, a fracture of the right wrist, several fractured ribs, and internal injuries. The boy was hit in the face and on his hip and arms, and also rendered insensible. The explosion attracted a large crowd. When the reserves from the Stagg Street Station reached the scene fully 5,000 persons were gathered around. A hurry call for an ambulance to St. Catharine's Hospital brought Dr. Richmond. Cardonsky was dying, and he was immediately removed to the hospital, while the boy was removed to his home at 185 Boerum Street.

RAILROAD POLICE UNIFORMS.

Too Much Like Regular Uniforms, Deputy Lindsley Will Report.

Deputy Police Commissioner Lindsley and Inspector Brooks yesterday made an investigation of the conditions existing at the second-fare points on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and Smith Street lines. Mr. Lindsley expects to make a report to Commissioner McAdoo to-day covering all the troubles arising from the collection of the second fare.

The tour convinced him that the uniforms worn by the special police of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were too much like the uniforms of the city police, and he will recommend that the company be instructed to garb its men differently.

"I had no idea," he said, "that such similarity existed between the uniforms worn by their special police, and the regular police. I am convinced that much of the difficulty attending the collecting of the second fare and many of the complaints made against the police arose from it."

Perhaps because of Mr. Lindsley's presence there was no violence of consequence at the second-fare points yesterday. The only policeman who seemed to favor the railroad employes was No. 182 of the Sheepshead Bay Station. He advised one passenger to pay a second fare under protest.

MORGAN AS AN EXAMPLE.

Minister Refers to Part Faith Played in Financier's Career.

The Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost, formerly of London, now of Northfield, Mass., preached yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. His theme was the modern interpretation of faith.

As an illustration of the practical side of one form of faith, Dr. Pentecost mentioned the career of J. Pierpont Morgan as being much more interesting than that of a mere bonanza millionaire. He said he was not discussing any question of moralities, but that people were certainly interested in plans carried to a successful conclusion on lines which most people would deem impracticable.

TRIED SUICIDE IN CELL.

John Kane of West Brighton Cut Throat with Tin Cup.

John Kane, twenty-five years of age, of 20 Henderson Street, West Brighton, is dying in St. Vincent's Hospital from a gash in his throat, which was inflicted in the West Brighton Police Station last night.

Kane had been arrested on a charge of felonious assault. Some time in the afternoon he managed to tear apart a tin cup and to make it into the shape of a knife. With it he cut his throat, and was unconscious when discovered. Later the prisoner was revived for a few moments, and he said that he attempted to end his life because he had twenty years imprisonment staring him in the face and he preferred to die rather than go to jail.

The hospital physicians say that the man cannot recover.

Denies Debt to Masons.

In the record of mechanics' liens published on Saturday were two on the properties on Anton L. Olsen, at 141 and 143 West Twenty-sixth Street, filed by Malone Brothers, masons. One was for $1,090, the other for $100. Mr. Olsen said yesterday that all money called for in the contract between Malone Brothers and himself had been promptly paid, except $100, held back because the work had not been completed according to the agreement.

CROKER TESTS A NEW FIRE-FIGHTING PLAN

Engines "Doubled Up" at Hydrants, Increasing Efficiency.

EXPERIMENT IS SUCCESSFUL

Does Away with Placing Apparatus So Far from Fires That Force of Stream Is Lessened.

Four practical tests for the purpose of instructing the officers of the Fire Department in the new regulation regarding the "doubling-up" of two engines at one hydrant were made yesterday under the direction of Chief Croker. The tests were successful in all except one instance, where a lack of pressure was found at Elm and Bond Streets. The usual pressure in the fire hydrants is thirty pounds, but at the place mentioned a "two-pound vacuum" pressure was all that could be obtained. Chief Croker declared that if there had been a big fire in the vicinity at that time great difficulty would have been experienced in extinguishing it.

The new regulation had already been put into effect with success at a fire in Fourteenth Street, but Chief Croker knew that many officers in the department were not familiar with it. The Deputy Chiefs, Battalion Chiefs, foremen, assistant foremen, and engineers in each of the districts witnessed the tests.

In the first test made the two engines of Company No. 33, in Great Jones Street, where the Chief makes his headquarters, were taken to a hydrant at Great Jones and Elm Streets. The first engine was drawn up near the hydrant, and the big suction pipe was attached to the vent of the hydrant at one end, while the other was attached to the receiving gate on the side of the engine nearest the hydrant. This gate opens into what is known as the "receiving box." This box is of steel and the water is drawn from it into the cylinders of the engines and then pumped with increased pressure through the hose. If the pressure at the hydrant is good this box is kept constantly filled without extra exertion on the part of the engine, but when the pressure is poor the box is kept filled with a suction pump.

The second engine was drawn up on a line with the first engine. The engines are constructed so that they can receive water on either side, so the suction pipe of the second engine was attached to the receiving gate of the first engine further away from the hydrant and to the receiving gate of the second engine nearer to the first engine.

There was found to be a pressure of thirty pounds in the hydrant, which kept the receiving box of the first engine continually filled. Then in order to draw the water to the receiving box of the second engine the suction pump was applied. In that way both engines had plenty of water. Two lines of hose were attached to each engine, and the pumps were started working at a steam pressure of 75 pounds or a water pressure at the nozzle of 150 pounds. There seemed to be no hitch, and the steam pressure was gradually increased to 125 pounds, giving a water pressure at the four nozzles of 250 pounds. Three hundred pounds is the highest water pressure attainable, and Chief Croker considered the test a very satisfactory one.

After the engines had been detached Deputy Chief Binns asked a technical question, and in order to demonstrate it Chief Croker ordered the engines taken to Bond and Elm Streets, where they were "hooked up" to a hydrant. There was no pressure, however, at that point worth speaking of, and while Chief Binns's question was answered, Chief Croker was displeased. Both engines threw streams, but they were very weak, and would have been useless at a big fire.

In demonstrating the new regulation Chief Croker said:

"There is a loss of pressure at the nozzle of eight pounds for every fifty feet of hose, and we want to save all the pressure we can. This regulation is intended for fires where more than one alarm has been sent in. At a first-alarm fire the three, four, or five engines that respond, according to the location, hitch up to the hydrants nearest to the fire. When a second alarm was turned in, under the old regulation, the engines sought the hydrant next nearest to the fire, and some of them would be 150 or more feet away. The engines on a third alarm would be still further away, and so on. At a five-alarm or a 'two-nine' fire some of the engines would be so far away that, working at their highest steam pressure, they would throw a very weak stream.

"Under the new order the engines responding to a first alarm will attach to the nearest hydrants as usual. If a second alarm is turned in the second-alarm engines will hook up with the first-alarm engines, and we will have double the number of streams at the same pressure. Third-alarm engines would find hydrants formerly used by the second-alarm engines, and fourth-alarm engines would double with those responding to the third. So that at a four-alarm fire we will have all the engines as near to the fire as we would before at a two-alarm fire, with a wonderful increase of pressure. The new regulation is very important in making connections with the water tower."

Chief Croker made his second test in Twenty-fifth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, the third at Thirty-seventh Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, and the last in East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, near Park Avenue.

In every instance great crowds gathered to watch the work. Many persons were drenched, and this caused amusement for those who were cautious enough not to get too near the engines.

INSPECTING THE ALBANY.

Fireman Jumped Overboard to Test Life Belts—Everything Satisfactory.

Inspector of Hulls James M. Todd and Inspector of Boilers William P. Noland of the Buffalo district of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service inspected the steamboat Albany of the Albany Day Line yesterday. The inspection lasted all day, and every lifebelt was taken down and examined, every lifeboat was measured and tested, every foot of hose on the vessel was made to stand a test of 100 pounds' steam pressure, and every other life or fire appliance was critically scrutinized.

The Albany is licensed to carry 2,000 passengers and the inspection showed that she had 2,273 life belts on board. In order to test the buoyancy of the life belts, William Fleming, a six-foot fireman, weighing over 200 pounds, was ordered to jump overboard. Three kinds of belts were tested, those of granulated and block cork and those of tule grass. A result of the inspection was that the granulated cork preservers are the most apt to get in bad condition, as the slightest break in the covering allows the contents to escape.

About 150 of the belts were condemned

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Showers; fresh south winds.

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RUSSIANS IN FLIGHT BEFORE OKU'S ARMY

Routed at Kai-Chow, They Are Driven to Tashi-Chao.

KUROKI WAITING TO STRIKE

Advancing on Liao-Yang, and Will Co-operate with the Japanese to the Southward.

TASHI-CHAO, July 9, via Liao-Yang, July 11.—A Russian correspondent of The Associated Press who has just arrived with the Russian rear guard after a running fight from Kai-Chow half way here, says:

"We evacuated Kai-Chow to-day (Saturday) after a fight lasting throughout Friday. We made a short stand at Pintzau, seven miles north of Kai-Chow. The Japanese kept on our heels, and there were constant exchanges between the Russian and Japanese batteries. The Japanese advance stopped eight miles south of here. The fighting along the road was lively, but our losses were small.

"There had been preliminary skirmishing and manoeuvring for position around Kai-Chow since July 5. On that day two companies were caught in the hills to the eastward and surrounded by six Japanese battalions. They cut their way out, however, and returned to Kai-Chow, bringing many wounded.

"On the morning of July 6 our scouts reported that a strong Japanese force was taking up a position in the hills to the southeast.

"On July 7 Eckhardt, with a small detachment of mounted volunteers, made a bold and rapid sweep through and around the Japanese lines and returned with exact information as to the disposition of the enemy. Eckhardt penetrated clear to Senuchen, and found two divisions moving in three columns in three parallel valleys toward our left flank. The main Japanese force bivouacked at Vafangow.

"Early in the morning of July 8 the hills to the southward and eastward of Kai Chow were apparently deserted, but we were aware that the Japanese were ready to spring. We had destroyed the railway bridge south of the town, and had a strong line of rifle pits along the bank of the river.

"It was a brilliant morning. The Japanese began to advance from the defiles where they were concealed, and, taking cover behind the thick trees and in the gardens south of the river, kept their batteries on the hill tops carefully masked.

"While the Japanese crept forward 100 yards, keeping up a fierce exchange with our riflemen, another column started to work around our left through a deep valley. The sound of a heavy rifle fire at the railway station told us that the column had struck our outposts. Then our battery behind the station opened fire and the advance in that direction was checked.

Japanese Advance Checked.

"We had a squadron of cavalry and a battalion of infantry across the river, and through the golden haze we could just see them manoeuvring to meet the Japanese column, which they engaged fiercely. The Japanese finally rolled back.

"In the meantime the Japanese cavalry on the extreme west tried to creep around the shore of the Gulf of Liao-Tung, but our batteries headed off the cavalrymen and drove them in confusion. By noon the advance was checked at all points, though growing numbers of Japanese were seen gathering in the hills and their batteries threw in an occasional shot.

"Both sides held their respective positions through the warm starlit night. Japanese reserves were hurrying up and concentrating for a morning attack, but we had held out as long as advisable in the face of the growing number of the enemy and quietly prepared to evacuate.

"The Japanese advance commenced at dawn. At first quietly and cautiously, and then with a rush thirty-five infantry companies hurled themselves across the river. They must have been surprised to find themselves unopposed and greeted only by the smoke of the warehouses which we had set on fire before retiring.

"Our batteries had got away long before the arrival of the Japanese and were in a position north of the town, from which they greeted the enemy with a hail of shrapnel as he started to follow our retreat."

"The entire day was marked by a long series of artillery duels. The enemy's front covered the plain on both sides of the road and the defiles in the eastern hills. Wherever an advance movement appeared it was greeted by the bark of the quick-firers and the drumming of the machine guns.

"There was little rifle fire. The Russian main column was already proceeding north, and a few Cossacks were hovering in the rear, supporting the batteries.

"At noon the Japanese artillery arrived and engaged the Cossack horse battery. The Russians made no attempt to seriously contest the ground, but retired to a fresh position, at the same time worrying the enemy.

"The whole of our artillery, remaining in the rear and covering the infantry retreat at Pintzan, allowed the Japanese to come up and then shelled them. Again the fight developed with some warmth, while the Japanese brought up fresh batteries with which they pounded the village.

"Gen. Stakelberg hung on until late in the afternoon. We could hear his guns growling behind us as the column moved north. Quiet then ensued and the march was continued uninterruptedly to Tashi-Chao.

"There has just been captured here a Japanese, who from his attire seemed to

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MURDERED AT TELEPHONE.

Neighbor Heard Woman's Shriek for Mercy—Her Babe Killed Too.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWCASTLE, Ind., July 11.—The fantastic play "At the Telephone" of a French dramatist was enacted in real life in the atrocious murder Saturday night of Mrs. William M. Starbuck and her baby. Between her struggles with her assailants she made two desperate efforts to call for help by telephone. Her murderer wrested the receiver from her grasp.

The nearest neighbor, a mile away, whom she called up, plainly heard the sounds of violence and a woman's shriek for mercy. Then followed a silence so intense that the ticking of a clock on the wall near the telephone was distinctly audible.

Haley Gipe, accused of the crime, was arrested to-night and is in the Henry County Jail here. Tracks through the corn fields were traced to near his home. He is a cowering, pitiable figure between intervals of protesting his innocence. Hundreds of angry farmers surround the jail. The mob is a powder mine, waiting merely the spark of leadership.

Before her death Mrs. Starbuck said, as her husband lifted her in his arms, "He came in by that window and dragged me out that way." She was sinking fast.

"Who did it?" asked her husband, bending down to catch the faintest gasp. She either did not hear or did not understand. "Why didn't they answer? Twice I tried to call by telephone," were her last words.

In the presence of the bodies of his wife and four-months-old daughter, found and dragged from a near-by cistern, the half-crazed husband and father made a vow of vengeance. "I will take no rest until the ones guilty of this awful crime have been punished," he said, lifting his hands and then kissing the faces of his dead wife and child.

The post mortem to-day developed that Mrs. Starbuck's death was due to hemorrhage of the lungs, caused by her repeated screams for help when she stood to her armpits in the water in the abandoned cistern where she was thrown by her murderer. The baby was drowned. It is supposed that, as she was dragged from the window, Mrs. Starbuck caught her baby in her arms.

One other man is suspected. He is Frank Warner, a companion of Gipe's, who has also been in jail for whipping his mother. He is suspected because Gipe says that he saw him on the night of the murder. The accepted theory is that three men were concerned in the crime, though Mrs. Starbuck spoke of but one.

When arrested Gipe turned pale and trembled.

"I know nothing about that murder," he said before the Sheriff told him his errand. He told conflicting stories. When asked regarding the contradictory character of his stories he said that he had gotten up in the night and gone out. "Before God, I am innocent of this crime," said Gipe to-night as he peered through the bars of his cell.

The crime was committed between 9 and 10 o'clock Saturday night. The strongest evidence against Gipe is the tracks that were found through the cornfields from the scene of the crime to a point near his home. Bloodhounds yesterday followed a scent for a mile and a half from the cistern to a hitching post. Neighbors say three men were seen in a buggy there Saturday night. Though the Sheriff said he did not seriously fear trouble, he and his two deputies and the Chief of Police were on duty at the jail, all heavily armed, and deputies sworn in for the occasion were within call. A dozen repeating rifles were at the jail to be used in case of emergency.

MRS. WINSLOW IN DANGER.

Thrown Out of Boat on Pittsfield Lake —Rescued by Modest Hero.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 11.—While in a boat on Morewood Lake, at the Pittsfield Country Club, this afternoon, accompanied by her son and two daughters, Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow of New York, wife of a prominent attorney in that city, was thrown in the water by a sudden swerving of the craft and narrowly escaped drowning.

The accident occurred at a spot where the water is about twenty-five feet deep. Mrs. Winslow was sinking for the third time when rescued by a boatman, who refused to give his name or accept a reward. Mrs. Winslow was unconscious when taken to the shore, and was resuscitated after several minutes' hard work by Dr. Henry Cole, who happened to be at the clubhouse at the time. She was removed to the Wendell Hotel, whence, after a change of clothing, she was driven to the family Summer villa on Mount Washington, adjoining the Whitney October Mountain estate.

46,900 MEN TO STRIKE TO-DAY.

Laborers Ordered Out in All Big Western Packing Plants.

CHICAGO, July 11.—A general strike of the employes of all the big packing plants throughout the country was ordered to-night by Michael J. Donnelly, President of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America.

Unless the packing companies offer some sort of compromise to the demands of the union, the 49,600 workmen affected by Donnelly's order will quit work to-morrow at noon.

The strike involves the following companies which have branches in St. Joseph, Mo.; St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Paul, Fort Worth, and New York City: Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson, Morris & Co., Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Cudahy Packing Company, and the National Packing Company.

In Chicago alone these companies employ more than 14,000 men, all of whom will quit work at the time as do the packing employes outside of Chicago.

The decision to call a strike was reached at a meeting of the packing trades council called by the executive officers of the different unions whose members are employed in the packing plants to decide whether the unions would continue negotiations for the skilled men only, as proposed by the packers' representatives, or whether a strike would be called to enforce the union demands for a minimum wage for unskilled labor. The vote in favor of a general strike was unanimous.

Boy Under Water Eight Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 11.—After being under water for about eight minutes, John Wood, eleven years old, of 81 Morton Street, was saved here to-day. The boy's body was apparently lifeless when taken from the Morris Canal at Plane Street. Three men who were near the scene saw the boy and tried artificial respiration. A barrel was secured and after about fifteen minutes time the body began to show signs of life.

Congressman Flack Very Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

MALONE, N. Y., July 11.—Congressman William H. Flack was taken ill with a sudden attack of heart failure last evening. His condition became so alarming that Dr. Madill, a specialist of Ogdensburg, was summoned, and is now here in consultation with local physicians.

BISHOP HUNTINGTON DEAD, SON DIES SOON AFTER

Venerable Clergyman Passes Away at Home in Hadley.

DR. G. P. HUNTINGTON'S DEATH

Bishop's End Not Unexpected, as He Had Been in Failing Health Several Months—Funeral Arrangements.

HADLEY, Mass., July 11.—The Right Rev. Frederick Dan Huntington, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Central New York, died at his Summer home here this afternoon.

Death came peacefully at 4:30 o'clock and found the venerable clergyman in the room where he was born eighty-five years ago. The end was not unexpected, as the Bishop had been in failing health for several months from a complication of diseases, which old age denied him the strength to successfully combat. Two weeks ago there was a decided change for the worse, and yesterday the patient was seized with congestive chills. His physicians then announced that death was imminent.

At the bedside at the moment of dissolution were the Bishop's wife, formerly Miss Hannah Sargent of Boston, and their three daughters, Mrs. Archibald D. Sessions of Northampton, and the Misses Mary L. and Arria S. Huntington of Syracuse, N. Y.

Scarcely had those in attendance made known to the relatives the demise of Bishop Huntington when they received the intelligence of the death at Hanover, N. H., of the Bishop's son, Dr. George P. Huntington, a member of the Faculty at Dartmouth College.

An attack of fever had prevented Dr. Huntington from coming here, but his death had not been anticipated. The Bishop's other son, the Rev. Father James O. Huntington, Superior of the Order of the Holy Cross, which is stationed at the Episcopal Monastery at West Park, N. Y., was unable to reach here before the death of his father.

Following the wishes of the Bishop, as expressed during his last illness, the funeral services will be simple. There will be a service at the old farmhouse, at which only members of the immediate family and intimate friends will be present, at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The Right Rev. Charles Tyler Olmsted of Utica, N. Y., Bishop Huntington's coadjutor and successor, will officiate. The interment will be made in the family burying ground at 5 o'clock. The brief service at the grave will be public.

Bishop Huntington came here from his home in Syracuse, N. Y., on June 20 to spend, as was his custom, the warmer months at the farm where he was born and married. The day after his arrival he attended the commencement exercises at Smith College, Northampton, and offered the prayer. This was his last public appearance, his rapid decline dating from a few days later.

HANOVER, N. H., July 11.—Dr. George P. Huntington, Professor of Hebrew at Dartmouth College, died to-night of slow fever.

Six weeks ago Dr. Huntington was attacked with a slow fever, which later developed symptoms of typhoid, but this morning his physician stated that his condition was greatly improved. To-night the news was received here of the death this afternoon in Hadley, Mass., of Bishop Huntington. Soon after Dr. Huntington was told of his father's death he was seized with a severe attack of asthma. His six weeks' illness had weakened him, and he was unable to resist the attack. His death followed soon.

For twelve years Dr. Huntington had been rector of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, in this town, although his connection with the chair of Hebrew at Dartmouth College was of more recent date. He was sixty-four years of age, and is survived by a widow, three sons, and a daughter.

BISHOP HUNTINGTON'S CAREER.

The Right Rev. Frederick Dan Huntington, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Central New York, was born at Hadley, Mass., May 28, 1819. He was graduated from Amherst in 1839 and from the Harvard Divinity School in 1842. He was then ordained pastor of the South Congregational Church, (Unitarian,) in Boston, and in 1855 became preacher at Harvard, and Plummer Professor of Christian Morals in that university, which post he held till 1860. He also served as Chaplain and preacher to the Massachusetts Legislature.

He withdrew from the Unitarian denomination and was ordained Deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1860. Soon after he organized Emmanuel parish of Boston, and was its rector until he was consecrated Bishop of Central New York April 8, 1869.

In 1861, he established, with Dr. George M. Randall, The Church Monthly, of which he was editor. He was also editor, consecutively, of The Christian Register and The Monthly Religious Magazine. He had contributed to numerous reviews and periodicals and published many sermons and addresses.

Among his works are "Christ in the Christian Year," "Good Talking a Fine Art," "Gospel and Judgment," "Christian Believing and Living," "Christ and the World," "Forty Days with the Master," "The Fitness of Christianity to Man," "The Golden Rule Applied to Social Life," "Moral Cowardice," "Personal Christian Life in the Ministry," "The Gospel and the People," and "The Work of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew Definite and Positive."

Bishop Huntington also edited various works, including Archbishop Whately's "Christian Morals" and "Memorials of a Quiet Life." He was chosen by the House of Bishops to write the Pastoral Letter and to read the same at the General Convention of 1883 in Philadelphia.

Amherst conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1887. Of late years he had resided at 210 Walnut Street, Syracuse, N. Y., and had spent the Summer at Hadley, Mass.

Long Island City Lid on Tight.

The threatened reopening of the poolrooms in Long Island City did not materialize yesterday. Capt. Cooney and his detectives, with several special men were on guard from shortly after noon until the last races were run. Many men with money crossed the ferry during the afternoon, but were soon on their way back.

If Tired, Restless, Nervous, take **Horsford's Acid Phosphate.** It strengthens the nerves, restores appetite, and induces refreshing sleep.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT AIDS ADDICKS MAN.

Appoints W. M. Byrne United States Attorney for New York—His Career.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—William Michael Byrne of New York, formerly District Attorney for Delaware, has been appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

The vacancy to which Mr. Byrne has been appointed was caused by the resignation of Mr. Platt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—William M. Byrne in 1902 entered the canvass for Congress with the distinct purpose of demonstrating at the polls the strength of the Addicks faction. He ran as the candidate of the Union Republicans and Dr. L. H. Ball, now United States Senator from Delaware, was the candidate of the so-called regular Republicans. Because of the division of strength among the Republicans the Democratic candidate, Henry A. Houston, was elected.

Mr. Byrne received 12,998 votes and Dr. Ball 8,028. This was taken to mean that the Addicks faction was the paramount force in Republican State politics, and for a time there was a disposition on the part of the President and the Administration to recognize that faction as the dominant element of the party. After his defeat in the campaign Byrne was appointed District Attorney, there having been an understanding when he resigned to this effect.

There is little question of the ability of the new Assistant Attorney, although he was publicly reprimanded by Judge Bradford for negligence of his duties while District Attorney for Delaware.

CRAZED BY LIGHTNING FLASH.

Young Mother, in Terror of Death, Taken to Bellevue.

Fearful every moment that she and her children will be killed by lightning, and driven into an agony of terror at every rumble of the elevated trains past her windows, Mrs. Mary Russell, twenty-eight years old, of 766 Columbus Avenue, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday and placed in the psychopathic ward at her husband's request.

During a heavy thunderstorm late Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Russell, with two of her children, a daughter born only five weeks ago and a sixteen months' old son, was sitting at a window. Suddenly the darkness of the room was rent by a blinding flash which seemed to strike directly in front of the house. Mrs. Russell seized her children and rushed down the two flights of stairs, and would have gone out into the downpour of rain had not the neighbors stopped her.

STORM DAMAGE IN ST. LOUIS.

One Man Killed by Lightning—Hail and Wind Do Much Harm.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—A terrific thunderstorm visited St. Louis this afternoon, causing at least one death from lightning and reports of the death of several persons on houseboats moored on the river front.

At the height of the storm the towboat S. L. H. Clark and several barges were swept from their moorings. The towboat managed to weather the gale and helped bring back the barges later. Several persons asserted that two houseboats were also blown from the bank and disappeared in the storm. This was denied by others, but diligent search is being made, as it is asserted that there were three men and two women on board, and that they probably have perished.

The storm caused intense alarm at the World's Fair grounds and at the two race tracks. The damage at the World's Fair was principally to shrubbery and to some of the temporary structures outside the grounds.

At Union track the grand stand was damaged and the crowd was thrown into a panic. The fair-grounds crowd of racegoers was also much alarmed. The sixty-five-mile gale swept the torrents of rain and hail through the grand stands.

Lightning struck a building in course of construction on Greer Avenue and killed Thomas O'Toole, a laborer.

The skylights at one big down-town store were broken by hail and considerable damage was done to the stock. Several smaller stores were damaged and windows were broken in all parts of the town by hail. In North St. Louis a church steeple was blown across the street, wrecking a grocery store as it fell.

EGG HARBOR GIRL MISSING.

Accused Mother of Threatening Her—Religion Hampered Love Affair.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., July 11.—Because religion entered into her love affair Miss Rosie Klein, twenty-two years of age, is missing from this city. Some of her friends think she may have committed suicide, but others think that she is in Philadelphia, Newark, or New York. Theodore Meyer, who has long been paying her attention, left here to-day, apparently not worried over her absence, to open a baker shop in New York, as he said. Friends of the two think that a wedding will follow his trip.

Meyer is a son of Mrs. Paul Meyer, a widow, who owns considerable property here. Miss Klein's mother is also a widow, and the family is Catholic. They live next door to Mrs. Meyer, and the women have long been friends, as have their children. Miss Rosie and Theodore fell in love and did not tell Mrs. Klein, for they knew that the mother would object to her daughter marrying a Protestant. Two of the girl's sisters are nuns. Mrs. Klein found out how the young folks regarded each other and forbade her daughter to talk to Meyer, but it was some time before she learned that her daughter was meeting Meyer secretly.

Mrs. Klein reported the disobedience to a priest, and he called at the house late last week. He tried to reason with the young woman about the duty she owed to her mother, but the girl was defiant. This so angered the mother that it is alleged she struck the young woman with a stick, but the priest interfered and disarmed the mother.

Miss Klein's story of what followed is to the effect that a little before midnight she was aroused by some one grasping her by the throat and trying to strangle her. She told of a struggle with her mother, but says she jumped from a window, with her mother in pursuit. She reached the house of a neighbor clad in her night dress. Next morning she was provided with clothing. Then she left the house, and has not been seen since.

Actress Dies from Morphine Poisoning.

Mrs. Minnie Thornet, thirty years old, an actress, who gave the Hotel Momford as her address, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday of acute alcoholism and morphine poisoning. The woman walked into the hospital on the morning of July 8 and asked for treatment.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract Is sold by all the best grocers everywhere; try it.—Adv.

FAIRBANKS GOES TO VISIT THE PRESIDENT

Nominee for Vice President Meets Cortelyou at Oyster Bay.

BLISS MAKES BRIEF STAY

Goes Away Before Indiana Senator Arrives—Silent on the Political Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 11.—President Roosevelt, Senator Fairbanks, and Chairman Cortelyou to-day held a conference that may continue through to-morrow.

Mr. Cortelyou arrived on the 10 o'clock train. He declined to discuss the Democratic platform, Judge Parker's telegram, or anything of a political nature.

The next to arrive was the Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, Cornelius N. Bliss. He reached the Roosevelts' residence in time for luncheon.

With the President and Chairman Cortelyou he held a three hours' discussion as to the ways and means of the coming campaign, and then rode back to the station in time to meet the 4:56 o'clock train, on which it was expected that the Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency would arrive.

Mr. Bliss was sure that he had nothing to say of any importance other than that he was glad to meet his friends the reporters. As Mr. Bliss is known to them as a non-communicative person, they asked him if he would be willing to be quoted on that point. Puzzled for a second, he saw the point and smilingly expressed his willingness if all would be accurate in announcing his satisfaction at seeing them. Mr. Bliss was told of a telegram from Senator Fairbanks announcing that he had missed a train and would not arrive until 7 o'clock.

"Oh, dear me," said Mr. Bliss, "I did want to see him."

Mr. Bliss, just before taking the train to the city, did say that the Republican State Headquarters would not be opened at the Fifth Avenue Hotel until Aug. 1. Charles M. Skinner, formerly State Superintendent of Education, called on the President in the course of the day and had a short talk with him. He said that the conversation had been entirely personal.

Senator Fairbanks arrived at 6:43 o'clock. He had nothing to say on any political subject, and his carriage went to Sagamore Hill at a rapid rate, as it was feared that he might be late for dinner.

Thomas J. Ellison of the Oyster Bay Roosevelt Club planned to unfurl the campaign banner over Aubrey Avenue to-day. The gearing became tangled, so that the Senator saw two pictures of himself as he approached the banner. As he looked back two portraits of the President beamed upon him. He remarked that it was an odd banner and laughed heartily.

President Roosevelt greeted the Senator enthusiastically as he drove up to the veranda, helping him out of the carriage as he expressed his delight at being the host of his running mate.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 11.—President Roosevelt is expected soon to visit Lotos Lake, the country home of his uncle, Robert B. Roosevelt, at Sayville, L. I. As is the President's custom, he will come by horseback, taking the Jerico and Smithtown Turnpike, purposely shunning the more traveled south side route. He will be accompanied by his son Theodore and a young cousin of the latter.

Two Secret Service men will guard the President on the rather lonesome journey, and they will remain on guard at Lotos Lake during the President's sojourn there.

FOUND BURIED JEWELS.

Detectives Find Goods Worth $300 Near Home of Suspect's Wife.

Watches, silverware, jewelry, and other valuables, valued at $300, tied up in a canvas bag and buried two feet under the sod were unearthed yesterday by Detectives Murtha and Kern of the Morrisania Police Station in the rear of the residence of Mrs. Andrew Mergner, at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Carroll Place, in the Bronx. The detectives arrested the woman's husband, who does not live with his wife, according to the detectives, at Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, on the charge of burglary. He was remanded, in Harlem Court, for examination next Wednesday in the Morrisania Court.

The detectives say that Mergner on the night of June 5 entered the jewelry store of John McKeble, at 3,353 Third Avenue and stole part of the contents of the bag. The police had been working on the case with little success for several weeks, when they learned, they say, that Mergner had been seen on the night of the robbery carrying a bag over his shoulder in the yard in the rear of his wife's present residence. Yesterday, after searching the house without result, they went out to the yard, and half an hour's work with a shovel revealed the bag and the plunder within.

The police do not connect Mrs. Mergner with the alleged burglaries. They say that they found a valuable sealskin coat in the house where Mergner at present lives, and believe this to be part of the plunder in another burglary.

CHICAGO MERCHANT SHOT.

Fruit Importer Attacked from Behind by Brother of Prisoner's Rival.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Shot down to-day by one of his own countrymen who had crept up behind him, Andrew Cuneo, member of the firm of Cuneo Brothers, fruit dealers, one of the best-known fruit importers in the United States, is dying at Passavant Hospital.

The shooting occurred in front of Cuneo's store. Anthony Crescio crept up behind Mr. Cuneo and shot the merchant twice in the head.

Crescio, who is believed to be mentally unbalanced, was employed by his brother, John Crescio, who has a wholesale fruit store a few doors from the house of Cuneo Brothers. J. H. Crescio, another brother, married a sister of Mr. Cuneo, but they separated.

BROKERS SUE FOR $102,077.

Pittsburg Firm Says William Reid Owes Balance on Stock Bought.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 11.—M. K. McMullen & Co., Pittsburg brokers, through their attorneys, J. S. & E. G. Ferguson, brought suit in Common Pleas Court No. 2 to-day against William Reid for $102,077.66.

The money is alleged to be a balance due on stocks bought and sold for Reid. The brokers refused to say who Mr. Reid is.

ROOSEVELT ODDS SHORTEN.

Wagers Offered in Wall Street Down to 10 to 7.

On the curb yesterday election betting was talked all day at odds of from 2 to 1 to 10 to 7 on Roosevelt, Parker backers generally demanding the short end of the former proposition and Roosevelt supporters offering the long side of the latter. The only bet recorded was one in which Bunnell & Buchanan wagered $1,000 to $500 on Roosevelt with Newburger & Co.

DAVIS TELEGRAPHS PARKER.

Nominee for Vice Presidency Says He Is Proud to be on Ticket.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 11.—This afternoon, in reply to his telegram of congratulation to former Senator Henry G. Davis, the nominee for Vice President, Judge Parker received the following:

"Elkins, West Va., July 11, 1904.

"Delayed in reaching home. Thanks for your telegram. Most cordial congratulations to you and the country on your nomination. I feel proud and highly honored to be associated with you on the ticket.

"H. G. DAVIS."

SMALL WHEAT CROP IN KANSAS.

Estimated Loss of 15,000,000 Bushels Due to Rains and Floods.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 11.—Kansas will lose 15,000,000 bushels of wheat by rains and floods, and the total crop will not exceed 70,000,000 bushels. This is the estimate of General Freight Agent Koontis of the Santa Fe system, who returned to-night from a tour of the Kansas wheat belt.

RAIS ULI MAKES ANOTHER RAID.

Bandit Threatens Tangier and Stops Work on New Customs House.

TANGIER, July 11.—According to news from the interior, the bandit Rais Uli and his tribe made a raid on the Ghard, and after two days' fighting Rais Uli was victorious. The tribe looted many cattle.

Owing to threats sent by Rais Uli and the neighboring tribes to Mohammed el Torres, the Foreign Minister, work on the new Custom House in course of erection here has been discontinued.

The tribes said they would raid Tangier should the work continue.

FUNSTON TO COME HERE.

To Succeed Corbin in Command of Department of the East.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—By an order issued at the War Department to-day Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston has been detached from the command of the Department of the Columbia and placed in command of the Department of the East, a post temporarily held by Major Gen. Corbin, who is in command of the Atlantic Division, comprising the Departments of the East and the Gulf.

Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, now at San Antonio, has been ordered to take command of the Department of the Columbia.

R. W. GILDER HAS APPENDICITIS

Dr. McBurney Called to Four Brook Farm for Consultation.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 11.—Richard Watson Gilder, who was taken ill with appendicitis yesterday at his country place, Four Brook Farm, will not be operated on at present, if at all.

Mr. Gilder has been in poor health for some time, and was recuperating at his country place when taken ill.

Dr. Charles McBurney of New York, who is in Stockbridge, went to Tyringham, in consultation, Sunday afternoon, and to-day he received a report of an encouraging nature.

Mr. Gilder is to leave shortly for the shore, as his cottage has been leased to Mark Twain.

LIGHTNING STRIKES, TWICE.

Houses Damaged Badly and Tenants Scared in Passaic Storm.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 11.—Two houses were struck by lightning during a heavy thunderstorm here to-night, and considerable damage was done to the streets of the city by a flood of water after what appeared to be almost a cloudburst.

During the storm a bolt struck the house of Mrs. Maria Seamans, on Paulison Avenue. The bolt first struck a tree, then leaped to the side of the house, knocked a hole through the weatherboards, and tore out the ceiling of the room in which Mrs. Seamans and several others were sitting. Mrs. Seamans was injured by falling plaster.

A tenement house in the mill district was struck and the roof badly damaged. This caused a panic among the inmates, but no one was hurt.

KEPT GUARD AGAINST VULTURES

Aged Wife's Vigil Over Body of Dead Lighthouse Keeper.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 11.—Alone on an island, twenty miles off the Mississippi coast, the wife of Capt. Dan McCall, keeper of Cat Island Light, stood guard over her dead husband's body to keep away the vultures.

He had dropped dead, and she was too aged and feeble to drag the body into the house. She, finally, waded into water shoulder deep, and hailed a passing yacht, which came close to shore, and, subsequently, removed the body to the mainland.

The place where Capt. McCall dropped dead a week ago, is one of the loneliest islands in the Gulf of Mexico. His body was found a few hours later by his wife. There was no medical aid within twenty miles. The aged woman armed herself with a spar from a wrecked ship which she used to drive the vultures away.

MISS UNTERMYER HURT.

Samuel Untermyer's Daughter Thrown from Carriage at Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 11.—Miss Irene Untermyer, daughter of Samuel Untermyer of Greystone and New York, was severely but not seriously hurt in a runaway accident this evening. With her brother she was driving along Palisade Avenue, in the upper part of the city, when the horses took fright and began to run. The buggy was overturned, and Mr. and Miss Untermyer were thrown out.

Both were bruised, and Miss Untermyer was stunned. A private carriage, which was behind, was stopped, and in this they were driven to St. John's Hospital. Mr. Untermyer remained but a short time, but Miss Untermyer is still there. The doctors say she is suffering from shock. The team ran to the centre of the city, where it brought the partly wrecked buggy into collision with a truck, wrecking the buggy. The horses were captured and turned over to a veterinary.

WHY PARKER DECIDED TO SEND HIS MESSAGE

Frank Statement of His Attitude During the Canvass.

THOUGHT HIS VIEWS KNOWN

Perceived Necessity for Declaration When He Read Platform and Debate—Decision Reached During Horseback Ride.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, July 11.—Lest his action in sending his now famous gold message to the Democratic Convention might be misunderstood and an opportunity given his political enemies to misrepresent him, Judge Parker to-day unbosomed himself to a friend and told him all about it. His explanation sheds a new light on his action and shows clearly how far it was from being a mere political coup.

In the first place, Judge Parker made it clear to his friend that he had been more indifferent than has been generally supposed about his candidacy for the Presidency. He was well aware of the wishes of his friends to see him win the Democratic nomination, and tacitly allowed them to work to that end. As the movement gained strength he became more interested in it, but his conception of the sacredness of his office as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals forbade him to take an active interest in the matter or to talk about it.

Even when all signs pointed to his nomination Judge Parker thought it unnecessary to express his views. He rested on the belief that everybody understood his views on the money question. The Democratic Party, as everybody understood, was divided into two factions—the conservative and the radical—at the opening of the convention, and the fight was between them. His own nomination, he believed, hinged upon the ascendancy of the conservatives, who were in favor of the recognition of the gold standard.

Never Thought of Compromise.

The idea never occurred to Judge Parker that neither faction would win a complete victory, that there would be a compromise on the money question such as there was, and that the platform would omit all mention of this vital matter. Not having foreseen such a contingency Judge Parker had not advised his friends as to their procedure in the event of its happening.

Even when the news came Friday that the Resolutions Committee had agreed on a platform which contained no financial plank, a full conception of what seemed to be his duty did not form itself in Judge Parker's mind.

He had from the beginning maintained an attitude of silence, out of respect to his high conception of his duty as Chief Judge, on all political questions put to him; he had no complete information on occurrences at St. Louis because his political friends there had failed to give him full and accurate reports of the situation, of what the convention was doing on the money question.

Even if he had a vague notion, as he admitted yesterday, of the awkward position in which he would be placed, holding as he did such decided views on the money question, should he be put at the head of the ticket on a platform which did not commit itself on that vital issue, the gravity of such a situation did not at first clearly present itself to him.

He retired to sleep on Friday night before the convention had acted on his nomination. The next morning he thoroughly read the papers. Then for the first time he gained from their full reports of events at St. Louis—the fight over the platform; the compromise and consequent silence on the money plank, and his own nomination—a clear conception of his own awkward position.

Thinks It Over on Horseback.

He decided to take a horseback ride and in this solitude solve the problem so unexpectedly thrust upon him. As he rode along the beautiful roads about Esopus on Saturday morning he pondered the situation. Was it his duty now, before the convention had adjourned, to declare himself at the risk of losing the nomination and, perhaps, the Presidency, or keep silent and possibly win both? As he rode on the peculiar position he had placed himself in because of his refusal to talk presented itself clearly before him.

"They will say," he thought, "that I kept silent to trick them at the proper moment. That is precisely what Bryan has been saying; that there was a shrewdness in my silence, that behind it there was another reason than my belief that a Judge had no right to indulge in political discussions."

He remembered what Mr. Cleveland had done in 1892 when he waited until he wrote his letter of acceptance before repudiating the platform of his party. He did not then, as he explained to his friend, remember that McKinley had taken a similar position with regard to the silver question, although, as he confessed, it has occurred to him since then.

It would not do, he said to himself, he could not afford to keep silent. The Presidency might be lost, but he would retain his own self-respect. He would telegraph the convention before it adjourned, making clear his views, and let it nominate another man if these views were not acceptable.

His decision made, Judge Parker immediately turned his horse homeward, and hastened back to Rosemont. It was late in the forenoon when he arrived. Then calling his private secretary Judge Parker dictated to him the famous gold plank message.

Injustice to Hill, Says Parker.

To the same friend Judge Parker spoke of what he termed the injustice which was being done ex-Senator David B. Hill by the rumor that the ex-Senator had received Judge Parker's telegram on the money question as early as Friday last, and had kept it a secret from the convention. That, he said, was not true, inasmuch as his message was not sent until Saturday.

Judge Parker's denial was reinforced by one made by ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, upon his arrival here, as follows:

"I authorise the denial of the statement made in The World that Senator Hill received a dispatch from Judge Parker relative to the gold plank. The only message received in St. Louis from the Judge was

the one Judge Parker sent to me, and which I submitted to the convention. Justice should be done to Senator Hill, who has done more than any other man to secure the nomination of so excellent a candidate as Judge Parker and to bring about harmony in the Democratic Party.

"Senator Hill fought to the last in the Committee on Resolutions for the adoption of the gold plank, and it was not his fault that it was not inserted. Judge Parker's telegram is the strongest kind of a plank, and if any one ever had any doubts regarding Judge Parker's views on the money question they are by this time removed."

Arthur McCausland, the Judge's secretary, who had a great deal to do with the handling of Judge Parker's message, explained over again to-day that the message was written by Judge Parker at about 11:30 o'clock. It was taken by Alvah Newcomb, the deputy Reporter of the Court of Appeals, to the telegraph office in Esopus, reaching there about 12 o'clock.

At 5 o'clock on the same afternoon the Judge's residence was called up and the question asked if it was authentic or not. This message came from the Esopus office of the Western Union Company.

Secretary McCausland, who was at the telephone, requested that something of the message be read to him—enough to make sure that it was the message which had been sent.

This was done and the message was declared to be authentic. The secretary was informed at that time that the message had already been sent when the question was asked of him, but how long before he was not told. The local operators here are not communicative about it. They declare that they have no right to give out any information about this or any other message, a rule which is generally understood.

Parker Will Resign.

It is also now clearly understood that the Judge will resign as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, as soon as he is officially notified of his nomination. The law upon this point, it is said by lawyers, is not very explicit regarding Presidential candidates. It stipulates that no man for whom the people have voted shall hold another office. As it is not the citizens direct, but the Electoral College, which votes for a President, the law seems defective regarding the office of Chief Executive of the Nation.

Judge Parker decided some time ago, however, that the law intended that it should apply to a Presidential candidate as well as to any minor candidate, and he resolved to resign as soon as he received official notification of his nomination.

William F. Sheehan arrived in Esopus this afternoon on the train reaching here at 4:05. The Judge's carriage was delayed and met Mr. Sheehan's on the road. Mrs. Parker was in the Judge's carriage, Mrs. Sheehan and Miss Nanally in the Sheehan carriage. The two men jumped out, shook hands warmly in the road, and congratulated each other. The women also chimed in, congratulating one another, and exchanged places, the Judge and Mr. Sheehan riding side by side to the Sheehan residence, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Sheehan, and Miss Nanally following in the other carriage.

It is known here that Judge Parker has invited Senator Hill to see him at Rosemont. It was expected that Mr. Hill and Mr. Sheehan would call here together to-day, but Mr. Sheehan was the only one who arrived.

The Judge's visit with him did not last long, because Mr. Sheehan was very tired when he reached home.

The Judge declined to-night to discuss the chairmanship of the National Committee. It was said here to-day that Judge Parker will conduct his campaign greatly after the manner in which Mr. McKinley conducted his second campaign. He will make some speeches, travel about some, but will visit only a few of the larger cities. Most of the time he will remain at Rosemont, and receive delegations on the large porch there.

Judge Parker received a call to-day from Col. and Mrs. Francis G. Landon, whose home is across the river almost exactly opposite Rosemont. Col. Landon is an ex-Republican Assemblyman from Dutchess County.

Surveyors began to-day laying down the lines for the new West Shore station at Esopus, which is to be completed in about two weeks. A long siding will also be put in for special trains.

It was expected that a Kingston delegation would arrive at Rosemont to-night to congratulate Judge Parker on his nomination for President. Their plans miscarried, and it did not take place. The Judge, however, took part in a little celebration which takes place at Rosemont every night. When the steamer Mary Powell passed the Parker residence, little Parker Hall, the Judge's grandson, lit a roman candle to salute her, but had trouble in managing it. The Judge went to his rescue and stood twirling the pasteboard tube about. The passengers on the boat recognized him and cheered lustily.

MESSAGE FOUR HOURS GOING.

No Delay, Says Western Union, Except by Pressure of Business.

General Superintendent Brooks of the Western Union Telegraph Company was asked yesterday to explain the fact that over four hours' actual time was consumed in the delivery of the following message:

Hon. W. F. Sheehan, Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis:

I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, and shall act accordingly if the action of convention to-day shall be ratified by the people. As the platform is silent on the subject, my view should be made known to the convention, and, if it is proved to be unsatisfactory to the majority, I request you to decline the nomination for me at once, so that another may be nominated before adjournment. A. B. PARKER.

It has been learned that this dispatch was filed at the telegraph office in Esopus at 11:39 o'clock A. M., and according to the Western Union's own records, it was not delivered to Mr. Sheehan until 2:30 P. M. The time at St. Louis being one hour later than the time at New York, the message was, therefore, placed in Mr. Sheehan's hands at 3:30 o'clock New York time.

Mr. Brooks issued this statement:

"The statement published in New York that the message sent by Judge Parker to Mr. Sheehan at St. Louis, relative to the platform adopted by the Democratic National Committee, was delayed by the Western Union Telegraph Company for the purpose of verification, is denied by General Superintendent Brooks. Mr. Brooks states that the message was transmitted from Esopus immediately and delivered promptly to the address given, a copy handed to Mr. Sheehan personally as soon as he could be found, which was at 2:30 P. M. on Saturday."

Mr. Brooks said that he considered the time made by the dispatch as exceedingly good, in view of the great pressure of business on the day in question. He was asked if it were not true that the Western Union's manager at 195 Broadway, or some one else in authority, appreciating the importance of the telegram, did not take steps to verify it before allowing it to go through to its destination.

In reply to this Mr. Brooks laughed and said:

"Why, we never verify anything unless we are told to do so or have substantial reason to believe that a message delivered to us is fraudulent. Of course we always endeavor to see to it that our customers are not deceived.

"In this case the dispatch to Mr. Sheehan reached the Jefferson Hotel in St. Louis at about 2 o'clock. Mr. Sheehan could not be found there, and in order to expedite delivery a duplicate copy of the dispatch was at once made and taken to the convention hall, the original copy made by the St. Louis operator being left at the hotel to be handed to Mr. Sheehan if he came in. The messenger who took the copy to the convention hall had instructions to see that it was given to Mr. Sheehan the minute he arrived there, and, as a matter of fact, it was handed to him personally at about 2:30 P. M."

BELMONT FORESEES VICTORY.

At Kentucky Horse Farm, He Says Judge Parker Will Sweep the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 11.—August Belmont, who led the movement to nominate Judge Parker as the Democratic standard bearer this Fall, arrived here to-day in his private car from St. Louis. After visiting his thoroughbred stock farm in this county, he left to-night for New York.

He was well satisfied with the work of the Democratic Convention in St. Louis, and believes the party will sweep the country in November.

"Judge Parker is a strong candidate," he said, "with every requisite for a powerful chief executive over the affairs of the Nation, and unless all signs fail, will carry the Democratic ticket to victory in November."

Continuing, Mr. Belmont said: "The country is ripe for a change, and as there is no objection to the platform, New York and many other doubtful States will give a solid vote for the ticket this Fall.

"Tammany Hall will roll up a larger majority for Parker in November than it did for Mayor McClellan, and everything points to victory for the ticket."

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO RESPECT PARKER'S WISH

Clark Howell Says That Taggart May Not Be Chairman.

MEETING TO BE HELD HERE

Action of Sunday Was Thought to be Agreeable to the Nominee—If Judge Parker Objects He May Name Another Man.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—National Democratic Committeeman Norman E. Mack of New York to-night sent the following message to William F. Sheehan, at New York, making clear the exact status of the new National Committee, and when it will hold its first regular meeting, in order to dispel all rumors that have arisen regarding the organization of the new committee:

"Senator James K. Jones will, under the instructions given him by the resolutions passed by the convention Saturday night, call a meeting of the National Committee as soon as he confers with Judge Alton B. Parker, the nominee of the party for President, and his friends and learns from them the date fixed for notifying the nominees of their selection by the convention.

"He will then call a meeting of the National Committee to be held in New York City, it being Judge Parker's wish to meet as many as possible of the National Committeemen in attendance upon the meeting.

"It is for this purpose that Chairman Jones will first consult with Judge Parker in order to make the dates of the notification and the National Committee meeting coincide, and thus afford the candidate an opportunity to meet the men who will lead his campaign in the various States.

"At this meeting the National Committee will elect a Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, and Sergeant at Arms. The committee will then take up such other matters as may properly come before it at that time. The National Committee will, of course, consult Judge Parker and his friends before organizing.

"So many garbled reports have been sent out that I deem it necessary to make this statement, as made to me by Chairman James K. Jones, who has been Chairman of the National Committee for eight years.

"NORMAN E. MACK."

INDIANAPOLIS, July 11.—Thomas Taggart arrived from St. Louis to-day.

"I am perfectly satisfied with the result of the National Committee meeting," he said. "But for my own action the committee would have elected me Chairman at yesterday's meeting. I am also satisfied that there is no intention on the part of Sheehan and the other Eastern men to deal unfairly, and I am sure the resolution adopted by the convention just before it adjourned was not intended to affect me."

Mr. Taggart says the date of the New York meeting of the committee will be fixed after the consultation with Judge Parker. It is proposed to hold it at the time Parker receives formal notification of his nomination.

ATLANTA, July 11.—Clark Howell, National Democratic committeeman from Georgia, spoke this evening of the St. Louis meeting of the committee after the adjournment of the convention as follows:

"In the matter of the selection of the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee there should be no room for apprehension that the choice will not only be satisfactory to Judge Parker, but more than that, the committee will be guided in its action by Judge Parker's expression on the subject.

"This is the first time in many years—perhaps ever—that the Chairman of the National Committee has not been chosen at the meeting of the committee immediately after the adjournment of the National Convention. It has been the uniform custom that the new committee organize immediately after the adjournment of the convention for the choice of a Chairman, who has always been named in accordance with the desire of the Presidential nominee.

"Until the St. Louis Convention adjourned it was assumed that Thomas T. Taggart of Indiana was the choice of Judge Parker, and the fact that a majority of the Executive Committee favored him grew out of that current understanding.

"If it should develop that Judge Parker does not wish Mr. Taggart, but prefers some one else, it goes without saying that the committee will be guided accordingly at the meeting to be held at a later date in New York.

THOS. F. RYAN PRAISES SOUTH.

Says It Emphasized Necessity for a Return to Financial Sanity.

Thomas F. Ryan, who was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, arrived in New York last night with his party. He had this to say:

"In one brave stroke, with the aid of the Solid South, Judge Parker has reorganized and reunited the Democratic Party.

"The fact that stands out most prominently in this reorganized force is the attitude of the South, for the vote on Sunday morning showed that it was the South which not only emphasized and asserted the necessity for a return to financial sanity, but led the way and forced the fighting. To see one Southern State after another—by the accident of alphabet voting—standing up for sound finance, to hear their delegates leading the demand for it, was certainly grateful to one whose faith in the essential political soundness of the people of that section has been a part of his political being.

NEW YORK LEADERS BACK.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan Goes to Esopus —Edward Murphy, Jr., Pleased.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 11.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill of Albany, ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, and James W. Ridgway of Brooklyn reached Albany on the Southwestern Limited this afternoon. Mr. Sheehan was arrayed in a striped blue flannel suit and straw hat, and, carrying a cane and a bundle of newspapers, looked little the worse for the week of work through which he had passed.

The West Shore train which should have left here at 2 o'clock was held for the Southwestern Limited, in order that Mr. Sheehan would have no delay in reaching Esopus. The West Shore train pulled out forty minutes late. Mr. Sheehan leased a Summer home at Esopus in the Spring when it became known that the probabilities were that Judge Parker would be the Democratic nominee for President. Mr. Sheehan has been actively engaged in the management of Judge Parker's interests.

Senator Murphy was particularly happy over the results of the St. Louis Convention.

"It will be notable in the history of National Conventions," said Senator Murphy, "and in years to come the achievements will look greater than they now do. I believe that the St. Louis Convention nominated the next President of the United States. Judge Parker will carry New York State and all the doubtful Eastern States with his telegram, which created the greatest political sensation of the century.

"Would you believe it, the strongest expressions of admiration heard in St. Louis were from leading men of the silver wing of the party? They admire a man with the courage of his convictions, no matter if his views clash with their own. The outlook is most favorable, for the party is united, and will now put forth its greatest efforts for success in November."

Plan a Reception to Bryan.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 11.—William J. Bryan's friends in Lincoln are so well pleased over his efforts at the St. Louis Convention that they are preparing to give him a public reception when he returns home to-morrow.

JEROME LIKES PARKER.

Sees Evidence of a Reunited Democracy in Action of Convention.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday expressed himself as having been intensely interested in the Democratic Convention at St. Louis, from which he had just returned with Chief Clerk Henneberry. He had the good fortune, he said, to have a seat alongside of the speakers' desk, where he could see and hear everything that took place. Giving his impressions of the convention, which was the first National convention he had ever attended, Mr. Jerome said yesterday:

"The great majority of the Democratic leaders who followed Bryan in 1896 and 1900 felt that the verdict of the country had been unequivocally given on the money question, and it was in fact a dead issue. And it seemed unwise to exhume a corpse simply to have something to quarrel about. It was perfectly understood, as John Sharp Williams said, that everybody in the convention knew Parker was a Gold Democrat, and did when the convention nominated him. And it was generally, I think, understood that Judge Parker, in his letter of acceptance, would make unequivocal his position on the money question. So it seems to me that in that situation it was a wise and generous thing for the Gold Democrats to so use their power as not to humiliate those Democrats who agreed with us on all other essential matters of Democratic doctrine.

"This was the situation Saturday afternoon when the nominations for Vice President were proceeding, when suddenly there sprung up a feeling of excitement all over the convention. It was unmistakable, even to those who did not know from what it proceeded—the telegram from Judge Parker. The excitement was terrific. There were all sorts of reports as to what it contained. It finally became pretty definitely understood that Judge Parker had made some announcement in regard to the gold standard, and it was thought at first that his communication was so phrased as to practically amount to an endeavor to dictate to the convention on this subject.

"My impression is that the first effect made upon the Southern and Western leaders was that it was a trick that had been perpetrated by the leaders of the New York Democracy. I think that it was generally thought by the Southern and Western leaders that the New Yorkers had apparently yielded in the interests of harmony, that they had secured the nomination of their candidate, that the nomination had been made unanimous, and at the very last moment, when the choice was between absolutely wrecking any chances of success and even wrecking the party itself, or allowing the New Yorkers to dictate practically an extension of the platform, they had sprung this telegram from Judge Parker.

"Fortunately an adjournment was taken and there was a chance for the leaders to get together and be satisfied that this was not a trick and had not been done in bad faith.

"When we got back to the convention in the evening it was noticeable that there was not a Gold Democrat upon the platform of the convention, and that the temper of the convention was extremely ugly. The rank and file of the Democrats from the South and West had not yet become convinced that the telegram was anything else than a trick and were prepared to go to any length with their leaders and perhaps to break loose from their leadership and go it alone. The scene there Saturday night when the convention reassembled was one of the most dramatic and exciting situations that has occurred in years, and it is due to the Southern and Western leaders who participated in the efforts of that night to re-establish harmony to say that they acted bravely and generously and ably.

"Looking at Judge Parker's telegram, with only the situation in view as we in St. Louis knew it before it was sent, one would be inclined to say that sending it was not good political judgment. Looking at the results that have come from it, it was a most fortunate thing, and whatever any one's opinion may be about its wisdom at the time of its being sent, it evinced a brave and honorable feeling that has certainly strengthened Judge Parker enormously and resulted in welding together the Democratic Party as perhaps nothing else could have done."

McCLELLAN FOR GOVERNOR.

Boom Launched at Meeting of United Democratic Club.

The United Democratic Club of the Twenty-third Assembly District, at a meeting last night at their headquarters, 301 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, unanimously adopted resolutions urging the nomination of Mayor George B. McClellan for Governor of this State.

President M. J. O'Connor in a brief speech introduced the resolutions. It was stated in the resolutions that the club believed that the best interests of the Democratic Party of the State of New York would be conserved by the selection of Mayor McClellan as a candidate for Governor, because he would unite the party and bring about the harmony so essential to the success of the State and National tickets.

Pledging themselves to give their hearty support to Mayor McClellan, the members called on all Democrats and all leaders of all Democratic bodies in the State to urge upon the delegates to the State Convention the selection of McClellan as the Democratic nominee for Governor.

HARRITY LAUDS PARKER.

Says His Timely Telegram Strengthened His Candidacy Immensely.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—In speaking to-day of the action of the Democratic National Convention, William Harrity, ex-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said:

"Judge Parker's timely telegram to the convention has strengthened his candidacy immensely. He is now a stronger candidate before the people than he was when nominated Saturday morning last. His action with reference to the absence from the platform of a gold standard declaration showed great courage and decision of character, and his strong personality will overshadow what many regard as a defect in the Democratic platform. Judge Parker himself will be the platform, and he will be so regarded by the voters of the country. The Democracy is to be congratulated upon having a candidate of such heroic metal, and I predict that his strength will increase as the campaign progresses."

DOS PASSOS STARTS CAMPAIGN

Sully Creditors Form Audience for a Parker Speech.

The Parker telegram being a universal topic of conversation yesterday, it was but natural that the Sully creditors, who in the last few months have discussed officially and unofficially more propositions than are recorded as coming before any like number of men in a given time, should hear some message about the candidate and his deed.

John R. Dos Passos, counsel for Mr. Sully, was the man who realized the pertinence of the subject to a Sully meeting, and he did his duty nobly. The creditors had been considering some such minor things as the selling by the trustee under orders from Referee Coxe of several hundred shares of Steel and Colorado, which Sully & Co. owned at the time of the failure, and, when this had failed in bringing out the customary diverse expressions of opinion among the creditors, the referee could only furnish the meagre diversion of taking a vote on a proposition to adjourn the meeting for one week in order that creditors who had not already come in might accept the offer of settlement.

The suggestion of the referee was adopted, and William M. Ivins, counsel for some of the creditors, remarked that he believed Mr. Dos Passos was anxious to go on the stump for Parker, according to his telegram of congratulation, and therefore would be likely to desire a hasty termination of the Sully matter. As Mr. Ivins was closing Mr. Dos Passos entered, and, hearing mention of his name, inquired what it was all about. He was told, and persons who attended said that the next few minutes were punctuated by some of the choicest oratory they had ever listened to.

Balanced against the edge of a table, with hat in hand, his silk handkerchief frequently mopping his impassioned brow, Mr. Dos Passos addressed the company of creditors with an eloquence unsurpassed even by that of his telegram to Judge Parker. When Mr. Dos Passos had finished there was a ripple of suppressed applause, but the feelings of his audience were too deeply stirred to admit of any pronounced demonstration.

CLEVELAND EXPRESSES GRATITUDE TO PARKER

Admires His Splendid Manifestation of Honor and Courage.

MANY FRIENDLY MESSAGES

"Better to be Right Than to be President; You Will Be Both," Writes Jerseyville Enthusiast.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 11.—Judge Parker received to-day the following message from ex-President Grover Cleveland:

"Buzzard's Bay, July 11.—You must permit me to express my gratitude and admiration for the splendid manifestation of honor and courage you have given to your countrymen and to the Democracy in your St. Louis dispatch.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

The telegram from William R. Hearst sent on Saturday evidently went astray, but a duplicate was received to-day, as follows, dated Chicago, July 10: "I congratulate you upon your nomination and upon the expression of Democratic principles in the platform on which you stand. I hope and believe that battling for the people and for such principles you will lead the Democracy to victory."

Judge Parker immediately wrote Mr. Hearst the following letter:

"The Hon. William Randolph Hearst:

"Dear Sir: Just a word to thank you for your very kind message of congratulation and to assure you of my very grateful appreciation. Very truly yours,

"ALTON B. PARKER."

Other telegrams received to-day include the following:

From Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn, dated Lake George—I congratulate you. The true and abiding citizens of our country and civilization require your election. I shall do my utmost to promote it.

From John R. Williams of Illinois—Accept my sincere congratulations and best wishes for your election.

From Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn, dated Mattoon, Ill.—Congratulations to the next President.

From J. M. Page of Jerseyville, Ill.—It is better to be right than to be President; you will be both.

From the Right Rev. Charles C. Grafton, Bishop of Fond du Lac, Wis., dated Providence, R. I.—We will daily pray God to possess thee with His wisdom and give thee a courageous and peaceful heart.

From ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston—Heartiest congratulations. Your telegram gave great satisfaction here.

From United States Supreme Court Judge Rufus W. Peckham and his son, H. A. Peckham, dated Colorado Springs, Col.—Congratulations. Now for a win.

From President David R. Francis of the St. Louis Exposition, dated at the Convention Hall—Hearty congratulations not only on your nomination but on your sagacious telegram, which the convention by overwhelming majority has sustained. Those who have been asking that you announce your position on the issues can no longer have any question as to your convictions or your courage to express them.

From ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, dated Bloomington, Ill.—My hearty congratulations.

Other telegrams were received from A. B. Hepburn, New York City; S. J. Tilden, West Lebanon, N. Y.; Thomas Ryan, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. N. Lockwood, Buffalo, and J. Taylor Ellison, Chairman of the Virginia State Committee.

McLEAN COMMENDS PARKER.

Says He Has Proved Himself an Intrepid, Self-Reliant Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Discussing Democratic prospects, John R. McLean said to-day:

"What the Democracy most needed was a leader—efficient, intrepid, self-reliant—and Judge Parker has shown that he possesses every needed quality. The nomination of ex-Senator Henry G. Davis as Vice President was a masterstroke of policy.

"Judge Parker's remarkable declaration of Saturday shows that he is a big, capable, and courageous man. He did what the convention had not been able to do—that is, he forced a surrender from Bryan—and at the same time he took command of the Democratic Party. Like Mr. Roosevelt, he is honest, outspoken, and fearless.

"Judge Parker's telegram took ex-Senator Hill by surprise, and effectually dispelled the idea of that gentleman's relations with the Democratic nominee.

"It will be a great and memorable contest—this campaign of 1904. There is nothing more for Judge Parker to explain. He has declared himself as regards the issue of overshadowing importance, and, incidentally, has revealed himself as a man of high courage and strong character."

WALL STREET ON PARKER.

Financial Men Generally Applaud His Telegram to Convention.

In Wall Street yesterday Judge Parker's gold standard telegram was commented on with almost general approbation. Leading financiers of both parties were outspoken in their praise of the act, without regard to their beliefs as to the ultimate outcome of the campaign.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, was particularly gratified at the turn things had taken.

"Now we have a candidate," he said, "about whom we know both that he has convictions and has the courage to stand for them. We have a man whom all Democrats can support. It is true that up to yesterday one could hardly tell whether Judge Parker would respond to stimulus—it was like a baseball that you have doubts about whether if it was hit it would rebound properly. Judge Parker has rebounded and rebounded well."

Mr. Hill was asked what he thought of the probable attitude of the candidate toward corporation questions. He said:

"With Judge Parker as President the country can sleep safely at night, and without worry. He knows the Constitution."

Jacob H. Schiff said:

"As it stood Friday night, with the convention purposely ignoring the money question and having at the dictation of Mr. Bryan dropped the gold plank, it would have been 1896 and 1900 over again, with all the ills that would have meant to the business and other substantial interests of the country. Judge Parker's courageous action has removed this danger, but the river only exceptionally can rise higher than its source, and when this does happen it generally brings overflow and destruction.

"The Democratic Party self-confessedly has not changed, and whether with this knowledge the country, notwithstanding the high character and attitude of the Presidential candidate, will be willing to intrust it with the Government the next four months will have to decide. I do not believe it."

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, said:

"Judge Parker's refusal to accept the nomination except with the understanding if elected to use all his influence to maintain the gold standard of value, is unprecedented in American politics, and shows him not only to be politically honest, but it stamps him as a fearless, broad-minded patriot. The action of the convention in accepting him as its candidate under the conditions imposed settles, I hope, forever the question of sound money, which has in the past so threatened the financial stability of the country. With Judge Parker as President of the United States our currency will not be jeopardized, our business prosperity will not be impaded, and the affairs of the Nation will be in safe and able hands. I confidently believe that the platform and the ticket will harmonize the hostile elements of the Democracy, and with the support of a united party the prospect of success is encouraging."

DROWNS SWIMMING TO RAFT.

Patchogue Man Sinks in Ten Feet of Water at Narragansett.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 11.—In an endeavor to swim to the life raft off the beach Albert L. Olms of Patchogue, L. I., lost his life by drowning this afternoon.

Olms was twenty-four years old and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Olms. He is a cousin of Manager Olms of the New Casino.

When within fifteen feet of the life rope Olms became exhausted and shouted for help. He sank in about ten feet of water. F. Metcalf of Brooklyn, who was standing on the raft at the time of the accident, plunged into the water and swam to the struggling swimmer.

When Olms rose to the surface for the second time Metcalf grasped him and made an effort to reach the shore. Metcalf himself finally became exhausted and was obliged to release his burden.

Olms sank for the third time, and fifteen minutes later his body was recovered by two bathhouse men. For an hour four doctors worked in vain to revive life.

The news of the fatality was telegraphed the parents of Olms to-night. This is the first accident of the season here and the first fatality on the beach for ten years.

MAYOR JONES IS DYING.

Attending Physician Announces to Family That There Is No Hope.

TOLEDO, July 11.—At midnight Mayor Jones was still alive, but it is announced that he can live but a few hours.

His temperature is 104, pulse 164, respiration 50. Since 9 o'clock all efforts to arouse the Mayor have been futile.

Dr. Grosh announced to the members of the family at that hour that he could do nothing further and left them with the patient. Mayor Jones's pulse then was irregular and barely perceptible at times.

NINE ARRESTS FOR MURDER.

Philadelphia Police on the Trail of Slayers of an Italian.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Eight men and a woman, all Italians, were arrested to-day on suspicion of knowing something of the murder of Antonio Manzo, an Italian laborer, whose body, sewed up in a mattress, was found on the banks of the Wissahickon Creek Sunday morning. Death was due to a stab wound.

The identification of Manzo to-day led to the finding of his boarding house. Enough evidence was found there to cause the police to arrest the proprietor, Tomasso Niglio, aged fifty years, his wife, son, and six boarders. All denied any knowledge of the murder.

Neighbors assert that they heard a quarrel in the house Saturday morning, and saw a mattress taken away in a wagon from the house on Saturday night. Blood stains were found in the house, and the wagon has also been located.

ROBERT B. TAYLOR CONFESSES.

Relates Details of Theft from Citizens' Central National.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Robert B. Taylor, interest clerk of the Citizens' Central National Bank of New York City, who was arrested while trying to dispose of bank notes, a part of $6,720 which he had taken from the Central National Bank before its merger with the Citizens' Bank, and before the notes had been signed by the officers of the bank, made a confession to-day to Secret Service Agent John E. Murphy and Henry Demse, cashier of the Citizens' Central National Bank.

Mr. Demse, in telling of the confession, said:

"Taylor has confessed the entire business. He states that when the money was delivered to him by the express messenger he took it. That was in October of last year, before the merger of the two banks. He took the money to his home, where he dug a hole in the cellar under the front part of his house and buried it. It remained there, unknown to any one, until a few weeks ago last Friday. Mrs. Taylor was in the Adirondacks, spending a few weeks, and Taylor had announced his intention of joining her. He waited that Friday night until his son had gone to bed, and then secured the money from the cellar. He signed the notes and cut them apart. Before that they had been in sheets. He then took the train for St. Louis.

"I think the report that Mr. Taylor is a wealthy man is a mistake. He tells me that he has two houses, but both are heavily mortgaged. The Citizens' Central National Bank would not have been out any money in any event. Before the merger the Central National had charged the amount up to profit and loss. The bank now is ahead that much."

CHIEF HOWE OUT OF DANGER.

Caller at Hospital Tells How Fire Hero Saved His Life.

It was said at Bellevue Hospital last night that the condition of Battalion Chief John P. Howe, who is suffering from acute inflammatory rheumatism, was greatly improved, and that he was thought to be out of danger.

William Martin Aiken, an architect, of 499 Fifth Avenue, called at the hospital last evening to see the stricken fire fighter. He said that Howe saved his life three years ago in a fire in a bachelor apartment on the third floor of the building at Thirty-eighth Street and Park Avenue. Mr. Aiken's hair had been singed off when Howe climbed up a ladder to the third floor, groped his way in the dark, and picked up Aiken, who had fallen unconscious. He then carried him to the street. Howe was at that time attached to Engine No. 31 as Assistant Foreman.

ROW IN FORDHAM HOSPITAL.

Renewed Friction Among Staff Brings House Surgeon's Resignation.

The old trouble between the house staff and the supervising nurse of Fordham Hospital has broken out anew. Dr. O'Neill, the house surgeon, has resigned, and he says that he is going to ask the Medical Board to give him his diploma, which, he declares, Miss Gray, the supervising nurse, prevented him from getting.

Miss Gray, it is said, has been under suspension for ten days, and it is further stated that she has brought charges against the entire house staff. Last night Miss Gray refused to say a word about the rumored trouble.

DIAZ RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Mexico Names Veteran Executive to Continue in Office Six Years Longer.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, July 11.—The formal election for the President of the Republic of Mexico took place to-day. The electors announced the election of Porfirio Diaz as President and Ramon Corral as Vice President.

The election took place two weeks ago, but it amounted simply to making the returns, as the two candidates were unopposed. The following day the President announced in a proclamation that inasmuch as there was no opposition to himself or Mr. Corral, they were elected by the people subject to the Board of Electors, which met to-day.

The election was received with general satisfaction throughout the country. It is taken to mean that Corral will, in the near future, be the real President, for President Diaz is aging rapidly.

DOUBLE SUICIDE TOLD IN NOTE.

New York Couple's Signed Paper Found Near Hackensack River.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 11.—A note was shown to Coroner Curry to-day which is said to have been found on the bank of the Hackensack River.

It was to the effect that Frederick Schraeder and Marie Martin of New York were to commit suicide together. Search is being made for their bodies.

COCKRAN TELLS HOW SITUATION CHANGED

Left St. Louis Because He Could Not Urge Parker's Nomination.

THE TELEGRAM A TRIUMPH

Instantly the Party Found a Leader "with All of Cleveland's Virtues, with None of Cleveland's Antagonisms."

Bourke Cockran, while at Indianapolis on Sunday, wrote a statement, explaining his declination to address the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, in which he says:

"When I reached Indianapolis I was handed a telegram from Charles F. Murphy, informing me of Judge Parker's message to Mr. Sheehan and urging me to return immediately.

"In an instant the whole situation was changed. The prospect, which had been black with signs of disaster, at once became splendid with promises of victory. For many months I had been preaching that the success of the Democratic Party this year involved the continuance of constitutional government in this country. This view was expressed in the resolution submitted to the State Convention last April by the Tammany members, and I think it is shared by every thoughtful man in the country. The one thing absolutely essential to Democratic success is a leader.

"Till now no one possessing anything like availability was conspicuous except Mr. Cleveland. To him there were weighty objections. His age is advanced. Many politicians believe there is a widespread objection to giving any man, however wise or virtuous, more than two terms in the Presidency. The antagonisms which he has provoked are numerous and bitter. Still his running qualities were so excellent that the delegates from the old City of New York urged his nomination as the only one that furnished the slightest hope even of an exciting contest.

"To bring this about and to secure an unequivocal acknowledgment that the money question was settled were the two objects to which the Tammany delegation confined the efforts of its members. It appeared quite early that the first of these was wholly impossible. To accomplish the second we felt it was only necessary that the delegates from all the doubtful States should demand it firmly as a condition absolutely necessary to success. At the meeting of the New York delegation on Tuesday morning a resolution to this effect offered by me was suppressed by a parliamentary manoeuvre. After it had been agreed by the leaders to eliminate all reference to the money question I again moved that the New York delegation offer as an amendment in the convention the financial plank submitted by Senator Hill to the Committee on Resolutions, but the motion was rejected by a vote of 50 to 28 of the delegates.

"Under these circumstances the nomination of Judge Parker, who was without any record on the coinage question, except that he had voted twice for Mr. Bryan, seemed to preclude the slightest hope that he would receive even as many Electoral votes as Mr. Bryan polled in 1900. But this very pusillanimity of his managers, which led them to surrender their own convictions and to stifle every attempt of the New York City delegates even to voice the opinions of their constituents on this momentous question, furnished Judge Parker with an opportunity which he has improved decisively.

"It has revealed him to the people of this country almost in an instant as a great leader—the greatest of this generation; an honest man—the most impressive in displaying that virtue that I have ever known either through experience or reading; a courageous man—of such incomparable courage that he was willing to throw away not merely the hope or prospect of a nomination, but an actual nomination for the Presidency, rather than stoop to an evasion or equivocation on a matter of principle.

"I who left St. Louis before the final adjournment as the only way to avoid being placed in a position where I must have told the convention that Judge Parker would not, in my opinion, escape crushing defeat, on the receipt of Mr. Murphy's message at once ordered a special train and hastened back, because I then felt free to tell the members, if they still desired to hear from me, that on the new platform, which he himself had made, he would be overwhelmingly elected.

"His stand for gold," continued Mr. Smith with emphasis, "insures him the Electoral vote of New Jersey. It also means that New York and Connecticut and the other States where the citizens are weary of the Roosevelt comedy, and fear for the country's welfare so long as Roosevelt is at the Nation's head, will fall in line.

"Personally I was much disappointed by the platform, as it did not contain a sound money plank. When I learned that the Committee on Resolutions had omitted any reference to the question in its draft of a platform, I prepared a gold plank and framed a speech, intending to offer an amendment to the committee report on the floor of the Convention. Mr. Hill and Mr. Sheehan persuaded me from doing so, but gave the assurance that Judge Parker would take a bold position on the money question in his letter of acceptance. The action of Judge Parker in coming out as he did is really better than a platform declaration, because it shows the country that we have selected a fearless candidate."

CHICAGO CHRONICLE CHANGES.

Denounces Democratic Convention and Will Support Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Denominating the action of the Democratic Convention as a cowardly submission to Bryan, The Chicago Chronicle established as a Democratic newspaper in 1895, to-morrow appears as a Republican one.

Its editorial article to-morrow will say that the omission of the advocacy of a sound-money plank in the St. Louis platform was due to the domination of Bryan. It calls Judge Parker a blank running on a blank platform, and it says that it will hereafter support Republican candidates and Republican principles.

MORE BINDING THAN A PLANK.

W. B. Hornblower's View of Convention's Money Telegram to Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 11.—The following signed statement was made to-day by W. B. Hornblower:

"I think Judge Parker's courageous and explicit telegram and the action of the convention thereon commit the Democratic Party beyond all question to the abandonment of the silver heresy and the maintenance of the gold standard. I believe all Democrats will heartily support Judge Parker and that he will have also the support of many independent voters.

"Judge Parker's emphatic pledge to maintain the gold standard and the overwhelming vote of the convention reaffirming his nomination after that pledge and after he had tendered his resignation, if the convention desired it, are in my judgment of far greater binding force and effect upon the party than any declaration by way of a plank in the party platform could have been."

CHIEF HOWE OUT OF DANGER.

Caller at Hospital Tells How Fire Hero Saved His Life.

It was said at Bellevue Hospital last night that the condition of Battalion Chief John P. Howe, who is suffering from acute inflammatory rheumatism, was greatly improved, and that he was thought to be out of danger.

William Martin Aiken, an architect, of 499 Fifth Avenue, called at the hospital last evening to see the stricken fire fighter. He said that Howe saved his life three years ago in a fire in a bachelor apartment on the third floor of the building at Thirty-eighth Street and Park Avenue. Mr. Aiken's hair had been singed off when Howe climbed up a ladder to the third floor, groped his way in the dark, and picked up Aiken, who had fallen unconscious. He then carried him to the street. Howe was at that time attached to Engine No. 31 as Assistant Foreman.

AID FOR COLORADO STRIKERS.

Brotherhood of Operative Potters Appropriates $1,000 and Passes Resolutions

TRENTON, N. J., July 11.—The National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, which is holding its convention in this city to-day, passed a resolution of sympathy for the striking miners in Colorado.

The Brotherhood also voted to authorize the payment of $1,000 out of its treasury to aid the strikers.

Sheehan Democrats to Meet.

The Executive Committee of the Greater New York Democracy will hold a meeting to-night at the headquarters, 1,155 Broadway. The object of the meeting and the matters under discussion are not announced.

PARKER WILL CARRY JERSEY.

Prediction of ex-Senator Smith—Speech He Didn't Deliver.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 11.—Ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., who returned from the St. Louis Convention last night, was seen at his office to-day when he expressed his satisfaction with the selection of Judge Parker.

"I consider the nomination a good one," said Mr. Smith. "Judge Parker has proved himself to be a second Grovar Cleveland. He has shown that he is a stronger man than his party, and the Eastern States will reward his courage and patriotism by giving him their Electoral votes."

"His stand for gold," continued M

JAPANESE LOSSES AT PORT ARTHUR HEAVY

One Column Concentrating Four Miles from the Town.

VANTAGE POINTS GAINED

Besiegers in a Position to Strike at the Inner Defenses—Tokio Censorship Relaxed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, July 11.—At Port Arthur the Japanese evidently are advancing in two columns, one moving against it on the east from Dalny, the other on the central road from Ki-Noom.

The former, assisted by the navy, is said to have captured, July 4, Miao-Tsui Fort, mounting eight guns, which affords a good emplacement for bombarding the eastern section of the defenses.

The Japanese casualties were heavy.

The second column now is concentrating against Shui-Shi-Ying, which, being a cardinal outwork four miles north of Port Arthur, is strongly fortified and probably will be the scene of a fierce struggle.

At Dalny a new and prosperous condition exists. Order has been completely established and commerce is brisk. The Chinese have returned, but the water works are not yet restored.

The wharves have been repaired, but access is impeded by the hulls of fourteen small steamers which the Russians sank and there still are mines in the bay.

JAPANESE COMPLAIN OF RUSSIA.

Say Hague Convention Rule Regarding Prisoners Is Violated.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, July 11.—It is declared in Tokio that, whereas Japan is faithfully complying with The Hague Convention in regard to prisoners and the Intelligence Bureau has furnished full reports every ten days, no regular satisfactory reports are furnished by Russia, so hundreds of Japanese families are kept in an agony of suspense and concern regarding the fate of relatives.

SORTIE FROM PORT ARTHUR.

Russian Fleet Driven Back by the Japanese Saturday.

TOKIO, July 11—11 A. M.—The Russian cruisers Bayan, Diana, Pallada, and Novik, two gunboats, and seven torpedo-boat destroyers came from the harbor of Port Arthur Saturday morning, July 9, preceded by a number of steamers engaged in clearing away mines.

In the afternoon the Russian vessels reached a point between Sensikat and Lun Wan Tang, where they were attacked by a Japanese flotilla of torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers. Fire was exchange with the Bayan. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Russian vessels retreated to the harbor.

Admiral Togo reports that the Japanese vessels had one cabin boy slightly wounded. The vessels themselves sustained no damage.

JAPANESE TRADE INCREASE.

A Gain of 28,000,000 Yen in First Half of 1904.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, July 11.—At the instance of Japan, the Korean Government has agreed that steamers plying on the Tadong River may fly their National flags.

Hitherto they have been required to show the Korean colors. It also is announced that any vessel of the treaty power henceforth is free to visit Yongam-pho, provided the consent of the Japanese military authorities is first obtained.

Japanese foreign trade the first half of 1904 shows an increase of 28,000,000 yen, (about $14,000,000,) whereof 11,000,000 yen are exports. These figures are regarded with much satisfaction as proving that the war has not injured trade.

SWEEPING RUSSIAN REFORM.

Political Prisoners Hereafter Will Be Tried by the Courts.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 11.—The system of condemning political prisoners by administrative order has been abolished by imperial decree, and persons accused of political crimes henceforth will be tried by the courts, under the regular procedure.

This reform is most far reaching, ending forever the arbitrary condemnation to exile or even death of political suspects without the intervention of the courts. It is considered to be one of the most sweeping reforms of this generation, and it is understood that it was recommended by the Council of the Empire with the acquiescence and approval of the Minister of the Interior, M. Plehve.

PALMA TROPHY IN ENGLAND.

British Rifle Association Will Decide on Its Disposition To-day.

BISLEY, England, July 11.—The Council of the National Rifle Association meets here to-morrow to decide on the disposal of the Palma Trophy, which has been received from the National Rifle Association of America. It is probable that the British association, as winner of the trophy at Ottawa, in 1902, will accept and hold it until it is duly challenged for and won again under the rules by a team from the United States or some other country.

The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association opened to-day with every promise of success. The competitions, which are spread over a fortnight, have attracted very large entries, including two women members of rifle clubs. The prize list aggregates $50,000.

Pitcher Williamson Dies in Hospital.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Hiram Williamson, aged twenty-two, pitcher of the Providence (Md.) Baseball Club, who was hit in the back of the head by a pitched ball Sunday, died in the University Hospital here to-day of concussion of the brain. Williamson was married four weeks ago and his bride remained at his bedside until he died.

WAS TO WED; DEAD IN HOTEL.

Sister-in-Law of E. C. Hathaway Killed by Drug.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—The dead body of a fashionably dressed woman was found in a room of the Hotel Milton to-day, where she registered July 7 as "Mrs. M. Smith of New York." Two empty bottles were found by the side of the bed. One had contained some drug that has not yet been identified and the other alcohol.

From statements made by the Rev. Allen K. Smith, rector of Christ's Church Cathedral, in whom the woman is said to have confided to some extent, her correct name is Mrs. M. K. Dantes of either New York or Washington.

Upon a promise of secrecy, the woman told the Rev. Mr. Smith that her mother's name is Mrs. Martha Wiggins, and that she lives at 111 K Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. When pressed by Mr. Smith for her reasons for using an assumed name, Mrs. Smith, or Mrs. Dantes, refused to give any, remarking that she had personal reasons for not wishing to be known by her correct name.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—Inquiry at 111 K Street, where Mrs. Martha Wiggins, the mother of Mrs. M. K. Dantes, is said to have lived, disclosed the fact that Mrs. Wiggins and a daughter, Miss Kitty Wiggins, lived in the house for several years. The daughter left here about a year ago last November, and the mother the following April.

A neighbor says she believed Mrs. Wiggins went to Kent, a suburb of Norfolk, Va., and that the daughter went to Norfolk, Va., on leaving Washington. It was understood that the daughter was going away to be married.

NORFOLK, Va., July 11.—Mrs. M. K. Dantes, who committed suicide in St. Louis, left here recently for St. Louis, where it was understood she was to be married. She is a sister-in-law of E. C. Hathaway, Vice President and general manager of the Norfolk Railway and Light Company, at whose home her mother, Mrs. Wiggins, lives.

Mrs. Wiggins is eighty-four years old, and it is feared that the news of the violent death of her daughter will result fatally. The family here is very reticent in regard to the movements of Mrs. Dantes. The only information obtainable from her brother-in-law was to the effect that he had furnished money for her trousseau and the trip to St. Louis.

Asked whether his sister-in-law had been married, Mr. Hathaway said he did not know, but presumed she had.

Miss Wiggins, as she was known here before she is said to have been married, was quite popular in society and was a belle during the last season.

ERLANGER DENIES CHARGES.

Sheriff Tells of Investigating Allegations by a Former Prisoner.

Sheriff Mitchell Erlanger received by mail yesterday a copy of charges regarding the management of Ludlow Street Jail, preferred by Dr. Auguste Charles Valadier, who spent more than three months in the jail after he had been arrested on the complaint of his wife, who sued him for separation.

Dr. Valadier's charges are to the effect that the civil prisoners in the jail are victims of extortion practiced by those in authority, and that money was the ruling power in the jail. He asserted that liquor was brought into the jail to those who were willing to pay for it, and that the professional bondsman game was still carried on, while the jail keepers were constantly quarreling over the division of the spoils. In speaking of the charges, the Sheriff said yesterday:

"On Wednesday last I started an investigation at the jail, and I questioned twenty-nine prisoners there myself. I asked every one of them, and they absolutely denied each and every charge which Dr. Valadier now mentions."

Sheriff Erlanger sent for the Warden of the jail, Thomas H. Sullivan, and questioned him. He said it was impossible for any person to bring liquor into the jail, as every visitor to the jail was searched before being permitted to enter. Warden Sullivan said that many visitors had attempted to bring liquor into the jail, but they were detected each time and the liquor taken away from them.

The Warden added that such prisoners as could afford it had been permitted to order meals from outside.

DEMAND SAFE CROSSING.

Railroad Board Acts on Fatal Accident at Van Cortlandt Park.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 11.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day announced its decision relative to the accident at the Van Cortlandt Station on the Putnam Division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad on June 12, in which a train struck an automobile, resulting in one death.

The report and recommendations follow:

"In our opinion the accident was caused by the chauffeur of the automobile, John Spencer, attempting to go over the crossing ahead of a train which he could have seen approaching from the south. The fact that a train was approaching the station from the north does not excuse his lack of vigilance in not seeing a train approaching from the south when his view of the track was practically unobstructed for more than a quarter of a mile.

"The volume of travel to and from Van Cortlandt Station during the Summer season is very large, and it is our opinion that the grade crossing at this place should be done away with as speedily as possible by an agreement between the city authorities, who own the land on both sides of the station, and the railroad company. Until this is done, extra precaution should be taken and additional safeguards be provided. Safety of operation would be increased if it were equipped with gates. It is therefore recommended:

"First—That this crossing be equipped with gates on both sides of the tracks, these to be so arranged that when lowered they will cover the sidewalk on the south side of Broadway.

"Second—That a man be on duty to operate the gates at all hours."

In the collision between a north-bound New York Central train and George J. Noakes's automobile on June 12, near the station at Van Cortlandt Park, Frank D. Read, a paper manufacturer, one of the occupants of the motor car, was killed, and Miss Margaret Noakes, a daughter of the owner, had her foot cut off. The other occupants of the automobile were Mr. and Mrs. Noakes of 413 Riverside Drive, George J. Noakes, Jr., their six-year-old son, and John Spencer, the colored chauffeur. They escaped with severe injureis.

The chauffeur evidently did not look in the direction of the station, or he would have seen that the north-bound train was going to pull out. Nicholas Williams, a flagman standing at the water tank 200 feet away, saw the peril of the automobile crossing the track while the train was approaching, and signaled desperately, but Spencer apparently kept his eye on a south-bound train in the other direction, which was taking on water, and did not heed the warning.

The automobile was directly across the north-bound track when the train ran into it at full speed and utterly wrecked it. Read was thrown directly in front of the train and was carried on the cowcatcher of the engine for some distance.

Mahlon Primrose, the engineer of the train, said at the time that he could not see the automobile because he was looking out on the opposite side of the cab of his engine and was watching a crowd at the station waiting for a south-bound train. Oscar Mackerer, the fireman, was on the other side of the cab, but he, also, said he was watching the crowd at the station and did not see the automobile until it was too late to do anything.

RUSSIANS IN FLIGHT BEFORE OKU'S ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

be a bank clerk. He speaks Russian fluently."

Advancing Upon N'iu-Chwang.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 11.—Gen. Oku's advance continues. His main force, which the General Staff believes to be almost 60,000 strong, was yesterday about five miles north of Kai-Chou. His skirmishers were about three miles further north. The Japanese cavalry is proceeding to Niu-Chwang, and a heavy force of Japanese is converging upon Siadiama, half way to Tashi-Chao, on the Siu-Yen road.

At about noon July 9 a Japanese force of six companies of infantry and two guns was observed marching southward from the Black Mountains, in the vicinity of Siadiama. At the same time a brigade of Japanese infantry, with two batteries, advanced from Wida Pass, concentrating at Siadiama. Firing commenced in the afternoon and lasted until dusk, when the Russian troops retired. In this affair two Russian officers and fifteen men were wounded and four men were killed.

There is no change in the situation in the direction of Hai-Cheng and Siu-Yen.

A company of Cossacks during a reconnoissance near Siam-Chan, in the direction of Liao-Yang and Saimtasza, ambushed a squadron of Japanese cavalry. The Cossacks' losses were three horses killed. The Japanese lost twenty men killed or wounded.

The sentiments of the General Staff foreshows an engagement at Hai-Cheng.

YIN-KOW, July 11.—Japanese vessels have been seen off Kai-Chow. It is believed that they are keeping in touch with the advance of the land forces, and that if the Japanese take Tashi-Chao, which is understood to be their objective, it is thought that a landing will be made simultaneously at Yin-Kow.

The fighting at Kia-Chow consisted of a series of skirmishes on July 7 and July 8, ending with the occupation of the town by Gen. Oku's troops.

The Japanese began to push their advance north at dawn July 9, and since then they have proceeded steadily. They kept their artillery well to the front, and shelled and occupied Pintzan, seven miles north of Kai-Chow, at noon July 9. It is now reported that they are in close touch with Tashi-Chao.

Gen. Oku is said to be wearing a Chinese costume.

Japanese scouts are close to Yin-Kow. They can be seen on the neighboring hilltops, from which they occasionally fire upon the Russian outposts.

KUROKI WAITS ON OKU.

When He Advances, Blow on Liao-Yang Will Be Struck.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS, July 7.—The Russian attack on July 4 is difficult to understand. They have made no attempt since the flanking roads were clear of the enemy, but trifling bodies from there have been sighted.

I am assured that serious fighting is impossible until the Japanese have reached the neighborhood of Liao-Yang, this being delayed until the force on the far left shall have drawn up level.

The disconnected efforts of the enemy of the past fortnight indicate the absence of preconceived plans and constitute almost conclusive evidence that Gen. Kuropatkin is without a sufficient force to take the initiative.

TOKIO, July 11.—Official reports of the war now are notably meagre, all operations at the front being carefully kept secret, but the information available goes to show that Gen. Kuroki's right wing is steadily approaching Liao-Yang by the main and the northern roads, and that the Russians are offering no serious resistance.

The Japanese occupied Kai-Chow July 9, driving back 20,000 Russians. On the morning of July 6 Gen. Oku's army moved out of Erh-Tau-Hotse, twelve miles south of Kai-Chow. His troops marched west of the railway, where the land is comparatively level. The enemy offered continuous and increasing but ineffective resistance until the evening of July 8, when, having been gradually driven in, he commenced to withdraw his forces from the south of Kai-Chow.

The principal struggle took place on the forenoon of July 9, when, after an artillery duel of nearly four hours, the Japanese infantry advanced and captured the heights extending from Hai-Shan-Chai, west of Kai-Chow, to Sesswang-Ting-Shan, on the east, thus obtaining full possession of the Kai-Chow position.

The Russians covered their retreat with heavy gunfire from noon until 2 o'clock, when their artillery was virtually silenced by the Japanese batteries.

The Japanese casualties up to the evening of July 8 were only 24, but returns for the 9th have not yet been received. The Russians appear to have concentrated about 30,000 men between Kai-Chow and Tashi-Chao and probably an equal number between the latter place and Hai-Cheng.

The co-ordination between the operations of the three Japanese armies is remarkable. Thus, between June 26 and 29 Gen. Kuroki's right, after a period of quiescence, suddenly captured all the defiles of the Liao-Yang roads, and the Taku-Shan army, operating at a point forty-eight miles distant, seized a defile on the Hai-Cheng road. Now again Gen. Kuroki, between July 1 and July 3, pushed to the immediate east of Liao-Yang, and Gen. Oku, between July 6 and July 9, rolled up the other end of the Russian line, seventy-five miles away.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS, July 5.—Yesterday before daylight a Russian battalion surprised a Japanese outpost two miles west of Mo-Tien-Ling Pass. The Japanese retired on their company, closely pursued by the Russians, and a fierce bayonet combat ensued.

Reinforcements from two Japanese companies opened fire from a wood, and the Russians, assuming that a considerable force was near, retired under heavy fire.

The Japanese casualties were 50. The Russians lost 150 killed and wounded. The affair illustrates the difficulties experienced by the Russian Intelligence Department while operating in a hostile country.

By The Associated Press.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Tuesday, June 28, via Ping Yang, July 10, via Söul, July 11.—For the first time, during the war newspaper correspondents and military attachés have been permitted to accompany the Japanese troops on an advance, instead of remaining behind with the headquarters of Gen. Kuroki. Almost all the correspondents are now attached to the staffs of the Division Generals, and although they are not on the fighting line, they now witness the operations from a closer range than heretofore.

Lieut. Gen. Ian Hamilton, one of the British attachés, travels with Gen. Kuroki, Col. Hume, another British attaché, and Col. E. H. Crowder of the General Staff of the American Army are to go with the western column, while Capt. P. C. March of the Artillery Corps, United States Army, is to travel with the eastern column.

The country throughout which the army is advancing is a succession of ranges of closely wooded hills with narrow valleys between them. The valleys are sown with corn and beans and are traversed by many streams. The roads are winding and rocky. There are many steep passes and the engineers were required to do much road building.

The Russian force on the Peking Road before Mo-Tien-Ling Pass consisted of two regiments of East Siberian infantry, with four guns, and an outpost of 300 cavalry. There was a succession of fresh graves, each surmounted by a wooden cross, upon which had been penciled hastily the name of the buried man, marking the line of the Russian troops.

Sunday was oppressively hot, and the army on the Peking Road camped in shadeless and sandy fields. The soldiers improvised shelters of boughs and cornstalks, but still they suffered much from the heat. Monday brought a heavy and chilling rain, and the army was soaking for twenty-four hours. There were few tents, and the men huddled under trees or built shelters on the banks of the river, but most of them slept in the fields with little to protect them from the rain.

To-day, Tuesday, it is still raining, but the army is again on the march. The men, dripping wet, are plodding steadily on through the deep mud.

Neither sun nor rain affects the army of the Japanese soldiers, who are in fine condition, confident of victory, and keen to meet the enemy. The men are wonderfully hardy, and there is remarkably little straggling or dropping out of line.

The Chinese in this region complain that the Russians confiscated all their grain and provisions, and they are now helping the Japanese in all possible ways.

MURDERED WOMAN IN DOORWAY

Body, with Throat Cut, Doubled Up in a Tenement Vestibule.

What the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station believe to be a murder was revealed early this morning when the body of a young woman was found with the jugular vein severed. The wound was fresh and the body was doubled up in a heap in the doorway of a tenement house at 322 East Twenty-ninth Street. There were discolorations on the woman's left cheek and jaw, and the skin has been torn, apparently as if done by finger nails. Other marks and scars, seemingly those of older wounds, partly healed, were found on the other side of the throat.

The body was discovered by Adam Fisher, who lives in the house, as he was entering the door to go to his rooms. There are two doors in the hall, an outer one with a transparent glass window in it and another all wood inside. A gas jet, which was lighted at the time, is in the ceiling of the vestibule. The body was doubled up in this narrow space.

Terror stricken, Fisher found Policeman Reed of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station and made him return with him before he would enter.

Reed found the wounds, as stated, and saw that they had not been made more than fifteen or twenty minutes before.

Mrs. Herget, the janitress of the building, says that she was about to retire when she heard a noise in the hall as if some one were walking heavily. She heard the inner door open, heard some one walk a few steps toward the stairs, then return, open the inner door again, apparently pause for a moment in the vestibule. Then she heard the outer door open and close softly, and the steps died away. She was dressing, she says, and about to go to the door when Policeman Reed appeared.

The body was that of a woman of about twenty-eight years old, five in height, and weighing 100 pounds. She had dark complexion and eyes and a heavy mass of dark brown hair. She wore a white silk waist, gold-bowed spectacles, a dark blue flannel skirt, black oxford shoes, and black stockings. In a dark leather chatelaine bag which hung at her waist was a medal of the Sacred Heart and a single penny.

Dr. Parce, Bellevue Hospital ambulance surgeon, declared that the wounds on the body were made only a short time before it was found.

THE MILE CYCLING RECORD.

How It Has Come Down from 1:56 3-5 to 1:06 1-5 in Twelve Years.

In view of the fast time now being made in bicycle racing, it is interesting to note how the bicycle record for a mile has been reduced in the twelve years since the first mile in less than two minutes was made by John Johnson in 1892. When this performance was first reported it was met with doubt everywhere, but a few weeks later, at Dubuque, Iowa, paced by a running horse hitched to a sulky with a shield, Johnson rode the mile before a big crowd of officials and horsemen with at least fifty watches being held on him, doing the mile in 1:58 3-5.

The following year, was one for records, and the mile was brought down to 1:52, and every year afterward four or five seconds were lopped off.

In 1901 Will Stinson rode a mile, paced by a motorcycle, in 1:27. He only held this a short time, as in the Fall of that year "Major" Taylor, the colored rider, paced by a steam motorcycle, which was simply a big steam boiler mounted on a tandem, at Garfield Park in Chicago, rode the mile in 1:21 1-5. This mark stood all through the year of 1902, until Fall, when the riders began to ride miles in competition in 1:10, and as low as 1:18. It was then thought that the limit of speed had been reached, but the year 1903 came along and in April Harry Elkes, in his first race, rode miles in 1:14. At Charles River track, on May 30, 1903, Harry Elkes, as if to let himself out on his last fatal ride, covered nine miles after mile up to the sixteenth, when he was killed, at 1:11 to 1:14, and some parts of miles he rode as low as 1:09. After this event there was a let-up in fast speed, as the death of Elkes caused a scare among the riders.

The most sensational ride of last year was that on July 26, in the race between Walthour and Leander, when Walthour ride fifteen miles at an average of 1:09, riding four of the miles at a 1:08 pace, and finishing up the last in 1:07. Then came the hour standing start record made by "Bennie" Munroe of 49 miles 564 yards in the hour. A few days later Harry Caldwell rode 50 miles and 36 yards in the hour. Dangla, the French rider, followed this with a flying start of 52 miles in the hour, but the French records are not recognized in this country, as they are made behind wide protection motorcycles, with shields ranging from 20 inches to 48. Contenet followed Dangla, riding 54 miles in the hour, which record stands for Europe, while Caldwell's flying start and Munroe's standing start are the best in this country.

The latest cut in the mile record came last month, when Walthour covered the distance in 1:06 1-5, in a thirty-mile race with Leander, Butler, and Stinson at Charles River Park, Boston. In his race Walthour lowered the time for 30 miles exactly 1 minute 23 1-5 seconds. Such a remarkable cut in the record table is something that has not been heard of for years. Walthour's average time was 1:07 4-30 for the entire distance, and only once after the sixth mile did he go slower than 1:07 4-5. His fastest mile was the fifteenth, which was ridden in 1:06 1-5, and his slowest was the first, which was covered in 1:16 2-5.

YOUNG WOMAN DRUGGED.

Hospital Physicians Try Unsuccessfully to Revive Miss Bardorf.

Miss Mirnie Bardorf, twenty-seven years old, a manicure, living with her mother at 81 West One Hundred and Second Street, was found in an unconscious condition on the sidewalk in front of her home last night and was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital by Dr. McInnenny, who said that she was suffering from the effects of a powerful drug.

The young woman's mother said that about 4 o'clock in the afternoon a middle-aged woman, who said that she also was a manicure, called to see her daughter and they went away together. Some children who were playing in the vicinity said that Miss Bardorf was brought home in a cab by a middle-aged woman, who placed her on the steps of her home and then ran down the steps of the children to ring the bell. She then drove away.

At the hospital every effort was made to revive Miss Bardorf, but unsuccessfully.

BRYN MAWR POLO VICTORS

Rockaway Beaten for Blizzard Cups in Cedarhurst Tournament.

POOR TEAM WORK BY LOSERS

Conover and Savage Score for the Home Team — Harrison Makes Two Thirty Second Goals.

Bryn Mawr and the Rockaway second teams were the polo competitors yesterday at the Rockaway Hunting Club, near Cedarhurst, L. I., in the fourth contest for the Blizzard Cups. The visitors won the match after an interesting exhibition of polo by 7¾ goals to 5. The victors were one goal heavier by handicap ratings and allowed the home team one point. Unlike some of the previous matches, the stronger team in this instance maintained its supremacy and easily secured a commanding lead in the first half of the game.

The match opened with a series of good plays by each team, Conover and Savage, two of Rockaway's reliable veterans, doing good work for the home contingent, while McFadden, Strawbridge, and Harrison carried the ball for long runs for Bryn Mawr. Weak team support by Rockaway proved fatal on more than one occasion when the ball was dangerously near the goal posts, and McFadden was the first to score for the visitors. A few minutes later Strawbridge, getting the ball after a good carry by Harrison, closed the first period with one more goal.

The second period also went entirely in favor of the visiting team, Harrison taking two goals and Strawbridge one. Harrison made the last goal in thirty seconds, carrying the ball straight between the posts in four accurate strokes from the throw-in.

Rockaway put up a strong defensive game in the third period, and not only succeeded in holding down the dashing play of Bryn Mawr, but made two goals to one for their opponents, the latter, however, being another thirty-second goal by Harrison. Conover and Savage scored for Rockaway, and in the final period they scored again, but Brown also made two more goals in that period for the visitors, slightly increasing their lead. Lack of team support at critical stages of the game on the part of the home team was the chief cause of its failure to make a better showing, while Bryn Mawr displayed a steadiness and accuracy in hitting which, while not resulting in brilliant work of a high nature, contributed to the safe carrying of the ball to the goal lines, and when there putting it between the posts for the proper count. The line-up and score:

BRYN MAWR II.		ROCKAWAY II.	
1—Alex. Brown	41	D. F. Savage	3
2—H. W. Harrison	42	I. T. Burden, Jr.	3
3—R. E. Strawbridge	43	F. S. Conover	5
Back—Geo. McFadden	4	Back—H. C. Brokaw	4
Total	16	Total	15

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time
1	McFadden	Bryn Mawr	5:00
2	Strawbridge	Bryn Mawr	4:00

SECOND PERIOD.

3	Harrison	Bryn Mawr	9:30
4	Strawbridge	Bryn Mawr	2:30
5	Harrison	Bryn Mawr	0:30

Bryn Mawr penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

THIRD PERIOD.

6	Conover	Rockaway	4:30
7	Savage	Rockaway	4:00
8	Harrison	Bryn Mawr	0:30

FOURTH PERIOD.

9	Conover	Rockaway	2:00
10	Brown	Bryn Mawr	5:00
11	Brown	Bryn Mawr	4:00
12	Savage	Rockaway	4:00

Summary—Goals earned—Bryn Mawr, 8; Rockaway, 4. Allowed by handicap—Rockaway, 1. Lost by penalties—Bryn Mawr, ¼, for one safety. Net score—Bryn Mawr, 7¾; Rockaway, 5.

The Rockaway first team and the Philadelphia Country Club will meet to-day in the semi-final match for the cups, and the winner will play Bryn Mawr second in the concluding match on Saturday.

MOTORING UP MT. WASHINGTON

Previous Record Broken Five Times in First Day's Climb.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 11.—The results of the first day's hill climb for motor cars to the summit of Mount Washington was a surprise to every one. The record of 48:59 established by Otto Nestman on the trial trip a few weeks ago was broken five consecutive times, and in the final race to the top, up eight miles of steep and rocky road, F. E. Stanley in a six-horse power Stanley steamer made the remarkable time of 31:45. Leaving the Glen at 3:20 P. M., he rolled over the rope at exactly 3:51:45.

Not an accident marred the day's sport. The conditions were ideal. There was scarcely a breath of wind, and, save for two slight showers, the sun shone brightly through the scurrying clouds.

Harry Harkness arrived with his Mercedes racer from New York to-night, and hopes to break all previous records to-morrow. The first day of the motor gala week terminates with a reception at the Mount Washington Hotel, at which the Governor and his staff will be present. The principal performances of the day follow:

James L. Breese, New York, Daimler 40-horse power, 34:09 4-5; A. E. Morrison, Peerless 24-horse power, 36:44 1-5; Alexander Winston, 35:00; Percy P. Pierce, Pierce 24-horse power, 44:31¼; H. Ernest Rogers, 24-horse power, Peerless, 48:07 2-5; L. J. Phelps, 56:15 2-5; Harry Fosdick, Winton 20-horse power, 54:00 2-5; Frank Nutt, Haynes-Apperson 12-horse power, 1:32:25 2-5; W. B. Jameson, Waltham, 2:09:38 4-5; E. S. Cameron, Brown 6-horse power, 2:07:08 3-5; Benjamin Smith, Oldsmobile 7-horse power, 1:25:14 1-5.

WANDERED FAR UNCONSCIOUS.

Stamford Man Walked to Paterson Without Knowing Why or How.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 11.—A good deal of interest has been aroused here in the case of John D. Townsend, who has something of a reputation as a singer, and who has traveled extensively in the West Indies and South America. Mr. Townsend awoke yesterday morning to find himself on the edge of a lake and at the edge of woods. For a moment or two he thought he must have been somewhere about Stamford. He then walked along a roadway until he met some one, of whom he inquired where he was, and found that he was near Paterson.

Mr. Townsend did not have the slightest idea how he got there. He walked to Paterson, and then went to New York, where he sent a message to his wife. Meanwhile Mrs. Townsend was in a state of great excitement, as she had not seen her husband since 7 o'clock Thursday morning, when he left the house to go to work in the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company. She kept it quiet for a day or two, thinking she would hear from him, but on Saturday she could stand the strain no longer and made his disappearance public.

To-night Mr. Townsend was in a serious condition from exhaustion. He says he has not the slightest idea when, how, or why he left town.

TWO OVERCOME AT FIRE.

Ugly Blaze in Sixth Avenue Furniture Store.

A fire in the Empire Furniture Company's store, at 199 Sixth Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, yesterday afternoon for a time threatened to destroy the entire stock. The fire originated on the top floor of the building, a four-story structure, in the living apartments of Joseph F. O'Grady, the proprietor of the store, and these rooms were gutted. The stock on the three lower floors was badly damaged by water.

At the time the fire occurred two men were on the roof painting beds. They were overcome by smoke, and were taken to the street unconscious by Fireman Krashman of Patrol No. 2, in Great Jones Street, but they were quickly revived.

Street car traffic was interrupted for about fifteen minutes, but the fire was got ten under control quickly. The damage was estimated at $5,000.



A Sharp Cut in
Straw Hat Prices

Here's a sale of straw hats with a snap to it. We've taken all the straw hats in the store and repriced them, not even reserving a single hat. The new price on these $3, $2.50, $2 and $1.50 straw hats is **85c.**

The low price makes it very easy for you to finish out the summer with a new straw hat. Among them are all the new models in split and sennit straws. All to go at 85c. the hat.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway. Houston St.

The Evening Post.
TO-DAY — TO-DAY
Will Contain
A SPECIAL ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT
Commemorating the
ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY
of the Death of
ALEXANDER HAMILTON
The Founder of The Evening Post.
Price 3 Cents *For Sale on All Newsstands* Price 3 Cents

FRANK PLATT IMPROVED.

Gain Noted Over Sunday in Typhoid Patient's Condition.

At the Ansonia Hotel it was said last night that the condition of Frank H. Platt, son of Senator Platt, who is ill in his apartments there of typhoid fever, was practically unchanged from the afternoon.

In the afternoon it was stated his condition was improved from that of the day before.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

6:40 A. M.—101 Forsyth Street; Benjamin Tannebaum; damage trifling.

7:15 A. M.—16 and 18 Pelham Street; J. Cohen; damage, $25.

8:05 A. M.—140 Greene Street; New York Flower and Feather Company; no damage.

8:50 A. M.—104 Orchard Street; Louis Schwartz; damage slight.

8:50 A. M.—109 and 111 Horatio Street; Manhattan Cold Storage; damage, $2,000.

10 A. M.—599 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; William A. Clark; damage trifling.

10:05 A. M.—22 Monroe Street; E. Levine; damage, $50.

11:15 A. M.—82 West Ninety-fourth Street; Annie Bowman; damage, $500.

11:30 A. M.—84 Ludlow Street; Max Schreiber; damage, $50.

1:30 P. M.—1,403 Fifth Avenue; S. Katz; damage, $500.

3:10 P. M.—Thirty-eighth Street and the North River; Pennsylvania Railroad; damage, $800.

4:30 P. M.—199 Sixth Avenue; Empire Furniture Company; damage, $2,000.

5:10 P. M.—1,302 Second Avenue; August Block; damage, $20.

6 P. M.—4 Montgomery Street; Simon Buchman; damage trifling.

6:20 P. M.—Car opposite 57 Hudson Street; New York City Street Railway Company; damage, $100.

7:50 P. M.—1 Lispenard Street; Eisler & Wincken; damage, $200.

8:15 P. M.—40 West Seventy-first Street; Percy S. Straus; damage trifling.

9 P. M.—24 West Thirty-third Street; M. Block, damage, $2,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The following officers are transferred and assigned to the organizations indicated after their names, to take effect on the completion of the course of instruction at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.: Capt. Arthur F. Cassels, Thirty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery; Capt. Henry M. Merriam, One Hundred and Tenth Company, Coast Artillery.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 27, is granted Major William H. Arthur.

The retirement from active service by the President June 9 of Brig. Gen. Samuel L. Woodward, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander L. H. Everhart and Lieut. Commander F. H. Brown are placed on the retired list from June 30.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Alexander, at Woo-Sung; Modoc, at League Island; Scorpion, at San Juan; Whipple, Worden, Truxtun, Hopkins, and Hull, at Marblehead; Tacoma, at Acapulco; New Orleans, at Cavite, and Atlanta, Marietta, and Castine, at Las Palmas.

Sailed—Kearsarge, Alabama, Maine, Iowa, and Missouri, from Corfu for Trieste; Dixie, from Tompkinsville for Menemsha Bight; Des Moines, Newark, Newport, and Bancroft, from Sanchez for Macoris; Brooklyn, from Genoa for Gibraltar; Wyoming and Paul Jones, from Portland for Bremerton; Bainbridge, Chauncey, Dale, Barry, and Decatur, from Hongkong for Shanghai; Uncas, from San Juan for Norfolk, and Sterling, from Lambert Point for Norfolk.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—William Nottingham, Syracuse.

HOLLAND—Edward M. Wold, Boston.

GRAND—A. F. Lippincott, Philadelphia; Capt. W. B. Lemly, United States Marine Corps.

MANHATTAN—Sir Ralph Gore, London; W. E. Dayton, Washington.

SAVOY—J. Siegel, Detroit.

WOLCOTT—C. J. Langdon, Elmira; S. A. Wheeler, Buffalo.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. L. Post, Albany.

VICTORIA—G. B. Mosby, Richmond.

HOFFMAN—J. D. Caldwell, Knoxville.

ALBEMARLE—R. G. Erwin, Hartford; Justice H. D. Brown, Washington.

HERALD SQUARE—E. P. Walsh, Syracuse.

ASTOR—F. C. Somers, Providence.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. N. Brebee, laces and millinery; 51 White Street.
Ambach, M., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.
Bryce Brothers & Co., Columbus, Ohio; T. J. Bryce, clothing; Hoffman House.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, notions; 2 Walker Street.
Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. K. Stanley, silks; 75 Spring Street.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Mr. Lapport, books; 2 Walker Street.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. McKeehan, clothing; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. S. Gray, domestics; 115 Worth Street.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. O'Connor, pictures; 2 Walker Street.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; O. G. Knox, clothing; 2 Walker Street.
Day Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. F. Walsh, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Eiseman Brothers, Washington, D. C.; L. Eiseman, clothing; Hotel Netherland.
Eiseman Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; B. J. Eiseman, clothing; Hotel Netherland.
"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; L. H. Pyne, upholstery goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Fry, Turnbull & Co., Chicago

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Wanamaker's Must Be Interesting

In July and January, as Well as in April and October

Today we present merchandise of divided interest.

There are fine new garments for Midsummer wear, side by side with some of the most remarkable bargains that we have presented in many a day.

Here are some handsome new Shirts that will please the man who is looking for something new and nice. And simultaneously we announce the reduction in price of all Men's Straw Hats in our stock. But by far the largest interest of the week is for housekeepers.

The Sales of China, Linens, Summer Furniture and other house furnishings and house comforts are of most exceptional character. There is little that you will have to skip in the page of good things that follows:

Some Handsome New Shirts for Men

Two groups of cool and handsome new shirts have just arrived from our own factory. They are made of beautiful, specially selected imported madras, in plain white and in neat striped effects. They are made up in the best possible manner, over a good-fitting pattern, in plain negligee style. The patterns are some of the handsomest we have shown this season. Plain fronts, detached cuffs, made of plain white or fancy striped madras, at $1.50 each. Others of a handsome new crepe weave madras at $2 each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Straw Hats All Out!

Good-bye to every Straw Hat in our stock that has been $2 or more! Today they bear a common price—

$1.50 Each

That includes Split Straws up to $4, and Sennits up to $3. And it gives you your chance to stock up for the rest of the Summer with straw hats—one, two, or three, if you want 'em.

We won't carry straw hats over from one season to another, and we go at the reduction process early, to be sure we aren't tempted.

Dimensions and size-ranges are still unbroken.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Young Men's Norfolk Suits Reduced

There never were better suits for the young man's general Summer wear than these becoming Norfolk Jacket Suits with long trousers. They're made of very stylish materials—light in weight and color, such as wool crashes and homespuns.

Former prices have been $10 to $15 a suit; but broken lots reduce the price to a uniform one—

$7.50 a Suit

And they're intended for the young fellows of 15 to 18 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Handkerchief Clearance

We're waving good-bye to all these fine, pure linen Handkerchiefs for Men and Women, because they are in broken lines, incomplete in assortment of initials, or are mussed and require laundering.

And prices have been lowered to suit conditions—it means fine choosing for everybody who needs a dozen or so of perfect, pure linen handkerchiefs.

Here are the offerings:

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

At 8c each, from 12½c—Hemstitched, embroidered; plain with revering, and odd unlaundered hand-worked initial handkerchiefs. None sold by us at less than 12½c each.

At 12½c each, from 25c—French Initial Hemstitched and fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs; all regularly 25c each. Just a little mussed, and broken assortment of letters.

At 15c each, from 25c, 35c and 50c—Fancy Scalloped and Hemstitched Hand-Embroidered Handkerchiefs; odd lots. Regularly sold at 25c, 35c and 50c.

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

At 70c a dozen, from $1.20—Plain Hemstitched, in ½-inch hems only. Our regular standard handkerchief at $1.20 a dozen; now six for 35c.

At $1.20 a dozen, from $1.50—Same style as above, in finer quality; ½-inch hems. Six for 60c.

At $2 a dozen, from $3—Men's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in ¼, ½ and 1-inch hems. Sold regularly at $3 a dozen. Now six for $1.

Broadway.

Women's Washable Belts, 25c

Dainty, cool Belts for women, and a pretty finishing touch to the Summer dress.

Made of white cheviot, washable; in bodice effect, with two straps and four gilt buttons in back; invisible hook and neat gilt buckle in front. Excellent value at

Broadway. **25c Each**

Women's Walking Suits Reduced

Women know so well the reasons that actuate these midsummer stock-clearing sales, that it's really hardly worth while to mention them. Today's news is a case in point—fine Tailored Walking Suits, splendidly adapted for traveling or Summer resort wear, newly priced, because they're in small lots:

$37 to $46 Suits at $25

Of handsome cheviots, fine serges and tweeds; Eton and coat styles; all with artistic trimming and smart skirts that clear the ground.

$22 to $35 Suits at $18

Walking Suits of cheviot, tweed and covert cloths; stylish designs; some with trimming, others plainly tailored.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Raincoats A New Show

We have cleaned decks of all our Women's Raincoats in Spring styles, with the exception of a small lot mentioned below, and priced at a bargain.

The racks are full of brand-new coats, in brand-new styles for late Summer and early Autumn; and women are flocking here to take advantage of the only satisfactory collection of its kind in the city.

We describe a few of the new models—all of them priced in a very moderate and attractive manner:

At $13.50 and $17.50—Oxford, tan, olive; double-breasted; high turnover collar; back has wide double box-plaits finished with a belt.

At $12 and $18—Collarless coat, half-fitted back, belted; double or triple shoulder capes. The higher-priced coat made of Priestley's cravenette.

At $10.75—Three-quarter length coat, double-breasted; loose inverted plaited back, belted; coat collar.

About twenty odd Raincoats, former prices up to $26; now, to close them out, at $12.50 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Reliable Black SummerSilks

These are Black Habutai Silks—hand-woven in Japan, finished and dyed in France; and are as serviceable and durable as they are light and cool for Summer wear.

The finishing process has recently been so perfected that the Silks are now made to resist spotting, and are water and perspiration proof—virtues sure to be appreciated.

We offer a complete range of qualities—each the best obtainable at its price—all 27 inches wide.

55c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

Rotunda.

Sheet Music 12c a Copy

You'll see 50c printed on the covers of these regular editions of popular Sheet Music — the published price. Of course, *we* sell them regularly at 18c and 25c.

But today they are

12 Cents a Copy

as long as the supply lasts. You'll find a lot of vocal and instrumental selections in the list that are great favorites nowadays:

Vocal

Selections from Oscar Hammerstein's "Parsifalia":

When You Said "Yes." — Bridgetta.
Lizzie O'Connor, the Great Prima Donna.
Leap Year in Midnight Town.
Squirrel Song. — The Fireman's March.

Other vocal selections:

Karama—Mabel McKinley. — Beanay—Morse.
Come Down from the Fig Tree. — Meet me in St. Louis.
The Heroes That Wear the Blue.
Mississippi Mamie. — Tell Me with Your Eyes.
You're as Welcome as the Flowers in May.
Just a Gleam of Heaven in Her Eyes.
When the Frost Is On the Pumpkin.
You Mustn't Pick Plums from My Plum Tree.
Here's My Friend, — The Goblin Man.
Strolling 'Long the Pike. — Mary Ann.
Somebody's Waiting for Me.

Instrumental

Me and My Banjo—Mills. — Chic's Grand March.
Fall in Line. Rosey. — Charmeuse Waltz.
In a Nut-shell, Two-step—Rosey.
Mercereon Desire to Please.
The Little Corporal; Waltz.
Lonely Little Maiden, Schottische.
Sue. — Helmet of Navarre, Waltz.
Jolly Student, March. — Karama—Mabel McKinley.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Women's Oxford Shoes $1.90

We don't intend that you shall find any Women's Oxford Shoes at $3, outside of the $3 shoes in our own store, that can better these at $1.90. It took a large contract with the makers to accomplish this, and the proviso that they should turn the shoes out between-times, as their other orders would permit.

Thus, by paring expenses down to the extreme limit consistent with keeping up quality, we have this splendid line to offer

At $1.90 a Pair

Three popular sorts of leather—all black—welted and stitched soles, properly finished inside to give comfort; in five shapes of this year's favorite styles—truly excellent shoes, sightly and durable, at this low price.

Fourth avenue.

Bedroom Sandals Half Price

The best Summer Bedroom Slippers, for men and women, that you ever saw. Nothing but a sole, and a couple of straps over the toes. Made of red morocco or tan buckskin, and now *half price*—

75c a Pair, from $1.50

Then a specially interesting lot of

RUBBER-SOLED WHITE SHOES at $1 a Pair

These are regular White Canvas Shoes, with thick red rubber soles *sewed* on. Toes are well boxed, and they are proper and most desirable shoes for yachting and tennis. All sizes for men. Easily worth double—here at $1 a pair.

Fourth avenue.

Girls' Fine White Dresses Reduced

The prettiest sort of White Summer Dresses for girls of 14 to 18 years. Organdy and Persian lawn, fine and sheer, charmingly trimmed with lace, embroidery and ribbon, and made in dainty and becoming girlish styles.

A little lot only, from our regular stock, that have been $20 to $30 until now;

Today $15 Each

Second floor, Ninth street.

Fancy Striped White Goods Half Price

Just out of their wrappers, from the mills that made them, fresh and clean, come fifteen thousand yards of these charming Fancy Striped White Goods, to be sold at *half price*.

The basis of the fabric is a finely woven, soft and quite sheer cotton, diversified with various attractive self-stripes. There are lappet stripes, mercerized stripes, embroidered stripes, or openwork with a thick cord twisted through, and cluster cords—a charming display.

Still plenty of time to profit by an offering such as this, for pretty Summer waists and dresses. For—think of it—a dress pattern, of 12 yards, costs but $1.50, or

12½c a Yard!

Broadway.

Dress Goods Bargains in Black

Walking suits, skirts, jackets, bathing suits—all have present interest for one woman or another, according to whether she is bound for the mountains or the seashore.

And here are two exceptional bargains in Black Dress Goods that she will find most opportune:

BLACK MOHAIR SICILIANS

One-third, or More, Under-Price

Two fine groups of Mohair Sicilians, excellent in quality, with the crispness and firmness that you find only in the better grade of these goods.

75c Quality, 50 inches wide, 50c a Yard
$1.25 Quality, 52 inches wide, 75c a Yard

For Bathing Suits, Jackets and Walking Skirts these mohairs will be found particularly suitable.

BLACK GRANITE SUITING

A Third Under-Price

Strong, sturdy materials, yet not too heavy in weight, and excellent for walking skirts. We secured a small quantity a third below value. 48 inches wide.

At 50c a Yard, Worth 75c

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

The Sale of China, Glass, Bric-a-Brac Continues Today

This Sale is not only an attraction for the women of New York City, but it is a particularly fine opportunity for strangers who are passing through the city, who do not always have WANAMAKER'S convenient when they are ready to buy their housekeeping things.

Prices on these wares are so low that it will pay to have them shipped hundreds of miles, if necessary. In the first place, the collection is unusually large and handsome, and the prices are radically reduced from the regular WANAMAKER valuations, or much below the market value. Part of the items follows:

Bric-a-Brac, Marbles, Bronze and Pedestals

French Bronze Figures—
$6.75, from $9. — $17.50, from $22.50.
$7, from $10.50. — $40, from $57.50.
$13.50, from $17.50.

Castilena Marble Busts and Figures—
$4.25, from $6.50. — $14, from $20.
$17.50, from $25. — $27.50, from $37.50.

Marble Pedestals—
$10, worth $15. — $25, worth $35.
$15, worth $20. — $40, worth $60.
$18.50, worth $25. — Basement.

A small collection of Teplitz Vases, with poppy decoration:
$1.40, from $2. — $6.50, from $10.
$2, from $3. — $8, from $12.
$4, from $6.

Teplitz Busts and Card Trays:
$10, from $15. — $15, from $22.50.
Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

A few pieces of fine Grape Teplitz Ware, at two-thirds prices:
$2, from $3. — $8, from $12.
$4, from $6. — $9.50, from $14.

Domestic Glass Tableware

A new line—the Aztec pattern. Clear glass, and a splendid imitation of the real cut glass. Marked for this Sale 33⅓ per cent. below regular prices:

Round Berry Bowls, 7-inch, at 12c each; 8-inch, at 15c each.
Shallow Berry Bowls, 7-inch, at 12c each; 8-inch, at 15c each.
Triangular Berry Bowls, 7-inch, at 12c each; 8-inch, at 15c each.
Covered Butter Dishes, at 20c each.
Cream Jugs, at 10c each.
Spoon Holders, at 10c each.
Covered Sugar Bowls, at 20c each.
Berry Saucers, at 4c each.
Celery Trays, at 15c each. — Olive Dishes, at 8c each.
Oil Bottles, at 15c each.
Punch Bowls, with foot, at $2.25 each.
Salts and Peppers, at 8c each.
Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

Cut Glass

Bowls, 8-in., $3.50 and $5, worth $5 and $8.
Nappies, 9-inch, at $5, from $7.50.
Claret Jugs, $7, from $9; $10, worth $15.
Water Carafes, at $2, worth $3.
Water Jugs, at $5, worth $7.50.
Bonbon Dishes, 6-inch, at $1.50, from $2; with handle, at $2.25, worth $3.25.
Flower Vases, at $2.25, worth $3.25.
Water Tumblers, at $3 dozen, worth $4.50.
Oblong Olive Trays, $2.50, worth $3.50.
Tenth street Elevator Counter and Basement.

Fancy Plates

Richly decorated. Most of the Plates on this counter have been selling for $12, $15 and $18 a dozen. Today at 75c each.

Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

Cut Glass Novelties

Salts and Peppers, sterling silver tops, at 35c each.
Oil and Vinegar Bottles, 50c, 75c, $1 each.
Syrup Jugs, 35c and $1.25 each.
Covered Mustard Jars, 35c and $1 each.
Toothpick Holders, 25c each.
Knife Rests, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c each.
Sugar and Cream Sets, $2 and $2.75.
Tenth street Elevator Counter and Basement.

Dinner Sets

At $6.50, worth $8—American porcelain Dinner Sets, of 100 pieces, in underglaze print decorations; sets are complete for 12 persons.

At $10, worth $15—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in two flower decorations, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters.

At $13.50, from $17—Fine English porcelain Dinner Sets of 112 pieces, in two fine border decorations, and all pieces gilt. These sets have never been sold before for less than $17, and are good $22.50 values.

At $15, worth $20—Fine Austrian china Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in neat flower design, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters.

At $20, from $25—Fine French china Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in a rich border decoration, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters. Never been sold before for less than $25, and a good $32.50 value.

At $25, worth $35—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in a number of rich decorations; complete with soup tureen and three large platters.

Basement.

Linen Luck

Fortunate, indeed, are the women who can reach WANAMAKER'S while this July Linen Sale progresses. For they have the chance of the Summer—indeed, of the year—to secure the best, most reliable sorts of *pure flax* Housekeeping Linens at actually lowered prices, right in the face of an advancing linen market.

The following you can bank on as being really pure linen, excepting the Bath Towels, which are all cotton; and prices are, in almost every case, about the present wholesale value of the linens:

TABLE CLOTHS

At $1.50 each, worth $1.90—Bleached Irish Table Cloths, 2 x 2 yards, in choice new designs; bordered all around; unhemmed; regular value $1.90.

At $1.90 each, worth $2.35—Same Cloths in size 2 x 2½ yards.

At $2.25 each, worth $2.85—Same Cloths in size 2 x 3 yards.

At $1.90 a dozen, worth $2.50—Matching Napkins; medium size; useful for either breakfast or dinner; 22 inches square. — Front of Rotunda.

TABLE LINEN BY THE YARD

At 40c a yard, from 55c—Cream-bleached Scotch Table Linen; 62 inches wide.

At 60c a yard, from 75c—Half-bleached Irish Table Linen; full two yards wide; handsome floral designs; heavy, serviceable quality; washes white quickly. Regularly sold by us at 75c.

At $1.30 a yard, from $1.50—Grass-bleached German Table Linen; patterns controlled by us; 72 inches wide.

Third floor.

NAPKINS

At $1.05 a dozen, from $1.25—Full bleached Irish Napkins; 18 inches square. Imported as a leader at $1.25 a dozen.

At $2.50 a dozen, from $3.50—Bleached Scotch Napkins: dinner size, 24 inches square; good designs, but without matching cloths. — Front of Rotunda.

TOWELS

At 25c each—Webb's "Old Bleach" Huckaback Towels; both hemmed and hemstitched ends; and Webb's Dew Bleach Towels, hemstitched, all white borders, 20 x 39 inches.

TOWELING

At 10c and 12c yard, from 12½c, 14c and 16c—Bleached Scotch Crash, 17 inches wide; colored borders, fine and heavy. Splendid values at our regular prices, 12½c, 14c, 16c. — Third floor.

BATH TOWELS—All Cotton

Specially low-priced for this Sale. Large size, heavy qualities, and both fringed and hemmed. At 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c and 25c; worth 16c to 35c each.

Front of Rotunda.

Wanamaker Lawn Mowers

These fine, easy-running Lawn Mowers reduce to a minimum the work of keeping your lawn in good shape. They crop closely and evenly, are self-sharpening and easy to adjust and keep in repair.

We have reduced prices on the high-wheel sort—in a complete line of sizes. It is the suburban gardener's opportunity:

12-inch, $3.50 from $4.75
14-inch, $4 from $5.25
16-inch, $4.50 from $5.75
18-inch, $4.75 from $6.25
20-inch, $5 from $6.75

Also a lot of Japanned Watering Pots, made of heavy tin, with zinc roses—also reduced:

4-quart size, 15c each, from 20c
12-quart size, 40c each, from 50c

Basement.

Scientific Canning by the "Mudge" Process

The "Mudge" Canner has revolutionized the old-fashioned way of putting up fruit and vegetables, which took time, worry and much stewing over a hot stove on Summer days. The old way also reduced whatever was being canned to a soft pulp, because the cooking, done from the bottom, produced a churning motion. To avoid this, unripe fruit, lacking in color and flavor, had to be used.

The "Mudge" Canner *sterilizes* by steam, from the top down. It preserves intact the shape, color and flavor of the *ripest* fruit—the only kind that should be used—without any artificial means. Water and sugar alone are necessary; and the sugar can be omitted, if desired.

Don't let the fresh fruits and vegetables from your own garden get away this Summer, without turning them into Winter delights by means of the "Mudge" Canner. Come to the Basement of the WANAMAKER Store, and see the process.

Any good sort of jars or tin cans may be used and hermetically sealed. Prices of "Mudge" Canners:

1-cylinder, at $2.25 to $3.75.
2-cylinder, $3.75 to $6.
3-cylinder, at $3.75.
4-cylinder, at $4.50 to $9.

Complete with Adjustable Jar Holder, Book of Mrs. Rorer's Canning Recipes, and wooden blocks to place under jars while canning.

Basement.

Hammocks $2.50, from $4

Here is hammock comfort in very truth—the sort of a hammock that will hold you restfully, without shutting up on you—the "Palmer" Hammock.

Made of closely-woven material, in handsome Jacquard design; with wide valance, pillow, concealed spreader and wooden end-bars.

Ample sizes, too—87x51 inches.

Regularly $4; today one hundred to sell for

$2.50 Each

Basement.

Some Wanted Toilet Things

Read through this little list—it doesn't represent a tiny fraction of the reliable toilet articles and preparations that we sell regularly at low prices featured elsewhere as special occasions. But it may suggest things you need for your dressing table or hand-bag. And you'll find a complete stock of them here:

Japanese Nail Scrubs, assorted styles, worth 20c, 25c and 35c, at 15c each.
Tooth Brushes, four rows of bristles, worth 20c, at 15c each.
Witch Hazel Soap, 3 cakes in box, at 10c.
Johnson's Foot Soap, 25c cakes at 18c.
Eau Dentifrice Aromatique, 25c bottles at 16c.
Spiro Deodorizing Powder, 25c box at 10c.
Mum Deodorizing Salve, 25c box at 19c.

Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BRITISHER WON EASILY

J. A. Drake's $25,000 Colt Beat Futurity Entries for a Purse.

HURST PARK'S FAST RACE

With 126 Pounds Up, He Was First at a Mile and a Quarter in 2:05 2-5 at Brighton Beach.

Britisher, said to have cost J. A. Drake $25,000 as a purchase price, and about as much more in bets lost on him since he has been in the Drake stable, in part redeemed himself at the Brighton Beach track yesterday, when in a fairly ambitious effort he beat two colts that already have been talked of as material for the Futurity. The contest was the most interesting of the programme in promise, as it introduced to racing Jonquil of the S. Paget stable and reputed to be the best tried of that big establishment, and Von Tromp, from James R. Keene's stable, another colt with a great private reputation, both engaged for the Futurity, which also is Britisher's most important engagement.

Ten ran for the purse, at five and a half furlongs, on a fast track, Jonquil being backed so heavily that he started even favorite with Britisher, with Von Tromp the next choice, the betting on the race practically being confined to the three named. Britisher had disappointed so often that the admiration of the paddock was all for Jonquil and Von Tromp, both colts of fine size and conformation, Jonquil a bright chestnut and Von Tromp a bay. Of the new-comers, Von Tromp was the better schooled, and broke first, with Britisher in the middle of the crowd, but Britisher went at the leader from the first jump, and, taking the track from him in the first furlong, steadily drew away from his field for the remainder of the distance, and opened a gap of two lengths on Von Tromp at the head of the stretch, where Jonquil, though he got away well, was fifth, Hildebrand, who rode him, pulling him in and out in his favorite effort for the rail at the last turn. On the straight Britisher had only to gallop on to win, going away from his field by four lengths, while Jonquil, closing fast at the finish and running a creditable race in the last quarter, was only a head behind Von Trom, second.

In the mile and a quarter handicap, also a purse, there were but four runners, with the speedy Hurst Park the top weight, carrying 126 pounds, and favorite at odds on, Eugenia Burch being second choice on the strength of her race for the Brighton Handicap. Himself led away and set a fast pace for a mile, with Hurst Park galloping under restraint, second to the head of the stretch, where the favorite went on and, swinging under a pull at the end, won by three lengths in the fast time of 2:05 2-5, Brigand just managing to beat Eugenia Burch a head for the place.

The nominal feature of the card was the race for the Distaff Stakes, five furlongs, for fillies two years old, in which six started. The Paget stable, with two entries, scratched Czaraphine in favor of Tradition, a stake winner at Sheepshead Bay, and Tradition started a hot favorite at even money. Lyne rode her, and getting away badly, gave bettors an anxious time until the horses were well into the straight, Thirty Third, quick to break, and with a lot of early speed, racing out in front to the last turn and seeming to have the race won there. On the stretch, however, Lyne brought Tradition through on the outside, and the big filly settling down to her work, wore down the pacemaker before the last furlong pole was reached, and drawing clear, won handily, Thirty Third lasting out for the place.

The second race, a handicap steeplechase, produced the cross-country contest's full share of excitement, as four of the eight starters fell, among them the favorite, Black Death, going down at the Liverpool jump opposite the clubhouse, and lay stunned for several minutes, while Santos Dumont jumped on top of the brush, and then slipped back into the ditch on the near side, from which he had to be dragged, slightly lame. Neponset, well up all the way, drew off then and won rather easily by five lengths from Royelle, second.

Roehampton came on at the finish in the opening race, in which the riders were all jockeys who had never ridden a winner, Roehampton winning, hustled out, from Letola, the pacemaker for most of the distance. In the last race, for maidens fillies and mares, Marmee was the tip and even-money favorite, and made a runaway victory of it, winning away off from Chattah, second. The weather was clear and pleasant, and the attendance large. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, ridden by apprentices or jockeys who have never ridden a winner, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Roehampton, 113, Cole, 6-1, 2-1	6	3	1½
Letola, 97, C. Phillips, 16-5, 6-5	2	2	2½
Julia M., 97, Donlon, 8-1, 3-1	4	4	3½
Monster, 109, Hayward, 9-2, 2-1	3	4	4
Tepee, 92, W. Mafia, 10-1, 7-2	7	5	5
Glad Tidings, 104, Eagan, 15-1, 5-1	10	7	8
Knobhamton, 108, Dandzie, 50-1, 15-1	5	6	7
Inquisitive Girl, 102, J. Cochran, 12-1, 5-1	9	8	8
Dr. Loder, 94, Murphy, 60-1, 20-1	8	9	9
Mary Glenn, 103, Klenick, 8-1, 3-1	1	10	10

Time—1:14. Fair start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner, ch. h., 5 years, by Balsamton-Agnes Flash, owned by J. G. Follansbee and trained by H. M. Mason.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; over the full steeplechase course, about two and a half miles through the field.

	S.	2.	F.
Neponset, 159, Ray, 3-1, even	2	1	1s
Rozelle, 133, W. Heider, 10-1, 4-1	6	2	2ns
Gascar, 157, J. O'Brien, 15-1, 6-1	3	3	3ns
Flying Buttress, 154, Kelly, 7-2, 7-5	7	4	4
Black Death, 150, Henry, 7-5, 4-5	3	Fell.	
Santos Dumont, 137, Pendling, 30-1, 10-1	4	Fell.	
Silver Twist, 137, Dayton, 30-1, 8-1	1	Fell.	
Lady Golightly, 130, G. Green, 40-1, 10-1	5	Fell.	

Time—5:11. Good start. Won easily, place the same. Winner, ch. g., aged, by Meddler-Little Lady II., owned and trained by T. E. Mannix.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Hurst Park, 126, J. Martin, 9-10, 1-4	3	2	1s
Brigand, 99, Hildebrand, 7-1, 6-5	4	3	2s
Eugenia Burch, 113, H. Phillips, 9-5, 2-5	2	1	3s

THE TURF.

Brighton Races DAILY AT 2:30.

SIX EVENTS TO-DAY, INCLUDING THE

$2,500 SEAGATE STAKES.

MUSIC BY MYGRANT'S BAND.

Course can be reached from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge, by Special Electric Trains on Brighton Road and by Smith Street Trolley Cars. Trains on Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Also via 39th St. Ferry, foot of Whitehall St. Boats leave every 20 minutes, connecting with special electric trains.

AUTOMOBILES.

SPECIAL SALE AUTOMOBILE LAMPS

Midsummer sale of tarnished goods, travelers' samples, etc. Great variety horns, caps, etc., one-half price. Great chance for good lamp, cheap. Five-story Building full of Automobile Bargains. E. J. Willis Co., 8 Park Place, in B'way.

$250 ORIENT BUCKBOARDS, $425

Climb any hill; no noise; speed 30 miles an hour; demonstrations given. Have several demonstrating cars which we will sell cheap. Oldsmobile, $750; Cremobile, $350; both like new. Cheapest House in America for Automobile Supplies. E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, near B'way.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS Cleaning Up Week. Offers wanted: owners want cash! Peerless, 1903; Wintor Touring Car; Renault, 24 horse; 1904 Northern; 1904 Searchmont; Oldsmobiles, Darracq's, Waverley, Centaur; other electrics; $150 upward. Bargains.

Tires, Lamps, etc., your price. BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE, 131 West 51st St., near 6th Av.

Good AUTOMOBILES Cheap

Every Automobile in good order, ready to demonstrate. Owners want them sold at once to highest bidder. Call and make offers.

1904 new White Steamer; nearly new $2,000 Stanley Steamer; 1904 Model F Pope-Toledo; 1904 Model B Pope-Toledo; 1904 Model G Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model A Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model C Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model D Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model E Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model H Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model K Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model L Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model M Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model N Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model O Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model P Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model Q Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model R Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model S Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model T Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model U Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model V Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model W Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model X Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model Y Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model Z Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model AA Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model BB Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model CC Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model DD Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model EE Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model FF Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model GG Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model HH Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model II Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model JJ Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model KK Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model LL Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model MM Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model NN Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model OO Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model PP Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model QQ Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model RR Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model SS Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model TT Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model UU Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model VV Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model WW Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model XX Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model YY Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model ZZ Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model AAA Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model BBB Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model CCC Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model DDD Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model EEE Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model FFF Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model GGG Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model HHH Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model III Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model JJJ Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model KKK Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model LLL Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model MMM Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model NNN Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model OOO Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model PPP Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model QQQ Pope-Hartford; 1904 Model RRR Pope-Hartford; 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THE CAMPAIGN.

The Republicans have lost West Virginia from the start. Their campaign begins with that disadvantage. The State was carried by Mr. CLEVELAND three times. It was carried by HANCOCK and by TILDEN. Its six Electoral votes went to Mr. MCKINLEY in 1896 and in 1900. It has come to be considered a Republican State. In early election forecasts nobody counted on it as a Parker State, and it was put in the Republican column. West Virginia does not go Republican when HENRY G. DAVIS interests himself to have it go Democratic. With ex-Senator DAVIS nominated for the Vice Presidency on the Democratic ticket, the Republicans have about as much chance of carrying Texas as they have of getting West Virginia. For reasons which are not far to seek, Maryland also now becomes a sure Democratic State.

The Republican campaign opens, too, under the surprise and shock of the first great break in Mr. ROOSEVELT'S "luck." Last Saturday morning it was on everybody's tongue that his fortune was at flood tide. Judge PARKER'S gold standard telegram to the St. Louis Convention must be reckoned the greatest political and personal disaster that has ever befallen the President. He and his friends for a few hours were looking complacently forward to an assured victory. They now see before them an arduous campaign of such uncertain issue that they cannot afford to spare any effort or miss a single point. The telegram from Esopus startled the Republican hosts in their encampment quite as much as it disturbed the delegates in the Convention hall.

A condition even more unexpected and untoward is the sudden eclipsing of Mr. ROOSEVELT. A month ago who would have had the hardihood to say that this exceedingly popular, original, stirring, and ever active man, always doing or saying something which attracts the public eye and provokes floods of comment, who never since he succeeded to the Presidency has been second to any American in respect to the public notice he attracted, and who as a spectacular personage is perhaps the only man on earth to be compared to the German Emperor, would suddenly in one brief moment pass out of sight and mind, while every eye was turned upon another American, of whom, up to a time still quite recent, the public was not thinking at all? Judge PARKER has become the most massive and conspicuous figure in the country. The President of the United States can never be without consideration, but at the present moment the consideration devoted to Mr. ROOSEVELT is astonishingly less than it has been at any other time since he entered the White House.

Everybody sees, of course, that the current sets toward the Democracy, and the initial set of the current is a vital thing in Presidential campaigns. The sound money Democrats who directly or indirectly supported MCKINLEY have come back to their party substantially in a body. That means that the Republicans have lost, in the twinkling of an eye, the votes that gave them their great majorities in many States that must now be considered doubtful, as well as in New York, which we do not think any prudent Republican will call doubtful unless he wishes to deceive himself.

The Democrats, on the other hand, begin their campaign with a candidate who, before the Convention had adjourned, won the world's applause by an act of heroism and greatmindedness such as in the whole world's history only now and then a man has performed. Mr. ROOSEVELT, as some of his friends would in sorrow admit, has had like opportunities, of which he has not availed himself in a like manner. It is an incalculable advantage in a campaign to have a candidate who literally fulfills the high requirement of the venerable adage, "He would rather be right than be President." The boundless capacity of the American people for admiring greatness of that degree and quality must be disquieting to the Republican leaders as they read and ponder Judge PARKER'S telegram.

What a different campaign beginning from that of 1896 and that of 1900!

THE ERIE WRECK.

In the present state of the art of electrical railway signaling there would seem to be no satisfactory excuse for such an accident as that on the Erie Railway at Midvale. Doubtless it will be found that something was left to the act of an anxious and perhaps nervous local official in the matter of signaling the engineer of the excursion train that the track ahead of him was not clear, which should have been effected by automatic means. It may be the apparatus was out of order and did not respond as was intended and expected to the act of the local official in his effort to set it.

In such a case it makes no great difference how the blame is divided as between the two or three persons who did not do what they doubtless meant to do and would have done normally. The especial value of such an investigation as will follow this accident will be somewhat lost sight of if it does not deal thoroughly, if not primarily, with the system upon which safety depends, even more than upon the specific acts of individuals occupying subordinate positions. It often happens that the eagerness of the management of a railroad company to fix the blame for a disastrous accident upon a signalman, a station agent, a conductor, or an engineer is chiefly to hide the share which it has in the responsibility. If a signal did not work and was known to be out of order; if an engine was "slow in reversing" and was known to be thus defective, or if a conductor and engineer felt that it was easier to explain why they took desperate chances than why they did not make their run on schedule time, with safety a first consideration, the real cause of the accident must be looked for in the general offices of the company rather than in the unfortunate men who are pointed to as the culprits.

"A LOT OF FOOLISH QUESTIONS."

Nothing in the remarkable proceedings of the convention at St. Louis was more remarkable than the plainness of speech with which BRYAN'S adherents, who had stood by him through deservedly evil report, told him that his factiousness had become mere self-seeking. Senator DANIEL washed his hands of his late leader, in the Committee on Resolutions, when BRYAN tried to inject his discredited heresies into the party platform. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS washed his hands of him, on the floor of the convention, when BRYAN tried again to inject them into the message to the candidate. He plainly told the man who had gained altogether too great a victory in keeping out of the platform a recognition that the silver question was out of politics that his victory ended there, and that when the candidate, wiser than the convention, had put in that recognition, it was in vain for BRYAN to try again to get his subordinate hobbies and heresies before the country, that the convention would not let him do by indirection what the Committee on Resolutions had refused to let him do directly. The leader from Mississippi voiced the spirit of the convention, of the party, and of the country in refusing to let the marplot from Nebraska catechise the candidate as to whether he was in favor of reducing the volume of silver dollars, whether he was in favor of an asset currency, whether he preferred National bank currency to United States notes, and peremptorily swept all this rubbish out of the convention as a "lot of foolish questions."

No ex-leader was ever more thoroughly discredited. Now that it is certain that he can do no more mischief the public will hope that the bronchial pneumonia with which Mr. BRYAN is threatened as a consequence of his exertions may be averted, even though the exertions were made in so bad a cause. For we believe the American people have a kindness for Mr. BRYAN when he is not actively engaged in plotting public mischief, or when, as now, it is established that his efforts in that behalf are foredoomed to failure. They like him for the absence of malice in his fanaticism, an excellent though negative quality which has never been so much in evidence as in the closing debate at St. Louis, because he has never before been so hopelessly on the losing side. The people love a cheerful loser. As the Commissioner of Pensions, from a Commonwealth adjoining and sympathetic to Nebraska, sweetly sings:

> He is the even-tempered child
> Of prairies on whose verdant wild
> Eternities have smiled.

Mr. BRYAN remarked at St. Louis that as the standard bearer in two campaigns, whether or not he had fought a good fight he had "kept the faith." At all events he is not entitled to the Scriptural censure of the man who provideth not for his own as worse than an infidel. Whoever wonders at the obstinacy of his apparent delusions on the money question may relieve his wonder by reference to the simple and single consideration that Mr. BRYAN has a family to support. We spoke just now of the freedom of his fanaticisms from malice. But, according to an authority, malice is precisely the element that distinguishes fanaticism from enthusiasm. If we look upon Mr. BRYAN'S devotion to dear dead silver simply as a matter of business, the imputation of fanaticism disappears. Comparing his career before his nomination in 1896 with his career since, nobody will accuse him of lack of practical intelligence in working the silver question for all that there might be in it for him.

We judge, however, that he is in error in expecting a future for himself and family in that line of business. His expectation is reasonable and founded on experience that, when next there is a drought in his section, formerly put down on the maps as the Great American Desert, or where there is the opposite but equivalent condition of crops too abundant for the market—when there is another season of "five-cent cotton and fifty-cent wheat"—there will be a longing on the part of a considerable part of the population for some small and cheap dollar—silver, paper, or wampum—which, though easily attainable, is by friendly legislation made a good enough dollar to pay a dollar's worth of debts with. Such a season is pretty nearly due, and cannot, in the course of nature, be long delayed. But his apparent mistake is in supposing that he will be the prophet of that time. "Populus vult decipi," may Mr. BRYAN plausibly maintain, and add, with an eye to the main chance, "decipiatur ergo." But a populace never so willing to be deceived likes to select its own deceivers, and will not select a man by whom it has been twice deceived only to be undeceived. It will pick out its own humbug next time. Can Mr. BRYAN have met poor old Gen. WEAVER hanging idly about the St. Louis Convention, where no man thought of hiring him, and not given a thought to his own prospects when he shall become as WEAVER, who was once, even as BRYAN has been for these eight years, the major domo of the Cave of Adullam, the rising hope of the hirsute and the unhappy. Doubtless the cranks we shall always have with us, and at intervals their crankiness will become acute. But it is not to BRYAN any more than to WEAVER that they will turn again. They will march maundering, not through his presence; songs may inspirit them, not from his lyre. Melancholy indeed is the state of the apostle of an exploded superstition.

AN UNLUCKY ALLUSION.

In the platform of the Republican Party occur these words, probably the hapless composition of Mr. LODGE, which escaped the trained eye of Mr. ROOSEVELT, too well informed to let them pass had he noted them: "When the only free trade country among the great nations agitates a return to protection, the chief protective country should not falter in maintaining it."

Speaking at Ipswich, in 1885, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, the leader in the present agitation for what the Republican platform calls "a return to protection," thus described the condition of England under protection: "I wonder if in this vast audience there are any people who have any conception of the state of things which existed forty or fifty years ago? At that time the whole of the laborers in the agricultural districts were on the verge of starvation. The poor rates in some districts were 20 shillings in the pound. At the time of which I am speaking the large towns were described by eye-witnesses as bearing the appearance of beleaguered cities, so dreadful were the destitution and the misery which prevailed in them. People walked in the streets like gaunt shadows and not like human beings. There were bread riots in almost every town. There were rick-burnings on all the county-sides."

Lord MACAULAY, writing in December, 1845, with full knowledge of conditions then recent, said: "First the mills were put on short time. Then they ceased to work at all. Then went to pledge the scanty property of the artisan; first his little luxuries, then his comforts, then his necessaries. The hovels were stripped till they were as bare as the wigwam of a Dogribbed Indian. Along amidst the general misery the shop with the three golden balls prospered, and was crammed from cellar to garret with the clocks and the kettles and the blankets and the Bibles of the poor." "If these things," he added in his indignation, "do not teach us wisdom, we are past all teaching." The teaching he appealed to was that what protection had done the emancipation of trade and industry alone could undo.

Here we have the testimony of Englishmen themselves, men of the highest authority, as to what the return to protection would be likely to do for England. That there is a party in that country agitating for such return is true—though Mr. CHAMBERLAIN expressly repudiates the notion of protection and limits his demands to preferential duties between the mother country and the colonies—but that fact would not seem to be a very good reason why we should "maintain" a policy that proved disastrous in the older country. Of course we do not hold that in the United States we need fear any such extreme effects from protection as came near to ruining England. We are saved from that by the immense area and variety of absolute free trade which we have decreed forever within our own vast domain. In England protection stifled trade because it was carried on in a narrow field at home, and was dependent on the foreign markets which protection barred. Trade in England was also dependent on a supply of food from abroad which was taxed for the benefit of the landholders, while our food product is far beyond our present requirements, and the farmers are taxed for the benefit of the manufacturers and their combinations. But while the effect of protection is thus lessened it remains the same. Our trade is not destroyed, but it is checked. We have enormous home markets, but the foreign markets are closed to our surplus manufactured products. We have a great variety of raw materials, but their price is kept unnecessarily high in many instances, while in some our industries are heavily taxed for materials that we do not produce at all, as carpet wools. We have done well, not in consequence of protection, but in spite of it, and the example of England under protection and under free trade in reality tells heavily against the former and in favor of the latter.

OBSTRUCTIVE PUSHCARTS.

The recent action of Mayor MCCLELLAN in ordering the police to make a round-up of pushcart peddlers in the middle section of the city, popularly known as the Tenderloin, for the excellent reason that these people had become a public nuisance, obstructing traffic and interfering with the proper use of the streets, shows that the attention of our Chief Magistrate has been called in an effective way to the evils inseparable from a system which cannot but be abused if opportunity to use it is given. Raids of this character accomplish only transient good. The peddlers who receive and pay for licenses to trundle merchandise through the streets on vehicles as large as they can handle expect to make their living, and will naturally be attracted where the opportunities for trade seem to be best. At first they will hover on the outskirts of the forbidden district, crossing it occasionally, and lingering at desirable stands until a policeman appears and holds up a warning finger. Gaining confidence from immunity from arrest they grow bolder, and within a week or ten days after a raid which landed them in the police court they again swarm the avenues and business cross streets, their wagons anchored at shady corners, and all vehicles except street cars compelled to go around them.

This is not a new and unexpected condition of affairs. It has existed for years, it is steadily growing in public disfavor, and it demands the only kind of remedy which will be permanently reformative. It rests with the Mayor to reform it as soon and as completely as may seem good to him. Licenses abused by holders who are more than once arrested and fined for violation of the city ordinances should be canceled forthwith. New licenses should be granted only on the presentation of evidence satisfactory to the Mayor that what they permit is necessary to the public interest. Those which expire should be renewed only when it appears that they have served a useful purpose. Generally speaking, such applications should be referred to the Street Cleaning Department for investigation and report. If pushcart markets are necessary, places should be provided for them and the hours and conditions of this form of trading fixed by rule. Half the licenses now operative are understood by the holders to give them the privilege of doing business on both sides of the sidewalk. They are obtained by misrepresentation, and the purposes for which they are wanted no law sanctions and no statute authorizes. The public health, the economy of public administration, the rights of tradesmen, and the convenience of citizens all demand the reform of the present system, which should begin in the License Bureau attached to the Mayor's office.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——People in the telephone business seem never to have had the slightest difficulty in believing it unlike every other business known to man, in that increase of business done involves a still greater increase in operating expenses, so necessitating an advance in the charge for service. On the other hand, people who only use—and pay for—the telephone have always had the greatest of difficulty in believing in the reality of this difference, and their submission to increased rates as the number of subscribers increased has been due, not to any intellectual assent to the strange doctrine, but partly to helplessness and partly to a consciousness that it really is a better thing, and therefore worth more money, to be able to talk with a larger number of persons. That a thing is worth more, however, does not prove that it costs more, and it is proof of the greater cost that we have all wanted to reconcile us to the greater charges. A contributor to the latest number of The American Telephone Journal pretends to provide this, and, as he is addressing the companies in an effort to convince them that they ought to make all lines "toll lines," instead of "flat rate lines," presumably he has done his best. His argument is too technical as well as too long for quotation, but it amounts to this: More subscribers mean more operators, a bigger switchboard, larger quarters, and the more rapid wearing out of apparatus—all of which are expensive. No doubt, but there is also the increased income, and not one of these admitted facts is evidence that the rate of cost goes up faster than does the income. The telephone man's arguments could be offered by a grocer with equal truth, but the grocer does not charge more for flour when he sells twenty barrels a day than when he sells only ten. We are not saying that there are no differences between the telephone business and the grocery business, but merely that the presentation of the difference, as respects the increment of cost, has not been made in such a way as to be either comprehensible or consoling to the innumerable company of telephone subscribers.

——In the Montreal Witness there appears comment of about the sort that was to be expected in regard to those Malone militiamen who, while returning from a visit to Ottawa, stopped and held a Canadian train, coercing the trainmen by threats of little less than death, until some belated friends of the militiamen could overtake it. That, according to the undenied reports of the episode, was a very insolent and outrageous piece of business, and no wonder The Witness rages about it. We are chiefly interested, however, not in the raging—since there is small chance that the United States and Canada will take up arms against each other because a few unmannerly New Yorkers misbehaved themselves—but in some concluding remarks made by The Witness as to the treatment of foreign flags in the two countries. "The United States flag," it says, "flies everywhere in Canada with the fullest hospitality. The British flag, on the other hand, is only seen in the United States on imperative occasions, for the good reason that on all others it is liable to insult, with the connivance of the citizens generally. We are not sorry to have in this matter the advantage in courtesy, although we think that exhibitions of foreign flags are often marked by bad taste, and, when indulged in by our own citizens, suggest mercenary motives whose proper retribution would be the avoidance of such shops as fly them." There is, we suppose, some justice in this adverse comparison, for there exists in this country several varieties of hostility to the British flag. Some of it is real hatred, but most of it is a queer residuum of hatred long since past—the emotion excited, not by wrongs suffered and remembered, but of wrongs preserved by tradition and read about in books. Our predecessors were at many pains to exclude the British flag from the United States, and it still creates an impression here unlike that created by the flags of other countries—with many of which, by the way, we have much less real sympathy than with the descendants of our ancient enemies. If Canada had a flag of her own the case would be different, and it would be as safe here as ours is in Canada. Come to think of it, ours is not always safe there, for we faintly remember more occasions than one when American flags caused angry excitement in Canada.

——Followers of Mrs. EDDY can say truthfully enough, that the evidence we adduced Sunday in regard to the origin of "Christian Science" has no bearing upon the intrinsic worth and practical efficacy of the system as a means of curing disease. It is not so easy, however, to separate the system from its real or pretended originator. At least, it is not so safe, for, the separation once effected, the system at once falls to the level of any other application of the power of suggestion, while all its complicated machinery becomes absurd, and, worst of all, its remarkable merits as a source of income for shrewd exploiters disappear at once. Without Mrs. EDDY and her claims to inspiration and originality, the "healer" becomes as helpless as the Indian hypnotist without his crystal. In one case as in the other, the expedient is logically irrelevant, but it is actually necessary for bringing the "subject" under control. That the Portland man, QUIMBY, taught Mrs. EDDY the essentials of her doctrine has been frequently asserted, has been widely suspected, and has been known to a few. We presented the facts in a way that put them beyond intelligent question, and incidentally proved that Mrs. EDDY, unless possessed of as much ability to delude herself as to delude others, which is possibly the case, entered voluntarily into a long course of deception, since kept up by innumerable falsehoods. To reverence, therefore, she has no faintest title, and it was through reverence that she and her associates in the miracle business were able to accomplish the little they have magnified into much. We do not expect our documentary evidence of this woman's crookedness to have much influence upon those who are already her dupes, as distinguished from her accomplices. They are in a mental state not to be affected by facts, however obvious. What we do expect is that the revelation will protect those who otherwise might have fallen into the dismal morass of "Christian Science." Even weak minds, when forewarned, are forearmed to a greater or less extent. And it is upon the winning of new converts in constant succession that the perpetuation of Eddyism depends. An uncovered fraud is not attractive.

——BOOKER WASHINGTON is right in stating that Capt. HOBSON misquoted him in regard to mixed schools. What Mr. WASHINGTON did say was that he stood for the removal of illiteracy from the whites of the South as well as from its blacks, or that he stood with those whites who are struggling with ignorance, whatever the color of the man displaying it. This is not an advocacy of mixed schools, and the hero of the Merrimac, even in a speech which was made only to amuse an idle half hour of a National Convention, should have been more careful—or better informed.

PARKER'S GOLDEN UTTERANCE.

Distinct Service for Sound Money.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger, (Ind.)

Judge Parker has thus early shown that a man who knows how to maintain silence, when silence is fitting, can speak with force and effect when speech is called for. He has put himself at once in the position of a leader, and to the conservative confidence that has been felt in him heretofore will now be added a measure of enthusiastic recognition that will make him a very formidable candidate. He has, moreover, performed a distinct service to the sound-money sentiment, regardless of party affiliations, which must be far reaching and beneficial in its effect.

A Brave and Honorable Man.

From The Providence Journal, (Ind.)

His unanticipated interruption of the waning convention looks, at this writing, very much like the determined act of a brave and honorable man.

A Lost Issue.

From The Boston Post, (Dem.)

If there were any reason to suspect aberration on the part of the Democracy on this question, the telegram from Judge Parker and the reply sent by the convention would settle it. The monetary standard is a lost issue to the Republicans.

A Leader Whom They Can Cheer.

From The Boston Globe, (Dem.)

By it the Democratic Party will be enabled to go into battle under a leader whom they can cheer—a leader to whom they point as one who was quick to hear the popular demand and quick to answer in tones that every voter in the country can understand. Such a leader will strengthen the party more and more every day.

A Winner of Many Votes.

From The Washington Post, (Ind.)

Judge Parker's bold stand on this question has made him many thousand votes stronger than he could possibly have been had he accepted the nomination upon a platform that ignored the money issue.

Everlastingly to His Credit.

From The Trenton (N. J.) True American, (Dem.)

As a "shoot-the-chute" the Hill-Bryan money plank was a success; as a party declaration on which to base an active contest it was worse than useless, for it was only a trap in which to inveigle the candidate and the party for an attack on both flanks. That Judge Parker saw this and refused to be a party to it—and had the courage to expose it and the candor to tell it, while the convention was yet in position to choose somebody else—is everlastingly to his credit, and, we believe, to the great advantage of himself and his party.

Unfaltering Devotion to Convictions.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, (Dem.)

Judge Parker has given the country an exhibition of his manhood, his courage, and his lofty character for punctilious honesty and devotion to principle. No such exhibition of unfaltering devotion to convictions as this has been given by any public man in recent years—if ever—and it stamps the man as worthy of the high honor his party sought to confer upon him.

Distinctly to His Credit.

From The Providence Journal, (Ind.)

Though the callous minds of the delegates may have been shocked by this "too sensitive spirit of honor," the more appreciative American public will place it distinctly to Judge Parker's credit.

Memorable Forever.

From The Boston Herald, (Ind.)

The brief, plain, brave dispatch which Judge Parker sent to William F. Sheehan on Saturday morning will be memorable in our political annals forever. The more the circumstances are considered the nobler the action will appear. Unquestionably Judge Parker has risen in public estimation as a patriotic and resolute personality.

Brave and Manly.

From The Baltimore Sun, (Dem.)

In fine, Judge Parker insists upon standing "four-square to all the winds that blow," and every honest man, whether in sympathy with or opposed to the Judge's views on the financial policy of the Nation, will admire him for putting himself absolutely straight before the voters who will decide the Presidential election next November. Politically Judge Parker's brave and manly act may have far-reaching results. It has strengthened the Democratic Party.

He Is the Platform.

From The Philadelphia Record, (Dem.)

Judge Parker has shown in this instance, as he did in the New York State Convention, that he is not Mr. Hill's man, and his methods are not those of Mr. Hill. His declaration of acceptance of the existing monetary system of the country now becomes a part of the platform. Judge Parker is the platform.

APPROVAL FOR JUDGE PARKER.

His Action Places Gold Standard Beyond Jeopardy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Gold Democrat who supported the Republican financial platform in 1896 and 1900, I applaud your editorials of Saturday and Sunday last and of this morning. In some of the Republican journals there is a partisan inclination to qualify approval of Judge Parker's courage and directness, but it is the same disposition as would paint the lily or gild refined gold. By his action the gold standard is placed beyond jeopardy, whatever the outcome of the election. Inasmuch as it was the silver question which caused the schism between the Gold Democrats and their party in 1896 and 1900, and inasmuch as by Judge Parker's ringing declaration and the response to it of the convention the money question is eliminated from the issues of the campaign, I agree with you that unless Democrats are forever to "vote against their own beliefs, against their party's creed and policies," it is their duty to support the Democratic nominees.

Although the controversy over gold has, by the act of a brave man, recently passed into history, the Republican press shows an inclination to distort and misrepresent the attitude of the Democratic Party and to paint the future in gloomy outlines, in case the party should be successful.

It is amusing to the Gold Democrats whose advocacy of and adherence to sound financial principles long antedated their support by the Republican Party, to be told, as we repeatedly are by Republican convention and campaign orators, that the Republican Party is the party of sound money. The traditionary Democratic Party was a sound-money party; whereas the party that passed the Bland silver law over President Hay's veto, and that enacted the silver law of 1890, was the Republican Party. It was a courageous Democratic President, sustained by Democratic as well as Republican votes, who compassed the repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the act of 1890, and it was the sound-money Democratic sentiment of the Eastern States that elected President McKinley in 1896 and 1900. While I have great respect for the memory of the late President, I cannot forget how slowly he came to the open support of the gold plank in the Republican platform of 1896—how for long weeks the country waited in suspense to learn whether he would accept his party's financial declarations, nor can I conceive of his doing what Judge Parker did on Saturday last. Mr. McKinley was, by nature, habituated to wait for public sentiment, not to create it.

The Gold Democrats having thoroughly and efficiently discharged their duty to sound finance—the money issue being as dead as slavery—why should they not now return to their party when it stands upon a sound platform under a leadership which has challenged the admiration of Christendom? For almost a decade some of us have been without any party affiliations. Conscience and conviction impelled us to support the Republicans in 1896 and 1900, although we disliked their tariff views and were not in accord with some of their other doctrines. But we gave our support courageously and in numbers sufficient to secure an overwhelming victory for the gold standard, although we foresaw that that party would selfishly claim the money triumph as its own.

The Republicans tell us that they believe in tariff reform, provided, however, the revision is undertaken by the friends of the present tariff. The history of all Republican tariff commissions conclusively demonstrates that no tariff reform is to be expected at the hands of Republicans. As well might the serf intrust his chance of enfranchisement to his master, or the creditor look alone to the debtor for his protection, as the people confide their hopes of tariff reform to the Republican Party. Every intelligent Democrat must, it seems to me, be convinced that Democratic success is essential to wise and genuine tariff revision; and that civil service reform and just and equitable enforcement of all Federal statutes, without fear or favor, may be confidently expected from a Democratic Administration.

For the first time in the history of the Nation both the standard-bearers of the great parties are citizens of the State of New York. Both are clean and honorable men. But now that Democracy has shaken off the silver heresy there can, I think, be no question in the mind of the Gold Democrat that the party of ideas, of progress, of individualism, of tariff revision, the party which in practice, and not merely in profession, favors equal opportunities as far as possible to all men within the Republic, is the Democratic Party. Let the State organization give us a high-minded and progressive candidate for the Governorship, and the State of New York will be assured for Parker.

J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY.

New York, July 11, 1904.

JUDGE PARKER'S CONVICTIONS.

This Correspondent Still Has Some Doubts on the Subject.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a daily reader of your generally sensible paper, I notice on your editorial page a eulogy of Judge Parker in your issue of to-day under the heading "Pure Gold," and you go on to say that the action of Judge Parker in sending his now famous telegram to the Democratic Convention in St. Louis "reveals the great strength of his character and high quality of his mind, and further that he would have renounced the proffered distinction if it could not come in honor and on conditions that would leave his convictions unfettered."

It seems to me that a great many people in this country have been highly interested during the past six months in trying to ascertain just what the convictions of Judge Parker were on any subject, and their dismal failure to do so certainly does not to my feeble intellect speak well for his frankness.

When one stops to consider that Judge Parker voted twice for Mr. Bryan, with free silver and free riot thrown in without charge, it strikes me that the thinking voter, and there are some, will inquire what are Judge Parker's convictions, anyway? It certainly does look as though Judge Parker waited to see how "the wind would blow" before stating his convictions.

Is such a man a safe man for President? I say no. E. GRISWOLD.

New York, July 10, 1904.

A Republican Estimate.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Parker's personality, if there were need of driving it home to one word, would best be enfolded in the word stability.

As a citizen and a jurist, Alton B. Parker has been upright, clean minded, and honorable. The Democratic Party has done well in presenting to the country a candidate of such personal rectitude.

Imperative.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"And when we're married," he said, "we'll have to take a nice little flat up town somewhere."

"Oh, no, Henry," she replied, "we'll simply have to live somewhere in the country, because I'm sure one of our wedding presents will be a lawn mower. Mrs. Subbubs as much as told me she was going to give us one."

Euphony.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"Why did you ever name your daughter Clytemnaestra?"

"Oh, I dunno, except that my wife seemed to think it would go as well with Haines."

GIVE BRYAN HIS DUE.

Democratic Party Honored by His Loyalty and Support.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Stiff-backed gold man though I be, a love of justice and a sense of admiration compel me to affirm that there was no grander figure in all the stirring hours of an eventful Democratic Convention than that of William J. Bryan at St. Louis. Of truth "no one can deny that he has kept the faith." With all his political heresies he is yet imbued with strong Democratic doctrine, and with all the power and prestige that he undoubtedly possesses his course at St. Louis was marked by firmness and dignity.

It was to be expected that he would make the best fight he could in support of his views. What manner of man would he be if he did not?

To my mind he came away a bigger man than when he arrived, and the Democratic Party and its candidate are honored by his loyalty and support at this juncture.

Let us at least give him his due.

New York, July 10, 1904. PIKER.

"Yankee Doodle" and "Macaroni."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading your article (Sunday, July 10,) on "Yankee Doodle" I am induced to write you as to the sense of the word "macaroni." The idea is Yankee Doodle stuck a feather in his hat and called him—a dude, or some such name. In the eighteenth century the rich young English nobles made the tour of Italy—it was the thing to do. Finally a number of such tourists formed a club in London—where they had Continental menus—including macaroni—then an unknown dish to the ordinary Britain. The club members were much ridiculed by the untraveled, envious ones, and were commonly called "the macaronis." Hence at one time this word was somewhat similar to our word "dude." I was much intrigued by this word in the verses until I came across this explanation, which may be interesting to many. LILLIAN SARTAIN.

New York July 10, 1904.

Pickpockets on East Side Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have for a long time noticed, particularly during the Summer, that at transfer points young men, working three or four in a body, jump on crowded cars and crowd up against some passenger who they see has a watch, money, &c., and rob them by picking pockets. Now, we must put a stop to this. I suggest that Chief Inspector McClusky detail young detectives on these cars, and I guarantee that they will land a fleet inside of twenty-four hours at Police Headquarters. Let him take for his first route Bowery and Stanton Street, Avenue C car, about 6:15 to 6:45 P. M. Try it on a rainy night, and you will catch them with the goods on.

EAST SIDE REPUBLICAN.

New York, July 6, 1904.

Wants Asphalt Between Car Tracks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Could you please inform me why, on our asphalted avenues, like Second, Sixth, and Eighth Avenues, the New York City Railway Company does not asphalt the spaces between the rails, and also between the tracks? It certainly spoils the appearance of an asphalted street or avenue to see the middle cobble stones. Can you do nothing to remedy this neglect of the Borough President to compel the railroad company to do its duty? As Fourth Avenue is now being asphalted, it would seem to be a good time to start, as the railroad company is apparently not going to do any asphalting between the rails. C. EUCHER.

New York, July 11, 1904.

Correct Pronunciation of Norge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under Topics of the Times some day last week you say that "As almost everybody in talking of this calamity pronounces the name of the steamer incorrectly, it may be worth while to state that those who follow the German analogy and make it Norge, are almost as far out of the way as those who treat it as an English monosyllable. The Danish is 'Nor-ya,' with the 'o' as in north and the 'a' broad, but quick." Permit me to state that the only correct pronunciation is "Nor-ge" as it is written in Denmark as well as in Germany and in Norway. "Nor-ya," as you have it, is not "Danish." It is at home only in Norway. C. A. SCHWARTZ.

New York, July 11, 1904.

Let Passengers See the Fire Drill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why would it not be a good idea to have the fire drill on all excursion boats every day they are chartered, and on the excursion boats that ply on regular lines have the drill once a week?

The passengers should be notified that it was an exhibition drill.

A boat should be lowered from either side, and a force of water run through the hose, turning the stream overboard.

It would show to the passengers the efficiency (or deficiency) of the officers and crew to care for the vessel in case of emergency. B.

New York, June 22, 1904.

Sympathetic or Otherwise.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Oh, just listen to me," finally exclaimed Mrs. Chatters, self-reproachfully, "annoying you with all this talk about Mrs. Nexdore's shameful treatment of me and all my other troubles!"

"Not at all, my dear," replied the man, rather ambiguously, "I'm glad to hear it."

Cruelly Disappointed.

From Leslie's Weekly.

Clancy—Pat, I hear ye've bin down to Washington lookin' afther yer pinsion. Did yez see the Prisidint?

Pat—Ah, bad luck it was! Oi shtood an the carner fer t'ree hours waitin' to see the Prisidint, an' whin he did come it wasn't him!

Ennui.

From the Chicago News.

Tired Tatters—Dis paper tells erbout a feller wot died from ennui.

Weary Walker—Wot's dat?

Tired Tatters—It's de feelin' wot comes to a man when he gits so lazy dat loafin's hard work.

SOME ZOOLOGICAL SKETCHES.

The centipede has a hundred legs
And the frog has only four;
The fish lays twice ten thousand eggs
And the hen lays one—no more;
If the centipede's legs were good to eat
Or the fish's eggs to fry
We'd snub the frog for a stingy beat
And pass the old hen by.

When Noah sent the dove to learn
If the weather was still damp
No message could the dove return
Because she had no stamp;
"Send me two (s) cents to mail my note,"
She cried, "or I shall flunk,"
So Noah sent from out the Ark
The musk-ox and the skunk.

The goose, much given to quips and frills,
Took off her downy fluff;
She had no place to put her quills
So she stuck them in her muff;
At break of morn the very next day
When the sun began to shine,
The thing got up and walked away—
It was a porcupine.

A croupy lion in the Ark
Waked up a sleeping snake,
Who went for goose-grease; in the dark
Got hair-oil by mistake.
The lion owes his mane, you see,
To this; but often cried
For very joy to think that he
Did not take it inside. F. W. FOLEY.

BOWERY DERELICTS TRY CURE FOR DRINK

Salvation Army Opens Clinic in Chatham Square.

NINE TAKE THE TREATMENT

Rum-Soaked Flotsam and Jetsam of Chinatown and Cherry Hill All on Hand.

Big men, little men, fat men, thin men, shabbily dressed waiters and bartenders from the Bowery, driftwood from Chinatown, staggering sailors with shifting cargoes, free-lunch fiends from Catharine Street, red-nosed lamplighters from the power houses of Cherry Hill, wild-eyed, poorly-clad fellows on the verge of delirium tremens, and hiccoughing, well-dressed men, gathered last night at the Salvation Army hotel in Chatham Square in response to the announcement that a free clinic for the reformation of drunkards would be inaugurated there at 7:30 o'clock.

The first to arrive was a tipsy fellow who was assisted into the army chapel in the rear of the hotel. Two tough-looking young men had found him in the gutter in East Broadway, and had brought him to see what would happen. They dumped him down on one of the benches and then grinned at each other. Then came a beggar who limped with the aid of a crutch and narrowly escaped putting a hole in the band's bass drum while backing up toward a seat near the stage. An army of unwashed humanity followed, with three stragglers who kept their heads erect while linking arms to steady each other.

After the Salvation Army Band had played a hymn, Capt. Bayes stepped to the centre of the platform and stated that the army had extended its work of reclaiming drunkards by the inauguration of a free clinic under the auspices of the Women's National Auxiliary at the Salvation Hotel. The method of treatment, he said, would be the Oppenheimer Institute treatment for alcoholism. Dr. John D. Dolan would be in attendance in an adjoining room, the Captain said, and after prayer, any person who was sincerely desirous of breaking away from the drink habit would be treated by the doctor.

"I don't want to be treated," whispered a man in the rear; "dat's jist what put me on de blink. Treating me. What I want is an injunction agin treatin', and if some court would git up somethin' like dat I'd buy a copy."

"Well," whispered the one-legged beggar, "I'm going to take a dash at it. My graft is goin' to de dogs jist because I can't keep sober. When I used to keep sober I got plenty of coin doing the old sojer game and pointin' to me bad leg."

The man with the crutch got up and went into the side room, followed by a dozen others. Dr. Dolan sat behind a little square table with two china cups and a pitcher of water in front of him. Several new white towels were spread out on the table.

"Ugh!" grunted one of the men in the line, "mebbe he intends to give us a bath. Not for mine. Me to de tall timbers."

This man slid out through the side door, and the doctor then poured about twenty drops of his medicine into a cup and, handing it to the one-legged man, told him to drink it.

"If I take it," said the beggar, "can't I never have even a glass of beer in me life no more?"

"Well," said the physician, "this'll put you on your feet."

"Nothing kin ever put me on me feet," replied the one-legged man, exhibiting his stump leg and then drinking the contents of the cup.

"I've been drunk all me life," said the next man who stepped up to the table. "I haven't drawn a sober breath in twenty years, and dat's no dream!"

When he had taken his dose the tough-looking men who had brought in the "petrified man," as they called him, stood him up against the table until he got his medicine. Then they took him out on the sidewalk, slapped him on the back, and asked him if he were sober. He said that he felt all right, only a little bit sleepy, so he was put to sleep in the Army Hotel. Six more were then treated, but those remaining balked at it, apologizing and declaring they would try it some other time.

Three of the men who had undergone the treatment said it sobered them right up, and they went back into the Army Chapel to take part in the religious services there. Then Dr. Dolan went away, and Frank Sulzer, the manager of the hotel, informed those who came late that the doctor would be on hand in the morning and every other morning at half-past 9 o'clock, and at 7 in the evening of each day for several weeks to come. He said the treatment administered to the nine men who took it would entirely remove the craving for alcohol within twenty-four hours.

MANHATTAN BEACH MYSTERY.

Kuehn's Empty Boat Contained Letter Announcing His Suicide.

Frederick Kuehn of 1,156 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, is supposed to have committed suicide by jumping into the ocean off Manhattan Beach yesterday afternoon. Kuehn, who is a brother-in-law of William A. Garrison of 425 Fulton Street, rented a rowboat at Sheepshead Bay about 4:30 o'clock, and soon after rowed away in the direction of the Oriental Hotel, about a quarter of a mile off.

It was about 6 o'clock when Life Guards James Donnelly and Joseph Hallen discovered the boat off the Oriental Hotel. They went out to it and found a blue serge suit of clothes, a gold watch and chain, a shirt, collar, and a tie. In a pocket of the coat was found a letter addressed to Mr. Garrison. Donnelly and Hallen towed the boat to the beach, and then notified the Sheepshead Bay Police Station. The police summoned Mr. Garrison, and on his arrival he opened the letter and read it. The letter said that the writer was tired of life and had decided to drown himself. It would be no use to look for his body, the writer added, as he had taken the precaution to weight his body down with an anchor which he had secured from the boatmen, a statement that was later verified.

Owing to the fact that no one had seen the boat off Manhattan Beach until the life guards noticed it adrift, many people ventured the opinion that Kuehn had not committed suicide, and had written the letter to deceive his family and friends. There was no reason for his act, according to his brother-in-law, and the police are of the opinion that he ended his life as he stated he would in the letter. Mr. Kuehn was thirty-five years of age and was employed as a salesman.

SCHWAB NOT SELLING STOCK.

His Representative Denies Reports with American Steel Foundry.

The report that Charles M. Schwab had disposed of his entire American Steel Foundry stock was denied yesterday by a representative of Mr. Schwab, who said:

"Mr. Schwab is not selling anything just now. He has sold neither his steel stock nor that of other big concerns with which he is identified.

"It is well known that he controls, and practically owns, the mammoth Chicago Pneumatic Tool Works, with plants at Cleveland, Franklin, Detroit, and Chicago. Mr. Schwab is giving much of his attention to furthering the interests of that particular corporation. He also intends to exert himself in advancing the interests of the United States Shipbuilding Company.

"Mr. Schwab's interests in the Bethlehem Steel Works, which is the largest armor plate manufacturing concern in the United States, being so great, he will sail for Europe this week for the express purpose of conferring, at the Krupp Gun Works, in Germany, with noted armor experts from various parts of the world, who will assemble there. A new process of manufacturing has just been perfected which, it is asserted, will revolutionize the manufacture of this product throughout the whole world. The meeting in Germany will take place some time next week."

OH, TO BE A CANALBOAT TAR.

Longing Lands Boy in House of Refuge —Marine Library There, Though.

Although he has been in this country only a few months, fourteen-year-old Benjamin Rudolph will be supported by the State for the next four years unless he reforms and shows some disposition to work. Ever since Rudolph came to this country with his parents he has longed for a seafaring life. The trip to this country was his undoing, his father said in the Children's Court yesterday.

Rudolph has been hanging around the canalboat Sweet Alice, which has been tied up at the pier at the foot of East Third Street, begging Capt. Smith to take him to sea the next time he sailed. Finally the canalboat Captain grew tired of the boy's pleadings and had him arrested because the youngster would not go away from his ship.

Justice Deuel sent the boy to the House of Refuge, where, it is said, there is a good marine library.

INSPECTING THE STEAMBOATS.

Fishing Steamboats Found Satisfactory —Slocum Investigation Going On.

The investigation into the causes that led to the Slocum disaster was continued by the local officials of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service yesterday. Gen. Dumont and Mr. Barrett examined Everett Brandon, who was the assistant engineer of the steamboat, and who testified that he remained beside the engineer's lever until the Slocum was beached. He said he did not see any fire drills on the Slocum this season, nor had he seen the hose stretched. Others who testified were Capt Flannery of the Dock Department tug Quigley and Capt. Hillery of the tug Golden Rod. Capt. Hillery told how he had saved many people, and also upheld Capt. Van Schaick for beaching the Slocum where he did.

The investigation of the disaster by the Federal Grand Jury also was continued yesterday, although none of the three witnesses summoned for yesterday's hearing was examined. The legal aspects of the case were explained by Gen. Burnett, the United States District Attorney, and his assistants, Henry A. Wise and Capt. Ball. The Federal authorities are anxious to get Miss Hall, the bookkeeper of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, before the Grand Jury, and every effort is being made to locate her. Chief Clerk Leary of the District Attorney's office heard that Miss Hall was in the Oranges, but when he got there he was told that she had gone to Pittsfield, Conn. There, again, he missed her, and yesterday the subpœna was returned marked "not found."

To-day the jury may visit the scene of the disaster in a tug, but even should the Grand Jury conclude its investigation to-day, it is said that it probably will be a week or ten days before Capt. Ball can frame the indictments, which necessarily will be voluminous.

Yesterday Inspectors Charles O. Strong and William A. Shaw of Jacksonville, Fla., and R. J. Lowden and J. Malon of the New Orleans districts, inspected the fishing banks steamboats Angler and Edmund Butler. The Angler was built twenty-six years ago, while it is over forty-two years since the Edmund Butler was constructed. The last-named, however, was rebuilt in 1895, and has been overhauled on several occasions since then. The inspection of the boats lasted practically the entire day.

On the Angler the Inspectors found forty-three life preservers which they condemned, but as one boat had on board many more than she is required to carry by law, they said that they were satisfied. Of the 1,500 life belts on the Butler, 83 were found that had to be condemned. The vessel is required to carry only 960. The hull and boilers on this boat were in good condition.

STRIKERS GAIN ONE FIRM.

B. Light & Co. Sign Clothing Workers' Agreement.

The leaders of the striking clothing workers made an agreement yesterday with B. Light & Co., 344 Broadway, who have bought out the interest of M. Wernberg & Co., at the same address, by which only members of the United Garment Workers will be employed. Wernberg & Co. are members of the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Association. Light & Co., however, are non-members, but the bill of sale provides that they shall not resell or reassign the business to Wernberg & Co. within the period of six months. This was looked on yesterday by the strike leaders as an important agreement for their side.

There had been rumors from time to time that the strike might be ended if merely the open shop notices were withdrawn from the factories of the New York Clothing Trades Association. President Josephi of the Manufacturers' Labor Bureau said yesterday that the notices were there to stay.

COULDN'T BITE THE WINTER.

Gus's Sick Friend Is Old and Toothless.

Three physicians seated at a table in the rathskeller at Broadway and Chambers Street were discussing tuberculosis, when Gus, the German bartender, blurted out:

"Der most peoples die on dot in a year, but I got a friend vhat is dying on it two years. Mebbe vill he get better? Vhat?"

"Well," said one of the doctors, "if he bides over the Winter, he may live."

"Bites over der Vinter!" exclaimed Gus. "How can he bite over der Vinter. He is a old man, und got no teeth."

STUDENT'S INJURIES FATAL.

Hurt Celebrating Syracuse's Victory in Poughkeepsie Races.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 11.—H. Lee Smith of North Pitcher, twenty-three years old, a student of Syracuse University, died at a local hospital to-day of ascending paralysis.

It is believed that the disease was caused by an injury which he received on June 28 during a celebration of Syracuse's victory at the Poughkeepsie rowing races.

While attempting, with other students, to place a wooden sidewalk upon a bonfire he was struck in the back by falling boards.

IN THE SHOPS.

Some of the most convenient pieces of furniture have been made with the idea of supplying a man with a convenient place to stow away his wardrobe. One of these is a wardrobe, so-called, but a variety with trays and not a hook in it. It is about the size and shape of the ordinary wardrobe. Open, there is exposed one large drawer at the bottom; above this five shallow trays, the length and width of the wardrobe and pulling out like drawers. Above these are six smaller trays, three deep, each trio half the size of those below. Above this is a shelf, a compartment in which can be placed hats and hat boxes. The smaller trays are the size for shirts and the larger ones are intended for coats and trousers. On the inside of the door is a full length mirror. The furniture is in dark oak and in the simple style of the mission, but the best of its kind, all hand made, with no nails or glue, the pieces riveted together with wooden pegs. The wardrobe costs $85.

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A tall chest which is also intended for masculine use has a number of deep drawers, and above this two compartments with doors for hats. It is high, of dark oak, and finished with iron or brass or copper, to suit the individual taste. It costs $98.50.

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A desk and book case in this same style furniture has the desk in the centre and narrow cases with glass doors on either side for the books. This looks warm and attractive with red curtains behind the glass.

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Fine sample pieces of this furniture which have come from Liberty's, London, are sideboards. They are very long, one with a centre cupboard, the sides curving out, a high back, straight across the top with a shelf. Inlaid across the back at the top and in the cupboard door are designs in wood colored in soft warm pinks and greens. Other sideboards are inlaid with metal. They range in price from $55 to $180. There are large corner closets to match them.

CHINA SHIP HERE WITH FINE SILKS AND YARNS

Shimosa's Officers Tell of Eventful Trip from Yokohama.

TALE OF A SWIMMING LASCAR

In the Water Three Days, He Said, When Rescued in the Middle of the Red Sea.

The little China steamship Shimosa, with her trim British officers and her picturesque Chinese crew, got in yesterday from Yokohama laden with spices and teas intermixed with the finest Chinese silks, and bringing a batch of yarns of the sea worthy of a steamship several times her size. From the time the vessel entered the Indian Sea until she was made fast to her pier in the East River, her officers were kept busy recording the numerous unusual incidents of the trip, and after the ship was fast they spent the rest of yesterday in repeating the yarns to the visitors on the ship.

The first incident that caused real excitement aboard occurred while the steamship was passing through the Red Sea. Chief Officer Best was on the bridge one evening at about 5 o'clock when his attention was suddenly attracted by a shrill whistle which seemed to come from the after part of the ship. He looked around and could see nobody, when the whistle sounded once again. Mr. Best caught the direction whence it came, and looking saw a great splashing, which, a moment later, he realized was caused by a swimming man, who then was not far astern and quite near the wake of the ship. There was not a sail in sight, so the officer, thinking that the man was one of his own crew, sent his vessel about.

The steamship in circling passed close to the man, and a ladder being run down, the swimmer made his way to the deck, hand over hand, not appearing in the least fatigued.

The Lascar sailor, for such he was, said that three days before he had been washed by a wave from the deck of the Ceylon steamship Imane, bound for Suez, and that he had been swimming ever since. An hour later he was at work with the crew of the steamship. At Suez Capt. Chaplain of the Shimosa made inquiries for the Imane, and learned that the man had been washed from the decks, but that he had been in the water thirty-six hours instead of three days before he was rescued. The man was landed at Suez.

Last Thursday the Shimosa ran into a thunder squall, which, the officers say, was the worst they ever saw. So terrific was it that the Chinese crew thought it was the voice of one of their gods, and, frightened, they betook themselves to the very bottom of the ship. During the worst part of the storm there was a very bright flash of lightning which struck the water not more than a hundred yards from the ship.

The Shimosa, early yesterday morning, when she was ten miles east of the Sandy Hook Lightship, ran into a whale and gave him such a bump that she changed his course by almost half the compass. The second officer told of the mishap yesterday.

"I was forward," he said, "smoking my pipe, when I saw the whale just off our port bow and making as if to cross us. He was just floating along nicely taking the early morning sun, and because his eyes are where they are he couldn't see the ship at all. He was full forty feet long. A moment later we hit him just forward of amidships. He certainly was the most surprised whale I ever saw. He waited just long enough to spout just one good spout and then he disappeared under the water, heading for Newport.

"Did he spout a stream of water?" was asked.

"Of course not," he replied, "Who ever saw a whale spout water. They only spout breath, but their breath is so hot that it makes them look like boilers."

While the second officer had been reeling off the whale story some of the Chinese sailors under the direction of a boatswain were taking up the covers of the after hatch in order to get at some cables underneath. Suddenly there was a loud Chinese shriek. Running to the place, the officer found several Chinese angrily stabbing at a snake with their sheath knives. The reptile had quietly remained coiled up on some bags of rice under the hatch until the cover was taken off, and then he made for one of the Chinese. The body, in the middle, was about three inches thick and was almost seven feet long. How he managed to get into the cargo none of those aboard the ship can explain. The officers say that it was an East Indian snake.

The officers say that there was no notary public aboard, otherwise the yarns would have been legally authenticated.

GALLOWAY DIVORCE GRANTED.

Referee's Second Report Disposed of Collusion Charges.

Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court yesterday confirmed the report of Referee Oswald N. Jacoby, who recommended the granting of an interlocutory decree of divorce to Clara A. Galloway from J. Amour Galloway, a teacher who has offices in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, in West Fifty-seventh Street.

Referee Jacoby made a similar report some time ago, but Justice McLean, in the Supreme Court, refused to confirm the report, believing that there had been collusion. The matter was carried to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and that tribunal ruled that Justice McLean was right, but sent the case back to the referee with instructions to ascertain whether there had been any collusion. The referee made a thorough investigation, and again recommended the granting of the decree.

The testimony in the case was given by private detectives and by Sidney R. Walker, the Superintendent of the Hudson River branch of the Corn Exchange Bank. Mr. Walker had met Mr. Galloway in Paris and had shown him about the city, he alleges, and later kept an eye on his actions here.

The judgment of divorce carries with it $150 a month alimony.

CATHEDRAL COLUMN COMPLETED.

Second Section of One Pillar Is Raised to Position.

The second and upper section of the first immense stone column to be raised in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights, was placed in position yesterday afternoon. Success attended the operation, which was carried through with a nicety that delighted Willis F. Howland, the Superintendent in charge of the work.

The stone that was placed yesterday is eighteen feet in length and six feet in diameter, with a weight of forty-four tons. It rests on top of the first one, raised two weeks ago, which is thirty-six feet long, six feet in diameter, and weighs ninety tons. This, in turn, rests on a twenty-foot base.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 11.—The season at the Casino was formally opened to-day. On Thursday evening, as usual, there will be the weekly hop at the Casino Theatre. The Sunday evening concerts, which have been very popular in the past, will be resumed this week, and the open-air dinners in the grill rooms will continue.

Mrs. Joseph E. Widener gave her first entertainment of the season to-day, a luncheon at the Pinard cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont are arranging to give an entertainment at By the Sea during August, which will outrival the ball given by Mrs. Belmont six or seven years ago.

CHURCH TO BE MUSIC HALL.

Change in Christian Scientists' Old Home in Forty-eighth Street.

The old building of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, at 143 West Forty-eighth Street, is to be converted into a music hall within the next few months. The building was left by the Christian Scientists more than a year ago, and it is now the property of Maurice Runkle, who has decided to turn it into a playhouse. The alterations necessary to make the place of worship a place of pleasure will cost $65,000.

The plans for the new house, drawn by George E. Harding, have already been filed with the Building Department. The outside walls are about all that will remain of the old structure. The front on Forty-eighth Street will be changed so as to look like a theatre and not a church. There will be an orchestra, a mezanine and a balcony floor. The mezzanine floor will consist entirely of boxes, just as at Weber & Field's little music hall at Twenty-ninth Street. The house will hold nearly 2,000 persons. The name of the new music hall has not yet been decided upon.

DOGS PLAY "SOCIETY DRAMA."

Exclusively a Canine Cast in "A Faithless Woman."

Something new in the way of an animal act was put on at the Paradise Roof Gardens last night. It was a regular play called "A Faithless Woman." During the entire twelve minutes of its performance not a human being appeared, the stage being given up to dogs. E. Merian, the trainer, remained behind the scenes until the curtain had fallen, when he came out and bowed to the wildly applauding audience.

The play is "a society drama of the present time." The part of Pratzenbauer, a rich farmer, was taken by Bobby, a shaggy black spaniel who put on an expression of great wrath at the sight of the young and handsome Sepo, described on the programme as a modern Don Juan. Altogether there are eight dogs in the cast, two of whom are policemen. The scene is laid in a Bavarian village.

NEW SKETCH AT KEITH'S.

"Her Busy Day," by James Clarence Hyde, Well Received.

At Keith's yesterday a sketch by James Clarence Hyde was presented for the first time. In it is a character that has seldom, if ever, been presented—a woman doctor. The name of the playlet is "Her Busy Day," and only about twenty minutes are required for its production.

Grace Hadsell had the part of Dr. Ethel Wilson; her suitor, Jack Trendly, was played by E. R. Phillips. The scene is Dr. Wilson's office in Fifth Avenue. Jack tries in vain to tell the fair physician of his love for her, and she insists at once on examining his heart with a stethoscope when he mentions that organ as being in trouble. The sketch was liked by the audience. It is decidedly original.

THEATRES LAST NIGHT.

Robert T. Haines and Laura Hope Crewes appeared in "The Honeymoon" at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre yesterday. Another novelty was the first New York presentation of an opera called "Love Will Find a Way." Others on the bill are Gus Williams, Lizzie B. Masters and company, Elwood Bostwick, Ford and Wilson, Sailor and Barbaretto, Perry and Randall, Gregory and Lind, and Martine and Balmo.

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At the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday "Rival Candidates" was offered by the permanent stock company. The cast includes Lotta Linthicum, Ed Fowler, H. Dudley Hawley, Al Roberts, Marion Berg, and Loretta Healy. Gus Williams is on the bill here as well as in Twenty-third Street. Meyers and Rosa are manipulators of wooden disks. Farlando, imitator of musical instruments, is a wonder.

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Augustin Balfour and Wallace Erskine are in the cast of "The Charity Girl" at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Clarice Vance leads the vaudeville bill.

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The new war pictures at the Eden Musée show the Japanese troops going into action on the Liao-Yang Peninsula. The retreat of the Russians is always loudly applauded by the patrons of the Eden Musée. The afternoon and evening concerts are popular features of the entertainment.

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"Paris by Night" is drawing good crowds on top of the Madison Square Garden. The principal attractions are Sylvia Beecher, Ben Welch, Tom Hanlon, and Jessie Gardner. "Old Broadway" is the favorite song.

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"Datas," the man with the marvelous memory, is telling all sorts of things over the New York Theatre every night.

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Master Lee, the boy soprano, appeared at Huber's Casino, in the Bronx, yesterday.

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The bathing beach at Dreamland will shortly be opened for bathing at night. Strings of electric lights will illuminate the water. The programme this week on the vaudeville stage includes the Golden Gate Quartet, Garden and Somers, De Ronzo and Howard, Smith and Powell, Anna Kenwick, and the Ford sisters. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Seabert will do a bareback act with two horses.

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There was a special children's display at Pain's fireworks amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach last night.

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"Piff, Paff, Pouf" goes on at the Casino.

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Bonavita and his "twenty-seven forest-bred lions" are the features of Bostock's show at Coney Island.

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With the Offenbach Review "A Little of Everything" at the Aerial is a much-improved show. It is well attended.

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Luna Park, with its multitude of attractions, is as great a spectacle as ever at Coney Island.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Wincherman, the bear trainer at the New York Roof Garden, has had the two largest teeth of his big bear filed off at the roots. The animal had to be put under the influence of chloroform during the operation. Bruin took a large piece of flesh out of his trainer's arm several months ago, and the man was laid up for a long time.

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Theodore Roberts and George Thatcher have signed contracts with Henry W. Savage to take the principal rôles in the Western "County Chairman" company next season.

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Ludwig Lederer has been engaged for the part of a German student in the Pumpernickel cast of "Becky Sharp," which Mrs. Fiske will revive at the Manhattan Theatre in September.

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Roland Cunningham will be Fritzi Scheff's leading tenor in the Fall. The opera will be "The Two Roses."

May Robson Back with New Play.

May Robson, the actress, was an arrival on the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis from London yesterday. Miss Robson said that she had acquired the rights to a new London production which deals with the adventures of a cockney servant girl, and which, she added, would be seen here next season. Miss Trixie Friganza and her sister, and Miss Peebles of "The Prince of Pilsen" Company, also got back on the Minneapolis.

Managers Confer with Musicians.

Conferences have been brought about by the Civic Federation between the Theatrical Managers' Association and the Musical Mutual Protective Union regarding the proposed reduction in the salaries of musicians in the orchestras. Heinrich Conried, President of the Theatrical Managers' Association, is now in Europe, but Manager Erlanger has been presiding at the conferences. The final conference will be held on Friday, and a strong attempt will be made then to bring about a settlement.

COMPROMISE IN SIGHT IN EMIGRANT RATE WAR

To Fix Limit of Contestants' Territories at Conference.

HERR BALLIN IS ACTIVE

Conferees Are Hopeful of a Successful Outcome—Final Meeting to be Held Soon.

LONDON, July 11.—Unless unexpected obstacles are raised by the representatives of the steamship lines at the further conference to be held with the President of the Board of Trade, Gerald Balfour, the emigrant rate war will be settled within a few days. This means that the ten-dollar rate will be immediately abandoned, and that emigrants bound for America must pay $27.50, the rate charged before the struggle began.

It developed to-day that Herr Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Line, has been active in endeavoring to settle the difficulties with the Cunard Line, and there is no question that Mr. Balfour's intervention was due in a measure to a suggestion of Herr Ballin some time ago that the President of the Board of Trade act as arbitrator.

The basis proposed for a settlement has not yet leaked out, but Lord Inverclyde, Chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company, has insisted on the right of his line to some share of the Austro-Hungarian and Italian emigrant traffic, which Herr Ballin held belonged to his company. From the Cunard viewpoint the German lines have no right to use the control stations established on the frontiers by the German Government, to prevent the entrance of undesirable emigrants, and which have been handed over to the charge of the shipping lines, as a means to increase their own business at the expense of the other lines by the simple expedient of refusing admission to any person not provided with a German line ticket. The officials of the German lines contend that the procedure is entirely justifiable, and would not have been adopted had the Cunard Line, which controlled the Scandinavian emigration, refrained from interfering with the Mediterranean business.

It is said that Herr Ballin went to the conferences prepared to make a concession, and it is believed that the settlement will be in the nature of a compromise, which will definitely establish the limits of each company's territory.

While there was no meeting to-day, owing to the absence of Lord Inverclyde and others, there is every reason to believe that the matter is progressing by means of written communications and that a further, and, perhaps, final meeting will be held within the next few days. The principals to the conference decline to give out any definite information until some conclusion shall have been arrived at.

It was stated in the lobby of the House of Commons late to-night that the conferees are hopeful of a successful outcome of their deliberations, though the possibility of failure is recognized because the differences are extremely difficult to reconcile and because the parties concerned are not inclined to yield essential points.

The fact that there was no meeting to-day gave rise to a rumor that the conference had broken up and that no agreement was possible, but so far as can be learned to-night there is no foundation for this rumor.

FIRE OPPOSITE WALDORF.

Burr McIntosh Discovered Blaze, Which Was Quickly Controlled.

Burr McIntosh was in his studio at 20 West Thirty-third Street, opposite the Waldorf-Astoria, last night, when he heard a sound of falling glass at the rear of the house. From a window he saw flames shooting from a rear window on the second floor of the four-story building at 24 West Thirty-third Street, the three upper loors of which are occupied by M. Block, ladies' tailor, and the ground floor by John Forsythe, neckwear. McIntosh rushed through to a front window and yelled, "Fire!"

A policeman heard the cry and turned in an alarm. A lot of people in the big hotel opposite also heard McIntosh, and they began to crowd the windows. By the time the firemen arrived the flames were shooting out of the front windows of No. 24, but within ten minutes the firemen had the flames under control. During the progress of the fire, clouds of smoke poured across the narrow street to the hotel and entered the open windows. The employes were put on the lookout for sparks, but there was no panic.

Deputy Chief Duane estimated the damage at $2,000.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Astor is booked to sail from Southampton to-morrow, and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are to arrive in this country within ten days.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who were at Newport on a short visit, have returned to their place on Long Island.

***

The engagement has been announced of Josiah O. Low of Brooklyn, a son of Mrs. Chauncey E. Low, and Miss Dorothy Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore J. Lewis of Philadelphia. Mr. Low was one of the ushers at the wedding of his cousin, Ethelbert Ide Low, and Miss Gertrude Herrick in this city several weeks ago.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Aldrich and their daughters have opened their country place, Windemere, at Bay Shore, L. I.

***

Mrs. Rowland Cox, Jr., who returned a few days since from Europe, will join Dr. Cox at Koneo, Moosehead Lake, Me., to remain until the early Fall.

***

W. Bayard Cutting, Sr., who has been in France for the past two months, arrived here from abroad yesterday, and went at once to Westbrook, the Cutting country place, at Oakdale, L. I. Mr. Cutting, whose health is much improved, will go with his family next week to the Adirondacks to remain until Fall.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer, who spent May and June at Atlantic City, are now at Narragansett Pier, where they will spend the season.

***

Miss Katherine McSherry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allan McSherry of Baltimore, and who has been often entertained in New York by Mrs. Warren Delano and the Misses Delano, will spend the latter part of July at North East Harbor with the William T. Wilsons.

***

The engagement of Thomas Hugh Kelly, the youngest son of the late Eugene Kelly, to Miss Emerance de Sallier du Pin, the daughter of Comte Hermal de Sallier du Pin, has been announced. The young woman is a niece of Mrs. Reginald Francklyn, Mrs. Schuyler N. Warren, and the Messrs. Louis E., Charles W., and Henry B. Binsse. Mr. Kelly is a grand-nephew of the late Archbishop Hughes of New York.

***

Miss Frances Church Crocker is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane at Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. Sloane have been entertaining in honor of their future daughter-in-law.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller are at Warwick, R. I., for the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget at Brandon Park, Suffolk, England.

***

Among those booked to sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. to-day are Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Blodgett, Samuel Pomeroy Colt, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pencoast, Mrs. J. Blair Scribner, Frederick Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. R. Unterberger, and Julian Edgar.

MYSTERIOUS INVALID HERE.

J. P. Morgan Said to be Interested in Case of Gardner, Who Arrived on Liner.

Louis M. Gardner, who is said to be connected with the banking house of Morgan, Harjes & Co. of Paris, arrived here on the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis yesterday from London. Mr. Gardner is an invalid, and, according to rumors both on the ship and at the dock, J. Pierpont Morgan is much interested in his case, Mr. Gardner having been seriously injured about three years ago in London by a fall. Soon after the vessel docked a representative of Mr. Morgan arrived to look after the young man's comfort. The representative would not say a word.

Mr. Gardner had the finest suite on the Minneapolis, and a nurse came along to see that he had every care. A special steward was assigned to assist in keeping him comfortable, and the entire staff of the liner took a special interest in his case.

From what could be learned at the dock, Mr. Gardner suffered a very severe injury to his spine, and it was said that for the past three years he has been in a private hospital in London, under the care of the best British surgeons. He is twenty years of age, and is going to Milwaukee.

When Mr. Morgan's representative boarded the liner he was accompanied by a representative of the steamship line and the foreign agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. When they saw that the news of Mr. Gardner's arrival had become known they seemed to be much annoyed, and immediately the nurse was cautioned to keep silent. Everything was done to have the young man removed as quickly as possible. There was an ambulance waiting on the dock, and in this Mr. Gardner was taken to the Desbrosses Street Ferry station, and thence to the Jersey City Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. nothing could be learned concerning the case. The Atlantic Transport people were equally non-communicative.

DROVE RUNAWAY INTO PILLAR.

In So Doing Truckman Saved Frightened Women.

In order to save from injury two young women who were directly in the path of his runaway horse, Louis Stern, fifty-two years old, a truckman, of 546 West Forty-first Street, last night threw all his weight on one of the reins and ran the vehicle into an elevated railroad pillar on Sixth Avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets. He was thrown against the pillar himself by the force of the collision, and then fell to the ground, receiving a severe scalp wound.

Stern was driving his truck north on Sixth Avenue. At Thirty-fourth Street the animal became frightened, got the bit in its teeth, and ran away. The thoroughfare was crowded, and people scampered out of the way as the horse dashed on with the truck lumbering behind him.

Just north of Thirty-fifth Street two young women stood in the street, apparently afraid to turn either way and not knowing what to do. Stern saw their plight, and although he was close upon them he grabbed the left-hand rein in both hands and pulled hard. The horse swerved to the left and the truck struck the elevated pillar just as the horse was nearing the frightened women.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Judge J. M. Jones.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 11.—Judge J. M. Jones, one of the best-known lawyers in the State, died suddenly at his home here this afternoon of Bright's disease. Judge Jones returned Saturday from New York City, where he had undergone a surgical operation. He had long been prominent in legal circles and had served as counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company and as a Common Pleas Judge for some years. He was a native of England and a brother of ex-United States Senator John P. Jones of Nevada. Judge Jones was seventy-seven years old.

Jacob Romberg.

Jacob Romberg, the President of the J. Romberg Company, incorporated, died at his residence, 55 East Sixty-fifth Street, Sunday afternoon. He established the fire insurance firm of J. Romberg & Son in 1859. The firm was incorporated in 1902, Mr. Romberg being elected President. Mr. Romberg was eighty-two years old. The funeral will be held this morning at 9 o'clock, from his late residence.

Hearing on Fireproofing Ordinance.

On account of the many protests which the Mayor has received relative to the new building ordinance as proposed, which make it compulsory to use fireproof construction in all buildings more than thirty-five feet in height, he has decided to give a public hearing on the matter in his office in the City Hall on Thursday next at 10:30 o'clock.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The depression that was central this morning north of Lake Superior has deepened considerably during the day and to-night forms a disturbance that covers practically the whole country east of the Mississippi. Showers have fallen east of the Mississippi, except in Tennessee and portions of New England. Seasonal temperatures prevail in all districts, excepting the Lower Ohio Valley, where rains have caused a temporary cooling.

There will be showers to-morrow in the Mississippi Valley and thence eastward to the coast and showers Wednesday in Atlantic Coast districts. Important temperature changes are not anticipated.

The winds along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts will be mostly fresh south with occasional thunder squalls on the upper lakes, fresh northwest; on the lower lakes fresh south, shifting to west, with thunderstorms and squalls.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have light to fresh south winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, showers and thunderstorms to-day and Wednesday, fresh south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.	TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	78	71	72
6 A. M.	81	68	72
9 A. M.	81	72	72
12 M.	80	80	75
3 P. M.	69	80	78
6 P. M.	73	79	77
9 P. M.	73	75	75
12 P. M.	73	75	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	74½
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1903	77
Corresponding date for last 25 years	74

The thermometer registered 70 degrees at 8 A. M. and 75 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 83 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 68 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 90 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

The programmes for music in the parks this evening at 8 o'clock are as follows:

MOUNT MORRIS PARK.

Thomas F. Usher's Military Band.

PART I.

Prelude—"Star Spangled Banner"	Key
March—"Uncle Sammy"	Holsman
Overture—"Tannebour De Garde"	Titl
Concert waltz—"Beauty's Charms"	Tobani
Cornet solo	Selected
John Hazel.	
Selection—"Offenbachiana," arranged by	Heinicke

PART II.

Soprano solo—"Our Leader"	Le Paige
(Respectfully dedicated to the Hon. Isaac A. Hopper.)	
Miss Kitty Rampone.	
Medley overture—"Broadway Echoes"	Bloom
Caprice—"The Birds and the Brook"	Stults
Potpourri—"A Collection of Southern Melodies"	Beyer
Deux Temps—"Little Indian Maid"	Lehman
"Home, Sweet Home."	

TOMPKINS SQUARE PARK.

Buhl's Military

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

COPPERS & AMALGAMATED.

In 1899 I induced thousands of people to invest in Amalgamated at $100 per share.

I discovered that investments in good copper mines would give returns at the lowest price of copper, the metal of 15 to 30 per cent., the reason being there are not new copper mines enough found to supply demand, and the fact that it requires five years and a $5,000,000 plant to develop new mines when discovered.

I induced "Standard Oil" to "financially back" the consolidation of all good mines.

Amalgamated was the first section of such consolidation.

If the public had been fairly dealt with, if agreed upon plans had been carried out, Amalgamated would never have sold at less than $100, but would always have sold at from $100 to $200, and been worth it.

The public have lost over $100,000,000 in Amalgamated. It was not lost as "Steel," "Shipbuilding," and other similarly invested money was lost.

I have concluded to devote my time, energy, and capital to showing how it was lost, that it may be regained by those who lost it.

I believe I can compel restitution to Amalgamated original subscribers of at least $60 per share. Time will tell.

In all my experience in copper affairs one of the best properties I have ever found is Copper Range Consolidated. It began development some five years ago, and producing a year ago and is to-day the second greatest property at Lake Superior, being only surpassed by Calumet and Hecla, and in one sense it is greater than Calumet and Hecla, as it entirely owns the railroad which does the business of that section of Michigan. It is at present producing in the neighborhood of 40,000,000 pounds of copper per annum, a record never before equaled by any new copper property.

In a short time it will be the largest mining property in the world, as it has three great mines, which are opened and developed ahead sufficiently to absolutely assure the production for a hundred years to come of many times its present capacity. Its plant is complete and paid for, consisting of mills, smelter, and railroad. It has a cash surplus of $2,000,000, and is earning $2,400,000 per annum, or $6 per share, which will steadily increase even at the present low price of copper; at the increased price of copper, which the best experts are predicting, its earnings will be fabulous. It will begin paying dividends next September or October, at which time the stock should sell at $100 per share. Dividends thereafter will constantly increase until they compel a price equal to Calumet and Hecla—$400 to $500 per share.

The stock is listed on the Boston Stock Exchange and actively traded in.

The men who created, manage, control, and largely own this property are the representative men of Boston, representative of conservative financial and legitimate business. They are men of immense wealth and reputations untainted by stock-jobbing trickery, men incapable of countenancing the one thing which prevented Amalgamated from being all I advertised to the world it was going to be, and yet men amply able in every way to cope with any other set of men who attempt to attach to copper range stock any of the destructive stock market methods.

I believe an investment in copper range stock at anything like its present selling price, $44, or at anything under $100 per share will give larger returns in dividends and larger profits in the market price of the stock than any investment I have ever known.

Some two years ago I invested in copper range to the extent of $2,500,000 cash, in 42,000 shares. Last week I disposed of my holdings for practically cost to others, who have purchased for investment.

My sole reason for selling was I did not think it right to call down on this property attacks from the mighty interests I am combating. If it had been safe to delay selling until next January I believe I would have received double the price I did, or two years hence, four times the price.

My sole object in this advertisement is to give the following advice to those whom I assisted in duping in Amalgamated, that they may take advantage of my knowledge of this property to secure profits which will perhaps otherwise go to strengthen those with whom I am in conflict, for it has always been the intention of Amalgamated to secure this property whenever they could obtain a majority of its stock.

I unqualifiedly advise the purchase of the stock of the copper range consolidated company at any price under $100 per share, for speculation or for investment.

I unqualifiedly advise its purchase by those necessarily most of all conservative classes—estates, widows, and orphans—and in doing so unqualifiedly state that from personal knowledge of the property and those who are managing and will continue to manage and control its affairs the chance of loss is less than in any first-class investment paying over 5 per cent., and the chance of profit greater than any investment or speculation I have ever known.

I advise any one contemplating purchasing to first make inquiries as to the property and the character and financial strength of the men who own and manage it, of any of the leading banks and bankers of Boston, or any of the members of the Boston Stock Exchange, or through members of the New York Stock Exchange, to whom any orders may be sent.

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

Boston, July 12, 1904.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 13TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
3,684 shs. South Yuba Water and Mining Co.
20 shs. Germania Bank.
800 shs. Iron Silver Mining Co.

FOR ACC. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
10 shs. International Mercantile Agency Pref'd.
11 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
21 shs. Balt and Annapolis Short Line common.
$15,000 Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville R. R. 1st Consld. 4½% Bonds.
55 shs. Foreign Chase Shoe Lasting Machine Assn.
1,000 shs. De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co., (Hypd.)
1,000 shs. American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co. Pref'd., (Hypd.)
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
$1,000 Erie R. R., Penn. Coll. 4% Bond.
$1,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st 4% Bond.
20 shs. St. Louis and Southwestern R. R. Co.
10 shs. Wheeling and Lake Erie R. R. Co.
50 shs. Long Island R. R. Co.
30 shs. Anaconda Copper Mining Co.
$1,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st 4% Bond.
100 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. Pref'd.
200 shs. New York Steam Power Co.
193 shs. Bement-Seits Co., Evansville, Ind.
258 shs. Century Building Co. Pref'd.
12 shs. Commonwealth Trust Co.
75 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Central Crosstown R'way.
$15,000 Consolidated Rubber Tire Co. 4 p. c. Deb. Bds, 1951.
$5,000 Augusta Southern R. R. 1st 5s, 1924.
200 shs. Cin., Hamilton & Dayton R. R. common.
15 shs. Casualty Co. of America.
15 shs. Empire Trust Co.
500 shs. United Gold & Platinum Mines Co. com.
25 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
50 shs. Peoria & Bureau Valley R. R.
50 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
40 shs. Federal Sugar Pref'd.
200 shs. Eastern Steel 1st Pref'd.
800 shs. Eastern Steel common.
$5,000 Princeton Lighting Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
200 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.

To the Holders of the
Preferred Stock
OF
The Chicago & Alton Railway Company.

Referring to our notice of December 29th, 1903, we hereby announce that no deposits of Preferred Stock of The Chicago and Alton Railway Company under the Agreement of December 23d, 1903, will be received after JULY 15TH, 1904.

Stock may be deposited either with the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, or with the undersigned.

KUHN, LOEB & Co.

New York, July 5th, 1904.

TO THE Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of the **Mexican Central Railway Company,** Limited, issued by the undersigned:

Having collected from the Boston Safe, Deposit & Trust Company, Trustee, the interest due July 1, 1904, on the deposited Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, the undersigned are prepared to pay the same to the above holders on production of their Certificates of Deposit for stamping the payment thereon.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
New York, July 1, 1904. Depositary.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY.
6% MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the fifteenth day of July, 1904, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of eight thousand and eight 14-100 dollars ($8,008.14.)

New York Security & Trust Co.,
Successor to CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

July 10, 1904.

Empire Trust Company

Successor to McVickar Realty Trust Co. and Empire State Trust Co.
Capital and Surplus - - $1,500,000.00
Main office 42 Broadway.
Branch offices { 537 Fifth Ave. / 450 Columbus Ave. / 242 East Houston St.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Redmond & Co.
BANKERS,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
507 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN
High Grade Investment Securities

Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.

ISSUE
Letters of Credit
in Sterling, Francs, Marks or Dollars, payable in all parts of the world.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Investment Securities.

List of Bonds and Guaranteed Stock Sent on Application.

27 William St., Cor. Exchange Place, N. Y. — 232 La Salle St., Chicago.

$500,000
City of Chicago, Illinois,
SOUTH PARK 4's.

MATURING JUNE 1, 1906 TO 1924.

The area of the City of Chicago South Park District is 22 square miles, comprising the business and the best residential sections, located South and East of the Chicago River and the parks and boulevards located within it approximate 2,135.53 acres.

PRICE AND FURTHER PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION.

Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. PHILADELPHIA. BOSTON.

Municipal Railroad Corporation { 4% TO 6% **BONDS**

Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia—27 Pine St., NEW YORK—Boston

C. E. GOODMAN & CO.
2 Wall St., New York
Investment Securities
Bank Stocks a Specialty

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

J. G. ZACHRY & CO.
BONDS.
46 Wall Street, New York,
Investment Securities.
Brokers in Foreign Exchange and Loans.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.,
BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 WALL ST., New York. — "THE ROOKERY," Chicago.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

DIVIDENDS.

EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN CO.,
Capital & Surplus over $1,000,000.00.
186 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. CITY.
(Opposite City Hall Square.)
4% PER ANNUM JANUARY AND JULY.
5% PER ANNUM SEMI-ANNUALLY IF REMAINING ONE YEAR. BEGINNING AT ANY TIME.

THE MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY.
Johnston Building, 30 Broad Street,
New York July 7th, 1904.

NINETEENTH REGULAR DIVIDEND.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. upon this Company's Preferred Capital Stock will be paid on August 1st, 1904, to all stockholders of record at the close of business on July 20th, 1904, to whom cheques will be mailed.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, July 20th, 1904, at 3:00 P. M., and remain closed until Tuesday, August 2d, 1904, at 10:00 A. M. SILAS W. BURT, Secretary.

NORTH STAR MINES CO.
18 Wall Street,
New York, July 11th, 1904.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.

A dividend of Twenty-five Cents per share of the outstanding capital stock of the North Star Mines Company has this day been declared, payable July 20th to stockholders of record July 16th. W. D. PAGAN, Secretary.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.

The Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent., (2½%,) payable on and after August 10th, 1904, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 25th, 1904.

The Stock Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 25th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on August 10th, 1904.

E. L. SMITHERS, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, July 11th, 1904.

THE ROCK ISLAND COMPANY.
New York, July 5, 1904.

A quarterly dividend of $1.00 PER SHARE on the preferred capital stock of The Rock Island Company was this day declared, payable August 1, 1904, to stockholders of record July 15, 1904, on which date the transfer books for the preferred stock will close, and open again July 21, 1904.

JOHN G. MOORE, Treasurer.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, July 11, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
51	51⅛	25,080	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	51⅝	52	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅜
16⅝	17	700	Am. Car & F. Co.	17	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛
27	28	100	Am. Cotton Oil	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
4	4¾	250	Am. Hide & Leather	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
20⅜	21	20	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	...
19⅝	20⅛	200	*Am. Locomo. Co.	20	20	20	20	...
83	83½	140	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	83	83	83	83	...
54⅜	54⅞	650	*Am. S. & R. Co.	54⅝	54⅝	54¼	54¼	— ⅜
96⅞	97	400	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97	97	97	97	+ ⅜
120	130	100	*American Snuff Co.	120	120	120	120	...
128¼	128½	8,020	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	128⅞	128⅞	128½	128½	— ⅜
76½	77	150	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅛
74½	74¾	200	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅜	74⅜	— ⅛
24	27	200	Ann Arbor	25	25	25	25	...
74⅝	74⅞	15,553	Atch., Top. & S. F.	75⅛	75⅝	74⅛	74⅝	— ⅜
94⅜	95	862	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	95	95⅛	95	95	...
82	82¼	4,570	Baltimore & Ohio.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅛	82⅛	— ⅜
92½	94	205	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93	93	93	93	+ ⅛
49⅛	50	12,735	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	50⅜	50⅞	49⅞	50	— ⅛
86	87	100	Buffalo & Sus. pf.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	...
124½	124⅝	2,170	Canadian Pacific	124⅛	124⅝	124	124⅛	— ⅜
82⅜	83	2,750	Chesapeake & Ohio	83½	83⅝	83	83	— ⅛
13½	13⅝	2,500	Chicago Great Western	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
49½	50	550	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	50	50	49	50	— 1⅛
145⅞	145¼	17,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	145⅞	146⅞	145⅛	145⅛	— ⅝
178⅝	181	240	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	179	179⅝	179	179⅝	+ 1⅛
172	172⅜	1,716	Chicago & Northw.	172	172⅝	172	172⅝	+ ⅝
5½	6	150	Ch. Term. Trans.	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
15	16	210	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	16	16	16	16	+ ⅜
4	5	800	Chicago Union Traction	4½	4½	4	4	— ⅛
72⅜	73	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	72⅜	73	72⅜	73	+ 1
31¼	32½	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	...
49	50	220	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	50	50	50	50	+ ½
21½	22¼	100	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	22	22	22	22	+ ⅝
9	9¼	220	Col. & H. C. & I.	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
180	200	100	Commercial Cable	190	190	190	190	— 5
194½	195	200	Consolidated Gas	195	195	194½	194¾	— 1
113⅞	114½	415	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	114½	114½	114	114	— ½
68½	70	370	Corn Products Co. pf.	68½	69	68¾	69	+ 1
158½	159	910	Delaware & Hudson.	159⅝	159⅝	159	159	— ½
21⅝	22	550	Denver & R. G.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
70⅜	71	300	Denver & R. G. pf.	70½	70⅝	70½	70½	+ ⅛
2	3	100	Detroit Southern	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
62	63	800	Detroit United Ry	62½	63	62½	62½	— ⅜
20⅝	21	135	*Distillers Securities	21½	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
11	12	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	12	12	12	12	...
24⅝	24⅞	5,900	Erie	25⅛	25⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
60½	60⅝	3,020	Erie 1st pf	61	61	60½	60¼	...
37⅛	37½	1,610	Erie 2d pf	37½	37⅝	37¼	37¼	...
157½	158½	450	General Electric	158½	158⅝	158½	158⅛	— ½
...	...	550	General Electric rights	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...
82⅜	83½	100	Hocking Valley pf	82½	82⅝	82⅛	82⅞	+ ½
133⅝	134	550	Illinois Central	134	134½	134	134	+ ⅜
12½	13⅛	350	International Paper	13	13	13	13	+ ⅜
33½	36	100	*Internat. Power Co.	34½	34½	34½	34½	— 1
30½	33	150	Internat. Steam Pump.	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
75	76	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	76	76	76	76	...
18	19	100	Iowa Central	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
68¼	69	440	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜	...
21	21⅜	60	Kansas City South.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	...
42½	42⅝	50	Kansas City South pf.	43	43	43	43	...
112¼	112⅜	3,825	Louisville & Nashville.	112⅝	113	112⅜	112⅜	— 2½
7	10	170	Manhattan Beach	7	7	7	7	— 1
150⅜	150⅞	1,100	Manhattan Elevated	151½	151½	150¼	150⅜	— ⅜
87	87½	3,820	*Met. Securities	88	89	87	87	— 1⅝
114⅞	115	27,020	*Met. Street Railway.	116⅜	116⅜	114⅜	115	— 1⅝
8½	8⅝	2,880	Mexican Central	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
67⅝	68	130	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅜	67⅝	— ⅛
123	123¼	150	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	123½	123½	123½	123½	— ½
17⅝	17⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
38	38⅝	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	...
91¼	91½	6,510	Missouri Pacific	91⅝	92	91¼	91¼	— ⅛
113	114	600	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	113	113	112¼	112¼	—2½
46	46¾	425	*Nat. Biscuit Co	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	...
23¼	23⅝	11,250	*National Lead Co.	23¼	24⅛	23	23½	+ ⅜
94½	95	145	*National Lead Co. pf.	95	95	95	95	+1
129	130	200	*New York Air Brake.	129	129½	129	129½	—1¼
116⅜	116	1,400	New York Central	117	117⅜	116⅜	117	...
60	65	50	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	...
27⅞	28	10,225	N. Y., Ont. & West.	28	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞	...
58½	59	2,300	Norfolk & Western.	59¼	59¾	58⅜	58⅜	— ½
87⅝	88	175	North American	88	88	88	88	...
59½	62	500	Pacific Coast	59	60	59	60	+2
27	28¼	100	Pacific Mail	27½	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ½
117¼	117½	21,980	Pennsylvania R. R.	118½	118⅝	117⅜	117⅜	— ⅝
98½	99¼	800	People's Gas, Chicago.	99½	99½	99	99	— ⅛
29⅜	29¾	1,650	Pressed Steel Car.	28½	29½	28¾	29	+1
73½	75	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	73	73	73	73	+1
18½	19	700	*Ry. Steel Spring	18	18¼	18	18½	+1
75½	78	10	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	75	75	75	75	...
50⅜	50¼	68,070	Reading	51¼	51⅝	50¼	50⅜	— ⅜
71⅜	73	200	Reading 2d pf.	71⅜	72	71⅜	72	— ⅛
42	42⅞	730	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	42	42	42	42	+ ⅛
21⅜	21⅞	8,255	Rock Island Co.	22	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
66	66⅞	300	Rock Island Co. pf.	66½	66⅝	66½	66½	+ ¾
38	40	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	38	38	38	38	+1
47½	48	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	47⅝	48	47⅜	48	+ ⅛
12½	13	450	St. Louis Southw.	12⅞	13	12½	13	+ ⅝
31½	31⅝	1,100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	31	31⅜	31	31⅜	+ ⅛
48⅜	48⅞	46,350	Southern Pacific	48⅞	49⅛	48⅜	48⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	23¼	12,000	Southern Ry.	23½	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	...
88	88½	1,100	Southern Ry. pf. ext.	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ⅛
37⅝	38	660	Tennessee Coal & Iron	37⅝	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅜
24⅜	24⅞	950	Texas & Pacific	24⅝	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
121½	122½	150	Third Avenue	121¼	121½	121¼	121⅛	— ⅜
19	20	400	Tol. Rys. & Light	19	20	19	19½	+2
24½	25½	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½	...
94	94½	100	Twin City R. T.	94⅜	94⅝	94½	94½	— ⅜
91½	91⅝	38,310	Union Pacific	92	92¼	91½	91⅝	— ⅛
93½	93⅞	610	Union Pacific pf.	93⅜	94	93⅝	94	+ ⅜
...	...	200	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼	...
...	...	200	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf.	48½	48½	48½	48¼	— ¼
109	110	110	U. S. Express	109	109	109	109	...
7	7⅛	500	*U. S. Leather	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
80⅜	81	810	*U. S. Leather pf.	81	81	80⅜	80⅜	...
5⅜	6¼	881	U. S. Realty & Con.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	...
16½	16⅞	200	U. S. Rubber	17	17	17	17	...
67½	68¼	530	U. S. Rubber pf.	68¼	68⅝	68	68⅜	+ ⅜
10⅜	10⅞	5,650	U. S. Steel	11	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
58⅜	58⅝	25,300	U. S. Steel pf.	59¼	59⅞	58½	58⅝	— ⅞
24¼	25	2,700	Va.-Caro. Chemical	23⅝	25	23⅝	24½	+1
16	16½	200	Wabash	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
34¾	35	1,500	Wabash pf.	35¼	35¼	35	35	...
87	88	202	Western Union Tel.	87½	87½	87¼	87¼	— ⅛
17⅛	18	25	Wisconsin Central	17	17	17	17	...
38⅝	39½	400	Wisconsin Central pf.	39⅜	39⅜	38⅞	38⅝	— ⅜
Sales.....		480,021	*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.					

To the Holders of the Capital Stock of the
MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited:

In view of the large floating debt of the Company, of the recent effort to classify the Board of Directors without previous notice to the stockholders, and of the published call by Bankers for the deposit of bonds for the protection of the interests of the bondholders of the Company, it seems necessary that a committee should be formed for the protection of the interests of the stockholders, and we have, at the request of holders of considerable amounts of stock, consented to act as such committee.

An agreement for this purpose has accordingly been prepared, dated May 24, 1904, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Depositary, **Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City,** and at the agency of the Depositary, **Old Colony Trust Company, Ames Building, Boston, Mass.**

Holders of stock may deposit the same under said agreement with the Depositary in the City of New York, or in Boston at its said agency. Stock deposited may be withdrawn, without charge, as provided in the agreement. Certificates of the Depositary will be issued for the stock deposited, and an application will be made as soon as practicable to have such certificates listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.

The right is reserved to terminate the privilege of deposit at any time without previous notice.

Dated, NEW YORK, May 24, 1904.

WILLIAM L. BULL, New York, *Chairman;*
ROBERT B. VAN CORTLANDT, New York,
GERALD L. HOYT, New York,
GORDON ABBOTT, Boston,
F. G. BANBURY, Bart. M. P., London,
Committee.

FRED. C. RANDALL, 54 Wall St.,
Secretary.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE Counsel.

Guaranty Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,000,000
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS AND ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOHN W. CASTLES, PRESIDENT

RICHARD A. McCURDY	R. SOMERS HAYES
WALTER G. OAKMAN	ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.
FREDERIC CROMWELL	JAMES N. JARVIE
G. G. HAVEN	AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit and Foreign Drafts

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO.
BONDS and STOCKS
DEALT IN.
S.H.P.PELL&CO.,43 Exchange Pl.,N.Y.

LAKEWOOD TRUST CO.,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.

RESOURCES.

Loans & bills purchased		$112,834.16
Bonds, mtgs., R. E. &c.		249,616.41
Cash on hand & in banks		48,769.86 $411,220.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital and surplus	$55,000.00	
Undivided profits	12,193.43	
Deposits	344,026.80	$411,220.23

Albert M. Bradshaw, President.
C. J. Parmentier, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost—Certificate No. A58,510, One Hundred Shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Common stock. Transfer has been stopped. Suitable reward on its return to Maley & Hudnut, 5 Maiden St., New York.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals, suitably indorsed on envelope for Repairs to Heating System, Main Building, and Pipe Covering, Main Building, at the Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, East, New York, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 29th day of July, 1904, to the State Commission in Lunacy, at the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., when the bids will be opened and read publicly.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of F. A. Wheeler, Purchasing Steward, No. 309 Broadway, New York City, or by application to G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the right to reject all bids is reserved. T. E. McGARR, Secretary,
State Commission in Lunacy.

Dated Albany, July 5, 1904.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., July 9, 1904.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of August, 1904, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on July 20, 1904. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened July 20, 1904," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

To the Holders of
Consolidated Mtge. 4% Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1911
First Consolidated Income Bonds, due Jan. 10, 1939,
Second Consolidated Income Bonds, due Jan. 10, 1939,
Collateral Trust 4½% Gold Bonds, due Feb. 1, 1907,
of the
MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

In conjunction with the Mexican Central Railway Securities Co., Ltd., which owns $37,500,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Mexican Central Railway Company, Ltd. (being upwards of a majority of such bonds now outstanding), we have for some time past been making efforts to secure the protection of the interests of the bondholders. In our opinion, these have become seriously jeopardized and the time has now come for united action.

We have, therefore, at the request of the Securities Company and other holders of the Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds and Income Bonds, consented to act for the purpose of protecting the interests of the bondholders of all classes, and to undertake, should it become necessary, the preparation of a plan for the reorganization of the Railway Company or the readjustment of its securities.

Holders of bonds of the Railway Company of all classes are requested to deposit their bonds with the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, NO. 15 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, Depositary, or with its agents in London, SPEYER BROTHERS, or its agents in Boston, the ADAMS TRUST COMPANY, or its agents in St. Louis, the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, under an agreement dated May 12, 1904, which has been signed by us. Deposits of Collateral Trust 4½ per cent. Bonds will also be received by Messrs. HOPE & CO., Amsterdam, and of other classes of Bonds by Messrs. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.

Certificates of Deposit will be issued for deposited securities, and application will be made in due course to list these on the New York and London Stock Exchanges.

The agreement, copies of which may be obtained at our offices or from the Depositary, provides that holders of Certificates of Deposit will be entitled upon surrender of their certificates to withdraw without charge the securities represented thereby within twenty days after publication of notice from us that a plan and agreement has been approved by us and lodged with the Depositary.

We urge the prompt deposit of securities in order that their value may be properly protected, and reserve to ourselves the right to terminate the privilege of deposit at any time without previous notice.

KUHN, LOEB & CO., SPEYER & CO.,
NEW YORK.
SPEYER BROTHERS,
LONDON.

NEW YORK AND LONDON, MAY 12, 1904.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000.00
SURPLUS	2,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	644,565.96

Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian and Administrator

Also as Registrar and Transfer Agent
Executes Trusts of All Kinds

Accounts Received and Interest Allowed Upon the Most Favorable Terms Consistent with Good Banking.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Nominal, 1@1 1-4.

Prices Irregular, Possibly Upon Politics, Certainly Not Upon Crops, for the Government Report Is Good.

There can be no doubt about what happened in the stock market yesterday, and there will be no agreement why it happened. The market went off pretty nearly to Thursday's level, with some irregularity of movement both as to times and specific properties. Several showed fractional advances even at the close, and the early strength was quite general. In other words, the tone did not improve with opportunity to consider the news of the day. Crops occupied much of the discussion, but the Government report was not a factor, not being known until after the close. The strength of wheat, however, indicated the expectation of the trade. The earnings reported were of the thoughtful sort of all relating to what many esteem a past state of affairs. Chicago reported signs of the first demand for money for crop-moving purposes, and London's attitude was not stimulating, being decidedly a seller upon balance. Opinions differed regarding the part politics played, the difficulty being to reconcile the influence of an act which everybody praised with softness of prices. The interpretation of this apparent inconsistency is that everybody now recognizes that there is a campaign ahead, whereas three days ago there seemed to be none in sight. Campaigns are never a stimulating influence, regardless of who the candidates are or what the issue. In this case there is no disparagement to either candidate in a market movement which possibly may be better attributed to natural and moderate profit taking than to any one other factor. The bond market was not remarkable except for activity and strength in Central Georgia incomes and Erie-Pennsylvania Coal 4s.

Doubtless if the crop report had been known the day would have given a different account of itself. The strength of the produce markets reflected accurately enough deductions from the conflict between scares floated by crop bulls and glowing accounts by railway enthusiasts. The Agricultural Department report falls in neither category, but seldom errs on the side of exaggeration which might depress the price of the product of its clients, the farmers. Both Spring and Winter wheat improved their condition during July. Winter wheat is now a fraction above the decade's average, and Spring wheat is 8 full points higher. Combined the indicated crop is 663,000,000 bushels against 637,000,000 last year. Much of the Winter killing has been made good by the improvement in condition, but the margin for deterioration with the progress of the season is slender. Still the crop will be adequate if not satisfactory. It is necessary to speak with enthusiasm of the corn crop, about which the interest has been greater. The acreage has increased by about 4,000,000, to 91,930,000, or by about 2 per cent., making comparison with last year's acreage as revised in December. The condition is 7 points above last year, but 2 points below a decade's average. The expectation is for 2,537,000,000 bushels, a bumper yield if realized. The oats crop promises an increase of 125,000,000. There is no room for pessimism in these figures. It is not forgotten that there has been deterioration since these figures were compiled, but there has been deterioration abroad as well. There is no reason to imagine any deficiency, but if there should be any deficiency of supply there will be such an increase of demand that the price will be nothing to complain of. Those who think that crops rather than politics dominate the situation have reason for encouragement.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	Pacific Coast	2
Am. Woolen pf	1	Pressed S. Car	1
Chi. M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Pressed S. Car pf	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	¾	Ry. Steel Spring	1
C., C. C. & St. L.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Col. So. 1st pf	⅛	St. L. S. W.	⅛
Corn Products pf	1	St. L. S. W. pf	⅜
Int. Pump	⅛	Tol. Rys. & Lt.	2
Nat. Lead pf	1	Va.-Car. Chem	1

Stocks Declined.

Ann Arbor	2	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
At., T. & S. F.	½	pf.	½
B'klyn R. T.	⅛	Missouri Pacific	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1½	Nash., C. & St. L.	½
Chi., Mil & St. P.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Chi. Union Tr.	⅜	Norf. & West	½
Com. Cable	⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Consol. Gas	1	Penn. R. R.	⅛
Con. Tob. pf	½	Reading	⅛
Del. & Hudson	½	Third Avenue	½
General Electric	½	Twin City	⅛
Int. Power	1	U. S. Pipe pf	½
Man. Beach	1	Western Union	½
Met. Securities	1½	Wis. Central pf	¾
Met. St. Ry	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st i.f. inc.	4½	Det. City Gas 5s	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	2½	Erie, Penn. Div. 4s	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	4	Long Island gen. 4s	1
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1	St. P., M. & M. Mont. 4s	1
		San A. & A. P. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 11	430,021
To date this year	53,642,157
Corresponding date last year	86,131,233

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 11	$2,720,000
To date this year	$327,438,100
Corresponding date last year	$359,898,850

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Nettie Electric and Power Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Tyson Co.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 11.—Transactions in the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
270	Brewing	25⅞	25	25
60	Crucible Steel pf	37	37	37
50	Fireproof pf	27½	27½	27½
60	M. L. & H.	30½	30½	30½
100	Pittsburg Coal	14½	14½	14½
475	Pittsburg Coal pf	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
10	Plate Glass	115	115	115
50	Marsden	3½	3½	3½
200	River Coal pf	20½	20½	20½
230	Sewer Pipe	19	19½	19½
100	U. S. Steel pf	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
10	United Trac. pf	48½	48½	48½
186	Westing. Elec. 2s	79	78½	78½

BANK STOCKS.

25	Exchange Nat. Bank	81	81	81
10	Keystone Bank	342	342	342

BONDS.

$4,000	Brewing 6s	112	112	112

OLD PRESIDENT RE-ELECTED.

Change in the Hocking Coal and Iron Company.

Announcement was made yesterday that N. L. C. Kackelmacker, who was elected President of the Hocking Coal and Iron Company two years ago, and subsequently ousted from his position on account of a legal battle then in progress, had been on July 7 elected President of the company again, to succeed Arthur A. Brownlee. Mr. Brownlee was himself elected to the Presidency only on May 18 last, but personal affairs demanded his presence in Europe, and he suddenly resigned, sailing on June 30. F. L. Cronise was yesterday elected a Director of the company.

Lathrop & Smith yesterday issued a circular letter regarding the company's condition, which said, among other things:

"We have made thorough investigations as to the actual financial condition of the company, which we have never before been able to do. We give the following facts as we find them. The annual statement of the previous Board of March 31, giving the surplus as $86,350.76, included as an asset, item "Creola Oil Well, No. 1," $5,960.50. This was the money spent in drilling on the Vinton County land, with no result—is not an asset, and should have been charged to expense account. We find item of royalties to be received, $14,403.19, instead of $18,204.25 as per their statement—a difference of $4,901.06. The item of accounts receivable, $78,265.76, should be $65,043.47, a difference of $13,222 29. Thus the surplus of March 31 (date of report) was $59,366.91, instead of $83,350.76.

"The long strike on the lakes shut off all shipments of coal from the Hocking Valley to that section, and demoralization of prices of coal followed throughout the valley. It was most unfortunate for the new management to meet this serious condition. During the strike the tonnage was light, making the cost of mining high. The fixed charges in getting out 10,000 tons of coal are the same as when producing 40,000 tons—therefore coal operations up to June resulted in a loss of $18,238. Now, however, that traffic has been resumed on the lakes, normal conditions will prevail, more coal will be mined and sold, and the prices should be higher.

"The interest due July 1 on the full amount of $1,000,000 bonds was paid, though only $806,000 of these bonds are outstanding, $24,000 having been bought in since Jan. 1, 1904. The company owes no borrowed money, being entirely free from floating debt. The small surplus, however, calls for the greatest prudence and care in the management of the company."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1¼ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3 per cent. for five months, 3¼ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $125,190,470; balances, $6,830,210; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $956,789.

Money on call loaned at 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 3-16@2¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8525; demand, $4.8730; cables, $4.8760. Commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.17⅝; reichsmarks, 95@95⅛ and 95½; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 8c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—20c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 58¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¼@47½c.

On the Stock Exchange 25,400 shares of Phenix sold at .22@.30.

On the Consolidated Exchange 320 shares of Brunswick sold at .08, 100 Chollar at .09, 100 Consol. California and Virginia at 1.10, 200 Crown Point at .11, 200 Elkton at 67, 100 Mexican at 1.05, 7,800 Phenix at .23@.30, 100 Savage at .27, 300 Sierra Nevada at .35, 500 Syndicate at .03, 300 Yellow Jacket at .20@.21.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 11.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day to meet $10,000,000 of installments of the Japanese and Natal loans. Trading on the Stock Exchange was inactive, but generally cheerful, under the lead of the gilt-edged securities. Consols were well supported, eased later, and closed above the lowest quotations of the day. Home rails hardened partly owing to the brilliant weather.

Americans opened at parity, with a firming tendency, in sympathy with Wall Street. The strength of Reading was the feature. Prices closed steady. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95⅞.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 89⅝; Consols for account, 89⅞; Anaconda, 3⅝; Atchison, 77⅛; Atchison preferred, 97¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 84⅝; Canadian Pacific, 127½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 34; Chicago Great Western, 14½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 149⅝; De Beers, 18⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 22¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 72½; Erie, 25⅜; Erie first preferred, 62½; Erie second preferred, 38; Illinois Central, 137½; Louisville and Nashville, 115⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18¼; New York Central, 121½; Norfolk and Western, 60⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 28½; Pennsylvania, 60⅝; Rand Mines, 10¼; Reading, 26¼; Reading first preferred, 43; Reading second preferred, 37½; Southern Railway, 23⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 90¼; Southern Pacific, 50¼; Union Pacific, 94¾; Union Pacific preferred, 96¼; United States Steel, 11¼; United States Steel preferred, 60⅜; Wabash, 17; Wabash preferred, 36½; Spanish 4s, 85¼.

Bar silver steady, 26 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 3-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 3-16@2¼ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £168,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.35; Lisbon, 20.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 11.—Prices on the Bourse today opened heavy, strengthened, and closed with an upward tendency. Russian Imperial Fours closed at 92.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 506.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 5c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 21c for checks.

BERLIN, July 11.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was sluggish and quotations were scarcely changed.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

Cleaning Up Wallabout Market.

Health Commissioner Darlington and Sanitary Superintendent Bensel of Brooklyn yesterday sent officers of the Sanitary squad to the Wallabout Market in Williamsburg to enforce the sanitation rules. The action was the result of an inspection made last Saturday by Dr. Darlington, Superintendent Bensel, and Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury. Over one hundred barrels of refuse that had been accumulating for a long time were removed, and from this time forth the Health Department says that the place will be kept

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Profit Taking by Traders Forces Stock Market Reaction.

Sharp Decline in Metropolitan Street Railway—Regular Louisville Dividend—Market Awaits Crop Report.

As compared with the most active days of last week the stock market yesterday showed considerable reduction in activity. In the first hour a fairly large volume was attained, but after that the transactions were on a small scale, relatively speaking. During the day the market was subjected to considerable selling pressure, largely in the form of profit-taking by traders, and though at first it showed a tendency to carry further the advances of last week, the final result was a decline in nearly all the active stocks, while among the inactive issues some gains were recorded. The bulls seemed content to look upon the day's declines as a natural reaction after last week's strength, but the bears also found something in the situation to give them satisfaction.

Traders Take Profits.

One of the features of the market yesterday was the selling by traders who have for some days been working on the long side of the market. Jacob Field, recently prominent among the bulls, was credited with selling a good deal of stock, especially Union Pacific. This was looked upon as profit-taking, prompted partly by the fact that the Government crop report to be issued after the market presented a matter of some doubt, and that it was safer to clear up many of last week's transactions and begin again after the figures of the crop report became known. Commission houses were fairly free sellers of stocks for much the same reason and it was considered that in view of the pressure to which the market had been subjected, the list had given signs of considerable underlying strength. Another consideration that affected the general attitude toward the market was that the political outlook had been materially changed by the action of Parker in insisting on the gold standard. Upon the rejection of the gold plank by the Democratic convention the disposition of the Street was to look upon a Republican victory as assured. Yesterday it was necessary to revise this attitude to some extent, and, as it were, to gauge the situation afresh.

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Bulls on Metropolitan Turn Bears.

Some of the most confident of last week's bulls on Metropolitan Street Railway took the other side of the market and were predicting a severe decline in the stock. Their efforts yesterday, possibly because of the day's general tendency, were attended with considerable success, and at the close they were more bearish than ever. There has doubtless been much manipulation of Metropolitan recently, and the stories of merger in some form or other with the other local traction companies has been much used to help along the manipulation. Now it is suggested that the Interborough Company, and it is something which those who have not been bulling Metropolitan have pointed out from the beginning, is not likely at this time to take over Metropolitan at advancing prices, in view of the discrepancy between the company's earnings and the 7 per cent. guarantee of the Metropolitan Securities Company. On the other hand, rumors were still current yesterday that the announcement of the "deal" would be made tomorrow upon the return of Mr. Belmont from St. Louis.

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Regular Louisville Dividend.

Recent movements in Louisville and Nashville have not been accompanied by any serious suggestion of an increase in the dividend at this time, as was rumored before the declaration of the last semi-annual dividend, but yesterday, before the regular 2½ per cent. dividend was announced, it was rumored in some quarters that the rate would be increased from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. In the early trading Louisville was strong, but it dropped back later and closed unchanged.

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Money Still Plentiful.

Many time loans are maturing at present, but, except for a slightly firmer tone, without any actual advance in rates, these maturing loans are not having any effect upon the money market. In fact, money brokers report that many loans, instead of being renewed, are being paid off in whole or in part. Money over the year still loans at 3½ per cent. There is very little demand for short time accommodation.

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Lead Deal Report Revived.

Accompanying a revival of the report of the establishment of closer relationship between the National Lead Company and the American Smelting and Refining Company, the former stock yesterday sold up to 24½. Subsequently it reacted a whole point, but nevertheless showed a small net gain on the day's trading. It is said now that the negotiations in progress are along somewhat different lines from those followed in the earlier efforts to consolidate the interests of the two companies.

FAT COPPER RECEIVERSHIP.

$18,000 to Receivers and Counsel in Nevada Copper Case.

Vice Chancellor Pitney, sitting at Jersey City yesterday, allowed a fee of $10,000 to be divided between Holmes D Gray and Norman Gray, receivers for the New York and Nevada Copper Company. He also allowed a counsel fee of $8,000 to be divided between Lindley M. Garrison, the newly appointed Vice Chancellor, and William H. Corbin, counsel for the receivers. In making the awards Vice Chancellor Pitney warmly commended both lawyers and receivers upon the manner in which the company's affairs had been conducted.

Mr. Corbin informed the Vice Chancellor that all the company's debts had been paid, and said that Lowring & Co. of Boston had offered $453,200 for the plant. This offer, Mr. Corbin said, had not been accepted as yet, as the receivers were considering a plan, which it was thought would be carried out, for reorganizing the company.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$157,189,295
Gold	80,789,441
Silver	29,048,763
United States notes	18,241,566
Treasury notes of 1890	70,475
National banknotes	16,597,255
Total receipts this day	3,256,555
Total receipts this month	14,652,963
Total receipts this year	14,652,962
Total expenditures this day	5,070,000
Total expenditures this month	24,805,000
Total expenditures this year	24,805,000
Deposits in National banks	121,775,247

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$502,021,989
Silver certificates	470,276,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,849,700
Silver bullion of 1890	5,041,300
Total	$985,188,989

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$502,021,989
Silver certificates outstanding	470,276,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,891,000
Total	$985,188,989

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$57,147,421
Gold certificates	23,622,020
Silver coin and bullion	20,790,084
Silver certificates	8,258,709
United States notes	13,241,566
Other assets	28,065,914
Total in Treasury	$131,725,683
Deposits in National banks	121,775,247

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TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, July 11, 1904.

Imp Japanese Gov		Lacka Steel 5s	
Kuhn, Loeb & Co tempy ctfs full pd for 6% steel loan		6,000	99⅝
500	98¼	L S & M S deb 4s	
4,000	98⅜	17,000	101¾
1,000	98½	Leh & W B Coal	
Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs full instl paid		cert gtd 4½s	
2,000	101	2,000	103¼
4,000	100⅝	La & Ark 1st 5s	
5,000	100⅝	3,000	103½
8,000	100⅝	9,000	103¾
Adams Expr 4s		Long Isl gen 4s	
1,000	103	1,000	99
A, T & S F gen 4s		Lo & Na col tr 4s	
5,000	103	15,000	98⅝
500	102⅝	15,000	98⅝
2,000	102⅞	15,000	98⅝
adjustment 4s		5,000	98⅜
19,000	94	unifisd 4s	
adjustment 4s stamped		15,000	100¼
2,000	92¼	1,000	100¼
13,000	92	10,000@20F	100⅜
Atl Coast Line 4s		Manhattan con 4s	
4,000	99	10,000	105½
5,000	98⅝	Mex Cen 1st inc	
B & O pr lien 3½s		10,000	14
3,000	94⅛	Mex Cen 2d inc	
gold 4s		23,000	8
10,000	103⅛	1,000	7⅞
12,000	103	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
16,000	103⅛	2,000	99⅞
2,000	103	1,000	99⅞
6,000	103⅛	Mo Pac 1st 5s	
P, L E & W V 4s		2,000	107⅝
10,000	98	Nash, C & St L 1st con 5s	
S Wn div 3½s		5,000	113½
5,000	90⅞	Nas Elec R R 4s	
1,000	91	5,000	82½
25,000	90⅞	N Y Cent & H R, M C col 3½s	
Bway & 7th Av 1st con 5s		3,000	91
2,000	115⅝	N Y G, E L, H & P coll tr 5s	
Bklyn Tr gold 5s		1,000	108⅝
25,000	106¼	Norf & W con 4s	
rst conv 4s		47,000	101
2,000	78¼	Nor & West Pocah C & C 4s	
3,000	78½	3,000	93½
1,000	78½	1,000	93⅝
2,000	78¾	1,000	94
Canada So 2d		Northn Pac 4s	
3,000	107⅞	1,000	105
registered		2,000	104⅝
2,000	107	2,000	104⅝
Cent of Ga cons 5s		2,000	104⅝
1,000	110¼	Nor Pac gen 3s	
C of Ga 1st inc 5s		2,000	74¼
25,000	76⅛	1,000	74½
27,000	77	1,000	74⅝
2,000	77½	Ore Sh L partic 4s	
1,000	78½	2,000	97⅜
10,000	78	2,000	97½
4,000	78⅜	2,000	97½
10,000	78⅝	45,000	97½
1,000	78¾	1st con 5s	
5,000	79	4,000	114⅝
2d inc 5s		Penn conv 3½s	
25,000	39	1,000	97⅜
5,000	39½	5,000	97½
2,000	40	Peop G & C Chi 2d gtd 6s	
5,000	41	9,000	101⅝
3d inc 5s		Peo & E 1st 4s	
2,000	24	2,000	90
26,000	25	Reading gen 4s	
10,000	25¾	18,000	98⅞
35,000	26	10,000	98¾
5,000	26⅜	1,000	98¼
20,000	27	Reading per Cent coll 4s	
10,000	27⅛	5,000	96⅝
5,000	27½	Rio Gds Wn 1st	
Cent Pac gtd 4s		1,000	97⅞
1,000	101	Rio G Wn col tr 4s	
Cent R R & Bkg Co of Ga col 5s		6,000	85⅝
1,000	106	St L & S F R R refundg 4s	
Ches & O gen 4½s		18,000	81⅞
5,000	106½	St L Sthwn con 4s	
Ches & O con 6s		1,000	71
1,000	118	2,000	70⅝
Chi & Alt 3½s		St P, Min & M Mont ext 4s	
1,000	79	1,000	103
6,000	78⅞	St Paul, Min & M 2d 6s	
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s		1,000	110¼
2,000	97	St P & Sx Cy 1st	
18,000	96⅞	4,000	123¼
2,000	96½	San An & A P 4s	
Ill div 3½s		15,000	85⅝
8,000	83½	Sea A L Ry gold 4s	
10,000	93⅝	2,000	69
Chi, Mil & St Paul S Minn div 6s		Southn Pac 4½s	
1,000	110¼	4,000	100⅝
C & N W gen 3½s		Southn Pac 4s	
2,000	93⅝	18,000	93⅜
C, R I & P R R 4s		2,000	93½
10,000	93⅝	Southn Ry 1st 5s	
10,000	71⅝	10,000	115⅝
2,000	71½	5,000	115¾
2,000	71½	So Ry, St L div 4s	
42,000	71½	3,000	96⅞
15,000	71½	2d & O col 4s	
3,000	71⅝	1,000	95½
5,000	71⅝	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
C, R I & P R R coll tr 5s		12,000	119
25,000	81½	Third Av con 4s	
5,000	81½	4,000	94¼
2,000	81½	Tol & O C gen 5s	
1,000	81½	5,000	103⅛
Chi Ter Tran 4s		Tol, St L & W 4s	
1,000	74	1,000	71½
Col Mid 1st 4s		Ulster & Del 4s	
1,000	58½	5,000	91⅝
Col & So 1st 4s		Un Pac 1st 4s	
31,000	84	5,000	104⅝
Col & 9th Av 1st		13,000	104⅝
1,000	118½	1,000	104⅝
Cons Gas Co. N Y		2,000	104½
Natl City Bk ctfs full paid for con deb 6s		5,000	104⅝
5,000	173	Un Pac conv 4s	
Consol Tob 4s		35,000	101⅜
20,000	63½	90,000	101½
10,000	63¾	10,000	101⅜
11,000	63⅝	50,000	101⅝
5,000	63⅝	7,000	101⅝
17,000	63⅝	22,000	101⅝
16,000	63¾	12,000	101½
Denv & R G con 4s		7,000	101⅜
18,000	89⅞	Un Rds of S F 4s	
Det City Gas 5s		5,000	80½
10,000	95⅜	30,000	80⅝
Dist Sec Cor 5s		10,000	80⅝
10,000	63½	U S Steel Corpor sktg fund 5s	
90,000	65⅞	85,000	78
10,000	66	10,000	77⅞
E Tenn reorg in 5s		95,000	78
2,000	112	1,000	78¾
Erie 1st gen 4s		120,000	78
5,000	85⅝	82,000	78¼
10,000	85⅞	2,000	78
Erie 2d ext 5s		103,000	78
1,000	113⅜	7,000	78⅛
Erie Penn coll tr 4s		1,000	78
8,000	83⅞	12,000	78¼
30,000	84	7,000	78
10,000	84⅛	54,000	78⅜
25,000	84⅛	16,000	78
5,000	84⅜	8,000	78⅛
5,000	84⅜	46,000	78
15,000	85⅛	10,000	77⅞
5,000	85¼	30,000	77⅞
15,000	84⅜	1,000	77⅞
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B		1,000	77⅞
28,000	13⅛	registered	
Hock Vy 1st 4½s		1,000	78
1,000	107⅞	Va I, Coal & C 5s	
5,000	107½	2,000	66½
Int & Gt N 2d 5s		Wabash deb B	
30,000	90½	2,000	58½
Kanaw & M 1st		13,000	58⅝
15,000	93¾	51,000	59
1,000	93⅝	5,000	58¼
K C, Pt S & M 4s		W U Tel col tr 5s	
26,000	82½	1,000	106½
Kans City So 3s		West Un fundg & real est 4½s	
5,000	73½	11,000	104
Kings Co Elv 4s			
2,000	90¼		
Total sales		$2,720,000	

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—To-day's market was much the same as the closing days last week, with the bulk of tractions in Reading common. Some profit taking was apparent early, New York advices indicating a reaction in the market over there. This had an effect upon sentiment locally, yet it was found that offerings were readily taken, and in the purely local issues there was no change in price worthy to record. Interest was largely centred in the bids for the city's sixteen-million-dollar loan, and it seems likely that the Seligman syndicate of New York and Boston will be awarded the entire issue at its bid of 101.086. The local syndicate is very much disappointed, and realized, when too late, that they made a mistake in making so low a bid. Total transactions in this market amounted to 18,318 shares and $118,000 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1	American Rys.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
11	Bell Telephone	51	51	51
10	Brooklyn Rap. Transit	50¼	50¼	50¼
10	Cambria Iron	46	46	46
510	Cambria Steel	20¼	20¼	20¼
700	Cen. Lake Superior	3	3	3
20	Con. Traction of N. J.	67	67	67
79	Electric Co. of America	2 3-16	2⅛	2 3-16
5	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	250	250	250
20	Hunt. & Broad Top pf	48	48	48
100	Inter. Smokeless Powder	15½	15¼	15½
10	Lehigh Valley R. R.	38¾	38¾	38¾
100	Marsden	3 7-16	3 7-16	3 7-16
85	Penn'a R. R.	62½	62½	62½
40	New York Central	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
2	North. Penn. R. R.	102	102	102
740	Pennsylvania R. R.	59⅛	59	59
100	Phila. & Erie R. R.	48	48	48
5	Philadelphia Traction	98¾	98¾	98½
109	Philadelphia Co. pf.	48	48	48
25	Railways Co. General	1	1	1
12895	Reading	25⅝	25⅛	25 3-16
100	Reading 2d pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾
290	Southern R. R.	23½	23½	23½
20	Susquehanna Steel	⅝	⅝	⅝
535	United Gas Imp.	85¼	85	85
80	Union Traction	53½	53½	53½
870	U. S. Steel	11	10⅞	10⅞
1,400	U. S. Steel pf.	50	50⅜	50⅜
10	United Trac. of Pitts. pf.	49	49	49

Hamilton and Dayton Refunding.

A refunding mortgage for $25,000,000 on the entire Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway property, was filed yesterday in

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Activity in the outside market yesterday was confined principally to the same stocks as were prominent in last week's trading. Interborough advanced still further, closing within a fraction of the highest after a gain of more than two points. Northern Securities was also active, but it fluctuated very little. Some new strength was shown by the Seaboards, both of which were more active and higher than they had been for some days. The little boom in Manhattan Transit appeared to be making but poor progress, and lost both in volume and in price. American Can preferred showed a total of 37,000 shares, but did not profit much by its activity.

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H. B. CLAFLIN & Co. show a small increase in net earnings for the first six months of this year, as compared with the earnings for the same period last year. The statement, with the figures for 1903, is as follows:

	1904.	1903.
Net earnings	$810,789	$365,064
Interest first preferred	65,007	65,007
Balance	$345,752	$238,957
Interest second preferred	77,118	77,118
Balance for common	$168,634	$161,839
Dividend common	153,164	153,164
Surplus	$15,470	$8,705
Previous surplus	1,261,324	1,252,056
Total surplus	$1,276,794	$1,240,761

The earnings on the common stock for the half year amounted to 4.40, against 4.22 per cent. in the same period last year.

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In his report to the stockholders, President John Claflin says:

"The season opened with a good demand for merchandise, but adverse weather conditions and extraordinary fluctuations in the price of cotton soon unsettled trade and rendered transactions difficult. Normal conditions are now re-established, and a slowly improving business is in progress."

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The principal transactions in 100 share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

**Stocks

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Furniture Exposition Opens at Grand Central Palace.

Four Hundred Exhibitors from All Parts of the Country—Attendance of Buyers Not Large.

The twenty-seventh semi-annual furniture exposition, for the trade only, was opened yesterday at the Grand Central Palace, under the management of the New York Furniture Exchange. It will continue until the end of this month, and it is expected will attract about 2,000 buyers, from the district north of Washington and east of Pittsburg. The exhibitors come from all parts of the country where furniture is made, many coming from Grand Rapids, Mich., where a rival exhibition is now in progress.

There are about 400 exhibitors, and their displays occupy the entire six floors of the Grand Central Palace available for such purposes. The exhibits are unusually complete this year, and include practically everything that is made in the way of furniture.

The attendance of buyers yesterday was rather slim, less than 100 having registered, but it is expected that it will improve later in the week.

NEW IMPORTERS' ASSOCIATION.

National Body Establishes Itself at 380 Broadway.

The National Association of Importers, which was organized a few weeks ago, yesterday established offices in the Broadway-Leonard Building, at 350 Broadway. They will be in charge of the Secretary, Warner Sherwood, formerly an Assistant Appraiser.

President William Meyer will call a meeting some time this week of the Board of Directors to consider the immediate work before the association. One of the plans is the establishment of a fully equipped customs bureau, in charge of experts to assist the members in any differences that may arise between them and the Government.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Receipts of grain, all kinds, at Chicago last week amounted to 2,854,022 bushels, a decrease of 362,778 bushels, and showed a shrinkage of 2,253,522 bushels as compared with the same week last year.

Montreal dispatches state that the Sao Paulo Light and Power Company Directors have decided to issue $1,000,000 of new stock at par for the purpose of retiring a similar amount of the bonds.

Live stock receipts at Chicago last week were 203,858 head, a decrease of 34,814 from the previous week and 30,893 from last year. They were also the smallest at this time in four years.

To Sell Cuban Honey.

By order of Collector Stranahan one cask of honey from Cuba, containing twenty-eight gallons, will be sold at auction tomorrow morning at the seizure room in the Appraisers' Stores. The honey was abandoned by the importer because of a dispute over the allowance for leakage on the voyage.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

L. SIEGEL & Co.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis and Morris S. Siegel, composing the firm of L. Siegel & Co., manufacturers of petticoats at 74 Grand Street, by James Schell & Elkus, for the following creditors: F. Victor & Achelis, $800; W. B. Conrad & Co., $782, and Burton Brothers & Co., $129. It was alleged that they are insolvent and on July 11 assigned accounts to certain creditors to prefer them. A meeting of creditors was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Rosin & Eno, at 61 Park Row, and J. N. Rosenberg, of James, Schell & Elkus, presided. He said that an offer to compromise was made at 25 cents on the dollar, which was raised to 35 cents. The liabilities are $21,000, and assets $8,000. They began business in 1900.

FRANK B. WEST.—Frank B. West, contracting, receiving, and delivery clerk, of 31 New Street, and 42 South Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $1,394, and assets to the amount of $82, consisting of debts due him, $75, and cash in savings bank, $7. He has only one creditor, John Sorenson, who obtained a judgment against him for $1,394.

ROLLAND C. DROWNE.—Rolland C. Drowne, paper maker at Canaan Four Corners, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities to the amount of $9,514, and no assets. He made an assignment on Nov. 21, 1903. Among the creditors are the Hoffman Paper Company of New York City, $2,910; James Mix, Albany, $2,679, and F. C. Bostwick, Canaan Four Corners, $1,876.

SCHELLING-KRAKAUR COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Schelling-Krakaur Company, liquor dealers at 604 Columbus Avenue, show liabilities to the amount of $4,424, and nominal assets to the amount of $2,302, consisting of stock, $1,500; fixtures, $500; wagon, $100; cash register, $150, on which there is owing $125; accounts, $51, and cash, $1.

NUGENT & JACKSON.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Nugent & Jackson, lessees of the Morton House, at Broadway and Fourteenth Street, show liabilities of $62,162, of which $18,000 are secured and $4,793 for wages, and nominal assets of $26,363, consisting of furniture and furnishings, $24,000; stock, $500; cash, $313; license, $1,050; due from guests, $500, and the lease value, unknown. Among the creditors are the Courtlandt Palmer estate, $18,000, for rent secured by a chattel mortgage on the furniture; Acker, Merrall & Condit, $4,000; Daniel Winant, $2,282; H. J. Jackson, Sr., $4,000; K. Brooks, $1,497; T. M. Url & Co., Louisville, $1,929; Jennie L. Jackson, $8,050, and Fanny Nugent, $10,000. Several bids were received for the assets yesterday at the office of Lesser Brothers, 320 Broadway, but they were rejected by the receiver, and the assets will be sold at auction at the hotel on Thursday morning.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDRESEN, Charles A.—New York Telephone Company	$145
Bank of Owego, N. Y.	799
BINGHAM, Edw. Ag& William M.—Excelsior Terra Cotta Company	202
BALENZWEIG, Hyman—G. A. Rogers	130
BERNOG, Louis—Zibele Damp-Resisting Paint Company	140
CANNON, Michael F.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	117
CLAPP, John H.—S. J. Shaw and another	26,987
CONFORTI, Nicholas—H. A. Sperry	453
CONFORTI, Nicholas—Zibele Damp-Resisting Paint Company	149
DICKEL, Charles W., Jr.—M. C. Spreitzer	71
DESSOIR, Dobert—E. D. Faulkner	1,939
ALEXANDER, Jack—H. Monness and another	339
DE BEVOIS, John H.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Company	128
EGGERT, Edward—R. Trowbridge	331
FRANKEL, Samuel—M. Zimmerman Company	138
FLEETHMANN, George—I. Becker	440
FERGUSON, Samuel I.—New York Telephone Company	172
FINELITE, Jacob—J. C. Orr and another	1,419
FLATHMAN, George—American Exchange Cigar Company	102
GUTTERMAN, Solomon and Jacob and HALSEY, Theresa M.—P. J. Ludwig	254
HEYMANN, Herman—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	115
HEINTZELMAN, Henry—L. Kidd, executrix	723
UNIFORM STEEL COMPANY—Standard Oil Company of New York	458
THE LAWYERS' SURETY COMPANY of New York—A. H. Jackson, costs	846
THE EXCELSIOR FISHING CLUB—F. H. Schneer	165
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—T. Acker	100
KASKEL, Benjamin W.—H. Solomon	135
KAFKA, Ida, and Charles E. Leavitt—People of the State of New York	3,000
KINGSLEY, Albert F.—P. J. Lyon	257
MERZ, Marie—City of New York	115
MASH, Charles E.—Siegel Cooper Company	137
ROSENRANTZ, Morris, and Amary—I. Aaron	381
POTTS, Earl C.—W. Emlen Roosevelt	31,342
REED, Charles W., and Charles Rist—New York Telephone Company	102
RABINOWITZ, Morris—K. Dortman	125
ROUSSEAU, William F.—M. L. Rousseau, costs	116
SWEENEY, Joseph F.—W. Y. White	112
SCHNUGG, Francis J.—E. J. Smith	442
SCHNUGG, Francis J.—E. J. Smith	3,003
TRAVENTA, Emanuelle, P.—M. O'Reilly, Frederfeind, Jacob—T. Cerillo	758
WEIL, Henry B. and Leander S.—M. S. Rosenthal and another	210
of the City of New York	520
	612

STILLWELL, Benjamin W.—W. B. Browning, costs	114
WICHERT, Charles J.—M. Hallanan	354
WOODS, Thomas F.—M. Hallanan	385
WILLNER, Benjamin—K. Dortman	97
WEIL, Jacob M.—S. Barrett and another	122
WHITE, Georgiana—J. L. Bulkley	1,103
WATSON, Thomas, Joseph McKee, and Carson G. Archibald—E. A. Mills	1,018
WATSON, Thomas, Joseph McKee, and Carson G. Archibald—M. P. Marsden	1,018
WATSON, Thomas, Joseph McKee, and Carson G. Archibald—S. Herron	1,018
WATSON, Thomas, Joseph McKee, and Carson G. Archibald—E. Patterson	1,018
WATSON, Thomas, Joseph McKee, and Carson G. Archibald—S. Watson	1,018
WATSON, Thomas, Joseph McKee, and Carson G. Archibald—E. Watson	1,018
WATSON, Thomas, Joseph McKee, and Carson G. Archibald—M. Lowery	1,018
WATSON, Thomas, Joseph McKee, and Carson G. Archibald—J. Bunnell	1,018
WATSON, Thomas, Joseph McKee, and Carson G. Archibald—J. Watson	1,018
WATSON, Thomas, Joseph McKee, and Carson G. Archibald—S. A. Patterson	1,018
YOUMANS, Vincent M.—J. Butler	1,722

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

CEBRELLA, Antonio—C. De W. Rogers, July 7, 1904	$81
HILL, Joseph G.—M. Pellet and another, Feb. 19, 1896	3,007
KNAUP, Henry E. and Mortimer Blumenthal—J. Schapiro, April 28, 1904	347
LOWENTHAL, Harry—A. Lowenthal, April 20, 1899	463
TRUSTEES OF THE MASONIC HALL and Asylum Fund—J. L. Wells and another, July 3, 1904	105
TRUSTEES OF THE MASONIC HALL and Asylum Fund—J. L. Wells and another, Feb. 10, 1904	56
MACKENZIE, Stewart W.—Union Railway Company of New York City, June 27, 1904	127
PABST, Fritz, President—J. Gottschall, July 8, 1904	171
RENDLE, Arthur E., and the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, July 6, 1904	800
SANBARN, Samuel S., Garret F. Rose and Ascher Osterman—H. B. Claflin Company, Aug. 30, 1894	3,907
SHIELDS, John F.—V. Russo, Sept. 8, 1902	270
THE AMERICAN COMPRESSED FOOD Company—F. H. Stillman, June 23, 1904	140
JAFFE, Louis A.—Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York	175
BYRNES, Bridget—D. Duffy, Jan. 8, 1904	72

Judgments Vacated.

MARCELLO, August, and John Barbieri—People of the State of New York, June 1, 1904	500
SEVENS, George, and John Barbieri—People of the State of New York, June 1, 1904	500
DE ANGELO, Rosa, and Giovanni Rusiello—People of the State of New York, June 27, 1904	$1,000

Judgment Reversed.

JACKSON, Adrian H.—Lawyers' Surety Company of New York, March 1, 1904, for possession of property and $108, or	$300

Judgments Canceled.

STEVENSON, Thomas—H. C. Copeland, March 17, 1899	$4,870
STEVENSON, Thomas—H. C. Copeland, March 17, 1899	1,818

Conforti Denies Debt.

Isidor Hershfield, attorney for Nicholas Conforti, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES to say that the judgment which was docketed yesterday in the County Clerk's office against Nicholas Conforti in favor of the Zibell Damp Resisting Paint Company for $135 and costs was entered by default, and through the inadvertence of the defendant in failing to appear at court. The default has already been opened on consent of plaintiff's attorney, and the case will later be tried on its merits. The defendant denies that he owes anything to plaintiff.

CONDITIONS OF CROPS JULY 1.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Preliminary returns to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture show the acreage of corn planted to be about 91,930,000, an increase of about 2,130,000 acres, or 2.4 per cent., on the area planted last year, as revised in December.

The average condition of the growing crop on July 1 was 86.4, as compared with 79.4 on July 1, 1903; 87.5 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 88.4.

The average condition of Winter wheat on July 1 was 78.7, as compared with 77.7 last month, 78.8 on July 1, 1903; 77 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 78.5.

It should be borne in mind that this report relates to conditions on July 1 and takes no note of the effects of storms that have occurred in certain States since that date.

The average condition of Spring wheat on July 1 was 98.7, as compared with 93.4 last month, 83.5 on July 1, 1903; 92.4 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 86.8.

The average condition on July 1 of Spring and Winter wheat combined was 84.5, as compared with 89 on July 1, 1903, and 82.9 at the corresponding date in 1902.

The amount of wheat remaining in the hands of farmers on July 1 is estimated at about 36,630,000 bushels, equivalent to about 5.7 per cent. of the crop of last year.

The average condition of the oat crop on July 1 was 89.5, as compared with 89.2 last month, 84.3 on July 1, 1903; 92.1 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 87.3.

The average condition of barley on July 1 was 88.6, against 90.5 one month ago, 86.8 on July 1, 1903; 93.7 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 87.1.

The average condition of Winter rye on July 1 was 88, as compared with 90.2 on July 1, 1903; 91.2 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 89.7.

The average condition of Spring rye on July 1 was 90.8, as compared with 88.3 on July 1, 1903; 91.2 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 87.4.

The acreage of flax is less than that of last year by about 826,000 acres, or 25.6 per cent., and the condition on July 1 was 86.6.

The average condition of rice on July 1 was 88.2, against 94.9 last month and 93.6 one year ago.

The acreage of potatoes, excluding sweet potatoes, is greater than that of last year by about 99,000 acres, or 3.4 per cent. The average condition on July 1 was 93.9, as compared with 88.1 on July 1, 1903; 92.9 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 90.

The acreage of tobacco is less than that of last year by about 231,000 acres, or 22.3 per cent. The average condition on July 1 was 85.3, against 85.1 one year ago.

The U. S.-Canada Cricket Match.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The thirty-sixth annual match between the cricketers of the United States and Canada began here to-day on the grounds of the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford, and so far as hostilities have gone the United States team has had the better of the game.

The Canadians made an excellent start with T. S. C. Saunders and Capt. Symons, the former getting 61 and the latter 51. F. T. Lucas and J. L. Counsell also did good work, and the total amounted to 182.

The United States team opened their batting with J. B. King and J. L. Evans. Both men played freely for a time and the runs came at a good rate until Evans was bowled for 26. King just failed to reach the half century, but P. M. Le Roy defended his wicket until call of time, when the score had advanced to 132 for 3 wickets.

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WINDSOR HOTEL
Opens June 30th. Special rates on application.
E. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRING HOTEL, On Shore of Saratoga Lake, N. Y.
All attractions and comforts. Illustrated circular at N. Y. Times Bureau, N. Y. P. O. Mechanicsville, N. Y.

THE DAVARDO Strictly Kosher House. 556 B'way, Saratoga Spgs. Managed by Joseph Williams.

Catskill Mountains.

PINE GROVE COTTAGE.
Select, homelike resort; excellent table; accommodates 40; 25th season; terms $6 to $10. Circulars mailed. L. E. WOOLHISER, Catskill, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM HOUSE
at Kiskatom; plenty of shade; magnificent scenery; comfortable rooms; telephone; eggs, milk from own farm; fishing. Fred Saxe, Catskill, N. Y.

SUMMIT HILL HOUSE,
Catskill, N. Y. Beautifully situated; unobstructed mountain view; elegant pine grove; large airy rooms; new artesian well; gas; telephone; farm attached; good livery. F. BECKER.

DRUMMOND FALLS HOUSE, Palenville, N. Y.
Capacity 60. Beautiful location; excellent trout fishing, bathing; abundant table; farm 100 acres attached. Terms and circulars.
D. A. DETERICK BROS.

MAPLE GROVE.
PALENVILLE, N. Y., (Catskill Mountains.) Finest location. Modern improvements. (Booklet.) Terms, apply Philo A. Peck.

LEDGEWOOD FARM HOUSE
Accommodates 50; situated 3½ miles from Cairo; beautiful location; newly renovated; generous table; $7 to $10. W. R. Longman, Cairo, N. Y.

Sun Side Farm, Sun Side, Greene Co., N. Y.
Home comforts, peerless cuisine; refined surroundings; scenery unsurpassed; $6 to $7. M. J. RICHTMYER.

HUNTER HOUSE Hunter, N. Y.—Accommodate 150. Beautiful location in heart of village; all improvements; newly renovated; billiards, pool, tennis; café. Booklet. Apply SPARKS & ROSSEN.

GREYCOURT INN Stamford, N. Y. Accommodates 80. Pleasant resort; modern improvements; city comforts, combined with country pleasures. S. I. Brown.

BUTTS HOTEL,
East Windham, N. Y., (top Catskill Mountains:) elevation, 2,900 ft.; (view over five States;) booklet. JOHN BARRY.

BOARDERS WANTED
On large farm; high elevation; spring water, boating, bathing, fishing, telephone, good drives; circulars. M. H. Becker, Becker Homestead, Cairo, N. Y.

HOTEL CAIRO,
Cairo, New York. Accommodates one hundred. Modern; newly furnished; excellent table. M. BLACKSHAW.

THE COLUMBIAN Finest location in Eastern Catskills; amusements; house and grounds greatly improved; excellent table; N. Y. office, 23 Park Row; booklet. H. Lyon, Cairo, N. Y.

Green Lake House, Athens, Catskill, N. Y. House enlarged.
Beautifully situated on lake; boating, fishing; large rooms; first-class table; terms reasonable.
J. M. DAY.

RIPLEY HOTEL,
HUNTER, N. Y.
Location unsurpassed, modern improvements, best of accommodations, strictly kosher; terms, Mrs. B. Atkins.

PINE GROVE HOUSE, GAYHEAD, N. Y. Centrally located. Commands view of Berkshires; grove attached; elevation 1,500 ft.; accommodates 150; excellent table; circular. DANIEL FEENEY.

THE ARLINGTON, Purling, N. Y. Splendidly situated. Comfortable rooms; excellent table; sanitary plumbing; terms moderate. J. Mackenzie.

Trout Brook Farm, Union Society, N. Y.—Accommodates 25; farm attached; table liberally supplied; telephone; amusements; circulars. J. Leroy Pelham.

THE PARAMOUNT, SO. DURHAM, NEW YORK.
Elevation, 2,200 ft.; healthy location; farm products; mountain spring water; gas, livery.

Mountain Home.—(Now open;) location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; spring water; modern imp.; 20th season; descriptive circular. Address O. R. Coe, Windham N. Y.

THE PINES, Windham, N. Y. Finest location in Windham; 185-foot veranda; plenty shade; spring water, gas, baths, modern conveniences; $8 to $12; booklet. W. R. SOPER.

Pine Grove House, situated in pine grove; high ground; piano, dance hall; boating, fishing; accommodates 70; livery. J. Cunningham

FORECLOSURE SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, (mortgagee,) complainant, vs. EASTERN MILLING AND EXPORT COMPANY, Joseph C. Murphey, and Bertha J. Murphey, (mortgagors,) et al., defendants.—In Equity, April Sessions, 1903. —No. 57.

Masters' sale under decree of foreclosure, &c. In the above cause, and ancillary decrees in the United States Circuit Courts for the Middle District of Pennsylvania and the District of Maryland.

Whereas, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, on the Fourth day of May, A. D. 1904, a decree was entered in the above-entitled suit foreclosing the mortgage of the said defendants, the Eastern Milling and Export Company, Joseph C. Murphey, and Bertha J. Murphey, as mentioned and described in said complainant's bill of complaint, and

Whereas, ancillary decrees were thereafter entered, to wit, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1904, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, as of October Sessions, 1903, No. 3, in Equity; and in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, as of May Term, A. D. 1904, to wit, Equity Docket "D," No. 111, in Equity, wherein and whereby the said original decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania was approved and confirmed, and extended as to all its terms and conditions to the mortgaged premises lying and being within said ancillary jurisdictions and districts, and

Whereas, it is therein, inter alia, ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the mortgaged properties, real, personal, or mixed, now or formerly owned by the above-mentioned Eastern Milling and Export Company, Joseph C. Murphey, and Bertha J. Murphey, as mortgagors, as mentioned and described in the mortgage attached to the said complainant's bill of complaint, viz.:

THE FOLLOWING TWENTY-SIX (26) FLOUR-MILLING PLANTS, VIZ.:

1. The MOUL MILL, at Felton, York County, Pennsylvania.

All that certain piece of land, with mill property, race, buildings, and other improvements thereon, situate in the borough of Felton, York County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a post the corner of lands of Eli Sechrist and other land of Edwin T. Moul; thence south forty-six degrees east forty-six feet along the public road by other land of the said Edwin T. Moul across the tail race to a stake; thence across the said public road and by other land of said Edwin T. Moul north twenty-nine degrees east one hundred and ninety-one feet to a point; thence by same north seventy-three degrees east thirty-three feet to a point; thence by same south forty-six degrees east two hundred and fifty-one feet to a point on the line of Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad; thence by said railroad north twenty-nine degrees east sixteen feet to a point; thence by land of said Edwin T. Moul north forty-three degrees west two hundred and ninety-eight feet across the head race to a stump; thence by other land of said Edwin T. Moul south seventy-two degrees west one hundred and ninety-two feet to a point; thence by same south twenty-nine degrees west one hundred and forty-three feet to a point; thence by same south seventy-nine degrees west one hundred and nine inches to a stake; and thence along the said George B. Passmore, deceased, south seventy-four degrees east one hundred and fifteen feet to the place of beginning. Containing nineteen thousand one hundred and nineteen square feet of land, be the same more or less.

3. The PHILADELPHIA MILL, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

All that certain lot or piece of ground with the brick, iron, and stone buildings and other improvements thereon erected, situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of Philadelphia, on the east side of Ninth Street, beginning at a point at the distance of two hundred and ninety-three feet northward from the north side of Poplar Street, and extending thence eastward at right angles to said Ninth Street one hundred feet to a point on the west side of Darien Street, distant three hundred and seven feet six and one-half inches northward from the said north side of said Poplar Street; thence northward along the west side of Darien Street one hundred and three feet one and three-fourths inches to a point on the west side of Darien Street in the middle of a party wall between the premises hereby conveyed and the premises bounding thereon to the north, said point being distant four hundred and ten feet eight and one-fourth inches northward from the said north side of said Poplar Street; thence westward through the middle of said party wall to a point on the east side of said Ninth Street distant three hundred and ninety-six feet nine and one-fourth inches northward from the said north side of said Poplar Street; thence southward along the east side of said Ninth Street one hundred and three feet nine and one-fourth inches to the place of beginning. Together with the boilers, engine, shafting, machinery, and other structures and fixtures situate and contained upon and in said premises.

4. The SWARTLEY MILL, at Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

All that certain mill lot or piece of ground, with mill property, buildings, and other improvements thereon, situated in the Borough of Doylestown, County of Bucks, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a corner in the middle of the road leading from Philadelphia to Easton (Main Street), and extending thence along the middle of the same south five degrees and three-quarters east sixty-nine feet and nine-tenths to a corner; thence by other land of Henry R. Swartley et al. south fifty-seven degrees fifty minutes west one hundred and twenty-six feet and six-tenths to a corner, and by the same north four degrees west sixty-nine feet to a corner in line of lands of H. Buckman & Co.; thence along the same north sixty-seven degrees and a half east one hundred and twenty-four feet and six-tenths to the place of beginning. Containing eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-three and ninety-two-hundredths square feet of land, more or less.

Together with the right and privilege for the said Joseph C. Murphey, his heirs and assigns, to a right of way from the within-described premises over other premises of said Henry R. Swartley et al., over and along the usually traveled road between the coal bins and railroad siding on the north and the sheds and stables on the south to Clinton Street, with free ingress, egress, and regress to and from the same.

Together, also, with the right and privilege of the said Joseph C. Murphey, his heirs and assigns, of the use of the railroad siding or switch from the above-described premises over other premises of said Henry R. Swartley et al. for the purpose of running cars over the same to and from the said mill premises.

Excepting and reserving unto the said Henry R. Swartley et al., their successors or heirs and assigns, the right of way over the above-described road between the mill building and scales shed and office from other premises of said Henry R. Swartley et al. on the west to Main Street, with full ingress, egress, and regress to and from the same.

5. The ISENBERG MILL, at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

All that certain tract of land with the brick flouring mill, warehouse, and buildings, and other improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Huntingdon, Huntingdon County, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point one foot from a brick house; thence north thirty-eight degrees west sixty-four feet along other property of the B. F. Isenberg Milling Company to a point on the eastern side of Eighth Street; thence along said Eighth Street north fifty-two degrees east a distance of one hundred and twenty-six and six-tenths feet; thence along the line of land of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company south thirty-eight degrees east a distance of one hundred and six feet; thence along the line of lands owned by Alexander Boyd south thirty-five degrees west a distance of forty-nine feet; thence north thirty-eight degrees west a distance of fifty-two feet to the line between lot owned by the B. F. Isenberg Milling Company and the property herein conveyed south fifty-two degrees west eighty and three-tenths feet to place of beginning.

6. The MINGLE-FULMOR MILL, at Hatboro, Pennsylvania.

All that certain lot, tract, or piece of ground with the mill and other buildings and improvements thereon erected situate in the Borough of Hatboro, in the County of Montgomery, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at an iron pin in the centre of Mill Avenue at the north corner of lands of John Allen and Rebecca Winder; thence north forty-three degrees, thirty-eight minutes east ninety-eight feet along lands of said John Allen to the westerly bank of the mill race; thence along said mill race one hundred and eighty-nine feet to a maple tree; thence along said race thirty-one feet to a stone wall; thence along said stone wall twenty-five feet to the old mill; thence along the southerly wall of the old mill south fifty-six degrees fifty-two minutes west fifty and seventy-five hundredths feet to an iron pin in the centre of Mill Avenue; thence along the centre of Mill Avenue two hundred and eighty-two and eight-tenths feet to the place of beginning.

7. The HALLOWELL-FULMOR MILL, at Hatboro, Pennsylvania.

All that certain stone grist mill, outbuildings, and other improvements, and tract of land situate partly in the borough of Hatboro and partly in the township of Moreland, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, beginning at an iron pin marking the point of intersection of the middle line of the road leading from the Byberry Road to the Hatboro and Warminster Turnpike Road with the middle line of Mill Avenue; thence along the middle of said Mill Avenue north fifty degrees thirty minutes west fifty-six feet and seventy-five hundredths of a foot to an iron pin in line of the northwesterly side of the old grist mill; thence along the side of the said old grist mill north fifty-three degrees eight minutes west fifty and seventy-five one-hundredths feet to the edge of a stone wall; thence along said stone wall north thirty-six degrees fifty minutes west twenty-five feet to a corner; thence north seventeen degrees fifty minutes west thirty-one feet to a maple tree on the southwesterly side of the mill race; thence along the side thereof north fifty-one degrees twenty-three minutes west fifty-four feet to a stone on the said southwestern bank of said race; thence crossing said race south sixty-five degrees fifty-nine minutes east one hundred and seventy-two feet to an iron pin in the middle of said road leading from the Byberry Road to the Hatboro and Warminster Turnpike Road; thence along the middle of the same south thirty-six degrees and three-quarters east three hundred and forty-three and one-tenth feet to the middle of the right of way of the Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad; thence along the same by the curve thereof southward six hundred and sixty and five-tenths feet to a corner in a line of other land of the said Joseph W. Hallowell wherein this was a part; thence along the same north thirty-five degrees west two hundred and fifty-five and fifty-two one-hundredths feet to an iron pin in the middle of said road leading from the Byberry Road to the Hatboro and Warminster Turnpike Road; thence along the middle thereof north fifty degrees fifty-five minutes east eighty-three feet to the place of beginning.

8. The RODGERS-PENNYPACKER MILL, at Frankford, Pennsylvania.

All those certain messuages or tenements and water and steam grist mill, steam engine, machinery, and buildings and improvements, and three several lots or pieces of ground situate partly in Frankford aforesaid, in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of Philadelphia, and partly in the Twenty-fifth Ward of said city, one of them beginning at a corner on the northwest side of Frankford Avenue (formerly called Main Street) and at the northeast side of the millhead race; thence along the northeast side of said race and partly by the next hereinafter-described lot north thirty-five degrees and a quarter west eighteen perches or thereabouts to the mill dam; thence north twelve degrees and three-quarters west two perches and nine-tenths of a perch to a corner of land formerly of John Deal; thence up the several courses and distances of the northeastwardly side of said dam and creek to a stake for a corner; thence crossing Frankford Creek to a stake in the southwestwardly side of said dam and creek in line of land formerly owned by Joseph J. Miller; thence by a line along the said southwestwardly side of said dam by various courses east a distance of forty-four perches and fourtenths of a perch, more or less, to a stake for a corner in the centre of Kensington Avenue; thence down by the said creek seven perches and two-tenths to a corner (formerly a sassafras tree;) thence crossing the said creek north fifty-nine degrees and a quarter east four perches to the Frankford side of the said creek; and thence northeastwardly one hundred and three feet or thereabouts to the place of beginning. Also all that certain triangular lot or piece of ground situate on the northwest side of said Main Street or Frankford Avenue, in Frankford aforesaid, beginning at a corner on the said Frankford Avenue at the distance of forty-eight feet and seven-tenths of a foot southwestwardly from the southwest side of Adams Street; thence in a line at right angles with said Frankford Avenue northwestwardly sixty-three feet and eight-tenths of a foot to a corner in the line of the above-described lot; thence by said lot southeastwardly seventy-two feet to the side of said Frankford Avenue; thence along the side of Frankford Avenue northeastwardly fifty-two feet seven-tenths of a foot to the place of beginning, bounded northwardly by the remaining part of a lot of which this is part, southwestwardly by the above-described lot, and southeastwardly by Frankford Avenue aforesaid. And also all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Twenty-fifth Ward aforesaid, beginning at a stake set for a corner in the middle of Kensington Avenue at a distance of two hundred and four feet four inches northeastwardly from a point in the middle of said Kensington Avenue and on the northeast side of Old Front Street; thence south twenty-three degrees twenty-seven minutes east two hundred and sixty-six feet ten inches to a corner on the northeast side of Old Front Street; thence along the same south fifty-six degrees twenty-seven minutes east one hundred and fourteen feet to a corner; thence still by the same south eight degrees fifty-five minutes east about twenty feet to the west side of Frankford Creek; thence up the said several courses and distances to the middle of said Kensington Avenue; thence along the middle of the same southwestwardly to the place of beginning, being a part of the same premises which William Overington, by indenture dated the twenty-fourth day of August, A. D. 1880, duly registered and recorded at Philadelphia in Deed-book L. W., No. 110, page 360, &c., granted and conveyed unto Samuel M. Rodgers and Joseph Pennypacker as tenants in common and not as joint tenants and in fee, and the said Samuel M. Rodgers departed this life on the second day of March, A. D. 1900, having first made and published his last will and testament in writing, dated the twenty-fourth day of September, A. D. 1887, wherein and whereby he did give and devise, inter alia, as follows: "Item All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, I give, devise and bequeath unto my wife, Isabella G. Rodgers, her heirs and assigns forever" as in and by his will, since his decease duly proved and remaining in the office of the Register of Wills at Philadelphia and duly entered in Will-book No. 217, page 105, &c., will more fully and at large appear. And the said Amos Pennypacker departed this life on December fourth, A. D. 1894, intestate, leaving to survive him three children only, to wit, the said Emily, who intermarried with the said J. Winfield Fees, the said Elsie C. Pennypacker, single woman, and Susan Edna Pennypacker, a minor, in whom the interest in the above real estate formerly of the said Amos Pennypacker vested in fee, according to the laws of Pennsylvania in such cases made and provided.

9. The PAXTON MILL, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

All those several tracts of land, with mill, other buildings, and other improvements thereon, situate in the First Ward of the city of Harrisburg, and county of Dauphin, in the State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the centre line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the original division line between the trustees of the McCormick estate and Charles L. Bailey & Co., which said division line is the centre line of vacated Sycamore Street; thence by said centre line of vacated Sycamore Street, being the said original division line, north sixty-three degrees forty-five minutes east twenty-four and forty-three hundredths feet to the east side of the right of way of the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company; thence by said east side of the right of way of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company north thirty-seven degrees seven minutes west five hundred and fifty feet to property of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; thence by the same north fifty-two degrees fifty-three minutes east seventy feet to property of the Pennsylvania Canal Company; thence by the same by several courses about five hundred and seventy-three feet to the said centre line of said vacated Sycamore Street; thence by property of the said Pennsylvania Canal Company south forty-four degrees fifty minutes east three hundred and thirty-nine feet, more or less, to property of the Paxton Iron and Steel Company; thence by the same south fifty-two degrees fifty-three minutes west two hundred and one feet, more or less, to the said centre line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; thence by the same north thirty-seven degrees seven minutes west two hundred and seventy-one and three-tenths feet to the centre line of said vacated Sycamore Street, said centre line being the said original division between Charles L. Bailey & Co. and the trustees of the McCormick estate, the place of beginning.

11. The YORK MILL, at York, Pennsylvania.

All that certain lot or piece of ground with the mill, buildings, and other improvements thereon erected, together with the engine, boilers, platform scales, railroad switch, and all machinery therein contained, situate in the city of York, county of York, and State of Pennsylvania, and lying at a point at the corner of Fulton Street and Rouse Avenue, thence westwardly along Rouse Avenue one hundred and twenty-seven feet to land of the York Railroad; thence northwardly along said railroad property two hundred and sixty-three feet ten inches to a corner on the northeast side of Old Front Street; thence along the same south fifty-six degrees twenty-seven minutes east one hundred and fourteen feet to a corner; thence still by the same south eight degrees fifty-five minutes east about twenty feet to the west side of Frankford Creek; thence up the said several courses and distances to the middle of said Kensington Avenue; thence along the middle of the same southwestwardly to the place of beginning, being a part of the same premises which William Overington, by indenture dated the twenty-fourth day of August, A. D. 1880, duly registered and recorded at Philadelphia in Deed-book L. W., No. 110, page 360, &c., granted and conveyed unto Samuel M. Rodgers and Joseph Pennypacker as tenants in common and not as joint tenants and in fee, and the said Samuel M. Rodgers departed this life on the second day of March, A. D. 1900, having first made and published his last will and testament in writing, dated the twenty-fourth day of September, A. D. 1887, wherein and whereby he did give and devise, inter alia, as follows: "Item All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, I give, devise and bequeath unto my wife, Isabella G. Rodgers, her heirs and assigns forever" as in and by his will, since his decease duly proved and remaining in the office of the Register of Wills at Philadelphia and duly entered in Will-book No. 217, page 105, &c., will more fully and at large appear. And the said Amos Pennypacker departed this life on December fourth, A. D. 1894, intestate, leaving to survive him three children only, to wit, the said Emily, who intermarried with the said J. Winfield Fees, the said Elsie C. Pennypacker, single woman, and Susan Edna Pennypacker, a minor, in whom the interest in the above real estate formerly of the said Amos Pennypacker vested in fee, according to the laws of Pennsylvania in such cases made and provided.

9. The PAXTON MILL, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

All those several tracts of land, with mill, other buildings, and other improvements thereon, situate in the First Ward of the city of Harrisburg, and county of Dauphin, in the State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the centre line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the original division line between the trustees of the McCormick estate and Charles L. Bailey & Co., which said division line is the centre line of vacated Sycamore Street; thence by said centre line of vacated Sycamore Street, being the said original division line, north sixty-three degrees forty-five minutes east twenty-four and forty-three hundredths feet to the east side of the right of way of the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company; thence by said east side of the right of way of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company north thirty-seven degrees seven minutes west five hundred and fifty feet to property of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; thence by the same north fifty-two degrees fifty-three minutes east seventy feet to property of the Pennsylvania Canal Company; thence by the same by several courses about five hundred and seventy-three feet to the said centre line of said vacated Sycamore Street; thence by property of the said Pennsylvania Canal Company south forty-four degrees fifty minutes east three hundred and thirty-nine feet, more or less, to property of the Paxton Iron and Steel Company; thence by the same south fifty-two degrees fifty-three minutes west two hundred and one feet, more or less, to the said centre line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; thence by the same north thirty-seven degrees seven minutes west two hundred and seventy-one and three-tenths feet to the centre line of said vacated Sycamore Street, said centre line being the said original division between Charles L. Bailey & Co. and the trustees of the McCormick estate, the place of beginning.

11. The YORK MILL, at York, Pennsylvania.

All that certain lot or piece of ground with the mill, buildings, and other improvements thereon erected, together with the engine, boilers, platform scales, railroad switch, and all machinery therein contained, situate in the city of York, county of York, and State of Pennsylvania, and lying at a point at the corner of Fulton Street and Rouse Avenue, thence westwardly along Rouse Avenue one hundred and twenty-seven feet to land of the York Railroad; thence northwardly along said railroad property two hundred and sixty-three feet ten inches to a corner on the northeast side of Old Front Street; thence along the same south fifty-six degrees twenty-seven minutes east one hundred and fourteen feet to a corner; thence still by the same south eight degrees fifty-five minutes east about twenty feet to the west side of Frankford Creek; thence up the said several courses and distances to the middle of said Kensington Avenue; thence along the middle of the same southwestwardly to the place of beginning, being a part of the

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.12
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.53¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.43@.45
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.15
Cotton, middling	10.95
Coffe, No. 7 Rio	.07¼
Sugar, granulated	5.05
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.04¼
Pork, mess	14.25
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	14.75
Butter, Western creamery	.17½@.17¾

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	10.44	10.50	10.43	10.50@10.52
August	10.45	10.57	10.45	10.50@10.53
September	9.57	9.74	9.57	9.65@ 9.68
October	9.40	9.51	9.40	9.44@ 9.45
November	9.40	9.49	9.40	9.40@ 9.42
December	9.43	9.49	9.40	9.44@ 9.45
January	9.46	9.51	9.41	9.46@ 9.47
February	..	..	..	9.48@ 9.50
March	9.56	9.56	9.48	9.52@ 9.54

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 9,000. Mid-upland, 6.24d. Futures opened barely steady, 8 to 10 points lower on near and 5 to 6 points lower on distant positions; closed barely steady, net 2 to 3 points higher on near, and unchanged to 2 points lower on distant positions. July, 6.17; July-August, 6.08; August-September, 5.85; September-October, 5.40; October-November, 5.22; November-December, 5.18; December-January, 5.16; January-February and February-March, 5.15; March-April, 5.16. Manchester—Yarns steady; cloths, orders at low limits.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed $1.12, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.05⅞, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	95¼	97	95¼	97
September	87¾	89½	87⅝	88⅞
December	87½	88⅝	87	88¼
Corn—				
July	..	..	..	53
September	53⅝	54	53⅜	53⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
*July	90⅝	90⅞	88¾	90¼
*September	85⅝	85 5-16	83⅝	84⅞
*December	83⅝	84⅜	83⅛	84¼
Corn—				
July	48¼	48⅝	48	48¼
September	48⅝	49⅛	48¼	48⅝
December	44¾	45⅞	44¾	45
Oats—				
July	38¼	38⅞	38¼	38⅝
September	32¼	32⅝	31 15-16	32
December	32⅛	33⅛	32¾	32¾
Lard—				
September	$6.95	$7.02½	$6.95	$7.02½
October	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.05
Ribs—				
September	7.52½	7.62½	7.52½	7.62½
October	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65
Pork—				
September	12.72½	12.90	12.70	12.87½
October	12.90	12.90	12.87½	12.90

*New.

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00
August	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05
September	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.10@6.15
October	..	..	..	6.15@6.20
November	..	..	..	6.25@6.30
December	6.35	6.40	6.35	6.35@6.40
January	..	..	..	6.45@6.50
February	..	..	..	6.55@6.60

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

"What Is Home Without a Piano?"—Wise. 150—Slightly used, high grade pianos—150 uprights, grands, baby grands, squares. Chickering, Weber, Knabe, Francis Bacon, Hardman, Schoninger, and other excellent makes, from $75 upward. Absolutely the finest collection of pianos ever offered for sale. WISE PIANO WAREROOMS, 19 and 21 West 125th St. Open evenings until 9:30 o'clock.

PEASE PIANOS. 128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY. A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS. Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 148 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST. The Invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily, warerooms, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.

$95 Upright Bargains. Steinway Sacrifice. Pianos rented, $3 monthly. Installments, $5 up. $115 BIDDLE'S, 6 WEST 125th ST.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION, $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

MISS McCABE'S DANCING ACADEMY. OPEN ALL SUMMER. 112, 114, & 116 WEST 18TH STREET, 2 doors west of 6th Av. L Station. SEPARATE ROOM FOR PRIVATE LESSONS. Classes every afternoon and evening; new classes forming; private lessons any hour, $1; waltz and two-step guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5; 4 lessons, $1; quarter, 24 lessons, $5; lady and gentleman assistants; receptions Wednesday and Saturday evening; circulars.

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES.

LISTERATED FOOT POWDER. Quickly relieves aching and perspiring feet. The Alpers Pharmacy, 45&47 West 31st St., N.Y.

PERSONAL.

Estate of Rosina L. Jervis, who recently died in Florence, Italy: Persons having claims against this estate will please communicate with the undersigned, representing the foreign executors. DAVIS & BROWNE, 44 Pine St., New York City. July 6, 1904.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against MADELINE E. HAWES, Katie Warsawer and Louis S. Warsawer, her husband; Harry Caro and Lillie Caro, his wife; Sarah Levy and Harry S. Levy, her husband; Lena Morgenstein and Isaac Morgenstein, her husband; Mary Englander, Rachel Lippman, Lizzie Levy, Bessie Edison, Abraham Caro and Jane Caro, his wife, (said first named "Jane" being fictitious, the first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Branchia Caro, Henry B. Wesselman, as temporary administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Jacob Caro, deceased, and Harry Caro and Harry Tollits, as executors of and trustees under a paper writing offered for probate as the last will and testament of Jacob Caro, deceased, Defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 24th, 1904. R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, 49 & 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Sarah Levy, Lena Morgenstein, Mary Englander, and Lizzie Levy:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of July, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, July 9th, 1904. R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. jy12-1awdwTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—PETER H. REILLY against OLIVER-REILLY COMPANY. To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York receiver of the Oliver-Reilly Company, and of all property and effects of said corporation situate in the State of New York, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by the 15th day of July, 1904, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively and to pay the same to me; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me by the said 15th day of July, 1904; and all the creditors of said corporation are, pursuant to an order of said court made herein and bearing date the 2d day of December, 1903, required to exhibit and deliver their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me, at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled proceeding by the 15th day of July, 1904, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of any distribution which shall be ordered in this proceeding; and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at my place of business aforesaid on or before said 15th day of July, 1904.

Dated Manhattan Borough, New York City, January 7th, 1904.

LEOPOLD WALLACH, Receiver.

HENRY G. K. HEATH, Attorney for Receiver, 11 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-1awdwTu

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

PRINTING AT HALF PRICE. 1,000 business cards, 75c.; 1,000 envelopes or billheads, $1.35; 1,000 letterheads, $2.00; fine work, quickly done; samples sent; books, booklets, circulars, EVERYTHING LOW; get estimate, no matter where; save money; linotype composition; fine press work; trial order will convince; original designs; engraving. Telephone, 2041J Gramercy. CALL PRESS, 47-49 West 13th St., New York.

Manufacturing concern wants active or silent partner with $2,500; if active, office man preferred; references exchanged. M Box 156 Times.

Wanted—A good legitimate, profitable manufacturing or wholesale business, cash $5,000 to $10,000 to invest. Send particulars Ehrenfeld, 165 E. B'way.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES BOUGHT. Richard Herzfeld & Co., 35 Nassau St. ESTABLISHED 1874.

Debts collected by legal process, 10c. on the dollar; references. Box 158 Times.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in perfect order; ribbons and stands free; machines sold from twenty to fifty per cent. less than manufacturers' prices and covered with our usual yearly guarantee. Cash or monthly payments. F. S. Webster Company, 10 Park Place, formerly 317 Broadway. Telephone 3570—Cortlandt.

RENT TYPEWRITERS SELL All Makes. Lowest Prices. Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange. 1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. M. MOSHMAN, 72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS Machines sold $20 up; rented, $2.50—$4. GEN. TYPE. EX., 243 B'way

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone, 5,886 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Leaving town, furniture in good condition for sale. Inquire Florman, 15 East 131st St.

HELP WANTED

Males.

CUTTERS WANTED, ALSO TRIMMERS AND LINING CUTTERS with shears or knife by wholesale clothing houses; *steady employment* and *good wages*. Apply N. Y. CLOTHING TRADE ASSOCIATION, Room 19,—13 Astor Place, New York.

Females.

A.—WANTED—FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON CORSET COVERS. APPLY S. H. & M. CO., 303 MERCER ST., NEW YORK.

A.—WANTED — PETTICOAT OPERATOR, BANDER, AND TUCKER. S. H. & M. CO., 303 MERCER ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Males.

CORRESPONDENT, STENOGRAPHER; 26; OF GOOD ADDRESS AND EDUCATION; EXPERIENCED; UNDERWOOD, REMINGTON, OR FAY-SHOLES MACHINES. J. E. S., 73 BLEECKER ST., BROOKLYN.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, PLYMOUTH, HOLDERness School for Boys.—We do not attempt to advertise all of the particular advantages of this school. If you wish to learn of them send for catalogue. Address Rev. Lorin Webster, M.A., Rector

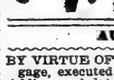
STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 5c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, brio-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

AUCTION SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF A CERTAIN CHATTEL MORTgage, executed by Minnie Mary Green to Frank Addieg, and dated October 8th, 1903, and filed in the Register's office in the County of New York, Samuel Newwitter, Auctioneer, will sell to-day, at 9:30 o'clock, at Number 276 Sixth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the fixtures, chattels, and furniture of a restaurant, consisting of tables, chairs, counter, urns, silverware, spoons, forks, and knives, and all other chattels mentioned in schedule of said mortgage. By order of Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.—By virtue of default in a certain chattel mortgage, I will sell at auction, July 12, 1904, 9 A. M., at 409 Sixth Av., Borough of Manhattan, lot saloon fixtures and chattels. Frank 7. Gore, Auctioneer. Holm & Smith, Attorneys for Mortgagee, 61 Park Row, N. Y. City.

By virtue of an execution against the property, I will sell, July 13, 2 P. M., at Knickerbocker Storage Warehouse, 14 Second Av., stock of children's, youths', and men's clothing, ladies' waists, skirts, and jackets. Morris Einstein, City Marshal.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell on July 14, 1904, 9 o'clock, at 241 Clinton St., Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. By order assignee, owner, and holder of mortgage.

Edward Wagner sells all week bric-a-brac and pictures, 205 Bowery, 10 A. M., 7 P. M.

J. H. Spandau sells bric-a-brac and pictures, 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. daily, 174 Bowery.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM ROSENBERG, Bankrupt.—No. 7,190.

To the creditors of William Rosenberg of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1904, the said William Rosenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 11th, 1904.

NO. 7,097.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVIS GRANETT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Davis Granett of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1904, the said Davis Granett was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, July 6th, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MISKIND & RUDERMAN, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 12, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of wines and liquors. Order of FREDERICK KERNOCHAN, Receiver. FRIED & CZAKI, Attorneys for Receiver, 11-19 William St., New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ATLANTIC DOCK CO., plaintiff, against THE BATES REALTY COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 3d day of June, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twelfth day of July, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Avenue A and Eighty-first Street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of Eighty-first Street seventy feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Avenue A seventeen feet; thence running easterly and parallel with Eighty-first Street, and for a portion of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy feet, to the westerly side of Avenue A, and thence running northerly along the westerly side of Avenue A seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.

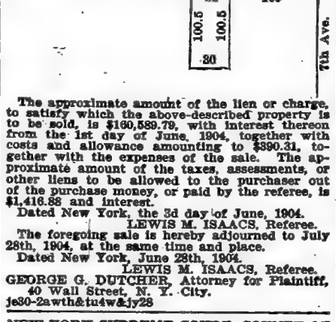
Dated New York, June 17, 1904.

ADAM WIENER, Referee.

BULLOWA & O'CONNELL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

81st Street.



80th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,159.94, with interest thereon from the 6th day of June, 1904, together with costs and allowance amounting to $215, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,088.29 and interest.

Dated New York, 14th day of June, 1904.

ADAM WIENER, Referee.

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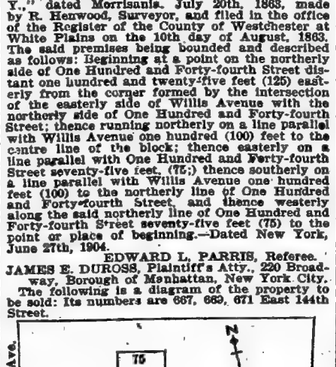
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MATILDA E. WEED, Plaintiff, vs. CATHERINE A. SHERWOOD et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly entered in the above-entitled action on the 20th day of June, 1904, and bearing date the 18th day of June, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, formerly the town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, being lots known and designated by the numbers six, (6,) seven, (7,) and eight, (8,) in Block Number nineteen, (19,) on a map entitled "Map of Sections A. & B. of North New York, town of Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.," dated Morrisania, July 20th, 1868, made by R. Henwood, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester at White Plains on the 10th day of August, 1863. The said premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street distant one hundred and twenty-five feet (125) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Willis Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; thence running northerly on a line parallel with Willis Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly on a line parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street seventy-five feet, (75;) thence southerly on a line parallel with Willis Avenue one hundred feet to the northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street seventy-five feet (75) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 27th, 1904.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

JAMES E. DUROSS, Plaintiff's Atty., 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its numbers are 667, 669, 671 East 144th Street.



The above property will be sold subject to a lease for a term which expires May 1st, 1905, at a yearly rental of $1,275. The approximate amount of the liens to be paid by the referee out of the purchase price is $7,500, with interest at the rate of 5% thereon from June 27th, 1902.—Dated New York, June 27th, 1904.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Joel Sammet, 108 West 119th St., New York City; Moses Sammet, Warsaw, Russia; Flora Friedlander, 81 West 132d St., New York City; Anna S. Disler, Kowno, Russia; Annie Hurwitz, 2d Av., near 112th St., New York City; Anny Louis, 15 East 119th St., New York City; Rachel Sammet, 108 West 119th St., New York City; Bessie Lowenthal, 106 West 118th St., New York City; Ettie Sammet, 408 Manhattan Av., New York City; Solomon Sammet, 108 West 119th St., New York City; Moses Friedlander, 81 West 132d St., New York City; Hebrew Temple, Orange, N. J.; Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New York City; Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City; Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, New York City, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1904, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Joel Sammet as executor of Philip Sammet, deceased; and such of you as are hereinafter required, and being the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in this proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal [L. S.] of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our county, at the County of New York, the 29th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of Surrogates' Court.

FREDERICK S. WAIT, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 10 Wall St., New York.

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EXCURSIONS.

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR!" GLEN ISLAND. Special attractions this season: Japanese Village, Bazaar, Tea House, Theatre, Native Hawaiian Singers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand menagerie. Museum. Aviary. Aquarium. KLEIN DEUTSCHLAND. Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Billiards and outdoor sports. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners A LA CARTE. TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE. Leave Cortlandt Street Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 4:00 P. M. East 23d Street, 9:15, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 23d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS. Including free admission to all attractions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. ALL THE YEAR ROUND ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND. They cannot burn! They cannot sink! LANDING at the centre of the great, new, and stellar attractions. SPECIAL TO-DAY. Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, 1:30 P. M. Half hour later. Tickets and Excursions, all Lines, 113, 261, 673, 1,195, 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Square, 182 5th Avenue, 245 Columbus Avenue, 275 W. and 153 E. 125th Street, New York; 4 Court, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at Piers.

"COOL DAYS--BREEZY NIGHTS"

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y., foot of E. 24th St., week days 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 10:00 A. M., 12:10 (12:40 Race Days), and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days 5:40, 6:26, 8:20, 9:30, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50 (1:20 Saturdays only), 1:50 (2:20 Saturdays only), 3:50 (3:30 Saturdays only), 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, (9:50 Saturdays only), 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON. Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday.) By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M. " " New York, Robinson St. Pier, 8:40 " " " West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 " " " West 129th St. Pier, 9:20 " Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CONEY ISLAND BOATS.

40 minutes from Battery via DREAMLAND'S line fast iron steamers "Dreamland," "Grand Republic," "St. Johns," and "Rosedale." Hourly schedule.

Leave West 129th St. 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M. Leave West 22d St. 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30 P. M. Leave Battery 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Four of largest steamers afloat. Fine service, music, cafe. Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M. Round trip 30c., children 20c., including admission to Dreamland.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only at 6 P. M. NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Stns. CITY OF NORWICH & CHESTER W. CHAPIN. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North. Week-days Str. RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 20, E. R., 2:45 P. M., foot 31st St., E. R., 3:00 P. M. Steamer NEW HAMPSHIRE leaves Pier 20, E. R., 12:00 Midnight. Sundays Str. RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 20, E. R., 9:30 A. M., foot 31st St., E. R., 10:00 A. M.; returning, due New York 5:45 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 31, E. R., (near Market St.) week days. Steamer ALLAN HOY leaves 11 A. M., WILLIAM G. JOY, 2:45 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Steamer WILLIAM G. PAYNE stops at ft. E. 31st St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 31, E. R. Tickets and Excursions, all Lines, 113, 261, 673, 1,195, 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Square, 182 5th Avenue, 245 Columbus Avenue, 275 W. and 153 E. 125th Street, New York; 4 Court, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at Piers.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M. " " Robinson St. Pier, 8:40 " " " West 22d St., 9:00 " " " West 129th St., 9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) 129th St. on Saturdays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

New Jersey Central. Sandy Hook Route. From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R. Boats leave at 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.30, 5.30, 6.00 P. M.; Sundays, 10.00 A. M., 1.00, 4.00, 5.00 P. M., for all New Jersey Coast Resorts

PEOPLES LINE. NEW YORK—ALBANY. New C. W. Morse, Sailing on odd dates in July, and Adirondack. ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY. SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. Orchestra. Steamers sail from Pier 32, N.R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., arriving at Albany in time for connections North, East, and West. Booklet 2c. stamp.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

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12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK & 1,000 Is. Spl.
8:50 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
9:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.
9:45 A. M.—SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:30 A. M.—EXPOSITION LIMITED.
12:05 P. M.—BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—CHICAGO LIMITED.
1:50 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:45 P. M.—THE 20TH CENTURY LIM.
3:20 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:50 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—DETROIT & CHICAGO SPL.
5:30 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED.
hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
7:50 P. M.—BUFFALO & CLEVELAND LTD.
9:30 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
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Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

High-Class Dwelling for the East Sixties—Apartment Houses for West Harlem—Bronx Activities in Typical Summer Market—Central Park West and Other Deals.

Mrs. Frederic S. Lee, daughter of the late Frederic Billings, former President of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, has purchased through Collins & Collins, the two high-stoop brownstone houses 125 and 127 East Sixty-fifth Street, on lots 15 by 100.5 and 20 by 100.5, making a plot of 35 feet, the old houses to be torn down at once and a new five-story American basement dwelling to be erected from plans already drawn.

Collins & Collins have leased the dwelling 119 East Sixty-fifth Street, recently purchased by Mrs. Lee, through them, to Dr. Dover S. Byard, the present tenant of 125 East Sixty-fifth Street, for a term of three years and three months.

Lenox Avenue Apartment Houses.

Louis A. Jaffer and Joseph A. Goldfield have taken title from Joseph Wittner of a plot of ground 80 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 190 feet West of Lenox Avenue, and will commence at once to build two six-story apartment houses.

W. & J. Bachrach have bought from Daniel J. Riordan the two five-story tenements 535 and 537 West Fifty-ninth Street, 25 by 100 each plot.

Manhattan Storage Warehouse Plans.

Voorhees & Fleyd have sold 160 West Fifty-third Street, a four-story house, to the Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company, which is erecting a ten-story addition to its building on property already acquired. Plans will be altered to include this property.

Lowenfeld & Preger have bought on private terms the three-story old building 57 to 61 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 50 by 100, of which George Mundorf holds title

Caffrey & Co. report the sale of the northwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25.11 by 100, a five-story apartment house, owned by William Rankin.

Weil & Mayer have sold 234 and 236 East Sixty-third Street, five-story tenements, each on a lot 25 by 100.

Max J. Klein has sold to J. F. Alpaugh the five-story flathouse 134 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, on lot 30 by 99.11. He has also sold 129 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a similar structure on lot 25 by 99.11.

Joseph Lettner has sold the two-story dwelling 2,320 Belmont Avenue, on lot 25 by 100, and a like house at Honeywell Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 25 by 140.

Front Street Property Sold.

John E. Thrall has sold 32 Front Street, a four-story building, between Broad Street and Coenties Slip, on a lot 28.6 by 59.5.

Harry Kraft has sold the two four-story flats 465 and 467 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, on plot 50 by 106.

J. Berman has sold to I. Rothfeld the lot 181 First Avenue, 23 ry 100, on which a tenement house will be erected.

Mercantile Building Disposed Of.

F. C. Tobel has sold the seven-story mercantile building 127 and 129 West Twenty-fourth Street, on plot 50 by 100.

S. Markowits has sold, for Adolph Rosenberg, a five-story flat on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, on plot 50.5 by 30.

Deals in Three-Family Houses.

Haynis & Pittman have sold the two three-family houses 950 and 952 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, on a lot 40 by 143.8.

Sales by Charles A. Weber include the three-family house 742 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, on lot 25 by 100, for Christian Feneebrick, to Clara McCormack, and the four-story flat 531 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 25 by 100, to Paul Loll.

The Manice estate has leased 2 and 4 East Fortieth Street, on plot 37.6 by 98.9, to Henry E. Simmons, for fifteen years, at a reported annual rental of $18,500. The property will be altered by the tenant.

Van Vliet & Place have leased a private dwelling, 37 West Eleventh Street, to Bartlett Arkell for a term of years, the three-story dwelling 358 West Twelfth Street to James Burns, and the store at 547 Hudson Street to Selig Gutter.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought a parcel of four lots from Q. S. Wood on Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, east of White Plains Avenue, 100 by 114. The same firm bought from W. Russell on a lot on the east side of White Plains Avenue 50 feet north of Two Hundred and Forty-first Street, 25 by 80.

Albert Zimmerman has purchased for a client 437 Brook Avenue, a five-story double flat on a lot 25 by 90, and 808 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, a five-story double flat on a lot 25 by 100, through Mosauer, Marx & Mendelsohn; also 539, 541, 543, and 545 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, four five-story triple flats, each on a lot 25 by 100, through Goodwin & Goodwin.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

3d Av, 1,878, e s, 50 ft s of 104th St, 25x80, four-story brownstone-front tenement; executor's sale, to A. L. Armstrong $20,200

By Peter F. Meyer.

Palisade Av, Riverdale, w s, running through to Bettner's Lane, three plots, each about 73x292, together with plot, 73.4x243.8, on e s of Palisade Av; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, E. J. Childs and another 2,400

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Macdougal St and Minetta Lane, s w corner, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 43x67.3; I. Lippman of 71 Elm St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $40,000.

Nos. 151 and 153 3d Av, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 47.10x112x irregular; H. Levin of 1,411 Madison Av, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $40,000.

1st Av and 101st St, n e corner, for two one-story brick markets, 50.11x50; B. Poth of 400 East 105th St, owner; Moore & Lansidel of 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 25 and 27 West 32d St, for an eleven-story brick lofts and store, 47.6x88.9; L. S. Mendel of 1,322 Madison Av, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East 59th St, architects; cost, $150,000.

No. 411 West 141st St, for a four-story brick dwelling, 21x84.8; J. F. Cockerill of 869 St. Nicholas Av, owner; S. G. Slocum of 156 5th Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

17th Av, n s, 235 ft w of White Plains Road, two-story frame dwelling, 22x55; August and Elizabeth Koenig of 722 Courtlandt Av, Bronx, owners; Gustav Schwarz of 54 East 158th St, architect; cost, $4,200.

St. Paul Place, s w corner of 3d Av, two-story brick store and dwelling, 21.4½x131; Thomas F. Somers of 249 Broadway, owner; Clarence E. Mitchle of 150 Nassau St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Clinton Av, w s, 335 ft n of McKinley Square, five-story brick tenement, 50x88.8; Louis V. Lasselle of 1,175 Hoe Avenue, owner; William P. Lasselle of Southern Boulevard and Freeman St, architect; cost, $45,000.

Alterations.

Items Involving Less Than $5,000 Omitted.

Nos. 202 and 204 Centre St, and Nos. 213 and 215 Hester St, six-story brick factory; J. Daniels, of 32 Nassau St, owner; De Lemos & Cordes of 130 Fulton St, architects; cost, $40,000.

No. 117 West 54th St, to a two and three story brick stable; G. W. Curtis of 16 West 53d St, owner; H. D. Ives of 1,605 5th Av, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 137 to 143 West 48th St, to a one-story brick theatre; Realty Amusement Company of 253 Broadway, owner; G. E. Harding of 253 Broadway, architect; cost, $65,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, July 11.

BOWERY, s w s, 16.10x80x12.6x79.10; David Moscovitch to Rachel Moscovitch. (mtg $11,500) ..... Nom.

CARMINE ST, 76, s s, 25x80; Daniel Shea to Henrietta Berger, other consideration $100

CHERRY ST, 155; Max Zwerdling to Gitel Newman 100

DALY AV, 1,970, e s, 25x43.5x25.10x 43.10; Henry A. Petersean to Annie Robinson. (mtg $2,000,) other consideration 100

GREEN LANE, e s, 200 ft s of 2d St, 25x100, Westchester; Louis Weydanz to Emilie J. Vandernoot ..... Nom.

JEROME AV, 2,433 and 2,455, w s, 33.10x 100x irregular; William F. Holding to Riley Firth, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

LOT 90, map of 120 lots of Daily estate; T. Rose to Rosa Daizini and another ..... Nom.

LOT 106, map of 120 lots of Daily estate; T. Rose to Antonio Daizini and another ..... Nom.

LOT 140, amended map of Gleason Property, Twenty-fourth Ward; Henry F. Muller to Esther D. Casperfield, (mtg $735) ..... Nom.

LOT 125, map of 143 lots of Paul estate, Westchester, 25x100; the Warranty Realty Company to Emma A. Eck ..... Nom.

MADISON ST, 196, 25x100; Esther B. Berson to Jacob Wacht, ½ right, title, and interest, (mtg $26,000) ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 131st St, 25x75; Jacob Wicks, Jr., to Sundel Hyman, other consideration and 100

MADISON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 96th St, 50.8x100; John J. Roberts to Harry L. Haas, (mtg $75,000,) other consideration and 100

MANHATTAN AV, 394, e s, 25x70; Martha Rosenberg to Bertha Rosenzweig .. Nom.

PARK AV, e s, 125 ft n e of 171st St, 25x 144.11; Samuel Brasch to General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, quitclaim ..... Nom.

PARK AV, 3,814 and 3,816, e s, 50x144.11; Morris Dworkowitz to Caroline Richheimer, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and 100

PARK AV, e s, 100 ft n e of 171st St, 2 lots, each 25x144.11; General Synod of the Reformed Church in America to Morris Dworkowitz, 2 deeds, each 14,400

POND PLACE, e s, 106.6 ft s of 198th St, 25x118.2x25.9x120.5; Emil Burkhardt and others to Henrietta Wolf ..... Nom.

SCAMMEL ST, 29, w s, 25x25; also lot in rear, about 20.1x24; Sarah Goldfield to Joseph Wittner, ½ interest, (mtg $15,500) ..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 260 ft n of 190th St, 200x250; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 520 ft n of 190th St, 200.5x93.3x irregular; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 83.6 ft n of 190th St, 116.6x200x127.10x200.3; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 260 ft n of 190th St, 200x238.7x212.5 x300; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 520 ft n of 190th St, runs w 186.5x n e 209.5x s 88.4; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 835.9 ft n of 190th St, runs w 102.1x s 175.1x w 210.1; City Real Estate Company to Alfred C. Bachmann, other consideration and 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 260 ft n of 190th St, 200x250; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 520 ft n of 190th St, 200.5x93.3x irregular; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 83.6 ft n of 190th St, 116.6x200x127.10x200.3; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 260 ft n of 190th St, 200x238.7x212.5 x300; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 520 ft n of 190th St, runs w 186.5x n e 209.5x s 88.4; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 835.9 ft n of 190th St, runs w 102.1x s 175.1x w210.1; Alfred C. Bachman to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $192,600,) other consideration and 100

VERMILYEA AV, e s, 150 ft w of Emerson St, 25x150; Maria Carroll to Michael Carroll, (mtg $750,) other consideration and 100

WEBSTER AV, w s, 210 ft n of 188th St, 26x100; John C. Barr to Philip Cedar .. 100

1ST AV, s e corner of 95th St; Alice W. Brooks to Francis E. Grant, ½ of 5-9 part 1,200

2D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Avenue D, 50x 162.7, Unionport; Thomas F. McGinnis to Charles E. Knapp and another ..... Nom.

6TH AV, s s, e ½ of Lot 358, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Charles L. Hoffman, referee, to the Co-operative Building Bank 2,400

8TH AV, 325, e s, 22x100; William H. Hurd to Jane A. Hurd ..... Nom.

10TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 99.7; Dora Finkelstein to Edward R. Cole. (mtg $16,500) ..... Nom.

21ST ST, 204 East, 20.1x92; Henry Tishman to Maria Berliant and another, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and .. 100

40TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 37.6x 98.9; William Manice and others, executors, to William Manice and others, other consideration and 100

47TH ST, n s, 160 ft e of 7th Av, 40x 100.5; May E. Bannon to Eugene C. Potter, (mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.

60TH ST, 249 West, 25x100.5; Mary E. De Wint to Sender Feldmark, (mtg $8,000) .. Nom.

6TH ST, 32 and 34 West, 50x100.6; Martin J. Johnson to the Durland Company, (mtg $75,000) 30,700

72D ST, 107 East, 21x102.2; the Residence Realty Company to Norman Hapgood, (mtg $32,000,) other consideration and .. 100

100TH ST, s s, 220 ft w of 2d Av, 20x 100.11; Henry Fruberg to Isidor Silverman and another, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and 100

101ST ST, 141 West, 39.5x101x34.1x100.11; William W. Appleton and another, trustees, to Isaac Helfer 40,500

101ST ST, 141 West, 39.5x101x34.1x100.11; Isaac Helfer to Clara Max and another, (mtg $36,000) ..... Nom.

101ST ST, 141 West, 39.5x101x34.1x100.11; Clara Max and another to Kassel Edelson and another, (mtg $36,000) ..... Nom.

104TH ST, 12 to 16 West, 75x100.11; Michael Rowan to Bernard Naumberg, (mtg $88,000) ..... Nom.

105TH ST, s s, 55 ft w of 1st Av, 40x 100.5; Edward J. McConologue to James R. Keane, (mtg $32,500) ..... Nom.

109TH ST, s s, 158 ft w of Broadway, 25x 100.11; Ward Brower to Joshua T. Buller, (mtg $32,000) ..... Nom.

115TH ST, s s, 120 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Aaron Berson and others to Louis Kooner, (mtg $30,200) ..... Nom.

117TH ST, 453 East, 23x99.7; Frank Gens to Elias Randel, (mtg $19,250,) other consideration and 100

117TH ST, 455 East, 23.11x96.7; Frank Gens to Kati Randel, (mtg $19,500,) other consideration and 100

117TH ST, 453 and 455 East, 52x96.7; Julius Dall to Frank Gens, (mtgs $28,000) Nom.

118TH ST, s s, 219 ft w of 5th Av, 22x 100.11; Jacob Wicks to Israel Hoffman, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

119TH ST, s s, 128 ft e of Pleasant Av, 20x98.9; Andrew J. Larkin to Louis Lese, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100

120TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Pleasant Av, 25x100.11; Andrew J. Larkin to Louis Lese, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100

121ST ST, 204 East, 20.1x90; Henry Tishman to Maria Berliant and another, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and .. 100

123D ST, 362 and 364 East, 35.10x100.11x irregular; Henry Fulling to Louis Lese, other consideration and 100

124TH ST, 534 West, 50x100.11; Charles Adams to Charles Cohen, (mtg $55,000,) other consideration and 100

130TH ST, 203 West, 16.10x99.11; Ella M. Stafford to Susan A. Wright ..... Nom.

135TH ST, 882 East, 37.6x100; Claus Bosch to Harris Newcorp, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and 100

137TH ST, 51 and 53 West, 50x99.11; Meyer Barber to Solomon Boehm, (mtgs $36,500,) other consideration and 100

138TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 27x 99.11; William E. Burke to Ida B. Farley ..... Nom.

142D ST, s s, 270 ft w of Lenox Av, 80x 99.11; Gottlieb M. Karpas to Hyman M. Ellender, (mtg $28,000) 100

142D ST, n s, 190 ft w of Lenox Av, 80x 99.11; Joseph Whitney to Louis A. Jaffer and another, (mtg $28,000) ..... Nom.

147TH ST, n s, 340 ft w of Brook Av, 135.4x100x125x99.11; Charles Minners and another to William Rankin, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

158TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Elton Av, 50 x100; John Knauer, executor, to Thomas D. Malcolm 7,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Charles, to New York Mortgage and Security Company; 124th St, 554 West, 3 years 55,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Wadsworth Av, s e s, 520 ft n of 190th St, 3 years 17,500

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 83.6 ft n of 190th St, 3 years 14,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 260 ft n of 190th St, 2 mtgs, 3 years, each 12,500

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; plot bounded n x line 200 ft n of 190th St, 100 ex line 10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 122.2 s x land of Bloch, 100.2 w x line 200 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years 6,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; plot bounded e x —, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, w x line 200 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, n x line 380 ft n of 190th St, s x line 260 ft n of 190th St, 3 years 6,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Wadsworth Av, s e s, 360 ft n of 190th St, 3 years 9,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Wadsworth Av, s e s, 260 ft n of 190th St, 3 years 10,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; plot bounded e x line 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, w x line 175 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, n x line 460 ft n of 190th St, s x line 380 ft n of 190th St, 3 years 4,500

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; plot bounded n x line 620 ft n of 190th St, s x line 580 ft n of 190th St, w x line 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, e x line 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 3 years 9,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 835.9 ft n of 190th St, 3 years 25,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; plot bounded n x line 380 ft n of 190th St, w x line 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, e x line 100 ft w of Audubon Av, s x line 260 ft n of 190th St, 3 years 9,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Title Guarantee & Trust Company; plot bounded n x line 460 ft n of 190th St, s x line 380 ft n of 190th St, w x line 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, e x line 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 3 years 12,500

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Title Guarantee & Trust Company; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 520 ft n of 190th St, 3 yrs 12,500

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Title Guarantee & Trust Company; plot bounded n x line 720 ft n of 190th St, e x line 250 ft w of Audubon Av, s x line 620 ft n of 190th St, w x e s of St. Nicholas Avenue and Fort George Av, 3 yrs 12,500

BERGER, Henrietta, to German Savings Bank; Carmine St, 76, 1 year, 4½ per cent 7,000

BOOK, Benny, to City Mortgage Company; 142d St, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 32,500

CEDAR, Philip, to John C. Barr; Webster Av, w s, 210 ft n of 168th St, (prior mtg $13,000,) 2 years 1,000

COHEN, Charles, to Charles Adams; 124th St, 534 West, prior mtg, installments, 6 per cent 15,000

COHEN, Pauline, to Bowery Savings Bank; Forsyth St, 38, 5 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

DAVIS, Annie, and Marie True; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 114th St, prior mtg $121,500, 2 years, 6 per cent 6,000

DEILE, Ernst, to Louise Trost; Lots 193 and 206, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 3,000

DORGAN, Devina, to William Hodgson; John St, s w s, being n w ½ of Lot 50, map of East Tremont, due Jan. 9, 1905, 6 per cent 1,000

DWORKOWITZ, Morris, to General Synod of the Reformed Church in America; Park Av, e s, 100 ft n e of 171st St, 2 mtgs, 3 years, each 12,000

ECK, Emma A., to Benus Cohen; Lot 125, map of 143 lots of the Pauls estate, Westchester; 3 years 200

EDELSON, Kassel, and another to Clara Marx and another; 101st St, n s, 400 ft w of Columbus Av, installments, 6 per cent 2,500

ELLENDER, Hyman M., to Gottlieb M. Karpas; 142d St, n s, 270 ft w of Lenox Av, (prior mtg $65,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent 6,000

ELLENDER, Hyman M., to City Mortgage Company; 142d St, n s, 270 ft w of Lenox Av, (2 mtgs,) 1 year, 6 per cent., each.. 32,500

FRIERI, Maria, to Central Brewing Company; Jerome St, (Avenue A,) n s of Lot 44, map of new village of Jerome, demand 1,200

FRIESEN, Leopold, to Adolph Balschun; Washington Av, e s, 133 ft n from s w corner of Lot 83, map of Morrisania, being pt of Lot 83, 2 yrs, 6 per cent. 2,500

GARDNER, Bertha, to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank; 75th St, 104 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 27,000

GARMAN, Barbara, to Edward Baer; 2d St, 239, 3 years, 4½ per cent 5,000

GENS, Frank, to Julius Dall; 117th St, 453 and 455 East, prior mtg $28,000, installments, 6 per cent 10,500

GREEN, Samuel, and another to Greenwich Savings Bank; 16th St, 335 to 341 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 90,000

GREEN, Samuel, and another to Gibson Putzel; 16th St, 335 to 341 West, (prior mtg $90,000,) due Dec. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 10,000

HELFER, Isaac, to William W. Appleton and another, trustees; 101st St, n s, 400 ft w of Columbus Av, due April 1, 1909, 4½ per cent 36,000

HELLER, John J., to Frederick Koenig; Stebbins Av, e s, 258 ft n of 167th St, due Jan. 1, 1910 7,000

HILLIARD, George, to Armenia Hercelman; Boerck St, w s, 150 ft n of Delancey St, (prior mtg $25,000) 5,000

HYMAN, Sundel, to Jacob Wicks, Jr.; Madison Av, n w corner of 131st St, 5 years 28,000

KEANE, James R., to Thomas A. Healy; 105th St, s s, 85 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $32,500, due Oct. 1, 1904, 6 per cent. 4,000

LANGAN, James C., and another to Catharine A. McGuire; Mapes Av, e s, 351 ft n s of Fremont Av, due Dec. 24, 1904, 6 per cent 1,750

LESE, Louis, to Henry Fulling; 123d St, 362 and 364 East, (2 mtgs,) 3 years, 4½ per cent., each 4,500

LINDER, Charles, to Minnie Rockefeller; Belmont Av, w s, 197.4 ft s of Union Av, 3 years 3,500

MALCOLM, Thomas D., to City Mortgage Company; 158th St, n s, 121 ft e of Melrose Av, 1 yr, 6 per cent 30,000

MARX, Lewes, and others to Abraham Nevins and another; 113th St, n s, 290 ft e of Park Av, prior mtgs $185,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 18,000

McCOY, Kate, and another to Henry W. Zuber; Norwood Av, n s, 345 ft w of 205th St, due Nov. 1, 1904 2,500

MILLER, Julius, and another to Hugo Cohn; Avenue B, s e corner of 4th St, due Dec. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 20,000

MILLER, Julius, and another to Hugo Cohn; Grand St, n e corner of Attorney St, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000

NANCE, Charles E., and another to Thomas P. Dennis; 2d St, s s, 150 ft e of Avenue D, Unionport, 1 year 500

NAUMBURG, Bernard, to Michael Rowan; 104th St, 12 and 14 West, 2 mtgs, (prior mtg $60,000,) 3 years, each 2,500

NAUMBURG, Bernard, to Michael Rowan; 104th St, 16 West, (prior mtg $21,000, 3 years 2,000

RANDEL, Elias, to Frank Gens; 117th St, 453 East, prior mtg $19,250, installments, 6 per cent 750

RANDEL, Katie, to Frank Gens; 117th St, 455 East, prior mtg $19,250, installments, 6 per cent 750

RATTENBERG, Ida, to Bank for Savings; Henry St, 60, 5 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

SILVERMAN, Isidore, and another to Henry Truberg; 100th St, 222 East, (prior mtgs $13,000,) installments, 6 per cent 4,000

TAYLOR, Annie E., to Edurado Pergoli; West End Av, 831, 1 year, 6 per cent ... 1,000

WALTON, Sarah, to Empire Mortgage Company; Forest Av, w s, 151.7 ft n of Home St, due Aug. 1, 1907 1,000

WOLF, Henrietta, to Catherine Bigley; Pond (or Ursula) Place, e s, 165.6 ft s of 198th St, 2 years 5,000

WRIGHT, Susan A., to Catherine A. Conckiin; 130th St, n s, 74.10 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 9,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ELDRIDGE ST, 135 and 137; Samuel Lippman against Jennie Wanderer, owner; Louis Weinstein, contractor 275

UNION AV and 168th St, s w corner, 35x 70; Zibell Damp Resisting Paint Company against Annie C. Levitt, owner; Annie L. Levitt, contractor 150

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 175d St, 200x140; Lordi, Pernetti & De Respiris against Walter B. Clarkson, owner and contractor 1,700

117TH ST, 31 West; Murdock F. Campbell against John M. Bowers, owner; Grace A. Shuler, contractor 102

117TH ST, 29 West; Murdock F. Campbell against Marcus Marks, owner; Grace A. Shuler, contractor 52

65TH ST, 53 East; John R. Sheehan & Co. against Edward B. Marks, owner and contractor 751

90TH ST, 433 to 439 East; Colwell Lead Company against Rebecca Meryash, owner; Glas & Balke, contractors 2,129

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

SUFFOLK ST, 21; Jacob Levin and another against Jacob Cohen, June 14, 1904 1,994

SUFFOLK ST, 21; Benjamin Fleischer and another against Jacob Cohen, June 13, 1904 500

3D AV, 2,336; James R. Martin against Joseph Dorf and another, June 29, 1904.. 475

3D AV, 4,006; Abraham Stainberg against Samuel Aaron and another, June 23, 1904 80

110TH ST, 4 and 6 East; Max Praty and another against Emily Loewy and another, June 23, 1904 2,160

110TH ST, 4 and 6 East; Max Praty and another against Emily Loewy and another, June 23, 1904 2,400

124TH ST, 534 West; John J. Sheridan against Charles Adams, June 20, 1904, canceled 100

Lis Pendens.

WOOSTER ST, 223 to 227, and 24 St, 44 to 48 West; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Pierrepont Realty Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Boves & Butcher.

47TH AV, e s, 75.9 ft n of 9Tth St, 25.2x100; Abraham Gordon and another against John J. McQuaid and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, J. D. Edelson.

94TH ST, 23 West; Helen Schwitsky against Theresa Steinmann and another, (action to compel conveyance;) attorneys, E. Cohn & J. Levy.

143D ST, 309 and 311 West; Lillie Case against Max M. Fullman and another, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, A. H. Sarachon.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE—TO LET.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE—TO LET.

Larchmont Park

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.

18½ MILES FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION, AT FORTY-SECOND STREET.
THIRTY MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Express Trains, Larchmont first stop.
A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive suburb.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED.
Electric Lights, Gas, Thorough System of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System, Macadamized Streets, Stone, Sidewalks, Etc.

DO NOT BE FOOLED BY BUYING UNIMPROVED PROPERTY AND THEN HAVE TO PAY ASSESSMENTS. BUY WHERE THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE MADE AND PAID FOR.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY in Westchester County, and LARCHMONT PARK affords the Homeseeker and the investor the BEST OPPORTUNITY for profitable Real estate Investment.

CHOICE LOTS, $500 AND UP. EASY TERMS, SMALL CASH PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGED.

TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICE, and very Low Commutation Rate.

WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c. Representatives will take visitors to Larchmont Park at my expense any day.

EDWARD McVICKAR,
27 PINE STREET. Telephone, 2026 John. NEW YORK.

CRESTWOOD

A veritable PARADISE recently opened AT THE
NORTHERN GATEWAY OF THE CITY,
"Thirty minutes out on the Harlem R. R."
The Real Estate Surprise of 1904.
Every visitor delighted and nearly all buyers.
Superb houses from $5,500 up.
Thoroughly restricted; all city improvements; purest water, churches, schools, etc. Commutation, $5.50; fifty trains daily.
Lots and villa sites from $250 up.
Prices will positively be advanced July 31st and values will surely quadruple within three years.
The Time to Buy Is Before the Advance.
Terms: Cash or monthly payments.
For tickets and particulars, apply to
The Watson Company,
12 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

WHY PAY RENT?
Go to Offenbach, 97 East 116th St., any evening; he will show you how to get a home at Marbledale on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes from 125th St.; fare 8c.

At White Plains.—Corner plot, 77x200 feet, on wide, macadamized, and beautifully shaded street; convenient to station; an ideal spot. C. E. Cooley, 19 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

A.—A.—Mt. Kisco; house, all improvements, 8 rooms; lot 100x100; bargain. Cooley & West, opp. station, White Plains.

$2,400; 8-room house, bath, improvements; 25x 100; Pelham's good section. Ulman, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley Depot; removal sale. Graeb, 1,083 Union Av., Bronx.

Mount Vernon.

BUY—WHY PAY RENT?—$30 house can be bought for $20 monthly; all improvements; 6-room house, Sherwood Park, $2,900; 8 rooms, Cleveland Av., $4,200; 8 rooms, Teraca Av., $4,000. TICHBORNE, 54 Mt. Vernon Av.

CHESTER HILL—Elegant 2-story brick and stone dwelling, $7,000. Ulman, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

BARGAIN.—Two lots, 50x112, near station; flag walks, water, gas, $1,500. Can loan money to build. CLAREY, 52 1st St., Mt. Vernon.

White Plains.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS,
WHITE PLAINS,
40 minutes from New York; 88 trains daily; trains every 10 minutes, morning and evening.
LOTS, $16.
NOT LESS THAN 6 LOTS SOLD.
LOTS, $25 Up.
NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY, 503 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Hedge Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

Bargain—Farm, 32 acres, house, outbuildings, in Wilton, Conn.; 1 mile to station; 50 miles to New York. Write. F. Williams, 5 Arch St., Norwalk, Conn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

MANUFACTURER wishes to invest $40,000 in Yorkville, Harlem, or Bronx flat property. Address with full information regarding rents, mortgages, and lowest cash price. FURRIER, Box 1,068 Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Good corner for two private houses, including corner and good paying business property. Must be cheap. Quality $45,000; send particulars. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Attention!—Owners having houses for sale will find it worth while to call or write to me; buyers on hand for real values. Traitner, 714 East 138th St.

West of Central Park, 3 and 4 family flats; cash for anything reasonable. Natkins & Co., 104th St. and Columbus Av.

Cash paid for lots in William's Bridge. Send letter or call, Batusin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Owners.—I have cash buyer for three or four cheap tenements. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Have cash buyers for double and triple flats. Robt. Levers, 354 West 116th St.

AT AUCTION

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SALE EXTRAORDINARY.
Orienta Properties at Auction.
will be sold at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, New York City, on July 12th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.
Long Island Sound Shore Front Mansions, Villa Sites.
COMPRISING THE ESTATE OF THOMAS L. RUSHMORE, DEC'D,
now the property of Rushmore Realty Corporation, situate at ORIENTA (Mamaroneck, New York), Rye Park, in Rye, and Altonwood Park, Mamaroneck.
At this sale will be offered some of the highest class residence property in Westchester County. It will comprise much of the large residue of the Estate of Mr. Thomas L. Rushmore, deceased, who was the pioneer in the development of the exclusive Orienta Peninsula, the home of millionaires. The property to be sold immediately adjoins the places of Rye that are famous the financial and social world and takes in some of the most beautiful Long Island Sound front property in Westchester County.
Terms will be made liberal possible.
For maps and particulars, booklets, etc., apply PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, 155 Broadway; MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, attorneys, Mamaroneck, New York, and 38 Park Row, New York City.

H. C. Mapes & Co., Auct's, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.
Arverne-by-the-Sea, L. I.
within Greater New York.
Exceptional opportunity for investors.
The Ocean & Bay Front Improvement Co. will sell on the premises at public auction
Saturday, July 16, at 2 P. M.
Easy Terms. Easy Terms.
Now 40 minutes, and when Pennsylvania R. R. improvements are completed it will be 15 minutes from City Hall.
250 CHOICE LOTS.
Values Rapidly Increasing. Title Guaranteed.
Particulars of Local Agents, Auctioneers, or EPH. A. KARELSEN, Attorney for Company, 198 Broadway, N. Y. City.

AUCTION SALE OF 58 SEASIDE VILLA PLOTS in the finest part of Emerson, New Jersey, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 2:30 P. M., on the premises.
ROBERT APPLETON,
7 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
is instructed to sell these lots absolutely to the highest bidder; title policy of the Fidelity Trust Co. of Newark given free to each purchaser. Buyers wishing to leave 70 per cent. on mortgage for three years at 5 per cent. may do so. Send for map to
ROBERT APPLETON,
Real Estate,
7 Pine St., New York
or PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, New York.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,
253 Broadway, Manhattan,
will sell at Public Auction,
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE,
225 E. 28th St.,
5-story and basement brick tenement,
THURSDAY, JULY 14TH, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 161 Broadway.
JULIUS J. & A. J. YOUNG, Attorneys, 76 William St. JOSEPH PASCOCELLO, Referee.

ABSOLUTE SALE.
R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auct'rs
will sell at public auction, at 161 Broadway,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon,
68 WEST 95TH ST.,
8-story & basement dwelling, on lot

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—Certificate No. A53,510, One Hundred shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company stock. Transfer has been stopped. Suitable reward on its return to Halsey & Hudnut, 5 Maiden St., New York.

Lost.—20 shares U. S. Steel pf., 18,646, in the name of Chas. H. Echols. Notify Ellingwood & Cunningham, 43 Wall St.

Lost.—20 shares U. S. Steel pf., 18,646, in the name of Chas. H. Echols. Notify Ellingwood & Cunningham, 43 Wall St.

Lost.—Book No. 136,275, New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

Lost.—Book No. 143,439, New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

Lost.—Near Fort George, side bag, silver monogram, Friday evening; liberal reward. 339 West 58th St.

Lost.—Lady's gold watch, Sunday afternoon, initials E. C., on West 165th St. Return to E. Cook, 463 West 164th St. Reward $10.

Lost.—Brooch, amethyst, set in brilliants; $5 reward. Van Smith, 2 West 39th St.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

112th St., 36 West.—Connecting and other pleasant rooms; excellent table; references.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

17th, 116 East.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; exceptionally clean house; excellent table; gentlemen; references.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

22d St., 30 East.—Large and small rooms; table the best market affords; transients; $1 a day, upward.

40th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; Summer garden; reasonable.

42th St., 69 West.—Large and small rooms; Summer prices; telephone; doctor's office.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms, with board; also table boarders.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, Cathedral Heights.—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, cool, handsomely furnished room; excellent table; American family; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

16th St., 236 West.—Furnished rooms for respectable working women; use of kitchen. Morton.

17th St., 55 West.—Parlor floor, entire or part; large hallroom, $4; reference.

19th St., 116 East, (Near Irving Place.)—Large and small rooms to let.

43d St., 13 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Large room; private bath; cool hall .om; telephone.

45th St., 15 East.—For business men; temporary or protractive; residence and up-to-date room. Phone, 6485—38th.

47th St., 168 West.—Nicely furnished hall room; clean house; $3.

49th St., 131 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, summer prices; hot water; house private; transients.

49th St., 217 West.—Comfortably furnished large and small cool rooms; bath, running water; moderate.

52d St., 74 West.—Pleasant front room; running water; closet, bath; $3.50; gentlemen only. Angell.

55th St., 324 West.—Comfortably furnished cool, clean rooms; large or small; all conveniences; bath.

56th St., 348 West.—Parlor, piano; bedrooms; first bell, west side.

58th St., 320 West.—Comfortably furnished large rooms; hall room, running water; porcelain bath; breakfast optional.

58th St., 118 West.—Floor of three rooms, with bath; separately or together; location central.

78th St., 163 West.—Large room adjoining bath; also hall room; telephone; transients accommodated; references.

65th St., 30 West.—Large and small furnished rooms, with bath; furnish to suit. Tiedmann.

103d St., 131 West.—One or two cool rooms; one flight; near elevated; low. Fisher.

135th St., 242, 244, and 246 West.—Neatly furnished rooms to rent with or without board.

135th St., 242, 244, 246 West.—Neatly furnished rooms to rent, with or without board.

Do you prefer a room in an old house, to living in a newly furnished, up-to-date hotel, with all modern improvements? You are paying as much for bid as you can have the new for; where? At the Monticello Hotel, 35 West 64th, just off Broadway; any west side car.

Are you staying in town for the Summer? If so and you want cool, newly furnished room or apartment, hotel service, every comfort, at moderate prices, from $6 per week upward, look at them, at the Monticello Hotel, 35 West 64th St., between Broadway and Central Park.

Have you a cool, comfortable room, with private bath or the use of shower and tub? If not, you can get them, with hotel service, and all conveniences, from $6, $7, and $8 per week upward at the Monticello Hotel, 35 West 64th St., just off Broadway.

Hotel Gerard, 123 West 44th St.—Important Notice.—We are offering cool, comfortable rooms and apartments at one-half usual rate during July and August; call and be convinced; no trouble to show rooms.

Morningside Heights.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite, light, airy, well furnished, on Morningside Park, near Columbia University and car line; river view; reasonable; elevator; restaurant. Address A. J., The Invermere, fifth floor, 415 West 118th St.

Out of Town.

Large, cool, comfortable rooms facing ocean and near depot, with first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

Temperate young man wishes airy furnished room; terms reasonable. C., Box 157 Times.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Wanted—Desk room free to good stenographer in exchange for limited service; ample time for outside work; no public stenographer in same building. A. Schroeder, Room 25, 39 Cortlandt.

Wanted.—Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require a manager and buyer for their dressmaking department; one capable of going abroad and selecting models; all communications treated strictly confidential.

Wanted—Girl about 17, rapid and accurate, to assist in order department of neckwear house. Apply personally, with references, A. N. Ryerson & Co., 122 5th Av.

Wanted.—Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require an experienced saleswoman for their glove department.

Wanted—Saleswomen for grocery department. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Waitresses for light lunch room. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Stenographer and bookkeeper; one able to take full charge of books; must be neat and accurate; salary $12 to start. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 338 Broadway.

A.—Wanted—First-class operator on corset covers. Apply S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St., new York.

A.—Wanted—Petticoat operator, bander, and tucker. S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

Males.

Cutters wanted; also trimmers and lining cutters with shears or knife by wholesale clothing houses; steady employment and good wages. Apply N. Y. Clothing Trade Association, Room 19, 13 Astor Place, New York.

Salesmen—Any man who realizes that energy and ability alone secure results, and that results are always paid for, can positively earn as a minimum $50.00 a week with a specialty line. Call with excellent references. G. N. SLATTERY, 34 Union Square.

Wanted—On private place, Long Island, married man, sober and industrious, to make himself generally useful; must be familiar with horses, milking, and light farming; Protestant, English or Scotch, preferred; permanent place if satisfactory. Answer, stating wages, G. W. B., Post Office Box 2,164, New York City.

Wanted—Young man stenographer; Gentile; some experience; must be bright, energetic, and generally capable in or out of office; promising position for an intelligent, trustworthy young man. Call Tuesday morning, or address Room 1,106, 120 Liberty St.

Wanted—Bright boy; good penman; for position as bill clerk; must be anxious to learn and to work; about eighteen years of age, quick and accurate at figures. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Bright, quick office boy; must be over sixteen years of age and able to write a fair hand. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Young man, thoroughly familiar with railroad and industrial statistics, capable of writing a good market letter. C. Mont. Benton Co., 398 West 28th St.

"MORAL SUASION" PLEA VAIN.

Magistrate Breen Holds Clothing Striker on Assault Charge.

A crowd of the striking clothing cutters and garment workers filled Essex Market Court yesterday to watch the disposition of an assault charge made by Tobias Shapiro, a non-union man, against Adolph Silver of 118 Eldridge Street, who admitted that he was a striking clothing cutter. Magistrate Breen held the defendant in $500 bail for trial in Special Sessions after expressing his thoughts on "moral suasion" as sometimes practiced by strikers.

Shapiro, who lives at 833 Madison Street, told the Magistrate that on July 6, after he had finished work, he was met in the hallway of his house by several men, who urged him to join the Clothing Cutters' Union and go on strike with the rest of the thousands who were out of work for a "principle."

"I told the men," said Shapiro to Magistrate Breen, "that I believed in the right of every man to sell his labor in the free market the same as a man has the right to sell any other commodity. Unions had never done anything for me, and I could not see what benefit I was to get by throwing up a job I have held for four years and joining the strikers."

"As I was going up stairs after the argument with the men, four of them followed me, and between the second and third floors set upon me and did me up. My arm was broken in the fight, and I have been in the hospital ever since."

Silver acknowledged that he was a striking clothing cutter, but explained that with a few friends he had tried to induce Shapiro by moral suasion wholly to join the ranks of the strikers. He denied that he or any of the others had used any violence.

"That is all right," said Magistrate Breen. "No doubt your idea of moral suasion is considerably different from mine. This young man has been badly injured, and as you admit you were on the premises at the time, and the house is not your home, I am going to hold you for trial. I have been told that a striker's idea of moral suasion is the soft side of a hard brick. It looks to me as if the moral suasion in this case was the hard side of a thick fist well aimed and often applied."

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

Wanted—A prominent New York Stock Exchange house desires gentleman with strong following and controlling good accounts. Address Advance, New York Times.

Wanted—Two good drivers; must understand shipping; best references required. 212 East 21st St., stable.

Wanted—Mattress makers at Wanamaker's, on Imperial edges; experienced only. Apply at 67 West 10th St.

Wanted—Stenographer, thoroughly experienced; must be rapid and accurate; for permanent position; salary $15 to start. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Grocery packers and order clerks. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Bus men for grocery lunch room. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted.—The 14th Street Store requires experienced grocery order clerks and packers. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—China packers; thoroughly experienced. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—At Wanamaker's, an experienced salesman for photographic supplies.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Caretaker.—By a strong, reliable woman as caretaker of bachelor's apartment; first-class cook; good references. 12 West 33d St.

Dressmaker.—Shirt waists, suits, ladies', misses', children's dressmaker. Mrs. Bodine, 101 West 91st St.

Housekeeper.—Respectable middle-aged woman as housekeeper in widower's family or aged lady; excellent references; city or country; moderate wages. Address Housekeeper, 143 8th Av.

Houseworker.—By colored houseworker; good cook, laundress, chambermaid waitress; neat, experienced; city, country; moderate; reference. Julia, 320 West 59th St. Tel., 1685R Columbus.

Housework.—Small family adults; good cook, waitress, plain washing; city reference; city, country; car fare. 230 East 43d St., second flight front.

Maid.—Kitchen maid for city or country. 244 West 19th St., one flight.

Nurse.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 22 East 115th St.

Nurse.—Intelligent, refined American young woman as infant's nurse; years of experience; city reference. Address American, 293 West 125th St.

Stenographer.—Superior education; several years' experience; always successful; commercial, legal, any intricate work; young lady; will substitute; credentials. Alpha, 161 Times.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; accustomed to electrical and mercantile work; first-class references; $12, $15. Miss Reynolds, 151 Times.

Stenographer.—Capable young woman; four years' experience; thorough business education; quick, accurate; references; no agents; would substitute; $10. Punctual, 191 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced banking, commercial, insurance; capable handling large correspondence intelligently and rapidly; would substitute; $15. W 153 Times.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; six years' experience; rapid, accurate; good education; willing to substitute; best references; $12, $15. Miss Le Roy, 186 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; American parentage; best references; $10. Truthfull, 154 Times.

Stenographer.—Bright beginner; accurate; work week on trial. Miss T., Room 150, World Building.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; intelligent; good speller; reference. Gertrude, 179 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—16; German-American; bright; educated; beginner. L. Moedebeck, 140 West 66th St.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; businesslike young lady; good education; exceptional ability. Miss M., 191 Times.

Stenographer.—Limited experience; American, (18;) advantages education insures, earnestly seeks position. Moderate, 168 Times.

Stenographer.—By young girl; Remington operator; reasonable salary. Ward, 801 East 138th St., Bronx.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; competent and reliable young lady; will substitute; $10. Miss Nelson, P. O. 778.

Telegrapher and stenographer.—Accustomed to broker office and private secretary work; capable of handling correspondence, and thoroughly experienced in both departments; desires permanent position. C Box 100 Times.

Washing to take home. Mollie Wroten, 222 West 17th St.

Males.

A young man of literary aspirations would like to secure a position where he may be of use; newspaper or magazine work preferred; no soliciting or canvassing. S Box 101 Times.

Boy, (14½,) neat, in office; capable and trustworthy; good references from former employer; permanent. D. R., Box 174 Times.

Butler or Second Man.—Highest reference from last employer. D. D., 24 East 60th St.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers; city and country; disengaged at present time; family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Stenographer, rapid, experienced, educated, wishes more work day or evening; will also do copying; satisfaction guaranteed. Telephone 920 Cortlandt.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; limited experience; good education; intelligent, active; good office assistant. Moderate, 184 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—Expert stenographer and private secretary, with ten years' experience. Write D. H., 155 East 56th St.

Tutor.—German, graduate of university, desires to give lessons, or tutor's position in a family in country. Address C 162 Times.

Upholsterer.—First-class; out by the day at residences; furniture, mattresses, carpets, &c.; prices moderate; reference. De Langie, 184 Columbus Av.

Useful Man.—Understands garden, horses, carriages, and milking; good references. F. V. K., 224 East 42d St.

Well educated, neat appearing young man, employed as city editor suburban daily, seeks position where executive ability and hard work will be financially appreciated. Worker, Box 133 Times.

Young man, twenty-one, with general contractor, builder, or any concern connected with the building line; general knowledge of repairs of buildings. Charles J., 660 3d Av.

START RIGID INQUIRY INTO MIDVALE WRECK

Prosecutor Acting with Coroner in Placing Blame for Deaths.

JURY AT SCENE OF DISASTER

Number of Those Who Lost Lives Now Fixed at Sixteen—Relief Fund Started in Hoboken.

Acting under instructions from County Physician Charles McBride of Passaic County, Coroner J. M. Blauvelt of Paterson yesterday impaneled a jury and began a rigid investigation into the causes of the wreck which occurred Sunday on the Greenwood Lake Branch of the Erie Railroad at Midvale, N. J., a wreck in which sixteen persons were killed and sixty injured.

Prosecutor Emley of Passaic County and his assistant, Ralph Shaw, are co-operating with the Coroner in his investigation. It is hardly probable that the examination of witnesses will be started before Monday. Yesterday the Coroner's jury viewed the body of Harris Kanzer, one of the wreck victims, and then visited the scene of the wreck, where its members made inquiries as to whether or not the signal at Midvale was set at danger by William Richards.

The jury consists of Abram Kiernert, an attorney of Paterson; William Plumb, Tax Assessor, Paterson; Robert Beattie, carpet manufacturer, Little Falls; Dr. H. H. Lucas, Paterson; William H. Tice, druggist, Midvale, and William Rome, hotel proprietor, Midvale.

"The preliminary investigation," said Coroner Blauvelt last night, "convinced me that Engineer John Landwasser, in charge of the train which crashed into the rear of the Plattdeutscher Verein excursion train, could have seen that the track was not clear in time to prevent any loss of life, had he been looking ahead. A question we are to decide is whether the danger signal was set at Midvale. It may have been that the engineer of the second train was watching the signal and, seeing that it indicated a clear track, kept on."

The jury will also seek to ascertain why a block system depending upon human agencies was made use of while there are automatic systems in existence. The construction of the cars which made up the excursion trains will be carefully looked into. Eyewitnesses of the wreck state that they telescoped from a shock but little more severe than that which is frequently experienced in coupling cars in railroad yards.

Another matter which will be sifted was the uselessness of the wrecking tools which were aboard the excursion train. The workers who tried to clear away the débris of the telescoped cars to rescue the injured found axes and sledges which slipped off the handles when an attempt was made to utilize them.

The jury will also inquire into the use of two engines by the Erie in hauling the train which wrought such destruction of life and limb. It was asserted yesterday that Engineer Landwasser saw the train ahead in plenty of time to bring his own train to a stop, had it not been for the fact that the engine pushing the rear end of the double-header kept on under a full head of steam. The statement was made in Hoboken that when the Plattdeutscher Verein's excursion train was made up it had one of the Erie's new engines, but that when West End was reached that engine was taken off and two old engines substituted.

The Erie Railroad Company, through General Manager J. C. Stuart and General Superintendent George Van Keuren, yesterday started an investigation into the causes of the wreck on its own account. The train hands concerned in the affair, including Engineer Landwasser and Operator William Richards, were summoned to the general offices, in Jersey City, where they were separately examined. Superintendent J. P. McGuire of the Greenwood Lake Division assisted in the investigation.

The responsibility for the collision, so the railroad officials state, lies between Engineer Landwasser and William Richards, the man in the Midvale signal tower. Immediately after the collision the two men met, and each accused the other of being to blame. Landwasser told Richards that the danger signal was not set, and that that was the reason he kept on with his train. Richards insisted that the danger signal was displayed, and that the fault was with Landwasser for disregarding it.

The company's claim agent was busy yesterday completing the lists of dead and injured. In addition to the sixteen dead, the company is in possession of the names of forty persons who were injured. Their list of injured does not include, however, those who were taken to their homes, not being so seriously hurt as to necessitate their removal to a hospital. Mrs. William Wistow, whose name was in the official list of dead first given out, was yesterday found at her home, 319 Mountain Road, West Hoboken, alive and well. The body supposed to be that of Mrs. Wistow was taken Sunday night to the undertaking establishment of Charles Hoffman, 111 Jackson Street, Hoboken, where it remained for some time, unidentified. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Kate Carhardt of Eighth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, Manhattan, called at Hoffman's and identified the body as that of Mrs. Susan Palmer, who lived with her.

The body of the four-year-old boy was identified yesterday morning as that of Walter Kanzer, 313 Pearl Street, Manhattan. Walter was the son of Harris Kanzer, the wreck victim whose body was held in Paterson yesterday by Coroner Blauvelt for the purposes of the inquest.

The body supposed to be that of Edward J. Kelly of Terrace Avenue, Jersey City, was found to be that of Owen Murphy, thirty-one years old, of 133 Clinton Street, Hoboken. Murphy was a plumber. Kelly, it turned out, was not injured.

Flags in Hoboken yesterday were at half mast. The whole city was in mourning. The funerals of the victims of the wreck will be held Wednesday and Thursday.

Oscar Georgi, attorney for the claims department of the Erie Railroad, visited Hoboken yesterday and held a conference with Louis Fricke, one of the chief officers of the Plattdeutscher Verein. Mr. Georgi said after the conference that Erie had admitted that the responsibility for the accident rested upon the railroad company, and stated that it was willing to treat with the organization in the settlement of claims for damages.

A relief fund for the families of those who were killed or injured in the wreck was yesterday opened, and $500 was soon subscribed. President George Meyer of the Verein and Mayor Lankering yesterday furnished aid to all who were in immediate need. The Verein held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which resolutions of sympathy were adopted for the families who suffered loss through the accident. Another resolution was unanimously adopted praising the heroism of Mrs. Bradford of Midvale, who left her sick child to go to the aid of the injured.

A resolution was also adopted instructing all excursionists having claims as a result of the wreck to file them by Wednesday at the latest at Fricke's Hall. It was decided that all money received by the Verein as damages should go to the relief fund.

Several Hoboken organizations which had planned railroad excursions determined yesterday as a result of the lesson taught by the Midvale disaster to abandon them.

The wounded in the Hoboken and Jersey City hospitals were all reported as out of danger yesterday.

JUDGMENT FOR $31,342.

W. Emlen Roosevelt Says He Loaned That Much to E. C. Potts.

A judgment for $31,342 was entered yesterday against Earl Clinton Potts, in favor of W. Emlen Roosevelt, the banker, for money advanced to Mr. Potts, it is claimed, between Oct. 9, 1891, and Feb. 11, 1908, on which interest was paid, it is alleged further, to Dec. 31, 1896.

Mr. Potts was served with the summons at 18 Exchange Place.

Collision in Front of Waldorf.

Two men were slightly hurt yesterday afternoon when an east-bound Thirty-fourth Street car collided with a Wells-Fargo express wagon at the entrance to Astor Court, at the western end of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. James Fisher of 245 Browne Street, Jersey City, the driver, and Michael Keston, seventeen years, the helper on the express wagon, were thrown to the street and slightly injured. Several windows in the car were smashed, creating a small panic among the passengers.

TOO MANY SPECIAL JURIES.

Judge McMahon Criticises Jerome's Practice in Homicide Cases.

Judge McMahon spoke disapprovingly yesterday of the practice of the District Attorney in applying for special panels of jurors in homicide cases. He took under advisement an application made by Assistant District Attorney Clarke for special panels to try the cases of Henry Berge, Jr., and Miss Issie White. Berge is charged with killing Charles Kaiser on Easter Sunday at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and the East River. Mrs. White has been tried once on a charge of killing her husband, who was a messenger for Charles M. Schwab. The jury disagreed.

Judge McMahon said that the special jury law was not intended to provide a special panel in every homicide case. It was meant only, he stated, for cases where there was considerable notoriety or for other public reason.

HUNTED RATS WITH NAPHTHA.

Also Matches, and with the Usual Result—Little Damage.

Although naphtha may be a first-rate thing to hunt rats with, the chances are that Mrs. Isabella Grunewald, a boarder at 32 West Ninety-fourth Street, will not use it any more—at least, not with a lighted match in her other hand.

Yesterday Mrs. Grunewald suspected rats in the back parlor, on the first floor. The parlor has haircloth furniture, and the boarders have often heard mysterious sounds coming from the back of the sofa and out from behind the black walnut whatnot. Mrs. Grunewald got a naphtha can and some matches to look down into the cracks, put on gloves and her arctics, and sallied forth. The whatnot did not furnish any encouragement, so Mrs. Grunewald tackled the sofa. She lighted a match to take a look behind it. Then something happened.

When the firemen arrived they found the first floor back parlor pretty well on fire and the flames spreading to an adjoining bedroom. Mrs. Grunewald had escaped in some mysterious fashion with burns only about her hands. No one else in the house was hurt. The firemen quickly put out the fire, which had done $500 damage to the house and had ruined a piano. Mrs. Mary Bowles, the landlady, said the piano was worth $1,500.

PECK BODIES SENT HOME.

Husband, Wife, and Daughter Were Drowned in Florida Waters.

The bodies of Capt. George W. Peck, his wife, Eliza, and their fifteen-year-old daughter, Miss Sarah Peck, who were drowned at Key West on Saturday afternoon, were shipped to Brooklyn from Florida last night. They will be taken to the family residence at 500 Hancock Street, where the funeral will be held.

Capt. Peck, who was fifty-six years old, was commander of the steamship Mae, owned by A. B. Hull & Co. of this city. Accompanied by his wife and daughter, he was on a trip to Southern ports on the Mae. While at Key West on Saturday the three put out in a catboat to spend the afternoon fishing. In some way the boat was capsized. Capt. Peck was a strong swimmer and kept himself, his wife, and daughter afloat until his strength gave out. Another sailing party which hurried to their aid reached them too late. The bodies were later recovered and taken to Key West.

Capt. Peck was well known in marine circles in Brooklyn and in St. John, N. B. For twenty years he had commanded vessels plying between Canada and the West Indies. He is survived by a son, Dr. Herman T. Peck of 160 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, and by two daughters.

IN MEMORY OF H. A. ROGERS.

Board of Education Hears Resolutions—Dr. Marble Re-elected.

The first part of the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon was occupied by the reading of resolutions upon the death of the late President, Henry A. Rogers, and of many letters of condolence. Among the latter was a note from President Cassidy of Queens. The board room was draped in black. No action was taken toward the election of a chief official, as yesterday was the last meeting before the adjournment for the Summer. Vice President Frank L. Babbott will continue to act as Chairman of the Executive Committee until the September meeting.

Albert P. Marble was re-elected an Associate City Superintendent, at a salary of $5,500, for the term of six years. There was some opposition to the re-election of Dr. Marble, who is the oldest of the eight Associate Superintendents, and the name of Superintendent Straubenmueller of Districts No. 6 and 7, Manhattan, was proposed for the position. The Executive Committee of the board was re-elected as follows: Richard H. Adams, Frank L. Babbott, John J. Barry, Samuel M. Dix, Samuel B. Donnelly, John Greene, William Harkness, Robert L. Harrison, Adolph Kiendl, William Lummis, Jacob W. Mack, Alrick H. Man, Abraham Stern, Felix Warburg, and George W. Wingate. John H. Denbigh, the first assistant at the Morris High School, was advanced to the Principalship.

WOMAN BESTED THIEF.

Fought All the Way from Cash Drawer to Sidewalk.

A thief, who with another man had represented himself as an Inspector of the Department of Health in Brooklyn, gave Mrs. Mary Herman, who has a small grocery at 215 Harman Street, Williamsburg, a desperate fight yesterday, before he was overpowered by the woman. Then Mrs. Herman had the supreme satisfaction of marching with the man to the Hamburg Avenue Police Station. He described himself as Frank Lawler, thirty-three years old, of 32 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

Lawler and his pal were well dressed when they entered Mrs. Herman's grocery. They told her they had come to inspect the plumbing. Lawler remained in the grocery while Mrs. Herman escorted the other to her kitchen. During the woman's absence Lawler rifled the cash drawer and secured $16. Mrs. Herman heard the jingle of coin and caught Lawler in the act. She ran behind the counter, and as she caught hold of him he seized her by the throat and tried to stifle her cries. She held on to him with a tight grip, however, and the tussle extended to the sidewalk. A large crowd gathered, and John Schaefer, a neighbor, went to Mrs. Herman's aid. The thief gave up the fight, and was marched to the station house. His companion escaped by jumping out of a rear window.

Lawler refused to tell who his pal was. He was charged with larceny, and later Magistrate Naumer held him in $500 bail for hearing. The men are believed to be the ones who have called at other stores lately in the guise of Inspectors to commit petty robberies.

TROLLEY VICTIM DIES.

Boy Whose Leg Was Crushed Succumbs to Injury.

James Farrell, twelve years old, of 166 East Eighty-second Street, died in the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday from bruises and shock received Sunday evening when he was knocked down by a south-bound Third Avenue surface car at Seventy-sixth Street.

The boy's right leg was so badly crushed that it had to be amputated, and after he had been taken to the hospital was found to be suffering from internal injuries. Motorman Travis of the car that struck the boy was arrested at the time of the accident.

Run Over by Wagon, Boy Dies.

Michael Zika, twelve years old, of 1,418 Avenue A, died yesterday afternoon at the Presbyterian Hospital of internal injuries caused last Saturday, when he was run over at Seventy-fifth Street and Avenue A by a Wells-Fargo Express Company's wagon. The driver, William Eaton, of 899 Hoboken Avenue, Jersey City, who was held for examination in $500 bail awaiting the result of the boy's injuries, will now be charged with homicide.

PERCY NAGLE ARRESTED FOR RAISING BANNER

Deposed Tammany Leader Had No Permit for Parker Emblem.

MOB CHEERS THE PRISONER

District Assembly Organizations Pledge Support to the St. Louis Ticket.

Percival E. Nagle, ex-Commissioner of Street Cleaning, and who as leader of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District was dethroned by ex-Deputy Police Commissioner John F. Cowan, was arrested last night for swinging a Parker banner in front of the Kanawha Democratic Club Building, at 150 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Nagle is out for the leadership of the district again and, according to his friends, the swinging of the first Parker banner in Harlem was to mark the opening of his campaign against Mr. Cowan.

About 5,000 persons were in the street, all yelling for Parker and Nagle, when at a little after 9 o'clock the ex-leader stepped out and pulled a rope that swung the big banner across the street. A minute later Policeman Leonard of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station arrested Mr. Nagle and marched him off to the station.

August Moebus and the whole crowd followed, and as soon as Mr. Nagle's name had been taken by the Sergeant at the station, Mr. Moebus stepped forward and furnished $500 bail. Then Mr. Nagle went back to his headquarters at the Kanawha Club, where he received the plaudits of his followers for being arrested.

"It's a glorious thing to be arrested for Judge Parker," said one, while another yelled, "It's a nice Democratic bunch that arrests a man for standing up for his party's Presidential nominee."

Mr. Nagle declared that Thomas Bannon, Deputy Police Commissioner Lindsley's secretary, had appeared in Harlem in the afternoon and ordered the arrest of any man who raised a Parker banner without a permit. He also said that Cowan had applied for permission to raise banners in the squares between Third, Lexington, and Fourth Avenues, thus hoping to defeat his plan to raise a banner in front of his own club. He had, Mr. Nagle added, consulted lawyers, and had been told that he had a perfect right to raise a banner as long as he placed no poles in the street.

When Mr. Cowan was seen at the Mohawk Club, he laughed, and said the whole thing was a put-up job on the part of Nagle. If he didn't beat him five to one for the leadership, he said, he would be glad to make him a present of $1,000.

The Kanawha Club later indorsed the Democratic ticket chosen at St. Louis and pledged the united efforts of the members to help elect the candidates. The resolutions were introduced by Nagle and seconded by Benjamin Franklin. The meeting was largely attended.

Similar resolutions were introduced and much enthusiasm shown at the meetings of the United Democracy of the Twenty-third Assembly District and of the Osceola Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

BROOKLYN WATER FAMINE.

Breaking Down of Engine Causes Inconvenience on Prospect Heights.

As a result of the breaking down of a pumping engine at the Mount Prospect water tower yesterday, the Park Slope and Prospect Heights districts of Brooklyn experienced a scarcity of water, which will probably continue for several days.

The water tower at the Mount Prospect reservoir is used to give greater pressure in the districts it supplies. When the pumping engine broke down the districts had to be connected directly with the reservoir, which resulted in such a reduction of the pressure that in many places the water would not rise above the second floors of houses.

The districts affected are bounded as follows: District No. 1, by Sixth and Seventh Avenues, Greenwood Cemetery and Twelfth Street; District No. 2, by Fourth and Fifth Avenues, Forty-second and Sixteenth Streets; District No. 3, by Seventh and Fifth Avenues, Seventh and Ninth Streets; District No. 4, by Washington and Franklin Avenues, Eastern Parkway and St. Mark's Avenues. The Water Department officials figure that it will take from two to five days to repair the broken engine.

SECURITIES IN RUBBISH HEAP.

$207,960 Face Value of Find at Smith & McNeil's.

Bonds and certificates of stock that may or may not be worth their face value of $207,960 were found in a pile of rubbish in a storeroom of Smith & McNeil's Hotel Sunday afternoon. George W. Waddell, a brother of the manager of the hotel, discovered them. He was looking for something else at the time, and when he ran across the securities they were piled together in a mass of rubbish on an old shelf that had not been touched for years. How long they had been there or to whom they belonged is a mystery, no marks on either the bonds or the certificates being found that would indicate the owners. Some of the bonds dated back as far as 1879.

In the package was a first mortgage thousand-dollar gold bond No. 2,512 of the Ohio Central Railroad, River Division, due in 1902. The last coupon on this for $30 had been detached in 1882. With this bond were certificates Nos. 5,013 and 5,015, the former for fifty shares and the latter for one share of stock of the Ohio Central Railroad Company, both of which were made out to "Charles Head & Co."

Another certificate, No. 4,144, for six shares of the Ohio Central Railroad Company, was in the name of Adams, Kellogg & Mason. The remainder of the securities represented mining stocks. Of these there were seventeen 100-share certificates of the Consolidated Imperial Mining Company of San Francisco, par $100, or a total of $170,000. The certificates were divided as follows: Six, representing 300 shares each, bore the name of E. R. Grant, trustee, and were dated Sept. 20, 1899. Three were made out to "James Coffin," three to "G. B. Bayley, Treasurer," three to "E. A. Richardson, Treasurer," one to "Nat Stein, trustee," and one to "H. E. Parsons, trustee." Other certificates were issued by the Miller Gold Mining Company of Nevada, the shares being $25 each. The nineteen certificates, each of which represented fifty shares, totaled $23,750.

Last night Mr. Waddell said that as yet he did not know what the bonds and certificates were worth. The matter is being investigated, he said, and he hoped to know to-day.

FUMES DROVE FIREMEN BACK.

Ammonia Tank Exploded and Made Fire Fighting Difficult.

An ammonia tank exploded yesterday morning on the third floor of the six-story brick building at 109-111 Horatio Street, occupied by the Manhattan Cold Storage Warehouse Company. About twenty-five men and boys were working in the building at the time. In the basement thirty horses were stabled.

One alarm of fire was sounded immediately after the explosion, and Acting Battalion Chief Maguire was in charge of the firemen. It was found impossible for the firemen to get close to the fire, owing to the fumes of the ammonia. A fireman was sent up the fire-escape of the Devoe Paint Factory, in the rear of the storage company's building, and afterward ladders were placed against the windows nearest to where the fire was located. After a two-hour fight, the fire was extinguished. The firemen got the horses out with difficulty. A defective electric light wire is said to have been responsible for the explosion. The loss is estimated at $2,000.

Outdoor Furniture REDUCED.

Old Hickory Arm Chairs and Rockers, $1.75, $2.25, $3.50.

Silver Birch Chairs, Rockers and Settees, $1.75, $2.50, $4.50 each.

Hammocks, 70c., $1, $2 & $3.50, about ½ of regular prices.

Also several odd pieces of *Summer Furniture* greatly reduced to close out.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway and Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.



For July Days.

SPECIAL SALE

WOOL CRASH SUITS, $9.00

Two-piece Suits in choice fabrics, faultless cut and fit.

Many sold at $14.00.

Full of service and satisfaction.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

GIVE YOUR LIVER A VACATION.

Your liver needs a change and rest. You have been dosing it with pills for years. Don't even taste how bad they are because of the sugar coating. If you MUST take something, use ERBA'S EXTRACT OF TAMARINDS. It is purely vegetable and there is nothing to disguise. Simply add to water and drink. You do not have to keep increasing the amount. It makes livers healthy. At your druggist. L. Gandolfi & Co., 427-31 W. B'way, N. Y.

"MIKE" RYAN HELD AS A GREEN GOODS OPERATOR

Now in Ludlow Street Jail in Default of Bail.

LETTER TO VICTIM SHOWN

Farmer Was to Get $3,000 for $300, or $10,000 for $650—"Articles," Said Letter, Were Original and Absolutely Safe.

For alleged traffic in green goods "Mike Ryan, alias William W. Link," as the indictment had it, was held yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields by $5,000 bail, and in default thereof was committed to the Ludlow Street Jail. The Federal authorities call Ryan the "king of green-goods men," and it was said further that he was one of those who figured in the revelations of the inwardness of green-goods methods made by George Appo at the time of the Lexow investigation. Appo, whose father was a Chinaman, was himself called green-goods king.

Ryan, whose name was given before the Commissioner as Michael D. Ryan, was arrested in an eating house by Deputy United States Marshal Kennedy. He is a man of medium height, seemingly about fifty, wears a Van Dyke beard, and was well dressed. His

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; fresh west winds.

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RUSSIANS HEAR OF JAPANESE DISASTER

30,000 Men Reported to Have Been Lost Near Port Arthur.

CARNAGE CAUSED BY MINES

Intelligence of Terrible Reverse to Mikado's Army on Monday Night Received at Mukden Yesterday.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—A dispatch from a Russian correspondent at Mukden, dated July 12, says:

"According to intelligence received here the Japanese last night attacked positions near Port Arthur and were repulsed with enormous losses, not less than 30,000, it is said, being killed or wounded by our mines."

LONDON, July 13.—The Morning Post's Shanghai correspondent says that the Japanese casualties by land mines at Port Arthur Sunday night are reported to have been 28,000, but none of the many other special war dispatches mention a Japanese reverse at Port Arthur.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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BERLIN, July 12.—Major Gen. Meckel, the German officer who was formerly an instructor in the Japanese Army, said to me to-day:

"I do not believe that Port Arthur's fall is to be expected immediately. It will first be necessary for the Japanese to bring artillery overland from Dalny, and this will be a difficult task, owing to the lack of suitable roads."

Gen. Meckel does not believe that Gen. Kuropatkin has any chance to aid Port Arthur after the brilliant Japanese victory at Kai-Chow.

PORT ARTHUR SHIPS' SORTIE.

Vessels Recently Reported Badly Damaged Took Part in It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, July 11.—Instructive information reached the Admiralty yesterday confirming the difficulty of estimating naval conditions at Port Arthur.

The Russians pushed out a reconnaissance on Saturday to the southeast. One battleship, four cruisers, two gunboats, and seven destroyers took part in it, including three vessels recently reported badly damaged.

They came into touch with Admiral Togo's third squadron, which, it is believed, consisted of two first-class and four second-class cruisers, nine miles outside. Our old friend the Bayan, which has hitherto proved herself the best handled and pluckiest ship of the Russian squadron, engaged the Japanese at long range. After desultory firing the Russians returned to Port Arthur.

From the course steered by the Russian ships it is possible that the object of the sortie was to shell from the sea the reverse of the Japanese investing positions to the east of Port Arthur. Whether this was actually done is not reported.

The Russian battleship is said to have been the Poltava, and the cruisers are said to have been the Pallada, Diana, Bayan, and Novik.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, July 12.—Admiral Togo reports that at midnight July 11 torpedo boats approached the boom which blocks the entrance to Port Arthur Harbor and attacked the guardship Diana with torpedoes. The result has not been ascertained.

The Japanese boats returned undamaged.

CHE-FOO, July 12.—It is reported that five Russian cruisers and several torpedo boats left Port Arthur at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning last and shelled the enemy's positions on the east coast, returning undamaged at 6 o'clock in the evening. It is believed they encountered Admiral Togo's ships and were forced to return.

A junk which arrived here this morning reports hearing two terrific explosions at Port Arthur yesterday.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—There is some anxiety here regarding the report that the cruiser Askold has been damaged, and it is noticed that she was not mentioned in the list of warships constituting the Port Arthur squadron on its last appearance.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, July 12.—The Japanese Taku-Shan army is moving northwest from Siu-Yen. It fought a series of small battles with the Russians on July 9 and 10. The army is divided into two columns, which advanced against the Russians.

When the first column approached Chikuan-Ching the Russians retreated southwest through the valley, but at 5 o'clock in the evening they took up a position on the heights west of Chou-chia-Chang. The Russians were dislodged at dusk, when the second Japanese column advanced along the road toward Tang-Chi, repulsing small bodies of the enemy en route. The Japanese attacked the advance line of the Russians near Siu-tang-Laku. The Russians

Continued on Page 3.

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REMEDY FOR LEPROSY.

Capt. Rost of Indian Medical Service Said to Have Effected Four Cures.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, July 12.—The Times's correspondent at Rangoon, Burma, says that Capt. E. R. Rost of the Indian Medical Service has succeeded in cultivating the bacillus of leprosy, and has made a substance from the cultures which he calls leprolin and which, when injected into lepers, has marked beneficial action, alleviating the symptoms of the disease.

Capt. Rost has discovered that the method of growing the bacillus of leprosy is to extract the salts from the nutrient media and that the bacillus of leprosy will not grow in the presence of the salt. In order to make such nutrient medium he distills beef extract soaked in pumice-stone in a current of superheated steam, and obtains a medium in which the bacillus of leprosy and, also, that of tuberculosis grows with the greatest ease.

Leprolin is made on somewhat similar lines to those first employed by Prof. Koch in the manufacture of tuberculin.

Over 100 cases of leprosy are being treated in Burma by injections of this substance, and the treatment is also being tried in thirty places in India. Already four cases have been reported cured, and in the great majority of those under treatment the improvement is marked.

CHILD'S SHOT KILLS MOTHER.

Four-Year-Old Boy While Playing Discharges Loaded Gun.

MORRISTOWN, N. J, July 12.—Mrs. Otto Britting, wife of a farmer at North Shongum, six miles from this city, was shot and killed this noon by her little four-year-old boy, Otto, Jr. The child does not realize what he did, and, having recovered from the fright caused by the gun going off, is playing about the house of mourning.

Mr. Britting recently took a lease on the Quimby farm for five years and established himself on it, with his wife and four children. A fifth child, now an infant of less than six months, was born on the farm. There are two younger children than the one that caused the mother's death.

Mr. Britting lost several chickens lately by hawks, and this morning saw a hawk hovering about the barnyard. He loaded his gun and tried to get within range, but after an hour's effort the hawk gave up its quest for chickens and disappeared. Mr. Britting carried the gun into a small shed, which is really a part of the back stoop, and put it away. He supposed it to be safe from all meddling. Otto discovered it, however, and managed to get it down. He and other of the children had been playing near the stoop just before. Mrs. Britting had been in the kitchen and could watch them. She went to another room, and it was while she was absent that the boy obtained possession of te gun.

Since the Fourth the boy had been "playing gun" with sticks and going about pointing sticks and saying "bang." The lad had never before attempted to take the gun from its rests. When Mrs. Britting entered the kitchen again she had in her hand a kilt, which she was to put on Otto. Se called to him, and as he went toward her the gun went off.

The charge tore through the screen door and hit Mrs. Britting in the side. Her scream as she fell and the screaming of the children brought help. The woman was still alive, and Dr. Cook of Dover was sent for, but when he reached the farm Mrs. Britting was dead.

SAVE THREE FROM FIRE.

Policemen Rescue Sick Man, His Wife, and Daughter in Burning Building.

Three policemen of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station climbed fire escapes and groped through smoke-filled hallways to arouse and rescue a sick man, his wife, and thirteen-year-old daughter, last night, in a fire which caused $2,500 damage in the five-story business and apartment building at 983 Lexington Avenue, near the corner of Seventy-first Street.

The rescued persons were carried down the fire escapes in their night clothes, but will not suffer from their experience. They are Mr. and Mrs. Edward Nytray and their daughter, Louise. The officers are Patrolmen Ullman, Hennessy, and Barlow.

Hennessy discovered the fire when it had secured strong headway on the second floor. The Nytrays live on the fourth floor and they were all asleep when the fire broke out. Summoning Ullman and Barlow by rapping with his night stick, Hennessy ran around to the Seventy-first Street side of the building and climbed to the fire escape. The other officers burst open the front door and although they were met by a dense cloud of smoke behind which tongues of flame showed, they rushed up stairs to the fourth floor.

Mr. Nytray was so ill that he could not arise, and his wife and daughter were so frightened that they could not help themselves. Barlow and Ullman picked them up and handed them out to Hennessy on the fire escape and he carried them safely to the street, after which neighbors cared for them.

ARREST A. P. ORDWAY'S CLERK.

Nebraska's Governor Honors Requisition for His Return to This City.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 12.—John A. Ritter, formerly manager and confidential clerk for A. P. Ordway & Co. of New York, has been arrested at Columbus, Neb. Gov. Mickey of this State has honored a requisition for Ritter's return to New York.

For about a year Ritter has been running a shoe-shining shop at Columbus under the name of John Robinson. He is charged with defrauding Ordway & Co. of $18,000.

Ritter is fifty-five years old, and had served the Ordway concern ten years. He is charged with diverting to his own use many checks sent in by out-of-town customers, and with retaining half of $400 given to him to pay postage on pamphlets. He was dismissed for overstaying his fortnight's vacation last October, and his successor discovered his alleged peculations, and Ritter, although he had returned to the city in the meantime, could not then be found.

Detective Sergeant McNaught left for Nebraska on the case last Friday, and Inspector McClusky yesterday received a telegram from him stating that, as Ritter had waived extradition formalities, he would start at once for New York with his prisoner.

PACKING HOUSE STRIKE INVOLVES 45,000 MEN

18,000 Employes Have Already Quit Work in Chicago.

MANY PLANTS CLOSE DOWN

Strikers Are Orderly and Both Sides Are Determined to Stand Firm—Women Out, Too.

CHICAGO, July 12.—As the result of a stubborn disagreement, chiefly over wages for unskilled labor, one of the most extensive strikes in the history of the meat-packing industry of the United States began to-day in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Mo., and other cities where large packing plants are located. If prolonged the strike is expected to cause widespread inconvenience, possibly equaling the anthracite coal famine of two years ago.

The unanimity of the strike was complete. More than 45,000 employes are directly involved. In Chicago alone 18,000 men are on strike.

The effect of the strike upon the food supply of the country and the prices of meats is being earnestly discussed, notwithstanding the announcement to-night that the packing houses, contrary to somewhat general expectations, will continue operations without any close down, employing whatever help may be obtainable. How much alleviation in the furnishing of supplies to the public this course may afford, is a matter of wide variation of opinion. The packers declare that hundreds of men who could not be provided with places have been applying daily for work.

The walkout here was started by the employes of the killing departments at the various packing houses. The killers were followed by the workers in other departments as fast as the current work left by the slaughterers could be cleaned up. Thus, as the workers in each department disposed of their part of the work, they threw off their aprons and departed. Whatever the future may have in store in the way of riots, there was to-day absolutely no sign of disorder.

GIRLS JOIN STRIKERS.

A picturesque scene was presented when the sausage factories and canneries were left by their forces. There are 1,000 girls employed in these two departments of the meat industry. This army of feminine strikers was roundly cheered as it emerged through the gates.

"We're with you till the last," the girls exclaimed, smiling as they stood around and talked over the situation with their male companions in the movement.

President Michael Donnelly of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, the leader of the strikers, said in a conversation this evening that he believed the strikers would have little difficulty in withstanding a siege of more than a year with the strike funds the unions have on hand.

In Chicago there are thirty-five local unions involved in the strike.

Arthur Meeker of Armour & Co. said to-night:

"We consider the demand of the union for an advance in wages of unskilled labor entirely unwarranted by industrial conditions. We could not concede it, and proposed to submit the question to arbitration, which the union declined. Every department is kept running, however. We have had applications from hundreds of unemployed men for positions at less wages than we have been paying, and every day expect to increase our output."

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

President Michael Donnelly, the strike leader, said:

"I wish to make it clear that we are not fighting for an increase of wages, but against a decrease. Our original demand was for a minimum of 20 cents an hour for laborers. After our second conference with the packers in June, we agreed to a scale of 18½ cents an hour, except in Omaha and Sioux City, where the scale is 19 cents. The packers, on the other hand, refused to pay more than 17½ cents an hour and declined to sign any agreements at all, except with a small proportion of the workmen.

"The question of wages to skilled men was not discussed. To unskilled workmen the average wage was 18½ cents, but when we asked that this be made the minimum wage they cut it to 17½ cents and 15 cents. Men could live on 15 cents if they got steady work, but in some plants men have been able to make just thirteen hours a week at this wage scale. They could not live on it. No one could."

Long before the claims of either side to the controversy had been thus outlined to the public or, indeed, before the strike was an hour old, a curious effect was manifest in the restaurants throughout the city. Customers appeared to be in fear lest they would have to become vegetarians soon, and the rush for meat orders was pronounced.

Wholesale markets that supply meats to the hotels of Chicago say they have enough carcasses on hand to keep the guests of all the large hostelries supplied for several weeks.

The strikers' organization does not include the electricians, steam fitters, firemen, engineers, car workers, and teamsters. These make, in Chicago alone, a total of 10,000 additional men who may or may not be made idle, according to the development in the struggle between the direct contestants—the packing house proprietors on the one side and the butchers and helpers on the other.

STOCKYARDS NOT AFFECTED.

The employes of the Union Stockyards here are not affected by the strike, and, while in view of the notices sent by commission houses to their country customers shipments may fall off to some extent, it is expected that cattle, hogs and sheep will still continue to arrive from the West and South.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 12.—More than five thousand employes of Swift & Co., Nelson, Morris & Co., and the Hammond Packing Company in South St. Joseph went out on a strike at noon to-day, and the plants have closed down. Representatives of the packing companies say that at present no attempt will be made to resume killing.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 12.—Eighteen hundred butchers and cutters, members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Association, struck work to-day. In East St. Louis, more than 5,000 butchers and cutters employed by the packing houses stopped work.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 12.—About 1,000 men in the Cudahy packing plant here obeyed the order to strike. The plant was forced to shut down. Business at the stock yards is at a standstill.

ALL PLANTS SHUT DOWN.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 12.—Eight thousand meat cutters, butchers, and others affiliated with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union, constituting the entire forces in those departments in the six big packing plants here, struck to-day in obedience to President Donnelly's order of yesterday, calling the men out.

All the plants are shut down, and 12,800 men in the various departments are affected. Three plants were shut down last week on account of the flood, and had not resumed killing. The packers in this city were in unusually good condition, having but a small quantity of stock on hand to work up, and all this was cleaned up, the men working until this had been accomplished.

COMMISSION MEN MEET.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 12.—Following the example of the meat cutters in Chicago and Kansas City, about 700 employes of Swift & Co. in South St. Paul went on a strike to-day. No other concerns are affected by the strike. Swift & Co. have about two or three days' supply on hand. The strike will mean a suspension of all the live stock business in the Northwest.

The first step in that direction was a meeting of the commission men at South St. Paul this afternoon to agree on a plan of action. The only course apparently open was that the commission men notify shippers to hold their stock for the present.

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 12.—Between 400 and 500 men, including butchers, meat cutters, and cellar men employed at the packing plants of Armour and Swift, went on strike to-day.

OMAHA, Neb., July 12.—At noon to-day 4,000 employes of the four packing houses at South Omaha laid down their tools and went on strike. The packing plants affected are those of Armour, Swift, Cudahy, and the Omaha Packing Company. The packers say they will make no attempt to operate their plants for the present. To this end they gave notice to the commission men that there would be no market for live stock to-day, and that they would not purchase until further notice.

MEAT FAMINE IMMINENT.

Every Man Connected with Butcher Trade on Strike To-day.

The meat carvers, slaughterers, packers, luggers, and wholesale butchers' teamsters will go on strike in New York to-day, the strike having been ordered last night at a meeting of representatives of all of the butchers' unions in New York, held at 821 First Avenue. The price of beef, which was jumped 2 cents yesterday by the retailers who expected the strike, will be raised 2 or 3 cents more within the next few days, and it is predicted by those who ought to know that before Sunday New York will experience a meat famine.

The strike order came from Chicago shortly after the meat handlers there and in other Western cities had been ordered out by the Executive Committee of the National organization known as the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America.

Many hotel and restaurant men who had an inkling that the strike was coming hurriedly dispatched orders for extra supplies of beef yesterday afternoon, but were informed that the orders could not be filled, inasmuch as the wagon drivers employed by the big wholesale butchers would be out with the other meat handlers here.

Not more than sixty carloads of beef reached here yesterday, and none will arrive to-day, as the men in the West are all out with the strikers. Of the sixty carloads that reached here twenty-three went directly to Brooklyn to the depots at the Flatbush Avenue terminal of the Long Island Railroad. The men there removed it from the cars to the cold storage houses near by, but as they will go out to-day with the Manhattan strikers, the beef, which is but a day's supply for Brooklyn, will remain in the cold storage plants unless the packers decide to employ non-union men to handle it.

The plants in Williamsburg and in the various parts of Manhattan will all be deserted, and what little beef is now on hand will probably be moved by non-union men.

The strike order here was issued shortly after the arrival of the General Organizer of the Amalgamated Association, H. L. Eichelberger. The concerns it affects are the Armour Beef Company, Armour Packing Company, Swift Company, Cudahy Company, United States Dressed Beef Company, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, and Nelson Morris & Co.

The walking delegates, or, as they are termed, the organizers, of the various unions immediately telephoned to such places as were open, notifying the Chairmen of the various committees in the big establishments to turn out their men just as soon as they completed their day's work. As most of the concerns had closed early in the day, only a few of the committee Chairmen were reached at the big packing houses and slaughtering plants. They will receive the news early this morning when they appear for work, and they are compelled to obey the order, as it came directly from the National Executive Committee.

General Organizer Eichelberger, in speaking of the matter last night, said that the strike would practically tie up the New York meat market, and that within three days there would not be a pound of meat to be had in town unless the strike was settled in the meantime.

Mr. Eichelberger said that every branch of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, with the exception of the laborers, or "luggers," had succeeded in getting the bosses to sign a wage scale agreement, but as the bosses refused to consider the demand of the laborers for an agreement of 18½ cents an hour instead of 17 cents, as now paid, the others in the trade decided to stick to the laborers until their demands were granted.

"Before we get through," said Eichelberger, "the bosses will get all they want of strike. We did all we could to avoid the trouble, and now we put the responsibility on them. But New York is going to have a meat famine, and it's coming quicker then folks think."

"This strike has been brewing a long time," said Joseph T. Sulzberger, "and it did not come as a surprise to us. We had ample time to prepare for a thing of this sort, but it was absolutely impossible for us to prevent the conditions that may follow. While we are not short of dressed beef now, the fact that most of those on strike in the West are butchers, makes it difficult for us to supply any big demand to be made upon us hereafter.

"If the meat handlers in the West continue to remain obdurate and the packers resist all overtures that may be made I can see serious trouble ahead. The price of meat will certainly go up everywhere."

Altogether there are more than 5,000 men affected by the strike order here.

COPPERHEAD BIT WOMAN.

Prompt Action by Her Husband Saved Mrs. Hurley's Life.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, July 12.—Prompt action on the part of her husband, who bound up her arm in a tourniquet after she had been bitten by a copperhead snake, saved the life of Mrs. James Hurley of Belmont Avenue.

Mrs. Hurley stuck her hand in a nail box in the woodshed at her home yesterday, and experienced a sharp pain in her index finger. In a few minutes her whole arm turned black. Her cries brought her husband to her assistance, and after he had bound the arm, he hurriedly summoned Dr. A. H. Dundon, who administered powerful antidotes.

Upon returning to the woodshed Mr. Hurley found a large copperhead snake curled up in peaceful sleep. He killed it with an ax.

FIGHT WITH GAMBLER ON KAISER WILHELM

Chicago Youth's Fierce Struggle with "Doc" Owens.

"EARLY WENT OVER RAIL

Another Victim Gets Money Back at Pistol's Point—Those Unfortunate Singers of Springfield, Ohio.

Passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the North German Lloyd told of a desperate fight at sea between a young man from Chicago named C. A. Pastene and a gambler whom some of the passengers recognized as "Doc" Owens. On the first day out several passengers told Capt. Cuppers that there were five well-known gamblers aboard. The Captain, fearing that some of the passengers might be separated from their money unless they were warned of the presence of the men, posted a large notice in the smoking room to the effect that there were professional gamblers on the ship, and that any one playing with strangers did so at his own risk.

The notice was enough for most of the passengers, who contented themselves with playing low-limit games with people they knew. Not so, however, with Mr. Pastene. He started to buck the game of the gamblers, and half a day later he appeared on deck, much poorer, but convinced that he had been cheated. He confided the melancholy fact to almost every person he met, saying that the man recognized as Owens was a cheat and a card sharp. While the young man was telling his troubles to one of the passengers, the gambler appeared, passing near them. Pastene stepped up to the man and struck him a blow in the face. The gambler turned, and, grabbing his opponent, rushed him backward as if to throw him over the ship's rail. They struggled for a moment, the young man striking blow after blow, while the gambler raised him little by little over the rail.

Several passengers and one big seaman were attracted by the noise of the scuffle and went to the young man's aid. The seaman fell upon both of the men, pulled them back from the rail, and separated them. The affair ended there, and nothing more was seen of the gambler until the ship docked, when he took the first opportunity to get away from the pier.

Another man whose name appears among the prominent people on the ship was a victim of the gamblers before Capt. Cuppers's notice was posted. He lost $40. When he learned that the men who had taken his money were professionals, he went to the stateroom of the man who appeared to be their leader and at the point of a revolver demanded that the money be given back. Every cent was returned and no protest was made by the gambler to the Captain.

Joseph K. Goodrich, for many years the United States Consul at Nagasaki, Japan, but who is now the instructor in English at the Imperial University at Kioto, returned with his wife and family on the steamship for a visit to their home in Pennsylvania. Mr. Goodrich has been in the Far East most of the time since 1868. Yesterday he said that as an instructor he had seen the gradual spread of the English language throughout Japan. All of the officials and high officers of the land and the police in most of the large cities now speak English, and Mr. Goodrich said that upward of 5 per cent. of the educated people are well versed in it.

In the second cabin returned Mr. and Mrs. Johann Singer of Springfield, Ohio. They have been in Europe for about six months, and at each place they stopped they bought souvenir spoons and small trinkets for their friends at home. Besides this they had about forty yards of fin black silk, a number of meerschaum pipes and cigarholders, and a quantity of German lace. The total value of the goods in Germany was about $110.

On arriving here Mr. Singer declared to the customs official that he had personal clothing valued at $25 and a dress for Mrs. Singer valued at the same amount. When the Inspector came to search his trunks, however, he found that one of them had a false bottom in it. This was taken out, and all the undeclared presents for friends were revealed. Everything not declared was seized and sent to the Public Stores. The friends will not receive any presents this time.

The customs officers were laughing at the man, for he had declared everything on which he would not have had to pay, inasmuch as the laws allow a passenger to bring into the country presents to the value of $100. Mrs. Singer was also under surveillance because one of the Inspectresses thought her waist was too large for a woman of Mrs. Singer's height. The Inspectress asked the woman if she had anything about her person, to which Mrs. Singer indignantly replied in the negative. Shortly afterward she disappeared in the crowd while Singer was still mourning the loss of his presents.

WERNER TO SUCCEED PARKER.

Governor Will Probably Name Monroe Jurist as Chief Judge.

When the resignation of Judge Alton B. Parker as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals is received by Gov. Odell he probably will appoint Acting Associate Judge William E. Werner of Monroe in his place. That this plan is to be pursued is according to a high authority.

That will leave a vacancy in the roll of acting Associate Judges, of whom there are now two—Cullen and Werner—but that number may be increased to four, according to the act of 1899. Ex-Judge Cullen was taken from the Supreme Court bench of the Second District and Werner from the Supreme Court bench of the Seventh District in 1900 by Gov. Roosevelt. Cullen is a Democrat and Werner a Republican.

Cullen, it is expected, will be a candidate for a regular place on the bench to succeed Judge Celora E. Martin of Broome, who retires for age Dec. 31. Against him will probably be William D. Dickey of Orange. He can have the nomination if he wants it, no doubt, as the Odells and the Dickeys, with Representative T. W. Bradley, control Orange County.

There is little doubt that Attorney General John Cunneen of Erie will receive the nomination for the Chief Judgeship, and in view of the prospective elevation of Werner his party probably will make him its nominee for Chief Judge this Fall.

The Republicans now have five members of the Court of Appeals, including the two additional Judges. They are Bartlett of Kings, Haight of Erie, Vann of Onondaga, Martin of Broome, and Werner of Monroe. The Democrats are Parker of Ulster, O'Brien of Jefferson, Gray of New York, and Cullen of Kings.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated. —Adv.

CONVENTION'S ANSWER LOST.

Formal Message to Judge Parker Has Never Reached Esopus.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 12.—While the country has been occupied with a discussion of the famous telegram sent by Judge Parker to the convention, it has developed here that the nominee has never received the convention's answer.

The approval of Judge Parker's message was formally adopted late Saturday night, and its wording was transmitted to the Judge in a telegram which appeared in all the newspapers on Sunday. It was in the papers that the man to whom the message was directed saw the convention's attitude.

The message itself has never reached Esopus.

ELECTION BETTING 2 TO 1.

Small Wagers Generally Made, Though One of $5,000 Is Reported.

There was lots of betting talk, but little money shown on the curb and in the offices of the financial district yesterday. Generally speaking, the odds of the Roosevelt and Parker men were about what they had closed at the day before, ranging from 10 to 7, offered on Roosevelt, to 2 to 1, asked for Parker.

It was reported in the afternoon that a couple of big bets had been made on the floor of the Stock Exchange, one of $5,000 to $2,500 that Roosevelt would be elected, but names were mentioned in a whisper, because the rules of the Exchange strictly forbid any wagering on the floor. For the same reason, probably, the parties supposed to be interested refused to authorise any statement.

On the curb no bets of importance were recorded, but there were small ones ranging from $50 to $200 on the long end, at the prevailing odds of 2 to 1. The bettor on combinations put in his appearance as usual, this time in the person of Louis Heineman of Sutro Brothers, who wanted to wager that if McClellan were nominated for Governor Parker would carry New York State. It is understood that Bunnell & Buchanan have about $2,500 Parker money.

EDITOR CAUGHT IN FLYWHEEL.

Had Been Working to Publish Paper During Printers' Strike—He May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 12.—Col. John W. Avirett, a prominent Democratic politician, State Game Warden, and editor of The Evening Times, was probably fatally injured this evening by being caught in a flywheel at his office.

He had been working incessantly since the printers' strike here to get his paper out. His coat was fanned into the fly wheel, and he was wound around a shaft. Attachés of the business office stopped the machinery.

It is believed he sustained a concussion of the brain. His arm was fractured, and his breast badly lacerated.

TWO CRUSHED BY TROLLEY.

Son Killed, Father Fatally Hurt at Neptune City, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, N. J., July 12.—Max Thater, a Whitesville farmer, and his fourteen-year-old son, Max, Jr., this morning attempted to cross the trolley track at Monmouth Avenue, Neptune City. Thater drove his horse and buggy directly in front of a crowded car in charge of Motorman Reynolds. The buggy was crushed and father and son were thrown forward upon the tracks. The car passed over both of them, killing the boy and so injuring the father that it is believed he will die.

Several witnesses living in the neighborhood of the accident are positive in their assertion that the motorman neglected to ring his gong. Reynolds asserts that the horse stopped when on the tracks and began to rear.

WHO DRINKS AT OCEAN GROVE?

Charge That United States Has Issued 200 Licenses There.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 12.—According to the Rev. E. A Boom, a divine of Trenton, N. J., who is interested in temperance reform, there have been 440 Government permits issued to sell liquor in Asbury Park and Ocean Grove—200 in the camp meeting resort and 240 in Asbury Park. These startling statistics were given out by Mr. Boom in his address before the New Brunswick District Preachers' Meeting, which holds weekly meetings in Ocean Grove.

For each of these permits, Mr. Boom explained, $25 is paid, and the 440 permits bring $11,000 to the Government—"the price of the Government for winking at a violation of the State statute," he declared.

Those who are familiar with the facts say that Mr. Boom's estimate of the number of permits issued is entirely too high, especially as they apply to Ocean Grove.

POLITICAL CLUB CAN'T DRINK.

License Refused Pennsylvania Club—Neighbors Objected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Pennsylvania Club, composed of Pennsylvania citizens living in Washington, was to-day refused by the District Excise Board a license to dispense intoxicating liquors to its members and their guests at the new clubhouse, 926 Fifteenth Street Northwest.

The reason given by the board for the refusal is that neighboring residents object. The law gives the board absolute discretion in issuing liquor licenses, and it is incumbent on its members to refrain from opposing the wishes of the community.

The President of the club is Col. W. R. Andrews, Secretary of the Republican State Committee. Senator Penrose and most of the Pennsylvania Representatives are members.

MAN AND WIFE DROWNED.

Buggy Overturned While Trying to Ford Creek.

PORTLAND, Ohio, July 12.—Marshall Alger and his wife of Wheeling were drowned while attempting to ford Short Creek, three miles east of this place, to-day.

Alger, who is a traveling salesman, secured a buggy to drive to several customers in the interior. The stream had been swollen from recent heavy rains, and the current was very swift. In the middle of the creek the buggy was overturned, and the occupants were unable to save themselves.

The body of Alger was recovered here this afternoon, and searching parties are looking for the body of his wife.

CLEVELAND MAY TAKE STUMP FOR PARKER

Ex-President Will Make at Least One Speech, It Is Believed.

OPEN FIGHT FOR CHAIRMAN

William F. Sheehan Feels He Can Do More in Unofficial Capacity—No Candidate Seriously Considered.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 12.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland will probably take the stump for Judge Alton B. Parker. The latter has received a letter from Mr. Cleveland, and although he would not disclose its contents, it is believed that it entirely satisfies the recipient. His influence will be added toward a united Democracy in the coming campaign. He will make at least one speech, it is believed.

William F. Sheehan will not accept the Chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee. So much was learned indirectly yesterday through a friend of Mr. Sheehan's. He feels it is understood that he can be of greater service to Judge Parker and his party in an unofficial capacity.

Mr. Sheehan and Justice MacLean were the guests of Judge Parker at Rosemont during the day. It is believed that they discussed the Chairmanship of the National Committee. Up to the present time it is not known that a man has been selected for the place.

The leaders of the party feel that the position during the coming campaign is one which requires a very capable man. It will be filled with exceptional discretion and care. Up to the present time no selection has been made. It is expected that Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the National Committee, will call a meeting of that body soon, probably within the present month.

Mr. Sheehan will go to New York to-morrow to spend two or three days on an errand the nature of which he refused to explain. He would not even say where he will make his headquarters while in New York.

It is understood, however, that his mission is, if possible, to heal the breach between Tammany and the McCarren section of the party in Greater New York and obtain the entire Democratic vote for the Parker ticket.

More About the Telegram.

Further inquiry was made about Judge Parker's telegram to the convention. Mr. Sheehan would not be quoted on the subject, but it is now positively established that he did not receive the message until a little before 8 o'clock. When he entered the convention he felt that the matter was so important that he could not take any chances as regards its authenticity, and he first inquired over the wire if it had actually been sent by the Judge.

There was something about the message which made him skeptical. The signature simply read "Alton Parker," with the initial of the middle name left out. The envelope, it is understood, was marked 2:15 P. M., but the messenger left it with the Sergeant at Arms, who told Mr. Sheehan as he entered the Coliseum that a message had been left for him.

The formal notification of Judge Parker will take place at Rosemont within a fortnight, but no date has been fixed, and the convenience of the several members of the Notification Committee will be consulted before the call for the meeting will be issued.

The Judge is known to have received a communication from several of his judicial colleagues yesterday, who wish him to retain his position on the bench. Judge Parker, however, would not discuss the matter.

When the campaign is being carried on, Judge Parker's brother, Fred H. Parker of New York, will have charge of the Rosemont farm. Mr. Parker is a lawyer, but he has a practical working knowledge of farming. He arrived here from St. Louis to-day and went directly to Rosemont.

Judge Parker was routed out of bed at 1 o'clock this morning. One of his coach horses got out from the barn and galloped around the barn yard. The Judge and Secretary McCausland dressed, and, unable to find a lantern, Secretary McCausland finally brought a candle from the house. With this dim light it was difficult to locate the horse, but after ten minutes it was secured.

DAVIS GETS MANY MESSAGES.

More Than 300 Congratulatory Telegrams Received by Nominee.

ELKINS, West Va., July 12.—More than 300 congratulatory telegrams were received yesterday by ex-Senator Davis, following his nomination for Vice President on the Democratic ticket. Among these messages was one from Judge Parker.

Mr. Davis rose at 5 o'clock yesterday morning after a sound night's rest and took a horseback ride over the country roads back of his home. This is a favorite diversion of his.

"I feel twenty years younger," he exclaimed when he came back from his ride, flushed from the vigorous exercise. "I'd rather ride a horse than go to the opera any time. I'd rather ride than go fishing, even."

Yesterday saw a steady stream of visitors men going to and from Graceland, the beautiful Davis home on an eminence west of the town of Elkins. All were cordially received by Mr. Davis himself or by his private secretary, Mr. Robb.

The Vice Presidential candidate refused to talk on the money question until Judge Parker has made a statement. He has also no campaign plans, but has arranged

meet Senator Hill in two weeks for that purpose. He will go to Bedford Springs for two weeks in August.

CONGRATULATE JUDGE PARKER.

Democrats Send Messages from All Over the Country.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 12.—The telegrams received by Judge Parker to-day included the following:

Bird S. Coler, New York—You will have no more ardent supporters than the members of the New York delegation, who believe in a straight declaration for the gold standard.

Ex-Corporation Counsel John Whalen of New York City—Sincerest congratulations.

Judge George Gray, dated Wilmington, Del.—Hearty congratulations on your nomination and on your brave and manly telegram.

De Lancy Nicoll, dated St. Louis—A thousand congratulations. Your nomination gives me great satisfaction. It gives hope to the party and confidence to the country.

John G. Milburn of Buffalo, dated East River, Conn.—Heartiest congratulations.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago—Please accept my congratulations on your nomination.

Francis Burton Harrison, dated Indianapolis—Heartiest congratulations and all hail to the next Democratic President.

Elbridge T. Gerry, dated Newport, R. I.—Warmest congratulations on your nomination and successful, manly stand for honest money.

De Witt C. Flanagan, Morristown, N. J.—New Jersey congratulates and honors you for your bold stand on the money question, a crisis in the Nation's life, and will reward you with her Electoral votes in November.

J. N. Street, dated Belair, Md.—The Democratic editors of Maryland through their President congratulate you on your nomination and telegram.

Edward L. Merritt, dated Springfield, Ill.—Illinois Democrats like your brave message to the St. Louis Convention. It puts an edge on the campaign which should make you President.

Cyrus Townsend Brady has written a letter in which he says that as a Republican by inheritance who became a Democrat by conviction and as a citizen he thanks Judge Parker "for the magnificent demonstration of political honor and personal courage" as contained in his telegram to the convention. "Such an act," he says, "is unparalleled in our National history."

Forrest H. Parker has written that he judges from his message to the St. Louis Convention that Judge Parker is a descendant of Capt. John Parker of Lexington fame: "Capt. John Parker: 'If they mean war, let it begin here.' Judge A. B. Parker: 'If you don't mean a gold standard, then select somebody else for President.'"

Judge Stephen L. Mayham of Schoharie, N. Y., and Smith M. Weed have also written letters of hearty congratulations.

TILLMAN TO TAKE THE STUMP.

If Physician Permits He Will Wage an Active Anti-Roosevelt Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Senator Tillman arrived here this afternoon on his return from St. Louis. His first utterance here was the declaration that he would take the stump for Parker and Davis.

Regarding the campaign and Judge Parker's attitude in the closing hours of the convention, Senator Tillman said:

"It had been my intention to take no part in the canvass, for my throat is in bad condition. But now, unless the doctor forbids, and if the party wants me, I will work as hard as I did in 1896 and 1900.

"Then I was a silver man, and now I'll work for—well, I'll work to beat Roosevelt. 'Anti-Roosevelt' is my platform. I am for a return to Constitutional Government and law. I'm tired of imperialism at home as well as abroad."

The Senator will consult his throat specialist while in Washington, and hopes to obtain permanent relief from the trouble which afflicted him just before the Senate adjourned last Spring.

GUFFEY FOR SHEEHAN.

Pennsylvania Leader Wants New York Man as National Committee Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 12.—That William F. Sheehan of New York is to be National Chairman and that Thomas Taggart of Indiana will be sent to Chicago to assume control of affairs there, is the latest from the camp of James M. Guffey, the Democratic leader of Pennsylvania to-night.

David B. Hill offered the National Chairmanship personally to Mr. Guffey, but he refused it. Not content with his refusal, Hill sent friends of Guffey to the Pennsylvania man urging him for the party's good to accept the Chairmanship, but still Guffey refused. Friends of Taggart then came to Guffey and said that the Indiana man wanted the plum.

"Tell him that if he will ask me personally, I will work for him," was the answer Guffey sent back. Taggart, it appears, declined to do this. This was bitterly denounced by Guffey and his friends, and then and there, it is said, there came a coldness between Guffey and the man from Indiana.

So late as this afternoon pressure was brought to bear on Guffey to change his mind. It is alleged that word was sent him that the party would consider it a favor if he would accept the Chairmanship, but he still declines.

A man who had a long talk with the Pennsylvania leader to-day said in coming from his room: "It can be backed that a New York man will be the National Chairman, and that his name will be Sheehan. Taggart will be located in Chicago."

McADOO'S MESSAGE TO PARKER

Commissioner Says He Believes Judge's Election Is Assured.

Commissioner McAdoo yesterday sent a telegram to Judge Parker as follows:

"Rising above all parties, more authoritative and inspiring than any platform, your letter to the convention at St. Louis raises the standard of civic virtue, and makes for greater moral courage in public and private life. Greater than any General who has taken the greatest city, all America now by your act, more revered and respected abroad, is your debtor. The Democratic Party, with all its constitutional and Jeffersonian traditions, takes on a new life, and I have no doubt that your election is assured. It will be a pleasure to work for your success."

AN EARLY PARKER MOTTO.

"The Laws Aid the Vigilant, Not the Negligent," He Wrote.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 12.—When Alton B. Parker was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1872, he had three Jerseymen for classmates—Supreme Court Justice J. Franklin Fort of East Orange, William J. James of Toms River, and the late Congressman Joshua S. Salmon of Morristown.

Before separating the class had a set of albums made, one for each member, and in each album the members of the class placed their pictures, their autographs, some their church and political affiliation, and some a motto or quotation. The album owned by Congressman Salmon has been unearthed, and shows that young Parker wrote "Democrat" in one corner of the page and in addition to his signature this motto:

"Leges vigilantibus non dormientibus subveniunt."—"The laws aid the vigilant, not the negligent."

Saratoga Congratulations for Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 12.—The Jeffersonian Democracy Club and the Saratoga County Democracy have ratified the St. Louis nominations. They have also extended congratulations to Judge Parker for having so fearlessly expressed his views as to the money question and in maintaining the gold standard for the United States of America.

Organize Parker and Davis Club.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 12.—An enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic City Committee was held in this city last evening. A Parker and Davis club was organ-

HILL DENIES AGREEMENT WITH BRYAN ON PLATFORM

Ex-Senator Says He Fought Nebraskan on Money Plank.

ADMIRES PARKER'S ACTION

Says Republicans Can't Drag in Currency Issue—Successful Campaign Is Assured.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 12.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill talked to-day for the first time since his return from St. Louis.

Senator Hill made the emphatic statement that there was no "agreement" between Mr. Bryan and him regarding what should be admitted to the platform and what rejected.

"I beat Mr. Bryan in the sub-committee," said Senator Hill, "and he won in the main committee on the money plank."

It was evident from Mr. Hill's remarks that the debate in these committees between Hill and Bryan and their supporters was one of the most stirring episodes of the convention, although, because not so public, less dramatic than some of the scenes on the convention floor. Mr. Bryan is said to have asked Mr. Hill:

"Why should we make any declaration at all on the money question when it was not mentioned in the platform of the New York State Convention?" Later in the discussion Hill asked Bryan why a gold plank could not safely and consistently be inserted.

"There is not the slightest chance of a revival of the silver issue," said he. "If the Democratic Party came into power, does anybody believe for a moment that it would advocate or stand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1?"

Although the Committee on Resolutions had voted 35 to 15 against the gold plank which the sub-committee had approved by a vote of 7 to 3, Senator Hill felt that a victory was won for sound money in all other respects, and he voted to make the report of the committee unanimous for that reason.

Judge Parker's telegram announcing his stand on the currency question and the final action of the convention have since filled him with the deepest satisfaction, but the outcome was none of his planning. He had done his work in the convention and achieved the best results possible against a strong opposition.

While there is no concealment of the fact that the Democratic leaders made efforts to reach Judge Parker for conference after the receipt of his electrifying telegram, it is equally certain that all efforts to do so failed. William F. Sheehan sat for an hour in a telephone booth trying to get connection with the house at Esopus in vain.

Ex-Senator Hill seemed in excellent health and spirits yesterday after a refreshing night's rest at Wolfert's Roost. He denied the report that he would hurry down to Esopus for a conference with the Democratic candidate.

"I shall of course call upon Judge Parker at his home," said he, "but I have no immediate plans for going there."

Referring to Judge Parker's declaration for the gold standard, Mr. Hill said:

"I am gratified that the convention so enthusiastically indorsed the brave and manly stand of Judge Parker, and that the whole country has so favorably received it. The party is in the position in which I wished it to be, having indorsed the present gold standard. The financial question is now entirely out of the campaign, and the Republicans are powerless to drag it in. The road to a successful campaign has been cleared."

WAR ON HOPKINS.

Illinois Leaders Determined to Relieve Him of Party Control.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—As there is no getting together of the Hopkins and anti-Hopkins Democrats in Illinois, the outlook is for more trouble.

It is reported that the down-State leaders, M. F. Dunlap, Dr. Watson, Judge Thompson, and others, who made the fight for William R. Hearst, have declared their determination to carry on the war against Hopkins until they succeed in taking the control of the party organization away from him.

The story brought to Chicago was that if it is necessary to defeat the candidates for Congress in Democratic districts like the Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-third, in order to give the Hopkins régime a knock-out blow, it will be done.

GAMECOCK FOR PARKER.

"Uncle Dan" Hetfield of Rahway Sends "The Judge" to the Judge.

RAHWAY, N. J., July 12.—Daniel G. Hetfield, better known as "Uncle Dan," a breeder of gamecocks, and winner of many first ribbons at the poultry exhibitions in various cities, decided to send Judge Parker, the Democratic nominee for President, a handsome gamecock known as The Judge.

The cock is a Jennette pile crossed with Irish game, and is a beautiful bird. Local sports wanted "Uncle Dan" to give this bird a "go" Saturday evening in a match against Plainfield, but he refused to put the bird into battle.

WATERTOWN FORMS PARKER CLUB

Two Hundred Enthusiasts Telegraph Nominee of Their Loyal Support.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 12.—At a Democratic ratification meeting held in this city last night a Parker club was organized, and the following telegram was sent to Judge Parker at Esopus:

"The first Parker club of the State, 200 strong, sends greetings, with assurances of loyal support and confidence in your election."

Sheehan Democrats Indorse Parker.

The Greater New York Democracy came out for Parker and Davis at a meeting in the Broadway headquarters last night. James Collins, a follower of John C. Sheehan, presided. Mr. Sheehan, head and front of the organization, was unable to be present. A number of speeches in favor of the St. Louis nominees were made, and resolutions adopted which congratulated the Democratic Party upon again standing on the firm ground of "sane, wholesome, and progressive principles." New York County's delegation was declared to have pursued an impolitic course at St. Louis. The General Committee will soon perfect plans for a general ratification meeting in Cooper Union.

ARREST LAWYER IN PITTSBURG.

Said to be Under Indictment for Embezzling $33,500 in Baltimore.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 12.—A man giving his name as A. G. Edel was arrested on the street here to-night by Detective Sergeant Thomas F. Hogan of Baltimore, who says the prisoner's name is T. Julius Schaumffel of Baltimore. The officers say Schaumffel is under indictment in that city for the embezzlement o $33,500 from the Schroeder Street Building Association, for whom he was attorney, and also for obtaining $1,800 on a forged mortgage on property of L. B. Bersenglen of 2,422 Madison Avenue, Baltimore.

Hawley on Railroad Inspection.

Edwin Hawley, President of the Minneapolis and St. Louis and Iowa Central Railway Companies, and F. H. Davis, Treasurer of the Minneapolis and St. Louis and Vice President and Treasurer of the Iowa Central, left New York yesterday for a ten days' trip over the properties in which they are interested. Mr. Hawley would not discuss his trip further than to say that it was made for general inspection purposes.

PATERSON'S ELECTRIC STORM.

Home of John W. Griggs Struck—Bolt Hits Crowded Car.

PATERSON, July 12.—The residence of ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs, at Twelfth Avenue and East Twenty-seventh Street, this city, was struck by lightning last night while the family was at dinner. The bolt entered the roof, and tearing off the shingles, passed through the upper part of the house to the lower rooms. The plaster was torn off the walls and the hardwood work was set on fire. The occupants were almost stunned, but they collected their senses, and the servants quickly extinguished the fire.

Another bolt struck the Ellenbogen residence in the same neighborhood. The lightning wrecked a combination electric and gas chandelier in the parlor. The escaping gas became ignited and formed a blaze. Some of the tapestry caught fire, but the flames were quickly extinguished. A ball of fire ran along the iron arm of the arc lamp and dropped on the roof of a trolley car at Broadway and Twenty-second Street. The passengers were much frightened, but no one was hurt. Zandler's confectionery store, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second Street, was also struck by lightning.

A Hudson River trolley car, which was crowded with passengers, had a narrow escape while passing Warren Point. Two bolts of lightning in rapid succession struck the trees alongside of the road within a few yards of the car. Some of the women passengers fainted and others went into hysterics. There were two washouts close to the trolley bridge over the Passaic River, and the passengers had to walk the rest of the way into Paterson.

Trolley Car No. 54 of the same line, while waiting at the foot of the Broadway hill near Thirty-second Street, was struck by lightning. There were about fifty passengers in the car, but no one was hurt.

The power house at Arcola was struck by lightning and crippled the trolley system for a time.

ASKS HEAVY DAMAGES.

Mt. Vernon Man Claims He Was Unlawfully Detained in Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, July 12.—Thomas L. Benham, a tobacco manufacturer, seventy years old, who has a country seat at Prattsville and Mount Vernon, to-day brought suit in the Supreme Court against ex-Assemblyman William C. Mains, ex-City Judge Frank A. Bennett, and George C. Weiss, all of Mount Vernon, for $50,000 damages. He claims that they had him imprisoned in the Mount Vernon Hospital for three days without legal warrant.

It is said that at the time Mr. Benham was sent to the hospital he was having trouble with his wife, and it was feared then that his mind was affected. He has become reconciled with his wife and they are now at Prattsville.

MT. HOLLY NEGROES INDICTED.

Men Who Attacked Mrs. Biddle May Get 49 Years—Jury Advocates New Law.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 12.—The Grand Jury of Burlington County to-day returned three bills of indictment against Aaron Timbers, Jonas Sims, and William Austin, one for felonious assault upon Mrs. Elsie T. Biddle, one for assault with intent to kill, and one for breaking and entering the residence of Thomas Stricker on the Rancocas Road. For these three offenses the maximum penalty is forty-nine years.

Indictments were also found against Joseph and Israel Timbers, brothers of Aaron, and Horace Robinson of Burlington as accessories after the fact and for obstructing the police officers in the discharge of their duty when they were searching for the three principal offenders.

In making their presentment the Grand Jury thanked the officers of the law for their efforts in bringing the criminals to justice and offered a resolution that the punishment for such crimes be death or imprisonment for term to be fixed by the jury.

As soon as the requisitions for the defendants have been honored by the Governor of Pennsylvania they will be brought here and every precaution will be taken by the authorities to prevent any interference with the orderly administration of justice.

DYNAMITE LOOSE IN BROOKLYN.

Boys Have a Dozen Sticks and Something May Happen Soon.

The Brooklyn police are trying to locate a dozen sticks of dynamite supposed to be in the possession of mischievous boys living in the borough. How the boys ever got away with the high explosive without being blown up is thought incomprehensible.

It was on Sunday evening that the youngsters found their new playthings. They had journeyed to Bergen Beach in search of amusement, and in some way got aboard a floating theatre that Manager Percy Williams brought from down East a few years ago. The floating theatre has not been used for any performances, but has been moored near Bergen Beach, and used for the storage of properties and as actual use at the beach. Here the dynamite, which is used in a naval show, is stored, because it was supposed to be far removed from danger.

The caretaker employed to look after the floating theatre was surprised on Sunday to find several youngsters disporting themselves on the deck of the theatre. He saw them throwing the sticks of dynamite around, and hurried to warn them of their danger. Before he could get at them, however, he saw two of the boys rowing away, and was told that they had taken a dozen of the sticks with them. A chase was organized immediately, but the youngsters got away.

MOUGUESTEIN HAD A CLUB.

Was Looking Over Street Cars for Men Who Got His Watch.

Passengers on the Fourth Avenue cars were much excited last night at the Thirty-fourth Street transfer point by the actions of a fierce-looking man with a club who jumped on each succeeding car and looked over the passengers. Policeman William Gasbrate of the West Thirtieth Street Station watched his antics for several minutes, and then summoned Policeman Jansick.

Together they interrogated the club bearer. He said that he was Pierre Mouguestein, known in the underwear trade, with an office in University Place. Pickpockets on a street car had stolen his two-thousand-dollar watch set with diamonds about two weeks ago, and he was looking for them. Mouguestein felt sure he would catch them sooner or later.

The policemen let him go, warning him not to put the club in his pocket and render himself liable thereby to a charge of carrying concealed weapons. Then Mouguestein went back to his old occupation.

WANT TWO MORE CONGRESSMEN

Illinois Republicans to Start Campaign with That Resolve.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Illinois Republicans will begin the coming campaign with a resolve to increase the number of Republican Congressmen from this State. At present the count is seventeen Republicans and eight Democrats.

Party leaders assert at least two of the Democrats—Martin Emerich of the First District and Charles R. Williams of the Twenty-fourth—will be defeated by Martin B. Madden and P. T. Chapman, the Republican nominees in these districts. Both made the race two years ago and both were defeated.

Bankers Start for Convention.

Last night a large party of financial men from this city started for Albany on the C. W. Morss of the People's Line, to attend the annual meeting of the New York State Bankers' Association, which convenes this year on July 14 in the Hotel Champlain, on Lake Champlain.

Boy Fractured Arm, Lockjaw Followed.

Special to The New York Times.

ARLINGTON, N. J., July 12.—Seven-year-old Richard F. MacArthur of 11 Quincy Avenue, who on June 30 fell from a three-foot fence and sustained a double fracture of the left arm, died of lockjaw to-

BRYAN CHARGES TREACHERY IN PARKER NOMINATION

Denounces Him for Sending Gold Message When He Did.

WILL VOTE FOR HIM, HOWEVER

Gives Four Reasons for His Support—Says He Will Organize Opposition to Wage Fight in 1908.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 12.—William J. Bryan returned to his home from St. Louis to-day. He was met at the station by his family and a large number of friends, but the reception was very quiet. It was decided that on account of Mr. Bryan's exhausted condition he would prefer to come home quietly rather than have a demonstration. He said he was tired, but otherwise was all right.

Mr. Bryan went to his home, at Fairview. Later in the day he gave out the following statement:

"I shall vote for Parker and Davis, the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, and shall do so for the following reasons:

"First—Because the Democratic ticket stands for opposition to imperialism, while the Republican ticket stands for an imperialistic policy. On this question, which was the paramount issue in 1900, and which must remain an important issue so long as an attempt is made to hold colonies under the American flag—on this issue the convention was unanimous, the platform emphatic, and I have no doubt that the candidate will carry out the platform.

"Second—Mr Roosevelt is injecting the race question into American politics, and this issue, if it becomes National, will make it impossible to consider economic questions that demand solution. The election of the Democratic ticket will put a quietus upon this attempt, and permit the race question to work itself out without the bitterness which Mr. Roosevelt's conduct has engendered.

"Third—Mr. Roosevelt stands for the spirit of war. His friends present him as a man of blood and iron. He believes in strenuousness and inculcates a love for warlike things. The Democratic ticket stands for peace, for reason, and for arbitration rather than for force, conquest, and bluster.

"Fourth—The Democratic platform declares in favor of the reduction of the standing army, and as this plank was unanimously adopted, there is reason to believe that a Democratic success on this subject would bring some advantage to the people.

"For these four reasons I feel justified in supporting the ticket, but I shall not misrepresent the situation or appeal for votes for the ticket upon false grounds. A Democratic victory will mean very little if any progress on economic questions so long as the party is under the control of the Wall Street element.

No Better Than Roosevelt.

"On the money question Mr. Parker is as thoroughly committed to the side of the financiers as Mr. Roosevelt. If he does not go as far as the Republicans would in retiring silver dollars, in establishing branch banks, in enlarging the powers of the National banks, and in the substitution of an asset currency for the present currency, it will be because he is restrained by the Democratis in the House and Senate.

"Nothing good can be expected of him on the money question.

"On the trust question the Democratic platform is very much better than the Republican platform, but the nomination of Judge Parker virtually nullifies the anti-trust plank. Unless, in his letter of acceptance, he commits himself to attempt anti-trust legislation, we need not expect him to pursue a different course than that pursued by President Roosevelt.

Labor Plank Meaningless.

"So far as the labor questions are concerned we must await Judge Parker's letter before we shall know whether the laboring man has anything to expect from his election. The labor plank as prepared by Judge Parker's friends on the sub-committee was a straddling, meaningless plank. In the full committee planks were adopted in favor of arbitration, the eight-hour day, and against government by injunction; also a plank on the Colorado situation. If Judge Parker is silent or ambiguous on these subjects it will mean that the financial influence back of him will not permit him to take the labor side on these disputed questions.

"On the tariff question some little progress may be hoped for, but the Parker men on the committee were necessarily in favor of a very conservative tariff plank, and it remains to be seen whether Judge Parker will carry out the positive and definite plank which was submitted by the full committee. This is the situation.

Wall Street's Triumph.

"Judge Parker stands for enough things that are good to justify me in giving him my vote, but as I have tried to point out for several months, the triumph of the Wall Street element of the party denies to the country any hope of relief on economic questions.

"I have nothing to take back. I have nothing to withdraw of the things that I have said against the methods pursued to advance his candidacy. It was a plain and deliberate attempt to deceive the party. The New York platform was vague and meaningless purposely so, because the advocates of Judge Parker were trying to secure votes from among the people who would have opposed his views had they known them.

"If he had sent to the Albany Convention the telegram that he sent to the St. Louis Convention he would have had very few instructed delegates from the South, and no possible chance for the nomination. But he and his managers adroitly and purposely concealed his position until the delegates had been corralled and the nomination assured.

Harmony Rejoicings Interrupted.

"Then his friends attempted to secure a gold plank, which was overwhelmingly defeated in the committee. After the party had rejoiced over the harmony secured by the omission of the question, and after he had secured the nomination, he injected his views upon the subject at a time when he could not be taken from the ticket without great demoralization.

"The nomination was secured, therefore, by crooked and indefensible methods, but the Democrat who loves his country has to make his decisions upon conditions as he finds them, not upon conditions as he would like to have them.

"After having stated that I shall support the ticket, and after having given my reasons for so doing, I think it due to the Democrats of the Nation to say, that while the fight on economic questions is postponed, it is not abandoned.

"As soon as the election is over I shall, with the help of those who believe as I do, undertake to organize for the campaign of 1908, the object being to marshal the friends of popular government within the Democratic Party to the support of a radical and progressive policy to make the Democratic Party an efficient means in the hands of the people for securing relief from the plutocratic element that controls the Republican Party and for the time being is in control of the Democratic Party. This plan of organization will be elaborated soon."

Appeals for Worthy Charity.

The Charity Organization Society asks for the sum of $100 to pay board in the country for a consumptive man, thirty-one years of age, who has a wife and four children. The society also appeals for $50 for the support of a family of good character. The man is ill and will be in the hospital for some time. The wife is in delicate health and unable to support their two young children. There are no relatives to help. Any money for these cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, 102 East Twenty-second Street, will be duly and publicly acknowledged.

Kaiser Visits Mrs. Robert Goelet.

BERGEN, Norway, July 12.—From 1 o'clock to 4:30 this afternoon Emperor William was the guest of Mrs. Robert Goelet on board the steam yacht Nahma in this harbor.

CORTELYOU TO MEET ODELL.

National Chairman Will Make His Headquarters Here—Addicks's Plans.

Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee was at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday and conferred with a score or more of visitors. To-day he will meet Gov. Odell at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the State Committee headquarters.

It is learned that the President will not receive delegations either at Washington or Oyster Bay during the campaign, thereby pursuing the same course adopted by Mr. McKinley after he became President. The President will go to Washington about Aug. 1. He will return soon after to Oyster Bay again for the remainder of the Summer.

It was learned that the New York and Chicago headquarters will be opened about Aug. 1. Chairman Cortelyou will be in charge of both, though he will probably pass most of his time in this city. Elmer G. Dover will be stationed in Chicago.

Gov. Odell came to town yesterday to remain for the remainder of the week. He had less to say than on any previous trip here.

"I've done nothing but fuss around," was the way he put it when seen at the Republican Club last night.

He passed a part of the day in the State Committee headquarters, meeting Senator Fairbanks, Capt. Norton Goddard, and a few others, including Chairman William Barnes, Jr. Late to-morrow afternoon he will go to Manhattan Beach to confer with Senator Platt.

When Senator Fairbanks came out into the corridor he was met by Senator J. Frank Allee of Delaware, who had come to town with J. Edward Addicks. They talked over the situation in Delaware.

To the reporters Senator Allee said:

"The Republicans of Delaware will give the ticket a plurality of 5,000. They will elect a majority of the Legislature which will elect J. Edward Addicks to the United States Senate to succeed Dr. L. Heisler Ball." Ball is the "regular" Senator, and was elected with Allee on a compromise, the Addicks man, Allee, taking the long and the anti-Union Republican man the short term.

Senator Allee expressed himself as delighted with the action of President Roosevelt in recognizing the Union Republicans by the appointment of W. M. Byrne as Assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

DEMANDS PROMPT TRIAL.

Charged with Attempt to Wreck Train, Prisoner Objects to Delay.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 12.—Arraigned in the Superior Court to-day on the charge of placing obstructions on the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, with the intention of wrecking a passenger train, Edwin Stoddard, alias Michael J. Sullivan, entered protest against continuance of the case to the October term. In spite of this his case was continued and counsel was assigned to defend him, bail being fixed at $2,000, which the prisoner was unable to furnish.

Sullivan was brought to this city a week ago. He is said to have sent a letter to President Mellen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad offering to give details of an attempt at train wrecking. The specific charge was that on the evening of May 30 he attempted to wreck a train near North Haven.

The prisoner addressed the court and declared that he had papers to prove an alibi. Two men in the courtroom positively identified Stoddard as having been seen in North Haven on the night of May 30.

TWINING GAINS POINT.

Court Will Review Indictments Against Accused Bank Director.

TRENTON, N. J., July 12.—Judge Lanning in the United States District Court to-day granted a rule for cause to be shown next Friday why the court should not set aside all of the indictments found against Albert C. Twining, a Director of the defunct First National Bank of Asbury Park.

The indictments are attacked by counsel for Twining on the ground that Edward Wilson, who has been acting as special counsel for the Government in the prosecution of the cases, was in the Grand Jury room, and presented the facts upon which the indictments were found before he had taken the oath of office as special counsel. The point was also made that Wilson, while special counsel, was not actually the Assistant District Attorney, and that under the Federal Statutes he had no right to be in the Grand Jury room at all.

TRIES SUICIDE; YELLS "POLICE"

Man of Many Aliases Shoots Himself in Ballston Hotel.

BALLSTON, N. Y., July 12.—A stranger attempted to commit suicide to-day in a room at the Lincoln Hotel. After shooting himself in the upper portion of the abdomen he jumped from a second-story window and ran two blocks crying "Murder!" and "Police!" before he fell to the ground.

He speaks imperfect English, with a German accent. He had his mustache shaved off before going to the hotel. He registered as Michael Grall of Newark, N. J., but gave his name to the janitor of the county jail and to Father McDonough as Antonio Le Moyne and to the Coroner's physician as Otto Lemminger of Buffalo. He had about $15 in his pockets.

It is believed that his wounds will prove fatal. The man is thought to be Otto Switterger, a brewer, of New York.

POISONED GIRL RECOVERING.

Manicurist Admits She Asked Prisoner for Morphine.

Minnie Bardorf, the manicurist who was picked up unconscious in front of her home, 81 West One Hundred and First Street, Monday night, and taken to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, where it was found she was suffering from morphine poison, was almost entirely recovered yesterday.

Miss Bardorf left her home Monday afternoon in response to a call left for her by a woman who was unknown to her mother, Mrs. Pabst. The police discovered that the woman who left the card was Mrs. Louise Norton of 10 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. Mrs. Norton was placed under arrest on the charge of being a suspicious person. She was brought before Magistrate Moss, in the West Side Court, yesterday afternoon, and taken to the hospital to be confronted by Miss Bardorf. Miss Bardorf admitted that she had been at Mrs. Norton's flat Monday afternoon, but denied that Mrs. Norton had drugged her. On the contrary, she said that she had asked Mrs. Norton to give her some morphine, and that Mrs. Norton had only complied after being urged at some length. Mrs. Norton stated that Miss Bardorf was addicted to the use of morphine. She said further that the girl had often visited her flat before to ply her trade as a manicurist.

Mrs. Norton was taken back to the West Side Court, where she was placed under $5,000 bonds on a charge of assault and committed in default of bail.

CONKLING TO FIGHT PARSONS.

Republican Contest in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

The Hamilton Republican Club of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District held a special meeting at its clubhouse on West Twenty-sixth Street last night in honor of the centenary of the death of Alexander Hamilton.

Ex-Judge William Armstrong paid a tribute to Hamilton. Ex-Assemblyman Howard Conkling occupied the chair. Before the meeting was over it became known that Mr. Conkling would make the fight this year for the leadership against Herbert Parsons.

A ratification meeting of the Twenty-second District Republicans will be held Monday night at the clubhouse, 237 East Forty-ninth Street. Lemuel E. Quigg is to be the principal speaker. It is expected that W. R. Willcox will preside.

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Round-Trip $20 FROM NEW YORK
PROPORTIONATE RATES FROM OTHER POINTS
Special Train Of Standard Day Coaches leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M. Returning in coaches on regular trains within ten days.
Similar Excursions July 21 and 28. Tickets now on sale
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

W. VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS NOMINATE W. M. DAWSON

Tax Reform Element of the Party Wins Hard Fight.

ELKINS TO THE CONVENTION

Senator Declares His Father-In-Law Should Have Headed the Democratic Ticket.

WHEELING, West Va., July 11.—After one of the bitterest fights in the history of West Virginia Republican politics, William M. A. Dawson was nominated to-night for Governor by the State Republican Convention.

The campaign made on the issue of tax reform, injected into it by Gov. White's appointment of a commission to revise the tax laws of the State, has been remarkably strenuous, and has resulted in many personal encounters, three killings, and intense bitterness between the opposing factions. Dawson represents the tax reform element, while Charles F. Teter represents the opposition.

When the convention was called to order in the Wheeling Park Casino, Chairman W. E. Glasscock of the State Committee introduced Senator Stephen B. Elkins as temporary Chairman. During his speech he was frequently interrupted by applause.

ELKINS'S SPEECH.

Senator Elkins said in part:

"The Republican Party of West Virginia is the party of progress. It never shrinks nor turns aside from great issues. The Republican Party of this State declared boldly for tax reform. The necessity for action was pressing, and the Republican Party came to the front and took it. While all were for tax reform, there at once sprang up sharp differences and discussion throughout the State and in the Republican press as to the methods of taxation that should be adopted. Discussion helps to bring out the truth, and this discussion in our party will help to solve more intelligently the tax question.

"The Republican Party stands for the principle of protection, but individuals differ widely as to the remedies in all the great tariff bills. For instance, the Dingley bill now in force, perhaps the most perfect piece of machinery ever invoked for providing revenue, and at the same time protecting American labor and American industries, as a whole commanded the support of every Republican member of Congress, but taken by schedules and sections, there is not a Republican member of either house that would vote for each separately.

"The Democratic Party in its desire to capture the State has nominated for Vice President one of our most distinguished citizens and the foremost Democrat in the State, but in this, as in most everything else, the Democrats made a mistake. Senator Davis, to whom I am so nearly related, and for whom I cherish feelings of highest regard, admiration, and affection, is a man of affairs and an experienced statesman, having served his State creditably in the Senate for twelve years. With these qualifications and this fitness he should have been named for the first place instead of a man without a record and without business or political experience. West Virginia cannot be beguiled into giving up protection and sound money to make Judge Parker President, even if by so doing they make Senator Davis Vice President. I have no doubt as to Republican success in November. The Democracy of West Virginia advocates the astounding proposition, should it come into power in the State, to disfranchise 15,000 loyal colored Republicans and rob them of their rights of citizenship. Republicans must and will resist this proposition.

"West Virginia is a protection State, and therefore a Republican State, the interests of her people are on the side of protection, and must remain so. We cannot stand for free trade in our leading products, for free iron and steel, free wool, free coal, and free lumber. Free lumber would stop a thousand sawmills in the State, as it did under the Wilson-Gorman tariff.

"President Roosevelt has given the people a wise and pure administration that commends itself to all of our people. The President has so commended himself to the people that he has been renominated without opposition, and we congratulate him, the President, Charles Warren Fairbanks, one of our purest, ablest, most experienced and conservative statesmen. Under the leadership of these men, with the flag of protection floating high over it, the Republican Party will triumph. President Roosevelt already stands as one of the remarkable figures in our history. The Democrats cannot defeat such a man. The American people will not turn away from him to risk or follow one untried man on an ambiguous, evasive, and un-American platform. The Democratic platform says: 'We denounce protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few.'

"On the gold standard and sound money it is silent as the grave. Bryan prevailed, and sound money and the gold standard were crucified on a cross of silver."

WORRIED BY A TENEMENT.

Hungarian Cigarmakers in Fashionable New Brunswick Block.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 12.—Hirshhorn, Mack & Co., cigar manufacturers, of 1,016-1,020 Second Avenue, New York City, who have a factory in this city, have leased a building in Union Street, this city, and are transforming it into a tenement to be used by from ten to fifteen Hungarian families employed in the cigar factory.

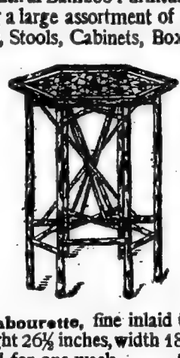
Union Street is the most fashionable residence thoroughfare in New Brunswick, and the residents are in consternation over the plans of the cigar company.

All the property on Union Street, with the exception of the cigar company's building, was purchased from one estate, and in every deed was the stipulation that the houses should not be contiguous and should stand at least forty feet from the sidewalk, assuring ample lawns about them, and the result has been that Union Street, though only one block long, is the most attractive thoroughfare in the city. Some of the residents there are Benjamin F. Howell, Representative from the Third New Jersey District; William S. Myers, Mayor of New Brunswick; Charles W. Russell, Postmaster of New Brunswick; the Rev. M. H. Hutton of the Second Reformed Church of New Brunswick, and ex-State Senator James H. Van Cleef. The Chi Phi fraternity house of Rutgers College adjoins the prospective tenement house.

Home Insurance Company Dividend.

The Home Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. The one hundred and second semi-annual statement of the company, issued yesterday, showed total assets of $37,427,140.44, and a net surplus of [illegible], which, with a cash capital of [illegible], makes a surplus as regards policy-holders of $9,017,-307.62.

Vantine's
The Unusual Store.
Bamboo Furniture
From Japan
We have just received a shipment of Beautiful Bamboo Furniture, comprising a large assortment of Stands, Chairs, Stools, Cabinets, Boxes, etc.



Tabourette, fine inlaid top. Height 26½ inches, width 18 inches. Special for one week.....$2.50 Worth $5.00.

The proper gift for the friend that sails away—
A Vantine Steamer Basket filled with Oriental Delicacies.
A. A. Vantine & Co., B'way, Bet. 18th & 19th Sts.

Lincoln Trust Company
Madison Square
Country checks, drafts, notes, coupons, dividends, rents—all forms of financial indebtedness—collected by this company on satisfactory and advantageous terms.
INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES AT SPECIAL RATES.
An Interesting Booklet on Application.

SAYS BROOKLYN CAUSED PARKER'S NOMINATION

Senator McCarren's Declaration at New Kings County Club.

HAS A FLING AT TAMMANY

Convinced, However, That Murphy Will Support the Ticket—Silent on Leadership Fight.

Senator McCarren last night made his first public appearance in Brooklyn since the St. Louis Convention, at a meeting of the Directors of the new Kings County Democratic Club, Schermerhorn Street near Smith. After the meeting there was a little jollification with the Senator as guest of honor, and the club Directors as hosts. Several of the leaders were present and sat down to a luncheon. Herman A. Metz, President of the club, presided. In his speech Senator McCarren said:

"I may have been given too much credit for my work looking to the nomination of Judge Parker, and can only say that he appealed to the Nation as a candidate who would combine all the essentials of success. I believed early that Judge Parker was the

BRITISH-GERMAN TREATY OF ARBITRATION SIGNED

Its Terms Similar to Those of the Convention with France.

LONDON PAPERS NOT PLEASED

Only Journals Which Welcome the Treaty Are Those Which Usually Oppose the Government.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 13.—The Foreign Office announced yesterday that an agreement was signed that day by the Foreign Minister, Lord Landsdowne, and the German Ambassador, providing for the settlement by arbitration of differences which may arise of a legal nature, or relating to the interpretation of existing treaties, between Germany and Great Britain.

The terms of the agreement are identical with those recently concluded with France, Italy, and Spain.

The announcement of the treaty comes as a complete and not altogether pleasant surprise to the English press and public. It was against just such an agreement that The Spectator and other powerful organs urged the Government prior to King Edward's visit to Emperor William at Kiel.

By the papers which echoed that warning the news of the signing of the arbitration treaty is swallowed either with palpable dislike or with ill-concealed disappointment.

The only whole-souled appreciation comes, curiously enough, from opposition papers. The Daily News, the Government's most bitter opponent, warmly congratulates King Edward upon his latest achievement. The Liberal Daily Chronicle and The Morning Leader follow suit, while such a stanch mouthpiece of the Government as The Daily Telegraph devotes half of its editorial on this subject to an expression of the belief that the Anglo-German treaty cannot compare in importance with the convention concluded with France.

A similar method of evading criticism is pursued by The Standard, but The Morning Post frankly deserts the Government, characterizing Lord Lansdowne's latest diplomatic stroke as a "policy of unsettled convictions and of promiscuous amiability."

The Daily Mail and other papers accentuate the fact that the agreement is very limited in scope, and deals with minor matters. The Daily Mail declares that "there unhappily is no indication whatever on the part of Germany of such an amicable disposition as exhibited by France," and adds that only if the German naval programme were reduced could both Governments be congratulated upon the latest arrangement.

An especial point is given to the editorial stress upon the priority of the Anglo-French agreement by the fact that at almost the moment when Lord Lansdowne and Count Wolff-Metternich were signing the document at the Foreign Office, M. Cambon, the French Ambassador to Great Britain, was laying the last stone of the new pier at Folkstone.

There the French Ambassador made a speech to which great publicity is given, and in which he declared he was cementing the good fellowship and friendship of the two nations created by the Anglo-French treaty. These expressions are used with much effect in the editorials of the Government organs in order to offset the fear, not expressed except by The Morning Post, that the French public may entertain, in view of the present development, grave doubts of British sincerity in the recent Cambon-Lansdowne treaty.

GERMAN LOAN TO RUSSIA.

Transaction Arranged Three Weeks Ago —$62,500,000 to be Provided.

BERLIN, July 12.—All the speculation in the domestic and foreign press regarding the plans of M. Witte, President of the Russian Committee of Ministers, to negotiate a Russian loan during his present visit to Berlin has been shown to be incorrect by the announcement here to-day that the loan was arranged prior to M. Witte's departure from St. Petersburg.

It appears that representatives of two Berlin banks which hitherto have acted as Russia's agents here, went to St. Petersburg three weeks ago and signed a contract for a loan, which the Berlin Neueste Nachrichten says will amount to $62,500,000, bearing 5 per cent. interest.

How soon the loan will be issued is not yet known.

LOST DEEDS DELAY FUNERAL.

Burial in Calvary Cemetery Cannot Proceed Until Papers Are Found.

Unless the deeds to a plot in Calvary Cemetery can be found by to-day, the funeral of Rose McGuire, twenty-two years old, of 124 West Nineteenth Street, who committed suicide on last Sunday, will have to be postponed. As it is, the dispute will have to be settled in the West Side Court this morning.

The women where Rose was employed raised a sum of money to bury the girl, and yesterday notified Mrs. Bridget McGuire, mother of the girl. The mother about four years ago owned a plot in Calvary Cemetery, and when the son of her brother, Patrick Dolan, of 497 Ninth Avenue, died, she let her brother have the deeds. Since then she has not seen them, and when she went to his house last evening to get them she was told, she says, that he did not know where they were. He told several conflicting stories about them, and then the woman went to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, and a policeman was sent to aid the woman. Dolan said that he had given the deeds to an undertaker, who, when seen, stated that Dolan had them.

The policeman finally arrested Dolan on a charge of intoxication, and he was locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. The employes who worked with Rose intended to attend the funeral in a body.

EXPLOSION NEAR CHURCH.

Hoboken Police Believe Some One Threw a Bomb.

The police of Hoboken are mystified over an explosion which occurred near the steps of St. John's German Evangelical Church, at Third and Bloomfield Streets, at 8:30 last night. Policeman Whitlock passed the church shortly before. The place was deserted. When less than half a block away he heard a report behind him, and as he turned saw a cloud of smoke rising from in front of the church. He ran back and found a hole about a foot deep and about a foot in diameter torn in the earth alongside the steps of the church. No other damage was done.

At a little distance he found a piece of wood, which leads to the belief that the explosion was caused by some sort of infernal machine. The wood is in the shape of a tube. It is partly covered with thin leather. In this is a piece of wire or wire nail. The police think the tube may have been one side of the machine, and that the pin was connected with the firing apparatus. An investigation is under way.

McDonald Guardian of Stallo Children.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday appointed Alexander McDonald, the Standard Oil man, as guardian of Helena McDonald Stallo and Laura McDonald Stallo, who are McDonald's grandchildren. The mother of these children, Mrs. Laura McDonald Stallo, died in December last, leaving an estate of almost a million dollars. She left no will, so their father Edmund K. Stallo, applied to the Surrogate for the appointment of Mr. McDonald as guardian, as the children had been in their grandfather's care since the death of their mother. Each of the children will receive $450,000 of their mother's estate. Mr. McDonald was appointed administrator of the estate and filed a bond with the Surrogate for $1,800,000 to qualify as administrator and as guardian of the Stallo children.

RUSSIANS HEAR OF JAPANESE DISASTER

Continued from Page 1.

were reinforced and compelled the Japanese to withdraw.

At dawn on July 10 both columns attacked and dislodged the Russians from the heights west of Sin-chia-Ku. The Japanese pursued them and again attacked a strong position held by the Russians. After a desperate fight the Japanese occupied the position.

Oku's March Northward.

After occupying Kai-Chow, Gen. Oku's army on Sunday moved northward. The Russians have strong defenses at Taping-Shan, Niu-seni-Han, Nang-ma-Tai, and Ching-hi-Shan, and camps near Kuo-chia-Pao. Gen. Oku will probably attack these positions as soon as his troops are rested.

In the fights of July 8 and 9 the Japanese lost about 150 men. The Russian losses are believed to have been heavier.

NIU-CHWANG, July 11.—Chinese coming in from the country report the Russians everywhere retiring before the Japanese, who are soon expected here.

Active preparations are being made for defense at Tashi-Chao.

Business in this city, despite the situation, is brisk, and many ships are in the port.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. COUNT KELLER, Eleven Miles West of Lian-Dian-Slan, July 12.—The opposing armies are grimly facing each other on the heights across the Liank River, ready to engage in a death grapple.

The Liank crosses the main Liao-Yang—Feng-Wang-Cheng road, twenty-eight miles east of Liao-Yang, flows north into the Tai-tse River, which passes through Liao-Yang, and empties into the Liao River.

The whole army is anxious to fight Gen. Kuroki, whose headquarters are at Vandi-apudze, and whose men are intrenched on the other side of the river. The burning question is, Who will be the first to cross the dread valley of the Liank River?

Russians Without News.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, July 13.—The Japanese advance to Tashi-Chao is shrouded in mystery. No telegrams have been received by the General Staff or the Admiralty since Gen. Sakharoff's dispatch of July 10, with the exception of a report from Gen. Kuropatkin covering the events detailed by Gen. Sakharoff.

It has been intimated to The Associated Press correspondent by the General Staff that it is probable the Japanese will not attempt to take Yin-Kow before they capture Tashi-Chao, as otherwise they would be liable to an unexpected attack from the Tashi-Chao force, which is within easy striking distance, thanks to the railroad.

Col. Novitsky of the General Staff, in an interview to-day, said:

"The result of the loss of Kai-Chow will probably be the evacuation of Niu-Chwang.

"Gen. Kuropatkin's position is more difficult than that which confronted Lord Roberts in South Africa. It is as if Lord Roberts received his supplies by rail via Constantinople, Cairo, and Central Africa. It will be a long time before Gen. Kuropatkin will have enough supplies and men to assume the offensive. In the meanwhile he will have to fight rear-guard actions, perhaps giving up important positions like Niu-Chwang, of vastly more consequence than Kai-Chow."

KUROPATKIN OUTWITTED.

Intended to Crush Japanese in Detail, It Is Believed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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TOKIO, July 12.—The three Japanese armies opposing Gen. Kuropatkin have now emerged from the mountainous country through which they have hitherto been marching, and, unless driven back, will henceforth be operating on the plains by the Liao River.

The First Army, under Gen. Kuroki, marching 100 miles from Kiu-lien-Cheng, by capturing the Mo-Tien Ling (Pass) and the Ta Ling reached on June 29 positions looking down on Liao-Yang and menacing the railway from Liao-Yang to Mukden.

The Second Army, under Gen. Oku, advancing 115 miles from Kin-Chow and capturing the Kai-Chow highlands on July 9, reached the flatlands stretching from Tashi-Chao to Yin-Kow, the port of Niu-Chwang.

The Third Army, under Gen. Nodzu, moving eighty miles from Taku-Shan, crowned the eminences eastward of Hai-Cheng by forcing the Fen-Shui Ling on June 27.

Henceforth the operations of the Russian cavalry will assume new interest.

Gen. Kuropatkin's strategy at Kai-Chow is much discussed in military circles in Japan, where his original intention is interpreted as a Napoleonic programme to crush the three Japanese armies in detail, first striking Oku's corps, then turning on the Taku-Shan force, and afterward finding himself on Kuroki's left flank. But the Russian commander's action at Kai-Chow was wholly devoid of offensive initiative, especially on the last day, when the main armies were engaged.

Gen. Kuropatkin seems to have aimed chiefly at securing his army's retreat, inasmuch as, having abandoned the heights east of the railway with little resistance, he obstinately held to the eminences on the west until noon, thus covering the carriage of the wounded to Yin-Kow, and finally maintained an artillery action till 3 P. M. from the heights north of the town pending the infantry withdrawal northward.

This strategy is plainly inconsistent with any plan for striking crushing blows. It is therefore conjectured that Gen. Kuropatkin felt the pressure on his left flank from the Taku-Shan army, and official reports just received show that the Taku-Shan army moved in coordination with Gen. Oku's force by advancing against Tang-Chi and Tomu-Ching on July 9.

The fighting lasted two days, and ended in the Russians being driven back, but details of the casualties have not been reported.

Evidently this operation of the Taku-Shan army on Gen. Kuropatkin's left flank destroyed his resistance and defeated his strategy at Kai-Chow.

Gen. Kuropatkin is now strongly concentrating at Tang-Chi, which is between Tashi-Chao and Shaha-Ta, whither the left of the Taku-Shan army extends.

Rumors reach Tokio that Gen. Mistchenko, with 30,000 sabres, is endeavoring to turn Kuroki's right and reach the Yalu, but the reports are not credited.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, July 9.—The Russians have suddenly developed activity on our right front. It is reported that a considerable force has occupied the range beyond the Mo-Tien Ling and that reinforcements are arriving in the neighborhood of Sai-ma-Tse. The movement is being covered by an unknown number of cavalry.

I think that these are demonstrations meant to cover movements elsewhere, possibly Gen. Kuropatkin's retirement to Liao-Yang.

I still think it improbable that there will be serious fighting before Liao-Yang is reached, and possibly not then.

SEIZURE BY RUSSIANS SENDS WAR RISKS UP

Insurance Men Angry at Great Britain's Supineness.

SHIPS STOPPED IN RED SEA

Russian Volunteer Fleet Vessel Overhauls Two English Steamers and Detains Them Four Hours.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, July 12.—The Times's insurance correspondent says:

"The improper confiscation by the Russians of the British steamer Allanton has caused an advance in rates for war risks on steamers conducting ordinary trade in the Far East. Lines on British steamers warranted to carry no contraband and to engage in no blockade running written six months ago at 2s. 6d. per cent. for twelve months are now being reinsured at 10s. per cent.

"A strong feeling prevails in the market that the supineness of the Foreign Office in the Allanton case contrasts unfavorably with the action of the German Government when we captured German vessels in Delagoa Bay at the time of the South African war. It is roundly declared that had the Allanton been a German vessel her release would have immediately been demanded and the demand would have been conceded by the Russians.

"Whatever this view may be worth, there is no doubt as to its existence. In influential quarters the Allanton is looked upon as one more example of the neglect by the Government of the rights of British shipowners."

By The Associated Press.

PERIM, Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, July 12.—The British steamer Menelaus, from the Clyde for Shanghai, which arrived here to-night, reports that she and the British steamer Crewe Hall, from the Clyde for Kurrachee, were stopped yesterday in the Red Sea south of Jedda by the Russian volunteer fleet steamer Petersburg, which carried eight guns and a large crew.

Both steamers were boarded and all their papers and manifests overhauled.

The vessels were detained four hours, after which the Petersburg steamed off to the northward.

The British steamer Allanton was captured by the Russian Vladivostok squadron about three weeks ago, and was taken to Vladivostok, where the prize court confiscated the ship and cargo. An appeal was allowed.

It appears that the vessel was not carrying contraband. She was sent from England to Japan with a contraband cargo, i. e., Welsh coal. She discharged this cargo in Japan, and then went to Muroran, Hokkaido Island, on the northeast coast of Japan. She there loaded Japanese commercial coal (which is not contraband) for a firm in Singapore, and passed through Tsugaru Strait in order to take the shorter west coast route. The Vladivostok squadron there intercepted her.

It is stated that if the Captain of the Allanton had feared capture he would certainly have taken the safer but longer east coast route.

The facts have been represented to the British Foreign Office, but Lord Landsdowne's view is that, as an appeal to the Russian Admiralty Court has been allowed, the case is still sub judice, and no steps can be taken by the British Government. In the meantime the owner is deprived of the use of his vessel, a very valuable one.

It is alleged that Russia is trying to prove that a vessel which has once carried contraband can be punished for her past offenses if she is subsequently captured.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war, at the time when Admiral Wirenius's squadron was making its vain effort to reach the Far East, vessels of that squadron stopped several British steamships, including liners of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Considerable indignation was manifested in England over these acts of the Russian ships, and the matter was brought up in the House of Commons.

The Russian volunteer fleet steamers Petersburg and Sevastopol passed through the Bosphorus from the Black Sea on July 5, the latter vessel flying the Red Cross flag. The ships took on a quantity of stores. The volunteer fleet steamer Smolensk passed the Bosphorus July 6.

According to a dispatch from Port Said, the Petersburg entered the Suez Canal July 7 with a cargo of coal. The Smolensk arrived there July 9 coal loaden and with 228 sailors on boaard.

A later dispatch from Port Said said the Smolensk sailed to the southward from Suez July 10, taking two Red Sea pilots, one of whom was believed to be for herself and the other for the Petersburg. It was rumored at Suez that the transports intended to await the arrival of the Russian Baltic fleet in the Red Sea.

SICKNESS IN RUSSIAN ARMY.

Great Increase Since Rain Began in Manchuria—Seven Cases of Plague.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—An official statement of the number of sick and wounded belonging to the Manchurian army shows a great increase in sickness after a few days' rain, and also a large proportion of sick and wounded officers compared with men.

Before the rains, to June 26, the total was: Officers 71 and and 39 per 1,000, of whom wounded officers numbered 10 and men 6 per 1,000. The sufferers from contagious diseases numbered 2 per 1,000, of whom one-half were suffering from dysentery and one-tenth from typhus. There was one case of plague, and not a single case of smallpox.

After the rains, July 9, the figures were: Officers, 94 per 1,000, men 46, of whom the wounded officers numbered 29 per 1,000 and the men 9 per 1,000. Contagious cases had risen to 9 per 1,000. There were 3 cases of smallpox and 7 cases of plague.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

3:45 A. M.—31 Pitt Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
4:25 A. M.—202 East Eighty-third Street; owner unknown; damage $500
4:35 A. M.—1764 Third Avenue; Otto Schleisinger; damage $500.
12:20 P. M.—194 Henry Street; Ada Jitanovech; damage slight.
2:40 P. M.—648 Melrose Avenue; Isaac Galdildo; damage, $100.
3:15 P. M.—62 and 64 Cedar Street; Harvey Fisk & Sons; damage, $50.
3:40 P. M.—70 Norfolk Street; Philip Green; damage trifling.
4 P. M.—8 Mangin Street; John McMann; damage trifling.
4:45 P. M.—1,128 Simpson Street; J. Wooden; damage, $80.
10:10 P. M.—983 Lexington Avenue; Mme. Ebstein; damage, $1,500.
10:40 P. M.—2,196 Southern Boulevard; Louis Ernst; damage, $5.
10:20 P. M.—12 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.
10:50 P. M.—[illegible] Nicholas Avenue; owner unknown; [illegible] trifling.

REALTY INTERESTS COMPLAIN.

Bronx Builders and Property Owners See Commissioner Crain.

A delegation representing builders and property owners' associations of the Bronx, headed by Charles Baxter and Ora J. Ettinger, visited the Tenement House Department yesterday to complain of the delay in the examination and approval of building plans. They wanted the Commissioner to make a rule that plans may be filed and examined simultaneously by the Tenement House and Building Departments.

Commissioner Crain listened to them for an hour and then read to them Section 1,347 of the charter, which says that such plans must be approved by the Tenement House Department before the Building Department can pass upon them.

The delegates argued that something could be done to obviate delays of six and seven weeks, of which builders and property owners alike complain, and Mr. Crain told them most of the delay was due to the methods of the architects.

"If you gentlemen," he said, "will go from here as apostles and preach to the architects that the Tenement House Commissioner has no discretionary powers, but that he has to enforce the law without regard to seeming improvements in the law in the plans submitted, you will do more to cure the delay evil than you will by talking to the Commissioner."

Mr. Crain admitted that there are some delays due to the methods of the department, but said the reorganization of the force now in progress, the enlargement of the present office quarters, and the establishment of a Bronx Department in the Bronx, now nearly completed, will do away with the possibility of needless delay in the future.

AMERICAN-RUSSIAN TREATY.

It Gives Corporations the Right to Sue in Courts of Both Countries.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—The corporation treaty between the United States and Russia, negotiated by Ambassador McCormick, was formally promulgated to-day.

The corporation treaty provides that American and Russian corporations may sue in the courts of both Russia and the United States.

Previous to the promulgation of the treaty American concerns could be sued in Russia, but could not bring suit in that country.

American Piano for Pope Pius X.

An engrossed document from Rome has been received by the Weber Piano Company announcing that Pope Pius X. has selected the Weber piano for his personal use and in the Holy Apostolical Palaces. The warrant bears the Papal coat of arms, and is signed by his major-domo, C. Cagiano de Azevedo.

FRANCE AND VATICAN IN ANOTHER QUARREL

Bishops Must Choose Between Orders from Rome and Paris.

CHAMBER VINDICATES COMBES

In Resolution on the Chartreuse Charges It Declares That the Premier Is Above Suspicion.

PARIS, July 12.—The Matin to-day says that eight days after the recall of M. Nisard, ex-French Ambassador to the Vatican, a number of French Bishops of Republican sympathies received an order from Cardinal Vannutelli, acting for the Vatican, to tender their resignations by return of mail.

The Bishops, it is added, consulted the Minister of Public Worship and Premier Combes, who directed them not to tender their resignations, on the ground that the Concordat required the assent of the State before removals were enforced.

Afterward the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val, threatened the Bishops with the termination of their episcopal powers unless they came to Rome within fifteen days. This also was submitted to M. Combes, who forbade the Bishops to leave their posts.

The Matin gives semi-official details of the efforts of Cardinal Vannutelli to compel the resignation of the Bishops. Bishop Geay of Laval was asked to forward his resignation, Bishop Nordex of Dijon was directed to suspend the performance of his episcopal functions, and four Archbishops and two Bishops were directed to come to Rome—namely, Archbishops Fuzet of Rouen, Mignot of Albi, Sueur of Avignon, and Oury of Algiers, and Bishops Lacroix of Tarentaise and Boquet of Mende. In each case the orders were not carried out, owing to the intervention of the Minister of Public Worship.

The Cabinet has formulated a protest, which will be forwarded to the Vatican, against the effort to remove Bishops without observance of the Government's rights under the Concordat.

An answer has been received in the case of Bishop Geay, the Vatican maintaining that it was a disciplinary measure not intended to contest the State's rights under the Concordat.

The Matin further asserts that the dismissal of the Bishops without consulting the Government's wishes will be considered as a formal renunciation of the relations between Church and State.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day held a tumultuous session over the report of the committee which has been investigating the Chartreuse charges. The report declared that the charges of attempted bribery were not sustained, and expressed regret that Premier Combes had made them.

This declaration aroused violent opposition on the part of the friends of the Premier, who brought forward a counter proposition declaring that the Premier and the Government were above all suspicion and denouncing their calumniators. A noisy debate ensued, in the course of which the President of the Chamber censured a number of Deputies for disorderly conduct.

Eventually the Chamber adopted by a large majority a resolution declaring that the Premier and Government were above suspicion and unanimously adopted a clause of the resolution denouncing the calumniators.

The effect of the votes is the rejection of the report of the Investigating Committee.

During the disorderly debate M. de Baudry d'Asson (Conservative) sought to place a mock crown of laurel upon M. Combes as the latter was withdrawing from the Chamber.

The large majority for M. Combes terminates the rumors that the investigation might lead to his retirement from the Premiership.

MACEDONIA CAUSES ALARM.

Russia's Defeat in East Might Induce Bulgarians to Join Insurgents.

VIENNA, July 12.—The renewed revolutionary outrages in Macedonia are causing concern in diplomatic circles here.

It is stated that Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, during his recent visit to Vienna, expressed anxiety regarding affairs in the Balkans, and that he was apprehensive lest a decisive defeat of Russia in the Far East would render it difficult to prevent Bulgarians from making common cause with the Macedonian revolutionists.

P. F. McGowan Succeeds H. A. Rogers.

Mayor McClellan has appointed Patrick F. McGowan a member of the Board of Education in place of the late Henry A. Rogers. Mr. McGowan is fifty-two years of age, and was born in Lebanon, Conn. He is a manufacturer of underwear at 224 East Twelfth Street. He was appointed a member of the board in 1899 by Mayor Van Wyck. Mayor Low refused to reappoint him. He served as Chairman of the Committee on Teachers.

WHEN you take or send your family to the seashore or country BEWARE of impure drinking water.

Martini & Rossi
ITALIAN
Vermouth

IMPARTS life, flavor and piquancy to all liquids and provides a safeguard against fever and malaria germs. The dash of prevention.
For sale all over the world.
W. A. TAYLOR & CO., Agents, 29 B'way, N.Y.

MOORS OPPOSING FRENCH.

Some Tribes, Including Rais Uli's, Likely to Cause Trouble.

PARIS, July 12.—The Government is prepared to adopt forcible measures to maintain order in Morocco and carry out the plans for French supervision of the customs.

The cruisers Latouche Tréville and Du Chayla are held in readiness to proceed to Morocco if tribal disturbances near Tangier threaten to interfere with the execution of these plans. France is acting in co-operation with the Sultan, but reports indicate that some of the tribes, including the followers of Rais Uli, are seeking to prevent the carrying out of the customs supervision which the Sultan granted to France.

The Bey of Tunis arrived here this morning. Military honors were accorded to him, and he obtained a notable popular reception. He visited President Loubet and the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

The visit of the Bey to Paris is significant of the strengthening of the French protectorate over Tunis and the development of the Governmental policy of building up the French North African Empire.

President Loubet gave a dinner to the Bey to-night at which there was a significant exchange of toasts. The President referred to the respect which the French Government entertained for the traditions of the Mussulman population of Tunis, and the Bey in reply expressed his appreciation of French support.

Use New Reservoir in December.

Commissioner Curtis of the Aqueduct Commission stated yesterday that his engineer expects to be able to turn water into the great new Jerome Park reservoir in December. It is hoped and believed by the engineers that the floor and the retaining walls will then be sufficiently well along to permit of the partial filling of the reservoir. The water will be drained out in the Spring and any necessary repairs indicated by the test will be made.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

This Store Is Open Evenings Till 5:30 o'Clock, Saturdays Till 1 P. M.
Dainty hot weather lunches served in our palatial restaurant, eighth floor.

New York's foremost pure food show.

THIS annual exhibition of strictly pure foods is proving a source of great entertainment and instruction to all those who are interested in good eating from a hygienic standpoint. Every day our skilled chefs are teaching hundreds of housewives how to make new, inexpensive, dainty, appetizing dishes. Come and see the demonstrations. The exposition is in progress on the sixth floor.

Bring the little ones with you, too—we've a right jolly time in store for them—a few hours spent here will be a memorable time for them. You'll feel amply repaid for the trip to hear them laugh—to see their enjoyment—for we've gone to special pains to entertain them, and they'll long remember this occasion.

Frank Hoy's Manikin Minstrels never fail to appeal to the little ones. Da Sosa, the magician, will perform many mysterious tricks for them, and the Ladies' New York Symphony Orchestra will be a source of pleasure for you. There's the Cypher Incubator—come and see the little chicks coming out of their shells.

Here's a list of saving prices for Wednesday.

Mail orders will be filled at these prices. Freight prepaid to stations within 200 miles of New York. Same satisfaction guaranteed that attends a personal selection. Telephone Chelsea 2100.
Sixth Floor.

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR—Washburn & Crosby's best patent; bbl. in wood $5.75
½-bbl. sack.....72c

CONDENSED MILK—NESTLE'S—Richest in cream; can.....8c
Limit—1 doz. to each customer.

DEVILLED TURKEY—COLUMBIA Brand, ¼-lb. can; regular price, 15c.; special for Wednesday, can 10c

CINDERELLA BISCUIT—HUNTLEY & Palmer's, fancy tin box.....14c

PORK AND BEANS—ARMY AND NAVY Boston Baked, plain or with tomato sauce, 3-lb. can, 7c.; 6 cans.....40c

GRAHAM FLOUR—ROYAL STUART, makes excellent Muffins and Bread; ½-bbl. sack, 75c.; 10-lb. sack.....35c

SARDINES—MARTELL'S FINE Imported Halves, with key opener; can, 18c.; 6 cans.....$1.00

CORN STARCH—ROYAL STUART—Best quality; 1-lb. package.....6c

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE—STEWart Blend; lb., 35c.; 3 lbs. in decorated canister $1.00

NEW TEAS—FORMOSA, OOLONG, India Ceylon and all our Green and Black varieties, specially blended to order; 5 lbs. in tea caddy, $2.40; lb. 50c

NUT BUTTER—FRESH FROM BATTLE Creek Sanitarium; ½-lb. can 12c.; 6 cans 70c

FLAVORING EXTRACT—VAN DUZER'S Triple Extract, Vanilla or Lemon.
¼-pt. bottle.....45c
½-pt. bottle.....25c

BREAKFAST COCOA—LOWNEY'S Finest; can 9c

OLIVE OIL—BARTON & GUESTIER OR Antonini's—Pint bottle.....35c
Quart bottle 65c

CONDENSED SOUPS—TRI-COLOR—Can 7c

FRESH BUTTER—ROYAL STUART—Extra creamery, churned fresh daily from pure, rich cream; 5 lbs. net weight, in sealed stone crock...$1.25
10c. rebate for empty crock when returned with handle and cover complete.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE WHISKEY—Bottle, 79c.
1 Bottle to each purchaser.

GORDON & CO'S DRY GIN—BOTTLE, 67c.
1 Bottle to each purchaser.

COCKTAILS—MANHATTN, MARTINI and four other varieties; large bottle .....78c.

MONOGRAM RYE WHISKEY—EIGHT year old.
Gallon, $3.00; Full Quart Bottle, 83c.

PABST MILWAUKEE BEER—Doz., $1.09.

BALLANTINE'S XXX ALE—Dozen, 89c.
12c rebate for empty bottles.

ST. HELENA—TABLE CLARET—Gallon, 57c

SUPERIOR ZINFANDEL—St. Macaire Burgundy or Mountain Riesling; excellent dinner wines; gallon, $1.19; case, 12 quarts, $3.68.
Quart Bottle.....35c

CABERNET—CLARET—JOHANNESberg, Sherry, Port or Tokay. These are superior quality wines, and are fit to serve for any occasion. Gallon, $1.45; case 12 Quarts.....$4.68
Bottle 45c

SWEET CATAWBA—PORT, SHERRY, Riesling, Burgundy, Tokay, Angelica, or Madeira, very choice table wines; regular price, $1.25; reduced for one day to, gallon.....85c

GINGER CORDIAL—MACKIE, SCOTT & Co., Leith, Scotland; large bottle, 75c

RAMSAY'S OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY; very old liquor; gallon, $3.85; bottle 90c



PORT, SHERRY OR MUSCATEL, 8 years old; finest quality dinner wines; gallon, $2.50; full quart bottle...75c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Great annual July sale of carpets, rugs and mattings.

58c. for 75c. tapestry Brussels or extra super all wool ingrain.

TO-DAY we will inaugurate a positive clearing sale of all our carpets, rugs and mattings that will afford discriminate home furnishers the greatest saving of the year for the simple reason that it is a determined effort on our part to reduce our vast stock to the lowest possible ebb in order to make way for our Autumn consignments. It is a time when you can select the floor coverings for Summer or any home at the lowest prices of the year. An opportunity you'll not want to miss.
Third Floor.

Simpson Crawford Co.'s carpet and rug store has the reputation of being a store where the very newest designs and highest qualities in floor coverings are always shown at the lowest prices. To mark prices nearly a third lower, as we have done in this sale, means to create the bargain sensation of the year.

Extra quality Axminster rugs in beautiful Oriental and domestic colorings—very closely woven and extra high pile—very durable.
19.75 for $26 rugs—9x12 ft.
17.95 for 24.50 rugs—8.3x10.6 ft.
14.65 for 16.50 rugs—6x9 ft.
3.65 for 4.25 rugs—3x6 ft.
1.95 for 2.75 rugs—27x54 in.
95c. for 1.25 rugs—18x36 in.
$1.17 for 1.60 Savonnerie Axminster carpet, with borders to match.

98c for 1.35 extra Axminster carpet, with and without borders.
89c for 1.10 Axminster carpet, with or without borders.
87c for 1.10 Wilton velvet carpet, for rooms, halls and stairs.
94c for 1.30 body Brussels carpet, best five frame quality.
58c for 75c tapestry Brussels carpet, for rooms, halls and stairs.
58c for 75c extra super all wool ingrain carpet.

48c sq. yd. for 65c imported cork linoleum, 4 yds. wide.
37c sq. yd. for 55c imported cork linolenm, 2 yds. wide.
29c sq. yd. for 50c extra quality oilcloth, all widths.
17½c sq. yd. for 30c good quality oilcloth, 1 yd., 1½ yds. and 2 yds. wide.
Jointless China matting—40 yds to the roll.
$4.75 to $10.95 for $7.00 to $16.00 matting.

Cotton and linen warp Japan matting, in carpet patterns, inlaid figures and plain white.
$7.65 to $16.85 for $12.00 to $24.00 matting.
Rugs—Best quality 5-frame body Brussels rugs. Oriental design and colorings; none better made.
19.75 for 26.50 rugs, 9x12 ft.
18.75 for 23.50 rugs, 8.3x10.6 ft.
14.75 for 18.50 rugs, 6x9 ft.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Six remarkable values in reed rockers and chairs.

$4.25 chairs and rockers..... $3.00
$6.50 chairs and rockers..... $4.00
$6.00 chairs and rockers..... $4.50
$6.75 chairs and rockers..... $5.00
$7.50 chairs and rockers..... $5.75
$10.00 chairs and rockers..... $8.75



Fifth Floor.
We guarantee this reed furniture to be the very best manufactured—made from pliable and thoroughly seasoned reeds, artistic, comfortable and durable—the most desirable furniture there is for well appointed Simpson homes.

5, 6 or 7 piece Slip Covers made Complete for $5.90

20 yds. of high grade English damask made to fit your furniture as it should.

IT'S worth a great deal more than $5.90 to have your furniture protected in the very best possible manner all Summer long, but that's all it will cost you if you take advantage of this unprecedented sale. We want to say right here:

This offer is in force only as long as the material lasts.

We have several thousand yards, but it will be selected quickly in view of the extremely low price—$5.90.
Fourth Floor.

$5.90 — We guarantee the workmanship to be of the highest standard, even though the price IS remarkably low. We are able to make this offer only because of the timely purchase of 10,000 yards of damask, and we've determined to keep our force of experts busier than ever through the months that are usually inactive. — $5.90

The bargain importance of this offer is so much greater than any similar offer that you can plainly see it will bring a phenomenal response. We want to urge you in the strongest terms to make your selection at the earliest possible moment.

The Finest Collection of SMART SHIRTS

That We Ever Sold Under-Price

If we should hunt the country over, and pick out the finest and handsomest shirts that we could find to sell at $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $4, we should have to settle on the collection which we have ready for you today.

They come from the best manufacturer of smart shirts in America. The materials, patterns, the shirtmaking have the distinctive character that you recognize at once in foreign-made shirts. They are in materials, patterns and colorings that are not duplicated in low-priced shirts. The man who wears them is at once recognized as having good taste and discrimination in his apparel. And while the effects seen in these shirts are unique, there is nothing that passes the line of refinement and good taste.

Some of the materials are embroidered all over, and these shirts are worth $4. Others are embroidered in the same manner, but only on the fronts and cuffs, and these are worth $3.50. Some are simply made of plain madras, with plain or plaited fronts, and these are worth $2.50. There are probably as many $4 shirts in the lot as there are $2.50 shirts. The largest number are in the $3.50 quality.

It is as fine a collection of shirts as you will see in a trip all around the city, looking over the stocks of the best shops. All are perfect in every way, and they are fresh and clean, right out of the original boxes, and

Today's Price Is $1.75 Each

All regular sizes, 14 to 16½.

We also have today another collection (the best shirts we have yet offered—because the manufacturer counted them as the cream of his stock, and held on to them the longest) of excellent $1 and $1.50 Negligee Shirts at 65c each.

This is a bran-new lot, just put on sale today, and has not been picked over at all.



Ninth street aisle.

Best $1 and $1.50 Shirts at 65¢ Each

Suits for Stout Men

It may not be news to you that we make *unusual* provision, in our Clothing Store, for stout men. That a great many men do know it, is proved by the large number of extra sizes in men's suits that we sell—probably the largest business of the kind in New York.

But the special bit of news for today is that men taking sizes 36 to 46 "stout" have the opportunity to save from $5 to $7 on a Summer suit.

We made up a special line this season, in fine gray worsteds of extremely light weight in above sizes; and want to sell quickly all we have left. Hence,

$20 and $22 Suits

At $15 a Suit

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Straw Hats, $1.50

That's the uniform price that rules today on all our Men's Straw Hats that have hitherto borne a $2 price-mark or over.

It's the chance of the Summer to hat yourself at a saving of anywhere from 50c to $2.50—for hat values run up to $4.

And there's a wide straw-field to pick from—Split Straws, Sennits and Mackinaws, in a good variety of dimensions and all sizes.

$1.50 Each

From $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $4.

Men's Hat Store, Second floor, Ninth street.

Fine Suits for Boys at $5

It is no discredit to our Boys' Clothing Store that sizes in these fine suits should be badly broken up in the middle of July. It is right, and to be expected that they should be so; but we want to clean them out in a jiffy, and so we marked all these suits that were $6.50 to $10, today at

$5 a Suit

The materials are blue and black cheviots and blue serges. A number of the suits have Norfolk jackets, others have double-breasted jackets. All have knee trousers.

In order to prevent misunderstanding on your part, all that is here we list below. The exact number of suits we have in the various sizes, at each former price. If the size your boy wants is here, you will get a remarkable bargain for $5:

NORFOLK JACKET SUITS

Were $6.50	7 years.	8	10	11	13	14	15	16	17
	1 suits.	1	4	6	2	1	2	4	1
Were $7.50	7 years.	8	10	11	12	13	14		
	1 suits.	1	1	4	1	1	1		
Were $8.50	9 years.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	2 suits.	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	
Were $10	8 years.	9	10	14	13				
	1 suits.	1	1	1	1				

DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET SUITS

Were $6.50	8 years.	9	10	13	16				
	1 suits.	2	1	1	1				
Were $7.50	8 years.	9	10	11	13	14	16		
	1 suits.	2	1	2	2	4	1		
Were $8.50	9 years.	10	11	12	13	14	16		
	2 suits.	1	2	2	3	1	1		
Were $10	8 years.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17 yrs.
	2 suits.	1	1	1	3	7	4	2	3	3 suits.

All Today at $5 a Suit

Second floor, Ninth street.

How About Handkerchiefs?

Are you getting your share of this fine handkerchief luck? Better seize the opportunity quickly—for some of the lots in this July sale have vanished entirely, others are growing small by degrees and beautifully less. But of these splendid lots of perfect, pure linen Handkerchiefs for Men and Women, there's still plenty:

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

Hand-embroidered initial Handkerchiefs, with wreath enclosing initial; hemstitched, unlaundered; in all letters. At 12½c each.

Fancy Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs: large assortment of designs, only few of a kind; also a few French handkerchiefs with Valenciennes lace edge. At 15c each, regularly 25c and 35c.

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; ⅜ and 1-inch hems. Regularly 12½c each; at six for 60c.

Hand-embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs; all letters; unlaundered. Worth 20c, laundered; at 12½c each.

Still good picking in the mussed and odd lots of Initial Handkerchiefs; at 8c and 12½c each. Broadway.

Rubber Goods

Here are various sorts of Rubber Articles that you can safely rely on, at price-savings that you'll appreciate.

We warrant every sort of rubber goods that we sell.

Hot-water Bags; 2 and 3 quarts, 50c; worth 65c and 75c.

Shower Bath Sprays at 18c, worth 35c.

Fountain Syringes; rapid flow; 2 quarts, 50c; worth 65c.

Fountain Syringes; 2 quarts; 5 rubber pipes; wood box; 85c, worth $1.25.

Marvel Whirling Sprays; worth $3, at $2.45.

Dr. Tuller's Sprays; worth $3, at $2.

Rubber Gloves at 60c, worth 75c.

Shower Bath Curtains, 6 x 5 feet; double-coated rubber cloth; at $3.25. Rubber Goods, Basement.

Manicure Sets

We pride ourselves on a very fine showing of Manicure Sets that are made by the celebrated firm of Henckels, in Solingen, Germany. (You know the trade-mark of the twins).

They are just such sets as appeal to travelers—flat and compact, to pack away nicely, yet complete as to assortment of implements. They contain from 3 to 10 pieces, with ebony, bone or pearl fittings, in handsome leather cases, suede or velvet-lined. Prices are $2.50 to $21.

Cutlery Goods, Main Cross Aisle, opposite Rotunda.

Embroidered Swiss Muslins Sharply Reduced

No great quantity of any one—for they are the cream of our Summer stock of these charming, breezy fabrics, that have proved their popularity by selling down to short lengths—in most cases, one or two dress-lengths of a pattern, sometimes more.

We group them at two attractive new prices:

37½c a Yard, from 60c and 75c
50c a Yard, from $1.25 to $1.50

And alert women will be on hand early, to secure first choice of the varied designs and colorings:

At 50c a yard, from $1.35—Embroidered fancy polka dots in mercerized yarns, in black and reseda on rice figured grounds of white, and white polka dots on champagne and black, and black on self and champagne.

At 50c a yard, from $1.50—Embroidered polka dots in clusters of colors on white.

At 50c a yard, from $1.50—Elaborate embroidered figures in white and mais on black grounds.

At 50c a yard, from $1.50—Elaborate embroidered figures in black and white, and light blue and white on white and champagne grounds.

At 50c a yard, from $1.35—Embroidered cubes in colors with white centers on white dotted Swiss muslin grounds.

At 50c a yard, from $1.25—Embroidered ring-dots of black with colored centers on white dotted Swiss muslin grounds.

At 50c a yard, from $1.25—Embroidered fancy oblong figures in white and black on light blue and champagne colored grounds.

At 37½c a yard, from 60c and 75c—In a large variety of attractive patterns of embroidered polka-dots in colors on white corded grounds; colored polka-dots on lace-striped champagne colored grounds; ecru and white dots on white and ecru grounds; colored ring-dots on white, and black on ecru grounds; fancy black dots on white, figured stripes in black on white; black rings with colored centers on ecru. Tenth street.

Girls' Coats Now $5

We establish this new price—$5—today, on every last one of our Reefers and Coats for girls of 6 to 16, that have hitherto been priced at $9.50 to $12. It's a final clearing out of our Summer stock.

There are charming little coats of pongee, peau de soie and a few in white serge—all of the most stylish description, well made, and effectively trimmed.

Hunt around among the various little lots that compose the offering—you'll find every size between the limits mentioned, in one style or another. And choice costs but

Five Dollars

while the saving is $4.50 to $7 on a coat!

Second floor, Ninth street.

Some Exceptional Offerings Of Seasonable SILKS

The Main Aisle today is devoted to the display of these five groups of excellent and very low-priced silks, and the merchandise is well worthy of the position.

The collection represents the most desirable and most wanted silks at the present time. It includes Checked Louisines, Printed Foulards, and Liberty Satins, Shantung Pongee, White Habutai and Guaranteed Black Taffeta—providing the silks that you would likely think of first were either for a dress, a waist, a lining or a silk petticoat.

Most of the Silks are recent purchases, others are groups from our own stocks. They are fine, full collections, well sorted, and supply splendid selection:

At 50c yard, worth 85c—*Printed Foulards*—fine quality Printed Foulards and Liberty Satins; small neat designs; in black, navy blue and best colored grounds; also new polka dots in black and white.

At 55c yard, worth 75c—*White Habutai Silks*—a yard wide white silk that is cool and serviceable, and can easily be washed.

At 75c yard, worth $1—*Shantung Pongees*—26-inch natural Shantung Pongees; the genuine imported silk; an excellent quality.

At 55c yard, worth 85c—*Checked Louisines*, in black-and-white, navy blue-and-white, brown-and-white and blue-and-green; a variety of shepherd's and hair-line checks. A firm, serviceable silk at a very low price.

At 85c yard, worth $1.25—*Guaranteed Black Taffetas*—36-inch guaranteed black taffeta of a reliable quality that we have sold hundreds of pieces of. The guarantee is woven in the selvage. An unusual offering.

Main Aisle.

Women's Summer Dresses And Skirts Under-Price

New and Handsome Dresses and Separate Skirts need cost very little at the present time. We have several groups of each today, representing the most desirable sorts for Mid-Summer wear, cool, stylish, prettily made, and yet many of them priced at the cost, or less than the cost, of the materials in them. Doing your own sewing will not save so much as sharing these special offerings while they last.

$12 DRESSES at $6

A collection of Traveling Suits of linen and stamine, in white, mixtures and colors; 28-inch jacket styles; some with strapping, others with piping; stylish clear-the-ground skirts.

$12 and $15 DRESSES at $7.50

Three groups of Suits of lawn, in dressy styles with lace trimming; of linen and linen crash in outing styles; of white linen, in shirt-waist styles with trimming of lace.

$26 to $37.50 DRESSES at $20

Of white linen, in shirt-waist styles; very handsomely embroidered.

SUMMER SKIRTS

At $3, worth $4 and $4.50—Stylish Walking Skirts of white pique; flaring gore style with double stitched seams; plaits at bottom and finished with straps and buttons. Also of tan linen, made with flaring plaits.

At $10, worth $12 and $13.50—Very stylish Summer Skirts of linen, in white, blue and gray; prettily trimmed with lace and plaits. And of pongee, beautifully made with plaits and stitching.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Felt Outing Hats

These fresh, charming new styles of hats for seashore, mountain and country wear, will tempt you away from allegiance to the straw sailors and linen or pique hats. No doubt you're tired of them by this time, anyhow.

Shapes are various—sailor hats, with flat oval crowns and broad brims; Alpines and flares. There are cool-looking champagne, white and pearl shades; and you can just about please yourself as to trimming. Here's one with just a silk band and binding; another with a floating silk scarf in bright colors, with a quill, owl's head, or breast to set it off.

We trimmed them in our own workrooms; and the styles are distinctive as well as attractive. Prices, $2.25 to $5.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Mosquito Canopies

Look your troubles squarely in the face—if they're mosquitoes, it's better to look at them from the other side of a mosquito netting.

Here are two good kinds, that afford the necessary protection, and are readily put out of the way when not needed:

THE PALMER CANOPY; folds up like an umbrella, and attaches to the ceiling by cord and pulley, or hook. Single size, $1.50 each; three-quarter size, $1.75 each; full size, $2.25 each.

THE DIXIE CANOPY; frame attaches to headboard, and is very easily adjusted. Price for all sizes, $2.75 each.

MOSQUITO NETTING by the Piece

Mosquito Netting by the piece, 8 yards long and nearly 2 yards wide; in the following colors:

White, 50c and 65c a piece.

Black, green, blue, brown, gray, pink and yellow, 55c a piece.

Black, green, blue and red, 70c a piece. Third floor.

More About Linens

This July Linen Story is a serial of surpassing interest, a sort of continued flaxen yarn that never loses its novelty, as new offerings press forward for recognition, from day to day.

Here is a fresh group of Linens—some of them just off the steamer—all of much importance to the observing and prudent housekeeper.

Every item *pure linen*, of course:

TABLE LINEN BY THE YARD

At 50c a yard—Bleached Irish Table Linen, 71 inches wide; specially imported by us as a 50c leader. Worth regularly 65c.

At 60c a yard—Bleached Table Linen; extra heavy, choice designs; 67 inches wide. Worth 75c.

At 90c a yard—Bleached Table Linen, 72 inches wide. Reduced from $1.15. Third floor.

NAPKINS

At 60c a dozen—Cream bleached Lunch or Fruit Napkins, 14 inches square; all hemmed, ready for use. Reduced from 85c.

At 95c a dozen—Bleached Napkins, in breakfast sizes, 18 inches square; from $1.25. Front of Rotunda.

TOWELS

At 25c each—Bleached Huckaback Towels: our "J. W. Special"; hemmed ends, handsome damask border, 21 x 40 inches. The very best 25c towel we know of.

The celebrated "Old Bleach" Huckaback and Fancy Weave Towels; two sizes of each; hemmed ends, all-white borders. 18 x 36 inches, at 38c each, from 50c; 26 x 43 inches, at 50c each, from 65c.

Kitchen Roller Towels, cut 2½ yards long; of 17-in. crash, and made up. 31c towels at 24c each. 38c towels at 27c each.

TOWELING

Bleached Scotch Crash, without borders, 17 inches wide, in two qualities; one fine grade at the special price of 10c a yard; the other, extra heavy, at 12½c a yard. Third floor.

Women's Bathing Suits Reduced

Bathing Suits in Winter for Palm Beach, in Summer for Manhattan—that's the way it goes. We sell them to women the whole year round.

Just now we have about seventy Bathing Suits that are left from those which we sold earlier in the season. There are various sorts and all sizes; both shirt-waist and sailor collar styles, all in mohair, that have been $4.50 to $7. Now they're

$3.50 Each

And, to all intents and purposes, they're precisely as good as those in Summer styles selling at full prices.

Then there's a group of about fifteen French Bathing Suits, left from last season, also priced at $3.50 each, that were $10 to $15.

Then there are just twenty odd Bathing Suits, all in size 32, that have been much higher priced, today at **One Dollar Each!**

Second floor, Broadway.

Embroideries Under-Price

Between eleven and twelve thousand yards of new and beautiful White Embroideries, on Swiss Muslin and fine cambric and nainsook, are here today to sell at

12½c a Yard, worth 18c and 25c
25c a Yard, worth 40c and 50c

These Embroideries have just come to us from the importers, and are fresh and perfect in every way. Patterns vary from fine, neat designs, to larger and more showy effects; all suitable for the trimming of Summer dresses shirt-waists, and so on.

Those at 12½c are 4½ to 9 in. wide; those at 25c are 6 to 16 in. wide.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Summer Sale of Linoleums, Oil Cloths and Mattings

This semi-annual clear-up occasion is always sure to bring a large number of enthusiastic housekeepers, who are glad to profit by the stirring bargains that we always offer at this time.

Linoleums and Oil Cloths are very staple goods, and housekeepers can always make use of them in almost any length in which they come. But, on the other hand, the short pieces that accumulate from our large selling during the season are most undesirable merchandise from a good stockkeeper's point of view. They take up a lot of room, hence we make the prices on the short pieces ridiculously little. The collection is so large and the lengths vary so greatly that those who come early, as a rule, pick out exactly what they want, while paying a very small price for it.

The lengths vary from one yard to twenty-five yards. The small pieces will be sold only in the lengths they happen to be, and are not returnable, as this sale must close out the entire lot for the season. That is why the prices are made so small.

Prices range from Oil Cloths at 7c a yard, to the best Linoleums at 75c a yard, prices being made according to length and quality. Be sure to bring floor sizes with you, so that your decision can be quickly made.

OIL CLOTHS, worth 25c to 50c; now 7c to 25c a yard
LINOLEUMS, worth 50c to $1; now 13c to 50c a yard
INLAID LINOLEUMS, worth $1.50; now 75c a square yard

Straw Mattings

ODD ROLLS at Half Price. Were $10 to $20; today at $5 to $10 a roll

REMNANTS from 6c to 25c a yard; worth 30c to 50c. Third floor.

MINERS' DELEGATES ARE KEPT FROM PRESIDENT

Angered at Loeb's Refusal to Let Them Present Petition.

THREAT TO ACT AT POLLS

Fairbanks and Cortelyou Leave Sagamore Hill — Letters to Barber Who Drew Color Line.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 12.—Senator Fairbanks and Chairman Cortelyou left here to-day on the 12:20 o'clock train without giving even a hint as to the result of the conference held at the President's home. Senator Fairbanks occupied the fifteen minutes before the starting of the train by giving an enthusiastic description of the delightful scenery at Sagamore Hill, "where one in a few steps can be in the primeval forest."

As to whether he would resign his seat in the Senate while running for the Vice Presidency, Mr. Fairbanks would not commit himself, saying: "I have made no definite plans other than that I will work hard for the success of the ticket and will make some speeches. How many or where I don't know now."

Chairman Cortelyou was even less communicative, but he promised that at a future date, as yet undetermined, he would have something of importance to say. He laughed at the rumor current in Oyster Bay that there had been serious differences of opinion at the conference, and that the President had insisted on having it all his own way. That there was any real trouble at the conference would seem unlikely from the beaming faces of those who have been called to Sagamore Hill when they return to the railroad station.

There were two men who came here to-day and showed no signs of feeling happy over their visit. They had not, however, climbed Sagamore Hill, and this was the cause of their grievance. M. T. Burke of Carbondale and Henry Herskovits of Plymouth, Penn., arrived early in the day, bearing a petition to the President asking him to look into and act on the labor situation in Colorado.

The petition bearers were sent here to represent the miners now in convention at Pittston, Penn. Their instructions were to place the petition in the hands of Mr. Roosevelt himself and to give it to no one else. Secretary Loeb told the miners' delegates that it was impossible to grant their request. He would carry their message to Mr. Roosevelt, and the handing of the petition to him, the direct representative of the President, would be the same as a personal delivery. He said, further, that the Government was carefully investigating affairs in Colorado.

The miners were obdurate. They must see the President or carry back to the convention the undelivered petition. They left thoroughly angry, saying that as they represented 235,000 voters, the discourtesy to which they had been subjected would cost Mr. Roosevelt dearly in votes. They regretted this, as they were themselves Republicans.

William H. Hunt, ex-Governor of Porto Rico and now a United States District Judge in Montana, called on the President to-day to make his final report on conditions in the island. Mr. Hunt is one of the President's close friends. On leaving he was as happy as any of the others who have gone to and returned from Sagamore Hill.

Floods of letters, chiefly from the South, are pouring in on David Newport, the barber who refused to shave the Rev. James T. Gaskin, a colored minister, last Saturday and then drove him from his shop. Most of the letters are from the South. Among them are the following:

Accept congratulations on recent ejection of negro from barber's shop.

CITIZENS OF CENTREVILLE, MISS.

A Virginian writes:

You've got the ball rolling. Good. It will elect Parker.

Still another reads:

I glory in your feeling regarding our race and hope you will not be coerced into allowing negroes to sit in your chairs. No President up to the present time ever made the mistake President Roosevelt has made in allowing a negro to sit at his table. Would McKinley have done this? Never. Continue in the same line you have begun. We don't know just who will be President yet, but I am willing to bet a good round sum that if Parker gets the place there will be no Booker Washington dinners.

MARY BLACKWELL, New York.

Lightning burned out the electric connections in the Executive offices to-night, leaving Secretary Loeb and his force of clerks without light and destroying the telephonic connections. A force of electricians has been put to work to repair the damage.

ORANGE, N. J., July 12.—W. B. Killingbeck, Corresponding Secretary of the State Committee of the Socialist Party of New Jersey, has given out the following note which was received in reply to an open letter address to President Roosevelt relative to the mining troubles in Colorado:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
Office of Chief Clerk.
Washington, June 18, 1904.

State Committee Socialist Party of New Jersey, Orange, N. J.:

Dear Sir: Your letter to the President under date of the 16th inst. relative to the alleged denial of constitutional rights to the striking miners in Colorado has been forwarded to the Department of Commerce and Labor, and will be referred to the Bureau of Labor for consideration. Very truly yours,

F. H. HITCHCOCK, Chief Clerk.

Mine Workers Angry at Roosevelt.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 12.—The delegates to the United Mine Workers' Convention, in session here, were highly indignant to-day when it was reported that President Roosevelt had refused to see a committee from the Central Labor Union.

Cripple Creek Deportations Continue.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., July 12.—Deportations continue to be made by the military authorities. Eleven Italians and Austrians, arrested soon after their arrival at Victor, were sent away on the next train. State Boiler Inspector Taylor was arrested when coming into the district over the Short Line Railway. He was released after he was brought to the Mine Owners' Association and had explained his official business.

Miss Juliette Inness Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 12.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Juliette Inness, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Inness of New York, formerly of Montclair, to Bradford Ellsworth of Manhattan. The wedding is expected to take place in January. Mr. Ellsworth is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Webster Ellsworth.

PRIVATE KILLS SERGEANT.

Fifth Infantry Man Resents Officer's Attention to His Wife.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 12.—William Syphert, a private in the Fifth Infantry, tonight shot and killed Sergt. Samuel Philpot, also of the Fifth Infantry, stationed at Plattsburg Barracks.

There had been bad feeling between the men because of the alleged attention Philpot had been paying to Syphert's wife. Syphert's home is in Fort Monroe, Va., and Philpot enlisted from a small town in Fairfax County, Va.

Syphert surrendered himself to the military authorities.

LOCKJAW FROM TOY CANNON.

Newark Man Was Hit in the Foot by Wad July 4.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 12.—Rudolph Preitschat, fifty-three years old, residing at Seventh Street and Sixteenth Avenue, was taken to St. Barnabas's Hospital last night suffering from lockjaw, as a result of having been injured by a cannon on July 4.

Preitschat was walking along Morris Avenue when he was struck in the foot by the wadding from a small cannon. The first alarming symptoms developed Saturday, when the leg began to stiffen, and became worse until last night, when arrangements were made for Preitschat's removal to the hospital.

Preitschat's jaws are now shut tight, so that not even the smallest tube can be inserted between his teeth and he cannot receive either food or medicine through his mouth.

TAYLOR MAKES RESTITUTION.

But Prosecution of Man Who Stole Bank Notes Will Continue at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 12.—Robert B. Taylor of New York, who confessed to stealing unsigned banknotes to the amount of $6,720 from the Citizens' Central National Bank of New York City, to-day made restitution, having given his check for $200 to Henry Demse, cashier of the bank, to make good the difference between the amount of the notes found on him when arrested and the amount stolen.

The fact that restitution has been made will make no difference in the prosecution of the case, as the United States District Attorney says that Taylor will be brought before the November Federal Grand Jury.

LIFE GUARD SAVES THREE.

Quick Work Averts Tragedy at Rockaway.

Two boys and a woman were rescued from drowning at Rockaway Beach yesterday by William J. Doyle, a lifeguard in the employ of the Delavan Bathing Pavilion. The rescued were William Gallagher, fourteen years old; Harry Golden, eighteen years old, and Mrs. John Gallagher, the mother of the Gallagher boy. All three reside at 123 West Ninety-ninth Street, Manhattan, and are spending the Summer at Rockaway Beach.

Golden and Gallagher after dinner went for a plunge in the surf, and Mrs. Gallagher followed. The boys, who are both good swimmers, ventured out beyond the life lines. The surf was rough, and young Gallagher was brought down by the undertow. Golden in an endeavor to save his companion also sank, and Mrs. Gallagher, who was in the shallow water, waded out in the surf to the rescue despite the fact that she could not swim. When Mrs. Gallagher reached her son he grabbed her about the neck and she was powerless.

Doyle heard the woman's cries from the beach in front of the Delavan pavilion. He rowed out in a catamaran 100 yards to the foot of Fairview Avenue, dragged Mrs. Gallagher and her son aboard the catamaran and then dove for Golden, who had gone under the third time.

Several hundred people on shore had witnessed Doyle's work, and he was loudly cheered as he came ashore. Mrs. Gallagher and her son were quickly revived, but it took over an hour to resuscitate young Golden.

TWO NONOGENARIANS DROWN.

Storm in Oregon Causes Loss of Life and Great Damage to Property.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 12.—Particulars of a storm accompanied by loss of life and great damage to property near Mitchell, in Wheeler County, have reached here.

Mrs. Bethuno, ninety years old, and Martin Smith, ninety-one years old, were drowned. Twenty-eight houses in Mitchell were destroyed.

A terrific rainstorm occurred in the mountains back of Mitchell, causing Bridge and Mill Creeks to overflow the lowlands. The two creeks unite several hundred yards above Mitchell, and the flood created a wall of water twenty feet high, which swept down toward the town in a mad rush, destroying everything before it. Mitchell has a population of about 200 persons.

VANDERBILT AT A FIRE.

William K., Jr., Offers His Services at Blaze Near His Country Home.

HYDE PARK, L. I., July 12.—Lightning last night struck the big barn of B. P. Hegeman at this place. The building, which was a two-story structure, caught fire, and was destroyed. Five horses perished. The loss is $3,000.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who has a country home near this place, sent his men to assist in putting out the fire, and came over himself in his automobile to see if he could render aid. The flames spread so quickly, however, that nothing could be done to save either the building or its contents.

Find Body in St. Lawrence River.

Special to The New York Times.

CLAYTON, N. Y., July 12.—Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Duncan of Brooklyn, who were fishing in the St. Lawrence River, near here, this afternoon, discovered a body floating in the water near the shore. It proved to be that of Freeman Rusho, a Thousand Island guide, who was drowned early last May. A searching party left to-night to recover it.

Richard Watson Gilder Better.

TYRINGHAM, Mass., July 12.—Richard Watson Gilder of New York, who has been suffering from a severe attack of appendicitis at his Summer home here, was resting comfortably to-day, and the attending physician stated that the patient was out of immediate danger and probably would fully recover in a short time. He said that no operation would be necessary.

Southern Pacific Buys Oil for Fuel.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUR LAKE, Texas, July 12.—The Southern Pacific Company has just purchased 8,000 barrels of oil from the Texas Company. The price is said to have been 50 cents a barrel. The Southern Pacific will place it in storage tanks along its railway lines in Texas and Louisiana to be used for fuel as needed.

New Yorker In Auto Accident.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 12.—An automobile occupied by Ezra K. Perkins, a prominent manufacturer of this city, and his guest, O. L. Judd of New York, a traveling salesman, was struck by an electric street car this afternoon. Judd's skull was fractured and he may die. Perkins received only painful injuries.

Berkeley Arms Hotel Destroyed.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 12.—The Berkeley Arms Hotel, at Berkeley, near Seaside Park, N. J., was destroyed by fire to-day. It was formerly operated by George

FOUND TWO MURDERED MEN IN A JUNK SHOP

Firemen, Called to Extinguish Blaze, Discover Double Crime.

OLD OWNER TIED AND SHOT

Police Believe That Employe, Learning of the Tragedy, Was Killed to Seal His Lips.

What the police believe to be a double murder was revealed yesterday in Brooklyn when firemen who went into an old junk shop in Chapel Alley, discovered the proprietor of the place and his helper lying dead there, the two having been beaten and shot. It is supposed that the fire was started by the murderers with the idea of burning down the shop and destroying the evidences of the crime.

Three men were arrested on suspicion, but while the prisoners have told contradictory stories about their movements, and two have made statements against the third, most of the talk has been of an incoherent character.

The murdered men were George F. Abbott, fifty-eight years old, the owner of the shop, and Frederick Van Buskirk, forty-five years old, who was employed by Van Buskirk to do odd jobs. From some of the circumstances of the case, the police have an idea that Abbott was killed for money and that Van Buskirk was slain later to get him out of the way and prevent him telling of the crime.

Abbott, though believed to be well-to-do, had a ramshackle shop and stable in Chapel Alley, a blind by-way running off from Jay Street, between Concord and Tillary Streets. He formerly lived on Pearl Street with his family, but of late had been practically living in his shop. Several years ago a girl named Mamie Page, living in the neighborhood, was lured into Abbott's stable by some young men and drugged. Abbott's young son, George, was charged with being concerned in the crime. He was sent to Elmira, and when released from there was taken to California by his mother, where he is said to have died. Mrs. Abbott went to Newport, R. I., some time ago for her health, and is still there.

Some of the men who collected junk and sold it to Abbott were regarded as "a hard lot," and he had frequent disputes with them. It is said these men and others of their kind had made threats against the old junk man from time to time.

Abbott was last seen alive on Saturday night, when he was sitting outside the door of his shop. Van Buskirk was seen in the neighborhood as late as Monday night. Like his employer, he slept in the shop and stable. Shortly before noon yesterday an Italian boy, Rafaello Beneditto, who went to the shop to sell some junk, discovered that it was on fire. He told Charles Johnson of 239 Pearl Street and Oscar Dahlgren of 178 Fulton Street, who were near by, of his discovery, and they ran around to the headquarters of Fire Battalion Chief Matschke, in Pearl Street, and told him of the fire.

The firemen found a slight blaze in a heap of old papers in a stall in th stable. Just inside the door of the stable they stumbled across the body of Abbott, which was covered with burlap bags. The man's wrists were tied together with cords, his head was full of bullet holes and beaten in with some blunt instrument. Searching further the firemen found Van Buskirk lying dead in a closet-like room in the rear of the shop. He lay on his back in a corner. There was a bullet wound in his head just over the left ear. The man's hands were folded across his breast and a revolver lay beside him.

Capt. Harkins of the Adams Street Station and Coroner Flaherty after examining the bodies were of the opinion that Abbott had been dead at least forty-eight hours, and Van Buskirk about eighteen hours. This was in response to a theory that the two men had fought, that Abbott was killed and Van Buskirk later committed suicide. The police, however, had practically discarded this theory last night.

Johnson and Dahlgren were placed under arrest on suspicion. Dahlgren appeared to be much under the influence of liquor and made rambling statements to Capt. Harkins. Much of this talk was apparently intended to involve Johnson in the affair, but the latter vigorously denied the statements of the other.

Late in the afternoon the police arrested as a witness Charles Olsen of 178 Fulton Street, who said that Johnson on Sunday seemed to have plenty of money, and spent it freely. He and Johnson, he said, went to Coney Island that afternoon, leaving Dahlgren behind asleep in a bunk in the junkshop. Olsen added that he had asked Johnson where he got the money and the latter had said that he had "met an old guy on Pearl Street and tapped him on the head with a slungshot."

The police found in the shop a slungshot made of a stone and a handkerchief, but there was no indication that it had been used.

Johnson denied emphatically that he had made any such statement to Olsen. He said the money he had was won playing crap in Pearl Street. When Dahlgren had sobered last night he told Capt. Harkins that he was drinking on Sunday and slept in the shop, but did not remember seeing either Abbott or Van Buskirk. He got up at 7 o'clock that evening and went around to the place where he lived, 178 Fulton Street, which is a lodging house. He said that he slept there until 3 o'clock next morning, when he got up and went to Municipal Park, and later to Prospect Park, where he sat on the benches for the rest of the night.

Capt. Harkins found in the basement of the lodging house a shirt spattered with blood, which is said to be the property of Dahlgren. The Captain also learned that Dahlgren had not slept at the lodging house on Sunday night.

Capt. Harkins said last night that Abbott was probably killed on Saturday night or Sunday. Van Buskirk discovered the crime, and the men who had done the killing, learning of this, got him drunk and shot him in the junk shop.

DIXIE FOR AMATEUR TARS.

Navy Department Places Vessel at Disposal of Naval Militia.

Orders were received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday to place the auxiliary cruiser Dixie at the disposition of the New York State Naval Militia for a practice cruise. The cruise will be one of nine days, and will begin July 23. About 400 of the militiamen, from the First Battalion, Manhattan; Second Battalion, Brooklyn, and the Separate Division of Rochester, will take part.

The news that so fine a boat as the Dixie was to be turned over to them for a cruise was received with joy by the amateur tars. The order came as a surprise, as when application was made for a ship in May the Navy Department did not think it would be able to provide one for the latter part of July.

The cruise will be from here to Buzzard's Bay, New Bedford, and other New England points. While at Buzzard's Bay detachments from the Naval Militia of Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Massachusetts will be given opportunity for target practice on the Dixie.

Contract for East River Tunnel Steel.

It was learned yesterday that a contract for 54,000 tons of castings, one-half the amount required in the construction of the East River section of the Pennsylvania and Long Island Railroad tunnel, had already been placed. The name of the bidder was not made public and will not be until the contract for the remaining half has been let. The price is understood to have been $27 a ton.

STEAMSHIP DAMAGED BY FIRE.

Firemen Overcome Fighting Flames in San Jacinto.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The steamship San Jacinto of the Mallory Line was damaged by fire to the extent of $40,000 today while lying at Roach's shipyard, Chester, Penn., where she was laid up for repairs.

The fire originated in a room used for storing oil and varnish. The firemen divided their attention between the big vessel and the property of the shipbuilding company adjacent to the dock. The vessel was in such an inaccessible position that the firemen had to work at a great disadvantage.

The flames were confined to the after part of the vessel between decks. The electrical plant was badly damaged. A score of firemen were overcome from the heat and smoke.

The vessel was built by the Roach Shipbuilding Company at a cost of over $500,000, and was launched at Chester, Aug. 22, 1903. She would have been ready to take her regular run within a week.

PANIC ON PLEASURE BOAT.

Thousand Isles Steamer in Terrific Gale on St. Lawrence.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 12.—In the severest gale experienced in recent years on the St. Lawrence River, the steamer Island Bell, coming from Thousand Islands, was the scene of a wild panic to-day.

She was caught outside the harbor, and as the wind shifted repeatedly the engines were backed against the gale in the effort to keep the steamer right side up. When the hurricane deck was raised so that the stanchions swung clear, the passengers donned life preservers fearing the steamer would roll over. The steamer finally reached port safely.

Throughout this whole locality the terrific thunder storm did heavy damage. The rain fell in torrents for forty minutes. Large hailstones fell, cutting grain and garden vegetables flat and smashing windows. Car and telephone service was crippled.

REPORTED SHIP ASHORE.

Liner Siberia Brought Word of Wreck on Fortune Island.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Siberia, which arrived yesterday from Jamaica, reported that on passing Fortune Island July 8 a boat came alongside with a letter and cablegram to be forwarded to New York.

The officer in charge of the boat stated that a steamship had gone ashore on the south side of Fortune Island while bound from Cuba for Baltimore laden with iron ore. The steamship flew the Norwegian flag, but her name was not ascertained from the boat's crew.

AUTOMATIC TRAIN CONTROL.

Why the Devices Are Not Adopted on Some Roads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the Erie wreck is timely and quite to the point. The state of the art is such, and has for some time been such, that railroads which wanted to do so could guard against the distressingly frequent occurrence of wrecks. It is not the state of the art that has kept them from adopting efficient methods. It is rather their state of mind regarding the dividend question and their convenience in the matter of operation.

In bearing out this statement, I quote from a letter from the Chief Engineer of Signals of one of the richest roads in the United States, a man who, by virtue of his position, is responsible for the lives of many hundreds of thousands of passengers. Over his own signature he says:

> But there are so many instances where trains have to run by signals that are in a stop position in order to do the business of the road, a device which automatically applies the air under such circumstances would result in so many delays to traffic that the business of the railroad company could not be conducted with proper dispatch.

Such a statement cannot be considered as comforting. It is a practical admission that it is cheaper to kill a carload of people now and then than to delay the traffic of the road long enough to assure the train crew of their right to proceed.

This view is fortunately held by comparatively few of those whose privilege it is to travel. The successful use of the train control system in the New York rapid transit tunnel will emphasize the rapidly changing opinion of the public on this point. Its successful use for the last five years on the Boston elevated is a guarantee of its success in the tunnel, where its similar success will unquestionably and forever establish the advisability of "eliminating the human element in cases of emergencies."

After all, is not the public responsible? Nothing can withstand aroused public opinion, and that can only be accomplished through the public press. Let it follow the commendable example you have set and press home to the railroad Directors and their subordinates their duty regarding this important matter. B. I. CARHART.

New York, July 12, 1904.

DISREGARD FOR HUMAN LIFE.

In Part Due to Americans' Chronic State of Hurry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that not a day passes without the headlines, "Ten lives lost," or "Fifty lives lost," until now one is hardly startled unless the death list is in the hundreds, or some of our friends are among the killed and wounded? It seems to be an American characteristic, this disregard for human life, and what is worse, it is increasing.

Fifteen years ago when abroad I was more impressed in Germany with the care taken to preserve human life than with any one thing.

Is it something radically wrong in our early moral training, or is it due to the lack of enforcement of the laws? It may in part be due to our chronic state of hurry, but certainly corporations, officials, and the public at large are all to blame.

It is time something was done and public opinion roused to put a stop to it. J. W.

New York, July 11, 1904.

MOTIVE POWER AT FAULT?

Alleged Cause for Accident on Erie's Greenwood Lake Division.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your article on the accident on the Erie Railroad, Greenwood Lake Division, at Midvale, allow me to tell you the trouble lies solely and alone with the management of the motive power department. It is a known fact for years and will be vouched for by every commuter and visitor who has ever traveled on this particular division that the rottenest, oldest, most miserable engines are put on this division. They never have been able yet to make the trip on schedule time, they are always getting out of order, getting hot boxes, &c.

This is especially true and apparent on Sunday. The undersigned has gone to Greenwood Lake for now five years, and every Sunday in Summer time the same trouble happens, and it is a wonder that no more accidents occur.

Several Sundays ago the Choral Union had an excursion. The trains consisted of three sections of ten, seven, and ten cars each, and each was delayed from one to one and one-half hours until new engines



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FALL RIVER COTTON MILLS WILL CUT WAGES

Reduction of 12 1-2 Per Cent. Scheduled for Monday, July 25.

LOWERED TWICE WITHIN A YEAR

New Wages Will Equal Those of 1895—Labor Unions Refuse to Comment on the Situation.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 12.—It was practically settled to-day that a general reduction of wages in the cotton mills of Fall River would be ordered at once. All but two or three of the mill treasurers have affixed their signatures to an agreement, the understanding being that the pay rolls will be lowered on and after Monday, July 25. It is expected that the proposed reduction will average 12½ per cent. More than 25,000 operatives employed by thirty-six or thirty-seven corporations will be affected.

The Secretaries of the various labor unions here decline to discuss the contemplated cut-down at this time. They do not care to commit themselves on the matter until notices are posted in the mills and until they have been officially notified.

The reduction is the second made in Fall River within a year. The last was a cut of 10 per cent., which eventually extended to all the cotton mills of Southern New England, Western Massachusetts, Augusta, Me.; Suncook, N. H., and other points which follow the Fall River schedule of prices.

Wages in Fall River, if reduced on the 25th, as now agreed upon, will be on the basis of those paid in 1895. From that low level two advances had been made. For nearly four months, in spite of the 10 per cent. cut in wages the mills have been running on short time. With a second revision of wages, the mill owners hope to keep their machinery in motion more regularly, although the cloth market is still dull.

It is learned that some manufacturers desired a reduction of 15 per cent. while others thought that 10 per cent. was all the operatives could stand. As a compromise it was agreed to make the amount 12½ per cent.

REV. DR. LEMUEL MOSS DEAD.

Foremost Baptist Divine and Educator Succumbs to Long Illness.

The Rev. Dr. Lemuel Moss, D. D., LL. D., one of the foremost Baptist educators and divines, died yesterday at his residence, 13 West Thirty-fifth Street, after an illness of over a year. Dr. Moss had served as President of the old Chicago University and of the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, Ind. He was also editor of several Baptist publications. For the last three years he made his home in this city.

Dr. Moss was born in Kentucky in 1829. He learned the printing trade, at which he worked for several years in Louisville and Cincinnati. Deciding to enter the ministry, although he was married and had one child, he took a course in Rochester University and the Theological School, graduating from the latter in 1860. He was pastor of the First Baptist Church of Worcester, Mass., from 1860 to 1864. In the closing years of the civil war he was appointed Home Secretary of the United States Christian Commission, which had for its object the relief of those who had suffered injury through the war. He afterward wrote the annals of the commission.

After engaging in educational and editorial work in connection with Baptist papers, he was appointed President of Chicago University, where he remained for one year. He then became President of the Indiana State University, holding that position for nine years. He was then editor of The Ensign in Minneapolis for five years. His last pastorate was the First Baptist Church of Woodbury, N. J. For the past six years Dr. Moss held no stated charge, but did much religious journalistic work in connection with Baptist papers.

Dr. Moss was married fifty-three years ago to Miss Harriet Bingham of Zanesville, Ohio. She and three children survive him. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Moss, a son, is the pastor of the First Baptist Church of Walden, Mass. The surviving daughters are Mrs. Mary M. Treudley of Athens, Ohio, and Miss Harriet P. Moss. The funeral will take place from the residence to-morrow morning.

PINING FOR PET DOG.

Sick Boy's Recovery Doubtful Unless Pup Is Found.

Mrs. Mary Arnold of 265 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, who incurred the displeasure of her neighbors recently by conducting midnight musicales, and appeared in court because of them, yesterday advertised in one of the local newspapers for the return of a dog, which she says is necessary to the recovery of a nephew of hers who is lying ill at Far Rockaway. The dog is a fox terrier with a black spot on the middle of his back.

Mrs. Arnold says that the dog was the constant companion of Albert Bowers, her nephew, thirteen years of age. The dog was either lost or stolen last Saturday, and, according to Mrs. Bowers, unless he is returned to his owner, the boy's recovery is doubtful.

SCHULTZ WILL PROBATED.

$1,500,000 Estate to be Divided Among Family.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 12.—The will of William Schultz, who died at his home in Glen Ridge June 9, was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's office here to-day. Three public bequests of $500 each are made to the O'Hilia Orphans' Home of Brooklyn, the German Theological Seminary of Bloomfield, and the Bethany Home Society of this city.

The balance of the estate, which is said to be worth $1,500,000, is to be equally divided among the family of the deceased, who was engaged in the silver refining business. By request of the testator the



Two and Three Garment

Summer Suits for Men.

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BETH ISRAEL GRADUATION.

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The Beth Israel Training School for Nurses, an adjunct of the Beth Israel Hospital, at Jefferson and Cherry Streets, graduated its first class last night amid congratulations from many quarters. The exercises took place in the new Clinton Hall Building, on Clinton Street, near Grand, and were attended by representatives of several hospitals and other institutions in the city, as well as by scores of the graduates' friends.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Mount Sinai Hospital, and a member of the State Board of Regents, made the address of the evening. Mr. Lauterbach counseled the graduates—twelve in number—to exert their best influence to maintain the good name of Beth Israel Hospital, as upon their efficiency more than upon anything else depended the hospital's reputation. "The Jewish woman has come forward," added the speaker, "and declared that she recognizes the emancipation of her people, that in this country the woman is the equal of the man, and that her rights and privileges under the law are just as great as those of the man; and she is willing to render any sacrifice for the good of her people."

Chairman Israel Levy explained that the Beth Israel organization, which began its existence fifteen years ago in an exceedingly humble way, now has 130 beds, and has recently acquired property adjoining its present building on which to establish a nurses' home. The school term for the nurses is two years, and it is expected that the number of graduates next Summer will greatly exceed that of this year.

President Joseph H. Cohen of the hospital, and Dr. L. J. Ladinski, Chief of the Medical Staff, made brief addresses.

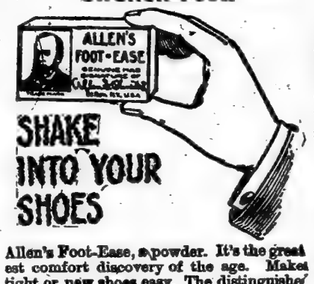
CAPTURE TWO POSTMASTERS.

Secret Service Men Busy in Montreal—Traced by Money Orders.

MONTREAL, July 12.—James Brainard, a United States Postmaster from a suburb near Washington, D. C., who it is alleged disappeared with $10,000 worth of negotiable money orders and a woman some months ago, has been arrested here by Detective Anderson of the United States Secret Service. He left for Washington voluntarily.

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NOT A QUESTION OF LAW.

Upon any question of law the opinion of Judge DENIS O'BRIEN of the Court of Appeals would everywhere be received with the respect due to high authority. Certainly no layman in his senses would presume for a moment to set up his own uninstructed view in opposition to any declaration from such a source. When, therefore, Judge O'BRIEN declares that "there is no constitutional or legal reason" why Judge PARKER should resign his office as Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, we are entirely willing to accept his dictum as a correct exposition of the law. But when Justice O'BRIEN declares that he hopes Chief Justice PARKER "will decide to keep on in the performance of his judicial duties" we must beg leave to dissent in toto upon grounds that lie outside the domain of law. The fundamental question here involved is not one of law. It is one of finite and fallible human nature, and in that field even a layman is privileged to hold and express opinions contrary to those entertained by Justices of the Court of Appeals.

The Constitutional prohibition to which Justice O'BRIEN refers is contained in Article 6 of the Constitution of the State of New York, relating to Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court, which declares that they shall not hold any other office of public trust and "all votes for any of them for any other than a judicial office given by the Legislature or the people shall be void." Upon this Justice O'BRIEN, in discussing the question whether Judge PARKER must resign his Justiceship now that he has been nominated for the Presidency, observes:

> No votes will be cast for him for any office at the coming election. The people will vote for Electors. The Constitutional provision that all votes cast for a Judge for any other office are void does not apply, for the reason that the votes are cast for a body of men who may vote as they please.

So far as the law is concerned, the objection based on the Constitution of this State is answered when we recall the fact that no citizen can vote directly for Judge PARKER for President at the coming election. The question is simply one of propriety and expediency, and that is for him to decide.

In our judgment propriety demands that Judge PARKER resign. Prudence and expediency command him to resign because while it may be true, as Justice O'BRIEN asserts, that the people will not vote for him, but for the Democratic Electors, and that therefore their ballots will not be constitutionally invalid, nevertheless neither Judge PARKER nor his party would be willing to take the immeasurable risk of having that question raised. No sensible American would wish to have a question involving a disputed election to the Presidency referred to the courts for decision. A disputed National election was once determined by the device of an extra-Constitutional Electoral Commission by a vote of 8 to 7. Nobody who remembers the anxieties of that time, when the institutions of the country were subjected to a strain such as had never before been put upon them, would consent to any course which involved the possibility of another contest of that nature.

Party policy with respect to questions of this class is well determined. Good lawyers unhesitatingly declare, and have declared when professionally consulted by party committees, that a Director of a National bank is not an officer under the Government, and is, therefore, perfectly eligible to serve as a Presidential Elector. Yet lawyers invariably advise that National bank Directors who have been inadvertently named as Presidential Electors decline to serve, giving place to men as to whom no such question can arise. Again, when during the tactical manoeuvres preceding the St. Louis Convention Mayor MCCLELLAN was now and then mentioned as a possible nominee, men experienced in politics gave no heed to the suggestion, not merely because they knew it to be insincere, but because they well knew that the risk of nominating for the Presidency an American citizen who had been born in Saxony was too great to be taken by the Democratic Party. Everybody knows that the statutes declare plainly that a son born to American citizens sojourning abroad shall be considered a native-born citizen of the United States. In questions relating to property and estates courts would construe that statute with entire uniformity in one way. With few exceptions all lawyers in the land, as a question of statutory interpretation, would declare that Mayor MCCLELLAN was entirely eligible for the Presidency. Men accustomed to back their opinions with money would confidently bet upon the truth of that proposition. But no political party would bet the Presidency of the United States upon the proposition that the Supreme Court would decide in accordance with the lawyers' view a question which has never yet been presented to it for adjudication.

And so with respect to Judge PARKER. If he should continue to hold the office of Judge until the ballots have been cast and counted, if it should prove that the Presidential Electors upon the Democratic ticket had received the plurality of the votes cast in the State of New York, and if by throwing out the Electoral vote of New York the Republicans could win the Presidency, which otherwise would be lost to them, does any sane man doubt that they would upon the instant when the vote was declared begin preparing a case for the courts? The final adjudication would be had in the Supreme Court of the United States. Nobody doubts the impartiality of that bench, nobody would charge or insinuate that the Judges of the Supreme Court were capable of being influenced in their decisions by partisan bias. It is not necessary to impute such weakness to these eminent jurists in order to demonstrate the inexpediency of leaving the way open for an appeal which should bring the question of the Presidency before them. It is enough for parties and party managers to know that no man, layman or lawyer, can foretell what opinion the court will hold upon a question it has never had brought before it; and when they remember that even Judges of the courts may at some time have been in relations with one or the other of the two political parties, that they may indeed be actually and by avowal Democrats or Republicans, political leaders at once see and understand that it would be certainly unwise and might be perilous to risk the great stake of the Presidency and of a political triumph in the Nation upon their own or anybody's opinion of how the minds of the court would divide upon such a question as that presented in Judge PARKER'S case.

We accept as undoubtedly true, therefore, the report that Judge PARKER will presently resign his judicial office.

PERSONALITY AS A POLITICAL ASSET.

The appeal which a strong, virile, and generally admirable personality makes to the respect and confidence of the American people is likely to be exemplified in a striking degree in the canvass upon which we are just entering. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S personality has always been his most valuable political asset. Of his "strenuous life" we have heard much, partly in the laudation which savors of hero worship and partly in good-natured raillery; but it has commanded admiring attention and made the man even more popular than the President. As a soldier, a rancher, a hunter of large game, an all-round athlete, and one ambitious to be "great with the arduous greatness of things accomplished," he has occupied a novel position in American public life, and his hold upon the affections of young men is strong by reason of his indomitable virility. He is a candidate upon whom his party can call for a "whirlwind canvass" with the assurance of getting it and the confidence that he will enjoy it as he would hunting grizzly bears. One may distrust his judgment and desire the defeat of his party, but in the words of the coster song, "You can't 'elp likin' 'im." His Americanism appeals to Americans, without repelling those of foreign birth. For some millions of the people of this country he stands for the best type of citizenship, and this estimate of him does not depend upon his chance of election.

As against the one man chosen to contest his claim to the Presidential office Mr. ROOSEVELT'S fascinating personality counts for less than it would against almost any one else who might have been selected to represent the Democratic Party. Judge PARKER is no less typically an American than Mr. ROOSEVELT. In a different way he is equally charming. His life, if less picturesquely strenuous, differs from that of his political competitor much as a steady day's work differs from the feats of the athlete in the arena. The offspring of farmer stock, he began life with few of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S advantages and none of his opportunities. He worked on the farm in Summer and got his elementary education as he could in the Winter terms of the local schools. He qualified as a teacher, studied law, and became interested in politics in a worthy way, scoring conspicuous successes in party management, but declining both State and Federal office outside the line of his chosen career. He was elected and re-elected Surrogate of his county, was appointed to the bench of the New York Supreme Court, and later to that of the Court of Appeals, and in 1897 won his memorable election as Chief Justice. His character is beyond suspicion and his private life that of a self-respecting gentleman, a good neighbor, and a model citizen. While disinclined to pose as an example of strenuous living, his play would, for the average man, seem very practical work. He is a farmer and can do his turn in the field man-fashion. When not thus occupied he passes at least an hour daily in the saddle. He can sail a yacht, row a boat, or ride across country with all comers. His personality is just as attractive as that of his opponent, and may be rated as of equal value as a political asset.

It is a source of gratification that these opposed candidates for the highest Federal office, if meeting, might clasp hands with mutual respect, each recognizing, approving, and admiring in the other noble and lovable [illegible]

if different from his own, assert an equal claim upon the good-will and sympathy of the American people.

THE RUSSIAN REFORM.

On the surface the announcement made from St. Petersburg is the most important and encouraging for the future of Russia that has been made since the emancipation of the serfs. The imperial decree is that persons accused of political crimes shall henceforth be tried by the courts, and not dealt with by administrative orders.

The faithful enforcement of this decree would do away with the greatest scandal of Russian misgovernment, and the greatest menace to the development of Russia in the direction of modern civilization. For Russia is a country in which it is a crime to think for one's self, or at least to express one's thoughts. It is not a crime defined and fixed by statutes, for there are no statutes. It is a crime varying with the sense of justice, the temper or the whim of an official, who is in theory but the agent of the Czar, who again in theory is the sole judge as well as the sole ruler, and whose will is the supreme law of the land. To convert the Government of Russia into a Government of law one would have to begin by overturning this theory of it. "The courts," in theory as well as in practice, do what the Czar permits them to do, and so do the administrative officials. Such a monstrous miscarriage of justice as occurred in the cases of the Kishineff rioters is the usual course of justice in Russia. In those cases the rioters' counsel defended them by saying that their riotous proceedings were encouraged by the civil authorities, that is to say, by the Governor of the province. This was perfectly and obviously true, and yet for having the courage to say it in public the courageous lawyer suffered that exile which he shares with some of the most enlightened and the most patriotic men in the Russian Empire.

Apparently the new decree will render impossible the recurrence of such a scandal as that. But it is always to be borne in mind that in Russia "the courts" are just as much the organs and agents of the imperial power as are the administrative officials. When it is announced that the new decree has the "acquiescence and approval of M. PLEHVE," the most conspicuous reactionary in Russia, the observer of Russian affairs will not be convinced that M. PLEHVE has either abdicated his functions or experienced a change of heart. He will rather be inclined to believe that M. PLEHVE sees his way to "beating" the decree and making it of no effect. If there were a real determination on the part of the CZAR and the Council of Ministers to modernize and liberalize the Government of Russia, that tendency would have been shown in promoting the advocates of it. As a matter of fact, at the instance and in the interest, as is commonly believed, of M. PLEHVE, M. WITTE has been shut out of the imperial councils, and M. WITTE is as conspicuously the most progressive statesman in Russia as M. PLEHVE is the most reactionary.

THE MEXICAN ELECTION.

Of Mexico and the Presidency one may say that, the more things change, the more they are the same. The election of Señor PORFIRIO DIAZ has proceeded with that politeness and that decorum which the Mexicans inherit from both sides of their house, from the Indian not less than the Spanish. The Mexicans do not pointedly ignore the existence of elections as they might, if sulky; they try to remember them, out of a polite regard for the veteran of the war with France whom they so highly esteem, but the foreigner within their boundaries has to ask many questions before he can learn the date of election, and unless uncommonly wideawake is prone to miss the day.

The present election was as absent-minded as ever, though for a novelty there was the extension of the Presidential term to six years. Moreover, there was a Vice President to elect, a novelty also, though not without parallel many years ago. All the prophecies that LIMANTOUR would be the running mate of DIAZ on this occasion came to naught before the determined opposition of that gentleman, who is like certain of our own political leaders here in his dislike to being shelved in a position which means nothing if it does not mean a wait for the possible death of the President.

Concerning PORFIRIO DIAZ it is only necessary to say that any reports of his poor health or of his aging rapidly are quite fanciful. There is no reason to doubt his ability to complete the six years ahead of him; perhaps then he will consent to make a tour of the world and receive the well-earned welcome that cannot fail to meet a man of his high worth. As to Señor RAMON CORRAL, who is now Vice President, he belongs to the younger camp of Government favorites. His services as head of the Federal district in which Mexico City is like Washington, a national capital in a district which is not exactly a State, are said to have been excellent. Personally Señor CORRAL is a man of great polish and urbanity, perhaps more like a Frenchman than a Spaniard, whose face expresses great intelligence. Indeed, one may say that his expression is uncommonly astute, his bearing that of the diplomat born to statesmanship. Unless all appearances deceive, he would, in the event of anything happening to DIAS, continue the latter's policy in the smoothest fashion, always bearing in mind the necessity of keeping up the remarkable progress that Mexico shows.

Meantime Secretary LIMANTOUR continues to work out the important problems—railways, finance, and [illegible] The problem he has not yet [illegible]

the fluctuating silver standard, which is a cruel hardship to the railroad companies and hampers foreign trade. Between them DIAZ and he may yet bring Mexico to the gold basis without disturbing investments, to the betterment of wages and the position of the poorer classes.

THE KAISER'S RUSSIAN REGIMENT.

It seems that altogether too much has been made of the message sent by the German Kaiser to the Russian regiment of which he is the honorary Colonel. Of course the whole business of complimenting a ruler by giving him the nominal command of a regiment of which it may be the duty to fight his troops or even to put to death his sacred person is an absurd piece of dynastic humbug. But the Kaiser takes such things very seriously, as was evinced when he gave his grandmother the nominal command of a regiment and subsequently proposed the health of "the Queen of England, Empress of India, and Colonel of my First Regiment of Dragoon Guards."

When "his" Russian regiment came to go to war, nothing was more natural, given the nature of the Kaiser, than that he should give it a "send-off," and wish it well. Wishing it well, in its own sense, meant that he should wish it victorious. Very likely he was not unaware of the construction that would be put upon his form of godspeed, and that also is highly characteristic. He has not for some time held the centre of the stage nor attracted that degree of attention to which he is entitled. In such circumstances he could not help saying something sensational. But he no more meant to go to war with Japan by his way of saying good-bye to a Russian regiment than he meant to go to war with France by his way of celebrating the opening of a bridge across the Main. Some unofficial Japanese seem to have taken his latest outbreak seriously, but we may be sure that the serious view is not that taken by the statesmen of Tokio.

THE SICK CHILDREN'S MISSION.

The Sick Children's Mission of the Children's Aid Society began its work this Summer in the opening days of June. Visiting physicians have been assigned to districts covering Manhattan from the Battery to Harlem, druggists have agreed to fill all medical prescriptions at cost price, and in many special cases food for sick and convalescing children is furnished from the mission headquarters, 287 East Broadway.

The mission also employs a force of experienced visitors, most of whom are trained nurses, to investigate the circumstances of every family in which a sick child is being treated. These visitors are required to ascertain the cause of distress, why the family is unable to employ a private physician, suggest means of obtaining employment to those out of work, and especially to give the mothers instruction regarding the management of their children and the sanitary care of their homes.

Families who by reason of sickness or temporary want of employment are unable to command the attendance of a private physician are invited to apply, either personally or by postal card, to 287 East Broadway, and their case will receive immediate attention.

It is thirty-three years since this practical Summer charity was first organized for the relief of sick children of the poor. Its beneficent work has been supported generously by its friends. Their benefactions are again desired. Checks may be sent to Mr. C. LORING BRACE, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, payable to the order of A. BARTON HEPBURN, Treasurer.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—With much eloquence and fervor—possibly intended to distract attention from the fact that the names of all the officials implicated are cautiously omitted—The Port Byron Chronicle tells how the Counties of Cayuga, Wayne, and Seneca have been ingeniously robbed of something over $60,000 under the pretense of protecting the fish in the rivers that thread the famous Montezuma marshes. The scheme would not count as a big one in several other parts of the State, but there it was fairly colossal, and its temporary success and final failure have stirred up a lot of excitement. It seems that in 1898 there was passed by the Legislature a law of mysterious origin, the essential part of which was the payment by counties of a bounty of $5 for "each fyke net with hoops less than four feet in diameter" that should be condemned and destroyed by certain county officials on the evidence of two witnesses that the nets had been seized in conditions that made their possession unlawful. The law sounded well enough if one didn't stop to think that "less than four feet in diameter" was a curiously indefinite measure of size, but its passage was followed by the offering for condemnation By a few men to a few of the qualified officers, of an amazing number of fyke nets. They came in by scores and hundreds, Winter and Summer; their destruction followed, and certificates on the county treasuries were presented and cashed with charming ease. After a while, however, the State Forest, Fisheries and Game Commission noticed what was going on, started an investigation, and that was the end of the business. It was discovered that the so-called fyke nets had been manufactured by the wholesale out of barrel hoops and mosquito netting, for no other purpose than to be seized, burned—and paid for at the rate of $5 each. As a consequence of this revelation two humble residents of Montezuma—two who had actually handled the so-called nets—languish in prison. Only that, and The Port Byron Chronicle evidently thinks that it is not enough—that, in short, the parties really guilty have escaped scot free. It doesn't tell who they are, but it is very eloquent in denouncing machine politicians who lure ignorant men into crime and abandon them when trouble comes, so perhaps the people in that part of the State can see clearly where we can see only vaguely. At any rate, they appear to be much stirred up by "the great fishnet scandal," and possibly in time, if the facts are as The Chronicle gives them, the two men in prison will have company. Certainly the case is peculiar, and robbery under a special statute provided for the purpose is something of a novelty among rustic industries.

—Photographs of the locomotive that collided with the excursion train at Middlevale show that it came out of the disaster practically uninjured, except for the loss of its smokestack. The fact that it was able to back itself and its train out of the wreck without assistance, and the report of eye-witnesses that the colliding train was moving so slowly that the impact seemed to be little more vigorous than those which often take place in the ordinary making up of trains, render it highly proper that the Coroner's jury, as announced, should seek all the information it can get as to the construction of the car that went to pieces with such terrible consequences. Cars can be, and are, built that will stand much harder blows than that to which this one seems to have been subjected, and the conclusion, little less than inevitable from the circumstances as reported, is that at least a part of the excursion train was made up of cars left over from an era when rolling stock was not as heavy or as strong as the common exigencies of modern service demand. And it is just these ancient cars that are brought out for use in extra trains like this one, while these extra trains, in turn, are exactly those most likely to have their powers of resistance severely tested. Still, it must be remembered that these were unusually heavy trains, and the momentum of one of them, even when in comparatively slow motion, is enormous. Whether any ordinary car could have withstood the shock of the collision is a question not to be settled off hand, but must be submitted to experts. The Coroner's jury seems, for once, to be going about the work of investigation in a very intelligent manner, and its programme of inquiry is extremely well arranged.

—Taking as a text the failure of PERRY HEATH to make The Salt Lake Tribune either politically influential or financially prosperous, and his abandonment of the undertaking after three years of effort, The San Francisco Union declares that the episode illustrates "for the hundredth time" the curious fact that Eastern journalists lack the power to succeed in the management of Western newspapers. It gives several instances of failure like Mr. HEATH'S—hardly enough, by the way, to prove its contention, and we think that there have been many exceptions to its rule—and it asserts that the phenomenon is the stranger because in many cases Western editors have found no difficulty in winning the attention and pleasing the taste of Eastern readers. The instances it presents are in point, but here, too, there have been exceptions more than a few. As for Mr. HEATH'S venture in Salt Lake City, The Union itself explains the lack of success by reasons that are much more individual than sectional. The paper that voluntarily assumes the position of serving a party faction through thick and thin is doomed nowadays, in any part of the country, for of necessity it is precluded from presenting facts as they are, or at least in their proper relations with other facts. The Union thinks that "somehow the Eastern mind does not accurately conceive the Western mind; somehow the ideas and methods which have been made to 'go' at the East fail of acceptance in the West. There is not a considerable town west of the Rocky Mountains wherein one or another Eastern man has not made an effort in journalism and failed, and there is not a considerable and successful newspaper anywhere between Alaska and California that is not presided over by men of Western training and development." This is sectionalism with a vengeance, and, considering the brevity of the period during which the remoter West has had an opportunity to train and develop its own journalists, it is hard to believe that the West has already produced a species different in any material qualities from those in the East. Possibly some of the Eastern editors who have failed in the West first failed in the East, and went West for that reason—not the most promising of candidates for success.

—Evidently the second mate of the Shimosa knows more about whales than the majority of seafaring folk, for, when asked if the whale with which his ship collided had spouted water, he replied, "Of course not! Who ever saw a whale spout water? They only spout breath." Hundreds and thousands of people will most positively declare that they have with their own eyes seen whales spout water, but of course they never did, and the Shimosa's officer is to be congratulated on his accuracy of observation in this particular matter. But how about his assertion that the whale in question only waited, after it was struck by the steamer, to make one good spout—of breath—and then plunged into the depths? We have our doubts about that. Spouting is an expiration, and therefore the worst of preparations for a long dive. The whale may have spouted after it was struck, but we are convinced that it waited after the spouting long enough to take a deep breath before it went below the surface. That would be only ordinary common sense, and of course whales have all the sense they need—for floating, swimming, and diving, at least.

PARKER A STANDARD MAKER.

Thomas G. Shearman Says He Has Given Democrats a New Outlook.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly permit me to express my appreciation of your leader to-day upon "The Sound Money Democracy."

I am sure that there were many others besides myself who, when the St. Louis platform was announced, experienced again feelings of despair and hopelessness, the despair of bright expectations thwarted, the hopelessness of the convalescent thrown back into the early and dangerous stages of his disease, but our standard bearer, Judge Parker—standard maker, as he has proved himself—has by a courageous word given the Democracy a new outlook, given us courage for despair and confidence for hopelessness.

Your editorial, with that perspicacity so familiar and so satisfying to your readers, has touched the very vital point of the whole incident, namely, that the convention, by a larger vote than that by which it first nominated the Judge, declared that the question of the monetary standard was not a possible issue, and then practically urged his acceptance of the nomination after he had avowed his belief in the gold standard as "firmly and irrevocably established," and had announced that he would act upon that belief if elected. And this was in the face of the vehement protest of Mr. Bryan.

I trust that the pith and point of your editorial to-day will be repeated for a day or two, lest here and there some reader may miss this clear setting forth of the reasons why sound money Democrats may now return to the "regular" party and act with it "in good conscience and without misgiving or reproach" under the leadership of a man strong, sane, and unafraid.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

New York, July 11, 1904.

Friend Didn't Wait for Explanations.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Rev. Mr. Ernest is a missionary now among the savage Moros, isn't he?"

"Alas! No. He is not."

"Why, he started for San Francisco several months ago to sail—"

"Yes, but at a small Western town where his train stopped he approached a native and asked: 'Friend, are you prepared to die?'"

Revere Chose the Right Time.

From The Chicago News.

"Suppose Paul Revere should have waited and made his famous ride now," said the professor, "what would be his reward?"

"He'd be arrested for fast driving," promptly [illegible]

PARKER'S ELECTRIFYING MESSAGE

All the World Admires.

From The Rochester Union, (Dem.)

All the world admires a man who at a critical moment displays high courage. Judge Parker's message to the convention has therefore made him in an instant the object of the world's praise.

No "Mystery" Now.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union, (Dem.)

Was there ever a more honest and courageous thing done in American politics? Did ever a man place himself so firmly in the confidence of all good citizens as Judge Parker has done by this simple, manly utterance? Some one at Chicago said slightingly of him that he was a mystery, and no mystery was ever elected to the Presidency. What would he say now? And his party rise to meet him.

As Good as a Platform Declaration.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch, (Dem.)

The men of the Democratic Party are sane and sound; they know that free silver is not and cannot be a National issue. And the convention's action on Judge Parker's telegram has given that knowledge the effect of a platform declaration. Judge Parker has laid that ghost, and the timid and impressionable cannot be terrified or deluded by any cry from the Republicans of Democracy's leaning to unsound money.

It Proved Here Was a Man.

From The St. Louis Republic, (Dem.)

Judge Parker in one day made himself a commanding figure in National leadership. Many—perhaps a majority of his own party—had looked with misgiving on his former reticence, fearing that it betokened weakness. When the time came to speak his message came in a 13-inch projectile, the impact of which startled the world into a realization that here was a man.

The Country's Verdict.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer, (Dem.)

No one can doubt that the country will think better of him for this manly stand. He has simply made doubly sure the assurance that the money issue is dead beyond resurrection

No Room for Expediency.

From The Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening, (Dem.)

It was the ringing declaration of a bold and brave man who had no room for expediency. No man—not even Mr. Cleveland—could have spoken more boldly or more explicitly.

Exactly Right.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times, (Dem.)

Judge Parker said exactly the right thing in his telegram to his friends at the St. Louis Convention, and he sent his message at exactly the right time.

A Man of Splendid Poise.

From The New Haven (Conn.) Register, (Dem.)

Whether Alton Brooks Parker is ever elected President of the United States or not by the American electorate, he has already gone into the political history of the country as a man of splendid poise and sensitive conscience.

A Great Service to the Party.

From The Pittsburg Post, (Dem.)

The more the matter is considered the clearer it becomes that in sending his telegram to Mr. Sheehan Judge Parker performed a great service for the party.

High Sense of Honor.

From The Memphis Commercial Appeal, (Dem.)

We cannot help thinking that Judge Parker's message will do more to carry the independent and conservative vote of the North than will the entire Democratic platform. It shows that he has courage; that he has a high sense of honor.

He Belongs to No Man.

From The Lexington (Ky.) Herald, (Dem.)

The unexpected but manly and courageous telegram of Judge Parker revealed to the convention and the Nation the true character of the man. He belongs to no man; he is under no man's control; he does not palter, is not vacillating or timid—when it becomes time to act.

Proved Himself Worthy.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal, (Dem.)

A strong man has answered his little critics as only strong men can. Who is there in America to-day who would dare to call Alton B. Parker "silent"? And whether he has elected himself President of the United States or not, he has done a better thing. He has proved that he is worthy to be President.

A Bold and Manly Stand.

From The Albany Times-Union, (Dem.)

Yes, Parker's telegram was a bold and manly stand, and even his opponents must admire him for it.

Great Strength of Character.

From The Rome Sentinel, (Dem.)

The incident reveals the great strength of character of the Democratic standard bearer and the high quality of his mind. The world cannot fail to admire Judge Parker. Strong as he was two or three days ago, he has grown greatly by this crowning act.

A Courageous Masterstroke.

From The Troy Press, (Dem.)

By a courageous masterstroke the mischief wrought by paltering politicians was remedied, and the confidence of the country restored in the candidate and his party. Thanks to Judge Parker, the man of principle, the party enters the canvass committed to "Gold, good government, and good times," and with the enthusiasm and confidence which honest principles and a noble leadership ever inspire.

An Electrifying Word.

From The Utica Observer, (Dem.)

Judge Parker's first word to the country is electrifying! The self-imposed silence of the Judge was broken by the candidate at the right moment and in a noble way.

An Inflexible Moral Force.

From The Buffalo Courier, (Dem.)

Judge Parker has risen to an occasion splendidly, exhibiting the stern virtue of the ancient Roman fathers, and an inflexible moral force most admirable in these times when with many men the restrictions of conscience are but light, and broken at the dictate of expediency, even by some who have made pretensions to a superiority of righteousness. A chance has served to reveal Alton B. Parker's actual greatness.

Means What Clay Said.

From The Albany Argus, (Dem.)

It shows the virility, independence, courage, and honor of the Democratic nominee for President as nothing else could possibly have done. Here is a man who means what Henry Clay said: "I would rather be right than be President."

The People Know Him Now.

From The St. Paul Globe, (Dem.)

Judge Parker has spoken. In a few moments he has advanced his cause more than by all the eloquent periods of his supporters. The people know him now, and nothing can make them forget the daring and the nobility of an act almost without precedent.

The Country Will Respond.

From The Portland (Me.) Argus, (Dem.)

His action in placing himself squarely upon the gold standard at the risk of his nomination is an exhibition of manliness and courage to which the country will not fail to respond.

The Party is with Him.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, (Dem.)

[illegible] the party is with him.

PARKER'S UTTERANCE HEROIC.

A Historical Character, Whether He Wins or Not.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The silence of Alton B. Parker was as heroically courageous as his telegraphic utterance. He did not think it becoming the Chief Judge of our New York Court of Appeals to be opening his mouth to further political fortunes, and every lawyer must rejoice that he had so much respect for his judicial ermine, to be ready to quote aptly from the great poet, as if they might have direct prophetic reference to him:

> Besides, this Duncan
> Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
> So clear in his great office, that his virtues
> Will plead like angels, trumpet tongued.

Those telegraphic words have electrified the country and brought upon their author the widest admiration. The leading papers abroad have commented upon them, remarking as to their being of the highest moral nature, and they have wrung praises from the most bitter partisan newspapers in our own country, while they have stirred by their clarion thrill to the deepest depths every Democratic bosom. They will fire every masterly speech throughout the Presidential canvass, and call out heartiest applause. They will have the effect of "Old Hickory's" sentiment: "Our Federal Union—it must be preserved."

It is true that the currency question had been settled by Congress, and the large influx of gold had forever set at rest any further disturbance of that once feverish unrest which so widely affected the two great political parties, but there had been thrust in a discussion to revive the old-time passions, although the silver issue was dead, so that he who was named as our candidate was permitted to remain no longer silent, to declare himself fully to the assembled convention, that he might not be in any sense misunderstood by those who had honored him there. He thought it no honor to accept otherwise. He had not sought the position by word or act—so directly unlike his ambitious rival.

Those of us who know Judge Parker personally are delighted that we have such a candidate, whom we can honor. Those who are taking notice of him in the Old World—since he has been heard from to be "heard 'round the world," pronounce him already a historical character, whether he shall be elected President or not, and we in our Democratic Party have a pride in advocating the claims of the upright Judge as our candidate, who would, as President, have respect for the Constitution and the laws. The candidate for Vice President has acknowledged ability.

J. HERVEY COOK.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, July 12, 1904.

No New Movement to Him.

From The Pittsburg Post.

"My friend," said the American Ambassador, who had been presenting some fellow-citizens to the King, "you didn't seem to have any trouble in walking backward on quitting the royal presence."

"Not a bit," responded Mr. Haretrigger. "I learned that sidle out in Colorady. We leave saloons that way out there."

England's Need of Skyscrapers.

From Harper's Weekly.

Cockney—Thank the Lord there is one thing we've not got in England.

New Yorker—Say, what's that?

Cockney—Sky-scrapers.

New Yorker—Well, you want 'em; your skies are so bad they need scraping.

TO AN ABSENT WIFE.

Who writes from the country to ask if her husband is very lonesome and finds his solitude intolerable.

Dearest:
As I read your letter and its wifely tenderness
Permeates the convolutions of my inner consciousness,

I am filled with eager longings for the time when you will write:
"Meet me at the ferry entrance, with a cab, to-morrow night."

Yours the lakeside and the woodland's contiguity of shade;
Mine the sordid daily scramble for the usufruct of trade.

But my selfish longings must not lure you from your healthful rest.
Absence makes the heart grow fonder, and 'tis then I love you best.

Do I miss you? Does the mooncalf miss the moon when in eclipse?
Don't the daffodil get daffy when the bee, inconstant, skips?

Is there aught but dull repining for the clam upon the beach
When the tide recedes and leaves him with the empty shells to bleach?

Daily chores are all neglected. Why for such things should I care?
Let the picturesque disorder testify you are not there.

I have ceased to make inquiry if the ice-box drip pan leaks;
Not for me the doorbell jingles, not for me the whistle shrieks.

I have stuffed a wad of paper in the tube which leads below,
And the tradesman in the basement does but waste his breath to blow.

Since I keep the larder empty, to discourage flies and rats
I have only empty bottles, and I need those for the cats

Which assemble in the courtyard, shrill of voice and strong of lung,
To rehearse the choral numbers from the "Götterdämmerung."

If the gas continues burning, quite forgotten, in the hall,
I'm the only one who knows it, and I do not care at all.

If a fascinating novel spreads its Barmecidal feast,
I can read it to a finish, though the dawn is in the East.

Then I go to bed and wonder how my day so full has been.
(If it chances I am likewise, being lonesome, what's the sin?)

How can slumber be refreshing when I know my dresms will last
Well into the day succeeding—ten, eleven, or, say, half past?

Early rising would but lengthen days already hard to bear,
So I clip the part I'm sure of—and the part I best can spare.

When my weary work is ended and the sunset sky is red,
Comes the dreadful thought of dinner, and it "will not be gainsaid."

So I wade through dreary courses, skipping nothing on the carte,
Wishing I might thus appease the vulture gnawing at my heart.

If it chances, an engagement of the kind they call "a date"
Occupies my evening leisure till the hour is rather late—

One, or two, or three, it may be, after midnight's solemn peal—
Well, I do not have to answer awkward questions "off the reel."

And my brain is not befuddled guessing what you will believe
Of the pre-diluvian fiction such as Adam told to Eve.

Am I lonesome and unhappy? Can you ask such things as that?
People say I'm looking splendid," "ten years younger," "getting fat!"

How appearances deceive them! Little know they of the pain
Which will keep my heartstrings tingling till I have you home again.

I have practiced to dissemble. Should I let them see me grieve—
Wear my sorrow on my features and my heart upon my sleeve?

Let them deem me gay and happy, it is merely outward show.
If you think of me as grieving, that is all you need to know.

Miss you? I should smile. I'm smiling as these tender lines I write.
If 'twould make them more convincing I'd [illegible]

POLO CAPTAIN'S HOME AFIRE STOPS THE GAME

Zeilin of Philadelphia Team Breaks His Collarbone.

ROCKAWAY WINS EASILY

Philadelphia Country Club Team Defeated in Blizzard Cups Contest by a Large Margin at Cedarhurst.

Unlooked-for incidents marked the progress of the polo match yesterday at the Rockaway Hunting Club, near Cedarhurst, L. I., between the first Rockaway team and the Philadelphia Country Club in the semi-final contest for the Blizzard Cups. In the third period there was a temporary stoppage of the game by the cry of "Fire!" from the handsome residence of W. A. Hazard, Captain of the Rockaway team. Mr. Hazard's house stands directly opposite the polo field, across the way from the clubhouse. There was great excitement for a time, but it was found to be only a small blaze in one of the upper rooms, and it was put out with little damage being done.

The game was only delayed a brief period by the alarm of fire, but in the fourth period, C. B. Zeilin, soon after making a neat goal, being the third and last count scored during the day for the Philadelphians, was thrown from his pony and broke his collar bone. The injured man was attended at the clubhouse and the game was played out with three on a side, Hazard withdrawing from the Rockaway team. Zeilin's injury was not a very serious break, but it will keep him off the polo field until late in the Fall at least.

Apart from these unlooked-for happenings, the only other noteworthy features were the spirited play of the entire Rockaway team, particularly of Chauncey and La Montagne, and the big margin by which the home team won, defeating the Quakers by 15 goals to 6¾. Rockaway really earned 16 goals, but lost an entire goal by penalties. The visitors made but three goals, four being allowed on handicap allowance.

The first period resulted in the closest play of the match. La Montagne, by a series of brilliant runs and long, accurate strokes, made two goals in four minutes, but McFadden then made one for Philadelphia, and the period closed with indications of a close match. The Quakers, however, failed to come up to the mark in the next period, and Rockaway had no difficulty in getting five goals, Chauncey making three and La Montagne two. Huhn, the serorated player for Philadelphia, but who played a splendid game, scored for his side in the third period, and Rockaway made six more goals with comparative ease. It was directly after Huhn's goal that the alarm of fire from Mr. Hazard's house was raised, and a goal scored by Chauncey at the time was not allowed.

Philadelphia lacked consistent team play. Smith, the back, did well at times, and Huhn was very capable at accurate hitting, but Philadelphia was unable to keep possession of the ball long enough to produce results. La Montagne and Chauncey practically did the major part of the playing for Rockaway, and their long runs down the field formed the spectacular features of the game. The line-up and score:

ROCKAWAY I.		PHILADELPHIA.	
1—W. A. Hazard	1	1—H. Huhn	0
2—D. Chauncey, Jr.	4	2—C. B. Zeilin	3
3—R. La Montagne, Jr.	5	3—J. Fs McFadden	3
Back—P. F. Collier	3	Back—W. H. Smith	5
Total	15	Total	11

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1	La Montagne	Rockaway	2:00
2	La Montagne	Rockaway	2:00
3	McFadden	Philadelphia	1:30

Rockaway penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

SECOND PERIOD.

4	La Montagne	Rockaway	0:30
5	Chauncey	Rockaway	3:00
6	Chauncey	Rockaway	1:00
7	La Montagne	Rockaway	1:00
8	Chauncey	Rockaway	1:30

Rockaway penalized ¼ of a goal for a foul, and Philadelphia ¼ for a safety.

THIRD PERIOD.

9	Chauncey	Rockaway	1:30
10	Collier	Rockaway	1:00
11	La Montagne	Rockaway	1:00
12	Huhn	Philadelphia	5:00
13	La Montagne	Rockaway	1:00
14	La Montagne	Rockaway	2:30
15	La Montagne	Rockaway	3:30

Rockaway penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

FOURTH PERIOD.

16	Hazard	Rockaway	3:00
17	Zeilin	Philadelphia	2:00
18	Chauncey	Rockaway	2:00
19	La Montagne	Rockaway	1:30

Summary: Goals earned—Rockaway, 16; Philadelphia, 3. Allowed by handicap—Philadelphia, 4. Lost by penalties—Rockaway, 1 goal for a foul and two safeties; Philadelphia, ¼ of a goal for one safety. Net score—Rockaway, 15; Philadelphia, 6¾.

NIGHT-SINGING DOG CRUSADE.

Edgemere Residents In Arms Against Musical Mongrels.

The town of Edgemere, on the Rockaway Peninsula, which was brought into notoriety a little over a week ago through the order issued by Sanitary Inspector Murray of Queens Borough that the playing of all musical instruments must cease at 11 P. M., has begun a crusade against the stray dogs that prowl about the place after sunset and sing to the moon. Complaints have been coming to the police during the past week about the animals, which have resented interference by attacking persons on the way home at night. The serenity of Edgemere is at the point of demoralization by reason of the vagrant mongrels. Dogs of all sizes, shapes, colors, and pedigrees go forth after dark and annoy the residents with their unearthly yells and howls.

The police are to be aided by the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and are scouring the place at night with loaded revolvers and lanterns, dog hunting.

ELLEN TERRY IN BARRIE PLAY.

Charles Frohman Will Manage Actress In London and United States.

LONDON, July 12.—Miss Ellen Terry will appear next season under the management of Charles Frohman in London and the United States. J. M. Barrie is writing a modern comedy in which Miss Terry will be seen.

This puts an end to the rumors that an arrangement was being made by which Sir Henry Irving and Miss Terry were again to appear together.

"WIZARD OF OZ" PLAYER WEDS.

Miss Anna Laughlin Is the Bride of Evan Munro.

Miss Anna Laughlin, who played the part of Dorothy Gale in the "Wizard of Oz" company, was married yesterday afternoon to Evan Munro, a jeweler of this city. The ceremony was performed in St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, in West Sixty-ninth Street.

Among those present were Julian Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Lew M. Fields, and several members of the "Wizard of Oz" company, who have been associated with Miss Laughlin during the last two seasons. Miss Josephine Clayton acted as bridesmaid.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

"The Mummy and the Maid" will be presented at the New York July 25 instead of August 1, as once announced.

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"Military Mad," a new three act comedy [illegible] from the German by Leo Ditrichstein, will be presented at the Garrick Theatre Monday, Aug. 22.

***

[illegible]'s new play is called "The [illegible]." It was written by Edward [illegible] and will be presented by [illegible].

INSPIRED BY DOG LICENSE.

East Orange Council's Decree Stirs Lawyer's Sense of Humor.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 12.—It was recently decreed by the East Orange City Council that all dogs should be licensed and tagged and wear muzzles in the Summer. In order to acquaint dog owners with this regulation, notices were sent out by the Police Committee, and at the meeting of the Council last night Councilman Willis L. Brownell, Chairman of the Police Committee, read a letter which the committee's notice had evoked. It was from Seymour D. Thompson, a New York lawyer, who lives in East Orange, and who subscribed himself "Yours doggedly." Mr. Thompson wrote:

"Responding to your postal card about dogs, I beg leave to say that I will from this time forth reform my habits with respect to that interesting, though not useful, animal. I will procure licenses for each one of my numerous dogs, and will keep them chained and will so discipline them that they will not bite any one that gets nearer to them than the length of their chain, nor bark at night.

"But, seriously, you do not intend that your interdiction shall apply to all dogs. There is a certain class of dogs that deserves to be ranked with humans. I can truly say with a great English poet:

I had a dog that was not all a dog,
For in his nature there was something human.

"His name was Snyder. It was a borrowed name. He was named for Rip Van Winkle's dog. But it does not follow that Snyder shines by the borrowed light of Rip Van Winkle's canine. He rather shines and barks by the borrowed light of the moon.

With borrowed light his countenance triform,
First fills and empties to enlighten the earth,
And in his pale dominion checks the night.

"You that have had a dog, especially an honest and faithful dog like Snyder, will appreciate the pain I feel at parting with him, even for a short time, and to the humane police.

'Tis sweet to hear the watch dog's honest bark,
Bay deep-mouthed welcome as you draw near home.

"I have the impression that the City Council of East Orange is composed of a body of bribeless and stainless men. But I wish I could believe that all of you are as untainted of pelf as my dog Snyder. Why, then, do you thus persecute an honest brother?

Dogs of men! Start not, for I flatter ye in saying ye are dogs.
As little shall the moon stop for the baying
Of wolves! Then howl your idle wrath
While she still silvers o'er your gloomy path.

HAD GOLD TO DREAM ON.

But the Slumbers Lasted Too Long and Mrs. Noll Is Under Arrest.

Fortune telling has brought to sorrow, according to the police, Mrs. Elizabeth Noll, janitress of the flathouse at 50 West Ninety-eighth Street. The woman was yesterday held by Magistrate Moss, in the West Side Court, in $5,000 bail for examination to-day, charged with having secured gold jewelry on false pretenses from Julia Herbener, an occupant of the house.

Miss Herbener is about to be married, and, as those at the West One Hundredth Street Police Station tell the story, Mrs. Noll told her that if she would lend her three pieces of gold to dream on she would tell her fortune. The pieces loaned were a small watch, a pearl guard ring, and a five dollar gold piece. Then Mrs. Noll, after getting from a third party an accurate description of Miss Herbener's intended husband, told such a lovely fortune that the young woman did not press her for the return of the valuables. The matter came up again when Mrs. Noll and Miss Herbener met in the hallway Monday.

"Now, Julia," said Mrs. Noll, "have you any faith in me?"

"Why, certainly, you dear old thing. I have great faith in you. Why do you ask such foolish questions?"

"Well, I'm so wrapped up in you, thinking of you day and night, that I want to ask you to lend me your engagement ring so that I can dream over it. I'll tell you what comes of it."

Miss Herbener did as she was asked. The ring was to be returned at nine o'clock, and as Mrs. Noll was apparently dreaming for a long time after that Miss Herbener went to the station house. Detective William Short captured Mrs. Noll after a general alarm had been sent out for her. She admitted in court that she had pawned the jewelry, but insisted that it was at Miss Herbener's request.

PRAYED TO CAT AND COW.

But Basso Distrusted His Wife—He's In Bellevue.

After his pious outpourings had culminated in a service in which the family cat was the unappreciative object of his prayers and blessings, the friends of Leo Basso, an Italian barber, of 513 Courtlandt Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday secured his removal to the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital.

Basso was discharged from Lebanon Hospital three days ago. He got there because a policeman found him in a field down on his knees crossing himself and praying before a much surprised and uncomprehending cow. Basso's religious ideas, his friends say, are accompanied by a violent distrust of his wife. It took five policemen to get him to Bellevue.

BENNY'S FALL CAUSES TROUBLE

Scratched His Cheek, Brought Out Fire Engines, Ambulances, and Police.

While playing on the fire escape in the rear of his home on the first floor of the flathouse 21 Rutgers Place, six-year-old Benjamin Yeisk fell to the yard. He sustained a slight abrasion of the right cheek, but the accident caused no end of trouble for the neighbors and for the police of the Madison Street Station.

Mrs. Yeisk saw the boy fall, and ran screaming to the street. Some one thought there was a fire and turned in an alarm. An ambulance was also summoned from the same corner.

Mrs. William Blank, who lives in the rear of the Rutgers Place house, saw the boy fall, and ran to the Madison Street station house, where she excitedly told Sergt. Northup, who was at the desk, what had happened. The latter turned in an ambulance call.

In response to the alarm two ambulances came from Gouverneur Hospital and three engines and a truck on the fire call. Hook and Ladder No. 3 was coming down through East Broadway when, at the corner of Jefferson Street, the end of the ladders hit a lamp post, knocking it down. In its fall it struck Isaac Rosenberg, twenty-three years old, an expressman, living at 210 Division Street, who was standing near by, knocking him senseless. He was sent in an ambulance to Gouverneur Hospital. His skull may be fractured.

As a further result of the broken lamp post several children were nearly asphyxiated by the escaping gas before the men of the gas company shut off the supply and made temporary repairs.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt are completing arrangements for the dinner dance which will serve as a "house warming" at the new house at Sandy Point Farm, on Friday, July 29 and which will open the dancing of the season. It is understood that Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Harry S. Lehr have both been invited to share the honors of leading the cotillion.

Among the arrivals to-day was Lady Edmonstone of England, who is the guest of Miss Alice Blight at the Blight cottage on Bellevue Avenue.

Col. Edward De V. Morrell, T. Shaw Safe, Miss Annie Lyman, and Gordon Fairchild are registered at the Casino.

Baron Stampe of Denmark is at the New Cliffs Hotel.

The Newport Hospital, in which a large number of the Summer residents of Newport are interested, held its annual corporation meeting and elected Trustees for the ensuing year. The Trustees are George Peabody Wetmore, George Gordon King, Theodore K. Gibbs, and James A. Swan. George Henry Warren, who has been a Trustee for several years, declined further service.

TIPPERARY TRIUMPH OVER ORANGE EMBLEM

South of Ireland Motorman Would Not Obey That Signal.

TIED UP TRAFFIC ON B. R. T.

So His Car and All the Others Waited Till Switchman Waved the Green.

Because he would give no recognition to an orange flag on Orangemen's Day, a South of Ireland motorman on a Brooklyn Rapid Transit car held up traffic for several minutes at the Borough Hall yesterday. A gang of men were at work changing the switches on Joralemon Street, in the rear of the Borough Hall, and the cars were operated on one track between Fulton and Court Streets. A flagman was stationed at Joralemon and Court Streets, whose duty it was to regulate the running of the cars there so that there would be as little congestion as possible.

This flagman was equipped with three flags, one red, one green, and one of flaming orange color. The red flag was a signal for the motorman to stop, the green flag to proceed slowly, and the orange flag a signal to increase speed in getting around the curves into Court Street. The system of signaling worked beautifully until a Greenpoint car, the motorman of which hailed from Tipperary, came along on its way to South Ferry. The flagman waved the orange flag for the car to move faster. The motorman took one look at the flag and applied the brakes so suddenly that the passengers were almost thrown from their seats. The car came to a standstill, and all the cars following were obliged to stop also. The flagman waved the orange flag frantically, but the motorman only glared at him, uttering things and getting red in the face.

"Hey, you, don't you see this flag?" yelled the flagman.

"Shure, do OI see it," returned the motorman, wrathfully; "but d'yer think Ol'd rickinize that Orangeman's flag on Orangemen's Day, av all days? Not on yer loife. Put down thot rag or Ol'll not budge an inch."

After delivering this ultimatum, the Tipperary motorman leaned against the controller box and looked defiantly at the flagman. The flagman tried persuasion, and then threats, but without avail, and finally yielded. Folding the orange flag, he put it behind him and signaled with the green one for the motorman to go ahead. The South of Ireland man smiled triumphantly, turned on the power, and the blockade was lifted.

"GEORGE" CANNOT REMEMBER.

Bellevue Patient Knows He's a Waiter and That Is About All.

Bellevue Hospital has a patient, received last night from the Tenderloin Police Station, suffering from an odd case of aphasia, caused by cerebral injury. He is a young man about twenty-five years old, neatly dressed, and apparently unaffected in any way but beyond the fact that his first name is George; that he is English, and a waiter by occupation, nothing could be gotten from him.

"George" was found wandering aimlessly about early last evening at Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue by Policeman Reilly of the West Thirtieth Street Station.

"Can you tell me what my name is?" he said.

Reilly looked at the man closely, and saw that he wasn't drunk. But "George" couldn't give either his name, address, or occupation, and so he was taken to the station. The Sergeant repeated a number of names, and finally hit on "George."

"That's it! That's it!" the unknown exclaimed excitedly, leaping from the chair where he had been placed.

But "George" couldn't say whether he was one of the Smiths, Browns, Robinsons, or Joneses, and the Sergeant gave it up, having experimented for some time with a City Directory.

The same process of elimination was tried in an effort to learn his occupation. Finally when the word "waiter" was mentioned, another gleam of understanding came upon his face and again he said as before, excitedly:

"That's it, that's it; I'm a waiter."

The Sergeant tried to learn where he was employed, and mentioned every restaurant in the city from the Park Row beaneries to Delmonico's, but the man seemed to recognize none of the names. In trying to find his address every street in Manhattan from the Battery to the Harlem River was named over to him, but without any result. George had in his pockets, besides about $10 in cash, a waiter's apron, rolled in a bundle, and a small enameled button with the letters "M. C."

At Bellevue the surgeons continued the process of eliminating questions, and learned that his last name was something like "Wilgus." When he was given a piece of paper and a pencil he wrote it out, however, as "Wildgoose." He said he worked in a Greek restaurant in Forty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue, and that he lived with his sister. Dr. Colbert of the Bellevue staff said that the man was suffering from post-epileptic confusion.

GRANDMOTHER AT THIRTY-SIX.

Mrs. Grifenhagen Has That Distinction —The Alderman Is Forty-three.

Alderman Max S. Grifenhagen was around the City Hall yesterday receiving congratulations on having become a grandfather at forty-three years of age, Mrs. Grifenhagen being only thirty-six years old. They live at 522 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

The Grifenhagens became grandparents Monday, when their eldest daughter, Mrs. Ruth Moskowitz, who lives in Winslow Court, at Hamilton Place and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, became the mother of a 10-pound baby girl. Mrs. Grifenhagen, who almost holds the record for the youngest grandmother, was married when she was fifteen, and Mrs. Moskowitz was born a year later. The Alderman and his wife have six children, and the youngest, a boy of four, has become very "cheaty" in the last two days and insists on being called "uncle."

IN THE SHOPS.

A funny thing in a toy is an "Uncle Sam" in more corpulent form than he is usually seen. He has a trumpet in one hand, and is blowing it. This is one of the air toys; there is a tube connected with it at the back, and by means of it Uncle Sam is blown up into a very corpulent figure indeed. Then, as the air escapes, there is a long-drawn-out sound, a close imitation of that made by a horn. All this for 50 cents.

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In paper toys are birds which come folded in a package. When opened they are about life-size, or rather larger, and are hung by a thread where they can blow in the breeze. They cost 10 cents.

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Something new in the way of a basket of sweetmeats for the traveler are put up in the Japanese splint fans made into a cornucopia. They are filled with the Oriental sweets, a Japanese napkins or two is tucked in, and make pretty, unique, and inexpensive gifts.

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Quite the swellest automobile on the market is a brooch of gold set almost solidly with diamonds, and with platinum wheels.

***

Among the prettiest corsage belts are those of flowered ribbon, shirred back and front and boned. For Summer gowns, not of the tailor order, these ribbon belts are prettier without the bankles. They are shirred to [illegible] the figure as [illegible] wears it. [illegible]

MARRIAGE OF SENATOR CLARK.

Announcement of Ceremony Three Years Ago—Bride Was His Ward.

The announcement of the marriage of Senator William A. Clark of Montana and Anna E. Chappelle, daughter of the late Dr. La Chappelle, who died in Chicago several years ago, was unexpected to the Senator's friends, and to the public generally, particularly when it was learned that the ceremony had been performed more than three years ago in Marseilles, France, and that an heiress to the Clark millions had been born two years ago.

Miss La Chappelle, who is now Mrs. Clark, was born near Butte, Mont. The Senator saw her there and took a friendly interest in her, later becoming a guardian and educating the young woman in Washington and in Europe.

In the Spring of 1901, Senator Clark went to Europe with the ostensible purpose of attending the graduation exercises of his ward. According to the announcement the marriage took place soon afterward.

Mrs. Clark is at present in Paris, it is said. The Senator has just returned to this country after a tour for his health. It is believed that while abroad he and his wife took a tour through Algeria.

The first wife of the Montana Senator died ten years ago, and Senator Clark's later orders for the erection of a palatial residence at Seventy-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue aroused considerable speculation at the time.

The Senator's children by his first marriage are Charles Walker Clark, W. A. Clark, Jr., Mrs. E. M. Culver, and Mrs. Lewis Rutherford Morris.

MRS. CLARK'S MOTHER IN DARK.

Wife of Montana Senator Kept Wedding Secret Even from Her.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 12.—Mrs. La Chappelle, mother of the wife of Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, is dumfounded to learn that her daughter was married three years ago in France and has a two-year-old daughter.

Nine years ago, in Montana, Mr. Clark was at a Fourth of July celebration where Miss La Chappelle represented the Goddess of Liberty. He learned who she was and met her father, a French-Canadian physician, who, with his wife and family, had turned to the United States and its western fields for a livelihood.

Dr. La Chappelle died suddenly in Chicago, and soon after Clark decided to extend financial assistance to the family, not for Anna La Chappelle alone, but for her widowed mother and the children. Clark made the girl his ward and educated her.

JUDGE ADAMS MARRIED.

Helen Jean Balfour Is Bride of Federal Court Officer.

Judge George Bethune Adams of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York yesterday morning in the Church of the Holy Communion, at Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, married Helen Jean Balfour, daughter of John Farquhar Balfour of Roehampton, England. The Rev. Homer F. Taylor, assistant rector, performed the ceremony. Only a dozen friends were present. With the bride was Mrs. Ellen T. Speyer.

After the ceremony the couple went to the Judge's former home in Philadelphia. Afterward they will will go to Georgian Bay, Mich.

Judge Adams was born in Philadelphia on April 3, 1845. In the civil war he served with the three months' volunteers, and later in the Quartermaster's Department during Gen. Lee's invasion. He engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1870, when he was admitted to practice law in the lower courts, and in 1880 in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

He practiced law in Philadelphia until 1883, when he moved to New York and entered the office of Beebe & Wilcox. Later he was admitted to partnership, the firm name being Wilcox, Adams, & Macklin.

Judge Adams was appointed to the United States District Court bench by President McKinley on Aug. 30, 1901.

LADY MARJORIE GORDON WEDS.

Lord Aberdeen's Daughter Married in London to John Sinclair, M. P.

LONDON, July 12.—Lady Marjorie Gordon, the only daughter of the Earl of Aberdeen, ex-Governor General of Canada, was married in London this afternoon to John Sinclair, Member of Parliament for Forfarshire, and formerly a Captain in the Royal Irish Lancers. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated. The church was filled with distinguished people.

Mr. Sinclair has long been connected with Lord Aberdeen. He was the latter's aide de camp when the Earl was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1886, and was secretary to the Earl in 1893-95, when the latter was Governor General of Canada.

Lady Marjorie was born in 1880 and Mr. Sinclair was born in 1860. He is one of the Liberal whips. The Earl of Aberdeen is also a Liberal.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

An item of interest to society was the announcement of the engagement of Mrs. Padleford, the widowed sister of the Countess of Essex and the daughter of Mrs. David Beach Grant, to the Marquis de Breteuil, a brother of the nobleman who married Miss Garner. Mrs. Padleford has lived abroad for some years.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French, who arrived in the city yesterday from their Hot Springs home, in a short time will leave here for Islesboro, Maine, and later will go to Bar Harbor for some weeks. They will also be at Newport before the end of the season there.

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Mrs. Walker Fearn, who has been abroad for some months, is now en route for this country. Her daughter, Mrs. Seth Barton French, will not start for Maine until after Mrs. Fearn's arrival.

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The engagement has been made public of Bradford Ellsworth, son of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Ellsworth (Miss Helen Yale Smith), and Miss Juliette Innes, daughter of George Innes, the artist, and a granddaughter of the famous painter, the late George Innes, Sr.

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Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., has left Newport and has gone to Baltimore for a few days.

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Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives and Miss Natica Rives, who have gone abroad, will return the latter part of September, and will spend the Autumn at Newport.

***

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger is in New York on her way to the camp of friends in the Adirondacks.

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Mrs. Henry C. Knapp sailed yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. for England. Mrs. Knapp and Lord Bateman will be married at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, on July 23. Mrs. Knapp was Miss Marion Graham of San Francisco. Recently, since her widowhood, she has lived at 5 East Eighty-second Street in this city. Her engagement to Lord Bateman was announced shortly after her arrival from England last month. Lord Bateman is forty-eight years of age, and at one time was a Captain in the Life Guards and was with "Chinese" Gordon.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker and Miss Rutherford are booked to sail to-day from Europe. They are to go direct to Newport. The wedding of Miss Rutherford and Langdon Erving, it is said, will take place in August at Newport.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay and Mrs. Astor are also booked to sail from Europe to-day. Mrs. Astor will go to Newport for the Summer.

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The Varuna, with Eugene Higgins, is to arrive at Newport at the end of July. Mr. Higgins will spend part of the Summer in this country.

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Mrs. James B. Haggin and Miss McAfee arrived in New York yesterday. The Countess Festetics, who has been visiting Mrs. and Mrs. Richard Lounsbery, has returned to London.

SERVICES HELD FOR HAMILTON CENTENARY

Tributes Paid to Memory of Patriot-Financier.

THOUSAND AT OLD HOME

Another Gathering, of Informal Character, Held at Tomb in Trinity Churchyard.

In spite of notices sent out by Trinity Parish that services would be held at noon yesterday at the grave of Alexander Hamilton to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, the day there would have passed unnoticed had it not been for the patriotic feeling of a number of old New Yorkers who gathered to do honor to Aaron Burr's victim.

When the noon hour had arrived some forty men and women had gathered at the old tomb. Many had come from a considerable distance to do honor to the occasion, and there was a long and awkward wait for the ceremonies to begin. Among those who were present were Albert H. Walker, who has made a study of Hamilton's life and who has written a number of brochures concerning the patriot; Nathaniel Pendleton Rogers, a great-grandson of Nathaniel Pendleton, who was Hamilton's second in the famous duel, and R. S. Aleshire of West Virginia, a great-great-grandson of Hamilton.

When nearly an hour had passed and no one from the parish was forthcoming to take charge of the exercises, Mr. Walker and Mr. Aleshire went into the church and started a vain hunt for a clergyman. Finally the sexton was found and he claimed to know nothing of the proposed exercises, but said there would be no objection to the company holding a service of its own.

The Rev. Dean Richmond Babbitt of the Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn, had joined the party meanwhile, and Mr. Walker invited Mr. Babbitt to say a prayer. Mr. Babbitt at first declined on the ground that the permission of the parish authorities had not been obtained, but being assured that there would be no clash, he finally consented to officiate.

Mr. Babbitt delivered a fervent prayer, while the party uncovered and stood solemnly around the tomb. Mr. Walker delivered a brief address, in which he said that American civilization, as it now existed, with its political and industrial development in the United States, was due pre-eminently, to the intellect of Alexander Hamilton, and that the business machinery of the Government, as well as the National spirit, which had permeated it, and is doing so more and more every day, sprang from the initiative and intellect of Hamilton.

A thousand people gathered under the leafless branches of the now dead and tottering trees at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Convent Avenue, which Hamilton planted over a century ago in front of his home, Hamilton Grange, to represent the thirteen original States of the Union. A joint committee, of which Robert J. Hoguet was Chairman, representing the Society of the Cincinnati, Alexander Hamilton Post, G. A. R., Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, Empire State Society, S. A. R., and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, conducted the exercises. On the platform were representatives of three generations of the Hamiltons, Major Gen. Alexander Hamilton, 3d, of Tarrytown, the Rev. Alexander Hamilton, D. D., of Norwalk, Conn., great-grandson of the patriot, and Alexander Hamilton, Jr., his son. Chairman Hoguet introduced as the first speaker the Hon. C. V. Fornes, President of the Board of Aldermen, who represented Mayor McClellan. Walter S. Logan, President of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, spoke of Hamilton as "the lawyer and Constitution maker." Major Gen. Alexander Hamilton, who is eighty-nine years old, was received with enthusiastic applause, and in the course of his remarks said:

"The teachings of my grandmother, the wife of Alexander Hamilton, made a lifelong impression on me. She taught honesty in the highest sense, love of fellowmen, and the care of the orphan. These teachings came in play and served their purpose well when, in 1861, with Dr. Warner and others I organized the Sanitary Committee, which accomplished such good work in the field."

Reginald Pelham Bolton of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society spoke of Hamilton's home and its historic surroundings, and William Sherer, President of the New York Clearing House, talked of "Hamilton the Financier."

Gen. Horatio C. King was the last speaker. About forty members of Alexander Hamilton Post, G. A. R., were present under the command of George H. Taylor.

Fete Champetre to be Held To-morrow.

The French Benevolent Society of New York, in celebration of the French National Fête Day will hold to-morrow, at Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, a "Fête Champêtre et Grande Kermesse d'Enfants," followed by a ball and celebration at night with music and vaudeville.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The sluggish conditions that have prevailed over the United States during the last week have been succeeded by renewed activity in the movement of highs and lows.

A marked disturbance is central to-night over Atlantic Coast districts; lowest barometer 29.50 inches in the St. Lawrence Valley. A second disturbance covers the plateau region with lowest pressure 29.38 inches in Montana.

Both storms are moving east with more rapidity than is usual for the season.

In the last twenty-four hours showers and thunderstorms have prevailed east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio, also in the lake region and New England. The weather, however, has cleared in the last twelve hours in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the lower Mississippi Valley.

Fair weather will prevail Wednesday, except along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and locally in the middle Missouri Valley and the Rocky Mountain region, where showers are indicated. The weather Thursday will be fair east of the Mississippi, but showers are probable over the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, the plains region, and the west portion of the Mississippi Valley.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be fresh northwest, diminishing Wednesday afternoon; on the Gulf Coast light south, on the lower lakes fresh northwest, and on the upper lakes, light and variable.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair and warmer Wednesday; Thursday fair and warmer, fresh west winds diminishing.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair and warmer Wednesday and Thursday, diminishing northwest winds.

New England—Fair Wednesday, except showers in eastern Maine, warmer in north portion; Thursday fair, fresh west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.	THE TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	73	70	74
6 A. M.	70	71	73
9 A. M.	74	75	74
12 M.	83	84	80
3 P. M.	80	83	82
6 P. M.	77	81	78
9 P. M.	74	80	75
12 P. M.	73	80	73

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 385 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76½
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1903	76
Corresponding date for last 25 years	75

The thermometer registered 75 degrees at 8 A. M. and 86 degrees, the minimum temperature, at 5 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 80 degrees at 4 P. M. The humidity was as follows: 8 A. M., 87 per cent; 8 P. M., 87 per cent. The [illegible] for the [illegible] hours was [illegible] inches.

DEATH OF FATHER CREIGHTON.

Pastor of St. John's Church, Riverhead, for Many Years.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 12.—The Rev. Patrick Creighton, pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic Church here, died to-day, aged eighty-seven years.

Father Creighton had been in charge of St. John's about fourteen years. He also officiated at the Immaculate Conception Parish, in Quoge, during the Summer. Two years ago he made a pilgrimage to Rome and was received in special audience by Pope Leo.

Father Creighton was born in Howth, County Dublin, Ireland, and came to America when a young man. He entered the Notre Dame University, Indiana, and was ordained to the priesthood in June, 1861. His first pastorate was at St. Malachy's, in East New York, where he took charge in 1862. By 1866 the congregation had grown so large that it was necessary to make two congregations. The present site of the Parish of Our Lady of Victory was purchased, and Father Creighton had the task of organizing a new parish. He was the pastor of Our Lady of Victory for more than twenty years. He came to Riverhead in 1890.

Father Creighton's body now lies in state in St. John's Church here. Mass will be said to-morrow morning by the Rev. Father Reilly, assisted by other priests. In the afternoon the body will be taken to Brooklyn, where it will lie in state in Our Lady of Victory Church, and a funeral service will be held in that church on Thursday.

HANDBALL CHAMPION DEAD.

Philip Casey of Brooklyn Held the Title Twenty-five Years.

Philip Casey, who for twenty-five years held the title of champion handball player of the world, died yesterday morning at his home, 295 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, after a long illness. Mr. Casey is said to have done more than any other man to popularize the game of handball in this country, and his court in Brooklyn was famous among followers of the sport the world over.

Mr. Casey was born in Ireland fifty-six years ago, and came to this country when he was eighteen years old. His first important match at the game of handball was in 1860, when he won the American championship from Bernard McQuade. He was never defeated after that. With ex-Sheriff James Dunne of Brooklyn as his partner, he made a tour of Europe, the pair defeating the best teams on the other side. The two also doubled up in matches in this country and defeated, among other teams, O'Brien and Farron, and Carney and Keegan, who sought to wrest the championship from them.

In the seventies Mr. Casey built and conducted a handball court at Douglass and Hoyt Streets, Brooklyn. He built the present court at 297 Degraw Street in 1887. It is said to be the finest handball court in the world, and quite all the more famous players of this country and Europe have played there. Many prominent men, among them politicians, lawyers and Judges, have frequented Casey's court to play the game. It was there that John L. Sullivan did his preliminary training for his fight with Corbett at New Orleans.

Mr. Casey was at one time active in Democratic politics, and for four years represented the Tenth Ward in the old Brooklyn Board of Aldermen. He retired from the handball championship about seven years ago.

Mr. Casey was unmarried and lived with his sister, Mrs. James F. Wallace. She, with two other sisters, survives him.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Benjamin Frank Gott.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 12.—Col. Benjamin Frank Gott of Brooklyn died suddenly at his Summer residence, 349 Upper Mountain Avenue, Upper Montclair, this morning after a brief illness. Col. Gott was seventy years old, and a native of Newark, N. J. When the civil war began he was a Lieutenant in the State Fencibles, and recruited a company for the Fifty-seventh New York Regiment. Gov. Morgan commissioned him Captain in 1861. He served with this command in the Army of the Potomac, Second Army Corps, under Gen. George B. McClellan for a year, and then resigned to take a commission as Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New York Volunteers, soon after being promoted to be its Colonel. The regiment, owing to the depletion of its ranks, was mustered out Oct. 17, 1863, and Col. Gott was honorably discharged Sept. 17, 1864.

After this Col. Gott engaged in business in New York, and was appointed Commissioner of Charities and Correction for Kings County in 1885, serving two full terms, during one of which he was President of the board. He leaves a wife, a son, Charles E. Gott, and a daughter, Mrs. Frederick L. Perine. The funeral arrangements have not been completed.

Moses Gardner.

Moses Gardner, founder and senior member of the importing firm of M. Gardner & Co., died yesterday at his residence, 158 East Eighty-third Street, after a short illness, in his eighty-fifth year. He is survived by a widow, a son, and two daughters. Mr. Gardner was born in Poland, and came to this country in 1840. Twenty-five years ago he established the firm of M. Gardner & Co., which is now at 97 Franklin Street. He retired from active business five years ago. Mr. Gardner was well known in Jewish and charitable circles for his generous support of all institutions for the indigent and sick. He was one of the founders of the Talmudic Academy, at 85 Henry Street. The funeral will be to-day.

Obituary Notes.

ADOLPH FABER DU FAUR, for many years at the head of a mechanical engineering concern in this city, died yester

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New York Nationals Defeat Cincinnatis in the Tenth Inning.

CLEVELANDS BEAT AMERICANS

Brooklyn's Losing Streak Continues—Champion Bostons Win Easily from Detroit.

The New York National League team began its series of four games at Cincinnati yesterday with a victory, but it was only after ten innings had been played. Mathewson was in excellent form, and it was only in the ninth inning that the Cincinnatis hit with any effect and tied the score. In the final inning McGraw's men batted heavily and earned three runs and won the game. Brooklyn was unable to break its losing streak and was shut out by St. Louis, while Chicago beat Boston by five to three. The game betwcen the Pittsburg and Philadelphia teams at Pittsburg was prevented by rain.

In the American League the Greater New Yorks lost to the Clevelands, chiefly through wild pitching by Hughes and the failure of Keeler to secure Lajoie's fly ball. Boston made a lively finish with Detroit, winning by twelve to six. At Washington the St. Louis team was successful, but the Chicagos were defeated at Philadelphia by a score of six to four.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 7; Cincinnati, 4. (ten innings.)
St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 0.
Chicago, 5; Boston, 3.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	2	4	3	7	13	13	11	53	.746
Chicago	4	..	6	8	7	4	9	5	43	.623
Cincinnati	3	6	..	6	9	2	6	3	39	.574
Pittsburg	3	5	6	..	5	10	3	5	37	.552
St. Louis	3	6	6	7	..	4	6	3	35	.507
Boston	1	4	3	1	2	..	7	9	27	.375
Brooklyn	1	2	3	2	3	..	..	9	28	.373
Philadelphia	3	1	2	2	2	3	4	..	17	.254
Games lost	18	26	29	30	34	45	47	50		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.
Boston at Chicago.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Cleveland, 3; New York, 1.
Boston, 12; Detroit, 6.
St. Louis, 6; Washington, 2.
Philadelphia, 6; Chicago, 4.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	7	4	2	9	4	7	11	44	.657
New York	6	..	3	5	7	2	4	12	41	.603
Chicago	3	4	..	9	4	10	6	5	43	.589
Cleveland	4	3	4	..	3	7	9	6	36	.554
Philadelphia	5	5	5	4	..	3	3	11	36	.529
St. Louis	3	3	7	4	3	..	5	6	29	.446
Detroit	2	4	4	2	7	4	..	2	28	.418
Washington	0	2	2	1	2	2	3	..	12	.185
Games lost	23	27	30	29	32	36	39	53		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks, by Timely Batting, Won from the Cincinnatis.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—The New Yorks won the first of a most important series of games with the local National League baseball team here to-day. By batting Hahn hard in three innings the visitors earned the victory. Mathewson was hit not nearly so hard, but the home team came near winning at that.

New York scored first in the second on McGann's long double and singles by Mertes and Gilbert. The Cincinnatis jumped ahead in the fourth. Huggins got a base on balls, and ran home when Seymour tripled along the right field line. Seymour also scored on a wild pitch.

Mathewson saved his own game in the seventh. Bowerman had just singled after two were out, when his pitcher drove a low line fly to right for three bases, scoring Bowerman. McCormick scored Mathewson with a single to Huggins. Devlin scored one in the eighth on his double and a brace of outs. The crowd went wild over a rally by the Reds in the ninth, which tied the score. The home team would have won out, but with one out and men on third and first, Peitz drove the ball to Dahlen, who, with the assistance of Gilbert and McGann, ended the inning with a fast double play. It saved the game. The tenth saw Hahn weaken, and the Giants made a triple, a double, and two singles, which, with an error, gave them three runs and the game. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Huggins, 2b.	1	0	4	4	1	McCor'k, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
Seymour, cf.	1	2	4	0	1	Browne, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Dolan, rf.	1	0	0	0	1	Devlin, 3b.	2	2	2	2	0
Odwell, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	McGann, 1b.	1	2	10	1	0
Kelley, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0	Mertes, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Steinf't, 3b.	0	0	4	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	1	5	3	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	2	4	0	Gilbert, 2b.	0	1	2	5	1
Peitz, c.	0	1	5	2	0	Bow'an, c.	1	1	4	0	0
Hahn, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Math'son, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Schlei*.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	4	6	30	12	3	Total.	7	14	30	13	1

*Batted for Hahn in tenth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0—4
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3—7

Two-base hits—McGann, Devlin, Odwell, and Mertes. Three-base hits—Seymour, Mertes, Mathewson, and Devlin. Stolen base—Dahlen. Double plays—Huggins, Corcoran, and Kelley; Dahlen, Gilbert, and McGann. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 2. Sacrifice hits—McGann and Steinfeldt. Struck out—By Hahn, 5; by Mathewson, 4. Wild pitch—Mathewson. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Attendance—3,440. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Johnstone.

ST. LOUIS, 4; BROOKLYN, 0.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—Brooklyn was shut out to-day in a game in which the visitors made but five hits. St. Louis hit Cronin freely and held a safe lead after the second inning. Attendance, 2,900. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b.	0	2	2	2	0	Dobbs, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Shannon, rf.	1	0	3	0	0	Dillon, 1b.	0	0	11	1	1
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	7	0	1	Lumley, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Smoot, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	Shack'd, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Brain, ss.	0	1	4	3	0	Babb, ss.	0	1	2	6	0
Barclay, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Bergen, c.	0	2	4	3	0
Burke, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0	McG'm'k, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0
Zearfoss, c.	0	2	5	2	0	Jordan, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0
Taylor, p.	0	1	1	1	0	Cronin, p.	0	0	1	4	0
						*Gessler	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	4	10	27	9	1	Total.	0	5	24	18	1

*Batted for Jordan in the ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hit—Burke. Three-base hit—Beckley. Sacrifice hits—Shannon, Jordan. Double play—Babb and McCormick. Stolen base—Babb. Struck out—By Taylor, 4; by Cronin, 1. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 3; off Cronin, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 8. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer.

CHICAGO, 5; BOSTON, 3.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Willis held the locals safe until the eighth inning, when four singles, a base on balls, and two errors scored four runs. Boston could not hit Lundgren successfully except in the first and sixth innings. Attendance, 2,100. The score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	—5	9	1
Boston	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3	7	3

Batteries—Lundgren and Kling; Willis and Needham.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Hughes's Wild Pitching Primarily Responsible for New York's Defeat.

Contrasting the play of the Greater New York and Cleveland teams on Monday, when the local men batted two Boston pitchers terrifically and won by a score of 10 to 1, and the Clevelands were defeated by Chicago by a score of 11 to 1, few persons would hardly venture the prediction that the team led by Lajoie would be able to cope successfully with Griffith's team at American League Park yesterday. It did, however, through a lucky combination of circumstances. The batting was not overly strong nor was the fielding inferior, but the few mistakes that were made were of a damaging character.

Hughes was wild in his delivery, giving six men bases on called balls, two of which resulted in runs. In the sixth inning, with two out, he gave two men bases on balls, and with Bay at third, the bases were filled. Flick, however, left them there. The Bostons earned their run in the first inning on three singles, but in the second inning four bad balls to Bradley, and Lajoie's fly ball to Keeler, which the latter failed to see on account of the sun, scored an unearned tally. In the third inning another base on balls to Bay, a clever steal and Joss's single resulted in the third and last run for the visitors. Anderson scored the only run for New York on a two-base hit to the left field fence, Elberfeld's out from Lajoie to Stovall, and Fultz's fine bunt toward first base. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Flick, rf.	0	1	1	1	0	Dough'ty, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Lush, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Bradley, 3b.	1	1	0	2	0	Williams, 2b.	0	1	2	5	0
Lajoie, ss.	0	2	3	3	1	And'son, 1b.	1	2	10	1	0
Hickm'n, 2b.	0	0	4	4	0	Elb'feld, ss.	0	0	3	3	2
Stovall, 1b.	0	1	10	0	1	Fultz, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Bay, cf.	1	1	2	2	0	Conroy, 3b.	0	0	4	0	0
Abbott, c.	0	1	5	1	0	McGuire, c.	0	1	4	1	0
Joss, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Hughes, p.	0	1	0	3	0
						†Kleinow	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	3	8	27	15	2	Total.	1	9*	26	13	2

Cleveland	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

*Bradley out, hit by batted ball. †Batted for Hughes in ninth inning.

First base by errors—New York, 1; Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 6; off Joss, 2. Left on bases—New York, 11; Cleveland, 8. Struck out—By Hughes, 4; by Joss, 4. Sacrifice hits—Bradley, Abbott, Elberfeld. Stolen bases—Hickman, Bay, (3.) Double plays—Elberfeld, Williams, and Anderson; Hughes, Anderson, and Conroy; Bay and Abbott; Hickman and Stovall; Lajoie and Stovall. Three-base hit—Lajoie. Two-base hit—Anderson. Wild pitch—Joss. Hit by pitched ball—By Joss, 1. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—1:50. Attendance—3,595.

PHILADELPHIA, 6; CHICAGO, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Owen weakened in the eighth inning and the locals scored four runs, winning the game. Up to that time it looked like Chicago's game. Attendance, 4,056. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4	7	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	..	—6	9	0

Batteries—Owen and Sullivan; Henley and Shreck.

BOSTON, 12; DETROIT, 6.

BOSTON, July 12.—Boston easily defeated Detroit in a heavy batting game to-day. Both teams at times played loosely in the field. Attendance, 5,633. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	1	1	5	0	5	0	0	..	—12	16	2
Detroit	0	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	—6	11	3

Batteries—Tannehill, Winter and Criger; Mullen and Woods.

ST. LOUIS, 6; WASHINGTON, 2.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Washington and St. Louis played only five innings to-day on account of rain, the score standing 6 to 2 in favor of St. Louis when time was called. The errors of the home team were costly. Attendance, 1,500. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	0 0 0 2 0	—2	4	3
St. Louis	2 0 0 4 0	—6	8	1

Batteries—Townsend and Clarke; Glade and Kahoe.

American Association.

St. Paul, 9; Louisville, 4.
Minneapolis, 2; Columbus, 4.
Milwaukee, 4; Indianapolis, 5.
Kansas city, 4; Toledo, 5.

Eastern League.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1	3—7	12	0
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0—0	7	1

Batteries—Thielman and Carrish; Milligan and Taft.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0—2	3	3
Newark	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1	—3	7	0

Batteries—Mason and Byers; Pardee and Lynch.

Toronto, 2; Montreal, 1, (first game.) Toronto, 8; Montreal, 14, (second game.)

POLICE DIDN'T FEED BIRDS.

But They Arrested Caretaker, and So Mr. Stevens Complains.

Frank Stevens, President of the Real Estate Trust Company, Jersey City, yesterday complained to Chief of Police Murphy that three canary birds belonging to him had been allowed to starve to death through the negligence of the police.

Mr. Stevens, whose home is at 54 Gifford Avenue, is summering with his family at Lakewood. At his Jersey City home he has an aviary containing forty canaries. He left the house and the birds in care of Fermier Russell, who is janitor of the Trust Company's office. Russell had separated from his wife. Shortly after Mr. Stevens left for Lakewood on Saturday Russell was arrested on complaint of his wife for non-support, and, not being able to furnish bail, was locked up. He says he notified Policeman Daly, who arrested him, and Sergt. Wade, who was at the desk when he was arraigned at the Gregory Street Police Station, to send some one to Mr. Stevens's house to feed and water the birds.

Mr. Stevens said that when he returned and learned that Russell had been locked up he went at once to his home. He found three of his birds' dead, and the others were all suffering for want of food and water. Chief Murphy says he will make a thorough investigation of the case.

Broke Leg Three Times in a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 12.—Miss Belle Cox of Dover, N. J., is suffering from a broken leg for the third time since the first of the year. Her first fall was in February when she slipped on the ice and fractured her right leg at the knee. Several months later she fell from a ladder and again broke her leg. For the first time in eleven weeks she was out of the house yesterday and took a ride on a trolley car. In stepping off the car she misjudged the distance from the step to the ground, and came down heavily on her right leg, breaking it again at the knee.

Buffalo Won Basket Ball Championship.

ST. LOUIS, World's Fair Grounds, July 12.—The Buffalo Germans defeated the Central Young Men's Christian Association team of Chicago in the last of the world's championship Olympic basket ball games at the Stadium to-day, the score being 39 to 23. The victory carries with it the World's Olympic championship, each team having previously won four games in the series.

United States-Canada Cricket Match.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The second day's play in the international cricket match between Canada and the United States, on the grounds of the Merion Cricket Club, at Haverford, a suburb of this city, was cut short this afternoon by a thunderstorm while the Canadians were at the bat in the second innnig. When stumps were drawn the Canadians had lost eight wickets in their second innings. Their grand total for the first innings and eight wickets of the second innings was 343, or fourteen runs more than the Americans made in their first innings. The probabilities are that the Americans will easily win the match to-morrow.

Brooklyn Club Buys Three Players.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—The management of the Albany Baseball Club of the New York State League to-day sold to the Brooklyn National League Club three of the crack players of the Albany team. They are James Pastorious of Pittsburg, pitcher; C. Cargo of Pittsburg, short stop, and Edward McGannwell of Buffalo, first baseman. The men will continue to play here until the close of the State League season, on Sept. 21, when they will go to Brooklyn.

Won't Feed Elephants Again.

Joseph Hanley, 30 years old, a waiter, of 327 East Twenty-fourth Street, proclaimed at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, while he was having four fingers on his right hand set, that he would never again feed an elephant. Hanley saw boys teasing a Luna Park elephant by holding peanuts near its trunk, and then snatching them away. He pitied the beast, and offered it some peanuts. Believing it would be tricked again the elephant caught Hanley's hand, and four fingers were broken.

MOUNTAIN AUTO RECORD

New York Man Takes Honors in Climbing Contest.

RUNABOUT MADE FAST TRIP

Six Horse Power Machine Less Than Four Minutes Behind High Powered Foreign Car.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., July 12.—New York landed first honors in the automobile hill-climbing contest up Mount Washington to-day. Harry Harkness in his sixty-horse power Mercedes car, the most powerful car in any of the contests, pushed his way from the base to the summit, over eight miles of the hardest highway climb in New England, in 24:37 3-5. In contrast to the high-powered foreign car, the performance of F. E. Stanley's little six-horse power runabout, was equally remarkable, as the latter made the ascent in 28:19 2-5, which beat his own record, made on Monday, by over 3 minutes.

James L. Breese of New York, who made a 34.09 4-5 on Monday, lowered this to 31:22 4-5, and A. E. Morrison of Boston, in a twenty-four horse power car, made the climb in 29:06 4-5.

Morrison's actual running time was two minutes slower, but the judges allowed him this amount on the delay caused by an accident, as his car bonnet, radiator, and fan gear were torn away while passing a preceding vehicle that was stalled in the roadway. Mr. Breese's machine was a forty horse power Mercedes, and had he been able to use a lower gear he believes he could have lowered the record. Mr. Breese said:

"The road is much better than I had supposed it could be, but it can be improved by the expenditure of a little money. If in another year they could fill in the water bars, even temporarily, and smooth it a little, I know I could make a twenty-minute record in my car."

Mr. Harkness said: "I won't do it again, it is too dangerous. The road is rough and narrow, and I nearly went over the cliff two or three times."

A record in motor cycling was established by Arthur Batchelder, of Waltham, Mass., who came up in a two horse power gasoline machine in 34:11 3-5.

In the class for vehicles weighing from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds Webb Jay, of Cleveland, in a ten horse power steam car, got to the top in 42:19 4-5.

REPORT ON PUBLIC LECTURES.

A Million People Availed Themselves of Courses in 1903-04.

The course of free lectures to the people, according to the report of the work for the Winter of 1903-1904, as transmitted to the Board of Education, shows many signs of growing popularity.

This is the sixteenth season of these lectures, and there are now 143 centres in the city, as against 128 in 1903 and only 6 fourteen years ago.

During the past Winter lectures were delivered at 56 places in Manhattan, 19 places in the Bronx, 34 places in Brooklyn, 22 places in Queens, and 6 in Richmond. The places are school buildings, churches, halls, asylums, university settlements, and 4,665 lectures were given by 453 lecturers, the total attendance at all of them reaching 1,135,000 persons.

Of the 153 courses, averaging six lectures each, the majority have been delivered by professors and teachers in universities. The public libraries have been used as auxiliaries in the work, and reports from librarians of various branches of the New York Public Library, branches of the Brooklyn Public Library, &c., show that the lecture courses have tended materially to increase the number of books taken out.

The season extended from Oct. 1, 1903, to April 25, 1904, but owing to reduced appropriation for the department of lectures about a dozen lecture centres were discontinued after Feb. 29.

CASTRO SUES FOR $9,650,000.

Demands This Amount from New York Firm for Aiding Revolutionists.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—President Castro of Venezuela has demanded 50,000,000 bolivars ($9,650,000) from the New York and Burmudez Asphalt Company, and has given notice through one of his Cabinet Ministers of his intention to proceed legally before the Venezuelan courts to secure the money.

The President bases his claim upon the allegation that the asphalt company gave material aid to the late revolutionary movement, and especially to Gen. Matos, whereby the Castro Government was put to the necessity of expending the sum of money named to suppress the rebellion.

The suit is the culmination of a long series of litigations growing out of the claim of a rival concern—the Warner-Quinlan Syndicate—to part of the Asphalt Lake at Felicidad. Finally last Winter the Supreme Court of Venezuela gave judgment in favor of the New York company.

The State Department will watch developments in Caracas.

TO BRING ODD FELLOWS HERE.

John C. Underwood Starts Campaign to Secure National Convention.

John C. Underwood, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, but now of this city, has begun a campaign to bring the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows to New York for its annual session of 1905. Mr. Underwood has already had a letter from the Mayor extending the courtesies of the city in such case for parades and the like.

Mr. Underwood estimates that the aggregate attendance of Odd Fellows will reach 100,000, and that other visitors following in their train will raise the total to 200,000. He points out that of the total membership of the order—1,500,000—New England has 150,000, New York State over 100,000, and Pennsylvania 125,000, making New York City a very convenient centre, and insuring, in Mr. Underwood's opinion, a very large attendance.

EXONERATES CUSTOMS MEN.

Collector Stranahan Says They Were Not Concerned in Tobacco Smuggling.

Collector Stranahan of this port yesterday inquired into the circumstances connected with the smuggling of leaf tobacco from the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. Mr. Stranahan was very thorough in his inquiry, and after it he said that nothing that he had learned tended to show that customs inspectors had anything to do with the attempt to evade the law.

George Kroncke, the Marconi operator on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., and Robert Fritch, a hospital steward, charged with having brought ashore three trunks full of the tobacco, weighing in all 187 pounds, yesterday were held for trial by United States Commissioner Russ of Hoboken, and though the captain of the steamship volunteered to give bail for the Marconi operator, he was compelled to sail without him.

Letter Carrier in Toils.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 12.—J. Albert Giffard, a letter carrier connected with the local Post Office here, was arrested to-night for tampering with letters. When taken into custody Giffard had forty letters in his pocket, many of which contained valuable contents. The arrest of Giffard is the result of many complaints to the department of lost valuables and money sent through the mails. Giffard is said to have confessed.

COMPLETED WORK OF RESCUE.

Cronin Dived After Drowning Woman and Raised Her to Pier.

While taking a dip in the East River at Catharine Street last night, Mrs. Rose Hughes, whose husband is Captain of the canalboat Texas, lying at Pier 36 East River, was nearly drowned, but was rescued by Michael Cronin, watchman on the Joy Line Pier, No. 35. Cronin was almost drowned himself in his effort to save the woman.

Cronin was within 100 feet of the end of the pier when he heard a scream. Running to one of the gateways at the side of the pier, he saw Mrs. Hughes struggling in the water. Without waiting to even take off his shoes, and pausing only long enough to throw the end of a rope from the gangway at the end of the pier, Cronin jumped in and swam to the drowning woman, who by this time had gone down again. Diving, he brought her to the surface and then shouted for help, meanwhile swimming as best he could for the pier, which he reached after severe exertions.

Cronin then tied the rope about the woman, and, climbing out himself, drew her on to the stringpiece. Dr. Henderson of Gouverneur Hospital, after working over the woman for some time, brought her back to consciousness.

Cronin is said to have rescued more than thirty-five persons from drowning, and he has received three medals from the Volunteer Life Saving Association. He lives at 227 East One Hundred and Third Street.

OLD MAN LOST AND FOUND.

Wandered About for Forty-eight Hours and Lost Coat and Money.

On Monday afternoon Ariel Kroll, ninety-one years old, who lives with his sons, Gustave and Marcus, at 166 East Eighty-third Street, went for a street car ride. At Eighty-third Street and Madison Avenue his son, Gustave, left the car, thinking his father was just behind him, but the car started up before the old man could get off, and he rode to the end of the line. Gustave Kroll reported his father's disappearance at Police Headquarters, but he was not found.

Last night the old man was picked up wandering near Thirty-fourth Street and Second Avenue. He was taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, and as he said he lived only a short distance away, he was allowed to leave. A short time later he was brought back by Policeman Powers, who said he found the old man wandering around in a dazed condition at the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry.

His son was notified and took his father home. When he disappeared Monday night Mr. Kroll had $8 and a blue coat. When found last night he had a cheap black coat and no money. He was unable to tell what he had done with the money or where he spent the night.

BRIDGE PLANS WITHDRAWN.

Those for the Manhattan Structure Will Be Resubmitted with Models.

At the close of a meeting of the Municipal Art Commission, held yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Best of the Department of Bridges withdrew the plans for the Manhattan Bridge until he can submit them with models. This will be in about two weeks. The Commissioner believes the models will overcome the criticisms that have been made of the Carrere & Hastings plans.

At yesterday's meeting Calvin Tomkins represented the Municipal Art Society, and Jordan L. Mott the Fine Arts Federation. They explained that their objections were not so much directed at the plans as against the method of their preparation. They said the plans first should be passed upon by an Engineering Commission, as were the rejected Lindenthal plans. While the Municipal Art Commission does not claim to have jurisdiction over the engineering features of the bridge, they raise the question of their possible power in that direction, the charter making it necessary for them to "approve" the bridge, and not specifying, in cases involving $1,000,000 and upward, in just what particulars the works shall be approved.

TRIED CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Experiments of Persons of Supposed Intelligence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The comments in to-day's TIMES (Topics of the Times) on Christian Science seem to me eminently just, but they leave out of consideration one class of minds and their attitude toward Christian Science, the component members of which, individually, would not usually be looked upon as weak. To this class belong politicians of the better class, men who are trusted lawyers with university affiliations, Principals of private university preparatory schools, platform lecturers, and other literary men. Allow me to briefly mention three instances belonging to this group of reputably strong-minded men.

A lawyer, a university graduate, the Mayor of his town, and his affliction "progressive deafness." This man of much experience took Christian Science treatment for weeks. Result: Failure, of course. This was told the regular doctor in an apologetic sort of way. "It did not do any good, and the 'experiment' did not do any harm."

Our lyceum lecturer suffered from the same complaint plus very distressing noises. His treatment ended in failure. Like the lawyer, he was "a very well-read man" in general literature, from Plato to Voltaire and Emerson.

The fashionable school man had flirted only indirectly with Christian Science, but he was getting ripe to drop into its lap. Of course, this man of textbooks would not have you class him as weak-minded in any sense, nor would the lawyer, and the lyceum lecturer. None of these men belonged to the "Science Church," but their actions and mental attitude encouraged the practices of what you tersely call "an uncovered fraud."

Now, why do these people, who are ordinarily classed as "the educated aristocracy of America," and who have some reason to be so classed, why do they give Christian Science a "try"? Because, to quote a phrase of Nietzsche's, they are well educated in everything except what is most useful for them to know. Despite their wide reading, despite their Weltkenntnisse, and travels in foreign lands, and despite their university advantages they have never been taught to apprehend what is possible, and, when their ideas of the fitness of things balk, their mental liberality, or what they assume to be such, urges them to succumb to the seductive promises of the impossible positively expressed.

In the practical field of medicine, like that of finance and legislation, large fields are left free on which "uncovered fraud" and self-deception and other deceptions can be successfully planted. Lambs of all kinds are attracted to these fields when legitimate fields can give them nothing that they are looking for. Over and over again has it been said that money and tariff heresies will crop up to be killed by the force of circumstances. And Christian Science is only one of the latest fads which, not reasoning, nor scolding, nor ridiculing, but the force of circumstances will in time destroy.

The "gift of cure" is the dynamo of the "new science," and this factor is the destroying element of the Church scientist. In time the cult will be buried out of sight by its failures, because a faith and church which are built on what is not natural and on what is absurd, must fail. But it is a mistake to suppose that the people who make up the Christian Science Church, and those who give it support indirectly, in the way of "an experiment" apologetically, it is a mistake to suppose all these people weak-minded. Of course, they are mistaken, every one of them, and often they are intellectual cowards, whose aesthetics are more evident and stronger than their ethics. Dr. ADOLPH RUPP.

New York, July 12, 1904.

Killed by His Own Wagon.

Just as he was taking a load of coal from the yard of his employers, Muhlenberg & Co., at 282 South Street, John Huttner, forty years old, of 169 Suffolk Street, was thrown from his seat on the wagon, and, falling to the ground, the wheels of the cart passed over him, killing him instantly. Huttner was married, and had four children.

PALMA TROPHY ACCEPTED

British National Rifle Association Holds It as Custodian.

MATCH OF 1903 IS VOID

Americans Regret Rifles in Competition Were Not Submitted for Official Inspection.

BISLEY, England, July 12.—The Council of the National Rifle Association met here this afternoon and decided that last year's contest for the Palma Trophy should be considered abortive, and that the trophy shall be retained by England, as custodian until another match is arranged. The following reply to the letter from the American National Rifle Association accompanying the returned trophy was sent:

BISLEY CAMP, July 12, 1904.

Sir: I am directed by my council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 18 and report the safe arrival of the Palma trophy. I am further instructed to say that they accept the resolution passed at the meeting of your Executive Committee, which accompanied your letter, as a generous admission that the rifles used by the American team did not conform with the conditions of the match, and that by returning the trophy it is their intention that the match of 1903 should be regarded as null and void.

It is a matter of regret for my council that the rifles in question were not officially submitted, in accordance with his instructions, by the Captain of the American team to the Captains of the other competing teams at their meeting previous to the match, as in view of the material difference which is now known to exist between the rifles used by the American team and those issued to United States troops it would not have been possible under the conditions of the match for the former to have been allowed to be used in the competition, and thus the unfortunate discussion which has since taken place would have been avoided.

My council having in previous correspondence disavowed any wish to reverse the result of the match or claim the trophy are consequently unable to accept it as accredited winners for 1903, but they are prepared to act as its custodian provisionally and pending any future arrangements which may be made in connection with another match. I am to inform you that the council of the National Rifle Association are unanimously in accord with the American committee as to the importance, in the interest of international rifle shooting, of terminating the correspondence regarding this controversy as speedily as possible.

I am desired to point out that one medallion of the trophy is deficient. This will doubtless follow. C. R. CROSSE,
Lieutenant Colonel, Secretary National Rifle Association.

Gen. Bird Spencer, President of the National Rifle Association, said yesterday that with the Palma Trophy when it was returned was sent a copy of the resolutions adopted in May by the Executive Committee of the American National Rifle Association, and a letter signed by the Secretary, calling attention to the resolution. The letter was a formal note and contained no further light on the controversy, which is now regarded as finally settled.

THE PIKE COMING TO CONEY.

Commissioner McAdoo Back from the Convention City with News.

Police Commissioner McAdoo returned yesterday from St. Louis. He found much to admire in the exposition, and said that every attraction of the famous Pike that was worth seeing at all would be at Coney Island next year.

Police methods he studied under the guidance of Chief Kiley and his son, Detective Kiley. Mr. McAdoo expressed himself as pleased at the signal box system in St. Louis, by which every uniformed man and detective alike must report every hour.

"The New York policeman is a soldier," said Mr. McAdoo, "while the St. Louis policeman is a scout, left largely to his own initiative and held accountable for results."

He did not think, he said, that the St. Louis system would work in this city. When a St. Louis police automobile chases another, the police machine hoists a red pennant, which means that everybody must clear the way.

"I wonder," said he, "if any one here would copy the pennant if we adopted the system?"

Mr. McAdoo had a platform seat at the convention. He said it was wonderful that no one had been hurt there. Bunting was festooned all over the interior, he said, menacing the lives of 20,000 persons in the hall by fire.

"In my judgment the Democratic Party took on a new life at St. Louis," said the Commissioner. "Mr. Bryan had a bad case, but he handled it with great skill, ability, and courage. He is a good fighter, and in my judgment it was a good thing that the fight was to a finish, through a long, hot week. Taking the debates in the Committee on Resolutions and what was said on the floor, nothing was left unsaid. It was not a case for medication, but for the surgeon's knife, and Dr. Parker did not hesitate to use it as against the plaster proposed by the other physicians."

SISTER ST. FRANCIS OUSTED.

Turned Out of the Place Formerly Called the House of All Nations.

A party of men last night dispossessed Sister St. Francis from the House of the Transfiguration, formerly the House of All Nations, at 117 West Thirty-second Street. Throwing all the doors open, they carried out into the darkness and the rain every piece of furniture, bedding, and ornament which the house contained, and dumped it off the pavement until the thoroughfare was blocked for half its width.

Sister St. Francis, who has been running the place as a home for working girls and old women, stood on the stoop greatly perturbed as the destructive work went on. At last she and her band of about half a dozen trudged off up town, and about half the stuff was carried off in the same direction. Then a solitary man took possession, and he could be seen through the rest of the night guarding the bare walls.

Both Sister St. Francis and the institution have recently been objects of criticism. She was recently attacked from the pulpit of a near-by Roman Catholic Church.

TENEMENT BLOCK IN PERIL.

HIGHBALL'S CAREER ENDED

Great Horse Broke His Leg at Brighton and Lost Life with Race.

WAS INSURED FOR $25,000

Hopeless of Saving Him, Owners Ordered Death for Best Colt of 1903 and Winner of American Derby.

Highball, largest winner of 1903 among the two-year-olds, and the New York trained colt that went to Chicago and captured the American Derby at Washington Park three weeks ago, came to the end of his sensational career at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, when in the contest for the Sea Gate Stakes, and hardly more than a furlong from the finish, he broke his left fore leg and suffered such injuries that, as there was no hope of saving him, he was shot to put him out of his pain. The accident to the great colt, valued at $40,000, and the result that it led to, marred the afternoon's racing, for every spectator on the course, as for nearly an hour and a half after he had been crippled Highball was in plain sight of the crowds in the grand and field stands, standing either on the track or in the infield, quivering with agony, while the track officials and the horse's owner and trainer waited for an ambulance to move him out of sight, as it was thought best not to shoot him while the crowd was present, and there was promise that some means of moving him back of the stables speedily would be found.

As an additional reason for the delay in destroying the famous colt, it was stated that the owner, Walter M. Scheftel, hesitated to have Highball killed because of fear that such an order from him might vitiate an insurance of $25,000, held on the life and well-being of the colt. That Highball was insured for a large sum is a fact, but Mr. Scheftel was in no way to blame for the delay, as even when in doubt as to whether or not he might be able to recover the amount of the policy if he permitted the colt to be killed he gave the order that Highball be shot if there was no way of saving him. Later in the day, after a wait of more than an hour for a horse ambulance and agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Highball was led limping on three legs and stumbling across the track to the stables beyond the field stand, and here, by order of the owner, was shot under the supervision of Veterinary Surgeons Ashe and Farley. The destruction of the colt, as later was ascertained by Mr. Scheftel, did not remove the liability of the insurance company—in this case Lloyds of London—as there was a clause in the contract providing that in case of injury which would destroy the usefulness of the animal insured, and from which there was no chance of saving him, the certificate of two qualified veterinary surgeons to that effect would permit of the destruction of the horse, without effect on the validity of the policy.

Highball came to his end in the fourth race of the day's programme, the Seagate Stakes, at one mile and a furlong. Ridden by George Odom, Highball started a 2 to 1 on favorite, and though he walked a trifle sore in the paddock as the result of his hard campaign this Spring, warmed out of it and went to the post seeming perfectly fit to run a good race. Knight Errant made the pace, and Highball at the first turn tried to go wide, and there set Odom to work rapping him alongside the head to keep him in. To the turn, less than a quarter of a mile from the finish, Highball was well up, and his backers were expecting him to run over Knight Errant, still leading, when just as the three straightened out for the run down the straight Highball appeared to stumble, and then, wavering in his stride and all but falling, came to a stop, and let Knight Errant go on and win. Odom dismounted as soon as Highball came to a stop, and held the horse's bridle while Trainer May and Owner Scheftel, accompanied by a number of horsemen, ran up to the colt, standing in the middle of the track, about thirty yards beyond the turn. Veterinary Surgeon F. W. Ashe was called at once, and after careful examination of the colt he declared that Highball had broken the bone of his lower left leg in two places, and gave it as his opinion that there was no chance to save the colt either for racing or breeding purposes. For himself he said he advised that Highball be destroyed, in which opinion Veterinarian Farley concurred after he too had examined the colt.

Trainer May, who owns a half interest in the colt, demurred at the advice of the insurance man who joined the group, but in a few yielded to his wishes, and after a long wait for an ambulance Highball was led stumbling across the track to get him out of sight of the thousands in the stands, and then was shot by an aid to the veterinarians.

In all the time that he waited for the end, Highball, stumbling and falling, kept his ears pointed and showed fight when the grooms who helped him across the track tried to hurry him too fast.

To insure a race horse is unusual in this country, but Mr. Scheftel knew that Lloyds took all sorts of commercial risks, and the insurance was accomplished without difficulty through a New York agent. The policy written, as is customary in English insurance for animals, was for one year, and the premium was 8 per cent. The policy, though for but a year, covered the time of the greatest risk to Highball, as he was engaged in races that extended through the season, and which represented a total value of about $200,000. Highball this year has won nearly $33,000, inclusive of the American Derby at Chicago and the Spindrift Stakes at Sheepshead Bay, and the second and third money in the big stakes for which he has been placed, but that sum will not much more than pay the forfeits due for him in the many stakes for which he was entered.

Last year as a two-year-old Highball won a total of $39,965, his victories including the Junior Champion, Golden Rod, Flatbush, and Grand Union Stakes.

Highball was a bay colt, three years old, by Ben Strome-Strichinia, bred in Kentucky and bought by Messrs. Scheftel & May as a yearling in company with Pulsus, Wotan, and Steelmaker. Highball was the best of the stable, and his winning placed Mr. Scheftel, a new-comer on the turf, among the leading winners of 1903. Following his campaign as a two-year-old, Highball early this Spring showed a rather sour temper, and also developed a somewhat unsound right fore leg. In several of his races he favored this leg, and it is supposed that when it hurt him yesterday he tried to ease it and threw all his weight on his sound leg, the one on the rail side, and thus broke the bone.

Odom was unfortunate in his mounts yesterday, as in another race, the second of the card, he rode Lux Casta, which also broke down beyond the chance of racing again this season. Following the breakdown of Irish Lad in the Brighton Handicap, horsemen yesterday were inclined to attribute some part of the trouble to the hard Brighton track, which this season is harder than ever before they say as the result of the desire of the management for fast time for the races.

HARVARD AGAINST YALE.

College Paper Insists on the Blue Abolishing Professional Coaching.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 12.—The recommendation that Yale should be asked to return to amateur coaching in the Harvard-Yale rowing races, failing to do which Harvard should discontinue the annual regatta, is contained in the leading editorial in The Harvard Bulletin, the organ of the Harvard graduates, the monthly edition of which has just appeared. The paper is edited by John D. Merrill, a prominent Harvard graduate, who is also an authority on rowing matters.

The Bulletin says: "The boat races at New London this year again showed the truth of the statement made in The Bulletin a year ago, that if Harvard wants to beat Yale on the water the Cambridge crews must have a professional coach, or neither college must have one.

"Harvard was coached this year by a man who was paid for his services in order that he might not suffer financial loss on account of his stay in Cambridge, but Mr. Colson is not a professional in the sense that Mr. Kennedy, the Yale coach, is one. The former does not make, and never made, his living by rowing, or by teaching rowing.

"The Bulletin did not approve of the selection of Mr. Colson as coach of the Harvard crew, but the distinction between him and Mr. Kennedy is plain. Nevertheless, Harvard is to-day a little worse off than she was a year ago, because she has in the meantime taken a step toward the employment of a professional coach, a step which did not have the approval of a majority of the graduates, and should never have been sanctioned by the Athletic Committee.

"The Bulletin suggests that there is one way for Harvard to retain her graduate coaching and at the same time win her share of the boat races. That way is, that Yale shall go back to amateur coaching.

"The Bulletin believes that this is the time for Harvard to say to Yale: 'We will continue to row with you if you will have amateur coaching for your university crew; if you are to have a professional coach you must look elsewhere for an opponent.'"

TENNIS AT WESTCHESTER.

Wrenn Brothers, Ward, and Wright Win in Doubles.

Four set matches was the order of the day in the second day's play of the gentlemen's round robin tennis tournament of the Country Club of Westchester yesterday. In the first match the Wrenn brothers defeated Clothier and Leonard, and Ward and Wright beat Larned and Dewhurst in the second match. The high-class tennis which this annual tournament is noted for was maintained in yesterday's session, and already the sharps are figuring on the Southampton event and later the championships at Newport on the strength of the Westchester matches, particularly in the doubles. Summary:

Men's Doubles—G. L. Wrenn, Jr., and R. O. Wrenn defeated W. J. Clothier and Edgar Leonard, 5—6, 7—5, 6—4, 6—4. Beals C. Wright and Holcombe Ward defeated W. A. Larned and E. B. Dewhurst, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2.

Thirty Entries for Automobile Races.

Entries for the Empire City track's automobile meet of next Saturday closed yesterday with a list of cars which promises some excellent competition on the mile course at Yonkers. Thirty machines in all have been entered, the recent additions including Oscar Lewisohn's 18 horse power Mercedes, S. B. Bowman's 10 horse power Clement, Wayne Kratzer's 10 horse power Duryea racer, and H. H. Franklin's two power racing machines, one of 10 horse power and the other of 16 horse power. Entries were also made by H. E. Rogers of Brookline, Mass., who made the Mount Washington climb in record time with a Peerless car, and A. E. Morrison of Boston, who drove the 24 horse power Peerless to the top in 36 minutes, winning first prize in this class. The list also includes machines owned by Harry Harkness, W. Gould Brokaw, and Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt.

A special run of the Long Island Automobile Club has been called for Saturday, with the Empire track meet as the destination. President Webb says that not less than thirty machines will be in attendance.

New York Driving Club's Matinee.

Twelve races are down for settlement at the fifth matinee of the New York Driving Club at Empire City track to-morrow.

Anna Littel, A. J. D., and Edgewood will fight it out in the Class D trot, while Malzour and Wilton Boy have another inning in their class.

So many horses are entered that five of the races will be mile dashes, while the others will be best two in three.

Malzour and Wilton Boy are now tied for the greatest number of heats won, while Wilton Boy, with twelve points, leads in the contest for the President's Cup.

Mott Haven Athletic Club Games.

The Mott Haven Athletic Club will hold its regular monthly members' games on the club grounds, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Lincoln Avenue, next Sunday afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock. The events will be as follows: Fifty-yard run, handicap; 440 yard run, novice; 440-yard run, handicap; three-quarter-mile run, handicap; one-and-a-half-mile run, handicap; running broad jump, handicap, and putting the shot, handicap.

To Test Live Bird Shooting Law.

TRENTON, N. J., July 12.—So that there may be a test of the legality of the New Jersey law prohibiting live-bird shooting the law will be violated by the fashionable Riverton Gun Club this week. The club at first proposed to hold a regular weekly shoot and let the prosecution follow, but this will not be the case. A member of the club, which includes in its membership prominent Philadelphia sportsmen, will go to the clubhouse, and, in the presence of an officer of the law, use his gun upon a solitary bird released from a trap.

That will be sufficient to take the case into court, and there will be the "violator" has not been announced. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will possibly act as the prosecutor in the case.

Haverford Plays Excellent Cricket.

WINCHESTER, England, July 12.—The Haverford collegians had a great uphill battle here today in their effort to stave off defeat at the hands of Winchester College. The "Wykehamists" declared their innings closed this morning for a total of 422, fully expecting to win with an innings to spare, but so carefully and pluckily did the Americans play that they succeeded in making the game a draw.

This result was due in a great measure to the fine stand of C. C. Morris, the visitors' Captain, in the second innings. Going in first, he successfully resisted the attack, and when at length stumps were drawn for the day he was still undisposed of with 147 to his credit. He received a great ovation from the impartial spectators after the game was over, and the Winchester boys joined heartily in this, although sorely disappointed at being deprived of their deserved victory. Haverford made 178 in the first innings and 252 for 9 wickets in their second innings.

Prospects for Big Athletic Meet.

The Knights of Columbus's field day at Montezerde's Grand Street Park, Maspeth, L. I., on July 23 promises to be the biggest athletic meeting ever conducted by the association. All the councils in and about New York will be represented in the closed events, particularly the one-mile relay race. In the open events will be seen most of the cracks now in training for the senior and junior metropolitan championships. Some of the men expected to enter are Mike Cregan, the athletic policeman; Myer Prinstein, John Foy, John Flanagan, John Joyce, Harvey Cohn, W. Knoebel and H. Valentine.

HUMO WON BY A NECK

"Good Thing" in Closing Race at Brighton Just Got Home.

FOUR FAVORITES BEATEN

Knight Errant Captured the Single Stake Event of the Day, the Seagate, in Easy Style.

Form figured in results at the Brighton track yesterday only just enough to justify argument by the backers of the losing favorites as to what ought to have been. In the first three events of the programme, the best backed horses and post choices each furnished the betting crowd unsatisfying consolation by running second. Then in the fourth race the odds-on favorite Highball broke down almost in front of the stand, and did not finish at all, his life paying for the mishap, as it was found impossible to save him. In the fifth race the crowd was so evenly divided between three of four horses that ran that the victory of Cricket, best backed at the finish of the betting, was only a partial victory.

Then in the last race a horse that had never even attracted attention before was returned the winner, but at that was really the best-backed winner of the day, and considering the size of the field the strongest favorite. This was Charles T. Patterson's Humo, in the five-and-a-half furlongs for maidens two years old, Humo, on the strength of the stable tip that was circulated, going to the post at 8 to 5, in the largest field of the afternoon. Humo, ridden by Lyne, broke first, but was outrun in the first part of the race by the long chances Racino, Bill Bailey II., and Aucassin, Racino leading into the last furlong, with Humo then fourth. In the final struggle, however, Humo made a gallant bid for the race, and, getting up close on the post, won by a neck from Racino. The victory was about the first bit of good fortune that Humo's owner has met with since he brought the great colt Ornament to the East.

The Cricket, a very slight favorite over Gold Money and Wild Thyme in the mile and a furlong handicap, made all the pace and won rather handily from the top weight, Gold Money, which seemed unable to handle the high weight she was called on to carry.

In the single stake event of the afternoon, the Seagate, at a mile and a furlong, for three-year-olds, the famous colt Highball was favorite over the two horses that opposed him, and practically spoiled the race as a betting contest. The colt was sore and sour, however, and after trying to run out on the first turn; bore out all the way around to the last turn, where he broke a leg in making the turn, and all but fell, his rider then pulling him up, and P. J. Dwyer's Knight Errant, the pacemaker, going on and winning easily. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and one-half furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Jack McKeon, 105, Redfern, 8-1, 3-1..	1	1	1¹
Highborn, 94, W. Hennessy, 16-5, 7-5.	8	5	2¹
Benlalo, 98, Travers, 50-1, 20-1.....	4	3	3¹½
Little Buttercup, 94, Lee, 20-1, 8-1...	3	2	4
Tommy Waddell, 107, Cormack, 8-1, 3-5.....	6	7	5
Prince Joseph, 106, Burns, 15-1, 6-1..	10	9	6
Bluecoat, 102, H. Cochran, 4-1, 8-5..	2	4	7
Pink Garter, 109, Cummings, 100-1, 40-1.....	9	10	8
Brush Up, 104, J. Martin, 8-1, 3-1....	7	6	9
Tarpon, 97, Crimmins, 30-1, 15-1.....	5	8	10
Jerry C., 104, O'Neil, 6-1, 3-1.....	12	11	11
Fra Filippo, 102, J. Jones, 60-1, 20-1..	11	12	12
Beb Mason, 108, Wonderly, 200-1, 80-1.....	13	13	13
Winchester, 94, Coleman, 20-1, 8-1....	14	14	14

Time—1:07 4-5. Fair start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. c., by G. W. Johnson-Jhansi McKeon, owned by T. E. Mundy and trained by James McLaughlin.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, non-winners since May 4; special weights, with penalties; six furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Merry England, 115, Wonderly, 6-1, 5-2	2	1	1¹
Honfton, 110, J. Martin, 8-5, 3-5.....	1	2	2¹
Grand Opera, 115, Hildebrand, 16-5, 7-5	4	3	3¹
New York, 115, Cormack, 20-1, 8-1....	3	5	4
Young Henry, 112, Redfern, 20-1, 8-1.	5	6	5
South Trimble, 115, O'Neil, 15-1, 5-1.	8	8	6
Homestead, 115, Shaw, 40-1, 20-1.....	9	7	7
Sovereign, 115, H. Cochran, 12-1, 5-1.	7	9	8
Neither One, 110, Hicks, 150-1, 60-1..	10	10	9
Lux Casta, 110, Odom, 8-1, 3-1.....	6	4	10
Sunderland, 110, Burns, 300-1, 100-1..	12	12	11
Carroll D., 116, F. Thompson, 500-1, 200-1.....	13	13	12
Escuriel, 115, Simms, 500-1, 200-1....	11	11	13

Time—1:12 1-5. Good start. Won handily; place ridden out. Winner, ch. h., 4 years, by St. George-Miss Wadsworth, owned by J. E. Segram, and trained by B. Littlefield.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

	E.	¾.	F.
Flammula, 96, Cole, 15-1, 6-1.....	5	1	1¹
Old England, 108, Crimmins, 18-5, 7-5.	8	2	2¹
Palm Reader, 99, Hildebrand, 5-1, 2-1.	4	3	3¹½
Cincinnatus, 106, W. Hennessy, 20-1, 8-1.....	9	4	4
Baltic, 94, Lee, 50-1, 20-1.....	10	7	5
Cloverland, 108, Wonderly, 15-1, 6-1..	1	8	6
Stiliche, 104, H. Phillips, 10-1, 4-1....	3	5	7
Gold Dome, 105, Redfern, 20-1, 8-1....	2	9	8
Stolen Moments, 101, Travers, 13-5, 1-1.	6	6	9
Hydrangea, 94, Notter, 60-1, 20-1....	12	12	10
Wanmor, 106, J. Martin, 12-1, 5-1.....	11	11	11
Forward, 103, Cormack, 50-1, 20-1....	7	10	12
Ethics, 106, H. Cochran, 30-1, 12-1...	14	14	13
St. Breeze, 94, Kunz, 25-1, 10-1.....	13	13	14

Time—1:47. Good start. Won handily; place ridden out. Winner b. f., 3 years, by Flambeau-Gretchen, owned by W. H. Kraft and trained by H. M. Mason.

FOURTH RACE.—The Seagate Stakes, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	¾.	F.
Knight Errant, 110, J. Martin, 5-1, 4-5	3	1	1½
St. Valentine, 101, Redfern, 16-5, 11-20.....	1	2	2
Highball, 126, Odom, 11-20, 1-5.....	2	3	*

*Highball broke down and did not finish.

Time—1:52 2-5. Good start. Won easily. Winner br. c., 3 years, by Trenton-St. Mildred, owned by P. J. Dwyer and trained by Thomas Welsh.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	¾.	F.
The Cricket, 112, Cormack, 9-5, 1-2..	2	1	1½
Gold Money, 120, Hildebrand, 13-5, 4-5.....	1	3	2¹½
Illyria, 109, D. O'Connor, 8-1, 3-5....	3	2	3¹
Wild Thyme, 115, J. Martin, 2-1, 8-5..	4	4	4

Time—1:54. Good start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner blk. c., 3 years, by Pessara-Dora D., owned by the Chelsea Stable and trained by John Allen.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs.

		½.	F.
Humo, 110, Lyne, 9-5, 4-5.....	1	4	1¹
Raceno, 110, Kunz, 20-1, 7-1.....	2	1	2¹
Bill Bailey II., 110, Simms, 15-1, 6-1..	3	2	3¹½
Aucassin, 110, Redfern, 12-1, 5-1.....	5	3	4
Glen Echo, 110, T. Burns, 20-1, 8-1....	9	7	5
Perry McAdow, 110, Dangman, 10-1, 4-1	4	5	6
Long Dan, 110, Hicks, 20-1, 8-1.....	7	6	7
Otsego, 110, Travers, 60-1, 20-1.....	13	10	8
Gowanus, 110, Higgins, 50-1, 20-1....	10	9	9
Awakening, 107, Hildebrand, 6-1, 5-2..	14	13	10
Sinape, 107, Smithson, 100-1, 40-1....	11	11	11
Lilac, 107, J. Martin, 5-1, 2-1.....	12	12	12
Knight of Weston, 110, D. O'Connor, 20-1, 8-1.....	8	8	13
Flinders, 107, Cormack, 10-1, 4-1.....	13	14	14
Only One, 111, Odom, 30-1, 12-1.....	15	15	15
In the Dark, 110, H. Cochran, 40-1, 15-1.	16	16	16

Time—1:09. Fair start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner br. f., by Eddie Jones-Humility, owned and trained by C. T. Patterson.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, three years old; special weights; six furlongs.

Tyron 110	Roseben 107
Louis H. 110	Belle of Portland..... 105
Pat Costigan..... 110	Merry Moments..... 105
Grand Brook..... 110	Winkaway 105
Hatchet 110	Shipshape 105
Tide 107	Lady Prudence..... 105
Headlad 107	Missing Link..... 105
Mall 107	Alinda 105

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

Bonfire	152	Agio	148
Twilight	147	Confederate Gray.....	144
Wace	140	Jiminez	140
Terrible Terry.....	138	Princess Chic.....	138
Thornhedge	133	Libretto	135
Gartnagallen	130		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and one-half furlongs.

Infanta, 106, Lee.....	5	Merry George.....	108
Old England, 108, Crimmins, 18-5, 7-5.	8	Grand Champion.....	102
Palm Reader, 99, Hildebrand, 5-1, 2-1.	4	*Invader	102
Cincinnatus, 106, W. Hennessy, 20-1, 8-1.....	9	Workman	102
Baltic, 94, Lee, 50-1, 20-1.....	10	Preen	102
Cloverland, 108, Wonderly, 15-1, 6-1..	1	Bisque	99
Stiliche, 104, H. Phillips, 10-1, 4-1....	3	*Monteresla	97
Gold Dome, 105, Redfern, 20-1, 8-1....	2	*Apprentice allowance claimed.	

FOURTH RACE.—The Jamaica Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs.

Gay Boy.....	115	The Musketeer.....	113
McMeekin	113	Ingold	110
Counterpoise	110	*Ascension	108
Ishlana	106	Tim Payne	105
Divination	102	Buckleya	102
*John F.	102	Major Pelham.....	102

Tanced ..... allowance claimed.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

Toboggan	115	Spring	108
Lord Badge.....	106	Sweet Alice.....	102
Stamping Ground.....	100	Palmbearer	100
Witchcraft	100	Grenade	99
Colonsay	99	Jack Ratlin.....	98
Sonoma Belle.....	96	Gold Saint.....	93
Dimple	90	Irish Witch.....	90
W. B. Fasig.....	87		

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies, two years old; special weights; penalties and allowances; five and one-half furlongs.

Peggy	119	Calmness	104
Candida	110	Istria	104
Lady Frances.....	110	Salt and Pepper.....	104
Miss Modesty.....	104	Halmira	104
Swiftfoot	104	Advance	104
Delusion	104	Nellie Russell.....	104
Tyrolian	104		

FORECLOSE ON KNITTING MILLS

Destructive Fires Up State Cause Two Concerns to Fail for $200,000.

BALLSTON, N. Y., July 12.—As a result of recent large fires at Stillwater, destroying valuable knitting and hosiery mills, attorneys for the Security Trust Company of Troy, mortgagor, filed notice to-day in the Saratoga County Clerk's office of the commencement of an action for foreclosure on the mill sites of the Stillwater and Knickerbocker Knitting Mills, at Mechanicsville.

The action is taken on a mortgage executed by the Saratoga Knitting Company, defendant, to the plaintiff on March 9, 1903, for an aggregate of $200,000. The matter is the result of the failure of Newlands, Neilson & Co. in 1902.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Postmaster General H. C. Payne, Washington; B. F. Yoakum, St. Louis; A. G. Yates, Rochester.

HOLLAND—M. Chatfield-Taylor, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—M. S. Salinger, London; ex-Mayor D. C. Robinson, Elmira; Major C. Howe, United States Army; E. L. Campbell, United States Army; Senator J. Frank Allen, Delaware.

GILSEY—E. J. Wolcott, San Francisco.

WOLCOTT—Edward Prescott, Boston; H. D. Stratton, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN—G. E. Mabie, Washington.

SEVILLE—Commander Isam Takoshita, Washington; U. S. Peon d'Escalantis, Merida, Yucatan.

PLAZA—W. C. Hagin, Lancaster, Penn.; Major Crawley, London.

SAVOY—Countess Antonelli, Rome, Italy.

NETHERLAND—Arthur Lord, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Thomas H. Watts, Montgomery, Ala.

ALBEMARLE—H. P. Hall, Baltimore.

VICTORIA—W. W. Arnold, Rochester; Major L. J. Magill, Washington.

HOFFMAN—Frank P. Morgan, Washington.

HERALD SQUARE—E. H. Townsend, Lynn, Mass.

PARK AVENUE—A. Burtis, Paymaster United States Army; Capt. F. C. Carey, United States Army.

ASTOR—J. W. Thurston, Topeka.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits; H. J. Simons, books; T. P. Watson, hosiery, gloves, and corsets; 2 Walker Street.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 19 19 West Nineteenth Street; Hotel Spalding.

Branders, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; B. L. Danforth, cloaks and suits; 395 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Stuhl, laces; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. Pass, laces; 2 Walker Street.

Cook, L. W., Hartford, Conn.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, notions and dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Walker, dry goods; 288 Church Street; Holland House.

Filene, William, Sons, Boston, Mass.; J. Abrams, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Frankenberger, P., Charleston, West Va.; H. Kleeman, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. Hunter, groceries, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. H. Graham, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Conklin, cloaks, suits, and waists; 31 Union Square.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Conklin, furs; 31 Union Square.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. J. Connor, waists, 104 Worth Street.

Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; Miss K. Coakley, ladies' wrappers; Miss Keegan, suits; Victoria Hotel.

Cohn, S., & E., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; E. Cohn, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Frank, J., Nashville, Tenn.; clothing; E. Frank, clothing; Hoffman House.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Nelson, hats, 107 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Imperial.

Grauman-Henchey-Cross Company, Louisville, Ky.; J. M. Dyer, carpets, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Wellington.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; G. Gray, upholstery goods; W. H. Mann, domestics; G. O. Willey, millinery; C. W. Warnock, corsets and waists; 57 White Street.

Graham, E. & Co., Hillsborough, Texas; C. F. Graham, dry goods; W. F. Graham, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Guiterman Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; A. Guiterman, furnishing goods; A. Guiterman, manufacturing department; 43 Leonard Street.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Haskell & Tripp, New Bedford, Mass.; A. Wylie, ladies' and children's wear; Continental Hotel.

Howe & Stetson Stores, New Haven, Conn.; J. Bernstein, domestics and laces; E. M. Seely, notions; 75 Spring Street.

Hamburger, D., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. Hamburger, millinery; Hamburger, hosiery and underwear; Herald Square Hotel.

Halle Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; P. A. Halle, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, millinery; M. Flatau, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hundley-Smith Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. A. Graham, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. S. Hecht, dry goods; J. L. Adler, clothing; Hoffman House.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Netherland.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. P. Lyons, hats; Mr. Vandell, furnishing goods; 8 Greene Street.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; B. Klein, hats and caps; 649 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Libby, J. R., Company, Portland, Me.; William Sargent, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. D. Harper, general buyer; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Little & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; F. S. Little, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Lowenstein Brothers & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; D. Lowenstein, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Miller, Daniel, Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Easter, dress goods and woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; M. F. Deely, clothing; 45 Lispenard Street.

Marcuse, M., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. Marcuse, notions and underwear; 101 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

MacInnes, J. C., Worcester, Mass.; J. D. Robertson, ladies and infants' wear; P. J. Lawlor, upholstery goods; 55 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Mondel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; C. B. Blum, boys' clothing; 450 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Neun, J., Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. Gehner, notions; Hotel Imperial.

O'Boyle, M. W., Pittston, Penn.; carpets; Hotel York.

O'Gormon Co., Providence, R. I.; J. F. Leary, fancy goods; 530 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Petit Dry Goods Co., Indianapolis, Md.; W. Lippert, notions; 2 Walker St.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. H. Murphy, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Patrick, P. A., & Co., Duluth, Minn.; R. P. Schlatmon, waists and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Rosenthal, J. W., & Co., Tiffin, Ohio; A. Rosenthal, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Oberdorfer, laces, trimmings, buttons, and umbrellas; 43 Leonard Street.

Romansky, J., & Co., Greenville, Miss.; J. Romonsky, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Reid & Hughes Company, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, dry goods, 75 Spring Street.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. S. Grant, upholstery goods, 458 Broadway.

Schmidt, B., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; B. J. Schmidt, fancy goods, hosiery, and underwear; 43 Leonard Street.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss F. E. Thompson, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear, 874 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Steppocher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; William Steppocher, peice goods; O. M. Steppocher, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Samuels Brothers, Providence, R. I.; L. Samuels, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Shannon & Sokup, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. B. Sokup, hats; Hotel Navarre.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, furnishing goods, ribbons, and laces; 57 White Street.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. E. Snellenzerg, clothing; Hotel Seville.

Solomon, K., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibro, cloaks and suits; 13 Astor Place; Hoffman House.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, hosiery, gloves, and ribbons; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. L., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Fletcher, notions and dress trimmings; 81 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss D. Collins, rushings; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. K. C. Boyle, corsets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Earlington.

Wasserman, Kaufman & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; J. S. Gutman, cloaks and suits; 990 Broadway.

Sundry, D. & Co., Athens, Ohio; H. Sundry, Sundry, D. & Co., Athens, Ohio; H. Sundry, Sundry, D. & Co., Athens, Ohio; H. Sundry,

FINANCIAL.

Morton Trust Company

38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - - $6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued. Foreign Exchange.

OFFICERS.

LEVI P. MORTON, President.

THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.
JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President. T. B. MINAHAN, Asst. Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor, George F. Baker, Edward J. Berwind, Frederic Cromwell, James B. Duke, Henry M. Flagler, G. G. Haven, Joseph C. Hendrix, James N. Jarvie, Walter S. Johnston, A. D. Juilliard, Joseph Larocque, D. O. Mills, Levi P. Morton, Richard A. McCurdy, W. G. Oakman, George Foster Peabody, Samuel Rea, Elihu Root, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Thomas F. Ryan, Jacob H. Schiff, John Sloane, Harry Payne Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

LEVI P. MORTON, THOMAS F. RYAN, EDWARD J. BERWIND. G. G. HAVEN, JAMES N. JARVIE, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY. ELIHU ROOT, JACOB H. SCHIFF, HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

NEW YORK.
358 FIFTH AVE.
66 BROADWAY.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
3D AVE. & 148TH STREET.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2nd V. P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3rd V. P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V. P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. & Treas.
J. M'LEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.
BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY

Chamber of Commerce Building
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits . 4,453,054.89

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Anthony N. Brady, James N. Jarvie, James H. Post, Augustus D. Juilliard, Frederic Cromwell, G. G. Haven, E. W. Coggeshall, Michael Coleman, Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

A Great Enterprise Well Managed.

The properties of the GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING COMPANY are situated on the Verde Copper Belt in Yavapai County, Arizona. The Verde Copper Belt is one of the richest mining districts in the world, and the properties of the TREADWELL COMPANY are by far the largest in the district and as rich as the richest—many times as large as those of its near neighbor, the famous United Verde, and just as rich.

Nearly a million dollars in cold cash has been spent in the development and equipment of these rich and extensive properties, and ore bodies have been opened up that will last and pay dividends for generations to come. All this has been done on a cash basis, and the Company's financial strength is above question. It is free from complications and embarrassments of every kind. A smelting plant is now being erected of a capacity adequate to the requirements of this property as soon as it is completed the Company will be ready to take its place among the great copper producers and dividend-payers of North America.

The Company's management from the beginning has been careful, conservative, safe and efficient. It is being managed by successful men who expect to make the TREADWELL COMPANY the conspicuous success of their lives.

A little more Treasury stock is for sale at par, $10 a share, to complete the smelting plant.

Make checks payable to the order of the GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING COMPANY, and send to the undersigned.

MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary,
27 William Street, New York.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed, dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the fifteenth day of July, 1904, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of eight thousand and eight 14 100 dollars ($8,008.14.)

New York Security & Trust Co.,
Successor to CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

July 10, 1904.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY.
New York, June 15, 1904.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company, at a meeting this day held, called a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company to convene at the office of the Company in Beechmont, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of July, 1904, at eleven o'clock A. M., standard time, to consider and act upon resolutions to be brought before them at said meeting substantially the form and to the effect following, viz.:

"Resolved (1), that the capital stock of the Southern Pacific Company be increased one hundred million dollars, by issuing one million additional shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each."

"Resolved, (2), that the said increased stock shall be preferred stock; that the holders of such preferred stock shall be entitled to dividends in each fiscal year at such rate, not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually out of the net earnings, as shall be declared by the Board of Directors, before any dividend shall be declared on the common stock; that such dividends shall be non-cumulative; that the holders of such preferred stock shall not, by virtue thereof, be entitled to any other or further share of the profits of the Company; that, upon the dissolution of the Company, voluntarily or otherwise, the holders of preferred stock shall be entitled to have their shares redeemed at par before any distribution of any part of the assets of the Company shall be made to the holders of the common stock; that said preferred stock shall be issued and sold, from time to time, to such amounts and in such manner, as the Board of Directors may authorize and determine, but at not less than the par value of the shares; that it shall be convertible into common stock, share for share, at the option of the holders at any time; and shall be redeemable, at the option of the Company, on or at any time after the first day of July, 1905, and before the first day of July, 1910, at one hundred and fifteen dollars per share."

"Resolved (3), that the Board of Directors shall be and they are hereby authorized to establish, from time to time, and enforce all such rules and regulations respecting the issue, sale, redemption and conversion of such stock, not inconsistent herewith, as in the judgment of the Board may be necessary or expedient."

For the purpose of such special meeting the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed July 14, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Thursday, July 21, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M. ALEX. MILLAR,
Secretary and Clerk.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the American Bible House, called for the purpose of voting for or against the dissolution of the Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 236 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Friday, July 29th, at 8:30 P. M. S. R. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

Jacob Berry. Established 1865. H. L. Bennet.

JACOB BERRY & CO.

MEMBERS { New York Consolidated Stock Ex. / New York Produce Exchange. / Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
44 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

Execute orders on marginal account or for investment in all markets.
Inquiries on financial matters solicited.

What to Buy, When to Sell,

better determined by readers of our "Guide to Investors" and "Daily Market Letter." Both yours free—for the asking.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.,

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
53 Broadway, New York City.
121 WEST 42D STREET.

"Determining the character and financial [illegible] is of importance [illegible]

Selected List of Investment Securities

fully reviewed in our current list of offerings at prices to yield from 4½ to 5% and over.

Upon application we shall be pleased to forward copy.

Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Sts., New York
Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

Detroit Southern Railroad Company

Preferred and Common Stock Trust Certificates.

A Receiver of the property of the Detroit Southern Railroad Company having been appointed, the undersigned at the request of holders of a large amount of the above certificates have agreed to act as a Committee for the purpose of protecting the interests of certificate holders.

A Protective Agreement has been prepared, and copies of same can be had upon application at the office of the Colonial Trust Company, or to either of the undersigned.

Holders of the above certificates desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of the agreement are requested to deposit their certificates with the Colonial Trust Company, the Depositary under the agreement, on or before August 6th, 1904. Negotiable receipts will be issued by the Depositary on the deposit of certificates.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1904.

JOHN E. BORNE, Chairman.
FREDERICK J. LISMAN,
D. G. BOISSEVAIN,
Committee.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.

CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the mortgage from New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company to Columbia Finance and Trust Company, dated Nov. 22d, 1893, the undersigned will, until the close of business July 31st, 1904, at its office in the City of Louisville, Ky., receive bids for the surrender and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company, dated Jan. 2d, 1893, and maturing Jan. 1st, 1943, and secured by the above mentioned mortgage.

Bids to be acceptable must be at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest.

COLUMBIA FINANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
July 1st, 1904.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $3,000,000. 16 Nassau Street Equitable Building

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,800,000.00

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

S. E. Cor 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 18, 1904.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JULY 9, 1904, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1904.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., July 9, 1904.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of August, 1904, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on July 20, 1904. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened July 20, 1904," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

Office of Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, New York.

Bids will be received by the undersigned prior to 2:30 P. M., on July 18, 1904, and then opened, in relation to certain ferry service between Ellis Island and the Barge Office. Further particulars can be secured upon application.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

FISK & ROBINSON
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK. 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
Letters of Credit.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS.
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.
Fiscal Agents for Cities and Corporations.
49 Wall St., NEW YORK. "The Rookery," CHICAGO.

Vermilye & Co
BANKERS,
NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer, REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 13TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

8,684 shs. South Yuba Water and Mining Co.
20 shs. Germania Bank.
300 shs. Iron Silver Mining Co.
NO. OR NAME OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
10 shs. International Mercantile Agency Prefd.
11 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
21 shs. Balt and Annapolis Short Line common.
$15,000 Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville R. R. 1st Consol. 4½% Bonds.
55 shs. Foreign Chase Shoe Lasting Machine Asso.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
$1,000 Erie R. R., Penn. Coll. 4% Bond.
$1,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st 4% Bond.
20 shs. St. Louis and Southwestern R. R. Co.
10 shs. Wheeling and Lake Erie R. R. Co.
50 shs. Long Island R. R. Co.
10 shs. Anaconda Copper Mining Co.
$1,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st 4% Bond.
100 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. Prefd.
200 shs. New York Steam Power Co.
193 shs. Bement-Sellers Co., Evansville, Ind.
258 shs. Century Building Co. Prefd.
12 shs. Commonwealth Trust Co.
75 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Central Crosstown R'way.
$15,000 Consolidated Rubber Tire Co. Deb. 4s, 1951.
$5,000 Augusta Southern R. R. 1st 5s, 1924.
200 shs. Cin., Hamilton & Dayton R. R. common.
15 shs. Casualty Co. of America.
15 shs. Empire Trust Co.
500 shs. United Gold & Platinum Mines Co. com.
25 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
50 shs. Peoria & Bureau Valley R. R.
50 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
40 shs. Federal Sugar Prefd.
200 shs. Eastern Steel 1st Prefd.
800 shs. Eastern Steel common.
$5,000 Princeton Lighting Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds.
200 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
10 shs. International Mercantile Agency.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 20.

A dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable July 15, 1904, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1904.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

PITTSBURG COAL COMPANY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1 3-4) PER CENT. ON THE PREFERRED STOCK FROM THE EARNINGS, PAYABLE JULY 25TH, 1904, TO STOCKHOLDERS OF RECORD JULY 15TH, 1904.

F. J. LEMOYNE, Secretary,
Pittsburg, Pa., July 12, 1904.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company,
New York, July 7th, 1904.

The Directors of this company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the common stock of the company, payable on and after the 15th of August, 1904, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York City. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed orders. The transfer books for the common stock will close on the 20th day of July, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on the 16th day of August, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. G. GOODRICH, Secretary.

ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.
New York, July 5th, 1904.

The Board of Directors have this date declared the regular quarterly dividend for the quarter ending July 31st, 1904, of 1½% on the Preferred Capital stock of this Company, to be paid on August 1st, 1904.

They have also declared a dividend of 1½% on the Common Capital stock of this Company, to be paid on August 1st, 1904.

For the purpose of payment of such dividends the stock transfer books will be closed from July 15th, at 3 P. M., until August 2d, at 10 A. M. CHARLES H. WERNER, Secretary.

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after August 1st, proximo. The stock transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 22d instant, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on August 2d, 1904.

J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.

Nashville, Tenn., July 12th, 1904.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP CO.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 21.
New York, July 13, 1904.

A regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the International Steam Pump Company will be paid August 1st. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close July 20th and reopen August 2d. MAX NATHAN, Treasurer.

HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET.
NEW YORK, July 12, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 367.

The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for June, payable at the Transfer Agency in New York on the 23th inst.

Transfer books close on the 20th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, and also a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock, of this Company has been declared out of the earnings of the Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on July 15th, 1904.

D. COMYN MORAN, Assistant Secretary.
New York, 25th June, 1904.

THE ROCK ISLAND COMPANY.
New York, July 7, 1904.

A quarterly dividend of $1.00 PER SHARE on the preferred capital stock of The Rock Island Company was this day declared, payable August 1, 1904, to stockholders of record July 18, 1904, on which date the transfer books for the preferred stock will close, and open again July 19, 1904.

G. T. BOGGS, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT Co., N. W. corner Broad and Arch Sts.,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 2, 1904.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (50c. per share,) payable July 15, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1904. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS CLELAND,

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, July 12, 1904.

U S 4s coup, 1907		Kanawha & Mich 1st	
1,000	106⅝	10,000	93½
Imp Japanese Govt, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temporary ctfs full pd for 6% sterling loan		Kings Co Elev 4s	
5,000	93¼	5,000	90¼
25,000	93⅝	Lacka Steel 5s	
1,000	93½	2,000	96½
2,000	93⅝	L S & M S deb 4s	
20,000	93½	10,000	101¼
500	93½	L V of N Y gtd 4½s	
Republic of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full instl paid		1,000	108½
3,000	101	L & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s	
5,000	100⅝	5,000	102½
82,000	101	L & N coll tr 4s	
2d instl paid		9,000	98⅝
10,000	99½	2,000	98½
1,000	99⅝	15,000	98½
Nor Car con 4s		10,000	98⅝
3,000	101	Unified 4s	
Tenn Settlement 3s		26,000	100
2,000	96	Met St Ry ref 4s	
Adams Express 4s		1,000	91
5,000	103	10,000	90½
Am Dock & Imp 5s		17,000	91
1,000	111½	Mex Cent con 4s	
Am Thread 4s		10,000	62
5,000	78½	Mex Cent 2d inc	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		30,000	8
3,000	95	Milw Gas Lt 4s	
A, T & S F gen 4s		5,000	90
1,000	103	Mil & N main line 6s	
1,000	103⅛	2,000	112
500	103	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
500	103⅛	5,000	99½
10,000	102⅝	10,000	99⅝
Adjustment 4s		Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
5,000	94	2,000	80
500	94⅜	Mo, K & T ext 5s	
25,000	94½	8,000	102
Atl Coast Line 4s		10,000	102¾
17,000	98⅜	7,000	102¼
B & O prior lien 3½s		M, K & T, St L Div 4s	
1,000	94⅞	3,000	82½
10,000	94½	2,000	83½
P, L E & W V 4s		1,000	83½
5,000	96	Mo, K & T of T 5s	
S W Div 3½s		6,000	103¼
5,000	90⅝	7,000	103¾
1,000	90½	5,000	104
Blyn R T ref conv 4s		Mo Pac trust 5s	
1,000	78⅛	5,000	107⅛
3,000	78	10,000	108
1,000	78¼	N Y C & H R, M C col 3½s	
7,000	78	10,000	91
5,000	78¼	N Y, C & St L 4s	
Canada So 1st		1,000	104½
1,000	106⅝	N Y Dock Co 4s	
Cent of Ga cons 5s		13,000	90¼
8,000	110½	2,000	90½
1st inc 5s		N Y Gas, El L, H & P pur money 4s	
1,000	79	25,000	96
5,000	78¾	Nor & W con 4s	
10,000	79	2,000	101
2d inc 5s		Focah C & C 4s	
15,000	42	10,000	93⅞
20,000	41	5,000	94
3d inc 5s		10,000	93⅞
5,000	27½	10,000	93½
3,000	28	40,000	94
5,000	27½	Northern Pac 4s	
5,000	27¼	40,000	74⅝
3,000	27½	500	74¼
2,000	28	1,000	74⅜
Ches & O gen 4½s		Ore S L partic 4s	
15,000	106⅝	15,000	97¼
13,000	106	10,000	97⅜
3,000	106⅜	1st con 5s	
5,000	106⅛	1,000	114½
Chi & Alt R R 3s		Penn conv 3½s	
2,000	85¼	500	97
Chi & Alt 3½s		10,000	97⅛
1,000	78⅞	People's G & C of Chi 1st con 6s	
C, B & Q 4s jt bds		1,000	124
11,000	96⅞	Peo & East 1st 4s	
2,000	97	4,000	90
1,000	96¾	Reading gen 4s	
4,000	97	8,000	98⅜
10,000	97⅛	11,000	98⅞
1,000	97	4,000	99
1,000	97⅛	3,000	98⅛
55,000	97⅜	5,000	99
5,000s60r	97⅝	St L I M & S gen 5s	
20,000	97⅜	2,000	116¾
45,000	97½	St L & S F ref 4s	
10,000	97⅝	15,000	81⅜
15,000	97¾	4,000	81½
30,000	97⅞	30,000	81½
23,000	97⅞	19,000	81⅜
1,000	97⅝	St L S W 1st 4s	
4,000	97⅞	8,000	96⅜
15,000	98	2d inc 4s	
20,000	97⅞	3,000	73
20,000	98⅛	Cons 4s	
10,000	98	5,000	70½
Registered		4,000	70⅞
20,000	97	San An & A P 4s	
1,000	96⅜	30,000	84½
10,000	97¼	14,000	84⅜
Iowa Div 4s		56,000	84¾
2,000	103	Seaboard A L gold 4s	
Ill Div 3½s		1,000	90
18,000	93⅝	Southern Pac 4s	
C & N W gen 3½s		14,000	93⅜
5,000	93⅝	Southern Pac 4½s	
C, R I & P gen 4s		5,000	106⅛
5,000	104½	Stand R & T 6s	
C, R I & P R R 4s		2,000	40
15,000	71⅜	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
3,000	71	8,000	119
40,000	70⅝	Third Av con 4s	
9,000	71	24,000	94½
59,000	71¼	1,000	94½
1,000	71	13,000	94½
22,000	71¼	5,000	94½
Coll trust 5s		5,000	94⅝
15,000	81	Tol, Peo & W 4s	
Chi Term Tran 4s		3,000	90
3,000	74	Union Pac 1st 4s	
10,000	73	3,000	104¼
C, St P, M & O 6s		1,000	104⅝
3,000	132½	21,000	104⅜
5,000	133⅜	30,000	104½
Col F & I gen 5s		500	104½
10,000	99⅜	Union Pac conv 4s	
Col & Tol 1st 4s		5,000	101¼
19,000	84	10,000	101⅜
2,000	84½	20,000	101
5,000	84½	6,000	101⅛
Cons Gas Co of N Y, Nat City Bk ctfs full paid for conv deb 6s		5,000	101
5,000	172½	20,000	101
10,000	172⅝	1,000	101
15,000	173	10,000	101⅛
Consol Tobacco 4s		56,000	101⅛
1,000	63⅞	10,000	101⅛
12,000	64	40,000	101⅛
5,000	63⅞	10,000	101⅜
10,000	64	86,000	101½
10,000	63⅞	Un R R Co of S F 4s	
30,000	64	28,000	80⅜
31,000	64⅛	U S Steel Corp s f 5s	
17,000	64	11,000	77⅞
1,000	64	1,000	77⅞
30,000	64	29,000	77⅞
3,000	63⅞	1,000	77⅞
5,000	64	1,000	77⅞
Den & R G con 4s		70,000	77⅞
22,000	90⅝	22,000	77⅞
Det City Gas 5s		73,000	77⅞
5,000	96	37,000	78
Dist Sec Corp 5s		18,000	78⅛
20,000	63½	61,000	78½
12,000	64	4,000	78¼
3,000	63½	17,000	78⅛
35,000	63	60,000	78⅜
38,000	63½	30,000	78⅛
2,000	63⅜	Registered	
5,000	64	500	78
Erie 1st gen 4s		500	77⅞
15,000	85⅝	Wabash deb, B	
Hock Valley 4½s		23,000	58½
8,000	107⅜	10,000	58⅜
Ill Cent 4s, 1953		1,000	58½
500	102	16,000	59
Ind, Ill & Iowa 4s		Wab, Omaha Div 3½s	
2,000	98	1,000	82½
Int & Gt N 2d 5s		West Shore 4s, reg	
2,000	99⅜	4,000	107½
61,000	99½	2,000	107
Int Paper 6s		W U Tel col tr 5s	
1,000	108½	1,000	108⅝
K C, Ft S & M 4s		Wheel & Lake E 4½s	
60,000	82½	6,000	104
5,000	82⅝		
25,000	82½		
Total sales			$3,258,000

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Tuesday, July 12, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,870	Amal. Copper	51½	51⅝	50⅜	51⅝
30	Am. Car & F.	17	17½	17	17½
50	Am. Locomotive	30	30	30	30
10	Am. Smelting	54½	54½	54½	54½
930	Am. Sugar	128¾	128⅞	128	128⅜
5,630	A., T. & S. F.	74⅞	76	74⅜	76
1,750	Balt. & Ohio	82	83	81½	83
7,760	Brook. Rap. Tr.	50½	50½	49⅝	50½
210	Can. Pacific	124⅜	125½	124⅜	125½
100	Ches. & Ohio	32⅜	33¼	32⅜	33⅜
140	Chi. Gt. West	14⅛	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
15,720	Chi., M. & St. P.	146¾	146¾	145	145⅞
2,840	Erie	24⅞	25⅜	24⅜	25⅛
80	Erie 1st pf.	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¾
10	Erie 2d pf.	37½	37⅜	37½	37½
10	Illinois Central	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜
520	Louis. & Nash.	113⅜	113⅜	112⅜	113
70	Manhattan	151½	151¾	151	151½
5,420	Met. Street	115	116¾	114½	116
290	Mexican Central	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
2,550	Mo. Pacific	91⅝	92¼	91	92¼
20	Nat. Lead	24	24	23¾	24
20	N. Y. Central	117⅜	117⅞	117⅜	117⅝
790	N. Y., O. & W.	28	28½	27⅜	28⅜
180	Norf. & West.	58⅜	59⅜	58⅜	59⅜
7,640	Pennsylvania	117⅜	119	117¼	119
340	People's Gas	99	100¼	99¼	100
41,750	Reading	50⅞	52⅜	50⅜	52½
10	Rep. Steel pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42½
1,890	Rock Island	22	22¼	21⅜	22¼
10	St. L. S. W.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
200	St. L. S. W. pf.	38	38	38	38
6,100	Southern Pac.	49	49¾	48⅝	49⅜
780	Southern Ry.	23⅜	23⅝	23¼	23⅜
380	Tenn. Coal & I.	37⅜	38⅝	37⅜	38⅝
990	Texas Pac.	24½	25	24½	25
19,550	Union Pacific	91⅞	93⅜	91⅞	93⅝
1,190	U. S. Leather	7	7⅜	7	7⅜
800	U. S. Steel	10⅜	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜
20,890	U. S. Steel pf.	58⅜	60¼	58⅜	59⅞
60	Va.-Car. Chem.	25	25	25	25
210	Wabash pf.	35	35⅞	35	35⅞
158,450					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	L. & N. ref. 4s	100	100	100	100
5,000	Reading gen. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
$13,0					

Coke Company Passes Dividend.

The Directors of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, meeting in Pittsburg yesterday, passed the semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on its preferred stock. Losses of from $500,000 to $1,000,000, sustained through river accidents, were said to be responsible. The preferred stock was 6 ½ per cent. non-cumulative issue and had paid dividends since [illegible] 1901.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Considerable animation was given to the market for outside securities yesterday by the movements in Interborough and several other issues. What was lacking in variety so far as the stocks dealt in was concerned was made up by the wide fluctuations in these few issues. Interborough dropped abruptly from 134 to 130, but almost as quickly recovered fully three points. The movement was coincident with a similar one in Metropolitan Street Railway on the Exchange. Northern Securities resumed its advance, and this time got as high as 104. It closed within a slight fraction of the top. Rumors that the decision in the injunction proceedings brought by the Union Pacific interests would be handed down immediately were again current. American Can preferred dropped off early in the day to 40¾, but before the close advanced nearly two points from the lowest.

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The principal transactions, in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Sales.	Stocks.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can pf.	42¾	40¾	42
3,500	Bay State Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝
7	Borden's Cond. Milk	120	120	120
100	British Columbia Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Buffalo Gas	3	3	3
250	Elec

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Nominal, 1@1 1-4.

A Large Business on Rising Prices—The Day's News Not the Cause, Apparently.

A market which withstood early pressure and sold at the highest of the day and year in the last hour ought to satisfy any bull who cares for the price sheet only. If he also wants to know why prices rise or to be assured that the rise is intrinsic, his satisfaction is likely to be smaller, for the news of the day was not consistent with the character of the market. Chicago reported the beginning of a great strike in the packing trade. Missouri Pacific reported a decrease of $51,000 for July's initial week. The Government's monthly crop report was so far from rousing enthusiasm that the early business was selling, partly to take profits and partly to test the market. But it was soon disclosed that there was no other pressure to sell, and it was shortly after discovered that if the news was not good the buying was decidedly good. The bears sulkily watched prices rise and cited the strength of the produce markets, here and in Chicago, in support of bullish experts' interpretation of the crop report, conceding only 580,000,000 bushels of wheat as a maximum. To an extent this was supported by the weekly crop report, which was even more confirmatory than the produce market; which is no more exempt from speculative operations than the stock market.

Among the better news of the day was a semi-official forecast of the quarter's earnings of Steel at $19,250,000, a decided improvement upon the previous quarter's $13,208,886, but a larger decrease from the previous smallest June quarter in the corporation's history. As to politics there was no news beyond confirmation of the good impression made by Mr. Parker's gold telegram. It cannot be said fairly that the rise was due to politics, but it at least is impossible for any caviler to say that the improving prospects of the Democratic campaign caused any financial chill. When Bryan was nominated stocks rose in discount of his defeat. When Roosevelt was last nominated stocks fell, for reasons which it is only fair to say had little to do with politics. At least Roosevelt's nomination was not followed by a rise, and Parker's nomination was. Partisans may differ as to how far politics was effective in the respective cases and as to the significance attaching to the facts, but there can be no dispute that with the betting odds turning in favor of Parker the stock market was buoyant. It is impossible to insinuate that the market is discounting Parker's defeat when sentiment in his favor is daily larger. It is well to put the facts on record that the year's highest prices fell on the day when the press was filled with his praises and prognostications of his at least making a good run in an open campaign.

There was no decline of the day better worth mentioning than St. Louis and Southwest's five-eighths. The intention is to emphasize not this decline but the universality of the rise. Coalers, tractions, Grangers, Pacifics, all enjoyed a fair share of activity and improvement. Leather preferred and Steel also were conspicuous among the industrials which participated in strength apportioned unusually well. The bond market was less buoyant than stocks, and activity and strength were most apparent in such issues as Consolidated Tobacco, Wabash Rs, and others rather distinctly speculative.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	1	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Nash., C. & St. L.	2
Am. Express	4½	Nat. Lead	½
Am. Locom. pf	½	N. Y. Central	1
Am. Steel Fds	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Am. Sugar	½	N. Y., O. & W.	½
Am. Sugar pf	1½	Norf. & West	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	1¼	North American	½
Balt. & Ohio	1	Pacific Coast	¾
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1½
Canadian Pacific	1⅝	Penn. R.	1⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	½	People's Gas	⅝
Chi. Gt. West	¾	P., C. C. & St. L.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2¾
Chi., R. I. & P.	2⅜	Pressed Steel Car	1½
Chi. & N. W. pf	½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Ry. Steel Spring	1½
Consol. Gas	½	Reading	2
Con. Tob. pf	½	Reading 1st pf	¾
Del. & Hudson	½	Rep. Steel pf	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf	⅝	Rock Island pf	⅝
Erie	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Erie 1st pf	⅝	Southern Pacific	⅝
Erie 2d pf	½	Southern Railway	½
Int. Power	1¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Kan. City So.	⅝	Texas & Pacific	½
Kan. City So. pf	¾	Tex. Pac. L. Tr.	½
Louis. & Nash	⅞	Third Avenue	⅞
Manhattan	1¼	Tol. Rys. & L.	1½
Met. Securities	1½	Union Pacific	1½
Met. St. Ry	1½	U. S. Leather pf	1½
M. W. S. El., Chi. pf	3	U. S. Steel	1½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½	U. S. Steel pf	1½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	2	Wabash pf	⅝
		Wis. Central pf	½

Stocks Declined.

Ataconda Copper	1⅛	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	Westinghouse	½
Rubber Goods	1¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1	Mo., K. & T., St. L. Div. 4s	1½
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	1⅛	Ill. & Nor. M. L. 6s	1
C., B. & Q. joint 4s, reg.	1	St. L. S. W. 1st	1⅛
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	2⅜		

Bonds Declined.

Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1	Ind., Ill. & Ia. 1st	1
Dist. Sec. 5s	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 12	525,196
To date this year	54,167,358
Corresponding date last year	36,812,910

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 12	$3,253,000
To date this year	$330,691,100
Corresponding date last year	$362,235,450

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Eastern Trust Co.
Third Avenue Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Imperial Corporation.

Progress of Lead Merger Plans.

President A. L. Cole of the National Lead Company yesterday, for the first time, gave a definite statement as to the progress of the negotiations which have been going on between that company and the United Lead Company. He said that a proposition had been agreed upon for a merger of the companies between himself and Mr. Guggenheim of the United Lead Company, and would be submitted to the Directors of the National Lead Company on July 21. It is believed that the merger will be put into effect about that time.

LARGER EARNINGS FOR STEEL.

Those for Quarter Ending with June Approximately $19,250,000.

From a source close to the management of the United States Steel Corporation it was learned yesterday that the earnings of the company for the quarter ending with June are approximately $19,250,000, which is $750,000 more than is required to pay the fixed charges for the period and the dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock.

The March quarter netted about $13,200,000, and the earnings for December were about $15,000,000, neither of which amounts was sufficient to cover the dividend after paying fixed charges. The earnings of the corresponding quarter last year were $36,642,908, and in 1902, $37,662,058. On the basis of this estimate the earnings of the first half of 1904 would be $32,458,886, as compared with $61,711,015 in 1903.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1¼ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1⅛ per cent.

Time money rates, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty days, 2¼ per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3 per cent. for five months, 3¼ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $223,097,237; balances, $11,996,730; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,970,566.

Money on call loaned at 1@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 3-16@2¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8515@4.8520; demand, $4.8730@$4.8725; cables, $4.8750@$4.8755. Commercial bills, $4.85@$4.85½. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¼ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 95@95⅛ and 95⅛; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par @5c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—12½c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 12.—Money was in brisk demand in the market to-day, though the release of Japanese installment money materially assisted the market. Discounts were fairly firm.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet, and the tone was undecided. Operators were largely occupied with the carry-over.

Consols were fairly steady at the opening, but closed weaker in the absence of business.

Americans were cheerful on the good crop reports and better hopes regarding the railroads. They opened quiet at above parity, reacted later, and closed weak. Canadian Pacific improved on the traffic returns.

War stocks sagged, but Japanese closed in better demand. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 96.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 89⅛; consols for account, 89⅜; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 76⅞; Atchison preferred, 97⅛; Baltimore and Ohio, 84½; Canadian Pacific, 127⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 33⅜; Chicago Great Western, 14½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 149½; De Beers, 18⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 73; Erie, 25½; Erie first preferred, 62½; Erie second preferred, 38¼; Illinois Central, 137½; Louisville and Nashville, 115⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18⅜; New York Central, 121¼; Norfolk and Western, 60½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 28¼; Pennsylvania, 60⅜; Rand Mines, 10⅛; Reading, 26; Reading first preferred, 43; Reading second preferred, 37½; Southern Railway, 23⅜; South ern Railway preferred, 90¼; Southern Pacific, 50⅛; Union Pacific, 94⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 90¾; United States Steel, 11⅛; United States Steel preferred, 60⅛; Wabash, 17; Wabash preferred, 36; Spanish 4s, 85½.

Bar silver quiet, 26¾d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 3-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 3-16@2¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.32; Lisbon, 20.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England to-day was £40,000, and the sum of £50,000 was withdrawn for shipment to Java.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 12.—Prices on the Bourse today were firm throughout, Rentes and Internationals advancing strongly. Russian Imperial Fours closed at 93 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 506.

The private rate of discount was 1¼ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 40c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 21c for checks.

BERLIN, July 12.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was stagnant throughout.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41 pfenings for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Wheat exchange was 20c premium; time and call loans, 5@5½ per cent. There was an effort to make capital out of stockyards labor troubles today to lower the price of the shares of Swift & Co. on the local Exchange. Offerings were limited, and on sales aggregating about 300 shares during the morning the price was shaded a point from yesterday's high figure. Can preferred shares, after their recent advance, were offered freely and sagged well below 41. Street's preferred also fell a point. Biscuit shares were very dull. In the bond department there was some activity in tool, the electric companies, and a few others at fairly steady prices. Consolidated Traction went at 69. Swift's bonds were firm at 102. In the afternoon there was open support in Can preferred, supposedly for Eastern interests. The shares were openly bid up to 42½, the high point of the year. Swift's was absorbed fairly well. City Railway sold off to 167, and Metropolitan Elevated preferred rose to 54.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	American Can	4½	4½	4½
1,170	American Can pf	42½	40⅝	42⅝
25	Chicago City Ry	168½	167	167
65	Chicago Edison	145	145	145
14	Chicago Telephone	122	122	122
22	Diamond Match	130	130	130
100	Met. Elevated	20½	20½	20½
135	Met. Elevated pf	54	53	54
6	National Biscuit	46¼	46¼	46½
47	National Biscuit pf	107½	107¼	107½
5	National Carbon pf	102½	102½	102½
4	North Chicago	72	72	72
60	Street's Stable Car	30¾	30½	30½
60	Street's Stable Car pf	96	96	96
870	Swift & Co	101¼	100⅝	101¼
25	United Box Board	1½	1½	1½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alta	.05	.00	L. W. Con.	.06	.06
Alpha Con.	.11	.09	Mexican	1.00	1.00
Andes	.20	.21	Occid. Con.	.79	.79
Belcher	.17	.18	Ophir	2.55	2.65
Best & Bel.	1.15	1.15	Overman	.20	.21
Bullion	.20	.21	Potosi	.08	.08
Caledonia	.55	.57	Savage	.25	.25
Chal. Con.	.20	.21	Sag Belcher	.08	.08
Challar	.17	.18	Sierra Nev.	.33	.34
Confidence	.80	.80	Syndicate	.04	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	1.15	St. Louis	.10	.10
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.33	.44
Crown Pt.	.11	.12	Utah Con.	.14	.14
Gould & C.	.15	.16	Yel. Jack.	.20	.14
Hale & N.	.72	.72	Silver bars	.58½	.58½
Julia	.06	.06	Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Justice	.20	.24	Telegraph	.07⅛	.07⅛
Ky. Con.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 46@47½.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5½	6¼	Lexington	3½	4
C., K. & N.	32½	33½	Little Puck	3⅞	4
C. C. Cons.	7⅜	7¾	Little Bessie		4
Dante	5⅜	5½	Mollie Gibson	4⅜	6½
Elkton	66⅝	67¼	Moon Anchor		6
El Paso	85	90	New Haven	3⅜	3½
Gold Dollar	4⅜	4½	Old Gold	2	2½
Gold Sov	5⅜	6	Portland	180	184
Isabella	23	25	Rose Maud	6¾	7½
Keystone	3¼	4	Work	6¾	7½

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Interrupted Upward Movement Again Resumed with Vigor.

Steel Preferred Sells Up to 60—Rumors of Northern Securities Injunction Decision—Reading Advances Two Points.

After opening quite strong and then hesitating for a time the stock market yesterday rose all around, and at the close there was scarcely a stock in the list that did not show improvement. In fact the only issues that declined were relatively inactive ones that commanded very little attention. The news of the day, including the varying estimates of the crop report and the inauguration of the strike of the packing house employes, was not at all stimulating, but the market ignored the bad and toward the close was almost buoyant. The railroad stocks, including Reading and Union Pacific, were the leaders of the movement, but so many other stocks rose almost as much that the honors seemed fairly well distributed. In most cases the close was at or very near the best of the day.

Steel Preferred at 60.

Predictions made recently that unless the dividend on United States Steel preferred were reduced the stock ought to sell up to 60 were verified yesterday so far as the price was concerned, even before it was possible to know definitely whether or not the dividend was to be maintained. That it will be maintained there appears now to be less doubt than ever. With what appeared to be semi-official sanction the statement was given circulation yesterday that the earnings of the company for the past quarter would be better than had been previously reported, and would probably amount to about $19,250,000. This it was pointed out more than met the requirements for the full preferred dividend, and it was added that this left no doubt that the regular dividend of 1¾ per cent. would be declared two weeks hence when the Directors meet to take action on the matter. Hollister and Babcock were reported as heavy buyers of Steel preferred, and significance was attached to their purchases. The shorts helped to advance the stock in the final trading.

Suggested "Readjustment" for Metropolitan.

Metropolitan Street Railway recovered yesterday more than a point of its previous day's loss despite continued selling of the stock by traders who thought the movement in the stock had gone as far as it could. Dick Brothers & Co., who until a day or two ago were active buyers of Metropolitan, were suggesting yesterday that the 7 per cent. guarantee on the stock might be "readjusted." They said in their market letter yesterday:

"For a 7 per cent. guaranteed stock to sell at this price indicates that something is wrong somewhere. If there was a deal the stock would be 140, or if the integrity of the guarantee was to be preserved it would likewise be much higher, but it is evident that Metropolitan is far from earning its 7 per cent., and while there is evidently some deal afoot in which the Metropolitan securities and the Interborough are principals, we are loath to believe that such a deal can include any additional guarantee of Metropolitan's present dividend. There ought to be a business readjustment of the rate which is now being paid."

Reading Preferred Retirement.

Reading once more led the list. It rose 2 full points and was more active than any other stock in the list, even allowing for the fact that Reading is half stock. In the discussion that accompanied the advance in the stock it was suggested that the common stock would within a year be placed on a dividend basis, and that soon thereafter the second preferred would be retired half by common and half by preferred, as provided in the terms under which the stock was issued. The position already assumed by some of the bulls on the stock is that it has been decided to retire the second preferred, but that a necessary consequence of its retirement would be the payment of dividends on the common, inasmuch as the Lake Shore and the Baltimore and Ohio Roads, as large holders of Reading second preferred, would object to its retirement unless assured that the common would be placed on a dividend basis.

More Investment Buying.

Investment buying of high-grade stocks continues. It was buying of this kind that started the advance in Chicago and Northwest yesterday, which rose from 172 to 174⅛. The bond market yesterday did not come up to the large totals of last week, but was more active than it had been the previous day.

Northern Securities Litigation Rumors.

Again yesterday there was a report in circulation before the opening of the market that the decision in the Northern Securities injunction case would be handed down during the day. The fact is that it is considered about time for the decision to be forthcoming, and it is probable that some such rumor as was current yesterday will make its appearance every day until the decision is actually handed down. Northern Securities was strong yesterday, as was also Union Pacific. The general strength of the market may satisfactorily account for both.

ACCEPT NEW YORK FIRM'S BID.

J. & W. Seligman & Co. Will Get Philadelphia's $16,000,000 Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 12.—Mayor Weaver to-day accepted the bid of J. & W. Seligman & Co., representing a New York syndicate, for the sixteen-million-dollar loan of the City of Philadelphia, bearing 8½ per cent, interest, and payable in thirty years. Their bid was 101.086. The syndicate includes William Solomon & Co., Edward Sweet & Co., and N. W. Halsey & Co., of New York, and Lee, Higgins & Co. of Boston.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—Incorporated to-day:

Buckley & Jennings Company, Oneonta, men's, women's, and children's wear; capital, $100,000. Directors—Henry H. Buckley, Oneonta; W. B. Jennings, New York; W. D. Buckley, Sloan, Iowa.

Merchants and Miners' Steamship Company of New York, Waverly; capital, $100,000. Directors—A. J. Baldwin, F. W. Vanwagonen, E. W. Ulman, New York.

The Women's Club, New York; capital, $75,000. Directors—J. P. Sheffield, Helen Oakes, Susan F. Ives, New York.

Mead Development Company, Waverly, real estate; capital, $70,000. Directors—F. M. Vanwagonen, E. W. Ulman, T. A. Clary, New York.

United States and Santo Domingo Company, New York, soap and perfumes; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. P. Julia, Brooklyn; Eliseo E. Spaillat, Santiago; Isadore Levy, New York.

Indian River Agricultural Company, New York; capital, $24,000. Directors—Chester Donaldson, Monsua, Nicaragua; T. A. Marvin, Montclair, N. J.; F. E. Burr, Staten Island.

National Bank Note Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—N. H. Boyesen, second; W. P. Chapman, Jr., Royall Victor, New York.

Broadway Automobile Exchange, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—L. C. Jandorf, H. H. Jandorf, John Brown, New York.

Broadway Cigar Company, New York; capital, $500. Directors—Samuel Sachheim, Solomon Sackheim, Frederick Fischler, New York.

Thomas B. Leahy Building Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—T. B. Leahy, T. F. Kennedy, John Meade, New York.

Premium Trading Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—James Mumford, William C. Cowper, C. S. Westervelt, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Radel & Manix Leather Company, Newark; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—John J. Radel, John J. Manix, Owen E. Fox.

The Farrier Horse Shoeing Company, Trenton; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Edward Whitehead, Robert M. Wentzel, Elijah R. Brown.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 12.—The money market, while very quiet, shows a trifle better demand. Call loans, 2@2½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 3@4¼ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 3½@3¾ per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent.; New York funds, 5 cents discount. Clearings, $24,812,313. Balances, $1,285,352. Sub-Treasury debit, $116,569. The foreign exchange market is fairly steady. Quoted rates remain unchanged as follows:

Cables	Sight.	60 Days.
	4.88	
Sterling	4.87⅛	4.85½
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	95⅛	95⅜
Guilders	40⅛	40¼

The stock market was active and strong all day, closing at the highest. The Coppers boomed, Copper Range advancing to 50, with large sales. Mr. Lawson is a bull on this stock. United Fruit was also strong and went to 105½.

Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

785	Atchison	75⅞	74⅝	75⅛
11	*Atchison pf	96⅞	96	96
10	Boston Elevated	151⅜	151½	151⅜
10	Boston & Albany	246	246	246
10	Boston & Maine	167¼	167	167⅛
8	Fitchburg pf	137	137	137
320	Mass. Electric	20	19½	20
82	Mass. Electric pf	74½	73	74
111	N. Y., N. H. & H	192	191⅝	192
1,360	Union Pacific	93	91½	93
19	West End	91½	91½	91½

TELEPHONES.

391	*American	129	128⅝	128⅝
32	*New England	121½	121	121½
1,303	New England rights	2⅜	2¼	2⅜

MISCELLANEOUS.

62	Am. Pneu. Service pf	19	19	19
100	American Smelting	97⅛	97⅛	97¾
294	American Sugar	128⅝	128½	128⅝
38	American Sugar pf	128⅞	128	128½
55	*American Woolen pf	76½	76½	76½
310	Dominion Iron & Steel	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
86	Edison	250	245	250
215	‡General Electric	158½	157½	158
2,283	General Electric rights	5⅞	5⅝	5¾
155	Mass. Gas pf	80½	80⅝	80⅝
24	Pullman	222	220	221
50	Seattle Elec pf	95	95	95
153	Swift & Co	101½	101	101
2,226	United Fruit	105½	103¼	105¼
7,200	United Fruit rts	80c	40c	65c
130	*Un. Shoe Machine pf	30	29½	29½
5	U. S. Rubber pf	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
294	U. S. Steel	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛
1,845	U. S. Steel pf	60	58½	60

MINING.

15	Adventure	1¼	1¼	1¼
680	‡Allouez	9	8½	8½
2,570	Amalgamated	51⅝	50⅜	51⅛
550	American Zinc	11	10½	10⅝
50	Atlantic	8	8	8
750	Bingham	25¼	24⅝	25⅛
1	Cal. & Hecla	465	465	465
2,180	‡Centennial	24⅞	23½	24⅞
150	Central Oil	9½	9½	9½
600	Cons. Mercur	25c	24c	24c
8,462	Copper Range	50	45	49⅝
305	*Daly West	23	22	22
50	Dominion Coal	42	42	42
43	Dominion Coal pf	104	104	104
1,410	Granby	3 1-32	3	3
435	Guanajuato	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Isle Royale	8	8	8
50	Mass.	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	Mohawk	43⅝	41½	43
100	Montana C. & C	3⅝	3½	3⅝
200	Old Dominion	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
457	*Osceola	63	62	62½
565	Parrot	24⅞	24½	24⅝
100	Phoenix	1¼	1¼	1¼
26	Quincy	87	85	87
815	Shannon	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
700	Trinity	5½	5½	5⅝
51	U. S. Coal & Oil	10⅝	10½	10⅝
1,314	United States	21⅝	20⅝	21½
5,060	*Utah	31⅞	31	31⅞
170	Victoria	3	2⅞	3
1,015	Winona	7⅞	7½	7⅞
152	Wolverine	75	74	75

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡First installment paid. §Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—There was a spurt of activity in the local trading today that carried the sales to the highest totals lately reached, transactions in stocks aggregating 35,688 shares, and in bonds $109,700. Reading was of course the active feature, but United States Steel common and preferred, United Gas Improvement, and Cambria Steel also displayed considerable animation. New York furnished the incentive for the activity, and also the strength displayed. The Readings reached the highest figures of the year, while Union Traction again established a new high water price—54. East Pennsylvania Railroad advanced 2 points, Lehigh Valley ½, Northern Central ⅞, Pennsylvania Salt receipts ⅛, Union Traction ¾, and United Gas 1¼. Cash spots were Electric Storage Battery, which declined 1 point, and Rochester Passenger preferred, which was a half point lower. With these exceptions the highest prices of the day were made in the final dealings.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
31	American Rys	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
90	American Cement	6	6	6
100	Atchison	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝
400	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	50⅝	49⅝	50½
1,798	Cambria Steel	20⅝	20	20⅝
100	Chesapeake & Ohio	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
100	Consol. Lake Superior	3¼	3¼	3¼
66	Consol. Trac. of N. J.	67	67	67
12	East Penn. R. R.	72	72	72
209	Electric Co. of Amer	9½	9 1-16	9 1-16
110	Electric Stor. Battery	58	58	58
15	Int. Smokeless Powder	15¼	15¼	15¼
2	Ins. Co. of N A., ex d.	24	24	24
165	Lehigh Valley R. R.	39½	38⅝	39½
100	Marsden	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
4	Minehill R. R.	62½	62½	62½
11	North Penn. R.	102	102	102
487	Northern Central R. R.	79⅝	78½	79⅝
370	Nor. Cent. R. R. rects.	79	78½	79
573	Pennsylvania R. R.	59 3-16	58⅝	59⅛
16	Penn. Salt receipts	39	39	39
99	Philadelphia Traction	98½	98¼	98¼
110	Philadelphia Electric	6 1-16	6	6 1-16
553	Philadelphia Co	39½	39	39½
76	Philadelphia Co. pf	45¼	45¼	45¼
4	Railway Co. gen	1	1	1
22,241	Reading	22¼	25 3-16	26⅛
18	Reading 1st pf	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
348	Reading 2d pf	36⅞	36	36⅞
44	Rochester Pass. pf	99½	99½	99½
100	Rock Island	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
800	Southern R.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
12	United Co.'s of N. J	266	266	266
1,980	United States Steel	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝
398	Union Traction	54	53½	53½
1,220	United States Steel	11¼	10⅞	11¼
2,216	U. S. Steel pf	60	58½	60

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104⅝	105¼
2s, 1930	104⅝	105¼
3s, r., 1918	105	105½
3s, c., 1918	106	106⅛
4s, 1918, reg	107	107⅛
4s, c., 1907	106¼	106⅜
4s, r., 1907	106¼	106⅜
4s, r., 1925	132⅛	133
4s, c., 1925	132⅝	133⅛
5s, r., 1904	...	...
Philippine 4s	110	...

	Bid.	Asked.
Ad. Exp.	225	230
Alb. & Sus.	225	...
Alle. & W.	148	...
Allis-Chalm.	8⅝	9
Allis-Ch. pf.	43½	44
A. C. & F. pf.	74½	75
Am. Coal	200	225
Am. Cot. O. pf.	88	90
Am. Tel.	129	137
Am. Gr. Tw.	5⅛	6
A. H. & L.	4	4⅜
A. Ice Co.	6½	7
Am. Lin. Co.	8⅜	9
A. Loc. Co. pf.	27	30
Am. M. Co.	3	4
A. M. Co. pf.	17½	19
Am. Snuff	118	130
Am. Sm. pf.	95	98
A. S. F. pf.	27	29
A. T. & C.	89	95
Am. W. Co.	10	12
Ann Arbor	24	30
Ann A. pf.	80	85
At. C. L.	111⅝	...
B. & O. pf.	93	94
B. A. L. pf.	106	...
B. Un. Gas	214	220
Brun. City	7	8
B., R. & P.	150	154
B., R. & P. pf.	125	150
Butterick Co.	48½	48⅝
Canada Soc.	65⅞	66⅛
C. & S. A. Tel.	101½	104
Chi. & Alt. pf.	80	81½
C. B. & Q.	190	...
C. & E. Ill. pf.	122	...
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	50	51
C. G. W. pf.	23⅝	24½
C. G. W. d.	30½	31⅛
C., I. & L. pf.	80	85
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	123	140
C. & St. P. pf.	170	180
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	105	110
C., L. & W.	60	75
C., L. & W. pf.	75	80
Cleve. & P.	178	...
C. F. & I. pf.	84	...
C. S. 2d pf.	21½	23
Com. Cable	178	200
Consol. Coal	65	...
D., L. & W.	270	271
D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	17	20
D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	100	155
Det. Ro. pf.	3½	4
Dia. Match	125	130
D. S. S. & A.	6	7
D. S. S. & A. pf.	11⅜	13
Erie	25⅝	25⅞
Erie 1st pf.	50	51
Erie 2d pf.	37	38
Ft. W. & R. G.	70	75
Gen. Ch. Co.	47	51
G. C. Co. pf.	92	97
I. & S. T.	116	...
Gt. N. pf.	175	185
Gt. N. Ir. pf.	82½	83
Homestake	51	55
Ill. Cent.	1.103	...
Int. P. Co.	12⅝	13
Int. S. F.	31	33
I. S. P. pf.	74	76
Jol. & Chi.	175	...
Kan. & M.	26½	29
K. & D. M. pf.	47	53

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Some Operators Fairly Busy—North William Street Deal in Old Lorillard Realty—West Side Apartment House Sold—Big Broadway-Dyckman Street Holding.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold for W. Diller, to M. Epstein, one lot, 25 by 114, on Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street, east of Fourth Avenue, and to H. Sack and A. Cazanoff & Co., a plot of four lots on the north side of Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 280 feet east of White Plains Avenue, and to I. Weinstock and J. Kalmanoff, one lot on the east side of White Plains Avenue, 25 by 80, north of Two Hundred and Forty-first Street.

C. Schierloh, with D. J. McDonald, sold the three-story and basement brownstone house 408 West Fifty-eighth Street, for Mrs. Rose Ward, to Daniel Meenan.

North William Street Property Deal.

Horace S. Ely & Co., representing the trustees for Sarah J. G. Spencer and Elizabeth D. G. Lane, in conjunction with H. P. Ridey, have sold 26 and 28 North William Street, near Park Row. The property, which has been in the Lorillard family for over fifty years, has a base area of 1,600 square feet, and the plot is 28 by 66 by 23 by 53 feet. The purchaser, Valentine Schmitt of Brooklyn, has under consideration the demolition of an old four-story building on the property and the erection of an office building, with a rathskeller. The realty in question is opposite the Staats Zeitung block, which is to be devoted to city use as a bridge terminal.

William Stonebridge has sold for James Bloomer to Eliza Follain the two-story frame dwelling 2,327 Washington Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street.

D. Jaffe has sold for $25,500, to Morris Asinof, the property 996 Brook Avenue.

West Side Apartment House Sold.

A. & C. Lewis have sold to Moses Beckhardt, for Leo Solomon and Robert M. Silverman, the six-story apartment houses Robert and Millard, 14 to 20 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, on plot 120 by 100.

Joseph Metzger and M. Rosenblum report the following sales: 95 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, for Mr. Kleinman, to L. Fox; 191 and 193 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, for M. Katz, to Mrs. G. Oposner, and 225 East Ninety-seventh Street, for A. Lutz, to M. Rosenblum.

A Broadway-Dyckman Street Plot.

The Broadhead estate has sold to Daniel B. Freedman a plot 51 by 250 by 261, on the east side of Broadway, 450 feet south of Dyckman Street. The purchaser thus adds to a holding of 54 by 250 south, and another plot bought from the same estate, 54 by 120 feet, so that he has fifteen lots, or a plot 198 by 250, on the east side of Broadway. Soon an eastern frontage to the property will be given by the cutting through of Vermilyea Avenue.

Charles Parelli has sold for Max Goldstein the five-story double tenement 436 East Thirteenth Street.

East Harlem Property Disposed Of.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for S. Green and E. Baef to Patrick Reddy, a contractor, a stable with land, the plot 75 by 199.10 feet, running from One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 575 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

Bryan L. Kennelly has leased to W. Harry Motley of New York, for Mary A. Palmer, a Summer property known as Tor Lodge, on Ocean Avenue, Cedarhurst L. I.

Bronx Properties Change Hands.

Edward Polak has sold for Max Borck 782 and 784 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, four-story double flats, 25 by 100 each; also the plot 25 by 100 on the north side of Two Hundred and Tenth Street, near Fifth Avenue; also four lots on the north side of Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, near White Plains Avenue; also four lots on Two Hundred and Twenty-third Street, near Fourth Avenue, and two lots on Two Hundred and Twenty-third Street, near Fourth Avenue.

David Cohn has, through Nichols & Lummis, bought from Patrick Cowen 332 West Fortieth Street, a five-story tenement, on plot 25 by 100 feet.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Wallace Stewart 171 West Seventy-third Street, a four-story dwelling, plot 17 by 102.2.

Nevins & Pereiman have sold the old building 121 to 125 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, on plot 49.4 by 100.11 feet. The property will be improved.

D. Pritchard has, through E. Galietti & Co., sold to E. S. Howard a two-and-a-half-story stone front frame dwelling, 50 by 130, on the west side of Harrison Avenue, north of Tremont Avenue.

Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn have sold for Mary Kelly the northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Brook Avenue, five-story triple flat, with stores, plot 25 by 90, to Hyman Drescher; for Herman J. Kanenbley, 713 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, five-story triple flat, plot 33.6 by 100, to Esther Lidz; for Francis Miner, 628 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, five-story double flat, lot 25 by 100, to N. L. Glauber; for Morris Berkowitz, 558 Brook Avenue, five-story double flat, with stores, lot 25 by 100, to Attorney Sol. C. Bernstein; for John Munch, 808 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, five-story double flat, with store, lot 25 by 100; for Peter Ewald, 437 Brook Avenue, five-story double flat, with store and baker's oven, on lot 25 by 90, and for C. Richelmer, 337 East Eighty-first Street, five-story double flat, lot 25 by 100.

Second Avenue Tenements Projected.

M. J. Levison, in conjunction with H. Levy, has sold for the Rosehill Realty Company 750, 752 and 754 Second Avenue, three four-story buildings on plot 49.4 by 100. The purchaser, a builder, will erect a six-story tenement with stores.

J. G. Machiett has sold a dwelling and stable, plot 40 by 140 feet, at the southwest corner of Honeywell Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

The buyer of 14 to 20 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, sold by R. M. Silverman and Leo Solomon, was Moses Beckhardt.

Max J. Vilein sold 129 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street to M. Adler.

Important Leasehold Transactions.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. have leased for Bernard Naumburg the three five-story apartment houses, 12, 14, and 16 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, between Central Park West and Manhattan Avenue. The houses contain forty families and cover a plot 75 by 100.11 feet. The lease runs for five years at an aggregate rental of $42,500. Mr. Naumburg purchased the property from Michael Rowan through M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., and took title to it yesterday.

M. Morgenthau Jr., & Co. have also leased to the Weiller & Herman Co. the first loft at 100-102 Wooster Street. The office of Julius Friend represented the owners of the property in this transaction.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. were the brokers in the lease made by A. Jacobson & Brother, furriers, of the second loft in the building at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.

Duff & Brown have leased for Amanda Clark and Jane A. Whitehead to John Brown a parcel of about thirty lots fronting 600 feet in Jerome Avenue, from One Hundred and Sixty-second to One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. Also for New York Life Insurance Company 557 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, to F. C. Banton, and 791 St. Nicholas Avenue, a three-story dwelling, for Alderman Griffinhagen to Charles Mackin.

Results at Auction.

Peter F. Meyer's sale of 260 lots at Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, comprising the Rushmore property, attracted many buyers, and the result was satisfactory. A tract of six acres with dwelling and stable on Orienta and Forest Avenues was bought by A. M. Foster for $16,500. He also bought a plot of ten lots on the Old Post Road for $4,000. W. T. Cornell bought on Orienta Avenue five acres, with dwelling and buildings, for $17,000. Fifteen lots with structures on Beach and Walton Avenues went to Charles Brooks for $7,600.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

Avenue A, 1,531 n w corner of 81st St, 17x ..76, three-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Solomon Hosk..... $14,250

Avenue C, 188, e s, 26 ft s of 12th St, 25.9 x 100, three-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Solomon Hosk..... 12,275

By Joseph P. Day.

Lenox Av, 228, e s, 81.10 ft n of 121st St, 20x100, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church..... 25,000

35th St, 530 and 532 West, s s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, each 25x98.9; two five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to Morris Franklin; No. 530, $14,550; No. 532.. 14,525

Crotona Av, n e corner of 170th St, 40.5x 116.2x37.7x100.3, vacant; 170th St, n s, 116.2 ft w of Crotona Av, adjoining the foregoing, 25x109.3, vacant; and 170th St, n e corner of Clinton Av, adjoining the foregoing, 35x110.4x19.2x109.3, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Elias A. Goldstein..... 17,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

134th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lincoln Av, runs w 25 x n 175 x w 42.2 to 3d Av Bridge approach x n x e 26 to 135th St x e 60 x s 200, vacant; foreclosure sale, to E. G. Geiger..... 6,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

51st St, 423 West, s s, 425 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Rose M. Leonard..... 14,850

By James L. Wells.

Webster Av, s e corner of 203d St, 50x110, vacant; foreclosure sale, to William G. Watt..... 4,225

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

101st St, n s, 40 ft w of 1st Av, for four six-story brick tenements and stores, 40x87.11; A. & I. R. Horowitz and another of 48 West 114th St, owners; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $140,000.

1st Av, n w corner of 101st St, for a six-story brick flat and store, 40x90.11; A. & I. R. Horowitz and another, owners; A. Badt, architect; cost, $48,000.

173d St, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 37.6x88; E. Nicholsberg of 552 Lenox Av, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $60,000.

146th St, n s, and 147th St, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for two five-story brick flats, 50x87.11; C. R. McLaughlin of 1,123 Broadway, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $100,000.

216th St, s s, 641 ft w of 4th Av, for two-story frame blacksmith shop and dwelling, 21x60; Anton Chimsel of Bronx Terrace, owner; John Davidson of 50 East 227th St, architect; cost, $3,500.

206th St, n s, 209 ft w of Mosholu Parkway, for three-story frame dwelling, 21x52; Annie D'Ambro of 206th St, owner; W. E. Nickerson of 148th St and 3d Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

Hoffman St, e s, 25 ft s of 191st St, for two-story frame dwelling, 20x52; James W. Campbell of 2,003 Boston Road, owner; Arthur Boehmer of 751 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $6,500.

La Fontaine Av, e s, 25 ft n of 181st St, for three four-story brick tenements, 21x05; John O'Leary of 1,225 Union Av, owner; Robert Pless of 619 East 149th St, architect; cost, $27,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, July 12.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 168th St, 104.7x100; Walter A. Dick to Samuel Schwab. (mtg $80,000)..... Nom.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 122d St, 191.10x200, (mtg $125,000;) Broadway, n e corner of 174th St, 78x83x76x41.8, (mtg $6,000;) Isaac H. Clothier to Louis Sachs and another..... 100

BROOK AV, 1,000, e s, 26.6x129.2x25x 158.1; Herman Gordon to Abraham Jacobs. (mtg $23,250)..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 1,002, e s, 26.6x138.1x25x 146.11; Herman Gordon to Abraham Jacobs..... Nom.

BROOK AV, w s, 75 ft s of Wendover Av, 25x80x24.11x70.2; Amalia M. Rosenzweig to Abraham Levine, (mtg $1,000)..... 1,700

CARMINE ST, s e corner of Bedford St, 45x80; Nathan Kirsh to Abraham Levinstein and another, (mtg $68,700,) other consideration and..... 100

CLINTON AV, n w s, 101.2 ft s of 182d St, 22x80.5x22x88.6; Amalia Pirk to Chester J. Canterbury, (mtg $3,600,) other consideration and..... 100

HUDSON ST, w s, 59 ft s of Reade St, 11.2x5x10; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to Josephine A. Johnson, quitclaim..... 250

FOREST AV, e s, 51.2 ft s of 161st St, 25x100; Margaret A. Barker to Peter Flinn, (mtg $4,500)..... Nom.

FOREST AV, 1,176, e s, 24.2x135.1x17x 134.11; Frederick W. Hagermeyer and another, executors, to Henrietta Brown, (mtg $5,000)..... 10,500

FRONT ST, 34, n s, 28.11x76.1x28.8x75.11; Lillian R. Voth to Amos F. Eno, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and..... 100

INTERIOR PARK, 1,476 ft e of Emerson St and 125 ft n of Vermilyea Av, runs n 188.1 x e 75.6 x s 184.11 x w 75; Max Marx to Godfrey N. Nelson, other consideration and..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, 440 to 444, w s, 50x 95; Frances P. Field to Charles H. Wilson..... 62,500

LEXINGTON AV, 440 to 444, w s, 50x 95; Charles H. Wilson to New York State Realty and Terminal Company..... 62,500

LEXINGTON AV, 450, w s, 20x80; Josephine E. Nichols to the New York State Realty and Terminal Company, (mtg $13,000)..... 27,000

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 60.5 ft s of 45th St, 20x80; William J. Hoagland to the New York State Realty and Terminal Company, (mtg $18,000)..... 27,000

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 88th St, 100.8x41.8; Edward T. Spillane to Elizabeth Dinneen, 2½-9 part, (mtg $15,000) Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 88th St, 100.8x41.8; Edward C. Sheehy to Philip Simon, (mtg $38,000,) other consideration and..... 100

LOTS 120 and 121, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; George Schaefer to John Ringen, other consideration and..... 100

LOTS 483 and 484, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Victor Gerhards to Arnold Timmerhaus and wife, other consideration and..... 100

NORTH WILLIAM ST, 16½, s e s, runs s w 11.9x e 13.11x n w 7.3; Union Construction and Realty Company to Nathaniel A. Campbell and others, other consideration and..... 100

OLD BROADWAY 2,376 and 2,378, e s, 51.9x100x49.11x712.8; James O'Connell and others to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, other consideration and.

PART OF LOT 22, map of Morrisania, 46x 100; Jennie Ansel to Moorehead Realty and Construction Company, other consideration and..... 100

PARK AV, 4,062, s s, 16x150.3x19.6x150; Giosne Galiano to William Roden, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of 137th St, 25x100.25x100; Fritz Schmidt to Daniel Hecht, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, 2,282, e s, 25.7x94; Vincent Garofalo to Simon Ginsberg and others, (mtg $14,000)..... Nom.

1ST AV, s e corner of 95th St, ½ block, and 103; Frances E. Grant to Alice W. Brooks, ½ of 5-9 part..... Nom.

2D AV, e s, 36.8 ft n of 123d St, runs n e 49x s e, x e 12.6x n 100x w 100x s 63.4; Margaret E. Backus to Solomon L. Kaye.....

2D AV, e s, 36.8 ft n of 123d St, runs n e 49x s 100 x w 12.6x n 100x w 100x s 63.4; Solomon L. Kaze to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 16,500

4TH ST, n e corner of 10th St, 20.1x80.8; Charles Lanier, trustee, to Benjamin F. Poth..... 100

5TH AV, 1,391, e s, 24.11x100; Louis Benedict and another to Max Wetstein, (mtg $30,000;) other consideration and... 25,000

6TH ST, 713 East, 22.9x90.10; William Clark and others to Ellen Cullen..... Nom.

10TH AV, 378, e s, 24.8x100; Henry L. Center and others, individually and as trustees, to Chelsea Realty Company, (mtg $14,500)..... 100

10TH AV, s e corner of 211th St, 99.11x 100; Malvina P. Augur to John M. Rice. 32,000

11TH ST, 640 East, 25x94.8; Ignaz Reich and others to Rosie Monkovitz, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... Nom.

14TH ST, s w s, Lot 121, map of John Rogers, No. 2, 25x103.3; Jay St. 9, 25x 52.8x24.8x53.6; Franklin St, s s, 110 ft w of Church St, 25x100; Beach St, s s, Lot 25 H, map of Church Farm, 27.3x73.7x 25x85; Edward C. Justh to Henry L. Center and others, quitclaim..... Nom.

20TH AV, s s, w 25 ft of e ¼ of Lot 579, map of Wakefield, 25x114.6; John E. Shannon to Mary Z. Kinney, (mtg $2,-000)..... Nom.

24TH ST, n s, 350 ft s of 1st Av, 150x 197.4x irregular; Durant Land Company to John H. Duffy, other consideration and..... 100

32D ST, 443 West, 25x66.6x irregular; Charles Rohe and others to the Chelsea Realty Company, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and..... 100

36TH ST, 437 West, 25x98.9; Alonzo M. Robertson to Charles M. Gross, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

38TH ST, 135 East, 19x98.9; John McVey and another to Julia D. F. Delafield..... Nom.

40TH ST, 207 and 209 East, 50x98.9; William H. Mayer, executor, to Joseph P. Ryan..... 35,000

45TH ST, 226 East, 26x100.4; Annie Eisenman to Irving Bachrach, (mtgs $12,000) Omitted

53D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 19x 100.5; Sarah F. Loder to the Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and..... 100

60TH ST, 249 West, 25x100.5; Sender Feldmark to Wolf Nelken and another, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

61ST ST, 215 West, 25x100.5; Frances H. P. Gordon and another to Josephine A. Halsted, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

61ST ST, 236 West, 25x100.5; Josephine A. Halsted to Jacob Hyman and another, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

62D ST, 152 West, 25x100.5; Kassel Edelson and another to George W. Korn, (mtg $24,250,) other consideration and..... 100

63D ST, 156 and 158 West, 50x10[illegible] Solomon A. Cohn to George W. [illegible] (mtg $[illegible],000) other consideration and..... 250

son to George W. Korn, (mtg $24,250,) other consideration and..... 100

75TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of Madison Av, 17x102.2; Louis A. Ripley to Joseph Silverman, other consideration and..... 100

70TH ST, 188 and 190 East, 50x102.2; Simon Grun to Clara Fromm, (mtgs $35,424,) other consideration and..... 100

78TH ST, 212 West, 18.9x102.2; William S. Halliday to Louis Sutcliff, (mtg $17,-000,) other consideration and..... 100

82D ST, 513 East, 29.8x102.2; Franklyn Paddock, referee, to Wilber F. Rockwell 16,150

86TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; George W. Eccles to John Schluter, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

88TH ST, 179 West, 16.8x100.4; Josephine A. Halsted to Frances H. P. Gordon, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

90TH ST, 67 East, 18.6x100.8; John C. Hegelein to Reinhold Van der Emde and another, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

90TH ST, 67 East, 18.8x100.8; Charles F. Wells, referee, to John C. Hegelein..... 21,100

104TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Rachel Bernstein and another to Louis Alterisi, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and..... 100

109TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Mary Reilly to John E. Simons and another, (mtg $21,000)..... Nom.

114TH ST, 210 East, 17.11x100.11; Isidor M. Glickman to Hyman Goldberg, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and..... 100

114TH ST, 10 East, 25x100.11; Wolf Aaron to David Knopp, (mtg $22,750)..... Nom.

114TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x½ block; Louis Merolia to Luisa Merolla and another, 1-3 part, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and..... 100

117TH ST, 45 West, 25x100.11; Solomon Marks and others to Isaac Fox, (mtg $26,375)..... Nom.

117TH ST, 413 East, 25x100.10; Harry H. Lipkowitz to Emanuel Lipkowitz, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and..... 100

119TH ST, 21 East, 100x25.10; Richard M. Bent to Isidor Kranshaar and another, other consideration and..... 100

124TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 16x 100.11; Emil Goldmark, referee, to the Inter-State Land Holding Company, (mtg $150,000)..... 15,000

126TH ST, n s, 215 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 99.11; Johanna A. Russell and others to Joseph H. Prisk, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

131ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of Park Av, 50x99.11; Percy D. Adams to Benjamin Harris and others, (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and..... 100

133D ST, 260 West, 16.8x99.11; Henry S. Hewson to Irene S. Quirk, (mtg $7,000)... 9,250

135TH ST, 338 East, 25x100; Joseph Kantrowitz to Abraham Buchbinder, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and.. 100

136TH ST, 861 East, 25x100; William C. Renwick and others, trustees, to Morris Wexler..... 18,500

137TH ST, s s, 324.7 ft w of 7th Av, 18.6x 99.11; Joseph L. Rushing to Clara J. Van Dyck, (mtg $9,000)..... Nom.

142D ST, s s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x 99.11; William Mohr and another to Abraham Rosenbloom, (mtg $30,000)..... Nom.

144TH ST, 307 West, 24.6x99.11; Arnold Syrkin to Harry Schiff and another, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and.. 100

152D ST, s s, 104 ft e of Robbins Av, 50x 100; Russel S. Johnson to Jackson Construction Company, (mtg $4,500)..... Nom.

152D ST, s s, 104 ft e of Robbins Av, 50x 100; Jackson Construction Company to George Brown, other consideration and.. 100

169TH ST, 1,160 and 1,102 East, runs s e 62.1 x n 76.9 x s e 44.11; Katharine P. Hooks to Stephan G. Still, (mtg $6,300)..... Nom.

171ST ST, n s, 95 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 25x100; Christine Thulander to John Davis, (mtg $750,) other consideration and..... 100

179TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Bronx Park Av, 25x100; Jacob Schmidt to Morris N. Daitch, (mtg $4,300,) other consideration and..... 100

223D ST, s s, 105 ft w of White Plains Road, 75x114, Wakefield; David Haig to Thomas Helde and another, other consideration and..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BACHRACH, Irving, and another to American Mortgage Company; 45th St, 226 East, 1 year..... 14,000

BACHRACH, Irving, and another to American Mortgage Company; 46th St, 226 East, prior mtg $14,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BIRKMIRE, William H., to Harlem Savings Bank; 141st St, n s, 114.4 ft e of Alexander Av, 1 year..... 4,500

BIRKMIRE, William H., to Harlem Savings Bank; Clinton Av, w s, 120 ft s of Lebanon St, 1 year..... 3,000

BIRKMIRE, William H., to Harlem Savings Bank; Suburban St, e s, 21.10 ft n of Bainbridge Av, 1 year..... 3,000

BRENNAN, Patrick, to New York Academy of Sciences; 135th St, s s, 133.11 ft w of 3d Ave, 3 years..... 5,200

BROWN, George, to Jackson Construction Company; 152d St, 104 ft e of Robbins Av, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000

BROWN, George, to Jackson Construction Company; 152d St, s s, 104 ft e of Robbins Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

CANTERBURY, Chester J., to Amalia Pirk; Clinton Av, n w s, 101.2 ft s of 182d St, prior mtg —, 4 years..... 900

COLLINS, Eben H., to Edwin B. Collins, executor, &c., and others, 88 ft w of Washington St, all title..... 3,239

CONNORS, Rose, to Patrick H. Whaten; Van Cortlear Place, n w s, 100 ft s w of Wicker Place, due Sept. 14, 1907..... 1,700

CULLEN, Ellen, to American Mortgage Company; 6th St, 713 East, 3 years..... 10,000

CULLEN, Ellen, to American Mortgage Company; 6th St, 713 and 715 East, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

DICK, Walter A., to Freidman & Kurzman; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 166th St, prior mtg $80,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 6,959

DUFFY, John H., to Title Insurance Company of New York; 24th St, n s, 350 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years..... 23,000

EGAN, Patrick B., to Thomas F. O'Donnell; 3d Av, n e corner of 187th St, 5 years..... 5,000

EYDENBERG, Abraham, to the Surety Realty Company; Greenwich St, n w corner of Warren St; also Greenwich St, 284, prior mtg $60,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 80,000

FLAMMER, John J., to Investors' Mortgage Company; 8th Av, 901, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 600

FOX, Isaac, to Solomon Marks and another; 117th St, 45 West, due May 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 100

GEORGE, Joseph M., to Elizabeth R. George; 32d St, s s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, all title, due Dec. 18, 1906, 6 per cent... 8,000

GINSBERG, Simon, and others to Vincent Garofalo; 1st Av, e s, 50.6 ft n of 117th St, prior mtg $14,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,500

GROSS, Charles M., to Alonzo M. Robertson; 36th St, 437 West, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years..... 5,000

HECHT, Daniel, to Fritz Schmidt; St. Ann's Av, n e corner of 137th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 8,500

HOLLEIN, John C., to Lena Jacoby and others, executors and trustees; 67 East 90th St, due Aug. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

KAY, Sol L., to Margaret E. Backus; 2d Av, e s, at centre line of old Church Lane, 36.8 ft n of 123d St, 9 years..... 12,000

KORN, George W., to Bruno Richter; 62d St, 152 to 158 West, (4 mtgs,) prior mtgs $97,000, 2 years, 6 per cent., each.. 2,500

KORS, Selig A., to Adolph Hollander; 51st St, 222 and 224 East, prior mtg $49,000, due March 18, 1906, 6 per cent..... 2,000

KORS, Selig A., to Adele Herold; 51st St, 222 and 224 East, prior mtg $40,000, due Jan. 1, 1910, 6 per cent..... 9,000

KRAUSHAAR, Isidor, and another to Adolf Mandel and another; Madison Av, n w corner of 119th St, prior mtg $42,-000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

KRAUSHAAR, Isidor, and another to Richard M. Bent; Madison Av, n w corner of 119th St, 5 years..... 42,000

LYNCH, Agnes, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; West End Av, s e corner of 86th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.. 30,000

MOCKRIDGE, Grace A., to Herbert A. Heyn and another; Lot 174, second map of Neill estate, 1 year..... 300

MOHR, Margaret, to Charles A. Willets; Green Av, n s, 375 ft e of Mapes Av, Westchester, due June 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 2,250

MORGENROTH, Louisa, to Alexander Thern, guardian; Eagle Av, s s, 245 ft e of 158th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,800

MOSKOVITZ, Rosie, to Ignaz Reich and another; 11th St, 640 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,500

MOOREHEAD REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Jessie Ansel; 165th St, at n w corner of Lot 23, map of Morrisania, &c., being part of Lot 22, 1 year..... 5,000

OVERBOUGH, Mary B., and another to Adele Kneeland, executrix and trustee; King's Bridge Road, e s, 75 ft n of Windham Place, 3 years, 5½ per cent... 7,200

PARSONS, Eleanor I., to Francis Scholes, guardian; 124th St, s s, 38 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 20,000

POLLAK, Samuel, and another to Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the City of New York; Madison St, 359 and 361, 3 years..... 48,000

POLLAK, Samuel, and another to Jacob Fischel; Madison St, 359 and 361, prior mtg $48,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 20,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, and another to the State Bank; Morton St, n w corner of Bleecker St, demand, 6 per cent..... 20,000

POTH, Benjamin F., to Charles Lanier, trustee; 4th St, 238, n e corner of 10th St, due July 1, 1909..... 12,000

POTH, Benjamin F., to Charles Lanier, trustee; 10th St, 183 West, due July 1, 1909..... 8,000

PRISK, Joseph H., to Richard W. Freedman; 126th St, n s, 215 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

RICE, John M., to Malvina P. Augur; 10th Av, s e corner of 211th St, 3 years. 7,500

ROCKWELL, Wilbur F., to Virginia Samuel; 93d St, 513 East, 3 years..... 11,000

ROSENBERG, William, Glenn Island Park Av, 4,052, installments, 6 per cent..... 650

ROSENBLOOM, Abraham, to William Mohr and another; 142d St, s s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

RYAN, Joseph F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 40th St, 207 and 209 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

SACKETT, Charles P., to Mary F. Place; 124th St, s s, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 10,000

SIEGEL, Jacob, and another to Mary W. Pell-Haggerty; 231 and 233 East 117th St, 5 years..... 40,000

SIEGEL, Abraham, to Aaron Goodman and another; 28th St, n s, 125.6 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000

SILVERMAN, Joseph, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 75th St, n s, 158 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. [illegible]

SIMON, Philip, to [illegible] Fullerton Av, s w corner [illegible] mtg $40,000, 1 year..... [illegible]

TRYON, Phillip, to [illegible]

n w corner of Lexington Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

SWEENSON, Christian, to Harlem Savings Bank; Lots 443 and 444, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 1 year..... 2,000

WEXLER, Morris, to William C. Renwick and others, trustees; 861 East 136th St, 5 years..... 14,000

WILDER, George W., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 108th St, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 3 years, 4½ per cent... 65,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BUCHANAN PLACE, s s, 100 ft w of Grand Av, 125x100, Bronx; William D. Clarke against Lurlla B. Blair, owner; John E. Blair and another, contractors. 150

3D AV, 2,336; Eagle Iron Works against Krepa & Nezold, owners and contractors. 490

5TH AV and 16th St, n e corner, 49x 141.10x irregular; Central Iron Works against Carrie M. Butler, owner and contractor..... 642

19TH ST, 332 and 334 East; Samuel Lederman against Morris Goldberg, owner; T. R. De Lacey Company, contractor..... 108

32D ST, 115 West; David Brown against Wilmarth A. Robinson, owner; James L. McDermott, contractor..... 10

109TH ST, 169 to 173 East; Efraim Ratner against Abraham Kantor and Abraham Tauber, owners and contractors..... 236

116TH ST and Pleasant Av, s w corner, 94x126; Patrick Reddy against Louis Meryash, owner and contractor..... 5,350

125TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 50x 200 to 126th St; Vincent Valentine against Timothy D. Sullivan and George F. Kraus, owners; Justus J. Smith, contractor..... 35

129TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 16x 100; Michele D'Amore against Crescent Mercantile and Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 1,370

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

SHAKESPEARE AV, e s, 225 ft s of 169th St; James J. Lydon against Charles Zouren and another, June 7, 1904..... 160

Lis Pendens.

CHERRY ST, 153 and 155; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Joseph Friedman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. J. Winston.

CLINTON PLACE, 21, leasehold; Lorence Cavinato against Louis Molla, (action to impress trust;) attorney, Barry.

LYVERE PLACE, s s, 100 ft w of the lands of P. Mullin, 25x100, Bronx; Elizabeth Cummings against William Nagle and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

32D ST, 320 East; Katie Oehmsen against Yetta Berkowitz, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davis & Kaufmann.

40TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Alexander Stein against Peter Leiman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Myers & Goldsmith.

95TH ST, n s, 364 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x 100.8; Edward F. Browning against Eleanor Schrader and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Thornall.

126TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Jacob Wener against James C. Sinclair and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moss & Feiner.

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Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Skilght Studios; offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

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Corner near 86th; 5-story double; store; price, $74,000; mortgage, $40,000; rent, $7,400.

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Suites, Parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

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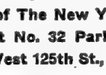
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BRISTOL,

Forty-ninth Street, between B'way & 6th Av.

Handsomest hotel in Manhattan; American plan, for two persons, offering parlor, bedroom, and royal bath, $30 weekly, including meals. Cleverly furnished. White service. Valet attendance. Concerts daily. Transient rates:—
Per day, $5 for two; $3 for one.
European rates:—
Single rooms per day, $1.50; double suites, $2.
EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD TABLE.
Exclusive and refined patronage.

THE HANOVER, 2 East 15th St., Cor. 5th Av.,

To rent by the year, season, or shorter time, commodious apartments, furnished and unfurnished, from 8tptember 1st; now open for inspection; table on American plan.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.

A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST.

The Invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily, warerooms, 128 5th Av., near 19th St.

$95 Upright. Bargains, Steinway Sacrifice. Pianos rented, $3 monthly. Installments, $5 up. $115 | WIDDLE'S 6 WEST 125th ST.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION, $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES.

LISTERATED FOOT POWDER

Quickly relieves aching and perspiring feet. The Alpers Pharmacy, 45&47 West 31st St., N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR"

GLEN ISLAND

Special attractions this season: Japanese Village, Bazaar, Tea House, Theatres, Hawaiian Singers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand menagerie. Museum. Aviary. Aquarium. KLEIN DEUTSCHLAND. Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Billiards and outdoor sports. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la Carte.

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
Leave Cortlandt Street Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M.
East 22d Street, 9:20, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.
Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 22d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION, 40 CENTS,
including free admission to all attractions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. CONEY ISLAND

They cannot burn! They cannot sink!
LANDING at the centre of the great, new and stellar attractions.
SPECIAL TO-DAY.
Leave FOOT 23D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, Half hour later.
North River.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT'S LIQUORS & CIGARS served under company management.

STEAMER TAURUS
of Iron Steamboat Fleet will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS.
Leave 31st St., East River, 7:30 A. M. Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, 8:20 A. M.
BAIT AND TACKLE ON BOARD.
Fare: Gentlemen, 75c; Ladies, 50c; Children, 25c.

"COOL DAYS--BREEZY NIGHTS"

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., week days 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10 (12:40 Race Days), and half hourly from 1:10 to 2:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days 5:40, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50 (1:20 Saturdays only), 1:50 (2:20 Saturdays only), 2:50 (3:30 Saturdays only), 4:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:30, 8:00, 9:20 (9:50 Saturdays only), 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON,
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.. 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier..... 9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CONEY ISLAND BOATS.

40 minutes from Battery via DREAMLAND'S line fast iron steamers "Dreamland," "Grand Republic," "St. Johns," and "Rosedale." Hourly schedule.
Leave West 129th St. 8, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M. Leave West 22d St. 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 P. M. Leave Battery 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Four of largest steamers afloat. Fine service, music, cafe. Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M. Round trip 30c., children 20c., including admission to Dreamland.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 "
" West 22d St..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St..... 9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) W. 129th St. on Saturdays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY
New C. W. Morse, Sailing on odd dates in July, and Adirondack
ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY.
SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. ORCHESTRA. Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M. Direct rail connection at Albany with express trains to all points. C. W. Morse Souvenir, 10c. postage.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson and the Berkshires, Coxsackie and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA week-days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St.; 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat (ONTEORA) Saturdays, 1:30 from Christopher St.; 1:50 from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson by annex, and Malden.
Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.
Dining Room on Main Deck.
Illustrated Folder mailed free.

TROY LINE.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, N. R., West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), at 6 P. M. Sunday—STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connections made at Troy for all resorts North and East. Phone 1208—Spring.
Dining-rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight.
Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50; Lake George, $6.50; Wilmington, Vt., $5.00.
Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

JOY LINE.

PROVIDENCE $2.00 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON $3.00 DIRECT
MOST DELIGHTFUL TRIP IN AMERICA.
From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 400 Orchard.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,

Steamers leave Pier 13 E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M. MONDAYS, EXTRA TRIP, 8 A. M., FOR SAG HARBOR.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Leave FRANKLIN ST. for RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE and NEWBURGH at 4 P. M. Daily, except Sundays: Saturday, 1 P. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 1:30 P. M. For WEST POINT, CORNWALL and NEWBURGH at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in perfect order, ribbons and stands free; machines sold from twenty to fifty per cent. less than manufacturers' prices and covered with our us

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost or Stolen.—Bankbook No. 419,556 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

Lost—Near Fort George, side bag, silver monogram. Friday evening; liberal reward. 339 West 58th St.

$100 reward for returning team of black horses and bottling wagon to George Weisensee, 237 West 37th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

11th St., 36 West.—Connecting and other pleasant rooms; excellent table; references.

17th, 116 East.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; exceptionally clean house; excellent table; gentlemen; references.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; refrences.

22d St., 30 East.—Large and small rooms; table the best market affords; transients; $1 a day, upward.

48th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; Summer garden; reasonable.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms, with board; also table boarders.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, Cathedral Heights.—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, cool, handsomely furnished room; excellent table; American family; references.

A number of gentlemen can be accommodated during the Summer at a private house in Bay Ridge with either breakfast only or full board. Address Box O, 208 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

1.—Do you prefer a room in an old house, to living in a newly furnished, up-to-date hotel, with all modern improvements? You are paying as much for the old as you can have the new for; where? At the Monticello Hotel, 35 West 64th, just off Broadway; any west side car.

17th St., 55 West.—Parlor floor, entire or part; large ballroom, $4; reference.

18th St., 116 East. (Near Irving Place.)—Large and small rooms to let.

43d St., 13 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Large room; private bath; cool hall room; telephone.

45th St., 15 East.—For business men; temporary or protractive; residence and up-to-date room. Phone, 6485—38th.

47th St., 163 West.—Nicely furnished hall room; clean house; $3.

49th St., 131 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, Summer prices; hot water; house private; transients.

49th St., 217 West.—Comfortably furnished large and small cool rooms; bath, running water; moderate.

52d St., 74 West.—Pleasant front room; running water; closet, bath; $3.50; gentlemen only. Angell.

55th St., 324 West.—Comfortably furnished cool, clean rooms; large or small; all conveniences; bath.

56th St., 348 West.—Parlor, piano; bedrooms; first bell, west side.

58th St., 320 West.—Comfortably furnished large rooms; hall room; running water; porcelain bath; breakfast optional.

58th St., 118 West.—Floor of three rooms, with bath; separately or together; location central.

65th St., 59 West, "Omaha."—Large, cool rooms; single, en suite; running water; elevator; references. Clarke.

78th St., 163 West.—Large room adjoining bath; also hall room; telephone; transients accommodated; references.

85th St., 30 West.—Large and small furnished rooms, with bath; furnish to suit. Tiedmann.

103d St., 131 West.—One or two cool rooms; one flight; near elevated; low. Fisher.

135th St., 242, 244, and 246 West.—Neatly furnished rooms to rent with or without board.

135th St., 242, 244, 246 West.—Neatly furnished rooms to rent, with or without board.

Are you staying in town for the Summer? If so and you want cool, newly furnished room or apartment, hotel service, every comfort, at moderate prices, from $6 per week upward, look at them, at the Monticello Hotel, 35 West 64th St., between Broadway and Central Park.

Have you a cool, comfortable room, with private bath or the use of shower and tub? If not you can get them, with hotel service, and all conveniences, from $6, $7, and $8 per week upward at the Monticello Hotel, 35 West 64th St., just off Broadway.

Out of Town.

Large, cool, comfortable rooms facing ocean and near depot, with first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

Females.

Wanted.—Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require a manager and buyer for their dressmaking department; one capable of going abroad and selecting models; all communications treated strictly confidential.

Wanted.—Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require an experienced saleswoman for their glove department.

Wanted—Stenographer, experienced as bookkeeper; shorthand not necessary; must be active; salary, $10. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; a Christian; with at least two years' experience and well educated; salary to start, $10; good opportunity. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and bookkeeper; must be experienced, educated, and of good appearance. Call after 9:30 A. M., Room E, 7 Produce Exchange.

Wanted—Stenographer, residing in Brooklyn, with knowledge single entry bookkeeping; salary $7. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and bookkeeper; one able to take full charge of books; must be neat and accurate; salary $12 to start. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 338 Broadway.

Males.

Cutters wanted; also trimmers and lining cutters with shears or knife by wholesale clothing houses; steady employment and good wages. Apply N. Y. Clothing Trade Association, Room 19, 13 Astor Place, New York.

Wanted—A technical school graduate to assist in the editorial rooms of technical weekly; must possess literary ability and preferably journalistic experience. "Editorial," 188 Times Office.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of experienced bookkeepers on charge ledgers. Apply by letter, stating salary expected, and previous experience.

Wanted—Young man, thoroughly familiar with railroad and industrial statistics, capable of writing a good market letter. C. Mont. Benton Co., 526 West 28th St.

Wanted—Cook; must have good personal reference; be a good cook. Apply between 10 and 1, Wednesday, northwest corner 130th St. and 5th Av.

Wanted—Stenographer; experienced, ambitious young man; salary $12 to $15. Call after 9, Rossman, 108 Fulton St.

Wanted—Window cleaners. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson-Crawford Company.

Wanted—Stenographer, thoroughly experienced; must be rapid and accurate; for permanent position; salary $15 to start. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Expert stenographer for large express office in Long Island City; salary $40; must furnish machine. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 338 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

Dressmaker.—Shirt waists, suits, ladies', misses', children's dressmaker. Mrs. Bodine, 101 West 91st St.

Housekeeper.—By respectable middle-aged woman as housekeeper, widower's family or aged lady; excellent reference; city, country; moderate wages. Housekeeper, 143 8th Av.

Housework.—Good cook, waitress, plain washing; small family adults; city or country; city reference. 230 East 43d St., two flights, front. Car fare.

Nurse.—Reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, experienced infants' nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 22 East 115th St.

Stenographer.—Superior education; several years' experience; always successful; commercial, legal, any intricate work; young lady; will substitute; credentials. Alpha, 161 Times.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; accustomed to electrical and mercantile work; first-class references; $12, $15. Miss Reynolds, 151 Times.

Stenographer.—Capable young woman; four years' experience; thorough business education; quick, accurate; references; no agents; would substitute; $10. Punctual, 194 Times.

Stenographer.—Limited experience; American, (18); advantages education insures, earnestly seeks position. Moderate, 168 Times.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; competent and reliable young lady; will substitute; $15. Miss Nelson, P. O. T.

BROKER BLAUVELT ARRESTED IN NEWARK

Accused of Swindling Casualty Policy Holders.

USED BAD CHECKS, THEY SAY

Insurance Man's Wife Believes He Is Beyond Reform and Says His Own Family Has Lost Hope.

Harry R. Blauvelt, an insurance broker, who recently lived at 161 West Seventy-eighth Street, and is said to belong to an excellent family in Rockland County, was arrested in Newark yesterday at the request of the New York authorities, on a warrant charging him with grand larceny. The arrest was made by Detective Sergt. Long of Police Headquarters, Newark, who found Blauvelt strolling on Broad Street. He was at once locked up to await the arrival of a detective from this city.

Blauvelt's offenses, according to Lawyer Peter C. De Wolf, who is responsible for his arrest, consist in having passed worthless checks and accepting cash as premiums for insurance which he converted to his own use. Mr. De Wolf is attorney for Mrs. Blauvelt, the young wife of the accused, who has also obtained a warrant for the man's apprehension, charging him with desertion. She says he married her about a year ago, and, after pawning all her jewelry and obtaining all the money he could from her friends and relatives, left for parts unknown.

"I desire to put him where he will no longer deceive me or my people," she said. "His father served with distinction in the civil war, while his grandfather, the late David J. Blauvelt, was for a long time President of the Nyack National Bank. He used the names of his relatives to victimize whom he could. I have no further use for him, and I know that even his own family have lost hope that he will ever reform."

"The man's crookedness was first discovered," said Manager Long of the Casualty Company of America, at 54 William Street, from which Blauvelt obtained policies on applications, "by the complaints of persons whom he had pretended to assure. He induced them to file applications for insurance, secured policies therefor, and accepted the payment of the premiums. This money he failed to turn in to the main office, and at the expiration of sixty days after the issuance of the policies we notified their holders that they were void because of non-payment. The policy holders then appealed to us, and the cat was out of the bag.

"Our company is only one of several which he has used as a medium for his schemes. We have not suffered in any way from his practices, the losses having fallen upon the people who paid him their money. He was not an agent for this company, but was privileged to receive policies the same as any other licensed broker."

Blauvelt passed spurious checks on a number of persons in this city. He also victimized residents of Newark and Philadelphia.

FOUND SON AFTER 13 YEARS.

Young Man About to be Deported When Father Arrived.

John Brown, Jr., of Londonderry arrived here on July 4 on the steamship Ethiopia of the Anchor Line and through a mistake in his registration at Ellis Island, where he was sent, he was recorded as having no means and no friends in this country. He was ordered deported, and was placed in the detention pen. Yesterday his father, who had not seen him for thirteen years, appeared at Ellis Island and had him released.

Thirteen years ago John Brown's wife died, and he, feeling that there was nothing left in the old country for him, came to America, after placing his seven-year-old son in the custody of a guardian. Recently the guardian died, and the young man determined to come here to find his father. He spent all of his money in paying for a passage, and arrived here penniless.

The immigration authorities sent throughout the country for John Brown, Sr., and finally found him at New Bedford, Mass. He was notified of his son's detention, and came at once to New York. There was a happy reunion yesterday, and the young man left with his father for the home in Massachusetts. Mr. Brown, Sr., is now connected with the Standard Oil Company.

READY FOR MARINE DISASTER.

Brooklyn Man Would Kill Himself in Case Ship Goes Down.

When Henry Arlt, a retired cigar manufacturer, fifty-five years old, of 34 Starr Street, Williamsburg, was asked in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Williamsburg, to explain why he carried a revolver without a permit, he replied to Magistrate Naumer that he expected to sail for Germany next Saturday, and intended to blow out his brains if anything happened to the ship.

Arlt said he had read so much about the Slocum and Norge disasters that he felt convinced he could never witness such scenes. He said this was his sole reason for carrying the weapon. The Magistrate ordered the revolver confiscated and suspended sentence.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

8c. *line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced banking, commercial, insurance; capable handling large correspondence intelligently and rapidly; would substitute; $15. W 153 Times.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; six years' experience; rapid, accurate; good education; willing to substitute; best references; $12, $15. Miss Le Roy, 186 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—By exceptionally good beginner; some experience; neat, accurate; will accept small salary with chances of advancement. P., 180 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; American parentage; best references; $10. Truthful, 154 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Good, ambitious; some experience, desires permanent position; salary moderate. Mildred, 187 Times.

Stenographer.—Bright beginner; accurate; work week on trial. Miss T., Room 150, World Building.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; intelligent; good speller; reference. Gertrude, 179 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; business-like young lady; good education; exceptional ability. Miss M., 191 Times.

Washing.—Young woman to do washing at home; open air drying. Hume, 307 West 145th St.

Young lady wishes position with detective agency; ambitious, energetic; moderate salary to begin with. Miss H., Box 114 Times.

Males.

Boy, 16, good education, general office experience, rapid figurer, desires position. P., 181 Times.

Boy, good, honest, desires steady position for light office work. Harry, 637 47th St., Brooklyn.

Salesman.—Experienced in ladies' muslin underwear, shirtwaists, infants' and children's dresses and cloaks; would like to make connection with good firm; well acquainted in the dry goods trade. W. Wolfrom, 621 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; limited experience; good education; intelligent, active; good office assistant. Moderate, 194 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—Expert stenographer and private secretary, with ten years' experience. Write D. H., 155 East 56th St.

Tutor.—German, graduate of university, desires to give lessons, or tutor's position in a family in country. Address C 162 Times.

Upholsterer.—First-class; out by the day at residences; furniture, mattresses, carpets, &c.; prices moderate; reference. De Langie, 184 Columbus Av.

Waiter.—By Japanese for family, hotel, club, restaurant; long experience. Yoshino, 395 Water St.

Well educated, neat appearing young man, employed as city editor suburban daily, seeks position where executive ability and hard work will be financially appreciated. Worker, Box 133 Times.

Young man, twenty-one, with general contractor, builder, or any concern connected with the building line; general knowledge of repairs of buildings. Charles, 630 34 Av.

MORTGAGE FOR A MILLION.

Filed in Queens and Covers Property of Jamaica Water Supply Company.

A mortgage for $1,000,000 made by the Jamaica Water Supply Company to the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn was filed in the office of the County Clerk of Queens County yesterday. The mortgage bears 5 per cent. interest and is signed by Charles Lockwood, President, and Frank Lockwood, Secretary of the water company. The mortgage covers all the property owned by the company.

A mortgage for $55,000 by the Queens Borough Improvement Company to the Queens County Trust Company was also filed in the County Clerk's office. It carries 5 per cent. interest and pledges five parcels of land in Jamaica, consisting of 127 acres.

MRS. BLODGETT LEFT $344,000.

Son and Daughter Are Made Executors and Residuary Legatees.

The will of Abby B. Blodgett, who died a few days ago at Fishkill, N. Y., was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. The petition accompanying the will states that the value of the real estate left by the testator is $119,000 and the personal property $225,000.

The family residence, at 74 West Twelfth Street, together with the furniture there, is left to the daughter, Eleanor E. Blodgett. She and William T. Blodgett, son of the testatrix, are to receive the residue of the estate, which is to be divided equally between them. They are named to execute the will with a third executor, Josiah M. Fiske.

MORGAN INVALID WAS ATHLETE

Financier Cares for Trapeze Performer Who Was Crippled in London.

The true story of Louis M. Gardner, "the mysterious invalid," who arrived in New York Monday on the Atlantic transport liner Minneapolis, and who was met at the pier by a representative of J. P. Morgan, is thus related by a friend of his:

Gardner was an amateur athlete of some fame in this city, and especially in Brooklyn, and was remarkably skillful on the trapeze. He went abroad some years ago with a troop of professional performers, and somewhere in London fell from the trapeze and injured his spine. He was sent to a London hospital, and there his companions, having no money to spare, left him. Mrs. Morgan, then in London, heard of the case, heard that the young man was deserving, and ever since that time J. P. Morgan has taken care of him.

NO STEAMBOAT WITNESSES.

Ignore Inspectors' Subpoenas—Capt. Pease Fails to Appear.

There was a hiatus yesterday in the investigation which United States Steamboat Inspectors Dumont and Barrett are conducting into the affairs of their own office relative to the Slocum disaster. Some of the witnesses summoned have given little heed to the subpoenas sent out, and yesterday, when several failed to appear, the investigation was adjourned without date.

One of the witnesses subpoenaed who has failed to appear was Capt. Pease of the Grand Republic, who was responsible, he said, for the equipment of the Slocum, being Commodore of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company's fleet. A physician was sent to the Lebanon Hospital to examine Capt. Van Schaick of the Slocum, who is still confined to the hospital. It will depend largely on this report as to when the next session of the investigators will be held.

Two Inspectors, who came here from Galveston, Texas, were busy yesterday inspecting the steamboat John Sylvester at the Perth Amboy Dry Dock yards. The boat has been in dry dock for three months, undergoing repairs, and will go into commission as soon as the inspection is completed. No one was allowed on board while the inspection was being made.

The steamboat Tolchester of the Myers Excursion and Navigation Company, which is tied up in Morris Canal Basin, Jersey City, was reinspected yesterday. On the pier when the Inspectors arrived were about eighty old life preservers, evidently discarded. The stencil marks on them showed that they had been passed April 24, 1899. Some bore the names Long Branch and Neptune, while others were marked Tolchester.

One of the Inspectors had the lifeboats lowered, and also tested the fire hose on the vessel. The tackle on the lifeboats was new and everything seemed to work well.

The Federal Grand Jury, which has been investigating the Slocum disaster with the view of fixing the blame, adjourned on Monday to meet at the call of the foreman. No presentment was handed down.

WOMAN WAS NOT MURDERED.

Wounds on Throat Had Been Made by Surgeon's Knife.

After an autopsy on the body of the woman who was found dead on Monday evening in the hallway at 332 East Twenty-ninth Street with what appeared to be stab wounds in her throat, it was announced yesterday that the first conclusion of the police—that the woman had been murdered—was erroneous. Coroner's Physician Schultze, who performed the autopsy, declared that the wounds on the throat had been made by a surgeon's knife at an operation for tubercular glands, and that she had died from natural causes.

The police have not as yet been able to obtain the name and address of the woman, though they say she has frequently been seen in the streets of the neighborhood where she was found dead. Their theory is that she stumbled into the hallway after having been seized with a fit of illness. The body is at the Morgue.

STUDY PHILANTHROPIC WORK.

Needs of the Community, Say Experts, Can Be Met Only by Co-operation.

Thirty students, many of them already expert through practical experience, make up the Summer School in philanthropic work conducted by the Charity Organization Society in the Charities Building. They come from Illinois, Iowa, South Carolina, and five intermediate States, and many are graduates of well-known universities and colleges. Miss Mary L. Birtwell of Cambridge presided yesterday when the co-operation of the agencies for good in American cities was discussed.

A. W. McDougall, General Secretary of the Newark Bureau of Charities, cited the case of a family in that city which has secured help from a dozen churches, four other institutions, and the public authorities, and is still begging, as instancing the need of co-operation. Secretary Edward T. Devine of the Charity Organization Society declared that it was only through the co-operation of the different agencies that the needs of the community could be met in a rational manner.

Girl Drowned While Bathing.

Florence Jacobsen, twelve years old, of 11 Cedar Avenue, the Bronx, was drowned yesterday while bathing with a dozen other young children in the Harlem River, near the Seabury shipyards, at Morris Heights. She challenged the others to wade to a boat lying out from the shore, and sank when she tried it herself. Her body was recovered three hours later, and carried to the shipyard, where efforts at resuscitation were continued for half an hour without success.

Nagle Discharged in Court.

Percival E. Nagle, who is seeking to wrest from John F. Cowan the Tammany leadership of the Thirty-fourth South Assembly District, was discharged in the Harlem Court yesterday when arraigned on the charge of raising a Parker and Davis banner before the Kanawha Democratic Club, 150 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, without a license. Magistrate Baker refused to entertain a complaint, saying that as it was a penalty violation the case was for the civil courts.

HERE'S NEWS. N. Y. STORE ONLY.

190 of the finest shirts made, Imported French Madras in most unusual and delicate patterns, all of this Spring's importation.
We have never sold them for less than $4.50—now $3.

BATHING SUITS. We have taken great pains to get together an altogether exceptional selection, ½ sleeves, ¼ sleeves and sleeveless. Every color combination you can think of, all made by the one *best* manufacturer. If you are posted on Bathing Suits, please compare our prices—you will find them considerably less than others ask for the same. $1.50 to $7.50.

WHITE PLAITED BOSOM SHIRTS at $1. Those people who have been asking for sizes 14½, 15 and 15½ for the last week can now get them. A new lot came in to-day.

FOULARD SCARFS. There is nothing which has ever been able to take the place, among really well dressed men, of a Virgoe, Middleton & Co. foulard scarf, dark blue with different white figures. As we sell the regular $1 kind for 50c, men buy them in bunches.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"Like finding things."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SCHWAB PAID $1,910,000 TO MEET FRIENDS' LOSS

His New Light on Bethlehem Deal Interests Wall Street.

SOME QUESTIONS UNANSWERED

Ex-President of Steel Trust Also Admits Selling American Foundries—Statement of the Night Before.

Charles M. Schwab, just before he sailed for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. yesterday, confirmed a report that he had parted with $1,910,000 of his money to reimburse his friends for their losses in the Bethlehem Steel plant. Mr. Schwab also admitted that he had sold his holdings in the American Steel Foundries Company, of which his brother, Joseph Schwab, was President at the time when its stocks were thrown off the Stock Exchange list because of a false statement of working capital.

Both statements of the ex-President of the Steel Trust contributed much to the amusement of Wall Street during the day. The Steel Foundries statement, in which Mr. Schwab said, "It is true I have sold my stock in the American Steel Foundries," was taken in conjunction with a statement sent to the newspapers the night before to the effect that "Mr. Schwab is not selling anything just now. He has sold neither his steel stock nor that of the other big concerns with which he is identified."

The details of the other story, which Mr. Schwab confirmed as reported, are that when Morgan & Co. were looking for a purchaser for the Bethlehem Steel Company, they suggested to Mr. Schwab that, inasmuch as he was at that time President of the United States Steel Corporation, he should take it over.

In the course of the transaction, it was said, Mr. Schwab communicated with personal friends and told them that he deemed the Bethlehem property a splendid investment, and offered them, if they desired, an opportunity to participate in the ownership. A number of Mr. Schwab's friends took advantage of this offer and participated in the purchase to the extent of $1,910,000. Some time later the Bethlehem property was sold to the Shipbuilding Company, and Mr. Schwab's friends received, as is well known, shipbuilding securities and Bethlehem bonds as a part of the price paid for it.

The testimony in the United States Shipbuilding Company receivership action went over the ground of the Bethlehem transaction pretty thoroughly because it was the declared object of Samuel Untermyer, who, with Henry Wollman, was conducting the prosecution, to break the mortgage that Mr. Schwab had on the Bethlehem on the ground that it was without consideration and void. It was, in fact, just as the attack had reached the mortgage itself that Mr. Schwab capitulated and released his hold on the shipbuilding properties.

This testimony began with that of Mr. Schwab himself, as the record of the proceedings shows, to the effect that he purchased the Bethlehem in considerable haste in the Fall of 1901. He was at that time President of the United States Steel Corporation, and he explained on the stand, as did members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., that it was deemed unwise for him as President of the United States Steel Corporation to hold a plant that was competing with the Carnegie plant in the manufacture of Government armor plate. So the transfer was arranged to J. P. Morgan & Co., syndicate managers for the United States Steel Corporation.

Nixon and Dresser said that what they arranged first with Mr. Schwab and then with Max Pam, Schwab's counsel, was to purchase the Bethlehem from Mr. Schwab and to pay him $10,000,000 for it in bonds of the Shipbuilding Company and $20,000,000 in stock, he having paid $7,200,000, according to his own testimony, for the property the preceding Fall, and Morgan & Co., as syndicate managers, took it off his hands at the same price.

With the expectation of such an arrangement, Nixon and Dresser said, they went to the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. in August, 1902, to complete the deal. The contract which was handed them and which was later put in evidence provided for the sale of the Bethlehem by J. P. Morgan & Co., syndicate managers, to Nixon and Dresser for the shipbuilding company for $7,200,000 cash. Nixon and Dresser said on the stand that they told Mr. Perkins, who superintended the affair, Mr. Pam, and Oliver Wren, Schwab's secretary, that they had expected to be able to buy the property from Mr. Schwab, who up to that moment they had supposed was the owner, with their $10,000,000 of bonds and $20,000,000 of stock. Whereupon, said they, Mr. Wren produced Mr. Schwab's check for $7,200,000, said that his principal would "lend" Nixon and Dresser the money to buy Bethlehem, and would take in return the bonds and stock.

In the Street yesterday two questions were asked about the syndicate of friends which joined in the purchase of Bethlehem and had their losses subsequently paid. The first was: If the syndicate was formed for the first purchase, why did its members not get their money when Morgan & Co. took Bethlehem off Schwab's hands, leaving whatever stock bonus was thrown in when Nixon and Dresser bought the property as "velvet"? The second question was this: Was it true that Mr. Schwab had to borrow from some of his friends $1,910,000 to make up the $7,200,000 that he "lent" Nixon and Dresser, after he had himself received that amount from Morgan & Co. a few months before?

As the Kaiser Wilhelm sailed before these were entirely formulated, they remained unanswered when the market closed.

MADE THREAT IN COURT.

Torpey, Convicted of Robbery, Shook Fist at District Attorney.

"I'll get even with you when I get out of jail," shouted James Torpey, a member of the "Gas-house Gang," shaking his fist at Assistant District Attorney Nott after a jury had brought in a verdict in General Sessions before Judge Cowing convicting Torpey of robbery in the first degree.

With two other men, Torpey held up and robbed Adam Brunner of 402 East Twenty-third Street on May 4, at First Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The three robbers sandbagged Brunner and took his gold watch and chain and $28 in cash. John Reynolds and Hugh Diamond, the other two members of the gang, pleaded guilty to the robbery and were sentenced to State prison for seven years each.

Torpey was remanded for sentence. He is thirty-three years old, and lives at 414 East Twentieth Stre...



The higher the thermometer goes and the further back Spring gets, the greater our suit values.

Lots are broken; slow selling lots are spotted.

Result — special values in fancy mixtures at $15; in homespuns as low as $12.

How about a clean straw hat? All ours are $1.75 now, except Panamas which are $5—and they're real Panamas too.

With quarter-size collars you can have hot weather looseness without the ungainly gaping of a collar a half-inch larger than usual.

25 cents each or two for 25 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1360 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Wallach's Sale

8 O. 332 Columbus Ave.
238, 240, 242 Bowery.
649 Eighth Ave.
Third Ave., cor. 122d.
246 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

YOU can get a $3.00 Straw Hat Here NOW For about the price Of Having your Old One Cleaned $1.00.

Our {$3.40 / 2.90} Straws, $2.00
Our $2.40 Straws, $1.50.
Our $1.90 Straws, $1.00.
Panamas that were $8, $10 and $12, Now $5.00.

LAID TRAP FOR ELEVATOR BOY.

The Bait Was Gone, but the Alleged Culprit Did Not Have It.

Edward Stevens, eighteen years old, colored, the elevator boy at the office and apartment building at 41 West Twenty-fourth Street, was arrested last night on complaint of Mrs. Catherine Irving, one of the tenants.

Tenants of the building have been missing various articles for some time, but all efforts to find the culprit have been fruitless. A few days ago Mrs. Irving's apartment was entered and jewelry valued at $300 was stolen.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Irving went out, after purposely leaving a pocketbook containing $1.30 on her dresser. As she stepped from the elevator she told the boy that if any one called he was to say that she would return in an hour. She waited until the car went up, and then walked up stairs, reaching her apartment just in time to see the boy coming out.

Mrs. Irving immediately telephoned for a policeman, and the boy was arrested. The pocketbook was not in the apartment, but was not found on the boy. He denied his guilt.

RAINED COAL AFTER SMASH.

Cars Jump Track and Block Traffic on Myrtle Avenue Lines.

The first two cars of a motor train on the Myrtle Avenue elevated, Brooklyn, jumped the track just as the train was pulling out of the station at Ridgewood on its way to the Brooklyn Bridge, early yesterday morning, and came to a stop only when the first car smashed into a large coal shed standing beside the track. The building was wrecked, and fully a hundred tons of coal were dumped into the street below.

There were 150 passengers on the train at the time, nearly half of them being in the two forward cars. When they felt the wheels leave the rails and go bumping over the ties and saw the electricity flashing about the car windows, they became panic-stricken, and rushed for the rear of the train. There were five cars on the train, and the end of the last car had not cleared the platform, so the passengers made their way to the street.

The short-circuiting of the current set fire to the elevated structure and to the wrecked coal shed. Employes of the road got out a line of hose and quickly extinguished the blaze. No one was hurt, but several persons had narrow escapes from being buried under the falling coal, which blocked traffic on the Myrtle Avenue surface lines for several hours. All trains on the elevated were switched back to the down-town track at Knickerbocker Avenue.

North German Lloyd Tax Reduced.

TRENTON, N. J., July 12.—The State Board of Taxation to-day announced its decision reducing to $1,718,000 the assessment of $8,000,000 placed by the City of Hoboken upon the property of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company in that ...

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

Office: No. 56 Cedar Street, NEW YORK.

ONE HUNDRED-AND-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,

JULY, 1904.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $3,000,000 00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	$573,063 74
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection	1,094,881 14
Real Estate	1,593,892 08
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	85,700 00
Interest accrued on Bonds and Mortgages	1,823 50

BONDS

		Par Value.	Market Value.
District of Columbia of 1924	3-65 per cent.	$1,000,000 00	$1,200,000 00
United States, (1925)	4 " "	600,000 00	793,500 00
United States of Mexico	5 " "	18,000 00	18,000 00
New York State (Registered)	3 " "	169,000 00	169,000 00
Massachusetts State (Registered)	3 " "	50,000 00	48,000 00
State of Georgia, (Registered) (1930)	3½" "	25,000 00	25,625 00
New York City (Registered)	3½" "	2,000,000 00	2,042,875 00
New York City (Registered)	3 " "	600,000 00	568,000 00
City of Rochester, N. Y. (Registered)	3½" "	100,000 00	100,000 00
City of Richmond, Va. (1922)	5 " "	50,000 00	58,500 00
Northern Pacific-Great Northern (C.B.&Q.Collateral)	4 " "	400,000 00	391,500 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Convertible	3½" "	200,000 00	194,000 00
Union Pacific R. R. Co., Convertible (1911)	4 " "	200,000 00	199,750 00
N.Y., Chicago & St. L. R.R.Co. First Mortgage (1937)	4 " "	112,000 00	117,040 00
Ohio & West Virginia Railway Co. 1st Mort., (1910)	7 " "	100,000 00	115,000 00
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage (1914)	7 " "	100,000 00	122,000 00
Louisville, New Albany & Chi. R'y Co. 1st Mtge (1910)	6 " "	100,000 00	113,000 00
West Shore Railway 1st Mortga ge Gtd. (Registered)	4 " "	100,000 00	109,000 00
Va. Midland Ry. Co. Gen'l Mtge Gtd. Stamped (1936)	5 " "	50,000 00	56,250 00
Cleveland Terminal and Valley R. R. Co. (1995)	4 " "	50,000 00	47,500 00
Jeffersville, Mad'n & Ind. R'y Co. 1st Mtge (S.F.) (1906)	7 " "	42,000 00	43,890 00
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. R.R.Co. 1st Mtge (1946)	5 " "	25,000 00	26,000 00

STOCKS

20,000	Shares	Pennsylvania Railroad Company	$50 each	1,000,000 00	1,157,500 00
5,000	"	Southern Railway Co., Preferred	100 "	500,000 00	425,000 00
5,000	"	Morris and Essex Railroad Co.	50 "	250,000 00	457,500 00
5,000	"	Reading Company, 1st Preferred	50 "	250,000 00	205,000 00
3,000	"	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. Pfd.	100 "	300,000 00	274,500 00
3,000	"	Manhattan Railway Co.	100 "	300,000 00	446,250 00
2,650	"	United N. J. R. R. and Canal Co.	100 "	265,000 00	702,250 00
2,500	"	Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chi. Ry. Co.	100 "	250,000 00	446,250 00
2,200	"	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R.	100 "	220,000 00	413,600 00
2,200	"	Consolidated Gas Co. of New York	100 "	220,000 00	429,000 00
2,000	"	Balt. & Ohio R. R. Co. Common	100 "	200,000 00	159,500 00
2,000	"	Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	50 "	100,000 00	178,000 0
1,000	"	N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R.	100 "	100,000 00	115,750 00
1,000	"	Ft. Wayne & Jackson R.R.Co. Pfd.	100 "	100,000 00	145,000 00
1,000	"	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co. Preferred	100 "	100,000 00	170,500 00
1,000	"	Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R.	100 "	100,000 00	203,000 0
1,000	"	Connecticut River R. R. Co.	100 "	100,000 00	281,000 00
1,000	"	Chic. and N. Western Ry. Co. Pfd.	100 "	100,000 00	215,000 00
1,000	"	Northern Railroad of New Jersey	100 "	100,000 00	95,000 00
1,000	"	Valley Railroad	100 "	100,000 00	130,000 00
1,000	"	Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Pfd	100 "	100,000 00	95,500 00
1,000	"	Union Pacific R. R. Preferred	100 "	100,000 00	93,000 00
1,000	"	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Co. Com.	100 "	100,000 00	143,250 00
1,000	"	Illinois Central Railroad Co.	100 "	100,000 00	132,000 00
500	"	Chi. & Northwestern Ry. Common	100 "	50,000 00	84,500 00
200	"	Amer'n Exch. Natl. Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000 00	42,000 00
200	"	Fourth National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000 00	41,000 00
200	"	Manhattan Company, N. Y.	50 "	10,000 00	31,000 00
200	"	Nassau Bank, N. Y.	50 "	10,000 00	18,000 00
100	"	Bank of America, N. Y.	100 "	10,000 00	47,500 00
200	"	Chatham National Bank of N. Y.	25 "	5,000 00	16,000 00
200	"	Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn	100 "	20,000 00	64,000 00
150	"	Long Island Loan & Trust Co.	100 "	15,000 00	43,500 00
50	"	Metropolitan Trust Co., N. Y.	100 "	5,000 00	39,500 00
					$17,437,140 44

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and warmer; light north winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,013. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TWENTY KILLED ON CHURCH PICNIC TRAIN

Excursion Flyer Runs Into a Freight Train Near Chicago.

TWENTY-FIVE ARE INJURED

Women and Children of Doremus Church in the Cars That Were Smashed in Collision.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Twenty persons were killed and about twenty-five injured tonight in a collision on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad at Glenwood, Ill., twenty-three miles south of Chicago.

The collision occurred between a picnic train from Chicago, which was returning from Momence, Ill., and a freight train. The picnic train was coming north, and the freight was on the southbound track. A misplaced switch threw the picnic train, running at forty miles an hour, out on the southbound track, and before the engineer could apply the brakes it crashed into the rear of the freight.

The locomotive, the baggage car, and the first coach of the picnic train were demolished. All of the killed and injured were on the locomotive and in these two cars.

The picnic was the annual outing of the members of Doremus Church. After spending the day on the picnic grounds at Momence the trainload started on the return trip, running in as the second section of the regular passenger, which is due in Chicago at 8:25 P. M.

When the picnic train reached Chicago Heights, four miles beyond Glenwood, where the accident took place, it was switched to the regular south-bound track, and although it was coming north a clear track was given by the operator at Chicago Heights until it should reach Glenwood, four miles away. The train after leaving Chicago Heights gradually increased its speed, and when half the distance between the two stations had been covered it was plunging along at the rate of forty miles an hour.

Just half way between Chicago Heights and Glenwood there is a sharp curve. As the picnic train tore around this on the south-bound track, a freight train was backing from the south-bound to the north-bound track. It was partly on both tracks, and no train could have passed it in either direction. The bend is so sharp that the engineer of the picnic train did not see the freight until he was about on it.

The locomotive and the baggage car of the passenger train went through the freight and were piled up in a heap of wreckage on the further side of the switch track. The first coach of the picnic train plunged into the wreckage and buried itself in a mass of kindling wood.

Nearly all of the passengers in the first coach were caught beneath the mass of débris, and it was here that the loss of life occurred.

The people in the rear coaches were hurled from their sats, and many of them were bruised, but all of the serious casualties occurred in the first car. The uninjured passengers and trainmen at once hastened to the relief of those who were pinned under the wreckage.

The wreck was two miles from the nearest house. Much delay ensued before some of the injured, who were held down by heavy timbers, could be extricated. Nothing could be done for them until lifting machinery came from Chicago Heights. The first train to arrive at the wreck came from Chicago Heights and it carried six physicians.

A short time afterward a second train arrived from Glenwood, bringing additional physicians and a number of nurses. Darkness had fallen and the rescue work went on by the light of bonfires.

A regular relief train was made up at Glenwood, and it brought the dead and wounded to Chicago.

MEMPHIS GAMBLING CRUSADE.

Citizens Dump Paraphernalia Into the River—Mass Meeting Called.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 13.—As a result of the action of the "Committee of Fifty" in starting a crusade against gambling every local gambling house is deserted, and during the forenoon to-day roulette tables, faro boxes, crap tables, and other devices used by the sporting fraternity were carted to the Mississippi River and dumped in midstream.

A mass meeting of business men called by the Committee of Public Safety will be held to-morrow night. In answer to the call promulgated by Chairman C. W. Heiskell, the Committee on Public Safety met at noon to take action on the murders of Deputy Sheriffs McDermott and Mitchell, and the wounding of others during a raid of officers on a negro gambling joint Monday night, which resulted in the arrest and indictment of George Honan, Mike Haggerty, George Degg, Harry Hartley, and Harry Keene, charged with the murder.

It was stated that the police knew of the presence of the "peco" or policy joint, where the negroes had been wont to congregate and gamble for months past. It was charged that the five prisoners who are held to answer for the murder of the deputies were proprietors of the "peco" house, and that they remonstrated with the officers of the law with shots intended to free the forty negro prisoners caught in the raid.

G. T. Fitzhugh moved that a mass meeting be called for to-morrow night. In making his motion the speaker took occasion to denounce the outrages as infamous.

Luke W. Finlay counseled sober conduct. He feared the mass meeting because it might create a mob, and he did not believe this mob could be controlled. When the name of Chief of Police Mason was mentioned it was met with cries of derision.

Walker Wellford said the men who ought to be asked to resign are Mayor J. J. Williams and Vice Mayor Ben R. Henderson. He believed the mass meeting would send a committee of 1,000 men to Mr. Williams and Mr. Henderson and tell them if they did not resign they would be impeached.

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BIG FIRE IN HOBOKEN.

All Apparatus at Work—Row of Twelve Buildings Threatened.

Fifteen minutes after midnight this morning fire started on the fifth floor of 805 Park Avenue, Hoboken, and within fifteen minutes every piece of fire apparatus in Hoboken was on the ground, and the fire was seemingly beyond control and threatening to sweep through a row of twelve flat buildings, each five stories high and double.

The flames started in the front flat at 805 Park Avenue, on the fifth floor. A lamp exploded in the flat of Mr. and Mrs. William Goebel, and the burning oil flew in all directions. The flooring and furniture took fire, and Mr. and Mrs. Goebel, their daughter Jennie, eighteen years of age, and a baby were penned in by the fire. The building began to fill with smoke. The cries of the Goebels at their front window drew a crowd. J. F. Brennan of 803 Park Avenue rescued the Goebels. He obtained a rope and swung it up, and all came down safely. The rescuers were cheered from the street.

The fire spread through the four flats on the floor in which it started and was breaking through the roof at the scuttle and down into the halls and stairways and into the flats below before the firemen arrived. The smoke in the halls was so dense then that those who fled last were almost overcome. The fire spread downward, and half an hour after the first flame started it looked as if the fire would extend in every direction. A general alarm was sounded.

The building in which the flames started is one of twelve, all alike and connecting. They are of brick outer construction, and are the property of Dennis McLaughlin, the former Democratic boss of Hudson County. When the first firemen reached the scene they were ordered to make a search of the upper floors for unconscious persons, although it is believed that all escaped. The police ordered all persons out of 803 and 807.

The fire was under control in about an hour after it started. The upper floors of Nos. 805 and 807 were gutted, and the whole interior of both houses ruined by water, and much damage was done in No. 803. Chief Applegate estimated the loss upon the building at about $7,000.

In the midst of the fire the crowd thought it was witnessing a tragedy. Some one searching the second floor of No. 805 came upon a dressmaker's dummy with a white dress on it, and threw it out of the window. The crowd shrieked with horror, and some one sent in a call for an ambulance.

CROCKER WILL STANDS BROKEN

Widow of Boston Lawyer Loses in Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 13.—The will of Uriel H. Crocker, the venerable lawyer and lawbook writer, stands broken, as the jury in the second trial last April left it by its verdict, finding that it had been procured by the undue influence of Mrs. Annie J. Crocker, his widow and second wife. Judge Braley in the Supreme Court to-day denied her motion to set aside that verdict and to grant a new trial.

Mr. Crocker left practically all of his property, valued at $700,000, to his widow, who was thirty years his junior.

The will was contested by his sons, George U., City Treasurer of Boston; Joseph B., and Edgar, and, according to the first trial, the will was allowed. The case was tried again and the jury broke the will.

A final decree must now be entered, upon which an appeal can be taken to the Supreme Court.

The broken will was drawn up by Mr. Crocker in his own handwriting, and dated April 5, 1900. It placed his estate in trust and gave his widow the income and enjoyment of it for her life, and authority to dispose of it by her own will at her death among such of his children and their respective families as she might deem fit. She was prevented by it, however, from disposing of any of the estate by will to any institution under Roman Catholic management or control. She was named as executrix of it.

Mr. Crocker had made an earlier will with practically the same disposition of his estate, and it is intimated that the widow will now seek to have this probated.

TRIED TO MOB MOTORMAN.

Crowd Frenzied by Killing of Boy in Brooklyn—Women Faint at Sight.

A crowd, excited by the killing of a small boy in Columbia Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon threatened to lynch the motorman of the car which ran over him, and the man was compelled to fight to save himself from being roughly handled, until the police came and placed him under arrest.

The boy who was killed was John Moran, seven years old, of 153 Columbia Street. He was playing ball in front of his home, and ran directly in front of a trolley car of the crosstown line. The motorman, Charles Brower of 587 Morgan Avenue, tried to stop the car, but it was going at such a rapid rate that it ran a block before he could bring it to a standstill.

The wheels of the car mangled the body of the unfortunate lad. The sight, together with the fact that those who looked on thought the motorman was trying to escape, caused the outburst. Three women fainted because of the shock and had to be cared for by Ambulance Surgeon Lewis of the Long Island College Hospital, after he had found the boy to be beyond aid. Dr. Lewis said the boy had been instantly killed.

The motorman was taken to the Amity Street Police Station, where he was held to await the action of the Coroner.

HURT BY BLASTING IN BRONX.

Rocks Hurled a Block and One Man Is Seriously Injured.

People residing in the vicinity of Fulton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-second Street were startled yesterday afternoon by an explosion following a blast in a nearby excavation. Crockery, glassware, mirrors, and pictures were shaken from walls and closets and smashed. Chunks of stone were hurled through windows, and other damage was done. One piece of stone was hurled a block and struck John Mantel, an employe of the Street Cleaning Department, who was working in the roadway. He was knocked down and severely injured.

Then the police went in search of the contractor who had ordered the blasting. They found his foreman, James McCarty, of 3816 Third Avenue, and locked him up in the Tremont Police Station. McCarty had charge of the blast, and the police alleged he had neglected to properly provide for the covering of the stone blasted.

He will be arraigned in court to-day, and several of the property owners of the neighborhood who have been complaining of the manner in which other blasts were conducted will appear as witnesses against him.

Greatest of All Tonics.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate nourishes, strengthens, and imparts vigor.—Adv.

FIND H. B. KINGSLEY'S BODY IN HARLEM RIVER

Jewelry and N. Y. A. C. Card Lead to Identification.

$10,000 REWARD WAS OFFERED

Young Vermonter Disappeared on Nov. 14, and Body, When Discovered by Watchman, Was Badly Decomposed.

The body of a man, apparently that of Herbert Baxter Kingsley, the young man who disappeared from New York last November and for the location of whom a reward of $10,000 was offered, was found floating in the Harlem River off One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street last night.

The body was clothed in a black suit and overcoat, and in the pockets of the garments were found a gold watch and chain, a gun-metal watch, $90 in cash, a diamond ring, a membership card of the New York Athletic Club made out to Herbert Baxter Kingsley, three scarfpins, a match safe with the engraved initials "H. B. K." on it, two small gold rings, a gold ring marked "H. B. K.," two checks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and several pieces of small jewelry.

The body was discovered by Richard Meehan, who lives on One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street near the Harlem River. Meehan saw the body in the water and notified Policeman John T. Stedley of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station. Stedley notified his station and a patrol wagon was sent to the scene and the body is now in the station house. It is badly decomposed, and the identification must depend upon the articles found on the body.

On Nov. 14 last Mr. Kingsley, with a number of friends, went to New Haven to witness a football game. After the game the party came to New York, and Mr. Kingsley announced that he would spend the night here, and leave for Rutland, Vt., the following morning.

This was the last ever seen of him, although a bartender in the Rossmore Hotel stated that he saw a man answering his description in the café of that house about 11:30 o'clock on that night. He was certain that it was Mr. Kingsley, owing to the peculiar way in which he parted the single lock of hair that was on his head.

On May 14 Hugh H. Baxter of 588 Fifth Avenue, a cousin of Mr. Kingsley, through advertisements in the newspapers, offered a reward of $10,000 for information as to Kingsley's whereabouts. The reward read that it would hold good until Aug. 1, and that if Mr. Kingsley were found dead it would be paid for the "conviction of any persons responsible for his death."

Mr. Kingsley was about thirty-five years of age, weighed 125 pounds, and was 5 feet 1 inch in height. He was a son of Levi T. Kingsley of Rutland. The police describe the body found last night as that of a man about thirty-five years old, weighing 150 pounds, and 5 feet 8 inches in height. These figures, however, were only guessed at by the police.

Among the many reports following Kingsley's disappearance, which at first were thought to furnish clues to his whereabouts, was a story from Paterson, N. J. Mrs. Harry Lupton, keeper of a boarding house at 368 Ellison Street, Paterson, said that she thought a man who hired a room of her on the day Kingsley disappeared was the missing man. The report later proved unfounded.

Peter Meehan, who found the body, is the son of Peter Meehan, Sr., who found the body of Adolph Openhym, the Riverside Drive silk merchant, who is supposed to have jumped from Washington Bridge last Summer. Meehan, Sr., received a big reward for finding Openhym's body, and the son will probably receive part of the $10,000 offered for the discovery of Kingsley. Meehan is a hand on a scow of which his father is the Captain.

At the moment the body appeared the four-oared shells of the Bohemian Boat Club and the Atalanta Boat Club were racing down the river toward the Northern Railroad bridge, just above which the scow was moored. The stroke oar of the Bohemian Club crew nearly struck the body with his blade. Immediately after the fours was the champion sculler George Titus, who passed within a few feet of the corpse.

Just before the body was found floating on the surface, Charles R. Flint's yacht, the Arrow, went up the Harlem River bound to the Seabury works. The boat churned up the water, and this is supposed to have brought the body from the muddy bottom.

CAR WENT UP, THEN DOWN.

Two Occupants Escape Serious Injury in Wild Ride.

The cable of an elevator in the Siebrocht Building at 425 Fifth Avenue snapped yesterday, and the car fell five stories. Although it hit the bottom of the shaft with great force, neither of two men that were in it were seriously hurt. The men were Paul Liebe of 301 East Eleventh Street, the elevator runner, and James Payne of Astoria. Liebe was taken to Bellevue and Payne sent home.

Payne had entered the car asking to have it stopped at the fourth floor. When it reached that floor the hydraulic brake refused to work, and the car shot upward, hitting the top of the shaft with thunderous force, the impact causing the cable to snap.

OPEN BIG TREASURY VAULT.

Experts Called to Get at $150,000,000 So Officials Could Pay Off.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—One of the large vaults in the Treasury Department was today opened by expert mechanics who came over from New York for the purpose. The vault had been shut since Monday night, and no one here could get into it. It contained over $150,000,000 in currency and securities.

For some months past a safe company has been engaged in placing a new money vault in the Treasury Building. This vault has not yet been turned over to the Government as completed. It has, however, been in use, and Monday, when the time came for closing it, some of the mechanism got out of order, and since that time the Treasury people have been unable to open the door.

It was stated this morning that unless the door had been opened shortly the Government would be temporarily cramped for cash with which to pay off on the 15th.

Dead of Injuries in Auto Accident.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13.—Oscar L. Judd of Newark, N. J., whose skull was fractured when a trolley car struck Ezra K. Perkins's automobile yesterday, died to-day at the Rhode Island Hospital.

PANAMANS ARE AROUSED.

Angry Over Establishment of American Customs Houses in Canal Zone.

PANAMA, July 13.—The decree of Gov. Davis establishing a Custom House in the Canal Zone has created exciting comment here. The principal merchants of Panama and Colon assembled in the Commercial Club to-day to discuss the situation, and unanimously decided that the establishment of Custom Houses in such form means the ruin of the commerce of Panama and Colon, and consequently of the republic.

The Canal Commissioners and officers of the Government have discussed the situation, which is considered by all to be extremely serious, unless the decree be revoked and the interests of Panama considered.

The Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting this afternoon, appointed a committee to communicate with the Government. The Chamber considers the application of the Dingley Tariff act not only detrimental to the interests of commerce and of the Government, but against the spirit of the Canal treaty.

The newspapers have started a campaign to prove to the people and the Government of the United States the injustice of the measure, which is the cause of excitement in all circles.

This morning the steamship City of Peking of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company arrived from San Francisco, which port she left June 18. On arriving at Corinto the City of Peking got clearance papers for Ancon, the American port in the canal zone.

To-day the Captain of the Port of Panama refused to receive the steamer, claiming that under the treaty with the United States all ports in Panama are under jurisdiction of the Panama authorities. The Captain of the port also made a protest on the action of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which he considers against the rights of the republic, and sent a copy of it to the President of the company and its agents.

KING EDWARD IN POORHOUSE.

Chats With Inmates—Dying Boy Plays National Anthem for Him.

LONDON, Thursday, July 14.—King Edward yesterday added one more to the many informally democratic incidents that have marked his relations with his poorer subjects since he came to the throne.

Slipping away from the crowded Newmarket race track, where he had been watching his own horses run, the King drove to a neighboring poorhouse. A minute inspection of the arrangements there was made, and some pointed criticisms were intermingled with chats between the King and his pauper subjects.

Of one old woman the King asked: "Do you all agree well?" When she answered most positively in the affirmative, King Edward banteringly voiced his surprise at this feminine elysium, saying, "What, never quarrel! Are you quite sure?"

In the poorhouse hospital his Majesty noticed a mandolin on a bed where a stable boy lay dying of cancer. In answer to the King's question if he could play it, the boy said he would like to try the national anthem. "Let us hear you," said King Edward, and, summoning all his remaining strength, the boy sat up in bed and played "God Save the King." His Majesty stood by the bedside until the familiar air was finished.

What the King said to the dying boy is not chronicled, but this morning's newspapers say that when the King strode out and the hospital ward relapsed to its usual silence, the stable boy lay back on his bed and said, "I can die happy now."

PHIPPSES MAY BE RECONCILED.

It Is Said They Are Together and Will Go West with Their Children.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, July 13.—Instead of divorce proceedings and separation, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence C. Phipps have reached a settlement. To-day they are together in Pittsburg.

Within an hour after his arrival in Pittsburg Mr. Phipps had accepted a plan of settlement that had been suggested by friends on both sides. A close friend of the family is the authority for the statement that "Mr. and Mrs. Phipps, along with their children, will come to Denver, give orders for the refurnishing of their home, and then go on to Glenwood Springs for the Summer."

It is also said that before coming West Mr. and Mrs. Phipps will make a short visit to New York.

POOLROOM SERVICE BY WIRE.

New Orleans Gets Word to Remit to H. D. Dealy—Denial by W. J. Dealy.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—The local poolrooms, it was announced to-day, are again to receive telegraphic descriptions of races on the various tracks of the country. Letters from New York said the service would be resumed after July 21, and the rooms were notified to remit to H. D. Dealy of New York who was described as having been in charge of the racing department of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Since the Western Union issued its sweeping order in May, the poolrooms have been using a service furnished by special correspondents and a telephone company.

The poolrooms will be closed here on Sept. 1, under the new Louisiana law, unless they decide to test the statute recently passed.

When the above dispatch was shown to the officials of the Western Union yesterday inquirers were referred to W. J. Dealy, formerly in charge of the Western Union racing service, who said:

"I know nothing about the Western Union Company resuming that service, nor have I heard anything about it. The Western Union is not engaged in the race reporting business, nor does it intend to engage in it at New Orleans or at any other place."

WANTS $50,000 FOR LYNCHING.

Woman Whose Husband Was Hanged by Mob Sues 26 Citizens.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 13.—Mrs. Mary H. Thacker and children of Ohio to-day filed suit at Covington against twenty-six prominent citizens of Flemington County for $50,000 damages, claiming they were members of the mob which lynched her husband, William Thacker, at Flemingtonsburg, a year ago.

Thacker had been twice sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of John Gordon, and had been granted a third trial. He was in jail waiting for his case to be called when a mob paid a midnight visit to the jail, broke in the doors, and, taking the prisoner out, hanged him to a tree.

Jailer George Perry is one of the persons sued by Mrs. Thacker.

THREE LOSE LIVES IN AUTO RACE WITH TRAIN

Tried to Cross Locomotive's Path at Rockville Centre.

DEAD MAN'S SISTER ON TRAIN

Long Island Engine's Pony Truck Had to be Jacked Up to Release Bodies —Rescuer Broke His Arm.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., July 13.—Racing along the Merrick Road at terrific speed, side by side with the Patchogue train at 9 o'clock to-night, a big touring automobile car, belonging to Frank J. Correll of Amityville and carrying besides Correll, who drove it, a man supposed to be J. W. Jewell of 289 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, and Frank Snyder of 1,039 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, reached the tracks at Merrick crossing too late to clear the engine and was struck. Correll and Snyder were ground to pieces in the wreck that followed. The man thought to be Jewell was tossed high in the air and landed fifty feet away, almost every bone in his body broken. He died in a few minutes.

Mr. Correll's sister was on the train which struck him and caused his death. When the train was stopped Miss Correll, who was on her way to their home in Amityville, alighted from the train, and on learning the nature of the accident, became excited and said her brother had started for their home this evening in his machine. Chief of Police Shelley, whom she asked for information, assured her he was pretty certain that the automobile struck was not her brother's. Reassured the young woman went home on the train. Before she could reach home word had preceded her there that it was her brother.

The Merrick Road crossing here is one of the most dangerous in the State. The Merrick Road and the tracks of the Long Island Railroad run almost side by side for a long distance, but right in Rockville Centre the Merrick Road swings across the tracks at an acute angle, which makes the distance across the rails almost three times as great as if the crossing was at right angles. A year ago a wealthy resident of this place named Boetcher, while driving home in a carriage, was struck at the same crossing and killed. There have been many narrow escapes there.

Several persons witnessed the accident. Two women who were on the west side of the tracks saw the car race toward the tracks, and hearing the train, wondered why it did not stop. Instead as it approached the rails it appeared to put on speed. The flagman at the crossing saw the headlights of the car as it dashed toward the tracks, and waved his lanterns at the car, but it rushed on toward him until he had to spring aside to avoid being run down, just as the train struck it.

To those who saw the affair from the street the car appeared to be squarely upon the eastbound rails when hit. The man supposed to be Jewell was thrown high into the air and landed fifty feet from the rails and rolled ten more. The car caught on the cowcatcher of the locomotive and was carried 500 feet. Five hundred feet beyond the crossing the wrecked car slipped down from the cowcatcher and went partly under the engine and was dragged some distance in that way before the train brought up. That the engine was not lifted from the rails was wonderful. When the train was stopped the bodies of the two men were jammed under the part of the car which was caught under the engine, and they were crushed and torn. Jacks were obtained and the pony truck of the engine raised, so that the wreck of the car and the bodies could be hauled out. The front of the engine was badly damaged.

Engineer Dimmock, who ran the train, says that he had a clear signal from the last block, and was going east at full speed. He caught the white light from the crossing flagman and blew his whistle. As he was close to the crossing he saw the flagman waving both his red and white lanterns apparently to stop somebody coming up the Merrick road. Dimmock reversed his lever, but it was too late; the next moment the crash came.

At first it was supposed that a woman had been a fourth victim in the accident, as a woman's automobile coat was found in the wreckage, but the suspicion proved later to be incorrect.

Justice of the Peace Archibald Wallace, acting as Coroner, directed their removal to an undertaker's here, where they are being cared for. Coroner Wallace placed Engineer Dimmick and Conductor Edward Wagner of the train under arrest, and then paroled them. The train was able to proceed after a delay of forty-five minutes.

The fatal accident was responsible for a minor one. On the train which hit the car was Clarence K. Birdsell of Bay Shore. When the train stopped he jumped off and ran forward to assist at the work of rescue. As he ran he tripped over a tie or a signal wire, and in falling broke his left arm.

AUTO RIDE AT $4 A MINUTE.

Passaic Coroner Charged $96 for 24-Minute Ride to Midvale Wreck.

PATERSON, N. J., July 13.—Coroner J. M. Blauvelt of Passaic County was presented yesterday with a bill for $96 for the use of an automobile from this city to Midvale on Sunday afternoon, when he was in a hurry to reach the scene of the railroad accident there. It took the Coroner twenty-four minutes to reach the scene of the accident. With the Coroner were County Physician McBride and two newspaper men.

One of the reporters is said to have paid his share of $24, but trouble is expected when Andrew Fletcher, the owner of the machine, tries to collect the amount from Coroner Blauvelt and Dr. McBride.

ELOPING, LEAPED TO DEATH.

Sixteen-Year-Old Girl and Married Man Jump Into Creek.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSEBURG, Ore., July 13.—Eloping with William Ford, a married man, thirty years of age, Emily Bogard, sixteen years old, leaped to death with him in Mill Creek this afternoon when a pursuing party was believed to be upon them.

Her hat upon the bank, with a hastily scrawled note pleading for forgiveness, gave the clue which led to the discovery of the bodies. The attachment of the girl for Ford, although a man of family, has been known for some time.

This morning she went to pluck some fruit and her long absence excited suspicion. Ford was also missing, and the conclusion was at once reached that the couple had eloped.

The girl was well connected. The man was a small farmer without means.

PORT ARTHUR'S FALL RUMORED

No Confirmation for the Report or for That of Great Japanese Losses.

LONDON, Thursday, July 14.—There is published this morning a rumor that Port Arthur has fallen, but it is discredited and lacks confirmation of any sort.

The special dispatches from correspondents at the seat of war published in this morning's London newspapers do not give any confirmation of the sensational reports of Japanese losses at Port Arthur.

ROOSEVELT ODDS LENGTHENED

Bets Recorded at 10 to 6—Parker Men Want 2 to 1.

Offerings on Roosevelt were made at lengthened odds yesterday on the curb following the refusal of the Parker followers to take up with anything less than 2 to 1. Considerable money came out at 10 to 6, but even then there were few takers, and an inter-office bet of Percy Garde with a member of a Stock Exchange house of $2,000 to $1,200 on Roosevelt was the only one of size reported.

J. O'Beirne bet W. H. Berger $500 to $300 that Roosevelt would be elected, and several bets of less than $200 were made even that Parker would carry New York.

J. J. HILL ON THE WHEAT CROP.

Thinks It Will Not Be Greater Than 600,000,000 Bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 13.—To-day's rain covered the entire Northwest. Conditions are such as greatly to disturb the grain trade. The downfall was especially heavy in the Red River Valley, where the ground was already soaked.

President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, said to-day that in his opinion the United States will not raise more than 600,000,000 bushels of wheat with the best possible conditions from now on. The official estimate is 664,000,000, and the crop last year was 637,000,000 in round numbers.

A. B. SPRECKELS SERIOUSLY ILL

San Franciscan Is Stricken with Appendicitis at Carlsbad.

CARLSBAD, July 13.—Adolph Bernard Spreckels of San Francisco is dangerously ill with appendicitis.

He will immediately leave Carlsbad for Berlin, where an operation will be performed.

ENDS A THIRTY-DAY FAST.

Plainfield's Missionary Lost Twenty-five Pounds, but Looks Well.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, July 13.—Edward R. Taylor, Plainfield's city missionary, ended yesterday a thirty days' fast and appears none the worse for his ordeal. When he started to abstain from solid food he tipped the scales at 220 pounds and to-day he weighs but 25 pounds less.

During the time of his abstinence from solid nourishment Mr. Taylor took walks for exercise, and part of the time attended to his duties as missionary. He declares that his general health is much better than it was, and he has no fear of any reaction. One year ago he fasted for fifteen days.

GLENDALE GIRL VANISHES.

Disappears While Bathing with Her Mother at Coney Island.

The police have been asked to look for Johanna Wacker, nineteen years old, of 544 Bleecker Street, Ridgewood Heights, Glendale, who mysteriously disappeared on Tuesday while at Coney Island with her mother. It was while they were in bathing that Mrs. Wacker missed her daughter. A search failed to reveal any trace of her. The clothing which the girl had left in the bathing house was gone, but no one could be found who had seen the girl.

The mother at first supposed that her daughter had returned home, but when she did not find her there and she did not return Tuesday night, Mrs. Wacker became alarmed and yesterday she notified the police.

COLOR LINE AT THE FAIR.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington Opposes Meeting in Exposition Grounds.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—The second session of the National Association of Colored Women, which was to have convened to-day at the World's Fair grounds, met in a down-town church as the result of a resolution adopted at the instance of Mrs. Booker T. Washington.

Mrs. Washington opposed the meeting at the World's Fair on the grounds that the exposition Directors had discriminated against negro women in the matter of employment and against the race in general.

The action was opposed by the St. Louis delegates, but after Mrs. Washington had spoken in support of her resolution declaring against the World's Fair meeting it was adopted by a large majority.

FRENCH DEPUTIES TO FIGHT.

Two Duels Arranged—De Pressense in One of Them.

PARIS, July 13.—As the result of a violent dispute in the corridors of the Chamber of Deputies to-night, in the course of which the most violent epithets were used, such as "Dog of a Jew," and "blackguard," Francis de Pressensé, Socialist Deputy, and Louis Lucien Klotz, Radical Deputy, have appointed seconds to arrange a duel.

Deputy Cesbron, (Republican,) has challenged M. Gerault-Richard, (Socialist Deputy from Guadélaupe,) to fight a duel. The latter called M. Cesbron a jackanapes in the course of the turbulent session yesterday.

LEADER OF PARTY ARRESTED.

National Liberty Presidential Candidate Had Failed to Pay Fine.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—William P. Scott, candidate for President of the United States on the National Liberty Party ticket, was arrested to-day on account of an unpaid fine and taken to Belleville, the county seat of St. Clair County.

Several months ago Scott, who runs a saloon and Summer garden at Denverside, was convicted of conducting a disorderly place. His fine and the costs amounted to $149.80. He paid $50, and was allowed time in which to pay the balance.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

SHORTAGE OF MEAT THREATENS CITY NOW

Price of Beef Goes Up From Two to Four Cents.

RETAILERS MAY CLOSE

Supply of Beef-Trust Firms Practically Cut Off—Butchers' Strike Call Out 3,500 Men.

The National strike inaugurated by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of America against the Beef Trust was extended to this city yesterday when some 3,500 butchers, meat packers, cutters, and carriers employed in the New York establishments of the big consolidated Western packing concerns quit work.

With the beginning of the strike here, a situation has arisen which unless relief comes within a very few days will result in a practical exhaustion of the supply and consequent famine in meat in this city. According to the best information obtainable yesterday, there is only enough meat of all kinds in the city to last for another ten days, or at the most two weeks, and unless the strike shall have been broken or an amicable settlement reached before that time, dealers declare, they will be compelled to close up their shops and suspend business.

With the beginning of the trouble here the wholesale price of meat was advanced one cent a pound at the packing houses. In response to this rise in the wholesale price, retail rates on various grades of meat were advanced from two to four cents on the pound, and in some cases even higher. Lamb, veal, and pork were affected relatively in the same way, and as time goes on the general rise in meat will be reflected in the general provision market, causing no end of hardship to the poor. For to-day an even larger advance is predicted; for the word went out last night, according to some dealers, that there would be a material increase in the price of meat at the packing houses this morning.

Strike Well Under Way.

The firms that are affected by the local strike supply from 85 to 90 per cent. of all the meat consumed in this city. They are: Swift & Co., Armour & Co., the Armour Packing Company, Nelson Morris & Co., the Cudahy Packing Company, Schwarzschild, Sulzberger & Co., the International Packing Company, the United Dressed Beef Company, the H. C. Hammond Company, the Anglo-American Beef Company, the St. Louis Dressed Beef Company, and Fowler & Co. There are a number of independent houses which are not affected by the strike, but with one or two exceptions they are small.

The strike began in this city early yesterday morning, when all the meat cutters and carriers employed in the various distribution depots of these concerns went out. In no case was there any disorder, and the police that had been sent to protect the packing houses in anticipation of trouble had nothing to do.

The strike centres were at First Avenue, from Forty-third to Forty-sixth Street, where the large slaughter houses of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company and the United Dressed Beef Company are situated. The strikers, whose headquarters are situated across the street from these plants, remained in force in the neighborhood all day. A force of police, consisting of twenty men from various east side precincts, had been detailed to maintain order, but they found little or nothing to do. A similar condition of affairs obtained at the abattoir of Swift & Co., at Thirty-ninth Street and North River, where all the men also had gone out.

Confusion in Meat Shops.

When the packers and cutters and carriers quit work, bookkeepers and other employes were pressed into service in helping to deliver orders. Scenes of confusion prevailed throughout the day, for these men were wholly unaccustomed to the work. At the headquarters of Swift & Co., 32 Tenth Avenue, members of the office staff even were compelled to go to work and upload a refrigerator car which had been switched to a track right in front of the building. Even the managers themselves assisted in the task. In none of these places where the men were on strike was any effort made yesterday to have them replaced by non-union employes. In the manner described, beef was delivered to many customers, but in all cases it was explained on orders filed beforehand. In no case did the companies use their own vans, for the drivers were all involved in the strike, but the meat was loaded in wagons sent by the retailers themselves and driven by their men.

The only firms affected by the strike who have their own abattoirs in this city are Schwarzschild & Sulzberger and Swift & Co. From 300 to 400 men, most of them unskilled laborers, went on strike in each of these places. In the case of the other firms the number was much smaller. At the Tenth Avenue office of the firm of Swift & Co., an employe, speaking for Manager George J. Edwards, said that the price of beef which had been 9½ cents the day before, yesterday was 10½ cents per pound.

"There is no telling what the price may be, if the strike continues for any length of time," said this employe. "It would be impossible for me to estimate what our supply in this city is at present, and it would be the merest guess work should I attempt to make an estimate of the total supply here. We got our usual number of cars from Chicago to-day, and will get the usual number to-morrow, but that will in all probability be the last we will get before the strike is settled or broken."

F. J. Stolz, manager for Armour & Co., one of the big concerns affected by the strike, said that he thought there was

about ten days' supply of meat in this city, and that his firm had a supply for two weeks on hand. He did not think prices would be greatly affected for a few days to come, but believed that they would soar, and a meat famine ensue, if the strike was drawn out beyond that time. A representative of the Cudahy Company, another Trust concern, said that they would go up at once because there already was a shortage of supply.

Joseph Sulzberger, President of the Sulzberger & Sulzberger Company, said that while there was no immediate shortage in the supply of beef, it was difficult to say what might happen. A representative of the Indianapolis Abattoir Company, one of the firms of the Independent concerns, and so far not affected by the strike, said that the company had been swamped with orders during the first day of the strike in this city, but that it could do little but take care of its own customers for the present.

The firms that would find themselves in the greatest difficulty in case the strike should be of long duration are the large concerns that supply hotels, steamships, and retail dealers throughout the city. There are from a dozen to twenty of these firms. One of the largest of these concerns is the Metropolitan Hotel Supply Company at 430 West Fourteenth Street. Manager Barry of this firm said that he thought that hotel patrons would not be compelled to go without their meat for the present at least.

"Most of the big firms," said Mr. Barry, "have been prepared for this to a certain extent, and all have more or less of a supply laid in. Unless the strike should be a protracted one—and I do not well see how it could—the hotels will get their supply of meat all right, and I do not believe they will have to pay any exorbitant rates, either, though they probably will have to pay more than they are paying now, if the strike should last. The hotels are good customers, and most of the supply men will be disposed to deal with them on a liberal basis, even at some loss to themselves, during the present difficulty.

"The Summer resorts and the steamship lines are going to suffer as much as the hotels. The big transatlantic liners, if anything, will be the worst sufferers. They need their supply of meat strictly fresh, as they have to keep it in refrigerators for several days during the trip. When the present supply and that which will arrive within the next forty-eight hours from the West has been exhausted, there will be none of that kind of meat to be had. The fact that vegetables are cheap and good this year, and that there is a plentiful supply of corned beef and canned goods in the market will help the poor to tide over the strike, should it be of any duration. If the poor know how and where to buy, I don't think they will have to go without their usual supply of meat."

Hotel Men Not Worrying.

No uneasness is felt by the managers of the leading hotels, all of them declaring that they have enough meat on hand in their own icehouses or contracted for to last for two weeks more, and that they hope by the time their supply is exhausted the matter will be all settled. They admit, however, that if the strike should be prolonged they might be compelled to feed their patrons on chicken, fish, and game.

Assistant Manager Barse of the Waldorf-Astoria said that he now has in his icehouses ample meat to supply all demands for two weeks or more, and he thinks the trouble will be over before the expiration of that time. There will be no change in the hotel's prices, he said, so long as their present supply lasts.

At the Imperial the manager stated that he had enough meat to last for two weeks, and he thought they would have no trouble in getting more at reasonable prices when the present supply is exhausted. The Gilsey House has a supply enough for a week or ten days, and no uneasiness was felt by the management. Shanley's, the Hoffman House, and the Fifth Avenue Hotel have enough on hand to last for three weeks, while the Victoria and Moquin have long-time contracts and will not be affected in any case.

At some of the smaller hotels and restaurants along or near Broadway, there may be some trouble experienced, but even the managers of these hostelries are not worrying at present.

W. L. Jacques, manager of the Murray Hill Hotel, and President of the Hotel Keepers' Association, said last night that he believed that the strike had not yet begun seriously to affect the hotels. For himself, he said he was well fortified, both as to his immediate needs and for the near future by contracts with dealers guaranteeing no interruption of supplies, and he thought most of his fellow proprietors were in a similar position. The situation, he declared, had by no means reached a point where the Hotel Keepers' Association intended to take any action, and no meeting of the organization is yet to be called.

At the Hotel Manhattan Assistant Steward Richmond said that the hotel had plenty of meat on hand at the present time, and even if the supply should be consumed, owing to the strike being of longer duration than is now anticipated will be the case, the hotel will not be inconvenienced, as it gets its meat on long-time contracts.

At the Netherlands there is enough meat on hand to last for a week. Manager Whittaker had a talk with Eastman & Co., from whom the hotel buys its meat, yesterday, and he was assured that it would have no trouble in getting all it required.

At the Savoy Manager Reese said that he had enough for ten days, and the assurance that he would be able to get all he wanted.

At the Plaza Hotel the chief clerk said that the house bought its meat direct from Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, and had been assured by the firm that they have enough on hand for three or four weeks, and there will be no difficulty in getting more. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger told Manager Quinn that they thought the strike would be settled within a week.

At the Grand Union Hotel, Manager Tarbell said he had enough on hand to last for a week, but he could not tell what would be done when the present supply is gone. He thought, however, that the strike would be over by that time.

Brooklyn Retailers Raise Prices.

The one hundred or more men employed in the distributing depots of the Beef Trust in Brooklyn to carry beef from the cars and loading them on the wagons quit work yesterday morning, and when the retail butchers appeared with their wagons they were obliged to handle their own meat. The strikers said that they had no grievance themselves, but went out purely through sympathy.

The several local slaughter houses were not affected by the strike, but as they receive all their cattle from the West they expect that in a day or two they will be obliged to cut down the supply and to raise prices.

There was some worriment in Wallabout Market yesterday, and the wholesalers sold only in small quantities to their best customers. It is difficult for them at this time of the year to carry large stocks. It is asserted by the market butchers that they have but enough to last them two or three days, and they fear that if the strike lasts they will be compelled to go out of the beef business by next Monday. About 1,000,000 pounds of beef, it is estimated, are received in Brooklyn weekly, and the shortage in beef will of necessity increase the price of other meats. Even if the strike is quickly settled it is believed that prices will remain abnormally high throughout the Summer.

Butchers throughout the borough became weary after listening to the indignant comments of their customers yesterday morning when they increased the prices to meet the new conditions, and in many of the shops newspaper clippings were posted up containing accounts of the strike.

The strike affected all the meat carriers employed in the Williamsburg branches of the big Western concerns. The men who went on strike reported for work at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, but an hour later they quit work and it then devolved upon bookkeepers and other employes to take the places of the carriers. A fear that there might be trouble caused policemen to be sent from the Bedford Avenue station to the freight yards, but their presence was not required, because the strikers immediately upon going out left the neighborhood.

H. L. Eichelberger, the strike leader, said late last night that the firemen and engineers in the big refrigerating plants would not be called out unless it was necessary to do so in order to win the strike.

STRIKERS ARE CONFIDENT.

Say Tie-Up of Trust Firms Is Complete—Colored Strike Breakers.

The joint Executive Board of the New York locals of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America met yesterday at 827 First Avenue, and had a conference with James Holland, business agent of the Eccentric Firemen's Union, and Joseph Hammil, business agent of the Standard and Eccentric Engineers. Henry L. Eichelberger, general organizer for the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, said afterward that it was planned at the conference that the engineers and firemen will not work with non-union men who are put in places of the strikers by the establishments of the companies whose employes are on strike. Eichelberger, who is official leader of the local strike, also presided at a meeting of the strikers at Beetle Bay Hall, 869 Second Avenue. Reports from the different shops were to the effect that the tie-up was complete as far as the establishments in the Beef Trust are concerned. The independent firms will not be interfered with so long as they do not assist the firms whose employes are on strike.

The joint Executive Board held another meeting at 827 First Avenue late in the afternoon. Eichelberger had many visits from members of the union who thought the strike extended to the independent firms. They were told to go right ahead working for the independent firms so long as they gave no support to the Beef Trust. Messages were frequently received by him over the telephone from members of the Trust to whom a consignment of meat was sent. In some cases men were allowed to unload the meat and no more.

Eichelberger during the afternoon made the following statement:

"If the public are inconvenienced by the strike, we are sorry, but it is not our fault, as the companies had ample warning that the strike was coming. For that reason the trust firms here do not expect any deliveries. We cannot touch the markets, as they are under the control of the Benchmen's Association, which controls an insignificant portion of the trade. The strike will be continued here until we receive word from the National headquarters in Chicago that it is settled. We therefore could not call off the strike if we tried.

"The machinery for ordering the strike is well oiled. There is a shop delegate in every establishment who for days has been waiting for word from us to call out the men. As soon as we were notified to call the strike here all we had to do was to notify the shop delegates and they called the men out."

According to Eichelberger, the twenty-two independent firms control 55 per cent. of the business. This is laughed at by the firms whose employes are on strike and by the retail butchers, who say that the independent firms do not control 10 per cent. of the trade.

Benchmen's Association Neutral.

The figure the Benchmen's Association of Butchers, composed of employers and employes, and the market and retail stores will cut in the strike is of some interest to the strikers, it was learned. The association has 2,000 members, but is not a regular trades union, and declined overtures to form a local of the strikers' National body. However, its friendliness or unfriendliness is of importance to them. Herman Pfahler, organizer and now Treasurer of the association, yesterday said that while no direct official action was taken it was understood that its members would not act as strike breakers.

"If the establishments whose men are on strike do not deliver meat," he said, "we will not send for it. We cannot order a strike, as our constitution forbids strikes, but we have no desire to get into a conflict with the union."

Mr. Pfahler predicted a bad state of affairs if the strike lasted a week. "There will be practically no fresh meat in the city at all if the strike lasts eight or nine days," he said. "There will be no one to deliver any. All we will have by that time will be corned beef and all kinds of salt meats, and the hotels and restaurants will be forced then to get along with this and with poultry. Poultry for roasting will be up by that time to 30 cents a pound and fowl will be 25 cents. Poultry has been growing scarcer and scarcer for some months past."

As to the independent firms, he said they might be able to control from 5 to 10 per cent. of the trade and no more. Even if they worked overtime it was doubtful if they could supply 10 per cent. of the demand, New York being the biggest meat-eating city in the United States.

The joint Executive Committee of the strikers got a scare late yesterday afternoon when they received word that Schwarzschild, Sulzberger & Co. had received a boatload of strike-breakers at the pier which adjoins their main depot foot of East Thirty-fourth Street. They came on the towboat Charles S. Kuper, and consisted of twenty men, some of whom were colored. They were not molested.

STRIKE WORRIES REPUBLICANS

Administration Leaders Hasten to Tell How Roosevelt Fought Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The packers' strike has brought misgivings to the Republican Administration. One evidence of their pertubation is the activity among the leaders here to put forward statements that will break any political effect the conflict may have.

One high Government official asked to-day:

"Is the course of the packing interests in permitting a strike of their employes at this time a blow at the Administration?"

This question was put forward in connection with the prosecution of the Beef Trust in the Federal courts which resulted in the granting of an injunction in May, 1902, by Judge Grosscup in Chicago, restraining the packers from practices which the court held to be in violation of the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Attention was called to the fact that the beef interests appealed from the decision of Judge Grosscup to the United States Supreme Court, and that this appeal is now on the docket for a hearing during the next term of that court. It was also stated that, as President Roosevelt had intimated recently that the Northern Securities prosecutions will be followed by other prosecutions against corporations who are believed to be violators of the Sherman law, it is highly probable that Mr. Roosevelt will direct the Department of Justice to advance the appeal of the packing interests on the docket, which can be done under a law passed at the last Congress, and in this way get a decision from the Supreme Court soon after it opens the October term.

According to a story told here to-day, the packing interests sent representatives to Washington recently to urge Mr. Roosevelt not to force an early decision from the Supreme Court on the appeal, and when they found that he was determined to do this they are said to have threatened to force a strike of their employes, which, it was apparent, might have a series effect upon the campaign this Fall. Mr. Roosevelt ignored their threat and continued his plans to bring about early action on the appeal.

According to reports here, if the President had agreed to abandon his course and had given the packing interests assurances that the Department of Justice would not press the appeal the packers would have granted the concessions their employes demanded and there would have been no strike.

PRICES SOAR IN BIG CITIES.

With Few Exceptions All Sections of the Country Are Affected.

Dispatches from all parts of the country show how general is the effect of the packers' strike.

In Boston retail prices for beef were advanced 1 cent a pound; in Providence, 1½ cents for beef and 3 to 4 cents for other meats; in New Haven, 4 cents, wholesale; in Portland, Me., 3 cents, wholesale; in Philadelphia, from 1 to 2 cents a pound; in Washington, from 8 to 10 cents; in Pittsburg, 3 cents; in Cleveland, 2 cents; in Milwaukee, from 1 to 2 cents; in St. Paul, 1 to 2 cents.

There was in these cities from three days to a week's supply of meats on hand.

LONG CHASE FOR DEFAULTER.

Wiencke, Who Robbed Whitall, Tatum & Co., Arrested After Four Years.

Oscar M. Wiencke, who four years ago fled from New York when charged with the embezzlement of about $11,000 from Whitall, Tatum & Co. of 46 Barclay Street, was arrested Tuesday in London, Ontario. Detective Sergeant William Brown of the New York Central Office made the arrest. Brown has been looking for the man ever since the discovery of his defalcation, and the arrest on Tuesday marks the end of a long and tedious search.

Wiencke has been heard of often since he left New York, but he always managed to get wind that his hiding place had been discovered, and fled to another part of the country before the officers could reach him. It was in the Fall of 1900 that an examination of Whitall, Tatum & Co.'s books disclosed the fact that the then assistant cashier of the concern was a defaulter.

Wiencke was one of the most trusted men in the firm's employ, and the books showed that by a clever scheme of manipulating figures he was able to hide his crime for many years. In October, 1900, Wiencke wrote a letter to Mr. Tatum admitting his guilt, and, although an attempt was made to capture him at the time, he managed to elude the officers.

Wiencke when arrested said he would waive extradition, and he will be brought to this city at once.

PACKERS SEE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF STRIKE

Conference Between Employers and Strikers to be Held To-day.

BOTH SIDES CONCILIATORY

Few Developments and Little Disorder Mark Day in Chicago—Armour Hiring 2,500 Men at Binghamton, N. Y.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Arbitration of the grievances which precipitated the general strike in the meat-packing houses in various parts of the country appears to-night to be in sight, and a conference between employers and strikers will be held to-morrow morning.

The initial step toward a settlement of the controversy by mediation was taken late this evening by the State Board of Arbitration. When the members of the board reached Chicago they at once went into conference with Michael J. Donnelly, the leader of the strike, and then talked with the representatives of the packers. As a result of these conferences Mr. Donnelly sent a communication to the packers, in which it was stated that the unions were willing to accept a settlement through a board of arbitration. After much telephoning with both parties a meeting was arranged and agreed to for to-morrow forenoon.

Mr. Donnelly declared to-night that the offer of arbitration from the packers had not reached him before the strike was called. Both sides seem to be conciliatory, and an early settlement seems likely.

Predictions of the packing house proprietors that the big strike would not cause a stoppage of operations were borne out to-day. In the great abattoir district things moved slowly indeed, but they moved.

All the packing houses reported that they were slaughtering a little. Every department was said to be doing some work. Loading and shipping were in progress, though heavily curtailed, as was the buying of cattle. Some hundreds of new workmen were hired and put to work in the places which had been vacated by thousands.

On the other hand the strike spread somewhat by the action of the teamsters in considerable numbers, but ostensibly acting as individuals, refusing to handle the product touched by newly hired non-union workmen. This refusal was usually based on the time-honored plea that a different course, contracts notwithstanding, would put the teamster in peril of his life. Extensive installments of sleeping cots and cooking apparatus for strike breakers at the various packing houses was apparently the main irritant cause for action by the teamsters, although there were a number of sporadic mob outbreaks on a small scale.

The packing house proprietors did not appear to share the alleged fear of mobs. J. Ogden Armour, alone in a runabout, made a tour of the stockyards and of the streets adjacent. He was recognized all along the way by strikers, but met with no demonstration.

Miss Mary E. McDowell of the University of Chicago Settlement near the stockyards said that the greatest difficulty the union workmen had to expect was that presented by the "casual workers," who, she said, were at the beck and call of the plant Superintendents.

Attacking afresh the allegations that the strike is for increased wages, President Donnelly, the strike leader, said during the day:

"Our organization is taking a stand against a reduction in wages for labor in the plants owned and controlled by the following companies, which are those affected: Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson, Morris Company, National Packing Company, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, and Cudahy. All our organization asks is that 18½ cents an hour be the minimum. All of the independent companies are paying a much higher rate than we are asking the trust companies to pay."

A crowd of men and boys numbering more than five thousand, for the most part striking employes, gathered in squads today about the entrance to the stockyards and discussed the situation. Most of them were attired as if off for a holiday. In general the greatest good nature prevailed.

At noon every packing house in the stockyards, it was claimed, had men at work Unemployed men in considerable numbers flocked to the stockyards and applied for employment. The strikers standing about the entrances to the yards offered no opposition. All competent applicants were at once hired and put immediately to work.

Some disorder occurred at the western entrance of the stockyards. Polish laborers endeavored to interfere with union firemen and engineers who had not struck. One man belonging to the firemen's union was knocked down.

A meat laden wagon in Forty-third Street was attacked and overturned. The traces were cut, the horses turned loose, and the driver was compelled to take refuge in a store.

KANSAS CITY, July 13.—At one of the six packing plants, Armour's, which were shut down yesterday as a result of the butchers and meat cutters' strike, killing was resumed to-day on a small scale.

J. P. Cudahy of the Cudahy Packing Company, in a statement, intimated that his company intended to make their plant an open shop.

"We will hire all men who are willing to work," said Mr. Cudahy, "regardless of whether they are union men or not. We have from 600 to 800 non-union men left in our plant, and expect to hire all the men we need."

The Cudahy plant always has been strictly union.

A number of women have appealed to the Kansas City, Kan., flood relief committee for aid, saying that their husbands, who were packing house employes, were now idle, and the shutting off of their income, coming on top of their losses by the recent floods, has left them destitute.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 13.—The local offices of the leading meat companies yesterday afternoon received word to hire men in this city to fill the places of the striking employes of the packing houses in Chicago and other Western cities.

At the offices of Armour & Co. in this city it was announced this morning that they wanted to hire 2,500 men at once. It was stated that they would pay from $2.50 to $3 per day for the work, furnish transportation for the men to Chicago and return, and furnish them board while at work there.

STRIKE SPREADS TO JERSEY.

Jersey City and Newark Feel Effects of Beef War.

Evidences of the beef strike began to be seen in near-by places yesterday. In Jersey City the price of beef was advanced by the local dealers from 3 to 5 cents a pound, according to the quality and cut. They said the wholesale price had been raised from 9 and 10 cents to 11 and 12 cents. They expected a further increase to-day or to-morrow.

Fifty men employed as butchers and luggers by Armour & Co. at the Jersey City stockyards went out at 7 A. M. in sympathy with the strikers in Manhattan and at the West.

At Swift & Co.'s plant, in Ninth Street, the agents said, none of their employes had struck. Their slaughtering plant is located at Harrison, N. J., and they said there had been no trouble there. The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger refrigerating plant, at Henderson and Nineteenth Streets, was running as usual.

In Newark the price of meat has already advanced materially, and a meat famine is feared. About one hundred employes of the abattoirs on the Kearny Meadows became involved in a sympathetic strike yesterday. The men, who have no local grievance, were ordered out by Michael J. Donnelly, President of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of America.

At the slaughter house of Swift & Co., which supplies Newark and the adjacent cities with beef, veal, and lamb, about two hundred and fifty men are employed, nearly one hundred being engaged in killing cattle. Yesterday the slaughtering end of the establishment was shut down, but there was no indication that there would be any difficulty in the other departments.

LABOR CONTRACTS VOID.

Wisconsin Judge Rules That Union Agreements Create Unlawful Monopoly.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 13.—Contracts made by incorporated labor unions with manufacturers prohibiting the employment of non-union workmen are void, according to a decision announced by Judge Ludwig in the Circuit Court to-day. It is the first ruling had upon the question in Wisconsin, and if sustained by the Supreme Court will be of far-reaching importance.

The decision was given in the suit brought by the Milwaukee Custom Tailors' Union against a local concern which made an agreement with the tailors to employ none but union workmen. A temporary injunction was obtained, but this Judge Ludwig rules was improperly issued.

After the injunction was issued, the union instituted proceedings to have the company punished for contempt for the alleged failure to comply with the terms of the injunction. The motion to punish was denied and the injunction set aside.

The decision goes further than the contract between the unions and the manufacturers, holding also that contracts requiring the employment of none but union labor are void. The court says it is class discrimination.

The court in its opinion said:

"This agreement strikes at the right of contract and provides that complainant shall employ none but members of the several unions, thus discriminating in favor of one class of men and excluding all others. Therefore, the prohibition contained in the contract strikes at the right of contract, both on the part of the laborer and the employer. The agreements in question would tend to create a monopoly in favor of the members of the different unions to the exclusion of workmen not members of such unions and are in this respect unlawful. Contracts tending to create a monopoly are void."

INSPECT OCEAN LINER.

Sailing of La Touraine Nearly Delayed —Offer Made for Hulk of Slocum.

The reinspection of the excursion and other craft in this harbor was continued yesterday by the Inspectors of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service. The French transatlantic liner La Touraine was inspected, and the inspection came very near delaying the departure of the big ship.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon an excited officer of La Touraine appeared at the Custom House and said that the Steamboat Inspectors wanted to inspect the liner before she sailed. He said that it would be impossible for the vessel to get away on time unless her clearance papers were issued by night, and it was then that he offered to buy a new equipment for the ship.

While the officer was talking Commander Fajolle of the liner appeared and said that the Inspectors had finished their work and found everything all right. The inspection of La Touraine proved that everything in the shape of fire and life-saving apparatus conformed to the regulations. There were more life preservers than required by law, and the lifeboats were new and well kept.

The steamboat Onteora of the Catskill Evening Line also was inspected yesterday. The equipment of the craft, it was found, conformed to the law, the machinery and the life and fire apparatus being up to date and in good condition.

Commissioner McAdoo asked District Attorney Jerome yesterday if he was through with the hull of the Slocum, and stating that he could negotiate a good sale of the burned hulk if it was of no further use to the legal authorities. Mr. McAdoo would not discuss the offer for the wreck further than that an offer had been made for it. A rumor was current around Police Headquarters that somebody is anxious to get the hull for exhibition purposes.

Upon the report of Alfred J. Mickley of the Dock Department, the Board of Health yesterday retired from service the department steamer Franklin Edson, on the ground that the craft was "rotten and unfit for use." The Board of Health authorized Commissioner Darlington to apply to the Board of Aldermen for an appropriation of $80,000 to get a vessel to replace the Edson. At present the department is without a boat and will have to borrow one from some of the other departments pending the construction or purchase of a new one.

COUPLE WALKED OFF DOCK.

Thatcher and Mrs. Thatcher Didn't Know the Edge Was So Near.

Horace Thatcher, fifty-four years of age, and his wife, forty years old, of Crotona Falls, N. Y., were standing on the pier at the foot of West Twenty-second Street last night, watching the people who were leaving the Iron Steamboat coming back from Coney Island. The couple were arm in arm, and Policeman Hogan, who was standing on the dock saw them as they walked off the dock into the water.

Hogan, without stopping to remove his coat, jumped in after them and succeeded in keeping both afloat until ropes were thrown to them. He placed the rope first under the arms of the woman, and she was pulled out, and then under the arms of the man, and he was pulled to the dock. By this time the policeman was pretty well exhausted, and had to be hauled out with a rope himself.

After the couple were brought to they said they didn't know they were so near the edge.

MOVED BOY WITH BROKEN SPINE

Hospital People Said He Would Die Anyway and They Needed the Bed.

According to Coroner O'Gorman of the Borough of the Bronx the death of Samuel Barrett, eighteen years old, of 1,252 Second Avenue, who died in Lincoln Hospital on Tuesday from a fracture of the spinal column, was hastened by his removal from J. Hood Wright Hospital. Barrett, with several friends, went bathing on July 4 in the Hudson River at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. While diving from a springboard Barrett struck a lifeline and fractured the fifth vertebra.

He was taken to J. Hood Wright Hospital and remained there until Monday, when he was removed to Lincoln Hospital without the knowledge of his parents. When the boy's father demanded to know why the boy had been removed without his knowledge, he was told by the hospital authorities that the boy was going to die anyhow, and that he would get better air at Lincoln. Furthermore, that J. Hood Wright was an emergency hospital, that they needed the bed the boy occupied, and that it was an act of courtesy on the part of the hospital to even notify him of the boy's removal.

Coroner O'Gorman said last night that there was not the slightest doubt that the boy's removal had hastened his death. "Such cases," he said, "require absolute quietness, and instead of that they cart a boy several miles in an ambulance over cobblestones and rough roads. He should never have left J. Hood Wright. I will investigate this matter thoroughly and see where the blame lies."

Supt. Towney of J. Hood Wright said that the boy was removed for the best interests of the hospital, as the place was for emergency cases and not for chronic cases, and they had use for every cot.

MASHER PUNCHED AND FINED.

Double Dose for Dickinson, Who Accosted the Wrong Woman.

Mrs. Alice M. Campbell of Dexter, N. Y., was standing on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon waiting for her husband. On the corner at the same time was Frederick W. Dickinson, thirty-three years old, of 153 Madison Avenue.

"Your friends seem to have disappointed you," Dickinson is alleged to have said to the young woman, "and mine have disappointed me. Don't you think it would be a good scheme for us to go to lunch together!"

Just at that moment Mrs. Campbell's husband, who is nearly six feet tall and built in proportion, hove in sight. In a few words his wife told what had happened, and Campbell proceeded to do things to Mr. Dickinson. Then Policeman Wickman of the West Thirtieth Street Station came along and placed Dickinson under arrest.

Later in the Jefferson Market Court Mrs. Campbell told Magistrate Cornell just what had happened. Dickinson was very apologetic by that time, and said that the whole thing was most regettable. The Magistrate thought so too, and fined him $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, June 13.—J. Eisman & Co.'s clothing factory was destroyed and a number of adjoining business houses damaged by fire here to-day. Loss, $80,000.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.

THE BIG STORE THAT IS A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET MEAT THE CORNER 18TH & 19TH STS.

Double S. & H. Green Trading Stamps Mornings This Week from 8:30 till 12 o'Clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Footwear At About ½

The Big "Double Value" Shoe Sale Offers Many Superior Opportunities.



We are selling more Shoes than we ever did before in July.

We have been as busy as bees ever since this sale began, and for many convincing reasons. Shoes for everybody—good serviceable, handsome Summer shoes. All the popular styles, such as



Tans, White Canvas, Patent or Dull Leathers.

Among the special offerings for to-day are:

Women's $3 to $6 Shoes and Oxfords at 1.95

THE OXFORDS are tans, white canvas, combination blue and white canvas; to wear with outing dresses.

Also black kid and patent leathers.

THE SHOES are of kidskin, calfskin and the various patent leathers in all the new styles.

Among these are also samples and regular lines of the famous "Jenness Miller" make.

Women's $1.50 to $3 Shoes and Oxfords at 98c

Patent kid and regular kid Oxfords, in neat shapes and elegant wearing qualities.

Tan kid Oxfords with neat Cuban heels.

Tan kid lace Shoes, high cut. These are a popular $3.00 brand.

Black kid lace Shoes and some canvas lace Shoes, also several other styles.

Women's Tan Oxfords, in All Best Grades at 2.40

All our best grades of tan Oxfords for women, no matter what the former price was are now marked at the above attractive figure.

Men's $2.00, $3.50 and $5.00 Shoes at 1.45

Tan Russia calf and patent leather lace Shoes in a large sample lot: sizes mostly 5½ to 6½.

Vici kid lace Shoes in all sizes.

Also all the best white and gray canvas Shoes. These are the best of the kind ever made.

Men's $2.00 Oxfords at 1.35

Tan Oxfords of this season's style and make.

Also patent leather Oxfords in all sizes.

Both are tremendous bargains.

Men's $3.50 and $5.00 Shoes and Oxfords at 1.95

Tan and Black Shoes. Tan and Black Oxfords.

Also Shoes and Oxfords in patent colskin.

All the good styles among these. Also some broken lines of our "Foot Mould" Shoes are represented which were included to clean up during this mammoth July clearance sale. It will pay to buy more than one pair of these.

(Consolidated Shoe Stores, Second Floor.)

Many Other Good Shoe Bargains For Men, Women and Children.

The Season's Most Popular

LIGHT OPERA HITS

May be enjoyed at will by owners of

The PIANOLA



AT this season of the year, when most theatres are closed and many families are in their Summer Homes, it will be a source of pleasure to renew one's recollections of recent operatic successes. The Pianola presents the only thoroughly satisfactory means of accomplishing this end—as satisfactory a method as the piano itself is capable of. The accompanying is only a partial list of the most popular numbers—several newspaper columns would be required to present the complete array of the Pianola's repertory in this single field.

The Pianola sends its own special representative to the first performances of light opera at home and abroad, just as the press sends its critics. The best and most tuneful numbers are immediately selected for reproduction on Pianola music rolls. Thus the opportunity is presented to patrons of hearing the best of this class of music—frequently before one has had the opportunity of personally seeing the production.

In the case of new English, French and German operettas, their music is often published for the Pianola not merely long before they are produced in the United States, but actually before the sheet music is placed on sale here.

The thoroughness and discrimination with which the Pianola covers this single field of musical endeavor are illustrative of the pleasure which its possession will bring to its owner, and are but *typical of the immense artistic and mechanical superiority of the instrument itself.*

Piff, Paff, Pouf:
The Ghost that Never Walked
Radium Dance
And three other selections.

Yankee Consul:
In Days of Old
My San Domingo Maid
And three other selections.

Babette:
My Honor and My Sword
I'll Bribe the Stars
and one other selection.

Babes in Toyland:
I Can't Do the Sum
March of the Toys
and four other selections.

Whoop-dee-doo:
On the Boulevard
U. S. A.
and four other selections.

Prince of Pilsen:
Heidelberg Stein Song
Tale of the Sea Shell
and four other selections.

The Man from China:
The Human Band
Clorinda
and two other selections.

The Wizard of Oz:
Sammy
Johnny
Down on the Brandywine
And six other selections

Girl from Kays:
My Little Love Bird
Smiling Sambo
And one other selection.

Office Boy:
Plain Mamie O'Hooley
And Medley Selections.

The Aeolian Co., Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th Street

Selling Agents: LOESER & CO., Brooklyn; LAUTER CO., Newark.

A SENSIBLE MOTHER

Proud of her children's teeth, consults a dentist and learns that the beauty of permanent teeth depends on the care taken of the first set.

SOZODONT

Liquid and Powder

should be used. The Liquid to penetrate into the little crevices and purify them; the Powder to polish the outer surface and prevent the accumulation of tartar.

3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

200 DROWN NEAR MANILA.

Suburb Destroyed by Flood and Americans' Homes in City Isolated.

MANILA, July 13.—A storm over the hills northeast of Manila caused a flood which has destroyed San Juan del Monte. Two hundred lives were lost.

The low-lying districts here are inundated. The homes of Americans and foreigners are isolated. Transportation through the streets is carried on in boats only.

Rain has fallen for twenty-seven hours, totaling 17 1-5 inches. This is unprecedented. Communication with outside places is interrupted.

The damage to property is estimated at $2,000,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

8:35 A. M.—617 Sixth Street; Adolph Gross; damage, $20.

10:35 A. M.—165 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Max Eisner; damage, $10.

1:45 P. M.—154 West Fifty-fifth Street; Maurice Ingres; damage, $3,500.

3:20 P. M.—201 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; William Paine; damage trifling.

3:55 P. M.—20 Baxter Street; Louis Clements; damage trifling.

4:55 P. M.—315 Canal Street; Goldstein & Lipton; damage trifling.

5:35 P. M.—61 First Avenue; H. Iden; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—424 Broome Street; Novelty Dress Skirt Company; damage, $75.

6:40 P. M.—179 Norfolk Street; Max Teisler; damage trifling.

7:35 P. M.—234 East Fifty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

8 P. M.—181 Greenwich Street; Max Zeppart; damage, $10.

8:10 P. M.—1,707 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $15.

8:30 P. M.—169 East Thirty-ninth Street; Charles Naughton; damage, $500.

9 P. M.—518 East Seventy-fifth Street; Mrs. Foy; damage, $5.

9:18 P. M.—258 Cherry Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

TWO THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS

Every Day—Each Way

BETWEEN

MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO and VANCOUVER

giving easy and rapid communication with

THE CANADIAN ROCKY MOUNTAINS

THE PACIFIC COAST

THE ORIENT AND AUSTRALASIA

Via Canadian Pacific Railway

June 13 to October

E. V. SKINNER, Asst. Traffic Manager, 458 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

There are no reserves—there is no holding back of the highest priced cloths.

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL REMNANT SALE

Gives you the right to have a suit tailored to measure out of any short length you see for $15.

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th St.

Non-Heatable Asbestos

Table Covers and Dish Mats

For PROTECTION OF DINING TABLES

For Sale By

Lewis & Conger,

130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

REST AND HEALTH

TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

WHY MINERS COULDN'T REACH THE PRESIDENT

Secretary Loeb Says Interview Was Inconvenient at the Time.

HIS TELEGRAPHIC EXPLANATION

President Did Not Know Delegates Were There—Mr. Roosevelt Working on Notification Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 13.—Union labor men are criticising Secretary Loeb for his action in keeping the Pennsylvania miners' delegates yesterday from seeing the President. They claim that the miners offered to remain until a convenient time to see Mr. Roosevelt in order to hand to him the petition in regard to the Colorado situation. They did not mean to take his time, they say, but wanted only to deliver the petition. Republicans here do not look favorably upon Mr. Loeb's action.

In answer to a telegram from John E. Barrett, editor of The Scranton (Penn.) Truth, asking Secretary Loeb if President Roosevelt had personally refused to see a committee of miners, as reported in some morning papers, Secretary Loeb to-day sent the following telegraphic reply:

"Many thanks for your telegram. The committee came here and insisted on seeing the President to present petition at a time when I could not arrange it for them.

"The President did not know they were here. If they had sent word that they desired to see the President I should have been glad to arrange for them at some convenient time. As it was I offered to bring the petition to the personal attention of the President. Statement that the President had any knowledge of committee's presence in Oyster Bay is not true."

The President and Secretary Loeb were engaged to-day for several hours in the transaction of official business at Sagamore Hill, and a part of the time was devoted by the President to work in preparation of his speech to be delivered on July 27, when he receives the notification of his nomination. The President is preparing this speech with great care, and it promises to be an important utterance. No official visitors were received by the President to-day.

Miss Alice Roosevelt is expected here to-morrow or the next day, and her coming is anxiously awaited by her friends in the younger set of the Oyster Bay society. Mrs. H. H. Washburn, wife of the rector of Christ Church, gave a tea this afternoon in honor of Mrs. Roosevelt.

David Newport, the barber who refused to shave the colored preacher, continues to receive telegrams from the South commending him for his action. Most of them begin with the statement that this is a "white man's country."

MR. CORTELYOU'S BUSY DAY.

National Chairman Confers with Odell, Bliss, Payne, and Barnes.

Tentative arrangements for the opening of the Republican National Committee Headquarters in this city and in Chicago were completed yesterday by Chairman George B. Cortelyou, who will leave early to-day for Washington. He saw Gov. Odell yesterday, and also National Committeeman William L. Ward, Executive Chairman William Barnes, Jr., Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the National Committee, and Postmaster General Henry C. Payne, Wisconsin's member of the National Committee. According to the plans made yesterday the headquarters will be opened about Aug. 1, and will be located in the Metropolitan Life Building, at 1 Madison Avenue, where Senator Hanna held forth in the last two National campaigns. In Chicago the headquarters will be located in the Auditorium Hotel, where Secretary Elmer Dover will be in charge. Mr. Cortelyou will divide his time largely between the two headquarters, and during his absence from the New York headquarters Mr. Ward will be in charge.

Mr. Cortelyou will return to be present at the notification of President Roosevelt on July 27 at Oyster Bay. During the interval he will go to Chicago and complete the arrangements for the Auditorium Hotel headquarters. Chairman Cortelyou was an extremely busy man yesterday. After a conference with Mr. Payne, the Chairman, with Mr. Ward, drove to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where Gov. Odell was waiting for them. Mr. Bliss and Mr. Barnes also joined the party, and there followed a long conference in the new rooms selected by the Governor-Chairman in which to conduct the coming State campaign. These rooms are on the Twenty-third Street side of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on the second floor, directly over the regular rooms of the State Committee.

The conferrees declined to say what they had been discussing, beyond the general statement that the plans of the campaign had been gone over. Later in the day the Governor left the Fifth Avenue Hotel, saying that he was going to Manhattan Beach to see Senator Platt, expecting to spend the night there. He must have been sidetracked, however, for Senator Platt, who was at the Oriental Hotel all evening, did not see Gov. Odell, and said that he did not expect him.

FORAKER SEES SURE VICTORY.

Ohio Senator Says Parker Can't Carry the West, and Bryan's Support of No Avail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Senator Foraker, who is in Washington, speaks with complete confidence of the outlook for Republican success in the National campaign. He says that nothing has occurred thus far to make any one think Roosevelt is not to be elected. To his vision the political horizon is clear and the sky is cloudless.

"I do not see," said the Ohio Senator, "what the Democrats can expect to do in the West. There is no State there they can get. I do not think the kind of support Mr. Bryan will give the ticket will help it. There does not seem to me to be anything to worry about in the situation, and everything points to a decided victory for the Republican Party."

WEST VIRGINIA'S CONVENTION.

Republicans Continue Nominations for Places on State Ticket.

WHEELING, West Va., July 13.—The State ticket was further filled by the Republican State Convention here in the second day's session. The convention decided to extend the privilege of the floor to the contesting delegations which had been deprived of seats by the convention's action yesterday.

Arnold Scherr, present incumbent of Mineral County, was nominated by acclamation for Auditor.

Newton Ogdin of Point Pleasant was elected on the third ballot for State Treasurer.

Clark W. May of Lincoln was elected Attorney General.

The nomination for State Superintendent of Free Schools was given to Thomas C. Miller of Fairmont, a former State Superintendent. Prof. J. R. Trotter is the present incumbent.

Hopper Men Will Ratify.

Democrats of the Thirty-first Assembly District, under the leadership of Building Superintendent Isaac A. Hopper, will hold a ratification meeting for Parker and Davis to-night at 8 o'clock in the Harlem Casino, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton will be the presiding officer, and the speakers will include John B. Stanchfield, who ran for Governor in 1900; Charles M. Preston, ex-State Superintendent of Banks, and John F. McIntyre.

EXPLOSION AT OYSTER BAY.

J. S. Gillespie Burned in Gasoline Launch—Feared for President.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 13.—J. S. Gillespie of Stamford, Conn., was badly injured by the explosion of a gasoline tank in a launch off the dock of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club this evening. Mrs. Gillespie and several others also were much shaken up by the force of the explosion, but everybody with the exception of Mr. Gillespie escaped serious injury.

Mr. Gillespie and a party of seventeen, including his wife, came to Oyster Bay yesterday morning in the gasoline launch Aulus. They were about to start for home when the explosion occurred. The boat was moored alongside the dock, and Mr. Gillespie was about to get in, when he struck a match to light a cigar. The next instant the tank of gasoline exploded, knocking Mr. Gillespie senseless and throwing one man, who was in the boat, into the water.

The noise of the explosion was heard plainly at Oyster Bay, and awoke nearly all the people in the village. The noise came from the direction of Sagamore Hill, and at first the villagers thought it had occurred on the estate of the President. Dr. Barnes was the first person to leave the village to ascertain the cause of the trouble. He, too, thought it had been at Sagamore Hill, and was on his way there when he discovered a blaze near the dock of the yacht club, and there he found Mr. Gillespie horribly burned about the face, arms, and body.

Mr. Gillespie was removed to the clubhouse, where he is now, and was doing as well as could be expected at last reports. The rest of the party, with the exception of Mrs. Gillespie, went to Stamford in H. C. Smith's yacht.

AUGUST BELMONT TALKS.

Gives Four Points That Were Clearly Demonstrated at St. Louis.

August Belmont, who was at his office yesterday on his return from the convention trip, gave out the following statement of his views:

"I have just returned from St. Louis, having stopped over at Lexington, Ky., for a day's rest and to see my horses. I refused to be interviewed before and during the convention. The statement, therefore, in the editorial columns of The World of yesterday attributed to me that I have always been quite willing to have a plat form without any financial plank in it is made out of whole cloth. No one for a moment could question my position in regard to a gold plank. Everybody knows that I not only favored it but advocated it as a declaration necessary to the restoration of the Democratic Party to the confidence of the business community and to the laboring classes who appreciate the importance of maintaining the standard value of the dollar.

"Four points were clearly made in that great convention. First, delegates from all parts of the country indicated a universal desire among Democrats to lay aside factional differences and to get together as a united Democracy; second that the conservative element in the Democratic Party dominates; third, that in Alton Brooks Parker the Democracy has found a leader of unquestioned manhood, unblemished honor, courage, and ability; and, fourth, that in the nomination of Henry G. Davis for the Vice Presidency it presents to the suffrage of the people a man trained in public and business affairs, and fully up to the standard required for the first place on the ticket."

PRESIDENT IS CRITICISED.

Dettrey Calls Alleged Refusal to Meet Miners Un-American.

HAZELTON, Penn., July 13.—W. H. Dettrey, President of the United Mine Workers of the Seventh District, to-day gave out the following interview on the alleged declination of President Roosevelt to meet a committee of labor union men at Oyster Bay in reference to the coal miners' troubles in Colorado.

"President Roosevelt's refusal to meet a committee representing 125,000 wage-earners of the United States I regard as un-American, unpatriotic, and ungentlemanly. His attitude is the best evidence, in my judgment, that the conditions existing in Colorado are known by him and those whom his actions would lead us to believe he represents, namely, the trust powers of the country.

"I sincerely trust that not only the wage-working class, but all true Americans of this country, and particularly of Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties, will resent the insult given to the committee by voting for a man who has shown his sincerity toward the wage-working class and represents a party whose platform asks for the abolition of the wage-slave system."

MINNESOTA REPUBLICAN SPLIT.

Governor May Head Independent Ticket to Beat Nominee for Place.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 13.—Gov. S. R. Van Sant is relied on to head an independent State ticket in Minnesota by the Republicans who are not satisfied with the nomination of R. C. Dunn of Princeton. The movement is well under way and a meeting will be held in St. Paul next week.

Although Gov. Van Sant has not intimated that he would head the ticket, the men behind the movement have heretofore been his closest advisers. They are stanch anti-merger men, who admire Gov. Van Sant for his fight against the railroads, and they regard the nomination of Dunn and his followers as a railroad victory, designed to rebuke those who dared to insist upon the observance of laws by large corporations.

WILLIAMS WILL GO TO ESOPUS.

Parker Wants Congressman to be Present at National Committee Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., July 13.—Although not a member of the National Committee, Congressman John Sharp Williams will be present at the conference of its members at Judge Parker's home in the near future.

Mr. Williams, it is stated, has received an intimation that Judge Parker would like to have him present at the meeting to discuss with him the general issues on which the Democratic Party will make its fight.

Congressman Williams has placed himself at the disposal of the Campaign Committee, and will make many speeches, visiting the doubtful States. All the other members of the Mississippi delegation have expressed a willingness to participate in the campaign work.

PLAINFIELD HOTEL ROBBED.

Tramps Got Surplus Champagne from Fair Heir's Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, July 13.—The Hotel Nelson, Mayor "Bill" Smith's latest acquisition at New Market, was entered last night by tramps, who feasted on some champagne left over from a dinner recently given by the village's leading citizen after he had come into possession of his full share of the Fair millions. Ten bottles of whisky and a dozen boxes of cigars were missing when Mayor "Bill's" manager, Charles Thorton, opened the hostelry this morning.

A safe was broken open at the office of the E. E. Kelly Lumber Company, but only a small amount of cash was taken. New Market is frequently visited by tramps who pass through on the Lehigh Valley Line.

Old Resident Dropped Dead.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 13.—John Zeigler, one of the oldest and best known residents of this place, dropped dead here to-day. Apoplexy was the cause of death. Mr. Zeigler was seventy years old and was a civil war veteran.

PARKER AND DAVIS MAY BE NOTIFIED TOGETHER

Both Will Probably Wait Until After Roosevelt's Notification.

MORE STENOGRAPHERS NEEDED

Mail at Rosemount Increasing Hourly, and Secretary McCausland Will Superintend Big Force in Answering It.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 13.—There is some reason to believe that the notification of Alton B. Parker and of Henry G. Davis may be made a joint affair. The project is known to have been broached to Judge Parker, who, it is said, did not seem to regard it unfavorably, although he would not commit himself to a definite statement regarding the plan. It is now probable that the notification of Judge Parker will not occur until after President Roosevelt has been notified.

State Senator Patrick McCarren will arrive in Esopus to-morrow on a train reaching here at 2:06 o'clock in the afternoon. He will visit Rosemount and will probably confer with Judge Parker upon the subject of reuniting the organizations in Kings and New York Counties.

The Judge spent most of his time to-day in talking to the many visitors who called at Rosemount. None of the political leaders visited him to-day, but there were many influential citizens from Kingston and adjacent places, several of them being lawyers.

Early in the day he took a long horseback ride.

During the afternoon he was bothered a great deal by photographers who insisted on taking his likeness in various attitudes.

Provision for the newspaper men were begun to-day by a corps of carpenters, who will reconstruct the gate house, or lodge, at Rosemount for their use. Wires are being run into the building and there are to be several telephones installed.

The work on the new Esopus station was also pushed far ahead to-day, a great army of men being engaged in filling up a part of the mill pond near the present railroad station, upon which the newer and more pretentious station is to be built.

The residents of Kingston will to-morrow night call upon Judge Parker at his home at Rosemount to express to him their gratification that he has been nominated President of the United States. It is expected that at least 1,000 persons will be in attendance. Judge Parker may address them.

The visitors at Rosemount to-day included the Rev. Dr. Cooper, assistant rector of the Holy Cross Church at Kingston, of which the Rev. Dr. Mercer Hall, Judge Parker's son-in-law, is the rector; John F. Cloonan, and Dr. C. A. Oakes, two lawyers from Kingston.

There is a rumor here to-night that District Attorney Jerome is to call at Rosemount in a day or two. The rumor cannot be confirmed.

More than two hundred letters went from Judge Parker in the first outgoing mail, most of them replies to letters and telegrams of congratulation. More than two hundred arrived in the first incoming mail, and every mail since has shown a marked increase over the one before. A force of stenographers under the direction of the Judge's private secretary, Arthur E. McCausland, assisted by Alvah S. Newcome, will be installed within a day or two in the new offices, and thereafter the vast bulk of correspondence can be promptly attended to.

The following telegram was received to-day:

"Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 12.
To the Hon. Alton B. Parker, Esopus, N. Y.

"In an election held here to-day the first in the United States, after your nomination, Muskogee; elected by the Republicans, went Democratic. This is the first gun of the campaign, and is considered a fair test. The Indian Territory is on fire with an unconquerable Democratic zeal.

D. I. WISDOM,
N. F. HANCOCK,
J. R. TAYLOR, Jr."

Judge Parker to-day received notification from William R. Hearst that he is to have the support of the Hearst newspapers.

All the local telephones were put out of business by lightning last night, and communication was still interrupted to-day.

Judge Parker had a letter to-day from former Senator David B. Hill written from Albany. In it Mr. Hill regrets that he cannot visit the Judge just now owing to press of business, but promises to do so later. This is not all of the letter, but the rest of it was not divulged. The Judge admitted this afternoon that he had heard from Mr. Bryan. He said he had read Mr. Bryan's statement, published this morning, but he would not comment upon it. He has not heard from Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall.

SHEEHAN REACHES TOWN.

Said to Have Brought with Him Encouragement for McClellan Boom.

Fresh from Esopus and various long conferences with Judge Alton B. Parker, William F. Sheehan, generally hailed as the "new leader of the Democratic Party," came to New York yesterday for the first time since the holding of the St. Louis convention. It was noticeable that at the same time there came a good deal of serious discussion of the candidacy of Mr or George B. McClellan for the Gubernatorial nomination this Fall.

Friends of Mr. Sheehan who talked with him last night declared that McClellan is the leading candidate under consideration, and that both Judge Parker and Mr. Sheehan believe that he would make an exceptionally hard fighter on the stump, and a man who would win votes by the thousands. Mr. Sheehan, however, was absolutely uncommunicative on the subject of politics when talking to newspaper men, and said he had no engagement to meet members of the Democratic National Committee to discuss the organization of that body and the work of the campaign.

"There will be plenty of time for campaign later on," said Mr. Sheehan. "Ex-Senator Jones will call the new committee to meet here soon, and then campaign plans will be considered. I don't know who will be the new Chairman, and nobody does know yet.

"As for Judge Parker, he will have all he can do for the next two weeks to answer the letters and telegrams which he has received. Some of these letters are surprising, coming not only from Democrats and independents, but from straight-out Republicans as well. During the last two campaigns the disaffection was on the Democratic side; how it is on the Republican side."

Tammany's attitude in regard to the McClellan candidacy still is vague, especially in view of the fact that, should McClellan be nominated, it would leave Fornes as acting Mayor. This situation would not be to the liking of Tammany, but might be accepted for a diversity of reasons. Nothing will be done one way or another in the matter as far as Tammany is concerned until Charles F. Murphy returns from Mount Clemens, Mich., which will not be for ten days yet. At that time a monster mass meeting will be called at Tammany Hall to ratify the Parker and Davis ticket. Congressman W. Bourke Cockran will be the principal speaker.

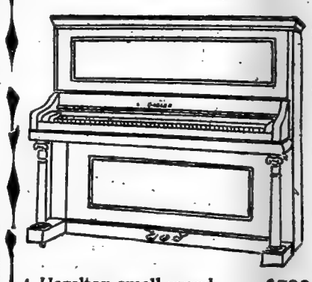
Albert P. Fancher Renominated.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 13.—Senator Albert P. Fancher was renominated this afternoon as Republican candidate for State Senator in the Fiftieth New York District.

Simpson Crawford Co.

10 piano specials for to-day.



1 Hazelton small grand $500
(Absolutely new.)
1 Knabe small grand $650
(Slightly used.)
1 Gabler small grand $575
(Slightly used.)
1 Gabler upright $300
(Slightly used.)
1 Knabe upright $450
(Slightly used.)
1 Schubert upright $225
(Slightly used.)
1 Steinway square $75
(Used, but in fine condition.)
1 Chickering square $75
(Used, but in fine condition.)
1 Weber upright $195
(Used—splendid tone.)
1 Schuman upright $200
(Almost new.)

Buy any of these on easy payments if you wish.

Fourth Floor.

Simpson Crawford Co



"One may dress not wisely, but never too well."—Beau Brummell to his Valet.

WHY NOT BOTH WISELY AND WELL? A SUIT OF BLUE OR BLACK SERGE MAY BE HAD HERE NOW FOR

$12.00.

FORMER PRICES FROM $15 TO $22. ALL STRAW HATS REDUCED TO $1.50.

Broadway Store only.

B&K Browning, King & Co.

Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d Sts., New York.
16 to 28 Cooper Square,
Fulton Street and De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn.

A business or professional man whose name is not listed in the

Telephone Directory

loses many possible customers.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Day Street.



CUT 'EM OPEN

See if your Collar is 4 PLY.

ALL "LION BRAND" COLLARS ARE 4 PLY

TRADE MARK.

HAVE YOU TRIED MY

41 BLEND OF TEAS?

If not, you have missed a treat. They are always uniform in quality and flavor; no tea table complete without them; send for copy Callanan's Magazine and price list, mailed free on request. Telephone 8588—Cortlandt. 41 and 43 Vesey St.

TWINING INDICTMENT QUASHED.

Officers of Defunct Asbury Park Bank Freed on Technicality.

TRENTON, N. J., July 13.—Judge Lanning in the United States District Court to-day quashed the indictment for conspiracy against Albert C. Twining, David C. Cornell, and George F. Kroehl, officers of the defunct First National Bank of Asbury Park. The indictment was quashed on technical grounds. Argument on the motion to dismiss the indictment was heard yesterday by Judge Lanning.

The offense alleged under the conspiracy charge was that of hypothecating stock owned by the bank for the purpose of raising money that the Controller of Currency stated should be raised in order to put the bank on a solid footing. The order was that this money should be raised by assessing the stock and not by the methods followed by Twining, Kroehl, and Cornell.

The indictment was questioned as defective, in that it did not allege that the bank had been defrauded.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

This store is open evenings till 5:30 o'clock; Saturdays till 1 P. M.
Dainty hot weather luncheons served in palatial restaurant, 8th floor.

$10 for $25 lace trimmed gowns
For evening or afternoon wear.

YES, and $35 gowns at $10, too—those beautiful lace trimmed creations in sheer Swisses, mulls and lawns so popular for afternoon and evening wear—exactly the kind that created so much enthusiasm Monday when we sold 150—all we could secure up to that time.



Now we've 125—those bewitching dressmaker-made conceits that vie for favor with the exclusive modiste's productions and come out with flying colors. They'll create a sensation. You can't resist them at the price, and the value you receive depends on what time you come. $20, though, is positively the lowest value in the selection. First comers will secure the $35 gowns, of course, later comers the $30 values, and so on down to $20. $10

The maker of these gowns sold them to us at a great deal less than half price for the simple reason that they were in his surplus stock and he couldn't afford to let them take up room needed for the new Autumn creations which he is now turning out. Third Floor.

When you come to think how necessary these costumes are—how cool and dainty—there's nothing for you to do but select one. And remember, as this is the very last part of the maker's surplus, this is your only opportunity to secure one at $10 or anywhere near as low.

We told you the materials, but want to add that a greater diversity of designs and colorings was never offered. The waists and skirts are tastefully trimmed with insertion and edging, and they are the latest approved styles in the strictest sense of the word.

$14.75 for women's $25 linen suits—those smart models—only one and two of a kind—plain tailored effects, or handsomely trimmed—just 50 suits at $14.75

$21.50 for $35 crepe de Chine dresses in various colors—excellent quality crepe, dressmaker finish, on taffeta silk foundation—only 25 in all.

$16.50 for $24.50 tailor-made taffeta suit in black and blue—kilted or side-plaited skirt—coat braid trimmed—walking length.

$7.50 for $12 linen suits—stylish and practical—two styles—long coat effect or short coat with loose back, strapped.

$2.95 for women's $6.00 shirt-waist suits.

$14.75 for women's $19.75 rain coats—tan or gray—box-plaited model—full bishop sleeve, collarless—two-inch strap on collar—guaranteed rain and moth proof.

$8.50 for women's $14.75 taffeta silk coats—a small lot of about 40 coats—three different styles.

$1.75 for women's $2.50 bathing suits—of black serge—white duck sailor collar and trimmed with white braid.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Great sale sheer $1.50 shirt waists at 95c.

THAT isn't the best bargain in this remarkable sample sale by any means, but it's a splendid value and will appeal to hundreds of exacting women who desire a Summer supply of inexpensive yet smart appearing waists of high quality. Second Floor.



79c for $1.00 waists
95c. for $1.50 waists
$1.50 for $3.00 waists

$2 for $3.95 waists
$3 for $5.00 waists
$3.95 for $6.50 waists

Now, here comes the bargain story, and you can depend on it you'll find every value exactly as stated, for these are sample shirt waists, and having purchased them at about half price, it's reasonable to believe we'd sell them on the same basis.

They're all those dainty white creations, beautifully trimmed with lace and embroidery. Every smart dresser knows that the smartest costume is the one wherein the most important part is taken by a pure white shirt waist.

One of the best features of this sale is there are not two waists of a kind—each one an exclusive design—they represent the greatest skill of the tailor's art.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

One-fourth price Sale of fine sample china.



WE don't ask you to believe this is the most important bargain sale of high class china you've ever attended till you've seen the values, and then you'll say so of your own free will. You should have seen the crowds Monday, Tuesday, and yesterday. Fourth Floor.

We have the manufacturer's word that it is the first time his samples were sold at one-fourth the regular price, and we say positively that it is the first time you've ever been privileged to choose at one-fourth.

An unequalled chance for hotel and boarding-house keepers.
100 dozen hand decorated cups and saucers, value $1, at 25c.
200 dozen decorated plates, value 30c., at 10c.
Plain china cups and saucers, regular price 25c., at 12½c.

Jardinieres, rich blended colors, regular price $1, at 49c.
Jardinieres, rich hand painted designs, regular price, $1, at 44c.
Austrian china dinner sets, 100 pieces, regular price $22.50, at $14.50.
English porcelain dinner sets, fine underglazed colors, regular price $15, at $8.95.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

July clearing women's $3 Oxfords, $1.95

IN three days this phenomenal clearing sale of women's high quality, correct style shoes and Oxfords has proven its saving advantages to be greater than any other sale of the season. Even with 40 extra clerks it was difficult to attend to the wants of the thousands. Second Floor.



One glance at the bargains convinced the women who came that they were too good to turn away, and they were glad to wait their turn. Come to-day. We'll have another great throng; but we've made ample provision to attend to the wants of every purchaser. You'll not be undecided after reading these irresistible values.

Women's $3 welted sole russet or black Oxford ties—regular sizes, A to E width—military heel $1.95

Women's russet custom $5 drop last calf Oxfords, A to F, 2½ to 8 ..... $2.65

Women's kid tip—bright stock with dull kid stock back—S. C. S. $3.50 grade $2.65

Women's fine kid welt sole lace boots—custom finish—$5 grade—dull tops $2.85

Women's patent tip welt button shoes—AA to D, 2½ to 8—military heel and opera toe $2.85

Women's kid lace or button shoes—extended sole, patent tip—B, C, D and E widths—sizes 2½ to 8—military heel—silk facings—$3 value, at $1.95

Women's welted sole button or lace shoes—high military heel and opera toe—2½ to 8—B to E—$3.50 value, at $2.65

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Pure food show:

It's worth coming miles to view this splendid exposition of strictly pure foods and wines from all over the world and acquaint one's self with the fact that they are on sale the year round in the Model Food Store at the lowest prices in New York. They're much lower than usual even for Simpson Crawford Co. in this sale along with the Food Show. As we fill mail orders, paying the charges to any station within 200 miles of New York, there's no reason why anybody within a radius of that distance should fail to take advantage of this wonderful saving. Or call Chelsea 2100. Sixth Floor.

To-day's a good day for you city folks to bring your friends and the children and enjoy this entertaining programme. Thousands are being delighted every day.

Thursday's Programme.

AT 10 A. M.—FRANK HOY'S FANTASTIC, PANTOMIMIC, MARIONETTE, MANIKIN MINSTRELS. A Treat for the Children.

AT 10:30 A. M.—A'GRA REVES-TODOR DE SUSA, the great magician. 20 MINUTES IN WONDERLAND.

AT 11 A. M.—MUSICAL CONCERT by the NEW YORK LADIES' SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

CYPHERS INCUBATORS. Little chicks for the children.

BREAKFAST BACON—Mild Sugar Cured, especially selected and smoked for Simpson Crawford Co.; 3 to 4 lb. strips; lb 12½c

SUGAR CORN—Finest State Packed—very tender and creamy; 2-lb. can 10c. Limit, 6 cans to each purchaser.

LARGE QUEEN OLIVES—New importation direct from Spain; ½-gal. jar 50c. Quart Mason jar 25c

NEW PEAS—Selected early June 12c. Peas. Special for Thursday, 2-lb. can ..... 8c. Dozen 90c

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE—The kind that usually sells at 30c. per lb.; lb 24c

NORWAY MACKEREL—Extra selected Flat Fish; without Heads or Tails; 5-lb. pail, 1.00; 10-lb. pail 1.90

FRESH EGGS—Every one guaranteed; 1 doz. in carton, not delivered 23c

HEINZ PICKLES—Sweet Gherkins, Sweet Mixed Pickles, Pearl Onions, India Relish, or Chili Sauce; bottle, 25c.; dozen each, or assorted 2.85

PICKLING VINEGAR—Extra White Wine, or strictly pure Apple Cider; quart bottle ..... 15c. ½-gallon jug ..... 25c. Gallon jug 35c

NEW POTATOES—Extra selected White Rose Stock; bbl., 2.50; peck 25c

BAKED BEANS—Army or Navy Boston Baked, with Tomato Sauce or plain; 3-lb. can, 8c.; dozen, each, or assorted 90c

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE—A Popular Blend of extra selected fine old Coffees: 25-lb Drum ..... 6.25. 4 lbs. ..... 1.00. Lb. ..... 28. No charge for Drum.

TEAS FOR ICING—Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast or India Ceylon. These Teas are sold in other Stores at 75c. Special—5 lbs. in Tea Caddy ..... 2.25. Lb. ..... .50

LOWNEY'S BREAKFAST COCOA—Can 9c

FRUIT SYRUPS—Royal Stuart, Raspberry, Wild Cherry, and four other varieties: Quart Bottle ..... 38c. Pint Bottle 22c

QUAKER OATS—2-lb. pkge ..... 7c. Limit, three packages to each purchaser.

CERO FRUTO—Regular 15c. package, special 6c

NABISCO SUGAR WAFERS—All flavors—Regular 25c. fancy box, special for Thursday 18c

ORANGE MARMALADE—Southwell's New Arrival from England; 2-lb. glass jar 38c

IN-ER-SEAL BISCUIT—Oatmeal or Graham; regular 10c. carton ..... 6c. 3 to purchaser.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Fourth's Aftermath in Lockjaw Death.

Rudolph Preitschat, fifty-three years old, of Seventh Street and Fourteenth Avenue, Newark, died in St. Barnabas's Hospital yesterday from tetanus as a result of an injury sustained by being shot by a toy cannon on July 4. A widow and two children survive him.

No Slank Ice in Paterson Cream.

PATERSON, N. J., July 13.—No more slank ice will be allowed to be used by confectioners and ice cream manufacturers, according to the edict of the Board of Health. This action was decided on at a meeting of that body last night. They claim the ice taken from the slanks is injurious to health. The matter was brought to the attention of the board some time ago, when the case of Hunter & Co., confectioners, was looked into. Health Officer Brown made an investigation, and reported to the board there was danger of the ice getting into ice cream when taken to residences.

Erlanger Denies Extortion Yarn.

Sheriff Erlanger yesterday denied the statement printed in a morning newspaper to the effect that another civil prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail had filed charges of extortion in connection with the management of the jail. The Sheriff said the man whose name had been mentioned in the latest story had absolutely denied the story and had told the Under Sheriff that he had no complaint whatever to make as to the treatment while a prisoner in the jail.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Sale of Men's TROUSERS

This offering is broad enough to meet the wishes of practically every man who wants to freshen up his Summer suit with a new pair of trousers. If you have a black or blue serge or thibet suit, here are trousers to go with them in the same fabrics. And if you wish a variety, here are striped worsted trousers, as well as the light-colored outing trousers. All are very materially reduced in price today. There are ample quantities, making good variety to choose from. These three groups:

Two hundred pairs of Men's Striped Worsted Trousers, our regular $5 kinds, at $3.50 a pair.

Two hundred pairs of Black and Blue Thibet and Serge Trousers, left over from suits; a good $5 value, at $2.50 a pair.

Men's Outing Trousers of light-colored homespuns; $4 and $5 kinds, at $3.50 a pair.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Still in Time for Those SHIRTS

The man who doesn't round out his collection of Summer Shirts from either one or the other of the two fine lots announced yesterday, and still in force today, will have overlooked the best shirt chance of the season.

$2.50 to $4 Shirts at $1.75

The pick of the stock from the maker of the smartest and finest negligee shirts in America. They have the character and quality of the best of foreign-made shirts, in designs, materials and colorings.

Some of the materials are embroidered all over, and these shirts are worth $4. Others are embroidered in the same manner, but only on the fronts and cuffs, and these are worth $3.50. Some are simply made of plain madras, with plain or plaited fronts, and these are worth $2.50. There are probably as many $4 shirts in the lot as there are $2.50 shirts. The largest number are in the $3.50 quality. In all regular sizes, 14 to 16½; and all new and perfect—just out of the boxes.

$1 and $1.50 Shirts at 65 Cents Each

The maker of these shirts held on to them until the very last, for he considered them the choicest in his stock. All were intended to sell regularly at $1 and $1.50; and are bran-new. Sizes 14 to 17; detached cuffs; plain bosoms. Ninth street aisle.

Sale of Men's Hosiery

Over thirty-one hundred pairs of men's excellent Socks are included in this timely Summer Sale. And the price-savings, on new, handsome goods, amount to

One-Third to One-Half of Actual Values

There are two fine lots, each comprising a variety of styles; and it's good news for the man who wants to get three pairs of Summer socks for the price of two, or two pairs for the usual value of one. Details:

At 12½c a Pair. Worth 25c

Twelve styles of imported Cotton Socks, in vertical stripes, side clocks and striped effects on black grounds. All neat styles, made of good fine gage cotton yarn.

At 18c a Pair. Three for 50c; Worth 25c a Pair

Of light-weight fine gage lisle thread, in black, light tan, slate or cadet blue grounds, prettily striped; nine styles to choose from. Qualities that are rarely sold less than 25c a pair. Ninth street aisle.

Boys' Washable Suits Half Price

Cool, pretty, stylish; made of various handsome imported washable fabrics—these Sailor Suits at half-price are a regular Summer snap for just a hundred boys.

$2.50, Worth $5

Of ox-blood linen with fine white corded stripes; blue-and-white striped galatea; and natural colored or white linen. Made in regular jack-tar style, with lanyard and whistle. Sizes 4 to 10 years.

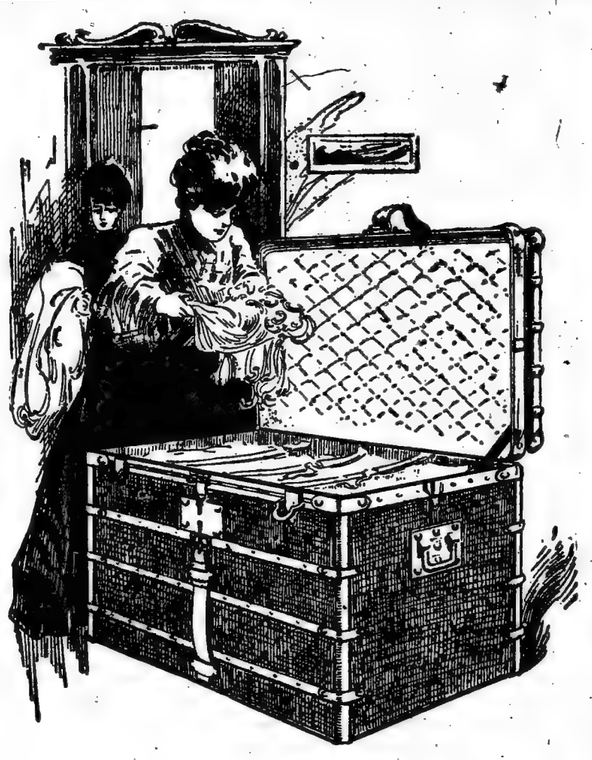
Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Belts at 15c!

Leather Belts, too, at this amazingly low price. It's a hurry-out sale of odd lots, hence the exceptional figure, on belts that are worth anywhere from 25c to 75c. Included are:

Belts of crush calfskin, in black and colors; square and oval leather-covered, gilt or gun-metal finished buckles; some in bodice effect with straps and buttons on back. Formerly 25c and 50c.

Straight and Shaped Belts of morocco, suede, walrus and pateat leather, in red, gray, blue and green, and a few in black. Nickel, gilt and gun-metal finished buckles. Formerly 50c and 75c. Broadway.



People Who Go to Paris Come Home with Vuitton Trunks

Louis Vuitton is the world's master builder of trunks. He accomplishes four things in the production of his trunks. First, they are the strongest trunks that can be built; second, they are the lightest in weight; third, they are the most conveniently arranged; and, lastly, they are the handsomest trunks ever designed, and finished in the most beautiful manner.

Vuitton Trunks are made in a great many different forms, to suit the wardrobes of different people. They are constructed with an intelligence that seems to have exhaustive knowledge of the needs of travelers. Then the traveler who has any pride in the appearance of his luggage is always pleased with the attention that a Vuitton Trunk receives wherever it goes. It marks its owner as a man or woman of discrimination, and gives more character to the traveler than fine clothes.

Only the best materials go into trunks that are made by Vuitton; and each trunk is full of niceties and refinements of construction that make it graceful, convenient, light, but of iron durability.

Expensive—yes, if you will, when compared to cheaply-made trunks; but you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have the *very best* and with that, your money's worth.

We have a complete assortment of these splendid Trunks; but only give hints of a few most popular sorts:

Women's Trunks, with two and three plain trays, or with top tray divided for waists, collars, ties, gloves, etc.; and extra space for hats. 29½ to 47½ inches. $61 to $89.

Steamer Trunks, with plain and divided tray, 29½ to 43½ inches. $44 to $82.

Men's Trunks, with divided tray for shirts, collars, cuffs, hats, etc.; tray for dress clothes, and large packing compartment. 29½ to 39½ inches. $61 to $74.

Women's Hat Trunks, to hold from two to ten hats. 16½ to 29½ inches. $33 to $50. Basement.

Demonstration Today of the New Help to Health

The Portable Exhilarator or Health Vibrator is undoubtedly one of the most helpful home exercisers ever brought out. The theory of relieving congestion by vibratory massage is not distinctly a new one, but the production of a machine that would not only be inexpensive but available to every one, as well as portable, is quite new, and has been accomplished only by the manufacturers of this ingenious and valuable device.

By the simple pressure of a finger or thumb, the portable Exhilarator produces vibrations of from 9,000 to 15,000 a minute. It can be used by the person who is being treated, or a second person.

Its manufacturers claim that it will relieve, and usually cure, all diseases caused by congestion; and the claim is largely borne out by actual demonstration. Colds, hay fever, headaches, rheumatic troubles, and lumbago, are among those the Vibrator helps and cures.

The demonstrator will be here today and several succeeding days, from 10:30 to 4 o'clock, to give a practical demonstration of the possibilities of the machine. If you have a headache, or are worn out after shopping, go down to the basement and get a free treatment, and see what the Exhilarator will accomplish for you in a couple of minutes. There is no medicine or any other treatment except vibration in connection with it. If you have rheumatism let him see whether he can relieve it, or not. The machine is simple, can be operated by any one, works very easily, has all the benefits of other exercisers, without any strain on the heart or lungs.

Price $5. Demonstration in Basement.

Pay $1 to $3 Less for These Girls' *Wash* Dresses

Just because they're a small group of various styles—one or two of a kind. They are in white and colors, materials are pique, lawn and chambray; and the styles are all new and pretty—from our Summer stock. Sizes are 6 to 14 years.

And the new price is a mere bagatelle—

Two Dollars Each

instead of $3 to $5. Second floor, Ninth Street.

A Good Day to Buy Fine Lace Coats

Midsummer price-cutting is catching. The latest victims to suffer from it are these handsome Lace Coats for women—coats elaborate enough for any dress occasion, yet light and cool for Summer wear.

Then there are other stylish Summer coats, of pongee, cloth of gold and white linen, that are equally temptingly priced:

20 Black Lace Coats, $17.50, worth $35.

40 Black or White Lace Coats, $25, worth $50.

White Linen Coats, handsomely embroidered, $10 to $23; worth one-third more.

Cloth of gold and Pongee Coats of various kinds; very specially priced at $12 to $23.

Long Silk Coats, $10, worth $15; $18, worth $30.

Second floor, Broadway.

Muslin Underwear Of Peculiar Attractiveness

First, it's of a refined and dainty character that in itself is sufficient inducement for women of taste to buy it.

Then it's exceptionally low-priced; when one considers that quality hasn't been sacrificed to cheapness.

The fineness of the cambric and muslin, the fresh beauty of the laces and embroideries, and the taste with which they have been put together, make these pretty Summer garments well worth buying:

CORSET COVERS

At 25c—Of cambric, three styles; low neck, trimmed with lace and insertion, or hemstitched ruffle and plaits, or neat embroidery and plaits.

At 35c—Of cambric, two styles; trimmed with neat embroidery and torchon lace.

At 50c—Of cambric, three styles; trimmed with lace insertion and embroidery.

NIGHTGOWNS

At 50c—Of cambric, two styles; V neck, trimmed with torchon lace or neat embroidery.

At 75c—Of nainsook or cambric; low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with hemstitched ruffle, or V neck, trimmed with embroidery.

At $1—Of nainsook or cambric, two styles; low neck, trimmed with lace insertion and ribbon.

At $1.25—Of nainsook, two styles; low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with neat embroidery, Valenciennes lace and ribbon.

PETTICOATS

At 50c—Of cambric, two styles; umbrella ruffle of cambric, finished with deep hem; or deep flounce, finished with hemstitched plaits.

At 85c—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle, trimmed with embroidery, or torchon lace and insertion.

At $1—Of cambric; trimmed with point de Paris lace, or with insertion and plaits.

At $1.25—Of cambric; trimmed with blind embroidery, or torchon lace and insertion.

At $1.50—Of cambric, four styles; trimmed with lace, insertion and plaits; or lawn ruffle with hemstitched ruffle and plaits.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Fine Modern RUGS

From Persia, Turkey and India

About One-third Below Their Fair Value

The WANAMAKER stock of Oriental Rugs is, in the first place, a thoroughly reliable collection. Every rug that comes into our stock has been specially selected. Its quality and authenticity are vouched for. There is nothing questionable, nothing doubtful anywhere in our collection. The Rugs are selected with expert care, and experienced judgment; and our regular prices are always substantially below the market, on goods of equal quality.

There are frequent offerings made of Oriental Rugs where some importer is selling off the discredited qualities, and the bad patterns that come in their general collections. It is very rare indeed, that prices are cut at all on rugs of such excellence as we offer in this present collection; but the WANAMAKER policy is to clean up stocks every season, and Oriental Rugs come in for their share in this general midsummer movement.

All of the rugs are of staple qualities. Some have plain centers; others have medallions; some have small and medium designs all over. There are light, medium and dark colorings. The under-priced group is so large that almost any size can be secured.

The list that follows is simply selected from the collection, and gives and idea of the sizes, prices and the reductions, which are all made directly from our former low prices.

9 ft. 1 in. x 12 ft. 2 in., at $100, from $148.
9 ft. 2 in. x 11 ft. 8 in., at $100, from $145.
9 ft. 8 in. x 13 ft. 6 in., at $118, from $160.
11 ft. x 13 ft. 10 in., at $138, from $193.
8 ft. 9 in. x 11 ft. 10 in., at $65, from $93.
8 ft. 9 in. x 12 ft. 2 in., at $85, from $120.
8 ft. 11 in. x 13 ft. 8 in., at $110, from $150.
8 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. 6 in., at $65, from $95.
8 ft. 1 in. x 12 ft. 7 in., at $75, from $110.
7 ft. 7 in. x 16 ft. 4 in., at $110, from $160.
11 ft. 1 in. x 12 ft. 11 in., at $90, from $130.
11 ft. 5 in. x 15 ft. 1 in., at $85, from $130.
10 ft. 2 in. x 11 ft. 10 in., at $72, from $108.
9 ft. 1 in. x 13 ft. 3 in., at $60, from $90.
9 ft. 3 in. x 11 ft. 7 in., at $65, from $98.
9 ft. 9 in. x 15 ft. 7 in., at $90, from $155.
8 ft. 11 in. x 13 ft. 2 in., at $70, from $105.
8 ft. 11 in. x 9 ft. 7 in., at $50, from $75.
9 ft. 3 in. x 14 ft. 9 in., at $68, from $102.
9 ft. 1 in. x 12 ft. 8 in., at $55, from $82.
9 ft. 11 in. x 15 ft. 2 in., at $90, from $150.

Third floor.

Are You Getting Your Share

Of These LINENS

While Prices Are Down?

The fine selling that is being done these days in our Linen Store, shows that hundreds of housekeepers are keenly alive to the unusual bargains that we are offering during this July Sale. It is an occasion that has not been matched in many a day, and is not likely to be approached in many another one.

It is a presentation of absolutely pure linens, marked very radically below old prices, just at a time when manufacturers and other dealers are doing their utmost to make cotton-mixed linens keep up appearances before the rapidly advancing prices. While these radical stock-righting opportunities continue, housekeepers will be able to secure many rare prizes in this linen stock, where all linens are absolutely pure flax, and where cotton-mixed linen is absolutely unknown, no matter how little the price.

We mention particularly some specially good things on sale today:

Table Cloths

Bleached Irish Table Cloths, in choice new designs; bordered all around, unhemmed:
2 x 2 yards, at $1.50 each, worth $1.90.
2 x 2½ yards, at $1.90 each, worth $2.25.
2 x 3 yards, at $2.25 each, worth $2.85.

Matching Napkins, useful for either breakfast or dinner; medium size, 22 inches square, at $1.90 a dozen; worth $2.50.

Grass-bleached German Table Cloths; bordered all around, and neatly hemmed, all ready for instant use. The equal in quality to the best cloths sold elsewhere at the rate of $1.75 a yard:
2 x 2 yards, at $2.60 each, worth $3.50.
2 x 2½ yards, at $3.25 each, worth $4.38.
2 x 3 yards, at $3.90 each, worth $5.25.
2 x 3½ yards, at $4.50 each, worth $6.13.
2 x 4 yards, at $5.25 each, worth $7.

Matching Napkins, all neatly hemmed; full dinner size, 26 inches square, at $3.90 a dozen; worth $5.

Front of Rotunda.

Table Linen by the Yard

Cream bleached Scotch Table Linen, 62 inches wide, at 40c a yard, from 55c. Same quality, 70 inches wide, at 50c a yard, from 65c.

Half-bleached Irish Table Linen, full two yards wide; handsome floral designs; heavy, serviceable quality, washes white quickly; at 60c a yard, from 75c.

Bleached Irish Table Linen, 67 inches wide, at 60c a yard, worth 75c.

Grass-bleached German Table Linen, full two yards wide; very choice designs; at $1.50 a yard, worth $1.75.

Third floor.

$15 Is Much Too Little for Such Charming Tailored Suits

Particularly since they are made of mohair and voile—exactly the fabrics best adapted for Summer wearing. They are the smartest and at the same time the most practical traveling dresses.

Today sixty-five of them, out of our own stock, go on sale at this exceptionally favorable price—

$15, formerly $22 to $30

Plain and fancy Mohair, in a variety of colors; in Eton and jacket styles, unlined skirts; also Voiles, in blouse styles, silk-lined throughout; prettily trimmed or plain tailored. Also a group of

Walking and Dress Skirts at $12

That have been $15 and $18. Of broadcloth, fancy sharkskin and water-proof covert cloth, smartly tailored and well finished. Second floor, Broadway.

Fine Refrigerators *Reduced One-Fourth*

We're crowded for room in our warehouse, and are therefore discontinuing one line of our Refrigerators for the season, in which sizes have become broken. You'll recognize the name, when you see it on the boxes, as one of the best brands on the market.

Ice chambers are lined with heavy galvanized steel, provision chambers with best quality of zinc. The wood used in their construction is solid oak of best quality. Provision shelves are of galvanized wire, silver-finished.

Uniform price-reductions of 25 per cent. are made on the entire line; and housekeepers should seize the chance to get refrigerators noted for their economy in ice-consumption and excellent food-preserving qualities. These sizes and prices:

Height	Width	Depth	Formerly	Now
42 in.	27½ in.	22 in.	$17	$12.65
45 in.	29½ in.	24 in.	$19.25	$14.40
49 in.	29½ in.	24 in.	$23.75	$17.80
49 in.	33½ in.	24 in.	$26.75	$19.80
50½ in.	39½ in.	24 in.	$38.50	$28.85
52 in.	27 in.	24 in.	$23.75	$17.80
55 in.	30½ in.	26 in.	$28	$21
55 in.	33½ in.	26 in.	$33	$24.75
56 in.	42 in.	26 in.	$43	$32.25
61 in.	43 in.	26½ in.	$54	$40.50
76 in.	50 in.	28½ in.	$75	$56.25

Some have lid on top of ice-chamber, others have door in front of ice-chamber. Basement.

Certain Crockery For Country Houses

For "crockery" read China and Glass, to be absolutely accurate. There are Jugs—a noble array of them, to put lemonade or Wanamaker grape juice in, or use as decorations, with a big bunch of wild flowers. There are Fancy Plates, attractively decorated. Domestic—i. e., pressed glass (although the two words are anything but synonymous) that is as sightly as it is low-priced.

But far be it from us to limit the fine economies these groups offer, to the enjoyment of people out of town! They'll do admirably for city folks, too:

SUMMER JUGS

A varied collection of Jugs—just the kinds wanted for Summer use:

40c each, from 60c
60c each, from 90c
85c each, from $1.25
$1 each, from $1.50
$1.30 each, from $2
$3.50 each, from $5

FANCY PLATES

Richly decorated on French china, in breakfast, dinner and tea size: former prices have been $12, $15 and $18 a dozen. Today at 75c each.

DOMESTIC GLASS TABLEWARE

Clear glass and a splendid imitation of the real cut glass: marked for this sale 33⅓ per cent. below regular prices:

Berry Bowls, 7-inch, at 12c each: 8-inch, at 15c each
Covered Butter Dishes, at 20c each.
Cream Jugs, at 10c each.
Spoon Holders, at 10c each.
Covered Sugar Bowls, at 20c each.
Celery Trays, at 15c each. Olive Dishes, at 8c each.
Oil Bottles, at 15c each.
Salts and Peppers, at 8c each.

Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

JAPANESE ATTACK ON TASHI-CHAO IS BEGUN

Mikado's Troops Reported to Have Suffered a Repulse.

THREE BIG ARMIES MOVING

Closing in on Kuropatkin's Positions at Tashi-Chao and Hai-Cheng—Scouts Near Niu-Chwang.

CHE-FOO, Thursday, July 14, 8 A. M.—Private advices just received from Niu-Chwang indicate that the long-expected battle between Kai-Chow and Tashi-Chao is now in progress.

TASHI-CHAO, Monday, July 11.—The Japanese attacked Tashi-Chao yesterday, but the attack was not seriously pressed, the Japanese retiring eventually toward Kai-Chow.

LONDON, Thursday, July 14.—The Yin-Kow correspondent of The Daily Chronicle asserts that a battle occurred north of Kai-Chow on July 12, when the Japanese were repulsed with great loss.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.—Steadily and cautiously Gen. Oku's army from the south and Gen. Nodzu's army from the east are closing in upon Tashi-Chao, where Gen. Kuropatkin is reported to be entrenching. One hundred and thirty thousand men are involved in the movement.

The next few days will determine whether and to what extent Gen. Kuropatkin intends to make a stand at Tashi-Chao, the possession of which by the Japanese would compel the immediate evacuation of Niu-Chwang.

The outposts of the armies are scarcely fifteen miles apart. The slowness of the advance is apparently due to the natural difficulties in the way of a rapid movement of the Japanese eastern flanking columns.

Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff reports that Gen. Kuroki is massing his troops near the Pkhanlin Pass, and moving out by both roads upon Hai-Cheng. Heavy pressure from this quarter would render Tashi-Chao untenable.

All the Japanese energies now seem to be concentrated on Tashi-Chao and Hai-Cheng. The operations to the north, which throughout may have been feints, have been suddenly suspended.

The growing activity of Chinese bandits in the Valley of the Liao River at this critical moment means additional embarrassment to Gen. Kuropatkin.

The unusually well-informed military critic of the Russky Viedomosti believes that Gen. Kuropatkin is deliberately surrendering his southern positions, like that of Kai-Chow, for the purpose of drawing on the Japanese into the open country at or above Tashi-Chao, where the Russians will be able to deploy large forces and to derive the full advantage from their superior cavalry. He attributes Gen. Oku's advance to the necessity of helping Gen. Nodzu, whose divisions are stalled in the Chapan and Dalin Passes on account of transport difficulties and the stubborn resistance of Gen. Zaroubaieff, commander of the Fourth Siberian Army Corps, whose forces will have to be cleared out before a southern advance is made.

The critic thinks that the Japanese game of strategy is to effect a juncture between Nodzu and Oku in order to force Kuropatkin to the northward, and if this plan should be successful to combine with Kuroki near Liao-Yang.

The General Staff has received a dispatch from Gen. Sakharoff, dated July 12, reporting that the Japanese on July 10 commenced to construct field works on the heights between the railroad line and the road from Kai-Chow to Tashi-Chao.

Skirmishing occurred July 11 between the advance guards near the village of Siadian-Tsia. The Japanese retired when the Russians were reinforced.

Gen. Sakharoff adds that a number of outpost engagements have occurred in different directions, with trifling losses on both sides, but indicating the persistent advance of the Japanese.

CHE-FOO, July 13.—A dispatch received here from Lloyd's agent at Niu-Chwang says:

"Japanese scouts were seen this morning at Black Woods Pond, six miles south of here.

"Gen. Oku, with 50,000 men, is advancing rapidly between this place and Tashi-Chao.

"Shipping and trade are proceeding as usual."

LONDON, Thursday, July 14.—The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Telegraph sends official dispatches giving the progress of the Taku-Shan army up to July 11, on which date the heights south of Sekisaiyu were stormed and taken after a stubborn resistance.

The Russians, the dispatches say, have retired from Senkiayu, where they had strongly fortified positions.

JAPANESE ADVANCE NORTHWARD

Taku-Shan Army Forces Russians to Retire Toward Tashi-Chao.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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TOKIO, July 13.—Details of the operations of the Taku-Shan army show that it sent out two columns on July 9, one of which moved toward Tomu-Ching (fifteen miles southeast of Hai-Cheng) to act as a reconnoitring force, and the other toward Tashi-Chao to threaten the rear of the Russians at Kai-Chow, whom Gen. Oku was then attacking.

The first column drove in the Russian outposts and unmasked a force of about one division near Tomu-Ching, after which it withdrew unmolested.

The second column, marching by two roads, found the enemy posted on the hills commanding both roads.

The Russians held their position on the southern road till the evening, but on the northern road, where they had only two battalions of infantry and one battery, they were driven back on the morning of July 10. The Japanese on both roads then combined to drive back the enemy from the highlands on the southern road. The Russians retired toward Tashi-Chao.

It is believed that one column of Gen. Oku's army is marching on Niu-Chwang.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, July 11.—This force is still inactive.

The numbers of the Russians are increasing in the immediate vicinity of the Mo-Tien Pass. Their batteries are visible.

The Russians are reported in great numbers on the Peking Road in the neighborhood of Liao-Yang, but are not necessarily advancing in this direction. I am still of opinion that the Russians beyond the Mo-Tien Ling are merely covering the flank of a retirement along the railway.

This army is completely ready for a movement in co-operation with an advance by the other Japanese forces.

SKRYDLOFF CONTINUES ACTIVE.

LONDON, July 13.—According to a dispatch to the Central News from Tokio, it is reported there that several torpedo boats of the Vladivostok squadron appeared off the Island of Hokkaido last evening.

KAISER ANGERS JAPANESE.

His Telegram to a Russian Regiment Increases Distrust of Germany.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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PEKING, July 13.—Telegraphic reports of the German Emperor's telegram congratulating a Russian regiment of which he is honorary Colonel on the prospect of meeting the enemy were published in Peking to-day and were read with indignation by the Japanese colony, which, however, never harbored any delusion as to the unsympathetic attitude of the German Emperor toward Japan.

German sympathy loses no opportunity of manifesting itself on the side of Russia. As I write a German subsidized news agency is issuing a bulletin announcing an attack on Port Arthur and the repulse of the Japanese with enormous loss, 28,000 being killed.

The effect of the Emperor's telegram is to make Germany more than ever distrusted in the Far East and to revive the fear that the Russian fleet at Port Arthur may, when all is lost, make a final dash for Kiao-Chow Bay, to be there dismantled, in order to escape falling into the hands of the Japanese.

BERLIN, July 13.—There is accumulating evidence that Emperor William's telegram to a Russian infantry regiment is regarded in many quarters as a demonstration too friendly in expression not to deserve criticism.

The Cologne Gazette, it is true, is empowered to declare that the telegram merely represents an act of military and personal courtesy. The Hanover Courier plays sophist, and explains that his Majesty's action was determined by a desire to follow the golden mean between the neutrality of Germany and the demands his personal relationship to the Russian regiment impose on him. But the Courier seems dubious as to whether this diagonal course was followed with mathematical precision, and ventures to suggest that the tone of his Majesty's telegram is a shade too warm.

In the opinion of the Frankfurter Zeitung the published extracts from the Emperor's message show that his Majesty desires the Russians and not the Japanese to win. If, says this paper, the Emperor had confined himself to the brief, simple language in which his telegram to the First Royal Dragoons was couched, all possibility of misconstruction would have been avoided.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Thursday, July 14.—The Standard's Tokio correspondent, telegraphing under date of July 13, says that the people of Tokio regret that Emperor William's telegram to the Viborg regiment was sent, but refuse to attach any political significance to the action, preferring to regard it as a mere indiscretion.

NO NEWS OF PORT ARTHUR.

Alexieff's Dispatch Gives Only Rumor from Supposed Japanese Sources.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—A special dispatch received from Mukden to-night, dated July 12, repeats the story of a Japanese repulse at Port Arthur with the loss of 30,000 men. The dispatch says:

"News has been received from reliable sources that the Japanese Third Army on the night of July 11 attacked Port Arthur and was heavily defeated, an immense number being killed by Russian mines. The total loss is about 30,000."

There was great anxiety throughout St. Petersburg this evening for further details of the reported Japanese disaster.

It has developed that the official report, which was at first supposed to emanate directly from Viceroy Alexieff, was not specifically fathered by him, but was given out as a report reaching his headquarters from "Japanese sources." What these sources are has not yet been explained. Possibly the report was intercepted by wireless telegraphy, but it is more likely that it came from the Russian Consul at Che-Foo or the Russian Consul at Tien-Tsin.

A full report on the subject from Lieut. Gen. Stoessel (commander of the military forces at Port Arthur) is awaited with the greatest interest.

CHE-FOO, July 13.—Chinese refugees from Port Arthur who arrived here this afternoon report that the Japanese have recaptured two positions from which they recently were driven, namely Forts Fourteen and Seven.

MUKDEN, July 12.—Advices received here from Port Arthur say that Gen. Fock attacked the Japanese right flank July 5 and drove the Japanese from their position. The Russian cavalry advanced as far as Nan-Ga Pass.

The Japanese are landing troops at Siaoping-Tao, (about midway between Port Arthur and Dalny on the east coast of the Liao-Tung Peninsula.)

The utmost confidence is felt at Port Arthur in the ability of the garrison to hold out.

RUSSIAN FAMINE THREATENED.

Peasants in Various Provinces in Misery Owing to Failure of Crops.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, July 13.—The Times's Russian correspondents say the fears expressed months ago in regard to the Russian harvest have been abundantly confirmed by reports from various sources.

The harvest in Bessarabia is an almost complete failure. The price of stock has risen, and in consequence of the decline in wages numbers of laborers have gone to seek work outside the province.

The residents of the Commune of Bachuri have petitioned the Governor to allow them to postpone the payment of taxes.

Many corn cultivators have been reduced almost to beggary in Kieff Province. The Governor has instructed the local authorities to take all possible precautions against famine. The late frosts have seriously injured the crops.

Fruit and vegetables in Kharkoff Province have suffered severely from frost and rain. In the Province of Moghileff many peasants are begging, and the official journal of the province complains of the large increase in theft.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—The prospective failure of the crops in some of the Southern provinces, possibly attendant with famine and the necessity of adopting relief measures, are beginning to attract attention.

The Governments of Khersen, Bessarabia, Taurida, Poltava, and Kharkoff are principally affected. In the district of Tiraspol the peasants have already been compelled to harvest the unripe crops in order to feed the live stock. Committees have been appointed to relieve the distress.

The failure of the crops is attributed to the early Autumn frosts, insufficient moisture while sowing, the fluctuating weather of the Winter, the total absence of snow, heavy frosts in May, and the infrequency of rains. In some districts no rain has fallen.

In many parts of Bessarabia cattle are being sold for almost nothing.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

FOR CLERGYMEN'S COMFORT

SOME clergymen have an idea that there is no diversity in Clerical Clothing.

That's a mistake.

Here are Summer Frock and Sack Suits of Worsted, Serge, Nun's Cloth, Thibet and Cheviot, Oxford and Silk Mixtures, plain black. The prices are moderate.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

BRITAIN CONSIDERING A PROTEST TO RUSSIA

Indignation Aroused by Proceedings of Volunteer Steamer.

IS REGARDED AS A PRIVATEER

And with a Strong Flavor of the Pirate—Went Out of Black Sea Under Commercial Flag.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 13.—The Times's insurance correspondent says:

"The greatest indignation is felt here at the action of the Russian volunteer steamer Petersburg in stopping and searching two British steamers in the Red Sea.

"The Petersburg passed from the Black Sea through the Dardanelles as a mercantile steamer under a commercial flag. She would not have been allowed to pass as a warship. She then mounted guns as a cruiser.

"Her status at present is taken to be that of a privateer, with a strong flavor of the pirate. Auxiliary cruisers are of course recognized as legitimate, but not vessels which change at will from the commercial to the war flag.

"It is strongly felt that our Government must resent the action of this steamer and prevent a repetition unless a dangerous precedent is to be created. Already the circumstances of the case, taken with the confiscation of the British steamer Allanton, give rise to undesirable comments.

"Why, it is asked, do these incidents happen only to British steamers, and not to those of nations like the Germans and Americans, whose Governments are known to be quick to resent interference with their subjects?

"There are large numbers of steamers of nationalities other than British engaged in trade with Japan, contraband and ordinary, and one hears little of interference with them."

KRONSTADT, July 10.—It is officially denied here that any volunteer fleet transport save the Orel has recently passed through the Dardanelles from the Black Sea.

The three-funneled Smolensk is declared officially to be still in the Black Sea, as also the Petersburg.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 13.—There is reason to believe that the Foreign Office is giving serious consideration to the question of the passage of the Dardanelles by vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet, and if the reports of the operations of the Petersburg, one of the ships which recently passed through the straits, in searching two British vessels in the Red Sea are officially confirmed, protests may be lodged both at Constantinople and St. Petersburg.

The Turkish Embassy here pointed out to-day that in time of peace no objection was raised by any power to the use of the Dardanelles by ships of the volunteer fleet, and said that the war had not changed their status in the eyes of Turkey, especially if they were unarmed while in Turkish waters.

When the Petersburg passed through the straits she had no guns mounted. What probably happened after her leaving Turkish waters was that guns were taken from the hold and placed in position in prepared emplacements.

The Japanese Legation says Japan has not brought the case of the Petersburg before the British or Turkish Government. A delicate question is raised as a result of the operations of that vessel, in the opinion of the legation, but no alarm is felt over the results of the cruising of an isolated ship, as it is not believed that she can do much harm to Japanese shipping, and even if she joins the Vladivostok squadron the Petersburg will add but little to the strength of Admiral Skrydloff.

OYAMA LANDS AT DALNY.

Japanese Commander with the Army Attacking Port Arthur.

LONDON, (Thursday,) July 14.—The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says that Field Marshal Marquis Oyama, (Commander in Chief of the Japanese forces,) accompanied by his Chief of Staff, Lieut. Gen. Kodama, arrived at Dalny yesterday.

BRITISH FLEET ON WATCH.

Warships Said to be Observing Developments at Port Arthur.

CHE-FOO, July 13.—The British fleet, whose movements last week were tinged with mystery, has been located cruising in Yung-Cheng Bay, thirty miles east of Wei-hai-Wei.

There is authority for saying that the fleet is watching the developments at Port Arthur.

BIG BEEF SHIPMENT TO JAPAN.

1,000,000 Pounds Rushed from Chicago to Pacific Coast.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 13.—Advices received at Northern Pacific headquarters say that the heaviest order on record of canned meat to cross the Pacific has been successfully delivered on the Pacific Coast and loaded aboard the ship Shawmut for transportation from Puget Sound to Yokohama.

The shipment consists of a rush order of 1,000,000 pounds of canned beef for the Japanese Army. It was handled from Chicago by the Northern Pacific in special trains of forty refrigerator cars each.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET

On Saturdays During July and August the Store Will Close at One P. M.

FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

An Extraordinary Sale of

Summer Shirts for Men

At One Dollar

Formerly $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50

More than two thousand high grade Shirts for the discerning men—shirts which in every phase—weave and pattern of fabric and tailoring—define the highest possibilities of the shirt maker's craft.

Plain and plaited Negligee and Stiff Bosom Shirts of excellent Cheviot, Crepe Cloth (plain and embroidered), Corded and Plain Madras, Percale and Dimity Fabrics in fully one hundred distinctive patterns. Attached or detached cuffs, extra long, normal or short sleeves. Sizes 14 to 19½.

FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

A Clearance Sale of

Straw Hats for Men.

Formerly $2.00 and $3.00.

Special at $1.25.

The variety of shapes and braids affords sailor models of Split and Sennit weaves, soft brim shapes of Milan or Mackinaw straw and Porto Rico Palm Hats, none of which have we ever offered for less than two and three dollars.

FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

A Clearance Sale of

Panama Hats for Men.

Formerly $7.50, $10 and $12.

Special at $4.75.

At the advent of the season twenty dollars was the price of more than one of the hats which this offer involves.

BEGINNING THIS MORNING

A Clearance Sale of

Waistcoats for Men

At Two Dollars.

Formerly $4, $5, $6 and $7.

We would not dare invite you next season to select from Waistcoats which have been designed for this season's service. Rather would we subject the collection to extreme price reductions to insure their immediate disposition.

There are more than one thousand high grade single and double breasted Waistcoats of the finest foreign and domestic wash and mercerized fabrics, Tattersal and French Flannel, for the most part exclusive in design, which throughout the season have been sold at Four, Five, Six and Seven Dollars.

FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY

Suits for Young Men.

Formerly $10, $12 and $15.

At $7.50.

Three Garment Single and Double Breasted models of tropical Homespun, Cheviot or Tweed, in light or dark effects. Full hip trousers, with or without cuffs. Sizes 14 to 19 years—Second Floor.

White Duck Trousers.

White cuffs. Sizes 13 to 19. At 95c and $1.45.

FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY.

A Sale of Suit Cases

One-Third Less Than Regular Prices.

Sturdy, saddler-sewn cases which will stand the brunt of the baggageman's temper, and light, yet serviceable cases for milady's journey—all of that exceptionally high grade which our standard of merchandise demands. Three sizes, 22, 24 and 26 inch, of tan or brown sole leather, black grain leather or alligator hide, lined with linen or kidskin. They are all offered at a discount of one-third from the regular prices.

Value $5.00 to $23.50.

Special at $3.33 to $15.00.

LIPTON CUP RACE PROTEST.

Claim Made That Little Rhody Is Not Strictly Cruising Vessel.

The aftermath of the Brooklyn Yacht Club's ocean race for the Lipton Cup is not as satisfactory to the committee as the race itself. Gilbert R. Hawes, owner, of Ray II., one of the competing yachts, has protested the winner, Little Rhody, Charles F. Tillinghast, and the Newasi, A. H. W. Johnson. Mr. Hawes's remarks on his arrival at Marblehead savored strongly of dissatisfaction, and soon afterward the committee received a letter from him containing a formal protest. The protest is lodged on these grounds: First—That neither the Little Rhody nor the Newasi is "a bona fide cruising vessel," according to the definitions laid down by the committee. Second—That the Newasi, contrary to the limitations as to amateur crews, carried Capt. Chase, a professional pilot of Provincetown, Mass. Third—That the navigators of both boats failed to keep a proper log of the voyage.

High-Powered Autos to Race.

For the first time in the history of American automobiling, five 60-horse power motor cars will contest in a race. That number of powerful racing machines has been named to start at the Empire track next Saturday afternoon. The machines will all start from scratch and better than a mile-a-minute pace must be maintained in order to win.

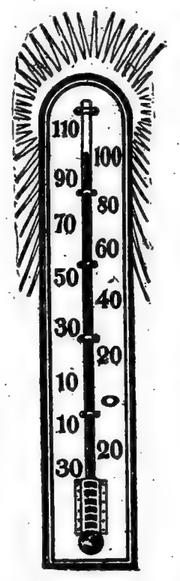
The machines include A. G. Vanderbilt's 60-horse power Mercedes, to be driven by Paul Satori; the 60-horse power Mercedes which Harry S. Harkness will drive himself; the 60-horse power Mercedes owned by George Arents, Jr., to be driven by Carl Mensel; the 60-horse power Fiat owned by Hollender & Tangeman, and the new 60-horse power Pope-Toledo which has been built for the Vanderbilt Cup race. It will be piloted by John Fisher of Chicago.

Auto Parade in White Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., July 13.—Headed by Harry Harkness of New York in his sixty-horse-power car that now holds the hill-climbing record up Mount Washington, with the Governor of New Hampshire by his side, the twenty-one cars that climbed to Mount Washington's rocky cone on Monday and Tuesday participated in a motor parade at Bretton Woods this afternoon. The speed trials that had been proposed for this morning were called off owing to a heavy rainfall that made fast speed impossible. By noon, however, the sun shone out clearly and a parade of all the cars entered in the hill-climbing contests was organized for a run to Fabyans and the Crawford House.

The Governor with several members of his staff is still at Mount Washington, and will be a member of the party to-morrow, when all the automobiles start on their endurance run to various points in the White Mountains.



Low Shoes for High Temperature

It is pursuit of comfort that leads people to wear low shoes—and it's pursuit of style that leads them to wear Regals.

Regal Russet Oxfords possess the characteristic style and finish of the high-priced custom models that are being worn right now in the most fashionable circles of both Europe and America. In addition to this they are made from stock which our experts picked from among the best skins on the market, making the quality of Regals equal to their style, the best summer shoes obtainable anywhere at any price.

15 styles of Russet Oxfords for men; 50 more styles in other leathers.

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305 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
785 " cor. 10th St.
*1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
*1341 " opp. Herald Building.
*507 Eighth Av., bet. 35th & 36th Sts.
*2280 Third Av., S. W. cor. 124th St.
338 Sixth Av., S. E. cor. 21st St.
*166 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Av.
167 B'way, bet. Cortlandt and Liberty Sts.

BROOKLYN.
*257 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
*111 Broadway, near Bedford Av.
*1003 Broadway, bet. Ditmars St. and Willoughby Av.
*466 Fifth Av., bet. 10th and 11th Sts.

NEWARK, N. J.
841 Broad St., opp. C. R. R. of N. J.

JERSEY CITY.
*66 Newark Av.

WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK CITY.
205 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
785 Broadway, cor. 10th St.
*1329 " opp. Herald Building.
338 Sixth Av., S. E. cor. 21st St.
*166 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Av.
102 Nassau St., cor. Ann.
*2280 Third Av., S. W. cor. 124th St.
BROOKLYN—*1003 Broadway, near Willoughby Ave.; *466 Fifth Ave., bet. 10th & 11th Sts.
*STORES MARKED WITH A STAR ARE OPEN EVENINGS.

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A Mecca for Young Men.

From every quarter young men come here who recognize what's what in shoe styles. The magnet is the smart models plus comfort and quality. Above we illustrate a new last in

"Every Size Low Shoes," $2.75.

It is copied from a new $15 custom low shoe, and duplicates faithfully the pointed toe, high heel, arch instep and narrow stitched flat sole. This style comes in russet, patent leather and box calf.

"Every Size Shoes" for those who are not so young, in 26 different lasts, high or low, lace or button, in 144 fittings. Every size and half size from 4 to 12 and every width from AA to EE—all leathers, at $2.75 the pair.

The man accustomed to paying $3.50 or $5 for his shoes is the man we're after.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

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The VERY BEST WHISKEY is



OLD CROW RYE



Sold only in our registered bottles EVERYWHERE.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

SHAMROCK III. NOT FOR SALE.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Agent Says Old Challenger Is Off the Market.

It may or may not be significant of Sir Thomas J. Lipton's intentions regarding a fourth challenge for the America's Cup that Shamrock III. has been withdrawn from the market. When the first and second Shamrocks were sold last November it was generally understood that the third Shamrock was for sale also.

About ten days ago a yacht broker, who was not concerned in the former offers, made an inquiry concerning the Shamrock of J. Keithley Crowther, Sir Thomas's manager in this country, and was unhesitatingly informed she was not for sale.

Champion Polo Entries.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Polo Association was held yesterday in the office of the Chairman, H. L. Herbert, 15 Church Street, to act upon the entries for the national championship. Only three formal entries were received, but these, with the addition of the junior championship winner, will make four teams to compete for the highest polo honors of America. The entering teams are Myopia and Dedham, both near Boston, and Bryn Mawr, representing the Philadelphia polo contingent.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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BRYAN.

BRYAN is rendering the best service that it is in his power to render to the Democratic cause by proffering support in such a way as to make it plain as a pike-staff that he is laboring for the party's defeat. He is the most welcome traitor that ever came into anybody's camp. For if he came as a loyal friend striving in good faith to promote the election of Judge PARKER he would do untold harm; while with nothing friendly about him but his disguise, which he assumes so carelessly that everybody can see the enemy beneath it, his activities will make it easier to elect Judge PARKER.

We printed yesterday Mr. BRYAN'S statement issued from his home in Lincoln, giving the reasons for his professed support of Judge PARKER. Nobody can read this passage from the statement without seeing at once that Mr. BRYAN is using such influence as he possesses to compass the Judge's defeat:

> I have nothing to take back. I have nothing to withdraw of the things that I have said against the methods pursued to advance his candidacy. It was a plain and deliberate attempt to deceive the party. The New York platform was vague and meaningless, and purposely so, because the advocates of Judge PARKER were trying to secure votes from among the people who would have opposed his views had they known them.

If he had sent to the Albany Convention the telegram that he sent to the St. Louis Convention he would have had very few instructed delegates from the South, and no possible chance for the nomination. But he and his managers adroitly and purposely concealed his position until the delegates had been corralled and the nomination assured.

Of course if Judge PARKER had "adroitly and purposely concealed his position," if he had joined in a conspiracy to deceive the Convention, he would be unworthy to receive anybody's support. By pretending to support him while at the same time charging this knavery against him Mr. BRYAN showed himself to be devoid of principle. But it is the charge, not the support, that Mr. BRYAN hopes to make effective. He makes it clear that he is a foe to the Democracy and its candidate.

This will help Judge PARKER in the East. It will make it easier everywhere for sound-money Democrats to vote for him. On the other hand, Mr. BRYAN'S stabbing of the ticket will in the West cost it no votes which it has the slightest chance of securing. It is for this reason that the treason of Mr. BRYAN is welcome.

It may be impossible to confine Mr. BRYAN to the West, but certainly if he comes to the East it should be without the consent or collusion of the National Committee. Here he can do no good, and he might do some harm. Of course, the suggestion of a reconciliation meeting in which he and Mr. CLEVELAND should appear upon the same platform was made ironically. It is permissible and might be advantageous for a Democratic orator to meet a Republican, an open and honorable foe, upon the platform. For a loyal Democrat to appear on any campaign occasion with Mr. BRYAN would give rise to the suspicion that a dishonoring compromise had been reached, one of those arrangements that put an indelible stain upon the parties to it. Mr. BRYAN ought to confine himself to Nebraska. They appear to like him there. It would be well for the committee to assign to him the task of carrying his own State.

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.

The Russian campaign is taken by military men in Europe to be the result of divided counsels, a compromise between the professional judgment of the Russian commander and the political pressure put upon him from the capital. The history of every country relates such situations. The history of our own civil war, on both sides, abounds in them. The position to which Gen. KUROPATKIN is now driven he might have taken and held unmolested at the beginning. But the loss of prestige involved in such a withdrawal, and especially the abandonment of Port Arthur to its fate, were more than Russian opinion could brook. Accordingly, a succession of weak stands was made, of which the net result is the retirement and abandonment all the same. And the loss of Russian prestige is far more serious than it would have been if the retirement had been ordered and carried out as soon as it was discovered that Russia could not keep the sea against Japan.

Miu-Chwang, against which the immediate effort of the Japanese seems to be directed as well as against Port Arthur, is untenable for the same reasons as Port Arthur, and for stronger reasons. Every consideration that commended the abandonment of Port Arthur to its fate is as strong in the case of Niu-Chwang, with the addition that Port Arthur is very strongly fortified and garrisoned, while Niu-Chwang is almost defenseless when left to its own resources. These two points in the hands of the Japanese, and their control of the coast of Manchuria will be complete. The fall of both is soon to be expected, since the rainy season that puts a stop to active campaigning to the northward will not suspend siege operations at Port Arthur, while the fall of Niu-Chwang will follow at once upon the retirement of the Russian army. With these two points in their possession Japan will have all for which she has been fighting. She can look with entire equanimity upon the efforts of Russia to regain under every disadvantage what with every advantage she has failed to hold.

RE-ENTER MR. BYRNE.

When Mr. WILLIAM MICHAEL BYRNE, then of Delaware, had been twice rejected as United States District Attorney for that State by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, he removed to New York, where we believe he has been a resident for a few months, not long enough, as we are informed, to give him the right to vote in the coming election. He has now been appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of this State. The appointment is made by the District Attorney, and not directly by the President, which relieves Mr. BYRNE from again facing the ordeal of the Senate Judiciary Committee. It is safe, however, to assume that he would not have been selected had he not been still agreeable to the President. The case bears some analogy to that of the appointment of Mr. CLARKSON in the Customs Service when he was comparatively a stranger in the business and political circles of New York, his previous activity having been confined chiefly to Washington, where he was the "headsman" of Mr. HARRISON, and to the Southern States, where he gained a good deal of note as a manipulator of negro delegates. Though Mr. ROOSEVELT was on record as condemning the conduct of Mr. CLARKSON in relation to the civil service, the only intelligible explanation of his appointment to a place of prominence in this State over the heads of all actual and possible competitors among New York Republicans was that Mr. ROOSEVELT liked the man.

It is reported that he made much the same explanation as to his rather obstinate efforts to give Mr. BYRNE a good office in Delaware. Openly he expressed himself as satisfied with the "merit and record" of Mr. BYRNE in the District Attorney's office in Delaware, though that gentleman had had the unique experience of having been rebuked in court by Justice BRADLEY for negligence in the performance of his official duties. While in that post Mr. BYRNE distinguished himself by precisely the sort of "pernicious political activity" which Mr. CLEVELAND punished in the case of a District Attorney under him by removal from office. Mr. BYRNE fared better. At the time of this offense he was a supporter of the notorious ADDICKS, the experienced speculator in gas stocks and Republican legislators and office holders. Mr. BYRNE was not originally an Addicks man. His earlier tendencies were toward cleaner politics, and this fact probably added to the value of his adherence to the Addicks machine when he made up his mind to enlist under it. His most conspicuous aid to that machine was in running as an Addicks candidate for Congress, throwing the district to the Democrats. Ordinarily that would hardly commend him for reward at the hands of a Republican President. It was, however, followed by a nomination to his old office, which he had resigned to run for Congress, or, rather, to help in electing a Democrat to Congress. The Senate Judiciary Committee, under the lead especially of that somewhat sensitive member, Senator HOAR, rejected him. The President waited until the adjournment of the Senate and gave Mr. BYRNE a recess appointment, only to see him again rejected by the Senate Committee. The action of the committee, it is understood, was not based so much on party considerations, though these would seem to have been conclusive, as on the record of Mr. BYRNE in office and the opinions regarding him expressed by the bar of Delaware.

Mr. BYRNE is, so far as we know, a capable lawyer, and we know nothing against his private character, if we distinguish that from the motives revealed by his political relations to ADDICKS. It is not easy to understand in his case, as in that of Mr. CLARKSON, why he is selected to enjoy patronage to which party usage gives a good title to New York Republicans. It can hardly be that the Republican Party in this State, and even in this city, cannot supply an incumbent of the office of Assistant District Attorney with qualifications as good as the not conspicuous qualifications of Mr. BYRNE. He is taken from outside either for his party claims, which are not exactly respectable, or because of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S "liking" for the man. If the first be not the source of the favor he obtains in the sight of the President, the question arises, why does he appeal so extraordinarily to the taste of the President? Why does Mr. ROOSEVELT like this sort of man? No doubt it is a fine thing to stand by a good man against the pressure of the politicians, but Mr. BYRNE has not shown himself a superlatively good man, while the pressure of the politicians has been in his favor, and the politicians heretofore back of him are a shabby lot.

MANHATTAN BRIDGE PLANS.

The Municipal Art Society and Mr. CALVIN TOMKINS, the President thereof, deserve particularly well of the city. But for the insistence of the society, backed by the protest of the Fine Arts Federation, it is possible that the rejection of the plans adopted and approved after great consideration by the last municipal administration might have been superseded under this, after nobody knew what degree of consideration, and that the Municipal Art Commission might have been induced to give a perfunctory approval to the change, although such a change would have been a reversion to the system condemned after full investigation. Thanks to the Municipal Art Society, that is now impossible.

The first effect of this strenuous opposition to committing the city to a work of which it was by no means certain that it would be the best that the city could get for its money has been to induce the Bridge Commissioner to withdraw from the consideration of the Art Commission the plans he had already submitted to that consideration, in order to submit revised plans. The delay may very possibly put over a decision until the Autumn. But all this delay, it is to be borne in mind, is to be charged to the present administration of the Bridge Department, unless it shall finally succeed in making out its case that its present plans promise a bridge better, cheaper, and speedier of construction than the plans prepared under the preceding administration, which were complete and ready to be put under contract when the present administration took office. Those plans had all the guarantees of professional approval, on both the scientific and the artistic side, which the plans now withdrawn by Commissioner BEST conspicuously lack.

We make room for Mr. LINDENTHAL'S letter to the Art Commission, summarizing his objections to the design of his successors in comparison with his own. It is evident to the wayfaring man both that if these objections are well taken they are fatal, and that upon the question whether they are well taken his own opinion is worthless. In other words, to the public it is a question of the weight of scientific authority, which can be determined only by a special tribunal of engineers. That is the ground taken by Mr. LINDENTHAL, who avows his readiness to submit it to such a tribunal. It is also that taken by Mr. TOMKINS, on behalf of the Municipal Art Society, before the Art Commission, who fortified his position by citing in behalf of it Prof. WEBB of Stevens Institute and Prof. BURR of Columbia. The Bridge Department cannot possibly object to such a submission without confessing its want of confidence in its own work. We may expect, therefore, to see this disposition of the engineering aspects of the matter made before the Art Commission is called upon to pass upon its artistic aspects. The public will take the verdict of a competent and disinterested commission, such as has once already passed upon Mr. LINDENTHAL'S design, as final, and as offering a satisfactory assurance that in the new Manhattan Bridge the city will be getting the worth of its money. And for this result the public will have the Municipal Art Society to thank.

KLINGSOR AND PARSIFAL AT ST. LOUIS.

The memorable incidents of the closing hours of the St. Louis Convention, too recent and too well understood to need recital, can scarcely fail to recall to those familiar with WAGNER'S "Parsifal" the impressive and dramatic conclusion of the second act of that opera.

It will be remembered that, through the machinations of the wicked magician Klingsor, Parsifal is tempted in the garden of the enchanted castle, but resists and defies the powers of evil enlisted for his undoing. The last bid for his soul is the lying promise that if he will yield even for an hour Kundry will then lead him to the object of his long quest, the Grail Castle, where Amfortas, sorely wounded and hopeless of recovery by mortal aid, in extremis awaits his coming. This failing, Kundry calls for help and Klingsor appears, bearing the spear which nothing mortal may resist. He hurls it at Parsifal, crying:

Halt da! dich bann' ich mit der rechten Wehr:
den Thoren stell' mir seines Meisters Speer!

The javelin cleaves the air, but hangs suspended over Parsifal's head, not reaching or harming him. He puts out his hand and seizes it, turns its point to the magician, bans him and his magic, and condemns the unrealities of the castle to extinction. Instantly Klingsor disappears, forever eliminated; the walls crumble and sink; the enchanted garden shrivels to a wilderness, and Parsifal strides forth unharmed and victorious over the powers of evil, bearing the invincible spear and passing to the healing of Amfortas.

The parable is one which he who runs may read. Recognizing that the nomination of PARKER and the restoration of Democracy to safety and sanity were imminent, the wicked magician, BRYAN, whose spells had failed, hurled the spear which represented the Bryanizing of the platform by the striking out of the plank committing the party to the abandonment of financial heresy. He believed and hoped that this would destroy what he could not bend to his malign purposes. But PARKER stretched forth his hand, seized the spear in air, turned its point against the scheme which, if successful, would have doomed him to irrevocable defeat, launched the ban of his historic telegram, and when the dust had subsided, nothing of BRYAN as a leader or of Bryanism as a fetich remained. To heal the wounds of the Democratic Party and make it once more safe and sane is his mission. That he has demonstrated his ability to perform it even his political enemies admit.

TO EUROPE IN SIXTY HOURS.

Some interest has been excited along the river front, and possibly further inland, by the confident announcement of one CARL J. H. FLINDT of Hoboken, once a hardy mariner and shipmaster, that he is now building a vessel in which he will be able to make the trip between Liverpool and New York in sixty hours. This boat, now receiving her machinery, will be ready for her trial trip in a week or ten days. Her inventor describes her general model as follows:

> The hull is divided in three sections, running lengthwise, with deep grooves between. Instead of plowing the water, as the ordinary hull does, having tons of resistance to overcome, these grooves allow the water to pass right through the hull, and the resistance is reduced to a minimum. Then I propose to have the propellers, three in number, in the forward part of the hull, instead of at the stern.

Enough. What might follow would be negligible, like "the other forty-nine reasons." The idea that by longitudinally dividing the hull of a vessel resistance may be diminished to the vanishing point is an ignis fatuus which sailormen with a turn for invention and a comprehensive ignorance of mathematics have been chasing for years. If buoyancy, displacement, tonnage—in a sense different terms to convey a common meaning—are eliminated as factors of the equation, the longitudinal subdivision of the hull into parts may diminish resistance materially; but for a given tonnage the more the hull is cut up into segments, like a longitudinally sliced cucumber, the greater the skin friction to be overcome per unit of capacity. Capt. FLINDT is very sure that the Deutschland, for example, if fitted with a hull and propellers of his devising, would cross the ocean in half the time of her present average voyage and with a fuel economy of 50 per cent. of her present consumption. Perhaps; but it would be at a great many times the present cost per ton of cargo or per passenger. The Deutschland has a gross tonnage of 16,000. Her maximum midship section is about 1,936 square feet. Her indicated horse power is 37,500. Her best service record is 24.19 knots per hour. The distance between New York and Liverpool is 3,540 miles, or 3,070 knots. To make it in 60 hours Capt. FLINDT'S boat will have to average about 51 knots an hour. To do this the Deutschland would have to be provided with 300,000 horse power of engines and burn approximately eight times as much coal as she now consumes per voyage. This is the practical side of the problem of the 51-knot speed. No doubt that speed is attainable for short distances in a specially built boat in which carrying capacity and cost are of no account, but something more than a catamaran would be needed to float the engines and carry the fuel. For this even the cross section and length of the Deutschland would not be sufficient. If on her trial trip Capt. FLINDT'S boat can make headway against the tide in the Hudson River we shall be gratified. That is more than most attempts in the same direction have been able to do. The equations of ocean speeds in their relation to tonnage are not likely to have much interest or value for inventors of ocean-going boats to average 51 knots, but they are unfortunately indisputable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A "master and pilot," who evidently speaks with knowledge if not with authority for his class, writes to The Sun with more of earnestness and sincerity, perhaps, than of discretion, protesting against the current criticisms of Capt. VAN SCHAICK for not having been the last to leave the Slocum and for not having insisted that the boat's life-saving and fire-extinguishing equipment be in better order. On the first point the writer of the letter says that while to "go down with the ship" is ideally admirable, it does not provide the Captain's wife with a pension—an argument good or bad, according to the way one looks at it. On the other point it is worth while to quote The Sun's correspondent exactly. "The plain fact of the matter is," he says, "that being a Captain is a business, and a Captain to retain his place must please his employers. Suppose that VAN SCHAICK at the beginning of the Summer had reported that the fire hose was rotten, that the life-preservers were too old, that the crew ought to be more skillful—all of which would mean higher pay—does any one conversant with the steamboat business imagine that any change would have been made? A Captain starting out on that basis would probably lose his place, and the public may rest assured that when a choice must be made between duty, as enumerated in antiquated and impossible laws that are not lived up to by the very Inspectors paid to have them enforced, and duty to wife and children, most Captains will prefer to be less critical and retain their employment." That is what is called "good common sense." That it is common is true, but its goodness is something more than doubtful—in fact, is nothing less than easily deniable. If it be true that employment such as Capt. VAN SCHAICK had can neither be obtained nor held except on the condition of sacrificing public to private interests, the obvious deduction is that the employment is not one for men of honor and honesty. It may well be questioned, however, if Captains would usually, or even often, be discharged for demanding, or even insisting, that their ships be fitted up with some approach to adequacy for the service in which they are engaged. Steamboat owners are not madmen or criminals, as a rule, and we strongly incline to the belief that it is the Captain's willingness to take risks for the sake of making a reputation for economy that results in disasters like that which closed the career of the Slocum as often as it is the desire of the owners to keep down expenses. And certainly, if no Captains would consent unnecessarily to imperil the lives of their passengers, no owners would be able unnecessarily to imperil those lives. The chief value of this letter, it seems to us, is its revelation, not in regard to the character of steamboat owners, but in regard to the theory of that character held by Captains, and the frequency with which the latter make that theory the guide of their own conduct.

—Our recent remarks on some verses which we considered to be also poetry have been misunderstood by The Boston Globe. "The poetry editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES," it says, "received a contribution the other day that he regards as real poetry—an occurrence so unusual that he publishes now a third of a column editorial about it. And yet there's more good poetry published in the newspapers than in the magazines." It cannot be claimed that the mails often bring real poetry to this or any other newspaper office, but such arrivals are not so rare that one of them would be at all likely to move a "poetry editor," if there were such a creature, to write about it to the extent of a third of a column or any other extent. The verses to which The Globe refers received comment, not so much because they were real poetry as because their poetical quality was particularly prominent—was, indeed, about all there was to them. So we called attention to this peculiarity in the hope that the too many people who think that measured lines and an occasional rhyme make poetry would look into the matter again and—and—well, save their postage stamps for more promising uses. As for the assertion that the newspapers print more good poetry than do the magazines, the fact that it comes from Boston must be considered in relation to the other fact that it comes from The Boston Globe. If the Globe's opinion is Boston's opinion, of course it settles the question—for all who accept the opinion of Boston as conclusive. We would ourselves only venture the suggestion that some of the poetry, so called, printed in newspapers, is perhaps worse than any of the poetry, so called, that appears in any of the magazines.

—On Monday a boy who with other boys was in swimming at Asbury Park suddenly began to struggle, called for assistance, and then sank out of sight. His companions went promptly and bravely to the rescue, only to see the boy whom they had supposed to be drowning rise to the surface some distance from where he went down, laughing derisively at the success with which the pretense of peril had taken them in. The very next day the same boy called for help at the same place and from the same companions. That time he was really in desperate trouble, but his acting the day before had been too good, the reality was no longer convincing, nobody went to the rescue, and the boy drowned while the others laughingly awaited his reappearance. Thus was the Aesopian fable of him who cried "Wolf!" too often curiously reproduced in all its essential features—not for the first time, by any means, else would that fable not have become familiar to half the world or remained for so many centuries among the commonest of metaphors. In the fable, however, it was the innocent sheep that suffered death and their presumably serious-minded owner who suffered loss, while the practical joker was probably punished by nothing worse that a beating of classical severity, and even that was not recorded as a feature of the fable. The Asbury Park story is therefore the more impressive of the two—or would have been if AESOP had put it among his immortal illustrations of the platitudinous and the commonplace.

Judge PARKER may well frown at the too industrious admirer who has dug out of some dusty repository of useless treasures documentary evidence that in his indiscreet youth he once wrote over his "autograph" a Latin phrase to the effect that the protection of the law is for those sharp enough to get it. Most certainly the Judge does not admire or believe that saying now, and has not for many a year. The words are true enough in a way—too true, no doubt—but in other ways they have all the falsity characteristic of cynicism, and Judge PARKER'S work in interpreting the law has been along no such lines.

BOURKE COCKRAN ACROBATIC.

Question Now Is, How Long Will He Stay Shifted?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The political career of W. Bourke Cockran is filled with many shifts and acrobatic performances, but I think that the history of American politics will be searched in vain for anything approaching in swiftness the shift he made with the aid and assistance of a chartered special train.

It is of course to be regretted that the situation at St. Louis was straightened out without the aid of his oratory, but it sometimes occurs to ordinary citizens that the trouble with the Democratic Party for the past eight years has been too much oratory.

The dignified silence and the terse, pointed telegram of Judge Parker gives promise of a leadership that will restore the Democracy its former prestige. The question now, however is how long will the great orator stay shifted. J. E. FARRELL.

New York, July 13, 1904.

CITY HALL TINKERING.

Better Plan Would Be to Raze Every Building in Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of all the brutally disfigured spaces in our town the City Hall Park is the worst.

Municipal mayhem is the only expression fit to characterize the action of the city fathers who allowed the erection therein of the present Post Office. It is practically useless now, as the newspapers, for whose convenience it was erected, have almost entirely abandoned this section. The same would be true in the future of the projected railroad yard, yet these structures would never be taken down.

Tweed's Court House and the other buildings, including those on Mail Street, illustrate the genius and taste of our guardians of public places.

Let them be razed one and all and trees and grass obliterate the memories of their origin. J. P. D.

New York, July 12, 1904.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention is called to a pile of press clippings containing a statement attributed to me which has already appeared in twenty-four different newspapers in fourteen of our states and one province in Canada, and still they come. These extracts accredit the NEW YORK TIMES as saying in its issue of June 8 that the Hudson Register quotes me as the author of the following:

> It seems not to occur to the moderate drinker that he is not competent to sit in judgment on any question connected with the beverage use of intoxicants. As a juror in a question at law of this nature he would certainly be ruled out by any fair-minded Judge.

I am not the author of this statement, as will be seen from the following reply from the Hudson Register to my request for a copy of the paper containing the above statement:

Hudson-on-Hudson, N. Y., June 21, 1904.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, 23 Trull Street, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Madam: We are inclosing a clipping from our Evening Register which covers your request of June 18. Beg to advise, however, that THE NEW YORK TIMES made its quotation as being Mrs. Hunt's, when in fact the quotation was from Mr. McNeill, and he simply referred to you.

Mr. McNeill is a very active worker residing in this city, and he contributes to our papers as . . . column each week, original and of exceptional merit. We inclose clipping as we assume that this is all that would interest you. Yours truly,

(Signed) THOMAS E. MOWRY.

The above story of the facts in this case, for which, as an act of justice, I ask a place in your columns, does not express, either pro or con, my personal opinion as to the narcotic effect of alcohol on the judgment of the drinker concerning the drink. MARY H. HUNT.

Boston, July 12, 1904.

PARKER'S THRILLING WORD.

A Diamond Revealed.

From The Charleston (S. C.) Post, (Dem.)

With a scimitar stroke the candidate of the reorganized Democracy cut down the free silver weed that had sprouted again under the forcing of Bryan. Infinitely more sweeping and certain in its assurance of a sound money policy was the declaration of the candidate than the platform utterance as drafted by the sub-committee. A crystal was cast away to give place to a diamond. And, in a flash, the personality of the candidate is vitalized and Parker bursts upon the country in a blaze.

Stands Far Higher To-day.

From The Syracuse Herald, (Ind.)

In military history there are not a few instances where a great commander turned to his advantage a blunder of his troops. Something of that kind is to be credited to Judge Parker, for it is manifest that he stands far higher to-day than before in the estimation of his countrymen.

He Turned on the Light.

From the Winston (N. C.) Free Press, (Dem.)

Judge Parker wanted to turn on the light, and he turned it on.

Big and Honest.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Herald, (Dem.)

His act in sending that telegram placed him as one of the big, honest men of the country, and there now is not a voter, high or low, that does not respect the leader of the united Democratic hosts.

The Conservative Voters.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) News, (Dem.)

Sober second thought among conservative voters will increase admiration for his honesty and manliness and sustain him for his act.

Master Stroke of Statesmanship.

From The Norfolk (Va.) Landmark, (Dem.)

That telegram was a masterstroke of statesmanship. No small man could have written it.

Its Meaning and Its Acceptance.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, (Dem.)

Not only was the telegram of Judge Parker a manly, courageous and honorable act, but its acceptance by the leaders of the convention in the spirit in which it was meant indicates more than anything that could have happened that the organization has regained its equilibrium.

A Wise Act.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American, (Dem.)

It was a wise act on Judge Parker's part, and indicates his courage, his honesty, and his sound judgment.

Real Service to His Party.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, (Dem.)

In this matter Judge Parker has rendered his party a real service. His courage has been superior to that of the convention which nominated him, and the character and attitude of a candidate are more potent in winning favor with many people than the platform expressions of his party.

Manliest in Political History.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Times, (Dem.)

That the Democratic candidate and the Democratic Party stand four square on every issue on which the American people have the right to demand their profession of faith is due to the act of one man. The man is Alton Brooks Parker, and the act will stand as the manliest in the political history of the United States. No politician would have dreamed of it; a trickster would not have attempted it. Its performance required a man of absolute courage and of unswerving principle.

Manly and Honest.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer, (Dem.)

We have had in Judge Parker's action in regard to the gold plank probably the most signal exhibition of political courage in the history of our country. It was the manly, honest thing to do, and was the act of a born leader as well.

Old-Fashioned Good Faith.

From The Indianapolis News, (Ind.)

We have heard much of those who would rather "be right than be President," but here is a man who, after he had won the prize, deliberately offered to surrender it lest he should be misunderstood by the convention which awarded it to him. Such scrupulous honesty, such sensitive honor, such old-fashioned good faith and such quiet courage are worthy of all praise.

A High-Minded Candidate.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News, (Dem.)

The country has been convinced that in Judge Parker the Democratic Party has a high-minded, broad-gauged candidate, who has a mind of his own and plenty of backbone to do what he believes to be right.

Fit Leader of Sincere Men.

From The Chicago Post, (Rep.)

Judge Parker, like Lord Roberts, "does not advertise," in Kipling's phrase, but he knew when to speak with effect and to excellent purpose. The American people are fair enough and generous enough to appreciate an act of political courage and candor, even when performed by a political opponent. Judge Parker has a new title to their esteem and admiration. He has proved himself a fit leader of sincere men.

To the Cleveland Standard.

From The Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald, (Dem.)

The party has, in truth, a bigger man and a better vote-getter than he was before. He has risen to the Grover Cleveland measurement.

STREET SPRINKLING CONTRACT.

Award to Private Company Should Be Vetoed by Mayor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the interests of our citizens the resolution awarding a contract to a private company to sprinkle the streets should be vetoed by the Mayor.

Much sickness in our city is due to inhaling the foul dust of the streets, due to a failure in the past to properly lay it at all or any part of the seasons of the year. Contract sprinkling will not work in the interests of all citizens, as the dust is only laid in front of the premises paying for the privilege; localities not paying do not get sprinkled. Avenues like Central Park West, north of Fifty-ninth Street, are dry all the year because the street car company will not pay for sprinkling.

The Street Cleaning Department is the logical and only practical concern to have charge of this important matter, affecting as it does all classes of the community, their health, comfort, and happiness.

I am sure you are aware of the discomfort from clouds of dust in the early Spring and late Fall months. This can be obviated by an intelligent Street Cleaning Department without extra tax to the already heavily burdened property owners.

L. NAPOLEON LEVY.

New York, July 8, 1904.

The Pronunciation of "Norge."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent Mr. Schwartz's letter concerning the pronunciation of "Norge," will you permit me, as a Scandinavian born and bred, to say that in Norwegian the word is divided into three distinct syllables, Nor"-ree"a', the r being rolled, the o having the sound of o in or, and the a the sound of a in fate.

In Danish the word is pronounced "Norg-e," the o as in or, the g hard, and the e obscure as in moment.

FRANK CRAMER.

New York, July 12, 1904.

AN EXAMPLE FOR YOUNG MEN.

Judge Parker's Action Should Have Great Influence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The example of Judge Parker should have great influence with young men who have an ambition to enter public life.

From the standpoint of machine politics, the telegram sent by Judge Parker was a grave error, but with the people, the plain people, it was the act of a man who was true to himself; therefore true to the people.

Politicians manage conventions, but the plain people do the voting, and since 1896 every election has been decided by the independent voters who cannot be controlled by political organizations. The next election will be decided by that vote.

This year the issues will be sharply drawn, and the tariff, trusts, Parker, and Roosevelt will be the issues, but the great issue will be which candidate will best serve the whole people, inspire confidence, and allay the feeling of unrest that has prevailed during the past few years.

W. P. D.

New York, July 13, 1904.

PARKER AND HIS PARTY.

If Elected He Would Be Out of Harmony with It, Says This Man.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judge Parker's announcement in regard to the gold standard meets the approval of Republicans generally and of some level-headed Democrats. The necessity for such a declaration shows that he, like Grover Cleveland, is more trustworthy than his party, and should he be elected would, like Cleveland, be out of harmony with his party.

Democratic success under such conditions would mean four years of business uncertainty. The praise lavished upon Judge Parker for his correct and manly expression seems to me very like thanking a bank cashier for being honest. Should the Democrats carry the election this Fall, (which is not likely,) thoughtful men will pray Parker may be able to manage his "wild horses." W. E. TALLCOT.

Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., July 12, 1904.

JUDGE PARKER'S HONESTY.

The Notable Exception Which Proves the Rule.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All this immense, widespread, and morally uncalled-for laudation of Judge Parker for an act of simple honesty, and without which he would have acted a lie, seems but that notable "exception which proves the rule," the rule in this case being notably that want of honesty and that acting a lie which so disgracefully and disastrously characterizes the practical politics of this country! Judge Parker's praising and puzzled partisans appear practically paralyzed—totally surprised at such action.

H. PENN.

Morristown, N. J., July 12, 1904.

Mr. Bryan's Attitude.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me as a Democrat to protest against the attack on Mr. Bryan contained in your editorial headed "A Lot of Foolish Questions," which appeared in your issue of July 12. I have been in favor of Judge Parker's nomination ever since it appeared that he was the only man on whom the Democrats could unite, and I felt strongly that it was a mistake to discard the financial plank offered by the Sub-committee on Resolutions at the St. Louis Convention. I must say, however, that the attitude of Mr. Bryan throughout the whole convention impressed me as that of a man with firm convictions, who would do all he could to secure the triumph of those convictions, but who would cheerfully abide by the decision of the majority, if that decision went against him.

Surely every Democrat had a right to do what Mr. Bryan did before the Committee on Resolutions. When the telegram from Judge Parker was received Mr. Bryan's action seems to me to have shown him a much greater man than many with whom THE TIMES is willing to associate in the present campaign.

It is true that he suggested some foolish questions for insertion in the reply to Judge Parker, but after a short argument he withdrew them and pledged the support of his State to the candidate. Another thing which was noticeable in the dispatches from St. Louis was that Mr. Bryan was the only one of the speakers who praised Judge Parker's manliness in sending the famous telegram.

With THE TIMES, I believe that many of Mr. Bryan's theories are unsound, but I think that last week showed him to be a man of honest principles and of strong personality. Such a man would be a great help to any cause, and rather than continue the attempt to read him out of the party and persuade the people that he is a man without principle who has stood by a losing fight for purely selfish reasons, the conservative Democrats should gladly accept the aid offered by him and his followers against the common enemy.

H. L. McCLINTOCK.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y., July 12, 1904.

A Strenuous Squirrel.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Several ruralities were intently watching an electric fan in a Chestnut Street store window the other day, and to the amazement of a bystander the one said to the other: "Geel but that must be a wonderful squirrel when he can travel around at a speed like that!"

THE HOME OF THE FREE.

[Note.—The steamship companies are making a $9.50 rate for European immigrants to the United States.]

Let us open up this country,
Which we still regard with pride,
For the low-priced population
Of the European side.
They have got them there by millions,
All more or less distressed,
And we are in the business
Of aiding the oppressed.

We can mix them with our beauty,
Our wealth and our scholars—
Only Nine Sixty,
Marked down from $10.

Uncle Sam's a generous person
Who hates to see the poor
Held up by foreign tyrants
Outside his open door,
And he wants to take those millions
Straight to his throbbing breast,
To nurture and protect them
And let them do the rest.
The less they've got, the better;
He wants to elevate
The lazy and the dirty
To something good and great.

We can mix them with our beauty,
Our wealth and our scholars—
Only Nine Sixty,
Marked down from $10.

And likewise Uncle Samuel
Is always glad to see
The transportation people
Pull off prosperity
By filling up their vessels
With what is choice and nice,
And making no requirements
Except to have the price.
Oh, say,
Ain't that just his way?

We can mix them with our beauty,
Our wealth and our scholars—
Only Nine Sixty,
Marked down from $10.

WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

AMERICAN SOLE HEIR TO FRENCHMAN'S FORTUNE

George A. Church to Get $260,000 in Bonds from M. Poulet.

COURTS FEAR HUMBERT TRAP

Poulet's Heirs Seek Division of Estate and Counsel Tries to Create Another Crawford Case.

PARIS, July 13.—A remarkable case, in which George A. Church of Nayatt Point, R. I., is the central figure, is being heard by the Tribunal of the Seine. M. Poulet, a wealthy Parisian capitalist, disappeared fourteen years ago during a voyage around the world. He left $260,000 in French bonds. After waiting the statutory period his heirs asked for a division of the estate.

Thereafter a will was filed, dated at Sim-Than-Glaia, Island of Java, in which M. Poulet gave his entire estate to George A. Church. Counsel for the heirs sought to create the impression that this was another case of mythical Crawfords, as in the Humbert case, while counsel for Mr. Church maintained that his client actually existed, being a retired New England merchant, who recently sailed from New York for Europe. Thereupon the court asked that Mr. Church be presented to it, and adjourned the case until Friday, to permit the presentation or the production of other proofs of his identity.

The genuineness of the large legacy appears to be unquestionable, but the case is bitterly contested, mainly because of suspicions growing out of the fictitious American heirs in the Humbert case.

The will of M. Poulet is dated Jan. 25, 1890, and described Mr. Church as then living at Nayatt Point, R. I. His subsequent movements are not stated. His counsel says he is now on his way from Hamburg to Bayonne, and he hopes to present him in court Friday.

The contested will is as follows:

"This is my last testament. I appoint George A. Church, living at Nayatt Point, Rhode Island, my sole legatee. I revoke all former wills and codicils.

"Signed under my hand at Sim-Than-Glaia, (Java,) this January 25, 1890.

"(Signed) 'POULET."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13.—George A. Church, named in Paris dispatches as a claimant of property of M. Poulet, a wealthy Parisian capitalist, through a will made by the latter at Java in 1890, was for many years a resident of Nayatt Point, near this city. He belongs to an old Rhode Island family. He is the son of the late Frederick W. Church, formerly connected with the Nayatt Brick Company, and is nearly sixty years of age.

During his residence at Nayatt Point he was Warden of St. John's Episcopal Church of that place. For several years he has spent his time in European travel, and during one of his trips made the acquaintance of Poulet. The two became intimate friends, and the Parisian later visited Mr. Church at his Nayatt Point home. It was shortly after this that M. Poulet started on his trip around the world.

Mr. Church has not lived at Nayatt Point for several years, but has resided in New York City. He had apartments at the Continental Hotel, but continued to spend much time in foreign travel.

James Dillinghast, a cousin of Mr. Church and a prominent Rhode Island barrister, stated to-day that he was unable to give any information concerning the case in which Mr. Church is involved. His cousin, he said, sailed for Europe but a short time ago.

TO BEGIN ADVANCE ON LHASA.

British to Move on Sacred City To-day —May Be There Aug. 5.

SIMLA, July 13.—Brig. Gen. Macdonald expects to commence his advance on Lhasa to-morrow.

He hopes to reach Lhasa about Aug. 5.

CHASE ON THE ALLIANCA.

Two, Thought to be Burglars, Dive Through Porthole—Two Caught.

Two youths were captured and five others got away in a chase on board the Panama Line steamship Allianca last night, at the foot of West Twenty-seventh Street. The prisoners, who said they were John Shaw and George Waite, are locked up in the West Twentieth Street Station, charged with attempted burglary. Those who escaped, after running half the length of the ship, jumped through an open porthole and swam to a rowboat containing three of their comrades, which got away before the pursuers could man another boat and follow.

The Allianca arrived from Colon yesterday afternoon with a cargo of bananas, hides, and cotton, and had been at her dock only about two hours when the alleged burglars were discovered. Owing to the frequency of burglaries on vessels recently, a policeman is detailed to each incoming vessel as soon as she arrives, and the officer sent to the Allianca last night was Policeman James Madden. One of the crew, J. L. Dross, who was to keep the night watch, was on duty with him.

While moving about between decks, forward, Madden saw four young men near the bow of the steamship and started for them. With Madden and Dross close at their heels, and the policeman threatening to shoot unless they stopped, the men gained a large porthole and the two ahead plunged through it head foremost. Shaw and Waite were grabbed by Madden and Dross as they, too, were about to jump.

LATEST POLICE SLOCUM LIST.

Now They Figure 958 Bodies, Whereas Only 910 Bodies Were Found.

Inspector Schmittberger furnished to Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday his official revised list of the dead and missing of the Slocum disaster. The figures follow:

Identified dead	897
Unidentified dead	61
Missing	62
Injured	180
Escaped without injury	235
Number of adults dead	421
Number of children dead	476

Adding the unidentified dead to the identified dead, this estimate would show that there were 958 bodies recovered, which is absurd, because the total number of bodies recovered, so far as it was possible to determine, allowing for fragments, was 910.

THE TIMES carefully revised the original police figures, in which numerous duplications and other errors were found. After allowing for corrections, this list showed identified dead 830, missing 98, bodies recovered 910, and apparent final death roll of the disaster 928.

SLOCUM MEMORIAL PARADE.

Friends of Victims Will March To-night Through Stricken District.

The end of the period of thirty days mourning for the victims of the Slocum disaster, ordered by Mayor McClellan, will be observed this evening by a parade, ending in an out-door memorial mass meeting in Tompkins Square Park.

Inspector Schmittberger, five Captains, twelve Sergeants, and twelve Roundsmen, and 600 patrolmen will head the procession, and following them it is expected that no less than 5,000 friends, relatives, and sympathizers will take part.

The parade will form at Second Avenue and Sixth Street. It will proceed through Sixth Street to First Avenue, to Third Street, to Avenue A, to Eighth Street, and thence to Tompkins Square Park. The parade will be under the auspices of the United Germania Societies.

COMBES MAY RIDE FOR A FALL.

Income Tax Scheme Likely to Cause Defeat of Ministry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 13.—The Chamber of Deputies broke up to-night for the Summer holidays, and will not meet again till October. The existence of the Government is consequently assured till that date.

However, even M. Clémenceau, who is leader of the Bloc, has expressed the conviction that the Ministry must fall as soon as the Chamber reassembles. He gives no definite explanation of this view, but seems to imply that M. Combes's own wish is to resign power at that date.

The real explanation is that the Ministry has pledged itself on repeated occasions, and again to-day through M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, to introduce the first thing next session a long-promised income tax scheme. In the inner circles of parliamentary life it is recognized that no income tax is possible in France, as it would supply too easy an electoral platform to aggressive demagogues, who would constantly be proposing higher and higher rates of progressive taxation of income, until all capital would be driven out of the country.

This M. Rouvier appreciates perfectly, and it is frankly recognized on all sides that if the Government keeps its promise of introducing an income tax scheme it will be riding for a fall and that this impossible measure will once more be deferred to the Greek Kalends.

THREW MONEY BROADCAST.

Woman Got Rid of Husband's Savings in Record Time.

While the guests of the Hotel St. Denis were at breakfast yesterday morning a young woman rushed into the lobby of the hotel and began scattering bank and Treasury notes about the floor. Right behind her came Policeman Kiely of the Charles Street Station, who had seen her turn and run into the hotel. A moment later policeman Hedman showed up, and the officers caught hold of the young woman. She struggled with might and main, and it was all that the officers could do to hold her.

According to the police, the young woman, who is Mrs. Robert Pollock of 79 East Tenth Street, had $200 in bills and notes and also her marriage certificate that she managed to tear up. Pieces of the certificate, when placed together, showed that the Pollacks had been married by Alderman Pierce Pool, and another slip of paper that dropped from the woman's pocket bore the address, "Frederick Lustig, 358 East Eighty-fourth Street."

The woman was first taken to Bellevue and then transferred to St. Vincent's. There was on her nothing to identify her. A bracelet she wore had the name "Rosa" engraved inside of it. All that the woman said was in Yiddish, and none of the officers concerned in the case could speak that language. Her husband afterward said the money his wife had thrown away was his savings, on which he had expected to return to Austria.

BALTIC AND MAJESTIC SALUTE.

New and Old Liners Pass in North River —Alleged Murderer Back.

The first sailing of the White Star liner Baltic yesterday was the occasion of the gathering of a great crowd on the White Star Line pier. On her way down the North River the Baltic passed the Majestic, once the queen of the fleet, inbound. As the Majestic and Baltic passed in midstream both vessels sounded the three-whistle salute and dipped their flags. The new liner looked to be double the size of her older sister.

The Majestic brought back in her second cabin Dr. R. H. Langdon, a prisoner in charge of Sheriff H. Cyrier and Deputy F. S. Baker. Langdon was arrested in Liverpool charged with murder. On April last a Mrs. Carr of Kankakee died as the result of an operation, which, it is alleged, she accused Dr. Langdon of having performed. Before the physician could be arrested he disappeared. He was traced to Chicago and from there to this city. The Detective Bureau here was notified, and Detective Sergeants Moody and Leeson found that the man had sailed for Europe, and he was arrested as he stepped ashore at Liverpool on May 4.

YACHTSMAN VS. CONDUCTOR.

President of Seawanhaka Boat Club in Row on Trolley Car.

FLUSHING, L. I., July 13.—William A. Lee of 70 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, President of the Seawanhaka Boat Club, and Jacob Benjamin of 476 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, employed as a conductor by the Brooklyn Heights Trolley Company, made counter-charges of assault against each other before Magistrate Connerton here this morning.

From the story brought out in court, it appears that Lee boarded a North Beach car yesterday afternoon, intending to go to the clubhouse. On this line a second five-cent fare is collected near the Newtown Police Station. Lee paid a second nickel when he was asked for it by Benjamin, but a man who was sitting next to Lee refused to pay a second fare. He was supported in his refusal by Lee.

Then the conductor told Lee what he thought of him, and there was trouble. The row ended in the arrest of both men, and when they were arraigned this morning each accused the other of assault. The hearing was postponed until next Tuesday.

DE HIRSCH SCHOOL GRADUATES

Class of 98 Turned Out in Various Mechanical Branches.

Ninety-eight young men, representing the various departments, received diplomas at the graduation exercises of the nineteenth class of the Baron de Hirsch Trade School last night at the school building, 222 East Sixty-fourth Street. The number of graduates in each department was as follows: Electrical department, 26; plumbing, 24; machinist, 18; sign painting, 10; carpentry, 7; patternmaking, 7; house and fresco painting, 6. Prizes were awarded to the pupils—one in each department—who had made the most satisfactory progress.

Acting President Eugene S. Benjamin of the Baron de Hirsch Fund made an address in which he complimented the class and told the members that their first duty was to strive to remove the impression prevailing in many quarters that Jews lack the natural ability to become good mechanics. This, Mr. Benjamin said, was one of the fallacies which the Institution was designed to uproot. S. Sonomons, honorary general agent of the fund, also spoke.

Applications for admission to the twentieth class will be received by Superintendent Yalden between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. on and after Aug. 1 until the class is filled.

HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR WRECK

Erie Operator, Flagman, and Conductor Dismissed for Negligence.

General Superintendent Van Keuren of the Erie Railroad has made the following statement about the fatal wreck of the Greenwood Lake excursion train at Midvale, N. J., last Sunday:

"That the operator failed to put up the signal of danger after the excursion train passed him has been proved by the official investigation which was concluded late last night. The investigation also developed the fact that the flagman of the train was out only a very few car lengths. He had an opportunity to go back a much greater distance. It was clearly the duty of the conductor of the excursion train to see that the flagman went back the proper distance while the train was standing at the water tank. The engineer of the second train did not see the rear of the excursin until it was too late to avert the accident. Flagman Richard Penn, operator Hunter, the flagman, and Vanderhoff, the conductor, have been discharged. It was said yesterday that all the injured were doing well.

NORDICA NOT GUILTY OF FRAUD, SAYS COURT

Appellate Division Dismisses Suit of Herr Doeme.

SINGER'S FINAL DECREE SOON

Settlement of Financial Matters at Time of Divorce, Says Justice, No Badge of Collusion.

The charges of collusion and fraud brought against Mme. Nordica, the opera singer, by her husband, Herr Zoltan Doeme, the tenor, whom she sued for divorce, were dismissed yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The order issued by Justice MacLean for the reopening of the divorce case and the appointment of a referee to take new testimony is set aside by the Appellate Court, and this will result in giving Mme. Nordica her final decree of divorce within a few days.

Mme. Nordica was married in 1882 in Paris to Frederick Gower, a prosperous electrician, who started on a balloon trip across the English Channel and who never was heard of again. On May 27, 1896, she married Herr Doeme at Indianapolis, Ind. In January last Justice Bischoff granted her application for an interlocutory decree of divorce, the case being undefended, although Doeme put in an answer to her suit. About the time that the decree was to be made final Herr Doeme appeared with counsel and applied to Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court to have the default reopened, so that he might come in and defend the suit. He claimed at the time that there had been fraud and collusion, and that he had been induced to consent to this entry of the decree by Mme. Nordica's action to release his bank account, amounting to $66,000, which she had attached. He said that she had received $20,000 from him, and then relinquished all claims to the balance of the account.

In the decision handed down Justice McLaughlin says:

"It has never before, so far as I know, been claimed that the settlement of financial transactions between a husband and wife at or about the time a divorce is granted is a badge of collusion or fraud, or even a suspicious circumstance, requiring investigation. The court, by its decree, in a majority of actions where a divorce is granted, makes some provision for the support of the wife, but that a husband voluntarily does so, of itself no more constitutes evidence of collusion than does the court's decree. There is a moral as well as a legal obligation resting upon a husband to support his wife, and even if she errs the fact that he sees fit to make provision for her support at the time a divorce is granted cannot deprive him of the right which the statute gives him to dissolve the marriage contract, nor does it furnish ground of suspicion that the judgment is the result of collusion and conspiracy between the parties, or that the court, had the fact been known, would not have granted the judgment.

"The same rule is applicable to the wife. If she has means and the husband has none, there is no impropriety upon her part in making some provision for his future support and maintenance, however indelicate it may be for him to accept it."

After pointing out that Doeme himself had sworn before that the financial arrangement had nothing to do with the divorce action, the court says that if Doeme is telling the truth now he cannot have told it then. As to the question raised by Doeme that Mme. Nordica was not a resident of New York at the time she got her decree, the court points to Doeme's answer to her complaint, in which Doeme admitted that she was a resident, and therefore, the court says, he cannot come forward at this time and say that such admission of residence was false and a fraud upon the court.

The court finds in addition that she is actually a resident of New York and not of Paris, as Doeme alleges.

PRUDENTIAL MEN ENJOY SHOWS.

Double Sextet at Aerial Gardens Made Up to Represent Superintendents.

For the first time, perhaps, in the history of theatres in New York, two houses were completely filled last night without the presence of a single woman. At both the Aerial Theatre and the Paradise Roof Gardens, in West Forty-second Street, the delegates to the convention of the Prudential Insurance Company made up the audience.

The insurance agents come from all over the United States. Many of them have never been in New York before, and they were uproarious in expressing their satisfaction last night.

At the Aerial the members of the double sextet—a burlesque of the "Florodora" sextet—were made up to represent the Division Superintendents of the Prudential. Photographs of the men had been procured in advance, and the likenesses were striking. The interpolation was noisily cheered by the agents. Pete Dailey sang a special "Prudential Club" song to the huge delight of the audience. Many of the latter joined in and sang with him.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Loudon G. Charlton has signed a contract with Mme. Gadski whereby she is to make a concert tour of this country next Fall and Winter. Beginning in November with an engagement with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mme. Gadski will give recitals in New York and Boston, and then go direct to the Pacific Coast, taking in all the big Northwestern cities by the way. She will return by way of Texas and the South. The tour will end in April, 1905.

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The anniversary of the Fall of the Bastile will be observed to-night by Duss and his orchestra at the Madison Square Garden. Among those who will be present are Maurice S. de Magny and staff and members of the French Chamber of Commerce. Following the "Marseillaise" excerpts from the operatic works of Berlioz, Massenet, Gounod, Delibes, and Bizet will be rendered.

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Emily Stevens will be a member of the permanent company to appear with Mrs. Fiske at the Manhattan Theatre next season. Miss Stevens, who is a cousin of Mrs. Fiske, has been on the stage three seasons. She was Miriam in "Mary of Magdala."

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The Rogers Brothers will open their season at the New Amsterdam Theatre Sept. 5 in the "Rogers Brothers in Paris." They will stay there five weeks, after which they will dedicate the new Liberty Theatre, in Forty-second Street.

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George Thatcher, the veteran minstrel, who has just been engaged by H. W. Savage to play the negro rôle in the Western "County Chairman" company, inherited a fortune of $100,000 yesterday, or rather his wife did. Her uncle, Patrick Mealy of Steelton, Penn., died and left her his estate.

FOR DR. HOUGHTON'S CHURCH.

New Closed Porch in Contemplation— Grand Opera House Changes.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Hopper for a new inclosed ornamental porch for the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration in East Twenty-ninth Street. It is to be of stone and oak with a peaked roof, and to have a stained glass window. The cost, estimated by J. H. Krubel, the architect, will be $2,000.

Other plans filed in the Building Department are for improvements to the gallery of the Grand Opera House to increase the safety and the facility of exit, in compliance with the requirement of the Mayor's Safety Committee and the Building Department. The plans [illegible] arranged so that the gallery may be cleared in [illegible] if necessary. The estimated cost of the [illegible]

BARBARA AND ROSA.

Liner Divides Her Name for Two Steerage Babies—Six Ocean Puppies.

The North German Lloyd liner Barbarossa, in yesterday from Bremen, brought two little baby girls and six puppies that were not aboard when the vessel started. The babies were born in the steerage, but the puppies were born in the first cabin, and the increased passenger list was the occasion of much merry-making among the passengers.

The ship had been out from Bremen but two days when Mrs. Engle gave birth to a fine little girl. A short time later the steerage was called upon to welcome a daughter to Mrs. Hirsch. Capt. Mentz, who was called upon to christen the children and to select names for them, split the name of the ship for them, giving to the first arrival the name Barbara and to the second Rosa.

While the noise of jollification was still going on in the steerage the first cabin passengers were told of the arrival aboard of three fine Blenheim spaniels, the offspring of a dog belonging to Miss Palmer of Bar Harbor, who was a passenger. There followed then another celebration during which the puppies were named Duke, Prince, and Milady.

Not long after this Mr. George Buchholtz of Baltimore, who was bringing over a fine dachshund, brought out on deck three dachshund puppies. The passengers were once again called upon to celebrate, and at the height of the festivities one of the passengers spilled a few drops of wine on the head of each dog, naming them Duchess, Princess, and Bringunsvielglück.

All the little ones were in good health on arriving here.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The departure and arrival of oceangoing ships and the flitting in and out of fashionable people from their county places near New York constitute the only matters of interest just now in town. Among the yachts at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street was the Crusader from Newport, with Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman aboard.

The weekly dances at the different country clubs will be the attractions this weekend and house parties are arranged for to-morrow. It was planned to have the first dance at the Casino at Newport, this evening. There will be a dance at the Meadow Club at Southampton on Friday and at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club at Oyster Bay on Saturday.

Mrs. George Morgan has left Lenox for Nahant, Mass., where she will pass the Summer.

John C. Cadwalader was among the passengers on the Baltic yesterday. He goes to his hunting box in Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Claflin, Mr. and Mrs. Roswell Eldridge, James C. Fargo, D. A. Houghtaling, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. George Walbridge Miller, Charles A. Munn, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. George Rose of Hempstead, and John I. Waterbury were among those booked on the Baltic.

Mrs. William Douglas is still in town, and was lunching and driving yesterday with Mrs. Foxhall Keene.

Mrs. James Speyer intends to leave her Scarborough home the end of the present week for Bar Harbor, where she will spend most of the Summer season.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who are en route for this country, will after a couple of weeks at Harbor Hill, their country home at Roslyn, go to Saratoga for the racing season. They will also visit Newport.

Mrs. Padelford (Miss Edith Grant) and the Viscount Gaston de Breteuil, whose engagement was mentioned Tuesday in this column, are to be married on Tuesday next in the Church of St. Pierre de Chaillot, Paris. Mrs. Padelford, who was the second wife of the late Arthur Padelford, whose first wife was a daughter of Gen. Ordway and later known as Bettina Gerard, is a sister of the Countess of Essex.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—Mrs. C. H. P. Gilbert gave a luncheon at the Morrell Cottage, Ochre Point, in honor of her daughter to-day.

Mrs. William P. Thompson gave a luncheon at her cottage in honor of Sir Archibald and Lady Edmondstone, who are her sister's guests.

John W. Gates, accompanied by his son, Charles Gates, arrived here in the steam yacht Charmary.

J. Henry Ladew is here in the steam yacht Columbia. Ex-Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard arrived during the day in the steam yacht Rambler, and returned later to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, who have been here several days, sailed to-day in their yacht Crusader.

Mrs. Margaret Hitchcock, daughter of the Secretary of the Interior, is guest of Mrs. Arnold Hague at her cottage on Beacon Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds returned this morning from New York in the steam yacht Noma.

C. B. Hillhouse, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Edmund J. Curley, J. B. M. Grosvenor, C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Thomas Wallace, Jr., and Mrs. Eastwood Wallace are registered at the Casino.

IN THE SHOPS.

Cotton bandanas might seem the easiest of things to find, but look for one in a hurry, and it is not at hand. There is nothing like these bandanas for the bathing handkerchief. They keep their color, and the red or dark-blue are about as becoming as anything may be for the average woman. The handkerchiefs come in all sizes and at all prices, none of them expensive. There is one of good size for 10 cents, in the red and dark blue, white figures on blue square dots and small figures varying slightly. A little larger is a twenty-two-inch handkerchief for 15 cents each. One design in these, with a flower border, is very pretty. After these come a still larger size for 25 cents, and there are extra large, rather too large, handkerchiefs for 59 cents. The last combine the red and dark blue in some of the patterns, have a little nicer appearance than the others, but are not a bit more satisfactory than those at 10 cents. The 15 or 25 cent handkerchiefs are the best size.

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Pretty, thin wash gowns were selling up town yesterday for $10, reduced from twice the money, or half as much again. They were similarly made, with deep flounces with narrow bands of white lace inset, some with front panels to the skirts, and some without, deep lace collars with lace insertions, the styles differing, and a straight stock of lace and the material. A pretty effect was given some of these frocks by small squares of a plain material, a pink or deep rose, as the case might be, matching the predominating color of the frock, used for trimming. They were set on at the head of the flounce and a few on the deep collar.

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Very good white linen skirts can be found for from between $2 and $3, and one of a light-weight wool in a cream white is only $5.

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There are bargains in underwear just now. An attractive design in a chemise is made with a dotted Valenciennes lace. The upper part of the front has two insertions of the lace with a deep band of fine tucking between. The back is plain, with the exception of the lace edge which finishes the top, and there is a narrow lace-edged ruffle. This garment costs $1.98, and there are other pieces to match at corresponding prices.

New York Woman Saved in Jersey Surf.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 13.—Mrs. Herbert Joslin of New York was rescued from drowning in the surf this afternoon by R. E. Golden of Brooklyn. The woman was in bathing and went beyond her depth. This was witnessed by [illegible] and he reached her side just in [illegible] swept into deep water [illegible]

LINDENTHAL OBJECTS TO WIRE CABLE PLAN

Should Not Be Used on Manhattan Bridge.

WARNS ART COMMISSION

Says New Plan Would Cost More, Would Make Bridge Less Rigid, and Be Inferior in Many Ways.

Gustav Lindenthal, ex-Commissioner of Bridges, under whom the "eye-bar chain" design for the Manhattan Bridge was prepared, has written a letter to the Municipal Art Commission setting forth his objections to the approval by that body of the design for a "wire cable" bridge with which the present Bridge Department proposes to supersede his plans. His objections are as follows:

"It is my professional opinion that if the bridge is built in accordance with the new plans it will be greatly inferior in rigidity to the plans already approved by you. The deflections and vibrations under the action of live load will be more than five times greater. In other words, the new design, while in point of rigidity better than the worn-out Brooklyn Bridge, would be greatly inferior in that respect to the Williamsburg Bridge, and still further inferior to the Blackwell's Island Bridge, and to the approved chain design for this bridge.

"In the Williamsburg Bridge the stiffening trusses are forty feet high to provide the desired greater solidity. They spoil the appearance of the bridge. Beauty was here sacrificed to utility. I desired to avoid this mistake in the chain design. To that end the bracing, or stiffening, is attached to and below the chain, having the form of lace work, which in no way interferes with and rather enhances the aesthetic appearance of the bridge. If the same degree of rigidity were to be obtained with stiffening trusses their height would have to be fifty-five feet, or even fifteen feet higher than in the Williamsburg Bridge.

"The result would have been an architectural monstrosity. It is evident that in the new design before you the stiffening trusses were made low for the sake of architectural appearance, and that utility was here sacrificed to aesthetics. But in doing so the design represents a retrogression to the inferior standards of thirty years ago. If it would save time or cost it might be excusable, but it does neither of these things.

"The experience with the construction of the steel wire cables of the Williamsburg Bridge and elsewhere justifies the estimate of time required for construction to be from one and a half to two years longer than for the chain bridge. The latter can be completed under contract in three and a half to four years. This practically can be proved in four weeks by advertising for bids under the plans and specifications already prepared.

"The form of anchorage in the plans before you does not permit of the utilization of the waste space inside of them in the practical manner shown in the anchorages for the approved chain design. The fine and imposing assembly halls, each larger than Carnegie Hall, and the auxiliary rooms, are left out. The yearly rentals of $25,000 to $30,000 obtainable from them are lost to the city. That amount more than covers the cost of yearly painting of the bridge, and by that much reduces the cost of maintenance paid from taxes.

"Moreover, estimating approximately the cost of the new cable design and the approved chain design, both proportioned on the same basis of live loads and unit stresses, it appears that the new design will cost more by $2,000,000. This additional cost is principally due to the wasteful form of the superstructure and the heavier anchorages resulting therefrom.

"Disregarding other defective features, the comparison of the two designs can be summarized as follows:

"An inferior degree of rigidity.

"A longer time of construction by one and a half to two years.

"A loss of yearly income by $30,000, and

"A greater cost of construction by $2,000,000.

"The objections which I raise affect the public interest so profoundly that they should not be passed over lightly. I beg to submit to your honorable commission the propriety of having before you from a board of disinterested bridge experts an authoritative expression upon the engineering features of both designs to aid you in arriving at a just decision of approval or disapproval covering the design for the entire structure.

"As I understand it, the intention of the Greater New York Charter is that your approval of designs for bridges and other monumental structures is essential to their legality. Of necessity, this involves passing upon the design as a whole. So that, while the purely structural features may involve considerations of a technical engineering nature, unless you are advised by this disinterested competent authority that these features conform to the best engineering practice, and offer advantages superior to the design already approved, it would be impossible for you to approve the design as a whole."

BRIDGE INSPECTION TOUR.

Commissioner Best and Party Make Circuit of River Front.

Accompanied by a party of subordinates and newspaper men, Commissioner Best of the Department of Bridges made a tour of inspection yesterday of all the bridges within his jurisdiction, making the trip on the Dock Department tug Manhattan. In the party were Chief Engineer O. F. Nichols, Consulting Engineer L. L. Buck, Deputy Chief Engineer R. S. Buck, Assistant Engineer H. H. La Chicotte, Kingsley Martin, the engineer in charge of the Williamsburg Bridge, and F. A. Gross, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, which has the $5,200,000 contract for the steel for the Blackwell's Island Bridge, which must be done by May, 1907. Mr. Gross is the man who built the big Gokteik bridge in British Burmah, regarded as one of the greatest engineering structures in the world.

The first stop was made at Pier A, East River, where the Manhattan Bridge piers were examined. These piers now are complete, and the contractors are at work removing the crib work. Commissioner Best said that he would open bids for wiring the trolley tracks on the Williamsburg Bridge the last of this month. He added that the cars would not be running before Sept. 1, and then only on the overhead trolley tracks on the south side. It will be Oct. 1, he said, before all the tracks will be ready. At the Blackwell's Island Bridge it was seen that all six stone piers are finished, two on each shore, and two on the island. This bridge will have eight trolley tracks, as also will the Manhattan Bridge, as against six on the Williamsburg Bridge and four on the Brooklyn.

NEW CUNARD LINER LAUNCHED.

The Caronia Named by Mrs. Choate—Inverclyde Speaks on Rate War.

LONDON, July 13.—Mrs. Choate, wife of the American Ambassador, named the Cunard Line steamer Caronia, of 21,000 tons, which was successfully launched at Clydebank to-day. The Ambassador was present. Mr. and Mrs. Choate have been the guests of Lord Inverclyde (Chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company,) at Castle Wemyss.

Mrs. Daniels's Swift Auto Halted.

Mrs. Frank Daniels, wife of the comedian, was driving through the East Drive in Central Park yesterday afternoon in a big automobile. Robert R. Schoonmaker, the chauffeur, [illegible] and [illegible] a rate of twenty miles an hour. Murphy stood it for several blocks and [illegible] Schoonmaker. At the Arsenal Mrs. Daniels said she had no idea that they were going so fast. She gave bail for the chauffeur in the sum of $100.

TRANSFERS NOT MANDATORY.

Public Convenience Determines Issuance, Says Appellate Division.

While deciding yesterday that the Metropolitan Street Railway cannot legally be compelled to give transfers to passengers at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court were unable to agree unanimously with the opinion written by Justice Hatch. Four of them held that Justice Tierney of the Municipal Court in the Bronx was right in throwing out of court the action brought by Henry Topham against the Interurban Street Railway Company to recover the penalty required by law for refusal of transfers.

Justice O'Brien, who writes a dissenting opinion, says it has been the uniform policy of legislation in such matters, as regards street surface railroads as well as steam railroads, that there should be no consolidation or leasing of competing lines; that the law applies to all leases without regard to mere details, and that the opinion of the Appellate Division in another case, the Mendoza case, already decided, should be remembered. Justice Ingraham writes a third opinion, but reaches the same conclusion as Justice Hatch. Justice Hatch's opinion was concurred in by Justice Laughlin, while Justice Van Brunt concurred in the opinion written by Justice Ingraham. Of the three opinions written that of Justice Hatch takes precedence. He concludes that the paragraph in the railroad law providing for one fare and transfers is not mandatory, but that the issuance of transfers under certain clearly prescribed conditions is within the discretion of the street railway company.

When Topham's case was thrown out of the Municipal Court Topham appealed to the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, which tribunal decided that the paragraph in the law providing for one fare and transfers was to be construed as mandatory and required the railroad folks to give transfers at every intersecting point. In his opinion Justice Hatch said: "If traffic would be congested and rendered dangerous by compelling compliance with the act as a mandatory provision at every intersecting point, and thereby rapid transit would be retarded, it is evident that the public convenience, instead of being promoted would be hindered."

DROVE TOO FAST IN PARK.

"Go After Autoists," Said Hollis to Police When He Was Arrested.

Hiram H. Hollis, a cattle dealer of 105 West Sixty-ninth Street, was arrested in Central Park yesterday afternoon for reckless driving. According to Mounted Policeman Tunstall, he was driving a pacer to a road wagon south on the West Drive at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. Tunstall chased Hollis for several blocks before overtaking him.

"You say you want me!" asked Mr. Hollis in surprise, "why don't you go after some of those auto fellows? They haven't any respect for a good horse."

Mr. Hollis admitted in the station house that he was "going at a good clip," but said his horse was under control at all times. He furnished $500 bail and was released.

Flushing Kissing Bugs Busy.

Kissing bugs or some things that have the same effect, have appeared in Flushing and several persons have been bitten since Sunday. Herbert Bostwick, an actor of Madison Avenue, was bitten on his lower lip and it swelled to about three times its normal size. Mr. Bostwick's brother, Elwood, also was bitten. J. G. Frazer, manager of the Whitestone Hollow Spar and Boat Company, who lives in Franklin Place, was bitten under his left eye and the eye swelled until it closed.

His Fifteenth Rescue.

John Dugan of 738 Second Avenue, dockmaster of the pier at the foot of East Thirty-first Street and a member of the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps, saved his fifteenth human life yesterday, and thus secured the right to another bar on the medal which he wears. His latest rescue was of John McDermott, twelve years old, of 517 First Avenue, who had fallen overboard.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The weather in eastern and central districts has cleared under the influence of an area of high pressure that occupies the Middle Atlantic States. Temperatures are below the seasonal average in the Ohio Valley, the lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England. Fair weather is indicated for Thursday, except in the Mississippi Valley, the Lower Missouri Valley, and the upper lake region. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly light northwest.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have light variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, fair and warmer to-day; Friday fair, light north winds.

New England, fair to-day and Friday; fresh west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.		THE TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	68	67	72
6 A. M.	68	65	69
9 A. M.	69	68	70
12 M.	70	75	73
4 P. M.	72	75	76
8 P. M.	71	73	75
9 P. M.	70	68	72
12 P. M.	69	68	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71¾
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1903	70
Corresponding date for last 25 years	74

At 8 A. M. yesterday the thermometer registered 66 degrees and at 8 P. M. 70 degrees, the maximum register being 75 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 65 degrees at 6 A. M. The percentage of humidity at 8 A. M. was 85 and at 8 P. M. 76.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

The programmes for music in the parks to-day are.

EAST RIVER PARK.

Frank R. Seltzer's Band.

"Star Spangled Banner."

March—"Proposal"	Seltzer
Overture—"Jubel"	Bach
Waltz—"Militaire"	Waldteufel
Grand selection—"Huguenots"	Meyerbeer
Cornet solo	Selected

John Hazel.

Potpourri—"Germans Before Paris"	Trenkler
Novelette—"Laces and Graces"	Bratton
Caprice—"Beau Marie"	Dox Cruger
Excerpts from "Babette"	Herbert
Medley—"The Leader"	Wimark
Characteristic march—"The Mountebank"	Doyle

"America."

MADISON SQUARE PARK.

Henry Morin's Band.

PART I.

New American anthem—"Hymn to the Flag"	Maers
French darlle—"The Patriot"	Romain
Overture—"Last Day of the Terror," (Robespierre)	Litolff
Favorite intermezzo—"The Gondolier"	Powell
Potpourri from "The Yankee Consul"	Robyn
Euphonium solo—"Serenous"	Saxton

Air varie by John J. Perfette.

PART II.

Suite from "L'Arlesienne"	Biset
1. Prelude. 2. Menuet. 3. Carillon.	
Medley selection from "Piff, Paff, Pouff."	Schwartz
Idyl—"La Lettre de Manon"	Gillet
Song—"The Maid of Timbuctoo"	Cole
Fantasie on Russian folk-songs and dances. (first time in America)	Korsoff
Overture—"William Tell"	Rossini

"America."

HAMILTON FISH PARK.

Di Matteo's Band.

PART I.

Prelude—"Star Spangled Banner"	Key
March—"Symphonic"	Prisco
Overture—"William Tell"	Rossini
Concert waltz—"The Queens"	Wilmark
[illegible]	[illegible]

By Mr. H. P. Vencie.

PART II.

Selection—"Every Soul Feels"	Lovaine
Serenade	Schubert
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

"Rock Steady Mose."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Robert W. Chambers's new novel—

In Search of the Unknown

It is full of life

TOBOGGAN WON AT LAST

Contender in Big Spring Handicaps Finally Captured a Purse.

DEAD HEAT FOR THE STAKE

Major Pelham and Gay Boy Ran a Tie and Divided the Jamaica at Brighton Beach.

As a reward of patience and persistence the victory of James R. Keene's maiden four-year-old Toboggan in the mile and a sixteenth handicap at Brighton Beach yesterday brought an amount of satisfaction to Trainer James Rowe that money hardly could have been equaled.

When the field of ten horses started to the post for the race, Toboggan as actual top weight and favorite at 8 to 5, some one just behind the trainer of the Keene Stable recited the juvenile maxim, the burden of which is "try, try again," but the trainer refused to smile, and waited in some anxiety to see if Toboggan could find a way to be beaten again. Sweet Alice and Gold Saint went out together and set a pace which exactly suited Toboggan, however, the Keene maiden waiting in third place to the middle of the last turn and then going on and galloping home first three lengths before a field of horses every one of which long before had earned victory.

Eleven horses ran for the Jamaica, selling, at six furlongs, and Counterpoise, first away, led to the middle of the turn for the run home, where Major Pelham took command, and galloped in the lead to close on the winning post. Gay Boy, well up to the last furlong pole, then went on with a rush, and, driving Hildebrand, on Major Pelham, to the whip in the final strides, and, hard-ridden himself by Burns, caught the favorite on the post and made a tie of it, with Ingold third, three lengths further back. As Major Pelham started at 3 to 1 and Gay Boy at 8 to 1, the backers of both made a profit on the division of the stakes.

The longest chance winner of the day was returned in the opening event, six furlongs, for maiden three-year-olds, in which Ship Shape, from the stable of A. Featherstone, started at 40 to 1, and closing at the end on Merry Moments, the pacemaker, got up in the last furlong and was first by two lengths.

Workman, owned by the Patchogue Stable, was backed down to the post of favorite in the third race, and, with Hildebrand up, took command in the last three furlongs, and, ridden out, won by a neck from Tramotor, second.

In the five-and-a-half furlongs for fillies two years old, Candida, backed down to odds on, showed a lot the best, and, coming on at the finish, after Peggy had made the running to the stretch turn, Candida won, hustled a bit at the end to shake off Peggy, with the others far strung out.

In the steeplechase for hunters the aged horse Gortnagallen, of unknown pedigree, started favorite, and well up in front all the journey, and jumping best of the lot, won rather easily from Bonfire, the contender throughout. Two horses fell in the race, Terrible Terry, ridden by G. Green, who was fatally injured, and Wace, ridden by the gentleman jockey, R. M. Taylor, who escaped without hurt. The weather was clear and pleasant, the track fast, and the attendance the best of the present week. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, three years old, special weights; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Ship Shape, 105, H. Phillips, 40-1 15-1	1	2	1²
Tyron, 110, Lyne, 7-2, 8-5	11	5	2½
Tide, 107, Burns, 50-1, 8-1	4	3	3h
Belle of Portland, 105, H. Cochran, 5-1, 2-1	7	5	4
Pat Costigan, 110, H. Callahan, 50-1, 20-1	9	6	5
Merry Moments, 105, J. Jones, 25-1, 10-1	2	1	6
Lady Prudence, 105, Crimmins, 14-5, 6-5	10	9	7
Louis H., 110, E. Walsh, 20-1, 8-1	8	8	8
Bound Brook, 110, Travers, 8-1, 2-1	12	11	9
Winkaway, 105, Higgins, 30-1, 12-1	6	7	10
Hatchet, 110, J. Martin, 8-1, 3-1	3	12	11
Head Lad, 108, F. Thompson, 100-1, 40-1	5	10	12
Mall, 107, Cormack, 100-1, 40-1	13	13	13

Time—1:15. Fair start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner ch. f., by On Deck-Lily of the West, owned by A. Featherstone and trained by Julius Bauer.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, over the short steeplechase course; about two miles through the field.

	S.	1¼.	F.
Gortnagallen, 130, O'Donnell, 2-1, 4-5	7	1	1¹
Bonfire, 152, G. B. Wilson, 3-1, 1-1	5	2	2²
Thornhedge, 135, Swalwell, 10-1, 3-1	6	3	3½
Libretto, 135, Bernhart, 30-1, 8-1	4	4	4
Princess Chic, 136, Ray, 13-5, 6-5	3	5	5
Wace, 140, M. Taylor, 40-1, 10-1	1	Fell.	
Terrible Terry, 138, G. Green, 8-1, 3-1	2	Fell.	

Time—4:39 2-5. Good start. Won easily, place the same. Winner b. g., aged, pedigree unknown, owned by Mr. Cotton and trained by N. Ray.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Workman, 102, Hildebrand, 2-1, 4-5	8	1	1h
Tramotor, 109, Burns, 3-1, 1-1	5	2	2s
Gray Lad, 103, J. Martin, 5-1, 2-1	4	5	3s
Ike S., 102, Cormack, 8-1, 3-1	2	4	4
Invader, 102, Roberts, 10-1, 4-1	9	6	5
Preen, 102, McCafferty, 12-1, 5-1	3	3	6
Montibello, 97, Crimmins, 60-1, 20-1	6	8	7
Merry George, 108, F. Thompson, 20-1, 10-1	7	7	8
Sailor Boy, 102, Creamer, 100-1, 40-1	10	10	9
Brisque, 100, E. Walsh, 100-1, 40-1	9	10	10

Time—1:07. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner blk. c. by Fatherless-Network, owned by the Patchogue Stable and trained by S. Billings.

FOURTH RACE.—The Jamaica Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Major Pelham, 102, Hildebrand, 3-1, 1-1	4	1	1¹ᵉ
Gay Boy, 115, Burns, 8-1, 3-1	1	3	1²ᵉ
Ingold, 110, E. Walsh, 7-1, 5-2	8	5	3ˢ
Counterpoise, 110, H. Phillips, 8-1, 3-1	1	2	4
Ascension, 108, Crimmins, 16-5, 1-1	10	6	5
The Musketeer, 113, Shaw, 20-1, 8-1	2	2	6
Tom Payne, 106, C. Kelly, 200-1, 80-1	7	7	7
Divination, 103, J. Martin, 6-1, 2-1	6	8	8
John F., 102, Travers, 8-1, 3-1	9	9	9
Iahiana, 104, O'Neill, 30-1, 8-1	5	10	10
Buckley A., 102, Cormack, 60-1, 20-1	11	11	11

ᵉDead heat, stakes divided.

Time—1:12 2-5. Fair start. All placed horses ridden out. Major Pelham, b. c., 3 years, by G. W. Johnson-Strathmaid, owned by W. M. Schettel and trained by J. W. May. Gay Boy, b. h., 5 years, by St. Savior-Orlie, owned by Charles F. Hill and trained by George B. Hill.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	½.	F.
Toboggan, 115, J. Martin, 8-5, 4-5	2	1	1²
Lord Badge, 105, T. Burns, 5-1, 2-1	3	4	2¾
Spring, 103, McCafferty, 8-1, 3-1	9	5	3h
Sonoma Belle, 98, H. Cochran, 60-1, 20-1	6	8	4
Sweet Alice, 102, H. Phillips, 6-1, 2-1	4	2	5
Irish Witch, 90, Olandt, 50-1, 20-1	8	6	6
Grenade, 104, Gannon, 12-1, 5-1	8	9	7
Gold Saint, 93, Crimmins, 10-1, 4-1	5	3	8
Witchcraft, 100, Hildebrand, 8-1, 3-1	1	7	9
Colonsay, 99, D. O'Connor, 30-1, 10-1	10	10	10

Time—1:46 2-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner br. c., 4 years, by Kingston-Glide, owned by James R. Keene and trained by James Rowe.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies two years old, penalties and allowances; five and one-half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Candida, 110, Hildebrand, 4-5, 1-3	2	1	1½
Peggy, 119, Cormack, 5-1, 7-5	1	1	2ᵉ
Delusion, 104, O'Neil, 8-1, 3-1			
Salt and Pepper, 104, Creamer, 10-1, 4-1	7	7	4
Miss Modesty, 104, Higgins, 100-1, 30-1	5	3	5
Calmness, 104, Holmes, 100-1, 40-1	8	8	6
Tyrolean, 104, T. Burns, 40-1, 15-1	6	5	7
Lady Frances, 110, H. Phillips, 10-1, 3-1	4	6	8
Istria, 104, Sailing, 100-1, 40-1	9	9	9
Swift Foot, 104, J. Martin, 15-1, 6-1	11	11	10
Nellie Russell, 104, H. Cochran, 20-1, 8-1	12	10	11
Advance, 104, Crimmins, 60-1, 20-1	10	12	12

Time—1:07 1-5. Poor start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. f., by Sir Dixon-Black Heart, owned by H. M. Zeigler and trained by Charles Hughes.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Escutcheon	112	Sigilight	102
Dulcibella	109	Priority	102
Cashier	102	Shepherdess	99
Von Tromp	102	Fleur de Marie	99
Sysomby	102		

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; special weights; selling allowances; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

Neponset	156	Caesar	153
Adidaumo	153	Cock Robin	153
Perion	153	Bermuda King	146
Tireless	153	Silver Twist	146
East Kelston	153	Good and Plenty	132
Walter Cleary	153		

THIRD RACE.—For fillies and mares, three years old and upward; special weights; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Bolina	106	Ninespot	106
Gaviota	106	Jane Holly	106
Flara	106	Widow's Mite	106
Elsie L.	106	ᵉFlammula	104
Divination	102	ᵉLady Potentate	101
Athlana	101	Turquoise Blue	99
Glisten	96	Tol San	94
ᵉInquisitive Girl	94	For Luck	

ᵉApprentice allowance claimed.

FOURTH RACE.—The Winged Foot Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

Tongorder	121	Buttling	108
Pasadena	119	Pasadena	108
Red Friar	117	Bill Bailey II	95
Tradition	116		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; one mile and a furlong.

Old England	116	South Trimble	111
Toboggan	111	Bad News	108

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; five and one-half furlongs.

Von Tromp	107	Sysonby	107
Charles Elliott	107	Glen Echo	107
Cairngorm	107	Gotowin	104
Sigilight	107	Linda Lee	104
Glowstar	107	Good For Nothing	104
Pacetti	107	Fleur de Marie	104
Gowanus	107	Benlala	104
Father D.	107		

Vanderbilt's Horse Banshee Won.

PARIS, July 13.—W. K. Vanderbilt's Banshee won the Prix Valkyrie at the Colombes races to-day.

JOCKEY FATALLY INJURED.

Steeplechase Rider George Green's Skull Fractured in a Race.

George Green, the negro steeplechase jockey employed by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., was fatally injured yesterday afternoon in a steeplechase race run at the Brighton Beach track, in which contest he rode Mr. Hitchcock's horse, Terrible Terry. Green's mount fell at the first jump on the quarter stretch side of the steeplechase course, which winds through the infield, and the rider thrown ahead of his horse, first had Terrible Terry roll on him, and later another horse of the field that came on from the rear, jump on his head and neck while he was stunned by his fall and the shock of his own horse's weight on his body. Green was unconscious when help reached him.

The ambulance in attendance at the track was hurried to where the rider lay stretched out on the grass and Green was moved first to the Secretary's office of the race track, where a hurried examination of his condition was made, and as he still showed no signs of life, he was removed to the Emergency Hospital at Coney Island. There it was ascertained that he had sustained a complicated fracture of the base of the skull, with accompanying concussion of the brain, in addition to being severely crushed when Terrible Terry rolled over him. It was stated by the surgeons who made the examination that there was hardly a remote possibility of the jockey's recovery, and that his death was to be expected at any moment.

Green had been in the employ of Mr. Hitchcock for a number of years as a steeplechase jockey, and was one of two brothers, Southern negroes, who rode in cross country races for Mr. Hitchcock. The horse which caused the accident, Terrible Terry, raced as a qualified hunter, under the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. Terrible Terry has been in Mr. Hitchcock's stable only since last May, when Mr. Hitchcock bought him at a weeding-out sale of jumpers for $100. The horse has been schooled regularly since then by the regular stable riders, and in his race yesterday was up in front when he fell. The injury to Green is the first really serious accident of the present year in steeplechasing.

TENNIS AT WESTCHESTER.

Champions and ex-Champions Play in Round Robin Doubles.

The absolute superiority of the winning teams was the principal feature of the third day's play in the invitation round robin doubles tennis tournament for men yesterday on the courts of the Country Club of Westchester. Larned paired with Dewhurst and Wright with Ward were the winning teams, but the losers at no time showed winning form with the possible exception of Clothier and Leonard in the first match of the day. Leonard particularly showed off form, though he and his partner rallied in the third set of their match sufficient to win, 7—5. Larned and Dewhurst took the other three with comparatively easy scores.

Wright and Ward from the start gave the onlookers no occasion to doubt a victory for this team. They played the most brilliant tennis of the tournament and had the match secure all the way. Summary:

Men's Doubles.—W. A. Larned and E. B. Dewhurst defeated W. J. Clothier and Edgar Leonard, 6—3, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4; Beal C. Wright and Holcombe Ward defeated Kreigh Collins and R. D. Little, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

Junior Athletic Championships.

The junior championships of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union which are to take place Aug. 13 at Celtic Park, are attracting unusual attention from the general run of athletes who have been unsuccessful in the more important championships. The banner offered to the club whose athletes score the greatest number of points is creating a keen rivalry among the metropolitan clubs, and many of them will enter large teams in their endeavor to capture this point trophy.

Unlike the senior events, the winners of the junior competitions frequently turn up in unexpected quarters, and the uncertainty attached to the contests makes it a very popular affair.

The following events have been decided on by the Championship Committee: 100-yard run, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, three-mile run, 120-yard high hurdle, 220-yard low hurdle, putting sixteen-pound shot, throwing sixteen-pound hammer, throwing the discus, throwing the fifty-six-pound weight, running high jump, running broad jump, and pole vault.

Entries will close with the Championship Committee, care J. E. Sullivan, 15 Warren Street, New York, Aug. 6, 1904.

Yale-Harvard Team in Europe.

QUEENSTOWN, July 13.—The White Star Line steamer Teutonic, from New York July 6, having on board the Harvard-Yale team who are to compete in field sports with Oxford-Cambridge in London July 23, arrived here to-day. The American athletes appeared to be in excellent form for the forthcoming contest. They enjoyed their trip immensely, and were all in the best of health and spirits. The team did not exercise much during the voyage, but will go into training immediately at Brighton. They will disembark at Liverpool to-morrow morning.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M. [illegible] Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

McGinnity Batted Hard in Eighth Inning and New York Lost.

AMERICANS AGAIN DEFEATED

Griffiths, Chesbro, and Clarkson Hit with Ease—Washington Caused Surprise by Winning.

All the Western clubs were successful in the National League yesterday, the New Yorks being beaten at Cincinnati after a sharp contest by a score of 4 to 3. McGinnity kept the hits well scattered until the eighth inning, when a two-bagger, followed by two singles, scored the winning run. At St. Louis the Brooklyns played a hard game, but had to be content with second place. Pittsburg did not allow the Philadelphians to make a run, while Chicago beat Boston by 7 to 4.

In one of the longest nine-inning games of the year, during which the Greater New Yorks used three pitchers to stop the terrific batting of the Cleveland players, the local team could score but three runs, all in the first inning, to sixteen for the visitors. Lajoie made a three-base hit off each of the pitchers, and his batting average for the game was .800. At Philadelphia Bender, the local pitcher, made the season's record by striking out thirteen Chicagoans. Washington won its thirteenth game by defeating St. Louis, and the champion Bostons won from Detroit by 5 to 2.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and the contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Cincinnati, 4; New York, 3.
Chicago, 7; Boston, 4.
St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburg, 11; Philadelphia, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	2	4	3	7	13	13	11	53	.736
Chicago.	4	..	6	5	7	5	9	5	44	.629
Cincinnati.	4	6	..	6	9	2	5	5	40	.580
Pittsburg.	5	5	6	..	5	10	5	6	38	.559
St. Louis.	3	6	6	5	..	4	7	3	36	.514
Boston.	1	4	3	1	2	..	4	7	27	.370
Brooklyn.	1	3	2	3	3	2	..	9	23	.368
Philadelphia.	3	1	2	2	2	3	4	..	17	.250
Games lost.	19	26	29	30	34	46	48	51		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.
Boston at Chicago.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Cleveland, 16; New York, 3.
Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 0.
Boston, 5; Detroit, 2.
Washington, 9; St. Louis, 4.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston.	..	7	4	2	9	4	3	11	46	.662
New York.	6	..	3	5	7	4	4	12	41	.594
Chicago.	3	4	..	9	4	10	3	5	43	.581
Cleveland.	4	4	4	..	3	7	3	6	37	.561
Philadelphia.	5	5	6	4	..	3	3	11	37	.536
St. Louis.	3	3	5	4	3	..	5	6	29	.439
Detroit.	3	2	3	4	3	2	..	2	26	.419
Washington.	0	3	2	2	2	3	3	..	18	.197
Games lost.	23	28	31	29	32	37	40	53		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati Got a Good Start and Defeated the New Yorks.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 13.—The New Yorks went down before the Cincinnatis in one of the most exciting games of the season this afternoon. McGinnity and Walker were the pitchers. The latter had much the harder time of it in spite of the fact that he finished on top. He was hit the harder, and the New Yorks were ever on the bases threatening to deluge the plate with runs. A hit at any one of many places would have placed the "Giants" far in the lead.

McGinnity got a bad start, and it was against a handicap of three runs, scored at the start, that the New Yorks were fighting till the finish. They gradually cut down this till in the seventh they stood even. In the eighth, however, Joe Kelley made a two-bagger with two out and Steinfeldt and Corcoran followed with infield singles which Devlin and Dahlen found too hard to handle. This scored the winning run. Huggins's error put Mertes on base at the start of the ninth, and Dahlen was given a base on balls. Gilbert sacrificed and McGraw's face shone.

Warner, however, sent a short fly to Seymour, and Bowerman, who was sent up for McGinnity, struck out. The game must not be passed without mention of Odwell, who twice made long deadly throws to the bases, catching McGann, and he also made a beautiful catch of Mertes's fly. These feats did the Gotham cause great damage. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Huggins, 2b.	1	1	2	2	1
Seymour, cf.	1	2	3	1	0
Dolan, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Odwell, lf.	0	1	2	2	0
Kelley, 1b.	1	1	7	1	0
Steinf't, 3b.	0	1	4	3	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	2	2	4	0
Schiel, c.	0	0	6	1	0
Walker, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	4	8	27	16	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McCor'k, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Browne, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Devlin, 3b.	0	0	1	4	1
McGann, 1b.	0	2	11	1	0
Mertes, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	2	2	5	1
Gilbert, 2b.	0	2	0	1	0
Warner, c.	0	0	5	2	0
McGinn'y, p.	0	0	1	2	1
*Bowerman.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	9	24	15	3

*Batted for McGinnity in ninth.

Cincinnati .....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 .. —4
New York.....1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Seymour, McGann, Kelley. Three-base hit—McCormick. Stolen bases—Browne. Double play—Seymour, Walker, and Steinfeldt. Bases on balls—Off Walker, 2; off McGinnity, 2. Sacrifice hits—Dolan, (2,) Kelley, Warner, Gilbert. Hit with ball—By McGinnity, 1. Struck out—By Walker, 3; by McGinnity, 4. Time—1:53. Attendance, 3,400. Umpires—Johnstone and Emslie.

ST. LOUIS, 2; BROOKLYN, 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—St. Louis left men on bases in nearly every inning, and but for listless playing might have run up a larger score. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b.	0	1	4	1	1
Shannon, rf.	0	3	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	13	0	0	0
Smoot, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Brain, ss.	1	3	1	7	0
Barclay, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Burke, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0
Zearfoss, c.	0	1	6	1	0
McF'l'nd, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total	2	12	27	14	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	2b. 0	0	1	1	0
Dillon, 1b.	0	0	8	1	0
Lumley, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Sh'kard, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Babb, ss.	1	1	2	2	1
Ritter, c.	0	1	4	2	1
M'C'n'k, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Jordan, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Poole, p.	0	0	0	3	1
Gessler, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	4	24	12	3

St. Louis.....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 .—2
Brooklyn .....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Lumley. Sacrifice hits—Brain, Barclay. Double play—Farrell, Brain, and Beckley. Stolen bases—Babb, Burke, Shannon. Bases on balls—Off Poole, 1; off McFarland, 1. Struck out—By Poole, 2; by McFarland, 6. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Brooklyn, 8. Time—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Zimmer. Attendance—2,600.

CHICAGO, 7; BOSTON, 4.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The locals batted Willhelm hard in the third and fifth, scoring all their runs in these innings, and forcing the pitcher to the bench. Weimer had a sore arm and retired at the end of the second. Evers and Tenney carried off the fielding honors. Attendance, 3,106. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago 0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	—7	11	1
Boston 1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4	7	1

Batteries—Briggs, Weimer, and Kling; McNichols, Wilhelm, and Needham.

PITTSBURG, 11; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—Philadelphia failed to get a hit until the ninth inning. Hoyt, Thomas, and Leach batted Sparks hard in the first inning, scoring seven runs. Sparks was easy and was hit all over the field. Attendance, 2,670. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg.....	7	2	0	1	0	0	3	3	—11	15	1
Philadelphia...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	6	1

Batteries—Flaherty and Smith; Sparks and Dooin.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Used Three Pitchers, but Cleveland Won Handily.

The second game of the series between the Greater New Yorks and Clevelands, at American League Park yesterday, was far from being well played, but this was offset by the hard and safe batting, particularly that of the visitors. From the first inning until the eighth, inclusive, Lajoie and his men kept up an almost uninterrupted bombardment, and when the contest ended had collected seventeen hits, which included a home run, four three-basers, and four doubles. Lajoie contributed largely to this record by making three triple hits and a neat bunt, and with a base on balls and an out in the last inning, the noted player's average at the bat was .800. The New Yorks also batted above the average, but thirteen men left on bases showed the ineffectiveness of the hitting.

Three pitchers were used by the New Yorks, Griffith officiating in the first two innings and then retiring in favor of Chesbro. Great hopes were entertained of "Happy Jack," but six runs in three innings, due to a collection of hits, base on balls, and several fielding errors, was sufficient cause, in the judgment of Manager Griffith, for his removal, and young Clarkson, the ex-Harvard University player, received a trial. He began by striking out Flick, then came a double, base on balls, a three-baser by Lajoie, and a single, all of which contributed three runs. Clarkson finished out the game, and was hit freely with the exception of the last inning, when only four men went to the bat and one reached first on called balls.

Hickman's playing around second base was of a sensational character, picking up ground hit balls and stopping bounders with one hand and then throwing accurately to first base being of frequent occurence. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Flick, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Lush, lf.	2	3	0	0	0
Bradley, 3b.	3	3	3	2	1
Lajoie, ss.	4	4	1	3	1
H'kman, 2b.	0	1	1	6	1
Stovall, 1b.	1	1	13	1	0
Bay, cf.	3	2	5	0	0
Abbott, c.	1	2	2	2	1
B'nhardt, p.	0	2	2	2	1
Total	16	17	27	16	5

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
D'gh'ty, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Will'ms, 2b.	1	3	4	3	0
And'son, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Elb'fld, ss.	1	0	3	3	1
Fultz, cf.	0	3	1	0	0
Conroy, 3b.	0	2	0	2	0
Kleinow, c.	0	1	7	2	1
Osteen, lb.	0	0	11	1	1
Griffith, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Chesbro, p.	0	0	0	2	1
Clarkson, p.	0	0	0	3	1
Total	3	12	27	17	5

Cleveland .....2 1 3 0 3 3 3 1 0—16
New York.....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 3

First base by errors—New York, 3; Cleveland, 3. Bases on balls—Off Griffith, 1; off Chesbro, 1; off Clarkson, 3; off Bernhardt, 3. Left on bases—New York, 13; Cleveland, 6. Struck out—By Chesbro, 2; by Clarkson, 3; by Bernhardt, 2. Base hits—Off Griffith in two innings, 4; off Chesbro in three innings, 6; off Clarkson in four innings, 7. Home runs—Bay. Three-base hits—Lajoie (3,) Abbot. Two-base hits—Bernhardt, Bradley, Lush, Bay, Williams. Stolen bases—Dougherty. Double play—Lajoie and Stovall. Wild pitch—Bernhardt. Passed balls—Kleinow, 3; Abbott, 1. Umpire—Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Attendance—4,060.

PHILADELPHIA, 3; CHICAGO, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Bender to-day broke the season's pitching record by striking out thirteen men. The game was closely contested, and Chicago's failure to score was due to their inability to hit. Attendance, 5,006. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	3	3
Philadelphia...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3	7	2

Batteries—Sullivan and Altrock; Bender and Shreck.

BOSTON, 3; DETROIT, 2.

BOSTON, July 13.—Brilliant fielding by both teams made runs and hits infrequent in to-day's game, Boston defeating Detroit by a score of 3 to 2. Particularly noticeable plays were accomplished by McIntyre, Greminger, Freeman, and Parent. Stovall was wild at the start, and this, with Criger's home run, turned the scale. Attendance, 5,958. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston 1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	5	0
Detroit 1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2	7	0

Batteries—Young and Criger; Stovall and Woods.

WASHINGTON, 9; ST. LOUIS, 4.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Washington drove two pitchers out of the box to-day and defeated St. Louis 9 to 4. The fielding of Cassidy and McCormick and the batting of Stahl were the features. Attendance—1,000. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Washington 1	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	—9	13	1
St. Louis.....1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—4	11	2

Batteries—Patten and Kittredge; Stevens, Howell, Felty, and Bugdes.

American Association.

Kansas City, 6; Toledo, 5.
Milwaukee, 3; Indianapolis, 2.

Eastern League.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City.....0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0—6	12	6
Providence 1	0	0	7	0	1	0	3	—12	13	7

Batteries—Barnett and Carrick, Viau and Taft.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore 0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0—3	4	2
Newark 0	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	—6	5	3

Batteries—Burchell and Byers; Breckenridge and Shea.

Toronto, 5; Montreal, 7.
Buffalo, 4; Rochester, 3.

OWNER MANNIX SUSPENDED.

Ruling of Brighton Stewards Is Pending Further Action on Neponset's Running.

The Stewards representing the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association at the Brighton Beach race meeting, after investigation of the steeplechase won by Neponset on Monday, closed the inquiry yesterday at the Brighton Beach track, and issued instructions to the Secretary of the Brighton Beach Racing Association to reject the entry of Neponset and all entries made by the owner of the horse, Thomas E. Mannix, pending a further decision on the case by the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, to whom the case was referred.

As the Stewards who acted yesterday will act in the next hearing of the case, there is small room for doubt that the ruling for Brighton Beach will be extended to all race courses under the jurisdiction of the association, and will include the exclusion of Owner Mannix and his horses from all Jockey Club tracks.

The specific charge against Mannix was not stated in the announcement of the Stewards' finding, but the inquiry related entirely to the most recent races run by Neponset.

The Stewards representing the Jockey Club at the Brighton meeting also concluded the inquiry into the running of the horse Palmbearer and the riding of Jockey H. Phillips, who rode him when he was beaten a week ago, the investigation having been begun at the instance of E. R. Thomas, ow

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, July 14.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Segel vs Hayes
2—White vs Kappelman
3—Schrader vs Press P Co
4—Stokes vs Bradley
5—Daxs vs City of N Y
6—In re E 165th St
7—Irwin vs Hynes
8—Feist vs Feist
9—Ullrich vs Ullrich
10—Lawton vs Kenny
11—Armour & Co vs Brien
12—Norton vs Dyett
13—Day vs Day
14—Coughlan vs Hayes
15—Melabarre vs McAlpin
16—Giallorenzi vs Ricco
17—In re Nile Tobacco Works
18—Lasila vs Raymore Piano Co
19—Gulshau vs Dowling
20—Kip vs Hollingsworth
21—Slagler vs Claisee
22—Butler vs Hilton
23—In re F M Hausling Co
24—Congelton vs Amer Compound Co
24½—Same vs same
25—Taylor vs Taylor
26—In re Y Y and Bridge
27—In re W 20th to W 22d St
28—In re W 42d and W 43d St, N R
29—Deeg vs Deeg
30—Ferstandig vs Ferstandig
31—Morris vs Union Creamery of Walton, N Y
31½—Same vs same
32—Medina vs Livingston
33—Unger vs Cahn
34—Pasknaz vs Jackson
35—Bendheim vs Rutsky
36—Brienza vs Rofrano
37—Bedell vs No Side Press Co
38—Em Indus Say Bank vs Steffans
39—Ingersoll vs Weld
40—Bolce vs McCormick
41—Jayer vs Jayer
42—Wertz vs U S Cereal Co
43—Reessing vs Stadtmuller
44—Safier vs N Y City Ry Co
45—Rohrs vs same
46—McDonald vs Met St Ry Co
47—Verein vs Beer
48—Pittsburg Wall Paper Co vs Le Roy
49—Spier vs Hyde
50—Smith vs Smith
51—Martindale vs McNally
52—Cong Dorshe Tove, &c, vs Brown
53—Freeman vs Miner
54—Leibel vs Leibel
55—Boice vs Jones
56—City of New York vs Bocock
57—In re Kellogg

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Harriet M Wood, Paul J Riera, Johanna L. Gilligan, Franklin James, Alma Fritz, Emma Keller, Elizabeth Kelter, J Vaughan Snider, Margaret B Shaffiin, Frank W Boddington, George E Hobbs, Loretta Agramonte

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Thorne for the People.

Pleadings.
1—Harry Pressman
2—Robert Smith
3—William M Falvey
4—Harris Rosen
5—Julius Hadell
6—Stanzelo Albeconi
7—Gertrude Smith
8—Mary Flannagan
9—William Ayres
10—Philip Altman
11—Chas Hirschkowitz, alias Chas Hirsch
12—Eugene Warner
13—Kunzio Cerago
14—Lawrence Summerfield
1—Edward Brown
Lawrence Connor
2—Francesco Albanese
3—John Dillon
4—John Van Winkle
5—James McManus
6—Samuel Volpe
7—Morris Knaut
8—Same
9—James O'Donnell
10—Jennie Brauti
11—Charles Wallace
12—Frederick Rasmussen
13—Charles Smith
14—Michael Schinsky
15—Minnie Washington, Mary Williams
16—Carrie Ryan

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Clarke for the People.

1—Arthur Middleton
2—Horace Taylor
3—Nan Burt
4—Edward H De Wolf
5—John D Hunter
6—Annie Connors
7—Thomas Maher
8—Giuseppe Maffelo
9—Hattie Jordan
10—Anna Johnson
11—Mary Lee
12—Samuel Schwartz
13—Thomas Seery
14—Edward Reynolds

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—(June term continued.)—Recess to July 18.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, announced the following decisions yesterday:

The People, &c., plaintiffs, vs. Thomas W. Fitzgerald and Appleton L. Clark, defendants.—Judgment ordered for defendant Fitzgerald. Opinions by O'Brien, Patterson, and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

John E. McDonald, appellant, vs. Charles W. Morse, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Ida M. Lawrence, appellant, vs. Alfred J. Cammeyer, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Ezekiel C. M. Rand, appellant, vs. Iowa Central Railway Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Otto W. Doll, plaintiff, vs. Leon Pizer and another, defendants.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Joseph A. Haefelin, appellant, vs. John B. McDonald, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to plead over on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinions by Ingraham, Hatch, and Patterson, JJ.

Helios-Upton Company, respondent, vs. Orlando F. Thomas et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Dometilie Denison, individually, &c., respondent, vs. William B. Denison et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Lawrence Summerfield, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion.

Pietro Ansolone, respondent, vs. Jacob Paskuss, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Adolph Volcker, respondent, vs. Peter Herter et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

T. Channon Press, appellant, vs. Abraham H. Feuchtwanger, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Lois T. Fitch, respondent, vs. Frank H. Fleer & Co., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

David Belasco, appellant, vs. Marc Klaw and another, respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Charles W. Hall, respondent, vs. Frederick Gerken, appellant.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs to either party.

May Drey, appellant, vs. Charles Weil et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

William S. Hill et al., respondents, vs. James J. Thompson, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Annie F. Dieter impleaded, appellant, vs. Title Guaranty and Trust Company, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion remitted to Special Term for hearing. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

Caroline Smyth, respondent, vs. Edward J. Graecen, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order directed as stated in opinion. Opinion by Patterson, J.

James A. Jewell, respondent, vs. Caroline L. Jewell, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, and cause set down for trial for October term. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Lewis J. Phillips and another, as Trustees, plaintiffs, vs. Isaac Kahn et al. Max Radt, Trustee in Bankruptcy, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

Mary Sweeny, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Lafflin Kellogg, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Harvey S. Armstrong, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion.

People ex rel. George Blair, relator, vs. James H. Tully, Commissioner, respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

William H. Boller, respondent, vs. Naomi S. Boller, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

Elihu J. Jewell, appellant, vs. Frank H. Jewell, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Fort Wayne Electric Works, respondent, vs. De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

Arthur L. Meyer, appellant, vs. W. Seward Webb, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. John Gruenberg, appellant, vs. George B. McClellan, Mayor, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Isidor Straus, appellant, vs. American Publishers' Association, respondent.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Samuel V. Hoffman et al., respondents, vs. Samuel V. Abel et al., defendants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Alice M. Carroll, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Pennsylvania Steel Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied. Opinion per curiam.

James Gilmour, respondent, vs. Alice B. Colcord, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed as to defendants, Howard White, Jules J. Peugnet, and the B. B. Goetz Manufacturing Co. with one bill of costs, and personal judgment entered in favor of the appellant Colcord in favor of plaintiff James B. Gilmour, without costs of appeal to either party. Opinion by Hatch, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting as to personal judgment.)

Daniel Nichols, respondent, vs. Daniel Coleman et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Henry S. Crowley, appellant, vs. Edward W. S. Johnston, and another, respondents.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Hatch, J.

The City of New York, respondent, vs. John B. Sexton, &c., appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Henry R. Topham, respondent, vs. Interurban St. Ry. Co., appellant.—Determination reversed and judgment of Municipal Court affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Hatch, Ingraham, and O'Brien, JJ., (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

Frank C. Walker, respondent, vs. Interurban St. Ry. Co., appellant.—Determination affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Hatch and Ingraham, JJ., (Van Brunt, P. J., and Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

William Griffin vs. the Same.—Determination affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch and Ingraham, JJ., (Van Brunt, P. J., and Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

Frank C. Walker vs. the Same.—Determination affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J., (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

Referee Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Frank M. Sharp vs. Otto Kainer—Isaac B. Brennan.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Petersen vs. Loos—Frank D. Arthur, Hayman vs. Hayman—Paul L. Kiernan. In re Export Lumber Co.—Henry B. Ketcham. Asch vs. Morehouse—Eugene H. Pomeroy.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. vs. Knowiton-Hall Co.—Edward B. La Retra, Mooney vs. Wood, (2 cases)—Daniel F. Cohalan.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Poythress vs. Gile—George M. Royston.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:40	Sun sets	7:31	Moon sets	8:30

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	8:20	Gov. Isl'd	8:48	H. Gate	10:39
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	8:38	Gov. Isl'd	9:02	H. Gate	10:58

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Dorado, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Kansas City, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow		
Princess Alice, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JULY 15.		
Athos, Anagua, Haiti, and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Benedict, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JULY 16.		
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
El Cid, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Valle, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Glencoe, Argentina, Uruguay, and Para	8:30 A. M.	
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Manoa, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Barbados, &c.		12:00 M.
Maracaibo, La Guayra and Curacao	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London		8:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Hamburg		7:30 A. M.
Princess Irene, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:30 A. M.	
Sibiria, Kingston, Savanilla, and Cartagena	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ulier, West Indies, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zealand, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestras on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren st., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Pier 8t., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL & CHESTER W. CHAPIN. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Springfield, and North. Week days Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45, ft. E. 31st St. PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45, ft. E. 31st St. 3:00 P. M. Str. NEW HAMPSHIRE lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 12 night. Sundays RICH. PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30, ft. E. 31st St. 10 A. M., return, due N. Y. 3:45 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 31, E. R. (near Market St.) week days. Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11 A. M. WILLIAM G. PAYNE 3 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Steamer WILLIAM G. PAYNE stops at ft. E. 31st St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 31, E. R.

Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 1123, 261, 673, 1,185, 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Square, 182 5th Avenue, 245 Columbus Avenue, 273 W. and 153 E. 125th Street, New York; 4 Court, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at Piers.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St., 9:00 "
" West 129th St., 9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on Saturdays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

New Jersey Central

Sandy Hook Route

From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.

Boats leave at 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.30, 5.30, 8.00 P. M.; Sundays, 10.00 A. M., 1.00, 4.00, 8.00 P. M., for all

New Jersey Coast Resorts

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY

New C. W. Morse, Sailing on odd dates in July, and Adirondack

ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY. SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. ORCHESTRA. Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M. Direct rail connection at Albany with express trains to all points. C. W. Morse Souvenir, 10c. postage.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson and the Berkshires, Coxsackie and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA week-days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St.; 7 P. M. from West 129th St.

Str. "Onteora" (NEW) Saturdays, 1:30 from Christopher St.; 1:50 from West 129th St. for Catskill, Hudson by annex, and Malden. Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.

Dining Room on Main Deck.

Illustrated Folder mailed free.

TROY LINE.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, N. R., West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), 6 P. M. Sunday—STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connections made at Troy for all resorts North and East. Phone 1208—Spring.

Dining-rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight. Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50; Lake George, $6.30; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

JOY LINE.

PROVIDENCE $2.00 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON $3.00 DIRECT

MOST DELIGHTFUL TRIP IN AMERICA. From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 800 Orchard.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,

Steamers leave Pier 18 E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M. MONDAYS, EXTRA TRIP, 8 A. M., FOR SAG HARBOR.

HARTFORD LINE

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

Central Hudson Boats leave Franklin St. daily for W. Point, Cornwall, N'burgh Rondout, Po'keepsie.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

APARTMENT HOTEL. ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF. THE GERARD A MINUTE FROM BROADWAY—123 W. 44th.

We are offering cool, pleasant rooms and apartments at ½ usual rate during July and August. Would be pleased to have you call and see how comfortable we can make you.

UNDER ORIGINAL MANAGEMENT.

C. B. GERARD, Prop. T. J. MORRIS, Mgr.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES.

LISTERATED FOOT POWDER

Quickly relieves aching and perspiring feet. The Alpers Pharmacy, 45&47 West 34st St., N.Y.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

A DOG SCHOOL.

Boarding, housebreaking, clipping, anything with any dog; cats and birds boarded; dogs for sale. 110th St. and B'way. Tel. 2505J Morningside.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON

Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.

Philadelphia ..July 16 New York.....July 30
St. Louis.....July 23 St. Paul.....Aug. 6

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MINNEAPOLIS.....July 16, 8 A. M.
MESABA.....July 23, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....July 30, 7:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 6, Noon

Only first-class passengers carried.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.

Zeeland .....July 16 Vaderland.....July 30
Finland .....July 23 Kroonland .....Aug. 6

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.

Majestic..July 20, 10 AM Arabic...July 29, 6 AM
Cedric...July 22, 1 PM Teutonic..Aug. 3, 10 AM
Oceanic...July 27, 5 PM Celtic.....Aug. 5, Noon

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.

Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser..July 19, 10 AM Kronprinz.Aug.23, 1 PM
Kronprinz..July 26, 2:30 PM K.Wm.II.Sep.6, 12:30 PM
K.Wm. II..Aug. 2, 7 PM Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM
Kaiser..Aug. 16, 10 AM Kronprinz.Sep.20, 1 PM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Alice...July 14, 10 AM Kurfuerst.Aug.11,10 AM
Barbar'a.July 21, 11AM Alice...Aug. 13, 10 AM
Friedrich..July28, 10AM Barbar'sa.Aug.25, 10 AM
Bremen...Aug. 2, 9 AM Friedrich.Aug. 30, Noon

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Irene...July 16, 11 AM Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM
Luise...Aug. 6, 11 AM Irene...Oct. 8, 11 AM
Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM Hohenz'n.Oct.15, 11 AM
Hohenz'n.Sep.10, 11 AM Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 41 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.

*Pretoria..July16,7:30 AM Bulgaria.July 30, 7 AM
Hamburg..July 21, Noon *Deutschl'd.Aug.4,10 AM
‡Waldersee..July 23, 2 PM ‡Pennsylv'ia.Aug.6, Noon
*Moltke..July 28, 10 AM *Patricia.Aug.13,6:30 AM

*Grill Room on these steamers.
‡Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa

by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Prinz Oskar.....July 16, 9 A.M.; Sept. 6, 2 P.M.
Prinz Adalbert..Aug. 16, 9 A.M.; Oct. 4, Noon

First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward.
According to Season.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.

From Piers 51-52, North River.

Campania..July16, 9 AM Umbria...Aug. 6, 10 AM
Etruria..July 23, 10 AM Campania.Aug.13, 9 AM
Lucania..July 30, 10 AM Etruria..Aug. 20, 10 AM

Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria $65 and upwards according to accommodation.

Tuesday Service.

Aurania..July 26, 1 PM Carpathia...Aug. 9 Noon

Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.

Slavonia..July 21, 3 PM Ultonia...Aug. 16, Noon
Pannonia..Aug. 2, Noon Slavonia.Aug. 30, Noon

Apply 29 Broadway, New York.

Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Astoria..July 16, Noon Anchoria.July 30, Noon
Columbia.July 23, 3 PM Furnessia.Aug. 6, Noon

First saloon, $50 and up.

Second saloon, $25 & $26; Third class, $18 & $14.

For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.

Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.

Potsdam.....July 19 Noordam.....Aug. 16
Rotterdam.....Aug. 2 Ryndam.....Aug. 23
Statendam.....Aug. 9 Potsdam.....Aug. 30

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

WHY NOT GO ROUND THE WORLD?

Japan and the Far East were never so interesting as at the present time. Our 33d Annual Series of Tours Round the World consists of Six Select Limited Parties, leaving from August to November respectively six months' journey, visiting Honolulu, Japan, China, the East Indies, Ceylon India, Egypt, &c. Some parties proceed westward, some eastward. Highest class arrangements. Programme on request.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, 849 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, &c. Our 124 offices, with resident staff, cover the entire world.

NOVA SCOTIA

THE IDEAL VACATION COUNTRY.

Direct Weekly Service Between

NEW YORK, YARMOUTH & HALIFAX

BY DOMINION ATLANTIC RY'S

TWIN SCREW 19 KNOT S. S.

PRINCE ARTHUR

from Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y. at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin, berth and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourist Agents or to MUNSON S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 86 BEAVER STREET, BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,

PORTLAND LINE,

IS A MOST DELIGHTFUL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.

White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each.

Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket offices, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1200—Orchard.

WATERWAYS of the Southern Pacific

DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIPS.

New York to New Orleans.

Elegant New Passenger Steamships.

Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.

Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.

For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.



Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Mobile, Ala.; Georgia, Florida. Free, book, "Sea Trips."

NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE SUMMER EXC. TICKETS.

Arrived.

Deutschland, (Ger. tank.) Shields, June 28.
Gordon Castle, Durban, June 1.
Barbarossa, Bremen, July 2.
Aragon, Georgetown, July 10.
Exeter City, St. Vincent, C. V., June 30.
Bellis, Fast Morant, July 7.
Liguria, Genoa, June 27.
Allianca, Colon, July 6.
El Valle, Galveston, July 7.
Princess Irene, Naples, July 1.
Majestic, Liverpool, July 6.
Hamilton, Norfolk, July 12.
Iroquois, Charleston, July 10.
Tuscarora, London, June 29.
Goldsboro, Philadelphia, July 12.
Charles Tiberchein, Dunkirk, June 29.

Sailed.

Texan, for San Diego, San Francisco, &c.
Captain Bennett, for Port Antonio.
R. de Satrustegui, for Havana.
Kansas City, for Bristol.
Comus, Glasgow, July 14.
Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Colorado, for Galveston.
Guyandotte, for Newport News.
Baltic, for Liverpool.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., July 13, 8:30 P. M., northwest, light breeze; clear.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Sangford, at Santander, July 8.
Deutschland, at Plymouth, July 13.
Grosser Kurfuerst, at Plymouth, July 13.
Sicilia, at Malta, July 13.

Sailed.

Flumineuse, from Barbados, July 12.
Mannheim, from Rotterdam, July 12.
Aurania, from Queenstown, July 13.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, from Southampton, July 13.
Oceanic, from Liverpool, July 13.

Passed.

La Lorraine, the Lizard, for Havre, July 13.
Teutonic, Brow Head, for Liverpool, July 13.
Claverburn, Gibraltar, for New York, July 13.
Excelsior, Scilly, for Rotterdam, July 14.
Frieda, Gibraltar, from New York, July 13.
Moordam, Scilly, from New York, July 13.

The Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 10.

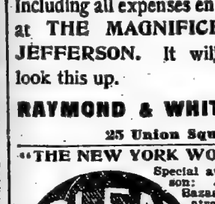
EXCURSIONS.

9 DAYS' TRIP TO ST. LOUIS $75

Including all expenses en route and stop at THE MAGNIFICENT HOTEL JEFFERSON. It will pay you to look this up.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
225 Union Square.

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR!"



Special attractions this season: Japanese Village, Bazaar, Tea House, Theatre, Native Hawaiian Singers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand menagerie. Museum. Aviary. Aquarium. "KLEIN DEUTSCHLAND." Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Billiards and outdoor sports. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners A LA CARTE. TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE. Leave Cortlandt Street Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 32d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including free admission to all attractions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE REGULAR ALL WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND

They cannot burn! They cannot sink!

LANDING at the centre of the great, new and stellar attractions.

SPECIAL TO-DAY.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, Half Hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT'S LIQUORS & CIGARS served under company management.

STEAMER TAURUS of Iron Steamboat Fleet will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS.

Leave 31st St., East River, 7:30 A. M. Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, 8:20 A. M.

BAIT AND TACKLE ON BOARD.

Fare: Gentlemen, 75c; Ladies, 50c; Children, 25c

"GO TO THE BEACH AND COOL OFF"

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., week days 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10 (12:40 Race Days), and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 6:00, 6:40, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days 5:40, 6:30, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10.50 A. M. 12:50 (1:20 Saturdays only), 1:50 (2:20 Saturdays only), 2:50 (3:30 Saturdays only), 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20 (9:50 Saturdays only), 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.

EXCURSIONS

Up the Sound

EVERY Saturday Afternoon and Sunday Morning

To Sea Cliff and Glenwood

Stops at Great Neck Saturdays

The popular Steamer "MANHASSET" will leave Pier 13, E. R., (near Wall St.,) on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M.; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Ret., arrive N. Y. 9:35 P. M. On Sundays leave Pier 13, 9:30; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Ret., arrive N. Y. 6:30 P. M.

Excursion 50c. Tickets.

MAUCH CH

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 15.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Equipment Mortgage Bonds, dated September 3, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sixty-two (62) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

9	191	440	626	857	994	1058
24	245	479	634	901	999	1142
41	316	482	646	879	1004	1165
58	330	495	742	892	1018	1187
72	340	520	746	913	1028	1190
79	359	527	780	922	1029	1237
128	365	557	815	929	1032	1250
137	391	620	839	943	1037	1255
189	398	624	842	990	1038	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By J. N. WALLACE,
4th Vice-President.

New York, June 1, 1904.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the sixty-two bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
For Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
W. H. SMIDT,
[Seal] Notary Public, Rockland Co., Certificate filed in New York Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1904, attached thereto, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1904, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
By J. N. WALLACE,
4th Vice-President.

Detroit Southern Railroad Co.

First Mortgage 50 Year 4% Gold Bonds.

The undersigned, at the instance of the holders of a majority of the said bonds, have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of depositing bondholders.

A Protective Agreement has accordingly been prepared, copies of which can be obtained from the NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, 26 Broad Street, New York, or from either of the undersigned.

Holders of the above bonds are requested to deposit their bonds, with June, 1904, coupons attached, with the NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, which has been appointed depositary, on or before the **first day of August, 1904,** Negotiable temporary receipts will be issued by the depositary. Application to the New York Stock Exchange to list engraved certificates of deposit will be made in due time.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1904.

OTTO T. BANNARD, Chairman.
SIDNEY O. BORG,
P. J. GOODHART,
GEORGE B. MOFFAT,
JAMES H. OLIPHANT,
} Committee.

GROESBECK FOWLER, Secretary.
HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE,
LEOPOLD WALLACH,
Counsel.

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, N. Y.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
SURPLUS.....$2,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....$644,565.96

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the fifteenth day of July, 1904, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of eight thousand and eight 14 100 dollars ($8,008.14.)
New York Security & Trust Co.,
Successor to CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
July 10, 1904.

Empire Trust Company
Successor to McVickar Realty Trust Co. and Empire State Trust Co.
Capital and Surplus - - $1,500,000.00
Main office 42 Broadway.
Branch offices { 637 Fifth Ave. / 450 Columbus Ave. / 242 East Houston St.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000.
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY.
New York, June 15, 1904.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company, at a meeting this day held, called a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company to convene at the office of the Company in Beechmont, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of July, 1904, at eleven o'clock A. M., standard time, to consider and act upon resolutions to be brought before them at said meeting in substantially the form and to the effect following, viz.:

"Resolved (1), that the capital stock of the Southern Pacific Company be increased one hundred million dollars, by issuing one million additional shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each."

"Resolved, (2), that the said increased stock shall be preferred stock; that the holders of such preferred stock shall be entitled to dividends in each fiscal year at such rate, not exceeding, seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually out of the net profits, as shall be declared by the Board of Directors, before any dividend shall be declared on the common stock; that such dividends shall be noncumulative; that the holders of such preferred stock shall not, by virtue thereof, be entitled to any other or further share of the profits of the Company; that, upon the dissolution of the Company, voluntarily or otherwise, the holders of preferred stock shall be entitled to have their shares redeemed at par before any distribution of any part of the assets of the Company shall be made to the holders of the common stock; that said preferred stock shall be issued and sold, from time to time, to such amounts and in such manner, as the Board of Directors may authorize and determine, but not less than the par value of the shares; that it shall be convertible into common stock share for share, at the option of the holders at any time; and shall be redeemable, at the option of the Company, on or at any time after the first day of July, 1905, and before the first day of July, 1910, at one hundred and fifteen dollars per share."

"Resolved (3), that the Board of Directors shall be and they are hereby authorized to establish, from time to time, and enforce all such rules and regulations respecting the issuing, sale, redemption and conversion of such stock, not inconsistent herewith, as in the judgment of the Board may be necessary or expedient."

For the purpose of such special meeting the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed July 14, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Thursday, July 21, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ALEX. MILLAR,
Secretary and Clerk.

To the stockholders of the Standard American Company:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Standard American Company, for the purpose of removing Elery C. Bacon as Director of the said Company, and for the purpose of electing another Director in his place, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the twenty-first day of July, 1904, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The transfer books will remain closed from the eleventh day of July, 1904, until the twenty-second day of July, 1904.

Dated the sixth day of July, 1904.

ED. J. FANDREY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1181 8th Av., New York City, on the 1st day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

STEPHEN MERRITT, President.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

ALFRED M. LAMAR,
BANKER.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
MAIN OFFICE, EXCHANGE BUILDING, 60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BRANCH OFFICES: 215 WEST 125TH ST. / 30 EAST 42D ST. / 12 EAST 23D ST. / TEMPLE BAR BLDG., B'KLYN.
STOCKS — GRAIN — COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
We will be pleased to send you our MARKET LETTER and give our views on any stock or stock you are interested in.
Address Inquiries to Statistical Department.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15 AND 17 BROAD ST.
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FINANCIAL.

$100,000
Milwaukee Gas Light Co.
First Mortgage Gold 4s
MATURING MAY 1, 1927.
AUTHORIZED $10,000,000
OUTSTANDING 7,000,000
Secured by a first mortgage upon the property of the company, consisting of a plant having a daily capacity of 9,500,000 cu. ft., 350 miles of mains.
Organized in 1852 under a perpetual charter and perpetual and exclusive franchise.
PRICE AND FURTHER PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION.

Farson, Leach & Co.
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Chicago. Phila. Boston.

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
BALTIMORE, July 13, 1904.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the company for the six months ended June 30, 1904, a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the company, to be paid September 1, 1904, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 15, 1904. The board also declared from the surplus earnings of the company a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the common stock of the company, payable on September 1, 1904, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 15, 1904. For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on August 15, 1904, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Sept. 1, 1904.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
by C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
No. 195 Broadway, New York.
DIVIDEND NO. 51.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) PER SHARE upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 25th day of July, 1904, to the stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 30th day of June, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed on June 30th, 1904, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on July 21st, 1904, at ten o'clock A. M.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

PITTSBURG COAL COMPANY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1 3-4) PER CENT. ON THE PREFERRED STOCK FROM THE EARNINGS, PAYABLE JULY 25TH, 1904, TO STOCKHOLDERS OF RECORD JULY 15TH, 1904.

F. J. LEMOYNE, Secretary,
Pittsburg, Pa., July 12, 1904.

Office of **Wells, Fargo & Co.,**
51 Broadway,
New York, June 20, 1904.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. have been declared by the Directors of the company, payable July 15, 1904, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close June 30, 1904, and reopen July 16, 1904.

H. B. PARSONS, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL first mortgage 7 per cent. registered bonds of the Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Monday, July 18, 1904, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due August 1st, 1904, and will open August 2nd, at 10 A. M.

WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, July 12, 1904.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A Dividend of One and a Half Dollars per share and an Extra Dividend of Three-quarters of a Dollar per share will be paid on Friday, July 15, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, June 30, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed from July 1st to July 14th, both days included.

June 15, 1904. WM. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co.
No. 42 Broadway, New York, July 12, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 105.

The Directors of the Company have this day declared a dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock, payable July 23d, 1904.

The Transfer books will be closed from July 13th to July 23d, 1904, inclusive.

S. HEIDELSHEIMER, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—20 shares U. S. Steel pf., 18,646, in the name of Chas. H. Echols. Notify Ellingwood & Cunningham, 43 Wall St.

MINERAL PRODUCTS IN 1903.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The United States Geological Survey sends out the following preliminary statement, subject to revision: "The value of the production of the following minerals and other substances in the calendar year 1903 [illegible] $344,350,000; iron [illegible] $5,150,196; [illegible] $68,450,000; anthra[illegible]

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Wednesday, July 13, 1904.

Impl Japanese Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co tempy ctfs full pd for 6% steri loan
1,000 ..... 93⅜
4,000 ..... 93½
3,000 ..... 93⅜
500 ..... 93½
13,000 ..... 93¼
Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs full instl paid
2,000 101
5,000 ..... 100⅝
Adams Expr 4s
1,000 103
Am Hide & L 6s
15,000 84
Am Thread 4s
5,000 80
10,000 ..... 80½
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s
2,000 ..... 102⅞
500 103
2,000 ..... 102⅞
500 ..... 102⅝
500 ..... 102⅝
24,000 ..... 102⅞
2,000 ..... 102⅞
adjustment 4s stamped
2,000 92
10,000 ..... 92⅛
27,000 ..... 92¼
500 ..... 92⅛
East Okla 4s
5,000 97
5,000 s 96½
5,000 ..... 97½
Atlan Coast L 4s
1,000 ..... 98⅜
1,000 g-10F 98⅝
B & O pr lien 3½s
2,000 ..... 94⅞
gold 4s
50,000 ..... 103⅛
3,000 ..... 103⅛
S Wn div 3½s
2,000 91
20,000 ..... 91¼
10,000 91
10,000 ..... 91¼
Bway & 7th Av 1st con 5s
3,000 116
Bklyn Rap Tr ref conv 4s
12,000 78
1,000 ..... 78¼
Bklyn Un Elv 1st
1,000 ..... 107⅜
25,000 ..... 107½
2,000 ..... 107⅜
10,000 ..... 107½
Canada So 1st
12,000 ..... 103¼
Canada So 2d
4,000 108
Cen Brnh U P 1st
1,000 ..... 92½
Cent of Ga con 5s
2,000 ..... 110⅝
5,000 ..... 110⅞
1st inc 5s
1,000 70
2d inc 5s
10,000 41
3d inc 5s
5,000 28
2,000 27
Cen Pac gtd 4s
1,000 ..... 101⅜
12,000 ..... 101⅞
Ches & O con 5s
1,000 ..... 118⅜
Ches & O gen 4½s
1,000 106
3,000 ..... 106¼
2,000 ..... 106⅛
1,000 3 ..... 106½
Chi & Alt 3½s
50,000 ..... 78½
Chi, Bur & Quincy 4s joint bds
80,000 ..... 98⅜
20,000 ..... 98⅛
85,000 ..... 98⅜
16,000 ..... 98⅜
10,000 ..... 98⅛
53,000 98
58,000 ..... 98¼
35,000 ..... 98½
5,000 ..... 98⅛
9,000 98
1,000 ..... 98⅛
6,000 98
10,000 ..... 97⅞
50,000 98
10,000 ..... 98⅛
2,000 98
10,000 ..... 97⅞
13,000 98
registered
100,000 98
9,000 ..... 97⅜
Chi, Mil & St Paul W & M div 6s
2,000 114
S Minn div 6s
5,000 ..... 110½
C, R I & P gen 4s
10,000 ..... 104½
C, R I & P R R 4s
15,000 ..... 71½
5,000 ..... 71½
21,000 ..... 71½
10,000 ..... 71⅞
1,000 ..... 71½
18,000 ..... 71⅝
10,000 ..... 71¾
3,000 ..... 71⅝
2,000 ..... 72⅜
C, R I & P R R coll trust 5s
111,000 81
11,000 ..... 81½
10,000 ..... 81⅞
11,000 ..... 81½
Chi Ter Tran 4s
10,000 ..... 73½
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
47,000 ..... 101½
1,000 ..... 101⅜
5,000 ..... 101½
Col F & I conv 5s
Trust Co ctfs
4,000 ..... 71⅝
Cons Gas Co N Y
Natl City Bk ctfs full pd for conv deb 6s
6,000 ..... 173½
Consol Tob 4s
22,000 ..... 64½
16,000 ..... 64⅝
31,000 ..... 64½
15,000 ..... 64½
25,000 ..... 64⅝
6,000 ..... 64½
3,000 ..... 64⅝
1,000 ..... 64¾
11,000 ..... 64¾
1,000 ..... 64½
10,000 ..... 99⅜
Detr Southn 4s
10,000 41
5,000 ..... 40⅜
Dist Sec Corpor 5s
10,000 ..... 64½
5,000 64
3,000 ..... 63⅞
Erie 1st con 4s
4,000 ..... 99⅛
4,000 99
Erie 1st gen 4s
6,000 ..... 85½
Erie Penn col tr 4s
2,000 ..... 94½
2,000 94
Evans & Ter Hte 1st gen 5s
2,000 ..... 105⅜
Hock Vy 1st 4½s
1,000 ..... 107⅜
Ill Cen Wn Line 4s
2,000 ..... 107¼
Ill Cen Lo div 3½s
1,000 94
Int & Gt N 2d 5s
1,000 ..... 99¼
Int Paper 6s
10,000 ..... 108⅝
Int S Pump 6s
1,000 101
2,000 ..... 101½
K C Ft S & M 4s
7,000 ..... 82½
Kings Co Elv 4s
13,000 ..... 90¼
Lacka Steel 5s
18,000 ..... 98⅝
10,000 ..... 98⅜
L S & M S deb 4s
13,000 ..... 101¼
L S & M S 3½s
20,000 ..... 90¾
Long Isl gen 4s
1,000 ..... 99½
Lo & Na coll tr 4s
10,000 ..... 98⅜
20,000 ..... 98⅝
2,000 ..... 98⅜
1,000 ..... 98⅝
unified 4s
25,000 ..... 100¾
10,000 100
62,000 ..... 100½
Total sales $4,408,000

Met St gen 5s
1,000 116
4,000 ..... 116½
Met St Ry ref 4s
3,000 ..... 90⅞
Mex Cen con 4s
2,000 62
Mex Cen 1st inc
10,000 14
10,000 ..... 14½
5,000 ..... 14⅞
5,000 15
3,000 ..... 14⅞
Mex Cen 2d inc
10,000 8
Milw Gas Lt 4s
1,000 ..... 90½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 98⅝
1,000 ..... 99½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
24,000 80
11,000 ..... 80½
Mo, Kan & Texas ext 5s
6,000 ..... 102½
5,000 ..... 102⅝
Mo, Kan & Tex of Tx 5s
5,000 ..... 103⅜
10,000 104
10,000 ..... 104¼
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
10,000 ..... 108½
Mo Pac trust 5s
1,000 ..... 107⅝
1,000 108
Nas Elec R R 4s
12,000 ..... 82½
Natl R R of Mex 1st con 4s
3,000 ..... 77⅝
N Y Cen & H Riv 3½s
4,000 ..... 90⅞
L S col 3½s
10,000 ..... 83½
registered
90,000 ..... 91½
M C col 3½s
1,000 91
Nor & Wn con 4s
9,000 ..... 101¼
4,000 101
Nor & Wn, Pocah C & C 4s
20,000 94
9,000 ..... 93⅞
3,000 94
Nor Pac gen 3s
10,000 ..... 74⅝
500 75
9,000 75
Northn Pac 4s
2,000 105
Ore Short Line 4s, partic bds
14,000 ..... 97½
2,000 ..... 97⅝
1,000 ..... 97¾
7,000 ..... 97⅝
15,000 ..... 97⅞
40,000 98
5,000 ..... 97⅞
5,000 98
5,000 3 ..... 97⅞
Penn conv 3½s
6,000 98
Peo & E 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 99⅝
Peo & E inc 4s
6,000 59
2,000 60
Reading gen 4s
3,000 99
1,000 ..... 98⅞
9,000 99
4,000 ..... 98⅝
2,000 99
2,000 ..... 98⅞
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s
2,000 ..... 116½
unify & ref 4s
40,000 ..... 89½
St L & S F R R refunds 4s
5,000 ..... 81⅝
11,000 ..... 81⅞
2,000 82
St L Sthwn 1st 4s
3,000 ..... 96¼
cons 4s
5,000 ..... 70⅝
21,000 71
Southn Pac 4½s
20,000 ..... 100¼
11,000 ..... 100⅝
Southn Pac 4s
8,000 ..... 93⅞
12,000 94
500 ..... 93¾
21,000 94
10,000 94
15,000 ..... 94⅛
Southn Ry 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 115⅝
15,000 ..... 115½
Standd R & T 6s
7,000 40
Third Av con 5s
10,000 ..... 94¼
10,000 94
5,000 ..... 94¼
7,000 ..... 94¼
Tol, St L & W 4s
5,000 72
1,000 ..... 71⅝
11,000 72
1,000 ..... 72½
Un Pac 1st 4s
40,000 ..... 104½
500 ..... 105¼
2,000 ..... 104⅝
1,000 ..... 104⅝
500 ..... 104⅜
2,000 ..... 104⅝
Un Pac conv 4s
41,000 ..... 101⅞
10,000 ..... 101⅝
10,000 ..... 101⅝
10,000 ..... 101⅝
88,000 ..... 101⅝
2,000 ..... 101⅝
35,000 ..... 101⅞
5,000 ..... 101⅞
24,000 ..... 101⅝
91,000 ..... 101⅞
207,000 102
10,000 ..... 101⅞
4,000 ..... 101⅝
58,000 ..... 101⅞
24,000 102
Un Rds of S F 4s
40,000 ..... 80¼
40,000 ..... 80⅜
18,000 ..... 80⅜
U S Rlty & Imp conv deb 5s
25,000 82
10,000 ..... 82¼
U S Steel Corpor s&g fund 5s
15,000 ..... 78½
12,000 ..... 78⅝
27,000 ..... 78½
144,000 ..... 78⅝
10,000 ..... 78½
80,000 ..... 78⅝
2,000 ..... 78½
25,000 ..... 78½
10,000 ..... 78⅝
20,000 ..... 78⅝
60,000 ..... 78⅝
44,000 5s 78⅝
112,000 ..... 78½
1,000 ..... 78⅝
32,000 ..... 78⅝
25,000 ..... 78⅝
143,000 ..... 78⅝
1,000 ..... 78⅝
82,000 ..... 78⅝
50,000 ..... 78⅝
10,000 ..... 78⅝
1,000 ..... 78⅝
2,000 ..... 78⅝
80,000 ..... 78⅝
2,000 ..... 78⅝
40,000 ..... 78⅝
3,000 ..... 78⅝
Wab 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 117½
3,000 ..... 109⅜
7,000 ..... 109⅜
Wabash deb B
10,000 ..... 58⅜
20,000 ..... 58½
5,000 ..... 58⅜
15,000 ..... 59¼
2,000 ..... 59⅜
5,000 ..... 59⅜
15,000 ..... 59⅜
40,000 60
2,000 ..... 59½
Wab Om div 3½s
2,000 83
West Shore 4s reg
5,000 ..... 107¼
Wheeling & L Erie 1st con 4s
24,000 91
4,000 ..... 91½
Wis Cent gen 4s
2,000 90

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	556	547	547
1st week July	$106,189	$102,310	$85,236
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
1st week July	116,898	141,781	125,830
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
1st week July	103,420	101,250	
From Jan. 1	2,147,859	2,096,711	
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	574	574	574
1st week July	49,212	51,696	54,770
ILLINOIS SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	137	96	96
Month June	25,161	12,754	12,194
Fiscal year	254,068	148,828	135,125
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,159	1,007	1,006
1st week July	77,612	77,362	66,652
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	177
1st week July	25,460	28,888	11,433
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	127	127	127
1st week July	9,810	9,888	
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,308	1,308	1,233
1st week July	143,710	138,138	115,351
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	243	243	243
1st week July	28,600	28,600	20,478
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	256	256	256
1st week July	48,000	48,000	48,000

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 13.—The tone of the money market is a trifle firmer, but there is still no change in rates. Call loans, 2½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3½@4 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 3¾@4 per cent.; Clearing house loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, par, discount. Clearings, $21,676,001; balances, $1,141,961. Sub-Treasury debit, $136,256. The foreign exchange market shows a tendency to ease. Rates remain unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88	
Sterling	4.87½	4.85¼
Commercial		4.84¾
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18⅞
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	40½	40¾

The special feature of to-day's active stock market was Copper Range, in which the trading was of enormous volume. It advanced well above 53, showing a gain of about 10 points this week. In the afternoon a slight reaction sent quotations off a little. Centennial and Utah were conspicuous, and Isle Royal went up on what seemed to be excellent buying. Osceola, Trinity, and United States Mining also were strong. Outside the copper list the features were United Fruit and Massachusetts Electrics. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
555	Atchison	76⅞	75½	76⅝
137	Atchison pf	95⅝	95¼	95⅞
84	Boston Elevated	152	151¼	151¾
4	Boston & Maine	169	169	169
1	Boston & Maine pf	169½	169½	169½
100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	147⅝	147⅝	147⅝
5	Fitchburg pf	137	137	137
30	Illinois Central	134¾	134¾	134¾
970	Massachusetts Electric	21⅝	20	21
90	Massachusetts Elec. pf	74¾	74	74
26	N. Y., N. H. & H.	192	192	192
12	Pere Marquette pf	70	70	70
1,672	Union Pacific	94⅜	32⅝	94½
7	West End	91½	91½	91½
21	West End pf	111	111	111

TELEPHONES.

296	*American	129	123¼	128¼
10	*New England	121½	121½	121½
751	New England rights	2⅝	2¼	2 3-10
100	Western pf	83	83	83

MISCELLANEOUS.

26	Am. Ag. Chem	13¾	13	13¾
20	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	75	75	75
10	Am. Pneu. Service	4¾	4¾	4¾
440	Am. Sugar	129⅞	128⅝	129¼
35	Am. Sugar pf	128½	128¼	128½
200	Am. Woolen	11	11	11
15	Am. Woolen pf	76¾	76¼	76¾
50	Edison	249½	249½	249½
277	†General Electric	160	158¾	159¾
2,361	General Electric rights	6⅜	6	6
512	Massachusetts Gas	35½	35	35¼
100	Massachusetts Gas pf	90½	90	90½
102	Pullman	225	222	223
90	Swift & Co	101¼	101	101
100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝
1,851	*†United Fruit	107	105½	107
3,910	United Fruit rights	95c.	80c.	90c.
6	*Un. Shoe Machine	50	50	50
15	*Un. Shoe Machine pf	30	30	30
10	United States Rubber pf	69¾	69¾	69¾
1,852	United States Steel	11⅞	11	11⅞
1,805	United States Steel pf	61¼	60¼	60⅞
15	Westinghouse	79	79	79

MINING.

100	Adventure	1¼	1⅜	1¼
505	†Algomah	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜
2,128	Amalgamated	51⅞	51⅛	51⅞
10	Arcadian	50c.	50c.	50c.
765	Atlantic	9	9	9
1,845	Bingham	25⅝	25⅛	25½
20	Calumet & Hecla	470	465	470
1,504	†Centennial	24⅞	24⅜	24½
300	Con. Mercur	24c.	24c.	24c.
12,798	Copper Range	53⅜	51	52¼
75	*Daly-West	23½	21¼	21½
50	Franklin	7¼	7¼	7¼
950	Granby	$1-32	$	$
330	Guanajuato	1½	1⅜	1½
3,610	Isle Royale	11⅛	9	10½
90	Mass	4½	4¼	4¼
50	Michigan	4½	4¼	4¼
4,179	Mohawk	44	43¼	43½
300	Montana C. & C.	4	4	4
10	New Idria	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,560	Old Dominion	14½	13⅝	14⅜
296	*Osceola	64	63	63¾
215	Parrot	25	24½	24½
200	Phoenix	1⅝	1½	1⅝
19	Quincy	86½	85¼	86½
46	Santa Fe	1¾	1½	1½
1,715	Shannon	5¾	5¼	5⅝
42	Tamarack	94	93½	94
100	Tecumseh	50c.	50c.	50c.
2,110	Trinity	5⅞	5½	5⅝
685	United States Coal & Oil	11¼	10¾	11¼
841	United States	22	21½	21⅝
4,383	*Utah	37½	36½	37
400	Victoria	2⅞	2⅝	2¾
1,656	Winona	8¼	7⅞	8
180	Wolverine	77	75½	76¾

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ¶First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

		Bid.	Asked.
2s, c.,	1930	104½	106¼
2s, c.,	1930	104½	105¾
3s, c.,	1918	104½	106½
3s, c.,	1918	105⅝	106½
3s, 1918, sm.		105	106¼
4s, r.,	1907	106¼	106¾
4s, c.,	1907	106¼	106¾
4s, c.,	1925	132⅜	133
4s, c.,	1925	132⅝	133½
D. C. 3-65s		120	..
Philippine 4s		110½	..
Ad. Exp.		225	230
Alb. & Sus.		225	..
Alle. & W.		145	..
Allis-Chalm.		8¼	9½
Allis-Ch. pf.		44½	45
Am. Coal		200	225
Am. Cot. O.		27¼	28
Am. D. Tel.		23	27
A. H. & L.		4½	4¾
A. H. & L. pf.		28	31
Am. M. Co.		3	4
A. M. Co. pf.		16½	19
Am. Snuff.		118	130
Am. Sm.		89	95
Am. Sm. Fds.		4	5
A. S. F. pf.		27	29
A. S. R. pf.		122⅝	129
A. T. & C.		85	95
Am. Tob. pf.		135	140
Am. W. Co.		10	12
A. W. Co. pf.		76	77
An. Cop. M.		73	74
Ann Arbor.		25	30
B. A. pf.		105	..
B. Un. Gas.		214	220
Buns. City.		5	7
B., R. & P.		125	130
pf.		135	150
Butterick Co.		48½	49½
Canada So.		65

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Nominal, 1@1 1-4.

Stocks Active and Buoyant, Contrasting Strongly with the News of the Day.

Wednesday was another day of sedative news and exciting markets. Everybody knows that the production of iron is moderate, but consumption has been so much smaller that stocks on the firsts of the last three months have been successively 145,000, 212,000, and 282,000 tons. Yet Steel is the leader of the market, people buying it who sold it when earnings and prices were more promising. As Steel is doing rather less than more than its share of such business as there is, the facts are in contrast with the "estimate" of its improving earnings. The produce markets even more clearly than on Tuesday reflected the damage done since the date of the Agricultural Department report rather than the promising conditions shown in the report itself. It is scarcely too much to say that the treatment accorded to these Government estimates is not in accord with that high authority which it would be agreeable to see attached to them. Shortage of domestic supply rivaled foreign demand through foreign crop failures in comment yesterday. Simultaneously the price of meat was marked up on the meat packers' strike in many cities, affecting not only thousands of workers, but millions of consumers. Not a moment's attention was paid, not even by traders, to the stocks of the railways most directly concerned. The exports of domestic products for June were announced at the smallest figures for many years. It will be perceived that these items of fact look ahead as well as behind, being prophetic of future conditions as well as descriptive of the present. To which it may be added that within a few days we have made up an undue proportion of the ground lost through many weary months.

The thoroughness of the neglect of such facts was perhaps most apparent in the Pacific group, which was strong throughout upon rumors regarding the Northern Securities decision. The merits of the case will not be argued now, but since there is a litigation it is evident that there is a dispute affecting values and that any decision which settles anything must affect adversely one party or the other. But as has been said, the companies concerned all rose. It would be possible to pick out a few fractional declines, but it would be improper to attach any significance to them. The fact is that the market was strong in all departments, resisting with marked success an early selling movement such as was noted on Tuesday morning. Stocks are now at the year's highest point, and have had an advance practically unbroken for a month. Professional opinion undoubtedly favors a reaction, but behind the traders there is a more substantial body of opinion still expecting higher prices, despite all the usual arguments to the contrary.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

A. C. & F. pf	4	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	1½
Am. Express	3½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1
Am. Linseed	⅝	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	⅝
Ann Arbor pf	4	Missouri Pacific	1½
At., Top. & S. F	½	Nat. Biscuit pf	½
Atl. Coast Line	4	N. Y. Central	1½
B. & Ohio pf	1¼	N. Y. S. & W. 1st pf	½
Chi. & Alton pf	½	Norf. & West	½
C., M. & St. P	1½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi. & N. W	1½	Pressed S. Car	3
Chi. & N. W. pf	2	Ry. Steel Sp. pf	4
Chi. Union Tract	½	Rock Island	⅝
C., C. C. & St. L	½	Rubber Goods	1½
Col. Fuel & I	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	2
Consol. Gas	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	1
Corn Products	⅝	St. L. & W	⅝
Corn Prod. pf	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Den. & R. G. pf	2	Tenn. Coal & I	1
Detroit Un. Ry	1	Twin City	1½
Distillers Sec	½	Union Pacific	1⅝
Dul., S. S. & A	1½	U. S. Pipe pf	⅝
General Electric	1¾	U. S. Leather pf	½
Int. Paper	⅞	U. S. Rubber pf	1⅛
Int. Power	⅝	U. S. Steel pf	⅝
Int. Pump	1½	Wabash pf	⅝
Iowa Central	1½	Wabash pf	⅝
Kan. City So. pf	½	Westinghouse	1½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅛		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Grass Twine	½	Del. & Hudson	⅝
Am. Hide & L. pf	½	Int. Pump pf	½
Am. Ice pf	⅝	Nash., C. & St. L	⅛
Chi. G. W. deb	4	Nat. Lead pf	⅝
Con. Tob. pf	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Thread 4s	2	Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	2¼
At. T. & S. F., E. t. r.	1¼	Int. S. Pump 6s	1½
Okla. 4s	1½	Pen. & East. Inc.	1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc. 1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 13	821,577
To date this year	54,988,930
Corresponding date last year	88,006,044

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 13	$4,408,000
To date this year	$335,099,100
Corresponding date last year	$365,899,950

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Southern Pacific Company.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Mexican Telegraph Company.

ANNUAL MEETING.

George C. Flint Company.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$155,643,658
Gold	57,193,160
Silver	29,406,577
United States notes	13,270,277
Treasury notes of 1890	72,999
National banknotes	16,582,213
Total receipts this day	2,039,237
Total receipts this month	18,110,052
Total receipts this year	18,110,052
Total expenditures this day	3,410,006
Total expenditures this month	31,285,006
Total expenditures this year	31,285,006
Deposits in National banks	123,190,472

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$504,424,969
Silver dollars	470,185,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,847,790
Silver bullion of 1890	5,028,210
Total	$987,485,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$504,424,969
Silver certificates outstanding	470,185,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,876,000
Total	$987,485,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$35,748,290
Gold certificates	21,444,870
Silver coin and bullion	20,919,244
Silver certificates	8,487,333
United States notes	13,270,277
Other assets	28,853,386
Total in Treasury	$128,723,332
Deposits in National banks	123,190,472
Total	$251,913,8[illegible]
General liabilities	96,270,197
Available cash balance	$155,643,[illegible]

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1¼ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3 per cent. for five months, 3¼ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $215,266,370; balances, $10,622,787; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,523,594.

Money on call loaned at 2@2¼ per cent.; short bills, 2 3-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 3-16@2¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.80 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8515; demand, $4.8710@$4.8715; cables, $4.8750. Commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 95@95⅜ and 95½; guilders, 40 11-16@40¾ and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—20@30c premium. St. Louis—80c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 13.—Stock Exchange requirements sustained the money market to-day.

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull and irregular. The announcement of a new issue of £12,500,000 in Treasury bills did not assist gilt-edged securities. Consols were easy at the opening, but closed with a better tone. Home rails were irregular.

Americans were strong and active on New York buying. Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific were the features. Prices closed steady.

Argentines improved on satisfactory crop prospects. Kafirs were weak, owing to continuous realizations, especially Gold Fields.

Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95⅞.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 89⅝; consols for account, 89⅝; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 77⅜; Atchison preferred, 98; Baltimore and Ohio, 85¼; Canadian Pacific, 128⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, 34⅝; Chicago Great Western, 14½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 151; De Beers, 18⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 22⅞; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 73¼; Erie, 26; Erie first preferred, 62⅜; Erie second preferred, 39½; Illinois Central, 138; Louisville and Nashville, 116½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 10; New York Central, 122¼; Norfolk and Western, 61¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 29⅝; Pennsylvania, 111½; Rand Mines, 10¼; Reading, 20¾; Reading first preferred, 42¾; Reading second preferred, 37¼; Southern Railway, 24⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 91; Southern Pacific, 51½; Union Pacific, 95⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 96½; United States Steel, 12; United States Steel preferred, 62½; Wabash, 17; Wabash preferred, 36½; Spanish 4s, 86.

Bar silver, weak, 26 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 3-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 3-16@2¼ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £24,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.15; Lisbon, 20.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 13.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was calmer. Prices became heavy. Russian imperial 4s closed at 93, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 506.

The private rate of discount was 1⅝ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98 francs 87½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 20½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, July 13.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was stagnant. American rails were higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

There were sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday of 20 shares of Bank of Commerce at 207, and 210 shares of National City Bank at 265.

Chicago and Western capitalists, it is stated, have organized the Clenequita Copper Company, with a capital of $10,000,000, to develop ancient copper mines in Sonora, Mexico.

According to Guthrie (Oklahoma) dispatches, the Secretary of the Territory reports that during the last fiscal year the total capital stock of the sixteen roads chartered amounted to $120,750,000.

Joplin (Mo.) dispatches state that the highest price reported paid for zinc ore during the past week was $37 per ton, and that lead sold at $53 per ton.

It is stated in Philadelphia dispatches that the Directors of the Delaware Insurance Company yesterday decided to pass the semi-annual dividend on the stock of the company.

The following companies have applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list additional securities: The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, $1,268,000 4 per cent. refunding mortgage bonds of 1951; the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company, $648,000 4 per cent. guaranteed refunding mortgage bonds of 1936, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, $634,100 preferred stock.

The First National Bank of Miamisburg, Ohio, has taken over the business of the Citizens' National Bank, also of that city.

The Kansas City, Tulsa and Southwestern Railroad has been incorporated at Guthrie, Oklahoma, with a capital of $2,000,000.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

In its review of iron trade conditions The Iron Age says:

An analysis of our monthly blast furnace statistics shows how rapidly the iron industry adjusts itself to changed conditions. Production in June dropped to 1,300,000 tons, exclusive of charcoal iron, as compared with a rate of close to 1,500,000 tons in March, April, and May. Yet that scale of production is clearly excessive, since we entered the current month with a capacity of 272,300 tons per week, as compared with 336,200 tons on June 1 and 382,200 tons on May 1. That would indicate a product of only 1,200,000 tons for July, but since the opening of this month there has been a further marked restriction of output.

In May, the merchant furnaces made 561,000 tons of pig iron, but their stocks were added to to the extent of 102,000 tons, thus indicating a consumption of 459,000 tons. In June the product was 503,000 tons and the additions to stock were 75,000 tons, thus pointing to a further decline in the consumption to 428,000 tons.

In other words, rapid as has been the adjustment of the iron producers to a shrinking consumption, they have not yet overtaken it. The question is whether they are doing so now.

Unless consumption goes on declining, and that is only too likely in July and August, the balance will promptly right itself.

During the past week Southern makers have shown a disposition to ask more money, because their production is hampered by the coal strike, but in other markets, notably along the lakes, some very low figures are being made.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 13.—Transactions in the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
640	Brewing	25½	25½	25½
12	Brewing pf.	45½	45½	45½
150	Consolidated Ice	5½	5½	5½
315	Crucible	5½	5⅛	5½
306	Crucible pf.	37¼	37	37¼
50	Fireproof	8	8	8
1,225	Fireproof pf.	29¾	27¾	29¾
10	Ohio Fuel	37	37	37
200	Philadelphia Co. pf.	45½	45½	45½
512	Pittsburg Coal pf.	59	58	59
5	River Coal	8	8	8
235	United States Steel	11⅝	11¼	11½
638	United States Steel pf.	61	60¼	61
13	Air Brake	128	127	128
1,080	West. Elec. Its.	79¾	79	79¼

BANK STOCKS.

35	Gov.-Am. S. & T.	155	155	155

BONDS.

$1,000	Brewing 6s	112	112	112
$1,000	Brewing 6s	99½	99½	99½

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Shorts Forced to Cover as Market Advances Still Further.

Pacific Stocks in the Lead—No Announcement of a Traction Deal—Steel Preferred Above 61.

A week ago, when the trading rose slightly above 800,000 shares, there was much speculation as to whether or not that "volume day" marked the culmination of the rise, to be followed by a gradual reaction in prices. The matter was set at rest yesterday by the day's total surpassing the largest of last week. At least the starting point of the discussion is brought a little nearer to date, and it may now be figured out whether yesterday, when the market was more active than at any other time on this movement, and strong as well, marked the top for the time being. Many were saying so on the theory, if on no other, that the market had risen enough for the time being, and ought to react. The bulls found consolation in the fact that the market very seldom does what it ought to do, in other people's estimation, at least.

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Shorts Caught in Pacific Stocks.

Jacob Field and many of his followers were credited with being largely responsible for a reaction in the market soon after the opening yesterday. They were said to be selling stocks freely, especially Southern and Union Pacific. As it turned out, these were later the two strongest stocks in the list, and those who sold them short in the morning became buyers later in the day, and it goes without saying, without any profit to themselves. The buying that was most efficient in advancing Southern Pacific was that by J. W. Davis & Co., who were credited with buying the stock for prominent banking interests identified with the property. It was pointed out that yesterday was the last day to buy the stock in time to transfer it to be voted at the meeting called to act on the proposed issue of preferred stock, and it was suggested that some of the buying might be for the purpose of strengthening the hand of the management when a vote is taken on the stock issue plan. Union Pacific was equally strong with Southern. Once more the rumor was current that the decision in the Northern Securities case would be announced during the day. It was not announced, and there will be the same chance to spread the report to-day. In some quarters it is said that the decision of the court will be made known at the close of this week.

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Further Advance in Steel.

United States Steel, not content with having reached 60, again advanced and crossed 61. The movement in the stock was still based on the expectation of the declaration of the full dividend, although it secured some additional support from reports to the effect that possible labor controversies in some of the company's mills had been averted, and from the suggestion of improvement in the iron trade, contained in a statement from the West that some furnaces that had expected to close down had received enough orders to make such a step unnecessary. The report of the Iron Age, published later in the day, did not, however, suggest much improvement. During June the stocks of pig iron increased 75,000 tons, despite a reduction in output.

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Many Sellers of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania showed some strength, but appeared to be under pressure from traders at the higher prices that ruled during the day. The stock, as it approaches 120, has to contend with the belief that at that price, which was the subscription price of the recently issued $75,000,000 of stock, there are a great many holders waiting to get out of the stock. It is probable, however, that, barring stock that may be in bankers' hands, the holders who have been waiting for 120 would wait for still higher prices when that figure was reached. After waiting to get out even they would be likely to wait still longer to get a profit.

***

No Confirmation of Traction Rumors.

The tractions were not much in evidence in yesterday's market, except in that they were inclined to react despite the general strength of the market. The return of Mr. Belmont was not followed by the announcement of any deal between Interborough and Metropolitan, as many had said it would be, but on the contrary, Mr. Belmont, when questioned about the reported deal, stated that it was not his custom to comment upon Street rumors. Metropolitan Street Railway lost an eighth of a point, and Interborough on the curb declined from 133 to 130.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

300 shares Iron Silver Mining Company, $2 per share.

10 shares National Bank of Commerce, 209.

$1,000 Erie Railroad, Pennsylvania collateral 4 per cent. bonds, due 1951, interest February and August, 94⅞.

$1,000 Union Pacific Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. bond, due 1947, interest January and July, 104⅝.

20 shares St. Louis & Southwestern Railroad Company common, 12⅝.

10 shares Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company common, 15½.

50 shares Long Island Railroad Company, 46¼.

80 shares Anaconda Copper Mining Company, $25 each, 71⅝.

$1,000 Union Pacific Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. bond, due 1947, interest January and July, 104⅝.

10 shares Central Crosstown Railway Company guaranteed 15 per cent., 325.

$15,000 Consolidated Rubber Tire 4 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1951, 9⅝.

200 shares Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad common, 63¾.

100 shares National Bank of Commerce, 208½.

40 shares Federal Sugar Company preferred, 70.

$5,000 Princeton Lighting Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, 50.

10 shares International Mercantile Agency, 10.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Reading common and the United States Steel issues were the active leaders of this market. These stocks, with Philadelphia Company and Union Traction, contributed 34,165 shares out of the 41,473 shares that were dealt in. Prices generally ruled firm. Exceptions were General Asphalt, common and preferred, Fourth Street National Bank, Huntingdon and Broad Top common, and Rochester Railway preferred, all of which were lower, the declines extending to a point in the last named. There was no commission house business than for many weeks past, but confidence in a continuance of the rise was somewhat shaken by reports of crop damage by floods. The price of the new city 3½ per cents has been fixed at 102½ and interest. It is stated there is an active market for the bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Amalgamated Copper	51⅝	51⅛	51⅜
13	American Railways	45¾	45¾	45¾
5	Bergner & Engel pf.	67	67	67
80	Balt. & Ohio	82½	82¼	82½
200	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	50¾	50½	50¾
200	Cambria Steel	47¼	47	47¼
505	Cambria Steel	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
300	Chicago Gt. Western	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
	Con. L. S. unassented			
200	Consolidated Coal	3 5-16	3 5-16	3 5-16
20	Con. Lake Superior pf.	5½	5½	5½
100	Con. Traction, N. J.	67	67	67
20	Electric Co. of America	9¼	9¼	9¼
800	Erie	25½	25⅜	25½
4	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	250½	250½	250½
25	General Asphalt	6¾	6¾	6¾
5	General Asphalt pf.	26	26	26
250	Huntington & B. Top	17	17	17
100	Inter. Smoke Powder	15	15	15
405	Lehigh Valley R. R.	39½	38⅝	38⅝
10	Lehigh Navigation	80¾	80¾	80¾
440	Marsden	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	Marsden pf.	60	60	60
6	Mitchell R. R.	62¼	62¼	62¼
380	Northern Central R. R.	90	79¾	90
344	Pennsylvania R. R.	59 9-16	59 3-16	59 9-16
136	Philadelphia Traction	99¾	98¾	99¾
370	Philadelphia Electric	6 3-16	6 1-16	6 3-16
2,357	Philadelphia Co	39	38¾	39
67	Philadelphia Co. pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼
415	Philadelphia R. Transit	12	11¾	12
23,537	Reading	26 5-16	26 1-16	26 3-16
52	Reading 1st pf.	42	41¾	42
33	Rochester Pass. pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼
100	Rock Island	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
100	Southern Pacific	51½	51½	51½
100	Southern R. R.	23¾	23¾	23¾
800	United Gas Imp.	85¾	85¾	85½
1,783	Union Traction	54¾	53¾	54¼
2,830	U. S. Steel	11¾	11½	11¾
3,720	U. S. Steel pf.	61	60¾	61
103	Warwick Steel	3 9-16	3 9-16	3 5-16
5	Westmoreland Coal	80	80	80

General Appraiser De Vries Back.

It was announced at the Appraiser's Stores yesterday that General Appraiser Marvin De Vries would return to-day from the Pacific Coast. He has been there since

HARRIMAN MAY WIN SUIT.

Rumors That He Will Get Injunction in Securities Suit—Stock Up.

Rumors came from Trenton yesterday to the effect that Judge Bradford had decided to sustain E. H. Harriman in seeking to enjoin the proposed plan of distributing the stocks of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Roads pro rata for the Northern Securities stock in the dissolution of that company. This contradicted the popular impression that Mr. Harriman's petition would be dismissed.

Meanwhile Northern Securities rose on the curb above 105 on sales of some 10,000 shares, as against 103¾ bid on Tuesday and 97⅞ on last week Thursday. A lawyer well versed in the case called attention to the fact that if Mr. Harriman were not sustained, the case could not be appealed, whereas, if he obtained his injunction, the case would be taken to the highest courts.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 58c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46⅛@47⅛c.

On the Stock Exchange 700 shares of Phenix sold at .28@.24.

On the consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Belcher sold at .18, 1,000 Comstock at .09, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at $1.15, 400 Elkton at .07, 205 Horn Silver at $1.45, 200 Mexican at .95, 200 Ophir at $2.70@$2.65, 3,400 Phenix at .26@.25, 100 Potosi at .11, 100 Union Consolidated at .34.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday voted to list the following securities:

United States Realty and Improvement Company, $11,869,000 twenty-year 5 per cent., convertible debenture bonds, and $13,632,600 capital stock; $1,647,000 additional debenture bonds, and $2,861,400 additional capital stock, was directed to be listed from time to time on official notice of issue in exchange for shares of the preferred and common stock of the United States Realty and Construction Company, making a total authorized of $13,509,000 debenture and $16,494,000 capital stock.

Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, $18,000,000 general mortgage refunding 4 per cent. sinking fund bonds of 1953.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, $1,000,000 additional fifty-year 4 per cent. mortgage bonds of 1948, making a total of $70,963,000.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, $9,836,000 additional Illinois Division mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds of 1949, making a total of $50,835,000.

Norfolk and Western Railway Company, $1,000,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1996, making a total of $38,710,500.

Erie Railroad Company, $1,000,000 additional Pennsylvania collateral trust 4 per cent. bonds of 1951, making a total of $33,000,000.

CENTURY REALTY REPORT.

The report of the Century Realty Company as of July 1 inst. shows:

ASSETS.

Cash at banks, on hand, and on call	$245,059.09
Accounts receivable	110,604.66
Loans on collateral	26,000.00
Stocks and bonds, at cost	1,117,614.77
Treasury stock	892,000.00
Bonds and mortgages	361,500.00
Investments in real estate:	
Total cost, less income $1,719,475.06	
Mortgages thereon 1,269,300.00	
Cost of equity to date	450,175.06
Accrued interest, &c.	9,658.83
Furniture and fittings, at nominal value	1.00
Total	$2,712,613.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, issued 20,000 shares	$2,000,000.00
Bills payable	100,000.00
Funds held as security	6,120.40
Accounts payable	879.18
Accrued interest	21,051.63
Special reserve for expenses	19,978.34
Surplus and undivided profits, after payment this day of sixth semi-annual dividend	564,584.04
Total	$2,712,613.81
Surplus and undivided profits as above	$564,584.04
Surplus and undivided profits on July 1, 1903	460,345.53
Increase in surplus and undivided profits	$104,238.51
Paid to stockholders in dividends and interest on subscription payments during past year	88,740.99
Net earnings for the year	$192,979.50

The capital was increased to $2,000,000 July 1, 1904, the average capital for the preceding year being $1,444,000. The net earnings for the year ending June 30, 1903, were $197,652.

FOREIGN CROP CONDITIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Department of Agriculture in its foreign crop report issued to-day, gives the following:

RUSSIA—Winter rye up to average; Winter wheat below average; Spring wheat, which forms the larger part of the Russian wheat crop, reported in good condition; barley and oats, average.

GERMANY—Crops show some deterioration since the middle of May, except Winter spelt, lucern, and potatoes. The deterioration in Winter wheat was very slight, but on the contrary, Mr. Belmont, when questioned about the reported deal, stated that it was not his custom to comment upon Street rumors. Metropolitan Street Railway lost an eighth of a point, and Interborough on the curb declined from 133 to 130.

AUSTRIA—Crops have suffered greatly from heat and drought.

HUNGARY—Wheat yield likely to be less than that of 1903 by 36,966,565 bushels, or about 23 per cent. The rye crop is less seriously affected. The prospective yield being only 4,828,961 bushels, or less than 10 per cent. The estimated deficiency in barley is 24 per cent. and oats 29 per cent.

ROUMANIA—The prolonged drought has had serious effects on Roumanian crops.

BULGARIA—Crops mainly favorable, but suffered somewhat from drought.

SERVIA—Crop prospects improved by an abundant rain.

TURKEY—Crops suffered severely from drought.

GREECE—Wheat and barley excellent.

ITALY—Rain has benefited all crops.

FRANCE—Wheat crop of 1904 likely to exceed the large crop of 1903, though tempests and hailstorms have occasioned some anxiety.

SPAIN—Rain and hailstorms have caused serious damage, much of the country having suffered previously from drought.

BELGIUM—Cereal crops very satisfactory.

NORWAY—Crops in satisfactory condition.

DENMARK—Rain desired for nearly all kinds of crops.

NETHERLANDS—Spring crops sowed under good conditions generally, but complaints of soil being too damp, and that oats and Spring wheat stood thin on the ground. Owing to the unsatisfactory results of beet growing in the last two years, the area under sugar beets is less than in 1903 or 1902.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.05	.05	L. Wash. Co.	.06	.06
Alpha Con	.07	.11	Mexican	1.00	1.00
Andes	.20	.20	Occident. Co.	.70	.70
Belcher	.17	.17	Ophir	2.60	2.65
Best & Bel.	1.10	1.15	Overman	.18	.20
Bullion	.18	.20	Potosi	.07	.08
Caledonia	.55	.55	Savage	.21	.25
Chal. Con.	.20	.20	Sag Belcher	.07	.08
Challenge	.17	.17	Sierra Nev.	.32	.33
Confidence	.75	.80	Syndicate	.04	.04
Con. C. & V.	1.15	1.20	St. Louis	.10	.10
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	Union Con.	.53	.53
Crown point	.12	.11	Utah Con.	.14	.14
Gould & Cur.	.18	.15	Yellow Jack	.18	.20
Hale & Nor.	.72	.72	Silver bars	.58	.58⅛
Julia	.05	.06	Drafts, sight	.06	.06
Justice	.20	.20	Telegraph	.07⅛	.07⅛
Kent'y Con.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars—Wednesday, .46@.47⅛; Tuesday, .46@.47⅛.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5¾	6¼	L. Bessie	2½	3½
C. C. & N.	32	34	Missouri	2⅜	
C. C. Cons.	7¼	7⅝	M. Gibson	4⅜	5
Dr. Jackpot	4½	4⅝	New Haven	2⅜	3½
Elkton	66⅜	67½	Old Gold	8½	9½
El Paso	87½	90	Pharmacist	3½	3¾
Gold Dollar	4½	4¾	Portland	1.54	1.55
Gold Sov.	6¾	6⅞	Rose Maud	4¾	5
Isabella	20	21	Rose Nicol	1¼	1¾
Lexington	3¾	4	S. Eclipse	1¼	1½
Little Puck	3⅝	3⅝	Work	6	6¾

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Major Franklin O. Johnson is transferred from the Fifth to the Second Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, having been incapacitated for active service on account of disability, his retirement from active service by the President is announced.

Major Charles B. Hardin, Twentieth Infantry, is relieved from duty at the Oregon Agricultural College, to take effect Sept. 1, and will join his regiment in the Philippines.

Major Henry L. Harris is relieved at Fort McKinley, Me., and will proceed to Fort Hancock, N. J., and enter on duty at that post.

Major James C. Bush is relieved from duty with his battalion, to take effect on its arrival at San Francisco, and will then proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., and enter on duty at that post.

Capt. Edward King, Second Cavalry, is relieved from duty at West Point, N. Y., and will report to Rear Admiral John G. Walker, Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, for duty with the commission.

Navy.

Surgeon T. C. Craig, retired, is relieved of a committee on fixing a standard for diphtheria antitoxin.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—The Buffalo at San Francisco, the Sylph at Annapolis, the Dixie at Woods Hole, the Raleigh at Che-Foo, the General Alava at Nagasaki, the Leonidas and Hannibal at Lisbon, and the Illinois at Trieste.

Sailed—The Kearsarge, Newport, Rhode Island; Des Moines, Newport, Rhode Island; Yankton, Annapolis; Alliance, Annapolis; Wyoming, Annapolis; Dolphin, Annapolis; Prairie, Annapolis; Hartford, Annapolis; Wilmington, Annapolis; Helena, Annapolis; Scorpion, Annapolis; Nanshan, Annapolis; Supply, Annapolis; Panther, Annapolis; Castine, Annapolis; Machias, Annapolis; Petrel, Annapolis; Vicksburg, Annapolis; Paducah, Annapolis; Marietta, Annapolis; Concord, Annapolis; Eagle, Annapolis; Gopher, Annapolis; Nashville, Annapolis; Bancroft, Annapolis; Topeka, Annapolis; Hopkins, Annapolis; Chicago, Annapolis; Dubuque, Annapolis; Terry, Annapolis; Wheeling, Annapolis; Ericsson, Annapolis; Hull, Annapolis; Lancaster, Annapolis; Whipple, Annapolis; Stockton, Annapolis; Lawrence

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West End Avenue Dwellings Change Owners—Other Middle and Upper West Side Property Sold—Green-Baer Syndicate Sells Control of Macomb's Lane Interests.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought 107 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a three-story stone-front dwelling, lot 16 by 100.11, and 209 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a similar structure, lot 18 by 100.11.

West End Avenue Dwellings Sold.

Emanuel Simon has sold for Prof. Emil Wolf 169 West End Avenue, a five-story flat house, on lot 25 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Oakleigh Thorne the four-story dwelling 914 West End Avenue, lot 20 by 90.

Upper West Side Transactions.

Shaw & Co. have sold 51 and 53 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, two two-story frame houses, 16.8 by 100 each, to an investor.

Abram Bachrach has bought the four-story single flat 219 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, lot 19.10 by 100.

The firm of Lionel F. Roelich have sold for Max F. Schober to a Mr. Seifert 558 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, a four-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Agnes M. Praenell has sold 116 West Ninety-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling, lot 16.11 by 100.11.

Liberal Republican Club's Home.

Louis Becker of 2,008 Amsterdam Avenue has leased for M. Taylor Pyne the entire building on a plot 50 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, adjoining the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, to the Liberal Republican Club for a term of years.

Meyer Levenson has sold for Meyer Harmen 119 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, a five-story twelve-room tenement.

F. & G. Pflomm have sold 154 West Twenty-first Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, lot 20.8 by 92.

A. Lutz has sold to M. Rosenblum the five-story flat house 225 East Ninety-seventh Street, lot 24.8 by 100.11.

Estell G. Coventry has disposed of his three-story and basement stone-front dwelling 318 West Eighty-seventh Street, lot 20 by 100.8.

Control of a Macomb's Lane Block.

Sonn Brothers, who own a one-third interest in the westerly block front on Macomb's Lane, between One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Streets, have bought from the Green-Baer syndicate its two-thirds interest and control of the property.

Jackson & Stern have sold eight five-story apartment houses, 602 to 606 and 612 to 618 and 622 St. Nicholas Avenue, through Morris Prince to Dr. Julius Frankel and Adolph Berkhamer. The deal involves a quarter of a million dollars.

Amsterdam Avenue Deal.

A. B. Moser & Co. have sold for Max Marks the two five-story flathouses, with stores, at 991 and 993 Amsterdam Avenue, the price received being $80,000.

Edgar T. Kingsley of the office of Charles E. Duross has sold for Harris Ratner to an investor the six-story three-family flat and store property on plot 40 by 100 at 111-113 Greenwich Avenue and 2 Jane Street. The property was held by the owner at $75,000.

Nichols & Lummis have sold for the estate of Patrick Cowen 332 West Fortieth Street, a five-story tenement house, to David Cohen.

Transactions in Bronx Properties.

Max Marks has bought from William Cumming, Jr., through J. Romaine Brown & Co. a plot 150 by 160 feet on the south side of Sherman Avenue, 100 feet west of Hawthorne Street.

J. Herzog & Co. have sold for Annie Robinson 1,970, 1,976, and 1,982 Daly Avenue, two-family dwellings, plots 25 by 43.

There were no offerings yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No. 314 West Sixty-fourth St, for a one-story frame shed, 23x231; N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., owner; Siloxican Brick Co. of 42 Broadway, architect; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Twelfth St, s s, 162.6 ft w of Broadway, for a six-story brick flat, 37.6x87.11; the Porterfield Construction Co. of 26 Cortlandt St, owner; J. M. Lawlor of 69 Wall St, architect; cost, $150,000.

Nos. 308 and 310 East 40th St, for a seven-story brick flat, 50x85.9; A. & E. J. Stone of 34 East 50th St, owners; W. Emerson of 31 Madison Av, architect; cost, $80,000.

Bainbridge Av, w s, 232 ft s of 197th St, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 26x51; Daniel Houlihan of 201st St and Briggs Av, owner; J. J. McMillan of 111 East 205th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

White Plains Road, e s, 120 ft n of Walkley Place, two-story brick store and dwelling, 25x57; Theresa Saporito of Wakefield, owner; J. Melville Lawrence of Wakefield, architect; cost, $5,000.

Washington Av, 1,973, one-story frame wagon shed, 14x50; American Pastry and Manufacturing Company of 629 East 15th St, owner; Robert E. Rogers of 150 Nassau St, architect; cost, $200.

Bainbridge Av, w s, 193 ft n of 198th St, two-story frame dwelling, 21x54; Minnie E. Cox of 625 East 198th St, owner; F. D. Miller of 2,778 Decatur Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

Morris Av, e s, 115 ft n of 165th St, seven three-story brick dwellings, 20x55; Middleboro Real Estate Company of 149 Broadway, owner; Edwin Wilbur of 120 Liberty St, architect; cost, $42,000.

Morris Av, e s, 255 ft n of 165th St, seven three-story brick dwellings, 20x55; same owner and architect; cost, $42,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

No. 37 East 7th St, to a three-story brick dwelling and office; M. Schwartz of 255 East Houston St, owner; O. Lowinson of 29 West 42d St, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 131 East 39th St, to a three-story brick dwelling; E. Wyckoff, premises, owner; R. C. Seonce of 71 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,500.

No. 340 3d Av, to a four-story and basement brick building, stores, offices, and apartments; Trustees of St. Matthew's Church of 3,476 Broadway, owners; H. Davidson of 240 West 20th St., architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, July 13.

AVENUE C, w s, 45.9 ft s of 16th St, 46x88; John E. Brodsky, referee, to Daniel T. McNamara, ½ part 780

AVENUE C, w s, 45.9 ft s of 16th St, 46x88; Daniel T. McNamara to Kate Hastings, ½ part, other consideration and.. 100

AVENUE C, n w s, 24 ft n of 3d St, 72.1x90; Elizabeth W. Stevens and another to Adolf Mandel and another.... Nom.

AVENUE C, n w s, at n e s of 3d St, 24x90; Charles A. King and another to Adolf Mandel and another, all title.... Nom.

AVENUE C, n w s, at n e s of 3d St, 24x90; Elise King and another, executors, to Adolf Mandel and another, 1-3 part, all title 15,333

AVENUE C, n w s, at n e s of 3d St, 24x90; Elise King to Adolf Mandel and another, all title, quitclaim, other consideration and 100

AVENUE C, n w s, at n e s of 3d St, 24x90; John G. Herring and another to Adolf Mandel and another, all title, quitclaim. Nom.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 200 ft n of 173d St, 100x120; Hamilton Wallace and others to Anna H. Gerding ..... Nom.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 173d St, 33.4x120; Margaret J. Becker to Adeline Mott, quitclaim 50

BELMONT AV, s e s, 657.6 ft s w of Pelham Av, 61x100; Michael Murphy to Patrick Dillon ..... Nom.

BEEKMAN AV, w s, 95.2 ft n of 141st St, 50x100; Henry B. Hall to Otto Kindler ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, 194 and 196, e s, 27.3x160x25.4x162; Broadway, 394, s e s, 76.6x76, 6th Av, w s, 141 ft s of 28th St, 28.2x100; 9th St, n s, 344.6 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x92.3x16.8x92.2; 25th St, s s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 25x81.4x25x81.6; John W. Southack to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, all title ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 183d St, runs w 125x s 99.11x e 50x n 25x e 75x n 74.11; Frederic E. Jennings to Isaac A. Van Bomel ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, w s, 75 ft s of Wendover Av, runs w 70.2x s 60x n 25; Abraham Levine to Joseph Packtsher, (mtg $1,000) other consideration and 2,600

BROOK AV, 437, w s, 25x90; Charlotte Ewald to Elizabeth G. Mortimer, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100

BROOK AV, s e corner of 148th St, 100x150; Frederick P. Forster, executor and trustee, to Morris Garfinkel, (mtg $80,000) 142,000

BROOK AV, 558, e s, 25x100; Morris Binkovitz to Solomon C. Bernstein, (mtg $15,375,) other consideration and 100

BROOME ST, 132, n s, 25x100; Lena Green to Marcus Hyman and wife, (mtg $18,400) 100

BROWN PLACE, 168, e s, 33.4x100; Walter A. Dick to William J. Singer, (mtg $72,255) ..... Nom.

CLINTON AV, 1,997, w s, 16.8x100; Edward J. Woodlock to George Baltzer, (mtg $2,500) 3,700

ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 37.6 ft s of Broome St, 25x87.6; Lena Schwarts and others to Rebecca Lipschitz, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

GROVE ST, w s, 132.2 ft n of 181st St, 25.5x120.8; Frederick W. Brooker to John Farrell, (mtg $3,250) ..... Nom.

HUGHES AV, 2,153, w s, 16.8x95; Morris Maaskoft to Rose Maaskoft, (mtg $2,800) ..... Nom.

HULL ST, s s, 225 ft n of Ozark St, 52.6x100.11x86.5x100; Alice Erickson to Henry Gerken, other consideration and. 100

HULL AV, e s, 225 ft n of Ozark St, ... F. Geary ..... consideration

JENNINGS ST, s w s, 178 ft n w of the Southern Boulevard, runs s w 128.8 x s w 14.9 x n 135.11 x n e 13.8 x s e 22; E. C. Dorsett to John F. Croly, other consideration and 100

JEROME AV, n e corner of Garfield St, 28.6x113.9x25x100; Mary D. Gaige to George P. Gaige ..... Gift

JONES ST, n s, 25x100; Fredericke Pfeil to Isabella M. Pettet, (mtg $25,000) Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 83.11 ft s of 94th St, 16.8x75; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Mary G. Murphy 12,500

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 67.4 ft s of 94th St, 16.7x75; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Daniel M. Griffin and another, executors 12,500

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 20.5 ft n of 70th St, 20x75.6; Abraham Schwab to Leo L. Schwab, ½ part, (mtg $16,500,) other consideration and 100

LOT 97, map of 120 lots of Daily estate; Hudson P. Rose to John Hardman..... Nom.

LOT 98, map of 120 lots of Daily estate; Hudson P. Rose to Margaret E. Hardman ..... Nom.

LOT 23, map of 37 lots of Nellie Marvin at Westchester; De Genu Giuseppe and others to Hudson P. Rose ..... Nom.

LOT 198, map of part of farm of Charles Berrian; Rachel Purdy, executrix, to Evelina Schumacher, quitclaim..... Nom.

LOTS 160 and 161, amended map of part of Gleason property, 24th Ward; Joseph J. Gleason to Mary E. Barell..... 1,230

MADISON AV, 1,974, w s, 19.11x85; Alice Floy and others to Solomon Miller..... Nom.

MADISON AV, e s, 50 ft n of 113th St, 25x75; Mathilda Gordon to Harriet Shrier, (mtg $22,307.50,) other consideration and 100

PROSPECT AV, 703, 27x95; Jacob Bren to Frank Starkman, (mtg $25,500) ..... Nom.

SOUTH ST, n e corner of Oliver St, 19x54.11x19.1x55; Mary Clancy to Diedrich Knabe, (mtg $12,500) ..... Nom.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of Crotona Park East, 50x100; Christopher Betton to Emanuel G. Bach, other consideration and 100

STANTON ST, s s, 125 ft e of Willett St, 25x75; Nathan Kirsh to Beni Faden, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and... 100

WESTCHESTER AV, n w s, at e s of Jackson Av, runs n d 39.8 s n w 31.3 s w 53.11; Gottlob Haaf to Louis Reiter, other consideration and 100

WILLIAM ST, 162, s e s, 24.11x64.10x23.7 x62.8; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Max Marx, (mtg $17,000) 34,000

WILLIAM ST, 162, s e s, 24.11x64.10x23.7 x62.8; Max Marx to Mary F. Betts, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and..... 100

WILLIAM ST, 162, s e s, 24.11x64.10x23.7 x62.8; Mary F. Betts to Daniel B. Freedman, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

5TH AV, 2,165, e s, 25x90; Israel Schmittlather to Charles J. Smith, (mtg $18,500,) other consideration and..... 100

5TH AV, n e corner of 28th St, 25x100x irregular; Bacon Hill Real Estate Company to Glengariffe Realty Company, (mtg $275,000) 10,000

7TH AV, s w corner of 25th St, 24.9x78.3; Albert J. Adams to Isidor J. Pocher, (mtg $25,000) 100

15TH ST, n s, 545 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.3; W. S. Baker to Conrad F. Kruse, quitclaim 100

15TH ST, 545 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.3; Conrad F. Kruse to James Fanning and another, (mtg $71,000) 100

23D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 50x197.6; Louis Sachs and another to Harry M. Austin, other consideration and..... 100

23D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 50x197.6; Harry M. Austin to Isaac H. Clothier, (mtg $375,000,) other consideration and. 100

31ST ST, 131 East, 18.6x56; Mary D. Gaige to Gracie N. Gaige and another, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

42D ST, 443 West, 25x56.6x irregular; Chelsea Realty Company to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, other consideration and..... 100

32D ST, 310 East, 20x98.9; Francis Donohue to Rosehill Realty Corporation..... Nom.

62D ST, 213-215, and 221 East; James F. Greene to Mabel Clarke, (mtg $15,000).. Nom.

69TH ST, 211 West, 19.8x100.5; George D. Ebermayer to Solomon Wronker, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and.. 100

74TH ST, 212 and 214 East, 25x102.2; Joseph Horowitz and others to Moses Shapiro and another, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and..... 100

76TH ST, 516 to 520 East, 75x106.9x76x96.3; Madison G. Hawke to Isaac Chauser and another, (mtg $45,000)..... Nom.

98TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Ravitch Brothers to Harris Lisman and another, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and 100

100TH ST, 153 West, 25x100.11; William Stuhlmiller to Max Scheuer, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

105TH ST, 107 and 109 West, 50x100.11; Theadore Morrell to Alfred E. Hanson, (mtg $38,000,) other consideration and... 100

112TH ST, 504 and 506 West, 51.7x100.11x79.6x104.8; John Reilly and another to Rosalie Abrahams, (mtg $157,410.73)... Nom.

118TH ST, n s, 285 ft e of 7th Av, 40x100.11; James C. Crawford and another, trustees, to Israel Block, ½ part, (mtg $9,000) 10,000

117TH ST, 232 and 233 East, 50x100.11; Jacob Siegel and others to Julius Kaplan, (mtg $40,000) ..... Nom.

118TH ST, n s, 285 ft e of 7th Av, 40x100.11; George W. Ruddell to Israel Block, ½ part, (mtg $9,000) ..... Nom.

121ST ST, s s, 54 ft e of 7th Av, 21x100.11; Bella Meyer to Estelle F. Musliner, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and 100

123D ST, n s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Leo Kramer to Eva Kramer and others, (mtg $18,500) ..... Nom.

136TH ST, 861 East, 25x100; Morris Wexler to Harry M. Goldberg and another, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and.. 100

137TH ST, 9 and 11 West, 71.10x99.11; Isaac Rothschild and others to Simon Lefkowitz, (mtg $70,000) 100

147TH ST, s w s, 250 ft n w of St. Ann's Ave, 25x100; Frederick H. Hecht to Solomon Ornstein, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and 100

151ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of Boulevard, 25x99.11; Martin J. Brink to Martin Hess.. 27,500

154TH ST, 418 West, 18.9x99.11; John H. Boschen to Ottilie M. Boschen, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

175TH ST, s s, 155 ft e of Clinton Av, 25.2x139x irregular; David Thomson, referee, to the American Savings Bank..... 6,250

191ST ST, n s, 450 ft w of College Av, 25x157.3; Matthias Parks to Fred Goldmann and another ..... Nom.

194TH ST, n s, 141 ft w of Decatur Av, 111x94x irregular; Mary E. Butler to William T. B. Whitten, other consideration and 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABBOTT, Richard H., and another to Lizzie A. Abbott; 106th St, 19 West, 1 year. 9,000

ABBOTT, Richard H., and another to Anna D. Abbott; 106th St, 17 West, 1 year 9,000

ADELSON, Simon, to Henry Chapman; Caudwell Av, 907, 5 years..... 5,000

ARONSON, Harry, to Ernestine E. Denicke, executrix; Trinity Av, 1,050, 3 years 5,500

AUSTEN, Harry M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 23d St, 119 and 121 West; also, 34th St, 112 and 114 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 375,000

BACH, Emanuel G., to Christopher Belton; Crotona Park East, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 3 years 5,000

BARELL, Mary E., to Joseph J. Gleason; Lots 160 and 161, amended map of part of the Gleason property, 3 years.. 400

BETTS, Mary F., to Henry H. E. Taylor; William St, 132, 1 year, 4½ per cent.. 30,000

BILLINGS, Harry M., to Charles K. Billings, trustee; Franklin St, 96 and 98, n w corner of Church St, 1-7 part, 4 years 12,000

BLOCK, Israel, to James C. Crawford and another, trustees; 118th St, n s, 285 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 6,000

BRENNAN, Patrick, to Margaret A. Demarest; 135th St, s s, 89.3 ft w of 8d Av; also 135th St, s s, 133.11 ft w of 3d Av, prior mtg $15,200, 3 years..... 2,500

BOYLAN, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 142d St, n s, 181.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 25,000

CHAUSER, Isaac, and another to Madison G. Hawke; 76th St, 516 to 520 East, prior mtge $45,000, 3 mtgs, installments, 6 per cent. each 2,500

CLOTHIER, Isaac H., to Louis Sachs and another; 23d St, 119 and 121 West; also 24th St, 112 and 114 West, 3 years.. 100,000

CROLY, John F., to Louise S. Abeel Jennings St, s w s, 178 ft n w of the Southern Boulevard, due June 1, 1908.. 3,000

DAMIANI, Antonio, and others to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 99 and 100, map of 120 lots of Daily estate, 5 years..... 800

DILLON, Patrick, to Michael Murphy; Belmont Av, s e s, 657.6 ft s w of Union Av, 4 years 5,000

FADEN, Beni, to Nathan Kirsh; Stanton St, s s, 125 ft e of Willett St, prior mtg 26,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 7,000

FANNING, James, and another to the Realty Mortgage Company; 151th St, n s, 545 ft e of 6th Av, prior mtg $49,000, due March 8, 1905, 6 per cent..... 22,000

FARRELL, John, to Frederick W. Brooker; Grove St, or Av, w s, 132.2 ft n of 181st St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

GARFINKEL, Morris, to Frederick P. Forster; Brook Av, s e corner of 148th St, prior mtg —, 3 years..... 12,000

GARFINKEL, Morris, to Frederick P. Forster; Brook Av, s e corner of 148th St, prior mtg —, 2 years..... 2,000

GARFINKEL, Morris, to Frederick P. Forster; Brook Av, e s, 25 ft s of 148th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

GOLIO, Giuseppe, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 91, map of 120 lots of Daily estate, 5 years 225

GRIFFIN, Sarah A., and others to William C. Lesstor; Broome St, n s, 43.6 ft w of West Broadway, old line; also West Broadway, w s, 80 ft n of Broome St, 5 years..... 4,000

HAGGERTY, Jane H., and others to Bowery Savings Bank; 3d Av, 801 and 803; also 49th St, 207 and 209 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

HAMBURGER, Sarah, and another to New York Savings Bank; Bleecker St, n e corner of 10th St, 3 years..... 75,000

HAMBURGER, Sarah, and another to Bronx Investment Company; 10th St, n s, 49.7 ft e of Bleecker St, 3 years..... 50,000

HANSON, Alfred E., to Thaddeus Moriarty; 105th St, 107 and 109 West, 2 mtgs, 3 years, each 4,000

HESS, Martin, to Martin D. Fink; 151st St, s s, 150 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 3 years 20,000

HESS, Martin, to Martin D. Fink; 151st St, s s, 150 ft e of Grand Boulevard, (prior mtg $20,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent... 2,000

HOYNS, Herman, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 182d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 20,000

HYMAN, Marcus, and wife to Lena Green; Broome St, 132, prior mtg $18,400, — per cent..... 2,000

JACOBS, Solomon, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison Av, 1,673, n e corner of 111th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 10,000

KAPLAN, Julius, to Jacob Siegel and another; 117th St, 231 and 233 East, prior mtg $40,000, installments, 6 per cent.... 14,500

KAPLAN, Julius, to Jacob Siegel and another; 117th St, 231 and 233 East, collateral, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,200

KINDLER, Otto, to Henry B. Hall; Beekman Av, w s, 95.2 ft n of 141st St, 1 year 2,500

LA VILLE, Lewis J., to Lucy G. Barnard; Clinton Av, n w s, 349.3 ft s w of Jefferson Place, due Jan. 12, 1905, 6 per cent 30,000

LEBKOWITZ, Simon, to Isaac Rothschild and others; 137th St, n s, 173.2 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtgs $70,000, two mtgs, installments, 6 per cent., each..... 4,500

LIPSCHITZ, Rebecca, to Lena Schwartz and others; Eldridge St, s s, 37.6 ft s of Broome St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,500

LIPPMANN, Henry, to Harry W. Watrous and another, executors and trustees; 2d Av, 317 and 319, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 44,000

LIPPMANN, Henry, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 2d Av, 317 and 319, prior mtg $44,000, demand, 6 per cent.. 13,300

LISMAN, Harris, and another to Ravitch Brothers; 98th St, n s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, prior mtg —, due July 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 4,250

LISMAN, Harris, and another to Ravitch Brothers; 27th St, 230 and 232 East, prior mtg $85,000, due Jan. 13, 1905, 6 per cent. 1,000

MANDEL, Adolf, and another to American Mortgage Company; Avenue C, w s, 48 ft n of 3d St, 1 year..... 31,000

MANDEL, Adolf, and another to American Mortgage Company; Avenue C, w s, 48 ft n of 3d St, prior mtg $31,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

MANDEL, Adolf, and another to American Mortgage Company; Avenue C, w s, 24 ft n of 3d St, 1 year..... 15,000

MANDEL, Adolf, and another to American Mortgage Company; Avenue C, n w corner of 3d St, prior mtg $32,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

MANDEL, Adolf, and another to Elise King, executrix; Avenue C, n w s, at n e s of 3d St, 2 years 37,000

MILLER, Solomon, to Jessie Gillender; Madison Av, 1,974, n w corner of 126th St, 3 years 18,000

MORTIMER, Elizabeth G., to Charlotte Ewald; Brook Av, 437, prior mtg $14,000, 2 years, 5½ per cent..... 3,500

MURRAY, Thomas F., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 86, map of 120 lots of Daily estate, 5 years 550

NORZ, Mary, to Casper Bornmann; Intervale Av, w s, 43.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

ORNSTEIN, Solomon, to Frederick Hecht; 147th St, s w s, 250 ft n w of St. Ann's Av, 10 years 2,500

RAPPAPORT, Ida, to Isabel M. Cobden; 3d Av, 1,381, 3 years..... 15,000

PARSONS, Eleanor L., to Gustav Gronemann; 124th St, s s, 88 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

POCHER, Isidor J., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 7th Av, s w corner of 25th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

REITER, Louis, to Gottlob Haaf; Westchester Av, w s, at e s of Jackson Av, due April 9, 1905..... 9,400

RICCI, Vito, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 94, map of 120 lots of Daily estate, 5 years. 345

RUTLEDGE, Ann J., to Eagle Insurance Company; Columbus Av, s e corner of 93d St, ½ part, all title, rerecorded, due, 6 per cent..... 16,000

SCHEUER, Max, to Sarah Baum; 100th St, 153 West, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

SHEERAN, Ann, and others to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Oliver St, e s, 27.8 ft s of Madison St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

SMITH, Charles J., to Israel Schneitacher; 5th Av, 2,165, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,500

STEINMETZ, Amelia, to Charles Funck and another; Fourar St, being Lots 3 and 53, partition map of Wells and others vs. Storer and others, 3 years, 6 per cent... 500

STEERS, Susan C., and another to Arthur Sandys; 152d St, s s, 83.4 ft w of Washington Av, 3 years..... 6,500

VAN BOMEL, Isaac A., to Frederic B. Jennings; Broadway, s w corner of 133d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

WALDHEIMER, Sarah, to the Seymour Realty Company; 121st St, 1,882, n e corner of 7ist St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

WHITTEN, William T. B., to Frank y Butler; Cole, or 194th, St, n s, 141 ft w of Decatur Av, 1 year..... 7,500

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV and 60th St, s e corner, 75x80; Charles Askey against Louis and John Brandt, owners and contractors.... 2,997

ELIZABETH, Anna, and others to New York Slate Works against Catherine Weeks and another, owners; Otto Melin, contractor... 135

GREENWICH ST, 535; New York Slate Works against Catherine Weeks and another, owners; Otto Melin, contractor... 78

GROVE ST, 58; Henry L. Rausch against Charles C. McKeever, owner and contractor 41

PROSPECT AV, e s, 100 ft n of 163d St, 75x100; Mueller Brothers against John McGrath, owner; James F. Meehan, contractor 425

7TH ST, 287 and 289 East; New York Fireproof Works against Abraham Siegel, owner and contractor..... 315

8TH ST, 65 and 67 East; Julius Mueller against Patrick B. Egan, owner; Dearborn Construction Company, contractor. 1,200

25TH ST, 406 and 408 East; Louis Pinsick against Samuel Goldstein, owner; Davis Levin and another, contractors.. 800

113TH ST, 77 East; Samuel Friedenbach against Mary Cunehan, owner and contractor 18

115TH ST, 60 and 62 West; Charles Howard against Leavey & Wineburg, owners; J. M. Buttorg, contractor..... 22

116TH ST, 60 and 62 West; Louis Spriga against Leavy Winburg, owners; J. M. Buttorg, contractor..... 22

122D ST, 52 East; Samuel Freidenbach against Mary Cunehan, owner and contractor 20

The Eagle Iron Works writes to THE TIMES as follows: "The mechanic's lien against Kreps & Nezold, reported yesterday, is void, as the Eagle Iron Works did not file same."

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

2D AV, 317 and 319; William Buess against Henry Lippman and another, April 22, 1904..... 400

2D AV, 317 and 319; Henry Altman against Henry Lippman and another, April 16, 1904..... 618

7TH AV, w s, whole front between 44th and 45th Sts; William Buess against William W. Astor and another, July 8, 1904..... 190

31ST ST, 12 to 16; D. S. Hess & Co. against Joseph Fleischman and another, March 2, 1904..... $1,675

62D ST, 244 West; Gordon & Solomon against Esther Blumenthal and another, Oct. 30, 1903..... 63

62D ST, 244 West; Samuel Rosenberg against Esther Blumenthal and another, Oct. 22, 1903..... 300

62D ST, 244 West; Benjamin Cahn against Esther Blumenthal and another, Jan. 7, 1904..... 150

125TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 72x199.11 to 126th St; Hackett Hankinson Building Con. Company against Timothy D. Sullivan and another, March 17, 1904, by bond..... 7,695

125TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 72x199.11 to 126th St; Richard Furlong against Timothy D. Sullivan and another, March 17, 1904, by bond..... 392

125TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 72x199.11 to 126th St; Isidor L. Cohen against Timothy D. Sullivan and another, Dec. 14, 1903, by bond..... 75

125TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 72x199.11 to 126th St; Robert Muirhead against Timothy D. Sullivan and another, Jan. 7, 1904, by bond..... 392

125TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 72x199.11 to 126th St; William Mackenzie Contracting Company against Timothy D. Sullivan and another, Jan. 10, 1904, by bond 810

125TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 72x199.11 to 126th St; J. F. Blanchard Company against Timothy D. Sullivan and another, May 25, 1904, by bond..... 500

125TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 72x199.11 to 126th St; Daniel McDougall against Timothy D. Sullivan and another, June 18, 1904, by bond..... 30

125TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 72x199.11 to 126th St; Sigmund Adler against Timothy D. Sullivan and another, April 28, 1904, by bond..... 281

125TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 72x199.11 to 126th St; Empire Electric Sign Company against Timothy D. Sullivan and another, Feb. 3, 1904, by bond 365

Lis Pendens.

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 25.8 ft n of 75th St, 25.5x92.1x irregular; William N. Ingram against George Davis, (action to declare lien, &c.;) attorney, W. A. Welling.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,662; Nicholas Toerge against Francis McMullen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Brodsky.

WEST END AV, e s, 100 ft n of 101st St, 50.11x100; Laura Le Couteulx de Caumont against Alexander McLean and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Stier.

67TH ST, 107; Helen Traube against Moses N. Glickman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Wilkenfeld.

18TH ST, n s, 88 ft w of Avenue C, 27.6x108.3; American Mortgage Company against William H. Muldoon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

38TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Mary E. Taylor against Angelo Morello and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. R. Coughlan.

81ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x102.2; Anna K. Daniel against Sidney M. Tuter, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, A. I. Stre.

95TH ST, 68 West; John A. Stewart and another, trustees, against Union Mortgage Apartment Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bolton & Bolton.

[illegible] ..... [illegible]

[illegible] ..... [illegible]

[illegible] ..... [illegible]

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107-113 WEST 25TH ST.,
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV.
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5, 7 and 8 rooms, all outside; electric light; elevator; telephone; extra inducements if rented at once.

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5 and 6 rooms, all light; one on corner; elevator; telephone; restaurant. Apply on premises of both, or
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WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT, Receiver.
BELKNAP & FARRIES, Attorneys for Receiver, 189 Broadway, New York City.

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Descriptive Booklet.
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400 Rooms. 200 with Bath.
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Capacity 600; hot and cold sea water baths; improved cuisine and service; fine cafe; musical concerts; phones in bedrooms; rates $2.50 and up daily; $15 up weekly; American plan; coaches meet trains; photo; booklet. A. C. Mitchell & Co.

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On Lake Champlain. Fine rooms, views; sanitary plumbing; all conveniences; $10 per week up; open. K. W. KING, Prop.

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All Amusements, Orchestra, Casino, &c. High-class (family resort); accommodates 200. Booklet.
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Nearest high-class Mountain Resort to N.Y. City. Only 90 minutes from Grand Central Station.
Elevation 1,300 feet.
Golf, tennis, grand horses, music and dancing.
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12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1,000 Is. Spl.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
9:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.
9:45 A. M.—‡SARATOGA & MONT L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.—*EXPOSITION LIMITED.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
1:50 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*" THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:50 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT & CHICAGO SPL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—20½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
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Fine yachting, fishing, good roads, golf course close to the hotel. For circular apply to HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston. Representative at 3 Park Place 11 to 1 daily.

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THE MOUNT PLEASANT and THE MOUNT WASHINGTON.
Open respectively June 25th & July 11th.
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New Hotel Weirs, Weirs, N. H.—Overlooking Lake Winnipesaukee, in White Mountains; every amusement; orchestra; accommodates 250; open June 20; booklet. Dr. J. A. Greene, Prop., Col. F. C. Willis, Mgr.

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Spring House. This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

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BRANDON INN in the heart of the Green Mountains. One of the most complete hotels in the State. Everything modern. Beautiful drives; fishing, &c. Send for booklet.
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Opens June 15; 95 miles from New York City via Erie Railroad; accommodates 350; most charming resort on bank of Delaware River; all modern conveniences; orchestra; golf, half-mile track, baseball, tennis, magnificent roads, boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; no mosquitoes; cuisine unexcelled. Send for illustrated booklet.
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THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

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☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 22 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:23 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—8:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (North Asbury Park Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch), 1:25 (Saturdays only), 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25 (except Long Branch), 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 3:30 A. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55 (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, 8:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25 (*4:55 for North

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—Near Fort George, side bag, silver monogram, Friday evening; liberal reward. 339 West 58th St.

$100 reward for returning team of black horses and bottling wagon to George Weisensee, 237 West 37th St.

Lost.—20 shares U. S. Steel pf., 18,646, in the name of Chas. H. Echols. Notify Ellingwood & Cunningham, 43 Wall St.

Found—July 5th, on 5th Av., near 22d St., pocketbook; owner can have same by identifying. Call at 6 East 126th.

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10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

11th St., 36 West.—Connecting and other pleasant rooms; excellent table; references.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West. Near 5th Av.—The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

22d St., 30 East.—Large and small rooms; table the best market affords; transients, $1 a day, upward.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; Summer garden; reasonable.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms, with board; also table boarders.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, Cathedral Heights.—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, cool, handsomely furnished room; excellent table; American family; references.

A number of gentlemen can be accommodated during the Summer at a private house in Bay Ridge with either breakfast only or full board. Address Box O, 203 Times Office.

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10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—Do you prefer a room in an old house, to living in a newly furnished, up-to-date hotel, with all modern improvements? You are paying as much for the old as you can have the new for; where? At the Monticello Hotel, 35 West 64th, just off Broadway; any west side car.

17th St., 55 West.—Parlor floor, entire or part; large hallroom, $4; reference.

18th St., 116 East. (Near Irving Place.)—Large and small rooms to let.

19th St., 109 East.—Large and small, cool, pleasant rooms; central location; transients; references.

19th St., 341 West.—Large room for light housekeeping; running water; all conveniences; reasonable.

49th St., 131 West.—Pleasant furnished rooms in private house; Summer rates; transients.

52d St., 13 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Large room; private bath; cool hall room; telephone.

45th St., 15 East.—For business men; temporary or protractive; residence and up-to-date room. Phone, 6485—38th.

47th St., 168 West.—Nicely furnished hall room; clean house; $3.

40th St., 217 West.—Comfortably furnished large and small cool rooms; bath, running water; moderate.

52d St., 74 West.—Pleasant front room; running water; closet, bath; $3.50; gentlemen only. Angell.

55th St., 324 West.—Comfortably furnished cool, clean rooms; large or small; all conveniences; bath.

56th St., 348 West.—Parlor, piano; bedrooms; first bell, west side.

58th St., 118 West.—Floor of three rooms, with bath; separately or together; location central.

61st St., 100 West.—Couple will let nicely furnished rooms; one, two gentlemen; elevator. Wathers.

65th St., 59 West, "Omaha."—Large, cool rooms; single, en suite; running water; elevator; references. Clarke.

66th St., 62 West.—Large and small cool, comfortable, homelike rooms for one or two. Ducey.

78th St., 163 West.—Large room adjoining bath; also hall room; telephone; transients accommodated; references.

103d St., 131 West.—One or two cool rooms; one flight; near elevated; low. Fisher.

135th St., 242, 244, and 246 West.—Neatly furnished rooms to rent with or without board.

135th St., 242, 244, 246 West.—Neatly furnished rooms to rent, with or without board.

Are you staying in town for the Summer? If so and you want cool, newly furnished room or apartment, hotel service, every comfort, at moderate prices, from $6 per week upward, look at them, at the Monticello Hotel, 35 West 64th St., between Broadway and Central Park.

Have you a cool, comfortable room, with private bath or the use of shower and tub? If not, you can get them, with hotel service, and all conveniences, from $6, $7, and $8 per week upward at the Monticello Hotel, 35 West 64th St., just off Broadway.

Small room in high-class apartment, near Central Park West, to young man, with best references; $2.25 per week. Box H, 197 Times.

Out of Town.

Large, cool, comfortable rooms facing ocean and near depot, with first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Wanted—Cook; must have good personal reference; be a good cook. Apply between 7 and 8 P. M. Wednesday, northwest corner 130th St. and 5th Av.

Wanted—Stenographer, experienced as bookkeeper; shorthand not necessary; must be active; salary, $10. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; a Christian, with at least two years' experience and well educated; salary to start, $10; good opportunity. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, residing in Brooklyn, with knowledge single entry bookkeeping; salary $7. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced law stenographer; financial concern; salary $10-$12; advancement. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, residing in Brooklyn, with knowledge of bookkeeping; salary, $7. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Neckwear; experienced cotton four-in-hand makers. Altman Neckwear Co., 841 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and bookkeeper; one able to take full charge of books; must be neat and accurate; salary $12 to start. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, A1, good appearance, $15-$18; also cashier understanding checking, for hotel position; excellent; other positions. Rossman, 108 Fulton.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of experienced bookkeepers on charge ledgers. Apply by letter, stating salary expected and previous experience.

Wanted.—Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require a manager and buyer for their dressmaking department; one capable of going abroad and selecting models; all communications treated strictly confidential.

Wanted—Competent designer by one of the leading ladies' muslin underwear manufacturing houses; party of wide experience capable of creating practical garments and possessing genuine originality can secure permanent and lucrative position. Address, with full particulars, Designer, Box 168 Times Office.

Males.

Cutters wanted; also trimmers and lining cutters with sheers or knife by wholesale clothing houses; steady employment and good wages. Apply N. Y. Clothing Trade Association, Room 19, 13 Astor Place, New York.

Wanted—Young man stenographer, Gentile; some experience; must be bright, energetic, and generally capable in or out of office; promising position for an intelligent, trustworthy young man. Room 1,106, 120 Liberty St.

The 14th Street Store requires thoroughly experienced, neat-appearing gentlemen to operate electric and hydraulic cars. Only those who have served in first-class retail stores need apply to General Superintendent, 57 W. 13th St.

Wanted—Expert stenographer for large express office in Long Island City; salary $40; must furnish machine. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—A bright, intelligent boy for general office work; state age, references, salary expected, &c. Ambitious, 1,364 Broadway.

Wanted—Boilermakers. J. H. Townsend, 129 Cedar St., New York City, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

Chambermaid, &c.—By girl as chambermaid or assist housework, care of children; city or country; reference. Kennedy, 441 West 17th St.

Chambermaid and Seamstress.—By German woman; good reference. S. E., 215 East 80th St.

Cook.—By young woman as cook; 8 years' experience; have a brother just landed as gardener. 421 West 27th St., Hav's bell.

Cook.—By Protestant woman; first-class cook; private family; good reference. 446 2d Av.

Cook.—As cook in private family; can furnish good reference. Sird, 528 West 53d St.

Dressmaker.—Shirt waists, suits, ladies', misses', children's dressmaker. Mrs. Bodine, 101 West 91st St.

Housekeeper.—By young German lady as housekeeper with distinguished elderly gentleman. Box 125, Tamsen's Yorkville Advertising Office, 1,464 3d Av.

Housework.—Small family adults; good cook, ... ence; city ... St., two

ACCUSE EACH OTHER OF MISER'S MURDER

Abbott Suspects Held Without Bail for Examination.

SWEDE AND BOY ARE FREED

Police Do Not Believe That Van Buskirk Committed Suicide but Was Killed After His Employer.

There was an exciting scene in the office of Capt. Harkins of the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, when Oscar Dahlgren and Charles Johnson, the two men who were arrested on Tuesday in connection with the death of George F. Abbott and Frederick Van Buskirk, confronted each other and each accused the other of having murdered the two men.

"You," said Dahlgren, pointing his finger at Johnson, "showed me a pistol at 8 o'clock and said that you had done up the old man."

Johnson's face paled with rage and fear. He shouted: "You lie! You showed me the pistol on Sunday morning and said that you were going to do up the old man."

Dahlgren said that Johnson had showed him some money on Saturday night and had declared that he had taken it from the person of the dead man. This was after Johnson had displayed the pistol. He said that Johnsen had displayed a roll of bills amounting to about $100.

Johnson was closeted with District Attorney Clarke yesterday morning in Capt. Harkins's office and made a complete statement. He declared that he stood outside the junk shop in Chapel Alley, where the two men were killed, for about half an hour after noon and that Dahlgren and Van Buskirk were inside at the time. He heard a shot, and afterward Dahlgren and Van Buskirk came out.

After this statement was taken, both men were arraigned in the Adams Street Court before Magistrate Tighe and there charged with the murder of Abbott and Van Buskirk. They pleaded not guilty, and were held without bail for examination on Thursday next. Capt. Harkins believes that Johnson had something to do with the murders, but is not sure about Dahlgren. He does not believe that Van Buskirk, after killing his employer, committed suicide in the small closet where his body was found. He now thinks that there were two murders and that they were both committed at different times. Van Buskirk is known to have been alive at 4 o'clock Sunday morning, and it is believed that Abbott was dead at that time.

Neither the Swede, Carl Olsen, nor the Italian boy, Berretto, was held, but the police can find them when they are wanted. Olsen told of having been at Coney Island with Dahlgren and Johnson when they displayed money, and the boy was present when the bodies were discovered.

Coroner's Physician Emil Hartung examined both bodies yesterday and found that Abbott was, in all probability, killed by a blow on the head. He found a bullet in the brain, but believes that this was fired after the man was dead. A heavy slung-shot and piece of lead pipe, both of which had matted hair clinging to them, were found beside the body. Van Buskirk's death was caused by the bullet wound in his head.

Mrs. Abbott, widow of the murdered junkman, was on her way from Asheville, N. C., to Brooklyn yesterday. Edmund S. Wilson, her brother, who lives on Ocean Parkway, ordered an undertaker to take charge of the murdered man's body.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Laundress.—Washing wanted to take home. Mollie Wrotten, 222 West 17th St.

Nurse.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 22 East 115th St.

Position in sanitarium or take care of invalid by Swedish masseuse and trained nurse. Nurse, 650 3d Av.

Stenographer.—Superior education; several years' experience; always successful; commercial, legal, any intricate work; young lady; will substitute; credentials. Alpha, 161 Times.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; accustomed to electrical and mercantile work; first-class references; $12, $15. Miss Reynolds, 151 Times.

Stenographer.—Capable young woman; four years' experience; thorough business education; quick, accurate; references; no agents; would substitute; $10. Punctual, 191 Times.

Stenographer.—Limited experience; American, (18;) advantages education insures, earnestly seeks position. Moderate, 168 Times.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; competent and reliable young lady; will substitute; $10. Miss Nelson, P. O. 778.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced banking, commercial, insurance; capable handling large correspondence intelligently and rapidly; would substitute; $15. W 153 Times.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; six years' experience; rapid, accurate; good education; willing to substitute; best references; $12, $15. Miss Le Roy, 186 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—By exceptionally good beginner; some experience; neat, accurate; will accept small salary with chances of advancement. P., 180 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Experienced; owns machine; desires permanency, all day or part; down town; salary moderate; or copying home. Moderate, 167 West 63d St.

Stenographer, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; American parentage; best references; $10. Truthful, 154 Times.

Stenographer.—Bright beginner; accurate; work week on trial. Miss T., Room 150, World Building.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; intelligent; good speller; reference. Gertrude, 179 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; business-like young lady; good education; exceptional ability. Miss M., 191 Times.

Young lady wishes position with detective agency; ambitious, energetic; moderate salary to begin with. Miss H., Box 114 Times.

Males.

An ambitious young man, twenty-two, desires employment after 3 P. M.; can do electrical work. P Box 194 Times.

Boy, (14½,) neat, in office; capable and trustworthy; good references from former employer; permanent. D. R., Box 174 Times.

By boy, seventeen; Christian, living with parents; excellent references. O. Stein, 359 West 54th St.

Butler—Cook.—By first-class Swedish couple; both fully competent; do marketing; take full charge, private or bachelor; written and personal highest city references. Butler, 650 3d Av.

Gentleman with large experience as manager, auditor special agent, and salesman, desires a position; has successfully negotiated large transactions. P Box 196 Times.

Salesman.—Experienced in ladies' muslin underwear, shirtwaists, infants' and children's dresses and cloaks; would like to make connection with good firm; well acquainted in the dry goods trade. W. Wolfrom, 621 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; limited experience; good education; intelligent, active; good office assistant. Moderate, 184 Times.

Tutor.—German, graduate of university, desires to give lessons, or tutor's position in a family in country. Address C 162 Times.

Upholsterer.—First-class; out by the day at residences; furniture, mattresses, carpets, &c.; prices moderate; reference. De Langie, 184 Columbus Av.

Waiter.—By Japanese for family, hotel, club, restaurant; long experience. Yoshino, 395 Water St.

Well-educated, neat-appearing young man, employed as city editor suburban daily, seeks position where executive ability and hard work will be financially appreciated. Worker, Box 133 Times.

Young man, twenty-one, with general contractor, builder, or any concern connected with the building line; general knowledge of repairs of buildings. Charles J., 820 2d Av.

Young man as driver; best ... John St., near, 152 West 17th St.

ABBOTT'S WIFE TOLD FORTUNES

Supported by Charity in Asheville—Miser Sent Her $10 to Bury Son.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 13.—Mrs. George F. Abbott, wife of the murdered Brooklyn junk dealer, has gone to Brooklyn to claim her husband's fortune. She left here this morning over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mrs. Abbott came to Asheville a year ago with an invalid son, who has since died. She has been living in an obscure part of the city in the west end district, and has been dependent mainly upon the city's charitable organizations for her support. The Flower Mission here looked after her. She was a clairvoyant and was known here as Mme. Monk.

She told marvelous tales about her husband's wealth, but no one believed her. She got letters from her husband frequently, but few contained any money. When her son died her husband sent her $10 toward funeral expenses.

There was a sale of her personal effects to enable her to get funds to leave town. Some of her creditors had her arrested when they learned she was going away, but took a lien on some of her household goods, and she was released. Mrs. Abbott made a few dollars from her fortune telling, and expended all she made in buying flowers to decorate her son's grave. She is sixty years old, and showed no emotion when told of her husband's death.

ABEEL WON'T HAVE TO PAY.

Unless New Trial Orders So—Miss Anderson's Judgment Reversed.

James N. Abeel, who won the affections of Miss Eleanor L. Anderson under the name of J. Ogden Goelet, will not be compelled to pay the judgment of $75,042.40, which she obtained against him in an action she brought for breach of promise of marriage. Miss Anderson's suit was undefended, as Abeel, who was in the Tombs on the charge of having forged the name, paid no attention to the service of the summons and complaint. His counsel claimed that the service of the papers could not be considered a legal one, and after judgment had been entered by default Abeel's lawyer applied to the Supreme Court for an order vacating the judgment. When the court denied this, counsel appealed to the Appellate Division, which decided yesterday that Abeel was entitled to his legal rights in the case, no matter how reprehensible his actions may have been in other respects. The court orders the judgment order reversed and directs that a new service of summons be granted.

Abeel was convicted in the criminal courts on the charge of forging the letter of introduction to Miss Anderson, and he was sentenced to a long term in prison, but he appealed from that judgment, and is now out on bail pending the result of that appeal.

RAN AWAY FROM ROCKAWAY.

Couple Were Happy Until Police Acted on Mamma's Telegram.

A Rockaway Beach train which reached the terminal at the foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon had on board a couple who were placed under arrest by Detective Germerschausen of the Bedford Avenue Police Station. The pair were Annie Meyer, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Anna Meyer, who has a hotel near the Seaside Station, and Thomas Fogarty, a waiter, aged twenty-three.

The couple had known each other two years, and recently, the girl said, they decided to get married. Her mother objected, and told her to secure a position. Then she and Fogarty ran away. When the girl's mother discovered the elopement yesterday she immediately notified the police, and a general alarm was sent out.

The couple seemed very happy when they reached Brooklyn, but their feelings changed when the detective told them who he was and compelled them to go to the station house. The girl sobbed, and Fogarty told her not to feel unhappy, as he would stick to her through thick and thin.

ARTIST FIRED OWN STUDIO.

Dropped Match on Painting Still Wet—The Room Gutted.

A fire which lasted only fifteen minutes in the studio of Maurice Ingres, an artist, at 154 West Fifty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon did $3,500 damage before the firemen could extinguish it.

The fire was started by Mr. Ingres himself. He was seated in his studio before his easel. In starting to light his pipe the match broke and the burned end fell on a painting still wet. Immediately there was a burst of flame, and in a moment the room was filled with burning paintings and draperies. Mr. Ingres ran from the room shouting fire, and an alarm was turned in. Although the firemen worked with a will, the room was gutted by the time the fire was extinguished. The damage to the building was only $200.

TROLLEY KILLS CHILD.

Run Over While Trying to Get Her Ball from in Front of Car.

Maggie Carney, seven years old, of 429 Hoboken Avenue, Jersey City, was run over and instantly killed yesterday at Central and Hoboken Avenues, less than half a block from her home, by a Public Service trolley car of the Summit Avenue line.

The child was bouncing a ball on the sidewalk. It bounded to the middle of the street, and the girl in endeavoring to recover it, ran in front of the car. Jacob Hansen, the motorman, was unable to stop the car. He was arrested and held at the Oakland Avenue Police Station on a charge of manslaughter.

Tossed Ball Too Far, Run Over.

Margaret Ryan, three years old, of 312 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, daughter of Policeman Martin Ryan of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, was run over by an express wagon while playing in the street near her home yesterday afternoon. She was tossing a rubber ball in the street, and in trying to recover it ran in front of a wagon driven by William O'Brien, nineteen years old, of 413 West Forty-fourth Street. The wheels passed over her outstretched arms, bruising them severely, and her face was cut and bruised by the horse's hoofs. It is feared that she may also have received internal injuries.

TWO HURT IN LOOP-THE-LOOP.

Fall to Bottom, Car Runs Over Them—One May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 13.—Miss Irene Broadwell and Miss Ethel Boyd, both of Cleveland, were badly injured in the loop-the-loop at Celeron at 5 o'clock this evening. When nearly at the top of the loop the heavy car in which they were riding came to a sudden stop and they pitched out, falling to the bottom of the loop, the car running backward and over both of them.

Miss Broadwell had both collar bones crushed, and was badly cut about the hips and back, with a severe contusion at the back of the right ear. Miss Boyd's injuries are less severe, but the vitality of both is low from nervous shock.

Physicians in attendance give little hope for Miss Broadwell's recovery.

BROOKLYN BOY DROWNED.

Seized with Cramps While Bathing in Housatonic.

STRATFORD, Conn., July 13.—Howard Brody, nineteen years old, of 114 Montauk Street, Brooklyn, was drowned this afternoon in the Housatonic River in the upper part of this town.

He made a desperate effort to save himself after being attacked by cramps, and persons who saw him from the shore say that he sank five times before he finally disappeared. Grapling with a log in a final effort to keep afloat, he yelled for help but was overcome, lost his feeble hold on the piece of wood, and was carried under by the strong current.

His body has not been recovered.

Sergt. Schauwecker Back.

Charles Schauwecker, the Police Sergeant who was dismissed from the force by Commissioner Greene for failing to bring charges against members of the "School of Instruction" which he conducted at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory for making him a present of $51, was reinstated, with $50 costs and disbursements. The opinion handed down by Justices ... Mc-Laughlin, Hatch, Laughlin ... rien of the Appellate Division gave ...

LEWISOHN MUST TELL CANFIELD EXPERIENCES

Appellate Division Sustains Jerome's Gambling Law.

COURT DIVIDES ON ISSUE

Three Uphold Retroactive Features, Two Oppose—Witness Will Go to Highest Tribunal.

By a decision handed down yesterday in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Jesse Lewisohn loses the first round in his second fight against District Attorney Jerome for refusing to answer questions put to him in the proceedings brought against Richard Canfield for maintaining a gambling house. By the decision Lewisohn stands in contempt of court, but on account of the fact that the Appellate Division is divided, three Judges maintaining the constitutionality of the law which Mr. Jerome had passed at the last session of the Legislature, and two holding that it is unconstitutional, the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals. That is the decision reached by Mr. Lewisohn's attorney, Alfred Lauterbach.

"Have you ever played roulette in the premises 5 East Forty-fourth Street, owned by Richard Canfield?" is the question which Lewisohn has twice fought through all the courts in this State in his efforts to evade an answer. He held that it might incriminate him to answer, and pleaded his Constitutional privilege. As the law originally stood, it was held by the Court of Appeals that Lewisohn had a right to withhold his answer, so District Attorney Jerome went before the Legislature and had a new law passed, making it retroactive in character, and called on Mr. Lewisohn again to answer the question. Again he refused. This was before Justice Wyatt, in Special Sessions, on May 16 last. His reasons for refusing were identically the same as in the first case. The matter went to the Grand Jury with like result, and Justice McMahon committed the recalcitrant witness to Ludlow Street Jail for contempt. He appealed to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari, calling upon the Court of General Sessions to review its decision. This was issued, and Lewisohn gave bail in $1,000 to keep out of jail. Subsequently the order was rescinded and the matter taken up for review directly to the Appellate Division.

This writ is dismissed by the Appellate Division, and the proceeding of Judge McMahon committing Lewisohn for contempt is confirmed. Justice Ingraham writes the leading opinion of the higher court dismissing the writ and holding the law which Mr. Jerome had passed to be constitutional and retroactive. Justice Patterson arrives at the same conclusion, but by different reasoning, and Presiding Justice Van Brunt merely concurs in the opinions of the majority. On the other side there is also a difference of method with an arrival at the same conclusions of law, the dissenters from the majority being Justices McLaughlin and Laughlin.

When the old law was in effect, which the Court of Appeals said was unconstitutional, it was shown by Alfred Lauterbach, Lewisohn's counsel, that, while the law said a witness's testimony in a gambling proceeding could not be used against him, there was really no protection for the witness, inasmuch as a third or fourth person could be used to prove the crime against the first person, and that therefore the latter could really be prosecuted. District Attorney Jerome, when knocked out in the first case against Lewisohn, had the State Legislature pass a similar law, and made it retroactive. It was largely on the latter provision that the Appellate Division yesterday split.

After quoting the new law—Section 342 of the Penal Code, as amended by Chapter 649 of the Laws of 1904—Justice Ingraham says that, while the Constitution provides that no person shall be compelled in any criminal case to become a witness against himself, the Legislature has power to require a witness to answer any question, except in so far as he is protected by the Constitution, and that if follows that if the answers to questions asked cannot be in any way used against the witness in a criminal proceeding, the provisions of the Constitution are not violated.

"We have come to the conclusion, therefore," says Justice Ingraham, in summing up the case, "that this relator was bound to answer, that he was not justified in disobeying the order of the court directing him to answer, and for that reason he was properly punished for contempt."

In his dissenting opinion Justice McLaughlin states that in order to concur in the opinion of Justice Ingraham he would be compelled to admit that the act of 1904, the passage of which was secured by District Attorney Jerome, has a retroactive effect when there are no words in it, he says, from which even an inference can be drawn that the Legislature ever intended it to apply to past transactions. Justice Laughlin, arriving at the same conclusion, adds, in his dissenting opinion, that a radical change has been made in the law, and that the District Attorney, or one of his assistants, without the sanction of the court, may, by asking a single question in a preliminary examination or before the Grand Jury, forever bar prosecution of a witness even for the most atrocious crimes. He therefore decides against the retroactive construction.

In the absence of District Attorney Jerome, Mr. Rand, his assistant, said yesterday that the way for the prosecution of Canfield had been opened, but that he had no doubt the matter would be delayed by an appeal to the Court of Appeals.

"From the fact that there are four opinions on the subject" said Alfred Lauterbach, "it is clear that the court is not at all of the same mind, not even those who ultimately arrive at the same conclusions. Therefore, the matter will be taken to the Court of Appeals. Lewisohn simply wants to know where he stands. If the law is that he must answer he will answer, but not otherwise."

ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Bookkeeper Said to Have Had Scheme for Crossing Ocean in Two Days.

Robert I. Jaeger of 519 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City Heights, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of his employer, Albert S. Schiller, a real estate and insurance broker of 84 Washington Street, Hoboken, who accuses him of embezzlement. Jaeger has been in Mr. Schiller's employ for eight years, and for some time past has held the position of head bookkeeper in the office.

A few weeks ago Mr. Schiller began to suspect that there was something wrong in the firm's accounts, and since then a quiet investigation has been going on. This resulted in the arrest of Jaeger. It is said that the peculations amount to $5,312, and have been going on for a year.

Jaeger is forty years old, and has a wife and family. It is said he was interested in a scheme to build a vessel that it was claimed would be able to cross the ocean in two days, and that he often told his associates of the millions that he was going to make out of the enterprise.

Leaves $2,500 to Paulist Fathers.

Under the will of Thomas V. Robinson, filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday, the Institute of Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle receives the sum of $2,500, to be devoted to the education of Roman Catholic young men for the priesthood. The bulk of the estate goes to two of the testator's cousins, Mary M. Smiley, of Richmond, Va., and Mary Brandon, of the same city.

West Side Savings Bank Election.

At a meeting of the trustees of the West Side Savings Bank Tuesday afternoon Mr. Clarence O. Bigelow was unanimously elected First Vice President of the Bank in the place of Mr. John S. Scully, deceased. At the same meeting Mr. Joseph Regan was unanimously elected Secretary. The Presidents of the ...

FITZGERALD A JUDGE.

Court Holds That Mayor Now Had No Power to Appoint Clark.

A decision in favor of ex-District Attorney Thomas W. Fitzgerald of Richmond County was handed down yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. By this decision Fitzgerald is recognized as a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions for the Second Judicial District, which takes in Queens, Kings, and Richmond Counties. Fitzgerald was appointed Justice of the Special Sessions by Mayor McClellan on the afternoon of Jan. 1, 1904, the day on which Mr. McClellan assumed the duties of his office.

On Dec. 27, 1903, Mayor Low appointed Appleton L. Clark to the position of Justice of the Sessions, to fill a vacancy that then existed, and a few days later, to make sure that the appointment of Clark would hold good, on the morning of Jan. 1, 1904, just before going out of office, Mayor Low again appointed Clark to be a Justice. Both Clark and Fitzgerald claimed the plum, and the Justices of the Special Sessions took a vote to see which they would permit to sit in the court. They decided to permit Fitzgerald to occupy the bench with them, and then Clark brought the matter before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Justice O'Brien, who wrote the opinion handed down yesterday declaring Fitzgerald duly qualified to hold the office, says that the entire matter rested on the words "until Dec. 31, 1903," in Section 1,401 of the Greater New York Charter. The court holds that that part of the charter which declares that the Mayor takes office at noon on Jan. 1 is unconstitutional because it violates that clause in the State Constitution which directs that all elections shall be held on "Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in odd-numbered years, and the term of such office shall expire at the end of an odd-numbered year."

Mayor Low therefore, the court holds, had no power to appoint Clark on the morning of Jan. 1, 1904, for the reason, as the court says, that Low was not Mayor on that morning. Justices Hatch, McLaughlin, and Patterson concur in the opinion of Justice O'Brien.

HOME FOR BALTIMORE NEWS.

Work of Excavation for Handsome New Building Well Under Way.

Work on the excavation for the new home of The Baltimore News is well under way, and by Jan. 1, 1905, it is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy. It will be six stories in height, with basement, sub-basement, and attic. The entire structure will be given to the needs of The News and to the making of its newspaper.

The exterior is to be Bedford stone and the interior of steel, terra cotta, brick, and ferro-concrete. Electricity is to be the motive power for the operation of all mechanical departments. Heating will be with steam. The News is counting much upon its new complement of presses. The Hoe Company is building a specially designed press, which will be erected plumb with the sidewalk, and pedestrians on Calvert Street will be enabled to see every phase of the making of The News from the time when the massive spools of paper are unrolled until the papers are thrown out at the other end of the press at the rate of 1,600 a minute for a newspaper of 12 pages. The press, which is in reality six presses joined, is being so constructed with the deck system that additions can be placed on top. It is also planned to have an additional press in the rear for emergency.

The business office is to be located at Fayette and Calvert Streets, with a corner entrance. A mezzanine floor will be just above it. The floors above will be used for the general management of the paper and for the editorial rooms. The top floor will be the composing room. On the roof will be the stereotyping department.

The area of The News lot was originally 75 by 73½ feet, but the proposed widening of Calvert Street by the Burned District Commission reduced the area to 57½ feet by 73½ feet. Charles H. Grasty is President of The News and Louis M. Duvall Secretary and Treasurer. The News is an independent afternoon newspaper.

MORSE MUST TESTIFY.

Appellate Division Directs Examination Before Trial in McDonald Case.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision reversing an order of the Special Term granting a motion to vacate an order for the examination of Charles W. Morse before the trial of the suit brought against him by John E. McDonald. The suit was a common law action for deceit. McDonald owned a large block of stock in the American Ice Company, of which Morse was formerly President.

McDonald claimed that Morse persuaded him not to sell his stock, saying that the company was really earning more than the dividends showed, and that he would notify McDonald before selling his own stock. McDonald claims, however, that Morse sold his own stock without notifying him, and that through Morse's fraudulent dealing he was damaged to the amount of $200,000 on the shrinkage of the stock. McDonald claimed that Morse got stock to the amount of $15,000,000 for property worth only $800,000, and that the dividends of the company were paid out of its capital.

Justice Laughlin, writing the opinion of the Appellate Division, says that it will be necessary for the plaintiff to show not only that the representations were false, but that the defendant made them knowing their falsity. It will be incumbent on the plaintiff to prove facts and circumstances showing that the dividends were not earned, but were paid out of the capital, and that the defendant knew these facts when he made these representations. The evidence sought will be material, and the court directs that the order be reversed, and the motion to vacate the order for the examination is denied.

SEIZED ON CHINA SHIP.

Treasury Agents Get Valuable Shawls and Silks on Shimosa.

When the steamship Shimosa arrived here on Tuesday from Chinese ports she brought besides stories of having rescued a Lascar sailor in the middle of the Red Sea, a collision with a whale and a serpent in the hold of the ship a large and varied assortment of costly goods, which were not declared at the Custom House. These goods were seized yesterday by Special Treasury Agents Hooley and O'Neill.

For some time agents have been watching the Chinese steamships, and two weeks ago they searched the steamship Indrawadi, finding goods valued at $8,000. Since then every Chinese ship has been searched. The Treasury men, who went over the Shimosa, turned over a truck load of goods to the seizure department of the Custom House yesterday, among which were cashmere shawls, Chinese and Japanese silks, cigars, cigarettes, chinaware, and curios. No value has yet been placed on the goods seized, but appraisers who looked over the articles said that their value would exceed that of the lot from the Indrawadi.

Capt. Champlin, when he saw the small cargo of contraband articles piled up on the deck of the Shimosa, declared that he had no knowledge that they had been aboard the vessel, and that had he known of their presence he would surely have manifested them. A trunk containing a set of 170 pieces of chinaware was claimed by E. Haupt, the third engineer of the Shimosa. Then it was that other officers admitted that they had brought to port the goods seized.

SISTER FRANCES ARRESTED.

Charged with Larceny by Mount Vernon Woman and Locked Up.

Frances McCormack, who calls herself Sister Frances, and who for some months ran the "Transfiguration Home for Working Girls" in the former "House of All Nations," at 117 West Thirty-second Street, was arrested last night in a boarding house at 104 West Forty-sixth Street.

She is charged with petty larceny. The warrant was issued yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court by Mrs. Wienell of ... Adams Street, Mt. Vernon.

Industrial Institute Camp Meeting.

The People's Industrial Institute School of Brooklyn has announced its first camp meeting for the benefit of the institute, to open at Dietrich's Grove, Richmond Hill, L. I., on Sunday, continuing until July 24. Elder Palmer, evangelist, is to be present ... and the Industrial Quartet ... after ...

MRS. KEMP ASKS MORE ALIMONY

Says $5,000 Additional Income Is Available for Her Children.

Mrs. George Kemp, who is suing her husband for a legal separation, applied to Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday for an order compelling her husband to pay an additional sum of $5,000 to her for the support of their children. Kemp is now paying his wife $2,500 a year alimony. He is receiving an income of $6,000 a year.

Mrs. Kemp's counsel, ex-Assistant District Attorney Honey, told Justice Geigerich that Kemp could have an additional income of $9,000 a year from the estate left by his mother if he would comply with the provisions of his mother's will, which made allowance for the additional sum of $9,000 to be paid to him on condition that he could show to the trustees of the estate vouchers to prove that the children were receiving from him $5,000 of the $9,000 provided for. Counsel said that Kemp had neglected to collect the $9,000 allowance because he wanted to deprive the children of their $5,000.

Kemp's counsel denied this and said that his client was now in Europe, and on account of being away from New York had no chance of conferring with his counsel as to the acceptance of the legacy referred to. Kemp is a brother of Arthur Kemp, whose wife, now Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell, secured a divorce from him. He was at one time the brother-in-law of Reginald Vanderbilt. George Kemp, like his brother Arthur, was prominent in society circles here at one time, but lately has spent most of his time in Europe.

Justice Geigerich reserved decision on Mrs. George Kemp's application.

IN Jefferson Market Court last week Henry C——was held on a charge of stealing a pair of trousers from Smith, Gray & Co. "I guess they were worth $8 all right," said the Magistrate—"I know I bought some clothes at that store last summer and I have them yet—they wore splendidly."

Prices are so low for such goods, it *does* seem like giving them away—but we can't allow them to be stolen!

SPECIAL SALE of 200 Young Men's Blue Serge, Blue Cheviot, Fancy Mixture and Flannel suits, both single and double breasted, 14 to 19 years (30 to 35 chest), formerly $15 to $18, at $9.75. Worth somebody's while!

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

$9.75



"No stage joke, at that."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

RAY DECLARES SULLY'S JOINT ACCOUNT WRONG

Denies Agreement Between Himself, Hawley, and Cotton Man.

MET AT WALDORF, THOUGH

On Day Before Failure, Ray Says on Stand, Sully Offered to Take Their Cotton.

Frank H. Ray, who was said to be the third party in the so-called "joint three" account, was put on the witness stand in the hearing in the Sully bankruptcy proceedings before Referee Macgrane Coxe at 63 Wall Street yesterday. Mr. Ray was examined in detail about his alleged participation in cotton deals with Sully and Edwin Hawley, and denied explicitly that there had existed between the three men anything in the shape of a "joint account." He said also that Sully's books showing such participation were "wrong."

After some preliminary squabbling between various counsel as to whether the hearings should be adjourned until the settlement negotiations had been closed up, Mr. Boothby of Boothby & Baldwin, counsel for the trustee, insisting on his right to examine Mr. Ray, Mr. Ray was called. Mr. Sully was present in person, and appeared to enjoy the experience on the rack of the man who he claimed was his partner until the partnership became unprofitable.

Mr. Ray said in answer to questions by Mr. Boothby that he frequently had gone to Sully's office with Edwin Hawley, and had also met both men in the Waldorf café a good many times, usually between 4 and 6 in the afternoon. He admitted having talked cotton "about one-tenth of the time and other things about nine-tenths," and that he had traded in cotton futures through Sully & Co.

Taking up one of the statements

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer, with showers at night; fresh south winds.

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NEW YORK LEADERS CONFER WITH PARKER

McCarren, Belmont, Cockran, and Rodie at Rosemount.

ITS NATURE NOT REVEALED

Cockran Says He Will Stump for Parker—National Committee May Meet Within Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 14.—A conference, the object of which was not revealed, was held to-day at Rosemount, the home of Judge Parker. Those who conferred with the Judge were August Belmont, Representative Bourke Cockran, State Senator McCarren, and W. S. Rodie, member of the State Democratic Committee. Senator McCarren was expected here to-day, but the coming of the others was in the nature of a surprise to Esopus. The unexpected visitors said they came at the invitation of Judge Parker, and did not know what the subject of the conference was to be.

Messrs. Belmont, Cockran, and Rodie were the first to arrive, coming on the 12:17 train. They were met at the station by Private Secretary McCausland in Judge Parker's carriage. The three were driven to Rosemount, where Judge Parker warmly greeted them, and all sat chatting with him awaiting the arrival of Senator McCarren, who was accompanied by William Hudson, ex-member of the Railroad Commission. The entire party then lunched with Judge Parker, after which a conference that lasted the greater part of the afternoon was held.

Messrs. Belmont and Cockran were the first to leave, taking the 4:45 train for New York. Senator McCarren remained an hour longer. He sat on the veranda with Judge Parker, the two engaging in an earnest conversation until Senator McCarren left to catch the 5:45 train.

All of the visitors were uncommunicative respecting the nature of the conference. From what was said after the conference, however, there is a strong impression here that Mr. Sheehan is no longer to be thought of in connection with the Democratic National Chairmanship, and also that those in the position of leadership do not regard the National Committee as in any way bound to Thomas Taggart of Indiana.

It may be said with authority that the situation in New York City was not discussed in any of to-day's conferences, and that if any one has been selected for the National Chairmanship there is no reliable clue otainable here to-night as to who he is.

It was the belief of one of the visitors that the National Committee would meet within a week.

Congressman Cockran was asked to-day whether he would take the stump for Judge Parker.

"Is it necessary to ask that?" he replied.

He added that he would support the ticket with his whole heart in any way that appeared likely to help toward victory. He said he was ready to make more speeches for Judge Parker than he made in the campaign of 1896.

Mr. Belmont would say nothing except that he was heartily for Judge Parker. He said he had not seen ex-Gov. Hill since the convention.

When Senator McCarren was questioned regarding the conference he denied that the visit had been anything but of a social nature. He would be quoted only as saying:

"This will not be a campaign in which great funds will be needed. It will be greatly a labor of love for Judge Parker. The sordid money element will not be to the front, it will be a campaign in which the splendid qualifications of our candidate will be urged. I have known Judge Parker for twenty years and know his splendid fitness for the office. In regard to his message to the convention? Well, in regard to that he acted precisely as I would have acted.

"The minute I saw the gold dispatch, and I was with Gov. Sheehan when he received it, I said it was the right thing to do under the circumstances."

Asked about the Bryan utterances, Senator McCarren said that Bryan had pledged himself on the platform in the convention to support the ticket, and that he believed Mr. Bryan would do so.

Senator McCarren said that he had had no knowledge of the coming of Messrs. Cockran, Belmont, and Rodie. "All is harmony now, you know," he added.

Senator McCarren said he had no knowledge of the date of the National Committee meeting or of the notification of Judge Parker, and he would not talk about the National Chairmanship. He said he had not seen Mr. Sheehan in New York, nor had he seen Mr. Hill since his return to Albany.

Before he left Senator McCarren intimated that he would return to Esopus some day next week. He was complaisant and happy, laughed at the suggestion that he had come in the interest of harmony, and facetiously asked when the question of a certain unpleasantness between him and Charles F. Murphy was broached, "What unpleasantness?"

It is said here to-night that D. B. Hill will go to Normandie-by-the-Sea in a few days. The belief here has been that he would come to Esopus as soon as he got rested after his return from St. Louis. Up to the present, however, he has not visited here.

August Belmont and Congressman W. Bourke Cockran returned from Esopus last evening and dined together at Delmonico's. Mr. Belmont was absolutely uncommunicative, especially concerning the National Chairmanship, but Mr. Cockran talked freely of his trip.

"Judge Parker and I lunched together very pleasantly," said Mr. Cockran. "As a result of the conversation, I intend to place myself at the disposal of the Democratic National Committee in this campaign, and shall speak wherever I shall be wanted. As yet, of course, nothing has been settled in that respect.

"Both Judge Parker and I talked over the probable issues of the campaign, and to my mind the leading issue is 'Turn the rascals out.' Nothing has been settled as yet concerning the National Chairmanship, but there are no differences on that score and the matter will be settled very soon. I firmly believe that Judge Parker will be elected and that New York State will be found in the Democratic column. Certainly Tammany Hall will work to its utmost to accomplish this end, and I believe that the State will go Democratic, also that New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin will follow suit."

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D. P. MORGAN TOOK CHILDREN.

With Three He Left His Harrison Home May 29.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, N. Y., July 14.—Mystery surrounds the departure of D. Percy Morgan, clubman and whip, from his home on the Boston Post Road at Harrison-on-the-Sound, on Sunday, May 29, when he left there for New York with his three youngest children, telling his servants that he was going to take the little ones for an outing. He has not returned since then.

Members of the Morgan household to-day declared they could not talk about Mr. Morgan's trip, but said they knew where Mr. Morgan was, and that Mrs. Morgan heard from her children every week.

It was said at the Morgan home that Mr. Morgan is living with some friends at Dover, on the outskirts of Philadelphia, and all his mail is forwarded there in care of a Judge whom he is visiting. Why he does not return to Harrison is unknown.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 14.—Mrs. D. Percy Morgan is with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Rudolph Kissell, at this place. Also living in the Kissell home is Mrs. C. T. Morgan, mother of D. Percy Morgan, whose strange departure from his Harrison home has given rise to much speculation.

POLICEMAN KILLS BURGLAR.

Philadelphians Shoot at Another—A Boy in the Crowd Is Shot.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—One burglar was killed, another surrendered, and a third made his escape, and an eleven-year-old boy was wounded in the back, late to-night as the result of an attempt of three men to rob the house of Harry Miller, 644 North Fifty-second Street, West Philadelphia.

The dead man was Frank Robinson of New York, and the captured burglar is Harry Smith of this city. Both are well known to the police.

Robinson and Smith were discovered in the house by neighbors, the Miller family being away on an outing. Policeman David Roberts, who happened to be in the vicinity, was notified, and entered the house by a rear window. He ran across Robinson and Smith in the dark descending from the second floor, and ordered both to halt.

Robinson flashed a small electric lantern and flourished a pistol as he and Smith made a dash for the front door. Roberts opened fire on the men and shot Robinson through the head. He dropped to the floor dead.

Smith reached the front porch where several citizens shot at him. He threw up his hands and begged them to stop shooting.

In the fusillade Raymond McCorkle, the boy who was in the crowd outside the house, was shot. His injury is not considered serious.

The police say there was a third man in the gang, who was on watch. He escaped, but through Smith they have a good description of him.

TRAIN PLUNGES DOWN BANK.

Engine and Four Cars of Montreal Express Dash Into Brook.

GORHAM, N. H., July 14.—The Grand Trunk express train from Montreal for Portland due here at about 3 o'clock this afternoon was derailed one mile west of Gorham village, owing to the spreading of the rails. The engine and four cars plunged down a thirty-foot embankment.

Mail Agent Thomas Johnson was probably fatally injured, his back being broken. Conductor Delano sustained severe injuries. Two or three other train men sufferd minor bruises, and all of the sixty or seventy passengers were badly shaken up, although none received serious injury except Joseph Howard, a circus bill poster, who had two ribs broken.

The track for a distance of several rods was torn up, completely blocking traffic. Help was quickly on the scene from Gorham, and a wrecking crew was summoned from Island Pond, Vt., to clear the wreckage.

President Elmer H. Capon of Tufts College was a passenger on the wrecked train, but was uninjured.

J. P. MORGAN'S PROTEGE.

A Milwaukee Club in Charge of Trust Fund for Louis P. Gardner.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—In spite of Louis P. Gardner's denial that he is a protégé of J. Pierpont Morgan, it is established that Mr. Morgan has assumed the responsibility of caring for Gardner as long as he lives, and has secured the assistance of the Board of Directors of the Boys' Busy Life Club, the board having promised to serve as a guardian for the young man and to take charge of the trust fund for his care. The instructions are that he is to be provided with everything necessary for his comfort in a modest way, but that there is to be no extravagant expenditure of money.

One of the strict stipulations made by Gardner's benefactor was that his name was not to be divulged and that no publicity should be given to the affair. In the annual report of the club the only reference to the contract is a brief paragraph in which it is stated that an Eastern gentleman has intrusted the board with a fund for the removal of an invalid boy from England to his home in Milwaukee.

It is probable that this desire for secrecy is responsible for Gardner's efforts to keep the identity of his benefactor unknown. Officers of the Boys' Busy Life Club are non-committal, and none of them will admit that they are acting for Mr. Morgan. They regret that the story has leaked out through other sources.

It is said that the club was selected by Mr. Morgan as the recipient of his trust through the recommendation of Eastern friends who were familiar with the club's work in Milwaukee.

WOMEN IN AUTO SMASH.

Mrs. C. O. Gates's Machine Runs Into Electric Light Pole.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 14.—Mrs. Charles O. Gates, wife of the President of a baking powder company in Manhattan, was riding in an automobile with her two boys and two women friends late yesterday afternoon, when the chauffeur, Philip Ewig, ran the machine into an electric light pole. The machine was badly smashed and one of the boys was pitched out, but escaped with a few scratches. The other occupants of the machine were shaken up, but not injured.

The Gates family has a Summer home in Glen Cove. The automobile was going at a fair rate of speed along Willis Avenue, Mineola, when the accident happened. Ewig says that another automobile, operated by Alexander Kissam of Queens, L. I., was coming in the opposite direction, and that it was suddenly steered directly in front of his, and that he tried to avoid the other machine by swerving to the left.

CONEY ISLAND BOAT RAMS CROWDED FERRY

The Cetus and the Bound Brook Crash Off Liberty Street.

PASSENGERS IN WILD ALARM

Central Railroad Craft Damaged, but Able to Make Her Communipaw Pier—Other Vessel Not Hurt.

With her decks and cabins crowded with passengers bound for New Jersey, the ferry-boat Bound Brook, of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was in collision last evening just as she left her slip at Liberty Street, with the steamboat Cetus, of the Iron Steamboat Company, which was headed up the North River at almost full speed with a load of returning excursionists from Coney Island.

The Bound Brook was in charge of Capt. James Griffen. She had just moved out of her slip, and is said to have been within a hundred and fifty feet of the end of the long pier there when she was rammed by the Cetus.

Although she was moving slowly and the engines of the Cetus had been reversed, the Bound Brook was struck squarely on the port bow, the stem of the Cetus cutting through her guard, and penetrating so far as to block the doorway of the women's cabin. A great amount of the frame hood along the cabin was torn away. A hole fifteen or twenty feet in length was left as a result of the collision, and the ferry boat's deckhouse was badly damaged.

The only damage to the Cetus lay in her bow being slightly sprung, but she went on up to her pier at West Twenty-second Street, and after an examination by Capt. Atwell and her other officers, took on a new load of excursionists and made another trip to Coney Island.

The Bound Brook was able to pass over to Communipaw with her load of passengers, but there she was compelled to lay up for the rest of the night, and it was said would be out of her schedule until repairs could be made.

The Bound Brook left her slip at 6:15 o'clock, just when the rush-hour traffic to New Jersey suburbs is the heaviest. She was jammed with passengers. As she moved out, it is said she gave the usual warning by her whistles that she was moving out, but that is denied by officers on board the Cetus, who declare she did not sound her whistles at all to indicate she was going out into midstream.

There was a strong ebb tide at the time of the collision, and this carried the Bound Brook down toward the Cetus. When the officers on board that vessel saw the accident was unavoidable her engines were reversed, but it is said by one of the iron steamboat's pilots that she was running at almost full speed, and when the two boats came together there was a heavy shock.

As the Bound Brook was swept down by the tide and the passengers saw the collision could not be averted there was wild alarm on board the ferryboat. The passengers crowded over to the other side, and by those remaining on the pier in the ferry house it was declared afterward that their cries of alarm could plainly be heard on shore.

"We were hugging close in shore," said one of the Cetus's pilots, "but that was an absolute necessity. Several barges were being towed down stream, and they were close in; in fact almost in the line our boats generally take when we go up to our North River pier. On that account we had to hug close to shore and keep inside of those barges.

"The Bound Brook did not sound any whistles warning us or anybody else that she was moving out of her slip. There is a long pier there, one of the longest on the North River, and it is almost impossible to see those ferryboats until they get out into the stream.

"By the time the Bound Brook got out where we could see her, and not having heard any warning whistles, for none were sounded, we were almost on her.

"The Cetus was moving rapidly, but the engines were reversed, and when the ferryboat was carried into us by the strong tide she struck heavily. She lurched, and there was much alarm among her passengers. Our passengers were badly frightened, too, but not to the extent as were those on the ferryboat.

"The Bound Brook is a much lighter boat than ours, and of course presumably felt the shock of the collision much more than we did. After we backed out and found the Bound Brook was able to go unaided to her slip at Communipaw we came on up to our pier here."

SLUMBERED IN WILD AUTO.

When the Police Got Anderson He Worried About "Jack's" Finish.

Chasing an uncontrolled automobile touring car, with its driver, he says, allowing the big vehicle to swerve wildly along the avenue, Bicycle Policeman Everett Saeger of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station leaped from his wheel, and running a few feet, caught the back of the rear seat, climbed aboard, and brought the machine to a stop, as it was about to strike an electric light pole last evening at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street.

The driver and owner, who was alone in the car, was Frithof Anderson, thirty-nine years old, of 134 East Sixteenth Street, who is said by the police to be the proprietor of a saloon and dance hall at Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street. He was locked up charged with intoxication and reckless driving.

Anderson was semi-conscious, but at the station, according to the police, he started suddenly up out of his stupor and exclaimed in frightened tones:

"Why, where's my friend Jack?"

Later the police managed to obtain the explanation that "Jack," was a friend with whom he had been riding during the afternoon. He said that they had been in Central Park and there he recollected hazily his friends and fallen out and been hurt and cared for by the Park police.

Four Women Drown.

WARSAW, Va., July 14.—Miss Helen, aged twenty years; Miss Ada, aged nineteen, and Harriet, aged fifteen years, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kemmon of Washington, D. C., together with Mrs. James Hubbard and her child of Meter, Va., were drowned at Edgewater, near Meter, West Moreland County, this afternoon, while bathing.

Their bodies were recovered.

The defeats at Montreal, Quebec, and the St. Lambert will probably affect Jeffries' position in the betting.

PHILADELPHIAN WINS BRIDE.

Miss Hartley Married to A. W. Hunt—Thought to be Engaged to Another.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 14.—Word was received in Mount Vernon to-night of the marriage of Miss Maude Hartley, daughter of Edward Hartley, to Alfred W. Hunt of Philadelphia. The wedding took place at 10 o'clock Monday morning at the Hartley country home, at Biddeford, Me., only relatives being present.

Announcement of Miss Hartley's marriage to Mr. Hunt came as a surprise to Mount Vernon society, as it was not known that she was engaged to Mr. Hunt, but was supposed to be the fiancée of Chester A. Holmes of Mount Vernon, who is prominent here in social circles.

The bride is the only child of Edward Hartley, who formerly practiced law in New York. Last year he gave a park, valued at $50,000, on Chester Hill, to the city. The park has been named after him. Mrs. Hunt's uncle, Prof. Hartley, is chief operator at the Roosevelt Hospital.

Mrs. Hunt is a member of the Hawthorne Club, one of the exclusive organizations of this city, and no function of that organization was considered complete without her presence. Mr. Holmes is President of the Hawthorne Club.

It is said in Mount Vernon that Miss Hartley and Mr. Hunt have known each other only for a short time. Mr. Hartley, it is said, gave $50,000 to his daughter as a wedding gift.

MOB SUSPECTED MURDERERS.

Police Have Hard Work to Save Men Accused of Killing Ressler.

Special to The New York Times.

LANCASTER, Penn., July 14.—John O'Brien and Joseph Furman, alias Day, who, it is alleged, murdered the aged tollgate keeper Samuel Ressler near Leaman place on the night of July 1 after a sensational raid on the village of Gordonville, arrived in Lancaster to-night in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Zeigler and Detective Borger. They were arrested last Friday at Norfolk.

A crowd of a thousand or more people had gathered at the railroad station, and when the prisoners were taken from the train the crowd made a rush for them. A squad of policemen, with drawn revolvers, formed about the two men and clubbed their way to a waiting trolley car.

The crowd attacked the car, pulling the trolley pole from the overhead wire. It was only by driving back the crowd at the pistol's point that finally the car was got under way. Men and boys ran after it, and somebody in the crowd began shooting, half a dozen shots being fired at the car.

At the jail there was another crowd, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the prisoners were finally landed behind the bars. During the ordeal on the car O'Brien cowered in terror while Furman [illegible].

The accused admitted that they were guilty of the Gordonville raid, but denied the Ressler murder. They have been positively identified as the men who slept on the night of the murder in Ressler's barn near the cottage, where the razors of the murdered man were afterward found.

SCARED TO DEATH.

Vineland Contractor Saw Doctor's Operating Instruments and Fell Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

VINELAND, N. J.—July 14.—Michael Feaster, a contractor of this place, was injured several weeks ago while inspecting a building that he was erecting, but thought nothing of the accident until he was compelled to take to his bed yesterday. A physician was called in, but was unable to discover the trouble. He called in two other doctors, and they decided to send for a specialist and operate on Feaster for internal injuries.

When the specialist from Philadelphia arrived here this afternoon he laid his instruments out on a table and then began to prepare the injured man for the operation. When they lifted Feaster to the table, however, he gave an exclamation of fright on seeing the operating instruments and fell back dead.

The post mortem examination showed that Mr. Feaster had suffered from a slight attack of peritonitis, but the physicians attribute his death to fright. Mr. Feaster was a Republican and was prominent in the affairs of the city.

MANAGERS OUST MISS EGAN.

But Secretary of Fair Board Won't Quit Without a Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 14.—The office of Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers of the Fair was declared vacant this afternoon by the board by a vote of eight to five. The intended effect is to remove Miss Lavinia Egan from the office. Miss Egan says it will not have that effect, because she does not recognize the authority of the board to declare the office vacant without preferring charges against her as incumbent of the office.

At the close of the meeting Miss Egan said: "I am still the Secretary of the board. Immediately after the resolution declaring the office was vacant was presented I filed a protest and demanded that if there were any charges against me they be preferred in a formal manner. I do not know whether I shall appeal to the National Commission. I shall therefore go to the members for advice in the matter."

The Miss Carter appointed to the place of Miss Egan is Miss Etta Lou Carter of Jefferson, who has been acting as secretary to Miss Florence Hayward. She is well known in Jefferson City. She has a brother in the office of Secretary of State Samuel B. Cook.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN CHURCH.

Pastor Will "Play Up" Those Who Put Money in Contribution Box.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 14.—The Rev. William A. Shaw, pastor of the North Side Congregational Church, has announced a plan to increase the attendance of his church and to secure funds for the payment of recent improvements, which has spread far and wide as entirely unique.

Every person who contributes his mite in the Sunday collection plates is to find his name emblasoned on a tablet in the chancel the following Sunday. This display advertising, Mr. Shaw says, will not detract from the sanctity of the house of the Lord, nor turn it into a mart.

He believes firmly in the adage that advertising pays, and is sure that his proposition will prove attractive to the city's merchants who appreciate clever advertising. In addition he is sure that many persons will be drawn to hear his sermons out of curiosity. He says he will see to it that they all receive regular attendance.

MEMPHIS CITIZENS MEET TO TURN OUT OFFICIALS

Committee of 1,000 Will Demand Resignation of Administration.

CARMACK PLEADS FOR ORDER

Great Mass Meeting a Result of Murder of Deputies—Mayor and Police Blamed for Vicious Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 14.—As an aftermath of the excitement Monday night, in which Deputy Sheriffs McDermott and Mitchell lost their lives during their raid of a peco gambling house in the Tenderloin district, a monster mass meeting was held to-night at which addresses were made by prominent citizens. Resolutions which ask for the resignation of Mayor Williams, vice Mayor Henderson, and Chief of Police Mason, were passed.

Five thousand people crowded the Lyceum Theatre from pit to dome, and a like number, finding themselves unable to gain admittance, assembled in a body in the public square, in the heart of the city, where they were addressed by United States Senator Carmack and others in a plea to keep within the bounds of peace.

Speeches were made in which it was charged that a continued carnival of crime had been taking place in Memphis and that the present Government had demonstrated that it was incapable of handling the reins of justice. The Committee of Public Safety appointed a committee of 1,000 persons, which will wait on the Mayor and associates with the resolutions asking for their vacation of office.

Friends of Haggerty, Honan, Hartley, Deggs, and Keene, the quintet of gamblers who are alleged to have been associated with the operation of the peco game, and who are imprisoned in the county jail charged with the murder of the Deputy Sheriffs, were active to-day, and succeeded in organizing to protect them from any possible attack from the excited populace who attended the mass meeting. With rifles the gamblers' friends volunteered their services to the jail, and a band of fifty or more patrolled the vicinity.

Sheriff Blackwell early in the day sent additional protection in the form of deputies to the jail to resist any attack, and at a late hour to-night it is hardly probable that any act of violence will be committed. At the Coroner's inquest over the bodies of the murdered deputies the responsibility was fixed on George Honan, Harry Hartley, and George Keene.

An incident which occurred at the funeral of young McDermott created widespread excitement and for a time it looked as if a body of determined men would march on the jail to take the law in their own hands. The Rev. Father Murphy conducted the services which were said in the presence of hundreds of friends of the dead deputy.

The funeral cortège was nearly a mile in length and the cemetery was crowded with friends. The sobs of McDermott's widowed bride of but a few weeks ago could be heard. At the conclusion of the obsequies Miss Davis, a sister of Mrs. McDermott, addressing one of the pall bearers, said that she wished a mob would form and lynch George Honan.

The body of Deputy Sheriff Houston Mitchell was shipped to his former home, at Shannon, Miss., for interment. Though not generally known, he was the candidate for Presidential election on the Liberty ticket with Leader Scott.

PASS VAN ALENS' BAGGAGE.

Miss Van Alen's Brother Reaches Newport Without Interference.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14.—To-day a large quantity of baggage of Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen arrived here from Europe in bond and was delivered at their cottage on Bellevue Avenue, where the customs officials made their inspection and passed upon the duties to be paid.

A short time ago Miss May Van Alen came from Europe via Boston, and was greatly annoyed by the customs officials at Boston, who demanded that she make a declaration of her dutiable property in her trunks at that place. Her annoyance was increased when the Newport officials made an inspection of the trunks at the local office, Miss Van Alen being compelled to attend the inspection in person at the Custom House.

Her father protested to the Treasury Department officials at Washington that his daughter had been subjected to an indignity which the officials did not require of other Summer residents whose baggage came to Newport from Europe in bond. His protest seems to have been successful in saving the son from the same trouble.

NAPHTHA LAUNCH PIRATES.

Get $5,000 in Loot from Sound Houses and Then Put to Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 14.—The police of New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, Yonkers, and other towns in Westchester County are trying to get trace of a gang of burglars, who, it is said, use a naphtha launch in traveling between the different towns along the northern shore of the Sound. During the past few days more than a dozen houses have been looted, and property worth more than $5,000 stolen.

The heaviest haul was taken from the residence of George D. Harrison, on Winyah Avenue, at New Rochelle, from which silverware, jewelry, and cut glassware worth $1,200 was stolen. The burglars drugged a big collie and robbed the house while the family was out driving. On the same evening the home of C. P. Hemingway, in Rochelle Park, was looted of silverware and jewelry, and an attempt was made to force an entrance into the home of Police Commissioner Kellock, near the Harrison House. At the Kellock house a little fox terrier scared the robbers away.

Considerable jewelry and silverware was taken from the residences of Miss Imogene Hoyt and Edward L. Heydecker, at Mount Vernon. In Yonkers the homes of M. H. Keefe, Leander Read, and J. Clark were robbed, and the burglars are supposed in each case to have made their escape in the launch.

Club Car Between New York and Point Pleasant.

CHINESE EMPEROR ILL.

Suffering from Dysentery—His Condition Serious.

LONDON, Friday, July 15.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Morning Post, in a dispatch dated July 14, says the Chinese Emperor is reported to be seriously ill of dysentery.

ARREST NEWPORT CHAUFFEUR.

Nearly Ran Over Woman and Pembroke Jones Was Blamed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14.—Mrs. Heber R. Bishop's chauffeur was arrested to-day for driving her automobile beyond the speed limit and was fined the limit of the law.

An interesting story, involving Pembroke Jones, was brought to light during the holding of the case in court.

Last Saturday evening an automobile coming up Broadway from out on the island, at a very rapid gait, very narrowly escaped running over a woman. It was reported that Mr. Jones was driving the automobile.

Mr. Jones, when he heard of the report, was much incensed and had the police investigate the story.

WEALTHY BOYS AS LABORERS.

Sons of Michael Cudahy and J. S. Morton Work in Packing Houses.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., July 14.—Joseph and Edward Cudahy, sons of Michael Cudahy of the Cudahy Packing Company, and Mark Morton, son of J. Sterling Morton, all wealthy in their own right, were common laborers in the packing houses to-day, each man working ten hours and receiving 19 cents per hour for his work.

They entered upon the work in an endeavor to keep the packing plants from closing down on account of the strike of the employes in all packing houses. The Cudahy boys worked in their father's plant at this place, while Mr. Morton worked in the Morton plant at Nebraska City. Morton is a brother of the new Secretary of the Navy, Paul Morton.

Both Cudahys were placed at the cutting bench, where Joseph trimmed hams and Edward cut hogs. Morton shoveled coal in the boiler plant. All three will continue the work until the strike is settled.

RESCUE STARVING BOY.

Discharged by Employer He Wandered in Rain Two Days in Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

CLAYTON, N. Y., July 14.—With nothing to eat for two days except raspberries, Wilbur Barnett, a fifteen-year-old boy, was found by a sailing party this morning. The lad, who was employed as a minnow catcher, had a quarrel with his employer, and was driven out of his house.

He had nothing to eat except the berries, and no protection from the rain. When taken upon the rescuing boat he fainted from exhaustion. People here are aroused over the affair.

KILLS HER BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Alabama Woman Shoots Down S. M. Stewart, ex-United States Marshal.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., July 14.—News of the shooting of S. M. Stewart, a well-known State politician and ex-United States Marshal under Cleveland at Elba, Ala., near here, to-day has been received. He was shot and killed by Miss Annie Rhodes.

The shooting is said to have grown out of statements made by Stewart reflecting on Miss Rhodes, who is a sister of the wife of Stewart. Stewart was at the ball grounds buying a ticket when Miss Rhodes walked behind him, drew the revolver from her parasol, and fired. Only one shot was fired, the ball entering the back and lodging in the abdomen.

Officers at once placed Miss Rhodes under arrest. No date for a preliminary trial has been fixed. Miss Rhodes is a member of an excellent family, and has relatives here.

EXCITING RELAY COACH RIDE.

New Yorkers to Rush Through a Vermont Valley.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 14.—Dr. W. S. Webb will give a New York party of guests a unique exhibition of Vermont scenery Friday and Saturday in a relay coach ride up the Winooski Valley. The trip will end on the summit of Mount Mansfield, the highest elevation in the State.

The party will leave Shelburne Farms to-morrow morning and come to Burlington by boat. Here a coach and saddle horses will be waiting ready to dash across country to Williston, eight miles away. There another relay will be ready, and a run to Jonesville, twelve miles distant, will follow. The third relay will be in waiting there, and the party will be rushed on to Waterbury, ten miles further away. Here a special car on the Mount Mansfield Electric Railway will be taken for a ride of ten miles to Stowe.

One of the old Mount Mansfield coaches will take the party to the summit of Mansfield, a distance of ten miles. The party will spend the night on top of the mountain, and visit points of interest about Stowe in the morning, returning to Shelburne Farms Saturday afternoon.

The horses are already placed along the route, and residents along the route doubtless will witness the fastest run ever made by coach up the Winooski Valley, where in olden times fast stage coaches were a daily sight.

CAR KILLS ROMPING BOY.

Women Faint as Little Body Is Crushed Under Wheels.

While playing tag with several little boys about his own age last night Joseph Sobel, nine years old, of 3,662 Third Avenue, was run down by a Third Avenue car in front of his home and instantly killed.

The little fellow had been playing around for some time with no thought of danger. In his anxiety not to be caught, he ran from behind an express wagon directly in front of the car, and a second later his life had been crushed out under the wheels. The car had to be jacked up to allow the body to be taken out.

The car was well filled with passengers, many of whom were women and children, and when they saw what had happened several of the children wept bitterly and two of the women fainted.

Thomas Moran, the motorman, of 4,229 Third Avenue, was arrested by Policeman McCormack. Bystanders said that Moran was not to blame.

NEGOTIATING TO END BIG PACKERS' STRIKE

Employers Awaiting Reply to Their Proposal.

STRIKERS MAY REJECT IT

President Donnelly Says They Will and Will Make a Counter-Proposal—Where Hitch Comes in.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The strike which has demoralized the packing industry throughout the country has not yet been settled, but there are indications that it will soon be ended by the adjustment of the difficulties by arbitration.

After a conference which lasted all the afternoon between representatives of the packers and officers of the unions, the employers to-night are waiting for an answer to a counter proposal which they submitted to Michael J. Donnelly, President of the Meat Cutters' Union, in reply to a statement of the terms on which he would be willing to make a settlement.

Mr. Donnelly to-night said that the counter proposal of the packers would be rejected, and that he would in turn present a counter proposal to-morrow.

The hitch in the negotiations is over the reinstatement of the strikers. The union demands that every man who went on strike shall be given his old place before an agreement to arbitrate will be considered. The packers declare that they will retain the men they have employed since the strike began, and will take back the old men in the order in which they file applications for their former positions.

The conference between the strikers and the packers was held at the instance of the latter. They held a meeting and formulated a note to Donnelly and Samuel M. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, inviting these two labor leaders to a conference.

The labor leaders accepted the invitation and Donnelly presented the following demands in behalf of the strikers:

"That all employes who struck shall be employed in their old positions within three days; that the packers pay the wages prevailing prior to the strike, pending arbitration; that the arbitration board be composed of one representative of the packers, another of the strikers, the two to select a third, the three arbitrators to be practical packing house men; that the award in wages to be made by the arbitrators shall take effect from the time of the resumption of work, but that the award shall not involve any reduction in wages."

Refused by the Packers.

The representatives of the packers replied to Mr. Donnelly as follows:

"In reply to your note and your explanation of what you are willing to arbitrate, we cannot accept the same. We are willing to arbitrate the whole matter, covering wages and working conditions of all employes out on strike. You have the privilege of bringing before the arbitrators for decision any question of wages or conditions, or any other grievances you may think you have; we to have like privilege, and both to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. We will retain all now at work and will re-employ all the men now out as fast as possible, giving preference in the order of application at the wages received when going on strike, pending the decision of the arbitrators."

The note was signed by Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson, Morris & Co., Schwarzschild & Sulzberger National Packing Company, Cudahy Packing Company, and Libby, McNeil & Libby.

This counter proposal of the packers was submitted to the members of the Executive Committee of the union for their consideration.

While the peace negotiations were in progress to-day additional preparations were making by the packers for a long siege. The packers, after hearing that efforts were making to induce railroad men who are members of unions to refuse to handle supplies for packing plants where the men are on strike, were busy all day putting in great stocks of coal for fear the railroads might attempt to stop the supply.

Rioting Has Commenced.

Rioting commenced in the stockyards to-night, and Alfonse Andrulis was shot in the left shoulder by the police. He is not fatally injured.

The incidents leading up to the shooting of Andrulis began when a party of strikers met a detachment of police in Paulina Street, near the stockyards. One of the crowd hurled a stone at the officers. He was arrested.

The police started toward the station with their prisoner and his companions attacked them with stones. Several volleys of stones had been thrown before the police drew revolvers and fired several shots at the crowd. Andrulis fell with a bullet through his shoulder. His companions fled.

Andrulis and the man first arrested were taken to the police station, which is a few minutes was surrounded by a crowd of several hundred men and boys. The temper of the crowd was ugly, and for a time it looked as though they would attempt to storm the station.

Calls were sent for reinforcements, and in a short time several patrol wagons filled with policemen from other stations arrived. The crowd refused to give way, and the reinforcements were compelled to fight their way to the station doors.

A line of officers was at once drawn up in front of the station, and after a short time the crowd dispersed. Another fight occurred at Marshfield Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, where a mob attacked a squad of policemen with bricks. Several officers were injured slightly, and they were compelled to use clubs to disperse the crowd. Several other fights occurred to-night, but no one was severely hurt.

Lieut. Prim of the Stock Yards Police Station was injured to-night by a large dog while attempting to arrest a rioter who had fled into a saloon near the stock yards. When Lieut. Prim stepped inside the saloon the proprietor urged a large dog to attack him. The dog lacerated Prim's leg severely. The proprietor and several other men in the place were arrested.

The following [illegible]
[illegible] the Bank of the [illegible]
[illegible]

brick; Sergt. Boehne, chin cut by a stone; Patrolman John Flynn, tendons of left foot cut by a stone.

Three members of the mob wgre hurt.

A mob of about 300 strike sympathizers union men who tried to enter the yards today to take the places of strikers. No blows were struck, but the non-union men were led back to the gates and given gentle admonitions to "go home." The non-unionists acted upon the advice.

There were numerous cases of slugging at the stock yards to-day by strike sympathizers. John Peterson and two other men leaving Swift & Co.'s plant were attacked by fifty or more men. Peterson was so severely beaten that he may not recover. His skull was fractured. His assailants were not captured. The mob was dispersed by the police.

Employment of non-union men is increasing, according to Arthur Meeker, manager for Armour & Co. "We are getting plenty of outside help," said Mr. Meeker. "Yesterday's output was 25 per cent. of the normal. To-day we ill produce more."

Railroads Suffer Losses.

From a financial viewpoint probably no one outside interest is more seriously affected by the stockyards strike than the railroads, particularly the lines operating east from Chicago. Fresh meat is one of the heavy articles of shipment east from here, and it takes a higher rate than almost any class of freight. An average of two hundred carloads of fresh meat is shipped from Chicago to eastern points and for export every day. The remuneration to the railroads averages $100 a car, the rate being 45 cents per 100 pounds.

The business is pretty evenly divided among the ten competing lines, and amounts to $20,000 a day to the ten railroads. Officers of the east-bound roads say that there has been a material falling off in meat shipments.

Beyond a distance of 200 miles there is not much fresh meat shipped West from Chicago, the western markets being supplied by the Missouri River packing houses.

Situation in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 14.—Packing house employes at the six plants here eagerly awaited the result of to-day's peace conference at Chicago. Many of the men out were loath to leave their places. Since the strike began not the slightest indication of disorder has been seen.

Killing on a slightly increased scale was resumed to-day at the plants of Armour & Co., Fowler, and Swift & Co., and at each of these places new men were hired, but not at the others. Retailers have advanced the price of pork 2½ cents a pound, but the price of fresh beef remains practically unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—The strike of the union butchers and meat cutters employed at the packing houses in St. Louis and East St. Louis was somewhat intensified today by the action of many teamsters, acting upon ostensibly their own inintiative, in refusing to handle meat prepared by non-union men engaged to fill the places of the strikers.

The report that an effort is being made in Chicago to settle the differences between the employers and the union by arbitration was received by the strikers with satisfaction.

The strike thus far has not been marked by disturbances.

There was a slight advance in fresh meat to-day. There is very little killing being done by any of the packing houses in East St. Louis.

OMAHA, July 14.—All the South Omaha houses are hiring men as fast as they can get them and are employing their office force in the packing departments. Cudahy's, Swift's, and Armour's resumed killing cattle and cutting hogs this morning on a small scale. They say there is no difficulty in getting live stock.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 14.—Swift killed a few hogs and cattle to-day, but no effort was made to operate any "open plant." Many unskilled workmen are being employed, and an effort will be made to operate the plant later in the week.

BALLSTON, N. Y., July 14.—The representatives of the big meat packers to-day advanced the price of beef to the local marketmen from $10.50 to $12.50 a hundred. The retailers added the amount of the advance to the price charged consumers.

STRIKERS HOLD UP BREAD.

Threaten Baker Who Furnished Supply to Non-Union Men.

While the striking meat cutters and butchers were hanging around their headquarters, 827 First Avenue, yesterday afternoon, opposite the storage depots of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, a man came bouncing in and declared that a quantity of bread for the non-union men was taken into the company's building from an adjoining bakery.

A committee of investigation, appointed hurriedly, found the charge true and took the baker to task. He protested that he did not know that the bread was for the non-union men and declared that he had every sympathy with the strikers, whereupon he was warned that he would incur the displeasure of all organized labor if he sold any more bread to non-union men.

The strikers held their second mass meeting yesterday forenoon at Turtle Bay Hall, 869 Second Avenue. The strikers were in excellent spirits and most of them were well dressed and comfortable looking. Many of them who had been earning big wages said they could hold out indefinitely. The main object of the meeting was to keep the strikers together.

All day strikers gathered in and around the headquarters of the union. There it was announced in the afternoon that General Organizer Eichelberger, the strike leader, had received the following telegram from Chicago, signed by National President Donnelly:

"Sam Gompers has arrived. Conference with packers this afternoon. Hooray!"

The headquarters of the union are opposite the cold storage depots or Schwarzschild, Sulzberger & Co., and a sharp lookout was kept on the latter. The company was able to move some meat, a number of non-union men who were at work being helped out by clerks. The union officials watched everything, however, and when an expressman passed along with a wagon and was asked by a representative of the company to deliver a load he glanced across the street and saw that many eyes were looking at him. Then he said:

"No, Sir. I'm a union man. I can't take the load."

The Joint Executive Committee of the New York local of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of America met at 827 First Avenue last night to hear the report from the National committee in Chicago. No authentic reports came, however, from the National committee after the negotiations between the representatives for the packers and the National Executive Committee. H. L. Eichelberger, the general organizer and leader in the local strike, said that in any case, even if a settlement were reached, a meeting would have to be held to-day before the men can be sent back to work. It might be possible, he said, that the question of resuming work would be put before the Executive Committees of the various local unions. "In any case," he said, "the men could not go back to work before to-morrow."

JERSEY CITY TEAMSTERS QUIT.

Will Handle No More Western Beef During Strike.

The beef strike became acute in Jersey City yesterday. The trouble began when the local teamsters' organization, after a meeting which lasted into the early morning hours, decided not to handle any meats dressed in the West and sent here by the packing concerns against which the strike has been inaugurated. Swift's, Armour's, and practically all of the trust firms will be affected.

Later in the day about 200 carriers, or beef handlers, employed by Armour, Swift, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, and other dressed beef concerns joined the movement. A few men were still at work late yesterday afternoon, but very little beef was handled.

BEEF PRICES CLIMB AS STRIKE GOES ON

Advance of Another Cent by Wholesalers.

OTHER STAPLES RESPOND

Meats and Fowl Generally Higher—Both Sides Hoping for Peace.

With the reassuring news from Chicago of a pending conference looking toward an arbitration arrangement between representatives of the Beef Trust and officials of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of America, the very acute situation brought about by the strike in this city assumed an aspect yesterday somewhat less threatening than on the day before.

That a successful issue from the peace talk in the Windy City was the only thing that could stave off a serious meat famine in this city was admitted, and the hope was very generally expressed among dealers that the conference would prove productive of results. But while the news received during the day would seem to indicate an early settlement of the differences between the large packing concerns and their employes in the West, many of the retailers nevertheless were inclined to take a gloomy view of the situation. There was some talk, apparently emanating from the strikers' headquarters, of asking President Roosevelt to step in, as he did during the coal strike, and use his good offices to bring about peace, in case the conference now in progress should come to naught. This project would have to be submitted for approval to the headquarters of the union, in Chicago, and it would naturally require too much time in its consummation to render it practicable in such an emergency as the present.

In the meanwhile the price of beef took another upward jump, though it did not nearly reach the figures of earlier prediction. The wholesale price on straight cattle was advanced a cent per pound, and this advance was sharply reflected in the retail market. Retailers also, as a rule, advanced the price on other kinds of meat, and certain products in the general provision line followed this upward tendency.

The rise in the wholesale price, despite earlier protestations that there was no intention on the part of the packers to take advantage of the present situation in that manner, was accepted by many as an indication that the trust was for sailing in and making all the hay possible while the strike sun was still shining. The editor of a meat trade organ who is thoroughly conversant with the situation, even went so far as to say that the trust was making a mighty good thing out of the strike and was not particularly anxious that there should be any immediate change in the situation. This editor insisted that the only sufferers of the present situation were the public and the retail butchers, particularly the latter, who found themselves literally between the devil and the deep sea.

Wholesale Advance 1 Cent.

The advance of 1 cent per pound yesterday in the wholesale price of beef makes the aggregate advance since the beginning of the week something like 3 cents a pound. Dressed beef by the side was selling yesterday at from 11 to 13 cents a pound. On Monday it sold at from 8½ to 10½ cents a pound. The prices of Wednesday as compared with those quoted most generally by the dealers in Washington Market yesterday were:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Porterhouse steak	.26	.28
Sirloin steak	.22	.24
Prime ribs	.20	.22
Round steak	.20	.22
Lamb chops	.28	.30
Veal	.14	.18
Lamb	.16	.18
Mutton	.10	.13

The price of fowl advanced 2 cents. It sold at 16 yesterday, and chickens for broiling were worth from $1 to $1.25 a pair. There was an advance of one cent per dozen in eggs. Butter and cheese, according to dealers, have not yet been affected by the strike. Fish sold at the usual prices at Fulton market, but the dealers there expressed as their opinion that there would be an advance in the price to-day, which will largely depend upon the supply brought to market.

The advance in the price on mutton, lamb, and veal was due to a rise in the wholesale price, which, in the case of dressed mutton, amounted to from 1 to 3 cents per pound, and in the case of veal 1 cent. Many of the dealers in the Washington Market and elsewhere sold out their entire supply yesterday, and expressed some fear that they might not be able to secure a new stock except at largely advanced prices.

Most of the big dealers that supply hotels and steamship companies took a very pessimistic view of the situation yesterday. While their contracts with the hotels and steamship companies are in most cases verbal and not accompanied by bond or forfeiture clauses the dealers are bending their utmost efforts to keep to the terms of their agreements. Mr. A. F. Berry, manager of the Metropolitan Hotel and Steamship Supply Company, said yesterday that firms of this kind already began to feel the effects of the strike most keenly, as the large hostelries are sending in orders largely in excess of what they generally buy, and not to supply them would in many cases mean that their patronage would be lost.

Joseph Conron of the firm of Conron Brothers & Co., Tenth Avenue and Bloomfield Street, one of the independent concerns, began to feel the effects of the strike yesterday when their carriers wen out on strike with the other members of the union. The carriers and cutters of the Indianapolis Abattoir Company, another independent packing firm, who were at work on Wednesday, also failed to return yesterday.

There have not been any large increases in the prices on the east side. To a certain extent this is due to the fact that the Jewish Lent is at hand. It will begin next week and last for nine days. During that period not much meat will be eaten on the east side, and this discounts the danger of an imminent meat famine there.

BEEF STRIKE SUICIDE.

Mahoney Thought Prices Would Force Him Out of Restaurant Business.

Fearing that the increase in the price of beef incident to the strike would force him to close up his restaurant, at Thirty-fourth Street and First Avenue, John J. Mahoney shot himself yesterday afternoon and died almost instantly.

Mahoney had a restaurant at Thirty-first Street and Second Avenue about two years ago, but several large factory buildings, the employes in which were his patrons, were torn down to make room for a public park, and he was forced to suspend. He then went into the livery business at Monticello, N. Y., but that venture also was unfortunate. He returned to the city a few months ago and opened a restaurant at Thirty-fourth Street and First Avenue, and was doing well until the Pennsylvania Railroad bought up the surrounding property and began to tear down the buildings, when his patronage began to fall off.

When the beef strike was ordered he became greatly alarmed. Mahoney remarked to one of his friends that he supposed it would mean that he would again be forced out of business. He then sat down and read carefully all the accounts of the strike in the evening papers, and then went to the rear room of a saloon, where he shot himself in the temple. He was fifty-five years old.

Gov. Odell's Private Messenger Dies.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 14.—William Doyle, confidential messenger to Gov. Odell, died this morning at his home here, aged about seventy. He was formerly a member of the Newburg Common Council and was for many years active in local and State politics. He is survived by a widow and one daughter.

MUCH TALK, BUT FEW WAGERS.

Election Betting Continues to be Marked by Absence of Cash.

The Roosevelt-Parker odds remained about the same yesterday as on the day before, and the day's betting developments continued to be largely of talk. The story that Jacob Field had $200,000 to put on Parker at 4 to 7 was quickly disposed of, as was the one which had been associated with it to the effect that a volunteer "betting commissioner" had figured out a system to govern this year's election betting. Both came out together and were disposed of yesterday in about the same length of time.

Men about the Curb said yesterday that a lot of outside Roosevelt money had come down town from various sources and was begging takers. Sam Bernard was mentioned as having left $1,000 Roosevelt money with Percy Guard, while Tom O'Rourke was reported to be anxious to place some big ones at 1 to 2 on Parker. Isaac McArthur offered $1,000 to $2,000 on Parker, but didn't get a taker. A few small bets were placed on the general result at odds of 7 to 4 and 5 to 3, and a little even money on the outcome in New York State.

MR. CLEVELAND GOES OUT.

His Appearance Indicates That He is in Good Health.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 14.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland arrived here to-day for a brief visit at the home of Joseph Jefferson, where Mr. Cleveland has been staying. Mr. Cleveland having remained indoors for a short time, it was feared that he was ill, but little information concerning his condition could be obtained at the Jefferson home. To-day, however, it was definitely said that, while the former President had been indisposed, his trouble was nothing save an attack similar to others which he has experienced in the Summer months.

Mrs. Cleveland arrived on the 11 o'clock train, and Mr. Cleveland met her at the station. He avoided all interviewers, but when he left his carriage as the train drew in he seemed to be in the best of health. He met Mrs. Cleveland on the station platform and escorted her to the carriage, and they were driven rapidly to Crow's Nest. It is understood that Mrs. Cleveland will remain until next week and that Mr. Cleveland will return to Sandwich with her.

PLATT HOLDS POST MORTEM.

Parker Telegram Stupid Blunder, He Thinks—Cortelyou's Plans.

Senator Platt will go to Highland Mill in Orange County to-morrow with Mrs. Platt to spend his seventy-first birthday anniversary in the Summer home which he has fitted up at that place. Orange County is also the home county of Gov. Odell, and the decision of Senator Platt to locate there was commented upon by Republican politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday as indicating complete harmony between the Senator and the Governor.

Senator Platt yesterday received a call from Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee. They had an extended conference, after which Chairman Cortelyou left for Washington. The Senator declared to Chairman Cortelyou that he considered the telegram of Judge Parker to the Democratic Convention and the convention's reply to Judge Parker the most stupid political blunder which had been committed by any political party within the past fifty years.

"I think their tariff action should be made the most of in our campaign," said the Senator. "It is likely to be overlooked in the presentation of the attitude of our opponents on the financial and other questions because of the opportunities for ridicule and other catchy methods of attack which their position on those other questions invites.

When asked whether he had anything to say about Gubernatorial candidates, the Senator said: "It is too early for such talk I want to say, however, that the reports that I am committed to Woodruff are not true. I am committed to no candidate, but will be for the man who appears to be the strongest in September.

Notwitstanding the statement of Senator Platt that it was too early to indulge in speculation about candidates for Governor, there was some significant talk among the Republican politicians at the Fifth Avenue yesterday in relation to the Gubernatorial nomination. A politician who is in close touch with both Senator Platt and Gov. Odell, commenting upon the probability of ex-Gov. Black being named as the Republican candidate, offered to wager $10 to $5 that Black's name would not be presented to the State Convention.

After another busy day of conferences, during which he saw Senator Thomas C. Platt and Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss of the Republican National Committee, Chairman George B. Cortelyou returned last night to Washington. Chairman Cortelyou made it known that his principal fight will be made to capture the electoral votes of the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

Named by Maine Democrats.

WATERVILLE, Me., July 14.—Mayor Cyrus W. Davis of Waterville was nominated for Governor of Maine at the Democratic State Convention held in City Hall here today, notwithstanding the fact that when his name was presented he protested and announced his withdrawal.

JUNKMAN POOR, WIFE SAYS.

Mrs. Abbott Reaches Brooklyn from Asheville and Views Body.

Mrs. George F. Abbott, whose husband was found murdered in his junk shop in Chapel Alley, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, reached Brooklyn yesterday from Asheville, N. C., where she had been staying with her son, who is ill. Accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Laura V. Mcnoid of Greenfield, Conn., she went to the shop of an undertaker on Myrtle Avenue, where she viewed the body of her husband.

When she left Asheville Mrs. Abbott knew only that her husband was dead, and did not learn that he had been murdered until she reached Brooklyn. Mrs. Abbott scouted the stories of wealth hoarded by her husband in his tumble-down old junk shop. As a matter of fact, she said, the old junkman had frequently of late been hard pressed for money. The house in Pearl Street in which he owned an equity was sold under foreclosura proceedings.

SHARP RISE IN WHEAT.

From Kansas and Nebraska Sensational News Tells of 30 Per Cent. Yield.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Rains in the Northwest and in Kansas caused an advance of 2⅝ cents to-day in July wheat and 1 cent in September. Under pressure of profit-taking sales, however, there was a reaction, the cash month closing with a net gain of 1⅝ cents, while September left off with ¼ cent net loss.

Weather and crop news was of an almost sensational character. Short sellers concluded there was little mercy for them in the conditions developed by the renewed rains, and were desperate buyers. One of the principal factors in the advance was the official report of Secretary Coburn of the Kansas Bureau.

It declares that long-continued rains have made it impossible to save the Kansas wheat in merchantable condition. A Kansas City authority placed the damage to the Winter wheat harvests since July 1 at 50,000,000 bushels. From Nebraska most serious claims were made of rust and blight. The State bulletin put the yield at 30 to 60 per cent. of a crop.

CHOKED TO DEATH BY BEAN.

Bloomfield Man Died Shortly After One Stuck in His Throat.

NEWARK, N. J., July 14.—Herbert McCoy was choked to death this morning by a lima bean while sitting at the breakfast table with his family at his home, 41 Ella Street, Bloomfield.

Dr. Wolff was summoned, but he was unable to aid the man, and he died in a short while.

PRESIDENT WILL SEE MINERS' DELEGATION

Mr. Roosevelt and Union Representative Exchange Telegrams.

DATE SET NOT ACCEPTED

President and His Sons Go Camping and Mr. Roosevelt Cooks the Breakfast —Yesterday's Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 14.—Peace between the President and the union miners was made to-day through a telegram from the men and an answer to it by Mr. Roosevelt. Early in the day a message, signed D. J. Davis, of the United Mine Workers of America, was received by the President, asking if he would receive the delegates of the order with their petition asking for Federal investigations in the labor situation in Colorado. The President replied that he would be pleased to receive the delegates at Sagamore Hill to-morrow or on Saturday, leaving the choice to them.

It is assumed that the delegates will be M. T. Burke and Henry Hersko-vitz, the men whom Secretary Loeb did not permit to go to Sagamore Hill on Tuesday, for the reason, it was explained, that they did not bear proper credentials and had not asked in advance for an appointment with the President.

Mr. Davis's telegram, dated Wilkesbarre, read, as follows: "Secretary Loeb: Will it be possible for a committee to see the President to present a petition which they failed to present previously because not properly accredited, and because they did not have an appointment?" This was answered by Mr. Roosevelt in the affirmative, and Friday and Saturday were designated as the days most convenient for him to receive the delegates.

The visitors at Sagamore Hill to-day were M. A. Gunst, Police Commissioner in San Francisco; Justin McCarthy, Jr., a Brooklyn author; James R. Sheffield of New York, who was Fire Commissioner under Mayor Strong, and the Rev. Father Malone, of Denver, an old friend of the President.

The President was away from home last night when the village was alarmed by the explosion of a launch at the Seawanhaka Yacht Club dock. With his sons, Archie and Kermit, and Philip and George, the sons of W. Emlen Roosevelt, and three of their boy companions, the President had gone camping in the woods. They had pleasant weather for their outdoor sleeping, and early this morning the President set the smaller boys to work gathering firewood and the older ones to peeling potatoes. Then he himself cooked the breakfast of bacon and eggs and made the coffee for the party. Breakfast over, the President and the boys mounted their horses and rode back to Sagamore Hill.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 14.—It was announced that a meeting of the Central Labor Unions of Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties would be held in Scranton on Sunday to listen to the report of the delegates who were sent to Oyster Bay to solicit aid from President Roosevelt in the settlement of the Colorado mining troubles. After Secretary Loeb's message had been received saying that the President would receive the delegation, a reply was sent to Mr. Loeb to-night stating that it would be impossible to arrange a date until after the meeting at Scranton.

HARLEM DEMOCRATS RATIFY.

McClellan Boomed for Governor — Hisses for Hill.

The Thirty-first Assembly District Democrats under the leadership of Isaac A. Hopper ratified the ticket of Parker and Davis at a meeting in Harlem Casino last night. The principal speaker was John B. Stanchfield, nominee for Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1900, and possibly a nominee for Governor this Fall.

"I regard the sending of the telegram to the convention by Judge Parker," he said, "as one of the most heroic acts of history. The practical effect of that telegram gives us a platform that the New York delegation went to St. Louis desirous of obtaining.

"We know that you New York Democrats will come up to the Harlem River with a great plurality. There is no doubt whatever that there will be no more earnest supporter of the ticket in the entire United States than the Democratic organization of New York—Tammany Hall. [Great applause.]

"We have our candidate opposed to a man of haste, of sensation, a lover of war, a man who believes in force. On our side we have a candidate who believes in peace, and believes in abiding by the Constitution."

The nominations made by the Democratic National Convention were ratified last night also by the Mohawk Tammany Club of the Thirty-fourth District (south side) at Majestic Hall on East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. John F. Cowan, Senator J. A. Hawkins, Dr. O'Sullivan, and Congressman J. A. Goulden were the speakers.

The feature was Congressman Goulden's speech putting Mayor McClellan before the public as the party's candidate for Governor this Fall. His words were:

"I would rather be a good American citizen than the best Democrat or Republican in the world, and as a good American citizen you must stand by the party which has given you a good citizen as the nominee for President, and it will give you a good nominee for Governor, in, I hope, the gallant little Mayor of New York, George B. McClellan."

The cheers for Cleveland, Parker, and Bryan were prolonged. The name of h. was greeted with hisses.

HILL AS BROOKLYN SEES HIM.

Democratic Club Indorses Parker and Jumps on ex-Senator.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club, which supported Palmer and Buckner in 1896, and Bryan in 1900, unanimously indorsed the nomination of Judge Alton B. Parker last night at a meeting held in the Montague Street club rooms.

In the debate that followed the presentation of the resolutions Theodore M. Banta declared that the sending of Judge Parker's now famous telegram was a trick. This statement was controverted, however, by all of the members of the club who took part in the debate. Several of the speakers said things that were not complimentary to David B. Hill. Ahl Peace said:

"Senator Hill, and not Bryan, is the man who caused the great Democratic Party to lie in the dust for years."

John D. Beet in his remarks declared that "there is not a Democrat of honest conviction who does not fear David B. Hill."

Jules Guedon said: "There is one duty that a prominent Democrat owes to the party. It is the duty of Senator P. H. McCarren to accept the challenge of Thomas W. Lawson and thereby get $100,000 for the Democratic campaign fund."

It was decided to send a telegram to Judge Parker telling him of the action taken by the club and immediately to fling out a banner from the club windows.

Frank H. Platt Improving.

Frank H. Platt, son of Senator Platt, who has been ill for the past week in his apartments at the Ansonia, at Seventy-fourth Street and Broadway, was said last night to be still improving.

Break in the Erie Canal.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 14.—Canal traffic has been interrupted by a break in the Erie Canal west of this city. It affects the Oswego Canal as well as the Erie Canal. Canal officers think it will take three days to repair the break.



A Sale of The
Finest Negligee Shirts
We ever offered
at **$1.15**

The discerning man will recognize in these shirts the sort that shirt tailors ask $2.50 for. The materials and patterns are not to be found in low-priced shirts. And the workmanship is of the very highest order. They come from makers renowned for the amount of fine handwork they put on their products.

Involved are white plaited front coat shirts, with cuffs attached, and colored effects that are exclusive, but well within the lines of good taste. All are perfect in every way. Complete size ranges. On sale at $1.15.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway. Houston St.

ULSTER COUNTY TURNS OUT TO HONOR PARKER

Hundreds Journey to Esopus by Train and Boat.

THE JUDGE ADDRESSES THEM

Thanks the Delegation Which Went to St. Louis — Very Grateful to Them, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 14.—The promised non-partisan demonstration in honor of Judge Parker by residents of Kingston and other parts of Ulster County took place here to-night. A special train arrived here at about 8 o'clock. There were eleven cars, containing over 500 passengers. A boatload of people came up from Poughkeepsie. The visitors were joined here by about 500 persons more, a large proportion of them being women. The men wore big straw hats decorated with small American flags.

It was about 9 o'clock when the parade reached Rosemount, headed by a band. The Grand Marshal was Everett Fowler, and other prominent persons present from Kingston were William D. Brenier, ex-Mayor of Kingston; the Very Rev. Richard L. Burtsell, pastor of St. Mary's Church; County Judge John G. Van Etten, Howard Chipp, Jr., John W. Searing, John E. Kraft, ex-Mayor of Kingston; A. W. Van Tassel, ex-Sheriff Ira M. Black of Ulster County, Supervisor of Kingston; James Phalen, F. I. Cox, M. E. Moore, George M. Palmer, and James S. Winne.

Upon the arrival of the parade, which marched from the Esopus station to Rosemount, at the veranda of the Parker residence, Judge Parker met them, the visitors cheering lustily. Ex-State Senator John J. Linson made a speech congratulating Judge Parker on his nomination, to which Judge Parker replied as follows:

Judge Parker's Speech.

"Senator Linson, and gentlemen of that gallant band of twenty-six that went over to St. Louis the other day, old friends and neighbors: There are never any friends like the old friends. Friendship is not a plant of rapid growth. For more than a quarter of a century I have passed among you day by day; we met one another upon the streets as we were going about our several duties. We chatted together at the clubs, and met one another in social intercourse at our respective houses. We sorrowed together when dear friends passed away. Together we helped one another in occasions of need. We rejoiced together when some great good came to the life or lives of some of our friends.

"During those years we formed relations of friendship with one another. As an illustration of it we find that twenty-six of you, twenty-five gentlemen associated with Senator Linson, went all the way to St. Louis through the heat to say something kindly of one of their friends of that Kingston and Ulster County band associated together for so many years, and I know very well that they have not told the whole truth at St. Louis.

"There is something about those friends whom I have known so well these years that makes it impossible for them to tell the exact truth about a friend, and I know well that in talking to the several delegations there they failed to recollect aught but those things which pictured their neighbor as they liked him and liked to view him.

"I need not say that I am very grateful to those men. I did not ask them to go, but I appreciated the fact that they went. I knew that they would be a force there, as I have learned they proved to be, and I know very well if a little effort had been made that that band could have been very largely increased from among friends and neighbors who would have been only too glad to go.

"I am not going to attempt to make a speech, but I want to welcome you to Rosemount. Never will I forget, while I live, the happy days when we met day by day and shook each other by the hand and discussed the various situations presented.

"I am grateful to all of you who have come here, and I want to take this opportunity to shake all of my old neighbors by the hand and to say to each one of you—godspeed."

There were nearly 400 letters in the early mail to-day, and the Judge went briskly at them. A very large output of letters was the result. Among the letters received to-day was this from Richard Olney:

Boston, July 13, 1904.

Alton B. Parker, Esopus, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: You must allow me to express my great satisfaction that you are to be the candidate of the Democratic Party for the Presidential office in the coming National election. That both the party and the country cannot be too emphatically congratulated is certain. Whether you can fairly be congratulated personally, I beg leave to doubt. Your present position is so exalted and so manifestly congenial to your tastes, and is filled with such distinction, that leaving it for politics cannot justly be imputed to anything except a patriotic sense of duty. That fact will be appreciated by the intelligent voters of the country, and cannot but enhance your claim to their confidence and support.

Believing your candidacy, auspiciously begun by a most striking proof of fidelity to conviction, will be identified with the present and future welfare of the Republic, and strongly wishing and hoping for its complete success, I am, sincerely yours, RICHARD OLNEY.

Henry Watterson, editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal, sent Judge Parker a lot of clippings from his paper, with a letter in which he congratulated the Judge, and concluded as follows:

"I shall go into the campaign before us with a greater confidence of victory than I have ever had before; not even excepting the campaign of 1876."

There was also a congratulatory letter from Carl Schurz, which the Judge declined to make public.

A new part of [illegible] was [illegible] newly born children "Alton" or "Parker," or both, after Judge Parker. There was one from Decatur, Ill., and one from Shelbyville, Ind. There was also a letter from Yonkers, signed "A Grateful Mother," written in a cultivated hand, and thanking the Judge for the example which, she said, he had set before the young men, and voters of the Nation, of loyalty to conviction.

Charles A. Towne sent a letter from Hamilton, Ohio, to Rosemount to-day, which read: "My sincere personal congratulations. I earnestly trust it may be your lot to bring the Republic back to its first principles. My best efforts are at your service."

Judge Parker had his swim as usual and his horseback ride, otherwise his morning was spent in his office.

The Rev. Dr. Mercer Hall and Mrs. Hall, Judge Parker's daughter, arrived at Rosemount to-day after their visit to St. Louis. Mrs. Hall brought with her the flag given her by the Virginia delegation which was used in the demonstration for Judge Parker during the progress of the convention.

BRYAN MAKES STATEMENT.

Commends Platform Utterances, but Has Doubts of Parker's Views.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 14.—W. J. Bryan today made public the following statement relating to the Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis:

"The plank on imperialism is positive, strong, and satisfactory to the entire party, and this question becomes the paramount issue of the campaign.

"The tariff plank is good, but it was made so on a close vote in the committee and largely against the opposition of Mr. Parker's adherents. The plank which was voted down favored 'a wise, conservative, and businesslike' revision, made 'with due regard to existing conditions.' The committee thought that these qualifying words emasculated the plank, and left it so weak as to give no hope to tariff reformers.

"The anti-trust plank is a good one. It demands the enforcement of the criminal clause of the law against the trusts; it demands the abolition of rebates and discriminations, and it demands the withdrawal of the inter-State commerce privileges from trusts when once convicted.

"The plank is infinitely superior to the Republican plank, and with a President who desired to destroy the trusts would be a sufficient plank, but as this plank was also substituted by the full committee there is reason to fear that it may not be in keeping with the ideas of the candidate.

"The labor plank is all that could be desired. It declares against government by injunction; it favors arbitration and the eight-hour day, and denounces the methods that have been resorted to in the Colorado strike, but as these planks were added in the full committee some uncertainty exists as to the candidate's position.

"The platform declares in favor of the reduction of the army. Upon this the committee was unanimous. The sub-committee reported a plank in favor of an increase of the navy, but this was stricken out in the full committee.

"The platform has a plank in favor of the enlargement of the scope of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and in favor of irrigation. The general clauses of the platform excite no dispute, and the appeal against the introduction of a race issue ought to have weight with the sober, thinking Americans.

"On the whole, the platform is good. From a Western standpoint it's greatest defect is that it makes no mention of the money question. An attempt was made to secure a plank opposing the melting of the silver dollar, opposing the asset currency and branch banks, and expressing a preference for the United States note, (ordinarily known as the greenback) over the bank note, but having refused to put in a gold plank, the committee was not willing to have any phase of the money question alluded to.

"While the motion to reaffirm the Kansas City platform was voted down, there was a considerable vote in favor of its reaffirmation, and the Western members of the committee, together with a few from the South, stood together and secured enough changes in the platform to make it a presentable document and worthy of the support of the party."

PARKER THANKS HARMON.

He Wants ex-Attorney General to Stump in the Campaign.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—The last mail that reached Judge Harmon to-day before he and Mrs. Harmon started for Europe contained a letter from Judge Parker, in which the Presidential candidate gives his appreciation of the message of congratulation sent by Harmon.

Judge Parker also refers to Harmon's subsequent letter, offering his services. Judge Parker says that he appreciates this very much, and asks Harmon to shorten his visit abroad, as he is counted on to be heard in the campaign. Judge and Mrs. Harmon will sail on the Minnesota from New York Friday to visit their daughter, who lives in London.

GUFFEY COMPANY SUED AGAIN.

Alleged Violation of Anti-Trust Act to be Tested Once More.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 14.—County Attorney John W. Brady, on behalf of the State of Texas, to-day filed a suit in the District Court here against the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company and the Beaumont Confederated Oil Company for penalties aggregating $2,250,000 for alleged violation of the Anti-trust act.

This is a similar case to one filed some time ago against the same defendants for heavy penalties, and which was won by defendants, the State taking a non-suit. It is alleged that the Guffey Company acquired a controlling interest in the Beaumont Confederated for the purpose of de-

OXFORDS

There's a general demand this summer from all over the country for low shoes—the coolest, most comfortable and sensible shoes you can wear in warm weather. Russets lead in popularity once more. Months ago we knew this—and our present unequalled line of Oxfords is the result.

RUSSET OXFORDS

Sixteen styles, made from the choicest Russet skins tanned this year. We "cornered" the market on 'em. The most correct shapes of Oxfords in the most desirable color are these Regals at $3.50.



$3.50

You can get no such late fashions elsewhere, except in the hand-made kind at $6 to $10 per pair.

BLACK OXFORDS

Fifty styles, made in King Calf, King Kid King Patent Leather, Wax Calf and Enamel. Reproduced in every detail from the high-priced New York custom styles for Mid-Summer.



$3.50

Every correct effect in Blucher cut, lace style, extension sole, high arch, Military heel—features that FIT you in Regals every time.

Visit any of our stores and be fitted with these Oxfords. All styles and all sizes ready for you there. Footwear in the latest correct fashions at $3.50.

REGALS

Also complete line of OXFORDS FOR WOMEN in Russet and other leathers.

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.

43 Cortlandt St.
102 Nassau St., cor. Ann.
305 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
785 " cor. 10th St.
*1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
*1341 " opp. Herald Building.
*507 Eighth Av., bet. 35th & 36th Sts.
*2280 Third Av., S. W. cor. 124th St.
338 Sixth Av., S. E. cor. 21st St.
*166 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Av.
187 B'way, bet. Cortlandt and Liberty Sts.

BROOKLYN.

*357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
*111 Broadway, near Bedford Av.
*1003 Broadway, bet. Ditmars St. and Willoughby Av.
*466 Fifth Av., bet. 10th and 11th Sts.

NEWARK, N. J.

841 Broad St., opp. C. R. R. of N. J.

JERSEY CITY.

*66 Newark Av.

WOMEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.

305 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
785 Broadway, cor. 10th St.
*1339 " opp. Herald Building.
338 Sixth Av., S. E. cor. 21st St.
*166 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Av.
102 Nassau St., cor. Ann.
*2280 Third Av., S. W. cor. 124th St.

BROOKLYN—*1003 Broadway, near Willoughby Av.; *466 Fifth Av., bet. 10th and 11th Sts.

*STORES MARKED WITH A STAR ARE OPEN EVENINGS.

POSTAL EMPLOYE MISSING.

Discrepancy of $495 in Superintendent H. G. Buckley's Flatbush Office.

H. G. Buckley, Superintendent of the Flatbush branch of the Brooklyn Post Office, has not been seen since Monday morning, and the accounts of the office, when examined yesterday, showed a discrepancy of $495. Post Office Inspectors are investigating the case.

Mr. Buckley's wife was seen at their home, 251 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and said that she had no knowledge of her husband's whereabouts.

Mr. Buckley's friends are at a loss to account for his absence. If he had any intention of absconding he could have gone away with much more money than the amount not now accounted for. He has been in the service for eighteen years, and is very much liked.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12 A. M.—239 Avenue B; Mrs. T. Henrahan; damage trifling.
12:45 A. M.—Northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street and Lorillard Place; William Wainwright; damage unknown.
1:10 A. M.—228 Second Street; William Bender; damage, $20.
1:20 A. M.—249 Monroe Street; Joseph Levin; damage trifling.
3:10 A. M.—268 Broome Street; Julius Gram; damage trifling.
3:50 A. M.—314 West Street; Daniel Sullivan; damage trifling.
8:25 A. M.—605 Water Street; Morris Fidransky; damage trifling.
11:30 A. M.—Oak Point, New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; no damage.
1:40 P. M.—219 East Fourth Street; Morris Lanes; damage $100.
5:40 P. M.—207 East Thirty-seventh Street; Dennis Daly; damage $150.
5:55 P. M.—58 East Fourth Street; Isaac Rosen

JAPANESE CAPTURE PORT OF NIU-CHWANG

Reported to Have Occupied Yin-Kow Without Opposition.

FLANK MOVE ON HAI-CHENG

Japanese Outposts Appear South of Liao-Yang—Great Army Threatens Tashi-Chao.

LONDON, Friday, July 15.—The Daily Chronicle's Tokio correspondent says that the Japanese occupied Yin-Kow yesterday, and that the 300 Russians who were in the town escaped with difficulty.

TOKIO, July 14.—It is reported that Yin-Kow (the port of Niu-Chwang and terminus of the Chinese railway) has been occupied by the Japanese without any resistance on the part of the Russian troops.

NIU-CHWANG, Wednesday, July 13, Noon.—It is reported that the Japanese troops advancing from Kai-Chow have intrenched and are awaiting reinforcements. Heavy firing has been heard day and night, proving that the Russians are making a stubborn resistance.

There are only a few soldiers here. The gunboat Sivoutch is still in the River Liao, and it is believed that she will resist should the Japanese attempt to take Niu-Chwang. Her officers and crew say they will never surrender.

Ships now enter the port without being searched outside, but there is still a strict censorship at the telegraph station at Yin-Kow.

Bandits are coming here in the expectation of gathering plunder in the interim between the expected evacuation by the Russians and the occupation by the Japanese.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.—Although there is no confirmation here of the Tokio report that the Japanese have taken Yin-Kow without opposition, it does not create surprise, the abandonment of Niu-Chwang being considered only a matter of time.

Gen. Sakharoff reports that Japanese cavalry advancing July 12 toward Niu-Chwang encountered Russian cavalry, and that a slight skirmish followed.

Another telegram from Gen. Sakharoff, reviewing the situation yesterday, reports a continued Japanese advance on Tashi-Chao and continuous fighting along the Siu-Yen roads converging on Tang-Chi, ten miles southeast of Tashi-Chao. The Russian outposts are apparently not offering serious resistance on either of the Siu-Yen roads or along the line of Gen. Oku's advance.

The Japanese are utilizing Kai-Chow to land supplies.

Gen. Sakharoff also reports the appearance of Gen. Kuroki's outposts considerably south of Liao-Yang. This is an indication of a general flanking movement on Hai-Cheng.

TASHI-CHAO, Wednesday, July 13.—It is reported that the Japanese have five divisions and 200 guns, and that they have been placing siege guns in readiness for a determined assault.

Two Japanese battalions made a tentative attack July 11. They were met by one Russian battalion and two companies of cavalry with two guns, and were driven off with considerable loss. The Russian guns did not give the Japanese artillery a chance to occupy the position for which they had been manœuvring. The enemy fired a few shots, which caused no damage.

On July 12 the Japanese shelled Major Gen. Mistchenko's position at intervals throughout the day, but their shots all went wide. The Russians, who did not reply, had not a single casualty.

It was Gen. Mistchenko's saint's day, and the soldiers attributed their immunity to special interposition.

The day was marked by an impressive religious ceremony. Many troops had just previously come sixty miles across the hills in a single march. The whole command filed past the great church tent with bare heads and rifles to the left shoulder, saluting the flag as they went by. The massed regimental choirs and bands chanted "Save, O God, Thy People," and the thousands of soldiers took up the refrain.

The scene was impressive beyond description. The priests raised their crosses and sprinkled and blessed the regiment colors. Then a short but fervent prayer on behalf of the Emperor was said, in which the men joined, many of the voices breaking as the responses were uttered.

It was expected that the Japanese would attack this morning. The Russian guns were heard to the east of here at 6 A. M. The Japanese did not reply.

Russian scouts have ascertained that the valley of Kadjouki, south of Tashi-Chao, almost to Gadjoy, is clear of Japanese.

Further intelligence brought in by scouts says that the Japanese are retiring to the mountains and moving northeast in the direction of Hai-Cheng and also further north.

The roads to Yin-Kow are not impeded.

The Russians have captured some Chinese bandits led by a Japanese dressed in Chinese costume.

A Japanese officer taken prisoner had dispatches showing that in the battle of July 4 the Japanese lost over 700.

RUSSIANS' MASTERLY RETREAT.

Gen. Kuropatkin Decorates Every Officer Who Fled from Kai-Chow.

TASHI-CHAO, Monday, July 11, (Delayed by Military Censor.) The Russian retreat from Kai-Chow, with the loss of only a hundred men and the infliction of heavy losses on the Japanese, was a brilliant feat, of which Gen. Kuropatkin marked his appreciation by conferring decorations on every officer who took part in it.

Dawn July 9 revealed the Japanese in such force that it was necessary to withdraw. The retreat was carried out in the face of tremendous difficulties. Only the road north, swept by the Japanese batteries and barred by a clumsy, conspicuous gate, could be used. Near this gate stood Gen. Stakelberg, directing the operations.

The Russian batteries, cleverly masked, disturbed the Japanese gunners, and as a result their projectiles fell short. The bombardment lasted many hours. Shells were flying over the City of Kai-Chow, but the Chinese were quite unconcerned and carried on their business as if nothing unusual was occurring.

The Japanese began to press the rearguard when the majority of the Russian troops had gone north, and Col. Krause, with a battery, came to the rescue. He posted his guns near the gateway and fired 500 rounds with terrific effect on the advancing masses. The Japanese gunners at first fired wildly, but finally found the range, the first well-aimed shell killing Count Nirod, who was standing beside Col. Krause. The Russian guns were then removed. Two companies still remaining at Kai-Chow had to fight their way north with bayonets.

The Chinese at Kai-Chow gave the Japanese an enthusiastic reception, decorating the streets and houses.

Japanese Admire the Novik's Dash.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, July 14.—Japanese naval officers speak with the highest admiration of the conduct of the commander of the Russian cruiser Novik, who, ever since the beginning of the war, has shown the greatest daring and skill in handling his vessel.

KAISER COULD BLESS JAPAN.

He Might Wish Her Success, Too, and So Keep Things Even.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, July 14.—The Japanese press does not attach cardinal importance to the German Emperor's message to his Russian regiment.

It is supposed that the usual explanation and extenuations will follow, and hope is expressed that his Majesty may invoke God's blessing on the Japanese standards also, whereby a very peaceful neutrality will be attained.

WE MADE CHINA OPEN PORTS.

Her Compliance with Our Demands Secured Only After Much Pressure.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—An interesting chapter in connection with the negotiations for the trade treaty between the United States and China is disclosed by the diplomatic correspondence between the two countries, now made public.

The persistence and vigor with which this Government pressed for the opening of Manchurian ports is shown. Early in the negotiations the Chinese Government informed Minister Conger that it was obliged to consider commercial conditions, and that at that time it was not convenient to mention the matter of open ports in the treaty. Mr. Hay instructed Mr. Conger to reply that this Government could not for a moment admit that "its most reasonable request, alike beneficial to both countries and to the commerce of the world, should be brushed aside in the manner the Chinese note suggests."

Prince Ching in a note to Mr. Conger said it was absolutely impossible for China to take any action so long as Russia occupied Manchuria. Mr. Conger, however, remained firm, and finally secured an agreement for the perfection of the treaty, with provision for the opening of the ports, which treaty subsequently was signed.

JAPANESE CAPTURE STEAMER.

Take a Vessel Loaded with Contraband North of Che-Foo.

CHE-FOO, July 14.—A report has just been received that the China Mining and Engineering Company's steamer Hsi-Ping, from Shanghai July 8, was captured by the Japanese ten miles north of Che-Foo this morning.

The vessel was loaded with contraband of war.

TOMBS WEDDING UNDER BAN.

Baltimore Girl Marries Convicted Man Despite Judge's Orders.

Justice Newburger of General Sessions was highly indignant yesterday when informed that a marriage which he had strictly forbidden had been performed in the Tombs. The Judge was informed that the marriage had taken place on the 30th of June, although the Judges of the General Sessions had particularly expressed their opposition to Tombs marriages.

The bridegroom in the case was James Dinsmore, twenty-one years old, who was a bellboy employed in the Hotel Marie Antoinette. He and another bellboy, Frank Hall, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing $2,000 worth of jewelry from a guest at the hotel. After they stole the jewels the boys went to Baltimore. There they made the acquaintance of Nellie McComas and her sister, Stella McComas.

The boys were indicted for grand larceny and brought back here for trial. The girls, who had in the meantime become infatuated with Dinsmore and Hall, followed them to this city and visited them in their cells in the Tombs. The girls then went out and consulted a lawyer, who took them to see Judge Newburger. Judge Newburger said he would not permit either of the girls to marry either of the prisoners, explaining that he had sentenced Dinsmore and Hall to the Elmira Reformatory. On the following day the girls hunted up the attorney who had been employed by Dinsmore and Hall and told the prison chaplain, the Rev. John Monroe, and Warden Flynn that they had Judge Newburger's permission to get married in the prison. It was then that the Warden permitted the chaplain to perform the ceremony.

CAR STRUCK FAMILY TRUCK.

So Callo and the Children of Mormori Lost Their Ride.

Antone Callo of 9 Crosby Street took the children of his friend Angelo Mormori, of the same address, for a ride on his truck last evening, and as the merry party slowly moved along Centre Street a Madison Avenue car came along and hit the truck. All hands landed in the street.

An ambulance was called from St. Vincent's Hospital, and Lizzie Mormori, two and a half years old, was taken there with her body bruised and suffering from internal injuries. Angelo and Pasquale Mormori, and their father Nicholas were all bruised and cut, and several of Angelo's teeth were knocked out, and after their injuries were dressed by the ambulance surgeon they were taken home a sorry sight. Callo was himself badly bruised and cut about the face and elbow.

This happened in front of 205 Centre Street, just as Policeman Halloway of the Elizabeth Street Station, was passing, and he arrested the motorman, who gave his name as Daniel Leonard, thirty years old, of 157 West Fifty-third Street.

FOLLOWED BURGLAR TO ARREST

Woolbert Found His Door Pried Open, and Landed Thief.

When Howard Woolbert of 405 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, near Morningside Avenue, returned to his home last night he saw that the door of the apartment in which he lived had been pried open with a jimmy. He heard some one moving around in the flat, and secreting himself in the hallway, he watched and saw a man emerge from the apartment, walk to the roof, and descend through the trap door of the house at 106 Morningside Avenue.

Woolbert ran down and reached the street just in time to see the same man emerge from the front door of 106 Morningside Avenue. He followed the man to Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, when he called Policeman Stackhouse and had the man arrested.

When searched at the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station two revolvers were found on the prisoner, one of which Woolbert identified as his.

The prisoner gave his name as John Ward, nineteen years old, of 248 West Sixtieth Street. He was locked up, charged with burglary.

OPPOSES BANK DIVIDENDS.

State Bankers Hear Address Denouncing Interest on Deposits Also.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 14.—The eleventh annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association opened at Hotel Champlain, Bluff Point, N. Y., today with an attendance of nearly 300.

The feature of to-day's session was the address by State Banking Superintendent Frederick D. Kilburn on "Interests on Deposits." Mr. Kilburn said he was opposed to the payment of interest on individual or commercial deposits. He also spoke against the payment of dividends by a bank until a large surplus has been accumulated.

The nomination of officers, which is equivalent to election, for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President—Charles H. Sabin, Vice President National Commercial Bank of Albany, N. Y.; Vice President—Alfred H. Curtis, cashier of the National Bank of North America, New York City. The Secretary, E. O. Eldredge, and Treasurer, David Cromwell, were renominated.

LIBERAL UNIONISTS TO SUPPORT CHAMBERLAIN

Reconstructed Council of the Party Elects Him President.

A GREAT MEETING IN LONDON

Ex-Colonial Secretary Says His Followers Want Reform in Irish Electoral Representation.

LONDON, July 14.—Joseph Chamberlain was elected President, and Lord Lansdowne and Lord Selborne Vice Presidents of the newly reconstructed Liberal Unionist Council at a meeting in London to-day, which was attended by nearly 1,800 delegates from all parts of the kingdom.

A resolution was passed in favor of a complete reform of the British fiscal system, approving the Premier's demand for increased powers to deal with hostile tariffs and "dumping," and expressing sympathy with the proposals for preferential arrangements between the colonies and the motherland.

The resolution was adopted with practical unanimity, and Mr. Chamberlain, who presided, pointed out that it must fairly represent the views of the Liberal Unionists, as no fewer than 278 separate associations were represented at the meeting.

Mr. Chamberlain presided over and delivered a speech at an immense meeting in Albert Hall to-night under the auspices of the Liberal Unionist Council.

The vast building was crowded in every part, and was decorated with sentences from Mr. Chamberlain's previous speeches. On the platform were Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Lord and Lady Selborne, and a large number of the nobility, members of the House of Commons, and colonial representatives.

In beginning his speech Mr. Chamberlain, who received a tremendous ovation, said that the object of the Liberal Unionist Council was primarily the maintenance of the union between Great Britain and Ireland under the control of one supreme Parliament. There was nothing in the present circumstances to justify the relaxation of vigilance in this direction.

After discussing at length the fiscal question on practically the same lines as in his former speeches, Mr. Chamberlain returned to the Irish question and said that the Council was impressing upon the Government the necessity of reform in Irish electoral representation. The leader of the Nationalist Party in the House of Commons controlled some eighty votes which were swung from side to side without regard to the merits of the case under discussion and with the avowed object of making the British Government impossible and coercing the British Parliament to give the Nationalist leader what he wanted.

Mr. Chamberlain asked why should Parliament play into the hands of John Redmond by giving him power to which he was not justly entitled.

Lord Tennyson moved a vote of confidence in the Government and the approval of its fiscal policy, which was unanimously carried.

Lord Lansdowne briefly acknowledged the resolution, and said it would greatly strengthen the hands of Premier Balfour.

The part taken by Lord Lansdowne and Lord Selborne in the new Unionist organization, which The Evening Standard calls the "Anti-Tariff Reform League," evokes much interest. The Evening Standard considers that the fact that the "two principal members of Mr. Balfour's Cabinet have become Vice Presidents of an active electioneering association, of which Mr. Chamberlain is chief," raises a grave constitutional question.

It is said that the Opposition intends to raise the question in the House of Commons, and invite Mr. Balfour to explain how two members of his Cabinet come to be supporting a policy so different from that enunciated by the Premier himself.

THREATEN RAID AT TANGIER.

Tribesmen Want to Capture Times Correspondent—His Home Guarded.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TANGIER, July 14.—Notification was given to the British Legation that my house would be attacked to-night by an armed band of eighty tribesmen, whose intention was to capture me.

The Moorish authorities are to send fifty soldiers from the town to protect the house, forty others have already arrived, and everything is prepared for an attack, which, under the circumstances, is not likely to be made, as the tribesmen have almost certainly been warned that proper precautions have been taken.

Mohammed el Torres informed the legation this afternoon that my capture was intended, but only on private information we learned that the attack was for to-night.

By The Associated Press.

TANGIER, July 14.—Mohammed el Torres, Foreign Minister, to-day released the Anghera tribesmen who have been held prisoners at Tangier and Tetuan.

The Anghera tribe is pleased with this action, which minimizes the danger of the kidnapping of Europeans.

The London Times's correspondent at Tangier is Walter B. Harris, R. R. G. S., a well-known traveler and authority on Oriental affairs. He has several times taken part in official missions for the British Government.

Mr. Harris lives with his wife, who was Lady Mary Savile, daughter of the fourth Earl of Mexborough, on the outskirts of Morocco, not far from Mr. Perdicaris's home. About a year ago Mr. Harris was ambushed and captured by tribesmen, who handed him over to Rais Uli. Mr. Harris was freed in return for the release of some of Rais Uli's followers, who were in jail in Tangier.

FINED FOR LOWERING FLAG.

It Was British, and American Soldiers Did It Without Authority.

Sergt. Charles E. Montgomery and Privates Clarke and Winslow of Fort Totten, Willet's Point, were disciplined yesterday by Capt. Bailey, in temporary command of the fort, for having taken part in the hauling down of the British flag from the residence of John Armstrong, at Whitestone, on July 4. Corp. Mosely and Private William Brown, who also took part in the affair, were not punished. Sergt. Montgomery was fined $25, a month's pay, while the others were fined $5 each.

When Capt. Bailey imposed the fines on the men he said that he did so because they had entered Mr. Armstrong's property without permission or right. He said that he had not heard that Mr. Armstrong, after refusing to pull down the British flag, which was displayed from his window, had told the soldiers that they could pull it down themselves.

Sergt. Montgomery is a native of England, and has served in the British army. He said yesterday that in pulling down the flag he meant no harm, but committed the act because he thought the British flag was very much out of place flying in the face of American soldiers on Independence Day.

Newspaper Reporter Deported.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., July 14.—H. J. Richmond, correspondent of The Victor Record in this city, was deported to-day by the citizens' vigilance committee. He has a wife and two children here. The citizens' committee announced that he was personally objectionable.

Joy Line Service to Boston.

The Joy Line has resumed its regular tri-weekly schedule to Boston direct. Boats leave at 6 P. M. from Pier 35, East River, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

RESIGNED TO TIBET CAMPAIGN.

Russians Now Wonder If British Will Find the Dalai Lama at Lhasa.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.—The decided attitude lately adopted by the British authorities in connection with the advance in Tibet has apparently had the best possible effect here.

The conviction has at last dawned on the Russians that Great Britain intends to brook Tibetan recalcitrancy no longer. Accomplished facts have great weight with the Russians.

The question discussed now is not whether Gen Macdonald will enter Lhasa by force, but whether, when he gets there, he will find the Dalai Lama in the vicinity. If not, with whom, it is asked, will the negotiations be further conducted?

WARNING TO CANCER VICTIMS.

Liverpool Committee Points Out Importance of Early Treatment.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LIVERPOOL, July 14.—The Cancer Research Committee here publishes the following:

"In view of the increasing prevalence of cancer the Liverpool Cancer Research Committee deem it their duty to call attention to what may be done to combat the increase.

"No specific cure for cancer is yet known, but, as with consumption, the earlier the treatment is commenced the greater is the chance of success. Unfortunately a large number of people put off seeking the advice of a doctor instead of going to him immediately they notice anything wrong.

"It may be pointed out that certain organs are more often affected than others. In men cancer of the gullet, stomach, and intestines, and in women cancer of the breast account for a great majority of the cases.

"The committee feel that they cannot too strongly state how important it is that the disease be recognized at the earliest possible moment. This recognition can only be attained by the patient going to a doctor for examination at the very beginning of the illness."

FRENCH DISTRUST OF ROME.

Determination to Check Vatican's Influence Strengthens Ministry.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, July 14.—It is not quite certain that the unexpectedly large majority given on Tuesday to the Combes Ministry was not a consequence of the latest Franco-Papal incident.

There should be no mistake abroad as to the determination not only of the advanced element of the Ministerial majority, but of the entire Republican Party, which means a large majority of Frenchmen, to keep in check and if possible paralyze the tendency of the Vatican to exercise influence, outside its spiritual sphere, in the domestic affairs of this country.

Had this not been the case it is improbable that, in a single sitting of the Chamber, the Ministry, whose position had unquestionably been shaken since the opening of the session, would suddenly have been materially strengthened and have obtained a fresh lease of existence.

WIFE TRIED TO WRECK SHOP.

Undertaker Has Her Taken to Bellevue —Tried to Choke Him.

Mrs. Rose Josephs, thirty-six years old, of 458 West Forty-first Street, was taken to the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital yesterday, and the combined efforts of her husband, two policemen, and a surgeon were required to get her into the ambulance. Louis Josephs, the woman's husband, says that his wife has been acting strangely for more than a year, and that not long ago she tried to choke him as he lay asleep in bed.

Josephs has an undertaking establishment at 450 West Forty-first Street, and is sexton of St. Raphael's Church. The couple have two sons, aged fifteen and eighteen years. Their only daughter, Agnes, died a year ago, and, according to the husband, since then Mrs. Josephs has not been wholly sane.

On Wednesday afternoon, according to the undertaker, his wife entered his back shop and started to wreck the place. She smashed mirrors, vases, caskets, and everything else that would break, and finally threw a fragment of a broken mirror at him, cutting a slight gash in his leg. Yesterday afternoon Josephs was standing on the corner of Forty-first Street and Tenth Avenue talking with two friends, when his wife came up to them. According to her husband, she knocked him down and then did the same to his two friends. Josephs arose, only to be knocked down again by his wife, and the others fled to a passing trolley car.

FITZSIMMONS IN JAIL.

Pugilist Won't Give Back Bostock Lion Cub—Press Agents May Settle Row.

Robert Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, was locked up for several hours in the Coney Island Police Station yesterday afternoon on a charge of grand larceny, preferred against him by Frank C. Bostock, the animal man, who says that a lion cub disporting itself in the Fitzsimmons yard, at 8,811 Twenty-second Avenue, Bath Beach, belongs to the Bostock menagerie and is worth all of $300.

Fitzsimmons, George Considine, and ex-Senator Reynolds, chief proprietor of Dreamland, saw Bostock's show there on Sunday evening, and at the close a keeper passed with two baby lions in his arms. Fitzsimmons says that ex-Senator Reynolds gave him one of the animals, saying that he would settle for it with Bostock. He failed to make a satisfactory arrangement, and Fitzsimmons went to see Bostock, with the baby lion in his arms, yesterday afternoon, and then took the little beast away with him.

"Maybe you can train animals, Bostock," said the ex-champion, departing, "but you can't train me."

"I'll train you with a club," replied Bostock, "and I don't use clubs on animals."

Fitzsimmons took the lion home, and Bostock caused ten detectives to be sent to arrest him. Four of them caught him while at the Brighton Beach race track. The only resistance he made to going with them was vainly to plead to be permitted to see the fourth race, in which, he said, he had a good thing.

The case comes up before Magistrate Voorhees to-day, when, it is hoped, the press agents for Dreamland and for Robert Fitzsimmons will get together and settle the matter amicably. The big man soon obtained bail and went home.

GETS $1,000,000 AT MAJORITY.

Alfred C. Bourne to Receive Wealth from Godfather's Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

OAKDALE, L. I., July 14.—Alfred C. Bourne, the second son of Frederick G. Bourne, will be of age on Aug. 3, at which time he will receive $1,000,000 left to him by Corman Clock, who acted as sponsor at young Bourne's baptism.

Mr. Clock was President of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, of which Frederick G. Bourne was also an official. The latter, upon the death of Mr. Clock, assumed the office of President, which he still retains. Mrs. Clock was a sister of Bishop Potter.

Alfred C. Bourne is still in college, and upon the day he becomes a millionaire he will have a reception here at his parents' home, Indian Neck Hall.



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MORPHINISM

THE OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT overcomes the ALCOHOLIC CRAVING within 48 hours. Drug addiction permanently cured.

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NO SPURS IN POLO GAME

Effect of Chauncey's Arrest Shown at Rockaway Field.

QUAKER TEAM MEETS DEFEAT

Cedarhurst Players Win the First Match for Club Cups—Court Fines Chauncey $10.

A game of polo in which no spurs were used by any player is something of a novelty in this country, but such a match was seen yesterday in the first competition for the Rockaway Hunting Club cups on the field of the Rockaway Club, near Cedarhurst, L. I. The arrest of Daniel Chauncey, Jr., one of the youngest members of the Rockaway team, on the preceding day for using spurs in a practice match was the primary cause of the game without spurs yesterday. The local organization of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has taken up the matter actively and intends, if possible, to stop the use of spurs in polo. When the case came up in the Lynbrook Court yesterday morning Chauncey was fined $10, which he paid.

Having paid his fine, Chauncey returned to the club and was the star player on the second Rockaway team in the match later in the day against the Philadelphia Country Club. He made seven of the thirteen goals scored for the home team. Chauncey, with Conover and Savage, played a splendid team game for Rockaway, and they repeatedly broke through the poor defense put up by the Quakers. For the latter Kuhn did the major part of the work, for he made all four of the goals earned by his team, and, despite two hard falls which he received during the match, he played a fast and sure-hitting game up to the last. Victor Mather took Zeilin's place, as the latter broke his collarbone early in the week.

Philadelphia only scored in the second and fourth periods. Kuhn's first goal in the second period was one of the neatest and fastest plays of the day, as he got the ball the instant it was thrown in, and by three long strokes put it between the posts in fifteen seconds. Chauncey followed with one in forty-five seconds, and in the next period he made two in thirty seconds each. The line-up and score:

ROCKAWAY 2D.		PHILADELPHIA.	
1—D. F. Savage	3	1—W. Kuhn	0
2—D. Chauncey, Jr.	4	2—Victor Mather	3
3—C. S. Conover	5	3—F. McFadden	3
Back—H. C. Brokaw	4	Back—W. H. Smith	4
Total	16	Total	10

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal. Made by.	Team.	Time.
1—Chauncey	Rockaway	2:00
2—Chauncey	Rockaway	7:30
3—Conover	Rockaway	9:45

SECOND PERIOD.

4—Chauncey	Rockaway	5:30
5—Conover	Rockaway	6:30
6—Conover	Rockaway	1:00
7—Kuhn	Philadelphia	0:15
8—Chauncey	Rockaway	0:45
9—Kuhn	Philadelphia	2:00

Philadelphia penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

THIRD PERIOD.

10—Savage	Rockaway	4:00
11—Chauncey	Rockaway	0:30
12—Chauncey	Rockaway	1:30
13—Chauncey	Rockaway	0:30
14—Conover	Rockaway	1:30

FOURTH PERIOD.

15—Conover	Rockaway	3:00
16—Kuhn	Philadelphia	1:00
17—Kuhn	Philadelphia	2:00

Summary.—Goals earned—Rockaway, 13; Philadelphia, 4. Allowed by handicap—Philadelphia, 6. Lost by penalties—Philadelphia, ¼ of a goal for safety. Net score—Rockaway, 13; Philadelphia, 6¾. Referee—Albert Francke.

INQUEST FOR AUTO VICTIMS.

Coroner Appoints Hearing for Tuesday —Bodies Sent Home.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., July 14.—Justice of the Peace Archibald Wallace, acting as Coroner, will hold an inquest on Tuesday in the case of the three men who were killed last night in the wreck of an automobile which was struck by a train at the Merrick Road crossing. The victims were Genet S. Jewell of 172 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, a real estate man, with an office at 189 Montague Street; Frank J. Corell, of Amityville, with a real estate office at 1,079 Bedford Avenue, and James Snyder, also a real estate man, of 1,059 Bedford Avenue. Their bodies were sent to Brooklyn to-day.

All traces of the wreck were cleared away yesterday. A new flagman went on duty to-night, as S. E. Van Nostrand, who tried desperately to signal the automobile as it rushed on to the tracks, was a nervous wreck.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—A board of officers to consist of Brig. Gens. Frederick D. Grant, Tasker H. Bliss, Thomas H. Barry, and Lieut. Col. John G. D. Knight, is appointed to meet at Washington to prepare a programme for the manœuvres to be held at Manassas, Va., in September.

Leave for one month, to take effect July 23, is granted Lieut. Col. Abiel L. Smith, Deputy Commissary General.

Capt. Campbell King, First Infantry, is at his own request relieved from further duty in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Major Isaac W. Littell, Quartermaster, is detailed as member of the permanent Board of Survey appointed Sept. 2, 1903, vice Brig. Gen. Oscar F. Long, retired.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander B. Tappan is ordered to the navy yard, New York.

Surgeon J. M. Steele is detached from the naval station at Port Royal and ordered home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Dixie, at New Bedford; Perry, Wyoming, and Paul Jones at Bremerton; Pampanga, at Cavite; Justin, at Cavite, and Abarenda, at Gibraltar.

Sailed—Tacoma, from Acapulco for Callao; Newark, Newport, Scorpion, and Des Moines, from Santo Domingo City for Port au Prince; Bancroft, from Santo Domingo City for Guantanamo; Arkansas, from New London for Newport; Whipple, Truxton, Worden, Hull, and Hopkins, from Marblehead for New London; Chesapeake, from Newport for New London; Florida and Nevada, from New London for Newport.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gen. Russell A. Alger, Detroit; Alonzo A. Bliss, Washington; S. F. Parrott, Atlanta.

IMPERIAL—F. H. Whitney, North Adams.

GRAND—Dr. John M. Feeney, United States Army; Paymaster M. E. Goodchat, United States Army.

GILSEY—Elijah Woodward, Morristown.

VICTORIA—Harry Yates, Buffalo; O. A. Burnham, Utica.

MANHATTAN—Louis Craven, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—A. S. Crane, Boston; the Rev. Dennis W. Brown, Cambridge.

FIFTH AVENUE—George Ormrod, Allentown, Penn.; W. J. Youngs, Oyster Bay.

ALBEMARLE—Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore.

HOFFMAN—H. S. Pingree, Jr., Detroit.

SAVOY—William Reiss, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—E. C. Lambert, Albany.

NAVARRE—Albert E. Davis, Troy.

PARK AVENUE—C. Horne, United States Army.

ASTOR—R. L. Sutton, United States Navy.

Two Garment

Summer Suits for Men.

Distinctive Single and Double-Breasted Models

At Fifteen Dollars.

Every business affords some specific thing which deserves specialization—which through the power of its own superiority towers above all other things of its class. With us, it is Ready-for-Service Suits for Men at Fifteen Dollars. They express a certain element of distinctiveness and character subtle, yet forcible, which the old school tailormen consider the exclusive mark of the cleverest to-measure garments. Our variety of models and fabrics is at least twice greater than that which any other shop in this town affords.

Two-Garment Single and Double Breasted Suits of tropical Worsted, Homespun, Flannel, Wool Crash, Cobweb Cheviot or Hopsacking, in more than fifty distinctive patterns, quarter or eighth lined or skeletonized. Sizes to fit all manner of men. At $16.00

Two and Three-Garment Single and Double Breasted Suits of standard blue serge in three shades and five different weaves in conservative models and the more daring effects which find favor with the young men. At $15.00

OUTING TROUSERS

A series of extremely well-tailored models of Flannel, Cheviot, Homespun, Wool Crash and Hopsacking in an extensive variety of the very newest patterns and weaves. The models include conservative, peg-top and extremely wide hip, bloomer effects, invested with all the little knacks such as side clasps, or straps and belt straps to insure convenience and comfort.

18 styles at $3.00. 22 styles at $4.00. 16 styles at $5.00.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

There must be at least twenty distinct weavings and 500 different patterns in these short lengths of cloth that come to you, made into suits during

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL REMNANT SALE

at the uniform price of **$15.** The trousers, **$4.00.**

Store closes at noon Saturday.

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Broadway and 9th St.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW STORY BY

Richard LeGallienne

SEVEN BEAUTIFUL PICTURES OF

The Summer Girl at Play

A TIMELY ARTICLE ON

TANGIER

and

The Truth About "Candida"

By James Huneker

IN THE

METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE

For August *Out To-day*

(A)

Mary E. Wilkins Freeman's new stories of New England life—

The Givers

The latest and best stories of this popular author. All are tales of the humor and pathos of New England life—the type of story in which she scored her first remarkable successes.

Illustrated. $1.25

HARPER & BROTHERS

Dr Brush's Kumyss
The Best Summer BEVERAGE
At all Drug Stores.

NOTICE OF COTTON CUT.

Fall River Manufacturers Announce 12½ Per Cent. Reduction in Wages.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 14.—A committee representing the Fall River Manufacturers' Association issued an official notice this afternoon that the wages of the cotton mill operatives in this city will be reduced 12½ per cent. on Monday, July 25. The cut affects eighty mills employing 25,000 hands.

The Tonic Par Excellence.

QUINA-LAROCHE

(A Wine Cordial.)
The best specific remedy for
Malarial and Typhoid Fevers, Colds, Influenza, &c.
E. FOUCHERA & Co., 3 to 9
N. William St., N. Y.

French Marble Mantels
French and Italian Andirons Fire-Screens Etc.
Mrs. H. JACKSON COMPANY
Union Sq. North
29 E. 17th ST.



The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

These Are the Days When Everybody Is Delighted With the Things That Can Be Bought

It is a downright pleasure to secure a beautiful Summer Dress for $6 that has been made to sell for $12 to $18. There is the same gratification in getting a handsome $4 Shirt for $1.75; and many people have had exactly that experience at WANAMAKER'S this week. And so the story goes all over the store. Beautiful Muslin Underwear has been offered at a trifle. Splendid Shoes, easily worth half more than has been paid for them. Charming Dress Goods at half price—sometimes less. Dinnerware, Linens and other housekeeping things that ought to be worth their prices the whole year round have been secured at one-third to a half less.

These are the things, or other wares like them, that you will find at WANAMAKER'S every day this month; and everything is good, up to the high standard that we maintain always in these carefully selected stocks. But during these days of store rummaging and stock righting there are, and will continue to be, remarkable bargains for those who visit WANAMAKER'S. Part of the story is told here. Much that is interesting must necessarily be omitted because the lots are small. You may depend upon it that every visit to WANAMAKER'S during these Summer days will pay you handsomely.

Men's $2 White Madras Shirts At $1 Each

These are the handsomest plain white negligee shirts that we have shown this season. They are made of beautiful Manchester madras, with fine raised stripes, a cloth too fine and handsome to be made up regularly into anything less than $2 shirts. But the unexpected happened, and we have secured a nice lot of these splendid shirts to sell at just half price today.

They are made in plain negligee style, with separate cuffs, in sizes 14 to 17. $1 each.

Men's Furnishing Store, Broadway and Ninth street.

The "Henley"

A New Collar for Summer Shirts

This collar is cleverly designed to give the dressy appearance of a high collar in front, by reason of the long points, but it is comfortably low in the back, where it is only 1¾ inches wide; the points in front are 2¾ inches deep, while the band is only 1½ inches high. It is designed to be worn with the convenient "Henley" scarf tied in a sailor knot with short end. The same quality and finish as our other 12½c collars. This is a new member added to our already large family of two-for-25c collars, equal to those sold at 25c elsewhere.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

Men's Suspenders at 25¢

These Suspenders are made up specially for us from the manufacturer's short ends of high-class webbing, such as are regularly used in 50c to $2 Suspenders. Plain and fancy stripes, leather ends, nicely finished, 25c a pair.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Boys' Washable Suits *At a Dollar!*

Here's good luck, for sure! Just two hundred boys can share in it, though—probably not that many; for wise mothers will buy two or three of these pretty Summer sailor and Russian blouse suits at a time.

One hundred Suits of each style, and regular

$2 Suits at $1

The Sailor Suits are in handsome union linen, natural color, royal blue gingham and navy blue Manchester chambray, with collar trimmed with white pique. Sizes 5 to 12 years.

The Russian Blouse Suits are of union linen and striped galatea; with sailor collar. Sizes 3 to 6 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Linen Suiting

That Saves a Third

Look casually around you these pleasant Summer days, and notice how many linen dresses are being worn.

If your wardrobe doesn't contain one, your chance is here to buy the materials at a saving of a third.

Pure linen, light weight, 30 inches wide, in these most desirable colorings: White, cadet blue, reseda, champagne and the new green.

25c a Yard, Worth 37½c

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

Fancy Striped White Muslins

At 12½c a Yard, Worth 25c

Fit for the daintiest Summer shirt-waists and dresses. Five different fancy stripes, mostly in openwork, on white muslin of a fine, sheer quality.

We bought all the mill had left, to sell at half-price, 12½c, instead of 25c.

Broadway.

A Tempting Sale for Men: Summer Hosiery and Underwear

Fifty-eight hundred and fifty pairs of fine Summer Half Hose are involved—every pair taken directly from our own stock, and presenting a splendid choice of styles, and full size-ranges. Reduced a third to half, to clear decks.

Several thousand cool Summer undergarments, partly advantageous purchases, partly from stock, now all at the lowest prices they have ever borne. Four important price-groups:

Men's 25c Socks at 18c a Pair
Men's 38c and 50c Socks at 25c a Pair
Men's 38c and 50c Underwear at 15c a Garment
Men's 50c and $1 Underwear at 35c a Garment

Pretty good news for a Summer's day, as you'll agree when you see what good things bear these little prices:

Men's Half Hose

At 18c a Pair, from 25c

2,400 pairs of Half Hose:
Of imported Cotton; black, embroidered; black, vertical striped.
Of imported Lisle Thread, openworked; in black, cadet or navy blue or gray.

At 25c a Pair, from 38c and 50c

3,450 pairs of Half Hose:
Of black Cotton; embroidered or clocked; changeable colored cotton.
Of Lisle Thread; black or gray embroidered; changeable colored, plain, striped with embroidery or clocked. Black or gray, silk-clocked. Black or changeable effects, striped. Navy blue or gray, openworked. Black or gray, openworked with clocks.

Men's Underwear

At 15c a Garment, worth 38c and 50c

Cool open-mesh Cotton Shirts, in sky blue, pink, lavender or fast black. White, with pink or purple stripes. All sizes, except 34, 36 and 38 in lavender.

At 35c a Garment, were 50c and $1

Cool-looking White "Cob-web Crepe" Shirts, with long or short sleeves, and drawers to match.

Also broken sizes in Mercerized sky-blue or pink Cotton Shirts and Drawers; light and fine.

Ninth street aisle.

After Bargains in Men's Suits? See These at $9.50

You're quite right—this *is* bargain time among Men's Clothing stocks. In our stock more so than in others. For we are especially particular to have lines clean as a whistle—all broken sizes get short shrift. So, today,

One Hundred and Twenty-five Suits at $9.50
from $12, $13.50 and $15

Fine size-range, including regular, stout and long sizes, in splendid variety.
Materials are fancy cheviots, blue and black serges, and a few black thibets.
And just remember that the suit you buy now gives you a good start for next season!

Youths' Norfolk Jacket Suits at $7.50

There's a good group of these stylish Suits, too, that have been $10 to $15. Fancy cheviots and homespuns—light colors. Sizes 15 to 18.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Cool Dresses at $6

That Have Been *Double*, or More

Fine white lawn, with lace trimmings—dressy styles. Fancy tan linen, and white linen, lace-trimmed—both in shirt-waist styles.

Don't those style-indications sound alluring, and don't they tempt you into wishing to possess some of these refreshingly cool-looking, ideal dresses for hot Summer days? If you're inclined to heed the tempter, the price will finish you—

$6, from $12 and $15

Not fancy valuations—the dresses come out of our own stock; and they are as pretty and stylish as can be. Only 125 of them—not many, when you think of their attractiveness and low price.

Second floor, Broadway.

French Lingerie

That Must Not Linger

We've decided on a quick dismissal of these dainty Paris undergarments for women. They are beautifully made of fine materials, and show many touches of artistic hand-work.

But size-lines are broken, and we're tired of them, anyhow. You'll welcome them eagerly, at the low prices:

CHEMISES at $2.50, from $3.50
Of nainsook or linen; hand-made, with hand-embroidery, or trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

DRAWERS at $3.50 to $12.50, were $4.50 to $25
Of nainsook or linen; hand-made; trimmed with hemstitching and Valenciennes lace; others with hand-embroidered edge.

CORSET COVERS at $1.25, from $1.95
Of fine nainsook; hand-made and trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

French Room, Second floor, Fourth ave. and Tenth.

Girls' Linen Suits

$5, Worth $6.50 to $10

You'd tell at a glance that they are the tip-top of the season's styles—regulation sailor suits or the smart loose coat effects, belted. All-linen, either in natural tan color or white. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Fifty of these charming Summer frocks to sell at *Five Dollars Each.*

Second floor, Ninth street.

Dress Nets, 20c Yd.

Chiffon Veils, 15c Each

Two small, but interesting, items. The Dress Nets are remnants of large lots that earlier in the season sold at 65c a yard. Black grounds with green, brown, blue and pink figures. Pink, brown and green grounds with black figures, 45 inches wide, and very well adapted for handsome Summer dresses, at ***20c a yard.***

The Chiffon Veils, ready to wear, are in navy blue only, with hemstitched border; and are 1⅛ yards long. Made to sell at 50c each, we bought a lot to sell at 25c, and this is the remainder. One color only, hence 15c each.

Broadway.

Little Children's Dresses

At Equally Little Prices

There's a saving of a third, at least, on these pretty, new Dresses for little folks, which we offer today at the following diminutive prices:

At 50c, worth 85c—Children's Dresses of lawn; French waist style, with body of hemstitched plaits and embroidery insertions; skirt with deep hem; neatly finished at neck and sleeves. Sizes for 2 to 4 years.

At 50c, worth 85c—Babies' Dresses of nainsook; yoke of rows of embroidery insertion; finished with ruffle. Others with yoke of cluster plaits and band of embroidery insertion; lace edging at neck and sleeves. Sizes for 6 months to 2 years.

At 85c, worth $1.25—Children's Dresses of fine lawn; French waist style, with fine plaits and embroidery insertion and beading at neck; finished with lace edge. Skirt extra wide, with plain hem. Sizes for 2 to 4 yrs.

Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

Some Very Remarkable SHOES at $1.90

First, is this splendid line of Women's Oxford Shoes that would be counted excellent $3 values in any store outside of WANAMAKER'S. Remarkable bargain, as they are, they have been specially made in the most attractive models, and are shown in such a broad variety of sizes that any foot can get a perfect fit. The widths range from AA to D; sizes from 2½ to 8. There are five different shapes to choose from. They have whole vamps running all the way under the tips; and the tips are in plain kidskin and patent leather on the kidskin Oxfords. The other styles include all-patent coltskin and patent kidskin. There is no hunting over short lines, for there are plenty in every size and width; and the exact size you want is here. $1.90 for excellent $3 values.

There is another group in broken sizes at $1.50 a pair in which four shapes are shown; and although the sizes are a little broken in each lot, all sizes are included in the collection, and all widths from A to E. They are shapely shoes and splendid values.

Men's Shoes at $1.90

Shapely, sightly shoes that will give good service, made of kidskin and velour calfskin, in desirable Summer weights. Remarkable value at the price, $1.90 a pair.

Girls' and Small Boys' Oxford Shoes at 90c a Pair.

All good kidskin with two sorts of tips. Plenty of sizes, from 8½ to 2, in B to E widths. But as the shoes are worth $1.50 a pair, the sizes may become broken before the day is out.

Fourth avenue.

$1.50 for the Best Straw Hat in Stock

Panama Hats excepted. You can buy a $4 Split Straw Hat for $1.50 today. Other styles are included—Sennit and Mackinaw—that were formerly priced down to $2.

All of them spick-and-span, clean and new, from our reserve stock. Size lines are full; and there is plenty of variety in dimensions.

Makes it rather needless to wear a weather-beaten straw the rest of the Summer, when a new one—with a saving of up to $2.50—costs but

$1.50

Second floor, Ninth street.

Suit Cases and Hand Bags

If you are getting ready for a Summer trip, don't forget that one of the most complete collections of Suit Cases and Hand Bags will be found in our Basement. Here is every practical and convenient sort of bag that the Summer traveler needs. All are of the best construction, and priced to save you money. Here are a few brief suggestions:

Suit Cases in all colors and leathers, 12-inch to 28-inch sizes, $1.25 to $28.

Fibre Suit Cases, in three colors, feather weights, 12-inch to 26-inch sizes, $2.75 to $3.50.

Fibre Double-coat Cases, straps all around, 22-inch, $4.75; 24-inch, $5; 26-inch, $5.25. Also feather weight and in three colors.

Fibre Suit Case Telescopes, olive color, 16-inch to 26-inch, extra wide, $1.25 to $2.50.

A very large assortment of Hand Bags; all leathers, sizes and styles, light and medium weights; 12-inch to 26-inch, $1.25 to $40.

Basement.

Supplies for Desk, Library and Office

You'll find everything you need in the shape of fittings for your desk, at home or down-town, and Office Supplies in general, in this Commercial Stationery Store.

Goods are of the best quality; and prices are consistently low:

1000-page Letter Books, 60c.
500-page Counter Books, manilla paper, 20c; white paper, 50c. Wire Letter Baskets, 20c.
Fine Oak-base Double Ink-wells, $1.
Wanamaker Ink, 4-ounce bottles, 5c.
Safety Ink-wells, 10c. Typewriter Ribbons, 50c.
Typewriter Carbons, per 100 sheets, $1.10.
The Wanamaker Safe, 36 inches high, 24 inches wide, 24 inches deep; best four-tumbler combination lock; fitted with inside steel door; weight 1000 pounds, $60.
Also the Mellink House Safes, at $7 to $35.

Commercial Stationery, Basement, Ninth street.

Staple Toilet Goods

At Stable Prices

These are all standard articles—names you know—so there's no question of quality. And prices are fixed—down to rock bottom. No jumping up and down, according to whether competition waxes or wanes.

Stock your hand-bag or your dressing table with these—they're all reliable:

Cokes' Dandruff Cure, $1 size at 55c.
Westphal's Auxiliator, $1 size at 65c.
Listerine, $1 size at 60c.
Lyon's Tooth Powder, 25c size at 14c.
Borine Tooth Powder, 25c size at 8c.
Queen Louise Massage Cream, 50c size at 25c.
Imported Bay Rum, 25c size at 15c.
Mennen's Talcum Powder, 25c size at 13c.
Green Olive Oil Soap, 18c bars at 11c.
Witch Hazel Soap, 3 cakes in a box, 10c.
Cuticura Soap, 25c cakes at 18c.
Bath Brushes, 25c and 35c, worth 35c and 45c.
Bath Mitts, 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c a pair.
Loofah Bath Sponges, large size, 10c.
Shower Bath Sprays, with 5 feet of rubber tubing, 35c kind at 18c.
2-quart Fountain Syringes, 65c kind at 50c.
2 and 3-quart Water Bottles, 65c and 75c kinds, 50c.
Nail Scrubs and Brushes, worth 30c and 25c, at 15c.
Mirrors, suitable for bag; aluminum back, 25c.
Silk Powder Puffs, worth 50c, at 35c.
Bath Sponges, extra large, worth $2.25, at $1.75.

Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

Have You a Headache?
Have You a Cold?
Have You Rheumatism?

THIS FOR YOU

We are now demonstrating the new Portable Exhilarator or Health Vibrator, which will relieve, and usually cure, all of these troubles caused by congestion of the blood, by inducing circulation through vibratory massage.

The Portable Exhilarator is a very simple device, and is used also as an exerciser. Its virtues are produced by vibrations caused by a loose sleeve running on a nickel rod. These vibrations are 9,000 to 15,000 a minute. When applied to the body they cause instant circulation of the blood and break up the most stubborn congestion.

Yesterday we cured many headaches in a very few minutes. In less than two minutes' treatment one man said that he did not feel his rheumatism at all, and he immediately bought a Vibrator. Another man to whom it was recommended, hunted through some papers in his pocket and discovered that the Portable Exhilarator was exactly the machine that his physician had recommended that he buy, a couple of months ago.

If you want something in your own home that will take the place of medicines which often derange the stomach and the heart action, you will find the Portable Exhilarator a quicker and more pleasant remedy, whose entire effects are always good and never harmful, as many patent medicines are.

A trial treatment will be given with pleasure by the demonstrator without charge, and without obligating you at all to buy the Vibrator. If you find it helpful you will want one. Price $5.

Demonstration in Basement.

SILKS That You Probably Want

If you have any Summer Silk requirements at all, it's safe to say that they will be met by the five-fold offerings quoted here.

Pongee Silks, for example, the great Summer favorite. Then White Habutai—so desirable for thin silk waists. And the staple guaranteed Black Taffetas.

And savings on all are well worth taking advantage of:

At 50c yard, worth 85c—*Printed Foulards*—fine quality Printed Foulards and Liberty Satins; small neat designs; in black, navy blue and best colored grounds; also new polka dots in black and white.

At 55c yard, worth 75c—*White Habutai Silks*—a yard wide white silk that is cool and serviceable, and can easily be washed.

At 75c yard, worth $1—*Shantung Pongees*—26-inch natural Shantung Pongees; the genuine imported silk; an excellent quality.

At 55c yard, worth 85c—*Checked Louisines*, in black-and-white, navy blue-and-white, brown-and-white and blue-and-green; a variety of shepherd's and hair-line checks. A firm, serviceable silk at a very low price.

At 85c yard, worth $1.25—*Guaranteed Black Taffetas*—36-inch guaranteed black taffeta of a reliable quality that we have sold hundreds of pieces of. The guarantee is woven in the selvage. An unusual offering.

Rotunda.

Some *Attractive* News About CORSETS

On a Main floor counter today we present six groups of excellent Summer Corsets at special prices, and some very much below their real values. Some of the corsets have been especially made for us to sell at these prices; others are in lines that we shall discontinue, and on which we have marked radical reductions. Details follow:

At $1.50—*Lillian* Corsets worth $3.75; made of double net; delightfully cool and serviceable; no heavy side steels.

At $1.50—*Lillian* Corsets, suitable for medium figures; of Summer net of very open mesh; top embroidery-trimmed.

At $1.50—*L. R.* Corsets worth $2.50; dip hips, beautifully made, perfect fitting; reduces lines of hips and abdomen.

At $1—*L. R.* Corsets worth $1.50; desirable model for the average figure; made of fine quality batiste; long waist.

At 75c—*Wanamaker Special* Corsets of Summer net, made extra strong, giving perfect satisfaction; moulds surplus flesh to lines of beauty.

At 50c, worth $1—Wide Tape Girdles, with supporters attached.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Women's Belts, 75c

Double this price, or more, to get at their real value. Made of silk or velvet elastic, single or double strand; or of plaited taffeta, double-faced satin, peau de soie or moire antique.

A varied assortment of buckles, in French gray, gilt or gun-metal finish.

Very attractive, stylish belts, worth $1.50 to $2—to close out, at

75 Cents Each Broadway.

Awning Materials

At Half Prices

We are ready to make and put up your awnings any time you say—in a hurry.

Just now is a particularly favorable time, for we have reduced prices by one-half on about a thousand yards of Awning Materials, in 5 to 30 yards of a pattern—enough for one to four windows. Thus:

22c qualities, 11c yard. 28c qualities at 14c yard.
25c qualities, 12½c yard. 30c qualities at 15c yard.

Workmanship, frames, etc. are of the very best.

Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FAVORITES' CLEAN SWEEP

Post Choices Captured All the Races at Brighton Beach.

TRADITION TOOK THE STAKE

Paget Entry Ran First and Third for Winged Foot Handicap—Two Purses for James R. Keene.

Enthusiasm born of conquest made amends for all shortcomings in the racing at Brighton Beach yesterday, when the crowd, as a whole, picked winners with unerring precision and equaled the best record of any racing day ever held anywhere by backing winning favorites straight through the afternoon. The sport was of a rather tame variety, but the only complaints heard at the close of the programme were from the layers. For the backers the profits of the day were not extraordinary, as the longest chance to pass the winning post first was at only 9 to 5, and four of the winners were at odds on.

The only stake event of the day was the Winged Foot Handicap, six furlongs, for two-year-olds, in which all of the seven horses named to start answered the call to the post, with Tongorder, top weight, and Tradition, next in the line of weights, running coupled as the entry of S. Paget, and favorite at odds on, the stable giving preference to Tradition by putting the first colors on that fast filly.

Tradition, ridden by Burns, broke third to Bill Bailey II., which led off in the order named, and raced out in front to the last turn, where Tradition went on to the lead, and, running over the pair in front at the end, won in a big gallop by four lengths, with Buttling second and Tongorder, which was last at the start, third. Bill Bailey II. stopped so fast at the end that he finished last.

To offset the good fortune of the Paget Stable in running first and third for the stakes, James R. Keene sent out two uncommonly good maiden two-year-olds, one in the first event and another in the last race, and won with both. Von Tromp taking the opening race in the easiest possible style and the English-bred Sysonby winning the last with about equal ease, both horses leading from end to end and winning well off from their opponents. As the race for the Winged Foot Handicap was won in 1:13 4-5, it made Tradition's race seem the best run by two-year-olds, but the track was improving steadily from the time that the first race was run, and aside from the matter of time it looked very much as if Mr. Keene had uncovered a pair of colts that will rank as smart in this season of ordinary two-year-olds.

In the race for fillies and mares, at a mile and a sixteenth, Jane Holly, from the stable of Plunger J. C. Yeager, and ridden by Hildebrand, went to the post as even-money favorite, and, jumping to the front at the lifting of the barrier, raced in the lead to the end, and won, pulled to a canter, a half length away from For Luck.

Only two horses ran for the mile and a furlong, and Bad News, from the West, led all the way, and won as he pleased. For the selling steeplechase there were seven runners, with Walter Cleary the post favorite at 9 to 5 and Adjidaumo and Cock Robin the next best backed. Walter Cleary, though pressed a bit by Good and Plenty at the end, won by a trifle better than a length, with Good and Plenty second. Gascar, ridden by O'Brien, fell, and Perion, ridden by Bernhardt, threw his jockey. Both men escaped without injury. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Von Tromp, 103, J. Martin, 9-20, 1-5..4	1	1	1°
Fleur de Marie, 100, Cormack, 12-1, 5-2	5	3	2½
Skylight, 102, H. Phillips, 20-1, 4-1...2	4	3°	
Cashier, 102, Lee, 100-1, 30-1	6	4	5°
Executhcon, 112, H. Cochran, 6-1, 4-5.1	2	5	
Dulcibella, 109, T. Burns, 25-1, 5-1...3	5	6	
Priority, 102, O'Brien, 200-1, 60-1...8	7	7	
Sheepherdess, 99, Hildebrand, 40-1, 8-1.5	8	8	
Time—1:15. Good start. Won easily, place handily. Winner b. c., by Ben Brush-Cinderella by Hermit, owned by James R. Keene and trained by James Rowe.			

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, special weights, selling allowances; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

	S.	1½.	F.
Walter Cleary, 153, Ray, 9-5, 4-5.....1	1	1°	
Good and Plenty, 132, Kelly, 15-1, 4-1.2	4	2°	
Cock Robin, 153, Mr. Fagg, 5-2, even...2	2	3°	
Adjidaumo, 153, W. Heider, 11-5, 4-5.5	3	4	
Bermuda King, 146, Savage, 50-1, 12-1.6	5	5	
Gascar, 153, O'Brien, 15-1, 4-1.....5	°		
Perion, 153, Bernhardt, 50-1, 10-1.....7	†		
°Fell. †Threw rider.			

Time—4:33. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. g., aged, by Candlemas-Kanawha, owned by E. L. Norton and trained by S. Marshall.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies and mares, three years old and upward; special weights; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Jane Holly, 106, Hildebrand, 1-1, 1-3. 1	1	1½	
For Luck, 95, J. Jones, 30-1, 8-1..... 2	2	2½	
Elsie L., 106, Cormack, 30-1, 6-1..... 3	4	3½	
Inquisitive Girl, 95, W. Hennessy, 20-1, 10-1..... 4	3	4	
Flara, 106, Miles, 40-1, 10-1..... 5	5	5	
Tol San, 97, D. O'Connor, 200-1, 60-1. 2	6	6	
Bolina, 106, Gannon, 30-1, 8-1.....10	7	7	
Nine Spot, 106, T. Burns, 20-1, 6-1.. 9	8	8	
Lady Potentate, 101, Travers, 3-2, 1-2..... 8	9	9	
Athlana, 101, Eagan, 50-1, 20-1..... 6	10	10	
Time—1:47 2-5. Good start. Won easily, pulling up; place ridden out. Winner ch. m., 5 years, by Sleipner-Sena Royal, owned by J. C. Yeager, and trained by R. E. Campbell.			

FOURTH RACE.—The Winged Foot Handicap for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
°Tradition, 116, T. Burns, 4-5, 1-3... 3	3	1°	
Buttling, 108, C. Kelly, 12-1, 4-1.... 2	1	2½	
°Tongorder, 121, Boisesn, 4-5, 1-3.... 7	4	3°	
Red Friar, 117, J. Martin, 12-1, 4-1.. 5	7	4	
Pasadena, 108, H. Phillips, 12-1, 4-1. 6	6	5	
Augur, 119, Hildebrand, 7-2, 1-1..... 4	5	6	
Bill Bailey II., 95, Travers, 10-1, 3-1. 1	2	7	
°Coupled in betting.			

Time—1:13 4-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. f., by Goldfinch-Reclare, owned by S. Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	½.	F.
Bad News, 108, C. Kelly, 2-5.....1	1	1°	
South Trimble, 111, Shaw, 11-5.....2	2	2	
Time—1:54. Good start. Won easily. Winner br. g., 4 years, by Flying Dutchman-Black Sleeve, owned by E. R. Bradley and trained by W. Hurley.			

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, special weights; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Sysonby, 107, J. Martin, 11-20, 1-4.... 1	1	1°	
Linda Lee, 104, H. Phillips, 3-1, 1-2... 9	6	2°	
Gotowin, 104, Travers, 50-1, 15-1..... 2	2	3°	
Charles Ellion, 107, Hildebrand, 40-1, 10-1	4	3	4
Cairngorm, 107, H. Callahan, 30-1, 7-1. 3	4	5	
Pacetti, 107, Dangman, 100-1, 20-1.... 5	5	6	
Gowanus, 107, Creamer, 100-1, 30-1...11	9	7	
Glenecho, 107, T. Burns, 10-1, 5-2.... 6	7	8	
Father D., 107, D. O'Connor, 200-1, 50-1	10	11	9
Glowstar, 107, Lee, 100-1, 25-1..... 7	8	10	
Good-for-Nothing, 104, H. Cochran, 50-1, 15-1	8	10	11
Time—1:07 4-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. c., by Melton-Optime, owned by James R. Keene and trained by James Rowe.			

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, three years old, special weights, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Phaser	110	Prince Salm Salm	110
Bound Brook	110	Dan Connors	110
St. Gallen	110	Hatchet	110
Waterford	107	Cataline	107
Ballycastle	107	Myrtica	105
°Remittal	105	My Mate	105
Ricky T	105	Princess Atheling	105
°Tide	102	°Ailsa	100
°Apprentice allowance claimed.			

SECOND RACE.—For fillies three years old, non-winners of $1,000, special weights, with allowances; six furlongs.

Niskayuna	112	Scotch Plume	112
Shipshape	112	Lady Mirthful	112
Dinah Shad	112	Little Em	112
Heatherdown	112	Fickle	112
Gay Lizzette	112	Belle of Wakefield	105
Belle of Portland	105	Missing Link	105
Margaret O	105	Ailsa	105
Duchess Ollie	105	Glad Smile	105

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Tommy Waddell	107	Lady Frances	104
Gnome	104	Virgo	103
Gray Lad	103	Celestial Light	102
Fra Filipo	102	Confessor	102
°Princessin	99	°Petit Duc	100
°Only One	97	°Clover Hampton	98
°Perry McAdow	97	°Lang Dolan	97
°Martha Gorman	94	°Resemblance	94
°Apprentice allowance claimed.			

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Dalesman	116	Duke of Kendal	110
Audience	108	Sheriff Bell	104
Palmbearer	99	Lord Melbourne	92

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

All Gold	111	Homestead	111
Fire Eater	111	Hyland	111
Arrabgowan	108	Pittacus	108
Agnes D	106	Palmreader	104
Stilbo	103	Atwood	99
The Bowery	99	Champlain	99
Bob Murphy	99	Naughty Lady	98
°Dr. Loder	91	Hydrangea	84
°Apprentice allowance claimed.			

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

Flyback	126	St. Bellane	123
Agile	118	Virgo	110
Humo	110	Dr. Swartz	107
Amberjack	107		

CLOSE RACE AMONG TROTTERS.

Triple Tie for Championship of New York Driving Club.

As a result of the races at the fifth matinée of the season of the New York Driving Club, at the Empire City Park track, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon, there is a triple tie for the trotting championship of the club, A. E. Ferren's Wilton Boy, Charles C. Lloyd's Maizour, and Thomas F. Leahy's Princes Pique each having four points. Previous to yesterday's races Wilton Boy led with twelve points, and Maizour and Princess Pique were tied for second place with ten points each. Maizour, however, defeated Wilton Boy handily yesterday in Class F, trotting, which gave them equal standing, and Princess Pique won in the Class H, trot, which put her on even terms with the other two. In the contest for the pacing championship Dr. H. D. Gill's Darling won another point, and now leads with thirteen.

In the Class D, trotting, John F. Cockerill's bay mare Anna Littel, won in straight heats over A. E. Ferren's Edgewood and F. G. Schmidt's A. J. D. Summary:

First Race.—Class I, trotting; one-mile dash.
Dan, blk. g., (Richard Destorick).....1
Julia Baron, b. m., (M. Bruckheimer).....2
Alcoles, b. m., (J. C. Stratton).....3
Time—2:21½.

Second Race.—Class K, trotting; one-mile dash.
Lady Fair, blk. m., (George W. Grote).....1
Judge Boardman, b. g., (Harry L. Toplitz).....2
Too Soon, b. g., (Isaac A. Hopper).....3
Time—2:25.

Third Race.—Class I, pacing; best two in three one-mile heats.
Bessie Thompson, b. m., (W. W. Cochrane).....2 1 1
Atateka, ch. g., (Arthur L. Kerker).....1 2 2
Bessie Reid, ch. m., (Isaac A. Hopper)...3 3 ..
Time—2:21½; 2:19; 2:21.

Fourth Race.—Class H, trotting; best two in three one-mile heats.
Princess Pique, blk. m., (Thomas F. Leahy).....2 1 1
Ilderim, b. g., (W. J. Clarke).....1 2 2
Jeanette, gr. m., (M. Loughman).....3 3 ..
Brightlight, br. g., (Stewart Barr).....4 4 ..
Time—2:17; 2:14¾; 2:15½.

Fifth Race.—Class H, pacing; best two in three one-mile heats.
Helen H., br. m., (Christopher Hackett).....1 1
Enoch, b. g., (Samuel McMillan).....2 2
Darling, b. h., (Dr. H. D. Gill).....3 3
Time—2:16½; 2:15½.

Sixth Race.—Class D, trotting; best two in three one-mile heats.
Anna Littel, b. m., (John F. Cockerill).....1 1
Edgewood, b. g., (A. E. Perren).....2 2
A. J. D., b. g., (F. G. Schmidt).....3 3
Time—2:15; 2:14.

Seventh Race.—Class L, trotting; one mile dash.
Nighthawk, b. g., (L. W. Boynton).....1
Gracie, br. m., (John F. Cockerill).....2
White Clay, gr. g., (Andrew Crawford).....3
Northumberland, br. s., (Luke A. Burke).....4
Time—2:23.

Eighth Race.—Class F, trotting; one-mile dash.
Maizour, blk. g., (Charles C. Lloyd).....1
Wilton Boy, b. g., (A. E. Perren).....2
Time—2:21¼.

Ninth Race.—Class F, pacing; best two in three one-mile heats.
Mercury Wilkes, b. g., (F. G. Schmidt).....1
Don Riley, b. g., (Andrew Phillips).....2
Time—2:16½.

Tenth Race.—Class G, pacing; one-mile dash.
King Tom, ch. g., (Christopher Hackett).....1
Lady Direct, b. m., (Dr. H. D. Gill).....2
Time—2:21.

Eleventh Race.—Class J, trotting; best two in three one-mile heats.
Albert C., gr. g., (Thomas F. Lynch, Jr.)....1 1
Belfry Chimes, b. m., (Andrew Crawford)....2 3
Possibility, ch. g., (Thomas F. Russell).....3 2
Time—2:17; 2:18½.

Twelfth Race.—Class J, pacing; one-mile dash.
Baron Said, b. h., (M. Bruckheimer).....1
Friday, ch. g., (W. F. Kuster).....2
Time—2:25.

Special.—Class G, trotting, to beat 2:15.
Time 1
Eula Mac, blk. m., (A. E. Perren).....2
Time—2:17.

Tennis at Country Club of Westchester.

In the fourth day's play of the annual invitation men's doubles round robin tennis tournament of the Country Club of Westchester yesterday Kreigh Collins and R. D. Little defeated William J. Clothier and Edgar Leonard in a five-set match after a close and exciting contest. Collins and Little took the first two sets quite easily, 6—2, 6—4. Then Clothier and Leonard braced up, and won the third and fourth 6—1, 6—4. Collins and Little won the fifth set and the match, 6—2.

The match between the Wrenn brothers and Beals C. Wright and Holcombe Ward was unfinished on account of darkness. Wright and Ward won the first two sets, 9—7 and 11—9, and the score was 8 all in the third set, when the game was stopped. Summary:

Men's Invitation Doubles.—Kreigh Collins and R. D. Little beat William J. Clothier and Edgar Leonard, 6—2, 6—4, 1—6, 4—6, 6—2; Beals C. Wright and Holcombe Ward played George L. Wrenn Jr., and R. D. Wrenn, 9—7, 11—9, (set unfinished.)

Fast Cars for Automobile Races.

Judging from the entry list announced yesterday there should be some great racing and possibly some record breaking at the Empire City Track automobile meet to-morrow afternoon. Thirty of the fastest cars in America are entered, and at least nine of them can travel better than a mile a minute. There are fourteen entries in the heavy-weight class, including Harry S. Harkness, the young millionaire; the sixty horse-power car owned by A. G. Vanderbilt, Carl Mensel, John T. Fisher of Chicago, and Hollander and Tangeman's Italian machine.

Six have been named in the middle-weight class, including Nathaniel Huggins of California, W. G. Brokaw's racer, Guy Vaugh, and the front-drive car owned by Walter Christie. There will be twenty-two starters in the five-mile handicap, which will be run in heats. Two other races and record trials complete the programme. In case of bad weather the meet will be held on Monday.

Milwaukee Athletes at Olympic Games.

James E. Sullivan, chief of the Department of Physical Culture of the World's Fair, has received from President Walter Liginger of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States a letter to the effect that the Milwaukee Athletic Club will be represented at the Olympic games in August by a very strong team. Among those who will represent that club will be Hahn, the sprinter; Schule, the hurdler; Bockman, Breitkreutz, Poage, McEachorn, Miller, and Hall. President Liginger writes that Hahn is traveling as fast as ever, and it is confidently expected that he will carry off the handsome cup presented by Director F. J. V. Skiff to the winner of the one-hundred-meter run.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

Cincinnati Hits Taylor Freely and Wins Again from New York.

AMERICANS LEAD BY 21 TO 3

All the Western Clubs Successful in National League—Champion Bostons Beaten.

The Western teams again were successful over the Eastern teams of the National League yesterday, the New Yorks being easily defeated by the Cincinnatis. Chicago shut out Boston, Pittsburg had no difficulty in beating the Quakers, but Hanlon's men of Brooklyn contested every inch of ground with St. Louis and finally lost by 2 to 1. In the American League the Greater New Yorks gave the Clevelands the worst beating any major league club has sustained this year in a game that was ridiculously played by the Westerners. Detroit turned the tables on Boston by making all its runs in the last inning. Philadelphia won from Chicago, and advanced to fourth place in the race, while Washington took a game from St. Louis by a score of 5 to 2.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Cincinnati, 11; New York, 2.
St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 3.
Chicago, 14; Boston, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York	Chicago	Cincinnati	Pittsburg	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Philadelphia	Games Won	Percentage
New York	..	2	4	3	7	13	13	11	53	.726
Chicago	4	..	6	8	7	6	9	5	45	.634
Cincinnati	5	6	..	6	9	2	5	8	41	.586
Pittsburg	3	6	8	..	5	10	3	7	39	.565
St. Louis	3	6	6	7	..	4	8	3	37	.521
Boston	1	4	3	1	2	..	7	9	27	.365
Brooklyn	1	2	2	3	2	9	..	9	28	.364
Philadelphia	3	1	2	2	2	3	4	..	17	.246
Games lost	20	26	29	30	34	47	49	52		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.
Boston at Chicago.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 21; Cleveland, 3.
Detroit, 4; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 2; Chicago, 1.
Washington, 5; St. Louis, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston	New York	Chicago	Philadelphia	Cleveland	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Games Won	Percentage
Boston	..	7	4	9	2	4	8	11	45	.652
New York	6	..	3	7	6	4	4	12	42	.600
Chicago	3	4	..	4	9	10	8	5	43	.573
Philadelphia	6	5	7	..	4	3	3	11	38	.543
Cleveland	4	4	4	3	..	1	9	6	37	.537
St. Louis	3	3	5	3	4	..	5	6	29	.433
Detroit	3	3	7	4	4	6	..	2	29	.420
Washington	0	2	2	2	1	4	3	..	14	.209
Games lost	24	28	32	32	30	38	40	53		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Pitchers Helpless Before the Cincinnati Batsmen.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 14.—The New York National League team pitchers were helpless before the Cincinnatis to-day, and the most severe reverse of the trip was suffered. The locals batted Taylor from the start, and he was taken out early in the second inning to make room for Wiltse, who did somewhat better, but was batted hard in places. As usual Harper was a mystery to the New Yorks, and had an easy time.

Huggins, Seymour, and Dolan hit the ball safely in the first inning, and the latter scored the other two because Taylor had sandwiched in a wild pitch. Odwell sacrificed, and as Kelley hit a single to left Dolan also scored. In the second inning Schlei singled, and Wiltse threw wild on Harper's sacrifice bunt. Huggins went to first on called balls, and with all bases occupied Seymour singled to centre, scoring two. This settled Taylor. Wiltse, who replaced him, was further touched up for a single and a double in this inning, scoring three more runs. Then Wiltse became a puzzle until the seventh inning, when four singles produced two more runs, and in the eighth Seymour hit a long home run to centre field. In the ninth inning Wiltse struck out three men.

Gilbert scored both runs for New York. In the seventh inning he got to the plate on his single, Wiltse's safe hit, and an error. He was forced home in the ninth inning by a base on balls when the bases were full. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Huggins, 2b	2	1	1	2	0
Seymour, cf	2	4	3	0	1
Dolan, rf	2	1	0	0	0
Odwell, lf	0	0	3	1	0
Kelley, 1b	2	3	11	0	0
Steinf't, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Corcoran, ss	1	1	4	4	0
Schlei, c	1	1	4	0	0
Harper, p	1	1	0	1	0
Total	11	15	27	9	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McCor'k, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Browne, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Devlin, 3b	0	1	2	2	0
Bower'n, 1b	0	1	12	0	0
Mertes, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	2	3	4	0
Gilbert, 2b	2	1	0	0	0
Warner, c	0	2	5	1	1
Taylor, p	0	0	0	0	0
Wiltse, p	0	0	2	0	4
Total	2	9	24	11	1

Cincinnati	3	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	..	—11
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2

Two-base hit—Steinfeldt. Home run—Seymour. Stolen bases—Dolan, Kelley, Corcoran. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 4; off Taylor, 2. Sacrifice hits—Odwell, Harper, Dolan. Struck out—By Harper, 2; by Wiltse, 4. Hits—Off Taylor, 6, in one and one-third innings; off Wiltse, 9, in six and two-third innings. Wild pitch—Taylor. Time —1:40. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Johnstone. Attendance, 3,370.

CHICAGO, 14; BOSTON, 0.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Chicago had a great day at the bat with Boston, making nineteen hits for a total of twenty-four bases, and scoring fourteen runs. Brown was in excellent form, shutting out the visitors with three hits. Evers's fielding was brilliant. Attendance, 1,800. The score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	3	7	0	0	0	2	1	1	x	14	19	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2

Batteries—Brown and Kling; Fisher and Needham.

ST. LOUIS, 2; BROOKLYN, 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—St. Louis won the third straight game from Brooklyn to-day. The score was tied until the ninth inning, when St. Louis hit Jones for three singles and won. Attendance, 2,300. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	3
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1

Batteries—Nichols and Zearfoss; Jones and Bergen.

PITTSBURG, 8; PHILADELPHIA, 3.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—Lynch was saved by his team mates' batting and their taking every advantage of Philadelphia's poor plays and errors to-day. There were no features. Attendance, 2,520. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	2	..	8	12	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	12	1

Batteries—Lynch and Smith; Fraser and Doolin.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 7; Louisville, 12.
St. Paul, 6; Toledo, 2.
Minneapolis, 2; Indianapolis, 1.

Eastern League.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	11	5
Newark	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	..	6	7	3

Batteries—Walters, Adkins, and Byers; Wolf and Shea.

Buffalo, 3; Rochester, 0.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M. American League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland.—Adv.

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AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Unusual Batting Display by New Yorks, Who Win by 21 to 3.

The Cleveland team showed a surprising reversal of form in the third game of the series with the Greater New Yorks at American League Park yesterday, and was beaten by the one-sided score of 21 to 3. No such batting exhibition as the local team gave has been seen here this season, every man on the team swelling his record with one or more hits. Kleinow was six times at the bat, and hit safely four times, including a three-baser and a double. Fultz's display was made up of a terrific hit to the fence at centre field for a home run, and two singles, Elberfeld, Chesbro and Anderson each secured three hits, while Dougherty and Osteen got but one. In all, fifty-two men faced the two pitchers, Rhodes and Hess, twelve in the second inning and fourteen in the eighth. Chesbro pitched in excellent form. Hickman being the only one to hit his delivery with any effect. He sent four men to first base on called balls, and two of these resulted in runs.

The heavy batting evidently nettled the visitors, for their fielding was ridiculously bad. Dropped fly balls, fumbled grounders, and wild throwing were frequent, and near the close of the game the Clevelanders seemed to be wholly indifferent as to whether plays were made or not. Rhodes was relieved in the middle of the second inning by Hess, but the hard hitting did not stop. In the sixth inning Lajoie took Bemis's place at first base, while Turner resumed his regular place at short stop.

Notwithstanding the four errors credited to the home team, the fielding of some of the players was vigorous and effective, notably that of Elberfeld, Williams, Fultz, and Kleinow. Lajoie, the leading batsman in the American League, failed to hit safely out of four chances, and this appeared to give much satisfaction to the spectators. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Fleck, rf	0	1	0	0	1
Lush, lf	0	0	3	0	1
Bradley, 3b	0	1	0	2	1
L'joie, ss, 1b	1	0	9	4	0
Hick'an, 2b	0	3	3	4	2
Bemis, 1b	0	1	4	0	1
Turner, ss	0	0	0	1	0
Bay, cf	0	0	2	0	1
Abbott, c	1	0	2	4	1
Rhodes, p	0	0	0	0	0
Hess, p	1	0	1	2	0
Total	3	6	24	14	8

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dough'y, lf	2	1	3	0	1
Will'ms, 2b	2	2	6	2	1
Anderson, rf	2	3	3	0	0
Elberf'd, ss	2	3	3	7	0
Fultz, cf	2	3	2	0	0
Conroy, 3b	2	2	0	0	1
Kleinow, c	4	4	5	3	0
Osteen, 1b	3	1	5	0	1
Chesbro, p	2	3	0	2	0
Total	21	22	27	14	4

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	—3
New York	0	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	10	—21

First base by errors—Cleveland, 1; New York, 6. Bases on balls—Off Chesbro, 4; off Hess, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cleveland, 8. Struck out—By Chesbro, 6; by Rhodes, 1; by Hess, 3. Base hits—Off Rhodes, 8; off Hess, 12. Home run—Fultz. Three-base hits—Osteen, Kleinow, Anderson, Hickman. Two-base hits—Williams, (2,) Kleinow, Chesbro, Bradley. Sacrifice hit—Fultz. Stolen bases—Kleinow, Conroy. Double play—Hickman and Lajoie. Passed balls —Abbott, 2. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance—5,504.

DETROIT, 4; BOSTON, 1.

BOSTON, July 14.—Selbach's muff started for the Detroits a ninth-inning rally, by which they won their first game here this season by 4 to 1. Killian pitched a masterly game. Gremminger and Barrett redeemed their errors by notable plays. Attendance, 5,109. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—4	10	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	7	2

Batteries—Killian and Woods; Winter and Farrell.

PHILADELPHIA, 2; CHICAGO, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Chicago narrowly escaped a shut-out to-day. Three hits, one a double, in the ninth inning, gave the visitors their only tally. Although the locals hit Patterson freely, their hits counted only in the first inning. Attendance, 5,225. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	7	1
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	—2	11	1

Batteries—Patterson and Sullivan; Waddell and Shreck.

WASHINGTON, 5; ST. LOUIS, 2.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Orth easily outpitched Sudhoff to-day and the Washingtons won from St. Louis, 5 to 2. The feature of the game was the fielding of Cassidy and Stahl. Attendance, 1,500. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	x	—5	9	0
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	6	3

Batteries—Orth and Clarke; Sudhoff and Kahoe.

TRAVIS LEADS IN GOLF.

Champion Makes Low Score in Apawamis Tournament.

Walter J. Travis, Simeon Ford, and John Moller, Jr., all of whom were at the recent English amateur championship when Travis won the foreign honor, were players yesterday in the open tournament of the Apawamis Golf Club near Rye, N. Y. Travis, of course, was the star contestant, and it was the first public golf event in which he has played since his return to America. He worthily sustained his international reputation, for he led the field of over sixty golfers easily, making a total of 153 strokes for the thirty-six holes. He did 77 in the morning round and 76 in the afternoon. Willie Anderson, who won the open championship of the United States for the third time last week, has just returned to his home club, and in a practice round he made a 75. Travis's score by strokes were:

Walter J. Travis, Garden City—										
Out	5	5	3	4	2	4	5	3	6	—37
In	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	—40—77
Out	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	5	4	—38
In	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	6	4	—38—76—153

Two sets of sixteen qualified for two cups which will be played for at match play to-day and to-morrow. Findlay Douglas, John Moller, Jr., Murray Olyphant, the New Jersey champion, and other good local golfers got places in the first set. Simeon Ford was among the leaders of the second set. Those who qualified for the cups were:

Apawamis Cup.—Walter J. Travis, Garden City, 153; Gilman P. Tiffany, Powelton, 169; S. J. Graham, Fairfield, 170; Max Behr, Morris County, 171; Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau, 171; Murray Olyphant, Englewood, 172; John Moller, Jr., Garden City, 172; J. D. Foot, Apawamis, 172; P. H. Frelinghuysen, Morris County, 173; R. C. Carroll, Fairfield, 175; L. C. Bosler, Hunting

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MANAGING THE CAMPAIGN.

If the Democratic campaign can be maintained and conducted on the high plane to which it was raised by Judge PARKER'S gold standard telegram, a Democratic President will sit in the White House during the next four years. We have no doubt of it, and our confidence is based upon the known qualities and well established habits of the American people.

They admire courage. They applaud manly actions. Their confidence is won by the exhibition of candor and high-mindedness in the candidates for whom they are asked to vote, for they know that the public interests may safely be intrusted to the hands of upright men. Judge PARKER for his part has made an extraordinary beginning and helped his party by a great campaign stroke. Probably no candidate for the Presidency has ever been able by an act so simple, natural, and unstudied to advance the party cause from the "fighting-chance" stage to the stage of confident expectancy. The Democratic candidate has won the people's trust already.

The campaign should from the beginning be an organized appeal to the intelligence of the American people. That is the sure road to victory. It would be sheer stupidity this year to resort to the stale and discredited methods of the "practical" politicians. To such tactics the Republicans will resort. They have invariably met Democratic "still-hunts" with "blocks-of-five" methods, and they have been almost always successful. They have had twice the experience of the Democrats, they have much more than twice the means. They would be delighted to have the Democrats challenge them to a game of cunning. That is a very good reason for meeting them in quite another way.

To a broad-minded appeal made on the large issues, and made in a way to arouse the voters who read and think, the Republicans would have no effective reply. The campaign of 1884 was won for the Democrats on an issue of public morality. The campaign of 1892 was won by the commanding strength of their candidate on the issue of the tariff at a time when the Republicans had outrageously abused the taxing power, as they have since again abused it in the Dingley act. In this campaign we have as an issue abuses of Executive power as well as of the legislative function; we have the fighting spirit and the liking for restless contention which have so often been exhibited at the Capital during the last three years; we have the reckless misuse of the grave race problem for partisan gain; we have the issue of the trusts, as to which the policy of the party in power has been of a nature to excite the wonder and the suspicion of the people. Leave to the Republican Party the monopoly of campaign methods that have been typified in the Administration attempts to placate and make useful such political instrumentalities as the Quays, the Clarksons, the "Lou" Payns, the Addickses, and the Byrnes. The Democrats must make a very different appeal. They must assume from the beginnning that if Judge PARKER can be elected at all it will be by the votes of men of intelligence and understanding, men capable of reasoning about public affairs and not to be influenced by a campaign of noise, tricks, and manipulation.

To begin with, the Chairman of the National Committee ought to be a man of National reputation, universally respected for ability and uprightness.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

We are now at the height of what may be called the deadly excursion season. The wreck of the General Slocum must naturally have much discouraged the business of providing Summer excursions by water. The current news may very well have an equally deterrent effect upon intending Summer excursionists by rail. The newspapers abound in reports of accidents to excursion trains, many fatal, some extensively fatal. The latest of these is the wreck of a "church picnic train" in Illinois, by which some twenty persons lost their lives.

As is usual and almost invariable in such cases, the accident arose from the interference of the special train with the regular business of the road. It seems that no preparations at all adequate are made to allow for this interference and to avert disastrous consequences from it. The number and the fatality of accidents coming from the running of these special and irregular trains is out of all proportion to the number occurring in the course of the regular traffic of the roads. In this latest case the picnic train ran into a freight train which was leisurely changing tracks, the people in charge having probably made due allowance for the regular trains which they were in the habit of looking out for, but apparently having had no notice of the proximity of the irregular train. Accidents of the kind are so numerous that they may be said to show a weakness in the general railroad system of the country. Until this weakness is corrected it will be the part of prudence to avoid taking passage on a special excursion train.

THE DAY OF RECKONING.

On Sunday the local organ of the Republican Party paid a sincere tribute to the manliness and courage of the Democratic candidate. Since then it has filled its editorial page and many columns of its other pages with attacks on Judge PARKER. It has questioned his candor, denied his courage, hinted at duplicity, invented schemes of trickery in which he was a participant, and generally conducted itself after the narrow, petty, fashion of the old-time partisan organ.

This change, we imagine, is the effect not so much of ill-nature as of fear. The Republican managers have realized that Judge PARKER'S simple action, which, given his established character, was remarkable chiefly for the perfect manner in which it met a situation of commanding importance, was recognized all over the country as banishing the currency issue from the canvass and bringing the two great parties face to face with the actual issue of the hour. That was a very dangerous turn in the affairs of the Republican organization. For the past eight years the Republican Party, feeling itself in entire security so long as the opposition was unsound on the money question, has taken its own way, and in some respects its own way has been very reckless. For one thing the rule of the party machine has been pushed further, with greater greed, with more arbitrary disregard of public decency, than ever before in the history of the party. The Senatorial bosses have held absolute sway. Under ROOSEVELT, as under MCKINLEY, they have been allowed to farm out the appointments to suit their own ends. Not even QUAY in his lifetime was curbed or disturbed in his unlovely dictatorship. ADDICKS is the type of politician the unchallenged rule of the Republicans has developed. The conditions that have invited him and that sustained QUAY must now be scrutinized and passed upon by voters who will no longer be silenced by the dread of Bryanism.

The first thing that the Republicans did when they had returned to power through the aid of the sound-money Democrats was to pass a sweeping tariff in the interest of the great combinations and monopolies. They made it more comprehensive and far more oppressive than any previous law, so that the rates even of the war tariff were more moderate. Year after year they have resisted every appeal for relief even from their own party; they have scoffed at the petitions for reciprocity and thrust aside the advocates of reform in Massachusetts, in Iowa, in Wisconsin, and elsewhere. They have buried the treaties which MCKINLEY negotiated and repudiated with scorn the doctrines he sought to impress on the party. This they have done within the secure camp where they were guarded by the sound-money Democrats who would not and could not dislodge them while the gold standard was in danger. It has been the dearest hope of the Republican leaders that the Democratic Party would enter the National campaign with a platform and under a leader making possible another appeal to sound-money Democrats to sustain the Republican ticket.

With a few plain and honest words Judge PARKER has destroyed that hope, and the Republican leaders see that at last they must render an account of the manner in which they have used the power intrusted to them in the interest of financial safety and honor. It is not surprising that they are distressed and alarmed at the prospect. It is not surprising that they resort to every mean and tortuous method of meeting the situation forced upon them. They have seen the defense behind which they have practiced their ignoble devices thrown down. They stand exposed to the keen gaze of the Nation, and will be compelled to try to justify themselves. And the severest, the most eager and vigilant of their critics will be the gold Democrats who for eight years have rendered them compulsory support. These have suffered mortification unspeakable, and suffered in silence because the welfare of the country demanded it. Now they are free, free to speak and to act, and they have a leader worthy of their loyalty. No wonder the Republican organs are dismayed, enraged, desperate. The time of reckoning has come. They had not expected it. They are not ready for it.

PRIVATEERING.

The indignation expressed by The London Times at the conduct of the Russian "volunteer steamer" Petersburg, which has stopped and searched two British steamers in the Red Sea, is natural and was to be expected. It is alleged that this ship passed the Dardanelles as a merchantman and was afterward converted into enough of a warship to be able to overpower and overawe neutral merchantmen. On the other hand, it is denied from St. Petersburg that any vessel of the Russian volunteer fleet has recently passed the Dardanelles excepting the Orel, which is not in question.

Leaving aside the question of fact thus raised, it is easy to understand and even to sympathize with the British indignation at having British merchantmen stopped on the high seas by Russian merchantmen that have suddenly become Russian men of war. "At present," remarks The London Times of the offending steamer, "her status is taken to be that of a privateer with a strong flavor of the pirate." That characterization shows not only irritation, but confusion. Why "pirate"? The privateer which dodged the British navy to prey upon British shipping has always been offensive in British eyes, and "pirate" is a handy term of opprobrium for such a craft. PAUL JONES so irritated and disgusted the Britons, whose coasts he put in fear and whose merchantmen he plundered, that their indignation has lasted down to date. Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING the other year, a century and a quarter after the fact, casually described him as "PAUL JONES, the American pirate," which was no more exact than it would have been to describe GEORGE WASHINGTON as the American highwayman, since PAUL JONES was a regularly commissioned officer of the United States and his ships were men of war, and not privateers, as the commander of the Serapis, for example, had occasion to acknowledge.

With the greatest naval power in the world the tendency to regard privateering as piracy is naturally strong, and Great Britain has all along endeavored to induce other nations to take that view. She has never succeeded with Russia nor with the United States. These two nations were the dissentients at the Paris Congress of 1856 from the rule proposed to be embodied in international law that "privateering is and remains abolished." We would have consented to its abolition only on condition that the propositions that "the flag covers the cargo" and that private property shall be safe from seizure at sea in time of war as it already was upon land had also been embodied. The British position that the plunder of private property at sea is quite legitimate provided the plunderer be a regular naval professional, but becomes piracy when it is done by an amateur, even furnished with letters of marque, is one that a nation with a large and vulnerable commerce and a weak navy cannot be expected to concede.

However, it does not appear that the Russian in question has made any seizures. He has only searched British ships for contraband of war. This he would have no right to do if the American proposals had been accepted, in consideration of the acceptance of which the United States would have foregone the right to commission privateers.

THE MEAT STRIKE.

The strike in the wholesale meat business is undoubtedly serious, but it would scarcely justify a panic. Perhaps it will have value in calling attention to the fact that this business, immense as it is, is a monopoly in the hands of a few concerns allied by something more than an understanding, and that the public interest is wholly dependent, so far as supply and prices of meat are concerned, upon the disposition of the controlling spirits of this monopoly to set in motion the causes which will result in a meat famine when and for as long a time as may suit their purposes. We do not mean to be understood as suggesting that the strike now in progress was arranged through collusion between the employers and the butchers and cutters on the convenient pretext of the dissatisfaction of the relatively unskilled labor employed in and around the packing establishments. Concerning this we have no information. It is evident, however, that if it suited the purposes of the packers to suspend operations for a time to facilitate certain speculative combinations they are in a position to do it. In this is found the most serious of the dangers incident to the existence of the "meat trust."

Most people eat more meat than they need for health or comfort, and a modification of this habit will not be attended with any evil consequences. There is very little danger that the food supply will fail. Fish and vegetables are not likely to be much affected, and with these abundant we can regard a curtailment of the meat supply for a time with equanimity. The more the public demand shrinks the sooner the strike is likely to end. Rather than lose their trade the packers will find some way of ending the dispute to the satisfaction of the unions and without serious disadvantage to themselves. A settlement by arbitration is already in sight, and very likely the seriousness of the situation as affecting themselves will be sufficiently evident to the packers to suggest to them the advantage of not permitting it to last long enough to call for an investigation of their position by the Attorney General at the instance of the President.

UNION MONOPOLIES OF JOBS.

The Wisconsin Circuit Court has joined the Illinois Supreme Court in declaring by formal decision that contracts made by unions with employers prohibiting the employment of non-union workmen are void. The decision reviewed was given in a suit brought by the Custom Tailors' Union against a local concern to enforce an agreement by which the defendant concern pledged itself to employ only union tailors. A temporary injunction was obtained on the ground that the defendants were violating a contract, and on appeal to the Circuit Court this ruling is reversed, on the ground that any such agreement establishes a monopoly and is contrary to public policy.

The trend of appellate decisions all along the line is in this direction, and necessarily so. The local tailors and cutters, in continuing their futile strike for the surrender by the employers of their position relative to the open shop, are attempting to bind Niagara with threads of spool cotton. No strike brought on the issue of opposition to the open shop has any chance of success now or at any time in the future so far as can now be determined.

MOTORMEN AND STREET BOYS.

With disquieting frequency children are ground up under street cars in the several boroughs of New York. Such accidents indeed are of almost daily occurrence. It is a tragedy which appeals to the sympathies of the quickly assembled crowd so powerfully that if the motorman under whose car it happens is not protected by the police he is likely to be mobbed. Occasionally he is manhandled somewhat roughly as it is, and may sometimes deserve it. Theoretically, at least, the company owning the car which crushes a child is responsible in damages; practically it sometimes cannot evade paying them. The law is right in principle, but it is obvious that if the companies did not contest the claims brought against them they would be overwhelmed by damage suits, not all just. It scarcely affords proper grounds for popular resentment that the companies make it a rule to defend suits, and that they are less eager to punish their motormen in every instance than are those whose children are run down and mangled or killed.

There is another side to the picture which any observant passenger may see for himself if his nerves are strong enough to stand the tension. Yesterday a passenger on one of the cars crossing the city saw a group of boys playing what we believe is called "tip-cat" on the tracks of an electric street railway. This game employs a stick sharpened at either end and a bat. One end of the stick is struck, which causes it to leap into the air, and before it falls it must be again struck with the bat. In the instance under consideration the game was played on the track for the reason that its groove facilitated "tipping the cat" to better advantage than could be done on a level surface. As rapidly moving cars were approaching from opposite directions the boy whose innings it was balanced the "cat" on the south track with his back to the car, performed the feat he had essayed, struck the "cat" in air and followed it, crossing in front of the car coming the other way. It did not appear that he had a clearance of more than six or eight inches from either car, but he cleared and that was all that apparently concerned him. The other boys of the gang scattered right and left, but immediately closed in behind the cars as they passed.

On one of the principal avenues up town children from the tenements of the west side every afternoon congregate in swarms about the car tracks and torment the motormen and conductors as a recreation. They will cling to the closed sides of the cars, out of reach of the conductor, and ride for blocks, dropping off when they must and waiting for a return car to take them back again. Occasionally one is hurt or killed. It is very sad, of course, and the sorrowing parents are objects of tender sympathy. It is hard to see how such accidents can often, if ever, be the fault of the motorman. That he loses his temper at times is not surprising, but it is doubtful if he is ever angry enough to kill a child or ever willing to do so if anything he can do will avert it.

Under these conditions the management of our street car lines is impressed with the duty of devising some means of keeping children off the tracks. It would be cheaper and very much better than killing them; the duty is one which cannot be performed by either motorman or conductor, who cannot leave their car and whose scowls and fist-shakings are more amusing than alarming to the children of the streets. It is not a difficult problem, but it has been neglected with consequences too serious to admit of public indifference.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Extreme severity marks the comments of The American Syren upon the loss of the Norge. The severity would be more impressive if The Syren were not wont to be extreme in all its statements, so that there is little contrast between them, but in this case the facts, as presented, are sufficient to warrant some vivacity of language. The loss of the Norge, according to this authority, is not proof, as has several times been stated, that there are perils of the sea with which even the modern ocean steamer cannot contend. The Norge was not modern in any sense. Built in 1881, and designed for carrying freight, not passengers, she was in no respect like the vessels of which it is hopefully said that, even if cut in two by a collision, each of the parts would be kept afloat by the water-tight bulkheads dividing them. If the Norge had any such bulkheads—and Lloyd's Register credited her with none—either through structural weakness or open doors they served no purpose in the moment of emergency. To The Syren the distance of the ship from her course hints at a deficiency in the compasses, the reversal of the engines after the shoal was struck seems a fatal error of judgment, and the accidents which took place while the launching of the boats was in progress show conclusively that the ship was not equipped with davits of the kind, easily obtainable for years, that would at least have prevented the fatalities that resulted from the failure of the blocks fore and aft to work in harmony in the descent to the water and of the hooks to detach automatically on reaching it. It is, indeed, obvious that the Norge had davits of the kind that were officially condemned in this country more than twenty-five years ago—but which, unfortunately, are still passed every day by our Inspectors. The steamer, too, habitually brought to the United States something like twice as many passengers as our laws would permit her to carry away, and, as is well known, our laws do not in these matters err on the side of stringency. Enough counts in this indictment are known to be true to render it measurably difficult to consider the wreck merely as a lamentable disaster—an "act of Providence," as the curious saying is.

—Taking up a recent inquiry by one of our correspondents as to whether medicine or electrical engineering offers the more promise for a young man seeking a career, The Electrical World rather impatiently declares that the question betrays belated adherence to the delusion that most of the professions, if not all of them, can be taken up quite regardless of special aptitude. As for electricity, it declares that, so severe and exacting are now the requirements, one who enters it as a chance alternative to medicine is doomed to dismal failure and will never arrive at anything better than the picking up of a job in the lower walks of the art—if the unions will let him. Our correspondent is told that a well-advised boy nowadays does not determine to become an electrical engineer. What he does is to become first an engineer, if taste and capacity, so far as they can be ascertained, turn that way, and then he specializes in civil, mechanical, mining, or electrical engineering, as bent and genius test out. "Many years ago 'electricians' answered easily all the requirements the name would indicate. Then they became electrical engineers, with 10 per cent. electrical qualification and 90 per cent. mechanical. Now the field of electricity has so broadened it includes all engineering, in some aspect or another; and given the distinct taste for electrical study, he is likely to be the best electrical engineer and inventor who has been rooted and grounded in engineering of the broadest character. These two views of the situation supplement each other and are harmonious, and although they may not exactly justify the trade school basis of an engineering curriculum, they accord with the latest educational thought." So are the believers in a "broad education" as the best preparation for any lifework supported at last by those who not so long ago were clamoring for the early selection of a trade or profession and the subsequent fixing of all attention on the "practical" requirements for earning a living in that particular way as soon as possible. Scientists and classicists have not yet come together, but they have each abandoned the old position and are taking a new one where they find themselves in perfect harmony on main principles.

—There has always been some difficulty in believing that the Czar of Russia was either as helpless or as ignorant as his friends declared in excuse of him and his enemies in accusation. The theory that he is a sort of prisoner of his subordinates, doing only what they compel and knowing only what they permit, ignores a good many facts, among them that he selects those subordinates and agents, changing them at will and at frequent intervals, and that he has and utilizes many opportunities for free conversation with intelligent foreigners who can without danger to themselves give him, not only all the information he wants, but all that they want him to have. Now comes a writer in The Quarterly Review, vouched for by that respectable publication as a Russian of high rank and familiar with his subject, who confirms doubt of the old theory by declaring that the Czar, so far from being a puppet in the hands of his Ministers, has both a will and a way of his own, interferes actively in all Russian affairs, and is in great measure personally responsible for the condition and the policies of his country. Especially does this writer charge the Czar with bringing on the Japanese war, not, indeed, intentionally, but by persisting in aggressions in the East from an irremovable conviction that in no contingency would the Japanese engage in a venture so desperate as armed conflict with mighty Russia. We are told that not the Czar but the bureaucracy is helpless; that the latter gives the best of advice, and that the advice is rejected by the autocrat whose decisions are final as well as disastrous. Reading this, however, the doubters will be apt to doubt again, for the new explanation both sounds like, and, if accepted, will serve as a defense for the Russian bureaucracy, which probably feels the need of defense, just now, and the Czar is a very convenient bulwark. The situation is a puzzling one, and its solution is not helped much by seeming assistance from the land where the view that language was intended as a means for concealing acts and intentions as well as thoughts is apparently held by all classes.

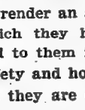
—And now it is Prof. ROBERT OGDEN DOREMUS who has felt that strangest of impulses—strangest for an American, that is—the impulse to suggest that the Maine was destroyed by an interior explosion and to explain how the explosion could have been brought about. The professor, it seems, was once told by a Lieutenant serving on the Maine that when she was last in Brooklyn the coal in her bunkers caught fire; that the flames spread to some of the wooden fittings, and that a disastrous explosion was prevented only by heroic work on the part of some of her crew. And hence—just think of it!—hence, the professor has "often wondered if the Maine was not destroyed by such a fire." In other words, he still believes that there is a "mystery of the Maine." Therefore, he has never heard that the destruction of that ship was fully investigated—never read the report of the board of officers who did the work and swore to their findings—has still to learn that the keel of the Maine was blown up through her decks and remains there to this day, absolutely conclusive evidence that the explosion was exterior, not interior. "Mystery of the Maine," indeed! The only mystery of the Maine is the apparent yearning of a few native-born citizens of the United States needlessly to prove our Government most seriously in the wrong and our naval officers the most conscienceless of liars. Of course the Maine might have been blown up by an interior explosion; nobody with the smallest knowledge of warships ever doubted it. As it happens, however, she was blown up by an exterior explosion, and what, in the name of common sense and common decency, is the use of this endless balancing of innumerable "might have beens" against one demonstrated and unquestionable "was"? Even the Spaniards, who had the best of excuses for doing that for a while, gave it up long ago.

Togo's Curious Fleet Formation.

From The London News.

The curious formation of the Japanese fleet invented by Admiral Togo, and employed by him with such success, has been much discussed. It was, said the Admiral, in the shape of the first letter of the Japanese alphabet.

Now the letters of the Japanese alphabet have two different forms, one called the Katakana form, the other the Hirakana. The first letter is "i," pronounced as in "inland," and it appears that the Hirakana form of it must have been that referred to by Admiral Togo. The following is an impression from a Japanese fount:



The fleet in such a formation would have its point of attack doubly supported.

This is the latest of many instances of fearless independence in the application of their European lessons on the part of the Japanese; an independence that was most strikingly shown before the war, in the building of great numbers of torpedo craft. To do this on such a scale was contrary to all accepted naval theory. But the success of the measure has been overwhelming.

It is worth noting, by the way, that the Japanese system of letters is called Iroha, from the names of the first three letters, "i," "ro," and "ha," on precisely the same principle as that which gives to our own system the title "alphabet."

WOULD TAX THE TRUSTS.

Wants State to Have a Share in Their Profits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to suggest a simpler way, for the public good, of meeting the trust evil than that advocated by Mr. Morse in your issue of the 11th inst.? It is to make the State an equal partner in all the trusts' net profits.

This would only be a fair bargain morally, because it would be part payment for granted privileges. Then, economically, it would be a large contribution to public taxation and could be used to lessen the taxes of the poor.

On moral grounds there should be no such thing as taxing the necessities of the poor. All taxation should be levied on excess of need—that is on wealth only. H.

New York, July 14, 1904.

NATIONAL TAXATION.

Plan to Make Trusts and Corporations Pay Government's Expenses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The conventions have done their work and gone. Yet the most important matter has been improperly dealt with. The people ask for bread, they fling them a stone.

National taxation and how it should be laid and collected. With a present annual expenditure of $800,000,000, we raise the same by a per capita tax, (not direct,) of $10 or thereabout, we being the only great country that places no tax upon property. We raise the money by a tariff and internal revenue tax which is levied entirely upon the consumer. We refuse to place any tax upon the property of a corporation, whose capital may consist of so many millions of dollars that a lifetime would hardly suffice to count them, while we get $10 a head from the family of the mechanic, whose earnings may be two or three dollars per day. Nay, more, in addition to what this great and glorious Government takes from him, it thrusts its hands into his pocketbook and transfers the money therefrom to the pocket of another.

The real and personal property of the United States and its colonies is now about one hundred thousand millions of dollars. A small tax on that amount of property, say five mills on a dollar, would furnish abundant money to run the machine, economically administered. We could then abolish our Custom Houses, and get rid of hiring many thousands of Government employes and high-salaried officials, while instead of the poor people paying pretty much all the taxes, as they now do, the trusts and other corporations would have to pay Government taxes, which now they don't do.

If there be no serious objection to making property pay the running expenses of the State, County, and Municipal Governments, the same might pay for National expenses.

The States have perfect machinery for collecting taxes, and could without much expense collect the National tax, and each State could pay over its proportion to the General Government, without any or with very little cost, i. e., merely for stationery, as probably the Government would not require the affixing of postage stamps to letters inclosing money drafts to the United States Treasurer. A DEMOCRAT.

New York, July 14, 1904.

TO REMEDY PUSHCART EVIL.

Thorough Understanding Necessary Between Vendors and Authorities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your editorial on the Mayor's crusade against the push-cart evil, permit me to suggest a method of procedure which may remedy the most flagrant violations without causing the hardships consequent upon the present system of abating the nuisance.

The peddlers, being an ignorant class, their knowledge of the conditions under which the city grants them privileges to sell from carts is either limited or erroneous, and they are no doubt mystified by the inconsistency of a system which now permits absolute freedom to pursue their traffic when and where they please, and now results in crusades against them. When arrested and fined, the nature of their offense is never made intelligible to them in their own language, the importance of doing which to foreigners we seldom recognize, and it naturally follows that the ideas they gather as to the criminality of their method of earning a living are vague and necessarily cannot act as a preventative of further offense against the law, the object to be attained.

Might it not be wise, therefore, for the authorities to adopt some plan whereby the offenders may be informed as to their rights (their licenses certainly accord them some) and as to exactly what acts and negligences constitute a violation of ordinances in some language with which they are familiar instead of leaving it to the terrorism of wholesale arrests (the cause of which they must consider simply the whim of some temporarily sour policeman or other official) to impart that knowledge?

Again, vendors on being arrested beg that their carts of fruit may not be taken to the station houses because the officers, who evidently consider it fine humor, appropriate the best of their wares while they are in the cells, and they can have neither proof nor restitution when released. This may appear trivial to others, but to the poor peddler it is certainly an awful embarrassment.

A thorough understanding between the authorities and the vendors is the only solution of the problem, (neither of the parties being maliciously inclined toward the other,) or a total abolition of the push-cart system should be inaugurated.

ALBERT A. VOLK.

New York, July 12, 1904.

The Push-Cart Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would you permit me to emphasize your condemnation of the push-cart nuisance by pointing out the remedy? Under the Penal Code it is a public nuisance as obstructing the highway and becomes a misdemeanor for which upon complaint the person causing it must be held by the Magistrate for trial at Special Sessions. A short time ago a Magistrate who condemned the obstruction stated that all he could do was to impose a fine of $2. He was unaware of the provision of the code referred to.

There is an ordinance which permits a push cart to obstruct the street for thirty minutes at a time, but you will perceive that it is clearly invalid. If the Aldermen could authorise it for thirty minutes, no time limit need be required. An ordinary jaunt among the ordinances might raise the question as to whether we are competent to administer home rule, but it is a little surprising that the Magistrates are unfamiliar with the law and that some "enterprising" lawyer hasn't sued to recover the fines imposed by an invalid ordinance.

The streets belong to the people, and the only legal right to their use is to pass along them, with the exception that builders may enjoy a temporary use for the placing of building materials. The law is the same regarding sidewalks and if enforced they would be cleared of vegetable stands, clothing, and other incumbrances. If the police were instructed from headquarters to abate the many nuisances, there might be some relief, though it will be difficult to find a fat policeman inclined to walk half a mile to a station house with a delinquent. This is the sole reason why many ordinances are not enforced. M. D.

New York, July 14, 1904.

DEMOCRATIC UNION [illegible]

Sounded in Times Editorial—[illegible] Distributed Broadcast.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The very clear and strong [illegible] in the first column of the editorial [illegible] your issue of Monday, July 11, [illegible] only forcibly presents the great [illegible] between the candidates of the Republican and Democratic Parties for the high [illegible] of President, but also presents, in a [illegible] precise and decided manner, the key[illegible] to sound the union of all Democrats [illegible] every shade of belief, which the leaders of the party have so ably accomplished. There is no political force invincible [illegible] united Democracy, and it augurs well [illegible] Democratic success that yours, one of the most influential of the numerous Democratic organs, should present in such a prominent place and in so early an issue such strong and convincing arguments.

If the article could be brought to the attention of the millions of Democrats in the East, and likewise to the attention of the equally large mass of conservative Republicans, it would help much in rolling up a larger majority for the Democratic candidate, and it is therefore suggested that the article be printed separately, with an appropriate designation showing its source, and distributed broadcast through the Eastern and Central States.

There can be no question but that this will have the effect to firmly settle the minds of many doubtful men and make them favorable to Mr. Parker, a result which will amply repay any effort or expenditure of energy toward its accomplishment. SAMUEL P. GOLDMAN.

New York, July 13, 1904.

NO DOUBT ABOUT PARKER.

But Has Party Been Converted to Gold, He Asks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no longer any doubt as to where Judge Parker stands on the gold question, but how about the Democratic Party, is that equally sound on the question?

There seems to be a wide door open for doubt. Has the party been converted?

PHILANDER STEVENS.

Stuyvesant, N. Y., July 11, 1904.

A STILL GREATER NEW YORK.

This Man Wants to Abolish the East River.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just finished reading an article by an engineer entitled "A Plan to Abolish the East River," proposed to The Scientific American, "it being the chief drawback," as he says, "to the growth of the city."

If the city authorities would only take into consideration the cost of the few bridges that we have at present, costing upward of many millions, and the cost to maintain same, and the cost of putting this engineer's ideas to good use, for when this space is filled, see how much more property the city would own which it could sell to private individuals at an enormous profit, regardless of the cost, and even then it would still bring an income as real estate.

I say that this article should be given as much space as possible, because not until this man's idea be realized can we really and truly say that this is Greater New York.

In concluding, I may say that he also says: "To remedy this he would follow the methods used by the Dutch in reclaiming the pelders from the Zuyder Zee." "I also advocate the erection of two thick and substantial dams, one to be carried across from the Battery to Governors Island, thence again to a point on the Brooklyn shore. The second to start from East Seventeenth Street, New York City, running in a straight line to North Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn. The space intervening being filled in and laid out in streets and avenues. The accomplishment of such an engineering feat would place the whole of Long Island in direct communication with New York City." A READER.

New York, July 14, 1904.

Parker in Colorado.

From The Denver (Col.) News, (Silver Dem.)

Under the changed conditions by which the supply of gold has been vastly increased through the efforts of the miner and the metallurgist, the bimetallic question is not an active issue, and Judge Parker's convictions in favor of the single standard are not a reason why any bimetallist should vote against him or be lukewarm in his favor. Judge Parker will undoubtedly carry Colorado. Of the sudden development of Saturday evening in the convention it may be said that Judge Parker's telegram at least shows that he desires his position in favor of the single standard to be fully understood. Taking that point of view, credit may be given to him for frankness in insisting that the convention formally recognize conditions which everybody knows actually exist. The criticism which may be passed upon it is that he might have sent his ultimatum after the platform was adopted and before his own nomination had been made. But it should be remembered that his views on this subject were known when he was nominated, and that he was expected to declare them in his letter of acceptance. Probably he concluded Saturday that it was best to precipitate at once whatever discussion would take place than to bring it on later in the campaign, long after the convention had adjourned. The telegram made no actual change in the situation.

Hosea Biglow's Philosophy.

From The Providence Journal.

The universal admiration evoked by Judge Parker's courage is another proof of the accuracy of Hosea Biglow's statement that the people "du like a man thet aint afeard."

THE COURSE OF FREE SPEECH.

It was to be an evening of unpolluted Art,
Where music, letters, and the sketch was
each to play its part,
'Twas so designed to lift the soul from
out its sordid self,
And lead the dreams to clouds, away
from gossip, greed, and pelf.
Yet they had gathered but an hour, it may
have been much less,
When the men were talking dollars and the
women talking dress.

They hinted some of motif, and a few remarks were made
Of tonal weight and technique, and they touched on light and shade;
A cursory discussion once of poetry and prose
Descended quite as heavily and quickly as it rose;
The burden of the discourse as I heard it, I confess;
The men were talking dollars and the women talking dress.

One woman read a paper on the shades of touch and tone
That not an ear gave heed unto unless it was her own;
She flourished it rhetorically, with wisdom 'twas profound,
And the women were in raptures—on the way that she was gowned.
For when Art lagged and Music staled and Sketching in distress,
The men had turned to dollars and the women turned to dress.

Art has its tinted glories; aye, and Music has its charms,
While Prose and Verse bear culture and refinement in their arms;
But while the raptured song, the sketch, the vagrant verse may each
Inspire the soul to rapture, 'twill not move the tongue to speech,
Or tone dull conversation to that scintillating excess
As when men are talking dollars and the women talking dress.

J. W. FOLEY.

VAST, SILENT THRONG MOURNS SLOCUM DEAD

Memorial Mass Meeting Held in Tompkins Square Park.

MARCH PAST FATED CHURCH

Remaining Children of the Sunday School All Were in the Parade—Ceremonies in the Park.

The ending of the period of mourning ordered by Mayor McClellan for the victims of the Slocum disaster was solemnized last night by a memorial procession and mass meeting in Tompkins Square Park. Every German society in the city was represented in the demonstration. At least 5,000 people took part in the parade, and twice as many more packed the park during the progress of the ceremonies.

Despite the size of the gathering, a quiet prevailed which was painful in its intensity. Those who participated in the service and those who looked on showed their sympathy by their silence. Inspector Schmittberger, who was in charge of the police arrangements, had 600 men under him, but there was not the slightest need for their presence. The crowd preserved order without prompting. Its heart beat to the muffled roll of drums and the strains of the funeral dirge.

The procession formed at Thirteenth Street and Second Avenue under the leadership of Marshal Henry Pfeiffer, First Vice President of the German Veterans' Association. His aides were Henry Casellius and August Miltenberger. There were in line representatives of 280 German singing societies and social organizations, who marched behind furled banners to the solemn measure of the dead march from "Saul," rendered by twenty drum corps. In the procession were the children who belong to St. Mark's Sunday school. The boys wore bands of black crepe on their sleeves, and the girls wore black sashes.

The line of march was down Second Avenue to Sixth Street, out Sixth, passing St. Mark's Church, which was heavily draped in black, to Avenue A, then to Third Street and up Avenue B to the park. Along the entire route flags were displayed at half-mast, while many houses bore emblems of mourning. The sidewalks were lined with spectators.

The scene at Tompkins Square Park was most impressive. In the very centre of the park a giant catafalque had been erected, its gloomy outline showing dark in the flare of six enormous torches. Upon the catafalque rested a coffin, and beneath it was the inscription, "May we not have died in vain." Beside the catafalque a stand had been built for the speakers. The stand was draped in black.

As the procession reached the park the Aschenbrodel band played Chopin's funeral march. As the children passed the catafalque they placed flowers and ferns at its base, and then formed a circle about it. The standard bearers of the singing societies, their furled banners covered with the insignia of grief, took their stand behind the children.

The multitude bared its head as the marchers took their places. There was no sound to be heard save the mournful rise and fall of the funeral dirge. Under the leadership of Carl Hein the United German Singing Societies, 600 strong, then chanted a special memorial song "Silent Sleeps the Singer." The song, steeped in sadness, struck a responsive chord in the heart of every listener and brought tears to many an eye.

The Rev. George Haas, pastor of St. Mark's Church, who suffered the loss of his wife and two children when the Slocum was destroyed, slowly mounted the speakers' stand at the conclusion of the singing and offered a prayer. Although in the open air, such was the stillness of the crowd that his every word could be heard. The pastor spoke in German, telling of the blow his church and the community had sustained in the Slocum catastrophe, and besought Divine comfort for those whose dear ones had perished in the disaster.

After another song, Dr. Albert J. W. Kern addressed the gathering in part as follows:

"I am complying with the request to speak to you in connection with this horrible disaster because I have lived in your midst for the last thirty-five years, sharing the good and bad days, the joys and sorrows of this German-American part of our city, and since I have known all of you for almost two scores of years, and with you mourn the loss of a great many persons' friends or their relatives.

"In 1871, in this very park, we rejoiced together that at last the great Franco-German war had been brought to an end, thereby stopping the loss of lives. Then we mourned the loss of men only. But this terrible calamity which has befallen us is by far worse than war, for it has taken not only one member of our families from us, but in many instances has wiped out whole families. In other cases the nearest and dearest ties have been severed, and a father alone is left to mourn the loss of his wife and children."

Edward Tamsen, ex-Sheriff, spoke briefly. "As the roses were blooming," he said, "our well-beloved ones, our young men and women and our innocent children were sent out into God's beautiful Spring. They have not returned. In profound sorrow for those who have been so recently torn from our sides, we gather this evening in this park, where so many of those who are gone lived and played, in order to solemnize the mournful memory of the dead and to testify our heartfelt sympathy to the living.

"It is not that we wish in this hour of sorrow to usurp the rôle of justice and place the blame for the disaster where it belongs. It is not that we wish to arouse indignation by depicting again the grewsome work wrought by fire and water on that terrible day. Let us rather put our hands on our hearts and ask ourselves whether we, as citizens of this country and members of the United German Societies of New York, have not been partly responsible for the accident. Have we not become inoculated with the greed for gold which was directly responsible for the Slocum dead?"

William Fricke read an original poem, "In Memoriam," composed by the Rev. A. W. Hildebrandt, a Lutheran minister. The gathering dispersed to the strains of Beethoven's funeral march.

The Committee of Arrangements which planned the procession and service comprised Dr. A. J. W. Kern, Dr. H. C. Anderson, William Knohe, Albert Arns, and Henry De Fort. The German Consul and forty officers and men from the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse were present.

DENY PHIPPS RECONCILIATION.

Attorneys Declare Denver Report Is Baseless—Mrs. Phipps Must Not Talk.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG Penn., July 14.—There was another conference to-day at Grandview in the Phipps domestic troubles. Mrs. Phipps's attorneys have been in consultation for the past eighteen hours. It is said that part of the agreements are not yet settled. Mrs. Phipps has been confined to her room all day. She has been unable to see any one.

United States Senator P. G. Knox arrived in the city this morning and conferred with United States District Attorney James S. Young. Mrs. Phipps's attorneys will not allow her to make statements.

Mr. Young said to-night: "I know nothing about that Denver story. If it was true, I would certainly know all about it."

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

METCALFE—TYREE.

A pretty midsummer wedding which took place at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday at noon was that of Miss Elizabeth Tyree and James Stetson Metcalfe. Miss Tyree is the actress, whose last success was in "Tit for Tat" at the Savoy. She will now give up the stage permanently.

Dr. David J. Burrell, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. Mr. Metcalfe is the editor of Life. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Timothy Lucien O'Conner, and George Metcalfe was best man. The bride's gown was a simple shadow chasing frock of white chiffon cloth, and lace. This was made on princess lines. The skirt was simple, with a lounce of the lace and chiffon cloth, and the bodice almost entirely of the lace, blousing slightly over a girdle of cloth of gold, with turquois and gold buttons. Long white gloves covered the arms to the full elbow sleeves of lace. A big lace hat was trimmed with deep yellow roses and a wreath of green. For ornaments the bride wore an emerald and diamond brooch, with a turquois pendant, and a diamond pin at the back of the stock, and carried a bouquet of water lilies.

The ushers were Dr. Francis Metcalfe, Lyman Bass, Rignol H. Woodward, and Edward Schernikow.

"HOLY SMOKE!" CRIED BIRD.

The Flat Was Afire and the Parrot Didn't Want to Burn.

Fire, the origin of which is unknown, caused $500 damage yesterday afternoon to the furniture and apartment of Maurice Lanes, a Commissioner of Deeds, on the second floor of the five-story house at 219 East Fourth Street. Lanes and his family were absent, and the fire was discovered by a workman on an adjoining building.

While the workman sent in a fire alarm two boys of the neighborhood, Manche and Joseph Birman, ran through the lower hall of the building to the rear. When they reached the rear yard they heard piercing screams from the second floor.

"Holy Smoke! Holy Smoke!" was the cry, repeated again and again, and, looking up, the boys saw a large green parrot in a cage on the fire-escape landing in the rear of the Lanes's rooms. Thick smoke coming through the window enveloped the bird, and its cries were growing weaker, when Manche scrambled up the ladder and seized the cage just as the parrot keeled over with its toes upturned.

Manche passed the cage to Joseph, who carried it, with its occupant, to an adjoining store. A man who is familiar with the care of birds managed to expel the smoke from the parrot's lungs, and in the course of a few minutes it opened its eyes, smoothed out its feathers, and whistled a bar from "Navahoe."

AGED MAN DIES IN CAB.

Charles W. H. Carter Is Stricken with Apoplexy in Brooklyn.

Charles W. H. Carter, seventy-five years old, of 149 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, died suddenly from apoplexy yesterday while driving in a cab.

Mr. Carter met a young woman in front of the Borough Hall about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, calling to a cabman, started on a drive in Prospect Park. At the Third Street entrance the young woman shouted to the cabman, James McGuire of 96 Butler Street, that Mr. Carter had fainted. She wished to leave the cab and told McGuire to drive back to the St. George Hotel, but the cabman, after reviving the man, insisted on the young woman accompanying him to his home in the cab. She, however, told the cabman to drive to the St. George.

On the way back Mr. Carter fainted twice, and on the last occasion the young woman left the cab, saying that she would go by car to the hotel and meet the cab there. When McGuire arrived there with his fare he called the porter from the hotel to help carry Mr. Carter into the place. The man showed no signs of life, and Dr. C. F. Henry, being called, pronounced him dead.

The young woman did not appear at the hotel at all, and the detectives of the Adams Street Station were sent out to find her.

Mr. Carter's sons, O. G. Carter of 296 Prospect Park Place and C. S. Carter of 860 St. John's Place, late in the evening took charge of the body.

IGORROTES RETAIN COSTUME.

The President Decides Not to Compel Them to Modify It.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—There will be no change in the costumes of Igorrotes at the St. Louis Exposition. Statements concerning the proposed change from President Francis, from Senator Carter, and from Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Montgomery, and others of the Board of Lady Managers, were sent to the President, while explanations were made by Col. Edwards of the Insular Bureau.

As a result it was decided that no order would be issued requiring these people to wear anything more than their native dress.

JUDGE PARKER'S CANDOR.

Wins the Favor of Honest Men.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, (Dem.)

How many men would have done what Judge Parker did? Wouldn't the average candidate have discreetly kept his views to himself until after the convention had adjourned, until after it was too late for his nomination to be undone? Judge Parker's telegram was one of those honest acts that come from the heart, and that win favor among men who admire courage and honesty.

As Spontaneous as Courageous.

From The Lexington (Ky.) Herald, (Dem.)

That Judge Parker's telegram was as spontaneous as it was courageous, and that he realized that he jeopardized his chances for the Democratic nomination by sending such a message, can not be doubted. But one response is heard from the sentiment embraced in his telegram. A man of remarkably striking personality is reflected in it.

A Splendid Act.

From The Evansville (Ind.) Courier, (Dem.)

Parker's telegram was the splendid act of a courageous and honest man.

A Stirring Note to the Campaign.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) News, (Dem.)

The very fact that his declaration was made at such a supreme crisis and under circumstances so startlingly dramatic has created an impression so vivid as to render its effect with these interests immeasurably deeper than it would otherwise have been. It ranks Parker as a man of heroic mold, of masterly determination, instead of the colorless character in which he has been presented by his political opponents. It lends a stirring note to the campaign at its very outset.

Every Generous Heart Admires.

From The St. Paul Globe, (Dem.)

There is not a generous heart or an unbiased mind in the world that was not fired with instant admiration by the stroke of simple honesty, which was also a stroke of the highest political genius. In one moment Judge Parker became the most dangerous candidate for the opposition, the Democrat whom above all others it is possible to elect. With a few words he has won a world-wide fame, and under that same sign he will conquer in the battle that is yet to come.

Sane and Safe.

From The San Antonio (Texas) Express, (Dem.)

There are Democrats who were a little uncertain as to Parker before his nomination because he did not attempt to dictate the party platform who are now convinced that he is the proper man for the leadership, sane and safe and equal to all the requirements of the exalted station to which he has been called.

Will Win Votes.

From The Salt Lake (Utah) Herald, (Dem.)

The thinking American likes to find such characteristics in a candidate as Mr. Parker showed in his blunt message. It will win him votes, it will endear him to everybody who is tired of evasive politics.

Most Opportune and Effective.

From The Detroit Free Press, (Dem.)

Nothing could have been more opportune, more effective in placing both the man and party he has been chosen to represent squarely before the country than the action of Judge Alton B. Parker in notifying the Democratic Convention at St. Louis of his belief that the gold standard is firmly and irrevocably established.

The Candidate with a Conscience.

From The Spartenburg (S. C.) Herald, (Dem.)

Here we have the candidate with a conscience. Three cheers for Parker, the honest!

Masterstroke for the Party.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, (Dem.)

Judge Parker leaves nothing more to be desired on the part of the most hypercritical supporter of "sound money." His action, taken in the honesty of his simple, straightforward nature, was a veritable masterstroke for the party. The incident throws a strong sidelight upon the noble character of the Democratic nominee.

A Magnificent Display.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, (Dem.)

Judge Parker's lips were unsealed at the crucial moment. He would not stand for the Presidency except upon the understanding that he favored the gold standard, and with the courtesy and courage and self-control that are typical of the man, he informed the convention that he thus proclaimed his convictions so that they might have time to nominate another in his place. It was a magnificent display of courageous self-abnegation. The failure to say anything in regard to this vital question was the one flaw in the Democratic platform seized upon by the Republican papers to criticise and from which to deduce disaster. That flaw exists no longer, thanks to Judge Parker's telegram and that sent him by the convention.

JUDGE STEPS ASIDE TO LET LAME DUCK DECIDE

Fowl with a Game Leg Is to Settle Question of Ownership.

MR. TOOHEY VS. MRS. KRIEGER

He Draws Pathetic Picture of a Mourning Mate, While Woman, in Possession, Tells of Her Pet's Devotion.

Patrick Toohey, who deals in ducks at One Hundred and Eightieth Street and Clinton Avenue, was passing One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Prospect Avenue yesterday morning when a clamorous quacking attracted his attention, and he looked over the fence of Mrs. Annie Krieger's yard in time to see breakfast served to a fine collection of fowl.

Mr. Toohey, leaning on the fence, regarded the show with professional interest. His attention was attracted to one particular duck homeward bound from an adjoining field.

"'Tis a duck with enterprise," commented Mr. Toohey; "it goes far for its grub."

Then he noticed that the locomotion of the foraging fowl was marked by a peculiar movement, suggestive of a rowboat in a heavy sea.

"'Tis a lame duck," further remarked Mr. Toohey to himself.

By that time the fowl that had been under critical observation had reached its fellows, and immediately started three fights in order to insure its getting all that was its due, and perhaps a little more.

"'Tis an Irish duck," chuckled Mr. Toohey to himself, but immediately afterward his genial expression turned to one of intense indignation, and he shouted so that all the world might hear:

"Glory be, 'tis my own duck!"

Mr. Toohey stared for a moment more at the duck, and then, with ominous deliberation, knocked the fire out of his pipe preparatory to bestowing it in his pocket. He settled his hat firmly over his ears, so that when occasion arrived, the raising of that article of dress might be impressively difficult, buttoned his coat so as to nearly conceal his front collar-button, and forthwith mounted the steps of Mrs. Krieger's house. Knocking, he was admitted.

Two minutes later Mr. Toohey descended the steps, and his hat was still firm in its place. It had not been raised. Mr. Toohey's face was ablaze with indignation, and as he hurried down the street his nervous fingers spilled the tobacco that he sought to press into the bowl of his pipe.

Straight to the Morrisania Court he sped, and told his troubles to Magistrate Baker, who issued a summons for Mrs. Krieger, while Mr. Toohey bustled out after witnesses. He reappeared with Mrs. Schmitz, who lives at Classon's Point, and is a breeder of ducks, just as Mrs. Krieger reported to the clerk. Thereupon Mr. Toohey formally charged her with knowingly and unlawfully withholding from him one duck, his property, bought from Mrs. Schmitz.

Mrs. Schmitz was called to testify, and caused a momentary setback to Toohey's case by saying that while she had sold a lot of ducks to Mr. Toohey, "all ducks looked alike to her." However, she added, she recalled that one of the ducks in question was lame, which counted for the complainant.

"What made it lame?" inquired the sympathetic Magistrate.

"It was chased when it was little," said Mrs. Schmitz, thereby arousing much merriment among a group of thirsty-looking policemen, who commented audibly on the wicked wastefulness of "chasing a little duck."

"Might as well buy it by the glass," said one, as Mr. Toohey stepped forward to address the Magistrate.

"That's the wan that's gone, your Honor," he declared. "It has a gait like the walkin' beam of a ferryboat, but 'tis a fine burrud, an' e'd lay a quarther's worth av aigs iv'ry week."

"As though iv'ry good duck in th' Bronx should be wurkin' fur that man," sniffed Mrs. Krieger. "I've had th' duck ever since it was an egg, an' it's as dear to me as me own flesh and blood. Me ducks love me so they chase me in th' streets, and they'd have followed me here if I hadn't locked 'em up."

"Yer Honor," sadly protested Mr. Toohey, "th' mate av the lame duck is dyin' f'r its company. It's pinin' its heart away, and stands cryin', wipin' its eyes on its feet so that—"

The Magistrate was visibly affected.

"I'll tell you what I'll do, your Honor," said Mrs. Krieger, finally. "I'll let you put th' duck in th' middle of th' road, Mr. Toohey on one side; me on th' other. Th' one th' duck goes to, th' other gets no duck."

Mr. Toohey agreed to that, and the case was put over until Saturday, when the duck will decide its ownership. A coin will be flipped for choice of the sides of the road, as the fowl favors its good leg, and both claimants want to get on that side when the start is made.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

A new song-and-dance act was put on at "Paris by Night" last night. It is called "Michael Feeny," and is done by Charles Robinson and ten green-clad chorus girls. It is one of the best things in the show.

⁂

Marie Welsh was engaged by H. W. Savage yesterday for the part of Nellie Wagner in "The Prince of Pilsen." She has been in the Tivoli Theatre, San Francisco, for three years.

⁂

The company that will support Viola Allen in "The Winter's Tale" next season has been engaged. It includes Frank Currier, Zeffie Tilbury, James Young, and C. Leslie Allen. Miss Allen will have the double rôle of Perdita and Hermione.

⁂

Miss Eva Grau, daughter of Robert Grau, has been engaged as the leading woman of John Mason's company, which is now presenting the vaudeville sketch, "Another Story."

IN THE SHOPS.

Some of the most attractive things to be found for the people who are interested in brass, particularly if they like Chinese brass, are trays. These trays are square and vary in price and size. In a set of five they will range in price from $1.50 to $8. The smallest would hold four glasses of water, and the largest are perhaps half a yard or so long. All have the same dragon design engraved upon them, and the familiar Chinese characters meaning long life and good luck. The brass is heavy and the trays are really most interesting.

⁂

In one of the up-town shops there are white jade bracelets, which are much prettier than the usual bracelet of jade in green. The white jade has been long in use in China, but the green only for a few centuries. It is now more popular and more expensive, but it has not half the artistic attraction of the white. This is the real thing, however, and has the qualities which make all jade so popular with the Chinese. It is a lucky stone to wear, and is said to have a quieting effect upon the nerves. Babies that jump and twitch in their sleep are kept in a normal condition if a jade bracelet is worn on the arm. One pair of the white jade bracelets which are to be found in New York are carved. The back of the bracelet is cut to represent beads, and in the front two dragons' heads face each other, the mouths opening over a ball supposed to represent a pearl. Jade bracelets are made to slip over the hand, and only a small woman with a hand in proportion could wear these. They cost $15 a pair or $8 apiece.

⁂

Every woman cannot afford a lacquer cabinet, which is expensive, and not serviceable in this climate. There are odd Chinese cabinets of ebony, which are more durable and comparatively inexpensive. One of these was a traveling jeweler's cabinet in China. It is mounted with brass, having brass corners and handles to the drawers. There is a peculiar door to the front, which is taken down entirely, exposing a number of small drawers of different shape. At one side a tray of the ebony slides in. It was in this that the jeweler displayed his wares. There is a peculiar Chinese lock and key, and, as the case is heavy, when fastened, it would defy the casual burglar. It costs $14.

⁂

A somewhat smaller cabinet is lighter in weight, the wood not as heavy. It also has brass trimmings, thin cornerpieces, and handles. The top, which raises, is something of a pagoda shape. There are carved doors, and inside several drawers. This is used for the young lady's dressing table in China. It costs $9 here.

MISS PAULINE ASTOR ENGAGED.

To Marry Capt. Spender Clay, One of the Richest Commoners in England.

LONDON, July 14.—William Waldorf Astor's newspaper, The Pall Mall Gazette, announces the engagement of Mr. Astor's daughter, Pauline, to Capt. H. H. Spender Clay, formerly of the Second Life Guards, who leaped into fame by sending Lord William Nevill to five years' penal servitude in February, 1896, on the charge of fraud in connection with promissory notes.

Mr. Spender Clay resigned his commission in the Guards after the "ragging" scandals at Windsor in September, 1902. His father was one of the largest shareholders in the Bass Brewing Company, and left an immense fortune, which Miss Astor's future husband shares with his sister, who is the wife of Lord George Bingham, the recently elected Member of Parliament for the Chertsey Division of Surrey.

Miss Pauline Astor has been reported engaged, or on the point of being engaged, at various times. It was said that a marriage had been arranged between her and one of the sons of the late Duke of Teck. At another time it was rumored that she would marry Capt. Ames, the tallest officer in the British Army. When William Waldorf Astor's quarrel with Sir A. Berkeley Milne, the commander of King Edward's yacht, became known as a result of the publication in The Pall Mall Gazette of a statement that Capt. Milne had attended a musicale given by Mr. Astor without receiving an invitation it was rumored that the real cause of the trouble was Mr. Astor's opposition to Sir Berkeley as a son-in-law.

Capt. Spender Clay is one of the richest commoners in England. His father was J. Spender Clay, M. P., of Ford Manor, Lingfield.

The suit, which resulted in the conviction and sentence of Lord William Nevill, fourth son of the Marquis of Abergavenny, and known as the "best dressed man in London," was one of the most notorious of its kind in recent years. Lord William and Capt. Spender Clay were brother officers. Lord William visited Clay's rooms and asked Clay to sign some papers, representing that the signatures of a witness were required, and that the documents were connected with the divorce suit of his (Lord William's) sister, Lady Curley. Clay signed the documents, which in reality were promissory notes for £10,000.

It was only when the late "Sam" Lewis, the best known money lender in London, endeavored to collect the money on the notes that Clay knew he had been duped. He immediately placed the matter in the hands of the Public Prosecutor, and the arrest, trial, and conviction of Lord William followed. Lord William was arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court on Jan. 24, 1898, and three weeks later was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

In some quarters Clay was severely criticised for his action in allowing the disgrace of Lord William. The latter after his release wrote a book on his experiences in prison, and it appears that in some high circles in London he has recently been received as a guest in spite of his criminal record.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Fenno Cary Carey of Baltimore and William Wright, Jr., of New York. Miss Carey is a daughter of Mrs. John Carey and a sister of Mrs. Fairfax Harrison of Washington; of Mrs. Frederic Burbank, Mrs. Joseph Ullman of Baltimore, Mrs. J. Wright and of Wilson Carey, who married Miss Helen Lanahan of Baltimore.

⁂

Another engagement is that of George R. Murphy, formerly of this city, and Miss Mary Turnbull, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Turnbull of San Francisco. Mr. Murphy is a graduate of Columbia, and is now in business in San Francisco. His fiancée is a physician.

⁂

Mrs. William E. Glyn and her daughter, Mrs. Kane, are in the White Mountains, where they will remain several weeks.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett Stewart (Miss Elsie Cassatt) are at Bar Harbor, the guests of Mrs. Stewart's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Cassatt.

⁂

The Countess Gaston d'Archot and her aunt, Miss H. E. Cary of West Tenth Street, have gone to Richfield Springs to spend the rest of the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller are at the Springs, as are also Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Lewis, Jr., of Philadelphia and Miss Eleanor Lewis.

⁂

The Misses Folsom are entertaining Miss Duval of New York at Lenox. The dates of the weddings of the Misses Maud and Winifred Folsom were printed in this column several weeks ago.

⁂

Bishop Potter and Mrs. Potter are to leave Cooperstown early in August for Bar Harbor and other of the Maine resorts, where they are to visit friends.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker, who sailed some time ago for Europe, will spend part of the season at Ostend. They are at present in Paris.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Miss Reid will go to the Adirondacks in August. They have had a succession of house parties at their country place, in White Plains.

⁂

Mrs. Henry Graf Trevor will sail on Wednesday for England to visit Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ismay.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14.—It is reported to-day that Mr. George A. Huhn has decided to purchase the C. M. Bell estate on Bellevue Avenue, and that the sale will be consummated in a few days. It has not been occupied since the death of Dr. Bell, but has only recently been placed on the market. Mrs. Huhn has been a Summer resident at Newport for several years.

Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Miss Susan Travers, Mrs. J. Mason, Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. William Grosvenor, and Mrs. Henry Spies Kip gave luncheons to-day. Mrs. William B. Leeds, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan gave dinners to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas have arrived at their villa, "Stoneacre," for the Summer. Mrs. William Jay is a guest of Mrs. Thomas.

Henry E. Hutchinson Marries.

Friends of Henry E. Hutchinson, President of the Brooklyn Bank, learned yesterday that he had married again. The bride was Mrs. Lillian Woodworth, and the ceremony took place recently at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Bennett, at 162 Madison Street, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Robert J. Kent of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church officiating. The wedding was a very quiet affair. Mr. Hutchinson was a widower, and his bride a widow. The couple are now at Lake Champlain on their honeymoon.

CONGER'S NIECE TRIES TO DIE.

Takes Laudanum in Denver, Fearing Repetition of an Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., July 14.—Grace Conger, niece of Minister Conger, is at the County Hospital in a critical condition. In a fit of despondency following a trivial accident which she thought would necessitate a repetition of a former operation she took laudanum and then started for the hospital.

She became unconscious on the street car, but by vigorous measures was resuscitated. She gave the name of Grace Stanley, but her refined appearance caused the matron to make inquiries resulting in disclosing the identity of the patient.

Miss Conger is in reality Mrs. Stanley, having contracted an unfortunate marriage at Waco, Texas, with a strolling player, who deserted the girl when her health failed. Her relatives have been summoned and they are now en route to Denver.

Duss for Asbury Park.

Duss announced yesterday that he will close his "Venice" at the Madison Square Garden on the night of Sunday, July 31, and on the following day will open a seven-day festival of music in the new Casino at Asbury Park. He will take his entire orchestra to Asbury Park for this occasion, according to his contract with the municipal government of the Jersey coast resort.

EX-PRESIDENT KRUGER DIES IN SWITZERLAND

Famous Boer's Health Had Been Failing a Long Time.

WILL BE BURIED IN TRANSVAAL

He Had Wished to be Interred Beside His Wife—Tributes Paid to the Exiled Leader.

CLARENS, Switzerland, July 14.—Paul Kruger, ex-President of the Transvaal Republic, died here at 3 o'clock this morning from pneumonia and supervening heart weakness. His daughter and son-in-law, Frichie Eloff, were with him at the time of his death.

Mr. Kruger, who was staying at the Villa du Boichet, had been gradually failing for a long time, but he was able to attend to affairs, read the newspapers, and receive visits until Saturday. A change for the worse set in Sunday. He became unconscious Monday, and remained so until his death.

On several occasions Mr. Kruger had expressed a desire to be buried beside his wife in his own country. The ex-President's body was embalmed, and application will be made to the British Government for authority to transport the body to the Transvaal.

REGRET IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 14.—The death of the ex-President of the Transvaal, Paul Kruger, at Clarens, Switzerland, aroused widespread regret here, both because of French sympathy for the Boer cause and because of personal admiration for the ex-President. When he recently left Mentone his health was gradually failing. However, his personal physician, Dr. Heymann, did not apprehend a speedy crisis, and Mr. Kruger himself resisted the idea that his physical powers were failing. Nevertheless his near friends recognized that Mr. Kruger's once rugged constitution was gradually going to pieces.

Visitors described him as being a pathetic figure of calm endurance. His eyesight had dimmed, but he sat much at times with his Bible open before him, muttering well-known passages. He avoided references to the Boer war, but when it was occasionally mentioned he showed no resentment and expressed the belief that Providence would eventually render justice to the Boer cause.

PRETORIA IN MOURNING.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, July 14.—Gen. Louis Botha, the former Commander in Chief of the Boer forces, to-day received a cable message announcing Mr. Kruger's death. The flags on all the Government buildings are at half mast.

Mr. Kruger will be buried beside former Presidents of the Transvaal, unless his will has provided otherwise.

TRIBUTES IN ENGLISH PAPERS.

LONDON, July 14.—The announcement of Mr. Kruger's death was the main feature of all the afternoon papers here. The Westminster Gazette said:

"Enough time has elapsed between the end of our long struggle with Mr. Kruger and his death to enable us all to pay a sincere tribute to his memory. His stubborn conservatism and tenacity to the lost cause was in many respects heroic."

The Pall Mall Gazette remarked:

"Englishmen can afford to give him his due. History will be unable to deny that he was a great man."

The Evening Standard said:

"A great figure has now passed finally from the world's stage. However baneful an influence he may have exercised on the affairs of South Africa, most Englishmen will certainly concede that his abilities entitled him to the fullest measure of respect."

Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger, who was referred to by Bismarck as "the greatest natural diplomat of the age," an unlettered Cromwell, and by his own people as "Oom" Paul and "the Lion of Rustenburg," saw the birth, growth, and death of the Transvaal Republic, of which he was President four times, and with the history of which his own life-story is so completely interwoven.

Kruger was born at Colesburg, Cape Colony, on Oct. 10, 1825, his parents being direct descendants of the original Dutch settlers in South Africa. He was one of the Boers who participated in the Great Trek of 1834, which resulted in the foundation of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Young Kruger led the unsettled life of the Boer through the period that embraced the declaration of the Dutch African Republic in 1853 and the qualified treaty of independence in the early eighties after the disastrous war which culminated in the almost entire annihilation of the British troops under Colley at Majuba Hill.

In the year 1877 Kruger, who had risen from obscurity by his consummate daring in the field, skill in hunting, and cunning in diplomacy to a position of trust among the Boers, had been sent to England as one of the delegates who unsuccessfully resisted the annexation of the Boer domains by the British, as represented by Theophilus Shepstone.

In the war that shortly followed Paul Kruger, whose military cunning and bravery had earned for him the title of Field Cornet as early as 1842, when he was but seventeen years old, distinguished himself. As one of the triumvirate elected to administer the Government in 1881, he signed the Convention of Pretoria, which was later modified in the Convention of London, when Kruger conducted negotiations with Lord Derby personally. He obtained concessions, the most important of which was the conduct and control of the Transvaal Republic's diplomatic intercourse, limited by the approval of Queen Victoria in treaties with foreign powers.

In 1883 Kruger was elected by popular vote President of the Transvaal, which office he held four times in succession, until the day that the Presidency of the Transvaal Republic was declared a non-existent office over a non-existent State, and Kruger departed for Europe, an exile.

His conduct during the long struggle of the recent South African war won for the aged Boer President the sympathy and admiration of the whole world, aside from party feelings or merits of the Boer and British causes. The personality of the man, simple as it was in some respects, was in others strong.

It has been said of Kruger that he was too sincere, too stubborn, and too witty to be a representative Boer. In diplomacy lay his cleverness; in his religious belief that his God would deliver his children even in the darkest hour of defeat, lay his sincerity; while his ironic wit may be gathered from the following speech of soothing diplomacy penned by him at the moment when England was smarting under defeat unavenged:

"The more the Lord bless us the more we long for peace and the more distinctly we declare that we will do all that is possible for the honor of England to be indulgent."

BOERS LAMENT HIS DEATH.

Tribute in Praise of ex-President Issued by Gens. Cronje and Viljoen.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Gens. Cronje and Viljoen gave out the following statement on the death of ex-President Paul Kruger of the Boer Republic:

"Kruger's death is mourned by every Boer here. We feel that his exile and isolation in a strange country in his old age has hastened his end. We recognize in him one of the greatest characters of South Africa. He was sadly misunderstood and maligned. His intentions were profoundly patriotic. Many things he did would have been better, perhaps, undone, however. Since youth he served his country and people, and became gray in the service of the country he loved. His name and career will be indelible in the history of South Africa. He followed the dictations of Scripture and the Supreme Being in his simple way, faithfully, and we are sure that he died in peace with his Maker."

LAWSON N. FULLER DEAD.

Well-Known Driver and Resident of Washington Heights.

Lawson N. Fuller, for years a well-known resident of Washington Heights, died yesterday. For many years he conducted a large boarding house at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. He was seventy-nine years old. Mr. Fuller took a leading part in many of the movements for the improvement of that part of the city, but was perhaps best known as a driver, being often seen on the road driving six, and even eight, in hand. One of his last public performances was his attempt to beat the six-in-hand record on July 19, 1900.

In 1885 he was ordered off the Riverside Drive for driving six horses coach fashion. He took the matter before the Park Commission and won a victory, it being held that there was no objection to such teams.

The following year he broke the mile record for six-in-hand teams, covering the distance in 2:50½, the feat attracting much attention among horsemen. That same year he took sixteen girls from the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb out sleighriding, driving four-in-hand. He was stopped in Central Park and created quite a disturbance.

Mr. Fuller was also known in a political way. In 1891 he took the stump for the Republican Party. A former Democrat, he attacked Tammany Hall with great bitterness, accusing the organization of all manner of high crimes and misdemeanors. He was particularly bitter against an alliance which he said existed between Senator Thomas C. Platt and Tammany.

At different times Mr. Fuller took a hand in matters of public moment. In 1893 he appeared for the railroad company in the matter of the extension of the Third Avenue surface line.

At a committee meeting before which the measure was up he was designated as a "public spouter in the pay of the railroad." He was also vigorous in opposing the proposed ordinance barring trucks from Fifth Avenue, claiming that that thoroughfare should be open to traffic of every sort.

CAPT. SCHULTZ DEAD.

Police Officer Succumbs to Operation at His Bronx House.

Capt. William Schultz of the Bronx Park Police Station died at his home, 2,958 Decatur Avenue, last night, from the effects of an operation performed on the second toe of his right foot for corns.

The Captain had been greatly worried by corns on his feet for years, and last December he procured a salve of some kind from a drug store, which he used freely. The great toe on the right foot became greatly inflamed, and finally blood poisoning set in, so that ten weeks ago the great toe was amputated.

The trouble did not disappear as was expected, but extended to the next toe, which grew rapidly worse, and a few days ago blood poisoning set in in the second toe. Yesterday Drs. Levy, Silver, and Herold had a consultation, and it was decided that amputation would be necessary.

Owing to the fact that the Captain's heart was weak no anesthetic was used but cocaine was applied to the toe. The operation was performed, and it was thought successfully, but the Captain fainted during the operation and never regained consciousness. He died at 5 o'clock, a short while after the operation was completed.

Capt. Schultz was born in Germany, March 15, 1836. He spent the early years of his life as a seaman on sailing vessels. He was appointed to the police force July 20, 1867, was made a Roundsman in 1868, a Sergeant in 1870, and a Captain on Oct. 13, 1878. He was the senior Captain of the old Metropolitan police force at the time of the consolidation.

The funeral will be held from the late residence on Sunday with Masonic rites. The body will be taken to Fresh Pond for cremation.

JOHN J. ROSSITER DEAD.

Prominent for Many Years in Work of Catholic Societies.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 14.—John J. Rossiter, for more than a quarter of a century actively interested in furthering the advancement of Catholic societies, died of heart disease at his home, 19 Colden Street, this city, to-day. Mr. Rossiter was born in Dublin sixty years ago. He joined the Fenians, and emigrated to New York City in 1867, becoming identified with Club No. 1, Clan-na-Gael, of which he afterward became President.

He was made Chairman of the committee appointed for the reception of the Irish political prisoners who escaped from an Australian prison in 1876. He also was interested in the Land League movement, and was for many years connected with the Dublin Men's Club of New York.

Mr. Rossiter moved to this city about twenty-five years ago. A widow, three sons and four daughters survive him.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ISABELLA ADAMS FURMAN died on Tuesday at her residence, 29 Evergreen Place, East Orange. She was the widow of Gabriel Furman and daughter of John Peter de Wint of Fishkill-on-Hudson. She left a son and two daughters, William S. Furman, Mrs. Charles Lord, and Amelia S. Furman. Mrs. Furman was a great-granddaughter of John Adams, and of the sixth generation from John and Priscilla Alden, of Mayflower fame. She was a member of the Unitarian Church, the Woman's Club of Orange, the Hampton Club, the Daughters of the Revolution, the New England Society, and the Woman's Rights Society.

Policeman Stops Runaway on New Bridge.

There was a good deal of excitement on the new Williamsburg Bridge yesterday through the running away of a horse harnessed to a light business wagon belonging to Bernard Mersky of Morgan and Johnson Avenues, Williamsburg. The anim

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries.)

Capital, $1,000,000.00. Surplus & Profits, $1,800,000.00

Personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York is taxable when kept within New York.

By the laws of New York both lineal and collateral inheritance taxes are imposed, not only on the estates of residents, but also on the personal estate of non-residents found in New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey.

It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

THE MECHANICS TRUST CO. OF NEW JERSEY,

BAYONNE, N. J.

RESOURCES.

Loans and bills purchased	$1,036,115.91
Bonds and mortgages	616,691.21
Real estate and banking house, furniture and fixtures	86,545.70
Interest accrued	12,457.16
Cash on hand and in banks	569,398.34
Total	$2,321,208.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital and surplus	$2,000,000.00
Undivided profits	13,045.69
Reserved for taxes	800.00
Dividend No. 26, payable July 1, '04.	2,500.00
Deposits	2,104,762.63
Total	$2,321,208.32

OFFICERS.

CHAS. S. NOE, President.
GEORGE W. YOUNG, Vice President.
DE WITT VAN BUSKIRK, Secretary.
WILLIAM R. WILDE, Asst. Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series "B."

Pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated September 1st, 1897, and supplemental agreement dated February 1st, 1901, the undersigned invites tenders of the above certificates for sale and delivery, as of August 1st, 1904, at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $100,000, the sum now payable to the Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders should be addressed to **Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series "B,"** and will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, July 30th, 1904.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., July 15th, 1904.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY

6% MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the fifteenth day of July, 1904, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of eight thousand and eight 14-100 dollars ($8,008.14.)

New York Security & Trust Co.,
Successor to CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

July 10, 1904.

DIVIDENDS.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company,
New York, July 7th, 1904.

The Directors of this company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the common stock of the company, payable on and after the 15th of August, 1904, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York City. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed orders. The transfer books for the common stock will close on the 30th day of July, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on the 16th day of August, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. G. GOODRICH, Secretary.

Gulf & Ship Island Railroad Company.

Common Stock Dividend No. 6.

A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock has been declared payable July 15, 1904.

R. E. POWERS, Treasurer.

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
Fiscal Agents.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY.
New York, June 15, 1904.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company, at a meeting this day held, called a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company to convene at the office of the Company in Beechmont, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of July, 1904, at eleven o'clock A. M., standard time, to consider and act upon resolutions to be brought before them at said meeting in substantially the form and to the effect following, viz.:

"Resolved (1), that the capital stock of the Southern Pacific Company be increased one hundred million dollars, by issuing one million additional shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each."

"Resolved, (2), that the said increased stock shall be preferred stock; that the holders of such preferred stock shall be entitled to dividends in each fiscal year at such rate, not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually out of the net profits, as shall be declared by the Board of Directors, before any dividend shall be declared on the common stock; that such dividends shall be non-cumulative; that the holders of such preferred stock shall not, by virtue thereof, be entitled to any other or further share of the profits of the Company; that, upon the dissolution of the Company, voluntarily or otherwise, the holders of preferred stock shall be entitled to have their shares redeemed at par before any distribution of any part of the assets of the Company shall be made to the holders of the common stock; that said preferred stock shall be issued and sold, from time to time, to such amounts and in such manner, as the Board of Directors may authorize and determine, but at not less than the par value of the shares; that it shall be convertible into common stock, share for share, at the option of the holders at any time; and shall be redeemable, at the option of the Company, on or at any time after the first day of July, 1905, and before the first day of July, 1910, at one hundred and fifteen dollars per share."

"Resolved (3), that the Board of Directors shall have and they are hereby authorized to establish, from time to time, and enforce all such rules and regulations respecting the issue, sale, redemption and conversion of such stock, not inconsistent herewith, as in the judgment of the Board may be necessary or expedient."

For the purpose of such special meeting the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed July 14, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Thursday, July 21, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ALEX. MILLAR,
Secretary and Clerk.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

S. E. Cor 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST ON THE BASIS OF FOUR AND ONE HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 15, 1904.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JULY 9, 1904, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1904.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,

74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT Interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending June 30, 1904.

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after July 18, 1904.

WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, June 23, 1904.

PROPOSALS.

Office of Commissioner of Immigration,
Ellis Island, New York.

Bids will be received by the undersigned prior to 2:30 P. M., on July 18, 1904, and then opened, in relation to certain ferry service between Ellis Island and the Barge Office. Further particulars can be secured upon application.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
Commissioner.

For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JULY 15, 1904.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing Forage and Straw, during year ending June 30, 1905, will be received here until 12 M. August 15, 1904. Information furnished upon application. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all bids or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Forage and Straw," addressed Q. M., U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT ON THE 13th of June, 1904, I withdrew as a partner from the firm of HERMAN SAQUI & CO., and that my responsibility as such partner ceased on and from said date.

JACK MAYER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIRM of SCHATZ & SAQUI has been dissolved by mutual consent on June 25, 1904.

GEORGE N. SCHATZ,
WILLIAM SAQUI.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

Jacob Berry. Established 1865. H. L. Bennet.

JACOB BERRY & CO.

MEMBERS { New York Consolidated Stock Ex. / New York Produce Exchange. / Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
44 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

Execute orders on marginal account or for investment in all markets.

Inquiries on financial matters solicited.

Subway Realty

STOCK

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

W. S. Fanshawe,

25 PINE STREET.

EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN CO.,

Capital & Surplus over $1,000,000.00.
186 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. CITY,
(Opposite City Hall Square.)

4% PER ANNUM JANUARY AND JULY.
5% PER ANNUM SEMI-ANNUALLY IF REMAINING ONE YEAR. BEGINNING AT ANY TIME.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Selected List of Investment Securities

fully reviewed in our current list of offerings at prices to yield from 4% to 5% and over.

Upon application we shall be pleased to forward copy.

Spencer Trask & Co.

William and Pine Sts., New York
Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

Redmond & Co.

41 WALL ST., New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

ISSUE

Letters of Credit

Available in all parts of the world.

Vermilye & Co

BANKERS.

NEW YORK. BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.

Willard H. Jones & Co.

FORMERLY DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
7 Wall Street, New York.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, July 14, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
42,220	Amal. Copper	51½	53⅝	51¼	53⅛
70	Am. Car & Fdy.	18	18¼	18	18¼
10	Am. Ice pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
100	Am. Locomotive	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20⅜
310	Am. Smelting	54⅝	55½	54⅜	55⅛
2,800	Am. Sugar	129	129⅝	128⅝	129⅛
4,760	Am. T. & S. F.	76	76½	75⅞	75⅞
2,250	Balt. & Ohio	83½	83½	82⅝	83⅛
11,620	Brook. R. T.	50¼	50⅞	49⅞	50⅛
50	Can. Pacific	125	125	125	125
20	Ches. & Ohio	33½	33½	33½	33½
10	Chi. & Alton	40	40	40	40
230	Chi. Gt. West.	14¼	14¼	14	14
17,400	C., M. & St. P.	147½	147½	146¼	146⅜
140	Col. Fuel & I.	32⅝	33	32⅜	32⅝
20	Col. Southern	16¾	16¾	16	16
10	Den & Rio Gr.	23	23	23	23
1,240	Erie	25⅝	25⅝	25	25⅛
90	Erie 1st pf.	61	61¼	60⅞	60⅞
10	Ill. Central	134½	134½	134½	134½
1,060	Louis. & Nash.	113⅝	116	113⅝	114⅝
10	Manhattan	151⅞	151⅞	151⅞	151⅞
5,850	Met. Street	115⅝	117¼	115½	116⅛
1,190	Mex. Central	8½	9⅛	8½	9⅛
40	Mo., K. & T.	19¼	19¼	18¾	18¾
20	Mo., K. & T. pf.	39½	39⅝	39¼	39⅜
3,650	Mo. Pacific	93⅛	93¼	92⅝	92⅝
30	Nat. Lead	24	24	24	24
480	N. Y. Central	119¼	119¼	118⅝	118⅝
300	N. Y., O. & W.	29	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞
70	Nor. & West.	59½	59⅝	59½	59⅝
10	Pacific Mail	28½	28½	28½	28½
4,820	Pennsylvania	118⅝	119⅛	118¼	118½
1,000	People's Gas	100	101⅞	100	100⅜
20	Pres'd Steel Car	33½	35⅛	33½	33½
29,000	Reading	52¼	52⅝	51¾	52⅛
10	Rep. Steel	7¼	7¼	7	7
20	Rep. Steel pf.	42⅜	42⅜	42⅛	42⅛
5,070	Rock Island	22⅝	23	22⅜	22½
5,320	Southern Pac.	50⅜	50⅞	50¼	50½
1,700	Southern Ry.	23¾	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛
390	Tenn. Coal & I.	39½	39½	38⅝	38⅝
60	Texas Pacific	25⅛	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝
20,020	Union Pacific	94⅜	94½	93¼	93½
10	U. S. Leather	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,230	U. S. Steel	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
21,190	U. S. Steel pf.	61	61	60¼	60¼
660	Wabash pf.	36⅜	36½	36	36
187,280					

BONDS.

$3,000	Wabash deb. B.	59½	59⅝	59½	59⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$155,514,744
Gold	56,156,029
Silver	28,583,167
United States notes	13,148,018
Treasury notes of 1890	59,697
National banknotes	10,701,983
Total receipts this day	2,084,333
Total receipts this month	20,196,485
Total receipts this year	20,196,485
Total expenditures this day	3,495,000
Total expenditures this month	34,780,000
Total expenditures this year	34,780,000
Deposits in National banks	122,843,146

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$507,245,969
Silver dollars	470,113,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,838,335
Silver bullion of 1890	5,021,685
Total	$990,218,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$507,245,969
Silver certificates outstanding	470,113,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,860,000
Total	$990,218,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$33,151,959
Gold certificates	23,004,070
Silver coin and bullion	20,945,591
Silver certificates	7,637,576
United States notes	13,148,018
Other assets	28,965,838
Total in Treasury	$126,853,053
Deposits in National banks	122,843,146
Total	$249,696,199
Current liabilities	94,181,454
Available cash balance	$155,514,744

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, July 14, 1904.

Impl Japanese Gov.		Lo & Na col tr 4s			
	Kuhn, Loeb & Co tempy ctfs full pd for 6% steri loan	5,000	98⅝		
		3,000	98⅝		
		unified 4s			
		9,000	100⅛		
	500	93⅜	1,000	100	
	1,000	93½	Mex Cen con 4s		
	500	93⅜	5,000	62	
	12,000	93½	1,000	62⅛	
Rep of Cuba 6s,		Mex Cen 1st inc			
	Speyer & Co ctfs full instl paid	5,000	14½		
		2,000	14⅛		
		2,000	14		
	15,000	100⅞	10,000	14½	
	5th instl paid	100	5,000	14⅜	
	10,000	100	Mex Cen 2d inc		
	20,000	99⅜	10,000	8	
	2,000	99⅞	Mo, K & T 2d 4s		
Adams Expr 4s			10,000	80½	
	5,000	102½	Mo P 1st con 6s		
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s			1,000	120½	
	1,000	102⅝	7,000	120⅝	
	2,000	102⅝	1,000	120½	
	1,000	102⅝	Mo Pac trust 5s		
	5,000	102⅛	1,000	107⅛	
	6,000 3	102⅜	Mo Pac 3d 7s		
	4,000	102⅜	20,000	108	
	adjustmt 4s		N Y Cen & H R gen 3½s		
	2,000	94¼	10,000	99⅜	
	stamped		L S col 3½s	99⅝	
	2,000	92¼	30,000	93	
Atlan Coast L 4s			N Y G E L H & P con tr 5s		
	5,000	98⅝	20,000	108⅞	
	4,000	98½	N Y O & W ref 4s		
B & O gold 4s			5,000	103½	
	5,000	103⅛	Norf & W con 4s		
B & O, P L E & W Va 4s			10,000	101⅛	
	13,000	98	Northn Pac 4s		
	5,000	98¼	1,000 3	104⅞	
	S Wn div 3½s		1,000	104⅞	
	1,000	91¼	4,000 3	104⅞	
	500	91¼	10,000	104⅞	
	1,000 3	91½	Nor Pac gen 3s		
Bk Rap Tr gold 5s			1,000	75	
	5,000	105¼	5,000	75⅛	
B R Tr ref conv 4s			500 3	75⅝	
	10,000	78	25,000	75⅛	
	5,000	78⅛	500	75⅝	
	1,000	78⅛	16,000	75	
	3,000	78⅛	Ore Short Line 4s		
Brook Un Elw 1st			partic bds		
	15,000	107⅞	2,000	97⅞	
Bruns & Wn 1st			5,000	97⅝	
	1,000	93	5,000	97½	
Canada So 1st			Penn conv 3½s		
	2,000	103⅜	1,000	97	
Canada So 2d			Peo & E inc 4s		
	5,000	109	5,000	61	
Can Br U P 1st			Reading gen 4s		
	9,000 3	92½	68,000	99	
	2,000	92½	10,000	99¼	
Cent of Ga. con 5s			5,000	99	
	5,000	111	Reading Jer Cent coll 4s		
	1st inc 5s		5,000	96	
	10,000	79	Rio Gde Wn 1st		
	2d inc 5s		4,000	99½	
	5,000	40	20,000	99¼	
	5,000	40¼	5,000	99⅜	
	3,000	40	10,000	99⅞	
Ches & O gen 4½s			7,000	99⅜	
	5,000	108⅜	10,000	100½	
	5,000	106½	10,000	100⅜	
Chi & Alt 3½s			5,000	100⅜	
	5,000	78⅝	15,000	100⅜	
	4,000	78½	St L & S F R R gen 4s		
Chi, Bur & Quincy 4s, joint bds			refundg 4s		
	10,000	98	17,000	81⅜	
	5,000	98⅛	St L Sthw 1st 4s		
	50,000	98	37,000	98¼	
	90,000	97⅞	cons 4s		
	3,000	97⅞	2,000	70⅞	
	10,000	97⅞	8,000	71	
	15,000	97⅞	San Fr & A P 4s		
	1,000	97⅞	3,000	84⅝	
	1,000	97⅞	Southn Pac 4½s		
	7,000	84	5,000	100⅝	
Kan City Sou 3s			Southn Pac 4s		
	10,000	90	4,000	93⅜	
Kans City So 3s			5,000 3	94	
	25,000	71⅝	Southn Ry 1st 5s		
Kentcky Cent 4s			2,000	115	
	2,000	90	Southn Ry M & O col 4s		
Lacka Steel 5s			10,000	95⅛	
	18,000	98⅝	Standd R & T 6s		
	3,000	99	2,000	41½	
L S & M S 3½s			1,000	40¾	
	5,000	100⅛	Tenn C, Ir & R gen 5s		
L S & M S deb 4s			1,000	92	
	15,000	101¼	Term Assn St L gen refg 4s		
	50,000	101¼	5,000	98½	
	1,000	101¼	5,000	98¾	
La & Ark 1st 5s			Third Av con 4s		
	5,000	103⅛	3,000	94	
	6,000	103⅜	10,000	93⅜	
			1,000 3	94⅝	
			2,000 3	94½	
			1,000	94½	
			Un Pac 1st 4s		
			11,000	104½	
			Un Pac conv 4s		
			25,000	102¼	
			7,000	102⅜	
			11,000	102⅜	
			13,000	102⅜	
			3,000	102	
			10,000	102⅛	
			7,000	102	
			10,000	102⅛	
			50,000	102	
			25,000	101⅞	
			40,000	102	
			7,00	102⅛	
			13,000	102	
			1,000	102⅛	
			15,000	101⅞	
			1,000	102⅛	
			8,000	101⅞	
Un Rds of S F 4s					
	24,000	80⅜			
	30,000	80½			
	3,000	80⅜			
U S Rity & Imp conv deb 5s					
	15,000	82½			
	24,000	82			
	20,000	82½			
	25,000	83			
	5,000	83½			
	10,000	82			
	5,000	81			
	5,000	80⅜			
	5,000	81			
U S Steel Corpor sking fund 5s					
	28,600	78⅝			
	5,000	78½			
	7,000	78⅜			
	123,000	78½			
	10,000	78⅜			
	67,000	78½			
	15,000	78⅜			
	15,000	78⅝			
	17,000	78⅝			
	10,000	78⅝			
	10,000	78⅝			
	5,000	78½			
	36,000	78⅝			
	67,000	78⅜			
	19,000	78⅝			
	19,000	78½			
	66,000	78⅜			
	19,000	78⅜			
	10,000	78⅝			
	14,000	78⅝			
	registered				
	500	78⅝			
Va Ir, C & C 5s					
	2,000	70¾			
	4,000	71			
	1,000	71¼			
Wabash 1st 5s					
	1,000 3	117⅝			
Wabash deb B					
	10,000	59⅝			
	14,000	59¾			
Wab Om div 3½s					
	9,000 3	83			
	10,000 3	83¼			
Wash Cen 1st 4s					
	1,000	90			
West Shore 4s, reg					
	1,000	107¼			
Westn Un fundg & real est 4½s					
	18,000	104¼			
	7,000	104⅜			
	3,000	104⅜			
	1,000	105			
Wheel & L E 1st con 4s					
	10,000	91¼			
	4,000	91½			
Wis Cen gen 4s					
	2,000	90			
Total sales		$2,791,500			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 14.—New York exchange was 25c premium to-day. Time and call loans, 5@5½ per cent. Sharp liquidation in the securities of the United Box Board and Paper Company was the feature of the local market to-day. Russell, Brewster & Co. sold nearly 1,000 common shares in the afternoon and broke the price to 75 cents a share—the local record for the issue. The preferred shares were thrown out and fell from 11 to 8½. Competition, dull trade, and the failure of the trust to control paper prices were the causes of the selling. Elsewhere the local Exchange found few price changes. Swift's shares were supported and rose well. Biscuit fell off fractionally for a time, but recovered fairly.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	American Can	4⅝	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
900	American Can pf.	42	41¼	41⅛	41⅛
50	Chicago Title & Trust	91	91	91	91
80	Diamond Match	130	130	130	130
25	Metropolitan L. pf.	55	55	55	55
158	National Biscuit	49⅝	49	48	48
118	National Biscuit pf.	108¼	108	108¼	108¼
5	National Carbon pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½
40	Street's Stable Car	30½	30½	30½	30½
25	Street's Stable Car pf.	95	95	95	95
287	Swift & Co.	101¾	101	101	101¾
2,220	United Boxboard	1⅛	⅞	⅞	1
280	United Boxboard pf.	10	8½	8½	8¾

No Northern Pacific Meeting Yet.

The annual meeting of the Northern Pacific Road, which was to have been held yesterday after repeated postponements extending from last October, was again postponed for one week, presumably to await the decision of Judge Bradford in Trenton on the Harriman injunction petition.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 14.—The tone of the money market is a bit firmer, but rates are not materially changed. Call loans, 2½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 3@4 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds par, discount. Clearings, $20,139,922. Balances, $1,106,886. Sub-Treasury debit, $94,472. The foreign exchange market shows a tendency to ease. Rates remain unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	Sixty Days.
Cables	4.88	4.85⅝
Sterling	4.87½	4.84⅞
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	.40½	.40¾

Although Amalgamated was very active, copper range continued to be the leader of the stock market, advancing nearly 3 points. Bingham, Centennial, Trinity, Utah, Isle Royale, Mohawk, and United States Mining were active and strong, and several other coppers were in evidence. Boston had no reason to complain of the copper market. Sugar and United Fruit were fairly active and American Woolen, both comomn and preferred, was in demand. Several hundred shares of Steel preferred were traded in. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
54	Atchison	76¼	75⅝	76¼
42	Boston Elevated	152	152	152
17	Boston & Albany	246⅝	246½	246⅝
9	Boston & Lowell	237	237	237
7	Boston & Maine	168¼	168	168¼
4	Boston & Maine pf.	168	168	168
4	Conn. River	282½	282½	282½
48	Fitchburg pf.	137	137	137
8	Maine Central	172½	172½	172½
60	Mass. Elec.	20¾	20¾	20¾
2	Mass. Elec. pf.	75	75	75
141	N. Y., N. H. & H.	192	192	192
5	Northern (N. H.)	160	160	160
58	Pere Marquette pf.	71	71	71
1,091	Union Pacific	94½	93⅝	93⅝
45	West End	91½	91½	91½
9	West End pf.	111	111	111

TELEPHONES.

374	American	129	128½	128⅝
100	Mexican	1¼	1¼	1¼
102	New England	122	121½	121⅝
3,228	New England rects	2⅜	2¼	2¼
1	Western	9½	9½	9½

MISCELLANEOUS.

30	Am. Agri. Chemical	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
165	Am. Agri. Chemical pf.	75¾	75	75¾
25	Am. Pneu. Service	4	4	4
5	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	19	19	19
1,546	American Sugar	129⅜	128	129⅛
125	American Sugar pf.	129	128	129
120	American Woolen	11⅜	11	11⅜
399	*American Woolen pf.	77	76¼	76¾
20	Dominion Iron & Steel	9	9	9
27	Edison	250	249	250
234	*General Electric	160⅝	160	160⅝
2,320	General Electric rects.	6¼	5⅞	6¼
68	Mass. Gas	39½	39½	39½
21	Mass. Gas pf.	81	80¼	80¼
10	Mergenthaler	175	175	175
77	Pullman	222	222	222
70	Swift & Co.	101¼	101¼	101¼
861	*United Fruit	106⅞	106	106
1,950	United Fruit rects.	95c	90c	90c
3	*Un. Shoe Machine pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾
1,037	U. S. Steel	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
2,145	U. S. Steel pf.	61	60¼	60¼

MINING.

228	Adventure	2	1½	1⅝
570	†Allouez	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
13,494	Amalgamated	53¾	51¼	53⅜
540	American Zinc	10½	10	10
165	Atlantic	9	8⅝	8⅝
1,660	Bingham	25	25¾	25½
14	Cal. & Hecla	470	470	470
1,855	§Centennial	25	24¼	24½
9,587	Copper Range	52⅝	50⅜	50⅝
999	*Daly West	21⅜	20¾	21⅛
260	Dominion Coal	44¼	43⅝	44⅛
125	Elm River	2¾	2¼	2¼
239	Franklin	8	7½	8
110	Granby	3 1-32	3	3 1-32
1,065	Isle Royale	11½	10½	11
160	Mass.	4½	4½	4½
90	Michigan	4½	4½	4½
790	Mohawk	44⅝	44	44⅛
50	Old Dominion	14	14	14
280	*Osceola	63⅜	63	63½
1,551	Parrot	26	24½	25⅛
130	Phoenix	1½	1½	1½
63	Quincy	89½	86	89½
305	Santa Fe	2	1⅞	2
560	Shannon	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
45	Tamarack	93	93	93
1,460	Trinity	6¼	5½	6
675	U. S. Coal & Oil	12	11½	11⅝
1,735	U. S.	21⅞	21½	21⅝
3,950	*Utah	37½	37	37½
890	Victoria	3⅝	3	3⅛
955	Winona	8½	8	8 7-16
131	Wolverine	77	76	76
450	Wyandotte	75c	75c	75c

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡First installment paid. §Assessment paid.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r.,	1930	104⅜	105⅛
2s, c.,	1930	104⅜	105⅛
3s, r.,	1918	104⅝	105
3s, c.,	1918	105⅝	106½
3s, 1918, sm.		105	
4s, r.,	1907	106⅛	106⅜
4s, c.,	1907	106⅛	106⅜
4s, r.,	1925	132½	133

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Nominal, 1@1 1-4.

Stocks React Fractionally, for Speculative Rather Than Intrinsic Considerations, Apparently.

The stock market so obviously has advanced against the current of the news that it is scarcely necessary to seek the cause of its partial reaction in any specific development. Yesterday, as on previous days, there were sales both to take profits and to test the market, and yesterday the selling was better than the buying. That is substantially what happened, although more words might be used to express it. That the result should be nothing worse than an irregular fractional alteration of prices, with not a few advances of a conspicuous sort, is really a tribute to the substance of the best rise the year has witnessed. The feeling over the relapse is different from that which has marked other interruptions of the year's advances. There has been less ridicule of the movement among the bears than heretofore, and there is a rather general perception that the rise has signified a readiness in conservative quarters to take more cheerful views, if the facts permit. That is to say, actual good news is not requisite for a renewal of the upward movement. Mere freedom from disaster will suffice, together of course with a continuance of the good buying which started the movement so promptly after Parker's gold telegram.

The day's news was really better than on Wednesday, when the course of prices was here contrasted with a market too strong for the facts. The packers' strike, for example, wears a less angry aspect than when it begun, and the crop news, although it leaves something to be desired, is not so affrighting as the lurid telegrams from those too near the scene and too deeply interested in what is going on to have due sense of proportion and perspective. The Government report, with all its faults and as interpreted by the Produce Exchange quotations, is better authority on the general situation as a whole than any coming from local officials or inspired by speculative motives. The produce markets did not strengthen through the day as they did on Wenesday, but the early advance was largely lost, corn and oats actually declining. The year's foreign trade figures show an increase of exports and a decrease of imports. It must be admitted a pretty good record for a year of such ill character as 1903-4, when its foreign credits, or excess of exports, increased nearly $76,000,000, besides imports of gold, $17,533,659, against an excess of exports of a nominal amount in the previous year. The comparison between the statistical and speculative situation is one of the best supports of the improving tone of business upon the Stock Exchange. The deterioration in the usual indicia of commercial and financial conditions is undeniable, but its proportions are paltry compared with the reflection of it in stock prices. If Stock Exchange business is entitled to some improvement by way of discounting the future it is equally entitled to improvement by way of readjusting Stock Exchange quotations to the actual conditions of the present as reflected in the prices of properties through which those conditions express themselves.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1¾	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. Car & F. pf.	2½	Mexican Cent	1
Amer. Express	1	People's Gas	⅝
Am. Hide & L. pf.	½	Pressed S. Car pf.	⅜
Am. Linseed	½	Pullman	1½
Am. Locom. pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Am. Smelting	⅞	St. L. & S. F., C. E.	½
Am. Steel Fds. pf.	4	St. Paul	2½
Am. Woolen	⅝	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	1⅜
Am. Woolen pf.	½	So. Railway	½
Anaconda Copper	2¼	So. Railway pf.	⅞
Chi. & Alton	⅝	U. S. Express	1
C., C. & St. L.	⅞	U. S. Rubber	⅞
Det. Un. Ry.	⅝	U. S. Realty pf.	2⅜
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	2½	U. S. Realty & Imp.	4

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	Mo. Pacific	⅝
Can. Pacific	¾	N. Y. Central	1
Chi. & Alton pf.	¾	North American	3½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	1	Pressed S. Car	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	2	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Corn Products	½	Southern Pacific	1
Erie	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Third Avenue	1½
Hocking Valley	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Int. Paper	⅝	Union Pacific	1½
Iowa Central	½	Wabash	⅝
Manhattan	1	Wabash pf.	½
Met. Securities	1¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Bruns. & West. 4s.	6	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s.	1½
Can. South. 2d.	1	K. C. & Pac. 1st.	2¼
Chi. & No. W. deb. 5s, 1933	1½	Pac. & East. inc.	1
Chi. Day. & Ir. 5s.	1½	Rio G. West. 4s.	2⅝
Den. & R. G. inc. 5s.	2½	Va. L., C. & C. 5s.	5
Det. So., Ohio So. 4s.	4½	Wash. Cent. 4s.	5
		W. U. Tel. ref. 4½s.	1

Bonds Declined.

C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	U. S. Realty & Imp. 5s	1¼
Penn. Conv. 3½s.	1		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 14	686,280
To date this year	55,675,210
Corresponding date last year	88,814,255

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 14	$2,791,500
To date this year	$337,800,000
Corresponding date last year	$368,754,450

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Tobacco Co. common and preferred.
Columbus Railway preferred.
Greene Consolidated Copper Co.
Lehigh Valley Railroad common and preferred.
Pittsburg Coal Co. preferred.
Rock Island Co. of New Jersey, preferred.
Rogers Locomotive Co. common and preferred.
Pennsylvania Traffic Co.
Street's West Stable Car Line Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Alliance Realty Co.
American Shipbuilding Co. on preferred.
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
American Typefounders' Co. on common and preferred.
American Woolen Co. on preferred.
Associated Merchants on first and second preferred.
Bell Telephone Co. of Philadelphia.
Boston Suburban Electric Companies on preferred.
Bowling Green Trust Co.
Carbonated Apparatus Co. on preferred.
Central Coal and Coke Co. on common and preferred.
Central Railroad and Banking Co. of Georgia.
Chicago Great Western Railway on debenture stock.
Cincinnati, New York and Covington Light and Traction Co. on preferred.
Consolidated Traction Co. of New Jersey.
Daly-West Mining Co.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad on preferred.
Distilling Co. of America on preferred.
Georgia Railway and Electric Co. of Atlanta on preferred.
Gulf and Ship Island Railroad.
H. B. Claflin Co. on common.
Hudson River Telephone Co.
Illinois Brick Co. on preferred.
J. B. Stetson Co. on common and preferred.
Kentucky Distilling Co. on preferred.
Lake Erie and Western Railway on preferred.
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction Co. on preferred.
Little Schuylkill Navigation, Railroad and Coal Co.
Luna Park Co.
Manufacturers' Commercial Co.
Metropolitan Street Railway.
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad on preferred.
National Biscuit Co. on common.
New York Air Brake Co.
New York Central Railroad.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.
Northern Central Railroad.
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. on preferred.
Otis Elevator Co. on preferred.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad on preferred.
Pittsburg Oil and Gas Co.
Procter & Gamble Co. on preferred.
Railway Equipment Corporation.
Reece Buttonhole Machine Co.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Co. on preferred.
Southwestern Railroad of Georgia.
Standard Distilling and Distributing Co. on preferred.
Texas Central Railroad on common and preferred.
Union Bag and Paper Co. on preferred.
United Fruit Co.
United Gas Improvement Co.
United Shoe Machinery Co. on common and preferred
United Zinc Co. on common and preferred.
Utah Consolidated Mining Co. of New Jersey.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. on preferred.
Wells-Fargo Express Co.
Western Union Telegraph Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1¼ per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1⅛ per cent.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¼@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Time money rates, 2@2½ per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3 per cent. for five months, 3½ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $222,409,004; balances, $11,696,911; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,490,988.

Money on call loaned at 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2 5-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼@2⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8480; demand, $4.8710; cables, $4.8740. Commercial bills, $4.84¼@$4.84⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¼@5.18⅜ and 5.17½@ reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95½; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—20@30c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 14.—Money was in much request in the market to-day, it being Stock Exchange pay day, with £1,000,000 of loans due for repayment to the Bank of England. Discounts were firm.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were cheerful and mainly occupied with the completion of the settlement, which was satisfactory, barring the failure of a small jobber in Kafirs, who was caught bearing Americans. Consols improved.

Americans opened firm and more active, afterward became quiet, eased slightly to below parity, and closed steady.

Japanese were firmer, in the absence of confirmation of yesterday's sensational war rumors. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95⅞.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 89 11-16; consols for account, 89 13-16; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 78; Atchison preferred, 97⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 85; Canadian Pacific, 125⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 34½; Chicago Great Western, 14½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 151½; De Beers, 19; Denver and Rio Grande, 23¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 74½; Erie, 25¾; Erie first preferred, 62¾; Erie second preferred, 38¾; Illinois Central, 138; Louisville and Nashville, 116¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 19; New York Central, 122 ex-div.; Norfolk and Western, 61¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 86; Ontario and Western, 20¾; Pennsylvania, 61½; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 26⅝; Reading first preferred, 43; Reading second preferred, 37; Southern Railway, 24⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 90¾; Southern Pacific, 51⅞; Union Pacific, 96⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 96⅝; United States Steel, 32¼; United States Steel preferred, 62¾; Wabash, 17¼; Wabash preferred, 37¼; Spanish 4s, 86.

Bar silver dull at 26⅝d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2¼@2⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England to-day was £40,000. The sum of £50,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.90; Lisbon, 20.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 14.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£578,000
Circulation decreased	2,858,000
Bullion decreased	127,312
Other securities decreased	2,858,000
Other deposits decreased	1,211,000
Public deposits decreased	1,192,000
Notes reserve increased	475,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 49.73 per cent., as compared with 46.45 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 14.—Three per cent. rentes, 98f 32½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20½c for checks.

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BERLIN, July 14.—Business on the Boerse to-day was extremely dull.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Exports of fruit from the United States in the fiscal year 1904, it is stated, will exceed $20,000,000, against less than $3,000,000 in 1894, and less than $2,000,000 in 1884.

The Bavarian Bank of La Crosse, Wis., has been changed to a national bank, and its capital increased to $400,000.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ending July 9 were 560,796 tons, making the total for the year to date 20,501,977 tons, against 21,921,972 tons last year.

The Minneapolis and Rainy River Railway has been incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000. The headquarters of the company will be in Minneapolis.

The Southern Illinois National Bank of St. Louis has decided to take over the deposits of the East St. Louis Trust and Savings Bank.

According to dispatches from that city the soft coal traffic of railroads terminating in Chicago for six months ended June 30 was 5,083,916 tons, a decrease of 550,181 tons. Hard coal shipments were 467,363 tons, a decrease of 80,651 tons.

Richmond (Va.) dispatches state that the Metropolitan Bank and the Richmond Trust and Safe Deposit Company are to be merged. The stockholders of the two institutions will meet on July 21 to act on the question.

Building Loan Men to Meet.

The seventh annual convention of the New York State League of Co-operative Savings and Building Loan Associations will be held at Watertown July 20 and 21. Papers will be read, and addresses made by Mayor Bingham of Watertown, President Howell of the association, prof. A. B. Kenyon, and F. C. Leubuscher of New York; Arthur C. Jameson of Ogdensburg, and Thomas J. Muldoon and Stephen W. Hamilton of Brooklyn. A feature of the second day of the convention will be tributes by the delegates to the late Judge Dexter upon his work for Co-operative Savings and Building Loan Associations.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Crop News Brings Reactions in Majority of Stocks.

Several Conspicuous Exceptions to General Decline—Amalgamated Advances Two Points—Sharp Rise in Several Specialties.

Movements in yesterday's stock market were very irregular, but in the majority of cases the final prices showed declines from the previous day's close. Amalgamated Copper and a half dozen other stocks were bid up, while the majority of the list, including most of the active stocks recently the leaders of the market, were under selling pressure and receding from the prices recorded in the last hour on Wednesday. Profit taking was the principal source of the selling, though traders helped along the movement by further short sales. The crop news indicating serious loss in some of the Western States, confirming earlier reports, was one of the chief causes for the day's selling. Some disappointment was probably felt also at the further postponement of the Northern Securities injunction decision. Only in exceptional cases did the day's losses amount to as much as 1 point, but the declines extended to the vast majority of issues.

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Manipulation of Amalgamated.

Thomas W. Lawson and Jacob Field in turn were given credit for the movement which occurred in Amalgamated Copper. It was the most active stock of the day, and, moreover, it rose more than 2 points, while Union and Southern Pacific and Reading and other stocks which have recently been the leaders were declining. There was no news to account for the advance in Amalgamated, and in fact no effort to make news to fit the occasion, as is so often done. The Street was convinced that the whole thing was manipulation, designed partly it was thought to facilitate selling in other parts of the list. Out of the total in all stocks of 686,000 shares Amalgamated Copper supplied over 100,000 shares, being a large proportion of the whole day's business.

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Traction Stocks Firm.

Metropolitan was one of the strong stocks, and its strength was communicated to some extent to the other tractions. The suggestion for the advance in Metropolitan was said to come from the covering of some shorts in the stock for the account of the trader whose suspension was announced yesterday. The amount of stock bought for this account was not in itself sufficient to materially affect the market, but the occasion was one calculated to induce other shorts to cover at the same time, and the combined movement was enough to put the stock up about a point. More than half of the advance was subsequently lost. Manhattan Elevated fell a substantial fraction on trading in less than 2,000 shares. There is very little speculation in this stock these days, since its position so far as dividend possibilities are concerned is now definitely established. It is from investors that the demand at present and in future is likely to come.

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Specialties Advanced by Pools.

A pool operating in Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis preferred succeeded in putting that stock up from 68 to 72, and after a 1-point reaction it closed with a net gain of 2¼ points. Though guaranteed 4 per cent., the stock has not apparently a very wide market, being in the class of the specialties, which have very little initiative of their own. St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred was another of this group that went contrary to the general market yesterday. The theory of the bulls on this stock is that in view of the relations of the stock to the Rock Island refunding plan it will have to be taken care of by the insiders.

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Air Brake Decision Without Effect.

There was no trading yesterday in New York Air Brake on the announcement of the suit of the Westinghouse Company against the New York Air Brake being decided in favor of Westinghouse, nor was there any material change in the quotation for the stock. There has been very little trading in New York Air Brake for a long time past.

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Grangers All Lower on Crop News.

The day's contribution to the crop news was reflected in declines in all the grangers. In the case of Union Pacific the crop news was supplemented by the postponement of the injunction decision. St. Paul lost a point, but in the other stocks the declines were fractional. In regard to the harvesting of the Winter wheat crop Dun's Review says:

"There is still delay because of excessive moisture, and in Kansas considerable damage has been done to the wheat crop, but in many cases the subsequent weather was so favorable that harvesting was only postponed, while the quantity proved close to expectations. Reports indicate that in sections where the wheat was fully matured when the storm came the quality will be very poor. Outside the flooded district a large percentage of the Winter wheat is harvested, and threshing is progressing rapidly."

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26⅝d per ounce and in New York at 57¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¼c.

On the Stock Exchange 3,600 shares of Phenix sold at .26@.25.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,200 shares of Comstock sold at .09@.08; 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.15, 100 Confidence at .75, 10 Ontario at 3.85, 2,900 Phenix at .27@.25, 100 Union Consolidated at .32.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 14.—Incorporated today:

C. O. D. Stamp Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—D. J. Power, Harry Strouse, and Sigmund Mayer, New York.

The Idler Publishing Company, New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—W. P. Deluna, George Bleekman, and Mary C. Dwight, New York City.

The Tonnelo Publishing Company, New York City; capital, $9,000. Directors—Walter Tonnelo and Francis Bellamy, New York City, and N. W. Bowles, Greenwich, Conn.

Hanover Court, New York City, (real estate;) capital, $1,000. Directors—W. K. Aston, F. B. Morrell, and C. J. A. Tallman, New York City.

Corcoran Construction Company, New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—N. A. Corcoran, Newark, N. J.; Pierce P. Lahens, Nutley, N. J., and C. S. Denton, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Realty Owners, Brooklyn; capital, $25,000. Directors—William Laemmels, A. D. Constant, and E. W. T. Peterson, Brooklyn.

Willard Appleton Company, New York City, (loan money;) capital, $600. Directors—W. J. Parker and E. A. Putnam, New York City, and E. I. Quenzer, Brooklyn.

Liberty Furniture Company, Jamestown; capital, $40,000. Directors—P. P. Johnson, O. M. Johnson, and L. C. Stewart, Jamestown.

H. C. Reynolds Company, Albany, (furniture;) capital, $25,000. Directors—R. C. Reynolds, N. T. Reynolds, and A. C. Bunip, Troy.

Country Home Company of Albany, (real estate;) capital, $50,000. Directors—J. A. Lanson, W. L. Woolett, and John W. Woolett, Albany.

The Williams-Collins Company, New York City, (publishing;) capital, $25,000. Directors—A. B. Glen, A. J. Dittmar, and S. G. Mauherin, New York City.

Ideal Lighting Company, New Rochelle; capital, $5,000. Directors—G. H. Blume, D. Benkhorst, and C. S. Roberts, New Rochelle.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Camden Construction Supply Company, Camden; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Howard D. Miller, Chauncey B. Hollinger, and William B. Knight.

The Davis-Chase Manufacturing Company, Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Alfred B. Davis, Ernest H. Chase, and Frank M. Wigginas.

United States Lithograph Company, Jersey City; filed amendments to articles of incorporation.

The Essex and Hudson Construction Company, Newark; franchises surrendered.

The American Brick, Cement, and Tiling Company, Newark; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Joseph L. Sackman, Heinrich Meick, and Alfred Hamilton.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, July 15.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Woodlawn Rd	32—Fridenberg vs Bischiart
2—Stoothoff vs Stoothoff	34—Weed vs Sherwood
3—Silberstein vs Berti	35—Steinmann vs Worthington
4—In re E 157th St	36—Feiss vs Lichtenberg
5—In re Orchard St	37—Thaler vs Thaler
6—Maxwell vs Lieberman	38—Busker vs Fonkowitz
7—Wm Gardam & Son vs Batterson	39—Fund vs Kahlenberg
8—Gadski-Tauscher vs Graff	40—In re New E R Bdge
9—O'Reilly vs Dahlke	41—Cunningham vs N Y City Ry Co
10—Title Guar & Tr Co vs Fish	42—Bohre vs same
11—Dasien vs Jayne	43—McDonald vs Met St Ry Co
12—Apfel vs Monfried	44—Brienza vs Rofrano
13—Coughlan vs Hayes	45—Whits vs Raymond
14—In re Young	46—Zimmermann vs Flood
15—Simmonds vs Simmonds	47—Bendheim vs Rutsky
16—People, &c., vs Federal Bank	48—Kip vs Hollingsworth, in re Weiss
17—Rosenthal vs First Hungarian Cong B, &c	49—Wall vs Richardson
18—Bernstein vs Rosenthal Mfg Co	50—Schmidt vs N Y C & H R R R Co
19—Wallace vs Weir	51—Bruns vs same
20—Wentsch vs Wentsch	52—Wilmot vs Wilmot
21—Conley vs McClellan	53—Unter vs Beer
22—Taylor vs Matt Taylor Paving Co	54—Reessing vs Stadtmuller
23—In re Kenetick	54¼—Same vs same
24—Young vs Wilmot	55—Ind Radom Aid Assn vs Katz
25—Hanley vs Weber	56—Stokes vs Bradley
26—Loos vs Snyder	57—Hennessy vs L G Schrosder Co
27—Rankin vs Brown	58—Goldberg vs Goldberg
28—Spears vs Elderd	59—City of N Y vs Princess of Wales Co
29—Niebuhr vs McCadoo	60—In re Peck & McCann
30—In re New E R Bdge	61—Lang vs Colwell
31—Talamo vs Romolo	62—In re Freedman
32—Johnston vs Woodend	63—Douglass vs Schulss
	64—In re McAvoy

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Estates of Pickett, infants	Ferdinand Michel
Emma S Faile	Mary Becker
Ellen A von Fliedner	Ida C Clarke
Amelia Rosenthal	Joseph S Stout
Harry E Sutton	Peter J Moran
Amelia Balzer	Maria Fickbohm
Cornelia Storer	Jacob Ebeling

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Thorne for the People.

1—Bella Harris	Pleadings
Percy Harris	1—Samuel Hoffman
2—Joseph Miller	2—Jacob Kaplan
3—James Votsz	3—Annie Heldeman
4—Ross Ball	Harry Heldeman
5—Mary Bonnell	4—Wm H J Murphy
6—Vincenzo Ribostello	5—Israel Rosenberg
Salvatore Prisco	6—Fred'k Rasmussen
7—Frank Frawley	7—Hyman May
Edward Flemming	8—David Newmark
8—Stephen Bilikowski	9—Frank Veraldo
9—Oscar White	William Zane
10—Clarence Castar	Henry Heints
11—Joseph Zabrowski	10—Thomas Willoughby
12—Robert Smith	11—Charles Martin
13—Eugene Warner	12—Frank Curtis
14—William M Falvey	John Copps
	Edward Anderson

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Clarke for the People.

1—Frederick Hess	8—Henry P Binns
2—Joseph Davis	9—George Wilson
3—Charles Adams	10—Charles E Green
Jacob Smith	11—George Meyers
4—Peter Stadleopoulos	12—Charles Thurm
5—John Reilly	13—Joseph Muller
6—Sarah Donovan	14—Wilbur N Marshall
7—John D Hunter	15—Giuseppe Maffieo

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—(June term continued.)—Recess to July 18.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Glose, shoes; 57 White Street.

Bay State Mercantile Company, Memphis, Tenn.; Estella Roth, corsets, infants' wear; 467 Broadway.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. C. Donovan, notions; C. B. Robertson, 19 West Nineteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Benedict, Pollak & Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; C. Benedict, notions, clothing, and furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Badger Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Ellinger, cloaks and waists; 627 Broadway.

Bowman & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; H. H. Bowman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Blankenberg, Gehrman & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Blankenberg, notions, hosiery, and underwear; Victoria Hotel.

Bernheimer, L., Spokane, Washington, woolens; Hoffman House.

Corliss, Coon & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. A. Corliss, shirts; Grand Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bousher, cloaks and suits; 3 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Eisenberg, N., Baltimore, Md.; L. F. Fleishman, boots and shoes; Hotel Navarre.

Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; O. M. White, upholstery goods; 438 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.

"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; F. J. Hughes, hats; 4 Washington Place; St. Denis Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Rice, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. J. Wilson, china and lamps; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Gilaland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; G. Galland, underwear; 101 Wooster Street; Hotel Imperial.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Foley, furnishing goods; 530 Broadway.

Grauman-Henchey-Cross Company, Louisville, Ky.; P. E. Henchey, cloaks, suits, waists, notions, and laces; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Savoy.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Mellen, flowers and feathers; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hirsch, Elson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Hirsch, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Kaufman, C., & Sons, Washington, D. C.; J. C. Kaufman, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Lipman, Wolf & Co., Portland, Ore.; L. N. Levinson, cloaks, suits, and waists; S. H. Davis, ladies' underwear, veilings, and leather goods; Mrs. Eno, white ant needlework; I. Stahl, millinery; 45 Leonard Street.

May Clothing and Shoe Company, Denver, Col.; T. J. Milroy, hats and caps; 4 Washington Place; St. Denis Hotel.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; E. Friend, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Ore.; F. M. Hamburger, millinery; 438 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

O'Farrell & Funkenstein, Athens, Ga.; L. Funkenstein, upholstery goods; Criterion Hotel.

Patrick, F. A., & Co., Duluth, Minn.; M. J. Yockey, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Robinson & Winn Clothing Company, Lawrence, Kan.; M. Robinson, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Robert Brothers, Portland, Ore.; H. Roberts, cloaks; 274 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Seelig, M., Kansas City, Mo.; clothing; Criterion Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Bach, dry goods; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Albert.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Bosch, cloaks and waists; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Savoy.

Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Thorne, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Wolcott.

Waite & Sabine, Lewiston, Me.; J. T. Waite, shirts; Hotel Imperial.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Farrell, boys' clothing; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Wolcott; G. H. Urweiler, embroideries; Hoffman House.

Waldheim Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. I. Waldman, cloaks; Hotel Netherland.

Wolf, H., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Wolf, linens and laces; Hotel Albert.

Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; T. N. Stitt, dry goods; D. T. Davis, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Alta	.06	.06	L. W. Con.	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.07	.07	Mexican	.91	1.00
Andes	.19	.20	Occ. Con.	.79	.79
Belcher	.16	.17	Ophir	2.80	2.90
B. & Belcher	.90	1.10	Overman	.16	.18
Bullion	.16	.18	Potosi	.06	.07
Caledonia	.55	.55	Savage	.17	.21
Chal. Con.	.19	.20	Sag Belcher	.07	.07
Choller	.16	.17	Sierra Nev.	.27	.32
Confidence	.70	.75	Syndicate	.04	.04
C. C. & Va.	1.10	1.15	St. Louis	.10	.10
C. Imperial	.01	.01	Union Con.	.27	.35
Crown Point	.11	.12	Utah Con.	.14	.14
G. & Curry	.14	.15	Yel. Jacket	.17	.18
Hale & Norc.	.70	.75	Silver Bars	57⅞	58
Julia	.06	.08	Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Justice	.18	.20	Telegraph	.07½	.07⅛
Kentucky C.	.02	.02			

Mexican Dollars—Thursday, 46@47⅛; Wednesday, 46@47⅛.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
C. C. Consol	7½	7⅝	Little Puck	3⅝	3¾
Dr. Jackpot	4½	4½	L. Bessie	2⅞	2¾
Elkton	64½	65	M. Gibson	4¾	5½
El Paso	87¼	88½	New Haven	2¾	3⅛
Gold Dollar	4½	5	Pharmacist	3	3¾
G. Sovereign	6¾	6½	Portland	158	158
Isabella	15	20	Rose Maud	4¾	5
Keystone	3¾	4¾	Rose Nicol	1¼	1¾
Lexington	5¾	5¾	Work	6¾	6¾

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

No Light Yet as to Sweetser, Pembrook & Co.'s Affairs.

Promised Statement Postponed on Advice of Creditors' Committee—Many Accounts Yet to be Corrected.

It was announced yesterday by George Putnam, a member of the firm of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., now in liquidation, that the statement of the firm's financial affairs promised a few days ago would not be given out at present. The decision to withhold this statement was arrived at after a conference with the Creditors' Committee. Mr. Putnam said that no accurate estimate had yet been made of the amount realized from the auction of the firm's stock, which ended six weeks ago, and that there was still real estate in Cleveland, Ohio; Hoboken, and New Orleans to be disposed of, and a large number of accounts to be collected.

The firm also has a lease on the building it occupies until Feb. 1, 1905. The Astor estate has offered to take this off its hands at 50 per cent. of the rental, but there are hopes that a more profitable arrangement can be made.

Mr. Putnam was asked about the arrangements as to the employes engaged on contract. He said that the firm had 334 employes, all of whom but the porters and boys were on contract. The latter were let go as soon as the firm ceased active business, and of the contract men 75 per cent. have secured new positions. The others are still being regularly paid.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

No Allowance for Glass Broken in Transit—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Judge Henderson M. Somerville, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by Semon Bache & Co. of New York against the assesement of duty on an importation of window glass, with out deduction for 2,700 square feet broken in transit. As the quantity broken was less than 10 per cent. of the whole importation the Collector refused to allow the importers to abandon it.

Agents of

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Midsummer Business Not Stagnant—Deals in East Fifty first Street American Basements—Building Activities in the Bronx—A Charles Street Sale.

Louis Lese has, through George Brettell & Sons, bought from Julia C. Berdell 306 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a three-story frame house, lot 60 by 100.11.

Otto Aubert has sold to Joseph Roberts 1,625 and 1,627 Lexington Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 40.10 by 47.6.

American Basement Houses Sold.

Douglas Robinson, C. S. Brown & Co. have sold for John T. and James A. Farley the five-story American basement dwelling 3 East Fifty-first Street, a new fireproof structure, adjoining the Union Club, on lot 32.6 by 100.

W. W. & T. M. Hall have sold to John H. Hanan 23 East Fifty-first Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, plot 20 by 100.5.

Bernhard Klingenstein has sold three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 350 feet west of Lenox Avenue, to Mulligan & Tiernan, for immediate improvement. Weiss & Co. were the brokers.

Greenwich Village Realty Deal.

The front and rear house 88 Charles Street, lot 25 by 100, has been sold by M. J. Feltman for the John Schneider estate.

Sachs & Co. have sold to Gillis & Geoghegan 218 West Sixty-fourth Street, a five-story twenty-family flat, lot 25 by 100.

The tenth floor in the Century Building in Thirty-fourth Street, west of Fifth Avenue, has been leased by the O'Rourke Engineering and Construction Company of the Century Realty Company.

To Improve Harlem Property.

Morris Weiss has sold to a builder, who will improve the property, three lots, 75 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 350 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold to M. O'Neil Galvin for Oliver C. and Frederick W. Moore 417 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Max Marx has sold to Carl Rosenberger 1,634 and 1,636 Amsterdam Avenue, five-story flats, with stores, plots 25 by 100 each.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought 541 West Fifty-seventh Street, a five-story tenement, lot 25 by 100.

Rounding Up Mid-Town Holdings.

Dr. A. Palmer has, through Frederick T. Barry, sold 120 East Fifty-ninth Street, a four-story business building, 16.8 by 100.5, to G. Willett Van Nest. Mr. Van Nest now owns a plot 58 feet on Fifty-ninth Street and 33 feet on Fifty-eighth Street, as he had acquired 122 and 124 East Fifty-ninth Street and 123 and 125 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Stokes & Knowles have sold 164 Linden Street, 25 by 60 by 75, a three-story double frame flat, for George J. Stroh.

The leasehold property 47 West Forty-seventh Street has been sold by the Trustees of Columbia University, through Douglas Robinson, C. S. Brown & Co., to Elizabeth Dinsmore.

Harris & Siegel have sold to Morris Asinof 996 Brook Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

More Bronx Realty Disposed Of.

Haynes & Pittman have sold, in conjunction with L. Selig, 950 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, a three-family house, for E. T. Quade to Zussman & Emeline, and 952 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, also a three-family house, for Herz & Co. to Mr. Elkein.

Haynes & Pittman have sold to Mrs. Sheinare 944 Stebbins Avenue, a three-family house, for M. T. Anderson.

D. H. Jackson & Co. have sold for Ernst & Co. to Aderberg & Berman the five-story triple flat 998 Brook Avenue, on lot 36.6 by 129.

Noteworthy Leasing Transactions.

Heil & Stern have leased for the Mutual Real Estate Company 25,000 feet of space in the building 472 Broadway to Rosenwasser Brothers, for a term of years, at a total rental of $35,000; for Joseph L. and Alexander Graf, the store, basement, and sub-basement at 812 Broadway to B. Shackman & Co., for a term of years, at a total rental of $25,000; for the Judkins & McCormick Company, 15,000 feet in the Cluett Building, 19, 21, and 23 West Eighteenth Street, to Joseph B. Flaherty, for a term of years, a total rental $20,000, and for L. F. Post, the entire upper part of the building 547 Broadway, for a term of years, at a total rental of $21,000.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have leased for Mayer & Bernheimer to a client for five years, at an aggregate rental of $10,000, 211 Chrystie Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Joseph Adrian has leased to Eva Chapman the four-story dwelling 36 West Twenty-first Street, at an aggregate rental of $1,800.

Charles Galewski has purchased from Henry A. Ficke 319 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story double flat adjoining the corner of Manhattan Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

28th St, 225 East, n s, 291.8 ft e of 3d Av, 18.4x98.9, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to James N. Webb..$17,100

123th St, 40 West, s s, 397.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 37.6x99.11, six-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, E. E. Knapp 53,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

No. 212 East 126th St, for a six-story brick flat, 30x86.11; N. Greenblatt of 227 Madison St, owner; Rouse & Sloan of 396 Broadway, architects; cost, $35,000.

Nos. 178 to 184 2d St, for two six-story brick flats and stores, 43.6x92.10; E. L. Winthrop of 242 East Houston St, owner; E. Badt of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $100,000.

Mapes Av, e s, 92 ft n of 190th St, three-story frame tenement, 25x64.10; E. Blosius of 226 East 217th St, owner; Thomas W. Lamb of 3 East 28th St, architect; cost, $7,000.

157th St, n s, 49 ft w of Melrose Av, six-story brick tenement, 55x37; Charles C. Hauselk of 2,040 7th Av, owner; Schickel & Ditmas of 111 5th Av, architects; cost, $45,000.

166th St, s s, 31 ft e of Franklin St, three-story brick tenements, 37.6x88; Edward A. Berry of 1,149 Boston Road, owner; Dickerson & Adolin of 149th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $84,000.

Seton Av, w s, 300 ft w of Jefferson Av, three-story frame dwelling, 23x51; Axel W. Parson of Edenwald, owner; Gustave Anderson of 344 Pleasant Av, architect; cost, $3,500.

169th St, n s, 214 ft w of Fox St, three-story frame tenement, 30x46; Joseph Wild of 1,110 Home St, owner; Dewey Falk of 2,785 3d Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

185th St, n s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, five-story brick tenement, 45x85.6; Caroline Wall of 338 East 126th St, owner; J. P. Walthar of 147 East 125th St, architect; cost, $40,000.

11th St, s s, 125 ft e of White Plains Av, two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 25x28; Roner Bertrand of White Plains Av, William's Bridge, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Nos. 212 to 218 East 55th St, to a two-story brick storage; Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company of 211 East 55th St, owner; F. Baylies of 33 Bible House, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 1,842 and 1,846 2d Av, to two five-story brick tenements; Rosenwasser & Weinberger of 308 2d St, owners; D. Reissmann of 30 1st St, architect; cost, $14,000.

No. 3 State St, to a three-and-a-half-story and basement brick house; Hungarian Emigrant Home, on premises, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 1,429 2d Av, and No. 253 East 74th St, to two four-story brick tenements and store; L. Grimm of 1,427 2d Av, owner; C. F. Winkelman of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,000.

237th St, n s, 450 ft e of Adler St, two-story frame dwelling, 25.6x35; Benjamin H. Irving, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 3d Av, architect; cost, $1,000.

180th St, n s, 100 ft w of Aqueduct Av, one-story frame laboratory, 110x33, New York University, owner; Collin B. Bliss of University Heights, architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, July 14.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 124th St, 201.10x100; Clementine M. Silverman to Clementine M. Silverman and another, (mtg $110,000,) other consideration and..... $100

BANK ST, s e corner of Washington St, 18.2x51.6x25.6x48.8; Ida C. Stege to Herman Schwartz and another, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BROADWAY, s e corner of Fairview Av, 26x100x28.5x100.3; City Real Estate Company; to Alfred C. Bachman, other consideration and..... 100

BROADWAY, s e corner of Fairview Av, 25x100x28.5x100.3; Alfred C. Bachman to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and..... 100

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 415 ft n of 161st St, 18x100; Anna M. Decker to Lydia Christlein, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

CHRYSTIE ST, 116, e s, 25x100; Louis Gordon and others to Samuel Fensterheim and another, (mtg $23,000)..... Nom.

CLINTON AV, s w corner of 170th St, 0.5x3.7; Ann Coogan to John Robinson and another..... Nom.

EAGLE AV, e s, 25 ft n of 161st St, 75x100; James D. MacDonald to Nora A. Mullany, (mtg $32,000,) other consideration and..... 100

EAGLE AV, w s, 97.3 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x99.4x25.1x99.1; Catherine Bradley to George Ott, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

HENRY ST, s s, 194.9 ft w of Clinton St, 24.11x44.4x irregular; Theresa Schmeidler to Leopold Schmeidler..... 100

HOME ST, n w corner of Barretto St, 25x69.5x32.9x66; James C. Gaffney to Julie Duffrin, (mtg $16,000)..... Nom.

INTERIOR gore at centre line of block between 116th and 116th Sts, and 100 ft e of Lenox Av, runs w 25x n e —x 58.2; Samuel Jackson to Leo M. Klein..... Nom.

INTERIOR gore at centre line of block between 115th and 116th Sts, and 100 ft e of Lenox Av, runs w 25x n e —x 58.2; Leo M. Klein to David J. Frankel and others..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 155, e s, 15x100; Edward L. Ludlow to Ellen M. Hennessy.. 20,000

LOT 19, map of 120 lots of Daily estate; Hudson P. Rose to Rosina Schmitzer.. Nom.

LOT 30, map of 120 lots of Daily estate; Hudson P. Rose to Nicola Galante..... Nom.

LOT 112, map 473, Haight estate, Westchester; Ephraim B. Levy to Mike Juskino..... Nom.

LOT 275, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Louis Jacobi..... Nom.

LOTS 127, 128, and 129, revised map of Seneca Park; John Bowsky to Bridget Bowsky..... Nom.

LOTS 573, 613, and 614, map of Van Nest Park; Frederick Doerr to Hermann Keil, ½ part..... Nom.

OAK TREE PLACE, 897, n s, 16.8x115; Louis Eickwort to William L. Hughes and wife, (mtg $3,500)..... Nom.

OLIVER ST, 65, w s, 25.3x99.6x irregular; Maddalena Avimarco and another to Giuseppe Lisanti, 2-3 part, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

ORCHARD ST, s w corner of Delancey St, 25x87.6; Julius Feinberg to Fernando Wood, all title, (mtg $57,500)..... Nom.

PARK AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 117th St, 101x90; Samuel Grodginsky and others to Samuel Williams, ¼ part, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and..... 100

PEROT ST, n s, 140.10 ft w of Sedgwick Av, 15.8x98; the Northwestern Construction Company to Charles G. Cunningham, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and..... 100

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of Gun Hill Road, 78.1x22.2x76.9x9.2; Amanda Bussing to Kate Joyce..... Nom.

WEST END AV, 165, w s, 25x80; Rose T. Levisohn to Francesco G. Astarita, (mtg $14,500)..... Nom.

WILLIS AV, 208, e s, 25x75; Jacob C. Schneider to Charles Reinke, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, 132 and 134, e s, 34.6x68; Gerson Hyman to Charles I. Weinstein, (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, 132 and 134, e s, 42.6x68; the Sisters of the Divine Compassion to Julius Shweitzer..... 45,500

2D AV, w s, 75.6 ft s of 106th St, 25.3x73; David Reggel to Hyman Markofsky, (mtg $12,500,) other consideration and..... 100

3D AV, s e corner of 170th St, 80x209x irregular; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, and others, to Louis A. Scheuch, (mtgs $45,000)..... 1,000

5TH AV, 436 and 438, w s, 49.5x100; Archibald D. Russell to Jacob Dreicer and another, (mtg $400,000)..... Nom.

8TH AV, 2,700, e s, 24.8x100; William S. Livingston to Samuel J. Springer and others, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

8TH AV, 2,762, e s, 25.1x100; William S. Livingston to Samuel I. Pringer and others, (mtgs $14,000)..... 100

9TH AV, s e corner of 50th St, 44x80; New York County Realty Company to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and..... 100

9TH AV, n s, 280 ft e of 4th St, 25x114, Wakefield; Filomena Cipolla to Axel F. Larson and another..... 100

29TH ST, 403 and 405 East, 41.8x75; Louis Kotzen to Mollie Sklamberg, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and..... 575

29TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to John McElroy..... 100

45TH ST, 433 West, 22.6x100.4; Mary J. McGinn to Mary McGinn, (mtg $10,000).. Nom.

52D ST, 322 East, 19x100.5; Justina Phelps to Yetta Berkowitz, quitclaim..... 25

52D ST, 318 and 322 East, 87x100.5; Yetta Berkowitz to Rosehill Realty Company, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and.. 100

52D ST, s s, 237 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.5; Wilhelmina Witte to Yetta Berkowitz, quitclaim..... Nom.

60TH ST, 157 East, 20x100.5; Thomas W. Churchill, referee, to Lucia M. Solis-Cohen..... 19,300

75TH ST, 212 and 214 East, 39.2x102.2; Charles Hilas to Paul T. Kammerer, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and.. 100

81ST ST, 135 West, 19.8x102.2; Frances A. Johnson to Hoffman Miller, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

82D ST, s s, 362.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.9x72.2; Thomas F. Moore to Thomas P. Spencer, other consideration and..... 100

88TH ST, 53 East, 25.6x100.8; Charles Helborn to William C. F. Paul, (mtg $27,500,) other consideration and..... 100

96TH ST, 327 and 329 West; 38th St, 310 to 326 West; W. B. Tubby & Brother against E. Mann Vynne and another, June 30, 1904..... 51,232

110TH ST, 4 and 6 East; Federal Tiling and Mantel Company against Emil Loewy and another, June 24, 1904..... 525

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSON, Ellen, to Hobart J. Park and another, trustees; Marion Av, e s, 25 ft s of 195th St, 3 years..... $6,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Maria L. Oliver; Broadway, s e corner of Fairview Av, 3 years..... 4,000

BAYMANN, Herman, to Louis Scheuner; 64th St, 215 West; also 64th St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,500

BLACK, Henry, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 41st St, 206 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 22,500

BRYAN, Frances A., to Harry C. Bryan; Trinity Av, 1,048, 3 years..... 3,000

CUNNINGHAM, Charles G., to Northwestern Construction Company; Perot St, n s, 146.10 ft w of Sedgwick Av, prior mtg $3,000, installments..... 1,100

DOSSO, John E., to Cyrus Hitchcock; Lot 138, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 2,700

DREICER, Jacob, and another to Archibald D. Russell; 5th Av, 436 and 438, s w corner of 39th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 400,000

DUNN, Max, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 111th St, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,900

ELKANN, Washington, and another to Sophia Elkann, widow; 90th St, 226 East, prior mtg $15,850, 2 years, 6 per cent.. 1,500

FAY, Mildred, to William Rankin; 108th St, s s, 270 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 1,500

FELDMAN, Nathan, and another to Addison Thomas; 4th St, 350 to 354 East, 5 years..... 60,000

FELDMAN, Nathan, to Abraham Nevins and another; 4th St, 350 to 354 East, demand, 6 per cent..... 17,700

FENSTERHEIM, Samuel, and another to Louis Gordon and others; Chrystie St, 116, prior mtg $23,000, 6 years, 6 per cent..... 7,150

FISHER, William, to Emanuel Alexander; 251 St, 254 West, 1 year..... 2,000

FRIEDMAN, Charles, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Thompson St, s w corner of Prince St, 5 years..... 67,500

FURLONG, Alice C., and another to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Rider Av, n e corner of 135th St, 5 years..... 18,000

GAFFNEY, James C., to Staten Island Savings Bank; Home St, n w corner of Barretto St, 1 year..... 16,000

GALAUTE, Nicola, to Hudson R. Rose; Lot 33, map of 120 lots of Daily estate, due July 1, 1909..... 300

GEOGHEGAN, Patrick A., to Rosana C. Hafner; 8th Av, e s, 49.4 ft n of 33d St, prior mtg $30,000, due Aug. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 5,000

GINSBERG, Isidor, and another to the Title Insurance Company; 113th St, 121 to 125 East, 1 year..... 20,000

GOTTLIEB, Louis S., to Louis Becker; 98th St, 102 West, prior mtg, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

GUARDI, Michael, to American Mortgage Company; Cornelia St, 14, due Dec. 1, 1906..... 5,000

HARDMAN, Margaret E., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 98, map of 120 lots, Daily estate, 5 years..... 550

HEINSFURTHER, Sophia, to Jacob Michel; 1st Av, 978, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 17,000

HOLER, Frank J., to Harlem Savings Bank; 155th St, 611 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 9,500

HOLER, Frank J., to Robert H. Bergman; 155th St, 611 East, 6 per cent..... 500

HOLLAND, Arthur P., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 113th St, 133 East, 1 year..... 5,500

HUGHES, William L. and wife to Louis Eickwort; Oaktree Place, 897, due Jan. 13, 1909, 6 per cent..... 1,300

HUTTER, Leopold, to William Crawford; Webster Av, n w s, 183.2 ft s w of 161st St, 3 years..... 1,350

KEIL, Herman, to Minnie Hornickel; Lots 573, 613, and 614, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year..... 2,000

KEIL, Herman, to Charles Keil; Lots 573, 613, and 614, map of Van Nest Park, prior mtge $2,000, 1 year..... 1,500

KOSTER, Otto, and wife to Leopold Jonas; 134th St, s s, 25 ft e of Brown Place, 3 years..... 1,250

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to New York County Realty Company; 9th Av, s e corner of 50th St, prior mtg $36,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 7,500

MARKOFSKY, Heyman, to David Reggel; 2d Av, w s, 75.6 ft s of 106th St, due Aug. 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MAULTASCH, Isaak, to New York Mortgage and Security Company; 97th St, 233 East, 3 years..... 10,000

MAULTASCH, Isaak, to Jonas Weil and another; 97th St, 233 East, prior mtg $10,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,000

MURPHY, Phebe A., to Alice C. Frazier; 125th St, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

OPOZNAUER, Rosa, to Sam Katz; 106th St, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $43,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,500

PHILLIPS, Franklin, to Charles F. Halstead, guardian; 107th St, 77 East, 3 years..... 6,900

REILING, Paul, to Rollin H. Lynde; Lincoln St, Lot 242, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years..... 2,800

REILING, Paul, to Rollin H. Lynde; Lincoln St, Lot 241, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years..... 2,000

REINKE, Charles, to George Oestreich; Willis Av, 206, 3 years..... 4,500

ROESLER, Richard, to Rollin H. Lynde; Van Buren St, s w s, 337.11 ft s e of Morris Park Av, Van Nest, 3 years..... 2,800

RONGINSKY, Pincus, to David Gordon; Forsyth St, 62 and 64, due Sept. 13, 1904, 6 per cent..... 2,000

RUDDEN, James, to William Rankin; 108th St, s s, 245 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 1,500

SCHEUCH, Louis A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 3d Av, s e corner of 170th St..... 60,000

SCHNACKENBERG, John, to Harlem Savings Bank; Tinton Av, s e corner of Home St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., and another to City Mortgage Company; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 123d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 55,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., and another to City Mortgage Company; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 124th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 55,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., and another to City Mortgage Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 40.11 ft n of 123d St, 2 mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent., each..... 37,500

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., and another to City Mortgage Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 40.11 ft s of 124th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 37,500

SOLIS-COHEN, Lucia M., to Jessie Gillender; 60th St, 167 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

SPENCER, Thomas P., to the New York Savings Bank; 82d St, s s, 362.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, due June 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

SPENCER, Thomas P., to Edward C. Wilson; 82d St, s s, 362.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $16,000, 2 years. 5,000

SPRINGER, Samuel J., and others, to William S. Livingston; 8th Av, 2,760 and 2,762, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $28,000, 3 years, each..... 4,000

STOW, John A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 10th St, 218 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,500

STUBENVOLL, Frederick, and another to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Samuel St, n s, 150 ft w of Southern Boulevard, due Dec. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 12,000

TOMPKINS, Julie C., and others to Ida A. Gardner; Eldridge St, 166 and 168, 5 years..... 25,000

UEBELACHER, Christian, to Joseph A. Adler; 165th St, s s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years..... 3,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Gerson Hyman; 2d Av, 132 and 134, n e corner of St. Mark's Place, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 8,500

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Gerson Hyman; 2d Av, 132 and 134, n e corner of St. Mark's Place, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 18,000

WILTON, Charles, to Dora Hildesheimer; St. Ann's Av, e s, 175.4 ft n of 141st St, 3 years..... 6,000

Lis Pendens.

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 73.11 ft s of 120th St, 26.11x94.10; J. Frances Pease and another against Vena B. MacLean and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Koss & Warren.

7TH AV and 120th St, s w corner, 99.10x125; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company against Associate Realty Concern, incorporated, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith.

11TH AV, 716 to 730; Charles S. Appleby and another, trustee, against Martin A. Korff and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cannon & Cannon.

7168T ST, n s, 363 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Max Hillert against Albert Wolzel, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. C. Sommerich.

94TH ST, 70 West, and Worth St and West Broadway, s w corner, 61.3x55; Elizabeth J. Vreeland against Kate Purcell and another, (amended partition;) attorneys, Latron & Bonynge.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES FOR RENT

For Term of Years,

5 Story Factory Building,

N. W. Cor. 10th Av. & 24th St.

78x70;

part of site occupied for 40 years by Mitchell, Vance & Co.

PARTICULARS OF

HORACE S. ELY & CO.,

27 WEST 30TH ST. 21 LIBERTY ST.

107-113 WEST 25TH ST., ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV. NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9. ENTIRE OR SEPARATE. LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS. Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

79-81 NASSAU ST.

Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator; janitor service; rents, $250 to $2,400.

HERMAN L. H. EDGAR AGENT. 81 NASSAU ST. Tel. 2,370 Cortlandt.

Attractive offices, studios, 935 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 935 Broadway.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET IN DOWN-TOWN SECTION. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

23d St., 403-407 East.—Two fine lofts; must be seen to be appreciated; also ground floor space; will hold any weight.

Skilight Studios; offices, 131 East 34th; elevator heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 935 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 935 B'way.

Houses, buildings, lofts, stores, stables, to rent; all parts city. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Floor; all light; new building; 259 William, near Chambers St.; elevator; power; rent low.

Three light lofts, altered to suit. Griffin Roofing Co., 506 W. 26th St.

Bronx.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

100x104; John Bell Company against Walter A. Dick, owner and contractor.. 2,004

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CANNON ST, 90; Paul Hillman against Marcus Schiff and another, Feb. 24, 1904, by bond..... 2,275

CANNON ST, 90; Adolph Schwartz against Marcus Schiff and another, Feb. 25, 1904..... 450

CANNON ST, 90; Christ Holst against Marcus Schiff and another, Feb. 24, 1904. 7,000

81ST ST, 446 to 457 West; C. W. Wilson & Co. against Knickerbocker Chocolate Company, formerly Standard Rock Candy Company of New York and another, June 23, 1904, by bond..... 4,488

37TH ST, 327 and 329 West; 38th St, 310 to 326 West; W. B. Tubby & Brother against E. Mann Vynne and another, June 30, 1904..... 51,232

110TH ST, 4 and 6 East; Federal Tiling and Mantel Company against Emil Loewy and another, June 24, 1904..... 525

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Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

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BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Maria L. Oliver; Broadway, s e corner of Fairview Av, 3 years..... 4,000

BAYMANN, Herman, to Louis Scheuner; 64th St, 215 West; also 64th St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,500

BLACK, Henry, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 41st St, 206 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 22,500

BRYAN, Frances A., to Harry C. Bryan; Trinity Av, 1,048, 3 years..... 3,000

CUNNINGHAM, Charles G., to Northwestern Construction Company; Perot St, n s, 146.10 ft w of Sedgwick Av, prior mtg $3,000, installments..... 1,100

DOSSO, John E., to Cyrus Hitchcock; Lot 138, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 2,700

DREICER, Jacob, and another to Archibald D. Russell; 5th Av, 436 and 438, s w corner of 39th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 400,000

DUNN, Max, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 111th St, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,900

ELKANN, Washington, and another to Sophia Elkann, widow; 90th St, 226 East, prior mtg $15,850, 2 years, 6 per cent.. 1,500

FAY, Mildred, to William Rankin; 108th St, s s, 270 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 1,500

FELDMAN, Nathan, and another to Addison Thomas; 4th St, 350 to 354 East, 5 years..... 60,000

FELDMAN, Nathan, to Abraham Nevins and another; 4th St, 350 to 354 East, demand, 6 per cent..... 17,700

FENSTERHEIM, Samuel, and another to Louis Gordon and others; Chrystie St, 116, prior mtg $23,000, 6 years, 6 per cent..... 7,150

FISHER, William, to Emanuel Alexander; 251 St, 254 West, 1 year..... 2,000

FRIEDMAN, Charles, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Thompson St, s w corner of Prince St, 5 years..... 67,500

FURLONG, Alice C., and another to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Rider Av, n e corner of 135th St, 5 years..... 18,000

GAFFNEY, James C., to Staten Island Savings Bank; Home St, n w corner of Barretto St, 1 year..... 16,000

GALAUTE, Nicola, to Hudson R. Rose; Lot 33, map of 120 lots of Daily estate, due July 1, 1909..... 300

GEOGHEGAN, Patrick A., to Rosana C. Hafner; 8th Av, e s, 49.4 ft n of 33d St, prior mtg $30,000, due Aug. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 5,000

GINSBERG, Isidor, and another to the Title Insurance Company; 113th St, 121 to 125 East, 1 year..... 20,000

GOTTLIEB, Louis S., to Louis Becker; 98th St, 102 West, prior mtg, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

GUARDI, Michael, to American Mortgage Company; Cornelia St, 14, due Dec. 1, 1906..... 5,000

HARDMAN, Margaret E., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 98, map of 120 lots, Daily estate, 5 years..... 550

HEINSFURTHER, Sophia, to Jacob Michel; 1st Av, 978, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 17,000

HOLER, Frank J., to Harlem Savings Bank; 155th St, 611 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 9,500

HOLER, Frank J., to Robert H. Bergman; 155th St, 611 East, 6 per cent..... 500

HOLLAND, Arthur P., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 113th St, 133 East, 1 year..... 5,500

HUGHES, William L. and wife to Louis Eickwort; Oaktree Place, 897, due Jan. 13, 1909, 6 per cent..... 1,300

HUTTER, Leopold, to William Crawford; Webster Av, n w s, 183.2 ft s w of 161st St, 3 years..... 1,350

KEIL, Herman, to Minnie Hornickel; Lots 573, 613, and 614, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year..... 2,000

KEIL, Herman, to Charles Keil; Lots 573, 613, and 614, map of Van Nest Park, prior mtge $2,000, 1 year..... 1,500

KOSTER, Otto, and wife to Leopold Jonas; 134th St, s s, 25 ft e of Brown Place, 3 years..... 1,250

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to New York County Realty Company; 9th Av, s e corner of 50th St, prior mtg $36,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 7,500

MARKOFSKY, Heyman, to David Reggel; 2d Av, w s, 75.6 ft s of 106th St, due Aug. 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MAULTASCH, Isaak, to New York Mortgage and Security Company; 97th St, 233 East, 3 years..... 10,000

MAULTASCH, Isaak, to Jonas Weil and another; 97th St, 233 East, prior mtg $10,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,000

MURPHY, Phebe A., to Alice C. Frazier; 125th St, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

OPOZNAUER, Rosa, to Sam Katz; 106th St, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $43,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,500

PHILLIPS, Franklin, to Charles F. Halstead, guardian; 107th St, 77 East, 3 years..... 6,900

REILING, Paul, to Rollin H. Lynde; Lincoln St, Lot 242, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years..... 2,800

REILING, Paul, to Rollin H. Lynde; Lincoln St, Lot 241, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years..... 2,000

REINKE, Charles, to George Oestreich; Willis Av, 206, 3 years..... 4,500

ROESLER, Richard, to Rollin H. Lynde; Van Buren St, s w s, 337.11 ft s e of Morris Park Av, Van Nest, 3 years..... 2,800

RONGINSKY, Pincus, to David Gordon; Forsyth St, 62 and 64, due Sept. 13, 1904, 6 per cent..... 2,000

RUDDEN, James, to William Rankin; 108th St, s s, 245 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 1,500

SCHEUCH, Louis A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 3d Av, s e corner of 170th St..... 60,000

SCHNACKENBERG, John, to Harlem Savings Bank; Tinton Av, s e corner of Home St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., and another to City Mortgage Company; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 123d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 55,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., and another to City Mortgage Company; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 124th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 55,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., and another to City Mortgage Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 40.11 ft n of 123d St, 2 mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent., each..... 37,500

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., and another to City Mortgage Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 40.11 ft s of 124th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 37,500

SOLIS-COHEN, Lucia M., to Jessie Gillender; 60th St, 167 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

SPENCER, Thomas P., to the New York Savings Bank; 82d St, s s, 362.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, due June 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

SPENCER, Thomas P., to Edward C. Wilson; 82d St, s s, 362.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $16,000, 2 years. 5,000

SPRINGER, Samuel J., and others, to William S. Livingston; 8th Av, 2,760 and 2,762, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $28,000, 3 years, each..... 4,000

STOW, John A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 10th St, 218 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,500

STUBENVOLL, Frederick, and another to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Samuel St, n s, 150 ft w of Southern Boulevard, due Dec. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 12,000

TOMPKINS, Julie C., and others to Ida A. Gardner; Eldridge St, 166 and 168, 5 years..... 25,000

UEBELACHER, Christian, to Joseph A. Adler; 165th St, s s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years..... 3,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Gerson Hyman; 2d Av, 132 and 134, n e corner of St. Mark's Place, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 8,500

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Gerson Hyman; 2d Av, 132 and 134, n e corner of St. Mark's Place, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 18,000

WILTON, Charles, to Dora Hildesheimer; St. Ann's Av, e s, 175.4 ft n of 141st St, 3 years..... 6,000

Lis Pendens.

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 73.11 ft s of 120th St, 26.11x94.10; J. Frances Pease and another against Vena B. MacLean and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Koss & Warren.

7TH AV and 120th St, s w corner, 99.10x125; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company against Associate Realty Concern, incorporated, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith.

11TH AV, 716 to 730; Charles S. Appleby and another, trustee, against Martin A. Korff and another, (foreclosure

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Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell, July 15, 1904, 9:30 o'clock, at 115 East 51st St., Borough of Manhattan, by default in a certain chattel mortgage, the fixtures of a saloon.

By order Attorneys for Mortgagee.

Albert Baumann, auctioneer, will sell bric-a-brac evenings, at 223 Bowery.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS TENNER, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Frederick Haldy, receiver, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at No. 1,937 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows:
The fixtures of the cafe No. 1,937 Broadway, consisting of one oak buffet bar, one icebox, mirrors, counters, desks, cigar case, partitions, chairs, doors, tables, electric lamps, reflectors, wire screens, and other fixtures, crockery and glassware; also a large stock of wines, liquors, cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco, including champagnes, rums, vermouth, whiskies, brandies, ales and beers, Rhine wines, clarets, Burgundies, Sauternes, and other wines and liquors.
The receiver reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per cent. of its appraised value. FREDERICK HALDY, Receiver.
AUGUSTUS H. SKILLIN, Attorney for Receiver, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JULIUS TENNER, Bankrupt.
Personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at No. 1,937 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1904, at 10:30 A. M.
The property to be sold comprises saloon fixtures, consisting of one oak buffet bar, one icebox, mirrors, counters, desks, cigar case, partitions, chairs, tables, crockery, glassware, &c.; also a large stock of wines, liquors, cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco, including champagnes, rums, vermouth, whiskies, brandies, ales, beers, &c.
Dated New York, July 14, 1904.
By order of FREDERICK HALDY, Receiver.
AUGUSTUS H. SKILLIN, Attorney for Receiver, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

NO. 7,177.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCES E. FARNHAM, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Frances E. Farnham of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1904, the said Frances E. Farnham was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
July 14, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York:—GOTTSCHALK COHN, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated July 13th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Aug. 5, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 13, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS OSBORN, bankrupt. No. 7,152.
To the creditors of Francis Osborn of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1904, the said Francis Osborn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1904, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 13th, 1904.

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Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
INCLUDING ADMISSION TO
STEEPLECHASE PARK.
STEAMER TAURUS
of Iron Steamboat Fleet will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS.
Leave 31st St., East River, 7:30 A. M. Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, 8:30 A. M.
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TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
Leave Cortlandt Street Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 2:50, 4:30 P. M.
East 23d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.
Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 23d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
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ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10.50 A. M. 12:50 (1:20 Saturdays only), 1:50 (2:20 Saturdays only), 2:50 (3:30 Saturdays only), 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20 (9:50 Saturdays only), 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.

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SWITCHBACK, 50c. EXTRA.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION EVERY SUNDAY.

L. I. R. R. AND STEAMER "CHESTER W. CHAPIN." Special express train will leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; Brooklyn, Fulton Ferry, 8:35; Bedford, 8:20 A. M. Tickets on sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices commencing on Friday. Right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Staterooms, music and refreshments on steamer.

DELIGHTFUL SOUND TRIP

Saturday or Sunday.

HOTEL GLENWOOD HUNGARIA

(on the Sound). Regular Dinner $1, and a la carte. Grove, Lawn and Beach; Bathing, Boating, Billiards, Bowling and all outdoor and indoor amusements; Hungarian Cuisine, Celebrated Wines, Excellent Service; Music.
Steamer NANTASKET. EXCURSION, 50 CTS.
See time table this column.
KARATSONYI & KMETZ, Props., Glenwood, L. I.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier, 9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CONEY ISLAND BOATS.

40 minutes from Battery via DREAMLAND'S line fast iron steamers "Dreamland," "Grand Republic," "St. Johns," and "Rosedale." Hourly schedule.
Leave West 129th St. 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M. Leave West 22d St. 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30 P. M. Leave Battery 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Four of largest steamers afloat. Fine service, music, cafe. Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M. Round trip 30c., children 20c., including admission to Dreamland.

Saturday Afternoons & Sunday Mornings
Up the Sound
To Sea Cliff and Glenwood
Stops at Great Neck Saturdays.
The well equipped steamer "NANTASKET" will leave Pier 13, E. R. (near Wall St.) on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M.; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Ret. arrive N. Y. 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, leave Pier 13, 9:30; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A.M. Ret. arrive N. Y. 6:30 P.M.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

NOTICE
TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS.
THE TWO PIERS ON JAMAICA BAY,
SEASIDE, ROCKAWAY BEACH,
ARE OPEN TO EXCURSION BOATS FOR THE LANDING OF PASSENGERS.

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES.

LISTERATED FOOT POWDER

Quickly relieves aching and perspiring feet.
The Alpers Pharmacy, 45&47 West 31st St., N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CHANDLER, ELISABETH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to S. Newton Smith, Eugene Smith, Isabella S. Hall, Caroline B. Wheeler, Everett H. Smith, Frederick H. Smith, Claud L. Smith, Frank E. Smith, Rosa Mead Smith, and Edmund Hoyt Smith, the only heirs and next of kin of ELISABETH CHANDLER, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Cyrus J. Lawrence of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Elisabeth Chandler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 6th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.
[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
Jul15-1aw6wF&au26

NEUSTADTER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY NEUSTADTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lachman & Goldsmith, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of June, 1904. ISAAC OPPENHEIMER, Executor. LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jel5-law6wF

NOTICE OF SALE.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Elisabeth Chandler, late of the County of New York, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the office of Richard J. Lewis, No. 76 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of May, 1904. WILLIAM L. ALBRO, Executor. RICHARD J. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FIERZ, KATHARINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE R. FIERZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at our place of transacting business, No. 222 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1904. COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, Executor. SHEEHAN & COLLIN, Attorneys for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. mh26-law6mF

FORD, FRANCIS W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS W. FORD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Charles H. Dilley, No. 56 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1904. ANNA M. FORD, Executrix. CHARLES H. DILLEY, Attorney for Executrix, 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mi8-1aw6mF

DIEHL, PHILIPP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIPP DIEHL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Adolph Block, No. 44 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of July, 1904. J. FRED BOCK, MARTIN BURNET, Executors. ADOLPH BLOCK, Attorney for Executors, 44 Nassau Street, New York City. jy7-law6wF

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW ENGLAND.
Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

Spring House. This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

NEW
PLIMPTON HOTEL,

WATCH HILL, R. I.
Open June to September.
Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Fishing. For Booklet and Information Address
THOMAS PARKES, Proprietor.

Vermont.

THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, Lake Dunmore, Vt.
A most picturesque lake and delightful mountain resort. Climate dry and cool. All forms of amusement; excellent fishing, ideal walks and drives; excellent service and cuisine. Rates reasonable. New management. Opens June 15th. Send for booklet. LOUIS W. SEVERY, Manager.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOTEL,

LAKE DUNMORE, VT.
In the Green Mountains. Capacity 300. Elevator, electric lights, steam heat. Orchestra. Fine Bass fishing, all outdoor sports. Excellent cuisine. Moderate Rates. Booklet.
FRANK J. QUINN, Prop'r.

"The Castleton," Castleton, Vt.—A delightful place to spend the Summer. Send for booklet. Philip R. Leavenworth.

Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

The Famous

PEQUOT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES.
ANCHORAGE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON. N. Y. Yacht Club Rendezvous Aug. 13, 14, 15. YACHTING HEADQUARTERS.
WILLIAM H. HAGER, Proprietor.

EDGEWOOD INN,
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND, CONN.
WILL OPEN FOR THE SUMMER SEASON Beautifully located, with all rooms en suite and modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service for select patronage.
Superior stables and "auto" quarters; Golf, Tennis, Casino Sports, Music, and perfect walks and drives through picturesque country.
D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.

KONOMOS INN, WATERFORD, CONN., NEAR NEW LONDON.—A QUIET, HEALTHFUL PLACE TO SPEND ONE'S VACATION. BEAUTIFUL DRIVES; BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, GOLF; EXCELLENT TABLE, REASONABLE RATES.

Spring Lake farm; high, healthy; no mosquitos; $5-$15. Mrs. L. B. Martin, High Ridge, Conn.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Milford.

Tobyhanna House, Tobyhanna Pa. Highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. Cornish.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS,
AT 143 LINCOLN PL., Bet. 7th & 8th Avs.
134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST.

The Invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily, warerooms, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.

$95 Upright Bargains. Steinway Sacrifice. Pianos rented $3 monthly. Installments, $5 up. $115 BIDDLE'S 6 WEST 125th ST.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION, $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Weekly payments, fine diamond watches; guaranteed lowest prices; business confidential. Call, write, or telephone. Watch Supply Co., 8 Maiden Lane.

AUCTION SALES.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell, July 15, 1904, 9:30 o'clock, at 115 East 51st St., Borough of Manhattan, by default in a certain chattel mortgage, the fixtures of a saloon.

By order Attorneys for Mortgagee.

Albert Baumann, auctioneer, will sell bric-a-brac evenings, at 223 Bowery.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS TENNER, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Frederick Haldy, receiver, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at No. 1,937 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows:
The fixtures of the cafe No. 1,937 Broadway, consisting of one oak buffet bar, one icebox, mirrors, counters, desks, cigar case, partitions, chairs, doors, tables, electric lamps, reflectors, wire screens, and other fixtures, crockery and glassware; also a large

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—Silver bag containing money, on 60th St. Friday evening; liberal reward. 54 East 59th St.

$100 reward for returning team of black horses and bottling wagon to George Weisensee, 237 West 37th St.

$5 reward return brindle fox terrier; license 10,913; name and address on tag. Mrs. O. S. Cockey, 167 West 72d St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

11th St., 36 West.—Connecting and other pleasant rooms; excellent table; references.

21st, 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

21st St., 248 West.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; all conveniences; also table board.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; Summer garden; reasonable.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable single room, third floor; southern exposure; good board; references.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, Cathedral Heights.—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, cool, handsomely furnished room; excellent table; American family; references.

A number of gentlemen can be accommodated during the Summer at a private house in Bay Ridge with either breakfast only or full board. Address Box O, 203 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

17th St., 55 West.—Parlor floor, entire or part; large hallroom, $4; reference.

18th St., 116 East. (Near Irving Place.)—Large and small rooms to let.

19th St., 109 East.—Large and small, cool, pleasant rooms; central location; transients; references.

19th St., 341 West.—Large room for light housekeeping; running water; all conveniences; reasonable.

49th St., 131 West.—Pleasant furnished rooms in private house; Summer rates; transients.

43d St., 13 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Large room; private bath; cool hall room; telephone.

45th St., 15 East.—For business men; temporary or protractive; residence and up-to-date room. Phone, 6435—38th.

49th St., 217 West.—Comfortably furnished large and small cool rooms; bath, running water; moderate.

52d St., 74 West.—Pleasant front room; running water; closet, bath; $3.50; gentlemen only. Angell.

58th St., 118 West.—Floor of three rooms, with bath; separately or together; location central.

61st St., 100 West.—Couple will let nicely furnished rooms; one, two gentlemen; elevator. Wathers.

63d St., 140 West.—Cool, large rooms; bath; private house; suitable for two; $2.50 up.

65th St., 59 West, "Omaha."—Large, cool rooms; single, en suite; running water; elevator; references. Clarke.

66th St., 62 West.—Large and small cool, comfortable, homelike rooms for one or two. Ducey.

78th St., 163 West.—Large room adjoining bath; also hall room; telephone; transients accommodated; references.

93d St., 101 West.—Parlor, bedroom, suitable one or two gentlemen; hall room; private family. Walker.

103d St., 131 West.—One or two cool rooms; one flight; near elevated; low. Fisher.

125th St., 242, 244, and 246 West.—Neatly furnished rooms to rent with or without board.

135th St., 242, 244, 246 West.—Neatly furnished rooms to rent, with or without board.

Corner of 175th St. and Arthur Av.—Extra large front room; nicely furnished; private house; overlooking Crotona Park; convenient to L and trolley. Mrs. Schulz.

Madison Av., 348, (44th St.)—First-class elegantly furnished, large and small rooms, single or en suite; private baths; moderate prices; references; under new management.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Wanted—Experienced law stenographer; financial concern; salary $10-$12; advancement. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, residing in Brooklyn, with knowledge of bookkeeping; salary, $7. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and bookkeeper; one able to take full charge of books; must be neat and accurate; salary $12 to start. 241 Broadway.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of experienced bookkeepers on charge ledgers. Apply by letter, stating salary expected and previous experience.

Wanted—Experienced saleswomen for good positions on our transferable list to sell in various departments; must understand department store system; those who have worked here before preferred. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Stenographer; expert; must have had some active experience in real estate or law work, and earned not less than $15 per week; good, permanent position and advancement; must start Monday; state age, experience, first-class references, and salary. T. S., Box 14 Times.

Wanted.—Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require a manager and buyer for their dressmaking department; one capable of going abroad and selecting models; all communications treated strictly confidential.

Wanted—Stenographer residing in Brooklyn, with knowledge of bookkeeping; salary, $12. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require an experienced saleswoman for their glove department.

Males.

Wanted—Janitor for tenement house, with good references, understanding German and English; gets three rooms free. Levy, 232 East 108th St.

Cutters wanted; also trimmers and lining cutters with shears or knife by wholesale clothing houses; steady employment and good wages. Apply N. Y. Clothing Trade Association, Room 19, 13 Astor Place, New York.

Stenographer.—A Christian, thoroughly experienced, of neat appearance and gentlemanly; salary, $15. 241 Broadway.

Tutor.—Highly successful and experienced tutor, English, would undertake young boy for thorough grounding; highest recommendations. A. B. C., Box 194 Times Office, New York.

Wanted—Boilermakers. J. H. Townsend, 129 Cedar St., New York City, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

Bookkeeper, &c.—By young lady, five years' business experience, as assistant bookkeeper, typewriter operator, filing clerk, &c. D. H., 155 East 56th St.

Dressmaker.—Shirt waists, suits, ladies', misses', children's dressmaker. Mrs. Bodine, 101 West 91st St.

Housework.—By good cook, waitress; plain washing; small family adults; city reference; city or country; car fare. 230 East 43d St., two flights, front.

Stenographer.—Superior education; several years' experience; always successful; commercial, legal, any intricate work; young lady; will substitute; credentials. Alpha, 161 Times.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; accustomed to electrical and mercantile work; first-class references; $12, $15. Miss Reynolds, 151 Times.

Stenographer.—Capable young woman; four years' experience; thorough business education; quick, accurate; references; no agents; would substitute; $10. Punctual, 191 Times.

Stenographer.—Limited experience; American, (18;) advantages education insures, earnestly seeks position. Moderate, 168 Times.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; competent and reliable young lady; will substitute; $10. Miss Nelson, P. O. 778.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced banking, commercial, insurance; capable handling large correspondence intelligently and rapidly; would substitute; $15. W 153 Times.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; six years' experience; rapid accurate; good education; willing to substitute; best references; $12, $15. Miss Le Roy, 186 Times.

Stenographer. Typewriter.—By exceptionally good beginner; some experience; neat, accurate; will accept small salary with chances of advancement. P., 180 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; American parentage; best references; $10. Truthful, 154 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; competent, accurate; well educated; moderate salary; no agents. M., Box 208 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; intelligent; good speller; reference. Gertrude, 179 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; business-like young lady; good education; exceptional ability. Miss M., 191 Times.

Males.

An ambitious young man, twenty-two, desires employment after 3 P. M.; can do electrical work. P. Box 86 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

Boy, 17, Christian, living home; good writer, figurer; references; active. Stein, 359 West 34th St.

Coachman.—Married, with first-class reference; no incumbrance. F. D. Phelps, 350 West End Av.

Driver.—Young man as driver; best reference. John Elsener, 152 West 17th St.

Salesman.—Experienced in ladies' muslin underwear, shirtwaists, infants' and children's dresses and cloaks; would like to make connection with good firm; well acquainted in the dry goods trade. W. Wolfrom, 621 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Secretary, &c.—By private secretary and expert stenographer; 10 years' experience. D. H., 155 East 56th St.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; limited experience; good education; intelligent, active; good office assistant. Moderate, 184 Times.

Tutor.—German, graduate of university, desires to give lessons, or tutor's position in a family in country. Address C 162 Times.

Upholsterer.—First-class; out by the day at residences; furniture, mattresses, carpets, &c.; prices moderate; reference. De Langie, 184 Columbus Av.

Waiter.—By Japanese for family, hotel, club, restaurant; long experience. Yoshino, 396 Water St.

Wanted—A first-class salesman, with experience in barber supplies; good reference. 228 East Houston St.

Well-educated, neat-appearing young man, employed as city editor suburban daily, seeks position where executive ability and hard work will be financially appreciated. Worker, Box 133 Times.

With Trim mill, by man experienced in taking items off plans, measuring work and figuring out same for mill [illegible] Times.

SUBWAY WILL OPEN TO PUBLIC SEPT. 1

Line Complete from City Hall to 145th Street.

TRIAL TRAINS IN AUGUST

Block Signal System Explained to Commissioners—New York and Jersey Company's New Plan.

Practically complete from City Hall to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, along both the Broadway and the Lenox Avenue branches, the rapid transit subway will be turned over by the contractors to the operating company on Aug. 1. At that time experimental trains will be run, and the lines will be ready for the handling of passengers by Sept. 1. Announcement to this effect was made by Contractor John B. McDonald at yesterday afternoon's meting of the Rapid Transit Commission.

At the time of making the announcement Mr. McDonald called attention to the fact that by turning the subway over to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company on Aug. 1 he will have completed his part of the contract three weeks in advance of the time called for in the contract for the completion of the work, which is Aug. 21. North of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, however, no attempt will be made to complete the subway system by Sept. 1, and it will be the 1st of January before the King's Bridge and Bronx Park lines can be put in operation, because of the delays that were encountered in securing the rights of way in the Mott Haven and Washington Heights sections.

During the meeting yesterday announcement was made that William G. McAdoo, President of the New York and Jersey Railroad Company, which has constructed the North River tunnel, had submitted a new proposition for the extension of the tunnel from its Christopher Street terminal up Sixth Avenue to Thirty-third Street. The new plan contemplates dropping this tunnel a full twenty feet below the surface of the street so as to enable the city to build its own subway on top of it, if desired, and thus obviate the criticism that the McAdoo tunnel would prevent the city from extending its own system in Sixth Avenue. The Rapid Transit Commissioners look with favor on the new McAdoo proposition, which, if authorized, will provide for a four-decker railroad system in Sixth Avenue, the McAdoo tunnel twenty feet below the surface, the city subway just under the surface, the street railway on the surface, and the elevated tracks above the street.

Contractor McDonald Explains.

Contractor McDonald's statement on the completion of the subway system was made as a reply to the criticism that had been heard at previous meetings of the commission, to the effect that work had been delayed, and that the contractors had not been alive to the interests of the people. Before the meeting was called to order Mr. McDonald had a long talk with President Orr of the commission. When the meeting was called to order Mr. Orr asked Mr. McDonald to make his statement in regard to the subway work.

"I want to announce to the commission," said Mr. McDonald, "that the subway tracks are nearly all completed from the City Hall to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street on both the Broadway and the Lenox Avenue branches. On Aug. 1 the contractors will turn over this portion of the subway to the operating company, which will at once begin the running of experimental trains.

"There still is a little work to be done on some of the stations, but this is not of sufficient amount to interfere with the experimental trains, and we figure that one month will be ample time to test the system. To complete the installation of equipment, see that the cars all are in working order, that the signal system is in proper shape, and to break in the train crews. Then, by Sept. 1, the carrying of passengers can be begun."

Mr. McDonald invited the Commissioners to make a trip over the line from the City Hall Station on Tuesday afternoon next, starting at 1:30 o'clock. The invitation was accepted. Controller Grout raised the question whether the commission obligated itself to accept the tunnel work when it authorized the contractor to turn the tunnel over to the operating company, and it was agreed that the city would not be committed in any way by its action, that the tunnel should not be accepted until absolutely completed, and that therefore there could be no objection to the operation of experimental trains or to carrying the public.

Mr. McDonald and Acting Chief Engineer Rice both went over in detail the work yet to be done on the subway system. They agreed that the work on the Brooklyn Bridge Station in City Hall Park would not be finished by Sept. 1, but that it would be in such shape that it could be used, the eastern side, where connections will be made with stairways to the Bridge Terminal, being incomplete. Times Station, at Broadway and Forty-second Street also cannot be completed by Sept. 1, while the west side stations at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and the east side stations at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street also are backward, but they will be in shape for use by that date. Mr. Rice said that Chief Engineer Parsons, who is in London, will come to New York for the opening.

The big power house is not finished yet, but it is far enough along to supply power for the experimental trains to be run in August, and by Sept. 1, Mr. McDonald says, there will be plenty of power for all of the subway then to be operated. Mr. McDonald says that the section of the line under the Mott Haven Railway yards cannot be finished before Nov. 1, because of the time lost through the action of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in declining to grant the right of way, thus necessitating the institution of condemnation proceedings. The section under the Harlem River will be ready by Sept. 1, but on the west side the work on the Washington Heights section is in such shape that it cannot be finished until Jan. 1. This includes the Washington Heights tunnel and the bridge over the ship canal. This will be the last section finished, so that it will be the first of the year before the entire line to King's Bridge on the west side and to Bronx Park on the east side will be in operation.

Mr. McDonald holds that by turning over the line to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street on Aug. 1 he will make it impossible for the city to proceed to collect penalties for delays, as the work will be done everywhere where the rights of way were secured on time. He holds that the Board of Aldermen held up the Washington Heights section work and that the New Haven Road held up work on the Mott Haven section.

Block Signal System Installed.

According to Acting Chief Engineer Rice, the signal system on the subway and the precautions against third-rail dangers are the greatest things of the kind ever installed. Mr. Rice declared that when a danger signal is set against a train, nothing, not even the death of the motorman, can take the train into the next block, for an automatic device shuts off the power and applies the brake, stopping a train in a train's length. The blocks are 1,600 feet long, and under the system it is declared that absolute safety is given to the running of express trains from City Hall to Grand Central Station in five minutes, and to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street in fifteen minutes, the time counted on by the subway officials. The equipment for the subway, Mr. McDonald says, has cost the operating company $17,000,000. Five hundred cars are now ready for use, and 200 more will be ready next month.

President Orr laid before the board the communication from President McAdoo of the New York and Jersey Railroad Company, and the communication was referred to the Committee on Contracts, which held an informal meeting to discuss the matter. President Orr, Controller Grout, and Commissioner Smith are on this committee, and they all favor the plan, although they do not know whether Mr. McAdoo, if granted his new plan, will withdraw the application to build eastward over Ninth Street to Fourth Avenue. That was the plan to which the Sixth Avenue dry goods people objected, wanting the Sixth Avenue route, while the Wanamaker people wanted the Ninth Street line.

Controller Grout brought up the subject of the mooted Jerome Avenue and Boston Road subway extensions in the Bronx, after a letter had been read from Chancellor MacCracken of the New York University, urging the necessity of the Jerome Avenue line. These are the extensions which the board asked Mr. Belmont to bid for, but Mr. Belmont declined.

"I think that this commission should lay out these extensions to show its good faith," said the Controller. "Then when the route is laid out Mr. Belmont can bid if he wants to, and if he doesn't some one else can, or we can go to the Legislature and get the right to build ourselves."

This suggestion was favored, and the acting chief engineer will proceed to lay out the plans, subject to further action. Requisitions for $291,000 were honored for subway work in Manhattan in June, bringing the total spent so far to $32,685,000 in Manhattan. Extra work requisitions to the amount of $45,202 also were honored for Manhattan, making the total $2,733,497. For Brooklyn the requisitions honored reached $61,018 for June. The total to July 1 was $470,500 on the $2,000,000 contract. According to this the work is about one-quarter finished.

McDONALD NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Court Will Not Hold Him for Acts of Sub-Contractor.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has just affirmed a judgment of the trial court sustaining a demurrer to the complaint in the action brought by Joseph A. Haefelin against John B. McDonald. The suit was brought for damages arising from the construction of the rapid transit tunnel in front of his premises on the east side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Sixty-fourth and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Streets.

At that point the subway is more than a hundred feet below the surface, but the plaintiff alleged that by reason of the violence of the blasts his apartment house sustained serious damage, windows being broken, ceilings cracked, and even brick walls damaged. He put his damages at $6,000.

The sub-contractors for that section were L. B. McCabe & Brother, and the plaintiff alleged that the firm violated an agreement with the city in blasting between 7 P. M. and 7 A. M., and in having blasts of excessive violence. Justice Ingraham wrote the opinion of the court. He held that the defendant was not responsible for the alleged negligent acts of sub-contractors, and that there was no covenant on his part to pay property owners any sum of money or to discharge any obligations of the city to property owners. Justice O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Hatch concurred with Justice Ingraham, but Justice Hatch wrote a separate opinion. Justice Patterson wrote a brief dissenting opinion.

ARMSTRONG MAY RESIGN.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Said to Have Offer from Bank Here.

It has been rumored about the Appraisers' Stores for several days that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Armstrong, who has had charge of the customs work, is about to resign from the Government service, and yesterday it was learned from a close friend of Mr. Armstrong that he is considering an offer from a large banking corporation in New York.

Mr. Armstrong is a friend of Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank, who also was an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury before he entered the banking business. Both formerly were Chicago newspaper men.

MANNER OF KINGSLEY'S DEATH.

Autopsy Reveals No Marks of Violence—Poison Test to be Made.

The body found in the Harlem River off One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street on Wednesday night was positively identified yesterday as that of Herbert Baxter Kingsley, the Rutland (Vt.) man who disappeared in this city last November. The identification was made at the Bellevue Morgue by Robert E. Gibbons of 52 Seventh Avenue.

Later in the day Coroner's Physician Schultze performed an autopsy on the body and reported that Kingsley had died of asphyxiation. Dr. Schultze discovered no marks of violence, but in order to make certain that Kingsley's death was not due to foul play he took a portion of the stomach in order to make a test for possible poison. The body will be shipped to Rutland for interment.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 14.—The finding of the body of Herbert Baxter Kingsley has started the dead man's cousin, Gen. Hugh M. Baxter, on a mission to Rutland to-day. Why Gen. Baxter left so hurriedly for Vermont could not be learned. Some of Kingsley's club friends believe that the young man fell from a New Haven train on which he was said to have been seen by a porter on the night he disappeared, while it was passing over the Harlem River.

PATROLMAN LEAPED TO DEATH.

Gallivan, War Veteran, Jumped from Window While Delirious.

In a delirium accompanying an attack of pneumonia Patrolman Patrick Gallivan of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station leaped from a window of his home on the fourth floor of 323 East Forty-first Street early yesterday morning and received injuries that probably will cause his death. Gallivan is thirty-three years old and is a veteran of the Spanish-American war. He was appointed to the police force Sept. 12, 1901, and had made a good record. Only a short time ago he arrested two men who later were sentenced to seventeen and fourteen years, respectively, for highway robbery.

Gallivan reported sick Monday morning and was found to be suffering with pneumonia. Thursday he became violent during the night. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning he leaped suddenly from bed and started for a window. His wife sprang after him and overtook him as he ran across the floor, but he threw her aside and raised the window sash. As the crazed man vaulted over the sill Mrs. Gallivan seized him by one foot and clung for an instant, but his weight was so great and his struggles so violent that she was forced to release her hold, the sick man plunging head foremost to the sidewalk.

Running down to the street, Mrs. Gallivan reached there just as Patrolman Dust of the East Thirty-first Street Station appeared. He summoned an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital and the [illegible] found Gallivan badly cut about the face, and body, with internal injuries, which, it said, undoubtedly would prove

BIG STONE'S FALL HURT EIGHT IN PARK ROW

Derrick Boom Broke on the Top of Building.

PEDESTRIANS HIT BY DEBRIS

Great Weight Crashed Through Heavy Scaffolding as Though It Had Been Glass.

Eight persons were injured at 11:45 o'clock yesterday morning by the falling of a block of sandstone approximately six feet long, two feet wide and two feet thick from a point on a level with the eighth story of the Park Company's Building at Park Row and Nassau Street. The injured were:

O'CONNOR, JOHN, forty years old, laborer, 239 East Ninety-fourth Street; contusion and abrasion of the left arm and side.

MEYER, FREDERICK, sixty-three years old, printer, 412 West Twenty-ninth Street; contusion of right arm.

RYAN, LAURENCE, fifty-three years old, builder, 447 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn; both bones of left leg broken near ankle.

REESON, Mrs. SARAH F., (colored,) twenty-six years old, Nineteenth Street and Great Neck Avenue, Sheepshead Bay; severe laceration of scalp and shock.

KATES, ROSALIA, twenty-seven years old, Centre and Railroad Avenues, Corona, L. I.; contusion of left shoulder.

Samuel Burke, H. G. McKee, and William Keleher were victims of shock, and the latter also suffered an abrasion of the nose. They went to the hospital, and after a short time were able to leave, as were all except Ryan and Mrs. Reeson.

O'Connor was struck as he stood on the scaffolding. Some believed the flying cable struck him as it thrashed about through the air. The others were pedestrians passing under the scaffolding when the great stone came crashing through. The contact of the stone with the scaffolding and its fall to the sidewalk could be heard for blocks, and everybody in the building was startled.

Work is being carried on for the erection of additional stories on the Park Company's building. The stone was being lowered by a cable suspended from a derrick, the boom of which hung out over the Park Row side of the building near the northwest corner. The wooden boom, which was practically new, broke, allowing the stone, cable, and part of the boom to go crashing down nearly a hundred feet to a scaffolding built on a level with the first story.

This scaffolding, under which thousands pass hourly, was constructed of beams ten inches thick and pine boards two and one-half inches thick. The great stone went through the heavy timbers as though they were glass, breaking one of the ten-inch supporting crossbeams. Splinters flew in all directions, and the flagging was shivered into dozens of pieces. The big stone, broken into two parts, sunk deep into the earth.

Policemen Edward Clonan and William Bradley of the Oak Street Station were witnesses of the accident. Bradley was very close to where the stone fell. He ran into the street and shouted for the running hundreds to keep back. Clonan telephoned for ambulances from the Hudson Street Hospital. Two responded.

Some of the injured were driven to the hospital and others walked thereto.

A great crowd gathered, which stretched far into City Hall Park. Reserves from the Oak Street Station were called out. All marveled that the great stone had not crushed somebody.

The stone's fall had broken an arch over the subcellar. After a time the workmen got out the pieces of stone and they were hoisted to the scaffolding above the great hole which had been covered by new boards.

Foreman Quinn had charge of the work for George Vassar, Son & Co. He could not be found to give an explanation of the accident.

Detectives McGee and Roy of the Oak Street Station late in the day arrested Alexander Taylor of 148 Lockwood Street, Long Island City, one of the sub-contractors on the work. He was charged with criminal negligence. Magistrate Ommen, in the Tombs Court, paroled him until Monday afternoon.

INVENTIVE GENIUS WANING.

Patent Firm Asks for Receiver—Business Declining Since 1901.

James C. Chapin yesterday was appointed receiver of the corporation of Stephens & Co. of 258 Broadway by Judge Thomas of the United States Circuit Court, who fixed his bond at $2,000. The application for the appointment of a receiver was made by Joseph Reed Littell, who states that with the exception of 10 per cent. of the corporation's capital stock, owned by George V. Huppert of 25 Pine Street, the remaining 90 per cent. of its issue of $100,000 is either owned or controlled by him.

Stephens & Co., according to the petition, was incorporated in October, 1901, under the laws of New Jersey to carry on the business of procuring and soliciting letters patent, and transacting a general business in the promotion and conduct of patent rights. It has no property, Mr. Littell states, which can be pledged, and no credit upon which it can borrow money without security.

In 1901, it is said, the company made a large amount of money, but in the year following the fertility and inventive genius of the public generally seemed to be played out, and there were but few really commendable and money making patents filed in Washington. This caused such a marked decrease in the company's receipts that a receiver has been found necessary. Fleming & Flemming, 220 Broadway, represent the petitioners.

KILLED BY ELEVATED TRAIN.

Workman on Structure Failed to Get Out of the Way in Time.

Hugh Higgins, forty years old, of 324 West Forty-ninth Street, an employe on the Sixth Avenue elevated line, while walking the tracks between Seventh and Eighth Avenues about one o'clock yesterday afternoon, was struck by a northbound train and fell through the ties to the street.

An ambulance was summoned and the injured man removed to Roosevelt Hospital, where he died. Higgins was one of a gang of men working under Foreman Daniel Murphy replacing worn-out fishplates. The train was approaching slowly, and all got out of the way but Higgins, who was struck and knocked off the structure.

The motorman of the train, George Ford, was arrested later on a charge of homicide. The conductor, William J. Rooney, was not arrested.

GETS PERMISSION TO MARRY.

W. M. Waterbury's Wife Got Divorce from Him Eight Years Ago.

Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor yesterday granted William M. Waterbury of 409 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, permission to marry again despite the fact that his wife, who obtained a divorce from him eight years ago, is still alive. Application for this privilege is made but rarely, although the statute permitting such proceedings was passed twenty years ago.

From the affidavits filed in the present proceeding it appears that Mr. Waterbury and his wife were married when he was nineteen years old and she eighteen. Since she obtained the divorce, she has remarried. An affidavit by Waterbury's mother is attached to the petition in which she declares that her son has led an exemplary life since the granting of the divorce.

St. Louis Terminal Bonds.

The $18,000,000 Terminal Association of St. Louis 4 per cent. gold bonds listed on the Stock Exchange Wednesday are in part the $13,000,000 issued by J. P. Morgan and Redmond & Co. last year and in addition the $5,000,000 recently issued by the company. The $13,000,000 were all sold, and the syndicate dissolved some time ago, and it is understood that the $5,000,000 have been sold to a syndicate that will shortly make a public issue of them. The bond is guaranteed by fourteen railroads owning over 50,000 miles of road, or over 25 per cent. of the entire railroad mileage of the United States, including the Illinois Central, the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Baltimore [illegible] Ohio, [illegible]

ASPHALT FEEDS FLAMES.

Fierce Fire in Jersey City Works of the Uvalde Company.

Three alarms were sounded in Jersey City last night for a fierce fire in the plant of the Uvalde Asphalt Company on the bank of the Morris Canal Basin, at the foot of Greene Street.

The blaze started in the refining room, in which there were six melting kettles, ten by fifteen feet and eight feet deep, and was caused by an overheated flue, which set fire to the asphalt in one of the tanks. The blaze quickly spread to the other tanks and the interior of that part of the building, which was one story high, was soon a fiery furnace. The flames spread to the main building, 100 by 75 feet and two stories high. In this there was a quantity of refined asphalt, which also took fire and sent up a dense column of smoke.

The entire structure was built of corrugated iron, which kept the flames confined within the walls, and the efforts of the firemen were mainly devoted to preventing the spread of the flames. Sixty horses in the stable were saved. One of the foremen said that the building and machinery were valued at $50,000 and the material in the building at $5,000. None of it was saved.

One of the picturesque incidents of the fire was the falling of the iron smokestack, which rose thirty feet above the roof. This became redhot and suddenly gave way, going down through the roof as if it had been a huge telescope suddenly closed.

FAILURE OF BENNO KLOPFER.

Bear Trader Says He Expects to Resume Business.

The failure of Benno Klopfer, a trader at 15 Broad Street, was announced on the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday morning. Klopfer was formerly a partner of H. K. Burras, of 52 Broadway, but a year or more ago, after he had left the old firm of Klopfer & Burras, started out in the footsteps of H. G. Weil as a consistent bear.

According to the talk on the floor, he overstayed the market and got caught short on several things in the recent rise, among them Metropolitan. A small amount of Metropolitan and some Copper were sold for his account yesterday, but the effect on the market was inconsiderable. Metropolitan advancing something less than a point on the entire day's trading. Late in the day a statement was issued at his office to the effect that he would undoubtedly straighten out his affairs and resume business.

Mr. Klopfer was formerly in the hat business. He married a daughter of the late Maurice Cohn, who made a fortune in the manufacture of hoop skirts. Some years after his marriage Mr. Klopfer left the hat business and joined the Stock Exchange in 1898.

SUMMERFIELD REARRESTED.

In Tombs on Bench Warrant After "Horseshoe Mining" Conviction.

Larry Summerfield, who was convicted on a charge of grand larceny in connection with the Horseshoe Copper Mining swindle, for working the "sick engineer" game, was rearrested yesterday afternoon and lodged in the Tombs on a bench warrant issued after the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court had handed down a decision confirming the conviction.

Summerfield had been out on bail bonds aggregating $31,000, which had accumulated in the Horseshoe and other cases against him. Detective Sergeant Price hunted him up, and took him into custody just as soon as the District Attorney received a copy of the Appellate Division's decision. Summerfield's attorney, Max Steuer, claimed that the arrest was illegal, as the Paris courts had already passed on his case.

As Summerfield was not prepared to furnish new bonds yesterday pending an appeal to the Court of Appeals, he was locked up, but Martin Engel telephoned to the Tombs that bail would be forthcoming to-day.

OBJECT TO BRIDGE PLAN.

Property Owners Fight Condemnation of Property for Park Row Terminal.

Lewis Delafield, counsel for a number of property owners in the vicinity of the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge, yesterday applied to Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, for thirty days' time in which to file an answer to the city's suit to acquire by condemnation proceedings property selected by the Bridge Commissioner for the new bridge terminal. The property is in William Street, Park Row, Tryon Row, and Centre Street. Lawyer Delafield said that he represented the owners of Leggett's Hotel as well as many others, and that in the interest of his clients he would be able to prove at the proper time that the law known as the McCarren act, under which the city sought to acquire the property, was unconstitutional.

The law firm of Moody, Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, representing thirteen of the property owners, did not agree with Mr. Delafield's contention, Mr. Blandy arguing that the construction of the new terminal would be an improvement which had been needed for many years. Justice Giegerich granted the application of Mr. Delafield for time to examine the papers submitted by the corporation counsel and time to put in an answer. The Commissioners to be appointed by the court for the condemnation proceedings will receive fat fees, and it is believed one of these Commissionerships will be worth $50,000.

New Yorker Wins in Canadian Tennis.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, July 14.—In the men's singles for the Canadian tennis championship four players are left to contest for the honor. L. Winder of Chicago plays E. P. Fischer of New York and R. G. Hunt of California plays E. R. Paterson of Toronto. The results of the events completed to-day are:

Men's Open Singles.—Second Round—E. P. Fischer, New York, beat Irving Wright, Boston, 6—3, 6—3; R. G. Hunt, California, beat E. S. Glassco, Toronto, 6—1, 6—3; E. R. Paterson, Toronto, beat J. C. Neely, Chicago, by default.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—E. P. Fischer and Irving Wright beat E. R. Paterson and E. S. Glassco, 6—4, 12—10.

Men's Handicap, Singles.—First Round—E. Kirkover (owe half 15) beat Kerr, (owe 15,) 6—3, 6—4; M. S. Glassco (half 15) beat R. Rumsey, (scratch,) 6—2, 7—5; Cole (owe half 30) beat L. H. Waidner, (owe 40,) 6—4, 6—4; E. R. Paterson (owe 30) beat Cutter (owe half 15) 6—1, 6—3; Howard Bissell (owe 15) beat E. P. Fischer (owe 40) by default; R. G. Hunt (owe 40) beat Bryant, (scratch,) 6—2, 6—1; George Wagner (owe half 30) beat Summerhayes, (15,) 6—4, 6—3.

Good Roads Auto Tour Resumed.

Owing to the breaking down of Albert R. Shattuck's automobile at Newburg, the good roads run, which is being given by Mr. Shattuck to the New York Senate Committee on Good Roads, was forced to return to this city two days ago, but the trip was resumed yesterday morning from Rye. Mr. Shattuck, accompanied by George F. Chamberlin and Robert Lee Morrell of the Automobile Club of America, started on Monday morning from this city with the Senate committee and a few other State officials to inspect the roads of New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. The party first went to Trenton and then to Newburg, where the trip was temporarily marred by the accident to Mr. Shattuck's machine.

A portion of the projected tour will be omitted and the remainder of the trip through Connecticut and Massachusetts will be made more rapidly than originally intended. Boston, however, will be reached to-morrow afternoon, and early next week the good roads tourists will return to New York.

Auto Tour in White Mountains.

LITTLETON, N. H., July 14.—Twenty automobiles, including steam, gasoline, and electric vehicles, started early to-day from Mount Washington for a tour through the mountains. The machines differed widely in make and size, ranging from F. E. Stanley's six horse-power steam runabout to the big forty horse-power gasoline car driven by James L. Breese of New York. The route lay through Whitefield, Lancaster, Littleton, Franconia, and Bethlehem. At Whitefield, Gov. Bachelder and ex-Gov. Jordan of New Hampshire joined the tourists.

On the run to Whitefield, Harry Fosdick of Boston ran into a rock and broke one wheel of his machine, but no one was hurt. The run from Whitefield to Lancaster, about ten miles, was made in the average time of fifty minutes. The run from Lancaster to Littleton was made in a little over an hour. The average time for the distance, twenty-one miles, was about one hour and a quarter. All the cars which started came in, Mr. Fosdick having secured a new wheel, and he overtook the party on the road.

Ingomar Leads in English Waters.

DEAL, England, July 14.—At the Royal Temple Yacht Club regatta to-day the race for boats exceeding fifty tons was won by the American [illegible]

WE made up our mind to sell more NEGLIGEE SHIRTS on Friday than any store in town. We've taken a lot of our regular $2 shirts and mixed them in with our $1.50 and $1 shirts, and marked them all 75c. There will be no greater chance for values this season.

ALL SILK Underwear, 75 garments of the finest Imported, regularly sold by us at $2 $5 and $4.50. We can't get any more, so out they go, $2.

MERCERIZED Underwear, light blue stripes and pink stripes, and Bonbon's Im- 50c. ported fancy Lisle, regularly $1.50 and $1.

BALBRIGGAN. A clean up. Like the above two lots, we can get no more, so 35c. never mind what they cost, out they go. 3 for $1.

VIRGOE, MIDDLETON & CO. Foulard Scarfs. When you want to say the best thing of the kind, you say Virgoe—as you would say Tiffany or 50c. Gorham—and they cost $1. We shall have no more, but while they last, 50c.

N. Y. STORE ONLY.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"There'll be a hot time."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CENTRAL TO DEVELOP SUBMERGED WATER FRONT

Engineer Wilgus So Testifies to Jersey Tunnel Commission.

SURFACE LIMIT REACHED

Further Extension Must Be Overhead or Underground—Hudson Tunnel for Lackawanna.

Chief Engineer William J. Wilgus of the New York Central Railroad, testifying before the commission appointed to condemn land for the Jersey City-Hoboken tunnel spur of the New York and Jersey Railroad Company, against which the Lackawanna Railroad is protesting, said yesterday that the time had arrived when the Central Railroad would be obliged to develop its underground water front facilities. He asserted that it was now virtually impossible for any of the railroads in New York to increase their terminal facilities.

The hearings are before ex-Gov. George T. Werts, John C. Payne, and Col. John J. Toffey, commissioners appointed for the condemnation proceedings, and the Lackawanna Railroad has claimed that the proposed spur tunnel of the New York and Jersey Company would vitiate their plans for improved dock facilities, a ship canal, and a possible tunnel under the Hudson River. Mr. Wilgus testified that in his opinion the proposed spur would prevent carrying out these plans, and generally would keep the Lackawanna from utilizing its submerged water front. This tunnel, he said, would divide the Lackawanna's property, and would, in his opinion, reduce the value of the property about 50 per cent.

"In the case of all the terminals in New York harbor," he continued, "it is impossible for any of the companies to increase their surface facilities. Any increase must be either overhead or underground. So far as the New York Central is concerned, it was not long ago that the Rapid Transit Company wanted to tunnel under Central Railroad property to relieve traffic congestion, but the Central Directors did not deem it advisable to grant the right, believing that the day would come when they would require under

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and warmer; fresh south winds.

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JAPANESE LANDING ANOTHER BIG ARMY

Two Divisions Disembarking for Attack on Port Arthur.

DISASTER STORY SCOUTED

No News in Tokio of Reported Reverse—Russians Themselves Beginning to Doubt It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, July 15.—The St. Petersburg story of a Japanese repulse at Port Arthur on July 10 with heavy casualties is wholly discredited in Tokio, where no such report has been received.

It is believed that the story originated in Shanghai.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, July 16.—A Russian correspondent of The Associated Press in the field says two divisions of Japanese reinforcements are landing at Dalny. (A Japaness division amounts to about 15,000 infantry, with cavalry and artillery.)

The lack of further official news regarding the engagement at Port Arthur on the night of July 10 is very puzzling. That the Japanese were heavily defeated is not doubted here, but in the absence of further information the extent of the disaster that befell them is beginning to be seriously questioned.

A special dispatch from Tashi-Chao, dated July 14, repeats the account of the storming of Port Arthur on July 10 and says that the Russians assumed the offensive and attacked with the bayonet. The Japanese retired in the wildest disorder.

The Chinese estimate the Japanese losses at 22,000.

The spirit of the Japanese, the dispatch says, is sinking as the result of the Port Arthur defeat.

Definite news has been received from Viceroy Alexieff's headquarters at Mukden that Major Gen. Fock administered a severe defeat to the Japanese July 4 and 5, driving them from the heights commanding Lunsantan Pass with a loss of 2,000. This is considered here as proof that there has been heavy fighting before Port Arthur and as making the silence of Tokio regarding it all the more significant.

TASHI-CHAO, Thursday, July 14.—The latest reports regarding the storming of Port Arthur on July 10 place the Japanese losses in killed or wounded at 25,000 and those of the Russians at 5,500.

The Japanese retired and the Russians occupied the position.

The Japanese have now changed their general position, and a big battle is expected at the eastern portion of the defenses, owing to the Japanese turning movement.

PEKING, July 15.—The report of the Japanese reverse at Port Arthur is not confirmed here.

It is said in official circles that it is probable heavy fighting occurred, but the immense loss of 28,000 men reported is regarded in all quarters as much exaggerated.

LONDON, Saturday, July 16.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says the War Office announces the receipt of a dispatch from Port Arthur confirming the report that the Japanese sustained considerable losses on July 11, the exact particulars of which have not yet been ascertained.

According to the dispatch the Russians recaptured all the positions lately taken by the Japanese.

MOVING ON RUSSIAN REAR.

Japanese Striking at Railroad—Cossacks Checked Foes July 11.

MUKDEN, July 15.—There has been a sudden movement of the Japanese right flank to the south.

[Evidently by the roads leading off from Mo-Tien Pass, in the direction of the railroad between Laio-Yang and Hai-Cheng. Such a movement would undoubtedly be in conjunction with the advance of Gen. Nodzu upon Hai-Cheng from the south. Its purpose would be to strike in the rear of Gen. Kuropatkin, who is at Tashi-Chao, facing Gen. Oku and part of Gen. Nodzu's army.]

All is quiet in the direction of the Russian left flank.

There is further confirmation of the fact, already reported, that Koreans are guarding the Japanese rear. There are 10,000 Koreans regularly enrolled in the Japanese service, and these with a leaven of Japanese and under Japanese officers, are guarding the lines of communication.

LIAO-YANG, July 15.—Gen. Samsonoff seriously checked the Japanese advance in the direction of Yin-Kow on July 11. His Cossacks ambushed the Japanese column and put 1,000 men out of action.

The Japanese attempted to advance to Yin-Kow along the coast, but they were hindered by the marshy country, which also increased their difficulties in carrying off their dead and wounded during the retreat.

The Russians had expected a movement in this direction, and a company of cavalry with two guns lay in ambush in the high grass, catching the Japanese in the most difficult part of the coast road and shattering their advance column. The artillery fire of the Russians was splendid, and the Japanese were unable to make an

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SOCIAL WAR AT NEWPORT.

Attempt to be Made to Limit Exclusive Set to 200.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 15.—There are rumors of a determined warfare which will draw the lines very closely in the social world in Newport. The proposed subscription ball to be given early in the season at the Golf Club, for which arrangements are being made, is to form the dividing lines.

A committee of forty men will have charge. To each will be allowed five tickets, for which he will be held responsible, the admission to the ball to be solely by ticket. Unless present plans are changed there will be, therefore, just 200 persons who will hereafter be regarded as the favored ones.

The committee includes James J. Van Alen, Oliver H. P. Belmont, John Jacob Astor, J. De Forest Danielson, Elisha Dyer, Jr., H. Mortimer Brooks, Perry Belmont, E. J. Berwind, Harry S. Lehr, Clarence W. Dolan, Lispenard Stewart, Ogden Mills, J. D. R. Baldwin, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Nathaniel Thayer, E. L. Winthrop, Harry F. Eldridge, Harry Payne Whitney, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Daniel B. Fearing, James V. Parker, W. Storrs Wells, W. Watts Sherman, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, George Peabody Wetmore, Lorillard Spencer, John R. Drexel, Pembroke Jones, W. Starr Miller, and Joseph E. Widener. Others will be "carefully" selected.

These will be the judges of what the exclusive Newport society is to be. An effort is being made by some of the committee to increase the number of tickets to be distributed, but it is announced that the movement to draw the lines sharply is a strong one, and that there will be no letting down of the bars.

A few years ago the late Ward McAllister was the mentor of society in Newport, but the ranks of his famous Four Hundred have been seriously broken by the advent of new-comers within the first ten or twelve years, so that some of those who were not in the charmed circle in Mr. McAllister's day are now among the leaders of the new social set. Their efforts to exclude others is regarded by some as rather a usurpation of power, and it remains to be seen whether such a distinction as is proposed can be successfully worked out.

HUNT STAMFORD OFFICIALS.

Wealthy Members of Board of Apportionment Absent.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 15.—Stamford's Chief of Police is looking for the members of the Board of Appropriation and Apportionment, most of whom are men of wealth and affairs. He has orders from Mayor Leeds to round them up for a meeting to-morrow.

This afternoon the annual meeting of the board was called for the purpose of fixing the city tax rate for the ensuing fiscal year. There were only two members present, and, as it takes five to constitute a quorum, no business could be transacted.

Mayor Leeds spent some time at the telephone trying to raise the delinquent members, but did not succeed. He ascertained that Walton Ferguson, the richest member of the board, had left Stamford yesterday in his steam yacht, and was probably at his Summer home on Fisher's Island. Galen A. Carter, another member, the law partner of Samuel Fessenden, was at Bar Harbor, and not expected home for ten days.

Edwin L. Scofield, ex-State Insurance Commissioner and an ex-Mayor, had gone yachting for the afternoon. Albert J. Hatch, the Wall Street member of the board, had left his office in New York when Mr. Leeds tried to 'phone him, and no one knew where he could be found.

The Mayor was very much annoyed at the state of affairs, and did not care who knew it. The only member he was successful in 'phoning and getting to the meeting was Dr. Van Vleet.

"The only thing for us to do," said Mayor Leeds, "is to adjourn, and I suggest we adjourn until to-morrow morning, and then I'll see that we have a quorum." This action was taken. The Mayor immediately ordered the Chief of Police, whom he appointed a year ago, to round up every member of the board reachable to-night, and insist on his presence at the meeting to-morrow. The Chief of Police says he thinks he can get out a quorum. The importance of getting a meeting lies in the fact that if the tax rate is not fixed before July 20 it will not be legal.

SUMMER PNEUMONIA SCOURGE.

Worse Than Slocum Disaster, Says Dr. Darlington—$10,000 for Commission.

Alarmed by the spread of pneumonia during these Summer months, as reported by Health Commissioner Darlington, the Board of Estimate yesterday appropriated $10,000 to pay the expenses of an expert commission to investigate the subject and devise means for the checking of the disease. The commission is to be named in a few days by Dr. Darlington.

"Since the beginning of this Summer the increase in the death rate from pneumonia has been alarming," said the Commissioner to the board. "In fact, since the Summer began the number of deaths from this cause has been far greater than the number of deaths from the General Slocum disaster. It is a subject which demands the closest scrutiny and the best of scientific means for its checking.

"On my own responsibility I would not attempt to say whether pneumonia is infectious or contagious. I want experts to go into the subject, and if they find the disease to be infectious or contagious to report whether or not it can be handled through quarantine and disinfection just as smallpox and fever are handled."

STONE THROWERS HIT BABY.

Culmination of Week of Miscreants' Activity on Broadway.

For a week past there have been numerous complaints to Capt. Kemp of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station that some persons have been tossing rocks and stones and other missiles from the roofs of a row of flathouses on Broadway, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets. From time to time people have been struck and slightly hurt, yet no clue has been obtained as to the ones responsible for the trouble, although for several days past detectives have been trying to locate them.

At about 7 o'clock last night the miscreants again made their appearance, and as a result Annie Tiedemann, four years old, of 352 Tenth Avenue, who was playing in front of 1,945 Broadway, was struck on the shoulder by an iron paperweight, weighing about three pounds, which was thrown from a near-by roof.

The child fell screaming with pain to the walk, her shoulder dislocated. Dr. Peabody of Roosevelt Hospital was called and removed the child to her home. Search was immediately made, but no trace could be found of the assailant.

NEGRO TRIO SENTENCED TO FORTY-NINE YEARS

Law's Extreme Penalty for Assailants of Mrs. Biddle.

ALL ACKNOWLEDGE GUILT

Court Proceedings Lasted But Sixteen Minutes, While Soldiers Kept Angry Throng at Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 15.—At fifteen minutes after 1 o'clock this afternoon Aaron Timbers, Jonas Sims, and William Austin, the three negroes who on the 5th of this month assaulted Mrs. Charles Biddle in her home near Burlington, were placed on trial before Judge Gaskell. Exactly sixteen minutes later all three had pleaded guilty to four crimes charged against them, the indictments had been read by the County Prosecutor, and all three given the extreme penalty allowed by the law, the cumulative sentence in each case being forty-nine years. Not only was the trial remarkable for its brevity, but also for the splendid management of the whole affair, not even Sheriff Bower nor any of his deputies knowing that the negroes were to be brought here and tried until about half an hour before the special train that brought them from Philadelphia pulled into the station.

Every precaution had been taken, and even if it had been known throughout the county that the negroes were to be tried to-day, it is quite certain that no mob could have reached the prisoners. Late last night Judge Gaskell, who planned the whole affair, telephoned to Gov. Murphy at Trenton that he was going to try the negroes to-day, and the Governor, after a long talk, said that he would order Company A of the Second Regiment, then in camp at Sea Girt, to proceed to Camden and accompany the prisoners on the train to Mount Holly.

When the train arrived the soldiers promptly filed out and took up a position on either side of the road that leads to the Court House, which is a little over a block distant from the station. The presence of the soldiers of course attracted the attention of all the village folk, and in less than five minutes a crowd of about 500 had assembled in front of the Court House. In the crowd were many women, and although the men in the crowd were very outspoken as to what should be done to the negroes, the women were even more outspoken and did not hesitate to voice their sentiments in the most positive terms.

It was a strange scene in the quiet little courtroom, the soldiers standing like statues on all sides, the negroes trembling like aspen leaves, while the faces of the spectators indicated the kind of punishment they considered just in the case. Amid absolute silence, Judge Gaskell called the court to order, and Prosecutor Atkinson arose and read the charges against the negroes. There were four separate charges, the first being for assault upon Mrs. Biddle, the second robbery, the third assaulting an officer, and the fourth breaking and entering a dwelling. George M. Hillman of this place had been assigned to defend the negroes, and he advised them as to the gravity of the charges, and told them that if they were guilty the best thing they could do would be to say so.

The negroes followed his advice, and in voices that were shaken with fear they admitted in open court that they had committed all four of the crimes that had been laid against them. Judge Gaskell then pronounced sentence, which was fifteen years for assault, fifteen years for robbery, twelve years for assaulting an officer, and seven years for breaking and entering a dwelling. The sentence the court announced was cumulative, as soon as one was served out another beginning instantly. Judge Gaskell made no speech to the prisoners in pronouncing sentence, saying afterward that the English language did not contain any words that would fit the case.

The trial had been set for 12:30 o'clock, and had it not been for some trouble in Lancaster over the service of the requisition papers it would have come off promptly on time. When the special officers sent to get the men applied to the Sheriff for the prisoners at Lancaster, Warden Moore of the jail, who, it appears, is independent of the Sheriff, refused to give them up unless he was ordered to do so by Justice of the Peace Lutz, and also assured that Constable William Wittock of West Chester, who arrested Timbers and Sims at Columbia County, would get the $500 reward offered by the officials of Burlington County.

It began to look as if all of Judge Gaskell's well-laid plans would be frustrated. Finally, however, the Lancaster District Attorney had advised Moore that he was exceeding his authority, the Warden reluctantly gave the Jersey officers permission to take the prisoners. He changed his mind soon after, however, and before the car in which they were taken to the station had gone a block a deputy of Moore's hustled down the tracks, and ordered the detectives to bring Timbers and Sims back. Detectives Smith and Cherry did not relish obeying the order, but they decided to go back and there was another delay, the Warden finally giving in, after the detectives had informed him in no uncertain terms that unless he acted in better style they would see to it that a fight was made to keep Wittick from getting any reward at all.

As soon as they got the negroes on the train Timbers was ironed to the seat by one hand, his other being cuffed to Sims. Both were terribly frightened, and Sims, who is not yet eighteen years of age, cried bitterly and begged Cherry not to take him to Burlington, as he said he was afraid he would be killed. As soon as Philadelphia was reached the negroes were hustled off the train, placed in a patrol wagon, and taken by ferry to Trenton, where a special train and the soldiers under Major Dungan were waiting. Austin, the other negro, who was captured in Philadelphia, was at the ferry, in charge of Philadelphia officers.

As soon as the proceedings at Mount Holly were over the prisoners were escorted back to the station and the train started for Trenton, going via Kinkora as a matter of precaution, instead of via Burlington. The news of the trial had reached Burlington before the train left and a large crowd was at the depot there who thought that the special would pass that way. The train arrived at Trenton at 2:15 P. M. and ten minutes later the negroes were in the penitentiary.

Judge Gaskell to-night explained the swift methods employed in sending the three negroes to the State prison. He said:

"The rapidity with which the cases of the three assailants of Mrs. Biddle were tried, sentenced, and sent to prison may impress some citizens as being unnecessary, but the officers knew what they were doing. There was a meeting of 200 men held last night at Rancocas, at which complete arrangements were made to blow open Mount Holly Jail to-night, seize the three negroes, and lynch them. They is absolutely no doubt in my mind that these arrangements would have been carried out.

"The Sheriff had a spy at the meeting, and it was his report that made us know that under no circumstances must the prisoners be allowed to pass a night in jail here. I notified Gov. Murphy and a detail of the National Guard was immediately sent to Camden. I am very thankful that the case is now closed.

"It was the women of the county that drove the men to determine on desperate measures."

THIRD RAIL BOILS MILK.

Forty Quart Can Fell Out on Bridge—Great Electrical Doings.

A new use for the third rail was discovered last night on the Brooklyn Bridge, where forty quarts of milk were boiled to a turn and the can nearly melted before the police went to the rescue and knocked the big can into the East River.

About 9 o'clock the can fell off a passing milk wagon and a shower of flame shot up from the third rail near the north roadway, about twenty-five feet from the Brooklyn tower. As an elevated train passed the shoe which rides on the third rail struck the milk can and only wedged it in tighter, without breaking contact with the rail.

Then the ties began to flame up, and the police ran for pails of water. The engineer at the Manhattan end of the bridge climbed up on an elevated train which became stalled and tried to put out the fire with a fire extinguisher. This did not work, and the flames continued to shoot into the air until a force of men arrived who were provided with rubber gloves and planks. They dislodged the can.

All traffic on the bridge was stopped, and cars going in the opposite direction were held long enough to permit the passengers to get a good view of the novel sight.

NOMINEE DAVIS TO SPEAK.

He Will Conduct a Porch Campaign at His Home.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 15.—Ex-Senator Davis, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, does not expect to make any formal addresses in the campaign, but will receive delegations at his home. He will do practically all his speaking from his porch. If he cannot avoid it, Mr. Davis may make a few speeches during the campaign, but these addresses will be limited in number and in no circumstances will exceed six.

Senator Davis's plans for the campaign are now being framed by Charles M. Hendley of Washington, D. C., formerly a clerk in the White House, who has been brought to Elkins by the nominee to assist him during the next three months. Mr. Hendley is acting as secretary to Mr. Davis, and it is understood that he will practically run his campaign. Mr. Hendley was formerly Secretary of the West Virginia Central.

John T. McGraw of Grafton will be taken into the confidence of Mr. Davis. McGraw has the Democratic forces in the State well organized, and it is believed that should the Democrats carry the Legislature he would succeed Senator Scott. To-morrow Senator Davis expects to leave in his private car, Graceland, for New York to join a conference of party leaders Sunday morning.

FINDS SUNKEN TREASURE.

Wreck of Islander with Half Million in Klondike Gold Located.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., July 15.—Capt. Finch, manager of the Neptune Salvage Company, has located the wreck of the Canadian steamship Islander, which sank in Alaska in August, three years ago, carrying down nearly a hundred passengers and crew, besides half a million of Klondike treasure.

Finch succeeded by using a big steel diving cage invented by Capt. W. M. Smith of Milwaukee. This cage was successfully used here in locating the sunken British ship Andelana, lying thirty fathoms deep in Tacoma Harbor.

Finch expects to raise the Islander or recover the treasure boxes and valuables aboard her. Estimates of the amount of gold in the purser's chancy and in the staterooms of passengers run from $400,000 to $700,000. The vessel was coming south from Skagway with scores of Klondikers.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Has taken gold medals against all other brands.—Adv.

THREE-ALARM FIRE IN BRONX.

Fireman Falls Off Engine Running to $30,000 Blaze.

Three alarms were sent in last night for a fire which destroyed the five-story brick building at 3,489 Third Avenue, the Bronx. The first, second, and third floors of the building are occupied as a storage warehouse by Jacob Stahl, Jr., & Co., cigar manufacturers, and the fourth and fifth floors by the Dougherty Playing Card Company.

The fire, which started in the centre of the building on the second floor, had gained much headway before it was discovered by Policeman Hanley of the Morrisania Station.

When Chief Croker arrived the fire was well under control. He estimated the damage to the building at $25,000, but would not give an estimate of the damage to the stock. The police estimate that the damage by water was $7,000.

The surface cars on Third Avenue were blocked for about an hour. The Inspectors, however, transferred the passengers through the police lines and improvised a schedule for the time being.

While responding to the third alarm Fireman Arthur Halstead, forty-nine years old, living at 998 Hudson Street, fell from his engine at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Jerome Avenue. He received contusions of the back and was removed to the Fordham Hospital.

ADMITS VAN GORDER MURDER.

Prisoner Tells Jury How Brother and Sister Were Killed.

BELMONT, N. Y., July 15.—The whole story of the murder of John Van Gorder and his half-sister, Anna Farnham, at the Van Gorder homestead near Angelica on the night of May 3, was told on the witness stand this afternoon by Giuseppe Versacia, one of their slayers. Then after fifteen minutes' deliberation the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

While the jury was out Antonio Giorgia was sentenced to death. Following the verdict of the jury Versacia was sentenced to death.

Versacia's story of the crime was as follows:

"On the night of May 3 I left the camp at the railroad track with Giorgia. We walked to Van Gorder's and hid behind a bank until dark. Then we went into the house. Mr. Van Gorder passed me a chair, and I sat down. Just then Giorgia drove two knives into the man, one with each hand, and killed him. Turning to me, he said, 'You kill the lady, or I will kill you both.' I was afraid, and I drove my sheath knife into her body and she fell. I then ran into the road. Giorgia came out fifteen minutes later. He had a bundle in his hand. I said, 'Why do you kill this man and woman?' and he said, 'Because they have money.'

"We struck across the fields and met Olivia and Pizzatti. We walked to Swain's Station, where we took a train to Buffalo. The next day we were arrested."

Giorgia and Versacia came from Italy about a year ago. Both of them served terms in prison in their native land for criminal offenses.

FOUR WOMEN HURT IN A TROLLEY SMASH

Collision on Coney Island Line at King's Highway.

CARS WERE TELESCOPED

Mrs. Marshall, Who May Lose a Leg, Pinned in Wreck and Had to be Chopped Out.

Four Brooklyn women were seriously injured and many were bruised and badly shaken up in a collision between trolley cars returning from Coney Island at King's Highway and Gravesend Avenue at 11:45 o'clock last night. Both cars were filled with passengers.

Vanderbilt Avenue car No. 1,057 had stopped in the darkness, having slipped its trolley, and the conductor was trying to replace it on the wire when Fifteenth Street car No. 1,096, coming behind it at a high speed, crashed into it. The collision was so violent that the cars were partially telescoped and had to be hauled apart by the wrecking crews.

The injured whose names were obtained by the police were:

MARSHALL, Mrs. C. B., 45 years old, 592 Central Avenue; compound fracture of the right leg, amputation probably necessary; taken to the Reception Hospital.

LARKIN, Mrs. BRIDGET, 53 years old, 48 Baird Street; fracture of the left hip, shocks, and contusions; taken to Reception Hospital.

McPHILLIANY, LILLIE, 18 years old, of 218 Nassau Street; shock, bad bruises. Refused hospital, attended in near-by house, where she remained.

FEENY, Mrs. DELIA, 36 years old, of 527 Dean Street; left knee dislocated, shock, and severe bruises. Refused hospital, sent home in a special car by Brooklyn Rapid Transit officials.

Mrs. Marshall, who may lose her leg, was in the rear seat of the Vanderbilt Avenue car. She was pinned in the wreck, having to be chopped free with axes wielded by policemen and others. Mrs. Larkin was hurt by jumping from the Fifteenth Street car at the moment of the collision. It was a full hour before traffic could be resumed.

Both the motorman and conductor of the Fifteenth Street car saved themselves by jumping. They were John Daly of 99 Bergen Street and F. A. Brander of 279 Ninth Street. Neither was arrested. The collision was at the point where there was a serious accident on Thursday night.

WOMAN HIT BY AUTO.

Didn't Hear Warning and Was Seriously Hurt on West End Avenue.

Miss Mary Nolan, thirty-four years old, living at 326 West Seventy-first Street, was run over and seriously injured by an automobile at Seventieth Street and West End Avenue last evening. She was about to cross the avenue, when the machine, which was driven by Robert G. McCreery, a real estate dealer of 156 Central Park West, came swiftly along the street, and before she could heed the warning she was struck and knocked down. The front wheels passed over her body, and her clothing became caught in the machinery in some way, dragging her for ten or a dozen feet.

Patrolman Schnyder of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, who was near by, called an ambulance, and Dr. Peabody pronounced the woman to be suffering from a fracture of the left leg, dislocation of the left shoulder, and possibly internal injuries. She was removed to Roosevelt Hospital. McCreery was locked up, but was bailed out later by Joseph M. Ohmeis, a real estate dealer and broker, living at 133 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

LOST RACE WITH DEATH.

Consumptive Expired on Train When Starting for His Father's Home.

Frank Driscoll, twenty-five years old, a musical composer of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, lost a race with death yesterday afternoon. He died in the Grand Central Station from tuberculosis just five minutes before the train started that was to have taken him to his father's home in Boston.

For months the young musician had been suffering from the disease, and yesterday morning, after a very weak spell, his physician told him that he had but a few hours to live.

"Take me to my father's home. I want to die there," said the man weakly.

Mrs. Driscoll, the young composer's wife, was far from well, but consented to the trip. Hasty preparations were made and a telegram was sent to Driscoll's father, Jeremiah Driscoll, at 283 Walnut Street, Boston. The physician agreed to accompany his patient to his father's home. They boarded a Third Avenue elevated train and rode to the Grand Central Station.

After the tickets had been purchased it was found that the 3:05 train for Boston was waiting. It lacked five minutes of the hour, but the party boarded the train to secure good seats. Hardly had they been seated when the dying man turned to the physician and said:

"It's too late, Doc., I'll never get—"

The sentence was not finished and Driscoll fell heavily against the physician. An examination showed that he was dead.

PANAMANS UPHOLD AMADOR.

All Parties Unite in Resenting Gov. Davis's Decrees.

PANAMA, July 15.—One of the results of the situation arising out of the decree issued by Gov. Davis establishing a Custom House in the canal zone and the order compelling all steamers departing from La Boca to secure clearance papers from the United States authorities is the union of all political parties toward a common end.

The last act of the Assembly before adjourning to-day was to unanimously approve a proposition that all the Congressmen should go to President Amador and offer their services in aiding the Government to defend the rights of the nation.

The President was deeply moved by this act, which proved that all political parties are with the Government in its attitude. In addressing the Congressmen he said he had absolute faith in the Government of the United States, whose generous and noble conduct toward the South American republics left no doubt that the canal treaty would be correctly interpreted.

Auto Wrecked at Rockaway.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hitchlings of 321 New Lots Road, Brooklyn, were riding in an automobile yesterday at Rockaway Beach, when the steering gear became unmanageable, causing the automobile to swerve and run into the curb. The force of the impact threw the occupants out of the automobile.

Hitchlings escaped injury, but his wife received an abrasion on the nose and contusions about the body. After the injuries were attended to by a physician Mrs. Hitchlings went home on a train, accompanied by her husband. The automobile, which was badly damaged, was taken to a repair shop.

IMPEACHED JUDGE RESIGNS.

J. C. Wood of Alabama Puts an End to Proceedings Against Him.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., July 15.—Probate Judge J. C. Wood of Lowndes County, against whom impeachment proceedings are pending in the Supreme Court, to-day stopped the proceedings by tendering his resignation to Gov. Cunningham.

The case against Judge Wood was to have been heard by the Supreme Court Monday. He was charged with intemperance, purchasing votes, and neglect of his official duties. It was in his case that the Supreme Court ruled that intemperance was no ground for impeachment.

PTOMAINES POISON FAMILY.

Wife, Sons, and Daughters of H. L. Braynard Seriously Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 15.—The family of H. L. Braynard, chief bookkeeper of the Galatin National Bank of New York, who live on Chester Hill here, have been seriously ill of ptomaine poisoning for several days. The family consists of Mr. Braynard, his wife, two sons, and two daughters, and all were taken suddenly ill on Saturday after eating a dinner of steak and cucumbers.

It is believed that the steak had been kept in storage too long, and as a result an investigation is being made, and a damage suit may be brought against the "Beef Trust." Dr. House and a staff of nurses have been in constant attendance on the family. They are all improved to-night, but Mr. Braynard is still critically ill.

CAVALRY CHASE FUGITIVES.

Prisoners Who Escaped from Fort Ethan Allen Have Been Located.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 15.—S. A. Cappelle, F. T. Allen, and D. A. Powers, three prisoners who escaped from Fort Ethan Allen last night, have been located in a rowboat on Lake Champlain, off Milton, twenty-five miles from the fort. A troop of cavalry, fully armed, has left the fort to attempt their capture.

Lee Brown, a sentry, who disappeared with the prisoners, was not with them in the boat this afternoon, and the officers at the fort are apprehensive lest he has come to harm.

The prisoners are in possession of the missing guard's rifle.

PUTS PARKHURST ABOVE LEXOW

Senator Carmack's Plan of Conducting Reform Crusade in Memphis.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 15.—"I will prefer to 'Parkhurst' rather than to 'Lexow' the city," said United States Senator Carmack in answer to what methods he intended undertaking in carrying on the crusade against vice and gaming in Memphis.

The crusade was prompted by mass meetings and resolutions by the Committee of Public Safety asking for the resignation of Mayor Williams and Vice Mayor Henderson and the removal of Chief of Police Mason.

PHIL DILLON'S THIRD ESCAPE.

New Rochelle Lad Saved from Drowning—Rescuer Gets $5.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 15.—Ex-Mayor Dillon of New Rochelle has an eleven-year-old son, Phil, who seems to have a charmed life. The boy has been saved from death three times, besides having narrowly escaped being carried off by a band of gypsies. He was in a runaway accident at Greenwich where his aunt was killed, and once he was in a carriage when it was struck by a trolley car and overturned.

Phil's latest escape from death occurred last evening while he was riding his new bicycle along the shore road. His attention was attracted by some fishermen on the dock, and the wheel got beyond his control and went into the Sound. John Roth, a life guard at the dock, saw the lad take the plunge, dived into the water, and brought him out.

The boy, when he found that he was safe, cried for his bicycle, and the guard dived in again and brought it out for him. Ex-Mayor Dillon heard of the rescue and gave the guard $5. He told him that he was sorry that he could not afford to give him more.

HUNG BY FOOT FROM WINDOW.

Plight of Girl Who Fled on Discovering Burglar at Work.

UNION HILL, N. J., July 15.—Mrs. F. Elsle, who has a candy store at 313 Bergenline Avenue, Union Hill, went to a picnic yesterday and left the store in charge of Annie Ward, fifteen years old, who was instructed to close up at 10 o'clock and put the children to bed.

Annie obeyed orders, and remained with the children until they were asleep. Then she went down stairs to see that everything was right in the store. As she reached the rear door of the store she saw a man trying to open the cash drawer with a chisel.

As soon as she caught sight of the thief she gave a scream and, running through the back room, jumped out of a rear window. A rope, one end of which was attached to a hook, was lying on the floor of the room near the window, and in this one of her feet got entangled as she crossed the room.

When she sprang from the window in her fright the girl hung suspended, head downward, the rope holding her fast. Her cries brought her father, who lives a few doors away, and a tailor named Zimmer to the rescue. The girl was not injured.

In the excitement attending the rescue the burglar got away, but without plunder. On the cash drawer were found the marks made by the tool he had used in trying to open it.

TWO RUNAWAYS AT ARVERNE.

Team Bolts, Smashes Into Wagon, and Scares Another Horse.

There were two runaways at Arverne, L. I., yesterday, which caused great excitement among the Summer cottagers and sent many pedestrians on a run for cover. A team of horses attached to a surrey owned and driven by Henry Meyers of the Arverne Hotel, became frightened on the Boulevard and dashed up that thoroughfare, scattering pedestrians right and left.

At Jerome Avenue the runaway collided with a wagon owned by Charles Keepert, frightening the horse and causing it to bolt and start on a run. The force of the collision threw Meyers out of the surrey, but he escaped injury.

Bicycle Policeman Murphy caught the horse owned by Keepert at Ammermann Avenue and the Boulevard. The team was stopped by a flagman at Cronin's crossing. Both vehicles were wrecked.

Cures Nervous Headache.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate quiets the nerves, promotes digestion, and induces restful sleep. Nourishes, strengthens, and invigorates.—Adv.

NEITHER PACKERS NOR STRIKERS WILL YIELD

Chicago Conferees Deadlocked; Both Sides Want Peace.

WRANGLE OVER ARBITRATION

Neither Side Willing to Let Other Dictate Basis of Adjustment—Activity in Packing Houses.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Negotiations for peace in the stockyards strike are virtually at a standstill to-night, and the strike will continue until one side or the other abates something of the demands made up to the present time.

Both sides are anxious for a peaceable settlement, but the stumbling block to a final adjustment is that neither side is prepared to allow the other to dictate the basis of the arbitration.

This afternoon the packers considered Mr. Donnelly's reply to their proposition of last night, but it proved unsatisfactory, and the union officials were notified that it would be impossible to reach an agreement along the lines suggested by Mr. Donnelly.

In their answer to Mr. Donnelly, the packers declared themselves willing to arbitrate, but stipulated that the arbitration should include the entire scope of the strike, and not be subject to restrictions or limitations of any kind. This communication of the packers was identical with the one sent yesterday by them to Mr. Donnelly and to which his counter-proposition of to-day was a reply.

With the reply of the packers was sent a note to Mr. Donnelly notifying him that they would be ready for his answer to-morrow, and that if he desired another conference with them they would be pleased to meet him in another effort to reach a basis of arbitration. No arrangements have as yet been made for another conference, but the reply of the unions to the last note of the packers will be sent to-morrow morning, after which Mr. Donnelly will leave for St. Louis, where he will address a mass meeting of strikers Sunday afternoon.

The Strikers' Proposition.

Mr. Donnelly's last proposition to the packers was as follows:

"All grievances to be submitted to arbitration; all strikers to be reinstated in a body; men employed by the packers since the strike may be retained if use can be found for them; the temporary wage scale to be that in effect previous to May 23. This means that unskilled labor is to be paid, pending the decision of the arbitrators, 18½ cents instead of 15 to 17½ cents, the price paid since May 23."

The following is the reply of the packers to the proposition of Mr. Donnelly:

"All grievances to be submitted to arbitration, the strikers to be re-employed as rapidly as places can be found for them, preference to be given the strikers in the order of their application for work; all men now at work to be retained, and the temporary wages to be in accordance with the schedule in effect at the time of the strike."

With the increase in the working force the packing houses were to-day able to fill all orders, and slaughtering was done on a sufficiently heavy scale to warrant some buying at the yards in the morning. The workmen who have taken the places of the strikers were not molested while in the yards, and as long as they continue at work the packers declare that a meat famine can be averted for many weeks.

Around the stock yards district to-day the expressed opinion was that the strike would last well into next week.

Commission men and traders who are generally in touch with the situation sent dispatches to shippers throughout the country advising them to hold their live stock until later and warning them especially to refrain from sending the usual heavy shipments on Monday morning.

Strike May Spread.

The allied trades unions at the stock yards are becoming restless, and unless a settlement is reached in the near future they may decide to stop work in sympathy with the men already out. The members of the allied crafts at the yards in this city number between 14,000 and 15,000, and a majority of them belong to the union. A mass meeting of these men will be held to-morrow night when the question of their quitting work will be discussed.

Activity in Packing Houses.

A scarcity of fresh pork was the chief feature of the meat situation here to-day. Dealers reported difficulty in securing the pork at the yards. Even this scarcity, however, seems likely to be soon overcome, many wagons having left the yards loaded with fresh meat without interference by the strike pickets.

One thousand more non-union men were imported into the yards this morning, making 4,000 in all now at work. Every plant killed cattle, sheep, and hogs on an extensive scale. The receipts were larger than those of Friday of last week, consisting of 3,000 cattle, 8,000 sheep, and 8,000 hogs.

Louis F. Swift of Swift & Co. said:

"We are getting men right along, and all our departments are working. We are turning away unskilled labor, having secured our full quota, and are not worrying about the settlement."

At Armour & Co.'s plant it was said that more work was being done than on any other day since the strike was called. Addition has been made to the force, and the output, it was asserted, was increased proportionately.

Nelson Morris & Co. also declared that they were working in all departments. At the Hammond plant of the National Packing Company hog killing was begun to-day for the first time since the men went out, and it was estimated that 500 or more would be slaughtered before night.

In a number of plants, however, it was evident that the attempts to operate were being made under difficulties, and it was reported that many of the companies had arranged to have all killing and dressing done by plants operating in Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass., and other cities East. Keen competition between the beef combination and the independent companies in Chicago, it was reported, precluded any such arrangement being made here.

The attempt of Arthur Meeker, general manager for Armour & Co., to show the

office force and "inside help" how to slaughter a steer produced not a little excitement, as well as some good-natured chaffing of the general manager at the stockyards to-day. The steer did not succumb until Assistant Superintendent Shaw had twisted the animal's tail around a post and Mr. Meeker had dealt the victim a second blow on the head with the heavy sledge hammer.

Mr. Meeker is a powerful man, and when he stood over the steer's stall and struck him between the horns the steer dropped as though dead. But the blow was a glancing one, and the animal struggled to his feet. Lifting the stall gate on his horns, the steer rushed bellowing into the room where undressed carcasses hung. Assistant Superintendent Shaw, vainly tugging at a rope tied about the maddened creature's horns, was dragged over the floor until he managed to twist the steer's tail around a post, when a second blow from Mr. Meeker's sledge ended the struggle.

Instances of Violence.

There was more or less rioting to-day. Strike pickets along Halsted Street, in the neighborhood of the stock yards, caused a disturbance and were dispersed by the police. Furniture drivers moving mattresses and beds from a boarding house were ordered by the pickets to desist, the pickets believing that the bedding was to be taken into the packing houses. Police were called, but after the officers had departed the pickets returned and began throwing the furniture into the street. The police were again summoned and the loaded vans were escorted out of the neighborhood.

This afternoon a non-union workman was assailed by a crowd as he emerged from the entrance to the yards. He was beaten, kicked, and stoned, but managed to reach a street car and escape. The crowd threw stones at the car and injured a striker who was aboard.

The strikers made no effort, however, to interfere with deliveries of fresh meat and the filling of local orders was uninterrupted. The police guard in various parts of the district was doubled and pedestrians were ordered to keep moving.

Situation at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 15.—Five packing houses operated their killing and butchering departments on a limited scale to-day. A number of new men were put to work at each plant. The strike leaders say they are making steady inroads in the packers' forces.

Retail dealers in the packing house district have advanced the price of meats from 1 to 2 cents a pound, but there was no change at the majority of shops, and big dealers reiterate that they will make no further advance. At the Stock Exchange, after the market closed to-day, Armour & Co. posted a notice to the effect that they would be on the market to-morrow for 4,000 sheep.

C. W. Armour said to-day: "We are buying hogs at Omaha, St. Joseph, and Sioux City to-day, and expect shipments from those points by Monday. Within two weeks we will be killing as many hogs as before the strike."

More than 300 laborers applied for work to-day, many of them being taken on, and several new butchers were employed.

OMAHA, Neb., July 15.—Twenty-five cars of hogs and two cars of cattle were received at the stockyards to-day, most of which were sold to small independent butchers. Local packers were not in the market. Very little slaughtering was done at the South Omaha abattoirs to-day, and but few men were at work.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 15.—The situation in the strike of packing house employes is more encouraging to the packers to-day than it has been since the strike was ordered. All three of the big plants in South St. Joseph are in operation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15.—The advance in the prices of fresh meat, as the result of the strike of the union butchers and meat cutters employed by the packing houses of St. Louis and East St. Louis, continued to-day. All cuts of pork have gone up from 1 to 4 cents a pound. Mutton and lamb have increased from 1 to 5 cents. Steaks have advanced from 2½ to 4 cents a pound. Dealers say that an advance of from 10 to 15 cents a pound for all meat will soon be in force.

Trouble at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 15.—A force of several hundred strikers lined up in front of the main entrance to the Swift Packing Company's plant at South St. Paul to-day and refused to let the office force and other employes into the building. Sheriff Crissim of Dakota County was appealed to and personally took about twenty-five men into the plant and then refused to escort any more.

An attempt was made in vain to break the blockade. Mayor Lyttle was appealed to and consented to lead the office force in an effort to get through the gates. The strikers lined up solidly and refused to admit the Mayor and party. The strikers said they would allow the office men to enter the yards if the officials would give their word of honor that the men would not be employed except upon their regular duties.

A conference was held in the Governor's office this afternoon. Judge Jameson represented Gov. Van Sant in his absence. The conference had bearing upon the question of calling out the militia for South St. Paul and the protection of the stockyards and the employes of Swift & Co. It was decided that the situation did not warrant the calling out of the militia.

BOLOGNA FAMINE NEXT.

Delicatessen Stores Threatened If Amalgamated Meat Cutters Go Out.

There was an air of depression yesterday at the headquarters of the joint Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen, 827 First Avenue. No word had been received directly the previous night from the National officers in Chicago beyond the first dispatch that peace negotiations were on, and they were greatly disappointed to learn that they had fallen through.

The usual mass meeting of the strikers was held at Turtle Bay Hall, 869 Second Avenue. Resolutions were passed to keep up the strike. Henry L. Eichelberger, the strike leader, said last evening that he had heard no further word from the National officers, and would not be surprised if the strike lasted until the present supplies were exhausted.

If the strike lasts two or three days, it was stated yesterday, there will be a delicatessen famine as well as a fresh meat famine. M. S. Reissner, business agent of Local No. 74 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, which takes in the bologna makers and ham boners, said that within a week at the outside unless the strike were ended in the meantime, all the men in his trade would be called out. He prophecied the biggest scarcity of bolognas the city had ever seen.

Albert Manheimer, President of Local No. 5 of the Amalgamated Cutters, said last evening that the situation was serious from the strikers' point of view.

"I feel," said he, "that it is becoming much more serious here. We were very hopeful of a successful outcome of the conference in Chicago last night, but our hopes were dashed to-day. We have no advices from Chicago, and I can only believe that the packers made concessions which the strike leaders could not see their way to accept."

James P. Holland and Joseph F. Hammil, the business agents respectively of the firemen and engineers, attended the Turtle Bay meeting last night. Mr. Eichelberger said they were ready to order their men out if called on, but it would be the last resort. A strike of the engineers and firemen would close the refrigerating plants, prevent the keeping of perishable stuff, and stop the business of the packers here. The United Dressed Beef Company has sixty firemen and engineers at its plant, the chief engineer receiving $5,000 a year. Schwarzschild, Sulzberger & Co. employ 125 firemen and engineers at their First Avenue plant.

Boy Fatally Hurt by Truck.

Eddie Deshon, nine years old, of 741 Avenue C, Brooklyn, in trying to climb on a moving brick truck on the Ocean Boulevard near his home at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon fell beneath one of the wheels, which passed over his abdomen. A negro was driving the heavy vehicle, but it would have been impossible for him to have stopped in time to save the boy, according to witnesses of the accident. The boy was taken to the Kings County Hospital, where it was said he would probably die.

PROSPECT OF FAMINE IF STRIKE CONTINUES

Beef Men Pessimistic Over Failure of Peace Negotiations.

SMALL CHANGE IN PRICES

Advances Yesterday Affected East Side Only — Restaurant Marks Up Beef—Little Disorder.

Pessimistic forecasts and predictions that a grim meat famine in this city was closer at hand than had been generally believed, unless the differences between the big Western packers and their employes shall be swiftly adjusted, were made by both wholesale and retail men in the beef and meat trade yesterday. It was generally felt among these men, too, that with the failure to agree resulting from Thursday's conferences the beef strike was as far from a settlement as ever, and in this connection it was said that from to-day on the effects of the strike would begin to make themselves more acutely felt in this city.

"I believe in common with most men in the trade," said Edward Davis, one of the largest wholesale and retail dealers in the city, "that unless the strike is settled within seventy-two hours the beef famine in this city, which up to the present time has existed virtually in theory only, will be real enough to be written in large letters. Even if the strike should be ended to-day, there necessarily must be a scarcity of meat for a long time to come."

At Washington Market there was no material or general increase yesterday in the retail prices of beef and other kinds of meat. This might have been largely due to the fact that it was Friday and that beef was less in demand than on any other day of the week. Fish dealers had all they could do to fill their orders, but prices remained the same as before the strike, though it was declared that should the demand keep up they must inevitably rise in response.

The first move on the part of any proprietor of a restaurant to adjust his prices to the prevailing market rates on beef was made yesterday. At the headquarters of a large concern that conducts thirty-five restaurants and dairy lunch establishments throughout the city it was announced that the prices on steaks and meat orders had been raised 5 cents.

"We have refrigerating plants of our own where we can store a supply sufficient to last about two days in our thirty-five restaurants in this city," said the manager of this concern. "As long as the supply purchased before the beginning of the strike lasted we maintained our old prices. To-day, when we put in a new supply, we had to pay 9 cents a pound above the ordinary price, and then there was nothing for us to do but to jump our own prices."

The manager went on to say that should the strike continue beef would soon reach a figure where it would be impossible for them to serve it at prices agreeable to their patrons, and that under the circumstances the serving of meat orders might be discontinued at their various establishments. Inquiries at other large restaurants in the city failed to bring out any instance where the prices had been raised, but it was generally said that if the strike were to be prolonged beyond this week such a raise would follow.

Already the small butchers on the east side are beginning to grow restless as a result of the increase in prices of beef, which already have reached a figure where they are becoming prohibitive to customers in that section of the city. The east side dealers yesterday engaged in their first demonstration growing out of the present strike, and in this connection the police were called upon to quell a small riot in the vicinity of the big slaughter houses at First Avenue and Forty-fourth Street—the first disturbance of any kind that has occurred there so far while the strike has been in progress.

Kosher Dealers Make Trouble.

About 200 east side butchers, members of the Kosher Butchers' Association, got together on Thursday evening and in an effort to keep the wholesale rate on the kosher beef down, held a meeting at 56 Orchard Street at which they agreed not to buy any meat at more than 9 cents a pound wholesale. To make sure that the agreement was not violated, a large picket force was sent up to the vicinity of some large kosher slaughter houses which are situated at Forty-fourth Street, between First Avenue and the East River.

Shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon a butcher who keeps a shop in Allen Street was seen by the pickets as he was driving away from one of the slaughter houses with a wagon in which he had some 500 pounds of beef. The pickets on the sidewalk near the First Avenue corner piled on to his wagon and for a time the victim of their wrath had all he could do to dodge cuts at beef of various descriptions that were coming his way. The police reserves detailed about the slaughter houses soon advanced on the small mob and scattered it, but as soon as the police had retired the pickets returned and treated similarly three other butchers caught violating the agreement, only to be driven away again by the policemen.

The agreement brought about was due to the fact that four large wholesale dealers on the east side, who supply most of the kosher butchers with their stock, took occasion to jump their prices on kosher meat on Thursday afternoon. The meat sold on the east side most generally is what is known as chuck steak. Heretofore this has been sold wholesale to the kosher butchers at 9 cents a pound, enabling them to sell it at 12 and still make good profit. On Thursday the dealers announced that they would hold this quality of beef at 14 cents a pound wholesale, which would make it necessary for the retailers to charge 18 in order to make any profit at all. The butchers declare that this figure would be practically prohibitive, and that it would drive all their customers away.

The upward jump in the price of poultry, which is one of the chief articles of food on the east side, is also receiving considerable consideration by butchers in that section of the city. Until recently the small retailers on the east side paid 14 cents a pound for chickens and sold them at 16 cents. Since the strike began the wholesale rate has advanced to 17 cents a pound. The prevailing retail rate on the east side at the present time is 19 cents, and at that rate, the butchers declare, it is exceedingly hard to find customers among the east side workers.

"But that is not the worst," said one east side butcher. "We buy all our poultry alive, mostly from Washington Market dealers. Since the strike began the dealers hold the chickens for about two days for a rise in price. Right here I want to say in vindication of the east side butchers that if their customers should find a pound and a half or so of pebbles and gravel inside a fowl they have bought it is not the butcher that has put it there, as a woman among my customers who had that experience to-day seemed to believe. The wholesale dealers leave the chickens without food for the first twenty-four hours to give them time to work up a real appetite. The next day they give them a big feed of gravel. By that time the bird is ready to devour anything, no matter how much out of the feed line, and the more the chicken eats the better for the dealer, for gravel is heavy, and we buy the chickens live by the pound."

Strikers Clash With Police.

There was a slight outbreak of violence last night on the part of strike sympathizers—the first one during the strike. Fourteen union workmen, who have been employed removing offal from the large slaughter house of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger at Forty-fifth Street and First Avenue, were attacked last night while going through Forty-fourth Street under police protection on their way from work. They were followed by a crowd of men and boys who began to hurl stones and other missiles at them. The seven policemen, under Roundsman Waldron, from the Macdougal Street Station, charged on the crowd with drawn night sticks and drove it away, whereupon the men were quickly put aboard a northbound car on Second Avenue. The next batch of non-union men to leave the slaughter house were put on board a tugboat and carried down the river to some point near the Brooklyn Bridge.

No attempt was made yesterday at any of the plants to resume work with non-union men, and some of the managers of the various plants affected by the strike would admit that any plans in that direction had as yet been made. But a statement made by one of the managers yesterday was believed by many to mean that something of that sort was contemplated.

Representatives of the big packing concerns pooh-poohed the suggestion that there was an incipient beef famine in the city.

"There is no beef famine as yet," said the manager of Swift & Co.'s Barclay Street refrigerator. "Seventeen carloads of dressed beef from the West arrived at the various packing house establishments in this city to-day. The butchers can get all the beef they want at the present time, and the advance of 3½ per 100 pounds which has been made in the wholesale rate is one the butchers can well afford to pay after the successful season they have enjoyed."

Within an hour of the time when this statement was made, however, many of the dealers in the markets had received a notice from Swift & Co. that if the strike should last until Monday the prices of ham and pork and other provisions would be increased materially.

APPREHENSION IN ENGLAND.

Argentine Source of Meat Supply Cut Off Owing to Disease.

LONDON, July 15.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Houston (Conservative) asked whether, in view of the meat strike in America and the consequent danger of a meat famine in this country, the Board of Trade would not consider the desirability of permitting the importation of live stock from Argentina.

Mr. Fellowes, Junior Lord of the Treasury, replying for the President of the Board of Agriculture, said the board was under statutory obligation to prohibit the landing of Argentine cattle during the continuance of the foot-and-mouth disease in that country.

INFANT STARVED TO DEATH.

Its Mother Sentenced to Three Years in Reformatory.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 15.—A nine-months-old baby died to-day in the New Rochelle Hospital from starvation. Yesterday the mother, Elizabeth Hennessey, was sentenced to three years in the reformatory at Bedford on charges of neglecting the child made by the Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Her sister, Bertha Coghlan, and Mary Morford, who were charged with conducting a baby farm, were arrested in connection with the case, but were discharged after being lectured and after the babies at the farm had been returned to their mothers.

BANKERS FAVOR ROOSEVELT.

At Convention 84 Vote for Him and 19 Back Parker.

Word came from the bankers attending the State convention yesterday that on one of the side trips a straw vote was taken for President of the United States. Out of the number voting 84 were reported for Roosevelt, 19 for Parker, and 3 were undecided. Of the Roosevelt men 11 were Cleveland Democrats.

The betting on the curb was extremely quiet yesterday, with odds closing at 6 to 10 in the offerings of the Parker men. But one bet of any size was recorded. That was a wager of $1,000 to $500, Marshall Spader & Co. taking the long end and Bunnell, Buchanan & Co. the Parker side of the argument.

GEN. ALGER OPTIMISTIC.

McKinley's War Secretary Thinks Country Will Stand by Roosevelt.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, United States Senator for Michigan and Secretary of War in President McKinley's Cabinet, was in town yesterday prior to sailing for Europe early this morning on the Minneapolis.

"I regard the situation in the Middle West as extremely favorable to President Roosevelt's election," he said. "Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, as well as Michigan, are absolutely safe, and I believe that Roosevelt and Fairbanks will lose nothing in Wisconsin. The factional fight there of course is very bitter, but I do not think the Electoral ticket will be affected in any way.

"From what I see and hear in regard to the East I do not think there is anything for the Republicans to fear for New York, New Jersey, or even of Maryland and West Virginia. The tariff and the sound money issues, as well as its anti-trust policy, are to be the issues sounded again and again by the Republicans on the stump and in other ways in the campaign, and there is no doubt but that on those issues the American people will stand by the Roosevelt Administration."

SHEVLIN ON McCARREN.

Calls Senator "Political Burglar" and Enemy to Parker.

Characterizing Senator McCarren as a "political burglar," James Shevlin yesterday issued a statement on the political situation in Brooklyn. General surprise was expressed at the action of the old-time right-hand man of Hugh McLaughlin's régime, who has absented himself from the Willoughby Street Auction Rooms since the old machine disintegrated. Mr. Shevlin seized the opportunity afforded when Hugh McLaughlin left the city for Bellport, L. I., for his regular vacation.

"The situation in this county is one that is entirely misconstrued at this time," said Mr. Shevlin in his statement. "This fight is not settled, and it cannot be settled while Senator McCarren or any other man attempts to wrest from the organized Democracy the prerogatives and rights to which it is entitled. It is a situation, for instance, in so far as it affects a district like my own Eleventh, that endangers not only the Assembly but the prospects of success as well in the Senate district of which the Eleventh is a part.

"There is absolutely no question of Parker in the situation. It is simply one of self-protection. This situation is simply a case of political burglary, wherein McCarren seeks to break into district organizations that will not lend themselves to establishing his supremacy. In so far as working injury to Parker is concerned, I do not hesitate to say to the friends of Judge Parker that the worst enemy the Parker cause has in Kings County is Senator McCarren. Instead of trying to unify and solidify the Democrats of Brooklyn in support of Parker, McCarren tries to deprive organization Democrats of all there is of value in their organization.

"He gives Register Dooley all the election patronage in the Twelfth District for reasons best known to himself, but he comes into the Eleventh District and deprives Mr. Farrell of the same rights, to which he is entitled as district leader just as much as Mr. Dooley. In Mr. Shea's district he does the same thing as in Mr. Farrell's district, and all because these men will not submit themselves to his will. McCarren's interests appear to be the only issue at stake in the welfare of the local Democracy."

Senator McCarren smiled when shown the Shevlin statement.

SPEAKER CANNON'S PLANS.

He Intends to Take an Active Part in the Campaign.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Speaker Joseph G. Cannon declares his intention of taking an active part in the campaign this Fall, making speeches in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana. The Speaker was a sick man after the Chicago Convention, and it was reported he would accompany his daughter Helen on a short European trip. He suffered from a low type of malaria, but says he has fully recovered.

"Will you go to Oyster Bay to notify President Roosevelt of his nomination?" was asked.

"Yes; I have been figuring on the trip and have been preparing a five-minute speech for the occasion," Mr. Cannon replied. "The notification meeting will take place July 27. After the notification I may go to the Maine coast."

CAMETÁ RUBBER OF BRAZIL.

Is May Prove a Positive Factor in Future Rubber Production."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—United States Consul Ayme, at Para, Brazil, in a report to the State Department, says that the india rubber production of the Amazon Valley presents a problem of the very greatest interest. He says:

"In the special grade of rubber known as cametá I think an important indication leading to a solution of the rubber problem may be found. Cametá rubber is a special grade of 'entrefino' or 'sernamby' rubber, chiefly the latter. I am informed that small quantities of cametá are beginning to come from some of the older districts that were exploited after the Tocantins, as the trade increased. This would seem to indicate the probable duration, under present conditions, of the production of fine rubber from any given field as from twenty to thirty years at the most.

"Cametá rubber is merely self-coagulated latex; at least such is the opinion of a very intelligent rubber collector. He said that even to-day there is much carelessness in tapping the trees to get the 'milk.' In the early days this carelessness was greater still. The constant wounding of the bark causes the trunk of the tree to swell very greatly, a tree that has been much tapped assuming bottle form, tripling and quadrupling its diameter. As the tapping goes on scar is inflicted on scar, and there comes a time when the milk no longer flows, but merely trickles or oozes out. Then it is no longer practicable to collect the milk from the hundreds of small cups into a single receptacle, and it is allowed to slowly ooze and coagulate in the cups. The result is cametá rubber; or, as my informant puts it, 'Cametá rubber is the kind of rubber you get from old, tired-out trees.'

"If it should be found hereafter that districts which now yield both fine and coarse rubber come to yield only cametá, a positive factor in the determination of the probable future of rubber production would be attained. The whole question is of great interest and should be studied."

THUGS TRAVELED IN STYLE.

In Handsome Trap with Liveried Coachman They Elude Pursuers.

Two well-dressed, bejeweled men, who traveled in a handsome trap with two horses and a coachman in brown livery, are said to have robbed William Gaffney of Fourth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, William's Bridge, of $140, a gold watch and chain, and diamond pin at Philip Proebsel's roadhouse, Southern Boulevard and Tremont Avenue, the Bronx, at dusk Tuesday.

No one remembered having ever seen them before when they drove up to the place about an hour before. They claimed acquaintance with Proebsel, however, and drawing him from his supper, treated him at the bar, paying with a ten-dollar bill. He gave them the change, but they shoved it back, saying they had given him but $2. Finally he convinced them that they had paid him the larger amount. Gaffney was at a table, and they treated him too, and finally led him out on the north piazza, which was unoccupied. There they asked Gaffney to change a five-dollar bill, saying they wanted to give their coachman the price of a drink. Gaffney did so, and the younger man gave a dollar bill to the coachman.

Suddenly he seized Gaffney by the body, while his companion jumped on him from behind, throttling him. They threatened to shoot him if he raised an alarm, and, after stripping him of his valuables, one dealt him a blow that stretched him senseless. As he fell the men fled to their carriage and started in the direction of Crotona Avenue.

Gaffney's fall was heard in the barroom and Proebsel and others ran to his assistance. He was revived with a dash of water. The robbers were still in sight, but easily eluded the men who started after them on foot. The police of the Westchester Station were notified and detectives are at work. One of the men is described as thirty-five years old with blonde moustache and fair hair, the other being about ten years older, with dark hair and moustache.

McCARREN'S PLAN FOR MURPHY

Will Treat Him Like a District Leader at State Headquarters.

Democratic campaign headquarters for New York State will be opened in two weeks at the Hoffman House, with Senator Patrick H. McCarren in charge. He will conduct the workings of the entire campaign in Greater New York on his own responsibility, and will absolutely ignore Charles F. Murphy and his Tammany Hall following in the conduct of affairs. This plan of action was made known last night at the Hoffman House through political lieutenants and friends of McCarren.

Senator McCarren has for some days been making arrangements for the opening of the campaign headquarters and the conduct of the campaign. These matters were the subjects of his talks with Judge Parker at Esopus this week, and with William F. Sheehan, who, in the main, will be the general manager of the Parker campaign. McCarren has been looking over the suites of the Hoffman House, and undoubtedly will be located in the big suite facing on Broadway, one flight up, and right over the main corridor of the hotel. These were the rooms occupied by "Gumshoe Bill" Stone and "Copyright Jim" Richardson in 1900, when they were conducting the Eastern headquarters for the Bryan campaign of that year.

If Senator McCarren is permitted by the Parker people to carry out all of his campaign plans, the humiliation of Charles F. Murphy will be complete. Senator McCarren wants to do business direct with every Assembly district leader in New York City, whether it be in Manhattan or Brooklyn Borough. This would mean ignoring the central organization of Tammany entirely, and would confine Mr. Murphy's activities, as far as the State campaign would be concerned, to his own Eighteenth Assembly District.

The picture of Mr. Murphy being summoned to the McCarren headquarters to account for the work in the Eighteenth District is to be contrasted with the Brooklyn leader is one which the McCarren men like to conjure up in the light of the bitter warfare that for months has been going on between Murphy and McCarren.

Senator McCarren himself was about the Hoffman House last night, but declined to talk politics, saying that he would not have anything to say on the subject until he opens the headquarters on or about Aug. 1.

BODY IN STATEN ISLAND LAKE.

J. C. Webster, Manhattan Designer, Drowned—No Evidence of Foul Play.

The nude body of Joseph C. Webster, thirty-five years old, a designer at 22 Thomas Street, Manhattan, was found yesterday in Martling's Lake, near Martling's Lane, West Brighton, S. I., and taken in charge by Coroner Schaefer. On the bank of the lake was found the clothing, which had evidently been discarded by the man before he entered the water.

The identification was made by Mrs. C. S. Ettlinger of Manor Road, West New Brighton. She keeps a boarding house, and said that Webster was a summer boarder. Mrs. Ettlinger said that Webster left her house on Tuesday morning last in the best of spirits, ostensibly to go to work. Mrs. Ettlinger said all she knew about the dead man was that he came from a good family somewhere in New York State.

"There was not the slightest evidence of foul play to be found on the body," said Coroner Schaefer yesterday afternoon, "and it is my belief that the man, whoever he was, undressed and went into the lake to take a swim. The bottom of the lake is deep in mud, and he probably got stuck and could not free himself. From the advanced state of decomposition I should judge that the man had been dead at least a week."

JUDGE PARKER REBELS AGAINST SNAP SHOTS

Hereafter Photographs at Rosemount Must Be by Permission.

LETTER FROM GEN. MILES

Senator Daniel Sends Congratulations—W. F. Sheehan's Visit—National Chairmanship Still Unsettled.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, July 15.—Judge Parker announced this afternoon that this would be the last day of promiscuous photographing of himself and family. He concluded that unless he took a stand in the matter the liberty he has permitted the camera fiends would be abused. This conclusion was forced on him by several experiences he has had in the past few days. Hereafter all photographs taken at Rosemount must be by special permission.

"I reserve the right," said Judge Parker laughingly, "to put my hands in my pockets and assume comfortable attitudes without being everlastingly afraid that I shall be snapped by some fellow with a camera."

The fact is that the Judge has been exceptionally patient with the photographers, and has been caught on foot and on horseback scores of times. The only man who has been peremptorily refused was the one who tried to catch him in his bathing suit early one morning. Esopus has been fairly overrun with photographers.

They have dogged the Judge's footsteps and have photographed not only himself, but everybody and everything remotely connected with him or his daily life. To-day a series of pictures were taken of the Judge and his family picturesquely grouped on the lawn near the house.

Judge Parker allows nothing unimportant to interfere with his morning swim, and bright and early he was in the Hudson. The early trip of the steamer Mary Powell sometimes brings her past the Rosemount wharf just as he is taking his swim, and the passengers try to see the candidate at his diving, in which he is an expert, but he always retires to the boathouse until the steamer is gone.

Although William F. Sheehan arrived from New York to-day and had an interview with Chief Judge Parker, nothing was revealed about the Chairmanship of the National Committee, save that the man for the place remains to be selected. The prospect that Mr. Sheehan might be induced to serve is now practically obliterated. Mr. Sheehan repeated again to-day that he would not serve. His refusal to undertake the burden of the office is due to his condition of health. That he will be an active factor in the campaign, however, is certain.

Mr. Sheehan was accompanied here to-day by his stenographer and typewriter, and they brought with them enough stationery for several days' hard work.

Mr. Sheehan will remain at his country home at West Park until Monday next, when he returns to the city again. Mr. Sheehan expresses the belief that the National Committee would meet soon in New York.

Chief Judge Parker had a very busy day of it with visitors and with his mail, which was unusually large.

Judge Parker was asked if he could throw any light on the much-mooted question of the man who is likely to be the Chairman of the National Committee, and he replied very much as Mr. Sheehan did that the man remained to be selected. He was asked again to tell, if he would, what the purpose of the visit of August Belmont, Bourke Cockran, and Patrick McCarren yesterday had been, but he declined to discuss the matter at all.

The name of District Attorney Jerome continues to be mentioned here as a probable Democratic candidate for Governor, but as yet the suggestion of his availability has not received authoritative indorsement.

Rosemont to-day showed the effects of the visitation of the Kingston celebrators, whose 1,000 pairs of feet seriously trampled lawns and dug up the walks, but Judge Parker's gardener soon had things to rights.

Judge Parker was unusually early in starting for his horseback ride, going away before he had read his mail. He glanced over the New York papers at breakfast, but had not seen Mr. Bryan's last statement relative to the Democratic platform when he was asked about it as he was starting for his ride.

Judge Parker received a letter to-day from former Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles. The entire letter is in Gen. Miles's own handwriting, and is as follows:

St. Louis, Mo., July 10, 1904.

The Hon. Alton B. Parker, Esopus, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: Safety for the good ship of State is of the first importance.

At a time when a material crisis is pending, when Democratic institutions are in peril, when great evils should be eradicated, when important political questions must be decided, it is fortunate that the Democratic Party has given to the country a candidate for President in whom that great council of representative men have every confidence, and we have the best of reasons for believing that that confidence will be confirmed by the intelligent, patriotic people of the country.

We all do know that the instincts and training of the Judge are to hold in sacred regard the Constitution and the faithful interpretation and execution of the laws. Hence we believe that under your Administration its law will be administered with fidelity and integrity. I believe you will be elected and thereby have an opportunity of rendering our country a service of immeasurable value that will redound to the honor of the Democratic Party and the glory of the Republic. I have the honor to remain, very truly yours,

NELSON A. MILES.

Among the other letters received to-day was one from Congressman John Lamb of the Third District of Virginia.

Judge Parker to-day received the following telegram from United States Senator John W. Daniel, dated Lynchburg, Va.:

Our people are gratified that united Democracy has a leader who leads, and I tender my respects and congratulations.

Congressman M. J. Wade sent the following letter from Iowa City, Ia.:

As the lone Democratic Congressman from Iowa, I congratulate the people of the Nation that you have been nominated.

I am especially gratified in view of the fact that I made a struggle in your behalf against overwhelming odds in our State canvass and was compelled to await the St. Louis Convention for justification.

To-night Rabbi Joseph Leiser, in charge of the Jewish Temple Emanuel in Kingston, sent the Judge a poem of his own composition setting forth in verse his views on the Judge's candidacy.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

9:50 A. M.—176 Suffolk Street; Samuel Horn; damage trifling.

10:50 A. M.—9 Chatham Square; owner unknown; damage, $20.

12 M.—351 West Thirty-seventh Street; Daniel Wright; damage, $25.

12:48 P. M.—2,029 Amsterdam Avenue; Thomas Keel; damage, $200.

2:45 P. M.—105 Henry Street; Mr. Kiernar; damage trifling.

5:05 P. M.—Delancey and Norfolk Streets; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:15 P. M.—190 Eldridge Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:35 P. M.—428 Forsyth Street; H. Dill; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—428 West Twenty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—666 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; Harry Oguedez; damage, $500.

7:40 P. M.—506 West Forty-second Street; Kate Batterby; damage trifling.

8:10 P. M.—3,489 Third Avenue; the Dougherty Playing Card Company; damage, $20,000.

8:30 P. M.—605 Washington Street; Lizzie Balfour; damage, $25.

9:25 P. M.—167 Ludlow Street; M. Moskowits; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DURANGO, Col., July 15.—Fire has destroyed all of the surface improvements of the American Mine at Gladstone. The loss is $125,000. The mine is a part of the Gold King group, which is owned in Boston, and in Waterville, Me. Henry V. Soule of Boston is President.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The Baltimore and Ohio grain elevator, Eighty-seventh Street and Ontario Avenue, South Chicago, was burned early to-day. A quantity of grain was in the building and the loss is put at $350,000. The fire is believed to have been caused by an explosion of dust in the elevator. The elevator is in the midst of the railroad yards, and the railroad company's loss in rolling stock is about $35,000.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READ THE BEST NOVEL OF THE SEASON

"The Princess Passes"

By C. N. and A. M. Williamson, authors of "THE LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR."

A most fascinating romance now appearing in the

METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE

August Number now on sale

(B)

PLATT'S PILGRIMAGE TO SAGAMORE HILL

Senator Celebrates 71st Birthday by Visit to President.

POLITICS FOR LUNCHEON

Parker Hasn't Ghost of a Chance to Carry State, Says Platt—No Special Cabinet Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 15.—Senator Thomas C. Platt came here to-day to see the President, whose carriage was at the station to carry him to Sagamore Hill for luncheon. "Better the day better the deed," said the Senator smilingly when he was reminded that it was his seventy-first birthday.

"There is nothing of any real importance for me to say to the press," said Mr. Platt after the conference. "I have spent part of my birthday with the President and we talked politics. Stories to the effect that the President is seeking to dictate the Gubernatorial nominee of his party in New York State and that this was the reason for his conference with the Governor, with others, and with me are really without any foundation. The right man will be nominated and he will be the choice of the delegates.

"As to New York, President Roosevelt will carry the State without doubt. If I did not feel this to be true I would not be here on my birthday. Our political talk was largely Federal, and of course that included New York State. The President shares my confidence in the conditions in our State. I feel that Parker has not the ghost of a chance to carry New York, and of course that means the impossibility of his election. In our talk to-day the President and I did not mention the name of a candidate for the New York State election. It is a long time before the convention and the proper man will not be wasting when the time comes. I will be able to talk more in detail after I have conversed with the leaders in the various parts of the State."

Before boarding the train Senator Platt said that he was bound for the Oriental Hotel, where he expected to meet some old friends with whom he would quietly celebrate his birthday. Chairman Cortelyou arrived at 5:43 and was driven at once to Sagamore Hill. He returned in time to catch the 8:04 train for the city. At the station he said that he was going to Washington in the morning and that he would not be able to get back to Oyster Bay until the day before July 27, selected as the date for the coming of the Notification Committee.

The miners' delegates notified Secretary Loeb to-day that they would not be able to accept the invitation to call on the President to present their petition in regard to the Colorado labor troubles either to-day or to-morrow. They are to hold a meeting on Sunday to consider the matter, and the delegates would arrive early next week with proper credentials from their convention.

President Roosevelt has received a report from the board appointed a few weeks ago to consider the subject of the Government's control of wireless telegraph systems. The board was headed by Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, and included Rear Admiral Manney, Gen. Greely, chief signal officer, and Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau. Neither the report nor the recommendations contained in it will be made public for some time.

Reports from Washington to the effect that President Roosevelt had called a special meeting of his Cabinet to be held in Washington on July 28 and denied at the executive offices here.

SENATOR'S BIRTHDAY DINNER.

Cake and 71 Candles Decorated His Table at the Oriental Hotel.

Senator Platt restricted his birthday dinner, at Manhattan Beach, to two friends, Mrs. Platt, and himself, and the dinner was not held until the Senator had time to rest a little after he got back to the Oriental from the Roosevelt meeting. Another reason for the lack of any more extended festivities was the illness of his son, Frank H. Platt.

The hotel management took its share of reminding the Senator of the day by sending a birthday cake with seventy-one candles to the table where the Platt party was dining. Special dishes also were prepared for the occasion. During the evening the Senator was obliged to hold a sort of levee to receive the felicitations of friends who journeyed to the hotel to extend their greetings.

MINERS ANGRY AT DAVIS.

Not Authorized to Represent Them in Arranging Visit to President.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 15.—The action of D. J. Davis, who telegraphed President Roosevelt yesterday asking if he would receive the committee which was disappointed on Tuesday, has angered many mine workers in this region. They said in plain terms that Davis had no authority to represent the union or to convey the impression, as his signature did, that he was acting in the behalf of the miners' union, which has nothing to do with the resolutions. Davis says that he sent the telegram merely as an individual.

Davis to-night received a message from Secretary Loeb saying that the President would receive the committee on either Tuesday or Wednesday at 2:30 P. M. Earlier in the day Davis received two messages from the President, but he refuses to divulge them.

JUST PUBLISHED

Second Edition in First Week.

A New Novel by the Author of "Bootle's Baby"

The Little Vanities of Mrs. Whittaker

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York.

ODELL, FOR BLACK, WILL OPPOSE THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Roosevelt, It Is Said, Insists Upon Root for Governor.

EX-GOVERNOR'S VOTE RECORD

Governor Will Be Obliged, Too, to Overcome Opposition of Platt, Who Wants Woodruff.

All the party machinery at the disposal of Gov. Odell is being worked to evolve Frank S. Black as the party candidate for Governor this Fall. From intimate friends of the Governor-Chairman it was learned last night that he has abandoned his original idea of bringing about the election of ex-Gov. Black as United States Senator to succeed Depew, and believes that more can be accomplished by nominating Mr. Black for the office to which he was elected in 1896.

When it was

ALEXIEFF CONSTANTLY HAMPERS KUROPATKIN

Countermands Military Orders and Spies on Army Chief.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS DISGUSTED

Would Like to Mutiny—Alexieff Lives at Mukden in a State Car Surrounded by Flowers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 15.—A telegram from Niu-Chwang says the anomalous position of Viceroy Alexieff is likely to prove a danger to Russia in the campaign and a serious hindrance to Gen. Kuropatkin.

The Viceroy appears to assert his right to retain a considerable body of troops around his person in Mukden, much to the disgust of the officers, who are said to refrain from mutiny only from the consciousness that the representative of the Czar cannot be got rid of by violent means.

Admiral Alexieff himself lives in his state car on the railway. A roof has been constructed over the car, and flowers have been planted around it.

The Viceroy countermands military orders and detains reinforcements by inspecting them, while his Chief of Staff is sent two or three times a week to Tashi-Chao in order to observe the movements and dispositions of Gen. Kuropatkin.

The telegram declares in conclusion that only the immediate recall of Alexieff can ameliorate this undesirable state of affairs, since at this juncture the Viceroy's presence in the Far East is not only useless, but positively dangerous.

The foregoing confirms statements which have been finding their way into print from private sources in regard to the Russian officers' dissatisfaction with the present state of things at the seat of war. An officer in high command under Gen. Kuropatkin is said to have written as follows to a brother officer at Niu-Chwang:

"It is sad to see our officers constantly quarreling. They are divided into cliques, and fight so for their own interests that Japan, the common enemy, is forgotten. Every one, from the Viceroy and Gen. Kuropatkin down to insignificant subalterns, quarrels, and is unwilling to obey orders. In the eyes of the war correspondents and foreign attachés we are disgraced, and until the whole system is changed we cannot hope for victory.

"Jealousy and suspicion are rampant throughout the army. The members of our secret service are so busy spying on each other that they cannot apprehend spies, and Japanese agents carry on their work with impunity. Japan apparently knows every plan made by us, which explains why many of our plans are suddenly changed.

"Our brave soldiers go into battle like sheep to the shambles. None can deny their loyalty, but until they are properly officered their loyalty is wasted. All Europe now knows that we are a divided house, and will profit accordingly. Those who have the welfare of Russia at heart cannot help feeling that if Port Arthur falls and Japan takes Liao-Yang the powers will intervene to our eternal disgrace."

DEMANDS PROTEST TO RUSSIA.

London Times Denounces Her Treatment of British Ships.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—The Times in an editorial article protests vigorously against the course Russian cruisers are taking in respect to neutrals and directs the attention of the British Government to the operations of the volunteer fleet cruiser Petersburg in halting and searching British vessels in the Red Sea, and also to the seizure of the British steamer Allanton on June 16.

The Times states that no plausible excuse for the conduct of the Russians toward the Allanton has been suggested. It says:

"When she was seized the vessel was actually on the direct and shortest course to Singapore, shorter by one day's steaming than the east coast route which the Russian officials suggest would have been the proper course. The fact of a Japanese cabinboy being on the vessel, even if known to the owner, was so trivial a circumstance that the mention of it suggests the perplexity of the court in finding reasons for its decision.

"The bill of lading showed that the consignees of the cargo were a British firm. It was, in fact, a consignment under a contract for a large quantity of coal concluded long before the outbreak of the war."

The Times declares that under these circumstances the proceedings of the Prize Court are not to be tolerated, and adds:

"The fit response seems to be a protest without delay and a demand for compensation. It is in the interests of many other owners as well as those of the Allanton that a prompt remonstrance be requested. Until this is done with effect any owner of ships in Japanese waters will have to pay extra insurance rates.

"British ship owners cannot help contrasting the tardiness of our Government at this juncture with the vigor of the German Government when our cruisers in South African waters overhauled German mail boats."

The Times concludes its article with a plea for the determination by the British Government of what is reasonable in the matter of contraband and in respect to other questions. To practices of belligerents which ignore the plainest equities it would have the retort made, "We shall not recognize them."

Nor is it expedient, The Times argues, to wait until Russia's conceptions of contraband have borne more fruit. Now, it says, is the time for remonstrance.

By The Associated Press.

ISLAND OF PERIM, Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, July 15.—The British steamer Dragoman, which arrived here at 4 P. M., outward bound, signalled that she had been delayed by a Russian cruiser in the Red Sea.

Two steamers, one large and one small, which passed here at midnight are believed to be Russian cruisers bound for Jibuti, French Somaliland.

Chinese Emperor's Reported Illness.

PEKING, July 15.—The report that the Emperor of China is seriously ill with dysentery is not confirmed here.

JAPANESE LANDING ANOTHER BIG ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

effective reply. They were forced to retreat.

The Russian losses were six killed and seven wounded.

TASHI-CHAO, July 15.—The Japanese have withdrawn from the west side of the railroad and are massing their armies on the Russian left.

Reconnoissances in force carried out by Russian cavalry and artillery yesterday and to-day almost as far south as Kai-Chow failed to disclose the Japanese. A diversion is expected from Ta Pass.

It is possible that some of the Japanese forces have been drawn off to Port Arthur to replace the terrible losses of July 10.

A Japanese spy was captured to-day. He was dressed in the garb of a Chinese and was remarkably cool and defiant in demeanor. He said he was a Korean by birth, had lived in Japan for twelve years, and loved that country. Thousands like him, he declared, were convinced that Japan eventually would be successful, and he advised the Russians to sue for peace as soon as possible.

NAVAL BATTLE REPORTED.

Fight Said to Have Occurred Yesterday Off Port Arthur.

LONDON, Saturday, July 16.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Morning Post, cabling under date of July 15, says:

"A naval engagement took place to-day off Port Arthur."

ST. PETERSBURG, July 15.—It is possible that the fourth ship of the Vladivostok squadron now off the Japanese coast is the cruiser Bogatyr as the repairs to that vessel were known some time ago to have been nearly completed.

A private letter received here from Vladivostok, dated June 25, gives the first authentic account of the mishap to the Bogatyr, from which it appears that the cruiser, with Rear Admiral Jessen on board, went out in pursuit of a Japanese cruiser. The fog was so thick that the Captain caused his protest against attempting to navigate the Bogatyr to be entered in the log book, but Admiral Jessen insisted on proceeding. A few minutes afterward the cruiser struck on the rocks.

Mines were immediately placed around the vessel as protection against the Japanese. It required a week for the other Russian cruisers to haul the Bogatyr off. She was dry docked on May 25 and it was then supposed that her injuries would be repaired in five weeks.

Vice Admiral Skrydloff's order of the day of June 2 reporting the successful floating of the Bogatyr, with the congratulations of Viceroy Alexieff, was published this morning.

With the approaching departure of the Baltic squadron for the Far East extra precautions are being taken to prevent the publication of news of the movements or condition of the Russian ships. The newspapers are strictly forbidden to mention their names, and even foreign news dispatches referring to the Russian vessels are not passed by the censor.

RUSSIAN HOSPITAL TRAINS.

Elaborate System for the Transport of the Wounded to Europe.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KIEFF, July 12.—The twenty-sixth military hospital train fitted out by the Ministry of War has left for Irkutsk.

The whole of the Manchurian and Siberian railway lines are systematically split into sections and numbered. Hospital trains replete with the best surgical and other appliances obtainable are apportioned to these sections. The staff of each train includes three or four doctors, from six to ten nursing sisters of the Red Cross Society, and from thirty to forty hospital assistants. Each train has accommodation for 200 to 300 wounded and sick.

The hospital train referred to above is destined to run solely between Irkutsk and Kazan, where the hospital train and hospital steamer or barge services link up. From Kazan the seriously wounded will be dispatched to various hospital establishments in the vicinity of the Volga, the Sheksna, and other waterways by barge or specially fitted light-draught steamer.

The Department of Military Communications for the Transport of the Wounded is perfecting a system of transport into home centres by water, and, to judge by the extensive preparations which are being made all the way from Astrakhan to Cherepovits, the arrival of considerable numbers of Russian wounded is clearly anticipated.

The managements at Franzensbad and other foreign watercure resorts have offered to allow Russian wounded officers and others to take advantage of their facilities for treatment free of charge.

GEN. RENNENKAMPFF WOUNDED

Cossack Commander Hurt, but Not Seriously, in Fight Near Liao-Yang.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 15.—Gen. Rennenkampff has been wounded, but not seriously. A bullet passed through the calf of one of his legs.

Gen. Sakharoff, who reports the wounding of Rennenkampff, says it occurred July 13 between Liao-Yang and Sai-ma-Tse, in a skirmish in which the Japanese were repulsed.

NEWSPAPER BOAT SEIZED.

Chicago Daily News's Vessel Towed by Russians to Port Arthur.

LONDON, Saturday, July 16.—The Morning Post's Shanghai correspondent cabling July 15, says that The Chicago Daily News's dispatch boat Fawan has been seized by the Russians and towed into Port Arthur.

AMERICAN ATTACHES' BRAVERY.

Lieut. Col. Schuyler and Capt. Judson Were in Thick of Vafangow Battle.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 15.—A correspondent of the St. Petersburg Gazette, in a letter describing incidents at the battle of Vafangow, says:

"Lieut. Vokoulin stood beside two American attachés, Lieut. Col. Walter S. Schuyler, United States Army, and Capt. William V. Judson, United States Engineer Corps. He was greatly impressed by their soldierly bearing.

"They did not leave the firing line a single minute, but stood calmly observing the battle raging around and unconcernedly smoked cigars, although shells were bursting and bullets whizzing."

Refused to Aid Russian Plotters.

MOSCOW, July 15.—According to a story in circulation here, a revolutionary organization sent a package of pamphlets to Japan, requesting that they be distributed among the Russian prisoners. The pamphlets were returned with the statement that the Japanese do not engage in such work.

DIES IN STRANGER'S FLAT.

Negress Housekeeper Says He Walked In and Said He Was Ill.

Under peculiar circumstances John F. Bechtel, a prosperous-looking man, fifty-six years old, who with his wife and daughter boarded at the house of Edward Loeser, 313 East Eighty-sixth Street, died yesterday forenoon in a furnished room flat at 248 West Thirty-eighth Street. The flat, which is on the fourth floor east, was occupied by Joseph Donelson. His housekeeper, a colored woman, first gave her name to the police as Josephine Gomez and later said she was Josephine Moore.

The man's death was reported to the Coroners' office by Dr. W. H. Lucas of 226 West Thirty-ninth Street, who had been summoned by Mrs. Mary Kiernan, janitress of the Thirty-eighth Street building.

Detectives Frye and Goodnow were assigned to look into the matter, and they reached the house at about the same time as did Coroner Scholer. The negress, who admitted them to the flat, said, on being questioned, that at about 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon a man whom she had never before seen knocked at the door of the kitchen and asked for Mrs. Schlessinger.

"I told him," she said, "that no one by that name lived here; but he brushed past me into the room, saying that he felt sick. He then walked into the dining room, which adjoins the kitchen, and sat down."

The woman hastened to bring some smelling salts for the stranger and to get a cloth and a basin of water with which to cool his head. Finding that he grew no better, she ran down stairs for the janitress and asked her to go for a doctor.

When she returned to the room, she says, she found the man stretched out on the bed divested of all his clothing except his undergarments.

About ten minutes later Dr. Lucas arrived and pronounced the man dead.

A search of the deceased's clothing revealed a number of letters and cards and also a tag of a registry company on Broadway, reference to whose records showed him to be John F. Brechtel, a salesman, with an office at 25 East Fourteenth Street. It was afterward established that he acted as the representative of a Baltimore mail-house, and had a desk on the second floor of that address.

Inquiry revealed the fact that the flat was occupied, up to a few weeks ago, by people named Schlessinger, who have since removed to Brooklyn.

On order of Coroner Scholer, Donelson and the Moore woman were locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. They will be arraigned this morning in the West Side Court, when the result of the autopsy, which was to have been performed last night, but was deferred until to-day, may be known.

PLUMBER STRIKE ON.

With Gasfitters and Steamfitters, 10,000 May Be Involved.

Strikes of the plumbers, gas fitters, and steam fitters and helpers were ordered yesterday on all the contracts of New York general contractors in outside cities to force a system of exchange of cards with unions in outside cities. It is charged that the old plumbers' union of New York is the last union to cling to the old idea of the Board of Building Trades to build a Chinese wall about the building trades in this city so that union men from other cities could not come here to compete with New Yorkers. The strikes were ordered at a meeting in this city by William M. Merrick of Chicago, President of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada.

The New York contractors affected include the Fuller Company, the Thompson-Starrett Company, the Remington Construction Company, John Griffiths, and Charles T. Wills. The buildings affected are in Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Newark, Binghamton, Jersey City, Princeton, and all the small towns in the States of New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey. President Merrick and Organizer Spencer have had conferences with the leaders of the National unions of the structural iron workers, painters, elevator constructors, and plasterers with a view to extending the strikes to these trades when called upon.

The strikes are the outcome of the refusal of Plumbers' Union No. 2 of this city to obey the rules of the National Union. Organizer Spencer, when seen last evening, said that when Local No. 2 cut loose and became an independent union the cards of outside unions could not be recognized. The fight is to be continued until Local No. 2 capitulates.

"I cannot say how many men in the other trades will ultimately be involved in the outside cities, he said; "but there will be at least 10,000 men involved individually. In spite of the arbitration agreement, the fight may come to New York."

KING SAID HE LIVED THERE.

Rang the Bell to Satisfy Policeman and There Was Trouble.

Sounds of a scuffle on the high stoop of the brownstone house, 536 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, aroused residents of that section at 3:30 yesterday morning. George B. King, a young man living at 1,123 Bedford Avenue, had called at the house, the home of his father-in-law, Charles F. Clayton, to see his two small children, who had been taken there by his wife, from whom he is separated.

The police of the Atlantic Avenue Station heard that there was trouble, and Detective Sheridan hurried to the scene. He found King and Mr. Clayton struggling. The elder man declared that King had assaulted him and had called him vile names. King was locked up and was later arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court.

"My wife left me three months ago," he told the Court, "and is seeking a separation. Our two children, Eunice, one year old, and Irving, two years, are with her. They won't let me see the little ones, even though Eunice is very sick. I ordered delicacies sent to the house and wanted so much to see the children that I wandered down that way after midnight. A policeman saw me hanging about the house and asked me if I lived there. I was embarrassed and said I did. He ordered me to prove it by ringing the door bell. I did so, and Mr. Clayton after a short time opened the door. He grabbed hold of me and punched my face. I did not strike him."

King was held for further examination by Magistrate Furlong.

AUTO SERVICE IN BRONX PARK.

Park Commissioner Grants Franchise for $200 a Year to Bar Cabbies.

Park Commissioner Schmitt of the Bronx has granted a franchise to Walter Sutcliff to operate a line of automobiles between the Pelham Avenue station of the Third Avenue elevated railroad and points in Bronx and Pelham Bay Parks at a rental of $200 a year. The stipulated fare is to be 10 cents for a return ticket to either the Zoological Park or the Botanical Gardens and 25 cents for a return trip to Pelham Bay Park.

Mr. Schmitt said that he had taken this action because of numerous complaints of exorbitant charges by hackmen carrying visitors over these routes. Sutcliffe, he said, represents an autbmobile company, but he declined to say which one.

Mr. Schmitt said that if the income to the city seemed small, the fares were also low, the round trip to Pelham Bay Park being about four miles. The service will be inaugurated about Aug. 1.

Policeman Hurt in Runaway.

A runaway in Astoria yesterday afternoon spilled five persons out of a carriage. They escaped injury, but the policeman who later stopped the horse was not so lucky. Benjamin Deutsch of 180 Lexington Avenue and his wife with their six-months-old baby and Simon Baum of 151 East One Hundred and Sixth Street and Louise Ritureach of 2,027 Third Avenue were in the carriage and were driving along Flushing Avenue when the horse became unmanageable and upset the carriage. Further down the avenue Patrolman McHugh caught the animal. He was dragged and struck in the groin by one of the hoofs of the horse. He was severely hurt.

A Few Facts About Life Preservers.
Steamboat owners cannot run a cheap one and keep them as they would have to keep a human life preserver. [illegible] The New York Times Almanac, Sunday, July 17.

HONORS FROM FRANCE FOR SECRETARY HAY

Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor Conferred on Him.

FOR HIS SERVICES FOR PEACE

Accepts This Decoration, Though He Has Formerly Refused Similar Tenders.

PARIS, July 15.—The most important announcement in the forthcoming list of decorations following the French national holiday will be that conferring the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor upon the American Secretary of State, Mr. Hay.

The Grand Cross is the highest grade, and is given only to personages the Government desires signally to honor. An official said it was evidence of Foreign Minister Delcassé's high regard for Mr. Hay's conduct of foreign affairs. This had constantly strengthened Franco-American relations, the latest instance being the American recognition of French paramount authority in Morocco under the Franco-British agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The French Government has conferred the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on Secretary Hay in recognition of his services tending to the peace of the world. Mr. Hay has received a note from the French Embassy advising him that on the occasion of the National festival yesterday the French Cabinet formally voted to confer the Grand Cross upon him.

Mr. Hay has hitherto uniformly refused to accept such decorations, but in the present case he decided that he could not decline so great an honor conferred for such a gratifying reason. He sent a note to the French Embassy expressing his thanks, and saying that he accepted the honor subject to the approval of Congress, whose sanction will be necessary before he can formally receive the cross.

The Grand Cross is seldom conferred, and very rarely in the way in which it is now given to Mr. Hay. The honor is regarded as a compliment to the United States as well as to the Secretary of State.

There is no question as to the willingness of Congress to permit the Secretary to accept the decoration. There are a number of similar decorations at the State Department awaiting the action of Congress before they may be sent to those for whom they are intended.

G. A. CHURCH PROVES IDENTITY.

Unpleasant Surprise for French Contestants of Poulet Will.

PARIS, July 15.—George A. Church of Nayatt Point, R. I., presented himself before the Second Tribunal of the Seine at noon to-day and fully established his identity.

The appearance of Mr. Church caused a rather dramatic climax in the contest of the will in which M. Poulet left $260,000 in French bonds to Mr. Church, the French heirs having created the impression that this was another case of a fictitious American.

The court adjourned the case on July 13 to permit Mr. Church to be present. It was not believed that he would appear, but in response to telegrams from his counsel, Maitre Gaston Brunet, Mr. Church arrived here in time.

When the court convened Mr. Church established his identity through two letters of credit for large amounts and various other means, which fully satisfied the court. An American friend, Mr. Learned, who accompanied Mr. Church, told the court that he had known Mr. Church for twelve years. The Attorney General announced that he was satisfied that Mr. Church's identity had been established.

The contestants of the will were much confused by Mr. Church's appearance and identification. The court announced that its decision would be given to-morrow.

CAN TAKE KRUGER'S BODY HOME

Relatives Get Permission to Transport It to the Transvaal.

LONDON, July 15.—At a meeting of the Privy Council this morning at Buckingham Palace, at which King Edward presided, the request of the relatives of Mr. Kruger for the burial of his body in the Transvaal was considered.

It was subsequently announced that the desired permission had been telegraphed to Clarens, Switzerland, (where Mr. Kruger died yesterday,) through the British Minister at Berne.

JOHANNESBURG, July 15.—The announcement of Mr. Kruger's death was received here with general regret and sympathy.

The newspapers make generous reference to him and warmly support the suggestion of the burial of the body in the Transvaal.

Flags are half-masted.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 15.—All the papers to-day pay warm tributes to Mr. Kruger. The Russ says:

"However preoccupied with the Far East, we cannot forget our sympathy for the Boers."

NO NEW RAID AT TANGIER.

Home of London Times Correspondent Not Attacked.

TANGIER, July 15.—Walter B. Harris, the Tangier correspondent of The London Times, who was notified that tribesman intended to capture him last night, was not attacked, as his residence was guarded by 120 soldiers.

The tribe to which the intention to attack Mr. Harris is attributed is the Beni M'Sur, which, like all the other tribes, wishes to imitate the bandit Rais Uli, who captured Mr. Perdicaris.

SANTOS-DUMONT MAY NOT RACE.

Not Likely to Get Balloon Envelope in Time for St. Louis Contest.

PARIS, July 15.—M. Santos-Dumont has begun negotiations with manufacturers of silk balloon envelopes to repair his damaged dirigible balloon. He says his return to the United States or his abandonment of the St. Louis contest depends on the ability of the manufacturers to supply an envelope speedily.

The report of his intention not to compete at St. Louis is therefore premature, although it is generally believed that the manufacturers will be unable to furnish the material within the time required.

DEPUTIES' HONOR SATISFIED.

MM. Pressense and Klotz Fight a Duel —Nobody Hurt.

PARIS, July 15.—A duel was fought today by Francis de Pressense, Socialist Deputy, and Louis Lucien Klotz, Radical Deputy, the outcome of a dispute in the corridor of the Chamber of Deputies last Wednesday night in the course of which violent epithets were used, such as "Dog of a Jew" and "Blackguard."

Only two shots were fired and neither Deputy was injured.

Rudolph Spreckels's Illness.

CARLSBAD, July 15.—Rudolph (not Adolph, as previously cabled) Spreckels of San Francisco, who is ill with appendicitis at the Savoy West End Hotel here, is somewhat better. An immediate operation is apparently unnecessary. An operation will be performed later by Prof. Sonnenburg of Berlin University, but whether at Carlsbad or Berlin has not been determined.

Dominion Line Gets the Germanic.

LONDON, July 15.—The old White Star liner Germanic will be transferred to the Dominion Line in August. She will be renamed the Canada [illegible]

SUBMARINE FULTON IN RUSSIA.

American Boat Reported to be in the Neva, Undergoing Tests.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 15.—The submarine boat Fulton, which has been at Kronstadt, is reported to be in the Neva, undergoing tests.

It is not known whether she will go to the Far East by rail or with the Baltic squadron.

PARIS, July 15.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien telegraphs that an American submarine boat, "of the latest model and of the Fulton type," arrived recently at Kronstadt. He adds that an American crew is about to reach Kronstadt for the purpose of instructing the Russian crew of the boat.

Three other American submarine boats which have been ordered through an intermediary will reach Kronstadt shortly.

CARTER'S COMPANION MISSING.

Brooklyn Police Search in Vain for Girl Who Was in the Hansom.

Although the Brooklyn police sought yesterday for the young woman who was in a cab with Charles W. H. Carter, the aged varnish and ink manufacturer, when he died on Thursday night, they had not found her up to a late hour last night. It is believed by the men who were at work on the case that the two had been friends for several years.

No suspicion of foul play attaches to the death of Mr. Carter. In addition to the examination made by Dr. C. C. Henry, the physician who was called when it was found that Mr. Carter was unconscious in the cab, Coroner's Physician Emil F. Hartung also looked at the body yesterday. Both physicians agreed that death was caused by apoplexy.

At Mr. Carter's home, 149 Lincoln Road, where the body was taken yesterday, his sons refused to say anything about the case.

Court Enjoins Capt. McDermott.

Justice Gaynor, sitting in Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, handed down another injunction order, directed against Police Captain McDermott of the Fifteenth Precinct, Manhattan. In the present case Justice Gaynor enjoins the Police Captain from interfering with Leopold Goldstein in the conduct of a hotel and restaurant at 218 East Ninth Street, Manhattan. This is the third order of the same nature issued by Justice Gaynor.

Senator Platt's Son Is Better.

Frank H. Platt, son of Senator Thomas C. Platt, who has been ill at the Ansonia Hotel, on Broadway at Seventy-fourth Street, was reported last night to be convalescent and out of danger. Two physicians are in attendance, and the patient is watched by three nurses day and night.

SHOT HIMSELF SEATED BEFORE A MIRROR

Newman Found in an Armchair, Revolver in Hand.

IN THIS COUNTRY FIVE WEEKS

Landlady Found Him Gazing at Pictures of Woman and Two Girls.

Seated in a big armchair, his hand still clutching a new revolver, the body of Adolph Newman, about 45 years old, was found yesterday by Mrs. Anthony Geebel, the landlady of 216 East Forty-sixth Street. Directly in front of the man as he had seated himself and prepared for death was a large mirror.

It was about five weeks ago that Newman, who had arrived in America a few days before, she said, went to Mrs. Geebel's house, and in German asked for a room.

About three weeks ago Mrs. Geebel thoughtlessly entered the room hurriedly without giving any warning. She found Newman seated in the big chair gazing meditatively at three large pictures on the wall, which had hitherto been kept covered. The pictures were those of a woman and two young girls, about sixteen years old. As Mrs. Geebel entered Newman sprang to his feet in confusion, and in reply to her question as to the identity of the originals of the likenesses he vouchsafed no answer, but hastily threw a covering over them.

Last Tuesday, according to Mrs. Geebel, Newman said that he was going out of town for a few days, and begged her not to disturb his room. He then went out and got a large packing case, into which he put his things, and which, with his trunk, he sent away by express. That was the last that was seen of the man until the landlady's discovery late yesterday.

About 5 o'clock Mrs. Geebel tried the door, and, finding it locked, peered through the keyhole. Through this she thought she saw the man, and told her husband, who ran to the East Fifty-first Street Station, and returned with Patrolman Glery.

Glery broke down the door, and found that Newman had been dead for about two days. Not a scrap of paper was to be found on the body nor a cent of money, although the man had always seemed to be plentifully supplied, nor was there anything to show who he was beyond his statement to Mrs. Geebel. Coroner Jackson was immediately notified.

Martini & Rossi
ITALIAN
Vermouth
Try a wineglassful in a tumbler of lemonade and enjoy a new delight in Summer beverages—a refreshing thirst quencher.

DAUGHTER ACCUSES MOTHER.

Wife of George C. Miln, Preacher-Actor, Answers Suit Over Estate.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Mrs. Louis Jordan Miln of London, England, wife of George C. Miln, the Chicago pastor who turned actor, has filed an answer to a suit brought by the trustees and administrators of the property of her father, Thomas N. Jordan, ex-member of the Chicago Board of Trade, who left an estate valued at $500,000. Mrs. Miln asks that all previous proceedings in the case be set aside. The motion will be heard Monday.

Mrs. Miln terms the conduct of her aunt, Louise Kyle, and her mother, Mrs. Annie Jordan, as "gross and outrageous imposition." Mrs. Jordan is accused by her daughter of mingling her funds with those belonging to Mrs. Miln.

Intoxicated Boy May Die.

A fourteen-year-old boy, who later said he was Charles McGee, was found yesterday afternoon lying helplessly intoxicated in a lot at Dumont Avenue and Essex Street, East New York. Policeman James Hamm called a patrol wagon, in which the youngster was taken to the Liberty Avenue Station. He was in a coma and all efforts by Sergt. McCormack and the other policemen to arouse him were fruitless. Dr. Cook was summoned from the Bradford Street Hospital and said that the boy might die, and hurried him to the Kings County Hospital.

Warns Pastors Against Impostor.

Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City yesterday sent out a warning addressed principally to ministers advising them to be on their guard against a swindler garbed in clerical dress and representing himself to be "the Rev. W. B. Stehl of Centreville, Md." His story is that he had lost his pocketbook and railroad ticket while on his way to Canada. A telegram to the Centreville police brought a reply to the effect that Mr. Stehl was at his home, and had not been absent from Centreville for nearly a year.

Simpson Crawford Co
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Store Open Until 1 P. M. Saturday.
Dainty Hot-Weather Lunches, Palatial Restaurant, 8th floor.

Special values for to-day until 1 P. M.

A SATURDAY bargain directory for hurried shoppers—those going away for short outings. Essential requisites at prices that make it worth your while to come before closing time, one o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Did you notice the great crowd of shoppers that thronged the store last Saturday morning? It's such values as we offer for to-day that brought them there.

Take an inventory of what you need to make your outing an enjoyable one and come to-day and take advantage of these remarkable saving prices.

$1.75 for men's $2.50 to $4 bathing suits.
Sizes 34—36—38—40—42—44—best worsted yarns—black, navy and gray.

$1.75 for men's $3 silk negligee shirts.
Light weight silk or silk and linen—sheer, cool and dressy.

$1.65 for women's $2.50 bathing suits.
Good quality black serge—sailor collar with white braid.

$2.50 for women's $3.50 bathing suits.
Blue or black mohair with stole collar—white braid.

$2.25 for girls' $2.75 bathing suits.
Excellent quality mohair—collar or stole effect—white braid.

$1.75 for misses' $2.95 shirt waist suits.

$1.75 for girls' $3.50 dimity dresses.

$1.75 for misses' $2.95 Summer skirts.
Popular white linen or pique—cool, smart hot weather creations.

20c lb for 35c chocolates and bon-bons.
Delicious sweets for your Sunday outing or picnic.

$1 for men's straw hats worth up to $2.50.
A positive clearing of the newest styles—sailor or roll brim.

$1 for pair men's good duck trousers.
Nothing cooler or more becoming for vacation or outing wear.

$8.50 for men's outing suits worth to $18.
Cool, dressy coats and trousers of high grade homespun.

$1.35 for $2.50 parasols—newest shades.
Pretty striped effects in all the newest shades—also plain.

$1.50 for $2.50 Persian lawn waists.
Front of six broad tucks and narrow Cluny lace—new style.

25c for correct 75c linen stationery.
100 sheets, 80 envelopes—Stratford linen—two popular sizes.

$2.10 for a 10-inch cowhide club bag.
The popular travelling bag—sizes up to 18 inches at $3.60.

4c for paper-bound popular novels.
300 titles by standard popular authors—large print—good paper.

$6 for $7.20 special 32-inch railroad trunk.
A very strongly built trunk—sizes 34 to 40—value $8 at $7.

50c for 78c canvas weave hammocks.
Very strong and serviceable—also $6 hammocks at $3.25.

$10—Men's Waltham watches, worth double.
Truthful timekeepers—7-jewel movement—20 years' guarantee—open face—thin model—half price.

$1.95 for women's $3 russet oxfords.
Same bargain in black—Cuban heel—sizes 3 to 8—A to E.

21c for women's 35c washable belts.
Every one is hand-embroidered—so dressy and easy to launder.

$2.90 for women's $6 shirt waist suits.
Made of fine lawn—lace trimmed—three smart styles.

35c for [illegible]men's 75c pure silk gloves.
[illegible]

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes at 12 o'clock

Time Flies on Saturday

Do your hurried Saturday morning shopping where the service is prompt and intelligent, where you are always sure to find exactly what you want, without shopping around, and where prices are always safely low. And that means WANAMAKER'S. Here are a few suggestions:

Men's SUITS
For Outing Wear

Whether you are going away for two weeks', two months' or two days' vacation, you will probably double the enjoyment of it by having the right kind of clothing; and the smart and comfortable clothing is not necessarily expensive.

We are showing Men's Outing Suits in the light colorings which are most desirable now, in flannels and homespuns, with coats quarter-lined in the coolest possible manner to still remain shapely. Trousers cut in the full peg-top style, turn-up bottoms. And the prices are only $12 to $16.50 for coat and trousers. They are really the most effective suits you will find anywhere, small as the prices are.

Outing Trousers, in attractive patterns, in all the new fabrics, $3.50 to $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The $1 and $1.50 Shirts At 65c—For Men

We're justly proud of this collection of Negligee Shirts. The manufacturer held them back—let all his less attractive patterns go first, hoping to relize more on these.

We have ordered in the last of them for this morning. About 20 per cent, of them are regular $1.50 shirts, the balance worth $1—and their labels prove our statement.

In percales and woven madras, in neat, stylish patterns and colorings; plain or plaited fronts, detachable cuffs; and in all sizes, 14 to 17.

65 Cents Each

And there'll be little shirt luck to equal this the rest of the season. Ninth street aisle.

Men's Bathing Suits

Just a hint to remind you that we have probably the best stock of Bathing Suits for men and boys that you will find in the city. We are absolutely certain of the reliability of every suit we offer you. The colors are fast; the garments are well made, and shapely, and yet the prices are as low as you could wish.

MEN'S BATHING SUITS

Cotton, $1 and $1.25.

Wool, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $5, $5.50, $7.50 and $12.

BOYS' BATHING SUITS

Cotton, 75c and $1. Wool, $1.50, $2.50, $3.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Bathing Suits for Women

Without question, this season has brought out the handsomest Bathing Suits ever made for women, and our stock is representative of all the smartest and best styles that have been produced. The variety is particularly broad from $3 to $5, while there are many very handsome and practical suits up to $12.

We offer today a special collection of Mohair Suits, with sailor collars, or in shirt-waist style, which we brought in early for travelers going South, that were priced at $4.50 to $5. Today you may have them at $3.50 a suit.

We also have sixteen very handsome model Bathing Suits of silk, that were marked at $16 to $50. They are the handsomest surf suits shown this season; today they are marked at half price, $8 to $25.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Wash Dresses
At a Dollar

Fancy getting such attractive, pretty little Summer Dresses as these, for girls of 6 to 14 years, for a dollar!

You wouldn't, if the sizes were not broken, or we did not wish to hurry them out. For they are regular $1.50 to $2.50 dresses, sold today for

$1 Each

Of lawn, chambray, percale and gingham, in a variety of pretty styles, in white and colors. Second floor, Ninth street.

Lucky Lots of Hosiery and Underwear

The liveliest counters in the store yesterday were those that held these fine offerings of Men's and Women's Underwear and Stockings. They are all desirable sorts, just exactly what people want, and yet worth one-third to a half more than the prices for which they are selling—that accounts for the enthusiasm. There will be plenty in all of the groups mentioned below for those who come this morning.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 12½c a Pair

Of fast black cotton; seamless, durable quality; heels, soles and toes doubly strong.

At 18c a Pair; Three Pairs for 50c

American-made fast black fine gage cotton stockings; narrowed ankles, double soles, heels and toes.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 12½c Each; Seconds of 25c Quality

Vests of fine white ribbed lisle thread; low neck, sleeveless. A slight spot or mended break, hardly noticeable, makes them "seconds."

At 15c Each

White ribbed cotton Vests; low neck, sleeveless; trimmed with lace; in assorted pretty patterns. Full in size and width, and of durable quality. Broadway.

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 18c a Pair, from 25c

Of imported Cotton; black embroidered, or vertical striped. Of imported Lisle Thread, openworked; in black, or colored grounds.

At 25c a Pair, from 38c and 50c

Of black Cotton; embroidered or clocked; changeable colored cotton.

Of Lisle Thread; black or gray embroidered or clocked; or changeable colored. Black or changeable effects, striped. Navy blue or gray, openworked. Black or gray, openworked with clocks.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 15c a Garment, worth 38c and 50c

Cool open-mesh Cotton Shirts, in sky blue, pink, lavender or fast black. White, with purple stripes.

At 35c a Garment, were 50c.

Cool-looking White "Cob-web Crepe" Shirts and Drawers. Ninth street aisle.

Women's Silk Coats
For Vacation Trips

If you are going to St. Louis or elsewhere on a vacation trip you want a silk coat, naturally. And if your silk coat is not provided, we present today a remarkable opportunity to secure it at a little price. While many women still have their chief wearing time ahead, our selling time is practically over, and so we shall hurry away the Summer stock remaining at

$10 and $15 each, as follows:

Twenty-five Silk Coats, of various kinds, worth $18 to $30; **now at $.0 each.**

Thirty Long Silk Coats, worth $25 to $30; **now at $15 each.**

Second floor, Broadway.

Summer Candies

When you're hurrying out of town on Saturdays, you frequently haven't time to stop and have candy put up for you.

We've solved the problem, by having tables at various convenient places around the store, holding fresh chocolates and other candies, all neatly put up and ready to take away. These:

Assorted Chocolates, 20c box. Parisian Mints, 25c box.
Chocolate-covered Honey Nougat, 20c box.
Chocolate-covered Marshmallows, 20c box.
Chocolate-covered Chips, 15c and 20c box.
Chocolate-covered Caramels, 25c box.
Fairy Sticks, in jars, 15c; in boxes, 20c.
Lemon Drops, in jars, 10c. Boston Drops, in jars, 10c.
Molasses Cream, in jars, 10c.

And a Saturday special:

Peanut Kisses at 20c lb.

Taste like home-made candy. Carefully picked whole peanuts, in pure delicious cream candy. Basement.

Shirt-Waist Suits And Separate Skirts

A Saturday morning offering of unusual interest. Prices are almost ridiculously little to close out these small lots quickly:

Shirt-Waist Suits

At $2.25, Worth $4 and $5

Just about one hundred of them—of lawn, percale, sateen, chambray and cotton etamine; a few plain white; some white with black stripe or dots, black or blue with white dots and gray mixtures; all nicely made and finished.

Separate Skirts

At $1.50, Worth $3 and $4

Walking Skirts of linen, in the different shades of light blue; gored skirt; each gore plaited; finished with straps and buttons.

Second floor, Broadway.

White Goods Remnants
At Half Prices

About every sort of Summer White Goods that our stock contains is represented in this half-price Sale of Remnants, from plain India Linon to fine Embroidered Swiss Muslin.

Each remnant is plainly marked with the quantity and price for the whole piece; and the thrifty woman can save just fifty cents of every dollar she would otherwise have to pay for the same goods. Some pieces are, of course, soiled, and there are all sorts of lengths; but the saving makes ample amends.

And, remember, that the choicest pieces are picked out earliest. Broadway.

Good Shoes
For Outing Wear

Here are two lines of Shoes, both made for outdoor sports, for women, and by one of the best concerns in the business.

First is a line of handsome White Canvas Oxfords, with red sponge rubber soles, welted and stitched, and finished in handsomest manner; designed for tennis, yachting or seaside wear. $3 a pair.

Then the Tan or Black Canvas Oxfords, with leather tips and other trimmings; rubber soles, welted and stitched; well finished throughout. Particulary desirable for tennis and golf. $2 a pair.

A special lot of Men's White Canvas Oxfords with heavy red rubber soles, extended and stitched, in sizes from 5 to 9, at $1 a pair, worth a full half more, though most shoes of this sort are sold for $2. Fourth avenue.

Women's Shirt-Waists And Shirt-Waist Suits

Two attractive lots of Summer Shirt-Waists, for a busy Saturday morning.

Then the Shirt-Waist Suits offer attractive values, too. Just in, crisp and fresh, in new, pretty styles, and very low-priced:

Shirt-Waists

At 50c, from 85c—Of percale; white with colored stripes or figures; full front, plaited to bust; French back, shirt sleeves.

At 75c, from $1 to $2.75—Of cheviot or chambray; some in plain colors, others figured; tailor-made and plaited in various ways; broken sizes.

Shirt-Waist Suits

At $2.50—Of black-and-white checked gingham; tailor-made; trimmed with stitched straps and pearl buttons; seven-gored skirt, trimmed with stitched strap at bottom.

At $3.75—Of white cheviot; full front, plaited and trimmed with stitched straps and buttons; seven-gored skirt, finished with deep hem and stitching.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Muslin Underwear
Modestly Priced

Perfectly safe to buy, too—no woman need be afraid of careless work, or skimped patterns. Materials aren't as fine as in the higher-priced sorts—naturally; and laces aren't as expensive.

But all's good of its sort—and especially good at its price, else it couldn't come in. And all garments are fresh and new:

CORSET COVERS

At 8c—Of cambric, three styles; round, low or high neck, with hemstitched ruffle or neat embroidery.

At 25c—Of cambric, three styles; round or square neck, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or neat embroidery.

At 35c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or hemstitched ruffle; some ribbon-trimmed.

At 50c—Of cambric or nainsook; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes or torchon lace and insertion; others with embroidery.

DRAWERS

At 15c—Of cambric, or muslin; deep hemstitched ruffle, or plaited with hem. Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

Women's Lawn Collars, 10c.

These are exceptionally pretty bits of Summer Neckwear for women, at a price so low that it is quite economical to wear each collar as long as it's fresh, and then to throw it away.

Made of side-plaited lawn, with two rows of plaits, and trimmed with Valenciennes lace edging. Several patterns.

10c Each Broadway.

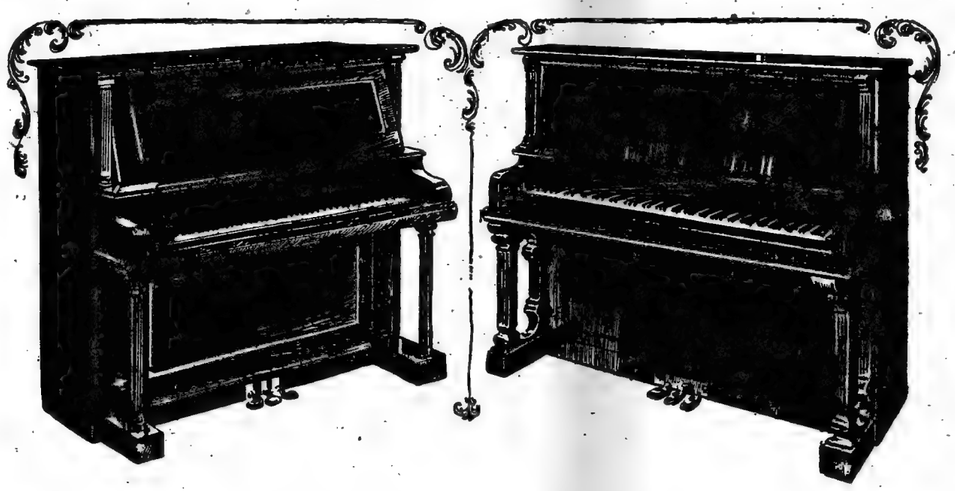
Lemonade and Cocoa Tablets

How often, on a hot day, you'd like a glass of lemonade, when the necessary ingredients are not to be had—especially when traveling. Put a box of these lemonade Tablets—a convenient little box—in your hand-bag, and drop one of the tablets in a glass of water, and presto! Your lemonade's ready. Pure and refreshing, and delicious in flavor.

Same way with the cocoa tablets. A little boiling milk, or boiling water with condensed milk is all you need, with one of the tablets, to prepare a cup of delicious cocoa in a jiffy.

Either kind of tablets is sold at the rate of 2c a piece—10c for box of 5, 20c for box of 10; $1 for box of 50.

Candy Store, Basement.



$10 Cash and $6 a Month

Will Buy Either of These Excellent Pianos

The Frederick Doll — $185

The J. C. Campbell — $190

The Best Pianos Ever Made to Sell Under $200

We have just received a new supply of these handsome Pianos, which have been selling just about as rapidly as we could secure them. The securing of these pianos at these prices has been one of the greatest accomplishments of our piano business.

The country is full of cheap pianos, which are being sold to hundreds of people who lack the discriminating ear which would detect the poverty of tone, which most of them possess.

We were two years hunting out these pianos, and now for more than two years we have been selling them; and we have yet to find a customer who has been disappointed with the purchase.

The tone of these pianos is, of course, the chief feature of their excellence at the price. If the tone is not right, no price is small enough for the piano to be worth it, for the tone is everything in music.

Both the Doll and Campbell pianos please and satisfy the musical ear; the touch and action are responsive and pleasing to the performer. The cases are dignified and handsome, beautifully finished. There are no other pianos on the market that approach them in these qualities at $200, or less.

After securing these instruments to sell at these low prices, we made the lowest possible terms of purchase on them, so that they would be available to artistic homes of even the most modest means. In fact, the payment required is so small that it seem like waste of money to rent a piano.

It is very easy for a person who wants a piano, to save a little of the vacation money to start the purchase, and there are very few indeed who could not meet the small payment of $6 a month to secure a possession that leads the way to a musical education, and is the constant source of pleasure and entertainment for yourself and other friends.

If you have time today, come in and see and hear these two pianos. We are satisfied that you will be pleased with either one or the other of them; and $10 cash is all the money that is required to have your selection sent home. Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

BUFFALO BROKER KILLS WIFE, DAUGHTER AND SELF

Business Troubles Probably Caused E. T. Washburn's Crime.

IN LETTER BEGS FORGIVENESS

Addressed It to Partner—Daughter Had Celebrated Fifteenth Anniversary the Day Before.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—Edgar T. Washburn, a member of the firm of Heathfield & Washburn, grain dealers and members of the Board of Trade, murdered his wife, Janella Pomeroy Washburn, and their daughter Gladys, fifteen years old, and then committed suicide some time between midnight and daybreak to-day. The tragedy was discovered by a relative who called at the Washburn house, at 89 Putnam Street, shortly before noon to-day. Business troubles are said to have been the cause of the tragedy.

When the police arrived they found Mrs. Washburn and her daughter lying dead, side by side, in bed. Washburn was lying dead on the floor at the foot of the bed. Evidently Washburn shot the girl first as she lay in bed in a position of repose. Apparently she did not move after the bullet crashed into her brain.

When Mrs. Washburn, aroused by the shot that ended the life of her daughter, partly raised herself in the bed, Washburn fired the second shot, the bullet entering Mrs. Washburn's left temple and causing instant death.

Washburn then picked up a mirror, and, taking careful aim, shot himself in the head, the bullet entering the right temple and coming out just above the left ear. He used a 38-calibre revolver.

The news of the tragedy had the effect of practically closing the Grain Exchange for the remainder of the day.

Washburn wrote a letter to his partner, William G. Heathfield, which the latter received in the course of the day. It said in part:

"My Dear Brother Billy—I am about to take a step which will be a severe blow to you and to all who have ever held me in regard and esteem. I have striven hard to make a success of life here, but there seems to be something that forever upsets my plans. I have hoped that I might succeed in business, not so much that craved the money for selfish purposes as that I might do a good work in the world. * * *

"Do not think that I feel that I am getting off easily. My belief in a future life teaches me that I must suffer untold agony, but I am a blight upon those whom I love and upon those who love me, and it seems best that I should drop out of the lives of all of earth's children, and perhaps some time, somewhere in the future, I may be permitted to work myself into a niche in life where I may be able to atone for my errors. * * *

"Be lenient with me, for I love you as a brother, and if I had ten thousand lives I would give them all to save you from the pain and misery that you must suffer through me.

"It grieves me to lose the esteem of my associates, and if there is any one whom I have wronged it has not been intentional, and I hope that they may forgive me as they would be forgiven, for I am sincerely repentant for any wrong that I have done."

It is believed the crime was committed while Mr. Washburn was suffering from a temporary fit of insanity. He had written a letter to a relative recently, saying he was having trouble in business. As far as is known the members of the family had not had any trouble among themselves. Yesterday was the daughter's fifteenth birthday, and her father presented her with a mandolin.

Last evening was spent by the Washburn family at the house of a neighbor. All the members of the Washburn family appeared to be in a jovial mood.

Mr. Heathfield, Washburn's partner, when seen, said that he had been around among the different firms and hade made what inquiry he could as to the condition of business deals in which Mr. Washburn was interested, and that he was satisfied that his act was the result of business trouble and anxiety, but he had not been able to ascertain just what was the condition of his contracts.

Mr. Washburn was forty-nine years old and his wife was some two years younger. He had one son, Dr. E. P. Washburn, who was married a week or ten days ago. Mr. Washburn's mother, who lived with them, was visiting another son somewhere in Pennsylvania.

Washburn was an ardent Spiritualist. When he first entered the grain business it is said that he was very fortunate and that he attributed his success to advice received through mediums.

BABY KILLED UNDER CAR.

Physician Amputates Her Leg While Ambulance Is Rushing to Hospital.

Blanche Pinsky, two and one-half years old, of 1,659 Madison Avenue was run over and killed yesterday afternoon by a southbound Madison Avenue car almost in front of her home.

The little child was crossing the street with her two brothers, aged eight and five years respectively. They saw the car coming and drew back, but little Blanche broke away from them, and in attempting to run across the street ahead of the car was run down. The motorman applied the brakes, but he did not have time to stop the car. The two little brothers, Israel and Jacob, pulled the mangled body of their sister from under the wheels as soon as the car was stopped.

Solomon, another brother, sitting at the window of his home, saw the accident, and, calling to his mother, told her what had occurred. Mrs. Pinsky fainted and it was nearly an hour before she was revived.

A woman who was passing at the time also fainted, was carried into the corner drug store, where she was revived, and then, entering a cab, was driven away.

The motorman, Peter Reilly of 309 West Thirty-ninth Street, picked the child up and carried her to the drug store. The druggist sent an ambulance call to the Harlem Hospital, to which Dr. Burns responded. As soon as he reached the spot he saw that he had no time to lose, and, placing the child in the ambulance, told the driver to make all possible haste to the hospital.

On the way he saw that life was ebbing fast, and while the ambulance was swaying from side to side he amputated the little girl's left leg. The child was still alive when she reached the hospital, but the shock had been too great, and she died a few minutes after she had been placed on a cot.

The motorman was arrested. He seemed to be much affected by the accident and wept as he was led to the station house.

Demanded Wedding to Thief.

Chaplain Munro of the Tombs Prison, who married James Dinsmore, a young man convicted of grand larceny, to Nellie McComas, a Baltimore girl, on June 30 said yesterday that in the published story of the marriage the facts had been misrepresented. About three weeks ago, he said, the young woman appeared at the prison and said that she wished to marry Dinsmore. Mr. Munro refused to marry them until she returned with two lawyers, who laid her case before him. She said her father had driven her from home because of her infatuation for Dinsmore.

Enrollment for Silver Bay Meeting.

SILVER DOLLARS POPULAR.

U. S. Treasurer Roberts Says Their Redemption in Gold Would Cause Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—United States Treasurer Roberts has no apprehension regarding the permanency of the gold standard. Some anxiety has been expressed from time to time because there is no provision in law for the redemption of silver dollars in gold, yet the Treasury is obliged to maintain at a parity all forms of money. Mr. Roberts sees no practical danger in this. A statement having been published by ex-Representative Bynum of Indiana on this point, Treasurer Roberts, whose attention was directed to it, said:

"I don't see how there can be any complication of circumstances by which enough silver dollars or silver certificates could be secured to make a demand on the Treasury for gold which would be at all dangerous. Experience shows that there is more call for silver dollars and small notes in the ratio of the supply than there is for gold or can be for gold.

"I think Mr. Parker is entirely right in saying that the gold standard is firmly and irrevocably fixed. It is no thanks to him that this is so, but is rather due to the policies of the Republican Party, aided by a Providence which has uncovered large gold supplies.

"It might be well to authorize the redemption of silver dollars in gold to make our legislation symmetrical, but this authorization would not bring about any considerable presentation of silver dollars, I feel sure. They are not available.

"If the dollars should be presented, the circulation of silver certificates would be reduced. These are the bills of small denominations. This would cripple the retail operations of the country and create a prompt demand to bring the silver back into circulation."

ONSLAUGHT ON CIVIL SERVICE.

Assorted Officials Want Jobs Taken from Classified List.

A number of city and county officers, including District Attorney Jerome, Sheriff Erlanger, Commissioner of Records Neal, and Register Ronner, made application to have various places in their departments exempted from civil service regulations before the State Civil Service Commission yesterday in the County Court House. The full commission, C. W. Pound of Niagara, C. F. Milliken of Ontario, and J. E. Kraft of Ulster heard the applications.

Sheriff Erlanger wanted all his keepers and guards at Ludlow Street Jail taken from the classified list on the ground that he is held personally responsible for the custody of the prisoners and therefore he should have only subordinates in whom he has full confidence. It is understood that ex-Sheriff W. J. O'Brien made similar application without success. Erlanger also desired the exemption of the position of telephone operator. The commission held that the keepers and guards were State officers and that application should be made in Albany.

Commissioner Neal wanted his assistant Superintendent exempted. Mr. Jerome desired the exemption of two information clerks. Register Ronner wanted the following exempted: Chief clerk, chattel mortgage clerk, bookkeeper, assistant chattel mortgage clerk, copyists, entry clerk, chief current index clerk.

The Bridge Commissioner wanted his stenographer exempted. The Park Commissioner desired these position exempted: Assistant Superintendent of Parks in Brooklyn, Deputy Superintendent of Parks in the Bronx, two division Superintendents of Parks in the Bronx, stenographer to the Commissioner of Parks in the Bronx. The Aqueduct Commissioner applied for the exemption of two general inspectors. The Fire Department was represented with a desire to have the Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph exempted. Commissioner Crain desired the messengership in his office exempted.

Application was made for the exemption of the Deputy Fire Commissioner, for the Chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures and for the General Inspector of the Park Department. From the Tenement House Department the following applications were made: Secretary of the department, Secretary to the Superintendent of the Bronx. The office of Assistant Secretary to the City Improvement Commission and that of hospital physician in the Health Department were both included in the applications. From the Department of Licenses came renewals of applications for the exemption of the positions of Secretary to the Commissioner, Chief Inspector, and Assistant Chief Inspector.

It is understood that about half the applications are likely to be granted.

FOILED FIREWORKS PLOTTERS.

Aspirants for $500 Prize for Best Pyrotechnics Jailed, but Are Freed.

The Italians in Harlem are to-day celebrating the feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, which began yesterday. Last night David Ancoloni and Michael Nanna exploded all kinds of fireworks in the hope of winning the prize of $500 that is to be given for the best display, and to celebrate the foiling of a band of rivals who strove to have them and their pyrotechnics held by the police in the Harlem Court.

Early yesterday morning Louis Ginto and Vincenzo Procario of 347 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street entered the police station and said that Ancoloni and Nanna were violating the law by keeping combustibles in the store adjoining the tenement house where the complainants live. The police investigated and seized Ancoloni, Nanna, and a large quantity of fireworks.

When arraigned before Magistrate Baker the prisoners tearfully explained that there was an intense hatred existing between the Italian cliques in Harlem and that the complainants, who failed to appear, belonged to a rival faction and had made trouble only to have a clear skyward track to the five-hundred-dollar prize.

As the two Italians had given a bond to cover any damage that might be caused by the fireworks, Magistrate Baker not only discharged them but ordered the police to give them back their Roman candles, skyrockets, pinwheels, and bombs.

When Ancoloni and Nanna appeared at the celebration last night with two push-cart loads of fireworks, the rival factions said things in fluent and blistering Italian.

PLEADED TO SUPPORT HUSBAND

She Wants Him Back So That She May Work for Him.

In the Manhattan Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday a pale, careworn looking little woman, appearing as the complainant in abandonment proceedings, begged that her husband return to her merely that she might work for him and provide for his comfort. It was the queerest abandonment case that ever came before Magistrate Naumer.

The woman was Mrs. Georgianna Stoothoff of 606 Hamburg Avenue. Her husband, Albert Stoothoff, who appeared to be in ill-health, was in court to answer to the complaint.

"My husband," said Mrs. Stoothoff, "has not lived with me since last December. He is a sick man and is not getting the care from his folks that I will give him. I want him to come and live with me, so that I can care for him. If he will come back I will see that he gets the best of care and food. All I will ask him to do will be to take care of our baby while I am at work. I think I can make enough money to provide for all of us."

TAKEN at meals with effervescent water it promotes the chemical processes of digestion and acts as a sedative in the stomach.

John Jameson Three ★★★ Star Irish Whiskey

In the United Kingdom it is known as the Doctor's Spirit on account of its goodness and dependable qualities.
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FOR 29 YEARS NEW ENGLAND'S FAVORITE
Union Made 7-20-4 10c. Cigar
LONDRES AND PERFECTO SHAPES.
In boxes of 25 each for vacation.
Name of maker stamped on every cigar, is the smoker's protection.
R. G. SULLIVAN, MFR., MANCHESTER, N. H.

BANKERS WOULD CURB THE TRUST COMPANIES

State Association to Appeal for New Legislation.

WANT O'NEILL BILL PASSED

Address of R. Ross Appleton, President of the Fourteenth Street Bank, Before the Association.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 15.—The concluding session of the State Bankers' Association was held at the Hotel Champlain to-day. John L. Hamilton of Hoopeston, Ill., Chairman of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association, delivered an address on "The Practical Work of Banking Associations." Notable addresses were also delivered by Hartman Baker, cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Philadelphia, Penn., on "New York and Pennsylvania," and by R. Ross Appleton, President of the Fourteenth Street Bank of New York City, on "Financial Legislation."

The association officers, as nominated yesterday, for the ensuing year were elected to-day. Delegates to the National convention of the American Bankers' Association, which meets in New York City on Sept. 13, 14, 15, and 16, were elected, Lewis E. Pierson of New York City being named as delegate at large.

To-night the convention was brought to a close with a concert and dance.

Although no formal action was taken in open convention to-day, the talk among the members shows a large majority in favor of promptly inaugurating a campaign for the passage at the next session of the Legislature of what is known as the "O'Neill" bill, an act by which the bankers hope to bring about "equality in the control and regulation of banks and trust companies."

In his address to the convention on the subject "Financial Legislation" President Appleton of the Fourteenth Street Bank of New York City strongly approved of the O'Neill bill. He said:

"The O'Neill bill is certainly a step in the right direction, and in a great measure will solve the question of reserves that is now causing so much discussion among the bankers and trust company officials throughout the State. If trust companies are required to make quarterly reports and be subject to 'call' without notice, showing their condition at some date in the past, they will surely maintain a reserve sufficiently large to make a good showing to the public in their published statements. As the law now stands, trust companies report to the Superintendent of Banks but twice a year. Given ample notice, it is an easy matter to make a good showing; and our friends in the trust companies never fail to take advantage of the opportunity. I do not criticise the practice of piling up cash deposits for their semi-annual exhibit if they would continue to keep the money on display. But it would be interesting to take a peep into their vaults a week or ten days after their reports are issued. By that time most of their cash, as per statement, has suddenly become an active asset and gone out into the market to 'earn its keep,' either into banks where interest is paid or into loans at the market rates.

"It is not fair to impose upon banks rigid restrictions and yet allow trust companies to do a straight banking business without being subject to any of the conditions laid upon banks. We ask no favors, but demand equal rights for all. We denounce class legislation as being most pernicious, and shall insist upon an adjustment of our banking laws until all institutions are placed upon an equitable basis."

Naval Militia's Annual Cruise.

The annual cruise of the New York Naval Militia will be held July 23 to 31. About 460 members of the two battalions will proceed on the Dixie to Buzzard's Bay, where the commands will go into camp. The Massachusetts battalion will be encamped there also, and the two State bodies will alternate in daily ship duty aboard the Dixie. The Aileen, the converted yacht of the Second Battalion, will participate in the tour of duty.

New International Banking Directors.

Sir William Van Horne and George H. Macy have been elected Directors of the International Banking Corporation, taking the places of James H. Hyde and of W. H. MacIntyre.

Automobile Races at Yonkers To-day.

At the Empire City track, Yonkers, to-day, the opening automobile races of the season will be held with nine events on the programme. The first race will be the ten-mile affair for middleweight machines, in which six cars have been entered, including two forty horse power Decauvilles, a thirty horse power Christie, a thirty horse power and a ten horse power Renault, and a twenty-four horse power Franklin.

In the big fifteen-mile free-for-all race of the day there are fourteen entries, including Alfred G. Vanderbilt's, sixty horse power Mercedes, Harry S. Harkness's sixty horse power Mercedes that established a new figure for the climb up Mount Washington, George Arent, Jr.'s, sixty horse power Mercedes, and cars of similar type. All the cars will compete in the handicap event, which will have twenty-two starters, requiring it to be run in heats. There will also be an exhibition mile by B. M. Shanley, Jr., in the famous Vanderbilt record holder, and a five-mile special race for Franklins.

A. R. Pardington, Chairman of the A. A. A. Racing Board, will referee the races. The first event will be called at 2 P. M. In case of rain the affair will be held on Monday. F. W. Wagner of the Buffalo Automobile Club will be the starter.

The track can be reached by way of the Jerome Avenue trolley cars from Macomb's Dam Bridge, or by Harlem Division trains from the Grand Central Station to Mount Vernon, and thence by trolley. A special service will be in force, trains leaving at 11:25 A. M., 12:06 P. M., 12:35 P. M., 1:08 P. M., 1:20 P. M., 1:35 P. M., 2:03 P. M., 2:06 P. M., and 2:35 P. M.

Round Robin Tennis Doubles.

The round robin tennis tournament in men's doubles, which has been in progress on the courts of the country club of Westchester for the past week, has assumed a peculiar aspect from the fact that the teams are generally regarded as the best in the country, and for the most part they have been at the top of their several games. The novel condition of the tournament is occasioned by the unfinished match of Thursday, in which Ward and Wright and the Wrenn brothers contested. It was thought that this match would be decided yesterday, but by mutual consent it was postponed until to-day.

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UNION MADE $3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD.
Brockton Leads the Shoe Fashions of the World.



W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

More satisfactory than $5 & $7 shoes.
"I, being a wearer of the Douglas $3.50 shoes for the past six or seven years, will say that I find them to give better satisfaction, both in wear and comfort, than any of the other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00."
G. P. ERWIN,
1169 Fulton Street,
Merchant, - - Brooklyn.

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Pairs of Fine Shoes were made and sold by W. L. Douglas in 1903.

W. L. Douglas Shoes are made of the following leathers:
HEYL'S FRENCH PATENT CALF, DOUGLAS VICI KID,
PAT. CORONA COLTSKIN, AC-ME CALF, FINE CALF,
IMPERIAL HORSE ENAMEL, RUSSIA CALF, ETC.

No matter where you live, you can get W. L. Douglas shoes; they are sold by shoe dealers everywhere. W. L. Douglas $5.00, $4.00, $3.50, $3.00, $2.50 and $2.00 shoes for men; $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 for boys. W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom guarantees their value and protects you against high prices. Take no substitute.

In W. L. Douglas men's $3.50 shoe stores, you will find all the new and popular styles; narrow, medium and wide toes, in all widths. One pair will outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.50 shoes. Also W. L. Douglas High Grade Boys' Shoes, $2.00 and $1.75.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded everywhere to be the finest Patent Leather produced.

Fast Color Eyelets will not turn brassy.
Write for new Illustrated Catalog. Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 Shoe Stores in Greater New York:
433 Broadway, corner Howard Street.
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2302 Third Avenue, cor. 120th St.
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BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.
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Two superbly appointed fast trains daily over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River. The Colorado Special, only one night to Denver from Chicago; two nights from the Atlantic seaboard. The Best of Everything. All agents sell tickets via this line.
Send 4 cents for booklets, maps and full information as to hotels, boarding houses, rates, train service, etc.
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NORTH WESTERN — UNION PACIFIC

N. Y. BAY REGATTA ENTRIES.

Forty-three Crews for Races Over Speedway Course Next Saturday.

Entries for the second annual regatta of the New York Bay Regatta Association, to be rowed on the Harlem River next Saturday, were opened at a meeting of the Regatta Committee, held at the office of F. C. Townsend, 31 Nassau Street, last night, and were found to number forty-three. The best entered events are the junior single gigs, with ten entries, and the junior double gigs, with seven entries. Heats in these two races will be rowed in the forenoon, and the finals in the afternoon. The entries, together with their positions, numbering from the Speedway course, are as follows:

Senior Four-Oared Barge.—Valencia 1, Atalanta 2. Junior Four-Oared Gig—Bohemia 1, Varuna 2, Clifton 3, Wyanoke 4. Intermediate Double Shell—Union 1, Nautilus 2. Junior Single Shells—Nassau 1, Bohemian, 2. Senior Double Shells—Staten Island 1, Atalanta 2, Metropolitan 3. Senior Single Shells—Harlem 1, Nassau 2, Bohemia 3, Atalanta 4. Junior Four-Oared Barges—Rosedale 1, Atlantic 2, Valencia 3. Junior Double Gigs, First Heat—Atalanta 1, Metropolitan 2, Staten Island 3, Nautilus 4. Second Heat—Waverley 1, Nassau 2, Hudson 3. Junior Single Gigs, First Heat—Bohemian 1, Metropolitan 2, Atalanta 3, Nautilus 4, Hudson 5. Second Heat—Sheepshead Bay 1, Dauntless 2, Clifton 3, Staten Island 4, Waverley 5. Intermediate Quadruple Sculls—Harlem 1, Clifton 2. Junior Eight-Oared Sculls—Staten Island 1, Harlem 2, Union 3. Intermediate Single Gigs—Clifton 1, Metropolitan 2.

By courtesy of the Department of Commerce and Labor, United States revenue cutters, at each end of the course, will be in attendance to regulate passing craft, and no vessel of any description will be permitted to pass up or down the Harlem River between Washington Bridge and Fordham Dock from 1 P. M. to 7 P. M. during the progress of any race on Saturday, in such manner as to endanger oarsmen or passengers on excursion steamers, yachts, or other craft, whether observers or participants in the regatta.

AUTOMOBILE MEDALS AWARDED

Mount Washington Hill Climbers Complete Their Tour of the Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, July 15.—In a 93-mile run to-day among the northern peaks of the Presidential range, through the Crawford Notch and the towns of Jefferson, Randolph, Jackson, Intervale, and North Conway, the automobile week in the White Mountains came to a successful close and without a single serious mishap.

Starting at 8:15 o'clock this morning, eighteen cars made the tour, going at about fifteen miles an hour. There was but one complete disablement. L. J. Phelps of Boston having the misfortune to break a gear, but getting a ready rescue from Otto Nestman of Chicopee Falls, Mass., who towed the car and party ten miles, leaving them at Jackson village.

Endurance medals were awarded to-night to James L. Breese of New York, Arthur Gardener of Wisconsin, Frank Nutt of Indiana, J. S. Prouty of Worcester, Percy Pierce of Buffalo, Harland W. Whipple of Andover, Mass.; George Lowe, Harry Fosdick, H. Alden Speare, Mrs. Speare, H. L. Alden, and F. E. Stanley of Boston, Alexander Winton and Webb Jay of Cleveland, C. C. Hildebrand of Chicopee Falls, Mass.; Frank Lamont of Bretton Woods, and L. J. Phelps of Stoneham, Mass.

Hetty G. Makes New Racing Record.

WELCHS GRAPE JUICE

To sick and convalescent Welchs Grape Juice is especially valuable. It creates an immediate vigor from which there is no reaction. It is not a false stimulant.

The delicious tartness of Welchs tempts the most capricious appetite. The feverish patient finds it cooling and refreshing. Those unable to take other food find that Welchs satisfies.

Send your sick friend a few bottles of Welchs Grape Juice; no gift could be more appreciated.

Welchs is absolutely unfermented and free from any antiseptic. Your druggist and grocer has it. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

Karo CORN SYRUP Makes You EAT A Hearty Meal

CUT 'EM OPEN



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ALL "LION BRAND" COLLARS ARE 4 PLY
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THE TIMES TO-MORROW

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Likewise the oldest. Quaint ceremonials of Shamanism practiced in many lands.

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Intimate and graphic pen sketches of the Kaiser by a French observer.

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The Guatemalan Ant—First authorized and accurate account of Professor Cook's investigations.

Trackless Electric Trolley Lines.
Germany leads in the development of this system of suburban communication.

Bought a Rustic Paradise For $1.
How Richard Delafield, President of the National Park Bank, transformed quicksand and marsh near Tuxedo into one of the finest estates in the metropolitan suburbs.

Uncle Sam's New Spelling Book.
Preferred and official ways of spelling geographical names that have recently come into world-wide prominence.

Wonderful Farm Methods.
If applied to all dairy farms the increased profit to the dairying interests would be $40,000,000 a year.

A Few Facts About Life Preservers.
Steamboat owners cannot run out and order them as they would barrel staves. Time an important element.

Believed to Be the Real Dauphin.
Coffin disinterred at Delft bears plate indicating that the son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette did not die in 1795, but lived to middle age in Holland.

Latest Parisian Ideas in Gowns.
Directoire Costumes and all lace

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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REPUBLICAN ILL-TEMPER.

When one of the contestants in a game of skill or chance rises to his feet, gesticulates excitedly, swears hard, and begins to pound the table, the bystanders naturally conclude that the game has taken a turn not at all to his liking, and that he is impelled, perhaps in spite of his better judgment, to resort to means other than the ordinary expedients of play to restore his fortunes. So, too, when in war one of the belligerents poisons the wells in the neighborhood where the enemy is encamped, that forbidden and abhorrent act is accepted as an indication that those who resort to it distrust their ability to overcome the foe in honorable strife, and so employ the cowardly and infra-human methods of the assassin.

Such thoughts as these have been suggested in many minds by the behavior of the Republicans during the past week. On Monday, members of that party who were not absolutely lost in the blindness of partisanship spoke in generous praise of Judge PARKER'S manly gold-standard telegram. By Tuesday praise of Judge PARKER was rarely heard from Republican lips, and by Wednesday all Republicans seemed suddenly to have got cross. Practically all Republicans who have held office or who expect to, all who are in active relations with the party organization, and Republican newspaper organs almost without exception, have begun as through a common impulse and with a common purpose to assail Judge PARKER. They act as if they hope to drown him in floods of detraction, to burn him up in the hot fires of calumny, to blow him away with the breath of thousands of slanderous mouths.

His telegram? It was a vile deception, a shabby trick prearranged between Judge PARKER and "DAVE" HILL. The Convention was cheated into nominating him, while it was under the firm belief that he was a free-silver man and an out-and-out partisan of BRYAN and all his doctrines. Then the Judge stripped off his base disguises and made sure of the Eastern vote by declaring that the gold standard was irrevocably established, and that if elected President he should act upon that belief. All these things the Republicans have said, and have kept repeating them, until after three days we presume they firmly believe them to be true.

But it was not a gold-standard telegram—oh, no, only the marines would believe that. The Judge is all the time at heart a silver man, and his dispatch, read between the lines, means that he would sign an unlimited-silver, free-coinage, 16-to-1, independent-of-any-other-nation Bryan bill. He is deceit incarnate, and so slick that he easily and simultaneously fools both wings of the Democracy; and behind him sits "DAVE" HILL directing every move, controlling every action and utterance.

A man of decent mind and generous spirit would suppose that a Republican who has in the interests of party felt called upon to say such things about Judge PARKER, would for the salvation of his imperiled soul when alone take occasion to blush and feel heartily ashamed of himself, to get down on his knees and confess that he had done a mean, dastardly, ignoble thing, and to admit to his Maker that he was ashamed of it. But neither by telegram nor by mail has any news reached this office of any Republican calumniator of Judge PARKER having been discovered in the attitude of self-abasement and repentance. They go on abusing the Judge. They invent new calumnies. They daily search out for their blackening touch new aspects of his character, and devise other and further slanders in the evident hope of helping Mr. ROOSEVELT'S cause by making his opponent odious.

This is a quite old-fashioned and always despicable way of carrying on a political campaign, and the surprising unanimity with which Republicans have resorted to it prompts an inquiry as to their motive. We can imagine but one reason for their sudden conclusion that Judge PARKER, whom all fair-minded men regard as a pure and upright jurist and a rather unusually candid, straightforward, truth-loving, honorable American gentleman, is a sly and subterranean trickster, unworthy of a moment's trust. They fear him—that is why they abuse him. The gold-standard telegram has captivated the American people. They applaud it, they admire the man that wrote it, they respect him, they trust him, they are ready to [illegible] numbers to vote for him. No Presidential campaign in human memory ever started off in quite this way. Unable to measure the strength or depth of the current which upon the surface is so visibly moving toward the Democratic side, where all the gold Democrats and great numbers of independents have taken their place, and really alarmed by the possibility of disaster involved in this unprecedented campaign incident, the Republicans all along the line have opened fire on Judge PARKER. They want the American people to stop admiring him, stop praising him, stop trusting him, and to that end they calumniate him. The excitement of their manner and the violence of their language are indicative of fright.

THE FIELD OF CONTEST.

It is interesting at the present moment to look over the field of political contest, note what was its condition in 1892, when the united Democratic Party made its latest successful fight, mark the changes that had taken place up to 1900, when Mr. MCKINLEY was re-elected, and calculate what votes that were given to the Republican ticket in that year must be won back by the Democrats in order to elect Judge PARKER. We think that any candid observer of current public opinion will say, as the result of such an examination of the ground, that there is a chance for the Democratic Party which is well worth fighting for with all the zeal, determination, and sound effort of which the organization is capable.

In the following table we give a list of all the votes that were cast for Mr. CLEVELAND in 1892 from States that in 1900 cast their Electoral votes for Mr. MCKINLEY, together with the number of Electoral votes which these States will have this year. In Michigan, North Dakota, and Ohio Mr. CLEVELAND received only a part of the Electoral votes, and we put the same number in the third column to show how many adverse votes must be overcome:

Votes 1892.	States.	Votes 1904.
8	California	10
6	Connecticut	6
3	Delaware	3
24	Illinois	27
15	Indiana	15
8	Maryland	8
5	Michigan	5
10	New Jersey	12
36	New York	39
1	North Dakota	1
1	Ohio	1
6	W. Virginia	7
12	Wisconsin	13
135		147

The States that voted for Mr. CLEVELAND in 1892—again counting in the seven votes he received where the vote was divided—have this year in the Electoral College 301 votes. If we deduct from these the 147 votes which will be cast this year by the States which changed to MCKINLEY in 1900, we have 154 votes on which the Democrats can rely if there is no change from 1900. There are needed in all 239 votes to elect a candidate. That requires, therefore, that 85 votes shall be won from States that voted for MCKINLEY in 1900. It is obvious that the Democrats cannot win at all unless they carry the State of New York, and their candidate was named on the assumption that he is strong enough for that. West Virginia is equally sure for the ticket on which Senator DAVIS has the second place, and Maryland and Delaware may be counted on to go with West Virginia. Here, then, is the nucleus from which all calculations must be made: New York 39 votes, West Virginia 7, Maryland 8, and Delaware 3, making a total of 57 votes. If these votes can be gained, there remain 28 votes to be secured to accomplish a Democratic success. Indiana, with 15 votes, and Wisconsin with 13, would supply them. Illinois, with 27 votes, or Indiana with 15 votes, and New Jersey with 12, would come within one of the goal. California, with 10 votes, New Jersey with 12, and Connecticut with 6 votes would furnish the 28 required.

These States, therefore, will be the field of active political contention. The most promising among them, as present indications are, would be California, Wisconsin, and Illinois. If there is a current running against the Republican tendencies and policies and in the direction of a change strong enough to turn the State of New York, as some very candid Republican observers admit—it is extremely probable that the others would follow.

THE NEW JERSEY R. R. SUBWAY.

The proposal of the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company to build a deep tunnel to connect Sixth Avenue at Twenty-third Street with the tunnel under the Hudson River to New Jersey is one which, in its present shape, should receive consideration with every disposition on the part of the Rapid Transit Commission to make such consideration favorable. The first proposition of this corporation was one which, in view of the probable and indeed imminent extension of our municipal subway system, was properly rejected. The objections warranting such action are removed by the proposal to build a subway deeper than any municipal undertaking of this kind would go, and to build it so strong that it will carry anything in the way of an underground railroad which the city may subsequently choose to build above it.

The franchise privilege asked for is valuable, and should be made a source of revenue to the city in proportion to its estimated earnings. We do not understand that the corporation seeking the franchise is averse to a satisfactory financial arrangement of this character, and since it is willing to tunnel at such depth that the new north and south lines of subway will not be interfered with, the conspicuous advantage to be won from having such a line [illegible] without public cost by a responsible private corporation which will own and operate the tunnel connection with New Jersey commends the plan to prompt and cordial approval on terms affording the city adequate compensation and protection. To have such a connection between the New Jersey railroad terminals and the heart of the shopping district of New York will be of great advantage to both New Jersey and New York, and the opportunity of getting it should not be lost if it be offered under conditions which will not interfere with anything the city may subsequently want to do in the same direction.

THE CLOTHING STRIKE.

The difficulty of bringing the clothing trade strike to an end is found chiefly in the fact that the Manufacturers' Association does not seem to know victory when it has gained it. The strikers are ready to return to work and to abandon the closed shop issue, which is the only issue now at stake in the contest. To secure such action on their part it is only necessary that the employers shall make a simple, straightforward, and intelligible declaration of what they have all along claimed was their purpose and intention. That they have done this at some time in the past in the correspondence between their President and Mr. GOMPERS is true enough, but it does not meet the immediate requirements. Sometimes the point of view changes. Is the Manufacturers' Association still actuated by a desire to uphold the highest labor standards, to oppose any return to the evils of the sweatshop system, and to treat union and non-union men alike? If so, it would be a very simple matter to say so, since this would but confirm without in any way broadening the promises already made to labor.

The cutters' and tailors' unions do not need the lesson of further bitter experience to convince them that the declaration of the manufacturers for the open shop will not and should not be withdrawn or modified. The only reason they have for not at once abandoning the strike is the fear that the employers may desire to take advantage of the situation to insist upon terms which if accepted would destroy their unions. To avert this they will fight to the limit of their endurance. We have assumed, on their own assurances, that the manufacturers have no such foolish purpose. They would not have the support of public opinion in cherishing such a purpose or in taking such a position. If their professions are sincere, the unions are valuable to them in the highest degree. If, on the other hand, they want cheap labor and the revival of the sweatshop system, and seek to destroy the unions because they cannot have these things while these organizations endure, they are very short-sighted and will before long have good ground for repentance.

The strike can be ended in twenty-four hours if the manufacturers so desire. If they choose to preface their statement with a repetition of their open-shop declaration and of their unalterable purpose never to withdraw or modify it, there is no objection to that. The men expect this. If they know what else to expect the strike will end.

BLACKS AND BARBERS.

In almost any other town than Oyster Bay the refusal of the local barber to shave a visiting colored evangelist would probably not threaten any very serious political consequences. But this waterside hamlet, redolent of fish and fiddler crabs, with the tertacean which has given it its name, is the home of the President, and there, if anywhere, colored people, whether preachers or not, the dweller as well as the sojourner, ought to be well treated. At any rate, they ought to be protected from the invidious discrimination of barbers not of their own dermal pigment too likely to take on airs and draw the color line as if it were for them to make political trouble and say whom they would shave and whom they would not. In some places such a refractory attitude might be assumed with nothing more than neighborhood consequences, and those perhaps not very important. But when a President lives who has shown such liberal sentiments toward colored people and made such consistent efforts to minimize their disabilities, it should be different.

It is therefore quite discreditable to the local barber that when the other day the Rev. JAMES T. GASKIN of the African Methodist Episcopal Church put in an appearance in the line of his customers he was informed that it was of no use, that he would continue to be next as long as he might choose to wait. Asking the cause of this discrimination, he was informed that it was connected with his complexion and the texture of his capillary trimmings. He made appeal to the other customers, but they could give him no comfort. Then he went to a Justice of the Peace and Custus Rotulorum and was told that while the law was on his side it was for the peace of the community and the welfare of Zion that the matter be dropped and no more said about it. To this the visiting divine seemed to offer no strenuous objections, but the deacons of Oyster Bay's colored tabernacle were less placable. They construed the occurrence as an outrage, and at the last accounts seem disposed to appeal to the President about it. This would place the Chief Magistrate, wishing well to everybody but not construing it as any part of his duty to be mixed up in questions of ethnography and tonsorial etiquette, in a position of needless embarrassment, and it is to be hoped that they will not do it.

If a legal decision to stand as a precedent in all such cases be looked on as necessary, the present one might be fought to a finish and rounded up for adjudication by the highest [illegible] another way would be to teach the African, lay and clerical, that his own individual razor can be put to other uses than those to which he commonly applies it; that he can learn to shave himself if he sets about it, and may thus be saved from occasional embarrassment and not become the cause of unnecessary commercial and political commotion. Should this suggestion seem to trifle with the gravity of the case respectful attention will be accorded to anybody who brings along a better one showing a reasonable chance of adoption. It is in the present case a condition that confronts us, not a theory, and it invites practical solution rather than sentiment and moral and racial disquisition. A missionary rule that the black evangelist before entering on foreign service should tarry at Jericho till his beard had grown, and then not let it be tampered with, might be of effect to avert such confusions as that which broods like a south shore fogbank over Oyster Bay and, taking its chance with other expedients, would seem to be not unworthy of a trial.

THE FREE LECTURES.

The report to the Board of Education of the City of New York on the free lecture season of 1903-1904 by Dr. HENRY M. LEIPZIGER, its accomplished Superintendent, is a document of exceeding interest. The value of this work in the line of university extension is perhaps not fully appreciated by those who have not attended these lectures, noted the character of the audiences they gather, observed the attention given the speakers, and listened to the comments exchanged as the halls are being emptied. The subjects are well chosen, the speakers competent to present them clearly and intelligently, and the result is the diffusion of a vast amount of accurate and verified information on subjects concerning which the average citizen, and especially the citizen whose educational opportunities have been limited, desires to be well informed. A great deal of judgment has been shown by Dr. LEIPZIGER in keeping his lists clear of the names of cranks and faddists. At these lectures one rarely hears any attempt at oratory other than the kind born of sincere conviction and a mastery of the subject discussed. The speakers wisely avoid any attempt to impress their audiences with their own erudition. Their talk is plain, comprehensible, condensed, and interesting. It does not offend by being too elementary nor weary by being too abstruse. During the season of 1903-1904 4,665 lectures were delivered by 453 lecturers, to audiences aggregating 1,134,000 persons. The testimony of the librarians of the several branches of the public library concerning the reading which has followed these lectures is extremely gratifying and establishes the fact of their educational value. Dr. LEIPZIGER says:

> Summarizing again the aims of the movement as illustrated by our work, I would say that it is to afford to as many as possible the fruits of a liberal education; to make education a life purpose and to apply the best methods of study to the problems of daily life, so as to create in our citizens a sound public opinion. The higher education reaches but a small proportion of our citizens. * * * New York is the pioneer in this work and has won the appreciation of other cities for its noble example. There are possibilities of great improvement and further extension of this work, and with sympathetic support, such as the Board of Education has ever given, the outlook is most gratifying. No problem to-day is more important than that of the continuous education of the great body of men and women who must earn their livelihood.

The free lecture system is a credit to New York, and among the many good features of our educational plan it is one of the best.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—For almost a month now the July number of The Booklovers Magazine has been in the hands of a public of which at least a few members are supposed to have appreciation for masterpieces, and yet, though it contains one of the most remarkable literary productions—if we had the courage of our convictions we would say the most remarkable—of recent years, there has not been a single evidence of excitement among amateur or professional critics, and we have not heard even one of them asking, eagerly or otherwise, for information about OSMER L. SHEPARD. Can it be that the fact that they would have had to ask is the explanation of their amazing indifference to the many and resplendent merits of "Vanderdecken, a Chantey"? Who Mr. SHEPARD may be we do not know, or whether he ever wrote anything before, or when or where he caught the very soul of the sailor and of the sea, but certainly in this poem he has set himself fairly and squarely beside those three or four Great Ones to whom the ocean has spoken and who have been able adequately to tell again what they heard it say. "Vanderdecken" is very much more than a ballad. It comprises the elemental comedy and tragedy of the days of sail—days not yet vanished, as they think who can see only steamboats on the unchanging waves—and so varied is its appeal, so delicate are its implications, that only a reader who studies it long and with sympathy can get a tenth of its content. The poem itself had been enough to make a reputation, for it rises more than once to lofty numbers, but, admirable as the verses would have been standing alone, they are only part of "Vanderdecken." The whimsical annotations, supposed to have been added to the manuscript as it drifted from one forecastle to another, form, at least for those who know something of sailor character, the sufficient outline of one sea romance after another, with personages intimately portrayed, their lives and deaths set forth, sometimes in three words, but not the less accurately for that, and all this in a seemingly rude humor that yet is full of fine distinctions and temperamental differences. Take, for example, the chance reference to "Calcuttee," and see beside it that one fatuous old salt wrote "I ben there twis," and that another, with cynical pertinence, added, "Wot ov it?" There, as in a lightning flash, you can see—if you have eyes—two live men and the whole of them, inside and out. Observe, too, the disgusted comment on the sailor mean enough to make a record of the loan of a pipeful of tobacco and of its final payment—observe the consideration for the feelings of "Jorj" that prevented the singing of one grisly stanza. Of course this chantey is far better than any real chantey ever was, and to single manuscript or one man even [illegible] realism is there, just the same, and the unreality is only the art that makes realism of value. From these remarks it will be gathered, we hope, that we like "Vanderdecken" and congratulate Mr. SHEPARD on a magnificent achievement.

—To be charged with lack of humor is a cruel experience; to suspect that the charge is true—that is tragedy indeed! In an evil hour, the other day, we took a serious view of some Latin words once written in an autograph album by Judge PARKER, and, after translating them as "to the effect that the protection of the law is for those sharp enough to get it," we went solemnly on to state the obvious truth that this is not a very noble view of the law, or the one by which Judge PARKER'S life has been guided. And now cometh an all too perspicacious friend who, with many a vicious compliment to our critical and appreciative abilities, wonders whether it was at home or on the way there that the meaning which the then newly graduated lawyer had in mind when he wrote "leges vigilantibus non dormientibus subveniunt" dawned upon the grave commentator. Let him wonder. There are a few privileges of silence, even after Mr. JEROME has done his best—and worst—and it will be enough if we admit that probably enough the Judge, in his youthful days, gave another translation than ours to the words—that he translated them thus: "There's a living in the law only for hustlers, and sleepyheads will starve." How does the too perspicacious one like that? If there's humor in it, let him laugh. We have other fish to fry and other pigs to poke.

—Profiting by a gleam of almost human intelligence, the authorities at the St. Louis Exposition have decided, after mature deliberation, that they will ignore the grimy-minded virtue-ists who have been shocked by the sartorial heterodoxy of the Igorrotes on exhibition there, and that those children of nature shall continue to dress themselves as little as their tastes and fashions demand. That is common sense. Any other decision would have been equally absurd and nasty. The question might fairly be raised, perhaps, whether savages at this stage of human progress are altogether suitable objects to be displayed before spectators very few of whom are specialists in ethnology or even votaries of science in general, but, if Igorrotes are to be exhibited, certainly they ought to go on as such, not as dress-up folk of swarthy complexion no more interesting than other folk of the same appearance. Our own conviction is that these temporarily gentle islanders, complete as is their accustomed undress, are a spectacle innocuous to any decent man or woman who also has an intelligence moderately well developed. Certainly many such men and women have looked upon the queer creatures without a tremor or a blush. How it will be now that there has been a lot of foolish talk on the subject is a slightly difficult question to answer, but the chances of real harm are small, and the tabbycats have been squelched, anyhow, and that's something.

—We grieve to notice that the Mayor is disposed to agree with Park Commissioner PALLAS in holding that it would be a good thing to place in the parks slot machines from which a glass of pure iced water may be obtained for a penny. By such innocent approaches does commercialism strive to invade the parks. Pure iced water is an admirable thing, in parks as out of them—if one doesn't drink it too often, or in quantities too large—and it is especially admirable as an alternative for several other potables of greater cost. But better by far would it be for the city to supply the pure iced water in its pleasure grounds than to let the devouring demon of business intrude there even a single well-pared claw. As it is, the parks are not quite free from the encroachments of private interest, and apparently it is impracticable to keep them quite free, but exceptions should be made only on a far stronger and more general demand than there is for penny-in-the-slot fountains.

ANDREW H. GREEN MEMORIAL.

Favors Plan for Museum of Municipal Progress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the proposed Andrew H. Green memorial, permit me to add a voice in favor of a memorial which will serve some useful purpose.

Among the suggestions made public, none seems to me more worthy of consideration than the one looking to the erection of a "Museum of Municipal Progress." A large number of us are so deeply interested in the development of our city, from both the utilitarian and aesthetic standpoints, that the greater the facilities for adding to our knowledge on the very broad subject of civic improvement, the more readily will we be able to solve the problems everywhere confronting us. We must needs learn from the older nations, who far surpass us in the art of city-making; true, they have had more time for study than we, but we have the inestimable advantage of being able to profit by their experience. In those of the Old World cities in which municipal progress has made the greatest strides, one is sure to find, if not a museum like the one above mentioned, certainly a department of the Government whose function it is to collect and preserve all data pertaining to municipal improvement.

A "Museum of Municipal Progress" is one of our most urgent needs for educational purposes, and if only to open the eyes of our people to how we are being left behind by many very much smaller municipalities on the other side of the water. The people of New York have, thus far, displayed a singular lack of interest in the attempted movement for the beautification of their city, and, strange to say, even our educational institutions have taken no part in it and seem not to recognize any obligation to incite and encourage ambitions in that direction.

Returning to Andrew H. Green, certainly no more fitting or lasting memorial could be erected in honor of the man who so successfully devoted his life to our city's greatness than the endowment of a museum such as planned. G. F. N.

New York, July 12, 1904.

NEW YORK ROCK FORMATIONS.

Museum of Natural History's Specimens Not Well Displayed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many people would like to know the nature and names of the rocks in the Palisades, of the great boulders in Central Park and the Bronx, and so on. As such things cannot be learned from books, people try to find out something about them in the Museum of Natural History, but they get disappointed altogether. It is true there has been for years a collection of the different rocks of Manhattan Island in the geological room, but it is in a badly lightly corner, not well arranged; the specimens are so much crowded, some of them so far in the background of the cases, the names in so small print that it is almost impossible to learn anything.

Could not that collection (or any other, showing the most important kinds of rocks, their volcanic or sedimentary origin,) be arranged and placed better, to make it more serviceable, and bring that principal part of the geological collection up to the high mark of the rest of it, and make it just as valuable and instructive to the public as all the other branches of natural science in the museum? There would be room enough [illegible] HENRY GUTMAN.

NEED OF MORE POLICE.

Drivers for Patrol Wagons a Step in the Right Direction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 2 that an excellent idea of Police Commissioner McAdoo's, and one approved of by the people of New York generally—the appointing of 210 drivers to take the place of the patrolmen who now drive the wagons—has been vetoed by Controller Grout.

I endeavor to keep track of every proposition made in the interests of law, order, and protection of life and property, and I never met one so universally approved as that mentioned above. It is well known and acknowledged that the present strength of police of this city is insufficient to cope with prevailing crime, ruffianism, and blackguardism, and though increasing the "force's" strength by 210 men would not in the opinion of many be at all sufficient to insure perfect guardianship, still it would have been a step in the right and long-desired direction.

A few days since one of the most savage fights I ever witnessed took place in broad daylight (5:45 P. M.) on one of the principal residential avenues of this city. The fight was witnessed by a crowd of men, women, and children numbering more than 1,000, and lasted twenty minutes, and, taking the strength, ability, age, and pluck of the contestants into consideration, would, I believe, be still on were it not for a well-directed blow knocking senseless one of the combatants. There was no police interference—no policeman in sight—for which, in my opinion, the police cannot be blamed.

The writer, not being built on the lines of a famous Irish member of Parliament who believed that because a bird was blessed with wings it was possible for it to be in two different places at the same time, believes that in consequence of the great length of posts traversed by New York City patrolmen it is utterly impossible for the latter to properly cope with crime and disturbance, and the relief that the popular Police Commissioner hoped for and the money voted by the Board of Aldermen are now nil on account of the amazing action of Mr. Grout, who in my opinion must feed on some peculiar and particular diet which makes him such a chronic objector to so many measures introduced from time to time by men who have the interests of the people at heart.

MAJOR RUDOLPH FITZ-PATRICK.
New York, July 5, 1904.

SONS OF WASHINGTON'S MEN.

Striking Military and Civic Record of Micah Perry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recently published statement denied that the last son of a Revolutionary soldier had died, and said that the Rev. Elisha Gifford and Judge Van Rensselaer Gifford were still living and were sons of Revolutionary soldiers. It was also stated that "Judge Gifford certainly enjoys the distinction of being the youngest living son of a Revolutionary soldier, having been born in 1837." To this last statement I beg to take exception.

My father, Micah Perry, was born in Royalston, Mass., April 6, 1760, and entered the Continental Army at the age of fifteen years, as a minute man, previous to the battle of Bunker Hill, and continued in the service until the close of the war. He and his father, Benjamin Perry, and my maternal grandfather, Jonathan Woodbury, then a lad of seventeen years, all enlisted the same day in the same command, and served until the close of the war. As a Vermonter I am happy to say that each took an active part in the memorable battle of Bennington.

My father was twice married. His first wife was Abigail Parker of Royalston, Mass. By this union ten children were born. After her decease he removed in 1816 to Concord, Vt., and married a second wife, Susannah Woodbury, who bore him eleven children, of which number I am the youngest.

I was born in Concord, Vt., March 1, 1838. I have one brother, Jackson M. Perry, living on the old home farm in Concord, Vt., who is eighty-four years old, and one sister, Harriet L. Perry Ellis, living in Winchendon, Mass., aged eighty years.

My father died in Concord, Vt., in October, 1840, aged eighty years. My mother died at the old homestead in October, 1883, aged ninety-one years, being, I think, the last Revolutionary pensioner in Vermont.

CROSBY A. PERRY.
Readsboro, Vt., July 10, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have two sons of Revolutionary soldiers who are members of this society—William Howe Church of Bristol, R. I., son of Thomas Church, private, Rhode Island Troops, and Albert Franklin Kenyon of Providence, R. I., son of William Kenyon, Orderly Sergeant of Rhode Island Troops.

I noticed in your paper that there was only one son of a Revolutionary soldier living, but in a later paper you found two in Massachusetts. I thought you might like to know that there are two more, and I believe there is one more in this State who is not a member of this society.

C. RHODES, Secretary Rhode Island Society.
Providence, R. I., July 12, 1904.

THE TAX ON PRUDENCE.

Criticisms of the One Levied on Life Insurance Policies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES there appeared a letter from G. A. England, on the general subject of taxation of mutual life insurance companies.

The points he made are very well taken and I am gratified to notice that this exceedingly important matter is receiving the attention it requires. Mr. England's letter does not, however, cover the entire ground. The subject is one of national importance and interests and effects every policy holder in the country.

It is a matter of astonishment that this question has not been taken up before and more completely ventilated. There should be no tax whatever levied on the funds of life insurance companies, because the actual property represented by insurance funds pays its share of taxation in other ways.

These funds are all invested, either (1) in real estate, or in mortgage loans secured by real estate, which in either form is fully taxed; or, (2) in the shares or the bonds of railroad and other business corporations, whose property is already fully taxed; or, (3) in bonds of National, State, or city Governments, which are and ought to be exempt. These taxes are imposed on the right to make lawful contracts, a right which ought always to be free.

There should no license tax on the business because a license or franchise tax assumes the acceptance of a valuable franchise, such as an exclusive privilege, or the right of way in public property, together with a right to incur debts without risk of personal liability. Life insurers as such hold no real franchise whatever, and their creditors are their own members, so that the corporate form is not a privilege, but is a mere convenience.

A franchise tax on their mutual agreements is absurd. Such a tax cannot, like other taxes, be shifted by the taxpayer, and distributed over the community. Taxes on products go largely into the price at which they are sold; taxes on lands and houses add to the rentals charged; licenses, taxes on occupations, are handed on to patrons and clients; but taxes on life insurance come directly and altogether out of the policy holders' pockets, and there is no way of collecting any part of them [illegible]

CANADIAN ON JUDGE PARKER.

A Man Who Rings True and Who Invites Confidence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although not a citizen of this country I have taken considerable interest in the Presidential election campaign, from the newspaper point of view. I have read carefully both Republican and Democratic papers, have listened to both Republican and Democratic speeches, and have talked with members of both parties, and I think I have had both sides of the question laid open pretty thoroughly. The result is that although I have no vote to give him and can only offer my good wishes for his election, Judge Parker is the man I would support if circumstances were different.

He appeals to me strongly as a Canadian, owing to the fact that he knows when to talk and when to refrain from talking. He is unlike the vast majority of Yankee statesmen or politicians in that he apparently relegates the familiar bombast and blow of these individuals to the background and confines himself to an expression of well-developed and common-sense principles. In short he rings true, and therefore appeals to the Canadian mind as a man in whom confidence may be placed.

UNION JACK.
New York, July 14, 1904.

POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY.

One Constant Reader's View of Judge Parker's Telegram.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The argument in your editorial this morning showing Mr. Bryan "to be devoid of principle" forcibly brings to my mind the fact that Mr. Parker voted twice for Mr. Bryan and free silver, and, although his gold telegram may not show him "devoid of principle," it certainly creates the suspicion that the telegram was not so much dictated by principle as by political expediency. A CONSTANT READER.
New York, July 14, 1904.

A WORD FOR MR. BYRNE.

Personal Estimate of New Assistant United States Attorney.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial in this morning's paper, entitled, "Re-enter Mr. Byrne," I desire to say just one word.

I have known Mr. Byrne personally for over twenty years, and there is no man for whom I have a higher regard, either for his personal character or his intellectual ability. I know him to have been from his youth the hardest kind of a student and to have had the confidence and esteem of everybody who knew him.

As to the politics of Delaware, from which arise most of the criticisms of Mr. Byrne, I know little. Naturally, I have no sympathy with Mr. Addicks and his methods, either from a party point of view, being a Democrat, or personally, but I am sure of one thing, that, apart from the animosities and criticism arising from this bitter political contest, no man can justly say a word against Mr. Byrne. He is no stranger in this city. He has hundreds of friends here who hold him in the very highest esteem, both as a man and as a lawyer.

JOHN J. ROONEY.
New York, July 14, 1904.

DEATH ON AMSTERDAM AVENUE.

Always Imminent as the Trolley Service Is Conducted There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you not voice the sentiment of the residents of Amsterdam Avenue against the custom of the surface railroad running their cars down the avenue below Ninetieth Street at the terrific speed they are in the habit of running them; also the custom of having all fenders strapped up?

During the last six months several accidents have happened between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-sixth Streets.

Recently a car killed a boy at Eighty-fifth Street. Had the fender of the car that struck him been down his life would probably have been saved.

It is also noticeable that the road has recently been employing as motormen very young and frail men, mere boys, in no way physically able to handle with the lever brake a car under any headway. The boy run down and killed last night was dragged thirty-three feet before the car was stopped.

Other roads in the country have equipped and are equipping their cars with modern brakes, which enable the motormen to handle their cars with greater ease and safety to the public.

If the people at large in the City of New York could know the great number of people daily injured and killed they would compel some remedy in the matter. How many people, young and old, now alive will have to be killed in this city before a change is made in the brakes? Accidents now daily occurring in the streets of New York cost the street railway company from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 per year! In the last six months accidents and suits against the company have been increasing in number. A few years ago, when the killing of children and grown people in the streets of Brooklyn reached a horrible point, the newspapers took the matter up, which brought about reforms that greatly reduced the number of accidents.

Must we always wait for disasters before reforms are brought about?

ALBERT G. DUYSTERS.
New York, June 22, 1904.

"Gone Back," Secretary Hay Says.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

"In our candidate for the Vice Presidency," said Secretary Hay in his Jackson, Mich., speech, "we have gone back to the old and commendable custom of the Republic, and have nominated a man in every way fit for the highest place in the Nation." "Gone back," have they? This would seem to be a decidedly left-handed compliment to the Republicans' nominee for Vice President four years ago.

Would Do What She Could.

From The Chicago News.

"Can you gimme a bite, ma'am?" said the ragged hobo. "I'm hungry enuff ter eat a hoss."

"I regret to say," replied the kind lady, "that we are just out of horses; but I'll call the dog."

THE CALL OF THE COUNTRY WIND.

Over the scorching roofs of tin,
Down through the blistered street,
The country wind sweeps gently in
To this throbbing desert of heat.
And it seems to call through the toil and hum
Of the parched-up town: "Come! Come! Come!"

"O follow me to the spring-fed rills
Where dreamlights dance all day,
To the aspen groves and the misty hills
And the fields all swept with hay.
Away to the orchards of pear and plum—"
'Tis the woodland's call: "Come! Come! Come!"

Then on and on speeds the country wind
Through the heart of the heat-rid town;
Through shops and mills, 'mid the roar and grind—
'Cross roofs of blistered brown.
In the quiet wards where the sick succumb—
The mocking wind calls: "Come! Come! Come!"

The heart-sick mother grieves more her lot,
The child cries out in pain;
The pallid face on the snow-white cot
Sighs for relief, in vain.
Oh, mocking, merciless, cruel, to [illegible]
[illegible] with its "Come!
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MUSICIANS GETTING IN TUNE WITH MANAGERS

Conried Opera Row, Though, Still Makes Discord.

UNION MAKES CONCESSIONS

Managers to Supervise Substitutions in Orchestra—Frohman May Give Up Orchestras.

Committees from the Musical Union and the Theatrical Managers' Association met yesterday in Abraham Erlanger's office to arbitrate differences that have arisen in regard to hours and wages. After settling many questions they left the main bone of contention—the Metropolitan Opera House dispute—still "up in the air." The matter looks now as if Mr. Conried might have to fight it out unaided by the other managers.

In the managers' committee were Mr. Erlanger, Oscar Hammerstein, Henry W Savage, and Alf Hayman, and the union was represented by President Weber of the National Federation of Musicians and President Schmit of the local union. The meeting began at 10 o'clock in the morning, and lasted, with an hour's intermission, until after 5 in the afternoon. The scale of wages was thoroughly discussed. A final, definite agreement was reached in the case of three forms of entertainment, musical comedy, burlesque, and vaudeville. The two committees could not come to a satisfactory arrangement concerning grand opera, either English or foreign.

Henry W. Savage stood out for lower wages for his English grand opera than the musicians get at the Metropolitan Opera House. He said that with a much smaller house and smaller prices of admission he could not possibly pay Metropolitan wages. This question is still open; it will probably have to be settled by Mr. Savage and the musicians he employed.

One important point gained by the managers is that no substitute shall be put in an orchestra without the consent of the manager who is employing the men. Another concession by the union is that managers may select or discharge whatever men they choose, though there must be none but union men in the orchestra.

Incidentally, it came out at the meeting that Charles Frohman might abolish orchestras altogether in his dramatic productions. This is not definitely announced, but it is highly probable that Mr. Frohman will follow the custom of many of the best Parisien houses and give his plays without any music. If he does this, it means that the Garrick, the Savoy, the Empire, and perhaps the Lyceum will be without orchestras this season.

The paramount question now is, "What will Conried do?" He has threatened to import an orchestra rather than submit to the tyranny of the union musicians. The union men, on the other hand, say that Mr. Conried's is an empty threat, that he cannot import an orchestra that will meet his exacting requirements. They say, too, that the contract labor law will forbid him from bringing in foreign musicians. He holds, though, that musicians, considered as "artists," are exempt from that law.

"PARIS BY NIGHT," BY DAY.

"Importations" Take an Auto Tour Seeing New York.

In the biggest automobile in New York and equipped with the most blatant, garrulous megaphonic "barker" in the business, the members of the "Paris by Night" company took an automobile trip yesterday afternoon. It was a more eventful journey than its promoters had expected. Up on Riverside Drive the chief comedian, who tried to outdo the "barker" in describing the surrounding scenery, was severely called down by a park policeman for making too affectionate demonstrations toward one of the chorus girls. The comedian refrained from engaging in a battle of repartee with the arm of the law.

Nearly all of the chorus girls in "Paris by Night," which is being performed atop the Madison Square Garden now, are of the "imported" variety. The ingenious press agent of the show wanted to show them the city. The vehicle, which drew up in front of the Garden at 2 o'clock, was a tribute to his genius. It was big enough to hold forty people, and was of such a vivid green color that it fairly screamed its approach from afar.

Every few blocks up Fifth Avenue the huge auto stopped for a photograph. It covered pretty nearly half the width of the street and elicited a volley of oaths and profane advice from cabmen and truckmen. But they were not policemen, and the comedian amused himself by replying with his choicest bon mots. He and the industrious "barker" were easily equal to all opponents.

Everybody got out at a café in West One Hundred and Tenth Street for refreshments. The chorus girls felt more at home when the beer began to flow despite their "importation." The only man connected with "Paris by Night" who did not like the jaunt was the poster man. He had insisted on putting a sheet with great red letters on the sides of the vehicle. Two or three fastidious "importations" objected to being labeled and the scheme was abandoned. It made the poster man glum all the afternoon.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

The star jockeys of the Metropolitan race track will attend Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre to-night in a body. Saturday night is the only time they get for recreation. In the party will be Hildebrand, J. Martin, Charles Kelly, Phillips, Higgins, Spencer, and Tommy Burns.

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Next Wednesday will be "Texas Day" at the Galveston Flood, Coney Island. President James McKane of the Oceanic Amusement Company will entertain a party of visitors from the Lone Star State.

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M. Paupss, called the "professor of auto-suggestion," will go into a cataleptic sleep at Dreamland, Coney Island, this morning at 11 o'clock. The sleep will last seven days. Physicians will be in attendance to see that no trickery comes in.

THEIR CHILDREN DESTITUTE.

Well-Dressed Couple Admit Intemperance—The Six Babies in Rags.

One of the most pitiable cases that has come to the Children's Court in many a day was the arraignment yesterday of the family—composed of six children and the parents—of Walter Christian of 108 King Street. Mr. Christian is a telegrapher by trade, but says he has been out of work for several months, and has not been able in consequence to provide adequately for his children.

Mr. Christian was well dressed, and his wife also was clad in clothes of material above the ordinary. The six children were poorly dressed. One of the youngest was wrapped in a shawl lent, it is said, by a neighbor to cover its nakedness for its appearance in court. The little ones are: Stephen, ten years old; John, nine; Amy, eight; Amanda, five; Andrew, three, and Theodore, aged ten months. The eldest child, Ida, fourteen years old, lives with an aunt.

The charge against the parents was improper guardianship, and they were accused of being intemperate. They did not deny the latter charge, and said they were perfectly willing that the children should be sent away. The three eldest of those arraigned in court were committed to the Juvenile Asylum, but Amanda and Andrew were badly diseased that Justice Deuel sent them to the Charity Hospital for treatment.

The mother made a scene in court when she learned that she was to lose all of the children and had to be carried from the

STRATEGY AND "THE ELEMENT."

Mr. Morton and Monsieur Bill-o'-Fare Sleuth Along Broadway.

If to be a real sleuth is to wear unreal whiskers and a rubber face, then the Tenderloin boasts two real dime-novel heroes in Detectives Morton and Billafer.

Morton and Billafer are new men in the precinct, having been imported from down town to cope with the "element" situation in the Tenderloin. Yesterday afternoon they were closeted with Capt. Cottrell for over an hour, and when the trio emerged all looked grave as the graveyard.

"I fear," said Cottrell, "that to handle the element we want to get rid of we must resort to strategy."

At Broadway and Thirtieth Street toward midnight last night two men stood at the corner. One was obviously an Englishman, wearing the familiar cap, the wide-checked trousers, and the lofty air of disdain. He had a Van Dyke beard and smoked a pipe. His companion was French from his patent boots to his black, waxed mustache.

"Que voulez-vous?" said the Frenchman.

"I voulez a bong tamm!" declared the Englishman.

"Oui, le bon temp, certainement!" cried the Frenchman, "mais que voulez-vous?"

"Well, suppose we have a whisky and—," said the Englishman.

"Magnifique, M'sieu Morton."

Outside the swing doors: "Apres vous, M'sieu!"

"Chawmed!"

Inside the swing doors: "What yer havin'?"

"Gin rickey, Bill!"

Later, outside the swing doors, as Morton, Esq., raises his cap and bows to the "element."

"Permit me, my friend. Moosher Bill-o'-Fare of Paris."

"Ah, belle Americaine! Is it that we shall promenade the boulevar'?"

Capt. Cottrell, five minutes later, while the Sergeant grins:

"Keep up the good work, boys. That's just the element we're trying to get rid of."

NEW WHITE POTATO.

Yields More Than the Early Rose or American Marvel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Thornwell Haynes, United States Consul at Rouen, France, has supplied the State Department with information about the new white potato discovered in Uruguay and transplanted into France with marvelous results. The vegetable was first found along the banks of the River Mercedes and was distributed in France by Prof. Heckel, Director of the Colonial Institute of Marseilles.

"The leaves," says Consul Haynes, "are small and slender somewhat like those of the Irish potato, and the flowers are abundant, of a pale violet color, and very odorous, the perfume resembling that of jasmine. New stems and tubercles branch off in every direction all the year, and after one planting the plant perpetuates itself from the broken roots left in the soil.

"The vegetable proper [that is, the tubercle,] weighs from one to two and a half pounds, and has a yellowish, wrinkled skin, covered with lenticels, which disappear after culture. The pulp, when cooked, has a slight greenish color. Of twenty-five taken by hazard and cooked with their skins on in 1901, all were very bitter, but of twenty-five thus taken in 1903 only eight were very bitter, seven bitter, five eatable, three good, and two farinaceous. By peeling, the number of bitter and very bitter ones was diminished by 10 to 20 per cent., while the number of good ones was increased accordingly. The roughness of the skin and the number and size of the lenticels are usually in proportion to the acridness of the tubercles. In spite of their bitter taste, animals are fond of them, especially when cooked.

"In the same soil the yield is greatly superior to that of the ordinary potato. The early rose in one instance gave 3,000 pounds to the acre, the American marvel 3,000 pounds, and the Solanum commersonii 8,500 pounds."

CLEVELANDS AT WHITEFACE.

Ex-President Appears in Good Health on Leaving Buzzard's Bay.

SANDWICH, N. H., July 15.—Ex-President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland reached here over the Boston and Maine Railroad at 9 o'clock to-night, and immediately after were driven to their Summer home at Whiteface.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 15.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland left here to-day for Boston at 10:58 o'clock on their way to North Sandwich, N. H., where it is expected they will spend the rest of the Summer.

Mr. Cleveland appeared in good health as he stepped on board the train. With Mrs. Cleveland he had been driven to the railroad station by Joseph Jefferson, with whom the former President has been staying at Crow's Nest for a fortnight. The arrival of Mrs. Cleveland here yesterday from New Hampshire led to the rumor that her husband was ill, and that she had come here in response to an urgent call. At the Jefferson home, however, it was stated that Mrs. Cleveland came to accompany Mr. Cleveland to New Hampshire, and that he was not really ill, though slightly troubled by an indisposition of a mild nature.

BOSTON, July 15.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland arrived here just before 1 o'clock this afternoon and after a brief visit to the shopping district they were driven to the North Union Station. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland boarded a train which left for New Hampshire at 1:15.

AMERICAN COLLEGES BEST.

Consul Diederich Contrasts German Universities with Those of United States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—United States Consul at Bremen Henry W. Diederich, in a report to the State Department on university education in Germany, says that of the 37,692 students enrolled in the German universities for the term now drawing to a close, 3,093 were foreigners, of whom 986 were Russians. Female students to the number of 1,314 were enrolled for the term.

"These figures," Consul Diederich goes on to say, "do not include such students as are merely guests, (hospitants,) of whom there are always quite a number. These enjoy all the privileges of the regular students, but they cannot be graduated. If these be added to the others, it is safe to say that fully 10 per cent. of those attending German universities are foreigners. Almost one thousand Russians, or nearly one-third of the foreign element, were matriculated last Winter. Next come the Austrians and Hungarians, numbering 601, or about 20 per cent. Switzerland furnished 322 regular students, and there were 324 Americans enjoying the same opportunities.

"The number of foreign students, especially of those coming from Russia, has steadily grown, but a careful study of the attendance at the German universities seems to show that Americans have not been adding to this increase. There were only seven more Americans enrolled last Winter than there were four years ago."

Contrasting educational advantages in Germany and the United States, Consul Diederich, who was for years a college professor in America, says:

"American educational institutions are the best equipped in the world. I know but one German university that can claim to be up to the times in this regard, and it stands third in the list of attendance. No American need any longer come to this or go to any other country for higher education. In my judgment, the United States offers to-day facilities for collegiate, academical, and post-graduate studies equal in quantity and quality to those offered by any country in the Old World."

C. F. RUSSELL VANISHES FROM MANHATTAN BEACH

His Clothes Found in Bathhouse Point to Drowning.

NOTE HINTS AT SUICIDE

Wife of Hospital Steward Scouts Theory That He Took His Life—His Books Straight.

Charles F. Russell, assistant steward of the Long Island State Hospital at Kings Park, is missing, and his friends fear that he has committed suicide. He engaged a booth in the Sunshade Bathing Pavilion, at Manhattan Beach, Tuesday morning, and disrobed in it. Tuesday night his clothing was found in the booth. Russell has not been seen since.

About the time that the clothing was discovered in the booth the clerk of the Manhattan Beach Hotel, where Russell had been staying for several days, found a note, in which Russell inclosed a two-dollar bill. In the note Russell asked that his clothing, which he said would be found in one of the booths of the bathing establishment, and the belongings in his room be sent to his wife in Kings Park.

Immediately upon the receipt of the note the management of the hotel notified Russell's wife. On Wednesday, accompanied by one of the physicians of the hospital in which her husband had been employed, Mrs. Russell appeared at the Manhattan Beach Hotel. She took possession of his effects. She said that there was no reason, as far as she knew, why her husband should have wished to end his life. Her husband, she said, left his home Sunday, saying that he was going to New York to buy some wearing apparel, and that he would return the following day.

"The only thing I ask of you," Mrs. Russell told the manager of the hotel, "is that you keep the news of Mr. Russell's disappearance out of the newspapers."

The hotel man made the promise, and as a result the police had not been notified of the affair up to last night.

The proprietor of the Sunshade Bathing Pavilion said last evening that Russell was one of the first patrons to engage a booth on Tuesday. He did not remember anything of Russell's appearance or demeanor, as business was brisk that morning. The only way in which he could place the time at which the booth was secured was from the record on his books. He did recall that when the booth was opened Tuesday night there was no evidence that it had been used by a bather. The towels had not been touched, and there was no trace of water on the floor. For that reason he was inclined to believe that Russell, after undressing and leaving the booth, did not return.

As nearly as could be ascertained Russell did not visit New York before going to Manhattan Beach, and it is certain that he had no change of outer garments with him when he left Kings Park.

There is every evidence that he drowned himself, but after the talk with Mrs. Russell, the manager of the Manhattan Beach Hotel is rather inclined to believe that the man planned his disappearance carefully, and made the affair realistic by leaving his clothes in the booth and the note, which hinted at suicide, in the hotel office.

Russell was forty-five years of age. In his capacity as assistant steward of the Long Island State Hospital he handled the funds of that institution. The officials of the hospital said last night that his accounts were correct to a cent.

DEATH STOPPED COURT'S ORDER

Officers Sought Patrick Duffy in Supplementary Proceedings.

Patrick Duffy of Fordham is dead. The aged man had been summoned to appear in supplementary proceedings yesterday afternoon, and when he failed to respond when his name was called the Judge became indignant. Officers were instructed to locate him, without fail, and see that he was on hand to-day.

The investigation ordered by the court was made without delay. It stopped when Duffy's home, Decatur Avenue and Southern Boulevard, was reached and crape was found upon the door.

There were few residents of Fordham who were better known that Mr. Duffy. For years the proprietor of Duffy's Hotel, at one time the great resort of Westchester politicians, he had friends on every hand. In addition to his popularity as a hotel man he was prominent in trotting circles, having owned a number of speedy horses.

The decadence of the fortunes of the house of Duffy began with the building of the elevated railroad. Its deathblow was struck several years ago, when Samuel Duffy, the favorite son, decamped, leaving a lot of money unaccounted for. The head of the house, then above the allotted age of three-score years and ten, assumed numerous responsibilities in a financial way as the result of his son's flight. The son at the time was Assistant Corporation Counsel.

For more than a year past Patrick Duffy had been harassed by debts which he could not meet. The supplementary proceedings instituted against him had been postponed more than once.

FAIR PAYS BACK $500,000.

First Semi-Monthly Installment Refunded to Government.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—The first payment of $500,000 on the Government loan of $3,600,000 to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company was deposited in the Sub-Treasury in St. Louis to-day.

"The best answer to any talk that the Exposition Company would have difficulty in making the payment is the fact that the money is now in the Sub-Treasury," said President Francis to-day.

"Not only have we made the payment, but it has been done a day ahead of time, and we will not know what the receipts for the first fifteen days of July have amounted to until the books are closed on to-day's business."

To-day's payment was the first of the half-million-dollar semi-monthly payments stipulated by Congress when the World's Fair loan was authorized. There have been two previous payments. The total amount refunded to the Federal Government is $907,149.

SPINE BROKEN, LIVED LONG.

Schwitzer Survived Accident Three Years and Eight Months.

Having lived three years and eight months with a fractured spine, Frederick Schwitzer, thirty-eight years old, of 168 East Third Street, died last night in Gouverneur Hospital, where he had been a patient since the accident which caused his injury.

On the evening of Oct. 28, 1900, Schwitzer was riding on a truck at Ridge and Stanton Streets. His truck collided with another vehicle, and he was thrown to the ground, striking his spinal column against the hub of a wheel as he fell. He was removed in an ambulance to Gouverneur Hospital. When the new hospital was built Schwitzer was one of the patients moved into the new building.

Several times the physicians thought that he ultimately would recover. He had so far improved that he was able to move himself from one chair to another, but he never was able to walk.

GIVE PREFERENCE TO CANADA.

Reciprocal Customs Arrangement with the South African States.

CAPE TOWN, July 15.—The Gazette announces that the South African States will in future grant preferential customs treatment to Canada in exchange for which Canada will extend to South Africa the same preference that she gives to

DROVE OFF WITH HIS SAFE.

Then Manganella Confused Dollars and Pounds in His Rage.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a covered wagon stood in front of Salvatore Manganella's grocery store at 190 Elizabeth Street. The patrolman who was watching the dawn four blocks away did not see the covered wagon.

When Manganella opened the store at 7 o'clock he immediately rushed into the street and shortly afterward appeared out of breath in the Mulberry Street Station.

"Thieves! Burglars!" he cried. "Broke in store—stolen—thousand dollars—safe—thousand pounds!"

"How much did you say was in the safe?" asked Acting Captain Lasky.

"One thousand dollars—safe, too—one thousand pounds!"

"Pounds?" said the Captain. "That's English money. Was it dollars or pounds?"

"Both!" cried Manganella in despair.

Detectives Sullivan and Green, assigned to the case, reported an hour later that burglars had driven up to Manganella's store in a covered wagon, broken into the office, and stolen the safe, which weighed 1,000 pounds and contained money and papers to the value of $1,000.

STONY POINT ANNIVERSARY.

Celebration of the Storming of the Peninsula by Gen. Anthony Wayne.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., July 15.—Stony Point Park was thronged to-day with a large crowd of people to witness the celebration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the storming of the peninsula by Gen. Anthony Wayne in the Revolutionary war. This park was purchased by the State and placed in the hands of the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places, and the celebration to-day was under the auspices of that society.

People came from all directions by train, by boat, and in vehicles of various kinds and styles. Walter S. Logan of New York City gave an address of welcome, and the principal address of the occasion was delivered by Gen. Horatio C. King of New York City, on the subject "The Military Aspects of the Capture of Stony Point," in which he made comparisons between Gen. Wayne and other heroes of modern times.

The Trustees of the society made their annual inspection of the grounds which have been greatly improved the last two years at the expense of the State.

ANOTHER WIRE-TAPPING STORY.

This Victim Says He Lost $1,100—One Man Arrested.

A man who gave his name as Warren S. Hayes, a retired merchant of 131 East Forty-third Street, called at the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night and asked that a policeman be sent with him to arrest four men who had "buncoed" him out over $1,100 in a scheme to beat the races by tapping the wires.

He pointed out a man at Fortieth Street and Broadway, who, he said, was the leader of the quartet and the one whose acquaintance he first made. The man was arrested and taken to the station house, where he gave his name as F. J. Connolly of New Haven, Conn., but said that he was residing temporarily at 241 West Thirty-ninth Street. He was charged with grand larceny.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Last evening dances were held at the Meadow Brook Club, Southampton, and also at several of the other suburban resorts, notably Glen Cove and Bay Shore. This evening the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will have a dance at Oyster Bay.

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Among those booked to sail to-day are the Rev. George Greenville Merrill and Mrs. Merrill. Mrs. Merrill will visit her sister, Mrs. George Vanderbilt, in London.

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This afternoon will begin the race week of the Larchmont Club, an event which is of much interest to those who have Summer places on the Sound. There will be during the entire week, as well as this evening entertainments given at the club after the races.

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The season in the Adirondacks is progressing. There are new arrivals at the different camps each day. Mr. and Mrs. John G. Agar are at the Agar camp on the Upper Saranac Lake. Mr. and Mrs. James Lenox Banks and James Lenox Banks, Jr., are in the same locality. The Rev. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., are expected at the Birch Island camp on July 20. Robert Hargous and John A. McVickar have been at Paul Smith's Hotel.

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Seabright has its many house parties. Among those who are entertaining this week are Mr. and Mrs. Goadby Loew, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, Mrs. John Neeser and Mr. and Mrs. Street. Mrs. Charles Kellogg, who was Miss Prentice, gave a bridge party at her residence on the Rumson Road yesterday afternoon.

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Mrs. Charles Kellogg of 113 East Eighty-second Street gave a bridge party yesterday at her cottage To Windward at Seabright.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 15.—Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. Clarence Peil, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, and Mrs. William Grosvenor. Joseph Harriman entertained at the Clam Bake Club, and dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Roderick Terry, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Burke-Roche, and Mrs. F. K. Sturgis.

To-morrow evening Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig will give their first dinners of the season, and Lispenard Stewart and Mrs. William H. Sands will give dinners. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will inaugurate her Summer's entertainments with a luncheon for thirty guests Sunday, and dinners will be given Sunday night by Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mrs. George S. Scott, and Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

Miss Charlotte Pell entertained a large party at dinner at the Seaview cottage last evening.

Franklin A. Plummer is a guest of Elisha Dyer, Jr.

Miss S. S. Clapp is a guest of Mrs. Charles M. Bull.

Coleman Drayton and Mrs. Nelson Brown are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse.

Mrs. William Kernochan is a guest of Egerton L. Winthrop.

Mrs. William H. Tillinghast is a guest of Mrs. George Henry Warren.

T. Suffern Tailer and his sister, Mrs. R. A. Livingston, have opened the Pendleton cottage at Ochre Point for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. James J. Coogan have arrived at their villa, White Hall, for the Summer.

Mrs. Lathrop Bradley is a guest of Mrs. John J. Mason.

Herman B. Duryea, Mrs. J. Amory Codeman, Miss Codeman, and Madison Grant are registered at the Casino.

EVENTS AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary of New York and Miss Adele Kneeland of New York arrived at their cottages this evening.

Mrs. Robert W. Paterson entertained at luncheon at Blantyre to-day. Her guests included Mrs. H. Sherman Loud, Mrs. George Westinghouse, Mrs. Frank Sturgis, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, Miss Taintor, and Mrs. George W. Folsom.

Edward R. Wharton, Joseph W. Burden, and Arthur S. Dixey have bought saddle horses for the drag hunts, which are to be run by the Berkshire Hunt Club next month.

Mrs. Carlos De Heredia entertained at Wheatleigh this afternoon at tennis. Handsome trophies were won by Mrs. William B. C. Field of New York, who won the singles; Miss Evelyn Leonard of New York, who was the runner-up, and the Misses Heloise Meyer and Frances Crocker, who won the doubles. Others who played were Miss Samuel Postlethwaite, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Miss Evelyn Bacon, Miss Sarah [illegible]

MEDALS FROM ATHLETES FOR MISS ROOSEVELT

Memento of St. Louis Games for Daughter of the President.

MADE INTO GIRDLE BUCKLE

Belt Is of Heavy Silk in Exposition Colors Joined with Gold Medals.

For the first time in the history of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States its official gold medals have been presented to a person not the winner of a National athletic event. The recipient of this unusual honor is Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of President Roosevelt, and the medals, three in number, are a memento of the Amateur Athletic Union Olympic championships, held in the Stadium at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis on June 2, 3, and 4. On that occasion Miss Roosevelt accepted an invitation from the officials of the exposition to attend the meeting on June 4 and present the prizes to the winners of the National honors. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather Miss Roosevelt kept her appointment and presented those who finished first, second, and third the medals they won during the day.

After the games were over the officers and members of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States held a meeting at the clubhouse of the Missouri Athletic Association and unanimously decided to present to Miss Roosevelt a memento of the occasion in the shape of a set of the gold medals presented to the winners on that day, combined to form the buckle of a girdle.

This girdle has now been completed and was sent to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay yesterday. It is composed of heavy silk in exposition colors, red, white, blue, and gold, joined with the three solid gold medals, which are held together by small carved fleur de lis (also of gold) and represent the handicap prizes, the junior championship prizes, and the senior championship prizes respectively of the events. On the reverse side of the centre medal, which is a senior A. A. U. medal, the following is engraved: "Presented to Miss Alice Roosevelt by the A. A. U. of the United States, Olympic Games, June 4, 1904."

As President Roosevelt is Honorary President of the Olympic games which are being held in America this year, the girdle was sent to him, and he has been requested by Secretary Sullivan, who is Chief of the Department of Physical Culture of the World's Fair, to present the same to Miss Roosevelt with the compliments of the officers of the A. A. U. of the United States.

BOLL WEEVILS THEIR MEAT.

Guatemalan Ants Take Them for Breakfast, Lunch, and Dinner.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—O. F. Cook, the discoverer of the Guatemalan boll weevil-eating ants, has wired the Department of Agriculture from Texas that the new ants are destroying cotton boll worms and are attacking similar injurious insects with even greater avidity than they do the boll weevils. Another important fact is that the ants do not injure at all the ladybird larvae, which are beneficial insects. Mr. Cook reports that the agricultural value of the ants now depends chiefly upon acclimatization and rapidity of propagation. These matters are being investigated.

RECIPROCITY AND EXPORTS.

Opportunity for Enormously Increased Business.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Major Gen. James H. Wilson of Wilmington, Del., has consented to accept the Presidency of the Continental Reciprocity League of North America, now being organized. Gen. Wilson has been, and is, an active, earnest, persistent, determined advocate of liberal and generous treaties of reciprocity with all of the peoples of this continent, if not of this hemisphere. North America includes all of the hemisphere north of the Republic of Colombia.

The value of our exports to these people in 1903 was in round numbers $253,000,000, or $8.35 per capita. To all Europe, $2.60; to all South America, $1; to all Africa, 25 cents; to all Asia and Oceanica, 10 cents; to Canada, $27, or a total of $137,605,195 to Canada. To all Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, $132,625,846, or nearly $5,000,000 less than to Canada alone.

United States Consul General to Havana Frank Reinhart, after a careful and patient study of the problem, declares that Cuba can produce 6,000,000 tons of sugar for export per annum, worth at 2½ cents per pound $300,000,000. Her exports of tobacco, fruits, coffee, cocoa, vegetables, woods, and minerals will yield another $150,000,000, or a grand total of $450,000,000. The value of our exports to Cuba in 1902 was $1,475,403, (population 17,526,) exports per capita, $84. In 1903 our exports to Bermuda were valued at $1,327,626, or $76 per capita.

If all the peoples of this continent (30,000,000) consumed $84 per capita of our products per annum, the total would be $2,400,000,000. If only $76 per capita the total would be $2,100,000,000; if only $27 per capita, the same as for Canada under an adverse customs tariff, the total would be $810,000,000.

These facts show the vast possibility for exports to the peoples of North America at our very doors under liberal, honorable, generous, genuine treaties of reciprocity.

FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.

New York, July 15, 1904.

IN THE SHOPS.

For the woman who wishes a pretty necklace of turquois beads to wear with her Summer frocks there are some that can be found at comparatively low prices. A pretty string of irregular oval beads, with forty-three beads, will cost $46.75. Turquois range in price from something over $1 a bead up, and necklaces can be had from $63 to $165. There will be fifty-two and fifty-six beads of graduated sizes in these strings.

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Rubies are the birthstones for July, and in good qualities they are among the most expensive stones. If one is not particular about the exact name of the stone, there are pink sapphires which are very beautiful and next thing to a ruby. A lovely brooch, not very large and in a pretty design, has one of these pink sapphires, a clear, brilliant stone, in the centre. Women in these days, when they can afford to wear fine stones, like to change the style occasionally, and the jeweler frequently arranges that this may be done with as little trouble as possible. This sapphire is surrounded by diamonds and is made so that the large stone and the cluster may be cut out without affecting the beauty of the brooch. The brooch is of diamonds, these set in the form of a three-loop bow-knot at the top, and in a pretty design below the larger stone. Removed, the sapphire is of good size to set with its cluster of diamonds in a ring, or it would make a small brooch. In the opening left a little pendant can be hung, and if this is done the pin is quite different in effect. It costs $800. It takes a wise woman to know her jewels to-day. A deep yellow stone in a brooch is another colored sapphire.

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But in yellow stones there is nothing like the canary diamond. A beautiful stone of this color forms the centre of a diamond brooch. This is in the form of a star with many points, some of these having single diamonds on the end, the alternate points being in the form of lilies of the valley in diamonds. A pin like that will cost $1,700, but a smaller one in similar style with another canary diamond can be had for $1,075.

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Some people say that Summer is the time to buy precious stones. A ring with two large diamonds set diagonally will cost $1,100. These are old mine stones and blue white.

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A large, square-cut emerald with a cluster of diamonds [illegible]

MUSTN'T KILL NOISY CATS.

Slaughtered Pussy Kept Janitor Awake, but He Was Held.

Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, decided that it was not justifiable to kill a cat which had disturbed a neighborhood by its cries. He held Patrick McCrane, forty years old, the janitor of the flat houses at 15, 17 and 19 Abingdon Square, in $300 bail for trial in the Court of Special Sessions, charged with cruelty to animals.

"It's this way, your Honor," said Mrs. Hermione Klix of 75 Bank Street, the complainant, "I was looking out of my back window, watching my two little boys playing in the yard. Our yard backs up on the yards of the flat houses on Abingdon Square. While I was looking I saw a big black cat trying to jump through the light of a window at 19 Abingdon Square."

"The what?" asked the court.

"The light," returnd Mrs. Klix.

"She means the pane of glass," explained Patrolman McGurkin.

"The cat tried and tried to jump through," continued Mrs. Klix, "but the glass was too strong. Then I saw this man," indicating McCrane, "take a big iron bar and hit the cat with it until the cat was dead.

"'Jimmie,' I hollered to my oldest boy, who was sitting on the fence watching the whole thing, 'Jimmie, go see what that brute'—that's just what I called him—'is doing to that cat.'

"Jimmie jumped off the fence and went into the cellar. The janitor was putting the dead cat into the furnace and starting to light the fire. I called up the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and they sent Officer Lambert and the man was arrested."

The prisoner said that the cat had been howling since 2 A. M. and handn't allowed him any sleep.

FUNERAL OF MAYOR JONES.

100,000 Persons View the Body Before Burial at Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 15.—The funeral of Mayor Samuel M. Jones this afternoon was the largest ever held in Toledo. While the body lay in state at Memorial Hall yesterday and this morning it was viewed by 100,000 people.

The city is draped in mourning, and this afternoon there was a general suspension of business, all public offices, stores, factories, and even saloons being closed. A death mask of the Mayor was made last night.

Among those who attended the services were Mayor Tom L. Johnson and a party of Cleveland public officials, and N. O. Nelson, manufacturer and philanthropist of St. Louis and California.

The services at the house were simple. One of the eulogists was Brand Whitlock, novelist and social reformer.

"GOLDEN RULE" JONES' CAREER

Proves That Simple Truth and Honesty Are Yet Powerful.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with extreme sorrow that I read in to-day's TIMES of the death of "Golden Rule" Jones, late Mayor of Toledo, for he was a man of singular purity and sweetness of character, as well as not a little executive ability. He appears to have been one of the few professing Christians who believed that Christ meant what He said when He uttered the precepts which illuminate the immortal "Sermon on the Mount," and that the "Golden Rule" was intended to be practiced, and not merely placed in a frame for academic reverence.

I think it is Herbert Spencer who says that it is impossible to teach ethics by words alone. They only make a lasting impression when their beauty and strength are shown by conspicuous practice; and the more I see of the world and the longer I view the current of human affairs the more firmly I am convinced of the truth of this remark. No one would suppose from reading the record of human events in Christendom (so called) as they flash before us in the newspapers of to-day that for nearly 2,000 years the lofty and spiritual ethics of Christianity have been read every week from a million pulpits! Listen this very hour to the boom of the artillery, the shrieks of the wounded, the curses of the combatants, and, over and above the awful hurly burly, the voices of the priests blessing the warriors and praying Christ for strength to enable them to carry their banners to a bloody triumph! This, too, when the plain command is "to love our enemies, and do good to those who despitefully use us," for that is the Divine and only path to lasting success.

Then look at the mean and contemptible struggle in the commercial world, disclosed on every hand, the motive power being plainly seen to be furnished by as malign a selfishness as the pagan world ever knew, accompanied by as slender a regard for truth and as laughable an exhibition of pride, vainglory, and hypocrisy" as was ever known in any age or among any people! Yes, Herbert Spencer spoke the truth when he said the mere reading of precepts does no manner of good; it is only their practice which is of any avail.

It is then worthy of note that a man lived in an age so closely bound to gross materialism who had so firm a faith in the spiritual teaching of Christ as he appears to have had, and made a courageous attempt to put it in practice, who nevertheless was three times elected to be the Chief Magistrate of a city in spite of the opposition of the entire press and the organized efforts of the politicians. It shows there is some spiritual life among the common people yet, and that simple truth and honesty are yet a power in our land. T. G.

Brooklyn, July 12, 1904.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Lake Superior depression has moved northeastward beyond the field of observation. The Western depression has advanced to Southeastern Montana, although the barometer is unusually low throughout the entire Rocky Mountain and plateau regions.

The South Atlantic high has not given way to any marked extent. Fair weather has prevailed in all portions of the country except the North Pacific Coast, the north plateau region, and the lower Mississippi Valley, where local rains have fallen. It is somewhat warmer in the Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys, and cooler weather prevails in the north Rocky Mountain region.

Generally fair weather will prevail Saturday and Sunday, except in the lower Mississippi Valley and along the Gulf Coast, where local thunderstorms are indicated.

It will be cooler in the Mississippi Valley, the Rocky Mountain region, and the upper Mississippi Valley.

Light to fresh south winds will prevail along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts; on the lower lakes the winds will be fresh west; on the upper lakes, fresh southwest to south, increasing Sunday.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have light west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday fair; fresh south winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair and warm Saturday and Sunday; light to fresh west winds.

New England, fair Saturday, except showers in north portion; Sunday fair; fresh south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.	TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
8 A. M.	65	66	71
6 A. M.	60	66	68
9 A. M.	64	71	71
12 M.	68	70	77
3 P. M.	68	70	78
6 P. M.	66	77	75
9 P. M.	62	73	73
12 P. M.	60	73	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 288 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....74
Weather Bureau.....73
Corresponding date 1903.....64

The thermometer registered 67 degrees at 8 A. M. and 78 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 81 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 65 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity was 80 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 70 per cent. at 3 P. M.

GERMANS DRIVE OUT AMERICAN PAPER

Capture the Trade of the Argentine Republic.

IMPORTS VAULED AT $1,689,698

Americans Ceased All Attempts to Compete with the German Syndicate in That Market.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Southard Parker Warner, United States Consular Agent at Gera, Germany, reports that German manufacturers of printing paper have driven American manufacturers out of the Argentine field

HUMO DEFEATS FLYBACK

Winner, Heavily Backed, Beat E. R. Thomas's $15,000 Colt.

FOUR "GOOD THINGS" FIRST

Sheriff Bell Took the Handicap at Brighton in Easy Style—Agnes D Won by a Head.

The most perplexing result in a day of puzzling happenings at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday was the defeat of Flyback by Humo in the closing event, a handicap at six furlongs, for two-year-olds, as it left horsemen in doubt whether the winner is an uncommonly good colt or Flyback a very ordinary one. Flyback, with a string of three straight wins, including the Great Trial Stakes, to his credit, was regarded as one of the best of his age up to the time of his meeting with Humo, which horse only left the maiden ranks early in the week, but after that meeting turfmen were asking each other if there are any really good two-year-olds this season, Flyback in his race yesterday carried the E. R. Thomas colors for the first time, Mr. Thomas having purchased him early in the week from J. E. Madden, on the strength of the form he showed at the Sheepshead Bay meeting, the purchase price being reported as $15,000.

The colt was handicapped on his Sheepshead Bay form, and had up 126 pounds, the top weight, thus being called on to concede eight pounds to Agile and sixteen pounds to Humo, the next highest weights in the field of five that ran. The Thomas stable had every confidence in Flyback; however, and he went to the post favorite at odds on, though C. T. Patterson, owner of Humo, thought well enough of his entry to back Humo from 8 to 1 down to 1⅝ to 5, Agile being the nexe choice. Humo broke first and went out at a fast pace, attended by Flyback, the race being between the two from start to finish. At the bend into the stretch for the run home, Flyback got up to Humo and showed in front for a few strides, but Humo settled down to his work when called on, and the backers of Flyback hardly had begun to cheer the prospective victory of the favorite when Humo went to the front again. In the final quarter of a mile the weight told on Flyback, and Humo slipped away from him a bit. Through the last furlong Humo had the race won, and with a little in hand at the end, Humo won by three parts of a length from Flyback, ridden out under the whip, and second half a dozen lengths before Agile.

The disappointment to the Thomas stable furnished by Flyback was the third that came to the establishment in the course of the afternoon, as two other Thomas horses that confidently were expected to win were beaten, Bound Brook falling in the first event and Palmbearer finishing a poor third in a field of four horses that ran for the mile and a furlong handicap, won by Sheriff Bell. Dalesman was the top weight and favorite over Sheriff Bell, Palmbearer, and Audience, all of which were backed, however. Dalesman made the running to the last turn, and there fell back beaten, leaving Audience and Sheriff Bell to fight it out, Palmbearer then being practically out of the race, after having been shut off and pocketed repeatedly in the first seven furlongs of the running. At the finish Sheriff Bell easily went to the front and won handily by a half length.

Both Humo and Sheriff Bell were backed as "good things" by their stable connections, and were two of four "good things" that were successful in the course of the afternoon, the others being Hatchet, backed down to the post of favorite in the race for maidens first on the card, and Dinah Shad, backed from 20 down to 8 to 1, in the race for fillies, three years old. Hatchet went to the front in the last furlong after Tide made the early pace, Hatchet winning, ridden out, from Prince Salm Salm. Dinah Shad was out in front most of the distance in her race, and won rather cleverly from Missing Link, while the favorite, Duchess Ollie, pulled up far back in the crowd with her left hip badly cut from being thrown against the rail on the far turn. Hildebrand, who rode Duchess Ollie, complained to the Stewards of having been crowded and interfered with, and the riders of several other horses in the race were called up and questioned, but no change in the placing of the horses was made. Virgo, favorite in the third event, raced in the first flight all the way and galloped in an easy winner.

In the fifth race Agnes D., Atwood, and Naughty Lady fought out heads apart in the order named after Fire Eater and Naughty Lady alternated in front to the last turn. Only two favorites were successful. The weather was cool and clear and pleasant, the track fast, and the attendance large. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens three years old, special weights, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¼	F.
Hatchet, 110, J. Martin, 2-1, 1-1	3	2	1½
Prince Salm Salm, 110, Kelly, 4-1, 8-5	2	3	2¼
Tide, 102, Crimmins, 20-1, 8-1	5	1	3³
Dan Conners, 110, Hildebrand, 11-1, 6-1	4	4	4
Cataline, 107, J. Jones, 9-1, 3-1	6	5	5
Waterford, 107, De Souza, 20-1, 8-1	13	8	6
Phaser, 110, Cormack, 10-1, 4-1	8	7	7
St. Gallen, 110, H. Cochran, 12-1, 5-1	4	9	8
Remittal, 105, Fisher, 300-1, 100-1	7	6	9
Myrtion, 105, Smithson, 50-1, 20-1	9	10	10
My Mate, 105, D. O'Connor, 40-1, 15-1	6	11	11
Ricky T., 105, H. Callahan, 150-1	60-1	12	12

Bound Brook, 110, Travers, 7-1, 5-2. 1 Fell.

Time—1:49 2-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. m., by Knobthatcher—Charma, owned by William Finnell and trained by E. W. Heffner.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies three year-olds, special weights, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Dinah Shad, 112, T. Burns, 8-1, 3-1	2	1½	1½
Missing Link, 105, Cormack, 6-1, 2-1	4	3	2²
Margaret O., 105, Crimmins, 100-1, 40-1	5	4	3a
Shipshape, 112, Shaw, 10-1, 4-1	3	2	4
Ailsa, 105, Dangman, 60-1, 20-1	9	8	5
Glad Smile, 105, Kelly, 30-1, 10-1	3	2	6
Gay Lizette, 112, H. Phillips, 20-1, 8-1	12	12	7
Duchesse Ollie, 105, Hildebrand, 7-5, 1-2	8	5	8
Belle of Portland, 105, H. Callahan, 20-1, 8-1	10	7	9
Lady Mirthful, 112, Reisen, 30-1, 10-1	6	11	10
Niskayuna, 112, J. Martin, 20-1, 8-1	1	10	11
Heatherdown, 112, McCafferty, 30-1, 10-1	15	15	12
Little Em, 112, O'Brien, 7-1, 5-2	14	13	13
Scotch Plume, 112, Odom, 15-1, 6-1	13	14	14
Belle of Wakefield, 105, H. Cochran, 50-1, 20-1	7	9	15

Time—1:15. Fair start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner ch. f., by King Eric-Two Hearts, owned and trained by E. L. Graves.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Virgo, 103, Hildebrand, 1-1, 1-2	1	1	1³
Perry McAdow, 97, Cole, 30-1, 8-1	6	5	2a
C. Hampton, 98, Coleman, 20-1, 6-1	7	4	3½
T. Waddell, 107, Conway, 5-1, 2-1	2	2	4
Lang Dolan, 97, Crimmins, 20-1, 6-1	11	7	5
Gray Lad, 103, J. Martin, 5-1, 3-5	3	7	6
Confessor, 102, Kelly, 10-1, 3-1	5	6	7
Fra Filippo, 102, Jones, 8-1, 5-2	8	8	8
Petit Duc, 100, Kline, 40-1, 15-1	12	12	9
Gnome, 104, H. Cochran, 30-1, 8-1	12	10	10
L. Frances, 104, T. Burns, 12-1, 3-1	9	11	11
Princessin, 99, Lee, 50-1, 15-1	10	12	12
Resemblance, 94, Ritter, 50-1, 15-1	13	13	13

Time—1:08. Good start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner br. f. by Prince of Monaco-Virgie Johnson, owned by the Oneck Stable and trained by W. H. Karrick.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	¾.	F.
Sheriff Bell, 104, Hildebrand, 9-2, 6-5	4	3	1½
Audience, 106, T. Burns, 5-1, 6-5	3	1	2½
Palmbearer, 99, Cormack, 4-1, 4-5	2	2	3³
Dalesman, 116, J. Martin, 1-1, 2-5	1	4	4

Time—1:54 2-5. Good start. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner b. c., 4 years, by Ornament-Louise, owned by M. L. Hayman and trained by A. Carter.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Agnes D., 106, (Miles,) 10-1, 4-1	7	1	1h
Atwood, 99, (J. Jones,) 4-1, 8-5	5	8	2n
Naughty Lady, 98, (H. Cochran,) 7-1, 3-1	2	1	3d
Hydrangea, 89, (Notter,) 40-1, 15-1	12	7	4
Champlain, 99, (Hildebrand,) 2-1, 6-5	10	5	5
Palm Reader, 104, (McCafferty,) 10-1, 4-1	13	8	6
Bob Murphy, 99, (H. Phillips,) 10-1, 4-1	8	6	7
Fire Eater, 111, (J. Martin,) 7-1, 3-1	1	2	8
Homestead, 111, (T. Burns,) 30-1, 12-1	3	3	9
Arrahgowan, 108, (Creamer,) 12-1, 5-1	9	10	10
All Gold, 111, (Cormack,) 15-1, 6-1	6	11	11
Dr. Lober, 91, (Crimmins,) 100-1, 40-1	9	12	12
Hyland, 111, (Odom,) 7-1, 5-2	14	13	13
The Bewery, 99, (D. O'Connor,) 60-1, 20-1	4	14	14
Pitteras, 108, (Desouza,) 50-1, 20-1	15	15	15

Time—1:47 4-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. m., 6 years, by Longford-Flazette, owned by E. Morrell and trained by J. Fitzsimmons.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Humo, 110, Hildebrand, 13-5, 3-5	1	2	1¾
Flyback, 126, Odom, 9-10, 1-8	2	1	2¹
Agile, 118, T. Burns, 3-1, 3-5	3	3	3¹⁰
Amberjack, 107, D. O'Connor, 50-1	8-1.	4	5	4
Dr. Swartz, 107, Cormack, 60-1, 10-1	5	4	5

Time—1:14. Good start. Won cleverly, second horse ridden out. Winner br. c., by Eddie Jones-Humidity, owned and trained by C. T. Patterson.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs.

Bill Bailey II.....110	Captain Bob.....110
Fillmore 110	Kior Cole.....110
Racino 110	McChard 110
Lord Edgemere.....110	Ricordo 110
Grand Champion.....110	Don Royal.....110
Cairngorm 110	Benisla 107
Bonnie Agnes.....107	Intrigue 107
Torchello 107	High Life.....107

SECOND RACE.—The Curragh Steeplechase Stakes, for four-year-olds and upward; special weights; selling allowances; over the short steeplechase course; about two miles through the field.

Royelle 153	Fulminate 153
Cock Robin.....153	Walter Cleary.....153
Gascar 153	Trek 153
Manillian 153	Flying Buttress.....149

THIRD RACE.—The Islip Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Major Daingerfield...122	Toboggan 109
High Chancellor.....109	Dainty 109
Grand Opera.....104	Slave 100
Colonsay 96	Pentaur 87
Thistle Heather..... 87	

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Junior Stakes, of $15,000 guaranteed value; for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Veto 125	Waterside 115
Britisher 112	Buttling 112
Voladay 112	Von Tromp.....112
Sysonby 112	Pasadena 107
Jonquil 107	

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Stuyve 108	Ernest Parham.....106
Bardolph 106	*Cincinnatus 106
Hackensack 106	Wild Pirate.....103
Keynote 103	Waterton 103
Gold Van.....103	Nigrette 101
Gay Lothario.....100	Gold Dome.....100
Dick Bernard.....100	*Baikal 98
Bouvier 91	Tomcod 90

*Apprentiice allowance claimed.

SIXTH RACE.—Highweight handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Reliable 114	Gay Boy.....125
Gold Money.....122	James V.....122
Cobourg 115	Auditor 115
Kchinoor 110	Jockey Club.....110
Monte Carlo.....109	Jack Ratlin.....108
Wizard 106	The Captain.....105
Harangue 105	Julia M.....104
Toupee 103	Vagary 102

Maher Rode Eclipse Stakes Winner.

LONDON, July 15.—Darley Dale, ridden by "Danny" Maher, the American jockey, won the Eclipse Stakes (of 10,000 sovereigns, for three and four year olds, about one mile and a quarter,) at the Sandown Park Eclipse meeting today. Rydal Head was second, and Henry the First came in third. Seven horses ran.

E. R. THOMAS LACKS JOCKEYS.

Employs Three at $30,000 a Year, Has None to Ride.

E. R. Thomas, employer of three of the most fashionable jockeys of the Eastern turf at a cost stated by the manager of his stable to be $30,000 a year, yesterday at the Brighton Beach race track was employing outside jockeys to ride his horses, and finished the day by putting up George Odom, the rider whom he released from a contract after a disagreement last year.

Redfern, first jockey in the Thomas stable, is under suspension for misbehavior at the post, and was not available, and, though Mr. Thomas still is paying H. Phillips a salary under his contract, he refused to put up that jockey, as the result of dissatisfaction with Phillips's riding on Palmbearer a little more than a week ago. Travers, the third jockey of the stable, was put up on the Thomas horse Bound Brook in the first race, and was disabled for the day by the horse falling with him while the race was in progress. Though not badly hurt, Travers was too much shaken up to ride again during the afternoon, and Mr. Thomas, for other horses that he ran, had to secure the services of Jockeys Cormack and Odom. Cormack rode Palmbearer, which horse was beaten at a mile and a sixteenth in 1:54 2-5, or slower time than the race in which Phillips rode Palmbearer when he was beaten by Glisten. The old quarrel with Odom was smoothed over, as Mr. Thomas wanted the best rider he could secure for Flyback. Odom got the amount, and was beaten on what Mr. Thomas seemed to regard as a sure winner, Humo easily outrunning the high-priced Flyback at the finish of the race.

Other employers of jockeys who for reasons of their own put up outside riders yesterday were J. R. Holland, who paid $5,000 for the contract on E. Walsh, and kept Walsh on the ground while Kelly wore his colors yesterday, and Frank Farrell, who bought the contract on J. Jones's services, and put up Hildebrand on Champlain yesterday, while Jones, set aside by his employer, found a mount in the same race, and on Atwood beat Hildebrand on Champlain. Hildebrand had a mount in each of the six races on the day's card, and managed to hold popular attention by another succession of triumphs, as he landed three of his mounts winners, these being Virgo, Sheriff Bell, and Humo.

COLUMBIA'S FOOTBALL FIELD.

American League Park Decided On in Preference to Polo Grounds.

Columbia's football team will play its scheduled games at American League Park this Fall instead of on the Polo Grounds, as has been the case during the past three years. After lengthy consultation between Joseph Gordon, President of the American League Baseball Club, and John G. Prall, manager of the Columbia team, it was decided yesterday to make use of the new ball park from the middle of September to the end of the season.

The recent announcement that the subway would be in full operation by Sept. 1, positively, added an argument to the position of the American Leaguers that clinched the contract.

The advantages of the new field are many. From the point of view of the spectators, it has innumerable advantages over the Polo Grounds. The stands are lower and closer to the gridiron, thus permitting a much better view of the game. The field is better adapted for football in almost every way. Owing to the fact that building operations have destroyed the practice gridiron on Sixth Field, the Columbia team will do all its practicing on the American League field. The college players have been ordered to report for practice Sept. 12, at the football house. The baseball people have games scheduled for Sept. 12, 13, and 14, with the Washington team, so that the football practice will not be held on those days at American League Park. There will be a conflict in the early part of October. On Oct. 8, the day on which Columbia is due to play Williams, the baseball team has a game at home with the champion Bostons. This will probably be shifted to some other city.

The Columbia men will report Sept. 10 at the football house, 419 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. William R. Morley will do the coaching of the team, as in the past two years. David A. Smythe, 1902, Yale, who coached Columbia team in 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902, will assist Morley. Dr. H. G. Payne of Cleveland will be the trainer of the eleven, succeeding Dr. Cummings of Swarthmore, who had charge of the team last season. Dr. Castler will as usual look after the physical ailments of the team.

While not announced as settled, it is probable that Columbia and Michigan will meet at football on Thanksgiving Day at American League Park. Negotiations for the game have been going on for some time, Coach Morley of Columbia having visited Ann Arbor for the purpose of arranging details of the game, and President Gordon of the American League Club having reserved the date with that expressed purpose. The completed schedule of the Columbia team, corrected to date, is as follows:

Tuesday, Sept. 20, De Witt Clinton High School at American League Park; Saturday, Sept. 24, Union at American League Park; Wednesday, Sept. 28, Franklin and Marshall at American League Park.

Saturday, Oct. 1, Wesleyan at American League Park; Wednesday, Oct. 5, Tufts at American League Park; Saturday, Oct. 8, Williams at American League Park; Wednesday, Oct. 12, Swarthmore at American League Park; Saturday, Oct. 15, Amherst at American League Park; Saturday, Oct. 22, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; Saturday, Oct. 29, Yale at American League Park.

Saturday, Nov. 5, Stevens at American League Park; Saturday, Nov. 12, Cornell at American League Park.

Believed to Be the Real Dauphin.

Coffin disinterred at Delft bears plate indicating that the son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette was not guillotined in 1795. He lived to middle age in Holland. For details of this remarkable discovery see The [illegible] Times Magazine.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New York Americans Win After 15 Innings with Cleveland.

LOCAL NATIONALS ALSO WIN

Powell and Moore Were Contending Pitchers in Home Game—Brooklyn Shut Out St. Louis.

The Eastern teams of the National League, with the exception of Philadelphia, had a successful day yesterday, the New Yorks winning the last game of the series with Cincinnati by a score of 5 to 2. There was but little difference in the total number of base hits made by the two teams, but those recorded against Mathewson were of the rambling sort, while McGraw's men batted with considerable effect. Brooklyn broke its losing spell at St. Louis by playing an excellent game and shutting out St. Louis.

The most notable game of the day, however, was that between New York and Cleveland of the American League. The teams struggled for fifteen innings, the local players finally landing the victory.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 3; Cleveland, 2. (15 innings.)
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 1.
Boston, 4; Detroit, 3.
St. Louis, 7; Washington, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	7	4	9	8	4	9	11	46	.657
New York	6	..	3	7	7	4	4	12	43	.606
Chicago	..	4	..	9	10	8	5	13	43	.568
Philadelphia	5	5	8	..	4	3	3	11	39	.549
Cleveland	4	4	4	3	..	3	7	9	37	.544
St. Louis	3	3	5	3	4	..	5	7	30	.441
Detroit	3	3	7	4	4	6	..	2	29	.414
Washington	0	2	2	1	4	3	..	14	.206	
Games lost	24	28	33	32	31	38	41	54		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 5; Cincinnati, 2.
Brooklyn, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Boston, 4; Chicago, 3.
Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	2	5	3	7	13	13	11	*54	.730
Chicago	4	..	5	8	7	6	9	5	45	.625
Cincinnati	5	6	..	0	9	2	5	8	41	.577
Pittsburg	3	5	6	..	5	10	5	3	40	.571
St. Louis	3	3	6	1	..	4	8	7	37	.514
Boston	1	5	3	2	1	..	7	9	28	.373
Brooklyn	1	2	2	3	3	9	..	9	29	.372
Philadelphia	3	1	2	2	3	4	..	17	.243	
Games lost	20	27	30	30	35	47	49	53		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Batsmen Hit Timely and Cincinnati Was Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 15.—The New Yorks made it an even break with the Cincinnatis by taking to-day's game. Ewing, aside from the fact that his slight wildness proved costly, pitched a good game. It would have been a winning game had it not been for Mertes, who seemed to know just how to tackle the Cincinnati pitcher's delivery.

Of New York's five runs four were batted in by Mertes, who reached the climax of his day's work when he delivered the ball over Seymour's head in the sixth, so that it bounded into the right field bleachers, earning a home run.

In the first inning McCormick singled, Devlin got his base, and Bowerman bunted safely, filling the bases. Mertes rapped a single to right, scoring the first two named. Mertes did not get to bat again until the third, when Browne got a base on balls and stole second, so that Mertes could score him with his single over Huggins. Mathewson earned the other run by a rattling triple to right. Browne's fly to Seymour let him score.

Manager Kelly was put out of the game in the second inning for disputing a decision. His loss weakened the local team perceptibly. Odwell scored in the second when he was hit. He stole second, and scored on Corcoran's single. In the sixth he scored Dolan with a long triple to right centre. Mathewson gave way to McGinnity in the eighth, when the local batsmen began to hit him. The score:

CINCINNAT.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Huggins, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	M'C'rm'k, cf.	1	2	0	0	0
Seymour, cf.	0	3	5	2	0	Browne, rf.	1	0	3	0	0
Dolan, rf.	1	0	1	1	0	Devlin, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0
Odwell, l.	1	2	1	0	0	Bow'm'n, l.	0	0	2	0	0
Kelly, 1b.	0	0	1	0	0	Mertes, lf.	1	4	1	0	0
Peitz, 1b.	0	0	4	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	7	3	1
Woodr'ff, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	Gilbert, 2b.	0	1	0	2	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	2	5	2	1	Warner, c.	0	0	8	2	0
Schlei, c.	0	1	8	1	0	Mathew'n, p.	1	0	1	0	0
Ewing, p.	0	0	0	1	0	McGinnity, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*O'Neill	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	2	8	27	9	1	Total	5	9	27	10	1

*Batted for Ewing in the ninth.

Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
New York	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	—5

Three-base hits—Mathewson, Odwell. Home run—Mertes. Stolen bases—Odwell, Browne. Double plays—Seymour, Huggins, and Peits; Dolan and Peits; Dahlen and Bowerman. First base on balls—Off Ewing, 3; off Mathewson, 2. Sacrifice hit—Browne. Hit by pitched ball—By Mathewson, 1. Struck out—By Ewing, 8; by Mathewson, 5; by McGinnity, 2. Hits—Off Mathewson, 7 in 7 innings; off McGinnity, 1 in 2 innings. Time—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Attendance, 4,000. Umpires—Messrs. Johnston and Emslie.

BROOKLYN, 1; ST. LOUIS, 0.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—A wild throw to third by Beckley lost the final game of the series with Brooklyn for the St. Louis team in the tenth inning. Both O'Neill and Garvin pitched phenomenal ball. Attendance, 2,500. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0	Dobbs, cf.	0	1	0	1	0
Shannon, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Dillon, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	15	1	1	Lumley, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Smoot, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Braly, l.	0	0	2	0	0	Babb, ss.	0	1	1	2	1
Barclay, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Ritter, c.	0	0	7	2	0
Burke, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0	McC'm'k, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Zearfoss, c.	0	0	5	1	0	Jordan, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0
O'Neill, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Garvin, p.	0	0	1	1	2
*Grady	0	0	1	0	0	Gessler, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	3	30	18	1	Total	1	4	30	13	1

*Batted for Zearfoss in the ninth.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Three-base hit—Lumley. Sacrifice hits—Dobbs, Ritter. Double plays—O'Neill and Beckley; O'Neill, Braly and Beckley. Passed ball—Ritter. Stolen base—Burke. Bases on balls—Off Garvin, 3; off O'Neill, 3. Struck out—By O'Neill, 4; by Garvin, 7. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Zimmer.

PITTSBURG, 3; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—Cass made his debut with Pittsburg to-day and pitched in excellent form. He was given faultless support. Philadelphia's errors gave Pittsburg two runs. Gleason was put out of the game for disputing with the umpire. Attendance, 2,380. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	..	—3	5	0
Philadelphia	..	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	3	4

Batteries—Cass and Smith; Mitchell and Donin.

BOSTON, 4; CHICAGO, 3.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Boston outplayed Chicago in all points of the game to-day and won easily. Pittsinger, although batted hard, pitched a good game. Attendance, 2,100. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3	5	2
Boston	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—4	7	1

Batteries—Corridon and Kling; Pittinger and Needham.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New Yorks and Cleveland Play Fifteen Innings—Home Team Won.

The Cleveland team made a rapid recovery of form in the fourth game of the series with the Greater New Yorks at the American League Park yesterday and an errorless game of fifteen innings resulted, which was finally won by the local team by the score of 3 to 2. Neither side scored in the first inning, and the first run was made by Hickman for the visitors in the second on a double to left field, scoring on Turner's single to right centre. Fultz, however, quickly tied the score with a three-base hit to right field, coming in on Conroy's out at first.

Neither side scored in the next four innings, though Hess nearly did so on a three-bagger in the fifth inning. He tried to make home, however, and was caught at the plate by a yard by two good throws by Fultz and Elberfeld. In the seventh inning Fultz made a single hit, stole second, got to third on Conroy's grounder to Hickman, who put out Elberfeld at the plate, and scored on Kleinow's single. There was no score in the eighth inning, and it looked as if the New Yorkers would win by their narrow margin, but in the ninth Bradley led off with a two-base hit to left field, made third on Lajole's sacrifice hit, and came home on Turner's fly, tieing the score for a second time.

From this point until the twelfth inning only one man got a base, and that was Dougherty, who got as far as third, but no further, in the eleventh inning. In the twelfth Fultz led with a base on balls, but was forced by Conroy, who stole second. Finally in the fifteenth, after Kleinow had struck out and Osteen had made first on a single, Powell won the game for his side by a three-base hit to right centre, which brought Osteen in. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Flick, rf.	0	0	3	1	0	D'gh'ty, lf.	0	2	6	0	0
Bemis, c.	0	0	8	1	0	Will'ms, 2b.	0	0	3	6	0
Bradley, 3b.	1	2	4	0	0	And'son, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Lajole, 1b.	0	0	15	0	0	Elb'f'd, ss.	0	1	2	3	0
Hickman, 2b.	1	1	1	6	0	Fultz, cf.	0	2	4	1	0
Turner, ss.	0	0	3	5	0	Conroy, 3b.	0	0	3	3	0
Bay, cf.	0	0	2	7	0	Kleinow, c.	0	1	13	1	0
Hess, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Osteen, 1b.	1	1	13	1	0
Moore, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Powell, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Total	2	10	*43	16	0	Total	3	8	45	18	0

*One out when winning run was scored.

Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Left on bases—New York, 8; Cleveland, 7. First base on balls—Off Powell, 1; off Moore, 3. Struck out—By Powell, 9; by Moore, 8. Three-base hits—Fultz, Hess, Turner, Powell. Two-base hits—Hickman, Elberfeld, Bradley, Dougherty. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Lajoie. Stolen bases—Dougherty, Fultz, Conroy. Hit by pitched ball—By Moore, 1. Umpirs—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and forty minutes. Attendance, 3,441.

PHILADELPHIA, 5; CHICAGO, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—By winning to-day's game the home team captured the series with Chicago. Plank's pitching was responsible for the visitors' failure to score more frequently. Attendance, 4,007. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	6	3
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—5	10	2

Batteries—White and Sullivan; Plank and Powers.

BOSTON, 4; DETROIT, 3.

BOSTON, July 15.—Tannehill's batting for Gibson in the ninth inning won to-day's game for Boston by a hit that brought in Criger. Criger's three-base hit had just scored Lachance with the tying run. The score was 4 to 3, Detroit's runs being the result of errors. Ferris's great stops were the features. Attendance, 4,795. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2—4	8	4
Detroit	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—3	3	2

Batteries—Gibson and Criger; Donovan and Buelow.

ST. LOUIS, 7; WASHINGTON, 2.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—St. Louis easily defeated Washington to-day, 7 to 2, owing to the remarkable work of Glade, who struck out fifteen batsmen. He hit Huelsman on the head and the latter had to retire. Townsend was held and gave way to Dunkle. Attendance, 2,000. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

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MESABA	July 23, 9 A. M.		
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MINNEHAHA	Aug. 6, Noon		

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Finland	July 23	Kroonland	Aug. 6

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Cedric	July 22, 1 PM	Teutonic	Aug. 3, 10 AM
Oceanic	July 27, 5 PM	Celtic	Aug. 5, Noon

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Kronprinz	July 26, 2:30 PM	K. Wm. II	Sep. 6, 12:30 PM
K. Wm. II	Aug. 9, 1 PM	Kaiser	Sept. 13, 10 AM
Kaiser	Aug. 16, 10 AM	Kronprinz	Sep. 20, 1 PM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

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Barbarossa	July 21, 10 AM	Barbarossa	Aug. 25, 10 AM
Friedrich	July 28, 10 AM	Friedrich	Aug. 30, Noon
Bremen	Aug. 2, 9 AM	Bremen	Sept. 8, 10 AM
Kurfuerst	Aug. 11, 10 AM		

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Irene	July 16, 11 AM	Luise	Sept. 24, 11 AM
Luise	Aug. 6, 11 AM	Irene	Oct. 8, 11 AM
Irene	Aug. 20, 11 AM	Hohenz'rn	Oct. 15, 11 AM
Hohenz'rn	Sep. 10, 11 AM	Albert	Oct. 22, 11 AM

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Hamburg	July 21, Noon	*Deutschl'd	Aug. 4, 10 AM
¶Waldersee	July 23, 2 PM	¶Pennsylv'ia	Aug. 6, Noon
*Moltke	July 28, 10 AM	¶Patricia	Aug. 13, 6:30 AM

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Etruria	July 23, 10 AM	Campania	Aug. 13, 9 AM
Lucania	July 30, 8 AM	Etruria	Aug. 20, 10 AM

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Slavonia	July 23, 4 PM	Ivernia	Aug. 6 Noon
Pannonia	Aug. 2, Noon	Slavonia	Aug. 30, Noon

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Columbia	July 23, 3 PM	Furnessia	Aug. 6, Noon

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Rotterdam	Aug. 2	Statendam	Aug. 23
Zeeland	Aug. 9	Potsdam	Aug. 30

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*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:55 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 22 hours to Chicago.
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*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

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7:55, 8:28, *9:28, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:28, "Congressional Limited,") *3:55, *4:35, 9:35 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:28, *9:28, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:28, "Congressional Limited,") *3:55, *4:35, *4:55, 9:35 P. M., 12:10 night.

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FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:36, *4:25, 4:55 (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only), 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *12:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25 (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

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WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—4:00, *9:40 A. M., ‡1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—4:40 A. M., ‡2:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—‡4:00 A. M., ‡1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—4:00, 8:30, 12:40 A. M., x1:20, 3:45, 3:30, 3:53 (except Long Branch, 4:45), 4:53, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 5:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL), *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, 3:30, †3:00, †4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §8:00, §10:30 P. M., ‡12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:35, †8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, ‡*4:00, †8:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON—8:00, 10:00, 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 7:00, 12:15.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—4:00, ‡4:25, †8:00, (†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖1:00, (*1:20, †3:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Erie's only, †4:00, †6:00 P. M.

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OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Presd't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WATER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT JUNE 30TH, 1904.

RESOURCES.

New York City Bonds	1,359,029 00
(At market, $1,271,255.00)	
Other Bonds and Securities	1,427,531 61
(At market, $1,506,100.00)	
Bonds and Mortgages	275,810 23
Bills Purchased	518,388 33
Overdrafts	221 34
Loans on Collaterals	7,500,302 95
Cash in Vault and Banks	4,775,529 78
Interest, Etc., Receivable	77,019 75
	$15,994,323 54

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	775,686 66
(At market, $706,491.06)	
Deposits	13,158,728 30
Reserved for Taxes	26,500 00
Interest, Etc., Payable	35,408 58
	$15,994,323 54

BEGAN BUSINESS MARCH 1, 1899

THE MECHANICS TRUST CO. OF NEW JERSEY,
BAYONNE, N. J.

RESOURCES.

Loans and bills purchased	$1,036,115.91
Bonds and mortgages	616,691.21
Real estate and banking house, furniture and fixtures	86,545.70
Interest accrued	12,457.10
Cash on hand and in banks	569,308.34
Total	$2,321,208.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital and surplus	$200,000.00
Undivided profits	13,045.69
Reserved for taxes	900.00
Dividend No. 26, payable July 1, '04	2,500.00
Deposits	2,104,762.63
Total	$2,321,208.32

OFFICERS.
CHAS. S. NOE, President.
GEORGE W. YOUNG, Vice President.
DE WITT VAN BUSKIRK, Secretary.
WILLIAM R. WILDE, Asst. Treasurer.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
(Nashville, Tennessee)

FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1902, to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, securing the above bonds, we hereby give notice that five (5) bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 36, 65, 84, 356, and 420, have been this day, fairly and without preference or discrimination, drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1904, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

Dated June 29, 1904.

METROPOLITAN TRUST CO. OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
(Atlantic Trust Company,) Trustee.
By BEVERLY CHEW, 2d Vice President.

NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the mortgage from New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company to Columbia Finance and Trust Company, dated Nov. 22d, 1893, the undersigned will, until the close of business July 31st, 1904, at its office in the City of Louisville, Ky., receive bids for the surrender and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company, dated Jan. 2d, 1893, and maturing Jan. 1st, 1943, and secured by the above mentioned mortgage.

Bids to be acceptable must be at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest.

COLUMBIA FINANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
July 1st, 1904.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000.
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

INVESTORS READ The Wall Street Journal

DIVIDENDS.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, July 11th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent., payable at the Company's offices on August 1st, 1904. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 16th of July, and re-opened on Tuesday, August 2d, 1904.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL first mortgage 7 per cent. registered bonds of the Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Monday, July 18, 1904, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due August 1st, 1904, and will open August 1st at 10 A. M.

WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, July 12, 1904.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY.
New York, June 15, 1904.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company, at a meeting this day held, called a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company to convene at the office of the Company in Beechmont, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of July, 1904, at eleven o'clock A. M., standard time, to consider and act upon resolutions to be brought before them at said meeting in substantially the form and to the effect following, viz.:

"Resolved (1), that the capital stock of the Southern Pacific Company be increased one hundred million dollars, by issuing one million additional shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each.

"Resolved, (2), that the said increased stock shall be preferred stock; that the holders of such preferred stock shall be entitled to dividends in each fiscal year at such rate, not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually out of the net profits, as shall be declared by the Board of Directors, before any dividend shall be declared on the common stock; that such dividends shall be non-cumulative; that the holders of such preferred stock shall not, by virtue thereof, be entitled to any other or further share of the profits of the Company; that, upon the dissolution of the Company, voluntarily or otherwise, the holders of preferred stock shall be entitled to have their shares redeemed at par before any distribution of any part of the assets of the Company shall be made to the holders of the common stock; that said preferred stock shall be issued and, from time to time, in such amounts and in such manner, as the Board of Directors may authorize and determine, but at not less than the par value of the shares; that it shall be convertible into common stock, share for share, at the option of the holders at any time; and shall be redeemable, at the option of the Company, on or at any time after the first day of July, 1905, and before the first day of July, 1910, at one hundred and fifteen dollars per share."

"Resolved (3), that the Board of Directors shall be and they are hereby authorized to establish, from time to time, and enforce all such rules and regulations respecting the issue, sale, redemption and conversion of such stock, not inconsistent herewith, as in the judgment of the Board may be necessary or expedient."

For the purpose of such special meeting the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed July 14, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Thursday, July 21, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ALEX. MILLAR,
Secretary and Clerk.

New York, July 8, 1904.

To the Stockholders of the Eastern Trust Company:

You are hereby notified that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Trust Company has been duly called, to be held at its principal office, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, July 25, 1904, at 12:30 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following propositions, namely:

(1) To forthwith pay all indebtedness and to satisfy and discharge all obligations of the Trust Company;

(2) Promptly thereafter to distribute the surplus amongst Stockholders, as realized;

(3) To dissolve the corporation, liquidate its affairs and distribute its remaining net assets amongst its Shareholders, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

For the purpose of this meeting the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the 18th day of July, 1904, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on the 26th day of July, 1904.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES M. JESUP, President.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JULY 15, 1904.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing Forage and Straw, during year ending June 30, 1905, will be received here until 12 M. August 15, 1904. Information furnished upon application. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all bids or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Forage and Straw," addressed Q. M., U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT ON THE 28th day of June, 1904, I withdrew as a partner from the firm of HERMAN MAYER & CO., and that my responsibility as such partner ceased on and from said date.

JACK MAYER.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
48 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
List sent on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
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LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.,
BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 WALL ST., New York. THE ROOKERY, Chicago.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

A Partly Developed Mine
Ledge traced a mile—Varying widths to 20 feet.

COPPER, SILVER and GOLD ORE FROM 50 FOOT SHAFT

ASSAYS { COPPER 30% SILVER 120 OUNCES, GOLD .12 "

Capital is needed to construct a wagon road from dump to smelter.

Photographs, Maps, Ore, Assays, and Authenticated Details by Communicating with

GEORGE BENNETT,
Huntington, Long Island, N. Y.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer, REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

3,884 shs. South Yuba Water & Mining Co. - 40 shs. Nassau Bank of N. Y. - $2,000 Northern Pacific R. R. Prior Lien 4s, 1997. 50 shs. American Smelting & Refining Co. Pref'd. $5,000 Metropolitan Water Co. 1st 4s, 1919.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

$4,000 St. Louis, Council Bluffs & Omaha R. R. Co. 1st 6s, 1908.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
1,000 shs. De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co. (hypd.)
1,000 shs. American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co. (hypd.)
193 shs. Bement & Seitz Co., Evansville, Ind.
1 share Chemical National Bank.
100 shs. Clev., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. Pfd.
$5,000 City of Cincinnati, Ohio, 3 65-100 p. c. Consld. Skg. Fund Bonds, 1937.
50 shs. American Mechanical Cashier Co., T. C.
$50,000 International & Great Northern R. R. 3d Mtg. 4s, 1921.
$15,000 Consolidated Rubber Tire Co. 4 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1951.
$30,000 Guayaquil & Quito R. R. 1st 6s and orders of the Ecuadorian Ass. on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Cunie & Co. of London for $7,500 Guayaquil & Quito R. R. 6s.
5 shs. Washington & New Orleans Telegraph Co.
$1,000 Birmingham, Ala., Realty Co. 1st 5s.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—20 shares U. S. Steel pf., 18,646 in the name of Chas. H. Echols. Notify Ellingwood & Cunningham: 43 Wall St.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Philadelphia Company and Northern Central were the prominent features in the local market, the former in the early dealings becoming very active and advancing ⅞, to 40¾. The improvement was not maintained, however, the rise bringing out a flood of offerings which forced its price to yesterday's final level. A bull pool is reported to be operating in the stock. Northern Central had a rather sensational rise of 3 points on comparatively light trading. No explanation of the advance was given. Total sales, 30,019 shares and $130,400 bonds, as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1..	American Sugar	130½	130½	130¾
6..	American Railways	45¾	45¾	45¾
30..	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
989..	Cambria Steel	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞
100..	C. L. Sup., unassented.	1¾	1¾	1¾
915..	Con. Lake Sup. rects.,	3¾	3¾	3¾
100..	C. Lake Sup. rects. pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾
30..	Con. Traction of N. J..	66¾	66¾	66¾
305..	Electric Co. of Am.....	9½	9¼	9½
100..	Electric Storage Bat...	58½	58¾	58½
25..	Erie	25¾	25¼	25¾
50..	General Asphalt	5½	5½	5½
22..	Insurance Co. of N. A.	23¾	23¾	23¾
100..	Lehigh Valley R. R....	38¾	38¾	38¾
100..	Lehigh Navigation	80¾	80½	80¾
350..	Marsden	3½	3½	3½
100..	Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	18½	18½	
417..	Northern Central R. R..	84½	81	84
134..	Pennsylvania R. R.....	59¾	59¾	59¾
100..	Phila. & Erie R. R.....	48½	48½	48½
11..	Philadelphia Traction...	98½	98½	98½
35..	Philadelphia Electric ..	6¼	6¼	6¼
6,578..	Philadelphia Company..	40¾	39¾	39¾
2..	Philadelphia Co. pf.....	45½	45½	45½
15..	Philadelphia Rapid Tr..	12½	12½	12½
12,465..	Reading	26½	26	26¼
1..	Reading 1st pf.....	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
500..	Rock Island	23	22⅞	23
100..	Union Pacific	97¾	97¾	97¾
980..	United Gas Improve...	87	86	86
257..	Union Traction	54½	53⅝	53⅝
746..	U. S. Steel	12¾	11⅝	11⅝
2,900..	U. S. Steel pf.....	60¾	60¼	60¼
35..	Union Pass. Ry.	235	235	235
126..	Warwick Steel	3½	3½	3½
9..	Westmoreland Coal	80	80	80

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$153,193,992
Gold	53,646,504
Silver	28,719,065
United States notes	13,579,733
Treasury notes of 1890	78,958
National banknotes	16,761,986
Total receipts this day	1,582,364
Total receipts this month	21,778,850
Total receipts this year	21,778,850
Total expenditures this day	3,150,000
Total expenditures this month	37,930,000
Total expenditures this year	37,930,000
Deposits in National banks	122,846,596

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$507,554,969
Silver dollars	469,885,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,824,880
Silver bullion of 1890	5,015,120
Total	$990,279,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$507,554,969
Silver certificates outstanding	469,885,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,840,000
Total	$990,279,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$33,004,974
Gold certificates	20,641,530
Silver coin and bullion	21,272,584
Silver certificates	7,446,381
United States notes	13,570,733
Other assets	28,986,343
Total in Treasury	$124,921,645
Deposits in National banks	122,846,596
Total	$247,778,241
Current liabilities	94,584,249
Available cash balance	$153,193,992

Secretary Shaw in Wall Street.

Secretary Leslie M. Shaw of the Treasury came to Wall Street yesterday en route for Washington after a vacation trip. He visited the Sub-Treasury and had a brief conversation with Hamilton Fish, Sub-Treasurer, but denied that his presence here had any political significance. Mr. Shaw admitted that he just dropped in on routine business.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Friday, July 15, 1904.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 2s, cpn /1908-18	3,000 ..... 106¼	
4s reg 1907	17,000 ..... 106⅝	
Impl Japanese Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full pd for 6% sterl loan	1,000 ..... 93½	
	10,000 ..... 93⅝	
	5,000 ..... 93½	
	2,000 ..... 93⅝	
	10,000 ..... 93¾	
Rep of Cuba 5s Speyer & Co ctfs full instl paid	2,000 ..... 100⅝	
	8,000 ..... 100⅝	
Adams Expr 4s	1,000 ..... 102⅜	
	100 103	
	500 103	
	1,000 ..... 102⅜	
	5,000 ..... 102½	
Ann Arb 1st 4s	1,000 ..... 94¾	
	1,000 95	
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s	2,000 ..... 102½	
	500 103	
	500 103	
	1,000 ..... 102⅜	
	5,000 ..... 102½	
East Okla 4s	10,000 ..... 96¾	
Atl Coast Line 4s	5,000 ..... 98⅜	
Balt & O gold 4s	22,800 103	
	3,000 ..... 103⅛	
	S W'n div 3½s	
	4,000 ..... 91½	
Bklyn R Tr gold 5s	2,000 ..... 105½	
	ref conv 4s	
	4,000 ..... 78¼	
	13,000 ..... 78½	
Bklyn Un Elv 1st	22,000 108	
	3,000 ..... 107⅞	
	4,000 ..... 91½	
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s	2,000 ..... 105½	
	ref conv 4s	
	4,000 ..... 78¼	
	13,000 ..... 78½	
Bklyn Un Elv 1st	22,000 108	
	3,000 ..... 107⅞	
Cana So 1st 5s	2,000 ..... 103⅜	
Canada So 2d	4,000 109	
Cent of Ga cons 5s	2,000 ..... 110¼	
	2,000 ..... 110½	
	3,000 ..... 110¾	
	2d inc 5s	
	3,000 40	
	7,000 ..... 40½	
	3d inc 5s	
	7,000 27	
Cent Pac gtd 4s	2,000 ..... 101⅞	
Ches & O gen 4½s	9,000 88	
	2,000 ..... 106⅜	
	9,000 ..... 106½	
Chi & Alt 3½s	13,000 ..... 78½	
	25,000 ..... 78⅜	
	5,000 ..... 78⅜	
Chi, Bur & Quincy 4s, joint bds	10,000 ..... 97¾	
	3,000 ..... 97⅞	
	21,000 98	
	29,000 ..... 97⅞	
	48,000 98	
	12,000 ..... 98¼	
	5,000 98	
	3,000 ..... 97⅜	
	25,000 ..... 97½	
	3,000 ..... 97⅜	
	1,000 ..... 97½	
	Ill div 3½s	
	10,000 ..... 93⅜	
	1,000 ..... 93¾	
C & Erie 1st 6s	5,000 ..... 119⅝	
C, R I & P gen 4s	2,000 104	
	1,000 ..... 104⅛	
	3,000 ..... 104½	
C, R I & P R R 4s	11,000 71	
	40,000 ..... 71⅛	
	11,000 ..... 71⅜	
	22,000 ..... 71⅛	
	10,000 ..... 71⅛	
	1,000 ..... 71⅛	
	4,000 ..... 71⅜	
	21,000 ..... 71⅜	
	10,000 71	
	registered	
	7,000 ..... 70⅝	
Chi Ter Tran 4s	4,000 73	
C, Ind, St L & C 4s	1,000 ..... 102½	
	hypd.	
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s	1,000 ..... 101½	
Col Mid 1st 4s	1,000 ..... 94¾	
Col & So 1st 4s	1,000 ..... 84⅜	
Cons Gas Co N Y	Natl City Bk ctfs full paid for con deb 6s	
	10,000 ..... 173½	
Consol Tob 4s	5,000 ..... 64¼	
	4,000 ..... 64½	
	8,000 ..... 64⅜	
	17,000 ..... 64⅜	
	1,000 ..... 64⅜	
	5,000 ..... 64¼	
	40,000 ..... 64½	
	3,000 ..... 101⅞	
	6,000 ..... 64½	
Denver & Rio Gde con 4s	2,000 ..... 99⅝	
Det South, Ohio So div 4s	10,000 ..... 75¼	
Det City Gas 5s	2,000 ..... 90¼	
Erie 1st con 4s	1,000 ..... 88⅞	
Erie 1st gen 4s	$5,000 ..... 85½	
	$6,000 ..... 85½	
Erie 2d col tr 4s	12,000 94	
Gulf & Ship L 5s	9,000 103	
Hoc Val 1st 4½s	2,000 ..... 107⅝	
H & Tx C con 6s	13,000 112	
Ill Cen Lo div 3½s	8,000 ..... 94⅜	
Int & Gt N 1st 6s	3,000 120	
Int & Gt N 2d 6s	10,000 ..... 99¾	
Int S Temp 6s	5,000 ..... 100½	
K C, Ft S & M 4s	4,000 ..... 83¾	
	2,000 ..... 83¾	
	25,000 84	
	25,000 ..... 84¼	
	15,000 ..... 84⅜	
Kings Co Elv 4s	1,000 ..... 90½	
Lacka 1st cons 5s	25,000 99	
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s	1,000 108	
L S & M S deb 4s	25,000 ..... 101¼	
	12,000 ..... 101½	
L S & M S 3½s	6,000 ..... 100⅝	
	4,000 ..... 100¼	
Leh & W B Coal	ext gtd 4½s	
	5,000 ..... 102½	
Lo & Na col tr 4s	10,000 ..... 98⅝	
	5,000 ..... 98¾	
	3,000 ..... 98⅝	
	25,000 ..... 98⅝	
	5,000 ..... 98¾	
	10,000 ..... 98⅞	
	5,000 99	
	unlisted 4s	
	37,000 ..... 100⅛	
	1,000 ..... 100¼	
	3,000 ..... 100¼	
	4,000 ..... 100½	
Lo & Nash So Ry	joint 4s	
	1,000 ..... 93½	
	2,000 94	
Met St Ry ref 4s	11,000 91	
Mex Cen con 4s	23,000 ..... 63¼	
	50,000 ..... 63½	
Mex Cen 1st inc	40,000 ..... 14⅜	
	1,000 ..... 14⅞	
	30,000 15	
	18,000 ..... 15¼	
	7,000 ..... 15½	
	3,000 15	
	20,000 ..... 15¼	
	3,000 15	
Mex Cen 2d inc	16,000 ..... 8½	
	10,000 ..... 8⅝	
	20,000 9	
	10,000 ..... 9¼	
	100,000 9	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	21,000 ..... 99½	
	500 ..... 99½	
Total sales		$4,433,000

	Bid.	Asked.
Mo, K & T 2d 4s	1,000 81	
	15,000 ..... 80⅝	
	9,000 ..... 80½	
Mo, K & T ext 5s	5,000 ..... 102¾	
	8,000 ..... 102⅝	
	3,000 103	
M, K & T of Tx 5s	10,000 ..... 104⅛	
	5,000 104	
	2,000 ..... 104¼	
	8,000 ..... 104½	
	10,000 ..... 104⅝	
Mo Pac 5s	5,000 108	
Nas Elec R R 4s	2,000 ..... 82½	
N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s	10,000 ..... 99⅝	
	2,000 ..... 99⅞	
	2,000 ..... 99¾	
	3 col 3½s	
	1,000 ..... 92⅝	
	M C col 3½s	
	1,000 ..... 90⅛	
	34,000 ..... 91⅛	
N Y G, E L, H & P pur mon 4s	1,000 ..... 95⅞	
	2,000 96	
N Y, O & W ref 4s	1,000 ..... 103½	
	1,000 ..... 103¼	
Nor & W con 4s	12,000 ..... 101¼	
Nor & West, Pocah C & C 4s	10,000 ..... 93⅜	
Northn Pac 4s	9,000 ..... 104⅝	
Nor Pac gen 3s	500 75	
Oregon Short Line partic 4s	95,000 98	
	2,000 ..... 97¼	
	14,000 ..... 97⅜	
	14,000 ..... 97⅞	
Penn gtd 4½s	5,000 108	
Penn Co 3½s Trust Co ctfs gtd	1,000 ..... 97¼	
	1,000 ..... 97⅝	
Penn conv 3½s	25,000 ..... 97¾	
Peo & E inc 4s	2,000 ..... 61¼	
	2,000 61	
Reading gen 4s	41,000 99	
	4,000 ..... 98⅞	
Reading Jer Cent coll 4s	25,000 ..... 95¼	
Rio Gde Wn 1st	5,000 ..... 100¼	
	5,000 ..... 99½	
	1,000 ..... 99¾	
	2,000 100	
	3,000 ..... 100¾	
R W & O con 5s	5,000 117	
St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s	15,000 ..... 89¾	
	1,000 90	
St L & Calro 4s	5,000 ..... 92¼	
St L & S F Ry gen 5s	2,000 ..... 116¾	
St L & S F R R refundg 4s	5,000 ..... 81⅝	
	25,000 ..... 81⅞	
	5,000 82	
	5,000 ..... 81⅝	
St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s	5,000 ..... 94½	
	4,000 94	
Southn Pac 4½s	105,000 ..... 100¼	
South Ry 1st 5s	9,000 ..... 115¼	
	4,000 ..... 115⅜	
Southn Ry, M & O col 4s	4,000 ..... 95½	
	St L div 4s	
	3,000 ..... 96½	
Stand R & T 6s	5,000 ..... 40¼	
Stand R & T inc	5,000 ..... 2½	
Tenn C, I & R, De B C & I 6s	4,000 105	
Termi Assn St L gen refg 4s	10,000 ..... 98½	
	5,000 ..... 98⅝	
Third Av con 4s	1,000 ..... 94¼	
	1,000 94	
	10,000 ..... 93⅝	
	39,000 ..... 94½	
Tol, St L & W 4s	6,000 73	
Un Pac 1st 4s	5,000 ..... 104⅝	
	12,000 ..... 104⅝	
	20,000 ..... 104⅝	
	5,000 ..... 104¾	
	5,000 ..... 104⅝	
Un Pac conv 4s	15,000 102	
	2,000 ..... 101⅞	
	12,000 102	
	5,000 ..... 102⅛	
	30,000 ..... 102⅜	
	25,000 ..... 102⅝	
	12,000 ..... 102⅞	
	210,000 ..... 102½	
	100,000 ..... 102⅝	
	100,000 ..... 102½	
	150,000 ..... 102⅝	
	11,000 ..... 102½	
	75,000 ..... 102⅝	
	10,000 ..... 102⅝	
	20,000 ..... 102⅝	
	70,000 ..... 102⅝	
	15,000 ..... 102⅝	
	5,000 ..... 102⅞	
	10,000 ..... 102⅞	
	53,000 103	
	5,000 ..... 102⅝	
	11,000 ..... 102⅜	
	21,000 ..... 102⅞	
	50,000 103	
	5,000 ..... 102⅞	
	10,000 103	
	32,000 ..... 102⅞	
	20,000 ..... 103¼	
	30,000 ..... 103½	
	24,000 ..... 103⅜	
	41,000 ..... 103½	
	5,000 ..... 103¼	
	10,000 ..... 103⅜	
	15,000 ..... 103⅜	
	25,000 ..... 103½	
	20,000 ..... 103⅜	
	30,000 ..... 103¼	
	37,000 ..... 103⅜	
	1,000 103	
	10,000 ..... 103¼	
Un Rds of S Fr 4s	3,000 ..... 80⅞	
U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s	10,000 82	
	15,000 ..... 81⅜	
	2,000 82	
	5,000 ..... 81⅜	
U S Steel Corpor sktg fund 5s	37,000 ..... 78⅝	
	1,000 79	
	10,000 ..... 78¾	
	2,000 79	
	16,000 ..... 78¾	
	15,000 ..... 78⅞	
	80,000 ..... 78⅞	
	2,000 ..... 78¾	
	1,000 ..... 78¾	
	5,000 ..... 78⅞	
	55,000 ..... 78⅝	
	3,000 79	
	10,000 ..... 78⅞	
	10,000 ..... 78¾	
	50,000 ..... 78¾	
	60,000 ..... 78¾	
	3,000 ..... 78¾	
	5,000 ..... 78¾	
	33,000 ..... 78⅝	
Wabash 1st 5s	1,000 ..... 117⅜	
	5,000 118	
Wabash deb B	5,000 ..... 50⅜	
	14,000 ..... 50½	
	40,000 50	
	10,000 ..... 49½	
	7,000 ..... 49¾	
	3,000 ..... 49¾	
	1,000 ..... 49¾	
	4,000 ..... 49½	
	15,000 50	
West N Y & Pa refunds & R Est 4½s	5,000 ..... 104⅜	

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 15.—New York exchange was 25c premium. Time and call loans, 5@5½ per cent. There was further liquidation in Boxboard issues to-day, as the result of difficulties of the trust in the matter of controlling trade. Sellers were not heavy, but the preferred shares fell a point, to the new low record price of 71¼, while the common stock again went at 75c. In Biscuit common there was a liberal demand, and on trading exceeding 500 shares during the morning there was a slight advance in prices. Swift's shares were fairly steady around 101.

Afternoon trading developed further liquidation in Boxboard preferred, and sales were made at 7. In Can preferred fair purchases took the price up almost a point, to near 43.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125..	American Can	4¾	4¾	4¾
350..	American Can pf	43¾	43¾	43¾
2..	American Radiator pf	117½	117½	117½
10..	Chicago Edison	145	145	145
602..	National Biscuit	46½	46½	46½
57..	National Biscuit pf	106½	106½	106½
50..	Street's Stable Car	30½	30½	30½
40..	Street's Stable Car pf	96½	96	96½
280..	Swift & Co	101¾	101	101¾
234..	United Box Board	1	¾	1
507..	United Box Board pf	8¼	7	7

	Bid.	Asked.
Ohio ctfs	93	94
S. R. & T.	1¼	1½
T. P. L. Tr.	26	27½
T. P. & W.	17	20½
Tol. R. & L.	20½	21
U. Rys. Inv. pf	47½	48
U. Rys. Inv.	9¾	10
U. S. Exp.	106	112
Va.-C. C. Co. pf	90¾	100½
Va.-I. C. & Coke	17	19¾
Westinghouse 1st pf	180	195
W. & L. E. 2d pf	23	24
Wis. C. pf	39¾	40¾

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 15.—There is general firmness throughout the money market, and rates, especially for time loans, are somewhat higher. Call loans 2½@3 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3½@4 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. Clearing house loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, par and 5c discount. Clearings, $25,047,150; balances, $2,784,150. Sub-Treasury debit, $168,037.

The foreign exchange market continues easy, with rates unchanged, as follows:

Cables	Sight.	60 Days.
Sterling	4.87⅞	$4.85⅛
Commercial		4.84½
France	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	.40⅛	.40⅛

Daily-West was the particular feature of to-day's active stock market, dropping 2 points. The trading in Cop

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregularly Strong; Call Money Nominal, 1@1 1-4.

The List Rises in Sympathy with the Pacific Group Upon Judge Bradford's Decision.

"Harriman Wins" was the headline to the Northern Securities decision yesterday. "Harriman Loses" was the headline over the decision of last April. Yet it remains true that neither decision settled anything. The merits have not been tried, or even raised, and the case is as highly contentious as can be imagined. The text of Judge Bradford's opinion was not available in Stock Exchange hours yesterday, and naturally nobody in authority would take any positive position about so important a matter nor make the usual suggestions of points of view. Inasmuch as the decision is expressly based upon the fact that "irreparable harm might be done by permitting final action when there is reasonable doubt about the ultimate result," it would be becoming unofficial and disinterested commentators to observe similar restraint. But there can be no harm in expressing satisfaction at the moderation observed in the hour of triumph by the party nominally prevailing, but really gaining permission only to proceed with litigation under conditions maintained unaltered. "It means protracted litigation which can at all times be settled by a compromise" is the correct version of the business so far as it concerns the stock market. That is to say, something good is possible suddenly, and anything of that sort must be good to both sides, or it will not happen at all. On the other hand, nothing bad can possibly happen without ample notice, for matters of importance in the Federal courts are only settled by arguments through years. The first impression was decidedly unfavorable, through fear that another mystery was now suspended indefinitely over the market. But the mystery has no terrors if the parties to this "friendly" suit are mutually in an accommodating spirit, and both sides are under strong pressure toward this result. It is not all plain sailing for Union Pacific. It is responsible for interest on $41,000,000 Oregon Short Line participating is, the collateral for which is liable to be disturbed, and the interest on which must be provided during the injunction forbidding disbursement of Northern Securities dividends. Moreover, the suggestion is heard that "spite" railroads may be built to worry them if they too far worry their antagonists, who, for their part, are on record as being weary of contention.

The effect on the market was galvanic. Union Pacific bounded up over 4 points almost as on that day when the original decision was rendered. Never was there a more striking exception to the rule to "sell on good news." The volume of selling on this maxim was overwhelmed by the buying by those who were certainly short, whether or not they were mistaken about their information on the decision. The movement was altogether disproportionate to the legitimate effect of a decision such as has been described, and there was a fractional reaction when the urgent buying was over. About half of the day's business was in this group, and outside of it there were few more than fractional changes. Strength and activity in Norfolk and Western and Ontario and Western are worth mention. The Grangers were strong partially in sympathy and partly because, as the produce market's wild surges show, the crop scare is being overdone for speculative reasons. There are a whole lot of people who cannot be scared by an excess of water with August's heat and droughts impending. The activity in the bond market was among the speculative descriptions, especially those affected by the news of the day.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers pf	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Am. Grass Twine	¾	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Locomotive	½	Nat. R. of M. pf	1
Am. Locomotive pf	2½	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf	1½
Am. Smelting	½	N. Y. Ont. & W.	1¾
Am. Smelting pf	⅛	Norf. & West	1¾
Am. Steel Fds	1	North American	2¾
Am. Steel Fds. pf	½	Northern Central	5
Am. Sugar pf	½	Pullman	⅛
Am. Tel. & Tel	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	2
Anaconda Copper	⅛	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	2
Atlantic Coast Line	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	½	St. L. & S. F., C. E. I.	2
Chi. M. & St. P.	½	St. L. S. W. pf	2
Chi. & N. W.	1	Southern Pacific	1⅛
Chi. & N. W. pf	2	Texas & Pacific	½
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	½
Consol. Gas	½	Union Pacific	3⅜
Detroit Un. Ry	1	U. S. Leather pf	1
General Electric	2½	U. S. Realty & C. pf	⅝
Hocking Valley	½	U. S. Realty & Imp.	½
Illinois Central	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf	1½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	1	U. S. Steel pf	⅛
Kan. City So. pf	¾	Va.-Car. Chem	½
Louis. & Nash	1½	Wabash pf	1
Met. Securities	½	Westinghouse	2¾
Mexican Central	⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅞	Hocking Valley pf	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	National Lead	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf. B	½	Nat. Biscuit pf	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	N. Y. Air Brake	4½
Chi. Un. Traction	½	Pacific Coast	1
Col. Southern	⅝	People's Gas	½
Col. H. C. & I.	½	Third Avenue	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	2¾
Evansv. & T. H.	3		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 1st	1	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1¼
L. & N., N. F. & S. 5s	½	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1
Louis. & Nash. joint 4s	2½	St. L. & Cairo 4s	6½
	2	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1
		Union Pac. conv. 4s	1⅜

Bonds Declined.

Int. & G. Nor. 1st	1	Int. St. P. 6s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 15	845,148
To date this year	56,520,358
Corresponding date last year	89,505,640

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 15	$4,433,000
To date this year	$342,323,600
Corresponding date last year	$371,289,950

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Consolidated Car Heating Co.
Detroit United Railway.
Torrington Co. common.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

National Licorice Co.
Southern New England Telephone Co.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

The Massillon Coal Mining Company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. The company paid 6 per cent. in 1902, which was its first and last dividend up to the present time.

The Citizens' Auto Transit Company of Cleveland has been incorporated with a capital of $600,000.

The Monongahela Street Railway of Pittsburg has declared an initial dividend of 1 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1¼ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1⅛ per cent.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¼@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Time money rates, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty days, 2⅛ per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3 per cent. for five months, 3¼ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $258,545,115; balances, $10,465,370; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,793,254.

Money on call loaned at 2¼@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8470; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.8730. Commercial bills, $4.84¼@4.84¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18⅝ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95½; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par @5c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—20@30c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 15.—The supplies of money in the market to-day were limited consequent on the reduction of the indebtedness to the Bank of England. Discounts were hard and inactive.

On the Stock Exchange business was quiet and prices were firm. Consols were in steady demand at the opening, reacted, and closed above the lowest quotations of the day.

Americans opened irregular and moved slightly to above parity. Union Pacific and Norfolk and Western were the features, while the market generally was unsettled. It was believed that the recent improvement had been too rapid. Trading closed quiet.

Foreigns generally were firmer. Japanese were disposed to improve in anticipation of the fall of Port Arthur. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 90¾.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 89⅛; consols for account, 89⅝; Anaconda, 3⅞; Atchison, 78; Atchison pf, 98; Baltimore and Ohio, 86¼; Canadian Pacific, 128⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 35⅛; Chicago Great Western, 14⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 151; De Beers, 18⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 23¾; Denver and Rio Grande pf, 74½; Erie, 28; Erie 1st pf, 62⅝; Erie 2d pf, 39⅛; Illinois Central, 138; Louisville and Nashville 118½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 19¼; New York Central, 122¼; Norfolk and Western, 62⅝; Norfolk and Western pf, 89; Ontario and Western, 30⅝; Pennsylvania, 61; Rand Mines, 10⅛; Reading, 26¾; Reading 1st pf, 42½; Reading 2d pf, 37; Southern Railway, 25; Southern Railway pf, 90¼; Southern Pacific, 52; Union Pacific, 96⅞; Union Pacific pf, 96⅛; United States Steel, 12¾; United States Steel pf, 62¼; Wabash, 17½; Wabash pf, 37⅝; Spanish 4s, 86⅜.

Bar silver steady at 26 9-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼@2⅜ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38; Lisbon, 20.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £30,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 15.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was firm but tending toward heaviness. Russian Imperial 4s closed at 92.60, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 507.

The private rate of discount was 1 5-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 30c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 21c for checks.

BERLIN, July 15.—Trading dragged on the Boerse to-day. There was no material change in prices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

On the subject of trade conditions Bradstreet's says:

Diverse movements in trade, industry, and speculation give an irregular appearance to the general business situation. Distributive trade and industry is still quiet, and even dull, awaiting clearer views of the crop outturn. Damage to the Winter wheat crop by heavy rains is admitted, though alleged to be exaggerated. Good progress has been made by corn, Spring wheat, and cotton, and this has overshadowed disappointing returns from the Winter wheat crop. Disorganization of the slaughtering industry has followed a strike which, if not settled, as now seems likely, contains much power for evil. All meat prices have been advanced and cattle shipments checked. Railway gross earnings for the fiscal year will show an increase over the best previous years, but net results are less clearly defined, with the question whether an increase or decrease will be shown still in doubt. The general undertone is one of confidence, good results being looked for by the business world from an expected large volume of Fall trade.

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Bank clearings for the week ended with July 14 aggregate $2,121,061,883, 13 per cent. over last week, but 1 per cent. under last year. Exchanges outside New York for the total $837,188,899, an increase of 9 per cent. over last week, but a decrease of 1 per cent. from last year.

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Business failures for the week ended July 14 number 203, against 172 last week, 173 in the like week in 1903, 174 in 1902, 208 in 1901, and 202 in 1900.

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Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ended July 14 aggregate 1,412,498 bushels, against 878,910 bushels last week, 3,652,784 bushels this week last year, 3,775,222 bushels in 1902, and 5,221,880 bushels in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports aggregate 2,291,408 bushels, against 6,033,194 bushels last year, 8,180,337 bushels in 1902, and 10,228,929 bushels in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggregate 574,929 bushels, against 613,124 bushels last week, 1,402,404 bushels a year ago, 130,679 bushels in 1902, and 1,714,081 bushels in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports of corn aggregate 1,189,053 bushels, against 2,927,488 bushels in 1903, 315,710 bushels in 1902, and 4,514,819 bushels in 1901.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week The Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain of $12,077,200 in cash held by the banks.

They received from the interior $6,490,500 and sent to the interior $1,451,300. The gain from the interior was $5,039,200.

Receipts of new gold were $2,643,600, namely, $654,800 on New York Assay Office checks, $1,048,800 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, nearly all on account of Japanese gold, and $936,600 on Seattle Assay Office checks issued for Klondike gold.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $5,790,400; payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $21,326,000. The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $4,394,400.

The total gain from the interior, $5,039,200, new gold, $2,643,600, and Sub-Treasury, $4,394,400, was $12,077,200.

The net gain from the interior was $700,000 less than for the corresponding week in 1903, but nearly twice as large as in 1902, and only $200,000 more than in 1901. The movement thus appears to be normal for the season. Receipts were chiefly from near by points, with some good amounts from the West and South. The shipments were of a routine character.

The gain of $4,395,600 on Sub-Treasury operations proper was derived in great part from redemptions of National banknotes, which for the past two weeks amounted, according to the Treasury statement, to $11,000,000. Pension payments were $2,417,000, comparing with $717,000 in the preceding week.

Customs collections were $3,303,600, a daily average of $550,600, comparing with a daily average for the five days of the preceding week of $568,400, and a total for that week of $2,832,400. Collections of customs were the largest since the week ending April 13, when they were $3,090,900.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $5,377,000 mutilated currency, which is, as in the two preceding weeks, nearly equal to the net gain from the interior.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,802,925, as against $2,132,117 for the previous week, and $2,732,309 for the corresponding week last year. The total value of the dry goods marketed was $1,801,109, as against $2,009,635 for the previous week, and $2,405,632 for the corresponding week last year.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Union Pacific Shorts Rush to Cover on News of Decision.

Sharp Advance in Many Stocks—Amalgamated Reacts—Further Accumulation of Ontario and Western.

Although it would not be entirely true to say that the trading in Union Pacific monopolized the stock market yesterday, it was to that stock that traders gave by far the larger share of their attention, with the result that out of the 845,000 shares traded in Union Pacific and its allied stock, Southern Pacific, were responsible for about 300,000 shares. But aside from the advance in Union Pacific on the announcement of Harriman's success in the Northern Securities injunction suit there were some interesting movements. Several stocks which had taken relatively little part in the earlier upward movement advanced yesterday and succeeded in securing a considerable following. The market as a whole was highly irregular, particularly during the noon hour following the news of the Northern Securities decision, but in the final count the vast majority of stocks showed gains. It was practically the reverse of Thursday's record when a few stocks rose and the list as a whole declined.

Views of Northern Securities Decision.

Opinions differed considerably as to the probable effect upon the market of the success of the Harriman party in their efforts to prevent the pro rata distribution of the Northern Securities Company's assets. The majority seemed inclined to the view that the suit after all was a friendly one, and that as likely as not the matter would be settled out of court. On the other hand, it was thought that the litigation over the matter would be prolonged, and that so far as the matter would have any further effect upon the market it would be an unfavorable one in the sense that it would prolong uncertainty in regard to a matter that the Street would be glad to have cleared up for good and all. One prominent broker expressed it as his opinion that the fight is all between the lawyers, and that the Hill and Harriman interests are as a matter of fact working in harmony, wanting only to have the matter settled beyond all possibility of future legal complications, but that even so it would have been better for the market if the dissolution of the Northern Securities Company could have been accomplished without any further delay.

Buying of Union Pacific.

Simmons & Slade were the most conspicuous buyers of Union Pacific on the advance from 93¾ to 97⅛. They bought steadily up to the close, taking all the stock that sold at 97 just before trading ended for the day. This buying was credited to banking interests identified with Union Pacific, and was looked upon as significant. Many traders were short of the stock, and it was a wild movement among them that forced the price up immediately upon the announcement of the decision. Jacob Field was a large seller of Union Pacific a few days ago, but he was supposed to have covered before the news came out. Yesterday he was reported both as a buyer and a seller of Union Pacific. According to one rumor one short line of Union Pacific amounting to 40,000 shares was covered yesterday, but exaggeration is often the chief characteristic of such estimates. Southern Pacific rose quite sharply, but, as was natural, its advance was small compared with that in Union Pacific.

Ontario and Western's Advance.

It was thought by many that the buying of Ontario and Western, which put the stock from 29¼ up to 31⅛, was in the interest of the present management, who are credited with the intention of securing enough stock to control the road even if the movement among the stockholders to have the voting trust abolished should meet with success. About 60,000 shares of the stock were dealt in, of which a considerable part was taken by a house supposed to be acting for a prominent banking house identified with Ontario and Western.

Reaction in Amalgamated.

Amalgamated suffered yesterday from having enjoyed too much prosperity the day before. At the opening an effort was made to better Thursday's high price, but after reaching the previous day's level it dropped back abruptly. After trading in about 35,000 shares the stock closed at the lowest, with a net loss of seven-eighths of a point. The Street still heard a good deal about possible settlement of the Amalgamated-Heinze fight, and about intervention of various people with this object in view, but not overmuch attention was paid to these suggestions.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 9-16d per ounce and in New York at 57⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½@47½c.

On the Stock Exchange 1,500 shares of Phenix sold at .25@.24.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Alpha sold at .08, 100 Caledonia at .55, 400 Comstock at .08, 1,000 Comstock bond at .08½, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 300 Chollar at .17, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .07, 500 Elkton at .66@.65, 1,900 Phenix at .26, 100 Sierra Nevada at .30, 2,000 Work at .07.

Mexican Central to Issue Notes.

It was learned yesterday that the Directors of the Mexican Central Road, who have been struggling for some time with the problems presented by the company's floating debt, have decided upon an issue of two-and-one-half-year notes for refunding as much of the indebtedness as can be so handled. It is understood that some of these notes have been placed abroad and that some will be taken here. The prevailing opinion yesterday was that the notes would be issued at 4½ to 5 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, July 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation increased	83,375,000
Treasury accounts current decreased	6,975,000
Gold in hand decreased	22,575,000
Bills discounted increased	30,450,000
Silver in hand decreased	3,300,000

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 15.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

National Truck Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—G. B. Bentel, A. G. Loomis, and J. E. Lawshe, New York.

Antiseptic Brush Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Gustav Koch, Charles Raudnitz, and Edward Marks, New York.

The Blue Nose Company, Brooklyn, (mining;) capital, $100,000. Directors—J. C. Taylor, Adam Menger, and George Eckstein, Brooklyn.

The Richard & Scheuber Manufacturing Company, New York, (cutlery;) capital, $35,100. Directors—B. M. L. Ernst, New York; G. F. Handel, East Orange, N. J.; Frank Betterton, Brooklyn.

The Josselyn Manufacturing Company, New York, (typewriter supplies;) capital, $50,000. Directors—S. W. Adams, T. C. Josselyn, and J. H. Darlington, New York.

The Unit Book Publishing Company, New York; capital, $60,000. Directors—L. B. Stowe, C. H. Wise, and W. G. Dewitt, New York.

Newburg Brick Company, Newburg; capital, $30,000. Directors—J. S. Taylor, G. R. Mitchell, and W. T. Hilton, Newburg.

Briggs-Pearman Company, Owego, (leather goods;) capital, $50,000. Directors—J. M. Briggs, New York; T. J. Pearman, Hamilton, Bermuda; J. H. Crook, Jr., Newburg.

International Implement Company, Albany, (agricultural implements;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Charles L. Dow, Albany; O. D. La Dow and W. C. Smith, New York.

Hilmer, Stolp & Co., Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—D. W. Moore, H. A. Hilmer, Oscar Stolp, Brooklyn.

Subway Tavern Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Joseph Johnson, Jr., J. J. Farnsworth, and Percy Kahn, New York.

John Pullman Real Estate Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—John Pullman, Elizabeth A. Pullman, and Nettie Pullman, Brooklyn.

New Publication Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. M. Schuckman, McDonald Dewitt, and I. T. Sturtevant, New York.

The Borough Granite Works Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Charles Hoffman, Jr., Thomas Hoffman, and Peter Hoffman, New York.

STEAMSHIP INSPECTION.

Easier to Pay Fines Than to Live Up to Regulations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After your comment on my letter in The Sun in your issue of July 14, perhaps you will allow me to point out that my protest is against "criticism—not based on any real knowledge of the conditions and limitations that hindered the men blamed by the Coroner's jury." Obviously, criticism, to be of value, must be born of knowledge, not ignorance. My letter was an honest attempt to set before the public these "conditions and limitations" from a point of view gained by fifteen years' experience in the business.

I do not defend the conditions, neither do I set up a code of ethics for the Captains; the conditions exist, however, and human nature does not change, and Government regulations that do not take these things into account, when the safety of millions of human lives per annum is involved amount to little more than a mere mockery!

Wouldn't it be better to change the "fire-trap" character of the steamers, and to secure a reasonable inspection service than to run the risk of another slaughter of the innocents?

Steamship owners, of course, are not "madmen or criminals," but I would like to quote Mr. George Uhler, General Superintendent of the Steamship Inspection Service, who says:

"I regret to state that the laws punishing with a heavy fine all violations of the inspection regulations fail to act as a deterrent. The reason is that in too many cases the fines are either remitted in full or reduced to only a nominal amount. These reductions are made in response to the pressure of political influence. Senators and Representatives call upon or write to the officers of the department. There are any number of cases where fines of $500 have been reduced to $10, and fines of $1,000 to $25."

You can see, of course, that under such a system the law becomes worse than a dead letter; it becomes a farce."

Does it seem so improbable, now, in view of that statement, that steamboat owners might find it more profitable to pay ten-dollar fines than live up to the inspection rules?

MASTER AND PILOT.

New York, July 16, 1904.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises..4:41	Sun sets....7:30	Moon sets.9:51	

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..10:01	Gov. Isl'd..10:24	H. Gate.12:20	
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
S. Hook..10:20	Gov. Isl'd..10:42	H. Gate.12:38	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
El Sol, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Valle, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Glencoe, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	8:30 A. M.	.....
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manoa, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Barbados, &c.	.....	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, La Guayra and Curacao	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	8:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Ponca, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proctor, Hamburg	.....	7:30 A. M.
Princess Irene, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:30 A. M.	.....
Siberia, Kingston, Savanilla, and Cartagena	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, West Indies	.....	.....
British, Dutch, and French Guiana	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.

MONDAY, JULY 18.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Angolia, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	6:00 A. M.	.....
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Martinique, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	12:30 P. M.	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Liguria, Naples	8:30 A. M.	.....
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 P. M.	10:30 A. M.
Prins Oskar, Naples	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 16.

Alamo, Galveston, July 8.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, June 29.
Barcelona, Hamburg, June 29.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, July 1.
Cedric, Liverpool, July 7.
City of Memphis, Savannah, July 12.
Etruria, Liverpool, July 9.
St. Louis, Southampton, July 9.

SUNDAY, JULY 17.

City of Macon, Savannah, July 15.
Columbia, Glasgow, July 9.

MONDAY, JULY 18.

Caracas, La Guayra, July 11.
Finland, Antwerp, July 9.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, July 6.
Patria, Naples, July 2.

Arrived.

Slavonia, Naples, Palermo, July 2.
Cheronea, London, June 24.
J. M. Guffey, Port Arthur, Texas, July 6.
Willehad, Copenhagen, July 1.
Prince Arthur, Halifax, July 13.
El Dia, Galveston, July 9.
Jefferson, Norfolk, July 14.
Monterey, Havana, July 13.
La Savoie, Havre, July 8.
Aldgate, Salaverry, April 25.
Rotterdam, Amsterdam, June 30. Passed Fire Island 11:10 P. M.
Tropic, Buenos Ayres, June 4.
Uek, Banes, July 9.

Sailed.

Dagfin, for Mobile.
Deutschland, for Rotterdam.
Gulf, for Banes.
Coya, for Punta Arenas.
Florida, for Port Arthur, Texas.
Margaretha, for Havana.
Princess Anne, for Norfolk.
Monroe, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
Athos, for Inagua, Port de Paix, &c.
Benedict, for Para and Manaos.
Rio Grande, for Mobile.
Capri, for Pernambuco.
Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Nord America, at Naples, July 11.
Noordam, at Rotterdam, July 15.
Grosser Kurfuerst, at Bremen, July 15.
Parima, at St. Croix, July 15.
Napolitan Prince, at Palermo, July 13.
Africa Prince, at La Guayra Bay, July 9.
Koenigin Luise, at Genoa, July 15.

Sailed.

Gallia, from Trieste, July 11.
Phoebus, from Hamburg, July 13.
Moltke, from Dover, July 15.
Sailor Prince, from Rio Janeiro, July 13.
Llandaff City, from Swansea, July 14.
Mannheim, from Shields, July 14.
Anchoria, from Moville, July 14.
Terence, from Rio Janeiro, July 13.
Arabic, from Liverpool, July 16.

Passed.

United States, Butt of Lewis, for Christiansand, July 15.
Hekla, Dunnet Head, for Christiania, July 15.
Victorian, Fastnet, for Liverpool, July 15.
Wells City, Brow Head, for Bristol, July 15.
Louisiana, Dunnet Head, for Christiania, July 15.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Leave of absence for one month is granted Major David L. Brainard, commissary.

Capt. Pegram Whitworth, First Infantry, in addition to his present duties will assume charge of all construction work at Fort Wayne, Mich.

Lieut. Col. Andrew H. Russell, Ordnance Department, is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet in this city, vice Major John F. Guilfoyle, Assistant Adjutant General.

Capt. Percy P. Bishop, Artillery Corps, will proceed from Fort Monroe to the Sandy Hook proving ground on business pertaining to the test of a mortar elevation indicator constructed on his design.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander J. H. L. Holcombe is detached from duty at San Diego, Cal., and ordered to the Yankee as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander F. J. Schell is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Des Moines as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander J. H. Oliver is detached from the command of the Glacier and ordered to command the Culgoa.

Lieut. Commander G. H. Stafford is detached from the Des Moines and ordered to the Marcellus.

Lieut. Commander R. M. Doyle is detached from the Annapolis, granted one month's leave, then to the Naval Academy.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—The Buffalo, at Mare Island; the Bancroft and the Scorpion, at Guantanamo; the Bainbridge, the Chauncey, the Dale, the Barry, and the Decatur, at Woo-Sung; the Chesapeake, at New London.

Sailed—The Michigan, from Mackinac Island for Harbor Springs; the Raleigh, from Che-Foo for Woo-Sung; the Plunger and the Peoria, from Newport for New Suffolk; the Sylph, from Annapolis for Hampton Roads; the Glacier, from New York for [illegible].

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Current Market Values to be the Basis of Appraisement.

Ruling by Gen. T. S. Sharretts of Importance to All Importers—New Discounts to Prevail.

General Appraiser Sharretts yesterday announced a decision on a reappraisement appeal by L. Straus & Sons and Bawo & Dotter, both importers of china and glassware, which constitutes an important new ruling in customs practice and applies to all classes of importations. Some time last year the firm of Reisner, Keller & Steilmacher, who are the largest manufacturers of earthenware vases and similar goods in Austria, and whose products are handled by almost all the importers here, announced that after Jan. 1, 1904, prices would be advanced on their goods by decreasing the discount from 22½ and 3 per cent. to 15 per cent. The importers protested, declaring that orders had been taken on the basis of the old discount and secured an extension of the old rate till July 1.

On that date they announced that the old rate would continue in effect on old patterns during the remainder of this year, but that the new rate would go into effect at once on new designs. The customs authorities, however, appraised all importations on the basis of the new values, and an appeal was taken to Gen. Sharretts. He announced yesterday that all goods shipped after July 1 would be appraised at the new values, and that current market values at the point of importation would be considered in appraising merchandise irrespective of special arrangements made with importers.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

German Silver in Bars a Manufactured Article—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Fischer the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by Dingelstedt & Co. of New York against the assessment at 45 per cent., as manufactures of metal, of German silver in bars and sheets. The importers claimed that it was dutiable at 25 per cent. as German silver, but Mr. Fischer decided that the process of putting it into bars and sheets constituted a process of manufacture.

Among the protests overruled yesterday were those by William Larzalere & Co., Philadelphia; A. S. Begg, Port Huron, Mich.; the Selig Polyscope Company, Chicago; Hensel, Brueckmann & Lorbacher, Menzel & Co., and others; Stern Brothers, August Luchow, George Borgfeldt & Co., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., and E. A. Morrison & Sons.

Among the protests sustained were those by George Borgfeldt & Co., Boston; F. Weber & Co., Philadelphia; F. H. Shallers, Baltimore; P. F. Ferriere, H. B. Heinze & Co., and Mark Cross & Co.

Engine Manufacturers Elect.

The Executive Board of the recently organized National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers met yesterday at the Hotel Manhattan and elected officers for the organization. The officers elected were as follows: President—John J. Amory of the Gas Engine and Power Company; First Vice President—H. A. Lozier of the Lozier Motor Company; Second Vice President—J. M. Schoonmaker of the Charles A. Strelinger Company; Third Vice President—H. R. Sutphen of the Electric Launch Company; Treasurer—J. B. Bunting of the Smith-Mabley Company; Secretary—J. Gambel.

To Build 100 Houses in Borough Park.

Edward Johnson, President of the Edward Johnson Building Company, has just completed negotiations, involving $250,000, with the Borough Park Company for the purchase of 400 lots. The greater portion of this property is situated along and near New Utrecht Avenue and adjacent streets, the title of which was recently cleared through the death of the heir of the original estate. It is Mr. Johnson's intention to begin the erection of 100 detached houses immediately.

Increase in Wool Sales.

The Textile Manufacturers' Journal in its issue of to-day will announce an increase of more than 2,000,000 pounds in the sales of wool this week over last.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ERNEST W. ROSENSTEIN.—Schedules in the assignment of Ernest W. Rosenstein, commission dealer in grocers' specialties, at 105 Hudson Street, show liabilities of $7,873, nominal assets of $2,677, and actual assets of $1,735.

PHILIP DUFFEY.—Judge Scott of the Supreme Court has appointed Daniel T. Kimball receiver in supplementary proceedings for Philip Duffey, who resides at Decatur Avenue and Southern Boulevard, on the application of David Kerbs, a judgment creditor for $863. Mr. Duffey was too sick to appear in court for examination. He formerly kept a hotel in Fordham, and was reputed to have made considerable money in the business. Mr. Kerbs, who had been dealing with Mr. Duffey since 1890, in his testimony said that he had an interview with Mr. Duffey at the latter's home on June 28. Mr. Duffey said that his son, having a power of attorney from the father, used it in converting Mr. Duffey's property into money and appropriated the proceeds. That Mr. Duffey had to his credit more than $20,000 on deposit in an institution, and told the officials that he wanted to leave it there, but afterward Mr. Duffey learned that the son had by virtue of the power of attorney drawn out the money and converted it to the son's own use. These acts by the son, Mr. Duffey said, had made him poor. The son has departed from the State, and Mr. Duffey has been searching for him.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 203 failures in the United States during the week, against 172 for the previous week and 173; 174, 208, and 202 for the corresponding weeks of 1903 to 1900. The Middle States had 83, New England 22, Southern 25, Western 48, Northwestern 11, Pacific 11, and Territories 3. Canada had 18, against 14 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SILBERBERG BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against David, Max, and Siegfried Silberberg, composing the firm of Sil

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Transactions Many and Varied—Continued Bronx Activity—Bowery Business Realty Deal—The American Basement House the Vogue—Various Leasings.

Julian Benedict has sold for George D. Judson of Oxford, N. Y., to John Palmer, 116 and 118 West One Hundred and Third Street, lot 43 by 100.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for Paul Monlun 823 Lexington Avenue, on the northeast corner of Sixty-third Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, lot 20.6 by 70.

Kallman Cohen has sold to John Casasonsso 6 Roosevelt Street, on lot 26 by 60.

To be Changed to an American Basement.

Collins & Collins have sold for Mrs. Cornelia Cronin the four-story brownstone dwelling 118 East Seventy-ninth Street, lot 18 by 102.2, which has a high stoop and is equipped with a butler's pantry and other up-to-date conveniences. The buyer will alter the house to an American basement home. That such houses are popular is shown by the fact that this is the fourth house sold by Collins & Collins to be altered to the style in vogue.

Camille Weidenfeld bought 3 East Fifty-first Street next to the Union Club, which was sold by John T. and James A. Farley, giving in part payment Oyster Bay property.

Isidore Kaplan has sold to Goldberg & Greenberg for William Fox 933 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, a four-story double flat on lot 27 by 70.

Nathan, Froman & Son were brokers in the sale of the five-story apartment house 231 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, between Seventh and St. Nicholas Avenues, which Heilner & Wolf sold to Joseph Rauner.

Six Harlem Tenements Sold.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Julius Landauer the six five-story tenements, 25 by 100 each, known as 304 to 314 East One Hundred and Seventh Street.

G. Tuoti & Co. have leased for Simon Epstein the three five-story tenements known as 347, 351, and 353 Furman Street, Brooklyn, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $20,100.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for Edward Higgins the four and five story double flats, with stores, 50 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 100 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue.

Meyer Herman has sold 119 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Conron Brothers have leased the five-story house on the southwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Fourteenth Street to William O'Brien.

A. H. Levy & Co. have sold to a client the five-story brick flat, 23 by 100, on the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

Transactions in Van Nest Property.

William Peters & Co. announce the following sales in the Van Nest section: For A. G. Anderson to August Stoever, a two-family dwelling on the east side of Garfield Street, 155 feet north of Columbus Avenue.

For Sarah C. Scott to Luigi del Donno, a dwelling and workshop, on plot 50 by 100, on the south side of Columbus Avenue, 125 feet east of Garfield Street.

For Charles Anderson to Victor Delmaide, a one-family dwelling on the west side of Taylor Street, 275 feet south of Morris Park Avenue.

For Mary Fox to Sarah C. Scott a three-story building, with store, on lot on the east side of Unionport Road, 275 feet south of Morris Park Avenue.

Myers & Monson have bought from Korones Brothers the five-story tenement 447 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, lot 25 by 100.11, giving in part payment the frame dwelling, 50 by 100, 539 and 541 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

Martin Link has sold 541 West Fifty-seventh Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100, to Schneidler & Buchrach.

Emanuel Alexander has acquired from Mrs. Rose Tobin a plot 50 by 100 on the north side of Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street, west of the King's Bridge Road.

A Deal in the Lower East Side.

Samuel Amsterdam has sold 250 and 252 East Fourth Street, six-story tenements, plot 50 by 96.

Ex-Mayor Ely Sells Bowery Property.

Jacob Finkelstein has sold for Smith Ely to Flynn Brothers the five-story business property 110 Bowery, on lot 24.10 by 101.2.

He also sold to Michael Flynn the four-story brick dwelling 589 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

Harry M. Goldberg has bought through D. Hoexter the five-story flat 580 Courtlandt Avenue, lot 26 by 100.

Edward Polak has sold for Lind & Vorzimmer the five-story triple flat, with stores, 3,780 Third Avenue, 25 by 100; also, for the Brownsville & Bronx Realty Company, the five-story double flat, with stores, 562 Brook Avenue, 25 by 100; also, for the Fremont Realty Company, the northwest corner of One, Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street and Cauldwell Avenue, a two-family frame house, 20 by 100, and a one-family house adjoining, 17.3 by 100.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for Frederick Heins to Grant Gillespie, for improvement, a lot on the east side of Teller Avenue about 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street.

West Side Flat Property Deals.

W. Alanson Alexander sold for William Stuhlmiller to Max Scheuer the five-story double flat 153 West One Hundredth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Stockdale & Julian sold for W. Alanson Alexander to Cerline Bortuch two five-story flats 25 by 100 each, 521 and 523 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Matthew Anderson has sold for Miss S. C. Heusted the four-story four-family brick flat 3,713 Third Avenue, on lot 26 by 113, to Bernard Bloch.

Matthew Anderson has also sold for Thomas Slattery a two-family frame house 1,421 Bryant Avenue to Kate C. Faselo, and the lot 25 by 100 on the east side of Bryant Avenue, 275 feet south of Jennings Street, for Jacob P. Spingler to Bridget Ottair for improvement.

Several Leasing Transactions.

Mrs. Pauline McKinley has leased 10 East Forty-ninth Street to Guy Phelps Dodge.

Frederick T. Barry has leased for Judge P. Henry Dugro to C. A. McGinley the store at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, for five years at an aggregate rental of $41,000; also, for E. R. Poerschke, to the Standard Gas Company, the factory building at 420 and 422 East Ninety-first Street, on plot 50 by 100, for ten years, at $40,000.

G. Pugsille has bought 636 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 21 by 100.

R. M. Ernst & Co. have sold to Heidelberg & Bauman 998 Brook Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 26.6 by 129.

Well & Mayer have sold 539 to 545 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, four four-story flats, on plot 100 by 100.

McCarthy & Macy have sold 784 Prospect Avenue, a five-story flat, on plot 37.6 by 90.

A. H. Levy & Co. have sold for a client 229 East Ninety-seventh Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.

The five-story flat 1,625 and 1,627 Lexington Avenue, 40.10 by 47.6, has been resold by Joseph Roberts.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Nos. 13 and 15 West 20th St, for an eleven-story-and-basement brick lofts and store, 56x85; Hudson Realty Company of 135 Broadway, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East 59th St, architects; cost, $150,000.

121st St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, for a two-story brick stable, 25x95; Mrs. B. Dunn of 1,235 Amsterdam Av, owner; R. R. Davis of 247 West 125th St, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 415 West 180th St, for a three-story brick stable, 25x95; G. Sheman of Port Henry, N. Y., owner; R. R. Davis, architect; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 74 and 76 Avenue C, for a six-story brick tenement, 35.11x92; M. Frank of 17 Attorney St, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $36,000.

1424 St, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, for five six-story brick flats, 40x86.11; G. M. Karpas and another of 1,831 7th Av, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $210,000.

St, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $42,000.

Nos. 217 to 223 West 108th St, for two five-story brick flats, 50x88.11; J. M. Brady and another of 742 St. Nicholas Av, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $80,000.

Rivington and Chrystie Sts, s e corner, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 50x72.10; M. S. Rachmil of 82 Rutgers St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $60,000.

Summit Av, w s, 461 ft s of 165th St, two four-story brick tenements, 30x76; J. H. Jones of 950 Ogden Av, owner and architect; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 726 and 728 West 137th St, five-story brick tenement, 50x87.6; Michael F. Kusack of 233 Grand St, owner; William H. Birkmire of 396 Broadway, architect; cost, $35,000.

Villa Place, w s, 177 ft n of Southern Boulevard, two-story frame dwelling, 20x55; Mount Hope Building Company, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Nos. 16 and 18 East 11th St, to two four-story brick dwellings; F. W. Whitridge, owner; C. A. French of 406 West 42d St, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 7 East 73d St, to a five-story brick dwelling; J. Pulitzer, owner; Foster, Gade & Graham of 281 4th Av, architects; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 245 and 247 East 57th St, to two three-story brick nurseries; Bethel Sisterhood, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architect; cost, $7,500.

Ten-Story Annex to the Earle Hotel.

A wrecking company is razing the old building at 105 Waverley Place to make way for a new modern apartment hotel, ten stories high, which will be an annex to the present Earle Hotel, which was completed last year. James Knott and David H. Knott have signed an agreement to lease this new addition when completed for fifteen years. The annex will be completed in ten months. Frederick D. Fricke is the owner, and Henry A. Koeble is the architect.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Lind Av, e s, 85 ft n of 165th St, 25x112.6, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, Jennie V. Kennedy $2,000

By Joseph P. Day.

134th St, 3 East, n s, 75 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. H. Jackson 17,163

162d St, 527 West, n s, 422 ft e of Broadway, 18x99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to William A. Johnson 12,100

Lot 5 on the map of Clason's Point, being on the southerly side of Clason's Point Road, contains 1.50 acres; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Michael F. Lyons. 2,243

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, July 15.

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 50 ft n of 140th St, 25x100.3; Katharine Meikel to Augusta Bauman, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100

ARTHUR AV, w s, 135.2 ft n of Oak Tree Place, 25x92.11x25x93.1; Tommaso Giordano to Charles H. Ruopp, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and..... 100

AUDUBON AV, w s, 53.10 ft n of 184th St, 18x60; Leon B. Ginsburg, referee, to Ferdinand C. Bammann 5,610

AVENUE — n w corner of 9th St, 46.3x 63; Julius Weinfeld to Morris Lipsman, (mtg $64,000,) other consideration and.. 100

BEDFORD ST, 10, e s, 19.7x100.7x17x 100.6; George E. Jenkins and others to Domenico Lagrutta 10,000

BLEECKER ST, e corner of 10th St, 86.3x100.5x86x100.5; Sarah Hamburger to Barnett Hamburger, ½ part, other consideration and 100

BRIGGS AV, w s, 77.4 ft n e of 198th St, 25x100; Rachel Hiler to Francis McTaggart, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 100

BROOK AV, n w corner of 144th St, 24.11x 90; Mary Kelly to Hyman Dresner, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and.. 100

BROOK AV, 437, w s, 25x90; Elizabeth G. Mortimer to Julia Randnitz, (mtg $17,500,) other consideration and..... 100

BRYANT AV, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 50x100; Herbert D. Lounsbury to Herman Waner ..... Nom.

COTTAGE GROVE AV, e s, 196.5 ft s of Guerlain Place, 50x110, Van Nest; Orena R. Carter to Emily S. Krepel 3,000

ELDRIDGE ST, w s, 100.5 ft s of Houston St, 37.3x100; Selig Falk and another to Max Zviebel and another, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and.. 100

FOREST AV, w s, 125 ft s of George St, 20x87.6; Catharine Walsh to Eugene J. Busher, other consideration and..... 100

FULTON AV, n e corner of 168th St, 28x89.7x27.11x91.10; Elizabeth C. Schnitzer to Herman H. Wolter, (mtg $23,500,) other consideration and..... 100

KINSELLA AV, s s, 251.4 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 25x100, Van Nest; Sarah Smith to Michael Mooney, (mtgs $2,200) 3,500

LAND UNDER WATER, East River, adjoining lands of Phebe Stevens, trustees, and others, in Long Island City, at line of land of A. W. Winans, contains 43,408 square feet; Alexa C. Bowden to Anthony McOwen 100

LOT 110, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Louis F. Doyle, referee, to Harriet F. Duncan 750

LOT 118, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Louis F. Doyle, referee, to Harriet F. Duncan 750

LOT 111, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Louis F. Doyle, referee, to Harriet F. Duncan 750

LOT 119, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Louis F. Doyle, referee, to Harriet F. Duncan 750

LOT 117, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Louis F. Doyle, referee, to Harriet F. Duncan 750

LOT 197, map of Section 2, St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Frederic F. Baurz to Janet D. Gould ..... Nom.

LOT in Long Island City, also land under water, East River, in front of above, containing 43,408 square feet; Charles Benner, referee, to William T. Byrnes.. 18,300

LOT in Long Island City, also land under water, East River, in front of above, containing 43,408 square feet; William T. Byrnes to Alexa C. Bowden 18,300

LOTS 1 to 43, map of Mary S. Shipley, West Farms; Mathilde Ginsburg to Janette M. Barnett, quitclaim ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 2,065 and 2,067, e s, 40x 80; Ellen Cullen to Roger Foster ..... Nom.

MOTT ST, 126, e s, 25x94; Mary E. Raymond and others to Loretta Wallace, 2-3 part, all title ..... Nom.

MOTT ST, 126, e s, 25x94; Sarah Donley to Loretta Wallace, 1-3 part, all title ..... Nom.

MOTT ST, e s, 100 ft n of Hester St, 50x 94; Mary E. Raymond and others to John E. Donley, 2-3 part, all title ..... Nom.

MOTT ST, 127, w s, 25.6x100; Sarah Donley and others to Mary E. Raymond.. Nom.

MONTGOMERY ST, 59 and 61, e s, 22x 60; Montgomery St, e s, Lot 28, map of N. Romayne, 22x60; Bene Posner and another to Samuel Rosenthal and others, (mtg $41,500,) other consideration and.. 100

MULBERRY ST, 199, 25x100; Mary E. Raymond and others to Sarah Donley... Nom.

NORFOLK ST, 152, e s, 25x100; Tobias Cohen to Abraham Teichman, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and..... 100

PELHAM AV, s e corner of Hughes Av, 76.5x127.7x75x112.10; Empire City Savings Bank to Louise Moorhead, other consideration and 19,000

PLEASANT AV, 384, e s; Emma E. Johnson and another to Denis Duggan, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

PROSPECT PLACE, w s, 17.1 ft n of 424 St, 16.8x90; George Hicks to Joseph P. Morgan and another, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 111th St, runs e 125x n 201.10x w 150.10x s 204; Henry E. Huntington to Huntington Land and Improvement Company, ½ part Nom.

RIVINGTON ST, 240, n s, 25x100; Davis Rosenkranz to Solomon Neuville, (mtg $32,000,) other consideration and..... 100

ROAD, from Fort Schuyler to Westchester, adjoining lands of Arabella D. Huntington, contains 12.97 acres, Throgg's Neck; Henry E. Huntington to Huntington Land and Improvement Company, ½ part ..... Nom.

ROAD running to William's Bridge station, n s, 53.4 ft n w of Grant St, 26.8x 120x25x110; George Cambers to Peter Kiefer, ½ part, (¼ mtg $4,500) ..... Nom.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 687 and 689, n s, runs n 100x e 40x s 100x w 100; Harry Schiff and others to Joseph Horowitz, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 161, w s, 25x98; Leon Frey to Phillippin Frey, (mtg $13,000).. Nom.

SULLIVAN ST, s e corner of Prince St, 19.2x50; Charlotte F. Hashagen to Patrick Skelly ..... Nom.

SUMMIT AV, w s, 511.7 ft s of 165th St, 25x87.6; Ambrose S. Murray, Jr., executor, to Joseph E. Jones 1,500

SUMMIT AV, w s, 461.7 ft s of 165th St, 50x87.6; Robert C. Kemp to Joseph H. Jones ..... Omitted

UNION AV, w s, 175 ft s of 165th St, 182.5x164.5x183x164.5; George Hey and another to Frederick McCarthy and another, other consideration and 1,000

WALES AV, 677, w s, 25x105.5x28.11x 115.11; Emil Goodman to Lena Goodman (mtg $13,000) ..... Nom.

WALES AV, 677, w s, 25x101.5x28.11x 115.11; Jacob Hyman and another to Emil Goodman, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, Lot 122 on Plot E 5, partition map of William Adee, Westchester, 25x135x35.10x100.3; part of Lot 123, runs w 20.9x e 14.4x14.8 to beginning, gore; Washington Av at Southern Westchester Turnpike, runs n e 103.3 x n 28.2x w 36.10x s w 58.6x s 100.9 to beginning; Henry E. Huntington to Huntington Land and Improvement Company, ½ part ..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 500 ft s of Fletcher St, 50x145; Edith Lawrence to James D. Gaston 7,500

WENDOVER AV, n e s, 25.3 ft n w of Bathgate Av, 101x71.2x100x85.7; Mary J. Stevens to Joseph Ravitch Leader and another, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

WHITESTONE FERRY ROAD, n w corner of a lane near Rhinelander lot, containing 58.1 acres, Throgg's Neck; plot bounded by Coerings, Baxter, and small creek, containing 8.05 acres, Throgg's Neck; Henry E. Huntington to Huntington Land and Improvement Company, ½ part ..... Nom.

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 220.10 ft n of 164th St, 25x100; John Reinl and another to Charles Herrmann, (mtg $5,500) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, 4, s e s, 22.2x85.10x19.5x85.8; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Julius Zweig 25,100

1ST AV, 6, s e s, 22.2x82.11x19.5x85.10; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Julius Zweig 24,000

1ST AV, 4 and 6, s e s, 44.2x82.11x38.10x 88.8; Julius Zweig to Simon Blyn, (mtgs $39,000,) other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, 1,149, w s, 25.5x80; Letitia King to Lutie C. Crean, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, 406, e s, 24.3x80.9x irregular; Abraham Greenberg and another to Patrick B. Burns, (mtg $15,500) ..... Nom.

3D AV, w s, 76.7 ft s of 82d St, 25.6x 102.2; Frank Ward and another to Caroline C. Leaycraft and another, ½ part, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

3D AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of Teasdale Place, 25.2x90.0x25x87.6; Julius Meyer to August Oesting, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100

3D AV, 3,778, e s, 25x100; Leon Frey to Isidor Lind and another, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

3D AV, 3,780, e s, 25x100; Phillippin Frey to Isidor Lind and another, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

13TH AV, n s, being g ½ of parts of Lots 342 and 343, map of Wakefield, 50x228; Richard Gray to Bertha Garry, other consideration and 100

16TH ST, 616 East, 25x103.3; Elsie Weser to John McLain, other consideration and 16TH ST, 616 East, 25x103.3; John McLain to Arthur M. Bullowa and another, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

18TH AV, n s, being the w 4 ft of Lot 802 and the e ½ of Lot 851, map of Wakefield, 54x114; Joseph F. Mooney to John Lynch ..... Nom.

19TH ST, 432 West, 25x92; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Anna D. Friet and others 23,700

25TH ST, 227 and 229 West, 42x98.9; City Real Estate Company to Samuel L. Laderer, other consideration and..... 100

82D ST, 407 West, 18x74.1; Francis McTaggart to Pennsylvania, New York, and Long Island Railroad Company, other consideration and..... 100

33D ST, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 155x99.6; Ormond G. Smith and others to Gerson Hyman ..... Nom.

87TH ST, 307 West, 25x98.9; Albert J. Adams to Isidor A. Pincher 100

47TH ST, 332 West, 28x100.5; Frederick J. Feuerbach and another, executors and trustees, to Lawrence E. J. Feuerbach and another 30,000

52D ST, 326 and 328 West, 50x100.5; Julius B. Fox to Samuel A. De Waltoff, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and... 100

52D ST, n s, 137.9 ft e of 1st Av, 66.6x 98.9; Isaac Haft to Jennie Fast, (mtg $6,500,) other consideration and 100

76TH ST, 440 East, 25x102.2; Simon Lefkowitz and others to Max Lowenkron and others, (mtg $26,850) ..... Nom.

78TH ST, 315 West, 25x100; Frances M. Jencks to Gertrude Marshall, other consideration and..... 100

81ST ST, s ½, 73 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 51.2; Israel Taueter and others to Morris Haber, and another, (mtg $12,700) ..... Nom.

84TH ST, 316 East, 25x102.2; Michael Haas to Jacques S. David, (mtg $24,000) Nom.

90TH ST, n s, 144 ft e of 1st Av, 50x 100.8; Fanny Berkelhamer to Moritz Keil, (mtg $44,000) ..... Nom.

93D ST, 340 East, 25x75; Jacob Gordon and another to Jacob Blicksilber and another, (mtg $12,500) ..... Nom.

95TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 100x 100.8; Campbell Realty Corporation to Weil, Wolf & Kramer, attorneys, as trustees for William N. Heard, trust deed ..... Nom.

101ST ST, 68 East, 25x100.11; Isaac Bittkert and another to Bernard May, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

101ST ST, 230 West, 16x100; Walter P. Tucker to Mary H. Searles, (mtg $13,-000,) other consideration and..... 100

102D ST, 106 West, 25x100.11; Matilda Rodenbach to Joseph Hoffart, (mtg $14,-500) 10,500

103D ST, s s, 235.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 42.10x100.11; Carl W. Card to George D. Judson, (mtg $50,000) ..... Nom.

103D ST, 239 West, 40x100.11; Samuel B. Haines to George H. Robinson, (mtg $62,500) ..... Nom.

105TH ST, 58 East, 25x100.11; Alwine Parbs to Esther Engel, (mtgs $24,000,) other consideration and..... 100

106TH ST, 11 and 15 East, 50x100.11; Joseph Mahoney to Samuel Rothenstein, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

107TH ST, 231 East, 25x100.11; Maximilian Trummel and wife to William Bogen, ½ part, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

115TH ST, n s, 257.6 ft w of 3d Av, 12.6x 100; Katharine V. O'Meara to Jacob Hyman and another, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and..... 100

116TH ST, 447 East, David Korones and others to Simon Myers and another, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

119TH ST, s s, 82.11 ft e of Madison Av, 27.11x01, Charles Gardiel to William Solomon, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and..... 100

KEIL, Moritz, to Fanny Berkelhamer and another, 90th St, n s, 144 ft e of 1st Av; also 90th St, n s, 169 ft e of 1st Av, 4 years, 6 per cent. (mtgs $44,000) 1,500

KEENAN, Laura E., to Henry J. Eder; College Av, s e s, 175 ft s w of 171st St, due Dec. 29, 1904 300

TAYLOR, William J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 67th St, s s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 160,000

GARRY, Bertha, to Helen Gray; 13th Av, n s, e ½ of Lot 342 and 343, map of Wakefield, 2 years 1,200

CIMIOTTI, Gustav, to Minnie Bender; West End Av, n w corner of 103d St, prior mtg $30,000, 2 years, 5½ per cent.. 10,000

LADERER, Samuel L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 227th St, 207 West, and 229 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

LAGRUTTA, Domenico, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Bedford St, 10, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 6,000

LAGRUTTA, Domenico, to James H. Kennedy; Bedford St, 10, (prior mtg $6,-000,) 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

RASINES, Ada M., to Alexander P. W. Kinnan, trustee; Post Av, n s, 100 ft e of Hawthorne St, 3 years 1,500

BAKMAN, Ferdinand C., to Irving Savings Institution; Audubon Av, 398, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

RUBENSTEIN, Samuel, to Joseph V. Mahoney; 106th St, 11 and 15 East, (2 mtgs,) 4 years, 6 per cent., prior mtg, each 7,000

ZEIDMAN, Jacob, to Jacob Weisel, guardian; Ogden Av, 1,152, 3 years..... 4,200

BUSHER, Eugene J., to Harriet I. Nixon; Forest Av, w s, 219 ft s of 166th St, due Jan. 1, 1908 4,000

RUOPP, Charles H., to Tommaso Giordano; Arthur Av, w s, 135.2 ft n of Oak Tree Place, installments, 3 per cent.... 1,000

McNULTY, Patrick J., to Lily Cornish; 180th St, 868 East, prior mtg $4,500, 2 years 2,000

LIND, Isidor, and another to Leon Frey; 3d Av, 3,778, prior mtg $16,000, due July 1, 1908, 6 per cent..... 5,450

BRITTON, Annie, to Harry M. Spence; Lots 14 to 16, Block H, map of Dore Lyon at Westchester, 4 months..... 500

TEICHMAN, Abraham, to David Galewski; 103d St, 146, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 1,000

TEICHMAN, Abraham, to Tobias Cohen; Norfolk St, 152, prior mtg $24,000, 7 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

TEICHMAN, Abraham, to Bernard Galewski; Norfolk St, 152, prior mtg $34,-000, installments, 3 per cent..... 3,750

KETNER, George J. M., to Board of Church Extension of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States; Jennings St, n w corner of Wilkins Place 2,000

McOWEN, Anthony, to Alexa C. Bowden; plot begins at land of Winans and high-water mark in Long Island City, contains 43,408 square feet, 3 years..... 20,000

BLICKSILBER, Jacob, and another, to Jacob Gordon and another; 93d St, 340, due Jan. 15, 1907, 6 per cent..... 1,250

DONELLAN, Albert V., to City Mortgage Company; 109th St, s s, 180.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent., each 32,500

HYMAN, Gerson, to American Mortgage Company; 33d St, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, due Jan. 1, 1906 65,000

HYMAN, Gerson, to American Mortgage Company; 33d St, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $65,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 15,000

LOCHINVAR REALTY COMPANY to Central Mortgage Company; Clinton Place, s w corner of Grand Av, 8 mtgs, 3 years, each 3,500

DUKLAUER, Julie, to Theresa Vineburg; 179th St, n s, 105.9 ft e of Webster Av, prior mtg $5,300, 3 years, 5 per cent.... 1,400

DUKLAUER, Julie, to Martin L. Henry; 179th St, n s, 105.9 ft e of Webster Av, prior mtgs $6,700, installments, 6 per cent 800

TRAUERMAN, Michel, to August Lilienthal; Hamilton Terrace, w s, 286 ft n of 141st St, 10 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

MORAN, Annie A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 73d St, 64 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

CHITTICK, Harriet A., to Frank W. Blauvelt; Academy St, e s, 150 ft n of Vermilyea Av, 3 years..... 3,000

POCHER, Isidor A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 37th St, 307 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

RAVITCH, Joseph, and another to Mary J. Stevens; Wendover Av, n e s, 25.3 ft n w of Bathgate Av, prior mtg $10,-000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 33,000

GALLAGHER, Cornelius, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 38th St, 137 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

ROBINSON, George H., to Samuel B. Haines; 103d St, 239 West, 3 years, 6 per cent 10,500

DE WALTOFF, Samuel A., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 52d St, 326 and 328 West, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $50,000, installments, 6 per cent., each 6,500

LIPSMAN, Morris, to Julius Weinstein; Avenue C, n w corner of 9th St; also Avenue C, w s, 23.3 ft n of 9th St, prior mtg $34,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 34,000

LIPSMAN, Morris, to Louis Fleischer; Avenue C, n w corner of 9th St; also Avenue C, w s, 23.3 ft n of 9th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

MARSHALL, Gertrude, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 78th St, 315 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

MARSHALL, Gertrude, to Francis W. Jenckes; 78th St, 315 West, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

GOODMAN, Abraham, to the Jefferson Bank; East Broadway, s w corner of Montgomery St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 30,000

Mechanics' Liens.

GERARD AND WILBERT ETC, s e corner of Decatur St, 100x100; Frederick Ehret to Gerard and Wilbert Etc, Nom.

against Gabrilovits & Prudvosky, owners and contractors 100

90TH ST, 431 to 441 East, Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Rebecca Meryash, owner; Louis Meryash, contractor. 200

2D AV, 317 and 319; Vincent Buscemi against Henry Lippmann, owner and contractor 152

ORCHARD ST, 54; William F. Coman against John Marchant, owner; Jennie Marchant, owner and contractor..... 900

25TH ST, 406 and 408 East; Samuel Rosenberg and another against Samuel Goldstein, owner; Davis Levin and another, contractors 210

103D ST, 205 to 215 East; Charles D. Levy against Tilly Sulkin and Harris Boyarsky, owner and contractor..... 67

18TH ST, 15 and 17 West; Ambrose G. Todd against Brogan Construction Company, owner and contractor 900

HONEYWELL AV, w s, 30 ft n of 176th St, 198.3x145.2; George I. Bailey against Joseph Leitner, owner and contractor.... 124

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

33D ST, 38 and 40 West; Fanning & O'Rourke against L. George Forgotston and another, July 6, 1904, by bond..... 2,000

19TH ST, 332 and 334 East; Mauro Piantello and another against Morris Goldberg and another, May 14, 1904..... 647

15TH ST, 25 West; Robert E. Mass against Conrad F. Kruse and another, July 7, 1904 50

14TH ST, 146 East; David Solomon against John Doe and another, June 17, 1904..... 18

14TH ST, 146 East; David Solomon against John Doe and another, June 17, 1904..... 86

LEWYT ST, 1 and 3; Jacob Minneschmidt, jr., against Joseph Rosenberg and another, July 2, 1904, by bond..... 6,554

PARK AV, 1,261; A. Gordon and Brother against John J. McQuaid and another, June 30, 1904 182

ELIZABETH and East Houston Sts, s w corner; New York Slate Works against Catherine Weeks and another, July 13, 1904 ..... $135

GREENWICH ST, 535; New York Slate Works against Jacob Weeks and another, July 13, 1904..... 73

FOREST AV and 156th St, n e corner; Alexander Lockwood against Walter B. Clarkson and another, June 18, 1904..... 400

Lis Pendens.

179TH ST and Belmont Av, s e corner, 130.11x 202.2x irregular; Sidney C. Love and another against George Doutney and another, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorneys, Simpson, Thacher, Barnum & Bartlett.

129TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Jacob Wener against James C. Sinclair and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moss & Feiner.

61ST ST, 236 and 238 West; Louis Tinewitz against Moses Weltz, (specific performance;) attorney, C. Schmink.

163D ST, n s, 475 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x 100; Agnes L. Koch against Annie Buser and another, (action to cancel satisfaction of mortgage;) attorneys, Arnold & Greene.

ANN ST, 49, and Fulton St, 87; Henry Gucker against Ferdinand Gehlker, (action to declare deed a mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Hill.

MAIN ST, w s, Lots 648 to 651, map of property of Elizabeth R. B. King, Bronx; Main St, e s, and Minneford Av, w s, Lots 350 to 362, and 398 to 372, same map; Fordham Av, e s, Lot 127, map of village of Morrisania, Bronx; 8th St and Fordham Av, s e corner, 322x89x irregular, Bronx; 6th St, s w s, 124 ft s e of Fordham Av, runs s e 133.9x s w 58x s e 74.8 to Fulton Av x s w 76.6x n w 190x n e 133 to beginning, Bronx, and Fulton Av and 170th St, s w corner, 26.5x100x irregular, Bronx; George A. Lavelle, receiver, against Louis P. Zeltner and another, (action to set aside transfer;) attorneys, Paskur & Cohen.

REAL ESTATE.

AN INVESTOR'S CATECHISM

6

Q.—How may "essential" property be further subdivided?

A.—Store property into retail and wholesale (of which retail property in the principal shopping locations furnishes the best security in the city), and residence property into single dwellings, apartments, and tenements.

Q.—What are the strong points of mortgages on single Dwellings?

A.—High class dwellings are always in demand, social ambition creating a steady pressure towards fashionable neighborhoods. The chief danger is in lending on very expensive houses, which form a special risk.

Q.—What are the strong points of mortgages on Apartments?

A.—Apartments are increasing in demand owing to the attractiveness of the buildings, the avoidance of housekeeping cares and the possibility of living in a fashionable location without paying rent for an entire house. The chief danger is the overdoing of this capitalistic development.

[To be continued.]

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250 LOTS, FREE AND CLEAR.

Trolley to all parts of city. Proposed elevated station near. Large frontage on important thoroughfare. Near park. Sewers, water, gas; streets graded, flagged, curbed. Assessments all paid. Price $150,000. Worth $250,000.

B. H. IRVING, or JOHN B. HIBBARD, 158 BROADWAY, New York.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. WILLIAM P. DILLER, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

ATTENTION, Investors!—Estate will sell fine corner of four parcels; six stores; near subway, trolley, and elevated roads; always rented and rents low; no heating; price, $32,500; rent, $3,400; 30 per cent. left on bond and mortgage. V. T. HERVEY, 759 Melrose Av.

7-ROOM COTTAGE, on plot 50x110; stable and fruit trees; 1 block from trolley; choice location; $3,000; $1,000 cash. CARTER, owner, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

BARGAIN.—Three-story frame house, all improvements, with store, for delicatessen or grocery store, $7,500; good neighborhood. LOSERE, 871 Brook Av.

5-story double, with bakery; cheapest on avenue; all improvements; price, $23,000; below 149th St. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

SPECULATORS.

Two 14-room triple flats in good neighborhood; rent, $5,600; price, $51,900. McQuay & Co., 3d Av. and 148th St.

A RARE CHANCE.—2-family house; choice location; all improvements; 11 rooms; $4,200; $500 cash; near Rapid Transit station. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

MUST BE SOLD at once; 1-family cottage, 7 rooms, attic; $3,000; near rapid transit; easy terms. PETERS, Morris Park Av. and Taylor St., Van Nest. Open Sunday.

Bargain.—Three-family frame house, Jackson Av., near 165th St.; rents, over $800. Address Jos. Leary, 955 Park Av.

Corner, 40x105, with 2-story and attic Queen Ann house; all modern improvements; price $4,000; mortgage to suit. Ullman, 903 Willis Av.

A PLOT 50 feet front, two blocks from elevated station, at a bargain; must sell before August. SONNEBORN, Bedford Park, City.

Bargain.—Corner, 100x100, near 174th St. station; asking $13,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$400.00.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE SEVILLIA, APARTMENT HOTEL,

117 West 58th St. Absolutely Fireproof.

Several desirable apartments, one to six rooms and bath, to rent, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st, from $600 to $1,800. Three furnished apartments to sublet for the Summer at low rents. Restaurant, electric light, telephones. Unexceptional references required.

ST. PAUL HOTEL, New, fireproof; 60th St., corner Columbus Av. Beautifully furnished. 200 Rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day Suites, Parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES.

LISTERATED FOOT POWDER

Quickly relieves aching and perspiring feet. The Alpers Pharmacy, 45&47 West 31st St., N. Y.

WHY PAY RENT?

Go to Offenbach, 97 East 116th St., any evening; he will show you how to get a home at Marbledale on Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes from 125th St.; fare 5c.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

DE WITT COURT

NO. 254 WEST EIGHTY-SECOND ST.

APARTMENT

Like a Private Residence.

50 FEET FRONTAGE.

Only One Family on Each Floor.

8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS.

Large rooms. Kitchen 23x10.2 feet. Plenty large closets, perpetual light, and the best ventilated apartments in New York; $2,000.

WRITE OR SEND FOR BOOKLET.

SAXONY,

250 West 82d St.

9 Large Rooms and 2 Baths.

APARTMENTS, $1,700 TO $2,000.

FORRES,

251 WEST 81ST ST.

7, 8 and 9 Large Rooms.

RENTS, $900 TO $1,350.

JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.

Phone, 3248 River. 328 Columbus Ave. Write or send for catalogue.

513 WEST 145TH ST.

Seven large rooms; all improvements; $34-$36.

217 WEST 83D ST.

Six-room apartment; all improvements; $32-$36.

161 WEST 80TH ST.

8-room apartments; all improvements; $55-$65.

63 MORNINGSIDE AV.

7-room apartment; all improvements; $40-$50.

72 MORNINGSIDE AV.

4 and 5 room apartments; $25-$38.

THE ALLSTON

17 & 19 East 38th, cor. Madison Av.

Suites of two or more rooms and bath; a single room and bath and a doctor's office, consisting of a suite of four rooms.

Possession at once, or from October 1st.

Elevator, steam heat, telephone, hall service; meals served in apartments by caterer on premises.

Apply to superintendent, or to

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d Street.

Broadway, Facing Riverside Drive, NORTHEAST CORNER 135TH ST.

CYNTHIUS.,

New elevator apartment of 6, 7, and 8 large, light rooms, having all modern improvements.

SACHS & CO., 1,262 Amsterdam Av.

A.—NEEDVILLE, 252, 254, 256 WEST 34TH ST., between Broadway and West End Ave. Six and seven rooms and bath; second floor, $36; fourth floor, $33; steam heated, hot water supply. Apply on premises, or J. B. WHITAKER, Broadway, near West 74th St.

229 WEST 101ST ST.

Northwest corner of Broadway.

Apartments of 4 and 5 extremely large rooms in this modern building; electric elevator, telephone in each apartment; superior service. Rents $30 to $35.

FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.; 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

2,731 BROADWAY, (104TH ST.)

4 Rooms and bath.....$32.00
6 Rooms and bath..... 42.00

Decorated; all improvements. Apply on premises.

GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents, Broadway and 103d St.

THE OSBORNE

172-174 WEST 79TH ST.

Large, light, and airy apartments of 8-9 rooms and bath; electric light, hot water supply, steam heat, elevators; rents $1,000 to $1,400.

Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

THE GARDEN COURTS,

118th, 119th Sts. and St. Nicholas Av.

Six and seven large, light, modern rooms, on street and garden; rent, $510 upward.

OTTENBERG, 164 St. Nicholas Av., cor. 118th.

146 WEST 104TH ST.

6 Rooms and bath.....$60.00

Elevator, all improvements.

Apply on premises.

GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents, Broadway and 103d St.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS.

21 West 31st.—Five new family apartments now being added to the second floor; booking now going on for the Fall renting. Apply to William Harvey, Supt.

329 WEST 33D STREET.

Overlooking Riverside Drive; 8 rooms, two toilets; elevator day and night; electric lights; rear stairway; rents $65 and $75. Janitor, or A. K. & R. T. Mackey, 6 Wall St.

OUR SPECIALTY is the rental of apartments north of 100th; have at present over 900; rentals $20 to $125 monthly. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

510 Manhattan Av., Corner 121st St.—Third flat; 7 large, all light rooms; newly decorated; private hall; steam and hot water supply; hall boy service; rent, $37. Apply janitor.

272 West 115th St.—5 nice, large rooms and laundry and bath; parlor floor; rent, $19; second flat, $20. Apply janitor.

All light, six rooms and bath, private halls, steam heat, hot water supply; rent, $28 and $32. 249 West 109th St.

Apartment, 55 East 11th.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $33. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$53—243 WEST 135TH ST.—$53

Eight large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

15th St., 267 West.—Five light rooms and bath; private hall; $27.

Bronx.

THE MESTANIQUE,

688 EAST 138TH ST.

Modern apartments; steam heat, elevator, &c.

Eight rooms, two baths.....$38-$40
Six rooms, one bath.....$28-$32
Four rooms, one bath.....$22-$24
Bachelor apartment, (3 rooms and bath).....$18

W. LEVENE, 306 Willis Av., Between 140th and 141st Sts., New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; 60th St., corner Columbus Av. Beautifully furnished.

200 Rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day Suites, Parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Cottage, brick, six rooms, bath, etc., 305 West 48th St., to let; upper and lower piazzas; in good neighborhood; house and plumbing in first-class order; rent $28. Apply on premises, or J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway, near W. 74th.

Attractive four-story high-stoop, brownstone dwelling, West 68th St.; Park block; possession August 1. Edward D. Palmer, No. 179 Columbus Av.

A.—329 East 68th St.; modern three-story high-stoop dwelling; complete order, in Schermerhorn block; rent $950. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,131 3d Av., near 68th St.

A large list houses, unfurnished, others furniture; sacrifice; central locations. Duross, 158 West 14th St.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE TO DINE

Travelers' Co., 3 Park Pl. | Tel. 6054 Cort.

A, à la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

CAFE MARTIN,

26th Street, Broadway, and 5th Avenue. RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. MUSIC. Dinner, (from 5 to 9 P. M.) $1.25. Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, $1.50. Served in largest and best-ventilated room in N. Y. Telephone, 1260 Madison. Cabs from Cafe Martin to all Theatres up to 45th Street, 50c. Superb appointments for After Theatre Parties.

CAFE DES BEAUX-ARTS

80 WEST 40TH ST.

Select and Exclusive Restaurant. Specialités a la Carte. Table D'Hote Dinner, $1.50. Musique et Chansons Tres Troubadours. Private Dining Rooms for Parties. Tel., 0346—38.

Cafe Boulevard { 2nd Ave. and 10th Street. A la Carte & Table d'Hote. Under same management.

La Rochelle { Famous Hungarian Orchestra. Columbus Ave. & 75th St. Coolest Dining Room. Alc. & Special Dinner Card.

Hotel Lafayette 7th Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise.

Old Hotel Martin. Also Service a la Carte. University Pl. & 9th St. Musical—9 P. M. Amato Orch.

BURNS'

45th Street and 6th Avenue.

Healy's Restaurant, Junction B'way and Col. Ave., 66th St. Music.

Cafe Francis 53-5 West 35th St. Select boheme, musique unique.

Table d'Hote, $1.00. 58th St. & 8th Ave.

REISENWEBER'S.

Special Sunday Table d'Hote, 12-2, 6-9, $1.00.

Herald Square Hotel 34th St., just west of B'way. A la carte.

Hotel Westminster Irving Pl. & 16th St. Music Even. T., $1. Lunch, 50c.

Manhattan Sq. Htl. Manhattan Sq., 50 W. 77th St. A la carte.

Park Ave. Hotel, Court Garden, 32d St. & Park Ave. A la carte.

EASTERN HOTEL Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery.) A. l. c. To terminus all roads

CAFE DE LOGEROT

Fifth Ave., Cor. 18th St.

UNIQUE PARISIAN DINNER.

ONE DOLLAR WITH WINE AND COFFEE. Troubadours and Orchestra. Tel. 314 Gramercy.

MOTOR CAR RUNS

WHERE TO DINE OUT OF TOWN.

Touring Cars Supplied. Tel. 6050 Cort.

For "Motor Books," address 3 Park Pl., N. Y.

Arverne Hotel & Casino, L. I. 26 m. L. I. Rosenfeld. Arverne

Aspinwall 147 m. 3 days' trip. Now open. Lenox, Mass.

Atlantic Inn Alc. Fine run from St. George Ferry, S. I. Grant City.

Abbey 198th St. & Fort Wash Av. Road now completed. Overlooking Hudson.

Avery's Inn, Ocean front hotel, Dinner, $1.25. Arverne.

Bay View Hotel 12 m. 42d St. Sea food. N. Y. C. City Island

Berkshire Inn, 120 m. Over good roads. Mass. Gt. Barrington

Blossom Heath Inn Boston Rd. 19 m. from 42 St Lch'm't N.Y.

Briarcliff Lodge. State Road. 29 miles. Briarcliff, N. Y.

Clason Point Inn, 16 miles. On Sound, near Delightfully unique music. Westchester, N. Y.

Concourse Park Hotel Coney Island. 9 m. Term. Ocean Speedway.

DREAMLAND (Coney Island)

Restaurant over the ocean on Steel Pier. Auto garage, storage, repairs, supplies.

EDGEWOOD INN, 28 miles. Fine Road. Greenwich, Conn. On-the-Sound.

Francfort's, So. B'way, Yonkers. Auto sta'n. Cuisine Francaise. Tdh., Alc.

Garden City Hotel Fine road, 18 miles. L. I. Garden City.

Grand View Htl Ft. Washn. Rd. & 161st St. O'rl'king Hudson. New mangt.

Halcyon Hall 20 m. Garage & Auto. Livery. Millbrook, NY

Harlem Casino, Seventh Avenue Drive, cor. 124th Street. Music.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL 18 M. N. Y. New. PARK HILL ON HUDSON.

Hotel Breslin 50 miles. N. J. Macadamized. Lake Hopatcong.

Htl. Glenwood Hungaria, Glenwood, L. I. 20 m. Garage.

Hotel St. George 26 m. Ferry from Tarrytown. Nyack, N. Y.

Hunter's Island Inn, 15 m. East Entrance Pelham Park, N. Y.

LONG BEACH HOTEL, L. I. 24 m. Always cool. Long Beach

Manhattan Beach Hotel L. I. 9½ m. Garage & Charging Station.

MINDEN'S 9 m. Ocean Parkway, On the Speedway.

Monemonock Inn 24 miles. Fine drive. Caldwell, N. J.

New Dorp Beach Hotel, S. I. Headquarters, S. I. Auto Club.

Normandie-by-the-Sea, N. J. Directly on Ocean. Now open.

Oriental 9½ m. Garage & Charging Sta. Manhattan Beach

PARK INN, 26 m. New. L. I. C. A. Carrigan. Rockaway Park

Pocantico Lodge. 30 m. via Elmsford. State Rd. BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.

Shore House. at South term. Boulev'd. Sea Fd. Bergen Pt. N. J.

Somerset Inn Fine drive, 37 miles. Bernardsville, N. J.

STEEPLECHASE PARK Coney Island. Famous Rhode Island Clam Bake.

The Kuloff (Rest.) L. I. Mecca for Autos. Far Rockaway

Washington Inn, Superbly appointed resort. Superbly appointed resort.

Woodcleft Inn On Merrick Rd. L. I. Freeport

WOODMANSTEN INN West Chester, N. Y. 12 m. from 59th St. Tel. 31 W. C.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Eastern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM T. SMITH and RICHARD C. FIELD, as members of the firm of SMITH, LYON & FIELD, and of the copartnership of SMITH, LYON & FIELD, Bankrupts.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Edward B. Thomas, United States Judge, made in the above-entitled proceedings, and dated the 13th day of July, 1904, the undersigned will sell at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 161 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, through Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, on the first day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the said Richard C. Field of, in, and to the leases of premises No. 104 and 106 Madison Avenue, New York City, made by Elbridge T. Gerry to Richard C. Field and others, dated April 24, 1897, and expiring May 1st, 1908, at 10 o'clock A. M., the annual rental reserved in said leases being $1,200 upon each house.

Dated July 16, 1904.

EDWARD P. LYON, Trustee in Bankruptcy, for Richard C. Field.

NO. 7,210.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GOODMAN COHEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Goodman Cohen of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1904, the said Goodman Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 712, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 15th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of HYMAN SLATKIN, alleged involuntary bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of Hon. George B. Adams, one of the Judges of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, all of the assets of Hyman Slatkin, consisting of merchandise and fixtures, will be sold at public auction at No. 126 Greene Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on July 21, 1904, at 10:30 A. M.

Dated New York, July 11, 1904.

LA ROY S. GOVE, Receiver.

WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Attorney for Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

CONEY ISLAND

They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink! See Report of U. S. Gov't Inspection.

SEVEN IRON STEAMBOATS

designed and constructed especially for speed, comfort and greatest possible safety. Company's record shows upward of

Forty-six million passengers carried without loss of one single life.

The Iron Steamboats land at the New Iron Pier in the very centre of the great, new and stellar attractions.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS, INCLUDING ADMISSION TO

STEEPLECHASE PARK.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 30 CENTS, INCLUDING ADMISSION TO BOTH

LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK.

SPECIAL TO-DAY.

Leave FOOT 23D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:25, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.

Leave ... (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:40, 7:25, 8:10, 9:05, 9:55, 10:40 P. M.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR!"

GLEN ISLAND

Special attractions this season: Japanese Village, Bazaar, Tea House, Theatre, Native Hawaiian Singers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand menagerie. Museum. Aviary. Aquarium. KLEIN DEUTSCHELAND." Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Billiards and outdoor sports. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners A. LA CARTE.

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Leave Cortlandt Street Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.

Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20 P. M., 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M.

East 22d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.

Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 22d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including free admission to all attractions.

"GO TO THE BEACH AND COOL OFF"

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., week days 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10 (12:40 Race Days), and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days 5:40, 6:30, 8:20, 9:20, 10:20, 10:50 A. M., 12:50 (1:20 Saturdays only), 1:50 (2:20 Saturdays only), 2:50 (3:30 Saturdays only), 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20 (9:50 Saturdays only), 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.

DELIGHTFUL SOUND TRIP

Saturday or Sunday.

HOTEL GLENWOOD HUNGARIA

(on the Sound). Regular Dinner $1, and a la carte. Grove, Lawn and Beach; Bathing, Boating, Billiards, Bowling and all outdoor and indoor amusements; Hungarian Cuisine, Celebrated Wines, Excellent Service; Music.

L. I. R. R. trains to Glenhead. Stage meets all trains.

Steamer NANTASKET. EXCURSION, 50 CTS. See time table this column.

KARATSONYI & KMETZ, Props., Glenwood, L. I.

MAUCH CHUNK

SWITCHBACK & GLEN ONOKO

via New Jersey Central

Special train from Liberty St., 8.30 A.M. South Ferry, 8.25 A.M.

JULY 17

Round Trip Tickets ADULTS - $1.50 CHILDREN - 75c. SWITCHBACK, 50c. EXTRA.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION EVERY SUNDAY.

L. I. R. R. AND FAST NORWICH LINE STEAMER "CHESTER W. CHAPIN." Special express train will leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; Brooklyn, F. F., 8:15; Bedford, 8:20 A. M. Tickets on sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices commencing on Friday. Right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets.

Staterooms, music, and refreshments on steamer.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON. Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,) By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:30 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier, 9:20 "

Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CONEY ISLAND BOATS.

40 minutes from Battery via DREAMLAND'S fine fast iron steamers "Dreamland," "Grand Republic," "St. Johns," and "Rosedale." Hourly schedule.

Leave West 129th St. 8, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M. Leave West 22d St. 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30 P. M. Leave Battery 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Four of largest steamers afloat. Fine service, music, cafe. Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M. Round trip 30c., children 20c., including admission to Dreamland.

Saturday Afternoons & Sunday Mornings

To Sea Cliff and Glenwood

Up the Sound

Stops at Great Neck Saturdays. The well equipped Steamer "NANTASKET" will leave Pier 13, E. R. (near Wall St.) on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M.; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Ret. arrive N. Y. 9:35 P. M. On Sundays, leave Pier 13, 9:30; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A.M. Ret. arrive N. Y. 6:30 P.M. Excursion 50c. Tickets.

EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh and Fishkill (Connecting with Mt. Beacon by Trolley.)

Str. RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St., SUNDAYS, at 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M. Returning leaves NEWBURGH 6:00 P. M. Round trips to WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and FISHKILL, 90c.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS.

On SUNDAYS the steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, 9:30; East 31st St., 10:00 A. M., due New Haven 3:30 P. M. Return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on Long Island Sound. Two hours in New Haven. Fine Restaurant and Cafe. Music. Tkts. $1.00. Children, 50c.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c.

On Sundays the splendid Norwich Line Steamer CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M. for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Fine Restaurant. Lunch Counter, &c. Popular prices.

NORTH BEACH

Boats E. 99 or E. 134 Sts

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HOWLEY & DRESSER, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, July 19, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,440 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of their right, title, and interest in and to all of the published music sheets, stock paper, office furniture, &c.

Order of JOHN B. LORD, Receiver. HENRY LESSER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. C. GEIGER & CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Saturday, July 16, 1904, at 10 A. M., at 44 Washington Place, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of woolens, trimmings, material for manufacturers of cloaks and suits, umbrella trimmings, safe, machines, fixtures, &c.

Order of GEORGE D. GRAVES, Receiver. JULIUS G. KREMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

Services at the Churches To-morrow

Reformed Church.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 29 Av. and 7th St.

Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. FLOYD DECKER will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.

Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. OTTO L. F. MOHN will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister. Church closed during month of July.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.

Rev. HENRY EVERSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Church closed. Congregation uniting in worship with Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 73d St.

Methodist Episcopal.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 104th St., West of Columbus Av., Rev. Esre S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., sermon by the pastor; 12 M., Bible school; 7:30 P. M. vesper service, with address by Dr. Tipple. Wednesday, 8 P. M., prayer meeting.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 24th St. Sabbath service at 11 A. M. Pastor, Rev. C. E. Parkhurst, D. D. Rev. William W. Coe, assistant minister. Rev. John Fox, D. D., will preach.

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D., Westminster Pres., 23d St., near 7th Av., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Song service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street. REV. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., PASTOR. Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., President of Princeton Theological Seminary.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Near Varick.—Sunday school, 9:30; Rev. Joseph W. Miller preaches 10:45 and 7:45.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M.; the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening services at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH PRESbyterian Churches, 155th St. and Amsterdam Av.—Morning, Rev. W. D. Sexton, D. D.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. WM. BISHOP GATES, assistant pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

Reformed Church.

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Avenue, Rev. Albert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.—Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Wednesday evening, 8, in church edifice, 223-230 West 45th; reading room open daily. All cordially welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St. Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock; reading rooms open daily from 10 to 5.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 9TH AV. AND 44TH St.—Sunday morning at 10:30 the Rev. E. A. Henry of Knox Church, Hamilton, Canada, will preach; Rev. Milton M. Bales will preach at the evening service.

Protestant Episcopal.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning Service and Sermon, 11 A. M. Evening Service and Sermon, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low mass, 7:30; high mass and sermon, 10:45. Evensong, 4.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av., 55th St.—Services all Summer, 11 and 8.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and Forty-fourth St. The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. 9 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

Presbyterian.

ERICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers. Rev. William R. Richards, D. D., Rev. Shepherd Knapp. On Sunday, July 17, Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, D. D., of Washington, D. C., will preach at 11 A. M., and Mr. Knapp at 5 P. M. Wednesday evening meeting at 8.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britain, assistant minister, preaches at 11 A. M. Y. P. S. C. E. Monday evening at 8. Other services discontinued.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street. REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D. D., will conduct the services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., on July 17th. Strangers Are Cordially Invited.

REV. JOHN FOX, JR., D. D., Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Av. and 37th St., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. in the Brick Church.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Pastor will preach at 11 A. M. NO EVENING SERVICE. Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV.

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—On "L" train, Wednesday morning, between 34th St. Ferry and 200 Broadway, gold hunting case watch and chain; initials "H. J." ; liberal reward and positively no questions asked. Communicate with H. J. Bebro, 200 Broadway, Room 310.

Lost.—20 shares U. S. Steel pf., 18,646, in the name of Chas. H. Echols. Notify Ellingwood & Cunningham, 43 Wall St.

Lost.—Bank book No. 141,887, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

Watch fob, inscription Legion of Honor, 1901. Reward W. H. Duryea, 164 Montague St., Brooklyn.

$100 reward for returning team of black horses and bottling wagon to George Weisensee, 237 West 37th St.

$5 reward return brindle fox terrier; license 10,913; name and address on tag. Mrs. O. S. Cooley, 167 West 72d St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

311th St., 35 West.—Connecting and other pleasant rooms; excellent table; references.

17th St., 116 East.—Desirable well furnished rooms; exceptionally good table; gentlemen; table board; references.

21st, 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

224 St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

40th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; Summer garden; reasonable.

51st St., 233 West.—Home cooking; large front; private bath; hall rooms; Summer rates; table d'hote.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable single room, third floor; southern exposure; good board; references.

104th St., 61 West.—4th-story rooms; small but comfortable; $6.50 upward; others; excellent table.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, Cathedral Heights.—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, cool, handsomely furnished room; excellent table; American family; references.

A number of gentlemen can be accommodated during the Summer at a private house in Bay Ridge with either breakfast only or full board. Address Box O, 203 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

64th St., 117 West.—Large and small, cool rooms, with private baths; comfortably furnished; moderate.

8th St., 22, Near 5th Av.—Nicely furnished rooms, $2; all conveniences; gentlemen only; references.

17th St., 55 West.—Parlor floor, entire or part; large hallroom, $4; reference.

18th St., 116 East. (Near Irving Place.)—Large and small rooms to let.

19th St., 109 East.—Large and small, cool, pleasant rooms; central location; transients; references.

19th St., 341 West.—Large room for light housekeeping; running water; all conveniences; reasonable.

49th St., 131 West.—Pleasant furnished rooms in private house; Summer rates; transients.

63d St., 13 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Large room; private bath; cool hall room; telephone.

45th St., 15 East.—For business men; temporary or protractive; residence and up-to-date room. Phone, 6485—38th.

52d St., 74 West.—Pleasant front room; running water; closet, bath; $3.50; gentlemen only. Angell.

58th St., 118 West.—Floor of three rooms, with bath; separately or together; location central.

61st St., 100 West.—Couple will let nicely furnished rooms; one, two gentlemen; elevator. Wathers.

63d St., 140 West.—Cool, large rooms; bath; private house; suitable for two; $2.50 up.

65th St., 59 West. "Omaha."—Large, cool rooms; single en suite; running water; elevator; references. Clarke.

66th St., 62 West.—Large and small cool, comfortable, homelike rooms for one or two. Ducey.

75th St., 163 West.—Large room adjoining bath; also hall room; telephone; transients accommodated; references.

82d, 41 West.—Desirable large rooms, running water; also doctor's office; transients; Summer rates.

83d St., 101 West.—Parlor, bedroom, suitable one or two gentlemen; hall room; private family. Walker.

135th St., 242, 244, and 246 West.—Neatly furnished rooms to rent with or without board.

135th St., 242, 244, 246 West.—Neatly furnished rooms to rent, with or without board.

132d St., 42 West.—Desirable, large and small light, cool rooms; private house; reasonable.

Corner of 175th St. and Arthur Av.—Extra large front room; nicely furnished; private house; overlooking Crotona Park; convenient to L and trolley. Mrs. Schulz.

Madison Av., 348, (44th St.)—First-class elegantly furnished, large and small rooms, single or en suite; private baths; moderate prices; references; under new management.

Out of Town.

Large, cool, comfortable rooms, facing ocean and near depot, with first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of experienced bookkeepers on charge ledgers. Apply by letter, stating salary expected and previous experience.

Wanted—Stenographer and Remington operator by a private banking house; none but those who are thoroughly competent, rapid, and accurate need apply. Address, by letter only, giving experience, qualifications, and salary required. Room 304, 44 Broad St.

Wanted—Stenographer residing in Brooklyn, with knowledge of bookkeeping; salary, $12. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require an experienced saleswoman for their glove department.

Wanted—Girl for mail order business; must have first-class reference. Little's Jewelry Corner, 74-76 Cortlandt St.

Wanted — Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 338 Broadway.

Males.

Boy for drug store work and errands; clean and willing. 2,035 Amsterdam Av., 161st St.

Cutters wanted; also trimmers and lining cutters with shears or knife by wholesale clothing houses; steady employment and good wages. Apply N. Y. Clothing Trade Association, Room 19, 13 Astor Place, New York.

Drug clerk, registered, reliable; state references, wages, &c. Send letter Druggist, 2,035 Amsterdam Av.

Large house desires young man, 18 to 20, to learn business; best chances for advancement, if willing to hustle. Mrs. Fields, 310 Broadway.

Stenographer.—A Christian, thoroughly experienced, of neat appearance and gentlemanly; salary, $15. 241 Broadway.

Tutor.—Highly successful and experienced tutor, English, would undertake young boy for thorough grounding; highest recommendations. A. B. C., Box 194 Times Office, New York.

Wanted—An energetic young German to drive wholesale bread wagon; Manhattan route; if good salesman previous experience with bread not indispensable; good chance for industrious man; state experience fully. H., Box 143 Times.

Wanted—Educated boy; must have first-class references. Little's Jewelry Corner, 74-76 Cortlandt St.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer and bookkeeper for large Oklahoma concern; $100 per month. Call 338 Broadway.

Wanted—A first-class salesman, with experience in barber supplies; good reference. 228 East Houston St.

Wanted—Young man with at least one year's experience in stenography; $12 per week. Mrs. Fields, 310 Broadway.

Wanted—Telegraphers; competent men for railroad work for out of town. H., Box 120 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

Bookkeeper, &c.—By young lady, five years' business experience, as assistant bookkeeper, typewriter operator, filing clerk, &c. D. H., 155 East 56th St.

Dressmaker.—Shirt waists, suits, ladies', misses', children's dressmaker. Mrs. Bodine, 101 West 91st St.

Maid and Attendant.—By a competent woman; thorough seamstress, dressmaker; understands household duties; six years' city reference. Refined, Box 112, 617 6th Av.

Stenographer.—Superior education; several years' experience; always successful; commercial, legal, any intricate work; young lady; will substitute; credentials. Alpha, 161 Times.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; accustomed to electrical and mercantile work; first-class references; $12, $15. Miss Reynolds, 153 Times.

Stenographer.—Capable young woman; four years' experience; thorough business education; quick, accurate; references; no agents; would substitute; $10. Punctual, 101 Times.

SAY CONVICTS TESTIFIED TO DEFEAT THEIR ENEMY

Grave Charge in Retrial of Rofrano-Barbeiri Shooting Case.

LITTLE GIRL WAS INJURED

Father Says Rofrano Admitted Guilt and That Official Has Put Forward Lying Witnesses.

Before Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday a motion was made to set aside a judgment for $2,900 obtained against Michael Rofrano, the Superintendent of the Tenement House Commission. The judgment was obtained on April 12, 1900, by the father of Lena Brienza, a five-year-old girl, who was shot in the eye on the night of July 5, 1898, during a skirmish between the political followers of Rofrano and those of Andrew Barbeiri at the corner of Jay and Oliver Streets.

Rofrano had taken sides with Tom Foley against the late Justice Divver. Barbeiri and his friends represented the Italian-American voters of the Divver faction in the Second Assembly District. On July 4, 1898, the Barbeiri Association held its outing, and on the same day the Rofrano Association had a parade. Several petty quarrels resulted, and the ill-feeling between the members of the rival factions was shown on the following night, when each held a reception at its respective headquarters, which were diagonally across the street from one another.

The Rofrano followers asserted in court later that while they were peacefully enjoying themselves with music and fireworks the Barbeiri followers attempted to break up their party by firing pistol shots through their clubhouse windows. The Barbeiri faction alleged that the pistol firing was started by the Rofrano crowd.

During the shooting the Brienza child was injured. Her father caused the arrest of Rofrano, but Justice Kudlich, in the Centre Street Court, dismissed the case. Then the child's parents brought suit for damages against Rofrano, and on the trial several members of the Brienza family testified that Rofrano had admitted to them that he had accidentally shot the girl, and wanted to settle the case out of court. The jury found a verdict in favor of the Brienza child for $2,900.

In moving yesterday to set aside this verdict Daniel Cohalen, Mr. Rofrano's lawyer, submitted to Justice Giegerich three affidavits to the effect that the Brienza girl had been shot by a man known as "Rocks," who, he said, had made a confession, now that the factional differences between the Rofrano followers and the followers of Barbeiri had been wiped out by Barbeiri's death about seven months ago. Counsel said that the men who had witnessed the shooting and who now came forward to exonerate Rofrano had once been Rofrano's most bitter enemies.

In opposing the motion M. V. Dorney and John Palmieri for the plaintiff declared that Rofrano had admitted the shooting to the members of the girl's family, and had sent a messenger to the child's father offering to settle the case by paying over $1,000, which Mr. Brienza had refused. Mr. Palmieri added that the man who now confessed to the shooting was an ex-convict, and that a warrant was now out for his arrest, and that he was a fugitive from justice. He said that the man who made one of the corroborating affidavits was an ex-convict, and that he could prove this if he were given time.

"I'll give you all the time you want," said Justice Giegerich. "It is a serious matter to allege a thing of that sort."

"As to one of the men," said Mr. Palmieri, "I can produce his criminal record in a few days; about three days. As to the other I will have to send to Italy for his criminal record."

"We are willing to give him all the time he wants," said Mr. Cohalen. "It is untrue to say these men are criminals. One of them is a wealthy wine importer, and owns half a dozen houses in this city. He is a reputable business man."

Justice Giegerich said he would give Mr. Palmieri until the first of September to back up his statements, and would then give counsel on the other side until Oct. 5 to dispfove the charges alleged.

MR. GILDER NEARLY WELL.

Winter Illness Disappearing — Mark Twain Rents Gilder Cottage.

Richard Watson Gilder is almost entirely recovered from his attack of appendicitis. The prolonged but not dangerous illness from which he suffered all last Winter has nearly disappeared. The report that he had rented Four Brooks Farm to Mark Twain and would himself go to Europe is incorrect.

Mr. Clemens has rented a cottage called Glencote, on the Gilder farm, and will take possession in a few days.

Railroad Man's Promotion.

Guy Adams, Division Passenger Agent of the Lackawanna Railroad, with headquarters at Newark, will resign his position Aug. 1 to accept a position in the Superintendent of Mails department of the Rock Island system, succeeding J. O. Crockett, recently promoted to the office of General Superintendent of the Rock Island, at Kansas City. Mr. Adams has been with the Lackawanna Railroad about five years, and during that time, in addition to his duties as Division Passenger Agent, he has taken charge of much of the Lackawanna's railway mail service. The appointment of C. P. Barrett to succeed Mr. Adams has been announced. Mr. Barrett is the present city ticket agent of the Lackawanna at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street, this city.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

Stenographer.—Limited experience; American, (18;) advantages education insures, earnestly seeks position. Moderate, 168 Times.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; competent and reliable young lady; will substitute; $10. Miss Nelson, P. O. 778.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced banking, commercial, insurance; capable handling large correspondence intelligently and rapidly; would substitute; $15. W 153 Times.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; six years' experience; rapid, accurate; good education; willing to substitute; best references; $12, $15. Miss Le Roy, 186 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; American parentage; best references; $10. Truthful, 154 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; intelligent; good speller; reference. Gertrude, 179 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; businesslike young lady; good education; exceptional ability. Miss M., 191 Times.

Young lady; one year's experience stenography, typewriting, mimeographing; $8. 143 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

Males.

An ambitious young man, twenty-two, desires employment after 3 P. M.; can do electrical work. P. Box 194 Times.

Boy, 17; active, intelligent, respectful, a Christian, living home; excellent references. Stein, 359 West 54th St.

Organist desires position in small church; salary, $300. Organist, Box 1,086 Times, Harlem.

Secretary, &c.—By private secretary and expert stenographer; 10 years' experience. D. H., 155 East 56th St.

Stenographer.—By stenographer; limited experience; good education; intelligent, active; good office assistant. Moderate, 184 Times.

Tutor.—German, graduate of university, desires to give lessons, or tutor's position in a family in country. Address C 162 Times.

Upholsterer.—First-class; out by the day at residences; furniture, mattresses, carpets, &c.; prices moderate; reference. De Langie, 184 Columbus Av.

Well-educated, neat-appearing young man, employed as city editor suburban daily, seeks position where executive ability and hard work will be financially appreciated. Worker, Box 133 Times.

With Trim mill, by man experienced in taking items off plans, measuring work at buildings, and laying out same for mill. J. H., Times.

DOUBT GARDINER'S REALITY.

Mysterious Plaintiff Against Marconi Company Said to be a Myth.

Supreme Court Justice Scott yesterday issued an order directing Franklin Bien, a lawyer, to show cause on July 19 why he should not be compelled to reveal the identity of his client, known as Henry Gardiner, who has begun an action for an accounting and for the appointment of a receiver for the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America. The order was granted on the application of the wireless company, that applied to the court through their counsel, Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, declaring practically that Gardiner was a myth of the Peter Power stripe.

The application was based on two affidavits made by clerks in the office of the company's lawyers, who allege that no such person as Henry Gardiner, named as plaintiff, can be found. It is further alleged that Gardiner's name does not appear on the company's books as a stockholder, and that a search of the New York Directory reveals the names of but two Henry Gardiners, one a policeman and another a peddler, each of whom denies all knowledge of being complainant in the action brought against the company's Directors.

The complaint charges the Directors of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America with wastefulness and extravagancies of all sorts, and adds that if a receiver is not immediately appointed to take charge of the company's affairs Gardiner and other stockholders would be irreparably injured, as the continuance of the present system of management would render the company insolvent.

The affidavits of the company's law clerks submitted yesterday set forth that on June 2 the summons and complaint in the Gardiner action were filed in the County Clerk's office, and their contents immediately given to the newspapers, but neither the summons nor complaint was served on any of the defendants, nor was any attempt made to serve the defendants with the papers. On July 6 the company served Bien with notice of appearance.

It is further alleged that when the company's counsel asked Bien for the correct name and address of the person named Gardiner he refused to give it, and also refused to say how many shares of stock Gardiner held or how long he had been a stockholder.

Pending the determination of the order to show cause granted yesterday, the court issued a stay of all proceedings brought by Gardiner.

USED PISTOL TO WAKE BOY.

Charles Didn't Know It Was Loaded—George Is in the Hospital.

Thinking that he could make his brother George, aged twelve, get out of bed by putting a revolver to the sleeping boy's head, Charles Holland, sixteen years old, of 120 Ainslie Street, Williamsburg, yesterday morning tried his scheme with disastrous results.

"Now, get up, or I'll shoot," he cried to the sleeping boy.

Instantly there was a report. The boy was shot. He sat up with a scream. His mother and the other members of the family ran into the room.

Dr. Somenfeld from St. Catharine's Hospital found that the bridge of the boy's nose had been completely carried away. He said the boy had narrowly escaped death. He was taken to the hospital.

Charles was nearly crazed after he had fired the shot. He said he found the revolver lying on the bureau, and after trying in vain to arouse his brother by shaking him, he thought he would scare him with the revolver, which he did not know was loaded. He was not arrested.

GIRL'S SECRET MARRIAGE.

Discovery of Staten Island Romance in Towboat Circles.

When Minnie De Nyse, the only daughter of Capt. Henry De Nyse, one of the oldest towboat Captains in the New York Harbor, announced yesterday that she was married, surprise and indignation were expressed by the other members of the family. The girl first revealed her secret to her mother, and then her father and brother were informed. The girl said her husband was Capt. Alexander Sendt, who is in command of one of the big tugboats of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Capt. Sendt is well known and popular on Staten Island. He is twenty-six years old and has been living with the De Nyse family since boyhood. When still a boy he was taken to sea by Capt. De Nyse, and he has always been looked upon as one of the family. Objection is made to the marriage because of the youth of the girl, who is not quite seventeen.

The young bride told her mother that the marriage took place only a few days ago, her brother says, but an investigation showed that the ceremony was performed on June 25. Capt. De Nyse's son, Harry, who is twenty-two years old, said yesterday that Capt. Sendt had been requested to leave his parents' house. He also said that he thought that his parents would make an effort to have the marriage annulled.

ARRESTED FOR SPEEDING AUTO.

Broker Drove Machine Too Fast, Policeman Says.

Howard Colby, who said he was a Wall Street broker, and lived at the Plaza Hotel, Manhattan, appeared in Magistrate Connorton's court, in Long Island City, yesterday to answer a charge of violating the auto speed law, preferred by Bicycle Policeman Ahearn. The case went over until next Wednesday.

Ahearn says that Colby was speeding his auto along Jackson Avenue yesterday afternoon, and that when he called to slow up he did so for a short distance, and then let out a link and started off at a high rate of speed. Ahearn gave chase and caught Colby at the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry.

ROBBED HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW?

Ing's Niece, 16 Years Old, Was the One to Effect His Arrest.

William Ing was locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station Thursday afternoon charged with the larceny of $90 from his brother-in-law, Frank Coyle of 273 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a policeman attached to the Arsenal Police Station.

Coyle said that on July 2, he gave his wife $90 which was left out of his salary after paying a few bills. Ing was in the house at the time and saw him give his wife the money. A few minutes later Ing disappeared, likewise the $90. He was at once suspected and the matter was reported to the police.

Yesterday afternoon Coyle's daughter, Edna, sixteen years old, was walking on Columbus Avenue and saw her uncle. She called a policeman, and telling him the circumstances, had him arrested. According to the police, Ing admitted having taken the money.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

The programmes for to-day's music in the parks are as follows:

CENTRAL PARK.
Seventy-First Regiment Band,
Part I.

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March—"Fall In" ..... Rosey
Overture—"Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppe
Excerpts from "Piff, Paff, Pouf" ..... Schwartz
Waltz—"Babes in Toyland" ..... Herbert
Cornet solo ..... Selected
Mr. John Hazel.
Part II.

Selection—"Maritana" ..... Wallace
Intermezzo—"Suwanee River" ..... Middleton
Musical oddity—"The Jolly Musicians" ..... Musco
Fovorlar po'pourri—"Blue Bell" ..... Morse
Rondo—"Furore" ..... Tobani
"Home, Sweet Home."

MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Johnson's Military Band.
Part I.

National Anthem.
March—"Red Feather" ..... De Koven
Overture—"Orpheus" ..... Offenbach
Concert waltz—"Lasarre" ..... Blanke
Cornet solo—"The Holy City" ..... By request
Mr. Richard Valentine.
Selection—"The Wizard of the Nile" ..... Herbert
Part II.

Excerpts from "Piff, Paff, Pouf" ..... Remick
Patrol—"Salvation Army" ..... Herman
(a) "Heidelberg"—from "The Prince of Pilsen" ..... Luders
(b) Novelette—"Laces and Graces" ..... Bratton
Medley overture—"Eddella" ..... Sutton
March—"The Man in the Overalls" ..... Von Tilzer
"Star-Spangled Banner."

HARRIMAN SUSTAINED IN SECURITIES SUIT

Jersey Court Enjoins Distribution of Northern Pacific Stock.

AVOIDS DECIDING REAL ISSUE

Grants Injunction to Preserve Rights Pending Appeal to Highest Court.

TRENTON, N. J., July 15.—Judge Bradford to-day granted a preliminary injunction in the suit brought by Edward H. Harriman, Winslow S. Pierce, and others to restrain the proposed pro rata distribution of the assets of the Northern Securities Company.

The litigation turned largely on the question as to the title of the Northern Pacific stock which E. H. Harriman and Winslow S. Pierce put into the combination and which amounted to about $79,000,000. The contention of the Northern Securities Company was that the stock had become the absolute property of that company and that it was perfectly legal for the Northern Securities Company to carry out the pro rata plan of distribution upon which the company had agreed. Harriman contended that by reason of the corporation being declared illegal by the United States Supreme Court title had not passed from Harriman and Pierce, and in consequence they were entitled to have returned to them the particular stock they had put into the combination and which involved control of the Northern Pacific Company.

The decision of Judge Bradford does not dispose of the main points at issue in the case. The Judge devotes most of his opinion to the discussion of a legal question as to whether he should grant a preliminary injunction, and he takes the position that as long as there is any doubt in the case and no injury can come to the complainants, a preliminary injunction should be granted. He says further that the failure to grant a preliminary injunction would permit the distribution of the stock in the Northern Pacific Company, to which Harriman and Pierce claim title, and would put the complainants in a position where they would not be able to secure relief to which they would be entitled should the case be decided in their favor on final hearing.

The Judge also said that a preliminary injunction should only be refused where it was absolutely positive that the complainants could not win the case when it came to a final hearing. The complainants were entitled, he said, to benefits of every reasonable doubt as to the disposition of the case when it should come upon final hearing, and he intimated that it was not always easy to anticipate a judicial decision even when all the facts had been presented. In the present case, he stated, there were a number of points upon which it would be necessary for the presentation of more evidence than is now before the court.

Judge Bradford said that such injunction would not interfere with the operation of either railroad nor would it be injurious to the public. He said it might be contended that the injunction would interfere with the distribution of dividends on the stock of the Northern Securities Company, or at least on a part of that stock, but that it was within the court's power to require bonds to protect any stockholders from any possible losses.

The court does not provide for the form of a decree and asks that a form be submitted to him, following practically the policy of the late Judge Kirkpatrick, when the latter granted an injunction restraining the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from taking down the poles and wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

WALL STREET SURPRISED.

Harriman Stocks Advance on Unexpected Decision—Appeal Probable.

Although confirming reports that had been in circulation for a couple of days, Judge Bradford's decision was something of a surprise to the Street, which had looked forward to the dismissal of Mr. Harriman's petition. As soon as the news that he had been sustained became known the so-called Harriman stocks rose sharply, Union Pacific advancing to 97¾ before the close of the day, and Southern Pacific from 50¼ to 52. The movement in Union Pacific, however, was hardly more than the covering of the short interest, which had been expecting a decision upholding Mr. Hill's plan of distribution and had been making ready for the harvest.

On the curb Northern Securities became weak, falling off 2¾ points. There was a slight rally in the early afternoon, but the stock saged again at the closing to 101, 4¾ points above the highest point in the recent advance, reached on Monday.

None of the men directly connected with the litigation would talk about the decision yesterday, although it was generally conceded that the case would be appealed. Mr. Harriman is in Europe and Winslow S. Pierce had no representative here who could discuss things. James J. Hill and Col. Clough, his general counsel, sent out word to interviewers, as they did after the Supreme Court handed down its decision in the Northern Securities case, that they could say nothing about their plans until they had had a chance to read and digest Judge Bradford's opinion. Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who is closely associated with the Harriman interests in the matter, would not be seen, and J. P. Morgan & Co. declined to be quoted. Paul D. Cravath of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, attorneys for Mr. Harriman, said that while the firm was pleased at the decision, it would be necessary to wait until the member who had made the argument got home from Europe before any talking could be done.

From a source closely allied with the Union Pacific people it was said:

"We are, of course, glad to have our contention upheld. We think, moreover, that a decision in our favor is better from every point of view than a decision against us. If for no other reason than because it means a protracted litigation which can at any time be settled by compromise, it is any time be settled by compromise, it is preferable to a decision which would admit of no action by the Northern Securities Company that could not be undone."

Generally throughout the Street, when it was found that Judge Bradford did not attempt to pass upon the merits of Mr. Harriman's contention, but continued the temporary injunction until such time as the case was decided by the higher court, interest in the matter lagged as the day wore on, except that which was attracted by the market movement of the stocks—a non-significant movement of covering in Union Pacific and of a purely professional character in Southern Pacific.

The present litigation in the Northern Securities case had its beginning on April 2, when Mr. Harriman filed a bill in Minnesota courts to hold up the pro rata plan of distribution. On April 6 the Continental Securities Company, a concern most of which was H. C. Venner, protested before Vice Chancellor Bergen in Jersey City against the pro rata plan. The Venner case was dismissed on April 18, and the first Harriman petition suffered a like fate in St. Paul on the following day, the court declining jurisdiction.

On April 20 Messrs. Harriman and Pierce filed their New Jersey petition, and Mr. Venner followed suit attacking also the Burlington lease to the Northern Pacific. The next day the Hill holdings of stock in the Northern Securities Company were voted in favor of the plan of pro rata distribution, Messrs. Harriman and Pierce declining to vote their stock. The argument on the Harriman petition was made on May 20 and 28. The second Venner action is still hanging fire.

Iron Steamboat Offer.

The Iron Steamboat Company announced yesterday that commencing to-day its 25-cent excursion tickets will include admission to Steeplechase Park, and its 50-cent excursion tickets will include admissions to both Luna Park and Steeplechase Park.

The Real Emperor William.

Intimate and graphic pen sketches of the Kaiser by a French observer reproduced in The New York Times to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

SLOCUM MEDALS FOR POLICE.

Schmittberger and McDermott to Get Reward for Their Efforts.

Inspector Schmittberger and Capt. Stephen McDermott of the East Fifth Street Station are to receive gold medals for their efforts in connection with the Slocum disaster.

William C. Rothkegel, Secretary of the Citizens' Committee, wrote to Commissioner McAdoo yesterday, asking permission on behalf of the committee to make the presentation. He said that the two men had done much for the sufferers and for the relatives of those who lost their lives. Most of those who were killed on the Slocum and their relatives live in Capt. McDermott's district, and the precinct is within Inspector Schmittberger's inspection district.

Commissioner McAdoo said yesterday that his reply would grant the necessary permission, as he believed that the officers had done much effective work at a trying period.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday notified the Commissioner that he and the other authorities, both local and Federal, had finished with the hulk of the Slocum. This was in answer to a letter written several days ago by the Commissioner, in which he intimated that he could dispose of the hulk if the authorities had finished with it. It was rumored that a company wanted the hulk for exhibition purposes. The Commissioner said yesterday that he would not dispose of the wreck in that way unless instructed to do so by the authorities.

The local Board of Steamboat Inspectors yesterday continued their reinspection of vessels in this harbor ordered by ex-Secretary Cortelyou. The vessels inspected were the Atlantic, at Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn; Wyckoff at Pier 10 East River; John E. Moore, at Hoboken; Adela, at Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, and the ferryboats Chicago, Pittsburg, and Hoboken.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Federal Commission appointed to investigate the steamer General Slocum disaster will commence its inquiry in New York City next Tuesday. It will seek to ascertain as fully and thoroughly as possible the nature and cause of the disaster and the circumstances surrounding the case, and will consider any additional matter that may be suggested.

The commission has requested that all persons having knowledge of this disaster assist the commission in its work and inform Secretary H. K. Smith, Room 1,702, 17 Battery Place, New York, of their willingness to testify and of the nature of the facts of which they have knowledge, giving their names and addresses.

McADOO TO SUMMON LINDSLEY.

Not Satisfied with Acquittal of Policeman Accused of Beating Old Man.

Third Deputy Police Commissioner Harris Lindsley has been called upon to explain a decision which he rendered Thursday night in the case of Patrolman Stephen S. Walsh of the Mercer Street Station, who was charged with having brutally beaten an aged man. The Deputy Commissioner dismissed the case. Commissioner McAdoo yesterday said he was going to summon Mr. Lindsley before him and demand a complete explanation.

Patrolman Walsh was tried on charges of beating a man sixty years old with his club in Washington Square. Three witnesses testified against him. Walsh himself admitted striking the man and illustrated the blow by striking a table a resounding whack. There were no witnesses for the defense. The case was adjourned in the morning, and when again heard in the afternoon was dismissed by Mr. Lindsley.

Commissioner McAdoo heard about the case and said he would investigate it immediately.

When he learned that Miss Warwick, a school Principal in Jersey City, was one of the witnesses against Walsh, he said:

"Why, I have known her for twenty years. She is a most estimable woman. I am sure she could not be mistaken."

AMENDED USURY LAW.

Lawyers Contend That Old Law Practically Has Been Nullified.

There was considerable surprise expressed about the criminal courts yesterday when it became known that a law amending the old usury law had been in effect since May 9. The amendment was passed by the recent Legislature. Lawyers say that the amendment strips the former law of much of its power. The amendment is as follows:

Section 378, Taking Security for Usurious Loan.—A person who takes security upon any household furniture, sewing machines, plate or silverware in actual use, jewels, or implements of trade, wearing apparel or jewelry, for a loan; or forbearance of money, or for the use or sale of his personal credit, conditioned on the payment of a greater rate than 6 per centum per annum, or who asks security for such loans, use, or sale of personal credit, as aforesaid, makes a pretended purchase of such property from any person, upon the like condition, and permits the pledger to retain possession thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The original section of the Penal Code which, it is contended, is practically nullified in some parts by this amendment, read:

Section 378, Taking Usury.—A person who, directly or indirectly, receives any interest, discount, or consideration upon the loan or forbearance of money, goods, or things in action, or upon the loan, use or sale, or upon the loan, use or sale in anywise, where there is taken for such loan, use or sale of his personal credit security upon any household furniture, sewing machine, plate or silverware, in actual use, jewels or implements of trade, wearing apparel or jewelry, or as security for the loan, use or sale of personal credit, as aforesaid, makes a pretended purchase of such property from any person, and permits the pledger to retain possession thereof, greater than 6 per cent. per annum, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AT WORK.

Appropriates $750,000 for Various City Departments—$400,000 for Bridge.

Appropriations aggregating $750,000 were passed by the Board of Estimate at yesterday's meeting. Commissioner Woodbury of the Department of Street Cleaning got $183,400 to increase his Manhattan plant and $50,000 for the Brooklyn plant. Police Commissioner McAdoo got $93,500 for 150 new patrolmen, and Commissioner Best of the Department of Bridges got $400,000 for further work on the Blackwell's Island Bridge. Bonds were authorized to defray the salaries of four chaplains for the Fire Department under authority of the last Legislature. They are to receive $1,000 a year each. The board rescinded its action of several weeks ago appropriating $225,000 in corporate stock for the work of cleaning the sewers of Manhattan. There are doubts as to the board's legal rights in the matter.

The board heard President Littleton and Park Commissioner Kennedy of Brooklyn on the matter of building a public bath for the poor at the foot of the Ocean Parkway, Coney Island. Mr. Kennedy opposed it on the ground that the beach to-day is of greater benefit to the people. Mr. Littleton said that he was on record as favoring a bathing pavilion, but in view of what he had learned from experts he thought it would turn out that Mr. Kennedy's objections were well founded.

CHARGES TRANSFER TRICKERY.

Jersey City Trolley Line Says Conductors Were Aided by Passengers.

Frederick Soper and James Flanagan, conductors on the trolley cars of the Public Service Corporation in Jersey City, and John Hell of West New York, were yesterday committed to the county jail in default of $500 bail each, charged with swindling the company by means of transfer tickets.

Hell is employed in the Bayonne watch factory. About a dozen of his fellow-employes, who live in New York, travel to and from their work on the Bayonne line of cars. On the return trip at night, it is said, they took transfer tickets, which they did not need. These transfers they gave to Hell, who used his own transfer ticket at Communipaw Avenue, and sold the others to Flanagan and Soper, according to the charge, who turned them in at the office in lieu of fares they had collected. The accused men deny the charge.

Take Kingsley's Body to Rutland.

Harvey R. Kingsley, brother of Herbert Baxter Kingsley, who disappeared in November, and whose body was found Wednesday night in the Harlem River, visited the Coroners' Office yesterday and claimed the personal effects of the dead man. Mr. Kingsley and his father left for their home at Rutland, Vt., at noon, taking the body with them.

SENTRY THRICE WOUNDS AN ESCAPING PRISONER

Three "Trusties" Dash Off in Boat from Governors Island.

GUARD FIRED FIVE SHOTS

Bostwick, Who Is in Critical State, Only One Hurt—Others Rowed Back to the Island.

There was much excitement on Governors Island yesterday afternoon when three military prisoners attempted an escape in an open boat to Brooklyn. The men were fired upon by the guard before they were recaptured, and one of them was shot twice in the body and once through the mouth. The injured man, whose name is Bostwick, was removed to the island hospital in a critical condition, while his two companions, Fox and Winkelmann, were locked up in Castle Williams.

The three men were "trusties," or prisoners not under immediate guard. They were sentenced some time ago to serve a term for desertion, but have been given privileges on account of their good behavior. Yesterday afternoon they were sent to work on the extension which is being built at the southern end of the island. A boat was lying near them on the beach, just below the sea wall, and they decided to seize an opportunity, when the sentry was at a considerable distance, to seize the boat, launch it, and row for the Brooklyn shore.

It was a desperate plan, inasmuch as the men were all clad in prison clothes and would have been quickly detected and rearrested, even had they gained the Long Island shore.

It was at about 2 o'clock when the attempt was made. The sentry, Private Sheppard of Company H, Eighth Infantry, was about one hundred yards away when the three men suddenly threw down their tools and darted toward the embankment on the beach below which the boat was lying. Unfortunately for their plan, they were seen by several persons as they disappeared over the sea wall. One of those who saw the attempt at escape was the sentry, Sheppard, who immediately ran toward the embankment. Another was Mrs. Stamper, the wife of Capt. Stamper, who has charge of the military prison.

Mrs. Stamper at once notified her husband, who was then in the house, which is situated close to the point where the attempt to escape was made. Capt. Stamper telephoned to Sergt. Way, at the prison, and at the same moment a dredge lying at the southern end of the island began to whistle an alarm.

In the meantime the three men, Fox, Winkelmann, and Bostwick, had launched the boat, which was sent for the Brooklyn shore as fast as the arms of Fox could row it. Winkelmann and Bostwick stretched themselves out in the bottom of the boat, evidently expecting the leaden hail which presently rained upon them.

The boat was hardly three hundred feet from the shore when the sentry, Sheppard, jumped over the embankment and opened fire with his rifle upon the boat and its occupants. He fired five shots, all of which pierced the gunwale of the boat. At the second shot Bostwick, who was crouching in the bottom, cried out that he was hit. Almost at the same moment he rolled over, wounded by another ball.

Seeing this, his companions threw up their hands and soon obeyed the order to row back to the island. When Bostwick was found to have been shot three times. The others escaped injury, and were placed in prison under a strong guard.

It was said on the island last night that each of the three men had yet four months of his sentence to undergo, but that Bostwick, the only one who was injured in the attempt to escape, had behaved so well that an early pardon was being considered.

BATCH OF HARBOR MISHAPS.

One Tug Sunk, Another Capsized, and Steamboat Damaged.

There were a number of accidents on the water front yesterday, in one of which a tugboat was sunk, while in the second a tugboat was capsized. Both their crews were rescued with difficulty. Another accident occurred on the steamboat James T. Brett, which almost caused the pounding out of her bottom.

The first of the accidents occurred shortly after dawn, when the United States Navy tug Apache was trying to make a landing at Pier 6 East River, and when the tugboat Henry McCord was leaving the pier above with a lighter in tow. The tide was running swiftly, and before the navy tug could be stopped she had crashed into the stern of the other, opening a big hole. Water poured rapidly into the hold of the McCord, and within four minutes of the time she was struck she settled in thirty feet of water. The navy tug was not damaged.

The tug's crew jumped into the river and the navy tug started to the rescue of the men, all of whom managed to keep a hold on pieces of wreckage and one by one they were picked up.

The steamboat James T. Brett plies between Pier 6 North River and New Brunswick, N. J. Yesterday as she was making her New York pier the outer end of her shaft dropped and started to bump with great force against the bottom of the vessel. The engines finally were stopped, and a

JUL 1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

ONE of our correspondents, on the "readers' page" this week, calls the present "the children's hour" in literature. He is thinking of Josephine Daskam's delightful "Memoirs of a Baby," of the almost equally popular "Bruvver Jim," of Myra Kelly's fancies of east side children, and the many other similar tales that brighten up the magazines and lend golden opportunities to illustrators who can draw comic and curious children, like Fanny Y. Corey and Jessie Wilcox Smith. The imaginary children who are most conspicuous just now, however, generally amuse and entertain the grown-up folks rather than the youngsters. Even Kenneth Grahame's stories are for the amiable and tender-hearted middle-aged instead of the young. On the other hand, "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's other sentimental "juveniles" pleased the youngsters as well as or even more than their parents. In the August McClure's Mrs. Burnett has the first half of a new story of childhood which promises to be similarly successful in appealing alike to young and old. "The Closed Room" it is called. Judith is a child of poverty, who goes with her people to dwell for the Summer in the basement of an up-town mansion. There is only one room in the house which the caretakers may not enter, and, of course, its closed door fascinates Judith. We are led to believe that she presently passes the barrier and sees some wonderful things.

At the present moment Norman Duncan is the best-advertised of all writers of fiction. Even Joseph Conrad takes second place. Frank Bullen ranks Duncan with Conrad and Kipling as a writer of sea tales; Dr. Robertson Nicoll calls him "an English Pierre Loti" and "a mystic of the unfathomable depths." The firm of publishers who are to bring out in this country early in the Autumn Duncan's first novel, "Dr. Luke of the Labrador," are distributing samples of the work, neatly printed and illustrated. Nine of the thirty-one chapters are thus circulated, and as the story is also being published serially, Duncan as a novelist will be a subject of much conversation long before his first novel reaches the dignity of book form. As many of our readers must know, Norman Duncan, who is still a young man in the thirties, is Professor of Rhetoric and English in the Wisconsin [illegible] stories, deals with the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts. The sample shows it to be a promising and well-told tale of salt water, high winds, rocky shores, and rugged dialect. But too much advance praise may hurt even a good writer.

Major William Wood of the Eighth Royal Rifles, Canadian militia, whose book called "The Fight for Canada" is reviewed on another page this week, is having a hard time about that little matter of Gen. Wolfe reciting or reading a passage in Gray's "Elegy" as his boat was silently rowed down the St. Lawrence the eve of the great battle in which he conquered Montcalm and lost his own life. Prof. E. E. Morris, in The English Historical Review for 1900, argued against the truth of this long-esteemed and excellent anecdote. Major Wood in his book mentions it only in a footnote because he could find no evidence to overcome Prof. Morris's objections. But the Major writes to The Athenaeum (of London) that personally he is inclined to think the story may have a real basis of fact and that he is most anxious to have this proved for good and all. He says that the new Archivist of the Dominion, Mr. A. G. Doughty, has started inquiries to this end.

Mr. John Raper Ormond's article in The South Atlantic Quarterly on the "New School of Southern Fiction," from which we quote some passages on another page, is a notably frank utterance of intelligible views. But, after all, the conclusion of Mr. Ormond is merely that the social life of the Southern States in this era is a subject really so large and complex that not one of the recent novelists has done it full justice. Of course not. Probably, however, their "false reflection" of life is chiefly false in details which impress only a sensitively observant Southerner. In their lack of "broad information" they resemble most of the other novelists. The stories that attract the largest notice and receive the greatest admiration to-day are nearly always written by people who dwell remote from great centres of civilization and have studied life at close range in a limited environment. It may be doubted, also, if the environment of an author dwelling in rural Virginia is more restricted than that of one whose habitation is in rural Massachusetts. Nevertheless, Mr. Ormond's is an exceedingly interesting and suggestive little essay, to which we gladly direct the attention of our readers.

Miss Elsie Elizabeth Johnson of Denver, Col., has been analyzing Tennyson's poems with a view, as it seems, to finding a "color scheme" in them. She sends to The Critic forty lines from his poetry in which the word "purple" is used and asks if purple was Tennyson's favorite color. We do not remember that any biographer has yet stated what Tennyson's favorite color was or named the "books that helped him." But "purple" is a good word, a beautiful word, a poetical word. Tennyson made it tell every time he used it.

Writing of William Harrison Ainsworth in The Literary Collector, Adrian H. Joline takes up anew (but to no new purpose) the old dispute of Cruikshank and Ainsworth. Mr. Joline is a collector who has found in Ainsworth's writings and Ainsworthiana interesting and unhackneyed subjects. Ainsworth was certainly esteemed a "literary man" in his own era, and was the associate of men whom we now esteem literary. But nobody now cares a rap about any of Ainsworth's books except the once dubiously regarded "Jack Sheppard," (which is the most vital and human of them all,) and if a seer should arise to uphold Cruikshank's claim to a share in some of Ainsworth's writings few would think it worth while to dispute him. We must all feel, though, that for Cruikshank to claim part of the authorship of anything signed by Dickens was absurd; and as he claimed one as hotly as he claimed the other, both claims fell. [illegible]

IRISH FEUDALISM.

Michael Davitt's Book Telling How It Was Crushed by the Revolution of the Irish Land League.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

JOSEPH O'CONNOR.

IT IS well to have the history of this great reform, brought about through peaceful means and moral force, written by one of the men most active in it. The record is not altogether free from scandal, crime, and even bloodshed; but it may be said that it is not often that a movement against economic, social, and political wrong, strongly intrenched, has been so wisely and temperately carried on and kept so distinctly pure and disinterested in character. So much good is seldom done in human affairs with so little incidental evil.

The first part of the title of Mr. Davitt's book has a fine sound, and it is justified by the quotation from Cobden on the title page, but the latter part is much simpler and much better. The word feudalism has a distinct historic meaning, and the feudal system came into Ireland with the Norman nobles who began the slow conquest of the island; nothing of it remained when the Land League was organized. It was a fact, to be sure, that a small class held the land, and that the masses of the people were no more than tenants in cottage and on farm; but nothing of the feudal spirit, the feudal relations, the feudal responsibilities, or the conditions of feudal tenure remained. Nowhere on earth was there less of the loyalty of feudalism in the peasant class or less of the chivalry of feudalism in the landlord class. Among the latter there was little of old nobility; their title to their estates had a viler sanction than knightly valor, and they were rather the enemies of their own people than their natural leaders and protectors. Modern greed had stepped into the position of old aristocracy, and made use of its opportunities without a sense of the obligations of nobility, and, to add to the evil, the natural impulse to rapacity was increased by religious and political animosity. The foes of the Land League were commercialism, monopoly in land in an agricultural country, and foreign government which considered the interests of a class as identified with its own security, and considered the good of the people, not as the main purpose for which a state is created, but a source of danger to authority; wherefore the struggle of the League was perilous, and its victory directly and remotely glorious and fruitful. Whatever of feudalism the Tudors left, the Cromwellian settlement virtually destroyed; and if any remnants, survivals, or revivals outlasted the eighteenth century, they passed away in the famine of 1848.

Few people care to study the history of Ireland. Englishmen and Irishmen are somewhat ashamed of it; others shun it as a sort of chamber of horrors, and yet no theme is more enlightening to the scholar. Therein one may observe the effect of every evil policy that a Government is tempted to employ in the ruin of a people, and not merely learn, if his nerves be strong enough, from the dissection of a nation, but from the sight of its vivisection. Because of the common lack of knowledge as to the subject Mr. Davitt, like all writers on Irish topics, regarded it as necessary to begin with a review of the past, and in a case where denunciation, though it fall below the truth, is open to suspicion, where a mere summary is colorless, and where details cannot be given, he has chosen to represent the evil done in Ireland by a series of quotations from great Englishmen. It is the fairest and the best method of suggesting to the mind of the reader the condition of things against which the Irish patriot, from O'Neil to Parnell, has had to struggle. The moment the author enters upon our own times, the story of Fenianism, the Land League agitation, and the movement for Home Rule, he is master of the situation, for he has to deal with events in which [illegible] active and influential; and his knowledge is that which we get when face to face with men and [illegible] if he errs at all, it is, possibly, in not telling quite all he knows as to how this or that thing came to pass. He makes a modest plea for the frequent mention of himself in the narrative, but that could not be avoided, and if there be any fault on his part in this respect it is one of reticence rather than boastfulness. [illegible] rated glimpse ever a book so full of interesting [illegible]

exact concept himself with an alignment of three things of peculiar and dramatic interest—the rise of the Land League movement and the agitation for Home Rule—the danger from the revolutionary element in the course of the constitutional struggle, the curious interference of Rome, and the personality of Parnell.

Rebellion in Ireland would have been justified at any time when there was a fighting chance for success, and there were always men who were so anxious for an appeal to battle that they were ready to rush into revolt without arms, money, civil organisation, or military discipline. They challenged and met disaster. They were brave, patriotic, passionate, but not wise. There were other men who saw the difficulty of revolution under the most favorable circumstances, and knew the folly of attempting it through mere conspiracy and without the means of putting an army in the field. They were not under the delusion of the poet:

The arm that drives its unbought blows
With all a patriot's scorn
Might brain a tyrant with a rose
Or stab him with a thorn.

They sought, therefore, for the betterment of the condition of the Irish people through constitutional methods of reform, confident that every step gained was a distinct advantage in the effort for further advance. The one class had faith in physical force and the other in moral force. It is the opinion of Mr. Davitt that these classes alternately took the lead in the struggle "for good government in Ireland, and that the former, though never winning, still contributed to the occasional success of the latter. It is a pleasant theory for one who was active as a revolutionist and as a leader in peaceable agitation; and yet it is not easy to reconcile the two methods, since an appeal to arms in a contest for parliamentary redress is as incongruous as an appeal to parliamentary redress would be in war. In the Land League revolutionists and reformers united. In 1878 Parnell had become the leader of what was called the Home Rule Party in Parliament; he put new life into it and chose for an issue the old demand for tenant right. The revolutionary leaders, who had learned discretion in the failure of Fenianism, were ready to help in the movement, and Michael Davitt and John Devoy advocated that policy, and, it may be said, kept true to their purpose and pledges even at the risk of losing influence among their comrades in revolutionary societies. They did not profess to be content with a reform of the land laws; but they were eager to aid in bringing about such a reform, yet held themselves in readiness for something far beyond that. So it came to pass that when the Land League was formed in Ireland and in this country the Nationalists or revolutionists were among the most active members, and associated with them were men who neither knew nor cared about revolutionary organizations, but were determined that something practical should be accomplished for the good of the Irish people, and confident that the moral force of public opinion the world over would compel reform. In America this co-operation brought the movement to the verge of ruin more than once. The Land League dealt in open and honest discussion, appealed to the moral sense of the people of this country, and gained its support, stood for Parliamentary agitation, held steadfast to sound principles and moderate policy, and gave loyal support to Parnell. But behind the scenes there was a constant effort among the most fanatical revolutionists to control and shape the course of the movement. An outsider can only conjecture what went on in the secret societies. They were strong, not in numbers, but in organization, and the unwavering conservatism of certain leaders restrained them; save in a few instances, from any wild scheme of violence or vengeance. A dynamite plot or an assassination, if it could be connected in any way with the Land League movement, would have ruined the cause and discredited every one connected with it. It was not possible to suppress completely the tendency of the foolish, the enthusiastic, the wronged, to make threats and declare designs which there was no serious intention of carrying out; and where it was idle to argue ridicule alone seemed to check the eloquent advocate of the knife, the sword, and the bomb. In many places the agents of the British secret service were active, appealing to passion and clamoring for blood; and it was a torment to the honest Land Leaguer that he had no means of discriminating between the spy and the fanatic he was luring into conspiracy. The assassination of Under Secretary Burke and the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish, Secretary for Ireland, who was killed in defending Burke, were the result of criminal and fanatical conspiracy, but the various dynamite plots which accompanied the agitation for land reform and Home Rule were usually the work of Government spies, luring fools to crime and then betraying them. The nature of the danger from the revolutionary element, as represented in secret societies, to the parliamentary agitation may be best measured by the eagerness of the enemies of the Land League and Home Rule leaders to identify Parnell with the opinions and the policy of the Nationalists who supported him. The determination to destroy him in this way culminated in a series of articles, based on forged letters, published in The London Times in 1887, and the appointment of a Parliamentary commission to investigate the charges, which began its sessions Oct. 22, 1888. Had it not been for the fortunate discovery of the forgeries and the confession and suicide of the forger, Parnell and his associates might have been declared guilty of complicity even in political assassination.

The danger coming from the authority of the Vatican to the Land League and Home Rule movement was of a character altogether different from that involved in the zeal of revolutionists. The latter tended to hurry constitutional agitation into open violence; the former sought to repress it as a menace to social security. There are few things stranger in the world than the readiness of the rulers of the Catholic Church at Rome to sacrifice the social and political interests of the Irish people for the sake of the mere shadow of an acknowledgment from the English Government. They have suffered so much for their faith that one would think nothing would outweigh at the Vatican that loyalty, which is one of the brightest gems in the Triple Crown; but more than once during the last hundred years an English statesman who would not dare to treat openly with the Pope has secured his influence, by means of back-door diplomacy, against the Irish people, and even in spite of the protest of the Catholic prelates of Ireland. It would be unfair, of course, to attribute this course to any sinister motive; it is merely the result of old custom—the habit of dealing with Kings rather than with peoples, and the failure to see that in the modern world the civil and religious rights of the people are not a matter of contract and compromise between church and State, and may be left to the people for vindication. The natural relation of church and state is through the people, not by way of intrigue as separate organisations. Mr. Davitt devotes a chapter to this topic, in which he says that there were four attempts made from Rome, at the instigation of unacknowledged agents of the British Government there, to check the Land League movement. The first interference, in 1881, came as an admonition to "obey the law" though about a thousand of the leaders were then in jail, unaccused of crime and unable to procure a trial or learn the nature of the offenses of which they were "suspected." The second interference, in 1882, was in the nature of an order to the Irish Catholic Bishops to assemble, issue warnings against the participation of women in the Land League agitation, forbid curates from taking part in meetings, and discountenance all clerical activity for reform. The third interference, in 1883, was a remonstrance against the testimonial fund for Parnell, and, though sound enough in its glittering generalities, its assumptions as to facts and its innuendoes as to motives were mean and vile slanders on the character of the Irish people and on the noble work in which most of them were engaged. The fourth interference was in the form of a condemnation of "the plan of campaign," formulated at the close of 1886, a temporary expedient, not approved by Parnell and not justified in some of its devices. It is not to be supposed that the Vatican was at fault in all its criticisms, but it was at fault radically and utterly in its assumption that it had authority to censure and oppose the Irish people engaged in a struggle for political rights. Mr. Davitt deals with the matter plainly and strongly, but he seems to be in error on one point. He alludes to Cardinal Persico, the agent sent by the Vatican to investigate Irish affairs, as furnishing in his report a basis for the action taken at Rome. Letters from Persico to Cardinal Manning, recently published, indicate that he was in favor of the Irish people and against the interference of the Vatican in politics, not only in Ireland but everywhere. His report was disregarded and he was allowed to take the obloquy incurred by the policy which he had opposed.

The character of Parnell comes out clearly in the narrative of Mr. Davitt, and it is a theme for a separate essay. In measuring it we must remember not simply what he accomplished, but the difficulties he had to encounter. More is required from an Irish leader by both friends and foes than from any other, and he failed only in one thing. He was the Launcelot in a movement which revolutionized the policy of Great Britain toward Ireland and bettered in many ways the material condition of his country and strengthened the moral position of his countrymen, but he was guilty of Launcelot's sin; and among enemies to whom purity was a matter of jest the man of one strong, self-sacrificing, but unlawful passion was doomed to ruin. JOSEPH O'CONNOR.

Rochester, N. Y., July 1, 1904.

A Social Satire.

The reader of this volume ("The Story of an Ostrich: An Allegory and Humorous Satire in Rhyme." Interpreted and illustrated by Edmund Noicint. Octavo, pp. 50. Boston: Hand Print Book Folk,) will probably discover as did the artist that this curious book, in which the verse of satire alternates with the prose of allegory, has a deeper meaning than the one conveyed on the mere surface of the words in which a child may find enjoyment. Edmund Noicint, the artist referred to, writes in the "Artist's Announcement," which serves for a preface, that "if his pencil seems at times to wander far afield, either in elaboration or disregard of the canon principles of art, his plea must be that the interpretation he has given is according to his carefully studied conception of what the author must have had in mind when writing 'The Story of an Ostrich.'" Is he also the poet? it will be asked.

The publishers, too, have their "foreword": "The poem is entirely hand-printed in large and legible letters, designedly kept free from ornate fancies, and therefore particularly easy to read. The hand-printing accords with the adjoining illustrations as angular and machine-made type never does, giving a pleasing and harmonious effect to the entire page, a result not to be obtained by the ordinary art of the printer." Whether or not Mr. Noicint's pictures convey the deeper meaning of the satirist cannot be learned by a single reading, but he is, at any rate, so much in sympathy with the writer that he has drawn things which also reveal much that does not appear at first glance. The story opens with the ostrich's ignorance of his own feet, and closes with his recognition of the same.

WHERE THE WAR IS.

Putnam Weale's Exceedingly Interesting New Book (the Third in Three Weeks) About Manchuria.*

MR. WEALE is impressively outspoken in his arraignment of Russian methods in Manchuria and in his denial of solid Russian achievement in the empire-building business there. It has seemed to readers of much that has been written about this subject, especially of what was written before the war began to show results, that the travelers who have written of Manchuria have stuck too close to the line of the Chinese Eastern Railway and have seen things too much through Russian eyes. As for Mr. Weale, he declines flatly to look at anything through Russian eyes, and he does not haunt the railway line. On the contrary, he goes up and down the rivers in junks and tugs, and donkeyback, or in carts to all sorts of outlandish North Chinese towns and villages and companies with a strange assortment of yellow men, who seem to hold the Russian in much contempt.

Briefly, Mr. Weale declares that the whole Russian game in Manchuria is one huge "bluff," rotten to the core; that there are no civilian Russian colonists in Manchuria, nothing but soldiers, roadbuilders, and camp followers, drinkers of sweet champagne, and people after Government "graft." He adds that the famous Russo-Chinese Bank is not the commercially successful thing it is usually said to be, but quite the reverse, and asserts that the peaceful trading Chinaman is conquering Manchuria, including the Russian garrisons and Government contracts, much more effectively than the White Czar's soldiers and railway engineers.

All along Mr. Weale speaks as one having authority, and expresses himself in a very lively fashion. But first he provides what he calls a "prologue to the crisis," that is a chapter dealing with Manchuria in past centuries up to the beginning of the establishment of the Manchu dynasty in Peking in 1664 and the almost simultaneous first clash of the Chinese and Muscovite empires along the Amur River. Most people hardly realise that China and Russia were in contact as early as the middle of the seventeenth century or that the Russians at that time came very near getting a hold on Manchuria. It was in 1689 that a treaty was signed at Nerchinsk which postponed the conflict for a couple of hundred years, the Chinese at that time being too much for the Cossacks. Mr. Weale gives a rapid sketch of these early conflicts and the renewal of Russian aggression in the nineteenth century. Then comes the story of what he himself has seen on the steamships of the Chinese Eastern Railway Service—at Dalny empty, crumbling, doomed even before the war; at Port Arthur, a very lively place in its way; at Harbin, at Mukden, and at the Manchurian towns off the line of the iron road. It is hard to choose from so much good material, but the following passages are fairly representative of the whole. On the steamship Manchuria, bound for Dalny, Mr. Weale makes this note:

But although I have enumerated some of the cosmopolitan curiosities on what was originally intended to be a purely Russian steamer to the great glory of God and the Czar, it was in the saloon that came the crowning blow of all. There a Chinese was comprador, chief steward, and supreme major-domo, and apart from a staff of his own countrymen he employed and paid also half a dozen Russian stewards, clad in clean white jackets and neat blue trousers, whom he is under contract to provide. Think of it, all you who study foreign policies and politics—a Chinaman an employer of foreign labor on a Russian ship, and that labor Russian. The Slav had best beware before he is hopelessly engulfed in the bottomless abyss of Chinese ingenuity and silent diplomacy. I thought it all very amusing until I saw one of the Russian stewards aforesaid approach his Chinese chief and meekly ask for something. Then I winced, for it is somehow not good for the white man to be the servant of the yellow.

His impressions of Dalny are thus set down:

Briefly put, Dalny is a failure. Eighteen millions of rubles have been pitched into the bay in Utopian dreams, or squandered on buildings, officially built (save the mark!) that are already crumbling in the super-dry air. Eighteen millions have been lost, and irretrievably lost, as far as the Russian Government is concerned. * * * Almost the first thing that struck me on landing at Dalny were, first a sweeping condemnation of all Russian methods in Manchuria spoken by a Russian in most fluent English—then a sketch by another man of the manner in which Dalny has been built, compressed in two expressive words, "damned robbery"—and lastly the sight of a rickshaw coolie giving the revolver-and-sword-armed policeman on the jetty 10 cents so that he might be the first man to get a fare. These three things served as convenient signposts to hark back to mentally whenever things went more than usually wrong elsewhere.

Passing by express train (at fifteen miles an hour) over the forty miles between the two cities, Mr. Weale continues:

If Dalny is a dead city, Port Arthur is the exact reverse. It is bustling and teeming with life, and everywhere there are signs that much money is being spent and much profitably earned. The streets are thronged with droskies and rickshas, coolies and carts, soldiers and sailors, and finally with the much-despised and varicegated civilian of the north. All are busy and have something to do. Three years ago there were but thirty droskies and a few score of rickshas; to-day the number of carriages runs into hundreds, and the rickshas have multiplied in like fashion. Three years ago there were no hotels dreamed of, except wretched inns outdoing the doss houses of Europe in stench and squalor. To-day a vast hotel built on a palatial scale is almost completed, and in three months' time the Grand of Yokohama will no longer occupy the premier place among the hosteiries of the Far East.

The author notes, too, the immense strength of the fortifications, masked though they were, and the great store of provisions laid up for the then only possible siege, and then describes a Port Arthur Sunday and the races there, especially a cycle race to break the Far Eastern record. The following deals with Russian "grafting" methods:

Having duly ingratiated yourself with the official world, both large and small, and engaged a poor, pale-looking person clothed in a uniform to act as your private intelligence officer, you calmly wait to see what the zephyrs, duly propitiated, will blow your way in this best of worlds. You may wait for weeks, then suddenly one morning, as you are pondering over the curiousness of life and sharpening your pencils for want of something better to do, your pale youth aforesaid will dash in on you with face aflame and eyes sparkling, and exclaim, "Contracts, contracts, much contracts! 100,000 bags of flour for the army, ten locomotives for the railway, and 1,000,000 square feet of wood. Private tenders only." Ah, kind words. "Private tenders only." For you have not to face the scrutiny of a righteous committee, each member of which is determined that the others shall not make more than he does. The glare of publicity will not shed its fierce light on your shortcomings, on your private arrangements. You may work quietly and quickly alone, and provided that you are blessed with average brains you need have no fear. So to work; count your notes and go forth. If you are well armed, the battle to be fought is already won.

Mr. Weale passes to Harbin:

Unfortunately for the Russians, the Sungari happened to be in flood at the time of the founding of Harbin, and no less unfortunately the railway engineers did not happen to notice it. Old Harbin was therefore built with lavish expenditure, the railway was pushed forward with ferocious rapidity, and it was not until some time had passed that the engineers discovered that the Sungari was a good many miles away from their budding city. This at least was the semi-official explanation which I was given on the day of my arrival, accounting for the existence of two distinct and separate towns, known as Old and New Harbin, respectively, in a place, as I have already said, hardly six years old.

After telling of delay, due to a drunken engineer upon a train where he was passenger, the author says:

The engine drivers in Manchuria are curious birds. Only a year ago one of them refused to drive his train any further unless the hat was sent round for him among the passengers. After nearly three days' delay the hat did go round, and 200 rubles was collected. The train then moved on, and so did the engine driver when he got to headquarters.

Observe next this sweeping statement made as the result of journeys on the railway and in the interior:

Manchuria, instead of being conquered by Russia, is becoming the happy hunting ground and the home of the frugal Shantung coolie, who is being brought there in increasing quantities by the railway. Three years ago there may have been some talk, or some reason for talk, concerning Russian immigration into Manchuria; to-day there is none. The Russian immigrant, if he ever existed, has disappeared after contact with the Chinaman. A few dozen or a few hundred linger, it is true, in Harbin, Port Arthur, and Dalny, eking out a miserable existence; but beyond that the civilian Russian is mainly a myth, and a barefaced myth, made possible only by the credulity of the press where Russia is concerned.

Mr. Weale is traveling alone by tug with a Chinese crew and skipper. He notes a strange looking stoker, and asks about him:

The Captain laconically informed me that his mother was a Mongol and that his father was "little different"! It eventually transpired that this brave little specimen was the result of a temporary alliance between a booted Russian trading along Amur, near the mouth of Sungari, and a Fish-skin Tartar maid, and that the offspring was a little shy on the subject of his ancestry. At least that is what I gathered. Time in its course certainly gives birth to some strange things, but up here in the Far North you soon get used to all kinds of strange hybrids.

Remarks on the English press in the Far East are intcresting. Says Mr. Weale:

The real reason for the establishment of an English newspaper at Port Arthur is a very simple one. It is in order that Russia may have an instrument to fight the formidable English newspaper belt which stretches from Singapore to Tokio, and numbers so many publications. The Russian Government attaches great importance to the newspaper war of words, and argues that it is solely owing to the uncompromising hostility and activity of the English Far Eastern press that St. Petersburg's plans have miscarried so much of late, and that so much ill-feeling has been stirred up against Russia. * * * The Far Eastern press, although it is so inveighed against, is most carefully read. Everybody who is anybody in the Russian Far East subscribes to one or more English publications, and practically all authentic information is derived from this source.

Finally, (since space forbids more adequate sampling of Mr. Weale's spicy wares,) this coming from a British writer is eloquent of much:

In all the important towns you will find them—long Sikhs and short Sikhs, thin men and fat men, men with bristling beards and men with proudly curled mustachios; and finally boy-men on whom the face hair is but beginning to sprout. Sometimes they are clad in cast-off clothing of English make, above which mountainous turbans of pink or yellow—but more often red—tower, and fittingly becapping eloquent heads. More often they have forsaken such tangible signs of the Englishman's faint sovereignty over Indian souls in exile, and appear bravely attired in long Russian boots, baggy trousers, coats embroidered with mock astrakhan, and tall fur caps—in a word, veritable Siberiaks, duly assimilated. And in Port Arthur there is even one man he is of the short variety with the bristling beard—who on warm Summer nights may be seen watching his warehouse in the bright yellow and scarlet of a native regiment, the fleeting souvenir of his former service to the English raj. What an irony of fate—a former soldier of the King-Emperor guarding the goods of the traditional enemy on a spot acquired mainly owing to England's weakness!

For the Russian, unable to trust his own cheap men or the Chinese, has imported thousands of brown people from India to act as watchmen by his wharves and warehouses, and these Mr. Weale says get Russian rubles, fraternise with Russians, and write to India that both Russians and rubles are good.

*MANCHU AND MUSCOVITE. By B. L. Putnam Weale. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company.

1904

WOLFE AND MONTCALM

Major William Wood's Interesting New Book on "The Fight for Canada."*

READABLE book is this "last word" of the history of the campaign that led to the overthrow of the power of New France in America. "The last word" the author calls it because, as he asserts in his preface, he has by chance had opportunities for an exhaustive study of the operations in which Wolfe and Montcalm won such fame, that were not open to Parkman, Kingsford, Bourinot, Bradley, and others who have written of this campaign, which gave to Great Britain half a continent. This chance was afforded by the researches of Mr. A. G. Doughty of Quebec, who has spent years in obtaining originals or copies of every known map, letter, document, order, or even scrap of paper which bears on this portion of Canada's history. Major Wood not only had access to the originals already published in Mr. Doughty's six volumes, but to the vast mass of material now in course of compilation, indexing, and publication.

The availability of this material, and by its use the settlement of many disputed questions of detail, is the first reason Major Wood offers for the writing of this history. His other reason is that all historians have overlooked the influence of sea power in the successful carrying on of the campaign, the author's confessed purpose being to treat the whole subject from the military and naval points of view combined in one. He admits that it was Capt. Mahan's book that suggested this sort of a history, an opportunity that he says the great American authority on the subject missed treating as it deserved, in his opinion, because he "viewed his subject from the standpoint of battle-fleet action, which is always the real centre of the circle of influence."

In his eyes, therefore, the Quebec expedition would rightly appear, in diminishing perspective, somewhere on the borderland between causes and effects, and half way toward the circumference. But the historian of the expedition itself * * * must constantly bear in mind that the attack by the St. Lawrence was an integral part of a worldwide scheme of naval strategy, and that Wolfe's army was simply a landing party on a large scale.

It is to proving this position, therefore, that the energies of the author are directed, the actual story of the siege and fall of Quebec taking up but about one-half of the volume exclusive of a mass of interesting notes, a complete bibliography, and comprehensive index.

"American history is always eloquent of sea power; but American historians are not," says Major Wood, and that he does not intend to err in this direction is evident, even incidentally in the one chapter descriptive of the battle of the Plains, where Montcalm and Wolfe joined issue, and where both met heroic deaths in that seven hours' fight of the Seven Years' War, that the author contends really settled the fate of two great nations to a greater extent than any one other incident of those days of a life-and-death grapple for national supremacy. New France, or Canada, was being wasted under Vaudreuil in 1759 when events under the determined guidance of Pitt so shaped themselves as to serve Great Britain's opportunity.

Altogether, it was one of the very worst bands of chartered brigands known to history that lived upon the misery of New France. And all their crimes were done officially and with due decorum. Vaudreuil—that fussy little Jack-in-office—was the willing tool for all the rest to work with. Bigot was the real leader, and showed a truly Satanic genius in all that he did. Then came his lieutenants—Cadet, Mercier, Varin, and Bréard, the principal robbers on a large scale. * * * There was enough ability among them all to have saved New France from at least a dishonorable fall. But there was also corruption enough to have eaten out the heart of an empire. And corruption held its own to the very last, when all that was good and all that was bad in the Old Régime perished together in dishonoring confusion and universal ruin.

Pitt alone of all England's statesmen saw the opportunity, knowing all the facts, and insisted on striking the blow even against the advice of Newcastle, Bute, and other favorites, and the indifference of the King himself. Says Major Wood:

Pitt, Anson, Saunders, and Wolfe are the four conquerors of Canada. Pitt was, of course, the originator of it all. It was he who called forth the spirit of a whole British people, and he who transformed the national resources into those living implements of war with which he organised imperial victory on a world-wide scale. And it was Wolfe, of course, who dealt Canada her actual death blow at the battle of the Plains. But it was the navy alone that gave him a united service with which to isolate and defeat the forces of a Greater France, and the navy alone that afforded him the opportunity of using Wolfe's army at Quebec. And it was Anson whose long and truly glorious career at the head of the Admiralty made the navy the greatest fighting force on either land or sea, and Saunders whose executive skill brought a full fourth of that tremendous sea power up the intricate [and uncharted.—Ed.] St. Lawrence to be the mainspring of all action in the British triumph over the mightiest stronghold in America.

It is to a careful review of the world situation of affairs at this critical time in the history of both England and France, to biographical sketches of Wolfe, of Montcalm and others that the first half of the volume is devoted. France had refused to build up a navy, short-sightedly content with becoming overlord of the land, while England, with an eye ever to the main chance—opening up new avenues for trade—builded her navy constantly, even though the advisers of the King were in favor of the more theatrical and stirring campaigns on land. Building even better than she knew Britain at last found herself overlord of the seas, in spite of repeated reverses. As such she was ready successfully to undertake the capture of Canada, which, until she was mistress of the sea she had been unable to do, as the disastrous campaigns of Braddock, Amherst, and her other Generals fighting from the Colonies of New England and New York conclusively proved.

And so the Colony might have remained unconquered for many years to come had not another and far greater force been thrown into the field against it. This was the decisive sea power of England, which at once changed the whole war in America from a mere succession of border raids to an integrating part of the age-long and world-wide struggle for trade and empire. The change was fatal to New France, because as an oceanic outpost with nothing but her army to defend her, she was at the mercy of combined attacks by land and sea; and the great imperial war itself was then being won by the triune forces of the British Army and Navy and mercantile marine. For the navy had made all the seven seas into one mighty loom, in which the restless shuttles of England's myriad merchant craft were plying to and fro unceasingly, and weaving the web of universal trade that commanded the markets of the world. * * * And when the command became strong enough, the sea frontier of England actually marched with the shore lines of all her enemies. And so she interposed 2,000 miles of her own possessions between Old France and New, and could make a secure home base for her land forces at any point along the open waterways of Canada. Wherever a ship could go there went the strength of England, too. And thus Montcalm was compelled to await attack, in utter isolation, and at the further side of an immense inhospitable desert, while Wolfe could advance in perfect safety along the ocean highways of England herself, and from these inviolate bounds strike home his death blow from the Plains of Abraham. * * * It was Hawkes's crowning victory in the Bay of Quiberon which at last gave England her clear unchallengable title to the claim that Canada thenceforth belonged entirely to the overlordship of the sea.

Of the Battle of the Plains this historian insists that the whole plan was of Wolfe's initiative. Not even his three brigadiers who succeeded in order to the command before the day's fight was ended, and after Wolfe had fallen, were admitted wholly to his confidence, and grasped the cleverly worked out scheme of the "landing party in force" only when victory had been won and Wolfe lay dead on the field. He ignores as unworthy of belief the story of Wolfe's having recited Gray's "Elegy" as he was being rowed to the landing place selected for the beginning of the storming of the city, disposing of this in his "Notes" as a myth. But he does assert that both Wolfe and Montcalm led their troops personally, clad in their most glittering uniforms. He maintains that Wolfe at this battle was the first to form his men in two-line-deep formation, (now universal,) so scanty were his forces that he was obliged to abandon the heretofore universal three-line-deep formation. Wolfe's plan of battle was, he contends, an eleventh hour "inspiration," after a last reconnoissance with a party of officers, including the feints both above and below the city that kept from the field the troops Montcalm should have had and could have had but for the self-sufficiency of Vaudreuil, who would neither give Montcalm his confidence nor his assistance, partly through pride and partly because he desired to see Montcalm beaten, hoping then to find glory and profit, particularly the latter, for either himself or one of his favorites in a later campaign. His contention is that, had Montcalm been permitted to carry out his plans for the defense of Quebec, Canada would not have fallen at that time, and that in all probability the final issue that came in the Battle of the Plains would have been delayed, if not wholly abandoned, that Autumn. Wolfe, it is claimed, knew better of the French plan of campaign and the condition and disposal of the troops than did Montcalm, who was thwarted by the spies and cronies of Vaudreuil at every turn and purposely kept in ignorance of the actual condition of affairs, even to the number of the English troops and ships and their movements, and who was deprived of defensive parties at important points by the Court favorites. Reinforcements were also denied him when needed on the day of the battle, the cowardly Vaudreuil holding them for the protection of his own sacred person and to guard his flight which followed the capitulation. To Montcalm he gives as much credit as to Wolfe, holding him to be brave, competent, and most truly glorious, even in defeat.

*THE FIGHT FOR CANADA. A Naval and Military Sketch from the History of the Great Imperial War. By William Wood. Illus. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 8vo. Cloth, $2.50 net.

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NORTH AMERICA.

Prof. Israel C. Russell's Interesting Volume Treating the Continent Geographically, Geologically, and Ethnologically.*

PROF. ISRAEL C. RUSSELL'S aim is to give in a condensed form the leading facts concerning the North American continent. So vast is the subject that to carry it out in detail would require not one volume, but an extensive library. Such a scope was, of course, out of the question. Therefore, as the author says, "to obviate the confessed shortcoming there has been appended to each chapter a list of books which will enable the reader to continue the studies mentioned in it." A continent, like a human being, has its particular individuality. "One man does not look like his brother, and yet their structures have the strongest traits of physical resemblance. In elaborating his subject the author studies not alone natural conditions, but man's dependence on them and the use of the natural resources, what is known as economic geography.

To begin at the beginning of physical geography, the margin of the land has to be considered—that is, where the sea and the edge of the land are in immediate contact. The boundary of the field of study "is defined by a line drawn on the bottom of the sea adjacent to the present coastlins of the continent, so as to pass through all the points where the soundings show a depth of 100 fathoms of water." There will generally be found a gentle, sloping shelf. Landward from it the bottom "rises with a gentle slope, while seaward the descent is usually steep down to a depth of 2,000 or more fathoms." In the Gulf of Mexico there is generally a sloping shelf, but the deepest soundings are in the central part of the Gulf, between Yucatan and Florida, when suddenly there is a depth of 2,119 fathoms.

There is a shallow sea between America and Asia, and at some time or other the two continents may have been united. The author writes that "a rise of the bottom of less than 200 feet in Bering Strait would bring about a land connection between the Old and the New World." The continental shelf is made up for the major part of sediment brought down by the rivers. A natural sifting takes place. The larger particles remain nearer to the shore, while the finer ones are further removed. Then the sea itself furnishes materials of a calcareous character. The action of the sea beating against the rocks reduces the stone almost to powder. A great surge striking the base of the cliff has a power of more than three tons to the square foot. Then the transporting action of floating ice has to be considered, for icebergs carry with them a great deal of solid material, which, when the ice melts, is dropped to the bottom of the sea. Plant growth exercises its influence on the continental shelf, and is thus described:

> The plant life of the sea, as has been shown in recent years by the use of the dredge and net, is most abundant at the surface, and is practically absent at the bottom, where the water is over 100 fathoms deep. The animals of the sea, like those of the land, are dependent primarily on plants for food. By far the most abundant supply of food plants in the sea is furnished by minute algae, which float free in its water. Below a depth of about 100 fathoms algae are absent because of lack of light, and all deep-sea animals are believed to be carnivorous. For these reasons the comparatively shallow waters adjacent to the land and mainly bordering the continental shelf are the most favorably circumstanced of any portion of the sea for the support of the teeming fauna. * * * We may safely say, in the words of Alexander Agassiz, that the abundance of life in the many favored localities of the ocean far surpasses that of the richest terrestrial faunal districts. The most thickly populated jungle does not compare in wealth of animal or vegetable life with certain portions of the continental shelf on the western border of the Gulf Stream.

It would be a mistake, however, to think that animal growth is confined particularly to the warmer portions of the sea. Prof. Russell writes:

> To persons who have never visited the Far North the statements that travelers in those regions give in reference to the abundance of life in the sea seem scarcely to be credited. The assertion, however, that, comparing equal areas in the most populous tropical sea and in portions of the Arctic Ocean, the amount of life, or the tons of living animal matter per square mile in the two regions, would be in favor of the northern station, is probably true. In addition to the direct evidence indicated as above as to the prolific invertebrate life of the cold waters of the north, we have still more impressive testimony from the vast numbers of birds and large-sized mammals which subsist on this abundance or feed on fishes, which in turn obtain their subsistence from the invertebrate realm.

The movement of the sea plays a most important part in the economy of nature, and is productive of changes on the shore lines. Their influences on climate are most remarkable. There is the well-known Gulf Stream.

> Between Florida and the shoal waters of the Bahama Banks the Gulf Stream is about fifty miles wide, approximately 350 fathoms deep, and flows northward at the rate of from four to five miles an hour. Its temperature is about 80 degrees Fahrenheit. It is estimated that this great river in the ocean carries 90,000,000,000 tons of water per hour past a given point. * * * The currents of the North Pacific are analogous to those of the North Atlantic, but simpler, as there is nothing similar to the true Gulf Stream, and as communication with the Arctic Ocean is practically closed, there is no cold current flowing southward from the ocean; but the conditions so far as they influence the climate of North America are reversed. A warm current flowing northward off the coast of Japan, and hence known as the Japan current, crosses the Pacific, and on approaching the coast of Alaska and British Columbia is deflected southward. The climate of the northwest coast is thus ameliorated, the prevailing winds are warm and humid, and the mean annual precipitation from Western Alaska to Oregon is in the neighborhood of 100 inches. * * * It is instructive to note that the climate of Sitka, in north latitude 57, is far more temperate than that of New York City.

Sandbars, &c., common on our coast, owe their existence to wave action and currents, but "their durability is deceptive." When there is a notable quantity of sand blown on their surface, they may be in a measure fairly lasting, but the accident at Galveston is convincing that they must be looked on with a certain amount of suspicion. "The island on which Galveston stands was built by the waters of the Gulf, and during the hurricane they again claimed their own." Apparently to us we live on stable ground, earthquakes of course excepted, but North America, like all other continents, has in some places a downward motion, and in others an upward one. * * * These movements "have been in progress since the birth of the continent, and still continue." Whether these movements are constant and will always exist is questionable, for they might be reversed.

The study of the topography of the continent is fraught with interest. Are the mountains the backbones of the earth? The author gives all the most recent theories as to topography. It was shown long ago that the higher the mountain the younger it was. Describing the Appalachian range, Prof. Russell writes:

> No sooner were the Appalachian Mountains upraised above the sea than the destructive agencies of the atmosphere began their attacks upon them. The rocks were shattered by changes of temperature, and at times at least crumbled by the freezing of absorbed water, and also underwent chemical changes which softened and disintegrated them. The rains beat upon them, and streams flowing to the sea cut channels and carried away the material, forming land. These processes of disintegration and erosion have been in progress since islands and continents first appeared on the earth.

Considerations of heat and cold on the earth's surface, as we know, have not invariably connection with position. The ocean and the mountain ranges affect climate:

> The distribution of heat over the earth's surface depends not only on the direct influence of isolation, but on its transfer from one locality to another through the agency of the winds and ocean currents. The movements of the waters of the ocean * * * are largely under the control of the winds, so that the essential factor in the transfer of heat from place to place is atmospheric circulation. The primary cause of movements in the air, as is a matter of current knowledge, are the differences in temperatures at various localities. In regions where the air becomes more highly heated than over adjacent areas it expands, and in consequence becomes lighter, volume for volume, than the air over neighboring areas, and is forced upward and overflows aloft. The overflow or dispersion of the warmer and lighter air above gives origin to a reduction in barometric pressure, the column of mercury in a barometer being overbalanced by the pressure of air above it. Briefly stated, the air near the earth's surface flows toward regions of low and away from regions of high barometric pressure, and winds are established.

In the grand economy of nature where nothing is wasted, the utility of the mountain ranges is shown.

> Mountains serve to deflect the winds blowing against them either to one side or upward, the former frequently producing important changes in the direction of the surface air currents, and the latter, by causing the air to rise, permits of its expansion and consequent cooling, thus favoring precipitation. For this and other reasons precipitation increases with elevation, at least until an altitude of many thousands of feet is reached, and the mountains are cooler and more humid than the adjacent valleys. The air currents on passing over a mountain range and descending are warmed by compression, and having lost a large part and in many observed instances a large percentage of the moisture they previously contained, become warm, drying winds. The chinook winds, as they are termed in America, are marked examples of the influence exerted by mountains on climatic conditions.

The chinook winds always excited wonder, and are thus explained.

> The apparent anomaly of a warm, dry wind blowing from a snow-clad mountain range is no longer a mystery, if we consider that the air is drawn over the mountains toward a centre of low barometrical pressure, owing to the wide-reaching influence of a cyclonic storm or other large atmospheric movement. The air as it rises, in order to cross a mountain, is cooled, largely on account of relief from pressure, and parts with a portion, possibly a large portion, of its moisture, which condenses on the mountain commonly as snow; on passing the mountain the air descends and is warmed by compression, and having less moisture than before, becomes a drying wind, which produces the sudden and surprising changes on the plains and valleys to the leeward.

The fierce circular winds, know to meteorologists as tornadoes, popularly but erorologists called cyclones, are fully described.

> While a tornado may lay waste a tract of country perhaps half a mile wide, and in exceptional cases twenty to thirty miles in length, a hurricane is from 200 to 800 miles in diameter, and may continue to be destructive on account of the rapid flow of air from the periphery toward the centre for 2,000 or 3,000 miles. The velocity of these spiral blowing winds, which are the characteristic feature of these great storms, is frequently 100 miles an hour.

Plant life in North America is fully treated. Describing the redwood of California, we are told that "upon 96,443 acres of land in Humboldt County the average amount of lumber contained in the trees still standing is 84,000 feet per acre." As to the age of the "big trees" not the redwood, but belonging to a different species of the same genus, the tallest yet measured "has a height of 325 feet, and the largest a diameter of 35 feet 8 inches inside the bark and four feet above the ground." If the calculation by rings in the wood be trustworthy for determining age, one of these giants must be 3,000 years old. The following summary is given of the various trees:

> As stated by C. S. Sargent, the forests of North America, exclusive of Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies, contain arboreal representatives of 156 genera of plants, of which 94 genera occur in the Atlantic and 39 in the Pacific side of the continent, and 49 genera in the tropical portion of Southern Florida. Of the number of genera in the Caribbean forest we have no reliable census.

In animal life the North American continent is fully represented and may be said to be the home of the herbivores. "The carnivores are fortunately limited." Some of the representative animals are the musk-ox, the polar bear, the Eskimo dog, the moose, wapiti, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat, bison, grizzly bear, the beaver and coyote. As to the birds, they are innumerable.

Chapter VI. is devoted to geology. What is believed to be the oldest formation in the North American continent is the Laurentian Highland in Eastern Canada. Once there were mountains here, and the inference is "that truly great mountains have been removed, but the evidence may also sustain the interpretation that slow upheaval has been accompanied by erosion, and that at no time was the land conspicuously elevated." Mention is made of the metals found in the country.

A subject well treated by the author is the aborigines. We by no means accept the reports of the early discoverers of America as to the dense population said to have been found in South America. It seems to be positive that in North America the population never was large, Mexico excepted. Climatic and topographic conditions certainly exerted a marked influence. There were found in the New World two types of men previously not known to Europeans, and they have been named Eskimos and Indians. The term Indian was an unfortunate one, and was due to the mistake made by the Spaniards, who thought that America was a part of the East. The question "Whence came the aboriginal native?" is by no means well settled. It may take years or careful study before we can arrive at something definite.

The generally accepted conclusion in reference to the origin of the American aborigines seems to be that man reached this continent while the peoples of the Old World were yet in a primitive condition, and at a time when the highest stage of culture was expressed by the knife and spear point or chipped stone, and developed independently in accord with the natural conditions with which they were surrounded. More than this, once planted, the original stock received but slight if any accessions by subsequent immigration. This last statement is not in strict accord with the conclusions reached by certain ethnologists, who claim that the use of masks, the art of carving on wood, stone, ivory, &c., the practice of tattooing, the preservation of human heads, and other customs practiced by the Indians of the Pacific Coast of the two Americas—and in North America, extending eastward along lines of easiest communication—suggest an influence from Polynesia at a time when the peoples dwelling on the west borders of the Pacific had made a well-marked advance in culture.

We are of the opinion that heretofore the powers of locomotion possessed by primitive man have been very much underrated. We are finding out every year how much more extended was early man's peregrinations. There is no reason why those living on the seacoast did not make fairly extended voyages in their canoes. Proximity to America by the way of Bering Strait might have been one of the ways of transit, especially when there is the possibility that there was in primitive days little, if any, water to cross. The late J. W. Powell wrote:

> * * * We are forced to conclude that the occupancy of America by mankind was anterior to that of the development of arts, industry, institutions, languages, and opinions; that the primordial occupancy of the continent antedates present geographical conditions, and points to a remote time which can be discovered only on geological and biological investigations.

As to the antiquity of the aborigines, ethnologists can furnish no data. We can apply the same reasoning to man as to the animal. We believe that isolation developed a new variety. Philological arguments based on language are worthless. Take the Indians of Northern Mexico. They talk in some fifty-eight dialects. Among the Algonquins there are forty distinct languages. In Central America there is the same diversity. Searching for geological records of man's presence in North America, a great deal has been advanced concerning man before the glacial period. We agree perfectly with the author when he says: "We find no authentic and well-attested evidence of the presence of man in America before the glacial period." It may be, later on, that something may come to light, and so we may hold this most important question in abeyance, as the search for evidence is as yet incomplete.

As the problem now stands the origin of the American aborigines is not only unknown, but no generally accepted or fairly promising hypothesis as to the land from which they came, the route followed, or the date of their arrival is to be found.

There have been some misconceptions relative to the Eskimos:

> In common with all other Eskimo tribes, the Innuits are a sturdy, well-built people, having lighter-colored skins than the Indians, and more nearly approaching the yellow of the Asiatic, but distinct from them, and in many instances having a decided reddish tinge to the cheeks. The prevalent idea that the Eskimo is decidedly of short stature is not borne out by the various tribes in Alaska, who are not much, if any, below the average height of Europeans. Their rotund bodies and full, round faces, in which the organ answering to a nose is depressed until between the eyes it is scarcely distinguishable, suggest that the severity of the climate has led to a development of fat for protection against cold in the same manner as among the seals and walruses.

Prof. Russell's work is to be highly commended for the valuable material he supplies and the intelligible manner in which many difficult topics are discussed.

*NORTH AMERICA. By Israel C. Russell, Professor of Geology in the University of Michigan. With maps and diagrams. 8vo. Pp. 485. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3.50.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD.

A BIOGRAPHICAL MEMORIAL OF GENERAL DANIEL BUTTERFIELD. Including Many Addresses and Military Writings. Edited by Julia Lorillard Butterfield. With Portraits and Illustrations. Cloth. Pp. 579. New York: The Grafton Press.

Whether Robert de Butsville was the ancestor of the Butterfields we do not know, but Daniel Butterfield was a gallant officer, who served with marked distinction during the war of the rebellion. Among the first of the American Butterfields was Benjamin, whose name appears in the town orders of Woburn of 1652. During the Revolutionary period, many of the family served in the Continental Army. The father of our General, John Butterfield, began his career as a stage driver, and by merit—"climbed from the driver's seat to a principal share in the proprietorship." His name is associated with the express companies of half a century ago, and he was President of the Overland Stage Company in 1858. Daniel Adams Butterfield was the youngest of John's children, and was born at Utica in 1831. The lad was sent to private schools and to the Utica Academy, and finally entered Union College. His schoolmates testify to his many fine qualities. He was graduated from Union College in 1849, and then studied law. He was, however, too young to practice his profession, and made an extended tour in the West, returning to Utica. From brief memoranda, prepared by the General, we find the following notice of his early military experiences:

> I first entered the military service as a private soldier in the Utica Citizens' Corps, when nineteen years old. About that time I left there permanently as a place of residence and moved to New York. I entered the Seventy-first Regiment as a Captain on staff duty, and through my ability and devotion to the service was chosen by a vote of the officers as Major of the regiment, and subsequently promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. From that regiment I was elected without any solicitation on my part as Colonel of the Twelfth Militia. I had long been impressed from what I had seen while traveling in the South that war was inevitable on the slavery issue, and sure to come between the North and the South. I fitted myself in every way possible, so that I had nothing to learn concerning tactics or discharge of duties in the position I held.

When the war broke out, Butterfield offered the services of his regiment to the Government. Eight hundred men were enlisted and taken to Washington. When the march was ordered to Virginia, Butterfield was to have led the advance, but was recalled, and on that account did not participate in the first battle of Bull Run. In 1861 he was appointed Brigadier General. At the battle of Hanover Court House he particularly distinguished himself, the soldiers under his command capturing two guns. At Resaca he captured four more guns. He was wounded at Gaines's Mill and at Gettysburg. In these memoranda he writes:

> I was designated by Gen. George H. Thomas to fix the numbers and position of the forces to guard the lines of the campaign of the army of the Cumberland between Nashville and Chattanooga. Gen. Hooker personally stated to me that he considered it a very great compliment to have been selected for such an important duty, and having performed it satisfactorily to Gen. Thomas, that he ordered my recommendations carried out exactly as made. From being Lieutenant Colonel of the regular army I was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Fifth Infantry by the death of Gen. Reynolds at Gettysburg. I was brevetted Brigadier for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, and so remained until I resigned from the army, which was made necessary by my father's business and property devolving upon me in 1869.

Throughout the book there are many interesting and amusing reminiscences of the current incidents of the time of action. Lincoln held Gen. Butterfield in great esteem, and consulted him frequently on military subjects. When Butterfield was hurt at Gettysburg, Gen. Meade wrote to him: "You ought to be very grateful you came off as well as you did, as a little more force to the piece of shell that struck you might have proved fatal, and as it was I feared that you had been injured internally. I hope you will soon be all right again."

The editor of the book writes that "to the very end, a period of thirty-eight years, the spot where he was struck by the fragment of shell continued to be sensitive to the touch." In 1801, the General wrote for The North American Review one of the eight articles descriptive of the battle of Gettysburg, which was a paper of marked historic interest. In April, 1901, Gen. Butterfield sustained a stroke of paralysis from which he did not recover. He died in July, 1901, and his tomb is at West Point. Many of the eulogies issued after his death are to be read in the volume, and among them is one which we quote:

> He adorned this epoch by talents of the highest order, and a character beyond reproach. To whatever field of usefulness he was called, his services were marked by unexcelled devotion and tireless energy. Splendidly reckless in battle, fertile in expedients, careful and industrious, and possessing the power of controlling and organizing men in a marked degree, as well as administrative ability coupled with conservative judgment, he stood in the forefront of the great commanders in the civil war whose names are household words.

Chaucer's "Parlement of Foules."

Stiff vellum boards bind the new edition of Chaucer's "Parlement of Foules," which the Riverside Press of Cambridge, Mass., has printed. (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.50.) The general effect of the book is that of a manuscript of the fifteenth century. The type is a modified form of black letter, a fac simile of which was secured from Paris. The book is printed on Arnold hand made paper in red and black throughout. There are two illuminated initial letters, in blue and gold, to mark the principal divisions of the tale.

1904

THE STUARTS.

Elizabeth Godfrey's Book Dealing with the Social Life During Their Reign.*

"SOCIAL Life Under the Stuarts," by Elizabeth Godfrey, the author of "Home Life Under the Stuarts," presents some differences from the lady's first volume. The author says her aim has been to "let the people of the day speak for themselves." In her new book will be found "gleanings from an infinite number of sources" worked into "a connected, general view of the forty-six years with which it deals, the reigns, namely, of the two Stuart Kings of England."

Beginning with rural England and the pastimes there, economic conditions are presented. The work was hard and the "day was long." The laborer "got up with the lark," and there was not then any talk about an eight hours' job. Wages were about a sixpence a day, "but, then, provisions were cheap, beef and mutton costing from 2d. to 3d. per pound." We must reckon that money was worth more then—three or four times more—than it is to-day. There was more labor and there was less care.

There was still the feudal feeling of responsibility for an old servant; it was from the idle, the vagabonds, the masterless men that the ranks of paupers were rapidly recruited; and these idle classes were of course tenfold increased by the civil war. Land went out of cultivation, and men who had been fighting for years had lost the habit of diligent husbandry.

Many were the festivals kept by the country folks, some few of which we have retained, but the spirit of the days that are past has not been retained. As to the gentry, their sports were many, such as "shooting, hunting, hawking, bowling, ringing Paille-Maille, and the like." A contemporary wrote: "But the truth is, the most pleasing of all is riding with a great horse and a good companion in the Spring or Summer season into the country when blossoms are on the trees, flowers in the fields, when corn and fruit are ripe."

In Milton's boyhood the City was not merely the place of business to which men resorted by day, but the abode of merchants, shopkeepers, scriveners, and the like, while the poor, for the most part, lived herded together in close alleys behind the better streets, in such unsanitary conditions that, periodically, the plague swept through the town, reducing the population to an alarming extent and driving the fashionable world in dismay to Oxford or Winchester. The Great Fire made a clean sweep of these wretched quarters, which were chiefly built of wood, and the burning out of these nests of plague was probably a blessing in disguise, much as we must lament the destruction of many ancient city churches and fine old houses. * * * It was by the sign, not by the shop front, that people knew what manner of goods were to be found inside; shops were low and dark, with but little display in their narrow windows, and it was by the Golden Fleece, the Flowerpot, the Three Lutes, the Three Bibles, or some such device that customers could find the dealer in the commodity they needed, or by the cry of the 'prentice, "What d'ye lack, gentles?"

London streets were thronged. Though coaches were not common, there were drays, pack horses, sumpter mules, and porters, who "jostled one another." London cries made plenty of noise, and "Sweet Lavender!" and "Cherry Ripe!" belonged to particular seasons. The first hackney coaches were of 1634, and it was about the same time when the sedan chair came into vogue. Formerly pedestrians wore only a cloak and a slouch hat to protect themselves from the rain. Umbrellas came later, and, so it is said, were derived from the Chinese. There were monopolies in those days, and London was the centre of what we now call rings. The monopolists having royal grants could force up prices, and the Londoner often complained of such extortions. Soap was a monopoly, for King James had granted the right to certain gentlemen to make it. It so happened that the stockholders were for the major part Catholics, and so there was a cry raised of Jesuitical intrigue. What is amusing is this, that the case was brought into court, and "two laundresses were summoned and ordered to wash some linen in their presence (the Council) with rival soaps, so that they might decide by the results."

The festivities of the nobility are described. When James I. gave a grand entertainment at Whitehall, the festivities began at an early hour and lasted all day. There were successions of banquets and many dances. Somewhat before his time there was a custom which permitted the gentleman dancer to kiss his partner. At a former Court party a foreign Ambassador had noted this habit, which he thought was dreadful:

> A custom which so greatly astonished a visitor from abroad in the previous reign, of gentlemen being permitted to kiss their partners seems by this time to have been dying out. Shakespeare has a passing reference to it in Henry VIII.
>
> "Sweet, I were unmannerly
> To take you out and not to kiss you."
>
> It was probably regarded as no more of a familiarity than a shake of the hand in these days, for Englishmen were at least as correct in manners and morals as those of foreign countries. At any rate, by the seventeenth century it must have been entirely discontinued in fashionable circles, though it probably survived much longer round the rustic Maypole.

Certainly a useful publication of the time was Mr. Peacham's "Art of Living in London."

> Dice was much played, and Mr. Peacham advises, "Do not play with strangers; do not borrow; never venture more than one-third of your money and avoyed quarrelling." He recommends the love-count to lodge in a private house rather than in a tavern, where there are so many idle

tions to excess, and also suggests. "You shall not do amiss if you send for your diet to your own chamber; an hot joint of meat of mutton, veale, or the like, what you have, covered with a fair napkins, will serve you to breakfast the next morning or where you please." * * * He warns his pupil against extravagance in "visits, cloathes in fashion, this or that new" play, play at Ordinaries, Taverne feasts, and meetings, horse and coach hire to Kingston, Winsor, and other places.

Many were the sights in London. You might see "The Perpetual Motion, which was the invention of one Cornelius Drebbel, a native of Alkamar," also "virginals that played themselves." There were, however, cheap shows, and for a penny, as Mr. Peacham informs you, "you might see any monster, Jackanapes, or those roaring boys, the Lions." The London playhouses of the time are fully treated. The bitterest foes of the theatre were the Puritans, who maintained "that fiction and poetry were lies, and therefore to be utterly condemned. * * * For a time they succeeded in closing the theatres. The Restoration reopened them with a license formerly unknown." During the first half of the seventeenth century theatres were closed during Lent, and a very strict censorship was exercised over any kind of profanity." The taste at the close of the century was bad, and even Shakespeare was slighted. Pepys saw no merit in "The Moor of Venice."

There was much touring, at least by the nobility, during the time of the Stuarts. Italy was a frequent resort, and Italian books were much read. Some of the travelers' stories are curious. John Evelyn thus describes Fountainebleau:

> It abounds with stags, wolves, boars, and not long after a lynx or ounce was killed among them which had devoured some passengers. On the summit of one of these gloomy precipices, intermingled with trees and shrubs, the stones hanging over, and meaning ruin, is built a hermitage. In these solitudes rogues frequently lurk and do mischief.

Country inns in the times of the Stuarts must have been fairly comfortable. Harrison thus describes one peculiarity:

> Each comer is sure to lie in clean sheets, wherein no man hath been lodged since they came from the laundress, or out of the water wherein they were washed. If the traveler have a horse, his bed doth cost him nothing, but if he go on foot he is sure to pay a penny for the same. But whether he be horseman or footman, if his chamber be once appointed he may carry the key with him, as of his own house as long as he lodgeth there. If he lose aught while he abideth in the inn, the host is bound by a general custom to restore the damage, so that there is no greater security for travelers than in the greatest inns of England.

A chapter on music is of particular interest, for there was the renaissance of that art in the time of the Stuarts. Painting, science, religion, literature, with many other topics are treated. The many fine illustrations add to the better understanding of the text.

Jewett's Election Manual.

"Jewett's Manual for Election Officers and Voters in the State of New York," by F. G. Jewett, clerk to the Secretary of State, is a standard work, officially recognised as an authority for the last twelve years. It contains the general election law, town meeting law, provisions relating to school meetings, and the primary law of 1899 complete, with all the amendments, including those of 1904; furthermore, the provisions of the Penal Code, General Laws, and Constitution of the State of New York relating to elections and elective officers, with annotations, forms, and instructions. A forty-page index will be a great help to the poor puzzled citizen who suddenly finds himself made a judge of elections or even a watcher at the polls, and is not content to accept all his wisdom from the party hack who is coaching him. The book contains over 500 pages bound in leather; it costs $2; in paper $1.50. (Albany: Matthew Bender, law publisher.)

Reprinted by the same publisher as a separate pamphlet for the convenience of primary election officers and the members and officers of political committees and conventions, is "Jewett's Primary Election Law," including the Town Enrollment act of 1902. This booklet costs 50 cents and contains only 50 pages, besides a special index, one not condensed from the larger work, but prepared independently.

A Love Comedy.

WINGS AND NO EYES. A Comedy of Love. By Philip Crutcher. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Grafton Press. $1.50.

Mr. Philip Crutcher evinces a gentle, Thackeraylike discursiveness in the writing of his love comedy, "Wings and No Eyes." Time and again he stops his story playfully to chide the reader. Now he mockingly shakes a terrible finger at her, (for from the gracious condescension of his manner as well as his admission that women form the bulk of novel readers, "her" is probably the more accurate pronoun,) and slyly apostrophizes her as "most inquisitive reader." Again it is the "gentle reader" whom he addresses, and still again he turns in another direction and speaks benignly to his "gentle maiden reader." He has heart to heart talks with these various classes of readers on a variety of themes—mostly love and courtship and marriage.

And scattered between these bursts of eloquence are bits of the story. There are some three or four distinct love affairs which he has undertaken to oversee. That of Horace Layton, a humorously inclined lawyer; that of Dr. Houston, an ambitious physician; that of David Elmore, a shy young man who loves the same girl as Dr. Houston, and finally and most important that of John Cobb, sometime book agent, afterward proprietor of the only book store of Judithland. The object of John's affections is the noble income enjoyed by the Lady Gwendolyn Rowena Montmorency, née Smith. Gwendolyn writes novels, and in order to get the proper local color, lives the parts of her various characters. To win her John Cobb has to assume romantic attitudes, which set ill upon him.

The humor of the adventures are of a primitive order and easily grasped. If one has the patience to read the book it is possible that he may be amused.

Another Baby Story.

MY LIL ANGELO. By Anna Yeaman Condict. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

"I not lub you. I nebber lub you aken. I weed not," thus sternly spake Angelo Giovanni, glowering fiercely upon his mother. But when that mother remained unmoved before the impending disaster of his diverted affections, crushed as she was, alas, beneath the heel of a far more serious calamity, Angelo's natural sweetness came nobly to the front. "I do lub you; I was des makin' fun," he whispered.

On the whole, Angelo is a lovable child, worthy to take his place in the gallery of modern infants of fiction, to stand beside Philip, to clasp hands with Dickie, to even claim kinship with Binks and little Skeesucks.

He was nearly three when first he dawned upon Mrs. Clockett's horizon. He marched boldly up to the kitchen door where stood that stern, relentless dame. Without so much as a "by your leave, Madam," he demanded, "some vater for my mudder." Back in the orchard lay his mother, a pale little consumptive Frenchwoman, widow of an Italian violinist, who had left her without any means of support.

Afterward when that mother deserted her son in order that he might have a better chance of finding a home, Angelo stayed on at the Clockett homestead until such time as the neighboring orphan asylum could take him in. No angel was Angelo. He teased the cat and killed the chickens, drowned the pigs, spilled the molasses, stole the sugar, flew into a passion of rage, graciously bestowed unsolicited kisses upon the stern, unsmiling face of his enforced hostess, and generally made himself a nuisance, and yet, without doubt, he was a lovable little monster, as is the way with children.

Anna Yeaman Condict has drawn the picture of a rare baby in Angelo the incorrigible. Her story, filled with his mischievous doings, is vastly diverting. Afterward there are parts dealing with the metamorphosis of stern Mrs. Clockett, who, although she had two children of her own, was never really a mother until Angelo broke down the barrier of reserve which concealed her feelings. There is also pathos in the story (for them who like their pleasures diluted with sadness.

In the end Mrs. Clockett scorned the intrusion of the orphan asylum; she kissed the dead face of the little French mother, and returned to Angelo chastened and humbled. After that Angelo changed his name. Henceforth, "name's Anjo Jivann Kokket—yop."

The Story of a Stepmother.

THE SECOND MRS. JIM. By Stephen Conrad. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.

The second Mrs. Jim is a most amiable stepmother. Says she:

> An old maid is any livin' thing, male or female, human or horse, cat, pig, or chicken, that's so finicky, so p'ticular about some one little thing that don't really amount to much, that he don't pay no attention to some of the really important things of life. * * * Just not bein' married don't make nobody an 'old maid.' * * * As the book says, "Some folks is born old maids, some is born widows, an' some few," mighty few, I'll tell you, "is born men an' women." I don't undertake to explain that about the "widows," but I guess it means that just as some folks is born so awful finicky * * * so others is born kind o' palavery and soft-sawdery, and always shinin' up to people. Them's the "widows."

Undoubtedly Mrs. Jim is the "men and women" variety. So is Jim. She declines Jim's attentions at first, and it is not until after the historic picnic which she attended with the wily James, and at which function he had the sly inspiration to sprain his ankle and quite ingenuously reveal the sad condition of his hosiery, that she consented to have him. Afterward, she confessed, "I don't know whether Jim really sprained his ankle or didn't sprain it, an' dasn't ask him for fear he'll think he was clever enough to fool me."

But if she takes scant pains to conciliate Jim, (who didn't need to be conciliated,) not so with Jimmie and Frankie, her prospective sons. She tempts their young appetites with delicately broiled chickens, she baits them with cookies, she makes them abject slaves to her currant jellies. All this before she is married. Even her wedding is an excuse for giving them pleasure, for the honeymoon is spent at a gorgeous circus, where pink lemonade is served. And so quite naturally she slips into the place of their dead mother without trying at all to erase their memory of that mother.

After the manner of Mrs. Tubbs, Mrs. M'Lerie, and the engaging Mrs. Wiggs, Mrs. Jim's stories are told mostly by herself in her own way, and addressed to a shadowy "second party," whose personality, however, is in no way allowed to interfere with that of Mrs. Jim herself.

Supposed New Schiller Manuscript.

A manuscript, signed by Schiller and dated 1803, was found in Eisenacher recently. It is a charade of twenty-three lines, the solution of which gives the word "Aberglaube" (superstition.) The verse is said to be in Schiller's own handwriting, and is thought to have been written during his tour through Germany. The find would be of some importance if it were authenticated, but Prof. Minor of Vienna, and Prof. Erich Schmidt of Berlin, have declared that the charade is a forgery. It was either written by a clever person, also named Schiller, who copied the handwriting of the author, or by a guest, who, "for fun" wrote the verse into the Wartburg guest-book, in which the charade was found.

THE ROSE OF OLD ST. LOUIS

A strong novel of the time of the Louisiana Purchase, by a new writer, Mary Dillon. It is a sweet and stirring love-story, told in a big, fine way; and whether the stalwart, blond hero is fighting Indians, braving Napoleon, or seeking to win the willful woman of his heart, you are thrilled and charmed as perhaps you have not been since those delightful days when you first read "Ivanhoe," "Deerslayer," and, later on, "Hugh Wynne." Intrigue and adventure sustain the interest throughout, and such historic figures as Napoleon and Jefferson are presented with absolute truth as to history and to character. The scenes are laid in St. Louis, Washington, and Paris, and the author's pen pictures of urban life

RECENT VERSE.

Specimens of the Quality of Five New Books of Poetry.*

SPEAKING broadly, there are but two subjects for poetry, the mystery of life and the mystery of death. Every poem that embodies inspiration suggests the one or the other, and the so-called poems that are devoid of inspiration and the quality that makes for wonder are merely botanical catalogues, or schedules of human features, or imitative descriptions of emotions, or metrical and rhyming schemes with no special thought or feeling back of them. The mystery of death is not so elusive and various as the mystery of life, but it is more immediately compelling to the imagination, and most of the poets who try to convey it in their work put on a certain dignity of expression even where there is little genuine poetic gift to sustain it. In memorial poems, in particular, is felt the value of thought elevated above the common experiences of daily life. To nearly every grade of human intelligence it is strange and impressive that we should in the twinkling of an eye be set utterly apart from one who had been a part of the living world and precisely like ourselves in all the mechanism of being, and the verse that springs from the sense of wonder and reminiscent love or appreciation is seldom entirely trivial. In choosing Emerson for a commemorative poem, Mr. Venable certainly put his poetic faculty to a severe test, but his lines on "The Concord Seer" are not without appropriateness:

The Transcendentalist—he now transcends
The cloud of death to join exalted friends.
The Saadi of the West, the Saint, the Sage,
The North-sprung Plato of an un-Greek age,
Hath changed his habitation, and his ghost
Takes note authentic of the unknown coast.
Ah, joy serene! there doth he recognize
Congenial souls foreknown "polite and wise";
Two bards were first to hail his risen wraith,
One sang the Psalm of Life, one that of Death;
Then mystic Hawthorne took his willing hand,
As Virgil Dante's in the Shadow Land;
Now happily doth his converse reconcile
Momentous discords with redeemed Carlyle;
Perhaps in Soul's consortable domain
He meets the shade of erudite Montaigne;
Or German Grecian Goethe shows the way
To fields Elysian where the Ancients stray;
By some celestial brook of lucent flow,
Where plane trees with immortal verdure grow,
May sit, discoursing calm philosophies,
The Concord Seer with argute Socrates.

Mr. A. E. Watrous, who is fond of touching old memories of ancient streets and forgotten heroes with a light but reverent hand, has in his new volume a number of poems to soldiers, bards, and politicians not commonly chosen as the subjects of memorial verse, and not always the best adapted to inspire imaginative utterance. The sonnet to Thurlow Weed is perhaps more imaginative than poetic, but it is better than most rhymed tributes to lost leaders of political factions, and has the merit of courageous conviction:

Last night there was one statesman in the land—
Old Warwick, bent and blind, but Warwick still,
With something left of Warwick's strenuous will,
His subtle brain, and cunning, strong right hand,
That made him despot mild, dictator bland.
Now in the mighty city's proudest square
The flags droop in the still November air
For the last leader worthy of command.

King-maker! Aye, he made a line of kings
Right kingly—but the people's servants yet—
Through his wise choice that looked beyond the fret
He lived in, of small men o'er little things.
Oh, gaunt, grand face, thou know'st the eternal dawn!

The master of our master minds is gone.

Mr. Ronald Macfie's "New Poems" is a volume in which may be found some felicitous forms and poetic thought. Much of it is more flexible in meter and rhyme, and more sincerely thoughtful than the slender youthful product of Tennyson's genius in his earlier volumes; but when Mr. Macfie's threnody for William Minto comes into the mind in company with "In Memoriam" the difference between aspiration and mastery is quickly realized. Mr. Macfie's mind plays, as Tennyson's did, wistfully about the problem of the soul's immortality, and suggests the vague arguments familiar to many generations of poets and mystics. Principally he dwells upon the possibility of conscious life in the vegetable world, at once a modern and an ancient dream, and he sings with melodious fervor.

Why should a spirit be aware
Only by throb of heart and brain,
Of hope and memory and despair,
And happiness and pain?
Why should it have a conscious being
But by the senses five?
Have only eyes the power of seeing?
Might not a soul in another Karma thrive?
Are not the flowers and the stars and the winds alive?
What sound and light,
Hearing and sight
Mean to a lily tall and white—
What the curving petals disclose—
Joys or woes—
What a star
Dreams afar
No mortal knows!
But we, in the mesh
Of the weary flesh,
We, who are saved from the doom of death
By the fickle blood and the feeble breath,
We, who have only the right to live
In the little world the senses give—
We may surely surmise and dream
That the sap which flows
In a living stream—
That the sap which flows
In lily and rose—
As the blood in our body comes and goes—
May mean a world of light and sound
To a conscious soul in the calyx bound,
May quicken the hearing and kindle the sight
Of a soul in the petals red and white,
And waken senses more subtle and fine
Than these sullen senses of yours and mine.

Mr. John Lewis March is a poet of more personal force and less whimsical self-assertion. He gains a hold upon his readers by the simple sincerity with which he speaks of the spiritual life and by the directness of his unaffected style. This little poem called "Life Pleads" shows him characteristically temperate and dignified if not quite at his best:

O strong-winged Soul, that o'er the waste
And perilous sea hast led my flight,
The way thy trusted genius traced,
Persistent toward the kindly light!

Oft had my weak wings failed, but thou,
Thy broad spread pinions placed beneath,
Upheldst me high: oh! once more now
Lend me thine aid; I sink to death.

"The Radiant Road" is a thin book of "skyey blue," to use an expression popular with our modern poets. Its contents are by no means devoid of merit, but they lack the exuberant joyousness suggested by the title even in the poem from which the title is taken. There are many lines on pain and poverty and failure and death, some of them distinctly good and all of them graceful and touching. The following, called "The World Well Lost," has in its theme a reminiscence of Christina Rossetti, without, however, that remarkable poet's pungent use of words:

My one dark love shall fix the day,
The solemn day when we shall wed;
Nor know I if on green or gray,
On Winter white or Autumn red,

My happy bridal moon shall rise,
Nor which of all the blossoming Mays
Shall wreathe the gates of Paradise
Upon my dark love's day of days.

But this I know: her steps will be
Like rose leaves falling from the rose,
Her eyes a fathomless strange sea,
To which my stream of being flows;

And this I know, her lips will rest
As lightly on the drowning lid
As leafy shadows on the breast
Of some sweet grave all flower-hid.

In some sweet grave all flower-hid,
A thousand times the blooms of May
Shall visit us the leaves amid,
When my love, Death, has named the day.

In all these poems the poets depend obviously less upon art than matter, which is natural perhaps with a subject so vast. It is pleasant to observe that, while there is no special depth either of thought or feeling, there is a refreshing absence of cant, that irritating quality which Carlyle spelled with a capital, and heaped his invective upon as the "most accursed sin of man." The same poetry-hating critic admitted to Emerson, who had sent him his "poems," that in them he gained, "though under impediments," a real satisfaction, and "some tone of the eternal melodies sounding afar off." That is perhaps as much as can be said for any poetry since Emerson's time, or for any time barren of the best.

*SAGA OF THE OAK AND OTHER POEMS. By William H. Venable. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20.

POEMS. By Andrew Edward Watrous. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

NEW POEMS. By Ronald Campbell Macfie. New York: John Lane.

A BOOK OF VERSE. By John Lewis March. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.

THE RADIANT ROAD. By Ethelwyn Wetherald. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.25.

Among the Mexicans.

ROBERT GORDON. By James Beadles. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 444. New York: Broadway Publishing Co.

In the tangle of revolutions and counter revolutions which afflicted Mexico while she was winning her independence of Spain is ample room for adventure. This book tells the story of Robert Gordon, a young New Englander, a graduate of Harvard, who set out in 1828 for the Southwest, and, drifting first among Indians and then among Spanish Mexicans, caused many señoritas' hearts to beat high with the tenderest of passions, and at last one wicked mustachioed Don to glower with jealousy and bluster and cringe by turns.

Gordon rescued a particular lady several times, besides acting as her tutor in the English tongue, with special attention to the poets. Then he joined the "patriots" or "rebels," (you may please your fancy in names,) and was at once a Colonel, with enormous epaulets and a regiment of rabble. However, he did wonders on the field of battle, and after many reverses and many days of peril, hiding out with a price upon his head and three beautiful German girls to take care of, became a General with epaulets still more imposing. So he fought with Santa Anna against Iturbide, self-styled Emperor, and made a very heroic figure indeed.

The author in his preface declares that he has used fiction chiefly as an agreeable manner of binding together valuable historical facts taken from the best histories of Mexico and from the diary of his grandfather, who traveled in the country at that time. Robert Gordon is assumed to tell his own story in the formal fashion of his day.

"Le Collectionneur."

E. F. Kunz has translated into English the French version of Louis Judicis's "A Collector's Portrait." (New York: The Literary Collector Press.) The book is a long, thin octavo, bound in boards, with a paper label. It contains besides the frontispiece drawing, marginal pictures in pen and ink by Frank A. Nankivell.

This is a satire on the collector, and deals with the "Antiquity of the Collecting Mania," "How One Becomes a Collector," "Physical and Moral Portrait of the Collector," "Varieties of the Genus Collector," and "The Collector of Old Books." The book is dedicated to the author's "old friend," whom the latter admonishes not to "bite off your beautiful mustache" through his "terrible temper," which may break out when the "Colonel" reads the book.

EXPANSION.

THE TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1787-1904. An Historical Review by Edward Bicknell. Pp. 144. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

"The result of this review of our past," writes Mr. Bicknell at the end of this little book, "shows us, I believe, that our country has grown not only in territory, but in the power of its Federal Government to extend its sphere and enlarge its boundaries in whatever direction it deems proper. There has been hardly a year since the acquisition of Louisiana, certainly not since the Mexican war, when the annexation of some island or country has not been proposed or discussed by some of our public men. It is only in the cases told of in these pages where public sentiment or particular circumstances have brought about union with our country. It has come to be not a question of constitutional power to acquire territory, but the desirability of its acquisition in each particular case." Mr. Bicknell admits that all our acquisition of territory up to date has not been, in the manner of taking, entirely creditable to us, but he is not concerned with the ethics so much as the facts.

He begins with the Northwest Territory, the first Federal domain acquired not from a foreign power, but by gift from the several States, and expressly designed to be made into other States and only in the meantime to be ruled by the Federal Government as trustee for Commonwealths in embryo. Coming then to the Louisiana country, the new Federal domain is acquired this time by purchase from the French, but similarly designed to be material of States and to remain under Federal tutelage only in its amorphous form of a wilderness. The case of Florida is similar; not very different that of the Oregon country, except in the manner of getting it—discovery and compromise this time. Then comes Texas, admitted directly as a State at its own request, without previous Federal wardship, the getting of it due, however, (with some hastening by the slavery struggle,) to the same inner need of expansion, and leading directly to taking still more territory by sheer force. That is the Mexican cession, but save in incidental injustice to a weaker neighbor, forced to sell at our own price land she did not want to sell at all, the circumstances were not seriously changed; it was more Federal domain to be held and made into States as the natural growth of population should demand.

Alaska, purchased after the civil war, was never intended as material of States, but was destined for permanent Federal tutelage. All the later acquisitions, for one reason or another, have been of this same sort; either the climate (as in Alaska) or the fact of an already dense population and climatic conditions together (as in the Philippines) unfits these new territories as overflow places in which American citizens may build up new commonwealths like the old. Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Samoa, are destined permanently to be subject to the Federal authority, Mr. Bicknell thinks. He adds Panama (the strip along the canal) to the rest of our dependencies. The review is interesting and instructive, for it sweeps into convenient compass a wide subject.

Leaven at Work.

A CASE OF SARDINES. A Story of the Maine Coast. By Charles Poole Cleaves. 12mo. Pp. 322. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. $1.26.

Where the farmers and fishers used to be along the Maine coast are now factories of American sardines, which are minor herrings. Many men, boys, women, and girls are employed in beheading, cleaning, packing, soaking in oil, and finally sealing up in the familiar tin cans these herring or sardines. The present author has made a study in sardines, as it were, a by no means uninteresting story of workers in sardine factories, with a sort of twist toward University Settlement work and an infusion of matter intended to vindicate the Maine laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicants.

The heroine is a superior girl named Nan, who works as a sardine packer, and sings at the "Gospel Harbor," and is by way of being leaven for the lump. That is her reason for being a sardine packer, for which there is no economical necessity. She has studied music in Germany. So Nan goes about doing good, saving young men from drink and young women from folly. For instance, on the Fourth of July, when she sees the crowd of merrymakers growing restless, and suspects that they will presently resort to that peculiar institution of prohibition States, "the pocket peddler," (that is, the man who sells drinks from a flask carried about in his clothes,) she begins to sing, first the "Star-Spangled Banner," and, by degrees, hymns, and so toils them off to a fish chowder; substitutes eating, that is, for drinking. The author is apt, by the way, to allow hymns to be heard at critical moments, the notes drifting out on the night air, in Nan's well-trained voice, with accompaniment of the cabinet organ. Further, at intervals are quoted verses, and sometimes many consecutive verses of the hymns we used to hear in Sunday school—if we were so fortunate as to go to Sunday school.

Into this atmosphere comes a city physician, one who has "worked himself to a frazzle," as the saying is, and now is banished from his hospital to make a new physical and mental man of himself in the country. The physician's regeneration, his recovery of human sympathies, his gradual discovery of the beauty of the religion of service; this is the moral contest. For the rest there is Nan, who is chiefly instrumental in turning a cynic into a worker in the vineyard, a dispenser of drugs into a lover of the most exalted. It may be objected, perhaps, by those familiar with that brand, that the physician isn't very much of a cynic to start with—but the theory of the book is as we have stated it. The evils of drink are illustrated in the fashion long approved in temperance literature.

The Louisiana Territory.

Walter Robinson Smith, Ph. M., instructor in American History in Washington University, in the preface to his "Brief History of the Louisiana Territory," (12mo, pp. 96, cloth. St. Louis: The St. Louis News Company,) calls that book a "historical manual, brief, accurate, and readable." It consists of the revised copy of four lectures delivered before the Washington University Association on the Mary Hemenway Foundation. The opening chapter, on "La Salle and New France," tells of the discovery of the Mississippi, the early French explorations, the founding of Quebec by Champlain, the exploration of the Ohio and Illinois, and the life of La Salle; in "New Orleans and French Louisiana" Mr. Smith goes on with the story of the settlement along the Mississippi, the founding of New Orleans the discovery of the Upper Rockies, the development and government of Louisiana, the French and Indian war, and the fall of New France; the chapter on "St. Louis and Spanish Louisiana" treats of the effect of the transfer on Louisiana, the Creole revolution, the founding of St. Louis, the death of Laclede, echoes of the French Revolution, the right of deposit, and the treaty of Madrid; Chapter IV. is entitled "A Diplomatic Drama: The Great Purchase," and treats of the character of Jefferson, Talleyrand, Bonaparte, the efforts of France to regain Louisiana, the "X. Y. Z." affair, the treaty of San Ildefonso, the rebellion in Haiti, Monroe in France, the purchase of the territory; the last chapter deals with the "Louisiana Territory Under the United States." Mr. Smith closes the book as follows:

The riches of this stupendous acquisition are incalculable. * * * Its teeming millions will some day bring the centre of population across the Mississippi, and its energy, intelligence, and ambition will make it the centre of culture as well as of wealth. As it is to be the host of the world in the coming months, so will it continue to rivet the attention of the nations when its hills and its valleys, its mines and its manufactures, its fields and its pastures, its farms and its vineyards, give forth their storehouses to feed and clothe and warm and vitalize a needy world. The Anglo-Saxon race began its career of progress on the banks of the Thames; it will end that progress in the Valley of the Mississippi.

The Horse, in Fact and Fable.

All lovers of horses, and especially the children, for whom the book is intended, will find "The Wonder Book of Horses," by James Baldwin, author of "The Horse Fair," most interesting and entertaining. The eighteen stories in this volume have been chosen with a thought to their educational value as well as for the intrinsic charm of the original narratives, and are especially adapted for use in a school reading book. All have a literary interest connecting them with subjects with which every educated person is supposed to be familiar. In the first four the sun and season myths of the Greeks and of our Norse ancestors are introduced. Following these the tale of song-inspiring Pegasus is presented in contrast with that of Griffin, the base imitation invented by the romancing poets of the Middle Ages. Then, in "The Ship of the Plains," may be read the mythical founding of Athens, and the sketch that follows gives a brief glimpse of Arabic imagery in the story of one of the most interesting episodes in the life of the prophet Mohammed.

The tale of Rakush gives a taste of Persian literature as it is found in Firdusi's great epic. The romances of Charlemagne and his peers are represented by the story of Broiefort and his indomitable master, and the world-famous Don Quixote is introduced by his sorry but scarcely less famous steed Rozinante. The epic of the Iliad is briefly condensed in the biography of Swift and Old Gold, and the tragic fall of Troy is narrated in the story of the Great Wooden Horse, and finally with Firouz Shah one may take a bold flight into the enchanting regions of romance depicted in the "Arabian Nights Entertainment." Much is added to these stories by ten fine illustrations, (New York: The Century Company. 75 cents.)

Foreign Literature in Japan.

Books in the Dutch language were the first in foreign tongues to appear in Japan, according to a writer in the Berliner Tageblatt. But they were soon given up for those in English, German, or French. The favorite English author is Carlyle, followed by Macaulay and Herbert Spencer. Among the popular poets are Tennyson, Longfellow, Wordsworth, Byron, Milton, and Shakespeare, whose "Othello," "Macbeth," and "The Merchant of Venice" have been translated into Japanese by Prof. Guzo Tsubuchi. Just now German is mostly spoken, and a society has been formed and named "Shigarami Gesellschaft." One of its members has put into Japanese "Werther" and "Faust." During the last century "Le Contrat Social" was the text book of Japanese social reformers, but French literary influence has greatly diminished, and only a few novels by Victor Hugo, Zola, and Guy de Maupassant are now read, the others having been replaced by the writings of Ibsen, Björnson, Gorki, and Dostoievski.

BOSTON NOTES.

Books That Have Already Appeared and Some That Are Promised.

THE title of Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard's new book, to be published by Messrs. Herbert B. Turner & Co., is to be "The Island of Tranquil Delight," and the illustrations are to be photogravures after photographs, uncommonly good even among Pacific Coast photographs. The publishers have selected an interesting little group of criticisms from the large number that have been printed during Mr. Stoddard's long term of authorship or sent to him in letters; Mr. Howells, Mr. Hearn, Mr. Kipling, and Longfellow are the authors, and of the four he whose work is least akin to Mr. Stoddard's has been the most felicitous in his phrase: "The lightest, sweetest, wildest, freshest things that ever were written about the life of that summer ocean," said Mr. Howells.

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"The Quincunx Case," by Mr. William Dent Pitman, announced by the same firm, is a detective story, its mystery gathering about a missing chemical formula, the key to a scientific discovery made by a chemist on the eve of his violent death.

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The W. A. Wilde Company announces an Autumn book more serious in character than its ordinary publications, although intended for children; it is composed of fourteen historical papers, for which the subjects were selected in consultation with teachers of wide experience, and its scheme is to exhibit the most important points in American progress from the first European discovery to the adoption of the Constitution. The authors of the papers are Mr. Lodge, Mr. Long, the Rev. Dr. Hodges, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School; President Tyler of William and Mary College; the Rev. William Elliot Griffis; Reuben G. Thwaites, Prof. Justin H. Smith, Prof. C. H. Van Tyne, Prof. James A. Woodburn of Dartmouth College, the University of Michigan, and the University of Indiana; Mr. Edwin D. Mead, editor of The New England Magazine; Dr. William E. Barton, former editor of The Congregationalist and historical novelist; Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson, Mr. James K. Hosmer, and Mr. Elroy M. Avery, whose work includes text books on physics and chemistry —one of the few subjects on which the other thirteen have not written. Nearly every one of these authors has prepared books for young people; nearly all have taught history in one way or another, and each one is an authority on the topic intrusted to him, and the book should be one of those with which a child may grow up, perhaps not understanding all of it at first, but gradually coming into full possession of it. The illustrations, one for each paper, are to be prepared by Mr. Frank O. Small, and will accurately reproduce the colors of the original pictures. The title is to be "Stepping Stones of American History."

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The International Union, the society founded by Mr. Edwin Ginn in 1902 to print and sell at cost books inculcating peace principles, is distributing the Peace Congress bulletins as part of its work, and it is to be wished, in the interests of accuracy, that some of these bulletins could be revised by Mr. Ginn or by Mr. Mead, the editor of the International Library. It is stated that the preaching of the zealous clergy of Chile and Argentina has "had so much to do with the recent disarmament" of the two countries. As the Argentine Republic has a National Guard of 472,000, a regular army of 11,000, and a navy of 52 vessels, and as Chile has an army of 5,000 men and a navy of 22 vessels, the use of the word "disarmament" for the proper phrase "limitation of armaments" is not only an error, but is far less effective than the truth that two years ago the two countries signed treaties of arbitration.

The latest of the International Union's own publications is Mr. Edwin D. Mead's eulogy of Jean de Bloch, with a portrait.

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The publication of Mr. Morley Roberts's "Rachel Marr" has been delayed until next Wednesday, because a second printing was necessary to fill the advance orders. The publishers, Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., are also preparing a new edition of "The Book of the Myths," the first volume of Mr. Bliss Carman's Pipes of Pan Series.

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For the four promised volumes of "Animal Tales" by Mr. C. G. D. Roberts, the author has chosen "The Lord of the Air," "The Haunter of the Pine Gloom," "The King of the Mammoths," and "The Watchers of the Camp Fire," and with these and three volumes of the "Phyllis's Field Friends Series" Messrs. Page give children a fair presentation of both views of wild nature, Mr. Roberts's plain truth, and Miss Muloch's pleasure in animal beauty shading into sympathy. Her three books are "Stories of Little Animals," small creatures harmless to man; "Stories of Little Fishes," and "Tree Stories," and they are illustrated by Miss Sophie Schneider.

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One suspects that the great Alexandre's soul was very little disturbed by questions as to the accuracy of his descriptions of D'Artagnan's Paris; he left dissertations to archæologists and lay sacrifices to gods [illegible] interesting, especially as it is to be illustrated.

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Miss Harriet A. Cheever has three juvenile books to be published in the Winter of 1904. "Low," the first, is a story of a girl whose poverty lasts only long enough to exhibit her good qualities, leaving her to develop them in prosperity. The book is illustrated by Miss Bertha G. Davidson, the other two by Miss Diantha W. Horne. One of these is entitled "Lady Spider in the King's Palace," and it is hoped that it may cure its young readers of foolish fear of the creature now regarded as only a little less terrible than the mouse. The last of the three books is called "The Rock Frog."

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, July 15, 1904.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

MARIE EDGEWORTH. By the Hon. Emily Lawless. English Men of Letters Series. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents net.

HISTORICAL TALES. The Romance of Reality. By Charles Morris. America. Second Series. 12mo. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF H. TAINE. 1863-1870. Translated from the French by Mrs. R. L. Devonshire. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

A NOTABLE LIBEL CASE. The Criminal Prosecution of Theodore Lyman, Jr., by Daniel Webster in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. November Term, 1828. Josiah H. Benton, Jr. 8vo. Boston: Charles R. Goodspeed. $3.50 net.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY. By Alexander Bain. (With supplementary Chapter.) With portraits. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Poetry and Belles Lettres.

THE LETTERS OF HORACE WALPOLE, Fourth Earl of Oxford. Chronologically Arranged and Edited with Notes and Indices by Mrs. Paget Toynbee. Complete in sixteen volumes. Four volumes now ready, 1712-44. 8vo. New York: The Oxford University Press.

ELIZABETHAN SONNETS. Newly Arranged and Indexed. With Introduction by Sidney Lee. Two volumes. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50 net per set.

POEMS. By Eugene Barry. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1 net.

CAROLINA DITTIES. By Pegram Dargan. 16mo. New York: Published for the Author by The Literary Collector Press.

Religion.

IS THE WORLD IN NEED OF A NEW REVELATION? A Discourse. By Andrew W. Madison. 18mo. New York: Published by the Author.

THE JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA. A Descriptive Record of The History, Religion, Literature, &c. Vol. VII. Italy—Lon. Isidore Singer, projector and managing editor. Octavo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

Fiction.

THE ROSE OF OLD ST. LOUIS. A Novel of the Time of the Louisiana Purchase. By Mary Dillon. 12mo. Pp. 460. Illustrated by Relyea. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

THE CHALLONERS. By E. F. Benson. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.50.

THE LITTLE VANITIES OF MRS. WHITTAKER. A Novel. By John Strange Winter. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1 net.

IN THE END. Being the Romance of Two Worlds. By Frederick Rogers. 16mo. New York: The Editor Publishing Company. $1.

THE MOTOR PIRATE. By E. Sidney Paternoster. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

THE PROMOTERS. A Novel Without a Woman. By William Hawley Smith. Illustrated. 12mo. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

Foreign.

COMMERCIAL GERMAN. In Two Parts. By Gustav Hein and Michel Becker. Part I., with a Map of Germany. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1 net.

GRAMMAIRE FRANÇAISE. A French Grammar for Use of Middle Classes in School. By W. Mansfield Poole and Michel Becker. With exercises. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cents net.

COMMERCIAL FRENCH. In Two Parts. By W. Mansfield Poole and Michel Becker. With a Map. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 per set, net.

INTERMEDIATE FRENCH GRAMMAR. With Outlines of Historical Accidence. By G. H. Clarke and L. R. Tanquerey. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1 net.

Educational.

GEOMETRY. An Elementary Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Euclid. By S. O. Andrew. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cents net.

ARITHMETIC MADE EASY FOR TEACHERS AND PUPILS. By Mabel A. Marsh. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cents net.

A PRIMER OF PHILOSOPHY. By A. S. Rappoport. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 30 cents net.

THE ESSENTIALS OF COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC. By A. Howry Espenshade. 12mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Miscellaneous.

THE STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK OF CANADA FOR 1903. 8vo. Issued by the Department of Agriculture. Ottawa: Printed by S. E. Dawson, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. (Paper.)

A SCORE OF YEARS. The Record of the Class of 1884, Princeton. 8vo. Twentieth Anniversary. New York: Printed for the class by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended July 9: Adult Fiction—Churchill's "The Crossing," Ellen Glasgow's "The Deliverance," and Norris's "The Pit"; Juvenile Fiction—Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," Miss Alcott's "Little Women," and Baldwin's "Fifty Famous Stories Retold"; Miscellaneous—Spencer's "Autobiography," Brownell's "Heart of Japan," and Longfellow's "Poems."

A New Italian Poet.

Literary circles in Rome are much interested over what is called "the mystery of the poet." Last year the publishing house of [illegible] Orsini," but he has never been heard of or seen, and it is generally thought that the name is not his own. One enterprising newspaper has accordingly addressed inquiries to all the literary personages of Italy, asking their opinion on the identity of the author, one of whose poems has been pronounced "worthy of Shakespeare." Columns of print are daily filled with their replies, but so far no one has discovered who "Giulio Orsini" is.

Some Good Sellers.

The National City Bank of New York, the largest bank in the United States, is reported by Robert Grier Cooke to have exhausted its first edition of "National Bank Organization," and a second edition is now in press for more general distribution.

Booker T. Washington's new book, "Working With the Hands," is reported by Doubleday, Page & Co. to be in its second edition. The author is resting at South Weymouth, Mass.

The J. B. Lippincott Company announces that the demand for George Morgan's story of the days of Clay and Lincoln, "The Issue," is increasing.

The fifth edition of "The New Humanism," and the fourth of "A Book of Meditations," by Edward Howard Griggs, are about to be issued by B. W. Huebsch. Prof. Griggs delivered lectures during last Winter, and he is engaged for courses at the Summer sessions of the universities of Virginia, Georgia, and Chautauqua.

Over 3,000 copies of Mrs. Florence Morse Kingsley's novel, "The Singular Miss Smith," are reported by the Macmillan Company to have been sold in one day recently. The book has been put to press for the fourth time.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce the following new printings: Tenth edition of "Jewel," by Clara Louise Burnham, who will bring out this Fall a sequel entitled "Jewel's Story Book"; fifth edition of "Daphne," by Margaret Sherwood, and the third edition of "Castilian Days," by John Hay.

The fourth edition of Stewart Edward White's "The Silent Places," the third of Ellis Meredith's "Heart of My Heart," and the sixth of "Letters from a Chinese Official," are being brought out by McClure, Phillips & Co.

Henry Holt & Co. are printing "Rupert of Hentzau" for the twenty-first time, "Her Ladyship's Elephant" for the sixteenth, and a new edition of Quick's "Aladdin & Co." The cover design of each of these books is a shield, and the publishers seem to have found them as mascots.

Radium.

"Radium, and All About It" is the ambitious title of a 96-page pamphlet by S. R. Bottone, author of books on radiography, wireless telegraphy, and the like. (New York: Macmillan. 35 cents.) On its black cover appear the title and a ray from the spectroscope in actual colors, separated by a big white star. One of the rarest and one of the newest substances in the world, a scientist recently even tried to show that it has no real existence, arguing from its variable spectrum. This is not its most astonishing manifestation; like the Roentgen rays, it seems independent of sunlight in many ways; it gives off its own heat and light apparently without cost and without end. Not only have radium salts these properties, but by virtue of emanations continuously given off, they are able to impart the phosphorescent power to all other bodies placed within their range; even the clothes and hands of the operator acquire the power of shining after dark. Laid on the closed eye lid, the eye can see light; kept there too long, the eye would become blind. Mr. Bottone estimates that in the whole of Europe only 2½ grammes, say 37½ grains, or a trifle over half a drachm, of these salts have been prepared and exist in a pure state. Its price is about 3,000 times that of gold. The cheapest form of winning it known can extract only 4 grains from a ton of ore. Mr. Bottone's lecture notes give a vivid idea of the whole subject, and the book is so short and withal so interesting that the busiest man can afford to take the time to read it.

Geologic Progresses.

In the American Science Series, Advanced Course, Henry Holt has published a geology by Thomas C. Chamberlin and Rollin D. Salisbury, the heads of the Department of Geology and Geography in the University of Chicago, members of the United States Geological Survey, and editors of The Journal of Geology. The first volume is out under the title "Geologic Processes and their Results"; the second will be a historical geology. Their long experience in the classroom has been turned to account by the authors; they have prepared a textbook that can be taken up late in the college course without antecedent elementary training and by judicious exclusion or inclusion can be used for a brief sketch of the science or a thorough course including post-graduate work. At the same time the text has been kept so free from technicalities and details whose bearings on the general theme are unimportant, that the book will be found readable by those not in colleges or universities who are interested in following a connected account of the earth's history and the means by which that history is recorded and read.

Three long tables are folded into the pages, [illegible] of the Ancestral Line, spring[illegible]

and volcanoes, some of the photographs of the latter are really thrilling. (New York: Henry Holt. $4.)

Hull's Algebra.

George W. Hull, Professor of Mathematics in the first Pennsylvania Normal School, Millersville, Penn., and author of "Hull's Mathematics," has written "Elements of Algebra," for beginners. The author considers that each year it is becoming more necessary to begin algebra early, so this book is intended for a child of eleven years. The book is divided into nine parts: algebraic notation, fundamental processes, composition and factoring, fractions, simultaneous equations, involution and evolution, quadratic equations, progressions, and a general review. In the first section the transition from arithmetic to algebra has been made so simple and easy that no pupil will experience any difficulty in mastering the elements of the science. "Equation" has been made the most prominent idea of each chapter. A third feature of this book is a clear and logical discussion of all those processes that throw light and life into the operations of arithmetic. The book goes from symbols and algebraic expressions to arithmetical and geometrical progressions. (New York: American Book Company. 50 cents.)

A Greek Grammar.

John Thompson, Senior Classical Master in the High School of Dublin, has written "A Greek Grammar" along the lines of those noted grammarians, Brugmann and Delbrück. (New York: Dutton. $1.50.) While limited mainly to Attic, the grammar also contains a number of notes on and comparisons with Homeric forms and syntax. The work consists of two parts in one volume, Part I. containing accidence and Part II. syntax. The Greek verbs have been classified on a new plan into two lists, one of thirty-four pages of those which are regular according to certain given types, and a second of forty-eight pages, of those that are irregular according to these types. With each verb in these lists are given brief notes on syntax, &c.

A Question and an Answer.

New York Times Book Review:

In these Canadian silences we become very diligent readers of your most excellent BOOK REVIEW, and have time enough on our hands to discuss in family conclave the various topics its suggests. We are greatly puzzled to know who is "the little gentleman in brown velvet," who, according to the reviewer of the new life of the doughty Duchess Sarah in the number for July 9, "made an end of William." We haven't any history here to refer to, but Macaulay's picture of William's deathbed is very clear in our memory, and gout prepared that King for his eternal rest. So who, please, is "the little gentleman in brown velvet"? JULIA L. McGREW.

Elgin House Post Office, Muskoka, Ontario, July 12, 1904.

["The little gentleman in velvet" and "the little gentleman in brown velvet" were the phrases applied by exultant Jacobites to the unidentified mole who made the molehill against which William's horse stumbled, giving the King the fall which brought on his last illness. The Jacobites were wont to drink toasts to the "little gentleman."]

Rosabel.

The J. B. Lippincott Company will bring out immediately "Rosabel," a love story by Esther Miller, author of "A Prophet of the Real." The book will appear simultaneously in England through William Heinemann.

McDEVITT'S
BARGAIN BOOK SHOP,
1 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK.

Beginning Wednesday, July 20th, we will hold our ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE. We MUST MOVE SOME OF OUR STOCK to make room for new lot of books coming in in the Fall. While our profits by this sale will be cut below a living percentage, yet it will be mutually advantageous—you get publishers' remainders at a price below that at which you have ever bought or ever will buy standard books, and we are enabled to move stock to make room in our small quarters for new bargains coming in.

REMEMBER the sale begins Wednesday, July 20th. Nearly every book included in this sale will be PLAINLY MARKED, so you will not have to ask any prices.

Century Dictionary, 1897, 10 vols., ½ morocco $27.50
The New Nature Library, 10 vols., with box, $15 ..... 10.00

SEND FOR CATALOGS.

The humor of America and the glamour of the Riviera.
The Lightning Conductor $1.50
17th printing.
Henry Holt & Co., 29 W. 23d St.

CONCERNING GENEALOGIES.
Now in press. Price 50 cents net. The first 500 copies free to those who apply in person or by letter. The book tells how to investigate one's ancestry and compile a genealogy, and discusses the significance of the genealogical movement in America. Apply to The Grafton Press, Genealogical and Biographical Department, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

VISIT SHERWOOD'S
MUSIC & STATIONERY STORE
104 FULTON ST.
[illegible]

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, JULY 16, 1904.—16 PAGES.

FREE TRADE.

It is not easy to imagine the feelings of an American Chairman of a National Committee, of whichever party, if he were presented with a "campaign document" bearing on its title page the name of a distinguished scientist with an assortment of forty-four degrees, memberships in foreign academies, societies, &c., ranging from Berlin to New Zealand, from London and Paris to Philadelphia and Argentina. Nor could our National Committee Chairman be much assured as to the "vote getting" quality of a writer whose distinction had been won chiefly in the field of natural science, in one corner devoted to entomology and in another devoted to anthropology. And the associates of such a writer in the various schools of erudition and inquiry would mildly wonder "what he was doing in that gallery."

Such a document has just been published in very handsome form by the Macmillan Company (at the modest price of $1.00) from the pen of the Right Hon. Lord Avebury, P. C., better known to the general public as Sir John Lubbock. It is an amplification of the two chapters from his recent "Essays and Addresses," which related to the fiscal policy now under such eager and heated discussion in England. The new title is "Free Trade," which shows plainly enough the side taken by Lord Avebury, who in politics is a Liberal Unionist, who separated from his party on the home-rule policy of Mr. Gladstone and has until recently been a strong and valued supporter of Mr. Balfour. But though the writer is pronounced in his beliefs and very earnest in their advocacy, his manner of discussion remains the scientific one, and his presentation of his facts and the conclusions from them is singularly clear, dispassionate, and logical. He is especially careful to give in detail the authorities for all his statements, which authorities are for the most part official publications. Those who question the sufficiency of his data are furnished with the means of verifying them, and, if possible, of correcting his inferences from them.

In substance the book is an examination of the actual operation of the policy of free trade pursued by England for the past fifty years or more, of the operation of the policy of protection which was pursued previously, of the operation of the various degrees of protection adopted in Germany, in France, and in the United States with respect particularly to the effect upon the commercial relations of England with these countries and upon its general prosperity. This examination naturally includes the field of colonial relations which is entirely peculiar to Great Britain, and a chapter of great interest is devoted to the case of India, by far the largest and in some regards the most important of the outlying dominions of the empire. Lord Avebury's book is, therefore, as much of a historical as of an economic review of a very significant chapter in the relations of the island Kingdom with its vast domain and with the world.

This is hardly the place to discuss the soundness of the arguments of Lord Avebury or his position in British party politics. But our readers may well wish to have called to their attention a work of so much ability carried out in a spirit so scientific. It relates, as far as principles are concerned, to a problem that is always pressing in American politics, and now engages the minds of students in all parts of the civilized world. It is a curious fact that protection, accompanied as it undoubtedly has been by remarkable progress and prosperity in the United States, has from that very fact spread considerably across the ocean, where it has at the same time been denounced as selfish in the extreme on our part. But in European countries it first took the form, for the most part, of taxes hindering importation of food products, in the interest of the land-holding classes. This was largely the natural, though doubtfully beneficial, effort to defend them against American competition. From that form protection has extended to duties on manufactures, but these have been relatively light. Lord Avebury's book, therefore, covering as it does nearly all modes of manifestation of the protectionist idea, and examining them in detail, may be regarded as a compendium of the discussion of a worldwide question.

MILTON AND NOVA SOLYMA.

Mr. John Churton Collins declares his opinion, in the current number of The National Review, that Milton did not write "Nova Solyma," the Latin narrative ascribed to him and published in a translation here and in England about two years ago. "Nova Solyma" was printed anonymously in London by John Legat in 1648. A Latin couplet on the title page informed the reader that inquiry as to the authorship would be futile. A copy of this book is in the British Museum. The Rev. Walter Begley, discovering somewhere an old manuscript of this work, gave a translation of it to the world in 1902, declaring his belief that Milton wrote it. Students of literature either agreed with Mr. Begley or expressed no opinion. Prof. Masson did not dispute the statement. Mr. W. L. Courtney thought it very likely.

Mr. Collins carefully reviews the arguments for the theory of Milton's authorship and also thoroughly analyzes the romance. His conclusion is:

While there is no external evidence to warrant the ascription of the romance to Milton, the internal evidence is as conclusive as it is possible for such evidence to be against any such assumption. The author, whoever he was, was a young man of the Puritan persuasion, who was an excellent classical scholar, conversant with the Latin and English romances current in his time, well read in divinity and philosophy, and saturated with the Latin poetry and prose of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. And can we doubt, nay, have we not testimony, that many such young men were to be found both in Scotland and in England at the time this romance was written?

Mr. Collins's article is called "Miltonic Myths and Their Authors." The authorship of "Nova Solyma" is only one of the myths. Mr. Collins treats of all the "posthumous fortunes of Milton," from the time Winstanley, in his "Lives of the Most Famous English Poets," said of Milton's fame that it had "gone out like a Candle in a Snuffe, and his memory will always stink."

In 1747 a Scotchman named Lauder, widely versed in the classics, and familiar with the Scotch, Dutch, and English poets who wrote Latin in Milton's era, declared that Milton was a plagiarist, and that "Paradise Lost" was merely a compilation. Dr. Samuel Johnsen lent his support to Lauder, who made out a plausible case. But Lauder was a rascal and a forger, as Johnson learned to his sorrow. The Rev. Francis Peck in 1740 discovered "new works" of Milton, which he published and rapturously praised. But they were frauds.

In 1823 a Mr. Lemon, Deputy Keeper of State Papers, discovered in the Whitehall archives Milton's long-lost treatise on a system of theology, which had been intrusted to Milton's friend, Cyriac Skinner. This was a real and important discovery. In 1868 Prof. Henry Morley published a "newly found poem of Milton's," called "The Epitaph." This was a nine days' wonder, or less. Finally (until Mr. Begley's translation of "Nova Solyma" from the Latin appeared) there was that poem beginning "I am old and blind," which was loudly heralded as a Miltonic discovery, until it was found to have been written, in 1848, by Miss Elizabeth Howell of Philadelphia.

THE HOUSE OF BLACKWOOD.

The publishing house of William Blackwood was established one hundred years ago last month at 64 South Bridge, Edinburgh, opposite the college. The one hundredth anniversary of the famous firm has not been permitted to pass unnoticed. James Milne, in The Book Monthly of London, prints an interesting history of the firm. The three great British publishers of the first half of the nineteenth century were born within a year or two of each other, Archibald Constable in 1774, William Blackwood in 1776, and John Murray in 1778. Blackwood, before he began business on his own account, was a booksellers' clerk, and had laid in a special stock of knowledge of old books. His collection of old and rare books soon became noted. Mrs. Oliphant's "Life of Knox," Hogg's "Queen's Wake," Miss Ferrier's "Marriage," and Scott's "Black Dwarf" were published by Blackwood before he started Blackwood's Magazine, in 1817. James Hogg was certainly concerned in the establishment of this venture. But William Blackwood was its editor from the first.

And herein, without doubt, lies the secret of the consistency of "Blackwood" throughout its eighty-odd years. Its tradition has been preserved in a family as it never could have been in any succession of editors, however carefully selected, and with each generation has come new life without any modification of the old spirit.

In 1830 William Blackwood removed to the present quarters of the firm, in George Street, Edinburgh. In 1834 he died. Four of his sons were associated in the business with him. In 1861, however, when Major William Blackwood died, John Blackwood was left in sole charge of the property. He established the London branch. In his consulship Mrs. Oliphant's long connection with the house began. The firm also published most of George Eliot's works. John Blackwood died in 1879, and William Blackwood, a son of John's brother, the Major, has since been the head of the firm. Mrs. Oliphant's book about the Blackwoods, "The Annals of a Publishing House," was her last work.

Some Successful Novels.

Maurice Hewlett's latest novel, "The Queen's Quair," (published here by the Macmillans,) is everywhere hailed as a notable work of enduring merit. The good opinion of this study of Mary Stuart and her epoch, already expressed several times in this BOOK REVIEW, is more than equaled by the London reviewers, who proclaim the book a masterwork. The art of the novelist, says The Chronicle's reviewer, is "behind every word", while in his reading of history he evades no issue.

Another recent book which, as we predicted, receives warm and general praise, is "Olive Latham," by Mrs. E. L. Voynich, (Lippincott's.) This is, indeed, a work of fiction far out of the ordinary, a study of strange phases of life which carries conviction with it. It is all gloomy enough, but just now is attracting particular notice because of its reflection of the darkest side of human existence in contemporary Russia.

There seems to be an agreement of London critics that "The Challoners," the newest novel by E. F. Benson, author of "Dodo," is his best work. It has just been published here by the Lippincotts. It is credited with the quality of "deepening maturity," and maturity has not hitherto been noticeable in Benson's work. One reviewer calls it "something very much better and worthier" than "Dodo." A Puritan father and a pagan son are the chief figures. It is a story of contemporary English life.

In the August Cosmopolitan Herbert G. Wells closes rather abruptly his tale of "The Food of the Gods," which will make one of the much-talked-of books of the Autumn. The little folks (ourselves) have begun war upon the race of giants. The giants have made mighty weapons and intrenched themselves in Kent. They have scattered the food that makes giants all over the country, and are prepared to fight. The contest must last many years, but the giants will win in the end.

Magazine Notes.

The latest number of The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, published quarterly at Richmond by the Virginia Historical Society, contains "Proceedings of the Virginia Committee of Correspondence, 1759-67," "Census of Gloucester County, 1782-83," "Vestry Book of King William Parish, Virginia, 1707-50," "The Site of Old 'James Towne,' 1607-98," "Moravian Diaries of Travels Through Virginia," and "Virginia Gleanings in England," together with historical and genealogical notes. Samuel H. Yonge's continuation of his interesting account of the unearthing of the site of Jamestown (the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of which will be celebrated in 1907) is illustrated.

Household Animals for August contains some remarks on the Angora goat, a chapter on "Profitable Frog Culture," and an attractive article entitled "Money in Skunks." There are also many other articles generally relating to animals more frequently associated with the household. Household Animals is published in this city at 744 Broadway, Manhattan. It is an exceedingly bright and readable publication, and E. Colestone Vick is its editor.

A striking article in the July number of The House Beautiful (Chicago) is Virginia Robie's "The City of Homes," describing Buffalo. It is handsomely illustrated. Other articles relate to "A Model Bathroom," "The Log Cabin," "An American Lacemaker," "Crested Porcelain," and "The Home Garden."

"The Bread-Winners."

Publishers' Weekly.

The mysterious question of the authorship of "The Bread-Winners" has been revived, and various papers are printing columns of surmise, attaching the authorship to Charles Frederick Adams of New York and to various other persons, including Secretary John Hay. Denials from the accused make apparently no impression, and the mystery remains as inscrutable as ever. Harper & Brothers published this novel anonymously in 1884. It aroused keen interest immediately, edition after edition was published, and questions rained upon the publishers concerning the author's identity. But the ethics of the publishing business has sealed their lips for twenty years. Not long ago the Harpers proposed to the author to bring out the novel in a new edition, with the author's name on the title page, as the commercial value of the name at this time would insure the book a phenomenal sale. But the author declined either the fame or fortune attached to the enterprise, and his publishers still remain mute. Thus far Secretary Hay has been most persistently named as the author.

CONVERSATION.

THE seasonable lull in the business of manufacturing many books, in which, though there is still no end, yet there is occasional relaxation, has enabled us to give a small share of the attention it deserves to a little volume called "Charm and Courtesy in Conversation," written by Frances Bennett Callaway and published by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. It is generally agreed that society nowadays lacks conversation. Chatter, badinage of a feeble sort, retailed anecdote make up a poor substitute. Of "the charm and courtesy" of conversation contemporary society knows too little.

Mrs. Cornwallis West, who used to be Lady Randolph Churchill, and was formerly Miss Jerome, writes in the August Cosmopolitan on "Modern Manners in an Unmannerly Age." She admits that in English society general conversation is a thing unknown. She does not seem to think that slang is as common in good English society as some folks say, but talk is now largely a matter of tête-à-têtes. Here are some of Mrs. Cornwallis West's remarks:

At a dinner people converse mostly with those on either side of them, and it requires a great effort on the part of the hosts to keep an open discussion of any subject. After dinner it is worse. As soon as the men have joined the ladies the whole company pair off, and the man who is bold enough to approach a couple often retires hastily with the feeling that he is not wanted. A great deal of it comes from the unconquerable shyness of the English nature. To keep up a sustained discussion and take part in it before a circle of attentive people needs a certain aplomb, and many who are otherwise very self-possessed become embarrassed, and are unable to express themselves.

It has ever been the fashion among cultivated people to discuss all topics—politics, music, the newest book or play, and even to touch lightly on the latest scandal. There is a tendency in the present day to discuss finance and money matters in rather too sordid a manner. To hear beautiful women quoting stocks and shares and expressing their admiration for riches, to the exclusion sometimes of every other topic, is unpleasant, not to say ugly. It is well that women should be practical and realize the value of money, but this knowledge should be kept for those who have a right to profit by it.

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In society on this side of the Atlantic the same conditions prevail. This new book ought to be welcome. It is made up of a little series of essays on conversation with apt (or apt enough) quotations from authors great and small (some very small, but perfectly decent) to sustain the argument. First, conversation is considered as a service:

All kinds of traffic and commerce we speak of as service; so conversation is also a service, a traffic in ideas, an exchange of all the experiences of life, a commerce of love and tenderness. In a real conversation we draw near to each other in thought and spirit, and as we exchange treasures of mind and heart, we give ourselves to our friends in the richest and truest sense of the word.

The author then considers destructive conversation, resulting from the idle expression by an untrained tongue of the confused and inaccurate impressions of a lazy mind, impressions often distorted by suspicion or prejudice.

The great crime of conversation to-day is thoughtlessness, and with thoughtlessness is too often associated that weakness of character which through fear leads to suspicion and from suspicion to evil reports, insinuations, whisperings that cut men's throats, and all manner of scandals.

Constructive conversation, on the other hand, requires always an active mind and alert sympathies. But Mrs. Callaway also finds something to say of "The Grace of Silence":

The silence of the listless, disinterested, or sullen nature which falls upon all around with the gloom of a November day is entirely different from the silence of listening, warm-hearted, sympathetic attention, which brings human nature to most generous flowering in speech. The silence of a mighty, overpowering grief penetrates the heart, while the silence of the brave, self-controlled man under great provocation has more weight than words. The embarrassing silence between two who do not understand each other seems in a few moments to stretch into years, so great is the strain and tension. In contrast is the eloquent silence between friends who understand each other perfectly—tender, luminous, palpitating with all the comfort of love.

***

Mrs. Callaway considers also the ill-effects, sometimes lasting a lifetime, of imprudence in speech, and the reckless use of hyperbole in conversation. She dwells, too, on the evils of mistaken reticence. She tells a sad tale of a young woman who had "never cultivated the sweet courtesy of expressing her gratitude," and so was misunderstood. "Polite Lying" is the subject of another little essay, and there is a chapter on the art of "Getting Along with People":

Politeness is not stupid, commonplace lying, as so many suppose, but the fine art of selecting from our real thoughts the kindest and best, and those adapted to bring out the brightest wit and finest feeling of our friend in the conversation we are engaged in. To meet with favorable results in conversation, as in any other art, requires thoughtful study, considerable practice, and the constant application of lessons we have already learned.

Mrs. Callaway has something to say of the shrill and harsh uncultivated voice and the unpleasant impression it makes; of the evil effects of talking in a hurry, of the trials of a diffident man. On the whole, there is little in her book to actually help one desirous of acquiring the art of conversation and a charm of manner. But there is a great deal in it well designed to make careless, [illegible] talkers ashamed of

1904

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers.—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, July 15.—The old Duke of Cambridge left several volumes of a carefully written diary containing a large amount of interesting matter. King Edward has given permission to publish the notes, subject, of course, to some discreet revision, if that is thought necessary.

***

Charles Whibley proposes to collect and edit a volume of prose and verse by the late W. E. Henley, giving it a biographical introduction containing his personal reminiscences of Henley.

***

A series of volumes will be prepared by Miss Eleanor Hull, treating of "Epochs of Irish History." The first of the series will be called "Pagan Ireland," and it will be followed by "Early Christian Ireland" and "Ireland Under the Northmen." These books will be written primarily for young readers.

***

John Lane will publish immediately "The Tyrants of North Hyben," a tale of rural life in old Hampshire, by Frank Dilnot Otis.

***

Messrs. Goupil & Co. are about to publish a subscription work dealing with the famous French artist, Nattier, the favorite painter of the Court of Louis XV. The book will contain reproductions of about 60 of Nattier's best portraits.

***

Prof. E. B. Tylor's new work, "The Growth and Spread of Culture," which John Murray will publish, will be practically a continuation of the same author's "Primitive Culture," brought out in 1871.

W.

Rare Book Sales.

Next week at Sotheby's in London autograph letters and historical documents will be sold, including a letter of John Keats, written to Richard Woodhouse, and various letters of Joseph Severn in reference to the poet's illness and death. The same sale includes letters of Charles and Mary Lamb to Thomas Allsop. July 28 and 29 the same London auctioneers will sell copies of the four-folio editions of Shakespeare's plays. The best is of that edition of 1623, the first issue of the third folio published without the seven extra plays. The title page is defective and mended. A copy of this edition sold last season for the record price of £510. The rarest book is Chapman's "Seaven Bookes of the Iliades of Homere," 1598, which, like the copy sold last May for £230, is bound with Chapman's version of "Achille's Shield," printed the same year. The volume is bound in old vellum; the text is stained in several places, but the general condition is excellent. Part of the library of John Waugh, to be sold on July 29, includes three Burns items: the original manuscript of "The Brigs of Ayr," on eight folio pages; the original edition of the Kilmarnock Burns, 1786, perfect and genuine throughout, and measuring 8¼ by 5 inches, but rebound, (red morocco extra, by Ramage,) and a signed autograph letter of Agnes McLehose, (Burns's "Clarinda,") three pages, quarto, dated Edinburgh, Oct. 18, 1834, to Allan Cunningham, prohibiting the publication of Burns's letters to herself. Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" is represented by the first edition, in the twenty original parts, with all the advertisements. An uncommon Thackeray item is the privately printed circular of The Cornhill Magazine, issued by Thackeray to intending contributors, and written and signed by him. The circular occupies a page and a half of print, foolscap, quarto size, and mounted on linen. An autograph letter of Thackeray, dated Nov. 6, 1859, is written on the back fold.

The last day's sale contains the best series of Robert Browning's letters which has yet come upon the market, twenty-three in number, written between 1840 and 1877, to Alfred Domett, the "Waring" of the third part of "Bells and Pomegranates." Domett emigrated to New Zealand in 1842, and eventually became Premier of that colony. In a letter dated July 13, 1842, Browning writes:

> I send with this Tennyson's new volume, and, alas! the old with it, that is, what he calls old; you will see and groan! The alterations are insane, whatever is touched is spoiled. There is most woeful mental infirmity in the man. He was months busied in correcting the press of the last volume, and in that time began spoiling the new poems as hard as he could. I have been with Moxon this morning, who tells me Tennyson is miserably thin-skinned, sensitive to criticism, wishes to see no notices that venture the least depreciatory notices. Poor fellow! But how good, when good he is. That noble "Locksley Hall," for instance.

Cloth Backs with Paper Sides.

Book Monthly, London.

"Will you allow me," a second-hand bookseller writes, "to make a mild protest against the folowing of books in poorly it wears. After very moderate use the paper covers get soiled—all thumbmarks and spots—and a fall will crack or break them. This canvas-paper method may be well enough for books that have no secondary value, but for better works it is certainly out of place. The saving cannot really be much, as compared with a simple yet tasteful cloth binding."

Alexander Bain, LL. D.

The "Autobiography," in one volume, of the late Prof. Alexander Bain, LL. D., of the University of Aberdeen, is published in this country this week by Longmans, Green & Co. Prof. Bain's own story of his life ends in 1890. It is divided into seven chapters, in which the author sets forth his early life, his college work, and his university career. A supplementary chapter has been added by his literary executor, William L. Davidson, M. A., LL. D., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Aberdeen University, and author of "English Words Explained," "Theism as Grounded in Hdman Nature," "Christian Ethics," &c. This chapter brings the account of Prof. Bain's life down to his death, in September, 1903.

Among the names of men whom Dr. Bain writes about are John Stuart Mill, John Robertson, George Grote, Cariyle, Comte, Littré, George H. Lewes, Thomas Graham, the chemist, Prof. David Masson, Prof. Tulloch, &c. He also describes his work in the University of Aberdeen as Professor of Logic and English Literature and as rector, his studies in psychology and other subjects, his lectures and literary work. The book contains several photogravure portraits of Prof. Bain at different periods of his life. A list of Prof. Bain's writings from 1836 to 1903 has been provided by P. J. Anderson, LL. B., Librarian to the University of Aberdeen. The volumes include "Mental and Moral Science: A Compendium of Psychology and Ethics," "Logic," "The Emotions and the Will," "The Senses and the Intellect," "Practical Essays," "John Stuart Mill: A Criticism," "A Higher English Grammar," "English Composition and Rhetoric," "On Teaching English," &c.

Taine and Flaubert.

In the volume of letters by Hippolyte Taine, dating from 1853 to 1870, translated from the French by Mrs. R. L. Devonshire, which is published this week by E. P. Dutton & Co., Taine writes about visits to and from Sainte-Beuve and Gustave Flaubert, conversations with Charles Robin, Renan, Berthelot, Gaston Paris, Berlioz, Delacroix, de Goncourt, Gavarni, and others. Here are his impressions of Flaubert when the latter visited him:

> A tall, vigorous man, with square shoulders, a thick mustache, and a heavy appearance, not unlike a somewhat warn cavalry officer, who has become addicted to tippling. Ponderous strength is the main feature of his conversation, tone, and gesture. There is nothing refined about him, but a great frankness and naturalness; he is a primitive man, a "dreamer," and a "savage"; these two last words are his own. He is an obstinate toiler, who strains his imagination and has to suffer the consequences. * * * He sees too many things when his eyes are shut; his brain is like a photograph. * * * He is very artistic, and keenly appreciates beautiful effects. * * * He has a keen feeling for nature and the open air. "It does not rest me, it devours me"; indeed, it absorbs him. * * * He is not "filthy," as he is said to be. * * * I admire him especially because he is sincere and unsophisticated. He is no Parisian.

When Taine repaid Flaubert's visit he found him living "on the third floor, Boulevard du Temple, a south aspect and a good view—Fieschi's old house." The flat was carpeted, and on the "mantelpiece" he noticed an Indian god. "I was even more struck by the brutal energy of his face and of his heavy bovine eyes," he writes. Flaubert wore a very loose morning coat, the collar of his shirt was turned down and unbuttoned. His face was flushed and his hair almost gone, "showing excess of work and a constrained imagination." Following his description of Flaubert come those of other contemporaries. On seeing Sainte-Beuve he was struck first with his "timidity," and adds that "he is not unlike a fat priest or a large, prudent-looking cat."

This Week's Publications.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week a new volume on "Money," by David Kinley, Ph. D., in the Citizens' Library of Economics, Politics, and Sociology; "The Trotting and Pacing Horse," by Hamilton Busbey, in the American Sportsman's Library; "Manchu and Muscovite," by Putnam Weale, and "The Meaning and Practice of Commercial Education," by Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are issuing "A Primer of Philosophy," by A. S. Rappoport, Ph. D.; the second volume in the "Life and Letters of Taine," translated by Mrs. R. L. Devonshire, and in the Temple Topographies Series, "Knutsford," by G. A. Payne, with illustrations by Edmund H. New.

The Birth of English Criticism.

In "Elizabethan Critical Essays," edited, with an introduction, by G. Gregory Smith, M. A., which Henry Frowde is bringing out at the Clarendon Press, in two volumes, the editor says of the first critical essays in England:

> Elizabethan criticism arose in controversy. The early essays are "apologies" for poets and poetry against the attacks of a vigorous Puritanism. Some are direct answers to onslaughts on special forms or on individuals; all have the common purpose of vindicating the claims of poetry to be considered a liberal art. Its defenders had to meet the charges of immorality, of falsehood, of folly, of effeminacy, of barbarism, of servility, of lying, of atheism, of impiety, of idleness, of pestilence, of sedition, of treason, of contempt of the clergy, of heresy, of slavery. In 1417, 400 years before Great Britain stopped the buying and selling of human beings, the Ragusans prohibited slave trade because "it was wicked, disgraceful, and abominable."

"A Primer of Philosophy."

A. S. Rappoport, Ph. D., in writing his "Primer of Philosophy," which E. P. Dutton & Co. are bringing out, has attempted to "supply the beginner in philosophy with a kind of student's guide to the problems of science and the solutions which have been proposed." He treats briefly—the book is a 16mo. of 118 pages—of natural philosophy, metaphysics, psychology, logic, aesthetics, ethics, and sociology. In his introduction the author defines philosophy. The philosopher is one who thinks about a certain object and endeavors to reply to the questions, "What is that particular object upon which our mind reflects? What is the origin of this object or idea? In what relation does it stand to other objects or ideas?" Every normal man reflects in this manner at some time or other. Philosophy, therefore, is:

> The yearning and striving after knowledge of the hidden causes of things, with the view to the establishment of perfect harmony between our ideas and our actions, to establish a consistency between what we do and what we think. To escape ignorance, to find truth, to expose error, that covers itself with the flimsy veil of seeming truth, is its aim in life. * * * In any case, the word owes its origin to an admission of ignorance and an eager desire for knowledge.

Additional "Canvasback" Books.

Three new volumes are announced by John Lane in his Canvasback Library of Popular Fiction. They are: "Idols," by William J. Locke; "Regina; or, The Sins of the Fathers," by Herman Sudermann, translated by Beatrice Marshall, and "Kitwyk Stories," by Anna Eichberg King (Mrs. John Lane). The action of Locke's "Idols" is for the most part in London, but the scenes shift to Monte Carlo, South Africa, and other regions. It is the story of the friendship of a married woman with her rejected suitor. He becomes involved in money matters and is induced to marry a wealthy Jew's daughter. The girl's father objects to a Christian son-in-law and, on the day the young couple learn this, is murdered. By his will the daughter forfeits her fortune if she marries the Christian, so they keep their relations secret. The young man is charged with the murder, but is saved by his one-time love. Sudermann's novel deals with the intense patriotism of European frontiers. It is the story of how a young man had to bear the hatred of a village on account of the treachery of his father. The action of the novel passes in the interval between the peace of Paris in 1814 and the Hundred Days of 1815. The "Kitwyk Stories," by Mrs. Lane, are humorous annals of the doings of the folk of a small Dutch town. The tales are complete in themselves, but the same characters figure in all.

The Republic of Ragusa.

Luigi Villari, son of the well-known historian of Florence, Prof. Pasquale Villari, and author of "Italian Life in Town and Country" in the Putnams' European Neighbors Series, has written a history of "The Republic of Ragusa." Ragusa, for over 1,200 years, was an independent State, in spite of the encroachment of the Venetians and Huns, Normans, and Turks, Bulgars, Bosnians, and Serbs. It was still a republic when Waterloo was fought and Napoleon fell, and only a year later, when Great Britain gave up the Ragusan Islands, which had come under her temporary protection, did the rocky seaport pass into the possession of Austria, and the small republic of the Eastern Adriatic ceased to have a separate national existence. Signor Villari's history tells the story of the commonwealth, its origin, its vicissitudes, and its end. He has drawn for information upon Austrian, Italian, and Dalmatian records, Slavonic and Oriental annals, Greek histories, and mediaeval Latin chronicles, while the Hebrew traveler, Ben Tudela, has been laid under contribution to settle a point raised as to Ragusan trade with Egypt. The author has much to say of the solidity and sturdiness of the Ragusan character, the boldness with which they faced the sea and met the Narentan pirates, the aristocratic form of government to which they stuck to the last. The citizens of Ragusa were the first to vote for the abolition of slavery. In 1417, 400 years before Great Britain stopped the buying and selling of human beings, the Ragusans prohibited slave trade because "it was wicked, disgraceful, and abominable."

New "Life" of Balzac.

A new biography of Balzac, written by Mary F. Sandars, is in preparation by Dodd, Mead & Co. This is not intended as a criticism of Balzac's novels, but is an attempt to portray the man as he was, and to sketch correctly his career. It is the first of the biographies of the Frenchman—including Miss Wormeley's "Memoir," Frederick Wedmore's "Life" in the Great Writers Series, M. Edmund Bire's book, in French, and, in the same tongue, the volume by Hanotaux and Vicaire, the "Memoire" by Mme. Surville, and the "Life" and articles by the Vicomte de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul, and numerous others—derived almost entirely from original sources. The author had accession to the Vicomte de Spoelberch de Louvenjoul's collection of documents relating to Balzac, Gautier, and George Sand.

"An Island Garden" Reprinted.

The cheaper edition of Celia Thaxter's "An Island Garden," (square 12mo, pp. 126. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25,) contains no illustrations, as did the more expensive edition of the book, which appeared ten years ago, and which has been out of print for some time. The present volume, however, has a frontispiece portrait of the author in halftone, and a diagram of the garden on Appledore, one of the Isles of Shoals.

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FROM READERS.

A Protest Against the Onesidedness of All History as It Is Written.

New York Times Book Review:

MENTION of the word "history" causes us to think a great deal, for if we but try to answer the question, "Is history itself possible?" when difference of opinion is allowable, we may well add, Well, then, what is this so-called chronicling of events, and what does it amount to? A little thought will reveal much to prove that history has been perverted into a strange course.

A history of England naturally deals with a good many questions, especially of interest to Protestants and Roman Catholics, and unless due caution is exercised by the historian, although a man or woman of no prejudice, it will be impossible to tell the truth to suit both sides. An Anglican on the other hand would misrepresent matters, and a Nonconformist commit sins innumerable in giving his version, while the Catholic would write from a point of view foreign to the other two. So the poor soul searching for truth will find it, but, like books, it is served up in many editions. In this confusion of tongues each swears by what he believes, and each is as much right as the other fellow, but in a measure all are equally wrong.

You would hardly expect a Hebrew to put faith in a Christian account of Judaism, because of the unfairness with which most Christian writers deal with such subjects, and yet impossible would it be for one to believe absolutely the accounts furnished by the Jew, for he very likely would tell all the good things and pass over the black spots of history. Moslems would get little comfort out of a tract written by either Jew or Christian, and, furthermore, not expecting it, his disappointment would be small.

We suffer much from having to consult dozens of historical works in order to arrive at a conclusion, and then it is necessary for the scribe to spoil his books by having those funny footnotes scattered throughout his work, marring its appearance, for the simple reason that people must be convinced that authority for their statements can be proved.

When the boys at school became acquainted with the history of the United States, some of us pledged our existence by that yellow-covered, fondly cherished book. The writer was one of the last who would have been willing to risk many things in order to have that history remain intact. To me such facts as the saintliness of the character of the Puritans, the truthfulness of George Washington, the piety of Benjamin Franklin (bless his soul!) were foregone conclusions. Having read nothing else to contradict my belief I saw no reason to doubt. But a little later, when the writer became a wee bit more wise, he pictured a new painting of New Englanders, imagined a truer and more lifelike Washington, and removed the halo which formerly in his visions hung somewhere in the vicinity of Franklin's head. First impressions do count, sometimes too much, but in the light of fair criticism dwindle away.

History depends much on the character of him who writes it. Be he fair, the truth will largely prevail; but be he unfair, and a man of bigotry remains. There are hirelings who sell themselves to whosoever pays the price, Esaus ready to part with their birthrights, and a host of indifferent ones who care not for money or price, but by nature of their prejudices write one-sided treatises.

It takes ages before certain things are accepted. Bickerings go on until the last critic of the special theme dies off, and then likewise the matter dies out. Volumes pertaining to it, with the exception of one or two, are lost, and when, years after, a bibliomaniac mysteriously brings them to light and the missing link is discovered, thanks to the finder, there being no other claimant, the writer of the book is eulogized.

When a sect or tribe ceases to be, then we may look for fairness from the average person, providing no living soul has or could have an interest in common with them. How well could one write of Druids, because no one has a direct concern for them. In fact, not a living person knows them personally, and as the cult of these ancients is as dead as a door nail, you may write concerning their life with little fear of causing insult, because none (not even the Theosophists) remember distinctly that period when men and women were part of those antiquated days.

The difficulty of narrating events has been met with before, is now with us, and probably ever will be, unless some vulcanized individual will take the pen into his hand, and, blindfolding himself, write as truth would have it done. Well, when that day comes, there will be no more use for tomes on this earth, for we will all be enjoying one another's company in heaven.

ARTHUR THOMAS DYSON.

1,709 Washington Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, July 13, 1904.

Dr. Oberholtzer's New Work.

New York Times Book Review:

I have projected with George W. Jacobs & Co. of Philadelphia an edition of the "Diary and Writings of Robert Morris, the Financier of the Revolution." The collection will include the important papers in the John Meredith Read "letter books," lately acquired by the Library of Congress, and letters preserved in other libraries, private and public. Many of Morris's writings are not surpassed by anything in The Federalist. But a few of them have ever been published, and they will throw much new light upon the history of the Revolution. There will be several volumes taking the form of a memorial edition, to be issued upon the centennial anniversary of the death of the long-neglected patriot, whose services were so indispensable to the American Republic in its formative years, but whose only reward at the end was a long term in the debtors' prison. Letters or other papers of Robert Morris in the hands of his descendants or others, if sent to the editor, care of George W. Jacobs & Co., 1216 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, will be copied and returned promptly and in good order to the owners. Letters are particularly desired for the period prior to 1781.

ELLIS P. OBERHOLTZER.

Philadelphia, July 14, 1904.

Binks and Skeesucks.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

I wonder how many of your readers were as delighted as myself at the denunciation which you have lately published of Josephine Dodge Daskam's "Memoirs of a Baby." I know that I have repeatedly heard the "Memoirs" covered at in private as vulgar horseplay, dismally forced, overdrawn, and touching situations well-nigh indecent. Not till one of your correspondents followed another in a sort of game of "Just like me" had I seen in print anything save excessive laudations of critics whose praise caused me to marvel at their standards of taste, refinement, and of fun. It would be a matter of interest to learn how many others think with those who have already expressed themselves.

New York, July 6, 1904. M. V. D.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

No reader of current literature can fail to note the frequent shifting of public interest from one class of fiction to another. Just at present we seem to be having "the children's hour"—and a most interesting hour it is. To nothing in the entire field of human experience does human nature, in all its conditions, respond so spontaneously as to the touch of a child. Who of us has not felt this through the pens of such writers as Mrs. Martin and Miss Daskam?

In "Bruvver Jim's Baby" the appeal comes to us from amid new and unique surroundings, and the appeal is delightful. Interwoven with the rough tenderness of the childless miners, Mr. Mighels has given us gleams of humor and shades of pathos which inevitably recall Bret Harte. What, for example, could be more finely dramatic than the return of old Jim from his wearisome mountain tramp, bearing the herb which is to save the dying baby, while through the noise of the storm the reader hears the sounds of the pistols and so learns that his friends are fighting the old man's battle? Wrenched from its surroundings, it might be merely melodramatic, but read as it comes it is a part of life. The story is a fine contribution to the literature of childhood.

PASCHAL H. COGGINS.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1904.

III.

New York Times Book Review:

The recent letters in THE TIMES concerning the nonpareil Binks and his creator call up the old Latin motto, "De gustibus non est disputandum." The author should not feel disquieted; she probably doesn't. There are people who think Lamb silly, Holmes flippant, and Shakespeare dry. But, fortunately for literature and the race, such critics do not hold the destinies of authors or literature in their hands.

To the present writer Miss Daskam's (Mrs. Bacon's) "Memoirs of a Baby" seems so pungently original and delightful that any defense of it is wholly unnecessary. But one sentence in one of the recent criticisms of this book calls for a word of protest, since it has been one of the stock accusations which originality has had to meet since Eve first attempted her little original drama in the Eden of long ago. The critic in question accuses Mrs. Bacon of choosing the "smart" or "bright" thing rather than the "right" thing—i. e., the thing this critic considers right.

This is not the first time that the perfectly natural expression of piquant originality has been thus arraigned. Holmes once remarked that genius is always an insult to mediocrity, and Dr. Holmes's powers of observation were pretty well developed. Similarly, the man who could no more make a pun than he could make a planet is the man whose denunciation of the punster is loudest. Quite as severe, in some quarters, is the disapprobation meted out to the author who departs from the staid decorum of rhetorical dullness which passes for depth or dignity or both. Reading such criticisms, one can almost fancy that the joyous spink-spank-spink of the bobolink would be condemned and that bird advised to "model his style" on the sober, prosaic cluck-cluck-cluck of a common hen, could such critics prevail in the now uncensored realm of birdland.

But the bobolink will go on singing his "smart" song—the song that nature meant to have him sing, the song that gives gladness as he "runs down his brook of laughter in the air," and there will always be ears that delight in it. And the author with a bobolinkian style, also given him by nature to use, will go on sending his brooks of laughter through the dreary wastes of literature, and the thirsty wayfarer will drink from them and be refreshed.

A point which is often missed by the class of critics under consideration is the fact that brightness is full as often a connotation of "rightness" as dullness, for keenness of discernment counts in making ethical deductions as well as any other kind, and this maxim holds good, I think, in all Mrs. Bacon's work.

One more last word on the ending of the memoirs in question. If there is in modern literature any more artistic ending than is furnished by the last pages of this book I should like to know of it.

ELLEN BURNS SHERMAN.

Abercorn, Quebec, July 9, 1904.

IV.

New York Times Book Review:

The letter of "E. H." (July 9) agrees completely with my views, and, like "E. H.," I am sorry to admit that the man's book about a baby, "Bruvver Jim's Baby," is better, more human, more natural than Miss Daskam's "Memoirs." I admit the wit, the fine humor of the woman's book, but I must profess a keener pleasure in the intermingled humor and pathos of the man's. This seems to me somewhat extraordinary. I have often been informed so long in the past that those of us who are mothers (I don't like the way it sounds, but it is the fact) lack that true sensibility and emotion were largely the attributes of the feminine nature, but that wit and humor were generally monopolized by the masculine. In the case of these two books the reverse is the case. Miss Daskam's book leaves only a sparkle in the eye, but Mr. Mighels's story something between laughter and tears.

MAY E. TALBOT.

Rutherford, N. J., July 12, 1904.

V.

New York Times Book Review:

Feeling the keenest of interest in your discussion concerning the merits of "baby creations," as presented in Miss Daskam's "Memoirs" and Mr. Mighels's "Bruvver Jim's Baby," I have just finished reading the two books and would like to add a word to what has been said. In the first place I must thank the correspondents who brought "Bruvver Jim's Baby" to my notice. Bruvver Jim and Little Skeesucks—God bless them!—are two new friends, already beloved and enshrined in our family of men, women, and children. But now, as to babies, I should say there is really no comparison to be made between the two little fellows in the two mentioned books. Binks is clearly Miss Daskam herself, or, if not, then a mere vehicle for satire and cleverness. Little Skeesucks, on the other hand, is a most pathetic, lifelike, and real little person. Binks is laughable; Skeesucks is lovable. Binks is a modern creation; Skeesucks is the universal baby created by the Father of us all, forever the same, in every age and in every clime. There can be no comparison between the two, I repeat, for Binks is a skit, while Skeesucks is a study—a study of childhood, inevitably sweet and pathetic.

Then when I add that the story of Bruvver Jim and his friends is, to me, one of the most deliciously humorous tales I have read for years, besides being the wholesomest and best to read to my family-best in exciting human sympathy and brotherhood—why, then I have used my final argument and cast my final vote, not only as to its obvious superiority over any mere exploitation of cleverness, but as well over anything yet come my way in the line of stories of children. Vote me for Skeesucks!

E. S.

New Haven, Conn., July 13, 1904.

VI.

New York Times Book Review:

Does the advantage of an absolutely unbiased point of view entitle a spinster to express her opinion about that much-discussed book, "The Memoirs of a Baby?"

Stupidity, vulgarity, and the lack of maternal insight shown by Miss Daskam appear to be the charges against it. To take them in order: Is it stupidity on the part of the author that is meant? Surely not, for the little volume is full of cleverness and originality, in fact, that is all there is, since there is neither action nor plot. Is it, then, that the baby is stupid? Alas! for the "maternal instinct" of the critic, for we all know the fate of precocious infants.

As for vulgarity—the book is certainly modern, and modern and vulgar come near to being synonymous in so many cases that doubtless our critic seized the wrong word by mistake. I will admit that the first word Binks uses is a vulgar one—a real low-down, mean, useful, vulgar little word, but behold the "loving couple" and Aunt Emma horrified! Which goes to prove that they were not accustomed to such language—hence, how can their annals be vulgar?

"Lack of maternal instinct" is the third and last charge. I realise that here I am treading dangerous ground. Where should one look for the manifestation of "maternal instinct"? In the father? No. In Aunt Emma? No. In the baby himself? Surely not. In the only remaining principal character, the mother? It does seem so, does it not? And here we have it. See her rush through the nursery door, the poor little Binks from the tub, where he was accidentally dropped by too scientific an aunt, and press him, all wet and soapy, to the front of an immaculate shirtwaist! And this in the days when the shadow of the domestic science problem darkens every door! Is not "insight into the maternal instinct" vindicated in Miss Daskam's case?

As I have before remarked, I am a spinster, and visiting the homes of more fortunate friends has made me wish that their eldests and their youngests might be more like the baby of the "Memoirs"—for surely a more adorable, healthy, stupid, humorous little baby never was before, in literature or out.

B. M. D.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 12, 1904.

VII.

New York Times Book Review:

How can anybody complain in any way or manner of Miss Daskam's "Memoirs of a Baby"? I was recovering from an illness when the book was placed in my hand, and it made me laugh so that the nurse curtailed my reading hour lest I should have a setback, (as if laughter could ever produce any but a good result on the human anatomy, unless one's nose were in splints, or something else were the matter requiring absolute stillness!) However, I begged back the "Memoirs" and got well on them, and, for my part, I have only heartfelt appreciation and thanks for the clever author.

The other book your correspondents are discussing, "Bruvver Jim's Baby," I have not yet had the pleasure of reading, but I cannot imagine any baby more charming than Binks.

MRS. D. P. B.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 13, 1904.

VIII.

New York Times Book Review:

"Bruvver Jim's Baby" every time!—if it comes to a judgment as to which of the babies in question is the most natural or lovable or real. There is something touching and softening in the young of everything, and more so in the young of man than anything else in the world. And for sheer fun—the fun that hurts no one's feelings and comes, as one correspondent says, at the moment when a lump is in the throat—give me the history of poor little Skeesucks, with his great, rough miners for mothers. There your correspondent "Katharine Barstow" will find "material instinct" and "real knowledge of baby nature." I love little Skeesucks! I love old Jim! I love that pup, Tiatoretto, who made his little circle by faithfully trotting so long in the rear! It is those of us who are mothers (I don't like the way it sounds,

YOU

but it is the fact) who lack that true sensibility and emotion which appreciate this beautiful story. It occupies its place for us beside the "Christmas Carol" and the "Bonny Brier Bush."

Oh, yes! Binks is almost well enough—in his way—but Skeesucks is real! I am waiting to see if any one will tell us how it comes that Mr. Mighels knows so thoroughly the ways of little people. I should like myself to know how it chanced that he understood so well that little Skeesucks would require the company of other children to make him happy. A woman would know that a child must pine away for lack of such companionship, but how was the knowledge vouchsafed to a man? I think little Skeesucks must have lived in fact.

JULIA D.

"The Highroad."

New York Times Book Review:

On the lookout for an amusing book for a journey, I read your review of "The Highroad" and bought it. What can you mean by saying that this book should be classed with Mary MacLane's? "The Highroad" seems to me a terrible satire, written with the laughter of devils. If George Bernard Shaw lived here and knew our conditions, I should say that he wrote it. That woman is a real creation in fiction, one of the few I know in all our fiction. She is a composite photograph, a type. I cannot get rid of her, nor have I seen any one else who has read the book who could. The art of the thing is so amazing that it seems like reality, and you hate her, as you hate your own weaknesses. If, as I saw in one of the Boston papers, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish wrote the book, she has done a cruel and amazing thing; but surely it is not to be lightly put aside as a "freak."

J. L. R.

New York, July 13, 1904.

Spencer and Darwin.

New York Times Book Review:

As soon as I read the announcement of the appearance of Herbert Spencer's autobiography I became very inquisitive to read it, anticipating a great deal of pleasure and instruction from it. But before I could get a copy I stumbled over at least half a dozen reviews of it, in daily, weekly, (yours included,) and monthly papers, nearly all of which criticised it so sharply that I almost lost all desire to read it. Fortunately—at least in this case—for myself I usually like to compare my own judgment with that of the "professional critic," of whom Spencer also has not the very highest opinion, as he shows in his account of his Italian journey, when he criticised famous works of art—and I began to read it.

And now allow me to say that from the very beginning almost through both volumes I found such an immense store of instruction, wisdom, interesting criticism, wise thoughts, beautiful descriptions, and deep learning—although he hardly ever read any of the previous philosophers, with few exceptions, like Bacon, Comte, Mills, &c.—as he says himself!—that I was astonished and electrified.

His narrative how he came to devote himself to writing what he has written—to the edification of all the intelligent beings almost all over the earth; his comments on men like Carlyle, Ruskin, Huxley, Lewis, &c.; his description of his travels, his letters, (to Comte, Lewis, &c.,) his explanation of why he did not marry and why he thinks that people who want to devote their lives to science should not marry; his remarks on health, (his own and others,) and on habits of life are models of reading; his various inventions and their fate; his talk on music—in short and not to enumerate the whole work, every word he writes is so interesting, so unselfish, so full of wisdom, and so well said (even though one does not always agree with him) that for any one of culture not to have read this autobiography will be an irreparable loss! It is furthermore the best key to all of his works, and will surely be of great help to their understanding!

But whether he or Darwin made a deeper impression on his time will probably remain an open question for a long time to come. I venture, however, to suggest without underrating Darwin's merits—to overrate them is impossible—that his theory and work was dwelt upon, indicated, and forestalled from Aristotle on to Harvey, and later on especially by Lamarck, Goethe, and Wallace. Undoubtedly it is Darwin's great merit to have collected and systematized all their observations and his own so that to-day evolution and Darwin have almost become synonyms! And so is Spencer's work on political and social evolution, for men, women, and children. Its philosophical and human adaptation to social and political life is so absolutely unique and great, and its influence so widespread and so universally recognised that it surely will stand comparison with Darwin's influence.

E. W. HOEBER.

New York, July 12, 1904.

Books and Illustrations.

New York Times Book Review:

The July Critic contains a few very timely words on the subject of illustrations in the present-day novels. It points out several instances where the author could have helped his reader by dispensing with his "artist" (?) Frequently the illustrations of our novels show non-originality which is quite surprising, giving us a change of scene without the slightest help from the author. A good example of this "lightning change" work of illustrators is shown in that capital story of Richard Harding Davis's entitled "In the Fog," which leaves the puzzled reader very much in the fog as to the personal appearance of the Secret Service man who was to convey the imaginary diamonds to the household of the Czar. On Page 94 he is pictured as hard featured, bald of face and of head, with a low, turned-down collar, &c. On Page 96, which represents him (according to Mr. Davis) immediately after the act pictured on Page 94, there is a marvelous change in his personal appearance. By some wonderful hair restorer he has suddenly raised a luxuriant crop, both on his pate and upper lip. By some new predigested breakfast food he has increased in stature. In short, there is a complete transformation. We should certainly enjoy this on the stage, but we must draw the line in a novel. If illustrating cannot be better done it should better be left undone, and thus leave the ungymnastic mind of the simple reader undisturbed.

JOSEPH LEBOWICH.

64 Perkins Hall, Cambridge, N. Y.,

July 17, 1904.

1904

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Marie Corelli and the Clergy—Authors' Portraits—Knighthoods and Pensions.

THE late Clement Scott was always a little proud of having been the discoverer of Miss Marie Corelli. That is to say, he was the first editor to discover her ability as a story writer, and to give her encouragement. Miss Corelli's recent article in The Bystander on "Pagan London" has been extensively quoted, and has advertised the lady most successfully. It is a shrill, scolding attack on the London clergy, or rather an imaginary body whom the writer calls "the pagan clergy. These are apparently identical with the Ritualistic clergy, for, according to Miss Corelli, their churches are "fairy lamp churches," with various "altar bobbings and other foolish ceremonies." She informs her readers that these clergymen are guilty of "wine-bibbing" at "swagger dinner parties," where they relate "questionable or spicy anecdotes unfitted for the ears of decent women." Of course Miss Corelli must have listened to these anecdotes, or else she could not know that they are told by the "pagan clergy." It is not to be supposed that she would make such an accusation against a body of clergymen merely on hearsay evidence. I wonder if Mr. Scott, when he read Miss Corelli's last effusion, felt quite as proud as usual of having discovered her. Anything more utterly absurd than the charges she brings against the London clergy could hardly be imagined, but the very absurdity of the thing induces people to read her article, and thus gives her the advertisement for which her soul sighs.

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We have a censor who is supposed to know what is fit and what is not fit for representation on the stage.

Why cannot we have, what would be still more useful, a censorship of the portraits that are published with the names of popular authors attached to them? The most commonly seen portrait of Mr. George Moore is a most atrocious libel, and its publication ought to be made a penal offense. I saw only yesterday a portrait of Mr. Frankfort Moore in one of our best literary papers, which resemble him about as much as it resembles Oom Paul or Major Esterhazy. Such portraits cannot but create a thirst for blood in the author whom they libel. It is a curious thing that when a wood engraver undertakes to engrave a photographic portrait he almost invariably turns it into a caricature. What is still more inexplicable is, that when a photographic portrait is reproduced by "process," it becomes extremely unlike the original. The offense of publishing the portrait of any author, unless the portrait is first submitted to him for his approval, ought to be heavily punished. It is an undoubted fact that the alleged portrait of Mr. George Moore, to which I have referred, has seriously injured the sale of his books, and I doubt if I should care to read Mr. Frankfort Moore's clever novels if my only knowledge of him was gained from the preposterous portrait just published. I saw a portrait of myself a few days ago, duly labeled with my name. It represented a hoary pirate who had fallen into his second childhood and become a driveling idiot. People who do not like me may say that this portrait is a wonderfully truthful one, but the fact that nobody has so far shot me on sight since the portrait was first published confirms me in my opinion that it is a libel.

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Mr. Maurice Hewlett has written a great book—one which will live. I don't think I can be mistaken in thus characterising "The Queen's Quair." One cannot read a dozen lines of it without recognizing that it is written by the man who wrote "The Forest Lovers"; but what an immense advance the author has made since then! His precocities of style have been toned down, and it is not too much to say that in "The Queen's Quair" Mr. Hewlett's prose has something of the melody and charm and warmth and color of Swinburne's "Ballads." It is a wonderful book from first to last. Its men and women are as fully alive as they were when they were in the flesh. Mr. Hewlett's Queen Mary will hereafter impress her personality so deeply that she will be accepted as the true Mary Queen of Scots, and there will be an end of the ceaseless doubts as to her character which have divided all English-speaking people into the two hostile camps of admirers and contemners of the Queen. I should like, for the sake of appearances, to temper this praise of the book with a mention of its faults, but diligent search for the latter has failed to show them. The book has carried me away by its force and beauty. It places Mr. Hewlett far higher than he has ever stood even in the estimation of his most ardent admirers. I usually read serial stories that are worth reading, since the successive chapters give one something to live for from week to week or month to month, but I did not happen to read "The Queen's Quair" while it was running in The Pall Mall Magazine. So the book has come upon me all at once and taken my breath away by the surprise that it has given me. For I never dreamed that Mr. Hewlett, much as I admired his earlier books, could write a book like "The Queen's Quair."

cret that its author is Mr. Niel Munro. It is said by those who can read it to be genuinely humorous, and I presume they are right. But the Scottish dialect in which it is written is of the most unintelligible. Mr. Crockett's novels and "Wee Macgreegor" were nothing to it. I gave up the attempt to read it at an early stage. There was no sort of use in trying to make out its meaning without a dictionary, and reading stories with a dictionary and searching out the meaning of every third word is not an enlivening occupation. If Mr. Munro would translate his book into English it would be a favor to people who, like myself, cannot read unmitigated Scotch.

The widows of Mr. Henley and Mr. Phil May have very properly been given small pensions, and the two sons of the late George Gissing have also been placed on the Civil List until they arrive at their majority. That such writers as Henley and Gissing should leave their families without sufficient means of support is a painful reflection on the literary taste of the British public. In the case of Mr. Phil May there is no doubt that he was fully appreciated during his lifetime, and he would have left a substantial sum of money to his widow had he been capable of saving money. The Civil List is managed with almost invariable fairness and discrimination, but I have been unable to find out who is the really responsible person who decides what persons are to be pensioned. Surely, he is not the one who selects the recipients of knighthood.

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"Claudius Clear," or the "Man of Kent," or Mr. Robertson Nicol, or one or another of the various literary incarnation of the same critic, says that Mr. Winston Churchill's book, "The Crossing," is selling well in England, but that it is bought by the English people because they believe that it is written by the son of Lord Randolph Churchill. After all that is merely an opinion, for in the nature of things it cannot be proved to be true. If it is true, Mr. Winston Churchill, the American author, need not complain. His books sell here, as in America, because they are worth reading. If they also sell here because people confound their author with Mr. Winston Churchill, the Englishman, that is so much the better for the American author. No man need be displeased because his books sell, for that is what they were intended to do. Still, it is unfortunate that two authors should have the same name, and it does seem unnecessary in view of the fact that there are so many names to choose from. The two Winston Churchills ought to come to some sort of agreement and label themselves for identification, so that novel readers will no longer confound one with the other.

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Mr. Kipling's new volume of stories to be published in the Autumn will be entitled "Traffics and Discoveries." It will contain several stories which have not hitherto been published. Meanwhile we hear nothing of "Mother Maturin," the book which I have for years been hoping to see. It is well known that Kipling had long ago in manuscript nearly 400 pages of this book. He referred to it in his story, entitled "To be Filed for Reference," but since then nothing has been heard of it. Some of these days he will undoubtedly finish "Mother Maturin," and give it to the public. If he does not, and the manuscript survives him, doubtless some incompetent hand will undertake to finish the book, as several impertinent persons undertook to finish "Edwin Drood." There never was but one unfinished novel that was completed by a strange hand, and did not suffer thereby. "St. Ives" was finished by Mr. Quiller-Couch, and he did the work so admirably that not even the most devoted Stevensonian has ever found fault with him. Perhaps Mr. Barr has done the same in finishing Stephen Crane's story, "The O'Ruddy," which is to be published next month. If any one could finish Crane's book acceptably it would be Mr. Barr, but we shall have to wait until the book is published before deciding to give any verdict upon it.

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It is useless to fancy that any one can invent an entirely new story. No matter what a story may be, either it has already happened, or it will happen. About a month ago a London weekly published a story dealing with the supposed discovery of the tomb of the Egyptian Queen Hatasoo. Within a week an American Egyptologist, Mr. Theodore David, discovered the tomb. It is less than a year since Conrad's story, "At the End of the Tether," was published. It was the story of a sea Captain who went blind, and tried to conceal the fact so that he might not lose his berth. Now the news comes that the loss of the steamer Australia, near Sydney, was due to the blindness of the pilot. There is nothing new, except radium, and what is that but the ever burning lamp of fable?

London, July 2, 1904. W. L. ALDEN.

Islands of the World.

Frank A. Carpenter's geographical reader of "Australia, Our Colonies, and Other Islands of the Sea" is most helpful for the young child and gives a living knowledge of the lands of which it treats, especially of those colonies which lately have become dependencies of the United States. These far-away lands are very different from our country; Samoa, Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Cuba are full of surprises for the children.

This book aims to take the pupils themselves into this new world. In a "personally conducted tour" at the hands of the author they travel over a number of the islands of the world, visit the people on the farms and in the factories. They spend some time in the cities and villages and explore the wilds, observing the wonders of plant and animal creation. The descriptions are vivified by eighteen excellent maps and photographs, many of the latter taken by the author himself. These travels are not intended to take the place of the school geographies, but they should be used with them as a supplementary reader.

The bare skeleton of the geography lesson is here clothed with a most attractive exterior. From the cannibals of the Fiji Islands to the coffee plantations of Java, from the tobacco fields of Sumatra to the filanzana or primitive chair cabs of the Hovas of Madagascar, all are attractively described for the young students. Even the dreary Sakhalin, the island prison of Russia, and romantic Juan Fernandez, the home of Robinson Crusoe, are not forgotten. (New York: American Book Company. 60 cents.)

FOLK-LORE.

POPULAR TALES FROM THE NORSE. By Sir George Webbe Dasent, D. C. L., &c. New Edition. With a Memoir by Arthur Irwin Dasent. 8vo. Pp. clxxvii.-443. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

It was in 1858 that Mr. (afterward Sir) George Dasent, colleague on The Times of London of the famous John Thaddeus Delane and one of the pioneers in introducing English readers to Scandinavian literature, published these translations of Norse folk-lore tales with a long essay explanatory of the origin of such tales and the clue they furnish to the relationship of the so-called Aryan races and to the course of world history. At that time the work of the brothers Grimm in philology and comparative folk-lore was not so much as now public property, but Sir George Dasent's exposition of the subject may still stand as excellent for the purpose he had in view, and as supplying the general reader with all he need know about the scientific side of folk-lore studies.

The tales following are translations by Sir George from the "Norske Folkeeventyre" of Messrs. Asbjörnsen and Moe, and are usually variants on the German tales familiar to children and grown-ups alike in the pages of Grimm—for instance, "The Master Thief," "The Princess on the Glass Hill," "The Goose Girl," &c. In an enlarged edition issued the year following the author amplified the introductory essay somewhat and added an appendix of "Annexi Stories"—tales told by the negroes in the West Indies—many of which bear traces of common origin with the Norse tales. Anansi, by the way, is a West Indian name for spiders, especially for a particularly gorgeous spider with yellow stripes to which is attributed deep cunning and a power to appear in many shapes. Sir George Dasent himself was born in St. Vincent and was personally familiar with these West Indian story tellers.

All of this matter is now reissued in a new edition with the life of the author by his son, Arthur Irwin Dasent, one of the clerks of the House of Commons. Sir George Webbe Dasent was born in 1817, and after a long life spent in writing for The Times, in literary work mostly connected with Scandinavian literature, and in various official employments, part of the time as chief of the Civil Service Commission, died in 1896 at his place, Tower Hill, Bagshot Heath. He was a brother-in-law of John T. Delane, already mentioned, and frequently in his absence presided over The Times. He was knighted "for public services" in 1876, on recommendation of Disraeli.

The Real Thing in Romance.

BRAKESPEARE; or, The Fortunes of a Free Lance. By George A. Lawrence. 12mo. Pp. 341. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.

Few of the modern dealers in such matters can write you such a stirring tale of men's wrongs and hates and loves and warlike deeds, evil and good, as are here set down, and few can touch the blood and passion stained figure of the hireling freelance of the Middle Ages with such a saving grace of chivalry and high romance. Many of the older among you will remember perhaps sitting up all night to read of how Ralph, called Fitzwarrenne for want of a proper patronymic, cast aside that name and borrowed of a sturdy armorer another, Brakespeare, and so went forth to the French wars (it was the third Edward's time) to win fame and fortune. But it was as long ago as 1868 that George A. Lawrence, Barrister and Fellow of Balliol, wrote and published his tale, and the book has been out of print for twenty years, more or less, so there are thousands of likers of good stories to whom it will be new as the newest. These will find it modern enough, yet with something of sterner stuff, a something of sincerity apt to be lacking in the newer writers who find their subjects in mail-clad knights and the barbarous, violent times these lived in.

Ralph Brakespeare, like your latest hero, fights at stair heads against huge odds, rides in the charge with lance in rest, plies sword and mace mightily in the mêlée, rescues fair women, is faithful to his friends—but unlike most of those heroes, he sins also somewhat grimmly and in fashions not a bit heroic, and he does not necessarily marry the fair women he rescues. Again, the new woman does not appear disguised in doublet and hose as in the newer romances she must, nor are there those arcadian, unchaperoned wanderings abroad, two and two, a maid and a man. Rather it is the story of a brave youth who grew [illegible]

vice of many warring States, till he and the times were ripe for a romantically splendid ending. Ho for St. George and Merry England! with the Black Prince, and Chandos, and the fierce tumult of Poitiers and Du Guesclin and the knights and ladies of Fair France, also! A fair field and no favor! With such a field "Brakespeare" redivivus should have a chance with the best of contemporary entertainers in his class.

Writings of Samuel Adams.

THE WRITINGS OF SAMUEL ADAMS. Edited by H. A. Cushing, Ph. D., in three or four volumes, uniform with "The Writings of Jefferson." Limited edition of 750 copies printed from type. Half leather. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Per vol., to subscribers, net, $5.

While the fifth volume of "The Writings of James Madison," in the Fathers of the Republic Series, is still in press, the first volume of "The Writings of Samuel Adams," edited by Dr. Cushing, has made its appearance. Unlike Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Washington, and Franklin and others whose writings have been presented in this series, Samuel Adams and his writings while not of vital historical importance are nevertheless both of interest and value to the student of American history as revealing a decidedly youthful, buoyant, and intimate phase of the Colonial struggle for independence, and particularly of the causes which led up to the Revolution in and around the Town of Boston. Dr. Cushing has performed his work with great care; his notes never intrude and are always to the point. At the same time he presupposes a knowledge of early American affairs on the part of the reader, which, presumptuous or otherwise, is at any rate a compliment to American historical instruction.

The initial volume covers the period from 1764 to 1769, and contains much correspondence relative to the Stamp act and disturbances in Boston brought about by the execution of this measure. History moved rapidly in New England in those days—the reply of James Otis to the assumption of Parliament of the right to tax Crown colonies, passage of the Stamp act, adoption of a "Declaration of Rights and Liberties" by an assembly of Colonial delegates, riots in Boston against Andrew Oliver and Gov. Hutchinson, repeal of the Stamp act and its substitution by taxes on glass, paper, &c.; petition of Massachusetts to the King and the famous circular letter, seizure of John Hancock's sloop, arrival of the British troops in Boston, the refusal of the town to provide them with quarters, and the withdrawal of the General Court to Cambridge. On all these matters we have many side lights thrown by the letters of the young Boston lawyer who was later to defend Capt. Preston against the charge of murdering citizens who were in fact rioters of the worst sort, but who have come down through American school histories with the title of "patriot."

However, much as it may shock certain anti-English sensibilities, Samuel Adams entertained no such idea. But this is anticipating the second volume. Young Adams both by his letters and through his numerous articles to The Boston Gazette was firm in asserting what he believed to be the rights of Crown colonies and quick to resent the infringement thereof, whether by unconstitutional taxation or by the intrusion of the King's troops sent to maintain peace where peace already prevailed. Nor was his resentment always marked with plain-spoken wrath; frequently he indulged in irony, as is shown by his letter signed "A Tory," which appeared in The Boston Gazette May 1, 1769. This reveals a style which vaguely suggests the possibility of an American "Junius."

New American Biographies Series.

Henry Holt & Co. are making arrangements to publish a new series of biographies of well-known Americans by well-known writers. The volume will be biographies rather than treatises on the various fields of activity in which their subjects gained eminence. The subjects will include actors, artists, authors, capitalists, clergymen, physicians, editors, educators, engineers, inventors, judges, lawyers, naval commanders, pioneers, scientists, soldiers, and statesmen. Only such Americans as are well known to the reading public will be treated of. The volumes will be classified according to the pursuits of the subjects. A list will shortly be announced. The series will probably be called "Leading Americans."

The Roosevelt Doctrine.

Under this title E. E. Garrison has compiled a volume which Robert Grier Cooke is publishing. It contains the personal utterances of the President on various matters, arranged for reference in their logical sequence. There are twenty-five topics treated of in the book, which all together give a brief summary of the principles of American citizenship and government. The compiler served in the Rough Riders, is a graduate of Yale, and resides in New Haven. He has long been a personal friend of Mr. Roosevelt, and, on his behalf, was campaign orator in New York State when Roosevelt ran for the Governorship.

Japanese History of the War.

Foreign booksellers in this city have received the prospectus and first part of a Japanese history of the war from the Kinkodi Publishing Company of Tokio. The first volume is to contain nearly 150 pages, and is supplied with a map and many illustrations, including photographic reproductions, fac similes, and colored drawings by native artists. The text is in easy and descriptive English. It is entitled "The Russo-Japanese War."

New York Public Library.

The monthly list of additions to the circulating department of the New York Public Library contains a page and a half of [illegible]

CURRENT COMMENT

Views of Experts on Matters of Interest in the World of Books.

SOUTHERN FICTION.—The new school of Southern fiction has come into existence since the civil war. It may be divided into at least two parts. The first may be called the negro-dialect division. It marks an attempt to represent in fiction what is perhaps the most picturesque side of the old régime, that is to say, the life of the old family slave. To the accomplishment of this task the striking nature of the negro dialect and the rich tone of the negro's feeling lend themselves. Of the writers who were most successful in writing this kind of novels the most prominent are Joel Chandler Harris and Thomas Nelson Page. But the movement in which they were placed had a narrow basis and it was soon exhausted. It did not take long to paint the simple face of "Ole Mammy" or "Uncle Toby." If it had been the purpose of the writers to paint also the lives of other classes of old negroes, such as the field hands, the runaways, the "bad negroes" who were sold into the far South, the yellow descendants of negro mistresses, or the uncouth lumbermen and fishermen who lived far out on the border of the Southern community, the negro school of fiction would have had a broader basis in fact and its continuation would have been longer. But this was not the intention of our novelists. They were bent on ideality. They sought to describe the good negroes and the happy ones, and so far as this task went it was well performed. It was also soon finished; and ere long those who had performed it, even the best of them, realized that they must set their hands to another kind of work. Joel Chandler Harris and Thomas Nelson Page have long since ceased to write dialect stories.

The second division of the new school of Southern fiction has dealt with the life of the old Southern planter class, chiefly in the period after the civil war. It has been given to idealism as much as the dialect division. It has been inspired by affection and Southern loyalty; and it has had no note of criticism in it. The American public, which is not ungracious in dealing with the feelings of those who have passed through great calamities, has given it a gentle reception. It has encouraged the most minute promises of genius in a manner at once generous and courteous.

Perhaps James Lane Allen did more than any one else to open the eyes of Southern writers to the possibilities of this field of fiction. His earliest stories were dreams of beauty. They were as delicate and as fascinating as the lace-bedecked dress of a partner at a ball. * * * But the most vital criticism of the newer school of Southern fiction is that it does not represent truly the condition of Southern society since the war. Of course, it is not required of the novelist that he should paint his picture so that it will be accurate in every respect. That is the requirement of the historian. But he ought to paint in such a way that his completed picture will give the impression of truth. His cleverness ought to be so expended as to bring out prominently the salient points of the true condition of affairs. Now this is just what the latest Southern novels do not do. Starting out, as they do, to exalt the old planter in the days of his adversity, they give a false color to existing Southern life; for it is true that most of the people who are doing things in the South to-day are not the sons of the old planters, but those who represent the old middle classes. The leading professional men, business men, financiers, and politicians of the new time are from this class. Moreover, it is not true, as the novelists seem sometimes to say, that the only living men of the South who have proper ideals are from the old planter class. Among the descendants of the old middle class are men of as high ideals as among the descendants of the planter class. Among the most conscienceless politicians of the country are men whose blood has been blue for two centuries. Any book the implication of which is that the virtue of the new time is found in one of these classes and the vice in the other class, is false in its teaching.

If the truth must be told, the new school of story writers in the South lack large information and mental development. They are not, as a rule, men or women of sound education. Living in a region in which society is organized in a simple and natural manner, they have not received the educational impressions which come from close contact with a highly complex social organism.—John Raper Ormond in The South Atlantic Quarterly.

AINSWORTH AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES.—From the time of Jack Sheppard until 1881, a period of over forty years, Ainsworth was a busy man, producing book after book at regular intervals and closely occupied with editorial labors. * * * Contemporaneous memoirs and records are full of testimony to the personal popularity of Ainsworth in the social life of the day. He entertained freely, and was a favorite guest. Dickens and Thackeray were both fond of him, although Blanchard Jerrold, as we have seen, doubted Thackeray's friendship. Forster says in his "Dickens," referring to the period circa 1838, "A friend now especially welcome, too, was the novelist, Mr. Ainsworth, who shared with us incessantly for the three following years in the companionship which began at his house; with whom we visited, during two of these years, friends of arts and letters in his native Manchester, from among whom Dickens brought away his Brothers Cheerybie, and to whose sympathy in tastes and pursuits, accomplishments in literature, open-hearted, generous ways, and cordial hospitality, many of the pleasures of later years are due." * * * One of my Thackeray letters is addressed to Ainsworth, dated in 1844, inviting him to dine at the Garrick, with the characteristic remark: "I want to ask 3 or 4 of this literary profession." Tom Moore in his Journal (Nov. 21, 1838,) mentions a dinner at Bentley's where the company was "all the very haut ton of the literature of the day," including himself (named first), Jerdan, Ainsworth, Lever, Dickens, Campbell, and Luttrell. We read in Mackay's "Breakfasts with Rogers" of a breakfast where he met Sydney Smith, Rabbi O'Connell, Sir Augustus D'Este, and Ainsworth. These references might be multiplied indefinitely. According to Hazlitt, Ainsworth had one rule, at least, which in these days of studied unpunctuality might be considered unduly vigorous; when he had friends to dinner he locked his outside gate at the stroke of the clock, and no late comer was admitted. * * * Ainsworth had no power to portray character or to analyze motives; his genius was purely descriptive. He had a strong literary bent, and he was a man of letters in the true sense. He did not possess the spark which gives immortality, but he toiled faithfully and his work was well done even if he did not reach the standard of the greatest of his contemporaries.—Adrian H. Joline in Literary Collector, (Greenwich, Conn.)

ILLUSTRATIONS OF RECENT NOVELS.—It is a pity to cast a stone at an honorable calling, but some of the illustrations in the group of recent novels deserve notice not altogether flattering. If readers were allowed to choose between illustrated and unillustrated copies of current fiction, I wonder how many would take the pictures, and how many would prefer their own imagination, unaided by some one's misconception of the text. Mr. Frank E. Schoonover has illustrated "The Deliverance." The frontispiece alone is enough to condemn his work, if one were judging solely from first impressions. Maria Fletcher, described in the book as the embodiment of feminine charm, is represented as an aged, scrawny spinster with blonde hair; on Page 342 as an equally unattractive old person with dark hair. On Page 168 Christopher is a blonde; on Page 362 the same cloud that affected Maria has colored his hair dark. Such illustrations hinder the reader's play of fancy.

The illustrator of "The American Prisoner" is Mr. Claude Shepperson, whose frontispiece represents the heroine lying "where the grass made pleasant cushions amid the granite boulders." Mr. Shepperson, in his eagerness, caught the word "cushions" and has depicted the young woman in Mahrobe on a heap of fluffy pillows. On Page 157 we are told that John Lee hid behind a broken wall, and through a chink in it kept watch upon the ravine as his grandmother came down to her treasure house. The illustration shows not a sign of a wall or a chink. John is hiding behind what may be boulders, but are probably some of the original cushions borrowed from the frontispiece. In "Her Infinite Variety," a mere bagatelle of a story about an Illinois Senator, his sweetheart, and a Woman's Rights lawyer, told with a touch and go that makes it good reading for an idle hour, the principal features are the illustrations by Mr. Christy. But they are decorative, not illustrative, in the strict sense of the word. Mr. Christy does not see fit to subordinate his work to the text—he follows his own will, with a general impression of what is requisite, and if the result coincides with the text description, good! If not—well, good again. His persistent disregard of nice details is clearly shown in the present illustrations. On Page 2 Amelia trips down stairs in a lace-trimmed gown to meet her lover; five minutes later, on Page 10, there is no lace, and the fashion of the garment has undergone a mysterious and rapid alteration; she is represented as sitting on a hassock, elbow on knee, chin on hand, whereas the text describes her with "elbow on the arm of her chair." Again, on Page 137, the elbow is "on the arm of the sofa," but Mr. Christy has a settled aversion to Amelia's favorite attitude and represents her as clutching the upholstery of the sofa with both hands. Miss Greene's large white sailor hat, Page 104, should be a "little brown turban," and the illustration at Page 154 shows that she must have carried with her adjustable epaulets, which she sewed to her tailor gown when she met proud ladies.—The Critic.

SHAKESPEARE'S HUMANITY.—If I were asked what quality it is that distinguishes Shakespeare more than any other, I should say it is the quality of humanity. Imagination, observation, poetry, passion, humor—all these are his in a supreme degree—we are dazed as we look up at them, rising like mountains from the common ground; but the highest peak of all, that which is the first to be touched by the morning sun and the last to retain its setting glory, is his radiant humanity. His is the supreme gift of viewing human nature from the heights, of discerning the reality of things below, and of dealing with them in that serene spirit of tolerance which is the attribute only of the great few—the master poets of the world. Homer, Milton, Goethe, and Tennyson—these have also drunk deep from that Olympian spring. Shakespeare never strikes the note of a self-conscious moralist—indeed, it is often difficult to determine where his sympathies are. In this impersonality—this impartiality of mind—he stands almost apart. He never holds a brief for his characters, labeling this one good and that one bad, this one penny plain and that one twopence colored. He is the judge, not the advocate—allowing each character to develop, as it were, his own case, leaving the jury of mankind to draw their conclusions. He dwells for the time being in the minds of the men he is portraying, revealing the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth of their natures—extenuating nothing nor setting down aught in malice. His heroes have their weaknesses—his weak men their heroisms. He does not hesitate to afflict the noble character of the Moor with a foolish and unreasoning jealousy; he appears even to have a sort of intellectual sympathy with the dastard Iago. Like Rembrandt, he is the supreme artist who will paint with equal zest the front of Jove himself or the carcass of a bullock. He does not scruple to afflict the beautiful nature of Hamlet with unmanly hesitancy, with a corroding and disintegrating philosophy which drives that versatile Prince to the admission that "there is nothing, either good or bad, but thinking makes it so." It was this little rift within the frail and delicate lute of Hamlet's character which was fated to make his music mute. We cannot all be given the sturdy virtues of the trombone. On the other hand, he is not only serenely tolerant of, but he even appears to regard with a feeling akin to affection, the concave character of Falstaff; and assuredly no two characters could be more opposite than are those of the sweet Prince and that incarnation of wallowing selfishness, that eternal creation of the poet's passionate humor, the fat Knight. How opposite are their points of view of life and death and of honor!—Herbert Beerbohm Tree in Fortnightly Review.

KENJIRO TOKUTOMI'S "NAMI-KO."—Japan has had many other things to do since 1867 of more national importance than building up a modern literature. She has had to organize the Constitution, to remodel her laws, to establish a national system of education, and to create an army and navy. Nevertheless, with that eagerness and adaptability which we have seen exemplified in many other spheres, the young Japanese nation has found time to substitute European influences for the older Eastern models, even in her letters. An autobiography of a writer called Fukuzawa, published in 1899, gives an extraordinary picture of the spread of European ideas in Japan. Not only were books translated, but a magazine and newspaper press was in full vogue, while both influences combined led to the more interesting attempt on the part of the latest school of Japanese writers to issue volumes of tales and short stories about their own country, written under the guidance of Western literature. The older Japanese novels were very lengthy productions; the modern ones are, for the most part, short and realistic. The movement apparently began with the translation into Japanese in 1879 of Lord Lytton's "Ernest Maltravers." After that date came the literary revolution, marked especially by the use of the colloquial dialect instead of the old literary language, and the treatment of character from a psychological standpoint. One of the most recent specimens of the movement is to be found in Kenjiro Tokutomi's novel, "Nami-Ko," which has just been published in an English form.

The novel is not very artistically composed, but its interest and significance stand quite apart from its technical value. It is perfectly fresh, straightforward handling of one of the social problems which beset the evolution of a nation from its older ideas. Japan, of course, is still in a transitional stage. Some of its modern apparatus has been completed; on the other hand, some of the elements of its civilization betray obvious signs of the older order. In this, as in other matters, Japan shows a remarkable and irresistible combination of stalwart barbarism with an extremely up-to-date and efficient modern culture. The power of parents over their children is one of the things which are slowly giving way before the rise of European individualism, and in the present novel the whole struggle consists of the autocracy of the parent face to face with the rights of the individual child. * * * For ourselves, however, the interest lies rather in the picture the novel gives of social life. The author, who has evidently studied his Western examples pretty closely, tries to make his scenes dramatically effective and displays a liberal use of pathos. The heroine's attempt to drown herself on one occasion, for instance, occupies the whole of a chapter, in which the scenery, a background to the turbid emotions of the heroine, is painted quite as carefully as the central incident. So, too, we notice a deliberate attempt to analyse character. Old Gen. Katakoa, Nami's father, is a fine specimen of the Japanese noble. Takeo's mother, on the other hand, is quite a careful portrait of a vulgar, grasping, and ambitious woman. There are also many sketches by the way—a sketch of a rascally army contractor, of a Christianized Japanese woman, of an old Japanese servant, to say nothing of quite a modern melodramatic villain, Chijiwa. Add the background of the Chinese war, with a spirited account of the battle of the Yalu, and we can quite understand the success of this narrative in the country of its birth. It is mostly imitative, work, however, quite as imitative as was a good deal of the work of Tourgenieff when he too followed European models, only by no means so artistic or so promising. The real charm of Tokutomi's novel lies in its occasional pictures, quite naturally and easily executed.—W. L. Courtney in Daily Telegraph, London.

MAURICE JOKAI AND ROMANCE.—Amid all the fierce struggles and quarrels which have distracted Hungary since 1848, all parties have been at one in their admiration of Jokai. The changes in thought and in life, which have transformed the world during the last half century, have never released Hungarians from the wand of the enchanter. New schools of literature have flowered and faded, impressionists, realists, psychologists, and disillusionists have invaded the realms of romance and sentiment only to strengthen and perpetuate his influence. Yet the news of his death left England unmoved. In this country the public seems to starve and pant for the illusions, the memories, the examples, of romance and history. Few novels are complete without a glimpse of some historical character in the background, and even comic opera loves occasionally to weave its farce around some great name or presence of the past. Even when our novelists treat of modern times they often prefer to place their scenery in some imaginary country in order to obtain the setting and the character of romance. Most of the heroes wear uniforms; most of the heroines delight to gird on the swords of their latter-day knights. Why, then, has the death of the greatest living romanticist awakened so little interest or comment in England? It may be true, indeed, that the probability of happy translation varies inversely with the greatness of the writer. Some of Jokai's novels have found favor with English readers, but his popularity could not be set in competition with the other great foreign masters. Dumas runs in sixpenny editions, and Sienkiewicz was the comet of a season. Yet in "A Christian, But a Roman," Jokai rivals "Quo Vadis" on its own ground. The Hungarian certainly does not yield to the Pole in vigor of description or vividness of imagination, while he surpasses him in dramatic force. Yet this is a brief tale, the merest trifle flung off from Jokai's inexhaustible pen, but the foam on the surface of a mighty river.

It would seem indeed that the explanation lies in the spirit and character of the romance affected by English and not by Continent. There have, in fact, always been two main streams of romance, though in their course they have sometimes met and blended, only to separate again. The difference is most clearly seen in the two earliest of the romanticists, Byron and Scott. The gloomy corsairs and wild-eyed Giaours of the one were rooted the shrewd, rosy knights and gentle mass troopers of the other. The one embodied the modern spirit of revolt in his pictures of the past; the other sought the spirit of beauty and chivalry and romance in a bygone time. The one found his own fiery passions and ambitions in the Middle Ages; the other found

Old loves, old aspirations, and old dreams,
More beautiful for being old and gone.

The one is the poet of Hope, of Freedom, of Revolt; the other the creator of romances idealized and rendered more beautiful by their remoteness and contrast with the present.—H. W. V. Temperley in The Contemporary Review.

LITERATURE OF SWIMMING.—Not many people are aware that the literature of swimming is so ample as Mr. Ralph Thomas proves it to be in his book just published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co. The volume, which he has briefly entitled "Swimming," originated in a pamphlet which appeared in 1885. That was the result of a certain number of hours' labor; this of thirteen years' careful and practically uninterrupted work. It is a critical epitome of his gleanings, permeated with a vein of dry humor, and exposing with scant mercy the frequent plagiarisms of authors. He has striven, not unsuccessfully, to include everything of which either swimmers or non-swimmers might care to be informed. Of his many illustrations, some from old books are quaint, especially from that of Olaus Magnus, Archbishop of Upsala, in the middle of the sixteenth century. One of these represents a huge sea serpent coiled on the surface of the water, with no part of its body immersed, and browsing on the sailors off the deck of a vessel. Human limitations, unfortunately, prevent us from imitating that accomplished reptile, though we have tried more than one method of natation. That now common among good swimmers differs from what boys were taught sixty years ago. Then they were sent to the frog as an example, but the imitation of this amphibian, according to Mr. Thomas, does not come easily, and is not even accurate. The Assyrians and Greeks, so far as he can judge from monumental evidence, swam hand over hand, with the alternate stroke of the legs. The aborigines in North America, according to early travelers; the Indians of the Amazon and the Malays of the Eastern Archipelago, according to more recent observation, swam with an alternate movement of the arms, though the inhabitants of New Guinea and adjacent islands used, as Prof. Haddon has observed, the more artificial frogilke action customary among civilized people. The latter, however, have made more changes than would be generally supposed. Putting aside the method of swimming in an upright position, strongly advocated by Oronzio di Bernardi at the end of the eighteenth century, Mr. Thomas traces the development of the art in the ordinary position. In his opinion the stroke natural to human beings most resembles their action in walking and running, though with some necessary modification in the movement of the legs, which give a vigorous and sharp kick from the knee joint without assistance from the thigh, the arms being thrust out and pulled back alternately. In this way the Slavonic races continue to swim. Next came thrusting out the hands together as in the position of prayer, the legs still kicking alternately. Then, about the middle of the sixteenth century, the latter were moved simultaneously, the kick being still normal. About 1800 the kick was given from the soles of the feet, the legs being brought together as a wedge, the attitude of the hands being retained; then, after a slight change in the foot movement, the hands were held thumb to thumb. That position was adopted about 1846, and some fourteen years later the leg stroke was made to finish with "the toes" pointed—the method still generally prevalent among Europeans. But side swimming has been more and more coming into favor with those desirous of speed. It began, apparently, some seventy years ago, with the ordinary breast stroke, on the side, and quickly passed into the English "side stroke," where the arms move one after the other, which was followed by the over-arm stroke. Of this the "North of England stroke," all the limbs moving independently, is a modification, but, as Mr. Thomas thinks, not an improvement on it. In short, when every boy and girl is taught swimming—as they ought to be—instructors will find his book a mine of information, not the least valuable being that on the art of life saving and the resuscitation of the partially drowned.—London Standard.

A CHILD'S IMPRESSION OF VICTOR HUGO.—Every one had heard of Victor Hugo's simple and pretty drawing room, the walls and ceiling of which were so disposed and decorated that the poet might have the illusion of living under a tent. I scarcely took any notice of Mme. Lockroy, who with stately grace came to receive us. Even the reverent and beautiful face of Paul Meurice passed unperceived by me, nor did I vouchsafe a glance at a throng of elegant ladies gathered in the recesses of the window. My look immediately flew to him I discerned to be the poet, sitting in a large armchair beside the chimney in an attitude of deep, solemn thought, while his powerful arm hung over the chair and seemed about to grip a shadow or a sword. So striking was his attitude, so full of quiet grandeur and worthy of his soul, that the wish to address him or hear him speak vanished from my desire. I felt contented to gaze upon him as he sat there, regardless of all but his own dreams. The import of his discourse with the invisible world to which he resigned his silence was not one that human words would ever dare to breathe. Mme. Lockroy advanced toward him and he lifted his head; the spell was destroyed, the mighty gesture sunk to one of easy and affectionate concern. Yet such as I saw the poet on that evening I saw him once again when I gazed last year upon his statue by Rodin. As I entered the exhibition of the Champ de Mars and saw the huge white form I was overwhelmed with astonishment and awe. The giant was again before me in the same posture, majestic, mysterious, and strong; his arms fell heavily over a mountain rock by his side and seemed to grasp a shadow or a sword.—Hélène Vacaresco in Contemporary Review.

A "SILLY SEASON."—The "silly season" of publishing begins when the seaside towns are filled and the Americans are in occupation of London. Novels of all

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sorts are poured upon the book market, and many are the devices adopted to make light literature attractive. Sometimes it is a cover resplendent with a sensational picture; sometimes it is a title which should make one's hair stand on end.—London Daily News.

AS TO REVIEWING.—I see that "Rita," the well-known novelist, is keen on the good time coming when "reviewing becomes subject to the law of libel." I wonder whether that will be a gain to the novelist! I am inclined to think not. Why are books reviewed to the extent they are? Is it because the pages of a newspaper that are occupied by lengthy reviews are really considered a readable and attractive feature by the public that purchases these newspapers? I believe not. Is it because the editors of newspapers are anxious to give recognition to each succeeding author as he or she appears? I think not. Reviewing is merely so much padding to the majority of newspapers, apart from two or three special literary journals. The editor likes to see books come tumbling into his office because, although usually he has no time to read himself, there are at times batches of novels that he can take home to his wife and daughters. Still more, he is keen on the publishers' advertisements, and he knows that without a certain space be devoted to literature he will not be able to catch these.

If an occasional libel case were to be the outcome of reviewing, not even the temptation of publishers' advertisements, and not even the supply of gratuitous fiction for the home circle, would tempt the editor to review the modern novel. The tendency would be for it to be more and more ignored. We have already seen what goes on with regard to the drama. The drama does come under the law of libel, and the result is we have no criticism that counts and no plays that serious men and women can wish to see. So far from there being a tendency to too much of the libelous and censorious in our journalism, there is really far too much honey when review is concerned. One paper starts off with a wild rhapsody of praise of a given book, and it is followed by a dozen others in the same strain.

All the same I do not think that the author would suffer very much if reviewing should pass entirely out of fashion. As I have more than once complained, a really studious work of history, a biography of some great man of the past, a study of whose life may have involved years of research, will often only secure a sale of some 500 or 600 copies even if it be enthusiastically reviewed in every competent journal. The same fate awaits a volume of the most exquisite poetry unless the author be boomed into notoriety on personal grounds.

Fiction, on the other hand, is quite independent of reviewers. Every one is reading novels, and the best success of a novel, as the best success of a play, is secured by the people who talk to one another about its qualities. They mention it in railway trains, at afternoon tea, at dinner parties, and so by a kind of telepathy the word goes forth that such-and-such a novel makes entertaining reading. This does not alter the fact that the author loves reviews of his books, watches for them eagerly, and joins a press-cutting agency in order to see that they reach him. My point is that if "Rita" had her way the author would be foiled in this ambition. There would be very little more reviewing. —Clement K. Shorter in The London Sphere.

LAMPOONS.—In "The Passing of Arthur" Mr. Cosmo Hamilton aims at the revival of an old literary mode—the lampoon or pasquinade.

Among the characters introduced into the narrative are Mr. Arthur Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Rosebery, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and Mr. John Burns, all of whom figure under their own names in purely fictitious surroundings.

In England the lampoon may be said to date from the time of Elizabeth. Thomas Nash, Greene, Nicholas Breton, and other pamphleteers of that time come within the description. But in their hands the lampoon was usually personal.

Greene wrote of Shakespeare, his rival, as a "Johannes Factotum" and "a tiger's heart wrapped in a player's hide." Satire, lampoon, and virulent attack characterised the day.

During the eighteenth century the lampoon was turned mainly to political ends, and the perpetrators of the jokes ran the risk of prison. The lampooner merged into the pamphleteer in a century which owned such formidable pamphleteers as Defoe, Wilkes, and Junius.

The poet Churchill, author of the "Rosciad," was one of the liveliest satirists in verse. He assailed Hogarth, Garrick, Smollett, and the Government. It was the age of satire, since Pope had set the fashion with "The Dunciad."

In our own day the art of the lampoon has flagged. The nineteenth century was too respectable for it. Perhaps we are on the eve of a new outbreak.—London Daily Mail.

SWINBURNE'S POETRY.—Mr. Swinburne has always been a poet writing for poets, or for those rare lovers of poetry who ask for poetry, and nothing more or less, in a poet. Such writers can never be really popular, any more than gold without alloy can ever really be turned to practical uses. Think of how extremely little the poetical merit of his poetry had to do with the immense success of Byron; think how very much besides poetical merit contributed to the surprising reputation of Tennyson. There was a time when the first series of "Poems and Ballads" was read for what seemed startling in its subject matter; but that time has long since passed, and it is not probable that any reviewer of the new edition now reprinted verbatim from the edition of 1866 will so much as allude to the timid shrieks which went up from the reviewers of that year, except perhaps as one of the curiosities of literature. Apart from that one book, and from some pages of "Songs Before Sunrise," Mr. Swinburne has never had a reader who can possibly have read him for any other reason than genuine love of poetry. How large a number of such readers dare we hope for among the tens of thousands who will read the verse of Mr. Kipling and who does read the verse of Mr. Stephen Phillips?—London Daily Chronicle.

ICELAND'S NATIONAL BOOK.—Is there a distinctively Icelandic book? There has been an interesting correspondence on this text in one of the London daily papers. It should not be difficult for anybody who has real acquaintance with the English book world to state the facts. There is no welcome for the American-made book of purely American interest. "American, I see," says the bookseller; "no, I don't want it." Somebody has spoken of the "dumped" American book, and, taken inoffensively, that word defines the transatlantic volume against which there is a feeling. On the other hand, the "larger" American book, written by a James Lane Allen or a Mary E. Wilkins, is cordially welcomed by English booksellers and readers. At least half a dozen American writers of fiction could be named as in the first flight of popularity at our London circulating libraries. Nay, more, the novelist with the steadiest, surest sale in England to-day is an American—Marion Crawford.—Book Monthly, London.

TOLSTOY ON ART.

WHAT IS ART? By Leo Tolstoy. Translated from the Original MS., with an Introduction by Aylmer Maude. 16mo. Pp. 227. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company.

Here, in an excellent translation by Aylmer Maude, and for the first time quite unmarred by the hand of the Russian official censor, is Leo Tolstoy's theory of art, the argument enlivened with many special opinions of the author on particular forms of art and on individual artists.

As for Tolstoy's theory of art, by and large, the outlines of that were not seriously blurred by what the censor did to the earlier edition, and many people may be supposed to have a fair idea of it. Yet, as it is a pretty sensible theory and most ably supported by the theorist, it may be proper to state it briefly. The essence of art, according to Tolstoy, requires a state of feeling in the artist which he later tries to express in word or action, painting, carving, music, so that he not only feels the thing again himself, but infects others with the same feeling, through the sound of his words or music or the sight of his statue or picture book. If the artist doesn't feel, there is no art, only an imitation of art; if he doesn't make others catch the feeling, there is no art at all. The test of art lies in this thing—whether it does or does not "infect" the listener, onlooker, reader, with the artist's feeling. Further Tolstoy maintains that art thus defined is no cult of beauty, but a sort of universal language, and to be real art should be understandable of all men, gentle and simple, rich and poor; that if it is "good" as art this will be so except in the case of the members of the "upper classes," who have been trained in a false, artificial art, representing false, artificial feelings, not wholesome or good or at all comprehensible to the simple peasant who, as he is natural, retains a true nose for true art. The "cultured crowd"—and especially critics who try to explain art, to show why it "infects"—are in the very nature of things incapable of knowing what true art is, else they would not try to give an intellectual exposition of a feeling. Either there is a feeling or there is none—and no more can be said.

Tolstoy does not deny that the art he calls false and artificial does infect the members of the "upper classes" or groups of them for whom it is intended; he admits even that his own training enables him to enjoy some art of this sort, and he further admits that much of his own work is bad art, judged by his own standards, but he takes the view that by so much the more as an art is refined, by so much the more as a special training for its enjoyment is necessary, just in the same degree it loses more and more of the essential "infectiveness" and becomes less and less art. Thus he says boldly that Beethoven's music, written after the composer was deaf, is not true art, (as might, indeed, prima facie be supposed,) but that the tradition of his artistry held, and led critics and professional musicians (educated beyond the possibility of having a spontaneous feeling for art) to hold up to special admiration just this music, though it does not move a normal person as would, say, a peasant harvest chorus. So he thinks Wagner's music is not art, because it attempts to do things which music cannot properly do, because it does not awaken in the listener the feeling which inspired the author—though with all the stage accessories it may make a powerful physiological impression upon the nerves. Tolstoy's account of how a performance of "Siegfried" in Moscow struck him is very realistic and entertaining, and will agree with the impressions of others untrained in Wagner. It will of course shock Wagnerians, but that only illustrates the point the author makes as to arts for the elect only.

Naturally Tolstoy does not see why art of this sort should be maintained at such vast expense, since it is for the few, must continue to be for the few in continually narrowing circles as it gets more and more super-refined, and is utterly at variance with what he considers the aim of art to serve as a bond of sympathy between men, a link of brotherhood.

Then, having judged art as art by its power to infect the unspoiled man, he would eliminate all even of that which tended to inflame evil passions, (he is very fierce about the nude,) to encourage disunion in the race, and to stir up strife. Patriotic pictures and songs and works designed to keep alive the glamour of the organized Church—all such seem to him bad, uncharitian art, though perhaps good as art (the devil's art) as distinguished from impro[illegible]

A PLUTOCRAT'S TRIALS.

THE BARRIER. A Novel. By Allen French. Pp. 316. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

The "barrier" which makes 316 pages of trouble in Mr. Allen French's novel bearing that title is of a strictly immaterial and social character, consisting of the usual prejudices in favor of ancestry, culture, and other valuable but unnegotiable assets, for lack of which Stephen Ellis, "captain of industry" in an aristocratic New England town, was denied the pleasure of placing what he considered the capstone to the pyramid of his material successes—recognition in the local world of fashion. From a business point of view he owned the town of Stirling and all its activities, but though he could buy up financially any member of its exclusive inner circle, that did not seem to make them anxious to welcome him as one of themselves, and, up to the occasion of his introduction in "The Barrier," all his well-laid plans for breaking down the intangible but very effective act of exclusion which they seemed to have declared against him had come to naught.

Even Ellis's sensibilities, blunted by years of relentless warfare against his business rivals, could not be indifferent to the cold disfavor with which society met all his advances. The men's attitude he understood perfectly and ignored, but the awful frigidity of the women was something that he could not bear with equanimity. Ellis's first actual invasion of the enemy's stronghold takes place at a golf club tea, under the protection of a woman friend of his youth who is not any too sure of her own position among the bluebloods, and he is engaged in the unpleasant ordeal of swallowing some very obvious and intentional snubs administered by mothers in Israel, when fortune smiles upon him in the shape of Miss Judith Blanchard.

Judith has long been pining for something or somebody to break the deadly monotony of the same "society" which Ellis is so eager to enter, and it immediately commends itself to her impulsive temper to lend him her powerful aid in that direction in return for the fresh interest which he, with his real and close connection with the great workaday world, could bring into her life. Judith had a passionate desire to get out of the narrow sphere into which she had been born, and thought she was not afraid of anything the big, strong, merciless world could do to her. Stephen Ellis, with his striking personality and his wide interests, seemed to offer a way out—hence her cordial welcome to him at the golf club tea.

It will easily be guessed how many complications such a compact would hold in store for a proud and self-willed girl who needed to be brought very low indeed before she could confess her error. Out of those complications Mr. French has woven his story, and a very entertaining story it is, with much human nature in it and not too much of improbability, though it does savor rather strongly of the latter when Judith becomes a typewriter for the purpose of paying a debt of $15,000, with interest. Mr. French does not go to the length of having her really discharge the debt by that means, but the discussion of the matter gives Judith several good scenes.

The Eastburn "Narrative."

Under the title "The Dangers and Sufferings of Robert Eastburn, and His Deliverance from Indian Captivity," (in the Indian Captivity Series. Long 12mo. Pp. 76. Cleveland: the Burrows Brothers Company. $2.) appears the "Faithful Narrative" of Eastburn "during his late captivity among the Indians, 1758, together with some remarks upon the country of Canada, and the religion and policy of its inhabitants; the whole intermixed with devout reflections." The present book is edited by John E. Spears, who in his introduction tells of what happened before the capture of Eastburn by the Indians during the French and Indian war.

Robert Eastburn was born in England of Quaker parents, but became a Presbyterian after hearing George Whitefield preach in Philadelphia. When he was captured by the French invaders he was with a party of men who were on their way to the frontier post of Oswego to engage in the Indian trade. He was taken to Canada, where he was adopted into an Indian family, and where he remained, part of the time with the Indians, and a part with the French, for nearly two years. The narrative is printed with the old spelling and notes. There are also other notes by Mr. Spears.

Sir Lewis Morris's Poems.

The little volume of "Poems by Sir Lewis Morris" contains nearly 100 selections from the poetical works of the author. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.) It has been reprinted under the author's supervision from the fourteenth edition of his poems, and has been designed to contain the most representative and the best known of his writings. The book has been divided into four parts—"Songs of Two Worlds," "The Ride of Hades," "Songs of Britain," and "Songs Unsung," among the poems [illegible]

End," "Clytaemnestra in Paris," "Life," &c. The book is small 16mo of 340 pages bound in limp green leather.

A Civil War Romance.

EVELYN BYRD. By George Cary Eggleston. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

"Evelyn Byrd" forms the third in the series of romances of the civil war which Mr. George Cary Eggleston has written, the two preceding stories being "The Master of Warlock" and "Dorothy South." In the story of "Evelyn Byrd" Dorothy South once more appears, and as a noble-minded matron cares for Evelyn through the trying period of the last years of the war.

Evelyn's life is by no means an uneventful one. Her first appearance is when she is rescued from a burning house by the gallant Owen Kilgariff, a non-commissioned officer of Capt. Pollard's division. There is a great deal of mystery about Evelyn, and she is unable to give any information about herself owing to an inconvenient oath which she was compelled to take previous to the opening of the story. But if Evelyn's past is enveloped in mystery, she is no more than a mate to Kilgariff. This young man, though of spotless character, carries away with him, nevertheless, the memory of a prison, and being a supersensitive gentleman that memory colors all his after life.

Nevertheless, we regret to say, Kilgariff is something of a prig. Speaking of Evelyn to our old friend Dorothy one day Kilgariff modestly remarked:

"Above all, you must tell me the moment you discover in her any shadow or trace of that reserve toward me which might mean or suggest a dawning of love. I shall be constantly on the lookout for such signs, but you, with your woman's wit and intuition, may be quicker than I to see. "Precisely what do you mean"? asked Dorothy. "You say you are in love with Evelyn. Do you not wish her to be in love with you?" "Do you not understand? I can never ask her to marry me. I am, therefore, in honor bound not to win her love. I shall devote myself most earnestly to the task of repairing such defects in her education as I discover. But the moment I see or suspect the least disposition on her part to think of me otherwise than with the indifference of mere friendship I shall take myself out of her life completely."

Strange to say, exactly such disposition is shown on the part of the susceptible Evelyn, whereupon Dorothy turns traitor to the cause of the gallant Kilgariff and exerts all her feminine zeal in the direction of matchmaking.

Kilgariff is not alone honorable to a fault in his love making, but after repeated exhibitions of heroism he turns resolutely from promotion, lightly waves aside commissions, and modestly hides his face for very shame at being caught performing a most delicate surgical operation on the arm of an unfortunate private.

Shakespeare's Native Town.

The first volume in the Temple Topographies series (Long Foolscap 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 69. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 50c.), dealing with "Stratford-on-Avon," by H. W. Tompkins, contains descriptions of the birthplace of Shakespeare and its neighborhood. Speaking of the town of Stratford-on-Avon, the author says:

"The town of Stratford-on-Avon lies in the heart of England, in a district once covered by the great forest of Arden, where Touchstone and Audrey talked, as we would fain believe. We do not know at what period this town first became known as the "street" that led toward the "ford" across the Avon. Thus, when searching out the antiquities of Stratford, we find that here, as in so many neighborhoods in England, our earliest data bring us in touch with monastic legend or ecclesiastical chronicle. The monastery, founded thus far back in the twilight of Saxon history, was built, as tradition states, on the spot where the grey tower of Holy Trinity Church looks down upon the waters of the winding Avon, as it did, perhaps 600 years ago. Monastery and town were probably coeval, the one giving rise to the other. The first houses in Stratford would thus be near the river and the monastery, forming, at least approximately, the thoroughfare known today as the Old Town.

Mr. Tompkins does not attempt to tell the story of Stratford, nor write a description of it as it looks to-day, but, "to point out, as concisely as possible, some features of paramount interest or enduring charm." The book is illustrated with pen-and-ink sketches by E. H. New. The pictures include views of the church in Stratford, the Guild Chapel from High Street, Bridge Street, the Shakespeare monument, almshouses, the grammar school which Shakespeare attended, Anne Hathaway's cottage, the Memorial Theatre, the house in which Shakespeare was born, and a view of Rother Street, in which is a Shakespeare memorial fountain presented to Stratford-on-Avon by G. W. Childs of Philadelphia.

"A Swim for Life."

This is the title of the true story of one of "Uncle Ted's" experiences, put into the form of a ship's log book. The volume is printed on typewritten folios—eighty-three in all—and on one side of the page. The scene of the story is Marblehead Bay, a few yards from Marblehead Neck, on the coast of Massachusetts. The author was sailing with a friend and his son. They were caught in a squall, an occurrence which is very rare along this section of the Atlantic seaboard. The little boat capsized, and the three men swam for their lives. The writer was picked up by two young men. The son of his friend was drowned, and his body was washed ashore a couple of weeks after the accident. "Uncle Ted's" rescuers were rewarded by Mrs. [illegible] each receiving a gold watch, with an inscription to the effect that the sender was saved by them from drowning in Marblehead [illegible]

QUERIES.

TO SECURE attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

G. A. SHAW, 426 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can you give me any information about an out-of-print book, 'Brakespeare,' published some forty years ago by Harper & Brothers?"

"Brakespeare; or, The Fortunes of a Free Lance," was written by the late G. A. Lawrence, an English novelist whose works, once widely read, included "Guy Livingstone," "Sans Merci," "Sword and Gown," "Barren Honor," "Breaking a Butterfly," &c. "Brakespeare" has recently been reprinted in this country. (F. M. Buckles & Co., $1.)

"A. J.," Lake Geneva, Wis.: "Can you supply a list with correct dates of the books of Charles F. Browne, ('Artemus Ward,') naming both the American and English editions?"

"Artemus Ward: His Book," New York, 1862; "Artemus Ward: His Travels," New York, 1865; "Betsey Jane Ward: Her Book of Goaks," New York, (1866,) ascribed to Browne; "Artemus Ward in London, and Other Papers," New York, 1867, and "Sandwiches," New York, 1870. These are the American editions. The first in the list was reprinted in London in 1865, with an introduction by George Augustus Sala. A "People's Edition" of the book was published in London in 1867, and contained a "life" of Browne. In 1869, two years after the humorist's death, his literary executors published a volume entitled "Artemus Ward's Panorama, as Exhibited at the Egyptian Hall." In 1870 appeared an English reprint of "Artemus Ward in London and Other Papers," which includes the sketches written by Browne for Punch. Finally, in 1871, Foley's "American Authors" says 1869) there appeared "The Complete Works of Charles Farrar Browne," with a portrait of the author, a preface by J. C. Hotten, and a memoir by E. P. Hingston. The latest English edition of Browne's writings is announced by Messrs. Methuen of London, who are to publish in their Little Library a "Little Book of Artemus Ward."

"R.," Tarrytown, N. Y.: "A. T. Quiller-Couch dedicates his 'Hetty Wesley' to 'Andrew Lang, a good champion of Hetty.' What has Lang written on the subject?"

See Chapter X. of Lang's "Book of Dreams and Ghosts," (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.50,) which gives a long account of the famous Wesley ghost, "Old Geffrey," in which Hetty Wesley figures.

"Y. E. S.," Kansas City, Mo.: "Can you tell me where in this country, and at what price, is published Mrs. Browning's 'Greek Christian Poets and the English Poets'? In what life of Gen. Robert E. Lee is found the fullest account of his home life and family?"

(1) It does not seem to be in print here. (2) See the "Life" by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, in D. Appleton & Co.'s Great Commanders Series, price $1.50; also "Personal Reminiscences, Anecdotes, and Letters of Gen. Robert E. Lee," edited by the Rev. J. W. Jones, (Appleton, $5.)

GEORGE A. PERRY, Bretton Hall, Eighty-fifth Street and Broadway, New York City: "In your answer to 'S. A. S.,' 200 West Twenty-third Street, New York City, in Queries, June 25, you say that 'Leslie,' in Mallock's 'New Republic,' is 'Mr. Hardinge.' Is this the Viscount Hardinge? I wish you would also give me the names (characters) referred to in like manner in 'The Veil of the Temple,' Mr. Mallock's new book."

(1) Mallock probably had in mind the second Viscount Hardinge, who died in 1894. (2) We cannot give a list of the originals of the characters of his latest book. "Cosmo Brock" is the late Herbert Spencer.

Mrs. FANNY B. JENNINGS, East Orange, N. J.: "The lines asked for by 'D. M.,' in Queries of June 25, ('A little more gray in the lessening hair,' &c.,) are from a poem by Arthur J. Burdick, published in The Los Angeles Herald. I take pleasure in sending a copy of the poem."

The verses have been sent to "D. M."

"A.," Ossining, N. Y.: "In Clough's collected poems the date 1849 is attached to the lines entitled, 'Peschiera,' in which these lines occur:

"'Tis better to have fought and lost
Than never to have fought at all.'

"Was this imitated from the well-known lines in Tennyson's 'In Memoriam,' published in 1850:

"'Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all'.?

"Or did Tennyson imitate Clough?"

Clough's "Peschiera" does not seem to have been printed until 1862, a year after his death, when a volume of his poems, edited by Palgrave, was published. J. Churton Collins recently suggested that Clough had heard the couplet in manuscript, and perhaps unconsciously imitated it, inasmuch as Tennyson was in the habit of reading manuscript portions of "In Memoriam" to friends as they were composed. Among those friends were several who knew Clough, and Clough himself. An anticipation of Tennyson's lines occurs in Crabbe's "Tales," 1812: (Tale XVI., "The Struggles of Conscience.")

Better to love amiss than nothing to have loved.

A still earlier use of the thought is in Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin's "Vindication of the Rights of Women," 1792: "In treating of friendship, love, and marriage, I shall confine my remarks to the general tenor of them, to that continuous family prudence, to those confined views of partial, unenlightened affection which exclude pleasure and improvement by vainly wishing to ward off sorrow—and thus by guarding the heart and mind destroy all their energy. It is far better to be often deceived than never to trust; to be disappointed in love than never to love."

"B.," Stamford, Conn.: "What is the date of the first English edition of Rochefoucauld's 'Moral Maxims and Reflections'?"

The first English translation now extant dates from 1694, the "Seneca Unmasked, or Moral Reflections" of Mrs. Behn, 1685, being only "A Collection of Some Scattered Reflections, out of the First and Second, without any notice of the Third and Fourth Parts" of the original. The 1694 volume was followed by a new version in 1706, in which the "Maxims" are described as "newly made English." A second edition of this version appeared the same year, "revised and corrected, with the addition of 135 Maxims, not translated before." Other editions were published in 1749, 1778, 1781, 1791, 1795, &c.

"J. A. R.," Paterson, N. J.: "Kindly inform me how to spell the name of the 'Bard of Avon.' Is it true that all of the genuine (?) autograph signatures to the mortgage and the will are spelled 'Shakespere'? Am I warranted in writing the name as it is usually given, viz., 'Shakespeare'?"

The orthography of Shakespeare's name is, as Halliwell-Phillipps pointed out, one of those disputes in the annals of literature which will remain open until the discovery of documents more satisfactory than the evidence of the five known and acknowledged genuine signatures, which vary more or less in the writing. The five signatures are as follows: Three attached to the will, executed March 25, 1615-16; one written on a mortgage deed, dated March 11, 1612-13, of a house purchased by Shakespeare in Blackfriars, and one written on the counter part of the deed of bargain and sale of the same property, dated March 10, 1612-13. Only one of the three signatures to the will is fairly legible, and this seems to be the name as it is now generally used. The mortgage deed bears the remarkably clear signature, "Wm. Shakspere," but in the body of the deed of purchase, and in the mortgage deed, his name is written "Shakespeare," and the name will undoubtedly be thus written until the end of the world. An American writer, George Wise, gave in a work entitled "The Autograph of William Shakespeare," (Philadelphia, 1869,) "4,000 ways of spelling the name according to English orthography," in which were "thirty-seven different authentic ways of spelling it, counted by tracing the name back through the records of the family"; but this was carrying "orthography" rather to an extreme. The most rational criticism on the subject will be found by our correspondent in Sidney Lee's "Life of William Shakespeare."

"DEMOS," Babylon, L. I., N. Y.: "Can you oblige me with a correct list, with dates, of the books of George Gissing? The several lists which I have seen are very incomplete and faulty."

"Workers in the Dawn," 1880; "The Unclassed," 1884, "Demos," 1886; "Isabel Clarendon," 1886; "Thyrza," 1887; "A Life's Morning," 1888; "The Nether World," 1889; "The Emancipated," 1890; "New Grub Street," 1891; "Born in Exile," 1892; "Denzil Quarrier," 1892; "The Odd Women," 1893; "In the Year of Jubilee," 1894; "Eve's Ransom," 1895; "Sleeping Fires," 1895; "The Paying Guest," 1896; "Human Odds and Ends," (short stories,) 1897; "The Whirlpool," 1897; "The Town Traveler," 1898; "Charles Dickens," 1898; "The Crown of Life," 1899; "Our Friend the Charlatan," 1901; "By the Ionian Sea," 1901; an abridgment of Forster's "Life of Dickens," 1902, and "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft," 1903. In addition, he edited the "Rochester Edition" of Dickens.

L. BALDWIN, New Orleans, La.: "Can you tell me anything about a curious New England character known as 'Sylvan, the Rain Water Doctor'? The late Albert Vandam is admitted, I believe, to be the author of the anonymous 'Englishman in Paris.' Can you give me a list of his other books?"

(1) Octavius Pinth, otherwise known as "Sylvan, or the Rain Water Doctor," was a resident of Dedham, Mass., where he was drowned in a barrel of rain water in 1815. Little is known of his early history, but he was fond of asserting that he was of extreme age, gravely claiming to have lived upward of 560 years. He published several curious books, which are now of considerable scarcity. One of these, printed in Providence, R. I., in 1813, is called "A Confidential Communication Intended for the General Benefit of the Afflicted. By Sylvan, Enemy to Human Diseases." (2) The following is a list of Vandam's acknowledged writings, aside from translations: "An Every-Day Heroine," 1877, adapted from the Dutch; "Amours of Great Men," 1878; "We Two at Monte Carlo," 1880; "Masterpieces of Crime," 1892; "The Mystery of the Patrician Club," 1894; "My Paris Note Book," 1894; "French Men and French Manners," 1895; "Undercurrents of the Second Empire," 1896, and "A Court Tragedy," 1900. His "Englishman in Paris," which was widely read at the time of its publication, appeared in 1892.

Mrs. D. E. SAMSON, 920 Seventy-second Street, Bay Ridge Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In Appeals to Readers of July 2, 'M. M. B.,' Lawrence, L. I., N. Y., asks for the words of the old song, 'Fanny Gray,' and I now supply the same to your reader."

The verses have been forwarded to "M. M. B." We thank our other friends who kindly sent the words of this old song. The number of replies has been very large.

F. B. BIGELOW, Librarian New York Society Library, New York City: "Who is the author of the poem containing the following lines? He is referred to as a 'gifted American poet of our time.'

"'And never since the Argo floated in the middle sea,
Such noble men and valiant have sailed in company
As the men who sent with Preble to the siege of Tripoli,
Stewart, Bainbridge, Hull, Decatur—how their names ring out like gold—
Lawrence, Porter, Trippe, MacDonough, and a score as true and bold:
Every star that lights their banner tells the glory that they won,
But one common sailor's glory is the splendor of the sun.'"

These lines are from James Jeffrey Roche's "Reuben James," included in his "Ballads of Blue Water and Other Poems," 1895, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"B. A.," Eureka, Cal.: "Several weeks ago Queries referred to the prophecies of 'Mother Shipton.' As I am far removed from any library containing these prophecies in printed form, will you kindly print one or two of the best known of her predictions."

The most famous of the "prophecies" attributed to "Mother Shipton" were written by Charles J. Hindley, an American journalist resident in London in the '60s, who was engaged in editing a collection of old English pamphlets and chapbooks. Among the number was a tract of 1641 which pretended to give the predictions of Mother Shipton. This was reprinted by him in 1862, with the addition of certain fabrications of his own, which contained allusions to steam, the telegraph, iron ships, the discovery of gold in California, the civil war in America, &c. Among Hindley's lines were the following:

Carriages without horses shall go,
Around the world thoughts shall fly
In the twinkling of an eye;
Iron in the water shall float
As easy as a wooden boat;
Gold shall be found, and found
In a land that's not now known;
State and State in fierce strife
Shall seek each other's life—
The world then to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

"G. D. H.," 874 Broadway, New York City: "Where can I obtain Wilde's 'Ballad of Reading Gaol' and Kipling's 'Truce of the Bear'?"

"The Ballad of Reading Gaol" is published by Brentano at 50 cents; it is also obtainable in Wilde's complete poems, (T. B. Mosher, Portland, Me. $3.) Kipling's "Truce of the Bear" is included in his latest collection of verse, "The Five Nations," (Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.40.)

"A. S.," New York City: "What is the meaning of the word 'Rubaiyat'?"

The word simply means quatrains, or four-lined stanzas, in which the first, second, and fourth lines rhyme, the third line having no phonetic mate.

EDITH GRANGER, 3,812 Sixty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.: "'G. T. S.' Charleston, S. C., in Appeals to Readers of July 2, asks about a poem on the 'one-legged goose.' There is a prose version of this in the third chapter of F. Hopkinson Smith's 'Colonel Carter of Cartersville,' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,) and the author says: 'This story, and the story of the Postmaster in a preceding chapter, I have told for so many years and to so many people and with such varied amplifications that I have long since persuaded myself that they are creations of my own. * * * I know that the "one-legged goose" is as old as the "Decameron."' Mr. Smith's version of the latter can also be found in 'One Hundred Choice Selections,' No. 31, 25 cents, in paper."

"L. A.," Old Orchard, Me.: "What is the meaning of 'a calling of the sea,' as Tennyson uses the phrase in describing the death of Enoch Arden?"

The "calling of the sea" is an old English term for a ground swell. When this occurs on a windless night the sound not only echoes through the houses standing near the beach, but is heard many miles inland. The superstitious look upon it as a summons to death. In "Enoch Arden" the old sailor is lying at the point of death when to him comes the one clear call which Tennyson, looking forward to his own death hour, represents in "Crossing the Bar" as coming to himself.

"H. H. R.," New York City: "What constitutes an 'edition,' as applied to the publication of books? I frequently see books advertised as having reached the second, third, or fourth editions without mentioning the number of copies printed."

An "edition" of a book may consist of 1,000, 10,000, or 100,000 copies. It all depends upon the popularity of the author or the publisher's confidence in the selling quality of the book in question.

WILLIAM W. DE HART, Tampa, Fla.: "In Appeals to Readers of July 2 C. A. Ricks, Collingwood, Ohio, asks where he can find the story of the 'retired army officer and the baby in a bus.' It is in a volume of short stories by 'Ian Maclaren,' entitled 'Our Neighbors.'"

"Our Neighbors" is published by Dodd, Mead & Co., at $1.50.

A. WILSON, Providence, R. I.: "Did W. E. H. Lecky ever publish a volume of poems? If so, where can I purchase it?"

Lecky's "Poems," published in London in 1891, were republished here by D. Appleton & Co., but are now out of print.

"IRENE L.," 163½ Cherry Street, New York City: "Where can I get Dr. Hirschfield's translation of the 'Book al Khazari,' (popularly known as 'Cosri,') which was recently referred to in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW?"

It is to be published in England, but the publisher's name has not been announced.

WILLIAM M. SWEENY, 120 Franklin Street, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.: "The poem, 'Bill Sweeney of the Black Gang,' asked for by A. D. Bidford in Appeals to Readers of July 2, may be found in 'Ships and Sailors' (Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York City, 1898,) by James Barnes."

"MISS G. L.," Mobile, Ala.: "Why is this verse of Scripture so persistently misquoted: 'And the Lord answered me and said: Write the vision, and make it plain upon tables, that he may run that readeth it'!"

This is from the second chapter, second verse, of Habakkuk, one of the Minor Prophets. "He that runs may read," the best-known version of the phrase, occurs in Cowper's "Tirocinium," lines 78 and 79:

Shine by the side of every path we tread
With such a lustre, he that runs may read.

G. K. HARRIS, Peoria, Ill.: "Where can I get Robert Buchanan's memoir of his friend, David Gray? Who wrote the old Indian song, 'Alfarata,'?"

(1) "The Story of David Gray," by Robert Buchanan, is published by T. B. Mosher, Portland, Me., at $1.50. (2) The song in question is "The Blue Juniata," by Mrs. Marion Dix Sullivan, (1802-90,) which begins:

Wild roved an Indian girl,
Bright Alfarata,
Where sweep the waters
Of the blue Juniata.

VINCENT F. O'REILLY, 52 Broadway, New York City: "Can you furnish me with a complete bibliography of John Banim's works? In a set of his works, published by P. J. Kennedy, New York City, I fail to find 'The Nowlans,' his most popular novel."

The following is believed to be a correct list of Banim's works: "The Celt's Paradise," 1821; "Damon and Pythias," 1821; "Letter to the Committee Appointed to Appropriate a Fund for a National Testimonial," &c., 1822; "Revelations of the Dead-Alive," (anonymous,) 1824; "The Fetches" and collaboration in "John Doe," in "Tales by the O'Hara Family," (anonymous,) 1825; "The Nowlans" and collaboration in "Peter of the Castle," in "Tales by the O'Hara Family," second series, (anonymous,) 1826; "The Boyne Water," (anonymous, 1826; "The Anglo-Irish of the Nineteenth Century," (anonymous,) 1828; "The Denounced," (anonymous,) 1830; "Chaunt of the Cholera," (anonymous, written in collaboration with his brother, Michael Banim, who wrote the "O'Hara" tales with him,) 1831; "The Smuggler," (anonymous,) 1831; "The Bit o' Writin'," (anonymous, with his brother,) 1838, and "London and Its Reconstruction in the Year 2038," (anonymous,) 1838. The latter appeared three years after his death. In addition, Banim wrote a tragedy, "Sylla," (written in 1827, produced in Dublin in June, 1837,) which does not seem to have been printed, and there also appears to be no record of the printing of his other play, "The Prodigal," accepted for production at Drury Lane, but never performed there.

"H. P. S.," Newark, N. J.: "In answer to 'Harriet,' 44 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York City, I would say that McLoughlin Brothers, New York City, publish a 'Mother Goose's Nursery Rhymes,' which contains 'Cock Robin's Wedding' as well as his 'Death and Burial.'"

"F. W. H." sends the verses asked for by "Harriet," and they have been forwarded to our correspondent. "There are other verses," she says, "connecting this part of the poem and 'Who Killed Cock Robin,'" but she cannot recall them.

"L.," Moscow Springs, N. Y.: "Was the proverbial expression, 'God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb,' original with Laurence Sterne?"

There is an anticipation of the thought in Henri Estienne's "Prémisses," 1594: "Dieu mésure le froid à la brebis tondue," (God measures the cold to the shorn lamb.) Another version of the proverb appears in George Herbert's "Jacula Prudentum," 1651. (First printed as "Outlandish Proverbs" in "Witt's Recreation," 1640); "To a close-shorn lamb God gives wind by measure."

"LUCIAN," 33 East Twenty-first Street, New York City: "Please give me references for the saying, 'All roads lead to Rome.'"

This is a common proverb, with an equivalent in all European languages. La Fontaine quotes it in the form "Tous chemins vont à Rome" in his "Juge Arbitre," (Fables 12, 28, 4.) Its earliest appearance in literature is probably in the form given by Juvenal, "Omnis Romae cum pretis," and one of the latest is in Robert Browning's "The Ring and the Book," (Book V., Line 296:)

Every one sooner or later comes round by Rome,

The point of the saying, as it is now used, is that so long as the object is attained the means thereto are immaterial. In former times, however, the proverb was a literal geographical truth. As Rome gradually extended her conquests over the peninsula of Italy, each new city added to her growing empire was connected with the capital by a military road, and Rome ultimately became the centre of the finest road system the world has ever had. Many of these roads have lasted, in excellent condition, to the present day.

"W. H. S.," Norfolk, Va.: "In answer to 'L. J. D.,' New York City, I would say that I have a recollection, dating from schoolboy days, that 'In necessariis unitas, in non necessariis,' &c., came from one of the Fathers, probably St. Augustine. The 'in dubiis' form is quoted as coming from Melancthon."

Appeals to Readers.

"CHEMNITZ," Quebec, P. Q., Canada: "The following lines are from an old New England patriotic air, well-known in the New England States in former days:

"'The hills of New England,
How proudly they rise,
And seem in their grandeur
To reach to the skies.'

"Can any one identify them for me, stating author's name, &c., when written, and give me the complete verses?"

D. W. SANFORD, 1,135 Broadway, New York City: "Who is the author of a poem entitled 'The King's Temple,' published at least twenty years ago? I can only remember a few stray lines, as follows:

"'To rear a temple in God's great name.'
"'What did you give? What had I to give?
I had naught, but when the men were ready to slay
I brought water and gave them to drink.'
"'When the next sun shone the King's name was gone from the altar stone,
And the name of the woman was there alone.'"

T. L. ORR, Occidental, Cal., "In Littell's Living Age, July 23, 1894, there is a poem entitled 'Where Hugli Flows,' taken from Temple Bar, and signed 'A. M. F.' The last verse is as follows:

"'Yet years hence, when the steamer's screw shall beat
The homeward track, for us without return,
Our bitter bread, by custom almost sweet,
We shall look back, perhaps through tears that burn,
Where Hugli flows.'

"Who is its author. Who wrote 'The Bitter Cry of the Outcast Choir Boy,' anonymous verses, reprinted from Punch in the same number of Littell's Living Age? Theis is the first verse:

"'Break, break, break,
O voice, on my old top C!
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me.'"

T. Y. CROWELL & CO., 426 West Broadway, New York City: "Who is the author of the following lines: 'Like sweet peals of music, stealing o'er my heart, comes the memory of blissful hours passed with you'?"

"T. M. N.," Lake Mohonk Mountain House, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.: "Where can I find the verses beginning:

"'Don't weep for me now and don't weep for me never,
I'm going to do nothing for ever and ever'?"

"MRS. G. H.," Pelham Manor, N. Y.: "I am anxious to find the book which contains the following quotation:

"'Listen to the Exhortation of the Dawn.
Look to the Day,
For it is Life, the very Life of Life.
In its brief course lie all the Verities
And Realities of your Existence,
The Bliss of Truth, the Glory of Action,
The Splendor of Beauty.
For Yesterday is but a Dream,
And To-morrow is only a Vision,
But To-day,
Well lived, makes every Yesterday
A Dream of Happiness,
And every To-morrow a Vision of Hope.
Look well, therefore, to the Day—
Such is the Salutation of the Dawn.'"

"C.," Pittsfield, Mass.: "Whence comes the quotation, 'A lie is the devil's handle, which fits all tools?' I recall Dr. Holmes's 'Sin has many tools, but a lie is the handle which fits them all.' The idea is strikingly similar."

"M. B. D.," Keene, N. H.: "Can any reader supply the verses of which the following are the opening lines:

"'It happened once in days gone by,
When flowers could talk like you and I.'?

"The date of publication is unknown, but cannot have been very recent."

EDWARD M. YOUNG, 1,361 Lexington Avenue, New York City: "Who is the author of the poem, 'The Naming of Cambridge'? I read it years ago, and would like to obtain a copy of it. It tells how the early settlers decided to call the college town Cambridge."

1904

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Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

QUITE the most conspicuous book announced for Autumn publication in the autobiographical field, at least in English eyes, is the correspondence of Queen Victoria. The work, in two or more volumes, is to have special and copyrighted American publication with the imprint of Longmans, Green & Co.

There is to be a supplementary volume of intimate memorabilia to the Spencer autobiography. They will consist of much material drawn from the late philosopher's diaries and letters, which, eschewed or neglected by him, has been deemed worthy by his literary trustees as rounding out the character of the man. The book, when it appears, will bear the imprint of D. Appleton & Co., the publishers of the autobiography in this country.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are to publish from new plates the Fairy Library, collected and edited by Joseph Jacobs, President of the English Folk-Lore Society, and illustrated by John D. Batten. The first and second volumes, "English Fairy Tales" and "More English Fairy Tales," will be issued very shortly. They will be followed by two volumes on Celtic fairy tales.

The Macmillan Company announces for publication in September "Recent Discoveries on the Roman Forum," by St. Clair Baddeley, who has been an eye-witness of all the work carried out in the Forum since 1898, and was an intimate friend and collaborator of the late Augustus J. G. Hare. Many illustrations have been provided for the volume.

John Lane will bring out immediately the third volume of the historical sketches of the Theosophical Society by its President-founder, Henry Steel Olcott. It is entitled "Old Diary Leaves: The Only Authentic History of the Theosophical Society," and gives the narrative from the Autumn of 1883 to May, 1887. Vol. I. told of the meeting of Mr. Olcott and Mme. Blavatsky in 1874, down to their departure from New York for Bombay in 1878; Vol. II. told of their adventures in India and Ceylon, the formation of branches, &c. This volume contains accounts of Mr. Olcott's meeting with several of the "masters," the removal of the headquarters of the society to Madras, the Coulomb conspiracy, and other matters. A description is also given of the installation of the Adyar Library with ceremonies conducted by Indian pandits, Buddhist monks, Parsi mobeds, and a Moslem maulvi.

McClure, Phillips & Co. have purchased from Charles Scribner's Sons the rights in Ida M. Tarbell's book, "Mme. Roland," which will be added to their list this Fall, when Miss Tarbell's "History of the Standard Oil Company" will appear and William Allen White's volume of political stories, "Stratagems and Spoils." Mr. White's "Court of Boyville" and "The Real Issue" are issued by the same house.

"The Life and Times of Savonarola" in brief and popular form, and a tale entitled "The Home of Flesole," included in one volume, will shortly be issued by Thomas Whittaker.

The recent death of George Frederick Watts, the well-known painter, calls attention to the biography of him by Charles T. Bateman, published in the Macmillan Company's Miniature Series of Painters. The volume contains numerous reproductions of Watts's paintings.

McClure, Phillips & Co. have made arrangements for the publication in England of "Andrea," by Karin Michelis, translated by John Neilson Lauvrik; "By the Fireside," by Charles Wagner; "He That Eateth Bread With Me," by Mrs. H. A. Mitchell Keays, and "Heart of My Heart," by Ellis Meredith.

It is announced that, following serial publication in The Century, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "The Youth of Washington: Told in the Form of an Autobiography," will be published in two editions in the Fall, one limited to 500 copies. The August chapters of the story will tell of the circumstances leading to Washington's retirement from the Colonial service, and later, of his appointment on Gen. Braddock's personal staff.

The J. B. Lippincott Company has in active preparation for immediate issue a volume by Frank P. Stearns, author of "The Life of Bismarck." The new book is entitled "True Republicanism."

Robert Grier Cooke is preparing for the Newark National Banking Company of Newark, N. J., a volume commemorative of the centenary of the institution. Throughout the volume will be many illustrations, including pictures of original vault keys, banknotes long since out of circulation, autograph records, portraits, &c. The frontispiece is to be a portrait of Elisha Boudinot, the first President of the bank, in 1808.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce for Autumn publication a new book by Edgar Mayhew Bacon, author of "The Hudson River from Ocean to Source." This will deal with "Narragansett Bay: Its Historic and Romantic Associations and Picturesque Setting." It will treat of the legends and associations connected with Newport and the old town of Narragansett, and will illustrate with [illegible] show the development of Narragansett in American history, its beautiful surroundings, and other interesting historical points.

John Lane is bringing out in his Canvasback Library of Popular Fiction, "Mademoiselle Miss and Other Stories," by Henry Harland. Besides the initial story, there are four others—"The Funeral March of a Marionette," a sad study of women who "wear their rouge with a difference"; "The Prodigal Father," which sets a stern, serious young Harvard graduate in contrast with his debonnaire and cynical parent; "A Sleeveless Errand," a story of deferred disillusion, and "A Light Sovereign," a tale of the whimsical doings of a Grand Duchess.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish in August a new book by Harry Leon Wilson, author of "The Spenders." The new story is one of to-day and is entitled "The Seeker." It deals with the life of a man raised in a Puritanical atmosphere, who rebels against conventional theology, and it is the story of the conflict between faith and reason that is said by those who have read the manuscript to make the book interesting. It is a departure from the theme of the author's first success. It will be illustrated by the author's wife, Rose Cecil O'Neill. Mr. Wilson is spending the Summer at Walpole, N. H., where his chief diversions are cross-country walking and boxing.

The J. B. Lippincott Company has in preparation for immediate publication a volume entitled "Lectures on Iron Foundries," by Thomas Turner, M. Sc. The book consists of a series of addresses and will contain a folding plate and fifty-two illustrations. Another scientific publication from the same press is Part IV. of the "Textbook of Physics," by J. H. Poynting and J. J. Thomson.

McClure, Phillips & Co. will hereafter publish Stewart Edward White's book, "The Forest," brought out by the Outlook Company. They have in preparation, also for the Autumn, a companion volume called "The Mountains." They are the publishers of Mr. White's other books, "The Westerners," "The Blazed Trail," "Conjurer's House," and "The Silent Places."

L. C. Page & Co. are publishing "The Motor Pirate," by G. Sidney Paternoster. The story is that of an up-to-date highwayman who employs an automobile as his vehicle in his nightly "hold-ups."

E. P. Dutton & Co. have in press "A History of England from the Earliest Times till the Year 1832," by C. R. L. Fletcher of Magdalen College, Oxford. This is a school history, designed for supplementary reading.

The August Century—midsummer holiday number—will contain an article on archery, apropos of the revival of the Olympic games at St. Louis and the meeting of the National Archery Association of the United States there, by A. B. Casselman of the Potomac Archery Club. The article, which will be illustrated, will deal with archery, past and present, its achievements, its pleasures, and its possibilities.

The revised editions of the Rolfe Shakespeare, a review of which appeared in the issue of this paper for July 2, are being added to the Baker & Taylor Company's leather edition of this set from time to time. The sheets are printed on a toned paper to match the former editions in size and color, and, with the improved typography and notes, and the olive green limp leather binding, stamped in gold, they make a set very attractive for library and home use. The volumes are of pocket size and very flexible.

Volume III. of "The Arts in Early England," by G. Baldwin Watson, Professor of Fine Arts in the University of Edinburgh, will be published by E. P. Dutton & Co. in about a month. It deals with the decorative arts of the Anglo-Saxon period. It embraces descriptions of the objects, mostly of the pagan epoch, found in Anglo-Saxon graves; of the Anglo-Saxon house in its form, fittings, and decorations; of coins, and of the various artistic products connected with the early church. Among the illustrations are an illuminated manuscript and specimens of ecclesiastical embroidery.

Owing to the large amount of material the "History of the Parish of Trinity Church in the City of New York," edited by Morgan Dix, S. T. D., D. C. L., the ninth rector, will be in four volumes and not three, as originally announced. G. P. Putnam's Sons, the publishers, have received the manuscript of Vols. III. and IV., and they will issue them in the Fall. The work is compiled in large part from original documents.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers are publishing "Starters and Regulators," by Rudolf Krause, electrical engineer. The work concerns, of course, electrical motors and generators. The translation from the German into English was made by C. Kinzbrunner, A. M. I. E. E., and N. West, A. I. E. E., both lecturers in the Municipal School of Technology, Manchester, England. The book, which presupposes a considerable knowledge of electrical matters in its readers, is provided with ninety-eight illustrations and diagrams, and a copious index is appended.

Within a few days Harper & Brothers will publish "The Pan-Germanic Doctrine," a book written by an Englishman in close touch with German politics, and one which has already attracted some attention on the other side. The author prefers, it is said, to withhold his name for the present. The book goes out to prove the aims and

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MARION CRAWFORD'S new novel, dealing with contemporaneous life in Rome and Sicily will be called "Whosoever Shall Offend—" As it deals with a bright Italian child whom fate, as represented by evil-disposed persons, conspires to render degenerate and criminal, it is not hard to complete the Biblical quotation, the first part of which forms the title of the book. Mr. Crawford spent part of May and June in Rome and is now at his villa in Sant Angelo di Sorrento completing his tale, which is down for publication by the Macmillan Company at an early date.

Bliss Perry, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, is putting the finishing touches to a volume of essays on "The Amateur Spirit." Mr. Perry has just moved his family to his new Summer home at Greensboro, Vt.

By the death this week of Dr. George P. Huntington, in Hanover, N. H., American scholarship loses an eminent teacher of Biblical Hebrew and an enthusiastic student of Dante. He died a few hours after the death of his father, the well known Bishop Huntington of the Central New York Diocese. A year ago Dr. Huntington published through Houghton, Mifflin & Co. "Comments of John Ruskin on the Divina Commedia," which is a painstaking compilation, interesting for admirers of Ruskin and of no mean value to students of the Florentine poet, for, as Prof. Norton has written in his introduction to the book, "there is no student of the 'Divine Comedy' but will derive stimulating suggestion from these comments and be helped by them to read the poem with keener intelligence and fuller appreciation of its intent and significance."

Prof. Edwin Cannan is preparing a new edition of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," and G. P. Putnam's Sons will issue it in two volumes. The work has been a standard for over a century. The new edition will have elaborate notes by Prof. Cannan, who is a well known authority in England on political economy.

Moncure D. Conway, who delivered one of the important addresses at the recent Hawthorne Centenary celebration at Concord, is to publish his autobiography through Houghton, Mifflin & Co. this Fall. During his long and active life, Mr. Conway has been personally acquainted with many great writers and famous men. He was born in Virginia, in 1832. He was a correspondent during the Franco-Prussian war, a Unitarian minister, on the staff of several English periodicals, and has written a number of volumes, including biographies of Hawthorne, Paine, Randolph, and Carlyle, several novels, and other books.

Eliot Gregory, in his article in the August Century, "Visiting in Country Houses," to be illustrated by Charlotte Harding, will plead for hospitality for the guest only when the welcome is sincere and the liberty complete, and when the host and hostess take the thought and trouble to "sleep occasionally in their own guest-chambers."

Miss Agnes Repplier, who is spending the Summer at Cohasset, Mass., will bring out through Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in a few months a new volume of essays entitled "Compromises."

Katharine P. Wormeley, the well-known translator of Balzac, is putting into English C. A. Sainte-Beuve's "Portraits of the Seventeenth Century, Historic and Literary," and G. P. Putnam's Sons will bring the work out in two volumes, with about thirty illustrations. The first volume will include the "portraits" from Cardinal Richelieu to Louise de la Vallière—the Duc de Rohan, Abbé de Rancé, La Grande Mademoiselle, Comtesse de la Fayette, Duchesse d'Orléans, Louis XIV., Duc de la Rochefoucauld, and others; Vol. II. will contain a "History of the French 'Academy,'" and "portraits" of Molière, La Fontaine, Pascal, Mme. de Sévigné, Boileau, Racine, Fénelon, the Princess des Ursins, Bossuet, Corneille, &c.

A. H. J. Greenidge, author of "Infamia in Roman Law," "Legal Procedure in Cicero's Time," part compiler of "Sources for Roman History," &c., published by Henry Frowde at the Clarendon Press, has had conferred on him at Oxford the degree of Doctor of Literature.

Samuel Rutherford Crockett, author of "An Adventure in Spain," "Flowes o' the Corn," &c., has written a new novel, which will appear in this country under the title, "Grey Galloway," with the imprint of Dodd, Mead & Co. The scene of the story, which is described as a summing up of Galloway character, landscape, manners, and morals, is laid in that part of Galloway usually known as the raiders' country, about which traditions, new and old, have materialized themselves with something of the exactness of history.

Ray Stannard Baker will shortly leave this country for England, where he will continue the study of industrial conditions which he has been making in this country for McClure's Magazine. He plans also to go to Belgium and to Germany.

Among the contributors in The Youth's Companion for this week are Arthur Carrington, with "Our Mr. Rib," a story of adventure; Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, who writes about "The Rebellion of Jane"; G. W. Hills, who has an article on "How to Make a Rotary Pump," and A. W. Tolman, who relates the adventure of a young man, who, on a dark night, slipped from the edge of a wharf, and for half an hour battled for life "In the Tideway."

Dr. Henry van Dyke, before sailing for Europe, completed the correction of the proofsheets of his new volume of verse to be published this Fall. He will have in the August Scribner a poem called "Light Between the Trees."

Robert Grier Cooke recently delivered the alumni oration at the commencement exercises of Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Penn. His subject was "Publicity," and he endeavored to show what an important part this quality, in its best sense, plays in the achievement of success.

The selection by John La Farge for his article in the July McClure's on the portraits of children in his series on "Masterpieces of Painting," of the picture of the child saint of the Japanese, Nobusane, has caused some comment. Mr. La Farge has studied Japanese art for some years, having visited Japan for that purpose.

Mrs. Ethel Lillian Voynich, author of "The Gadfly" and of "Olive Latham," a novel of Russian life, published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, was born in Ireland of English parents, and educated in London schools. She is the wife of Wilfred Michael Voynich, the well-known book collector. He is a native of Russian Poland. Mr. and Mrs. Voynich live in an old-fashioned house in Soho, London.

Albert Sonnichsen, author of "Deep Sea Vagabonds," bearing the imprint of McClure, Phillips & Co., has left New York for Bulgaria and the scene of the Macedonian uprisings. He is much interested in the Macedonians and was Secretary of the Macedonian delegation here.

The late Guy Wetmore Carryl left several unpublished stories, one of which, "The Signed Tureen," will be published in the August Scribner's.

G. H. Lorimer, the creator of the "self-made merchant," whose second volume of letters, "Old Gorgon Graham," is to be published in the Autumn by Doubleday, Page & Co., is rusticating at Wyncote, Penn.

Dr. G. W. Moffatt has translated Adolph Harnack's "Expansion of Christianity in the First Three Centuries." The volume will be brought out in the Fall by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mrs. Violet Jacob, whose "The Interloper" is to be issued in August by Doubleday, Page & Co., is new to American readers. She is the wife of Major Arthur Jacob, who had a brilliant military career in India and who now has an important post there. Mrs. Jacob's work has been highly praised by English critics. The scenes of "The Interlopers" are laid in a small Scotch coast village; those of her first novel, "The Sheep Stealers," are laid in Wales.

Eustace Miles, the well-known tennis expert of England, and author of a number of volumes on tennis and other sports, physical training, and other subjects, is writing a series on "How to Keep Well," which will be issued in this country by E. P. Dutton & Co. Next week will appear the first two volumes on "Good Digestion" and "Some of My Recipes." They will be followed by books dealing with "Leisurely Eating," "Alphabet of Athletics," "Practical Hints for Brainworkers," "Instead of Stimulants," &c.

Peter Newell, the well-known illustrator and author, is making the pictures for Myrtle Reed's new volume, "Studies in Unnatural History," the satire on the recent animal books with their almost human characters, which G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press.

Ellen Glasgow, author of "The Deliverance," &c., has gone to Germany for the Summer.

A juvenile by Herbert Strang, entitled "Boys of the Light Brigade," will be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in a few months.

The interesting literary fact has just been disclosed that "Agnes Surbridge," author of "The Confessions of a Club Woman," bearing the imprint of Doubleday, Page & Co., is a well known Eastern club woman who has published several successful books over her own name. She preferred to issue the "Confessions" over a nom de plume, because it is such a frank statement of the case. Miss Surbridge has taken an active part in club work, and has attended every biennial of the General Federation in ten years. The picture of a biennial session in her book is drawn from real life.

Charles A. Conant, author of a "History of Modern Banks of Issue," &c., and Treasurer of the Morton Trust Company of New York, has with G. P. Putnam's Sons a book on "Wall Street and the Country." According to the sub-title, this is a "study of recent financial tendencies." The author discusses some of the problems of undigested securities and the responsibility of the stock market. He also makes a plea against precipitate action to bring the trusts under Federal control in a way which might hamper the freedom of the initiative.

Sir Oliver Lodge, F. R. S., one of the first men to conceive the idea of wireless telegraphy, will contribute to Harper's Magazine for August an article on "The Electrical Theory of Matter." Sir Oliver, who was knighted by King Edward in 1902, invented the "tapper" from which came the first suggestion that ordinary Morse letters could be registered with Hers waves.

To Australia Messrs. Harper & Brothers announce the shipment of still another edition of Owen Wister's "Lin McLean." The edition goes to George Robertson & Co., booksellers, of Melbourne. This is the second large edition of "Lin McLean" which the publishers have sent to Australia, where its vogue is not surprising.

AN ENTOMOLOGIST.

ELEANOR ORMEROD, LL. D., ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGIST: AUTOBIOGRAPHY, AND CORRESPONDENCE. Edited by Robert Wallace, Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economy in the University of Edinburgh. With portrait and illustrations. Cloth. Pp. 345. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.

There were ladies present when the arrival of a large and lively hornet caused dismay, and not one of the company dared interfere. But Miss Ormerod "waited quietly till the insect came close to her," when she caught it in her hand and then "deposited it in one of the little chip boxes she generally carried in her pockets." Then the apparently bold lady explained to the wondering friends that that particular hornet could do no harm, for she knew it was a drone, and could be assured as to that by the length of its antennae.

Why should not that story be a fitting introduction to the history of a most remarkable woman, who had the honor of having conferred on her in 1900 the dignity of LL. D. by the University of Edinburgh? Eleanor Ormerod, whose name is well known in the United States, was an entomologist of distinguished ability, and the work she did was of the most practical character. As consulting entomologist, her attention was in large part directed toward insects which were destructive of the agricultural interests. From year to year she published books and pamphlets, treating of the many injurious insects, and gave the methods of prevention.

Miss Ormerod was born at Sedbury Park, in West Gloucestershire, in 1828. The family were highly educated, many of them having been distinguished for their scientific attainments. In a description of herself the lady tells that in her childhood days she loved to study insects, to look at flowers, and above all to write. She remembered her first step in entomology. A pond was being drained when half a dozen grubs were given her which were placed in a tumbler of water.

One of them had been much injured, and his companions proceeded to demolish him. I was exceedingly interested, and when the family came home I gave them the results of my observations, which were entirely disbelieved. Arguing was not permitted, or I said nothing, (as far as I remember,) but I had made my first step in entomology.

Miss Ormerod's first real studies of entomology began in 1852. Reading the best works on the subject, she became a collector, and found out innumerable things for herself. In 1877 she issued a short pamphlet, entitled "Notes for Observations of Injurious Insects." Therein she suggested how much "a series of observations in relation to insect ravages on food crops was to be desired; this not merely for scientific purposes, but with a view to finding means of lessening the amount of yearly loss which tells so heavily on individual growers, and also on the country at large." The success of these pamphlets was very great, and she was soon considered as the leading authority. Annual reports were made by her, and in 1882, she was appointed Consulting Entomologist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which position she held for ten years. From time to time Miss Ormerod was called upon to act as an expert. Cargoes of flour, damaged during transit, were submitted to her judgment, the question being whether the injury by insects arose before or after shipment.

As a meteorological observer, the lady was noted for her skill and care. Regardless of the weather she always was at her post, and she tells of the discomforts of reading thermometers when the cold was so intense as to freeze her fingers. As a lecturer she attracted large audiences. Her accomplishments were many. She spoke and wrote many languages, she delighted in modeling in plaster, she was a musician, and, like Mrs. Somerville, was skillful with her needle. Huxley acknowledged her great merits. Her acquaintance with our own Prof. Riley was of the most pleasant character. Miss Ormerod died in 1901. The London Times recording her death said this of her: "Her loss is not to this country alone, but to the whole civilized world, though the farmers of the United States will feel, in a special degree, that a trusted friend has been taken from them."

The Lady and the Ghosts.

LYCHGATE HALL. A Romance. By M. E. Francis, (Mrs. Francis Blundell.) Author of "Flander's Widow," "Yeoman Fleetwood," "Christian Thal," &c. 12mo. Pp. 345. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

The place was haunted. 'Twas an old abbey house in the North Country, where sometimes of a night one seemed to hear the tramp, tramp of a funeral procession and the rumbling of a ghostly hearse, all invisible, approaching the old corpse gate which gave the place its name. Then her in the days of good Queen Anne came a mysterious and beautiful young woman, and there, in spite of weird alarms, she dwelt alone, except for an old serving man, tending the deiry and plying the rake like one of the people, and playing havoc with sundry hearts, gentle and simple. The mysterious tale of this lady is interwoven with many homely scenes from rustic life to make the story which is told here in the words of Gaffer Luke Wright, honest yeoman, and sometime lawyer's 'prentice, one of those who loved the Lady Dorothy and served her with better will than skill, being but a clumsy fellow. There's midnight tampering with graves, (when the outraged dead make horrid moans beneath the sod, and honest Luke takes to his heels and deserts the lady.) There is dancing in the mari-pits all decked with flowers, and the Lady Dorothy footing it with the Lord of the Manor. There are a couple of duels, highway robbery, a mob after a witch, and a splendid tall gentleman from the South, who comes and goes mysteriously upon a chestnut horse, and wears a ring showing a coronet and a sheaf of seven feathers. There is a gibbet, too, throwing its shadow athwart the tale and rattling its burden of whitened bones in the night wind, to say nothing of a stern old gentlewoman who hectors her tenantry, scolds them, doctors them, and is almost as terrible as the ghosts or the gibbet. When we add a pretty little rustic maid and an elderly yeoman couple of the best old English brand of solid worth, you have all you can require of human or romantic or grisly Gothic story stuff.

In other words, Mrs. Blundell has written a book which, while it will please lovers of the good old romance, will not offend those who must have also a touch of the simpler humors of life. The ghostly effects are marrow freezing, the mystery leads you on like a will o' the wisp, the rustic interludes are well enough, and the lovemakings and adventures are pretty good after their kind.

ERASMUS.

DESIDERIUS ERASMUS CONCERNING THE AIM AND METHOD OF EDUCATION. By William Harrison Woodward, Professor of Education in the University of Liverpool. 12mo. Pp. 344. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Erasmus is presented by Prof. Woodward in this volume somewhat in the aspect of a father of kindergarten methods. The two tracts of the illustrious Dutch scholar which are used as the nucleus of the book are his "De Ratione Studii" (not before translated into English) and his "De Pueris Statim ac Liberaliter Instituendis." The latter was published in an English version by "Rychard Sherry, Londoner," about 1550, under the title "A Declamacion That chyldren even strayt fro' their infancie should be well and gently broughte up in learnynge." To these tracts, here done into the vernacular, is added in the original Latin, Erasmus's prescription "How to Master a Classical Author," from his treatise on "Epistolary Composition," with a colloquy in English from the "Convivium Religiosum."

All is preceded by an exhaustive essay by Prof. Woodward himself in which he traces, analyzes, and expounds the Erasmian notions of education, and by a briefer essay on the life of Erasmus.

It was the opinion of Erasmus that the education of children should be begun with the very beginning of life, and begun by means essentially the same as those used in the modern kindergarten. Says he, (Paragraph 30 "De Pueris":)

A picture is shown containing an elephant in combat with a dragon. At once the class shows curiosity. How shall the master proceed? He states the Greek and Latin names for elephant, giving the Latin genitive case as well. He then points to the trunk, giving the Greek and Latin for it, and the purpose of the organ; he will explain that the elephant breathes as well as feeds by this means. The tusks are next dealt with, the uses and rarity of ivory, &c.

Naturally, to Erasmus's mind Greek and Latin are the only languages to be taught. In his day the modern languages except Italian were despised dialects. Moreover, Erasmus was especially scornful of them. But the method is modern enough. Erasmus insisted also that the place for the groundwork of education was the home, urged upon parents to fit themselves for the direction of the education of their own children, to choose learned tutors, and from the very beginning to keep children away from ignorant menials, so that during the most plastic age they would get, chiefly in the way of play, and bit by bit, the rudiments of learning. At such tender age they were to be habituated to Latin and Greek letters and words and simple sentences—other languages again not being considered. Those necessary only as means of communication with the vulgar might be picked up anyhow. So also Erasmus would not teach young pupils formal grammar; rather he would follow the method called by modern teachers "natural," a little conversation in simple words, a little reading of simple matter, a little writing of the like, the words, constructions, and inflections being learned as needed, and so formal grammar led up to.

Mr. Woodward, in dealing with Erasmus's life, sticks mostly to its educational side, and he strives to show how within his limitations (upon which he insists strongly) the Clerk of Rotterdam was exceedingly modern, practical, and clear headed. Naturally he made language the most of education; there were in his day no sciences. For philosophical abstractions, for poetical transcendencies he had no taste, but his methods were those of common sense. To educators and people interested in the problems of education (especially now, when there is a sort of reaction against so-called "natural" or "normal" methods) the volume should be of no small interest.

Health Booklets.

A series of four tiny "Health Booklets" is published by the medical department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and will be sent by mail to persons who apply for them by letter to the office of the company. They contain coherent advice as to the treatment of sunstroke, the restoration of persons nearly drowned, the treatment of maladies incident to the Summer, and of malaria and the mosquito which spreads it.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh west winds.

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PACKERS STAND FIRM; PEACE EFFORTS END

Strikers' Request for Reinstatement Rejected in Chicago.

UNION MADE CONCESSIONS

Willing to Have Differences Settled By Arbitration and Accept Former Wages Temporarily.

CHICAGO, July 16.—All chance of peace in the packers' strike has vanished for the time being, at least. The end of the negotiations came late to-day after a conference which had lasted nearly all of the afternoon between three officials of the strikers and eleven packers. The final break resulted when the union officials insisted that all the men who had gone out on strike be taken back and put in their old places. The packers declared that this would necessitate the discharge of all the men they had employed since the beginning of the strike and that they could not and would not consider it. The conference then broke up, and the strike will continue.

This morning Michael Donnelly, President of the Meat Cutters' Union, replied to the note of the packers received by him yesterday. In this note the packers suggested that another meeting be held and expressed the hope that something tangible would result. To this Mr. Donnelly replied as follows:

"Your letter of July 15 has been received, and as you are desirous of giving us every opportunity to present suggestions that may tend to a solution of the present controversy, we desire to say that we have, in our opinion, already made such a proposition at our conference July 14, which, if agreed to, would end the dispute satisfactorily to all concerned. Agreeable to your suggestion, we will meet with you, and perhaps at another conference we may be able to bring about a definite understanding."

MEETING WITH PACKERS.

Following up his note, Mr. Donnelly arranged for a meeting with the packers this afternoon. With him were John Floersch and William Sterling. The representatives of the packing companies at the conference were J. O. Armour, Arthur Meeker, T. J. Connors, L. F. Swift, E. F. Swift, Edward Tilden, Edward Morris, Ira Morris, Edward A. Cudahy, J. E. Maurer, and W. F. Burrows.

The question of arbitration was the first topic for discussion. After a prolonged discussion the representatives of the unions agreed to waive the ground they had taken when they insisted that the arbitration should consider only an advance in wages and that the scale paid prior to May 28 should be paid pending the decision of the arbitrators. They agreed to accept the demand of the packers that the decision of the arbitrators should cover the entire scope of the strike and its causes.

The question of taking back the men who had gone out on strike was then considered. Mr. Donnelly insisted that all the men should be allowed to return pending the arbitration. The packers insisted upon their declaration that they would take back the men in the order in which they applied for work, and as many of them would receive places as the packers could find room for. The packers declared that they would not discharge the men they had employed, but would take back as many of the strikers as were necessary to operate the plants in addition to the men already employed.

Mr. Donnelly asked that the packers agree to reinstate the old men within a week, and the packers refused to make the agreement. He then asked them if they would set a time when they would take back the old men. To this the packers replied that they would take back as many as they had room for in the order of their application for work. This final answer broke off the negotiations, and the representatives of the unions left the meeting.

After the conference was over Mr. Donnelly said:

"We agreed to almost everything that they asked, and insisted only on the reinstatement of our men. We would have been willing to wait a month if necessary if they would have agreed to take them back at some time. They would not agree to anything on this point except as stated in their letter, that they would take them as fast as they needed them in the order in which they applied, and there was nothing to do but break off."

THE EMPLOYERS' VIEW.

The packers issued a statement after the conference, which concludes as follows:

"After discussion, the packers' letter of July 14 was accepted by Mr. Donnelly, excepting the provision contained therein that the men now out on strike should be taken back as fast as possible. Mr. Donnelly insisted that all of the men should be taken back within seven days. To this the packers objected, as it would involve the discharge of all men who have been employed to fill the strikers' place, which they could not and would not consider; with the result that all negotiations were declared ended."

Working conditions at the local yards were improved further to-day. Over 300 more men were put at work and distributed through the various plants. At Armour's plant over 1,000 hogs and nearly 400 cattle were slaughtered. At Morris & Co.'s twenty-five more butchers were at work than the day before, and 450 hogs were killed during the day. At Swift's the operations were increased considerably. L. F. Swift said to-night:

"The local market has suffered nothing because of this strike. Thus far the country at large is being supplied with all the meat it needs. With a few exceptions the prices remain just as they were before the strike."

A danger that confronts the strikers became apparent to-day when they learned that over 200 Polish butchers have deserted them since the strike began. The fact did not become known until this morning, when every local union held meetings and punched the strike tickets of members. These tickets must be turned in every day in order that leaders may know that the

Continued on Page 2.

FIGHT WITH GREEN GOODS MEN.

King of Craft Captured After a Fusillade at Mechanicstown—Partner Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., July 16.—F. J. Moore, who has been masquerading at Goshen as a whisky drummer for some time past, was arrested, after a fierce and bloody fight, at a roadhouse at Mechanicstown this afternoon by three Post Office Inspectors. Moore's real name is J. William Hackman, and he is known to the Secret Service as "the king of green goods men."

In April, 1901, Moore was arrested at Buffalo by Post Office Inspector William S. Ryan for sending green goods circulars through the mails. In May, 1902, he was convicted at Rochester and sentenced to four and a half years. He forfeited a bond of $5,000, and has since been a fugitive from justice.

It was learned that he had been operating in Orange County with an accomplice known as Harding. It was Harding who introduced the victims to Moore, and the latter worked the green-goods game upon them, offering $3,000 of counterfeit money for $500 of the real stuff.

Both Moore and Harding put up at the St. Elmo Hotel and spent money liberally. Their headquarters were at Mechanicstown in the roadhouse conducted by Jack Coles. Post Office Inspectors William S. Ryan, M. F. Boyle, and M. C. Duryea came to Goshen a few days ago and laid in wait. Harding arrived last night, and was traced to Coles's place.

The trap to catch the men was then arranged. Boyle and Duryea were to go to Mechanicstown from Middletown this afternoon, and Ryan, with Daniel T. Weeks, a local officer, went there from Goshen. The latter arrived first, and Moore, who knew Ryan, came out of Coles's house in company with Harding and at once opened fire on Weeks and Ryan.

The officers drew their own guns, and a fusillade of shots was exchanged. When the ammunition was exhausted a rough-and-tumble fight ensued. Ryan downed Harding, but Harding succeeded in wrenching his gun away. Moore fired at close range, and the bullet cut a furrow through Ryan's head. He dropped, and both men attacked Weeks, cutting a long gash in his forehead with a blackjack.

Ryan was only momentarily stunned and was soon in the fight again. He had no gun, but he gave Harding such a rap behind the ear that he turned and fled, the blood gushing from his scalp.

Detective William Kane, a one-armed Erie officer, appeared at this instant and gave chase to Moore, who also took to flight. Moore was too big and fat to run far, and Kane soon caught him and brought him back to the house. He dashed into one door and reappeared through another, starting to run.

Weeks, who had secured a double-barreled shotgun, brought him to a halt, and he gave in. Harding, who was shot in the back as he started to run, succeeded in getting away and could not be found.

Moore was brought to Goshen jail. On his person was found $3,000 in good money, and in the roadhouse were several large bundles of green goods, which were confiscated. He is known under many aliases, among them being William J. Hanley, P. H. Grubb, and "Big Bill" Harris.

Moore took his arrest coolly and joked with the Inspectors. He said his only regret was that his wife would learn of his trouble. He sent $100 to the hotel to be given to her when she arrives.

C. G. ROGERS IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Printer May Die as Result of Car's Crash Into Tree.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 16.—Charles G. Rogers of Chicago and New York, the head of a prominent printing firm, lies to-night dying at the Elm Tree Inn, the result of a fracture of the skull which he sustained near here to-day in an automobile accident.

Dr. Harmon G. Howe of Hartford, attending Mr. Rogers, holds out hope for his recovery, but the extent of the injury is not fully known.

Mr. Rogers was accompanied in the automobile by Louis Caswell of Cleveland, W. G. Murray of Chicago, and a mechanic. While approaching Farmington Mr. Rogers was driving the car at a speed of about eighteen miles an hour, when the wheels became entangled in the tracks of an unused trolley road, concealed by tall grass and weeds, and Mr. Rogers lost control of the steering mechanism.

The car, swerving to one side, dashed into a tree, throwing out all the occupants. Mr. Rogers head struck the tree and his skull was fractured the entire width of the forehead. The other men were badly shaken up, but not seriously hurt.

Mr. Rogers was removed to the Elm Tree Inn, where physicians performed a trephining operation. At 11 o'clock to-night he was reported to be sleeping, and the physicians said his condition was as comfortable as could be expected. A physician and two nurses will remain with him to-night and a specialist, who has been sent for, will arrive from New York to-morrow morning.

William C. Thorne of Chicago, who was about one-half mile behind the Rogers party in another car, said:

"Mr. Rogers arranged to take his car from New York with my chauffeur, Mr. Caswell, and Mr. Murray for a tour through the New England States. He had just received his car in New York. He ran it to Southington, we following, and turned into the road leading to Farmington. At the time of the accident we had the car ahead well in sight until a turn in the road hid it. It was at this turn that the accident occurred. One minute afterward we came up to the car."

COLUMBIA BOY A SUICIDE.

Norwald Shapleigh of West Lebanon, Me., Kills Himself in Paris.

PARIS, July 16.—An American student named Shapleigh committed suicide this afternoon at the Hotel Doré, on the Boulevard Montmartre.

He shut himself in his room at midday. A servant, entering later, found him lying unclothed on a sofa, his body covered with blood. He had taken a quantity of strychnine, and then had inflicted upon himself thirty wounds with a scalpel. He died at three o'clock.

The suicide left several letters addressed "V. Shapleigh, West Lebanon, Maine." These letters the police handed to the American Embassy.

Shapleigh had been eight days in Paris. He is supposed to have been temporarily insane.

WEST LEBANON, Me., July 16.—Mrs. Waldron Shapleigh received a dispatch to-night from the American Consul General at Paris announcing the death there of her son Norwald. Mrs. Shapleigh and her daughter are overcome with grief.

Norwald Shapleigh was nineteen years of age and left Columbia University on May 19 to go to Paris for the purpose of consulting a specialist. He had been in ill health for several years past, and two years ago attempted suicide by shooting. His mother does not believe that the boy was insane, but thinks he had become utterly discouraged at continued ill health.

Shapleigh's father, who was a chemist in Philadelphia, died several years ago and left a large fortune. The family have since lived here. The body of young Shapleigh will be brought to his home here as soon as the necessary arrangements at Paris can be completed.

PARKER WANTS PEACE WITH TAMMANY HALL

Manhattan Organization Will Receive Full Recognition.

MURPHY INVITED TO ESOPUS

Ex-Senator Davis, Nominee for Vice President, to Participate in Big Conference on Monday in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 16.—The first big political conference of the Democratic campaign is to be held in New York on Monday. Judge Parker will not be present, but the results of the conference will be communicated to him on Tuesday by ex-Senator Davis, the Vice Presidential candidate. Plans of action will then be determined upon and further conferences in which the Judge will be a participant will be arranged.

Ex-Senator Davis, who is coming to Esopus on Tuesday, is to stop in New York for the purpose of attending this conference. Ex-Senator Hill, Senator Gorman, ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, ex-Senator Murphy, August Belmont, and several others will participate in it. It is expected that the line of campaign work will be roughly drafted. Judge Parker's views and intentions will be announced to the conference by Mr. Sheehan, his personal representative, and whatever suggestions the conferees may have to make to the Judge will be presented to Mr. Davis and brought here by him and Mr. Sheehan.

TAMMANY TO BE RECOGNIZED.

One thing which is definitely decided and which the conferees will be informed of in no uncertain terms, is that Tammany is to be treated with the utmost liberality. There is to be no punishment, no vengeance, no gratifying of grudges. Should Mr. Hill or any person desire that Tammany be made to smart for its errors of the past, six months, he will meet with no encouragement.

Tammany is to be recognized on the State ticket this Fall, though what office the organization will get is not yet made known. The intention is that everything shall be subordinated to harmony in the party; that harmony is to be cemented fast by every available means, and that it is to be no make-believe harmony, but the real thing. If Mr. Murphy is sulking in his tent under the impression that his organization has been crushed, he will soon find out his mistake.

Judge Parker's grip on the running of the campaign is becoming every day plainer, and he does not intend, so far as his power to prevent it extends, to have Democratic success imperiled by any of the internecine squabbles which in the past have so often marred the party's prospects.

There has been considerable speculation about what Mr. Sheehan intends to get out of it, now that it has become plainly apparent that he, and not Mr. Hill, has been Parker's personal representative from the first. Mr. Sheehan is not going to get anything out of it in the way of office, and about all he expects to get out of it is the prestige coming to the successful manager of a brilliant campaign. He will not run for any office on the State ticket, nor will he be a candidate for United States Senator. His health is not good, and he is not equal to holding a responsible office for that reason.

Rumors that Judge Parker intended to establish his personal headquarters at Kingston or elsewhere were set at rest today by the Judge himself. When asked about it he denied it, adding:

"I am going to stay at home."

"And saw wood?" suggested an inquirer.

"I suppose you will say that, anyway," returned the Judge, with a laugh.

Judge Parker, as the campaign goes on, probably will make occasional trips to New York, but nothing of that kind is yet in prospect, and it looks as if his departures from Esopus would be few and far between.

The question of a joint notification of himself and Mr. Davis has not yet been decided upon, but will be talked over when the ex-Senator comes here Tuesday. Judge Parker does not seem overenthusiastic at the idea, and inasmuch as Davis was put on the ticket to carry West Virginia, the Parker managers are weighing the probability that more enthusiasm would be aroused by notifying the Vice Presidential nominee in that State than in far-away New York.

John W. Kern of Indiana came to Esopus to-day and spent the night at Rosemount. He brought with him the Taggart boom for Chairman of the National Committee.

After spending ten minutes with the Judge, Mr. Kern drove over to see Mr. Sheehan. He stayed about an hour with the latter, and then returned to Rosemount. Nothing was made known about the result of the conference.

Judge Parker and Mr. Kern have met before. They met in Morley's clubhouse in London nine years ago, and have not seen each other since. The first ten minutes of their talk before Kern went to see Sheehan was devoted to London reminiscences and discourses on British cooking. That much is freely admitted, but there is much less garrulousness about the subject of the remaining hours of talk.

John R. McLean of Ohio and Washington is expected here in a day or two.

JUDGE CULLEN'S VISIT.

Judge Edgar M. Cullen of Brooklyn of the Court of Appeals spent an hour or more with Judge Parker this afternoon, taking luncheon at Rosemount. Two rumors got abroad about his visit, one that Judge Cullen came to urge Judge Parker not to resign, the other that he came to fix a date for a farewell dinner to be given the Judge by his associates in the Court of Appeals. Judge Parker denied both reports, declaring that Judge Cullen's visit was purely personal, and was made in anticipation of his departure shortly for a vacation in the Maine woods.

Judge Parker said to-day that it was correct that if he did not resign his position as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals before Aug. 3 his successor could not be elected at the November election, and in that case the vacancy would have to be filled by appointment by Gov. Odell. The Judge would not discuss the matter beyond setting forth the Constitutional point.

It is considered most likely that he will not resign until after he has been formally notified of his nomination. Officially he has as yet no knowledge of the fact that he is the Democratic nominee.

Judge Parker took a plunge into the Hudson this morning and remained in the water thirty minutes. Later he went for a horseback ride, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Charles Mercer Hall. A part of the way the Judge had on his saddle in front of him his little grandson, who apparently feared nothing, and enjoyed the galloping of the big horse as much as his grandfather.

PARKER INVITES C. F. MURPHY.

Democratic Differences in the City to be Discussed.

That Senator Patrick H. McCarren is not to have a free hand in the conduct of campaign affairs in this part of the State was made known yesterday afternoon by close political friends of Judge Parker.

The publication in the morning papers of McCarren's alleged plans to humiliate Tammany Hall and Charles F. Murphy aroused both the Tammany men and the Parker managers, with the result that wires were used at once to bring Judge Parker and Mr. Murphy together some time next week.

Dispatches were sent to Mr. Murphy at Mount Clemens, Mich., yesterday, by his lieutenants here, and Mr. Murphy was advised to return next week, cutting his intended vacation short by a full week. He also was informed that his presence was desired in Esopus the end of the week to discuss matters with Judge Parker, and in reply to these dispatches word was received from the Tammany leader that he will be back on Thursday. It is expected that he will go to Esopus on Friday or Saturday to lunch with Judge Parker, and that a complete understanding will be reached.

From friends of Judge Parker it was learned that while the Judge does not want to take any action that will be construed as detrimental to the McCarren ascendency in Brooklyn, he does not intend to allow the Senator to utilize his position on the Parker band wagon to settle old scores with Murphy in a manner that would cause friction on all sides and endanger the success of the Presidential campaign.

The Tammany leader will be told that McCarren shall not be permitted to interfere in Manhattan in any way, and that all management of the campaign here will be in the hands of Tammany. Assurances also will be given that neither Hill nor McCarren will be permitted to utilize the Federal patronage, in the event of Parker's election, to embarrass Tammany or the present organization leader in any way.

At the same time Mr. Murphy will be told that the fight against McCarren in Brooklyn must cease, and that at no time will the influence of the Parker managers or of the Parker Administration, if it gets to that stage, be permitted to be utilized by Tammany to crush McCarren in Brooklyn. An absolute truce will be demanded, with the understanding that McCarren's State headquarters in the Hoffman House will be for the conduct of the up-State campaign and the campaign in Brooklyn, without any reference to the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

It is the expectation both of the Parker managers and of the Tammany men that Judge Parker will find Mr. Murphy perfectly willing to come to this agreement, and that as a result there will be complete harmony in the working campaign arrangements for the city and State.

Both the Democratic and Republican managers are making every effort to perfect their campaign arrangements for this State, showing clearly that New York will be the big battleground of the election. This of course is to a certain extent because it is the home State of both of the candidates, and for this reason the Democratic leaders are doing everything in their power to check all factional fights.

During the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 the headquarters in this city were little more than sideshows, the principal managing stations being in Chicago. This year, however, the real working headquarters of both parties will be in New York. The Republican headquarters here will be in the Metropolitan Life Building, 1 Madison Avenue, just as in the last two campaigns, only the quarters will be larger and will take an entire Madison Avenue floor front. The Democratic managers have not yet decided definitely on their quarters, and will not until the National Committee meets here about Aug. 1 and elects a Chairman.

MURDER AT RELIGIOUS FETE.

Perrelli Shot While Crowd Honors Our Lady of Mt. Carmel in Little Italy.

While the celebration in honor of Our Lady of Mount Carmel was its height in Harlem's "Little Italy" last night a man about thirty years old, and thought to be Pasquale Perrelli, was mysteriously murdered. The murderer, whose identity is unknown, stepped up to Perrelli in the crowd and fired at him twice with a revolver. The first bullet missed its mark, and as the man turned to flee a second bullet struck him in the left shoulder and penetrated through to the heart. He died instantly, and as quickly the murderer was swallowed up in the crowd.

Perrelli had just been shaved in the barber's shop of Antonio Maritto at 329 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. As he stepped from the chair he displayed a valuable gold watch and told the barber that he was going to give it as an offering to the shrine. Then he walked outside and down the few stone steps to the sidewalk. The street was crowded. Some were singing and fireworks were being set off in the street.

Those near Perrelli saw a man burst through the crowd and with an oath rush upon the man and fire twice. Women screamed as Perrelli fell, and men shouted, and during the confusion the murderer slipped away.

Several policemen were soon on the scene, but no one could be found who would admit that he knew either the murdered man or the murderer. The body was removed to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and Detectives Enright, Summers, and Illich were put on the case, but up to an early hour this morning had not succeeded in obtaining any clue that would lead them to find the murderer.

When the police were asked if they thought the murder was the work of the Mafia they shrugged their shoulders.

"Everything is put up to the Mafia nowadays," said Detective Enright. "While it may be a Mafia murder, I do not think so. But the murderer had an excellent chance to commit his crime in that crowd."

DAVID B. DUNHAM KILLED.

Rahway Business Man is Struck by Train.

RAHWAY, N. J., July 16.—David B. Dunham, senior member of D. B. Dunham & Son, was killed at the Milton Avenue crossing this afternoon by a west-bound train.

Mr. Dunham, who was widely known as a carriage builder, was slightly deaf and did not hear the train approaching.

LOOMIS'S BODY FOUND ON ENGLISH COAST

Abrasion Behind Right Ear Only Suggestion of Violence.

IDENTIFIED BY U. S. CONSUL

Remains Were Washed Ashore at Thurlestone Sands—Inquest to Be Held To-morrow.

KINGSBRIDGE, Devonshire, July 16.—The body of F. Kent Loomis, who disappeared from the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. June 20 as that vessel was nearing Plymouth, was found this morning at Warren Point, adjacent to Thurlestone Sands, some fifteen miles from Plymouth.

Mr. Loomis was a brother of F. B. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, and was on his way to Abyssinia to deliver the treaty of commerce concluded between the United States and Emperor Menelek. Mr. Loomis traveled with William H. Ellis of New York, who in view of the disappearance of the former took the treaty, which was found in Mr. Loomis's baggage, to Adis Abeba, the Abyssinian capital.

The body of Mr. Loomis was discovered by a laborer, Thomas Snowden, who sighted it as he was walking along a cliff. When Snowden first saw the body it was tossing among the breakers some thirty yards from the shore. He hurried down the cliff and by the time he reached the beach the waves were washing the body against the rocks. Snowden grasped the clothing and dragged the body ashore. The remains were much decomposed. The body was bruised by contact with the rocks on which it had been hurled by heavy waves. It was dressed in a gray overcoat, dark blue suit, and white shirt.

Snowden at once informed the police and neighbors of his discovery. When the body was searched a gold watch, a quantity of American and English money, in notes and coins, were found in the pockets of the deceased, and also a card with the name "F. Kent Loomis."

The pockets also contained a number of private papers. These, together with the valuables, the police took charge of, and the body was removed and placed on a rude bench in a farm building at Thurlestone village to await the inquest, which will be held July 18, pending which, and according to the red tape of the English police methods, it may be impossible to secure anything definite concerning the nature of the papers or a positive announcement of the identification of the body.

It was late to-day, indeed, before the significance of the discovery was grasped by the authorities of Kingsbridge, the nearest town, but this evening the police of Thurlestone said there was no doubt that the body was that of Loomis. The features were partially recognizable from the description, but there was no one on the spot until a late hour who could positively identify the remains.

The American Consul at Plymouth, Joseph G. Stephens, was notified this afternoon, and he at once proceeded to Thurlestone for the purpose of making an official identification. After viewing the body to-night the Consul said he had no doubt it was that of F. Kent Loomis.

The Consul said there was an abrasion under the right ear. There were no important papers on the body, and the deceased's watch had stopped at 6 o'clock. It will be remembered that the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., from which Mr. Loomis disappeared, arrived at Plymouth at 2 o'clock in the morning.

The American Consul has arranged that proper care be taken of the body. No medical examination has yet been made, but so far as known there are no signs of wounds or evidence of foul play.

SECRETARY LOOMIS'S THEORY.

He Believes His Brother Accidentally Fell Overboard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Assistant Secretary of State Frank B. Loomis accepts the identification of his brother's body found near Plymouth, England, as authentic. He has, however, received no more news than that contained in the press dispatches that came during the day.

Assistant Secretary Loomis, who has been untiring in his efforts to clear up the mystery surrounding the disappearance of his brother, stated the result of his efforts as follows to-night:

"In the course of the very thorough investigation of my brother's disappearance which we have tried to make I visited the Kaiser Wilhelm II. ten days ago and made a careful examination of those parts of the ship which he was in the habit of frequenting. I also talked at length with the officers and employes who knew him. They were unanimous in the statement that his habits were correct throughout the voyage. This corresponds with his character and reputation and my own knowledge of him.

"After looking carefully over the boat deck, I inclined very strongly to the theory, which I still hold, that my brother probably ascended to that deck alone about midnight to take a look about before retiring, ventured outside of the railing to the open, unprotected space beyond the boats, and accidentally fell overboard. He was last seen sitting alone near the bookseller's case about half-past 11 at night—a place where he often sat to read in the evening.

"There was no evidence obtainable to warrant either the conclusion that he had committed suicide or been a victim of foul play."

Inquiry at the State Department to-night elicited the fact that when it was decided to have the Abyssinian treaty carried forward from Paris by W. H. Ellis, in order to insure its prompt arrival in Abyssinia, a cablegram was sent to King Menelik stating explicitly that, as the messenger who had set out with the treaty had disappeared, it would probably be sent on by W. H. Ellis, who carried it as a matter of accommodation, and who "is proceeding to Abyssinia on personal business in which this Government has no interest and with which it has no concern."

It was also stated in the same cablegram that the bearer of the treaty, whoever he was, would have no official or diplomatic character whatsoever. King Menelik has acknowledged receipt of this message and said that the status of the bearer of the treaty was perfectly understood by him.

GORMAN DECLINES TO SERVE.

One of His Closest Friends Says Senator Refused the National Chairmanship.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 16.—"Senator Gorman will not accept the National Chairmanship of the Democratic Party," said one of his closest political friends to-day. "In fact, he has already declined it," continued the informant. "He will take the most active interest in the campaign and will give all the assistance in his power by advice or otherwise, but he cannot think of assuming the whole burden of responsibility and the volume of work incident to the Chairmanship. He thinks some younger men should do that."

Nearly all the Maryland leaders who attended the St. Louis Convention believe that the Chairmanship has been practically settled, and that Thomas Taggart of Indiana will be the man.

ROSEDALE BUMPS INTO PIER.

Dreamland Boat Has Section of Her Guard Rail Torn Away.

The steamboat Rosedale of the Dreamland Line rammed the Recreation Pier at the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Twelve feet of her guard rail was torn away.

The tide forced the boat against the pier. The Rosedale was returning from a trip to Coney Island and carried few passengers. There was no excitement, and the damage was repaired by the crew.

SWEENEY SAVES ANOTHER.

Dockmaster Adds to Long List of Rescues from Drowning.

John J. Sweeney, dockmaster of the Island City Hospital, Blackwell's Island, added another to his long list of rescues last night when he brought safely to shore a man who had tried to jump to the dock before the boat made fast and fell into the water.

Edward Fontain of 222 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street was a passenger on the steamer Thomas Brennan, and being in a hurry attempted to jump to the dock before the boat had made fast. He miscalculated the distance and fell into the water.

Sweeney has made a number of rescues before, and has a medal presented by the Volunteer Life Saving Corps.

NEW YORKERS GET VOLCANO.

Popocatpetl, the Mexican Mountain, to be Formally Transferred.

MEXICO CITY, July 16.—The formal transfer of the volcano Popocatpetl to New York capitalists will be completed next week. The sale is practically effected. The delay in the formal transfer has been due to the work of copying the ancient deeds.

Capt. Holt of New York, who has engineered the deal, is now working on plans for special loading apparatus to be established at Vera Cruz to save wharfage charges.

The Inter-Oceanic Railroad will take the sulphur from the volcano to Vera Cruz. It is believed that sulphur can be landed at New York for $18 a ton, (gold,) which would make Popocatpetl sulphur an effective competitor of the Italian article.

CUTS OFF MARCONI STATION.

Government Discontinues Service on South Shoals Lightship.

NANTUCKET, Mass., July 16.—The Marconi wireless telegraph station at Siasconset was discontinued to-day, the United States Government having refused to allow the company to continue its station on the South Shoals Lightship.

It is believed here that the Government will take possession of both plants and immediately install its own wireless system instead of constructing a new station near the Sankatey Lighthouse, as had been originally intended.

BRIDE HURLED FROM AUTO.

Use of Emergency Brake Injures Mr. and Mrs. Thebau.

John G. Thebau, the civil engineer, whose home is at the Boston Road and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, was thrown, with his bride, from an automobile last night in Dash's Lane, near Fordham, receiving painful injuries. Howard Newman, a broker, of 1 Broadway, whose home is at East Orange, and in whose automobile they were riding, also was thrown, but escaped without injury. Mrs. Thebau was Miss Viola Gunning of East Orange and was married to Mr. Thebau a few days ago.

The party started for Tarrytown early yesterday afternoon, Mr. Newman running the machine. After dinner they returned by way of the Riverdale Road, and to get over to Broadway they had to pass through Dash's Lane. The road is quite steep and has several sharp turns.

Everything went well until the second turn was reached, when Mr. Newman lost control of the machine, which gained speed at every second. As he came up to the second turn Mr. Newman applied the brakes, but they would not work. Then he used the emergency brake, bringing the machine to a quick stop. So sudden was the action that all three of the occupants continued going. Mrs. Thebau until she was stopped by a stone wall several feet in front of the auto, and Mr. Thebau until he landed in a heap in the middle of the road. Mrs. Newman struck on the front of the machine.

He was the first to recover from the shock, and, running to Mrs. Thebau's aid, placed her in the auto again. Mr. Thebau was unconscious and bleeding from a cut under his right eye. Mr. Newman carried him to the automobile, which proved manageable, and took them to the residence of Dr. Thomas W. Martin, several blocks away. Before the house was reached Mr. Thebau had recovered and was able to sit up.

Dr. Martin patched up his bruises and sewed up the gash under his eye. Mrs. Thebau was scratched and bruised, but after the doctor had attended to her the entire party was able to continue to Mr. Thebau's home.

AUTO HITS BROOKLYN MAN.

Owner Says He Is U. S. Naval Constructor Woodruff—No Complaint.

While attempting to cross Myrtle Avenue at Gold Street, Brooklyn, last night, Archer Simpson, fifty years old, of Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, that borough, was knocked down and run over by an automobile. He received a fracture of the right arm and a severe scalp wound. After being attended by an ambulance surgeon from the Cumberland Street Hospital he was taken home.

The man who was driving the machine, and who said he was also its owner, gave his name as William Woodruff. He said he was a United States naval constructor and that he lived in Schenectady, N. Y. Simpson made no complaint against him.

DEATH AND DAMAGE IN WESTCHESTER TORNADO

Woman Killed and Buildings Wrecked at Chappaqua.

FOUR PERSONS INJURED.

Waterspout Forms in the Hudson So Great in Volume as to Show Bed of Stream.

Special to The New York Times.

CHAPPAQUA, N. Y., July 16.—A tornado shook this village between 3:30 and 4 o'clock this afternoon, killing one woman, injuring four others persons, and blowing down five houses and three barns. The wind storm lasted fifteen minutes, and while it raged the inhabitants of the town, numbering about a thousand, thought that the place would be wiped out of existence. Many of them sought refuge in the cellars of their homes. Many orchards and greenhouses were completely wrecked. The damage done by the storm cannot be estimated at this time. Hourly reports from the outlying districts increase the total. The woman killed was Mrs. Mary Hibbs, eighty years old, of Philadelphia. The injured are Mrs. Anna Washburn, daughter of Mrs. Hibbs; Mrs. Hester Cox, Miss Mattie Morrow, and Cyrus Dodge.

Mrs. Hibbs was visiting her widowed daughter, who is a school teacher living in Quaker Street. The two women were in the house when the tornado struck it. Mrs. Washburn managed to get out before the structure was overturned, but her mother was caught in the debris and was dead when taken out by a rescuing party.

Miss Morrow, daughter of Robert Morrow, was in her father's house when it was blown down. She was rescued by a party of neighbors. Two ribs were broken by falling timbers, and she was also internally injured. She may die.

Cyrus Dodge, a farmer, rushed out to attend to his cattle when he saw the storm coming. As he was returning from the barn to the house, a large apple tree fell upon him, and pinned him to the ground. He remained under the tree until the storm had passed, when his son James heard his cries for help, and went to his assistance. The son was unable to remove the tree from his father, and had to get an axe and cut it away. Mr. Dodge is suffering from internal injuries.

Chappaqua is in Westchester County, about forty miles from New York City, and is a prosperous farming community. Many New Yorkers have large Summer places there. The first indication of the tornado was a big black cloud, which was noticed by the residents shortly after 3 o'clock. It hung over the place like a parachute and finally burst. A minute after the cloud burst the town was in complete darkness, and a terrific wind began to rage, while the rain, accompanied by hail, fell in torrents.

As the lightning flashed and the thunder roared the residents of the place became terrified and rushed for their cellars and other places of refuge. Many of the women fainted. The residents of Mount Kisco, five miles away, thought that Chappaqua was being wiped out and scores of them drove here to render assistance.

All of the houses that were blown down were two-and-a-half-story frame buildings. Mrs. Washburn's house, which stood opposite the famous Quaker meeting place, was the first to fall. It was lifted from its foundation and turned completely over with a crash. The school teacher felt the house sway, and, grasping her aged mother in her arms, attempted to get out. Before they reached the door a terrific guest of wind struck the house from the west side and capsized it. Mrs. Washburn jumped through the door out into the yard and escaped with slight injuries. Her mother, who was feeble, was struck by falling timbers and buried beneath them. The rescuing party removed her dead body to the home of Mrs. Hannah Underhill.

A few moments later a general crash followed, when the houses of Walter Sarles, a carpenter; Warren Tompkins, a farmer; Mrs. Hester Cox's boarding house, and the home of Mr. Morrow, all fell down within a radius of a half mile. Mr. Sarles's wife and children were away at the time and he was in the house alone. He felt the house going over and saved his life by jumping through a window. The house is a complete wreck.

Mrs. Cox, who is a widow, was in her house with a boarder named Thomas Graff, when the tornado struck and overturned it. She escaped with only slight bruises.

The Morrow house was occupied by Mr. Morrow, his daughter Mattie, and a niece. The house was turned over on its side and the two girls were caught in the debris. Only Miss Morrow was hurt seriously, though her cousin was knocked unconscious.

The storm also blew down the barn belonging to Charles Dodge, a farmer. Dodge got his two horses out of the building, but one of them had a leg broken and had to be shot.

Considerable damage is also reported at the Kensico Cemetery, where the hail completely shattered the glass in the big conservatories.

After the storm had partly abated the Fire Department turned out, and, with the assistance of many Summer boarders, formed a rescuing party. Drs. Mills, Hatch, Champlain, Sazel, and Cox joined the party and cared for the injured. The rescuers drove from place to place and assisted the injured and helped farmers to gather their frightened cattle, which had jumped fences and were found running through the gardens and streets. Two large bulls ran up and down a roadway, tearing up large chunks of sod and bellowing.

The firemen of the village formed a vigilance committee and to-night are patrolling the streets and guarding the houses which were blown down, as some of them contain valuable property.

The loss to property is confined within a space a mile square. In many of the cities and towns in Westchester County it didn't even rain. At Pleasantville, two miles distant, the wind was hardly felt, but for one full hour large hailstones fell in such quantities that the inhabitants were driven from the streets. Vivid flashes of lightning illuminated the sky at frequent

intervals, and thunder shook the entire village, but hardly a drop of rain fell.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., July 16.—A huge water spout, the first ever witnessed here, caused a sensation this afternoon along the lower Hudson, and did some damage. It was fifty feet in diameter, and was formed opposite Ossining. Rising high in the air in funnel shape, it swept across the river to the upper Nyack shore, and persons along the river say the volume of water was so great that it bared the river bed for a long distance.

A large new pier, in course of construction, and the summer home of Joseph Hilton at Upper Nyack, were swept entirely away, and pieces of boards and timbers were carried a long distance. The water spout rushed through Crumble's Glen, tearing away trees, but after it struck the land it soon broke. Residents for miles along the lower shore watched the water spout from the time it formed until it broke and disappeared, and many were greatly frightened.

MORRISTOWN'S MEDICAL TRUST

Physicians to Control Prices and Make a Black List.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 16.—A trust of physicians and surgeons, in which a schedule of office and house visit rates and a blacklist are to be principal features, is to be operative in Morristown, N. J. As yet the trust is in its infancy, but before October it will be in full swing.

The trust at present is called the Morristown Medical Society. Harry M. O'Reilley is President, and some of the well-known members are Drs. H. A. Henriques, Stephen Pierson, James Douglass, Harry Vaughan, George W. Wilkinson, and B. D. Evans. One of the physicians interested to-day said to a reporter:

"I want it especially impressed on the people that we are going to have a blacklist, and those persons who do not pay their medical bills will have no attention paid to their calls for aid. This is merely a matter of protection. There are many persons who call in a different physician every time a case of sickness occurs, and never pay any bill. That is not right. Those who want medical attendance should be willing to pay for it, and if they will not pay willingly, then they should be made to pay. Our list will put a stop to most of the deadbeat business.

"With regard to rates, you can say that a flat rate of 75 cents will be charged for office consultation, while the price for house visits will generally be $1. Of course, there will be a schedule which will cover all cases, but the prices I have stated will be the basis for all charges. All members of the society will be obliged to adhere to the schedule, and no member can visit the patients of another practitioner. If there are urgent calls from persons on the blacklist they will be turned over to the young graduates."

STAMFORD BOARD'S QUORUM.

Last Member Arrived in Phaeton in Time to Reduce Tax Rate.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 16.—After much activity on the part of Mayor Charles Henry Leeds, a quorum of the Board of Appropriation and Apportionment was gathered together to-day and the city tax rate was fixed. John Davenport came to the City Hall in an automobile and stayed just long enough to cast his vote. Edwin Schofield returned from his yachting trip at 10 o'clock.

The meeting lacked one of a quorum and the only available member in town not present was Dr. Peter P. Van Vlot. George H. Hoyt, the President of the Stamford Savings Bank, had a business engagement in New York and could remain only a few minutes, so desperate efforts were made to get Dr. Van Vlot. Mr. Hoyt sent his carriage after him, and Mr. Davenport was about to dispatch his automobile when Dr. Von Vlot came jogging up to the City Hall in an old-fashioned doctor's phaeton.

After the meeting, as the tax rate is lower, Mayor Leeds expressed satisfaction. This will help him in his canvass for re-election.

TO CAMPAIGN FOR PARKER.

Iroquois Club of Chicago Will Act Independently of Factions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Independent of Harrison and of Hopkins and of all factional interests, the Iroquois Club will conduct a campaign in Chicago for Parker and Davis. That it does not propose to wait for orders from the National Committee was shown at a large gathering to-day, when Chief Gunther named a committee of his best warriors to secure speakers and make plans for several big pow-wows.

Then the Secretary read a communication from Judge Parker. His letter, dated Rosemont, Esopus, N. Y., July 12, 1904, was as follows:

"I beg you to be assured that your generous message of congratulation was highly appreciated."

The note from Henry G. Davis, Elkins, West Va., follows:

"Please accept my thanks for this expression of regard and confidence and extend to the club my appreciation of the interest which their message promises in the coming campaign."

TRANSFER SWINDLE DETECTED.

Employes of Public Service Corporation Charged with Fraud.

George Van Aiken and Benjamin Stiles, motormen employed by the Public Service Corporation in Jersey City, were arrested yesterday on charges of being accomplices of Joseph M. Flanagan, John Heyle, and Frederick Soper, who were arrested on Friday charged with swindling the company by means of transfers which Heyle was charged with collecting from passengers who did not use them.

These transfer tickets he sold to conductors for 1 cent each, and they, it was alleged, turned them in in lieu of 5 cent fares. Van Aiken denied the charge and gave bail in $500. Stiles confessed and will be used as a witness. He was sent to the county jail in default of bail. The extent of the swindle is not known, but the company officials say the fraud has been carried on for several months.

BOYS CHARGED WITH BURGLARY

Thought to Belong to Gang of Lead Pipe Thieves.

Detectives Kelly and Cunningham of the Eighteenth Precinct on Staten Island last night arrested John Dunn, nineteen years old, and Charles Warth, eighteen years old, of Clifton, charged with burglary. In the arrest of the prisoners Capt. Michael Naughton believes he has the ringleaders of a gang of burglars who have been operating in Clifton and other sections of that place for the past two or three weeks.

Late yesterday afternoon the residence of Charles Despard of Arrochar Park was entered by forcing a rear window. The family is away at the country. The thieves did not care for household articles, but stripped the house of all the electric fixtures, lead pipe, &c. The cutting of the lead pipe in the cellar allowed the water to cause about $1,000 damage to the house. The arrest of the boys followed.

The detectives made a search of the junk shops and located much of the stolen plunder in an Italian's shop on Centre Street, Stapleton. Capt. Naughton says he believes the boys were members of a gang who have robbed residences in different sections of Staten Island for the past two or three weeks.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16.—Fire today partially destroyed the plant of the Forest City Bedstead Company, at the foot of Alger Street. Loss estimated at $100,000. Half a dozen firemen were overcome by heat. Fireman Thomas Rafferty, one of the men overcome, fell into the burning building, and was rescued with great difficulty. He will recover.

PROSPECT OF DEAD-LOCK ADVANCES PRICE AGAIN

Beef Up Two Cents Over Friday's Retail Figures.

STRIKE HITS RESTAURANTS

"Popular Price" Places Mark Up Viands, but "Beef an'" Remains the Same.

As a result of news from Chicago which seemed to indicate that the struggle between the Beef Trust and its disgruntled employes might be prolonged indefinitely, retail prices in beef and other kinds of meat again went up a peg or two yesterday. There was no wholesale market, and the prices in that branch of the trade underwent no change.

According to dealers in Washington Market, porterhouse steak yesterday sold for 30 cents, sirloin from 22 to 24 cents per pound, and prime ribs of beef at the same figure. This was an increase of about 2 cents over Friday's prices.

Many of the cheaper restaurants and lunchrooms raised their prices on meat dishes from 5 to 10 cents yesterday. These places purchase their beef from day to day, and have been harder hit by the strike than the larger restaurants and hotels that have yearly contracts and buy at what virtually are wholesale prices. The latter places have not as yet raised their prices, though in most cases they have to pay more for their beef now, but it was generally admitted by managers of leading restaurants yesterday that should the strike be prolonged beyond next week they would be compelled to raise the prices of all meat dishes on their bills of fare.

Not so with "beef an'," however. "I have figured out," said Manager Meehan of Dolan's Park Row bean emporium, "that it will take the beef strike about one year to get within striking distance of this place. I have not raised the price on 'beans and,' and I am not going to."

Mr. Naething of Naething Brothers, at 118 Fulton Street, said that if the strike continued another week he would be compelled to raise prices in his restaurants. At Delmonico's up-town restaurant the manager said that one-half cent a pound marked the increase at which beef was bought by him. He said he had no particular difficulty in getting all the beef he wanted to buy, and added that no raise had been made in the prices charged to patrons. Similar statements were made at half a dozen of the large up-town resaurants.

Big retail and commission houses were considerably disturbed yesterday by the report that all the benchmen in the city would be called out in sympathy with the butchers, carriers, and cutters. The benchmen are the men employed to handle meat in the butcher stores.

Representatives of the packing concerns yesterday reiterated their statements of the day before to the effect that there was no beef famine, nor was there likely to be any, despite the strike, and declared that the blame for the high prices lay with the retailers. Only about a dozen carloads of dressed beef, however, reached the consolidated packing concerns yesterday. The independents are doing a rushing business.

EXPECT LONG STRUGGLE.

Striking Beef Cutters Hear from Chicago—Aid from A. F. of L.

That the striking meat cutters and butcher workmen in Chicago have come round to the belief that the strike is likely to be a long one was made evident yesterday by a letter received from M. Donnelly, National President of the union, by Henry L. Eichelberger, the strike leader.

The letter, which was read at a mass meeting of the strikers in Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, stated that Donnelly is going to make a tour of the cities of the United States addressing mass meetings on the strike. He is expected in New York this week, when he will speak at a mass meeting. In his letter he says, further:

"Everything here is O. K. The boys are behaving splendidly, and I hope you are able to say the same. It must be remembered that the fight is not for common labor only, but for the recognition of our union. If packers were allowed to hire laborers at any price it would be only a short time before they would attempt to do the same thing in every branch of the packing business."

A letter was also read from John T. Joyce of the labor bureau of the union in Chicago, congratulating the New York men on the stand they were making. Speeches were made by W. B. Fitzgerald of the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, Eichelberger, Herman Robinson, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and others. The American Federation of Labor has about 2,000,000 members, and Robinson said that if it became necessary, it would aid the strikers financially.

At the headquarters of the Executive Committee of the New York locals, 827 First Avenue, the committee waited all day in vain for word from the National Committee in Chicago. Eichelberger said that the row when the workers were leaving the Schwarzschild-Sulzberger Company's cold storage plant, Forty-sixth Street and First Avenue, on Friday night was the work of hoodlums. The union was in no way responsible for it.

WHEAT CLIMBS HIGHER.

Northwest Swelters and Bull Campaign Prospers Accordingly.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Scorching weather in the Northwest to-day gave enthusiasm to the bull campaign in wheat. As a result September wheat closed 1 to 1⅛ higher than yesterday's final quotations. Lower cables and greatly improved weather conditions generally throughout the country brought out a few selling orders in the wheat pit at the opening. The Northwest orders, however, caused an active demand from pit holders. Shorts coverel fully, as there was very little disposition to carry lines over Sunday in view of the uncertainty of the weather.

In spite of fine weather all over the corn belt the market for that cereal was firm. There was some covering by local shorts, but the bulk of trading was done by commission houses.

CAN ORDER BIG COAL STRIKE.

Miners' Convention Gives Authority to District Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 16.—A strike of the 65,000 mine workers at the collieries where the operators have failed to enforce the fifth award of the Strike Commission is to be ordered if the operators persist in the present stand. The Executive Committee of the Wyoming and Lackawanna District received power to-day from the convention to order a strike at any colliery where it is necessary.

The award declares that at all collieries where a majority of the miners desire it the company shall pay the check weighman and check docking bosses by deducting a proportionate share from the miners' salaries.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, employing 12,800 men, is the only company so far to do this. The Scranton Coal Company agreed to do it this week.

St. Luke's Battalion in Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYVILLE, N. Y., July 16.—St. Luke's Battalion of New York City arrived at Camp Patey, on the shore of Great South Bay, Blue Point, this afternoon, and pitched twenty-five tents for a two weeks' outing. Major W. H. Elliott is in command of the fifty cadets.

PACKERS STAND FIRM, PEACE EFFORTS END

Continued from Page 1.

members are not at work. After the unions had met to-day a large number of Polish butchers were discovered missing. Investigation revealed that they had returned to work.

DISORDER DURING THE DAY.

Army Supply Wagon Held Up in Omaha —Soldier to the Rescue.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 16.—This morning, when a United States Army supply wagon drove up to the Armour packing plant and attempted to load on the regular weekly supply of fresh meat for the soldiers at Fort Crook, the driver was stopped by pickets from the packing house strikers and was ordered to return without his load.

Several hours later the wagon reappeared escorted by a detail of soldiers with their rifles. This time the strikers did not interfere, and the meat was secured for the soldiers.

What action the soldiers would have taken had they been interfered with could not be ascertained. The strikers say they did not understand that the supplies were for the army when they turned the wagon back.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 16.—The first clash between the Sheriff's force and the striking butchers of Swift & Co.'s plant, at South St. Paul, occurred to-day, when a spirited and partly successful effort was made by the company, assisted by Sheriff Grisim and deputies, to force about twenty-five men through a big crowd of strikers who were congregated about the entrance to the packing house yards. A severe hand-to-hand encounter ensued, and several on both sides were badly bruised. One of the strikers, J. K. Banks, marshal of the striking pickets, was arrested later and fined $25.

Sheriff Grisim held a conference with Superintendent Burns of the Swift Packing Company. The latter expressed a desire to take a number of men into the yards and the attempt was made. The invaders, when they marched up to the entrance, were surrounded by strikers and a fight began.

Manager Tuffle of the Minneapolis branch of the Swift Company, who was with the invaders, was badly pummeled. Sheriff Grisim rescued him from the strike leader, Banks, who had thrown Tuffle to the ground and was pounding him. Banks was arrested. The fighting line stretched over a hundred yards.

While the fighting was going on ten men ran the blockade of the pickets, and the others managed to slip through by themselves. It is said that in this manner the twenty-five men were taken into the yards.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 16.—The managers of the South St. Joseph packing houses claim they are in better condition to-day to transact business than at any time since the strike. They are still offering employment to all applicants, but the strikers persuade many of the non-union men to leave after they have worked a short time. A number of men who came here from Kansas City last night to go to work in the Swift plant were induced by strikers to return.

The packing plants have been surrounded by a picket line of Deputy Sheriffs, and every precaution is taken by the companies to protect their property and the men who are at work.

Fifteen boilermakers in the three plants walked out last night, but enough remain to keep the plants going.

KANSAS CITY, July 16.—Two carloads of men from Chicago and other places were brought in to-day and taken into the yards. A few strikers at the gates made a slight demonstration. The men were mostly unskilled laborers and many of them quit after working an hour or so.

An effort was made to detain some of the deserters, but they succeeded in jumping out of windows or rushing past the guards at the doors. Later they mingled with the strikers at labor headquarters.

STRIKERS ROUT GIRLS.

Stenographers Driven from Packers' Carriages Hide in Saloons.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Fire engines, hose carts, and fire insurance patrols with a full quota of men were sent to the yards to-day to increase the fire protection there. This action, taken at the instance of the Chicago Underwriters' Association, was accepted as indicative of fear on the part of the packers and insurance men that a stage of the strike has been reached where widespread disorder may be expected.

A riot was precipitated at West Forty-third Street and Ashland Avenue by the arrival of omnibuses which carried stenographers to the office of Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., and the Armour Packing Company. Three men were injured by the blows of the officers' clubs.

When the first vehicle was driven up to the sidewalk, where the young women were waiting for it, a strike sympathizer rushed from a saloon and stood directly in the path of the horses. The police commanded the man to move on.

A crowd gathered and several policemen detailed at posts near by hastened to the scene, drew their clubs, and charged the crowd, which gave way before them. The leaders retreated into a saloon and made their escape through a rear door.

Many of the girls were so frightened that they sought refuge in the saloons which line Ashland Avenue at this point, only to be driven out by the threats of men drinking in the places. Most of the young women were found and went on their way in the omnibuses.

STRIKE MAY SPREAD.

Nineteen Unions Instructed to Join Butchers and Meat Cutters.

CHICAGO, July 16.—A mass meeting of the trades unions allied with the meat cutters and butchers, who are now on strike, was held to-night at the Stock Yards to discuss the advisability of going on a sympathetic strike. Twenty-two unions were represented, with a total membership of about 12,000 men. Of these unions nineteen came to the meeting with instructions to strike if the meat cutters and butchers asked them to do so.

The men now on strike did not ask the Allied Unions to go out, but urged them to remain at work until after the return of President Donnelly to the city on Monday. The union leader left Chicago to-night to visit St. Louis and other points where the strike is in progress. It was finally decided that no action would be taken until after the meeting of the Packing Trades Central body, a committee having general jurisdiction over all the unions at the stockyards. This body will meet Monday night and will consider the question of a sympathetic strike.

It was announced to-night by members of the Firemen's Union that they will go to the packers with an ultimatum on Monday. They have grievances of their own, they declare, and they do not wish to work with the non-union men that have been placed in the plants since the strike.

DAMAGES FROM LABOR UNION.

British Columbia Company Wins Suit Against Miners' Federation.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 16.—The jury in the case of the Centre Star Mining Company, Limited, vs. the Rossland Branch of the Western Federation of Miners, to-day awarded $12,500 damages to the company on the ground that the federation had used illegal means in conducting its strike and had wrought detriment to the company's business to the amount granted as damages.

This is the first case of the kind tried in this province. It is probable that the Federation will make an appeal

NOVEL WEAPONS USED IN GUTTENBERG RIOT

Fire Hose and Musical Instruments Prove Effective.

THIRTY PERSONS ARE HURT

Police Reserves Called Out After Driver Attempts to Break Ranks of Marching Italians.

About thirty persons were injured in a riot in Guttenberg last night. The trouble was started by a driver trying to guide his horses through the ranks of several Italian societies that were holding a parade in honor of St. Michael's Day. The man was dragged from his wagon and was being roughly handled, when bystanders went to his assistance. Finally the members of a volunteer fire company took part in the affray, some of the Italians drew stilettos, and the police of West New York, Union Hill, and West Hoboken had to be called on for aid before order was restored.

Arrangements had been made by the Hudson County Italians for a big picnic in Mierdierk's Park, Guttenberg, and several organisations went over from Manhattan to attend it. Among these was the Fanta Contobassana, whose members were all uniformed and carried canes. The various local and Manhattan societies formed in line and marched up Bergenline Avenue toward the picnic ground.

When the line was passing Herman Street Frank Buckley, a driver for Wressman Brothers of Hudson and Bergenline Avenues, Guttenberg, tried to drive through the ranks of the paraders. Instantly there was a great uproar, and several Italians sprang at the heads of the horses and tried to stop them. Buckley lashed his horses, but the angry Italians held on to them, and finally Buckley used his whip, it is said, on the men who were disputing his passage.

Buckley was promptly pulled from his wagon by the crowd, and he was being unmercifully beaten when men who had been watching the parade went to his aid. With their assistance Buckley escaped from the mob and sought refuge in the house of a volunteer fire company near where the row started. He was pursued by a crowd of Italians and the firemen sallied out of the engine house in his defense. The firemen, overwhelmed by superior numbers, were being beaten, when some of them managed to attach a line of hose to a hydrant. Then a stream of water was turned on the Italians, which caused a general scattering of the mob.

The Italians quickly rallied, however, and some of them drew stilettos and renewed the attack. By that time Chief of Police Sullivan of North Bergen had received word of what was going on, and he took every man at his command to the scene, besides calling on the police of West New York, Union Hill, and West Hoboken for reinforcements. The reserves were ordered out from all these stations, and hurried to the battle ground. After a vigorous use of their clubs the police succeeded in restoring order. Drs. Pindar, Benson, and Justin responded to calls and dressed the wounds of the injured.

Two of the wounded were badly cut and had to be taken to the North Hudson Hospital. They were William Comiskey, thirty-five years old, of 42 Eighth Street, Guttenberg, and Charles Newman, twelve years old, of 61 Bergenline Avenue.

Patrick Kennedy, a keeper in the Hudson County Penitentiary on Snake Hill, tried to assist the police in restoring order. He was armed with an iron bar, but it did not help him much, as several musicians in the ranks of the Italians attacked him with their musical instruments, and beat him savagely, inflicting severe wounds.

The names of very few of the wounded could be obtained, as most of them got away as quickly as possible on the arrival of the police. As near as could be learned about thirty persons are suffering from cuts and bruises as the result of the fight.

NEIGHBORS SAVE A FANATIC.

Prevent a Farmer from Giving All His Money to the Holy Ghost Sect.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., July 16.—Samuel Jones of Mars Hill, a village in Aroostook County, lately became a convert to the so-called Holy Ghost and Us sect, which has its temple at Durham, and the Rev. Frank Sandford for its chief prophet.

Jones had a farm worth $15,000 or $20,000, and this, at the urging of two of Sandford's missionaries, he sold for $10,000, which sum he was about to turn over to them when the neighbors heard of it.

At once a great mob of farmers, armed with all manner of weapons, gathered at the Jones farm just in time to prevent Mr. and Mrs. Jones departing for the Holy Ghost headquarters at Durham and their money from going into the pockets of the missionaries.

The Holy Ghosters were warned to get out of the county at once, and they disappeared, but on Friday they returned. The news soon spread, and 300 farmers marched on the Jones place with clubs, pitchforks, and tar and feathers. The missionaries saw them coming and fled across lots and over the border into New Brunswick. Should they return rough usage awaits them.

Jones has eight children, who would have been paupers had the missionaries' scheme succeeded. He is to be examined as to his sanity.

WESTCHESTER CONGRESS SEAT

Four Candidates in Field for Republican Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 16.—Considerable talk is being indulged in regarding the Republican nomination for Congress in Westchester County. Until a short time ago it was supposed generally that Norton P. Otis of Yonkers would be renominated and that the convention would be merely a ratification affair. A boom, however, started for F. A. Stratton, Vice President of the Westchester Lighting Company of Mount Vernon, and this has had the effect of stirring up other candidates who have been waiting for Mr. Otis to get through with his second term.

Those now most prominently mentioned for the honor of representing the Nineteenth District, besides Mr. Otis and Mr. Stratton, are John J. Brown of White Plains and Assemblyman J. Mayhew Wainwright of Rye.

It is believed that if there is to be a fight between Mr. Otis and Mr. Stratton, the Republican organization would favor Mr. Brown as an added starter. Mr. Brown is Secretary of the organization and is closely identified with Mr. Ward and other State leaders.

PANIC WHEN FUSE BLEW OUT.

Woman Knocked Down by Rush of Passengers in Harlem.

A fuse blew out on an Eighth Avenue car at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street last night, and a sheet of flame shot from the controlled box on the motorman's platform. The car was fairly well filled and the passengers at once made a dash for the door.

In the crush Mrs. Maude Schwartz was knocked down. She fainted, and was carried to a neighboring drug store, where she was revived in a few minutes. It was found that she had escaped injury except for a slight abrasion on the leg, and it was not necessary to call an ambulance. The other passengers were uninjured, and the car was pushed to the car sheds by the next car behind.

A JUDGE OR NOT A JUDGE?

That Is the Question Perplexing the Second District of Queens.

The question as to whether Justice Patrick Keady of the Court of Special Sessions, Second District, Queens, is or is not a Judge, is of moment to many persons, or, at least, so many lawyers believe. If he is not a Judge, then the convictions in the Court of Special Sessions on days when Justice Keady has sat are, say many lawyers, illegal, and fines collected and sentences of imprisonment carried out must be accounted for by the city.

Justice Keady's case has a close relation to that of Appleton L. Clarke of 70 Wall Street, Manhattan, who was appointed by Mayor Low to succeed Justice Fitzgerald, and is preparing to appeal to the Court of Appeals from the decision of the Appellate Division, which denied his title to a seat on the bench of the Court of Special Sessions. Singularly enough, when Counselor Clarke appeared before the Justices with his counsel, seeking recognition in his claim of Justice Fitzgerald's seat on the bench, Justice Keady, after at first declining to vote, and so precipitating a deadlock in the board's vote, cast his ballot in Judge Fitzgerald's favor. Since that time Justice Keady has repeatedly expressed the opinion that Clarke was legally appointed, but his vote was for Clarke's opponent.

Justice Keady's retention of the title of Judge rests upon the decision with regard to Clarke's appeal. Judge Keady was appointed by Mayor Van Wyck under almost exactly the same conditions that Mayor Low appointed Clarke, the difference being that in Judge Keady's case his was a reappointment, and there was no contesting appointee of a different political faith. It is said that if Judge Fitzgerald was legally appointed, according to the Appellate Division's decision, then Judge Keady's appointment was certainly illegal, and he is not legally a Judge.

Thousands of dollars have been collected in fines, and these, say lawyers, may be collectable from the city if it can be shown that Justice Keady has not been a Judge for the past two years and a half. Another feature of the novel case is the possible damages convicted criminals can collect from the city for false imprisonment during the past two and a half years, or while Judge Keady sat on the bench. Already there are lawyers' "runners" engaged in seeking out some of the men who have served sentences under conviction in the Court of Special Sessions while Judge Keady sat.

It was believed by some lawyers, whose "runners" have been quietly at work for some days, that the Appellate Division's decision settled the matter of Justice Keady's standing adversely to him, but Clarke's appeal will reopen the whole matter.

BUFFALO FLIER WRECKED.

Two Killed and Four Injured in Collision in Pennsylvania.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., July 16.—The Buffalo Flier, north-bound, with three carloads of Shriners en route from Atlantic City, was wrecked to-day on the Buffalo and Allegheny Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Two trainmen were killed and four injured. The flyer and fast freight collided while in a fog. Both were running at full speed. The dead are Charles Sullivan of Buffalo and Frank Croseli of Buffalo.

The wreck occurred at the foot of Keating Summit grade. The freight train was going down grade. For ten minutes preceding the collision the train had been running through fog so thick that all calculation of distance was lost by the engineer.

The freight train had passed the point where the two trains were to have met. Suddenly the two engines on the express train came thundering along through the fog. The freight engine and the first of the two engines on the express telescoped each other.

The tender of the first passenger engine turned a complete somersault, catching Fireman Sullivan and crushing him in his seat. He was found six hours afterward, not having moved from his position. Frank Crosell, fireman on the second passenger engine, was also killed as he sat in his accustomed place. Life was instantly crushed out of him and his body was roasted before his rescuers reached it.

COUNTY WON'T TRY CORDOVA.

Wife Is Willing to Return to Minister—Church Trial Thursday.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 16.—Prosecutor George Berline of Middlesex County said to-day that he will take no action in the case of the Rev. Mr. Cordova. He says that it would be impossible to sustain the charges of desertion, as Mrs. Cordova has announced her willingness to return to her husband.

The Rev. J. E. Sawn, who is to act as prosecutor at the church trial of the Rev. Mr. Cordova, says that he has received no information officially that Presiding Elder Haines had accepted Mr. Cordova's resignation. If the resignation be not accepted Mr. Cordova will still be pastor of the church, and the resignation of Miss Julia Bowne will have to go to him. Mr. Sawn said he had received no intimation that the trial of the minister would not open, as scheduled, on July 21.

HEAD OFF BIG LOCK-OUT.

Eleven Thousand Carpenters Involved by Flint & Co.'s Dispute.

A lock-out of the 11,000 members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters in New York and Jersey City, to go into effect on Monday, was headed off last night by prompt action of the District Council of the locals in New York and vicinity. The trouble arose over a strike of the carpenters on a Fifth Avenue contract of Flint & Co., members of the Master Carpenters' Association.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters comes under the arbitration agreement of the Building Trades Employers' Association, and the carpenters went on strike against Flint & Co. because they were required to handle non-union material. The employers held that under the agreement they had no choice, as far as handling material was concerned, whether the material was union or non-union. Flint & Co. filed a grievance with the Building Trades Employers' Association to the effect that their carpenters had violated the arbitration agreement by striking. The Arbitration Committee, consisting of employers and employes, then met and the strikers returned to work pending a settlement of the trouble.

More carpenters were put on by Flint & Co. to make up for the time lost, and their men struck again, holding that this was a violation of the agreement. The matter then came before the Employers' Association a second time, and yesterday Otto M. Eidlits and Charles L. Eidlits of the Board of Governors met at the Building Trades Club and issued an ultimatum to the brotherhood, declaring a general lockout of all the carpenters unless the strikers returned to work to-morrow.

The ultimatum was sent to the brotherhood by Secretary William K. Fertig of the Building Trades Employes' Association. A meeting of the district council was held last night at Ploets's Hall, 240 East Eighteenth Street, where it was decided to send the strikers back to work to-morrow, pending consideration of the ultimatum by the Board of Governors on Monday.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:15 A. M.—66 First Street; Benjamin Reyncher; damage slight.
1:30 A. M.—883 First Avenue; Dominick Muda; damage $2,000.
6:40 A. M.—Van Nest; the Catholic Protectory; damage $500.
7:20 A. M.—61 West Fifteenth Street; William May; damage $24.
1:40 P. M.—169 West Eightieth Street; Mrs. F. West; damage trifling.

DODD'S EXPRESS TIED UP BY STRIKE OF DRIVERS

Employes Want a Higher Wage Schedule.

STRIKE FORCED BY RADICALS

Union Voted Against Immediate Action After Company's President Said Increase Meant Bankruptcy.

Serious interference with the transfer of baggage across the city for the principal railroad and coast steamboat lines is threatened by a strike of 250 employes, drivers and helpers, of the New York Transfer Company, (Dodd's Express,) which was begun yesterday afternoon. At 1 o'clock the 200 drivers and 50 helpers employed by the company surprised the managers of its four stables by driving in their wagons, unharnessing and stabling their horses, and then announcing that they would do no more work until their demands, made several days ago, were granted. The stables are at Thirty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, 241 West Twenty-eighth Street, and 52 Nassau Street, Brooklyn.

The demand of the employes is for a 10 per cent. increase in wages, from the present rate of $1.50 per day, and in case of overtime 75 cents extra for four hours, with 50 cents supper money, and $1.50 for eight hours. They do not demand any lessening of the present day, which is from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Officials of the company admitted last night that if the drivers continued to stay out, even for a few days, a bad tie-up of transfer traffic would result, for all the railroad and steamboat lines affected. Those are the Pennsylvania, Erie, Central of New Jersey, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads and the Fall River and People's Steamboat Lines.

All of the striking employes are members of Local 645 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. On July 30 last, the union signed the agreement with the company for the wages and hours which has since been in force. On Sunday last, the employes met to discuss the renewal of the charter which soon expires, and then it was decided to make the demands outlined. A committee of the union visited President W. F. Wolverton of the transfer company the next day and announced its demands.

President Wolverton, the union members admit, received them courteously, but when he heard their desires he said that the company could not grant them in view of the present state of its business without going bankrupt. He showed them, it is said, by the company's books, that these demands would turn the present profits of the concern, which he declared were very narrow, into a deficit, and he declared that he could not grant the increases demanded, although willing to sign another agreement for the coming year upon the old terms.

The committee gave President Wolverton's answer to the union at another meeting Thursday evening in Central Hall, at 147 West Thirty-second Street. There it was decided, according to the statement of a union member who deplored the strike, by a vote of 64 to 32, to remain at work. According to the by-law of the union, a two-thirds vote in favor of a strike proposition is required to pass it. This vote was two-thirds against.

The conservative members of the union, who were opposed to the strike, thought this settled the matter. Since then it is said some of the younger and more radical members of the union have aroused an opposite feeling which resulted yesterday in the agreement of at least a hundred of the drivers and their helpers to go out. The others, unwilling, they say, to disrupt the organization by failing to support this move, went with them. Many of these latter, it was said last night, regretted the action and would go back to work individually at the first opportunity, which will be Monday morning.

Thomas Brandon, the business agent of the union, said last night that the union had "gotten away from him"; that he could no longer control it, and that he opposed the strike at this time, but was overruled by the radicals.

The presence of the strikers about their headquarters in Central Hall, in West Thirty-second Street, and about the stable of the company, in Seventh Avenue, led to a few slight cases of disorder. At the stable, a youth employed as a helper, after some loud talk which did not meet the approval of the older union men, displayed a revolver. The weapon was snatched out of his hands in a moment, and later turned over to a policeman. The youth was not arrested.

COLOR LINE AT WORLD'S FAIR.

President Orders Investigation—Military Aide Tenders Resignation.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Lieut. C. Sidney Haight of the Fourth United States Cavalry, military aide to President Francis and Director of the Military camps at the Louisiana Exposition, has tendered his resignation to the Board of Directors of the Fair, upon the request, it is said, of the War Department, which acted after hearing the result of an investigation into the negro problem at the Exposition. This investigation was ordered by President Roosevelt, it is stated.

The resignation of Lieut. Haight is believed to be the direct result of the trouble created over the Eighth Illinois, a negro regiment, of Chicago, which was originally assigned to the regular military camp at the fair. It was learned later that the Eighth Illinois was a negro regiment, and Lieut. Haight wrote to Col. Marshall, the commander, to ask him if he would consent to occupy a camp in a remote section of the grounds.

Col. Marshall in reply notified Lieut. Haight that his regiment had abandoned its plan to visit the fair.

Friends of the negro regiment then called President Roosevelt's attention to the matter.

Secretary Stevens stated to-night that Lieut. Haight's resignation had not been acted upon by the Fair Board.

WAS SHOT BY NEGRO.

Result of Inquest on James M. Armes of Southern Railway.

DANVILLE, Va., July 16.—The result of the Coroner's jury summoned to inquire into the death of James M. Armes of the Southern Railway, who was shot in the long cut near the city several nights ago, from the effects of which wounds he died yesterday, was that the man came to his death from gunshot wounds inflicted by Roy Seals, the colored suspect, who has been in jail since the morning following the commission of the crime.

Mr. R. B. Abbott, night watchman for the Southern, who was with Mr. Armes when he was shot, positively identified the negro as the man who fired the fatal shots. Seals will be held for the action of the Grand Jury.

A lynching was narrowly averted at the hands of the friends of the murdered man.

BLOW ON NECK FATAL.

Manufacturer Charged with Killing Transit Company Official.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., July 16.—J. A. Cook, a prominent broom manufacturer, is under arrest, charged with killing Burton Griswold, an official of the Benton Transit Company, in a saloon here to-day.

It is charged that Cook struck Griswold a blow with his fist which broke Griswold's neck. Griswold lived only a few minutes.

A crowd of Cook's friends attempted to prevent his arrest, and the police injured several in fighting the mob with their clubs.

The Entire Custom Tailoring Stock of

Burnham & Phillips

now on sale at a reduction of from

25% to 33 1-3%

This is the representative high class imported woolen stock of the trade, and stands unrivaled for quality of fabrics and variety of patterns.

$8 Trouserings now $5.

$30 Suitings now $20.

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REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

SUMMER PLANS OF FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

Most of the Chiefs Will Remain in This Country.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO SAIL

Russian Ambassador Will Go to Bar Harbor—Japanese Minister to Remain in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The 47 foreign powers maintaining diplomatic relations with the United States will shortly have their official homes scattered from the extreme northeastern section of Maine to the mountains of Virginia, as every one from the Dean of the corps, Count Cassini, to the newly arrived Attachés appear anxious to get away from Washington early in June. Unlike former years, most of the chiefs will remain in America with the result that few rulers, whether of empires or republics, will be represented by any lesser dignitary than an Ambassador or a Minister.

One notable exception is France, whose Ambassador, M. Jusserand, will sail for home in June after opening the French pavilion at St. Louis. The Italian Ambassador and Mme. Mayor des Planches, who have been in Rome since last Autumn, are expected to return in the next few weeks, while the Spanish Minister has already returned and relieved his First Secretary of the responsibility of his legation for the Summer.

The Russian Ambassador has already engaged a house at Bar Harbor, where he will go with his entire staff late in June. The Countess Marguerite Cassini will forego her Summer trip to Paris and St. Petersburg to remain with the Ambassador during the Summer. Commander Boutakoff and family and the bachelor Secretaries, Mr. Boroff, Mr. Goutowski, and Col. Raspopow, will accompany their chief.

The Mexican Ambassador and family will leave early in June for Avalon, N. J., but the offices of the embassy will remain open in this city, where the Secretaries will alternate in looking after affairs.

The German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg will move to Lenox June 1, accompanied by their staff. Baron Busscche, the First Secretary, and his wife will also be at Lenox for the Summer, as they do not return to Germany until Autumn. The bachelor members of the staff not on leave of absence will contribute to the interest of the Berkshire resort.

The Minister from Austria and Baroness Hengelmüller have selected Bar Harbor, where they spent the season two years ago, and will occupy a house there after July 1, going for several weeks before that to Saratoga or Richfield Springs. The Baron and Baroness Giskra of this embassy are now en route for Europe. The Summer staff will cons

RUSSIANS TAKE MAIL FROM GERMAN LINER

Stop Her in Red Sea and Seize Letters Addressed to Japan.

P. AND O. BOAT CAPTURED?

Report That a Russian Vessel Has Seized the Malacca—German Papers Indignant Over Confiscation of Mail.

ADEN, July 16.—The North German Lloyd steamer Prinz Heinrich, which has arrived here from Hamburg June 23 and Southampton June 28 for Yokohama, reports that she was stopped yesterday afternoon by the Russian volunteer fleet steamer Smolensk and compelled to give up thirty-one sacks of letters and twenty-four sacks and boxes of parcels, all intended for Japan.

It is reported that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Malacca, from Antwerp for Japan, has been seized in the Red Sea by the Russian volunteer fleet steamer Petersburg.

BERLIN, Sunday, July 17.—The Foreign Office here confirms the report of the seizure of the mails of the North German Lloyd steamer Prinz Heinrich by the Russian volunteer fleet steamer Smolensk in the Red Sea, but declines to discuss the political features of the case at this stage, and does not indicate what steps it intends to take. The Tageblatt says:

"A speedy explanation of this Russian action against the empire's postal flag is imperatively necessary. Steps must be taken that a disavowal is made and that such Russian arbitrary acts are avoided in the future."

The Lokal Anzeiger thinks the seizure will be most hard to justify, and says that if it is found that the Russian action is contrary to the law of nations the German Government will not hesitate to apply a remedy in its widest sense.

The National Zeitung this morning declares the confiscation of mail unjustifiable and indefensible under international law, even were the presence of contraband justly suspected. Posted matter, the Zeitung says, should be exempt from confiscation, and it is to be expected that the Russian Government will make no difficulties, but will immediately rectify the error of the Smolensk.

ISLAND OF PERIM, Straits of Bab-El-Mandeb, July 16.—The American missionary vessel Morning Star, from Boston, arrived here to-day and reports that yesterday afternoon she passed, between Jebel Ter and Jebel Zugur, islands in the Red Sea, a Russian volunteer fleet steamer, flying the naval flag, bound north.

The Morning Star sighted at dusk, off Jebel Zugur, another cruiser, with three funnels and two masts, and at midnight she sighted a torpedo boat. Both these vessels are supposed to have been cruising.

JAPANESE NEARER TASHI-CHAO.

Junction Effected by Oku's and Nodzu's Armies—Kuroki Near Liao-Yang.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—The Japanese are continuing to advance on Tashi-Chao, following a scientific plan, and intrenching their positions as they move forward. They appear to be taking extra precautions in the case of Tashi-Chao, on account of their knowledge that Gen. Kuropatkin is there.

According to a dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff, dated July 15 and given out this morning, the wings of Gen. Oku's and Gen. Nodzu's armies have joined at Tang-Chi, (ten miles southeast of Tashi-Chao.)

Gen. Kuroki is at the village of Tszhakehe, forty miles east of Liao-Yang, on the Feng-Wang-Cheng highroad.

TASHI-CHAO, Friday, July 15.—The main body of Gen. Oku's force seems to be swinging around the Russian left, after having combined with Gen. Nodzu's army. The Japanese are also moving up the coast on the Russian right.

An artillery reconnaissance has shown the country directly south to be clear of the enemy.

The Japanese are suffering from hunger. Six of them came in and surrendered to Gen. Mistchenko, begging for food. They said disease and famine were rife in the Japanese armies.

According to reports from the vicinity of the Liao River, a disguised Japanese officer and a detachment of Japanese have gone toward Hai-Cheng with ten chests full of silver to pay Chinese bandits.

Near Harbin 100 Chinese bandits recently attacked a Russian military train. The soldiers left the cars and drove off the Chinese without sustaining any loss.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, via Fu-San, Thursday, July 14.—The newspaper correspondents are ignorant of the progress of the campaign here or elsewhere, and of the movements of this army, except what little is happening in their neighborhood.

The rains have temporarily ceased. The country has dried rapidly, and the army is able to live largely on vegetables, which are ripening in large quantities in this region.

There is much activity in building roads and in drilling the troops.

RUMOR THAT TOGO IS DEAD.

Japanese at Kuroki's Headquarters Are Said to Believe It.

CHE-FOO, July 16.—The Chicago Daily News's correspondent with Gen. Kuroki's army, in a dispatch sent by a Chinese junk from An-Tung, says:

"There is a persistent rumor here that Admiral Togo is dead. Many of the Japanese profess to believe it.

"A severe outbreak of cholera is devastating this section. The bodies of the soldiers who die of the disease are being cremated."

ONE DEATH FROM HEAT.

Pole Overcome on Staten Island Farm—Subway Prostration.

Wazuk Sackvosky, fifty years old, employed on the farm of David J. Tyson at New Dorp, S. I., was prostrated by the heat and died yesterday. Sackvosky had no relatives in this country, and the body was sent to the Morgue. This is the first heat prostration reported on Staten Island this season.

Joseph Pray, twenty-two years old, of 127A Jackson Place, Brooklyn, was overcome by the heat while working in the Rapid Transit tunnel near City Hall yesterday. He was attended to and taken to his home.

ARMY LANDS AT PIGEON BAY.

30,000 Japanese West of Port Arthur—Japan Denies Disaster.

BERLIN, Sunday, July 17.—The Lokal Anzeiger this morning prints a special dispatch, forwarded from a junk in front of Port Arthur, under date of July 13, via Tien-Tsin July 16.

It states that the Japanese since July 11 have landed about 30,000 men near Pigeon Bay, under the protection of the entire fleet.

Pigeon Bay is about six miles from the citadel of Port Arthur and almost due west of it.

The Russians, the dispatch says, offered little resistance, only a few shots being fired by the shore batteries.

A general assault is expected soon. A calm sea has facilitated the landings.

TOKIO, July 16.—The Imperial Headquarters Staff officially deny the reports from St. Petersburg that the Japanese lost 30,000 men in a battle near Port Arthur on July 10 or 11.

Not a shot was fired on either date.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—Since the receipt from Tokio of an official denial of the report of a Japanese repulse at Port Arthur with the loss of about 30,000 men skepticism as to the truth of the report from Viceroy Alexieff's headquarters has pervaded all circles, but the members of the General Staff decline to accept the denial unreservedly.

Although still in ignorance as to what the official statement meant by "from Japanese sources," the officials here maintain that Alexieff must have had good reason to send the report. While it is conceivable that the Japanese themselves may have spread the report for the purpose of leading Gen. Kuropatkin to believe that they would not advance any further in Manchuria, the General Staff are not disposed to regard them as guilty of such Machiavellianism.

In spite of the attitude of the General Staff the public ardor has quite cooled down.

While not insisting on the accuracy of the figures of losses, the officials here claim there is good reason to believe that a severe check was inflicted on the Japanese in front of Port Arthur.

An official report just received from Gen. Stoessel, covering the events of July 7 and 8, strengthens this view. Gen. Stoessel says the Japanese repeatedly attacked the eastern defenses around Lunsantan, and everywhere were repulsed, the Russians not losing a single position within the perimeter of the fortress.

A dispatch from Viceroy Alexieff also deals with events at Port Arthur. It says:

"According to reports received from Port Arthur, dated July 5, an engagement occurred July 3 and July 4 on the right flank of our line of defense for the possession of the positions of Lunsantan. Toward evening the enemy was repulsed, and many of the Japanese fortifications fell into our hands.

"During these two days the Novik, with gunboats and torpedo boats, put out to sea and bombarded the enemy's positions from the flank, thus contributing to our general success.

"Our losses for the two days' fighting were: Killed, Capt. Ghetenko of the Thirteenth Regiment and Lieut. Livotoff of the Twenty-seventh Regiment; wounded, Capt. Miroschnikoff of the Thirteenth Regiment, Lieut. Olschinevsky of the Fourteenth Regiment, Sub-Lieut. Demianoff of the Fifteenth Regiment, and Prince Gantimouroff, aide de camp of Gen. Stoessel, dangerously wounded. Thirty-five of our soldiers were killed and 247 were wounded. The Japanese losses for the two days, according to Chinese reports, were 2,000 men.

"According to a report of July 7, we captured, July 6, an advanced hill, insuring us possession of Lunsantan Pass. Our losses were two officers killed and one officer and twenty-one soldiers wounded.

"According to information received, the Japanese effected a landing at Dalny July 2, disembarking about 20,000 men and 50 guns. The whole town swarmed with Japanese soldiers. The enemy is repairing the docks and central electric station. The railroad line is being repaired throughout the whole length, but, owing to lack of engines, the cars are worked by Chinese.

"On July 9 the Japanese suspended their advance and intrenched themselves in the positions they are occupying. Daily exchanges of rifle fire are impeding their work.

"The rains have damaged the roads considerably.

"The spirit of the troops is excellent."

There is a persistent rumor in circulation that the Novik has joined the Vladivostok squadron. The Admiralty has no information on the subject. It is admitted that it is possible, but is said to be improbable, in view of the inadvisability of separating the Port Arthur force.

It is reported from Kronstadt that a French ship left there to-day for Port Arthur with a submarine boat and four siege guns on board.

ARMENIANS PLAN A REVOLT.

Russian Government Alarmed—Revolutionists Have Plenty of Arms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 16.—News has been received here that a well-organized revolt is planned by the Armenians in the Caucasus, and that conditions there are causing the Russian Government much concern. Secret meetings are being held, and the revolutionists possess large stores of rifles and ammunition.

Those who do not contribute toward the Armenian cause are terrorized. It is reported from Baku that Ivanovitch Adamoff, a millionaire, was asked to contribute to the revolutionists' fund. He declined, and then received a threatening letter. Later on, when he was walking in the Alexander Gardens at Baku, he was attacked and killed by three young Armenians.

A policeman who went to Adamoff's aid was wounded. The assassins escaped.

JAPANESE KILL FRENCH.

Drunken Brawl Between Soldiers in Shan-hai-Kwan, China.

TIEN-TSIN, July 16.—Two French soldiers were killed and others were wounded and nine Japanese soldiers were wounded in a drunken brawl in the native section of Shan-hai-Kwan last night between Japanese and French soldiers. A policeman was also severely hurt.

Bayonets were used by the soldiers.

PARIS, July 16.—The Foreign Office as yet has no official details of the reported clash between French and Japanese soldiers at Shan-hai-Kwan, but the officials do not regard the affair seriously. They say it doubtless was a broil between disorderly soldiers, and was without international significance. It is expected that the officers will punish those connected with the affair.

The French detachment at Shan-hai-Kwan is the remains of the force sent there at the time of its occupation by the allies during the Boxer uprising.

RUSSIAN OFFICIALS IN GERMANY ACCUSED

Sensational Incidents in Trial of Seven Socialists.

CONSUL'S QUEER TRANSLATION

Finds Sentence in a Pamphlet Which Is Shown Not to Exist—The Trial Is by Request of Russia.

BERLIN, July 16.—A trial which the Prussian authorities began on July 12 at Koenigsberg, at the instance of the Russian Government, against seven Social Democrats accused of smuggling Anarchistic literature into Russia, attracts very great attention. The newspapers throughout Germany are printing columns of verbatim reports of the testimony.

The interest of the country was already strikingly directed to the cases through the recent debates on the subject in the Reichstag and Diet.

From the evidence it appears that the documents smuggled include publications of the Russian Press Fund Association of New York and the Jewish Labor League. The Prussian police claim to have ascertained that there existed an extensive system for the circulation of documents through agents in the border towns.

The proceedings, which hitherto had been rather tame, reached a sensational stage today in the testimony of M. von Wymodze, the Russian Consul General at Koenigsberg, who said the police brought to him over twenty-five seized pamphlets, asking him speedily to examine them. The Consul General read only one, marking objectionable sentences. Herr Liebknecht, one of counsel for the defense, asked M. von Wymodze to point out the inflammatory sentences that had been quoted from the pamphlet by the Ministers in the Reichstag and Diet debates, but M. von Wymodze was unable to do so. Herr Liebknecht continued:

"Where is the sentence, 'Nothing can save the throne of Nicholas II. from the fate of Alexander II., from bloody vengeance?' I find nothing in the whole pamphlet to that effect."

M. von Wymodze claimed that the imperfections in the translation were due to the hurry with which he made it.

Herr Liebknecht declared that the hurry was biased and due to a wish to insert blood-curdling phrases which were not in the original.

The Presiding Judge thereupon came to the defense of Mr. von Wymodze, saying the decisive sentences were in the other pamphlets.

To this Herr Liebknecht rejoined:

"This garbled translation gave the Imperial Chancellor and other Ministers the occasion to make the gravest charges against the Social Democracy. It was precisely the sentence quoted which played the most prominent rôle in the public discussion."

The Judge did not permit Herr Liebknecht to make any further remarks on this line, and excused M. von Wymodze for the errors in translation of the pamphlet on account of the brief time he devoted to the work.

Counsel Schwartz expressed astonishment that this brief time permitted M. von Wymodze to add words which were not contained in the pamphlet.

The Judge again, in a sharp tone, replied that this was an insinuation that the additions were purposely made.

Dr. Ballod, a lecturer at the University of Berlin, testified to the harmless character of the Social Democratic pamphlets submitted to him by the court for examination. He said the pamphlets sharply condemned terrorism and censured the Russian peasants for the attempts on the life of Prince Obolensky, the ex-Governor of Kherson and later of Kharkoff, recently appointed Governor of Finland.

In the course of the trial the lawyers for the defense attacked the accuracy of the translation of the Russian criminal laws by the Russian Embassy. The court experts' translations, made upon the demand of the defendants' counsel, contained phrases which were omitted from the Embassy's translation and two paragraphs which, the defending lawyers insisted, proved conclusively that these paragraphs were not applicable to the present case. The incident produced a deep impression.

The proceedings were replete with unexpected features. The principal Judge declared that the words of one witness tended to show that it was a party principle of the Social Democrats not to tell the truth in court. One of the lawyers for the defense energetically repelled this assertion, declaring that the Social Democrats merely refused to give evidence when legally justified in so doing.

Under the impression left by the refusal of the Charlottenburg police to produce papers connected with a certain seizure of Russian literature or to allow the detectives concerned to testify, the defense declared that such action was unjustifiable unless the supreme interests of the State should be jeopardized, which was out of the question, and unless the police had matters on their conscience which they were unwilling to acknowledge.

The session then closed. The trial will continue for at least ten days.

RUSSIAN SHIPS AT KAI-CHOW?

Said to be Bombarding the City—Report Doubted in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—Reports from Tashi-Chao this afternoon made the startling announcements of the presence of Russian warships off Kai-Chow, which they are said to be bombarding, and of the arrival of Japanese transports and torpedo boats off the port of Niu-Chwang.

The Admiralty was unable to confirm or deny either of the reports, not having received any communication from Rear Admiral Wittsoeft, but the officials generally were not inclined to credit them. If true, it would mean that Admiral Wittsoeft has got the Japanese transports at his mercy. In this case Admiral Togo would hasten to their rescue and engage the Russians.

The report may explain the absence of positive news of the Japanese occupation of the port of Niu-Chwang and the cautious advance of Gen. Oku's column.

The Foreign Office has received a telegram from the Russian Consul at Niu-Chwang, dated July 14, but he does not mention the approach of the Japanese.

According to a dispatch from Gen. Sakharoff, dated yesterday, the Japanese had not then occupied Niu-Chwang city, but were proceeding toward it.

Rockaway Team Won Polo Cups.

Rockaway, first, and Bryn Mawr, second, were the competing polo teams yesterday in the final match for the Blizzard Cups at the Rockaway Hunting Club, near Cedarhurst. The home team won by the narrow margin of ½ of a goal, the total score being 6½ for Rockaway to 6¼ for Bryn Mawr. The winners were allowed 1 goal by handicap and earned 6 goals to 7 goals earned by Bryn Mawr. The teams were:

Rockaway, First.—W. A. Hazard, 3; Daniel Chauncey, Jr., 4; Rene La Montagne, Jr., 5; P. F. Collier, 3. Total, 15.

Bryn Mawr, Second.—Alexander Brown, 4; H. W. Harrison, 4; R. E. Strawbridge, 4; George McFadden, 4. Total, 16.

Broadway. **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

BEGINNING ON MONDAY

A Sale of Suits and Skirts for Women

At Extreme Price Concessions.

Shirt Waist Suits for Women.

Suits of Taffeta Silk in black, blue, brown or tan, tailor made model with box plaited waist and plaited skirt; stock collar and belt to match.
Value $16.50 At $10.00

Suits of Taffeta Silk in black, blue, brown or tan, tailored model with waist and skirt entirely tucked; fancy stock collar.
Value $25.00 At $14.50

Suits of fine white Lawn in a variety of new plaited models exquisitely elaborated with fine laces and embroideries. Sizes 32 to 42.
Value $5.50 to $9.50 At $3.98

Tailored Linen Suits for Women.

Suits of white, blue, tan, heliotrope or gray Linen in several distinctive coat models, with side plaited skirt. Sizes 32 to 42.
Value $10 and $12.00 At $5.50

Pedestrienne Skirts for Women.

Skirts of Mohair, in black, blue or brown, or of fancy mixed fabrics.
Value $5.50 At $2.95

Skirts of Mohair Panama Cloth and light weight summer materials.
Value $7.50 and $8.50 At $4.90

Skirts of white Linen; side plaited model.
Value $5.00 At $3.50

Skirts of Panama Cloth in black, blue or brown; fifteen gores and side plaits.
Value $9.50 At $6.50

An Important Sale of Shirt Waists

Seventeen Hundred Waists of sheer white Lawn, in twenty of the season's cleverest models, trimmed with laces, embroideries and tucking. Sizes 32 to 42.
Value $1.75 to $2.25 At 98c
Value $2.50 to $4.00 At $1.45

A variety of Waists of the higher grade, slightly soiled, will also be offered at greatly reduced prices.

A CLEARANCE SALE OF

Under Muslins and Dressing Sacques

At Reduced Prices.

Together with a series of sample models we will offer from our regular stock the garments of which we have not a complete variety of sizes and styles at the following very special prices:

SKIRTS	Value up to $4.50	At $2.45
	Value up to $2.25	At 98c
GOWNS	Value up to $4.75	At $1.98
	Value up to $2.25	At $1.45
	Value up to $1.39	At 95c
DRAWERS	Value up to $3.50	At $1.29
	Value up to 98c	At 59c
CHEMISES	Value up to $5.50	At $2.45
	Value up to $2.75	At $1.65
	Value up to $1.50	At 79c
CORSET COVERS	Value up to $3.98	At $1.39
	Value up to $1.29	At 79c
	Value up to 78c	At 48c

Sacques of White Lawn, fitted back, full front, finished at the neck and sleeves with dainty embroidery. Value $1.25 At 79c

Kimonos of White Lawn with large shawl collar finished with hemstitched border of pink or blue lawn. Value $1.25 At 79c

Kimonos of White Lawn with border of figured lawn. Value 69c At 49c

CRITICS UNKIND TO THE LAUREATE'S PLAY

"A Lesson in Harmony" Fails to Set the Thames Afire.

IT IS DESCRIBED AS A BLANK

Also as Unambitious, Unaggressive, Insignificant, Innocuous, Old-Fashioned, and Harmless.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 10.—The Poet Laureate's new playlet, "A Lesson in Harmony," was produced last night for the first time at the Garrick Theatre and was received with mild but kind applause, quite in keeping with the character of the piece.

Alfred Austin's play was submitted anonymously to Arthur Bourchier, the actor-manager at the Garrick, a short time ago and accepted on its merits. Needless to say, Mr. Bourchier was surprised to learn that it was the work of no less a person than the Poet Laureate, who had chosen this method of disproving the theory that managers will have nothing to do with new plays unless they come to them under well-known names.

The acceptance of his little play must have been a great satisfaction to Mr. Austin in giving him a chance to say "I told you so!" to the disappointed authors who say a playwright can do nothing without pull, but it is doubtful whether the polite applause it received last night and the almost impolite criticisms it received from the critics this morning have given him so much pleasure.

"A Lesson in Harmony" is a harmless comedietta in one short act, and reminds one strongly of the class of play usually performed by amateurs, except for an occasional bright line and an epigram or two. The Telegraph says: "If a play were like a good woman—according to the Periclean conception—all would be well with the Poet Laureate's new comedietta. 'To be least in men's mouths, either for blame or praise,' is an ideal absolutely fulfilled by 'A Lesson in Harmony.' No one could be so brutal as to cavil at it; no one could be so ingenuous as to praise it. Indeed, there is exceedingly little to be said about it at all. It is like the story of Viola's love, 'a blank, my lord,' or Hawthorne's own description of his stories as seen by sunlight, 'very like empty pages.'"

The story is the very worn-out one of a young couple who disagree very mildly and of a bachelor friend's kindly intervention. The husband complains because the mutton is tough and asks for an increase in the supply of white waistcoats. The wife wants a victoria, which the husband does not feel he can afford, and an amateur poet with whom the wife is carrying on a mild flirtation writes a poem to her and leaves it in a flower bed. Here the bachelor friend, a part capitally played by Mr. Bourchier, finds it, and draws his deductions, having heard the conversation about white waistcoats and victorias. So he decides to intervene, and gives the young wife some advice on the subject of marriage. Meanwhile the husband unexpectedly makes a fortune in the city, and the young wife gets her victoria, and needs no longer to worry over tough mutton and white waistcoats.

The Telegraph goes on to say: "Miss Jessie Bateman, as the wife, made an agreeable figure, Mr. Bourchier a diverting one, and there was a messenger boy who whistled through his teeth. And the rest is silence. The qualities of the piece are, we fear, rather negative than positive. It is unambitious, unaggressive, insignificant, innocuous. Perhaps we may call it simple, if we remember that there is a simplicity which is the last word of art, and a simplicity which is the first. We can also imagine really nice people calling it pretty. Lastly, there may be some dramatic critics—but we refuse to identify ourselves with them—who may prefer it to 'Flodden Field,' the more ambitious play staged by Mr. Tree last year, because they like the Poet Laureate better in one act than in three. At all events, 'A Lesson in Harmony,' even if it is a little old-fashioned, is quite harmless, and may be taken with impunity after the heaviest and most indigestible dinner."

Other critics are no kinder to the Poet Laureate's play. The St. James's Gazette says: "Sufficient for the evening was the Laureate thereof! 'A Lesson in Harmony,' by Mr. Alfred Austin, produced last night, is such an anaemic affair that the most remarkable thing to be said about it is that it escaped without a boo.

"This is the work of genius which, it will be remembered, was popped anonymously into Mr. Bourchier's letter box and promptly accepted, presumably on its merits. One wonders, under the circumstances, what sort of plays Mr. Bourchier refuses. They must indeed be shocking productions if 'A Lesson in Harmony' is to be taken as a specimen of the managerially acceptable play, for the piece is quite uninteresting, and entirely without distinction."

The critics, perhaps, are unnecessarily harsh. The little play is an agreeable little thing, with now and then a clever line. Very likely it would prove rather good reading, but one cannot keep thinking as one watches its tenuous story draw itself along through a multitude of words that the whole thing is rather a waste of time. It is possible that after the reception accorded "A Lesson in Harmony" we may expect the Poet Laureate to treat us to a second dissertation—this time on "The Growing Distaste on the Part of the Many for the Higher Kinds of Drama."

ATTACK ON ROOSEVELT.

Literature to Include Pamphlets Declaring Him to be Unsafe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Congressional committees of the two parties are arranging actively to begin the campaign. Each has established headquarters in this city, and the work of preparing literature for distribution has begun.

Thus far the Democrats are in advance of the Republicans. It is apparent that the Democrats intend to make the personality of President Roosevelt a prominent feature in the campaign.

Pamphlets containing extracts from speeches delivered in Congress reflecting on the President as an unsafe and dangerous man to continue at the head of affairs have been prepared, and one of these is being sent through the mails in large numbers.

It is made up of the speeches of Representatives Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, John J. Fitzgerald of New York, and Malcolm R. Patterson of Tennessee, delivered at the last session of Congress, each of which severely criticised the President. It is said that 500,000 copies of this pamphlet have already been sent to campaign managers in the various States, and that there is so great a demand for it that as many copies more will be printed.

In addition there are nine other pamphlets dealing with the tariff, trusts, Post Office corruption, cost of living, executive usurpation, White House extravagance, &c. The speech of John Sharp Williams on the tariff is to have wide circulation.

The prodigality of the Republicans as presented in speeches by Senators Culberson and Carmack and Representatives Livingston of Georgia and Hitchcock of Nebraska is described in pamphlet form, and the pamphlets will be circulated in the West and South. The Bristow report on corruption in the Post Office Department and extracts from speeches made in the House on that report will receive wide circulation in all sections.

LIGHTNING SET FIRES.

Several Buildings Burned During Storm at Amityville.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 16.—Considerable damage was done by a storm last night at Amityville. The barn of John Louden was struck by lightning and set on fire. The building was destroyed and four horses were burned to death. The loss is $7,000.

A. W. Haff's barn was set on fire by lightning and consumed, with a loss of $1,500. A bolt also struck the house of Townsend Wright. The building caught fire and $500 damage was done.

WIFE'S DEVOTION FATAL.

Contracted Blood Poisoning While Nursing Her Husband.

WASHINGTON, N. J., July 16.—Devotion to her husband caused the death of Mrs. Martha A. Warne, wife of John Warne, a prominent farmer of Brass Castle. Mr. Warne has been troubled with a cancerous growth in the face, and has submitted to several operations. His wife nursed him, and on one of the occasions when she treated the wound, unknown to herself, she had a scratch on one of her fingers.

A few days later Mrs. Warne's finger began to swell. Blood poisoning developed and this caused her death yesterday. She was sixty-four years old, and leaves one son, Robert D. Warne, an electrician. Mr. Warne is critically ill

BROKER FIGHTS MAN HE CALLS PICKPOCKET

A. C. Schlesinger in Struggle on Elevated Road Platform.

TWO POCKETBOOKS RECOVERED

One, Containing Large Sum of Money, Found on Flooring—Woman's Purse Thrown Through Window.

A man who said he was Alexander C. Schlesinger of 407 Broadway, a member of the Produce Exchange, had an exciting experience with two supposed pickpockets on the South Ferry elevated railway platform about 7:30 o'clock last night. He succeeded in capturing one man, whom he accused of stealing his wallet containing a large sum of money, and his wife's purse. In the scuffle the wallet dropped to the platform and the owner recovered it. The purse, containing a small amount of money, was later returned in a queer manner to the station agent.

The prisoner said he was John Carmel of 14 East Twenty-sixth Street, a bookkeeper. The police believe both name and address to be fictitious. He was charged with grand larceny. When he was being arraigned before Sergeant Saul in the Old Slip Station to have his pedigree taken the complainant asked if there was a reporter present. The Sergeant said there was. Schlesinger then whispered his name to the Sergeant. When the reporter asked for the name of the complainant the latter said:

"If my name appears in the papers tomorrow I won't appear against this prisoner. It's up to you, Sergeant."

The reporter repeated his request for the complainant's name and the Sergeant said:

"This complainant is a prominent member of the Produce Exchange and I must guard his interests."

The name was learned later from another source of information.

According to Schlesinger's story he left a train at the South Ferry Station, and with his wife started down the steps leading to the Thirty-ninth Street ferry. In his left hip pocket he had his wallet and his wife's purse. As they were going down the steps, he asserts, they were jostled by Carmel and another young man. Schlesinger turned quickly and grabbed Carmel, whose hand he alleges was in his pocket. As he grabbed Carmel he also reached out and took hold of the other fellow. Then he shouted for help.

Several men were standing about, but no one went to his assistance and the other fellow got away. The complainant says that Carmel passed the purse to his accomplice. Policeman Dapping of the Old Slip Station arrived while the man was struggling with Carmel and placed the latter under arrest.

While the complainant was still in the station house, Frederick Busch, the ticket agent at the South Ferry, appeared in the station house with the woman's purse in his hand. He said he was selling tickets when a young man with his hat over his eyes walked quickly up to the window and threw the pocketbook inside. When Busch picked it up and looked again for the man he had disappeared. The pocketbook contained $1.11.

Agent Busch said in the station house:

"This thing occurs nightly, and the police don't seem to be making any effort to stop it."

In the prisoner's pockets were found, according to the police, an alligator pocketbook containing two one-dollar bills and receipt No. 7,614 for a money order issued at the Mariner's Harbor Post Office, Staten Island, for $5, in the name of Thomas F. Adkins of Rochester, N. Y.

Horse Car Hits Unknown Man.

An unknown man, fifty years old, was knocked down and severely injured yesterday morning by a belt-line horse car at Washington Street and Battery Place. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, and the driver of the car, Michael Campbell, was arrested. The man is five feet seven inches tall, light complexion, hair and mustache. He wore a dark suit and a black derby hat.

Frank H. Platt Gaining.

Frank H. Platt, son of Senator Thomas C. Platt, who has been ill for more than a week of pneumonia at the Ansonia, Seventy-fourth Street and Broadway, was said to be progressing favorably toward convalescence last night by his physicians, Drs. Outerbridge and Lambert.

McHUGH

Of Forty-second Street
SELLS COOL THINGS
FOR THE COUNTRY HOUSE
at small Cost, with quick Shipment.

COUCH CUSHIONS at 1.00,
(Silk Floss in Cluny Canvas.)

WILLOW CHAIRS at 4.00,
(and with Seat Cushions at 5.00).

NORTH CAMP CHAIRS at 8.00,
(McHugh-Mission, Rush Seat.)

RAGSTYLE RUGS at 1.00,
(Colonial Dames and Mount Vernon.)

DECORATIVE THINGS,
Nursery Friezes at 50c,
Hunting Posters at 1.00,
Coaching Pictures at 2.00.

GOOD LOOKING WALL PAPERS,
LIBERTY UPHOLSTERY STUFFS.

Visitors Welcome—Correspondence Invited.

Joseph P. McHugh & Co.
(At the Sign of the "Popular Shop.")
(Trademark Registered)
42D ST. W.—AT 5TH AVE.

MEMPHIS CITIZENS' REVOLT.

Committee of Fifty Gives the Mayor a List of Questions to Answer.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 16.—A committee of fifty citizens called on Mayor Williams this morning and gave him a list of questions to answer. He said he would reply on Monday.

The questions put to Mayor Williams were of a sensational character and almost openly charged him with malfeasance in office. They asked him if he was aware that he was violating his oath of office in allowing the gamblers and dives to operate in Memphis and demanded to know if he did not think these operations could be stopped.

The final question was an inquiry as to whether the Mayor was willing to join with Vice Mayor Henderson and Fire and Police Commissioner Walsh in removing John J. Mason, Chief of Police, from office because of his inability properly to fill the position.

Similar questions were put to Chief Mason, whose reply was such that it is thought he will resign.

The trial of the five gamblers now in jail for the killing of the two Deputy Sheriffs last Monday begins next Thursday, public opinion having demanded an immediate hearing. United States Senator Carmack has volunteered his services to the prosecution, and will appear with State's Attorneys, serving without compensation.

Another mass meeting of citizens has been called, and steps will probably be taken to call for the Mayor's impeachment. It is thought that the entire city administration will be reorganized as a result of the crusade against vice.

ROW OVER FIREMEN'S BILL.

Ex-District Attorney Merrill of Queens Knocked Down at Jamaica.

After a wrangle between Joseph P. Powers, Superintendent of Buildings of Queens Borough, and former District Attorney John B. Merrill at a meeting of the Queens Borough Volunteer Firemen's Association in the assembly rooms of Woodhull Hose Company, Jamaica, Long Island, Merrill had a clash with Powers and his friends in Crawford's Hotel, at Fulton and North Washington Streets, and Merrill was knocked down and kicked.

Merrill during the past year has been advocating a measure for the payment of money to volunteer firemen for services since the Greater New York came into being. The bill was passed at the last session, but Mayor McClellan vetoed it. Powers is said to have had not a little to do with influencing the death blow dealt the bill.

Robin's Nest Entertainment.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 16.—"Little Dreamland" will be presented by the Children's Guild of the Robin's Nest at Rio Vista, the country seat of Mrs. Robert Hewitt at Ardsley-on-Hudson, on Tuesday afternoon, July 21. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Nest.

TOBY, M. P., TELLS HOW LATE DINNERS WORRY THE GOVERNMENT.

Terrace Teas Encouraged by Machiavellian Whips—Libera Union Club Divided Against Itself—London Season at Its Height.

By HENRY W. LUCY.

LONDON, July 9.—"When I dine out," a faithful Ministerialist said to me to-day, "it is quite impossible to be back for the resumption of the sitting sharp at 9 o'clock. Ten is about the earliest moment, and when I rush back at that hour I am quite prepared to find that in the meanwhile the Government has been turned out."

This naïve admission by a statesman struggling between the calls of public duty and the personal instinct that prevails about 8 o'clock in the evening, accurately and graphically describes the situation in the House of Commons just now. Members, especially Ministers, live in a worrying state of apprehension. In spite of secessions within the House and continuous defeat at bye-elections, Mr. Balfour still has at his back a majority exceeding fourscore. But that is not the point. What Ministers want is an assured majority always on the spot, more particularly at the earliest hour of the sitting, and promptly on its resumption.

These are the opportunities which an Opposition, growing increasingly active, are quick to seize, and these are the crises at which our friend who goes off to 8 o'clock dinner and does not come back till 10 fails his forlorn chief.

RIFT IN THE UNIONIST LUTE.

While matters are going thus badly with Ministers in Parliament, they are not relieved by party prosperity outside. The noisy meeting of the Liberal Union Club recently, ending in angry disruption, is an inevitable development of the crusade started by Mr. Chamberlain in his memorable speech of May last year. That was the rift in the lute, which, ever widening, has made mute the music of the unity of Unionism.

The similitude in the conditions of the Liberal Party in 1886 and the Unionist Party in 1904 is completed by this episode. When in 1886 Mr. Gladstone brought in his Home Rule bill a meeting was held of Liberal members in the House of Commons, summoned to decide the momentous issue whether they should finally sever their allegiance to their old chief. By supremely strange coincidence, Mr. Chamberlain presided over that meeting, and it was at his instance that the Liberal Union Club, successors of the dissentient Liberal Party of 1886, met the other day to decide whether they would march under the banner of preferential tariffs or whether they would forbear.

Eighteen years ago the dissentient Liberals resolved to throw in their lot with their ancient enemy, the Conservatives, in resistance of home rule, with the consequence that since that time the shattered Liberal Party have, with brief interval, wandered in the wilderness of opposition. A majority of a representative gathering of Unionists have now resolved to follow Mr. Chamberlain in his new departure, with the immediate result of splitting the Liberal Union Club in twain, 108 going one way and 64 in the opposite direction.

MISFORTUNES OF THE CURZONS.

During the arduous labors of his Viceroyalty Lord Curzon had, for at least a year, been looking forward to a season in London with all the joy of a schoolboy on the eve of Christmas holidays. After nearly six years' exile it would be rich delight to return to his old haunts at Westminster, the club, the cheerful dinner parties, and the week-ends at familiar country houses. By a bitter irony of fate he has spent the greater part of his holiday confined to his room by an acute attack of sciatica.

Pour comble de malheur, the sudden death of her father has put Lady Curzon off the visiting and receiving list at the very height of the London season. Many a tender, womanly heart has bled at the thought of that wonderful gown, a masterpiece of Indian native art, which the Vicereine brought with her to London in anticipation of attending the Court of her new sovereign, a vision of delight which in the melancholy circumstances lies hidden from the public view.

BRIGHT DAYS IN LONDON.

London is just now at the very height of the season, and, bathed in rare sunlight, is thoroughly enjoying it. Tea on the terrace of the House of Commons is a function more popular than ever. It is secretly encouraged by Machiavellian Ministerial whips who find in it a means of keeping their men at hand within sound of the division bell. Unhappily for Ministerial purposes the tea party does not begin till 4 o'clock and the crowd disperses before 6.

A notable dinner was that given at the Savoy the other evening by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pearson. The guests of the evening were Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain and a distinguished company were invited to meet them. Mrs. Chamberlain shares the secret of the Queen whose perennial youth has been the marvel of a generation. Simply gowned in black, a color that especially suits her fair face and graceful figure, it was hard to realize that sixteen years have sped since she came as a bride to London.

A novelty about the banquet was its floral decoration. The table was arranged in a form approaching the figure 8. The guests, who numbered forty-eight, were seated around the outer rim of t[illegible]. The interspace was a veritable flower garden, masses of flowers and flowering shrubs lifting their bloom to the level of the tables. Of course it required a large banqueting hall to carry out this idea, which has the drawback that the company is so widely separated as to make anything approaching general conversation impossible. But the scenic effect was enchanting, and for general conversation there was the drawing room afterward.

"FACTS" ABOUT CELEBRITIES.

In an article published in a widely circulated journal purporting to narrate biographical facts I read:

"Hall Caine began as an architect; the Archbishop of York was once a soldier; Ellen Terry aspired to keep a baby linen shop, and W. H. Lucy to be a jockey. That the immortal Toby, M. P., of Punch, was not a jockey was no fault of his own. He is of opinion that had he had a fair chance he would have rivaled the pigskin performance of Fred Archer or Tom Cannon."

I cannot answer for the Archbishop of York or Ellen Terry. But I am in a position to aver that if the rest of the allegations have not broader basis of fact than the last they are decidedly unstable. I suspect the whole of the allegations, affecting some forty or fifty more or less well-known people, are purely flights of imagination. A man deliberately sits down, probably with a copy of "Who's Who" before him, and, picking out name after name, attaches to its owner the first idea that comes into his head.

Almost by the same post I received another cutting from a weekly journal of fabulous circulation. "Toys Celebrities Love" is the title, and among much interesting information about personal friends and acquaintances it is written, "Mr. Henry Lucy has a weakness for comical toys. But Mr. Pierpont Morgan buys instructive ones." The "but" is delightful.

This style of journalism is certainly developing with the spread of cheap papers, the necessity for filling them leading to increasing flights of fancy. But it is not absolutely new. I remember a passage in one of Lamb's delightful papers testifying that it is at least as old as his day. I have not at hand a copy of the volume. But the passage was descriptive of the character of a gentleman who on the penny-a-line system contributed to The Morning Post. His last paragraph ran somewhat in this way:

"Yesterday morning as I was walking down Piccadilly whom should I meet but Mr. Alderman Hodgkins. He was looking very well."

This Lamb records was playing it too low. Further contributions were resolutely declined.

THE ST. LOUIS IS CRIPPLED.

Umbria Reports Sighting Her in Mid-Ocean in Disabled Condition.

QUEENSTOWN, July 16.—The Cunard Line steamer Umbria, from New York July 9 for Liverpool, arrived here to-day and reported that on July 12 at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, in latitude 46 degrees 18 minutes north, longitude 34 degrees 20 minutes west, she met the American liner St. Louis (which sailed from Southampton July 9 for New York) in a crippled condition.

The starboard high-pressure cylinder of the St. Louis broke at 1 P. M., July 12, but temporary repairs were effected at 10 A. M. July 13, when the steamer proceeded at the rate of fourteen knots an hour.

The steamship Etruria of the Cunard Line, in late last night from Liverpool, reported on arriving that she had been in wireless telegraph communication with the St. Louis on July 12 in latitude 46.29, longitude 34.10, and that the American liner was lying to and reported her machinery disabled. The St. Louis telegraphed, "Expect to effect repairs in twenty-four to thirty hours and proceed." She desired to be reported, but did not need any assistance.

At the offices of the American Line it was said yesterday that the vessel was expected late to-day or early to-morrow morning. When she was sighted by the Umbria she was about in midocean, and allowing her an average of fourteen knots an hour she should be heard of off Fire Island at about noon to-day.

THE NEW YORK AGAIN IN SERVICE.

Sails from Southampton After Being Thoroughly Overhauled.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 16.—After having been thoroughly overhauled, the steamer New York has resumed her place in the service of the American Line between this port and New York.

The vessel left this port to-day bound for New York, via Cherbourg, and passed Hurst Costle at 1:40 P. M.

The New York, as previously reported, went aground off Cape La Hague, France, while aproaching Cherbourg on the morning of March 20, and had her bottom damaged. After being floated, and while bound up the English Channel, she collided with the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Assaye.

OIL COMPANY REORGANIZED.

Americans Replace Germans in Standard Oil Company's Bremen Branch.

BERLIN, July 16.—The German-American Petroleum Company of Bremen, which is the Standard Oil Company's German branch, has undergone reorganization, the Standard company buying up the German stock and replacing most of the German Directors by American. The stock bought consists of part of the 17,400,000 non-voting shares. It is understood that the price paid was $62.50 per share and $4.25 for the semi-annual dividend coupon.

The reorganization is interpreted here to mean that the German Directors were not willing to support the Standard in fighting the Russian and Austrian oil interests.

The shares alluded to are of a par value of $25, and paid a dividend in 1903 of 39 per cent. The dividend for 1904, as the foregoing dispatch indicates, would be at the rate of 34 per cent. Several of the principal German banks invested heavily during 1903 in other German, Austrian, and Roumanian oil interests.

TO SUCCEED M. LAGRAVE.

M. Picard Appointed Commissioner of France to the World's Fair.

PARIS, July 16.—The official announcement was made this afternoon of the appointment of Alfred Picard, formerly Commissioner General of the Paris Exposition, to be French Commissioner General at the St. Louis Exposition, succeeding M. Michael Lagrave.

The change follows the recent investigation into the Chartreuse charges, in which M. Lagrave was one of the central figures. M. Picard is a member of the Council of State, being President of the section of public works, commerce, and agriculture. He is one of the most prominent men in public life, having the grand cross of the Legion of Honor. M. Gerald, his deputy, is appointed Assistant Commissioner General.

AMERICAN GETS THE MONEY.

George A. Church of Nayatt Point, R. I., Declared Heir of Parisian Capitalist.

PARIS, July 16.—The Second Chamber of the Tribunal of the Seine to-day held valid the will presented by George A. Church of Nayatt Point, R. I., bequeathing to him the fortune of M. Paulet, a Parisian capitalist.

The French heirs put in further technical objections, the hearing of which the court adjourned.

AUSTRIA WELCOMES OUR SHIPS.

Governor of Trieste Gives a Dinner in Honor of the Squadrons.

TRIESTE, July 16.—Count Goess, the Governor of Trieste, gave a dinner to-night in honor of the American battleship and European squadrons.

Rear Admirals Barker and Jewell, the respective commanders of the squadrons, their chief officers, American Consul Frederick W. Hossfeld, and the chief Austrian officials were among the guests.

Count Goess greeted the squadrons in the name of the Austrian Government, and said that he hoped the relations between the United States and Austria would become closer. Rear Admiral Barker replied, proposing a toast to Emperor Francis Joseph.

Statue of Pasteur Unveiled.

PARIS, July 16.—The statue of Pasteur was unveiled this morning in the presence of a distinguished assemblage, including President Loubet, the Cabinet Ministers, the Ambassadors, and representatives of the medical fraternity of Europe and America. The statue shows Pasteur seated in a thoughtful attitude. The base has an allegorical figure of Mercy succoring those afflicted with pestilence or disease.

PERDICARIS SAYS BANDIT SHOULD RULE IN TANGIER

Startles Legislators in Paris with His Project.

FRANCE MAY ADOPT HIS IDEA

He Says Situation in Morocco Is Desperate and Rais Uli the Only One to Cope with It.

PARIS, July 16.—Ion Perdicaris arrived here this morning from Tangier on an important mission, which will occupy the next two weeks. He called at the American Embassy, conferred with Ambassador Porter, and also arranged for a meeting with Foreign Minister Delcassé early next week. Mr. Perdicaris intends to urge strongly on the Government officials and Parliamentary leaders the necessity for the adoption of a forcible policy toward Morocco, as the only means of averting disaster.

He shows no ill effects from his captivity, but says Mrs. Perdicaris, who accompanied him here, suffered rather severely from being thrown down a flight of stone steps by Rais Uli's men. Mr. Perdicaris does not intend to make a claim for indemnity, as he considers his case closed, and is now devoting his attention to the broader phases of the serious situation in Morocco. In the course of an interview, Mr. Perdicaris said:

"The situation at Tangier has become desperate. Strong measures are requisite to avoid serious consequences. France's policy of pacific penetration promises to be entirely inadequate to meet the danger. The present plan of sending forty French-Algerian officers to Tangier as a means for stiffening the police there is likely to bring on the very catastrophe France seeks to avoid. It will excite intense animosity, and if an outbreak occurs these forty officers would be useless to maintain order. If, however, a large force, say 10,000 men, is landed, it would end all turbulence and give a lasting object lesson of French power.

"Nothing short of some such decisive action will suffice to meet the situation. It might involve a skirmish and possibly some bloodshed, but it would be insignificant compared with the grave menace of an extensive uprising and possible massacre through a policy of excessive mildness. France has established a commanding position in Algeria and Tunis through firmness, and requires the same policy in Morocco."

It was suggested to Mr. Perdicaris that two French warships were now held at Toulon in readiness to meet the emergency of an uprising at Tangier. He replied:

"The warships might better be at Tangier than at Toulon. If an uprising occurred, it would be over before the ships arrived from Toulon. It would likewise be impossible to get a British military force from Gibraltar across in time. Moreover, I stopped at Gibraltar on my way here, and the Military Governor, Gen. Sir George White, said he had no orders contemplating a Gibraltar relief force going to Tangier on an emergency."

Asked if in his opinion the United States should take further action in Morocco, Mr. Perdicaris said:

"If France fulfills her responsibilities, well and good, otherwise I think it will be salutary to have France understand that her failure to protect foreigners may lead the United States and other Governments to adopt means for protecting their citizens."

Mr. Perdicaris says he fully recognizes the dificulties in the way of France adopting force, owing to Parliamentary opposition and political complications in Spain and Morocco. Therefore, he is prepared to propose an alternative measure. This is nothing short of giving Rais Uli authority to deal with the situation in and around Tangier.

"I know this will excite surprise," said Mr. Perdicaris, "as the public has the idea that Rais Uli is a common robber. This is entirely erroneous. I consider Rais Uli to be the strongest man now available to deal with the turbulent conditions. While it would be an experiment, yet I am convinced that it would be better to try the experiment than to allow the situation to drift into complete anarchy. Rais Uli says he can maintain order, and I believe in giving him a trial. This can be done by the foreign representatives joining with France in upholding Rais Uli's authority."

Mr. Perdicaris frankly says that Mr. Gummere, the American Consul General, and the British Minister at Tangier are strongly opposed to giving Rais Uli any authority. He pays high tribute to the American and British officials, but says he thinks their opposition to Rais Uli is the natural result of the trouble he gave them during the captivity incident. With the exception of these two, Mr. Perdicaris says the foreign representatives approve of the plan of supporting Rais Uli's course.

Mr. Perdicaris gives the following description of Rais Uli:

"He is a man of large stature and of commanding appearance. His dark, heavily bearded face usually has an expression of sternness, but it lights up when he speaks. He wears a white turban and flowing white and blue robes, which constitute the garb of a Moorish gentleman, as distinguished from the rough costume of the mountaineer. I believe him to be seriously sincere. His taking me prisoner was part of a political movement, and the demand for a ransom was due to revenge for a series of persecutions against himself and family."

The representations of Mr. Perdicaris promise to receive serious attention from the officials and Parliamentary leaders, owing to his intimate knowledge of Moorish affairs. He also speaks as President of the foreign organization at Tangier, and brings letters to the most prominent leaders of the so-called Moroccan Party here.

DAY OF MOURNING FOR KRUGER.

Gen. Botha Asks ex-Burghers to Honor His Memory To-day.

PRETORIA, July 16.—Gen. Louis Botha, ex-Commander in Chief of the Boer forces, has publicly requested all officers, officials, and burghers of the late South African Republic to observe July 17 as a day of mourning for Mr. Kruger. He also expresses the hope that all the old inhabitants will don mourning for a month.

Gen. Botha pays a tribute to the late ex-President for his energy and his sacrifices to make the Boer people a nation, and concludes:

"His death is all the sadder because he was not permitted to spend his last days in his own country. We shall always feel this deeply, but will keep silent."

JOHANNESBURG, July 16.—Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner, announced to-night that the British Government had acceded to the request that the body of Mr. Kruger be buried at Pretoria.

Preparations are in progress for a big demonstration by the Boers in honor of the late ex-President.

$1,000 Prize Review.

PARIS, July 16.—The Academy of Sciences has awarded a prize of $1,000 to Prof. Alfred Nerincx of the University of Louvain for the best critical review of the judicial system of the United States.

B. Altman & Co.

have prepared the following assortments of WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES for a sale to be held on TUESDAY, July 19th:

Dresses of French Muslin, White, with embroidery and lace trimming, ... $14.00

Dresses of Batiste, colored, with lace trimming, . . . 15.00

Plaited Walking Skirts of White Poplinette, . . . 3.75

Fancy Gowns and Tailor effects of various cotton fabrics, have been marked at Reduced Prices.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN DISPUTES.

Russia Informs England She Can't Negotiate Until War Ends.

LONDON, July 16.—There will be no attempt at present to settle all the questions pending between Russia and Great Britain. The Foreign Office has received from Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador to Russia, the Russian answer to its representations, in which the St. Petersburg Government regrets its inability while the war with Japan is in progress to undertake such important negotiations, but declares that when peace is restored she will be willing to do so, provided circumstances permit.

The exchanges were made in a thoroughly cordial spirit, and The Associated Press is informed by a high British official that the Russian Government made clear, and that the Foreign Office understands, the disinclination of Emperor Nicholas's Ministers to embark in a discussion of the Indian, Persian, or other far-reaching questions, a settlement of which Sir Charles Harding sought. This is in no sense a rebuff. As a matter of fact, it is learned that the Emperor's advisers are as anxious as Great Britain that the most friendly relations be maintained between the two countries. There is no intention of taking any action which might cause a change of attitude on the part of Great Britain, which has been regarded up to this time as perfectly correct.

In this connection it is now stated that there is no expectation of any serious question arising from the operations of Russian auxiliary cruisers in the Red Sea, although it is known that the British Government has deemed the action of the St. Petersburg in holding up British merchantmen as sufficient to warrant inquiries being made both at St. Petersburg and Constantinople.

Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, in talks with European Ambassadors, has stated in a way to admit of no doubt that the British Government would not permit a violation of the Treaty of Berlin, in respect to the closure of the straits of the Dardanelles to warships. On the other hand, Russia has stated in equally emphatic terms that she has no intention of dispatching any war vessels through the Straits, and diplomats familiar with the situation in the Balkans say that while they do not believe there is danger of international trouble there, Russia's own interests demand the presence in the Black Sea of the whole of the fleet now in those waters.

The Turkish Embassy says it does not know of any application on the part of Russia for permission for warships to go out, and insists that Turkey cannot be held responsible for the passage of the Dardanelles by unarmed merchant steamers, and that if guns are placed on board of them outside Turkish waters that is no concern of the Turkish Government.

ITALIAN PLOT IN AUSTRIA.

Bombs Reported to Have Been Seized at Irredentist Headquarters.

VIENNA, July 16.—A mysterious discovery of bombs is reported to have been made in the rooms of the Italian National Turn Verein at Trieste, which are said to be the headquarters of the Irredentist movement.

Owing to the recent Italian Nationalist demonstrations at Trieste the police vigorously searched the houses of suspects, and it is said they found yesterday, under the floor of a room in the Turn Verein building, a chest containing what they claim to be two Orsini bombs and other explosives. The lid of the chest was inscribed with a skull and the words "Pericolo di Morte," ("Danger of Death.")

The President and other officers of the society were arrested. They declare the explosives were only fireworks.

The officials are reticent.

The Irredentist Party was formed in Italy in 1878 with the object of recovering what its adherents call "Unredeemed Italy," ("Italia Irredenta,") meaning all the territory at present belonging to Austria, Switzerland, France, and England having an Italian-speaking population, but no longer forming part of Italy.

In recent years the movement has been chiefly directed against Austria, and the agitation to recover the Italian provinces now forming part of the Dual Monarchy has been encouraged by frequent clashes between Austrian and Italian students in Austrian universities.

Felix Orsini was an Italian revolutionist who, with several companions, attempted to assassinate Napoleon III. in Paris Jan. 14, 1858, by the explosion of three bombs, of a character since classed as Orsini bombs.

OPPOSES RAISING THE MAINE.

It Is Said in Havana Our Government Does Not Want Mystery Solved.

HAVANA, July 16.—The Government of Cuba, it is stated, would be willing to withdraw its contract with Joseph R. Wyckoff, a lawyer of Havana, to raise the wreck of the battleship Maine if the United States Government itself should manifest a desire to remove the wreck.

It is understood here that the authorities at Washington are opposed to a revival of the question of the cause of the loss of the battleship, preferring that the mass be lifted only sufficiently to be towed to sea and sunk.

GREAT STORM IN CHILE.

Prevails Over the Whole Country—Loss of Property Heavy.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 16.—A storm of almost unprecedented violence prevails over the whole country.

The lower part of Valparaiso is completely covered with mud and water, the Malecon has been destroyed, and great loss of property has been caused.

The Central Railway has been broken in several places.

ANCON OUR PANAMA PORT.

Hereafter All Ships Will Escape Port Fees.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—After nearly sixty years of service, the Southern terminus for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's liners, the City of Panama, will no longer be the last port of call. Beginning with the departure of the steamer Barracouta to-day, all vessels will clear for Ancon, canal zone, the port of entry recently established by the Canal Commission on American territory.

Cable advices just received from the Isthmus state that all American vessels would be entered and cleared at the new port under the same rules as those prevailing in other United States entry ports. As a result steamers in future will escape foreign port fees and tonnage dues, which have been comparatively high.

Ancon, the new Southern terminus for the Pacific Mail steamers, is the old town of La Boca, close to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and about three miles north of the City of Panama. It is the western entrance to the proposed canal, and has a deep-water channel, which the French company built at the time it endeavored to create the waterway across the Isthmus.

RAILROAD SATISFIES MEN.

Employes Are Pleased with Action of D. and H. Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16.—The agreement just reached by General Manager Stone of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad and the joint protective board representing the various branches of employes of the road is most satisfactory to all interests. Upon the request for a ten-hour day, the chief point involved possibly, a compromise was made at eleven hours, twelve hours now prevailing. The effort to shorten the time required for the long trips, it is believed, will prove successful, as a substantial increase in the pay for overtime has been secured. This was the other main contention.

The telegraphers, who never had an organization of mentionable dimensions until the federation was formed at Oneonta last Winter, secured a general increase in wages, recognition as an organization, and an agreement relative to seniority rights. The new schedule of wages as now adopted is the result of a prolonged conference in this city between the General Superintendent and the representatives of the engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, and telegraphers employed between Rouse's Point on the north and Wilkesbarre, Penn., on the south. The joint committees numbered about thirty men, and the conference has continued, with frequent sessions and with but one suspension, since June 1. The agreement takes effect Aug. 1.

W. P. KENNEDY DIES IN WATER.

Brooklyn Man Either Drowned or a Victim of Heart Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., July 16.—William P. Kennedy, of Brooklyn, N. Y., plumbing inspector for the Brooklyn Board of Health, was either drowned or died of heart disease this afternoon while swimming off Long Island, a Casco Bay Summer resort. Coroner McDonough thinks heart disease was the cause of death.

Kennedy had been in the water some time and had probably become somewhat exhausted. When swimming about one hundred yards from shore, he suddenly turned and called for help. He went under twice before he was pulled from the water by two men, who went to the rescue in a boat.

He was dead when taken into the boat.

MODEL FIELD HOSPITAL.

Detail Sent from Washington to Gettysburg Camp to Set One Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The army hospital detail which left here a few days ago for Gettysburg to participate in the encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, is a thoroughly equipped outfit. The detail consists of ninety-two men, including two officers, and is intended to serve for educational purposes.

The company took a model field hospital of 108 beds, which will be set up at Gettysburg. It includes operating rooms, laboratory, diet kitchen, and acetylene gas plant for illumination, and all its departments and rooms will be connected by electric bells. It is said to be the most complete field hospital ever erected, and its demonstrations will be of great service to the medical officers of the National Guard. The hospital is in charge of Assistant Surgeons H. L. Gilchrist and Charles B. Reynolds.

REWARD FOR SCORCHERS.

Commissioner Biddle Opposes Speeding in Washington's Big Park.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—In his zeal for the orderly use of Rock Creek Park Col. John Biddle, the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, has offered rewards of $25 for the proof to arrest and convict automobilists of speeding their machines on the roads of the park above fifteen miles an hour.

There have been numerous complaints by pedestrians and horseback riders of danger from high-speeding automobiles in the park, and finally, in the absence of an appropriation for the purpose, Col. Biddle determined to break up the practice by encouraging a watch on the automobilists who go out to the park to race.

If this does not succeed, Col. Biddle contemplates issuing an order forbidding the presence of automobiles in the boundaries of the park.

Haverford Cricketers Lose at Eton.

ETON, England, July 16.—One of the closest and best contested games of the Haverford College tour in England took place here to-day, when the visiting Americans encountered that aristocratic institute of Corning-Eton. The game was fought out with great determination from beginning to end, and not until the last wicket fell was it known that Eton had won by the narrow margin of 19 runs.

The feature of the game was the innings of F. D. Godley, who, going in first for Haverford, carried his bat right through the innings for a splendidly compiled 51. A. G. Priestman also batted well for 30, and one time so well set did he appear that a victory for the visitors seemed probable. The scoring was low on both sides owing to a soft wicket. The totals were Eton College, 127; Haverford College, 118.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Monday, July 18.

Tailor-Made Wash Suits

At Less Than Cost of Production.

Of fine imported Linen and Novelty Wash Fabrics, in White, Pink, Blue, Green and Natural; Eton, Blouse and Shirt Waist effects; new, exclusive model skirts; values from $22.00 to $35.00..... 16.00

These Suits are fresh from the manufacturer and are shown for the first time.

Children's Wash Dresses.

Children's Guimpe and Russian Dresses, figured lawn and percale, 4 to 12 years..... 1.75

White Lawn and Chambray Russian Dresses..... 2.00

White and Colored Linen Russian Dresses..... } 2.75
Figured Crepe Guimpe Dresses..... }

Fine Poplin Russian Dresses, trimmed with embroidered insertion, white, tan or blue, 4 to 14 years..... 3.00

Women's Shirt Waists.

Striped Zephyr Waists, "King Make"; Value $2.50..... 1.50

Fine Lawn Waists, Lace Yokes; Value $4.00..... 2.75

Women's Neckwear.

LINEN STOCKS with Silk Ties, lace trimmed Mull Stocks, eyelet hole Collars..... 25c.

PIQUE STOCKS with Bow and Ribbon Scarfs, heavy embroidered Linen Stocks and Collar and Cuff Sets..... 50c.

Embroidered DUTCH COLLARS in Linen and Batiste, 75c.

CRUSH WASH BELTS, 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50 each.

ICE WOOL SCARFS, black, white and colors, $2.00 each.

Broadway & 19th Street.

There's half of July, all of August and most of September eft of summer.

Our Semi-Annual Remnant Sale

is timely with its offer of any short length of woolens in the house made up into a suit for $15. If it isn't treble value we'll keep our suit.

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th St.

CONFESSES TO FORGERY.

Admits Raising Checks While Employed by Brooklyn Firm.

Sidney J. Smith, forty-five years old, of 1,210 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, formerly bookkeeper for Howard H. Hamilton & Co., skirt manufacturers, of 115 University Place, was arrested last night in front of the Broadway Central Hotel, on a charge of forgery made by the head of that firm. Hamilton charges his former employe with raising a check from $280 to $380.

Smith entered the employ of the firm two years ago. On April 14 last, Hamilton alleges, he was given a check for $280. When it passed through the Clearing House and in due time came back to the firm, it was found to have been raised to $380. An investigation was started, but before anything definite had been learned Smith resigned his place. Since then, his former employer says, he found that the bookkeeper by similar methods had stolen more than $1,000 from the firm.

The police have been looking for Smith for some time, and last night discovered him. Hamilton was sent for, and when he confronted Smith the bookkeeper, according to the detectives, confessed to the theft charged to him. On the check in question, which was presented to him at his own request, he wrote, the police say, this confession:

"I admit that I raised this check and spent the excess money for my own personal uses."

MORSE IN HALL OF FAME.

Jury of Experts Gave Him Preference Over Vail.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me space for a few words in reply to Mr. Stephen Vail's letter of June 30?

I do not intend to enter into a lengthy discussion of his claims or defense of my father. It would, as I have said before, be utterly impossible to do justice to the subject in a short newspaper article and I absolutely refuse to prolong such a controversy.

In considering the claims of an inventor or other genius to undying fame many things must be taken into account. In such an apparently complicated subject as that of the electric telegraph, it is easy to lose sight of the fact that the original conception, the new idea which entitles its discoverer to the gratitude of humanity, is of the utmost simplicity. It is often so simple that every one exclaims: "Why of course. This is perfectly obvious. Any one could have thought of this." But nobody did until the chosen one appeared.

Simplicity is the keynote of everything that is grand and sublime in nature, art, science, mechanics. Guttenberg's crude hand press was uncouth compared with the wonderful Hoe presses of the present. Fulton's Claremont was but a clumsy machine when placed side by side with the Deutschland, and yet Fulton and Guttenberg will be remembered when the countless myriads of brilliant men who improved their first simple ideas have passed into oblivion, except in the pages of technical histories of these inventions.

So it is with the telegraph. The discovery, the invention, the idea, call it by what name you will, which entitles Morse to fame as the inventor of the telegraph, came to him on board the packet ship Sully in 1832, and is embodied in his little sketch book, a certified copy of which is now in the National Museum at Washington. The simple principle, the new idea which has revolutionized the world, is there seen in all its crudity, but it is the principle which underlies the telegraph of to-day.

That Morse availed himself of the discoveries of others to perfect his invention, that he employed skilled mechanicians to put his crude idea into practical shape, in no wise detracts from his fame as an inventor. These are almost the exact words of Chief Justice Taney of the United States Supreme Court in his memorable decision, when the claims of Morse as the inventor of the telegraph were upheld by that body.

Every practical invention is but the last link in a long chain of discoveries and inventions which have preceded it. Fulton could not have invented the steamboat if Watt had not invented the steam engine. Joseph Henry could not have made his valuable discoveries so essential to the telegraph if he had not availed himself of the results of the investigations of those scientists who preceded or were contemporary with him. So Morse with perfect propriety used the published discoveries of Henry, Arago, Volta, and others.

I always approach the subject of Alfred Vail's connection with the invention of the telegraph with the utmost diffidence. I am most desirous of according him all the credit he deserves, and yet the more I study the subject—and I have studied it very carefully—the more I am forced to the conclusion that his services have been much overrated rather than belittled. He certainly did put Morse's crude, cumbersome machine into practical shape. But that was what he was paid to do, not in money, but in a fourth interest in the invention, and his machines have long since been superseded as being in their turn too crude and cumbersome. He and his family advanced money to Morse, but this was all repaid in the same way, the only way in which at that time Morse could repay. He was enthusiastic and worked hard and faithfully. But why not?

I cannot find that he introduced any new essential. He did not invent the dot-and-dash alphabet, and I repeat what I said before, that there is no evidence which would be accepted in a court of law that he even laid claim to its invention. On the contrary, in many of his letters to my father he speaks of it as "your" (Morse's) alphabet.

He did not "produce in the new instrument the first combination of the horizontal lever motion to actuate a pen and pencil." This motion was the first one thought of by Morse in 1832, as can easily be proved by reference to the sketch book in the National Museum.

Then, what did he do that any skilled mechanic could not have done? The genius is he who can legitimately use others as well as himself. Morse was the genius. In this case he used Vail. If Vail had not appeared at the psychological moment some one else would have done so. Morse could have succeeded without Vail. Vail could have accomplished nothing without Morse.

But there is no use in multiplying words, and I can only in conclusion emphasize one fact which should close forever this useless controversy. The jury which selected those eminent Americans whose names deserved to be inscribed in the Hall of Fame was surely not self-constituted, nor was it packed. Alfred Vail's name was considered, but received only a few votes. Joseph Henry, who, in my opinion, well deserved a place among the immortals, failed of being selected, and yet Morse was chosen. On this jury were college Presidents, members of the Supreme Court, experts, men of eminence in every walk of life. The fitness of every candidate was thoroughly canvassed.

Were these gentlemen all wrong? Surely it is safe to defer to their judgment, and an enlightened public opinion does and will continue to do so.

EDWARD LIND MORSE.

New York, July 14, 1904.

RECONSTRUCTING THE STATES.

Would Divide New York Into Three for Better Representation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I read recently in your valuable paper the witty lines of your correspondent, Mr. J. W. Foley, about the "Passing of the United States," it occurred to me that Secretary Hay's order to change the name of our country abroad was the first step toward its reconstruction in a more sensible and equitable basis than the present one. Our Constitution is, to use a familiar expression, a back number to a great extent.

When we consider that the State of Nevada, with about 45,000 inhabitants, (less than the population of our village of Yonkers,) has the same number of Senators in our National Congress as the State of New York, with its seven millions and a half of inhabitants, thereby possibly counterbalancing its vote on public measures, I cannot help looking upon it as an absurdity and a glaring injustice. In fact, the aggregate population of eighteen of our States hardly equals that of the State of New York alone, and they have together thirty-six members in the United States Senate against our two. Why should we not follow the example given us by France when it abolished its old system of provinces (corresponding to our present one of States) and subdivided the country into departments, with a more equal distribution of population and with uniform civil and criminal laws? Here we have certain offenses punished as crimes in one State which become lawful and unpunishable by getting over the boundary line into another State.

Were we to do the same as France did we would also get rid of the State Legislatures, which are a very expensive luxury and in many cases hotbeds of corruption and political demoralization.

But how and when to obtain such a desirable object, that is the question.

In the meantime we might in a measure reduce the inequality of our New York representation in the National Senate by dividing our State into three States, the upper part becoming the State of Albany, the lower part the State of New York, and Long Island the State of Long Island. Our present population of seven millions and a half would then have six instead of two United States Senators.

An immediate advantage would be that each of the three new States could make its local laws and regulations in accordance with the special needs of its population, which in the two lower parts (New York and Long Island) is essentially urban and suburban, and in the upper one (Albany) is in a great measure rural.

THEO. J. DE SABLA.

New York, July 12, 1904.

PRESIDENT TAKES RIDE THROUGH OYSTER BAY

Mrs. Roosevelt Accompanies Him on Her Pet Horse.

FIRST RIDE IN VILLAGE

Notification Day Speech Apparently Is Finished — Arrangements Simple— No Official Visitors Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 16.—President Roosevelt apparently has finished writing the speech which he will deliver on July 27, when he receives the formal notification of his nomination. With the exception of three hours, which he occupied in working with Secretary Loeb over official business, Mr. Roosevelt devoted the remainder of the day to recreation.

In the afternoon he went boating and swimming. Earlier in the day, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, he took a long ride and passed through the village for the first time this season. The President rode his favorite horse Wyoming and Mrs. Roosevelt her pet Yganka. As the two came at a gentle canter into the village they were at once recognized. The first to see them were some children on East Main Street, who waved their hands, crying out: "Hello, Mr. President. Howdy, Mrs. Roosevelt."

The President took off his big Panama, waving it at the children. A bare-legged boy came to a full salute as he stood in the road, and Mr. Roosevelt responded in military fashion. He bowed to right and left, and then he and his wife turned toward the Cove Road and galloped home.

It was announced to-day in the executive offices that the arrangements for the formal notification at Sagamore Hill would be very simple. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon is to deliver the notification address, to which the President will respond. About 100 persons will be present, including the members of the committee. They will be entertained at luncheon on the veranda of the President's home.

To-day at Sagamore Hill was very quiet. No visitors having official business with the President were received. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will entertain some guests over Sunday.

JUDGE PARKER'S MAIL.

It Included a Letter from ex-Postmaster General William F. Vilas.

ESOPUS, July 16.—Judge Parker to-day received a long letter from William F. Vilas, who was Postmaster General in President Cleveland's Cabinet. The letter is all in Mr. Vilas's own handwriting, and is as follows:

Madison, Wis., July 12.

My Dear Sir: I cannot refrain from adding my expression of admiration and respect for the noble sense of manly uprightness which you have testified to the world as the greater attribute of an American statesman than any office within the gift of your country. I rejoiced in the prospect and the realization of your nomination, and still more if my belief that it was to be ratified at the polls. That joy is as nothing to the enthusiasm which fills my heart that so easily and so effectual a testimony of its deserving and its promise should have been bestowed on your countrymen.

With unreserved confidence in the result I remain Your admiring friend,

WILLIAM F. VILAS.

The following telegram was received today:

Troy, N. Y., July 16.

One thousand paraded the streets at Cohoes last night in your honor. Big ratification meeting; banner thrown to the breeze; first in the State. Great demonstration.

JOHN WALLACE,
N. T. SMITH.

Vice Chancellor J. J. Bergen of New Jersey wrote from Somerville, N. J., congratulating Judge Parker and regretting that h's official position will prevent his taking an active part in the campaign, as he would wish to do.

The Iroquois Club of Los Angeles, Cal., sends this telegram:

The Iroquois Club of Los Angeles congratulates yourself, the people, and the party upon your nomination.

(Signed) JOHN T. JONES, Sachem.

Another telegram, from Hyattsville, Md., a suburb of Washington, announced the organization of a Parker and Davis campaign club, and resolutions were sent by a similar club in Huntsville, Ala., indorsing the Judge's candidacy.

One of the Judge's friends in Washington sent him a bunch of Washington street car tickets, "for use after your inauguration on the 4th of next March."

The Judge's mail becomes not only daily larger, but also daily queerer, with its scattering of crank letters, doggerel poetry, and similar matter. To-day there were several books in the mail, in addition to a growing collection of weird religious compositions, financial theories, and political essays.

What the mail here will be by the time the campaign is in full swing is a question now causing solicitude in the little Post Office, where most of the work is done by a boy of sixteen. No such mail as that which came in on the early train was ever seen in Esopus before. The new campaign office in the lodge at the gate of Rosemount is now in use for part of the Judge's business, although his large law library in the house is still the centre of distribution. Three additional stenographers and a private telegraph operator constitute the working force at present, but it will be augmented as time goes on and the bulk of business requires it.

THE PARKER TELEGRAM.

Jersey Delegation and ex-Senator Smith Say They Forced It.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 16.—Through the medium of interviews and announcements by his personal organ here, ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., is insisting that Judge Parker's sound-money dispatch to William F. Sheehan was not as spontaneous a contribution to the literature of the campaign as the Judge's friends believe. Ex-Senator Smith intimates that the credit of having forced that sensational deliverance from Esopus belongs to the New Jersey delegation to the National Convention.

The ex-Senator's version of the matter is that the New Jersey delegates were much discouraged by the failure of the platform to make reference to the money question, and that upon hearing that the plank was to be omitted some of the Jerseymen protested that the East would be inevitably lost to the party. The ex-Senator was urgent in demanding that the error be corrected before it was too late, and that when he saw the Parker managers disposed to pay no heed to them he notified ex-Senator Hill and Mr. Sheehan that he would open the question on the floor of the convention, even, he says, going to the length of preparing a speech upon the subject. Mr. Hill and Mr. Sheehan, he says, put themselves in communication with Judge Parker, and the Judge's pronunciamento was the outcome.

In the ante-convention discussion ex-Senator Smith declared that Judge Parker could not carry New Jersey, but he says now that the Esopus telegram has aroused a sentiment for the Democratic candidate that will give him New Jersey and the Electoral vote of the Nation.

GORMAN THANKS DELEGATION.

Course of Marylanders at St. Louis Commended—Parker's Election Predicted.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Senator Gorman, who has refused to see all interviewers or newspaper men since the opening of the St. Louis Convention, sent yesterday the following letter to the members of the Maryland delegation at St. Louis:

Dear Sir: As I was deprived of the pleasure of accompanying you to St. Louis, I wish now to thank you for the part you took as a delegate from this State in the convention. The course of the Maryland delegation at St. Louis could not, I think, have been excelled, and they undoubtedly exercised great influence in bringing about the result.

The final action of Judge Parker in sending his telegram giving his views as to the monetary question, and the response of the convention to this telegram, have placed the Democratic Party in a position where, with the ticket nominated and the platform adopted, they should be successful in the coming election.

Again thanking you for your personal kindness to me, I am yours very truly.

A. P. GORMAN.

HENRY G. DAVIS'S TRIP.

Enthusiastically Received at Stations in West Virginia—Coming to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 16.—Henry G. Davis, nominee for Vice President on the Democratic ticket, left his home in Elkins, West Va., in his private car, Graceland, over the West Virginia Central Railroad this afternoon en route to New York, where he will arrive to-morrow.

An immense concourse of people bade him farewell at his home station and he gave expression to the feelings engendered by the ovation in a very touching manner. At Thomas an assemblage of 500 people met the train, men and women discarding all labor and gathering to greet the candidate. The short stop was consumed in hand shaking and short, felicitous speeches.

At Gorman, named after Senator Gorman, a relative of ex-Senator Davis, and Henry, named after the candidate, the populace turned out and enthusiastically greeted the Vice Presidential nominee. All along the route of the West Virginia Central Railroad ex-Senator Davis, who first conceived the building of the road, and was its President from 1881 down to eighteen months ago, was the recipient of repeated ovations, which were responded to by short speeches.

At Keyser, twenty-three miles above Cumberland, Senator Davis's car was cut off, and he will spend the night with his brother, Col. Thomas B. Davis. He was serenaded by the citizens of Keyser. Before proceeding to New York Mr. Davis will visit Senator Gorman at Laurel, Md.

ROW IN NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Captains Line Up for Gilman Against Congressman Douglas.

The election district Captains of the Nineteenth Assembly District have signed a statement and address to the Republicans of the district affirming their loyalty to the leadership of ex-Controller Theodore P. Gilman and condemning the efforts of Congressman Douglas to take possession of the district organization. In part, the statement reads:

"Inasmuch as the only ground assigned by William H. Douglas as the excuse of his attempt to demoralize and disrupt the Republican Party in this district on the eve of a great National contest is found in his statement, dated June 30, that the methods employed by the leaders of the Republican organization include star chamber proceedings and the intimidation of political workers, we, the Captains of the several election districts of the Nineteenth Assembly District, desire to place before you the proof that Mr. Douglas's statements are false and without any justification whatever."

Burell to Fight Harry Hart.

Ex-Alderman George A. Burell, who has declared himself in the race for the Tammany leadership in the Thirtieth Assembly District against Harry Hart, will start his active campaign on Tuesday night next, when a meeting of the George A. Burell Association will be held at the clubhouse, 1,622 First Avenue. The organization has a membership of 350.

Mount Morris Republican Outing.

Members of the Mount Morris Republican Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District held their fourth annual excursion yesterday at Duer's Park, Whitestone, L. I., starting from the East One Hundred and Twentieth Street pier at 2 o'clock. The three-decked barge Andrew M. Church carried 1,500 excursionists. After the landing was made at Whitestone there were baseball games and athletic sports.

Senator Lodge Has Recovered.

NANTUCKET, Mass., July 16.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who has been the guest of Dr. W. S. Bigelow for the past three weeks at his reservation on Tuckernuck Island, ten miles from Nantucket, left here to-day for Boston. He had fully recovered from the slight indisposition which compelled him to seek rest and retirement at Tuckernuck.

SUES HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Wisconsin Man Charges Her with Alienating His Wife's Affection.

Special to The New York Times.

APPLETON, Wis., July 16.—J. B. Robinette, husband of Jessie McMillen, adopted daughter of the late Robert McMillen, a wealthy lumberman of Oshkosh, to-day filed suit in the United States court for $25,000 against his mother-in-law, alleging that the defendant tried to persuade Mrs. Robinette to leave him. Mrs. Robinette has already divorced three husbands, all of whom are still living.

It is charged that Mrs. McMillen told her daughter to get a divorce on the ground that she was not being supported in the sumptuous fashion her early life in the McMillen family had accustomed her to.

Robinette says that Mrs. McMillen by these arguments killed his wife's love.

TWIN BROTHERS DROWN.

A Third Boy Also Lost His Life Trying to Save Them.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 16.—While attempting to save each other's lives, three boys were drowned in Green Farm pond this afternoon. They are George and Gerald, twin brothers, nine years old, sons of John L. Cowan and wife, 11 Bridge Street, and Timothy J. Sullivan, nine years old, son of Joseph F. Sullivan and wife, 35 Lincoln Street.

The boys could not swim, and George Cowan, wading beyond his depth, went down in deep water and the other boys were drowned in the attempt to save him and each other. The bodies were recovered by the police an hour after the drowning.

VENTILATION AND SANITATION.

United States Medical Authorities Interested in City Investigations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—According to reports received here the local Boards of Health of New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and several other cities, have taken up the matter of securing the proper ventilation of street cars, churches, halls, and places of amusement, the ventilation and sanitation of which can be regulated by local ordinances. These investigations have attracted much attention from the United States medical officers and health specialists.

The breathing of vitiated air is held directly responsible for "ship fever," and in view of the possibility of an increase in immigration under the stimulation of the steamship rate war, the subject of ventilation will be welcomed by the United States medical authorities. When the experiments are concluded, reports will probably be made to the United States Marine Hospital Service, which fills the place of a National Board of Health.

Surgeon General Wyman of the United States Marine Hospital Service is presiding officer of the organization of State and Territorial health officers, which meets annually under act of Congress, and in view of the general interest in this subject and its importance, it is possible he may appoint a special Committee on Ventilation from these officials.

"WIDOWS' RETREAT" MAY LOSE PRETTY TENANT

There Are Ten of 'Em Now, All in One Apartment House.

ONE MAY RISK NUMBER TWO

Why Bachelors and Widowers of the Gashouse District Are Interested in Sunday Night Meetings.

In East Fifteenth Street, not far from the great gas tanks whose contents have given to Charles F. Murphy's political district the name by which it is best known to the public, there is an apartment house that is called by the neighbors the "Widows' Retreat." The house contains exactly twelve apartments, ten of which are occupied, the tenant in each case being a widow. There was a time when all twelve were occupied by widows, but in the last year two of the widows have gone to join their husbands in the great beyond, and since then these two apartments have remained vacant.

Yesterday a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES journeyed to the gas house region and stopped a few moments at the Widow's Retreat. He was greeted by Mrs. Margaret Hunt, the President of the widowhood organization.

"You see, it is just this way," she said. "Each of us, and of us there are ten, happened in the course of events to win a husband, who in each case was summoned ahead of the wife. Oh, no, we are not proud of being widows. On the contrary, it is a sad memory, with each of us, for every single woman in this house was once the wife of a man who was all to the good and who did all he could to make his wife and little ones happy. My husband died nearly two years ago, and I know that I speak for all the widows in this house when I say that I miss him and miss him very much."

Mrs. Hunt said she did not care to show the membership book, but another member of the organization not so timid about matters for publication, did so. The roll is as follows:

Mrs. Margaret Hunt,	Mrs. Mary Cunningham,
Mrs. Mary Phillips,	Mrs. —— Salle,
Mrs. Mary Saunders,	Mrs. —— Chamberlain,
Mrs. Katherine Shehan,	Mrs. Bridget Riley,
Mrs. Kate Finnan,	Mrs. —— Schultze.

The regular meeting of the organization occurs every Sunday afternoon in a little store kept by Mrs. Saunders, who proudly tells all of her customers that happen to tarry for a moment's conversation that her late husband was a gallant soldier under Gen. Meade.

The meetings of the retreat are always an occasion of importance in the neighborhood. While it is in progress the widowers and the bachelors stand about outside the meeting place and patiently wait for Mrs. Hunt to call it adjourned. That done, they watch their chance and, according to a well authenticated report every Sunday afternoon "at least ten propositions of marriage occur in the Gas House District."

So far none of the widows has capitulated, although there are those in the neighborhood who do not hesitate to say that one of the best looking of the lot is soon to begin wearing a new plain gold band.

STOLE RING OFF HIS FINGER.

Thief on Crowded Car Leaves Nothing for Mr. Ballegreen.

While going east on a car of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street crosstown line last night, accompanied by his two daughters, F. Ballegreen, who gave his address as 326 Hudson Street, was robbed of his gold watch and chain, his pocketbook, containing a considerable sum of money, and also of a diamond ring which he wore on his finger.

Ballegreen was standing on the back of the car, which was crowded. The crowd, he said, jammed him against the back rail, and he felt a hand in his pocket. He grabbed for the thief, who, as he did so, caught his hand and slipped the ring off. The thief then jumped from the car and disappeared, Mr. Ballegreen being unable to pursue him owing to the crowd.

On reporting the robbery at the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, Mr. Ballegreen was told by Sergt. Liebers that, as the affair did not take place in that precinct, he would have to go to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. Ballegreen said he would report the matter to Headquarters this morning.

RADIUM IN MEDICINE.

Too Little of the Substance on Hand, Says Dr. King.

"Further progress in the use of radium for curing diseases will be practically impossible," says Dr. William H. King, Dean of the Flower Hospital Faculty, in this city, "until more radium of the right sort for experimenting along this line can be obtained—which isn't likely to be soon. When Prof. Curie and other eminent European scientists are totally unable to procure desirable specimens of this substance, there is small chance of any one else doing so. The Austrian Government has positively refused to allow any more of it to leave that country for the present, and there is as yet no other known source of what may be called a working supply of the element."

Dr. King was one of the first physicians in New York to apply the so-called radium treatment in a practical way. He began by testing the effect of radio-active substances on patients in the Metropolitan and Flower Hospitals. Cancers of the face, and those found elsewhere on the surface of the body, were subjected to radium rays, while troubles of the mucous membrane were also treated. Attempts were made, moreover, to cure, or at least stay, the progress of internal diseases.

When asked his opinion as to the real value of radium for therapeutic uses, as demonstrated by his own experiments and those of other New York physicians, Dr. King said:

"We have proved beyond doubt that radium is a useful agent in the treatment of superficial skin diseases, that is, diseases which can be readily gotten at. The reason, I believe, that more noteworthy results have not been achieved by local physicians is that the radio-activity of the specimens with which they have worked has been insufficient. Although there are two or three doctors in this city who possess, or have access to specimens of radium labeled as of 200,000 and 300,000 activity, the quantity of these specimens has been so minute that they have proved much less than was anticipated.

"Most of my tests have been made with radium of 10,000 activity, and this I have found to be too weak, in most cases, to effect permanent cures. Its action has been curative in a measure, but the radiations have not been powerful enough to penetrate the afflicted parts thoroughly and destroy the germs. In certain cases of lupus and cancer I have found that while the rays from radium such as I have will stay the growth of the disease, they will not cure it. They merely check its development for weeks at a time, but unless the treatment is repeated at the end of that period the microbes will continue to get in their fine work.

"A great mistake was made by circulating all sorts of glowing predictions concerning the value of radium as a panacea before a sufficient quantity of it had been accumulated to make good more than a small fraction of these claims. I firmly believe that the medical profession will be immensely benefited by this new discovery at some time in the future, but that time will not come until we can lay our hands upon a supply of radium much greater and of much better quality than we have now."

ART NOTES.

This is the season for sculpture, while the painters, except when the National Sculpture Society makes an exhibition, have the Winter pretty much to themselves. It is hard to follow all the unveilings in June and July. Some of them have piquancy given them by strenuous differences of opinion as to the desirability of any monument at all, as in the case of the monument to persecuted Quakers of the seventeenth century proposed for Salem, Mass. So at Portsmouth, N. H., the proposal of an equestrian statue to Gen. Fitz-John Porter met with disfavor in some quarters, but the commission was given to Mr. James E. Kelly by will of the donor, the late Robert Henry Eddy of Boston, and the city accepted it. Kelly shows the General bareheaded, holding his cap before his breast. Another statue that has excited unfavorable comment is that of the late Gov. Alexander R. Shepherd, for Washington, D. C., "Boss" Shepherd he used to be called. In these two cases the old troubles of the war period have been recalled by the opponents of the monuments, Gen. Fitz-John Porter having been court-martialed for what seemed neglect of duty in moving his troops, and Boss Shepherd being in bad odor for his action in the extension of Washington—yet his admirers aver that he "dragged Washington out of the mud."

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How fiercely burns the old hatred of the Tories of our Revolution in the breasts of modern patriots appears in a rather startling form at Woburn, Mass. Four years ago a citizen of Woburn presented to that town a bronze statue of Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford. He stands in front of the public library, bareheaded, with right hand resting on his cane, booted and spurred, the right foot advanced, a voluminous cloak reaching nearly to the ground. A number of citizens are advocating its removal to another, less conspicuous site, because Thompson held a military office under the British Government, and after the Revolution never returned to America. His remarkable career as inventor and public benefactor in England and Bavaria does not weigh in the balances with these stern patriots, and the fact that he was born in Woburn seems to incense them. "What did he do for Woburn that he should be thus honored?" demands one of the foremost decriers of the monument. "Is the monument to this titled intruder to be an object lesson in patriotism to the patrons of the Woburn Public Library? If so, there are others—Benedict Arnold, for instance!" Perhaps the statue may be of use like the helot whom the Lacedemonians made drunk as a warning to their boys. Why not leave it as an Awful Example?

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The international exhibition of paintings will be held at Pittsburg in the Autumn, notwithstanding the changes about to be made in the old galleries of the Carnegie Institute. In order to hold it as proposed a temporary fire-proof building of brick will be erected just west of the institute after plans by Alden & Harlow. It will be 180 feet long and comprise three galleries with plenty of wall space for the exhibition as well as for the permanent collection of paintings and statuary. The building is to be ready in September and the additions to the institute will be carried on during the Winter, so as to be ready for Founders' Day in 1905. The jury of selection for the international consists of two members from Europe and eight from America. It will be opened on Founders' Day for 1904, which is Nov. 3.

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An art club has been organized in San Diego, Cal., including many prominent citizens as well as local artists, writers, and musicians. The first exhibition of the club will be held next Winter.

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During the debate in the House of Lords on the methods used by the Royal Academy in carrying out the terms of the Chantry Bequest, the Earl of Lytton insisted that the collection of pictures for which the Trustees of that fund are responsible is a mere "by-word and a mockery." Replying for the Royal Academy, Lord Wemyss maintained that of 105 pictures only 27 were by Royal Academicians. "Whistler," he went on to say, "rarely exhibited works of the highest class. All are not agreed as to his position as an artist." [Laughter.] The House agreed to appoint a committee to look into the charges and secure answers from the Trustees. Sir E. J. Poynter, President of the Academy, alluded to this debate at a banquet held the same day, saying: "After what has been said in the House of Lords this afternoon I am doubtful whether I and my colleagues have any right to an opinion on matters of art at all." Among the painters not represented in the collection, though exhibitors since the foundation of the trust, are Burne-Jones, Rossetti, Holman Hunt, and Madox Brown.

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Great alarm is felt in Spain among patriots and art lovers at the disappearance from churches and religious foundations of valuable works of art. Certain old Gobelin tapestries were about to be sold last year from the Cathedral of Zaragossa when the fact became known and the sale was stopped. At Valladolid two paintings by El Greco have been sold to a dealer for $5,000. They were found some time ago in a cellar of the cathedral by Señor Alvarez, President of the Art Academy, who called the attention of the clergy to these forgotten and neglected treasures. Instead of showing and making much of them, they were kept where no one could see them. Twelve photographs were made of them and quietly sent to amateurs in Berlin, Paris, and London, with the result that the Cathedral of Valladolid is $5,000 richer and Spain has lost the pictures. The late Queen Isabella kept in her palace at Paris the only authentic portrait of Isabella the Catholic, made in the fifteenth century by Antonio del Rincon. It was understood that the late ex-Queen of Spain had promised to leave this picture to Spain in her will, but now it appears that it is to be sold in Paris with the rest of her furniture. For three centuries it was in the Carthusia of Miraflores, at Burgos, but the Regent Maria Christina de Bourbon, when she stopped at Burgos in the last century, saw and craved the portrait, and was allowed to take it with her to Madrid, whence Isabella carried it off when she was exiled. There is an outcry in Spain for some law like the one that exists in Italy forbidding the expatriation of historical works of art.

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A bust of Andrew Carnegie by Trentanove has been presented to the new Carnegie Library at Atlanta, Ga., the donors being ladies of that flourishing city.

***

A public subscription has been started in Paris to purchase Rodin's seated figure "The Thinker," which was shown in plaster at the National Arts Club here a year ago. The intention is to present it to Paris. On the committee are the British artists Lavery and Brangwyn and the American, Sargent. The figure is on exhibition at the younger Salon.

***

A delicate specimen of Romney's work in portraiture was recently discovered in Tasmania and sent to London for sale at Christie's. It has been in Tasmania since 1848. The slender lady in white dress with gold ribbons in her hair and sleeves is painted on an oval canvas thirty by twenty-five. Romney probably received $100 for it. Starting at $2,500, it reached $16,500 when it fell to a noted art dealer. A head of Lady Hamilton by Romney, leaning her head on her hand, owned by the late T. D. Gilbert, brought $4,700 at the same sale

PUTS GOULD RAILROAD IN RECEIVERS' HANDS

Lawyers Take Special Train and Tug in Race to Norfolk.

DISCOUNT OPPONENT'S ACTION

Rumor That New Yorker Wanted U. S. Court to Make Appointment Caused Gould to Hurry.

RICHMOND, Va., July 16.—The Virginia Passenger and Power Company, embracing the Richmond Passenger and Power Company and the Richmond Traction Company, was placed in the hands of receivers to-day by Judge Waddill, of the United States District Court, upon petition of the Bowling Green Trust Company. William Northrup and Henry T. Wickham were named as receivers.

The Virginia Passenger and Power Company is capitalized at $15,000,000, and operates in three Virginia cities—Richmond, Manchester, and Petersburg. Frank Jay Gould is the majority stockholder.

A suit brought by George E. Fisher of New York for a receivership is now being argued in the State Circuit Court at Petersburg, the defendants claiming that there is no necessity for a receivership.

The order for receivership was signed by Judge Waddill at Norfolk at 8 o'clock this morning, the attorneys for the Gould interest having proceeded to that city on a special train to Newport News and thence by special tug to Norfolk. This was done, it was said, to head off Fisher, who, it was understood, intended to apply to the United States courts for a receiver.

The explanation of the application to a United States court for the appointment of a receiver in the case of the street car properties is that it was made by the Gould interest to prevent the disintegration of properties. The receivers as appointed have accepted and qualified.

POOR GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Evidences That That Once Popular Officer Is a Back Number.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of a discussion in your columns last Winter regarding the American National anthem, I have this morning come across a newspaper clipping of some years ago in which one signing himself "An Englishman," states that though he had been some weeks in this country he "had not once heard either played or sung the American National anthem, 'Hail, Columbia,' which was adopted by the committee of Congress in 1793 for the second inauguration of George Washington," and further that a friend told him "that not one American in a thousand knows or cares what the American anthem is."

It might interest other readers of THE TIMES as well as the writer, if THE TIMES would kindly verify this statement of the Englishman—i. e., that Congress or one of its committees adopted "Hail, Columbia," as the National anthem, especially as the present very anti-George-Washington Administration has but recently ordered that the United States bands, which were accustomed to play "The Star-Spangled Banner" in the morning and "Hail, Columbia," in the evening, should now play only the former.

In Oliver Ditson's copy of "Hail Columbia" a note says that the air was first known as the "President's March," and that in 1798, when war with France was deemed inevitable and Washington had again been made Commander in Chief, Judge Hopkinson wrote the eulogistic words upon Washington and his fellow-heroes and that the song was sung by crowds both at the theatre and in the streets throughout the season.

President Roosevelt's quiet snubbing of Washington's prestige every now and again is interesting. The Washington portrait rescued by Dolly Madison from the White House before the burning of the latter by the British in the war of 1812 is said to be now "relegated to the basement" of the mansion; the "Dooley" Washington stamp was not only a burlesque of its subject, but it was also the worst executed as to its margin. And now it is discarded altogether during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in favor of a two-cent stamp of Jefferson.

"Hail Columbia," as we have seen, is no longer allowed to be played by National bands as one of the National anthems, and last February, for, I believe, the first time in history, Congress declined to adjourn for Washington's Birthday.

"Straws show which way the wind blows," and in all the many speeches of the President which I have read, I remember no reference to or eulogy of Washington. The "Father of His Country" has evidently become a back number.

New York, July 11, 1904. M. F. P.

BENEFIT OF FREE WOOL.

Would Open Markets of World to Home Product.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 4 you print a letter from "A Mugwump Free Trade Protectionist," (whatever that may be,) who describes himself as having been "closely associated" with the "clothing" trade for twelve years, and who offers his opinion that free wool would kill the wool-growing industry, benefit only the manufacturers and dealers in cloths and clothing, and not reduce the cost of cloth or clothes to the consumer.

Possibly the gentleman forgets that during the two years of experience of free wool under the Wilson bill we not only did not kill off the wool-growing industry, but actually had as many sheep in the country as we have to-day, to say nothing of cheaper clothing. Maybe he also forgets that during the sixteen years of free wool from 1846 to 1862, both our flocks and mills increased continually and the cost of woolens was low.

Does he imagine that as long as the people eat mutton they will cease to have wool?

Far from needing cheaper mill operatives, clothing makers, and salesmen, it seems to me that any course of action whereby a steadier demand for the products of our woolen mills can be assured will enable manufacturers to pay more to all classes of help employed by them. The labor cost of most kinds of woolen goods made in this country has been brought down by competition and the intelligent use of high-grade machinery to the lowest per yard or per pound of any in the world. The wool duty alone keeps our woolen manufacturers from exporting their product as successfully as their compeers in the cotton industry, who are working under practically similar conditions as to labor cost, &c.

Nothing but the duty of 11 cents per greasy pound—equivalent to 20 or 30 cents per scoured pound—stands between our woolen product and the markets of the world. Nothing but the irregularity of the demand of the home market, and the lack of the safety valve of exportation, stands between our woolen mills and the full production, which means lower labor cost and higher earnings for the operatives employed. How long will they be content to stand it?

If your correspondent has any real qualifications to pose as an expert, let him disclose the exact nature of his "association" with the industry he professes to represent. EDWARD D. PAGE.

New York, July 5, 1904.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—M. H. De Young, San Francisco; ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland.

HOLLAND—Commander Stevens, United States Navy; J. C. Hornblower, Washington.

GRAND—Burton A. Sellers, Hartford; Col. C. G. Starr, United States Army.

GILSEY—W. Burnet Wright, Buffalo.

VICTORIA—W. H. Howlet, Kansas City.

MANHATTAN—John Lawson, San Francisco.

SAVOY—Dr. Francis J. Patton, Princeton.

NETHERLAND—J. H. Seifert, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL—R. R. Lincoln, Middletown, Conn.

HOFFMAN—Judge Joseph W. Sneed, Knoxville.

MARLBOROUGH—Col. H. Disbee, Jacksonville.

EARLINGTON—A. O. Norton, New Haven.

ASTOR—Capt. E. Constantin, New Orleans; Capt. F. J. Heath, Liverpool; J. Frank Maguire, Chattanooga.

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FOUGHT FOR HIS BREAKFAST.

Mr. Moran Got His Rolls, but the Milk Was Spilled.

Edward Moran of 108 Hardenbrook Avenue, Jamaica, had fresh rolls for breakfast yesterday. That fact in itself would not ordinarily arouse especial interest, but the attendant circumstances rendered the breakfast food of interest to Moran and to at least one other person. There was no milk for breakfast, as that was spilled in the fight over the rolls.

Mr. Moran is a brother-in-law of Surrogate Daniel Noble of Queens County and is one of the head clerks in the Surrogate's office. He has a particular fondness for fresh rolls and milk for breakfast. These articles are left each morning on his doorstep, but until yesterday he had not enjoyed his favorite breakfast food with the desired regularity. He questioned both the milk dealer and the baker, but each presented his bill regularly, insisting that he left his wares on schedule time every morning. Nevertheless they disappeared with unpleasant rapidity, and Moran determined to investigate. Yesterday morning he arose at daylight, and waited with what patience he might for the baker and milkman. Both appeared, one leaving a bottle and the other a bulging paper bag on the front steps.

Presently a man, innocent of a coat, and whose trousers were held up by a single suspender, walked past the house and picked up both bottle and bag.

Moran was after him in a trice, and had him by the neck before the man knew he was being pursued. The bottle of milk was dropped upon the pavement, but the rolls were relinquished after a struggle.

"Now we'll go to the station house," said Moran, still with his hand on the man's collar.

"Not to-day," said the coatless purloiner of breakfast food as he twisted himself free from Moran's grip and sped away.

"Come back and I'll give you a roll," called Moran, who did not like to have the man go hungry. But the other evidently misjudged his motive, for he waved his hand and disappeared around the corner. Moran then entered the house and enjoyed an early breakfast. He says if he catches the thief again he will give him a whole bag of rolls, but will give him something else, too. He expects to find his milk and rolls undisturbed hereafter.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:42	Sun sets	7:29
		Moon sets	10:27

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	10:54	Gov. Isl'd	11:16
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	11:12	Gov. Isl'd	11:37
		H. Gate	1:14
		H. Gate	1:23

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JULY 18.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Martinique, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	12:30 P. M.	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Liguria, Naples	8:30 A. M.	.....
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Prinz Oskar, Naples	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	.....

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Angola, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	12:00 M.	.....
Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manoa, West Indies	1:30 P. M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Glencoe, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay	8:30 A. M.	.....
New York, Turks Island and Dominica	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Redhill, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay	9:00 A. M.	.....

THURSDAY, JULY 21.

Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	11:00 A. M.
Hamburg, Hamburg	.....	12:00 M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana and Mexican Ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Brasil	11:30 A. M.	.....
Slavonia, Fiume	.....	3:00 P. M.
Soldier Prince, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay	12:00 M.	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, June 16; Shanghai, June 30; Yokohama, June 29, and Honolulu, July 9, reached San Francisco per steamer Mongolia, and were dispatched east at 7 P. M. July 14. Due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, July 19.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JULY 17.

Alamo, Galveston, July 3.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, June 29.
Barcelona, Hamburg, June 19.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, July 1.
St. Louis, Southampton, July 9.
City of Macon, Savannah, July 14.
Columbia, Glasgow, July 9.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE MEAT STRIKE.

We submit as a general proposition susceptible of proof, but also self-demonstrating, that neither the packers nor the strikers are entitled to a particle of sympathy from the public in their present struggle. We further venture the prophecy, with the utmost confidence that it would come true, that should the strikers win their fight to secure for the unskilled laborers of the trade a minimum wage of 18½ cents an hour, the cost of the increased payment would at once be added by the wholesalers to the price demanded of retailers, and the retailers would assess it upon their customers plus a comfortable added profit for themselves. It would be in the highest degree and in a double sense salutary if consumers of meat throughout the United States would cease to eat, or, so far as is possible and prudent, diminish their consumption of beef, mutton, and pork. That would leave the packers and the strikers to stew in their own juice, and would speedily end the strike in a way less likely to involve any disadvantage for the public. It is, of course, unreasonable to suppose that everybody can at once stop eating meat. But a diminution of the demand by even one-third or one-half would in the economic sense be tremendously effective, and would cool the fighting blood of the packers and the strikers like a bucket of ice-water thrown on two fighting dogs.

It would be superfluous to recite again the argument for eating less meat. Everybody knows that the average American harms himself by including an oversupply of red meat in his daily ration. Then this is the very season when the earth invites us, out of her glorious abundance and variety of fruits and vegetables, to find agreeable and wholesome substitutes for brawn and fat. The supply of food fishes can be increased on demand practically without limit, and fish are excellent Summer food. Out of the usual supplies of poultry and eggs, ham and bacon, and the delicatessen products, a sufficiency of animal food to maintain any man's or any woman's system in health could be obtained without causing a famine in that branch of trade—at least the supply would last long enough if meat were let alone to bring the packers and strikers to their knees and to their senses.

This is the way in which the public ought to deal with this unreasonable and unseasonable strike. It is a just way, because the packers on their side are a trust or combination, one of the oldest and greediest and most conscienceless of which the present generation of Americans has had experience; while the labor organizations which have begun this strike have been prompted—as the underlying motive of their action—by the wish to increase their power by bringing the unskilled laborers of the trade within their sphere of influence and control. They demand that the unskilled laborers about the yards and slaughter houses shall receive a minimum wage of 18½ cents an hour, although in this slack period of the year there is no excuse for demanding a restoration of the wages paid two months ago, since men are continually applying to the packers for jobs. The wage demand is a pretext. The real purpose is the strengthening of the union, and the strikers are entirely willing to do it at the expense of the public.

The packers' combination, usually called the Beef Trust, made up of the SWIFTS, the ARMOURS, the MORRISES, and others, in all seven corporations, one partnership, and more than a score of individuals, has been proceeded against by the United States Government as a combination in restraint of trade. The Beef Trust is engaged in the business of purchasing live stock, conducting slaughter houses, and supplying fresh and cured meats to dealers and consumers throughout the United States. The bill of complaint in the Government's suit charges that the defendants attempt to monopolize or restrain trade and commerce in meats "by requiring their agents to refrain from bidding against each other in the purchase of live stock; by collusively bidding up the market price for a time in order to attract shipments of live stock to the yards, and then refraining from bidding; by arbitrarily fixing uniform prices on inter-State sales of meat either directly or through their agents, and by lowering or raising such prices; by curtailing the quantity of meats shipped from one State to another; by fixing uniform terms of credit to dealers and uniform charges for cartage for the purpose of preventing competition in the inter-State sales of meat; and by combining to secure rebates on inter-State shipments of meat products from the railway companies." A month or more ago it was reported in Wall Street that the Beef Trust had found means to shock the zeal and enthusiasm of the Government's pursuit of it.

All or most of the unlawful acts here set forth have been proved against the Beef Trust either in newspaper publications or in the course of preparation for the Government's suit. The Beef Trust, in short, is one of the most perfect examples of the octopus now on view. It deserves any fate that may be in store for it, and would get off easy under any punishment which the public might find power to inflict. That is perfectly true, too, of the strikers' organizations. The trouble began in Chicago, where, owing to years of corrupt and inefficient municipal administration, it has come to be in too many cases true that if you scratch a striker you find a thug. Violence and crime as concomitants of strikes are the rule, not the exception. The public, therefore, has no call to wish the strikers well. A plague on both their houses should be its motto, and a falling off of from one-third to one-half in the demand for beef, mutton, and pork would inflict a plague of such intensity and so painful that the strike would be promptly ended on terms which would not assess the cost of it upon the consumers of meat.

A HIGH HONOR.

The American people will appreciate very heartily the honor conferred on Secretary HAY by the French Government. The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor is in itself and under any circumstances a tribute of which any statesman might be proud. That it is given, in this case, to an American citizen in express recognition of his services to the maintenance of friendly relations between the two great republics and to the promotion of the peace of the world renders it an especially valuable distinction.

It is all the more so for this, that the Secretary of State has brought to his duties in times rather more trying than most of his predecessors have encountered a peculiarly American spirit. He has been as loyal as it is possible for a man in his responsible post to be, and he has never hesitated for a moment to define and sustain the rights of his own country. But he has had an especially clear perception of how completely those rights and all American interests are linked to the prevalence of peace and fairness and good understanding among all the nations. He has, moreover, understood the advantage that the American Government possessed in sustaining the policy of justice and freedom from the fact that it has no narrow interests to pursue, and neither needs nor desires privileges that cannot be shared with all others. It has happened in this way that he, a member of a protectionist Administration, representative of a Government committed to protectionist barriers as against foreign competition, has been able to press the idea of the open door in the Orient. He has not been wholly successful, but his success has been very creditable, and it has contributed to an understanding as to complicated relations between European Powers which has made for peace. The tribute now paid to him is in reality a tribute to the United States, and will serve, as it is intended to serve, to strengthen the ties between the two republics.

THE RIGHT WAY.

The Governors of the Southern States and of some of the Northern States as well can study to advantage the course followed in New Jersey in bringing to justice the three negroes guilty of assaulting a woman. The crime occurred on the 5th of July; the trial and conviction took place on the 15th, and on the day that the prisoners were brought within the jurisdiction of the State from Pennsylvania, whither they had fled.

The rage of the community where the crime was committed was intense, and there is little doubt that lynching would have followed had a mob had any chance to get at the guilty men. The men were very angry and the women were furious. The circumstances as well as the character of the crime were such as to stimulate to the greatest excitement and to justify, if that were not impossible, lawless execution. This peril to the good name of the State and to the orderly administration of the law was avoided by the skill, energy, and promptness of Judge GASKELL, before whom the offenders were brought to trial. He made elaborate and effective arrangements to have the proceedings as swift as possible, to expose the prisoners as little as possible in public, and to have them thoroughly defended when so exposed, the Governor furnishing a military guard for the occasion. Fortunately the evidence against the prisoners was so complete and conclusive that they took the advice of their counsel and pleaded guilty, so that the trial occupied but sixteen minutes, but there is no doubt that they would have been amply protected had it been necessary for a longer period. They were sentenced on four charges to a cumulative penalty amounting to forty-nine years' imprisonment for each prisoner.

The one advantage of this method of dealing with the revolting and bestial crime of these men in this way is that the indignation of the public is concentrated on their crime and is in no wise lessened or diverted or offset by any feeling as to the mode of punishing them. And this must always be a very great advantage, especially in the Southern States. It has been asserted in the South, and there is some ground for the assertion, that the indignation even of respectable negroes is greater at lynching than at the guilt of the men lynched. That is not true of educated and intelligent negroes. But it is easy to see that lynching, often ferocious and barbarous, and rarely accompanied by complete proof of guilt—often, indeed, without any sufficient proof of guilt—must interfere with the feeling of average negroes as to the alleged crime. It would have precisely the same effect on the minds of white men if the cases were reversed. But where there is a fair trial, where guilt is legally established, the sentiment of the public goes directly to the crime without qualification or confusion. There is then a chance for the true feeling of every class to be formed and expressed simply and clearly, and the repressive influence of such feeling will be far stronger.

Meanwhile, it is to be remarked that the penalty attaching to the crime of assault in the State of New Jersey is not adequate. It is imprisonment for fifteen years only, and it would not have been possible to punish these criminals as they are to be punished had they not been guilty of breaking into a dwelling, of robbery, and of resisting an officer of the law. It is not fitting that assault should be punished no more heavily than an offense against property, like robbery.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The International Congress of the Salvation Army in London has been the occasion of very remarkable demonstrations. The London Times has devoted a sympathetic and admiring leading article to the work of the "Army," and "General" BOOTH has had the honor of a personal reception by King EDWARD. MATTHEW ARNOLD should have lived to see this day. We may be very sure that he would not have liked it. EMERSON said that the creed of the Anglican Church was "By taste ye shall be saved," and certainly that was the creed of the Anglican critic. No organization ever violated good taste more flagrantly than the Salvation Army. In fact, it is scarcely too much to say that vulgarity is, to the casual observer, the "note" of its methods. It seems to paraphrase WESLEY'S famous saying into a maxim that the devil must not be allowed to have all the vulgar tunes. And yet, such is the power of sincerity and benevolence, that The London Times, one of the journals in all the world which might have been expected to see nothing but the vulgarity of its methods, while not in the least blinking them, is forced to condone them in consideration of the great work for humanity that the "Army" has succeeded in doing.

Truly it is a great work, the work of relief and reclamation, to which the Army has been all these years—we cannot say quietly, for it has been conducted as noisily as possible, but fervently and single-mindedly—devoting itself. It has proved not only its usefulness, but its indispensableness, since it has reached and reclaimed those whom the apparatus of the Churches has been powerless to approach. It is, in a manner, a reproach to the Churches that they should have neglected any means of evangelization. And yet it is impossible to blame them for not making themselves responsible for the methods of "the Army." Moreover, it is extremely unlikely that the work of the "Army" could have been done at all under the auspices of a proselytizing Church, the very name of which carries distrust to those who are in the sorest need of its ministrations. All that we have a right to require of the Churches is that they shall recognize the greatness of the work that has been done by the "Army" and shall recognize in that organization itself a most powerful and valuable auxiliary.

Such recognition the Salvation Army has succeeded in winning from the most conservative and stiff-necked, perhaps, of all the Churches, the official head of which has just done honor as signal as merited to the "Commander in Chief." We may well hope from this instance that the Church of England is not a Bourbon, that it is not prepared to repeat, at the beginning of the twentieth century, the frightful blunder which it committed at the middle of the eighteenth, when it permitted, if it did not compel, JOHN WESLEY to secede from the national Church and set up a separate and "dissenting" Church of his own. The "Oxford Methodists" were in their beginnings treated by the regular clergy very much as the Salvationists were treated at their beginnings, and their treatment fully justified MACAULAY'S saying that the Church of Rome is the only Church which "understands how to deal with enthusiasts," and his striking illustration:

> Place IGNATIUS LOYOLA at Oxford. He is certain to become the head of a formidable secession. Place JOHN WESLEY at Rome. He is certain to be the first General of a new society, devoted to the interests and the honor of the Church.

The showing that the Church of England has learned wisdom in its "dealing with enthusiasts" is of good augury for that Church, as well as for the Salvation Army and for the people of England.

GETTING IN AND OUT OF PORT.

Those who think that ocean liners will go on increasing in size with no other limits than those which sound commercial considerations impose upon ambition will find it instructive to note that the White Star leviathan Baltic had to go out with a cargo some 6,000 tons short. Of course it is possible to dredge out our bar to a depth which will pass a vessel of this kind drawing 36 feet 6 inches, but nature has something to say on this subject, and as fast as our engineers proceed to cut down the bar she makes haste to build it up again. However, there are a great many ports of considerable commercial importance at which not even the 32 feet 6 inches the Baltic drew when she went out relatively light can be had at any practicable cost nor maintained if secured. This restricts her sphere of usefulness materially, and renders it impossible to employ her on many runs which might be profitable at certain seasons of the year.

It may be said that the Baltic is not a white elephant, but the fact is recognized even in the White Star boardroom that she is inconveniently large and that a somewhat smaller vessel would have been a better property. She is undoubtedly very steady and very comfortable, and offers many attractions for passengers of all classes, but her record runs are likely to be from bar to bar, and to get her across and into port may be more trouble and involve more delay than her owners will care to incur in the case of any vessel hereafter built

PRACTICAL SUBWAY WORKING.

The announcement that on or about the first of August the contractor will turn over to the operating company the sections of the subway north of City Hall and south of the Harlem River, to test by experiment every condition of practical working, is of exceeding public interest. It gives assurance that when the subway is opened for traffic fifteen to thirty days later the executive staff, station crews, and train crews, and all who have to do with the business of transportation will understand their duties so thoroughly that smooth working may be expected from the day of opening.

The equipment of the subway has not been done on the "cut and try" plan. Every problem has been studied in the closest and most intelligent way and under the direction of the most competent experts available. Nothing is left to the accident of chance, and little or nothing touching the safety or comfort of the public depends upon the doing of a particular thing at a particular time by some subordinate whose vigilance cannot be assured. What needs to be done is done by automatic mechanism, and the worst that can happen as the result of the failure of such mechanism to act as expected is that the power will be shut off and the traffic delayed at the point where this occurs until the trouble can be investigated and corrected. The effort of the experts seems to have been to make the system as nearly "fool-proof" as possible. To assume that accidents cannot occur would be the height of folly; wise engineering rather assumes them as likely to occur and does what can be done to make them harmless.

To learn every practical detail of subway operation is extremely simple, and in a few days train crews should be at home in every part of it. There are no grade crossings, no single track sections, and no special danger points. The motorman of one train can nearly always see the train ahead of him, and usually see from one station to the next. So long as a train remains on its track it is reasonably sure of a clear right of way to the next station in sight. The signaling system is the best possible in the present state of the art, and the blocks are closed automatically. To run by a point where a train should stop for reasons of safety some one on the train or at the station last passed must perform an act so deliberate and involving so intimate a knowledge of the switch system that it is not at all likely to be performed perfunctorily or recklessly. This simplifies the work of train running to the least expression and makes the tunnel a good deal safer than the elevated railroads are now or have ever been.

The arrangements for handling crowds are probably as good as a careful study of every problem can make them. Such crowds as congregate at the New York entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge nightly are, of course, practically uncontrollable. They are not likely to be found in the subway stations. These are roomy, well arranged, and well lighted day and night, and only at the express stations is it likely that crowds having different destinations will intermingle. A fortnight or less of operation will show what is needed to correct any conditions resulting from the tendency of the average citizen to go astray if there is any opportunity offered him for so doing. The difficulty of making ultimate provision in advance for the safeguarding of crowds which make no effort to safeguard themselves is that it cannot always be determined in advance just what crowds will do nor why they will do it. However, like causes produce like effects under like conditions, and this is as true of crowds as of other things. To make sure that no conditions shall exist which may start panics or rushes is about all that engineering can do to avoid station accidents.

The subway in every aspect will be a surprise and a delight for the observant and intelligent citizen who will see it in operation for the first time. Clean, white, well lighted, equable in temperature, free from the smoke and gases usually associated with tunnel transit, well ventilated from end to end, and equipped with cars as comfortable as any run above ground, it will invite the formation of "the subway habit," to the immediate relief of the surface and elevated lines and the satisfaction of all who travel with the sole purpose of "getting there" in the least time possible.

TOLSTOY AND HIS FAMILY.

As was to be expected, the fervid appeal against war by Count TOLSTOY, which was published complete in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday, has aroused much and varied comment throughout Europe. The eminence of the author of "War and Peace," together with the nature of his theme, invited respectful criticism in those quarters where one looks for rational comment. Socialist, Republican, and Monarchist, Agnostic, Protestant, and Roman Catholic have all "censored" the manifesto—in the Latin sense. All have found it wanting, and however differently their opinions are expressed, they all agree that the weakness of the manifesto lies in the theory that international quarrels will become bloodless and the millennium of universal peace established when one people shall refuse to fight for those personages or officials who have made war inevitable.

Continental Socialist organs would, of course, have been more in sympathy with the writer had he employed the principle of universal brotherhood rather than Biblical authority to sustain his argument, but even the Arbeiter Zeitung measurably indorses him as a man after its own heart as he assails both Czar and Mikado. M. JAURÈS, the French "Parliamentary Socialist" leader, declares in La Petite République that TOLSTOY makes a mistake in presupposing that the world is becoming religiously inclined, when the contrary is true. War will cease when reason and human benefit make it undesirable for the majority. War can never be made un-Biblical; it can be made illogical and unnecessary. One must bow in recognition of TOLSTOY'S courage, says the Neues Wiener Tageblatt, but "he is not a century, but centuries, before his time."

It is a paradox of human thought and endeavor that no radical reform, however piously and sincerely conceived, completely reaches its object. Yet few such reforms have been without their effect. There is no reason to suppose that the institution of international war will ultimately be annihilated in accordance with the Constitutions of the various peace congresses, associations, and societies of the world. The letter of their endeavor will never prevail, any more than will the Czar's disarmament and arbitration manifestoes, than M. BLOCH'S theory that war will ultimately destroy itself by the very engines which make it most deadly, than the suggestive pictures of VERESTCHAGIN, who fell victim to the very calamities which his brush had so often attempted to render obnoxious to human reason, than TOLSTOY'S eloquent and fantastic homily on the sin of war. Still, all these things have and will continue to have their effect upon the intelligence and upon the imagination. If war is today more deadly, its features of combat are certainly less horrid, its contingencies of strategy and victory more humane. Who can say how far these results proceed from the intellect or from the imagination—from BLOCH or from VERESTCHAGIN and TOLSTOY?

It is not without interest to record a personal phase of the circumstances in which TOLSTOY'S dissertation came to be written. On this question of war his own house, we learn on good authority, was divided against itself. His wife, the Countess, believing the Russian cause just, became, in the early stages of hostilities, an advocate of the Holy Synod's declaration that the war against Japan was a holy war—Christianity against Paganism. Two sons, ANDREW and LIONEL, partaking of their mother's belief or for other reasons, volunteered for the army and are now fighting in Manchuria. This was the direct, compelling cause of the father's manifesto, and to complete it he laid aside an elaborate article on SHAKESPEARE upon which he was then engaged. As we had occasion to point out a week ago, the chief present importance of the dissertation is that by it Russians who read may learn something of the political institution to which they are slaves. And it may be that, after all, they will understand better when reading the theological terms and extravagances of moralizing of TOLSTOY than they would by trying to grasp the logical, dispassionate language of a Bebel or a Jaurès. By mutual concessions—on the one hand to reason and on the other to the moral system of the New Testament—both "mujik" and revolutionary student may yet find a common ground on which to unite their forces against the conscienceless and autocratic Russian Institution.

A NEWSMAN'S VIEWS.

Sees Signs of the Times in Sales of His Papers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been an increasing demand for Democratic literature of a conservative type, notably THE TIMES and like publications, since the overwhelming nominations at St. Louis of Parker and Davis, the next President and Vice President of the United States.

Harlem Democrats and conservative Republicans, as well as a sprinkling of radicals, are enthusiastic over the results. A seeming apathy has seized not a few of the former radical enthusiastic supporters of the wielder of the "Big Stick."

The chief exponent of the Republican gospel leads in vituperative misstatements and abuse of Parker and his supporters is good campaign literature for converting the recalcitrants and driving them into the Democratic fold. I wish the sale at my newsstand would increase, but the truth admonishes me to say it's a dead failure, and I fain must record its sale is "growing smaller by degrees and beautifully less."

I pray THE TIMES to redouble its efforts; the signs were never more encouraging or full of promise, and victory will deservedly crown our every effort on the 8th of November next. NEWSMAN.

New York, July 15, 1904.

Their Industry.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Visitor (at Put-in Bay)—What do you do out here all Summer?

Native—Loaf and fish.

Visitor—And what do you do in the Winter?

Native—We don't fish.

The Democratic Mayor of Jackson.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Tribune.

It is difficult to conceive how the Republican "Under the Oaks" convention could have got on without the Democratic Mayor of Jackson, who delivered an address of welcome that went to the hearts and moistened the eyes of the grizzled Fremonters and made them gulp and swallow. He was constantly on duty before, during and after the event, getting only five hours' sleep out of sixty, that nothing of need or courtesy should be unsupplied to Jackson guests, and besides, perhaps, saved several lives. At all events when, during the procession the team hauling three Congressmen and ex-Congressman H. C. Smith, looked back, snorted, and became unmanageable, Mayor Todd, who was in the next carriage, sprang out, seized the reins, and quieted the horses.

PORTO RICO'S HOPE.

In the Democratic Candidate and Platform.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the time of the Chicago Convention it was stated by a prominent Republican that "a mystery could not be elected President of the United States." Now, what is the significance of the word "mystery" as applied to the "mum" quantities?

God is a mystery, but His influence is felt everywhere, and the poor mortal—especially if he is a Porto Rican—cannot help turning his suppliant eyes and pious soul toward the mysterious region beyond the blue sky in search of a ray of His infinite wisdom and justice.

Without mystery genius would be devoid of its most charming attribute, and its great creations shorn of that admirable intellectual food which strengthens the spirit and makes brains active.

The mysterious north pole, with its irresistible attractiveness for the scientific explorer, is another mystery that eventually will lead the curious savant to new sacrifices of men and money. Who will be loath to believe that, once discovered, it will not open new fields for the advancement of humanity?

The apparent insolvable mystery of the marine compass, its tendency to point toward the northern latitudes, is another thick-veiled mystery that has taxed the store of knowledge of the apostles of science, but as long as it fills its purpose to the navigation necessities, man will not take much pains to reveal or discover the real cause of the marvelous attraction.

There is melancholic mystery in the recent Slocum disaster and the inscrutable factors that made it possible within the view of the shore and the timely help at hand. The ghastly process of the elements of fate succeeded in this horrible event. Who will deny that it has been a severe lesson for the future, and that it will serve as a basis for stern measures in order to avoid its recurrence?

For the faithful Mohammedan there is a picturesque mystery in the, to his limited intelligence, inexplicable phenomena in the floating of the Prophet's coffin at Mecca, through the magnetic influence.

There is mystery in the sea, in the mountain, in the whirlwind of the Flatiron Building corner, and in the sad waves that dare to break the monotonous official routine at Oyster Bay, and which seem to carry the ominous presage of a future landslide.

And last, but not least, there is an impenetrable mystery for the listless, starving Porto Rican in the attitude of the present Administration toward his little realm of the tropics. But, fortunately for him, the most talked-about mystery has eloquently spoken, and there is a strong likelihood—according to the Democratic platform—that, victorious, he will solve the Porto Rican puzzle to the islanders' satisfaction. D. COLLAZO.

New York, July 15, 1904.

TARIFF THE REAL ISSUE.

Independent's Reasons for Not Supporting Republican Ticket.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cordially agree with THE TIMES that the Republican partisan press is quite ill at ease about things political. I write this note to suggest to them that they settle upon actualities. Grave and gloomy talk about money is wasted, I believe. Abuse of Judge Parker is worse than wasted. The Gold Democrats and independents, of whom your present correspondent is one, would, I believe, like to have it pointed out to them for what reasons they should go on supporting the Republicans.

Odell's name, to speak of this our own State of New York, is downright odious. His selection of a candidate for Governor, if I am not greatly mistaken, is bound to be handicapped by that very association. Odell, who is simply a politician of the ordinary professional type, a spoilsmonger, &c., is clearly planning for his own advancement into a Senatorship at Washington, and the nominee for Governor, if he should owe his nomination (and election) to Odell, would probably do his share toward that end. I am strongly convinced that the independent vote of New York is not to be had for this little scheme.

As for Black, he is a hidebound partisan of the most extreme type. In 1896, when nominated for Governor, he at once revealed himself in his furious partisan abuse, and the haughty and sweeping tone of his cast iron partisan harangue at Chicago reveals exactly the same characteristics. Odell and Platt: par nobile fratrum; Phylax and Nero squabbling for their bone, indeed! a vision not very edifying to the political bystander. In 1890 the Republicans at Washington bartered their High Tariff bill for silver, and it was the initiative of Mr. Cleveland that established the gold standard.

Their high tariff remains. In their recent platform the name of consumer or any regard for the consumer is to be sought for in vain. But this, I believe, will soon come forward as the real issue. Roosevelt stroking the cheek of Lew Payn is a scene for gods and men. INDEPENDENT.

New York, July 16, 1904.

CORPORATIONS AND THE LAW.

Investigations Declared a Farce, as the Guilty Go Unpunished.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is not justice not meted out to the corporation as well as the individual? That is a daily question that has oftentimes been asked, but as yet never answered. What difference is there between the two, and why does the law make such a distinction between the two as to rights and punishment?

The law holds that it is powerless to prosecute the corporation; why, because it consists of more than one individual.

If such is the law, why then does it cause investigations to be made, if it knows in advance that it is powerless to proceed; why does it require men to neglect their business in order to act upon juries when it is for no good purpose in locating the guilty person and punishing him for his misdeeds?

Investigations are merely made to make a temporary location of guilt, but that is all that is done to satisfy the people of this grand State, and thereby the ends of justice are defeated, and the guilty one goes unpunished. Investigations, as they have proved themselves, are a farce; the people want to know what good has been derived therefrom, and the answer thereto is "Nothing." In consequence, the usual calamities occur, because the corporations cannot be made to answer for their negligence. Why is the law made that punishes the individual and shields the guilty corporation? Where is justice in that instance?

JULIUS H. RIEGER.

New York, July 16, 1904.

Lacks Significance.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

It turns out that the Ohio Democrat who has declined a nomination to Congress because of Judge Parker's nomination to the Presidency lives in a district overwhelmingly and hopelessly Republican. When a Democrat does that sort of thing in a Democratic district it will be worth while to point out its significance.

One Trial Enough.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Do you believe in picking up horseshoes?"

"Well, I never picked up but one. It was lying in front of a horseshoer's shop."

"What did you do with it?"

"I laid it down again. It was hot."

A PARALLEL IN NOMINATIONS.

Selection of McKinley in 1896 and Choice of Parker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It must occur to many minds that the outcome of the St. Louis Convention furnishes in some of its features a pretty complete parallel to the Republican Convention in 1896, since in both conventions the majority surrendered platform convictions to secure the candidate, and in neither convention was the candidate in accord with the platform declaration on the money question. It will be recalled that in 1896 the gold standard men in the Republican Convention were not favorable to Mr. McKinley, whose silver record antedated, if it did not equal in ardency and eloquence of expression, that of Mr. Bryan, and his immediate friends and managers in the convention fought vigorously to prevent the insertion of a gold standard plank in the platform. That is, they fought up to the point where further opposition would imperil the chances of their candidate, when they abandoned the fight, a gold standard plank was placed in the platform, and Mr. McKinley was nominated.

In the Democratic Convention at St. Louis last week the gold standard men were in the majority, and were confronted by a silver minority, which, like the gold minority in the Republican Convention eight years ago, staked its all on the platform. The gold standard Democrats at St. Louis fought valiantly for a gold plank in the platform until they believed they could no longer do so with safety to their candidate, when they, too, yielded, not to a silver declaration, but to a policy of silence, whereupon the nomination of their candidate, Judge Parker, was accomplished.

Where the parallel is complete is in the defeat of the majority in the platform pronunciamento on the financial issue and its triumph in the selection of the candidate. The parallel fails, however, in this, that while the silver majority in the Republican 1896 convention yielded to a gold declaration in the platform, the gold majority in the 1904 Democratic Convention did not yield to a silver declaration, but consented to silence only. The parallel fails also in another important respect; Mr. McKinley, with his silver record, remained silent when nominated on a gold platform, whereas, Judge Parker, nominated on a platform of silence as to the question of the money issue, sent to the convention before it adjourned a positive declaration for the gold standard and a pledge to maintain it if elected. It fails again in the respect that whereas the gold standard men were in the minority in the 1896 Republican Convention, they were overwhelmingly in the majority in the 1904 Democratic Convention.

We note here also the significant fact that while the conventions of both parties had a silver majority in 1896, so great has been the advance in sound money sentiment in eight years that this year in both conventions there is a substantial majority of gold standard men.

So, too, while in 1896 the candidate of each of the great parties had a silver record, and was nominated by the element opposed to the gold standard, in 1904 both candidates are committed to the gold standard, and each owes his nomination to the preponderance of gold standard men in his party convention.

HERVEY ROSS.

Gloversville, N. Y., July 12, 1904.

THEY WERE "UP TO DATE."

And a Member of the Breakfast Party Tells Why.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a breakfast table this morning were seated several people, each one reading a copy of THE TIMES. One of the party, glancing up, addressed another by name, saying:

"Do you know that we are a set of 'old fogies' at this table?"

"No," replied the other. "Why?"

"Because we are all behind THE TIMES."

And yet they were all "up to date" people—a fact which shows THE TIMES to be ahead. ROYS BRIDGMAN

New York, July 15, 1904.

The World as We Look at It.

From The Boston Christian Register.

When we look at the world in a narrow way, how small it seems! When we look at it in a mean way, how mean it is! When we look at it selfishly, how selfish it is! But, when we look at it with a broad, generous, and helpful spirit, what a beautiful world it is, and what wonderful people we find in it!

A CRISIS IN CLOTHES.

"Going?" Of course I'm not going. Why? I have nothing to wear.
"What excuse will you make?" What you choose to. Don't ask me because I don't care.
Tell her the truth if you want to. Tell her I've worn that old blue
That you got me the year I was married till I'm tired and I want something new.
"Why don't I wear my black satin?" Why? Well, it's way out of style
I had it made when I was slender and it doesn't fit by a mile.
"My red?" Oh, yes, that would be stunning! Do you want folks to think I've gone stark,
Staring mad when they see me in that thing that was made the year one, in the ark?

"My brown suit?" Now, John, are you crazy? Wear a street gown to a tea!
If you can't suggest something wiser you'd better keep still and let me
Do the talking. But that's a man for you. Thinks any old-fashioned gown
Is quite good enough for a woman. John, it's the talk of the town
The way I've worn that blue to parties. And only last Monday that Bess
Throckmorton, the snip, came up to me and said: "What a fine wearing dress!
You've worn it all Winter, now, haven't you?" I could have slapped her, the minx!
But I can't bear to wear it again, John, because that's what every one thinks.

"You didn't know it?" Of course not. What do you men ever care
Of the way your poor wives are made fun of for something they just have to wear!
And there's that young Siviter's wife, John, they're not half as well off as we,
But I've only had one dress this Winter, and she's had, I know, two or three!
She makes it a point to sit by me and ask me if I hadn't had
My blue dress made over or something. I tell you it makes me so mad
I could box her ears for her, the hussy! And here I've just sat still and heard
These cruel, mean, hateful remarks, John, and never complained—not a word!

Who's crying? I'm not, I assure you. I've come to that pass I don't care
How I look, and I don't want to go out at all, and I won't stop, so there!
Poor papa! He scolded me sometimes, but he wouldn't let his girl go
About looking shabby and poor as a church mouse—he wouldn't, I know!
You needn't mind giving me money! If your wife can't have a new dress
Without begging for it, there's calico still in the market, I guess.
Oh, if you insist, I shall have to! But mind, I don't ask it, you know.
I might get it done by next Thursday. I guess you can tell her I'll go.

J. W. FOLEY.

TWO-HOUR VACATION AND BACK TO BOWERY

Johnny Lyons Had an Awful Shock on Reaching the Catskills.

FAR FROM A "POWER HOUSE"

And That with His Throat on Fire—Larry Mulligan Association's Welcome to the Wanderer.

The return of Johnny Lyons to the Bowery, where he has spent forty-eight years, from a two hours' visit to the Catskills, where he went intending to put in a two months' vacation, was celebrated last night at the headquarters of the Larry Mulligan Association, named after the half-brother of "Big Tim," the Congressman. At the headquarters of the Sullivans and at all of the resorts along the Bowery the principal topic of discussion was Johnny Lyons's vacation trip. Lyons told the story last night to "Big Tim" and his friends.

"You know Kate," he said, "she's me wife; well, she knew some women folks who were gittin' tony, so she fell to their game to spend the Summer in the Catskills. And when I told her she was gittin' in trainin' for the entries to the Funny House she said there was no use kickin' as she had engaged the board for us two and I'd have to come along. Well, I balked with a promise that I'd go the next day after she got there, so I had to keep my word, although I knew I couldn't stand any place where there was no noise.

"Well, of all the funerals I ever went to, mine was the deadest. When I got off the train I got into a funny-looking old wagon and tried to get acquainted with the driver by askin' him to have somethin' and callin' him 'cabby,' but he wouldn't acquaint. And on the drive to the sleepin' joint in the woods I had to sing to myself to keep off the horrors. By gosh, it was all trees and grass, and then trees for a change and grass for a chaser. And when I reached the morgue in the woods I clapped me blinkers on Kate seated out on the fire escape balcony what they called the porch. There she was in the centre of a bunch of old maids. They all stood up and rubbered when the rig stopped in front of the house and Kate ran to greet me.

"'Back!' I shouted, 'I've got a chill! There's icicles in me hair and a ball of fire in me throat. For the first time in your life you've deceived me. I haven't heard a bit of noise but the rattle of the railroad train since I left the Bowery. Show me me burial plot and I'll dig me own grave. Kate, this is awful!'

"And Kate says: 'John, it's jest lovely here. Look at the beautiful sceneries and the elegant cows blowsing on the grass! So I rubbered at the cows for a while to see how the owners got the milk for milk punches, and then I says: 'Kate, them's like the pictures on the milk wagons. Trot out the rest of the show.' But jest then the curtain went down, for the actors had to eat.

"Afterward I took a seat in a big rocker and listened to a discussion on insects, mites, and bacteria. Once when I butted in to say that here we studied them things without the aid of microscopes down on the Bowery Kate kicked me till me leg got sore.

"Then a tall, thin man with a fringe of white hair under his chin asked me if the folks down on the Bowery didn't like things that looked refreshin' and green. And I said: 'Pop, I don't know about the refresh end of it, but from what they say about the Bowery, things that are green are considered ripe enough to pluck down there!' And then Kate pinched me arm till I couldn't stand it no longer.

"I told her me throat was burnin', but she laid the nearest pump house was five miles away, down in the village. 'The village or the Bowery for mine,' I said, and picking up a railroad dope sheet I studied the entries till I picked the first train out of the blame place."

At midnight 600 of Lyons's friends were joining him in singing "The Bowery" to the accompaniment of beer taps and a brass band.

SLOCUM COMMISSION REPORTS

439 Families Aided, and 161 Funeral Bills Paid.

H. B. Scharmann, Chairman of the Citizens' Relief Committee appointed by the Mayor after the Slocum disaster, issued a report last night in which was shown the work the committee has done up to the present time. In the report also the charge made by a Brooklyn newspaper that some of the people applying for aid from the commission were refused or turned away with small amounts is denied. These applicants, who were said in the charges to have received the small amounts, are shown by the report to have been treated as liberally by the commission as was thought necessary, considering their needs.

The report states that 439 families, representing 1,328 people, applying for aid have been visited and have been given whatever was needed. A number of people dependent on those who lost their lives in the disaster, and who live as far West as Kansas City, have been visited and their needs supplied. The total amount expended by the commission in tiding sufferers over emergencies was $2,523.30. Funeral bills sent to the commission by 161 families have been paid, to the amount of $35,565.78, and decision has not yet been passed on a number of others. The operating expenses of the commission included the salaries of all people employed by it.

At a recent meeting of the commission it was decided, inasmuch as all who have need of aid have probably applied, to receive no more applications after July 21. The commission will soon take up for consideration the relief of those orphaned by the disaster and of a limited number of families who, because of the exceptional circumstances of their cases, are still in need of aid.

SIX MORE BOATS REINSPECTED.

Found Generally in Good Condition—New Life Preserver Rack.

The United States Steamboat Inspectors in this city, Portland, Me., and Poughkeepsie have reinspected six more vessels which ply about the local waters, and from the reports received here last night all of them were found to be in good condition. Those inspected at this city were the Holmdel, at the foot of Canal Street, North River; the Theresa Verdon, at the same place; the ferryboat Public Service, at Staten Island, and the ferryboat Flushing, at the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street. The Portland Inspectors looked over the Horatio Hall of the Maine Steamship Company, and at Poughkeepsie the river steamboat Poughkeepsie was inspected.

The Inspectors have given their approval to a new device for racking life preservers, invented by A. L. Des Anges, the Superintendent of the floating stock of the Long Island Railroad. The scheme is to have the preservers on a shelf which can be released by pulling a string, causing the preservers to fall to the deck, where they will be more handy.

CECILIA LOFTUS HERE.

Will Appear at Lyceum in a New Zangwill Play.

Miss Cecilia Loftus, the actress, was a passenger on the White Star Line steamship Cedric, which arrived here last night from Liverpool. She was accompanied by Miss Regan, who is an old school friend of the actress, and who now wears A. B. and Ph. D. after her name. Miss Loftus will go to Shelter Island, to remain until September 3, when she will appear at the Lyceum Theatre in a play by Israel Zangwill, "The Serio Comic Governor," which depicts scenes at the convent school at Blackpool, which Miss Loftus once attended.

The material was furnished to Mr. Zangwill by Miss Regan, who also was a student at the school. Since Miss Loftus went away several months ago she has been ill with scarlet fever.

PUT HIM IN THE CELLAR.

Cool Brooklyn Man Surprises a Burglar and Holds Him.

"Hello, Police Headquarters! I've got a burglar locked up in my cellar. The police can have him if they'll come around and get him."

This message came over the telephone to Brooklyn Police Headquarters early yesterday morning. It was from James McAdams, a photographer at 1,259 Bedford Avenue. Mr. McAdams had just finished a neat, single-handed job in the burglar catching line, and was anxious to get his catch off his hands.

McAdams, who sleeps in the rear of his shop, was awakened early yesterday morning by a noise in front. Getting up, he saw two men helping a third to get through the fanlight over the front door. McAdams got his revolver and tip-toed into the dark store. When the intruder dropped down inside he found to his great astonishment that he was looking into the threatening muzzle of a pistol in the hands of a determined-looking little man.

"This is an unexpected pleasure," observed McAdams dryly. "Glad you dropped in, old man."

The other was too embarrassed to return the greeting. McAdams pointed to a trap door in the floor of the store.

"See that?" he asked. The other nodded mechanically.

"Pull it up."

The bewildered burglar hesitated.

"I'll count just three," said McAdams grimly. "One."

With one eye on the gun the intruder grasped the iron ring and pulled up the door.

"Now climb down these steps."

The other hesitated again. McAdams took a step toward him, and he started slowly down the steps. When his head got below the level of the floor the photographer slammed down the door and fastened it.

McAdams dressed himself and went out to hunt for a policeman. Failing to find one, he hunted up a telephone and called up Police Headquarters. Then he went back to his store and sat watching the trap door. In a little while a patrol wagon with several policemen came around from the Gates Avenue Station. When the trap door was opened the man in the cellar came out meekly, and was taken to the station. He gave his name as William Whitey, and said he lived in South Brooklyn. He was held for examination after he had been arraigned in the Lee Avenue Court.

BEAR BITES A STAGEHAND.

Performing Animal on the New York's Roof Chews Man's Finger.

Soubrettes, acrobats, vaudeville specialists, and stage hands were terrified last night when one of the performing bears on the roof of the New York Theatre attacked George Mason, a stage hand, and almost bit his forefinger off.

The trouble occurred just before the three animals went on the stage, led by their trainer, Wincherman, and two of his assistants. They were passing through one of the narrow alleys made by the high pieces of canvas scenery. Everybody scurried to get out of the way, but Mason was too late.

With a savage growl, one of the smaller bears bit at the unlucky stagehand and caught his hand, mangling the finger.

Wincherman pulled the brute back with a heavy chain, and a minute or two afterward led him and his equally ugly tempered companions on the stage. There they went through their performance as usual.

To-night will be the bears' last on the New York Roof garden, and everybody there is glad of it.

SUES FOR LULU GLASER.

Rival Theatrical Managers in Litigation Over the Actress.

Papers were served on Lulu Glaser yesterday in the office of Charles B. Dillingham, the theatrical manager, in a suit brought by Fred C. Whitney in the Supreme Court of Westchester County to enjoin and restrain Miss Glaser from acting or singing under any other manager for the next two years.

In his complaint, presented through his lawyer, Maurice Meyer, Mr. Whitney says that in 1901 he made a contract for three years with Miss Glaser, a clause of which gave him the option of retaining her services for two years longer.

The three years expired on June 1, 1904, but several months previous to that date Miss Glaser, according to Mr. Whitney, entered into negotiations with C. B. Dillingham and finally agreed to go under the latter's management, to appear at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Sept. 5 with "The Madcap Princess."

THREAT TO "HOODOO" CAPTORS

Octoroon, Accused of Shoplifting, Exhibits a Fearsome Ring.

When locked in the Mercer Street Police Station last night on a charge of grand larceny in stealing half a dozen silk waists from a Sixth Avenue department store, Cora Davis, a remarkably handsome octoroon, exhibited a gold ring set with a dark red stone, which she declared was a "hoodoo," and with which, she said, she would lay a curse uopn all who had taken any part in her arrest.

This threat did not frighten the police, and later the woman, it is said, tried to bribe Matron Hardwick not to put her in a cell. Her bribes worked no better than her threats.

After she had been locked up, the young woman sent out several telegrams and within a short time five white men of prosperous appearance, appeared to make inquiries about her. When the Sergeant had answered their questions, however, none of them asked to talk with the woman, nor did any of them offer to give bail for her release.

The police say that when the woman was searched, in addition to the silk waists, an automobile coat, valued at $200, was found in a "shoplifter's bag" attached to her skirt.

The prisoner said she lived at 315 West Forty-first Street. The detectives went to that address and found that she was telling the truth. They also found, they say, women's garments, mostly silk waists and coats, which they believe were stolen from various stores in the city.

THE REV. MR. BOOM EXPLAINS.

A Friend's Dead Friend Told Asbury Park Liquor Story.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 16.—The Rev. Ernest A. Boom of Trenton, Superintendent of the Temperance Educational Bureau of New Jersey, is out in a public statement explaining how he came to disturb the peace of mind of Asbury Park and Ocean Grove by declaring that 440 individuals in the twin prohibition resorts were selling liquor under Government permit.

These figures, the reformer declares, were furnished him by a ministerial friend, who in turn received them from a city official of this place, now dead. A similar charge was made, Mr. Boom avers, before a public meeting held in Asbury Park on May 8 last, and again in Ocean Grove on June 15. Referring to his sensational address before the Ocean Grove Ministers' Association last week, Mr. Boom says: "Not one of the pastors present from the twin cities denied the statements, and it seems to me that if my friend Dr. Ballard is correct when he says it is not so, it would have been found out before now, and I would have been contradicted before, for the people—and hundreds have heard—have had ever since the first of May to disprove if they wished."

Ocean Grove officials are indignant over the charge made by Boom, and they have asked him either to prove his statement or retract it.

THOUSANDS DO HOMAGE TO OUR LADY OF CARMEL

Gorgeous Festival in Honor of Italian Patron Saint.

"LITTLE ITALY'S" GALA DAY

Masses and Monster Parade—Rich Gifts at Shrine—Bills Pinned on Silken Banner.

Fifty-thousand Italians from all parts of the city and State celebrated the feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel yesterday in "Little Italy," as East Harlem, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets, is known. The feast occurs yearly, but yesterday's celebration was by far the most elaborate ever planned. From early until late the festivities were carried on in a quiet and orderly manner, very few arrests being made by the police, who were stationed on every block and corner.

The influx of visitors began Friday when the sons and daughters of Italy in holiday attire straggled in afoot, in wagons, in street cars, and railroad trains, carrying huge bundles of clothing and food. Tenement houses were filled to overflowing, and those who could not find shelter indoors camped out in Jefferson Park and the adjoining streets. It was a happy, good-natured crowd, however, and although the early morning shower spoiled some of the women's finery, it was soon forgotten when all arose at daylight and prepared to attend early mass.

The shrine at which the homage of this vast throng was paid was the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, on One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, near Pleasant Avenue, which was named for the patron saint when it was established, more than twenty years ago. Only a small fraction of the crowd was able to attend the 5 o'clock mass, but masses were held every hour, and between times there was a constant stream of men, women, and children passing through the big church. It took the combined efforts of a couple of dozen policemen to keep them in line.

As they passed the figure of Our Lady of Mount Carmel they laid at its feet offerings of various kinds—money, jewelry, and other valuables not always in keeping with the apparent financial ability of the giver. Many of the worshippers who appeared to be poor laid high-priced tributes at the shrine as they crossed themselves, and with bowed heads offered a prayer for their health and welfare. Others carried costly candles, five and six feet long and beautifully decorated in colors. All were left at the altar until the pile rose so high that it was necessary to remove them in order to keep them from hiding the patron saint completely.

After attending mass the residents of the district began to decorate their streets and dwellings, and inside of an hour there was a profusion of bright colors such as the Neapolitans love. Flags and bunting hung from every window, and no family was so poor that it could not fling at least one flag of their own country and the Stars and Stripes of their adopted country to the breeze. On the window ledges and fire-escapes stood figures of the patron saint and there were improvised shrines along the street, where old and young alike paused to offer their prayers.

The principal feature of the daylight celebration was the parade of the various Italian societies through the district. This was led by Fire Commissioner Nicholas J. Hayes, who lives in the district, and John Cangro, the Grand Marshal, wearing gorgeous regalia. Following the functionaries were nine Italian societies, and then the entire population. There were many banners, but the one that caught the eye of every Italian was that on which was painted a picture of the patron saint. As it was carried through the various streets men, women, and children rushed out and pinned money to the silken fabric. Frequent stops were made to permit the offerings, and when the banner was finally set down at the church it was completely covered with money and jewelry that glistened brightly in the sunshine. A few twenty-dollar gold certificates were pinned upon the banner, while fives and tens were plentiful.

Fire Commissioner Hayes came in for a good share of enthusiastic applause, as he is very popular with the Italians, who call him the "big boss." Last evening the district was ablaze with colored lanterns and calcium lights, while $20,000 worth of fireworks were fired off in Jefferson Park and the adjoining streets.

An immense crowd witnessed the fireworks. The streets around Thomas Jefferson Park were crowded so that one was forced to drift along with the throng. In the park whole families took supper on the grass, while boys did a rushing business selling lemonade at a penny a glass. When the exhibition got fully under way it was estimated that upward of 30,000 persons were in the park. Police reserves were there from every precinct in the city to keep order, but it was a good-natured crowd, and there was little need of their services.

FORTUNE IN PINE STUMPS.

New Industry in Minnesota Which Is a Great Boon to Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., July 16.—A new proof of the fact that what is waste at one time becomes a valuable material under other circumstances is given in the success of the pine tar plants that have been started up in this vicinity of late. That the industry is no experiment, and of no doubtful value, is shown by the fact that the Weyerhaeuser syndicate, the largest lumbering capital in the world, has taken it up, has just bought out the plants already established, and is installing more.

All the region about the head of Lake Superior is or was covered with pine timber, and when this was cut the stumps have remained on the ground. Pine stumps do not rot as do those of hardwoods, and the presence of these stumps has been a serious obstacle to the spread of farming in the region. And now comes the pine tar company and offers to clear a farm of all its old stumps, or to pay the owner $3 for every cord of them that he will pull himself. For farmers throughout thousands of acres this is an inestimable boon, and it will open hundreds of thousands more acres as fast as the stumps are got out.

The company has invented, or applied existing processes of destructive distillation of wood to the pine stumps, and is securing a combined product of great value. There is a large amount of turpentine in these dry stumps, a high grade of lubricating oil, a good amount of tar, and finally excellent charcoal.

The discovery that lubricating oil was to be secured from stumps by carrying the distilled product to its last analysis is quite new, and no machines for producing this have yet been installed, but they are to be placed at once in the company's first plant, a few miles south of this city. Six large retorts are already in use and more will be built at once at various points in the pineries. Not only are the stumps used, but whatever roots can be got out are highly prized for their product.

SWIMMER DIES OF APOPLEXY.

Harry Lentz Stricken While in Water Off Rockaway Park.

While bathing some distance from the shore off Rockaway Park, at the foot of Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, Harry D. Lentz, a traveling salesman employed in Manhattan, had a stroke of apoplexy and sank. Accompanying him were his friends E. A. Toby of 2,881 Broadway, Manhattan, and C. M. Teck, who resides at the Park Inn.

Toby and Teck went at once to the assistance of the stricken man and carried him from the water. Drs. Barnell and Gray were summoned and did all they could to revive Lents, who, however, died two hours later. The body was removed to the Rockaway Beach Police Station to await the arrival of the Coroner.

SOCIAL PULL IN NAVY.

It Is No Longer Operative on the Admission of Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A short time ago the Navy Department issued an order regarding the physical examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy which reads as follows:

"Hereafter the decision of the medical board specially ordered by the department for the examination of candidates for entrance to the Naval Academy up on the physical qualifications for admission will be final."

Heretofore the department has been annoyed by applications and demands from persons of social and political influence for re-examination of candidates found deficient by the medical board. There was a suspicion when the order was issued that persons of influence would be able to have it set aside, but this far all applications have been ignored, and in no single instance has the finding of the medical board been interfered with. In consequence the number of candidates admitted is not so large as was anticipated.

The new class will set out with 275 members. There were upward of 300 vacancies, and it was expected that at least 300 would successfully pass the preliminary examinations. Strict adherence to the policy adopted will result in a smaller number of admissions, but will not lessen the number that will be graduated and will improve the personnel of the navy.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Col. John Jacob Astor goes on a cruise with the Nourmahal shortly. The Nourmahal is now at Newport. Mrs. John Jacob Astor has divided her time between Ferncliff and town this week. She is at Newport to-day.

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Among those who sailed on the Campania yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Kent, Mrs. Frank Tilford and the Misses Tilford, who are to be absent for some months; Mr. and Mrs. W. Campbell Clark, and Judge A. T. Bartlett. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. de Navarro sailed on the Minneapolis. They will visit Mr. and Mrs. Antonio de Navarro at Broadway, England.

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Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt are cruising in the Mediterranean on the Valiant. They have with them a party of eighteen. They have just visited Palermo, in Sicily.

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Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Morris Carnochan are at their place at Riverdale on the Hudson, where they will spend the Summer.

***

Miss Alice Roosevelt arrived yesterday at Oyster Bay, where she will remain with her father at Sagamore Hill for some weeks.

***

F. Augustus Schermerhorn is cruising in his yacht, the Free Lance. Later he will go to Lenox.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Foster Cary will spend August at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

***

Lucien H. Niles, who has rented his seaside cottage at Monmouth Beach, will spend the Summer abroad.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John Jay Knox and Mr. and Mrs. Sewall Boardman of New York have leased one of the clubhouse cottages at Long Branch for the season. Mrs. Knox and Mrs. Boardman are twin sisters, and were the Misses Niles.

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Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Munger Taft and Miss Eleanor Schieffelin are at Block Island.

***

T. Suffern Tailer and his little son have left for Newport, where Mr. Tailer has taken a cottage for the Summer.

***

De Lancey Kane Jay and Peter Augustus Jay, the First Secretary of the American Legation at Constantinople, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Philadelphia.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary have closed their Long Island residence, and have gone to Lenox for the rest of the season.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—Col. John Jacob Astor arrived here this morning on the steam yacht Nourmahal, and is at the Havemeyer villa, Friedheim, for the season. Col. Astor, in addition to his yacht, has two electric launches for harbor travel and three big automobiles, a Cadillac, a Panhard, and a Mercedes, which he uses for travel on land.

There was the usual large number of week-end entertainments to-day. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock gave a luncheon at the Clam Bake Club. Mrs. Joseph E. Widener gave a luncheon at the Pinard cottage No. 5, and Mrs. William P. Thompson gave a luncheon at her cottage. Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. William H. Sands, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Atherton Blight, Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, and Mrs. George S. Scott.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt appeared on Bellevue Avenue to-day driving the coach Viking, which he drove in New York the early part of the Summer. Mr. Vanderbilt was on the box seat and the only other guest was Mr. Worthington Whitehouse, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm.

Eight horses and a number of carriages were sent by express to-day to Atlantic City, where they will be exhibited in the horse show next week. They will be exhibited in the name of the Elm Court Stables, owned by Mrs. Burke-Roche, and will be in the care of Aurel Batonyi during the show.

Harry Payne Whitney has joined Mrs. Whitney at their cottage on Bellevue Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic O. Beach are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman at their cottage on Bellevue Court.

J. F. Brice has joined his sisters at the Stone cottage.

Mrs. Percy O. Haughton is guest of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., at the Wanzer cottage, Narragansett Avenue.

On the evening of Friday, July 29, when Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt give their dance at Sandy Point, Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will give dinners, taking their guests in carriages and automobiles to Sandy Point for the dance.

Mr. J. F. Perkins is guest of Mr. and Mrs. Blair Fairchild at New Lodge.

Mr. W. Wilson Miller is guest of Mr. C. H. P. Gilbert at the Morrell cottage.

Capt. J. R. White of the Gordon Highlanders, Scotland, is visiting among the cottagers, being introduced at the Casino by Col. E. Le Roy Kane.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver B. Jennings will arrive July 20 at their cottage on Bellevue Avenue.

Eliot Gregory is guest of Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin at Snug Harbor.

Col. O. Latrobe of Baltimore is at the New Cliffs.

James W. Gerard is guest of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs at Rosecliff.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Perkins have arrived at the Bruen cottage on Bellevue Avenue for the season.

Mrs. J. K. Benjamin, who has been guest of Mrs. Blair Fairchild, has returned to Irvington-on-the-Hudson.

Commodore E. T. Gerry has contributed $100, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks $50, Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. J. Carter Brown, and J. Mitchell Clark $25 each, Mrs. W. F. Weld, John S. Tooker, and George W. Collard $10 each, and Mrs. C. L. Best $5 to the Newport Police Relief Fund.

W. Wilson Miller, Henry Gray, George R. Fearing, Jr., R. Homans, Francis H. Potter, A. Gordon Norrie, Franklin A. Plummer, Thomas Hamilton, Worthington Whitehouse, John C. Waterbury, J. F. Brice, P. A. Houghton, Capt. J. R. White, and J. F. Perkins were registered to-day at the Casino.

This afternoon at Bailey's Beach a dozen of the sons of Summer residents engaged in a bicycle race on the sands. The race was a lively one, and was won by Master Thaw, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, with Master Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, second.

A large fleet of yachts arrived here today, including Vice Commodore Henry Walters's Narada, Mr. Joseph Widener's Josephine, and steam yachts Seneca, Wauturus, Rosalie, Wild Duck, Candida, and Vergana, and schooner Agnes.

BROOKLYN RAILROAD TO KEEP ONLY UNION MEN

Trolley Company Voluntarily Enters Into Labor Agreement.

CUT IN THE MEN'S HOURS

Last Year's Agreement as to Matter of Pay Is Renewed—Employes Are Pleased.

An announcement which excited great interest in local railroad and organized labor circles was that made yesterday afternoon of an agreement entered into between the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company and its employes. The company voluntarily engages to employ only union men on its lines, even expressing preference that its employes be members of the local organization of trolley workers.

It has been the custom of the company for years to treat annually with its men and to enter into an annual agreement each July. The men have for a long time desired to get the union concession from the company, but have never threatened trouble over the matter.

When Motorman G. W. Youngs, President of the local union, and three other members of the organization, acting as a committee, went into conference with President John L. Heins of the company on Thursday night to discuss the annual agreement, they had no expectation of getting all that was granted them. One clause in the agreement entered into is as follows

The party of the first part (the company) does not object to any employe belonging to the union, and would prefer that the employes should, and will not employ or keep any man who does not belong to the union.

The company also agrees that no motorman or conductor on straight runs shall be required to be on duty more than ten hours, inside of eleven hours from the time of reporting for duty; instead of ten hours inside of twelve from the time of reporting for duty, as at present, and that seven Park Circle trips shall be considered a day's work on the Franklin Avenue line, instead of eight trips, as now. The agreement as to the matter of pay in force during the last year is renewed. The motormen and conductors are receiving $2.25 for a full day's work.

The employes appear to be better pleased with the agreement to employ only union men than if they had received a raise of 50 cents a day in pay. There are only about a dozen non-union men now in the company's employ, and these will all probably join the union.

TROLLEY CAR TWINS.

Conductor Rings Up Two Fares to Celebrate Unexpected Arrival.

A Fourteenth Street car stopped at Second Avenue early last evening and the conductor jumped off and ran to the drug store on the corner.

"Send an ambulance, quick," he shouted when he got the right number. Then he ran back to the car.

"Youse men git out o' here," he ordered, and the men got out. The conductor saw to it that one of the women passengers was duly installed in charge, and then, mounting guard at one door with the motorman at the other, he waited for the ambulance. Two of them came.

"Twins," said the white-coated young surgeon in charge a few moments later. "Both boys," said the doctor on the second ambulance.

The mother was Mrs. Anna Steinmetz of 19 East Fourth Street, and she was on her way to a hospital at the time. She was put into one ambulance and the twins were taken in the other to the hospital.

"I'll just ring up two fares to celebrate," said the conductor as the car started off.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

WOODWARD—WALTHEW.

Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Pierson Walthew of Galveston, Texas, and Charles Woodward, son of the late Rignal T. Woodward of Morristown, N. J., were married yesterday in St. Lawrence's Roman Catholic Church, this city, by the Rev. S. S. MacKinnon.

The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Nina Starkweather, as maid of honor. Elijah Woodward, brother of the bridegroom was best man.

SOCIETY AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 16.—A number of cottagers still linger at Tuxedo. The weather has been cool during the week. There were several week-end parties.

Among those who are giving dinners to-night are Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Woodbury, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Fargo, and Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard closed their Tuxedo house on Wednesday, and will pass the Summer abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings of Brooklyn, who have been at the club, will go abroad next week.

James Brown Potter of Newport, who has been in Mexico, arrived at the club yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman opened their Tuxedo villa this week.

Dr. J. B. Lockwood has taken the Albert Foster cottage, just vacated by Mrs. George R. Preston and family, who have leased a cottage at New Castle, N. H.

Mrs. James Brown Lord, who is stopping at the club, entertained a party of fourteen at luncheon on Wednesday to meet Mrs. William P. Douglas.

An interesting lawn tennis tourney has been in progress on the courts of the Tennis Club during the week for a cup presented by James Henry Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Van Nostrand of Brooklyn are stopping at the club. Other arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tams, Miss Schenck, Miss Morgan, P. L. Barby, Dr. and Mrs. Turnure, M. A. Kalvert, Mrs. Joseph Ulman, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, G. E. Barton, Bertram Cruger, Edwin C. Kent, Pierre Lorillard, R. Bayard Cutting, M. A. Wesendonck, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Ronalds, A. E. Foster, and John Hubbard.

SOCIETY AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 16.—Mark Twain, accompanied by his daughters, the Misses Clara and Jane Clemens, arrived at Tyringham this evening.

Richard Watson Gilder, who is at his country place, has so far recovered from a recent attack of appendicitis that he was able to receive Mr. Clemens at Four-Brook Farm to-night.

William A. Kissam of New York is a guest of William D. Sloane at Elm Court.

James F. D. Lanier and sons of New York have arrived at Allen Winden, the country residence of Charles Lanier.

Justice and Mrs. J. Clinton Gray, who have been at the Hotel Aspinwall since early in June, left for New York to-day. They will sail for Europe on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Smith of Montclair, N. J., who are on a honeymoon trip in an automobile, left Lenox to-day for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Emmons of Leamington, England, and Mrs. Lucien Carr have come to Bar Harbor. Mrs. Emmons and Mrs. Carr are daughters of Wayman Crow of St. Louis.

Gen. Alexander S. Webb of New York, who has been a guest of his daughter, Mrs. John E. Alexandre at Spring Lawn, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Titus Eddy of New York have opened their Linden Street cottage in Pittsfield.

Mrs. Albert Stickney of New York has arrived in Stockbridge and is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Charles McBurney.

WORRIED BY CHARITY FUND.

Children Had 40 Cents, and Consulted Police About It.

Emily Wunderlich, seven years old, of 270 Central Avenue, Jersey City, and Albert and Maria Marron, respectively eight and six years old, of 278 Central Avenue, held a children's fair at the Marrons' home on Friday night for the benefit of the poor. It netted 40 cents. Yesterday they were in a quandary as to how the money was to be conveyed to the beneficiaries.

After much deliberation the children decided to refer the question to the police. Together they visited the Webster Avenue Police Station and stated their dilemma.

"Hadn't you better keep the money yourselves?" asked the Sergeant at the desk.

"No, no," they cried in chorus.

"We want to give it to the poor," added Master Marron.

"Well," said the Sergeant, "here's a contribution box for Christ Hospital. Suppose we put the money in that?"

The proposition was accepted, the money dropped in the box, and the children went away happy.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry G. Atwater.

Henry G. Atwater, senior member of the law firm of Atwater & Cruikshank, with offices at 43 Cedar Street, died yesterday morning at his home, 424 William Street, East Orange, N. J. He had been ill with typhoid fever for about three weeks.

Mr. Atwater was born at Coxsackie, Greene County, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1849. He was graduated from Harvard in the Class of 1869 and from the Columbia Law School in 1870. After practicing law by himself in this city he became a member of the law firm of Cannon & Atwater. In 1896 he severed his connection with that firm and associated himself with Mr. Cruikshank. Thereafter he appeared as attorney or counsel in several important suits.

Mr. Atwater was a Democrat and took an active interest in the affairs of his party. In 1900 and 1902 he was Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey, but was defeated.

He was a member of the Lawyers' Club, the Reform Club, the Bar Association, the Orange Riding and Driving Club, the Essex Country Club, and the New England Society of the Oranges. He was also a member of the Citizens' Union in East Orange, and was closely identified with reform movements there. He was President of the Apartment Realty Company and a Director of the Butte Electric Railway Company, the Clark Coal Company, the Commonwealth Trust Company of New York, and the United Verde Copper Company.

He is survived by his wife and two sons, Henry and Philip D. Atwater. The funeral services will be held at his late residence in East Orange at 3:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and the interment will be in Rosedale Cemetery.

John Boswell.

John Boswell, of Greenwich, Conn., whose death was announced in a dispatch received there from Lakeside, N. H., was born at Hartford, Conn., in 1841, his father being John H. Boswell, the proprietor of the Hartford Courant. Mr. Boswell was employed in a wholesale drug house in Philadelphia, and afterward was connected with the National Storage Company in this city.

Of late years he devoted most of his time to various charitable works, joining the Broadway Tabernacle, and doing much missionary work in the lower part of the city. He was active in the affairs of the Jerry McAuley Mission on Water Street, and for many years was Treasurer of the House of Industry for discharged prisoners, where he aided in assisting and reforming men released from prison.

William H. Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 16.—William H. Smith, forty-two years old, connected with the Standard Oil Company, died at his home on Chester Hill here today, from pneumonia. Mr. Smith was a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and from boyhood had been associated with John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, and Ambrose McGregor. He came East eight years ago, when the offices of the Ohio Company were brought to New York.

Mr. Smith was married only last December. The funeral is to be held in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Cleveland, next Monday morning. The mass will be celebrated by Mr. Smith's brother, the Rev. Joseph F. Smith, pastor of St. Wilhelmina's church, in Cleveland.

James Boden.

James Boden died at his home, 465 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, on Friday night. He was born seventy-one years ago in Ireland, and settled in St. John, N. B., where he was for many years engaged as a contractor, doing most of the harbor work of the port. He retired some years ago. One of Mr. Boden's sons is John Boden, Secretary of the State Racing Association and turf editor of The Morning Telegraph. Another is James Boden, a well-known race horse trainer. The funeral will be held this afternoon.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. CATHARINE PHILIPS BATCHELLER, who died on May 14, 1903, at her residence in Alexandria, Egypt, was the wife of George Sherman Batcheller, American member of the International Court of Appeal. Funeral services will be held at the family residence at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on Tuesday.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The western disturbance continues to move northeastward, being central to-night in Eastern Manitoba. It has been attended thus far by little or no precipitation and high temperatures. The disturbance that was central over the mouth of the St. Lawrence this morning has deepened somewhat, and now forms a V-shaped depression that extends southward to Virginia. Numerous thunderstorms and showers have occurred from New Jersey southwestward to Georgia and Eastern Tennessee, and showers continue in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

The temperatures are above the seasonal average, excepting in the Southern States, Tennessee, and the Rocky Mountain plateau region.

There has been a slight fall in temperature in the Upper Missouri Valley and the Rocky Mountain region.

Generally fair and warm weather is indicated for Sunday and Monday in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the South Atlantic States, where showers are probable Sunday. It will be somewhat cooler Sunday in the Middle Atlantic States, but warmer weather will prevail on Monday, and temperatures will remain high for the next few days.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be fresh west to southwest; on the Gulf coast, fresh south, and on the lower lakes fresh southwest.

Storm warnings are displayed at the mouth of the Columbia River.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

New England—Fair Sunday and Monday; fresh west winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair Sunday and Monday; fresh west winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair and continued warm Sunday and Monday; light variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1903.	TIMES. 1904.	1904.
8 A. M.	58	71	74
9 A. M.	67	71	73
9 A. M.	66	74	74
12 M.	71	81	79
4 P. M.	75	83	80
6 P. M.	77	83	80
9 P. M.	70	79	80
12 P. M.	68	78	78

THE TIMES'S thermometer is

CHAUFFEURS AND RACING AUTOMOBILES THAT WILL BE SEEN IN THE SEASON'S TRACK COMPETITIONS.



JOHN S. FISHER, OF CHICAGO, IN A 60 H.P. RACING CAR ON THE ROAD



BARNEY OLDFIELD GOING A MILE IN LESS THAN A MINUTE



BARNEY OLDFIELD
America's premier professional chauffeur



F. A. LA ROCHE IN A FRENCH RACER



LOUIS P. MOORE'S IN SPECIAL MODEL, 50 H.P. RACING CAR

SYONSBY WON AWAY OFF

J. R. Keene's English Bred Colt Took $15,000 Brighton Stakes.

DAINTY'S ISLIP HANDICAP

Reliable, with 142 Pounds Up, Was Beaten a Head on the Post for the Sprinters' Handicap.

Horsemen who have been sighing for the sight of a real good two-year-old this season were more than half willing to recall the early verdict that there are no good horses of that age when the English-bred Sysonby galloped in away off before his field for the $15,000 Brighton Junior Stakes at the Brighton Beach track yesterday. Sysonby, by Melton-Optime, by Orme, owes his presence in America to the late Marcus Daly, who imported his dam, in foal to Melton, and James R. Keene became the possessor of the colt when the Daly stud and racing stable were dispersed.

Sysonby made something of an impression on racing men when he won a maiden race at his first start a few days ago, but his more important task came yesterday when the English-bred horse was selected to carry the Keene first colors in the most valuable race of the Brighton meeting for two-year-olds, Veto, a good stake winner, taking second place in the stable's estimate, while the third Keene colt named on the card, Von Tromp, was withdrawn.

Seven horses in all ran for the big event, which was the feature that was responsible to a large degree for the attendance of a half-holiday racing crowd of about 25,000 visitors. The race was run as the fourth of the programme, and the seven competitors found track and weather just to suit them, the course being dry and fast, and the day warm to the point of discomfort for the spectators. The Keene entry, Veto, with 125 pounds, including a three-pound penalty, and Sysonby, with 112 pounds, he having a ten-pounds allowance started favorite at odds on, with Britisher the next choice, and Jonquil the third best backed. The start, made at the head of the chute leading into the back stretch, was made with the field well together, Waterside leading away; with Sysonby the last to move from the post. The race hardly was begun, however, before Sysonby was running over the horses before him, and at the first furlong pole the English-bred colt was second, lapped on Waterside; the others then being well strung out.

In the next furlong, and finishing the first quarter of a mile, Sysonby took command, and from that point on to the finish was romping in the lead with the stakes won securely, none of the others ever being able to get near him. Waterside held second place to the far turn, where he was passed by Jonquil, and after that dropped out of the struggle. Jonquil made a gallant effort after Sysonby in the last quarter of a mile, but Martin on the leader never had to ease his pull on the English-bred horse, Sysonby romping in winner by four lengths, while Jonquil, tiring a bit at the end, just managed to last out for second place, beating Britisher a scant length. Veto closed a lot of ground at the end, and was coming fast when it was too late, he finishing fourth. The time of the race, 1:13, on a circular track, marked one of the fastest races of the season for a two-year-old. Sysonby also earned the distinction of being the only successful favorite of the afternoon, the post choices being beaten in five other events.

For the Islip Handicap, at one mile and a furlong, the Keene Stable furnished another favorite in Toboggan, which started at odds on in a field of seven, but Toboggan found too much early speed in the race for him and was able to stagger in only third. Grand Opera, in E. E. Smathers's colors and at a long price, went out at the lifting of the barrier, and, attended by Toboggan, carried a fast pace around the first turn and into the back stretch, Toboggan then going up to him, and as they swung around the far turn taking first place. On the bend into the stretch Toboggan drew away a bit and his exultant backers began to cheer as the Keene horse led into the stretch, with a clear length the advantage of Grand Opera. Dainty, third to that point, had swung over to the rail first, and then finding she could not get through there had been taken to the outside by Hildebrand, who rode. Whether Toboggan ran out just then, or whether Martin, on the Keene horse, exercised a bit of skill in jockeying, Toboggan went wide just as Dainty made her move on the outside, but did not materially interfere with the filly, which came on with a splendid rush at the end, and after a little rousing with the whip drew to the front in the last strides and won cleverly by three parts of a length, Grand Opera also making a stout effort at the finish and catching Toboggan close on the post and beating him for second money.

In the Curragh Steeplechase, selling, over the two-mile course, seven horses ran with Fulminate the favorite, and Walter Cleary and Flying Buttress, the two next best backed. For a mile and a half of the distance Flying Buttress and Walter Cleary alternated in the lead, with Fulminate waiting in third place. In the last round of the course Walter Cleary began to lag a bit, and Fulminate moved up and took his place. Walter Cleary falling off on at the last jump and leaving the finish between Flying Buttress and Fulminate. Flying Buttress had too much advantage over his opponent when they reached the flat for Fulminate to overcome, however, and, hustled a bit at the end, Flying Buttress won by two lengths. Manillan also fell early in the race, but his rider, Helder, as well as Ray, who rode Walter Cleary, escaped injury.

In the opening event another of the Western "good things" that have been rather frequent of late was disclosed in the colt McChord, racing in the name of Ed Alvey of Louisville, and trained by the famous negro horseman, "Brown Dick," Ed Brown, and backed by the Western men from 10 to 1 down to 5 to 1 at post time. McChord broke back in the crowd, but raced to the front in the first furlong and held his place in the lead to the end, winning rather easily by four lengths from Torchello, the favorite.

For the high-weight handicap, at six furlongs, the weight-carrying sprinter Reliable went to the post with the remarkable weight of 142 pounds, and in spite of the heavy impost was backed by his stable, though the general public fought shy of him. Reliable in the race gave one more illustration of how good a horse he is in his favorite style of racing, which is sprinting, for at the word go he raced out to the front with the fast three-year-old Kohinoor, and in the run to the head of the stretch made the three-year-old give it up. Entering the straight Reliable was galloping stoutly under his top weight, but Boland, who rode him, was forced to move close on the last furlong pole, when the fast Gay Boy, in receipt of seventeen pounds, went after him. Boland moved just a trifle too late, however, as Gay Boy got up in the last jump and Reliable, after a splendid effort, was beaten a head on the post. For the fifth race E. E. Smathers's colt Dick Bernard threatened to make a runaway victory until the horses were in the last sixteenth of a mile, where Dick Bernard stopped fast and Gay Lothario caught him close on the post and beat him by a half-length. F... maries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, special weights; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
McChord, 110, Hildebrand, 5-1, 2-1	3	1	1¹
Torchello, 107, Cormack, 13-10, 3-5	7	3	2ʰᵈ
Racine, 110, O'Neil, 4-1, 7-5	4	2	3ʰᵈ
Intrigue, 107, J. Martin, 6-1, 2-1	2	4	4
High Life, 107, Creamer, 300-1, 80-1	1	5	5
Bill Bailey II., 110, Simms, 20-1, 8-1	10	7	6
King Cole, 110, D. O'Connor, 20-1, 8-1	12	8	7
Don Royal, 110, Higgins, 15-1, 6-1	11	6	8
Bonnie Agnes, 107, E. Walsh, 150-1, 50-1	6	9	9
Filmore, 110, J. Jones, 150-1, 50-1	7	10	10
Grand Champion, 110, H. Phillips, 200-1, 60-1	8	11	11
Lord Edgemere, 110, Hicks, 150-1, 50-1	9	12	12

Time—1:06 4-5. Fair start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. c., by Gotham-Addie Mc, owned by E. Alvey and trained by E. Brown.

SECOND RACE.—The Curragh Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, special weights, selling allowances, over the short steeplechase course; about two miles through the field.

	S.	½	F.
Flying Buttress, 149, Kelly, 9-2, 8-5	2	1	1¹
Fulminate, 153, O'Brien, 6-5, 1-2	4	3	2ⁿᵈ
Cock Robin, 153, Mr. Page, 12-1, 3-1	7	4	3ʳᵈ
†Trek, 153, W. Helder, 5-1, 8-5	5	6	4
†Royelle, 153, Veitch, 5-1, 8-5	6	5	5
Walter Cleary, 153, Ray, 7-2, 1-1	2	2	*
Manillan, 153, Helder, 20-1, 7-1	3	*	

*Fell.
†Coupled as Chamblett entry.

Time—4:30. Good start. Won handily, second horse ridden out. Winner b. h., 5 years, by Tea Tray-Cushat, owned by W. C. Hayes and trained by George Warner.

THIRD RACE.—The Islip Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	½	F.
Dainty, 109, Hildebrand, 5-2, 3-5	2	3	1½
Grand Opera, 104, T. Burns, 10-1, 5-2	1	1	2¾
Toboggan, 109, J. Martin, 7-10, 1-3	3	2	3ʳᵈ
High Chancellor, 109, Shaw, 10-1, 5-2	4	4	4
Pentaur, 87, Notter, 150-1, 40-1	7	6	5
Thistle Heather, 87, Crimmins, 15-1, 4-1	6	5	6
Colonsay, 96, D. O'Connor, 60-1, 15-1	5	7	7

Time—1:51 3-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. f., 4 years, by Golden Garter-Rosebud, owned and trained by W. B. Jennings.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Junior Stakes, $15,000 guaranteed value, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances, six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Sysonby, 112, J. Martin, 4-5, 1-3ᵉ	6	1	1⁴
Jonquil, 107, T. Burns, 9-2, 7-5	3	2	2¹
Britisher, 112, Shaw, 3-1, 4-5	4	4	3ʰᵈ
Veto, 125, Hildebrand, 4-5, 1-3ᵉ	5	7	4
Buttling, 112, C. Kelly, 60-1, 11-1	2	5	5
Watersile, 115, O'Neil, 12-1, 3-1	1	3	6
Voladay, 112, Odom, 40-1, 8-1	7	6	7

*Coupled as Keene entry.

Time—1:13. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. c. by Melton-Optime, owned by James R. Keene, and trained by James Rowe.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	⅛	F.
Gay Lothario, 100, E. Walsh, 7-1, 5-2	4	4	1½
Dick Bernard, 100, D. O'Connor, 4-1, 6-5	7	1	2¹½
Keynote, 103, Cormack, 25-1, 10-1	9	5	3ʳᵈ
Gold Dome, 101, H. Phillips, 30-1, 8-1	2	6	4
Stuyve, 108, Hildebrand, 7-10, 1-4	5	3	5
Cincinnatus, 106, W. Hennessy, 15-1, 5-1	11	8	6
Bardolph, 108, J. Martin, 12-1, 4-1	3	2	7
Ernest Farnham, 106, T. Burns, 30-1, 10-1	1	7	8
Gold Van, 103, H. Callahan, 200-1, 80-1	6	10	9
Wild Pirate, 103, H. Cochran, 50-1, 15-1	8	9	10
Tom Cod, 90, W. Mara, 300-1, 100-1	10	11	11

Time—1:45 3-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner, b. c., 3 years, by Esher-Palmetto, owned by A. W. Brand and trained by W. H. Fizer.

SIXTH RACE.—Highweight handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Gay Boy, 125, O'Neil, 4-1, 8-5	7	4	1¹
Reliable, 142, J. Boland, 5-1, 2-1	4	1	2¹½
James V., 122, H. Phillips, 8-1, 3-1	4	3	3ʳᵈ
Kohinoor, 112, J. Martin, 10-1, 4-1	2	2	4
Auditor, 116, T. Burns, 7-2, 7-5	1	7	5
Jack Ratlin, 108, C. Kelly, 12-1, 5-1	5	6	6
Gold Money, 122, Hildebrand, 7-1, 5-2	3	5	7
Monte Carlo, 108, Holmes, 60-1, 20-1	9	9	8
Vagary, 102, H. Callahan, 100-1, 40-1	8	10	10
Wizard, 106, Cormack, 30-1, 10-1	13	12	11
The Captain, 105, F. Hewitt, 100-1, 40-1	15	13	12
Cobourg, 118, Odom, 10-1, 4-1	6	4	13
Harangue, 105, E. Walsh, 15-1, 6-1	10	14	14
Jockey Club, 110, D. O'Connor, 20-1, 8-1	12	15	15

Time—1:12 4-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. h., 5 years, by St. Savior-Orlie, owned by Charles F. Hill and trained by G. P. Hill.

FINAL TEST FOR WATERBOY.

Great Horse Will Race To-morrow to Decide His Future.

Waterboy, champion race horse of 1903, when he was the largest winning four-year-old of the American turf, will decide his own future when he races at the Brighton Beach track to-morrow. The horse, owned by J. B. Haggin and trained by A. J. Joyner, was retired from racing early in September last season, after his victory in the Century Stakes at Sheepshead, as he went wrong in his work and threatened to break down permanently unless stopped. After a long, slow preparation for this season, Waterboy went to the post for the first time at the Sheepshead Bay June meeting, and was beaten in a fast race at a mile by Broomstick.

The great horse tried a second time in the Brighton Handicap, and again Broomstick won, Waterboy this time being beaten far off, when Broomstick and Irish Lad fought out in their world's record race at a mile and a quarter. Fast as the Brighton was, a mile and a quarter in 2:02 4-5, Waterboy's effort was far from satisfactory to either his owner or trainer. Waterboy was subjected to a rigid examination by a veterinary surgeon after that contest, and the surgeon pronounced him quite sound enough to continue training, while Trainer Joyner declared that the horse was the better for the race, as the effort should work improvement in his condition. As far as the trainer can determine Waterboy has all of his old speed and seems fit to race, though in both of his efforts this season he has failed to go on with the old resolution and flash that he showed in his championship form last year. It is no part of the plan of the Haggin Stable to keep Waterboy drilling around a race course until he breaks down, and it also is the determination of his owner and trainer that if he does not show himself capable of racing with the best fields that the season may bring out, to throw him out of training and send him to another field of usefulness in the stud. With that idea in view Waterboy will take a public trial in the fifth race at Brighton Beach to-morrow, a mile-and-a-quarter handicap, in which he is top weight with 126 pounds, conceding from twelve to thirty-six pounds each to the six in the moderate field opposing him. The future of Waterboy will depend on his showing in the race, as, if he runs well enough to justify the belief that he will return to his old high-class form, he will be kept in training, while if the race is unsatisfactory in the opinion of his stable he will be retired to the stud. Waterboy is the best son of Watercress, and when he is retired is to have a place on one of Mr. Haggin's great breeding farms.

Light Wind for Raceabouts.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club held races yesterday afternoon for raceabouts and fifteen-footers. The raceabouts contended for the Leland Challenge Cup and the fifteen-footers were engaged in one of the regular serial races. Only two raceabouts started—the Mystery, Johnston De Forest, and the Nathalie, Francis G. Stewart. The wind was light and fluky, and the raceabouts could not finish within the time limit, so the cup race was called off. Seven fifteen-footers started and five finished. Wee Wean was the winner. The start was at 3:10. Following is the summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Wee Wean, R. L. Cuthbert	5:56:56	2:46:56
Cayenne, Colgate Hoyt, Jr.	6:13:05	3:03:05
Imp, Stephen L. Langdon	6:20:21	3:10:21
Sabrina, C. W. Wetmore	6:21:30	3:11:30
Bairn, William J. Matheson	6:26:00	3:16:00
Nit, Barrett & Pavey	Did not finish.	
Brownie, R. W. Gibson	Did not finish.	
Chipmunk, W. S. Youngs	Did not finish.	

RAIN FLOODS AUTO TRACK

Majority of Events at Empire City Postponed Until To-morrow.

FAST TIME IN TWO RACES

Large Crowd Disappointed, Though Immense Number of Cars Forms Veritable Automobile Show.

A heavy shower yesterday afternoon caused the postponement of the automobile race meet at the Empire City Park track at Yonkers after two races and the first heat of a third event had been decided. Although it rained for less than an hour, so much water fell that the track was completely flooded and made it so unsafe for mile-a-minute racing that Referee A. R. Pardington decided to postpone the remainder of the programme until to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. All tickets issued for yesterday will be good to-morrow.

The postponement of the races was a great disappointment to the crowd of spectators, estimated to number upward of 5,000 persons, who filled the grand stand and the clubhouse piazzas and overflowed upon the lawn. Automobile owners formed a large proportion of the throng, as was shown by the fact that over 500 automobiles were stabled under the grand stand or parked upon the lawns east and north of the stand. Every type of machine apparently was represented in the collection, and they had a greater attraction for some persons than the races, as they were inspected by a curious throng during the entire progress of the meet.

Previous to the coming of the rain the conditions of both track and weather were most favorable, and it was generally expected that some record-breaking performances would be made during the day. Records were, in fact, made for machines weighing from 88 to 1,432 pounds from one to ten miles in the first race, but this was because the race was only the second event held in this class since the new classification was adopted. The most promising performance of the day was made by Alfred G. Vanderbilt's sixty-horse power Mercedes in the first heat of the fifteen-mile race for machines weighing from 1,432 to 2,204 pounds. Driven by Paul Sartori, the big racer covered fifteen miles in 14:40, an average of 58.66 seconds to the mile, considerably better than a mile a minute.

The first race of the day was a ten mile event for machines of any motor power weighing from 881 to 1,432 pounds, which had four starters. They were W. G. Brokaw's 30-horse power Renault, driven by Maurice Bernin; the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company's 10-horse power Franklin, driven by W. F. Winchester; Walter Christie's 30-horse power Christie car, which was entered for the international automobile races in Germany, but was not sent, and Guy Vaughn's 40-horse power Decauville machine. The last two racers were driven by their owners. Bernin went to the front at the start, and led all the way. He had overtaken all but Vaughn at the finish, and was but 200 yards behind the latter, who finished second. The little Franklin air-cooled car was third. Bernin's time for the ten miles was 10:13 2-5. Vaughins was 11:11 1-5, and Winchester's was 11:36 1-5. Bernin established records for the class from one to ten miles, as follows: First mile, 1:04 2-5; second mile, 2:04 1-5; third mile, 3:06 3-5; fourth mile, 4:07; fifth mile, 5:08 1-5; sixth mile, 6:08 4-5; seventh mile, 7:09 2-5; eighth mile, 8:09 2-5; ninth mile, 9:11 3-5; tenth mile 10:13 2-5.

A special race for Franklin ten horse power machines of the regular stock type brought out five starters, which was won by Harry Esselstyn, with Alfred Camacho second, and Charles Singer third.

In the first heat of the fifteen-mile open event for machines of any motive power, weighing from 1,432 to 2,204 pounds, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's sixty horse power Mercedes, driven by Paul Sartori, led from the start, and won by seven-eighths of a mile from a machine of the same make and power owned by George Arents, Jr., and driven by Carl Mensel. Guy Vaughn's forty horse power Decauville car, driven by the owner, was third, a mile and a quarter behind the leader. The time of the Vanderbilt car by miles was as follows:

First mile	1:02 4-5	Ninth mile	8:50
Second mile	2:01 2-5	Tenth mile	9:48 2-5
Third mile	2:59 4-5	Eleventh mile	10:46 1-5
Fourth mile	3:57 3-5	Twelfth mile	11:45
Fifth mile	4:56 4-5	Thirteenth mile	12:42 3-5
Sixth mile	5:55 4-5	Fourteenth mile	13:41 3-5
Seventh mile	6:52 4-5	Fifteenth mile	14:40
Eighth mile	7:51 1-5		

Sartori's fastest mile was the thirteenth, which he made in 0:57 3-5. Mensel's time for the fifteen miles was 15:35 3-5, and Vaughn's was 16:57 3-5. Rain began to fall at the beginning of the race, and probably slowed the times materially. At the finish of the event the downpour was so heavy that a recess was taken until 4 o'clock, and at that time the condition of the track was such that the postponement until to-morrow afternoon was announced. The spectators were entertained by the orchestra until the rain stopped, shortly after 4 o'clock, and then for more than an hour a procession of rapidly moving automobiles speeded down Jerome Avenue toward the city.

John Fisher, the former bicycle rider, who is now an automobile chauffeur, and drives the new 60 horse power Pope-Toledo racing machine, was trying that car on the track in the forenoon, when the steering gear got out of order, and the car ran into the bank. Fisher was thrown out, and had his leg broken. Summary of the races:

Ten Miles, for Machines of Any Motive Power, Weighing from 881 to 1,432 Pounds.—Won by W. G. Brokaw's 30-horse power Renault, driven by M. G. Bernin; Guy Vaughan's forty horse power Decauville, driven by owner, second; H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company's ten horse power Franklin, driven by W. F. Winchester, third. Time—10:13 2-5.

Special Race, Five Miles, for Franklin Stock Cars, Ten Horse Power.—Won by Harry Esselstyn; Alfred Camacho, second; Charles Singer, third. Time—8:49 2-5.

Fifteen Miles for Machines of Any Motive Power, Weighing from 1,432 to 2,204 Pounds.—First Heat—Won by Alfred G. Vanderbilt's sixty horse power Mercedes, driven by Paul Sartori; George Arents, Jr.'s, sixty horse power Mercedes, driven by Carl Mensel, second; Guy Vaughn's forty horse power Decauville, driven by owner, third. Time—14:40.

Fast Cycle Riders at Manhattan.

With an entry list of over 100 names, the cycle races to-day at Manhattan Beach are likely to furnish some high-class sport. The programme is equally divided, three events for the professionals and three for the amateurs. In the former all the leaders are entered, including Frank Kramer, champion of America; Rossini, champion of Italy and South America; Schepe, champion of Australia; "Willie" Fenn, Floyd McFarland, the Bedell brothers, Frank Galvin, Eddie Root, and twenty others.

The professional events consist of the five-mile National championship, one-mile handicap, and two-thirds mile consolation. The amateurs will meet in a five-mile handicap, half-mile open, and one-third mile novice. The first race will start at 3 o'clock.

AUTOMOBILE RACE INTEREST.

Vanderbilt Cup Event Will Bring Out Fast American Cars.

The presence of a large number of the fastest racing automobiles in this country at the Empire City track yesterday, while they will all be at the same place to-morrow, when the races are completed, has aroused general interest in automobile racing, and several track events will undoubtedly be held in different cities before the close of the season. One respect in which these track meets will be of valuable assistance to owners and manufacturers of fast machines for immediate use will be in the opportunity the races will give to try the cars for the coming Vanderbilt Cup road race. Since the formal acceptance of the cup by the American Automobile Association, with the official publication of the conditions, an increased interest has sprung up in automobile quarters throughout the entire country where the sport has acquired a firm foothold.

Already several machines are positively announced as contestants in this country. Barney Oldfield will drive one of the most powerful of the American-made cars. Louis P. Mooers may enter his Gordon Bennett aspirant that failed to show good results in the tests, but the improvements that have been made lately will undoubtedly show what the car can do if entered in the 300-mile contest over the Long Island roads.

A number of high-powered foreign cars are to be brought to America within the next few weeks, and the majority of them will be seen in the cup contest. The race will start on Oct. 8, and it will be the big race of the year in the United States toward which all minor and track meets will be directed.

The fast cars will also be kept in a state of preparation this season for the annual beach meet at Ormond next Winter. A number of chauffeurs are anxious to beat the record of 0:39 made by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and the increased number of high-powered cars being built in this country is doubtless due to a desire to clip the wings of the foreign-made cars in track races if possible. One thing is certain in the coming track and road races, and that is that America has never given evidences of being so well equipped for contests in which great speed is a necessity.

NEW YORK-CHICAGO AUTO RUN.

A 55-Hour Record Expected—Inter-City Motor Car Road Proposed.

"Jerry" Ellis and A. G. Schmitt, members of the Chicago Automobile Club, will try for a new Chicago-New York automobile record early in August. B. R. Holcomb and David T. Adams in their trial last September covered the route in sixty-seven hours' actual running time, the distance being 1,177 miles. Mr. Ellis and his partner believe they can achieve the same distance in fifty-five hours, and Mr. Schmitt has just purchased a new sixty horse power American made machine, which is now being tested in Chicago preparatory to the run.

The main purpose for the promoters of the test is to pave the way for building a permanent road for automobiling between Chicago and New York. Many merchants of the Western city have encouraged the idea and have promised to operate automobiles between the cities for traveling men, claiming that they can make better time than by using trains, besides opening up new commercial territory which is not now touched by the railroads.

The entire route has been divided into a dozen sections, over which local automobiles will act as guides. Arrangements have been made with the authorities of all cities and towns through which the racers will pass for clear right of way at full speed, and in this way danger to the riders, as well as the public, will be reduced to a minimum. H. Sargent Michaels of the Chicago Automobile Club is in this city arranging details.

This will not be Mr. Ellis's first attempt at this long-distance run. He has covered the distance before and is familiar with the route.

Following are the towns subdividing the route into sections: Chicago to South Bend; South Bend to Goshen; Goshen to Kendallville; Kendallville to Bryan, Ohio; Bryan, Ohio, to Toledo; Toledo to Cleveland; Cleveland to Buffalo; Buffalo to Batavia; Batavia to Elmira; Elmira to Binghamton; Binghamton to Delhi; Delhi to Kingston, and Kingston to New York.

FEW MOTOR BOATS RACE.

Vingt-et-Un Makes Best Time in Atlantic Yacht Club Events.

A somewhat choppy sea, but otherwise excellent conditions for motor boat races, prevailed yesterday, when the events arranged by the Atlantic Yacht Club were started off Sea Gate. Only four boats covered their respective courses, a smaller entry than had been looked for. It had been expected by several members that the new 150 horse power boat lately finished for Commodore Harrison B. Moore would be seen in the races, but the boat is being tried out before going into competitive matches. It was stated that the boat will probably race against the Standard next Saturday in a special match for speed records.

The four boats that competed yesterday were divided into four classes. The Vingt-en-Un ran along her course of 20 knots, twice over a 10-knot course, finishing the distance in 1:12:20, averaging 8:37 for a knot, or little over 16½ knots an hour. The boat has done faster time. C. M. Hamilton managed the boat.

The Nokomis, which also went twice over the course, had no competitor, but in the class for slower boats there were two entries, and the Nada, owned by F. Godschalk of Philadelphia, won the event, beating the club launch of the Atlantic Yacht Club by a trifle over 10 minutes. Miss Helen Godschalk, the young daughter of the owner, sailed the boat throughout the race. The yacht Zara was the referee's boat, and the committee in charge consisted of H. J. Gielow, Frederick Vilmar, and W. Fiske. The results:

CLASS K.—Course, 10 Knots.

Nada, F. Godschalk	3:25:27	4:36:54 1:11:27
Launch I., Atlantic Y. C.	3:25:00	4:46:40 1:21:40

CLASS R.—Course, 20 Knots.

Vingt-et-Un, Smith & Mabley	3:30:10	4:42:30 1:12:20

CLASS B.—Course, 20 Knots.

Nokomis, W. Van Cleaf	3:20:80	5:35:50 2:15:20

The winners were Nada, Vingt-et-Un, and Nokomis.

Everett Macy's Boat Won.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 16.—Everett Macy of New York won out in the second of the semi-weekly races of the Bar Harbor thirty-one-footers sailed in the outer harbor this afternoon. Edgar Scott of Philadelphia, who won on Thursday, and who was champion sailor in the class last Summer, was ahead by a short lead when the boats turned the second mark and began the run home, but he was passed by all of the four other boats before he reached the referee's yacht. Summary: Papoose, Everett Macy, first; Cricket, H. M. Sears, second; Curfew, R. H. Gallatin, third; Scud, A. J. Cassatt, fourth; Bat, Edgar Scott, fifth:

LARCHMONT WEEK STARTS

Big Fleet Out in First of the Annual Events.

WEETAMOE OUTFOOTS NEOLA

Fourteen Classes, from Sixty-Footers to Knockabouts, Well Filled—Boston Boat Badly Beaten.

The Larchmont Yacht Club race week opened auspiciously yesterday with the largest assemblage of yachts that has been seen this season. There were forty-nine starters, and, although no schooners were among them, they presented a splendid marine pictures. A good sailing breeze from the southwest prevailed during the greater part of the race, but a rain squall came out of the northwest and killed the wind before all of the yachts could finish.

The first division of the fleet, embracing the sixty-foot sloops Neola and Weetamoe, was sent off at 12:10, and the last division at 12:45. The Weetamoe, as usual, got the better of Neola at the start, and the Aspirant led the Effort at the start. The Spasm led in her class, the Alert the thirty-footers, the Tern in the yawls, the Tomboy in the raceabouts, and the Rogue in the twenty-one-footers. The courses were triangular, of different lengths, but in each case the first leg was a broad reach with booms on the port, the second a beat, and the third a run with spinnakers on the port hand.

The Weetamoe made the best of her advantage at the start, and steadily increased her lead over the Neola. The Spasm as consistently widened the gap between herself and the others in her class, Mimosa III. and Anaotok. The Alert got a long lead over the thirty-footers, among which was the Chewink, a Boston boat that made her first appearance in these waters. The Tomboy kept her lead of the raceabouts and increased it over all except the Tartan, which pulled up considerably on the last round. The Tern sailed away from the other yawls; the Wa Wa showed the way over the course to the other Indian Harbor one-design boats, and Miss Modesty did likewise for the Bridgeport knockabouts.

The winners were Weetamoe, Spasm, Tern, Alert, Tomboy, Una, Dorothy, Wa Wa, Miss Modesty, Arizona, Caper, Zeebi, and Skidoo. The Scud had a sailover. Following is the official record:

SLOOPS—CLASS I.

Start, 12:10. Course, 30 Miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Weetamoe, E. Lippitt	5:03:17	4:53:17
Neola, George M. Pynchon	5:00:14	4:50:14

SLOOPS—43-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:15. Course, 22 Miles.

Effort, P. M. Smith	3:55:07	3:40:07
Aspirant, W. and A. Hanan	3:46:40	3:31:40

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

Start, 12:15. Course, 22 Miles.

Spasm, E. D. King	4:26:15	4:11:15
Anoatok, W. G. Brokaw	4:37:32	4:22:32
Mimosa III., T. L. Park	4:35:02	4:20:02

YAWLS—CLASS M.

Start, 12:15. Course, 22 Miles.

Tern, John Hyslop	4:56:48	4:41:48
Zenobia, H. W. Eaton	5:22:20	5:07:20
Memory, H. M. Raborg	5:21:14	5:06:14

SLOOPS—CLASS N.

Start, 12:20. Course, 22 Miles.

Alert, A. H. Alker	4:30:55	4:10:55
Nike, V. L. Cumnock	4:44:44	4:24:44
Chewink, Fairman Dick	4:51:49	4:31:49
Adelaide, P. H. Adee	5:28:03	5:08:03

RACEABOUT CLASS.

Start, 12:25. Course, 11 Miles.

Tartan, Allen Pirie	2:59:43	2:34:43
Hobo, T. L. Park	3:06:08	2:40:08
Raoul II., S. Ch. Hopkins	3:06:07	2:35:37
Idlar, O'Donnell Iselin	3:13:25	2:38:25
Busy Bee, R. T. Wainwright	3:10:23	2:45:23
Cricket, H. Willetts	3:02:29	2:37:29
Galatea, P. P. Stokes	3:04:58	2:39:58
The Kid, Oliver Harriman	3:02:13	2:39:13
Tomboy, Harry Maxwell	2:59:35	2:34:35

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 12:30. Course, 11 Miles.

Rogue, A. B. Alley	3:09:55	2:39:55
Una, W. Butler Duncan, Jr.	3:06:18	2:36:18
Snapper, F. H. Page	3:16:53	2:48:53
Adelaide, J. J. Dwyer	3:22:39	2:52:39

LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 12:30. Course, 11 Miles.

Dorothy, L. C. Spence	3:14:29	2:44:29
Houri, J. H. Esser	3:15:41	2:45:41
Vaquero II., J. N. Marble	3:17:39	2:47:39

INDIAN HARBOR ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 12:35. Course, 11 Miles.

Wa Wa, J. E. Mantello	3:31:01	2:57:01
Kenoshi, C. D. R. Malloy, Jr.	3:35:21	3:05:21
Anawanda, E. C. Ray	3:45:22	3:10:22
Owatonna, George Lauder, Jr.	3:51:58	3:16:58

18-FOOT KNOCKABOUT CLASS.

Start, 12:35. Course, 11 Miles.

Miss Modesty, Clinton Seeley	3:25:09	2:50:09
Question, N. W. Bishop	3:29:51	2:54:51
Mirage, J. P. Bartram	3:28:10	2:53:10

MANHASSET BAY CLASS.

Start, 12:40. Course, 11 Miles.

Arizona, George A. Corry	4:20:06	3:40:06
Cluckiover, J. P. Mohr	4:50:54	4:10:54
Pup, F. W. Ratsey	4:30:50	3:50:50

SLOOPS—CLASS R.

Start, 12:40. Course, 11 Miles.

Plover, H. Place	3:53:51	3:13:51
Caper, P. L. Howard	3:49:02	3:09:02

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

Start, 12:40. Course, 11 Miles.

Jeebi, A. D. Brown	4:00:17	3:20:17
Gazabo, H. T. Vulte	4:12:54	3:32:54
Skip, C. M. Pinckney	Did not finish.	

HEMSTEAD HARBOR CLASS.

Start, 12:45. Course, 5½ Miles.

Scud, Donald Abbott	4:49:04	4:04:04

PELHAM COUNTRY CLUB CLASS.

Start, 12:45. Course, 5½ Miles.

Skidoo, M. St. G. Davies	2:36:41	1:51:41
Yellow Jacket, G. B. Robinson, Jr.	2:46:15	2:01:15
Flirt, David Carll	2:46:35	2:01:35

The Regatta Committee was Charles P. Tower, Howard Perrin, and T. S. J. Flint.

To-morrow's race will be the second of the series for single stickers. The race of the auxiliary schooners, Atlantic and Vergemere, has been fixed for Thursday, and it is hoped the Intrepid will also start.

NONPAREIL CLUB REGATTA.

Riley Won Senior Single Gig Event Over Harlem River Course.

The sixth

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

Both of the New York Teams Play Hard to Win.

DETROITS PUT OUT CLARKSON

McGinnity Prominently Identified with the Victory at Pittsburg—Cincinnati Defeated the Brooklyns.

Both New York teams were successful in their contests yesterday. The local American Leaguers, as on the preceding day, were forced beyond the nine-inning limit, and only defeated Detroit after ten innings had been played, by the score of 9 to 8. Clarkson, the latest arrival on Griffith's pitching staff, was forced to quit after seven innings, as the visitors secured all their runs from his delivery.

The New York Nationals only defeated the old-time champion Pittsburg team by the score of 7 to 6. McGinnity pitched the game and added another victory to his credit. At Cincinnati the Brooklyns lost by the score of 4 to 2. The Boston team, leaders in the American League race, won from Cleveland with much to spare.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 7; Pittsburg, 6.
Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 0.
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 3.
Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	2	5	4	7	13	13	11	55	.733
Chicago.	4	..	6	6	7	6	9	8	46	.630
Cincinnati.	5	6	..	5	9	2	6	8	42	.583
Pittsburg.	3	5	6	..	5	10	3	8	40	.563
St. Louis.	3	6	6	7	..	5	8	3	38	.521
Boston.	1	5	3	2	3	..	7	9	28	.368
Brooklyn.	2	2	2	3	2	3	..	9	29	.367
Philadelphia	3	1	2	2	2	3	4	..	17	.239
Games lost.	20	27	30	31	35	48	50	54		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 9; Detroit, 8.
Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 1.
Boston, 13; Cleveland, 3.
Chicago, 3; Washington, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston.	..	7	4	9	3	4	9	13	49	.671
New York.	8	..	3	7	7	4	5	12	44	.611
Chicago.	3	..	..	4	9	10	8	6	44	.571
Philadelphia	5	5	8	..	4	4	3	11	40	.556
Cleveland.	4	4	4	3	..	7	9	6	37	.536
St. Louis.	3	3	3	4	4	..	5	7	30	.435
Detroit.	3	7	4	4	6	6	..	2	29	.408
Washington.	0	2	2	2	1	4	3	..	14	.197
Games lost.	24	28	33	32	32	39	42	57		

GAME SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York and Detroit at Newark.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Local Team Wins from Detroit After Game of Ten Innings.

A game of ten innings in which the score was tied four times was played by the Detroit and the New York teams of the American League at the American League Park yesterday, and was finally won by the local team by a score of 9 to 8. Clarkson pitched the first seven innings for New York, but in the seventh the visitors bunched five hits on him for four runs, and Manager Griffiths put Chesbro in the box for the rest of the game. The New Yorkers, however, evened up matters in the same inning and caused the retirement of the Detroit pitcher, Kitson, who asked to be taken from the box after he had given a base on balls, been hit for two singles, and let Dougherty in with a wild pitch. His place was taken by Killian, who did not fare any better, as the New Yorks kept on batting and made three hits off him, making their total five hits for four runs in that inning, the same score as was made by Detroit.

New York was first to score with two runs in the second inning on three of the four singles made in that inning. In the third inning Detroit tied the score with runs by Kitson and McIntyre, and in the next inning a run by Greminger gave the visitors the lead. They did not hold it long, however, as a run by Fultz tied the score when the New Yorks came to the bat in the same inning.

Neither side scored in the fifth inning, but in the sixth Detroit again took the lead with a base on balls for Low, which was made good for a score by Robinson's three-base hit. The latter was caught at the plate in trying to stretch his play into a home run. New York then tied the score for the third time with a base on balls to Conroy, which was made a run by Klinow's two-base hit.

Detroit in the seventh inning took a long lead of four runs on single hits by Kitson and Barrett, a sacrifice hit by McIntyre, a single by Carr, who also stole second; a wild throw by Wood, a three-base hit by Crawford, and a single by Low. It looked dark for the New Yorks, but they rose to the occasion, and on Dougherty's base on balls, single hits by Williams and Anderson, a wild pitch by Kitson, after which he was taken out of the box and Killian put in; a single hit by Elberfield, a sacrifice hit by Fultz, and a single by Conroy.

Then Chesbro went into the box, held the Detroits down to one hit in three innings, and finally won the game for his side by a fine dash from third base to the plate. These teams will play an American League championship game at Newark, N. J., to-day. The score:

DETROIT.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Barrett, cf.	1	1	1	1	0	0
McIntyre lf.	1	0	5	0	0	0
Carr, lb.	1	2	8	2	0	0
Crawford, rf.	1	2	1	2	0	0
Low, 2b.	1	1	2	2	1	0
Greminger, 3b.	1	2	2	2	1	0
Robinson, ss.	0	1	3	2	0	0
O'Leary ss.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood, c.	0	0	3	2	2	0
Kitson, p.	0	2	1	1	1	0
Killian, p.	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total.	8	10	27	13	6	0

NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Dough'ty, lf.	1	1	1	1	0	3
Will'ms, 2b.	2	3	3	3	8	0
And'son, rf.	2	3	3	0	0	0
Elb'feld, ss.	1	2	2	2	1	0
Fultz, cf.	1	1	2	1	0	0
Conroy, 3b.	1	1	0	1	1	0
McGuire, c.	0	0	1	2	0	0
Kleinow, c.	0	1	4	2	1	0
Osteen, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0	0
Seville, 1b.	0	1	3	1	0	0
Clarkson, p.	0	0	0	0	2	0
Chesbro, p.	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	9	14	30	19	6	3

*No one out when winning run was scored.

Detroit. . . . . 0 0 2 1 0 1 4 0 0 0—8
New York. . . . . 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—9

First base on errors—Detroit, 3. Left on bases—New York, 11; Detroit, 6. First base on balls—Off Clarkson, 4; off Chesbro, 1; off Kitson, 4; off Killian, 3. Hits—Off Clarkson, 9 in seven innings; off Chesbro, 1 in three innings; off Kitson, 8 in seven innings; of Killian, 6 in three innings. Struck out—By Clarkson, 2; by Chesbro, 2; by Killian, 1. Three-base hits—Crawford and Robinson. Two-base hits—Kleinow. Sacrifice hits—Fultz, McIntyre, and O'Leary. Stolen bases—Anderson, Conroy, and Carr. Double play—Elberfeld, Williams, and Osteen. Hit by pitcher—By Kitson, 1. Umpire—Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes. Attendance—12,227.

CHICAGO, 3; WASHINGTON, 0.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Chicagos today defeated the Washingtons by some timely and lucky hitting. The score was 3 to 0. The locals could not hit Smith. In several innings Washington had men on second and third bases, but the necessary hit to score was not forthcoming. The fielding of Cassidy, Stahl, Patten, Tannehill, and Davis constituted the features of the game. Attendance, 3,000. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago.	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—3	10	0
Washington.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	6	0

Batteries—Smith and McFarland; Patten and Kittredge.

PHILADELPHIA, 8; ST. LOUIS, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Howell pitched a splendid game until the eighth inning, when the home team made seven hits, which, with a muff by Jones, netted seven runs. St. Louis could not hit Henley with any result. Attendance, 9,538. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1	6	2
Philadelphia.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	.—8	14	3

Batteries—Howell and Kahoe; Henley and Powers.

BOSTON, 13; CLEVELAND, 3.

BOSTON, July 16.—Boston won handily today, batting Joss and Donahue out of the box in the first two innings, and hitting Rhoades with ease. The visitors were unable to hit Young effectively. Attendance, 14,804. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston.	3	5	0	0	2	1	0	2	.—13	19	1
Cleveland.	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—3	8	4

Batteries—Young and Criger; Rhoades, Donahue, Joss, and Bemis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Large Crowd Sees New York Defeat Pittsburg in Exciting Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 16.—Almost 15,000 people saw New York beat Pittsburg out in the ninth inning of to-day's game by the score of 7 to 6. McGinnity outpitched Flaherty, and the poor playing of Kruger, who supplanted Clarke in left field, was sad. Clarke was hurt yesterday sliding for a ball, and may not be able to play for a week. Kruger dropped a fly ball in the first, allowing two men to score. He also went to sleep on base and cost a run.

Flaherty's bases on balls, however, were what lost the game for Pittsburg. The winning run in the ninth was the only run not caused indirectly by bases on balls.

McGraw was sent from the coaching lines for protesting, and there was a general all-round kick which made the game rather unsatisfactory to all. The crowd was so large that a hit into the crowd was made two bases. But for this several balls hit on each side would have been home runs. The batting of McGinnity was good. He had three singles and a double out of five times up.

Three singles, base on balls, and Kruger's muff scored Devlin and McGann in the first. A base on balls, a single, and two doubles scored Bowerman, McGinnity, and McCormick in the third. In the eighth a base on balls, McGinnity's hit and McCormick's double scored Bowerman.

The ninth opened with the score 6 to 6. McGann hit safely. Mertes bunted, and Wagner dropped Flaherty's nice throw at second. Dahlen sacrificed, and on Gilbert's out McGann came home with the winning run. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Leach, 3b.	2	1	3	2	0	0
B'mont, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	0
Kruger, lf.	0	1	0	0	1	0
Wagner, ss.	1	1	5	3	1	0
Br'field, 1b.	1	2	10	1	0	0
Sebring, rf.	1	1	2	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	1	1	1	3	0	0
Smith, c.	0	0	3	2	3	0
Flaherty, p.	0	0	2	2	4	0
Total.	6	11	27	17	2	0

NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
McCor'k, cf.	1	2	3	2	0	0
Browne, rf.	0	2	4	0	0	0
Devlin, 3b.	1	1	0	3	2	0
McGann, 1b.	2	2	6	0	1	0
Mertes, lf.	0	0	4	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	5	2	1	0
Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0	0
B'man, c.	2	0	2	4	0	0
McGin'y, p.	1	1	4	0	3	1
Total.	7	13	27	15	5	1

Pittsburg.	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	0—6
New York.	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1—7

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Kruger, Sebring, Smith, McCormick, (2,) Browne, McGinnity. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, Browne, Dahlen. Stolen base—Leach. Double plays—Sebring and Ritchey; Devlin, Bowerman, Dahlen; Gilbert and Dahlen. First base on balls—Off Flaherty, 4; off McGinnity, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Leach. Struck out—By Flaherty, 1; by McGinnity, 2. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Moran.

New York's Victory to be Protested.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 16.—There is good reason to believe that the game of to-day will be protested by Pittsburg because of a decision by Umpire Moran in the eighth inning. President Dreyfuss said at 10 o'clock: "I am too mad to do anything to-night. I will sleep over the matter and will probably protest to-morrow. It was the worst I ever saw."

The decision over which the protest is threatened occurred in the eighth inning. Smith had made a single, driving in the tying run. The ball was thrown to first base, passing into the crowd which was near to the base, and for which a ground rule of two bases had been agreed on. Smith started for third when the ball went into the crowd. New York protested that Lynch had stepped on the bag and called for the ball, then jumped out of the way, thus fooling Dahlen, who made the throw. Smith was called back to first.

CINCINNATI, 4; BROOKLYN, 2.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Cronin's bases on balls were rather costly to-day, two of them being converted into runs. The others of Cincinnati's runs came on clean hits. Kellum pitched his first game since his recent illness, and performed well. Attendance, 3,580. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b.	1	2	1	0	2	0
Seymour, cf.	1	2	2	1	0	0
Dolan, rf.	1	1	1	0	1	0
Odwell, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	0
Kelley, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	4	0	2	0
W'druff, 3b.	0	0	1	2	2	0
Schlei, c.	0	0	8	3	0	0
Kellum, p.	1	1	1	1	5	0
Total.	4	7	27	10	12	0

BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	0	0	2	1	0	0
Dillon, lf.	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lumley, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	0
Babb, ss.	0	1	2	5	0	0
Bergen, c.	0	0	1	2	2	0
McCor'k, 3b.	1	1	3	1	0	0
Jordan, 2b.	0	1	2	1	2	0
Cronin, p.	0	0	2	0	1	0
Total.	2	6	24	12	5	0

Cincinnati.	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	.—4
Brooklyn.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Jordan. Three-base hits—Cronin, Huggins. Stolen base—Sheckard. Double play—Babb and Dillon. Bases on balls—Off Kellum, 1; off Cronin, 5. Sacrifice hit—Jordan. Hit with ball—By Kellum, 1. Struck out—By Kellum, 6; by Cronin, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Johnstone.

CHICAGO, 1; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The game to-day was a pitchers' battle, in which both Wicker and Sparks were in great form, but Wicker had perfect support and won the game. Slagle scored the only run on his single, a sacrifice, and an error. Philadelphia had an excellent opportunity to score in the seventh, when they had the bases full with one out, but a rapid double play stopped them. Attendance, 7,500. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	.—1	8	0
Philadelphia.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	4	3

Batteries—Wicker and Kling; Sparks and Roth.

ST. LOUIS, 5; BOSTON, 3.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—St. Louis took the game from Boston this afternoon by a score of 5 to 3. Both teams played loosely, and both Taylor and Willis were hit freely. A home run by Shannon was the feature. Attendance, 3,900. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis.	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	.—5	10	2
Boston.	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—3	9	2

Batteries—Taylor and Grady; Willis and Needham.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 7; Louisville, 12.
Minneapolis, 4; Indianapolis, 10; second game forfeited to Minneapolis.
Kansas City, 9; Columbus, 1.
St. Paul, 11, 7; Toledo, 1, 8.

Foursome Golf at Nassau.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, N. Y., July 16.—In the foursomes tournament, which is in progress at the Nassau Golf Club, the opening round and one of the semi-final rounds were played to-day. Hicks and Noyes beat Gates and Nichols, 5 up and 4 to play; Lance and McGusty won from Maxwell and Allen by default; Busch and Loring beat Whitney and Kimball, 2 up; Tappan and Adams beat Robinson and Dunning, 2 up and 1 to play. Lance and McGusty played their semi-final round against Hicks and Noyes, and won by 1 up in 20 holes. Busch and Loring will meet Adams and Tappan during the week, and the winners will meet Lance and McGusty in the finals next Saturday.

New York Golfers at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 16.—Two New York men, Francis Wellman and George B. Cooksey, tied for first place in the regular weekly handicap tournament on the Kebo Valley golf links this morning. With handicaps of fifteen and thirteen, respectively, they returned net cards of seventy-eight strokes. Mr. Cooksey won the play-off this afternoon. The men with big handicaps passed in such good net scores that the better players with small handicaps in most cases did not return cards. The summary:

George B. Cooksey, 91; 13—78; F. L. Wellman, 83, 15—78; H. H. How, 96, 17—79; G. S. Robbins, 95, 15—80; L. F. Brigham, 102, 18—84; Arden M. Robbins, 85, 0—85; R. Wellman, 102, 15—87; C. H. Bartlett, 100, 10—90; M. Hamill, 105, 15—90; Dr. Robert Amory, 115, 24—91; R. E. Bowler, 109, 12—97.

ROBBED A CHINAMAN.

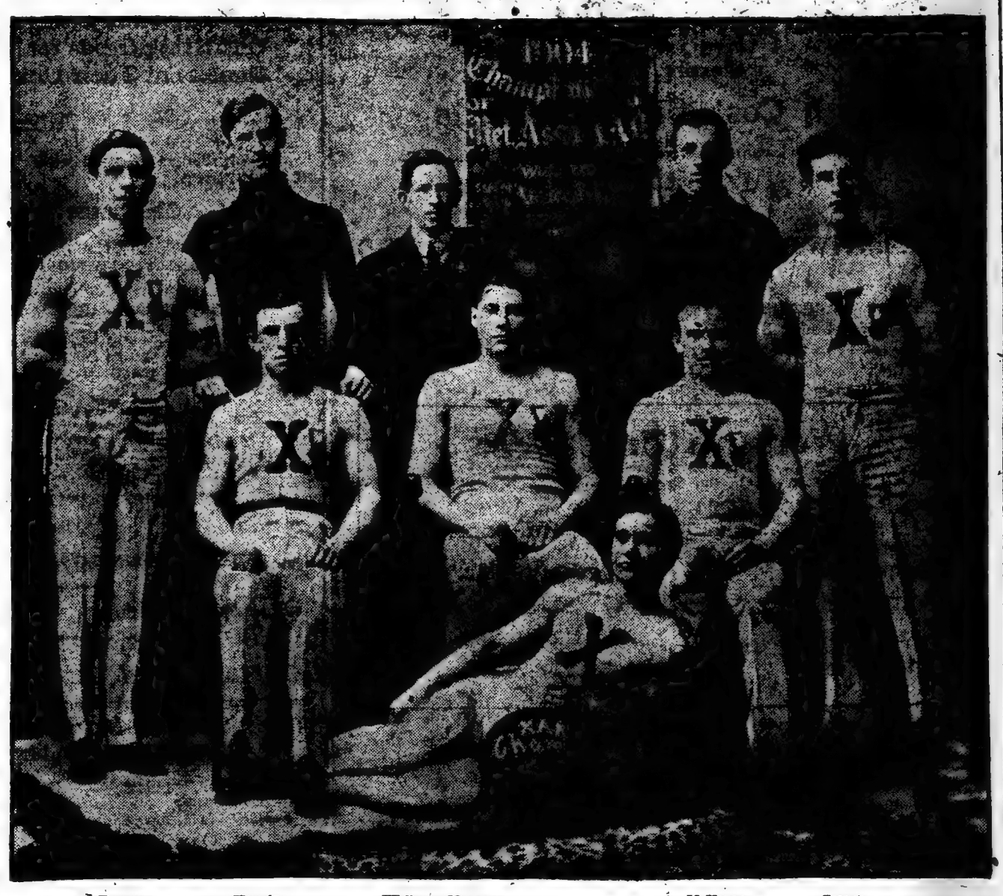
Wah Lee Indentifies Two Who Knocked Him Down in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., July 16.—John Callahan of 1,220 Napa Street, Philadelphia, and Michael F. Flynn of 45 Spring Street, this city, the two men who were arrested yesterday on suspicion of having knocked down Wa hLee, a Chinaman, in his laundry on Broad Street and robbed him of $25, were committed to jail to-day in default of $1,000 bail each.

The prisoners denied their guilt, but Wah and his helper positively identified them.

XAVIER BASKET BALL TEAM.

CHAMPIONS METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION, 1904.



Donavan. Kerwin. Kenny. Whitney, Manager. Roach, Captain. Herschel. McKenna. Smith. Craven.

JOCKEY HILDEBRAND'S PARTY.

Popular Rider's Festive Plan Made Backers Win on Three Races.

The tip went out early yesterday afternoon that Eugene Hildebrand, the most successful of the light-weight jockeys now riding on the metropolitan race tracks, in celebration of the nineteenth anniversary of his birth, expected to win at least three races at the Brighton Beach track yesterday, and that in anticipation of achieving his purpose he had invited a select company of his friends among the jockeys to join him in a trip to New York in the evening, with a theatre party as the main object.

Hildebrand is a model young man, who has not been away from his quarters at the track in the evening for weeks, who takes his daily surf bath alone at Coney Island, and whose only business is employment with race horses for J. C. Yeager, and the break in the routine unquestionably meant confidence that the celebration would take place.

Racing men who believe in the luck of jockeys consequently were eager to learn what mounts the favorite rider had been engaged for, and the full list was known and talked about before the riders were announced officially for the first race. Hildebrand was up to ride McChord, a new comer from the West, and even the confidence of Hildebrand could not bring backers to look on the unknown quantity with any great degree of favor. McChord, however, as was ascertained later, is what the veteran negro trainer Ed Brown, known as "Brown Dick," termed "all sorts of a horse," and was backed for a real "good thing" by the Western horsemen who knew his history and who somehow connected their private trainer J. J. McCafferty with the coup. McCafferty having taken the horse West as a yearling and there having been reported to have sold him for $5,000 to Ed Alvey, in whose name he ran. McChord won, and Hildebrand's celebration was started.

The jockey did not ride again until the third race, the second being a steeplechase, but in the third event the celebration went a step further, as Hildebrand won with Dainty. The rider's intentions then were noised all over the grounds, and when Hildebrand's name went up as rider on Veto in the race for the Brighton Junior Stakes there was a rush to back Veto. That horse ran coupled in the betting with Stuyve, as the Keene entry, and backers had to take the pair, though many would have preferred Veto alone, in spite of the fact that Veto had the second colors up. Hildebrand's mount did not win, but Sysonby did, and Hildebrand's backers won their bets in spite of themselves.

When for the fifth race Hildebrand's name announced as rider of Stuyve, a horse trained in the stable that Hildebrand is employed by regularly, the boy's backers exclaimed: "Here is a sure thing," and they bet with all the more confidence when Stuyve opened as favorite at odds. It was not sure after all, as Stuyve was beaten badly, but, still believing that Hildebrand would land his third winner, his followers backed his mount, Gold Money, in the last race and lost again. In fact, however, bets on three of Hildebrand's mounts paid returns as winners, and his followers had a fairly satisfactory afternoon.

The theatre party was held as promised, and Hildebrand's failure to ride three actual winners did not exclude the presentation of diamond scarf-pins to the guests as souvenirs of the occasion, the pins having been procured in advance.

Local Cricket Matches.

At Staten Island yesterday the Livingston Field Club had as opponents in a league championship match Brooklyn Team B. The latter put up a good game at first, but later the fielding went off considerably and Livingston eventually won by a margin of 153 runs. The totals were: Brooklyn Team B, 61; Livingston, 209.

At Prospect Park the Manhattan Association team played the Newark Club, and the New Jersey men scored an easy victory by 57 runs and 5 wickets to spare. The totals were: Manhattan II., 58; Newark, 115, for 5 wickets. The Brooklyn A team played its league championship game with Kings County at the same place and won by 88 runs and 6 wickets to spare. The totals were: Kings County, 74; Brooklyn Team A, 162 for 4 wickets. The Thistles' Team B was opposed by the recently organized Lily White eleven, who won by a substantial margin. The totals were: Thistles' Team B, 28 and 16; Lily Whites, 110. The West Indians' Team B and Kings County Team B met at Prospect Park, and the totals were: West Indians' Team B, 136; Kings County Team B, 51.

At Columbia Oval the Thistles had a well-contested game with Columbia Oval Team B, which they defeated by 11 runs and 4 wickets to spare. The totals were: Columbia Oval Team B, 71; Thistles, 82 for 6 wickets. The New York Veterans' Association sent a weak team to William's Bridge to meet Columbia Oval Team C, and were defeated by 11 runs. The totals were: New York Veterans, 34; Columbia Oval Team C, 45.

Gravesend Bay Yachts Race.

The second race of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club for the championship of Gravesend Bay was started yesterday afternoon in a fresh south wind that flattened out before the end of the second round and spoiled the result. The courses were triangular, and the yachts had a beat to the first mark, a run to the second, and a reach home. The winners were Maydich, Bagheera, Bonita, Greemah, Beta, Colleen. The Kelpie had a sailover. Following is the summary:

CLASS M—SLOOPS.

Start, 3:05. Ten-Mile Course.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Cor'ct'd Time. H.M.S.
Maydich, W. H. Childs.	5:07:33	2:02:33	2:02:33
Vivian II., S. E. Vernon.	5:55:43	2:50:43	2:48:55
Redwing, J. B. O'Donohue.	5:57:54	2:52:54	2:50:58

CLASS N—SLOOPS.

Start, 3:05. Ten-Mile Course.

Bagheera, Hendon Chubb.	5:31:54	2:26:54	2:26:12
Era, E. H. M. Roehr.	5:49:01	2:44:01	2:43:54
Bobtail, E. F. Luchenbach.	Withdrew.		

CLASS P—SLOOPS.

Start, 3:10. Eight-Mile Course.

Bonita, Haviland Brothers.	5:04:10	1:54:10	1:52:08
Smoke, ——	5:06:55	1:56:55	1:56:55
Lizana, D. S. Wyllis.	5:10:58	2:00:58	1:57:13

CLASS Q.

Start, 3:15. Eight-Mile Course.

Miss Judy, ——	5:13:08	1:58:08	.....
Ogeemah, Alfred Mackay.	5:19:23	2:04:23	1:58:10
Mary, A. H. Platt.	5:10:08	2:01:08	2:00:29
Wraith, C. Tompkins.	5:50:42	2:35:42	2:31:39
Trouble, ——	5:49:25	2:34:25	2:34:28
Cicada, A. D. O'Neill.	6:02:02	2:48:12	2:45:53

CLASS RR.

Start, 3:20. Eight-Mile Course.

Beta, Frederick Camp.	5:36:05	2:06:05	.....
Gamins, A. H. Platt.	Did not finish.		

SPECIAL CLASS—M & F.

Start, 3:20. Eight Miles.

Kelpie, W. N. Brown.	5:55:29	2:35:29	

CAT BOAT—CLASS V.

Start, 3:25. Eight Miles.

Martha, M. Rich Moore.	5:46:30	2:21:30	
Colleen, W. S. Kenney.	5:46:18	2:20:06	
Rascal, ——	5:50:20	2:25:20	
Bonnie, C. D. Durbee.	Did not finish.		
Orient, Rich Rummell.	Not timed.		

XAVIER'S BASKET BALL TEAM.

New York Leaders Play in World's Championships at St. Louis.

The St. Francis Xavier basket ball team that won the Metropolitan basket ball championship of the Amateur Athletic Union visited the World's Fair at St. Louis and played in the basket ball tournament for the world's championship, but was unsuccessful, though the players learned something of the game they were ignorant of before. The New York boys were bothered by the large court on which they were compelled to play.

The Xaviers, although defeated, played a fast game; but the Central Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago outclassed the visitors in weight and height, though the plucky little players from West Fourteenth Street tried hard to hold their own; but the physical advantages against them were too great. The team is expected home within a few days and a reception is planned for them at the clubhouse.

YACHT TEAM RACE OFF.

Drifting Stakeboat Causes Trouble in Seawanhaka-American Contest.

The challenge team race of raceabouts, between the American and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs, was sailed on Friday afternoon off Milton Point under unlooked-for and trying circumstances. A gale of wind prevailed from the south and one of the outer marks went adrift. The committee boat was also the home stake boat, so that the accident was not discovered in time to be remedied. As a consequence, some boats followed one course and others another, making the results questionable. The boats in the match from the American Yacht Club were Hobo, Trenor L. Park; Rascal II., S. C. Hopkins; Cricket, Howard Willetts. For Seawanhaka the boats were Mystery, Johnston De Forest; Nathalie, Francis G. Stewart; Merry Wing, H. M. Crane. The course was triangular, five and a quarter nautical miles in length, and the yachts went twice around. The start was at 4:05, and the boats got off well together. The first round was completed without mishap, with the Hobo and Rascal II. in the lead. On the second round the leaders followed the drifting stake boat, while the Seawanhaka-Corinthians steered by the compass and made what they believed to be the proper turn, thereby securing the lead. The Nathalie was disabled, but she managed to get over the course, so as to save her entry point for the Seawanhaka team, but her time was not taken. The judges, Newbury D. Lawton, neutral; C. Howard Smith, for the Seawanhaka Club, and H. De B. Parsons, for the American Club, decided to call the race off, and it will be resailed in September. By the record which follows the Seawanhaka team scored 11 points to the American's 10.

	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Hobo.	4:05:00	2:05:41	1:57:41
Rascal II.	4:05:00	6:04:47	1:59:47
Cricket	4:05:00	6:03:46	1:58:46
Mystery	4:05:00	6:02:10	1:57:10
Nathalie	4:05:00	Dis., bad. course	
Merrywing	4:05:00	6:05:06	1:58:06

Yachts and Yachtsmen.

The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club has announced races for both the Cape May and Brenton's Reef Challenge Cups for the first time in nineteen years. The race for the Brenton's Reef Cup will be started at the other end of the course from the Brenton's Reef Lightship on Aug. 20. The race for the Cape May Cup will be started from the Sandy Hook Lightship on Sept. 10. There is no longer any doubt that several schooners will try for both of these cups.

The rendesvous for the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club will be held at Glen Cove Aug. 11. On the same day will be held a race for power boats and small sailing yachts, and the old clubhouse, recently moved to that station, will be formally opened. Aug. 12 the squadron will sail for Morris Cove; Aug. 13 from Morris Cove to New London; Aug. 15 from New London to Newport; Aug. 16, Newport to Vineyard Haven; Aug. 17, Vineyard Haven to Newport.

The steam yacht race for the Havoli Cups will be held at Newport Aug. 18, and also races for power boats and small sailing yachts. Rowing races for the Owl and Game Cock colors will be held the same day. The Astor Cup races will be held on Aug. 19. The Commodore's Cups, one for schooners and one for sloops and yawls, will be awarded to the yachts winning the greatest number of squadron runs. The Commodore also offers a cup for schooners and a cup for sloops and yawls on the run from Morris Cove to Newport. The Vice Commodore's Cup will go to the schooner and sloop or yawl winning the greatest number of squadron runs on elapsed time. The Rear Commodore's Cups will be awarded to the schooner and sloop or yawl making the best time on the run from Vineyard Haven to Newport. The Navy Challenge Cups will be raced for on the run from Glen Cove to Morris Cove, and the Navy Alumni Annapolis Association Cups on the run from Morris Cove to New London.

The following sales of yachts are announced by Macconnell & Cook: Seventy-foot schooner Glendoveer, George W. Copland, Atlantic Yacht Club, to Commodore Charles L. Davenport, Corinthian Yacht Club of Boston; sloop Marion, Dr. E. W. Gahan, Boston Yacht Club, to C. F. Geren of New Orleans, La. The same agency has chartered the 75-foot twin screw gasoline yacht Maris, Frank A. Egan, Atlantic Yacht Club, to Samuel Isham, the artist, of this city. Mr. Isham and his brother, William B. Isham, Jr., will go via the Erie Canal for a cruise on the great lakes and a hunting excursion on the Great Georgian Bay.

Mr. Ryerson Kinsam, Bay Shore, N. Y., has sold his 40-foot power yacht Kowayda to E. Barnett, this city, through the agency of Stanley M. Seaman, New York. The same agency has also sold for W. N. Bavier, New Rochelle Yacht Club, his knockabout Knave to E. Hope Norton of New York.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red.	$1.06¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed.	.54
Oats, No. 2 mixed.	.42@.45
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.25
Cotton, middling.	11.05
Coffee, No. 7 Rio.	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.08
Molasses, O. K., prime.	.37
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams.	22.75
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	14.50
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb.	.06¾
Lard, prime	7.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	14.75
Butter, Western creamery	.17¾@.18

CHICAGO, July 16.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 96@$1; No. 3, 88@96c; No. 2 red, $1.01@$1.03; No. 2 corn, 49¾c; No. 2 yellow, 51c; No. 2 oats, 40¼c; No. 2 white, 44c; No. 3 white, 40@44c; No. 3 rye, 70c; good feeding barley, 35@38c; fair to choice malting, 42@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.15; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.20½; prime timothy seed, $2.95; mess pork, per barrel, $12.75@$12.80; lard, per 100 lb, $6.80; short ribs sides, (loose,) $7.25@$7.40; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.26; clover, contract grade, $10.75@$11.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	10.51	10.51	10.50	10.78@10.82
August	10.55	10.77	10.49	10.77@10.78
September	9.75	9.85	9.74	9.84@ 9.85
October	9.50	9.60	9.48	9.59@ 9.60
November	9.44	9.44	9.44	9.48@ 9.50
December	9.48	9.53	9.44	9.53@ 9

ANCHOR-WEIGHTED BODY FOUND IN JAMAICA BAY

Identified as That of Frederick F. Huhan of Brooklyn.

THOUGHT TO BE SUICIDE

Police Think It May Be Murder—Dead Man's Letter to Brother-In-Law.

Much excitement prevailed at Rockaway Beach a little before noon yesterday, when the body of a man with hands and arms tightly bound was found on the flats of Jamaica Bay, at the foot of Bay View Avenue, near Hamell's Station. The arms were folded across the breast and secured by a half-inch manila rope, while two heavy slip knots bound the hands. The rope was twisted several times about the neck, and on the man's breast was a mushroom anchor, weighing about twenty pounds. The body was clad in a suit of light underwear and there was a black stocking on one foot.

Police Captain Kreuscher of the Rockaway Beach precinct was at once led to suspect, from the appearance of the body, that a murder had been committed, and assigned several of his detectives to start an investigation. Later in the day, the Captain received word that the dead man might be Frederick F. Huhan. Huhan, who was thirty-five years old, and lived with his widowed mother at 1,156 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, disappeared from home last Monday and had not since returned. When last seen, he was at Manhattan Beach, where he hired a rowboat from Martin Brothers, and was known to have rowed out some distance. The boat, which afterward drifted in without Huhan, contained his outer clothing, and a letter addressed to William Garretson, Jr., 475 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

That the body found yesterday was Huhan's was established beyond doubt last night, when Garretson, who is Huhan's brother-in-law, went to Rockaway and made the identification.

Whether, however, Huhan committed suicide or was murdered, is a question over which the police are still puzzled. Capt. Kreuscher was unwilling to believe that the man could have bound himself in the manner described, and, working on the theory of murder, instructed Detectives Clark and Coulter to make a thorough canvass of all the boathouses about the beach in order to find whether an anchor corresponding to that found on Huhan's body had been missed. This anchor bore the figures "19," which evidently indicated its weight, and, following this, "94 John Street." At 94 John Street is the office of Thomas & Simpson, shipwrights.

The letter referred to which was found in Huhan's clothing that came ashore with the boat read as follows:

Dear Billy: I am tired of living. I can assign no particular reason for this act. There seems to be no future for me. Make no attempt to recover my body, as I rowed out miles to do this act and weighted my body with an anchor. Console mother and the rest. Wish you all the luck in the world. Good-bye.
FRED.

That the letter is in the handwriting of his brother-in-law Garretson is unable to state definitely, although he thinks it is. Huhan, he says, was an expert milliner, and was employed by a large millinery firm on Broadway, Manhattan.

He was engaged to be married to the daughter of a Brooklyn man. The only reason Garretson can ascribe for the man's act, assuming he committed suicide, is that he realized that his income was not sufficient to provide the young woman with as comfortable a home as the one to which she was accustomed, and at the same time support his aged mother.

Late last night the police were still at work on the case, but no clue had been found to substantiate the theory of murder. Huhan's mother is still in ignorance of her son's fate, and an undertaker has been employed to bury the remains immediately.

CORNELL SCORES DETECTIVES.

Magistrate Says He Never Will Believe Morton and Billafer Again.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Magistrate Cornell severely criticised Detectives Morton and Billafer of the Tenderloin Precinct, who on Thursday night arrested Lillian Williams, a nineteen-year-old colored girl who is employed as a domestic on Governors Island. In the meantime Probation Officer Van Keuren and Miss Coleman, the prison "angel," investigated the matter.

The hearing took place yesterday morning. The girl said that she was a servant in the employ of Col. J. W. Clous, that she had come to New York on her day off to meet her sister, and had gone to a Fourteenth Street Theatre and was on her way to the ferry when she was arrested.

"It may surprise you," said Magistrate Cornell sharply to Morton and Billafer, "that I have thoroughly investigated this case and found that what this girl says is the absolute truth. This girl's employer told me over the telephone that she seldom has a chance to leave the island, and when she does she visits her sister. It is also said that she is a good girl, a steady worker, and her place is open for her whenever she wishes to return.

"I think that in this case an injustice has been done. I have held this girl for forty-eight hours because I believed these men. I will never believe them again, and I will send the minutes of this hearing to Police Commissioner McAdoo for his information and have the whole matter looked into."

GRIPPED RAILS IN CAR'S PATH.

Mystery in Death on Tarrytown Trolley Line.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 16.—A man who has not yet been identified was struck and killed by a trolley car between this place and Tarrytown last night. There are suspicious circumstances connected with his death.

Frank Burke was on the way to his home on Mamaroneck Avenue, and when near the Knollwood Golf Club a stranger passed him. The man was running, Burke says, but said "Good evening" as he passed. Going on a few feet further, Burke came upon a man who was lying directly across the trolley tracks. Burke called to him, saying that he had better get up, as he was in a dangerous place, but received no reply. Then he approached the man, and as he did so heard a car coming down the track.

Burke seized the man and tried to pull him off the track, but he had gripped the rail with his hands and could not be budged. There is a curve only about twenty feet from where the man was lying, and, while Burke was still trying to save the stranger, a car swept around the curve at a high rate of speed. Burke made a last desperate effort to drag the man out of danger, and in so doing narrowly escaped injury himself, the car striking one of his feet as he jumped back. The man on the track was ground to pieces.

Burke immediately reported the affair to the police, and Coroner Russell of Tarrytown was notified. The Coroner took charge of the body and will hold an inquiry. Burke says that the man who passed him on the road jumped the fence and disappeared in the grounds of the Knollwood Club. There is a theory that the man discovered on the track by Burke may have been knocked down and rendered semi-conscious and that this may account for his failure to make an effort to save himself.

Thinks George Gould Is Following Her.

NEWARK, N. J., July 16.—Vice Chancellor Emery to-day appointed a commission to inquire into the mental condition of Mrs. Louisa B. O'Connor, who is now in an insane asylum. She labors under the hallucination that George Gould is constantly following her and that she is engaged to be married to William K. Vanderbilt. Mrs. O'Connor has a comfortable income.

SENT CARS AGAINST LIVE WIRE.

Inspector on Brighton Beach Line Put Passengers in Peril.

A motor train was on its way from Brighton Beach yesterday morning and had entered the tunnel at the Prospect Park station, when it ran into a live wire, which was dangling from overhead. When the heavily charged wire struck the metal work on the front of the forward car a short-circuit resulted, and there was a series of explosions.

The motorman stopped the train and quickly backed it up a few feet away from the wire. Then an Inspector of the road, who was on the train, assumed charge of things, and to the astonishment of the passengers ordered the motorman to go ahead again. Although he realized the danger, the motorman obeyed and the train started.

The hanging wire swung against one of the iron stanchions on the front platform, there was a loud report and an outburst of flames and sparks followed, the front of the car being set on fire. The passengers in panic scrambled for the doors and windows and jumped from the train, which had again come to a standstill. Some of the women had their clothes and hats torn off and crushed in the rush. No one was injured, however.

The display of electric pyrotechnics continued until a south-bound train with an Inspector on board who knew something about electricity came along. He sent a man up on the roof of the forward car of the first train and had him cut the broken wire. The fire on the front platform was put out without trouble, and the train was enabled to proceed. While condemning the first Inspector for his rashness, the passengers praised the motorman for the bravery he displayed in sticking to his post while the electric flames played all around him. The name of the plucky motorman could not be learned.

GAVE CHECK FOR $999,000,000.

Cloherty Also Said Bride Would Be Daughter of President or King.

According to the statement of James C. Cloherty, fifty-one years old, who says he is a professor of languages, living at 179 East Seventy-ninth Street, Miss Alice Roosevelt, the daughter of President Roosevelt, is desirous of marrying him. Cloherty, however, is undecided whether he will marry Miss Roosevelt or marry the eldest daughter of King Victor Emanuel II. of Italy. She is less than five years old.

Cloherty, wearing a linen suit, a large Panama hat, and white shoes, was noticed walking along Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue, at noon yesterday. His dress was somewhat incongruous, however, as he was collarless and necktieless. He walked leisurely into the Garfield National Bank, at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. He sauntered to one of the writing desks, and after filling out a blank check, entered the office of President Ruel W. Poor. President Poor was not in, but clerks saw the stranger, and asked him his business. Cloherty immediately handed them a check for $999,000,000, and said:

"That's all I want to-day. I will buy Blackwell's Island. I intend giving every one in this city $1,000,000 at 10 o'clock every morning. I do not like this poverty that is so apparent now, and am going to do away with it."

The clerks tried to humor the man while word was sent out for a policeman. While waiting, Cloherty said:

"I am considering an offer of marriage from Miss Alice Roosevelt. I am hesitating about it, as I also have an offer of marriage from the eldest daughter of the King of Italy. I don't know which I will decide on yet, but it will be one or the other."

Policeman Brady of the West Thirtieth Street Station strolled in, and Cloherty was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

"WUXTRA" SHOUTER FINED $10.

Magistrate Cornell Sympathized With Victims of Newsboys.

Thomas Corey, twenty-four years old, of 455 Pearl Street, arrested in lower Sixth Avenue Friday night for crying "Wuxtra, President Roosevelt shot," was fined $10 in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

"The infernal scoundrel," said Magistrate Cornell. "I wish I could make it more. These men disturb a whole neighborhood with their yelling, and when you buy the paper there is nothing in it that remotely resembles what they are howling about."

SAW SUSPECTS ROBBED.

Detective, Watching Two Men, Captured Two Others.

Detective Fitgerald of the Coney Island Police Station was detailed last night to look for two men who, according to reports made to Capt. Dooley, for a long time have been robbing visitors. The policeman finally saw two men whom he thought to be those he was sent out to get. He watched them for a time, and while doing so says he saw two other men pass up behind them and pick their pockets.

Fitgerald called for assistance, and arrested all four. At the police station the two men first observed said they were Michael Einstein of Philadelphia and Allen Meyers of 1,356 Fifth Avenue, New York. The other men, accused of the pocket picking, said that they were Thomas Hughes and John T. Rogers.

In Hughes's pockets were found several gold watches and a gold locket. A charge was made against all of the men, so that the police might have time to investigate the two men whom Fitgerald first suspected.

CONTEST FOR $3,000,000.

Brother of George T. Cline of Chicago Will Try to Break Will.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Alleging fraud and undue influence on the part of the executors before the will was signed and delivered, Nicholas O. Cline of Frederick, Md., has filed a bill in the Circuit Court here to set aside the will of his brother, George T. Cline, the millionaire real estate operator, who died about a year ago, leaving an estate estimated at almost $3,000,000.

The bill of particulars sets forth that for two months before his death George T. Cline endured much suffering, and a great part of that time he was under the influence of opiates, administered to relieve his pain.

The bill alleges that George E. Cline of Los Angeles, Cal., and Aquila R. Yeakle of Frederick, Md., nephews of the millionaire, and Edwin A. Warfield of Chicago, attended Mr. Cline at Mercy Hospital, where he was confined for two months before his death, and declares that these men caused the dying man to sign a will giving them absolute control of the entire estate for an indefinite time and without bonds.

George T. Cline owned much real estate in and about Chicago. He came here early in the 50's and lived the life of a recluse, the only enjoyment he sought being his violin. None knew of his vast wealth until a few months before his death, when an inventory of the estate showed property valued at nearly $3,000,000.

WILL NOT REDUCE BAIL.

Magistrate Displeased by Counsel for Man Accused by Dr. Stein.

Magistrate Cornell clearly displayed his displeasure yesterday in Jefferson Market Police Court when Emil E. Fuchs, as counsel, requested a reduction in the bail of Thomas Murphy of 242 West Forty-second Street, who was held on Friday on a charge of robbing Dr. Adolph Stein of 64 Central Park West.

"I don't thank you at all," said the Magistrate to Mr. Fuchs, "for bringing these cases to me. They are carried from one Magistrate to another and there is sometimes a miscarriage of justice. This man has been accused of perjury," indicating Dr. Stein—"and the Grand Jury has refused to indict. I will contine the bond, and hope that a clear case may be made out against these swindlers."

AMATEUR DYNAMITERS HOLD UP TEXAS EXPRESS

Blow Up Two Cars, One Robber Is Hurt, and $16 Is Their Booty.

RANGERS SCOUR COUNTRY

Bunglers Put Ties on Track—Scare Two Passengers, Who Walk Several Miles In Fright.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 16.—A desperate but unsuccessful attempt to rob the big safe on the south-bound St. Louis and Mexico through express train on the International and Great Northern Railroad took place at 11 o'clock last night a few miles south of Speer station. It is a gloomy locality, thick forests bordering the track on either side and extending far back into the country.

The robbers had planned to wreck the train, and a large pile of cross-ties had been placed on the track. The engineer saw the obstruction and stopped the train just in time. Fireman Hiram Muse jumped and was slightly injured.

When the engine stopped two of the robbers boarded the cab and covered the engineer and fireman. The other robbers, said to be three in number, quickly placed sticks of dynamite on the platform of the end of the baggage and of the combination car, evidently mistaking it for the express car. The explosion was terrific, and tore the rear of the baggage car and part of the forward day coach into pieces. The day coach had few occupants, and none of them was seriously injured.

The two Pullman cars and day coaches were well filled with passengers, who became greatly excited when the cry was raised that the train was being held up and robbed. There was a lively scramble on the part of the passengers to hide their money and valuables. Two passengers were so badly excited that they left the train and walked several miles to the nearest station, where they were found this morning in an exhausted condition.

Capt. W. J. McDonald, the ranger, and several of his men arrived at the scene of the robbery this morning and took up the trail of the robbers. Sheriff Henry Watts of Anderson County and a big force of Deputies have been on the trail since early this morning.

It is the opinion of the train crew that the robbers were novices, or at least they were not used to handling dynamite. The man who exploded the dynamite was wounded in the arm by a piece of wreckage and was seen to be bleeding. It was reported that the robbers got into the express car and secured a large sum of money. This report is denied by the railroad and express officials. The through safe reached Austin intact this morning.

L. H. Aenchbecker, the express messenger, said upon his arrival here that as soon as the train was brought to a standstill at the scene of the hold-up three men wearing overalls jumped on the train and commanded him to throw up his hands. They pushed him into a corner of the car and held him a prisoner and commanded him to turn over the keys to the local and through safes. He refused. Then one of the robbers said he would blow up the car while the others were covering him with their revolvers. The dynamite was placed on the door knob of the baggage car and touched off. Before the robber who fired it could get out of the way it exploded.

In the meantime the others had gotten the keys from the pocket of the messenger and opened the local safe. There was only one C. O. D. package in the safe, containing $16, and this was the sole booty secured by the robbers.

One arrest has been made in connection with the hold-up. The police of Houston have put a young man in jail there on a charge of complicity in the burglary. The suspect, whose name is not known, declares his innocence.

MAGISTRATE ORDERED ARREST.

Turned Driver of Ill-Kept Horse Over to Police.

Magistrate Zeller of the Fifth District Court will have before him to-day a prisoner whose arrest he caused last night.

The prisoner will be John McCarthy, twenty-six years old, of 498 Warren Street, Brooklyn. The Magistrate was coming to this city last night on a Hamilton Avenue Ferry boat when his attention was attracted to a bay horse which had sores on both hips. He questioned McCarthy, the driver, and when the boat reached her pier called Policeman Dapping of the Old Slip Station and told him to arrest McCarthy and bring him before him this morning in the Fifth District Court.

McCarthy is employed by the New York Dispatch and Delivery Company.

PALMIERI A JUDGE, MAYBE.

Report That Governor Has Appointed Italian Lawyer to City Court.

Reports were circulated yesterday to the effect that Gov. Odell had appointed John Palmieri, the Italian lawyer, to be Justice of the City Court, to succeed the late Justice Fitzsimons. As the Governor had left for Newburg, the report could not be confirmed officially, but it is generally accepted as correct.

The commission for the new Justice will expire on Jan. 1, but the appointment carries with it the assurance of the Republican nomination for the position this Fall, although in a county overwhelmingly Democratic. Mr. Palmieri was born in Southern Italy forty years ago, was brought to America when but a child, and was educated in the public schools of this city. He attended the New York Law School and was admitted to the bar ten years ago. Twice he has been the candidate of his party for member of Assembly in the Sixth District, a Democratic stronghold. His firm, Palmieri & Wechler, have offices at 63 Park Row.

GENTLEMEN BURGLARS, THESE.

Mount Vernon Suspects Wore Kid Gloves and Patent Leather Shoes.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 16.—Two more robberies have been added to the already long list in Westchester County during the past few months. Last night two houses in the Corcoron Heights section of the city were entered and silverware amounting to about $2,200 was taken.

The first house entered was that of William Adams, on North Columbus Avenue. The family were all in the house, and the burglars secured an entrance by cutting the glass in a door in the rear. They did not go up stairs in the house, but contented themselves with taking about $1,000 worth of silver ware from the place and made good their escape.

Mr. Adams had two Great Danes to guard the place, but the dogs were no match for the burglars. While one of the burglars fed the dogs fresh meat to keep them quiet his companion pried open the dining room window and looted the house.

They then went to the home of Charles W. Shedlar, about a quarter of a mile away. The robbers here gained an entrance in the same manner as in the other house. They managed to get about $600 worth of silverware from the house.

About 3 o'clock this morning Patrolman Shanz saw two men walking along East Lincoln Avenue. One of them carried a dress suit case and the other a large gladstone bag. They were fashionably dressed, each wearing kid gloves, derby hats, and patent leather shoes. When the men saw the officer they started to run, and he followed, but soon lost trace of them when they ran across the grounds of the Siwanoy Country Club. Two men were seen riding on a trolley car early this morning bound for New York. They answered pretty well the description of the burglars.

Stern Brothers

Clearing Sale of

High Cost Summer Suits

of Embroidered Linens, Flowered Organdies, Nets, Mulls, etc.

at ½ Former Prices

Silk Shirt Waist Suits, $16.50, 21.50
Formerly $20.00 to 45.00

Summer Wrappers and Kimonos of White Lawn, Dotted Swisses and Dimities, $1.75, 3.00, 4.50
Formerly $3.25 to 8.00

Women's Underwear

(On the Second Floor)

Highest class garments at special prices

Night Robes	at 89c, 98c, $1.25
Drawers	at 50c, 75c, 98c
Corset Covers	at 48c, 85c, $1.25
Petticoats	at $1.25, $1.50, $1.95

Men's Summer Shirts

Best Grade at Very Low Prices

Of striped and figured madras, in light, dark and medium effects, Value $1.00 — 65c

Pajamas of plain white cross bar nainsook and colored madras, a variety of designs, military collars. Value $1.50 — 95c

Also Special Sales of

Women's and Men's Summer Hosiery

Misses' and Girls' Apparel,

Boys' and Young Men's Seasonable Clothing.

West Twenty-third Street

HAD $1,850 WORTH OF SLIPPERY ROCK CHECKS

Jewelry Purchases of "Morgan T. James" Land Him in Cell.

JEWELERS GAVE HIM CHANGE

Weiner, After He Had Given a Ring and Change for Check, Became Suspicious and Gave Chase.

A man who gave his name as Morgan T. James, and who said that he was a real estate dealer of 8 East Forty-second Street, and living at 311 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, was arrested and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night on the complaint of Felix Weiner, a jeweler of 1,217 Broadway, who said that the man had passed a fraudulent check on him.

Mr. Weiner said that the prisoner came into his store in the afternoon and after looking at several rings selected one, but finding that he did not have sufficient cash in his pocket to pay for it, said he would go across the street and get a check cashed and return. Mr. Weiner said that he would cash the check himself if Mr. James would satisfy him as to his identity. The prospective purchaser produced a number of letters, all addressed to Morgan T. James, and Mr. Weiner cashed a check for $31, drawn on the First National Bank of Slippery Rock, Penn., giving him the ring which he had selected and 25.75 in change.

When the man left the store Mr. Weiner became suspicious, and he walked down Broadway to see if he could find his customer. At 905 Broadway he saw the same man coming out of the Frederic Jewelry Company. Mr. Weiner told him that he did not like the look of the check and asked for the ring and the change given him. "Mr. James" refused to make the exchange, and Mr. Weiner called a policeman and had him placed under arrest.

At the station house, when searched, a number of checks, aggregating $1,850, were found in his pocket, all drawn on the First National Bank of Slippery Rock, Penn., and signed "John Gardner," the checks all being made payable to "Morgan T. James." There also was found in his pocket a letter addressed to Rogers, Peet & Co., signed "Morgan T. James," explaining why a check given to that firm had not been honored by the Slippery Rock Bank.

A. J. Exen, manager of the Lucius Pearl Company, Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, was in the station house when the prisoner was brought in. He said that on Friday the prisoner had purchased a ring from him, the price of which was $8, and tendered in payment a check for $31.50, receiving the change, but he admitted that the check had not been placed in bank and he did not know whether it would be honored or not.

The prisoner was very indignant at his arrest, but he was locked up as a suspicious person. The name Morgan T. James appears in the City Directory as President, 21 Park Row, residence 40 Morningside Avenue. At 311 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street it was said that no one by the name of Morgan T. James had ever lived there. The house is a tenement house, and is occupied by Italians. At 40 Morningside Avenue it was said that Morgan T. James lived there about two years ago.

There is a real estate office at 8 East Forty-second Street, and over the door appears the name Morgan T. James. The offices are large and well appointed.

DEGREES FOR THE ASKING.

That Is, If Asbury Park Pastors Had $50 —They Hadn't.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 16.—Several local clergymen were approached to-day by two men claiming to represent a college situated in the South, who offered to secure the degree of Doctor of Divinity or Doctor of Philosophy for the mere asking—and $50.

The ministers to whom were offered the bargain counter rates were the Rev. Willard Conger of the Reformed Church, the Rev. Austin Wagner of the Congregational Church, and the Rev. G. A. Gensmer of the Lutheran Church. Each declined the offer, and, so far as is known, the degree peddlers failed to do business with any local divine.

BOY FIREMEN SAVE BUILDING.

Successfully Fight Flames in the Catholic Protectory.

Quick and efficient work by the boys of the New York Catholic Protectory at Van Nest probably saved the main building from destruction by fire early yesterday morning. Within five minutes from the time the flames were discovered, the building had been emptied of its nine hundred occupants.

The boys manned their own engine and worked with such coolness and dispatch that they had the fire well under control by the time the firemen arrived. A couple of strong streams soon extinguished the last spark and as the firemen left the grounds they were cheered by the boys assembled on the lawn, who seemed to enjoy the excitement immensely.

Father Henry, the Director of the institution, estimates the damage at about $500, and believes the flames were caused by defective electric light wires.

One of the boys employed in the kitchen, who was up earlier than the others, detected the odor of smoke about 5 o'clock, and traced it to one of the classrooms on the first floor, which he found to be in flames. Without alarming his comrades, the boy made his way straight to Brother Henry's room and informed him of the fire. An instant later the alarm sounded throughout the big building. It was then that the value of the fire drill was shown. The two upper floors are occupied as dormitories, and in them were nine hundred sleeping boys. At the end of each cot is a small stool upon which the boys fold their clothes in such a manner that they can be put on quickly. As soon as the big brass gong sounded the alarm, they jumped from bed, grabbed their clothes and stood at "attention," awaiting further orders. The twelve brothers in the building also responded, and each took charge of a section of the boys and marched them out of the building in perfect order.

ORANGEMEN HAVE A PICNIC.

Celebration of the Battle of the Boyne at Manhattan Casino.

The Orangemen of Greater New York yesterday celebrated the two hundred and fourtenth anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, which occurred on July 12, with a parade and picnic at Manhattan Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue.

As the proceeds of the affair were to be devoted to the support of the Orange Home at Hatborough, Penn., it had been decided to postpone the event until yesterday in order that the members of the various Orange lodges might take advantage of the half holiday.

The parade, in which about forty lodges participated, formed at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue under the direction of Grand Marshal Henry Kyle. There were no demonstrations during the march. David Graham, Past Imperial President of the Order of Orangemen, presided at the meeting that followed.

NO WATER IN A BIG HOTEL.

The Concourse, at Coney Island, Not Connected with Main.

Many of the patrons of the new Concourse Hotel, at Coney Island, situated on Ocean Boulevard and facing the ocean, left the hotel yesterday because there was no water in the house. The hotel never was connected with the water main, and since its opening, on July 4, water has been supplied by means of a bucket service from a near-by fire hydrant. Yesterday the Water Commissioners ordered the discontinuance of this method.

The hotel represents an expenditure of nearly a quarter of a million dollars, a fair part of which money the managers say went to Daniel J. Donovan, a plumber of 125 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, who is also a Deputy Commissioner of Buildings in Brooklyn. Donovan, the managers say, received payment in full for his work, but failed to connect them with the main.

Fell on His Scythe and Was Killed.

STEWARTSTON, N. H., July 16.—The disturbance of a hornets' nest led to the death of William Forbes of this town in an unusual way. Mr. Forbes was mowing with a scythe when he struck a hornets' nest. In defending himself from the insects he dropped his scythe and was about to step out of the way when he tripped and fell. The blade of the scythe passed entirely through his body and he died almost instantly.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Offer a Large and Complete Assortment of All Kinds of Outfitting Goods for Travellers, Tourists and Vacationists at Their Uniformly Low Prices.

Millinery Dept. (2d Floor.)

The balance of our fine Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats offered at a sacrifice.

Clearance Sale of Shirt Waists.

150 JAPANESE SILK SHIRT WAISTS, this season's models, assorted styles; $4.00 to $4.50 values, for.... 2.98

100 JAPANESE SILK SHIRT WAISTS, tucked and lace trimmed; $5.00 values, for.... 3.98

50 FINE EMBROIDERED and LACE TRIMMED LAWN SHIRT WAISTS; also Japansse Silk Shirt Waists, handsomely garnitured; values $6.75 to $10.00, for.... 5.00

A Petticoat Sale. (2d Floor.)

250 MADRAS PETTICOATS, cut amply full, umbrella ruffle, with two small ruffles at bottom, stripe effects, gray and white, blue and white; regular $1.25 quality, for.... .48

Hammocks. (3d Floor.)

REDUCED ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF TO CLEAR.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED THE DAY RECEIVED.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Sts.

TWINING CASE UP AGAIN.

Bank Man Wants Remaining Indictment Quashed.

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—Judge Lanning to-day heard testimony in the United States District Court on the rule to show cause why the only remaining indictment against Albert C. Twining, accusing him of making false entries in the books of the First National Bank of Asbury Park, should not be quashed because of Edmund Wilson's connection with the finding of the indictment.

The reason urged was that Wilson, who represented the United States District Attorney's office, was in the jury room when the indictment against Twining was found, and that he had presented the charges to the jury upon which the indictment was based before he had taken the oath of office as United States Assistant District Attorney.

BURGLAR BEAT WOMAN.

Posse Near Pittsburg Searching for Man Who Assaulted Mrs. Haslett.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—A posse of indignant residents of Glenfield, a near-by suburb on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, are searching the surrounding woods for a brutal thief, who entered the home of Mrs. Haslett, the young wife of an oil driller, in the Beaver Road, and bound her hand and foot while he searched the house for valuables.

She was badly beaten about the face and head after she refused to disclose the hiding place of her money. She is under the care of a physician.

OBJECTS TO SUNDAY TRAINS.

Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association in Conflict with Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 16.—There is friction between officials of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association and the railroad officials over the stopping of Sunday trains at the North Asbury Park station. The camp meeting authorities say the railroad, a month ago, stopped its trains at this station for the first time in violation of an agreement made years ago that Sunday trains should not stop within one mile of Ocean Grove.

To-day Vice President Ballard of the Camp Meeting Association, declared that there would be no more Sunday trains at North Asbury Park, while Superintendent Rufus Blodgett, of the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company, declared just as emphatically that the trains would stop here to-morrow, for no orders to the contrary had been issued by the Pennsylvania or Jersey Central companies, which control his road.

The Camp Meeting Association, at its meeting this week, discussed the Sunday train question, but no definite action was taken, and it is said that if Vice President Ballard notified the railroad officials to cut out Sunday trains, he did so without authority from the Association. Mr. Ballard's declaration caused great indignation in Asbury Park, where Sunday trains were looked upon as an established fact.

BIGGEST SHIP STUCK ON WAYS.

Three Five-Masted Schooners and One Steamer Launched.

BOSTON, July 16.—The Jane Palmer, the biggest five-masted schooner in the world, stuck on the ways at what was intended to be her launching at the yard of the Marine Transportation Company, East Boston, to-day. Two other five-masted schooners, the Margaret Haskell and the Gray A. Manning, were successfully launched. The Jane Palmer will be released by the next high tide, it is thought. She is 290 feet long and 50 feet beam.

The Fore River Ship and Engine Company launched the latest addition to the Fall River Line boats at Quincy in the presence of 150 guests, including Gov. L. F. C. Garvin, Congressmen Capron and Granger of Rhode Island, and members of the City Government of Providence. Miss Martha B. Willson of Providence named the vessel.

The new boat, called the Providence, will be finer, more richly appointed, and will carry more passengers than the Priscilla, the present queen of the fleet. Her cost when completed will exceed $1,000,000.

The Providence is a side-wheeler, but the paddle boxes, built into the superstructure, do not show outwardly. She will carry 2,500 passengers. Her engines will be capable of about 5,500 horse power, which will drive the vessel at a speed of 19 miles an hour.

CAVALRY CAPTURE DESERTERS.

Four Men from Fort Ethan Allen Caught After a Long Chase.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 16.—Four members of the Fifteenth United States Cavalry, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, are to-night lodged in the guardhouse awaiting court-martial for desertion. One of them, Lee Brown, is further charged with having permitted his companions, who were prisoners, to escape from the military reservation. The other men are Privates R. A. Capelle, F. T. Allen, and D. A. Powers.

The four men were captured this afternoon near the Post Office in St. Alban's by a troop of cavalry after a chase of forty-eight hours.

Capelle, Allen, and Powers were under arrest on minor charges and had been set to work cutting hay near the post. Brown was stationed with them as a guard. The four soldiers disappeared on Thursday afternoon. Brown's home is in Bangor, Me. Until Thursday he had an excellent record. Capelle and Powers are from Providence, R. I., and Allen's home is in Springfield, Mass.

Parrots. Bullfinches

Baby parrots, just learning to talk, fill the house with fun, entertaining all; prices $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $12.00, and $15.00; cages, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00, to $10.00. Bullfinches, whistling two long songs, tame, playful, affectionate; price, $50, $60, and $75. Young canaries, warranted to sing to suit, $2.00, $3.00. Whistling, song, and talking birds. Book on birds by mail 13 cts. stamps. All about care and song.
G. E. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., near 18th.

BRITISH DECADENCE.

Physical Deterioration and a Decreasing Birth Rate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently published statistics of Great Britain and Ireland are not altogether of a nature to please patriotic Britons. While the British Empire in Egypt, India, South Africa, Australia, and Canada seems to be so strong and prosperous, there are unmistakable signs of decay in England, Scotland, and Ireland. The limbs of the mighty empire appear as vigorous and powerful as ever, but the heart shows symptoms of increasing weakness and degeneration.

1. Scotland. The popular and traditional idea of a Scot is a sandy-haired giant of enormous strength, but what are the conclusions recently reached by the Royal Commission on Physical Training, that has been investigating the physical condition of the Scotch? The average Edinburgh boy is about 2.14 inches shorter and 7.9 pounds lighter than the American standard, while the average for all Scotland is 2.07 inches shorter and 6.23 pounds lighter than the American average. It therefore seems that whatever may be said of the past and present generations of the Scot, the future generation promises to show a distinct decline.

2. Ireland. It appears that this island has lost about 4,000,000 inhabitants by emigration since 1851, which is equivalent to about 75 per cent. of the average population of Ireland. It may almost be said that the flower of the youth and vigor of Ireland has been transplanted in America, leaving the island to be sustained by those who are too aged, too feeble, or too indolent to emigrate. Ireland's loss has been a great gain to America, but, even so, American friends of Ireland should now seek to stop the flow of emigration before Ireland becomes weak beyond hope of recovery.

3. England. So far as England is concerned, the situation presents causes of apprehension of another kind. Whereas Ireland's decay has been caused exclusively by emigration, England's danger seems to arise largely from an increasing tendency to Malthusianism, or, as President Roosevelt calls it, "race suicide." For the decade ending in 1851 the birth rate was 35 per 1,000; in 1886 it was 35.2; in 1891 it had fallen to 31.57; in 1897 it had further fallen to 29.7, and in 1903 to 28.5 per 1,000. The marriage rate also shows an alarming decrease, which fact is certainly not to be regarded as an indication of a higher status of national morality.

Furthermore, while the aristocracy for the most part retains its athletic habits and physical superiority, the army records indicate that the lower classes, which form the great majority of the people and from which the recruits are drawn, are steadily degenerating in physique. For several years past the physical standard of requirements for the British army recruit has been considerably lower than that of the American army, and the stature and chest of the average English recruit have so dwindled, according to a recent writer who quotes an army authority, that if an attempt were made to enlist on the standard of twenty years ago at least 70 per cent. of the recruits would be rejected.

In 1889 the proportion of men in the army under 5 feet 5 inches in height was 106 per 1,000; in 1898 it was 132 per 1,000. In 1860 the proportion of men measuring less than 33 inches around the chest was 17 per 1,000; in 1898 it was 23 per 1,000. In 1874 only 159 per 1,000 weighed less than 120 pounds; in 1900 the proportion was 301 per 1,000.

This degeneration cannot be explained on the ground that only the weakest elements of the population offer to enlist in the army, for in years when business is dull and a large number of people out of employment the best as well as the poorest elements of the laboring classes present themselves for enlistment, and still the same progressive degree of deterioration is noticed and reported by the recruiting officers. Besides which there is no reason for believing that in England, any more than in America, the army recruits are not at all times fairly representative of the classes from which they are drawn.

The causes for the physical decay of the English people, with the exception of the aristocracy and upper class, are traceable partly to the emigration of the better element of the laboring class to the colonies or to the United States, and still more to the increasing tendency toward the concentration of the working people in cities. Free trade, while developing the manufacturing interests of England, has greatly lessened the agricultural prosperity of that country, with the result that a large proportion of the strong, healthy farm hands, who constituted the bone and sinew of the English people and formed the basis of the physical superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race, have been converted into anaemic, degenerate sweatshop workers in the cities, while a considerable percentage of the remnant of this agricultural class has sought in emigration an escape from the difficulties created by that depression of the country for the benefit of the city which has been the unfortunate consequence of free trade.

Still another danger threatens the future of England in the large annual immigration from Eastern Europe, which must in time have a marked ethnological effect upon the inhabitants of England. What result the admixture of this foreign blood will have upon the Anglo-Saxon will produce in the characteristics of the English people remains to be seen, but these immigrants, who are of various origins, are generally regarded as an undesirable element of population by the thinking men of England, and measures have been taken in the hope of barring out the most objectionable of these foreigners.

Perhaps it is not beyond the bounds of probability that the English people may finally adopt Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal theories, which would presumably result in the return of agricultural prosperity and thereby cause a cessation of the evil practice of emigration from the country, especially on the part of the laboring classes.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS.
New York, July 12, 1904.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday,
July 17, 1904.

Making a Wilderness Blossom as the Rose

Richard Delafield's Remarkable Transformation of His $1.00 Tuxedo Tract.

THE Board of Governors was in session in the board room of the Tuxedo Club. Richard Delafield, President of the Park National Bank, had expressed a desire to buy a tract of land along the west shore of Tuxedo Lake, owned by the club, and they had come together to discuss the price. There was also present an architect, Donn Barber, who built the new National Park Bank Building.

Mr. Barber had been employed by the prospective buyer to inspect the land in question, to ascertain its availability as a building site, and to appraise its value. He was present at the board meeting to make his report.

There were about thirty acres in the tract—a large section of land even for Tuxedo—which is gradually becoming more and more built up and separated into the regular city lots.

"I think $1 is an ample price to pay for the property," Mr. Barber began, when he obtained the floor. "In fact, it would be a prohibitive price for any other than the intending purchaser. He, however, has the welfare of the club and the town at heart, and, at my suggestion, hereby offers $1 for the entire tract, free of all incumbrances.

The offer received the due consideration of the board. To be sure $1 was not much in itself, but as an equivalent for the thirty-acre tract it struck a majority of the members as being more than satisfactory.

Accordingly it was officially recorded that the club gave up all claim to and title in the property in question for the sum of $1 paid by Mr. Delafield.

Why 30 Acres Sold for $1.

Such a price for such a piece of land need hardly be characterized as unusual. As a matter of record, no such transaction has ever been recorded anywhere in this whole country. And Tuxedo, it must be borne in mind, is almost a suburb of the city.

To solve the puzzle something must be known of the conditions surrounding the deal, seemingly so entirely one-sided.

When Pierre Lorillard, more than twenty years ago, bought a whole mountain rising up from the wooded banks of Tuxedo Lake, a beautiful little strip of water three miles long, he unwittingly contributed to the remarkable transaction told above. Mr. Lorillard bought the mountain (as he bought many other things) because it caught his fancy as an ideal spot for a camp.

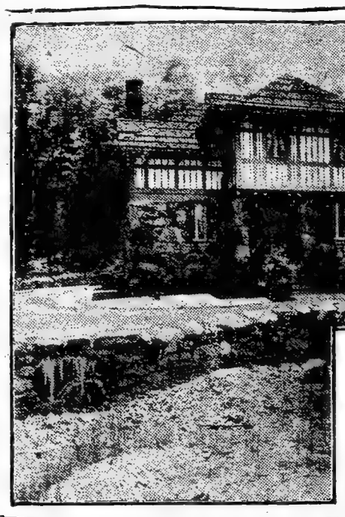
He had a rough cabin built of logs and spent his time in shooting small game, which was plentiful along the ridges and in fishing in the little lake. Gradually he began to entertain. His men friends spent the week-end in his camp. The fame of the place began to spread.

With the introduction of more men of the moneyed class into the hitherto deserted region, Tuxedo began to become a factor in the small talk of the city clubs. Mr. Lorillard became dissatisfied with a single mountain—and proceeded to buy up all the others within sight. Before he died he owned all the country adjoining on the lake and felt entirely justified in saying that the thirty acres were expensive and undesirable at any price. The entire tract was an eyesore on an otherwise perfect landscape. It was a veritable plague spot encompassed on all sides by beautiful hills and a Swiss-like lake.

The tract borders on the lake for about 500 feet. At the time he bought it every square inch of surface of the ground was covered with a rank undergrowth of weeds and grasses. Much of the bottom was quicksand. It was virtually covered with trees of all kinds, and to force one's way through it was practically an impossibility. A little brook entered the tract at one extreme corner, cutting diagonally through it, and emptied into the lake. Numerous pools throughout its length were covered with scum, inches thick, and the very air was laden with disease.

Snakes, big, poisonous fellows; rattlers and water moccasins infested the entire tract. Mosquitos and insects less generally known, but none the less inimical to human beings, swarmed through the tropical morass. In short, it was literally a jungle, a Darkest Africa, set down in the midst of the peaceful farming country of Southeastern New York.

It had never been surveyed. The oldest inhabitant had never heard of any one ever having attempted to penetrate its dark recesses. To all intents and purposes—and so far as any one knows—Mr. Delafield's acquisition had never been trod by man.



HOME OF THE COACHMAN AND GARDENER.

was considering its purchase—and had sunk to his waist in the mud before he had gone ten feet through the underbrush. Accordingly all thought of beginning operations was deferred until midwinter. In December, 1900, when the lake and all the surrounding country was frozen to a depth of several feet, the first attack on the morass was attempted. Mr. Barber and his gang of laborers, muffled to the ears in heavy wraps, started the invasion of Mr. Delafield's jungle.

They began at one corner of the property and hewed their way through diagonally to the centre. They repeated this from each of the other three corners, finally completing four narrow paths through the midst of the heavily timbered swamp. A clearing a few feet in diameter was made at the intersection of the four trails, practically in the centre of the property.

The difficulties encountered and overcome before even this much had been accomplished were legion. Mr. Barber himself disclaims all credit for the task, insisting that it was only the indomitable pluck of the laborers that made it possible. At last only one great network of vines, spread between two big oaks straight across the path, stood between me and the clearing. With a rush one laborer assailed the tough barricade and soon had chopped a hole in it big enough to crawl through.

"Dropping his axe he lifted himself through the hole and dropped down on the other side.

"He will never forget the sensations he went through when he landed.

A Desperate Situation.

"He had expected to have his feet strike the firm sod of the knoll. Instead, he struck a substance, the nearest approach to which (or so it seemed then) was some mass of semi-gelatinous material.

"He not only sank into the ground of his own weight, but felt himself being actually sucked down with some irresistible force. He knew in an instant that he had landed in a bed of quicksand, and realized that he should soon disappear from sight entirely unless help came quickly.

"My men were still on the other side of the curtain of vines, leisurely widening the path. The cries of the laborer brought them to him on the run. His presence on earth to-day is proof sufficient of their success in hauling him out of the death trap he was in. But they had to work like beavers to get him out, and doubtless a delay of a few seconds more would have proved fatal.

"We later bridged this spot temporarily and no further accidents occurred there. It really didn't amount to much, anyway. I simply mention it to show the general nature of the ground we were trying to reclaim.

"From a purely technical standpoint I know of nothing which could present a more attractive prospect than the manifold conditions necessary to be fulfilled which we had to face in that swamp."

Mr. Barber has little to say as to the reover a greater portion of the property, although it was still impossible to bring horses within its confines. But there was now a surface on which the workmen could trust themselves, and the work went ahead with considerable increase in speed. Corduroy roads were built later, which enabled carting to be done.

The next step necessary to equipping the erstwhile jungle with a bottom permanent enough to allow of the erection of roads and houses over it was the installation of a drainage system. This was the costliest of all the improvements. The results of its introduction into the morass amply justify its use.

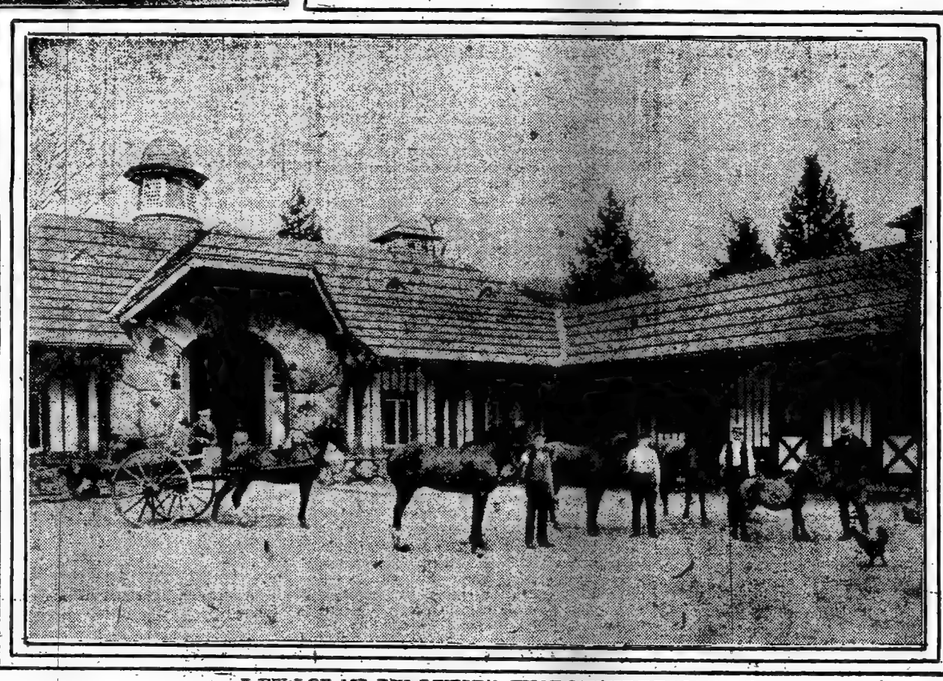
In the first place, the brook, which nature had treated illy in the matter of pitch during its course through the swamp, had to be changed entirely. Its crooked windings, with the consequent pools of scum-covered water, were straightened. In many places artificial banks were created to confine the sluggish stream in narrower channels.

The brook originally emptied into the lake over a rocky cliff fully eighteen feet above its surface. This, Mr. Barber pointed out, was entirely unnecessary to its beauty, a ten-foot fall answering all the purposes fully as well. Accordingly, the ledge of rock was cut away to a depth of eight feet, thus increasing the pitch from the opposite end of the grounds by a similar height.

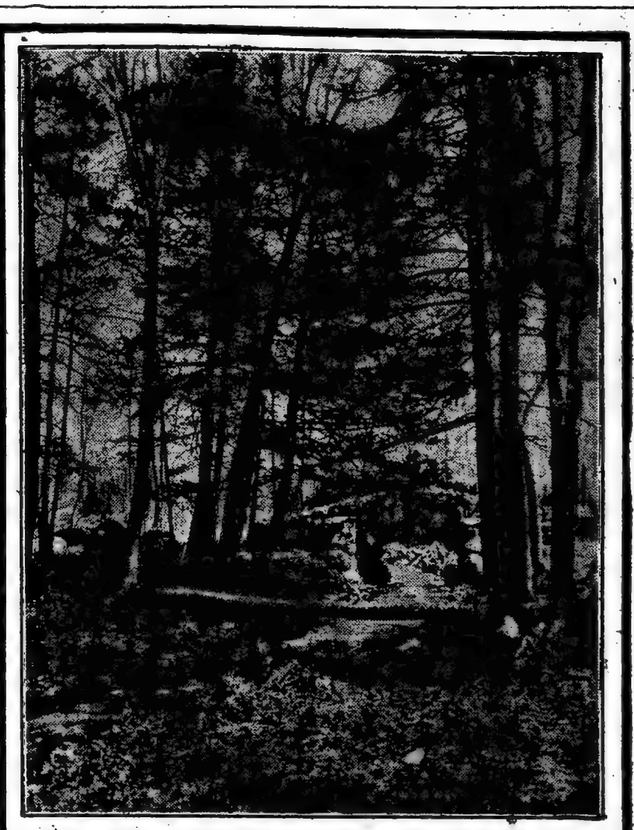
A temporary dam at the inner end of the brook allowed all of the water to be drawn out of the swamp in short order once the rock had been cut through. The new bed was now constructed of rip-rap for its entire length.

Branching off from the main drain, as it now became, were trunks which were led into every portion of the grounds. Smaller pipe lines connected with these trunks in sufficient numbers to leave nowhere a surface of more than thirty square feet without vegetables had reached their full growth—and gone to seed before they could be harvested.

As a result of this experiment the architect ordered several hundreds of barrels of slack lime to be spread over all that portion of the grounds which was to be devoted to garden purposes. With this dead substance well mixed into the rich loam it is now possible to grow vegetables and flowers at a fairly normal rate of speed.



A FEW OF MR. DELAFIELD'S THOROUGHBREDS

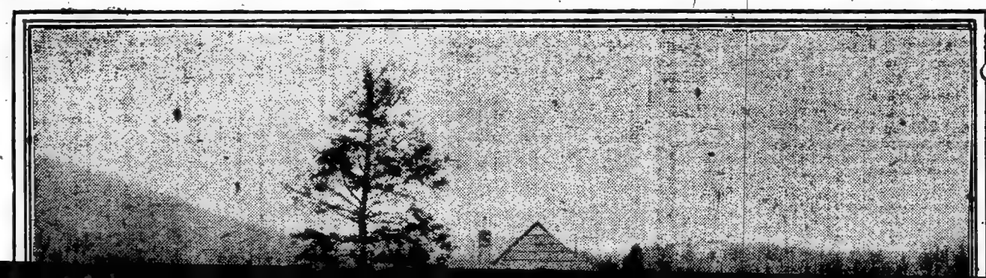


BRIDGE OVER THE BROOK—CORDUROY ROAD IN THE FOREGROUND

Girls Who Live Close to Nature

WHILE a good deal about boys' camps and camping in the woods gets into print, little has been published about the camps for girls that are this year quite a vogue along the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound. They are not at all the sort of thing one sees about Long Branch and other favored spots in New Jersey, where, for example, two of the large department stores of this city maintain a sort of Summer outing place for their employes. They are the real thing along the Connecticut shore, with tents and beds of boughs and cooking in the open and fishing and clamming and the girls, yet the young men who [illegible] at the hotels, cottages, and [illegible] have found them wonderfully [illegible] flirting proclivities with which all [illegible] healthy girls seem possessed. [illegible] common or uncommon, the girls [illegible] has been the most delightful [illegible] have ever had, and that it beats [illegible] erage Summer hotel, with its [illegible] sip and ballroom flirtations and [illegible] tennis and golf, "clear out of sight." [illegible] them of course was a chaperon, [illegible] something less than monitor, [illegible] friend and instructor. Under her guidance and with the assistance of the man-of-all-work, who came to the camp every morning and left at night, the girls have become skilled in woodcraft, as well as in the management of the sailboat and the rowboats, most of them also having acquired the art of swimming. Fishing the girls seem to have taken to as if it were second nature, and the difficult art of skinning an eel has been mastered so that "Captain John"—the man-of-all-work—has turned over to them entirely that part of the culinary duties. Seaweed has been gathered and pressed for memorabilia, "silver" shells worked into portières for the tents, and means of utilizing the queer things of the sea found of which they had never heretofore dreamed.

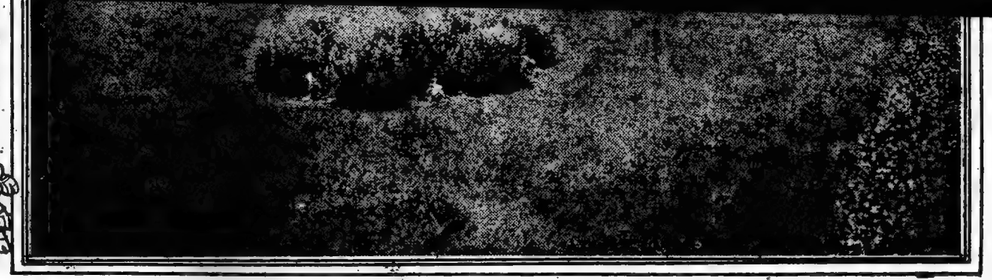
It is the matron of this little camp who has brought the girls "close to the heart of nature" in the tramps through the woods and swamps which lie just back of the site of the camp. She it was who discovered a field where wild strawberries grew in profusion, and who, when they had been gathered, taught them how to make a most toothsome strawberry shortcake, the like of which they had never before tasted. It was she, too, who taught them how to tell the good mushroom when they saw it and how to avoid those that were not edible. To them she also introduced for the first time in their lives that toothsome dish, mushrooms on toast, of which they may have heard, but certainly never had tasted, chiefly through ignorance of the fact that so dainty a bit grew within reach of their own homes.







JUST AFTER THE GREENHOUSE WAS FINISHED.....THE ROUGH "FILL" SHOWN



SHOWING SAME PLACE FULLY CULTIVATED

and extending back a mile or more in some places.

Meanwhile other lovers of a roughing-it life were attracted to the spot. Other log cabins were erected on the hills about the lake, and every year saw the colony increase in numbers.

But still there were no roads worthy the name, no lighting station, no sewerage system—and no style in all of Tuxedo. For such a group of men, accustomed to all the luxuries a city can give, to put up with such a state of affairs for very long was out of the question.

The Tuxedo Club was formed, cottages supplanted cabins, and women were included among the settlers.

Mr. Lorillard gave over all his holdings to the club in the form of a loan. He had spent in the neighborhood of $5,000,000 to acquire the several square miles of mountain and valley, and the interest on this sum proved formidable as it fell due annually. So formidable, indeed, that the relatively few members of the club found it impossible, or, at least, entirely inconvenient, to meet it. Accordingly each year the indebtedness increased, and the possibilities of a foreclosure became very imminent.

Instead, Mr. Lorillard presented the entire section as a gift to the club, canceling as well all the back payments still lacking.

So the Tuxedo Club immediately became the absolute possessor of real estate already worth much more than that owned by any similar organization in the country and with the distinct advantage of being in a condition to become enhanced in value with every improvement made.

What has been acquired by no outlay may well be sold for $1.00—and the sellers will grow rich in the transaction. But as a matter of fact, the section bought by Mr. Delafield is only a small part of the whole—and he paid much more than the offered price when he did buy it.

"A dollar is really too ridiculous," he said to the Governors. And then he paid a few hundred dollars for the tract.

The casual observer visiting Mr. Delafield's purchase at close range would have

This, then, was what he had bought for a price at which many New York real estate dealers would refuse to sell a single square foot of ground.

The Architect's Task.

To improve it, to make it habitable, was the task set before Mr. Barber, the architect. To have complained that the exploration and surveying of such an infested region were not properly among the duties of an architect would have been meaningless. To bring anything practical out of such a swamp was beyond the recognized abilities of any craftsman in the world. But Mr. Barber didn't complain. Instead he accepted the work eagerly. It would seem that here is a seeker after the impossible, an enthusiasm not tempered by common sense.

So Mr. Delafield was told on all sides. His kindest wishers pleaded long with him to desist from literally sinking a fortune into the quicksands of his swamp in a vain attempt to make it something else. But he refused to be influenced, and continued to place faith in the young architect turned wood chopper of necessity.

Mr. Barber encountered his first difficulty in obtaining men to accompany him on the preliminary inspection of the tract. Few of the good farmers about Tuxedo showed the slightest inclination to unearth the secrets of Mr. Delafield's jungle, as it had now become known. In fact, no one evidenced any desire to penetrate its interior except the architect, who became the more eager to investigate its dangers as the difficulties to be overcome were borne in upon him.

He finally secured men in the city to accompany him to Tuxedo. It is to be presumed that he let the true conditions of the work they were to be asked to do become known to them gradually. In any event he succeeded in imbuing them with enough of his own enthusiasm (perhaps it was the liberal pay offered them) to induce them to begin the work of cutting a path through the morass.

Even Mr. Barber was fearful of the results of entering the swamp in Summer. He had attempted to do so while Mr. Delafield

sisting that it simply was a "nasty job, but mighty interesting."

"The growth inside the outer boundaries of the swamp," he said, "was as luxuriant and dense as it is anywhere in the world. We sank to our knees in the rich earth, which was in reality nothing but the accumulated leaves and twigs rotted on the ground years before we disturbed them. The trees grew so close together that many of them had limbs bare of all leaves, a result of the crowded quarters above.

"Our progress was necessarily slow. Often it took us half a day to advance 200 feet. Strange as it may appear, however, the trees were by no means our greatest difficulty. Underneath the thick undergrowth there might be one of a hundred dangers, none of which could be anticipated.

"When we reached the centre of the jungle, after cutting through the first part, we found a slight elevation, perhaps ten feet above the surface of the lake outside. The little knoll was perhaps 100 feet in diameter and afforded the only solid ground within the entire section.

"We aimed the other three paths toward this knoll in a straight line. It was a convenient place to stop and rest after the work of pushing through the slough of the paths.

"So solid did it appear, in contrast to its surroundings, that we all became careless as the work continued. Little by little we did away with our earlier precautions. As we were hewing our way through the third cut, however, an incident occurred which bore in upon our minds with redoubled force the dangers we were undergoing.

"We had had a hard day. Less than a dozen feet seperated us from the knoll, the island of the morass. We could distinguish the clearing through the dense foliage. The order was given for the men to hurry in order to get through before darkness fell. The men plunged ahead in a wild endeavor to force their way straight through the obstacles in record time.

"By well-directed strokes of the axe and by the force of their onslaught they succeeded even better than I had thought possible. Then, with a cry of triumph, they burst into the clearing.

"Instead of the solid ground they had expected to find, they sank to their waists in the slough of the fourth path. The knoll was an island no longer. It was a mere hummock in the midst of the swamp. Behind us the path we had cut was filling with water. We were prisoners.

"Fortunately we had cut enough trees to make a raft sufficiently large to support us. Upon this we made our way back to the lake, and the next day we began all over again. This time we were more successful, and we finally succeeded in reaching the knoll and establishing a camp there.

"Then began the task of cutting a path to the lake. Day after day we worked, and at last we had a path cut through which we could haul the logs we had felled. Then we began to build a road. Logs were laid crosswise, and on these were placed others lengthwise. Then we covered the whole with earth. Over this we hauled the logs we had cut for the cottages we were to build.

"Then we began to drain the swamp. Ditches were dug, and the water was drained off into the lake. Then we began to fill in the swamp. Trees were felled, and the trunks were thrown into the swamp. Then the branches were cut off and thrown in. Then earth was thrown in. Then more trees were felled, and the process was repeated. Then more earth was thrown in. Then more trees were felled, and the process was repeated. Then more earth was thrown in. Then more trees were felled, and the process was repeated. Then more

THE CHAUFFEUR, NOT THE AUTOMOBILE, "DEVELOPS CHARACTER"

The Man Who Buys a Machine Resigns Himself Into the Hands of a Tyrant.

MAYOR McCLELLAN'S remark the other day that an automobile was a "great developer of character" did not apply so much to the car itself as it did to the troubles he had had with his chauffeur. The daring chauffeur has always been a thorn in the flesh of the average automobile owner.

But few of them have ever voiced their troubles with such pathetic emphasis as his Honor the Mayor did. In fact, the two classes of chauffeurs we have had in New York have been the cause of the establishment of a little-known training school where American boys are converted into rivals of their imported French cousins; and on top of this the native chauffeurs have developed so many of the Frenchmen's weaknesses that the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is planning a school for training chauffeurs who will be honest as well as skilful.

When the first of the big French motor-cars were brought to this country their owners found it an absolute necessity to engage Frenchmen to run them, for none of the Americans understood how to manage their complicated mechanism. These French chauffeurs proved to be sources of almost continuous annoyance and trouble to their employers, for they were not only dishonest but were vain and insolent.

They were constantly quarreling with the managers and employes of the garages where the cars were stored; they would object strenuously to the quarters assigned to them in country hotels when touring. One of their worst faults was to take umbrage at some order of their employer while on the road.

And it was not an infrequent occurrence to have a chauffeur become so indignant at a suggestion of his employer that he would stop the car, alight, and leave it standing in some country road, while he returned to town by train. Then, again, the foreigner always seemed to be obsessed by the idea that the car was his, and on that basis the relation between master and man were constantly at the straining point.

The Americans Learned.

The second evil introduced here with the French cars was the French machinist. In the repair shop of the large garage in town it became necessary to have Parisian machinists, for the native workmen did not understand the intricate and delicate machinery of the machine made abroad. American machinists were at first given to the Frenchmen as helpers, and they mastered the mysteries of the powerful engines so readily that in a comparatively short time the managers of the garage were able to run their plant with Americans alone, and the imported workmen were sent back to France.

This experience, together with the constant rows that were going on between the French chauffeurs and their employers, suggested to the owners of the garage that this difficulty might be overcome by establishing a training school for American chauffeurs in their workshop. Accordingly, New York boys were employed as "helpers" to the newly evolved American automobile machinists. These boys received $6 a week, while the trained men earned from $18 to $21. The boys started in at the simpler parts of the body of the car, and from that worked up to the running and driving gears. And when the repairs were completed it devolved upon their "helpers" to take the car out on the road to see that it ran properly.

These boys seldom took longer than four months, and at most eight, to acquire a thorough knowledge of the French cars. This was another source of trouble to the managers of the "school," for the boys quickly made an impression on owners of cars, who would offer them salaries of from $25 to $40 a week to leave the shop and become full-fledged chauffeurs. They never failed to accept the offer, and consequently the "school" was more often in dire need of pupils than automobile owners were of chauffeurs.

One of these boys at $100 or $150 a month was not an expensive luxury, for under ordinary circumstances their skill was so great as to preclude any necessity for an owner spending a penny for repairs. The "graduates" of the school could make all that were necessary. This training school has been in existence for eighteen months now, and has been a decided success.

Excellent as the general workings of this particular school have been, however, other troubles have followed in its train, and in the automobile business generally. The high salaries paid to young men, who were little more than boys in point of years, attracted to the automobile shops a lot of young fellows who had been hangers-on in bicycle repair shops, and in that way acquired a certain amount of familiarity with machinist's work.

Driven to Desperation.

It is from this class that many of the chauffeurs of the type Mayor McClellan came in contact with are recruited. And the troubles they have brought down on the shoulders of automobile agencies and the managers of garages have become so great a burden within the past year that a number of men in the business up town have taken a drastic step to correct it.

Several of these dealers and managers called in Harrison S. Colburn, the educational director of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and asked him to organise a class to teach young men to become chauffeurs. This scheme is now under consideration, and there is every likelihood of the class being organized in the Fall. It is expected that graduates from such a class will have the important qualities of reliability and honesty.

The principal causes contributing to the dishonesty of so many chauffeurs nowadays is the ignorance of their employers, the owners of the cars, and the commissions offered by unscrupulous dealers for supplies bought of them by the chauffeurs. The average owner of a motor car can start it, run it on the ordinary road, and bring it to a stop. But beyond that he is at the mercy of his chauffeur. The owner does not know how much gasoline his car uses, and it is the simplest thing in the world for the driver to charge up twice the quantity actually used, pocketing not only the difference in cost but the commission as well.

A spark plug may "blow out," but the dishonest chauffeur can report them blown out as often as he pleases, and the ignorant owner cannot say such is not the case. He simply doesn't know anything about it.

Dealers in automobile supplies and managers of garages have a fixed scale of commission they give to chauffeurs as an inducement to them to purchase supplies. This is settled on a 5 per cent. basis, but some dealers break the agreement and offer as much as 15 per cent. Such a commission on a set of tires, for instance, costing from $200 to $400, would have a good deal of weight with a chauffeur and he would find some important reason to offer to his employer why the tires should be bought of a man offering such a commission.

At His Mercy.

Not long ago the manager of a garage on Thirty-eighth Street was offered a set of tires by a chauffeur at a 10 per cent. discount from the regular price. He knew the man had secured them from some dealer who broke the agreement and refused to purchase them. Even at that reduction the chauffeur would have made $20 on the transaction.

That the average unskilled owner of an automobile is as much at the mercy of his chauffeur as the average horse owner is of his coachman is shown by many instances. It frequently happens that the chauffeur wishes to take some of his friends out for a ride at night and in that case he telephones his employer that the car is out of order.

As a rule the employer growls an "all right," or something stronger, by way of reply and the man is free to use the car as he pleases. Which is one of the reasons why $5,000 touring cars are frequently seen on the avenue or drive these pleasant evenings with passengers who are clearly either shopgirls or servants.

If, on the other hand, the employer is of a suspicious nature, and, like the man in Dickens's story, "wants to know," the chauffeur will deliberately put some part of the machinery out of order to put in as evidence in the case. Then when his employer turns away, with more remarks expressive of his disgust, the skilful chauffeur puts the machine right in a jiffy, and is free to take his best girl out for a spin. Sometimes he may want to do this in the daytime. His favorite excuse in this case, if his employer calls for him, is to explain that something had been repaired and he was "trying it out."

The average charge for storing an automobile in a garage is $5 a month and $2.50 for a locker for the same period. Managers of garages seek for this custom and most frequently through the medium of the chauffeur's cupidity.

The Chauffeur's Spoils.

If a man owns three or four motor cars, a not uncommon number, his custom is well worth while. The chauffeur of such an owner is approached by the garage manager, who offers him a bonus besides the regular commission if he can induce his owner to bring his cars to his place. If these inducements are worth while the chauffeur begins to find fault with the present garage.

Its supplies are not good, the cars are not cleaned properly, telephone messages to him from his employer are not delivered on time nor correctly. He keeps hammering away at his employer until the change is made and he pockets his reward. Six months later he may repeat this performance all over again.

That the chief cause for these questionable practices may be laid at the door of the automobile owner is shown by a conversation, declared to be characteristic, between a well-known broker, who owns four cars, and the manager of the biggest garage in New York. The manager was pointing out to the broker that his chauffeur was putting things in his bills for supplies that were not needed and in many cases were not bought.

"Oh, what's the difference?" replied the broker. "I figure that these things are going to cost me so much money and I can afford it."

SEA COOKS AND THEIR DUTIES.

A Very Essential Class of Ocean Voyagers to Whom Seamen and Travelers Alike Give Little Thought.

AMONG the employes who went on sympathetic strike on the Sound steamers last week were a few cooks. It must have been that these men quit work more for the sake of taking a holiday than anything else, for there is a sad old sea dog at the head of an employment agency on West Street who makes a business of furnishing sea cooks. The quitters must have known that their places would be filled at an hour's notice, unless a general strike of sea cooks was ordered; and that contingency has not presented itself yet.

The sad old sea dog at the head of the sea cooks' employment agency was a sea cook himself once—but that was in the days of long voyages in sailing vessels, salt horse, hardtack, plum duff, lobscouse, and an occasional treat to dandyfunk, as we read in story books. Dandyfunk is served to sailors on all vessels, sail or steam, to-day, simply because they like it. It has the staying powers of the "sinkers" served to landlubbers in a cheap restaurant.

Dandyfunk is gingerbread made of pounded hardtack, mixed to a paste with water, molasses, and fat from the salt beef, known among jack tars as "slush." If the cook happens to have some spice, he throws it in. If not, he doesn't bother. Everything is in the baking. If a sea cook cannot serve up dandyfunk browned to a delicious crisp on the outside and soft inside, without a lump in it, he is voted no good by the men before the mast.

"If you are going to print anything about this," said Chief Sea Cook Norcross to a reporter for THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES, "I wish you would make it plain that the sea cook is not a loafer aboard ship. Because he does not have to stand watch, run up aloft, and bear a hand swabbing decks the sailors say he has nothing to do. Cooks on sailing ships have their faults, the same as cooks on shore, but one of their faults ain't quittin'. When a cook goes aboard ship for a voyage to China, or around the Horn, he is likely to stick to job, if he ain't thrown overboard.

"Even on British steamships the best and best paid cooks are Americans. A fellow come in here from Maine about two years ago and asked me if I could help him work his passage up the coast by a job in the galley of one of the Halifax liners that put in somewhere near his home. He hadn't had any luck in New York. I asked him where he learned to camp, and he said 'in the woods.' I liked his looks and gave him a chance. He never quit the business. He is getting $60 a month on one of those boats to-day, and has two cooks under him.

"Not a week passes but chaps come in here who have cooked in New York restaurants to look for a job working their passage 'way off somewhere. Sometimes it is a case of hard luck. Sometimes they don't want nothin' but to get as far away from New York as they can. They won't listen to me when I tell them they would not be worth the water they drank in a ship's galley. They would be in the way. Not only on the big liners, but on our coastwise steamers, the chief cook has as much responsibility as the cook in any first-class city hotel. The best people are never so fastidious about what is served to them at table as when they are at sea.

"It is true, even on the Sound line steamers. A passenger will grumble at a meal on a Sound boat that he would think a pretty good thing in a dining car, at the same price.

"The chief cook on an ocean liner must plan days ahead. He can't call up the butcher or the baker on the telephone if his supply gives out. Passengers at sea want four meals a day, when they are good sailors, and they eat hearty. We are constantly sending boys to sea to learn cooking, and they are not from the kitchens of city restaurants, either. We don't start them at washing dishes. They begin in the 'vegetable gang,' paring potatoes and slicing vegetables all through the voyage. If a lad shows no gumption he is kept in the vegetable gang two or three voyages. He does not run up on deck whenever it suits him. He spends so many hours a day in the vegetable room under a foreman, just as he would in a shoe factory ashore.

"Where a lad goes to from potato peeling depends on the chief cook. He may go into the bakery and learn how to make bread and pastry in a rolling sea. This is no mean job, when you consider that a Transatlantic liner often has 3,000 passengers to feed on a single voyage, and that it takes anywhere from 180 to 200 barrels of flour to do it. The cooking galleys of a steamship, which are set low in the hull, and aft of the engines, are divided into a great many compartments. A foreman is in charge of each one of them—broiling, roasting, soups, vegetables—who is responsible to the chief cook for the work sent out. If the soup is bad the roast or the vegetable man has nothing in the way of a kick coming. It is the principal duty of the subordinates in each department to see that supplies are brought promptly from the larder.

"By the time a lad has served three years at this sort of training he will be a pretty good cook for an ocean steamer. But I think he might have a hard time getting a job to suit him ashore. The work is as different as anything that has to do with the handling of food well can be. But if a young man turns out to be a good cook at sea there is plenty of work for him. He gets as much wages as he would get ashore in the best hotels, and he doesn't have to hire a place to sleep in. Of course, if a man has a family ashore it is a different matter. But most of the men who go to sea as cooks are not married.

"Every large steamer has a chief cook, who gets from $60 to $80 a month, according to his term of service. If he can manage to stow away a few table delicacies for rich men who like to take such things on the voyage, and serve them up in nice condition, his perquisites are plentiful. I know one New York man who crosses twice every year, and who always takes his own chickens and his own fruit. He gives the cook two sovereigns for taking care of them, and gives him what is left on the run across. Often the cook gets a barrel of chickens, which he can sell for good money in Liverpool.

"For the first cabin there is also a French cook, who draws $45 a month; a second cook, who draws $40; a third $30, a first vegetable cook at $30 and two more at $20. This does not take into account scullery men and apprentices. For the second cabin the chief cook gets about $40 a month, and his three assistants from $30 to $25. The third cabin (or steerage) cook gets about $33 a month and his three assistants from $15 to $20. It seems to be the impression that the second and third cabin passengers get what is sent back from the table. That may have been true in primitive days of ocean travel, but it is not to-day. The cook of a ship to-day is the eye of a father able to earn pretty good wages."

AUTOS IN FAVOR ABOUT SARATOGA

Notable Increase in Motor Vehicle Travel —News and Society Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 16.—The arrival and departure of automobiling parties have of late become almost hourly occurrences, so rapidly has this form of pleasure travel increased this season, especially during the present month. Meals, lodgings, and gasoline are their principal demands, which, being supplied, they vanish with meteoric speed on their record-breaking motors. Railways and trolleys are utterly ignored by these automobilists, who, in fact, are beginning to look upon such forms of transit or transportation as nothing more than "also rans." Better rural highways would add to the happiness of the touring autoists.

A large number of autocars are owned and operated by citizens and cottage colonists, who, as a whole, confine themselves to tours within a radius of twenty-five or thirty miles. The movement to organize an automobile club for social and speeding purposes is still being agitated.

Fine weather favored the New York State Master House Painters and Decorators' Association, which held its nineteenth annual meeting here on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last. The delegates' rendesvous was Warden's Hotel, and they held their sessions in the Convention Hall Building. They will reassemble in this convention town one year hence.

The triennial session of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, of which John A. De Remer of Schenectady is President, will be held here during the second week of September. It will bring together some of the most prominent men in America.

Gen. Horace W. Carpentier of New York, who is a native of Saratoga County, evidently believes that "one good turn deserves another." The County Infirmary, which cost $10,000, is the direct result of his generosity. Recently he contributed another $10,000, which the Trustees have acknowledged. The fund has been placed in trust, the interest upon which is to be applied to the support of the institution.

The Saratoga Battle Monument, located at Schuylerville, and the apex of which is 300 feet above the Hudson River, which skirts that village, is to be surmounted by a 100-candle power electric light.

Hoering's Orchestra, of Troy, will on Monday next begin its Summer engagement at Congress Hall.

PROSPEROUS CATSKILL SEASON

Plans for a New Club to Which Women Are Eligible.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, July 16.—A movement is on foot for an organization to be known as the Laurel Club, which will be devoted to the interests of the Catskill Mountains. One of the plans of the club is to have a laurel week, in which to call attention to the beautiful laurel which grows in profusion throughout parts of the Catskills. Women will be eligible, and a number have applied for membership.

The Prospect Park Hotel, under the management of M. E. Fritz, is having a remarkably successful season.

The Grant House has in the neighborhood of 50 guests.

The searchlight parties in vogue here for the past two years are as popular this season as ever.

Miss Nellie Post Smith is the leader of the Prospect Park Hotel Orchestra this season, and her work is highly commended.

Cairo has had a number of new-comers during the week, and its hotels are pretty well filled up. The Rockwood and the Maple Lawn lead in the number of arrivals.

A baseball club has been organized at the Glenwood, and is preparing to issue challenges to local teams.

The Dellwood is nearly full, and the crowd there is enjoying the July days.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Thomas of New York are at the Evergreen Grove.

A large number of tourists are being taken to East Windham this season, and the Barrymore and the Lamaroux houses are nearly full.

Mr. Charles L. Rickerson of New York has been entertaining a party of friends at Santa Cruz Lodge.

A card party and dance at the Loxhurst Wednesday evening gave a great deal of pleasure to the guests of the neighboring houses who were invited.

The Antlers will give their guests a hop this evening.

The Sunset Park Inn has nearly 100 guests, and will be full by Aug. 1.

The Saengerbund Society of Brooklyn will spend Sept. 3, 4, and 5 at the Hotel Kaaterskill.

George Rose, the turfman of San Francisco, with his family, is at the Kaaterskill.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS IS GAY.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, July 16.—The days go merrily on here in the land of the sulphur water, and it is hard to realize that the lovely July time is half spent. The weather this Summer has been ideal, admitting all kinds of seasonable sports, and when the occasional rainy day has come the huge fireplaces and the rubbers of whist have been all the more enjoyable.

The automobiling is especially pronounced this year, the good roads having attracted a large number of enthusiasts. Prominent among the automobilists are B. Altman and Mr. and Mrs. John Godfrey of Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Armor Ward, who have brought two of these conveyances with them to the Cary cottages, and E. S. Collett of New Haven at the Majestic.

Tennis is coming into favor, and at the court in the Spring Park and the excellent ones at the golf clubhouse the fun is on at all times.

Among the golf enthusiasts may be mentioned Wilmot L. Cole, Miss Shields, L. M. Cruny, Miss Orr, Miss Hawley, Miss Siebert, David Orr, Miss Cattell, Mrs. Cattell, Mrs. Martinez, Miss Martinez, Dr. Bailey, S. D. Livingston, Jr., Lionel Norman, Miss Swift, Miss Pauline Swift, Dr. F. A. Asserson, Oliver Drake Smith, Edmund Penfold, and S. Peabody Outhwaite.

The musical teas on each Tuesday and Friday at the golf grounds bid fair to take a prominent place in the social calendar. Some of the matrons at the hotels and cottages will be asked to pour at these affairs, and as the Berkeley-Waiontha Orchestra is always present there is entertainment for those who prefer the more quiet shade of the piazza or the clubhouse to the strenuous life of golf or tennis.

The proximity of Canadarago Lake provides opportunity for aquatic diversions.

The Langton orchestra has been giving delightful concerts twice each day. On Sunday evening the first formal musicale will be given.

Mrs. Edgar Cary entertained very delightfully at the Cary cottages on Wednesday afternoon at tea given on the lawn. Miss Tuller and Miss Blue poured, and assisting Mrs. Cary were her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John D. Cary, Mrs. Butler, Miss Hinds, and Miss Elwood.

The guests at the Kendallwood made merry over a package euchre party given on Wednesday evening, each player being compensated with a prize.

Dinners at the Berkeley-Waiontha are popular forms of entertainment. Richard Vaux Buckley was host at one of these this week.

Fishing Record at Algonquin.

Special to The New York Times.

ALGONQUIN, N. Y., July 16.—The record for fishing has been established by L. S. Neats of New York, who caught a fourteen-pound pickerel which measured three feet in length. Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Swain, who have a cottage at the Algonquin, take an active interest in the social life, and this week entertained a party of fifteen friends at a launch party on the Lower Saranac Lake. E. F. Schermerhorn of New York has taken apartments at the Algonquin. Mrs. Charles Leich, Walter Leich, and Clarence Leich are at the Algonquin for an extended visit.

ROUTES THROUGH NORTH WOODS FOR AUTO ENTHUSIASTS

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., July 16.—Business men of the Adirondacks are getting many inquiries from automobilists who would acquaint themselves with the conditions of the highways, the routes, and possible tours that they may make in this mountainous country. It is interesting to note that the first automobilist to make his appearance in the North Woods visited several of the resorts three years ago this Summer, and although this tourist had no difficulty in getting about there have not been half a dozen automobilists all told to attempt a tour of the region.

An automobilist who has been over the route and who has made extended tours in Europe has outlined the following as a good trip for an automobile, as the roads are everywhere passable and the scenery is very picturesque indeed:

New York to Albany and through the Mohawk Valley to Syracuse; thence to Pulaski, Watertown, Clayton, Alexandria Bay, visiting the Thousand Islands, and afterward entering the North Woods via Ogdensburg. From Ogdensburg the route leads to Malone, Loon Lake, and Paul Smith's.

The interest manifest in good roads at Paul Smith's is the most active in the County of Franklin, and it may be said that here are to be found the only macadamized roads in the county. This Spring new roads have been built to Rainbow Lake and McCullom's, in all about thirty miles. At Paul Smith's one has the option of traveling eastward to Saranac Lake over a macadamized road a greater part of the fifteen miles, or he may turn southward to the Upper Saranac Lake, (fifteen miles,) and thence eastward to Saranac Lake village, (ten miles.) The road via Saranac Inn, on the Upper Saranac Lake, is sandy, with the exception of the stretch between the railroad and the inn, a distance of two miles.

Saranac Lake is separated from Lake Placid by ten miles of fair highway. Teams often cover it in an hour. From Lake Placid one may journey over a good highway that leads through Wilmington to Ausable and on to Bluff Point, on Lake Champlain. Arriving at the latter point one has the option of going southward on the New York side of Lake Champlain and visiting Lake George and Saratoga, or crossing the lake into Vermont and returning to New York City through New England. This particular automobilist favors the New England route for the return trip. He says that by entering the region from the Thousand Islands the driver of a motor car will have the advantage of some difficult grades. He says there is also a good road between Loon Lake and Plattsburg, a distance of thirty-five miles. It is about fifteen miles from Loon Lake to Paul Smith's. Paul Smith's is thirty miles from Malone.

It is said that an auto can cover the route outlined and that there will not be any difficulty about getting gasoline. Over the route it is possible for a car to travel eighty miles a day very comfortably. Horns should be used continuously, and great care should be exercised on account of horses, as they are not accustomed to the machines. It is always necessary to slow down and not swing around turns at speed, as some of the roads are narrow, with infrequent turning-out places. Cars that have high clearances are the best adapted to touring in the Adirondacks, for now and then rocks appear in the highways. Nearly all the bridges are of iron, and the people one meets on the highways are very obliging.

Tourists in automobiles are bound to enjoy themselves in the North Woods. Frequently the road parallels a trout stream, or the guide will lead one to excellent trout pools and hunting grounds.

While automobiles have not become plentiful in the Adirondacks, the owners of many camps and cottages have introduced auto boats. George N. Townsend has launched a powerful auto boat on the St. Regis Lakes this year. Lewis S. Thompson has a twenty horse power boat, and George H. Earle, Jr., has several racing power boats.

GUESTS AT SARANAC INN.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., July 16.—Interest in out-of-door life continues to increase at Saranac Inn, and the golf course and tennis courts are thronged with enthusiastic players, who vie with each other in making skilful plays and drives, while the fishermen bring in long strings of fish and stories of great losses. Mr. Garrigues is among the successful anglers, and brings in good catches of trout and black bass.

Tent life is very popular at the Inn, and Mr. and Mrs. Merwin C. Stanley of New York joined the tent colony this week. They will remain until September.

Mrs. A. H. Belo has opened the Belo cottage at Saranac Inn, and is entertaining the Misses Mary Van Clain and Marjorie S. Canan.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Agar and family opened their camp on the Upper Saranac Lake this week, and will remain until late in the Fall.

Mrs. William W. McLoughlin and children of New York have taken apartments at Saranac Inn for the season.

H. W. Charles of New York has joined Mrs. Charles at Saranac Inn for an extended visit.

Dr. and Mrs. Humphreys and family, accompanied by Miss Stevenson, have arrived at Saranac Inn, where they will remain for the season.

Miss Evarts, daughter of William P. Evarts, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Maxwell Evarts, at Saranac Inn.

CONVENTIONS AT FRONTENAC.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, July 16.—The early part of the season is always the time for a number of important gatherings at the Thousand Islands, as it has been this year. During the past week a number of conventions have been held here. At the Hotel Frontenac on Tuesday and Wednesday was held the thirty-second annual meeting of the New York State Association of Supervising and Adjusting Fire Insurance Agents.

With the semi-annual joint meeting of the Steel Founders' Society of America and the Malleable Iron Association was connected the biggest social event of the week, a picnic dinner on one of the islands, given by Fred Frazer of Syracuse, to all the members and their wives. Mr. Frazer's own yacht and several others took the party of seventy-five to Bluff Island, where a score of river guides cooked and served a fine repast of the sort which for years has been called by people here a "shore dinner."

A big orchestra and chorus, modeled after the organizations of the kind at Ocean Grove and under the same direction and management, have been started at Thousand Island Park. Tali Esen Morgan and Alexander McGuirk, both of New York, are directing the music. A concert was held in the tabernacle at Thousand Island Park on Friday evening, which was attended by 3,000 persons from the entire island region. There were 220 in the chorus and 60 in the orchestra.

The reunion of the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, held at Thousand Island Park on Wednesday, was an interesting gathering, on account of its large attendance and good programme. Charles A. Shaw of New York was President of the reunion, and William Clowminser of New York its Secretary.

The Corbin family held a reunion at the Murray Bill Hotel last Saturday, at which nearly 100 members from all parts of the country were present.

The Frontenac Hotel, one of the most palatial of all the Thousand Island houses, is enjoying a prosperous season, many prominent people from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other large centres being among its guests. The hotel is managed and run by C. G. Trussell, also the manager of the Hotel Bon Air at Augusta, Ga.

GOLF AT LAKE PLACID.

Fine Links Provide Opportunities for Good Play.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 16.—The game of golf at Lake Placid never had a greater or fairer company of devotees than at this season. There was an interesting function at the Whiteface Golf Club upon the opening of the course, when tea was served by Mrs. Phillips Phoenix, Mrs. John Kisterbock, Mrs. T. B. Rice, Mrs. Philip R. Van Wyck, Mrs. Irwin L. Hance, Mrs. Walter Mason, and Mrs. W. L. Supplee. Many prizes have been presented to the Whiteface Golf Club, to be awarded to the successful players in various competitions, and on Friday the opening match took place. It was an eighteen-hole qualifying round for the cup presented by William L. Supplee. Cups have also been presented by William S. Perot, Jr., T. B. Rice, John Kisterbock, "The Tamaracks," William R. Lyman, and Whiteface Inn. In addition to these competitions there will be a series of weekly handicaps, and a special point prize will be awarded at the end of the season. The playing for the latter prize will take place on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Valuable prizes for golf have been presented by the proprietors of the Stevens House, and the tournaments will be started during the coming week. There have been three matches, the first of which was a draw, the second was won by Mr. Naylor and Miss Daniels, and the third also resulted in their favor after twenty-one holes had been played.

Messrs. Stevens and McConville entered in a four-ball foursome against Messrs. Naylor and Robert M. Miller, and at the end of the eighteen holes Naylor and Miller were two up. Mr. Naylor defeated Mr. Stevens by one up in a match this week. A feature of this match was at the first hole, when Mr. Stevens drove two feet from the cup and holed in two. The bogey is four. In a match between H. H. Blair and John Harrison, Mr. Blair was allowed a handicap of one-third, but Mr. Harrison won by two up and one to play after a most exciting match.

AT LAKE GEORGE.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 16.—The Fort William Henry Hotel is enjoying a very prosperous season. This well-known hostelry has been the Mecca for a large number of automobile parties, including this week James B. Dill, the corporation lawyer, and his daughter, who were on their way to their camps on the Rangeley Lakes, in Maine. Among the other parties were those of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Scarritt and two children from New York, W. H. and Mrs. Lambert, also of New York; M. Burke, J. C. Woods, and J. R. Walsh of Boston, and J. T. Lane and friends from Troy. They all report the roads to be in fine condition.

Winfield A. Huppuch, Vice President of the Standard Wall Paper Company and Mrs. Huppuch, formerly residents of New York, are to-night celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage at the Fort William Henry, with a ball in the Casino. The dinner is being served in the large dining room to 250 guests. Because of the observance of the anniversary, the usual Saturday evening ball, which has become such a social feature at the house, was omitted.

Dr. Bingham of New York is known as the champion fisherman of the house. An afternoon's catch included eight pickerel, three of them weighing eight, seven, and six pounds, respectively.

Among the visitors at the Silver Bay conference last week of the Young Women's Christian Associations was Miss Helen Gould of New York.

Isidor J. Kresel, Assistant District Attorney of New York County, and his bride are enjoying their honeymoon at Hotel Willard.

Mrs. William F. Moore, Miss Matilda Moore, Miss Edna Moore, and W. Moore of New York have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand C. Cramer at Trinity Rock.

Edward M. Shepard, whom many here hope to see nominated by his party for Governor this Fall, spent Sunday at his lakeside home Erlowest.

BANKERS AT LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Special to The New York Times.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., July 16.—The eleventh annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association was held here on Thursday and Friday. The morning sessions were devoted to routine business and addresses. On Thursday afternoon a special train over the Delaware and Hudson conveyed the party to Au Sable Chasm, where the boat ride was made through the Gorge Rapids. An elaborate banquet was given at the Hotel Champlain on Thursday evening.

Friday afternoon was passed on Lake Champlain, the steamer conveying the party to Plattsburg, where trolley cars were boarded for the military post. Dress parade was witnessed, after which the visitors returned to the Hotel Champlain on special trolley cars.

About 250 "co-eds" from the University of Vermont came over from Burlington on Wednesday for a farewell dance and supper at the Hotel Champlain. The affair was given by the graduating class to its friends.

Cool weather has added zest to golf, and the players appear tireless, some of them making three rounds of eighteen holes each in a single day. Light rains have put the golf links in the pink of condition. Active preparations are under way for the approaching tournament for the Adirondack championship to be held at this place. A number of noted crack players are scheduled to take part.

Guests at Ampersand.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., July 16.—The new railway station of the Delaware and Hudson at Saranac Lake, two miles from the Ampersand, will be opened Friday. It is of stone, brick, and concrete, very handsome in design, and surrounded by pretty grounds. J. C. Patterson of New York, who is the guest of Milton C. Work at his cottage at the Ampersand, killed a pike this week that weighed fourteen pounds. Walter L. Richard and Harold C. Richard have taken apartments at the Ampersand for an extended visit, and will enter actively into the golf tournaments. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Phillips have a cottage at the Ampersand. Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Strait, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Wallace, Miss Martha Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Shaw, F. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schoen, Mrs. G. Chevalier, Miss Chevalier, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Longenecker, and H. Raymond of New York are among the many recent arrivals at the Ampersand.

Golf Expert at Stamford.

STAMFORD, N. Y., July 16.—"Willie" Dunn has accepted an engagement with the Rexmere Hotel, Stamford, N. Y., and will act as professional golfer at the Utsayantha Golf Club links. The course is admirable one, both from a player's point and because of its exceptional picturesqueness, situated as it is in the heart of the Catskills.

A CAPTIVE'S HARROWING EXPERIENCE AT A PONCA SUN DANCE

It Led to the Abolition of the Rite, but the Horrible Snake Dance Remains.

BY ORDER of the Great White Chief—a name which symbolizes the United States Government in the Indian mind—the weird and grotesque sun dance recently celebrated by the Ponca Indians is the last of such ceremonies that will be permitted on American soil. This peremptory fiat from Washington has snapped another and almost final link which binds the red man to the habits and customs and traditions of the ancient past. The sun dance must go.

Behind the Governmental ukase, which sounds the knell of one of the strangest ceremonies ever observed on the American continent, is a harrowing story in which the hero is an American citizen named Oliver White.

Perhaps the sun dancers did not intend to harm their victim in their mad burst of fanaticism. But, according to the report which has reached Washington, he came within an ace of being scalped, and hence summary action was taken to put a quietus upon the sun festival in the Indian demesne.

Stranger than fiction was the experience of White, who, while peaceably traveling over the Ponca Reservation with a horse and wagon, was waylaid by a polychromatic band of tribesmen who had been participating the sun festival. They haled him from his wagon, bound him hand and foot in true Wild West style, and tied him to a post.

A few of his captors advocated torturing him with knives, but, according to the Government version, Chief Standing Elk having once journeyed as far as Washington and experienced Congressional lightning and thunder, finally prevailed upon his fellow-braves not to go to extremes.

So the war party solaced themselves by building a fire near the stake and executing a dance on the windward side of the law. Every once in a while one of them would approach the helpless prisoner, grasp a wisp of his hair and trim it from his head with a bowie knife. White said afterward that he did not suffer much physically, but that the mental torture was indescribable.

Burned His Clothes.

After the young bucks had cut off his hair they stripped him of his wearing apparel and threw it into the blaze. Describing the ceremony further, he said that those members of the band who had possessed themselves of hirsute trophies at his expense then dropped them one by one into the fire, and began their fast and furious dancing and demoniacal shouting. He eventually was released, and made his way back to Oklahoma and civilization. So the sun dance is doomed.

A writer for THE TIMES, while reporting the opening of the Kiowa-Comanche reservation for settlement some four years ago, was permitted to accompany a party of army officers from the Fort Sill reservation to witness a Ponca sun dance. It was not given for fun or for the entertainment of the whites, who were there simply to see that the sun dancers went to no extremes in their religious fervor.

Once the famous dance was given without an audience, and he who dared to trespass into an atmosphere that even suggested a sun dance was the same as dead. For it is a solemn rite in the Ponca region—a sort of sacred initiation into the Indian lodge.

Shortly before dawn on the occasion mentioned a chief named White Eagle climbed to the apex of a knoll, and with a cross made of tree limbs by the squaws whose dancing days were over began the weird ceremony. Slowly White Eagle, the Dean of the tribe, reviewed the history of his people since the Creation.

He chanted the sacred myth of the couple who lived in a village by the edge of a river. They had a daughter who was described as very handsome and clever—an heiress after the manner of the early period and people.

She proved very hard to please in the matter of choosing a husband, and her parents had a troubled life. So her father declared that any one who would win his daughter must do so by blowing out a fire of a stipulated size. Then White Eagle chanted the chant of a mysterious old woman in the village who was gifted with magic power—one of the most potent sorceresses of Indian mythology—and how she gave her nephew a magic potion which would enable him to perform the feat and win the girl.

The Great Horned Owl.

Ascending from a low guttural hum the voice of the venerable chieftain rose to a prolonged wail as he described the successful suitor as the Great Horned Owl—the Ponca Satan. This Satan carried off the maiden to his tepee in the ancient wood, it appeared. There she learned who her husband was and determined to reform him.

She employed all her energy to win the power of knowledge, and day by day felt it growing upon her. Finally, when she realized that she had succeeded, she fashioned a flute by which she could charm their hearts from her hearers.

One day, went the wailing chant, when her husband was asleep in a giant tree and musing, the girl wife came under the branches and began playing with wonderful skill. The air grew richer, deeper, more impassioned, and as the warblings of the flute mingled, her spirit mingled with the unknown. Then the Owl came down on broad pinions and carried her away.

Chief White Eagle had finished. As the chant was taken up by the Indians around him he began painting the base of the cross black. His voice arose again as he told his people that there was once a time when the Poncas had no ebon paint. They had once burned prairie grass and mixed the stubble with water, thus obtaining the mixture with which they painted the cross.

The black paint on the crucifix meant death and famine and fever. The venerable chief then painted the top of the cross red, signifying blood. Led by the old man, the celebrants took a turn at howling after the painting ceremony was concluded, while the squaws who made it tore the cross down and the dance was on.

Seven days the dance continued with unabating energy and fury. Only for brief intervals the dancers tore themselves away from the magic circle to obtain nourishment. This nourishment was a sort of hot broth made from hundreds of herbs.

Those dancers who each day could face the sun, with only now and then an interval for the black smoke and the porridge, and could lift their voices to the mountain tops, had conquered. They were then highly honored by the tribesmen, and many crude tokens of Indian esteem were given them.

Among the eighty or ninety dancers who endured the ordeal on that occasion were a number of squaws.

Only comparable with the Ponca sun dance is the snake dance of the Moquis, an Indian tribe west of the Navajo Reservation. No edict has been issued against the snake dance, and it was performed this year, as it has been performed for centuries.

This snake dance is perhaps the most dangerous ceremony now practiced on American soil, and it also is accompanied by a weird sing-song dance. Generally the ceremony begins at sunrise with a footrace of the snake priest over a course four miles long. Prior to the race hundreds of rattlesnakes are corralled by the Moquis every season in preparation for the dance.

The Snake Dance.

One of the priests stands at the end of the course during the race, holding a crook in his right hand, and in his left an earthen tray. As the runners pass him they touch the crook with the palm of one hand, and pass on to what is known as the kiva.

There is much silent smoking and mysterious passing backward and forward between the priests and celebrants. Following comes the ceremony of the washing of the snakes—the more venomous the better.

During the afternoon the snake chief brings into the kiva a large earthen vessel for bathing the snakes. Taking some common brown sand, the chief makes a mound near the fireplace, while the reptiles are placed in a tray of meal taken from the altar.

All the participants have meanwhile rubbed themselves with an iron oxide mixed with saliva. A red feather protrudes from the hair of each individual, and no word above a whisper is spoken in the solemn conclave.

Into the bowl is poured a liquid, and with much ado it is placed upon the mound. The official pipe lighter then lights a pipe, and hands it to the chief of the priests, who puffs a mouthful of smoke upon the liquid. Filing by in a slow procession each priest does the same. Then the meal is scattered on top of the liquid, over which a

Many Pleasure Seekers At New Jersey Resorts

Atlantic City Preparing for Horse Show—Beach Baseball at Cape May—Notes from Various Jersey Points.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 16.—All interest in Atlantic City is now centred in the annual horse show, which will take place at the Inlet Park from the 19th to the 23d inclusive. The Atlantic City Horse Show Association has made elaborate preparations for this year's event, and there is every prospect that the show will be far in advance of anything that has been given in years gone by. There are more than 300 horses entered in the annual show this year. There are a number of entries from New York City and State, from Boston, Newport, Philadelphia, and Baltimore and a number of other places.

Among the fanciers of the horses who have entered blooded stock are Herbert Drake of Boston, Mrs. John Gerken of Gravesend, L. I.; J. K. Branch; J. F. Manning, Charles T. Proctor, Dr. King, W. H. Collier, and George Watson of New York, Thomas S. Young of Philadelphia, A. W. Casler of Boston, "Sid" Holloway of Hartsdale, N. Y.; Fairacre Farm of Wellsborough, N. J., and Elm Court Lodge of Newport. The prize list is the largest ever offered, and the competition promises to be great.

The new Chalfonte Hotel, in Atlantic City, was opened to the public on Saturday, July 2, the date originally fixed by the owners and builders.

The building is ten stories high, of fireproof material throughout, and is in the style of the Italian Renaissance. The walls of brick and terra cotta are carried upon a steel frame, which is supported by foundations of piling with concrete caps. The floors are concrete and cement, and the roof is made of tiles.

The appointments and furnishings are fine.

The main exchange covers a space of 47 by 170 feet on the parlor or second floor. The columns are finished in Sienna scagliola, and the floor is covered with a heavy green Wilton carpet. The woodwork is oak on this and all the other floors, except the dining room, which is ivory white. The dining room covers a floor space of 85 by 137 feet, with a clear story for illumination and ventilation, and has windows on every side.

The pavilion with three decks takes the place of the customary porches. It is open on all sides, and affords a fine view of the Boardwalk and bathing.

The Chalfonte is conducted under the personal management of Henry W. Leeds and Sarah W. Leeds of Haddon Hall and Albert T. Bell.

The improvements have cost over $600,000, and the value of land and buildings is about $1,500,000.

More than 25,000 members of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine have been assembled here in annual conclave, and they have had full sway of the entire city. They are here from every State in the Union. The Grand Atlantic Hotel entertained more than 1,000 Shriners.

The Hotel Rudolf was the scene of one continual round of concerts, dinners, and smokers during the week. The biggest concert ever given in any hotel in the city took place at the Rudolf, when the members of the Mecca, New York; Irene, Wilkesbarre, and Rajah of Reading—three of the largest temples of the Shriners—paid Mr. Myers a visit.

"Jack" Prescott, son of Elvery B. Prescott, founder and President of the First National Bank of Shawnee, Kan., came all the way from that State to this city in his automobile. He was met here by two of his old college chums of Yale, William Wetmore, son of United States Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island; and Robert R. Gamble of Hartford, Conn.

LONG BRANCH ACTIVITIES.

Many Social Events Scheduled—Plans for the Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 16.—While there will be social attractions by the score during the remainder of July, the event that will outclass them all, and is now most discussed, will be the horse show. The eleventh annual exhibition will be held in Hollywood Park the last week of this month, beginning on Wednesday and continuing throughout the week, closing with an exhibition by electric light. The night exhibition will be the feature of the whole event, for then the fair sex turn out in great numbers in their prettiest gowns. The new grandstand is now complete.

Boxes will be reserved for President Roosevelt, Judge Alton Brooks Parker, Senator David B. Hill, and Mayor George D. McClellan. The last-named is one of the honorary Vice Presidents. The President is to visit Mr. John A. McCall at his handsome Summer residence at Norwood Park some time during this month, and it is the present intention to have him present at the horse show. Senator Hill has been a visitor to the show on several occasions.

The Hollywood Golf Club continues busy. There is no club along the North Jersey coast that is more active than the Hollywood. There have been events of different sorts every week and the membership is steadily increasing. The coming attraction at that place will be a croquet tournament, which will begin next Thursday. The games will be four-ball partnership matches, the winning pair playing a four-ball single in finals for the first prize.

At a recent meeting of the city officials appropriations for the year of $104,800 were decided upon, which seemed satisfactory to every property owner, and great improvements are expected to be made in many directions by the opening of the 1905 season.

On Wednesday prominent Monmouth County Democrats enjoyed a clambake at Pleasure Bay, which was given under the auspices of the Ocean Township Democrats.

On Monday the term of Judge Fort expired in Monmouth County. He was presiding Judge of this district and the man who put the large gambling houses at Long Branch out of business. Since he has taken his departure from the county there are many rumors afloat that the gambling houses may open their doors before the Summer season closes, and it is said that some of the proprietors are holding themselves in readiness to open at almost any moment.

On Tuesday John A. McCall quietly celebrated the thirty-fourth anniversary of his marriage at his country seat, Shadow Lawn.

One of the pleasing events of the season will take place at the Hollywood early next month. The ladies at that place are preparing themselves to give an open-air performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The women of St. Michael's Church, Takanassee Lake, West End, who are principally Summer cottagers from New York, are arranging to hold a fair in August for the benefit of the church.

A song recital and magic entertainment by Bernard Landino was one of the special events at the Scarborough Hotel.

A lawn party was given on Wednesday afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Riker, Jr., of New York, at their Summer home at Gaillee.

At Monmouth Beach one of the principal attractions for the remainder of the season will be the Country Club, where Nahan Franko and members of the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra will again be heard. Master Albert Spalding will give the opening concert of the season next week at the request of the President and Governors of the club.

Hearts Progressive at Allenhurst.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENHURST, N. J., July 16.—A record-breaking progressive euchre was held Monday evening at the Allenhurst Club, there being eighty participants. Last evening in the Casino a progressive heart party was given for the benefit of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. The patronesses included a number of well-known New Yorkers summering in Allenhurst and Deal Beach. The annual bazaar and sale for the benefit of the Church of St. Andrew will be held on Tuesday, July 26, in the beach pavilion. A costume dance was the attraction this evening at the Allenhurst Club. Members and invited guests wore grotesque costumes, and dancing was enjoyed until midnight, when a dinner was served.

VISITORS TO CAPE MAY.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 16.—The thousands of visitors who are at Cape May are thoroughly enjoying themselves. A fad which seems to be growing among the women who bathe is that of playing baseball between dips in the water. They have imaginary bases on the strand and create a great deal of sport not only for themselves but for the spectators as well.

Marshmallow parties are becoming quite popular. The younger set are giving them most every afternoon, and in hills of sand which exist on the beach north of Madison Avenue the riders on the beach-front trolley cars can see several of these gatherings at almost any time, where, seated around the fires, the participants toast their marshmallows, and enjoy the feast. These little gatherings extend often well into the evening.

David C. Brooks and Mrs. J. M. Brooks of New York are at the Brexton for the remainder of the Summer.

E. W. Harvey of New York is at the Glenwood for an extended season.

Miss North of New York is a Stockton Hotel guest.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Lodd, Jr., are located at Congress Hall for an extended season.

Miss Edith Van Epps is among the New Yorkers at the Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gray of New York are sojourning at the Elberon.

Mr. and Mrs. George Storey of Albany, N. Y., are sojourning at the Carroll Villa.

The Rev. Dr. Henry K. Carroll, editor of The New York Independent and a Commissioner to Porto Rico after the Spanish war, accompanied by Mrs. Carroll and his brother, Thomas C. Carroll of Havre de Grace, Md., is here for a brief vacation.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young has been passing a week here as the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Gibbon, wife of Dr. John H. Gibbon of Philadelphia. On Friday last a dinner was given in honor of Gen. Young by Mrs. Alexander McLennan of Louisville, who is passing the Summer here.

William F. Harrity, ex-Postmaster of Philadelphia and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1892 when Grover Cleveland was elected President for the second time, is a visitor here. He is taking an active part in the golf contests. Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Mayhew are at the Empire for the remainder of the season.

Miss Parson Boyd, daughter of George W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been elected Secretary of the Women's Association of the Cape May Golf Club.

James McDonohue of New York is registered at the Ebbitt.

Mrs. L. Barstow, Jr., of New York, who is occupying a cottage here, was the winner on Monday of the women's nanucap medal play tournament on the Cape May golf links.

R. B. Kean and Edward Betz have joined the New York colony at the Windsor.

J. G. Patton of New York is at the Lafayette for a season.

MUCH MUSIC AT ASBURY PARK.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 16.—With the exception of the dance given under the Coleman House management in the Asbury Avenue Casino, Wednesday evening, the social events this week have been limited to card contests, informal dancing, and motor car rides and evening dinners. This evening the usual Saturday night hops were given at the Coleman, Brunswick, Columbia, Lafayette, Plaza, West End, Monmouth, Sunset Hall, Victoria, and other shore front hostelries. Next Wednesday evening another dance is scheduled for the Casino, to be given under the joint management of the Hotel Brunswick and the Hotel Columbia.

Homer Lind, the baritone, sang at the Casino this evening in connection with the concert given by Pryor's band. To-morrow evening Mr. Lind, in conjunction with Bandmaster Pryor, will give a concert presentation of Wagner's "Parsifal." The vocal parts will be sung by Miss Holly and John J. McCloskey, and Mrs. Grace Caylor Clarke will read the story of the opera as stereopticon views are shown. Bandmaster Duss has been engaged to bring his musical organization here for the week beginning Aug. 1. For three evenings Duss and Pryor will combine their forces, and Pryor will direct the augmented band of eighty-three pieces.

Plans for the annual boat carnival on Wesley Lake, to be held Tuesday evening, Aug. 16, were completed this week, and Chairman Appleby promises that this year's water pageant will eclipse all former ones. Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hendrickson, ex-Senator Edward C. Stokes, and Congressman Benjamin F. Howell will act as judges of the decoration contest.

Members of the Carnival Association, having in charge the baby parade and the masquerade fête, are burning the midnight oil getting everything in readiness for these two events, scheduled for the last week in August. An office was opened at the Casino this week for the registration of babies, and thus far twenty-five names have been recorded.

Sea bathing was never finer than at present. The average ocean temperature for the week was 70 degrees.

Asbury Park officials deny the charge that there are 240 places in Asbury Park selling liquor under Government permit. They admit that there are a number of "blind tigers" in existence, but say the figures mentioned should be reduced at least to two figures. The local Law and Order League, stirred to action by the charges, has begun a war of extermination against the illicit liquor sellers, and promises to restore Asbury Park to its normal prohibition condition before August rolls round.

OCEAN GROVE'S PROGRAMME.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 16.—Final sessions of the Sunday School Assembly were held yesterday, and this morning the commencement exercises were held. These consisted of a parade of the graduates about the camp grounds, preceded by a company of flower girls, and the distribution of diplomas and seals by Dean Mead and Bishop James N. Fitz-Gerald. This evening, at the Arlington Hotel, a reception was tendered the alumni.

"Hospital Sunday" will be observed here to-morrow. Monday will be Pennington Seminary Day, and on Tuesday the Woman's Suffrage Association will meet in annual convention. The Women's Christian Temperance Union of New Jersey will hold a conference Wednesday and Thursday, and the National Temperance Society on the following day. A week from to-night the oratorio of "The Fall of Babylon" will be sung by the festival chorus.

This evening, in the Auditorium, Cowen's popular cantata of "The Rose Maiden" was rendered by a chorus of 300 voices.

Ocean Grove officials met in semi-annual meeting Thursday and cleared up a big batch of routine business. An official denial was made of the charge that there are 200 places in Ocean Grove where liquor is sold under Government sanction.

Point Pleasant Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., July 16.—A matter which is coming in for more than the usual amount of attention just at present is the dangerous grade crossing at Arnold Avenue and the railroad. This particular thoroughfare is considered decidedly dangerous from the fact that it is the main outlet to the beach and because it runs directly through the railroad yards. The many trains constantly drilling at this point make it a public menace, although, as yet no casualties have resulted. If the present agitation for improvement is continued the railroad people will probably be compelled to supplant the one lone flagman (who, by the way, is kept constantly on the jump attending to his duties,) with safety gates.

Hotels and boarding houses are entertaining a large number of guests.

Clark's Landing, as usual, is the centre of attraction both with our Summer visitors and permanent residents.

BELMAR HAS MUCH OF INTEREST

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, N. J., July 16.—These are strenuous times with those interested in the betterment of the condition of beautiful Shark River.

Plans are about formulated and a concerted move toward having the river cleared of damaging obstructions is a matter of the near future.

An event that is looked forward to with much pleasure is scheduled to take place Aug. 11, when the ladies of the Belmar Auxiliary to the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch, N. J., will hold their annual fair for the benefit of the benevolent institution. Last year the ladies cleared $1,200 as a result of their efforts. The money was used for the endowment of a Belmar bed in the hospital for women from this section. This year the funds will be used for defraying the expense of a bed for men.

The Columbia is entertaining a large number of naval officers. The annual naval ball will be held about the middle of August.

The Belmar Club continues to be attractive. That the promoters of the enterprise made no mistake when they promulgated the enterprise and brought it to a pretty and substantial realization is evidenced by the afternoon and evening attendance of beautifully gowned women and their escorts.

Silver Lake, a pretty body of water in the heart of Belmar, is becoming famous as a huge fish pond for the gamy bass. A novel method of capturing the wily fish occurred on Tuesday, when one of the men engaged in removing Egyptian lotus from the lake hooked a fine bass on the point of his scythe and threw it out upon the raft from which he was working.

The scythe caught the fish in the gills and held him captive. Notwithstanding that he made a game struggle for liberty. The fish weighed three and a quarter pounds.

AT SPRING LAKE.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, July 16.—Society's chief interest this week was the marriage on Wednesday of Miss Mary Amelia Kirkbride, daughter of Dr. M. Frank Kirkbride, to Reginald Godfrey Pickett, an Attaché of the British Embassy at Cairo, Egypt. The ceremony was performed in the Spring Lake Episcopal Church, and was largely attended.

The members of the Casino have reorganized for the various weekly functions scheduled for the present season.

Among the entertainments are ladies' euchres at frequent intervals, while clove germans will play a prominent part and afford a delightful part of the more strenuous recreations.

The new Monmouth is entertaining an unusually large number of guests, perhaps because the newness of the hotel makes it a desirable retreat.

Why Avon Is Attractive.

Special to The New York Times.

AVON, July 16.—This pretty and popular borough is at present entertaining many prominent people from various parts of the country. That the place is forging to the front was evidenced at the sale of choice building lots offered this week by the Avon Land and Improvement Company, at which several desirable building sites were disposed of at good prices. The association has donated to the borough three fine ocean-front building lots, upon which it is intended to erect a casino, besides sufficient ground at the railroad for the erection of a new station. Thrift and enterprise, coupled with perfect harmony, dominate the governing bodies, and with these features paramount Avon bids fair to blossom as the rose.

PENNSYLVANIA RESORTS GAY.

Many Arrivals at Delaware Water Gap—Varied Amusements.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, July 16.—Gay, indeed, is the life at the Water Gap just now, with the season in full swing. Arrivals have been numerous the past week, and every resort is filled to a great extent. Quarters have been engaged until the latter part of September, and the bookings still continue. The regular weekly hops at the Kittatinny and the Glenwood still continue to draw large crowds of young people and have proved to be more successful than ever before. The progressive euchre at the Glenwood on Wednesday evening, in which fifty-one of the guests participated, was a delightful event, as was the one at the Kittatinny, in which twelve tables were used. Evenings are taken up with musicales, card parties, dinner dances, heart and whist parties.

Jolly Days at Pocono.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, July 16.—Jolly days are these at this charming mountain resort and arrivals are constantly pouring in. The season is in full swing and Miss Summer Girl and her gallant are enjoying themselves to the fullest extent. Both are up with the lark and with others go "huckleberrying," picking quarts of the fruit, which grows lusciously on the mountain sides, for the hotel keeper, who is not loath to accept them. Berry picking is great exercise, and the pickers return with eyes and cheeks aglow with health and ravenous appetites. Golf, tennis, or driving is by no means neglected, nor are the card parties, musicals, or dances at night. The social event of the season is likely to be the tableau event to be given next week at Montanesca in aid of a hospital. A ball for the same purpose follows later. Fishermen and hunters report excellent success with trout, bass, and woodcock.

At Stroudsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, July 16.—Arrivals the past week were very numerous and the influx still continues. Quarters have been engaged by some until the first of October in order that they may see the foliage turn from green to gold. Marshmallow roasts are very popular at the Highland Dell and a merry one was given around a bright fire near the hotel this week. No prize was offered for the one devouring the greatest number for fear of a dispute. The dance Saturday evening was a great success and the floor was crowded in every dance, and every one was enthusiastic.

Hunting and Fishing at Bushkill.

Special to The New York Times.

BUSHKILL, July 16.—Arrivals continue numerous and resorts are fast filling up. The charming weather has added to outdoor amusements of all kinds, and fishing and hunting are reported excellent. A Mr. Hemple, spending the season here, landed a five-pound bass after an hour's battle one day this week. A baseball team has been formed by young men at the various hotels and they played a Stroudsburg nine this week, being defeated by 13 runs to 9.

IN A MAINE RETREAT.

Special to The New York Times.

KINEO, Moosehead Lake, Me., July 16.—Stories of the heat of the city come only as vague rumors to the visitors who are enjoying the delightful weather of this cool retreat and making the most of outdoor sports and social pleasures. Never in the history of the hotel has the July house count been larger.

Prominent among the arrivals of the week was Senator A. J. Beveridge of Indiana, who spent several days here preparing for the St. John's canoe trip. The Senator was accompanied by G. B. Baker of Boston, and he will spend ten days or two weeks in the wilderness.

J. Sloat Fassett and family of Elmira, N. Y., are here for their second Summer, occupying their private cottage.

Mrs. Cornelius Doremus, Mrs. M. D. Paterson, Miss Clarice Paterson and maid, and Miss C. Adelaide Doremus of New York City are also among the cottagers who return. Mrs. Paterson figured prominently as the runner-up to Mrs. E. A. Manice in the recent metropolitan golf championship.

TENNIS AND GOLF CONTESTS AT LENOX

Much Entertaining, too, by the Summer Social Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, July 16.—Out-of-door sports have been the rule of the week. Cool, clear days have marked the weather in the Berkshire Hills, lending zest to tennis, golfing, boating, and fishing, which are the leading pleasures of the time. There have been one or more large entertainments, while the routine of small dinners and luncheons has followed each other in regular succession.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Herbert G. Dering, Second Secretary of the British Embassy, met S. Warren Sturgis of Groton School on the Lenox courts in the second of the contests arranged by the Lenox Club. As in the former contest, Sturgis won the first two sets, Dering taking the last three in a fine exhibition of tennis, the diplomat playing the English style of the game which was introduced into America by the Doherty brothers last Summer.

Two records were broken on the Lenox golf course this week. On Monday Miss Margaret Curtis of Boston, who has appeared in many of the women's championship contests, played around the course with Miss Cornelia Barnes of New York and broke the record held by Mrs. Edward A. Manice, the metropolitan champion, setting new figures at 48 for nine holes. Mortimer M. Singer of New York reduced the club score to 39 on Tuesday.

Wednesday afternoon club races were held on a triangular course laid out by the Lake Mahkeenac Boating Club on Stockbridge Bowl. The course was three miles, and four entries were made in this event. The race was followed by a luncheon at the clubhouse. Saturday a large picnic was held at the clubhouse. Mrs. Giraud Foster and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham entertaining the guests.

Grenville Winthrop of New York has begun extensive additions to his home, The Elms. During the alterations on the residence Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop are guests of Mrs. Robert Winthrop at Ethelwynd.

Among the belated cottagers to arrive this week are Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary of New York, who are now at the Bishop cottage.

James J. Hill has been a guest of his daughter and his son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hill of Seattle this week.

Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis has been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Sturgis of New York at Clipston Grange.

Mrs. John Sloane's garden party at Wyndhurst was one of the gala events of the Summer season. The estate never looked handsomer than on this occasion, and every detail of the reception was perfectly carried out. A general invitation to all of the cottage colony had been issued, and the result was a large and very distinguished party. Guests, including members of the British and German Embassies, Sir Mortimer Durand, Lady Durand, Miss Josephine Durand, James J. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wharton, Mrs. George Westinghouse, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom were among the guests. Refreshments were served at a marquee on the lawn, and a band played from a stand behind the rose garden.

TENNIS THE RAGE AT NARRAGANSETT

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 16.—Much interest has centred in the tennis tournament at the Point Judith Country Club, where Mr. and Mrs. Emory McMichael of Philadelphia defeated Earl Alexander and Miss Olive Hitchcock in the finals on Tuesday. For prizes they received two silver cups which were presented by the Point Judith Country Club. A second tennis tourney for men was opened on the tennis courts at the Country Club on Thursday. Tennis is all the rage at the Pier this season, and every day many of the cottagers gather on the various courts at the Pier for practice play. The lawn of the old Casino has just been converted into a tennis court. The courts of the Gladstone, the Imperial, and the Mathewson are also being arranged for the use of tennis players this Summer. The Grecian Gardens are attractive as usual, and several automobile dinner and luncheon parties have been entertained there during the week.

At the Casino on Saturday night the first of the week-end hops was celebrated. Fashion set its seal of approval upon this initial Casino dance, nearly every member of prominence in the cottage colony being in attendance. Previous to the dance many of the cottagers and hotel folk entertained at dinner on the terrace.

A number of yachting parties have visited the Pier during the week. On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander of New York arrived at the Pier from Newport on their steam yacht, the Surf. They anchored off the Casino and brought their party of fourteen ashore for luncheon at the Casino. Among their guests were Miss McCook, Miss Martha McCook, Miss Dennison, John Dennison, Mr. Iselin, and the Misses Alexander. The party returned to Newport on the Surf in the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman sailed across the bay on their yacht Arrowhead. They visited the Casino at the noonday hour and later drove with Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth to Sea Breeze, where they had luncheon. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gates and party of eight, including Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Gates, sailed to the Pier from Newport on the steam yacht Chimera Thursday and visited the Casino for luncheon. In the afternoon they cruised through Narragansett Bay, beyond Point Judith, and later returned to Newport.

There was a large attendance at the musicale on Thursday night at the Mathewson, which was conducted by Purdon Robinson of New York. These concerts form a pleasing feature of the social life at the Mathewson.

BLOCK ISLAND NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., July 16.—Since the Fourth the season has "hung in irons," so to speak; there has been more or less fog, the expected hot wave in the cities has failed to develop with sufficient intensity and continuity to force people to Summer resorts, and the hotels have barely held their own. The transportation companies are pessimistic with the middle of July at hand and the crowds of pleasure seekers still holding back.

Though some of the smaller houses are doing fairly well, the big, fashionable hotels like the Ocean View, the Spring House, the Manisses, and the National lack as yet the excitement which a big crowd of people, with their diversity of interests and the wide sweep of country from which they come, is sure to represent.

All the large houses have gone to extra pains to procure the best musicians for their orchestras, and the dinner and evening concerts are really of a high character.

Fishing continues to be excellent; blues are taken in large numbers by hand lines, and the swordfish fleet have an additional incentive to offer to total patrons, for whales have been quite plentiful on the fishing grounds recently, and many go out largely to witness the play of these leviathans.

Visitors have been treated to the scene of a real wreck during the past week, for a small schooner yacht, the Louella, of Providence, came ashore on the breakwater at East Harbor one night last week, and will prove practically a total loss, owing to the instructions of the insurance adjuster to do nothing until he arrived. Her auxiliary engine and machinery may be saved, and she has already been stripped, but her hull has been so badly damaged by the swell which has pounded her on the rocks that it is not worth saving.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 16.—The much-talked-of motor week ended yesterday with a grand flourish and a general exodus of the motorists from the hills. No one could have possibly foreseen the great success this event was to be. Even the most hopeful have expressed their surprise that no accident should happen to mar the week's pleasures, and that the weather should have been so perfect through it all. It rained a bit on the summit, it is true, but not sufficiently to dampen the ardor of the motorists, who, like the youth in "Excelsior," kept plodding onward and upward, and finally "got there." The cars that participated in the hill climbing all entered the great two days' endurance run around the Presidential Range and over through the Franconia country. They were given royal welcomes everywhere. The New Mount Washington, which was thrown open a week earlier than usual, has been entertaining the Governor and his Council through the week, and in the motor parade and the first day's run the Governor was the guest of honor, having a place in James L. Breese's great German car, in which his Ormond and Mount Washington records were made.

The mountain hotels are fast filling, and the season bids fair to eclipse last year's, which was more than ordinarily successful.

Among prominent New Yorkers at the Mount Washington Hotel are Angus Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Butler, Augustus Post, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Morgan, and Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Pardington

The Mount Pleasant has entertained, besides James L. Breese and Harry Harkness, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Spooner, Mrs. Batchelder and her son, Amos G. Batchelder, Mr. and Mrs. William V. Creighton, the Misses Jones, Mrs. Lowrey, Charles White, Wilmot Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Pierson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Porter and child.

There have been many new arrivals at the Waumbek Jefferson during the past week. Among them are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blair and Miss Anita Blair at the Wigwam, Mrs. L. J. Belloni and the Misses Belloni at Cherry cottage, Mr. and Mrs. Tonzo Sauvage of Newark at Bashaba cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ferguson of New York at Mountain View cottage.

Mrs. A. T. Compton, Miss Compton, and A. T. Compton, Jr., have been here since the house opened. D. B. Plumer, former manager of the Waumbek, now of Briarcliff Manor, on the Hudson, is visiting the Waumbek this week in company with Walter W. Law. Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Vietor are fond of whipping near-by streams and bring in many a creel of pretty speckled trout.

Mrs. Harry Frank and children of New York are guests at the Highland House, Bethlehem.

At the Sinclair House, Bethlehem, are Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lyons, M. L. Sykes, Vice President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway; Miss M. Lyman, and Mrs. L. B. Paisley.

The Maplewood Hotel is one of the best patronised hostelries in the mountains just now, and is entertaining among many New Yorkers Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Wiley, Miss Kathryn Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Groves and Miss Eleanor Groves, Mr. and Mrs. William Perrine, Mrs. Michael Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carlin, and Dr. and Mrs. Dudley Tenney. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Walsh and the Misses Walsh are among Maplewood cottage guests, and Mrs. John Simpson, Mrs. E. Pierce, Mrs. H. Barretto, and Miss Hazel and Charles Brown form a pleasant Yonkers party here for the season.

Miss G. H. Libby and Miss L. Lane of New York are at the Intervale House. Others there for the season are Mrs. Herman Melville and Miss Melville.

Mr. and Mrs. J. MacGregor Smith are old patrons returned for the season to the Kearsarge, North Conway, and at Wentworth Hall, Jackson, are Mr. and Mrs. Herman Adler and family.

Judge H. M. Wood is enjoying a sojourn at the Crawford House, where his secretary, Francis Wooster, accompanies him. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Blair of New York, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. William Hall of Summit, N. J., are spending the season here in the heart of the Notch, and others registered for the season are Mr. and Mrs. G. Reed and G. Nostrand Smith.

The Profile is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Williams of New York. Mrs. William F. Bridge of Cottage I., is entertaining her sister, Miss M. L. Lane of Norwalk, Conn. At the Darrow cottage the Cornell boys, Milton and John of New York, are enjoying a few days before leaving for a Summer camp in the woods. Mrs. Brayton Ives has as guests at her cottage her sister and niece, Mrs. Le Grand Lockwood and Miss Lockwood, of New York, who have been in Franconia during the early season. At the Haskins cottage with Mrs. C. S. Haskins are Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Mundy of Chicago.

At the Sunset Hill House, Sugar Hill, there have been many New York arrivals since last week, prominent among whom are Mr. and Mrs. Albert N. Wheeler, at Allbreeze cottage.

Mrs. M. Heineman and family have come to spend the season as usual at the Fabyan House, and Theodore Wells of Brooklyn has taken the suite for the season at the Twin Mountain House that he has occupied during the past fourteen years.

The season is late this year, it is true. But now every train brings its complement of guests to the White Hills, and in August there will be the usual influx from the seashore.

SWIMMING CLUB ATTRACTS BAR HARBOR'S GUESTS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, July 16.—Bar Harbor has been blessed with unusually fine weather thus far this season, so that every one here has been leading an athletic outdoor life. Socially, however, there is yet very little doing.

The first weekly dance of the Swimming Club was held in its new ballroom to-night. There will be one of these functions each week. The Swimming Club is now without doubt the most popular place in Bar Harbor. Scores of people are in the pool during the morning and early afternoon hours. As a general gathering place the club has also come into favor. The promenade over the dressing rooms and the wide veranda about the clubhouse make very convenient places for tête-à-têtes, as well as a good place from which to watch the tennis matches out on the courts.

Tennis is more popular here than ever this Summer. The four courts at the swimming pool and the three at the Kebo Valley Club are in constant demand, besides the numerous private courts. There is talk of having a big open tournament toward the end of the Summer.

Golf is still holding its own, and the Kebo Valley Club has arranged an excellent schedule of tournaments for the Summer. There are a number of special tournaments besides the regular Saturday morning competitions. The golf course was considerably improved during the Spring.

The yachting season opened here Wednesday with the first race of the Bar Harbor thirty-one-foot Herreshoff class. There were eight of the thirteen boats in the first race, and by next week it is expected that all the boats will be in commission. Hereafter there will be races each Wednesday and Saturday during the season. The Eastern Yacht Club cruise will finish at Bar Harbor on July 28, and on the 25th a series of races will be sailed in the outer bay. There will be events for all classes of boats, and a special race for the Bar Harbor thirty-one-footers. By permission of the United States Government the Bar Harbor Yacht Club has placed a number of permanent buoys in the harbor for the various courses. Most of the course this year will be arranged so that the races can be seen from the shore.

Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt came Saturday afternoon, accompanied by her daughters, Misses Sallie and Nellie Hewitt.

Miss Dorothy Whitney has come to spend the Summer here with Miss Bend at one of the Newport cottages. Miss Whitney has a number of her horses here with her, and it is very possible that she will take a cottage before the end of the year.

Long Island Resorts Enjoy Much Favor.

GOLF AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 16.—The annual point handicap tournament of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club opens to-day with a larger number of entries than usual. The tournament will be played on every Saturday afternoon until Aug. 1.

A club called the Meadowmeres has been formed by the younger boys of Southampton's Summer colony, for the development of prowess in various forms of athletics, particularly baseball and swimming. The club meets two days each week at the home of one of the members for baseball and one day each week the boys make the trip to North Sea, where they receive lessons in swimming. A schedule of baseball games is being arranged with rival teams.

On Wednesday afternoon a very enjoyable party was given at Meadowmere, the handsome Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor. The occasion was the twelfth birthday of Master George Trevor.

It is rumored that certain persons residing east of Southampton are contemplating the organization of a highway protective society, somewhat similar to the one now existing in the western end of the island, with the object of stopping excessive speeding of automobile and motor cycles between the several villages in the township of Easthampton and Southampton. It is said the membership will include residents of Southampton, Easthampton, Bridgehampton, Sag Harbor, Water Mill, Good Grounds, and Quogue.

Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt will sail from Europe July 7. Mrs. Hoyt will come directly to Southampton immediately after her arrival in New York.

George C. Clark has returned from a fishing trip to St. John's Lake.

Charles A. Peabody has gone to Tuxedo Park, where he will spend a part of the season.

Lewis Clark has sailed for Europe, where he expects to spend the Summer months.

Mrs. Henry G. Trevor and children will sail for Europe next Wednesday, where they will spend the Summer in travel.

Mrs. E. B. Coles is occupying Mr. W. R. Betts's cottage, The Mill, for the season.

E. R. Kennedy and family are at their cottage, Bonnie Dune, for the Summer.

Walter Phelps Dodge has gone to New York to meet his children upon their arrival in New York from California.

The Rev. William R. Newhall, D. D., Principal of Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., will occupy the pulpit of the Methodist Church to-morrow morning and evening.

MILITARY AT SEA CLIFF.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, July 16.—"Reveille" and "Taps" have been regulating things in this village during the past week. "The military" has literally owned the place. Five companies have been here, and one could not stir outdoors without running into a bluecoat.

Society turned out on Thursday evening and attended the review at Camp Dixon, the temporary abode of the Forty-seventh Regiment Cadets, Col. John G. Eddy, who, by the way, has a cottage here for the Summer, and his staff of the Forty-seventh Regiment reviewed the cadets.

On Wednesday evening at the yacht club a point euchre party, under the direction of the Ladies' Committee, was the best attended of the season. There was, however, a decided dearth of men, and though two prizes had been secured for the other sex, so many ladies had to play men's hands that the prizes, which were very pretty, were all won by women. The winners were Miss Jennie Williams, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Eddy, and Miss Coykendall.

At the club this evening there is a concert and dance. Table d'hôte dinner will be served from 6 o'clock.

There was rejoicing at the home of Charles E. Berner of Glenola Park on Wednesday evening over the return of Mr. Berner's eldest son, who has been traveling nearly a year, visiting all kinds of out-of-the-way places. Mr. Berner landed in New York on Wednesday noon, and in the evening a small group of friends gathered at his home to welcome him.

Sacred concerts are to be given at the Sea Cliff House each Sunday after the church hour.

Bible Conference brought many people here, and the tent meetings have been well attended. The conference is to close to-morrow evening, but it is likely that special meetings will be held in the tent for some time to come.

At the euchre party at the Sea Cliff House on Monday evening there was a good attendance, and an enjoyable evening was spent. Prizes were won by Mrs. Provine, Mrs. Shears, Miss Cosgrove, and Mrs. Dailey. Cribbage is a favorite game with the men at this house.

GOOD FISHING AT LONG BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, July 16.—The disciples of the great Walton are coming to Long Beach in ever-growing numbers. The surf fishing is especially good, and one may stand on the beach, less than 200 yards from the hotel, and be sure of a fair catch. The bay furnishes even better sport, and some most unusual catches of crabs have been reported in its may inlets.

The children's dances bid fair to be one of the leading features of the nightly amusements at the Long Beach Hotel. Last night almost every guest joined the rocking chair fleet on the veranda, looking in through the open ballroom window at the little folk dancing. The little people hold undisputed possession of the floor until 8:30 o'clock, and even then their elders are reluctant to see them go, no matter how full the ladies' dance lists may be.

The tennis nets are up, and the devotees of the sport are hard at it. There will be no lack of feminine entries in the coming tournament, which promises to be one of the most hotly contested matches held for years.

The unprecedented warmth of the surf has surprised even the oldest inhabitants. This week its average daily temperature has been over 75 degrees, and to-day so enticing was the surf that not even the ball game between the "Tails" and "Shorts" could draw from the beach the hundreds of bathers who took advantage of the water's grateful warmth.

Rehearsals have begun for a black-face minstrel show to be given by the guests of the Long Beach Hotel next Friday evening in the hotel's theatre. The proceeds are to go toward a fund to be used for the equipment of a baseball team composed of the hotel's patrons. It is the intention of the managers of the team to play for and if possible win the Summer resort baseball championship. A pennant will be offered, which, the winning team will keep as a trophy of the season.

YACHTS AT SHELTER ISLAND

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, L

THE TRAGEDY OF ANNE HUTCHINSON

Disciple of Roger Williams, and a Born Leader, She Was Centuries Ahead of Her Time.

Within the limits of Pelham Bay Park, in the Borough of the Bronx, New York City, is Pelham's Neck, once called by the Dutch Annie's Hoeck, in memory of the tragic death there of one of the most noted Anglo-American women of the seventeenth century, a woman whose career fills a critically important page in New England's history—who nearly subverted the constitution of one colony and who was the real founder of another.

Anne Hutchinson was a member of an old and well connected family of Lincolnshire, and was of gentle and heraldic blood on both father's and mother's side. Her father, the Rev. Francis Marbury, first of Alford, Lincolnshire, a small market town twenty-four miles north of Boston, and later of London, where he was rector of St. Martin's Vintry, St. Pancras, and other parishes, was the third son of William Marbury, Esq., of Grisby, County Lincoln, and of Agnes, daughter of John Lenton, Esq. Anne Hutchinson was, too, of good literary stock. Her mother was Bridget Dryden, daughter of John Dryden, Esq., of Canons Ashby, Northamptonshire, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Cope, Knight. The eldest brother of Bridget Dryden, Sir Erasmus Dryden, Baronet, was the grandfather of the Poet Laureate, John Dryden. She was therefore second cousin to John Dryden. Another cousin, Elisabeth Dryden, the daughter of Sir Erasmus, was the grandmother of the famous Dean of St. Patrick's, Jonathan Swift, best known to this generation as the author of the immortal satire, "Gulliver's Travels."

Francis and Bridget Marbury had eleven children, of which Anne, baptized at Alford July 20, 1591, was the second. What education she had is unknown, but that it was of the best is indicated by the social condition of her parents and by the fact that three of her brothers were of Brasenose College, Oxford. About 1612 she married, probably in St. Martin's Vintry, the records of which are lost, William Hutchinson, whose family, says Col. Chester, (to whom I am indebted for these facts in her early history,) though reputable and in good circumstances, was not quite equal to hers. William Hutchinson, who was baptized Aug. 14, 1586, was the son of Edward Hutchinson, mercer, of Alford, and grandson of John Hutchinson of Lincoln, Mayor of that city in 1556 and 1564. The pair made their home in Alford, and there are recorded the baptisms of fourteen children born to them between the years 1613 and 1633. In this latter year the Rev. John Cotton, Vicar of St. Botolph's in Boston, a noted preacher and controversialist, who had been cited to appear before Archbishop Laud for inclining toward Puritan doctrines and practices, sought refuge in flight and sailed for New England in the ship Griffin, arriving in Boston on Sept. 4. A close intimacy existed between him and the Hutchinsons, and with him went Edward, the eldest son of the latter, a youth in his twenty-third year. This departure of the first born from the parental roof was in anticipation of their own emigration the next year, delayed till then by the expected birth of a child. In 1634 William Hutchinson and his entire family, consisting of his wife and ten remaining children, three having been buried at Alford, set sail on the Griffin, the same ship which had borne Mr. Cotton and their son to the New World. Among some two hundred passengers were several ministers, who, following the custom of the time, beguiled the weary hours of the long voyage with sermons, sometimes three a day, as Winthrop tells us, which were subjected to critical discussion by the laity. Mrs. Hutchinson, who had ideas of her own, took exceptions to some of the utterances of the Rev. Zachariah Symmes, and had with him a series of controversies. In consequence of this, and possibly because she worsted him in argument, the reverend gentleman conceived against her a violent prejudice, which later contributed seriously to her downfall. Soon after the arrival in Boston, when William Hutchinson and his wife were nominated for membership in the church, Mr. Symmes, who had become settled over the church in Charlestown, reported what he considered some of Mrs. Hutchinson's vagaries, and was thus instrumental in having the admission of the couple postponed. But his opposition was not long effective, for she proved herself so good and serviceable a neighbor, especially in sickness, and so won all hearts by her "profitable and sober carriage," as well as by her intellectual ability, that she acquired more influence in Boston than any other woman of her time.

Anne Hutchinson found the Massachusetts colony a pure theocracy. The State was ruled by the Church, but one Church was acknowledged, and no man could become a freeman and take part in the Government who was not a member of the Church in good standing. The clergy were, therefore, omnipotent, and ruled spiritually and politically. The weekly utterances from their pulpits were the most important of events, and the male members of the congregations, who constituted the body politic, were accustomed to hold meetings to discuss the sermons of their ministers. Mrs. Hutchinson, finding that women were not expected to take part in these gatherings, instituted similar meetings for her sex at her own house, which occupied the site of the well-known "Old Corner Bookstore," on Washington and School Streets, nearly opposite the dwelling of Gov. Winthrop. In the absence of social entertainments, these meetings soon became so popular that they were held twice a week and were attended by eighty or more women, including the most prominent matrons of the town, attracted by the personal magnetism of their hostess, whose knowledge of church history and familiarity with Scripture, expounded with eloquence and evident sincerity, held them captive and bound them to her opinions.

The period was one of religious unrest. The colony had just settled—its chief men hoped forever—its administration on a firm theocratic basis, when Roger Williams came like a cloud in a clear sky and proclaimed that "persecution for cause of conscience is most evidently and lamentably contrary to the doctrine of Jesus Christ." He reprobated the laws that punished people for non-attendance at church, and ridiculed the selection of Magistrates exclusively from church members. With equal propriety he reasoned, might a doctor of physic or a pilot be chosen for his knowledge of theology and his standing in the Church. Such heterodox opinions led to acrimonious controversy, and in the Winter of 1636 the Magistrates determined to rid themselves of Mr. Williams's troublesome arguments by sending his back to England. But, fortunately, he eluded the summons of the court and lived to build up in Rhode Island the first State in the history of mankind founded on liberty of conscience and the equality of opinions before the law.

The controversy with Williams reached its height after Mrs. Hutchinson's arrival in the colony, but there is no evidence that she took any part in the discussion, though her teachings show that she was affected by it in no inconsiderable degree. Like him she had at heart the good of religion and of humanity rather than the permanence of the institutions of Massachusetts, and all her utterances go to show that she believed with him in the fullest freedom of religious opinion. Encouraged by the success of her efforts in gathering about her the principal women of Boston and, possibly, somewhat vain of their approbation, she did not hesitate to speak slightingly of the ministers and Magistrates, the last of whom she characterised as "priest ridden." She spoke approvingly of but two of the ministers, Mr. Cotton and John Wheelwright, the latter of whom had married a sister of William Hutchinson and had come from England in 1636, and these two encouraged her in her course. Another strong upholder was Henry Vane, son of Sir Henry Vane, who held some of the highest offices of State under James I. and Charles I. Young Vane, who had left Oxford because he refused to take the oath of allegiance at matriculation, came over in 1635 with such a reputation that he was elected the following year Governor of the colony. Besides these, not only a majority of the people of Boston, then a town of about 2,000 inhabitants, but nearly all the members of the church, sustained her in her opinions. It is remarkable that only five in the Boston church seriously opposed her, but among these five were Mr. Wilson, the minister of the congregation, and John Winthrop, the first Governor of the colony, who had been elected Deputy Governor under Vane.

Mr. Winthrop, in his "History of New England" mentions Mrs. Hutchinson first as follows: "One Mrs. Htuchinson, a member of the Church of Boston, a woman of a ready wit and bold spirit, brought over with her two dangerous errors: 1. That the person of the Holy Ghost dweils in a justified person. 2. That no sanctification can help to evidence to us our justification." Winthrop then relates how these "dangers" which seemed to hang over the Boston Church aroused the other ministers in the Bay, most of whom looked askance at Mrs. Hutchinson's teachings, and a conference was called at Boston at which it was decided, Mr. Cotton and Mr. Wheelwright assenting, that "sanctification did help to evidence justification." But Mr. Wheelwright held to the "indwelling of the person of the Holy Ghost," as some others did, (but not union with the person of the Holy Ghost (as Mrs. Hutchinson and others did) so as to amount to a personal union.

Some of Mrs. Hutchinson's friends advocated the calling of Mr. Wheelwright to the church at Boston, but the opposition of Winthrop defeated the movement and he was called to a new church at Mount Wollaston, now Braintree. Soon after, in a fast-day sermon, Mr. Wheelwright "inveighed," says Winthrop, "against all that walked in a covenant of works, as he described it to be, viz., such as maintain sanctification as an evidence of justification." On being called into court for this, he justified his opinion and "confessed he did mean all that walk in such a way. Whereupon the elders of the rest of the churches were called, and asked whether they, in their ministry, did walk in such a way. They all acknowledged they did." The court then adjudged Wheelwright guilty of sedition and also of contempt. Gov. Vane and other friends of Mrs. Hutchinson protested against this action and condemned the proceedings of the court, and a petition from the Boston church was presented, signed by William Coddington, John Coggeshall, and many others, of which no notice was taken at the time. At the next General Court, in May, 1637, held at Newtown, now Cambridge, in order to be beyond the reach of Mrs. Hutchinson's influence, Vane was defeated, Winthrop being again elected Governor and Dudley Deputy Governor. Vane, who did not take his defeat very good-naturedly, soon after set sail for England, where, after a brilliant career, he met death on the scaffold under Charles II. In the August after Vane's departure a Synod of the churches was called at Newtown. After a discussion of three weeks, eighty-two opinions were condemned as erroneous, prominent among which were the tenets held by Wheelwright and Mrs. Hutchinson. At the following session of the General Court, Mr. Wheelwright was disfranchised and banished, and he retired soon after, with a few adherents, to the Piscataqua River, where he founded the town of Exeter. The Synod, on the last day of its session, passed a resolution that, "though women might meet (some few together) to pray and edify one another, yet such a set assembly, (as was then in practice at Boston,) where sixty or more did meet every week, and one woman (in a prophetical way, by resolving questions of doctrine, and expounding Scripture) took upon her the whole exercise, was agreed to be disorderly and without rule."

BROUGHT UP FOR TRIAL.

At the next meeting of the General Court Mrs. Hutchinson was brought up for trial. Her inquisition lasted two days. The court consisted of Gov. Winthrop, Deputy Gov. Dudley, the assistants, including Bradstreet, Endicott, and others, and most of the ministers of the several towns. Of the last, those who took a prominent part against her were her special enemies, Weld of Roxbury, Symmes of Cambridge, Wilson of Boston, and Hugh Peters of Salem, the last afterward so prominent in England under Cromwell. Mrs. Hutchinson was allowed no counsel, and no witnesses were called in her behalf. It was in truth an inquisition, for she was subjected to a running fire of questions from her accusers, who were also her judges, in hope of trapping her into an admission of guilt. During the trial she was obliged to stand, without food, until she was nearly ready to fall from exhaustion.

The extant reports of Mrs. Hutchinson's trial lead the reader of the present to form anything but a favorable opinion of the man who conducted this lone woman, who stood almost friendless before them. Mr. Coddington nobly defended her, and her friend Mr. Cotton spoke briefly in her behalf, but the latter finally weakened before the opposition of his colleagues, and, probably to save himself, acquiesced in the verdict of the court. The charges against her, too, seem frivolous and childish. She was accused, says Winthrop, of "keeping two public lectures every week in her house, with reproaching most of the ministers, excepting Mr. Cotton, for not preaching a covenant of free grace, and that they had not the seal of the Spirit, nor were able ministers of the New Testament, which were clearly proved against her, though she sought to shift it off." So, he concludes, "The court banished her, but because it was Winter, they committed her to a private house, where she was well provided, and her own friends and the elders permitted to go to her, but no one else." The Colonial records give the additional interesting information: "If any charge arise, to be defrayed by her husband."

This "private house" was not in Boston, where lived her husband, children, and friends, but in Roxbury, where she was committed to the charge of Mr. Joseph Weld, brother of one of her chief opponents, the Rev. Thomas Weld, who later wrote a spiteful history of the controversy entitled "A Short Story of the Rise, Reign, and Ruin of the Antinomians," &c. Mr. Savage, Winthrop's editor, thinks it was bad enough to be imprisoned in another town, apart from her family; "but when subjected to the perpetual buzzing of the clerical tormentor she must have been more than woman not to prove incorrigible." Mrs. Hutchinson's followers, among whom were some of the most prominent men in the Colony, were not prosecuted against. Various names of opprobrium were applied to them, such as Opportunists, Familists, and Hutchinsonians, and lastly Antinomians, implying that they were against or opposed to the law, (nomos,) that is, the moral law, and that they held that faith alone is necessary to salvation, a doctrine that originated about 1535 with John Agricola. Some were disfranchised, some excommunicated, and several banished, and all who had signed the petition in favor of Wheelwright were ordered to give up their arms, "inasmuch as there is just cause of suspition that they, as others in Germany in former times, may upon some revelation make some suddaine irruption upon those that differ from them in judgment." Among those subjected to this indignity were William Hutchinson, who was thought well enough of by his associates to succeed Coddington as Judge, that is, Governor, of the first settlement on Rhode Island; William Coddington, Treasurer of the Massachusetts Colony and afterward Governor of Rhode Island many years; John Coggeshall, first President of Rhode Island under the patent; Dr. John Clarke, so prominent in Rhode Island history; John Sanford, also President of Rhode Island; William Denison, father of Major Gen. Daniel Denison of Massachusetts and of Capt. George Denison, so celebrated in Connecticut history; Thomas Savage, later commander of the Massachusetts forces in the beginning of King Philip's war and ancestor of the well-known genealogist; Nicholas Easton, Governor of Rhode Island in 1672-4; Henry Bull, Governor in 1685-6; William Dyre, Secretary of Rhode Island; William Aspinwall, and many others almost equally noteworthy. The Hon. James Savage truly says: "In no part of the history of any of the United States, perhaps, can a parallel be found for this act."

FORSAKING THEIR HOMES.

The result of this persecution was that the larger part of Mrs. Hutchinson's friends left their homes and went southward with the intention of forming a new plantation on Long Island or on Delaware Bay. But Roger Williams, whose experience with the Massachusetts authorities had been so similar to theirs, persuaded them to settle in his neighborhood, and they began a plantation on the beautiful island of Aquidneck, later named the Isle of Rhodes or Rhode Island. Meanwhile Mrs. Hutchinson herself had been removed to Mr. Cotton's house, "that both he and Mr. Davenport might have the more opportunity to deal with her." But, says Winthrop, "after much time and many arguments had been spent to bring her to see her sin, but all in vain, the Church, with one consent cast her out." After her excommunication, "her spirits, which seemed before to be somewhat dejected, revived again, and she gloried in her sufferings, saying that it was the greatest happiness, next to Christ, that ever befell her."

A few days later the Governor, Winthrop, sent a warrant to her to depart out of the Colony's jurisdiction before the end of the month, and she went by land to Providence and then rejoined her husband, who had settled, with Coddington, on Aquidneck. But the authorities of saintly Massachusetts did not permit the poor woman to live in peace even there at so great a distance from their jurisdiction. In March of the following year, 1639, the Boston Church sent three brethren to Aquidneck, to Coddington, and other members "to require them to give account to the Church of their unwarrantable practice in communicating with excommunicated persons." As they had founded another Church, the old members declined to receive this letter, and denied that the Boston Church had authority over them. The Boston brethren then went from house to house to interrogate each member singly. Mr. Hutchinson told them "he was more near and dear to his wife than to the Church, and thought her to be a dear saint and servant of God." They then turned to Mrs. Hutchinson and told her they "had a message to do to her from the Lord and from our Church." But she would not acknowledge the Boston Church to be a "Church of Christ," and the brethren were obliged to return home and report their failure.

After this, says Winthrop, Mrs. Hutchinson "exercised publicly, and she and her party (some three or four families) would have no magistracy"; but this is an unfair statement, for when Coddington and his friends left Portsmouth, the first settlement on Aquidneat, to found Newport, her own husband was elected Judge or Chief Magistrate of the original colony. If it is true, as Winthrop asserts, that William Hutchinson was a man of "weak parts, and wholly guided by his wife," it is scarcely probable, if she held sentiments such as Winthrop credits her with, that she would have permitted his acceptance of the office. In the next year, too, when the two towns were united in one colony under the administration of Coddington, Mr. Hutchinson was elected one of the assistants.

While Winthrop probably meant to be judicial he was narrow minded, and many of his statements concerning the founders of Rhode Island are tinged with bitter prejudice. "He was of a more catholic spirit than some of his brethren before he left England," says Hutchinson, "but afterward he grew more contracted and was disposed to lay too great stress upon indifferent matters." He was talented, too, with the superstitions and delusions of his age, and he did not hesitate to ascribe to witchcraft and to the devil Mrs. Hutchinson's wonderful success in winning adherents to her views and especially in attracting young men. He tells of one Mr. Hales "who, having gone to Aquidneck, had succumbed to Mrs. Hutchinson's wiles and become her disciple. A friend of Hales's, one Mr. Collins, "a young scholar full of zeal," who had lately come from St. Christopher's, where he had been a preacher, and settled at Hartford as a school teacher, wrote to him to beware of her." Hales answered the letter with the result that Collins left Hartford and hastened to Aquidnet where he was so "taken with her heresies and in great admiration of her," says Winthrop, as "a great cause of suspicion of witchcraft, for it was certainly known that Mr. Hutchinson's wife (who continued with her and was her bosom friend) had much familiarity with the devil in England."' It is probable that Cupid had more to do with this sudden conversion than the devil, for Mr. Collins soon became Mrs. Hutchinson's son-in-law.

MRS. HUTCHINSON'S REMOVAL.

In 1642 William Hutchinson died at Newport, and in the same year, says Hubbard, Mrs. Hutchinson "removed to some place under the Dutch." This removal has been ascribed by Massachusetts apologists, following Winthrop's vague hints, to disturbances in the Rhode Island colony bred by her own teachings, but there is no doubt that she was constrained to leave Newport through absolute fear of her enemies in Boston, who were then seeking to extend their jurisdiction over the Narragansett country. That she had good cause to dread the Massachusetts authorities is shown by their treatment of her son Francis and her son-in-law Collins on a visit to Boston. When the arrival of the two young men became known they were sent for to come before the Governor and Council, and on their refusal to go were taken thither by the constable. Collins was accused, says Winthrop, with having written a letter "wherein he charged all our churches and ministers to be anti-Christian, and many other reproachful speeches. * * * Francis Hutchinson did agree with him in some of these, but not resolutely in all. * * * They were both committed to prison. * * * At the same court Mr. Collins was fined £100 and Francis Hutchinson £50, and to remain in prison until they gave security for it. We assessed the fines the higher, partly that by occasion thereof they might be the longer kept from doing harm (for they were kept close prisoners), and also because that family had put the country to so much charge in the Pequot war, and other occasions to the value of £500 at least; but after, because the winter drew on, and the prison was inconvenient, we abated them to £40 and £20. But they seemed not willing to pay anything. They refused to come to the church assemblies except they were led, and when they came duly, last we took their own bonds for their fine, and so dismissed them." Winthrop does not tell, what may be learned from the Colonial Records and elsewhere, that their shameful imprisonment lasted many months, and that the two were forbidden to come again into the jurisdiction of Massachusetts under pain of death, "the common threat of that day," says Winthrop's editor, "to fence out Rhode Island people." "Such arbitrary conduct," he adds, "cannot be overlooked by faithful history in silence; yet nothing can be more clear than that our magistrates thought they were doing God a service." While this may be a charitable construction to put upon this act of Winthrop and his associates, a sad commentary on it is the fact that Francis Hutchinson, who was still regarded as a member of the Boston Church, and had lately been addressed by it as "beloved brother in our Lord Jesus," was then only twenty years of age, and that his companion, a minister and a scholar, was but a few years older.

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FAMOUS ROCKAWAY BEACH

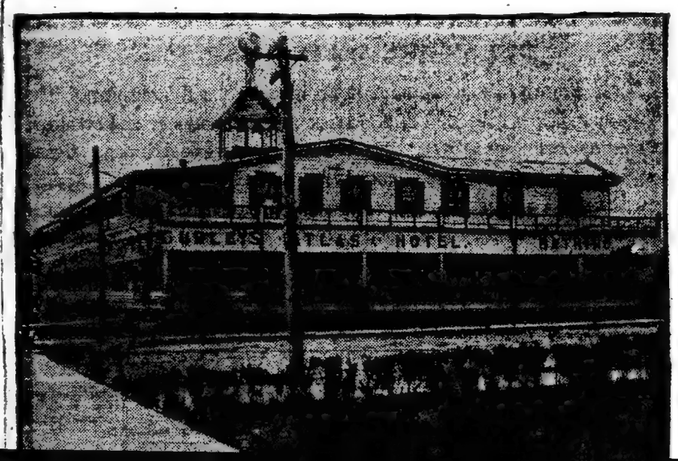
Popular Seaside, Hammels, Hollands, and Exclusive Rockaway Park Teeming with Amusements This Season.

The Rockaways, so called, embrace a three or four mile strip of land, fronting with a fine sandy beach on the ocean, where the surf beats gently or with unmitigated fury, according to its temper, and backed by the still, placid waters of Jamaica Bay, a haven for fishermen, amateur sailors, and yachtsmen. Four attractive resorts, each appealing in its own way to people of different tastes, are embraced in the Rockaways—Hammels, Hollands, Seaside, and exclusive Rockaway Park.

The entire Rockaway territory was originally ruled by Chief Rockaway, who with his tribe of redmen, were the first people to summer here. Later the property was purchased by "Uncle" Jim Remsen under foreclosure for $568. The purchase included a three-mile strip between ocean and bay. It was Remsen who gave the Rockaways the first boom. He built the first pier and hotel and took into partnership Wm. Wainwright. These men were active in developing this section, and were largely responsible for the many improvements which have been made there during the past few years. Hammels, Hollands, and Seaside are amusement resorts and are patronized by throngs of pleasure seekers from New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City and vicinity. Rockaway Park is developed as a high-class suburban seaside village for people of quiet, refined tastes and who wish to reside in fine modern houses, surrounded by all city improvements, and yet be on or near the grand old ocean.

Truly all peoples of all natures and tastes can find congenial environments in any of these delightful seaside villages.

Seaside is the principal amusement resort of the Rockaway beach. The hotels are prepared to cater to immense crowds of excursionists. There are theatres which present bills as attractive as any metropolitan theatre. There are immense bathing houses, several fine iron piers, ferris wheels, merry-go-rounds, a fine promenade board walk, and, in fact, every kind of pleasure of a clean and wholesome nature which a man and his family would enjoy for a day, week, or for a season. The Rockaways are reached via the Brooklyn elevated railroad trains from foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, reached from New York by ferry from foot of 42d St. and 23d St. Also by Long Island R. R. from foot of 34th St., Manhattan, to Long Island City, and from Flatbush Station, Brooklyn. The round trip fare is but thirty cents.





MURRAY'S DANCING PAVILION.

Many new and attractive additions have been made this season to Murray's Dancing Pavilion and recreation pier, managed by Mr. George H. Allan, son-in-law of the late Sanford Murray, one of the pioneers of Rockaway Beach.

This pavilion, located over the ocean at the extreme end of Seaside Avenue, is considered one of the most handsome and best-equipped places of its kind in the country. Basket parties are accommodated, and lunch is sevred on commodious piazzas overlooking the bathing grounds. It is patronized by thousands of happy young men and women who dance to the up-to-date, high-class music as rendered by Prof. Lent's full orchestra. Hundreds of older folks sit at tables at each side of the ballroom as well as on the covered pavilion, and while having refreshments enjoy watching the gayety of the dancers as they whirl about the room.

The popularity of Murray's pavilion is ever on the increase, as no effort is spared to amuse the guests. Mr. R. H. Simpson, the manager, has been connected with the late Mr. Murray at Rockaway Beach for the past thirty years.



WAINWRIGHT & SMITH.

The famous restaurant and bathing establishment of Wainwright & Smith, pioneers of Rockaway Beach, offer greater advantages this year to the public than ever before. The buildings have been remodeled, and many additions made. They have made Rockaway famous as the only place in the vicinity of New York to get a real old-fashioned clambake.

There is an open-air restaurant in addition to the regular dining room, 220 feet in length, giving one a full view of the ocean. The dining room is equipped with one thousand electric lights, presenting a pleasing sight.

The bath houses are modern in every respect and number 2,100 in all. There are also numerous plunge and shower baths.

HEALY'S FAMOUS RESTAURANT.

Healy's Restaurant, as the name implies, is patronized by the most fashionable residents of Rockaway Beach and other near-by resorts. It is located on Seaside Avenue and has an open-air dining room, giving one a view of old ocean. Mr. Healy, being a connoisseur in the catering line, knows how to look after the wants of his guests.

Prominent business and professional men of this and other cities as well as society

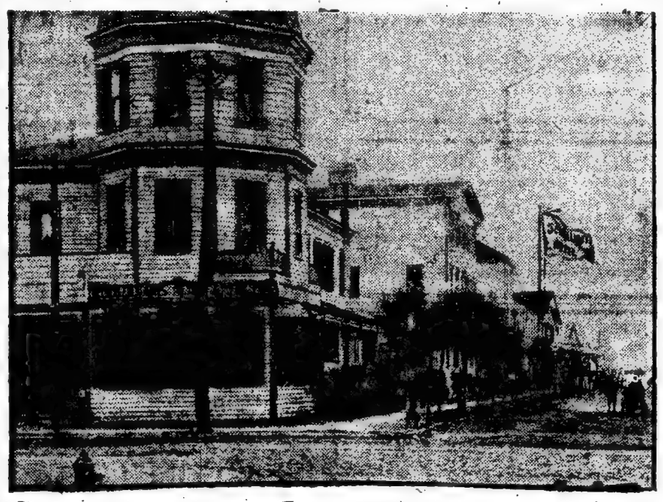
SCHILLING'S ATLAS HOTEL.

The attractiveness of seaside is enhanced by Schilling's Hotel. It is the largest building of its kind at this place, and caters to a select class of guests—the structure has about three hundred and fifty feet facing the ocean, and extends from the Boulevard to Ocean Avenue. Abundant shade trees surround the hotel, giving one the effect of a country feeling while enjoying the ocean breezes.

There are one hundred and ten large rooms facing either the ocean or bay. The dining room is one of the best on Rockaway Beach, and the catering, which is in charge of Mr. Schilling's pretty daughter, cannot be excelled. The hotel has its own ice plant, steam laundry, and, in fact, every requisite of a first-class hotel. The large wine cellar, in charge of Mr. Schilling's son Charles, contains the choicest of imported wines, including some rare vintages.

The large pavilion opposite the hotel contains a dancing hall and recreation pier built over the ocean. Large excursion and basket parties are a daily occurence in this part of the vast establishment.

A bevy of pretty young ladies from the University of Pennsylvania are guests of the hotel. Among the other guests are:



Mr. Seymour Furth, New York.
Mr. E. P. Moran and family, New York.
Mrs. W. Clark and daughter, Paterson.
Mrs. George Clark, Paterson.
Mrs. Charles Lehrian and family, Brooklyn.
Mrs. Porter and child, New York.
Misses A. and M. Gounard, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. Pollis, New York.
Mr. Anthony Meyers, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. O'Neil, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mr. Dick Keys, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. David Kane, New York.
Mr. James Higgins, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Flanigan, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Misses J. and E. Hazelton, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. Rathjen and family, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Barry and family, Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Merrigan, Orange, N. J.
Miss McDonough, Orange, N. J.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Knapp and son, New York City.
Mr. and Mrs. Cornett, New York City.
Mr. Joseph Cornett, New York City.
Capt. John Becker and family, Brooklyn.
Mr. and Mrs. McCann, Paterson, N. J.
Mrs. J. Taggart, Long Island City.
Mrs. W. Taggart, Long Island City.
Mr. O. Kott, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mr. George Corps, Troy, N. Y.
Mr. Walter Cooper, Elmira, N. Y.
Mr. Peter Healy, Brooklyn.

BOATING ON THE BAY.

Martin's float, at the foot of Seaside Avenue, one block from the railroad station, is the popular boating place at Rockaway Beach. Launches and rowboats for pleasure and fishing purposes can be had at this place at reasonable prices.

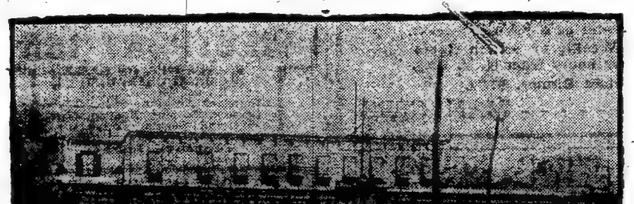
THE OLD MILL.

Dangler's Old Mill and Lover's Lane at Seaside is one of the most popular amusement places at Seaside. The laughter of the hundreds of persons as they leave the boats after their trip is an evidence of the genuine pleasure derived.

The trip around the Old Mill is delightful as well as interesting. The many scenes and elaborate decorations seen as the boats glide over the rushing waters is indeed a picturesque sight. A visit to the Old Mill should not be missed.

HAMMEL'S TONSORIAL ARTIST.

John S. Smith is conceded to be the most popular tonsorial artist on Rockaway Beach. His place at Hammels is patronized by many prominent business and professional men of this city.



THE ADIRONDACK HOTEL.

The Hotel Adirondack at Rockaway Park has been remodeled this year, and is conducted as a first-class hotel and restaurant by Mr. Moses Felio. The rooms are newly and artistically furnished. The open-air dining room faces the ocean, and is one of the main attractions. Mr. Felio has become famous for his shore dinners. All fish, lobsters, and crabs are taken from the water daily.

LAMBERT'S HOTEL.

George L. Lambert, who conducts Lambert's Hotel at Holland's, is one of the familiar figures of Rockaway Beach. His place is a popular resort for most of the prominent exempt firemen in Queens. The building is located on the corner of the Boulevard and Holland Avenue, and contains many large, nicely furnished rooms



GEORGE L. LAMBERT.

facing the bay or ocean. The palm garden is one of the main attractions. There are many large shade trees surrounding the hotel. The wines served are of the best.

Mr. Lambert, who now represents the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company at Rockaway Beach, was for many years Assistant Chief of the Volunteer Fire Department at Holland's. His wife, who was Miss Teresa P. Holland, is one of the principal owners of Holland's station.

SHANLEY'S HOTEL.

Shanley's Hotel, at Boulevard and Centre Streets, Seaside, is one of the popular places of Rockaway Beach. It is a new structure, and is conducted by Mr. Mathew



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DINNER AT THE CASINO

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The Hotel has undergone a thorough renovation, and numerous facilities added which will serve to make it the "ideal" Summer Resort. The Casino has been enlarged and furnished with a gymnasium, including hot and cold sea water baths. Entirely new, sanitary, exposed plumbing. White service exclusively.

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An Ideal Summer Resort.
Forest, Field, Bay and Ocean
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CENTER MORICHES, LONG ISLAND.
High-class family hotel, thoroughly modern. Situated on Great South Bay, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. Receives 300 guests. Yachting, fishing, excellent sailing. Surf & still water bathing—tennis, superb drives, superior music, dry and malubrious air. 1¾ hrs. from N.Y. Descriptive circular.
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N. Y. OFFICE, HOTEL REGENT, Broadway and 70th St.

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EAST HAMPTON.
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Overlooking bay. Commodious rooms; homelike; beautiful scenery; fine drives and roads; golfing. C. A. BROWN.

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AND COTTAGES FOR HOUSEKEEPING,
SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y.
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CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Is the only Hotel in the Catskills from which the never-to-be-forgotten View of the Hudson River Valley and the river itself is obtainable. Let no one go to Europe to climb the Alps or admire the Beauties of the Rhine until he has first seen this view on a clear day.
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CHAS. & GEO. H. BEACH - - - - - - - MANAGERS

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THE LEADING HOTEL OF THE CATSKILLS.
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BOATING AND FISHING FREE.
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Through parlor car service to
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ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAIN.
ELEVATION 3,000. CAPACITY, 1,200.
Same management as former years.
Excellent cuisine. Vegetables and milk from Kaaterskill Farm. Water from Famous Spring. Golf Links (remodeled), Tennis, Canoeing, Livery.
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Select, homelike resort; excellent table; accommodates 40; 25th season; terms $6 to $10. Circulars mailed. L. E. WOOLHISER, Catskill, N. Y.

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Catskill, N. Y. Beautifully situated; unobstructed mountain view; elegant pine grove; large airy rooms; new artesian well; gas; telephone; farm attached; good livery. F. BECKER.

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Elevation, 2,200 ft.; healthy location; farm products; mountain spring water; gas, livery.

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Delightfully situated, ¼ mile from station; plenty of shade; piano; lawn tennis; croquet. ELDRIDGE KELLY.

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Pine Grove House, situated in pine grove; high ground; piano, dance hall; boating, fishing; accommodates 70; livery. J. Cunningham, Leeds, N. Y.

THE MALAESKA, SO. CAIRO, N. Y.
Capacity, 100 (Shady.) Good rooms, generous table; $6. G. B. Holcomb.

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Freehold, Greene Co., N. Y.; under new management; livery; circulars mailed. Willard I. Hunt.

WOODLAND COTTAGE.—Accommodates 30; excellent location; plentiful table; piano; terms mailed. J. J. Simmons, Freehold, N. Y.

Grand View Mt. House, East Windham, N. Y.—Finest location in Catskills; elevation 3,000 feet; refined surroundings. Alfred J. Galer.

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Select Resort for select people; excellent location; finest cuisine, $12 up. Booklet. B. GROSSMAN.

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STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.
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Absolutely successful cure of acute and chronic stomach troubles in four to six weeks; resident physician as medical director; terms moderate. For particulars and further information address
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Special trains from New York at 1 P. M. Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

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FAR VIEW HOUSE—Adam Transue. 75.
CENTRAL HOUSE—S. D. Overfield. 50.
DELAWARE HOUSE—John Yarrick. 40. Open all year. Modern improvements.
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RIVER FARM HSE—H. A. Croasdale. 35.
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NEW ARLINGTON—S. Reinhart. 25.
MT. MINSI HOUSE—Eugene Shupp. 25.
RUTHERFURD—J. B. & E. M. Clark. 25.

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WILLOW DELL—J. A. Ozenbaugh. 60.
W. GAP SANITARIUM—F. W. Hurd. 45.
GAP VIEW—Samuel Overfield. 45.
RIVERSIDE HOUSE—M. M. Ace. 30.
BRANCH COTTAGE—Elias Compton. 25.

Shawnee Post Office, Pa.
SHAWNEE HOUSE—I. R. Transue. 50.

Slateford Post Office, Pa.
VILLAGE FARM—C. Strunk. 25.

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HIGHLAND INN—C. H. Palmer. 90. May to Nov. Steam. Elec. light and bells.
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OAK GROVE HOUSE—C. V. Smith. 45.
BERWICK INN—P. C. Dickerson. 40.
LOCUST GROVE HSE—Mrs. G. Sears. 30.
FOREST INN—J. Hartman, Bartensville, Pa. 25.

MARSHALL'S CREEK, PA.
MARSHALL'S FS HSE—E. Huffman. 25.
BONNY MEAD HSE—M. A. Wyckoff. 25.
MTN. BZE COTTAGE—F. Singmaster. 25.

COOLBAUGH, PA.
DEL. VALLEY INN—G. W. Gibbs. 25.

Note—Figures following each name show number of guests accommodated.

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MONTANESCA—I. D. Ivison. 200. Elevator. Elec. light, St'm heat. Orchestra.
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THE ELVIN—Mrs. A. Slutter. 75.
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POCONO HEIGHTS HSE—S. Edinger. 40.
THE PENNHURST—Miss Price. 40.
MTN. TOP HOUSE—Warren Stout. 40.
WISCASSET COTTAGE—Mrs. L. Dengler. 25.
MOUNT'N VIEW—Mrs. M. McCarty. 25.

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THE SWIFTWATER—100. 34th season same mangt. Stm. heat. Elec. lts. Baths.
NEW FOREST HSE—John Hamblin. 40.

THE ANTLERS—A. C. Teese. 35.
E. SWIFTWATER HSE—J. M. Aco. 25.

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BUCK HILLS FLS.—A Friends' Settlem't
MTN. COTTAGE—H. B. Courtright. 80.

Canadensis P. O., Pa.
SPRUCE CABIN INN—W. & M. Price. 80.

Paradise Valley P. O., Pa.
PARADISE INN—D. J. & A. L. Kintz. 40.

HENRYVILLE, PA.

Parkside Post Office, Pa.
PARK HOUSE—A. J. Heller. 100.

SPRAGUEVILLE, PA.

Analomink Post Office, Pa.
STITES MOUNT'N HOUSE—T. Stites. 100.
HOTEL RAPIDS—C. A. Coleman. 50.

POCONO SUMMIT, PA.

Naomi Pines Post Office, Pa.
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The Adirondack Mountains
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L. I. R. R. trains to Glenhead. Stage meets all trains. Steamer NANTASKET. EXCURSION, 50 CTS. See time table this column.

KARATSONYI & KMETZ, Props., Glenwood, L.I.

North Beach

Free Fireworks

TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS

BOATS E. 99 or E. 134 St.

TROLLEY E. 92 or E. 34 St.

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UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON. Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,) By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 " " West 129th St. Pier.....9:20 " Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Up the Sound

EVERY SUNDAY MORNING To Sea Cliff & Glenwood

The popular Steamer "NANTASKET" will leave Pier 14, E. R., (near Wall St.), on Sundays, 9:30; 31st St., E. R., 9:45; A.M. Ret., arrive N.Y. 6:30 P.M. Excursion 80c. Tickets.

EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh and Fishkill (Connecting with Mt. Beacon by Trolley.) Str. RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St., SUNDAYS, at 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M. Returning leaves NEWBURGH 6:00 P. M. Round trip to WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and FISHKILL, 90c.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS.

On SUNDAYS the steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, 9:30; East 31st St., 10:00 A. M., due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on Long Island Sound. Two hours in New Haven. Fine Restaurant and Cafe. Music. Tkts. $1.00. Children, 50c.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c.

On Sundays the splendid Norwich Line Steamer CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 40, N.R., foot Clarkson St., 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M. for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Fine Restaurant. Lunch Counter, &c. Popular prices.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rental and best in perfect order, ribbons and manifolders free; machines sold from twenty to fifty per cent. less than manufacturers' prices and covered with our usual yearly guarantee. Cash or monthly payments. F. S. Webster Company, 10 Park Place, formerly 317 Broadway. Telephone 3870—Cortlandt.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest Prices. SELL Any Style, Rebuilt Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange, 1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1181—Cort.

SAFES—New and second-hand at all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 92 Maiden Lane. Tel 1428 John.

TYPEWRITERS Machines sold $20 up; rented, $2.50—24. GEN. TYPE EX., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

20,000 white oak trees, 20 to 45 inches, 8 feet from ground; sound and free from defects; very tall. Dr. V. H. Hobson, Richmond, Ky.

Bound file N. Y. Heralds, January, 1851, to date; $950.00. Peter Schmauss, 123 6th Av.

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128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY. A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 4 years. Used Pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 149 LINCOLN AVE., 154th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

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The Invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily, warerooms, 138 5th Av., near 19th St.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION, $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

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Weekly payments, fine diamond watches; guaranteed lowest prices; business confidential. Call, write, or telephone. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

HELP WANTED

Females.

WANTED—YOUNG WOMAN AS MODEL FILLING THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS: FULL BUST, 36 INCHES; WAIST, 26 INCHES; BACK, 16 INCHES; SKIRT, 43 INCHES, FOR A HIGH-CLASS RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT; TO ACT ALSO AS SALESWOMAN; PERMANENT POSITION TO RIGHT PERSON. ADDRESS BOX H 123 TIMES.

Males.

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ALSO TRIMMERS AND LINING CUTTERS

with shears or knife by wholesale clothing houses; *steady employment* and *good wages*. Apply

N. Y. CLOTHING TRADE ASSOCIATION, Room 19,—13 Astor Place, New York.

CALENDAR SALESMEN WANTED TO HANDLE THE ADVERTISING CALENDAR LINE OF THE OSBORNE COMPANY; MUST BE WELL-EDUCATED, EXPERIENCED, STRICTLY HIGH-CLASS MEN WITH AI REFERENCES; ESTABLISHED TRADE, EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY, AND PERMANENT POSITION; LIBERAL COMMISSION, OR SALARY TO EXPERIENCED MEN. APPLY MONDAY AND TUESDAY, FROM 9:00 TO 12:30, THE OSBORNE COMPANY, 31 UNION SQUARE WEST, NEW YORK.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CONDUCTORS AND MOTORMEN FOR OUT-OF-TOWN RAILROAD. APPLY 129 CEDAR ST., 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. TODAY, SUNDAY.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156 and 158 West 34th St., Near 7th Av.—Having added the adjoining store to present warerooms because of increased business and multiplied consignments from all over the country, we specially invite inspection of this most interesting collection of genuine Colonial, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and other original productions, which during alterations will be offered at very attractive prices. Entrance 156.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 280 6th Av.

Bookbinders who have brass type for sale notify L. S., 38 Johnson Av., Brooklyn.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 173 8th Av., New York City, on the 1st day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon. STEPHEN MERRITT, President.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

MACHINERY.

Exhaust Fans—Four 50-inch Sturtevant; No. 7, No. 8, and No. 10 Monogram Fans; 80 inch Buffalo Blower with 5x7 vertical engine; No. 7 Noiseless Pressure Blower; No. 5 Baker Rotary Blower; also 3 Disk Ventilating Fans for sale. Wickes Bros., 115 Cedar St.

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LISTERATED FOOT POWDER Quickly relieves aching and perspiring feet. The Alpers Pharmacy, 45247 West 31st St., N.Y.

AGENTS WANTED.

Try sign painting; instructions, samples, etc., 10c. Acme Sign Co., Boston, Mass.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 705 East 9th St.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HOWLEY & DRESSER, bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, July 19, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,440 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of their right, title and interest in and to all of the published music sheets, stock paper, office furniture, etc. Order of John B. Lord, Receiver. Henry Lesser, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

The New York Times Vacation Bureau. All the necessary information and literature pertaining to Summer resort hotels, boarding houses, railroad time tables, and steamship sailing schedules can be had free of charge at the Vacation Bureaus of The New York Times, located at No. 32 Park Row and No. 1,29 West 125th St., New York.—Adv.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.



Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Mobile, Ala.; Georgia, Florida. Free book, "Sea Trips." NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE SUMMER EXC. TICKETS. C. H. MALLORY & CO., 16 Burling Slip, N. Y.

COOK'S TOURS AROUND THE WORLD. 33d Annual Series. Illustrated programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway—849 Madison Ave., New York.

CLARK'S ROUND THE WORLD TOUR Leaves Oct. 8th, 180 days, $1,250. Strictly first-class; limited numbers. F. C. CLARK, 115 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R. St. Louis.....July 16 St. Paul.....Aug. 6 New York.....July 30 Philadelphia.....Aug. 13

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE. NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. MESABA.....July 13, 9 A. M. MINNETONKA.....July 27, 7:30 A. M. MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 6, Noon MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

RED STAR LINE. NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS. Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R. Finland.....July 23 Kroonland.....Aug. 6 Vaderland.....July 30 Zeeland.....Aug. 13

WHITE STAR LINE. NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL. Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays. Pier 48, N. R. Majestic..July 20, 10 AM Arabic...July 29, 6 AM Cedric....July 22, 1 PM Teutonic..Aug. 3, 10 AM Oceanic...July 27, 6 PM Celtic.....Aug. 5, Noon Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway. Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service. PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser. July 19, 10 AM Kronprins.Aug 23, 1 PM Kronprins.Jly 26, 2:30PM K.Wm.II.Sep.6, 12:30PM K.Wm. II..Aug. 9, 1 PM Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM Kaiser..Aug. 16, 10 AM Kronprins.Sep. 20, 1 PM

Twin Screw Passenger Service PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Barbar'sa.July 12, 10 AM Alice...Aug. 16, 10 AM Friedrich.July 28, 10AM Barbar'sa.Au.25, 10 AM Bremen...Aug. 2, 9 AM Friedrich.Aug. 30, Noon Kurfuerst.Aug. 11, 10 AM Bremen..Sept. 8, 10 AM

Mediterranean Service. GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Luise....Aug. 4, 11 AM Irene....Oct. 6, 11 AM Irene....Aug. 17, 11 AM Hohenz'n.Oct.15, 11 AM Hohenz'n.Sep. 10, 11 AM Albert...Oct. 25, 11 AM Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM Irene....Nov. 4, 11 AM From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken. OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y. Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service. FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG. Hamburg Jly. 21, Noon †Deutschl'd Aug. 4, 10 AM †Waldersee. Jly 23, 2 PM †Pennsylv'ia Aug. 6, Noon *Moltke. Jly. 28, 10 AM †Patricia. Aug. 12, 6:30 AM Bulgaria. July 30, 7 AM Hamburg. Aug. 13, 11 AM *Grill Room and †Gymnasium aboard. ‡Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service New York—Naples—Genoa by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers. Prinz Oskar.....July 19, 10 A.M. Sept. 6, 2 P.M. Prinz Adalbert..Aug. 2, 9 A.M. Oct. 4, Noon First Cabin, $90 and $75 upward. According to Season. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown. From Piers 51-52 North River.

Etruria..July 23, 10 AM Campania..Aug. 13, 8 AM Lucania..July 30, 8 AM Etruria..Aug. 20, 10 AM Umbria...Aug. 6, 10 AM Lucania...Aug. 27, 7 AM Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria, $80 and upwards according to accommodation. Tuesday Service. Aurania..July 26, 1 PM Carpathia..Aug. 9, Noon Mediterranean-Adriatic Service. Slavonia..July 21, 2 PM Ultonia..Aug. 18, Noon Pannonia, Aug. 2, Noon Slavonia. Aug. 30, Noon Apply 29 Broadway, New York. Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry. Columbia. July 23, 2 PM Furnessia. Aug. 6, Noon Anchoria. July 30, Noon Ethiopia, Aug. 13, Noon First saloon, $50 and up. Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $12 & $14. For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons. NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE. Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.

Potsdam.....July 19 Noordam.....Aug. 16 Rotterdam.....Aug. 2 Statendam.....Aug. 23 Ryndam.....Aug. 9 Potsdam.....Aug. 30 Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line

Sailing every Tuesday to Naples—Genoa. Citta di Torino..July 27 Nord America..Aug. 17 Cabin, $55 up. Dining Saloon on Promenade Deck. Bolognese, Hatfield & Co., 39 Wall St.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest In NOVA SCOTIA

where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; there the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S

new 19-knot flyer, "PRINCE ARTHUR" maintains a direct weekly service between NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.

Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight. From Murray Hill Line, Pier 35, E. R., foot E. 35th St., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin, berth, and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourist Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 80 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,

PORTLAND LINE,

IS A MOST DELIGHTFUL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.

White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each. Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 360 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1200—Orchard.

TRAVEL INFORMATION

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FRANK WHITCOMB COMPANY TOURS

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SUMMER CRUISE TO HALIFAX, N. S., and ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

Fine passenger steamers ROSALIND and SYLVIA, sailing every Saturday at 11 A. M. Delightful cruise through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.

Round Trip to Halifax, $25. " " St. John's, $30.

These rates include meals and berth. For further information and booklet apply to BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Empress of India.....July 25th Empress of Japan.....Aug. 15th R. M. S. Athenian.....Aug. 29th Empress of China.....Sept. 5th R. M. S. Tartar.....Sept. 19th Empress of India.....Oct. 3d

HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND. Miowera.....Aug. 19 Manuka.....Sept. 16

For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

DELIG

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings in real property the past week, while not broad, active, or general, had some features of trading that indicated investment and speculative tendencies. It was evident that the boom in Bronx realty came to stay both in the transactions in improved and unimproved property, and also in the plans filed in the Building Bureau for all classes of construction and improvements. Assured rapid transit and the attractions to small capitalists are factors in the situation. It is believed that the advance in 1904 over 1903 during the first six months, $6,000,000 for new tenements, business structures, miscellaneous buildings, and brick and frame dwellings, will be exceeded if not doubled in the last half of the present year. The increase Jan. 1 to July 1 in plans for tenements over the first six months of 1903 was 186 to 33 plans and $5,327,000 outlay or investment to $775,000, or respectively 470 and 606 per cent.

W. H. Chesebrough, President of the Century Realty Company, in reviewing conditions in the realty market, said:

"The outlook for real estate activity next Fall, after the election is determined, is, in my judgment, exceptionally good. I do not, however, look for much business until then.

"Already I see evidences that the people who have paid little or no attention to real estate in the last year or eighteen months are beginning again to look around. We have had more tentative inquiry, both for unimproved and for investment property, in the last two weeks than for a long time.

"The principal causes which have militated against real estate activity have been removed. About two years ago the stringency in the mortgage market began, and increased so that until quite recently it was impossible to procure loans on mortgage at favorable rates, and, generally speaking, quite difficult to procure large loans at all. Within the last few weeks there has been a marked change in the attitude of large lenders, and it is now possible to obtain loans freely and at fair rates.

"On top of the mortgage money stringency, as above stated, there came the great labor strike in the building trades, of a year ago. When we consider the important effect of these two factors, now both happily removed, it would seem as if the real estate market had held up wonderfully well; in fact, better than anything else.

"Without question the financial and industrial depression has had its effect upon the rentals of strictly business properties, more particularly down town. Some of the office buildings are not fully rented, as few new firms and corporations have been formed in the last two years. This, however, is a temporary condition. It is fair to say that it usually takes, both in New York and in other cities, during average years and conditions, from two to three years to fully rent a large modern office structure. After that occurs, the percentage of vacancies from year to year is comparatively small, say from 5 to 10 per cent. To my mind it does not in any sense mean that down-town office buildings are going to continue to have a substantial percentage of vacancies. On the contrary, I look for an industrial expansion to commence immediately after the election is settled, whether Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Parker be elected, and I believe that this expansion will steadily grow until we again reach the high wave of prosperity, not a quick mushroom growth, but a steady progression. The country has seen the evil effects of financial inflation, and has no doubt learned a valuable lesson therefrom.

"It is remarkable that with the exception of a few classes of real estate, there has been no decided recession in prices during the last two years. The values of eligible real estate in New York City have held up better than any others, and some—notably in Fifth Avenue and Waldorf sections—have advanced materially."

Jefferson M. Levy, in discussing the situation and the outlook, said that at present operations in the Bronx were active and likely to continue so for obvious reasons. He could see no reason for pessimism in regard to other fields of investment or speculation because properties were held at values pending developments. The neighborhood of the new Pennsylvania station was especially interesting, and the future could hardly be exaggerated in importance. Properties along the line of Seventh Avenue from Thirty-fifth to Forty-fifth Street were held at high but reasonable values, all circumstances well considered. People have not, he continued, become educated as to values. Realty of a choice character in this district is held at $65,000, and will before long be sold at double the price. Pennsylvania interests, for instance, acquired lots in the Eighth and Ninth Avenues and Thirty-first to Thirty-third Streets district at $25,000, and sold forty of them to the United States Government at $42,500 a piece, retaining important privileges.

As to the district along Fifth Avenue, from Sixth to Park Avenue and Thirty-first to Forty-second Street, all realty has become enhanced in value. Very little of it is in the market.

"The financial district," Mr. Levy added, "is, in my opinion, on the verge of much better conditions. Very little property is available for office building sites from Beaver to Fulton and William to Greenwich Street, and what there is to sell will be disposed of at greatly enhanced values. The situation there will be similar to that in London. The advances will be startling.

"Properties of large area on the principal avenues below Fifty-ninth Street and west of Park Avenue are not to be had, and new theatres and places of public amusement that require such areas will have to go to the side streets, as avenue property in other than single lots is hard to find.

"The promising district it seems to me is that between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets and Seventh and Eighth Avenues. If values do not double with the changes in the character of this neighborhood I shall be very much surprised."

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Max Sturtz has sold for Alexander A. Tansky to M. Grossman 70 and 70½ East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a six-story building, lot 35 by 100 feet.

Duff & Brown have sold for C. U. Engler to a Mr. Hall 473 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, a three-story and basement stone dwelling, lot 18 by 100.

Bronx Store Properties Change Owners.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for George V. Sloat of New Jersey 460 and 462 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, two three-story properties, 50 by 118.

G. Nicholas, sold for Ralph A. Schoenberg the property 841 Sixth Avenue, to Walter Scott.

Louis Benedict has sold for Lazard Kahn the five-story double flat 128 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, lot 25 by 99.11.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for S. Lenning & Son, to the Rosehill Realty Corporation, the four-story tenement with store 331 and 333 East Thirty-fourth Street.

Pitt Street Tenement Property Deal.

Morris Wangrow has sold to Barnett Berkowski, 68 and 70 Pitt Street, a six-story tenement, plot 43 by 49.10.

William Kennelly has sold for M. A. Dolan, to Frank B. Walker, the five-story flat, 571 Southern Boulevard, on plot 25 by 100.

West 96th Street Flat Sold.

Monroe E. Heilbrun and Arnold & Byrne have sold for Frank Koch, to Henry B. Levy, 164 West Ninety-sixth Street, a five-story double flat on plot 20 by 100.8.

D. Colucci & Co. have sold for H. Fisher the three-story and basement house 448 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. This firm has leased for R. E. Kempner for three years the five-story building 158 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, at an annual rental of $2,000.

The Dewsnap Property Deal.

The attention of W. K. Aston was called yesterday to the following statement in regard to a rumored down town realty deal:

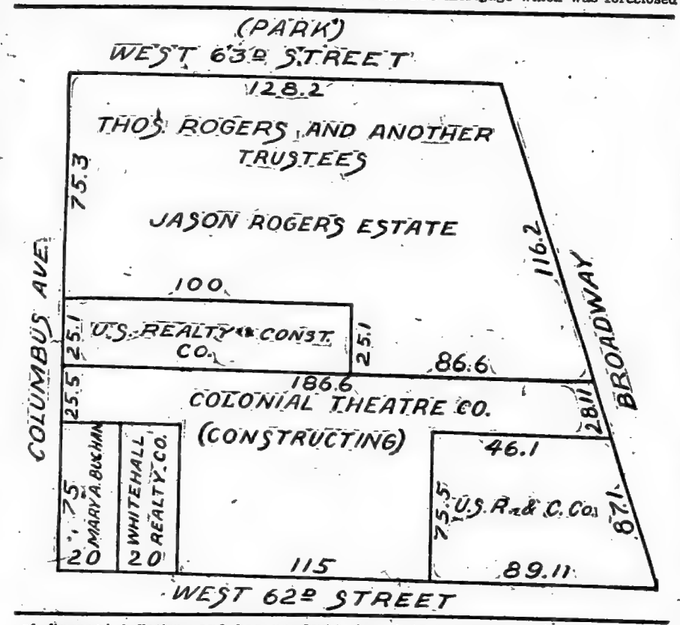
Negotiations will probably be completed to-day or Monday for the transfer of the Dewsnap property, at 1 to 7 William Street, between Stone and South, William Streets, to the newly organized Hanover Court Corporation, of which W. K. Aston, F. B. Morrell, and C. J. A. Tallman are Directors. The intention is to erect a huge office building on the site, which has three frontages and is directly opposite the Cotton Exchange, facing Hanover Square. Further details of the transaction are withheld for the present at the request of the parties.

"Something of the kind," replied Mr. Aston, "has been under consideration, but it has not got beyond the tentative stage, and may not be consummated. I deprecate such announcements. Were such a scheme decided on and in course of development such a statement could only hamper the principals on each side. I do not deny that the matter has been talked over, but, because of the fact that there are at this moment a great many new office buildings in the financial district that are only partly tenanted, the suggestion to go slow in such matters seems to be appropriate."

The Auction Room.

The transactions last week in the auction room at 161 Broadway were practically featureless. Samuel Goldsticker sold 1,878 Third Avenue, a four-story stone tenement, just south of One Hundred and Fourth Street, for executors at $20,200. Joseph P. Day disposed of the six-story brick tenement 40 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, for plaintiff's account on foreclosure for $53,530, the liens being about $60,000.

An interesting item in the offerings at auction this week is the foreclosure sale on Tuesday, by Joseph P. Day of the Hotel Empire, which is on the north, or West Sixty-third Street front of the block bounded by Columbus Avenue, Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets and Broadway, as shown in the accompanying diagram as the Jason Rogers property. As is seen the unimproved realty is the parcel owned by the United States Realty and Construction Company. The sale may furnish an idea of the faith of investors in this class of property on the middle and west side, which has transit facilities that include, or will include, the Eighth, Columbus and Ninth Avenue, and Broadway surface lines and the elevated railroad and the subway service with stations at Fifty-ninth and Sixty-sixth Streets, and is one block from Central Park. The mortgage which was foreclosed was held by the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, and the lien is more than $501,000.



On the same day Joseph P. Day will offer the six-story brick loft, office, and store building 31 and 33 West Nineteenth Street, and 28 and 30 West Twentieth Street, on which the lien is $90,000. The property is 473 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

Another sale on Tuesday will be that of the four-story dwelling 17 West Eighty-third Street in foreclosure, by Richard V. Harnett & Co.

On Wednesday L. J. Phillips & Co. will offer at public auction the three-story dwelling 68 West Ninety-fifth Street, and 22 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 408 mortgages for $5,888,449, of which 172, for $1,906,950, were at 5 per cent.; 179, for $1,964,199, were at more, and 57, for $2,117,300, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 346 mortgages for $5,066,295, of which 101, for $1,402,981, were at 5 per cent.; 147, for $1,220,914, were at more, and 98, for $2,442,400, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.
By Joseph P. Day.

63d St West, s s, from Boulevard to Columbus Av, 128.2x116.1x75.3 and irregular, Hotel Empire, seven and nine stories, brick and stone; foreclosure sale, Edward S. Peck, referee; due on judgment, $500,736.

142d St, 316 West, s s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11, five-story brick tenements; sale by order of the Sheriff, all title and interest of Anna Schaefer on Nov. 2, 1894.

107 St, 407 West, n s, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 107.1x92.1, five-story brick tenement and store; foreclosure sale, Warren Leslie, referee; due on judgment, $6,381; subject to another mortgage for $30,000.

20th St and 107th St, s s, 28 and 30 and 31 and 33 West, respectively, 478 ft w of 5th Av, 46.6x184, six-story brick office, loft, and store building; foreclosure sale, F. W. Stelle, referee; due on judgment, $90,389.

By R. V. Harnett & Co.

83d St, 17 West, n s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2; foreclosure sale, Alexander Thain, referee; due on judgment, $25,788.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.
By L. J. Phillips & Co.

95th St, 68 West, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.8, three-story-and-basement stone front private dwelling; public auction sale.

119th St, 22 West, s s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 15x100.11, three-story-and-basement stone front private dwelling; public auction sale.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

144th St, 667 to 671 East, n s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 75x100; one-story stable and two-story frame dwelling; partition sale, Edward L. Parris, referee; subject to a lease to May 1, 1906, and liens $7,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, 859, n e corner of 55th St, 50.5x100, eight-story brick and stone tenement; foreclosure sale, Douglas Matheson, referee; due on judgment, $70,703; subject to another mortgage for $190,000.

By Peter F. Meyer.

174th St, East, w r, 226.4 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, Louis H. Hahlo, referee; due on judgment, $2,802.

174th St, East, w s, 251 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, C. A. Molloy, referee; due on judgment, $2,117.

THURSDAY, JULY 21.
By Joseph P. Day.

St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 158d St, 21.4x107.10x79.6x134.11, two six-story apartment houses; foreclosure sale, Charles Brandt, Jr., referee; due on judgment, $10,653; subject to another mortgage for $105,000.

107th St, 318 West, s s, 125 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x100.11; Sheriff's sale, all title and interest of Edward Payson Brown, April 22, 1904.

94th St, 122 West, s s, 370 ft w of Columbus Av, 30x102.2, five-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, John S. Wise, referee; due on judgment, $35,800.

By Joseph P. Day.

50th St, s s, 270 e of 6th Av, 50x100.5, seven-story apartment house; sale by order of the Sheriff, all right, title, and interest of Norma L. Munro on March 17, 1904.

69th St, 204 West, s s, 107 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Adolph Stern, referee; due on judgment, $1,270; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, AT ARVERNE.
By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Montrose Place, between Rivington and Jessica Avs, Arverne, s s, four two-and-a-half-story furnished cottages, 36 to 38, by 70 feet.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Lexington Av and 111th St, s e corner, for a six-story brick flat and store, 49.6x90.11; M. Kessler of 127 East 46th St, owner; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $80,000.

64th St, n s, 150 ft e of West End Av, for a one-story frame shed, 25x100.4; Deane of 108 West End Av, owner; R. Glenn of 619 East 149th St, architect; cost, $600.

Nos. 40 and 42 Madison St, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 37.8x54.1; M. Gold of 1,771 Madison Av, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 16 and 18 East 12th St, for a nine-story brick factory, 39x95.8; Middletown Realty Company of 149 Broadway, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $100,000.

Ryer Av, w s, 74 ft n of Burnside Av, for a three-story frame dwelling; 45.8x21; Otto Schmidt of 867 Burnside Av, owner; Charles Kremborg of 1,146 Jennings St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Forest Av, s w corner of Home St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x78.8; John M. Linck of 1,047 Trinity Av, owner; Harry T. Howell of 3d Av and 188th St, architect; cost, $45,000.

Fulton Av, w s, 206 ft n of Wendover Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x92; the Lewis Tremel Company of 42 2d Av, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $80,000.

167th St, n s, 75 ft w of Bathgate Av, for a three-story frame tenement, 21x64.7; Abraham Shongut of 688 Hoe Av, owner; John J. Kennedy of Riverdale, architect; cost, $7,000.

Park View Place, s s, 310 ft e of Teetaw Av, two-story and attic frame dwelling; 34.6x42.6; Mrs. Ella C. Smith of 201st St, owner; Frederick C. Browne of 143 West 125th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Westchester Creek, w s, at Castle Hill Point, one-story frame boathouse, 96.6x27.6; Lozier Motor Company of Broadway, owner; E. Sought of 3,894 Park Av, architect; cost, $1,000.

Franklin Av, e s, 100 ft s of 166th St, five-story brick tenement, 37.6x18; Edward A. Berry of 1,149 Boston Road, owner; Charles Kremborg of 1,146 Jennings St, architect; cost, $28,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

12th St, 125 to 129 East, and 13th St, 130 and 132 East, to a five-story brick storage house; E. W. Kearney of 40 West 70th St, owner; Jardine, Kent & Jardine of 1,262 Broadway, architects; cost, $5,000.

Marion St, 47, to a three-story brick fire engine house; city, owner; A. Stevens of 157 East 67th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

Stuyvesant St, 34 and 36, to a five-story brick school; Hebrew Technical Institute, premises, owner; Buckman & Fox of 711 East 59th St, architects; cost, $5,000.

29th St, 142 East, to a four-story and basement brick rectory; St. Stephen's Catholic Church, owner; R. Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, July 16.

ACADEMY ST, e s, 150 ft n of Vermilyea Av, 50x100; William G. Chittick to Harriet A. Chittick ..... Nom.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 225.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 24.11x132.9x25.4x137.2; Hannah Barend and others to Nanny Reese, (mtg $3,800,) other consideration and 100

ARTHUR AV, w s, 110.2 ft n of Oak Tree Place, 25x93.1x25x93.2; Tommaso Giordano to Alfred Bernheim and wife, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100

AVENUE C, 73 and 77, w s, 72.9x80; Meyer Frank to Leon Taub, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and 100

AVENUE D, 73, w s, 25x89; Milton M. Stiner to Delia Hahn ..... Nom.

BELMONT AV, w s, 229.1 ft n of 181st St, 48x88; Siegfried Weis to Samuel Kreizvogel, (mtg $2,000) ..... Nom.

BERGEN AV, s e s, at n s of 148th St, 72.8x100x27.3x109.10; Phillippine Rothermel to Albert Rothermel ..... Nom.

BERGEN AV, s e s, at n s of 148th St, 72.8x100x27.3x109.10; Albert Rothermel to Jennie Rosenbaum, (mtg $42,500,) other consideration and 100

BLEECKER ST, n e corner of 10th St, 86.3x100.5x86x100.5; Sarah Hamburger and others to Annie Rothfeld, 1-3 part, (mtg $96,500,) other consideration and 100

BROOK AV, 1,510, e s, 25x100.10; Maria Mayer to Katie Gerson, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

CHERRY ST, 166, n s, 20.2x75; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Jacob Bemardik and another, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100

CLINTON AV, e s, 104.4 ft n of 176th St, 16.8x100; August Stalber to Nahum Miller, (mtg $2,500) 3,300

COLUMBUS AV, n s, 50 ft e of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Julia C. Lyons and another to Tessie Rothermel, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100

CONCORD AV, e s, Lot 126, map of Wilton, &c., 50x100, East Morrisania; Smith Williamson, referee, to Minnie Heck 4,100

DECATUR AV, e s, 225 ft n of 185th St, 25x100; Robert A. MacGregor to Albert C. Lum, (mtg $1,000,) other consideration and 100

ELLIOTT AV, e s, 100 ft n of Bridge St, 50x130x50x135.6; James F. Donnelly to Patrick H. Whalen ..... Nom.

ESSEX ST, 31, w s, 25x87.6x irregular; Samuel Mandel to Myer S. Perlstein, (mtg $33,300,) other consideration and 100

ESSEX ST, s e corner of Rivington St, 17x50; Adolphe Tetelbaum to Victor Nivois, (mtg $16,900) ..... Nom.

HOE ST, w s, 57.3 ft s of Home St, 60x65x60.5x71.11; Peter Barrett to Samuel Shapero ..... Nom.

HUDSON ST, 282, 20x55.6; John J. Bradley to Catharine E. Bradley and another, 1-3 part ..... Nom.

LOT 122, amended map of part of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to James C. Gaffney ..... Nom.

LOT 303, map of Van Nest Park; Robert P. Dempsey to Michael Grogan ..... Nom.

LOTS 1 to 43, map of land of Mary S. Shipley, West Farms; Jamesie M. Bennett to Esther Ginsburg, 2-3 part, (mtg $39,000) ..... Nom.

LOTS 66 and 67, map of Ursuline Convent, 50x115; Lots 51 and 50, map of Ursuline Convent, 50x115; Rosa Brown to Louis H. Reisig, (mtg $8,500,) other consideration and 100

MACDOUGAL ST, 40 and 42, e s, 40x75x irregular; Donato Picinto to John Brown, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and 100

MONTICELLO AV, e s, 142.9 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 50x100, Edenwald; William K. Gold to Jacob M. Jacobs, other consideration and 100

MORRIS AV, 590, e s, 25x100.8; Frances L. Golden to Vito A. Pittaro, ½ part, (mtg $1,000) ..... Nom.

OAK TREE PLACE, 899, n s, 16.8x115; Louis Eickwort to Samuel Glanzrock and another, (mtg $3,500) ..... Nom.

ORCHARD ST, s w corner of Hester St, 25x44; Henry Lewis to Moses Feder, (mtg $37,000,) other consideration and 100

PARK AV, 648, w s, 20.5x80; Park Av, 646, e s, 20.5x74; Charles C. Marshall to Abby S. Marshall, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and 100

ROAD from New York to Boston, w s, adjoining land of Thomas Booth, runs s w 85.5x n 290x s e 85.5x s e 290, Bronxdale; George McCausian to Patrick H. Whalen ..... Nom.

SAWMILL LANE, n w corner of road leading to Westchester, contains 53 acres; Eastchester to Westchester Road, w s, 1,748 ft s w of Boston Road, containing 4 22-100 acres; Hugh J. Fitch to Westchester and Bronx Realty Company, all title, (mtg $115,000,) other consideration and 100

SAWMILL LANE, n w corner of road leading to Westchester, contains 53 acres; Eastchester to Westchester Road, w s, 1,748 ft s w of Boston Road, containing 4 22-100 acres; John W. Free to Westchester and Bronx Realty Company, all title, (mtg $115,000,) other consideration and 100

SAWMILL LANE, n w corner of road leading to Westchester, contains 53 acres; Eastchester to Westchester Road, w s, 1,748 ft s w of Boston Road, containing 4 22-100 acres; George C. Lyman to Westchester and Bronx Realty Company, all title, (mtg $115,000,) other consideration and 100

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 150 ft s of Westchester Av, 23.8x84.2x25x80.3; Timothy J. Sheehan to Ella T. Mayer, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.

ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, s s, at s s of Grenada Place, runs w 24.6 x s 92.6 x e 25 x n 100 x w 1.8; Lot 553, map of G. F. and H. E. Ondyke, adjoining New York City private park, 25.6x87.7x25x92.6; Anna F. Ramsdell to Maria G. del Gaiso ..... Nom.

TIFFANY ST, 1,046, e s, 25x100; Lillian Whitton to Elizabeth McPhillips ..... Nom.

TINTON AV, e s, 19 ft s of Home St, 18.6x90; Anna M. Decker to Frederick Krietz, (mtg $5,500) ..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 29.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 27.6x98.11; Emil Barcelleine to Herman Goldberger 100

WASHINGTON ST, 726, w s, 18.6x9.11x-19.11x9.10; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Mary E. Lockwood and another, (mtg $6,000) 1,843.06

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 435.9 ft s of land of William Duncan, runs n 25x e 100x s 25x100; James F. Donnelly to Patrick H. Whalen ..... Nom.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 385.9 ft s of land of William Duncan, runs n 25x e 100x s 25x100; James F. Donnelly to Patrick W. Whalen, nominee of Horse ..... Nom.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 485.9 ft s of land of William Duncan, runs n 50x e 100x s 50x w 100; James F. Donnelly to Patrick H. Whalen, (mtg $4,500) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, e s, Lot 1,275 to 1,278, map of Wakefield; James F. Donnelly to Patrick H. Whalen ..... Nom.

1ST AV, e s, Lot 1,275 to 1,278, map of Wakefield; James F. Donnelly to Patrick H. Whalen ..... Nom.

2D ST, 246, n s, 24.9x105.10; Nathan H. Chittick and others to Samuel I. Richman, (mtg $34,500,) other consideration and 100

2D ST, 108 and 110, n s, 44.11x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Abraham Silverson, (mtg $56,500,) other consideration and 100

3D AV, 717 and 719, e s, 37.7x80; Minnie P. C. Blossom to Margaret M. Lynch, other consideration and 100

3D ST, e s, 64 ft s of 7th Av, 50x105, Wakefield; James F. Donnelly to Patrick H. Whalen, (mtg $2,000) ..... Nom.

4TH AV, 841, w s, 20x84; Ralph A. Schoenberg to Walter I. Scott, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and 100

5TH ST, s s, n ¼ of Lot 126, map of Unionport, 100x106; George McCausian to Patrick H. Whalen ..... Nom.

7TH AV, s w corner of 25th St, 24.9x 78.3; Isidore J. Pocher to Albert J. Adams, (mtg $25,000) 100

8TH AV, 46, e s, 23.11x23.7x irregular; Henry W. Schumacher and another, executors and trustees, to Pierre R. Guerin 17,400

8TH ST, n s, 188 ft w of Av A, 25x94; Max J. Kramer to Louis Levin, 2-3 part, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

9TH AV, s e corner of 50th St, 44x80; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Abraham Silverson, (mtgs $43,500,) other consideration and 100

16TH AV, s s, w ¼ of Lot 549, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Katherine Collins to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees ..... Nom.

19TH ST, 3, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x92; John D. Barr and another, executors, to John J. Clarke 100

20TH ST, s s, 153.8 ft w of 6th Av, 100x 184x irregular; 19th St, 223 and 225 West, 37.5x8.3x37.6x97.7; Simpson-Schmitt & Co. to Simpson Securities Company, (mtg $1,171,000) ..... Nom.

21ST ST, 163 West, 20x98.9; Harper & Brothers to Lillian B. Dreux, other consideration and 100

33D ST, n s, 180 ft e of 2d Av, 155x99.6; Gerson Hyman to Harris Maran and another, (mtg $80,000,) other consideration and 100

33D ST, 514 East, 25x102.2; George Goldblatt to Benjamin Niederman and another, (mtg $18,500,) other consideration and 100

36TH ST, 434 East, 25x102.2; Karl M. Wallach to Samuel Diamond, other consideration and 100

39TH ST, 402 East, 25x75.6; Gustav Goodmann to Joseph G. Gonzalez, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100

90TH ST, 116 and 118 West, 53x100.8; Anna M. Schmidt to Cathleen Turney. 100

90TH ST, 116 and 118 West, 53x100.8; Cathleen Turney to Max Marx, (mtg $48,000,) other consideration and 100

94TH ST, 243 East, 25.8x100.8; Theresa Schappert to Max Orbach and another, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

98TH ST, s w s, 100 ft n w of 8th Av, 300 x100.11; Sarah A. Baker and others, executors, to Abraham Eydenberg ..... Nom.

98TH ST, s w s, 100 ft n w of 8th Av, 300 x100.11; Abraham Eydenberg to Isidore Jackson and another, (mtg $125,000) ..... Nom.

98TH ST, 145 West, 27x33.2x irregular, 2-3 part; 98th St, 141 West, 27.6x n 113.6x irregular, ⅓ part; Max J. Kramer to Louis Levin, (mtg $67,500,) other consideration and 100

100TH ST, 233 East, 25x100.8; Yetta Goldstein and another to Joseph Schmerts and another, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

100TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Charles Wynne and another to Joseph Dobken, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100

100TH ST, 325 West, 20x100.11; Alfred Gutwillig to Emil Bloch, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and 100

103D ST, 301 East, 25.5x100.5; Anton Berkowitz to Jacob Axelrod and another, (mtg $9,000) 100

110TH ST, 221 East, 25x100.11; Harry L. Topiltz to Max Mittenthal ..... Nom.

112TH ST, 204 to 206 East, 60x100.10; Louis Rabinowitz to Osias Kestenbaum and another, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

114TH ST, 238 and 240 East, 42x100.11; Max Kest to Max Schwartz, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

115TH ST, 462 East, 24.10x75.7; Louis Gordon and others to Harris Kilger, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

138D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; James Murray and another to Harry W. Wood ..... Nom.

138D ST, 159 West, 25x99.11; Robert Kommel to Abraham J. Jacobs, ½ part, all title, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and 100

134TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; Minnie Kaplan to Samuel Bukatman, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100

135TH ST, n s, 118 ft e of Columbus Av, 82x100.11; Regina Abraham to Peter Wolfe, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and 100

142D ST, n s, 165 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; Domenico Mercurio to John Londergan, (mtg $4,250,) other consideration and 100

154TH ST, 540 and 542 East, 50x100; Julius Braun to Jonas Weil, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

160TH ST, 620 East, 25x100; Louisa Zinckgraf to Philip Acker and wife, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and 100

162D ST, n s, 47.6 ft e of Broadway, 18x99.11; John F. Cowan, referee, to Charles H. Knox and wife 12,500

162D ST, n s, 137.9 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Christian Hauser to Henry Kling, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100

162D ST, n s, 54 ft w of Forest Av, 27x63.4; William Fox to Abraham Greenberg and another, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and 100

165TH ST, n s, 77.8 ft w of Forest Av, 19.4x88; Lizzie Crossmon to August Oesting, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and 100

202D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 75x99.11; Cathleen Turney to Andrew J. Larkin, (mtg $3,250,) other consideration and 100

202D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 75.99.11; Andrew J. Larkin to Jacob Rosborg, (mtg $3,250) ..... Nom.

202D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 175x99.11; Cathleen Turney to Max Marx, (mtgs $7,750,) other consideration and 100

203D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, —x—, gore; 202d St, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs n 99.11x w —x s —x e—, gore; Cathleen Turney to Peter J. Shields, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and 100

205TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 100x99.11; Cathleen Turney to Andrew J. Larkin, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100

205TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 100x99.11; Andrew J. Larkin to Jacob Rosborg, (mtg $4,000) ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AXELROD, Jacob, and another to Anton Berkowits; 103d St, 301 East, prior mtg $9,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

BELL, Victor C., to Moses Hochster; Madison Av, e s, 80 ft n of 62d St, prior mtg $21,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,000

BELLOWS, Walter C., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Broadway, e s, 18 ft n of 152d St, 3 years 8,000

BELLOWS, Walter C., to John R. Potts; Broadway, e s, 18 ft n of 152d St, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year 2,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Harlem Savings Bank; 154th St, 542 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent 9,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Harlem Savings Bank; 154th St, 540 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent 9,000

BUKATMAN, Samuel, to Joseph Kapsian; 134th St, s s, 265 ft w of Park Av, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

CONRON, Joseph, and another to Daniel K. de Beixedon; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 81st St; also, Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 80th St, (prior mtg $110,000,) due Dec. 27, 1906, 6 per cent. 10,000

DIAMOND, Samuel, to Karl M. Wallach; 86th St, 434 East, 5 years 10,000

DIAMOND, Samuel, to Karl M. Wallach; 86th St, 434 East, (prior mtgs,) installments, 6 per cent 4,900

DIEKMAN, Barbara, to Irving Savings Institution; Eldridge St, e s, 150.4 ft s of Grand St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 15,000

DOBKEN, Joseph, to Charles Wynne and another; 100th St, n s, 75 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

DREUX, Lillian B., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 21st St, n s, 120 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 14,000

EYDENBERG, Abraham, to Sarah A. Baker and others, executors and trustees; 98th St, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years 45,000

EYDENBERG, Abraham, to Sarah A. Baker and others, executors and trustees; 98th St, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years 41,000

EYDENBERG, Abraham, to Sarah A. Baker and others, executors and trustees; 98th St, s s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years 88,000

FEDER, Moses, to Louis Shulsky; Orchard St, s w corner of Hester St, demand, 6 per cent 1,500

FEDER, Moses, to Henry Lewis; Orchard St, s w corner of Hester St, 6 years, 6 per cent 10,000

FELLER, Mary, to James W. Furman; 119th St, 227 and 229 East, 3 months, 6 per cent 4,000

FINCKE, John W., to Thomas P. Gunner; 8th Av, s s, at w s of White Plains Road, Wakefield, prior mtg $6,000, due Aug. 4, 1904, 6 per cent 1,000

FORGOTSTON, L. George, to Franklin G. Brown and another; 33d St, 38 and 40 West, leasehold, 3 years, 6 per cent 80,000

GARAFALO, Luisa, to Kate Davis; 115th St, 306 East, (prior mtg,) 2 years, 6 per cent 1,500

GERSON, Katie, to Maria Mayer; Brook Av, 1,510, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

GLANZROCK, Samuel, and another to Louis Eickwort; Caldtrey Place, n s, 111.8 ft w of Hughes Av, 4 years, 6 per cent 1,000

GOLDBERGER, Herman, to Emil Berlowitz; Washington Av, e s, 29.5 ft n of Wendover Av, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,000

GONZALEZ, Joseph G., to Gustav Goodman; 39th St, 402 East, 5 years, 6 per cent 4,000

GUERIN, Pierre E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 8th Av, 46, 3 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

HAHN, Delia, to American Mortgage Company; Av D, w s, 25 ft s of 6th St, 3 years 12,000

HAHN, Delia, to David B. Cohen; Av D, w s, 25 ft s of 6th St, prior mtg $12,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

HAINES, Samuel B., to William A. Martin, Jr.; 34th St, 215 to 221 West, prior mtg, due Jan. 15, 1907, 6 per cent. 25,000

JACKSON, Charles, to Louis Josephal and others, executors; 60th St, 211 East, 3 years 18,000

JUSTICE, Frederick S., to Sarah H. Wentworth; 126th St, 556 West, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

KESTENBAUM, Osias, and another to Louis Rabinowitz and another; 112th St, 204 to 206 East, prior mtg, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,500

KLEGER, Harris, to Louis Gordon and others; 115th St, 462 East, prior mtg $13,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,250

KRAMER, Max J., and another to Sigmund Cohn; 98th St, 141 West, installments, 6 per cent 1,750

KRAMER, Max J., and another to Charles Thomsen; 8th St, or St Mark's Place, 113, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

KRAMER, Max J., and another to Charles Thomsen; 98th St, 145 West, installments, 6 per cent 1,750

KREIZVOGEL, Samuel, to Siegfried Weis; Belmont Av, w s, 229.1 or 230.1 ft n of 181st St, prior mtg $7,000, due Dec. 27, 1904, 6 per cent 1,500

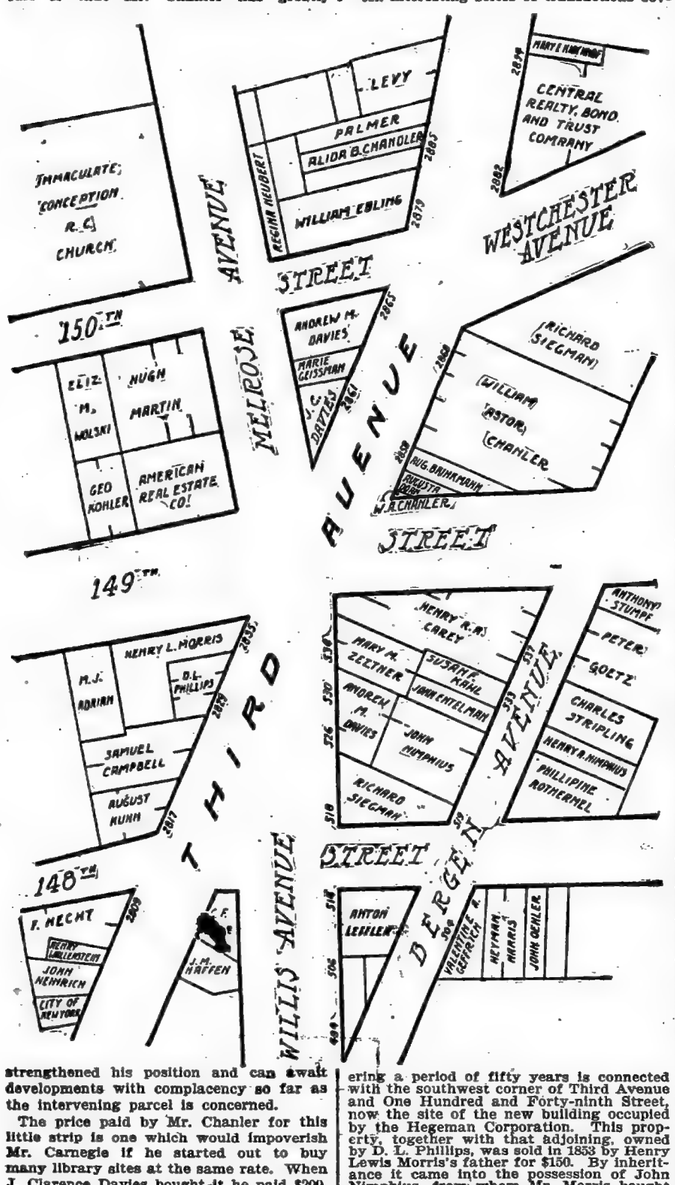
LUM, Albert C., to Mary S. Todd; Decatur Av, e s, 225 ft n of 195th St, 3 years 5,500

LY

HIGH VALUES AROUND FUTURE BRONX CENTRE

Growth of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-Ninth Street Junction — Why William Astor Chanler Bought Tiny Lot.

The mystery surrounding William Astor Chanler's recent purchase of the microscopic bit of ground at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street—about forty square inches in area—has finally been dispelled. The explanation is to be found in a lease, recorded several months ago, by which Mr. Chanler gets possession for a long term of years of the adjoining property owned by Augusta Dorn. This corner is still cut off from Mr. Chanler's larger parcel in this block by another small building, but the purchase of the little triangle carries with it rights to a large amount of vault space and direct access to the subway station at that point, as well as the privilege of building an entrance to the Dorn property at the immediate corner, work upon which is now in progress. The result is that Mr. Chanler has greatly strengthened his position and can await developments with complacency so far as the intervening parcel is concerned.



The price paid by Mr. Chanler for this little strip is one which would impoverish Mr. Carnegie if he started out to buy many library sites at the same rate. When J. Clarence Davies bought it he paid $200, or at the rate of about $1,800,000 for a full lot, while the latest sale of it is said to have been made at nearly $2,000—a pretty stiff price to pay for the privilege of controlling the exact mathematical corner of two streets, although it will probably be worth it to Mr. Chanler in this case at no very distant date.

The subject of real estate values around the Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street junction has received, through this purchase, a larger measure of exploitation than it might otherwise have enjoyed, but the transactions of the last three or four years involving properties of ordinary dimensions have shown that the neighborhood is by no means dependent for its real estate reputation upon this grotesque little deal. The plot at the northwest corner of Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street has changed hands successively, at $45,000, $90,000, and $95,000, and is now held by its owners, the American Real Estate Company, at $160,000.

The pre-eminence of this junction hinges upon the fact that it is destined to become the great distributing point for traffic over the whole of the Bronx. This condition prevails to-day to a certain extent, but to no such degree as it will after the subway is in operation. With the elevated road following the line of Third Avenue clear to Bronx Park and the subway tapping the easterly portions of the borough, tributary to Westchester Avenue and the Southern Boulevard, besides the numerous trolley lines which will supplement these two principal means of transit, it is not difficult to see that Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street is a junction in a wider sense than that of being simply the point where several thoroughfares intersect.

The connection, now nearly completed, between the Third Avenue elevated road and that on Westchester Avenue, which is part of the subway system, as well as the direct connection between the stations of the subway and the Third Avenue elevated at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, will add greatly to the concentration of travel at that point. Indeed, it is believed that this is the only point in the entire city, not where the subway and elevated meet, but where arrangements have been made for direct communication between the stations of the two roads by means of stairways and elevators.

Another development of the near future which will add much to the importance of this junction will be the completion of the so-called Lenox Avenue Bridge across the Harlem from One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Manhattan, to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Bronx. The effect of this will be to divert to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue the greater part of the travel from Harlem and the upper west side which now reaches Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street by means of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street cross-town line and the Madison Avenue Bridge. One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Manhattan, and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Bronx, together form a continuous and practically straight thoroughfare 100 feet wide from the North River across both boroughs to the East River, or Long Island Sound, and they are the only streets to which this distinction attaches. Upon these circumstances is based the estimate of street railway officials that within five years Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street will be a transfer point for 150,000 or 200,000 passengers daily.

While improved transportation facilities will result unquestionably in binding the Bronx more closely to Manhattan, it is also true that the Bronx is steadily developing into more and more of an independent community. In other words, while it is growing continually as the dwelling place of thousands who work in Manhattan, yet its population, which has increased fourfold since 1890, and its independent industries are such as to create new centres of business and retail trade within its boundaries. Of these Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street promises to be the greatest. It is to-day a busy point, but its improvements for the most part of temporary character—with the exception of the Smith Building at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and the new structure at the southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street—give but slight indication of its future importance.

Not the least significant of recent happenings in that neighborhood have been the purchase of commanding corners by individuals and corporations hitherto associated with real estate deals only in gilt-edged sections of Manhattan. The Van Norden Trust Company bought the northwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, intending, so it was announced, to put up a building for its own use, but finally deciding to yield to an offer of large speculative profit. One of the largest plots under single ownership anywhere around this junction is that at the northeast corner of Third and Westchester Avenues, bought only about two months ago by the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company. This property covers something over 15,000 square feet. The price paid for it was reported at about $300,000.

An interesting series of transactions covering a period of fifty years is connected with the southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, now the site of the new building occupied by the Hegeman Corporation. This property, together with that adjoining, owned by D. L. Phillips, was sold in 1853 by Henry Lewis Morris's father for $150. By inheritance it came into the possession of John Nimphius, from whom Mr. Morris bought it back in 1900 for $40,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Col. John E. Greer, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Governors Island to Fort Dupont and Fort Delaware, Del., and Fort Mott, N. J., on business pertaining to the inspection of the armament at those posts.

Capt. Alfred S. Morgan, Artillery Corps, is detailed to attend the encampment of the First Infantry of the Alabama National Guard.

Navy.

Rear Admiral J. J. Read, retired, is relieved from duty at the Navy Department and ordered home.

Commander H. Hutchins is detached from the Annapolis and ordered to the Asiatic Station.

Lieutenant Commander V. S. Nelson is detached from the Buffalo and ordered home and wait orders.

Lieutenant Commander W. E. Rush is detached from the Albany and granted one month's leave, thence to the Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk.

Lieut. V. Blue is ordered to the Buffalo.

Lieut. J. Halligan, Jr., is detached from the Glacier and ordered to the Marcellus.

Lieut. N. T. Jones is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the torpedo station for special temporary duty, thence to the Ohio.

Lieut. E. H. Durrell and Lieut. R. W. McNeely are ordered to the navy yard, Washington.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—The Newark and Newport at Port au Prince, the Sylph at Hampton Roads, the Denver at Galveston, the Brooklyn at Las Palmas, the Massachusetts, Hartford, Florida, Whipple, Truxtun, Hopkins, Hull, and Worden at New London; the Detroit, Alliance, and Lebanon at Culebra.

Sailed—The Des Moines from Port au Prince, for Hampton Roads; the Atlanta, Marietta, and Castine, from Las Palmas, for Sierra Leone; the Michigan, from Harbor Springs for Chicago; the Abarenda, from Gibraltar for Lambert Point.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

A BARGAIN CORNER
on prominent Avenue in live section; seven-story elevator apartment house; all leased for $30,000 guaranteed; can be purchased for $240,000; subject to mortgage, $175,000, and will net nearly 25 per cent. on investment. Complete particulars of this positive bargain will be given to bona fide purchasers only. Apply
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

East Side.

A.— RENT $7,800. PRICE $75,000.
Near Madison Av., Carnegie Hill, two modern five-story apartments; excellent income; speculative future assured. Wm. J. Hamilton, 35 Nassau St.

Have two new 6-story apartment houses; no elevators; all other improvements; to lease for term of years; above 137th, near Lenox. Simon & Wallach, 18 East 116th St.

GREAT SNAP IN TENEMENT.
4-story, 25-foot, 36th St. near 10th; rental nearly $1,500; $4,000 cash will purchase. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

102d St., near Lexington. | 5-story 10-family flat, 2 stores, 21x100; pr., $25,000; very cheap. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

92d St., near Lexington. | 5-story 10-family flat, 6 rooms and bath; pr., $26,000; mtg., $19,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

6th St., near 2d Av. | 16-family flat; very light; up-to-date; price, $58,500; investment. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

East 116th St.—Elegant 5-story flat; all improvements; well rented; good investment. H. B. ELKINS, 55 Liberty St.

Park Av., Near 127th St.—5-story and stores cold-water flat; price, $17,500; rent, $1,962. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av.—Corner plot, 50x100; price $30,000; free and clear; offer wanted. Particulars of John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

75th, Near 3d.—Double tenement; rents, $1,620; $14,500; cash, $2,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$1,000 Cash.—Four-story building; key to Catharine St. corner, Union Construction, 259 William St.

Yorkville.—Have many bargains in double and good tenements. Folsom Brothers, 362 E. 72d.

Will sacrifice well-rented 20-family apartment, Manhattan. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 155th.

73d, Near 2d.—14-room tenement; offered lease $2,000; $22,500. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

West Side.

$20,000 TO $35,000
For Bond and Mortgage.
Upper west side flats preferred. Good applications promptly accepted. Reasonable expenses.
M. MORGENTHAU, Jr., & CO.,
2237-8 Ct. 135 Broadway.

An Honest Investment.
A clean-cut, modern-built triple flat; good as a corner; 25x110 feet; near L station; old rents, $4,100; price, $37,000. Braisted & Goodman, 2,783 B'way, 107th St.

10,000 square feet, steam power, light, for manufacturing concern; inducements. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Fine 5-story triple, with large store; 12 rooms and bath; on 8th Av., up town; $27,500; very cheap; rent over $3,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

West 17th St.—12-room flat, $24,000. Chas. Durross, 155 West 14th St.

Stable, 130 stalls, near 14th; fine building; ample wagon room. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Private house; must sell; 21st; full lot; $21,000; suitable terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Snap.—Two small private houses; price, $7,000 each; terms easy. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

133d St., Near Lenox.—Modern triple flat, $29,500; rents, $3,300. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

Washington Heights.

ALL RIPE FOR IMPROVEMENT.
Audubon Av. front, 187th-188th, both corners; Audubon Av., S. W. corner 191st, four lots; Bradhurst Av., facing Colonial Park, two lots; St. Nicholas Av., near 160th, one lot; Lind and Sedgwick Aves., (Bronx,) ten lots
See your own broker or
P. S. TREACY, 1,929 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

BROOKLYN'S NEWEST ROW; 3 AND 4 STORY HOUSES WITH AND WITHOUT EXTENSION DININGROOM; IN WHITE, BROWN AND RED STONE. 2D ST., OPPOSITE PROSPECT PARK. OPEN DAILY, SUNDAYS AND EVENINGS. WM. H. REYNOLDS, Builder

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES
IN THE HEART OF THE PARK SLOPE.
6TH ST., NEAR 8TH AVE, 20x54x100; top story, 6 rooms and bath; parlor and basement; 7 and bath. They will go fast, as no more can be built in this exclusive section.
WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
C. H. DENISON, BUILDER, on the premises.

THREE-FAMILY HOUSE—457 51st St., Brooklyn; three-story, basement, and cellar; bay window; green stone front; lot 20x100 ft. 2 in.; house 20x80 ft.; 17 rooms, 3 baths; hot air furnace; open plumbing, dumbwaiter; all decorated; stair carpets, shades, awnings; all city improvements; rents for $67 monthly; price, $7,800; $1,500 cash, balance $45.21 monthly. Address CHAS. T. PEYTON, 457 51st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$4,500
will buy a house of nine rooms and bath; open nickel plumbing, and all modern improvements; $500 down and the balance in monthly installments; only four houses left of a great number built this season.
HARBOR AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.
21 East 14th St., N. Y. City.

GREAT LOT VALUE.
Four choice lots, situated on Beverley Road, convenient to Kings Co. "L"; all street improvements paid. Must be sold at once.
OWNER.
1,031 BEVERLEY ROAD.

Before buying see my new 2-story and basement two-family brick houses; 7 rooms, porcelain bath, hardwood trim, furnace heat; beautiful location; prices, $6,300 and $6,500; easy terms; sold three this week; others $5,300. New York Real Estate Co., 5th Av. and 52d St.

A Snap.—Two splendidly located lots south of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, $390 each; value, $700 each; cement sidewalks, water and gas; $10 cash, $6 monthly; titles insured by Title Guarantee and Trust Company free. "Chance," Box 27 Times Office.

To Let.—A large and completely furnished house by the year or season; all modern improvements and conveniences; spacious garden, also stable. For information address Box O, 203 Times Office.

Bargain.—$4,250.00, two-story and basement frame, near Borough Park; two sets of improvements; $350.00 down, balance like rent. Particulars, Stephany, 1,238 40th St.

Putnam Av., Near Sumner.—3-story and basement, brownstone, 20x45x100; mortgage, $4,000 at 5%; price, $6,500. Apply to H. B. Baker, 370 Nostrand Av.

Hancock St., Near Sumner.—2½-story brick, 20x45x100; 9 rooms, bath; in good order; mortgage, $4,000; price, $7,000. Apply to Howard B. Baker, 370 Nostrand Av.

Estate must sell 11-room private brick dwelling, Hancock St.; easily arranged for 2 families; asphalt street; $5,200. Ketchum Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

1,039 Bergen St., Near Grant Square.—Second and third seven-room, bath; open plumbing, steam heat; hot water supply; rent, $34 and $35. Apply to Howard B. Baker, 370 Nostrand Av.

464 Nostrand Av., Near Jefferson Av.—First and fourth six-room, bath; steam heat, hot water supply, open plumbing; in good order. Apply to H. B. Baker, 370 Nostrand Av.

304, 302, and 300 Quincy St., Near Marcy Av.—Seven-room, bath; steam heat; in good order; rent, $23 and $25. Apply to Howard B. Baker, 370 Nostrand Av.

1,045 Bergen St., Near Rogers.—First seven-room, bath, steam heat; rent, $28. Apply to Howard B. Baker, 370 Nostrand Av.

Store, 510 Gates Av., Near Tompkins.—A good opportunity for any kind of business; rent, $22. Apply to Howard B. Baker, 370 Nostrand.

451 Gates Av., Near Marcy Av.—First six-room, bath, in good order; rent, $17. Apply to H. B. Baker, 370 Nostrand Av.

382A Quincy St., Near Marcy Av.—Third floor, three rooms and bath; rent, $15; fine order. Apply to H. B. Baker, 370 Nostrand Av.

Carlton Av., Near Park Av.—2-story and basement frame, 20x40x70; price, $3,000. Apply to HOWARD B. BAKER, 370 Nostrand Av.

Lafayette, Near Bedford.—3-story frame; 11 rooms, bath; 42x46x100; price, $11,000. Apply to Howard B. Baker, 370 Nostrand Av.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PICK UP ODD LOTS AT LOW RATES.—I am closing out several such; 4 lots and house, $3,000.00; 2 lots and cottage, $2,500.00; one lot and cottage, (almost new,) 6 rooms and bath, $3,500.00; 2 lots and elegant home, 7 rooms and bath, easy terms, $4,500.00; 4 lots fronting on two streets, $2,000.00; all of these must be sold; all lie in the great annexed territory, near to trolley and steam cars, where the fortunes of the coming generation will be made; buy on the outskirts was the Old Astor Advice, and experience shows the wisdom of it; try it now. ROBERT WALLACE, William's Bridge, New York City.

BOTTOM PRICES! NO OFFERS!!
Superior 3-story 3-family houses, 17 robms, 3 baths, only $7,500; rent, $720; easiest possible terms; value surely increase; see 1,052 Intervale Av., near Westchester Av.; splendidly located; choice two rapid transit railways; take 3d Av. "L" to 149th St. transfer to Westchester Av. trolley.
F. R. HOUGHTON, 115 Broadway.

ATTENTION, RIGHT FORWARD MARCH TO BEDFORD PARK!
Seven-room house, detached, all improvements, $4,200; plot 50x112 feet; near elevated, $5,250; ten-room house, all improvements, $7,500; two-family detached house, all improvements, $7,500. one-family brick house, must be sold, $7,250. O'Hara Bros., Bedford Park, Bronx. Open Sundays.

BRONX.
CENTRAL BRIDGE SECTION, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE ELEVATED; DETACHED ONE-FAMILY AND TWO-FAMILY HOUSES; BUILDING LOTS AND ACREAGE; FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE; MODERATE PRICES; VALUES RAPIDLY INCREASING. NORTHERN REALTY CO., 55 LIBERTY ST.

LEVY BROS.,
116 West 135th St.
GOOD BARGAINS IN BRONX FOR QUICK BUYERS.

ATTENTION, Investors!—Estate will sell fine corner of four parcels; six stores; near subway, trolley, and elevated roads; always rented and rents low; no heating; price, $82,500; rent, $8,400; $0 per cent. left on bond and mortgage. V. T. HERVEY, 759 Melrose Av.

Two-family houses, 13 rooms, two baths; heat; all improvements; near Park, school, elevated, and Rapid Transit stations; most desirable location and prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

Choicest private residence, barn, and outbuildings, near Tremont Av.; centrally located; near railroads and trolleys; free and clear; assessments all paid; easy terms. Strubel, No. 2,003 Washington Av.

194th St. and Marion Av.—A few one or two-family dwellings; must sell quick; price very reasonable; open for inspection daily, including Sunday; take 3d Av. "L" to Fordham. Wm. H. Wright, owner.

MUST BE SOLD at once; 1-family cottage, 7 rooms, attic; $3,000; near rapid transit; easy terms. PETERS, Morris Park Av. and Taylor St., Van Nest. Open Sunday.

CHOICE 9-room cottage, all improvements; plot 55x114, near Tremont Av.; $1,000 cash; easy terms.
PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

BARGAIN.—Three-story frame house, all improvements, with store, for delicatessen or grocery store, $7,500; good neighborhood. LOSERE, 871 Brook Av.

Bargain.—Three-family frame house, Jackson Av., near 165th St.; rents, over $800. Address Jos. Leary, 955 Park Av.

A PLOT 50 feet front, two blocks from elevated station, at a bargain; must sell before August. SONNEBORN, Bedford Park, City.

2-family house, 11 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; near elevated station; $500 cash, balance to suit. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

21 acres near Bedford Park Station, Bronx Park Botanical Gardens; bargain. George Niner, 30 Pine St.

CAULDWELL AVENUE.—Brick dwelling, new; hardwood; all improvements; price, $6,500. ULLMAN, 502 Willis Av.

$400.00.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Bargain.—Corner, 100x100, near 174th St. Station; asking $13,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

3d Av., Bronx.—Large frame house and lot; $7,000; cheap. Apply Geo. Niner, 30 Pine St.

Bargain.—6-room houses; $1,750 each; easy terms; title free. Williams, Van Nest Park.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

VALUABLE LAND. | HIGH AND DRY.
LOTS
25x125, $29 upward.
VILLA SITES
50x125, $58 upward.
$5 DOWN, $2 MONTHLY.
NO INTEREST. NO TAXES.
Great opportunity to make money. Invest at once in the largest and surest money maker in Suburban New York. Ideal location.

BEAUTIFUL EDGERTON SQUARE
A park of 1,000 lots in Picturesque Wantagh, 45 minutes out South Shore, near magnificent harbor and station. Number of lots have been sold to friends of our first buyers. Every visitor delighted with the Garden Spot. On completion of tunnel values will quadruple. The best time to buy is before prices advance. Modern cottages and bungalows, in course of erection, sold on easiest terms. For maps, free tickets, write or call Carrollton Realty Co., Inc., by State of New York, World Bldg., N. Y.

ASTORIA.—FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, SEVEN ROOMS, DEBEVOISE AVE., NEAR WASHINGTON; 34TH ST. OR 92D ST. FERRY; DUTCH KILLS TROLLEY TO WITHIN ONE BLOCK.
ROE H. SMITH & CO.,
152 FULTON AV., ASTORIA.

For Sale—Furnished or unfurnished, 8-room thoroughly modern cottage, best residential section Sheepshead Bay; house screened, decorated; all improvements; no reasonable cash offer refused, as owner is about to travel. Address Very Desirable, care Allen, 617 6th Av.

At Astoria, L. I.—Water front on East River, very near ferry to 92d St.; 100 by about 650; has dock with 0½ to 10 feet water; for sale or to lease on liberal terms. Roe H. Smith & Co., 152 Fulton Av., Astoria.

Port Jefferson.—115 acres woodland; makes 1,840 lots; $1,150. Westhampton, 300 acres makes 4,800; $1,650. Miller Place, 200 acres makes 3,200 lots; $1,300. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Two new cottages for sale or rent cheap; 9th Av., Rockaway Beach. See Superintendent.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 98K Tribune Building, N. Y.

Unusual Opportunity.—Cottage in Twilight Park, Catskill Mountains, costing $15,000, will be sacrificed for little over half price; beautifully furnished; two bathrooms; near golf links and Casino; elevation over 2,000 feet; immediate occupancy if desired. L. M., Box 119, 617 6th Av.

Gentleman's elegant residence on Hudson River, near Newburg; 17 acres, highly cultivated; fine buildings; magnificent scenery; must sell to close estate, or rent for $1,500. Administrator, Box 193 Times Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A. A.—OWNERS.
HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR FLATS, TENEMENTS, MANHATTAN OR BRONX, THAT CAN BE BOUGHT REASONABLE; QUICK RESULTS. LOUIS FRANKEL, 165 BROADWAY.

THE MINSKER REALTY COMPANY
174 2D AV., NEW YORK.
We are in the market to buy old tenement houses. Money no object.

Attention!—Owners having houses for sale will find it worth while to call or write to me; buyers on hand for real values. Trattner, 714 East 188th St.

Owners of water-front properties, factories, and factory sites desiring to sell or lease communicate with Floyd S. Corbin, 96 Broadway.

Applications desired for first mortgage loans, improved Manhattan Realty. Floyd S. Corbin, 96 Broadway.

Cash paid for lots in William's Bridge. Send letter or call, Batusin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Wanted, by investor, cheap income properties; particulars; tenements or flats. Cash, 1,563 3d Av.

Owners:—Have cash buyers, real estate; send particulars. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 155th.

Five-story double flat; five or six rooms; good location. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Have several choice Manhattan income properties to exchange for unimproved Bronx property; send full particulars. Equitable Realty Company, 140 West 42d St.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Larchmont Park

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.

18½ MILES FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION, AT FORTY-SECOND STREET. THIRTY MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Express Trains. Larchmont first stop.
A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive suburb.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED.
Electric Lights, Gas, Thorough System of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Etc.

DO NOT BE FOOLED BY BUYING UNIMPROVED PROPERTY AND THEN HAVE TO PAY ASSESSMENTS. BUY WHERE THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE MADE AND PAID FOR.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY in Westchester County, and LARCHMONT PARK affords the Homeseeker and the investor the BEST OPPORTUNITY for profitable Real estate Investment.
CHOICE LOTS, $500 AND UP. EASY TERMS, SMALL CASH PAYMENTS.
NO INTEREST CHARGED.
TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICE, and very Low Commutation Rate.
WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c. Representatives will take visitors to Larchmont Park at my expense any day.

EDWARD McVICKAR,
27 PINE STREET. Telephone, 2026 John. NEW YORK.

ALL ABOARD

$800 is all you need to pay, in payments of $15 monthly, for a cozy Queen Anne cottage of six rooms, stone cellar and attic. THINK OF IT! This house is situated in growing Westchester County, 45 minutes from the heart of New York City, where Churches, Stores and magnificent residences flourish. It has fine drives and grand boulevards to the Sound, where you can enjoy boating, bathing and fishing, and still have the convenience of working in New York City. It is up to you to make a CHANGE and have an ideal Suburban HOME and Pay for it like Rent instead of living in a stuffed up City Flat. OUR REFERENCES are the people who have bought and are living there now. Titles Guaranteed. INVESTIGATE THIS before Buying elsewhere. Commutation 10 cents; 44 trains Daily; also trolley connecting with Elevated R. R. running through the property.

To the parties who want to build in the future we have 500 Lots that can be bought from $100 upward on easy monthly payments with NO INTEREST, and we will build for you a HOME from your own plans and specifications on easy monthly payments.

For further particulars write or call at only offices.

HALLEY LAND & IMP. CO.,
MAIN OFFICE, 165-167 BROADWAY, CITY, OR 2 EAST 125TH ST.
Branch Office open Daily from 9 to 6 P. M.

Westchester County Property
FOR SALE.
An elegant country place; seven acres; 17-room house; stable, 5 stalls; three minutes' walk from trolley; twenty miles out.
JOSEPH H. LEWIS,
'Phone 4443 Gramercy. 23 EAST 20TH ST.

AT AUCTION

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'n'r,
will sell at auction
SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1904,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.
On the Premises,
EXECUTORS' SALE,
TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF
DAVID M. HILDRETH, Dec'd.
By order of Annie L. Hildreth and Walter E. Hildreth, Executors.

West End Hotel
AND COTTAGES.
Ocean & Brighton Aves.
West End, N. J.
(LONG BRANCH.)
The desirable three and four-story frame hotel with all modern improvements, gas, electric lights, water, electric bells, improved plumbing, hot and cold baths, etc. Containing about 125 rooms, and cottages with about 125 rooms. Restaurant with similar appointments and separate kitchen. Bathhouses, Pavilion, etc. Also on BRIGHTON AND SECOND AVENUES, Business block leased in part to various business concerns. To be sold in 3 parcels, consisting in all of about 20 acres, with ocean water front privileges.
Possession of the property will not be given until September 15, 1904, so that the sale in no way will interfere with the conduct of the Hotel business for the season of 1904.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Maps and further particulars on premises, or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St., New York City.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
Executors' and Trustees' Sale, by order of Supreme Court, to close estate of Maria Shrady, dec'd, at 161 Broadway, New York Real Estate Salesroom, TUESDAY, JULY 26, NOON,
4 EXTRA DEEP LOTS,
BAILEY AVE.,
West Side, 286 feet N. of 231st St., very convenient to
Kingsbridge Stations,
Bronx, New York City.
Title Insured free of cost.
Get maps from John and Jacob Shrady, Trustees; J. & W. Shrady, Esqrs., Attorneys, 90 Nassau Street; or James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Wednesday, July 27th, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
103-105 Greenwich Ave.,
N. W. Cor., W. 12th St.,
valuable plot, size 40x62.3, irregular, with 3-story brick building and store thereon.
Maps and further particulars with Auctioneer, Office, 7 Pine St., N. Y. City.

SAME DAY,
VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY,
431 Canal St.,
N. W. Cor. Varick St.,
3-story brick store and apartment, size of plot 26.7x61.9, irregular. Maps and further particulars at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine Street.

Harris B. Fisher, Auctioneer,
PARISH, FISHER, MOONEY & CO.
will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
Wednesday, July 20, 1904,
EXECUTORS' SALE,
to close the estate of Louis Michael, deceased,
182 & 182½ Bowery,
W. s., bet. Broome & Spring Sts.,
3-story business building, leased to one tenant to May 1st, 1905. Size of lot 25.1x90x25x99.11.
HYMAN COHEN, Attorney, 150 Nassau St.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

ARVERNE, Long Island.
R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell at public auction, on the premises, at 4:30 P. M. sharp,
SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1904,
ROTHSCHILD COTTAGES,
Montrose Pl., s. e. cor. Remington Av., OPPOSITE ARVERNE HOTEL.
The four valuable furnished cottages, size corner plot 86x70; inside 28x70; 2½ stories each; 10 rooms and tiled bathrooms, extra laundry in basement, etc. For maps and particulars apply to SYDNEY H. HERMAN, Esq., Atty., 35 Nassau, or to Auctioneers, 158 Broadway, New York.

ABSOLUTE SALE.
R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer,
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auct'rs
will sell at public auction, at 161 Broadway,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon,
68 WEST 95TH ST.,
3-story & basement dwelling, on lot 18x100.8
22 WEST 119TH ST.,
3-story & basement dwelling, on lot 15x100.11.
For maps and further particulars apply to ARTHUR W. BIRKINS, Attorney, 217 West 125th Street, or to the auctioneers, 158 Broadway, N. Y.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

AH! TAKE THE TROLLEY TO-DAY for East Elmhurst, Long Island, the new town site of over 2,000 lots, with all city improvements, on an elevation fronting
BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.
FISHING, BATHING, BOATING for all lot owners; choice lots; lots $175 upward; 17 minutes by trolley from 34th St. Ferry via Jackson Avenue to Dewitt St.; 5c. fare; send postal for circular and views.
Bankers' Land and Mortgage Corporation, 887 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn.

Bargain.—Eight-room cottage, every improvement, two lots, barn; corner one block from depot; surrounded by pine trees; cost, $6,000; price $4,800, $500 cash. Particulars William Hamilton, Corona.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

A. A. A.—WILL YOU BUY THIS? I NEED THE MONEY.
BIG BARGAIN
To a quick purchaser I will sell a grand piece of property on 52d Street, between 8th and 9th Aves. Size 32½x100½ ft. irregular; price, $21,500; chance of a lifetime. Address Widow, Box 114, 617 6th Av.

HEIRS
Legatees or owners of undivided real or personal estates can borrow or sell for cash. No charge for information. Satisfaction guaranteed. Strictly confidential. Reliable.
MARTIN & CO., 280 Broadway, Room 142.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.
Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
JENNER & CO.,
[Undivided Estates Exclusively,]
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage.
No commissions.
Lowest charges for examining titles.
WYMAN & CO.,
22 William Street, N. Y.

4% 4½% A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO. 5%
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN MORTGAGES.
128 Broadway.

Owners looking for good tenants send me particulars of what you have to rent; constant renting demand. Durross, 155 West 14th St.

Have $20,000 to loan on first mortgage, Manhattan realty. Address J. F., Box 117 Times.

$50,000 at 4½% to loan on city real estate. M. Goldberger, 585 East 143d St.

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

NUTLEY, N. J.
We have several houses, some new and some old, that will be ready in the early Fall. Prospective purchasers can have choice of finish, decorations, etc., by arranging to purchase now. Parties considering the purchase of building lots should act quickly before the advance in prices.
THERE'S NOT A VACANT MODERN HOUSE IN NUTLEY OR WEST NUTLEY.
NUTLEY REALTY COMPANY,
99 Nassau St., New York.

NUTLEY, N. J.
To be sacrificed, beautiful, country home, in the best location, containing modern house, 14 rooms, electric light, stable, ¾ acre of ground, with beautiful old trees, tennis court; 6 minutes of station.
McVICKAR GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
527 FIFTH AVE.

At Ridgefield Park, N. J.—Half hour out; two railroads, two trolleys; commutation, 7 cents; an elegant 8-room cottage, bath and all improvements; connected with sewer, water, and gas main; large plot; fruit and shade; only $2,600; terms to suit; other bargains. Call or send for photos and particulars Carl Hellberg, real estate, Office at depot.

Fine selection of Suburban Homes, Upper Montclair, N. J.; 41 minutes out; no agents.
H. B. ELKINS, 55 Liberty St.

$45 month if from Aug. 1, desirable house; 9 rooms and bath; fine neighborhood; central location. S., Box 71, East Orange.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—TO LET.

BORDERING THE OCEAN.
105 acres; cuts twenty tons hay and grows fine crops of corn, potatoes, oats, vegetables, and small fruits; excellent chance for poultry; good home cash markets; 300 cords wood; nice lot of valuable timber; 75 apple trees; excellent spring water; good 7-room house; barn 30x38; 50 lots for Summer homes lately sold here; hotel just built close by; few steps to steamboat landing. Owner has interests elsewhere and will include 8 good cows, horse, farming tools, wagon, &c., for only $1,600. Splendid sailing and fishing; clams and lobsters right on your own shore. Values in this vicinity are increasing rapidly, and it will be a money-making farm for

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

$100 reward for returning team of black horses and bottling wagon to George Weisensee, 237 West 37th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1 daily; meals for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th, near 5th Av.

11th St., 36 West.—Connecting and other pleasant rooms; excellent table; references.

17th St., 116 East.—Desirable well furnished rooms; exceptionally good table; gentlemen; table board; references.

21st, 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d St., 33 East.—Large, beautifully furnished suites and front rooms, with private baths; excellent table; table boarders; transients; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

34th St., 242 West.—A business man for hall room, with board; also large room for two; all modern conveniences.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; Summer garden; reasonable.

51st St., 233 West.—Home cooking; large front; private bath; hall rooms; Summer rates; table d'hote.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable single room, third floor; southern exposure; good board; references.

104th St., 61 West.—4th-story rooms; small but comfortable; $6.50, upward; others; excellent table.

127th St., 264 West.—Large front room, furnished, with or without board; moderate; American family.

A number of gentlemen can be accommodated during the Summer at a private house in Bay Ridge with either breakfast only or full board. Address Box O, 203 Times Office.

Chevalier Cottage, 8,801 Bay 27th St.—Two large airy rooms, 5 windows each; quiet, refined; moderate; also small rooms; private family.

Madison Av., 673, 694, 696.—Newly furnished; board optional; Summer prices; transients accommodated.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

64th St., 117 West.—Large and small, cool rooms, with private baths; comfortably furnished; moderate.

8th St., 22 East, near 5th Av.—Nicely furnished rooms, $2; all conveniences; gentlemen only; references.

17th St., 145 West.—Newly furnished large and small rooms from $2.50 to $6 per week.

17th St., 336 East.—Large, airy room, all improvements, for one or two respectable gentlemen.

18th St., 241 East.—Large well-furnished room in private house; terms moderate.

19th St., 109 East.—Large and small, cool, pleasant rooms; central location; transients; references.

45th St., 15 East.—For business men; temporary or protractive; residence and up-to-date room. Phone, 6485—38th.

46th St., 213 West.—Single, double; house newly furnished; porcelain baths; private family; Summer prices.

49th St., 131 West.—Pleasant furnished rooms in private house; Summer rates; transients.

52d St., 74 West.—Pleasant front room; running water; closet, bath; $3.50; gentlemen only. Ansell.

58th St., 118 West.—Floor of three rooms, with bath; separately or together; location central.

61st St., 100 West.—Couple will let nicely furnished rooms; one, two gentlemen; elevator. Walters.

62d St., 140 West.—Cool, large rooms; bath; private house; suitable for two; $2.50 up.

68d St., 139 West.—Large or small furnished rooms to gentlemen; private American family.

65th St., 50 West, "Omaha."—Large, cool rooms; single, en suite; running water; elevator; references. Clarke.

66th St., 62 West.—Large and small cool, comfortable, homelike rooms for one or two. Ducey.

78th St., 163 West.—Large room adjoining bath; also hall room; telephone; transients accommodated; references.

82d, 41 West.—Desirable large rooms, running water; also doctor's office; transients; Summer rates.

84th St., 101 West.—Delightfully cool front rooms, large closets, running water; southern exposure; modern corner apartment; telephone; apply hall boy.

88th St., 317 West, Near Riverside.—Handsome rooms overlooking Hudson; every modern convenience; smaller room.

93d St., 101 West.—Parlor, bedroom, suitable one or two gentlemen; hall room; private family. Walker.

103d St., 131 West.—1, 2 cool rooms; 1 flight; near elevated; low, Summer. Fisher.

103d St., 131 West.—3, 4 rooms for housekeeping; silver, dishes; near elevated; low. Fisher.

104th St., 63 East.—Newly furnished rooms; for gentlemen or business women; private house.

135th St., 242, 244, and 246 West.—Neatly furnished rooms to rent with or without board.

135th St., 242, 244, 246 West.—Neatly furnished rooms to rent, with or without board.

Corner of 175th St. and Arthur Av.—Extra large front room; nicely furnished; private house; overlooking Crotona Park; convenient to L and trolley. Mrs. Schulz.

Madison Av., 348, (44th St.)—First-class elegantly furnished, large and small rooms, single or en suite; private baths; moderate prices; references; under new management.

Out of Town.

Bogota, N. J.—Beautiful furnished house, all conveniences; gas, range, table garden, boating and bathing; half hour from New York, N. Y., S. & W. or West Shore R. R.; $75 per month. W. H. F., 202 Times.

Large, cool, comfortable rooms, facing ocean and near depot, with first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of experienced bookkeepers on charge ledgers. Apply by letter, stating salary expected and previous experience.

Wanted—Energetic, educated young woman to visit teachers in large cities for well-known publisher; good address, confidence, aggressive, nerve, and tact necessary; no house canvassing; salary and commission; rare opening; permanent if suited. Publisher, Box 32, Station D, City.

Wanted—Experienced girls for auditing department; must be over 16 years of age. Only those familiar with adding machine work need apply to Superintendent at rear 19th st. entrance, before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—The 14th Street Store requires thoroughly experienced saleswomen for various departments. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Tall, strong girl to wait on invalid lady and assist in general housework; $16. Turner, 245 Emerson Place, near De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Lady; money may be earned; artistic employment at home gilding tickets; write for particulars, inclosing stamped, addressed envelope. L. J. Noel, 129 West 125th St., New York.

Wanted—Stenographer with knowledge of real estate and insurance; salary, $10 to $12. Walters, 108 Fulton St.

Wanted—Stenographer; trust, $15; brokerage, $15; steamship, $15; commercial, $10; permanent. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—Ladies as agents to introduce our belt for women; circulars free; samples mailed, 25c. Mrs. Pell, 169 West 100th St.

Wanted — Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 333 Broadway.

Wanted—Young women to pose in costume for illustrators. Flagg, 76 5th Av.

Wanted—Typist; must be quick and accurate. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Milliners and improvers on fine work. James G. Johnson & Co., 649-655 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced four-in-hand makers. Altman Neckwear Co., 841 Broadway.

Wanted—Refined young woman to assist in diet kitchen; must be good cook. 52 West 39th St.

Males.

Calendar salesmen wanted to handle the advertising calendar line of The Osborne Company; must be well-educated, experienced, strictly high-class men with A1 references; established trade, exclusive territory, and permanent position; liberal commission, or salary to experienced men. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, from 9:00 to 12:30, The Osborne Company, 31 Union Square West, New York.

Cutters wanted; also trimmers and lining cutters with shears or knife by wholesale clothing house; steady employment and good wages. Apply N. Y. Clothing Trade Association, Room 23 Astor Place, New York.

Private secretary and expert stenographer, ten years' business experience, desires position. H., 155 East 56th St.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; a gentlemanly young man for temporary position; must be experienced, and willing to accept $14 per week. 241 Broadway.

FOUND SON AFTER 30 YEARS.

Capt. Meehan Identified Body in Bellevue—Discovered Openhym's Body.

John Meehan, a son of Capt. John Meehan of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and the North River, who found the body of Adolph Openhym, died last night in the alcoholic ward at Bellevue Hospital. Another son of Capt. Meehan found the body of Herbert Baxter Kingsley recently.

Meehan walked into the hospital last Wednesday and asked for treatment. When he died yesterday his father was notified, and Capt. Meehan came down and identified the body as that of his son. He said that his son John had left home thirty years ago, and he had never seen or heard of him since. The old man wept bitterly over the body of his son, and before he left the hospital gave orders to an undertaker for the burial of the body.

DORSAL VERTEBRA REMOVED.

Piola Nearly Ended Life by Turning Over in Bed.

Nicholas Piola, the Italian laborer of Elmont, L. I., who broke his back on July 7 by falling from a cherry tree in Belmont Park, and whose case has attracted the interest of the surgical and medical staff of St. Mary's Hospital at Jamaica since the removal of the fifth dorsal vertebra, nearly ended his life yesterday by turning over in bed.

Dr. George K. Meynen, assisted by eight other surgeons, removed the broken vertebra last Sunday, making an incision five inches long in the back to get at the bone. After the removal of the vertebra the spinal cord between the fourth and sixth vertebrae was left exposed. The patient was laid upon his back on an air bed, with two twelve-pound weights attached to his feet to prevent the body from twisting and so compressing the exposed cord and causing death.

The paralysis from the waist down has gradually been disappearing, and yesterday it was thought advisable to remove the weights from the feet. No sooner had the weights been removed, however, by Miss Rhinehart, the head nurse, than Piola turned over in bed. The nurse and Drs. Rorke and Mitchell immediately rolled the patient back into place.

The surgeons say Piola has just a bare chance of recovery. They are doing everything possible for the man, whose patience has won their regard. Yesterday after the incident which so nearly snapped the slender thread by which his life hangs, Piola said:

"No putta me in boxa dis time."

Piola is a good-looking fellow, and he has a wife and several children waiting impatiently for his recovery.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

Wanted—A first-class job printer; must be familiar with modern display work and an all-round man; New York City house; applications will be considered for above position for ten days. Jobber, Box 124 New York Times Office.

Wanted—The 14th Street Store requires thoroughly experienced men of neat appearance to operate electric and hydraulic cars. Only those who have served in first-class retail stores need apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Foreman for shop, who is acquainted with light architectural ironwork; state references, experience, and salary. Time, Box 106, 617 6th Av.

Wanted—Young man; money may be earned; artistic employment at home gilding tickets; write for particulars, inclosing stamped, addressed envelope. L. J. Noel, 129 West 125th St., New York.

Wanted—Large house desires stenographer, 18 to 20, to learn business; best chances for advancement if willing to hustle. Mrs. Fields, 310 Broadway.

Wanted—The 14th Street Store requires experienced men for grocery packing. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer and bookkeeper for large Oklahoma concern; $100 per month. Call 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Young man with at least one year's experience in stenography; $12 per week. Mrs. Fields, 310 Broadway.

Wanted—Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 333 Broadway.

Wanted—Advertising agent and solicitor in New York for large Summer paper. Address Box I, Bethlehem, N. H.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer and bookkeeper for large Oklahoma concern; $100 per month. Call 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced conductors and motormen for out-of-town railroad. Apply 129 Cedar St., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. to-day, Sunday.

Wanted—Stenographer; first-class; up-town concern; clean-cut American youth; $10; advancement. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—Telegraphers; competent men for railroad work for out of town. H., Box 120 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

Chambermaid, &c.—By respectable colored girl as chambermaid or general housework; reference. Williams, 248 West 17th St.

Cook.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook; private family; good reference; city or country. 446 2d Av.

Day's Work.—By colored woman out by the day; washing or cleaning. Cornish, 441 West 16th.

Day's Work.—By colored woman; Monday only. Madison, 159 West 30th St.

Lady of refinement desires position as an assistant bookkeeper, clerical, auditor, or general office work; can furnish excellent references. Busy, Times, Harlem.

Maid.—By young German woman; good traveler or invalid's attendant; references. 319 West 58th St. Archer.

Nurse, &c.—By experienced woman as nurse or companion to aged or delicate lady; very moderate salary; excellent references; city, country. Companions, 143 8th Av.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Young lady; fully capable and thoroughly reliable; neat and accurate operator; exceptionally high references; low salary. B. M. Q., 85 North Clinton St., East Orange, N. J.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; one year's experience; neat, rapid, accurate; very best references; $8. Miss K., Box 118 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid, accurate; satisfactory references from last employer; $10. Miss Lee, Box 182 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Energetic young lady; five years' experience; accurate; thorough business education. Superior, Box 212 Times.

Stenographer.—By young lady, 18, as stenographer and typewriter. Steno., Box 1,085 Times, Harlem.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Ella, Box 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; educated; accurate; understands office work; $10. Reliable, Box 209 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Careful, Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; competent; good work; moderate salary; no agents. V., Box 102 Times.

Stenographer.—Competent, reliable; some experience; moderate salary; quick, accurate. McLean, 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Young lady; one year's experience stenography, typewriting, mimeographing; $8. 143 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

Males.

Boy, 14½, neat appearance, in office, where competent and efficient attention will be appreciated; references. Permanent, Box 103 Times.

Stenographer.—Beginner; clean-cut country youth; anxious become located; best reference. Edwards, Box 144 Times.

Typewriter, &c.—Young man as typewriter, office assistant, and to make himself useful around office; highly recommended; experienced. X Y Z, 1,364 Broadway.

Upholsterer.—First-class; out by the day at residences; furniture, mattresses, carpets, &c.; prices moderate; reference. De Langie, 154 Columbus Av.

Useful Man or Driver.—By a colored man; 8 years' city references. Charles, 1,584 B'way.

With Trim mill, by man experienced in taking items off plans, measuring work at buildings, and laying out same for mill. J. H., Times, Harlem.

Young man, (22,) good penman, experienced in office work, desires clerical or outside position, or willing to adapt himself to anything. F. C., Box 150 Times.

DRUGGIST'S ERROR MAY HAVE KILLED A CHILD

Six Times as Much Pepsol as Prescribed Said to be in Powders.

CORONER STARTS AN INQUIRY

Pharmacist to Whom Prescription Was First Sent Had It Filled by Another.

Coroner Scholer is seeking to find out whether a druggist's mistake or disease caused the death of Frederico Dellojacano, forty days old, whose parents live at 79 Sullivan Street.

The child died on Friday, after having been treated by Dr. Cereseto of 99 Macdougal Street. The doctor reported at the Coroner's office yesterday that while attending the child he had prescribed powders, each containing three centigrams of pepsol. The prescription was sent to a pharmacy at Spring Street and West Broadway, and the druggist there, not having the compound in stock, sent the prescription to another shop. After the child died, the doctor said, he discovered that the powders, instead of containing three centigrams, or about half a grain of pepsol, had in reality contained three grains of pepsol, which in the case of an infant might be considered a fatal dose.

Coroner Scholer at once ordered Dr. Schultz to make an autopsy, and says if it is shown that the overdose caused the child's death he will take action against the pharmacist who compounded the prescription. He has the other powders, and will hold them pending a report from Dr. Schultz.

J. T. Ogle, manager of the Spring Street pharmacy, said he remembered receiving the prescription to fill. It was written thus: "!!.03!! pepsol in each of eight powders." He said he had no pepsol, which is a new preparation, and being struck by the peculiar way in which the prescription was written, and thinking it might be a private mark, he sent it to the druggist whose name was printed on the bottom of Dr. Cereseto's blank. He paid the retail price for the prescription, and when it came back to the Spring Street pharmacy Mr. Ogle took the other druggist's label off, preserved it, and pasted his own label on the box. He did not examine the compound.

"I did this," Mr. Ogle said yesterday, "so as to be perfectly safe and sure. I thought if there were any private marks between the druggist and the pharmacist the doctor's own druggist would know of them. Dr. Cereseto came in here yesterday and raised a rumpus, but I have heard nothing more from him since I told him that his own druggist made the mistake, if indeed any was made. It is my opinion that the child died from natural causes. I know little about pepsol, which is a new preparation, but I do not think three grains would kill a child."

At the pharmacy where the prescription was compounded a young Italian admitted having put up the preparation, but refused to give his name or answer any other questions. Dr. Cereseto said all he had to say was contained in the report to the Coroner.

FATAL ROW ON CART.

Foy Was Knocked to Ground and Run Over—Companion Arrested.

Herman Muenier, forty-one years old, of 969 Columbus Avenue, the driver of a wagon belonging to the American Ice Company, got into a fight yesterday afternoon with his helper, Alexander Foy, twenty-nine years old, of 330 East Ninety-first Street, as the two men were driving through One Hundred and First Street, just west of Columbus Avenue.

Muenier was knocked from his wagon, and the wheels passed over his body. He was carried into a livery stable at 144 West One Hundred and First Street, and later was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. Coroner Scholer was summoned and took his ante-mortem statement. Muenier died a few minutes later. Foy, after the fight, according to the police, drove rapidly away, but was overhauled after driving about two blocks, and placed under arrest on a charge of homicide.

WOMAN CROSSED ABYSSINIA.

Mrs. W. N. MacMillan of St. Louis Was Received at Menelek's Court.

Mrs. W. N. MacMillan of St. Louis, the first white woman to cross Abyssinia from west to east, arrived here last night on the White Star liner Cedric from Liverpool. Mrs. MacMillan will remain in the city for a few days before going to her home.

W. N. MacMillan and Mrs. MacMillan, accompanied by Lieut. Col. H. Carrington, the British Consul resident at Emperor Menelek's Court, started on Nov. 27 last to explore the course of the Blue Nile. The party embarked at Khartoum in launches and went to the furthest navigable point. Mrs. MacMillan accompanied the part yto Pokum, at the base of the Abyssinian Hills, and then continued to Adis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia, where she had a special audience with Menelek.

It took Mrs. MacMillan's caravan four weeks to journey from Pokum to the capital, and, though she passed through lands supposed to be infested by hostile tribes, she met with no unfriendliness, but on the other hand, received every aid in reaching the capital. At one time Mrs. MacMillan had a guard of soldiers from every tribe through which she had passed.

G. W. EGLESTON'S WILL.

Courts Here Asked to Straighten Out Complications.

An action has been brought in the Supreme Court to construe the will of George Washington Egleston, whose death occurred at Kinnersley Castle, in Herefordshire, England, on Jan. 24, last. Doubt having arisen between the Central Trust Company of this city, the executor of the will, and the beneficiaries as to the validity and true meaning of the document, the court is asked to determine the matter.

The suit is brought in the name of the trust company against Amy Dorinda Egleston, the widow, and Harold P. McLean Egleston, Thomas B. McLean Egleston, and Vivian H. McLean Egleston, the children. They live at Salisbury, England, where there is a big estate that is mentioned in the action.

Egleston did not want a fight over his estate, for he stated in his will: "I enjoin the Central Trust Company to keep the estate from legal interference, it being the experience of the writer that an estate is often considered a legitimate prey for those who practice law without a conscience.

"My family are free to live in America," the document continues, "and may God grant that as Americans they may do honorable and noble deeds, my own absence from home being more from circumstances than from choice, and if my life is spared I may return. I commend my sons to choose professions and to avoid mercantile pursuits, there being no cause for them to risk a reasonable competence for the uncertainties of business."

To the widow $4,000 a year is left, and each of the sons under the will was named to receive $3,000 a year until the youngest is twenty-five years old. The estate is tied up in a trust, however, and surrounded by so many complicated conditions that all the parties interested are anxious for the court to say how the estate shall be administered.

Woman Burned by Hot Pies.

WASHINGTON, N. J., July 16.—While descending the cellar steps to-day with two steaming berry pies, Mrs. Enos Terriberry of Glen Gardner stumbled and fell. She was badly burned by the hot juice of the pies, and she also had one of her shoulder bones broken. She was removed to the hospital.

THIS WEEK'S AMUSEMENTS

AT THE SUMMER GARDENS.

"Paris by Night," the musical production which Rush & Weber are giving at the Madison Square Garden, has grown in popular favor since its first presentation. Its tunefulness and pretty chorus girls have stamped it as one of the most entertaining of the Summer shows. Several new specialties will be introduced this week. There will be a big Sunday concert to-night.

***

The one-act play of the pantomimic dogs at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Gardens is the big hit of the show now. The little play is performed without the presence of the trainer on the stage. Paul Spadoni continues to amaze by his feats of jugglery and strength. Others on the bill are the acrobats, Rice and Prevost, and the Gasch Sisters.

***

Guerrero in Spanish costume is the chief attraction on the New York roof. "Datas," the human almanac, is displaying, as usual, remarkable memory for the great events in the world's history. The new features for this week are Helene Gerard, the Pantzer Trio, Delmore and Lee, and the Juggling MacBans.

***

The Offenbach Review is still the feature of "A Little of Everything" in the Aerial Theatre. Pete Daily and Fay Templeton draw big crowds.

***

Duss and his orchestra begin their eighth week at the Madison Square Garden to-night. Mlle. Annette Packbiers, who was one of the French Opera Company that was stranded while at the Casino, will be the soloist for the week. Nahan Franko will play Handel's largo to-night. Tuesday a popular music programme will be given.

VAUDEVILLE.

"The Girl from Kansas" will be the big attraction at Keith's this week. J. W. Albaugh, Jr., will impersonate the principal character. George Thatcher, black-faced comedian, is second in importance. Others are O'Brien and Havel, the Yankee Comedy Four, Alburtus and Bertram, Bruce and Daigneau, Hendrix and Prescott, and Claudius and Corbin.

***

"For Lizette" heads the programme at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. Lizette, an actress, is forced to decide between the tenderness of a singer lover and the rough, hearty affection of an aerial performer. She finally decides in favor of the singer. The Simpsons, musical comedians, offer a specialty. J. Warren Keane, card and coin manipulator, is on the bill, which also includes Rose and Hatch, Wallace Widdicombe & Co., Charles R. Hargreaves, and Lillian Bonder.

***

Haines and Crews will transfer their sketch, "Their Honeymoon," to the Fifth Avenue for this week, also playing at the Harlem house. Rackette and Hazzard will offer a musical act, and Perry and Randall will tell funny stories. Malcolm Shackleford will divide his time between banjo playing and humorous recitations. "Who's Brown?" will be given by the stock company.

***

Haines and Crews head the bill at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre. The dramatic offering is "Myles Aroon," which was once played by Andrew Mack. Dorsch and Russell are prominent on the vaudeville bill.

***

Judge Alton B. Parker in wax is at the Eden Musée now. The photograph from which the figure was made was taken at Esopus by one of the artists of the Musée. The figures of Judge Parker and President Roosevelt are on opposite sides of the hall.

***

Alonzo Lang will be at Huber's Casino this week. He will sing comical songs. Another feature is Marion Clark, in selections from comic opera. Miss Amie Butler will impersonate leading actresses.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

At Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden to-night the following bill is offered: Merian's Dogs, Paul Spadoni, Charles T. Aldrich, Rice and Prevost, Collins and Hart, Kartelly, the Mysterious Face, Willy Zimmermann, the Gasch Sisters, Hill and Sylvani, Al Wals, and Eleanor Falk.

***

On top of the Madison Square Garden this programme is announced: Ben Welch and company, Charles Robinson, Fleurette De Mar, Cubitt's Musical Mélange, Metropolitan Comedy Four, Rossi Brothers, Tascott, Madge Lawrence, Louis Granat, Dorothy Earl, and Hanlon with his military girls.

***

There is to be a long concert at Terrace Garden to-night.

***

These will be on the New York roof to-night: Rosario Guerrero, Daras, Delmore and Lee, the Juggling MacBans, Louis Granat, Wincherman's Bears, the Damm Brothers, Nellie Nichols, and the Musical Martins.

CONEY AND MANHATTAN.

Luna Park.

Luna Park reached the half-way mark of its new season last Thursday, July 14, with a total attendance of 5,554,602 visitors for the sixty days since the inaugural on May 14. This is a daily average of about 90,000, which is greater than the daily average of any of the country's big fairs of recent years.

The chute-shooting elephant is now piloted down the steep incline by a sea lion. Startling illusions have been added to the "Trip to the Moon" and "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." A new amusement just opened in Alhambra Court is "Whirl the Whirl." Some additions to the three-ringed circus are La Gette, gymnast; Lottie Satcoota, balancer; Louise De Mott, with a cake-walking horse, and Matsoota, barrel-kicking expert.

***

Dreamland.

"The Great Baltimore Fire" is the latest attraction at Dreamland. It has a different kind of a "barker" from the other shows—a huge alarm bell. This rings loudly when the performance is about to begin.

Except for the Golden Gate Quintette, which is in its fourth week, the vaudeville bill is new for this week. It contains Alexander and Hoffman, singers and dancers; the Everette Trio, jugglers; Gertrude Morton, vocalist; Smart and Williams, and the Brothers Rossi. The circus acts are unchanged.

***

Bostock's.

Bostock is adding more members of the cat tribe to the groups in his animal arena. Bonavita, too, is breaking in three black-mane African lions. Mme. Norelli has two new jaguars, and Weadon is teaching a young grizzly bear how to behave in public. Two royal Bengal tigers are trained every morning in the big steel cage; they will be added to Miller's group. Director Bostock witnesses all the rehearsals.

***

Midget City.

The Midget City has been so successful at Coney Island that Manager Rodrigues has decided to duplicate the attraction at Atlantic City next season. An Italian dwarf orchestra has been engaged. President Francis of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has sent a letter asking that the inhabitants of the Midget City be sent to St. Louis for the month of October.

***

Pain's Fireworks.

The spectacle of Decatur and the blowing up of the Philadelphia in Pain's open-air theatre at Manhattan Beach continues to improve as the performances are repeated. For some time it was necessary to train the men to get used to the terrific "bombardment of Tripoli" when the firing of guns and rockets and the bursting of shells fill the air.

***

Manhattan Beach Theatre.

Another of the Shubert musical attractions will begin a week at the Manhattan Beach Theatre to-morrow night. It is "The Toreador," with Jefferson de Angelis at the head of the company. Shannon's Band will entertain at the Beach twice to-day. Some of the soloists are Kemmer, Chiaffarelli, and Maude Reynolds.

APPEAL TO McADOO WORKED.

Many Robberies in Mill, but No Arrests Until Commissioner Acted.

A direct appeal to Commissioner McAdoo resulted in waking up the Brooklyn police and led to their making arrests yesterday in connection with a long series of mysterious robberies in the big silk mills of John N. Stearns & Co. The robberies began last December, and since that time about $1,500 worth of silk had been carried off by the thieves.

When the first robbery took place the firm reported it to the nearest police station, and the precinct detectives were sent around to investigate, but nothing came of their efforts. A month later there was another robbery at the mill, and again the police failed to get any trace of either the thieves or the stolen goods. The robberies continued, and the firm employed Pinkerton detectives and put on an extra night watchman. The burglars, however, were a wary and methodical gang of thieves, and kept away from the place while the Pinkerton men were around. When the detectives went away the robbers resumed operations.

Mr. Stearns, the head of the firm, is a personal friend of Commissioner McAdoo, and he finally called his attention to the robberies. The Commissioner had an interview with Capt. McClusky, and the latter placed Detective Sergeants John McClosky and John F. Brady of the Brooklyn Central Office on the case. Yesterday they arrested William Fish, John Coyne, John Flynn, and John Walsh, all of whom are employed in the factory, and live in the neighborhood, and Nina Clayton, a young woman living in Lorimer Street. The young woman, it is alleged, bought some of the stolen silk and had it made up into dresses for herself. In the Adams Street Court the prisoners were held for examination.

RESCUES IN TENEMENT FIRE.

Twenty Families Driven to Street—Blind Woman's Narrow Escape.

A mysterious explosion followed by fire early yesterday morning in the grocery store of Dominick Morda on the ground floor of a five-story tenement house at 835 First Avenue sent twenty families scurrying to the roof and to the street for safety, and for a time imprisoned Morda, his wife, and their seven children in a room in the rear of the store.

Mrs. Eliza Grube, eighty-two years old and blind, the owner of the building, was rescued from her rooms on the second floor by two men after she had become unconscious.

The building is not far from the packing house of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, the employes of which are on strike, and Roundsman Ratsky and twenty policemen of the East Fifty-first Street Station were in the vicinity when the explosion occurred. It was thought at first that an attempt had been made to blow up the packing house, and the police assembled quickly at the tenement house, from the front of the first story of which flames were bursting. The police ran through the building, awakening the tenants who had not heard the explosion.

The damage was about $1,000. The cause of the explosion is not known.

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO VOTE.

She Is Denied Privilege Accorded to Ignorant Immigrants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently I read an editorial in your paper on promiscuous immigration and the probability of a greater influx of the undesirable element of foreigners since the great reduction in steerage rates, and the probability of their becoming voters at the expiration of the required five years to make them naturalized citizens, made all my nature arouse, as it has often before, when referring in thought or word to these undesirable classes of people becoming in part the makers of our laws and Government, and we—American women—born, bred, and educated in this our own country, knowing more about the laws, Government, and necessities of our land—sit by idly as onlookers—and then abide by and follow dutifully in the path—in which we took no part in the making. This as American citizens we should do, and do cheerfully; but wherein is our citizenship voiced? To me, it always seems akin to the cry of 1776, "Taxation without representation."

Perhaps some of you men reading this will allow your lips to curl up and meet my thought with the question of "And what would our Government be if ruled and controlled by petticoats?" But, hark! Attention! Lend me your eyes and intellect a little longer. We women, what have we done to deserve this remark of scorn? You men look around you and see what we women have accomplished, what we are accomplishing, each day, each month, each year since relieved from and emancipated from slavery and serfdom upheld since barbarian antiquity. Do we deserve this remark? Men of business and affairs, look around you—does your woman clerk not "come up to the mark"; does she not "fill the bill"? You know she does; you know full well that in the majority of instances you can rely on her more implicitly and to a greater extent in many cases than you can upon her more fortunate brother of the opposite sex.

You give her your confidence in business matters and know that through this very confidence given her and your knowledge of her fitness to carry same she has progressed and progressed until to-day she is the very embodiment of progress and success. Just think of the few years' time she has had to show herself in the outside world and see how fast she is catching up to you.

Now, why not have further confidence in her sex? You have it in her in business; some other man will soon have it in her as wife, keeper of his home, and mother of his children. Now, why not have this same confidence in her as a voter? Remember, I am not speaking of the slaves and devotees to society and fashion nor am I appealing to the slaves to society, flirtation, and sport—but only to the thinkers and workers of this our busy and progressive era.

Do not fear, she is not desirous yet of ousting men out of their political positions, to take their places. All she asks at present is to be represented in her vote—to be allowed the equal privileges in her own country that are given to a naturalized citizen of foreign birth. Don't forget, we women are your mothers, your wives, your daughters, your sweethearts, your sisters. You love and admire us, and yet in ridicule and scorn you meet our earnestness and sincerity in laying before you this problem which in all justice should be solved, while with a will and readiness hardly possible to credit you mete out to an uneducated foreigner, hardly able to write his own name, much less his own language, the privileges you scorn to grant your mothers, wives, daughters, sweethearts, and sisters, placing, so to say, these uneducated classes just a little above your dear ones. You do not like to think of this, I know. The truth is too glaring. Yet deep down in your own hearts this statement must, if you be just, meet with your acknowledgment.

We know in being accorded this privilege of voting we should make mistakes, perhaps many, but surely you men could look on with patience and tolerance when you would consider that we are but beginners in the field, that we have a long, hard, and stumbling road before us and yet are willing to brave every danger that may be encountered. As before stated, we are not anxious to fill political positions of weight, where we recognize your authority as better managers—not on account of a superior intellect, but on account of a superior experience—neither do we ask to neglect our duties in our various occupations, nor do we ask to "stump" it over the country. But what we do ask is time to read and understand the problems of current event, the pleasure of your companionship and guidance in these matters, and the privilege and respect of our own thoughts and ideas.

Does this not sound feasible? Do you not think with such a state of affairs, where the questions of the day, concerning our country, State, district, and ward could be discussed in the family circle as a household matter, as everything should be which concerns our own welfare as well as that of posterity, among father, mother, sons, and daughters—all voters—this our country would soon show forth a wonderful harvest of products from such an advanced and just enterprise?

Gentlemen, does not your innermost conscience and pride acknowledge that there would be a new incentive to you all to see your family get in line with you at the polls and for you to feel that finally justice had been accorded the women and that they had received even privileges with the foreigners in affairs concerning the country of which they have formed a part (in person if not in representation) ever since they first saw the light of day?

Forsooth, gentlemen, your little boy at the age of ten or twelve knows more about his country and its needs than do these foreigners many years after their naturalization, and yet he must wait until he is twenty-one years of age—why, where is your pride? Where your justice?

Gentlemen of America, you have accorded your women many privileges which the men of other countries are slower to accede to, and with what result? Has it taken away from you? No, indeed. With the result that your American women are placed with the foremost of the world.

Trust us further; we will not, we cannot disgrace you in this; at least give us a trial.

A. G. PORTER.

Jersey City, July 1, 1904.

ALL IN THE GAME.

Hour of midnight,
Poker game,
Quarter limit—
Rather tame.
First man antes,
Second stays,
Dealer promptly
Names a raise.
Age considers,
Then makes good;
Second trails as
Player should;
Age draws three
Cards to pair,
Second holds up
Kicker there.
Dealer plays,
Cards he's dealt—
Waits until his
Pulse is felt.
Man who drew two
Cards to three
Makes the bet with
Quiet glee,
Bet is raised—
Quarter more—
Seen—then raised
Same as before.
Dealer stubborn,
First man drops,
Second hand just
Calls and stops.
Pat hand? Caesar!
What a bluff!
Pair of queens to
Win the stuff.
Two-card draw
Rakes in the pile
Sevens up were
Worth his while.
First man silent—
Not a frown—
He threw down.
Three good deuces
Lurana W. Sheldon.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S
5TH AVE. 23d St. and Broadway 5TH AVE.
CONTINUOUS FROM 1 TO 10:30 P. M.
Brilliant Revival of the Snappy and Clever Farcical Comedy,
"WHO IS BROWN?"
PRESENTED BY THE POPULAR STOCK CO., INCLUDING MALCOLM WILLIAMS, AL. S. PHILLIPS, LOTTA LINTHICUM, MARION BERG, AL. ROBERTS, MARGARET KIRKER, &c.
THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE.
ROB'T T. HAINES AND LAURA HOPE CREWS, J. WARREN KEENE, HARRY LESTER, ROSE & HATCH, RACKETT & HAZARD, MALCOLM SHACKLEFORD, PERRY & RANDALL, KALATECHNOSCOPE, ETC.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY:
GUS WILLIAMS, LIBBIE BLONDELL, WM. FREDERIC & CO., AND 20 OTHER BIG ACTS.

125TH And 125TH ST. Lexington Ave.
Every Afternoon at 1:30. Every Ev'g at 7:30.
First Performance by the Proctor Stock of W. J. Scanlan's Great Success,
"MYLES AROON"
PRESENTED WITH ELABORATE SCENIC ACCESSORIES AND A BRILLIANT CAST, INCLUDING THE YOUNG ROMANTIC ACTOR AND SINGER, DONALD BRIAN (specially engaged for the title role), ADELAIDE KEIM, GEO. E. BRYANT, GEO. HOWELL, ESTELLE EARLE, FRANKIE MILLER, ETC.
BIG ENTR'ACTE VAUDEVILLE.
Debut in Vaudeville of the Well Known Players, ROBT. T. HAINES & LAURA HOPE CREWS, DORSCH & RUSSELL, VAN FOSSEN & McAULEY, KALATECHNOSCOPE, ETC.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
ROBT. T. HAINES & LAURA HOPE CREWS, JULIA KINGSLEY & NELSON LEWIS, CLARICE VANCE and 20 OTHER BIG ACTS.

23RD ST. West of Sixth Avenue 23RD ST.
CONTINUOUS—12:30 TO 10:45 P. M.
ANOTHER GREAT COMEDY BILL!
First Vaudeville Engagement of MR. GUSTAVE FROHMAN'S Splendid One

PART THREE

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1904.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

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ASSISTANT Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Armstrong on one of his trips to New York the other day told the following story of a newly appointed Collector at one of the interior ports. One of the local magnates had just imported a statue of the Venus of Milo, and with true local pride had insisted that it be shipped from New York in bond to the newly established "port" a thousand miles from salt water. It came to the Collector for appraisement, and when he opened the case he found that the statue was armless. He returned it as "of no commercial value, damaged in importation."

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JUDGE JONATHAN DIXON of the Supreme Court of New Jersey has a habit well known to old practitioners before him of asking three questions of counsel arguing at the bar. The first one is usually simple, and the lawyer answers carelessly; the second one is a little more drastic, and the respondent replies with trembling uncertainty; the third is bound to be a poser fraught with humiliation.

On one occasion Richard V. Lindabury of Newark was presenting a case to the Court of Errors, and when the first question was innocently propounded, he said:

"I don't know."

"Don't know!" cried the Judge. "Why don't you know?"

"Because I haven't heard the other two questions," said the wily advocate.

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JAY HAMBIDGE, the artist, spent a few weeks last Summer at Kinderhook, N. Y., a sleepy little Dutch village midway between Hudson and Albany. The place is filled with quaint old characters who are much opposed to modern innovations and who like to remain undisturbed by the march of progress.

The village had a hose company, made up of both young and old inhabitants. At one of the meetings of the company Mr. Hambidge was an interested spectator, and tells the following:



"When the meeting was about over one of the younger members announced that a sum of money was still left in the treasury and suggested that they use it to buy a chandelier.

"But at this juncture one of the old inhabitants slowly arose and cleared his throat.

"'I'll vote dead agin any such a fool plan to squander money,' he announced f'rmly. 'For what's the use of buying one of them dern things when it's likely there isn't any one in the hull company that knows how to play it?'"

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THEY were talking about the feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction that pervades certain sections of the country up at the Yale commencement. Frank F. Dole, who is famed as the owner of the Edgewood Kennel of bull terrier dogs, listened attentively, and suddenly broke up the whole conference with this remark:

"Ernest Seton-Thompson, or Thompson-Seton, or whatever his name happens to be this month, was up looking over my kennels the other day. You know he is strong on this new fad of nature study, and he was remarking on this same spirit of unrest in the animal kingdom. Says dogs are just as dissatisfied as men—and skunks. Claimed he could understand their complaints, and while chatting carelessly flung a bit of dog biscuit at Edgewood Monarch. The dog snapped it up, spat it out, and then growled.

"'There!' exclaimed Seton-Thompson, or whoever he may be, 'what did I tell you? That dog said plainly, "'Tain't half so good biscuit as my mother used to give me."'"

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UP in my bailiwick," said Col. Abe Gruber, "there is a Hebrew and a son of the Ould Sod, who are near neighbors and friends, but the descendant of Brian Boru, who manages to make just enough to keep him from week to week, has long been filled with wonder as to the causes which make for the prosperity of his Hebrew friends. To clear the matter up he called on his friend, who, by the way, bears the same Christian name as mine, if it may be so called.

"'Abe,' said Mike, 'how is it you fellows are all so prosperous? What do you do? Let me in on the secret.'

"'Well, we're wise,' replied Abe. 'We eat fish.'

"'Fish, is it? What kind of fish?'

"'I sell 'em,' was Abe's shrewd reply.

"'How much are they?' said Mike, his curiosity now thoroughly aroused.

"'Five dollars apiece.'

"'I'll take one,' said Mike finally.

"'We don't sell less than three,' said Abe, sizing up his man.

"'Well, I'll take a chance,' said Mike. 'Give me three.'

"Abe went over to his safe after pocketing the $15, and brought out three diminutive fishes of the dried variety. These he handed to Mike, who looked them over carefully and finally took a bite from one of them.

"'Say, Abe,' said Mike suspiciously, 'these things taste a divil of a lot like smoked herrings.'

"'Now, you see,' said Abe in seeming glee, 'you're getting wise already.'"

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I READ in the paper the other day," said Tom Dunn, "where a German over in Hoboken left $25 in his will to treat his friends after his funeral. Of course the Germans never did anything that the Irish could not equal, and so that story reminded me of another of a Hibernian friend of mine. The doctor told him he had only a few hours to live. He called me over, and says he:

"'Tom, I want you to take $10 of me money that's in me wallet and treat me pall bearers.'

"It was a touching moment. Struggling with my emotions, I said to him:

"'I'll do it, Billy. But shall I treat 'em going out or coming back?'

"'Treat 'em going out,' says Billy, a sport to the last. 'Won't be with you coming back.'"

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DR. C. ALPHONSO SMITH, recently elected President of the University of Tennessee, has been chuckling to himself for the last few days over a letter he got from a Confederate veteran. Since the publication some months ago of his English Grammar Dr. Smith has received many congratulatory letters, but none that gave him so much real pleasure as the one from the old Kentucky soldier, who is one of that fast-disappearing few who have not yet found out that the civil war is over.



"I have read with pleasure," the letter said, "your English Grammar, and want to write you a personal note of thanks for giving our school children such a text book. But, as an old Confederate soldier, I want to thank you especially and tell you how happy I am that a grammar has at last been written 'from the Southern standpoint.'"

When Dr. Smith was asked when he showed this letter how he could possibly have dragged "the Southern standpoint" into an English grammar, he replied:

"I'm sure I don't know. But perhaps in illustrating some construction I used a sentence like this:

"'One Confederate whipped ten Yankees.'"

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A GOOD illustration of the tenacious manner in which some people hinge every thought on money under all circumstances was an experience related by Capt. Tom Riley, the Coney Island life guard. One day last week as the Captain was walking out on the jetty that protects one portion of his beach, he heard loud cries for help from the water.

"Now, keep cool, I'll be with you in a second," the Captain shouted to the drowning man as he quickly made his way to the end of the jetty and prepared to dive. He recognized the bather as a man in good circumstances, whom he had saved from drowning two years ago. The drowning man seemed to recognize him at the same instant, and just as the life guard was about to jump into the water, he shouted:

"Wait a minute, Captain, I think I can keep up till the boat comes!"

The boat soon picked him up and brought him ashore. After dressing himself he came to Capt. Riley, and in a pompous tone said:

"Capt. Riley, I want you to understand that under the present circumstances money is absolutely no consideration to me." Then he whispered into the Captain's ear in all seriousness:

"Do you think 50 cents apiece will be enough for them?" referring to Capt. Riley's two assistants who were in the boat that rescued him.

The Captain is positive that when the man recognized him after he first cried for help he was afraid that it would cost him more if the Captain should rescue him, and that this thought accounted for his trusting that he might be able to keep up until the boat came.

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ALL Troy is proud of its eloquent speaker, ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, but his Democratic friends in that city are passing a story around of his encounter with a fond father on his return from the Republican Convention. Not far from the Troy Union Station is a bootblack stand, where William Mace causes shines and incidentally enjoys the patronage of the ex-Governor. Mr. Black was swinging down the street with his legs working like long chopsticks, when William, the bootblack, with an embarrassed grin, accosted him:



"Guvnah, while youse out 'n Chicago, the very day youse tawkin' to nominate the next President, mah wife give me a fine bahby boy. I named him William McKinley Roosevelt Black Mace."

Just the shadow of a smile lurked on the ex-Governor's face as he dove his long, slender hand into his pocket and drew out a comfortable roll of a yellow-greenish hue. Selecting a crisp five-dollar note, he handed it to the grinning darky, and, leaning over, in his brusk, imperative way, said: "William, scratch the 'Black.'"

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A YOUNG graduate in law who had had some experience in New York City wrote to a prominent practitioner in Arkansas to inquire what chance there was in that section for such a one as he described himself to be. He said: "I am a Republican in politics, and an honest young lawyer."

The reply that came discouraged him, for the old practitioner answered:

"If you are a Republican the game laws here will protect you, and if you are an honest lawyer you will have no competition."

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IT was at the close of the campaign in which Mr. Harrison defeated Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency. Senator Blackburn and "Private" John Allen, the keen-tongued representative from Mississippi, were standing together in the Capitol at Washington when W. R. Hearst hurried up and excitedly displayed a telegram from his father, Senator Hearst, in California. The message read:



"As sure as there is a God in heaven Grover Cleveland has carried California."

It was already known that New York had gone for Harrison, so that it really made no difference which way California cast her vote. Mr. Allen solemnly folded the telegram and handed it back, and remarked:

"Your father's telegram reminds me of a friend of mine who went to Colorado. Not long afterward his wife received a telegram which read: 'Jim thrown off a bronco and his neck, both legs, and one arm broken.' A little later, in the midst of her tears, the widow received another message from the sympathetic cowboys. It read: 'Matters not so bad. Jim's arm not broken.'"

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WHEN JOHN G. JOHNSON of Philadelphia was arguing the oleomargarine case in the Supreme Court he contended that the Constitution did not contemplate the restrictions upon the sale of that article because it was not known to the framers.

"Suppose it had been known and in use at the time of the adoption of the Constitution?" asked one of the Judges.

"Then there would not be any American people to be troubled about it today," promptly answered the pleader.

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MISS MAUDE TENNANT of the Presbyterian Hospital Nursing Bureau meets with many memorable experiences in her daily rounds. The work is of late foundation, and the nurses are marked in the neighborhoods of their visits. The children particularly make friends with them and call them "Perfesser," "teacher," and "officer."

A few days ago Miss Tennant was on an emergency case and was hurrying to her patient when scores of gamins surrounded her, seizing her by skirt, hands, cape, and bag, and begging for candy and peanuts.



"Hullo, Perfesser," said one. "Might we go along with yer?"

"Teacher! Teacher!" shouted another with a fierce grip on her skirt.

"Now, boys, you must let me go. I've got to see a very sick woman. Another time I'll talk to you, and we'll have candy—"

"We know all about it," shouted the ringleader, a boy of seven. "You've got a Presbyterian baby in your bag for the Ferrararas, and you better hustle, 'cause there's a Catholic and a Salvation Army nurse on the way and they'll get theirs in first."

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DEAFNESS, real or feigned, is the plea which serves oftenest as an excuse for evading jury duty. This is an incident which recently came within Judge Truax's experience:

An Irishman, who had received a jury notice, came to announce that he was ineligible on account of deafness.

"Can you prove you are deaf?" inquired the clerk who was enrolling the names.

Pat looked rather nonplused for a moment, but as a band suddenly struck up a tune under the window his countenance brightened.

"Yis, Sor," he said. "Can ye hear that band out there?"

The Clerk nodded.

"Well, thin—I can't," he announced triumphantly

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IT is part of my business to keep apace with current slang," said Oscar Hammerstein, "and I don't think much that is new gets by me. The other day I was in a rural part of Connecticut looking after some property. The farmer's daughter said her mother was in the parlor talking to Mrs. Barnes.

"'Whatever you have to say to ma,' explained the girl, 'you might as well tell before her. They're never apart all day long, them two.'

"'What,' I exclaimed, 'are they so thick as all that?'

"'Thick!' repeated the girl; 'why, they're so thick they both eat out of one egg.'"

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PRESIDENT FISH of the Illinois Central Railroad tells the following tale of his college days: Some of his classmates went to spend the "week end" at Garrison's, and amused themselves on Saturday evening with a little game of poker. On Sunday they were all assembled in the Fish family pew when the rector ascended the pulpit and gave out this text, "And Ephraim went out with a full hand."

One of the young collegians leaned over to Mr. Fish and whispered:

"Say, Stuyv, what a d—d fool Ephraim was."

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PRESIDENT HAINES of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was asked by a reporter over the telephone what was the value of a recent seizure of fighting cocks.

"About 18 cents a pound," said Mr. Haines frigidly.

"THE REAL WILLIAM II."

Pen Pictures of the Most Meddlesome Monarch in Europe from Henri de Noussanne's New Book.

PARISIANS will probably not be disappointed in the long-talked-of book that M. Henri de Noussanne has given them on "The Real William II." Still, it is neither exaggerated nor prejudiced. For the most part the author lets facts speak for themselves. The result is a series of pertinent pen sketches—intimate, lifelike, graphic—dealing with every phase of character and action of the German Emperor, domestic, social, political, national and international, which, in spite of M. de Noussanne's light touch, seem filled with evil forebodings for the peace of Europe. The final impression on the reader's mind is inevitable: No sovereign ever did more harm to his monarchy or more completely betrayed the hopes of his people; no monarch was ever a greater meddler in international affairs; no ruler ever handled grave questions with greater carelessness or with a more profound ignorance of the possible calamitous results, and no public man has seemed so magnetic and fascinating while he held the stage. As William II. holds it most of the time and retires but rarely into the flies, it is no wonder that his world audience takes him almost at his own value. Both in private and public life he is always doing or saying something new or astonishing. The very variety and versatility of the actor forefends indifference and banishes boredom.

"However," declares M. de Noussanne, "little by little the truth is becoming known." When this "monarch of Gerolstein" has finished singing "Behold the sword, the sword of my father, of my grandfather, the sword of my indomitable grandpa, the sword of my ancestors, the sword of Charlemagne," and retires into the flies, while one examines this redoubtable and sacred blade one discovers with mortification that the actor merely held in his hand the lath of a harlequin.

William II. is King of Prussia, but he has never been crowned Emperor of Germany. His imperial title is "Deutscher Kaiser"—the German Emperor, not the Emperor of Germany. This has been a source of mortification to him, for Charlemagne was crowned "Kaiser" at Rome. The gift of this title lies with the heads of the federated German States. Since his accession in 1888, William has coveted the imperial crown of Charles the Great. At one time the prize seemed to be within his grasp. With the assistance of history painters he had even planned the setting for the ceremony. Replicas of Charlemagne's crown and throne were actually made for the occasion. A sceptre and an orb were fashioned. An ermine cloak had been ordered, and jewelers were at work upon the chain of office. All was ready when in an unguarded moment the Kaiser referred to one of the allied sovereigns as "my vassal." That ended it. But such was the innate vanity of the man that standing in front of the throne, arrayed in purple and ermine, with orb and sceptre in hand, he posed for his photograph. A limited number of pictures were printed for the Kaiser and the plates destroyed.

The Kaiser is a man of many parts. From time to time the world has heard of his planning a battleship, writing an opera or a play, or painting a picture. He even dabbles in theology, as was shown a year ago by his letter to Admiral Hollmann. M. de Noussanne deals with every phase of his genius or caprice, often in charity, rarely in jest. The Kaiser is really a fair musician. He likes all music but Wagner's. At Wendeck in December, 1900, he conducted an orchestra all by himself. On another occasion, in the presence of the French actor Coquelin, when his band from the Cuirassiers was playing a favorite piece too slowly, his Majesty seized the baton and conducted himself.

A Chat with Coquelin.

Coquelin expressed his admiration. Said the actor: "Ah! Sire, what spirit! what emotion! And after such a fatiguing hunting day how can your Majesty do this?"

"Monsieur," replied the Kaiser, "One must always be capable of doing one's self what one judges necessary to be done. They were murdering that piece. In music, it is all in the movement. Speak to me of those old German, Dutch, or French marches—that's where you find the cadence—so inspiring and expressive, and so superior to your insipid modern compositions!"

"Ah! Assuredly, Sire."

"And, do you know, Monsieur, what march I like best of all?"

"Is it, by good fortune, a French march?"

"Exactly. The 'Marche de Turenne.'"

"Ah! Sire, I know it by heart. Bizet has introduced it into the musical part of 'L'Arlesienne.'"

"Indeed?"

"Yes, Sire."

"I should be curious to hear it. I do not know the play. Promise me, Monsieur Coquelin, to play 'L'Arlesienne' in Berlin."

"I promise, Sire."

"I shall come to see you, be sure of that. * * *" And the Kaiser kept his word on the evening of Jan. 23, 1902, and sat tranquilly through the anti-Teutonic play of Alphonse Daudet, which the Berlin critics slaughtered on the following morning.

As to the dramatic stage, the Kaiser does not content himself with setting plays, or with occasionally writing them. He also censors them. Paul Heyse, the well-known German playwright, declared that his play about Mary Magdalene was suppressed by the personal order of the Kaiser, even after it had been passed by the State censor. But the aspirant in painting or sculpture as well as the dramatist finds in the Kaiser a willing critic and possibly a valuable patron, provided said aspirant approaches the royal presence with sufficient humility.

Little eludes his Majesty's attention. Whatever arrests it is bound to suffer change by his notice. Not even the dresses of his wife have escaped. When at the Court of the Quirinal some years ago he was mortified by the contrast in the robes worn by Queen Margherita and by the German Empress. Those of the former had been made in Paris; those of the latter in Berlin. After that he became his wife's chief modiste. He is a devoted admirer of crinoline, as "it gives just the proper balance to the chest."

Kaiser Designs a Pack of Cards.

Recently the Kaiser ordered a few packs of playing cards to be made from designs invented by himself. "Four of the prettiest actresses in Europe" figure as aces. Queen Victoria is queen of hearts. The queen of diamonds is represented by a portrait of the Dowager Queen of Italy; the queen of clubs by the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria, and the queen of spades by the Czarina. A likeness of Pope Leo XIII. figures as king of spades; one of the late King of Italy as king of clubs; Leopold of Belgium as king of diamonds, and the Kaiser himself as his late grandmother's partner, the king of hearts.

Like most men who always take themselves seriously, the Kaiser has no sense of genuine humor. He once borrowed a penknife from a member of his suite in order to cut his cigar. On returning the knife he said: "Keep it and guard it well. Some day it will be historic." Again, at a family dinner he suddenly exclaimed to his guests: "I have a great surprise in store for you." When the party entered a parlor after dinner an oblong box was brought in. The Kaiser himself carefully untied the strings. At length it was opened, while all breathlessly waited, some eagerly, some with apprehension. A ping-pong set was produced, which the Kaiser was soon arranging for play on the table remarking as he did so that his Uncle Edward had sent it to him.

The Kaiser is an inveterate foe to champagne. He likes heavy, sweet wines, especially tokay. Beer, however, is his favorite drink, and whenever he takes a fresh draught etiquette demands that it shall be served in a glass never previously used. He has often declared that German wines were much superior to those made in France. To test the sincerity of his preferences, a bottle of French champagne was one day placed before him at table in a German-marked bottle. He quickly detected the trick, and was furious at the suggestion that he could not tell the difference between the two wines.

Is He a Lady's Man?

Is William II. what one would call a "lady's man"? M. de Noussanne answers "Yes and no." Before his accession to the imperial throne and during the early years of his reign he led a rather rapid life, but the comic papers of the period hardly ever took his love affairs comically or otherwise. His attachment for the Countess von Wedel, whose divorce caused a sensation in Berlin fifteen years ago, has already been described in a book written by the lady herself, "Meine Beziehungen zu S. M. Kaiser Wilhelm II.," published in Zurich, where the police, acting under imperial orders, gathered in all the copies they could lay their hands on. It is interesting to note that Count von Waldersee, who ten years later was to command the international arms in China, was the prime mover in separating the lovers—an act for which William later was grateful but which the woman never forgave.

The stories that have appeared from time to time showing that the Kaiser likes to throw off the mask of royalty when among intimates have not been exaggerated. On one occasion he entered the house of the Prince of Pless while the family and a few friends were dining. His first words after his arrival were: "Do not forget that when I enter your door I put away my sceptre and my crown." He was placed at the head of the table, but seeing this, he immediately arose, saying, "Please take the place you ordinarily occupy, my dear Prince. I willingly renounce my prerogative as your sovereign for the pleasure of sitting between two beautiful women." With these words he took a seat between the Princess of Pless and the Duchess of Ratibor.

One of the most lively parts of the book deals with the Kaiser's clandestine trips to Italy and Paris. Little trustworthy information is forthcoming on the visits to the peninsula. Not so with the Paris sojourns, for here are the records of the police. "On these occasions," writes M. de Noussanne, "he takes the name of one of his castles, never using the same name twice. It is said that he never stays more than a week, and that this period is broken by one or two sudden visits to the castle of Orville, in Lorraine, where he is officially announced to be staying. His Paris escapades throw the dozen secret agents attached to his person into the utmost terror. What a diplomatic surprise it would be if anything ill befell his Majesty in France while the world believed him to be in Lorraine!"

The Kaiser in Paris.

A French journalist once had the Kaiser pointed out to him at the Eastern Railway Station in Paris, and at once became filled with ambition to secure an interview. His Majesty was standing quite alone, his face partially hidden by the collar of a long "Capuchon" cloak. The journalist stepped up to him and said without hesitation: "What do you think, Sire, of the Alsace-Lorraine question?"

Instantly several tourists, who appeared to be waiting for their train, pressed forward. While some placed themselves between the journalist and his prey, others elbowed him and shoved him and knocked him, and finally pressed him back against the wall of the station and left him there out of breath. When he recovered himself he saw the man in the "Capuchon" cloak entering a compartment followed by two of the false tourists, and the door was closed.

There is also trustworthy data showing that the Kaiser visited the Paris Exposition in 1900, where he was particularly interested in the "Midway" in the Quai de Conference, and spent much time in the German Industrial Building. After this visit certain marked changes were made in the German exhibit. On another occasion he visited the tomb of Napoleon in the Invalides. He has a profound admiration for the Great Napoleon, says the author; he, too, believes in his star.

The Kaiser as a man, independent of his official position, having been rapidly sketched, the author next shows him in relation of politics—domestic, imperial, and international. We have his banking account set forth with singular conciseness. As the German Emperor he receives from the federation $650,000 a year, from which must be taken all items which maintain the dignity of the imperial office, which leaves only about $25,000 for the Kaiser's personal use. As King of Prussia, however, he receives $8,829,725. But out of this he has to maintain his family—for the Princes have no separate appropriations—and make up deficits in the receipts of the royal theatres in Berlin, Hanover, and Cassel, and pay for the Court concerts and keep up his estates. He has no separate civil list. The Kaiser has fifty-two castles and eighty-three farms. Some of the latter are self-supporting.

How the Kaiser soon after his accession managed to get rid of Bismarck has already been related by Dr. Blum in his "Memoirs of Prince Bismarck." The Iron Chancellor was induced to take a trip into the country for his health. During his absence several notes were issued to the Reichstag without the Chancellor's signature, but by the direction of the young Emperor. A rupture was therefore inevitable. Ever since William II. has been "his own Prime Minister," in spite of the nomial title of Chancellor held successively by Caprivi, Hohenlohe, and Buelow. But the deposed Chancellor had his revenge—a remorseless and ever-present reminder to the German people of his ungrateful young master. He caused to be carved upon his tombstone the following legend: "Here lies Prince Bismarck, a faithful servant of Emperor William I."

The Kaiser's habit of sending messages to persons—sovereigns or others—who have excited his momentary admiration is well known. Herein, according to the author, may be found examples of the royal exaggeration as well as of impetuosity and a charming disregard of consequences. When the German fleet entertained the Russian ships at Dantzig the Kaiser telegraphed Nicholas II.: "The Admiral of the Atlantic salutes the Admiral of the Pacific." When Gen. von Moltke died, he sent by wire the following communication to the Military Cabinet: "By an unfathomable order of God, Moltke is dead! I am overwhelmed by the blow. I have lost an army which I shall never be able to replace." The aged Field Marshal had just passed into his ninety-third year and was in his dotage. In December, 1901, when the Kaiser entertained the Japanese statesman Marquis Ito, he bade the Oriental convey to his sovereign this message: "Say to his Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, that I consider the Marquis Ito as the Bismarck of the Far East! You may now retire!"

"The destiny of Germany is upon the seas," the Kaiser has said in one of his speeches. There he would have his navy surpass that of England. There he would have colonies. In order to secure the first he has offered to the German Catholics as a quid pro quo for their support of his naval bills the abrogation of the law against the Jesuits. His navy is being rapidly built. With colonies it is a different matter. Most of the world has already been colonized. When William II. came to the throne very little available land was left. Besides, Germans do not make good pioneers. They prefer to go where comforts of home are already prepared for them. To be sure, they settle in South Africa, in Brazil, in Argentina, in Australia, and in the United States, but they hastily commingle with their new neighbors, and lose as rapidly as possible their Teutonic ideas and customs, preserving merely a vague sentimental affection for the Fatherland as a place where their ancestors are buried. With the second generation even this sentiment passes away. Naturally the Kaiser does not like this, but so far he has not been conspicuously successful in diverting the tide of emigration to German East Africa, where the natives are still being taught the excellencies of German colonial administration at the point of the bayonet.

The Imperialismus Bee.

But if the German people show a natural antipathy to endure the hardships of pioneer life, what is to prevent the Kaiser from taking colonies belonging to other powers? With this idea in mind he congratulated Kruger at the time of the Jameson raid. Then he beheld visions of a South African State freed from the British yoke, which might prove a fruitful field for German colonial aspirations. His naval intrigue in the Philippines, almost carried to the brink of war, was an expression on the same tenacious idea. So, too, is his attempt to get a "pied à terre" in Palestine by means of the Bagdad railway. In every international complication which may result in a partition of territory the Kaiser, sometimes diplomatically, sometimes by a show of force, stands lurking to "butt in." In the chapter headed "Germany versus England," M. de Noussanne takes it for granted that the German Empire will sooner or later engage alone in a supreme struggle with Great Britain and attempt to wrest from her some of her colonies. Egypt and the countries bordering the Persian Gulf would be the object of the conflict, which would be fought out on the seas and by the German invasion of the coast of Scotland.

In revealing the signs of this seemingly impending calamity the reasoning of M. de Noussanne is perfectly logical, showing an unmistakable line from present causes to future effects. Still, it should not be forgotten that in Germany itself Social Democracy is rapidly growing; that Government bills denoting the Kaiser's "Weltpolitik" policy and ambition are received with less and less favor, and that Germans are far more concerned over their depleted finances and their ebbing industries and their stagnating commerce than they are with watching how the Deutscher Kaiser is striving to find a nest for the Prussian eagle beyond the seas—a nest which the bird would turn into a cuckold's at the first opportunity.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

JAPANESE LULLABIES.

THE spirit of ancient Sparta—or is it the spirit of the Samurai—has again descended upon the Mikado's kingdom with the period of storm and stress through which it is now passing. While the fathers and husbands of Japan are being torn by Muscovite shot and shell, sunk into the depths of the sea, or hung as spies, Japanese mothers and wives are smiling through their tears and seeking to inspire their children with the heroism and self-abnegation that made their fathers brave death for their country.

Great events have always given the world new songs. While the poets of Japan are celebrating the deeds of the warriors in epic verse, its poetesses are composing lullabies throbbing with the same spirit intended, at the same time, to console the mothers of Japan for the loss of their husbands and to hold up to the very infants the deeds of the glorious dead.

Already these lullabies are being sung to tunes hallowed by traditions from the days of the "two-sword men" of the Flowery Kingdom.

Two of these lullabies which are given here in paraphrase are by Japan's foremost poetesses, one by Otsuka, the other by Usurai Kajita.

I sing thee a song of war.
Thy father is on the swimming iron house
Which the Mikado has built.
Ask not where. Wherever he be
He is happy now, my darling child.

I sing thee a song of war.
Thy brothers are guiding through the mountain pass
Thy exalted Mikado's horse.
Whither they guide it thou must not ask;
They are happy now, my darling child.

I sing thee a song of war.
Sleep and grow strong for thy Mikado!
The years come and go, and already a sword is waiting for thee.
Thy Mikado will not forget thee; he will surely summon thee.
Thou shouldst be happy now, my darling child.

I sing thee a song of war.
None other will pass mine lips.
Thou smilest in thy dreams?
May thy smile be a greeting to thy Mikado.
I am happy now, my darling child.

Fujiyama smiles with gladness.
Is it because the cherry blossoms make him rejoice?
Is it because the brooks murmur?
Is it because the birds sing?
Is it because my child smiles?
No!
Fujiyama smiles with gladness
Because the Mikado conquers.
Dearest, fairest, tiniest one,
Do you hear it? The Mikado conquers!

Look! Yonder in the corner is the ancestral shrine.
Do not our ancestors smile their still smile?
Do they know of thy father's death?
Do they know of the death of thy brothers?
No!
The ancestors smile from their shrine
Because the Mikado conquers.
Dearest, fairest, tiniest one,
Do you hear it? The Mikado conquers?

Believed to Be the Real Dauph...

Body of Naundorff Removed with Honors from Its Oude Kerkhof Grave.

THAT Karl Wilhelm Naundorff, who died at Delft in 1845, was really the Dauphin, son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, is now believed to be certain by many of the leading French Legitimists and by the surviving descendants of the great Bourbon family. There have been various claimants, or persons for whom the claim was made, to the title of Louis XVII., but, so far as it is possible to establish it, the claim of Naundorff must now be regarded as incontestable.

Most people know the legend about the man—the story that the child of the King whom the revolutionists guillotined in 1793 did not die in the Temple at Paris in 1795 as the histories assert, but that he was taken in secret from the Temple by the shoemaker Simon, and lived for many years afterward. The date of his escape from the Temple is supposed to have been that of his alleged death, June 8. This myth has been repeated so often and in such detail that it is harder to discredit it than to believe it.

Such a legend inevitably leads to false claims, and Louis the Seventeenths and descendents of Louis the Seventeenths have turned up in various parts of the world. Now, it would seem, the mystery has practically been solved.

I was present this week at a curious ceremony in Delft. It was in the Oude Kerkhof there that the body of Naundorff was buried after his death in 1845. Recently it was decided by the city authorities to convert the Oude Kerkhof into a public square, and the bodies in the graveyard were removed. Notice was sent out in advance that "Grave No. 26" was to be opened this week, and there gathered in the quaint little churchyard a company such as, in these Democratic days, is not often to be seen. M. de Bourbon and Mme. de Bourbon were accompanied by the former's aunt, the Princess Marie Thérèse. About two hundred members of aristocratic French and Dutch families were also present, together with the members of the Common Council of Delft and of a specially appointed committee of well-known Hollanders.

When the grave was opened it was found to contain the remains of a wooden box, which covered a well-preserved lead coffin, ornamented with six brass handles and a skull and crossbones. On it was a copper plate bearing the following inscription:

Charles Louis Duc de Normandie.
Ne au Chateau de Versailles le 27 Mars, 1785.
Decede a Delft le 10 Aout, 1845, en Hollande.

The date, March 27, 1785, is that on which the Dauphin, son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, was born.

The coffin was reverently removed, and was taken to a new grave not far from the original one, in a piece of ground bought, with the permission of the authorities, for the purpose. The bier was covered with a black pall fringed with silver, in each corner being an embroidered fleur de lys. Beautiful white lilies were laid upon it. There was no service. The pall bearers entered the little iron-railed inclosure provided by subscriptions from Legitimists, and lowered the coffin into the tomb. Later on it is proposed to erect a fitting monument. The inclosure at present is simple but appropriate. On the post at each corner is a fleur de lys in gilt, with the tricolor and the coat of arms of the Bourbons.

Not far away is the body of the only contemporary monarch who believed that Naundorff was really the son of Louis XVI, and who was his warm personal friend—King William II of the Netherlands. He lies with the other Princes of Orange beneath the choir of the Nieuwe Kerk of Delft.

A touching speech was made after the coffin was lowered by Mynheer De Bas, the President of the society called Die Haghe. He thanked the authorities of Delft for the permission granted to erect a monument to the memory of a man who, he said, had quietly submitted to fate, who had never clamored for his rights, and who had never striven to change the destiny France had worked out for herself. He quoted some words Naundorff is said once to have written:

"May my beloved country long be happy under the Government she has chosen. This is the earnest wish of the most unhappy of all her children."

Of the family of Naundorff but one now lives, Mme. Marie Thérèse Le Clercq, an old lady whose handsome features are so exactly those of the Bourbons that it is easy to believe she is the grandchild of Louis XVI. She lives at Apeldoorn, Holland.

A small but most interesting collection of relics of Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, and Louis XVII has just been placed on exhibition at the Standvastigheid Club. It includes the little coat of wine-colored silk said to have been worn by the Dauphin when he left the Temple at Paris with Simon.

SQUARED HIS ACCOUNT.

EDWARD ATKINSON of Boston, whose name is synonymous with "economist," was invited upon one occasion to address the Central Labor Union. In his talk to the members he had been dealing with economy in cooking and household expenses, to illustrate which he had brought with him some bread and several other examples of cooking in a stove of his own invention.

Turning the subject to that of "relative earnings" Mr. Atkinson said: "I suppose I earn ten times as much as any man in this room. I tax you all for my living, you all contribute to my salary. Every man who has a coat and shirt, who reads a newspaper or uses a modern tool, wears or uses goods that have been made in factories I insure, and that pays me for my services. You grumble at men who become rich. Why do you help us to get so? You can weave your own cloth, perhaps make your own paper, and so on, if you only exert your brain power. What do you pay me for?"

Murmurings and grumblings were heard through the hall.

"Anybody grudge it?" asked the speaker.

"Yes," growled a rough customer in the background, and others indicated their displeasure at Mr. Atkinson's remarks by scowls.

"Well," responded Mr. Atkinson, "I always try to pay my debts. Can you catch?"

"I s'pose so," mumbled the man who had voiced dissatisfaction.

"Catch this, then," said Mr. Atkinson, breaking off half of an "Aladdin" oven loaf of bread, and tossing it to the disgruntled one. "My tax on you is about equal to a hundredth of a cent a year, and that squares our account."

The act brought the rest of the crowd to the speaker's support.

A NIGHT IN A SAILORS' BOARDING HOUSE

"Tom Scully's Joint," Where Ancient Mariners Back Their Toughest Statements "With the Brimstone."

And there were men from all the ports
From Mississip' to Clyde,
And legally they spat and smoked
And fearsomely they lied.

They lied about the purple sea
That gave them scanty bread,
They lied about the earth beneath,
The heavens overhead.
—Ballad of Fisher's Boarding House.

DOWN in West Street, near Rector, there is a place known as "Tom Scully's Joint," which bears a striking resemblance, with limitations, of course, to the original Fultah Fisher's boarding house, "where sailor men reside," in Calcutta.

Tom Scully's is not an imposing place, either inside or out, but that it is one of the most interesting quarters of this cosmopolitan city, especially on a Saturday night, cannot be denied by any one who has ever visited the place, or gainsaid by those who know nothing about it.

It is a resort of deep-sea sailormen, besides longshoremen, but the latter are held in derision by the former, who are the main element patronizing Tom Scully's. Here in this little dingy saloon on the water front may be seen relics of the old days, when the sight of a real, typical "Jack Tar" of the salt sea was as common as it is to-day uncommon. And here in Tom Scully's they gather when they are in port after long voyages in sailing ships to and from all the less-known quarters of the globe, and over their mugs of ale and the mysterious drinks for which Tom Scully's is justly famous these ancient mariners trade yarns that are wild, wooly, and weird. It doesn't matter if the yarns are strictly veracious; in fact, a man's credit goes up like the glass after a hurricane when he can build a vast fabrication of the sea which is on the face of it a lie of the blackest but most entertaining variety.

The habitués of Tom Scully's deserve a word. If it were not that he is deadbless 'is wooden leg—one might well expect to see John Silver and his comrades there. This is surely the kind of place where fell Hans, the blue-eyed Dane. Those who drink Tom's "whisky-sour" compose as motley a gathering as can be accumulated from the ends of the earth. Here is the ring-eared Lascar sailor, the sad-eyed coolie deckhand, the West Indian négro giant, all mingled with a profusion of English and American sailors. When in port the men will spend days at a time in the same place story-telling, varied with occasional drinks, and now and then a chantey or sailor-chorus. Here is a sample of the songs they sing:

Heave-O! Old Peter's at the peak, boys;
Heigh-O! The harbor's in the wake, boys;
Heave-O! Another for the sake
Of the girls we left behind.
(Pull away, lads!)
Heave-O! We'll never leave the ship
Till the rats run down the hawser!

There are several old tars who have long since retired from the sea, but who still frequent Tom Scully's and vie with each other in telling yarns. Two of them in particular never meet without challenging one another to an exaggerating bout. One is Bill Something-or-Other, but he is commonly called "Bill the Bos'un." The other is a melancholy sort of fellow and glories in the name of Slumgullion Jake, a sobriquet acquired, it is said, through his fondness for that delicacy so dear to the hearts of sea-faring men—slumgullion. A third liar is called "Swanky," but his claim to immortality is based only on a peculiar habit he has when drunk of taking exceptions to the statements of his brother mariners when they tell wonderful stories. "Swanky" makes a business of proving liars and their lies.

Bill the Bos'un will come into the saloon, and seeing his hated enemy, Slumgullion Jake, there before him, he will scowl and retire into a corner, where he will smoke his long clay pipe in silence, at the same time casting derisive sneers in the direction of his brother liar, who is sure to be telling some wild yarn to an unsophisticated longshoreman.

"Sharks?" Slumgullion Jake will say, apropos of the subject under discussion; "sharks! Tell 'e, matey, I never knew a shark that wasn't as much afraid of a man as a man—some men, I mean—is afraid of a shark. Some men, I said, mind ye. Not all men's afraid o' sharks. Me, f'r inst'nce. I know sharks, matey. I've had 'xperience wi' them fish an' I ain't afraid o' no sharks."

A shiff from the direction of Bill the Bos'un, who gets out of his chair and hobbles over to the table where Slumgullion is holding forth on sharks and men.

"Don't ye b'lieve 'im, Tommy," says Bill, angrily. "His name's Slumgullyin' Jake, an' he's slumgullyin' you about his not bein' afraid o' sharks. If 'e saw a shark 'e'd run like hell!"

"How could 'e run?" interrupts Swanky from his corner; "or ef he could run, how cud the shark run? Both shark an' man's got to swim or got to run. Sharks can't run, so if Slummy runs, somebody's got to be a liar!"

"Shut up!" shouts Bill the Bos'un, infuriated because his rival raconteur is grinning. "What for are you allers shovin' in yer oar, Swanky? Stow yer jaw-tackle, ye foc'sle bum.

"Now, you!" fiercely addressing Slumgullion Jake. "You've got to make good about them sharks. Did ye ever see a shark? Ef so, prove that you made that shark more scared o' you than you wus o' the fish. Ye can't do it, f'r hash an' beans—you—can't!"

Slumgullion Jake bridles up at that. This from Bill the Bos'un, his hated rival! Of course he'll tell a yarn, but pretends that he ignores Bill's challenge.

"You get back to yer own bunk," he growls. "I'm talkin' to this 'ere gent, an' not to any drunken deck-swabber with a roll on."

With that he turns his back on Bill the Bos'un, and after making sure that Bill is well within earshot, he begins his yarn something after this style:

"It wus a Chrissmuss afternoon in the tropics. We wus lyin' becalmed f'r four days in the Southern Pacific. It wus sweltering hot. You 'longshore lubbers can't unnerstan' how hot it gits sometimes when yer lyin' becalmed f'r four days at Chrissmuss in the Southern Pacific. Tell 'e what, matey, once when I wus in the Red Sea it wus that hot that we found the cabin-boy's clothes lyin' on a pile o' grease on the deck—"

"It's a lie!" shouts Swanky. "Where wus the bones?"

"Cut out them heat stories," bellows Bill the Bos'un. "Keep to sharks. Keep to sharks, Slummy, an' no beatin' to win'ard, 'cos yer lyin'. Sharks or nuthin'."

"You go aft!" retorts Slumgullion Jake. Then, continuing his story to the landlubber, he says:

"As I wus sayin', it was a ruther warm day. There didn't seem no likelihood o' us gettin' a lick o' breeze for four days more. As it wus so darned hot, ses I to meself, ses I, I'll get into the sea an' hev a swim, ses I. I axed some o' the other boys ef they'd jine me, but they ses 'No,' they ses. There wus too many sharks, ses they. Of course I know'd there wus quite a few sharks in the Caribbean lat'ude, but as I said before—"

"Ye said the Pacific before," interrupts Swanky, banging his fist on the table. "South'rn P'cific."

Unheeding the interruption, Slumgullion Jake proceeds:

"But as I said before, I ain't afraid o' them fish, so I tumbles off me togs an' gits into the water. Gee, matey, it wus rich, that water wus. You fellers as lives up 'round Noo York Harbor don't understan' how the water in them hot latitudes feels on a hot Summer day. It fairly bubbles—same as a gin fiaz. I swum 'round the vessel once or twicet, but as the boys up above began to shy tins an' rotten apples and sich like at me, I struck out away from the brig's side."

"Y'said it wus a vessel," came from Swanky's corner triumphantly.

"I said it wus a brig," retorted Slumgullion Jake; "which it wus, an' a vessel, too, for all boats is vessels, gen'rally speakin'. You put some waste in yer speakin' trumpet, Swanky."

"What happened?" growls Bill the Bos'un. "This is where you scare the shark, ain't it."

"An' I did scare him, too," shouts Slumgullion in an up-aloft voice that would scare any shark. "The boys on the vessel sees him fust comin' straight f'r me like greased lightnin'. The boys passed me the word to keep me deadlights well on the weather quarter, which I did. What d'ye s'pose I did to scare that shark? Give it up? Why, just as he was turnin' on his back to give me the farewell chaw I dived meself an' come up right under him an' give that shark the almightiest whack on the back he ever got in 'is born days. You should 'a seen the look o' s'prise on that fish's face when he turned 'round. Then he got mad clear through and made another lunge at me. I did the same trick several times until I began to feel summat tired; then I drew me knife, an' gave him the good-bye jab that sent him to his wat'ry grave."

"Haw, haw, haw!" from Bill the Bos'un.

"Say, Slummy," from Swanky, "whore wus ye wearin' that knife all the time?"

"In me pocket, of course."

"Thought ye said ye took all yer clothes off when ye went swimmin?"

"Oh, yu'u're too d—d particular," growls Slumgullion Jake, while Bill the Bos'un roars with laughter, much to the annoyance of the shark liar.

"Ye can laugh all ye like, Bill," he says, "but you couldn't put up a yarn yerself wuth listenin' to."

"Bet I could," retorts Bill, drawing up his chair. "An' about a shark, too. This happened off San Blas, down the Mosquito Coast. About thirty years ago I wus there with a cocoanut boat and we heard a yell and seed a great whoppin' shark swallerin' a little nigger baby. Swallered it whole, mind ye, an' made off before we could get a fishin' line to catch him.

"Now last trip on the old Rhoda schooner I wus leanin' over the side at San Blas, when I seed the biggest shark I'd ever seen in me life. He must 'a' been about fifty years old. I got a fishin' line an' managed to hook him and land him on the deck."

"Wus that the biggest shark ye ever saw, Bill?" Swanky mildly inquires.

"Shut up! Well, I got a knife an' cut the shark open to see what he had in his innards. What d'ye s'pose I found?"

"Huh!" Slumgullion Jake snorts. "S'pose ye found the old thing—bangles and sich like?"

"Nuthin' o' the sort. Guess again."

"Mebbe," sneers Jake, "mebbe ye found that coon baby all alive an' kickin'?"

"Wrong agin."

"Well, what did ye find?" peevishly inquires Swanky, anxious to get down to the business of criticising.

"Inside o' that ere shark," says Bill the Bos'un, impressively, "I found an old gray-headed nigger, smoking a pipe and playin' 'Under the Bamboo Tree.'"

Swanky jumps to his feet with a wild yell.

"It's a l—"

"Of course, it is," says Bill, pleasantly. "It's the biggest lie I ever invented in me life."

Swanky sits down bewildered and not at all pleased that somebody has started to steal away his own prerogative.

Bill the Bos'un, it may be said, is the best natured and probably the brainiest of the habitués of Tom Scully's seafaring "joint." He is not loath to admit once in a while that he is the "wust liar that ever caught whales in Noo York Harbor," but as he says himself, "harmless lies is good things to pass the time away, an' don't do nobody no harm."

Last Saturday night Bill told a story that is probably his masterpiece. He came into Tom Scully's with a newspaper in his hand and said:

"Boys, I've got a great yarn to tell you of me younger days that's just bin recalled by somethin' I just read in the noospapers."

Bill put on his specs after ordering a schooner of beer, which he generally refers to as "white foam an' a flowin' sea," and then proceeded to read the following from the newspaper. He read it very slowly and with the gravity due the matter:

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The cruiser Tacoma, commanded by Capt. Nicholson, has been ordered on a practice cruise from Tacoma to Honolulu and thence to San Francisco. Capt. Nicholson has been ordered to endeavor on the return trip to locate an island that has been indicated on the navigation chart for years, but the existence of which is in doubt.

Several ships have been lost in that vicinity. Others have sailed over the point where the island is supposed to be located, yet found a great depth of water, while others have reported breakers in the same latitude. The island, as indicated on the chart, lies about midway between San Francisco and Honolulu.

Bill the Bos'un when he had finished reading, folded up the newspaper, carefully wiped his spectacles, and cleared his throat with an important "haw" which promised a great yarn.

"The existence o' that ere island is not doubtful in the mind o' this ere chicken," said he. "I wus shipwrecked on that same place twenty year ago or I'm a liar. I was on board the sloop of war the Levant, at the time. She left San Francisco one mornin' in the merry month of May bound for the Pacific islands and wus never heard o' agin. Cos why? She ran on a reef just outside o' an island that wus not on the chart an' every soul aboard her wuz drowned excep' me."

"How wus you saved, Bill?" Swanky inquired dubiously.

"I'm afeard to tell yer," replied Bill gravely. "You lubbers say I'm somethin' o' a prevaricator an' wouldn't believe me, anyhows. It don't matter, anyways. You can say what ye like, but I'll tell ye about it.

"It wus a fearful night. The wind wus a-blowin' up from every point o' the cumpass. There warn't no air. It wus all spray an' inky darkness f'r miles. I wus a-sleepin' on me bunk when the Levant backed off the reef an' foundered. I felt the bloomin' water a-bubblin' an' sizzlin' in me ears. I ses to meself, ses I, Bill, ses I, this is where you've got to account for all the yarns you've told, ses I.

"None o' you lubbers has ever been drowned, so I can't make ye unnerstand how it feels. Fust thing I knows I seed all kinds o' green an' yaller lights; then there wus a loud bang, an' I guessed then that poor Bill wus a bit o' floatin' weed f'r all time. I don't know how long I wus drowned, but I guess it must have bin all night, at least. When I cum to I guessed I wus in heav'n from the looks o' things. I wus lyin' flat on me back on the top o' a mountain on an island—the bootifullest island I ever clapped me deadlights on. There wus palms and mangos an' tam'rinds an' bamboos an' breadfruits an'—Oh, lor', there wus everything that goes to the makin' o' a good yarn.

"From the top o' the mountain where I wus I could see the bloomin' ocean all round the island, but I'll be keel-hauled f'r a swab ef I knows how I come on that island, when, accordin' to me dead reckonin', I wus supposed to be playin' bo-peep wi' the mermaids at the bottom o' the Pacific.

"Anyhow, I gets to me feet an' starts out t' investigate. Fust thing I finds—an' ye could ha' knocked me down wi' a cat's-paw breeze—there wus the sloop-o'-war Levant alyin' in a little valley as large as life an' twise as nacheral. A lot o' me mates wus lyin' drownded on the decks, an' I found more o' them scattered all over this darned island. How I got there an' how the Levant an' all me mates come to be on the top o' them mountains beats me t' this day—but there they wus, an' I leave it to you."

"Say, Bill," said Swanky, while Slumgullion Jake snorted in wrath, "I s'pose you mean that this island wus the mysterious one in the noospapers that's allers poppin' up an' down?"

"Mebbe aye an' mebbe no," said Bill.

"An, I s'pose ye also mean that when the Levant was sinkin' the darned island wus risin' an' caught the whole lunch on the fork o' a mountain."

"Mebbe."

"Well, how in thunder d'ye account f'r this, Bill, that there was palms an' mango an' tam'rinds an' breadfruits when that island had jist popped up from the bottom o' the sea?"

Bill the Bos'un got to his feet in righteous indignation.

"See here, Swanky," said he, "I knowed you'd call me a liar fust thing; but I don't care a nigger's cocoanut f'r what ye think. An' what's more'n them palms and breadfruits, I met the prettiest native girl on that ere island an' I married her, too, an' we lived happy f'r four years, makin' a sorter bungalow outer the old Levant. An' we raised the finest fambly you ever seed, an' one day while I wus out fishin' the whole darn island was swallowed up again, fambly an' all, an' I had to scull me fishin' boat all the way to Hon'lulu. So, there ye are, an' be darned to ye."

And Bill the Bos'un picked up his stick, for he has a game leg, an' strutted with as much dignity as he could command from the saloon.

So this is the kind of place "Tom Scully's joint" is. As the visitor left it on Saturday night, or, rather, Sunday morning, there were a couple of sailors who had just come off the wide, wide sea locked in bibulous embrace in a corner, singing in happy discord a queer old song of the sea which, from its words, must have been handed down from the Elizabethan period:

Here we be two mariners, newly come from the seas,
We spends our lives in misery, while others lives at ease,
Shall we go dance the round-a-round-a-round?
Shall we go dance the round-a-round-a-round?
And he that is a bully boy
Come pledge me on this ground-a-ground-a-ground!

The last note jumped up a whole octave and ended in a dismal screech like the first whine of a cyclone.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

The Wondrous Sights of Tibet Now Seen by European Eyes

Unveiled Mysteries of Gyang-Tse Show What May Be Expected at Lhasa.

NEARLY all the mystery of the mysterious East, that fairyland of wonder and romance that fascinated our great-grandfathers, has disappeared by now. When the allies entered the Forbidden City at Peking four years ago one of the few remaining strongholds of the esoteric was laid bare for inquisitive Occidental eyes, and the British are now busily engaged in violating the sanctity of Tibet. Already cable dispatches dated Gyang-Tse are appearing daily in the newspapers, and doubtless before long similar messages will be dated from Lhasa itself, to be followed by Cook's tours to the Dalai Lama's capital and personally conducted expeditions to the great monastery palace.

But while the Forbidden City proved somewhat of a disappointment to the Europeans and Americans who penetrated into its most sacred halls, Tibet bids fair to justify all that has been written of it as a land of continual surprises, of extraordinary contrasts, of hidden wealth. Indeed, judging by what the British have already seen, undreamed-of treasures exist in this extraordinary country, and in certain directions the civilization of the Tibetans is much more advanced than has been supposed.

The newspaper correspondents with the British "mission" have had plenty of time to explore the most secret recesses of Gyang-Tse, from which city an advance toward Lhasa is not to be made until the end of the present month, and the local authorities have shown themselves most complaisant when requested to show the visitors around. In view of what happened to the Tibetans who opposed the advance of the expedition this complaisance is not unnatural.

Some of the accounts of what the correspondents saw make delightful reading. The London Times's representative, for instance, tells of a wall painting, done by some unknown enamel process, in the great lamassery of Pal-khor Choide, a quarter of a mile from the jong of Gyong-Tse. "As one leaves the chorten and enters the main temple," he says, "an exquisitely painted 'Wheel of Life' (if we may accept the rough translation which Rudyard Kipling borrowed for 'Kim' from Col. Waddell of the Indian Medical Service) meets the eye to the left of the doorway leading from the vestibule to the central apartment. It is difficult to convey any idea of the minute finish of this piece of work. A few will realize it when I say that it is probably the only product of man's brush which rivals the 'Book of Kells' or the 'Lindisfarne Gospels.'

"In a balcony above there is exquisite work, but upon this circle the artist has lavished an obvious affection and care which must be seen to be believed. In style it resembles thirteenth century illuminations, but, for example, no vision of hell was ever drawn with such amazing delicacy and strength of line as are the quaint tortures of the damned in this representation of the Buddhist Sheol."

To compare a Tibetan painting with the "Book of Kells" will seem, to any one who has seen that most wonderful of all the treasures in Dublin, almost inevitably an exaggeration, but the correspondent apparently knows what he is talking about, and we must accept his word for it that the artistic attainments of the Tibetans are of a far higher order than has been believed.

The great jong of Gyang-Tse has been seen by Manning and other travelers, but none of them has described it adequately. It is an enormous castle on the top of a precipitous and isolated peak, hardly less in size than the giant structure on Mont St. Michel. Inside it is a maze of barracks, storerooms, chapels, living rooms, and halls. The Times's correspondent thus describes one of the little gombas or temples:

"Looking in from the sunlight one can just distinguish the great dull gold figure and smiling, placid countenance of the Master whose presentment no superstition or latitude can either deface or materially change. Whatever stage in art his devotees may have reached, the great teacher's own image remains the same from Japan to Java, and the gaudy 'katags' or ceremonial scarves hide in Gyang-Tse as severely simple a design as you may find at Kamakura or Mandalay. One large turquois supplies the ever-present bump of wisdom on Gautama's forehead, but otherwise there is no decoration.

"But, when one enters, the luxury that has been denied on the central figure is seen to be lavished on the ornaments that strew the kyilkor or altar shelves beneath the Buddha. One great wrought steel chorten with chased courses and turquois and gold ornamentation stands out among a crowd of lesser ones of brass or silver, antique ivories from India, vases with peacock feathers, and great brass and copper lamps. These lamps are perhaps the most striking ornament of a Buddhist shrine. Sometimes single, there may be dozens and even hundreds, each composed of a wide and deep bowl of heaped-up butter, in which, floating in a little pool which its own warmth has made, burns a single wick with a small yellow flame.

"These are the last things that the priests will take away. If they fear looting, they will hide every other ornament, replacing them by the strange, many-colored erections of butter, (torma,) which they mold with extraordinary dexterity into conventional structures, sometimes 5 and 6 feet high. But the lamps must and do remain, whatever the risk, and one of the pleas brought forward recently by the Abbot of Gyang-Tse was that a fine to be paid in butter might be commuted, as they needed all the butter they could get for ceremonial use on their hundred altars—and, they urged, with shrewd flattery, it was well known that the British never interfered with the religion of the countries into which they made their way."

The architecture of the buildings in Tibet will prove of extreme interest to archaeologists, for many of the structures are of immense antiquity, while others are exact copies of famous buildings dating from the early days of Buddhism which have since been destroyed. As for the treasures in manuscripts which may see the light as a result of the opening up of Tibet, which now seems inevitable, one can only guess at them. At present also, one can only imagine the wealth in jewels which is said to lie under the Dalai Lama's palace at Lhasa, but it is not at all improbable that gems famous many centuries ago and supposed to have finally disappeared may turn out to have become part of the Dalai Lama's treasure.

In all the letters from correspondents with the British force there is to be found a suggestion that discoveries may be made which will astonish the civilized world.

Russian Prophet of Japanese Supremacy

What Capt. Golawin Predicted Nearly a Hundred Years Ago.

THAT the Japanese would one day be rulers of the ocean coast of Asia is the prediction made almost a century ago in the book of a Russian naval observer, whose prophecy seems not unlikely of fulfillment at the present time.

In 1811 Capt. Vasili Golawin of the Imperial Navy was instructed to cruise among the coral archipelagoes of the Pacific to ascertain which of these were inhabited by the Japanese, and accordingly he set sail from Odessa in the Diana, arriving some two months later off the coast of Yezo.

But one or two copies of Capt. Golawin's book are extant, one of them being in the library of the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg.

Published in 1815, "Captain Golawin's Captivity in Japan" throws an interesting light upon the physical and moral characteristics of the Japanese nation at a time when little, if anything, definite was known by Europeans—particularly in Russia—of the traits of the Mongolian island people.

Of the observations contained in Capt. Golawin's book, the following are of current interest: "I praise the Japanese for their skill. They will one day be, probably, rulers of the ocean coast of Asia. And what can Russia do, being so far away from this border? Should the Japanese introduce European civilization and European political systems, the Chinese would be obliged to do the same, and those two people could then give to Europe 'another face.' Happenings such as the Chwostow raids (1792) would give suggestion to them to build European warships, and a small fleet could be raised to begin with. Many European inventions could be reproduced in Japan—and without the brains of a Peter the Great—simply by the combination of circumstances and of the natural advantages of Japan.

"Certainly, with European models, Japan could build men-of-war very easily and man them quickly with brave sailors. The population is peculiarly adaptable to naval requirements by reason of the insular position of the country. The people comprehend easily, and, given adequate instruction, would supplant Europeans as navigators.

"The Japanese lack only one quality, namely, terrestrial bravery; but their deficiency in this respect is only because of the peace-loving character of their Government. After a very long time they lose all capacity to shed blood. I think an entire people not timid, however, whose forefathers were the terrors of the whole world.

"Collectively, Europe has bigger brains than Japan, but individually the Japanese have cleaner ideas and are spiritually higher in fundament, particularly when the lower classes of the territories are compared. And many of their ideas are correct, as, for instance, a simple soldier demonstrated to me the spherical shape of the earth upon a round-bottomed tea cup."

The Pickled Chinaman

By Basil Lubbock

Author of "Round the Horn Before the Mast," etc.

IT was in the height of the hot season that the British steamer Glenogle set sail from Singapore bound for Shanghai with a load of returning coolies.

One day out a Chinaman died and the doctor gave the order for the body to be "dumped overboard."

This order gave widespread consternation to the relatives and friends of the dead Celestial, as a Chinaman has a horror of being buried out of the Flowery Land, and soon a deputation of "long tails" appeared before the door of the doctor's cabin in the starboard alleyway.

The doctor was lying half asleep in his berth, a gentle cooling breeze, caused by the speed of the ship, playing upon his face through the port wind shute, when a solid chunk of an unmistakable odor struck him. He sat up gasping. (There is something very deadly in the smell of a Chinese coolie in hot weather.) Reluctantly he opened his door and asked what the deputation wanted.

"No puttee him in water tomolla," began the spokesman with an insinuating smile. "Velly bad joss!" and he shook his head vehemently, the rest of the deputation nodding assent. "Him want plenty big funeral, him plenty many dollars, want um first-chop coffin, four-piecee horse, an' six-piecee China music, heap plenty gong—him want um fire clacker make um big noise—plenty lice and China blandy."

"No can have," replied the doctor, "puttee him in water plenty quick, else him make um velly bad stink."

"Him velly big Chinaman," went on the suave spokesman. "Him no smellum bad, him smellum plenty nice."

"No can do," said the doctor inexorably.

"Gib 50 dollah puttee him shore topside Shanghai."

The doctor shook his head and shut his door, whereupon the deputation had to retire.

In the afternoon the deputation again appeared in the alleyway, but this time they sought the mate, McIlroy, as enterprising son of the land o' cakes.

"Come, makee talkee-talkee. Chinaboy no go bottom-side, makee pay 200 dollah," began the persuasive spokesman with his bland, fixed smile.

But the canny Scot shook his head until the price had been raised to $300; then, promising that he would do what he could, he went and roused the doctor out of his afternoon nap.

"Doc, they're offering $300 now to get the old Chinaman ashore," he cried eagerly as he burst into the cabin.

"D—n the Chinaman, I want to sleep," growled the doctor.

"You lazy man, slumbering there when you might be making honest money if you'd only exert that dull brain o' yours!"

"Oh, g'way!" grunted the doctor, lying back and shutting his eyes.

"I'm darned if I'm going to be beat by the proposition," mused the mate. "I say, couldn't we—"

"Get to hell out of this!" yelled the exasperated medico.

"Liver bad again?" asked the mate coolly. "Have a drink. Kinder sultry this afternoon," and he helped himself serenely from the doctor's whisky bottle, while that much-tried man, seeing there was no escape, sat up and prepared to discuss the vexed question.

"For people of 'savvy,' there's a way to do everything," began McIlroy.

"Are you a person of 'savvy?'" asked the doctor rudely.

"That's what I am, Sir."

"Then why don't you manage the job?"

"Just what I'm going to do. Now, if you will listen, I've got a few suggestions to make."

"Let 'em rip."

"Well," and he spoke slowly, "what about the refrigerator, sonny?" and Mac stroked his chin with a triumphant air.

"You know yourself that the wretched thing's broken down, besides—"

"Well, what if it has, wouldn't he rest pretty easy in the cold storage? The stink wouldn't get through those doors in a hurry."

"Won't do, not sanitary; there'd be the deuce of a row at Hongkong."

"H'm, well, I reckon that's true."

"Any other idiotic suggestions to make?" asked the doctor with fine sarcasm.

The mate sat silent for a moment or two, with a look of deep thought on his face, then he asked solemnly:

"Can you pickle?"

"Never tried."

"Well, I reckon I can."

"Oh you do, do you?"

"Why certainly, it's quite simple, now—how would it be if we pickled the old un in a meat cask?"

"He'd keep all right, if it was done properly."

"Didn't I tell you I was a jim-dandy pickler; it's plumb-easy, and there's $300 waiting on us. Are you game, Doc?"

"Well, if you say you can pickle, I'm in on the deal," assented the doctor slowly, with some uneasiness.

After some further talk in perfecting the mate's scheme, the doctor went off to obtain the consent of the skipper, while McIlroy called up the bosun and the carpenter, whose services he bought for a twenty-dollar share apiece of the spoil.

With some hesitation the doctor asked the Captain's permission to preserve the corpse.

"But how on earth are you going to do it in this weather?" inquired the skipper.

The doctor explained haltingly.

"Never heard of such a thing!" burst out the old man. "What, pickle a corpse! Well, I call that pretty rich!"

"Mr. McIlroy's a first-rate hand at pickling," put in the doctor.

"Oh, is he?" said the old man, sarcastically. "Handy man, McIlroy, turn his hand to anything, but has he been in this corpse pickling business before?"

"I don't know that he's made a profession of it," replied the doctor. "I guess it's only a kind of relaxation with him."

"Well, Doctor, pickle your stuff good and strong. We don't want plague aboard."

On returning from the interview with the old man the doctor found the mate, bosun, and carpenter busy making brine in an empty beef cask which they had set up in the port alleyway.

As soon as a potato would float in the brine, the mate, as a pickling expert, decided that it was strong enough.

That night, in the middle watch, the four conspirators reassembled secretly around the cask of pickle, and presently the corpse appeared, carried silently by two Chinamen. Though the dead Celestial had been a small man, he was trussed with his knees up to his chin by the bosun.

"Puttee him in chop-chop," said the mate impatiently to the gaping long-tails, "him got um coffin plenty big."

"Ge-lup! Ge-lup! him one piecee mighty fine coffin," chorused the admiring Chinamen.

"Puttee him in velly gently, no spillum medicine water," said the doctor.

"China boy like um taste heap pletty big," said one of them, looking longingly at the brine.

Whereupon Chips produced an empty tobacco tin from his pocket, and, dipping it in the brine, gave it to the inquisitive one, who gulped it down eagerly.

A choke, a splutter, and a subdued roar of laughter burst out in the alleyway.

"Hush!" called McIlroy, anxiously, "or they'll hear us on the bridge." But the unfortunate Chinaman moaned pitifully.

"I tink um die plenty soon, me heap flaid, ale-yah, ale-yah," he whimpered.

"It's only salt water, old yellow skin," growled the bosun's deep voice like subdued thunder. "Good for the coats of the stomach, I've always been told."

"Do you lot of good, then, bosun," put in the doctor. "Have a gulp."

"I darsent, Sir; I darsent; it'd give me such a thirst, I'd have the price of whisky up before we'd been in Shanghai a day."

The dead man was now carefully lifted into the cask until he was squatting in it, with the brine just lapping round his bald head. The cask was headed up and Chips pitched up the seams until he exclaimed with a satisfied air:

"His ghost ain't going to get out er that in a hurry."

The cask was lashed in the port alleyway and the conspirators retired to bed, well pleased with their handiwork.

The following day the mysterious cask caused some comment in the port alleyway, but no information on the subject could be gleaned from any of the four.

McIlroy was to be seen constantly during the day surveying an ordinary beef cask with a queer look of admiration in his eyes. Little did we know that after harboring salt junk for so long the cask had become the mausoleum of a wealthy old Celestial.

"I'm thinkin' he finds it mighty agreeable, Sir, a-settin' there so comfortable and quietlike," said the bosun as he passed the mate standing gazing at his handiwork in the forenoon watch.

"I reckon his relations ought to be mighty grateful to us for putting up such a good job," said the chief officer proudly.

"It sartinly was a mighty fine bit o' pickling, Sir."

The weather got hotter and hotter, and after a stifling night King Sol glared down upon the Glenogle until the paintwork rose in blisters and the pitch bubbled in the deck seams.

It was the second morning after the old Celestial had been headed up in the beef cask that the doctor, coming along the port alleyway, found McIlroy as usual standing wrapped in contemplation of the pickled Chinaman. The Scotchman had become so fascinated by his handiwork that he could hardly keep away from it.

He patted its fat, stolid exterior, he drummed on it, he caressed it with a loving hand, he cooed to it, and blew kisses to the scandalized old Celestial sitting erect and stately within.

But this morning he merely gazed at it with his hands thrust deep into his pockets, and the least bit of a wrinkle on his brow. The doctor thought he saw a slight look of concern in McIlroy's eyes, and as he approached he became aware of a faint, strange odor.

"Corpse beginning to get a bit fruity," he said in his cold brutal way.

"Not a bit of it," cried the other vehemently. The old gentleman's smelling as sweet as you or I. It's only some muck lying around here from the galley; the bosun did not wash down here this morning; I must speak to him about it."

"Strikes me those seams are starting to bubble a bit."

"Oh, that's nothing; that's just natural this weather; it's hot enough to raise blisters on a block of ice."

As the day progressed the strange odor began to be more and more pronounced in the alleyway, and the engineers who berthed there complained of it to the doctor, who craftily laid the blame on their cargo of "long tails."

"You ought to know the smell of Chinamen in hot weather by now," he said to the chief engineer.

"'Deed, this gang are muckle worse than any I've smelt afore," growled the chief.

The following morning the four corpse picklers stood around the beef cask with something like dismay on their faces.

"Seems to whiff quite a bit this mornin'," hazarded the bosun.

"I'm afraid there must have been something wrong with your brine, Mac," observed the doctor, "the old un's certainly beginning to make his presence felt."

"The top seems a-bulgin' out, too, Sir," put in Chips.

"Well, there's only three days more; I reckon he'll hang on till then; rather than let him go now I'd tow him astern," declared the mate.

But by eight bells matters had become so bad that the old man called up the two leading conspirators.

"That corpse of yours is getting a bit too strong," began the Captain, with a twinkle in his eye. "I'm afraid he'll have to go overboard."

"Very sorry, Sir," replied the mate. "I can't understand it. We made that pickle strong enough to turn him into a pillar of salt, like Lot's wife."

"I suppose you've pickled beef before now," inquired the skipper, slowly.

"Certainly, Sir."

"Do you always head up the cask directly you've pickled it?"

Then it struck McIlroy what he had done, and he almost collapsed on the deck, while the old man broke out into roars of laughter. He had carefully had the cask made air-tight, and inside the gas had gone on forming until it was a wonder the barrel had not burst.

The two conspirators retired angry and crestfallen.

"Why didn't you remind me not to head it up," roared the angry mate at the bosun. "You've pickled beef often enough to know."

"Aye, Sir, I've pickled beef before, but nary a corpse."

At four bells in the middle watch that night the four conspirators had their last meeting.

It was a perfect night, calm and placid, and far down on the horizon the coast line near Saigon could be seen clean cut against the bright-starred sky.

Sadly and in silence the meat cask was lifted to the rail and dropped overboard, and went bobbing astern, floating half out of the water.

Scattered about on the still water were several becalmed coasting junks. These craft are always on the lookout for floating derelict, and without doubt the pickled Chinaman was picked up by one of them. The consternation of the long-tails on discovering the contents of their salved beef cask must have been well worth seeing.

To ask McIlroy, now Capt. McIlroy, if he is fond of pickles is still liable to cause one considerable bodily harm.

Are These the Lost Portraits Presented by France?

CAPT. DEMORIN LIBBY, who celebrated his ninetieth birthday on June 7, and who is still enjoying excellent health, was for thirty-five years the proprietor of the Libby House of 56-58 Warren Street. The old house is destroyed now, but around and in it at various times were many historic happenings. Notable among its contents were two very large lifelike portraits of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette.

These pictures are now at the Ebbitt House, in Washington, and while they were sold when the old building was torn away to make room for another structure for the sum of $100, the United States Government would pay perhaps $100,000 for them if their identity could be positively proved. It is believed that these portraits were the ones presented by the Government of France to the United States just after the close of the Revolutionary War, and while there are enough circumstances to warrant the belief and to make it almost a certainty, the little connecting link lacking to make the matter an absolute certainty stands in the way.

The pictures presented by France were stolen during the war of 1812. The likeness to the original portraits borne by those formerly in the Libby House was so great that interested parties caused a very strong effort to be made by the Government only a few years ago to establish the fact beyond doubt, but the effort resulted in failure by reason of the fact that those who were in possession of the most information regarding the pictures were dead, and the remaining few who knew something of the portraits were either inaccessible or inclined to be uncommunicative. They were so unusual that it would have been strange that two so similar should be in this country.

When the last effort to establish the identity was made the Government let it be known that it was not the intention to seize the property, but to pay for it. This did not form sufficient incentive, however, for it seems that to obtain the most positive proof it would have been necessary to awaken the dead.

The last investigation began at Washington, with C. C. Willard, the proprietor of the Ebbitt House, where the paintings now are. Mr. Willard stated that he had purchased them in New York. It was learned that they had been bought upon the recommendation of William C. Moore, who at the time of the investigation lived at 2,337 Seventh Avenue, this city, and who was at that time connected with the British Legation in the capacity of Queen's Messenger.

It was then believed that Mr. Moore knew the history of the portraits, and the matter was taken up here. It was learned, however, that while Mr. Moore was possessed of some knowledge, his interest in selling the paintings was due to the fact that he held a mortgage on the Libby House and everything it contained to secure a loan of $3,000 which he had made to Thomas and George Rossiter, who were then proprietors of the Libby.

It developed that old-time boarders at the Libby House, prior to its destruction in 1870, were frequently in the habit of discussing the portraits, then hanging in the reception room of the Libby, and it was generally known by these old timers, who were all wealthy, the Libby then being an aristocratic hostelry, that the portraits had a history. Notwithstanding the frequent discussions regarding the portraits, William C. Moore evidently did not know their value when the transfer of the property was made, as the sale of the contents of the Libby, including the pictures, did not liquidate his claims against the Rossiters, and had he known their value they might have been sold for much more than the necessary amount.

It seems, though, that in the latter part of 1871, after the portraits had passed out of his possession Mr. Moore learned the real value of the pictures from a Col. Paulding, Sr., who was of the old family of Revolutionary fame, and who had for many years been a guest at the Libby. It was then brought out that the portraits now owned by Mr. Willard were the ones so often discussed as having been stolen from the United States Government, and that the artists' names were on the lower left-hand corner of both or one of the pictures, but that a portion of the signature had been cut away presumably when the portraits were cut from their frames by the thief who stole them.

Efforts were made through the British Legation at Washington to secure definite information concerning the portraits, but in vain. The most direct proof was obtained through private sources and was to the effect that Col. Paulding, Sr., was aware, as were other old-time boarders at the Libby, that the portraits were formerly the property of the United States.

Col. Paulding had a son, Col. Paulding, Jr., who also knew the history of the portraits, but the former at the time of the recent investigation was dead and the latter was believed to be in China or Japan.

The Government of France took interest in the matter, and a Parisian newspaper printed an article asking what became of the two portraits of King Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette which were presented to the Congress of the United States a little after the American Revolution, and which decorated the halls of that assembly when it was located in the City of Philadelphia. This question was sent to M. Patrenotre, Minister from France to Washington, who answered that the Department of State had informed him that the portraits were stolen in 1814 when the City of Washington was taken by the English, and that it was believed they were taken to New York, after which all trace of them had been lost, but that the department had reason to believe that the portraits were still in the hands of a certain individual in Washington.

The proof that the historic portraits were those which are at the Ebbitt House was not sufficiently positive to warrant the purchase of the portraits by the department.

It

Ancient Religion of Shamanism Flourishing To-Day

Older Than Judaism, It Is Practiced Now as It Was When Moses Broke the Golden Calf.

AT the American Museum of Natural History a great collection of robes and paraphernalia of Shaman priests, drums, and charms, has been gathered from Asia, Alaska, British North America, Mexico, South America, &c., and combined in a most remarkable exhibit. It shows that the ceremonial of prehistoric man survives civilization and is practiced to-day among the native races with identical rites all over the world that Moses witnessed with disgust.

Shamanism comprehends the practices of the native priesthood in ceremonials dealing with the spirits of dead humans and animals. It seeks to prevent these spirits from returning to earth to annoy the living, to drive out the evil spirits of disease, to implore the protection of the spirits against disasters, to solicit the aid of good spirits to enrich crops, and prosper the hunting and fishing, &c.

Shamanism and Judaism seem to have flourished simultaneously from the beginning of the historic epoch to date, the former as an outcast of the latter. All of the principal religions of the world, excepting Judaism and Christianity, more or less are abruptly evolved from Shamanism. Mohammed, Buddha, Confucius, &c., all wrested their followers from Shamanized peoples.

It is not impossible that in Shamanism will ultimately be found the origin and distribution of the native races of the world. It is perhaps the only remaining and enduring type of culture, extending from the remotest, probably from paleolithic, times to date. It is the thread on which the migrations of all savage tribes may yet possibly be traced to their places of origin. Customs and types of culture of ancestors have disappeared in successive generations, but Shamanism has survived in its original form and is practiced to-day, precisely as in Central Asia in remotest times, when, and even long before, the Ten Commandments were hurled from Mount Sinai at an idolatrous world.

In view of these facts, it strikes one as surprising, in an age when every subject is supposed to have been exploited, to find, after the most exhaustive research, not so much as a book, brochure, or treatise on Shamanism. The Encyclopedia Britannica, Bettany, Dobbins, and all other historians of the religions, dismiss Shamanism with little more than a paragraph, while admitting that various religions, excepting Judaism and Christianity, were recouped from the followers of Shaman priests.

Prof. H. C. Bumpus, Director of the American Museum, recently began forming an exhibit of that type of culture representing the supernatural, or religion of the natives, notwithstanding that eminent specialists have heretofore dismissed Shaman priests with an expressive shrug of the shoulders and a mere exclammation of "medicine men!"

Not Medicine Men.

Those who have given the subject serious thought, however, recognize at once the vast difference between the medicine men of the Indian tribes and the powerful Shaman priests, supreme in their temples, or sanctuaries, over the multitudes.

The medicine man apparently represents a gradual retrogression from the Shaman priest as the tribes pushed further and further away from centres of Shamanism. Enough is seen from the exhibit, which will be shown ere long at the museum, to indicate that the early history of the human race and its dispersion must be entirely revised. So far the indications are that Shamanism originated in Mongolia. So firm is its hold on the Asiatics that the Chinese still beat gongs and drums and wave flags to scare away devils, the Japanese stick to fanatical ceremonials, the Koreans, who formerly sacrificed large animals to the spirits, still insist on offering up chickens, although converts to missionary doctrines. Among the native races of the world, each people has a special ceremonial to appease the spirits or to remove them from influence, but all these ceremonials differ only in the objects which they regard as sacred, such as the hiculi cactus, kumiss, whey, blood of certain animals, &c.

All the religions recruited their converts from Shamanists in early times, as they are doing to-day. Buddha, Brahma, and Confucius proselyted among the Shamanized peoples for their followers and converts.

The Dalai-Lama of Tibet still lures to Lhassa the educated Buriats of the north, who come from the very centre of modern Shamanism, which his religion closely resembles. All the tribes of Siberia, although under the domination of the Holy Russian Orthodox Church, practice Shamanism, as did their forefathers, merely adding the ceremonials of the Church to their own in private. In their sanctuaries the Buriat Shaman priests sing flesh songs, accompanied by shivering, leaping, and howling, beating drums, and pronouncing the names of the demons who might injure the hearts of the people, who are made to think that the Shamans have driven away the evil spirits.

Mr. Waldemar-Jochelson, a Jesup explorer at the museum, lived with the Yakuts, who are a tribe of upward of 270,000 people, occupying the western tier of Siberia, from the Chinese Empire to the Arctic Ocean. He describes them as breeders of beautiful white horses, cattle, and reindeer, and, in consequence, the wealthiest of the native races of Asia.

The Yakut, like the Cossack, lives on horseback. The men are often above six feet in height, with huge limbs and muscles, while the women, although generally of medium height, are large, and the handsomest of their sex in Asia. The personal appearance of these people forms the most striking argument in favor of outdoor life.

They dress in the most costly furs, the women being adorned with rich gold and silver ornaments, and the horses in rich gold and silver trappings. Bare-handed or with a meat-cleaver-like sabre, wielded by long and heavily muscled arms, these Yakut men impress other tribesmen with the beauty of letting sleeping lions rest. However, as the Yakut loves plenty of room and land for breeding purposes, the Mongols take advantage of his weakness and silently push over into his territory.

Seeing himself surrounded, the Yakut quietly moves on into the larger tundras, except around Yakutsk, where his populations are too dense to be invaded without war.

To this people, the Yakuts, Shamanism is as essential as life itself.

Gift of Kumiss.

The Yakuts presented to the world the wonderful beverage of kumiss. It is at their annual kumiss festivals in July that one of the most important ceremonials of Shamanism is performed. On such occasions nine innocent maidens and nine innocent lads drink libations to the good spirits to prosper the employments of the tribes for another year and in gratitude for the favors of the year past.

After the ceremonial the holy beverage is served out to the people, who then form in large circles for dancing. Preceding the ceremonial a bullock is dressed and its hide made into tubs for holding the mares' milk. Next the milk is brewed in metal kettles and then placed in brass-bound half barrels and covered to ferment.

The libations are made from birchwood goblets, some of them huge in size, embellished with carvings and silver and brass ornaments. Their Shamans, with drums and rites of Shamanism, are identical with those of other tribes, even those of the Huichols in Mexico at their Hikuli and other festivals and ceremonials.

Mr. Waldemar Bogoras, another Jesup explorer at the museum, lived with the Chukchis, who are another big-muscled, outdoor tribe inhabiting Northern Siberia from Bering Sea westward along the arctic coast to the Kolyma River and southward to the sixty-second meridian. He describes them as breeders of large reindeer herds, ranging from 5,000 to 20,000 head of deer. During the eighteenth century they repeatedly whipped the Cossacks sent to place them under Russian control, and, in fact, have never been conquered in war, except by the Siberian Eskimos, a still hardier people.

Thereupon, in 1789, Russia re-entered the field, but with gifts, and has ever since applied moral suasion, with the result of securing their control and loyalty, except tribute, which they refuse to pay.

The Chukchi is tall and straight, muscular, and powerful, thinking it sport to grab the largest, wildest stags by the heels and conquer them. They engage with knives wild beasts that come too near their herds, and are fond of wrestling and rough sports.

The color of the tribal skin scarcely distinguishes them from Caucasians. Easily angered, they growl and show their teeth, grasping the ready knife, and will commit suicide rather than be conquered.

The Shamanism of the Chukchis forms a complete cycle, beginning with a feast in Autumn of slaying the thin-haired deer, and ending late in Spring with the feast of the antlers. At the feasts reindeer and dogs are sacrificed to the spirits. Symbolic figures are made of tallow, pounded meat, ground edible leaves, snow, and clay, as substitutes for animals. The women prepare for the sacrifice a porridge of blood mixed with fat and edible roots.

There are ceremonies of the hearth, of thanksgiving for the larger animals killed in hunting, commemorative of the dead, vow rites, and running for prizes.

The Shamans, when offering sacrifices, beat drums, sing, and dance rituals, with grass or other facial masks. Divination is applied to every possible intent to do things. All the people have the right to beat Shaman drums, and on occasions are in duty bound to exercise the right.

Rites of Conversion.

A youth suddenly becomes pensive, goes wandering day and night, or shuts himself up. At once it is seen that he is about to become a Shaman priest. Thereupon he is made to beat a drum for several weeks, and the thing is done. He may next affect female attire, acquire a feminine voice, do woman's work and forget masculine knowledge, be bashful, and, like a girl, fear to look one in the face.

All this, however, does not prevent his marrying one or more women, and, in fact, marriage follows his conversion. Women also become priests, affecting everything masculine, including the incubus of a husband. There are three groups of Chukchi Shamans.

The first practices ventriloquism and performs tricks of spiritism, although not regarded seriously by the public, but merely as amusing. The second are medicine men, who seek the destruction or consummation of evil spirits and spells, as the case requires. The third class are prophets who busy themselves with divinations.

If the Shaman is above the ordinary, he acquires all of these graces and wields an influence accordingly. The Shaman usually wears clothes ornamented along the skirt. On the wrists are amulets and fringes.

He uses the common family drum. He performs nearly naked in the darkness of a small inner room, sitting in the left corner, or place of honor. A medley of sounds emanate from the Shaman, such as deflections of voice in various directions while he produces strange noises from the drum.

On all sides are spirits talking, (ventriloquism,) quarreling among themselves, and attacking the Shaman and assistants. So expert are some of the Shamans that they will project the voice near enough to one's ear to make even a skeptical foreigner involuntarily throw up his hand. The songs are varied, sometimes beautiful, the Shaman singing and drumming for hours without apparent fatigue, buoyed up, as it were, by the spirits.

The Koryaks are neighbors of the Chukchis on the south, and, like them, divided into two groups, the Maritime and the Reindeer Koryaks. Adjoining them on the east are the Chuvantzys; on the south, the Kereks and Kamchadals, and on the west the Tungus. Further away, in Northwestern Siberia, beyond the almost impassable tundras and mountains, are the Yukaghir, with the Lamuts and Northern Tungus occupying the habitable territory between.

On the northeastern tip of Siberia are the Eskimos. With modifications not very material, all that has been said of Chukchi Shamanism applies to them.

Although the Yukaghir have been reduced from a population of uncounted thousands, by starvation and disease, to 700 people, their Shamanism takes the most fanatical form of all.

To all appeals to move into an area more hospitable to man and conducive to his support they have but one reply. They are acquainted with all the spirits of the area they occupy, but don't know and do fear the spirits of other areas. Unless the Russians forcibly remove them, they are apparently doomed to extermination, without the consolations of even the Orthodox Russian Church, which has taken in all the other tribes, Shamanism and all, the little Greek churches being numerous all over Siberia.

Russian moral suasion, by the way, does not contemplate a drastic, but a gradual, extraction of the fang of Shamanism, adapted to the untutored mind of the savage.

Prof. Franz Boas of the museum studied the Alaskan tribes, and Edward J. Spurr of the United States Geological Survey the Yuts of Central Alaska. A consideration of Eskimo Shamanism in toto would be entirely too voluminous to consider in this paper. One must turn to the Yut Eskimos of Central Alaska for the most extraordinary doctrine evolved from Shamanism.

Yut means simply the people, of which there are some 4,000, between Kalmakoff and the Bering Sea, in Southwestern Alaska. They live, like the Maritime Koryaks of Siberia, in underground houses, or mostly underground, the flat or conical roofs projecting through the soil. Mr. Spurr states that every village of importance has a very large and well-built council house, in which ceremonials and festivals are held, where many men sleep at night, like tramps in a police station, and to which strangers are welcome who don't mind a crowd.

Their main garment is the parka, a robe reaching the ground, girded when walking by a belt. The feminine parka is the shorter, possibly because it permits of an exhibition of very high seal boots. The parka is made of the skins of various animals, the squirrel, mink, and caribou. At points where the Yuts are in contact with the whites, the parka has become shortened to a coat, accompanied by skin trousers, skin boots, and skin caps. The women, of course, decorate their parkas with squirrel tails.

Poverty an Honor.

The Yuts are apparently much nearer the animal than other peoples in many respects, yet they rise to the supreme height of ideals. They are, primarily, pure communists. Their Shamanism requires them to give away everything they possess, so that each individual shall have an equal amount of everything owned by the whole tribe. While with us poverty is a crime, with them it is a great honor, so that he is most proud who has most impoverished himself.

It is at their ingrovskies that the Yuts give away their possessions broadcast. A village arranges an ingrovsky and challenges another village to engage in a giving contest, the victor being the one who has given away the largest number of things. The old receive the most in the division of gifts, the young getting but little.

On the death of a member of the family a potlatch is held, at which the family distributes all its possessions among the guests to propitiate the spirit of the dead, that it may not return to annoy the living. The net result of all these contests and givings is a mere exchange of possessions, constantly balancing matters.

It may be presumed that, as in the game of pit, one is constantly getting back by the trade some things he was not loath to part with.

This element of Shamanism prevails far South along the Pacific Coast, where both the missionaries and the British authorities strive to prevent the potlatch in order to preserve the subject, who, in response to the call of spirits, would impoverish himself and become a burden on the community.

Eskimo Ceremonials.

The Shamanistic practices of all the Eskimo tribes include the ceremonials to appease the spirits of the animals they kill. The bones of the whale they cast back into the sea that the mammal may grow again and that his spirit may be appeased and not oppress the people. The spirits of the animals they slay are appeased by hanging certain parts of the body on a pole for three days, when their souls depart in peace and the natives will not be punished for their transgressions by the one-eyed Seina, the evil goddess, whose abode is under the sea.

The Eskimos have hundreds of mythological tales and traditions, many of them showing how the infractions of taboos have been punished by the spirits of the dead of men and animals. Their ideas of the taboo are practiced by all the negro tribes of Africa.

The Eskimo Shaman priest wears a coat made of caribou skin, ornamented with the white parts from over the foot of the animal. It has circles of alternating stripes of white and black fur. There are two white hands, indicating that no spirit or supernatural being can touch the Shaman. There are figures of polar bears, indicating that the spirits who guard the souls of bears and live in an enormous, beautiful iceberg, are the guardian spirits of the Shaman. Lastly, there is the white figure of the infant, referring to the vision in which the Shaman was endowed with supernatural powers.

Mr. Harlan I. Smith of the museum found that among the coast tribes of the Athopascous of Alaska the Shamans wear decorated woven blankets. Among the Kwakintls on Vancouver Island the blanket is quite a gaudy affair, suggesting that perhaps the Shaman has in view the admiration of squaws rather than the dignity of his office. But Vancouver Island is almost directly under the influence of civilization.

Among the Bella Coola tribes Shamans are initiated by certain deities who meet them in the woods, touch their breasts, and paint their faces. Afterward the deities approach them at times and tell them who will die, and portend other events.

The legends of this and other Athapascan tribes are numerous, each one having a different story for the identical tradition. Here we meet the first worshippers of the sun on the north, a worship that pervades the savage breast south to Cape Horn. Eastward from the Pacific to the Atlantic Coast Shamanism appears to have dwindled to the operations of mere medicine men, and, comparatively, is not worthy of the name.

Prof. Carl Lumholtz of the museum, in 1897, discovered the Huichols, a tribe of primitive savages. They inhabit some very elevated mountain sides and valleys of the State of Jalisco, in Mexico. The Huichol Shaman is not a whit different, either in appearance or rites, from the Yakut Shaman, except that the features are not so Mongolian.

Here are races separated by 15,000 miles of land communication and an ocean. They have different faces, culture, ceremonials, and languages, but the identical rites of Shamanism. What does it suggest to the thoughtful mind? We can account for the dispersion of the Jews and a concrete Judaism wherever a Jew is found, because the history of the Jew is written from the beginning. But how about the savage?

He must have started from somewhere where Shamanism was his quasi-religion. He must have been dispersed somehow. How?

He has undergone some changes of color of skin and race. How? He has adapted his clothes to climate. But he has never changed his Shamanistic rites one iota from the beginning to the present day.

Whatever worships, ceremonials, and festivals he has acquired according to the needs of environment, his Shamanistic rites are exactly the same everywhere, as they were when Moses broke the golden calf.

The Huichol Shaman sings songs, beats the drum to scare away evil spirits, and practices ventriloquism. Better off than all his brothers, he has many temples and one great temple at Santa Catarina, on the Sierra del Nayarit, in which he is established and which adds to the dignity of his office.

It is at the annual festival of the Hiculi cactus, terminating three to five months of abstemation, gathering and preparing the cacti, that he achieves most glory.

The ceremonials in honor of the great deer god and other gods and spirits would require too much space for description. The point is that the Huichols drink libations of cactus intoxicants from votive bowls to various gods, that evil spirits may not oppress them, and that the good spirits may prosper their affairs for another year.

Thus, it will be noted, the Yakuts drink libations of kumiss, the Laplanders of whey, the Eskimos of blood, the Chukchis of porridge, &c., to the good spirits for the identical purpose in the identical manner. It is possible that in Shamanism is the key to the dispersal of the prehistoric races, and up to date it appears that the starting point of their migrations was Central Asia.



YAKUT SHAMAN PRIEST AND HIS DRUM, YAKUTSK, SIBERIA.

HUICHOL INDIAN BEATING THE DRUM AND SINGING RELIGIOUS AIRS AT THE GREAT TEMPLE SANTA CALORINA, MEXICO



SHAMANS AT HUICHOLS, MEXICO, PREPARING FOR THE FEAST OF HIKULI



SIBERIAN KORYOT OFFERING UP A DOG TO PROPITIATE THE SPIRITS OF ANIMALS AND FISHES SLAIN



CHUKSHI SHAMANS ABOUT TO SACRIFICE A DOG FOR THEIR ANNUAL REINDEER CEREMONIAL

HIS MISLEADING BUMPS.

AN EAST SIDE mission worker who was interested in a little lad took him to a phrenologist one day because the boy said he had never seen nor heard of one.

"Don't yet t'ink," said the youngster to the mission worker after the phrenologist had examined his head and they had returned to the east side, "dat dere is a whole let of blokes wot is out fer de dough by tellin' t'ings wot isn't de truth?"

"Why, what do you mean?" asked the mission worker.

"I means dat de guy wot wo just seen wus stringin' yer an' gettin' yer muzuma at de same time. Why, he says dis bump wot I gets from Mickey O'Brien's club Saturday night wus de bump of 'tellectual gen-us."

TROUBLE TRACING LOST GOODS.

WHEN she inquired for the bureau of adjustment in a big department store it was apparent from her face and manner that the man in charge of that department was going to get all that was coming to him, or more.

"See here," she exclaimed, "I bought a silver cup here yesterday, and your delivery wagon came to my house with a boy's wash suit. What kind of a way is that to do business? The cup was a prize presentation for a bowling tournament last night, and my husband was to make the presentation speech. He looked mighty foolish getting up there without any cup. When he gave the reason for it the boys laughed at him. He had to spend almost as much in drinks as the old cup was worth. Now, I just want my money back."

Another woman in the waiting line came up. "Here's your cup," she said. "I wanted that wash suit for my little boy to wear at his Sunday school picnic to-day. Now it is too late. I made him stay home rather than go in his old clothes."

The Superintendent said he was sorry, and he looked it. Both women insisted upon having their money back. Managers of big stores naturally do not like to refund money. If a clerk can persuade a customer to take something in exchange, or even duplicate an article lost altogether in delivery, it is not considered so bad. But if the firm has to refund the money the man responsible for the mistake is likely to lose his job.

"We don't often have them as bad as that," said the manager. "It is unavoidable that out of the wagon loads of goods we send out every day some should not get lost in the shuffle. It costs the big stores thousands of dollars every year to make good losses of that sort. Mistakes are often caused by inattention on the part of salesgirls, and by carelessly written addresses. But a person who has lived for years in a house is just as likely to say east as west on any street. Customers themselves are prone to make mistakes.

"A newly-married woman came in the other day and from force of habit gave the address of her old home instead of her new one. Her mother, not knowing of her purchase, refused to take the goods and we had to bring them back. It takes time to rectify such blunders. That is why there are always from ten to twenty women waiting."

The manager turned to a girl who had been waiting. "Your shoes have not been found," he said. "Here's an order for another pair. Go right up stairs and get them."

"But I haven't time now," answered the girl. "You have kept me waiting a whole hour, and I've lost my luncheon, besides."

"Come again to-morrow," was all the satisfaction she got.

"Our delivery radius is widening every year," remarked the manager, and the public is getting more exacting in its demands. Some women will not carry even a cake of soap. We deliver free of charge as far east as Boston and as far west as Pittsburg. A man came in yesterday and said he had failed to receive an article purchased to be delivered in St. Louis.

"'See here,' I said, 'you come with me and show me the clerk that promised to deliver an article as far away as Missouri and I'll show you the prize idiot in our line of business, and I'll buy the cigars.'

"He walked away without a word. His motive? Well, it is one of the numerous ways such persons have of trying to get goods they never paid for."

Perfectly Safe.

Cannibal Chief—Who sent you here?

Thin Missionary—I was sent to teach you poor heathen not to eat human flesh.

Cannibal Chief—Ah, I see; and to be on the safe side you left yours in your native land!

WONDERFUL FARM METHODS

The Most Talked Of Farmer in the Country Enlarges His Operations.

SOME agricultural papers have wondered if the methods that J. D. Detrich has applied with remarkable results to fifteen acres of land can be adopted with equal success for large tracts. Detrich says it can be done and he is now trying to prove it. He has sold the fifteen acres in Montgomery County, Penn., where he has achieved a National fame, and has taken 340 acres in Chester County, to which he is applying the same methods. He will try to demonstrate that he can do on this large farm what he has accomplished in a small way. He has no doubt of his success, and if he proves that the highly intensive methods he has practiced for years in raising crops for dairy purposes can be realized on a large scale, he will have practically solved the question of profitable agriculture in the Eastern States.

Detrich is, a clergyman, whose fifteen-acre farm has attracted attention simply because more money is being made from it than from any other fifteen acres devoted to the dairy industry in the United States. When the little farm came into his hands, about twenty years ago, the land was so worn out that it could not produce vegetables enough for the kitchen or hay enough for a horse and two cows. For years now this little place has produced everything required for the sustenance of from thirty-two to thirty-five cows and two horses, excepting such concentrated feed as bran and cottonseed meal; also all the vegetables needed by the family. Dairymen usually think they need at least three to four acres to each head of live stock, but here is a man who makes each acre support two head.

It may readily be seen that if Detrich's methods are capable of practical application by a large number of farmers the influence upon production and profits will be enormous. The experts of the Agricultural Department have estimated that a general application of Detrich's methods would be worth $40,000,000 a year to the dairying interests of the country. Farmers have been greatly interested to learn how he does it. All the agricultural papers for the past year have given much attention to his operations. He has been in great demand as a lecturer at Farmers' Institutes, and his place became so overrun with visitors that he had to cry a halt. If he were paid, he said, to run his place as a model farm and Canadian field peas are all ra... be cut green for fodder or for ... and each bit of ground gives three ... a year. These green crops ... feed, are sweet and full of nutrition ... the animals never tire of them, ... food is varied from one crop to another.

He has a method of curing his hay ... stead of drying it, thus preserving most of the original qualities of sweetness and freshness. He has never bought a pound of fodder, straw, or litter. For seven months his animals feed on the green fodder cut for them, and for five months on the hay and silage he makes. They are in the stable or barnyard the year round.

Of course, with Mr. Detrich's intensive system of farming he cannot give an acre of ground to pasturage. All the space is devoted to crops, and every bit of forage and material that comes from the field is cut into quarter-inch lengths before it is fed. His second crop is not fed from the field, but is stored away in two silos, each holding 60 tons, and this 120 tons of fodder is provided by four and a half acres of land. The live stock are foddered in stalls or in the barnyard. The problems of exercise and air have been solved, the animals are kept in the best of condition, and the quality and appearance of the cows would make them conspicuous at any State fair. The cows are of the best dairy stock, and their milk brings the highest price in the Philadelphia market.

The result of the study, the intelligence, and the skillful management that has been applied to this little farm is that the most money to the acre that has been made in the dairying business in our country has been made on this small tract of land. This is reason enough for the celebrity that has come to Mr. Detrich's enterprise, and the results of his methods applied to a far larger acreage will be awaited with interest.

FULFILLMENT OF A PROPHECY.

WHY is the heir presumptive to the British throne called the Prince of Wales? A long chapter of English history is epitomized in the title.

Wales was nominally a principality of the kingdom when Edward I., also called Edward the Crusader, returned from the Holy Land, but it had its own line of Princes and was practically independent. The Norman rulers of England had several times invaded the country, but the sturdy Welshmen had not been subdued. Edward's chief ambition after his experience in foreign wars was the subjugation of Wales and Scotland. In pursuing that ambition he began with Wales.

Llewellyn, the contemporary Prince, had been captive in his youth in the hands of Edward's father, Henry III. Later he was a supporter of Simon De Montfort, who was the real ruler of England for several years during the latter part of Henry's reign, and was overthrown and slain by Edward at the battle of Evesham. After that battle, however, Llewellyn promised fealty to Henry, before Edward set out on his crusade. Edward summoned him as a vassal to his coronation in August, 1274, but he refused to attend because not guaranteed safe conduct. Several other summonses were treated in like manner, but Edward, who was crafty, instead of at once making war, resorted to strategy.

Llewellyn was betrothed to Eleanora, the young daughter of De Montfort, a first cousin of the King. Eleanora's mother died on the Continent in 1275, and in the following year she sailed for Wales with her brother Almeric. Edward intercepted the vessel off the Scilly Islands and carried his two cousins to London. Llewellyn was served with another summons, but he again refused to obey, though he boldly demanded the release of his promised bride. Edward then declared his lands forfeited and within a year led an army into Wales. He overran the country, secured the support of Llewellyn's brother David, who had a grievance about his patrimony, and stripped Llewellyn of everything but his title and the limited sovereignty of Snowden and the Isle of Anglesey. Under penalty of a greater tribute than he could hope to pay, Eleanora was surrendered to him, and they were married before Edward and his Court at Worcester in 1278.

Five years later, however, Llewellyn was again in revolt. Edward led a large army into Wales, but was not conspicuously successful until Llewellyn was killed in a skirmish. His head "was sent to Edward, who placed it on the walls of the tower of London, crowned with an ivy wreath, in mockery of a prediction of Merlin that when the English money should become circular, the Prince of Wales should be crowned in London."

Edward soon reduced the country after Llewellyn's death, and he established his residence for a time at Caernarvon Castle to personally conduct the pacification of the country. He had his Queen with him, the heroic woman who had saved his life in Palestine by sucking a wound inflicted by the poisoned dagger of an assassin. At Caernarvon on April 25, 1284, was born his son and heir, Edward of Caernarvon, eventually the weak and contemptible Edward II. With a view to knocking the last prop from under the foundations of the native line of Princes, the King commanded that the infant Edward should have the title of Prince of Wales. And so, after all, was fulfilled the prophecy of Merlin, the seer.

COULDN'T SELL CHILD'S DOLL.

IT is said that conditions and one's station in life create the difference in the sense of appreciation of men. This morning this was plainly demonstrated, says the Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel, when Constable P. D. Doyle conducted an auction for some time in front of the office of Squire William Sellers. A woman started to leave the city a few days ago for Augusta, Ga., leaving a number of unpaid bills. An attachment process was procured before Squire Sellers, and Constable Doyle was given the paper to serve. He attached a trunk, and offered its contents for sale before the Magistrate's office.

He began the auction with a small bevy of court officers, lawyers, and casual passers, and rapidly dispatched the business. He sold several articles of wearing apparel of the woman, many ornaments for the mantel and parlor, and when nearly at the bottom of the trunk he grabbed a bundle of clothing which the little girl had worn.

"This looks hard, boys, but I have to sell 'em, so how much am I bid?"

One of the constables bid them in, and the crier proceeded with the sale.

The next article sold was a pair of shoes that the little girl had worn, and which the officer sold without remark.

The next sale was one that staggered him. He found a large and beautiful doll, carefully wrapped in silk cloth. He hesitated a moment, and said: "This must be sold, too, so how much am I bid?"

He held the doll over his head, and repeated: "How much am I bid, boys?"

That the officer was affected was evident. Ike De Marcus was on the point of making a bid, but the officer stopped him with: "Boys, I can't do it—I have a little girl at home and I know how she loves her doll. I will send this doll to that little girl in Augusta if it is the last act of my life."

NATIVE FILIPINOS IN A NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Typical Life of the Islands Revealed in the St. Louis Fair Exhibit.

MOST astonishing of all the features that have greeted the visitor to the World's Fair is the immense exposition sent across the seas by the Insular Government of the Philippine Islands. The Philippine exhibit is, in fact, an exposition in itself, which cost the Insular Government nearly two millions of dollars, and offers to visitors in a single day a broader knowledge of the Philippine Islands than could be gained by a trip of months' duration and the expenditure of many hundreds of dollars.

The fame of the Philippine exposition has captured the World's Fair city, and the most constant question which the Jefferson Guards have to answer is, "Which way to the Philippines?" This interest is largely excited by the widespread publicity which Igorot dog-eaters and head-hunters, the cannibal Moro, and the aboriginal Negrito have obtained.

The 1,200 natives of the islands, presenting everything from the primitive Igorot and the Negrito to the high type beautiful maiden of the Visayan village and the wonderfully drilled soldier of the scouts and constabulary military detachments, more than justify the liveliest imagination. In the great exhibit buildings the visitor finds a complete story of the islands' resources and development, the army encampment of the Philippine Scouts, and that of the Philippine Constabulary, or military police of the islands under civil administration. The beautiful dress parades and calisthenic rifle drills to music are offered by the 431 scouts at 6 o'clock in the evening and by the constabulary troops at 10 o'clock in the morning, and as there are guard mounts at 9 A. M. there is every opportunity for the visitor of even a day only to see the wonderful effect which the United States military government of the islands has had upon the Filipino.

Concerts in the afternoon and evening by the scouts' band and the constabulary band of eighty pieces add to the attractions.

A History of Warfare.

Entering the Philippine exposition by the Bridge of Spain, a faithful copy of the structure over the Pasig River at Manila, the tourist is confronted with the ancient looking walls and the frowning guns of the Walled City of Manila, while from the village of the Samal Moros, built on piles over the waters of Arrowhead Lake, comes floating the plaintive music of the women of the tribe; in the waters beneath the bridge the little naked Moro boys tumble in and out of their small dugout canoes. The Walled City serves as a war exhibit building, being filled with a vast collection of arms captured from the Spanish or the Filipino and offering a complete history of warfare in the Islands from the time of the earliest rule of the Spaniard to the present day.

After passing through the Walled City, a replica of the old portion of Manila, the road to the right leads to the Lanao and Samal Moro village along Arrowhead Lake, and the splendidly bead-dressed Bagobos, while in succession on the left will be found the Visayan village, offering one of the highest types of native civilization; the Negritos, or Little Negroes, the unaccounted for aboriginal race of the Philippines, and the Bonoc Igorots, the head-hunters and dog-eaters of the mountain provinces. The tree-dwelling Moros live their life in the branches of a large oak tree on the grounds, housed in a diminutive nipa hut, while the model camp of the Philippine scouts is shadowed in the trees at the rear of the grounds, adjoining the Igorot village. The constabulary are quartered in an immense building called the cuartel, with a spacious parade ground in front.

The Samal Moro is the original sea pirate of the Mindanao coast and the ever steadfast friend of Uncle Sam. Datto Facundo and group of gorgeously attired Mohammedan subjects, forty in all, make an oriental spot of color of the Venetian-like village over the water. The women are weaving and beating rice in wooden bowls all day long, while a collection of native boats ply the water. The children live in the water, and a Moro-Moro, or frenzied Mohammedan spear dance, is given every few hours.

The Lanao Moro village close by offers the cannibalistic people who are now opposing the United States troops in Mindanao. They, too, are attired in gorgeous silk costumes of turban and sash, and offer any number of fierce war dances. Eight Sultans and two Dattos are with the group of thirty-eight, and signs warn the visitor of the danger of photographing this suspicious Moro.

A Native Orchestra.

In the Visayan village a native orchestra plays, and dancing and singing are included in the theatre's programme. The Visayan girls, noted for their beauty, may be seen weaving bamboo hats and basket work; jusa fibre and pineapple fibre cloth. Beautiful embroidery, canes, and wood-carved articles are also offered for sale. Ninety-eight people are in this village.

The dwarf Negritos do some wonderful shooting with their bows and poisoned arrows, light fires with the friction of bamboo sticks, present the interesting wedding and festival dances of their primitive jungle life, and hunt a stuffed wild boar as if they really meant it. The Manguianes, who write their letters on bamboo rolls, are in the same village.

The Igorots awe the visitor with dog feasts and excited war dances to the beat of the tom-tom. The Tinguianes, with their own peculiar dances, and the Suyoc Igorot, with an interesting exhibit of gold mining and blacksmith's work, are in the same village.

A model school of Filipino children, taught by a native woman of the islands, buildings of commerce, miscellaneous collections, of arts, agriculture, education, women's work, ethnology, forestry, fishing and mining, with a weather bureau exhibit offering a large outdoor relief map of the Phillipine Islands, complete the exposition.

The Educational Building is one of the architectural beauties of the fair, being a faithful reproduction of the old Spanish cathedral within the walled city of Manila. Its walls appear gray and mossy with age and its beautiful arches are brilliantly outlined with electric lights at night. In addition to the educational exhibit, it is filled with antique art treasures furnished by old Spanish churches, and with a display of paintings by native Filipino artists.

This building forms one side of a typical Manila plaza. Opposite is a replica of the Government building in Manila, and one side is the Women's Building, a copy of a typical residence of the best class in Manila. These buildings are arranged in Manila about a plaza identical with the reproduction at the Philippine exposition. On the fourth side of the square is the commerce building, one side filled with exhibits of tobacco, hemp, and everything which the islands export, and the other with a complete collection of manufactured articles, provisions, and all that is imported.

The Women's Building offers everything pertaining to skill and industry of the women of the Philippines. The reproduction of the Government building is filled with a miscellaneous collection of articles of Filipino manufacture, exhibits by Manila commercial firms, and an art gallery. In the Agricultural Building models of every class of instrument used in the agricultural pursuits of the Philippines, as well as complete exhibits of hemp, tobacco, sugar cane, corn, and other staple productions are shown. The exhibit of Manila hemp, which is known the world around for the making of rope and twine, is an especially interesting one. The ethnological exhibit, under the supervision of Dr. Albert E. Jenks, Chief of the Ethnological Survey of the Philippine Islands, offers a comprehensive story of the life of the different tribes.



NEGRITO CARPENTER.



FEAST DANCE OF THE IGOROTS AT WORLD'S FAIR



VISIT PAID TO CAMP OF DOG-EATING IGOROTS BY PARTY OF AMERICAN INDIANS



SERGEANT OF FILIPINO CONSTABULARY AT WORLD'S FAIR

IS THE AUTO OBSOLETE?

A GOOD many thoughtful people," said the after-dinner strategist, "must have been asking themselves of late: 'Is the automobile obsolete?'

"This is a query which we ought thoughtfully to consider and definitely answer before we commit ourselves to the policy of continuing to invest millions in this weapon of offense. Time was when the automobile was practically invincible, but it is doubtful if its inventors have kept pace with the ingenuity of those who have been devising means to attack it. When the auto was a new weapon its very stealthiness of approach was one of its strong points, but as its achievements became known the objects of its attack cultivated a wariness that has wellnigh dissipated this advantage.

"On the other hand, weapons of attack upon the automobile have sprung up with almost inconceivable rapidity. No invention of recent years has so stimulated ingenuity. Tacks and rusty nails strewn in the highway did fine execution for a time, but the builders of autos soon so improved their tires that they are now practically impervious to this mode of attack.

"At once came the law providing that every auto should have a number displayed in large figures so that, in case the chauffeur exceeded the legal rate of speed, any pedestrian could take the number and report the machine to the authorities. The answer to this move was, of course, the brilliant discovery that a piece of oily waste, such as is carried in the tool box of every machine, daubed carelessly over the celluloid numbers, as if to polish them, would deposit a layer of grease that would soon attract so much dust as to make the figures absolutely unrecognizable across the street.

"This, however, did not by any means end the battle of the wits. Volleys of stones accurately discharged from the sidewalks did very well for a time. But their triumph was only temporary. The automobilists soon set their experts to work, and, thus stimulated, they devised a leather coat of armor, which, with a helmet of similar material, was soon found to be entirely impervious to the attack of any stone that could be hurled by hand, except the paving stone, and the flight of the latter was found to be so slow that any agile chauffeur could dodge it.

"Then came the dead cat era. Great hopes were entertained that the employment of this curious missile, when of a sufficiently great age, would, by making the automobile uninhabitable, destroy its usefulness. Two considerations, however, prevented this expedient from realising all that its inventors fondly hoped. The first was the difficulty of obtaining sufficient ammunition and the second was the fact that the stench of the gasoline was so overwhelming that it permitted no rival among odors.

"But the ingenuity of the inventors of implements of warfare was not exhausted here. Still another form of attack has been developed, doubtless stimulated by the approach of the glorious Fourth. A cannon cracker, of about four horse power, carefully lighted with a slow match and hurled with excellent aim at the head of the chauffeur, is the latest device. The present armor of the automobilist is powerless to resist such an assault. What would protect from stone will not keep out the bursting fragments of a firecracker.

"Experts seem to think that, what with the development of the submarine and the torpedo boat, the day of the battleship is about done, and it looks to me as if the automobile, too, were getting behind the times. At any rate, just now it's the automobilist's move all right."

SIFTING THE IMMIGRANTS AT ELLIS ISLAND

How the Inspectors Make Up for Congress's Refusal to Pass Restriction Laws.

AT this time, when in view of the fact that several of the transatlantic steamship lines have cut the rate for passage from Europe in the steerage compartments of their vessels to $10 people all over the country are predicting an influx into the country of all of the most undesirable of the populations of the various countries of Europe, the immigration authorities at Ellis Island are firmly asserting that no matter how low the rates go, and even though the inmates of every penitentiary and almshouse in Europe were shipped here, none but those who are fit in the eyes of the Government to land will be allowed to enter the country.

These officials, who are thoroughly conversant with the workings of the great immigration system, rely on it to keep out those who would be detrimental to the country's welfare, and, knowing as they do what powers they have, they are the most confident of all people that a high standard will be maintained.

Among the numbers of the Inspectors and other employes at Ellis Island are many members and a few officers of the Anti-Immigration Society. They have been fighting for years for restrictions on immigration, and, although the great power wielded by the steamship companies in the lobby of Congress has prevented any of their recommendations from being made into laws, these men believe that they still have the upper hand of the steamship companies, because they are in position to send back all immigrants who seem to them at all unfit to land, thereby gaining through their own power what the Government has refused to do by a few laws. And so at this port the country is protected in a manner which, the Inspectors here say, if followed at other ports would guarantee to the country a foreign population of the best that Europe can produce.

From the time that the Marine Hospital doctor boards an incoming steamship down the bay until the last Inspector is passed on the way through the island the immigrant is watched as a cat watches a mouse, and the immigrants that are finally passed can consider themselves fit to pass almost any physical examination. So close together do the Inspectors work that the slightest blemish in a man's makeup will be detected, and he will be held up and very likely deported. All of the Inspectors credit themselves with being good judges of human nature, and, though a man may be physically perfect, if his general appearance is distasteful to the Inspectors they will in all probability find a case against him, and send him back to his home.

The inspection of the immigrants, though rather quick, taking less than a quarter of an hour in all, is very searching and thorough. When the Marine Hospital doctor boards a steamship he first looks for contagious diseases. None being found, and the vessel being out of an infected port for over fourteen days, she is passed along to her pier.

Should there be a disease aboard, however, or should she be from an infected port and not out the required time, all of her steerage passengers are transferred to the quarantine islands down the bay. Sometimes an isolated case of measles is found, and then the passenger having it is transferred to one of the local hospitals and the rest are cleared.

From the steamship pier where the immigrants are landed they are taken to Ellis Island in barges. At once upon landing there they are taken to the inspection room, where their troubles at once begin.

At the head of the stairs leading to this room stands a doctor who takes hold of the hands of each immigrant, looking for deformities and other ailments. Next to that doctor stands another who runs his hand through each immigrant's hair, looking for diseases of the hair. A third doctor is then encountered who examines the eyes.

These doctors, working with the Inspectors in their efforts to secure only the best of immigrants, will hold a man for the slightest suggestion of any malady. Immigrants thus held are marked for further investigation, and are placed to one side. Not one in a thousand of those so detained ever gets any further toward this land of the free. Oftentimes the father of a large family will be detained by the doctors. That means that the family, too, has to go back.

After the doctors are passed the immigrants are passed along in aisles to the Inspectors, who give them rigid examinations and see to it that they will not become public charges. During the time that an immigrant is waiting for this examination he is confronted by many different watchers who sometimes detect what the doctors failed to see, or they notice some point about the immigrant that in their opinion marks him as an undesirable immigrant. When that man comes up for his examination this fact is taken into consideration, and he is passed on for the Board of Special Inquiry to handle.

Some of the questions asked of an immigrant in his examination are: "How old are you?" "Are you married or single?" "How many children have you?" "What is your occupation?" "Where are you going?" "By whom was your passage paid?" "How much money have you?" "Are you a polygamist?" Every person has to answer those questions and some others to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

When an immigrant appears whom the Inspector believes to be of the criminal class or a contract laborer, the Inspector shapes his questions accordingly. Sometimes a man appears who looks as though he had spent a time in jail. Then the Inspector, looking at the papers before him as though he had the case all there, asks a question such as "What have you been doing since you came out of prison?" The immigrant then, taken off his guard, makes some reply which shows that he has been in prison, and he is set aside to be deported.

Not long ago a man suspected of murder was before an Inspector. "Did that man really die?" he was asked. "Yes," he replied, "but I didn't mean to shoot him." He went back a very few days later.

Occasionally a man appears at the Island with a woman whom he claims to be his wife but of whom the Inspectors for some reason are doubtful. The question usually put to such men is: "What provision have you made for your other wife?" The unsuspecting man, if he is a bigamist, then reveals the fact, and, with his woman, he is bundled off to the detention pen.

If, however, an immigrant passes the examination and shows enough money to guarantee his not becoming a public charge, or some person promises to provide for him until he can secure work, he is sent through. If he is destined for New York he is put aboard the ferryboat at once and soon is landed at the Battery.

If, however, he is to go to some distant point, he is sent to the railroad room to await the departure of his train. Meantime he has the liberty of exchanging his money for American notes, which is done at a very low rate, and of buying provisions to last him during his trip.

Sometimes as many as half of the total number of steerage passengers on a vessel who are booked to some relative or friend in this country will be detained until they are called for, the person being apprised of the immigrant's arrival. They are then placed in pleasant rooms, where they are kept, sometimes as long as ten or twelve days. At the end of that time, if no word is received by the authorities from the person in this country, and the immigrant is without any other connections, he is ordered sent back.

All cases of people held because they are likely to become public charges, because they are suspected of becoming contract laborers, because they have diseases or are of the criminal or disorderly class, are taken before the Boards of Special Inquiry as soon as possible. These boards, of which there are from three to five, according to the number of cases to be handled, sit all during the day. Each is composed of three Inspectors, a stenographer, an interpreter, and a messenger.

This board handles each case thoroughly, and leaves no stone unturned in the investigation of the immigrant. If he is ordered deported he is removed to the detention pen for rejected people, where he remains until the ship that brought him sails again. His only chance of escaping the verdict of the board is by appealing to the United States Supreme Court, as did Turner, the English Anarchist.

UNCLE SAM'S NEW SPELLING BOOK

Teachers, Scholars, and Mapmakers Will Have a Lot to Relearn

THE Russo-Japanese war has raised a question as to the proper spelling of geographical names that is perplexing alike to the teacher, the pupil, and the general reader. The magazines and newspapers have different spellings of the same place-name, and the condition has become important in an educational sense. For many years the "Almanach de Gotha" has been a biographical and statistical authority in Europe, but its annual issues are in French, with alternative place-names in the vernacular; therefore this work is of no use in determining correct spellings for American readers. The most practical authority is the "Statesman's Year Book," an English annual of high repute. A majority probably of the good writers of the United States follow this authority in preparing their manuscript, but they are too often at the mercy of the "rules of the office" to be of much service in establishing a uniform style of geographical spelling even if they could collectively decide the question of correctness.

The newspapers and magazines present the forms Manchuria and Manchooria; Liao-Tung, Leao Tong, and Liaotung; New-Chwang and Niu-chwang, Corea and Korea, Chemulpo and Chemulpho, Masampo and Masampho, Moukden and Mukden, Pe-chi-li and Pechili, &c., besides Thibet and Tibet, Congo and Kongo, Hayti and Haiti, Chile and Chili, Behring and Bering, &c., and young students get low ratings because their spelling, derived from publications of the day, is different from the teachers' favorites. Who is right?

In a manner so quiet that very few persons have ever heard of it, Uncle Sam has been conducting a small but very select spelling school for some time, and has issued several installments of a new spelling book that will greatly disturb teachers, scholars, map-makers, and a host of other people who would ordinarily be champions in any spelling bee.

The prime object is to secure uniformity in the spelling of geographical names in all Government publications. A board sitting in Washington takes up all place-names of more than one form that may be submitted to it, applies to them a code of rules formulated for the purpose, and then votes on the forms suggested by the members. The form receiving a majority vote becomes the official one, and, under the act of Congress creating the board, will thereafter be used in all Government publications, including maps. To effect the desired reform, the board proceeds under the following rules:

1. The avoidance, so far as it seems practicable, of the possessive form of names.
2. The dropping of the final "h" in the termination "burgh."
3. The abbreviation of "borough" to "boro."
4. The spelling of the word "center" as here given.
5. The discontinuance of the use of hyphens in connecting parts of names.
6. The omission, wherever practicable, of the letters "C. H." (Court House) after the names of county seats.
7. The simplification of names consisting of more than one word by their combination into one word.
8. The avoidance of the use of diacritic characters.
9. The dropping of the words "city" and "town" as parts of names.

While the board gives its chief attention to place-names in the United States, its decisions on foreign ones have seemed necessary for diplomatic intercourse and publications; and it is in this field that most of the forms are found that cause the differences in the newspaper and magazine spellings. Others are found in recent editions of "The Statesman's Year Book." The board also seeks to solve the question of pronunciation of debatable words, but that function is beyond the present purpose.

The forms Allegany, Alleghany, and Allegheny, applied to five counties, a large city, a river, a mountain range, and many smaller places, have long puzzled good spellers. Uncle Sam now spells the river and mountain Allegheny, and leaves the forms of other places undisturbed. Chinese and other Oriental place-names heretofore compounded are spelled as one word, viz.: Hoangho, (river, China,) not Hoang-Ho; Liaotung, (peninsula,) not Liao-Tung; Niuchwang, (treaty port,) not New-Chwang. In British Indian terminology "pur" has taken the place of "poor" and "pore," viz.: Cawnpur, not Cawnpoor or Cawnpore. Russian names in Alaska terminating in the equivalent of of, off, ow, or ov, are given the form of, viz.: Baranof, Pribilof, (not Prybiloff.)

The Island of Puerto Rico (rich port) had its American name fixed as Porto Rico by act of Congress, (April 12, 1900.) The old terror Apalachicola has been relieved of some of its power to embarrass by having one "p" cut out, as here given. According to the rule the "h" in Pittsburgh should be omitted; but the people of that city are very tenacious of that letter, as it appears in the city's charter. Two cities that are constantly appearing in print seldom fail to puzzle a writer or speller: Baireuth or Bayreuth is the Bavarian city noted for the Wagner musical festivals, and Beirut, Bairut, Berut, or Beyrout is the Syrian seaport where an anti-Christian outbreak occurred in the Summer of 1903. In each case the preferred form is the first one here given.

Before giving a list of some of the principal places that daily meet the eye of the reader, and have been subjected to a change in Uncle Sam's spelling school, let us see how unfamiliar and grotesque some American cities and towns look in print as remodeled by Rule 7:

Battlecreek, Mich.	Orangepark, Fla.
Beaverbay, Minn.	Pilotknob, Mo.
Beaverdam, Wis.	Pilotmountain, N. C.
Blackriver, Mich.	Pleasanthill, Mo.
Buenavista, Col.	Pleasantplain, Iowa.
Cedarbluffs, Neb.	Proctorknott, Minn.
Crystalvalley, Mich.	Risingsun, Ind.
Greatfalls, Md.	Rockymount, Va.
Hollysprings, Ark.	Stonycreek, N. Y.
Leepark, Neb.	Threerivers, Cal.
Longbranch, N. J.	Valleyforge, Penn.
Mountpleasant, Tenn	Walnutgrove, Ala.
Newhaven, Mo.	Westpoint, N. Y.
Northbend, Ohio.	Whitechurch, Kan.
Northwilkesboro, N. C.	Whiteplains, N. Y.

These combinations and many others equally strange in appearance may be found in the "United States Official Postal Guide." Bering Sea, Hudson Bay, Brattleboro, Williamsburg, St. Marys, and Bise (not Boisé City) are sufficient illustrations of the other rules.

All Chinese provinces are now spelled as one word; so also are the six divisions and the cities and towns of Japan. Korean ports are both single and compound words, and with a few exceptions Russian cities and towns are single words. Among foreign place-names much confusion arises from the Anglicizing of the vernacular, as Liverno, (Italian,) Leghorn, (English,) and in very many instances the vernacular has had to be retained.

In the subjoined list will be found the new spelling of places that are seen most frequently in the newspapers and magazines according to Uncle Sam's spelling book. In the cases of Roumania and Roumelia, (United States,) "The Statesmen's Year Book" drops the "o," and that form has been adopted largely by good writers and printers. A few important places, not yet passed on by the United States Board, are included under the "Statesman's" form.

Acheen, province, Dutch Indies.
Amur, river and province, Siberia.
Bahawulpur, State and its capital, Punjab, India.
Baluchistan, country in Asia.
Budapest, capital of Hungary.
Burma, British province, India.
Chile, republic, South America.
Dobruja, district of Rumania.
Dyea, port of entry, Alaska.
Eritria, Italian colony, Africa.
Esquimalt, seaport and naval station, British Columbia.
Faroe, group of islands north of Scotland.
Fashoda, former French province, Sudan, Africa; name of province changed in 1904 to Upper Nile, of fort to Kodok, of village to Dabwar.
Fiji, group of islands, South Pacific Ocean.
Fuchan, treaty port, Formosa.
Haidarabad, State and its capital, Hindustan.
Haiti, island and republic, Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea.
Hakodate, seaport, Japan.
Hankau, city, China.
Hindukush, mountains, Central Asia.
Kabul, city and river, Afghanistan.
Kamchatka, peninsula, Siberia.
Kamerun, mountains and river, West Africa.
Kandahar, capital city, Central Afghanistan.
Kashmir, native State, India.
Kharkof, city and government, European Russia.
Khartum, city, Eastern Sudan.
Khelat, ("Statesman" Kelat,) province and its capital, Baluchistan.
Kirin, province and city, Manchuria.
Kishenef, capital Bessarabia, European Russia, scene of massacre of Jews in 1903.
Kiungchau, capital Hainan, China.
Kongo, river and Free State, Africa.
Korea, empire, Asia.
Kumasi, capital, Ashanti, West Africa.
Kyoto, city, Japan.
Lassa, capital, Tibet.
Liaotung, peninsula, Manchuria.
Mukden, capital, Manchuria.
Nankin, capital, province of Kiangsu, China.
Oudh, ancient capital and State, British India.
Pamir, tableland, Central Asia.
Pechili, gulf and province, China.
Pekin, capital city, China.
Punjab, province, British India.
Sakhalin, island, Siberia.
Sind, province, British India.
Sindhia, territory, British India.
Strassburg, capital, Alsace-Lorraine.
Sudan, vast region, Central Africa.
Talienwan, city, Manchuria, renamed Dalny.
Tananarivo, capital, Madagascar.
Tashkend, capital, Russian Turkestan.
Tchad, lake, Central Africa.
Tibet, dependency of China.
Tientsin, city and treaty port, China.
Tierra del Fuego, group of islands, south end of South America.
Timbuktu, town, West Africa.
Tokyo, capital city, Japan, (Jeddo, Yeddo, &c., obsolete.)
Yangtze, river, China, (old form, Yangtsi-Kiang.)
Zambesi, river, Southeastern Africa.
Zelaya, State in Nicaragua, (formerly Mosquito coast.)
Zuiderzee, gulf, Netherlands.

HERE'S A DOG POLITICIAN.

A REPUBLICAN living in a little town in Northern New York has a trick dog, a beautiful Irish setter, evidently thoroughly imbued with his master's party spirit.

"Don," says the Republican, "what did McKinley do?"

And Don gravely climbs into a chair and sits there, the personification of profound dignity.

"Where's McKinley now?" solemnly questions his master.

Down from the chair comes Don, drops to the floor and immediately becomes "dead dog."

"Now, what did Roosevelt do?"

Then his dogship bounds into the chair and by much wagging of tail and many canine ways almost speaks his pleasure at being there.

"Well, my boy, where's Roosevelt now?" again questions the dog's master.

And the clever Don, never budging, and his tail thumping at a furious rate of friendliness, promptly extends a paw and plainly evinces a desire to show his good-fellowship with all.

"Now, what did Bryan do?" asks the Republican with a chuckle.

Down comes the dog, and again turns himself about before the chair several times, giving short, sharp barks meanwhile.

"What's Bryan doing now?"

Then Don plants himself squarely in front of the chair and barks, barks, barks, until his master silences him by force.

PROPORTION OF WOMEN TO MEN DECREASING

Some Day They May Disappear, If Something Isn't Done.

MAN in the abstract has been said to embrace woman, but, according to Prof. Ernest H. Dunwoodie of the British Royal Geographical Society, who arrived here from San Francisco last week en route to London, the earth is being gradually depopulated of women as apportioned to men. This alarming consummation is estimated by Prof. Dunwoodie to be going on at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent. in every ten years.

Prof. Dunwoodie explained at the Westminster to a representative of THE SUNDAY TIMES that for the past twelve months he has been compiling a record of the human family in all parts of the earth—particularly those parts over which the British Empire has dominion. He expects to have his task completed by Jan. 1, when the result of what is known as a terrestrial tabulation will be published by the Royal Geographical Society.

Prof. Dunwoodie estimates that there are at present 2,231,850,000 members of the seven branches of the human family scattered over the face of the earth. This, approximately, is an increase of 5 per cent. over the census of 1890, and the professor bases his figures upon careful estimates received from various agents of the society in all parts of the world. But perhaps the most interesting feature of these returns is the official division of men and women in the vast family of 2,250,000,000 human beings. It is estimated by the Royal Geographical Society statisticians that, whereas there were 570,000,000 women in the 1,487,900,000 population of both hemispheres ten years ago, or nearly 40 per cent., there are to-day only 848,103,000 women on earth, as compared with 1,383,747,000 men. This is only 38 per cent.

"One reason which prompted the society to take this census," continued Prof. Dunwoodie, "is the evident shortage of women in several parts of the British Empire. Suppose we take Canada as an instance. There are nearly 150,000 more males than females in Canada in a total population of 5,371,315.

"Personally, I do not think this should occasion any alarm. It is a state of affairs incidental to all pioneer communities. As a rule, in a new country the men go in first, clear the land, build the houses, and then bring in wives. This is the usual sequence of events, whether it is desirable or otherwise. If there are only 150,000 men doing this pioneer duty, and the estimate is by no means a large one, we have at once the entire shortage of females accounted for.

"It is reasonable to suppose that in the near future a majority of such pioneers will be marrying or bringing their wives from the older to the newer country.

"Still, considering the Canadian situation," he continued, "it is established that the disparity in the sexes is most pronounced in the new districts of the Northwest. In all Quebec there are only ten more males than females, while in Ontario, where immense areas are being opened up for settlement, there are about 10,000 more males than females. Manitoba is 25,000 females short, while in the unorganised territories the women are outnumbered 2 to 1, and sometimes 5 to 1.

"In Canada there are 1,564,011 unmarried women of various ages.

"However, in spite of the numerical superiority of mere men in Canada, it is a question as to immigration, as a purely matrimonial venture, being desirable.

"Taking up another corner of British dominion, there are nearly 70,000 more men than women in South Africa. Really, British South Africa, with its tremendous resources and possibilities as well as climate, is a sort of Garden of Eden without its Eve.

"In Rhodesia there are 8,000 more men than women, while there is a deficit of 46,000 women in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. Natal shows a deficit of 5,000 women, and Cape Colony of 15,000. South Africa is a vast, unconventional, and courteous country. It would never suit some women, just as Cape Colony would never suit a certain type of man—the man who is fonder of asphaltum pavements and Pelée batteries of chimneys than he is of the blue hills and purple shadows of the veldt.

"Often the question is asked, What class of women does the country most require? It is not an easy question to answer, since it is not so much the social status of the woman as her physique and personal health upon which the mutual congeniality of things depends. A girl with neurotic tendencies would be about as much at home or in place in South Africa as a moth in the proverbial star."

Prof. Dunwoodie said that the wages paid women in South Africa—particularly in Johannesburg and the Transvaal, are approximately as follows:

House servants, $40 a month.
Shop girls, $50 to $75 a month.
Women clerks, $60 to $90 a month.
Typewriters, $75 to $120 a month.
Typewriter, stenographer, and bookkeeper combined, $90 to $150 a month.

Considerable encouragement is being given women in England to emigrate, and some 10,000 of them have gone from English to South African shores during the past eighteen months. Often it is stipulated in their contracts that they are not to marry for at least a year following their advent and genesis in the new country. Living appears to be a bit more expensive than in the United States, and still more expensive than in England, as board and lodging cannot be obtained under $35 or $40 a month in either Cape Town or Johannesburg.

"There are a million more men than women in Great Britain," continued Prof. Dunwoodie, "and nearly 250,000 more of the former than the latter in New Zealand and Australia.

"In the United States the division of men and women is better balanced in proportion to the enormous territory covered than perhaps any other country of to-day. We estimate that there are, in round numbers, 82,000,000 members of both sexes in the United States, of which 40,000,000 are females and 42,000,000 males. A deficit of 2,000,000 women in a country like the United States, which has a vast area of comparatively undeveloped territory, is by no means alarming or unusual. Statistics also show that there were 3,500,000 more unmarried men than women in the United States ten years ago, which shows that the pioneer population is being rapidly broken to wear domestic harness."

Prof. Dunwoodie before sailing will consult with Prof. Leo Wiener of Harvard as to the population of the Slavonic races, including Russia.

Where a Modern Paris Might Award the Golden Apple

Real Summer Girl Haunts Free Summer Baths—Fat Women and Babies There, Too.

IN New York City the real Summer girl is to be found in the free public baths. She ranges in age from seven and eight to eighty, and in weight anywhere from the few pounds of a slim strip of a small girl up to the two and three hundred pounds of the plump matrons, who indeed might be considered a product of the baths, so many are to be found there. The free bath Summer girls vary in beauty to as great extent as their sisters in other places, but they are by no means less attractive. A modern Paris would be quite as likely to award his apple for perfection of face and figure to a patron of these least aristocratic of Summer resorts as to one who patronized places sought by the various four hundreds.

New York's Summer bathing girl is in evidence only three days in the week. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday the signs "Ladies' Day" are out at the fourteen different bathhouses along the water front of the North and East rivers, and this does not include one in the Bronx and others in Brooklyn. But if the days are few the hours are long. The bath opens at 5 o'clock in the morning and closes at 9 at night, and during the greater part of that time every square inch of the water is filled with as picturesque a crowd of happy humanity as can be found anywhere in the world. And as for the noise, "well, the Tower of Babel would not be in it with a New York free bath on Ladies' Day," as one of the policemen on duty says.

In every bathhouse there are at least two matrons, sometimes three; two men to see that everything about the buildings is in good condition, and one, sometimes two, policemen. They are orderly crowds as a rule, but there are so many women and children and they are so anxious to get in and so willing to stay in the water when they do get there that it takes the persuasion of both officers and matrons to keep them from running themselves down in coming in and to drive them out of the water after twenty minutes.

That is the time allowance given the children. The matrons are not too exact, however, and when there is not a large crowd waiting to come in they are not particular as to minutes. As a rule, however, on a day that is passably warm there is a crowd. In the morning before the attendants get around at 5 o'clock a line of children has already formed waiting for the doors to open and let them in, and that crowd does not lessen much during the day at some of the houses. At Corlear's Hook and the Third Street baths, which take the people from the most populous parts of the city, there are hundreds in the waiting crowds when they are "tripping." Tripping means opening the gates at certain intervals, and no others, allowing the crowds to gather between times. There will be fourteen or fifteen of these trips in a day, 75 or 100 admitted at each trip, for from 1,000 to 1,200 will visit a single bath in a day. At some of the baths they think that time is lost by tripping and use their discretion occasionally in letting a few in and out at a time. It keeps the attendants constantly on the alert when this is done, but their task is no sinecure at any time.

All Hues in Bathing Suits.

There is no lack of color in the bathing costumes. Red skirts, red waists, and all-red suits are numerous, and the Italian women are given to bright purples. The suits that are to let are frequently made of bright-colored materials or the patrons of the baths may complain and ask for an exchange and a "gay" suit. A volume could be written about the costumes of New York's sea nymphs. They are fearfully and wonderfully made at times, and many of them would not stand inspection at any open bathing place. In the rules and regulations of the bathhouse which are to be seen on the walls of each there is a paragraph which reads:

"Every female shall be provided with a proper bathing suit."

Bathhouse matrons, after much experience, have interpreted this to mean bifurcated garments of some kind. Skirts are not required, and not worn by one bather in a hundred, except as they are made into what might be termed "knickerbockers" by courtesy, skirts with a seam taken in the centre. These many of the small girls wear, using their old frocks for the water, and the big stitches taken in them give evidence of the small women's own handiwork, experience gained in the public school sewing class. One of the most difficult parts of the work of the attendants is to see that the bathing costumes are all that they should be.

One woman came to the Third Street bath triumphantly bringing her husband's night shirt to wear as a bathing suit, perhaps to show that such a luxury belonged in the family. But she had only a chance to show it, for she was sent home straight to get something more agreeable to bathhouse proprieties. Another woman, quite old and not over-sensitive, the scandalized attendants found one day in the water wearing only what has been facetiously called a birthday suit. She was disporting happily, Eve-like, unclothed and unashamed, until she was hustled out of the water and under cover. She received the expressions of disapproval with calmness, a little shrug of the shoulders, and a backward motion of the hand, palm up. What strange people these attendants were! And how should one go to one's bath?

After a few experiences like this the attendants have learned that it is best to see every suit that goes in, and as the women and children enter the bathhouse they unroll the suits they carry and hold them up for inspection. When the suit does not answer the requirements little is said, but the would-be bathers are persistent in pleading to enter.

An Italian woman entered the Corlears Hook bath the other day with a cotton dress made into a bathing suit. She was a young matron, pretty and plump, trimly and neatly dressed. For a bathing suit she had a good cotton frock made on the style of a nurse's gown, the skirt sewed to the waist. She knew the regulation about the bifurcated garments, and she had prepared her skirt. She had put considerable work into it. It was taken up in plaits in the centre, the back and front caught together and drawn up so that it must have come well above the knees. But it was a full skirt, and on either side it flowed out something on the order of what is known as the angel sleeve, a style which, used as a sleeve, is intended more for grace and artistic effect than covering. There was nothing very bad about the suit, but it did not come within the unwritten bathhouse costume law, and the woman was not allowed inside. She stayed for some minutes pleading her cause in a pretty soft voice with a strong accent, but fairly good English.

"It looks like pants," she said, spreading out the offending garment and considering the plaits meditatively. "You do me the favor this once? I bring another next time." But the powers were inexorable, and she slowly departed.

Want Plenty of Water.

Stout women who come from the tenement house districts like to get the full benefit of the water. To do this they must have as little covering as possible, and lawn suits are favorites. One woman patron of one of the lower east side baths wears a black dotted white lawn knickerbocker suit. This is a garment made in one piece, reasonably high in the neck, fitting trimly—like the skin when it is wet, for the woman weighs over 200. But it is a very decent suit, though possibly it might not pass muster at a more open bathing beach. Its wearer is young and one of the bathhouse's fine swimmers. There is nothing she can't do in the water. She used to dive from the roof head first into the shallow bath. She is too heavy for that now, but she dives from the railing when she has a chance and no one is looking.

There have been accidents in years past, and signs in Yiddish, Italian, and English forbid diving under penalty of ejection. But in spite of this only the other day a young girl cut her head open in making the attempt. The stout young woman in the lawn suit plays porpoise in the water or tossing, as she calls it. Swimming under water with a companion, then diving, she picks her up on her shoulders and throws her off over her head backward.

But it is the east side matron of many years' standing who gets into closest contact with the water. She is stout, she is hot, and she does enjoy the cooling effect of the baths. Her costume, when off, is the acme of respectability, but on, it is not made to do overtime duty as a covering. Katisha of the old-time "Mikado" never had a better opportunity to disclose a beautiful left shoulder blade than these women, and Bernhardt, with a décolleté gown whose décolletée and waist line in the back are one, cannot outdo the east side matron in her low-neck suit. The all-round décoletée outdoes that of the most daring of society women and a loose jacket fastened with one button at the throat may be the next thing to nothing when one likes the water to flow freely over the shoulders.

These are the matrons who have brought up ten and a dozen of children on the steps of the east side tenement houses, infants who were nourished on milk that it was not necessary to sterilize and food on which there was no patent, and they are not troubled with squeamishness.

One of the matrons of the Corlears Hook bath rivals the Barnum and Bailey "Fair Marie" in the magnitude of her proportions. She is an enormous woman but her bathing suit is of the most proper cut. It is low at the neck, but not unduly so, gathered and buttoned on the shoulders, and if only one button holds it on either side it is because of the broadness of the shoulders it covers. The suit is black. Fair Marie is large as well as stout, she is covered evenly with flesh and is less aggressively fat than the matrons around her. Fair Marie is a seeress and reads the east side maidens' fortunes in Yiddish.

Handkerchief Covered Heads.

There are many white handkerchief-covered heads in the baths and in the crowds of women waiting to enter them. Around these handkerchiefs there hangs a tale. The wearers are the older Hebrew matrons, whose religiously shorn locks when they are home are covered by wigs. There is a great difference in the quality of wigs, and though a woman may shave her head out of respect for her religion and to show that she cares no more for the vanities of this world after giving her allegiance to her husband, she still has a sneaking desire to have as good a wig as may be. Now, in the baths strange things sometimes happen.

When there is a crowd it is often necessary to let three or four women in one room, while six or seven children may hang their clothes in another. In the first days of the baths the women came to the bathhouses wearing their wigs and left them in the rooms. Then, in coming out, in her hurry to get dressed the first woman in the room would slip on the first wig she came to—they are all so much alike!—and very often it happened this would also be the best wig in the room. A few minutes later there was weeping and gnashing of teeth, and an unhappy woman would hurry away for an interpreter to explain a great loss to the bath attendants. The attendants would be only too glad to do anything in their power, but it is difficult to locate a wig wandering around the city a mile or so away on another woman's head and they didn't try. Now the women come wearing handkerchiefs, wear them into the water, and everything is serene.

Safes have not yet been put into the public baths, but the attendants think there may be a day not long distant when that will be necessary. They are made the custodians of chatelaine bags, purses, money, and jewelry, to say nothing of light shawls and other things which might disappear when their owners were not looking. Much jewelry is worn into the water. Most of the women wear rings, and last week three wedding rings were lost. There is a chance of these being found, however, when the baths are cleaned at night. It might not be supposed that the free baths would be the place for diamonds, but a connoisseur would see some good ones there frequently.

These are worn by the women who are really good stores as a savings bank, for they then have something they can raise money on at any time and the pleasure of wearing the jewels.

Italian women and children wear beads more often, many of beautiful amber—not the clear, but the more expensive clouded amber—beads frequently as large as birds' eggs. They also wear cheap turquois earrings. Pearl earrings are also to be seen at the baths, and the young girls wear bracelets.

These young girls are most of them pretty, plump, well nourished, and living refutations of germ theories and the necessity of hygienic conditions of life. They wear neat suits as a rule, their own or hired at the houses. The children's suits are more heterogeneous, made out of old dresses, frequently ragged and torn. The attendants have suits that can be hired, five cents for children and ten cents for women. Some one made an objection to this once, and the practice was stopped for a time. The suits are made by the attendants, and the money for them is one of their perquisites. It is a great convenience to the bathers, it is found, for the women who are able to pay for them, and they are now kept on hand, to every one's satisfaction. Many of them are very pretty. The bathers think so, too, and occasionally forget and take them home with them.

"I have lost three suits already," said one matron, "and the baths have not been opened two weeks."

One girl who had "borrowed" one of the suits returned with it to take a bath a few days later.

"Doesn't that suit belong here?" said one of the attendants, when she saw it.

"Yes, ma'am," answered the girl meekly. "I was looking to find the lady who owns it."

Ready for Stout Customers.

Knowing the avoirdupois of the patrons, some of these suits are made of mammoth size. One of them has four widths of flannel in it and is over a yard across. A stout customer who had hired it was asked about the size, that future garments might be made larger or smaller.

"It is all right," said the wearer, "except that it is a little tight."

Cork life preservers can be hired at the baths for 5 cents each, and those who hire them are generous, and a dozen or more children use one before it is returned. Many of the children bring what is known as water wings to blow up and use in learning to swim. The women teach the children, the children teach each other to swim, and many of them learn. There is general regret that the Board of Education has discontinued the swimming teachers this year. They used to turn out swimmers by the dozen, they say, at the Battery baths. It is thought that since the Slocum disaster an effort may be made another year to again have the teachers. At the Third Street bath many of their old patrons do not come now, and others they notice are dressed in mourning.

As a rule there is a different class of bathers on the west side of the city. That is where they had the hoodoo bath—No. 13, at Thirty-fifth Street. The attendants thought it was hoodooed, for it sank twice and any number of small accidents happened there. They concluded finally that it must be the number, and as the old No. 11 is now the Bronx bath they have painted out the three, put in another one, and as No. 11 things are running smoothly.

At the Battery there are more people from different parts of the city than at any of the other baths. The water is considered to be the best. Women come down from Harlem and children walk down from the middle east side.

Luncheons and newspapers are the greatest trials of the bath attendants. Public bath patrons like to take a light luncheon after bathing as much as the patrons of the big Turkish baths where restaurants are attached. The luncheons come, however, wrapped in Yiddish newspapers, or a little girl sneaks in a pickle or a banana if she can. If a party of girls in the water have apparently severe cases of mumps, it is nothing but candy balls in the cheek. The newspapers come around the bathing suits, but they must be left outside, for wet they stick to the boards within and are a great nuisance.

Battery bath children have a water game which they play, taking hold of hands and circling round while they sing:

Sallie in the water,
Sallie in the sea;
Sallie or the blackbird
Can't catch me.

After 4 o'clock the children are not allowed in the baths and the women have it free from the noise and hubbub. After 6 the working girls come, sometimes before going home and sometimes later, when they stay until 9, the closing hour. They have jolly times playing tricks, waltzing in the water and swimming. Older women take hold of hands and jump up and down in the long accepted feminine manner of enjoying a salt water bath.



A Japanese Tells Why His Countrymen Come to America.

IT is often asked why we come to this country. To this question many answers undoubtedly will be made, but above all things, it is because the United States is the only country in the world where we find true freedom and liberty to live.

In the old countries there are many prejudices which powerfully prevail even among the younger generations. There are blood questions besides your ability questions.

But in the New World there is nothing save the question of capability and usefulness. The one who can do something finds a place to exercise his natural gift, no matter how little he is gifted.

Most of the Japanese who come to America are students. They come over here to study and to get school titles in this country. They are generally ambitious and bright.

Among many schools and colleges in the United States there are very few where no Japanese name is registered in the lists of students. Japanese are eager to acquire all possible school education in whatever circumstances they are situated.

A Japanese is to be found wherever a school is found.

Baron Kaneko, the former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, now in this country on his Government's mission, is a graduate of Harvard, and Baron Komura, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a graduate of the same institution. And Yale, Johns Hopkins, Princeton, Amherst, Michigan, and many other universities have their graduates, who afterward became prominent in our politics, art, science, and literature.

Until a decade ago an American-bred Japanese was held very low in our society, and despised as a "high-collar man," the man who cares merely for superficial attainments.

But it gradually became an important factor as soon as the people began to realize that the increasing international relations call for men who have cosmopolitan training, so that any Japanese who had studied in this country could secure a better position than those who were educated in our own schools, for the Western adoptions and relations of our country require thoroughly Westernized men.

Many Japanese graduates of the American colleges have begun to be employed in the large business houses of Tokio, Osaka, Yokohama, and Kobe. This is proof that the American-bred young men are more energetic and far smarter than any other.

Such conditions and the demands of our society necessarily drove our ambitious youths to America to train themselves after the Yankee way.

The other reason is that in Japan to-day a great problem confronting us is the problem of population. The rate of increase of our population is very rapid, and the people are struggling with the condition of overcrowdedness.

While the limit of professions is seen, the rate of increasing population is absolutely limitless. And we naturally come to think where that population can emigrate.

America having the vast area just across the Pacific Ocean, we find her a good neighbor to whom to send our people. The Japanese of this type come over here to do something, not to return to their homeland as soon as they get money, but to settle down right here in America. The Japanese, unlike the Chinese, wants to adopt America, to live an American life, and to contribute something to the States.

It will become a great factor some day in the near future; the Japanese will be considered as one of the most important elements of American civilization, as has been the case with the German and Irish peoples.

Japanese immigrants will surely add something, with their inborn artistic nature and their keen sensitiveness, to this country's future.

KIICHI KANEKO.

CURIOSITIES AND ABSURDITIES OF THE CUSTOMS LAWS

The Difference Between Ribbons and Trimmings Depends on the Duty—Feeding an Elephant at Public Expense.

THERE are many persons of course who believe that all tariffs are iniquitous, and that custom houses are inventions of the devil, but the most ardent protectionists must agree with these pronounced free traders that the United States customs law "as she is administered" is often absurd. The law in itself is not so bad, but it has been rewritten by the Appraisers and the courts to such an extent that an importer has to be a good deal of a lawyer to do business with the Custom House. In fact, a good many large importers employ members of the bar to do nothing else than attend to their Custom House business.

Many of the absurdities arise, of course, through the efforts of the importers to gain every advantage which a technical interpretation of the law will allow them. The efforts of the Appraisers to defeat this ambition of course help in tangling matters up, and especially after a change in the law it is a wise importer who knows what his goods are called—for customs purposes—often the designations under which they are sold and those under which they are entered at the Custom House are entirely different. This is one reason why there are often mysterious changes in the value of importation of many lines of goods, immediately after a change in the law.

One of the most notable instances of this is the strange falling off in the importation of trimmings immediately after the passage of the Dingley act in 1897. Under the McKinley law which preceded it, ribbons paid a higher duty than trimmings, and after a fight lasting for several years the importers secured a decision from the Supreme Court of the United States that nearly all the ribbons imported were not ribbons at all, but trimmings. Hardly had that decision been obtained when the law was changed, and the vigilant protectionists shoved the duty on trimmings up to 60 per cent. They neglected, however, to provide for ribbons specifically, and the importers laughed in scorn at the ignorance of any one who called a ribbon a trimming. Of course not—it was an entirely different article, never used as a trimming at all and in the absence of any specific designation was clearly dutiable as a manufacture of silk at 50 per cent. Thereupon the importation of trimmings mysteriously stopped.

Under the tariff law as it has been rewritten, baby chicks and ducklings are neither birds nor fowl, at least when they are stuffed. They are not even stuffed birds. They are toys. Toys incidentally pay a comparatively low rate of duty, for Uncle Sam is solicitous not to interfere with the amusements of his young nephews and nieces. Neither are water colors nor oils in tablets paints if they are smaller than a certain fixed size. They also are toys. A surgeon's needle is not a needle for hand sewing. The courts have gravely decided that stitching together portions of the human anatomy is not hand sewing within the meaning of the law.

Sometimes the operation of the law is the cause of much embarrassment to the officials charged with its enforcement. Some time ago a lot of Japanese spaniels were brought over by sailors on various sailing vessels. It had been the custom to enter these animals at a uniform value of $5, but some overvigilant Inspector discovered that the sailors often got $25 or even $50 for them, and a reappraisement was ordered. It was clear that the dogs were worth much more than $5 each, and the General Appraisers advanced them. An advance of more than 50 per cent., however, implies a seizure, and Japanese spaniels are very delicate dogs. They need special feeding in this climate, and sometimes a special attendant. Uncle Sam had no facilities for caring for them until they could be sold, and the prospect was that they would die of cold and starvation. In fact, one did die while the appraisers were considering the case. When these facts were laid before the appraisers they reduced their advance to 49 per cent., and the sailors got their dogs.

Another case in which the customs people did not get off so easily was that of a baby elephant, which was imported a couple of years ago by a Coney Island showman. There was a dispute about the value of the elephant, and the animal was detained. The showman did not interpose any very strenuous objection, for the season had not opened yet, and Uncle Sam was feeding the elephant. Besides, the show was getting a lot of the best kind of advertising, without a cent of cost. The showman asked for time to put in expert testimony as to the home market value of elephants at the port of exportation, and the authorities had to allow it to him. There were unexpected delays in obtaining the testimony, and in the meantime the elephant was eating hay by the ton provided for him by the Treasury Department and living in a stable paid for by the United States Government. When the case was finally settled it was computed that the United States would have been a good many hundred dollars richer if the elephant had been admitted free of duty in the first place. His owner, however, would have been correspondingly poorer.

It is suspected that Captains of in-coming vessels often play mean jokes on Uncle Sam when they have any particularly worthless cur or other forecastle pet that they want to get rid of. They might, of course, throw it overboard, but that would be missing a chance of giving the United States a lot of trouble. Instead of the simple way of disposing of the beast they enter the animal on their manifest and tag it as addressed to some fictitious person at some non-existent place. It is then taken in charge by the customs officials, and the non-existent consignee notified. Of course he does not appear to claim his property, and the ex-mascot then becomes perishable unclaimed merchandise, and as such becomes the subject of much official correspondence. The Collector is notified that the merchandise must be sold, or it may deteriorate in value, and after all the forms are gone through it is advertised for sale. At the sale it may bring the price of the postage stamps that would have been wasted on it, if the Treasury Department mail were not franked, and then a bill is presented by the livery stable keeper, who has been bestowing on it for a month or two care and attention that many a dog-show prize-winner never receives.

Sometimes the line which divides the classification of goods, and which means thousands of dollars to the importers, is very narrow. A story is told of the decision by the Supreme Court of a case which involved the question of whether a certain article was a sauce or fish, the rates on which were widely different. The Judges could not agree, and one night the Chief Justice took one of the sample bottles home to his wife. "Of course that's sauce," she said, and sauce it was decided to be, much to the benefit of the importers.

Some of the most puzzling matters which come before the appraisers and the courts are caused by the importation of strange articles of food for the use of foreign-born members of Uncle Sam's large family. Just now the courts are wrestling with the question of how sake, the favourite alcoholic drink of Japan, should be classified. Large quantities of it are imported at Honolulu for the use of the Japanese laborers there. The question is whether it should pay duty as a wine or a beer, and from the testimony it seems to partake of the nature of both. In order that the best legal talent could be obtained to argue the case, without making it necessary for the lawyers to go all the way to Honolulu, an importation was arraigned at New York, and the case will be fought out in the courts of this district.

Of course, when a matter is under dispute like this, Uncle Sam protects himself by charging the higher rate of duty, and the importer, in turn, protects himself by charging the public the higher price for the article. If the decision finally given is in the importer's favor, the Government refunds the excess duty paid, but the public does not share in the refund. That is so much clear "velvet" for the importer, and it often amounts to immense sums. A story is told of an importer who sat in the Supreme Court listening to the argument of the Government counsel in a case which would have meant to him a refund of more than $1,000,000, covering several years' importation of a widely used article. The Government's lawyer made an exceedingly able argument which, as it turned out, prevailed with the court.

"I just sat there and saw that fellow taking $1,000,000 out of my pocket and I couldn't say a word," he said afterward.

THE WONDERFUL CHILD MIND.

THERE is a little lady living in the west side near Central Park who will see her fifth Summer at the end of this Spring. She finds more amusement in her imagination than in her dolls. An uncle, who had just made her acquaintance, because she was born while he was in foreign lands, delighted at the readiness with which she called him "Uncle Dick," took her for a stroll in Central Park the other day.

After goat rides, donkey rides, and other amusements of the park, they sat down together on a bench, where a chum of the uncle spied them. The two men were soon busily talking and forgetful of the child.

Snapping her fingers, she commanded "Fido" to sit up, lie down, to play dead, to jump through her arms, and to do all sorts of dog tricks. Occasionally she would reprimand "Fido" for not obeying her at once. Then she would commend him for some remarkably clever performance, pat and caress him.

As there was no dog in sight, the two men forgot their community of interests, watching the little girl and her imaginary dog. She was immediately satisfied and explained that "Fido" was a dog in Babyland, which of course as the men were grown up, they could know nothing about.

On the way home she occupied the centre of the stage and described how the moon was a great round sweet biscuit, which the fairies nibbled at until there was only a little thin rim left. This the wicked, selfish fairy gobbled up. She was sure of this, as she had looked carefully, and had seen the fairies.

"But if they eat up the moon how does it come back?" asked Uncle Dick.

As the chums parted they decided that the little lady, like all of her sex, was "God's riddle."

Will Try to Swim English Channel

ONCE more an attempt is to be made to swim the English Channel, the feat that for years has been the dream of every swimmer. The latest aspirant for this world-wide honor is John Haggerty of Stalybridge, Lancashire, England. Haggerty is forty-two years of age, exactly the same as Montague Holbein, who made four unsuccessful attempts to negotiate this difficult stretch of water, the last of which took him within one mile of the French coast, where he was forced to give up. He was selected from 3,678 applicants who responded to the offer of a well-known English paper to put up a trophy and defray the expenses of the swimmer to be chosen by a committee of six of the best swimming experts in England. The offer of the paper specified that all the expenses of three months' training would be borne by it, and in addition would also support the family of the swimmer in the meanwhile. The object of the paper is to encourage interest in this great national pastime and to show that there are men of the present day who can emulate the example of Capt. Webb, who was the only man to swim this narrow sea trough.

Haggerty is one of the best known of English swimmers. He was born in 1862, and in 1872 won the boys' championship of his native town. Fifteen years later he retired as the champion swimmer of England, after beating all the best men in the three kingdoms. In 1886 he established a world's record for the 100 yards in open water at Hollywood Lake, doing the distance in 1:05¼, which stands as the English record at the present time. In 1887 he made a world's record of 0:51 for 80 yards, which also stands unbroken down to the present day. These achievements indicate that he has all the speed necessary for his great undertaking. As proof that he can stay the required time in the water his race for eight hours at Blackpool is pointed out, when he covered more miles than any other man in the same period.

Haggerty has also had a very successful career as a runner, having won many handicaps in the North of England. He is credited with having won the greatest stake ever offered for a swimming match—$2,000—when he bested J. Dronbuck in April of last year.

While he acknowledges that Holbein is a great swimmer, and possessed of wonderful pluck and endurance, still he thinks he can't swim fast enough to take advantage of the quick changes in the tides.

Haggerty is 5 feet 6 inches in height, and weighs 154 pounds. He is thought by experts to be of the proper build to swim the Channel. Since 1893 he has held the position of swimming instructor at Christ's College, Cambridge, which is said to be the highest position within the reach of a professional swimmer.

This will be the thirteenth attempt to swim the English Channel. The first was made in 1872, when J. B. Johnson made an unsuccessful attempt to cross. In 1875 Capt. Paul Boyton endeavored to swim across in an inflated suit, but failed. A short time afterward, however, he paddled across in life-saving dress. In the same year Capt. Webb successfully swam over to the French coast, this being the only time the feat has been accomplished. In 1876 Prof. Cavill tried to swim it and failed, in 1877 making another unsuccessful attempt. In 1890 Davis Dalton also attempted to cross the Channel, but did not succeed. In 1901 Montague Holbein attempted it, making two more efforts the following year, during the last of which he remained in the water twenty-two and a half hours. In 1903 Holbein made his fourth and last unsuccessful attempt.

The English Channel between Dover and Cape Grisnez is shaped like the neck of a huge bottle, Gales from the west and southwest over the Atlantic pile up the water in the North Sea, and then, when the wind changes and the water is released, the tides in the Channel rush out with great swiftness and uncertainty. An ideal time for a Channel swim is said to be a cool, bright evening, followed by a dull, sunless morning, as the sun beating down upon the head of a man in the water often causes great torture. The temperature of the water should be from 66 to 67 degrees. A temperature of 64 degrees is considered favorable, but if the water is two or three degrees colder the chances of the swimmer are greatly lessened.

As an illustration of the number of followers of swimming in England the work of the committee of selection showed that fully 3,000 of the 3,678 applicants had demonstrated that they were fully qualified to undertake this arduous swim.

GOT SQUARE WITH THE BANK.

THE LATE Paymaster Clark of Delaware, of the United States Navy, was attached to one of the ships on the European Station during the period of the civil war. She was an armed vessel and had been long at sea, and went in for coal, provisions, and to give the men a liberty day on shore. To meet these and other expenses Paymaster Clark drew sight drafts on the Sub-Treasury of New York through the Government agents, J. S. Morgan & Co., bankers, in Old Broad Street, London.

Accompanied by the Vice Consul, he went to the Plymouth Branch of the Bank of England, and, presenting his drafts, asked to have them changed for notes and gold. The bank manager, not content with exercising proper commercial scrutiny, was extremely disobliging, and finally said:

"Well, I do not know the Sub-Treasury, I do not know the paper, nor you, and I have never had business with the gentleman who is United States Vice Consul here, so I won't cash your drafts. You say J. S. Morgan will indorse them. You had better go up to London and let him cash them."

Mr. Clark went out to the telegraph office and put himself in communication with the manager of the house of Morgan, who went to the Bank of England in London. The bank sent word to the Plymouth Branch manager, and that gentleman came personally to the Royal Hotel, and, with hat in hand, begged to be of service to Paymaster Clark in any way that gentleman would suggest.

The apparently placated Paymaster, accompanied by his clerk, went with the bank officer to the bank. The drafts were duly passed over, and a large bundle of Bank of England notes placed before the Paymaster.

"What are these?" asked Clark.

"Those are Bank of England notes."

"Yes, I see they are notes, signed by Frederick May, that the bank will pay bearer, &c. Well, I do not know Mr. May, and of course I do not know you. This paper may be good, but I have no assurance of that. I'll trouble you for the gold."

The humiliated bank manager had to hunt it up, and Paymaster Clark had it carried down to the boat in triumph.

"I would have preferred part of the money in notes," he said, "but I could not refuse the chance of getting even with him."

On Him at Last.

Don C. Seitz relates the story of a gentleman of economical tendency who was always willing to accept the hospitality of others, but never offered any himself. When he died his acquaintances placed a monument upon his grave with this inscription: "This is on me."

Society
At Home and Abroad



A PRIVATE carriage to-day is a rarity on Fifth Avenue. Society is quite limited in its representation, and by Friday nearly every one of social importance disappears. At the watering places the season is supposed to be in full swing, but just now, notwithstanding the announcements that everything would be very jolly by July 4, there is very little doing. Newport is not in the least gay. A few dinners and small gatherings have been the principal amusements up to date. The Batoni coach has not yet started for the daily trip to Narragansett and back. Those who have been entertaining in a quiet and simple way have been Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and Mrs. Henry Spies Kip. The Casino music will begin this week, and next Thursday the first dance at the Casino will take place.

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The advent of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is awaited with impatience. It would seem as if it would need their inspiration to set the ball a-rolling. Mrs. Astor, who has deferred her arrival, may be in Newport next week, and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills are to open their cottage on the 15th. Ogden Mills is already in this country and Mrs. Mills and the Misses Mills are expected in a few days.

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Mr. and Mrs. Laurens Van Alen, who have been abroad about a year, returned last week. They are at Newport, but owing to the death of Thomas Howard they will not be seen out much in society. The Vanderbilts will not be as numerous in this country either at Newport or other resorts as in previous years. Mr. and Mrs. Twombly remain abroad until quite late. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt may come over, but this is not certain. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt contemplate a long stay abroad, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are cruising in their new yacht the Warrior. Last week Harold Vanderbilt was at Blenheim, and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are yet at their new home, on Long Island.

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The cruise of the New York Yacht Club will begin the first week in August and the Newport Horse Show will take place on the first Monday in September. Between these dates most of the great entertainments which may be planned are to take place. It is fully expected that dances will be given by Mrs. Leeds and Mrs. Pembroke Jones; possibly, also, by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and a cotillion by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. Mrs. Mills always gives a small dance the last week in August, and there will be many dinners. Mrs. Astor will entertain with dinners and James J. Van Alen will have a succession of house parties. At the present writing, Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt are abroad, but they will be at the Breakers later. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who are now at Newport, will go to Saratoga for the races, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay and Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont will also be among those who will attend in August.

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Among the dates already given is the one for the dinner dance and house warming by Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, which will take place at their Sandy Point Farm on July 29. There has been some talk of a subscription ball later given by forty of the cottagers, which is to be extremely select and exclusive, but the plans as yet have not materialized.

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Newport was not much interested in the announcement of the engagement of Miss Pauline Astor, the daughter of William Waldorf Astor, to Capt. H. H. Spender-Clay. Miss Astor was in America last year on a visit to her great aunt, Miss Gibbes. Her stay was very short, and part of the time was also passed in Philadelphia with her mother's relatives. William Waldorf Astor has not been to Newport since he took up his residence in England, and Miss Astor is hardly known there.

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Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget, who have been abroad some weeks, have been paying a few country house visits. Mrs. Arthur Paget has been active in getting up charity performances in London. There are comparatively few Americans of prominence abroad this year, particularly in London, and, according to those who are in the British metropolis, the season has been very dull. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay only remained a short time there and then went to Paris. They are expected home within a few weeks.

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The New York Yacht Club cruise will begin in the early part of August. The rendezvous is Glen Cove. The yachts will be in Newport Harbor before the fifteenth and proceed afterward to Massachusetts, then returning for the race for the Astor Cup. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will by that time be at Newport. Motor boats are being planned also for the month of August, and at Bar Harbor the arrival of the North Atlantic Squadron will be an event of much importance. So far there has been no intimation that English men-of-war would visit either Bar Harbor or Newport. Of titled visitors of distinction, Newport, so far, has been promised very few. If the rumor of the arrival of Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, be true, she will, according to other plans, be in the Adirondacks with her mother, Mrs. Yznaga. Her health, never robust, is now much impaired, and she would not attempt the excitement of a Newport season.

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Beyond the wedding of Miss Pfizer and Baron Backofen, which will take place in September, and that of William Wood Ward and Miss Cryder, which is arranged for the same time, there are no matrimonial events announced for either Newport or Southampton. Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker have taken a cottage at Newport, and Mrs. Crocker is said to be slightly better, although yet a very ill woman. The date of the wedding of Miss Rutherford, Mrs. Crocker's daughter, and Langdon Erving will not be announced for some time. The Sloane-Crocker wedding will be an event of the late Autumn, to occur, possibly, in town.

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T. Suffern Tailer is another of the unmarried men added to the list of Newport's host. The former wife of Mr. Tailer, who was Miss Lorillard, is with her husband, Mr. Baring, residing at an island home off the coast of Ireland. Her sister, Mrs. William Kent, who has not been abroad for some years, has with her husband gone to visit her. A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kent will be among the debutantes of either next season or the Winter after. Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer will pass some time with their son at his Newport home. The cottage is situated near the villa of Mrs. Ogden Goelet.



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GIRLS who take pretty pictures have a brand-new fad just now. They are having their daguerreotypes taken. There never was anything much better in the way of a portrait, and there is something fascinating in the way they are mounted. Take a pretty girl to-day, wearing one of the 1830 gowns, which are the style of the hour, and then put her into one of the old-time pictures, and she looks like a second edition of her grandmother, usually on a larger scale, for the twentieth century girl is nothing if not tall and well-developed.

It is not everyone who can indulge in the fad, for it is not inexpensive. A single picture will cost at least $4. Then everyone does not know where the daguerreotypes can be taken, and the girls who do will not always tell. It is a Boston photographer who does the work, and it was a Boston girl who first discovered that the old style pictures were not only pretty, but convenient for a young man to carry in his left side waistcoat pocket.

Girls who are not having daguerreotypes made of themselves are having old ones furbished up. It is eminently respectable to have ancestors and ancestresses these days. It has been said that a Philadelphia girl isn't really worth knowing unless she can rattle off at a moment's notice the names of her four great-grandmothers, and if they are great-great-grandmothers, so much the better. However, there have been nice Philadelphia girls who have had society weddings who could not be positively sure of more than two great ancestors. It is better to have them, however, and if one can produce the daguerreotype, why, so much the better.

Great-grandmothers are not as entirely necessary for the New York girl, but she likes to show as many as possible, and for this reason she is bringing out the old daguerreotypes when the subjects are sufficiently attractive to do her credit. A film or spots form over these in time, and to have them presentable they must have them treated. With a silver surface or gold, as they usually are, they scratch with the slightest touch when the glass is removed, and to be cleaned they must be treated with acid and water which is flushed over them. It is not necessary to go to Boston for this; a New York man makes a specialty of it. The treatment costs only 50 cents a picture and they come out as good as new. Next to having one's relatives on hand-painted ivory miniatures, there is nothing like the daguerreotype.

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There is little they will not do in the dry goods shops to accommodate women who trade with them or who have done so in the past or may do so in the future. A woman approached the buyer in the suit department of one of the large shops the other day with a sample of silk in her hands which she wished to match.

"I know you haven't it in the regular silk department down stairs, but you have suits like it here, and I thought perhaps you would be willing to send to the manufacturer of the suits to get me a couple of yards. In the early Spring I bought a suit of the silk, and it is too small for me, and I can't wear it unless I can get a little extra material."

"Did you get the suit here?" asked the buyer.

"No," replied the woman with the sample, "it came from Sellem's," mentioning a rival shop. "It is such a pretty suit, too, all hemstitched!"

"Very well," said the buyer. "Miss Blank"—to one of the saleswomen—"bring me the suit that the sample matches. Yes, it is about the same thing. Send to Makem's and see if you can get the quantity of silk the lady wishes."

The sample matcher had a charge account in the house, but a listener to the conversation felt that the request had been audacious, and said so.

"No," said the buyer, "I was very glad to accommodate her, glad that she felt at liberty to ask us to do it."

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The Anthony J. Drexel yacht—one of the largest of her class—is named after Mrs. Drexel—Margarita. It was chartered by J. Henry Smith for a time. The rooms are unusually large and comfortable, and Mrs. Drexel's bedroom is a beautiful, spacious room, done in Louis Quinze furniture and fittings. The drawingroom has a large open fireplace and beautiful raftered ceiling, and its furniture includes an upright piano. This room extends the entire width of the vessel and is, like the bedroom mentioned, done in Louis Quinze style. The woodwork is enameled in white. There is also another parlor aft done in white and gold. The dining room, one of the largest of the rooms, is lighted by a huge dome over the centre, and its furnishings include a mechanical organ. A wide stairway of Spanish mahogany leads down to the family and guest rooms. The Margarita is 272 feet on the water line and 328 feet over all. She has a speed of between 17 and 18 knots and can easily average over 18 knots an hour in a heavy sea, when crossing the Atlantic.

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Mrs. Foxhall Keene is sporting what is perhaps the oddest coaching parasol carried by a New York woman, at least as far as its handle goes. The parasol itself is a plain green taffeta, with a wood stick painted green to match the silk, but the handle portion terminates in the most lifelike of small donkey heads, carved and colored true to life. This as it stands is, however, not so remarkable, but when Mrs. Keene presses the stick just below the head, and the ears curve forward and the mouth opens, disclosing a life-like red mouth and tongue, and the donkey appears to be just about to take a nip, then indeed is it proclaimed a wonderful parasol. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt carried last Summer a plain silk umbrella with a glass bulb at the handle's end, in the centre of which was blown a yacht tinted and rigged in the most approved fashion, and numerous and novel have been the various animal and bird heads used as a finish to parasols, but Mrs. Keene's donkey-headed parasol carries off the honors for oddity.

Echoes from Clubland

PESSIMISTIC ones have held that with the passing away of W. K. Vanderbilt in the course of natural events there would come also the passing of the Vanderbilt active hold on the management of the Vanderbilt railroad properties. To this theory there seems to be given the lie direct by the activities of at least two of the younger members of the family who are just now getting into the age of business activity. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who was passed over by his father because of his marriage to Miss Wilson against paternal advice and wishes, is, as is well known, a very active man with intensely practical views of life and of the responsibilities that have fallen on him. His devotion to the mechanics of railroading has been exploited repeatedly, and there is no doubt whatever of his ability to take active part in the working management of the Vanderbilt railway system if his services should be desired.

Now W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who also has a mechanical bent of mind, is applying himself seriously to future problems of transportation and traction as well, and is now at work, with all the ardor of an enthusiast, on electrical problems such as seem destined to play a most important part in the future operation of railway systems. It is for the purpose of their mastery that he is now studying and working daily in the electrical laboratory and offices where Fourth Vice President Wilgus of the Central system is working out the problems that face him in preparation for handling trains at the Grand Central Station and its approaches by electricity when the improvements now under way shall be completed. Some problems, even to the novice, are extremely interesting, as he sees difficulties surmounted, and reports come from the men at the shops that young Vanderbilt, whose attention was first directed to this branch of railroading by his interest in automobiling, is rapidly grasping fundamentals and branching out to the theoretical problems and finding in them an even greater fascination than in the butterfly life of society, to which he has been pretty much absorbed since his education was completed.

To neither of these members of the family do the problems of finance appeal, and they are left to Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who is making this part of railroad management his specialty, spending many weary hours in the mastery of the infinite details. These facts do not seem to indicate the passing of the management of the great properties gathered in the family out of its control, though Wall Street will have it otherwise.

The same facts will also account for the lessening of interest in club life and social affairs of the three Vanderbilt boys, they having apparently decided to let the family's social duties rest in the care of their respective wives, who seem fully able to do all that their positions require in that direction, as well as keep the tongues of social gossips wagging as to their individual aspirations to leadership in the butterfly world.

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Comte Antoine de Gontaut-Biron, who married Miss Leishman recently in Paris, has a chateau on the River Marne near Paris. It is called Dammarie-les-lys. He has two brothers, Louis and Armand Gontaut-Biron. The bridegroom is a member of the Automobile Club, of the Union Artistique of the Société Sportice de l'Ile du Puteaux, the Cercle Militaire, and the Polo.

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Squash courts are being added not only to clubs, but to private residences all over the country. The Nassau Club will have a squash court, and at the country place of the late W. R. Grace the site of the barn which was destroyed by fire is to be also made into a squash court. Already at the Grace country seat there is a small clubhouse on the polo field, and it is there that the sons of the late Mr. Grace and their friends have done much practicing, and the team from the North Shore has been able to win many of the recent contests.

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Bertram Brooke, who is well known to many New Yorkers, was married recently in London to Miss Gladys Palmer in presence of a large and fashionable congregation. Mr. Brooke is the son of the Rajah of Sarawak.

How Sarawak came into the possession of the Brooke family is one of the most romantic stories in English history. James Brooke in 1825 was fighting for the East India Company in the Burmese war. When roving among the islands of the Indian Archipelago he came to where there was an insurrection in full blast. He returned to England, fitted out a ship, helped the Rajah of the place, and succeeded in quelling the disturbance. For these services Muda Hassim created Mr. Brooke Rajah, and presented him with a huge slice of his kingdom. Brooke continued to live there for years, and set to work vigorously to reform the people, and the English Government sent out ships to co-operate with him in vanquishing the pirates. In 1867 his residence at Kushing was attacked by Chinese pirates. He eventually succeeded in recapturing the town. He lived like an Eastern potentate, and his nephew, Sir Charles Brooke, went out to join him. His wife, who is called the Ranee of Sarawak, is a sister of Harry de Windt, who made a wonderful overland journey from Paris to New York. She is the only Englishwoman now living rightfully bearing the title of Ranee. She was received as a sovereign by Queen Victoria at Windsor, and the late Queen rose from her seat and kissed her on both cheeks. She is a very clever and handsome woman, and has magnificent jewels. The gifts to the bride were superb.

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The announcement made recently in this column as to the possibility of the removal of the Meadow Brook Club from its present quarters to some locality in the Locust Valley neighborhood, where there is a most excellent hunting country, has been the subject of a most interesting and exhaustive article in The Brooklyn Eagle. The subject is one in which many of the Brooklyn club people are interested, as the Locust Valley country is peculiarly their own. The North Shore, and especially the neighborhood from Glen Cove to Oyster Bay, contains the homes of many wealthy residents of the City of Churches. The Meadow Brook Club house of to-day is a more imposing building than the original, and it is the centre of a great social system. But the movement now is north and south. The vicinity about Hempstead is becoming more or less suburban. This same situation has been the means of lessening the interest in the Westchester Hunt. With the advent of rapid transit, the city, now extending far beyond the Bronx, will soon reach the State limit. Where six years ago the Westchester Hunt chased the fox or the scent of the anisseed bag, today there are macadamized streets and trolley cars. Along the lines of the trolleys which go from the Sound to the Hudson are springing up in every direction small villa settlements. However, the Meadow Brook country is free from that invasion, as all the land from Roslyn and the Sound on the north to the ocean is owned by residents, and there is always a desperate fight at the invasion of the cheaper class of villa houses. Even if the Meadow Brook Club itself is moved to the North Shore or is abandoned as a hunt club, there will always be a nucleus there for some organization of an exclusive social character. The new clubhouse at Belmont Park will be one of the most commodious and complete on Long Island, and should it be arranged to keep it open, even during the time the races are not held, it will succeed to the Meadow Brook as the country club of that neighborhood, although not in the immediate vicinity of Hempstead. Of course, the country around Hempstead is quite large enough for two or more clubs without crowding.

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Josiah Low, who is to marry Miss Lewis of Philadelphia, is one of the Brooklyn Lows, a family of which the ex-Mayor, Seth Low, is a prominent member. He is the son of the late Dr. Chauncey E. Low, a grandson of the late Josiah O. Low and a cousin to Ethelbert Low, who married Miss Herrick.

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Arthur H. Peck, who is to marry Miss Knowlton and whose engagement was also announced last week, is a grandson of the late John T. Martin, of Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Martin had one of the first art galleries in this country. W. R. H. Martin, his son, is very well known in New York. Arthur Peck belongs to the Strollers and other clubs. His mother was married twice, and by her first husband she has a son, James M. Waters.

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George Vanderbilt is determined that English people shall recognize American talent. In the series of musicales which he and Mrs. Vanderbilt have been giving at their house in Bruton Street, in London, he has introduced to the musical world of the British metropolis a number of American artists. His accompanist is Cortlandt Palmer, the son of Mrs. Robert Abbe of this city, and an old friend of his. Cortlandt Palmer was one of the heirs to the property formerly occupied by the Union Square Theatre and now by Keith's and the Morton House, the furnishings of which are to be sold by auction. Cortlandt Palmer lives in Paris. He was graduated from Columbia in 1878, but has never taken up any profession except that of music. George Vanderbilt has always been a patron of musicians and artists. He plays very well himself, and if he could have had his own way years ago he would have taken up the artistic and bohemian life. He has always surrounded himself with clever people, and among his friends will be well remembered the late Paul Leicester Ford. Cortlandt Palmer belongs to the University and the Authors' Clubs in this city, but he very rarely comes here. It will not be forgotten that his father was the founder of the Nineteenth Century Club. Besides Mr. Palmer, Miss Leonora Jackson, Mme. Parkina, and other American singers and artists have appeared at the Vanderbilt concerts. Bruton Street, where the Vanderbilts have taken a house, is a Mecca for Americans. On the same block are the residences of Mrs. Frederick Bell, Francis Leggett, and prominent New Yorkers and Western people.

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Many paragraphs have been written about the new club in London—another of the many in that city of clubs. These days the tendencies are so advanced that the famous Ibsen Club pictured by George Barnard Shaw in The Philanderer has many counterparts. The New Almacks is the name of this latest addition, and it is called a Husband and Wife's Club. One remembers the descriptions of fashionable novelists and writers of the days of the Georges and in the early Victorian era of the glories of Almacks, which was more or less a species of metropolitan Newport Casino, with a Patriarch and Assembly feature added to it. The club is situated in Hay Hill, Berkeley Square, and the subscription is £8 8s. a year. There is no entrance fee at present. The club does not open until after 2 o'clock. It is a tea and supper place, and one may have dinner, but ample notice must be given, as no provision is made for it. There will be small dances at the club, but its raison d'etre at the present moment is bridge whist. It is, firstly, a club to which women can go and play bridge in the afternoon and evening. So far the Portland and the Turf clubs have been the headquarters for bridge, but these two are not available for the fairer sex. It would seem as if the husband motif was simply a blind, although some very well known men are habitues of the club. Among these is Hart-Dyke, who is one of the best bridge players in England, and totally blind; Admiral Victor Montagu, Mr. Dalton, the great authority on bridge; Lord Harry Vane-Tempest, Lord Dunraven, and Col. Hugh Stewart. Other prominent members are the Marquis and Marchioness of Linlithgow, Lord and Lady Huntington, and Lord and Lady George Pratt. The Duchess of Newcastle is also a very active member. The Duke does not care for bridge, but has almost a passion for dominoes and backgammon. This club has appealed to the Anglo-American contingent, and Mrs. Ogden Mills is seriously contemplating getting up a similar establishment in this city. The same difficulties present themselves to the lovers of bridge here as in London. In London there are so many married women who play bridge in the evenings, and it is desirable that they should have their husbands' escort when returning home. Women of fashion are confronted in New York with like conditions. A club—a species of Casino for bridge—is a much desired want, and there is no doubt that next Winter will see one established.

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The Bayswater Golf Club at Far Rockaway and the new Edgemere Club have made a combination, and last week the latter opened its golf links, which are on the grounds of the Bayswater Club. At all the south side clubs golf and bridge are the leading diversions.

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John Barrett, the United States Minister to Panama, sailed last week for his post. During his stay in New York he was entertained at several of the clubs, and was a guest at Tuxedo of the club there. Panama boasts already one club, which is the only place of resort for the Americans, English, and diplomatists. It is there that the members of the American Legation and Consulate have their mess. During the absence of Mr. Barrett the post of Minister was taken by the Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Joseph Jenkins Lee, who is a well-known clubman in New York.

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In the recent exercises on the one hundredth anniversary of the killing of Alexander Hamilton few of his descendants in this generation were represented. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., who is a direct descendant from the eldest son, was not present. His son, Schuyler Hamilton 3d, is now a young man about twenty years of age. He has been with his mother, the Baroness von Graffenried, abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton are divorced, and both have remarried. W. Pierson Hamilton, who married the daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, is another descendant from one of the younger sons of Alexander Hamilton. His father is W. Gaston Hamilton, and his mother was a Miss Pierson. Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton is yet another descendant. On the Coroner's jury which brought in a true bill against Aaron Burr was David Lydig, the grandfather of the present David Lydig, and the great-grandfather of Philip Lydig. Daniel D. Tompkins arranged the order of procession, and was at the head of the committee for the ceremonies. The present David Lydig married a granddaughter of Daniel D. Tompkins. The granddaughter of the Mr. Wells, who was also prominent in the funeral cortège, was the first Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton. In fact, the list of prominent people of that day would not contrast so greatly with a similar list of those well known a century after who might be asked to take part in any important ceremonial.

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Sir Archibald Edmonstone, who is visiting at Newport with Lady Edmonstone, is a member of the Marlborough and Bachelors' Clubs in London. The Edmonstones have a charming town house at 21 Portland Place West, and two country seats, one of which is Duntreath Castle. Lady Edmonstone is the daughter of Stewart Forbes. Mrs. George Keppel, who has been in New York a great deal, is a sister of Sir Archibald Edmonstone.

What It Contained.

Analysis of the water of an artesian well recently bored at Holly Springs, Miss., showed that it contained a large proportion of ammonia.

Uncle Zeb, a colored resident of that town, spoke of the matter in this wise to a drummer whose grip he was "toting" from the station:

"We'se got er artillery well here, an' las' week dey done scandalized de watah, an' fun' it plum full er hydrophobia."

A BOY ON A FOX RANCH IN ALASKA

SEATTLE, July 10.—Claire Millmore Rhodes of this place is not yet thirteen years old, but he has already spent one season on an Alaskan ranch and is just about to start for Perry Island for his second season there.

Ranching in Alaska may have a queer sound, but it's an accurate phrase, for all that, and the ranch to which young Rhodes is going is a far more profitable venture than many a poor chap has found the gold fields of that forbidding but fascinating country. They raise foxes on the ranch on Perry Island, and though the life is lonely and the work hard the ranch pays well and the foxes thrive and multiply and produce high-grade fur.

Perry Island lies off the southern coast of Alaska in Prince William Sound and is about 1,800 miles from Seattle, and its isolation from the mainland is one of its recommendations as a fox ranch, for it protects the Reynards from the depredations of the natives and also keeps off many of the natural foes of the fox which would otherwise raise sad havoc. As it is, the eagle is about the only wild creature that does much damage to the annual fur crop of Mr. Tom Stamy, who came all the way from Texas to find gold in Alaska and, not finding it, contents himself with breeding foxes for the fur market.

It's a lonely life Mr. Stamy leads the better part of the year. He makes four or five visits to Valdez, fifty miles away on the mainland, and once a year the revenue cutter Perry, from which the ingular ranch takes its name, calls to collect the $100 rent that goes to the Government. Otherwise, save for the society of the silent Aleut, to one of whom some forgotten adventurer once gave the curiously inappropriate name of Fred Allen, the Texan sees not a living soul but the Seattle boy the whole year round.

In the Aleuts scientists find evidences of Asian origin and even the layman would easily detect their resemblance to Oriental peoples. It is an interesting fact, in these days when Russia and Japan are at each other's throats, that in the Aleuts are traces of both these warring peoples. These odd and silent natives, who inhabit the southern coast of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, which stretch so many hundreds of miles out into the stormy Pacific, look very much like the lower order of Japanese. On the other hand, all of them are members of the Greek Catholic Church, which has survived the days when the influence of Russia was predominant in Alaska.

During the long Summer days the Seattle boy and the Aleut spend most of their time in fishing for food to give the foxes.

"Nearly every day," said Claire, "we go out fishing for cod, rock cod, halibut, flounder, sea bass, and herring, and sometimes we get some dogfish, though the foxes won't eat anything of this fish but his liver unless they're terribly hungry. Once we got caught in a storm and were blown off the shore and didn't get back for six days. Tom was awfully scared about us, but we got back all right.

How He Goes Fishing.

"Later in the Summer the salmon come along and then it's great fun, but it's hard work, too. You get 'em all in a big seine, and they weigh from three to seven pounds apiece. One day Fred and me caught 1,400 of 'em with two hauls. We pack 'em in salt or whale oil to feed the foxes through the long Winters. They'd starve if it wasn't for that.

"It took me a long time to get used to the long Summer days we have up there. Along toward July we don't have any real darkness at all. It's broad daylight up to about 11 o'clock of what ought to be night, and then comes a kind of twilight for two or three hours, and then, the first thing you know, the sun comes up. I didn't feel much like going to bed at first in the daylight, but after a hard day's fishing I soon got over that, I tell you.

"There isn't a great deal of sunshine in Alaska, but I managed to get pretty well tanned, and one thing I learned was not to mind the rain. When it rains in Alaska you wear a camo-linka—I guess that's the way to spell it—that's the way it sounds anyway. The Aleuts make the camo-linkas and they're made about the shape of a nightshirt. They're made out of the thin skin that lines the stomach of the hair seal or the bear. Sometimes they use canvas soaked in linseed oil, but it ain't nearly so good as the other kind.

"You've got to have a camo-linka if you go out in a bydarki. What's a bydarki? Why, it's the regular canoe the Aleuts make. They make it out of the hair seal's skin, on a wooden frame. They don't use any nails in it at all. Instead, they sew the hide on the frame with a tough tendon they get mostly from porpoises. These canoes are about twelve feet long and very light. The top is all covered over, except for a round hole where the natives sit to paddle.

"I bet 'twould surprise you to see the heavy sea an Aleut will go out in in one of these light canoes. Sometimes they capsize, but they always seem to be able to right 'em again. I never heard of an Aleut being drowned in one of 'em.

"They're awfully clever the way they manage 'em, except for one thing. They always paddle on both sides, first a stroke on one side and then a stroke on the other. That's the way they steer the things. I asked Fred why they did it that way instead the way our rivermen do down here, all on one side of the canoe without taking the paddle out of the water at all. He said he didn't know. His people had always paddled that way. Maybe our way wouldn't work up there in the heavy seas the bydarki has to face, but it seems to me they lose time taking the paddle out of the water all the time, and distance, too.

"It isn't all hard work on Perry Island by any means, and it's lots of fun to see the foxes scampering about all over the place. They're funny fellows and more like dogs than any wild animal I ever saw. For instance, if you throw a piece of fish to a fox and he ain't hungry, he don't just smell of it and leave it alone. No, sir-ee. He carefully picks it up and scuttles quietly away, looking back over his shoulder to see if anybody is following him. If you can keep sight of him without his seeing you, you'll see that he carefully buries the fish in some out of the way place. He doesn't forget where he buries it, either. I've seen 'em digging fish up that I knew they'd hid.

Claire Studies Foxes.

"But you've got to keep out of sight if you want to see what he does with it. Mr. Fox is mighty suspicious. Once after I'd watched one big dog fox hide away a herring I went and dug it up after he'd gone away. Then I hid up and waited. By and by, back came Mr. Fox again—I knew 'twas the same one, because he had a little tuft of gray hair on one shoulder.

"Well, he sneaked up to the place where he'd hid the herring, looking around all the time to see if any other foxes were around, and when he saw his fish was gone, you never saw such a disgusted fox in your life. First he just sat down and stared at the empty hole. You could see him thinking. Then he began to get mad. First he showed his teeth, then he snarled away kind of quiet like to himself, and finally he began to walk up and down swishing his tail.

"About this time along came another fox, and walked up just as innocent as could be, not expecting anything particular. Well, the other one just sailed into that fellow for all he was worth—knocked him clean off his legs, rolled him over and over, snarling and snapping, and there was the finest scrap you ever saw right then and there. It was too good to stop, but I did stop it. Somehow I didn't think it was quite square to let that poor innocent fox get licked for something he didn't do.

"Mr. Fox is a natural born thief. He'd rather steal than not. These fellows up on Perry Island get pretty tame sometimes from being fed so much, and I've often known 'em to come into the house even when somebody was there. They never get as tame as a dog and don't like to have you touch 'em, but if you don't pay any attention to 'em they'll run all around you.

"Tom Stamy's got an Aleut to do his cooking. This fellow's name is Mike—I don't know why, but that's what he calls himself, and if it's good enough for him it's good enough for us. Well, Mike was peeling potatoes in the kitchen one day with an old case knife, and happened to let his hand hang loose at his side for a minute while he looked out of the window. Well, Sir, just then a big dog fox that had been nosing around that kitchen grabs that knife out of Mike's hand and makes off with it at a gallop. We never did get it back.

"Now, what earthly use could he have for that old knife? He just wanted to steal something—that's all. Mops, brooms, soap, dishrags, towels, old shoes, tin pans—anything loose they could lay their teeth to they'd steal. But what particularly pleased them was to get something bright and shiny—like a tin pan that Mike had just scoured up. They'd watch hours to get a chance to steal one of those. What they did with 'em I don't know. We never could find out.

"No-o-o, I don't think I'll be a fox rancher when I grow up, but I'm glad I'm going back to Perry Island this Summer."

A CALL.

The whole world clashes in mine ears,
The cobblestones cry out the stress
Of human dawns and petty fears—
O love, hear my distress!

My very sight yields not to sleep,
My heart beats hotly in the dark
Alone, mine eye can neither weep
O love, nor my soul hark.

The law of warfare throws a glare
To light for me the common book,
Therein no poem and no prayer
Shows me, O love, thy look.

For never love illumines life
Nor visions light the sterile land
Where beauty dies in dastard strife—
O love, reach out thy hand!

Beneath the quiet of a star,
Upon the shining of thy sea
From mystic spheres of life afar
O love, lean thou to me!

FLORENCE BROOKS.

WANTED A NEW PHRASE.

ONE of the men who write essays on the financial situation was trying the other day to find a new phrase to describe the dullness which has becalmed the waters of Wall Street. He turned to his assistant, who was drowsily dreaming in his chair. The sleepy adviser roused himself sufficiently to suggest that the words "nothin' doin'" would most accurately and succinctly describe the condition of things when a visitor who had dropped in for a quiet chat with an armchair, and who had been awakened by the editor's question, objected:

"No," he said, "that is too long; just write 'Nix.'"

THE BACHELOR GIRL REFLECTS.

FROM the proofsheets of the new dictionary:

Peach; a small, domestic fruit, pink in early Spring, tied up with a blue ribbon and a dimple.

Bore; one who talks about his own affairs instead of letting you talk about yours.

Uppers; an article of wearing apparel much in use among independent thinkers.

Christopher Columbus; a bad medicine man, much cursed on Mulberry Street.

Symposium; a collection of wise platitudes by the same old offenders.

Womanly woman; one who thinks it is very good of men to furnish her with her opinions ready made.

A conservative; a person possessed of a noble and continuous solicitude for the foundations of Society and The Home.

Modern drama; an obscure form of literature recklessly indifferent to Mother, Home, and Heaven.

Latchkey; a curious talisman employed late in the nineteenth century as a symbol of female independence; research seems to indicate that it passed out of use because of the absence of pockets in which to carry it.

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Rose Here, a Frenchwoman, received a medal the other day for saving the lives of fourteen shipwrecked men, all strangers to her. It is a curious fact that the deeds of heroism chronicled daily in the public prints are almost invariably performed by one stranger for another. As for the "love" column, its record is murders, suicides, and other horrible things.

Discriminating observation cannot avoid the conclusion that "romantic love" is one of the hoary traditional fakes of mankind. Romance has universally credited it as the great inspirer of noble deeds. The public prints, which mirror life as it passes, tell an opposite tale.

There is something beautiful and splendid in human nature which rises to meet great perils, and makes men and women toss their lives carelessly away to save those of others. The source of this thing, which we call heroism, we do not know, but it certainly is not romantic love, for it is commonly exercised by one stranger for another.

One may retort that the heroic side of love is not chronicled; that there is equal heroism in the lifelong toil of the man and woman who devote themselves to their families. But there is a mutual advantage in their labors. Both of them get something out of it. There is no heroism in doing anything for which one gets a return. And, besides, these labors are commonly continued long after the last vestige of romantic love has passed.

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Speaking of that, a man recently said that, from unprejudiced curiosity, he had made it a study for years to see just how long romantic love lasted. He found a record case in which it lasted eight years. Six years, he said, were a long period. Six or eight months were more common, and often it perished in a few weeks, even when it had originally been indubitably and violently sincere.

It is a fact that among the races which experience romantic love in its most subtropical form, like the Italians, killings and slashings of the adored one are most frequent. Among cooler races, who don't go crazy, there are fewer love murders.

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Romantic love is a temporary insanity, which has nothing to do with heroism, kindness, devotion, unselfishness, or any of the qualities which go to make life endurable. It is a passion of egotism, as well as of devotion.

Its most common manifestation, jealousy, is a transport and quintessence of selfishness. It will lavish everything on the adored object, except freedom. In extreme cases it is hard to distinguish between its devotion and persecution.

The reason why humanity never ceases to regard it with wonder is not because of its goodness or its evil, its greatness or meanness, but simply because it is a tremendous, unreasoning power of nature. Man stands in awe before it as he does before a storm at sea, or anything else that is beyond his power.

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Our esteemed contemporary, the Eastern Utah Advocate, contained the following item in a recent issue:

"Dr. Bee, the Cherokee Indian who was captured some months since in the Robbers' Roost country by Sheriff Struthers of Grande Junction, was given three years in the Colorado penitentiary for horse stealing."

Well, well! Colorado, and an Indian, and a horsethief, and three years in the pen! Is there no cure for this advancing civilization?

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Indeed, indeed, Abstention oft of yore,
I swore; but was I sober when I swore?
The Coney boat again breasts unknown seas,
Again I Yield, as I have Yelt before.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

TOOTHSOME ENGLISH.

THE following advertisement of a Japanese dentist in an English newspaper is an example of what may be perpetrated in the English language:

"Our tooth is a very important organ for human life and countenance, as you know; therefore where it is attacked by disease or injury, artificial tooth is very useful. I am engage to the Dentistry, and I will make your purpose."

A Race Track Paradox.

She—So poor Johnnie S. lost all his money playing fast horses.

He—Oh, no, indeed! He backed Highball.

NEW IDEAS FROM PARIS

THE returning feminine voyagers from Europe are bringing with them the latest models of the Parisian modistes, and it is pleasing to record that the voluminous styles that concealed the waist and made all figures seem destitute of outline are delightfully scarce. The size of the sleeves is given rather by silk stiffening than folds and widths of the material itself, and the pouching, where there is any, does not interfere with the outline at the sides of the figure.

One of these voyagers who was at the Grand Prix and other fashionable events in France says that in Paris the pointed bodice, the plain treatment of the skirt, and the puffed sleeves are more in evidence than anything else. At Longchamps the leading colors were white, lavender, and various shades of blue. Fine plaitings are much used, especially on sleeves. The skirts, while plain, are most of them full, and fall full in the front as well as at the back and sides. The adoption of close gathers at the top or some form of hip yoke does away with much of the fullness that would otherwise make the figure too thick at the waist line.

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An exquisite frock seen in Paris by a New York woman, who ordered one like it in green, was a ciel-blue foulard, the skirt of which was trimmed with twelve-inch flounces of Bruges lace, each headed by a tiny ruching of white panne velvet. The waist fitted smoothly, and described two deep points, one down the front and the other in the back, while the sides came down a bit over the hips. About the bottom of this basque-like bodice Bruges lace was applied flat, the edge turning up over the bodice. The top of the skirt was gathered and the gathers fastened flat, except that in front there was a straight panel of the silk embroidered on the edges and at the bottom just above the lace flounces in white vines and flowers in a very fine pattern. The elbow sleeves were full puffs that ended above the elbows in turned-back, narrow, stiffened cuffs that flared somewhat to show their white facings, and from which ten-inch flounces of Bruges lace drooped over long white silk gloves. The hat made to go with this costume was large and of the picture variety, in Bruges lace, and trimmed with a sweeping ciel-blue ostrich plume shading at the tip to pure white. A white parasol with a ciel-blue lining and a white stick was also to accompany the frock.

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Another superb costume described by a fashionable woman fresh from Paris was of all-over white guipure lace made up over pale-green faille. The skirt had a centre panel at the front of green silk beautifully embroidered in shaded pink and white chenille and opalescent spangles with a few seed pearls. The lace started from the sides of this panel, under ruffles of lace embroidered in pearls and formed a full plain skirt. Topping this was a long, skirted coat of white satin, the two tail ends at the back reaching to within sixteen inches of the bottom of the lace skirt. The upper part was plain across the back, and opened in the front over a waistcoat of green and pink brocade, with large buttons of rhinestone set in jet, and above this, between the neck and the coat collar of satin embroidered in chenille and pearls, was a band of white guipure that formed a stockless guimpe; a pearl collar was worn as a finish to the neck. The sleeves were wide, but plain from shoulders to elbows, and were finished by wide turned-back cuffs of green faille, and guipure flounces rose from their backs and formed ruffled edges. Gauntlet sleeves of white guipure lined with chiffon extended from under these sleeves above the elbows to the wrists, and ended in points just at the knuckles. A large tricorne-shaped hat of white guipure with a cluster of green ostrich tips at the left, caught there by a jet and rhinestone ornament, was to accompany this rich costume.

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Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who recently returned from abroad, brought with her some excellent examples of the modiste's art. One shepherd's plaid gown in checks rather larger than the ordinary size, and in dove gray and white, is simple in its outlines and exceedingly smart. Mrs. Astor is tall and slight, and the skirt has a plain hip yoke, fitted smoothly by goring; this yoke dips down at both the front and back, ending each side of the front panel that extends from belt to hem. The jupe is set on to this hip yoke by the finest and scantiest of "scratched" gathers, each line of gathering being held securely in place. These few gathers give sufficient spring over the hips and add slightly to the fullness of the long skirt that touches all around and whose sweep at the bottom is obtained chiefly by goring. The Eton coat is short enough in the back to permit a glimpse of the white underblouse. It has a short yoke-piece across the back, from which the back descends in a slightly outward flaring squared section, a trifle wedge-shaped at the bottom. The centre back is formed of one wedge-like extension, finished at its sides by a stitched edge three-quarters of an inch wide, in plait or wide tuck effect. This centre section is apparently an extension of the yoke. At the bottom the coat is merely stitched. The fronts of the coat drop low to cover the belt and slant downward a little from the underarm seams, and something of the wedge-like back is here repeated, the lower centre front swinging out a bit from the skirt belt, the latter being of the gown material.

This front closes by means of three black buttons set on the lower section. The top is rounded out slightly at the back, but the opening is quite deep in the front, the oval shaped point opening being far below the bust line. This opening is outlined by a band of plain white cloth bordered by several rows of very fine black braid, alternated with one wider band of braid. Each front has a dart that shapes it in a bit so that the sides slant in a little below the bust, and coming from a line perhaps two inches from the underarm seam there are two curving crescent-shaped strappings of the cloth, perhaps an inch wide in their centres, and an inch apart. Where these terminate at the outside—near underarm seams—are three black buttons running up on a straight line. The sleeves are the large, modified melon-shaped affairs so much made by Parisian modistes. They are gathered a little at the arm's eye, swell out gradually to the elbows, where their greatest fullness is, then taper slightly in again to the bottom, where they are gathered, and show white bands with graduated black braid; these bands form wristbands or narrow cuffs that match the neck finish. These sleeves have their smoth fullness held in shape by linings of stiff silk. Topping this costume, the other day, was a large black horsehair hat, dull in finish, rising at the left and flaring back from Mrs. Astor's beautiful prematurely gray hair, and at the left a superb spray of black aigrette feathers rose and then drooped toward the back. She also wore a very long and very sheer black chiffon veil.

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A black and white checked taffeta of soft quality made in a shirtwaist costume is worn by Mrs. Terrell, Mrs. McLane Van Ingen's mother. The toque worn with it is an oval shaped affair, the sides set thickly with flat sprays of white lilac and a small flat green velvet bow is flattened against the left side, back of the ear. Mrs. Terrell has white hair and wears big pearls in her ears, and this combination is, with her delicate complexion, effective. The checks in this black and white costume are a quarter of an inch wide. The bodice is not at all bouffant, but displays the wearer's slender figure, and has a yoke collar of delicate blue, bordered and trimmed with white. This forms a narrow yoke that comes just to the tops of the sleeves and has two long tab ends in the front. These ends are fastened to the bodice and terminate just above the belt. In the back the bodice is laid in several wide, flat box plaits, and in the front there is one on each side; these are bloused out the merest bit. The sleeves are not large, are gathered slightly at the tops, pouch a little at the bottom, and are gathered into cuffs, over which are placed other cuffs of blue and white to match the yoke collar. The belt matches the costume and is plain, and the skirt has a narrow hip yoke, to which the box-plaited short skirt is joined. Two or three lines of black velvet bébé ribbon a half inch apart outline the lower edge of the yoke, and these lines are repeated on the bodice.

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Mrs. Charles Steele has one of the prettiest of the sapphire blue chiffon voiles. Mrs. Steele is a young woman with a rounded figure and snow-white hair. Her blue voile has an instep length skirt, the fullness at the bottom being slight and apparently given by goring. The upper part is a tucked coat of the voile and the sleeves are also tucked from the shoulders to the elbows. These tucks are about a quarter of an inch in width and each is its own width from the next. This coat fits smoothly in the back to the waist line, where a plain, narrow belt of the blue material encircles it. From this belt down the coat is tucked to fit smoothly over the hips to a depth of perhaps twelve inches. The tucks are then released and hang straight for twelve inches more, making a straight coat skirt. This skirt, as the tucks are narrow and some distance apart, is not at all full. In the front the coat is, of course, a little looser and pouches a very little. The sleeves are almost close fitting to the elbows, tucked as above described and puffing out in drooping puffs between the elbows and cuffs. A small, round white hat, draped with a chiffon veil that matched the voile, completed the costume. Just below the white lace and chiffon voile stock a single short string of pearls was worn.

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Mrs. William Sheehan's lavender or rather mauve linen coat and skirt are models of their kind. Mrs. Sheehan is plump and has brown hair. The linen of this mauve gown is a heavy or coarse-thread weave, and the instep-length skirt is laid in side plaits fully four inches across; these are not released until they reach a point below the knee in front and, perhaps, six inches higher in the centre back. A deep hem finished the bottom. The Eton coat fits smoothly in the back, is just long enough to cover the top of the linen belt and swings out a little in front, the fronts coming below the belt in the centre. It is closed by three groups of large white pearl buttons three-quarters of an inch across and of modified bullet shape. Three or four of these buttons are in each group, and the groups are an inch apart. These groups of buttons are on each side of the front and fine loops of white linen braid instead of buttonholes are used to close it. The sleeves are ungathered, shape out from the shoulder seams to the elbows, and then slant in again at the wrists, the shape being given by the cut—not by gathers or plaits. There is a slight point at the outside seam at each elbow, and from these points down the sleeves are left open, except that they are joined in the same way as the jacket fronts, there being two groups of buttons, three in a group, between the elbows and wrists, with loops of the white linen braid buttoning over them and holding the lower parts of the sleeves together. The sole trimming of this little coat consists of a cut band of the linen piped with white and set on the edges of the jacket and its sleeves. The upper edges of the bands are piped also, the wide band going down the centre back from neck to bottom. This centre back band is really a small panel five inches wide, except where it is cut in a sort of battlement effect—the corners of the battlement edges being cut off—and where it is cut in it is about three inches wide. There are four or five of these cut-in sections. The edge bands are perhaps an inch and a half wide and are slashed at intervals of, say, three inches, shallow V's three-quarters of an inch deep piped with white being the result, the V's having their points turning into the bands. A wide-brimmed, flat mauve straw hat covered with the full folds of a lavender chiffon veil having large black polka dots and curtain draperies of the veiling at the back, topped the frock. A mauve silk coaching parasol was carried and a filmy thin white underblouse was worn.



Cream-colored chiffon cloth laid in inch-wide box plaits, ruchings and wide bands of lace.



Young girl's frock of rose-colored chiffon trimmed with ruffles and puffs and lace dyed a deep rose red.

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Mrs. Ward, who lunched one day at Sherry's with Mrs. Sheehan, wore not only one of the new old-fashioned frocks, but it was made of very old-fashioned material. The background was a deep blue and the printed design was a tiny, dull pink palm leaf. This frock had a so-called "plain" waist, something of the old-time Garibaldi order, but not so full in the back, or the front, either, for that matter; shirt sleeves and a skirt gathered at the top, straight at the bottom and clearing the floor all around. The blouse had a collar and three wide bands of heavy white lace, and the sleeves were gathered into white lace cuffs. One of the white lace waist bands came down the centre front and there was another band on each side midway between the centre and the sides. The skirt had two deep tucks at the bottom and was gathered quite full at the top. Her large, round, almost straight-brimmed blue hat had blue flowers at the top of the crown, and below them a wreath of pink roses, matching the color of the palm leaf in the frock, and without foliage, encircled the lower half of the crown and the end of this wreath, with the blue, was carried over the back to the left side and across the underside to the hair. The brim was much narrower in the back than at the front. A plain, dark blue taffeta parasol was carried.

+ + +

Mrs. Charles Gates, wife of the son of John W. Gates, is a slight, petite blonde and dresses very well. She dined the other evening at a fashionable restaurant in a red gown as simple as it was chic. It was topped by a large, round, cream-white straw hat trimmed with a knot of red at the right side and one wide and long red ostrich plume. This plume started at the right side under the knot and was carried across the front of the brim and over to the left brim, where it terminated a short distance back of the ear. The hat was flat and set straight on the head. The frock itself began with a high stock and narrow-pointed guimpe of heavy white lace over chiffon, and the bodice overlapped it, the edge of the latter being finished by a narrow ruching of the soft, rather dull rose-red chiffon that formed the gown. The bodice was gathered around the top under this ruching and was drawn in at the waist-line by gathers. The skirt fell straight from the waistline to the floor, on which it lay for an inch or more around the lower edge. The red chiffon was over soft white silk, and where it fell in folds it shaded to deeper tints of red. Around the bottom of the skirt there was a four-inch ruching of the chiffon, shirred four times through the centre and having at each edge a tiny double ruffle ruche an inch wide. Perhaps ten inches above this there was a second ruche of the same width. The skirt was not very full, but formed small folds around it at both top and bottom, the gathering being as full, or as scant, at the front and sides as at the back. The medium-sized sleeves were gathered at their tops and drooped into small puffs above the deep, shaped white lace cuffs.

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Mrs. Rowe, who was a Kentucky girl, and who is a pronounced brunette as to hair and eyes, but who has a very white skin, dined at the same restaurant on the same evening Mrs. Gates did, and the contrast in coloring of both women and gowns was marked, but not as to size, as Mrs. Rowe is also a small woman. The latter's frock was a white Swiss over light turquois blue silk, and with it she wore a flat round hat of cream white straw trimmed with turquoise blue velvet and ostrich tips. The hat was set straight on the head, but was much smaller than that worn by Mrs. Gates, and the ostrich tips were placed under the brim at the sides and back close to her jet black coiffure. This chapeau had no crown but a twist of blue panne velvet outlined one, and there was a flat bow of this velvet at the right front. The blue silk slip over which the frock was worn was cut low in the neck and without sleeves. The Swiss, which was very finely dotted with white, had many insertions of lace an inch and a half wide. These insertions formed a series of sharp points across the back and front and then extended down in strips to the waistline. The bodice bloused a little in front and was rather loose across the back. The bishop sleeves had a lace medallion set in the top of each, to match four medallions set in the bodice below the unlined yoke portion. At the bottom the sleeves were gathered into Swiss and lace bands, each sleeve pouching slightly at the back. Down the sides of the trailing skirt extended straight bands of the insertion that at about sixteen inches above the hem curved toward the back in points; other bands starting from where these strips turned back, and curving to the front, reproduced points and curves to match. Other bands of the lace curved around the skirt and at the bottom were three one-inch tucks above the extreme edge of the Swiss skirt, which was finished by a flat, unlined four-inch lace ruffle with scalloped edges. The silk underslip was finished with silk ruffles to match.

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Miss Marguerite Loew wears a charming combination of white and rose color in lace and Sappho silk and tops it with a lingerie hat formed of double ruffles of the open English embroidery. The brim is formed of two ruffles and so is the crown, and a rose-colored ribbon is wound around the sides of the crown and tied in a bow. The bodice of the gown below the yoke line has sections of rose-colored silk let in under the lace, and these sections are block shaped, but several inches longer than wide. The arrangement of the silk in the skirt matches that of the silk in the bodice. Sections of the rose-colored silk some eight inches wide by twenty long and several inches apart extend downward from the waist and terminate under a graduated ruffle of the silk; this ruffle is perhaps seven inches wide in the front by ten at the back, and overlaps the wide lace flounces that trim the skirt's lower edge. The sleeves have sections of the silk extending from the armis eye to the elbows, where full ruffles of lace form the finish.

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Miss Mabel Gerry, dining at Sherry's with Mrs. William Goadby Loew, wore a white frock and hat. The hat was large, rolled at the left, and had one long white ostrich plume crossing the crown and brim. The gown was Valenciennes lace over white silk. The bodice had two yoke ruffles, one flat and outlining a square yoke, and the other, under the yoke, was gathered and made a bertha ruffle. The sleeves had ruffles from the shoulder caps to the elbows, and from the elbows down the lower sleeves formed huge cuff-shaped sections, ruffled at their edges, and were unique in cut. The skirt was elaborately ruffled around the lower third. Her wrap was a cream-colored coat with a deep yoke collar and wide sleeves, and had trimmings of cream silk ball effects woven together.

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A middle-aged woman lunching at Delmonico's had as the trimming of her gray voile gown black buttons and crossing loops of fine black silk braid. These buttons were arranged in lines at the outside and at the beginning of underlying plaits, and the braid loops crossing and fastening over them were of graduated lengths. The loops at the top were perhaps an inch long, and the others increased in length to two and one-half or three inches at the lower and fifth button on each row, the flaring of the underlying box plaits being thus regulated. There was a series of these buttons and loops at the plaquet in the back and at each gored seam of the skirt, where the released plaits made a full foot flounce. Similar series were used at the top of each sleeve and at the top and bottom of the Eton coat. In the latter, however, there were no plaits to be released.

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A white organdie gown seen at Delmonico's was trimmed with encircling bands of white wash ribbon, crossed by six-inch picket-pointed tabs of white lace insertion. Between each set of these points and bands was a cluster of five-rib tucks. The tucks were an inch from the bands, and in themselves—being a little distance apart—covered an inch and a half space. The bodice and sleeve caps were trimmed to match the skirt, and while the back was plain, the front had double cascades of white lace down the centre front. These ruffles were spread out quite wide and full at the bust line and tapered in to the waist line. A wide sash of wash ribbon was wound around the waist and tied at the back in a flat knot with long ends.

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Liberty and satin-finished silks generally may be counted on to make their reappearance, as they are now being worn in Paris. For the present season, however, the dull silks lead, while in woolen fabrics the glossy surfaces are the fashionable favorites. Painted laces are being worn in Paris. On a pale yellow silk trimmed with deeper yellow lace the design is picked out with various shades of ochre and brown paint, and in a gown flounced with Valenciennes pale green leaves and pastel-tinted berries were indicated with touches of the brush. These are Parisian confections described in a private letter from abroad.

A new voile just shown in Paris and which has not yet reached us is exquisitely light in texture and glossy to such a degree that it resembles satin. In white, cream, and all the pastel tints it is especially effective, and is trimmed with heavy white or cream and ecru laces.

MARIE WELDON.



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Simple but Practical Means for Life Saving

BEFORE the civil war," remarked the man who remembers things, "some of our Western river and lake steamers had this notice posted in each stateroom:

"'Every mattress is made of cork and will support three persons in the water.

"'Every door on this boat can be lifted off its hinges, and in the water will support three persons.

"'Three life preservers are under the lower berth.'

"In addition, every stool and chair for the use of passengers on the deck had an air-tight metal compartment fastened under its seat. In the water it would support the head and chest of one person.

"The small boats (commonly called lifeboats) carried on each deck had fastened in bow and stern a large air-tight metal compartment that would keep the boat afloat, if loaded with all the people who could get into it or hold on to it.

"An old lady friend of mine was on a Western lake steamer before the civil war. When an alarm of fire was given one afternoon, this lady, then a young married woman, was in her stateroom. She opened her door, lifted it off its hinges, and went into the lake with her door. She pulled another young woman on to her door, and the two paddled themselves away from the burning steamer. The boat was destroyed a hundred yards or more from shore. It had a full list of passengers, (but of course was not crowded as an excursion steamer would be,) yet but few lives were lost. Among those lost was this lady's husband.

"Almost all who were saved took refuge on the boat's doors, mattresses, and chairs; few, if any, used the life preservers.

"The fact is, but few people are accustomed to life preservers, and they don't like them. The preservers must be good and adjusted to fit, otherwise no one feels confidence in them. But there is hardly a man or a woman who would not feel safe, going into the water, with a board six feet long and three feet broad.

"Door hinges should be two iron pintals fastened to the casing and two iron loops fastened to the door. When the loops are put on the pintals the door is hung and answers all the purposes of a door, but when it is open a weak woman can lift it off its hinges, and it immediately becomes a more valuable float than several life-preservers.

"The bottom of each berth should be formed of two broad boards the full length of the berth loosely laid in, (not fastened,) for the mattress to rest on. Each board should have along its centre line several holes two feet apart. Each hole large enough for a man to put his hand in, for convenience in lifting the board out of the berth and to hold on to in the water.

"Each stateroom could then supply two floats from each berth and two doors, the latter for instant use. Six persons could confidently rely upon saving their lives by the floats each stateroom would furnish. Now a stateroom supplies nothing reliable.

"All tables should be made so that their tops could be lifted off and used as floats. The tops of dining tables should be made in sections about four feet square. The cleats screwed underneath to hold the smaller boards together would enable a person in the water to hold on.

"All ornamentation on doors should be made with a view to enable a person in the water to cling to them.

"Boards, doors, table tops, &c., should be made of pine or other light wood. If made of hard Southern wood like mahogany, &c., they would sink in the water like pieces of iron armor plate.

"If boards suitable for floats were piled under the seats of ferryboats and piles of them carried on the upper decks they would always be available, less expensive than life-preservers, and possibly more efficient as life-savers."

FACTS ABOUT LIFE PRESERVERS.

IT will not do for Secretary Cortelyou's out-of-town Steamboat Inspectors to be too swift in ordering new life preservers for all the excursion boats that run in and out of New York Harbor, or several of them will have to go out of business until the preservers can be made," said a manufacturer of cork materials and life preservers on the east side.

"Ordering a few hundred thousand new life preservers is not precisely the same thing as ordering so many barrel staves. There has never before, probably, been such a demand for life preservers as since the Slocum disaster, and manufacturers must have time to meet it. There are less than sixty establishments in the United States to do the work, and many of these are plugged up with advance contracts for the United States Government.

"While the 'life' of the average life preserver is placed at five years, some steamboat owners have made them hold out twice that time or even longer. They replenish the stock little by little, so as not to make the expense for that item too great in any one year. Consequently, manufacturers of life preservers have developed their business along the lines of small and steady demand instead of an overwhelming rush, such as threatens them now.

"Everything depends on the treatment of a life preserver. If the men are careless with them, as they are apt to be on excursion boats, their usefulness is destroyed in a few months. But in the navy, where everything is kept in spick-and-span order, I have seen cork belts in good condition after they have been in use for fifteen years or more.

"It is a question whether manufacturers can get all the cork they want without delay. We have to send to Portugal and Spain for most of it, and exporters over there don't like to be hurried. The annual supply for this country, which averages from 125,000 to 128,000 bales, each weighing from 140 to 180 pounds, is used for a variety of purposes, besides making life preservers. Bottle manufacturers want the lion's share of it. Automobile and bicycle firms also consume a large quantity. Cork is as indispensable as rubber for the manufacture of various small articles for the household. It is not likely that the men who supply these goods are going to step aside in favor of the life preserver man, no matter how great the demand. From the manufacturer's point of view, also, there is more profit in these small articles than there is in life preservers.

Manufacturers have been trying to find a substitute for cork in making life preservers, almost as vainly as manufacturers in other lines have been trying to find a substitute for rubber. The experience has been anything but satisfactory. The principal substitute with which Uncle Sam has made some experiments is kapok. It is made of the fibres from a species of the cotton tree, which is principally found in the West Indies and tropical countries. England gets her supply of it from Ceylon, and in that market it goes by the name of Ceylonese fibre. For mattresses, stuffing furniture cushions, and similar purposes, this cotton-like material seems to work very well. But for life preservers I do not believe either the British or the United States Government has found it a success. Life preservers made from it will float all right, once a person gets overboard with them. But in case of a fire, like that on the Slocum, the stuff is as explosive as so much gunpowder.

"On the Pacific Coast, and even as far East as the great lakes, tule has been used as a substitute for cork. This is a tall weed that grows in great profusion in California. The stalks, about one inch thick, are cut into the required lengths for life preservers, and bound in close-knitted sheaves. On the Atlantic Coast there has never been any call for these belts. They are too much subject to damp and decay. There are three types of cork preservers authorized by law—composition cork, pulverized cork, and solid cork. The coarsest grade is used, not because it is cheaper, but because of its greatest buoyancy. The finer grades of cork would be useless for life preservers. Those for the United States Navy must be made of solid cork, capable of sustaining a dead weight of twenty pounds in salt water. For excursion boats a life preserver must be capable of supporting a dead weight of twenty-four pounds in fresh water.

"No skilled labor is required for the work. Most of it is done by women and girls, who make about the same wages as mill operatives. I do not believe there are more than 4,000 of them in the whole country. The cork is cut into strips with circular saws. All the women have to do is to sew the strips into the pockets and put on the straps. Each preserver must be a trifle over four feet long, and have ten pockets made of coarse muslin, and strong enough to stand rough handling without tearing.

"The cork is the last part of a life preserver to wear out or decay. When the other parts are rotten the cork is frequently sent back to the factory to be freshened up and refilled. Cork composition contains nothing but cork, but it is material that is virtually worthless for any other purpose ground into small bits. The fragments are molded into blocks to fit the pockets. With granulated cork the material is not pressed into blocks, but just crammed into the pockets as tight as it will go. There is not much difference in the price. A composition life preserver costs but 10 or 15 cents less than a solid cork article, and a granulated preserver is only a few cents less than one made of composition. A composition life preserver is as good as one made of solid cork. With the granulated preservers there is danger of the filling coming out if the canvas breaks. Little money is saved by purchasing the cheaper preservers, and the loss of life, in times of panic, is likely to be very much greater."

WHAT SHE LACKED.

THE reception room of the Settlement House was unusually hot and the piano was unusually out of tune. Miss Gwynn, a conscientious worker, was doing her best, but it was like trying to get music out of a tin can. And things were even more hopeless than usual, since this particular worker could only play "classical music." She felt that her audience was getting restive. One young woman with a wasplike waist and a picture hat asked politely for "I Want You, My Honey; Yes, I Do," while another suggested "Goo Goo Eyes."

"I'm sorry girls, but I don't know those pieces," apologized Miss Gwynn. "Don't any of you play?"

After a moment's hesitation some one suggested Becky Cohen. Becky protested that she didn't play "good enough," but her champions insisted that it was only modesty that made her say that. "Why, Becky plays beautiful," said one young woman. "She's got a gold medal at home that her teacher gave her for her playin'."

A chorus of voices joined in entreaty, and Becky allowed herself to be led blushingly to the piano. Then she sat down and laboriously began to play. She did the first few bars very nicely except for an occasional false note, when suddenly she faltered and stopped.

"Why, that was lovely, Becky," encouraged Miss Gwynn, "please go on."

Becky looked embarrassed. "I've forgotten the rest," she said.

"Oh, try it again," said Miss Gwynn. "It may come back."

Becky laboriously began over again, but broke down at the same place. Two large tears began to gather in her blue eyes.

"Never mind; I wouldn't worry about it," hastily said Miss Gwynn.

But Becky was not to be consoled. The tears began to roll down either side of her nose. "Oh, Miss Gwynn," she sobbed, "I just wish I had my medal with me; I know I could play then."

Uncle Sam's Cops on Panama Canal Zone.

PART of the equipment ordered by the Isthmian Canal Commission in Washington for the use of its "finest" in the Panama Canal zone, the ten-mile strip over which this Government exercises a control that makes it practically an American municipality is an ordinary "copper's" shield of burnished brass or nickel, with the following inscription:

Canal
POLICE
Zone.

The commission, after first wrestling with problems of labor and construction, has now come to details like that of disciplinary precautions and in its wisdom has decided on a plan of organization and equipment for its canal police force that has evolved a new institution.

First of all this Isthmian police force is unique for its dress. Whoever pictured a policeman wearing a khaki uniform and leggins and tan shoes? Yet this is the dress which by order of the commission the Panama "cop" must wear. He would not perhaps gain any more favor in the eyes of a Broadway bluecoat from the fact that he dangles a billy from his wrist and wears a regulation pot helmet on his head. These, in fact, will be the only marks by which to proclaim his kinship with the policemen of the metropolis.

The Canal Commission gave much thought to the selection of the man who they believed would be most likely to carry out its ideas for a proper organization of the Isthmian force. It wanted, to begin with, some one who had military training, since the military feature is to be one of the characteristics of the new organization. Several candidates were considered, but luckily just the right kind of a man turned up at the right time.

He is Capt. George R. Shanton of Lorimer, Wyo. Capt. Shanton was at one time a cow puncher, a Deputy Sheriff of the plains, and, of still greater importance, he served as one of the Roosevelt Rough Riders in Cuba. Capt. Shanton is now at Panama, and, under the direction of Gen. George W. Davis, the Governor of the zone, is organizing his force.

It is practically decided that all the privates will be natives. All those holding the rank of officers will be Americans. The force is expected to furnish a good berth for many an ex-army officer or soldier who served in the Spanish-American war. At present, Capt. Shanton has authority only to enroll seventy-five men, but this is merely a nucleus, for as soon as the Isthmus begins to swarm with workmen it will be necessary to increase the number of policemen right along. Adventurers from all parts of the world are expected to seek the Isthmus when the canal work gets fairly under way, and what with the thirty thousand or more laborers brought from Jamaica or surrounding islands, Chief Shanton and his men will probably have a busy time of it preserving order. Men familiar with the Isthmus during the De Lesseps days do not fail to recall the vast number of crooks, gamblers, and fugitives from justice who sought the Isthmus as a haven.

One particular problem that has to be met by the Isthmian force is the fact that they have so much distance to cover. The use of horses will be difficult, as the trails are bad and the number of horses is limited. It will be necessary for a Panama policeman to get over much more ground than is contained in the ordinary "beat" of a New York policeman. The strip is forty miles long as well as ten miles wide.

In ordering its equipment, the commission has not seen fit as yet to make a requisition for any patrol wagons, but these may come later. At present Capt. Shanton will depend on the Isthmian Railway to transport his prisoners from one point to another. The present plan is to have two large jails, one at Panama and another at Colon, but, undoubtedly, other jails will be established along the strip, and the usual police court scenes, such as are to be seen in any American city, may be expected.

On Crowded Fifth Avenue.

"Harry, do hold my skirt strap, please. Thanks. Now take my parasol. Thanks. Now give me my handkerchief—I know there is some soot under my eye; I just know there is! Thanks. Is it off? Thanks. My skirt strap, please. Thanks. Let me have my parasol. Thanks. Come on."

After which the traffic she had interrupted was resumed on the crowded Fifth Avenue thoroughfare.

Trackless Electric Roads in Germany

Operated Both Winter and Summer—Cost of the Service.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.
BERLIN, July 7.

OWING to the unprecedented development which electric street car systems have attained in German cities it need not be wondered at that managers sought to extend their lines to the suburbs. Soon, however, it was found that an excessive cost of construction, with its resulting expense of interest and amortization, as well as small traffic, made impossible a successful financial return on the investment. It was therefore aimed to give suburban and country districts the benefits of electric traction without the enormous costs of previous building.

The first step in this direction was the introduction of steam dummies, which, however, proved impractical. These were followed by cars run by electric motors and overhead trolleys. The first trackless electric railroad was shown at the Paris Exposition in 1900, constructed according to the system of Lombard-Gerin. In Germany that of Engineer Schiemann, working in conjunction with the electric firm of Siemens & Halske, has been extensively introduced. According to his system a trackless electric railroad was constructed near Dresden, connecting places in the Bila Valley, Elbe-Huette, and Bad Königsbrunn. It was opened to traffic in 1901. Following the same system, in February, 1903, a trackless line was built between two lime quarries near Grevenbrück, in Westphalia. It has proved a financial success, and is now being extended. The General Electric Company of Berlin has also constructed near Dresden a trackless electric road between that city and suburban places, the Arsenal, Schaenkhuebel, and Klotzsche. It is known as the Dresden Haida Bahn, and is 5.5 kilometers (3.1 miles) long. Wagons run every half hour, the fares being 10 pfennige (2.30 cents) for the shortest ride and 20 pfennige (4.60 cents) for the full distance.

The various systems mentioned above have certain technical features in common. Above all, trackless electric roads require that they receive electric current in the most practical manner. As is known, the tracks of regular electric street cars are utilized to conduct the propelling electric currents. As these fall away with the trackless roads they are run by means of overhead double-poled trolleys. These make possible the running of the cars in an easy and secure manner.

The Haida Road, for example, is run by means of poles, from which projectors three meters (nine feet) long extend, to which wires separated from each other by insulators are fastened. Any possible collision between two cars meeting is avoided by an ingenious contact device, enabling them to exchange their contact carriages.

The Schiemann system is modeled after one invented by an Englishman named Dickinson. The contact device consists of a horizontal sliding bow, reversing around a vertical axle, filled with a soft material preventing friction. The contact pole of the carriage revolves around a vertical bolt, so that carriage and contact bow always remain parallel. These facts make clear that a proper contrivance for current conveyance is of the greatest importance in the successful operation of trackless roads. This made necessary in Germany a proper and economical use of rolling material.

In the first place, a small four-wheeled car was built, in which electric appliances and the steering apparatus were placed. To this one of the old cars was attached, from whose front the steering apparatus, &c., had been removed. This car is occupied by the passengers.

Built on Practical Lines.

The cars used on the Westphalian roads are constructed on even more practical lines. While former motor omnibuses had only a reversing front axle, these are built symmetrically and on both ends provided with platforms. The entry for the passengers is in the middle of each side of the car. The wheels have iron hubs and wooden spokes. In every other respect the cars are constructed of first-class material.

But not only in the Summer but also in the Winter the trackless railroad can be operated. On the Haidabahn in Winter weather the cars are placed on runners. By this method, in spite of snowstorms, the traffic is fully kept up. The following conditions are needed to operate a trackless railroad successfully: First—That electric power can be obtained under favorable conditions. Second—That the pavement on which the line is run is in good condition. It also should not be forgotten that the resistance of the wheels of a trackless railroad is very much greater than on the old tracks, in fact on a muddy street is double that of a track railroad. As a result the electric current needed is much greater than on ordinary street cars.

As regards the question of cost, the figures furnished by the Berlin General Electric Company, in its operation of the Haida Railroad are instructive. These show that a trackless, overhead trolley car, capable of holding twenty-two persons, used about the same electric current as an ordinary street car, having room for twenty-eight persons. With the trackless railroad about 25 per cent. more electric current was used than on regular street cars. It should also be said that the maintenance of the cars, owing to a greater wearing out of the rolling stock, and extensive need of lubricators, &c., is larger than on surface cars. On the other hand, this higher cost of maintenance on regular lines is met by an expense for tracks and the keeping of them in good condition.

Cost of the Roads.

A track road for every kilometer costs from 80,000 ($20,000) to 120,000 marks, ($30,000,) while a trackless road can be built for 15,0000 to 20,000 marks, ($3,750 to $5,000.) A trackless road, three kilometers long, now in active operation, estimated its costs at about 18,000 marks ($4,500) per kilometer, or a total of 54,000 marks ($13,500) for the whole distance. Futhermore the cost of operation for a period of ten hours, and running every fifteen minutes, was as follows:

(a) Direct expenses:

	Per Kilometer.
Cost of management	2.5 pfennig
Wages	5.4 pfennig
Maintenance of cars	2.5 pfennig
Machine shops and tools	0.6 pfennig
Cost of electric current	5.0 pfennig
Total	16.0 pfennig (4c.) per kilometer.

(b) Indirect expenses:

	Per Kilometer.
Renewal of stock	2.2 pfennig
Interest	1.8 pfennig
Total	4 pfennig (1c.) per kilometer

Therefore the total cost per kilometer is 20 pfennig (5 cents) or 60 pfennig (15 cents) for three kilometers. This 20 pfennig per kilometer compares favorably with that of the Great Berlin Street Car Company, which estimates its actual cost of operation at 22.5 pfennig (5.17 cents) a kilometer, and other street car lines in Germany even report 25 pfennig (6.25 cents) per kilometer.

Similar favorable figures are given by Schiemann, in the operation of the trackless line in the Bila Valley. According to the latest reports, after a three months' operation, the cost of electric current used was double as high as that of a track road. This greater utilization of current was, however, only one-tenth of the sum which track roads require for interest, amortization, and maintenance.

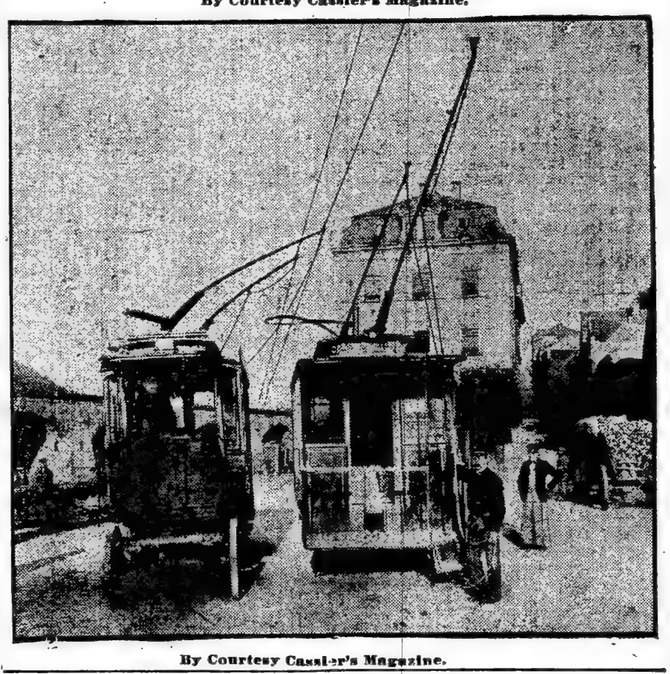
A large part of the income of the trackless roads is obtained by the carrying of freight, which is a source of profit even when the passenger traffic is inadequate. Furthermore, legally considered, the trackless roads are very useful, for they are not required to meet such stringent conditions as is asked of electric track lines. As a matter of fact, the streets are not at all injured by the trackless cars, but have a smoothening effect on the pavement over which they pass. It is believed here that even on asphalt pavement trackless cars can be successfully used.

In conclusion it should be said that the Berlin General Electric Company is now conducting experiments with a trackless railroad at Oberschönweide, near this city, the results of which will be published in about three weeks.

TRACKLESS ELECTRIC TROLLEY CARS.



By Courtesy Cassier's Magazine.



By Courtesy Cassier's Magazine.

A PAPER-COVERED NEED.

THERE never has been, in all my experience, now covering eighteen years, such a demand for the paper-covered books, cheap in price, but from the pens of good writers, as there has been during the season now on. People who go to the mountains, the country, and the seashore all want books that they can read and then throw away or give away after reading. The output this year, taking the trade through, is double, I am sure, that of any previous year."

The speaker was the traveling manager of one of the largest of the New York publishing houses that make a specialty of books of this class. He had just returned from a trip that covered the country east of the Mississippi and north of the one-time Mason and Dixon line.

"Houses that have never before gone in for this sort of trade," he added, "are putting out some of the best of their issues in paper backs and at a much lower price, and find it a very remunerative business, particularly with books that have, so to say, lost the first blush of their fruitage, and have passed out from the 'best sellers' to the 'occasionally called fors.' Most all of these books are fiction of the common love-story variety, though there is a good demand for the standard English authors, and an increasing call for Hawthorne and Cooper among the American writers of the past.

"But there still remains a field that has not been cultivated at all, and in which there may be a fortune for the publisher that first sends out his copyrighted and first-class books of the type generally referred to in the trade as 'natures,' done up in paper covers. There seems a perfect craze among people who go to the woods or the shore to find books that will tell them, and tell them so they can be recognized, about the flowers, the trees, the common animals and insects, the shellfish and the fish of the sea, the brooks, and the lakes, and help solve the mysteries of their birth, growth, and habits of life. Being out in the open on moonlight nights, city people seem to have discovered for the first time that there are such things as stars and clouds and all sorts of signs in the skies that can be read to advantage. They see the farmer and the sailorman do that sort of thing, and they naturally are a bit ashamed of their ignorance on so simple a subject. I find this so wherever I go, and the house that first sends out a popular and easily understood book on astronomy and the weather prediction theories, bound in paper and sold at a popular price, and places it within reach of the Summer outers, will, I believe, find a phenomenal sale for it.

"So, too, with the general run of books about trees and wild flowers and fish and common wild animals and insects. They are as a rule books that sell for a dollar and a half up, and people hesitate about buying at that price, while at a quarter, 35 cents perhaps, certainly not to exceed a half dollar, there would be a sale for them running up into the thousands, as do the common books of fiction. Some day some one will see that open field and go for it, and I believe will find a fortune at hand.

"Publishers seem to overlook the fact that the very people who would buy such books are the very ones who have to count their pennies, and yet thirst for knowledge. The east side, as it is, knows vastly more about nature and its workings than does Fifth Avenue or Riverside Drive."

FAKIRS MAKE MARKET FOR TOYS.

THE street fakirs are our best customers," said one of the largest importers of toys and cheap novelties the other day. "If New York, Chicago, and the other big cities followed the example of some of the smaller places and forbade the fakirs to do business, our profits would be very much diminished. We import 'fakir stuff' specially, and lots of it never sees the inside of the regular stores. Enormous quantities of it are consumed. A fakir thinks nothing of taking a hundred gross of an article and paying spot cash for it. A hundred gross of any article in our line would last any ordinary retail store a lifetime.

"The fakir commands a trade that never



moving vessels on the North River.

Technically it is called a telephone receiver, but adjusted to a degree of accuracy which enables it to pick up the feeblest electrical impulses and to translate them into the words spoken into the distant transmitter.

The wires leading outside are connected to a receiver formed of an inductive coil, one end of which leads up to a wire suspended from the mast and the other suspended to a copper plate fastened to the side of the ship.

When a person speaks into the telephone transmitter electrical impulses are sent through the air and water; the electric ear receives them very much as the human ear receives sound waves.

An idea of the supersensitiveness of the transmitter and receiver may be gained when it is stated that if the two instruments are placed on resonators the noise caused by a fly walking on the box of the former is magnified by the latter until the reproduced sound is equivalent to the tread of a heavy draught horse and the shrill cry of a fly at the moment of death is rendered quite audible.

THAT HIGHLY INTELLIGENT CLAM.

HE burst, an unkempt and ragged figure, into Mac's Corner Place just as Jim Gilligan had concluded the recital of an anecdote about a pet goat that belonged to his rich aunt in Syracuse.

Mike, the waiter, had just taken the order for a fresh round.

"Make mine the stuff that killed father," exclaimed the stranger with a magnificent wave of the hand as he seated himself at our table. We stared in silent amazement. He was a tall, sallow, hard-looking chap of thirty-five or thereabout.

"He's crazy," whispered Jim Gilligan to me. "Better humor him," he added as Mike set the glasses in front of us. The stranger drained his glass, making a noise as the last drop disappeared like an actor in a temperance drama.

As he set down his glass he spoke again in his peculiar saxaphone-like voice.

"Highly intelligent animals—goats. Knew one once that could drink whiskey like a Christian. But if any of you gents is looking for a nice quiet domestic pet that you can leave at home with the children and that your wife won't object to having around, let me recommend the common or garden clam."

He paused impressively, while we glanced at each other.

"I told you so," whispered Gilligan sadly.

"It is a fact, I assure you," continued the stranger. "I speak from experience. The way I got my clam was this. Like to hear about it?"

He went right on talking without waiting for a reply.

"I was swimming at Rockaway one day when I felt something pinch my toe. I reached down and found that it was a clam. At the same moment I realized that I was on the brink of destruction. In front of me was a whirling whirlpool. In another moment I should have been involved in it. The clam had saved my life."

"Did you say this was at Rockaway?" I asked.

"I said at Rockaway," replied the stranger, fixing me with his glittering eye.

"Gentlemen," he continued, "is there such a thing as gratitude? Yes. The noblest emotion of which the human heart is capable filled my cardiac region at that moment. Gentlemen, the clam, the humblest beast of the field, had saved my life. Let us drink his health while I recover from the emotion that overcomes me at this juncture of my narrative."

Before we could expostulate he had actually beckoned to Mike and, pointing to me, said:

"This gentleman insists on our drinking another round. Make mine the same."

Mike hurried off while we were regaining our breath. The stranger drained his replenished glass at a gulp. While I was casting about for a dignified means of expostulation he was off again.

"As I said, the clam had saved my life. If I was not to prove myself the blackest hearted of mankind it was up to me to do something for my benefactor. In a flash it came to me. I would give that ignorant creature a course in the higher education. I took him home with me, gentlemen. I made him one of my domestic circle. He soon became the life of our home. The children found in him a friend. Myself, a constant means of solace in my hours of depression. The clam, gentlemen! Let us drink to the clam—the friend—the companion of man!"

The rascal actually lifted Gilligan's glass, which that gentleman had not yet touched, and drank it off with the most affable air imaginable.

"Gentlemen, if I had the time or you the patience I could tell you for hours about the pretty tricks my pet clam picked up. His intelligence was abnormal.

"As his artistic sense developed he displayed a striking taste for music. On Sunday morning I would put him on the table while I whistled 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' You may believe me or not, as you see fit, but I assure you that as I concluded the immortal anthem of liberty that appreciative beast would open and shut rapidly in token of applause.

"It was this musical taste that led to his death. One day while I was out he clambered up on the windowsill to listen to the strains of 'Nancy Brown' as discoursed by a street organ. The window was open. In some way he missed his footing and—how shall I say it!—my pet clam fell to his death. G-ge-entleme-en—all have a drink on me."

Our orders given, the stranger sank his head in his hand in a melancholy reverie.

When the drinks arrived he drained his feverishly, and without a word hurried from the room.

A few minutes later Mike the waiter approached me.

"The gentleman who has just left said the last round was on you."

NOVEL SAFETY DEVICE.

IN this age of wireless telegraphy, horseless carriages, and the multitude of electric and complicated mechanical apparatus designed to further the comfort of lives and property, it is interesting to know that one electrical expert has come to the conclusion that to accomplish to a great extent the protection mentioned, the simplest means are the best.

At the present time, when so many citizens are absent in the country, their residences need protection from the incursions of gentlemen of the Raffles fraternity and also protection from fire and flood. With this end in view Henry E. Vineing, electrical engineer of the Fire Alarm Department of this city, has devised a simple contrivance.

The device consists in its simplest form of four screws, two strips of brass, a screw-eye, and a piece of cotton or string, applied to a hallway, window, &c., with the necessary wires and battery. The operation of this apparatus for protection from burglars, floods, or fire is as follows:

First tie the cotton securely to a screw-eye, drawn taut across the opening to be protected, and attach it to the spring hook in such a manner that the cotton holds the spring away from the back screw and the front strip of brass. Then turn on the switch and thereby connect the necessary electrical apparatus to the spring circuit.

If a burglar should enter he presses against the cotton and draws the spring against the front contact, sending in his own alarm. If a water pipe should burst the cotton becomes wet and shrinks, pulling over the contact and making an alarm. In case of fire, even in its incipient stages, the cotton is consumed. The spring then falls back to its original position and makes contact with the back screw, which is also connected with the electrical circuit.

The system may be somewhat elaborated upon so that it will give separate alarms for fire or burglar and flood by arranging the spring to work as the armature of a two-point relay. Further, the scheme is applicable to either signal or open circuits.

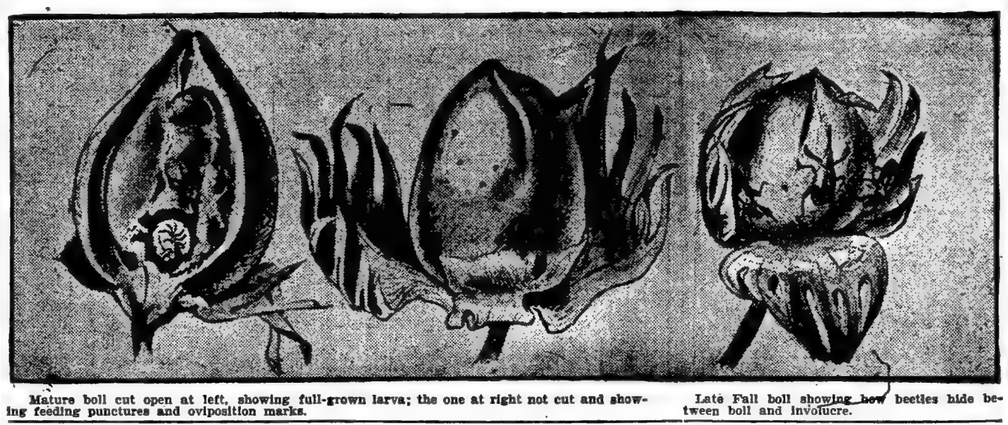
Hope for Cotton Growers in Guatemalan Ant

Boll Weevil's Natural Foe Found by Prof. O. F. Cook—To Be Introduced in Southern Cotton Belt.

THE fact that a discovery has been made by Prof. O. F. Cook of the Bureau of Entomology promising relief for cotton growers from the much-dreaded boll weevil pest, has been widely heralded and occasioned no end of interest. Many inquiries have been made as to the exact nature of the discovery, the manner of its application, and the details of its promise. But the various accounts published have been of a more or less hypothetical nature. In the present article the circumstances leading to the discovery are described, and the details of the scientist's labors are set forth in statements made by Prof. Cook himself. As a result those interested in the subject are able to learn for the first time, accurately and scientifically, the full particulars of a discovery the importance of which can hardly be overestimated.

Last year the boll weevil is estimated to have destroyed over $49,000,000 worth of cotton before it could mature. The cotton growers, the manufacturers of cotton goods, the factory hands, exporters, users of cotton, all suffered because there was no way known to check the ravages of the boll weevil. The Department of Agriculture decided to devote the sum of $250,000 exclusively to the study of the boll weevil and any enemies of the weevil that such study might discover.

It was while things looked blackest for the cotton growers of the country that Prof. O. F. Cook of the Bureau of Entomology, who was in Guatemala on another mission for the Department of Agriculture, began to observe closely the habits of the Guatemalan ant, upon which the hopes of the cotton growers now appear to rest.



Mature boll cut open at left, showing full-grown larva; the one at right not cut and showing feeding punctures and oviposition marks.

Late Fall boll showing how beetles hide between boll and involucre.

Prof. Cook, who is a naturalist of wide repute, and whose travels and studies have taken him to many countries, including Africa, the Canaries, the American tropics, and elsewhere, had seen the ant on a former trip, but had not then had time to observe its habits closely. He had also noticed that the cotton plant of Guatemala was not destroyed by the boll weevil, although the weevil was present.

While on the steamer en route for the South last Spring, Prof. Cook, who had been greatly interested in the cotton plant problem, gave considerable thought to the subject. Gradually he connected the little Guatemalan ant with the possible solution of the problem. He likewise realized that, perhaps, the ant might have nothing to do with the healthy condition of cotton in Guatemala, and so decided to say nothing of his hopes until he had facts to back them. When he arrived in Guatemala he began at once a thorough study of the situation. He had been engaged in this but half a day when he had proof sufficient to convince him that the little ant was a most active enemy of the weevil. Still he continued his studies and investigations, making all possible inquiries among an unobservant people regarding the habits of the ant and the effects of the presence of the boll weevil. He learned little by inquiry, and found he must depend entirely upon his own work. That, however, he had learned from long experience in nature study to make very thorough, and the result will, it is fondly hoped, both by cotton growers and by the Department of Agriculture, fully justify the time spent by him upon the Guatemalan cotton fields.

An Enemy of the Weevil.

Prof. Cook ascertained that, while the ant does not eat the boll weevil, it takes the keenest delight in killing it and disposing of the corpse.

He found, too, that the ant is such a vicious little creature that it attacks without fear and with entire success insects of other kinds than the weevil, such as centipedes.

It does not the least injury to cotton plants, but fiercely attacks visiting insects, especially boll weevils, and crushes their heads with the strong, sawlike jaws with which its head is furnished.

Prof. Cook handled the ants with impunity, the strange little creatures not even offering to bite him. Perhaps they realized that he might introduce their descendants to a better country than the one they inhabit.

Writing from Sepaculte, Guatemala, May 11, Prof. Cook said:

"It [the ant] seems likely to become a valued assistant in the agriculture of tropical and semi-tropical countries, if not in temperate regions. The farmer has a new and practical reason to 'consider the ant.'"

Prof. Cook makes acknowledgment of aid given by Messrs. Owen & Champney, owners of the Sepaculte estate, and of help rendered by Mrs. Owen. He says that without the kind invitations, hospitality, and extensive local knowledge and co-operation of these generous friends it would have been quite impracticable to visit the Indian cotton district of the interior of Alta Vera Paz in 1902 or to ascertain the existence of the cotton ant in the present season.

The cotton ant is a large brown ant, which obtains its food from three sets of extra-floral nectaries on the cotton plant. It gives no heed to some insects which invade its dominion on the cotton plant, but hastens to attack the weevil when the latter first steps upon the plant.

Destroying Its Prey.

Sometimes, as has been said, the ant crushes the weevil's head; sometimes it encircles the weevil's middle with its long mandibles and pries apart the joint between the thorax and abdomen. At the same time the ant's body, which is long and flexible, is bent so as to allow of the insertion of the sting at the unprotected point where the beetle's strong armor has just been opened. Instantly the poison takes effect; the weevil's legs twitch spasmodically and then become still. Complete and permanent paralysis results almost instantly from the ant's sting. It is the summary and very complete manner in which the ant disposes of the weevil that makes Prof. Cook believe it to be the natural enemy of the boll weevil and the hope of the cotton grower.

Immediately after receiving Prof. Cook's report on the cotton ant the Department of Agriculture experienced a season of intense excitement. The discovery might mean the difference between opulence and bankruptcy to cotton growers. Of course there yet remains to prove the adaptability of the ant to the more temperate climate of the South of the United States. But the department authorities decided at once that no money or pains should be spared to ascertain if the ant can live and thrive in the American cotton belt. It wired Prof. Cook to call for all funds and whatever aid he needs. He has already forwarded some of the cotton ants to Washington for study and experiment, and will, when he returns to the United States, bring with him as many of the ants as can conveniently be transported, together with as much native food as will be needed to keep the ants in good condition for a long time.

It is probable that Prof. Cook will spend the next six months in Texas and other States of the cotton belt. He believes that the ants probably came originally from the dry, open interior plateau region, where the centre of the aboriginal cotton industry of Guatemala is still located. Supposing this theory to be correct, it is more than probable that the ants can be easily utilized in the colder region of the cotton belt of the United States, having come from a moderately cool climate.

Ravages of the Weevil.

Of course, this is of immense importance to the cotton growers of America. The ant will be valuable to them only in a practical way. At present the boll weevil is destroying cotton at a rate that discourages growers. It is proceeding northward, it is claimed, at a rate of fifty miles a year and destroying an ever-increasing amount. It is impossible to attack the weevil with poison, as it lives almost all its life, from egg to full-grown beetle, inside the cotton boll, and the only hope of the growers at present appears to be the active brown ant which appears to know by instinct that the weevil destroys the plant upon which it finds its food. That knowledge would be sufficient incentive for the ant's antipathy toward the weevil.

Dr. Cook's Career.

Dr. Orator Fuller Cook, upon whose discovery of the habits of the cotton ant may depend the entire cotton crop of America, is a young man who has made his own way ever since he left school. He was born upon a farm in Central New York thirty-eight years ago. After putting himself through a university by his own efforts he entered upon a career as a botanist and naturalist, not because it held forth promises of large material reward, for the contrary was its promise, but because to that profession he seemed particularly called. He traveled three times to Africa, penetrating some distance into the interior, passing through the terrible African fever that is so much dreaded, and learning many things of value to science. His trips to the Canary Islands and Porto Rico have also been profitable to the scientific world.

So impressed were the Cuban authorities with his work that he was offered the position of head of the Agricultural Department about to be formed. He could practically have named his own salary had he accepted the call, as the officials realized that agriculture is to be the chief industry of the people of Cuba, and wished to have the department started under the best possible conditions. It was shortly after declining the offer that Prof. Cook left for Guatemala, and made the discovery regarding the cotton ant. He lives on a farm which he recently purchased, ten miles out of Washington, D. C. His wife is a botanist of some reputation.

THE CITY'S $1,500 TARGETS.

WHILE the policeman was still in Sixty-fifth Street he heard the crash of falling glass. He ran around into Amsterdam Avenue as quickly as his portly frame would allow, but, remarkable as was his spurt of speed, the culprits moved with even greater alacrity, and before the officer appeared they had vanished. The policeman hailed the invisible and unidentified offenders in tones of wrath.

"Hi, there, you rascals," he said. "Where you hidin'? You'd better come out of there on double quick. If you don't, I'll make it warm for you when I catch you."

Several tousled heads belonging to adults who were apparently in nowise responsible for the shattered lamp globe appeared at nearby windows, but the youthful transgressors who were invited to come forth wisely declined to do his bidding. It was a cold, damp night, but the policeman perspired with the heat of his wrath.

"I'm going to send in a petition to-morrow to be transferred," he said. "I want to be put on a beat where the kids ain't smashing lamp chimneys every time my back is turned. That is what they do in this neighborhood. They think the city supplies lamp chimneys for them to shy stones at.

"Yesterday when off duty I tried to figure out how much the city loses every year through the smashing propensities of these mischievous kids. As near as I could make out it is close on to $1,500.

"Each lamp costs 8 to 15 cents. Judging by the damage done in this neighborhood the breakage all over the city must average fifty lamps a day, and if that doesn't bring the total cost up to about $1,500 then I'm no scholar.

"The worst of it is, us fellows get the blame for it. I just wish some of the big chaps higher up could put in a few sessions with these lamp-breaking youngsters. They'd find out a good deal they don't know now."

A HISTORIC SNUFFBOX.

THE Episcopal Church of Alabama is the possessor of a historic snuffbox. It is a solid gold affair and has an interesting history.

It was once the property of Pope Pius IX., the predecessor of Pope Leo XIII. It is believed to have been purchased by the donor while abroad several years ago. The snuffbox is very handsome and artistic, its intrinsic value being more than $5,000. The history of the box which accompanies it is in Italian, of which the following is a translation:

"The box was originally given by Napoleon I. to a person of high rank, thought to be the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris. After a long time it was sold and the name of the person to whom Napoleon gave it was taken off.

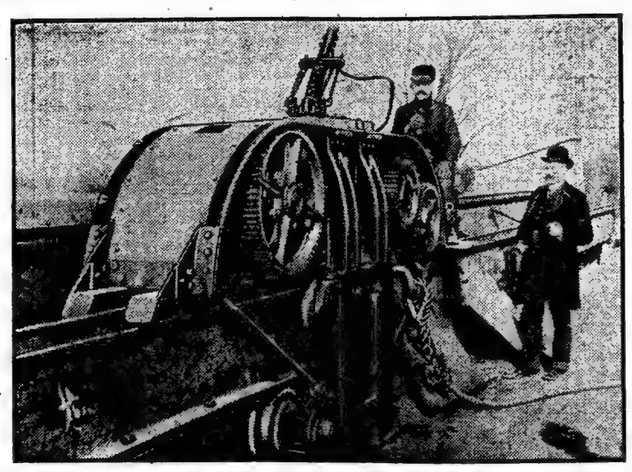
"The box was bought by Pope Pius IX. for 5,875f. and presented by him to Prince Massimo, father of the present Prince. This box was highly appreciated by Prince Massimo as of great artistic value, and kept by him and showed on all occasions as a rare and curious work of art. At his death his son inherited an immense fortune and 3,000,000f. in gold. Although a married man with three daughters and a man of fifty years of age, this son of the old Prince to whom the Pope gave the box contracted the relationship of wife with a woman, on whom he spent not only the three millions in money which he inherited, but part of the family jewels and several landed estates.

"Then the box was put in a bank or pawnbroker's shop for 750f., to be forfeited if the 750f. were not paid. It was not paid, and the box was sold to Mr. Herbert at the Hotel Castanza, an American, for 800f. This gentleman bought it to present to Cardinal Sanfelice on the occasion when Pope Leo nominated him for Cardinal, but having seen that other persons had presented snuffboxes to the Cardinal, although his box was superior to the others, he felt a delicacy in presenting it, and gave instead a ring set with diamonds and sapphires. Having no use for the box, he consented to sell it at the price he gave, viz., 800f."

A Fellow-Sufferer.

"Say, Smith, how did you obtain a divorce so quickly?"

"The Judge who tried the case was my wife's first husband."



A QUEER KIND OF MULE.

THE illustration here shown is neither man, beast, nor devil in form, yet it is all these at one and the same time in action, for it seems possessed of a sort of erratic, or perhaps we should say electric, intelligence. It easily does the work of not one, but a number, of beasts, and, finally, when anything goes wrong the innate mischief of Satan himself could not equal its antics.

It is an electric mule, docile enough when the current is cut off, but turn the current on and then get hold of the wrong end, and forty flying hoofs would be tame compared with it. It is a fool killer for fair, but any safe, sane, and conservative youth who now rides astride the common, every-day canal mule on the towpath toward fame, and who has sense enough to have that tired feeling, together with a longing and a hankering to be President of the United States, may soon learn to operate the electric towing mule without danger to himself or to the office of Chief Executive.

One of the objections to steam-propelled vessels in canals is that the action of the propellers has a tendency to cause the water to wash the banks away. Where traffic is large the operators have therefore found it expedient to equip the towpath of the canal with a complete electric system, thus doing away with the sure-footed animal power, which has served so long and well the purpose of hauling canal boats

PART FOUR

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT

SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

We have had another Northern Securities week, and other weeks of the same sort are certain. The expectation was that the week's business would be dominated by the Agricultural Department's crop report, and from day to day there was much discussion of the crops; but, looking backward, it is seen that for the time the crops were obscured by a factor which influenced the stocks immediately concerned by points, where the crops influenced them by eighths. The week contained another surprise of the same sort as followed the original Northern Securities decision. Then, too, it was expected that the market would suffer sympathetically, with the stocks adversely affected. As a matter of fact, on both occasions the list rose sharply with the Pacific group, Union leading. As a consequence the averages are now at the year's highest, being reckoned by The Wall Street Journal thus:

	12 Indus.		20 Rys.
Low, Nov. 9, 1903	42.15	Sept. 28, 1903,	88.90
High, Feb. 16, 1903	67.70	Jan. 9, 1903,	121.28
Low, Mar. 12, 1904	46.41	Mar. 14, 1904,	91.31
High, July 15, 1904	52.06	July 15, 1904,	100.89
Last yr., July 17, '03	54.73	July 17, 1903,	99.20

This result was reached during a week after the trader's own heart. There were reactions as well as rallies, and any amount of stock could be turned without breaking the market. The volume, it is true, fell somewhat below the previous Northern Securities week, but it averaged 600,000 shares, and takes the stocks most affected to heights not indicated above. Union Pacific is up over 26 points from the year's low, and over 15 points from the previous high in January. It is this large advance in the Pacific group which lifts the averages to the level above noted, for among the thirty most active stocks over half are yet below their high point in January. Baltimore and Ohio, Erie, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Norfolk, Pennsylvania, and other favorites have much ground yet to make up to get into line. For this reason it would be rash to say that the rise is over, although in time and range it ought to be, according to the rules. But this seems to be a case for an exception. The reason lies in the comparison of the averages now and a year ago with the developments of the intervening twelvemonth, and the outlook for the months to come. What does a rise of two or three points signify compared with the change in temper or the change in conditions and prospects?

There are some who do not yet understand how it was possible for the market to break at the top a year or more ago, when the news was yet so good. It was because stocks were sold by the few, when the crowd was buying, because the news was too good to be true or to last. We are now having an example of a market of a different sort, which persists on going up on no news, or indifferent news, or even on bad news. There has been no news affecting specifically the large majority of stocks. The Northern Securities decision is indifferent, because it settles nothing, the controversy not having advanced an iota since the suit was brought. The crop news is bad, in the opinion of many, although leave will be taken to advance some reasons why they are mistaken. Not a ray of light has been thrown upon the weary list of troubles which have held the market in check so long. We are just where we were with the problems of undigested securities, unprecedented bank loans on the eve of the crop-moving season, a small and shrinking iron trade, fixed charges increasing faster than earnings, smaller bank clearings, a disturbed labor situation, the surprises attendant on a first-class war, and so on. Everybody has been selling stocks for these reasons for a year, and now the wonder is how the market can stop falling before the bad news has stopped coming out. The reason is simple—the stocks stopped coming out first. For many months the question of the Street has been "What will they do with them?" meaning what would the buyers of stocks do with them when they could only sell them at a loss. To this question has succeeded another, "Where will they get them?" meaning where will the sellers of other people's stocks get them if the owners take it into their heads not to part with them except at higher prices. When a trader finds, as many found last week, other traders with orders to take all offerings the market situation is illumined for him by a great light.

These are factors of market movements, not of basic conditions of values. There are signs that values are safe, however the market may waver. During the week the Inter-State Commerce Commission made its annual report for 1903. Gross railway earnings increased $174,466,640; net increased $33,176,535; employes increased 123,000, and they earned 13 per cent. more wages. This was while the market seemed bottomless. The Post Office reports revenues for June larger by $5,467,498. The building industry is 42 per cent. better than last year, a fact which emphasizes that, disturbed as the labor situation may be, it is excellent by comparison, and improving. The year's foreign trade shows an excess of exports of $470,201,237, against $394,422,442 in 1903. We have heard much of the exports of gold, and yet for the year the excess of imports of gold was $17,535,128. Taken all in all, the year's foreign trade is about the best in our history. The domestic trade is reflected in bank clearings, 1.9 per cent. below last year, and railway traffics, which are slightly larger than last year for each of the last four weeks, after having been smaller for the eight previous weeks. These facts are not consistent with a low condition of trade. There is a large and small way of looking at things, and there are figures here to suit each case. The plain truth is that the reaction in intrinsic conditions is paltry and negligible, compared with the reaction in prices.

Future conditions depend as much on the crops as anything else, and they will usually have no right to be either strong or weak together. The conditions which make wheat and corn worth more or less make railways worth more or less. Last week both were strong together, and it does not seem right. Later they were weak together, and that was not right either. It is true that crops are unhatched chickens until after actual harvesting. But it is sheer pessimism to turn fair promise into scarcity in advance of undeniable cause. As appears in another column the estimate of wheat yield is oftener too small than too large at this season. It is 7 to 3 that the wheat crop will exceed the Government estimate. Corn is so far from being damaged that the time of its trial by heat, drought, or frost is still in the future. If the cereal supply should be ample, and the price should also be high through large demand, of course grains and grangers could logically rise together. And this is one of the years when such a conjunction is more than usually imaginable. Wars lessen the production of foodstuffs without decreasing the demand, and foreign crop conditions are at least as unpromising as our own. Quite possibly this is the exceptional year when it is possible to be a bull logically on both the Produce and Stock Exchanges. And it is to be borne in mind that any deficiency in wheat will be recouped by corn, cotton, oats, and hay. Even crediting the reports of damage to wheat, the sum of values of agricultural products will exceed 1903's over $100,000,000.

The Street does not hang upon the Northern Securities litigation because it is a contest of 20,000 miles of railway against 15,000, each combination representing a billion of dollars capitalization. Nor does the Harriman party object to the pro rata distribution of Northern Securities assets because that method would give them principal value smaller by the difference between $71,732,062 in Northern Pacific stock and the sum of $32,070,612 Northern Pacific and $24,538,912 Great Northern. The real reasons why the matter is fought so bitterly is that it embodies both the settlement of the Northern Pacific corner quarrel and the principle of controlling cutthroat competition by ownership of competing lines. If the Northern Securities stock could be sold the excessive cost of the Northern Pacific corner would be averaged and distributed among investors. Otherwise it is a very nice and difficult matter to say where the losses of that corner and the control of the bone of contention—Northern Pacific—shall be lodged. Union Pacific is not content to be a minority holder in its competitors, preferring to be a majority holder in one of them. In the opinion of the Hill party Harriman having joined in making an omelet which turned out bad is now seeking back his identical eggs. It seems to some as preposterous as for a depositor to demand back the identical dollars he deposits, and not to be satisfied with their equivalent in other dollars.

But the similes are misleading. What the law forbids and orders to be dissolved is the union of control of competing railways. Harriman deposited control of Northern Pacific, for which there is no market value. Certainly its value is not obtained by multiplying the number of shares by the value of one share. It is a case where the whole is greater than the sum of the parts. Other depositors of Northern Pacific may be made whole by receiving the market value, but not so Harriman, who is prejudiced by losing beyond the value of his shares that control over his competitor which he deems essential to his interests.

It is even more difficult not to sympathize with Mr. Hill in his point of view. If he charged Union Pacific rates he has reckoned that Great Northern would receive from the public $7,000,000 a year more in earnings, if it could retain its business at the higher price. Yet he is a criminal, condemned for "restraining commerce" by carrying it cheaply. His genius for railway administration enables him to earn at his low rates $2.44 per freight train mile, against $1.65 for Northern Pacific and $1.96 for Union Pacific. He has been quoted as saying that, when the Northern Securities was under formation, he was asked to include Union Pacific, making a combination supreme between the Gulf and Canada, and from the Mississippi to the Pacific. It is well that he declined. If he had accepted and had applied his methods of stimulating traffic by reducing rates on that larger scale he would never have escaped indictment. Now he remains at large, free to think upon his mercies. The Northern Securities combination is in ruins, but, as Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Prouty says, "The Northern Securities decision will not result in the dissolution of a single railroad combination now existing, except the Northern Securities Company itself, nor seriously interfere with the formation of other combinations." Truly, when the good done by this trust-busting masterpiece is balanced against the harm, the wonder grows that anybody concerned has the assurance to boast of it. If Mr. Roosevelt could point to something done by way of solving the problems of controlling railway rates or permitting railways to control them in some lawful way, he would have sound claim to public gratitude. As it is, there are as many opinions about his procedure as there are about the merits of the contentions raised.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

RAILROAD HANDBOOK.

Much valuable information in regard to railroad securities is contained in the "Handbook of Railroad Securities" just issued by The Financial Chronicle. Besides giving the range of prices for a number of years past with the fluctuations in detail for the past eighteen months, the handbook contains in available form full information in regard to the capitalization of railroad companies and the earnings for several years. Supplementing the railroad statistics is a section devoted to the principal industrials.

JULY CROP ESTIMATES

Comparison Between Them and Crops Harvested.

ACTUAL YIELD OFTEN LARGER

No Ground for Contention That Indications in July Are Subject Only to Loss.

The condition of the crops, according to the Government crop report issued on Monday last giving the condition as of July 1, is one of great promise, if the estimates based on the Government report are to be accepted at their face value. The prediction is for a corn crop passing all previous records, a wheat crop of good proportions, and an oat crop above the average, not to mention other crops showing more or less similar prospects. But the estimates are not accepted at their face value. Already numerous supplementary estimates have made their appearances, all of them below the estimates based on the Government's figures, and each claiming for itself title to more consideration than that which can be accorded to the official estimate of condition and the forecasts of the crops based on them. There is nothing new in this and nothing surprising. The Government's estimates some years ago became so discredited that not yet has the Agricultural Department been able to redeem its good name. This is one of the things that helps the acceptance of other reports purporting to be more accurate than the official figures. To do justice to the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange who computes the probable yield from the Government's estimates of acreage and condition it is necessary to point out that both of these are subject to later correction, and the discrepancies between his estimates and the actual crop harvested cannot be laid entirely at his door. The crop is subject to deterioration or improvement, and the acreage, or rather the official estimate of it, to changes, and these are factors which cannot be weighed in advance.

Of late the general attitude has been that the July estimates of the crops represent the best that can be expected under the most favorable circumstances, and that if any change takes place, and change there is certain to be, it will be for the worse. A variation from the July estimate in the popular opinion can only be a loss. It is interesting to examine this opinion in the light of what has actually occurred in the past in the matter of changes in the crops from the July estimates. The past year, it is true, showed losses in all the principal crops, and it is probable that the present more or less pessimistic attitude is due to this recent experience, which is more vividly recalled than earlier experiences. Taking a period covering the past ten years it is found that so far as the wheat crop at least is concerned the July estimate has fallen below the actual yield seven times out of ten. This is a record which it would seem useless to advance in support of the contention that nothing better than is now indicated can be hoped for. Variations in the oat crop have been evenly divided between losses and gains, and in the corn crop a considerable majority of the changes have represented losses, the corn crop being larger than the July estimate only twice in the past decade. In comparing this record with the wheat record it is necessary to remember that the July estimate is the first of the corn crop, while wheat at that date is in a much more advanced stage, Winter wheat being actually at harvest.

It is not the intention to maintain that this year's crops are likely to exceed the 664,000,000 bushels predicted for wheat and the 2,537,000,000 bushels indicated as the corn crop, but merely to point out that past experience offers no ground for the assertion that the crops will necessarily be less than indicated at present. This year they can be less and still be fairly good. Should they perchance be greater the year would be one to be remembered.

In the table below are given comparisons for the past ten years for wheat, corn, and oats of the condition on July 1, the estimates of the crops on that date, and the final yield, with the variation between the two. The record is an interesting one:

	Condition July 1.	Estimated Crop July 1.	Actual Crop.	Variation From July Estimate.
1904—				
Winter wheat	78.7	371,044,000	.....	.....
Spring wheat	93.7	293,108,000	.....	.....
Total wheat	84.5	664,152,000	.....	.....
Corn	86.4	2,537,000,000	.....	.....
Oats	89.8	909,553,000	.....	.....
1903—				
Winter wheat	78.8	463,498,000	399,867,250	—63,630,750
Spring wheat	82.5	257,129,000	237,954,585	—19,174,415
Total wheat	80.0	720,627,000	637,821,835	—82,805,165
Corn	79.4	2,263,000,000	2,244,176,625	—18,823,375
Oats	84.8	851,372,000	784,064,199	—67,277,801
1902—				
Winter wheat	77.0	352,339,000	411,788,666	+59,449,666
Spring wheat	92.4	281,161,000	258,274,342	—22,886,658
Total wheat	82.9	633,500,000	670,063,008	+36,563,008
Corn	87.5	2,589,951,000	2,523,648,312	—66,302,688
Oats	92.1	916,992,000	987,842,712	+70,850,712
1901—				
Winter wheat	88.3	412,698,000	458,834,501	+46,136,501
Spring wheat	95.6	291,682,000	289,625,717	+2,056,283
Total wheat	91.1	704,380,000	784,460,218	+80,080,218
Corn	81.3	2,068,003,000	1,522,519,891	—575,483,109
Oats	83.7	763,425,000	736,808,724	—26,616,276
1900—				
Winter wheat	80.8	333,767,000	350,025,409	+16,258,409
Spring wheat	55.2	170,589,000	172,204,096	+1,384,904
Total wheat	73.0	510,356,000	522,231,535	+11,875,535
Corn	89.5	2,240,770,000	2,105,102,516	—135,667,484
Oats	85.5	801,912,000	809,125,989	+7,213,989
1899—				
Winter wheat	65.6	274,540,000	291,706,229	+17,166,229
Spring wheat	91.7	255,360,000	285,392,614	+30,032,393
Total wheat	78.2	560,140,000	*658,534,252	+98,394,252
Corn	86.5	2,121,600,000	2,666,440,279	+544,840,279
Oats	90.0	775,680,000	943,389,375	+167,709,375
1898—				
Winter wheat	85.7	348,480,000	352,492,032	+34,032,032
Spring wheat	90.0	255,360,000	292,654,673	+37,296,673
Total wheat	89.4	603,820,000	675,148,705	+71,328,705
Corn	90.5	2,704,376,000	1,924,184,860	—780,181,340
Oats	92.8	746,940,000	730,906,643	—16,033,357
1897—				
Winter wheat	81.2	289,525,000	.....	.....
Spring wheat	91.2	189,902,000	.....	.....
Total wheat	84.9	459,427,000	530,149,108	+70,722,108
Corn	82.9	1,938,299,000	1,902,567,933	—35,731,067
Oats	87.5	712,416,000	698,767,809	—13,648,191
1896—				
Winter wheat	75.6	262,131,000	.....	.....
Spring wheat	93.3	172,645,000	.....	.....
Total wheat	83.4	434,776,000	427,684,346	—7,091,654
Corn	92.4	2,154,600,000	2,283,875,165	+129,275,165
Oats	96.3	824,403,000	707,346,404	—117,056,596
1895—				
Winter wheat	65.8	210,496,000	.....	.....
Spring wheat	102.2	177,378,000	.....	.....
Total wheat	76.2	396,874,000	467,102,947	+70,228,947
Corn	96.3	2,353,400,000	2,151,138,580	—202,261,420
Oats	83.2	711,152,000	824,443,537	+113,291,537
1894—				
Winter wheat	86.9	286,638,000	.....	.....
Spring wheat	98.4	103,112,000	.....	.....
Total wheat		389,750,000	460,267,418	+70,517,418
Corn	95.0	2,076,992,000	1,212,776,052	—864,221,948
Oats	77.0	635,158,000	602,036,928	+26,878,928

*Census report, final returns.

Note.—In the table the wheat crop comparisons prior to 1898 are not given in the division into Winter and Spring wheat for the reason that in 1897 and previous years the department's estimates of the two kinds of wheat were made up on a rough division of the States into Winter and Spring wheat States instead of on a division into the actual amount of Winter and Spring wheat, according to the present system.

AS FOR MR. SCHWAB.

Latest "Good Fellow" Yarn Judged by Some Known Facts.

Charles M. Schwab's latest attempt to make the public believe that he is not such a bad sort of fellow, after all, shows that disregard of facts which is a characteristic of those who in prosperous times do not care what the public thinks of them. The story about paying his friends $1,910,000 to recoup them for their losses with him in the Bethlehem deal not only does not stand up under comparative analysis with the testimony in the Shipbuilding case, but it is contradicted by previous statements of Mr. Schwab himself.

This, however, is not a surprising thing. On the day on which the mysterious "friend" of Mr. Schwab told the Bethlehem syndicate story Mr. Schwab's press agent put out another statement to the effect that his principal had not sold out any of the securities he held in various "important corporations." The same day the President of the American Steel Foundries Company came out with the declaration that he, with another of the company's Directors, had bought all the Schwab holdings in that concern, and Mr. Schwab himself the next day admitted that he had sold out his Steel Foundries stock, as glibly as he had testified on the witness stand in the Shipbuilding case to the fact, of which everybody had been well aware—that he had parted with various of his stock holdings since his fame and fortune began to wane.

THE TIMES has already printed certain extracts from the testimony in the Shipbuilding trial showing how impossible it is that such a syndicate as Mr. Schwab's "friend" told about should have existed in connection with the Bethlehem deal so as to lose money—unless certain very important portions of the negotiations were conducted quite without their knowledge and not at all to their profit. It is well enough known that the Bethlehem was first purchased, not from Morgan & Co., but from the interests that had been its operating owners, in the Fall of 1901; that it was transferred to Morgan & Co. when it became apparent that Schwab, as President of the Steel Corporation, could not hold it as a competitor with the Carnegie Steel Works without coming into conflict with the Government. None knew better than he that Government regulations are strict as pertaining to competition in armor plate contracts, and the temper of certain members of Congress when the matter came up at the last session gave evidence that the regulations might well be expected to be enforced.

If, now, the purchasing syndicate was formed when Schwab originally acquired Bethlehem, then its members must have got their purchase money back from Morgan & Co. in the transfer. The only possibility would be that the transfer to Morgan & Co. was not made in good faith, and such a conclusion would leave Mr. Schwab of the Steel Corporation, had remained owner of the Bethlehem all the time as well as being the head of a company which contained the only plant in this country competing with the Bethlehem in making armor plate.

The only other time when such a syndicate could be formed would have been when Mr. Schwab "lent" $7,200,000 to Nixon and Dresser, so that the miserable farce of putting the Bethlehem into the United States Shipbuilding Company so as to put the shipbuilding company, sealed and bound, into Schwab's pocket, was consummated. That deal was quite too much en famille to make such supposition reasonable, and the theory became altogether absurd when the participation of Morgan & Co. and Schwab in the distribution of the promotion stock is considered. So it is necessary to go back to the other proposition, and to say that either the charity story was made up out of whole cloth or else Mr. Schwab was in what looked very like a conspiracy to circumvent the Government regulations.

The importance of these things now is that in a few weeks it will be necessary for the Reorganization Committee of the United States Shipbuilding Company to choose a Board of Directors for the rejuvenated concern. Mr. Schwab has a predominating interest financially, but the bondholders who backed the receivership proceedings and prevented him from gobbling the company once, wisely insisted when he finally capitulated that a committee should be named, and Schwab in its make-up. That Mr. Schwab will be in a position to get ultimate control of the reorganized company is inevitable. But if the first board is safely chosen it may put in an organization of a character that will make noticeable any attempts of Mr. Schwab to dominate. And the public, unless they are blinded by such "good fellow" stories as the one about reimbursing his friends in the Bethlehem syndicate, will watch for attempts in this line with interest, in view of past experiences with financial "Schwabbery."

PAR OF CROP CONDITION.

Despite the wide interest now taken in the condition of the crops and the attention given to the daily changes in the outlook for this Fall's harvests there is apparently considerable uncertainty in the minds of most people as to the relation existing between the Government's reports of condition and a full crop and as to what is the par of condition. The condition of the crops is given in percentage, and par or 100 per cent. indicates not a maximum yield of any given crop but a crop such as can be expected under normal conditions, with due consideration given to ordinary conditions under which the crops are grown. Under unusually favorable circumstances the actual yield or promised yield at any stage of growth may exceed the par of condition. In recent years some of the principal crops on one or two occasions have been reported by the Government as in a condition above par, but such occurrences are necessarily infrequent. It has happened once if not oftener that the crop in one or two of the States was reported in a condition as high as 140, but this was looked upon merely as one of the many proofs of the incompe-

Told 'Round the Ticker.

B. F. YOAKUM, President of the 'Frisco Road, has been awarded informally the honor of being the "original" Parker man in Wall Street. Mr. Yoakum's friends say that he began talking Parker for President two years ago and has been talking for the Judge in spare moments ever since. Mr. Yoakum, with Samuel Spencer of the Southern Railroad, and the "Seaboard crowd," are all among the gold Democrats who look forward with considerable pleasure to the prospect of being able to vote the Democratic National ticket again.

JAMES J. HILL, however, refuses to allow the Northwest to be left entirely out of the Parker fold. He is something of an "original" Parker man himself, and his saying that Parker "rounded well" bids fair to last for a while. Mr. Hill is said to have remarked when the Northern Securities case was started:

"Next time, if we put up Parker or Gray we'll sweep the country."

H. G. TREVOR, Wallis S. Turner, and John H. Scoville were all elected members of the New York Stock Exchange last week. The market favored their entry both in furnishing the opportunity for some business and in keeping their fellow-brokers too busy to undertake the customary initiatory ceremonies.

H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary of the Morton Trust Company, sailed on Thursday for a vacation trip on the other side. Mr. Francis will travel extensively on the Continent.

S. B. CHAPIN, of S. B. Chapin & Co. of the New York Stock Exchange, has made application for a membership for his firm in the Coffee Exchange. Mr. Chapin made the application in person.

"DOC" AYER, head of the Cotton Exchange house of J. M. Ayer & Co., who has been on a vacation trip at several beach resorts, will make a trip through the cotton belt before he returns to the floor again.

PRESIDENT R. H. THOMAS of the Lehigh Valley Railroad sailed last week for Europe on his annual Summer trip. He will be gone six weeks.

JAMES F. PIERCE, Jr., is posted on the Stock Exchange for membership. Mr. Pierce has arranged for the transfer of the membership of Edgar J. Jurgensen, a trader at 20 Broad Street, and is proposed by Daniel Chauncy and Jay F. Carlisle.

SUPERINTENDENT KING of the Cotton Exchange has got the boll weevil fever—a disease that comes to members of the cotton community who think excessively in hot weather about that particular phase of the situation. For the benefit of other sufferers he has sent to the Agricultural Department for all its boll weevil literature hitherto issued and to be issued in all future years.

M. R. WARD has retired from the Stock Exchange firm of Morris, Brown & Co., and E. L. Norton, formerly of the firm of Street & Norton, will make his office hereafter with M. C. Bouvier & Co.

J. M. HANNAFORD, Second Vice President and General Manager of the Northern Pacific, came very suddenly into the public attention with the rumors that were circulated last week to the effect that he had been chosen for Paul Morton's old position, the second Vice Presidency of the Santa Fé. Such an experience is not unknown in railroad circles, but the number and rapidity of the denials that followed the "unofficial announcements" were quite out of the ordinary. There were no less than five of these, coming from as many different quarters.

JOHN W. GATES and "Charlie" Gates, despite the market activity, have been taking a trip during the week past on the Gates family yacht, known in all yachtdom for its paddlewheels. The Gates firm has, however, been a material factor in the market nevertheless, and people in the Street have suggested that the yacht is equipped with wireless.

F. M. DICK was in the gallery of the Stock Exchange the other day showing the mysteries of the market to several ladies of his acquaintance, who took much interest in his expert explanation of all that was going on on the floor. They were particularly interested in the doings around the Metropolitan Street Railway post, where a number of traders were having a lively time. Mr. Dick explained what a trading transaction was, and added how easy it was to make or lose one's money. He said that to show them how it was done, he would go on the floor and make $50 just to illustrate the point. He went to the Metropolitan crowd and made several trades, and then rejoined his friends in the gallery. It is said he made the $50, then, but his friends are wondering what have been the results of his subsequent transactions in Metropolitan. He was a bull on Metropolitan then, but the incident seems to have been the turning point in his position, for he has been a decided bear on the stock since then.

A. B. HEPBURN, President of the Chase National Bank, is away on his vacation. He is making a trip through the West, and expects to be gone for several weeks.

JACOB FIELD, who has been one of the most active of the traders during the recent period of stock market activity, has in some quarter or other been credited with being the prime mover in every stock that has recently attracted attention. If Amalgamated went down, it was Jacob Field; if Reading went up, it was Jacob Field; if Metropolitan was punishing the shorts, it was again Jacob Field that was wielding the whip. There are those who suspect that Mr. Field as a shrewd trader is by no means adverse to having his real operations clouded by having his name connected with many stocks in which he has no interest, and this impression was strengthened the other day by Mr. Field himself. As the market was closing on Tuesday after a strong advance he went up to a fellow-trader and remarked:

"This is all my doings; I am bulling the market now."

The same day those who claimed to keep close watch of what Mr. Field was really doing, reported that for every share he had bought by way of bulling the market he had sold two.

Exchange house of Dominick & Williams, and well known as a polo player, has been ill for several weeks with typhoid fever, but he is now recovering so rapidly that he is expected to be able to return to his office before long.

R. M. GALLAWAY, President of the Merchants' National Bank, sailed on the Baltic last Wednesday. He expects to remain abroad for about two months.

WILLIAM C. EDWARDS, Secretary of the Guaranty Trust Company, has been given an extended leave of absence, which he intends to devote to a complete rest.

EDWARD BUSH, Secretary of the American Smelting and Refining Company, is taking a trip to Europe, partly by way of vacation and partly in the interest of the Smelting Trust.

SIX WEEKS' PROGRESS.

What the Stock Market Has Accomplished Since the Inauguration of Present Bull Movement.

In the market's recent activity a few stocks have occupied places so much more prominent than most others that there has been some disposition to misjudge the extent to which all the active stocks have improved during the past few weeks. Union Pacific has been much in evidence all through the recent advance, and this and a few other stocks, including Reading, have been so much more active than the list in general that their prominence has to a certain extent withheld attention from the other stocks that have, it is true, not advanced as rapidly, but which have, nevertheless, made very substantial progress. The market, with very few interruptions, has been strong since the beginning of June. For several weeks after that date there was a noticeable difference in the character of the market, but the bulls, on the one hand, were disquieted, and the bears, on the other, thrown off their guard by the fact that, although the market was firm, it seemed to make little progress. Changes from day to day were nearly always fractional, and the impression conveyed was that the market, despite its appearance of strength, was practically stationary. This was the formative period of the movement that has since broadened out and manifested itself very clearly by advances throughout the entire list.

Since the 1st of June, but more specifically since the beginning of the present month, the market has made a considerable stride forward, and though in many stocks the best prices of the present movement are still below the best prices recorded on the January boom, the recoveries from the low point reached during the interval have in every case been large. Thus far the present movement has failed to produce any days as active as some of those that went to make up the bull market of last January, but, on the other hand, there has of late been a succession of days at short intervals each surpassing the previous one in activity. When the first 800,000-share day was recorded ten days ago some thought the culmination of the movement had been reached, but twice since then there have been larger days.

Just to what extent the active stocks have recovered from the low prices of the year and how far they have improved since June 1 is shown in the following table. The solitary decline among the active stocks since June 1 is in Consolidated Gas, which for special reasons had had a market movement quite independent of the general list before the general advance in the prices was begun:

	Low. 1904.	June 1, 1904.	J'y 15, 1904.	6 W'ks' Adv'e.
RAILROADS.				
Atchison	66	66⅞	73⅝	7
Baltimore & Ohio	72⅝	77⅝	83½	5⅞
B'klyn R. Transit	38	46¾	50½	3¾
Canadian Pacific	109½	117¼	125¾	8
Chesapeake & Ohio	29½	30½	34½	4¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	137½	139½	147¾	7⅞
Chi. & Northwest	161½	168¾	176	7¼
Delaware & Hudson	149	153½	159¼	5¾
Erie	21½	23½	25¾	2
Erie 1st pf	56¾	59¾	61¾	4½
Louisville & Nash	101	107	116	9
Manhattan	139¾	144½	151½	7¼
Metropolitan	104¾	110¾	116¾	6
Mexican Central	5	7½	10¾	3
Missouri Pacific	87	89¾	93½	4¾
N. Y., O. & West	19¾	22	30¾	8¾
Norfolk & Western	53¼	53⅝	61½	7⅞
Pennsylvania	111¼	113¾	118½	5
Reading	38½	43½	52	8½
Rock Island	20¾	22¾	22¾	1½
St. Louis S. W. pf	25¾	27½	31¾	4½
Southern Pacific	41½	45¾	51⅝	6⅛
Southern Railway	18¾	20	24½	4½
Texas Pacific	20	20¾	25½	4
Union Pacific	71	83½	97	13½
Wabash pf	32¾	33½	36¾	3¼
Wisconsin Central	16	16¾	18	1½
INDUSTRIALS.				
Amal. Copper	43¼	49¼	52½	3¼
Am. C. & Found. pf	67	70	78¾	8¾
Am. Locomotive pf	75¼	81	87	6
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	46	53¼	55⅝	2⅜
Am. Sugar	122¼	126¾	120½	2¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	25½	29	32¾	3¾
Consolidated Gas	185	203¼	194¼	*9
General Electric	151	156	162	6
National Lead	14½	19	23	4
People's Gas	92⅜	95	100½	5½
U. S. Leather pf	75⅝	80	84½	4½
U. S. Realty pf	40	50¾	61½	1⅜
U. S. Rubber pf	41	66½	70¾	3⅞
U. S. Steel	8⅝	8⅞	12	3¼
U. S. Steel pf	51½	53¾	60¾	7½
Va.-Car. Chem	22¾	25	25½	¾
Westinghouse	133	155½	162	6½

*Decline.

SIGNIFICANT BANK RETURNS.

Controller's Figures for July Tell the Story of Loans.

The July figures of the Controller of the Currency show a good many things about the situation of New York banks if compared with those of the March report. Between March and July National bank loans increased from $700,021,055 to $728,100,554, and their holdings of securities from $103,414,412 to $122,419,121. On the liability side of the account, the individual deposits increased from $517,338,571 to $526,966,145, the deposits due other National banks decreased from $280,118,286 to $273,632,260, the deposits due State banks and bankers decreased from $70,521,680 to $70,122,189, while deposits due trust companies and savings banks—but mostly trust companies—increased from $157,172,680 to $202,497,006. At the same time the total of deposited reserves and deposits in National banks in the country at large due other National banks decreased from about $793,800,000 to $742,668,014.

Considering that the figures last mentioned represent as nearly as any banking figures can represent, the surplus funds of the country, the comparative showing is capable of interesting analysis. The decrease of the country's surplus, which has been shown to have made itself felt on the loans here, is not far from the amount of increase in the trust company deposits in New York, while the falling off of the deposits of other National banks in New York National banks, hardly commensurate with that of the surplus, is explained by the fact that certain large banks of Chicago and Boston have during the past two or three months, transferred to their deposit accounts in National banks here enormous amounts that in a better market were loaned for them by New York correspondents. The purchasing of securities and increase of individual deposits have, therefore, had just about their normal effect upon the loan account. The showing makes interesting the question what would have happened to the loan account had the trust company deposits and those of the Chicago and Boston in-

AT THE HALF-WAY PLACE

Six Months of 1903 and 1904 for Banker and Investor.

Banks Have Been Chief Victims of Money Situation—Now for Good Crops.

It is a fact all too familiar that the first six months of 1903 and 1904 are compared with widely variant conclusions by investment buyers, bankers, and market speculators. And if a fourth class were added, composed of the investment buyers of former years—those who loaded up at top-notch prices and with little profit to themselves have been either unloading or marking down ever since—still another set of opinions would be obtained.

Yet there are but two general classes of views about the periods. Either that 1904 was "good," as compared with 1903, or else that it was "bad." On the one side the investment buyer of this year must stand alone; on the other are found all the rest of the financial folk enumerated, and, like the Supreme Court in the Northern Securities case, they are there for different reasons. The banker doesn't like 1904 because of the money rate; the speculator because there has been "nothin' doin'," and the investor of boom times because he has become thoroughly tired of the process of writing off his securities and wants a change. He thought the declines of 1903 were bad enough, and has now an especial grudge against 1904 for rubbing it in.

The data on which all these views are based are found in a comparison of the range of call money and of stock averages. It is no new comparison, but it serves to bring out some elements of the present situation which may be significant of what is going to happen a little later. The following table indicates the weekly average range of call money:

	1903.	1904.
January—		
High	11½ per cent.	2½ per cent.
Low	3½ per cent.	1½ per cent.
February—		
High	8 per cent.	2 per cent.
Low	3½ per cent.	1½ per cent.
March—		
High	6 per cent.	1½ per cent.
Low	4½ per cent.	1½ per cent.
April—		
High	8 per cent.	1½ per cent.
Low	3½ per cent.	1½ per cent.
May—		
High	2½ per cent.	2 per cent.
Low	2½ per cent.	1½ per cent.
June—		
High	3 per cent.	1½ per cent.
Low	2½ per cent.	1½ per cent.

Below is given the movement of the average of twenty railroad stocks at dates approximately corresponding, as kept by The Wall Street Journal:

1903.		1904.	
Jan. 9	121.28	*Dec. 23	103.64
Jan. 24	118.81	Jan. 6	95.61
Feb. 9	120.19	Jan. 23	99.78
March 10	110.51	Feb. 24	91.88
March 20	113.62	March 4	93.09
April 13	105.75	March 14	91.31
May 4	110.82	April 11	97.80
June 10	99.40	May 16	93.85
June 12	103.88	July 13	100.70

*1903.

What the market will do between now and the end of 1904 is a matter too much in the realm of conjecture for profitable discussion. The feeling has been, of course, that securities could not very well go lower, and the complacency with which the Street looks forward to the Presidential campaign now that Judge Parker's telegram has removed doubt as to the money question, coupled with the more active market of the past week or ten days and recent investment buying in considerable amounts by some of the largest institutional interests, strengthens the opinion that stocks are actually going higher and with some volume of trading. But these things cannot be reckoned accurately, and so that portion of the financial community whose interest centres in the range of prices will have to do in the latter part of 1904 what they have done in years gone by since stocks were first invented—look wise and take their chances.

The money rate, however, and consequently the situation of the banker, is capable of more definite prophecy. Up to the present time New York banks have hardly begun to feel the withdrawal of interior deposits that comes with the development of the crop season, and, by virtue of the very contrariness of the present currency system, usually produces a shortage of money here at just the time when some considerable supply of it is needed. So the reverse of this condition—a plethora of cash in a period of little demand—may be said still to exist in New York with most, if not all, of its attendant features of discomfort.

The banks, unable profitably to employ a good part of their own funds, are paying interest on enormous deposits of trust companies and interior banking institutions of all kinds. The loan account is still swollen beyond recognition by those who were acquainted with it a year or so ago, when something was actually "doing." The trust companies themselves that have been offering impossible rates of interest are reducing in individual cases, and banks are declining further deposits even in some instances from regular customers. In all this, of course, the banks are the chief victims, and may reasonably be expected to continue in that capacity as long as their proper function as institutions of discount and deposit is interfered with by the interest-paying system.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Nominal, 1 1-8.

Market Active for a Half Holiday, but with Some Signs of Speculative Uncertainty.

Yesterday's market showed signs both of fatigue and the application of stimulants. The fatigue was most marked where it was most natural and expected. Friday's bulge in Union Pacific bore every sign of short covering, and yesterday's market evidenced profit taking, with results most accordant with lack of support due to the previous retreat of the bears. Under these influences Union Pacific fell 1¼, but St. Paul, which has been a laggard on this movement of the associated properties, continued its advance, rising 1½. The stimulus was applied in the Steel stocks, the common passing 12 and the preferred passing 62, both closing at the top. Uncommon interest attaches to the details of the methods by which the trust has shown the increased earnings which are the basis of its advance. The trade is known to have been small and shrinking, but the trust has increased its profits. It is a splendid performance, even though not entirely or generally understood. Erie issues were well bought, especially on London orders, without any special assigned reason except the rather shadowy suggestion that some advantage might result from rearrangements to follow the Northern Securities compromise. Inasmuch as the compromise is indefinitely distant the Erie rise cannot be said to be any more thoroughly explained than the Steel Trust's earnings. In other quarters fractional rises prevailed, but much of the steam seemed to have escaped.

Only the most languid interest is felt in the bank statement now, but it is worth mention that loans, deposits, and cash are all at new maxima. It is idle to feign much interest in details when the surplus exceeds $44,000,000, and is above the amount usual at this season by many millions. It is well understood that if the surplus should shrink under crop-moving demands it would be restored again, through decrease of requirements, due to withdrawal of deposits by trust companies anxious to profit by lending money on which there is now no return except by the interest so chivalrously allowed to their rivals by the banks. And in reserve is the power of borrowing foreign funds almost unlimitedly.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	National Lead	¼
Am. Locomotive	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅝
Am. Locom. pf	1	Norf. & West	⅞
Am. Smelting	1⅛	North American	⅝
Am. Steel Fds	1	People's Gas	⅝
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅔	Rock Island pf.	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	1	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Detroit Union Ry.	⅝	So. Railway pf.	½
Distillers' Sec.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅞
Erie	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Erie 1st pf.	1⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
Erie 2d pf.	1	U. S. Steel	⅞
General Electric	¾	U. S. Steel pf.	2
International Power	¾	Westinghouse	2½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	½	Wis. Central pf.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅝	Union Pacific	1¼
Del. & Hudson	½	U. S. Realty & I.	½
Minn. & St. L.	½	Wheel. & L. E.	⅝
So. Pacific	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1⅛

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Lake Erie & W. 2d	4½	Syracuse, B. & N. Y.	1⅞
N. Y., L. & W. 1st	1⅝	Va.	⅛
		Wilkes. & E. 1st	3½

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 16	321,746
To date this year	56,842,104
Corresponding date last year	89,760,062

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 16	$2,147,100
To date this year	$344,536,200
Corresponding date last year	$372,184,450

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Steel Preferred Leads Further Advance —Reaction in Union Pacific—Erie Strong.

A strong upward movement in Steel preferred was responsible for a general advance in the stock market yesterday. The rather startling movement in Union Pacific on Friday was followed yesterday by a sharp reaction in that stock, and it lost much of its influence on the general list. The market yesterday seemed inclined to move independently of the Northern Securities incident. Trading was on a smaller scale than that of the previous day, the total being only a little in excess of 200,000 shares. The only decided decline was that in Union Pacific, and on the other side there were several gains of as much as a point. The bank statement showing large increases in cash holdings and in surplus reserves had a favorable effect upon sentiment, and the market closed strong at or near the best prices of the day.

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Steel a Good Leader.

It has been recognized that the Steel stocks were about the best leaders the market could have, and their strength yesterday was all that was needed to turn the traders to the bull side of the market again after they had been somewhat unsettled by the course of the market on Friday. Steel preferred rose to 62¾, and closed with a net gain of just two points. The common, which also closed at the top, advanced half a point. The Street heard that the outlook in the steel trade was improving, although the recent trade reports have been to the effect that such change as there was consisted in a change in sentiment rather than an increase in the actual business in sight. But it is argued that a change in sentiment among consumers now means an increase in business a little later, and discounting the future is the market's chief occupation. At all events, the Street is sure that the regular dividend on Steel preferred will be forthcoming a week hence, and some think that is enough on which to put the stock up.

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Reaction in Union Pacific.

Union Pacific sold down nearly a point in London before the market opened here, and the decline was increased as soon as the Exchange opened. There was a rush of realizing orders, and practically the only support the stock had at the opening was from the traders who had gone short on Friday. These appeared to be in no great hurry to cover, with the result that the stock rallied very little. It closed within an eighth of lowest, with a net loss of 1¼ points. Southern Pacific declined in sympathy, but lost only half a point.

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Expecting Erie Dividend.

All of the Erie stocks rose a point or more, the largest advance being in the first preferred, which advanced 1¾ points. The dominant influence in Erie at the moment is the approach of the time for the declaration of the dividend on the first preferred. It is inferred that the full dividend is assured, although but a short time ago talk was heard that it might be passed on account of the heavy falling off in the road's earnings.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Scarcity of Cash Causes Dullness of Trade in Stocks.

Consols Continue Heavy and Weak—Rise in Argentines—Some Selling of Japanese — Russians Duller—Activity in American Rails, with Higher Prices.

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LONDON, July 16.—Conditions in the money and stock markets do not vary much from those of last week. The marked scarcity of free cash is the dominating feature, and its effects are seen in stiffening loan and discount rates and in the dullness of trade on the Stock Exchange. There is no immediate prospect of a relaxation of the stringency.

Consols continue heavy and weak. Various causes are assigned for the lessening demand for them and their falling off in price, but the best opinion sees a sufficient explanation in the tightness of the money market, which seems to affect gilt-edged securities more than any other class of stock.

In the foreign market the continued rise in Argentine Governments was the most notable event of the week. Japanese loans fell off a trifle on what is called precautionary selling by those who thought there might be some truth in the report of enormous Japanese losses at Port Arthur. Russians were duller, in anticipation of the Czar's cash running low and the probability that he will seek a new loan soon.

Dividend expectations seem to have been the ruling force in the British rails market. About all these stocks have been higher than last week, the advances, however, being fractional in most instances.

The liveliest section of the market has been the American rails department, which has been marked by buoyancy, activity, and higher prices than last week on every quoted stock. There were rises of two to three points, Union Pacific common naturally leading the advance on account of the Northern Securities decision. It should be said, however, that the trading in Americans was largely professional.

Mines continue weak and disappointing.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 16.—Money was in good demand and comparatively scarce in the market to-day. Discounts hardened.

On the Stock Exchange there was a thin attendance, consequent on the fine hot weather and the fact that it was the week end. The tone was fairly cheerful, but the transactions were few.

Consols were exceptionally easier, owing to the hardness of money.

Americans opened irregular. The movements were slight and within a fraction of parity, but Americans became unsettled, owing to the uncertainty regarding the final outcome of the Northern Securities decision, and closed quiet.

Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 96. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 89⅝; consols for account, 89 7-16; Anaconda, 3⅞; Atchison, 77⅝; Atchison preferred, 97⅛; Baltimore and Ohio, 85⅞; Canadian Pacific, 128½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 35½; Chicago Great Western, 14⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 151; De Beers, 18¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 23⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 74½; Erie, 26¼; Erie first preferred, 63¼; Erie second preferred, 39; Illinois Central, 138½; Louisville and Nashville, 119; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 19¼; New York Central, 122; Norfolk and Western, 62⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 31¼; Pennsylvania, 61½; Rand Mines, 10⅛; Reading, 26⅝; Reading first preferred, 42½; Reading second preferred, 36½; Southern Railway, 24⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 91; Southern Pacific, 52⅜; Union Pacific, 98¼; Union Pacific preferred, 90½; United States Steel, 12½; United States Steel preferred, 62¼; Wabash, 17⅛; Wabash preferred, 37.

Bar silver steady at 26 11-16d per ounce. Money, 2½@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 7-16@2½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2½@2⅝ per cent.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 16.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm throughout. Russian Imperial 4s closed at 93 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 507.

The private rate of discount was 1⅝ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 20c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22c for checks.

BERLIN, July 16.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened higher. Americans were firm and at the closing were unchanged.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 42 pfenings for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

SOME SURPLUSES AND OTHERS.

Deferment of Bank Dividends Sometimes in Interest of Stockholders.

Superintendent Kilburn, in his remarks to the State bankers last Thursday, drew attention to a distinction between some surpluses and others in the eyes of depositors, that will bear thinking about. He was down for some remarks about the payment of interest on deposits, but devoted the major portion of his time to the matter of surplus and dividend payments.

Mr. Kilburn counseled a policy of ultra conservatism on the dividend question, advocating withholding the payment of any dividends at all until a substantial surplus had been earned, possibly as large as the capital. The argument by which he sought to persuade stockholders that this procedure would be just as much to their advantage as would one of liberal dividend returns was that, while they got nothing on their investment for the time, the value of their holdings was being enhanced by each surplus accumulation.

At first sight an answer suggests itself in the objection that the small boy made to having some elaborate Christmas present put away out of his reach and being told that it was his but he couldn't have it. However, as applied to young banks, Mr. Kilburn's position must be admitted to be sound, for an investment that pays dividends at the beginning and then goes up in smoke, is something that others than bank stockholders have found unprofitable these past few years. It leads, moreover, to Mr. Kilburn's major argument on the surplus question, which is that a surplus built up from the earnings of a bank or trust company is of more value to the institution than a surplus accumulated artificially by the original sale of stock above par, because it constitutes proof of the bank's earning power.

This is sound financial doctrine, and more than a single trust company now doing business here which started out with an artificial surplus as large as its capital has reason to appreciate the fact. Coupled with it may be taken Mr. Kilburn's repetition of the general criticism of paying interest on deposits as outside the function of institutions of discount and dangerous to the stability of the banking community.

MORE JAPANESE GOLD.

Movement of Precious Metal from Japan to United States Still in Progress.

At the time of the flotation of the Japanese loan of $50,000,000 in New York and London about two months ago, the prediction was made in many quarters that the existence of this large Japanese credit here and in Europe would put a stop to the exports of gold from Japan to the United States, which during the first months of the year were along with the Panama payments the dominant influences in the movement of gold from New York to Paris. For a time the receipts of Japanese gold at San Francisco were smaller than they had been previous to the flotation of the bonds, but recently there have been several large shipments from Japan, including one of about 4,000,000 yen, about $2,000,000. One of the international banks which has been among the largest consignees of this gold expressed the opinion last week that the movement which had been interrupter little at all by the sale of bonds by Japan, might continue indefinitely. It was stated that as mater stood, the gold exports from Japan would continue unless the Japanese Government took steps to prevent the gold leaving the country, and there is not the slightest suggestion that such a step would be taken. It is thought that to check the movement in this way would impair the credit of Japan, a thing which the Government has every reason to avoid.

WORTHLESS STOCK BUYERS.

Why Obsolete Securities Are in Demand Though Worthless—An Instance of Large Profit.

Why any one buys many of the recognizedly worthless securities that are constantly floating around in the financial district, and everywhere else for the matter of that, is one of the conundrums which are forever perplexing the uninitiated. In a recently issued book on obsolete securities and corporations R. M. Smythe has gathered together a great mass of information about all sorts of securities issued in America by all sorts of corporations from the States that subsequently repudiated their bonds to the one-horse mining concern which at some time or other proposed if it ever got a chance to develop a mine somewhere or other. But in addition to the lists of such bygones in the world of securities Mr. Smythe has given to the public an interesting account of the trading that is constantly going on in worthless or well nigh worthless stocks and bonds and of the motives that impel people to buy such stuff. To begin with, the theory that such securities are in demand among bankrupts, who wish to make a good showing of securities when they meet their creditors, good in matter of quantity if not in value, is disposed of as absurd, the author of the book stating that in all his experience in dealing in obsolete securities only one such instance has come to his notice.

In effect it would appear that the purchase of obsolete securities is nothing more than one of the many manifestations of the gambling spirit, and one that commends itself most strongly to the lover of long chances. Worthless securities, as befits their name, can be bought for little or nothing, and instances of securities that at one time were thought to be worthless being found to be more or less valuable have been sufficiently numerous to make the chance in the minds of many people well worth taking. Moreover, the buyers of such stocks as Mr. Smythe says "have the great satisfaction of getting in on the only real and reliable ground floor, which, strange to say, can be located only after the building has been completed and disposed of. It is often several stories lower than the original plan contemplated."

The repudiated bonds issued by the various States of the Union are the most promising of obsolete securities, and the ones with which the general trader is most familiar, but between those and the lowest grade of such securities, if they can, indeed, be considered as divisible into grades, there is no end to kind and variety. Whatever may be said of those who buy such securities it would appear that those who may by inheritance or otherwise become possessed of such evidences of past investment mistakes would do well to keep them. That at least costs little and not much can be gained by selling them.

During the past week a broker recounted an experience of his own which showed that there is a chance, though perhaps a long one, of making profit out of the possession of obsolete securities. In a batch of securities inherited from his father among a lot of stocks of petroleum companies formed in the early days of the oil boom in Pennsylvania, of all the worthless securities the most worthless, he found a certificate for a block of some coal company in the same State that long ago had been reorganized. He was led to investigate its value, and to make a long story short after considerable litigation recovered $15,000 on a piece of paper apparently as worthless as the many others in the same batch. But let not inordinate hope arise!

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 16	3,629,968
Same week last year	4,537,695
To date this year	56,842,104
Corresponding date last year	89,760,062

	Par Value.
Bonds for the week	$19,818,100
Same date last year	$14,935,600
To date this year	$344,536,200
Corresponding date last year	$372,184,450

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	July 18,'03.	July 16,'04.	Increase.
Railroads	4,073,988	2,731,586	*1,342,402
Industrials	463,707	898,382	434,675
Banks	117	280	163

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	July 18,'03.	July 16,'04.	Increase.
Railroads	$12,888,000	$14,273,100	$1,885,100
Industrials	2,452,600	5,148,000	2,795,400
Government	95,000	392,000	297,000
State	.....	5,000	5,000

*Decrease.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3 per cent. for five months, 3¼ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¼@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $224,896,144; balances, $12,929,391; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $816,652.

Money on call loaned at 2¼@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8470; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.8730. Commercial bills, $4.84¼@$4.84⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛@5.18¾ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95½; guilders, 40 1-16@40¼ and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—20@30c premium. St. Louis—80c premium.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

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They believe that there is no immediate prospect of bettering things because the policy of the International Mercantile Marine appears to be to sacrifice the business of the Leyland Line for the benefit of other properties of the combination. It is stated thus that the Boston trade, which was developed by the Leyland Company, has been sacrificed to other of the constituent lines, and that by reason of a forced adherence to stated minimum rates below which the Leyland Line used to operate with profit business that once went to Boston has been transferred to Baltimore, while the closing of the New York office has cut off trade between this port and Liverpool.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, July 16, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
53	53⅛	8,970	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	52⅝	53⅛	52⅝	53	+ ⅜
18	18¼	200	Am. Car. & Found. Co.	18	18	18	18	...
27	27½	100	Amer. Cotton Oil	27	27	27	27	...
201	203	0	American Express	200	200	200	200	...
20	21¼	100	Amer. Hide & Leath. pf.	21	21	21	21	— ½
27	27½	110	*Amer. Ice Co. pf.	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
22½	22⅝	4,200	*Amer. Locomotive Co.	22	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
87½	88	100	*

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
Bald Eagle Valley (semi-annual)	5	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record Sept. 1	
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Holders of record Aug. 15	
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record June 30	
Central R. R. of N. J. (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 20	Holders of record June 30	
Del., Lack. & Western (quar.)	1¾	July 20	July 2	July 20
Hocking Valley com. (semi-annual)	1½	July 18	June 30	July 19
Hocking Valley pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 18	June 30	July 19
Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain R.R. & Coal pf. (semi-annual)	2½			
Lake Shore (semi-annual)	4	July 29	Holders of record June 30	
Lehigh Valley com.	1	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Lehigh Valley pf.	10	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Louisville & Nashville	2½	Aug. 10	July 25	Aug. 10
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	July 29	Holders of record June 30	
Missouri Pacific (semi-annual)	2½	July 20	June 30	July 21
Nash., Chat. & St. L. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Norfolk & Western pf. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 19	Holders of record Aug. 5	
Peoria & Bureau Valley (semi-ann.)	4	Aug. 10	July 29	Aug. 10
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record Aug. 5	
Rock Island pf. (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 15	July 18
Wilmington & Northern	⅞	Aug. 16	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

Columbus (Ohio) Ry. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 15	
Detroit United (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Federal St. & Pleasant Valley, Pittsburg	2½	July 20	Holders of record July 15	
Georgia Railway & Elec., Atlanta, pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 20	July 15	July 21
Grand Rapids Ry. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 18	
Jacksonville (Fla.) Elec. pf.	$3	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 22
Milwaukee El. Ry. & Light pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
Philadelphia Co. com. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 1	
Seattle Electric pf. (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 1	Holders of record Sept. 17	
Third Avenue	1¾	July 30	July 13	.....
Twin City Rap. Tran. com. (quar.)	1¼	Aug. 15	July 30	Aug. 16
United Traction, Albany	1¼	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 2
United Traction Co., Pitts., pf.	2½	July 20	Holders of record July 9	
Worcester Rys. & Investment	$2.25	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 20	

FIRE INSURANCE.

Home	7	.....	.....	On demand

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amer. Cast. Foundry pf. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 11	Aug. 2
American Cement (semi-annual)	3	July 21	July 9	July 22
American Cement (extra)	1	July 21	July 9	July 22
American Chicle com. (month)	1	July 20	Holders of record June 28	
American Glue pf.	4	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 23	
American Locomotive pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 21	June 30	July 21
American Smelt. & Ref. com. (quar.)	1¼	July 26	July 5	July 27
American Tobacco com.	3	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
American Tobacco pf. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Amoskeag Mfg. Co. (semi-annual)	$30	Aug. 1	Holders of record June 14	
Amoskeag Mfg. Co. (extra)	$250	Aug. 1	Holders of record June 14	
Central Dist. & Printing Teleg.	2	July 30	July 28	Aug. 1
Consol. Car Heating (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 16	
Consol. Car Heating (extra)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 16	
Consolidated Gas, N. Y., (quar.)	2	Sept. 15	Aug. 26	Sept. 16
Consol. Gas pf., Pittsburg	3	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 20	
Cuban-American Sugar Co.	3	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
Distillers' Securities (quarter)	1	July 25	July 5	July 27
Edison El. Ill., Boston, (quarter)	2½	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 16	
Electric Co. of Am., (semi-annual)	3	July 30	July 21	Aug. 1
Greene Consol. Copper	3	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Harbison-Walker Refract. pf. (quar.)	1	July 20	Holders of record July 11	
Homestake Mining (month)	25c	July 25	July 20	.....
Int. Steam Pump pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
Investmen Co. of Philadelphia	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record July 30	
Lawyers' Title Insurance	2	Aug. 3	July 16	Aug. 2
Manufacturers' L. & St. Co., Pitts.	1½	July 20	Holders of record July 1	
Massilon Coal Mining	4	July 18	Holders of record July 6	
Nat. Fireproofing pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 25	Holders of record July 16	
Nat. Steel & Wire pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 3	July 22	Aug. 4
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining Co.	1	July 23	July 13	July 23
North Star Mines	25c	July 20	Holders of record July 6	
Omaha Elec. Lt. & Power pf. (semi-annual)	$2.50	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 20	
Osceola Mining	$1	July 28	July 7	July 18
Pacific Coast (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 14	Aug. 1
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 14	Aug. 1
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 14	Aug. 1
Pennsylvania Traffic	4	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 15	
Pittsburg Coal Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 25	Holders of record July 15	
Rogers Locomotive Works	1½	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Rogers Locomotive Works pf. (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Spring Valley Water	68c	July 20	.....	.....
Street's West. Stable Car Line com. (quarter)	50c	July 25	July 15	July 26
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.R. pf. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
Torrington Co. com.	4	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 1
United States Mining	50c	Aug. 15	July 25	Aug. 6
United States Rubber pf.	1½	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 16

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, July 16, 1904:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,588,700	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$18,873,000	$3,295,000	$1,614,000	$18,248,000	$1 074 000
2,050,000	2,492,300	Bank of Manhattan Co.	21,475,000	12,637,000	2,206,000	32,963,000	.....
2,000,000	1,458,400	Merchants' National	16,883,500	3,985,500	1,310,000	20,370,000	.....
3,000,000	3,381,800	Mechanics' National	21,355,000	4,565,000	2,063,000	22,879,000	474,000
1,500,000	3,693,300	Bank of America	25,466,100	5,625,600	2,358,900	29,288,400	.....
1,000,000	2,284,900	Phenix National	3,196,600	790,000	185,000	2,907,000	47,700
25,000,000	18,585,200	National City	174,843,900	47,364,500	8,956,800	184,580,700	5,026,000
300,000	7,564,200	Chemical National	24,047,000	6,824,600	1,899,500	24,821,300	.....
600,000	362,000	Merch. Exch. National	5,676,800	912,700	613,800	6,167,800	145,200
1,000,000	2,219,400	Gallatin National	8,805,100	1,106,200	527,500	6,470,000	983,400
300,000	120,400	Butchers' & Drovers'	1,997,300	357,000	196,700	2,353,800	45,200
700,000	355,800	Mech. & Traders'	4,150,000	1,151,000	418,000	4,808,000	.....
500,000	530,900	Greenwich	2,631,400	469,200	250,700	2,471,500	.....
5,000,000	4,075,600	Am. Exch. National	30,410,000	3,772,000	2,342,000	24,506,000	3,935,000
25,000,000	11,786,900	Nat. Bank of Commerce	171,401,300	25,017,800	16,619,800	165,206,400	11,224,000
3,000,000	4,513,400	Mercantile National	23,688,300	4,179,300	1,387,800	21,292,900	2,178,400
422,700	618,600	Pacific	3,224,000	313,000	437,300	3,784,800	.....
450,000	1,096,100	Chatham National	6,079,900	680,800	908,000	6,103,900	49,000
200,000	400,500	People's	2,048,600	443,800	349,800	2,623,300	.....
2,000,000	2,106,500	National Bank of N. A.	16,507,200	2,614,200	1,827,500	16,824,600	901,800
3,000,000	4,705,200	Hanover National	41,780,900	17,063,600	3,755,000	65,074,900	50,000
1,000,000	1,085,800	Irving National	6,863,000	1,375,000	654,300	6,918,000	212,900
2,550,000	648,200	Citizens' Central Nat.	15,725,800	2,671,800	2,420,900	19,496,700	1,564,200
500,000	313,100	Nassau	2,570,000	427,700	273,700	3,060,700	.....
1,000,000	1,822,200	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,461,800	1,452,500	637,100	6,827,600	899,400
1,000,000	392,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather	7,069,300	1,567,900	485,700	8,609,700	98,800
2,000,000	3,397,200	Corn Exchange	30,487,000	5,780,000	3,755,000	37,310,000	.....
750,000	1,076,000	Oriental	8,024,300	1,246,200	417,400	7,881,900	.....
1,500,000	6,794,300	Imp. and Traders' Nat.	23,856,000	4,054,000	1,315,000	21,257,000	47,000
3,000,000	7,090,200	National Park	70,330,000	17,922,000	5,698,000	83,389,000	2,833,500
250,000	133,300	East River National	2,116,000	190,300	1,246,300	4,522,000	243,000
3,000,000	3,041,200	Fourth National	32,707,000	3,334,400	2,816,800	26,003,000	50,000
800,000	1,402,900	Second National	9,130,000	1,115,000	1,234,000	9,883,000	250,000
10,000,000	13,743,900	First National	96,494,000	37,354,600	2,006,100	108,383,000	4,977,000
1,000,000	873,700	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	7,583,800	1,310,800	484,100	6,917,500	613,900
250,000	767,700	Bowery	2,989,000	299,000	65,400	3,405,000	.....
200,000	683,000	N. Y. County National	4,506,000	962,400	496,100	5,837,900	50,000
750,000	524,300	German-American	8,440,900	568,100	215,400	3,272,000	.....
1,000,000	4,006,600	Chase National	46,248,000	11,928,000	1,917,000	55,001,000	50,000
100,000	1,738,400	Fifth Avenue	9,156,200	2,331,400	330,300	10,133,100	.....
200,000	676,200	German Exchange	2,720,900	210,000	156,000	3,401,300	.....
200,000	574,900	Germania	2,706,800	424,800	801,600	4,979,000	.....
300,000	1,346,200	Lincoln National	12,153,900	1,268,600	1,968,500	13,048,100	293,600
1,000,000	1,287,400	Garfield National	7,406,600	1,526,400	283,000	7,415,000	49,400
250,000	379,500	Fifth National	2,493,000	471,100	131,100	2,447,000	244,500
1,000,000	1,429,000	Bank of the Metropolis	7,041,800	1,734,000	590,400	10,209,600	.....
300,000	548,800	West Side	3,375,000	625,000	328,000	3,821,000	.....
500,000	1,428,100	Seaboard National	13,224,000	2,416,000	1,575,000	15,312,000	120,000
300,000	598,900	First National, B'klyn	4,254,000	679,000	483,000	4,443,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,935,900	Liberty National	11,146,900	2,011,800	249,000	9,483,500	975,900
1,000,000	485,000	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	4,904,400	623,200	412,000	5,119,700	.....
500,000	548,400	New Amsterdam Nat.	5,804,700	1,218,400	613,100	6,707,800	100,000
350,000	559,400	Astor National	4,771,000	995,000	191,000	4,744,000	350,000
103,650,000	114,392,000	Total, National banks.					
12,322,700	19,931,400	Total, State banks.					
115,972,700	134,323,400	Total	1,087 518 700	255 288 900	84 056 800	1 179 169 400	39 156 200

*As per official reports: 36 National banks, June 9, 1904; 17 State banks, June 6, 1904.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended July 16 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Banks and Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$718,400.00	$28,300.00	$36,100	$42,200.00	$97,300.00	$793,900.00
Colonial	100,000	2,316,400.00	59,100.00	202,000	434,100.00	355,000.00	2,978,300.00
Columbia	300,000	3,902,000.00	214,000.00	120,000	273,000.00	3,500.00	3,942,000.00
Con. National	1,000,000	3,581,800.00	271,400.00	38,100	484,200.00	425,000.00	2,517,100.00
Fidelity	200,000	735,085.00	10,139.00	44,607	65,615.00	.....	729,905.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,355,200.00	89,900.00	81,400	262,400.00	220,000.00	2,088,800.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,984,311.00	10,429.00	163,545	144,835.00	57,543.00	2,216,744.00
Hamilton	200,000	3,016,300.00	186,000.00	101,700	83,500.00	250,000.00	3,422,800.00
Jefferson	400,000	2,144,400.00	13,800.00	109,300	178,100.00	6,300.00	2,022,100.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,208,000.00	118,100.00	109,500	284,200.00	55,200.00	2,236,800.00
Mutual	200,000	2,329,700.00	23,037.00	229,050	159,374.00	5,426.00	2,577,175.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,694,331.00	21,391.00	151,645	404,175.00	227,386.00	2,262,454.00
Plaza	100,000	2,920,000.00	103,000.00	92,000	603,000.00	.....	3,408,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,146,253.00	12,617.00	103,400	70,636.00	252,015.00	1,405,191.00
State	100,000	7,224,000.00	458,000.00	256,000	147,000.00	1,022,000.00	8,870,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,945,000.00	45,000.00	222,000	86,000.00	.....	2,091,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,380,300.00	53,500.00	154,300	173,300.00	115,300.00	1,777,000.00
United National	1,000,000	1,967,900.00	275,100.00	56,000	99,500.00	.....	1,152,000.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	617,080.00	12,780.00	20,410	125,358.00	.....	532,405.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,983,000.00	36,800.00	167,400	348,100.00	227,008.00	2,446,400.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,569,200.00	32,000.00	111,500	97,100.00	54,300.00	1,757,000.00
Broadway	150,000	2,112,233.00	15,025.00	184,290	241,937.00	.....	2,224,390.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,931,900.00	119,400.00	66,000	340,000.00	22,200.00	1,867,100.00
Mfrs. National	252,000	3,262,300.00	319,100.00	102,200	663,600.00	50,900.00	4,008,900.00
Mechanics'	500,000	6,893,000.00	207,000.00	787,100	942,800.00	70,000.00	8,846,900.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,089,932.00	10,287.00	63,202	149,732.00	.....	1,191,468.00
Nassau National	300,000	5,536,000.00	210,000.00	443,000	1,008,000.00	40,000.00	6,162,000.00
National City	1,000,000	3,275,000.00	273,000.00	1,117,000	1,147,000.00	243,000.00	4,522,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,051,710.21	13,265.46	91,586	40,018.11	301,994.23	1,232,165.46
People's	100,000	1,385,000.00	66,900.00	130,000	140,800.00	137,600.00	1,684,900.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	673,886.00	12,237.00	49,807	69,664.00	54,205.00	659,564.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,144,000.00	117,000.00	25,000	255,000.00	30,000.00	1,300,000.00
Union	200,000	1,276,700.00	34,700.00	109,400	125,200.00	509,400.00	1,562,700.00
Wallabout	100,000	798,100.00	56,000.00	31,500	40,000.00	114,900.00	877,000.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	760,180.00	56,981.00	10,000	161,904.00	.....	782,360.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	3,906,200.00	182,000.00	372,300	2,548,400.00	865,000.00	7,062,000.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,123,698.00	78,139.00	67,727	356,581.00	103,806.00	1,954,423.00
Second National	250,000	1,134,700.00	54,600.00	22,400	194,100.00	14,100.00	1,079,700.00
Third National	200,000	1,336,489.71	59,779.00	96,795	270,946.27	4,882.78	1,618,896.07
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,432,700.00	181,800.00	42,000	182,900.00	158,000.00	2,553,800.00
Second National	125,000	1,199,550.00	38,498.00	50,325	84,600.00	104,900.00	1,317,777.00
BAYONNE.							
Mechanics' Tr. Co.	50,000	1,598,848.00	24,534.00	80,105	131,509.00	322,068.00	2,055,406.00

PRICE OF SILVER BULLION UP.

While Japan has been shipping gold to the United States to pay for supplies bought in this country it has been engaged in the reverse of the transaction in silver, which it has been importing from the United States to make payment in China for supplies purchased in that country. In the London market there has been demand for silver both from Japan and Russia, evidently for the same purpose, and the result has been that the price of silver under the stimulus of this buying and of increased demand from India has risen steadily for some time past. Two weeks ago the price rose from 25¾d. to 26⅝d. and during the past week it advanced still further, to 26 11-16d.

APPLICATIONS TO LIST.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list $5,992,000 Illinois division 4 per cent. bonds of 1949, and the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has applied to list $6,000,000 additional preferred stock.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, July 16, 1904.

U S 3s, reg. 1908-18 ..... 104⅝
5,000

Imp Japanese Govt. Kuhn, Loeb & Co temporary ctfs, full paid for 6 p c sterl loan
4,000 ..... 93¼
50,000 ..... 93¼
500 ..... 93½

Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full inst pd
5,000 ..... 100½

At, T & S F gen 4s
5,000 ..... 102½
2,000 ..... 102⅝
2,000 ..... 102⅝
Adj 4s, st'pod
10,000 ..... 92¼

Atl C L 4s
5,000 ..... 98⅝

Balt & Ohio pr ln 3½s
4,000 95
1,000 ..... 94¼
Gold 4s
2,000 ..... 108½
S W Div 3½s
5,000 ..... 91⅜
20,000 ..... 91½

B'klyn R T ref conv 4s
11,000 ..... 78¼

B'klyn Un Elev 1st
5,000 ..... 107⅝

Cent of Ga cons 5s
5,000 ..... 110½
First inc 5s
10,000 ..... 79½
1,000 79
1,000 ..... 79½
2d inc 5s
8,000 27

Cent Pac gtd 4s
4,000 ..... 101¼

Chi, B & Q 4s joint bonds
3,000 ..... 97⅝
5,000 ..... 97⅝
10,000 ..... 97¼
Ill Div 3½s
14,000 ..... 93⅞

C, R I & P R R 4s
4,000 ..... 71½
10,000 ..... 71⅝
4,000 ..... 71½
2,000 ..... 71½
10,000 ..... 71½

Chi, R I & P R R coll trust 5s
5,000 ..... 81⅝
5,000 ..... 81½
5,000 ..... 81½

Chi Term Tr 4s
2,000 73

C, C, C & St L gen 4s
4,000 ..... 101⅝

Col & So 1st 4s
9,000 ..... 84½

Cons Gas Co of N Y, Nati City Bank ctfs, full paid for conv deb 6s
7,100 ..... 173½

Consol Tob 4s
12,000 ..... 64¼
1,000 ..... 64⅜
5,000 ..... 64½
1,000 ..... 64⅜
2,000 ..... 64¼

Den & R G con 4s
4,000 ..... 99⅝

Det So, Ohio So Div 4s
2,000 76

Erie 1st gen 4s
25,000 ..... 85¼
5,000 ..... 85⅝
45,000 ..... 85⅞
10,000 ..... 85¾
3,000 86

Erie 1st con 4s
5,000 ..... 99⅞

Hock Val 4½s
6,000 ..... 107⅞

K C, Ft S & M 4s
10,000 ..... 84½
2,000 ..... 84½
20,000 ..... 84½

Kings Co Elev 4s
4,000 ..... 90½

Lacka Steel 5s
1,000 99

L E & W 2d 5s
5,000 ..... 114½

L S & M S 3½s
6,000 ..... 100¼

Long Island unif 4s
1,000 ..... 101⅜

Louis & Nash coll trust 4s
26,000 ..... 93⅜
1,000 ..... 93⅝
10,000 ..... 93⅜
Unified 4s
3,000 ..... 100⅜

Mex Cent 1st ine
22,000 15
15,000 ..... 15½

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 99½

Mo, K & T 2d 4s
12,000 ..... 80½

Mo, K & T ext 5s
1,000 108
4,000 ..... 108¾

Mo, K & T of T 5s
2,000 ..... 101¼
1,000 ..... 104¼
5,000 ..... 104⅝
4,000 ..... 104⅝
4,000 ..... 104⅝
10,000 106

Mo Pac tr 5s
10,000 ..... 107⅝

Mo P 1st col 5s
3,000 ..... 106⅞

N Y C & H R gen 3½s
2,000 ..... 99⅝
M C col 3½s
25,000 ..... 91¼

N Y L & W 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 123¼

N & W con 4s
5,000 ..... 101¼

Norf & West. Poca. C & C 4s
5,000 94

Ore R & N con 4s
1,000 102

Ore Short Line 4s, partic bonds
22,000 98
5,000 ..... 98¼
First con 5s
2,000 115

Penn conv 3½s
1,000 96

Penn Co 3½s, Trust Co ctfs gtd
1,000 98

Pbo & E inc 4s
2,000 ..... 61⅝

Read gen 4s
6,000 99
2,000 ..... 99¼
7,000 99

Rio Gr W 1st
2,000 ..... 109⅝

St. L. M & So unify & ref 4s
15,000 90

St L & S F R R refunding 4s
44,000 ..... 81⅞

San A & A P 4s
5,000 ..... 84½

So Ry 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 118⅝
6,000 115

Syra, B & N Y 1st
11,000 ..... 126½

Tol, St L & W 4s
1,000 ..... 73½

Un Pac 1st 4s
3,000 ..... 104⅛
26,000 ..... 104⅛

Un Pac conv 4s
10,000 ..... 102⅞
20,000 ..... 102⅝
1,000 ..... 102⅞
20,000 ..... 102⅝
25,000 ..... 102⅝
75,000 ..... 102⅝
20,000 ..... 102⅞
40,000 ..... 102⅝
16,000 ..... 102⅝
95,000 ..... 102⅝
14,000 ..... 102⅝
4,000 ..... 102⅝
10,000 ..... 102⅞
10,000 ..... 102⅞

Un R R of San Fr 4s
7,000 ..... 80¾

U S 4s Imp conv deb 5s
32,000 ..... 81⅞
25,000 82
10,000-$ 82
5,000 ..... 82¼
15,000 82

U S Steel Corp Sktg Fund 5s
13,000 ..... 72¾
107,000 73
100,000 ..... 73⅜
13,000 73
5,000 ..... 73⅝
10,000 ..... 73¾
11,000 ..... 73¾
10,000 ..... 73¾
10,000 ..... 73¾
18,000 73
10,000 ..... 73⅝
84,000 ..... 73½
35,000 ..... 73½
47,000 ..... 73½
10,000 ..... 73½
61,000 ..... 73½
80,000 ..... 73½
5,000 ..... 73½
50,000 ..... 73½
20,000 ..... 73½
25,000 ..... 73½
216,000 ..... 73½
10,000 ..... 73½
Registered
500 73
500 ..... 73½

Wabash deb B
2,000 ..... 53½
3,000 ..... 50½
1,000 ..... 50¾
1,000 50
14,000 50

West Shore 4s, reg
1,000 107

Wilkes & East 1st
1,000 111

Wis Cent gen 4s
22,000 90

Total sales $2,211,600

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104⅝	105⅛
2s, c., 1930	104⅝	105⅛
2s, r., 1918	104⅜	105
2s, c., 1918	105⅞	106⅛
2s, 1918, sm	105	.....
4s, r., 1907	106¼	106⅜
4s, c., 1907	106¼	106⅜
4s, r., 1925	131½	132
4s, c., 1925	132½	133½
D. C. 3-65s	120	.....
Philippine 4s	110	.....
Adams Exp	225	230
Alb. & Sus	225	.....
Alle. & W	145	.....
Allis-Chalm., pf	94	94½
Allis-Chal., pf	44½	45
A. C. & F. pf	78	78¾
Am. Coal	220	225
Am. C. O	89¼	89½
Am. D. Tel	28	27
Am. Exp	201	203
Am. Gr. Tw	5½	6¼
A. H. & L	4½	4¾
Am. Ice Co	6¾	7
A. L. Co	8	10
A. L. Co. pf	26	32
Am. M. Co	3	4
Am. Snuff	130	150
Am. Sm. pf	99	99½
A. S. F. pf	30	31
A. S. R. pf	128	129
A. T. & C	87	91
Am. Tob. pf., ex cvs	133	138
Am. W. Co	11¾	12
A. W. Co. pf	76½	77¼
An. Cop. M	78½	75¼
Ann Arbor	25	30
A. Arb. pf	55	59
B. L. pf	105	.....
B. Un. Gas	215	220
Brun. City	5	7
B., R. & P. pf	126	130
B., R. & P., pf	140	.....
Butterick Co	49	49¼
Canada So	65¾	66¼
C. & S. A. T	102	104
Chi. & Alt	39¼	40
Chi. & A. pf	75	80
C., B. & Q	180	.....
C. & E. Ill. pf	122	.....
C. G. W. d	80	84
C., I. & L. pf	90	96
C. M. & St. P. pf	179	184
C. St. P., M. & O. pf	133	140
C. & S. P., M. & O. pf	170	180
C. T. & T	6	6¼
C. T. & T. pf	14½	15
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	105¼	110
C. L. & W.	60	75
C., L. & W. pf	75	80
Cleve. & P	173	.....
C. F. & I. pf	64	65
C. & E. pf	20¼	24¼
Colo. Fuel	72¾	73
Colo. Pow	73	75
Consol. Cable	178	200
Consol. Coal	65	.....
Consol. Gas	194	195
Cont. Tr. Co. pf	113¼	114
Corn P. Co	11½	12
C. P. Co. pf	69½	70
D., L. & W	263½	270
D. & R. G. pf	72¾	73
D. M. & Ft. pf	19	25
D. M. & Ft. pf	100	.....
Det. South	2¼	2¾
Det. So. pf	3¾	4¼
Dia. Match	125	132
D. S. S. & A	6	7
D. S. S. & A. pf	11	12
Elec. Boat	27	30
Elec. Boat pf	70	75
Erie	40	51
Gen. Ch. Co	47	51
G. C. Co. pf	96	97
G. & S. T	116	.....
Gt. N. pf	175	185
Hock. Val	67½	68¼
Hock. V. pf	81½	82½
Homestake	51	55
Ill. Cent. l.	103	.....
Int. S	32	33
Int. S. pf	78	80
Iowa C. pf	35½	36½
Jol. & Chi	175	.....
Kan. & M	26½	28
K. & D. M. pf	47	52
K. I. C. pf	52	60
Lacl. G. pf	80	100
L. E. & W.	25	27
L. E. & W. pf	85	95
Lake Shore	245	.....
Long Isl'd	47	48
Man. Beach	9½	10
Man. C. pf	110	120
Mich. Cent	130	140
M. & St. L. pf	77	95
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	69½	70¼
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	125	127
N. C. & St. L	114	115
Nat. Bis. pf	107⅝	108¼
Nat. Enam	14	15¾
Nat. En. pf	70	80
Nat.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

PARCELS POST TREATY WITH JAPAN IS READY

Small Consolation for Advocates of Merchandise Mail.

WEIGHT AND VALUE LIMITED

Elaborate Precautions Taken to Prevent Smuggling and Evasion of Duties—Seven Exchange Post Offices Established.

Little consolation for the advocates of an extended parcels post system in this country is to be found in the new postal convention with Japan, which has been prepared and is to be promulgated on Aug. 1. It is the first of a dozen or more conventions which are now in the course of preparation, and they are all modeled on the same line. The keynote of the Government's policy as indicated by the terms of these conventions is that, while the mails may be used for the exchange of souvenirs and even for the carriage of small articles purchased in a retail way, they are not intended for the carriage of merchandise at wholesale. It is also evident that the Government officials look upon the parcels post as an easy means of evading the payment of customs duties and of direct smuggling, and have taken all possible precautions against these practices. This danger is particularly present in the case of mail from Japan on account of the small bulk and weight of fine silks, bric-a-brac, and Oriental jewelry, which may be sent through the mails.

The most notable feature in the new convention, and the one which most clearly indicates the belief that the mails should not be used for the carriage of merchandise, is that limiting the weight of packages to 4 pounds 6 ounces, instead of 11 pounds, which was formerly the maximum of weight allowed. The paragraph describing the character of matter that will be admitted to the parcels post is as follows:

There shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this convention, articles of merchandise and mail matter—except letters, post cards, and written matter—of all kinds, that are admitted under any conditions to the domestic mails of the country of origin, except that no packet may exceed 4 pounds 6 ounces (or 2 kilograms) in weight, $50 in value, nor the following dimensions: Greatest length in any direction, 3 feet 6 inches; greatest length and girth combined, 6 feet, and must be so wrapped or inclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by Postmasters and customs officers, and except that the following articles are prohibited admission to the mails exchanged under this convention: Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination, poisons and explosive or inflammable substances, fatty substances, liquids and those which easily liquefy, confections and pastes, live or dead animals, except dead insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried, fruits and vegetables which easily decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor, lottery tickets, lottery advertisements, or lottery circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may in any way damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

The rate which the United States has insisted on in all the treaties on outgoing matter is that of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. The Government does not care what rate any Government charges its own subjects for shipment to the United States.

Elaborate precautions are taken to protect the revenues and prevent smuggling. Every package must bear pasted on it, on a special form, a description of its contents and their value, signed by the sender and bearing as well the date of mailing. If this declaration is found to be incorrect or the goods to be such as may not be imported the package will not be returned to the sender, but will be seized and disposed of in the manner provided for such seizures of imported merchandise. This applies also to packages which are found to violate the regulations as to weight, size, or value.

In order to prevent the examination of goods imported in this way at ports where there are no experts in customs practice and in the values of goods, seven "exchange post offices" are designated to which all parcels post packages must be sent for examination. They are New York, San Francisco, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis, and Chicago. This list may be added to at any time by mutual consent.

The limiting of the value is looked upon as one of the most important provisions for the prevention of smuggling in the Japanese agreement, as it is felt that even the four pound six ounce rule is too elastic to shut out valuable goods from Japan on account of their character.

BETTER DRY GOODS DEMAND.

Cotton Goods Buyers Coming Into the Market More Freely.

Dry goods from almost every point of view have improved in tone during the week, and sellers in the primary market have been much encouraged at the outlook for Fall business. A number of the selling agents for Southern cotton mills have recently received offers from domestic converters and foreign customers for heavy drills and sheetings for late Fall delivery at prices based on staple around 10 cents, which would indicate that the buyers have confidence in the maintenance of high prices for cotton.

The most conservative buyers are aware that there are many possibilities before the present cotton crop matures, and while some are of the opinion that there will be a 12,000,000-bale crop, they are not certain as to whether a crop of this magnitude can be picked. They refer to the inability to harvest a much smaller crop this year, and conditions for another season are less favorable. Despite the assertions that labor is plentiful in Mississippi and other cotton States, and that the vagrancy law has not created an exodus of negroes, the importation of foreign labor is being continued. Labor bureaus in this city have been visited during last week by agents from the South with a view to arranging for gangs of Italians to be sent to the cotton States. Many of those engaged have been in the country only a few days. W. P. Shelton of Greenville made a contract to employ 150 Italians and the members of their families who are large enough to pick cotton, and left orders for as many more to be sent by Sept. 1. This will mean an addition of about 1,500 persons to the population of North Carolina. The cotton picking season will open about the middle of next month and the planters are doing everything in their power to secure enough labor to harvest their crop. They believe that the earlier they market their cotton the higher the prices they will be able to get. The planters have contracted to maintain the Italians and their families in ideleness until cotton-picking is ready.

The continued success of the Japanese in the Far Eastern conflict has created a much better demand for American cottons, and the Chinese have been placing orders continuously for heavy drills and sheetings for the Manchurian trade. Should ultimate success crown the efforts of the Mikado's army at Port Arthur our manufacturers look for a much larger demand for goods. It is estimated that there have been fully 25,000 bales of drills and sheeting purchased since last week for Chinese account. The basis on which purchases have been made is guarded closely by both buyer and seller, but it is understood that standard drills were sold at 6⅝ cents, 3-yard drills at 6 cents, 3.25-yard drills at 5½ cents. In sheetings 3.25-yard goods have been moved at 5⅛ cents, 4-yard 56-60s at 4¼ cents, and 4-yard 48-50s at 4⅛ cents. These prices were of course subject to the usual discounts, and the goods are to be delivered in September and October. Trade with South America has been exceptionally good, and fancy prints have had a large call at 5 cents. Even the Philippines have been in the market for fancy prints, and one broker reports that the last ten days have seen the largest movement to Manila that has been realized for many months. Santo Domingo has bought freely, while Chile and Brazil have maintained their reputations as free operators in American cotton goods. Taken as a whole, the present movement in export goods is giving the utmost satisfaction.

There has been but one feature of moment in the print cloth division, and that has been at the mill end, where notices have been posted announcing that a reduction of 12½ per cent. in wages will go into effect on July 25. It is understood that all the Fall River mills have signed the agreement, with the exception of the Iron Works Mills, which are owned by M. C. D. Borden. The wage cut will bring the cost of production from 10.8 cents down to 17.32 cents, which the manufacturers assert will enable them to enter the market and compete for some of the business that has been going to the Southern mills. The latter, at a meeting held in Spartanburg, S. C., last week, decided to take action which will result in fixing a uniform price for print cloths. They have agreed not to sell on a lower basis than 3¼ cents for 64 squares, 7 yards, 28 inches wide. The Fall River labor leaders are put with a statement denouncing the wage cut in vigorous language, but have not decided as to what action to take. It is not believed, however, that there will be any large strikes, although the operatives in some of the mills may decide to stay away from their looms until they see the folly of their course. It is expected that the reduction will be accepted under duress, and notice will be served by the operatives that at the first appearance of better conditions in the market a restoration of wages will be demanded.

GLOVE OUTPUT INCREASED.

Removal of Union Restrictions Stimulates Production by Cutters.

An improvement in the business of the domestic glove manufacturers has taken place as the result of the settlement two weeks ago of the strike of the glove cutters in Johnstown and Gloversville, N. Y., against the open shop, which was won by the manufacturers. The strike, if it had gone on a week longer, would have driven most of the trade to Europe, and, as a matter of fact, a good deal of business did go there. What is left, however, is ample to keep all the domestic manufacturers rushed with work until the end of the season. Some of them have already refused to take orders, as their entire limit of production has been sold up.

One of the notable effects of the victory reported by the manufacturers is an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the output of the men. When the men returned to work and found that with the union rules limiting output removed they could earn more money under the piece-work system, they immediately demonstrated what they could do. Men who before the strike earned only about $4 a day are now earning from $7 to $8 at the same rate. It is estimated that the output of the district will now be about 18,000 dozen of fine gloves a week.

EXPECT BIG LACE SEASON.

Buyers Back from Europe Talk Hopefully of the Outlook.

The lace buyers are beginning to return from Europe and they report that according to the Paris fashions we will certainly have a lace season this Fall. All the gowns seen at the races were more or less trimmed in lace. A noteworthy fact, however, is that there were no new laces worn. A buyer who has just returned from Paris says:

"There is nothing new being shown on the other side, and I believe net tops are to have first call again. Point gaze is specially well thought of. Black laces will be better than they have been in years. Lace robes will be as popular as ever."

Broad lace collars continue in good demand. Both black and white are selling splendidly. In fact, the demand that started in for black collars a few weeks ago is still keeping up, and before long there will probably be a scarcity of these goods. A surprising fact is that the early Fall models are being trimmed with macreme lace. Macremes did not sell as readily last year as was expected, and consequently the importers were glad to dispose of them at the end of the season at a price. It is not anticipated that macreme lace will be in favor for the entire season.

Lace scarfs are in vogue in Paris. They are mostly of the guipure or Chantilly order. A novelty in the lace flounce is the ruffled lace with eyelet holes through which a cord or ribbon is to be run so that the ruffle can be quickly gathered. It will probably meet with favor as it is cheaper than the godet or circular flounce.

HELPED BY CLOTHING STRIKE.

Manufacturers and Retailers Get Rid of Accumulated Stock.

One of the results of the strike in the clothing trade which has proved of direct benefit to manufacturers and retailers is that it has enabled both to dispose of stock that otherwise might have been held until the end of the season. Late in the season a very brisk demand developed for blue serges and gray worsteds which few of the retailers or manufacturers were prepared to meet. The result was a run on this class of goods to the exclusion of the homespuns and cheviots, with which the trade was heavily stocked. The strike has served as an argument to induce the consumer to buy the stuff in stock, instead of waiting an indefinite time for the goods really wanted.

In the meantime the condition of the manufacturers is steadily improving and more men are returning to work. It is said also that many cutters from Rochester, where the unions were defeated on the open shop question a few months ago, and who failed to obtain employment again after the strike, are coming to New York and offering to take the places of the strikers here.

The manufacturers are confident that with the cutters back at work or their places all filled, there will be little difficulty in dealing with the tailors, who are usually governed by the more skilled workers in all matters of trade policy.

Preparations are now being made for the Spring season of 1905, but it is too early yet to forecast any of the styles. Orders are being placed with the manufacturers for sample pieces of goods, but the salesmen will not start with the sample garments for several weeks.

SMALL FURNITURE ORDERS.

Well Assorted, However, and Good Reorder Business Is Expected.

The first week of the semi-annual furniture exhibition held under the auspices of the New York Furniture Exchange, at the Grand Central Palace, while it has been up to the standard in the attendance of buyers, has fallen behind previous years in the quantities of goods sold. This is not regarded, however, as altogether a bad sign, as the number of sales has been larger than usual and the bills bought have been very thoroughly assorted. It is taken rather as a sign that the retailers are disposed to take no risk in a Presidential year, but are trying to make the manufacturer take the risk of carrying the stock, and that they will re-order freely later in the season.

Conditions are such that this can very easily be done. The retailers bought very lightly in the Spring, and their stocks are correspondingly light. This is evidenced by the fact that they are anxious for immediate deliveries, while usually they are willing to spread the deliveries over a long period. On the other hand, the stocks of the manufacturers are heavy, and the retailers know this, and know that consequently there will be no trouble about obtaining the goods promptly when the retail demand develops.

The buyers from all sections of the country report excellent trade conditions and display no anxiety about the developments of the coming season. They all seem to feel that the volume of trade will be quite up to the average, but there is a decided disinclination to speculate.

The passing of the highly polished woods and the growth in favor of the natural dull finishes are more than ever in evidence in the samples shown this year. Very few pieces are shown in highly polished woods, and there is a decided growth in the popularity of the English wax finish.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES FOR SPANISH TRADE

Former Consul Danziger Talks of Spain's Wealth.

WAITING TO BE DEVELOPED

Spaniards Look to Americans to Open Up the Country—Soil Has Only Been Scraped So Far.

Adolph Danziger, who has just been transferred from the United States Consulate at Madrid to the same office at Aberdeen, Scotland, is at the Hoffman House. Mr. Danziger is an enthusiast on the commercial possibilities of Spain and has done much to open up the country to American exporters. In talking of his work there the other day he said:

"I went among the merchants and induced them to import American goods. It was one of my duties to encourage commerce, but I was glad to do this of my own volition, as I saw the great opportunities for American commerce, and I think the country has a great future. The people have just awakened and are eager to develop the resources of their own land. I also assisted American merchants with details and information. The Spanish-American Importing Society of Madrid was founded to the same end.

"Furniture, tools, machinery, paper, stationery, and every manufacture, have found their way to Spain. If our merchants would take up the matter as suggested in my Consular reports and open a central house in Madrid or Barcelona, where goods or samples could be seen, American commerce would open on a large scale. The Spanish merchants are very reliable. If slow, they are certainly sure pay.

"In the country copper, coal, iron, lead, and zinc mines are plentiful. Many are being worked; others can be cheaply bought. The agricultural possibilities are wonderful, and the opportunities for manufacturers are very great, with minerals in plenty and good rivers.

"The people are now most interested in the tilling of the soil. For hundreds of years this soil has only been scraped, as it were, the subsoil not being touched. In Andalusia they still use the wooden plow, with oxen. Their wines are of the best quality, and such as the Marques de Riscal may be counted the finest of Europe.

"This, like all the other wines, is exported to France. There is a system by which the French buy these wines. If the French merchants sell them, they pay, otherwise they keep them for a long time and then return them. Last year they bought thus 22,000,000 gallons, which were sold at 26 centimos, or about 5 cents a gallon. The French dilute this wine and export it as French growth.

"The broad fields of Andalusia, if they were irrigated, would afford wheat for half of Europe. The Spanish could quintuple the crops they get at the present time, and produce two crops a year.

"The Spanish Government has established about forty experimental farms, located in various parts of the country. The King himself is a great enthusiast about agriculture.

"I am certain that American capital can go into Spain now, not only with full confidence as to its safety, but with a definite assurance of receiving enormous benefits. The thinking people in Spain appreciate clearly that no country in the world may be imitated to better advantage than America. The fact of the matter is that the outcome of the war itself has resulted in this feeling. Spain is now most friendly to the United States, perhaps because she seeks to imitate the energetic activity of the American people.

"If this form of flattery be not based entirely upon an admiration of our institutions, it is nevertheless bound to be the more effective because it touches that most interesting and vital part of any nation—its wealth. This wealth is, as I said, quite abundant in Spain. There are more than $100,000,000 in the Bank of Spain of private money, which needs but an incentive to become active, besides the incalculable wealth that at present lies in the soil of Spain. This is well known to the Spanish, and their dearest wish is to have it brought to the surface and diffused among the people. But there is, and I do not say it in unfriendly criticism, for the Spaniards themselves are aware of it, a lack of confidence in each other, to undertake the development of anything at home, and a lack of energy in those who dream and fondly hope that their country will stand second to none in Europe. Americans who will take the initiative will reap more than a fortune, and will have the gratitude of the Spanish nation.

"It is therefore quite natural that they look to Yankee energy and capital to pull them out of the slough of their own inactivity. And when I say they look to it, I have it from their own mouths that they would follow any great enterprise undertaken by the Americans.

"I have in my possession concessions and promises for concessions that would prove of the greatest benefit to American capital in that country. Americans with sufficient capital behind them can make immense fortunes by bidding for contracts for municipal improvements as contemplated in Madrid, Seville, Valencia, and other cities of Spain. As for American manufacturers and exporters, the field is practically unlimited, provided we can get a commercial treaty with Spain. Now the commerce is almost utterly in the grasp of the Germans and the French, owing to the differential duties."

Soon after his arrival in Madrid Dr. Danziger suggested to the Department of State at Washington the advisability of an exchange treaty between Spain and the United States, relative to a reduction of duties on Spanish wines entering Porto Rico, and an equal reduction by the Spanish Government of duties upon Porto Rico coffee. Our Government took the suggestion under favorable consideration and instructed the American Minister to Spain accordingly. Dr. Danziger's suggestion was met with great enthusiasm in Porto Rico and by the Spanish press. He advocates the interchange of these commodities, and gives his reasons, among them the high price of Porto Rican coffee in Spain, owing to prohibitive duties, on account of which it cannot find a ready sale among the masses in a country where coffee is the social drink. On the other hand, in Porto Rico, because of the high prices of Spanish wine, which they cannot afford to purchase, the natives have taken largely to rum drinking.

Notes of Business Men and Events

D. L. Davies, Secretary and Treasurer of the Olympian Knit Goods Company of Utica, N. Y., sailed last week on a three months' European trip.

***

J. A. Martin, buyer of silks for the wholesale department of Lord & Taylor, sailed for Europe yesterday in order to select Fall lines for his department.

***

E. McKittrick, one of the representatives of Edward Kampmann & Co., Paris, arrived yesterday, after having prepared for this market the Spring, 1905, collection of novelty dress goods, which will shortly begin to be forwarded.

***

Herbert Turtle of Turtle Brothers, importers of dress and household linens, has just returned from the Scotch and Irish markets.

***

William H. Corbin, head of James H. Dunham & Co.'s dress goods department, has returned from Europe, where he has been selecting Fall and Spring lines.

***

Otto Maron, who has been abroad consulting with his manufacturers for some time regarding new lines for the coming season, returned to this city yesterday.

***

C. A. Ferguson has joined the lace and embroidery department of James H. Dunham & Co.

***

James M. Burr of the lace importing house of Burr & Hardwick is at present visiting the European markets in the interests of his firm, and will return to this city about the middle of next month.

***

Boise, Peppard & Co., manufacturers of laces and embroideries at 458 Broome Street, have just awarded the contract for a new plant to be built at South Norwalk, Conn.

***

S. Blumenthal & Co., 521 Broadway, manufacturers of elderdown sacques and robes as well as knitted sweaters, announce that their new Fall lines will be ready for inspection Aug. 1.

***

C. C. Rettger, representing Alfred Louis, manufacturer of velvets, Manchester, England, has just returned from Europe after a two months' absence.

***

Louis H. Junod, 478 Broome Street, left on Saturday for Europe to visit his manufacturers of laces and embroideries at Gais, Switzerland. He will remain abroad three months.

***

The product of the Taylor Worsted Company, Taylor, Penn., consisting of broad silks, and formerly sold through Howard Naylor's department, with H. A. Caesar & Co., 20 Greene Street, will now be handled by the new firm of Throckmorton & Custer, selling through Poncet & Nesser.

***

D. Lewis Moore, otherwise the Moore Manufacturing Company, 171 and 173 Greene Street, has opened lines of linons, nainsooks, and percales under the new trade mark of "Silver Crest." Many orders are reported to have already been booked for 1905.

***

B. H. Day, with the dress goods department of Rusch & Co., corner Grand and Greene Streets, has just returned to headquarters after an extensive trip through the South and Southwest, where he reports prosperous conditions and satisfactory advance orders for the coming Fall season.

***

Louis Stirn of the firm of L. & E. Stirn, importers and commission merchants, 489 Broome Street, accompanied by A. N. Decker, returned from Europe yesterday after an extensive tour of the textile and fashion centres.

***

Howard Naylor, silk department of H. A. Caesar & Co., 20 Greene Street, has just placed on the market a new silk under the trade mark of "Taffeta Brilliant." The goods are in all widths, black and colored, in soft finish and unfinished effects.

***

C. A. Auffmordt & Co., having given up hosiery lines, the department of Endler, Heintz & Seide has been removed to Boessneck, Broesel & Co., 462 to 468 Broome Street.

***

The new firm of G. M. Lillie & Co., with offices in the Jaffray Building, Broadway and Leonard Street, has been organized to represent hosiery accounts, especially those of Southern manufacturers.

***

The new Federal Sugar Refinery at Yonkers is now testing its first installment of machinery and will probably begin turning out the various grades of granulated this week. The first capacity by the new process employed will be 1,500 barrels a day, and new pans will be added every three or four weeks until the full capacity of 4,500 barrels per day is reached.

***

The stock of mild-grade coffees in the United States is now about 555,000 bags, of which 490,000 are in New York.

***

Simeon B. Chapin of this city has been proposed for membership to the New York Coffee Exchange.

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The receipts of raw sugar at the four Atlantic ports amounted to 35,714 tons, or 3,000 tons more than the previous week. Meltings by refiners for the week were 40,000 tons, an increase of 12,000 tons over the previous week.

***

The world's visible supply of raw sugar is 2,390,000 tons, as against 2,000,000 tons a week ago and 2,630,000 tons the corresponding time last year.

***

H. D. Cooper of James F. White & Co., linen importers, sailed last week on his annual trip to the European markets.

***

George H. Hodgson, Treasurer of the Cleveland Worsted Mills, returned from Europe last week.

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It is estimated that the Wanskuk Company has bought at least 4,000,000 pounds of wool in the Boston market during the last few weeks.

***

William H. Corbin, buyer of dress goods; Clarence Freeman, silks, and J. M. Tappen of James H. Dunham & Co., returned from Europe last week.

***

J. B. Throckmorton, who for twenty-five years was the buyer of silks for Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., and J. Kuster, who was for sixteen years in the same department, have formed the firm of Throckmorton & Kuster, department of Poncet & Neeser. They will handle the account of the Taylor Worsted Company, manufacturers of broad silks, and will control "ye olde time black taffeta," handled by the Sweetser-Pembrook department.

***

Robert M. Liddell, head of the linen house of William Liddell & Co. of Belfast, arrived in this country last week and started on a flying trip to St. Louis. He will be at the New York office of the house at 55 White Street this week.

***

The Philadelphia Cloak and Suit Company of Philadelphia has opened a New York office and salesroom at 685 Broadway in charge of F. J. Judah.

***

B. F. Merrill and Mr. Cowden of the H. D. Lee Mercantile Company, Salina, Kan., arrived in New York last week, and are at their New York office at 256 Church Street.

***

A. J. Cazelar, resident buyer for A. Schwartz & Co. of New Orleans, returned last week from a month's visit to the home office.

***

Henry L. Dinkelspiel of L. Dinkelspiel & Sons, dry goods jobbers of San Francisco, returned to the market last week after a trip to the Pacific Coast.

***

Harding, Whitman & Co., dry goods commission merchants, who for fifty years have occupied the premises at 80 Leonard Street, have just moved into new quarters in the new Broadway-Leonard Building, on the old Jaffray site, at 350 Broadway.

***

J. A. Marin, buyer of silk and dress goods for Lord & Taylor, left for Europe recently in the interest of his department.

***

Max Mayer of Max Mayer & Co., importers of kid and fabric gloves, has returned from Europe.

***

Frank Smith, manager of Marshall Field & Co.'s glove department, sailed for Europe last week. He will return about Sept. 1.

***

Solomon Brown, buyer of laces for G. Sidenberg & Co., returned from Europe last Saturday.

***

J. Pratt, the present head of the notion department of the Boston Dry Goods Company of Boston, will take charge of the knit goods department.

***

Several new independent raisin seeding firms will begin business in California this season, and according to the statements of a number interested practically all the seeding will be done there hereafter. Independents are now negotiating with packers to get them to turn over their business to the new firms rather than to the association, as they have previously done.

***

Letters from California say that the almond crop will be short as compared with last year, and holders of the small quantities of old stock left are asking more for their goods in consequence of these reports.

***

Few more Red Spanish pineapples can be expected from Cuba. The season is closed. Sugar Loaf pines may be expected during the remainder of the season. The Florida crop is also nearly done. So far the season has been good and prices have yielded a good profit to growers and handler alike.

***

According to some statements from Texas the pecan crop will not be more than 50 per cent. of last season's output. There was a considerable carrying over from the previous season, which helped piece out a rather reduced yield, and the trade has not been without supplies throughout the year. A further reduction this season will cause some embarrassment. The prices now quoted are 6¼ cents for medium, 7½ cents for larger, and 9½ cents for jumbo. The present stock is said to be closely concentrated.

***

Letters from Bordeaux say that the crop of Marbots, Cornes, and Cahors walnuts will be as large as last year, but that the outlook in the Grenoble section is not so good.

***

Samples of new crop dried California apricots shown in this market are of good quality and color, but are small in size, indicating a large yield.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Purses and Bags Are Not Jewelry—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Gen. T. S. Sharretts the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by C. L. Tiffany of New York against the classification as jewelry of various purses, handbags, &c., of antelope and lion skin, trimmed with metal, at 60 per cent. The importers claimed that as the metal trimmings were in all cases the competent material of chief value in the articles they were dutiable at 45 per cent. as manufactures of metal, and in this view Gen. Sharretts concurred.

Protests overruled yesterday were by John J. Smith, Boston, (two;) R. B. Boak & Co. and Reid, Murdock & Co., Chicago; Charles W. Jacob & Allison, S. Emanuel, the American Trading Company, H. Herrmann, Herbst Brothers, L. Gandolfi & Co., C. Maspero, Materne & Hess, and G. W. Sheldon & Co., New York.

Protests sustained were by the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester; Bernheim Brothers, Louisville; Albert Berger & Co., Hamel, Riglander & Co., Maltus & Ware, the American Express Company, George Lueders & Co., Euler & Robinson, the Schoelkopf, Hartford & Hanna Company, and R. B. Henry & Co., New York. Protests partially sustained were by James Casey, Toledo; F. Westheimer & Sons, St. Joseph, Mo.; Wifred Schade & Co., David Nicholson, and Steinweder & Seliner, St. Louis; O. G. Hempstead & Sons, Philadelphia; T. P. Eady and Cook & Co. and others, Providence, R. I.; Paul Gelpi & Sons, New Orleans; De Cunto, Barra & Co., Denver; Ernst Stern and others, Detroit; Weideman & Co., Cleveland; B. Illfelder & Co. B. Shackmann, J. B. Martin, Luyties Brothers and others, the De Brackeleer Importing Company and others, and the Mouquin Restaurant and Wine Company, New York.

Poor Indian Tea Crop.

The last official report of the tea growers' organization of Calcutta, India, for the season which has just closed, cites a drought in the usually very productive Darjeeling district, the worst in ten years, which will not only bring the leaf season to an exceptionally late close, but will materially curtail the yield. The growth has been greatly retarded by the dry, hot weather in the aforementioned territory and in Assam and Sylhet. The Colombo market has remained firm, however, and the quantities thus far offered have met with good demand, the better qualities advancing in price.

GOOD OPENING FOR FALL CLOAK SEASON

Road Salesmen Taking Many Orders, but of Small Size.

BUYING IS CONSERVATIVE

Influx of Buyers Expected from This Week On and More Liberal Purchases Are Looked For.

The wholesale cloak and suit trade is now swinging into another Fall season. The manufacturers have returned from the European fashion centres and are busily engaged in working on new models. The first samples are very similar to the best-selling Spring styles. Some of the later ones, however, are radically different.

The long coat is to be the feature of the new suits. The "tourist" coat, which was brought out at about the close of the Spring season, is very well thought of, and is to be seen quite extensively in all the new lines. The length of this garment varies from thirty to forty-four inches. It can be worn either with the suit or as a separate garment, which of course makes it very practical. There seems to be a diversity of opinion among manufacturers in regard to mannish materials. Some wholesalers believe that they will be as popular as ever, while others think that plain cloths, such as cheviots, serges, and bloadcloths, will have first call. It is true, however, that the better class of trade will prefer plain materials. Zibelines, which were in vogue last Winter, are practically dead. A few will be shown, but not enough to make them a factor in the trade.

The skirts will be made instep length, whether the suit is intended for dress or every-day wear. This Spring the skirt which just escaped the ground was the favorite, but the high-class trade seems to prefer the former length. Vests will be very much in evidence in both the walking and dress suit. They were first brought out in the Paquin silk model last Spring. A feature of the high-priced suits is that they will be made with separate vests, so that a woman can have as many changes as she likes.

Workmanship will cut more and more of a figure on the Fall styles. This is particularly true of the plain tight-fitting garments.

Flat silk braids, fancy stitching, and embroidery bands in unobtrusive colors are the trimmings which will be used on the better class of garments.

Advance Fall business has been light, but, taking all classes of trade and all sections into consideration, it is not much less than last year. In 1903 the retail June business was affected by the weather, while this year it has been excellent, and the buyers have had an opportunity of cleaning up their stock, and consequently will be in a position to place big Fall orders. Each year the buyers seem to be more conservative in making their purchases, and this season will probably not be an exception to the rule. In the first place the experience this Spring with the cloth suit is still fresh in the mind of the buyer. Secondly, the coming Presidential election is always more or less of a bugbear. The salesmen on the road have taken many, but small, orders, and report that more buyers than ever will visit the market this season. Only a few retailers have come to the market as yet. They will start to arrive this week, and the season will be at its height about the middle of August. The Fall season on the whole will probably be an excellent one.

ATLANTIC RICE GROWERS.

Frightened at Loss of Supremacy They Plan to Organize.

Unless some bold steps are taken at once to offset impending dangers, the rice industry of South Carolina and the Atlantic seaboard will lose the prestige it has held for so many years in the markets of the world.

The planters, millers, and buyers of that section of the country are just awakening to the fact that their business is gradually drifting away before the influx of cheaper rice from Louisiana and Texas. The situation has become so serious that the rice interests of that section have come together during the last week, and are now formulating plans for mutual aid and protection. It is proposed to organize a growers' protective and distributive association to control the entire output. A committee is at work on the proposition, and will soon make recommendations for saving the industry.

Gov. Heyward of South Carolina is one of the largest rice planters in the State, and he has promised to co-operate to the full extent of his powers in meeting the encroachment of the cheap rice of the Southwest. Commissioner of Immigration E. J. Watson has begun investigations, with a view to helping the committee of rice men now at work. It is even suggested that the South Carolina planters may join the National Rice Association.

The view of the situation taken by rice men in general is that the conditions prevailing on the Atlantic Coast are only natural ones and that many in the trade have foreseen the ultimate result. The labor-saving machinery employed in the cultivation of rice in the Southwest, combined with the irrigation and canal systems in vogue there, have enabled the planters of Louisiana and Texas to produce a good cereal at a lower cost. The output of the Carolinas and Georgia is about 500,000 pockets a year, or one-tenth of the entire production of the United States, but the rice interests of that section have labored under the idea that they could control the market price, in view of the good quality of their product. That they have seen their mistake is proved by the fact that they can now get only about three-fourths of the price they would have obtained had they marketed their supplies last Fall.

The committee appointed at the meeting, and which is composed of S. G. Stoney, Theodore Melchers, J. R. P. Ravenel, J. St. Clair White, Robert H. Harleston, and W. E. Haskell, Jr., has recommended the formation of the new association, and that all the members of the rice industry in the Carolinas and Georgia shall be eligible to membership and be invited to join.

It is suggested that each member of the new association shall be assessed $5 per annum, the money to be used for the purpose of advertising Carolina rice in such manner as may be deemed best for the industry. It is also proposed to work in harmony with the Rice Association of America.

Carolina rice was once known the world over as the finest rice grown, but it has lost its prestige, and now grades with the Louisiana and Texas product. This is said to be due to the fact that the quality is ruined in harvesting, and that the cereal does not go through the curing process necessary to make it a high-grade rice. It is said to be a scramble from the time the rice is three-quarters ripe until it is dumped on the market ahead of the Southwestern product.

A remedy has been suggested to do away with this dumping process by having every planter store his crop in bonded warehouses and issue warehouse receipts which will become good securities on which the banks will advance reasonable amounts. This will supply the producer with funds until such time as he may be ready to [illegible]

The importance of reaching the [illegible] trade is also urged, and it is suggested [illegible] the producer sell his rice to the consumer in one-dollar packages. The producer [illegible] gets only a small amount for his rice, [illegible] by the time the middleman has taken [illegible] profits the article is so high priced [illegible] the consumer will not use it as an article of food.

FRENCH WINE GROWERS ANGRY

Attack Consuls at Bordeaux and Ask for Alleged Misstatements.

The French wine importing interests of this city are indignant at what they term the false reports lately made to the American Government by Albion W. Tourgee and Carlos Yensen, respectively United States Consul at Bordeaux, France, and Consular Agent at Bilboa, Spain, in which the wine of Bilboa, which is of a strong flavor, is represented as being shipped to Bordeaux and there blended with the vin ordinaire of France, thus producing a medium flavored wine, which is then reshipped to Bilboa, where it is sold as the Bordeaux vintage. A communication received in this city yesterday from the Associated Wine Growers of Bordeaux directly refutes these assertions, and reference is made, with a Gallic sarcasm, to the career of Consul Tourgee as a romantic novelist. The letter reads, in part:

"The quantity of Spanish wine imported into France is absolutely insignificant when compared with the production of our country. In 1901, 57,000,000 hectoliters (100 hectoliters equivalent to 25 English gallons;) in 1902, 39,000,000 hectoliters, and in 1903, 35,000,000 represented the total wine output of France, as against 914,000, 342,000, and [illegible] hectoliters, respectively, of Spanish wine imported during the same period. The wines, mixed with the light French wine of the south, are drank in the large towns and in the north of France, but no sufficient has at any time been exported from Spain. However, if we take the affirmation of the American consular representatives as true, it would prove that the small French vintage has given to the Spanish wines a quality which the latter do not possess. As to the high-grade wines of Gironde, Medoc, Graves, and Ste. Emilion, which are those alone exported to the United States, and which constitute the real Bordeaux wine, it is unnecessary to say that these wines would be irretrievably lost by their mixture with Spanish or any other vintage, the taste of our wines being so peculiar and their fineness being such that any kind of blending would cause them, even with people who are not familiar with them, to forfeit the renown which the high qualities have built for them."

The recently published "Revelations of the Impurity of Food in Europe," by Prof. Robert M. Allen, Secretary of the National Pure Food Association, is also condemned by the French wine merchants for the alleged misstatement contained therein to the effect that of the entire spirit production of France, 60 per cent. originated anywhere but in the vineyards. This, they say, is a manifest error in Prof. Allen's translation of a report of the Paris Municipal Laboratory, which reads that a quantity of wine seized from a few dealers in the Quartier Latin, who were suspected of selling impure wines, 60 per cent. was not made from grapes, and they charge him with a deliberate juggling of statistics.

Concluding their attack, they cite the insistence of the Paris Exposition judges to class the California and Ohio clarets and sherries and the North Carolina sauterne upon their chemical and analytical merit and the elimination of the fancy names given the products by American growers in imitation of the well-known wines of France, and the Frenchmen give it as their opinion that if the brands of this country were given good, plain American names the American wine trade would realize material benefit from an identification of calizing the vintage.

THE FURNITURE DEALERS.

Second Annual Convention to be Held in New York This Week.

The second annual convention of the Furniture Association of America will be held next Wednesday and Thursday at the Grand Central Palace in connection with the semi-annual furniture exhibition now in progress there. The official call issued by the President, William W. Keech of Pittsburg, announces that the principal subjects to be discussed at the convention are freights and insurance. It is expected, however, that there will be a good deal of discussion on the labor question, and that will turn on the advisability of a declaration of the open shop.

Undoubtedly, however, the question that is most occupying the attention of the trade now is that of insurance. There has been much complaint of the high rates charged for the furniture risk, and this has been accentuated by recent advances. Statistics on insurance rates have been collected by a committee appointed by President Keech, consisting of H. R. May, Frank M. Rand, and James P. Hayes. They have also arranged for addresses on the various phases of the insurance question by Edward Atkinson of Boston, Benjamin Taft, Secretary of the Cotton and Woolen Mutual Fire Insurance Company; W. C. Johnson of Boston, President of the Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company; John H. Washburn of New York, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Home Fire Insurance Company, and Henry Evans, President of the Continental Insurance Company. On the freight question addresses will be made by C. E. Gill, Chairman of the Official Classification Committee of the Trunk Line Association, and J. N. Allen, Traffic Manager of the Rockford (Ill.) Manufacturers and Shippers' Association.

The Committee on Nominations, appointed after the last convention, has made the following nominations for officers for the coming year: For President—O. D. Baker, O. D. Baker & Co., Boston and New York. Vice Presidents—A. J. Conroy of A. J. Conroy & Co., Cincinnati; C. F. Lundberg of the Co-operative Furniture Company, Rockford, Ill., and J. Niles Bacon of Hamilton, New York; Treasurer—Benjamin F. Bush of Burns & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; Secretary—George H. Miller of New York.

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10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.
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Rare bargain, owner dead; successful stationery trade publication cheap. Holle, 830 Broad, Newark.

Anti-Bacteria.—A strong capitalist needed to exploit revolutionizing invention in bacteriological chemistry; no promoter. Address C., Box [illegible] Times.

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The New York Times

PART IV.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1904.

JULY

1904

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 16, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, July 16. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended July 16, 3,629,948.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended July 16. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 16, '04.
235	220	226	May 12	222	May 13	225	230	...	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	June 1, '04.	2¼	SA	224½	224½	224¼	224½	223¾	64
87½	83	64⅞	Feb. 13.	39½	July 1.	44⅞	45	+ 1	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,250,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	..	45	45	45	45	...	200
75⅝	53⅜	53⅜	July 14.	43½	Mar. 25.	53	53½	+ 1½	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	May 31, '04.	½	Q	51⅝	53⅜	50⅝	53	47⅜	217,786
41⅜	17½	21⅜	Jan. 27.	14½	Feb. 8.	18	18⅜	+ ⅞	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	Q	17	18⅝	16⅝	18	35	4,300
83	60½	79	July 15.	67	Jan. 6.	78	78⅝	+ 5	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	1¾	Q	75	79	75	78⅝	88	1,920
46¼	25½	32⅝	Jan. 25.	24½	June 14.	27	27½	− ½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,227,100	June 1, '04.	2	SA	27½	28	27	27	33¾	410
98	82	90	Feb. 9.	88⅜	June 6.	88½	90	...	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '04.	3	SA	88	88	88	88	92	50
235	171	202	July 14.	180	June 2.	201	203	+ 6¼	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '04.	4	SA	194½	202	194¼	202	185	578
20⅜	6	8¼	Feb. 15.	5¼	July 14.	5½	6½	+ ½	American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,083,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¾	..	6¼	6	5¼	6	...	1,650
11⅞	2¼	5½	Jan. 27.	2⅝	Jan. 5.	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....		..	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝	4¼	250
57⅜	10	21½	July 15.	11⅛	Jan. 5.	20	21¼	...	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	.....		..	21	21½	20½	21	...	546
11⅞	4	9¼	Jan. 2.	6⅛	Mar. 24.	6⅝	7	− ⅜	American Ice Co.	100	23,871,100	Feb. 15, '02.		..	6⅝	6⅞	6½	6¾	6¼	445
42½	16½	3⅞	Jan. 4.	24⅛	Mar. 24.	27	27½	+ ½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	14,922,250	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	26⅞	27	26¼	27	25	827
19⅜	5	12	Jan. 22.	7	June 2.	8	10	+ ½	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....		..	9	9½	8½	9½	10	840
31⅜	10½	23⅜	Feb. 16.	16¼	Jan. 6.	22½	22⅝	+ 2⅜	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....		..	20	22⅝	20	22⅝	20	11,510
86¾	67½	88	July 16.	76½	Jan. 6.	87½	88	+ 2⅜	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Apr. 25, '04.	1⅝	Q	86	87	83	88	87	2,935
24½	14½	22	Jan. 14.	16	June 3.	17	19	− ½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1½	..	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	18	300
57⅞	36⅜	57	July 16.	46	Feb. 25.	56⅞	57	+ 2⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 20, '04.	1½	Q	54⅜	57	54¼	56⅞	42⅝	20,953
99¼	80¼	98⅝	June 13.	85⅜	Jan. 6.	96½	98⅝	+ 1⅜	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	97	98⅝	97	98⅝	92¼	6,447
126	90	120	Feb. 20.	110	Jan. 21.	120	130	...	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	July 1, '04.	2½	..	120	120	120	120	100	110
20	4½	6	July 16.	3¼	June 30.	5	7	+ 2½	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000	.....		..	4	6	4	6	12¼	400
69¼	38	45	Jan. 22.	26	July 7.	30	31	+ 4½	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000	May 2, '04.	1½	Q	30	30¼	30	30½	50	200
124⅜	107½	131½	Jan. 25.	122¼	Mar. 7.	129⅝	129⅝	+ 1⅛	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	128½	130¾	127⅝	129⅝	116	49,905
123	116	130	June 23.	123	Jan. 4.	128	129	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '04.	2	Q	129	129½	128½	129⅝	115½	270
169	117¼	131¼	June 29.	121	Feb. 16.	129¾	130	+ 1	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	331,536,900	July 15, '04.	2½	Q	128⅝	130¼	128⅝	130	130	1,420
146	130	140	July 1.	130¼	Feb. 11.	133	138	...	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	May 2, '04.	2	Q	140	140	140	140	140	50
14⅝	7¼	12⅛	Jan. 11.	10	Jan. 4.	11½	12	+ ⅝	American Woolen Co.	100	28,501,000	.....		..	11	11	11	11	9	100
80	65	77	July 14.	69	Jan. 25.	76⅞	77⅛	+ 1	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	76½	77	76½	77	72	400
12½	58	80¼	Apr. 12.	61	Feb. 20.	73½	75½	+ 1¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 19, '04.	50c	SA	74⅜	76¼	73	76	83	3,200
41	25	27	Jan. 22.	25	July 11.	25	30	− 2	Ann Arbor	100	3,250,000	.....		..	25	25	25	25	...	200
69	54½	57	July 13.	53	Mar. 28.	55	59	+ 1	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....		..	53	57	53	57	50	398
89⅞	54	76⅝	July 16.	64	Feb. 24.	76½	76⅝	+ 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '04.	2	SA	75½	76⅝	74⅜	76½	65	120,728
103½	84⅜	96⅜	June 29.	87⅜	Jan. 6.	94⅜	95	...	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '04.	2½	SA	95	95¾	94⅜	95	88	7,307
118½	106	113½	July 15.	104½	Feb. 18.	113⅛	113½	+ 5	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	35,650,000	July 9, '04.	2½	SA	112½	113½	112½	113½	...	1,100
104	71⅝	85⅞	Jan. 27.	72⅞	Mar. 14.	84	84½	+ 1⅞	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,262,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	82⅝	84½	82	84½	83⅜	39,495
96⅜	82⅝	94	July 13.	87⅝	Feb. 19.	93½	94½	+ ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	†59,365,900	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	93	94	93	93⅝	92½	542
71⅛	20½	52¼	Jan. 2.	38	Feb. 24.	50¾	50⅝	− ¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....		..	50⅜	50⅞	49½	50⅝	51⅜	77,575
...	...	86⅛	June 27.	86¼	June 9.	86	87	...	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	3,000,000	June 1, '04.	1	Q	86¾	86¾	86½	86⅝	...	1,000
138¾	115⅜	125⅞	July 6.	100½	Mar. 12.	125⅝	125⅞	+ ⅝	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	84,500,000	Apr. 2, '04.	3	SA	124½	125⅞	124	125⅝	122½	11,495
190	153	166½	July 13.	154½	Feb. 20.	163¼	166	+ ½	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	†27,418,800	May 2, '04.	2	Q	165	166½	165	166½	163½	830
100	95	103	May 3.	103	May 3.	102	104	...	Central & South Am. Telegraph.	100	7,917,600	July 7, '04.	1½	Q	103½	103¼	103½	103½	...	10
53⅜	27¼	36	Jan. 28.	25¼	Mar. 14.	34⅝	34⅝	+ 1⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	†62,793,700	Nov. 27, '03.	1	A	33¼	34⅜	32⅝	34⅝	34⅝	19,235
37⅞	18½	40	Feb. 6.	33	Jan. 15.	39½	40	+ 1	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	.....		..	39	40	39	40	24½	1,000
75⅜	60	85¼	Jan. 21.	75	Jan. 2.	79	80	+ ½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '04.	2	SA	81	81	83¼	80¼	86½	300
29⅜	13	17¾	Jan. 22.	12⅞	June 8.	14½	14⅝	− ⅛	Chicago Great Western.	100	29,021,600	.....		..	14	14½	13⅝	14⅛	17⅜	10,280
85½	63	71	Jan. 30.	47½	June 6.	50½	52	− ½	Chicago Great Western pf A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2½	SA	50	51	49	51	73½	650
46⅞	24	31	Jan. 21.	20	June 6.	21½	22	− 1½	Chicago Great Western pf B.	100	9,488,100	.....		..	22¼	22½	21⅜	21⅝	36⅞	200
90⅞	83	86½	Apr. 12.	80¾	July 13.	80	84	− 4½	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	27,577,000	July 15, '04.	2½	SA	86½	86½	86½	86½	...	100
183⅞	133¼	148½	July 16.	137⅛	Feb. 24.	148¼	148⅝	+ 2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Apr. 22, '04.	3½	SA	145¾	148½	145	148⅝	141¾	158,077
194½	168	182	July 14.	173	Mar. 4.	179	184	+ 3⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	48,374,400	Apr. 22, '04.	3½	SA	179	182	179	180	173	735
224½	153	176	July 13.	161⅛	Mar. 14.	175⅝	176¼	+ 3⅝	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,335,400	July 1, '04.	3½	SA	172	176	172	176⅝	164¼	12,411
250	190	224	July 16.	207	Feb. 8.	...	...	+ 4½	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	21,395,100	Apr. 1, '04.	2	Q	220	224	220	224	202¾	1,138
19⅞	8	12⅜	Jan. 15.	5¼	May 24.	6	6¼	− ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....		..	6	6¼	5⅝	6¼	12¼	645
36	15	28½	Jan. 15.	13¼	May 27.	14½	15	− ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....		..	16	16	15	15	20	410
17⅝	3	7⅜	Jan. 4.	4	July 11.	4½	5	− ½	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....		..	4¼	4⅜	4	4½	4½	1,600
99⅜	66	80⅝	Jan. 22.	68¾	May 13.	77⅞	78¼	+ 3½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 2, '04.	2	SA	75⅜	76	72⅝	75½	76⅝	2,950
82½	24	34½	Jan. 27.	22¾	Mar. 12.	32⅝	33	+ ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,932,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1⅜	..	32¾	33¼	31	32⅝	53⅜	6,100
31⅝	10	19	Jan. 12.	13¼	June 1.	14½	15	+ 1	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000	.....		..	16	16	15	15	14½	1,400
72	44¼	58½	Jan. 25.	48	June 1.	49½	50½	+ ⅞	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	50	50⅝	50	50⅜	53	920
48	17	23⅞	Jan. 22.	17⅛	June 7.	20½	21¼	+ ⅞	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....		..	22	22	21	21½	23⅝	900
28⅛	9½	12⅝	Jan. 26.	8	June 28.	9	9½	+ ½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,924,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9½	16⅜	1,385
176	149¼	193	Feb. 16.	168	Jan. 8.	178	200	− 5	Commercial Cable Co.	100	15,000,000	July 1, '04.	2	Q	180	180	180	180	...	100
222	164	212¾	May 16.	165	Feb. 8.	194	195	− 1¼	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	June 15, '04.	2	Q	195	195¾	193½	194¼	165	5,002
119	94⅜	114½	July 15.	101¼	Jan. 4.	113¼	114	+ 2	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	114¼	114½	114	114	106¾	830
35	15¼	22⅜	Jan. 25.	9¾	May 9.	11½	12	+ ½	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	Q	11½	12	11⅛	11½	30	1,370
85¼	60	74½	Jan. 28.	65	Mar. 9.	69½	70	+ 2¼	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	July 11, '04.	1¾	Q	68¼	70¼	68¾	70¾	79¼	1,952
183¼	149	168½	Jan. 22.	149	Mar. 12.	158⅜	159	− ¾	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	41,123,600	June 15, '04.	1¾	Q	150⅜	159⅞	158½	158⅜	168½	8,430
43	18	23⅜	Jan. 22.	18	Mar. 14.	22½	22⅝	+ 1½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	†38,600,000	.....		..	21⅞	22⅝	21⅜	22⅝	26	3,160
90¼	62	74½	Jan. 22.	64½	Feb. 24.	72⅜	73	+ 2⅜	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	†44,345,800	July 15, '04.	2½	SA	70½	73	70½	73	79¼	2,610
9⅝	7¾	14⅝	Jan. 23.	12	June 27.	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛	Detroit Southern.	100	10,457,000	.....		..	2¾	2¾	2½	2⅞	12	350
90	55	67½	Jan. 27.	60¾	June 16.	64½	...	+ 2¼	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	May 2, '04.	1	Q	62⅞	65	62½	65	70⅝	2,200
34⅝	20	26⅞	Jan. 21.	19½	June 9.	21	22	+ 1	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,064,300	Apr. 28, '04.	1	Q	21⅞	22	20⅝	22	25	1,060
19⅛	7	10⅝	Jan. 22.	5½	June 3.	6	7	+ ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....		..	6¾	7	6¾	7	10½	300
29⅜	10	17¼	Jan. 22.	9⅝	June 4.	11	12	− ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....		..	12	12	11½	11½	14	575
42⅝	23	29¾	Jan. 2.	21½	May 16.	26½	26¾	+ 1	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	.....		..	25¾	26¼	24⅝	26¾	30⅞	78,015
74	62¾	69¾	Jan. 27.	55¾	May 31.	62⅞	63	+ 2⅝	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,832,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2	SA	61	63	60½	63	69⅝	13,635
64	44	60¾	Jan. 2.	33	May 16.	38¾	39	+ 1½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....		..	37⅛	39	37¾	39	53⅞	5,780
72½	39¼	66½	Jan. 27.	54	July 15.	53	57	+ 3	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	54	54	54	54	61	200
204	136	179¼	Jan. 23.	151	June 20.	164	165	+ 5½	**General Electric Co.**	100	43,947,100	July 15, '04.	2	Q	158⅞	164	157½	164	165½	6,840
...	...	6¾	July 14.	4½	June 20.	...	...	+ ⅝	General Electric Co. rights.	...	.....	.....		..	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	...	7,341
106½	63	77⅛	Jan. 22.	60	May 24.	67½	68½	+ ⅝	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	Jan. 18, '04.	1½	SA	67	67⅞	66¼	67¾	78	1,255
99¼	77	85	Jan. 7.	77	Mar. 12.	81½	82½	− ¾	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 18, '04.	1½	SA	82⅞	82⅞	82	82	85	638
151	125⅛	137⅜	July 16.	125⅜	Feb. 24.	135½	135⅝	+ 1⅜	**Illinois Central.**	100	†65,040,000	Mar. 1, '04.	3	SA	134	135⅞	133⅝	135⅝	130½	6,116
19⅞	9	14⅜	Jan. 25.	10½	May 26.	13	13½	+ ½	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '96.	1	..	13	13⅞	13	13	13¾	6,005
71⅝	57¼	70⅜	July 7.	64⅞	Feb. 9.	68¾	69	+ ⅞	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,533,700	Apr. 1, '04.	1½	Q	69	69	68	69	67¼	520
73	23	37⅞	July 16.	26	Mar. 1.	37	37½	+ 1⅜	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '04.	2½	..	34½	37¼	34½	37⅛	46½	1,600
46¼	28	40	Apr. 7.	29	Mar. 1.	37	37½	+ 2⅝	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,362,500	July 1, '04.	1	Q	31	32⅝	31	32½	40½	460
89½	70	78	Apr. 7.	71½	June 7.	81½	83	+ 2⅝	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	May 2, '04.	1½	Q	76	76	75	75	74	400
48	16	22⅞	Jan. 8.	14	June 4.	18	19	...	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....		..	18⅞	19⅛	18	18⅞	22¼	1,500
77⅝	30½	42	Jan. 14.	32	Feb. 25.	35½	36⅜	+ ⅛	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.		..	35	36	36	36	33½	200
82⅝	62¼	72½	July 15.	64½	June 1.	71¼	72	+ ¾	**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.**	100	13,510,000	July 1, '04.	1	Q	68¾	72¼	68¼	72	71	8,005
38⅝	16⅝	22¼	July 16.	16½	Feb. 24.	22	22¼	+ 1	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,093,500	.....		..	21⅞	22¼	21⅞	22¼	21½	1,460
61¼	29	43½	June 22.	31	Feb. 29.	43¼	43½	+ 1½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....		..	42⅜	43½	42⅛	43½	40	2,995
47½	10	19⅝	Apr. 12.	10¼	Jan. 11.	12½	14	...	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,600,400	.....		..	13	13	13	13	...	100
53	23½	30¼	Jan. 25.	26	Mar. 11.	25	27	...	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000	.....		..	26	28	26	26	28	200
130½	95	116½	July 15.	101	Feb. 23.	116	116¼	+ 3⅝	Louisville & Nashville.	100	†60,000,000	Feb. 10, '04.	2½	SA	115⅜	116¼	112¼	116	107	44,397
18	6½	8	Apr. 19.	6½	Mar. 21.	6¼	10	− 1	**Manhattan Beach.**	100	5,000,000	.....		..	7	7	7	7	...	170
155¼	126⅞	152¼	July 13.	133½	Mar. 12.	150⅜	151¼	− ⅜	Manhattan Elevated.	100	55,200,000	July 1, '04.	1¼	Q	151⅛	152¼	150¼	151	133	6,129
128⅝	70½	92	Jan. 21.	72⅞	Mar. 14.	87½	87⅞	− ⅝	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	.....	.....		..	85	89½	86¼	87⅞	78	17,840
142⅞	99⅞	124	Jan. 2.	104⅜	Mar. 14.	116¼	116⅜	− ½	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	116⅜	117⅝	114⅝	116½	118½	84,823
88	51½	93	July 12.	45	Mar. 9.	...	...	+ 2	Met. West Side El., Chi., pf.	100	3,000,000	Feb. 8, '02.	1½	..	53	53	53	53	...	100
29	8½	14¼	Jan. 11.	5	Apr. 22.	10⅝	10½	+ 2	**Mexican Central.**	100	47,853,100	.....		..	8⅝	10⅜	8¼	10½	20⅝	48,980
117	41	67⅜	Jan. 18.	40	June 3.	42	46	− 1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	..	44½	44½	44½	44½	...	100
79½	42	70½	July 13.	55	Jan. 4.	69¾	70¼	+ 2⅝	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	2	SA	67⅝	70¼	67¾	70¼	56¼	7,240
122¾	106½	127¾	July 14.	116	May 2.	122½	127	+ 3	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	3½	SA	122½	127¼	122	127	122½	5,856
30⅝	15½	19	Jan. 21.	14⅜	Feb. 24.	15⅝	15⅞	+ 1¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,300	.....		..	17⅞	18⅜	17	18⅜	22½	7,135
63½	33	42¾	Jan. 22.	32¾	June 1.	40¼	40⅝	+ 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	.....		..	38⅞	40⅞	38½	40½	42	7,970
116½	85¾	96⅝	Jan. 22.	87	Feb. 24.	93¼	93⅝	+ 1½	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,300	Jan. 20, '04.	2½	SA	91¾	93¼	91	93¼	89¼	112,795
133⅜	85	124½	Jan. 11.	101¼	Feb. 24.	114	115	− ⅝	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	†10,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	2	SA	113	114½	112¾	114⅝	96	1,108
47⅝	32	46½	June 25.	36	Jan. 4.	46⅜	46½	+ ⅛	National Biscuit Co.	100	20,236,000	July 15, '04.	1	Q	46½	46⅞	46¼	46⅞	37½	2,335
107⅞	94	106¾	July 13.	100¾	Jan. 16.	107⅜	106¾	+ ⅞	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,904,500	May 20, '04.	1¾	Q	107⅜	107⅝	106¾	106¾	100¼	3,385
91	75	83	Jan. 28.	78	Jan. 5.	70	80	...	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	8,546,600	July 1, '04.	1¾	Q	78	78	78	78	85	50
29½	10½	24½	July 11.	14¾	Feb. 25.	23	23¾	+ ⅝	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	23¼	24½	22¾	23½	16	22,220
85	75	95	July 11.	80½	Jan. 26.	93	94	+ 1	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	June 15, '04.	1¾	Q	95	95	93	93	85	545
47¾	34⅛	41	Jan. 11.	34½	Feb. 25.	37¾	38½	+ 1	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	30,063,900	.....		..	39	39	39	39½	39¾	1,900
28½	17	21¾	Jan. 8.	15⅞	Feb. 25.	15½	19	+ 1	National Railroad of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,846,400	.....		..	18	19	18	19	25	1,220
177	105	138¾	Jan. 22.	120	Feb. 25.	125	128	− 5¾	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	July 15, '04.	2	Q	120	129½	125	125	147¾	500
156	112⅜	121½	Jan. 23.	112⅞	Mar. 12.	118⅝	119	+ 1½	New York Central.	100	132,230,000	July 15, '04.	1¼	Q	117	119¾	116¾	119½	118	8,365
45	19¼	32¼	Jan. 23.	25	May 16.	28	29½	+ ½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	†14,000,000	.....		..	27½	29⅞	27½	29¾	25	250
87	50	69	Jan. 26.	60	June 14.	60	65	...	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	†11,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	3	A	63¼	63½	63½	63½	72	50
165½	147⅛	*150	Jan. 14.	*146	Feb. 5.	147	149	...	New York & New Jersey Telephone.	100	12,500,000	July 15, '04.	1½	Q	147¼	147½	147½	147½	...	15
36¾	19	31½	July 15.	19½	Mar. 14.	30⅝	30⅞	+ 2⅞	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,118,900	.....		..	29	31¼	27⅝	30⅝	23½	104,086
70½	53⅜	62⅝	Jan. 28.	53½	Mar. 12.	62	62½	+ 2	Norfolk & Western.	100	†66,000,000	June 17, '04.	1½	SA	59½	62	58⅞	62	63⅜	25,515
93½	85	90	Apr. 12.	88	May 6.	86	90	+ ½	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	†23,000,000	Feb. 19, '04.	2	SA	90	90	90	90	...	10
124½	68	90	Jan. 22.	80	Mar. 12.	88½	89	+ ½	North American.	100	17,000,000	June 1, '04.	1¼	Q	88	89¼	85¼	85¾	84⅜	2,120
190	190	168	June 22.	150	June 14.	169	180	...	Northern Central.	50	17,193,400	July 15, '04.	1	SA	166	166	165	165	...	110
72	39¾	61	July 13.	31	Feb. 24.	59	61½	+ 2	**Pacific Coast.**	100	6,309,600	May 2, '04.	1¼	Q	59	61	59	60	50	1,190
76	50¼	68½	July 12.	51¼	Jan. 4.	67	69	+ 1½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,914,400	May 2, '04.	1¼	Q	68	68	68	68¼	61	230
42¾

1903 High	1903 Low	1904 High	Date.	1904 Low	Date.	Bid.	Ask'd	Week	STOCKS.	Par	Amount Outstanding.	Date.	Per Cent.	Last Paid.	1904 First	1904 High	1904 Low	1904 Last	Sales Week ended July 16 Shares	Sales Jan. 1 to July 16, '04.
27¾	22½	27½	Jan. 22	19¼	Mar. 11	22¾	22⅝	+ ⅜	Rock Island Co.	100	36,985,800				22	23½	21½	22⅝	27,715	402,615
56¾	47	56¾	Jan. 22	45	Mar. 11	46	46¼		Rock Island Co. pf.	100	43,000,000	May 2, '04	1½	Q	46	46	46	46	600	9,450
131	121	131	Jan. 22	131	Jan. 22	128			Southern Railway & Ohio stock	100	10,000,000	July 15, '03.	1							
18	13	17¾	Jan. 27	14¾	Apr. 22	17¾	18	+ ⅜	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	10,947,700	July 15, '03.	1		16	18	17	17¾	1,100	1,800
84	73	78¾	Jan. 22	74¾	Jan. 15	77	78¼	− ¾	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,631,400	June 14, '04.	1½	Q	78	78	77¼	77½	300	300
17¾	7	14	Jan. 19	9	Mar. 15.	...	...		St. Joseph & Grand Island.	100	4,000,000									
41	24	42	Jan. 19	36	May 27.	...	...	+ ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '03.	5½		38	38	38	38	11	1,000
25	15	23½	Jan. 19.	16	Jan. 2.	...	...	+ ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	4,000,000				15	20	15	20		700
53	36	52¾	July 16.	39¼	Jan. 6.	49¾	49⅝	+ ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	18,000,000	June 1, '04.	1	Q	47¾	49¾	47¼	49⅝	2,700	9,650
129	121	129	Jan. 15.	122	Feb. 4.	126	127	+ ¾	St. L. & S. F. C. & R. I. stock ctfs. pf.	100	4,103,500	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	124	126	124	126	200	1,400
17	12	15¾	Jan. 22.	9¾	June 1.	13	13⅝	+ ¾	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	13,500,000				13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	1,100	3,800
34	24	34¾	Jan. 26	25¾	June 1.	32	32	+ ¾	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				31	32½	31	32	1,100	11,000
71	54	71	Apr. 12.	51½	Jan. 7.	68	67	+ ¾	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,000,000				66	67	66	67	1,200	1,400
95	85	95	July 14.	77	Jan. 6.	92	94½	+ 3½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	4,703,500	July 1, '04.	3½	Q	90	94½	90	94½	1,000	3,000
53¾	43	53¾	Jan. 22.	41½	Mar. 14.	51	51½	+ 2½	Southern Pacific.	100	107,892,100				48	52	48	51½	246,900	1,246,900
24¾	16	24¾	July 16.	16½	Feb. 24.	24¼	24⅝	+ 1½	Southern Railway, extended.	100	119,900,000				22½	24⅝	22½	24⅝	74,515	1,074,515
89	80	89	July 15.	77½	Jan. 6.	89	89¼	+ 1½	Southern Railway pf., extended.	100	60,000,000				87½	89¼	87½	89	4,400	39,400
30	25	30	Jan. 26.	30	Feb. 25.	...	...		Southern Ry., Mob. & O. stock ctfs.	100	5,852,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	30	30	30	30	30	30
2	¾	1½	Feb. 24.	¾	Mar. 4.	1¼	1½		Standard Rope & Twine.	100	12,000,000				1¼	1½	1¼	1½	3	134
41¼	29¼	41¼	Apr. 7.	31⅝	May 16.	32¼	32⅞	+ 1½	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,858,600	Nov. 1, '03.	2		31⅝	32⅞	31⅝	32⅞	47	7,870
27⅝	23¼	27⅝	Jan. 22.	20	June 2.	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific.	100	36,760,000				23¾	25⅞	23¾	25⅞	1,000	6,850
32	22	32	Jan. 22.	22	May 10.	26	27½	+ ½	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	7,000,000				27	27	27	27	100	300
130	100	124½	Jan. 13.	115	Mar. 14.	120½	121	− 2	Third Avenue.	100	14,000,000	Nov. 30, '03.	1½		121½	121½	120	120	113	970
17¾	11¾	22	Jan. 21.	17½	June 21.	20¼	20⅝	+ 3⅛	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000				19	20¾	19	20¼	2,100	9,300
31	17	31	Jan. 22.	21½	May 27.	26	26½	− ¼	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,366,400				25½	26	25	25½	1,465	1,120
43	34	33¾	Apr. 25.	32	Feb. 24.	32	32½	− ½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	16,099,600				27¾	28	27	28	1,120	1,120
112¼	79	93¾	Jan. 21.	87½	Feb. 23.	90¼	90⅝	+ ⅜	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	14,511,000	May 14, '04.	1½	Q	94¼	96¾	94¼	96⅜	97	1,400
15	4¾	5¾	Jan. 20.	4	Mar. 14.	5	5		Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	18,000,000				5	5	4	4	75	35
104½	65¾	97½	July 15.	71	Mar. 14.	96¾	96⅝	+ 4	Union Pacific.	100	103,712,900	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	92	97⅝	91½	96⅝	70	471,130
93¾	85¾	93¼	Apr. 6.	89¼	Feb. 25.	94	94⅜	+ ½	Union Pacific pf.	100	98,567,300	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	89¾	94¼	89¾	94	98	2,265
69	60	68	July 6.	42¾	Apr. 19.	65	65¼	+ ½	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	July 1, '04.	1¾	SA	57½	67¾	57½	67¾	40	220
15	6	9¾	Jan. 25.	6¾	May 16.	...	...	+ ¾	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	13,168,200			Q	8½	8¾	8¼	8¼	200	225
65	33	50	July 6.	40	Mar. 24.	...	...		U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,200	June 1, '04.	1	Q	49¾	49	48	49		900
150½	85	110	Jan. 8.	100	Feb. 24.	106	112	+ 1	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 14, '04.	2	SA	100	110	100	110	101	300
10¾	6	8¾	Jan. 25.	6¾	May 27.	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛	United States Leather Co.	100	68,380,600				6¾	7⅝	6¾	7⅝	5	12,640
100¾	71¼	84½	July 15.	72¾	Jan. 4.	84	84½	+ 3½	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	42,269,600	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	81	84½	80¾	84¼	82	7,125
10¾	5	8¾	Jan. 21.	5¼	Jan. 15.	7¾	7⅝	+ ⅛	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	32,196,000				5¾	7¾	5¾	7⅝	1,200	8,988
53¾	30¼	49¾	May 23.	40	Feb. 8.	49	49¾	+ 2½	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	37,051,100	July 1, '03.	1½	Q	56	63¼	56	61¾	68	2,553
...	...	50	July 15.	43	July 18.	49	49¾		U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	12,632,600				43	50	43	49	...	2,513
19½	7	16¾	May 4.	10¼	Jan. 14.	17¾	18	+ ⅜	United States Rubber Co.	100	22,982,600	Apr. 30, '00.	1		17	17¾	16¾	17¾	12	1,335
58	30¼	73½	July 16.	41	Jan. 4.	72	72¾	+ 1½	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,535,900	June 15, '04.	1½	SA	69¼	73¾	68	73¾	435	4,357
39¾	20	39¾	Jan. 2.	8¾	May 13.	12¼	12⅜	+ 1½	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,498,200	Dec. 30, '03.	11	QJ	10¾	12⅜	10¾	12⅜	297,975	111,972
85¾	49¾	63¾	July 15.	51¼	May 13.	62¾	62¾	+ 4	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,214,100	May 15, '04.	1½	Q	59½	63¾	59½	63¾	77	383,655
66¾	17½	34¾	Jan. 28.	22¾	June 29.	25	25¾	+ 2	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,984,400	June 1, '03.	1½	..	23¾	25½	23¾	25½	46%	5,230
32¾	16¾	21¾	Jan. 27.	15	May 16.	17	17¼	+ ⅜	Wabash.	100	28,000,000				16¾	17¾	16¾	17¾	225	1,825
55¾	27¾	41	Jan. 25.	32¾	Feb. 24.	36½	36⅞	+ 1¼	Wabash pf.	100	34,000,000				35¾	38¾	35	38¾	324	10,360
91	80¾	89¾	May 9.	85	May 19.	87¾	88		Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,270,400	July 15, '04.	1½	Q	87¾	88	87¼	88	825	7,109
221	130	173¾	Jan. 21.	153	May 2.	164	164¾	+ 6½	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	18,460,700	July 11, '04.	2½	Q	157½	164½	157¾	164½	170¾	4,950
27¾	12	19½	Jan. 22.	14¼	June 2.	15	16	− ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000				15	15	15	15	19	265
63	40¾	52¾	Jan. 22.	40	July 16.	41	42	− 2¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,998,900				41¼	41¾	40	41	64	1,945
25½	20	23¾	Jan. 22.	21½	June 20.	22½	24	− 2½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,992,500				24	24¾	22¾	23¾	51¼	423
20¾	14½	21¾	Jan. 20.	16	June 6.	17¾	18¼	+ ½	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,147,900				17¾	18½	17¾	18	19	1,425
55¼	33	47¾	Jan. 27.	37	June 6.	40	42	+ ⅞	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200				39¾	40¾	39¾	40¾	39	500

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	3
Amal. Copper	1⅛	Mo., K. & Texas.	1¼
Am. Car & Fdy.	1⅛	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¼
Am. Car & F. pf.	1.5	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Am. Express	8¼	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1
Am. Linseed.	2	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	1
Am. Locomotive.	2¾	N. Y. Central.	2¼
Am. Locom. pf.	4¼	N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	2¾
Am. Smelting.	2¾	N. Y., Ont. & W.	2½
Am. Smelting pf.	1⅛	Nort. & West.	2¾
Am. Steel Foundries.	2¼	Pacific Coast.	1
Am. Steel F. pf.	4½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	People's Gas.	1¾
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1	P. C. C. & St. L.	1
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1	Pressed Steel Car.	4¼
Am. Woolen pf.	1	Pressed Steel Car pf.	2¾
Anaconda Copper.	1½	Pullman Co.	2
Ann Arbor pf.	4	Ry. Steel Spring.	2¾
At., Top. & S. F.	1⅝	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	3
Atl. Coast Line.	5	Reading	1¼
Balt. & Ohio.	1⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	5
Ches. & Ohio.	1⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	3
Chi. & Alton.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2
Chi., M. & St. P.	2⅝	St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. pf. ctfs.	4¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1⅝	St. L. S. W.	1⅝
Chi. & N. W.	3⅞	St. L. S. W. pf.	2¾
Chi. & N. W. pf.	4½	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	2
C. C., C. & St. L.	3½	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	1¼
Corn Products pf.	2¾	Southern Pacific.	2¼
Den. & R. G.	1½	Southern Railway.	1¼
Den. & R. G. pf.	2⅝	Southern Railway pf.	1¼
Det. United.	2¾	Standard Rope & Twine.	1
Dist. Securities.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Erie.	1	Tol. Rys. & Light.	3¾
Erie 1st pf.	2⅝	Union Pacific.	4
Erie 2d pf.	1½	U. S. Express.	1
General Electric.	5¼	U. S. Leather pf.	3½
Illinois Central.	1⅝	U. S. Realty.	1
Int. Power.	1½	U. S. Realty pf.	2½
Int. Steam Pump.	2¾	U. S. Rubber.	4½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	3½	U. S. Steel.	1⅝
Kan. City So.	1	U. S. Steel pf.	4
Kan. City So. pf.	1½	Va.-Car. Chem.	2
Louis. & Nash.	3¾	Wabash pf.	1¼
Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	3	West. El. & Mfg.	6½
Mexican Central.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Ann Arbor.	2	Manhattan Beach.	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	1⅛	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	4⅝	N. Y. Air Brake.	5¾
Col. Southern.	1	Third Avenue.	2
Commercial Cable.	5	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	2¼
Consol. Gas.	1½	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	2½
Evans. & T. H.	3		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

American Thread 4s.	3¼	Met. Street gen. 5s.	1¼
B'way & 7th Av. con.	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1¼
Brunz. & West. 4s.	6	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1¼
Can. South. 2d.	2	Mil. & Nor. M. L. 6s.	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	4¼	Mo., K. & T., St. L. Div. 4s.	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	2	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 3d inc.	4½	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1⅝
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1933.	1½	Penn. R. R. 2½ ctfs.	1
Chi., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s.	2⅝	Pen. & East. Inc.	2½
Cin., Day. & I. 1st.	1¼	Rdg.-J. C. col. 4s.	1
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s.	1	Rio Gr. West 4s.	2¼
C. & I.	2¼	St. L. S. W. 1st.	1
Col. Mid. 1st.	1⅛	St. P., M. & M. 2d 6s.	1¼
Col. & 9th Av. 5s.	1	St. L. S. W. 1st.	1
Consol. Tob. 4s.	1	St. P., M. & M. 2d	2
D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	2¼	St. L. S. W. 1st.	1
Det. City Gas 5s.	1⅛	St. P., M. & M. 2d	2
Det. Ga. Ohio 5s.	4s.	St. P., M. & M. 6s.	1¼
Erie 2d ext. 5s.	1⅛	St. P., M. & M., M. Ext. 5s.	1
Kan. City & Pac. 1st.	1¼	St. L. & Cairo 4s.	2¼
K. C., Ft. S. & M.	2¼	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s.	2
Ky. Cent. 4s.	1½	Union Pac. conv. 4s.	1⅛
Lak. V. of N. Y.	4½s.	U. S. Steel 5s.	1½
Long Isl. gen. 4s.	1½	Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s.	2½
L. & N. joint 4s.	1½	Wabash deb. R.	2
L. & N., N. F. & S. 5s.	2½	Wash. Cent. 1st.	5
		Wilkes. & E. 1st.	2½

Bonds Declined.

Chi. Term. Tr. 4s.	1	Ind., Ill. & Ia. 4s.	1
Dist. Sec. Corp. 5s.	2½	Int. & G. N. 1st.	1

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 18.

Grand Rapids Railway—Dividend payable on preferred Aug 1, to holders of record this date.
Hocking Valley Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Massillon Coal Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Pictorial Review Co.—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, July 19.

American Chicle Co.—Annual meeting.
Horace Water & Co.—Annual meeting.
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany—Annual meeting.
Robert Graves Co.—Annual meeting.
Southern Buffalo Railway—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, July 20.

American Chicle Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend on preferred stock payable.
Consolidated Gas Co. of Pittsburg—Dividend payable Aug. 1, to holders of record this date.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Railway, Pittsburg—Dividend payable.
Georgia Railway and Electric Co.—Dividend on preferred stock payable.
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co.—Dividend on preferred stock payable.
Homestake Mining Co.—Books close.
International Steam Pump Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Little Falls and Dolgeville Railroad—Annual meeting.
Manufacturers' Light and Heat Co.—Dividend payable.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Missouri Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable.
North Star Mines—Dividend payable.
Omaha Electric Light and Power Co.—Books close.
Southern Pacific Co.—Special meeting.
Spring Valley Water Co.—Dividend payable.
Tennessee Coal and Iron Co.—Books close for quarterly dividend on preferred stock.
United Traction Co., Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.—Annual meeting.
Worcester Railways and Investment Co.—Dividend payable Aug 1, to holders of record this date.

Thursday, July 21.

American Cement Co.—Semi-annual and extra dividends on preferred stock payable.
American Locomotive Co.—Dividend on preferred stock payable.
Electric Co. of America—Books close.
Standard American Co.—Special meeting.
United Traction of Albany—Books close.

Friday, July 22.

Jacksonville Electric Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway—Books close.
National Steel and Wire Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, July 23.

American Glue Co.—Dividend payable on preferred Aug. 1, to holders of record this date.
Central District and Printing Telegraph Co.—Books close.
New York and Honduras-Rosario Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Public Opinion Co.—Annual meeting.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$9,541,575	$10,193,850	$7,515,575
Jan. 9	14,698,975	14,810,300	12,958,450
Jan. 16	23,181,700	20,217,125	19,081,450
Jan. 23	26,072,975	25,333,600	23,414,075
Jan. 30	28,129,050	27,899,775	26,622,300
Feb. 6	21,842,775	18,545,675	17,390,225
Feb. 13	20,278,225	18,529,675	12,840,600
Feb. 20	27,506,800	9,041,675	12,456,450
Feb. 27	22,150,200	6,961,900	9,975,225
March 5	23,942,350	986,975	1,382,425
March 12	29,627,975	1,094,000	3,112,900
March 19	27,310,575	3,190,400	5,471,250
March 26	27,668,675	5,288,900	6,675,650
April 2	27,755,050	2,120,525	2,649,525
April 9	22,916,400	3,741,300	4,571,750
April 16	27,394,800	6,007,050	6,975,600
April 23	24,206,700	10,965,475	9,447,088
April 30	22,144,200	11,181,850	7,449,000
May 7	22,724,200	14,220,525	8,461,000
May 14	18,527,250	5,962,625	5,340,525
May 21	13,004,275	9,222,725	14,301,450
May 28	20,662,525	9,945,150	11,929,000
June 4	21,769,575	4,775,650	11,285,575
June 11	22,562,400	9,477,175	13,302,350
June 18	23,899,575	10,099,575	12,158,350
June 25	28,452,575	12,923,550	12,978,350
July 2	26,105,200	8,377,675	10,084,725
July 9	26,017,725	8,008,675	12,225,800
July 16	44,563,350	13,278,475	15,709,275

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
July 18	$13,278,475	$15,709,275	$21,029,371
July 25	8,915,600	15,698,400	22,128,575
Aug. 1	24,660,075	14,723,125	22,142,850
Aug. 8	21,847,075	8,681,200	20,886,575
Aug. 15	21,568,575	7,136,600	18,471,600
Aug. 22	21,663,900	8,742,925	18,146,188
Aug. 29	20,977,225	9,143,775	11,918,925
Sept. 5	17,594,975	4,067,450	8,815,575
Sept. 12	15,572,225	716,075	7,119,625
Sept. 19	14,167,700	*1,662,300	12,054,600
Sept. 26	14,026,350	1,262,200	12,284,600
Oct. 3	13,697,750	1,210,200	10,749,600
Oct. 10	13,697,750	1,210,200	10,749,600
Oct. 17	17,461,350	3,980,950	14,715,125
Oct. 24	17,461,350	3,980,950	14,715,125
Oct. 31	17,461,350	3,980,950	14,715,125
Nov. 7	17,461,350	3,980,950	14,715,125
Nov. 14	6,133,625	12,220,350	10,125,625
Nov. 21	5,911,350	13,529,975	14,466,625
Nov. 28	6,125,200	12,726,250	12,414,575
Dec. 5	6,205,300	9,972,150	8,907,575
Dec. 12	5,977,975	8,286,900	6,458,225
Dec. 19	14,022,850	8,092,600	5,736,225
Dec. 26	12,674,625	8,149,300	7,891,550

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$44,563,350	1899	$21,772,925
1903	13,278,475	1898	24,491,125
1902	15,709,275	1897	13,941,575
1901	21,029,371	1896	*4,269,100
1900	19,900,125	1895	20,207,150
1899	10,698,750	1894	18,429,675
1898	49,385,825	1893	5,702,400
1897	46,036,900		

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $30,871,275, Feb. 3, 1900; minimum, (deficit,) $1,662,500, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,086,600	$269,870,500	$295,178,900
Jan. 9	241,115,300	918,982,200	908,712,500
Jan. 16	265,498,900	924,398,600	941,268,600
Jan. 23	272,940,800	946,064,900	950,302,800
Jan. 30	281,115,000	994,522,100	1,023,943,800
Feb. 6	276,831,800	998,850,800	1,027,156,500
Feb. 13	276,363,600	989,569,200	1,026,357,500
Feb. 20	294,513,000	994,428,800	1,028,055,400
Feb. 27	288,150,900	980,588,100	1,027,930,600
March 5	289,087,300	983,815,400	1,040,582,400
March 12	289,254,300	987,309,000	1,037,368,900
March 19	286,564,000	986,918,800	1,037,012,700
March 26	289,268,600	1,007,863,700	1,044,268,600
April 2	294,294,600	1,038,383,000	1,065,512,500
April 9	311,547,300	1,043,396,300	1,069,374,400
April 16	311,724,200	1,049,688,900	1,114,367,900
April 23	305,652,400	1,071,030,080	1,131,712,900
April 30	305,331,100	1,078,922,600	1,120,615,400
May 7	283,145,800	1,056,533,500	1,100,568,100
May 14	304,430,700	1,040,482,400	1,098,963,500
May 21	308,480,600	1,036,565,200	1,086,784,900
May 28	312,870,300	1,042,063,300	1,109,231,800
June 4	319,973,000	1,049,959,800	1,123,012,500
June 11	324,281,200	1,065,813,200	1,143,214,100
June 18	324,352,500	1,075,631,100	1,153,588,300
June 25	325,556,300	1,078,294,800	1,158,150,200
July 2	329,356,700	1,087,518,700	1,179,189,400
July 9	325,556,300	1,078,294,800	1,158,150,200
July 16	329,356,700	1,087,518,700	1,179,189,400

The following table gives the same items from this time in 1903 to the end of that year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
July 18	$227,080,500	$907,015,500	$895,208,100
July 25	244,009,800	907,899,700	902,374,800
Aug. 1	251,134,500	908,364,500	899,827,700
Aug. 8	249,625,300	912,697,100	912,272,500
Aug. 15	247,397,400	908,546,900	903,833,300
Aug. 22	249,263,300	917,942,900	913,782,000
Aug. 29	250,706,900	923,111,500	920,153,900
Sept. 5	244,629,800	924,418,900	918,181,400
Sept. 12	244,021,100	924,252,900	918,156,600
Sept. 19	240,544,300	922,068,900	909,483,200
Sept. 26	239,906,600	917,047,700	901,548,300
Oct. 3	253,241,100	913,963,100	897,214,400
Oct. 10	240,980,900	913,101,500	897,615,100
Oct. 17	240,376,100	909,958,900	891,771,400
Oct. 24	240,373,300	907,530,000	888,714,900
Oct. 31	231,678,300	911,503,500	883,616,800
Nov. 7	222,406,400	900,095,500	883,044,700
Nov. 14	219,463,200	894,253,900	883,418,100
Nov. 21	218,744,700	887,234,800	847,332,400
Nov. 28	216,513,300	880,331,700	841,552,000
Dec. 5	217,030,400	882,002,900	842,900,400
Dec. 12	218,791,900	890,893,800	842,856,700
Dec. 19	236,768,900	878,740,200	848,284,000
Dec. 26	229,054,200	882,282,800	865,918,700

Maximum deposits, $1,179,189,400, July 16, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,202,400, Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $748,982,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,087,518,700, July 16, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $339,355,700, July 16, 1904.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 15, 1904	$9,107,917
Week ended July 17, 1903	15,822,249
From Jan. 1, 1904	221,846,165
From Jan. 1, 1903	223,306,605

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 12, 1904	$7,907,982
Week ended July 14, 1903	7,877,646
From Jan. 1, 1904	252,671,272
From Jan. 1, 1903	207,100,924

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 15, 1904	$10,215
Week ended July 17, 1903	20,691
From Jan. 1, 1904	4,344,413
From Jan. 1, 1903	3,631,943

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 15, 1904	$7,800
Week ended July 17, 1903	333,433
From Jan. 1, 1904	94,455,088
From Jan. 1, 1903	51,775,067

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 15, 1904	$3,215

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 17, 1903	$304,142
From Jan. 1, 1904	89,110,854
From Jan. 1, 1903	48,146,115

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 15, 1904	$2,407
Week ended July 17, 1903	1,930
From Jan. 1, 1904	484,481
From Jan. 1, 1903	987,885

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 15, 1904	$872,020
Week ended July 17, 1903	476,546
From Jan. 1, 1904	23,049,197
From Jan. 1, 1903	18,384,988

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 15, 1904	$869,613
Week ended July 17, 1903	474,616
From Jan. 1, 1904	22,564,716
From Jan. 1, 1903	17,247,653

Total Imports of Specie.

| | |

1904

THE BANK STATEMENT.

New High Records for Loans, Cash, and Deposits.

The bank statement made a new high record for loans. The increase of $9,223,900 was nearly all accounted for by the National Bank of Commerce, $9,118,500, and the Chase National, $2,265,900. Out of twenty-eight banks showing increases in loans there were only four besides the two mentioned in excess of $500,000, but less than a million. There were twenty-five banks with decreases in loans, there exceeding $500,000, but not one reaching the million mark.

The increase of $13,800,400 in cash made a new record. There has been for four weeks now a continuous performance of high records in cash and deposits. The increase in cash was distributed no more evenly than that in loans; the National City Bank, with $8,024,900, and the First National, with $4,280,800, received nearly all of it.

Compared with the statement of July 18, 1903, the statement shows the following increases: Loans, $180,593,200; cash, $102,275,200; deposits, $283,961,300; reserve required, $70,990,325; surplus, $31,284,875.

There were fourteen banks with less than 25 per cent, reserve, five National and nine State. This compares with nineteen banks below the reserve required in the preceding week, twenty-five in the week ending July 18, 1903, sixteen in the corresponding week of 1902, and sixteen in 1901. The total deficit of these fourteen banks was $1,194,585, which is equivalent to the reserve required upon deposits of $4,778,100, out of the total of $1,179,163,400.

Money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 1@1¼ per cent., averaging 1¼ per cent. The time money market had a firmer tone early in the week, but free offerings of finance bills and sterling loans kept rates down to 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four and five months, 3¼@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper was in good demand at 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsements, 3¾@4 per cent. for prime single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8695@4.87 to 4.8725@4.8730, closing steady at 4.87@4.8710, a net decline of 15 points for the week, due to offerings of bankers' bills.

In the corresponding week of 1903 money on call loaned at 2@4½ per cent., averaging 3½ per cent. Time money was firm on corporation borrowing, rates were 4¼@5 per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days, 5@5½ per cent. for four months, 5½@6 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper was in light request at 5@5½ per cent. for indorsements, 5½ per cent. for prime single names, 5¾@6 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8585@4.8625 to 4.8705@4.8715, closing steady at 4.8625@4.8635. Gold exports for the week were $300,300 to Berlin.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of July 18, 1903, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1904.	Increase.	1903.
Capital	$115,972,700	.....	$100,922,700
Net profits	134,322,400	.....	129,186,800
Deposits	1,179,163,400	$21,019,100	895,208,100
Circulation	59,156,200	*12,200	43,908,800
Total	$1,488,621,700	$21,006,900	$1,178,206,600

ASSETS.

Loans	$1,087,518,700	$9,223,900	$907,015,800
Specie	255,396,900	12,205,000	180,883,400
Legal-tender	84,056,800	1,595,400	76,217,100
Total	$1,426,874,400	$23,024,300	$1,144,096,000
Res. held	$339,355,700	$13,800,400	$237,080,500
Res. req'd	284,792,350	5,254,775	223,802,025
Surplus	$44,563,350	$8,545,625	$13,278,475
U. S. dep.	$23,323,100	$40,700	$37,388,800

The surplus in 1902 was $10,709,275; in 1901, $21,029,375; in 1900, $24,061,900; in 1899, $12,655,600; in 1898, $49,365,825; in 1897, $46,036,900.

*Decrease.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture and fixtures," not included in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. The item "net profits" is constantly changing, but is given only as "per latest official reports."

A FINANCIAL ABSURDITY.

Cross Shipments of Currency Instead of Balancing of Credits.

Attention has been drawn recently to the passing and repassing of gold between London and points in the Orient, the movements of gold between one country and another always attracting considerably more attention than is given to the movements of currency within the borders of a country, though the latter are often entitled to fully as much consideration. Thus the occasional movements of gold between this country and Europe are always much commented upon, and their course watched with interest, but relatively little attention is paid to the cross movements of currency within the borders of this country. In our relations with foreigners resort is never had to the shipment of gold until the ordinary settlement of accounts by paper remittances has gone as far as it can, but between domestic financial centres it is not unusual to have currency going in both directions at the same time, showing very clearly that the chance for settlement by offsetting credits has been missed or neglected. Only a short time ago New York was sending large amounts of currency to San Francisco by means of telegraphic transfer through the Sub-Treasury at the very time that money was being received from that city. It would appear that these were unnecessarily cumbersome transactions, for which, theoretically at least, there was no excuse. Smaller cross movements frequently occur between other cities, and with equal disregard of convenience. The more extensive use of domestic exchange would obviate a large part of the shipping of currency that is constantly going on to and fro between the interior and the seaboard, as well as the cost and trouble of their useless expense and tying up of currency should not be avoided.

Some of the reasons why it is not avoided are probably lack of sufficient system in the handling of domestic exchange, and also perhaps a desire on the part of some bankers to keep their business to themselves. In the transfer of money between New York and San Francisco the Government undertakes to make the transfer for nothing, and many of the commercial houses of the latter city have established up for a number of days, and, moreover, the transfer is made without expense. This latter phase of the matter is probably the reason for many of these transfers. Bankers might charge each other a commission for handling funds through them, and the Government expects to do the work for nothing. But with all there is against the practice in this case, it is [illegible] San Francisco ship just the same as New York, and then sender [illegible] and shipping any currency at all.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing July 16. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
225	..	Albany & Sus	$3,500,000	July, 1904	4½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*238	Mar. 4, 1903
145	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	July 1, 1904	3	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30, 1904
8¾	9¾	Allis-Chalmers	19,820,000	.....	..	15	Feb. 13	6	Mar. 22	8¾	June 24, 1904
..	..	American Agri. Chemical	17,215,000	.....	..	14¾	Jan. 13	13	Mar. 16	13½	Apr. 28, 1904
..	..	American Agri. Chemical pf	18,153,000	Apr. 1, 1904	3	75½	Jan. 19	72	Apr. 8	73	Apr. 8, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	..	21	Mar. 9	21	Mar. 9	21	Mar. 9, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	July 1, 1904	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	Oct. 24, 1903
220	225	American Coal ($25)	71,500,000	Mar. 1, 1904	5	220	May 19	200	May 10	200	June 14, 1904
22	27	American District Telegraph	2,845,000	May 15, 1904	1	25	Jan. 15	23	Mar. 21	24	Mar. 22, 1904
28	32	American Linseed pf	16,750,000	Sep. 15, 1900	1¾	30	Mar. 21	22¾	June 1	23	June 8, 1904
3	4	American Malting	14,500,000	.....	..	4¾	Jan. 22	2¾	June 10	3½	July 5, 1904
89	95	American Snuff pf	12,000,000	July 1, 1904	1½	93	June 14	85	Jan. 6	89½	July 7, 1904
..	..	American Spirits Mfg	27,963,200	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2½	Dec. 18, 1901
57	61½	American Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1904	1¼	58	June 3	52	Jan. 6	58	June 3, 1904
..	..	Associated Merchants 1st pf	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1904	1¾	92½	Apr. 21	92½	Apr. 21	92½	Apr. 21, 1904
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 5, 1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1896
..	..	Beech Creek ($50)	5,685,600	July 1, 1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	*104	June 26, 1902
105	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Apr. 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*108	Dec. 30, 1903
215	220	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, 1904	2½	227	May 11	185	Mar. 16	215	June 21, 1904
5	7	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.....	..	7	Jan. 23	5¾	May 24	5¾	May 26, 1904
128	130	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg	9,000,000	July 7, 1904	3	130	July 7	115¾	Mar. 2	130	July 7, 1904
140	..	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1904	3	*135¼	June 24	*135¼	June 24	*135¼	June 24, 1904
49	49½	Butterick Co.	12,000,000	June 1, 1904	1	49⅞	Mar. 7	47¾	Feb. 19	48⅞	July 6, 1904
65¾	66¼	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1904	1½	66¼	Jan. 2	64	Apr. 29	65¾	July 5, 1904
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July 1, 1904	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	126¾	Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	July 15, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 12, 1898
150	..	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,800	July 1, 1904	1¾	162	Jan. 14	151	Jan. 18	*151	Jan. 18, 1904
122	..	Chicago & East. Illinois pf	6,830,700	July 1, 1904	1½	127	June 11	124	Feb. 11	127	June 11, 1904
80	85	Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf	5,000,000	June 29, 1904	2	89	June 17	89	June 17	89	June 17, 1904
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	74,818,100	July 1, 1904	1¾	*137	May 5	*130	June 6	*135	July 6, 1904
133	140	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1904	3	145	May 26	135	Mar. 22	145	May 26, 1904
170	180	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Om. pf	11,646,900	Feb. 20, 1904	3½	176	Jan. 6	175	May 3	176	May 18, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	July 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	102¼	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	July 1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
..	..	Chicago Union Traction pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1899	1¼	33¾	Jan. 18	29	May 24	29½	June 1, 1904
105½	110	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	Apr. 20, 1904	1¾	110½	Mar. 14	100	Feb. 8	107¼	Apr. 8, 1904
60	75	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	5,000,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	Dec. 21, 1898
75	80	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896	1¼	79	Apr. 13	79	Apr. 13	79	Apr. 13, 1904
178	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	June 1, 1904	1¾	181	.....	179	Apr. 20	179	Apr. 20, 1904
..	66	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1903	4	66	Jan. 17	63	Apr. 5	63	Apr. 5, 1904
65	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	66	Apr. 16	66	Apr. 16	66	Apr. 16, 1904
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	22¾	June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	Sep. 20, 1903	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	64	Sep. 18, 1903
268½	270	Del., Lack. & Western ($50)	28,200,000	Apr. 20, 1904	1¾	275¾	Apr. 7	250¼	Feb. 23	270	July 5, 1904
..	..	Denver & Southwestern	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	2½	Jan. 18	1	Jan. 16	1	May 16, 1904
..	..	Denver & Southwestern pf	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	2½	Jan. 23	2	Jan. 12	2	Apr. 15, 1904
10	25	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	4,288,100	.....	..	24½	Jan. 22	19½	Jan. 7	21	Apr. 4, 1904
100	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1, 1903	7	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	June 1, 1904	2½	76½	Jan. 23	70	May 31	70½	June 7, 1904
3¾	4¼	Detroit Southern pf	6,500,000	.....	..	25⅞	Jan. 25	2¾	June 27	4	July 6, 1904
125	132	Diamond Match	15,000,000	June 15, 1904	2½	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539	.....	..	8½	Feb. 24	8½	Feb. 24	8½	Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf	3,522,491	July 15, 1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	88	Dec. 29, 1903
..	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, 1904	3¾	..	.....	..	.....	405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Electric Storage Battery	15,795,700	July 1, 1904	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	65	June 15, 1903
70	78	Evans. & Terre Haute pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 15, 1903	2½	72	Feb. 23	72	Feb. 23	72	Feb. 22, 1904
40	51	Ft. Worth & Denver City	3,555,000	Apr. 1, 1904	4	54	Feb. 3	40	May 12	40	May 12, 1904
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	2,108,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	Jan. 9, 1903
47	51	General Chemical	7,410,300	Dec. 1, 1903	1¼	58½	Jan. 14	43	Mar. 1	50	July 7, 1904
93	97	General Chemical pf	10,000,000	July 1, 1904	1¼	96	Mar. 17	94	Feb. 23	94	May 14, 1904
116	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	July 1, 1904	1¼	*115	June 14	*115	June 14	*115	June 14, 1904
175	185	Great Northern pf	124,122,500	May 2, 1904	1¾	186	Mar. 23	170	Mar. 17	180	July 8, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	..	.....	..	.....	*76	Oct. 13, 1903
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co	8,829,100	July 15, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*101	Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,600,000	Apr. 30, 1904	1¾	*98¾	May 25	*98¾	May 25	*98¾	May 25, 1904
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,000	Apr. 30, 1904	1½	*95	Apr. 14	*95	Apr. 14	*95	Apr. 14, 1904
51	55	Homestake Mining	21,340,000	June 25, 1904	25c	50¾	Jan. 13	50¼	Jan. 13	50¼	Jan. 13, 1904
103	..	Ill. Cent. leased line	10,000,000	July 1, 1904	2	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6, 1904
26½	28	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	.....	..	29	Jan. 21	22¼	May 9	27	July 7, 1904
47	52	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	May 2, 1904	1½	52	Apr. 12	45½	Apr. 7	52	Apr. 12, 1904
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	July 1, 1900	3	..	.....	..	.....	*52	Jan. 26, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	June 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*260	Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	12	May 31, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	50	Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29, 1904
52	60	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf	3,000,000	July 1, 1904	3	55	Mar. 5	48½	Jan. 5	55	Mar. 5, 1904
..	..	Laclede Gas	8,500,000	June 15, 1904	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	99¼	Mar. 14, 1902
80	100	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	June 15, 1904	2½	104	Feb. 3	91	Mar. 17	95	May 19, 1904
85	95	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	July 15, 1904	1	93	Feb. 23	85	June 17	85	June 22, 1904
245	..	Lake Shore	40,452,500	Jan. 29, 1904	4	250	July 1	250	July 1	250	July 1, 1904
47	49	Long Island ($50)	12,000,000	Mar. 2, 1886	1	55½	Apr. 19	46	May 17	48	July 5, 1904
110	120	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	June 30, 1904	3½	110	Feb. 25	110	Feb. 25	110	Feb. 25, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1904	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*185	July 16, 1903
..	..	Met. W. S. Elevg. Chicago	7,498,700	.....	..	17¾	Jan. 4	16	Jan. 15	16	Jan. 15, 1904
120	140	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1904	2	138	Feb. 26	128	Jan. 22	128½	June 16, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	May 2, 1904	1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	Apr. 18, 1901
77	95	Minn. & St. Louis pf	4,000,000	July 15, 1904	2½	94¾	Jan. 21	90	Jan. 6	94¾	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	July 1, 1904	3½	186½	May 5	182½	Apr. 7	186½	May 5, 1904
14	15¼	National Enameling	15,591,800	July 1, 1904	1	21	Jan. 22	15	July 5	15	July 5, 1904
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3¼	June 9, 1901
42	46	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2, 1904
108	110	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	5	109¼	July 6	101½	May 12	109¼	July 6, 1904
16	20	New York Dock	7,000,000	.....	..	20	Apr. 21	16	June 18	16	June 18, 1904
40	45	New York Dock pf	10,000,000	Apr. 15, 1904	1	41	Feb. 23	40	Apr. 16	40	June 15, 1904
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1904	2	405	June 30	400	June 30	405	June 30, 1904
..	..	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1, 1904	1¼	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1, 1904
150¾	195	N. Y., New Haven & Hartford	20,000,000	June 30, 1904	4	196	Jan. 22	182¾	May 23	194¾	July 6, 1904
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 11, 1904	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas	3,000,000	June 1, 1902	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	*24	Dec. 12, 1900
3¾	4¾	Ontario Mining	12,000,000	Dec. 20, 1902	20c	4¼	Jan. 19	4	Apr. 27	4	May 24, 1904
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,312,400	July 2, 1898	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*65	Nov. 12, 1890
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf	1,118,500	July 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
90	102	Pacific Coast 1st pf	1,515,500	May 2, 1904	1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	July 30, 1902
17	20	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	23¼	Jan. 22	17	Mar. 16	19	Mar. 24, 1904
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,953,000	May 2, 1904	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	85¼	June 28, 1902
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	117	May 14, 1898
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	July, 1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	140	Sep. 12, 1900
⅜	1¼	Quicksilver	5,708,800	.....	..	⅞	June 24	⅜	June 9	⅞	June 24, 1904
3½	4½	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 8, 1903	½	4½	Feb. 16	3⅝	June 24	3⅝	July 7, 1904
90	..	R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. cfs	8,000,000	July 1, 1904	2	93	May 17	85	Feb. 11	92¼	June 30, 1904
203	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July, 1904	4	*205	Apr. 29	*205	Apr. 29	*205	Apr. 29, 1904
25	35	Rutland pf	9,057,900	Jan. 15, 1903	1	35½	Feb. 9	30	Apr. 22	30	June 4, 1904
60	75	St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf	5,000,000	July 1, 1904	1	*70	Jan. 26	*61	Mar. 1	*62	Mar. 16, 1904
160	165	St. L. & San F., C. & R. I. cfs	7,217,288	July 1, 1904	5	167	Jan. 22	150	Jan. 9	165	June 15, 1904
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902	3½	..	.....	..	.....	50	May 17, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	55	May 6, 1903
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	200	Mar. 25, 1902
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	350,625	July, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	160	Feb. 27, 1902
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	June 1, 1904	½	..	.....	..	.....	60	Apr. 28, 1902
..	..	Texas Central	2,949,400	July 15, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	34	Apr. 13, 1903
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,254,500	July 15, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*80	Apr. 13, 1903
17	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,998	.....	..	*17	Apr. 22	*17	Apr. 22	*17	Apr. 22, 1904
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	3,000,000	July 1, 1904	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	180	June 27, 1902
..	..	Union Bag & Paper pf	11,000,000	July 15, 1904	1¾	86¼	Jan. 4	85	Feb. 24	85	June 27, 1902
..	..	United Fruit Co.	12,515,500	July 10, 1904	2	112½	June 15	96	Feb. 5	111½	June 14, 1902
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	21,240,400	July 1, 1904	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	Aug. 12, 1902
..	10	United Railways Investment	10,000,000	.....	..	12	Jan. 15	9	Feb. 17	9	June 21, 1904
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining	8,916,800	July 1, 1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	10¾	Nov. 30, 1903
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf	3,945,800	Oct. 1, 1903	1½	..	.....	..	.....	42	June 29, 1903
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,102,060	Mar. 30, 1904	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*175	Oct. 13, 1897
98½	100¼	Va.-Car. Chemical pf	12,000,000	July 15, 1904	2	106¼	Jan. 26	96	July 6	100	July 6, 1904
..	..	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	3,041,980	.....	..	30	Apr. 20	20	Apr. 20	20	Apr. 20, 1904
..	..	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	July 20, 1903	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5¾	Dec. 31, 1903
..	..	Vulcan Detinning pf	1,800,000	Nov. 20, 1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	70	Sep. 12, 1903
200	210	Wells-Fargo Express	6,000,000	July 15, 1904	4	207	May 9	205	Mar. 28	205	Mar. 28, 1904
..	..	West Chicago Street	10,120,000	Nov. 15, 1903	¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	June 3, 1902
130	135	Westinghouse El. & Mfg. 1st pf	3,326,700	July 11, 1904	2½	134	Jan. 18	130	June 27	130	June 27, 1904

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

Name, Date, Security, etc.	Rate per Year	Interest Payable	Last Sale	Last Price
Ann Arbor RR. Co.				
First, 1st g. 4s, July, 1996	4	J	May 1924	75
Second, 4s, July, 1996	4	J	Jan 1924	60
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe Ry. Co.				
Gen. g. 4s	4	A O	Apr 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Nov 1923	93
Adjustment, g. 4s, July, 1995	4	J	May 1924	84¼
Do registered	4	J	Jan 1924	84
Stamped, 4s	4	J	Jan 1924	84
Do registered	4	J	Jan 1924	84
Conv. g. 4s	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1909 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1910 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1922 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1917 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1919 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1920 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1922 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1923 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1924 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1925 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1926 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1927 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1928 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1929 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1930 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1931 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1932 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1933 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1934 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1935 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1936 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1937 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1938 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1939 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1940 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1941 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1942 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1943 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1944 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1945 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1946 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1947 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1948 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1949 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1950 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1951 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1952 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1953 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1954 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1955 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1956 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1957 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1958 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1959 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1960 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1961 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1962 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1963 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1964 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1965 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1966 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1967 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1968 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1969 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1970 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1971 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1972 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1973 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1974 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1975 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1976 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1977 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1978 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1979 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1980 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1981 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1982 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1983 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1984 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1985 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1986 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1987 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1988 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1989 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1990 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1991 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1992 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1993 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1994 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1995 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1996 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1997 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1998 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 1999 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2000 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2001 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2002 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2003 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2004 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2005 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2006 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2007 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2008 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2009 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2010 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2011 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2012 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2013 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2014 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2015 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2016 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2017 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2018 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2019 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2020 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2021 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2022 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2023 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2024 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2025 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2026 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2027 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2028 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2029 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2030 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2031 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2032 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2033 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2034 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2035 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2036 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2037 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2038 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2039 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2040 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2041 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2042 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2043 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2044 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2045 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2046 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2047 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2048 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2049 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2050 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2051 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2052 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2053 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2054 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2055 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2056 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2057 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2058 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2059 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2060 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2061 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2062 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2063 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2064 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2065 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2066 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2067 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2068 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2069 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2070 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2071 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2072 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2073 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2074 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2075 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2076 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2077 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2078 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2079 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2080 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2081 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2082 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2083 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2084 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2085 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2086 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2087 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2088 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2089 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2090 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2091 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2092 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2093 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2094 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2095 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2096 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2097 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2098 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2099 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2100 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2101 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2102 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2103 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2104 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2105 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2106 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2107 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2108 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2109 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2110 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2111 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2112 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2113 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2114 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2115 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2116 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2117 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2118 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2119 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2120 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2121 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2122 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2123 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2124 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2125 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2126 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2127 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2128 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2129 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2130 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2131 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2132 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2133 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2134 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2135 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2136 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2137 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2138 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2139 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2140 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2141 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2142 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2143 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2144 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2145 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2146 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2147 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2148 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2149 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2150 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924	94¼
Do registered	4	A O	Jan 1924	94
Conv. g. 4s, 2151 issue	4	A O	Jan 1924

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Asked.
Do do unified and ref. g. 4s,1929	J J*	91¼	Jun 27	84	Jan 7	90	July 16	89¾	90
Do do registered		87¼	Apr 23	87¼	Apr 23	87½	Apr 23	..	..
Do Riv. & Gulf Div. 1st g. 4s,1933	*MN	95½	Jul 14	91	Mar 14	95½	July 14	95	96
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945	JJ*	111½	Mar 8	111½	Mar 8	100½	..	..	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ*	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	87½	..
Do do small						90	Fe 4, 03	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD*	126½	May 31	123¾	Jun 6	125¾	June 6	125	127½
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	QJ	121	Apr 23	120	Jan 11	121	Apr 23	118½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	94½	Jul 8	90	Apr 11	94½	July 8	90½	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	*FA	114	Jan 13	113½	May 9	111	Jan 13	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*JJ					101½	Je 30, 02	96	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF	92¾	Jul 15	88½	Mar 8	92½	July 15	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ*	124¾	Jun 27	120	Jan 22	124½	June 27	120¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	AO	116	Mar 9	110¾	Apr 18	113½	July 11	113¾	115¼
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch, 1923	*JJ					113	De 1, 99	113	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Alb.	*JJ	113¾	Jun 9	113¾	Jun 9	113¾	June 9	112	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	*JJ	113	Jul 6	113	Jul 6	113	July 6	113	115¾
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	*JJ	103¼	Jun 29	100	Feb 8	103½	June 29	102¼	104½
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO*	78	Jun 27	73	Feb 19	77½	July 13	77	78
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	AO	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	107¼	..
New York Central & Hudson River—									
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	101¾	Jun 22	98¾	Feb 19	99¾	July 16	98¼	100
Do do registered		99¾	Jun 10	98	Jan 8	99¾	June 10	..	..
Do deb. 5s, of 1884-1904	MS*	102¾	Jan 28	100	Mar 3	101¾	June 17	101¾	..
Do do registered	MS*	100¾	Apr 6	100¾	Mar 31	100¾	Apr 6	101	..
Do reg. deb. 5s of 1885-1904	MS*	100¾	Mar 31	100¾	Mar 31	100¾	Mar 31	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*JD	100¾	Mar 2	100	Jan 14	100¾	Mar 2	100¼	..
Do do registered	*JD					98	De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*JD	101¼	Apr 8	99½	May 2	99¾	May 17	100¼	..
Do do registered	*MN					99¾	No 8, 02	100½	101
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	93¼	Jul 13	86	Feb 19	92¾	July 15	92½	..
Do do registered	*FA	91¾	Jun 10	86	Jan 20	91½	July 8	90½	91¾
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	91¾	Jul 15	85¾	Mar 14	91¾	July 16	90¾	91¾
Do do registered	*FA					91	Ja. 17, 03	..	90
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ	106¾	Jun 13	101	Jan 5	105¾	July 7	105½	108
Do registered	JJ*	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	102¾	..
Clear. R. C. 1st n.f. gtd.4s, S.A.1940	JJ	..	....	..	....	96	Ap 3, 02	86	..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	104	Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	MS*	..	....	..	....	107¼	Je 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*FA	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 10, 02	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	AO*	..	....	..	....	103½	No 15, 01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*JJ	109¼	Jun 16	106¾	Jan 4	107¾	July 16	107¼	108½
Do registered	*JJ	108¾	Jan 28	106¼	Jun 15	107	July 16	107	107½
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*JD	100¾	Jan 22	98	Mar 10	100¼	July 16	100	100½
Do do registered	JJ	98	Apr 19	95	Aug 3	98	Apr 19	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	MS*	101¼	Jul 5	93¼	Mar 1	101¼	July 15	101	101¼
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA*	..	....	..	....	114	Fe 6, 02	104½	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*	..	....	..	....	121	No 27, 03	117¾	..
Fitchb. R.R. & T. J. 1st 4½s, 1933	JJ*	..	....	..	....	139	Je 21, 03	127	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	MS*	112¾	Jan 18	108¾	Apr 19	109¾	Apr 19	111½	..
Do 5s, 1931	*MS	122	Jan 16	122	Jan 16	122	Jan 16	121½	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	QM					127	Je 19, 02	121	..
Do 4s, 1940	*JJ	106¼	Apr 30	106½	Apr 13	106½	June 9	104¾	..
Do registered						106½	No 26, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*MN	97¼	Apr 21	96¼	May 20	96¾	May 26	96½	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	MS*					100	Se 24, 03	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO*	115¼	Mar 8	113	Apr 4	113	Apr 4	113¾	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	AO	117½	Feb 23	115½	May 6	117	July 15	117	..
Ot. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*FA					113½	Je 28, 02	..	..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ	104¼	Apr 5	101	Feb 9	104¼	Apr 5	103	..
R. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	104¾	Mar 29	102¾	Apr 2	104½	July 12	104½	105
Do registered	AO*	101	Mar 28	101	Mar 28	101	Mar 28	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—									
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	..	....	..	....	131¾	Ap 29, 03	123½	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*MN	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. H. 1st 7s, 1905	JJ*	..	....	..	....	107¼	Apr 20	101¼	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	JJ*					106½	My 14, 03	100¾	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	MS	103½	Feb 17	100¼	Mar 18	103¾	July 15	103¾	103½
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS					100	De 7, 03	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	112¼	Apr 12	111	Feb 23	112¾	Apr 12	111	111½
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*MN	..	....	..	....	130	Ap 29, 03	122¼	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*FA	..	....	..	....	127	No 22, 03	122¼	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*AO	132¼	Jun 29	125¾	Apr 19	132¼	June 29	..	131½
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO	101¾	Jul 8	96½	Jan 4	101	July 16	101	101¾
Do registered						96¼	Se 22, 03	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	JJ*	94	Jul 11	87¼	Feb 25	94	July 16	94	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ					107¼	Jy 1, 01	105¾	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	MN	101¾	Apr 28	96¼	Feb 26	101	July 7	101	..
N. P. Ry. pr. lin. ry. & l. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	QJ	106	Jun 27	101¼	Jan 6	104¾	July 15	104¼	105
Do registered	QJ	103	Jan 21	101	Mar 3	104¼	July 6	103	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	75¾	Jul 14	70¾	Feb 20	75	July 14	74¾	75
Do do registered	QF	72¾	Jun 17	68¾	Jan 8	72¾	June 17	71¾	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	JD*	97¾	Jan 11	97¾	Jan 11	97¾	Jan 11	96¼	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern Joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ*	98¾	Jul 13	90¼	Jan 8	97¾	July 16	97¾	97¾
Do do registered	JJ*	98	Jul 13	90	Jan 8	97¾	July 14	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*FA	122¼	Mar 9	122¼	Mar 9	122¾	Mar 9	125	..
Do registered certificates	QF					132	Jy 28, 99	110	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	FA*					112¾	Jy 21, 03	110¾	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO*	106¼	Jan 29	106¼	Apr 11	105¾	Apr 11	106	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*JD					96½	No 9, 03	85½	100
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, March, 1948	JJ	90	Jul 14	85	May 3	90	July 14	86	90
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	113½	May 25	111	Feb 8	113½	May 31	110¾	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*JD	110	Jul 7	110	Jul 7	110	July 7	110	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO*	..	....	..	....	108½	Jy 9, 02	109	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1948	*JD	110	May 13	105	Jan 10	108½	July 6	109	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*AO	102½	Jun 9	102¼	Jun 9	102½	June 16	102½	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN*					102	Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ*	110¼	Jun 27	106	Jan 11	108	July 15	107	109
Do registered, 1921	JJ*	108¾	Mar 31	105¾	Jun 25	105¾	June 25	105	108
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	MS*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11, 98	91½	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts. S.B, 1941	*FA	..	....	..	....	92¾	De 28, 03	92	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	MN*	98	Jul 16	95¾	Mar 25	98	July 16	97¾	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO*	118½	Jun 27	118	May 27	118½	June 27	117	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ					108¾	Au 21, 03	111¾	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	FA	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	93¾	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940, Ser. C	JJ*	98¾	Apr 4	92¾	Apr 4	98¾	Apr 4	92¾	..
P., C., C. & St. L. con. g. t. 4½s, A. 1940	AO*	110	Mar 5	106	Apr 25	108	Apr 25	110¼	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*AO	111½	Jan 28	106¾	Jan 4	110	Mar 5	110¼	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN*					116½	Fe 14, 01	108	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN*	102	Jul 6	101¼	Jan 22	102	July 6	102¼	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA*	92	Feb 13	90	May 14	90½	June 7	92½	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ*					127¾	Oc 21, 02	117	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ*	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	116	..
Do 1st 7s, July, 1912	AO	119	Apr 11	119	Apr 11	119	Apr 11	119¼	123
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*MN	105½	Feb 15	104½	Feb 13	105	Mar 26	104½	108
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	..	....	..	....	114	De 15, 03	113½	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*MN	..	....	..	....	108	Au 28, 03	106½	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN*	98	Jul 8	94½	Feb 23	98	July 15	97¾	97¾
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	102½	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN	..	....	..	....	112¾	Mr 7, 00	103¾	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	106¼	Apr 20	106¼	Apr 20	106¼	Apr 20	106¾	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*MS					117	My 1, 00	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	123¼	Jan 18	120½	May 11	121	May 14	121	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	101	Jul 8	98	Jun 23	101	July 8	..	..
Pere Marquette—									
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	120¾	Jul 8	118	Apr 9	120¾	July 8	121	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	110½	Apr 20	107¾	Feb 8	108	May 20	110	112
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*AO	110½	Feb 19	106¼	Jan 18	110½	Feb 19	112	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	..	....	..	....	120	Oc 11, 01	116¾	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B, Jan., 1928	AO	..	....	..	....	112½	De 13, 02	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO*	115½	Mar 7	113½	Mar 7	115½	Mar 7	113¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	..	....	..	....	98	Jy 14, 97	111¾	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	114¼	May 4	114½	May 4	114½	May 5	112¾	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	101	Jun 22	94¾	Jan 9	99	July 16	99	99¼
Do registered	*JJ	99	Jun 13	98	May 6	99	June 13	..	98½
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g., 1951	*AO	96	Jul 14	91¾	Jan 4	95¾	July 14	95¾	96½
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911	*JD	119¼	Mar 7	118¼	Apr 2	118¼	Apr 2	117½	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	JD*	109¾	Jan 23	107¾	Jan 18	110½	June 23	108	110¾
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	68	Jun 27	63¾	Mar 29	68	June 27	62¾	..
Do guaranteed	JJ*					92	Mr 22, 03	..	..
Rutland R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	104	May 3	103¾	May 10	103¾	May 10	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	..	....	..	....	103¼	No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 2-4s, 1947	*JJ	84¼	Jun 11	84	May 31	84½	June 11	81	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN*	105	Feb 1	102¾	May 31	102¾	June 2	104½	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*	103¾	Jun 24	102¼	May 17	102¾	June 24	104½	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	127	Jun 23	122¾	Mar 14	127	June 23	125	..
Do do 1931	JJ*	112¼	Jun 11	110	Jan 13	110¾	July 15	110	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	JJ*	96½	May 19	96	Apr 14	96½	May 19	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	99¾	101½
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ*	84	Jan 12	79¼	Feb 24	81¾	July 16	81¾	82¼
K.C., Ft.S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*MN	119½	Feb 4	119½	Feb 4	119½	Feb 4	120¼	125
K.C., Ft.S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	AO*	84¾	Jul 15	78	Jan 7	84½	July 16	84	84¾
Do do registered		78½	Jan 14	77¾	Jan 13	78½	Jan 14	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. ctf., 1989	MN*	96¾	Apr 25	91¼	Jun 3	96¼	July 14	96¼	..
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	JJ	78¼	Mar 25	70¾	May 26	73	July 12	74½	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*JD	74¾	Apr 25	65¼	Jun 1	70¾	July 15	..	71
St. P. Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO*	110½	Feb 28	107¾	Apr 11	110¾	July 11	110¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	132¾	Jul 8	130	Jan 5	132¾	July 8	132¾	..
Do do registered	JJ*					140	My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	110	Jun 15	107½	Jan 4	108¾	July 7	108¼	..
Do do do registered	JJ*					116¾	Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	111¼	Apr 19	106¾	May 11	108¾	May 12	110	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*JD	103	May 23	100	Jan 4	103	July 11	105	..
Do do registered	*JD					108	My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	AO	..	....	..	....	104	Au 15, 03	106½	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	..	....	..	....	128	Ap 4, 99	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	135¾	Apr 28	133	Apr 14	128	Apr 25	131¾	..
Do registered	JJ*					115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	114½	Mar 18	114½	Mar 18	114½	Mar 18	114¾	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	116¾	..
Do registered	*JD					116	Ap 24, 99	..	..
St. Pa. P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS*	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	110	..
St. P. & N. P. 1st g. 6s, 1923	*JJ					115¾	De 11, 01	93¾	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	AO*	70¼	Jan 4	65	Jan 8	69	July 12	69¾	70
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*MN	99¼	Apr 29	96	Jan 18	97¼	July 7	96	100
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*JJ	98	May 28	93¼	Apr 20	98	June 20	90¾	91½
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	JJ*	..	....	..	....	100	De 6, 00	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ					105½	Fe 26, 02	..	104¾
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	JJ	108¾	Jun	102	Jan 15	103¾	June 9	..	..
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	JJ*	108	Jun 30	105½	Feb 25	105	June 30	105¼	109½
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	....	..	....	111¼	My 7, 03	105¾	..
Seine Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	JJ	..	....	..	....	103	Ja 20, 03	100	..
Southern Pacific Company—									
Do 3-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1908	JD	103¾	May 27	97¾	Jan 6	98¾	July 16	97¾	100¾
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., 1949	MS	92¾	Jun 28	87¾	Jan 6	92¾	July 16	92¾	93

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Asked.
Do do registered	JD	87¾	Jan 18	85¾	Jan 11	87	Jan 20	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	JJ*	102	Apr 29	97	Feb 26	100½	Apr 28	100	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	FA*	101¾	Mar 26	97¼	Mar 11	101¼	July 16	101	101½
Do registered						93¼	Mr 5, 03	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	JD	88	Jun 29	84	Jan 6	88	July 15	87¼	88
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	FA*					110¼	Fe 27, 03	108	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*JD	103¾	Apr 12	100¼	Jan 26	103¾	Apr 12	102	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*MN	109	Apr 23	105¾	Mar 9	107	June 1	107¼	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	MN*	108	Apr 28	105	Jan 19	105	June 16	106	..
Hous. E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*MN					105	De 18, 03	103¾	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	*MN	103½	Jul 7	103½	Jul 7	103½	July 7	103	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd.	JJ*	112	Feb 17	110	Jan 14	112	Apr 14	110¼	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	AO*	113	Mar 21	112	Jan 25	112	July 15	110½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*AO	93½	Apr 5	90¼	Jan 5	92¾	May 26	..	..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*MN					127¼	Fe 27, 02	..	125
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	JJ*	121	May 6	121	May 6	121	May 6	117	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*AO	130¼	Mar 24	130	Mar 29	130	Apr 26	129½	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*JJ	107	Jun 8	106¾	Apr 19	107	June 8	104½	105
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	AO*					113	Ja 4, 01	106¾	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	JJ*	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	99¾	..
San. A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*JJ	87	Jun 29	76	Jan 4	84¾	July 16	84¼	..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	JJ	108	May 23	105	Jan 18	106	May 23	100¼	..
Do do March, 1910	JJ	108¾	Jun 17	103¾	Jul 1	105¾	July 1	105¾	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*AO	102	May 6	101½	Apr 21	102	May 6	101¾	..
Do do Series B, 1905						102	Oc 22, 03	102¼	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906		102	Apr 12	102	Apr 12	102	Apr 12	104¼	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	AO	115¼	Jun 14	114½	Apr 18	115¼	June 14	116	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	MN	119	Feb	119	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	109	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	MN	110	Apr 30	107	Jan	108½	July 8	109	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*JJ	106¾	Feb 19	103	Mar	108	Mar 9	105	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	FA*	101	Feb	5	101	Feb	5	105½	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	MS*							111½	Oc 30, 02
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	99½	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	JJ*	118	Jun 14	111	Feb 25	115	July 16	115	115¼
Do registered	JJ	110	Feb	110	Feb 25	110	Feb 29	116	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	95½	Jul 11	92¾	Jun 8	95½	July 15	95¼	96¼
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	JJ							113	De 14, 03
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	98	Jun 30	93¼	Mar 17	96¼	July 15	95¼	96½
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	JJ*	117½	Apr 20	115	Apr 12	117½	Apr 20	113	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JJ*	96¾	Jun 29	91¼	Feb 24	96¾	June 29	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	JJ*	118	May 12	118	May 12	118	May 12	114¾	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	JJ*	113½	Apr 23	113	Mar 15	113½	Apr 23	113¼	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	MN*	119¼	Apr 20	117	May 4	119¼	July 14	117¼	119½
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*MS	112	Jun 25	109	Apr 29	112	July 11	109¾	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*JJ	123	Jun 2	118¾	Jan 7	123	June 2	123¾	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	JJ*	122	May 19	120	Jan 7	122	May 19	120¾	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	JJ*	114½	Mar 16	110¾	Jan 4	114½	June 13	114¾	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*AO	112¾	Jun 2	112	Jun 21	112¾	June 24	112¾	..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948	MN*					92	Se 9, 02	85	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*MN	106	Apr 30	103¾	Jan 5	103¼	June 29	106	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*MN	113	Apr 29	110	Jan 18	112¾	June 18	112¾	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*MN	112½	Apr 29	110¼	May 10	110½	May 10	112	..
Do serial, Series A, 2s, 1906	MS	103	Mar 29	103	Mar 29	103	Mar 29	104½	..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	MS							112¼	Jan 6, 03
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	MS							123	Fe 8, 02
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	MS	110	Jun 28	110	Jun 28	110	June 28	108½	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	MS							115	Jan 6, 03
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	MS							108	No 9, 03
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*FA							93	De 31, 03
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	JJ*	117	Jun 22	112¼	Feb 19	117	June 22	114	115
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	JJ					117	Jy 25, 00	120	..
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	*JD					104½	Se 2, 02	..	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	AO*	110	May 26	110	May 26	110	May 26	110¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	FA*	115¾

Name, Rate, Maturity, etc.	Sales	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Dec. or Inc.
Milwaukee G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927 *MN	90¼	Jul 9	87½ Jan 6	90¼ July 16	90 90¼
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power con. tr. 5s, 1948 JD*	109	Jul 7	103¾ Jan 7	109¾ July 14	109¾ 109
Do purchase money 6s, 1949 *FA	88	Jul 5	86 Feb 24	88 July 16	88 ..
Ed. El. Ill. N.Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910 *AO	103¼	Feb 17	100½ Mar 15	103¾ June 30	103¾ 103¾
Do 1st cons. g. 5s, 1995 *JJ	124½	Jun 27	118 Apr 6	124½ June 29	124 ..
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930 FA*	106	Jan 19	100¼ Feb 2	106 May 11	.. ..
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921 *MN	100	Mar 15	100 Mar 15	100 Mar 15	.. ..
Peo. G. & C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904 MS*	101¼	Jan 16	101¼ Jan 16	101¼ Jan 16	101¼ ..
Do 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904 JD*	103	May 20	101 Jan 2	103 July 12	103 ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1943 *AO	124	May 9	118½ Feb 2	122¾ July 13	124 ..
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947 MS*	105	Feb 2	105 Apr 6	105 Apr 6	105 ..
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 JJ*	103¾	Jan 22	103¾ Jan 22	103¾ July 9	103¾ ..
Con. Gas. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1936 JD*	106¼	Mar 16	106 Mar 16	106¼ May 7	106 ..
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905 JJ*	101¾	Feb 4	101 Mar 5	101 Mar 5	101¾ ..
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947 MN*	105	Mar 30	105 Mar 30	105 Apr 22	.. ..
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949 *MS	..	....	..	....	105 Ap 12, 06 .. ..
West. Gas col. tr. g. 5s, 1925 *MN	..	....	..	....	103½ Je 16, 04 .. ..
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.					
Am. Cot. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nov. 1, 1915 QJ*	99⅝	Apr 29	95 Mar 14	95 July 8	97¼ 96¾
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919 MS*	94	Jul 9	70 Jan 4	94 July 13	88½ 94
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915 MS*	88	Jan 8	82 Mar 15	85¼ July 7	.. 87
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919 *JJ	79	Jun 23	74 Jan 13	80¼ July 13	80 82
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942 JJ*	..	....	..	....	105 Je 10, 04 .. ..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951 FA*	64½	Jul 13	55¾ Feb 15	64½ July 16	64 64¼
Do registered	58½	May 5	57½ Mar 10	58½ May 5	.. ..
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 20-year 5 per cent. con. g. 1927 *AO	68½	Jan 22	61½ Jun 10	68 July 14	68 66
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1913 *JJ	..	....	..	....	99 Se 16, 03 98¾ ..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910 *JJ	..	....	..	....	99 Jy 17, 03 98 ..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913 *AO	93	Feb 23	93 Feb 23	93 Feb 23	95 ..
Inter. Paper 1st cons. g. 6s, 1918 *JJ	106¾	Jul 13	105¼ Mar 14	106¾ July 13	106¾ ..
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1918 *JJ	103	Jun 25	97 Feb 8	103½ July 15	103¾ 103
Knick. Ice Chl. 1st g. 5s, 1928 AO	..	....	..	....	93 Fe 24, 03 .. ..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923 *AO	95	Jul 14	85¾	95 July 16	95¾ ..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920 *MN	90¾	Apr 25	87 May 9	87 June 15	88 ..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925 JJ*	66	Feb 29	65¾ Feb 29	65¾ June 8	66¾ ..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946 FA*	47	Jan 25	35 Jan 4	49¾ July 15	49 ..
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946	4¼	Jan 23	1½ May 23	5⅞ July 15	1½ 2⅛
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924 JJ*	83	Jul 14	80¾ Jul 14	82 July 16	81¼ 82
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913 *MN	112¾	Apr 26	107¾ Jan 7	109¾ June 25	110 ..
U. S. Rud. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1931 JJ*	..	....	..	....	78 Ap 12, 04 .. ..
U. S. Rubber Corp. col. tr. 6% notes, 1913	..	....	..	....	.. ..
6s, April, 1913 MN*	73½	Apr 12	69⅝ Jan 7	73½ July 16	73½ 73¾
Do registered	73½	Jan 14	69⅝ Jan 7	73½ July 16	.. ..
COAL AND IRON.					
Col. C. & I. Div. Co. gtd. g. 6s, 1936 JJ*	..	....	..	....	98 Ap 2, 04 .. ..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. 6s, 1943 *FA	103	Jan 17	95¾ Mar 11	95¾ July 14	.. ..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1913 FA*	78	Feb 4	69 Jan 5	77 May 5	.. ..
Do do Trust Co. certificates	75½	Jan 27	69¾ Jan 5	77⅝ July 13	71 ..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1918 *MS	105	Feb 26	105 Feb 26	105 Feb 26	105 ..
Grand River Co. 6s, 1936 *JJ	..	....	..	....	100 Ap 6, 04 .. ..
Ind. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1952 *JJ	..	....	..	....	98 Ja 27, 04 .. ..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1952 *JJ	..	....	..	....	92½ Oc 27, 03 .. ..
K. & E. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 6s, 1951 JJ*	..	....	..	....	110 Ja 27, 03 .. ..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 6s, 1922 JJ*	..	....	..	....	100 Ja 27, 04 .. ..
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 6s, 1951 JJ*	66	Jul 7	51¾ Jun 30	66 July 14	60 66
Do Tenn. Dist. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917 AO	103	Apr 25	102 Mar 7	103 Jy 16	102 ..
Do Elyton Dist. 1st con. 6s, 1951 *JD	108	Jan 6	101¼ Jan 12	108½ July 15	104½ 116
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922 JJ*	..	....	..	....	102 Dc 23, 03 .. ..
De Bardt. C. & I. 1st g. 6s, 1926 *FA	105	Jan 11	100½ Jan 6	105 July 15	104 ..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, 1 per cent. 50-year g., 1949 *MS	73	Feb 29	66½ Jul 11	73 July 14	69 73
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.					
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929 JJ*	94	Jun 30	90 May 23	94 June 30	.. ..
Cum. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397 QJ*	..	....	..	....	102½ Ap 5, 04 .. 101½
Do registered	..	....	..	....	100 Oc 20, 01 .. ..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925 JJ*	..	....	..	....	105 Oc 7, 99 .. ..
Mut. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1911 *MN	100½	May 18	100½ May 18	100½ June 23	100½ ..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920 *MN	..	....	..	....	104½ Je 3, 04 105 ..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938 *JJ	106¾	Jun 1	105 Feb 8	106¾ July 12	106 ..
Do reg. and r. e. 4½s, 1950 *MN	105	Jul 14	103½ Jan 2	104½ July 15	103½ 105
Do do registered	..	....	..	....	102½ Je 15, 04 .. ..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911 MN	102	Jun 14	97 Jun 14	107 June 20	107½ ..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding s. f. 4½s, 1934 *JJ	106⅝	Apr 27	101¾ Apr 2	106⅝ Apr 27	.. 105

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 16, 1904

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended July 16, $19,818,100

	Week ended July 16, 1904. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103	103	102⅞	103	23½
American Dock & Impt. Co. 5s	111½	111¾	111½	111⅝	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	84	84	84	84	15
American Thread 4s	77½	80¼	78½	80¼	23
Ann Arbor 4s	95	95	94½	95	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103	103	102½	102⅞	89
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adjust. 4s	94	94¼	94	94½	42½
Atchison, Top. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	92¼	92¾	92	92¾	66½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, East Okla. 4s	97	97¼	96¾	96⅝	12
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	99	99	98½	98⅝	76
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	94¾	95	94½	94⅞	21
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103¼	103¾	103	103½	131
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3½s	90¾	91½	90¾	91½	111¼
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	98	98	98	98	12
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 5s	115⅜	116	115⅜	116	5
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	62½	62½	62½	62½	2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 1st 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	105⅞	32
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	78½	78¾	78½	78½	91
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	107¼	103	107¼	107⅞	83
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s	93	93	93	93	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	109¾	109⅝	109¼	109⅝	17
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107⅝	107⅝	106	106	16
Canada Southern 2d 5s reg	107	107	107	107	2
Central Branch, Union Pacific 4s	92½	92¼	92½	92½	12
Central of Georgia con. 5s	110¾	111	110½	110⅞	28
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	78½	79¼	76½	79½	128
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	39	42	39	40½	105
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc. 5s	24	28	24	27	163
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼	23
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88	88	88	88	9
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 6s	118	118¾	118	118¾	2
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	106½	106⅝	105½	106⅞	65
Chicago & Alton 3s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	2
Chicago & Alton 3½s	79	79½	79	79½	110
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. pt. 4s	97	96⅞	96⅝	97⅛	1,240
Chi., B. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. pt. 4s reg	97	98	96⅝	97⅛	153
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	93½	93¾	93¼	93⅝	61
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	119½	119⅝	119⅜	119⅝	5
Chi. Mil. & St. Paul, terminal 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. South. Minn. Div. 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110⅛	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	114	114	114	114	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	118	118	118	118	5
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96⅝	7
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	81¾	81½	81	81½	224
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	104½	104½	104	104½	74
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	71⅝	71¾	70⅝	71⅞	520
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s reg	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	7
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	133½	133½	133½	133⅝	8
Chicago Terminal 4s, transfer 4s	74	74	73	73	34
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101¼	101¾	101¼	101⅝	67
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96⅝	15
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s, tr. co. ctfs.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	4
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	58½	60	58½	60	10
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	84	84	84	84½	90
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	118½	119½	118½	118½	1
Connecticut Ry. & Light ref. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	5
Con. Gas, ctfs. for full paid conv. deb. 6s	173	173½	172½	173¼	*806
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	63½	64½	63½	64½	606
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅝	90⅝	40
Denver & Rio Grande impt. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Detroit City Gas 5s	95¾	96¼	95¾	96¼	8
Detroit Southern 4s	41	41	40¾	40¾	20
Detroit Southern, Ohio South. Div. 4s	73	76	73	76	45
Distillers Securities Corporation 5s	65½	65½	63	63	132
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	112	112	112	112	2
East Tenn., Va. & Georgia consol. 5s	118¾	118¾	118½	118¼	8
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98½	99	98½	98⅝	15
Erie general lien 4s	85¾	88	85¾	88	210
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	93⅞	95¼	93⅞	94	144
Erie 2d extended 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113⅝	1
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105⅝	2
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Green Bay debenture B	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	38
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	103	103	103	103	9
Hocking Valley 4½s	107⅜	107⅜	107¼	107⅜	20
Hocking Valley, 4½s reg	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Houston & Texas Central con. 6s	112	112	112	112	13
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	102	102	102	102	½
Illinois Central, Louis. Div. 3½s	94	94⅜	94	94⅝	9
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	2
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 4s	98	98	98	98	2
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	3
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	99¼	99⅜	99¼	99⅜	104
International Paper 6s	108¾	108½	108½	108½	2
International Steam Pump 6s	101	101½	100½	100½	8
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	93¾	93⅝	93½	93½	37
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	82½	84⅝	82½	84½	342
Kansas City Southern 3s	71½	71½	71⅜	71⅜	30
Kentucky Central 4s	99	99	99	99	2
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	90¼	90¾	90⅝	90¾	25
Lackawanna Steel 5s	99⅜	99	98⅝	99	90
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	3
Lake Shore gen. 3½s	99¾	100¼	99¾	100¼	41
Lake Shore deb 4s	101½	101¼	101¼	101¼	143
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. 4½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	12
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	106½	106⅞	106½	106⅞	1
Long Island gen. 4s	99	99½	99	99½	2
Long Island unified 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100¼	100¼	100	100¼	299
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	98¾	99	98½	98⅝	207
Louis. & Nash., Nash., F. & S. 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	2
Louisville & Nashville-South. Ry. joint 4s	95½	94	93½	94	2
Louisiana & Arkansas 1st 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103⅝	23
Manhattan Railway cons. 4s	105½	105¾	105½	105½	10
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	116	116½	116	116½	5
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	92	91	90¾	91	42
Mexican Central con. 4s	62	63¼	62	62½	91
Mexican Central 1st income	14	15¾	14	15⅝	243
Mexican Central 2d income	8	9¼	7⅞	9	230
Milwaukee Gas Light 4s	90	90½	90	90¼	6
Milwaukee & Northern, Main Line 6s	112	112	112	112	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	95¾	96¾	95½	96¾	45½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	80	81	80	80½	52
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	102	103¼	102	103½	57
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	103½	105	103½	105	110
Missouri, Kan. & Texas, St. Louis Div. 4s	85¾	85¾	85½	85½	6
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	106	106	106	106	20
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107⅝	108	107⅝	107⅝	41
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	120¾	120½	120¾	120¾	9
Missouri Pacific col. 5s	108⅛	108¼	108⅛	108⅛	12
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	2
Nassau Electric Railroad 4s	82½	82½	82½	82½	12
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	3
New York Central gen. 3½s	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	31
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	96½	96¾	92¾	92¾	41
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s reg	91½	91½	91½	91½	½
New York Central, Michigan Cent. col. 3½s	93	93½	91¾	91¾	14
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	108⅝	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝	21
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	96	96	95⅞	96	28
New York Dock Co. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	14
New York, Lack. & Western 1st 6s	128½	128½	128½	128½	5
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	7
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101	101¼	101	101¼	84
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	96¼	94	93½	94	132
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	74⅝	75¼	74⅞	75	113½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105	105	104½	104⅝	90
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	102	102	102	102	1
Oregon Short Line partic. 4s	97⅝	98¼	97¼	98¼	382
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	114⅝	115	114½	115	7
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	108	108	108	108	5
Pennsylvania Co. 3½s tr. ctfs gtd.	97¼	98	97½	98	3
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	97⅝	98	97	98	49½
People's Gas of Chicago 2d gtd. 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	9
People's Gas of Chicago 1st con. 6s	124	124	124	124	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	99	99¾	99	99¾	6
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	59	61¾	59	61¾	13
Reading general 4s	96⅝	96¾	96⅝	96	208
Reading-Jersey Central coll. 4s	95¾	96	95¾	96	35
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	97⅞	101	97⅞	100⅝	130
Rio Grande Western col. tr. 4s	89⅝	89⅝	88⅝	89⅝	6
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	117	117	117	117	5
St. Louis & Cairo 4s	92¼	92½	92½	92½	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116¼	118¾	116½	116½	4
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	89	90	88	90	92
St. Louis & Iron Mt., River & Gulf Div. 4s	95¼	95½	95½	95½	4
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	2
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	81⅞	82	81⅞	81⅞	216
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96¼	96¼	48
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	73	73	73	73	3
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	71	71	70½	70⅝	53
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba 2d 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. Ext. 4s	103	103	103	103	1
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	123½	123½	123½	123½	4
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	85⅝	85⅝	84½	84⅝	133
Seaboard Air Line 4s	69	69	69	69	3
Southern Pacific 4s	93⅜	94½	93½	94	105¼
Southern Pacific 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	160
Southern Railway 5s	115⅝	115⅝	115	115	53
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio 4s	95½	95½	95¾	95½	15
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	96¾	96¾	96½	96½	5
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	40	41½	40	40½	17
Standard Rope & Twine income	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	5
Syracuse, Binghamton & New York 1st 5s	106¾	106¾	106½	106½	11
Tenn. Coal & Iron De Bard. 6s	105	105	105	105	4
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. gen. 5s	92	92	92	92	1
Terminal R. R. Ass'n of St. L. gen. ref. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¼	96½	25
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	20
Third Avenue 4s	94½	94½	93¾	94½	150
Toledo & Ohio Central gen. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	5
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	90	90	90	90	3
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	71½	73½	71½	73½	26
Ulster & Delaware 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	5
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104¾	104½	104¼	104½	216
Union Pacific conv. 4s	101⅝	103¼	101	102⅝	3,313
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	80½	80¾	80⅜	80⅞	238
United States Realty & Impt. 5s	82	83	80¾	82	274
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	78	79⅜	77⅞	79⅜	3,511
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg	78	79⅜	77⅞	79⅜	3½
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	66½	71½	66½	71½	13
Wabash 1st 5s	117½	118	117½	118	12
Wabash debenture, Series B	58¾	60½	58½	60	447
Wabash 2d 5s	100⅝	103¾	100⅝	103⅝	10
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	82⅝	83	82½	83	3
Washington Central 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	1
West Shore 4s reg	107½	107½	107	107	13
Western Union col. tr. 5s	105½	106⅝	106½	106⅝	2
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	104	105	104	104½	51
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	91	91½	91	91½	40
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	90	90	90	90	26
Total sales					$19,421,100

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 4s reg. 1907	103⅝	103¾	103⅝	103⅝	17
United States 4s, coupon	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝	1
United States 3s, coupon	104⅝	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛	3
United States 3s reg	104⅜	104⅜	104¼	104¼	5
Republic of Cuba 5s, full paid	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	146
Republic of Cuba 5s, 2d install. paid	99½	100	99¼	99⅝	43
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s, ctfs. full, paid	93½	98½	93½	93½	177
Total sales					$302,000

STATE BONDS.

North Carolina consol. 4s	101	101	101	101	1
Tennessee Settlement 3s	96	96	96	96	4
Total sales					$5,000
Grand total					$19,828,100

1904

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 16, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	475	500
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 2, 04	215	225
Asher National	250,000	5	Q	May 2, 04	775	825
Bowery	250,000	8	Q	May 2, 04	325	--
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	8	..	July 1, 04	140	155
Century	100,000				170	180
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, ..	700	--
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	320	--
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	July 1, 04	4000	--
Cit'z' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	140	150
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 2, 04	260	265
Coal & Iron Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	160	175
Colonial	200,000	5	S	July 1, 04	425	--
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 04	350	--
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	205	206
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	155
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 04	345	--
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 04	155	--
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	180	--
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	July 1, 04	3700	4000
Fifth National	250,000	6	S	July 1, 04	325	--
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 04	590	--
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 2, 04	300	--
Fourth National	8,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	200	--
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 04	385	--
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	130	--
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 04	500	--
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 04	150	--
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 04	370	--
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 2, 04	590	--
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	8	S	May 2, 04	220	--
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	165	--
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	500	525
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	530	550
Internat. Banking	500,000	..	..	.....	140	145½
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	215	225
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	140	--
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	500	--
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	May 2, 04	1000	1050
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	July 1, 04	310	--
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	240	250
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	245	250
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	July 1, 04	125	135
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	225	245
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	175	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 04	160	170
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	June 1, 04	375	--
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	May 2, 04	210	220
Mutual	200,000	3	..	July 1, 04	285	300
Nassau ($50)	500,000	18	..	July 1, 04	175	185
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	6	Q	July 1, 04	400	--
N. Y., (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	240	250
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	July 1, 04	1500	--
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	May 2, 04	190	210
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	8½	S	Apr. 15, 04	165	175
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1897	150	--
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	118	--
North Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	195	205
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 1, 04	220	230
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 2, 04	260	270
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	460	470
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 04	275	290
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	100	110
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 1, 04	530	--
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	250	275
Royal	100,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 04	650	--
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 04	625	--
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	130	140
State	100,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1000	--
24th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	125	130
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 04	125	--
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	.....	165	170
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	100
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	--
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	500	--
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	375	--

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 16, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	June 30, 04	162	167
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	280	--
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	1½	..	May 16, 04	350	360
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 04	200	--
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	140	--
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30, 04	390	--
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 04	1960	1975
City	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	475	490
Colonial	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 04	270	275
Commerce'th Tr.	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 04	290	305
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	165	175
Empire	250,000	..	..	.....	250	--
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	2½	Q	June 30, 04	690	700
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	May 2, 04	1325	1375
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 04	525	--
Flatbush	200,000	5	S	July 1, 04	190	--
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 04	315	--
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 04	575	600
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	160	170
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	May 2, 04	290	310
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	May 2, 04	460	--
Knickerbocker	1,500,000	118	S	June 27, 04	900	950
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	170	175
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	2	Q	May 2, 04	280	300
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	360	380
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 04	280	300
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	475	--
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	June 30, 04	950	--
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Metropolitan	2,000,000	8	S	June 30, 04	590	600
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 04	875	900
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	190	210
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 04	250	280
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Feb. 4, 04	107	112
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10, 04	1000	1025
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	July 5, 04	115	125
N.Y.Security & T.	10,000,000	8	S	May 2, 04	610	--
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	June 30, 04	240	250
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	July 1, 04	340	350
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	July 1, 04	325	--
Standard	1,000,000	8	S	June 30, 04	325	--
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,275,000	3	Q	June 30, 04	430	440
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Trust Co. of Am.	2,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	227	232
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Apr. 11, 04	1250	1400
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	8	S	June 30, 04	375	400
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1425	1475
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	195	200
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 04	383	400
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	210	250
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	160	--

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 16, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,300					
Do preferred	8,872,800	1½	Q	May 2, 04	49	51
Bay State	258,600,000	..	..	.....	31½	32
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	600,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	94	97
B'klyn Bor. Gas	300,000				83	87
Do 1st mtge 5s	300,000	2½	S	Mar. 1, 04	95	97
Buffalo City	7,000,000				2½	3½
†† Do 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	94	96
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,450,000	2½	S	July, 1904	107	109
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	104½	106
†† Con. Gas of N. J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1904	87½	90
Consumers' (J.C.) 1st 6s, 1906	600,000	3	S	May 2, 04	100	102
Denver G. & El.	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	24½	28
†† Do 1st cons. 5s, 1949	2,250,000	2½	S	May, 1904	72½	74½
Do N. J. 6s, 1915	1,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1904	100½	102
†† Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	35	38
Gas 1st 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	98	101
Hudson Co. Gas	2,000,000	1	..	May, 1904	70	--
Do 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	..	May, 1904	101	102½
Ind. Nat. Gas & Oil	2,000,000	2	..	Dec., 1903	30	35
Jersey City & Hob.	2,000,000	3	..	Dec., 1903	70	75
Kings Co. Lt. & P.	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	105
Lacled. Gas 1st 5s, 1919	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	105
Lafayette Gas 1st 5s, 1934	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	105
Madison Gas 1st 5s, 1936	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	105
Mahoning Val. Gas 1st 5s, 1941	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	105
Mercantile Gas 1st 5s, 1937	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	105
Metropolitan Gas 1st 5s, 1948	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	105
Mutual Gas 1st 5s, 1927	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	105
Newark Gas 1st 5s, 1944	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	105
N. Y. & East River 1st 5s, 1944	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	105
N. Y. & Queens 1st 5s, 1937	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	105
Nor. Un. Gas 1st 5s, 1927	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	105
Ogden Gas 1st 5s, 1945	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	105
Peoples Gas 1st 5s, 1943	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	105
Rochester Gas 1st 5s, 1930	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	105
Standard Gas 1st 5s, 1939	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	105
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s, 1937	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	105
Terre Haute Gas 1st 5s, 1939	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	105
Trenton Gas 1st 5s, 1949	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	105
Union Gas 1st 5s, 1927	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	105
Utica Gas 1st 5s, 1937	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	105
Westchester Gas 1st 5s, 1950	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	105
Wheeling Gas 1st 5s, 1936	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	105
Yonkers Gas 1st 5s, 1946	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	105

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 16, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	5	7
†† Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	59	62½
N.Y. & East River	750,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 04	70	85
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1904	85	90
N. Y. & Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,120,000	2½	S	May, 1904	106	111
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1904	105	107
10th & 22d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	40	60
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1904	94½	--
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 04	28	31
†† Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1904	87	89

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 16, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	$500,000	3	S	July, 1904	100	--
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	July, 1904	770	--
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1904	75	90
Germ. Alliance	400,000	5	S	July, 1904	90	--
Germ'n-American	1,500,000	15	S	July, 1904	515	--
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July, 1904	240	--
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1904	165	--
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July, 1904	90	100
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1904	110	--
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1904	315	325
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	--
New York	200,000	3½	S	Feb. 1, 04	--	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	July, 1904	265	--
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr., 1904	170	--
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	S	Dec., 1902	--	95
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	--
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1904	210	220
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	50	--
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 11, 04	85	100
W'chester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Feb., 1904	370	--
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	July, 1904	510	--

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 16, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 04	90	100
Am. Bk. Note $(50)	3,600,000	12	Q	June 30, 04	*54	56
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	4½	4⅝
Do preferred	41,233,300	2½	..	Apr. 1, 04	42½	43
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	June 25, 04	89	91
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	79	81
†† Amer. Malt. 6s	3,883,000	2	S	June 1, 04	100	..
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 04	24	27
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 04	85	90
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	3	3½
Do preferred	9,500,000	..	..	.....	10	11
†† Do 1st 5s, 1919	17,920,000	2½	S	July, 1904	71½	72
Automat. Heat. pf	4,500,000	..	..	.....	90	98
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*4¼	5½
Barney & Smith	1,960,000	..	..	.....	19	21
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 04	100	--
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	July, 1904	107	--
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 04	125	150
Do pref. ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	140	155
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 04	119	122
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	June 15, 04	109	110
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*2⅝	2⅝
Calif. Fruit ($25)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	⅞
Canfield Land ($10)	720,000	..	..	.....	*1-16	⅛
Cassin of Amer.	5,492,000	..	..	.....	4	7
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	May 10, 04	58	62½
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	111	114
Cent. Fireworks	1,496,150	1	S	Aug 16, 02	14	18
Do preferred	1,267,200	2½	S	Feb 10, 04	55	60
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1½
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4	5½
†† Do 6s	3,982,000	3	S	May 2, 04	48	52
Cen. & S. Am. Tel.	7,725,800	1½	Q	July 7, 04	101	--
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	12	Q	June 15, 04	430	440
Claflin, H. B., 1st pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 20, 04	85	92
Do 2d pf.	2,570,000	1½	Q	Apr 20, 04	85	95
Compressed Air	6,401,300	..	..	.....	*¾	⅞
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	3⅝	4
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1	3½
Do preferred	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	1½	3½
†† Do deb 4s	2,850,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	8	11
Continent. Tobac. deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	2½	S	Apr., 1904	101¼	102⅝
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf., ($25)	476,220	..	..	.....	*..	8¼
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	6,250,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	19	22
†† Cuban 6s of 1905	3,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 04	94½	97
Det. & Mackinac	2,000,000	..	..	.....	56	60
Do preferred	950,000	2½	..	July 1, 04	87½	92½
Dominion Securities	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 02	5	20
Electric Boat	4,560,000	..	..	.....	44	46
Do preferred	2,045,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	74	82
Elec. Lead Reduc	10,000,000	..	..	.....	..	⅜
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	1½
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	6	..	.....	5⅝	6
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1902	15⅞	14⅞
El.-Pneumatic ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	⅞
Empire Steel	2,721,400	..	..	.....	*¾	7
Do preferred	2,000,000	1½	S	July 5, 04	35	40
Erie R. R. conv. 4s	36,000,000	..	..	.....	83	87
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*7-16	½
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	5,640,000	3	..	May 25, 04	*15	15¼
Guggenheim Exp. 7% pfd.	13,000,000	1¾	Q	July 5, 04	98	100
Do warrants	13,000,000	..	..	.....	115	--
Hackett-Carhart	1,000,000	..	..	.....	13	16
Do Knick. T. rcts	3,000,000	..	..	.....	10	15
†† Do 4½s	292,000	2½	S	Jan., 1900	20	--
Hall Signal	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	80	90
Havana Tobacco	20,000,000	..	..	.....	23	23
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	38	38
Hyde-Hall-Miller	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	⅛
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	27½	32½
Do 2d pref'd	1,200,000	..	..	.....	1	3½
Houston Oil	30,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do preferred	7,000,000	3	S	Feb 20, 03	..	10
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 04	125	135
Hudson River Tel.	1,812,200	1½	Q	July 15, 04	84	88
Interborough R. T.	35,000,000	2	..	July 1, 04	132½	133
Int. Mercan. Mar.	40,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4¼
Do preferred	30,000,000	..	..	.....	16½	17
†† Do 4½s	30,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 04	69	73
Internat. Salt	15,750,000	..	..	.....	10	11½
†† Do 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 04	42½	45
Internat. Silver	9,944,700	..	..	.....	..	5
Do preferred	4,697,200	1	Q	July 1, 04	..	25
Do scrip	1,065,243	..	..	.....	10	..
†† Do 1st 6s	1,773,000	3	S	June, 1904	100⅜	101
†† Do deb 6s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	60
Iron Steamboat new. ($10)	600,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Kodak, Ltd. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*2½	3
Lackaw. Steel	34,971,400	..	..	.....	55	57
Lan. & Type ($10)	1,427,500	..	..	.....	*¾	1
Lambert (C.) pf.	2,000,000	2	S	July 1, 04	75	85
Lawyers' Co.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do 1st 6s, 1911	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Lehigh Coal & Nav.	50,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	70	71
Lehigh Valley	61,500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 04	135	136
Long Dock	10,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 04	100	105
Long Dock Trust	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Lorillard (P.)	12,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	100	105
Do preferred	3,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	100	105
Mackay Companies	15,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 04	70	75
Do preferred	15,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	70	75
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	June 30, 04	173	174½
Mexican Gov. 5s	£22,700,000	1½	Q	July, 1904	101¼	101⅜
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	8	--
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	½
Nat. Sugar pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	100	101½
N.Y. & Queens 1st	1,250,000	..	..	.....	45	47
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	79	81
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	965,000	3	S	Mar., 1904	105	--
N. Y. Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*5	6
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	3
Nor. Securities	400,000,000	1¼	Q	Feb. 2, 04	100¼	101
Otis Elevator	6,350,000	2	..	Apr 15, 03	29	32
Do pf., ex div.	5,489,300	1½	Q	July 15, 04	86	88
Pac. Fsc. & Nav.	6,150,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	¾
Do preferred	7,100,000	..	..	.....	1½	2
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	*⅜	⅝
Pope Mfg.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6
Do 1st pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	79½	81
Do 2d pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	19	20½
Proct. & Gamble	5,250,000	3	Q	May 14, 04	326	332½
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 04	195	200
Royal B. Pow.	10,000,000	8	..	1903	11¾	12
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 30, 04	103	104
Safety Car Heat. & Light	4,840,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	182	186
Seaboard Air L.	22,000,000	..	..	.....	8¾	9
Do preferred	19,400,000	..	..	.....	16	16½
Do 5s	5,000,000	..	..	.....	84½	85½
Smoke Min. ($25)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*..	⅛
Simpson-Crawf'd.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	27
†† Do 1st 6s	2,500,000	3	S	Jan 15, 04	..	75
Singer Mfg.	40,000,000	1½	Q	June 30, 04	410	--
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	Q	June 30, 04	25	30
Do preferred	200,000	4	S	June 30, 04	110	130
Standard Milling	4,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7½
Do preferred	3,000,000	1	..	.....	22	28
Do 1st 5s	2,447,000	2½	S	May 2, 04	74	76
Standard Oil	97,500,000	8	Q	June 15, 04	625	628
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅛
Swift & Co.	25,000,000	1½	Q	July 4, 04	102	103
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	101	102
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5	S	Jan 29, 04	*23	31
Tintic Co. ($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*3	4
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*7⅛	8⅛
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	9	11
Do pf., new	1,250,000	2	Q	Apr 25, 04	77	81
Do deb. 4s	550,000	2	S	Jan 10, 04	70	75
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 04	80	83
Do 1st pref'd.	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 04	100	113
Do 2d pref'd.	4,010,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 04	108	109½
Unit. S. B. & P.	14,018,500	..	..	.....	½	1¼
Do preferred	11,416,000	1⅝	..	Oct., 1902	6	7½
United Copper	45,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	6
†† Un. Lumb. 1st 5s	250,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 03	..	50
U.S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	1	3½
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	9	11
Do preferred	2,750,000	2	S	Mar. 1, 04	64	--
Universal Tobac.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	⅜	1
Do preferred	3,000,000	..	..	.....	2	5
Va.-C. Chem. Co.	7,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	95	95½
Virginia & S. W.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	28	35
Westinghouse A. B. ($50) ex d.	10,976,950

READING DIVIDENDS.

Present Requirements Contrasted with Those That Would Follow Retirement of Second Preferred Stock.

With the approach of the dissolution of the voting trust which has managed the affairs of the Reading Company for the past seven years much interest is being taken in the possible readjustment of the company's securities authorized in the terms of reorganisation. When the Reading Company was formed with $70,000,000 of common stock, $28,000,000 of first preferred and $42,000,000 of second preferred stock it was provided that after dividends on the first preferred had been maintained for two consecutive years at the rate of 4 per cent. the company might retire the second preferred by the issuance in its stead of half common stock and half first preferred stock. In some quarters it is believed that upon the dissolution of the voting trust the company will exercise its right to retire the second preferred, and in this connection it is interesting to examine the position of the company's stocks in reference to its earnings and dividend requirements as they stand at present and as they would be affected by the proposed retirement.

The present dividends of 4 per cent. on both classes of preferred stock call for the annual expenditure of $2,800,000. If the second preferred were retired the 4 per cent. dividend on the increased first preferred would require $1,960,000 a year, and if the common, increased to $91,000,000 by the retirement of the second preferred, were to be placed on the same dividend basis as the preferred, as some suggest is likely to be done, the annual dividend requirements would amount to $5,600,000, or just double the present outlay. One of the arguments advanced in support of the contention that the common, after the retirement of the second preferred, would immediately be put upon a dividend basis is that the Lake Shore and the Baltimore and Ohio, as large holders of the second preferred, would object to its retirement, if it would result in a decrease in their incomes from this source. But apart from the objections of these roads, it does not seem likely that the Reading Company would care to lessen the amount now being distributed to its stockholders, and it seems safe to assume that if the second preferred shall be retired the retirement will be followed by a dividend on the common.

It would not appear to follow, however, that the rate on the common would be 4 per cent. If only 1 per cent. were declared on the increased common stock, the amount disbursed in dividends would be approximately the same as at present, a little in excess of the present amount in fact, and if the rate were made 2 per cent. the stockholders would be getting in round numbers $1,000,000 a year more than they are getting at present. The surplus earnings of the company applicable to dividends for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, were $4,951,010. For the fiscal year just ended they will be considerably larger, being $6,854,262 for the eleven months ended May 31, with June to be added. The latter amount, with June added, estimating the surplus for June as the average of the earnings for the previous eleven months, is $1,375,000 in excess of the amount that would be required to pay 4 per cent. on both common and preferred stocks after the retirement of the second preferred, but the surplus for 1903 was $650,000 below the required amount. The past year was one of exceptional prosperity for most of the anthracite roads, including Reading, and it may be that the past year's earnings may not be equaled by this and immediately succeeding years. It therefore seems improbable that the management of Reading would inaugurate dividends on the common stock at a rate that would so nearly equal the amount applicable to dividends. A 2 per cent. rate or even a 3 per cent. rate would considerably increase the present income of the stockholders from their property and yet leave a margin for strengthening the company's surplus and providing for possible contingencies.

NET DEPOSITS.

Meaning of a Term Still Current Though No Longer Used by the Clearing House.

Although the Clearing House in its official report of the weekly changes in the various items in the statement showing the condition of the associated banks no longer designates the deposits as "net" deposits, the term is one still in current use in bank statement comment. Years ago, when the term was first used by the Clearing House, it was employed chiefly to differentiate between gross deposits, which included Government deposits, and deposits other than those of the Government. It also represented the amount of deposits less the amount of items to be collected the following day through the Clearing House. Later this second meaning of the term became the dominant one. In its present form the statement of changes separates the Government from the general deposits, and, so far as the term "net" now applies, it means the amount of deposits less the day's Clearing House items. Thus, if a bank had $50,000,000 at the close of business on any given day, including say $2,000,000 of checks which would be cleared or cashed at the Clearing House the next morning, the latter amount would be deducted and the "net" deposits considered as amounting to $48,000,000.

In explanation of this way of stating deposits it is explained that the items to be paid through the Clearing House the following morning are to all intents and purposes so much cash, and therefore are properly deductible from the amount of deposits against which the 25 per cent. reserve has to be held. It would appear that this is one of the numerous things about the bank statement which in the popular mind produces the impression that the statement of the condition of the banks is as much calculated to hide the actual condition on any given day as it is calculated to reveal that condition. Against the claim that the statement should not be based on averages and on various other methods at present employed in making up the statement, but give the actual condition of each bank at the close of each week, the argument advanced is that, properly understood, the average system and the present system in general is just as good as would be a statement of actual condition. To the ordinary observer, however, the actual figures would seem clearer and much more satisfactory.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 16	$1,289,404,330	$64,561,348
*July 9	1,075,457,356	62,733,472
July 2	1,328,921,087	78,361,720
June 25	1,055,904,204	61,735,174
June 18	1,046,672,907	48,239,885
June 11	979,612,029	48,326,889
*June 4	907,809,396	46,898,572
May 28	1,026,804,201	61,409,926
May 21	1,219,167,582	91,734,163
May 14	1,166,734,029	77,910,957
May 7	1,297,582,175	73,726,584
April 30	983,972,387	56,676,949
April 23	1,103,616,646	73,455,130
April 16	1,142,263,106	66,563,123
April 9	1,185,994,121	83,536,783
April 2	1,064,273,686	67,274,148
March 26	1,141,998,277	52,154,359
March 19	1,131,109,966	56,780,430
March 12	964,162,662	52,389,134
March 5	1,075,780,486	53,854,196
*Feb. 27	891,349,715	45,944,219
Feb. 20	1,089,555,410	57,504,723
Feb. 13	1,070,262,466	60,262,888
Feb. 6	1,251,263,858	60,192,571
Jan. 30	1,277,826,828	66,218,229
Jan. 23	1,299,178,943	74,456,558
Jan. 16	1,311,240,547	72,711,990
Jan. 9	1,469,163,444	77,330,286
*Jan. 2	1,183,217,797	63,589,811
*Dec. 26	1,006,381,986	45,564,490
Dec. 19	1,191,007,087	51,879,185
Dec. 12	1,325,959,423	53,781,853
Dec. 5	1,366,392,524	54,042,230
*Nov. 28	1,016,401,163	44,792,581
Nov. 21	1,181,603,034	52,172,064
Nov. 14	1,202,441,884	52,133,827
*Nov. 7	1,071,800,164	45,802,424
Oct. 31	1,113,913,497	56,891,859
Oct. 24	1,136,235,218	51,677,513
Oct. 17	1,125,459,183	58,951,048
Oct. 10	1,115,725,445	57,102,041
Oct. 3	1,327,845,721	62,021,634
Sept. 26	1,039,634,434	50,644,902
Sept. 19	1,023,457,271	47,476,782
*Sept. 12	774,685,488	40,807,451
Sept. 5	974,730,325	53,802,489
Aug. 29	886,814,347	43,728,824
Aug. 22	1,108,338,498	57,150,221
Aug. 15	1,145,184,584	50,667,449
Aug. 8	1,249,454,181	65,225,469
Aug. 1	1,240,665,565	65,081,462
July 25	1,257,568,903	61,634,110
July 18	1,422,327,742	66,872,178

*Five days.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 16 telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1904.	1903.	P.C.
New York	$1,044,507,896	$1,177,058,754	—11.3
Boston	106,721,302	113,012,670	— 5.6
Philadelphia	89,241,547	100,825,093	—11.5
Baltimore	17,757,521	22,107,240	—19.7
Chicago	149,217,352	147,324,652	+ 1.3
St. Louis	45,387,282	45,804,982	— 0.9
New Orleans	10,711,928	13,046,467	—17.9
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,463,544,830	$1,619,179,854	— 9.6
Other cities, 5 days	297,402,118	290,407,621	+ 2.4
Total, all cities 5 days	$1,760,946,948	$1,909,587,475	— 7.8
All cities, 1 day.	370,011,294	396,459,352	— 5.2
Total, all cities, for week	$2,130,958,242	$2,306,046,827	— 7.4

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended	1904.	1903.	1902.
*July 16	$2,130,958,242	$2,306,046,827	$2,180,738,121
July 9	1,822,338,259	2,193,805,740	2,224,966,838
July 2	2,068,247,434	2,185,491,885	2,132,117,967
June 25	1,827,213,186	1,944,841,011	1,858,878,791
June 18	1,889,301,832	2,164,309,249	2,029,396,845
June 11	1,761,851,596	2,252,044,355	1,847,947,071
June 4	1,632,848,780	2,428,946,756	2,103,266,283
May 28	1,767,418,060	1,748,240,360	1,674,101,010
May 21	2,096,568,511	2,348,723,631	2,131,892,362
May 14	1,999,025,109	2,146,935,009	2,343,166,803
May 7	2,139,204,767	2,139,896,608	2,042,479,353
Apr. 30	1,753,744,069	2,223,216,986	2,010,300,649
Apr. 23	1,910,671,846	2,134,077,634	2,711,832,164
Apr. 16	1,977,313,667	2,356,443,345	2,576,306,891

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SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, . . . $12,250,114 79

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SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended July 15.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Maracaibo	Curacao	$1,000
Patria	St. Michaels	4,730
American Silver Coin—		
Patria	St. Michaels	110
Mauva	St. Kitts	400
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Segurance	Colon	75
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Flandria	St. Marc	800
Segurance	Colon	338
Gold Bullion—		
Mauva	St. Kitts	3,800
Siberia	Puerto Colombia	420
Silver Bullion—		
La Lorraine	Havre	539
Gold Ore—		
Segurance	Colon	100
Total		$12,622

Exports, New York, July 11 to 16.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
July 11	Kr Wilhelm II.	London, S. B. (other)	$29,200
July 13	Baltic	London, S. B. (other)	388,965
July 14	Havana	Progreso, G. C. (U. S.)	7,000
July 15	Campania	London, S. B.	506,000
July 16	Philadelphia	London, S. B.	85,200
Total			$816,365

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

July 8	Grenada	Trinidad, S. C. (Mex.)	$2,390
July 8	St. Paul	London, S. B.	60,260
Grand total			$879,020

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warm; light variable winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,016. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 18, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

JUDGE M'KOON WRITES OF BEING KIDNAPPED

Letters from Him Urge the Payment of $5,000 Ransom.

TELL OF BROADWAY CAPTURE

Thrust Into a Carriage and Finally Held Prisoner in a Room—Police Are Puzzled.

Judge Dennis Daniel McKoon, seventy-six years old, for more than half a century a practitioner at the New York bar, and a large owner of Staten Island real estate, has been missing since Friday at noon. According to letters written by him and received on Saturday by his son, D. Gilbert McKoon, and several friends, among them T. A. Darby, a dealer in stocks and bonds, he is being held a prisoner for $5,000 ransom, in some house in New York.

For five weeks prior to his disappearance Judge McKoon was in receipt of annonymous letters, which demanded the payment of $5,000 for the safety of his person. The last of the letters, which reached him early last week, warned him that he was being shadowed, and that if he valued his life it would be well for him to have with him the sum demanded at all times.

D. Gilbert McKoon received, in all, three letters from his father on Saturday. The first reached him at Richmond, S. I., and brought him to New York without delay. He found the second letter waiting for him at the office, 42 Broadway, occupied by himself and his father. The third came to him late Saturday afternoon. Inclosed in this letter were several valuable papers of non-negotiable character.

POLICE ARE AT SEA.

Inspector McClusky, who is giving his personal attention to the case, as well as Detectives Cary and Dowling, who have been assigned to it, are all at sea. They do not think it possible that a man could be kidnapped on Broadway in broad daylight, and held for ransom in New York City, but they have no theories to offer in offset, and are bending every effort to the solution of the mystery. There can be no doubt of the authenticity of the letters received by Judge McKoon's son, by Mr. Darby, and at least one other friend of the Judge. The anonymous letters received by the Judge were shown by him to Mr. Darby and to others at least three weeks ago.

As soon as Mr. Darby received Judge McKoon's letter, which contained the statement that the writer had been kidnapped in Broadway, two blocks north of the Astor House, Friday noon, and was a captive in a house which he was unable to locate, the police were called into the case. Judge McKoon asked that Mr. Darby communicate with his son, raise the $5,000, and turn it over to the men who were holding him.

The same mail brought a letter to the son, in which he was told to take the money to Pearl Street, at the corner of Whitehall, and turn it over to a man dressed in a light suit, who would be in waiting for it, at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Acting upon instructions, the son, who was followed by detectives, visited the spot designated, at the appointed hour, but there was no one in sight answering the description given.

Police Commissioner McAdoo was the first to be advised of the case. He was called up by Mr. Darby on the telephone at 11 o'clock Saturday morning and put in possession of all the facts. The commissioner put Mr. Darby in communication with Inspector McClusky.

The striking individuality of Judge McKoon, and his remarkable physique and mode of dress, made him an object of attention wherever he went. More than six feet in height, and carrying himself straight as an arrow, despite his age, he wore Summer and Winter a long frock coat and a silk hat of peculiar shape.

D. Gilbert McKoon is beside himself with apprehension as to his father's fate. He said:

"My father showed me the letters received by him, in which money was demanded. He was rather inclined to make light of the first letter, but the second one annoyed him, and he told Mr. Darby. Then came the third letter, and we determined to make an effort to find out who was at the bottom of the thing, by having him go to Pearl and Whitehall Streets with a package prepared to give the impression of containing money, and seeing if there was anybody there to take it. Before there was time to execute the plan, he was kidnapped.

"The first intimation I had that anything was wrong was Saturday morning, when I went to Richmond and got the mail. In it I found a letter from him, in which he stated that he had been seized by three men, taken prisoner, and was being held for ransom. The letter was mailed from Station H, which is at the corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-third Street, and it was written on one of our letter heads, but father stated that he had found the paper in his pocket, after he had been locked in the room from which he was writing.

"The letter told me to raise $5,000, or as much of it as I could, and give it to the men who were guarding him. There was no reason to believe from the letter that he was writing under duress, as he stated that a boy had entered his room once or twice and looked at him, and he expressed the hope that he could get the boy to post the letter. Father said that as soon as the men had got him in the room they had stripped him of what valuables he had, with the exception of his watch."

"If your father was not permitted to write the letter by his captors," Mr. McKoon was asked, "and his money was all taken away from him, how do you think he got the stamp and envelope in which the letter was mailed?"

"He always carried stamped envelopes in his pocket."

QUESTION OF MOTIVE.

Mr. McKoon admitted the receipt of another letter when he reached his office Saturday morning. This was the letter directing the manner of making the five-thousand-dollar payment which would bring about his father's release. The third letter reached his office about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, after the effort to trap the kidnappers or their agent had failed.

"I have known Judge McKoon intimately for more than two years," said Mr. Darby, "and admire him greatly."

"He came to my office early last week and told me that the third letter had come. The anonymous writer stated that he had seen the Judge go to his safe deposit box with his son.

"'When you returned to your office,' the letter recited, 'you passed right by me, but you didn't have the $5,000 for me. This is our last warning, and unless you keep faith by meeting us and giving into our hands the money of which we have spoken, it would be best for you to have at all times that sum of money about you, for we are determined, and you will suffer when you fail into our hands if the amount is not forthcoming immediately.'

"It was when I read this letter that I advised the preparation of a false package and a trip to Pearl and Whitehall Streets, the spot designated for payment. I was beginning to think that there was more determination about the scheme than I had given it credit for."

STORY OF KIDNAPPING.

"Saturday morning I received a letter to the effect that he had kept an appointment at the Astor House, and was leaving when he met a friend—I might say that he calls everybody his friend—who told him that he had found some purchasers for the land which he owns near Richmond. The friend told him to walk two blocks north on Broadway, and he would be there with the prospective buyers to close the deal. The Judge obeyed the instructions, he wrote, and when he reached the place appointed he was quickly seized by three men, and hustled into a closed carriage, which was in waiting. They drove him about the city, in which direction he could not tell, for hours. Then they took him into a house. He said in his letter that they demanded $5,000 for his release, and asked me to secure that amount and arrange for its payment.

"It was agreed that the son should be at Whitehall and Pearl Street, shadowed by the detectives, at the hour mentioned. He made the trip fruitlessly. Later in the afternoon a third letter came to the son which inclosed several checks, notes, and deeds of a non-negotiable character. This letter contained a statement to the effect that Judg McKoon could hear his captors deliberating in the next room, and that they were talking of taking him away by boat unless the money was forthcoming. He gave his son some directions regarding business matters, and wound up by bidding him goodbye."

"These are the facts as I know them," concluded Mr. Darby. "Unless I knew Judge McKoon as I do I would admit the story to be incredible, but I have not the faintest doubt that he has been kidnapped.

"I am frank to say, however, that I do not believe Judge McKoon is a free agent in the writing of the letters received from him since his disappearance. Nor do I believe all of the statements contained in them. For instance, I do not think that he was kidnapped while on Broadway. It is common sense that if he is a captive he must be in the power of his captors, who would not be willing that any hint should be given which might be utilized in locating him."

Sheriff C. J. McCormack of Richmond County said yesterday, when he was asked about the case, that he did not know what to think. He admitted that since he took the office, Jan. 1, several judgments had been obtained against Judge McKoon, which had not been satisfied, but said that he did not know anything of the Judge's financial affairs beyond the existence of the unsatisfied judgments.

Mr. Darby was told of the Sheriff's statement, and was asked if the Judge was financially embarrassed. He replied that while the Judge might be in need of ready money, that he was the holder of large real estate interests, on which he expected at any lay to receive large returns. "If he is in need of money," said Mr. Darby, "it is because of his generosity to his friends. I know of one loan he made of $1,400 which he cannot collect."

Gilbert McKoon denied most emphatically a report that his father disappeared five years ago, and was missing for some time.

Judge McKoon was born in 1827 in Herkimer County, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar in 1857. He served two terms as County Court Judge while a resident of Phoenix, N. Y. He served through the civil war, enlisting as a volunteer and being mustered out as Adjutant of his regiment.

RIOT OVER BALL GAME.

Ex-Mayor Dillon Quells Fight Between New Rochelle and Tuckahoe Crowds.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 17.—A game of baseball held in Dillon Park, just outside the city limits, this afternoon between the Rough Riders, a home team, and the Tuckahoe nine for the championship of Westchester County, broke up in a riot in which nearly a thousand spectators participated. Several persons were badly hurt. That scores of others were not clubbed and trampled to death was due to the action of ex-Mayor Michael Dillon, owner of the grounds, who rushed into the crowd with his cane and beat the Tuckahoe players and their rooters away from the Rough Riders' first baseman, Philip Leibred, and Umpire Murray of White Plains.

During the mix-up Richard Goldsmith of New Rochelle, who had a bet on the Rough Riders and was foremost in insisting that they had won the game, was struck with a bottle and knocked unconscious. He was taken home in a carriage, where the doctors put seventeen stitches in his wounds. Three other men were knocked down and trampled on so severely that they went home in carriages, while a half dozen others will bear marks of the fray for some time to come.

The disturbance started in the eighth inning, when the score stood 3 to 2 in favor of New Rochelle. Leibried, one of New Rochelle's crack players, was at the bat and two men were on base. Nearly $5,000 was wagered on the game, and the most intense excitement prevailed. Leibried found the ball, and it went like a shot far over the heads of the Tuckahoe fielders.

As Leibried struck the ball he threw the bat and hit Kitchell of the Ontarios of the Bronx, who was catching for Tuckahoe, in the face and knocked him down. The two New Rochelle men on bases came in. Immediately a howl went up from the 500 Tuckahoe rooters, who came rushing down from the grand stand, claiming that Leibried had struck their catcher purposely and knocked him out. To add to the excitement, the umpire decided that New Rochelle had won 5 to 2.

Part of the Tuckahoe rooters made a dash for Leibried, who was on third base, and the New Rochelle players, seeing that there was mischief, ran out to protect him. Another crowd of the Tuckahoe rooters made for the umpire, who ran to the grand stand.

Many of the men of Tuckahoe declare that their team was entitled to the game, and refused to pay the bets.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship St. Louis from Southampton and Cherbourg July 9, to the International Mercantile Marine Company, with 196 cabin, 853 steerage passengers, mails, and merchandise, arrived at the bar at 5:55 P. M.

The steamship Brooklyn City, from Bristol and Swansea July 1, to James Arkell & Co., with merchandise, arrived off Fire Island at 6:10 P. M.

DETECTIVE KILLED IN ERROR BY POLICEMAN

Had Been Driven Under Band Stand by Riotous Picnickers.

FIRED IN DARK AT FRIEND

Shot Was Returned, and Cameron Fell Dead—Garrity's Grief on Learning Identity of Victim.

Detective Charles Cameron of the Astoria precinct was shot and killed yesterday afternoon by a fellow-policeman, John J. Garrity, by mistake. Cameron had tried to quell a riot at Stuhr's Picnic Park at Corona, L. I., and, overcome by numbers, he had taken refuge under a band stand. Garrity, mistaking Cameron for a rioter, went in after him and exchanged shots with him, one of which passed through Cameron's right breast. He was brought out dead less than a minute later.

There were about 300 persons from the lower east side, who attended the picnic at the park given under the direction of one of the clubs of that neighborhood. The picnic began early in the afternoon, and by 3 o'clock so much liquor had been sold that most of the men in the crowd were in an ugly mood.

A waltz had just been finished, and the dancers stood on the floor clapping and pounding their feet on the ground, calling for more music, when the leader of the orchestra rose and said that there would be no more until the next dance on the programme.

One of the men in the crowd then stepped up to the leader and told him to continue the waltz; that he was being paid for his music, and that the dancers should have what they liked. The leader still refused, and the next moment the other man struck him.

Every man in the orchestra then rose to defend the leader, and in a moment a free fight was in progress. Men all about the floor left their partners and made for the band stand to help beat the musicians.

Detective Cameron had been in the park all afternoon, and when he saw the fight starting he rushed toward the stand, and, working to the middle of the mob, he faced them, and, showing his police badge, shouted to them to stop fighting. They refused to obey him, and went at him to knock him out of the way.

Cameron stood his ground and beat down men as they went at him, until missiles began to be showered about him. Beer-glasses, bottles, chairs, in fact, everything movable, was hurled at him, the fighters seeming to forget the musicians for the time.

Several of the toughs formed as if to make a rush at him, and then Cameron drew his revolver. Pointing it at the nearest man he fired, and seeing that that did not stop the intended rush he fired again. Both shots took effect, the first wounding William Garrity of 244 East Twenty-eighth Street in the right shoulder, and the second striking Alonzo Doran of 415 First Avenue in the left arm.

Still the men moved on Cameron, and he, seeing there was no chance of saving himself from them, turned and took refuge under the steps leading to the band stand. There he stood, revolver in hand, saving his ammunition for the roughs, should they follow him.

During the time since the beginning of the riot an alarm had been sent to the Astoria Station, and the reserves were turned out on a run. Among the first to arrive was Policeman Garrity. He found the crowd eyeing the steps under which Cameron was concealed, and at once he started for them, thinking that the man who had caused the trouble was there.

As Garrity neared the steps the end of a revolver was thrust at him from the darkness behind them, and was fired directly at him. He drew his own revolver and fired. There was a heavy thud and a groan; then all was still.

A moment later, when the policemen had arrived, Garrity crawled under the steps and pulled out the body. When he recognized his fellow-policeman he almost fainted, and had to be sent home. Doctors were at once called, who pronounced Cameron dead. His head had been badly cut by the missiles which had been hurled at him, and his clothes were covered with blood.

The police drove the crowds from the park, sending the two men whom Cameron had wounded to the hospital under arrest.

Capt. Thomas S. Darcy of the Astoria Station said later that Cameron was one of the best men he had ever had with him. He had been in plain clothes for several months, and had done good service. He was married and lived in Astoria.

A formal charge of homicide was made against Policeman Garrity and he was locked up in the Astoria Station.

PANIC FOLLOWS CAR FIRE.

One Woman Who Jumped May Have Fatal Injuries.

Frightened when a fuse on a northbound Madison Avenue car blew out with a loud report at Forty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon, and smoke began to curl up from the sides of the car, two women jumped to the street.

One of them, Mrs. Tilly Lupoywitz, thirty years old, of 63 Chrystie Street, dragged her eight-year-old daughter, Marie, after her, and both were injured, the mother seriously. Mrs. Etta Pollinger, thirty-five years old, of 205 Forsyth Street, who accompanied Mrs. Lupoywitz, jumped first, and received contusions of the left arm and leg. Mrs. Lupoywitz struck on her head, receiving concussion of the brain and a possible fracture of the skull. The child was only bruised. A panic followed the jumping, and other men and children scrambled out of the car, but no one else was injured.

The car was in charge of Motorman T. O'Halloran of 220 East Eightieth Street, and Conductor George Ballou of 213 East Thirty-fourth Street. It was crowded, most of the passengers being women and children. Mrs. Lupoywitz, with her husband and daughter and Mrs. Pollinger, occupied a seat in about the middle of the open car. The car was proceeding at a lively rate when the fuse blew out.

The car was emptied in about two minutes. The fire was a slight one, and was extinguished by the motorman with a shovelful of sand.

Policeman Clancy of the East Fifty-first Street Station and several of the men passengers carried the injured ones to a stoop on Madison Avenue. Dr. Cocheu was summoned from Flower Hospital and attended them. Mrs. Lupoywitz was taken home in a cab.

LOOT VILLAGES NEAR TANGIER.

Tribesmen Unchecked by Government, Which Grants All Their Demands.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TANGIER, July 17.—At the demand of the tribesmen the Moorish officials have ceased work on the additions to the Custom House. The tribesmen threatened the officials with punishment if the work were not stopped. The alterations necessitated the removal of an old and useless battery.

The Moorish Government grants every demand of these unruly mountain tribes, who now seem the dominating power in Morocco.

Mountain tribes are busily engaged today in looting villages on the plains two hours distant from Tangier. The Government has neither men nor energy to try to render assistance.

Firing and pillaging were proceeding all the morning. Large herds of cattle and sheep were looted and some people were killed.

By The Associated Press.

TANGIER, July 17.—Kaid Ben Himas, Chief of Police, has been appointed Governor.

General satisfaction is expressed over the removal of the late occupant of the Governorship, which was one of Rais Uli's stipulations.

PRIEST STRICKEN AT MASS.

Father Kealy, Provincial of the Order of Passionists, Dies Suddenly.

The Very Rev. Stephen Kealy, Provincial of the Order of Passionists in this country, died suddenly yesterday morning while officiating at mass in the monastery of the Passionist Order in West Hoboken. Death was due, it is supposed, to heart disease. He had officiated at the morning mass when he was overcome. He was assisted from the altar just before the end of the mass. He received the sacrament of the Church and died a few minutes afterward.

Father Kealy was fifty-five years old. The last public occasion upon which he preached in New York City was at the celebration of the silver jubilee of Father Cunion, rector of St. Raphael's Church, in West Fortieth Street.

MINERS' PLEA TO PRESIDENT.

Union Men Ask Opportunity to Present the Colorado Petition.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 17.—Delegates from the Central Labor Unions of Scranton, Carbondale, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Plymouth, and Nanticoke met to-day to hear the report of the committee which was unsuccessful in seeing President Roosevelt to present the joint petition of the unions in behalf of the Colorado miners.

Much feeling was shown, according to the report of the Press Committee, over the failure of the committee to secure an audience with the President, but after a deal of talk a decision was reached to send a telegram to President Roosevelt asking for an early audience, and when it is granted then have the same committee call on the President and present the petition.

The telegram was sent this evening by John Walsh of Carbondale, who acted as Secretary of the meeting.

FIRE ALARMS EXCURSIONISTS.

Many Go Ashore After Blaze on a Barge at Brooklyn.

With the General Slocum disaster still fresh in their minds, many of the persons attending the annual excursion of the Thomas J. Kelly Association became excited and frightened yesterday morning when a slight fire was discovered on one of the barges as they were about to start from Dock Street, Brooklyn. The blaze was put out in short order, but many of the more timid of the excursionists remained behind.

The Kelly Association is made up of residents of the Second Assembly District, Brooklyn, and its annual excursion is an event with the families of the district. Yesterday's excursion was to College Point, the steamboat Tolchester and the barges Susquehanna, Steer, and Columbia being engaged for the day. When the boats tied up at Dock Street, about 3,500 men, women, and children flocked on board them for the sail up the river.

All was in readiness to cast off when a blaze was discovered on the deck of one of the barges. The fire is said to have been started by a mischievous boy standing on the pier, who tossed either a lighted match or a lighted cigarette on to some papers. Men on the boat sprang forward and quickly stamped out the blaze. The news that there had been a slight fire on the deck quickly spread among the passengers, but the more excitable were quieted and there was no panic.

MEMPHIS POLICE CHIEF GONE.

Sudden Departure During Reform Crusade Causes Sensation.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 17.—Without any announcement of his intentions, Chief of Police Mason suddenly left Memphis Saturday night for Chicago. No reason was given for his departure beyond the bare statement from his physician that he was not feeling well and took the trip that he might get a rest.

The sudden departure of the Chief has created a sensation here, and the citizens are at a loss to understand the meaning of the move. Mayor Williams maintains that he has not received the resignation of the Chief.

Vice Mayor Henderson reasserted to-day that he intended to have Mason removed, provided he could gain the vote of another member of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners. The board is composed of three members, the others being Mayor Williams and Commissioner Walsh. The latter is an avowed anti-Mason man, but insists that Mason should not be removed until it is decided to reorganize the whole Police Department.

A wholesale bouncing of officials is expected.

SEVEN MEN START A STRIKE.

Three Potteries Close, Throwing 1,200 Trenton Men Idle.

TRENTON, N. J., July 17.—Because seven klinmen have not been paid what they asked for special work at the Coqk pottery here, three big potteries have closed down and 1,200 men are on strike. Arbitration failed to adjust the grievance of the seven men, and a long strike is looked for.

Only one twenty-hour train between New York and Chicago—the "Twentieth Century Limited" via the New York Central-Lake Shore route.—Adv.

DAVIS HERE TO ATTEND DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE

Gorman Has Refusal of National Chairmanship, He Implies.

DOESN'T KNOW JUDGE PARKER

Presidential Nominee, It Is Understood, Will Insist Upon Generous Treatment of Tammany.

Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, the Vice Presidential nominee on the Democratic ticket, arrived here last night over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on his private car Graceland. He went at once to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and to-day will take part in the Democratic conference at the Hoffman House.

During a talk with the reporters it developed that the ex-Senator was not acquainted personally with his running mate, Judge Parker.

"Of course you know Judge Parker," remarked some one.

"No, I don't," replied Mr. Davis. Quite a crowd gathered about him in the hotel. Looking at his tall figure, large build, and lack of gray hairs, few would believe that he had seen four score years. That he did not look sixty was the general verdict.

"I can't tell much about what will happen to-morrow," he said when questioned. "I suppose we'll talk over any number of general things."

"How about the National Chairmanship?"

"Oh, I couldn't say."

"Will it be Senator Gorman?"

"There certainly never has been a time when Senator Gorman couldn't have it if he wanted it. But, as I said, I am not talking, gentlemen."

From all that could be learned last night the conference at the Hoffman House to-day will be most important. Ex-Senator Hill, ex-Senator Murphy, August Belmont, William F. Sheehan, representing Judge Parker; Senator Gorman, National Committeeman James M. Head of Tennessee, and a half dozen others will be present. It is understood that special reports will be made with reference to New York, Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, where it is known the Democratic Party intends to make its hardest fight.

It is said on excellent authority that all will be made to understand that Tammany's stand at St. Louis will in no way affect the manner in which that body is to be treated by the Parker managers, and that Tammany will be shown the full consideration to which it is entitled by its vote. This is understood to be Judge Parker's personal desire, and it is expected that Mr. Sheehan will make the announcement at the conference.

Following the conference, Mr. Davis will make arrangements to meet Judge Parker at Esopus to-morrow. He expressed great satisfaction last night at the prospect of meeting the Presidential candidate.

National Committeeman Head, when seen at the Hoffman House last night, said:

"This campaign, in my opinion, will be one almost of Presidential nominee personalities. I regard the platforms as practically the same. Roosevelt himself will be the one great issue for Democrats to fight."

From several sources it was learned that the National committeemen of the West would make a stand for Thomas Taggart of Indiana for National Chairman. A Western leader last night declared that the East had been recognized by the nomination of Parker and the South by that of Davis, and therefore the Western Democrats believed they should receive recognition in the shape of the National Chairmanship.

Taggart is understood to be so much in earnest that if he cannot have the Chairmanship he will not accept the honor of being second man in charge, with headquarters at Chicago.

A Southern leader said last night that in his opinion the Parker telegram was losing its force, and that in a short time the conviction would become general that it was only a trick of David B. Hill.

SENATOR PLATT'S NEW HOME.

Will Make Highland Falls, Orange County, His Permanent Residence.

Senator Platt said yesterday at the Oriental Hotel, that he would take up a permanent Winter and Summer residence at Highland Falls, Orange County. Highland Falls is in the Twenty-third District, the home district of Gov. Odell. Senator Platt will leave for there to-morrow. He said that while he might keep some sort of quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, he would regard the Orange County village as his home in future. It is understood, also, that the Senator will give up his apartments at the Oriental Hotel, where he has been every Summer since the hotel was opened in 1880.

He hadn't much to say about politics, except with reference to the Governorship. "Root is out of it, beyond a doubt, it seems," he said. "He positively refuses to run." The Senator declared also that Collector Stranahan, when asked to consider the Gubernatorial proposition, declined flatly.

WOMEN FIGHT IN CHURCH.

Wife of Supreme Court Clerk and Doctor's Widow Have a Battle.

Those who attended 8 o'clock mass at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Bathgate Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, yesterday morning witnessed a fight between Mrs. John Cotter, wife of a clerk in the Supreme Court, of 1,011 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and Mrs. James T. Smith, widow of Dr. James T. Smith of 1,838 Bathgate Avenue.

When Dr. Smith died about two years ago, leaving a large estate, Mr. Cotter became one of its executors.

Immediately after the morning service the two women met face to face in the vestibule of the church. Mrs. Cotter carried an umbrella, and, according to eyewitnesses, hostilities began by her using that weapon upon Mrs. Smith's head. Then when the latter resented the attack there was a hand-to-hand combat.

The Rev. Peter Farrell, pastor of the church, and several bystanders managed finally to separate the women, and Mrs. Smith went home, while her antagonist remained about the church for half an hour explaining the cause of her animosity.

When seen last night at her home, Mrs. Smith said that Mrs. Cotter was laboring under an entirely erroneous impression. She said that when attacked at the church she merely acted in self-defense.

Senator Grady Ill at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 17.—Senator Thomas F. Grady of New York is ill here at a hotel. He is suffering from a neurotic trouble, and will be confined to his bed for a week.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

THINK LOOMIS WAS KILLED.

British Officials Believe Wound Was Inflicted Before Death.

LONDON, July 17.—Reports to both the Press Association and the Central News assert that a further examination of the body of F. Kent Loomis, which was found yesterday at Warren Point, some fifteen miles from Plymouth, has given rise to grave suspicions on the part of local officials that Mr. Loomis met with foul play.

The wound behind the right ear is described as being circular, large and clean, and it is thought that it was inflicted before death. It is surmised that Mr. Loomis's body fell into the water near the Eddystone Lightouse.

Joseph G. Stephens, American Consul at Plymouth, in response to a telegram sent by The Associated Press to-night, asking if the local reports of foul play had any basis, or if he had any ground for suspicion regarding the death of Mr. Loomis, replied:

"I regret I cannot make any statement prior to the inquest, which will be held to-morrow. The wound on the head, back of the right ear, is the size of a half dollar. The body is fairly well preserved, especially about the top and back of the head, considering the time it has been in the water."

RUSSIAN GOVERNOR SLAIN.

Killed in Village in Government of Elizabethpol Probably by Armenians.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—The Vice Governor of Elizabethpol, Transcaucasia, was assassinated at 7 o'clock this evening.

The assassination occurred at Adgshakent, a small place in the southwest corner of the Government of Elizabethpol, close to the Persian frontier.

The present unrest in the Caucasus is largely due to the Czar's decree last year confiscating the entire property of the ancient Armenian Church. This decree fell like a bombshell, and was described as having the effect of converting the whole native Armenian population into rebels and the churches into centres of revolutionary agitation.

In Elizabethpol feeling has perhaps been more intense than in any other part of the Caucasus. Rioters there were shot down by Cossacks, and afterward, under the pretext of celebrating mass for the repose of the victims' souls, frequent popular demonstrations were held. Enormous crowds thronged the churches and violent speeches were made, followed by the singing of revolutionary songs.

SCHLEY IN A COLLISION.

Rear Admiral Pilots Automobile That Runs Down a Man.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 17.—Rear Admiral Schley had an experience while automobiling Friday evening in Rowayton, a country settlement between Stamford and South Norwalk.

The Admiral was operating his automobile himself and was going from the home of his daughter, in Westport, where he is staying, to Pekeneck Inn, near Rowayton. The machine either ran into a man or else a man ran into the machine. At all events Charles Read, known by some as the Mayor of Rowayton, was knocked down and is now nursing a fractured leg.

Read is something of a character about Rowayton. Those who saw the collision say that he was crossing the street in such shape that even a Rear Admiral could not be expected to steer clear of him.

DROWNS NEAR SAGAMORE HILL.

Frederick Schumacher Belonged to St. George's Church Cadet Battalion.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 17.—Frederick Schumacher, seventeen years old, whose parents reside in East Twelfth Street, New York, was drowned while swimming at Lloyd's Neck, near Sagamore Hill, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Schumacher was a member of the St. George's Church Cadet Battalion, attached to the Rev. Dr. Rainsford's church. The battalion has a Summer camp at Lloyd's Neck, and a large party of the boys were bathing to-day. When the start for home was made Schumacher was missed. It is believed that he was seized with cramps while swimming in deep water.

The Superintendent of the camp telephoned this evening to Constable McQuade to notify Justice Walter Franklin, who is acting as Coroner, to be on hand to receive the body as soon as it is recovered, so that it may be shipped to New York without delay. The death of Schumacher, who was a favorite among the boys, has cast a gloom over the camp, which up to this time has had a most enjoyable vacation.

VICTIMS OF TICKET SCALPERS.

World's Fair Visitors Have Many Bitter Experiences Through Ignorance.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 17.—Although backed up by decisions from nearly every court in the State, the railroads entering St. Louis are having no end of trouble in pushing their fight against the ticket scalpers who handle the special World's Fair excursion tickets.

Hundreds of these tickets are sold every day to men and women, many of whom do not know that the law has held these tickets to be non-transferable and the person who signs the name of the original purchaser guilty of forgery. Despite all the railroads can do the traffic seems to grow from day to day, and hundreds of passengers who have tendered conductors these tickets purchased from scalpers have been compelled to pay fare or get off the train.

As many of the victims of the ticket scalping system are almost destitute of funds, many of them have been put off the trains to make their way back to the city as best they might, and finally to be sent home at the expense of the railroads, having learned a bitter lesson.

HOT WAVE HITS CHICAGO.

Temperature Reaches 94 and Three Deaths Are Reported.

This is the hottest day Chicago has experienced in three years. Three deaths and a score of prostrations resulted.

The maximum temperature of 94 degrees, beats any record in the Weather Bureau since July 21, 1901, when a temperature of 103 degrees was recorded. Since then the mercury here has not risen above 92, according to the official reports, until to-day.

In the down-town district the heat was several degrees greater than the official records show. At 10 o'clock to-night the heat showed but little abatement, and the opinion of the weather forecaster was that no marked decrease would be noted for a day or two.

SEVEN PERSONS HURT IN A STRIKE RIOT

Chicago Crowd Quits Ball Game to Mob Strike-Breakers.

THREE MEN BADLY INJURED

No Further Negotiations for Peace—Both Sides Say They Never Will Yield.

CHICAGO, July 17.—In an attack this afternoon on four colored strike-breakers by a mob composed of spectators at an amateur baseball game in the vicinity of the Stock Yards, two white men, one policeman, and the four strike-breakers were severely injured. Revolvers and knives were used and three of the injured men are in a serious condition.

After finishing their day's work at Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's plant the four colored strike breakers on their way home had to pass the grounds where an amateur baseball game was in progress. There were fully 1,000 persons watching the game, most all of whom were friends of the strikers.

As the four workmen approached the place some one yelled "Scab!" and instantly a rush was made for the negroes. Two of the negroes had each a revolver and a knife, and as the mob started for them they drew their weapons.

Before they could use them, however, they were knocked to the ground by a dozen white men. One of the negroes named Baker scrambled to his feet and began slashing right and left. Before the knife could be taken away from him he stabbed James Kiely near the heart, perhaps fatally. Another of the negroes fired into the crowd, two of the bullets hitting William Durand, one of the attacking party.

This opposition of the negroes set the crowd in a frenzy, and had not the police made a quick response to a riot call some of the strike-breakers would undoubtedly have been killed. Several of the riters were placed under arrest, as also were Wood and Baker.

Strike Situation Unchanged.

There was little if any change in the situation of the meat packers' strike here to-day. With Michael Donnelly, the strikers' leader, in St. Louis, looking after that end of the difficulty, there was no effort here to-day to renew the peace negotiations, which lasted through three days last week, and were terminated last night without result.

Whether another attempt to reach an adjustment of the controversy by arbitration will be made is problematic, as the packers, believing they had the better of the argument in last week's conferences, are little inclined to offer any concessions to the strikers. One thing is certain, the packers say, and that is that they will not recede from the position they assumed in last week's conference, and that the strikers will have to conform to the employers' ultimatum before any further peace plans looking to a settlement by arbitration will be successful.

To add to the packers' determination to stand firm is the fact that they have steadily increased their working force at the plants by the employment of outside workmen until to-day it was said that things were in almost normal condition at several of the plants. Under these conditions the packers have assumed a more independent attitude, and are more determined to-night than ever that they and not the strikers shall dictate the terms on which the controversy shall be arbitrated.

As the strikers declare that they conceded every point possible in last week's negotiations, there is little likelihood that any further conferences, for the present at least, would amount to much toward a satisfactory settlement of the strike. With both sides in this frame of mind the outlook for a speedy settlement is decidedly dark.

Where the Trouble Lies.

The sticking point to the whole question of arbitration is the reinstatement of the strikers. Mr. Donnelly, at yesterday's conference with the packers, waived every other demand he had made and agreed to order the men back to work, leaving the adjustment of all differences to arbitration, if the employers would take back all the strikers in a body.

This the packers refused to do, maintaining that they had hired many new workmen since the strike, whom they could not discharge. They promised, however, to take back the old employes as rapidly as possible, and in the order in which their applications were filed. The union officials declare that they will never accept this proposition, as they say it would mean the disruption of the union inside of three months.

To complicate the controversy still more the allied craft at the stock yards, numbering 14,000 workmen, have become restless and are anxious to join the man already out in a sympathetic strike. Whether these men will go on strike or not will be decided to-morrow, when Mr. Donnelly returns from St. Louis.

These unions, representing thirty of the mechanical trades in the packing plants, have decided to quit work if Mr. Donnelly says so, and should he give the signal on his return to-morrow the 14,000 men will walk out.

SAY THEY CAN SUPPLY MEAT.

Independent Dealers Sure They Can Avert Famine in City.

Representatives of the independent packing concerns who have not as yet been affected by the strike declared yesterday that they were holding the situation well in hand, and proclaimed that even should the strike be prolonged they would be able to stave off an absolute meat famine in this city.

There are twenty-two of these concerns in Greater New York, and since the strike began they have been working night and day. Stern Brothers, which perhaps is the biggest, killed 200 head of cattle yesterday, and, it was said, would kill 500 more to-day. This aggregate will equal the number of their weekly output under normal conditions. The other independent firms which ordinarily dispose of 100 cattle a week, are now slaughtering an average of 50 and 60 a day.

The supply of live cattle is very short.

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dant at the present time. About 150 carloads from the West will be available at Jersey City this morning.

Beginning to-day every retail butcher's shop in this city dealing exclusively in kosher meat, will be closed until the price, which has taken a skyward leap with the inauguration of the beef strike, has reached its normal level through the ending of the strike. The action taken by the 3,000 kosher butchers in this city practically means that all orthodox Jews will have to go without their meat until the strike is over.

Agitation looking toward this move has been going on for several days on the east side, but final and decisive action was not taken until yesterday, when the kosher butchers held three meetings in various parts of the city. The largest was held at the Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway, and was attended by some 400 kosher butchers.

Morris Ozwalinski, who keeps a butcher's store at 260 Cherry Street, was Chairman of the meeting. He explained that it had been called for the purpose of effecting a protective association among the kosher men. After that explanation, speechmaking became general. Finally organization was perfected, Ozwalinski being made Chairman of the protective association, and 25 cents a month being fixed upon as the dues, which amount most of those in attendance paid.

A resolution had just been laid before the meeting providing for the closing of all the kosher shops, when somebody discovered that three of the largest retail butchers on the east side had failed to put in an appearance. This gave rise to a suspicion, which the members in attendance seemed to find it difficult to get rid of, that these men might be selling beef, contrary to a provisional agreement made last week. Twenty members were sent, with instructions to bring in the three missing members. They quickly appeared, explaining that they had not been selling beef, but had been trying to get some fresh air. They then bound themselves to live up to the agreement.

The Hebrew Retail Kosher Association, which was formed last week, held a meeting at 66 Sheriff Street. About 200 butchers were present, and they also decided to close up shop until beef and other meat are being sold at a more reasonable figure than at present. Another meeting was held at 1,915 Third Avenue, and all three bodies will meet to-day to form a central organization. A rigid picket duty will be maintained to see that the agreement is lived up to. Just for the present the east side is not likely to mind very much, for the Jewish fast of nine days, which began last week, will continue until Friday. After that time trouble is looked for.

There was no let-up in the police guard about the big slaughter houses in First Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fifth Streets. The police, however, had little to do.

The Advisory Board of the striking meat cutters and butchers will meet at 9 o'clock this morning to consider whatever new measures may be necessary in connection with the pending strike. They will report to the Executive Committee of the organization, which body will meet at noon. The firemen and engineers employed in the refrigerating houses of the various packing concerns met on Saturday night and decided that there was no occasion for their striking at the present time.

Nauss Brothers, an independent concern, which is not affected by the butchers' strike, and is doing its slaughtering in this city, said that even though the engineers and firemen should go out it would not have the effect of stopping them from doing business, because under the circumstances they could return to the old-fashioned methods and just kill enough cattle each day for the daily supply.

The delegates to the Central Federated Union, instead of meeting at the University Settlement Building, yesterday went in a body with the Pattern Makers' Union on its annual excursion to Roton Point on the Sound on the steamboat John Sylvester. The meeting of the central body was held on the boat during the voyage. The barge Empire contained some of the excursionists.

The strike against the so-called beef trust was discussed, and resolutions were adopted calling on all the 200,000 members in the unions in the Central body to eat only one-half their usual quota of meat while the strike lasts and to patronize only the stores supplied by the independent packers. The latter, the resolutions said, could supply only one-half of the demand, but by the demand being cut in two as far as organized labed was concerned, the Beef Trust would not need so many non-union men, and the independents, who have no quarrel with the unions, would be helped.

KANSAS CITY, July 17.—There was practically no change in the local strike of the packing house employes to-day. At two plants—Fowler's and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's—a small amount of killing was done, despite the fact that it was Sunday, and at all of the six big plants preparations were made for opening to-morrow on a large scale.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—There was no change noticeable in the strike situation in the St. Louis and East St. Louis packing plants to-day and no attempt was made to put additional men to work. The engineers and firemen were the only men employed about the packing houses to-day.

Michael Donnelly, President of the Amalgamated Association of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, was in East St. Louis, and spent much of the day in conference with strike leaders. He advised a perfect observance of the law.

President Donnelly to-night addressed a mass meeting of strikers in East St. Louis.

BAGGAGE STRIKE NEAR END.

General Council Says It Violates Constitution of International Brotherhood.

Business of the New York Transfer Company was practically tied up yesterday morning by the unexpected strike of the drivers and helpers on Saturday. During the day some independent wagon owners who drove their own rigs helped a little here and there and were not interfered with by the strikers, as they are not employes. Though some of them did a rushing business, especially down town for men with single teams, it had little effect on the general blockade of baggage.

The locals of the International Brotherhood of teamsters in New York are represented in a general counsel made up of representatives of thirteen. The express drivers form one local, and according to the council the strike was absolutely unauthorized and irregular. It is possible that the men may be ordered back to work again, that their grievances may be presented in a proper manner.

General Manager S. W. F. Draper when seen yesterday said that the strike was ordered without any warning.

"I have been here all day," he said, "and I have heard not a word from the strikers or been told what they are striking about. I understand that they want a new wage scale, or something like that, but they quit work without any notification whatever."

Mr. Draper admitted that the tie-up was very complete and said that they had stopped taking any orders in the meantime. He was asked if there was any forfeit for non-delivery of packages to the railroads, and said there was none. They had contracts generally to take charge of the baggage for all the railroads except the Lackawanna, New York Central, and West Shore Roads. They were able to take the Boston packages by way of Mott Haven, transferring them to the floats. They had not tried to get any men in place of the strikers and would give the strikers a chance of speaking first.

Thomas Brandon, business agent of the Express Drivers' Union, was seen yesterday evening, and said that demands for a 10 per cent. increase in wages were made on the company before the men struck. Brandon admitted that matters were very mixed up when the strike resolution was put to the men.

A mass meeting of the strikers was held yesterday at the Vigilant Club, Ninth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. By a very large majority it was decided to continue the strike. It was stated after the meeting that as the Westcott Express Company, American Express Company, and other companies were paying the union rates the strike would not be extended.

Representatives of the General Council of the teamsters met yesterday forenoon at Groll's Café, 147 West Fifty-third Street, and issued a statement to the effect that the strike was entirely unauthorized and in violation of the constitution of the International Brotherhood.

BRITISH WIRELESS MONOPOLY.

Government Wants to Create It—Has a New System of Its Own.

LONDON, July 17.—It is stated that the Government will bring in a bill making wireless telegraphy throughout the United Kingdom a Government monopoly.

The Post Office officials have been experimenting with a new system of their own.

JAPANESE ACCUSATIONS OF RUSSIAN ATROCITIES

Eleven Instances of Barbarity Toward Gen. Oku's Troops.

MUTILATION OF DEAD ALLEGED

Charges Are Made Public on Account of the Stories of Japanese Outrages at Wafang-Tien.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, July 15.—The War Office has published a statement received from Gen. Oku's army arraigning the Russian conduct in the field on eleven counts.

Two instances are given of abuse of the white flag, one of persistent firing on a field hospital conspicuously flying the Red Cross flag, whereby the Japanese were compelled to remove the hospital amid great danger; two of firing on men of the Hospital Corps, though they were clearly distinguished by badges; three of stabbing, shooting and slashing wounded, two of shockingly mutilating the dead, and one of stealing cattle and horses and assaulting women.

Besides the foregoing, numerous instances are given in which wounded Russians fired on Japanese succoring parties.

These charges, preferred with full details, relate to Gen. Oku's army only, and are independent of the experiences of Gen. Kuroki's army, which have been no less shocking.

It is understood that the Japanese did not desire to publish such accusations because they tend to embitter feeling, but they have been compelled to do so on account of the Franco-Russian stories of Japanese outrages at Wafang-Tien, which are indignantly denied.

The hypothesis that the mutilation of the dead was the work of Chinese is conclusively disproved by the fact that the cases occurred when there were no Chinese within miles. Moreover, all the evidence shows that the Chinese treated the Japanese wounded and dead with the greatest kindness and respect.

FEARS FRENCH AID FOR ALLY.

Leading Japanese Paper Thinks Complications Likely to Arise.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
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TOKIO, July 17.—A leading Japanese journal declares that the advent of the Baltic fleet will be welcomed by Japan, as Port Arthur will certainly fall before its arrival and the fleet will therefore have no base except the ice-bound port of Vladivostok.

This journal says, however, that it is difficult to see how the fleet can accomplish the voyage without French assistance.

Japan, it is added, while trusting France, fears that the struggle between her duties as a neutral and her loyalty to her alliance may produce complications involving an extension of the area of war, which would be most regrettable.

TOGO'S FLEET INTACT.

Europeans on the Manchuria Visit the Japanese Naval Base.

FU-SAN, Friday, July 15.—The steamer Manchuria, which is on a tour of inspection of the theatre of war, with members of the Japanese Diet, Foreign Attachés, and press correspondents on board, reached the Japanese naval base yesterday.

At the time of the Manchuria's arrival a huge cloud of smoke hung over the land. Rounding the headland the panorama of Admiral Togo's fleet was presented at broad anchorage in the channel, with torpedo scouts outside. The torpedo gunboat Chihaya and the coast defense vessel Heiyen acted as sentries over the roadstead. Under the north end of the island were five cruisers. In the centre were all five battleships.

Admiral Togo's and Vice Admiral Dewa's flagships were on the left. The armored cruisers Nisshim and Kasuga and the protected cruisers Hashidate and Itsukushima were on the flank.

The gray powder-stained vessels floated tranquilly, waiting orders, and heavy columns of smoke issued from the forest of funnels belonging to hospital ships, transports, colliers, and torpedo boats.

FRENCH THREAT TO CHINA.

Troops to be Landed if Kwang-Si Revolt Is Not Suppressed.

TIEN-TSIN, July 17.—Information has been received here that unless China suppresses the rebellion in the Province of Kwang-Si the French Government has threatened to land troops and put it down.

The Chinese Government is much perturbed in consequence.

PLAN TO GOVERN MANCHURIA.

Japanese Offer to Administer Province, Using Chinese Troops.

TIEN-TSIN, July 17.—The Chinese Minister at Tokio has telegraphed the Wai-Wu-Pu (the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs) that the Japanese Government has presented a scheme for the administration of Manchuria.

The principal feature of the plan is the proposal that the Japanese govern the province with the number of Chinese troops now in the country.

TO PASS THE DARDANELLES?

Russian Gun Vessel Chernomoretz Went Through Bosphorus Yesterday.

LONDON, Monday, July 18.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Standard, in a dispatch dated July 17, says:

"The Russian guardship Chernomoretz passed through the Bosphorus from the Black Sea this morning."

The Chernomoretz is a gun vessel of 1,224 tons displacement belonging to the Black Sea fleet.

She carries two 8-inch guns, one 6-inch gun, and seven quick-firing and machine guns. She is equipped with two torpedo tubes, and carries a crew of 160.

Story of Novik's Escape Repeated.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, July 17.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says that according to a private telegram the cruiser Novik escaped through the line of blockading ships at Port Arthur and will have already succeeded in joining the Vladivostok squadron.

KUROPATKIN WAS BALKED.

Had Planned a Strong Stand at Kai-Chow—Japanese Not at Yin-Kow.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, July 17.—Gen. Kuropatkin's plans continue perplexing. Indications accumulate that he intended to make a strong stand at Kai-Chow, whither large reinforcements were marching when the pressure of the Taku-Shan army toward Tang-Chi compelled him to change his programme.

Some accounts now indicate a general Russian withdrawal from Liao-Yang. Others suggest a concentration at a point between Kai-Chow and Tashi-Chao.

Meanwhile the Headquarters Staff at Tokio maintains absolute silence.

The rumor that the Japanese have occupied Yin-Kow (the port of Niu-Chwang) is premature.

With regard to Gen. Sakharoff's report of the repulse of a Japanese attempt to capture a defile near Sai-ma-Tse, Japanese accounts indicate precisely the converse. They state that on July 14 a small force of Russians attacked a Japanese detachment stationed at Hsi-ma-Tang, which lies on a by-road between Ta Pass and Lien-shan-Kwan and where a skirmish occurred on July 1.

The Russians were repulsed and left ten killed and wounded on the field. Their apparent purpose was to penetrate the Japanese line at a point between the two Liao-Yang roads.

This telegram emanates from San-ho-Kow, which the war correspondent had evidently reached. This indicates that in Gen. Kuroki's opinion the Japanese have advanced to positions thoroughly secure.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, July 15.—This army is still inactive.

The strength of the Russians beyond the Mo-Tien Ling (Pass) has been greatly increased, but they show no sign of acting on the offensive.

We have had ten days of fine weather, but rain is now probable.

The Japanese line of advance is not determined. Extensive scouting in every direction except the front goes to show that the presence of Russians at the Mo-Tien Ling was intended to be temporary, as no signs of offensive measures were found.

By The Associated Press.

NIU-CHWANG, July 16.—The pause in the campaign continues. No further movements of the Japanese are reported.

The Russian gunboat Sivoutch has gone up the river, to remain until there is another change in the local situation.

TIEN-TSIN, July 17.—The Russian Agent here has officially stated that the Japanese have not occupied Niu-Chwang.

The Russian officials are, he states, administering there as heretofore.

GERMANS CONDEMN RUSSIA.

Urge a Protest Against the Seizure of Mail on the Prinz Heinrich.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 17.—Considerable excitement has been caused in this country by the news that the Russian Volunteer Fleet cruiser Smolensk seized and confiscated a number of mailbags on board the German mail steamer Prinz Heinrich, belonging to the North German Lloyd Company, in the Red Sea, on Friday afternoon.

The balance of opinion condemns the action of the Russians as a direct breach of the express provision of international law by which regular mails are declared immune from confiscation.

So-called analogous cases which occurred in the course of the Boer war, when German East African liners suspected of carrying contraband were stopped and searched by British warships, are cited in support of this contention as well as in evidence of the efficacy of representations.

The Government is urged to lodge without delay a protest at St. Petersburg against the action of the Smolensk.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Monday, July 18.—Almost without exception the newspapers this morning in editorials or otherwise comment upon the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers passing the Dardanelles, and the Government is urged to take action, especially for the protection of British commerce in the Red Sea and neighboring waters.

The Daily Telegraph, in concluding an outspoken protest, written with traces of Government inspiration, says:

"There is a limit to complaisance when neutral commerce under the British flag is molested in a way to which we have been for a century and a half unused."

Special dispatches from Berlin echo the feeling of irritation that exists in London.

The Standard's Tokio correspondent, cabling under date of July 17, quotes the Jiji Shimpo, which, in an editorial, expresses the hope that Great Britain will see that Turkey lends no assistance to Russia by allowing steamers of the Volunteer Fleet to pass the Dardanelles.

The Jiji Shimpo declares that Great Britain is bound by the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance to prevent such assistance being given.

A dispatch from Aden to The Daily Mail says the Captain of the British steamer Waipara, reports that the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Petersburg signaled him to stop by firing across the bows of his vessel, on July 15, while twenty miles off Jebel Zugur, in the Red Sea.

The Russians examined the papers of the Waipara, and declared that they would hold the ship as a prize.

The Captain protested and was taken on board the Petersburg, where he gave the Russian officers a guarantee that there were neither arms nor ammunition on board the Waipara, destined for Japan. The vessel was detained for four hours and was then allowed to proceed.

The Captain confirms the report that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Malacca was seized in the Red Sea July 16 by the Petersburg on the ground that she carried arms and munitions of war for the Japanese Government.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—The news that the Russian Volunteer steamships Smolensk and Petersburg, now cruising in the Red Sea, are stopping ships of neutral nations and searching them for contraband of war is causing the liveliest interest in all circles.

Russia has evidently weighed the question, believes herself to be within her rights, and neither fears nor anticipates international complications. Indeed, some of the powers may have been sounded by Russia on the subject. Nevertheless foreign opinion is awaited eagerly, and more or less criticism is expected.

Members of the Diplomatic Corps are keenly anxious to ascertain their views their Governments will take of the passage through the Dardanelles of ships which, at the Volunteer Fleet's merchantmen and subsequent conversion into ships of war.

The general view in diplomatic circles, even where sentiment is not particularly friendly to Russia, is that while the passage of the Bardanelles might be considered a piece of sharp practice on the part of Russia it is an accomplished fact, and the powers will not now regard it as a violation of the treaty of Paris, but will guard against its repetition. The diplomats think some of the powers may insist that henceforth all Volunteer vessels shall be considered as warships within the meaning of the treaty.

One of the most interesting questions in this connection, the diplomats believe, will arise out of Russia's declaration that coal is contraband of war. With prize crews on board, captured ships could be sent to Russian Baltic ports, but if short of coal they could not put in at neutral ports to replenish their bunkers. This same question may embarrass Russia when the Baltic squadron sails for the Far East.

In view of the protest made by Germany in the case of the stoppage of the steamer Bundesrath (seized in Delagoa Bay Dec. 29, 1899) during the South African war, as the result of which Great Britain had to pay damages, much curiosity exists as to what Germany will do in the case of the confiscation by the Smolensk of the mail sacks on board the Prinz Heinrich, especially as a large portion of the mail seized was undoubtedly of a commercial character.

FOLK'S HANDS MAY BE TIED.

Missouri Democratic Machine May Name Cook and Allen as Associates.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 17.—Will Joseph W. Folk, the boodle Prosecutor of Missouri, come out of the Democratic State Convention the supreme victor, or are he and his cause destined to secure only a partial triumph in the party council which convenes at Jefferson City to-morrow? This is the question which is agitating the Democratic Party of Missouri to-night.

The fight in the State Convention will be bitter and to the death. Its result will mean either a new deal all around in Missouri politics or a practical negation of all the work Mr. Folk has accomplished in his long fight for purity of politics and honest government.

The forces opposed to Mr. Folk are known as the boodle forces. The State Democratic machine is the nucleus of this body. The machine has been whipped by Folk in his fight for the Governorship, but it hopes to whip him by forcing the nomination of Secretary of State Cook and State Auditor Allen to succeed themselves to the offices they now hold.

Both Cook and Allen are members of the machine. They represent the forces Folk has been fighting. Their nominations would mean that Folk had won only a half victory, and that as Governor his hands would be practically tied.

It would indicate that the people, so prone to lapse from suddenly acquired virtue, had lost their zeal in the cause of good government, and had become lukewarm in their fight against the system of bribery and corruption which Mr. Folk has uncovered and prosecuted in this State.

Mr. Folk's nomination is conceded. He has 500 out of the 709 delegates. Cook and Allen have not enough instructed delegates to win, but they can win with the 111 Hawes delegates from St. Louis. Hawes is Folk's bitter foe. He was a candidate for Governor but withdrew from the ticket when he found he could not carry a single county. He held his 111 St. Louis delegates intact, however, and will vote them solidly for Cook and Allen unless Mr. Folk unseats them, as now seems quite likely.

Mr. Folk has announced that he will contest practically every Hawes delegate from St. Louis, and it is believed he will have sufficient strength to unseat them all if he wills. This would effectively defeat Cook and Allen, but the machine, fighting for its very life, declares if Cook and Allen are defeated, Folk will never be elected.

GORMAN NOT WITH DAVIS.

Davis Train, However, Had Orders to Stop at Laurel, If Desired.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Henry G. Davis passed through here at 1 o'clock this afternoon on his way to New York. Orders had been issued to stop the train at Laurel if Mr. Davis should desire it in order that Senator Gorman might join him in the journey to New York. The train, however, did not stop at Laurel, and Mr. Gorman was not at the station to see Mr. Davis.

During the stop in Washington Mr. Davis was visited by three or four old personal and political friends, who were aware that he was on the train. The venerable West Virginian looked well, and was in fine spirits. He had nothing to say of the special object of his journey to New York, and said little of current political affairs.

SAYS TAMMANY IS TOO BUSY.

No Time Now to Ratify Parker-Davis Ticket, Explains Plunkitt.

"Tammany Hall is too busy just now to hold a ratification meeting," said Senator George W. Plunkitt, leader of the Fifteenth Assembly District, last night. "There's no time for it. It is not at all because Tammany Hall is apathetic, but I don't see how any ratification meeting can be held until after the State Convention, anyway.

"You see the primary law so affects us this year that we will be busy from now to Aug. 30 making our arrangements for primary day. And the week following we must hold all our district conventions, and they take a whole lot of time and preparation."

"It is reported that the Republicans will hold their State Convention on Sept. 14," somebody remarked.

"What? Not until then? Why, we didn't intend to hold our convention until a week later than the Republicans, but I didn't suppose they would hold theirs so late. That's a mean trick. That apparently means that we can't hold our State Convention until Sept. 21."

GLASS WORKERS' ULTIMATUM.

Threats Used to Stop Operation of American Window Company's Works.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 17.—The United Glass Workers of America, which has been bitterly opposed to the operation of the plants of the American Window Glass Company during the Summer, has delivered an ultimatum to the men employed by the latter, that unless they stop work within seven days they will not be permitted to work in the hand glass factories when they resume work in September.

The formal amalgamation of the United Glass Workers and the Denny faction will probably be consummated to-morrow, and the new organization will be strengthened in its latest move to force the cutters and flatteners in the machine plants to stop work.

The ultimatum, it is believed by officials of the United Glass Workers, will force the machine plants to close down for the Summer.

The amalgamation of the two organizations is expected to have the effect of settling the warfare which has been demoralizing to the interests of the glass workers, besides having a tendency to obtain better wages for the men.

TROLLEY STRIKE AT NEWBURG.

Employes Demand That Newly Formed Union Be Recognized.

NEWBURG, July 17.—The employes of the Orange County Traction Company, which operates the Newburg city lines, the Newburg and Orange Lake, and the Newburg and Walden lines, went on strike to-day.

They demanded a recognition of their newly formed union, and this was refused by Manager W. H. Pough. The company ran four cars in the city line for a few hours with non-union men, but at noon the entire line from Newburg to Walden was tied up. Crowds jeered the non-union men, but there was no violence.

WHITE STAR LINE'S ENORMOUS PROFITS

Information as to Earnings Since 1871 Now Made Public.

100 PER CENT. IN ONE YEAR

Over 50 Per Cent. a Year for Six Years—No Dividend of Over 15 Per Cent. Was Declared.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, July 17.—One of the most interesting articles in the first number of The London Times's Financial Supplement, which will be issued to-morrow, (Monday,) is devoted to an exhibition of the net earnings and financial methods of the White Star Line from 1871 to the close of 1903.

The article contains a table giving information as to earnings, dividends, &c., hitherto absolutely withheld from public knowledge.

The article opens with a review of the methods of T. H. Ismay, who had complete control of the management of the company for many years. He was a believer in the most rigid secrecy, and so arranged matters that while he was fully informed of the operations of his competitors, none of them could obtain the least knowledge of the affairs of the White Star Company.

His management of the company was always obviously successful, but the actual success was far greater than outsiders surmised. In the blackest years the earnings never sank below a point which may be regarded as marking a very respectable success, and to-day the White Star fleet retains its great earning power, and, according to the writer of the article, is the one bright spot in the gloomy failure of the International Mercantile Marine Company to carry out its ambitions of conquest.

The table shows that there was only one year when the net profits were less than 5 per cent. on the capital; only three when they were less than 8 per cent., and only nine when they were less than 20 per cent.

The highest net earnings were in 1900, when they amounted to 100 per cent. on the capital. For six years the net earnings were over 50 per cent. a year; for eleven years over 40 per cent.; for fifteen years over 30 per cent., and for twenty years over 25 per cent.

The highest dividends declared were 15 per cent., and the most common dividend was 10 per cent. Thus it appears that the bulk of the earnings was applied to the depreciation and insurance fund and the building up of the fleet. The article concludes:

"In 1897 the fleet had become a credit against the capital of £2 4s. 8d. per ton, and in 1898 this credit advanced to £3 7s. 9d. In other words, the White Star Line had in these two years their share capital intact, a reserve fund as large as the share capital, and the whole of the valuable fleet paid for by means of past savings out of revenue.

"Money, moreover, was owed to the line by their shipbuilders. They had, in addition, large amounts of credit in profit and loss account, insurance fund, &c., and in 1903, when an alteration in the form of the accounts took place, these unconsidered trifles swelled the reserve to £2,880,254.

"We should not care to say what the White Star Line was really worth to a purchaser at the end of 1901, but in view of the remarkable figures published in this article it may seriously be doubted whether, after all, the International Mercantile Marine Company paid too big a price."

MAY LEAVE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Longshoremen and Marine Workers Sought by American Federation.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 17.—Ranks of the Knights of Labor, once the strongest labor organization in the world, but whose influence is now confined to the eastern part of the United States will be depleted largely through organization work to be conducted in the East by officers of the International Longshoremen Marine and Transport Workers Association.

This is the prediction by several officers of the association, who will continue their work among longshoremen, but they claim that the result of their work among marine men whom they will draw from the Knights of Labor and bring into the fold of the American Federation of Labor, will make itself apparent among other workers. Organizers of the longshoremen will begin their campaign in the vicinity of Boston.

DIES FROM SON'S ASSAULT.

Boy Is Charged with Murder, but Pleads Self-Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 17.—G. W. Kemp, a Grayson County planter, died last night in a sanitarium at Sherman from wounds inflicted by a son about one week ago.

The boy, who was out on bond, charged with assault to murder, has been locked up in the county jail, charged with murder. He insists that he acted in self-defense and had to kill his father.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:10 A. M.—Foot of East Twenty-ninth Street; Street Cleaning Department; damage, $25.

4:45 A. M.—336 East Twenty-second Street; Nora Rafferty; damage, $25.

10:45 A. M.—110 Bowery; Julia Weinberg; damage, $25.

12:15 P. M.—2,235 First Avenue; S. De Rosa; damage, $10.

1:30 P. M.—31 Third Avenue; Charles H. Rankin; damage, $25.

2:10 P. M.—455 West Fifty-third Street; Hugh Carroll; damage trifling.

3 P. M.—1,916 Third Avenue; E. Limpky; damage trifling.

3:15 P. M.—121 Delancey Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

3:20 P. M.—1,478 Brook Avenue; Max Cuerlandt; damage, $10.

3:40 P. M.—Madison Avenue and Forty-eighth Street; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage trifling.

4:30 P. M.—60 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; William Burness; damage, $50.

7:40 P. M.—404 East Seventy-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage, 200.

7:55 P. M.—146 East Fifty-eighth Street; Suessking & Rachael; damage, $800.

8:36 P. M.—Norfolk and Delancey Streets; owner unknown; damage trifling.

9:05 P. M.—335 East Thirty-seventh Street; Charles King; damage, $10.

9:20 P. M.—312 East Third Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

9:35 P. M.—53 Norfolk Street; N. Block; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SCHENECTADY, July 17.—Early this morning fire of unknown origin did nearly $40,000 damage. A building owned by Louis Helm was completely gutted and the New York Bazaar's stock of $32,000, insured for $12,000, was entirely destroyed. M. J. Kennedy, jeweler, in an adjoining building, suffered a loss of $2,500.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TO THE WORLD'S FAIR

ST. LOUIS, MO.

NEXT COACH EXCURSION JULY 21

Round-Trip $20 FROM NEW YORK

PROPORTIONATE RATES FROM OTHER POINTS

Special Train Of Standard Day Coaches leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M. Returning in coaches on regular trains within ten days.

Similar Excursion July 28. Tickets now on sale

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.



There is no longer any reason why any one who *can afford a piano* should be deprived of the great pleasure to be obtained from owning a Pianola. We have inaugurated a new and easy plan of purchase, as well as rental of slightly used instruments, which brings The Pianola within the reach of practically all music-hungry people.

The PIANOLA

The Enjoyment it Brings Many Times Repays the Expense.

THE outlay required to obtain ownership of a Pianola has deterred many people from even investigating its merits.

If those who have hitherto considered the price an insuperable bar could talk with the many thousands of Pianola owners, they would find that the great majority would not part with their instruments *for many times the cost*, provided it was impossible to secure another.

The price sinks into insignificance when compared with the endless enjoyment a Pianola brings to every member of the family. The pleasure of listening to music is one thing—of actually producing it oneself, another. Both are combined in the Pianola.

The Aeolian Co., Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th Street.

Selling Agents: LOESER & CO., Brooklyn; LAUTER CO., Newark.

B. Altman & Co.

Are prepared to take orders for Gowns for immediate use, and also for Early Autumn wear, from a number of advanced models recently received. Such orders can be completed without delay.

Dressmaking Showrooms, Third Floor.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

FIRE ROUTS TEN FAMILIES.

Drives Them Into Branches of Oak Tree Adjoining Tenements.

Fire was discovered about 1 o'clock this morning in a five-story tenement house at 348 West Forty-third Street, which is occupied by ten families. A number of the tenants, finding that they could not make their way down by the stairways, climbed into the branches of a large oak tree which grew against the wall and were taken down safely by the firemen.

The blaze started in the apartment of George Lamberg on the second floor, and is thought to have been caused by the exploding of a can of oil. The fire was discovered by Alexander Mitchell of 341 West Forty-third Street, who saw the flames shooting out of the rear window on the second floor. He ran to the corner and turned in an alarm, while John Fox, who lived on the third floor, ran through the house and woke the other tenants.

Those who could not get down the burning stairs, got on the tree and remained perched in the branches until the firemen of Hook and Ladder No. 4, with Capt. Fitzgerald at their head, placed ladders against it, and the thinly clad people were carried down.

MAN CUT; COMPANIONS HELD.

Six Arrests in Mount Vernon Over Possibly Fatal Fight.

MOUNT VERNON, July 18, (Monday.)—The police early this morning arrested six men on suspicion of knowing how a man was probably fatally cut, and who was one of their party of seven. The injured man is at the Mount Vernon Hospital, and may die. The six men are locked in Police Headquarters. They refuse to give their names until a charge has been made against them. The injured man is badly cut about the head, and his body is badly bruised.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the seven men alighted from a trolley car from New York. They became engaged in a heated argument over a transfer at the Harlem Railroad Station. Finally they became engaged in a fight. Policeman Thistleton was attracted to the scene by the noise, and on his way rapped for assistance. He was reinforced by Roundsman Gilroy and Patrolman Belding. When they reached where the men were fighting they found the injured man on the sidewalk bleeding from a number of cuts about the head. The six men were arrested, and the injured man was hurried to the hospital.

SALOON WRECKED IN FIGHT.

One of a Dozen Participants Left on the Floor Unconscious.

Several men were badly cut and beaten and the entire neighborhood was aroused early this morning by a fight among a dozen intoxicated patrons of a saloon at 279 First Avenue. The saloon itself was wrecked in the melee, most of the windows and movable glassware being smashed.

When the police, summoned by a frightened neighbor, arrived, all the party had fled except one man, who was lying unconscious on the floor. He was Philip Murray, twenty-six years old, a steam fitter of 527 East Sixteenth Street. Dr. McClory of Bellevue Hospital said he was suffering from alcoholism and three bad scalp wounds. He was taken to the hospital a prisoner. The police also arrested the bartender, who said he was Owen Muller, twenty-seven years old, of 246 First Avenue, on the charge of violating the excise law.

Tontine's

BROADWAY & 18 St. N.Y.

An Invitation is extended to all Visitors and Strangers in the city to VISIT This Unusual Store, "One of the Sights of New York."

Japan, China, India, Turkey.

ATHLETIC TRAMPS CAPTURED.

Golf-Playing Hoboes to the Number of Thirteen Locked Up at Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 17.—Thirteen hoboes are lodging to-night in the Greenwich lockup and will be tried in Greenwich Borough Court in the morning on various charges ranging from vagrancy to burglary. Incidentally, there was no ball game between the hoboes as has been in vogue this past two Sundays.

The town has been full of tramps who were driven from Stamford and took refuge near the State line in this town. A dozen burglaries and thefts were reported in the week, among them the Sound Beach Golf and Country Club being broken into and fifty golf balls stolen. It was then expected that the tramps would abandon baseball and practice golfing.

Yesterday it was decided to round up the tramps and the unlucky number of thirteen was the result.

CENTRAL BUYS TROLLEYS.

Mohawk Lines Will Feed the Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 17.—The controlling interests in the Syracuse Rapid Transit and the Utica and Mohawk trolley lines have been sold to the New York Central interests, and these roads will be used as feeders for the railroad.

The sale was made by John J. Stanley and Horace E. Andrews, representing a Cleveland syndicate. The Central will have 51 per cent. of the stock of the two roads while the remainder or a large portion thereof will be retained by the Cleveland men.

Jockey George Green Dead.

Jockey George Green, who was injured while riding the horse Terrible Terry in a steeplechase race at the Brighton Beach track on Wednesday, died last night at the Reception Hospital, Coney Island, as the result of a fractured skull sustained in the accident. Terrible Terry stumbled at the first jump and Green fell heavily to the ground. He tried to remount, but was unable to do so, and was removed to the hospital unconscious. Both the horse and the jockey were connected with the Fleischmann stable.

Meat Famine Imminent.

Cost of meat already high; will go higher. Don't use it, but make SHREDDED WHEAT your staple food, because it is the best and cheapest.—Adv.

Store open until 5:30 evenings and until 1 P. M. Saturdays.

35c. Neckwear, 19c.
MAIN FLOOR.
EVERY correct dresser must wear these styles. Fashion says so. Select a supply now at half what others paid.
19c. for 35c. fine tab stocks.
25c.—Dainty 50c. lace stocks.
50c. for $1 smart lace stocks.
95c. for $2 hand made stocks.

Simpson Crawford Co

6TH AVE. ... 19TH to 20TH STREETS

Art Goods Bargains.
FOURTH FLOOR.
3c. for Renaissance patterns.
25c. pc.—50c. Battenberg braid.
25c.—65c. cretonne scrap basket.
10c.—pillow tops to emb'd'r.
48c.—89c. baby pillow slips.
29c.—45c. sateen laundry bags.
50c. for Gibson pillow slips.
$1 for $1.98 shirt waist patterns.

Dainty hot weather lunches, palatial restaurant, 8th floor.

Semi-annual Pre-inventory Sale

Our great semi-annual pre-inventory sale begins to-day at 8:30 sharp. $200,000 worth of desirable and seasonable merchandise sensationally priced.

NO SUCH BARGAINS have ever been offered before in the city of New York—read over the list and see if you do not agree with us. It's our great semi-annual pre-inventory sale—the recognized bargain event of the year—a time when we mark for quick selling all merchandise that we do not propose to count during stock taking—all broken lines—all odds and ends—all discontinued numbers—all small lots—all cut pieces—all seasonable merchandise which the policy of this house forbids us to carry over into another season—not one dollar's worth shall remain if sensationally low prices will sell this great gathering of merchandise.

We've gone carefully through our entire stock—not a single piece of merchandise has escaped our notice—in some instances there are only one and two of a kind—perhaps several—sometimes a hundred—and in every instance we've priced them with a view to make them sell on sight—but of course you'll have to take your chances—we cannot say how long each item will last—but there's not an item in the page that is not worth coming early for.

Our season's business has been unusually large—we've reaped our legitimate profits and it's only prudent business methods to sell by extraordinarily low prices the unsold merchandise bought to sell in a certain season We make it a point to keep our stocks fresh and new and it's such sales as these that make it possible for us to effect an immediate clearance of all accumulated broken lines.

Unprecedented values in women's smart apparel.

THIRD FLOOR.

OUR pre-inventory sale affords values that are positively unprecedented—in fact, this sale practically gives you the privilege to choose from our finest garments at half and less than half price.



Of course, in many instances there are only one or two of a kind, but then there are so many individual bargains that you cannot afford to pass this sale by.

Gowns and dresses.

$45.00 for $95.00 gowns of crepe de Chine and voile.
$37.50 for $75.00 gowns of crepe de Chine and voile.
$20.00 for $35.00 gowns of crepe de Chine and silk.
$14.75 for $29.75 point d'esprit and lawn dresses.
$10.00 for $22.50 dresses of figured lawns and muls.
$8.50 for $18.00 shirt waist suits of taffeta silk.
$6.75 for $12.00 linen suits—coat and skirt.
$5.00—$8.75 white linen lawn shirt waist suits.
$2.90 for $6.00 pretty lawn shirt waist suits.

Dress and walking skirts.

$3.90 for $6.50 wool walking skirts—sheer fabrics.
$5.00 for $8.50 wool walking skirts—mannish fabrics.
$5.00 for $10.00 wool walking skirts; black or blue.
$6.75 for $10.00 wool dress skirts, in black only.
$8.75 for $15.00 peau de soie silk dress skirts.
$10.00 for $16.50 voile dress skirts over silk drop.
$14.75 for $24.75 voile and canvas skirts, silk lined.
$9.75 for $15.00 pedestrienne suits, light wool fabric.
$15.00 for $25.00 pedestrienne suits of black taffeta.
$22.50 for $35.00 pedestrienne suits of voile, silk drop.

Cloth and silk coats.

$55.00—$125 imported pongee coats.
$45.00 for $75.00 white evening coats.
$35.00 for $65.00 white evening coats.
$25.00—$45 pongee and white coats.
$18.00—$29.75 white serge golf coats.
$10.00—$20.00 pongee and linen coats.
$20.00 for $35.00 long taffeta coats.
$14.75 for $25.00 taffeta silk coats.
$7.50 for $15.00 taffeta silk coats.
$7.50 for $15.00 covert cloth jackets.
$5.75 for $10.00 covert cloth jackets.
$8.75—$12.50 black embroidered capes.

Girls' and misses' apparel

Third Floor.

$34.75 for misses' $87.50 handsome white voile suit.
$29.75 for misses' $55 blue and black pongee suits.
$24.75 for misses' $55 handsome blue voile suit.
$24.75 for misses' fine quality black voile suit.
$29.75 for girl's' $45 write dress over fine silk.
$19.75 for our girl's' $39.75 handsome white dresses.
$24.75 for girls' stylish $70.00 lace guimpe dress.
$5 for girls' $24.75 taffeta and peau de soie coats.
$25.00 for misses' $45.00 white dress, very dainty.
$15.00—misses' $32.50 daintily trimmed white dresses.
$5 for girls' $15.00 handsome white cheviot suit.

Unusual millinery values

CLEARING out at about half price all our trimmed dress hats, bonnets and mourning hats and bonnets.
$7.50 for $10.50 to $15 trimmed dress hats.
$6 and $7.50 for $10.50 to $14.50 dress bonnets.
$7.50 and $10 for $12 to $20 mourning hats.
$7.50 for $12 to $20 mourning bonnets.

Great reductions in Hosiery

Main Floor.

THOUSANDS of pairs of exceptionally high grade hosiery for women, men, and misses are marked to cause one of the greatest bargain stirs of the pre-inventory sale. We were never so well supplied with hosiery bargains for this important semi-annual event.
12½c. for women's 19c. fast black bathing hose.
25c. for women's 50c. fancy imported lisle hose.
39c.—women's 50c. to 75c. embroidered lisle hose.
69c.—women's $1 fine silk plated lace boot hose.
12½c.—misses' 25c. tan and black ribbed hose.
25c.—men's 50c. to 75c. imported fancy lisle thread hose.
$1.95—women's $2.50 to $4 pure silk sheer hose.

A sale of silk petticoats

Second Floor.

$15 and $16.50 for $29.00 and $35.00 lace trimmed silk petticoats, light colors.
$4.95—$8.50 silk petticoats, with or without ruche.
$3.95—$5 black silk petticoats, full flare ruffle.
50c.—79c. wash petticoats, with two full ruffles.
79c.—$1 wash petticoats—various stripe effects.
$1.50—$2 wash petticoats, stripe and plain effects.

Women's knit underwear

Main Floor.

12½c. for women's 19c. fancy cotton and lisle vests.
15c. for women's 25c. Swiss ribbed lisle thread vests.
19c. for women's 25c. vests and pants, regular or extra.
25c. for women's 35c. to 50c. good quality cotton vests.

$15 dress robe, $7.50

Main Floor.

HALF price and less than half price for those cool, dainty robes for summer wear, including these smart washable creations at $7.50.
$7.50 for $15 fine linen wash robes.
$12.50 for $25 linen and lace robes.
$18.50 for $50 imported lace robes.
$45 for $100 imported lace robes.

25c. ribbons, 14c.

Main Floor.

NOT cheap ribbons, such as are sometimes offered at 25c, but the finest quality of Faille ribbons, in white, cream, pink and light blue at the extraordinary Pre-Inventory price of 14c. And we've several thousand yards, too.
21c. for 29c. 5¾ in. imported taffeta.
12½c. for 17c. 4 in. imported taffeta.
25c. for 39c. 4 in. warp print ribbon.

Table linens.

Main Floor.

QUALITIES that positively command our regular prices, if not higher elsewhere, go in the pre-inventory sale at decided reductions to turn them quickly into money.
$2.25 for $2.75 table cloths.
39c. for 50c. table damask.
$1.50 for doz. $1.95 napkins.
$3.50 for doz. $4 napkins

10c. for 25c. laces

Main Floor.

YOU'LL find a crowd at the lace counters every day during the pre-inventory sale. That's because all values are as good as 25c. wash laces at 10c. in various patterns.
25c. for 50c. and 75c. wash bandings.
48c. for $1 net top and Venise laces.
25c. doz. for 50c. French Val. laces.
39c. doz. for 75c. French Val. laces.
55c. doz. for $1.00 French Val. laces.

A half-price sale of seasonable silks.

Main Floor.

QUICK and positive disposal at half our regular low prices of 50,000 yards of silks, embracing every desirable weave for Summer wear. We ourselves have never offered equal values, and every one knows our silk sales have been the greatest of the present season. It's a bargain sensation that you cannot fully appreciate till you've come and selected from the best silks ever offered at half price.

25c for all 50c. silks.
35c. for 75c. silks.
45c. for $1.00 silks.

65c for all $1.25 silks.
75c. for $1.50 silks.
95c. for $2.00 silks.

Dress goods at one-third their value.

Main Floor.

THE pre-inventory sale is the signal to clear out every dress pattern and remnant at the tremendous saving of ⅓ on the season's favorite fabrics—every known weave suitable for Summer wear will hold a crowd as long as a yard remains. Sale includes all imported and domestic fabrics at these sensational prices:

25c yard for dress goods worth 50c. to $1.00.
39c. for imported novelties—$1.00 to $1.50.
50c. for Scotch novelties, &c.—$1.50 to $2.50.

$1.15 yard for $3.25 quality Paris novelties.
$1.15 for $2.95 French canvas or Mexican.
$2—$3.75 to $4.25 voiles, etamines, chiffons.

12½c. wash goods 7½c.

Main Floor.

ONE of the chief features of this great pre-inventory sale is the offering of thousands of yards of 12½c. domestic wash goods at 7½c., including the best American made ginghams, chambrays and batiste.
12½c. yard for 19c. mercerized voiles.
10c. for 15c. canvas suiting, linen finish.
12½c. for 25c. printed Panama suitings.
15c. for 25c. silk mulls, 27 in., all shades.
25c. for 39c. etamine and mercerized suitings.
18c. for 39c. silk mulls in newest effects.
12½c. for 19c. knicker suitings, 28 in. wide.
17c. for 25c. plain and fancy voiles.
12½c. for 25c. fine organdies and batistes.
35c. for $1, $1.50 and $2 St. Gall emb. Swisses, 44 in. wide.
25c. for 75c. St. Gall embroidered Swisses, 31 in. wide.
39c. and 59c.—all designs in French organdies.
25c. yard for best quality of Irish dimities.
19c. yard for 29c. Persian mull, white, 42 in. wide.
10c. yard for 18c. white Victoria lawn, 40 in. wide.
25c. yard for 39c. sheer French lawn, white, 45 in. wide.
12½c. yard for 19c. white mercerized cotton voile.
$1.50 for $2.50 to $3.50 linen shirt waist patterns.

Waist bargains.

Second Floor.

79c.—$1.00 waists. $2.00 for $3.95 waists.
95c.—$1.50 waists. $3.00 for $5.00 waists.
$1.50—$3.00 waists. $3.95 for $6.50 waists.
$50 for $85 waists of white chiffon and lace.
$42 for $60 waists—cream lace and chiffon.
$35 for $50 waists—white Liberty satin—lace.
$45 for $84 waists—allover lace trimmed.
$12.50 for $18 light blue crepe de Chine waists.
$12.50 for $16.50 light blue and pink crepe de Chine waists.
$13.50 for $20 white crepe de chine waists.
$12.50 for $19 white crepe de Chine waists.
$12.50 for $18 blue crepe de Chine waists.

Kimonos: wrappers.

Second Floor.

READ the bargain story in these items, and if in any possible present or future need of the kimonos, tea gowns or wrappers, you'll quickly realize the importance of taking advantage of this Pre-Inventory Sale. Prices lower than ever before.
$69 for $175 lace tea gown, light blue, silk lined.
$95 for $250 tea gown, pink peau de soie, silk lined.
$27.50 for $39.50 China silk tea gown, lace trimmed.
$37.50 for $57.50 crepe de Chine gown, silk lined.
$29 for $57.50 satin kimono, trimmed with silk lace.
98c. for $1.50 lawn and percale wrappers, deep flounce.
$1.50 for $2 and $2.50 lace trimmed lawn kimono gowns.
24c.—figured lawn kimono sacques, white borders.
95c. for $1.50 and $2 dressing sacques and kimonos.

½ off: children's dresses

Second Floor.

Dresses of lawn, chambray and linen—1 to 5 years.
75c. for $1.50 dresses.
98c. for $1.50 dresses.
98c. for $2.50 dresses.
50c. for $1.50 dresses.
$1.98 for $2.50 dresses.
$1.69 for $2.25 dresses.
98c. for $1.25 dresses.
38c. for 50c. dresses.
50c. for $1.00 dresses.
50c. for $1.50 dresses.
98c. for $2.50 dresses.

White lawn dresses—6 months to 5 years.
48c. for 75c. dresses.
75c. for $1.50 dresses.
98c. for $1.50 dresses.
$1.25 for $1.98 dresses.
$1.50 for $2.98 dresses.
$1.98 for $3.50 dresses.
$3.98 for $5.50 dresses.
$4.25 for $6.50 dresses.

Infants' lawn and silk caps—broken sizes.
19c. for 25c. to 50c. caps.
25c. for 50c. to 75c. caps.
50c. for 95c. to $1.25 caps.
$1 for $1.50 to $3.50 caps.

38c.—Children's gowns, worth 50c. and 60c.
12c. for 25c. children's muslin drawers, up to 25c.
19c. for 29c. cambric or muslin drawers.
28c. for children's 38c. cambric drawers.
28c. for misses' 65c. cambric corset covers.
15c. for children's 25c. black cashmere hose, small sizes.
19c. to 98c.—Children's aprons, worth 35c. to $1.50.
25c. to 75c. for children's guimpes, worth 50c. to $1.98.

Muslin Underwear

Main Floor.

98c. for $1.50 petticoats, embroidery and lace ruffles.
$1.50 for $2 petticoats, embroidery and lace trimmed.
$1.95 for $2.95 petticoats, lace trimmed lawn ruffle.
$2.50 for $3.50 petticoats, lace insertion trimming.
$3.95 for $4.95 petticoats, emb'd'y and lace trimmed.
$4.50 for $5.50 petticoats of fine cambric and lawn.
$9.50 for $13.00 white lawn lace trimmed petticoat.
$10.50 for $14 petticoats, handsomely lace trimmed.
$11.50 for $15 petticoats—hand embroidered ruffle.
$17.50 for $22 petticoats, prettily lace trimmed.
$21.50 for $25 petticoats with insertions of lace.
29c. for 40c. corset covers, lace and embroidery trimmed.
39c. for 50c. corset covers, trimmed lace and ribbon.
50c. for 75c. corset covers, French shape, round neck.
29c. for 40c. drawers, tucked and hemstitched ruffle.
50c. for 75c. drawers, having full embroidery ruffle.
79c. for $1 gowns, trimmed with fine embroidery.
98c. for $1.50 gowns, trimmed embroidery and lace.
$1.29 for $1.75 gowns, very fine lace trimming.
$1.50 for $2 gowns, chemise style, lace trimmed.

Household Utensils

Double coated enamelled steel ware.

19c.—35c. tea or coffee pots.
39c. for our 59c. coffee biggins.
23c. for 30c. lipped saucepans.
6c. for our 10c. jelly cake pans.
12c. for our 18c. pudding pans.
49c. for these 65c. tea kettles.
12c. for 20c. wash bowls.
15c.—25c. preserving kettles.
15c. for our 25c. sauce kettles.
12c. yd.—25c. table oilcloth.
No Mail Orders or C. O. D.
25c. for 8 rolls toilet paper.
No Mail Orders.

18c DRESS shields, 7c

Main Floor.

7c. pr. for 12c. to 18c. shields.
5c. doz. for 10c. shoe laces.
10c. for 2 10c. fondation collars.
10c.—4 spools basting cotton.
5c. for 10c. pompadour combs.
10c.—25c. embroidered emblems.
10c. doz.—20c. shell hairpins.
10c.—4 5c. boxes jet toilet pins
7c. for 10c. hairpin cabinets.
4c. for pin cubes—100 count.
50c. pr. for 70c. bathing shoes.
29c. for any 35c. bathing cap.

A sale of drugs.

Main Floor.

25c. for 2 boxes Seidlitz Powders
14c.—Seller Antiseptic Tablets.
10c. for 25c. size Borine Mouth Wash.
17c. pt. for wood alcohol—33c. qt.
21c. pt. best beef, iron and wine.
34c. for 50c. Coke's Dandruff Cure.
34c. bottle for Hay's Hair-Health.
69c. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.
71c. bottle for Gude's Peptomangan.
39c. for 4 oz. Fairchild's Pepsin.

Toilet articles.

Main Floor.

25c.—2 cans Lyon's Tooth Powder.
29c.—50c. bath sprays, 5 ft. tube
25c. for 2 cakes Packer's Tar Soap.
10c. pt. for finest violet ammonia.
17c. pt. Dickinson's witch hazel.
12c. for Mennen's talcum powder.
25.—4 boxes Ideal talcum powder.
25c.—2 boxes Mrs. Wilson's Perspirine; cures perspiration.
69c. oz. Piver's Perfume, Azurea, Safran or X Le Grefle.
10c.—Idealia violet cold cream.
48c. for pair $1.00 rubber gloves.

More bargains added to the shoe clearing

THE great July clearing sale of women's high grade shoes and oxfords goes on just the same, and if any difference the values we reserved for the first week of the pre-inventory sale are better than ever.

Second Floor.

$1.95 We do not advertise a sale that brings such tremendous response as this unless we have bargains enough to hold out until the last day. That means that those who come to-day or any day this week will secure footwear equally as good and stylish as we sold last week and at the same prices. $2.65

$2.85 for style 61—women's $5 all kidskin military heel, welt, lace shoe—dull top—A to E—all sizes.

$2.85 for style 8—an S. C. S. $3.50 patent tip, Cuban heel, button shoe—bright vici kid—all sizes, A to E.

$2.85 for style 14—dull top, fine vici vamp, welt sole, button shoe—S. C. S. $3.50—all sizes and widths.

$3.50 grade, medium shade—B to D—all sizes, military heel—medium opera toe.

$2.65 for women's russet Russia calfskin, lace or blucher cut oxfords.



$1.95 for women's kidskin, patent tip, extension sole, lace or button shoes—B to E—regular sizes—Simpson Crawford $3 shoe—military heel.

$1.95 for women's black vici patent tip welt oxfords or women's russet Russia calf welt Oxfords—sizes 2½ to 7—A to D—$3 grade.

65c for $2 women's and children's shoes and oxfords—high grade—broken lots.

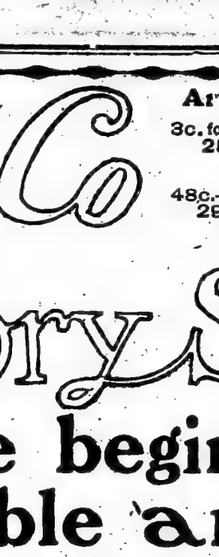
17c for babies' first shoes—fancy colors—sizes 0 to 3.

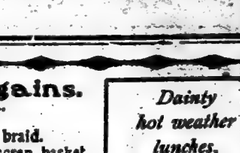
19c for any 25c. shoe dressing.

Silk lined $30 & $35 full dress or Tuxedo coat & vest $12.50

SECOND FLOOR.

NEVER in the history of the clothing selling has there been offered such extraordinary bargains as these. They are not of a non-descript make, either—but are made by the Fechheimer-Fishel Co., New York's recognized maker of exclusive men's apparel.



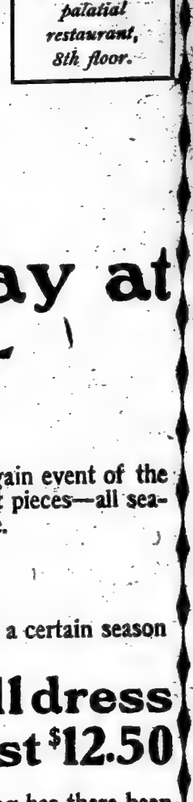


To the smart dresser—the close follower of fashion—the trade mark tells the story—the label will be found in every garment.

$12.50

Now we've only three hundred of these garments—Full Dress and Tuxedos—about evenly divided—of course, you know the lot is small—possiby enough to last the day out—so if you want a handsome $35 silk lined full dress or Tuxedo coat and vest for $12.50 you must come to-day.

All sizes:
33 to 46 chest.
Regular—stout—slender.



Fashion's ethics demand that these garments shall be worn at all evening affairs—ordinarily they are expensive, but here's a chance to supply your needs—at $12.50.

These are the handsomest ready to wear garments ever made—fabrics are all imported—your choice of Vicuna—unfinished worsteds, drap d'ete and such other materials as are used in fine evening suits.

The coats are the prevailing 1904 styles—shown in five different effects. The lining in coat and vest actually cost more than we ask for the complete suits, and any other clothing dealer will tell you that they have to pay wholesale $20 to $25 for these coats and vests.

$12.50

Dress trousers —150 pairs to match coat and vest—regular retail price $10.00—while they last to-day..... $4

Men's $2.75 underwear at $1

Main Floor.

THAT LIGHT sheer English pure white merino (part wool) underwear—a sale that will prove a positive bargain sensation among those who have always paid from $1.75 to $2.75 for this underwear. It will pay you to buy for future wants.

$1 Just 1,200 garments in light Summer weights, soft finish, pure white—shirts and drawers made by a famous London maker. $1

No need to tell you that these garments are the very best goods imported—they are all regular made—silk fronts, pearl buttons, and the highest grade of fine English underwear to be had, and just think of the price—$1.

Long or short sleeves—sizes 34 to 50 in.—drawers regular or stouts—sizes 28 to 48—sells regularly for $1.75, $2.50 and $2.75—we bought them from an overloaded importer—that's why the price is $1.

39c. for men's 50c. Balbriggan shirts and drawers.
50c. for men's 75c. to $1.50 lisle shirts and drawers.
48c. for men's $1 cool ribbed cotton union suits.
69c. for men's $1.25 blue mercerized union suits.

50c. for men's $1 negligee shirts

Main Floor.

THOSE pure white plaited $1 Summer shirts at 50c. that are so dressy to wear without coat or vest during hot weather. Read the other rare values and you'll be sure to attend this great Pre-inventory sale, beginning at 8:30 A. M. to-day.
$1.75 for men's $2.75 handsome silk negligee shirts.
$1 for men's $1.50 fancy and white negligee shirts.
50c. for men's white plaited negligee shirts.
65c. for men's $1 satin striped negligee shirts.
$1.75 for men's $2.50 to $4 worsted bathing suits.
39c.—boys' 50c. good quality waists and blouses.
50c. for boys' 75c. to $1.00 waists and blouses.

10c. for fine 25c. embroideries

Main Floor.

EVERY value in this sale is just as good as the first embroideries such as have caused sensation after sensation, priced lower than ever for the pre-inventory sale.
10c. for 25c. embroidered bandings and flouncings.
19c. for 50c. embroidered bandings and flouncings.
25c. for 75c. corset cover and skirt embroideries.
39c. for $1.00 very fine embroidered flouncings.

10c. for 25c. cups & saucers.

Fourth Floor.

THEY are handsomely decorated, too, in neat floral effects and are the new French shape, just like cut. We've just about enough for one day's selling, and we're not going to limit the quantity to any one customer, so they'll go quick.



500 dozen cups and saucers of fine china—a manufacturer's overproduction bought at a great sacrifice. These cups and saucers sell regularly at $3 per dozen—to-day, 10c. each or $1.20 per doz:n. 10c

No mail orders filed because they'll all be gone before your letter could reach us.

200 dozen odd china plates—formerly sold at 15c. at.....5c
Fine English porcelain dinner sets—100 pieces—Cobalt blue decorations—$18 sets at.....$10.00
250 fine Austrian china tea sets of 56 pieces—worth $8.50, at.....$6.50

$110 Royal Vienna vases, $55.00.
$72.50 Royal Vienna vases, $36.25.
$50.00 Royal Vienna vases, $25.00.
$36.00 Royal Vienna vases, $18.00.
$21.00 Royal Vienna vases, $10.50.
$425.00 Royal Sevres vases, $212.50.
$185.00 Royal Sevres vases, $92.50.
$55.00 Royal Sevres vases, $27.50.
$36.00 Royal Sevres vases, $18.00.
$225.00 Vienna bronzes, $112.50.
$100.00 Vienna bronzes, $50.00.
$75.00 Vienna bronzes, $37.50.
$37.50 Vienna bronzes, $18.75.
$135.00 Carrara marble busts, $67.50.
$175.00 Carrara marble bust, $87.50.
$125.00 Carrara marble bust, $62.50.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

We're Keeping a Sharp Watch Out This Month ---And So Should You

We know the best bargains of the year are likely to turn up any morning, and we want all of the good ones.

You probably don't want to miss them, either.

But while we are watching the market eagerly, we are busy with our stock-pruning, and so there is a double flow of fine money-saving offerings—some little lots, some big ones, all positive in the excellence of the goods, and decisive in economies.

AND YOU'LL MISS SOME OF THEM

IF YOU DON'T WATCH OUT

Going to St. Louis?

We have a little guide-book full of just the information you need if you are going to St. Louis. It tells about how to get there, gives a list of the hotels, tells you all about the Fair Grounds and much about the exhibits, with a vast fund of other information that will help to your comfort, and the economy of your trip. Ask for it at our Bureau of Information, or by mail. Free, of course.

Men's Outing Suits To Order, $22

Let us encourage you in the clothing-to-order habit by telling you of the fine Coat-and-Trouser Outing Suits we're putting up for

$22 a Suit

Materials are light-weight, cool cheviots, in stylish light colors. We make the coats quarter-lined, with patch pockets; the trousers, of course, with turn-up and belt-straps—suits, in short, that give style and Summer comfort, which means easy fit, at an easy price.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Russet Oxfords

For Particular People

If you began the season with a pair of Russet Oxfords, you are probably ready for the second pair now—particularly if you are going on a vacation trip soon.

The particular word today is about two styles that have found special favor with young men and young women. That means that they are the smartest and most stylish models of the season. These particular lines have just arrived fresh from the manufacturers.

Women's Russet Calfskin Blucher Oxfords at $3

Made on the new narrow-toe last that carries a Cuban heel; high arched instep. Close fitting around the ankle and heel. Welted and stitched soles, with rather full extension outside.

Men's Russet Calfskin Blucher Oxfords at $3.90

Toes medium narrow, built so as to appear narrow, but still allowing plenty of room, so that the toes are not cramped or pinched. Soles trimmed full outside that give the shoe a very snappy look. Last has arched instep, built to carry the popular military heels.

Fourth avenue.

Here Go the Parasols and Sun Umbrellas

The umbrella chief wanted a little excitement—that's why these finishing touches are put on the prices of all these Parasols and Sun Umbrellas. We've been selling more Parasols this Summer than for several seasons past, and now we're going to close the rest of our stock of them out with a rush.

Don't you want a pretty one to take into the country, especially at these taking prices?

At $1, from $1.50—Black-and-white Union Taffeta and all-black Parasols; plain or ruffled.

At $1.50, from $2.50 to $3—A number of styles of All-silk Parasols; plain colors and checks; also extra quality Union Taffeta Sun and Rain Umbrellas; allover striped, and some with borders, in black, blue, green and garnet.

At $2.50, from $4 to $5—Fancy All-silk Parasols; a number of styles in plain colors, black and white, trimmed with grenadine ruffles.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Time to Buy Handkerchiefs

If there are any shortcomings in your Summer supply of Handkerchiefs, here is the opportunity to make them good at about half the usual cost. All of these handkerchiefs are absolutely pure linen, and all are perfect. There is no string to the saving on any of these three groups:

Women's plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; three widths of hems; regularly sold at 20c and 25c; today at 12½c each.

Initial Handkerchiefs for Men and Women; unlaundered; hand-worked initials; worth 25c when laundered. These at 12½c each.

Women's French Initial Handkerchiefs; odd letters; regularly 20c; at 10c each.

Broadway.

Two Fine Groups of White Shirt-Waists

You'll have to add at least a third to the price we ask for these new, pretty White Shirt-Waists, to get anywhere near their real value.

They are of fine Persian Lawn, trimmed with embroidery, fagoting and lace, in all sizes, at these two attractive prices:

At $1, worth $1.75

Entire front plaited and trimmed with embroidery; plaited back; sleeves, plaited or plain.

At $1.50, worth $2.25

Round yoke of fagoting, with cluster plaits and Valenciennes lace below waist; buttoned down back and plaited.

And these excellent

85c GINGHAM PETTICOATS at 50c

Of striped gingham; finished with deep ruffle or two gathered ruffles with stitching.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Lillian Corsets

If we were asked to give an unbiased opinion as to the best corset, we couldn't conscientiously say anything but "Lillian."

These fine imported corsets are made especially for us, by the best European manufacturer, of the best materials that can be put into corsets; and the style and workmanship reflect the skill of the makers. And, for all that, prices are moderate, as following hints of seasonable models prove:

At $2.75—Of light-weight batiste, beautifully modeled; cool and comfortable; lace and ribbon-trimmed.

At $3.50—Popular model for medium and short figures; fully gored, insuring ease and durability.

At $3.75—Desirable models for long-waisted figures; high bust and long hips, producing perfection of form.

$4—Specially designed for stout figures; low under arms, long over hips; supporters attached at front and sides.

At $5—Straight-front; admirably adapted for the average women; accentuates every curve of the figure; faultless fit.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Pretty Summer Hats At $4 Each

Here are beautiful lace and straw hats that have been selling at $6, $8, $10 and $12 until this morning, now offered at $4 each. You'll scarcely believe your eyes when you see them. They are all hats made in our own workrooms, of excellent materials, and made in the best manner.

There are allover lace and straw hats, trimmed with beautiful wreaths of roses and black velvet ribbons. There are Valenciennes lace hats, trimmed with black velvet ribbons and blue forget-me-nots, and faced with chiffon. There are Oriental lace hats trimmed with silk poppies, foliage and black velvet ribbon, faced with chiffon.

There are no two alike in the entire collection, and all have been recently made up, and are in the most stylish Summer effects. $6, $8, $10 and $12 hats

Today at $4 Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

Our Entire Summer Stock of Women's Walking Dresses

In Six Little-Priced Groups Today

This radical clean-up movement includes all the Tailor-made Walking Dresses that we have in stock at the present time. They are such dresses as every woman needs for either occasional or constant wear. They are made of the best materials, in the most correct Summer styles.

The season is ended for us, hence the prices. Perhaps vacation time is just beginning for you, and you want a spick-span-new suit.

Such economies as are presented this morning should compel your heartiest enthusiasm, for they are the best bargains in women's dresses that have been offered this year:

$10 DRESSES at $5

Tailor-made Suits of linen in white and colors, with strapping and piping; 28-inch jackets and walking skirts.

$12 to $20 DRESSES at $7.50

Of cheviots, mixtures and coverts; jacket Eton styles; walking length skirts.

$22 to $34 DRESSES at $10

Of handsome cheviots in various colors, and a few canvas cloths; in Eton and jacket styles; walking and dress length skirts.

$26 to $37.50 DRESSES at $17.50

Suits of voile; all silk-lined throughout; Eton and jacket styles; prettily trimmed.

$39 to $45 DRESSES at $25

One of a kind—Suits of cheviot, covert and tweeds; in jacket and Eton styles; stylish skirts.

$47 to $60 DRESSES at $30

Some of our very handsomest models in Walking Suits of fine serge, checked materials, voiles and tweeds; all prettily trimmed and well finished.

Second floor, Broadway.

A New Raincoat for Women at $13.50

We said a word about this new Raincoat a fews days ago, and it sprang into immediate popularity. It is made after the last word as to style, and it comes right at the moment when hundreds of women want traveling coats for the vacation trip.

It is made of Oxford, tan and olive rainproof worsteds. The full-length back has wide double box-plaits falling from the yoke. The front is double-breasted and belted; high turnover collar, fancy sleeves with cuffs.

The coat is prettily finished with brass buttons; and we have called it the "Militaire." The price, $13.50, is exceptionally low for such a handsome coat. Of course, we have many other styles of Raincoats at other prices.

Second floor, Broadway.



A July Sale of Silver-Plated Ware

We found it a rare good time to buy a bargain in these handsome pieces of Silverware, and so will you. We discovered the collection as surplus stocks in a number of the best factories with which we have regular dealings; and we made what we counted very good terms for the purchase of these Silver-Plated Wares.

They are all new and attractive designs that have been selling for the regular prices right up to the time of our buying them. Many of them will be continued in next season's catalogues; and in every point of artistic design, and every detail of quality, they are the full equal of the goods that will be selling at the higher prices if you wait to buy until later on in the Fall.

By making your purchase now you will save paying one-third to a half more for goods of the same quality later on.

Rogers' Extra Plate Forks, Spoons and Serving Pieces

One-Third to One-Half Under-Price

Tea Spoons, 85c a dozen.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 a dozen.
Table Spoons, $1.70 a dozen.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 a dozen.
Medium Forks, $1.70 a dozen.
Oyster Forks, $1.25 and $1.75 a dozen.
Coffee Spoons, $1 a dozen.
Soup Ladles, $1.25 each.
Oyster Ladles, $1 each.
Gravy Ladles, 45c each.
Cream Ladles, 35c each.
Berry Spoons, 65c each.
Pie Knives, 65c each. Sugar Tongs, 40c.
Children's Sets, 60c each.
Butter Knives, 25c each.
Sugar Spoons, 20c each.
Triple-plate Medium Knives, $2.25 a dozen.
Triple-plate Dessert Knives, $2.25 a dozen.
Triple-plate Fruit Knives, $2 a dozen.

Quadruple Silver-Plated Hollowware

One-Quarter to One-Third Under-Price

5-piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $10.75, $12.50 and $13.75.
3-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50 and $5.75.
Chocolate Pots, $1.50 and $1.75.
Nut Bowls, $1.75 and $2.25.
Fruit Bowls, $2.75, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75.
Soup Tureens, $3.25 and $4.
Bread Trays, $1.50 and $2.
Water Pitchers, $2.75, $3.50 and $4.50.
Ice Pitchers, $5 and $5.75.
Fern Dishes, $2. Card Trays, 65c.
Butter Dishes, $1.75 and $2.
Baking Dishes, $2.50 and $3.25.
Serving Trays, $1, $1.25, $2 and $2.75.
Tea Set Trays, $5.
Glass Claret Pitchers, plated tops, $1.
Candlesticks, $1, $1.50 and $2.
Candelabra, 5-light, $5 and $6.25; 4-light, $4.50; 3-light, $3.75.

Tenth street aisle.

The Flaxen Feast Continues New Linen Offerings Appear Today

Fortunate is the housekeeper who has not yet left the city, or who can come in for a day's shopping. For she has the unwonted satisfaction, in these days of high-priced linens, of buying the finest, purest qualities of all-flax linens, for every sort of housekeeping purposes, at concessions even from the steadfastly low WANAMAKER linen prices.

It is simply because we are actuated by a two-fold purpose, that these stunning mid-July opportunities for linen economies happen. One is, to clean decks effectively, thoroughly, radically. The other is, to keep our Linen Store the busy place we like to see it all the year 'round. Today's bulletin:

Table Linen

Cream-bleached Table Linen: 70 inches wide; fully worth 65c, though sold by us at the special price of 56c. Now 50c a yard.

Irish Half-bleached Table Linen; extra heavy: 62 inches wide; heretofore sold at 65c. Now 56c a yard.

Napkins

Bohemian Dice Napkins, 18 inches square; formerly sold at 80c. Now 65c a dozen.

Bleached Irish Napkins; choice new designs: 18 inches square; regularly $1.25. Now $1 a dozen.

Grass-bleached German Breakfast Napkins, 18 inches square; regularly sold at $1.65. Now $1.25 a dozen.

Grass-bleached German Damask Dinner Napkins, 26 inches square; regularly $4.50. Now $3.90 a dozen.

Towels

Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels; soft finish; hemmed ends; 18 x 37 inches; regularly 16c each. Now 12½c each.

Bleached Huckaback Towels; damask borders; hemmed ends; our "John Wanamaker Special"—the very best towel we know at 25c each.

Shirt-waist Linen

Bleached Irish Linen—the celebrated "Old Bleach" make; soft finish; long wearing; 36 inches wide, 50c a yard, from 60c; 45 inches wide, 60c a yard, from 75c.

Third floor.

Midsummer Price-Savings On Plain and Fancy Silks

The main aisle blossoms forth again today as a silk mart; and the tables teem with chances to buy good silks far below their normal values.

Many of the special offerings told of last week, are renewed and re-assorted for today's selling. For instance, the 75c Yard-wide White Habutai at 55c a yard; the $1 Natural Shanting Pongee at 75c a yard, and Checked Silks at 55c.

Then here's an interesting batch of brand-new offerings, to infuse new blood.

Messaline Silks at 50c yard, worth 75c

In a variety of choice colors, including white and black. They are firm and strong, and such excellent shades as ivory, cream, light blue, tan, gray, cardinal, brown, navy blue.

Fancy Checked Taffetas at 65c a yard; Originally $1.25

These are fine quality silks, in broken assortment of colors; about fifteen styles in all. Good for waists, dresses and linings; very durable.

Main aisle.

Crepe de Chine at 50c yard, worth 65c

Fine, perfect, sheer quality, from the best crepe manufacturer in America. In a good variety of light and dark shades, including plenty of black.

Embroidered Pongees, 65c yard, worth $1

Natural-color grounds, with colored embroidered dots and small designs; a few corded stripes.

Black Taffetas at 55c yard, worth 65c

Imported Black Taffetas from a celebrated maker; bright, strong and durable.

Hungarian Linen *Sharply Reduced*

The national fondness for bright colors is exemplified in these pretty, cheerful pieces of decorative Hungarian Linens. The vivid reds and blues, singly or together, embroidered on white ground, or white on blue ground, give effects that work admirably into many color schemes, particularly in country houses.

We have reduced sharply the prices on our entire stock of these Hungarian Linens, including many really beautiful specimens of the peasants' handiwork. And they will no doubt be quickly snapped up, by appreciative housekeepers, at their new prices:

Doilies, round or square, 6-inch, 10c each, formerly 15c; 10-inch, 18c each, formerly 25c; 12-inch, 25c each, formerly 35c.

Centerpieces, round or square, 24-inch, 75c each, formerly $1.15; 36-inch, $1.50, formerly $2.25.

Table Covers, round or square, 45-inch, $2.50, formerly $3.75; 54-inch, $4, formerly $5.

Scarfs, 20x36 in., $1 each, formerly $1.75; 20x45 in., $1.25 each, formerly $2; 20x54 in., $1.50 each, formerly $2.35.

On Linen Ground

Scarfs, 20x36 in., $1.50 each, formerly $2.25; 20x45 in., $1.75 each, formerly $2.75; 20x54 in., $2 each, formerly $3.

Rotunda, front of Ninth street side.

White India Linon A Third Under-Price

Women buy thousands of yards of this fine, soft, closely woven white cotton fabric at this season of the year, to make underwear, children's dresses, thin waists, and the like. With a little embroidery or lace, by way of trimming, most inexpensive garments can be made.

Particularly now, when we offer two excellent qualities *one-third below value:*

8500 Yards of 18c India Linon at 12½c a Yard

10,000 Yards of 15c India Linon at 10c a Yard

Sold in 24-yard pieces, or by the single yard, as desired.

Broadway.

It Shakes Out the Aches

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TROOPS WADED SEA TO TAKE NANSHAN

Eleventh-Hour Strategy Saved Day for Japanese.

THE BATTLE SEEMED LOST

Ammunition Was Gone and Russian Fire Mowed Down Attackers.

FATAL ERROR OF ENEMY

Had No Second Line of Defense Although an Admirable Natural Position Was Available.

Published by Arrangement With The London Times.

TOKIO, May 30.—The Kin-Chow Isthmus offers the best possible natural facilities for defense. Barely two miles wide, it rises in the southern centre to eminences from 300 feet to 350 feet high, and these slope down on the west to Kin-Chow Bay and on the east to Ta-Lien-Wan Bay.

The walled town of Kin-Chow, from which the isthmus takes its name, lies in a valley, having on the west Kin-Chow Bay, on the north two hills, which need not be named; on the east a group of hills, of which the principal, Ta-ho-shang, rises to a height of over 2,000 feet, and on the south Nanshan. Ta-ho-shang Mountain slopes down on the east to Kerr Bay and Blakeney Bay.

These waters have been strewn with mines by the Russians, and when clearing away the mines preparatory to the land operations the Japanese lost a torpedo boat and a dispatch boat.

The Russians had been long preparing the defense of Nanshan. Crowning the two eminences they placed a park of seventy guns in ten forts, some of the pieces having a calibre of 20 centimètres. These were supplemented by eight machine guns and two batteries of quick-firing field guns.

Russians In Strong Position.

On the slopes of the hills they constructed several lines of shelter trenches, rising in tier upon tier, and roofed with timbers, so as to afford complete security to their inmates except at the loopholes. Below the trenches stake pits were dug, and to these were added barbed wire entanglements and mines, the intervals between the various obstacles being occupied with quick-firers.

On the east, in Ta-Lien-Wan Bay, a gunboat was posted for the purpose of cannonading troops that might attempt to advance against Nanshan from that side of the isthmus, and the command of the sea in this direction was further utilized by embarking a force in five transports, with orders to land from Ta-Lien-Wan Bay at the proper moment, and roll up the flank of a Japanese army seeking to force the isthmus.

On the other hand, the Japanese, since they had command of the sea on the west, sent a squadron of four gunboats and as many torpedo boats to Kin-Chow Bay, whence the Nanshan position could be cannonaded. This accessibility from Kin-Chow Bay constituted the only vulnerable point in the Russian defenses. Had they possessed the command of the sea on both sides of the isthmus, it is doubtful whether the latter could have been forced.

The Russians did not prepare any second line of defense. An admirable position offers for that purpose on Nan-Kwan-Ling, an eminence (800 feet) which lies immediately south of Nanshan at a distance of 6,000 mètres. A natural strategical measure would have been to post reserves there, and to intrench the position as a rallying place for the troops defending Nanshan. But no such precautions were taken, and the only reason now apparent is that the possibility of Nanshan being forced did not present itself to Gen. Stoessel.

The troops that he employed for the defense of the position were seven regiments of infantry, a force of garrison artillery, two field batteries, five companies of railway guards, and a party of marines—probably about 15,000 men of all arms.

Gen. Oku, on the Japanese side, had about 45,000 under his command, but a considerable portion of these must have been guarding the important positions in his rear. Moreover, for the purposes of an assault upon Nanshan no large forces could be utilized, since the front extension was limited to the width of the isthmus.

Stoessel did not extend his line of outposts to any great distance. The most advanced—a detachment—was at Shi-san-li-tai, some four miles north of Kin-Chow; the rest were in commanding positions on the Ta-ho-shang slopes, the main body, a regiment, being at Shan-kin-shan; a small force of artillery at Shih-kia-shan, and detachments with searchlights at Hon-ying, Tso-ying, and Yang-pan-ying.

Japanese Begin the Advance.

On the 15th and 16th of May Gen. Oku detached two battalions of infantry and a squadron of cavalry to advance from Liu-kia-tun by Yang-kia-tun and drive in these outposts. It proved an expensive operation. No serious difficulty was encountered on the 15th but from noon on the 16th, after Shi-san-li-tai and Kin-li-chwang had been occupied, and when the Ta-ho-shang eminences had to be crowned, the resistance of the Russians became obstinate.

They had intrenched themselves or erected breastworks of stone at various points, and the Japanese had 146 casualties before they gained possession of the Ta-ho-shang position.

It was noted in these skirmishes that the Russian fire showed exceptional accuracy. All the ranges had been determined beforehand, and no trial shots were needed. Further, the proportion of officers among the casualties proved unusually high—one out of 146. This seems to have been owing to the fact that it is the habit of Japanese officers to give their orders standing, and they thus offer good marks for the enemy's fire.

The seizure of the Ta-ho-shang Range had been expected to cost some hundreds of men.

The evening of the 16th saw the Japanese in possession of virtually all the hilly country northward of Kin-Chow Isthmus and Ta-lien-wan Bay. They had not occupied the town of Kin-Chow, as the place had no strategic importance, and its evacuation by the Russians must follow immediately on the final advance from Ta-ho-shang.

It is worth noting that this affair on the 16th of May took in St. Petersburg the form of a sortie by Gen. Stoessel, which was said to have ended in the repulse of the Japanese with the loss of a thousand men.

Preparations for the Attack.

From the 16th to the 22d of May no further advance was made by the Japanese; they spent the interval reconnoitring the Nanshan position, and their reconnaissances convinced them that its capture must be terribly costly. All preparations were made for the effort, and it was arranged that on the 26th inst. the navy should send a squadron of light-draught vessels to steam into Kin-Chow Bay and bombard the Russian positions from points as close inshore as possible.

On the 24th the general advance commenced, the three divisions that formed the Second Army being pushed forward, so that the Fourth Division, under Lieut. Gen. Ogawa, rested on Chin-kia-tun; the First, under Lieut. Gen. Prince Fushum, on Kin-li-chwang, and the Third, under Lieut. Gen. Oshima, on Choi-tsz-ho.

The enemy now retired his outposts from the east of the railway, but still kept his detachment in Kin-Chow. Further reconnaissances failed to show the Japanese any weak spot in the Russian dispositions, though it appeared that the defenses on the west of Nanshan were, perhaps, less formidable than those on the north and east. Next morning (the 25th) the right wing was extended to Lung-wang-miao, on the coast of the Bay of Kin-Chow, and the left wing to Wang-kia-tun, a point near the Ta-lien-wan shore.

The whole park of available artillery was posted so as to bear on Nanshan, and a general order was issued that the divisions should move to the assault in their existing formation—namely, the Fourth constituting the right wing, the First the centre, and the Third the left.

Gunboats Shell the Batteries.

The infantry's advance was to have been preceded by a sustained fire of artillery commencing at daylight on the 26th. But a strong wind blowing throughout the 25th, and ending in heavy rain, was followed by a dense fog, which did not lift sufficiently for gun practice until 5:30 on the morning of the 26th. Thereupon the guns of the three divisions began to pour shot and shell upon Nanshan, while the infantry pushed forward, occupied Kin-Chow, and halted preparatory to the final advance.

After evacuating Kin-Chow the Russians blew up the station at Ta-fang-shin. An hour later four Japanese gunboats and four torpedo boats entered Kin-Chow Bay. They had steamed up from Liau-tie-shan on the preceding day, but had been prevented from standing in owing to rough weather. The flood tide now enabled them to approach to within easy range of the Russian position at Su-kia-tun, and they opened a heavy fire, the torpedo craft pushing in and sounding as they went so that the two deep-draught gunboats, Tsukushi and Heiyen, were able to follow and fight at comparatively small distances.

The Russian artillery replied with the utmost vigor, and one shell swept the forward deck of the Chokai, (gunboat,) killing a Lieutenant and two men and wounding two others. After two hours these Su-kia-tun batteries, unable to cope with the ships' guns, ceased firing, but elsewhere the cannonade continued unabated for some time longer.

By 8:30 o'clock, however, the forts on the Nanshan eminence showed signs of slackening, and the Japanese infantry made a general advance, getting within some 500 meters of the Russian position by a series of dashes.

It appeared, however, that the enemy's power of resistance had not been at all weakened, and there was nothing for it but to recommence bombardment, the infantry lying down under whatever cover they could find. Meanwhile two batteries of quickfirers on the Russian side had been withdrawn to a new position on Nan-kwan-ling, whence, while themselves beyond effective range, they were able to direct a plunging fire on the Japanese infantry. Indeed, there is reason to think that the slackening of the Russian fire from Nanshan had been designed to encourage a premature onset.

Desperate Plight of Japanese.

Thenceforth the situation did not improve for the Japanese. It proved impossible for their artillery to effect a breach in the immensely strong barrier of the enemy's defenses, and to launch troops at a position guarded by such obstacles, and garrisoned by riflemen under complete cover, seemed a suicidal operation. The Russians, on their side, seeing that the day appeared to be turning in their favor, sought to clinch their advantage by rolling back the left wing of the Japanese.

This wing had been exposed for hours to galling fire from a gunboat in Ta-lien-wan Bay; its position (around Yen-kia-tun) brought it within full range of the batteries on Nan-kwan-ling, and it had been obliged to throw back a turning force which attempted to land from five steam launches in Ta-lien-wan Bay under the protection of the gunboats' artillery.

The enemy now reinforced his right flank and the position of the Third Division became almost critical.

Some relief was given by the operations of the Japanese gunboats Akagi and Chokai. The falling tide had obliged their deeper draught consorts to withdraw, but the commanders of these two, learning from Gen. Oku the plight of his left wing, laid their guns on the batteries at Nan-kwan-ling and drew off the latter's fire, not, however, without loss, for a shell from one of the Russian quick-firers burst on the deck of the Chokai, killing her distinguished commander, Capt. Hayashi Takeo, and wounding a midshipman and three men. The vessel herself, however, suffered no injury, and did not slacken her fire.

Oku Orders Desperate Dash.

Thus the day wore on without any lightening of the situation for the Japanese. One most fortunate incident had occurred on the left flank. The wires connecting the enemy's fougasses with the electric battery had been discovered and cut, so that in some degree the strength of his obstacles was diminished. But still his riflemen poured their deadly fire from line after line of intrenchments and his big park of guns had resumed much of its activity.

Five o'clock arrived, and an aide de camp from Major Gen. Uchiyama, who commanded the artillery, rode up to inform Gen. Oku that only a few rounds remained of the ammunition brought into the field. Commander in Chief had then to choose between suspending operations for the day or hurling his tired infantry at an almost impregnable position.

It does not appear that he hesitated for a moment. He knew the temper of his men, and he gave the order for a general advance. It was splendidly obeyed. The soldiers of the First Division dashed forward with unflinching valor. But they had undertaken a physical impossibility.

swell the heap of bodies accumulating before the trenches. The day appeared to be lost.

Wading Men Save the Day.

But at this critical juncture help came from the right wing. The Fourth Division, forming this wing, was under the command of Lieut. Gen. Ogawa, an officer famous for fertility of strategical device. He justified his reputation on the present occasion by marching a force in the shallow water along the shore of Kin-Chow Bay, under cover of the gunboats' fire.

Thus he succeeded in placing his men at a point where the Russian defenses were comparatively weak, and just when the First Division's rushes had almost become exhausted Ogawa's infantry gained the eminences on the west.

At sight of this sucess the First and Third Divisions swept forward irresistibly, and by 7 o'clock in the evening the Russians were streaming away in full retreat. They made no pause at the Nan-kwan-ling position, but pushed on to Nan-San-shi-li-pu, where a part entrained for Port Arthur.

At Nanshan the Japanese captured 68 guns of position and 10 quick-firers. Their own casualties in this bloody fight had been 3,500 killed and wounded, and they found 500 Russian corpses upon the field, so that the enemy's losses must have totaled over 2,000. On the following morning (27th) a detachment occupied Nan-kwan-ling unopposed, whence it pushed eastward along the railway to Liu-shu-tun, and took possession of a four-gun battery on the Ho-shang-tao promontory.

Gen. Oku, in reporting the battle, made only two comments. One was that he desired to place on record the bravery and endurance of his troops, who had fought for sixteen hours without flagging, the other that he thanked the navy heartily for its valuable assistance.

Japanese Guns Were Superior.

TOKIO, June 6.—The Japanese troops are understood not to have had any heavy artillery at the battle of Kin-Chow. They employed field guns only, and the fact heightens the interest of Gen. Stoessel's report. This officer said that the Japanese had 120 guns in action at Kin-Chow, and that they silenced a large portion of the Russian park. He adds that the Russians when retreating destroyed such of their guns as had survived the Japanese shells.

Now, the Russians themselves must have had nearly, if not fully, as many pieces in position. They lost 78; they had also a battery of Ta-fan-shan and two on Nan-kwan-ling, and they must have carried away some of the quick-firers trained on the intervals between the obstacles at Nanshan. Moreover, if the naval ordnance be left out of the account—and it played only a secondary part—the Russian guns were of larger calibre than the Japanese.

It remains to be explained, therefore, why the former accomplished so little and the latter so much. Japanese officers are reticent, as usual, but seeing that in every case the superiority of the Japanese in this arm appears to have been established, experts will have much to say on the subject by-and-by.

All accounts agree that the wire entanglements proved a terrible obstacle. They were laid in a double row with intrenchments above each, and they would have proved insurmountable had not the Japanese shells torn gaps through them. As it was they cost many lives. But although no official statement has yet been made as to Russian losses, and although probably none will be made, since the Japanese habit is to refrain from formal estimates in such matters, a belief begins to gain ground that the casualties were tolerably equal on both sides.

Such ought not to have been the result under the circumstances, but the story hitherto told of the battle has to be supplemented in one respect—namely, that the left wing of the Russian force was nearly annihilated. It was there that the Japanese Fourth Division delivered its attack after wading across the waist-deep bight of Kin-Chow Bay.

The Russians had strengthened their right wing in the hope of rolling up the Japanese left, which was exposed to the fire of a gunboat from Ta-lien-wan Bay, and the Japanese right, aided by the fire of the squadron in Kin-Chow Bay and delivering its charge at an unexpected and comparatively weak point, rolled up the Russian left. But the Russians clung to their trenches with desperate valor and suffered cruelly for their firmness.

Thus the battle may be said to have pivoted on its centre, since an enveloping movement essayed by the Russians against the Japanese left was successfully carried out by the Japanese against the Russian left.

With regard to the deficiency of artillery ammunition, which, according to the official report, began to be felt at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, it is now explained that only the ammunition carried in the limbers and wagons was in question. An ample supply of reserve ammunition reached the batteries within an hour.

Another point clearly ascertained is that the Russians, on their side, did not owe their defeat to any incident such as exhaustion of small-arm ammunition. The killed and wounded were found to have plenty of cartridges remaining in their pouches.

Thus far the only instance of completely expended ammunition occurred at Hommu-tung, in the battle of the Yalu. A company of the Twelfth Division, which had thrown itself across the line of the enemy's retreat, was so fiercely attacked that the men ultimately found themselves without a single cartridge; they had fired away even the ammunition in the pouches of their dead and wounded comrades.

The company had by this time been reduced to a mere handful of men, and these, being altogether resourceless, lay down and began to chant in chorus the war song so much affected by the Japanese soldiers and so wonderfully inspiriting. It must have sounded strange in Russian ears at such a moment, and certainly it conveyed no suggestion of the singers' conviction that they were singing their own dirge. Nor did it prove a dirge, for at the commencement of the third verse the tide of battle was rolled back by the arrival of reinforcements.

The Japanese entered Dalny on May 29. During the night of the 26th the place had been evacuated by the Russians, and throughout the 27th and the 28th great disorder prevailed. The prisoners in the jail broke loose—some accounts say that they were deliberately released by the Russians—and, being joined by various bad characters, they pillaged indiscriminately, finally escaping by junks to the Shantung coast.

Many of the Russians also took their departure in Chinese craft, the rest retreating by the railway. It appears to have been their intention to destroy the whole town at the moment of evacuating it, and to extend the work of destruction to the wharves and the railway. Long before the landing of the Japanese army at Pi-tse-wo accounts had been circulated by the Chinese showing the preparations were complete for depriving Dalny of all the costly grandeur it had derived from Russian enterprise.

But there appears to have been so much flurry at the critical moment that these preparations did not fully achieve their object. Many of the railway bridges were smashed, and several important buildings became a prey to the flames, as the Town Hall, the residences of the railway officials, and the school, but the private houses, business quarter, the electric light station, the club, the harbor offices, and the railway offices escaped, so that not neither was the rolling stock on the railway altogether burned, about 200 wagons and trucks remaining intact.

Dalny therefore emerged from the ordeal of war with fewer scars than might have been expected.

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JAPAN'S CAUTIOUS STRATEGY.

How Armies Work Together to Defeat the Russians.

Published by Arrangement with The London Times.

TOKIO, June 6.—It will sound strange to people in England to learn that, although the war is now approaching the close of its fourth month, the Far Eastern public remain ignorant of Japanese strategical plans, except in so far as it has been possible to deduce their nature from actual movements in the field.

But the whole course of events has been mapped out by sundry European and American critics, a consensus being observable in one point only—that a landing would be effected at Niu-chwang for the purpose, first, of relieving the pressure at the Yalu, and, secondly, of threatening the main line of the Russian communications southward of Hai-cheny.

But that is precisely what has not happened. Perhaps it was too obvious to promise success. So, doubtless, those that predicted it will now say.

We in Japan, however, or at any rate those of us that were closely watching the developments of the situation, never believed in a Niu-chwang landing as a cardinal feature of Japanese strategy. And for a very simple reason—the thing would have been too perilous.

The Japanese do not take needless risks. They will dare anything when the moment for daring comes; but, on the other hand, they will neglect no precaution nor trust anything to chance so long as discretion and prevision are possible.

Port Arthur, even with a greatly crippled squadron and a partially obstructed exit, still commands the Liau-tie-shan channel much more effectively than it can be commanded by any fleet having its base 100 miles distant. A landing at Niu-chwang, or any point on the west of the Liau-tung Peninsula, would mean a line of communications lying almost within gunshot of Port Arthur. It would mean, also, an army virtually isolated and deprived of all co-operative capacity throughout the most important stages of its work.

There did not appear to be any compensation for such a risk and such disadvantages. Besides, the Japanese never doubted their own ability to deal directly with the pressure at the Yalu. On the contrary, they would probably have been glad to find Kuropatkin expending greater energy in that part of the arena.

Thus Niu-chwang has been left severely alone, and the plan of campaign, as it unfolds itself, has been found to follow the lines of 1894. What the Japanese did in their war with China proved to be about the best they could have done, and they seem content to take the same course now. The uncertain element at the present juncture relates to Port Arthur.

There are two armies actually in the field; the First Army, under Gen. Kuroki, and the Second, under Gen. Oku. Each consists of three divisions. Kuroki's troops crossed the Yalu, occupied Feng-wang-cheng, and are now marching by the valley of the Tai-tsze River toward Liao-yang and Mukden. The main base of this army has been shifted to Ta-ku-shan, whence a secondary column has pushed its outposts in the direction of Hai-cheng.

Oku's troops, landing at Pi-tsze-wo, westward of Ta-ku-shan, sent detachments across the Liao-tung Peninsula as far as Polandien on the west, then moved down the peninsula, forced the Kin-Chow Isthmus, and at the same time in an easterly direction established touch with the Ta-ku-shan column.

A third army is said to have been organized with the Fifth, Tenth, and Twelfth Divisions, and its commander in chief is understood to be Gen. Baron Nogi. He has already left Japan, under circumstances closely resembling those that attended the departure of Lord Roberts to South Africa.

The Japanese General, just after his farewell audience at the palace, learned that his eldest son had fallen in the Kin-Chow battle. Nogi's comment is said to have been that the youth's obsequies had better be deferred, as possibly they might have to be combined with those of his father and his ycunger brother.

Nogi is supposed to have meant that neither he nor his remaining son would survive failure, and by failure he is understood to have signified the non-reduction of Port Arthur. He was second in command on the occasion of the capture of the fortress in 1894, and it would be natural that the experience he gained then should be utilized now.

If Nogi is to direct the operations against Port Arthur, then it follows that to the Third Army is to be intrusted the task of attacking that stronghold. In other words, the Third Army is to debark in Kerr Bay, or possibly in Ta-lien-wan Bay, and the Second is to move up the peninsula to Kai-chow, and ultimately to Hai-cheng.

That would be consistent with Japanese military ethics, which dictate the distribution of heavy tasks as far as distribution is practicable. The First Army has fought the battle of the Yalu; the Second has fought the battle of Kin-Chow, and it would be reasonable that the Third should fight the battle of Port Arthur.

For the sake of clearness, it may be convenient to set down here the composition of the three armies, premising that the units of the Third are still somewhat problematical:

First Army, under Gen. Baron Kuroki.—Guards, Second and Twelfth [Eleventh ?] Divisions, from Tokio, Sendai, and Kokura.

Second Army, under Gen. Baron Oku.—First, Third, and Fourth Divisions, from Tokio, Nagoya, and Osaka.

Third Army, under Gen. Baron Nogi.—Fifth, Tenth, and Twelfth Divisions, from Hiroshima, Himeji, and Marugame.

There remain the following divisions: The Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth, with headquarters at Kumamoto, Hokkaido, Hirosaki, and Kanazawa, respectively. These last four divisions have been mobilized, and can be put on board ship at any moment, but they have not yet been organized into an army. Evidently, if the Third Army is to invest Port Arthur, there will be some delay about the operation, but in any event the transport of heavy guns would require time, just as was the

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sian soldier. They pay a very high tribute to his stubborn courage.

At Hoh-mu-tang he was seen in an almost desperate position, his line of retreat severed, and the enemy closing in on him from all sides. The fierce valor he displayed at this crisis, his wolflike ejaculations, his head-erect rushes over the bodies of dead and dying comrades, his blindness to danger—all resemble the behavior of a wounded boar rather than that of a man.

It is in such terrible situations that he is seen at his best, and the Japanese declare that, as they witnessed this spectacle of intrepidity, these men of splendid physique, with deep-chested voices, and of grandly warlike mien, it seemed profoundly pitiful to destroy them.

But in situations less disturbing, less provocative of passionate emotion, the Russian soldier seems to want élan. He has not the dash of the Japanese private, and he appears to be proportionately inferior for offensive purposes. This depreciation, however, is made with diffidence, whereas the appreciation is emphatic.

Another point which has greatly moved Japanese admiration is the devotion of the common soldier.

A striking example of this was witnessed for the first time at the battle of the Yalu, when, a wounded Russian officer having been taken prisoner, his body servant came and surrendered of his own accord, solely for the purpose of tending his master. The man never left the officer's side. He remained by him the whole night without closing an eye, and from his demeanor at the time the wound was surgically treated it could be seen that the first symptom of harm to his master would have been resented by the soldier, even at the cost of his own life.

It is plain that in nearly every case where his body servant survives a wounded Russian officer can be sure of safe conveyance from the field of battle. This unflinching loyalty appeals strongly to the Japanese, but they do not indorse the idea of detailing men to act as body servants to officers.

By this time the Russians are probably beginning to understand what kind of treatment they may expect as prisoners in Japanese hands. Hitherto their notions seem to have been very strange. Whether through sheer ignorance or because of designedly false teaching, they appear to have regarded the Japanese as savages, capable of resorting to any cruelty.

Thus, when a shipload of prisoners was recently en route for Japan, two of them attempted to drown themselves, their idea being that on arrival they would be put to death with horrible tortures. Perhaps this fantastic notion is responsible for what unfortunately seems to be a well-authenticated fact—namely, that in some instances the Russians have stabbed, shot, or otherwise brutally maltreated Japanese lying wounded on the field of battle.

JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICERS.

More Liberal Than Army Officers—Expected to Pay for Success.

Published by Arrangement with The London Times.

WEI-HAI-WEI, June 7.—The Japanese naval officer is an interesting study. He is the least conservative product of the Japanese reformation.

The reason for this is twofold. In the first place, his greater intercourse with the world at large has rid him of that exclusiveness which is inherent in a race which fifty years ago refused all intercourse with the Western world. The army retains much of this exclusiveness, and the officers do not readily show that inclination to fraternize with the European that is to be found in the navy.

So striking is the contrast between these two branches of the service that one is surprised that hitherto they have worked so well together. They could never have done so if the bedrock of patriotism common to both had not been so strong. Also the line of demarkation between the several duties of the two services is so firmly defined that local differences of opinion between those who come into contact upon the line are practically impossible.

But the European reader must not possess himself of the idea that there is absolute sympathy between the Japanese Navy and Army Departments. The friction at times is very severe and the jealousy between the two services almost as marked as it is elsewhere.

I have been much impressed by the manner in which Japanese naval officers of my acquaintance received the news of the loss of the Hatsuse and the Yoshino. They have

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TOKIO, July 17.—A Japanese syndicate having applied for large privileges for timber felling and the reclaiming of land in Korea, there is much agitation at Söul, fomented by ignorant people who imagine there is some design against the country's integrity.

The Household Department, influenced by the clamor, has given a rebuff to Japan by granting the monopoly of such privileges to a native company suddenly organized under Li-Da-Chai, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It grows daily evident that Korea will be permanently helpless and undeveloped if left to her own resources.

KING GUEST OF AMERICAN.

British Ruler Visits Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck at Highcliffe Castle.

LONDON, July 17.—King Edward was a week-end guest of an American hostess, Mrs. George Cavendish Bentinck, (who was Miss Livingston of New York,) at Highcliffe Castle, Christchurch. The house party included several Americans. His Majesty to-day boarded the Erin, on which he was entertained at luncheon by Sir Thomas Lipton.

King Edward, in reply to the message from the Staff Council of the Salvation Army expressing appreciation of his Majesty's welcome to the International Congress of the Army and "gratitude to God for his Majesty's efforts in the cause of international peace," has sent his thanks through Lord Knollys, his private secretary.

He says he rejoices to think that his efforts to promote international peace and good-will have not been entirely without effect, and that he trusts that the good work the Salvation Army has already achieved by its faith and energy may be constantly increased."

MGR. FALCONIO SOON TO RETURN.

Pope Gives to Him a Special Benediction for His Work.

ROME, July 17.—Mgr. Falconi, Apostolic Delegate in the United States, left Rome to-day for Naples, where he will remain for a few days before sailing for New York. He took with him a special Papal benedic-

BRITISH-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

Negotiations for Settlement of Differences Adjourned During the War.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—Authoritative information is given here that since the outbreak of the war neither Russia nor Great Britain has proposed negotiations looking to the settlement of pending questions between the two countries, and that consequently the report that Russia has rejected any overtures by Great Britain in this direction is an error.

The important fact, however, has developed from investigations that prior to the outbreak of hostilities tentative negotiations for the adjustment of long-standing differences between the two countries had actually begun. When Great Britain's ally became involved in a war with Russia the impropriety of continuing the negotiations was recognized by both parties, and by mutual agreement they were adjourned.

MURDER FOR $3.

Young Italian Shoots a Woman at Providence During a Fight.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 17.—Antonio Nardezzo, aged nineteen years, shot and killed Mrs. Filomena C. Piedoladi, thirty-eight years old, of East Providence, today. The shooting followed a street quarrel over $3 which Nardezzo said the woman's husband, Michele Piedoladi, owed him.

The two men were disputing when the woman approached. It is said she seized and attempted to hold Nardezzo while her husband went for his gun with the avowed intention of killing the other Italian. Nardezzo, in making his escape, drew a revolver and shot Mrs. Piedoladi twice just below the heart. He was arrested.

THINK AERONAUT DROWNED.

Montreal Man Seen to Fall from His Balloon Into the St. Lawrence.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 17.—It is believed that James Anthony Bennet, a Montreal aeronaut, known all over America, late yesterday met death in the St. Lawrence River at Riverside Park. He made an ascent, but has not been seen since.

When at a great height the balloon careened over the St. Lawrence, and those closely watching Bennet saw him drop into the water. There is no sign of the body. A message from Longueil reached Montreal to-day reporting the belief that the aeronaut had been drowned near there. Bennet's wife, a fortune teller, says she had a life jacket on. She has not given up hope.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEEDED, A BOGEY.

It is not surprising that the Republican organs do all they can to break the force of the action of Judge PARKER and of the Democratic Convention in taking the currency question out of the campaign for good.

The Republican Party has held power now for eight years by the aid of Democrats and Independents who were forced to choose between supporting that party or endangering the credit and prosperity of the whole country. The machinery of the Democratic Party having fallen into the hands of the free silver men, voters who agreed with that party in other things were driven from it into the ranks of the Republicans to prevent the immense disaster of a debased standard. MCKINLEY was elected and re-elected on that issue and practically on that issue alone, and the Republican majority was maintained in Congress on that issue. The Republicans betrayed the trust thus reposed in them. They used their power at the very outset to advance the tariff favors to the protected interests to a level higher than that of the detested McKinley bill and higher than was ever reached before, even in the time of the civil war. They thought they were going to enter the present campaign with the same advantage, and that the voters who had come to their aid on the issue of the gold standard would again be scared into helping them. They are bitterly disappointed that the Democratic candidate so promptly, simply, and effectively placed himself and his party squarely in support of the gold standard "firmly and irrevocably established."

Nor is it merely the return of the gold Democrats to allegiance to their own party that the Republican Party leaders fear. They see now that there is to be a reckoning with those of their own adherents whom for the past eight years they have foiled in every effort at tariff reform within the party. The party has been in the toils of the favored interests, the trusts, monopolies, and tariff-fed combinations, and no man has been allowed to whisper a word in advocacy of the abatement of the worst features of the tariff. There are a great many men in the Republican Party whose convictions and whose business interests have demanded amendment of the abuses of the tariff. Thirty thousand of them in the single State of Massachusetts sought in the preparations for the National Convention to secure a hearing for the principle of reciprocity with Canada, and they were scornfully repressed. The La Follette wing of the party in Wisconsin nourished the same desire and were kicked out of the National Convention. Men of this stamp will not submit forever to such insulting treatment as they have received. With the currency issue absolutely withdrawn from the canvass many of them will feel at liberty to support the Democratic candidates for Congress and even the candidate for President. This is the explanation of the attempts of the Republican organs to mislead the people as to the real situation. Their party has been enabled to retain power a long time because it actually was the only available defense for the National honor and safety. Now they seek a bogey that will serve the same purpose, and they seek it in vain.

PARKER CLUBS.

It is not only the first voter, but the young voter, the voter in the twenties and the early thirties, who must be looked after by the Democratic managers of this campaign. It is twelve years since Democrats have had an opportunity to vote for a member of their own party in nomination for the office of President. Mr. CLEVELAND in 1892 carried the doubtful States and several Republican States by heavy majorities. Since that year Democratic voters coming of age have had to choose between a Republican candidate and a Populist candidate falsely decked out with the Democratic colors. In this part of the country these new Democratic voters went with the Republicans in 1896 and 1900, save that in the former year some of them voted for PALMER and BUCKNER. These voters, some of whom are by this time more than thirty years old, have no doubt for the most part had Republican rather than Democratic environment and associations during the past dozen years. If now they are attracted by the manliness and courage of Judge PARKER—and what young voter is not?—and begin to look about for an opportunity to enroll themselves with the Democratic forces, they may very likely find that the local or district party organization to which they would naturally apply is not made up of their friends and acquaintances. In both parties the voters who work all the time and those who feel their enthusiasm kindled only once in four years are not always of congruous taste and habit.

So the young Democratic voter, if brought under no other influence than that of the regular organization, might continue to pass his leisure hours in Republican society and come under no proper Democratic influence. Democratic campaign literature might fail to come his way, and under Republican persuasion he might decide to act again with that party. It would be too bad if young American citizens with good Democratic blood in their veins should be misled in this campaign. If their feet are not set in the right path at the beginning there is no telling into what darkness they may wander. They may come to believe that the Dingley Tariff act is a measure for public purposes only; that Mr. HENRY CABOT LODGE is a broad-minded statesman; that Mr. FAIRBANKS is another; that CLARKSON, ADDICKS, and "LOU" PAYN are noble political instruments fit for the use of a high-minded Chief Magistrate; and that there is no guile or gammon in the Republican policy toward the trusts.

Parker clubs in New York City, on Long Island, in New Jersey, Connecticut, and in the villages and chief communities of all the doubtful States throughout the Union would at once enlist the interest of these young voters, bring them into the working organization, and make them contributors by votes and influence to the election of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Every Parker club thus organized would become a source of light for the voter, a centre from which political truth would be disseminated, a base of supplies from which the literary ammunition of the campaign could be distributed. We know of no better and more effective way, certainly there is no more honorable way, of employing campaign funds than in providing for the organization of Parker clubs.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

There is a distinct want, getting to be "long felt," a lacuna in our system of Government publication. This will strike many readers as odd, considering the immense gross output of the Public Printing Office, doubtless by far the most prolific of any similar establishment in the world. One is chary of suggesting any new Government publications while there are so many, and conspicuously the Congressional Record, which are in such urgent need of abridgment and retrenchment. European Governments, however, have an excellent and enlightening practice of issuing from time to time books named after the color of their covers, "Blue," "Red," "White," or "Yellow," and setting forth or justifying their respective positions upon questions of international interest by reciting the diplomatic correspondence to which the questions have given rise. It is much to be wished that our own State Department would imitate this practice with respect to its own concern with international questions which are either burning or in danger of becoming so. It is the question of Manchuria upon which we at present feel the need of such a manual. A correspondent whose letter we print calls us to account upon certain statements which we have made about the Russian occupation of Manchuria. Another correspondent asks us whether it is not true that Russia occupied Manchuria in virtue of a treaty with China, and desires to know what business the occupation was of ours or of Japan's.

If, when correspondents bring us to book in this way, there were any literal "book" to which they and we and the question could be brought, it would be very convenient. It was because the little pamphlet issued by the Japanese Government, containing an account of the negotiations between Japan and Russia, with the statement addressed by Baron KOMURA to the House of Representatives at Tokio, which our correspondent amazingly and amusingly confounds with the House of Representatives at Washington, seemed to supply to some extent the place of such a manual that we commended it to our readers. When our correspondent, however, asks us what evidence there is of the truth of Baron KOMURA'S statement that Russia in April, 1902, concluded a convention providing for the restoration to China of Manchuria, he fills us with amazement of a different kind from that produced by his confusion of the Japanese with the American Legislature. The Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs makes a solemn public statement for his countrymen and for all the world, incidentally reciting an agreement of which news was conveyed to every Chancellery, printed in almost every newspaper, and discussed in more than one national Legislature, and demands how we know that it is true. He informs us that he reads THE TIMES. We recommend him to read THE TIMES "passim" and save himself the trouble of asking questions of a kind accurately characterized by Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi when Mr. BRYAN of Nebraska proposed that the St. Louis Convention should put some of them to Judge PARKER. To answer all our correspondent's questions would involve a rummaging of the files of newspapers for the last five years, whereas if the book the non-existence of which we deplore were extant we should simply need to refer him to it.

In the absence of such a manual, however, it may be worth while to answer a question which is asked by some readers in evident good faith, and that is the question what business it is of ours whether Russia or China occupies Manchuria. Our business in Manchuria is strictly "business," and our grievance that it has progressively declined since Russia enlarged a lease from China of Port Arthur and Niu-Chwang and a right of way for the Manchurian branch of the Siberian Railway into a military possession of all Manchuria, against the protests of China and of all the Powers doing business with Manchuria. Niu-Chwang was a port to which we and all the trading nations had access under the terms of a treaty with China. Any lease that China might make to Russia was necessarily made subject to the prior claims of the treaty Powers, of which we were one. A correspondent likens the case of Russia in Manchuria to the case of England in Egypt, and asks if we have ever complained of this latter action. No. We have never had occasion to, for we have never suffered by it. Every nation doing business with Egypt has been better off since the English took charge. Every nation doing business with Manchuria has been worse off since the Russians took charge, and very notably the United States. The very promising trade which we had built up with Manchuria, through Niu-Chwang, began to dwindle as soon as the Russian occupation of Niu-Chwang began, and went on dwindling until before the war between Russia and Japan broke out it had been virtually abolished by the Russian nullification of our treaty with China, and American cotton mills had been forced to close in consequence. Against that nullification we have not ceased to protest, in common with Great Britain, in common with Japan, and we have led the protest, beginning with the circular note of the State Department of July 3, 1900, "aiming at the preservation of China and the conservation of the largest and most beneficial relations between the empire and other countries." But the injury which the continued and perfidious Russian occupation of all Manchuria, under pretense of holding her leased ports and guarding her railway, did to us was merely commercial, and we have always made it clear that we did not regard it as "casus belli." To Japan, however, the injury and even more the menace of the Russian occupation of Manchuria, and of the consequent closure of Manchuria to foreign trade, was vital, and she has for a year and more made it clear that she did regard the continuance of it, together with the continuance of the Russian effort to obtain a like position in Korea, as "casus belli." Whoever now raises the question what business the Russian occupation of Manchuria is of ours has either failed to read the news of current events for the past four years or has failed to appreciate its significance.

COMFORTABLE WATER EXCURSIONS.

The discussion of the whole subject of the construction and equipment of excursion steamers having been raised with the promise of great benefit to those who journey by water, one phase of it which has thus far attracted but little attention may be found to repay thought.

New York is so situated as to possess exceptional advantages for delightful short excursions by water during the Summer season. Excursion boats, such as they are, run in all directions, and thousands are daily accommodated by them at very low cost. The near-by resorts are very well patronized, and when the Federal inspection of steamboats is brought up to a standard insuring safety and checking dangerous overcrowding, those who want cheap excursions of this kind will have no cause to complain that their needs are not fully met. But there is another class sufficiently numerous to merit consideration. It does not make economy a first consideration, and it instinctively avoids crowded conveyances and places. Those composing it are able to pay high rentals, to ride in private vehicles, and to take their pleasures expensively. They find one experience on an excursion steamboat usually enough for a season. The scramble for seats, the folding stools which no one can occupy for half an hour without serious discomfort, the congestion of every inch of desirable space, the gutter band which discourses rag time and passes the hat for pennies, the insistent vendor of popcorn, candy, and like refreshments, the intrusive waiter threading his way where there is no room for him and bawling for beer orders, the noisy and undisciplined children, and the hoodlum horseplay—with incidental liability to free fights on slight provocation—may not greatly offend the great mass of excursionists, but they are not agreeable to people who travel habitually in parlor cars and who would rather pay a dollar and a half or two dollars for what they want than have what they do not want for a dime or a quarter. Not all such sybarites with well-lined purses summer continuously at the seaside or in the mountains. Many thousands of them remain in town through the warm months who would be powerfully attracted by the opportunity of an agreeable water excursion from, say, 6 to 11 P. M., with access to a first-class restaurant for a comfortable and satisfactory dinner. Such people would cheerfully pay for such a recreation as much as they are in the habit of spending ashore for cab hire, dinner, and roof garden entertainment.

A steamboat which should appeal to this kind of patronage must be something very different in build and appointments from the ordinary excursion boat. Primarily, it need not be very large. Its management must strictly limit the sale of tickets, and might with propriety book accommodations in advance. It must be so built as to make a relatively small number of persons as comfortable as possible. It should have abundant provision of easy chairs and room to shift and group them at the pleasure of their occupants. Its restaurant must be as good as, and not more expensive than, the best à la carte establishments in the neighborhood of Times Square. If it offer music, the music must be good.

So far as we know there is nothing of this kind to be had at this port. The sole idea of those who engage in the excursion business seems to be to handle multitudes, attracting them by low fares, and giving them as little except transportation as they will accept, without rioting. The business of this character is immense in volume, and we have no doubt it is profitable, but it is not the only kind of profitable business which awaits exploitation. Those with money to spend for pleasure are perfectly willing, and even anxious, to spend it liberally if they get value, which is easily given them in a comfortable and even luxurious water excursion service.

THE SODA FOUNTAIN.

It is discovered that a good many things supposed to be modern go back to a remote origin; in fact, so far that they cannot be traced definitely to their source, but only some distance toward it. The steam engine, the printing press, its corollary the newspaper, gunpowder, even the corset turn out to be mere rediscoveries of things known to the ancients. One fond illusion after another thus goes out and new force and meaning are continually lent to SOLOMON'S declaration that there is no new thing under the sun.

That celebrated dictum, however, goes rather too far. It is not everything belonging to modern life that can be hunted back into crypts and caverns of antiquity, and among the limited number of such devices the soda fountain must certainly be ranked. There is no hint of it in the sculptural remains of Thebes and Memphis; no such thing adorned the Pylae of the Memnonium or the Labyrinth; none was to be seen in the Peristyle of Diana's Temple at Ephesus. When Lais or Phryne or Aspasia fared abroad there was no Athenian pharmacist at the corner in the foreground of his array of bottles filled with flavoring extracts, with flexible finger hovering along the silvered spigot line to hand forth to her the foaming nectareous urn. Not knowing how cooling and soothing and inspiring its contents were, those famous old-time ladies could not be aware how much they lost, but it was a good deal—enough to strip the garland of life of one of its most fragrant blossoms. They were no doubt stayed with other flagons and comforted with apples galore, but so far as the ambrosia of the soda fountain is concerned, with its foaming and variously tinted nectars, worthy of Ganymede's offering to Jupiter, they could have no experience of it. A more smiling fortune reserved it for their successors of a later time, and almost any popular stand, particularly in hot weather, will supply evidence that the gift has not been thrown away on them.

Considering how proud a trophy of the modern time the soda fountain is, its root owning no nurture from the mold and moss of antiquity, it seems not in keeping that its record should be blemished by any acts of its ministrants. But the Commissioner of Excise brings forth the charge that a good many of them do what is practically a saloon business by purveying wine, whisky, and other alcoholic drinks under the guise of innocent soda water which even fay and fairy and seraphim might taste with no dread of disturbing the delicate poise of their faculties. This gives token of a state of things to invite further investigation and such correction as the case may be found to require. It will never do to have our soda fountains tampered with in this way and almost the only original device which the modern time can boast thus turned away from its true and innocent function to a noxious and destroying one. If hard drinks are a necessity of the social order let them be purveyed by themselves under the responsibilities which the law attaches to such purveyance, but at any rate let us guard the innocuousness of our soda fountains and see that nothing is distributed from them which ought not to be.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In our unending and vehement struggle to please we have already given three separate and distinct translations of the Latin "sentiment" which Judge PARKER wrote in an autograph album soon after his graduation from the law school. Each of the three translations was entirely different from the other two, and, as each of them was right—that's of course—it does seem as though we had offered sufficient evidence of our desire to make ourselves agreeable. But some people are never satisfied, and one of the class has sent us another translation, accompanied, of course, with expressions of mingled pity and wonder that folks as amazingly wise as we are in most things should utterly have fallen down, failed, and made loathsome spectacles of themselves in attempting a task well within the capacity of any ordinary schoolboy. "It seems to me," he suavely writes, "that you have misinterpreted the maxim, and thereby lost the humor of the situation. 'Leges vigilantibus non dormientibus subveniunt' means merely that the law will not trouble itself to protect the property rights of a person who cares not enough about them to take some trouble himself. It is meant for the protection of others whose rights have in the meantime intervened while the first person has been asleep. I am sure Judge PARKER would tell you, if you asked him, that it is one of the most wholesome maxims of the law. The writing of the maxim in the album of a young man who is about to enter the practice of the law gives this sober saw a humorous turn which, Mr. Grave-Airs, you may perhaps see if you look at it in the right way." Thus "Mr. E. H. W.," whom we, whatever he may do, would scorn to call out of his name, and whom we will gladly leave rejoicing in the pleasant delusion that his translation differs essentially from any one of our three. In time, perhaps, a particularly able correspondent will obligingly advise us that, while no Latinist, even the humblest, could be in doubt as to the meaning of the maxim, interpretations of Judge PARKER'S intention when he wrote it can be as many as the interpreters, and that every single one of them can believe his own interpretation to be right—until the Judge himself takes the trouble to reveal what he did mean, and so settles a controversy which is not, after all, quite of world-shaking consequence.

—Calculation said to have been careful, but which obviously was far from exact, has led a Texan physician to declare that the money cost of malarial fever in his State alone is at least $5,000,000, and probably is nearer $10,000,000. At any rate, in some of the Texan towns one person in every twelve has the disease, and it certainly means a vast decrease in human efficiency. And every bit of this decrease is absolutely and easily preventable by an intelligent application of available medical knowledge. Accepting this view of the situation as true, American Medicine asserts that by a proper expenditure of one-tenth of the public money now worse than wasted in Texas and elsewhere, malarial fever could be stamped out for good and all, and the world made a vastly happier place than it is now, to say nothing of the enormous amount of wealth that would be saved. "No physician," it says, "doubts the possibility; the methods of prevention are well known and are easily carried out. The public, however—at least its lawmakers—cannot be brought to realize the wisdom of such economy. Money can be found for 'junketing' tours, public buildings of a political character, and a hundred less necessary measures, but nothing, or next to nothing, for stopping the greatest loss to the community—that from disease. For every dollar spent to pay public health officers and the expenses of preventive medicine there can be a hundred dollars saved. It is this financial aspect, unfortunately, that must be emphasized, and which, long enough and loudly enough reiterated, may at last bring about some attention and practical lawmaking on the part of our legislative bodies." It is suggested that some philanthropist offer a prize of $1,000 for the best essay on "The Expense of Disease to the State," and the hope is expressed that if this were sent often enough in pamphlet form to every voter, in time competent health boards would be everywhere established and mortality rates lessened by one-half and morbidity rates by three-fourths. Perhaps, but that is not quite so nearly sure as it is that for every death there are two years of sickness, and that, even with our present knowledge, at least half of this waste of life and money is needless.

—A most remarkable tale has come to us—not at first hand, indeed, so that some of the minor details may be incorrect, but still through a distance so short that we are sure of its main facts. Several years ago—three or four—a man now in an editorial post on a New York magazine held a journalistic position in the nearer South, and he found time to write a short story. This he submitted to a very well-known publication which is not quite a magazine and not quite a newspaper, and the story was accepted. Payment was immediate, and the $40 received by the author satisfied him as well as any sum of money ever satisfies anybody; at any rate, it was about as much as he expected, or even hoped, and the transaction seemed to be ended as between him and the publisher. Months turned into years, and the story, as often happens, did not appear in print, but the other day the author received a note stating that, as several years more would probably elapse before his story could be used by the publication that bought it, perhaps he would like to have it back and seek an earlier publicity elsewhere. As this on the face of it involved a return of the original $40, the receiver of the letter wrote asking for information on that point, and, to his wild amazement, was told that he could keep the $40 anyhow, and have back the manuscript if he wanted it. He wanted it, got it, and immediately sold it again to another publication for a better price than before. Here, now, is a tale to balance many a bitter cry that has been raised by struggling authors against cruel editors and greedy publishers. We do not pretend to understand the treatment accorded the author in this instance. Certainly it wasn't "business," even as that word is understood in circles where something more and better than the letter of the law is kept. We can, however, vaguely see the obligation which the editor confessed. The purchase of a manuscript is not exactly like the purchase of a wheelbarrow or a pound of tea, since the seller expects to get a good part of his remuneration from publicity and in reputation, and these the buyer in a way and tacitly contracts to give within a reasonable time. But such delicacies of act and feeling are no more common in the literary market than in other markets, and the episode is calculated to astound most dealers in literary wares, whether they be producers or consumers of the same. We have told the tale as it was told us, and will leave the commenting to others, only assuring them of its truth in essentials.

—After the chorus of deserved praise for the speed and orderliness with which the assailants of Mrs. BIDDLE were removed from the indignant sight of men has had time to subside, and after opportunity for considering coolly what happened has come, perhaps it will occur to somebody with a gift for making comparisons that these negroes went into court as they went out of it, convicted, and that in the last analysis their trial was a sort of lynching. Not many people will be able to view the case so completely in the abstract as to see this fact, if it be a fact, or as to suspect it to be a fact if it be something else, but there is the chance for an argument on the question. If such trials happened often, certainly people would begin to wonder who was safe. No mistake was made in this instance, and less than justice rather than more was inflicted. Only as a precedent was the episode alarming—to those overgiven to carrying things to their logical conclusions.

Voted in His Bath Robe.

From The London Express, July 5.

Shortly before the dinner hour last evening, while the House of Commons was being cleared for the division on Mr. Balfour's closure motion, an unusual apparition stalked across the floor of the House from the space beneath the clock and mounted the gangway into the Government lobby, where it sepulchrally vanished.

It was without collar, and apparently without material clothing, but wrapped lightly about its body, like a winding sheet, was a weird yellowish robe, akin to that associated with the Mahatmas of the East.

It neither paused nor spoke, but with silent step seemed to glide up the stairs and down into the lobby. The Chamber was crowded at the time, members moving their several ways and staring in momentary consternation at this apparently spectral figure. Then cheer after cheer rolled through the building.

The mysterious visitant was recognized as Sir R. U. Penrose-Fitzgerald, Bart., Unionist member for Cambridge. He had been caught in his bath by the division bell, and, not knowing what danger might be threatening the Government, found concealment in a convenient robe, valiantly mounted the staircase to the lobby corridor, and with unruffled mien strode into the House.

On emerging with fine dignity from the division lobby, Sir Robert, who is very tall and a mighty yachtsman, returned to his bath and finally dressed for dinner.

Some time ago, in view of such accidents of the bath, bathing robes were placed on the estimates.

Had Learned a Wicked Word.

From The Philadelphia Press.

A father recently overheard his young son use a word he did not approve, and calling the child to him, said: "My son, if you will promise me never to use that word again I'll give you a silver dime." The little fellow promised, and true to his word, refrained. About a week later he went to his father and said: "Papa, I've learned a new word worth fifty cents."

CALLS IT PARKER SPASM.

This Man Refuses to Share in the General Acclaim.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is pitiful to observe the hysterics of "the press" generally over the telegram of Judge Parker. The case is patent. Mr. Bryan with characteristic acumen has analyzed the situation accurately and fearlessly. In fact, in oratory, leadership, consistency, and general tone of character Bryan led at St. Louis. Whether McGregor sits above the salt or below, where McGregor sits is the head of the table, and I have never voted for a Democratic President.

The rule of estoppel in law is as good in morals and in honor. "If a man won't speak when he should speak he shan't speak when he would speak." Judge Parker should have spoken at Albany, or he should not have spoken at St. Louis. Either he was insincere or unintelligent. While criticising President Roosevelt at times, I believe he would have spoken at Albany. If sending that telegram was pre-arranged, as a part of "the play," it would be conceded, I think, to be in keeping with Hill's record. We do not know enough of Judge Parker to say. We do know that Hill is the Judge's discoverer and promoter; his long-life friend and adviser. I am willing to credit Hill with sufficient loyalty to the Judge and to his party to take all the curses while the Judge poses as the political saint.

At best, it seems to me sudden, placing the penumbra of the hero and the saint on Judge Parker's head.

I like to find and worship a hero, but the real thing. I propose to keep my head on my shoulders even if "the press" at large runs wild.

This Parker spasm will pass off—most spasms do—the sober sense of the people will return, and the Democratic candidate will be judged as other mortals are, not by a single dramatic act, but by a whole series of acts, of which the former was only one, and a minor one. MENTOR.

Summit, N. J., July 15, 1904.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of last Saturday, the 9th inst., entitled "Japan's Justification," caused me carefully to read again the pamphlet to which you refer, received by you from Boston, a copy of which was sent to me and to many others, more than a month ago, direct from Washington, anonymously, by some one who carefully avoids giving any indication leading to the identification of the sender—the contents of it, however, show that it comes from the Japanese Embassy. This pamphlet, you say in your article of Saturday, "forms the occasion of your remarks," and upon the statements of this pamphlet you proceed to demonstrate that Japan is altogether right in this war, and that Russia is altogether in the wrong—that Russia is in honor and duty bound "to evacuate Manchuria," and that Japan has a right to compel her to evacuate Manchuria, and that Secretary John Hay has been repeatedly calling upon Russia to evacuate Manchuria until Russia has become disgusted with Mr. Hay—and you justify Japan absolutely and completely, simply and solely upon the Japanese Minister's statement, as set forth in his pamphlet, to the House of Representatives at Washington of Japan's side of the case.

Now I read THE TIMES, and have so generally found facts stated there to be correct that I have come to rely considerably upon what you say—will you therefore kindly state what evidence there is of the truth of Baron Komura's statement to the House of Representatives that "Russia finally concluded in April, 190[illegible] a convention providing for the restoration (by which, presumably, he means "evacuation") of Manchuria"?

Kindly also go a step further, and, as you seem to assume that they have the right, state what right or authority Japan and Secretary John Hay have to ask Russia to give up her rights in Manchuria acquired from China under her treaty with that nation made in April, 1898.

Under that treaty Russia has a right by the express grant and permission of China to do everything she has done in Manchuria, China having leased Port Arthur and a number of other ports to Russia in explicit and detailed terms, for ninety-nine years from April 27, 1898, and having in the said treaty and lease given to Russia the right to connect the Trans-Siberian Railroad with Port Arthur by a railroad running the whole length of Manchuria, and to protect this railroad with all necessary military forces.

In pursuance of this treaty, and by force and virtue thereof, Russia constructed her railroad from the Trans-Siberian Railroad to Port Arthur at an expense of hundreds of millions of dollars. Do you now mean to tell your readers that at the demand of Japan and Secretary John Hay Russia must "evacuate Manchuria" and abandon all her treaty and property rights and possessions therein, for which she gave China a full consideration, perfectly satisfactory in 1898 to China, and still perfectly satisfactory to China?

Just one question more: Is there any evidence whatever that Secretary John Hay at any time did demand or did ever request Russia "to evacuate Manchuria," or that he ever intimated to Russia that she should evacuate Manchuria?

EDWARD CAMPBELL.

Uniontown, Penn., July 11, 1904.

NOT TO ABANDON STRIKE.

Executive Board of Garment Workers Deny That Fight Is Weakening.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Acording to a NEW YORK TIMES editorial of to-day, the clothing strikers are ready to abandon the strike, and the manufacturers do not seem to know when they have victory in their grasp. While we are unable to speak for the manufacturers, we can and do speak for the employes, and we want the editor of THE TIMES to kindly quote the officials of the Garment Workers' as absolutely denying any connection with said article.

Further, we want it distinctly understood that any private person who may have misled the editor of THE TIMES into printing such a statement as being the position of the strikers or their general officers, is no friend of ours. Instead, he is a party whose acts tend to buoy up the hopes of the employers of a pending break in our ranks. If this is the object of the editorial, let the above be the answer.

The editorial of our Weekly Bulletin of July 15, has defined our position clearly and we shall hold to that position. We desire further to say that instead of suing for mercy, we shall take out some more shops Monday where manufacturers are surreptitiously having work made.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA.

New York, July 16, 1904.

Self-Sacrificing College Professors.

From The New York Examiner.

The Baptist Argus recently made the statement that every professor in the Southern Theological Seminary has declined of late an invitation to go elsewhere at a higher salary. This is or might be true of nearly all of our institutions of higher learning. Few realize the sacrifices made by the superb body of men who compose our college and theological Faculties.

His Shortcoming.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"He certainly is an adept in the art of conversation."

"Yes, but what a pity he isn't more adept in the art of saying something."

HOW THE MAINE WAS LOST.

Mr. Doremus Tells What He Said Before the Mayor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To my regret, not until yesterday afternoon was your editorial of the 15th inst. shown to me, else I would have replied sooner.

You published a caustic criticism of remarks I was erroneously reported to have made before his Honor the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen last Wednesday while discussing an ordinance for fire-proofing wood in all buildings over 75 feet high.

I asked Mayor McClellan to apply the flame from a lighted match to a strip of wood I had saturated with phosphate of ammonia. He found it would not take fire, only char, at the place where the flame was applied, and, moreover, it left no sparks.

I then stated that before the Spanish war a Lieutenant from the battleship Maine, then lying in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, dined with my family. He said that but for the bravery of three men who risked their lives in putting out a fire in woodwork caused by the spontaneous combustion of the coal the Maine would have blown up in Brooklyn Harbor!

I gave the Lieutenant a strip of wood saturated with phosphate of ammonia and said, "You cannot light your cigar with it."

He placed it in the gaslight, and finding it would not inflame remarked, "Our woodwork should have been thus treated."

"Your Honor has just quoted from a document that the woodwork in all our battleships is now rendered uninflammable."

I made no remarks concerning the destruction of the Maine in Cuban waters.

Had I done so I would have made two statements.

First—That when the sad news of the destruction of the Maine, involving the loss of hundreds of brave men, was first announced, I naturally recalled the statement of the Lieutenant.

Second—After the official investigation of the cause of this disaster by our Government, my friend of many years, Capt. P. C. Petrie, once Commodore in the Inman Line of steamships, and at this time a United States officer in charge of the examination of vessels in New York Harbor, told me that one of the divers, whom he well knew and one whose judgment he relied on, said that when he was ordered to examine the Maine the water was so discolored that neither daylight nor electric light enabled him to see the bottom of the warship.

He could only rely on his hands, and found that the bottom of the vessel had been blown inward.

This, he thought, was proof that the Maine was destroyed by explosives from below. R. ODGEN DOREMUS.

New York, July 17, 1904.

A HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Describing the coronation of William and Mary as King and Queen of Scotland, Lord Macaulay, in the third volume of his works, says: "A splendid circle of nobles and statesmen stood round the throne. * * * The oath was administered after the Scotch fashion. Argyll recited the words slowly. The royal pair, holding up their hands toward heaven, repeated after him, till they came to the last clause, where William paused. That clause contained a promise that he would root out all heretics and enemies of the true worship of God. * * * 'I will not,' he now said, 'lay myself under an obligation to be a persecutor.' 'Neither the words of the oath,' said one of the Commissioners, 'nor the laws of Scotland lay any such obligation on your Majesty.' 'In that sense, then, I swear,' said William, 'and I desire you all to witness that I do so.' Even his detractors have generally admitted that on this great occasion he acted with uprightness, dignity, and wisdom." ROGER A. PRYOR.

Senator Hammond's Use of "Mudsills."

Letter from James R. Randall to Springfield Republican.

Gov. Hammond of South Carolina, when a United States Senator, replying to Senator Seward, alluded, in discoursing about the stratifications of human society, to "the mudsills of the North," which was vehemently resented. He simply meant "ground-sills" of the structure. He explained afterward that his mind recurred momentarily to the building of a negro cabin on his plantation during a wet season, while meditating his speech, and the mental picture inadvertently put "mud" and not "ground" into words.

THE DEATH O' FLINT.

Said the fellow with the bandage * * * "Dear heart, but he died bad, did Flint."—Treasure Island.

Of the seven that day as sailed away
To bury the pirate's hoard,
Wi' a godless grin on his blue-black chin,
But Flint returned aboard.
His cock-eye twitched and luffed askew
As he croaked by the cabin door:
"'Twill go under the sod with me, b'God,
Then I'll beat up Hell for more!"

Oh, I tell ye, mates, the devil himself
Wouldn't sail wi' Cap'n Flint,
Unless he was hitched by a double clove
Or dragged by the old man's squint.
Ay, six were they and six are we,
And what are they now but bones,
For he smashed their skulls wi' his iron fist
And scattered their brains on the stones!

Ay, well I remember how hard 'e died
That night on Savannah coast.
He shot three men and took Billy Bones
For an honest trader's ghost!
We darsn't go near, but we heard him sing
And the bottles go smash and crash,
As he fought wi' the devils as clung to his throat
And cursed 'em for lubber trash!

He fought and he fumed and he cursed and he swore
As he raved o'er his buried pile,
Yelling, "Fifteen men on the dead 'un's chest,"
And a-soakin' up rum the while.
And he "yo-ho-ho'd" and he stabbed the air
And he strangled the tangled bed!
Then he cracked the wall wi' a blow o' his fist
And laughed—his laugh!—and was dead!

He was blue wi' the rum that had fouled his hawse.
(Oh, an ugly devil was Flint!)
We could hardly believe as he'd come to Port,
For his eye had the same old squint.
When we laid him out snug in the hole we dug
We was feared 'e would open 'is jaw
An' sit up an' yell: "Flint dead? To Hell!
Fetch aft the rum, M'Graw!"

But come. Are ye scared? He's a grinnin' stiff,
Deep buried Savannah way.
Will ye show yer starn to a boosy ghost
When Flint don't walk by day?
I saw him dead wi' these 'ere head-lights,
I shoveled in some o' the sod.
It was these 'ere hands as closed 'is eyes—
Though they wouldn't stay shut, b'God!

But we weighted 'em down wi' gold doubloons,
(He had always an eye for gold.)
And we tied up 'is jaw wi' an old red sash
When sartain sure he was cold—
While the green parrot squealed around his face
And pecked at his cold blue lips,
Shriekin' "Pieces of eight!" But Flint was gone
To heat up phantom ships.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

MANY WATCH PARKER AT KINGSTON CHURCH

Strangers Flock to See Candidate Pass the Collection Plate.

KERN STILL AT ROSEMOUNT

Denies Pushing Taggart Boom—Murphy May Not Visit Judge—Few Invitations Issued.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, July 17.—John W. Kern of Indiana is still a guest of Judge Parker's at Rosemount, and he will not go away until to-morrow evening. A visit which Mr. Kern says he expected to be one of an hour or two has thus stretched into two days, and it might last even longer were it not that Mr. Kern has to go to New York to attend the meeting of Democratic chiefs to be held to-morrow.

Yet Mr. Kern and ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan both deny that the subject of Thomas Taggart's boom for National Chairman has even been touched upon in any of the conversations held at Rosemount since Mr. Kern arrived.

"Politics? Yes, of course we talked politics," said Mr. Kern to-day. "Judge Parker and I have talked nothing but politics ever since I came here, but we haven't talked about Taggart's boom. I am a bold politician when occasions require boldness, but I am not quite bold enough to come from Indianapolis to Esopus on my own invitation to tell the Presidential candidate whom he ought to recommend for National Chairman."

Mr. Kern said he came to Albany on some insurance business, and while there met ex-Senator Hill, who suggested that he call on Judge Parker. Remembering that interrupted friendship begun at Morley's Clubhouse in London, nine years ago, Mr. Kern jumped at the chance to renew it.

Questioned about the Taggart prospects, Mr. Kern replied that he was not Taggart's emissary and did not know anything about it. He also was asked about the proposition to give some one like Taggart the Western half of the country, some one like Sheehan the Eastern half, and to have Senator Gorman or some other party chieftain as titular head of the whole campaign.

"And have some dignified figure for theoretical head," said Mr. Kern. He nodded, as if in assent to the idea, but did not commit himself.

Charles F. Murphy may not come to Rosemount, despite all reports to that effect. The holding out of the olive branch to Tammany is not apparently held to necessitate any personal conference between Judge Parker and the wigwam leader. Mr. Murphy, however, is not the only prominent Democrat in this position. Comparatively few have been here, and some of those were self-invited.

No arrangements have yet been made for a visit by ex-Senator Hill, and no conference between him and the Judge is as yet on the cards.

The only new visitor of the day at Rosemount was Maurice Minton of New York, who is one of August Belmont's right-hand men. He was closeted with the Judge for an hour or more, and then returned to New York.

Judge Parker went to church on his launch this morning, accompanied by Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Osterhoudt, who is visiting the Parkers; Mr. Kern, and little Alton Parker Hall. When they arrived at the Mission Church of the Holy Cross they met ex-Senator John J. Linson, who captured Mr. Kern and took him off for a drive around Kingston.

The Rev. Charles Mercer Hall, Judge Parker's son-in-law, preached on "Christ Our Only Rest," and his text was from Matthew xi., 28-30, "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take My yoke on you and learn of Me, for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For My yoke is easy and My burden is light."

Judge Parker passed the plate, as usual. A negro boy, who had been nervously fidgeting and watching the Judge throughout the proceedings, dropped 1 cent into the plate and then arose and dashed out of the church. He did not want to hear the sermon; he had come only for the express purpose of putting some money into the contribution plate handed around by the Democratic candidate for President. His ambition was fulfilled, and religion had no further allurements to offer.

There was a large proportion of strangers present, who had come to see Judge Parker pass the plate. The regular communicants were not out in their usual force owing to the heat, and it was largely a church of strangers. The receipts from the contribution plate have increased considerably, owing to the number of people attracted here by the reports of the Judge's Sunday habits.

After the service nearly all these strangers came up and shook hands with Judge Parker. When he and his party emerged from the church they encountered Mr. Kern.

"Well, I can say now that I've been to your church," said the deserter, with a twinkle in his eye.

"Yes, but you can't say that you've been in it," returned Judge Parker, and then seising on his guest he bore him into the building. There was no one else there, but Mr. Kern declared afterward that he was glad he could now say truthfully that he had put in his Sunday profitably by going to church.

The party returned to Rosemount on the launch, the Judge steering. After dinner he plunged at once into politics with Mr. Kern and later with Mr. Sheehan.

Young Alton Parker Hall had full as strenuous a day as his grandfather. After dinner he took off his shoes and stockings, and got a large American flag. He then declared war on the Republican Party, which he declared was concealed in a clump of rose bushes.

Holding his big flag aloft and shouting his battle cry, Alton charged these hostile bushes again and again, always defeating them with heavy loss. He played that he was on horseback, and as he had not even a toy horse he produced the proper effect by doing the galloping himself.

It was a good imitation of San Juan Hill, particularly as the rose bushes were on a hill, and the pretty little red-headed warrior slew Republicans in countless hordes all the afternoon to his own infinite satisfaction.

PRESIDENT'S QUIET SUNDAY.

No Official Visitors — President Butler of Columbia a Guest.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 17.—Even for a Sunday this was an uneventful day at Sagamore Hill. The President received no official visitors, although he and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained two or three house guests, including President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, who arrived last night and left to-day for New York.

This week promises to be a busy one for the President, as a number of political and official visitors are expected at Sagamore Hill.

Odell and Murphy Coming to Town.

Gov. Odell is expected to arrive in the city to-night, and possibly he will spend the week here, putting in most of his time at the State headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Charles F. Murphy, who has been in Mount Clemens, Mich., since the St. Louis Convention, is expected to arrive home any day.

ATTENDANCE AT WORLD'S FAIR.

More Than 500,000 Persons Present During the Last Week.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Despite the rain of the early part of last week and the excessively warm weather that followed, the attendance at the World's Fair for the last seven days was more than half a million persons.

There was not a single special day to bring the attendance up and the result is satisfactory to the management.

The recorded admissions for the week were: Monday, 74,543; Tuesday, 87,476; Wednesday, 87,175; Thursday, 82,704; Friday, 76,879; Saturday, 91,522. Total, 500,369.

JIM LECTURES ON "ELEMENTS."

Doorman Tells Tenderloin Cops of the Kinds the Captain Means.

Perturbation reigned among the rear-room rank and file of the Tenderloin Station yesterday because the men didn't seem able quite to grasp Capt. Cottrell's idea regarding the "element we're trying to get rid of."

Following the attempt to clean up the "element" with detectives in disguise the other night—an attempt that was only partially successful, for the "element" generally declined easy bait—Capt. Cottrell treated the men of the night platoon to a lecture. Reporters were barred.

Later, however, the men returned with samples of the "element" for the Captain's approval. Billy Butts, the Boy Burglar-Buster, brought in a bad boulevardier from Seventh Avenue on chance. Policeman Black, who weighs 300 pounds, gathered in a newsboy for "crap-shooting" beside the Greeley Statue, while McGuire and Galligan, Rialto shadows, captured the Hindu juggler whose ancestors came from the Gold Coast, and who sells Oriental puzzles on Broadway. But Capt Cottrell shook his head and said that none of these was "the element we're after."

The men gathered in the rear room and discussed the situation.

"What is the 'element,' anyway?" said Black, wiping cold beads from his brow.

"Search me," said Jim, the Doorman. "I'm sorry for youse guys."

"Thought you knew everything!" growled Xenodocius, the Classic Cop.

"I know f'r a cinch that your ancestor warn't at Thermopylae, but kept a quick-lunch place in Sparta," retorted Jim. "I'll tell ye what the element is if ye stop growlin'."

"Go ahead!" was the relieved cry.

"You noticed that the Cap'n varies the formulay—that's Greek—when he talks about the element. 'The element we're tryin' to get rid of' and 'The element we're after' is two different species o' the genius 'element'—that's more Greek."

Jim, the Doorman, looked around to see that none of the Sergeants were in sight. Then he drew a bottle half full of amber fluid from his pocket.

"The name on that label don't spell 'the element,' but it smells the same. There are three thousand men in the Tenderloin every night trying to get rid of as much of it as they can at one sittin'. Now, you know."

"Now, we know!" echoed the men in a whisper two minutes later. They had disposed of more of the "element" than pleased Jim.

"However," said the Doorman, "that ain't the other specius of element."

Jim drew a dollar bill from his pocket and threw it on the floor. There was a wild scramble, but the Doorman's boot got there first.

"That," he explained, "is the element the hole lot of us is after!"

"KINGSTON BED TIME 9:30."

August Supreme Court Justice So Decides in Bowling Alley Case.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, July 17.—"Bed-time in Kingston, N. Y., 9:30 P. M.," is the substance of a decision of the New York Supreme Court. It was handed down by Judge Betts of this city, who decides that a bowling alley which operates after that hour keeps people awake and can be restrained from operating.

The decision was rendered yesterday upon an application by Patrick H. Ronan to modify an injuction secured by Henry Kelder restraining him from operating his bowling alley at any time. Mr. Kelder and Mr. Ronan are friends and neighbors. The former is a liveryman and the latter a hotel keeper. Their properties are separated in the rear by a fence. When Mr. Ronan built his bowling alley last Spring he extended his building to within seventy-five feet of Mr. Kelder's residence.

Mr. Kelder and his family complained of the racket. They said that the noise from the balls and pins was kept up to an unreasonable hour, and cited the fact that parties of men frequently bowled as late as 3 o'clock in the morning.

When the case came up yesterday at Special Term of the Supreme Court and Mr. Kelder learned that Mr. Ronan had spent $2,500 in the construction of his alley he relented. He thought he would not notice the noise during the day, and would be willing to have the alley in operation until bedtime, or any hour that the court might decide was properly to be considered bedtime. Judge Betts fixed the hour as stated.

OCEAN GROVE'S TRAIN EDICT.

Business Men Will Demand Sunday Trains for North Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 17.—Ocean Grove's opposition to Sunday railroad trains for North Asbury Park and Vice President Ballard's intimation that after to-day no Sunday trains would be permitted to stop nearer than the Avon and Interlaken station has caused much indignation among Asbury Park's business men and hotel keepers, who will demand that the railroad officials ignore the edict of the Camp Meeting Association.

The Ocean Grove officials claim that they have a contract with the railroad company which provides that Sunday trains shall not stop within a mile of the station used jointly by Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. One month ago Sunday trains were stopped at North Asbury Park for the first time. When the innovation was introduced it was said that the Ocean Grove officials had given tacit consent to the change, but this is denied by Vice President Ballard and his associates.

The Asbury Park Common Council, the Board of Trade, and the Hotel Keepers' Association will hold special meetings this week and insist that Asbury Park be divorced from Ocean Grove so far as their railroad station relations are concerned.

A mass meeting has been called for Tuesday night to protest against the abolition of Sunday trains. To-night the following telegram, signed by Mayor Ten Broeck, the proprietors of the largest hotels, and the leading merchants, was sent to the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central Railroad officials:

"Report says the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association has ordered that no Sunday trains shall stop in Asbury Park after this date. The leading hotels and merchants, representing large and various interests, demand Sunday trains, and look to you and your company for relief and protection."

CYCLISTS HURLED OVER BANK.

Risked Speeding Down Dangerous Hill Despite Warning.

While descending at terrific speed the steep slope known as Reservoir Hill, East New York, yesterday afternoon, the front wheel of a tandem bicycle ridden by Edward Bogart, twenty-six years old, and Frank Hellars, eighteen years old, both of whom live at 252 Ralph Street, Brooklyn, struck a stone in the road, hurling them and the machine over the side of an embankment. Bogart suffered a concussion of the brain, a possible fracture of the skull, and bad cuts, and he was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. Hellars was only slightly hurt.

The point where the mishap occurred is on the side of one of the highest hills on Long Island, and signs warn bicyclists to dismount. Many serious accidents have happened here. With Bogart steering, the young men rode along Highland Boulevard on the hilltop.

"We'll shoot the chutes," they said, and then pedaling their hardest, shot down the winding slope.

There were screams of alarm from spectators when it was seen that the riders had lost control of the machine. They tried in vain to slacken speed. Steep embankments were on either side.

The now terror-stricken young men were three-fourths of the way down the hill and were going with tremendous speed when the bicycle struck the stone, throwing them sixty feet, Bogart crashing against a boulder.

Both the riders lay unconscious. A crowd was soon on the scene, and two young women tore strips from their garments to use as bandages. Bicycle Policeman Forrest of the Liberty Avenue Station called Dr. Owens, who said Bogart might die. After being attended Hellars was able to be taken home by friends.

LITTLE "LOSTED" GIRL CHARMS WALDORF FOLK

Miss Florence Obst the Centre of Attraction in Big Hotel.

KEEPS HER SECRET WELL

Accepts Homage of Men and Women, and Tries Not to Think Too Often of Her Worried Mamma.

A street preacher was holding forth at Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, yesterday afternoon, when little Miss Florence Obst, walking past with her father and mother on the way to take a car to their home, at 349 West Forty-third Street, paused to hear what the man was saying. Mr. and Mrs. Obst went on, and didn't miss their daughter until five minutes had passed.

Meanwhile Florence, mingling with the crowd, listened to some unpleasant prophecies concerning the ultimate fate of the wicked, and though she didn't understand much of it she concluded that it all possibly had some reference to her naughtiness in not keeping close to her papa and mamma when in the street. So, a little conscience stricken, she pushed her way out of the crowd and hurried in pursuit of her parents. She went toward Broadway, however, while Mr. and Mrs. Obst, who meanwhile had discovered that she was not with them, were rushing frantically up Seventh Avenue.

Florence soon understood that she could not find her parents, but although only four years old she has abundant confidence in herself, and calmly pursued her way. She picked her path through the maze of traffic at Broadway and Sixth Avenue, and found herself at the doors of the Waldorf-Astoria.

She peered in and decided that it was a delightful place for a young person such as herself. Without hesitation she sauntered through the doorway, and in a few minutes found herself admiring and being admired in "Peacock Alley." The demure little maid, in her big hat, pretty lace coat, and dimpled knees showing above her short white stockings, looked over everybody and everything with polite interest, and presently, seeing a good place from which to view the passing show, climbed up on a sofa beside an elderly man, who, when he saw her purpose, helped her to a seat. There she made herself as comfortable as possible, though her little legs did stick straight out over the tapestry covered edge, and her little toes did point at each other.

"Your baby, Senator?" inquired a stout man, accompanied by several women, and the Senator said "No" before Florence, in candid protest against being called "baby," remarked:

"I'm four years old."

She regarded the stout man as severely as she could with her big blue eyes, and in an instant the women pounced upon her, declared her to be a "darling," and took possession of her.

After that Miss Florence held a reception and became the centre of a delighted crowd. She was talked to, petted, and prattled away apparently without reserve. But she had a secret, and kept it well, though it at times gave her a pang. She was "losted," and she knew that her mamma was worrying about her. But Florence was having such a delightful escapade that she could not bring herself to confess the truth.

When she had eaten bonbons and had her tiny purse stuffed to the bursting point with silver, the women decided to carry her to luncheon, telling the man addressed as Senator to inform any inquirers where the child was. Her hosts thought her parents were in the hotel and might call for her at any moment.

After luncheon Florence became tired. She was weary of homage and had a surfeit of flattery. So she slipped away from the women while they were in the Turkish room and made her way to the street. She was homeward bound.

Policeman Conboy saw her step out on Thirty-fourth Street, and surmising that she belonged to the hotel, picked her up.

"You'll have to go back, little girl," he said.

"You might get lost."

"I'm losted already," said Florence.

"Well, I'll find your pop," answered the policeman, and he carried her to the clerk's desk. There he was told that the child was not known there, but messengers were sent around looking for some one to take charge of her. For an hour the search was kept up, and then the hotel men and the policeman were obliged to accept Florence's statement as true. She really was "losted."

Amid a chorus of regretful farewells, to which she waved a graceful acknowledgment, Florence was carried away from the hotel and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

There she had almost as good a time as she had enjoyed at the Waldorf-Astoria. A most delightful man, who sat behind a big desk, let her play with his pens and pencils, and would have given more candy to her could she possibly have eaten it.

While Florence was having such a pleasant afternoon her parents were almost distracted, but she had not been in the possession of the police long before they found her through Headquarters. Then there were more kisses and even offers of candy.

But Florence shook her head. She had enough sweets for one day.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY PLEA.

Ocean Grove Sermon — New Yorker Hard to Convert.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 17.—Seven thousand Methodists gathered in the Auditorium this morning and listened to a sermon by the Rev. Dr. W. P. George of Kansas City, Mo., who made a plea for financial aid for the hospitals of the land, this being "Hospital Sunday" in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also condemned the Christian Scientists and their teachings.

Two thousand took part in the Young People's Meeting, led by Evangelist Charles H. Yatman. Mr. Yatman mentioned the conversion of Jerry McAuley, and said, incidentally, that "the hardest person in the world to convert to a righteous life is a native New Yorker."

Chinamen from Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Long Branch, and other Monmouth County resorts gathered in Thornley Chapel this afternoon and organized a Bible class. The surf meeting, led by Vice President Ballard, attracted a large crowd, and an hour was spent in singing and Bible reading.

BASEBALL CROWD INJURED.

Many Hurt in Grand Stand Collapse Due to Defective Underpinning.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 17.—Two hundred people were hurled to the ground today by the collapse of a stand at Brighton Park, a suburb of this city.

A ball game between amateur clubs was in progress and the stand was crowded, when, without warning, the entire crowd was thrown to the ground in a heap. Other spectators and the ball players immediately set to work extricating the people from the wreckage, while calls were sent out for ambulances. When all were finally extricated, it was found that ten persons had sustained broken arms or legs, while a number of others were otherwise bruised and cut.

It is claimed the collapse was caused by the removal of some underpinning, which had been carried off by people for firewood.

SCHUMANN-HEINK RETURNS.

Singer Will Go on Concert Tour Before Comic Opera Engagement.

Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, the prima donna, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Hamburg from Hamburg, to make a concert tour of the country before going on the comic-opera stage under the direction of F. C. Whitney. She was accompanied by Mrs. Daisy Fischer.

The singer will begin her comic opera career on Sept. 12, when she will appear in "Love's Lottery," by Stanislaus Stange and Julian Edwardes. The concert tour which Mme. Schumann-Heink will make will take her to Ocean Grove, Atlantic City, Newport, and Milwaukee.

SENTENCED TO EAT JAM.

Captain of Ocean Liner Finds Little Girl Guilty of Theft.

Capt. Krech of the Hamburg-American Line's steamship Graf Waldersee was called upon during the trip to pass sentence upon a thief caught stealing aboard the vessel. His manner of conducting the case and his judgment were commended by all the passengers.

Several steerage passengers on the earlier days of the trip frequently missed food and sweetmeats which they had taken aboard, and nothing was known of the culprit until one day a woman, going to her bunk, found a little, flaxen-haired girl busily engaged in emptying a pot of jam which had been concealed there. The little one had the jam plastered all over her face and hands, and in that condition the woman who discovered her led her to the chief steward. He in turn took her before the Captain on the bridge.

Many of the passengers, seeing the little girl being dragged crying before the Captain, gathered about to learn the cause of the trouble. Capt. Krech, who on his ship, like all other Captains, is Judge, jury, and Court of Appeals, listened to the charges with a stern look. Besides learning that the little girl had taken the jam, he also learned that her father and mother were poor and could not provide any sweetmeats for her. When the case had been presented Capt. Krech though over the evidence for a time, and as the girl was caught with the evidence all over her face and hands he pronounced her guilty.

"This is a very serious case," he said, "and must be dealt with accordingly. The penalty for the first offense is imprisonment. For the second it is spanking, and for the third it is hanging or exclusion from America. But the facts in this case are such that I shall have to be more severe. I therefore sentence you to eat the best jam this ship can produce every time you feel like it. The jam will be supplied by the steward."

The little girl could not understand the meaning of all the talk, but when the steward brought forth a big pot of jam, as ordered, she gave the Captain a pretty little smile and marched off with it. From that time on her face was never clean.

UP-TOWN TROLLEY CRASHES.

Amsterdam Avenue Cars Figure in Two —No Passengers Hurt.

A crowded Amsterdam and Third Avenue trolley car crashed into a One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street cross-town car late last night in front of Proctor's Harlem Theatre. The cross-town car, a closed one, was nearly empty and had stopped in front of the engine house, as is customary.

The other car had gained such momentum that the motorman could not stop it in time. The rear platform of the cross-town car was splintered, and several women passengers in both cars became hysterical.

Shortly before midnight another Amsterdam Avenue car, returning from Fort George, crowded with passengers, ran into the car just in front of it. The impact was not great, and neither car was damaged, but the passengers became panic stricken and made a wild dash for the doors. Miss Stella Hammond of 34 West Fifty-ninth Street became hysterical and was attended by Dr. Savage of the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

NEW CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

Thousands of the Cult Dedicate Building in Mrs. Eddy's Home City.

CONCORD, N. H., July 17.—Several thousand Christian Scientists assembled here today in the home city of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, to take part in the dedicatory exercises of the edifice of the First Church of Christ, Scientist.

The new edifice, which is a beautiful structure, seats 1,000 persons. Its erection was made possible by Mrs. Eddy's gift of $120,000, which was augmented by many smaller contributions.

IN THE SHOPS.

This is the season of the year when every woman's heartstrings are wrung by the bargains that are to be found in the way of pretty thin materials. They are to be found in remnants and in goods by the piece at such reasonable prices that visions of sartorial dreams in gowns to be had for next to nothing flit before the eyes, and the woman forgets that the making stands between her and the wearing. One of the pretty things to be found at a low price is a striped printed batiste at 15 cents a yard. This is of good quality, a stripe of the material in a little heavier weight in the goods and the pattern—one is particularly attractive—little rose buds in colors.

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Plain batistes also have pretty little rose bud patterns in smaller designs, with dots of various kinds and other designs, come 28 inches wide and cost 8 cents a yard.

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White material of excellent quality is also to be had at low prices, and a pretty white lawn, 40 inches wide, was selling the latter part of last week for 12½ cents a yard. No one need lack a white frock with such prices to be found.

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Sandals are a great blessing for mothers whose little people delight in going barefoot. That is a practice that is hardly safe, particularly in the city. Sandals protect the sole of the foot while the upper part is bare except for the strap next to it. For the very little people they cost $1 a pair, for those a little older $1.25, and sizes over 10 cost $1.50. Men wear these sandals without the heel pieces for bathroom slippers.

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There are thin cashmere stockings for the little children that are selling for 25 cents a pair, and in embroidered cotton with dots and other small fancy designs they cost the same price. These embroidered stockings come in pale pinks and blues and white embroidered in colors.

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Albatross is the material for the light under petticoat. A little wool is desirable to wear, the albatross will not shrink and has little bulk. They have been selling pretty skirts of this material with a laced-edged ruffle at one of the shops for $1.50. This is very reasonable.

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For the woman who is going to the mountains or on the water and needs something warmer, there is a hand-embroidered white flannel, the embroidery in silk, something over an inch wide around the lower edge, and very well done, for $4.

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There are pretty little French flannel skirts in pink or in blue or white with designs in the flannel in applique around the lower edge that are $3.50. They have been much more.

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Fancy chains, with jewels of different kinds set in at intervals, are selling at a great reduction, $1.90, and they have been double or triple the price. This jewelry of to-day, with the semi-precious stones, is well made, and has real artistic qualities.

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Pretty things in cotton cushion covers are hand painted flower designs, brushed in with a quick but skillful hand. The cover is in one of the tan shades. One of the most attractive designs is that of wisteria.

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The man who has a good Panama hat, and is afraid of the "clean 'em while you wait shops," as he should be, can get his hat cleaned at a first-class place for $2. That includes reblocking and trimming, and is money well invested for a fine Panama.

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There is something new in pap spoons for the baby. The style is familiar with a short loop handle. The improvement is in the engraving in the bowl. There is the prognostication for each day of the week, and the baby must have the spoon for the day of the week on which it was born. The spoons will show that "Monday's child is fair of face," "Tuesday's child is full of grace," Wednesday's child is merry and glad," &c. There is a design of an infant in bas relief on the handle of each spoon.

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A mechanical mouse with a key to wind it up, and which is warranted to run around the room and deceive Tabby herself, costs only 25 cents.

PRESIDENT'S SON AS A SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Has a Class in Oyster Bay Church.

ROUTINE LESSON SOON OVER

Pupils Eager to Hear Stories—Young Instructor Tells of David and Saul.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 17.—President Roosevelt, with Mrs. Roosevelt and their children, to-day attended services in Christ Church, where the Rev. H. H. Washburn preached on the ordination of the Apostles.

It became generally known to-day that Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is a teacher in the Sunday school. He is sixteen years old and is almost ready to enter Harvard. He has been teaching his class for several weeks, and the fact came out through the refusal of the son of a fireman on the Long Island Railroad to earn a quarter by carrying a message.

"I'd be late for Sunday school," he explained, "and the teacher's a good story-teller, even if he is the President's son."

Theodore was found seated in a corner of the Sunday school, and about him was a semi-circle of boys, ranging in age from eight to ten years. He read to them the story of St. Paul, as told in the lesson sheet, wherein it is stated:

"St. Paul got permission from the Captain of the Roman soldiers to speak to the people from the castle stairs. He made a most important speech to the people in their own language, telling them all about his conversion and how the Lord had led him. They listened to him patiently until he declared that God had sent him to preach to the Gentiles.

"Then the tumult broke afresh, and they would not hear anything more. It seems strange to us that they were not glad to have the Gentiles hear the good news of salvation, but at that time they thought the promised Saviour was to be their special possession.

"To save St. Paul from the angry mob the officer brought him into the castle, where he scourged him. He was greatly impressed to find that he was a Roman citizen."

When the boys had answered the printed questions, showing that they understood the incident in the life of St. Paul, and had committed to memory a verse from the Bible, their teacher, who does not discourse on the text, but tells his pupils of Biblical characters, recounted the story of David and Saul.

Near Theodore's class was the class of Miss Christine Roosevelt, his cousin, who teaches a girls' class. They were slower than the boys in memorizing the verse and answering the questions, because the boys were eager to listen to the stories told by the President's son.

After church the President and his family drove home, the girls from the Summer colony at Bayville waving their handkerchiefs at the President and Miss Christine Roosevelt, who rode in a buggy with Theodore, Jr. They believed that, in addition to the President, they had seen his daughter Alice, who has not yet come to Oyster Bay.

MISS ROOSEVELT VISITING.

Is Guest of Dr. and Mrs. Morgan Dix at Lawrence, L. I.

Miss Alice Roosevelt is spending a week as the guest of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Morgan Dix and the Misses Dix at the Dix country home at Lawrence, L. I.

Miss Roosevelt was their guest last season, and made many friends among the members of the Rockaway Hunt Club.

FOUND MISSING BABY DEAD.

Mother Sought Child That Had Fallen Down Air Shaft.

Mrs. Charles Sweeney, wife of a building inspector, and living at 210 East Eighty-third Street, and a sister of Alderman John T. McCall, missed her two and a half year old daughter yesterday, while the family was at dinner in their flat on the fifth floor. As they were looking for the child, a woman's voice cried out from the bottom of the shaft:

"Whose child is this?"

Mrs. Sweeney, looking out of a window, saw a woman holding her baby in her lap and weeping over it. Dr. Kernan, of the Presbyterian Hospital, who had been summoned, pronounced the child dead. The baby had crawled onto her crib, which was close to the window because of the heat, and in some manner had fallen down the shaft, striking on her head. Death was instantaneous.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish began her series of entertainments to-day, giving a luncheon for twenty-two at Crossways. Sunday luncheons will be a feature of Mrs. Fish's entertainments during the Summer.

To-night Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., who are occupying the Warren cottage, on Narragansett Avenue, gave their first dinner of the season, entertaining eighteen guests. Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. George S. Scott, and Mrs. James L. Kernochan also gave dinners at their cottages.

Worthington Whitehouse gave a dinner at the Casino this evening, his principal guests being Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who are entertaining him at Oakland Farm.

The young sons of the cottage residents who occupy bathhouses at Bailey's Beach are going into bicycle racing, and in this they are being encouraged by their parents, who are offering cups for the winners. Last Saturday Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs offered a cup, which was won by Master Willie Thaw, son of Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, and for the next race Mrs. Thaw offers a valuable cup. The participants in these races, which are run on the sands at Bailey's Beach, are the sons of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Pemoroke Jones, George A. Huhn, and F. Burrell Hoffman, and Master John Dahlgren, son of Mrs. Harry S. Lehr.

Mrs. Trenor Park of Tuxedo, who has been visiting Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, has gone to Narragansett Pier, and will return later, to be the guest of Mrs. George S. Scott at Bellmead.

Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills, who were expected at their Newport villa early this week, have delayed their sailing from Europe a week, and will not arrive here until the first of next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer will give their first entertainment, a dinner, next Wednesday evening.

Miss Anna Sands and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong will give their first dinner of the season the same evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Jerome Hamlin are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hamlin at the Osgood villa.

Ex-Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard returned from New York last night on the steam yacht Rambler.

Henry Walters left for New York to-day on the steam yacht Narada.

WILLIAMS—HEARTT.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., July 17.—Miss Agnes E. Heartt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierson Heartt of this place, and Charles Hale Williams of Bloomfield were married in Christ Episcopal Church last night. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edwin A. White, rector of the church. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by her sister, Mrs. Theodore Saltner of Montclair, as matron of honor, and Miss Anna Baldwin of East Orange was the bridesmaid. There were two little flower girls, the Misses Elizabeth Bainbridge and Janet Schouler, both of Glen Ridge. The best man was Frederick Arthur Williams of Bloomfield, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Philip T. Heartt, brother of the bride; John F. McJennett of Boston, Henry F. Coolman and A. C. Robertson of New York, and Paul J. Dunbar and Dr. Walter Post of Bloomfield.

FOR THIRST, NOT FOR LOVE.

Bald Prisoner Explains Why He Drank Hair Dye.

"You are charged with trying to commit suicide by drinking a bottle of cheap hair dye," said Magistrate Flammer to Benjamin Politsky of 181 Clinton Street in the Essex Market Court yesterday. "What have you to say to this accusation?"

"Judge, it was all a mistake," was the reply. "It was not hair dye, but hair restorer. I keep it because it makes my head feel cool. Yesterday as I was bathing my head the restorer smelled so good and I was so thirsty I thought it would taste good, so I drank it to see if it was as good as it smelled. I was awful thirsty, and the bottle was nice and cold. Then the policeman arrested me, and the doctors in the hospital did something awful to me. Believe me, I never drink any more hair restorer."

"The complaint says specifically that you drank hair dye, and I must stand on the complaint," said the Magistrate. "I cannot for the life of me see what a man with a shining pate like yours needs of hair dye in the house. I'll discharge you this time, but stop trying experiments with hair dye."

Politsky had told the policeman that he drank the stuff because he had been disappointed in love.

FIRE IN TERRACE GARDEN.

Musicians Play Lively March as Guests Hurry to Safety.

A slight alarm was created among 200 diners in the garden connected with Terrace Garden in East Fifty-eighth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, last night by a fire that started in the laundry in the basement of the building at 145 East Fifty-eighth Street. The fire was discovered by guests in the outside garden, who saw smoke pouring from the basement windows. Many women cried out in alarm and rushed to the street. Firemen quickly extinguished the flames.

The cause of the fire could not be ascertained. The damage was estimated at $500.

When the fire started Prof. Ricci and his orchestra had just finished playing in the garden. When the guests became excited he called his musicians together again and started to play a lively march. The musicians did not let up until the people in the garden had marched to safety.

FIANCE AND CASH GONE.

Newark Girl Disappointed After Wedding Guests Had Assembled.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 17.—Miss Annie Kenderer of 23 Tichener Street has asked the police to find John Stanko, twenty-five years old, to whom she was to have been married last night. Stanko, it is asserted, has $140 of the young woman's money in his possession.

The wedding was to have taken place at the home of one of Miss Kenderer's relatives, where 200 guests had assembled and a priest was present to perform the ceremony. When Stanko failed to appear it dawned on the young woman that she had been duped.

SLOOP SINKS IN HARBOR.

Pilot Boat Picks Up Its Six Passengers from Yawl.

The pilot boat New York picked up a party of six in a small boat near the Romer Shoal late yesterday afternoon. In the party were Dr. William Walser of Livingston, S. I., three women, and two men. Dr. Walser took the party sailing in a sloop yacht and left the clubhouse at West Brighton about 1 o'clock.

About 5 o'clock the sloop struck a submerged obstruction and began to sink. The party hoisted a signal of distress and then took refuge in the sloop's yawl. The New York saw the transfer and signal and ran alongside. The party was taken aboard and the sloop was run to the nearest shallow water, where she sank.

FUNERAL OF MRS. BATCHELLER.

Body Brought from Egypt to the Judge's Saratoga Home.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, July 17.—The funeral of Mrs. Catharine Phillips Batcheller will take place from the Batcheller mansion here on Tuesday afternoon. The officiating clergymen will be the Rev. Herbert M. Gesner of the Second Presbyterian Church and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey of the Bethesda Episcopal Church.

The remains arrived here this afternoon from Alexandria, Egypt, where she died on May 14, 1903. They were accompanied by the deceased's husband, Judge George Sherman Batcheller, the American member and Presiding Judge of the International Court of Appeal in Egypt. Mrs. Batcheller was a daughter of the late ex-State Controller James M. Cook of Saratoga Springs.

Glens Falls Physician Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, July 17.—Dr. David J. Fitzgerald, one of the leading physicians of Northern New York, died here this afternoon of apoplexy. He was born in Ireland forty-six years ago, came to this country when young, was graduated from the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute in 1876, the Albany Medical College in 1884, and after a course in the New York Post-Graduate School located here in 1886. A widow and two daughters survive, together with several brothers and sisters, including Dr. John F. Fitzgerald of the Public Charities Department in Brooklyn and Queens, Edmund F., Thomas E., and W. G. Fitzgerald, all of New York, and Mrs. Helene Vosberg of Richmond Hill.

Baby in Mother's Arms Died on Car.

Mrs. John Dockery's baby, a ten months' old boy, had been ailing for a long time, and last week she went to Coney Island for a few days, thinking that the sea air would help him. The baby grew worse, and on the advice of a physician, who said that the child could live only a little while longer, she started yesterday morning to go home. The baby died in her arms on the train. When she reached the Manhattan end of the bridge and met her husband, who was waiting for her, they took their dead baby home together. They live at 1,864 Third Avenue.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 17.—There has been a general rise in temperature during the last twenty-four hours in almost all portions of the country. The absence of precipitation and cloudiness has contributed greatly to the heated conditions that now prevail. The winds along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts will be light to fresh southerly; on the Great Lakes mostly light south to west.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have light south winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, fair and warm to-day and Tuesday; light, variable winds.

New England, fair and continued warm to-day and Tuesday; light south to west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.	THE TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1903.
3 A. M.	64	71	75
6 A. M.	64	69	73
9 A. M.	70	73	74
12 M.	76	70	78
3 P. M.	70	64	80
6 P. M.	77	83	82
9 P. M.	71	90	81
12 P. M.	70	90	80

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 250 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square..... 77½

The thermometer registered 71 degrees at 3 A. M. and 81 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temper

WOMAN TELLS OF HER ABYSSINIAN TRAVELS

Mrs. MacMillan of St. Louis Back from Long Journey.

TALKED TO KING MENELIK

Shot Big Game, Too—Two New Feats Accomplished in African Exploring.

Mrs. W. N. MacMillan of St. Louis, who returned to this country on Saturday, after having made a trip across Abyssinia, during which she was received at the Court of King Menelik, said yesterday that the reports of the dangers and difficulties attending such a trip have been much overdrawn. Every part of the country through which she passed, she said, is more safe and less difficult to travelers than are some of the New York streets.

Mrs. MacMillan is an American woman about thirty-five years of age. Her skin, naturally dark, is tanned from exposure to the wind and sun. She has blue eyes and dark hair. She is at the Waldorf-Astoria, where she will remain for a few days before going to her home.

"The object of my trip," she said, "was to find new trade roads between the Soudan and Abyssinia. When I started I accompanied my husband. He had as traveling companion Sir John Harrington, the British Minister to the Court of King Menelik. I had my maid, a doctor, a naturalist, and an engineer. We left New York on Nov. 23, 1902.

"The two points that seem to be most worthy of note in connection with the trip are these: We went up the Nile and the Bouree Rivers in launches at low water further than they have ever before been navigated at high water. The trip would be easy except for the lack of fuel in that region. Because of this, our passage up these rivers was the most difficult part of the whole trip. We had to burn wood all the time, which had to be secured from the rough lands along the banks whenever it was needed.

"From Cairo we went to Khartoum, and there our overland journey began. We left there on Jan. 25, 1903. We had a mule train and a number of bearers and armed native servants, and made the trip slowly, but quite comfortably, to the foot of the Abyssinian Mountains. At Pakasu I left Mr. MacMillan, who continued southeast to explore Lake Rudolph. He is there now.

"With Sir John Harrington I again took up the march through Abyssinia. On entering the country I learned the second remarkable fact of the trip. We ascended the passes through the mountains with a heavily loaded pack train, a feat never before accomplished, and thought to be impossible. We passed through the country of the Shillaks and of the Mulers, both of whom were thought to be uncivilized, but we were treated as well as could be. For political reasons Sir John then left me, and I continued with my doctor, my maid, and my body guard.

"During the trip the only people I had any fear of were the blacks along the upper Nile. Of course, I never left the camp without my side arms or my servants, but I was never once threatened.

"There on the Upper Nile the people who had never seen a white face before paid no attention to us. They were beautifully independent, and would not even trade with us. The only thing we could give them was copper wire, which they use as currency, and they wanted little of that.

"When I reached Adis Ababa I met King Menelik in private audience. My husband had been to see him several times, and on that account I was received very kindly. The King had lost his daughter-in-law a day before and the Court was in mourning. There was no pomp of any kind. The King and all the Court attendants wore their oldest clothes, which is their manner of mourning.

"The King is a kind man, progressive and desirous of bringing his people up to the standards of European civilization. He can speak nothing but his own language, so we were compelled to converse through an interpreter. I spent a week in the city.

"The results of the trip will not be at all of benefit to Americans. Englishmen will profit by it. Mr. MacMillan had no interest in the ship aside from the opportunities it offered for exploring, shooting, and fishing. We shot plenty of big game, including antelope, crocodiles, and leopards. The day after I left my husband he shot a lion not five minutes from the camp. I have shot some myself."

Mrs. MacMillan declined to give any opinions on the probable result of the commercial treaty which William H. Ellis is carrying to King Menelek. She said that what observations she had made would probably not be of interest. "The country is delightful and the trip was enjoyable in every way," she said, "and I intend to return there again very soon."

KILLS BROTHER AT PLAY.

Eight-Year-Old Boy Shoots Four Year Old—Recalls Feud Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 17.—While playing at the home of their grandfather, T. H. Cardwell, in Jackson, this morning, Edward Cox, aged eight years, shot and instantly killed his little four-year-old brother Thomas with a shotgun.

The boys are children of the late Dr. B. D. Cox, who was assassinated two years ago by members of the Hargis-faction while on the way to visit a patient. The children have been living with the family of their grandfather since the death of their mother last Fall.

THE TURF.

Brighton Races DAILY AT 2:30.

SIX EVENTS TO-DAY, INCLUDING THE

$1,500 NAUTILUS STAKES

AND A 2-MILE STEEPLECHASE.

MUSIC BY MYGRANT'S BAND.

Course can be reached from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge by Special Electric Trains on Brighton Road and by Smith Street Trolley Cars. Trains on Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Also via 39th St. Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., boats leave every 20 minutes, connecting with special electric trains.

SPORTING GOODS.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

New and second hand, $50 up; on time or rental.

BOWLING ALLEYS.

We make better bowling alleys than any one else in the business; ask any expert bowler.

BAR FIXTURES.

in stock for immediate delivery, $100 up.

Store Fixtures and Cabinet Work.

Designs and estimates on application.

BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.

Salesrooms, 227, 229 4th Av., corner 19th St.

AUTOMOBILES.

AUTOMOBILE SURPRISES.

Cadillac Tonneau, $550; Oldsmobile, 1903, $350-$400; Winton Touring Car, $700; sixteen horse Darracq, $1,200; $2,500 long-distance Touring Car, sacrificed; Panhard, 24 horse, finest condition, value $9,000, $5,000 takes it; 24 horse Renault, $4,500; Runabouts ($1,000-$1,250 models), $350-$400; Peerless Tonneaus, $800-$1,100; Oldsmobiles, $150 upward; Electrics, $90 upward; and many other desirable opportunities.

BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE,

131 West 51st, Near 6th Av.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.

Five-story building full of French and American Automobile Supplies; largest variety, lowest prices.

Washable Linen Dusters, latest style, at $3.50; [illegible] Chains, Cups, [illegible] Lamps, Horns, Gongs, Tires, Tubes, Tire Repairing, Vulcanizing, Repairing, Painting, Trimming, Storage, City Agency for Winton Motor Carriages. F. P. WILLIAMS, 1733 Broadway, cor. 56th St.

ART NOTES.

A singular story comes from Boston to the effect that the great frieze running about the Leland Stanford memorial arch in California was placed upon it without notifying the designer, who until recently has been unaware that his design was used. The artist is Domingo Mora, a sculptor long in the employ of the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company, father of the painter, F. Luis Mora. Mr. Mora authorizes The Evening Transcript to state that his design was sent in competition for the decoration of the arch, but that he heard it had not been accepted. He has never been notified of its acceptance and never been paid for it. Only by seeing a picture of the arch recently did he discover that his design had been used. The description of the frieze, which runs at the height of eighty feet completely around the structure and contains many symbolical and historical figures, exactly coincides with the specification written out for him and forwarded with the design. The arch itself was designed by Shipley, Rutan & Coolidge of Boston, is 100 feet high, 85 feet wide, and 36 feet deep. The central arch is 64 feet from the ground. The material is San José sandstone. It seems hardly possible that a feature so important as the frieze should have been treated as an insignificant detail of the general structure and the name of the sculptor overlooked.

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The colossal Vulcan designed by Moretti of New York and cast in iron to represent the industries of Birmingham, Ala., has been placed in the Building for Mines and Metallurgy at the St. Louis Fair. It is 56 feet high and weighs 60 tons.

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Artists not infrequently have the inventive faculty strongly developed, as we know from the career of F.B. Morse and others. Prof. Frank Kirchbach of the Academy of Arts in Munich has devised a motor for canal boats, which has been brought to the attention of the German Emperor. The Bavarian Minister of Transportation has made arrangements to give the invention a thorough test. It is said to offer extraordinary economy of coal, owing to the use it makes of moving water.

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The censor has stepped in at the Great Berlin Art Exhibition and ordered the suppression of designs for caricatures for the comic papers which were aimed at King Edward, Joseph Chamberlain, Hohenlohe, and Miquel, the Minister of Finance. On the other hand, the censor allowed caricatures of Bebel, Eugene Richter, and President Roosevelt to remain. Chancellor von Bülow has no objection to caricatures of himself, but seems to be nervous if Russian or British majesties are served up in jokes.

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The painting by Caro-Delvaille in the exhibition of the "New" Salon at Paris, representing his wife with her baby at the breast, and his sisters-in-law playing chess, was declined by the jury at the first review of pictures. At the second review it was accepted, and when the exhibition opened it had much notice from the critics and the public. It has been bought by the Government.

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Lenbach refused thrice to paint a likeness of the present German Emperor. "I know it was rude of me," he remarked, "but I could not paint him with a crown on his head and the ermine about his shoulders." A piece of rapid sketching was done by Paul Meyerheim of Berlin at Lenbach's funeral in Munich, and the painting has found a place in the Great Berlin Exhibition just opened. Meyerheim shows the procession of mourners entering the gate of honor at the cemetery erected for the occasion, followed by the deputations from the artist guilds of Munich and other cities carrying mortuary wreaths and garlands. Heavy clouds of smoke pour from the torches and stationary candelabra, the flames being visible against the darkness, although roundabout lies the pale sunlight of Spring, and the blue sky shines above, while the green grass of the cemetery appears below. In the background are the old monuments of the burying ground and behind them rise the houses and towers of Munich.

***

The Government will strike a medal to commemorate the bicentennial of Benjamin Franklin, the appropriation for the medal having been made by Congress. Secretary Hay has appointed Augustus Saint Gaudens, sculptor; Charles F. McKim, architect; Edgar F. Smith, President of the Philosophical Society, and Harrison S. Morris of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, a committee to select the artist to design the medal.

***

Pennsylvania's monument for the battlefield of Vicksburg was submitted to competition, and on June 8 the models were examined at the City Hall, Philadelphia, by a committee consisting of Messrs. Frank Miles Day, architect; Harrison S. Morris and Charles Grafly, sculptor. None of the designs was up to the standard required by the committee. Another competition will be held in October.

***

A letter from Richard Wagner to Frans von Lenbach, dated Baireuth, Jan. 13, 1875, has been published. It refers to Lenbach's portrait of Schopenhauer.

"I think you painters are lucky people. Nowadays, when mention is made of 'art' it is really only painting that is meant. Poets—well they are just poets; musicians are makers of music, but 'artists' (consult the Art Reports) are somehow always painters. This has often exasperated me. But after all I am compelled to say that perhaps people are right.

"There he stands, that extraordinary creature, that completely inexplicable person, old Schopenhauer! The idea of a 'Schopenhauer' is realized in this picture. Here is the source of clear and deep thoughts, and here we have him bodily before us as a human being!

"I have only one hope for the culture of German thought, that the time may come when Schopenhauer shall be made a law for our thinking and cognition. That time you prefigure for us when you draw for us the head in which this law constituted itself in noble harmony. Schopenhauer looks at us sadly but stern.

"Thus does he stimulate the best of us to extract from him a smile, the smile which you have already prophetically stamped upon his features.

"Are you not a fortunate man?

"This you have done for us!

"My dear wife will tell you more concerning all you are to us and how grateful we feel to you. Meantime let this expression suffice of my great, deeply excited emotion! Your Richard Wagner."

A letter from Frau Cosima Wagner, dated Jan. 14, 1875, speaks of resemblances between Wagner's face and Schopenhauer's. The eyes are alike, the proportion of brow to face, the modeling of the chin, the lack of eyebrows. Schopenhauer's mouth, however, reminds her of Beethoven's. Schopenhauer had been dead fifteen years when Lenbach delighted the Wagners by sending them this portrait of the philosopher.

ARREST POST OFFICE CLERK.

Inspectors Say He Had Stolen Letters When Caught.

John Burke, a clerk employed in Station H of the Post Office Department, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, was arrested last night by Post Office Inspector Joseph Jacobs, and locked up in Police Headquarters charged with the larceny of a special delivery letter and three other letters, all of which, it is said, were found in his possession when he was arrested.

The special delivery letter was a decoy sent by Post Office Inspector Mayer in his effort to learn who had been stealing letters at Station H.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M., Polo Grounds: New York vs. Chicago. League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. [illegible]

WOULD DRIFT WITH ICE ACROSS THE NORTH POLE

Details of Benard's Plan, Indorsed by European Scientists.

WOULD UTILIZE "WIRELESS"

Project Embraces Use of Two Ships—French Naval Officer Outlines Design at Prince of Monaco's Hotel.

Details of the conference recently called at his hotel in the Avenue de Trocadero, Paris, by the Prince of Monaco for the purpose of introducing to about fifty men of letters and science Charles Bénard, a French naval officer, who has devised a scheme for the double exploration of the arctic basin, in which the practical use of wireless telegraphy forms an important part, were included in Paris advices received yesterday by Felix Boulin, Secretary of the French Chamber of Commerce in this city.

Among those at the meeting were Bouquet de la Grye Grandidier, H. Bequerel, Berlin, Director of Naval Engineering; Maurice Loewy, Director of the Paris Observatoire; Armand Gautier and Henri Moissan, members of the Institute; Profs. Thoulet of Nancy and Hergesell of Strassburg, Germany; Capt. Fervier and Lieut. Sauerwein, aide de camp of the Prince of Monaco, and a representative of the French Ministry of Marine.

The Prince introduced M. Bénard, who is a member of the permanent Commission of the International Association of the Navy and also President of the Société d'Oceanographie du Golfe de Gascogne. M. Bénard said that, according to the advanced discoveries in the polar maritime basin, there are now only two kinds of rational explorations to be tried—first, an annual expedition limited to the outer boundary of the arctic basin, similar to those of the Prince of Monaco in Red Bay, to that of Greely in the Bay of Fort Conger, and to the one of Sverdrup in the Ferry Archipelago, and secondly, a greater mission of penetration in the polar maritime basin, undertaken with boats of sufficient strength to resist the advances of the ice packs, carrying necessary supplies for the number of years covered by the itinerary.

He then pointed out the question that arises as to which would be the route to follow to obtain the maximum results in metallurgical, glaciery, oceanographic, and general scientific observations. In principle, he endeavored to illustrate that in gaining a favorable position for the prosecution of the work, the ships should take a route in which they would not have to go against the general currents, against which resistance is futile because of the ice they carry. One would, therefore, be inclined to eliminate the routes of Smith Strait and of the coast of Greenland, which flow,

are, in fact, the great beds of the glaciery

The Germania and vessels like the Polarus has been able to go through (Robeson) Canal, and arrive at the entrance to Lincoln Sea, but none had for a moment contemplated navigating to any extent this sea, the currents of which constantly press the ice againstthe coasts. Spitsbergen could in no way be used as a point of departure. A ship which would try to gain the Arctic Ocean from that land would have to struggle under an angle of 45 per cent. against the pack flow, and she would be carried away by the ice on the eastern coast of Greenland. The same trouble would be encountered under an angle of 90 per cent., by starting from Frans Joseph Land.

"Therefore," declared M. Bénard, "the only means of crossing the great polar basin consists in making again the voyage of the Fram of Nansen, but a little more to the north, and to take, as Nansen said, 'A ticket of ice in the big train of ice.' In fact, it is necessary to remember that the first idea of the crossing of the great arctic current originated in the discovery of driftwood and Siberian mud on the eastern and southern coasts of Greenland, and also in the sighting at Cape Farewell of the wreck of the Jeannette, which was abandoned by her crew to the north of Bennett Island.

"So it is necessary in that case to start from a Norwegian port, Tromsoe or Vardoe, to cross the southern part of the Barrey Sea; to touch at Karaboya, to take on board an equipment of Eskimo dogs, and to steam up between the concrete ice and the land; up the Yalmal Peninsula, calling at Fort Dickson to coal from a ship that should be specially chartered to cruise at the end of the Summer along the coast of the Yalmal; Lenthan, (13 feet,) second; C. A. Connor, (4 feet,) third. Time—0:05 5.

440-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by W. Hayes; J. Schaefer, second; D. Aaron, third. Time—1:01.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by F. P. Devlin, (20 yards;) C. Hartwig, (10 yards,) second; J. Nockel, (18 yards,) third. Time—0:53.

Three-Quarter Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Oberhaus, (15 yards;) F. A. Rogers, (scratch,) second; M. J. McGarry, (scratch,) third. Time—2:30.

One and One-Half Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by F. P. Devlin, (70 yards;) B. Mann, (70 yards,) second; C. Connaughton, (150 yards,) third. Time—7:50.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by F. A. Rogers, (6 feet 6 inches,) with 35 feet 2¾ inches; W. J. Walker, (6 feet,) second, with 35 feet 7 inches; J. Lenihan, (10 feet,) third, with 31 feet 3½ inches.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by J. Bernstein, (3 feet 8 inches,) with 16 feet 3½ inches; H. M. Holten, (1 foot 6 inches,) second, with 15 feet 1¼ inches; J. J. Hogan, (scratch,) third, with 15 feet 11 inches.

Games for Schoolboy Athletes.

The Richard Webber Mutual Benefit Society on Wednesday, July 27, will hold its tenth annual picnic and sports at Sulzer's Park, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, and a number of events for the Public Elementary School boys of Greater New York then will be contested. There will be for boys under 13 years, 100-yard dash, (handicap;) 200-yard-dash, (handicap,) and for their elder brothers, 100-yard dash, (handicap;) running high jump, (handicap;) running broad jump, (handicap,) and 880-yard relay race, (four boys to constitute a team—one team from each school.) These games are with the sanction and under the rules of the Public Schools Athletic League.

The prizes will be medals of gold, silver, and bronze to those finishing first, second, and third in each event, and for the relay race a silver trophy, to be held by the winning school for one year. Special invitations have been sent to the boys who will represent Greater New York at the St. Louis games.

NEARLY LYNCHED IN HAVANA.

Jamaican Negro, Afterward Proved Innocent, Has a Narrow Escape.

HAVANA, July 17.—A Jamaican negro known by the sobriquet "Americano," who was supposed to have assaulted and then murdered a nine-year-old Spanish girl, had an escape from lynching here to-day. When the police went to the Jamaican's house he fled, and the crowd which had assembled, taking this for an admission of his guilt, pursued him. The police, however, captured the negro and took him to the office of a local Judge.

Meanwhile a Cuban negro, who was later identified as the real culprit, was captured by a single policeman who was in citizen's clothes. The Cuban was on an out-going stage, and his capture was effected outside the city. The officer brought him through little frequented roads to the office of the local Judge, in front of which a great crowd was clamoring for the lynching of the Jamaican, who was thought at the time to be an American.

The two negroes were rushed across the city in a police wagon to the Audiencia Court building, where the Cuban was identified as the perpetrator of the crime, one of the most atrocious of the kind ever known in Cuba.

Crowds gathered in the vicinity of the prison and at the morgue near by, where the body of the child was taken, but they scattered during the lengthy hearing of the case of the Audiencia Court. The police guarded the streets approaching the court building.

After the examination the Cuban was taken to prison. The Jamaican will be released.

YOUNG WOMAN DROWNED.

Miss Josie Fiedler of Orange Loses Life, but Maid Is Saved.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 17.—Miss Josie Fiedler, aged about twenty years, of Orange, N. J., was drowned in Lake George yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock. She was visiting Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Louther, her uncle and aunt, of Orange, at their Summer cottage.

Miss Fiedler and a young maid of Mrs. Louther's went in bathing together. Neither could swim, and both got beyond their depth. Their bodies were found on the bottom of the lake, and the maid was resuscitated, but it was too late to restore Miss Fiedler.

ORANGE, N. J., July 17.—Miss Josephine Fiedler, drowned yesterday at Lake George, was a daughter of John H. Fiedler, a barber of Freeman Street, Orange Valley. Last evening her father received a telegram stating that his daughter had met with an accident, and left at once for Lake George.

CHAMPION FLANAGAN'S FEAT.

Irish Athlete Beat Weight-Throwing Record in Unofficial Performance.

John Flanagan of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association was a competitor at the open games of the Tipperary Men's Association at Celtic Park, Laurel Hill, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon, and threw the fifty-six-pound weight 40 feet 2 inches. This performance was said to be one foot and three inches better than the record for that form of competition, with unlimited run and follow, but the weight was not officially weighed, and it is doubtful whether the Amateur Athletic Union will accept the performance as a record.

The best of the other nine events was a half-mile run, which was won by Charles Bacon of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association by a yard from W. Hornidge of the St. Bartholomew Club after the latter had set the pace to within ten yards of the finish. C. E. T. Scharps, also of the Irish Association, won the 300-yard run, and took third place in the one hundred. Summary:

100-Yard Run—Won by W. T. Hornidge, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club; H. T. Hornidge, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, second; C. E. T. Scharps, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

220-yard run, for members of Tipperary Men's Association—Won by Thomas Ryan, Timothy Ryan second, T. O. Gorman third. Time—0:23.

600-yard run, novice—Won by E. W. Clyne, Xavier Athletic Association; G. Fitzgerald, O'Connell Football Club, second; R. Moses, unattached, third. Time—1:29 4-5.

300-yard run—Won by C. E. T. Scharps, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association; T. M. Newman, St. George's Athletic Club, second; H. T. Hornidge, St. Bartholemew's Athletic Club, third. Time—0:34 4-5.

One-mile relay race—Won by Sixty-ninth Regiment team, Irish Volunteers second. Time—3:58 1-5.

880-yard run for members of organized football and hurling clubs—Won by T. O'Connor, Kickham Football Association; E. W. Clyne, Mayo Men's Association, second; T. O. Gorman, Tipperary Men's Association, third. Time—2:20 1-5.

Throwing the 56-pound weight for distance, unlimited run and follow—Won by John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, 40 feet 2 inches; C. Bacon, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, second, with 24 feet 6 inches; T. M. Newman, St. George's Athletic Club, third, with 22 feet 11 inches.

Running hop, step, and jump—Won by T. J. Corbett, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, with 43 feet 6 inches; C. Bacon, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, second, with 40 feet 4 inches; M. J. Harris, Pastime Athletic Club, third, with 40 feet 2 inches.

880-yard run—Won by C. Bacon, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association; W. Hornidge, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, second. Time—2:06 1-5.

220-yard run for members' sons under 16 years of age—Won by T. Hulbert, J. Kelly second, T. MacFarland third. Time—0:27.

ATHLETE HOGAN'S MISHAP.

Competitor in Mott Haven A. C. Games Fractured His Knee Cap.

John J. Hogan, a member of the Mott Haven Athletic Club, while competing in the monthly games of the organization on the club grounds, at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Lincoln Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, yesterday met with a mishap which may terminate his career as an athlete. Hogan had qualified for the finals in the running broad jump, and was making his last trial, when he stumbled at the beginning of his leap and fell heavily on his right knee. He was unable to rise, and a physician who was summoned said that he had fractured his kneecap. He was removed to his home in a carriage. Despite his injury Hogan won third place in the event by the jump with which he had qualified for the finals.

A surprise resulted in the three-quarters mile run, in which M. J. McGarry was beaten by F. A. Rogers for second place, both starting from scratch. J. Oberhaus, with a start of forty-five yards, was first. The summary follows:

Signals for New York Yachts.

Signal letters were assigned by the Bureau of Navigation in the month of June to New York yachts as follows: Steamer Calumet, K T D Q; steamer Watauga, K T F J; gasoline launch Whileaway, K T F R; gasoline launch Palmetto, K T F V. The Calumet is owned by Charles G. Emery, the Watauga by F. L. Humphreys, and the Palmetto by G. Lawrence Stimson. The big steamship Minnesota, recently finished at New London for the Great Northern Railroad Company, was at the same time assigned the letters K T D S. According to the rosters, her sailing port will be New York.

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YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New York Americans Win from Detroit at Newark.

BROOKLYN PASSES BOSTON

Victory at Cincinnati Made a Change in Standing of National League Teams.

The only game in the American League yesterday was a postponed match between the Greater New York and the Detroit teams, which was played in Newark and resulted in a triumph for the locals in the sixth inning. The victory was chiefly due to the excellent pitching of Capt. Griffith, who held the visitors to three hits, and would have shut them out entirely but for an error by Keeler.

In the National League series three games were played. Brooklyn won at Cincinnati by the score of 4 to 2, and passes Boston in the race for the pennant. Boston was again defeated at St. Louis, the score being 6 to 3, and at Chicago the local team won from Philadelphia by the score of 9 to 6.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
St. Louis, 6; Boston, 3.
Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 6.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	2	5	4	7	13	13	11	55	.733
Chicago	4	..	6	6	8	6	7	8	47	.635
Cincinnati	5	6	..	3	6	6	8	13	43	.575
Pittsburg	3	5	6	..	3	10	8	4	40	.563
St. Louis	3	6	6	7	..	3	6	9	39	.527
Brooklyn	1	3	3	3	7	..	9	9	30	.375
Boston	1	3	2	1	2	9	..	9	28	.364
Philadelphia	3	1	2	2	4	3	3	..	17	.236
Games lost	20	27	31	31	35	50	49	55		

GAME SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Pittsburg.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 3; Detroit, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	7	4	9	3	4	9	13	49	.671
New York	6	..	3	7	7	4	6	12	45	.611
Chicago	3	4	..	4	9	10	5	6	41	.571
Philadelphia	5	5	6	..	4	4	3	11	40	.556
Cleveland	4	3	5	4	..	3	9	9	37	.538
St. Louis	3	3	2	3	4	..	5	7	30	.435
Detroit	3	3	7	4	4	6	..	2	29	.403
Washington	0	2	2	1	4	3	8	..	14	.197
Games lost	24	28	33	32	32	39	43	57		

GAME SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Local Team Wins from Detroit in Close Game at Newark.

The New York and Detroit American League teams played a championship game at Wiedenmayer's Park, Newark, N. J., yesterday, and the New York team won by a score of 3 to 1. Griffith pitched an excellent game for the winners, holding the Western players to three hits, and but for Keeler's error in the sixth inning the Detroit nine would have been shut out. Both Elberfeld and Keeler atoned for misplays, each making two difficult running catches at critical stages of the contest. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dough'y, lf.	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Will'ms, 2b.	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
And'son, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Elb'feld, ss.	1	1	4	2	1	2	0
Conroy, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	1	0
Kleinow, c.	0	1	3	0	0	1	0
Beville, 1b.	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
Griffith, p.	0	0	1	4	0	1	0
Total	3	7	27	15	3		

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Barrett, cf.	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
McInt're, lf.	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Carr, 1b.	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
Craw'rd, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lowe, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Breck'r, 3b.	0	1	2	4	1	0	0
Robinson, ss.	0	0	1	8	0	1	0
Wood, c.	0	0	5	3	0	0	0
Mullen, p.	1	1	0	3	1	0	1
Total	1	3	24	16	2		

New York	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Greminger, Mullen. Sacrifice hit—Williams. Stolen base—Conroy. Double play—Lowe, Robinson, and Carr. Left on bases—New York, 7; Detroit, 2. First base on balls—Off Mullen, 5. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Struck out—By Griffith, 3; by Mullen, 2. Time—1:35. Umpires—Messrs. Dwyer and King. Attendance—6,700.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Dillon's Good Play Enables Brooklyn to Beat Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Two errors by the local team, combined with two hits and two passes to first, allowed Brooklyn to score four runs and win the game to-day in the third inning. Dillon's remarkable one-handed catch of Seymour's line fly in the seventh inning, resulting in a double play, prevented Cincinnati from tying the score. Attendance, 5,717. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Huggins, 2b.	1	1	2	1	1
Seymour, cf.	0	1	2	0	1
Dolan, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Odwell, lf.	0	0	3	1	0
Kelley, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	1	0	0
W'druff, 3b.	0	2	1	3	0
Schiel, c.	1	0	5	0	0
Hahn, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	2	7	27	7	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	1	0	2	0	0
Dillon, 1b.	1	0	11	0	0
Lumley, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Shickard, lf.	0	0	3	0	1
Babb, ss.	1	2	3	4	0
Ritter, c.	0	0	4	2	0
McCorik, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
Strang, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0
Poole, p.	1	0	1	2	0
Total	4	4	27	9	1

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hit—Poole. Stolen base—Corcoran. Double play—Dillon, (unassisted.) First base on balls—Off Hahn, 2; off Poole, 3. Sacrifice hit—Dillon. Hit by pitched ball—By Hahn, 1; by Poole, 1. Struck out—By Hahn, 3; by Poole, 2. Time—1:32. Umpires—Johnstone and Emslie.

CHICAGO, 9; PHILADELPHIA, 6.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The locals bunched all of their hits with errors and ran up a commanding lead in the first five innings, after which they let up and played a listless game. Evers's fielding was the feature. Attendance, 8,000. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	2	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	—9	11	1
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	—6	10	4

Batteries—Briggs, Kling, and Smith; Duggleby and Roth.

BOSTON, 6; ST. LOUIS, 3.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Boston was again defeated by St. Louis, 6 to 3. Poor ball was played by both teams. Attendance, 9,300. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	—6	10	4
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0—3	6	2

Batteries—McFarland and Grady; McNichol and Needham.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 11; Indianapolis, 4.
St. Paul, 4; Toledo, 2.
Milwaukee, 2; Louisville, 3.
Kansas City, 5; Columbus, 6. Second game, Kansas City, 2; Columbus, 2. (Game called at end of fifth inning.

Eastern League.

At Montreal—Montreal, 6; Newark, 4.



Welsh Rarebit.

MATERIALS: — Four ounces of cheese, about two tablespoonfuls of ale; salt, cayenne and dry mustard, slice of hot toast.



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Characteristics of Trading in the Northern Securities Week.

Pronounced Rise in Both Bonds and Stocks—Particulars of the Improvement to the Year's Maximum Averages.

Last week opened under the stimulus of Mr. Parker's gold declaration, proceeded with much activity and uncertainty under varying crop news, and ended under the influence of the Northern Securities decision, which must probably be called the dominant factor. It is true that the announcement was not made until Friday, but the previous business was affected by anticipation of the decision's coming. In general characteristics the week resembled the third week in March, when also there was a Northern Securities decision, with results different from anticipation. Only in details is there any difference. Last week advances were to declines almost as 10 to 1. Fifty-one bonds moved a point and only four declined. One hundred and fifteen stocks moved a point or more and only thirteen declined. The largest advance, 4, and the most active business were supplied by Union Pacific. Steel preferred made a similar advance, but only ranked fourth in activity. Southern Pacific followed Union in volume of business, but rose only 2½. The smallest advance among the dozen leaders of the market was ⅞ for Pennsylvania. The number of descriptions dealt in points to a good distribution of business, and yet the leading twelve absorbed 2,550,027 of a total of 3,029,968 shares. This is not the largest volume of the year, although it shows a growth of a half over the previous week. The comparison with previous years is unfavorable, but the activity of liquidating markets may well be spared in exchange for smaller business on a rising scale.

The volume of the bond business does not show such large growth during the week, as it had been previously large, but it remains fully up to recent years. The speculative issues dominated the bond market even more than the stock market. Steel 5s were dealt in to a total of 3,654, realizing an advance of 1⅝. Union Pacific convertibles came next, with dealings in 3,197, and an advance of 1⅜. Burlington joint 4s was the only other issue to sell above 1,000. These three issues account for nearly one-half of the total week's business, $19,290,000. But it remains true that the business in listed bonds contributes the smaller part of the bond trade. Activity in over-the-counter transactions carries the total to high figures.

Saturday's closing was somewhat uncertain. The Pacific group yielded place as leaders to Steel, and the crop situation promises to take first place as a market influence. The temper of the moment is cheerful, but the July rise has been so generous in extent and has run so long that some reaction for purely speculative reasons would not be surprising and would not necessarily carry unfavorable intrinsic significance.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Grand Rapids Railway preferred stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Hocking Valley Railroad, on common and preferred.
Massillon Coal Mining Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Pictorial Review Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	225	230
Albany & Susquehanna	225	..
Allegheny & Western	145	..
Allis-Chalmers	8¾	9¼
Allis-Chalmers pf	44¾	48
Amalgamated Copper	53	53½
Am. Car & Foundry	13	13½
Am. Car & Foundry pf	73	78½
American Coal	220	225
American Cotton	27	27½
American Cotton Oil pf	88½	90
American District Telegraph	23	27
American Express	201	209
American Grass Twine	5¾	6¼
Am. Hide & Leather	4	4½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	20	21¼
American Ice Company	6¾	7
American Ice Co. pf	27	27½
American Linseed Company	10	11
American Linseed Company pf	26	32
American Locomotive	22½	22¾
American Locomotive pf	87½	88
American Malting Company	3	4
American Malting Company pf	17	19
American Smelt. & Refining	56¾	57
American Smelt. & Ref. pf	96½	96¾
American Snuff	120	130
American Snuff pf	89	95
American Steel Foundries	5	7
American Steel Foundries pf	30	31
American Sugar Refineries	129¾	129¾
American Sugar Refineries pf	123	129
American Telegraph & Cable	91	100
American Telegraph & Telephone	129¾	130
American Tobacco pf	133	138
American Woolen Co	11¾	12
American Woolen Co. pf	76¾	77¼
Anaconda Copper Mining	73½	75¼
Ann Arbor	25	30
Ann Arbor pf	55	60
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	76¾	77¾
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf	94¾	95
Atlantic Coast Line	112¾	..
Baltimore & Ohio	84	84½
Baltimore & Ohio pf	93½	94½
Boston Air Line pf	105	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	50¾	50¾
Brooklyn Union Gas	215	220
Brunswick City	5	7
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	126	130
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf	140	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna pf	80	87
Butterick Co	49½	52
Canada Southern	65¾	66¾
Canadian Pacific	126¾	127¾
Central Railroad of N. J	163¾	166
Central & South American Telch	102	104
Chesapeake & Ohio	34¾	34¾
Chicago & Alton	38½	40
Chicago & Alton pf	75	80
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	180	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	122	..
Chicago Great Western	14¾	14⅝
Chicago Great Western pf., A	50½	52
Chicago Great Western pf., B	21½	22
Chicago Great Western deb	80	84
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf	60	65
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	146¾	146¾
Chi. M. & St. Paul pf	179	184
Chi. & Northwestern	175¾	176¾
Chi., St. Paul, M. & Omaha	183	140
Chi., St. Paul, M. & Omaha pf	170	180
Chi. Term. & Transf	6	6¼
Chi. T. & Trans. pf	14½	15
Chi. Union Traction	4½	5
C., C., C. & St. L	75¾	76¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	103½	110
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	60	75
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf	75	80
Cleveland & Pittsburg	178	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	32¾	33
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	..	68
Colorado Southern	14½	15
Col. Southern 1st pf	49¾	50¾
Col. Southern 2d pf	20¼	21¼
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	9	9¼
Commercial Cable	178	200
Consolidated Coal	65	..
Consolidated Gas	194	195
Continental Tobacco Co. pf	113½	114
Corn Products Co	12	12
Corn Products Co. pf	69½	70
Delaware & Hudson	158¾	159
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	268½	270
Denver & Rio Grande	22¾	23
Denver & Rio Grande pf	72¾	73
D. M. & Ft. D	19	25
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	100	..
Detroit Southern	2¾	2¾
Detroit Southern pf	3¾	4¾
Detroit United Railway	84¾	..
Diamond Match	125	132
Distillers' Securities	21	22
Duluth, South Shore & A	9	12
Duluth, South Shore & A. pf	21	25
Erie	26½	26¾
Erie 1st pf	62¾	63
Erie 2d pf	35¾	39
Evansville & Terre Haute	48	57
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	70	78
Hocking Valley	61¼	62¼
Hocking Valley pf	61¼	62¼
Homestake	51	55
Illinois Central	135½	135¾
Illinois Central L. l	103	..
International Paper Co	13	13¼
International Paper Co. pf	69	69½
International Power	97	97¾
International Steam Pump	31½	33
International Steam Pump pf	78	80
Iowa Central	13	13
Iowa Central pf	35¾	36¾
Joliet & Chicago	170	..
Kanawha & Michigan	23½	25
Kansas City, Fort S. & Mem. pf	71½	73
Kansas City Southern	22	22¾
Kansas City Southern pf	43¼	43¾
Keokuk & Des Moines	12½	14
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	47	52
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf	62	69
Laclede Gas pf	90	100
Lake Erie & Western	25	27
Lake Erie & Western pf	62	65
Lake Shore	245	..
Long Island	47	49
Louisville & Nashville	116	116¼
Manhattan Beach	9½	10
Manhattan Elevated	150¾	151¼
Maryland Coal pf	110	120
Met. Sec. Co	87½	87¾
Metropolitan Street Railway	116¾	116¾
Mexican Central	10¾	10¾
Michigan Central	139	140
Minn. & St. L	42	46
Minn. & St. L. pf	87	95
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	69½	70¼
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	125	127
Mo., K. & T	18¾	18⅝
Mo., K. & T. pf	40¾	40⅞
Missouri Pacific	93¾	93⅝
N., C. & St. L	114	116
National Biscuit	46⅝	48½
National Biscuit pf	107½	108½
National Enameling	14	15¼
National Enameling pf	70	80
National Lead	21	23¾
National Lead pf	93	95
Nat. R. R. of Mexico pf	37½	38½
Nat. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf	18¾	19
New Central Coal	42	46
New York Air Brake	125	128
N. Y., B. & Man. Beach pf	95	110
New York Central	118¾	119
N. Y. & N. H	190¾	195
N. Y., C. & St. L	29¾	29¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	108	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	60	65
N. Y. Dock Co	16	29
N. Y. Dock Co. pf	40	45
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	147	149
N. Y., Ont. & West	30¾	30⅝
Norf. & West	62	62¼
Norf. & West. pf	86	90
North American	89½	89
Northern Central	169	180
Ont. Mining	3¾	4⅜
Pacific Coast	59	61½
Pacific Coast 1st pf	90	102
Pacific Coast 2d pf	57	69
Pacific Mail	28	28¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	119¼	119⅞
People's Gas, Chicago	100¾	101
Peoria & Eastern	17	20
Pere Marquette	75	80
P., C., C. & St. L	61½	62½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	96	99
Pitts., Ft. W. & C	178½	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp	174	..
Pressed Steel Car	32¾	33
Pressed Steel Car pf	75½	76
Pullman Company	221	223
Quicksilver	¾	1¼
Quicksilver pf	3½	4½
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock ctfs	90	..
Railway Steel Spring	20	20¼
Railway Steel Spring pf	75	76
Reading	52¾	52¾
Reading 1st pf	83¾	83¾
Reading 2d pf	72¾	72¾
Rens. & Saratoga	203	..
Republic Iron & Steel	7¾	7¾
Republic Iron & Steel pf	43¼	43¾
Rock Island	22¾	22¾
Rock Island pf	66	66¼
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	132	136
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co	17¾	18
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf	77	78¼
Rutland pf	35	35
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	90	95
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	49¾	49¾
St. Louis & San F., C. & E. I. cfs	160	163
St. Louis & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cfs	120	127
St. Louis Southwestern	13	13¾
St. Louis Southwestern pf	32¾	33
Sloss-Sheffield S. & I	36½	37
Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf	84	84½
Southern Pacific	51	51¾
Southern Railway	24¼	24¾
Southern Railway pf	89	89¼
Standard R. & T	1¼	1¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33¾	33¾
Texas Pacific	25¾	25¾
Texas Pacific Land Trust	26	27¼
Third Avenue	120½	121
Toledo, Peoria & Western	17	20¾
Toledo Railways & Light	20¼	20¾
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	26	26¾
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf	38	38¾
Twin City Rapid Transit	95¼	95¾
Union Pacific	95¾	95¾
Union Pacific pf	94	94¾
United Railways Inv.	9¼	10
United Railways Inv. pf	43	48¼
U. S. Express	108	112
U. S. Leather	7¼	7½
U. S. Leather pf	84	84¾
U. S. Realty & Construction	7¼	7¾
U. S. Realty & Construction pf	60¾	62
U. S. Realty & Imp	48	49¾
U. S. Rubber	17¾	17¾
U. S. Rubber pf	72	72½
U. S. Steel	12¾	12¾
U. S. Steel pf	62¾	62¾
Va.-Car. Chemical Company	25	25¾
Va.-Car. Chemical Company pf	99¾	100¾
Va.-Iron Coal & Coke	17	19½
Wabash	17	17½
Wabash pf	34¼	35¾
Wells-Fargo Express	209	210
Western Union Telegraph	87¾	88
Westinghouse assenting	164	164¾
Westinghouse 1st pf	180	195
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15	16
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	41	42
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	22½	24
Wisconsin Central	17¾	18¼
Wisconsin Central pf	40	42

GROWING TRADE WITH JAPAN.

French Economist Thinks America Will Be the Leading Exporter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Interesting light is thrown on the growing trade between the United States and Japan in a report which has been received by the Department of Commerce from John C. Covert, Consul at Lyons, France. The report follows:

"A French political economist, considering the trade of Japan with the great nations of the world, gives the following figures for the exports from the countries mentioned to Japan during 1902:

British India	$25,400,000
Great Britain	25,150,000
United States	24,350,000
China	20,300,000
Germany	12,400,000
France	2,370,000

"In 1903 the four principal exporters to Japan stood thus:

British India	$35,050,000
Great Britain	24,300,000
United States	23,100,000
China	22,300,000

"British India and Great Britain, taken together, are far in the lead. But the following statistics show that the gap between the United States and Great Britain is closing up rapidly:

EXPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES TO JAPAN, 1890-1903.

Year.	United States.	Great Britain.
1890	$3,000,000	$18,000,000
1895	4,500,000	22,500,000
1900	31,000,000	35,500,000
1901	21,600,000	25,000,000
1902	24,000,000	25,000,000
1903	23,600,000	24,000,000

"The writer concludes that it might as well be admitted that the United States will soon, by reason of its geographical position, exceed all other nations as an exporter to Japan. The United States has almost a monopoly of Japan's petroleum and cotton imports, India being a feeble competitor for the latter article. The United States, he holds, ought to be able to sell every article of manufacture cheaper than any other country on account of the superiority of our workmen and the use of the best machinery in making our goods."

Exchange of Burlington Bonds.

Clark, Dodge & Co. of this city and Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston announce that holders of negotiable interim certificates of the Illinois Division mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company can exchange them for definite bonds on and after July 18, 1904.

WARNS AMERICAN TOURISTS.

Consuls Have No Funds to Aid Indigent Travelers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—From Vice Consul General Edward M. Conley, at Mexico City, Mexico, the Department of Commerce has received the following report:

"An idea which seems to have obtained general credence in the United States is that if an American abroad finds himself stranded he can always get home by applying to his Consul. Where or how this idea originated is unknown, but it seems to be possessed by at least 95 per cent. of all Americans who travel abroad.

"To correct it. The widest possible publicity should be given in the American press to the fact that American Consuls abroad have no funds with which to relieve indigent Americans or to send them home. Americans should understand fully before leaving home that they do so at their own risk, that they must expect favors from nobody in foreign countries, that they are likely to encounter hard knocks, and that

LAST YEAR'S TRADE

Many Foreign Commerce Records in 1903-4.

Largest Exports of Manufactures—Domestic Exports Exceeding Any Other Country's—Largest Total Trade—Other Interesting Comparisons.

The foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year 1904 is the largest in its history; the exports of manufactures are larger than in any preceding year, and the exports of domestic products exceed those of any other country.

This is the substance, in a single sentence, of the record of the year's commerce just announced by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. It shows, taking up the figures in detail, that the total exports during the year ended June 30, 1904, are $1,460,829,539, against $1,420,141,679 in the fiscal year 1903, an increase of $40,687,860; that the imports for the year are $990,745,084, against $1,023,719,237 in 1903, a decrease of $34,974,153; and that the excess of exports over imports is $470,084,455, against $396,422,442 in 1903, an increase of $75,662,013 in the excess of exports over imports.

Comparing the figures of 1904 with those of earlier years, it may be said that the total exports are larger than in any preceding year except 1901, that the imports are greater than in any preceding year except 1903, and that the total commerce—the imports and exports combined—in 1904 is greater than that of any preceding year. The total commerce of the year amounts to $2,451,574,623, against $2,445,980,916 in 1903, and $2,310,937,156 in 1901, the years in which imports and exports, respectively, made higher records than those of 1904. Thus, while neither imports nor exports for 1904 reach the high record of a single earlier year the total of imports and exports combined in 1904 exceeds the total commerce of any earlier year.

In manufactures the exports of the year will make their highest record. While the figures of manufactures exported for the full fiscal year 1904 have not yet been completed by the Bureau of Statistics, the fact that the eleven months' figures already completed exceed by $17,000,000 those of the corresponding period of the record year, 1900, makes it apparent that the total exports of manufactures in 1904 will be greater than those of any preceding year.

It is also apparent that the exports of domestic products from the United States in the fiscal year just ended will exceed those of any other country. The United Kingdom is, next to the United States, the world's largest exporter of domestic products, and until within recent years surpassed the United States in its total. During recent years, however, the United States has rapidly gained upon and finally overtaken the United Kingdom in the race for supremacy as an exporter of domestic products.

The first year in which the exports of domestic products from the United States exceeded those from the United Kingdom was 1898, the excess in our favor in that year being about $98,000,000. In 1899 the pendulum swung the other way, the exports from the United Kingdom exceeding those from the United States by about $35,000,000.

In 1900 those from the United States exceeded those from the United Kingdom by about $35,000,000. In the year ended June 30, 1902, those of the United States exceeded those of the United Kingdom by about $8,000,000. In the fiscal year 1903 the United Kingdom was again at the front, her total domestic exports exceeding those of the United States by $22,000,000. In the fiscal year 1904 the United States will apparently be again in the lead, since figures of eleven months already in hand show for that period an excess of $38,000,000 in favor of the United States.

The following table shows the total imports and total exports from the United States and the excess of exports or imports in each fiscal year from 1890 to 1904:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports Over Imports.
1890	$789,310,409	$857,828,684	$68,518,275
1891	844,916,094	903,320,914	58,404,820
1892	827,402,462	1,030,278,148	202,875,686
1893	866,400,922	847,665,194	*18,735,728
1894	654,994,622	892,140,372	237,145,960
1895	731,969,965	807,598,165	75,628,200
1896	779,724,674	892,406,926	102,682,252
1897	764,730,412	1,060,993,536	296,263,124
1898	616,049,064	1,231,482,830	615,482,676
1899	697,148,489	1,227,023,302	529,874,813
1900	849,941,194	1,394,483,052	544,541,858
1901	823,172,165	1,487,794,091	664,292,826
1902	903,320,948	1,381,719,401	478,398,453
1903	1,025,719,237	1,420,141,679	394,422,442
1904	990,745,084	1,460,829,539	470,084,455

*Excess of imports over exports.

W. F. KING IN ALASKA MINES.

New Yorker and Associates Take Over Large Properties.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, July 17.—William F. King of the Merchants' Association of New York and his associates have purchased a number of important mining properties at Nome, Alaska, and are organizing the Mead Development Company to own and operate them.

The properties secured include those heretofore owned by the Rowe Alaska Mining Company. Mr. King and his associates last week purchased the big steamship Garonne, which has been operated to Nome for several seasons. She was formerly a British steamship plying between London and Cape Town. To operate her the new purchasers have organized the Merchants' and Miners' Steamship Company of New York.

The sale was effected by Frank Waterhouse, who returned yesterday from New York. The Garonne will sail early in August on her second voyage to Nome this season. New Yorkers whom Waterhouse has interested are furnishing money for the rapid development of the placer properties at Nome. Water will be brought in ditches, and modern hydraulic machinery will be introduced. The Garonne will carry all necessary supplies and machinery besides engaging in general traffic.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—H. Tabor Brooks, London; W. N. Page and E. W. Knight, West Virginia.

HOLLAND—J. Russell McLaren, London.

IMPERIAL—S. T. Reynolds, New Mexico; M. S. Salinger, London; Arthur A. Allan, Toronto; M. E. Grossman, Honolulu.

GRAND—David Lambert, England.

GILSEY—J. M. Schmill, London; W. S. Wilson, U. S. N.; E. C. Meredith, United States Navy; A. Maiden, Scotland.

MURRAY HILL—John Forrest, Johannesburg, South Africa; the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, London; J. S. Scott, London.

WOLCOTT—Samuel L. Clemens, Hartford.

MANHATTAN—Allan Tye, Melbourne; Mrs. Helen Brown-Hayner, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. G. Davis, West Virginia; James Kirkaldy, London; Isaac Stevanson, New Zealand; E. E. Cottrell, London; Allan Presser, Birmingham, England.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. E. H. C. Bald, London; Charles E. Sowdon, Bradford, England.

VICTORIA—A. I. de Souzat, Shanghai, China; Pietro Fasio, Genoa; Evan Eylandt, Holland.

ASTOR—H. Beakbarrs, New Zealand; Frank Coffee, Sydney, New South Wales; Jacques Stellini, Egypt; John McCarron, Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Ambach, M., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; D. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; G. F. Meier, clothing; 31 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.

Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; R. M. Walker, laces and ribbons; Hotel Wellington.

Brown & Douglass, Tyler, Texas; A. Brown, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Brownstein, Newmark & Louis, Los Angeles, Cal.; M. Newmark, furnishing goods; 24 Howard Street; Hotel Savoy.

Bullock's Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; M. B. O'Hearn, silks and dress goods; Hotel Wellington.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. W. Ohl, cloaks; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Wellington.

Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; S. Cohen, furnishing goods, 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; L. S. Cohen, linings, 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel York.

Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; J. R. Costello, carpets and white goods; Victoria Hotel.

Cyle & Richardson, Jackson, Miss.; J. C. Richardson, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. C. Everett, books and stationery; 2 Walker Street.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. J. Amlaeus, woolen dress goods, 2 Walker

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4 43	Sun sets	7 29
Moon sets	11 03		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	11 48	Gov. Isl'd.
	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	..	Gov. Isl'd. 12 14
	A. M.	A. M.
H. Gate	..	
H. Gate	..	3 07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	1:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JULY 19.		
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Memphis, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Mediterranean, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	12:30 P. M.	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Liguria, Naples	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Prinz Oskar, Naples	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem IV., Rotterdam	3:00 P. M.	.....
WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.		
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Argentina, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	12:00 M.	.....
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manoa, West Indies	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Glenlee, Argentine Republic and Paraguay	8:30 A. M.	.....
New York, Turk's Island and Dominica	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Radnik, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay	9:00 A. M.	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamships, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announced that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, June 16; Shanghai, June 16; Yokohama, June 21, and Honolulu, July 1, reached San Francisco on July 14, and were dispatched last at 7 P. M. July 14. Due in New York 12-hour morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 18.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, June 29.
Barcelona, Hamburg, June 29.
Brooklyn, Cape Haytien, July 11.
City of Macon, Savannah, July 16.

Georgic, Liverpool, July 4.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, July 12.
Mesaba, London, July 9.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, July 9.
City of Columbus, Savannah, July 18.
El Norte, Galveston, July 14.
Nueces, Galveston, July 14.
Oceanic, Liverpool, July 13.
Yucatan, Colon, July 11.

Arrived.

Hamburg, Hamburg, July 7.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, July 5.
Mongibello, Messina, June 20.
Alamo, Galveston, July 5.
Columbia, Glasgow, July 9.
Cherokee, Agua, July 7.
Pentapolis, St. Vincent, May 30.
Hamilton, Norfolk, July 16.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, July 16.
David, Brunswick, July 14.

Sailed.

Catania, for Port Arthur, Texas.
Idaho, for Hull, via Gravesend.
Scotsman, for Santander, Marseilles, &c.
Bordeaux, for Havre.
Everton Grange, for Fremantle, Adelaide, &c.
Jamestown, for Newport News and Norfolk.
Aragon, for Georgetown, S. C.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., July 17, 9:30 P. M., calm; partly cloudy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

St. Paul, at Southampton, July 17.
Umbria, at Liverpool, July 17.
Celtic, at Liverpool, July 17.

Sailed.

Kaiserin, from Bremen, July 16.
Potsdam, from Boulogne, July 16.
Noordam, from Rotterdam, July 16.
Slavonia, from Liverpool, July 16.
Pennsylvania, from Dover, July 17.
Lucania, from Queenstown, July 17.

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GREAT COLTS TO MEET

Broomstick, Ort Wells, Bryn Mawr, and Delhi in Brighton Derby.

WILL CARRY EVEN WEIGHTS

Contest Saturday Promises to be Best Three-Year-Old Race of the Season.

With all the flurry of the annual migration to Saratoga in progress, the four most prominent three-year-olds of the season, Ort Wells, Bryn Mawr, Delhi, and Broomstick, still are quartered close to the Brighton Beach race track, waiting for the big event of the week, the Brighton Derby, for which all are eligible. The stake comes in opportunely, following the dispersal of the great handicap horses after the race for the Brighton Handicap, and though the Brighton event has a value of $10,000, as against the greater sums of several earlier races for three-year-olds, the Brighton Derby gives promise at present of producing the best "derby" of the year.

Highball, destroyed after his accident in the Seagate Stakes a week ago, was the only notable three-year-old not entered for the Brighton Derby, and though the race will have nothing of a sectional flavor, the meeting of the four best horses of their age that the season has brought out in the East will make a fitting sequel to the splendid series of Spring handicaps, especially as Ort Wells and Broomstick have figured prominently in the great handicap fields. Of the quartet, Broomstick and Bryn Mawr are regarded by horsemen on the Long Island tracks as sure starters, S. S. Brown having declared his intention to send Broomstick for the race immediately after his famous colt won the Brighton Handicap, beating Irish Lad and making a new world's record for a mile and a quarter, while W. F. Presgrave, trainer of Bryn Mawr for the Goughacres Stable, is eager to measure his horse against the best of the year.

Ort Wells, after his dull and, to his stable, disappointing race for the Brighton Handicap, was put on the easy list by his stable, J. A. Drake, his owner, concluding that Ort Wells had been campaigned a bit too hard, but his plan still had the Brighton Derby in view, as he intended to rest Ort Wells for about ten days, in the hope of freshening up the colt, and then if he showed that he had recovered his old speed to send him for the big event of Saturday. Ort Wells in the meantime has been doing so well that there is every chance that he will be ready when the call to the post for the Derby sounds on Saturday.

Delhi, after a slight illness early in the season, and just before he won the Belmont Stakes, went off again after that race, and when Ort Wells beat him for the Tidal at Sheepshead Bay was far below his best Spring form. Then it was determined to give him a chance to recover from his sickness before sending him out again, and with this purpose Delhi's most important and valuable engagements at Sheepshead Bay and Brighton Beach were passed. Delhi now is rounding to in excellent shape, and, though the time is short, there is the chance that he, too, will answer the call to the post on Saturday.

With the four to run, there will be no need for others in the field, and it is probable that there will be none to get in the way of the rival for the three-year-old championship. The race is at a mile and a half, and, under the conditions, Bryn Mawr, Broomstick, Ort Wells, and Delhi will carry equal weights—126 pounds each. Some of the lesser lights engaged may run with weight off, but it seems hardly probable that even the extreme allowance of 15 pounds would give any of the others a chance to win. Horsemen are hopeful that all the colts run, as the meeting would settle some long-standing arguments as to the relative merits of the horses, Delhi having beaten Bryn Mawr, Ort Wells having beaten Delhi, and Broomstick, in turn, having beaten Ort Wells in the latest great race of the season.

The probability of a meeting between the two most famous fillies among the three-year-olds, Beldame and Hamburg Belle, before the race for the Brighton Oaks, to be run a week from Saturday, is remote, though both have the same engagements in the stakes to be run this week. In the weights for the Glen Cove Handicap, at six furlongs, to be run Wednesday, Handicapper Osburgh has set Beldame the better of the two and makes her top weight, with 126 pounds, Hamburg Belle and Lady Amelia being placed next, with 122 pounds each. That the great fillies will meet in that race is unlikely, however, as Beldame has been sent to Saratoga, there to take a special preparation for the Oaks. Lady Amelia and Hamburg Belle, in all likelihood, will come together in the race Wednesday, and then if Hamburg Belle can beat so fast a sprinter as Lady Amelia in a sprint, she ought to make a formidable contender for Beldame in the Oaks.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; ridden by jockeys who have never ridden a winner; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

G. Whittier	108	*Bardolph	100
*Phaon	106	*Dramatist	100
*Monster	105	*Beverly	103
*Baikal	103	*Young Henry	103
*Flammula	102	*Elsie L.	101
*Seymour	92	*The Brewery	94
*Julia M.	94	*Champlain	94
*Tol San	89	*Queen Belle	89

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

Conover	159	Linda Woodlands	138
Manflian	145	Daylesford	136
Opuntia	145	Terrible Terry	135
Merry Maker	140	Libretto	133
Jiminez	140		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners at the Brighton Beach meeting, with allowances; six furlongs.

Agile	117	Perry McAdow	102
Tramonto	114	Gowanus	102
Diamond Flush	114	High Life	99
King Cole	102	Nellie Russell	99
Cairngorn	102	Torchello	99
Don Royal	102	Fleur de Marie	99
Cashier	102		

FOURTH RACE.—The Nautilus Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong.

Duke of Kendal	106	*Sweet Alice	98
Gay Boy	106	Unmasked	98
Sheriff Bell	104	South Trimble	96
Possession	104	Bobadil	90
*Dainty	101		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

Waterboy	126	Lady Potentate	93
Spring	110	Illyria	90
Lord Badge	100	Thistle Heather	87
Brigand	97		

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; selling; five and a half furlongs.

Flying Redskin	107	Monacarder	107
Red Reynard	107	Flat	107
Golden Sunrise	107	Mephisto	107
Only One	107	Montabello	107
Goldfleur	104	Nightmare	104
Jerusha	104	Woolnola	104
Belle of Setauket	104	Estella T.	104
*Rubric	102	*Little Buttercup	99

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SPEEDWAY HORSES TRIED.

Princess Pique Was Unbeaten in the Sunday Morning Tilts.

Lively sport was provided on the upper stretch of the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning, and a large crowd of interested spectators saw Thomas B. Leahy's handsome little trotting mare Princess Pique, 2:21¼, make a clean sweep of the road by winning every one of the half dozen brushes in which she started.

After a couple of warming jogs the mare was turned to a good start with the bay trotter Jeanette, driven by J. Loughlin. For the first quarter Jeanette led. Entering the stretch Princess Pique closed the gap, but did not take the lead until the last couple of strides, winning then by a head. In a second heat Princess Pique took the lead at the quarter and was never headed. Another heat that reflected much credit on the mare was in company with the old trotting favorite Freeland, 2:17¼, which was beaten out by a half length.

Better Luck, Alexander Newburger's pacing colt, also finished the morning's sport with a clean slate, his final heat being with the trotter Gray Billy, 2:16¾, driven by William Scott. Odds were in favor of the pacer, which won by a half length. The pacer Upton, 2:19½, driven by R. L. Acker, and the trotter Sunbeam, with George Laveene handling the reins, had several heats with honors about even. Don Derby, 2:04½, the champion pacer of the Speedway, was on the road, but his owner found it difficult to get a brush. The new pacer Rexie was finally started with him, but was beaten before the stretch was entered. Among others who participated in the brushing were Christopher Hackett driving the bay pacer King Tom, George Huber driving the trotter Red George, 2:27¼; A. B. Sanford driving his new trotting mare Bessie B., 2:24¼; Samuel Bloch driving the gray pacer Bicycle Girl, 2:20; E. J. La Place driving the pacer Index, 2:21¼, and Louis Newman driving a pair of black trotters.

BUTLER WON MOTOR RACE.

Nelson Was Defeated in Straight Heats at Vailsburg.

Nat Butler of Boston defeated Joe Nelson of Newark yesterday in the motor bicycle race of five-mile heats at the Vailsburg board track. Butler won in two straight heats. Butler was paced by William Saunders, and Robert Hunter paced Nelson. Nelson got away in the lead in the first heat, but was soon overhauled by the veteran rider. The pair passed and repassed each other continually, but Butler won the heat by two lengths in 8:00 3-5. Butler won the second heat easily, as Nelson lost his pace during the heat.

The five-mile amateur race had a large number of riders, who were sent away in five divisions. The field bunched at four miles after Embleton of Westfield had won twelve out of the thirteen laps. Lee won the race from Embleton by a length.

Fred Ernst of Rochester, N. Y., a newly reinstated amateur, paced the back markers up to the limit men in the one-mile handicap, and Billington won from Witting by half a length. Lee, another scratch man, finished third.

Summaries:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by C. J. Jacobs, New York; Olaf Nelson, Jersey City, second; Albert Husse, Newark, third. Time—1:23 4-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by "Teddy" Billington, National A. C., Vailsburg, (scratch;) Joseph Witting, Newark, (120 yards,) second; W. R. Lee, New York, (scratch,) third; Charles Frank, Newark, (80 yards,) fourth. Time—2:03 3-5.

Five-Mile Open, Amateur, (Five Divisions.)—Won by W. R. Lee, New York, (Fifth Division;) Charles Embleton, Westfield, (First Division,) second; Charles Schlee, National T. V., Newark, (Fifth Division,) third; Henry E. Chappey, Bay View W., (Third Division,) fourth. Time—11:47. Lap prize winner, Embleton.

Five-mile heats, motor-paced match, between Nat Butler, Boston, and Joe Nelson, Newark, was won by Butler in straight heats. Time of first heat, 8:00 4-5; time of second heat, 7:46 3-5.

ITALIAN CYCLE RACER HURT.

Mario Rossini Fractures Collar Bone in Manhattan Beach Race.

The National circuit cycling meet at Manhattan Beach yesterday was marred by a mishap to Mario Rossini, the Italian cyclist, who is following the National circuit this season, which will prevent him from racing for several weeks to come. Rossini was a competitor in the five mile National championship, professional, and had made a good start in the first rank, but was quite out of the race and plodding along hopelessly in the ruck in the fourth mile, when he suddenly fell from his wheel upon the cement track. At first he seemed uninjured, picked himself up, and walked unaided into the field. Here he suddenly collapsed and fell in a heap. He was carried into the training quarters, and an ambulance was summoned from the Reception Hospital at Coney Island. The ambulance surgeon found that Rossini had a fractured collarbone. He was removed to the Kings County Hospital.

The five mile National championship event, which had over thirty starters and was the principal event of the day, was won by Frank Kramer, who pursued his usual tactics, holding back until the last lap and then making a winning sprint from the back stretch. The two Bedells tried to head him off, but failed, and the champion won by a length from Menus Bedell, who was second. John Bedell was third, and Frank Cadwell of Hartford was fourth.

Burton Downing and Carl Lenberg, the two young amateur riders from San José, Cal., made a clean sweep of the two events in their class, Lenberg winning the half mile open race, with Downing second, and teh latter taking the five-mile handicap from scratch, with Lenberg, also at scratch, second.

The back markers were unable to get up in the one-mile professional handicap, and the long handicap men made a runaway of the event. Oliver Dorion of Manhattan Beach, with 50 yards, was the winner, in a close finish with Frank Cadwell of Hartford, Conn., who rode from the same mark.

The consolation scramble, two-thirds of a mile, for professionals, was won easily by W. S. Fenn of Waterbury, Conn., who won a similar race at the same place two weeks before.

The summary:

One-third Mile, Novice.—Won by Harry C. Berby, New York City; Frank L. Diterling, Little Silver, N. J., second; John Fasullo, New York City, third. Time—0:44 3-5.

Half-mile, Amateur.—Won by Carl Linberg, San Jose, Cal.; Burton Downing, San Jose, Cal., second; Oscar Goerke, Brooklyn, N. Y., third; Everett Ott, New York City, fourth. Time—1:03 2-5.

Five-mile Handicap, Amatsur.—Won by Burton Downing, San Jose, Cal., (scratch;) Carl Lenberg, San Jose, Cal., (scratch,) second; Oscar Schaub, New York City, (50 yards,) third; W. A. Penn, New York City, (200 yards,) fourth. Time—11:14 4-5.

Two-thirds mile, Consolation Race, Professional, for Non-Point Winners.—Won by W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn.; George C. Schreiber, New York City, second; Walter Bardgett, Buffalo, N. Y., third. Time—1:25.

CYCLERS' ROAD RACES.

William Cummings Was Only Winner from Scratch at Valley Stream.

William Cummings was the only scratch man to win a race at the bicycle meet of the Montauk Wheelmen and Athletic Club, on the Merrick Road, near Valley Stream, yesterday. Cummings and W. J. Sullivan, who were both on scratch, fought the race out between them, and the former won by inches. Abraham Lewis won the five-mile handicap from the 240-yard mark. Summaries:

Half-Mile, Novice.—Won by Arthur Mead; J. McKenna, second; Martin Blake, third. Time —2:04.

One-Mile, Handicap.—Won by William Cummings, (scratch;) W. J. Sullivan, (scratch,) second; Arthur Burns, (60 yards,) third. Time—3:01.

Two-Mile, Handicap.—Won by John Mackay, (150 yards;) William Little, (160 yards,) second; W. J. Sullivan, (scratch,) third. Time —6:01 2-5.

Five-Mile, Handicap.—Won by Abraham Lewis, (240 yards;) John McEnery, (100 yards,) second; John Minsky, (160 yards,) third. Time —15:21 2-5.

Monroe Wheelmen's Century Run.

The second annual half century run of the Monroe Wheelmen of New York was held yesterday, and 753 riders, including 56 women, took part. The run started at 8:54 from the corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The prizes offered for the clubs having the largest number of representatives were won as follows: Century Road Club Association first, St. George Wheelmen second, Roy Wheelmen third, Brower Wheelmen fourth. R. J. Nagle, President of the Monroe Wheelmen, acted as Grand Marshal and Oscar Frankel was chief pacemaker, assisted by Ernest Zelgler and R. J. Nagle, Jr.

Strange Death of a Swimmer.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., July 17.—John Segrew of East Norwalk went swimming off Oyster Shell Point this afternoon, and after going out for some distance was seen to turn completely over and float face downward. As he did not move for over five minutes, friends put out for him in a boat and found him dead. It is supposed that he died of heart disease.

SPURS IN POLO PLAYING

Association May Adopt Rule Against Their Use.

NOT ALLOWED IN ENGLAND

Rockaway Tournament Will Be Continued This Week—Drawings Soon to be Made for Championships.

It is barely possible that the Polo Association may be led at an early date to take some official action regarding the using of spurs on polo ponies. The arrest of Daniel Chauncey, Jr., at the Rockaway Hunting Club last week and his subsequent fine of $10 have brought the subject prominently to the front in polo ranks, and whatever the polo players themselves think of it, there is no denying the fact that serious attention must be given to the question. Officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have been in attendance at several of the Rockaway Club polo games, and they claim that their action was only taken after noticing that spurs were repeatedly used.

A short time ago the subject was brought before the Executive Committee of the Polo Association, but no action was taken. There is no rule for or against the use of spurs in the Polo Association's by-laws. The players themselves have never attempted to conceal the fact that they do use spurs. The difference in this respect here and abroad was prominently shown when, in the international matches at Hurlingham about three years ago, Lawrence Waterbury was ordered off the field by one of the younger members of the English nobility until he removed the spurs from his boots.

The English game is played without the use of spurs. Not all American players use spurs when playing. Many are strongly opposed to the practice. Probably still less would use them if there were some concerted action against their use. As long as the matter is left to individual judgment many players continue to use them because others do, arguing that it is necessary to secure every possible advantage in the game. It cannot be claimed that spurs are actually necessary to polo, for in England, where the number of high-class players outnumbers our players as ten or twenty to one, it has been shown for years that the game can be played and to the highest possible perfection without the use of spurs.

The Rockaway tournament will be continued this week, and so many competitions have been arranged this season at Cedarhurst that it has been necessary to postpone the Great Neck event for one week. It is hoped to start the Great Neck events next week, but the Rockaway tournament will not be closed until the middle of next week at best, for two big matches still remain to be arranged, the contests for the Ladies' Challenge Cup, which will bring some of the local polo stars together. Rockaway First and Westchester will meet in the first game, and then the winner will play Bryn Mawr for the trophy. Added interest will be given to the deciding match, as the Bryn Mawr team will practically be the same as will appear in the National championship early in August at Narragansett Pier.

The games at Rockaway this week will be for the Rockaway Club cups. An unusually strong combination will meet to-day, Westchester, represented by E. S. Reynal, J. C. Cooley, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and J. I. Blair, meeting the first Bryn Mawr team, composed of C. R. Snowden, M. G. Rosengarten, Jr., A. E. Kennedy, and Charles Wheeler. The first Rockaway team and Bryn Mawr second will play to-morrow, and on Wednesday and Saturday the winners of the previous matches will meet in the final contests. One game has already been completed, Rockaway second having beaten the Philadelphia Country Club.

Owing to the fact that the Great Neck tournament will be postponed, a delay will probably result in starting the Rumson tournament near Seabright, and some of the games will be played during the championship week at Narragansett.

The entries for the junior polo championship will be announced to-day, and the drawings for the junior and the championship events will be made early in the week. This will be the fifth competition for the junior event, Lakewood being the present holder, the former holders being Rockaway in 1901 and 1902 and Philadelphia in 1900. The championship for the gold cup given by William Waldorf Astor has been played since 1895. In 1902 there was no award. The Westchester Country Club is the present holder, and the same club held the honor in 1899. Lakewood held the cup in 1901, Dedham in 1900, Meadow Brook in 1897 and 1898, Rockaway in 1896, and the Myopia Hunt Club in 1895.

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Park Av., Near 127th St.—5-story and stores cold-water flat; price, $17,500; rent, $1,962. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av.—Corner plot, 50x100; price $30,000; free and clear; offer wanted. Particulars of John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

75th, Near 3d.—Double tenement; rents, $1,620; $14,500; cash, $2,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Will sacrifice well-rented 20-family apartment, Manhattan. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 155th.

73d, Near 2d.—14-room tenement; offered lease $2,000; $22,500. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

Fine 5-story triple, with large store; 12 rooms and bath; on 8th Av., up town; $27,500; very cheap; rent over $3,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Stable, 130 stalls, near 14th; fine building; ample wagon room. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Snap.—Two small private houses; price, $7,000 each; terms easy. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

133d St., Near Lenox.—Modern triple flat, $29,500; rents, $3,300. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

TALKS BY THE WISE LITTLE MAN



No. 4

He says it is curious, when you think about it, how many plainly visible things we don't see till some other fellow has seen 'em, and how at least eleven men can develop a fine brand of hindsight to the one whose foresight is always in working order.

Applying this observation to his talks about real estate, the W. L. M. says it ought to be so plain as to need no argument that long before the Pennsylvania Railroad finishes, that North River-Cross Town—East River—Queens Borough Tunnel system, (next to the Panama Canal, the most wonderful project of modern times,) there will be an increase in land values in the EASTWOOD section of Jamaica such as to make dizzy those who with open eyes are now unable to see.



Could fill a column or more, he says; with sure enough reasons for his opinion that

Eastwood

is to-day absolutely the best real estate proposition either for homes or for investment that has ever been offered to New Yorkers. But advertising space is mighty expensive, and, of course, we can't get the Editor to tell our advertising story in the news column—even though it's the best kind of news, all right. Hence, we've got to ask people to look at EASTWOOD for themselves or to send for the Little Book.

EASTWOOD is restricted and has perfect macadam roads, cement walks, sewers, water, gas, electric lights, and beauty of location, filling every requirement of the most fastidious home-seeker. Above all is the supreme fact that EASTWOOD is soon going to be within 20 minutes of that wonderful Manhattan Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is now building west of Herald Square. Get a little foresight at work and think what all this means.

A site (2 lots) at EASTWOOD can be had now as low as $900; or a finished home for from $4,500 to $7,000. If you are all right otherwise, you don't need much cash.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,
Beekman and Park Row, New York.

GREAT LOT VALUE.

Four choice lots, situated on Beverley Road, convenient to Kings Co. "L"; all street improvements paid. Must be sold at once.
OWNER,
1,031 BEVERLEY ROAD.

Before buying see my new 2-story and basement two-family brick houses; 12 rooms, porcelain bath, hardwood trim, furnace heat; beautiful location; prices, $6,300 and $6,500; easy terms; sold three this week; others $5,300. New York Real Estate Co., 5th Av. and 52d St.

A Snap.—Two splendidly located lots south of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, $890 each; value, $700 each; cement sidewalks, water, and gas; $10 cash, $6 monthly; titles insured by Title Guarantee and Trust Company free. "Chance," Box 27 Times Office.

To Let.—A large and completely furnished house by the year or season; all modern improvements and conveniences; spacious garden, also stable. For information address Box O, 203 Times Office.

Bargain.—$4,250.00, two-story and basement frame, near Borough Park; two sets of improvements; $350.00 down, balance like rent. Particulars, Stephany, 1,238 40th St.

Estate must sell 11-room private brick dwelling, Hancock St.; easily arranged for 2 families; asphalt street; $5,200. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PICK UP ODD LOTS AT LOW RATES.—I am closing out several such; 4 lots and house, $3,000.00; 2 lots and cottage, $2,500.00; one lot and cottage, (almost new,) 6 rooms and bath, $3,500.00; 2 lots and elegant home, 7 rooms and bath, easy terms, $4,500.00; 4 lots fronting on two streets, $2,000.00; all of these must be sold; all lie in the great annexed territory, near to trolley and steam cars, where the fortunes of the coming generation will be made; buy on the outskirts was the Old Astor Advice, and experience shows the wisdom of it; try it now. ROBERT WALLACE, William's Bridge, New York City.

ATTENTION, RIGHT FORWARD MARCH TO BEDFORD PARK!
Seven-room house, detached, all improvements, $4,200; plot 50x112 feet; near elevated, $5,250; ten-room house, all improvements, $7,500; two-family detached house, all improvements, $7,500, one-family brick house, must be sold, $7,250. O'Hara Bros., Bedford Park, Bronx. Open Sundays.

BRONX.
CENTRAL BRIDGE SECTION, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE ELEVATED; DETACHED ONE-FAMILY AND TWO-FAMILY HOUSES; BUILDING LOTS AND ACREAGE; FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE; MODERATE PRICES. VALUES RAPIDLY INCREASING. NORTHERN REALTY CO., 55 LIBERTY ST.

LEVY BROS.,
116 West 135th St.

GOOD BARGAINS IN BRONX FOR QUICK BUYERS.

ATTENTION, Investors!—Estate will sell fine corner of four parcels; six stores; near subway, trolley, and elevated roads; always rented and rents low; no heating; price, $82,500; rent, $8,400; $30 per month; 1st and mortgage. V. T. HERVEY, 759 Melrose Av.

Two-family houses, 12 rooms, two baths; heat; all improvements; near Park, school, elevated, and Rapid Transit stations; most desirable location and prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

194th St. and Marion Av.—A few one or two-family dwellings; must sell quick; price very reasonable; open for inspection daily, including Sunday; take 3d Av "L" to Fordham. Wm. H. Wright, owner.

MUST BE SOLD at once; 1-family cottage, 7 rooms, attic; $3,000; near rapid transit; easy terms. PETERS, Morris Park Av. and Taylor St., Van Nest. Open Sunday.

CHOICE 9-room cottage, all improvements; plot 56x114, near Tremont Av.; $1,000 cash; easy terms.
PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

BARGAIN.—Three-story frame house, all improvements, with store, for delicatessen or grocery store, $7,500; good neighborhood. LOSERE, 871 Brook Av.

A PLOT 50 feet front, two blocks from elevated station, at a bargain; must sell before August. SONNEBORN, Bedford Park, City.

2-family house, 11 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; near elevated station; $500 cash, balance to suit. Bachler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

CAULDWELL AVENUE.—Brick dwelling, new; hardwood; all improvements; price, $6,500. ULLMAN, 502 Willis Av.

$400.00.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Bargain.—Corner, 100x100, near 174th St. Station; asking $18,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Port Jefferson.—115 acres woodland; makes 1,840 lots; $1,150. Westhampton, 300 acres makes 4,800; $1,650. Miller Place, 200 acres makes 3,200 lots; $1,300. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

For Sale or Rent.—New modern house; 9 rooms and bath; reception hall; steam heat; plumbing; corner plot; 4 minutes to depot; shade. Neu & Simonson, Lynbrook, L. I.

Two new cottages for sale or rent cheap; 9th Av., Rockaway Beach. See Superintendent.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast; $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Have several choice Manhattan income properties to exchange for unimproved Bronx property; send full particulars. Equitable Realty Company, 140 West 42d St.

The New York Times Vacation Bureau.
All the necessary information and literature pertaining to Summer resort hotels, boarding houses, railroad time tables, and steamship sailing schedules can be had free of charge at the Vacation Bureaus of The New York Times, located at No. 32 Park Row and No. 129 West 125th St., New York.—Adv.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Larchmont Park

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.

15½ MILES FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION, AT FORTY-SECOND STREET.
THIRTY MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Express Trains, Larchmont first stop.
A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive suburb.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED.
Electric Lights, Gas, Thorough System of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Etc.

DO NOT BE FOOLED BY BUYING UNIMPROVED PROPERTY AND THEN HAVE TO PAY ASSESSMENTS. BUY WHERE THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE MADE AND PAID FOR.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY in Westchester County, and LARCHMONT PARK affords the Homeseeker and the Investor the BEST OPPORTUNITY for profitable Real estate Investment.

CHOICE LOTS, $500 AND UP. EASY TERMS, SMALL CASH PAYMENTS.
NO INTEREST CHARGED.

TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICE, and very Low Commutation Rate.

WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c. Representatives will take visitors to Larchmont Park at my expense any day.

EDWARD McVICKAR,
27 PINE STREET. Telephone, 2026 John. NEW YORK.

ALL ABOARD

$800 FOR WESTCHESTER.
is all you need to pay, in payments of $16 monthly, for a cozy Queen Anne cottage of six rooms, stone cellar and attic. THINK OF IT! This house is situated in growing Westchester County, 45 minutes from the heart of New York City, where Churches, Stores and magnificent residences flourish. It has fine drives and grand boulevards to the Sound, where you can enjoy boating, bathing and fishing, and still have the convenience of working in New York City. It is up to you to make a CHANGE and have an ideal Suburban HOME and Pay for it like Rent instead of living in a stuffed up City Flat. OUR REFERENCES are the people who have bought and are living there now. Titles Guaranteed. INVESTIGATE THIS before Buying elsewhere. Commutation 10 cents; 44 trains Daily; also trolley connecting with Elevated R. R. running through the property.

To the parties who want to build in the future we have 500 Lots that can be bought from $100 upward on easy monthly payments with NO INTEREST, and we will build for you a HOME from your own plans and specifications on easy monthly payments.

For further particulars write or call at only offices.

HALLEY-LAND & IMP. CO.,
MAIN OFFICE, 165-167 BROADWAY, CITY.
BRANCH OFFICE, 1 EAST 125TH ST.
Branch Office open Daily from 9 to 6 P. M.

Westchester County Property
FOR SALE.

An elegant country place; seven acres; 17-room house; stable, 5 stalls; three minutes' walk from trolley; twenty miles out.
JOSEPH H. LEWIS,
'Phone 8443 Gramercy. 23 EAST 26TH ST.

REAL ESTATE.

AN INVESTOR'S CATECHISM

Q.—What are the strong points of mortgages on Tenements?

A.—The demand for space on the East Side constantly increases both from emigration and growth of population, and the area constantly diminishes as land is taken for bridges, parks, street widenings, etc. Added to the economic basis of workmen living near their employment is the strong social clannishness of the various nationalities. Rents tend constantly upward and probably will until the entire section is driven northward by the encroachments of business. Mortgages on East Side tenements have a remarkable record for stability.

Q.—How are valuations of real estate obtained?

A.—From two sources. 1st, by figuring separately the value of the land (from average sales) and of the buildings (from current prices,) and, 2d, by capitalizing the income at current rates.

Q.—What are the difficulties of the individual investor at this point?

A.—Lack of knowledge of sales, leases, and mortgages of surrounding property; inability to obtain exact facts as to rents and expenses, and lack of experience to correctly figure capitalization rates and judge property.

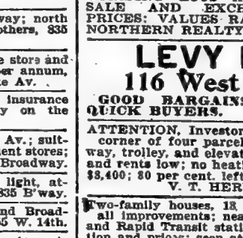
Q.—How do those in the mortgage business cover these points?

A.—The Lawyers' Mortgage Company enters on large atlases every sale, lease, and mortgage made in New York and Brooklyn; its real estate experts and architects appraise the value of land and buildings; its examiners ascertain the facts as to income and expenses, and its officers pass upon the moral and financial strength of all bondsmen.

[To be continued.]

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE COMPANY
Capital & Surplus, $4,000,000
12 Court Street, BROOKLYN. 47 Liberty Street, NEW YORK.

WHAT SIGN IS THAT?



Many of New York's millions ask this question. You too, probably. The sign locates
GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON
(Opposite Grant's Tomb)
A four-year-old, up-to-date residential suburb, with all city improvements and over 100 charming houses.
Houses from $3,500 to $10,000.
Sold on easy payments.
One new modern flat; rent, $30 monthly.
Write for free transportation via Franklin St., 42d and 130th St. Ferries and Trolleys.
Illustrated booklet sent on request.
Columbia Investment and Real Estate Co.,
(Phone 1847 Mad.) 1,183 Broadway, N. Y.

HEIRS

Legatees or owners of undivided real or personal estates can borrow or sell for cash. No charge for information. Satisfaction guaranteed. Strictly confidential. Reliable.
MARTIN & CO., 500 5th Ave., Cor. 42d St. 280 Broadway, Room 140.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.
Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
JENNER & CO.,
[Undivided Estates Exclusively.]
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

Money to Loan on
Bond and Mortgage.
No commissions.
Lowest charges for examining titles.
WYMAN & CO.,
22 William Street, N. Y.

$50,000 at 4½% to loan on city real estate. M. Goldberger, 585 East 142d St.

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

Unusual Opportunity.—Cottage in Twilight Park, Catskill Mountains, costing $15,000, will be sacrificed for little over half price; beautifully furnished; two bathrooms; near golf links and Casino; elevation over 2,000 feet; immediate occupancy if desired. L. M., Box 119, 617 6th Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS ACREAGE property is my specialty; call and inspect 12-room house, st

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK STATE.

The New York Times
Vacation Bureaus.
All the necessary information and literature pertaining to Summer resort hotels, boarding houses, railroad time tables, and steamship sailing schedules can be had free of charge at the Vacation Bureaus of The New York Times, located at No. 32 Park Row and No. 129 West 125th St., New York.

A Summer Paradise will help you to decide where to spend your vacation. Send four cents in stamps. J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.

Long Island.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
FINEST BATHING IN THE WORLD.

The Massapequa Hotel,
Massapequa, L. I.
Famed for the beauty of its environments, the high character of its equipments, and superiority of its cuisine. Boats, golf, tennis, billiards, bowling. Long-distance telephone. Surf and still-water bathing. Accommodations 300. All the comforts of home.
Thomas H. Fraser, Prop. S. E. Coffin, Mgr.
Send for booklets. Massapequa, L. I.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
MILES OF OCEAN BOARDWALK.

THE ORIENTAL BATHS
HOLLAND STA., ROCKAWAY BEACH.
THE FINEST BATHING IN NEW YORK.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
"NATURE'S PLEASURE GROUND."

GREAT PECONIC BAY HOUSE,
South Jamesport, L. I.—on bay—Beautiful outlook. Every sport and amusement. Excellent table. Near station. E. DOWNS & SON, Props.

FREEZE COTTAGE.—Surf and still-water bathing; open June 1st; rates $8 to $12. Call at New York Times Information Bureau or address Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Centre Mcriches, L. I.

SEA CLIFF, L. I.
Ideal family resort; 27 miles. See advertisement Sundays, Tuesday, Thursdays.

Adirondacks.

Hotel AMPERSAND
AND COTTAGES.
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Now open. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superb Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. C. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N.Y.

BIG MOOSE HOTEL GLENMORE,
On Big Moose Lake, an Adirondack gem. Altitude 2,000 feet; fine; speckled trout fishing. Every convenience. Booklet N. Y. Times Bureau, or
DART & MORRISON, Big Moose, N. Y.

THE RAQUETTE LAKE HOUSE,
Raquette Lake, Adirondacks, N. Y.
Best of fishing, hunting, and boating. Times Information Bureau, or G. R. Swartout, Prop'r.

RIVERSIDE INN, Adirondacks,
Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Modern improvements; suits with private baths; boating, fishing, etc. Times Bureau, or Pine & Corbett, Props.

THE RUISSEAUMONT HOTEL & COTTAGES, on Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, T. EDMUND KRUMBHOLZ, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Waukesha, Big Tupper Lake, N. Y.; delightfully located; excellent boating and fishing. Rufus R. Fountain, Proprietor.

Cedar Island Camp.—Delightfully located on Fourth Lake. Booklet Times Office or A. G. Delamarch, Old Forge, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

Grand View Mt. House, East Windham, N. Y.—Finest location in Catskills; elevation 2,600 feet; refined surroundings. Alfred J. Galer.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,
In Earlington Park.
For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in the place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.
New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on application.
The great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

Ulster County.

WINDSOR LAKE HOUSE,
Shawangunk Mountains.
All Amusements, Orchestra, Casino, &c. High-class family resort; accommodates 200. Booklet.
PAUL NICHOLS, Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Hudson River Counties.

THE MAPLES.—Miss Mary Goodman, Prop. Near lake; good table; fruit; milk from farm. Salisbury Mills, Orange Co., N. Y.

Oscawana Lake House, Peekskill, N. Y.; high elevation; on lake; boating, bathing, fishing; fine scenery. Mrs. Joseph Lee, Proprietor.

Port Jervis.

THE INN AT HIGH POINT.
Always delightfully cool. A great family resort in the mountains. Leon St. John, Port Jervis, N. Y.

Sullivan County.

THE CRAGSMOOR INN,
CRAGSMOOR, N. Y.
Elevation, 2,000 feet; 100 miles from city; opened May 26; booklet. R. D. Compton, 23 West 33d St.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ADELAIDE A. DAVIS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. PLITNER and Mary Plitner, his wife, name Mary being fictitious, first name being unknown to plaintiff; Edgar Logan, Albert Greenebaum, Laura S. Palmer, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within forty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated June 23, 1904.
SAMUEL T. CARTER, JR., Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 13 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendant Laura S. Palmer:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of July, 1904, and filed on the 11th day of July, 1904, in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York; the summons and complaint in the action having been filed in said office on the 23d of June, 1904.
Dated New York, July 9th, 1904.
SAMUEL T. CARTER, JR., Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL AGNEW,
Whole Block Beach Front,
ATLANTIC CITY.
400 Rooms. 200 with Bath.
Thoroughly rebuilt, refurnished, reopened, and complete. Hydrotherapy Baths. Swimming Pools; rates reduced $3.50 daily; $12 to $18 weekly; automobile; booklet; orchestra. A. C. Mitchell & Co.

GRAND ATLANTIC.
UNDER NEW LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.
Virginia Av. and Beach, Atlantic City.
Capacity 900; hot and cold sea water baths; improved cuisine and service; fine cafe; musical concerts; phones in bedrooms; rates $2.50 and up daily; $15 up weekly; American plan; coaches meet trains; photo; booklet. A. C. Mitchell & Co.

CHALFONTE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
New; Complete; Ten Stories; Fireproof; Always Open.
THE LEEDS COMPANY

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
And Eight Cottages.
35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R. via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry; altitude 900 feet.
Tel 7B Bernardsville. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Mgr.

Summit.

THE BEECHWOOD,
New York's Ideal Near-By Resort.
21 MILES, 12 TRAINS, LACKAWANNA R. R.
GOLF, TENNIS, MUSIC.
Descriptive Booklet.
H. K. ARMSTRONG, Summit, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND.

Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
Spring House. This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

Vermont.

THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.
LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE AND COTTAGES, Lake Dunmore, Vt.
A most picturesque lake and delightful mountain resort. Climate dry and cool. All forms of amusement; excellent fishing, ideal walks and drives; excellent service and cuisine. Rates reasonable. New management. Opens June 18th. Send for booklet. LOUIS W. SEVERY, Manager.

ECHO LAKE, TYSON, VT.
Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes; boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

Lake Raponda Hotel and Cottages; beautiful, cool location; table and beds of the best; modern conveniences. W. C. Tift, Wilmington, Vt.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES, Rates $8 to $14. W. C. MOUND, Prop, Hydeville, Vt.

"The Castleton," Castleton, Vt.—A delightful place to spend the Summer. Send for booklet. Philip R. Leavenworth.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN,
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND, CONN.
WILL OPEN FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.
Beautifully located, with all rooms en suite and modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service for select patronage.
Superior stables and "auto" quarters; Golf, Tennis, Casino Sports, Music, and perfect walks and drives through picturesque country.
D. F. SIMPSON, Manager.

Spring Lake farm; high, healthy; no mosquitos; $5-$15. Mrs. L. B. Martin, High Ridge, Conn.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Tobyhanna House, Tobyhanna Pa. Highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. Cornish.

Delaware Water Gap.

Water Gap House—Now open; in the mountains of Pennsylvania; finest scenery in the country; hydraulic passenger elevator; private baths en suite, and a general renovation; golf, orchestra, mountain spring water through the house.
MRS. L. W. BRODHEAD.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

COUNTRY BOARD.
1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

Berkshire Hills Farmhouse.—Board; near Stockbridge and Great Barrington; scenery mountainous; lake fishing; cream, eggs and fruit; city references; $7 to $8 per week. Address Henry Woods, Monterey, Berkshire County, Mass.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular. W. V. DENMAN.

Cherry Crest Mountain House.—A fine, healthy Summer resort; nicely furnished; large, airy rooms; good board; plenty of milk and fresh eggs; terms $5 to $6 per week. Address T. W. HADDEN, Fosterdale, Sullivan County, N. Y.

Farm House, Liberty, N. Y.—Farm boarding house; rates on application; fine location; near lakes and dancing pavilion; vegetables from farm. W. M. Sanford.

The Outlook, Franklin, N. Y.—Lovely resting place; boating, games; cool rooms, large balconies, good table, hearty food, shady lawns, pure spring water; easy terms. J. Marsland, Prop'r.

Board at Chappaqua, Westchester, Co., N. Y.; Harlem R. R.; large house; high grounds; five minutes from station. E. H. Sarles.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Boating, fishing, driving; free transportation; excellent table. Apply to A. W. DEYO.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 597 Melrose.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

FINE HOTEL FURNISHINGS FOR SALE.—United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of George L. Wright, Jr., bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a sale at auction of property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be held under the direction of Marshall S. Hagar, the Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Marshal's Auctioneer, at the premises, Nos. 17, 19, and 21 West 32d Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, lately occupied by the above-named bankrupt, and known as the Hotel Wrightworth, on the 18th day of July, 1904, at 10:30 A. M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows: Furniture and furnishings of the hotel lately conducted by the said bankrupt and known as the Hotel Wrightworth, situated at 17, 19, and 21 West 32d Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, consisting of the contents of a cafe and dining room, silverware, crockery, glassware, beds, bedding, table linen, chiffoniers, dressers, Morris chairs, fine upholstered chairs, sofas, couches, desks, tables, washstands, tapestry and lace curtains, portieres, rugs; all of the above furniture of the finest manufacture in oak, mahogany, cherry, and birch, and practically new. No. 1 of the above property will be offered in one lot only.
MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Trustee.
ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Trustee, 132 Nassau St., New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LESLIE SYNDICATE, alleged bankrupt. Gus Bronner, auctioneer, sells to-day, Monday, July 18, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, 102 and 104 Fulton St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, a complete outfit of a photo-engraving plant, consisting of a morgue or collections of pictures used for newspaper work, composing room, 20 cameras, negatives, several thousand pounds of aluminum, steel plates, a stock of paper, etc., together with the fine furniture and fixtures, comprising typewriters, 25 roll and flat-top desks, safe, office chairs, sectwood chairs, scales, bookcases, couches, standing and upright desks, rugs, carpets, office stools, electrograph machines with motors, camera and lens, calcium lights, and many other fixtures.
Order of CHARLES M. HOUGH, Receiver.
GEORGE CARLTON COMSTOCK, Attorney for Receiver, 68 William St., New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HOWLEY & DRESSER, bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, July 19, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,440 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of their right, title and interest in and to all of the published music sheets, stock paper, office furniture, etc. Order of John B. Lord, Receiver, Henry Lesser, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

EXCURSIONS.
"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR
GLEN ISLAND
Special attractions this season: Japanese Village, Bazaar, Tea House, Theatre, Native Hawaiian singers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand menagerie. Museum. Aviary. Aquarium. "KLEIN DEUTSCHLAND." Boating. Bathing. Fishing. Billiards and outdoor sports. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners A LA CARTE.
TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
Leave Cortlandt Street Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 3:50, 4:50 P. M.
East 32d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 6:30, 6:45 P. M.
Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 32d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION, 40 CENTS,
including free admission to all attractions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
4th REGULAR TRIP DAILY TO
CONEY ISLAND
They cannot burn! They cannot sink!
LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS, INCLUDING ADMISSION TO
STEEPLECHASE PARK.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 30 CENTS, INCLUDING ADMISSION TO BOTH
LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK.
SPECIAL TO-DAY.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
STEAMER TAUMUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

CONEY ISLAND BOATS.
25 CENTS
TO CONEY ISLAND,
including admission to
DREAMLAND
Four largest steamers afloat, including the "Dreamland," "St. Johns," "Grand Republic," and "Rosedale."
Leave W. 129th St. every hour, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Leave 22d St. hourly on the half hour, 8:30 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. Leave Battery every hour, 10:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M.
Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M.
Round trip from W. 129th St., 30 cents.
Round trip from 22d St. and Battery, 25 cents, including admission to Dreamland.

COOK'S VACATION TOURS
All Travelling Expenses Included.
BERMUDA.
Delightful 10-Day Ocean Trips.
July 30, Aug. 13, 27, Sept. 10, 24, $44.50.
THOUSAND ISLANDS, ST. LAWRENCE and RAPIDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, LAKES CHAMPLAIN and GEORGE, HUDSON RIVER, SARATOGA, &c.
8-day trip... $75.00....July 27, Aug. 10.
10-day trip... $75.00....Aug. 3, 16, 30.
18-day trip..$100.00....July 21, Aug. 4.
And many other pleasant Summer Tours.
Independent Travel Tickets to All Summer Resorts at Lowest Fares.
Programmes and particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY AND 640 MADISON AV., NEW YORK.

RELAXATION—RECREATION—REST.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., week days 7:30, 8:50, 9:50, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:40 (Race Days), and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:20, 10:50 A. M., 12:50 (1:20 Saturdays only), 1:50 (2:20 Saturdays only), 3:50 (3:30 Saturdays only), 4:20, 5:20, 6:40, 7:20, 8:40, 9:30 (10:30 Saturdays only), 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier, 9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES.

LISTERATED FOOT POWDER
Quickly relieves aching and perspiring feet. The Alpers Pharmacy, 45&47 West 31st St., N.Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THEODORE RIEPER, plaintiff, against JACOB SCHUBACK and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the westerly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; and running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly, and parallel with said Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Eighth Street, seventy-five feet, and thence southerly again, parallel with said Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.
Subject to a certain mortgage for fifteen thousand dollars executed by John Schuback to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which mortgage bears date February 24th, 1897, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on February 26th, 1897, in Section 7, Liber 71 of Mortgages, at Page 321.
Dated New York, July 14th, 1904.
GOTTHARDT A. LITTHAUER, Referee.
LAWRENCE N. MARTIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 105 West One Hundred and Eighth Street:

West 108th St.

	100 ft.	75 ft.
Columbus Av.		100.11. 100.11.
		75 ft.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is seven thousand three hundred and eighty-nine $7-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 14th day of June, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $468.78, with interest thereon from July 8th, 1904, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be added to the purchase price out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,007.74 and interest.
The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $15,000 and interest thereon at 5% per annum, dated the 1st day of February, 1897.
Dated New York, July 14th, 1904.
GOTTHARDT A. LITTHAUER, Referee.
jy18-2aw3wM&THSaus.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louis Reiss, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Theall & Boag, Esqs., counsellors at law, at Nos. 46-47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of January, 1905, next.
Dated New York, the twenty-third day of June, 1904.
EMILIE ROSE REISS, Executrix.
THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executrix, Nos. 46-47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy27-law3m M.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
St. Louis.....July 23|St. Paul.....Aug. 6
New York.....July 30|Philadelphia....Aug. 13

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MESABA.....July 21, 7 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....July 28, 7:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 4, Noon
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 18, 7 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Finland.....July 23|Kroonland.....Aug. 6
Vaderland.....July 30|Zeeland.....Aug. 13

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Majestic..July 20, 10 AM|Arabic....July 29, 6 AM
Cedric...July 22, 1 PM|Teutonic..Aug. 3, 10 AM
Oceanic...July 27, 5 PM|Celtic....Aug. 5, Noon
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser, July 19, 10 AM|Kronprinz, Aug. 2, 1 PM
Kronprinz, Jly 26, 2:30PM|K. Wm. II, Sep. 6, 11:30 PM
K. Wm. II...Aug. 9, 1 PM|Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 16, 10 AM|Kronprinz, Sep. 20, 1 PM
Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Barbar'a, July 21, 11AM|Alice....Aug. 18, 10 AM
Friedrich, July 28, 10AM|Barbar'a...Aug. 25, 10 AM
Bremen...Aug. 2, 9 AM|Friedrich, Aug. 30, Noon
Kurfuerst, Aug. 11, 10 AM|Bremen...Sept. 6, 10 AM
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Luise....Aug. 6, 11 AM|Irene....Oct. 8, 12 AM
Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM|Hohenz'n, Oct. 15, 11 AM
Hohenz'n, Sep. 10, 11 AM|Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM|Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
Hamburg, Jly. 21, Noon|*Deutschl'd, Aug. 4, 10 AM
*Waldersee, Jly. 23, 2 PM|*Pennsylv'a, Aug. 6, Noon
*Moltke, Jly. 28, 10 AM|†Patricia, Aug. 13, 5:30 AM
Bulgaria, July 30, 7 AM|Hamburg, Aug. 18, 11 AM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.
‡Will call at Dover for London and Paris.
Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Prinz Oskar.....July 19, 10 A.M.; Sept. 6, 2 P.M.
Prinz Adalbert...Aug. 16, 9 A.M.; Oct. 4, Noon
First Cabin, $60 upward. According to Season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Etruria...July 21, 10 AM|Campania...Aug. 13, 8 AM
Lucania...July 30, 8 AM|Etruria...Aug. 20, 10 AM
Umbria...Aug. 6, 10 AM|Lucania...Aug. 27, 7 AM
Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria $65 and upwards according to accommodation.
Tuesday Service.
Aurania...July 26, 2 PM|Carpathia...Aug. 9, Noon
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Slavonia...July 21, 3 PM|Ultonia...Aug. 16, Noon
Pannonia, Aug. 2, Noon|Slavonia...Aug. 30, Noon
Apply 21 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Columbia, July 23, 3 PM|Furnessia, Aug. 6, Noon
Anchoria, July 30, Noon|Ethiopia, Aug. 13, Noon
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $12 & $14.
For illustrated Books of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesdays, at 10 A. M.
Potsdam.....July 19|Noordam.....Aug. 16
Rotterdam.....Aug. 2|Statendam.....Aug. 23
Ryndam.....Aug. 9|Potsdam.....Aug. 30
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in
NOVA SCOTIA
where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.
THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S new 20-knot flyer,
"PRINCE ARTHUR"
maintains a direct weekly service between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.
Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight. From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $30.00, including cabin, berth, and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 26 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,
PORTLAND LINE,
IS A MOST DELIGHTFUL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.
White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each.
Illustrated descriptive booklet, containing list of tours, summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32, East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1280—Orchard.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS and TICKETS, 25 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

CLARK'S ROUND THE WORLD TOUR
Leaves Oct. 6th, 190 days, $2,000.
Strictly first-class; limited numbers.
F. C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognese, Hartfield & Co., 39 Wall St.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co's steamships see to-morrow's issue.

Delightful Summer cruise. Halifax and St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

AUCTION SALES.

Burling & Dole, auctioneers, 7, 9, and 11 Greene St., N. Y. City.—Peremptory sale. Wanskuck Co.'s "seconds," Tuesday, July 19th, 1904, at 10 o'clock, by order and for account of the Wanskuck Co., about 150 pcs. worsted suitings, clays, serges, etc., "seconds"; about 4,500 yards sample ends, remnants, cut pieces, etc. Also, by order of other manufacturers, about 750 pcs. heavy woolens and worsteds. Also Italians, serges, linings, velvets, etc.

Morris A. Freedman, auctioneer, sells Japanese high art at 361 Grand St. evenings.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NEWCOMBE, ANNIE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Annie E. Newcombe, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Herbert J. Lyall, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.
Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1904.
CHARLES NEWCOMBE, Executor.
HERBERT J. LYALL, Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., New York City.
apl8-law-6mM

EULER, PAULINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAULINE EULER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 900, No. 198 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1904. PAULINE WEHLE, Executrix.
WILLIAM N. DYKMAN, Atty. for Executrix, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
jes0-14wvmM

RICHARD I. WHITE, Attorney for Executrix, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap11-law6mM

WHITE, ELIZABETH W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. WHITE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of transacting business, at the office of Harrison & Byrd, No. 86 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-third day of September next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of March, 1904. J. BLAKE WHITE, Executor. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for the Executor, 86 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MIDDLETON, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. MIDDLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, or before the 20th day of July, 1904, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1904. MARGARET E. MIDDLETON, Administratrix. CARDOZO & MICHAEL, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 135 Broadway, New York City.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving times from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, 21 hours to Chicago.
*1:05 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*6:05 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*8:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
*3:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *2:55, 3:10, *4:25, "Congressional Limited,") *5:25, *6:55, *9:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 3:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, ("Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:55, *9:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:55 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:55 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (North Asbury Park Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 9:55 A. M., 12:25, 11:55 (Saturdays only, except Long Branch), 1:35 (Saturdays only), 3:25, 3:55, 4:25 (except Long Branch), 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:55, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 3:50 A. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55, 12:25, *1:25, *1:55, *2:55, *3:55, *4:55, 5:10, 5:55, *6:25, 7:25, 8:25, *9:25, *10:25, 11:25 P. M. (Saturdays only, except Sun., Surrst. *4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *8:55, 9:55, 7:55, 8:25,

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

$100 reward for returning team of black horses and bottling wagon to George Waisensee, 237 West 37th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

11th St., 16 West.—Connecting and other pleasant rooms; excellent table; references.

17th St., 116 East.—Desirable well furnished rooms; exceptionally good table; gentlemen; table board; references.

21st, 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; Summer garden; reasonable.

48th St., 65 West.—Large and small rooms; strictly first-class table board; doctor's office.

51st St., 233 West.—Home cooking; large front; private bath; hall rooms; Summer rates; table d'hote.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable single room, third floor; southern exposure; good board; references.

104th St., 61 West.—4th-story rooms; small but comfortable; $6.50 upward; others; excellent table.

127th St., 264 West.—Large front room, furnished, with or without board; moderate; American family.

129th St., 106 West.—Gentlemen or couple; superior home; board; refined family; references; moderate.

A number of gentlemen can be accommodated during the Summer at a private house in Bay Ridge with either breakfast only or full board. Address Box O, 205 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—6 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

8th St., 22 East, near 5th Av.—Nicely furnished rooms, $2; all conveniences; gentlemen only; references.

64th St., 117 West.—Large and small, cool rooms, with private baths; comfortably furnished; moderate.

11th St., 145 West.—Newly furnished large and small rooms from $2.50 to $6 per week.

19th St., 109 East.—Large and small, cool, pleasant rooms; central location; transients; references.

45th St., 15 East.—For business men; temporary or protractive; residence and up-to-date room. Phone, 6485—38th.

46th St., 218 West.—Single, double; house newly furnished; porcelain baths; private family; Summer prices.

49th St., 131 West.—Pleasant furnished rooms in private house; Summer rates; transients.

52d St., 74 West.—Pleasant front room; running water; closet, bath; $3.50; gentlemen only. Angell.

61st St., 100 West.—Couple will let nicely furnished rooms; one, two gentlemen; elevator. Wathers.

63d St., 139 West.—Large or small furnished rooms to gentlemen; private American family.

65th St., 59 West, "Omaha."—Large, cool rooms; single, en suite; running water; elevator; references. Clarke.

66th St., 62 West.—Large and small cool, comfortable, homelike rooms for one or two. Ducey.

76th St., 163 West.—Desirable rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

82d, 41 West.—Desirable large rooms, running water; also doctor's office; transients; Summer rates.

93d St., 101 West.—Parlor, bedroom, suitable one or two gentlemen; hall room; private family. Walker.

103d St., 131 West.—1, 2 cool rooms; 1 flight; near elevated; low, Summer. Fisher.

135th St., 242 to 244, 246 West.—Neatly furnished rooms to rent, with or without board.

Corner of 175th St. and Arthur Av.—Extra large front room; nicely furnished; private house; overlooking Crotona Park; convenient to L and trolley. Mrs. Schulz.

Out of Town.

Large, cool, comfortable rooms, facing ocean and near depot, with first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Wanted—Stenographer and Remington operator by a private banking house; none but those who are thoroughly competent, rapid, and accurate need apply. Address, by letter only, giving experience, qualifications, and salary required, Room 504, 44 Broad St.

Wanted—Stenographer; trust, $15; brokerage, $15; steamship, $15; commercial, $10; permanent. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—Typist; must be quick and accurate. 241 Broadway.

Males.

Calendar salesmen wanted to handle the advertising calendar line of The Osborne Company; must be well-educated, experienced, strictly high-class men with A1 references; established trade, exclusive territory, and permanent position; liberal commission, or salary to experienced men. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, from 9:00 to 12:30, The Osborne Company, 31 Union Square West, New York.

Cutters wanted; also trimmers and lining cutters with shears or knife by wholesale clothing houses; steady employment and good wages. Apply N. Y. Clothing Trade Association, Room 19, 13 Astor Place, New York.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; a gentlemanly young man for temporary position; must be experienced, and willing to accept $12-$14 per week. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Large house desires stenographer, 18 to 20, to learn business; best chances for advancement if willing to hustle. Mrs. Fields, 310 Broadway.

Wanted—Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Advertising agent and solicitor in New York for large Summer paper. Address Box I, Bethlehem, N. H.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer and bookkeeper for large Oklahoma concern; $100 per month. Call 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Telegraphers; competent men for railroad work for out of town. H., Box 120 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Young lady; fully capable and thoroughly reliable; neat and accurate operator; exceptionally high references; low salary. B. M. Q., 85 North Clinton St., East Orange, N. J.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; one year's experience; neat, rapid, accurate; very best references; $8. Miss K., Box 118 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid, accurate; satisfactory references from last employer; $10. Miss Lee, Box 182 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Energetic young lady; five years' experience; accurate; thorough business education. Superior, Box 212 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Ella, Box 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; educated; accurate; understands office work; $10. Reliable, Box 209 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Careful, Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Competent, reliable; some experience; moderate salary; quick, accurate. McLean, 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Males.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers; city and country; disengaged at present; family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Address Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Private secretary and expert stenographer, ten years' business experience, desires position. D. H., 155 East 56th St.

Stenographer. — Beginner; clean-cut country youth; anxious become located; best reference. Edwards, Box 144 Times.

Tutor.—Highly successful and experienced tutor, English, would undertake young boy for thorough grounding; highest recommendations. A. B. C., Box 194 Times Office, New York.

Typewriter, &c.—Young man as typewriter, office assistant, and to make himself useful around office; highly recommended; experienced. X Y Z, 1,384 Broadway.

Upholsterer.—First-class; out by the day at residences; furniture, mattresses, carpets, &c.; prices moderate; reference. De Langle, 184 Columbus Av.

Cyclist Held for Hurting Woman.

Joseph Diamond of 117 Edgecombe Avenue yesterday was held in $1,000 bail for a further hearing by Justice Zeller, sitting as a City Magistrate in the Harlem Court. Diamond, while riding a bicycle on Saturday, ran into Mrs. Winifred Healy of 2,580 Eighth Avenue, knocking her down, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue. She was taken to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital suffering from a fractured skull.

TWO ARE DROWNED AT CONEY ISLAND

Not Enough Bathhouses for Multitude Seeking the Surf.

ANIMALS ATTACK TRAINERS

Mme. Morelli Beats Jaguar That Bit Her — Lions Fight — The Day Proves Lively One.

There were more than 150,000 persons at Coney Island last night at 10 o'clock, and each trolley car and elevated railroad train brought more. So great was the night crowd that Police Capt. Dooley issued orders to his men to permit visitors to sleep on the beach if they wished. About ten thousand who found it too hot to sleep in the tenements of Manhattan remained at Coney Island, sleeping on the sand.

The police estimated that Coney Island had a quarter of a million visitors yesterday.

The show known as Fighting the Flames at Dreamland did a bigger business than has been done there since the show opened, and the firemen at work there had to repeat the performance every ten minutes instead of every half hour, as had been the usual programme. Many of the people who sweltered watching the fire show made directly for the bathing beach, where the sale of tickets was shut off at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the reason that no more bathers could be accommodated with bathhouses. Some who purchased bathing tickets at noon managed to get a plunge in the surf at 6 o'clock in the evening. It looked as if people would be bathing all night, if they wished to make use of their tickets.

At Manhattan and Brighton beaches there were also an unusually large number of bathers.

Among those who went bathing at Coney Island was Jack Vance, the pugilist. He hired a room in a West End bathhouse shortly after noon, and when he came out of the surf was unable to get back into the room. The door of the place was locked and some one else had taken possession of the room. Vance complained to the owner of the bathing pavilion, and an investigation revealed the fact that the pugilist's clothing had been removed and the bathhouse let out to another man.

After a heated argument with the bathhouse man, Vance succeeded in borrowing a pair of trousers from a Coney Island saloonkeeper who weighs 250 pounds. The fat man's trousers came up to Vance's chin, and there he tied them with a piece of rope, and, thus attired, he started for the police station on West Eighth Street to report the loss of his clothing. Vance was compelled to walk to his home, on West Fifth Street, in the fat man's attire.

Aloise Lutz, forty-eight years old, of 29 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, was at Coney Island with a party of friends, when he left them, saying he was going over to Sheepshead Bay to hire a boat to go fishing. Later in the day the owner of the boat, John F. Colwell, found it adrift and empty at the foot of Twenty-third Street. Colwell notified the police and a search was made for Lutz's body. At 5 o'clock his body was found floating near the beach, where it was carried up by the tide.

Adolph Balzer of Fifth Avenue and Forrest Street, Brooklyn, was also drowned at Coney Island yesterday. He was out in a naphtha launch with a party of friends when one of them suggested that they have a swim. Balzer disrobed and jumped from the launch into the water. He was seen to come to the surface once and then disappeared. When he failed to come to the surface they dived for him and made an effort to find him, but did not succeed. His body was recovered later.

Herbert Hawes of 437 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, was scorching with a motor cycle on the Ocean Parkway, when a bicycle policeman hove in sight and gave chase. To get out of the way of the policeman the man increased the speed of his cycle, and was rapidly gaining on the officer, when the gearing of the motor cycle broke, throwing Hawes to the pavement and smashing the motor cycle. Hawes was severely injured, so instead of arresting him for scorching the bicycle policeman called an ambulance and he was taken to the Coney Island Relief Hospital. There his injuries were patched up, and he went to his home in a trolley car.

It was not necessary for the press agent at Bostock's show to do any work yesterday, for the lions and tigers there became so ugly that they attacked their trainers. While Prof. Robinson was struggling with two ugly lions which refused to go out into the arena, Mlle. Morelli, in a cage filled with jaguars, snapped her whip at one known as Guerre.

The jaguar snapped at the woman's arm with its teeth, but before it could do any further damage six keepers attacked the beast and drove it into a corner. The woman, badly wounded, whipped Guerre until she compelled him to do everything she commanded him to do.

Miss Mary Wilkens of Camden, Penn., got beyond her depth while bathing near Curley's float. She shouted for help and was rescued by Jack Summerfield, one of the life savers at the Dreamland Bathing Pavilion. After being taken to the home of Superintendent White she was removed to St. Mary's Hospital in Brooklyn in a critical condition.

At Luna Park and the Steeplechase the usual performances were given without accident. It was a lively day at Coney Island.

KEROSENE AFTER LEMONADE.

Child Took Metal Spout of Can as Substitute for Straw.

Arthur Fink, two years old, of 240 Osborn Street, East New York, was taken for a walk by his sister, Rachel, yesterday afternoon, and while out was treated to some lemonade, which he drank through a straw. Together they finished a big glass, but Arthur was not satisfied with his share and demanded some more. The girl told her little brother that he had had enough.

The idea of drawing lemonade through a straw pleased Arthur. Soon after getting home Arthur was found stretched on the floor with the metal spout of a half-gallon can of kerosene in his mouth. He was drinking the kerosene as a substitute for lemonade. Five minutes later the child was very ill, and Ambulance Surgeon Cook of the Bradford Street Hospital was called to attend him. He soon declared him out of danger.

YACHT BURGLARS BUSY.

Four Sloops Stolen from Jamaica Bay Within a Month.

The police of the Jamaica Precinct were notified last night that a thirty-three-foot sloop yacht had been stolen from the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club anchorage in Jamaica Bay early yesterday morning. The boat was owned by Cecil Brown, a member of the club who lives in Manhattan.

This makes the fourth boat stolen from the yacht club anchorage within the past month. The police have been unable to get a clue to the guilty one. The robbery is committed by one who evidently comes to the anchorage with another boat during the early hours of the morning, pulls up the anchor of the boat he wants, and departs.

HONOR VOLUNTEER ORGANIST.

Services for Benke Held at Late Home and at Mission.

Funeral services over the remains of Victor H. Benke, the volunteer organist of the Bowery Mission, were held last night at his late residence, 753 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street. Services also were held at the Bowery Mission yesterday morning, at which about 500 men were present. Mrs. Sarah J. Bird conducted the morning services.

The public service will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Bowery Mission. Mr. Benke ten years ago was a typical Bowery character, and one night wandered into the mission. The organist was absent, and when a volunteer was called for he lurched forward and played the organ. He continued to do so until a few days ago, when he was taken ill. He died last Friday at the Presbyterian Hospital of spinal meningitis.

ENDS LIFE AFTER QUARREL.

Mrs. Rogers Kills Herself in Her Husband's Absence.

Mrs. Mary Rogers, forty-five years old, wife of C. H. Rogers, an electrician employed by the E. Howard Clock Company of 41 Maiden Lane, committed suicide by inhaling gas yesterday afternoon in her room on the third floor of the boarding house at 142 West Twenty-second Street.

Motive for her suicide is indicated in a statement made last night by her husband to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station. He said that they had a quarrel late Saturday night, and that he left her intending to remain away twenty-four hours or more, in the hope that she might be calmer when he returned.

When Rogers reached home after staying away from the house for a night and a day, he found Policeman Armin pacing up and down the hall in front of his wife's room. Rogers turned pale and falteringly asked the officer, with an apparent premonition of the truth:

"Is she dead?"

Armin nodded. Rogers rushed into the room, and, throwing himself beside the body, broke down completely in his grief. He wept and moaned his repentance, blaming himself for the tragedy.

Rogers and his wife came here from Hartford, Conn., three weeks ago, and rented a room from Mrs. Annie Mulligan, proprietress of the house. Mrs. Rogers originally came from Boston. They were a quiet couple, the husband being away much of the time and the wife keeping much to herself. She was last seen alive Saturday night about 10 o'clock, when she and her husband, with other boarders, sat out on the front stoop until late. After they retired to their room the quarrel, according to the husband, took place, and soon afterward he left the house.

Mrs. Rogers's body was discovered by Kate Kiernan, a servant girl, who broke in the door when she smelled gas coming from the room. Policeman Armin tried by artificial respiration to restore life, but when Dr. Humphrey of the New York Hospital arrived he said the woman had been dead for half an hour.

THREE NORGE SURVIVORS HERE.

Rowed Six Days in a Boat—Held at Ellis Island.

Three survivors from the steamship Norge, which went down in the North Sea on June 28, arrived here on Saturday on the Celtic, and yesterday were sent to Ellis Island, to be detained until friends guarantee their maintenance until they can secure work. They are Carl Johnsen, bound for Chicago; August Tornberg, going to Clinton, Iowa, and Wilhelm Poulsen, going to Perth Amboy. All of them were saved in the second boat that left the Norge. They were landed at Aberdeen.

When the Norge began to sink, the three survivors said yesterday, the frantic passengers leaped in the first boat launched and swamped it. The second boat was crushed against the side of the ship. Then the crew came up, and they kept the passengers from overloading the other boats. Many jumped overboard, they said, and there were many bodies floating about near the ship. Nearly every one had on a lifebelt.

"We picked up a number of swimmers," continued one of the survivors, "so that when we got away there were seventeen in the boat. We were ten days in the boat before we were picked up by a fishing trawler. We had but few biscuits, and these were given out each day. I do not think there was more than a half cask, and we got only a small piece at a time. There was even less water, and three times a day for each of us a small tin box, which had contained tobacco, was filled.

"The sea was rough, and we were wet to the skin the entire time. We rowed continually. We divided up so that some rowed while others bailed. A few were able to take turns sleeping. Four fishing boats passed us during the six days, but did not see us, though we waved a handkerchief from an oar."

MORGAN T. JAMES HELD.

Real Estate Man's Slippery Rock Bank Checks Were Marked "N. G."

Morgan T. James, a real estate dealer, of 8 East Forty-second Street, who was arrested on Saturday night by the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station on complaint of Felix Wiener, a jeweler of 1,217 Broadway, who accepted from James a check which he later suspected was worthless, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning and held in $1,000 bail for further examination.

It was ascertained that James had given checks for various amounts to other persons in this city, including Rogers, Peet & Co. Those presented to the latter firm were returned by the First National Bank of Slippery Rock, Penn., on which they were drawn, marked "N. G." In each case the checks were signed "John Gardner."

James gave his address as 311 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, where, it was learned, he has been living for some time, while his wife and two children reside at Kremlyte, N. Y. He maintained yesterday that the check given to Wiener was perfectly good and would be paid by the Slippery Rock Bank if permitted to reach the bank in the natural course. He intended, he said, to defraud no one, and declared his arrest was a great mistake.

Among the prisoner's personal effects was found what apparently was a system for beating the roulette wheel. It consisted of a number of diagrams and many complicated sets of figures.

HALLBOY FOUND DROWNED.

Body of a Chelsea Employe in the North River.

Policeman Patrick Lynch of the West Twentieth Street Station yesterday afternoon found the body of a man floating in the North River at West Twenty-second Street. In the clothes was found a letter from Edward Evans, addressed to Charles Evans of 232 West Twenty-first Street.

The police went to the address and found Charles Evans there. The latter went to the station and identified the dead man as his brother, Edward Evans, twenty years old, a hallboy employed at the Chelsea, of 227 West Twenty-third Street. He had been employed there for the past two years, and was last seen there last Wednesday.

Charles said that his brother had been in the habit of going down to the river front evenings and that he supposed he fell overboard accidentally.

HELD FOR DIAMOND SWINDLE.

Woman Says Friedman Substituted Worthless for Good Stones.

A man who said he was Philip Friedman of 78 Norfolk Street was arrested in the Botanical Garden, at Bronx Park, yesterday afternoon and locked up in the Tremont Avenue Station charged by Mrs. Augusta Levy of 80 Allen Street with the larceny of $16.

Mrs. Levy said that several days ago Friedman called at her home and exhibited a pair of earrings, which he offered to sell for $50. She went with him to a jeweler, who after an examination said that the diamonds were genuine and were well worth the price asked. Mrs. Levy gave Friedman $16 and told him to return the next day for the balance. As he did not return she became suspicious and went back to the same jeweler, who told her that the stones which she showed him then were not the stones that he had first seen.

Mrs. Levy was walking in the Botanical Garden yesterday afternoon when she saw Friedman, and, calling a policeman, had him arrested.

Sunday School Excursion Precautions.

The Rev. Dr. G. P. Eckman of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church at West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street has just returned from an extended trip throughout the West lecturing at different conferences and church meetings. Before his sermon yesterday Dr. Eckman announced that the annual Sunday school excursion would be on Friday at Glen Island. He announced also that a committee of church members had been appointed to inspect the boat and that they had reported back that everything was safe and sound and that the intended excursionists need have no fear of fire or sinking.

FATHER AND SON HAVE A DUEL IN BROOKLYN

H. T. Martin, Importer, Wields Sword Cane Against Revolver.

DUMBBELL, TOO, IS USED

Older Man Is Painfully Injured, and Son Has Cheek Scratched—He Had Been Divorced Thursday.

The police of the Bergen Street Station, Brooklyn, looked in vain yesterday for Henry T. Martin, Jr., of 550 Second Street, that borough. Late Saturday night they were called to the Martin home by an excited neighbor, who said that young Martin, and his father, Henry T. Martin, Sr., were having a row in the street in front of their home, and that the son had shot his father.

A patrol wagon was sent with the precinct detectives, but by the time it arrived young Martin had disappeared, and his father was within the home. On entering the police found that Mr. Martin was suffering from a fractured rib and a cut on his left hand. He seemed to have other serious injuries and the police carried him to the Seney Hospital in the patrol wagon in spite of his protests.

Mr. Martin told the police that a quarrel over family matters had arisen between him and his son inside of the house, and that the young man had assaulted him with a six-pound dumbbell. He defended himself with a sword cane, and after slightly scratching his adversary on the cheek, he had succeeded in getting him to the sidewalk. There the young man emptied the five chambers of a revolver aimed at the older man, but none of the bullets took effect.

Justice Kelly of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, last Thursday handed down a decree of divorce against Henry T. Martin, Jr., in favor of Frances E. Martin, and it is believed that differences of opinion, arising from this suit, led to the quarrel.

The neighborhood in which the Martins live is one of the handsomest in Brooklyn. When the father and son ran into the street, the elder man clad only in a night robe and brandishing a sword cane, and the son, only partly dressed, peppering the air with pistol bullets, the neighbors were in a panic.

Yesterday, however, the senior Mr. Martin returned from the hospital to his home, and when he was called on by Detective Roddy of the Bergen Street Station, he declared that he would not prosecute his son. He said that the affair was over.

Mr. Martin senior is engaged in business in Manhatta.. as an importer of South American products. His son is in business for himself as a weigher.

DISABLED ST. LOUIS IN PORT.

Broken Cylinders Make American Liner Over a Day Late.

Delayed more than twenty-four hours by an accident to her machinery the American Liner St. Louis, from Southampton and Cherbourg, arrived at Quarantine last night.

About 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, July 12, Capt. Jamison said, a nut gave way on one of the after cylinders, causing the stoppage of the port engine. Between 3 and 4 o'clock the same day the broken cylinders were disconnected, and the liner proceeded at somewhat reduced speed under both engines, the starboard engine being hampered by the loss of the two broken cylinders. There was little excitement on board among the passengers.

The Etruria offered her assistance, being at the time within two miles of the disabled liner. The days' runs of the St. Louis were as follows: July 10, 190.4 and 178.2; 11, 481.9; 12, 458.3; 13, 178; 14, 358.3; 15, 117 and 271.6; 16, 395.6, and 17, 352.1 and 40, and 143.8 miles to Sandy Hook Lightship. Left Cherbourg July 9 at 5:46 P. M.; arrived at Sandy Hook Lightship at 9:30 P. M.

Among the passengers on the St. Louis were John Lee Carroll, C. B. C. Clipperton, Vice Consul at Philadelphia; Daniel Frohman, M. H. De Young, William Laffan, Hamilton MacLean, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Henry Seligman, and Miss Hilda Spong.

BROTHERS DROWN TOGETHER.

Dr. Victor and Max Sinberger Perish in Sight of Two Other Brothers.

While fifty people, including their two brothers, looked helplessly on yesterday, Dr. Victor Sinberger, thirty years old, of 350 East Eighty-fourth Street, and Max Sinberger, thirty-nine years old, of the same address, were drowned in Jamaica Bay. Their bodies were washed ashore and were taken to the Canarsie Police Station.

With Harris Sinberger, Louis Sinberger, Emil Meyers of 210 East Seventy-fifth Street, and Jacob Bornstein of 221 East Fifty-seventh Street, the two men who were drowned started yesterday morning for an outing at Canarsie. They leased a boat and sailed out a mile and a half to the Breakwater, a resort for fishermen. The men stopped there for a time, and Dr. Sinberger and Max Sinberger donned bathing suits to have a bath.

Just beyond the edge of the breakwater is a deep channel, through which the tide runs fast. The men stepped onto the sloping bank, and a moment later were carried off their feet and out into the stream. All of the men about at once made efforts to save them, but the tide ran so fast that before a boat could be put off the drowning men were too far distant to be reached.

FIVE STORIES OF CLOTHESLINES

Barrisch's Punctuated Tumble from Roof Didn't Hurt Him.

William Barrisch, twenty-seven years old, a painter, of 337 East Ninety-seventh Street, found it so warm last night that he went up on the roof to sleep. Soon after his wife and neighbors heard a great noise of snapping clotheslines. An irate tenant on the fourth floor yelled out:

"Stop breaking my clotheslines."

But Barrisch couldn't stop. Having rolled off the roof, he broke every line all the way down, five stories, and when he reached the rear areaway he was suffering only from a slight scratch on his forehead, caused by contact with a clothespin.

He picked himself up and declared to the anxious crowd which gathered that he really was alive. Incredulous, they called a doctor. Dr. Krauskopf of Harlem Hospital couldn't find anything the matter with Barrisch except the slight cut, and the man refused to go to the hospital for observation. Then he went back to finish his interrupted nap on the roof.

YACHT CLUB COMMODORE LOST

Fell Overboard, and Companions Thought He Could Swim.

While out for a sail on the Hudson in his twenty-eight foot catboat yesterday, Paul Grauer, Commodore of the Cobweb Yacht Club, who lived at 218 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, fell overboard as he was about to land on the New Jersey shore opposite Eighty-fourth Street, and was drowned.

Grauer, accompanied by Thomas Bressel of West New York and C. M. McNeil, set out from the boathouse at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street. When Grauer fell into the water his companions thought it a good joke, supposing that he could swim. In this they were mistaken. Bressel finally jumped to his assistance, and the drowning man clung to him so tightly that Bressel was barely able to save his own life.

Bressel and McNeil went back to the boathouse, and a party was formed to search for Grauer's body, but up to a late hour last night it had not been found.

FIGHT OVER EQUINE WRECK.

Horse with One Good Eye and One Good Leg Causes Trouble.

Dispute with regard to the ownership of a wind-broken bay horse, blind in one eye, with a spavin in one leg, ringbone in another, and stringhalt in a third, caused a fight between five men at Forty-first Street and Second Avenue late Saturday afternoon, which resulted in their arrest and arraignment in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning.

Several weeks ago Zoltan Nyulassy of Forty-first Street and Second Avenue bought the horse from Nathan Schnurmacher of Fifty-seventh Street and First Avenue, paying $5 cash and giving a mortgage for the balance of the purchase price—$20.

As the mortgage was not paid when it fell due it was foreclosed, and Saturday afternoon City Marshal John J. Young, accompanied by Deputy City Marshal Morris Engeman, went to Nyulassy's place to seize the horse. The animal was hitched to a wagon standing in front of the store.

Young unhitched the horse, and was leading him away when Nyulassy and two friends rushed out and a general fight followed.

Policeman Abearn of the East Fifty-first Street Station endeavored to restore peace, but was unsuccessful, and so took the entire party to the station house, where they were locked up charged with disorderly conduct, and the horse was sent to a livery stable opposite the Yorkville Court.

Magistrate Mayer discharged all the prisoners. Meanwhile the old horse has eaten more feed than he is worth, and the liveryman is beginning to fear that he will be compelled to take the horse in satisfaction of his bill, which he is not disposed to do.

VACATION SCHOOLS CROWDED.

One-third of Children Applying for Instruction Turned Away.

The rush of children to gain admission to the vacation schools last week was so great as to exceed by nearly one-third the capacity of the forty buildings operated this Summer. As the detailed returns came in Miss Evangeline E. Whitney, the district Superintendent in charge of the Summer work, found that thirty out of the forty schools had been compelled to refuse children, and that the total number of little folk who cannot obtain admission to the industrial and nature study classes is 8,915.

The crowds at the playgrounds have been nearly as great as at the vacation schools. The number refused at these places cannot be estimated. No regular roll is taken. On July 12 the number present at the 58 playgrounds was 48,541. This exceeds last year's average attendance by more than 15,000, in spite of the fact that there are four less playgrounds than last year. In the open-air playgrounds the attendance was 5,845, and at the pier kindergartens 1,000.

The band concerts at night on the roofs of 10 schools were attended on July 12 by 30,000 people, or nearly 7,000 more than last year's average.

The names and addresses of every child who was refused admission have been taken, and these will be admitted in their order of application as soon as seats are available. The children now in the schools have been told that irregularity of attendance or misconduct will make it necessary to withdraw the privilege of instruction from them, so that others may take their places.

BATHERS MAY BE DROWNED.

Clothing of One Man, Who Went Rowing, Found in Bathhouse.

The police of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station have a full outfit of clothing which they believe belonged to a man who was drowned Saturday afternoon.

The clothing was found yesterday morning in one of the rooms of J. McCormick's bathing pavilion, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and the North River. It was then recalled that on Saturday afternoon the room in which the clothes were found had been assigned to a young man, who, after swimming around for some time, hired a flat-bottomed skiff, in which he and another young man about his own age rowed up the river, both being in bathing suits.

Nothing further was seen of either of the young men, and the incident was entirely forgotten until yesterday morning, when the clothing was found in the dressing room. It is supposed that the other young man probably had left his clothing in another bathhouse along the river.

The clothing found is all of good quality and consists of a dark green striped suit, a silk undershirt marked E. S., a black and white silk tie, a white shirt marked E. P. K., a new straw hat, with the initials H. D. C. on the band, black lace shoes, brown silk stockings with blue dots, red silk garters, rimless eye glasses, with a gold nose piece, a gold scarfpin with diamond chip setting, a silver matchbox bearing the initials H. D. C., 83 cents in cash, and a note for $1 on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

ADMITS THEFT; SEEKS DEATH.

Skilled Watchmaker Dropped Pawn Ticket Which Led to Arrest.

George Hanz, thirty-four years old, pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny in the West Side Court yesterday, and was placed under $1,500 bond for trial by Magistrate Moss. Joseph E. Brenaner, a jeweler, of 242 East Fifty-third Street, the prisoner's employer, told the Magistrate that Hanz was a skilled watchmaker. Jewelry disappeared, and when he took stock he discovered that gems valued at over $1,000 were gone.

He suspected Hanz, after seeing him drop a pawn ticket. He then went to the police, and detectives were placed on the case. They discovered pawn tickets in possession of Hanz, to the amount of $500, for pledged jewelry, which Brenaner indentified. Hanz confronted with the evidence of his guilt, broke down and confessed. He tried to kill himself with a knife, but a policeman knocked it out of his hand.

Busy Pickpockets in Bronx Cars.

Pickpockets who have been working the Union trolley system in the Borough of the Bronx of late are believed to have relieved Miss Lydia O'Brien of 592 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street of $800 in bills Saturday afternoon. Miss O'Brien, who is employed as cashier and bookkeeper in the Bronx Department Store, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, and who is also Secretary of the Employes' Association of the same store, visited the bank in East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street Saturday and drew $400 for her employer, Mr. Marks, and $400 from the funds of the association, which is about to hold an excursion. The young woman, on alighting from a Third Avenue car at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, felt for the money, which she had placed in her coat pocket, and found it gone. She tried to chase the car, but the conductor, busy collecting fares, did not see her. Detectives from the Alexander Avenue Station were detailed on the case. They believe that the woman was followed and that whoever stole the package saw her draw it at the bank.

Attack Car Driver for Child's Death.

Samuel Frankel, three years old, of 105 Goerck Street, while on the way to a candy store, was killed in front of his home last night by an Avenue A horse car. Michael Verney of 314 East Fourteenth Street, the driver, was attacked by a crowd, which quickly gathered. He was knocked down, kicked, and beaten. He was rescued by policemen and taken to the Delancey Street Station, where he was charged with homicide.

$200,000 Fire in Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 17.—Fire early to-day completely destroyed the plant of the Alabama Rift Flooring Company, entailing a loss of $200,000, only partially covered by insurance. The plant had been completed and in operation less than a year. It is believed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

CHAPPAQUA'S TORNADO CUT UP QUEER ANTICS

Piano Keys, Calf, and Pair of Trousers Took Flight.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE'S TRIP

Biggest Crowd Old Quaker Village Ever Saw There Yesterday to See Ruins.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, July 17.—The most historic section of the Quaker settlement at Chappaqua, in the northern section of Westchester County, which was almost wiped out by a tornado on Saturday evening, which destroyed two farmhouses and five barns, killed an aged woman and two horses, and injured six persons, was visited by 5,000 people to-day. They came by trains, in stages, automobiles, farm wagons, and four-in-hands. Never before had so many people been seen in the sleepy little village.

The storm destroyed more than $100,000 worth of property, and in addition to making five families homeless, performed many peculiar freaks, perhaps the strangest one being a three-mile aerial journey of Mrs. Harry Cronk's marriage certificate. When the roof was blown off the Cronk residence the wind ripped out the wall where the certificate hung in a frame and whirled the document upward. To-day the certificate was discovered intact on the St. Elmo Hills at East Chappaqua, three miles from the house.

A pair of trousers containing keys and money was blown two miles. A piano was torn apart and the keys were found on the roof of a barn a mile away. A stove was blown out of the Sarles house and landed in the top of a tree. Carpets that were ripped off floors were tossed into tree tops 500 feet away. A calf was lifted into the air and carried a quarter of a mile. It dropped into a pasture lot unhurt. Telegraph and telephone wires were twisted into cables. Hail slashed fruit like a knife.

Mrs. Hannah Hibbs, the woman who was killed by a falling chimney, was eighty-one years old and was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Anna Washburn. With Mrs. Washburn were her two daughters, Carrie and Mary, students at Swarthmore College. They were all caught under the falling debris. When Postmaster Cornell, Deputy Sheriff Lanneau, and Judge Rowland Pearsall, who had formed a rescuing party, crawled into the ruins they found Mrs. Hibbs dead. Mary and Carrie Washburn was buried under a pile of rafters and mortar. As they started to get her out they heard her say, "Never mind me, gentlemen. Get mother and sister out first."

The tornado lasted only a few minutes, but in that time destruction cut a wide path through the settlement of Friends. To-day not a chimney or rafter could be found intact. Boards were smashed into splinters and stone foundations were crushed.

MURDER OVER A PIE.

Perrelli's Berry-Stained Clothes Lead to Baker Leo's Arrest.

A pie, the police believe, was the cause of the trouble that led to the murder of Pasquale Perrelli in Little Italy Saturday night. Perrelli, who was thirty years of age, and lived at 341 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, attended the celebration of the feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel in Little Italy on that day with a friend, Antonio Scarpello, who lived in the same house with him. After marching in the parade they wandered about and, attracted by a display of pastry in the bakery of Antonio Leo, at 358 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, they entered the store.

Perrelli took generous samples, and was warned by Leo not to help himself so freely. Finally Perrelli picked up a five-cent pie off the counter and began to eat it. Leo ordered him to either pay for the pie or put it down. Perrelli refused to do either and Leo dashed the pie from Perrelli's hand and started to eject him. The two men clinched, and Perrelli drew a knife, with which he slashed Leo's hand. Then Perrelli ran out into the crowded street and disappeared. Then, according to the police theory, Leo took a revolver from behind the counter, rushed after Perrelli, and found him in front of the barber's shop of Antonio Marritto, at 329 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, where Perrelli had stopped to chat with some friends. Then the crowd saw a man rush up and fire two shots and Perrelli fell to the sidewalk dead.

Detectives Illich and Enright were detailed on the case, and in the pockets of the dead man they found a blood-stained knife, while his clothes were stained with the filling of a berry pie. After working all night the detectives finally traced Perrelli's movements to the baker's shop, and placed Leo under arrest. He denied the shooting, but a search of the premises revealed a $8.00, $4.00, to $10.00. Bullfinches, whistling two white duck baker's coat stained with blood, while his right thumb and forefinger were swathed in bandages. He was locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

Pastors Past and Present Participated.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., July 17.—The sixtieth anniversary of the organization of the First Baptist Church was celebrated here to-day with three services. All were largely attended. A remarkable feature of the celebration was the presence of all the pastors of the church past and present. The Rev. Thomas S. Griffith of Hightstown was the church's first pastor in 1841. His successors have been C. C. Clark, now a physicians of Hoboken; Robert T. Middleditch of Brooklyn, Elias J. Foote of Trenton, Benjamin F. Liepsner of Philadelphia, J. K. Manning of Trenton, and William B. Matteson, the present pastor.

Arrest Men Seeking to Bail Out Friend.

Patrolman Frederick Glock of Jersey City yesterday rudely disturbed the slumbers of Joseph Nolan, who was lying at Monmouth Street and Railroad Avenue snoring like a steamboat. Nolan resented Glock's interference, and was placed under arrest for disorderly conduct. On the way to the police station half a dozen of Nolan's friends r

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warm; light variable winds.

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RUSSIANS LOSE 1,000 IN REPULSE AT PASS

Japanese Rout Foe at Mo-tien and Pursue Them for Miles.

ATTACK UNDER MASK OF FOG

Gen. Keller Attempts to Recapture Strategic Point—Japanese Guns Do Great Execution.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, July 17.—Twenty thousand Russians made a demonstration early this morning against the Japanese position in Mo-Tien Ling, (Pass.) Brisk fighting in the neighborhood of the pass resulted in the retirement of the enemy.

This badly executed attempt to occupy the pass cost the Russians 200 casualties. During their retirement the admirably conducted Japanese battery posted on the heights to the right of the pass did great execution. The Russian guns were not employed except to cover the retreat. The Japanese losses were trifling.

Early Morning Attack.

TOKIO, July 18.—Gen. Kuroki reports that at 3 A. M. on the 17th, during a heavy fog, Gen. Keller led two divisions to assault the Japanese positions in Mo-Tien Ling (Pass) and on the right and left of it.

After fierce engagements the Russians were driven back at every point and were pursued for miles to Kinkia-Pautse. The Japanese casualties were not ascertained. Gen. Kuroki says the troops fought bravely and did their duty well.

Accounts received here suggest that the Russians are paying much attention to Gen. Kuroki's right, which advanced by the northern road from Sai-Ma-tse and menaces a point northward of Liao-Yang.

Thus, in addition to the skirmish July 14 at Hsi-Ma-Tang, already reported, was one on the 13th in Lau-Mu Ling defile, [forty miles northeast of Mo-Tien Pass,] five miles east of Kiau-Tan, which is twenty miles north of Lien-Shan-Kwan, on the north bank of the Tavsy River.

A Japanese battalion attacked and dislodged 400 of the enemy in the Lau-Mu Ling defile. The fight lasted some hours. The Japanese casualties were trifling.

From this it appears that Gen. Kuroki's centre is more advanced than his right, though the Russian force confronting the latter seems too weak to check the resolute forward movement. It is observable that the Russians in this region offer feeble resistance to the Japanese advance and, while expending much labor on defensive works, do not display a corresponding tenacity holding them. So the works benefit the Japanese.

Gen. Kuropatkin's Report.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—Gen. Kuropatkin reports that Lieut. Gen. Count Keller lost over 1,000 in killed or wounded in the attack on the Japanese position at Mo-Tien Pass on July 17.

The following dispatch from Gen. Kuropatkin to the Emperor, dated "July 17, on our eastern front," was given out to-night:

"After the occupation by Gen. Kuroki's army of the passes in the Fenshui Mountain chain, our information concerning his forces and dispositions was in general inadequate. According to some reports his army had been reinforced, and he had even extended his forces toward Sai-ma-Tsza, [about forty miles eastward from Mo-Tien Pass on the Mukden Road.]

"Other reports stated that a displacement of his troops had been made in the direction of Ta Pass and Siuyen, (probably Suo-Yin, about fifteen miles north of Mo-Tien Pass.) There were even indications that Kuroki had transferred his headquarters from Tskhakhekan to Touinpu.

"On the strength of the information received and on the basis of reconnoissances which had been made, the hypothesis was formed that the principal forces of the enemy were concentrated around Lian-Shan-Kwan, (about midway between Saima-Tsza and Mo-Tien Pass,) and that their advance guards had been strengthened in the passes of Siaokao, Wafankwan, Sinkia, Lakho, and Papau, as well as at Sybey Pass, two and a half miles north of the road, and held the height of Siaokao Pass.

Gen. Keller's Instructions.

"On July 17, in order to determine the strength of the enemy, it was decided to advance against his position in the direction of Lian-shan-kwan. Lieut. Gen. Count Keller had been instructed not to start with the object of capturing the pass, but to act according to the strength of the force that he would find opposed to him.

"The left column of this expeditionary force, consisting of three battalions, was dispatched toward Sybey Pass. The centre column, commanded by Major Gen. Kashtalinsky, consisting of fourteen battalions, with twelve guns, was destined to attack Siaokao Pass, the heights surmounted by the temple and Wafankwan Pass.

"The right column, one battalion strong, was occupying points where the roads leading to Sinkia and Lakho Passes cross in order to cover the right flank of Gen.

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WOMEN SAVED IN RIVER CRASH.

Launch Runs Into Erie Ferryboat—Capt. Stoll Rescuer.

While the ferryboat Paterson of the Erie Railroad was about 100 yards from her slip at the foot of West Twenty-third Street yesterday afternoon, a twenty-foot naphtha launch containing three women and two men crashed into her.

The blow was glancing and the launch was not badly damaged. The occupants, however, were badly frightened and shouted for help. Capt. Charles Roach of the Paterson backed up and the three women and one of the men were taken aboard. The remaining member of the launch's party clung to a rope and was towed with the launch into the ferry slip. The launch was able to proceed on her way.

Capt. Frederick F. Stoll of 419 West Twenty-first Street, was instrumental in rescuing the three women from the boat. He did not learn the names of any of the party or the owner of the launch.

At the time of the accident the Cetus of the Coney Island line was just leaving her pier at the foot of West Twenty-second Street. For that reason Capt. Roach slowed down. The launch was going north at a good rate of speed. The man at the wheel was keeping the launch well in shore, but when he saw the Cetus swing out he headed toward the middle of the stream.

After clearing the Cetus, the launch was headed due north again. It was then close to the ferryboat. The commander of the launch then gave one toot of his whistle as a signal that he was going straight ahead.

The passengers say that Capt. Roach reversed his engines so quickly that many of them were nearly thrown from their feet. The man in the launch then seemed to get confused and endeavored to go around the Paterson's stern.

He did not succeed, and the bow of the launch struck the ferryboat just abaft the women's cabin. The ferryboat was crowded, and when the boat had stopped so suddenly everybody rushed to the starboard side of the boat to see what the trouble was.

The women in the launch were screaming wildly and the men were shouting. Capt. Roach backed up, and several passengers and deckhands rushed up with ropes and life preservers.

The launch came alongside near where she struck the Paterson. Capt. Stoll, who weighs over 200 pounds, and another passenger jumped from the ferryboat to the canvas awning on the launch.

"Oh, save us! Save us!" the young women in the boat were shouting in chorus.

Capt. Stoll got down on his knees at the edge of the awning, and, reaching down, grabbed one of the young women by an arm and slowly dragged her up on top. The other man passed her along to passengers on the ferryboat. She was dressed in a bathing suit. Capt. Stoll then rescued the other young women in the same way.

One was dressed in a blue and the other in a white yachting costume. Both wore yachting caps. When they reached the deck of the ferryboat both of these young women fainted. They were carried into the women's cabin and there revived. The young woman in the bathing suit said she felt like fainting.

One of the two men in the launch climbed out on the ferryboat, but the other man staid aboard. A rowboat was secured and the young women and the man were taken from the ferryboat and put aboard the launch again. Then it proceeded up the river.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE FOLK?

Machine Surrenders at Missouri Democratic Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 18.—Considerable excitement was caused among the delegates to the Democratic State Convention by a rumor of a plot to assassinate Folk. A husky detective of St. Louis accompanied the Circuit Attorney from St. Louis to the Capital, and remained near him during the day, and several of the boodle prosecutor's ardent admirers insist on forming a bodyguard for him while he moves about the hotel and streets of the city.

The machine has practically surrendered to the Folk forces on every proposition save the nomination of Secretary of State Cook and Auditor Allen to succeed themselves. On this issue will arise the only fight in the convention. This struggle will be decided by the Committee on Credentials, which will consider the contests from the twenty-one wards in St. Louis, where the Folk men threaten to unseat the Hawes delegates, who have bound themselves to vote for Cook and Allen.

Without the Hawes St. Louis delegates, Cook and Allen cannot be nominated. But whether Mr. Folk will have the temerity to unseat them is another question. The farmers are rampantly opposed to any compromise, and are declaring the ticket and the cause of reform will be defeated if Cook and Allen are allowed places upon it.

Mr. Folk has prepared a boodle plank for the platform, which will undoubtedly be passed without opposition. It provides for extending the statute of limitations covering bribery from three to five years, for a new statute making any person who witnesses a bribery transaction and withholds his knowledge from the prosecuting attorney guilty of a felony. This last clause is a direct thrust at Secretary of State Cook, who admitted he witnessed the bribery of a State Senator by a State Coal Oil Inspector.

The machine confesses it is hopelessly in the minority and concedes the organization of the convention by the Folk forces. Congressman W. D. Van Diver, who was Folk's campaign manager, will be temporary Chairman, and Judge W. N. Evans, his personal friend, will be permanent Chairman.

GOT BAG FULL OF JEWELS.

Bathhouse Attendant Gave Wallace the Wrong Valise.

James J. Wallace, a driver, of 170 East Eighty-third Street, was arrested last night by Detective Sergeant Murphy on a charge of grand larceny. According to Sergt. Mannion, at Police Headquarters, where Wallace was held, he went in bathing at Coney Island on July 4, and when he called for his valuables after leaving the water got a valise by mistake. The valise was owned by Mrs. T. Henry, the daughter-in-law of the proprietor of the bathing pavilion. Wallace, it is alleged, took the valise away. It contained jewelry and other valuables worth $900.

When the loss of the valise was discovered the police were notified and Wallace was found in this city. Sergt. Mannion says the driver confessed he had taken the valise, but declared that he had given the valuables to a friend to pawn. He said the friend had failed to make any returns to him and that he had not profited by his act.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels. —Adv.

CONFEREES URGE GORMAN TO TAKE CHAIRMANSHIP

Both Parker and Davis in Favor of the Maryland Senator.

MAY OVERCOME RELUCTANCE

C. F. Murphy Represented at Meeting—National Committee to Convene July 26 in This City.

Although in the official statement issued by Col. James M. Guffey concerning the conference of prominent Democrats held last night at the Hoffman House, it was distinctly set forth that the National Chairmanship was not discussed, it can be stated on the very best of authority that the sentiment of those who attended the conference was decidedly in favor of Senator Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland taking the place.

Moreover, it can be declared with equal certainty that, notwithstanding Senator Gorman's emphatic assertion of his indisposition to assume the office, every effort will be made by the friends of Judge Parker to have him consent to his election at the meeting of the committee which will be called at 12 o'clock noon July 26 in this city.

Senator Gorman is the choice of both Judge Parker and ex-Senator Davis for the place, and the belief of the leading men who attended last night's conference is that he will not be able to withstand the pressure which will be brought to bear upon him to direct the campaign.

At the conference last night the place of honor was set aside for ex-Senator Henry Gassaway Davis of West Virginia, the Democratic candidate for Vice President. Among the others present were Senator Gorman, Col. James M. Guffey and State Chairman Hall of Pennsylvania, David B. Hill, Cord Meyer, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York; National Committeeman Mack of New York, National Committeeman Head of Tennessee, John W. Kern of Indiana, Senator Victor J. Dowling, as the representative of Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall; Thomas F. Ryan, August Belmont, Perry Belmont, ex-Senator Smith of New Jersey, John R. McLean of Ohio, Senator Bailey of Texas, and Senator Patrick H. McCarren.

The conference was called to order about 8:30 and was in session until 10:30 o'clock. Col. James M. Guffey of Pennsylvania was elected Chairman, and this authorized statement was given out by him:

"The gentlemen met principally for the purpose of meeting Senator Davis of West Virginia, the Democratic candidate for Vice President. An exchange of views followed, and the question as to when the National Committee should be called together for organization was discussed, and it was agreed to recommend that the committee be called to meet in New York City at the Hoffman House at 12 o'clock noon, July 26.

"The question of fixing a date for the notification of the candidates was talked over, and it was finally referred to the candidates to fix the date and place of notification.

"There was also a general discussion as to the favorable prospect of the party in the coming campaign. There was no discussion whatever concerning a selection of a Chairman for the National Committee."

At the close of the conference Mr. Sheehan, Judge Parker's personal representative, who had just returned from a visit to Esopus and was in a position to give the conference Judge Parker's views upon various important matters concerning the campaign, said that he was very much gratified by the spirit of harmony which prevailed and the disposition shown to sink all personal considerations for the good of the party.

The presence of Senator Dowling as the personal representative of Mr. Murphy, who is now at Mount Clemens, Mich., was taken as a guarantee that Tammany does not intend to sulk in the campaign. Other Tammanyites manifested their interest in the conference by visiting the Hoffman House to greet the National leaders. Among them were Corporation Counsel John J. Delany, Dr. William J. O'Sullivan, and Senator James J. Frawley.

Senator Dowling came down from the conference arm in arm with ex-Senator Davis and Senator Gorman. He said that Tammany's disposition toward the ticket was that of loyal enthusiasm. Senator McCarren, Executive Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who has been charged with the intention of conducting the State campaign in a manner which would prove a humiliation to Mr. Murphy, gave emphatic denial to such reports.

Ex-Senator Hill, when asked at the end of the conference when the Democratic campaign would be actively begun, remarked with a sly wink:

"We must wait until we are sure that President Roosevelt will accept the Republican nomination."

Mr. Hill said that he expected to visit Esopus, but that no date had been set for his visit. While the Senator himself was not willing to enter into any discussion of the action of the St. Louis Convention with regard to the gold plank or the criticism which has been heaped upon him for his alleged surrender to the Bryan element, his friends defended him vigorously.

They called attention to the fact that Senator Tillman, Senator Bailey, National Committeeman Shively of Indiana, and other supporters of Judge Parker had combatted him with all their strength in the sessions of the Committee on Resolutions, and declared that the alternative which Hill had to face was the compromise which finally was agreed upon, or the very probable defeat of the nomination of Judge Parker.

Taggart Summoned to New York.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18.—Thomas Taggart, member of the National Democratic Committee, left French Lick Springs for New York City yesterday, in response to a telegram received by him from John W. Kern, asking him to come at once. Mr. Kern had spent the previous night at Esopus with Judge Parker.

LIGHTNING STRUCK UMBRELLA.

But Wooden Handle Saved Newark Policeman from Injury.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 18.—Desk Sergeant Charles McGovern of the Fourth Precinct had a narrow escape from being killed by lightning during a thunderstorm this morning. While walking along Belmont Avenue the lightning struck the steel rod of his umbrella, tearing it from his grasp and ripping the cover to shreds. The umbrella was tossed about fifty feet.

McGovern held the umbrella by the wooden handle, which acted as a non-conductor, and probably saved him a fatal shock.

SHERIFF FIRES AT AUTOMOBILE

Three Shots Lodge in Cushion of J. J. Foley's Machine.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 18.—Deputy Sheriff Sherman F. Wicks, who has been outwitted of late by speed-careless automobilists passing through here, adopted new tactics to-day, which, though not successful in stopping an auto on which they were tried, bid fair to cause the Deputy Sheriff some trouble.

Wicks was watching for speed violators when the automobile of John J. Foley of Brooklyn, whose business address is 6 Astor House, Manhattan, driven by its owner and containing a party of friends, passed by at what Wicks said was beyond the legal speed. He called to Mr. Foley to stop, and when no attention was paid to his order, he drew his revolver and began to fire at the tires of the machine.

Wicks is only a fair marksman, and three bullets, instead of hitting the rubber tires, lodged in the cushions of the machine close to the passengers, who were Oscar Kline, a cotton broker of Manhattan, T. J. Kirk of Patchogue, and George Wilson of Brooklyn.

Mr. Foley finished his ride and then returned and gave himself up to Justice Vunk. His case will be heard next Friday. Meanwhile Mr. Foley has carried the action of Wicks to Sheriff Preston, looking for the Deputy's dismissal. None of the party heard Wicks shout, and they said that they did not know he was a Deputy Sheriff.

Three other men on whom Wicks threatened to use his gun gave up to him rather than undergo the risk of being shot. Charles E. Bogart of New York, who is summering here, was arrested for exceeding the speed limit. When he was taken by Wicks before Justice Carmen he protested that his machine could not run at a rate in excess of the limit and was freed under a suspended sentence.

Herbert L. Terry of Sayville was riding along on a motor cycle when Wicks shouted to him that he was going too fast, and, drawing his gun, ordered him to stop. He was taken before Justice Carmen, who ruled that motor cycles, not being automobiles, were not governed by the same laws. Mr. Terry was dismissed. Coswell W. Stoddard of Brooklyn, on his way to Southampton, was arrested by Wicks and was compelled to pay a fine of $5.

CARS CRUSH LITTLE SINGER.

Johnny Moran, Who Amused Racegoers, Has Leg Cut Off.

Johnny Moran, twelve years old, known to racegoers as "the East New York warbler," fell under the wheels of a Long Island Railroad train yesterday afternoon as it drew into the East New York station, and his left leg was so badly mangled that it had to be amputated at St. Mary's Hospital. The train was bound for the Brighton Beach track when the accident occurred.

With Johnny was his brother, Thomas, ten years old, and William Savage, thirteen years, of 94 Sackman Street, the two latter being harmonica players. Daily the three lads rode on trains between East New York and the race tracks, singing and playing the harmonicas, to the delight of the passengers, who showered coins upon the trio.

As Johnny lay upon the station platform, apparently dying, most of those who gathered around were forced to turn away from the pathetic sight. Two women wept hysterically. Fine handkerchiefs were hastily formed into a tourniquet about the crushed leg.

Little Johnny was conscious all this time and bore his suffering bravely. His brother, Tommy, and the other boy, both weeping, leaned over him and endeavored to comfort the little fellow. Dr. Kurn was soon on the scene and raced with the small sufferer to the hospital.

As he was being lifted into the ambulance Johnny, a quiver in his sweet voice, sang "Good-bye, Boys," weakly.

In the meantime, a collection was taken up for the injured boy, L. Snell, connected with the Brighton Beach track, starting it with a ten-dollar bill. At the hospital last night it was said Johnny had a fighting chance for recovery. The Moran family lives at 31 Gunther Place.

WALDORF GIRL SUICIDE'S WILL.

San Franciscan Who Jumped from Hotel Window Left $2,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The will of Miss Bertha Marion Dolbeer, who jumped to death from a high window at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York several days ago, has been filed for probate.

Most of her estate, valued at nearly $2,000,000, is given to her friend, Etta Marion Warren, to whom is bequeathed $300,000 in cash, $400,000 of the Dolbeer & Carson Lumber Company's stock at par value, the home and personal effects of Miss Dolbeer in San Francisco, and all the residue of the estate not otherwise disposed of.

About $125,000 is given to other friends and relatives. Eighty thousand dollars is given to charitable institutions, and $50,000 is set aside for the erection of a mausoleum in Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

Miss Etta Marion Warren, the chief beneficiary by Miss Dolbeer's will, is the young woman who occupied an apartment with the girl heiress at the Waldorf-Astoria when the latter committed suicide. They went there together on June 30 upon their return from an extended tour through Europe for Miss Dolbeer's health.

She had suffered from melancholia since the death of her father, a millionaire lumber merchant, who died about a year ago, and, according to Miss Warren, needed constant watching. She had, it was said, often been heard to remark that she wished she could join her father. When Miss Warren learned that her friend was dead, she was overcome with grief, and, for a time, was unconscious and under the care of physicians.

DR. CORDOVA LEAVES CHURCH.

Eloping Pastor Resigns Voluntarily from Methodist Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., July 18.—The elopment case of the Rev. J. F. Cordova, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at South River, is practically closed so far as the clergyman's relations with the church are concerned. The following official statement from the church authorities was issued to-night:

"The Rev. J. F. Cordova, preacher in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church at South River, N. J., has surrendered his parchments as a Deacon and an Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church and requested the Presiding Elder to present them to the New Jersey annual conference, with the request that he be recorded as having withdrawn from the ministry and membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. By this, his own act, his suspension from all ministerial functions and from all privileges of membership in the church is consummated, as it would have been by a formal decree of the committee of investigation until the next session of the New Jersey annual conference, at which time said conference will take final action upon his case."

CARPENTERS' LOCK-OUT TIES UP ENTIRE CITY

Building Operations Interfered With as 5,000 Men Quit.

EMPLOYERS FORCED CRISIS

Union Yielded to Ultimatum Three Hours Too Late—Building Trades Threatened.

In accordance with an ultimatum issued by the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association, all the carpenters employed by the Master Carpenters' Association in the Borough of Manhattan were locked out yesterday for failing to observe the terms of the ultimatum. The lock-out ties up the carpenter work on every large building in the borough, and involves between 5,000 and 6,000 men.

This is the first time since the acceptance of the arbitration agreement of the Building Trades Employers' Association that there has been a general lockout of any kind. The carpenters locked out belong to the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and the trouble is owing to the violation of the arbitration agreement by carpenters striking on a contract of Flint & Co., members of the Master Carpenters' Association, at Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

The trouble was about the handling of non-union wood. Twelve men struck on the building about six weeks ago. The men were ordered to return to work pending a settlement and did so, but more men were required as the work progressed, and there was more friction, which ended in another strike. The men were ordered to return to work a second time, but only the twelve men who originally struck returned to work. The Board of Governors of the Employers' Association met again and gave the carpenters until yesterday to return to work, with the warning that a general lock-out would be ordered if the contract of Flint & Co. was not manned with carpenters yesterday morning.

Though the District Council of the Brotherhood at its meeting on Saturday night decided to yield to the ultimatum and actually put its men to work at 11 o'clock yesterday, the lock-out went into effect at noon and the men were paid off at 1 P. M. The following statement was given out on behalf of the Building Trades Employers' Association last evening:

"It is true that the terms of the ultimatum were observed, but it was then too late. The carpenters wanted to propose conditions which we regarded in the light of a challenge. The men were to return to work at 8 A. M. according to the ultimatum. Buildings were not then manned. Daniel Featherson, Secretary of the District Council of the carpenters, came around at 11 A. M. and straightened out matters, but the ultimatum could not be rescinded. The men were locked out at noon and paid off at 1 P. M. It is possible that the matter may be straightened out in twenty-four hours, but that will depend on circumstances."

The carpenters were astonished when they were told of the lock-out. Some of them were unwilling to believe it. Among the first to quit were men on four of the contracts of the George A. Fuller Company. These are the Tabor Building, the new Trinity Building, the Hotel Breslin, and the new TIMES Building. A meeting of the Board of Governors will be held to-day, at which some action leading to a settlement may be taken.

Secretary Featherson of the Carpenters' District Council said last night:

"We actually observed the terms of the ultimatum, but in spite of that we were locked out. All we wanted before the men went back was to have one of the sections of the arbitration agreement of the Building Trades Employers' Association properly defined. Unless a settlement is reached soon the entire building trades may be involved."

TWO MAY DIE FOR FIVE CENTS.

Italians Riot Because of Man's Failure to Pay Bowling Wager.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 18.—A riot was started among five hundred Italians in North Fifth Avenue to-night because a man refused to pay 5 cents which he had lost in a bowling match. As a result five of the players were seriously stabbed. Two are dying. Petrone Demiano received a stiletto thrust in the side of his head, causing a compound fracture of the skull, and Dr. Adams, who attended him, says he cannot live. Antonio Cosendino, Petrone Casineo, and Pietro Genesi are also in the city hospital with knife wounds on their heads and bodies. One Italian received three deep cuts across his back, two slashes across the head, while his right hand was nearly severed by a butcher's knife.

Joseph Geronard, who was cut and who is held at Police Headquarters, is said to have started the riot by declining to pay the five-cent wager. Women threw bricks and took part in the fight. One pretty Neapolitan girl saved her sweetheart, who had been knocked down and was about to be stabbed, by throwing herself on his body and then, drawing a knife, dragged him away, threatening at the same time to kill any one who touched him.

FIVE TONS OF WEAKFISH.

Great South Bay's Record Catch Fills Fifty Barrels.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 18.—Summer visitors are swarming the shore to-day to see the largest haul of weakfish ever made in Great South Bay. The catch was made by a Sayville firm, Smith & Still, and amounted to fifty barrels, or five tons. The fish were iced down in barrels and shipped to the New York market.

The natives have been getting the fish by the basketful, and every home in Sayville had fish for supper to-night, and plenty left over for to-morrow. The beef strike is not worrying Sayville.

Election Betting in Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 18.—Betting at the Meyers poolroom has begun in a lively way. Among bets taken were $100 to $75 Roosevelt would be elected, $100 even Roosevelt will carry New York, $50 to $30 Roosevelt will carry Indiana, and $10 to $200 Roosevelt will carry Kentucky. Among bets posted are $100 even Roosevelt will carry New York, $100 to $80 Roosevelt will carry Indiana, and $70 to $100 Roosevelt will carry both New York and Indiana.

If Your Dinner Distresses
take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water brings quick relief. Invigorates and strengthens permanently.—Adv.

STEAMER PERHAPS BLOWN UP.

Overdue at Chefoo and Said to Have Struck a Mine.

CHE-FOO, July 19.—The steamer Hipsang, belonging to the Hindo-China Navigation Company, is at present forty-eight hours overdue from Niu-Chwang, and is reported to have struck a mine. The vessel's agents cannot confirm this report, although they are inclined to believe it.

No news whatever has come out from Port Arthur recently, but the belief that the final assaults will be made this week is growing.

Newspaper correspondents are arriving here from Japanese and Chinese ports and are ready to get over to Port Arthur immediately after its fall.

MEMPHIS MAYOR'S REPLIES.

Not Satisfactory to Citizens and Impeachment May Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 18.—A special committee composed of five citizens has passed upon the reply of Mayor Williams to the list of questions recently submitted to him, and has reached the unanimous conclusion that his answers are by no means satisfactory.

A special meeting of the Committee on Public Safety is fixed for Wednesday morning. In the event that they accept the report of the sub-committee, a general mass meeting of citizens will be called, looking to the commencement of impeachment proceedings against the Mayor.

The answer made by Mayor Williams was a document filling thirteen typewritten pages, but only a small portion of this related to the questions propounded to him.

RIFLE FIRED AT SWIMMERS.

Many Bullets Aimed at Boys and One is Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 18.—Carl Kronenberg, sixteen years old, is in the Memorial Hospital, suffering with a bullet wound received while in swimming yesterday. The person who fired the shot is not known.

Kronenberg was with two companions in Mill's Pond, when they heard the crack of a rifle and a bullet whizzed by them and dropped in the water. The boys made for land amid a fusillade of bullets, and just before reaching the bank Kronenberg sank with a cry. His companions got him out of the water, when the lad showed his pluck by mounting his bicycle and riding to his home, a mile away. There he fainted. Taken to the hospital, the bullet was extracted.

A search around the pond showed a place at which seventeen empty shells were found. A reward of $25 has been offered for the apprehension of the culprit or culprits. Although the wound is serious, it may not be fatal.

POLICE AUTO'S HARD CHASE.

New York Chauffeur Arrested in Boston After Long Race.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 18.—A big $26,000 foreign-built touring car suffered an ignominous defeat this afternoon at the hands of the little, insignificant looking police auto, after a stern chase which began at Clarendon Street and ended in front of the Parker House.

The touring car is the property of a New York man, who is summering at Manchester-by-the-Sea. The chauffeur, Louis Gargare, acording to the police, was plotting his employer's wife and a woman friend around this city, regardless of speed regulations. The auto policeman ordered his chauffeur, August Freese, to close in on the alleged offender. An exciting race ensued through crowded streets, pedestrians barely escaping annihilation as the touring car sped on. The party was overhauled in front of the Parker House and the ladies alighted from the car and were lost in the crowd.

The chauffeur declined to say who the women were. At the station he gave a satisfactory assurance for his appearance in the Municipal Court to-morrow morning.

LOST HIS LIFE ON A BET.

Eight Year Old Wouldn't Take Dare, Though He Couldn't Swim.

A dive into the North River to win a bet of a cent, and because he would not "take a dare," led Michael O'Day, eight years old, of 205 West Sixty-sixth Street, to his death yesterday afternoon. Just at that time the boy's mother had a presentiment that something was the matter with her boy, and left her home to search for him. She fainted when her elder son showed her his brother's clothes.

Michael, his brother John, twelve years old; George O'Leary, and some others were at the foot of Seventy-second Street when O'Leary "dared" Michael O'Day to dive into the water and under a log which stuck some few feet below the surface. Michael could not swim, but the other boy said he'd bet him a cent he wouldn't do it, and Michael said he would.

"I'll dive with you," said Johnny to his brother.

Both dived into the water, and Johnny quickly swam under the log and showed up on the other side, but Michael did not appear. Johnny got anxious.

Louis Mither, eighteen years old, of 246 West Sixty-seventh Street, a strong swimmer, dived again and again for half an hour for the body of Michael, and at last pulled it up.

Just at 5 o'clock, as Michael was refusing to "take the dare," his mother felt that something was wrong with him. She went to neighbors and asked if they had seen Michael. She kept on from house to house until she met Johnny with Michael's clothing.

POLICE SAVE HEAT VICTIM.

Mein Owes Life to Bridge Squad's Quick Work.

By the hardest kind of work the police of the Bridge Squad last night saved the life of Julius Mein, twenty-four years old, of 345 East Sixtieth Street, who had been overcome by the heat.

Mein came over the Bridge on a truck, and as he reached the Manhattan end of the structure he fell off of the truck as it neared the car loops. He was limp and unconscious when picked up by Roundsman Quinn and Policeman Miller, who carried him to the Bridge Hospital up the roadway.

Policeman Schelp then went to the water cooler, and taking out all the ice, wrapped it in the man's coat and encircled his head with it. A surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital told the police that they had saved the man's life by their quick work.

Oscar Wilson, sixty-five years old, of 533 Broadway, was overcome by heat last evening at his residence and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital in an ambulance. Jacob Goldstein, thirty-six years old, a real estate dealer of 63 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, was overcome by the heat at Third Avenue and Forty-fifth Street and was taken to Flower Hospital.

BRITISH WARSHIPS TO HALT RUSSIANS

Strong Mediterranean Fleet Ordered to Suez Canal.

TWO CRUISERS TO RED SEA

These Waters Were Scene of Detention of British Ships.

WILL GUARD DARDANELLES, TOO

Russia Will Not Be Permitted to Pass Disguised Warships Through—Germany Protests to the Czar.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 18.—Two naval orders issued to-day by the British Admiralty are believed to indicate the determination of Great Britain to protect British shipping from unjustifiable acts by the Russian Navy.

One order directs the Mediterranean squadron to leave Malta and proceed immediately to Alexandria, which is close to the mouth of the Suez Canal. The other order directs two fast cruisers to proceed through the Suez Canal and take station in the Red Sea, the scene of the recent interference by Russian auxiliary cruisers with neutral vessels of Great Britain and Germany.

No statement was issued in connection with these orders declaratory of an intention to put an end to what the British people consider the wrongful acts of the Russian warships, and possibly the orders would have been issued if there had been no such doings by the Russian cruisers as have been complained of.

Believe England Will Act.

Well-informed naval officers, however, directly connect the dispatch of the powerful Mediterranean squadron to the mouth of the Suez Canal and of fast cruisers to the Red Sea with the Russian performances. They do not believe the British Government means to allow any further unlawful mistreatment of British vessels.

It is their opinion, too, that the Government means to investigate carefully the seizures and detentions that already have taken place and to make such demands on Russia with respect to those cases as circumstances seem to call for. They also believe it is the purpose of the British Government to prevent other auxiliary cruisers passing through the Dardanelles in the guise of merchantmen with the design of becoming warships when once clear of Turkish supervision.

Big Fleet in Home Waters.

The Government certainly is giving all these matters earnest attention, and it is equally true that, through the disposition of its naval forces, it will be in a most admirable position to stand by whatever line of policy it shall adopt, for not only has it taken the necessary steps to be represented in force in the Suez Canal and the Red Sea region but also is getting together an enormous fleet in home waters.

The home and Channel fleets are being mobilized at Portland and Torquay and brought up to battle strength by the addition of ships from the reserve.

The purpose of this mobilization is to have the fleets ready for practice of manoeuvres. It simply happens that this mobilization is taking place at a time when the Government is considering whether the British lion should show his teeth to the Russian bear. If it should be considered necessary to do this the teeth would be ready for a fine and impressive showing.

Question Raised in House.

In the House of Commons to-day Gen. Laurie asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the fact that Russian warships had overhauled and searched British vessels in or near the Red Sea, and, if so, whether this was the same vessel that had recently passed through the Bosphorus under the Russian commercial flag, and, if so, whether it was in conformity with international law that the same vessel can at one time fly a commercial flag and at another assert authority as a warship, and whether this transformation could take place on the high seas or whether it was obligatory on a vessel holding a commission as a warship to be commissioned such in a port of the nation to which she belonged.

Earl Percy replied: "The subject to which the honorable member draws attention is one of the utmost importance

and is engaging the earnest attention of his Majesty's Government. As, however, our information is still incomplete on certain points, I should be obliged to him if he would postpone his question."

Germany Lodges Protest.

BERLIN, July 18.—Count von Buelow has instructed the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg to protest against the action of the Russian volunteer cruiser Smolensk in stopping the German mail steamer Prinz Heinrich and confiscating mails for Japan in the Red Sea on Friday last.

It is understood that the German Government expressed the opinion that the exercise of droit de visite in the case of a mail steamer perhaps was justifiable, but the confiscation of the mailbags directly contravenes the provisions of international law.

The action of the Smolensk will, it is assumed, render the Russian Government liable for any resultant damage or loss, and, if public opinion can avail to influence the tone of the representations of the German Government, this compensation will prove speedy and adequate.

It is safe to say that no other incident in the whole course of the war has created so much excitement in this country. The case of the Bundesrath affords no adequate parallel.

Russian Ships Had Sealed Orders.

KRONSTADT, July 14.—Both the Smolensk and the Petersburg were designated for Government service outside the Black Sea six weeks ago. Even their commanders, however, were kept in the dark as to their real rôle and destination.

The orders of the commanders of the vessels were sealed, and the senior officers and certain junior officers who unexpectedly received a rise in rank were enjoined to observe the closest possible reticence.

When the vessels reached Constantinople the officers were informed that they were destined for the Far East and were to consider themselves in active service; that quick-firing guns had been taken to equip the vessels for certain eventualities as combatants, and that the vessels had been raised to the rank of cruisers of the second class. The cargoes of both were mainly steam coal.

BRITISH FLEET SAILS.

Leaves Malta for Alexandria—Cruiser Terrible Leaves Suez.

LONDON, July 19.—The Daily Express this morning prints the following dispatch, dated July 18, from its correspondent at Malta:

"The British Mediterranean fleet left here to-day for Alexandria. It is believed that the destination of the fleet may be connected with the presence of the Russian volunteer fleet steamers in the Red Sea.

"The British cruiser Terrible is said to have sailed from Suez to-day for the purpose of looking after the interests of British merchantmen."

His Majesty's ship Terrible, which probably has been sent to check the activities of the Russian cruisers in the Red Sea, is a first class cruiser. Her main battery consists of two 9.2-inch guns and twelve six-inch quick firers. She has a speed of twenty-two knots an hour.

RUSSIAN RIGHTS QUESTIONED.

Status of the Smolensk and the Petersburg the Vital Point.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, July 18.—"The Peninsular and Oriental Company," says The Times's insurance correspondent, "has not received direct information concerning the alleged capture of its steamer Malacca by the Russian volunteer steamer Petersburg. They have, however, been informed that the British India Company's steamer Waipara reports the Malacca was seized as a prize about July 13 and returned to Suez.

"The Peninsular and Oriental Company states that the Malacca had a large cargo of general merchandise and the only goods in the nature of contraband, as far as it was aware, were consigned to the naval dockyard in Hongkong.

"In this case the important point is not the nature of the Malacca's cargo, but the status of the Petersburg and her right to interfere with neutral shipping. The capture, if true, of the Malacca and the search by the Russian volunteer steamer Smolensk of a German mail steamer happened at a convenient time for ship owners. No Government, however wanting in backbone, could face the public opprobrium which would now follow inaction, both in Germany and in England. Public opinion is roused and the two Governments will be compelled to act vigorously and at once.

"The Malacca is a vessel of 4,045 tons. She was built in 1892 and left Antwerp June 19 for Japan."

Diplomatic circles believe Russia will speedily disavow the seizure, since a refusal to do so will certainly raise the question of the status of the Smolensk. Discussions of the incident among the foreign diplomats show there is a belief that the raising of this question will be extremely awkward for Russia.

In determining her status only two alternatives are permissible—she is either a warrior or a pirate—and Russia having every reason to prevent Germany from pressing for a decision on this point will, it is believed, gracefully disavow the rash act of the Smolensk.

The newspapers strike a sharper note today and raise a unanimous demand for a speedy apology. The Tageblatt refers to the trial which the Prussian authorities began July 12 at Koenigsberg, at the instance of the Russian Government, against seven Social Democrats accused of smuggling Anarchist literature into Russia, and says:

"It is not a bad jest of history that this infringement of international law should strike precisely that power which unmistakably reveals itself at Koenigsberg as a too subservient tool of Russian reaction and police arbitrariness."

Justifies Russia's Action.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—Russia does not foresee international complications on account of the passage of the Volunteer Fleet steamers through the Dardanelles and their subsequent conversion into war cruisers. The framers of the treaty of Paris, in seeking to close the Black Sea to the ingress and egress of Russian warships, evidently did not expect the present contingency.

"The St. Petersburg and Smolensk did not pass the Dardanelles as warships, but as merchantmen," said an official of the Foreign Office to-day. "Under the treaty of Paris there is no question of the right of ships to go out as merchantmen. With their subsequent conversion into warships Turkey has nothing to do. The treaty is silent on the subject."

The Admiralty has received reports of the seizure of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Malacca in the Red Sea by the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer St. Petersburg and the stopping of the North German Lloyd steamer Prinz Heinrich by the Smolensk, but nothing in regard to the stopping of the British steamer Waipara by the St. Petersburg. The Malacca had war munitions on board.

ATROCITIES BY RUSSIANS.

Dead and Wounded Dragged Behind Galloping Horses, It Is Said.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, July 18.—There are renewed reports from private sources of Russian atrocities. Circumstantial and detailed evidence goes to show that not an uncommon practice is to tie ropes around the necks and feet of dead and wounded and drag them behind galloping horses.

FIGHTING EAST OF MUKDEN.

Japanese Rush Russian Camp and Force Cossacks to Retire.

SINTZINTIN, Sixty-six Miles East of Mukden, July 18.—There are constant skirmishes in this region between Amur Cossacks and Japanese scouts.

The Japanese made an unusually heavy attack on the Russian outpost at Tzyanchan, when 100 cavalry and 700 infantry rushed the camp and forced the Cossacks to retire. The following day, however, the Japanese retired, and the Russians reoccupied the position.

MORE SHIPS DETAINED.

Russians Hold Up Three British Vessels in Red Sea.

ADEN, Arabia, July 18.—The British steamer Persia was forcibly detained for an hour in the Red Sea by the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Smolensk, which transferred to the Persia a portion of the Japanese mails seized on the North German Lloyd steamer Prinz Heinrich July 15.

The Smolensk confiscated two bags of the Prinz Heinrich's mails destined for Nagasaki.

LONDON, July 19.—The Daily Mail's Aden correspondent says that the British steamers Woodcock and Dalmatia were held up by the Russians in the Red Sea and detained for three hours.

The correspondent says the Captain of the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer St. Petersburg has notified the British Resident at Aden to wire the British Consuls at Suez and Port Said that he would seize any British steamers bound for the Far East of the contents of their packages were not clearly shown on their manifests according to international law.

The Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent says that two more steamers of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, now at Odessa, have received confidential orders to leave this week for the Red Sea and to seize British vessels which are alleged to be carrying contraband of war.

The Standard's Tokio correspondent, cabling under date of July 18, says:

"The passage of the Dardanelles by steamers of the Russian volunteer fleet attracts increasing attention here. The Japanese press continues to discredit the supposition that Russia really intends to send naval reinforcements to the Far East."

The Standard's Odessa correspondent, confirming The Daily Mail's dispatch from St. Petersburg, says:

"Two more steamers of the volunteeer fleet left here July 18 for Sebastopol, whence, after coaling and arming, it is presumed they will proceed to the Red Sea."

RUSSIANS HOLD NIU-CHWANG.

Japanese Troops Have Not Yet Occupied That City.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—Niu-Chwang is still in possession of the Russians.

A dispatch from Gen. Sakharoff to-day confirms dispatches to the effect that the Kai-Chow fight was only a series of skirmishes with the Russian rearguard, no attempt being made to hold the position.

The Admiralty has no news of either the Port Arthur or the Vladivostok squadron.

TO KEEP OUT MOSQUITOS.

Big Order for Wire Gauze to Protect Panama Canal Strip.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Gen. Davis, Governor General of the Panama Canal strip, has advised the Panama Canal Commission that he wants 100,000 yards of wire gauze to prevent mosquito invasion of the zone.

Gen. Davis says that this will be perhaps the largest order for mosquito netting ever given. He recommends the use of steel wire screens not coarser than seventeen meshes to the square inch, galvanized. Admiral Walker suggests that copper and brass wire, also, might be utilized.

For the hospitals, 20,000 yards will be needed, while for screening the houses along the canal zone 75,000 yards will be required. Two thousand yards are to be used to protect the De Lesseps houses at Cristobol.

TRAIN KILLS FOREMAN.

Duane A. Bacon Run Over at the Jerome Park Reservoir.

Duane A. Bacon, thirty-five years old, a foreman employed by William Bradley, a contractor, of Eighty-sixth Street and Broadway, was knocked down and instantly killed by a shuttle train late yesterday afternoon at the Jerome Park Reservoir.

Bacon was working on a track, when a train loaded with sand and rock from the reservoir backed down on him. He was standing with his back to the train, and did not hear the warning of the brakeman, who called to him too late for him to get out of the way. Three cars passed over him before the train could be stopped.

Thomas Gehegan, the engineer, and Eugene Cunningham, the brakeman, were arrested, but later were admitted to bail by Coroner O'Gorman in $2,500 each.

Lightning Explodes Powder Mills.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 18.—Lightning struck two of the Enterprise Powder Company mills at Gracedale, near here, today, exploding 600 kegs of powder. The mills were destroyed, and those adjoining damaged, while every house in the town was more or less damaged. No one was seriously injured.

WATERMELON HINDS TO AID TROLLEY STRIKERS

Novel Method to Stop Street Car Traffic in Newburg.

RIVAL STAGE LINE STARTED

Double Force of Deputy Sheriffs on Duty and Officers Man the Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 18.—For two days past the lines of the Orange County Traction Company have been virtually tied up by a strike that was instituted at midnight of Saturday by the motormen and conductors of the line.

This morning the cars did not start until 8 o'clock, and then under escort of Deputy Sheriffs and detectives. The railroad employes had hired stages which were put on in opposition to the railroad, and were well filled. The railroad left the Orange Lake colony of merchants uncared for at that place, but the stages were run out in time to bring the Summer resorters to their places of business on time. This turned the tide wholly in favor of the strikers. No one patronized the cars, and the crews were subjected to all sorts of indignities. Women were even more demonstrative than men.

At noon a demand was made on the Sheriff of the county for a double quantity of Deputies, and Mayor Wilson was appealed to for officers to man cars. Both requests were granted.

This afternoon 2,000 persons assembled at the foot of Broadway to witness the effort made to get cars up the grade from Golden Street. The rails were soaped, and this in turn moistened with watermelon rinds. The wheels turned, but could get no grip, and after a fruitless struggle of half an hour the effort was abandoned.

Two arrests were made this afternoon of boys who had been caught in the act of placing obstructions on the track. At 9:30 this evening it was currently reported that the company had acceded to the demands of the men, the strike breakers had been released, and the road will be put in operation to-morrow.

WOMAN'S BODY IN HALLWAY.

Believed to Have Been Killed by Falling Down Stairs.

Olaf Petersen and Fred Rosen, who live in the tenement building 1,495 Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday morning discovered the dead body of a woman at the foot of a stairway leading from the basement of the house. The body was that of a woman apparently about thirty-five years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, and stout in build.

The discovery was made when the men started to work at 6 o'clock. They immediately notified the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, and an ambulance was sent from the J. Hood Wright Hospital. An examination showed that death had resulted from the fall. The body was taken to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, where, up to a late hour last night, it had not been identified.

Detective Hawthorne, who was assigned to the case, found a Mrs. Cary in the house, who said that at an early hour yesterday morning she had heard a woman cry "Help me, Mrs. Ray, help me!" The detective was unable to find any Mrs. Ray in the neighborhood. He is inclined to believe that the woman fell down the steps accidentally.

The side door of a saloon opens into the hallway opposite the head of the steps down which the woman fell to her death. The proprietor of the saloon stated to the police that his place was closed Sunday night.

RELIC OF ST. ANNE ON VIEW.

Crowds Visit Altar at Church of St. John the Baptist.

The Novena of St. Anne now in progress at the Church of St. John the Baptist, Seventy-sixth Street, near Lexington Avenue, drew a continuous stream of people to the altar, where the relic was on view. Many cripples came or were brought with the hope of being cured. During the night the afflicted were not so much in evidence as during the day, but the crypt of the church could not contain the crowds that came, and the areaways were filled with people who sought relief for themselves or their afflicted friends.

No miracles have been reported during the present Novena and the clergy in charge of the church will not say that a cure has been made until the person has been examined by a physician and the statement verified. Among those at the altar yesterday were persons of the Protestant and Hebrew faiths. At the last Novena a Hebrew was cured of a serious ailment and is now a member of St. John's Church.

The services which began yesterday will continue until July 27, and that day, being the feast day of St. Anne, will be specially observed. The relic of St. Anne has been in this city since 1882, and the attendance at the Novena this year promises to be unusually large.

KILLED DAUGHTER'S SUITOR.

Wounded Victim's Brother and Burned House to Ground.

BRISTOL, N. B., July 18.—The Sheriff of Carelton County was to-day notified of a murder near Glassville, in a remote section of the county. The victim was Willie Dougherty, who, it is alleged, was shot to death by a farmer named McCormick, who objected to Dougnerty's attentions to his daughter. McCormick, it is said, went to the house where Dougherty and his two brothers lived, shot Willie Dougherty, who died instantly, and fired at another brother who had attempted to interfere. The bullet struck the latter on the chin. The two brothers fled.

McCormick, it is alleged, set fire to the house, which was burned to the ground. Then he took to the woods, where the Sheriff and a posse are trying to locate him.

LAWYER HURT IN RUNAWAY.

Hugh Porter Thrown from Runabout and Slightly Injured.

Hugh Porter, a lawyer, with offices at 85 Nassau Street, and residence at 126 West Seventy-second Street, received several bruises and slight scalp wounds in a runaway last night at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Broadway.

Mr. Porter's coachman, Dennis Kennedy, who was driving the vehicle, a light, one-horse runabout, was also slightly hurt. The horse ran two blocks and overturned the runabout, throwing out both occupants. Mr. Porter's injuries were attended to at the J. Hood Wright Hospital and he was taken home. Mr. Porter is President of the New York City Baptist Mission and a member of the Colonial and Lawyers' Clubs.

Killed Himself in Delirium.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 18.—John Robertson, thirty-five years old, of Port Washington, jumped from a second-story window of the Nassau County Hospital, in this place, yesterday, and received injuries from which he died two hours later. He was brought to the hospital on Friday suffering from delirium tremens.

RUSSIANS LOSE 1,000 IN REPULSE AT PASS

Continued from Page 1.

Kashtalinsky's column. The general reserve was left at Ikhavuen and a portion of the force occupied a position at that place.

"At 10 P. M., July 16, the head of the column advanced from Ikhavuen. At 11 o'clock a battalion of the Second Regiment dislodged a Japanese outpost at the point of the bayonet at the crossing of the Lakho and the Sinkia Roads.

How Battle Was Fought.

"The details of this engagement have not yet been verified, but its general course, according to telegraphic reports sent in by Gen. Keller, was as follows:

"During the night the Japanese had evacuated Siaokao Pass and the heights surmounted by the temple, leaving only outposts there. At dawn Gen. Kashtalinsky's column occupied these passes, driving back the Japanese advance posts.

"At about 5:30 on the morning of July 17 the Japanese in considerable strength and with numerous guns occupied Wafankwan Pass and the mountainous bluffs to the south of the flank of Gen. Kashtalinsky's column. From this position and from the crest of the mountains to the east of the heights surmounted by the temple the enemy directed a very heavy rifle and artillery fire.

Russian Attack Repulsed.

"Gen. Kashtalinsky advanced to occupy the bluffs, sending forward at first one and then three battalions, but the attempt failed notwithstanding the support given by the horse mountain battery, as our field guns could not be brought into action on account of the nature of the ground.

"At about 8 A. M. Gen. Keller, who was directing the fight around Ikhavuen, deemed it necessary to lend assistance to Gen. Kashtalinsky's column by bringing up from the general reserve three battalions to the heights surmounted by the temple. In order to maintain the positions we had already occupied it was necessary, owing to the enemy's pressure, to reinforce immediately with other reserves the troops in the fighting line, but these positions, owing to their situation, were untenable.

"Gen. Keller found the strength of the enemy so great compared with ours that he decided not to continue the fight and not to bring up either the special or the general reserves, especially in view of the fact that, in case of his ultimately taking the offensive, it would be necessary to attack without support of the field artillery.

Gen. Keller Orders a Retreat.

"In consequence of this, Gen. Keller decided about 10:30 to withdraw his troops to the positions originally occupied in the Yanze Pass. The troops retired slowly, step by step and in perfect order, covered by the fire of a field battery which had been brought into action.

"Toward midday an offensive movement by the enemy in the direction of the right flank of the Yanze Pass position developed, and at the same time a Japanese mountain battery was brought into position in the Village of Tsoudiaputse, two and a half miles south of Ikhavuan.

"After thirty-four shots had been fired from the Third Battery of the Third Brigade, which held the saddle to the south of Yanze Pass, the Japanese battery was finally reduced to silence.

"The fight ceased at 3 P. M., and the troops returned to Ikhavuan.

"The Japanese advance was stopped above the Valley of the Lantakhe River at a position occupied and maintained by us.

"In consequence of a sleepless night and the heat of the day our troops were greatly fatigued, having been over fifteen hours on foot and fighting.

"Our losses have not yet been exactly ascertained, but Gen. Keller reports that they exceed 1,000.

"The gallant Twenty-fourth Regiment suffered most. Gen. Keller especially mentions the activity, courage, and coolness shown by its commanding officers. Col. Koschitz was severely wounded in the leg, but remained in the ranks until the end of the action."

Gen. Kuropatkin precedes his report of the repulse to Lieut. Gen. Count Keller's force with a lengthy statement of skirmishes by patrols which brings events up to July 16. He does not mention any important engagement, with the possible exception of the occupation of the heights north of Yaolintzza by Cossacks, before a detachment of which the Japanese fell back.

Object Was Reconnoissance.

Gen. Kuropatkin's report indicates that the Japanese misinterpreted Gen. Keller's movement and that instead of it being an attempt to take Mo-Tien Pass, it was a reconnoissance on a large scale.

Gen. Keller's account of the fighting does not specially state the number of men engaged, though it shows that the Russian main advance consisted of eighteen battalions, with considerable reserves, three battalions of the latter being called up during the course of the battle, while still others were not utilized.

An important fact developed by the reconnoissance was the exact location of a powerful Japanese force secreted in the region between Fenshi and Mo-Tien passes. Its strength is indicated by the fact that twenty-one battalions were insufficient to permanently force the Japanese position, though some of them were occupied temporarily.

On the other hand, it would appear from the report that the Japanese were either disinclined or unable to follow up Lieut. Gen. Keller when he retired to his former position at Ikhavuan.

The seriousness of the day's fighting is shown in Gen. Keller's estimate that the Russian casualties were over a thousand.

The battle leaves the general situation unchanged, but shows that a powerful Japanese army is massed and is constantly threatening Liao-Yang, apparently only awaiting Gen. Kuroki's signal to advance.

PURPOSE OF KELLER'S ATTACK.

May Have Intended to Force Kuroki to Stop Advance on Hai-Cheng.

Recent dispatches that were permitted to pass the Japanese and Russian censors contain much to indicate that in the attack on Mo-Tien Pass, about forty miles east of Liao-Yang, Lieut. Gen. Keller was endeavoring to strike a blow that, if successful, would have disarranged the elaborate plans of the Japanese to corner Gen. Kuropatkin south of Liao-Yang.

A special dispatch from The London Times's correspondent at Gen. Kuroki's headquarters on July 11 said significantly: "This army is completely ready for a movement in co-operation with an advance by the other Japanese forces." At the same time he reported that heavy Russian forces were being gathered on the main road from Mo-Tien Pass to Liao-Yang, the headquarters of the Russian left wing under Gen. Keller.

Russian official reports of July 12 showed that Gen. Keller had advanced to the Liank River, twenty-eight miles east of Liao-Yang. There he was confronted by a large body of Japanese troops, and it was apparently the Russian opinion that Gen. Kuroki intended to advance directly upon Liao-Yang.

Later dispatches, however, have indicated that this movement against Gen. Keller was merely a feint on the part of Gen. Kuroki, intended to deceive the Russians while he was moving a force against Hai-Cheng, forty miles south of Liao-Yang, to threaten the rear of the army with Gen. Kuropatkin at Tashi-Chao, while Gen. Oku from the south and Gen. Nodzu from the east struck at the Russian commander.

On July 13 the Russians began to realize that such a movement was in progress, for they reported that Gen. Kuroki's outposts were considerably south of Liao-Yang. The next day Gen. Sakharoff reported that Gen. Kuroki was moving out in force by two roads upon Hai-Cheng. This was followed the next day by a dispatch from Mukden saying that there had been a sudden movement of the Japanese right flank to the south.

While this movement was in progress, the Japanese force that had held Gen. Keller at the Liank River was withdrawn. It apparently retired to the Mo-Tien Pass and remained there to guard the flank of Gen. Kuroki's columns, moving to the south.

It was possibly the purpose of Gen. Keller to seize the pass and so take a position from which he could strike the communications of Gen. Kuroki, and thus force this General to abandon his advance upon Hai-Cheng and turn back to meet the flanking enemy.

ITALIAN SALOON FIGHT ENDS IN MURDER

Bullets Fly and Knife Flashes in Paterson Row.

MARONI, SHOT IN HEAD, DIES

Pasquale Vergilli Cut and Shot—Thought to be a Friend of the Dead Man.

PATERSON, N. J., July 18.—An Italian shooting affray in a saloon at Madison and Essex Streets, shortly before 3 o'clock this morning, ended in murder. Frank Maroni, twenty-four years old, of 179 Martin Street, died in St. Joseph's Hospital at 8:40 from a bullet wound in the back of the head. Another ball had lodged in his left leg. The police have in custody two men said to know something of the affair.

A wounded man in St. Joseph's Hospital, Pasquale Vergilli, thirty years old, of 179 Martin Street, is thought to be a friend of the dead man. He has a cut across the face on the left side about four inches long and a bullet wound in the left shoulder.

The fracas took place in the saloon formerly owned by a man named Cusick. There was a crowd of Italians in the place and all had been drinking heavily. Maroni and Vergilli, it is alleged, had words with three other men in the saloon, and several blows were struck. Then, it is said, nearly all hands drew revolvers, with the exception of one man, who wielded a knife.

When Patrolman Keating arrived at the saloon most of the crowd had escaped. The two men, Maroni and Vergilli, were lying on the floor. The officer also found two other men, Eugene Wirdeman, the bartender, and Patrick Pasquale, in the saloon. These he placed under arrest.

CAT ADOPTS ORPHAN PUPS.

Bereaved Tabby Takes Kindly for Substitutes for Her Kittens.

Residents near Avenue C and East Eighth Street, in the Kensington district of Brooklyn, are watching with much interest the efforts of a big maltese cat to bring up a combination family consisting of two kittens and five puppies. The rearing of this queer family is going on in the home of Mrs. G. L. Fahnstock at 402 East Eighth Street, and thus far has been a marked success.

Three weeks ago a bat-eared French bull owned by Mrs. Fahnstock became the mother of five handsome and healthy pups. Two days afterward the mother dog, a registered animal with a long pedigree, and said to have been worth $900, died. Mrs. Fahnstock tried feeding the motherless puppies milk from a bottle, but this scheme did not prove satisfactory. Finally a friend of Mrs. Fahnstock suggested that she visit the dog pound in Malbone Street and try to get some motherly dog to act as wet nurse to the orphans.

not provide a dog who would adopt the youngsters, but offered to lend his big maltese cat for the job. He explained that death had just robbed the cat of all except two of a litter of half a dozen kittens, and she seemed to be grieving deeply over her loss. He thought she would take to the motherless puppies.

Mrs. Fahnstock thought the experiment worth trying, and the big cat was sent around with her two kittens to the Fahnstock house. When the pups were turned over to the care of Mother Cat she received them with joyous purring and seemed to be very happy to get them. Since then the cat has nursed and cared for the puppies with as much devotion as she shows to her own kittens. The kittens and pups are all thriving and all is peace and harmony in the strange family.

"SHEENY MIKE" IN TOILS.

Bookmaker Caught in Alleged Wire-Tapping Game.

Max Cohen, alias "Sheeny Mike," who says he is forty years old, a bookmaker, and that he lives at 260 West Fifty-ninth Street, was arrested last night at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue by Detective Sergeants Carter and Faber and Detective Gillis on a complaint that he had helped swindle Warren F. Hayes out of $1,135 by a wire-tapping scheme.

Hayes has a furnishing goods store at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, and complained to the police on Saturday. That day Frank J. Connolly of 241 West Thirty-ninth Street, was arrested and held in $1,500 bail for examination.

Magistrate Mayo was secured by Cohen's friends last night to go to the West Forty-seventh Street Station house and sign a bond for $2,000.

DUMP DWELLERS ROUTED.

Health Department Evicts 27 Italians Who Lived Under Ash Docks.

Twenty-seven Italians, men and boys, who were living underneath the ash dumping docks at Sixty-first and Eightieth Streets and the East River were routed out late last night by officers of the Health Department and locked up on charges of disorderly conduct.

The raid was made under instructions from the Health Commissioner. Last Fall more than a hundred Italians who had lived in these dumps for years were evicted on the ground that their living there and accumulating disease germs which they might spread throughout the city was dangerous to public health. Many of them returned. The prisoners and their families work on the dumps during the day sorting the refuse for debris of value.

RECOGNIZES JERSEY'S CLAIM.

Government Seeks State's Permission for Ellis Island Plan.

United States Attorney General William H. Moody yesterday filed with John C. Payne, Secretary of the New Jersey Riparian Commissioners, a formal application on the part of the United States Government for permission to enlarge Ellis Island. The Government proposes to enlarge the island by filling in on the south side so as to add about eight acres, or, as specified in the application, an area of 475 by 800 feet.

The application will probably be granted at the next meeting of the Commissioners. The chief interest in the application lies in the fact that it is a recognition of the claim that New Jersey, and not New York owns the submerged lands in the vicinity of Ellis Island.

WOUND ON BODY IN BAY.

Morgan Was Either Assaulted or Lost Life While Diving.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 18.—The body of Walter Morgan was found in Peconic Bay, opposite Shelter Island, yesterday afternoon, and the Coroner is inclined to believe the man was killed with a stone in a quarrel. If that was not the case the man was killed accidentally by diving and striking his head on a rock. Particles of stone were found imbedded in the wound, which is on the top of his head, and which caused death, as there is no water in the lungs.

Morgan was with a crowd of Greenport men on Sunday not very long before his body was found. He and they were drinking. Several of these were questioned this afternoon by Coroner Peterson.

BOYS SET OFF KEG OF POWDER.

Six or Seven Burned, and One of Them May Die.

Edward Gaity, nine years old, and a dozen other boys living at Richmond Valley, S. I., found a keg of black powder yesterday afternoon, and last night set it off.

Six or seven of the boys were burned. Gaity was so severely injured that he may not recover. The injuries to the others were not severe.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. NEXT TO THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings This Week from 8:30 Till 12 o'clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Men's $2.00 Tan Oxfords.
Very Special at 1.00.



Any man after a glance at these Oxfords will say they are wonderfully good bargains. In fact, the very best bargains in popular priced Oxfords we have seen in many seasons. They are made in the jaunty Blucher style; all sizes. This sale pair 1.00

Men's Shoes and Oxfords.

$3.50 and $5.00 qualities. Almost every style in every size. The lots include tan, black and patent leathers. This sale, pair. 1.95

Women's $3.00 to $5.00 Shoes and Oxfords, $1.45.

Various popular brands. One is the Jenness Miller; others, the name of which we promised not to advertise, but they're on the labels. All attractive styles; all sizes. The best bargains in this lot are in sample sizes. This sale, 1.45



Come To-day to the Siegel Cooper Store for Extraordinary Bargains in Good Shoes.
(Shoe Store, Second Floor.)

TO DEVELOP MEXICAN MINES.

American Capitalists Lease Property at Ferreria de Tula.

Special to The New York Times.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, July 15.—Ralph H. Beach, the New York man who recently severed his connection with the General Electric Company after seventeen years' service, has arrived here and will devote his entire attention to the iron mines, mills, and foundry at Ferreria de Tula, State of Jalisco.

Mr. Beach and George Townsend, an Indianapolis capitalist, have leased the properties for ten years, with an option to purchase for $700,000 gold at any time during that period. They are preparing to build up one of the largest manufacturing enterprises in the republic, and Mr. Beach states that the mines and plants will be bought before the expiration of their lease. The present owner is Manuel Corcuera, a wealthy Spaniard of this city.

The Ferreria de Tula district is a great tableland about 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. There are two immense deposits of iron ore and about 440 square miles of timber. Iron was mined there and fashioned into products by the Indians long before the Spaniards landed in Mexico. There are now in operation a foundry, rolling mills, and machine shop, and the output this year will amount to 2,500 tons of iron bars and castings.

It is proposed to increase the capacity to 50 tons daily, or over 18,000 tons a year. It is also proposed to establish a steel plant, as one of the deposits is hematite ore suitable for the manufacture of steel.

J. E. Jones, manager of the Phoenix Roller Mills of Pittsburg, Penn., has been engaged as General Manager of this Mexican industry.

A narrow-gauge railroad is now in the course of construction across the tableland, and the manufactured products will be lowered to the level of the Zapotlan branch of the Mexican Railway, a distance of 3,000 feet, by means of an aerial tramway.

ODELL AND HILL IN SAME CAR.

Governor and ex-Senator Travel from Albany Together.

Gov. Odell returned to this city yesterday, traveling all the way from Albany in the same car with ex-Senator David B. Hill, despite the strained relations that have existed between the two men since the campaign of 1902, when the Governor, in a speech at Syracuse, made a personal attack on Hill for discussing Odell's connection with the Matthews Grocery Company of Newburg.

Messrs. Odell and Hill left Albany at 11:22 o'clock in the morning and reached here at 2:55 in the afternoon. As Odell uses tobacco, he got in the smoking compartment of the Pullman, while Hill remained in the body of the car. Senator Hill came to attend the conference of Democratic leaders, while Gov. Odell came to resume his plans for the State campaign.

The Governor spent last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and at the Republican Club, seeing many leaders. William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee, will reach here Wednesday, and both he and the Governor-Chairman will be in regular attendance at the Fifth Avenue headquarters until after the election.

Senator Platt to-day will go to his new farm at Highland Mills, abandoning Manhattan Beach and the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the most part in the future.

LAND RUSH AT YANKTON.

Hundreds Up All Night Waiting in Line —33,000 Registered.

YANKTON, S. D., July 18.—The land rush at Yankton develops into almost a stampede. Thirty-three thousand had registered up to closing to-night. The day's record was 5,505, and that will probably be exceeded to-morrow.

Railroad officers say they have more applicants than they can possibly haul to Yankton. Lines of people were still two blocks long at closing time to-day. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad to-day brought 2,000 persons, and the rush to-morrow will be greater.

Hundreds will stay up all night to be early in line, and at least fifty men have procured baskets of food and will go into line this evening. Notaries are working all night.

Nearly Drowned in Train Wreck.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—Two men were injured in a wreck on the Belvidere Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad to-night. The men were part of a wrecking crew returning from clearing up a freight wreck. Their caboose jumped the track, and the car turned over. One of the injured was pinioned in the canal which runs alongside the railroad. Two men in a rowboat held his head above water until he could be released and thus saved him from being drowned. Both men are at St. Francis's Hospital, and may die of their injuries.

Dead Soon After Divorce.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 18.—Mrs. Addie Burt, divorced wife of Frank Burt, manager of the Lyceum and Burt's Theatres, died here to-day. The direct cause of death was inflammation of the brain, which became acute soon after Mrs. Burt attempted to kill her husband by shooting him on the night of May 21 last.

BYCK BROS
23d SEMI-YEARLY CLEARANCE SALE OF
SMART CLOTHES, HABERDASHERY AND HATS
Will Open at Both Stores Wednesday Morning at 8 o'Clock.
It will eclipse all our previous sales in size and variety of stocks and in the sharpness of the price reductions.
Newspapers of this evening and to-morrow morning will contain particulars. Stores closed from 1 P. M. Tuesday until 8 A. M. Wednesday.
Cortlandt St. No. 31, a step from 6th Av. "L" station. BYCK BROS Nos. 154 to 164 E. 125th St. Open Evenings.

TEETH OF CHILDREN
Few mothers know how vitally important is the care of a child's first teeth. The beauty of the permanent set depends almost entirely upon it.
SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER
used with SOZODONT Liquid, prevents accumulation of tartar, yet being free from grit does not scratch the enamel. Do not experiment on baby's teeth. Insist on SOZODONT.
3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

PREPARING FOR CORTELYOU.

Furniture Is Moved Into National Committee Headquarters.

Work was begun yesterday on the rooms of the Republican National Committee, in the Metropolitan Life Building, and they will be opened as headquarters on Thursday of this week, although the actual work of the headquarters will not be begun for another ten days.

Furniture was moved into the suite of fifteen rooms yesterday afternoon, and C. A. Coolidge, who will be Chairman Cortelyou's chief aide at the headquarters, will be on hand Thursday to look after things. Mr. Cortelyou himself is expected back in the city next Monday.

Metropolitan Railway Bonds Offered.

Redmond & Co. of 41 Wall Street are offering $250,000 Metropolitan Street Railway Company refunding mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds. The bonds are secured by a direct first mortgage on real estate in New York City. A general mortgage subject to prior lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company also secures these bonds. It is stated that the surplus equity remaining in the property after the refunding 4s, represented by the capital stock of $52,000,000, on which 7 per cent. is guaranteed, and the $30,000,000 Metropolitan Securities stock, 10 per cent. paid, is more than four times the entire outstanding issue of these bonds. No more bonds can be issued under this mortgage, except for the purpose of refunding existing issues, until 1920.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:15 A. M.—343 West Forty-third Street, James Lavburn; damage, $5,000.

1:30 A. M.—257 West Fourteenth Street, Eugene Shafer; damage, $3.

2:05 A. M.—174 Thompson Street, Pete De Luca; damage, $200.

11:55 A. M.—459 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Jonhn Rankin; damage, $50.

4:15 P. M.—5 Goerck Street; P. Weiner; damage trifling.

4:25 P. M.—2,031 Second Avenue; William Holz; damage, $50.

6:20 P. M.—35 West Eighth Street; Cohen & Weinstein; damage, $6,000.

JUDGE PARKER FACES DIFFICULT PROBLEMS

Tammany Wants to Know McCarren's Status.

INDIANA CAUSES WORRY

Parker Men Not Favorable to Taggart, but State Is Important—Hill May Not Visit Esopus.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 18.—Things have not been moving as smoothly here for the past day or two as they did immediately after the Democratic Convention, and Judge Parker and his friends have been confronted with a series of hard problems. It is hoped and expected that these will all be solved within a few days, but at present they present a worrying aspect, and the Judge himself is perplexed.

The watchword of the Parker managers is harmony all along the line and a united front to the enemy. The fact that a number of conflicting forces are at work to prevent this is what is causing perturbation to the candidate and his friends. They feel that the need of the hour is immediate suppression of these conflicting interests and the bringing of all together, and to this end they are now devoting all their powers.

Foremost among these difficulties is the attitude of Senator McCarren and Tammany Hall. The olive branch has been held out to Mr. Murphy, but the Tammany leader is afraid to come into camp until he has assurances that McCarren will not be left in a position to injure him. These assurances it is difficult for Judge Parker to give without appearing to be ungrateful to McCarren. About all he can do is to impress it upon McCarren that there must be no warfare upon Murphy, and how far McCarren can be bound by that is the question which is worrying Murphy.

Senator Plunkitt's announcement that Tammany can afford to wait until after the State Convention before ratifying the National ticket is taken here as an ominous sign of Tammany's temper, which indicates that the Wigwam must be placated without delay. Bourke Cockran is relied upon to take steps to dissipate the impression produced by Plunkitt's statement, and Cockran, according to information received here, is at work to-day trying to secure an early ratification by Tammany Hall.

That this situation does not please Judge Parker was shown in the fact that although he has been very free in his talk with newspaper men heretofore, he refused today to say one word on the subject of Mr. Murphy or to admit or deny that the latter has been invited here. If Murphy would give the least sign of willingness to be placated he could probably get an invitation, He has not so much as sent a letter or telegram of congratulation, nor broken in any way the silence he has maintained since the St. Louis Convention.

The National Chairmanship situation has been another source of trouble. The Parker men have not been favorable to Taggart, and yet it became apparent that the prospects of carrying Indiana were to some extent dependent on Taggart's recognition. The Indiana man made it known that he would not consent to be placed in charge of the Western headquarters while some other person was vested with the nominal Chairmanship. No compromises, nothing short of the whole thing, would satisfy him.

A third difficulty is the accumulating evidence that David B. Hill is not pleased with the way in which he has had to play second fiddle to William Sheehan ever since the day when Judge Parker sent his famous telegram to the latter. Mr. Hill has been invited to Rosemount, but has not yet accepted the invitation, and Judge Parker does not know when he will come. It is some time since the invitation was extended, but Hill has made no sign. There was a rumor that he had come to-day, but it proved to be entirely baseless.

There are other and minor difficulties. These are the great ones. It is felt that they must be grappled with and solved at once, before any other campaign business is tackled, and Judge Parker is earnestly trying to solve them. Sheehan, who is playing the rôle of the great harmonizer in this campaign, is working with might and main to settle the New York troubles and induce McCarren and Murphy to bury the hatchet.

The Judge himself went over the Indiana situation in full with John W. Kern, whose half hour visit the Judge stretched into two days for that particular purpose.

So close has been Judge Parker's concentration on the political problems before him that yesterday and to-day he practically secluded himself. Such visitors as he could not escape he dismissed as early as possible. He was not even able to take his daily horseback ride until nearly dinner time. As yet he has not been able to begin work on his speech of acceptance, to be delivered to the Notification Committee.

The leaders, though unquestionably worried by the number of these malignant faction fights, believe that if firmly grappled with at once they can be suppressed. Great things were hoped for from the conference at the Hoffman House to-night in the way of devising means for settling party quarrels. Judge Parker was in constant telephone communication with the conference all the evening, offering and receiving suggestions.

Ex-Senator Davis is expected here Wednesday, with possibly others of the conferrees, when further discussion on ways to heal the party breaches and do away with Democratic worriment will be had.

SAYS PARKER IS SANGUINE.

Kern Back from Interview with Judge—Urges Taggart's Claims.

John W. Kern of Indiana, who came to New York yesterday from Esopus, where he spent several days as the guest of Judge Parker, when asked who, in his opinion, would be selected National Chairman, said:

"I am for Taggart. He is my neighbor and friend, and the people of the West want him."

Referring to his visit to Rosemount, Mr. Kern said:

"I found Judge Parker a cheerful candidate and sanguine of success."

Mr. Kern said that the people of Indiana regard the money question as settled, and therefore were not paying very much attention to the telegram sent by Judge Parker to the St. Louis Convention. With regard to the prospects of Judge Parker carrying Indiana, Mr. Kern said that there was no doubt in his mind that Indiana would be for Parker.

"Will not Fairbanks add strength to the Republican ticket in Indiana?" Mr. Kern was asked.

"He will not bring the ticket a single Democratic vote. He was so notified by the Democrats who spoke at the non-partisan reception given him on his return from Chicago. They facetiously informed him that the Democrats of Indiana could not vote for him because they felt that he was needed in the Senate to curb Senator Beveridge."

Mr. Kern visited the Waldorf in the afternoon, and had nearly an hour's conference with Senator Bailey of Texas, who was the foremost advocate of Mr. Taggart's election as Chairman of the National Committee at the meeting of the committee held at the Hotel Jefferson in St. Louis on the Sunday following the convention. Mr. Bailey came to New York for the special purpose of presenting Mr. Taggart's claims to the friends of Judge Parker and other National leaders now in the city. At the end of the conference with Mr. Kern Senator Bailey refused to discuss the National Chairmanship. He said that the disposition of everybody was to do nothing that would in any way interfere with party harmony.

When asked what he thought of August Belmont for Treasurer of the National Committee, Mr. Bailey said:

"I have not discussed with anybody the selection of any person for any office of the National Committee, except Mr. Taggart for the Chairmanship."

National Committeeman Norman E. Mack of New York, in discussing the probabilities for the National Chairmanship, said that if either Senator Gorman or ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan would take the place, there was no question that either one of them would be selected with unanimity and good-will. With Senator Gorman and Mr. Sheehan removed by their own volition, however, he thought that Mr. Taggart of Indiana would stand an excellent show of being chosen.

"The strongest argument which is being put up for Mr. Taggart," said Mr. Mack, "is that the West thus far received very little recognition."

When the possibility of August Belmont being chosen Treasurer of the National Committee was suggested to Mr. Mack he said:

"If Mr. Belmont would consent to take that place he would show himself to be a very big and broad-minded man. Mr. Belmont was originally slated to be one of the big four from New York, but to promote harmony he retired in favor of George Ehret, who was named by Mr. Murphy of Tammany Hall as his personal choice. In that action Mr. Belmont showed that he had the party's success more at heart than his own political advancement, and if he would consent to take the Treasurership of the National Committee he would confirm the opinion which Democrats of New York now have, that his devotion to the Democratic Party is unselfish. There has been some objection made in some sections to the selection of Mr. Belmont as Chairman of the committee, but any objection to Mr. Belmont for Treasurer would be absolutely unreasonable."

DAVIS SPENDS BUSY DAY.

Vice Presidential Candidate Starts in Early and Keeps Moving.

Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, Democratic nominee for Vice President, at whose instance last night's Democratic conference at the Hoffman House was called, spent a busy day in New York yesterday.

Mr. Davis, who is now in his eighty-second year, has made it the habit of his life to rise early, and he was up before 7 o'clock yesterday morning. After he had breakfasted at the Fifth Avenue, where he is stopping, he received Senator Bailey of Texas, with whom he had a half-hour's talk. His next visitor was F. S. Landstreet, who married his niece, and who is the Vice President of the West Virginia Midland Railroad Company. Stephen B. Elkins, Jr., and Perry Belmont also called in the morning.

Mr. Davis left the hotel at 11:30 o'clock and walked down Broadway to do some shopping. When he had made such purchases as he desired he took luncheon with his secretary. Later he called on Mrs. Stephen Gambill, Jr., a daughter of Senator Gorman. In the afternoon he posed for his picture at the request of several photographers. After dinner in the evening he went to the Hoffman House to attend the big conference.

STATE CHAIRMAN RESIGNS.

Ex-Hearst Manager in Iowa Says Parker Gagged the Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

IOWA CITY, July 18.—State Chairman A. W. Maxwell, who was chosen Chairman of the delegation to St. Louis, and Chairman of the State Central Committee, has resigned on the eve of the Democratic State Convention. He was Hearst's manager.

In his letter he says Parker has no chance to win, and that he repudiates him and the ticket which he says was forced upon, gagged, and tied the convention.

The convention to-morrow will be dominated by the conservatives, who say that Maxwell was a free silver Republican, and that he got out because he saw the Hearst element was going to be defeated.

NO ELECTION BETTING.

6 to 10 on Parker and 10 to 7 on Roosevelt, with No Takers.

No special interest was taken in election betting yesterday at the prevailing odds, and no wagers were reported as having taken place on the curb. Dugan & Campbell had the largest offering of Parker money with $2,700, which they offered against $4,500 on Roosevelt. No takers were found.

Bunnell, Buchanan & Co. had both Parker and Roosevelt money, but were not able to wager. They offered $600 to $1,000 on Parker and $1,000 to $700 on Roosevelt. A few other offerings of small amounts were made at prevailing odds.

CULBERSON URGES HARMONY.

Deprecates Criticism of the Bryan Wing of the Party.

Senator Charles A. Culberson of Texas was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. He was not among those invited to attend last night's conference at the Hoffman House, but he will remain over in New York to-day and expects to see Senator Gorman, Mr. Sheehan, and other of the political leaders who are now in the city. In discussing the political outlook Senator Culberson, than whom Judge Parker had no more loyal supporter in the convention, said:

"In my opinion the criticisms which the Democratic press of the East are heaping upon Mr. Bryan and his friends for their part in the St. Louis Convention are not conducive to that perfect and complete harmony which should prevail in the party if we are to make sure of success. Perhaps if they more thoroughly understood the situation which prevailed at St. Louis previous to the nomination of Judge Parker, they might be more considerate of those whom they are now denouncing as traitors to the party.

"I do not hesitate to say that, in my judgment, it was at no time possible to have adopted a gold-standard platform at St. Louis. I will go further and say that if such a platform had been adopted the delegates from several Southern and Western States who were instructed for Judge Parker would by such action on the part of the convention have considered themselves absolved from their instructions, they having been instructed upon the warrant in the Albany platform that the money issue was to be dropped.

"We Democrats of Texas are very anxious for party success, and believe that if Judge Parker should be elected, as we hope and think he will be, that he will make a great President. The best way to insure his election is to bring about real harmony in the party, and that only can be accomplished by mutual concessions on the part of both elements. Our fight should be against our known enemies, and not against those who have espoused the cause of our candidate."

Cockran Calls on the Mayor.

Representative W. Bourke Cockran called on Mayor McClellan yesterday. After the talk both the Mayor and the Congressman said that the meeting had nothing to do with the visit of Mr. Cockran last week to Judge Parker's Esopus home, and no message of any sort was brought from the Judge to the Mayor.

Towed "Tod" Sloan's Auto Too Fast.

"Tod" Sloan, the jockey, and John Considine last night bailed out a chauffeur charged with illegal speeding. The chauffeur was towing Sloan's sixty-horse-power racing car at Broadway and Forty-sixth Street. The prisoner was Bennett L. Porter, who was driving a smaller car, to which the racing machine was attached.

PRICES UNCHANGED AS STRIKE DRAGS ON

Fish and Fowl in Plenty Neutralize Effect of Beef Shortage.

NO DISORDER AMONG STRIKERS

Pickets at Abattoirs, but Union Notices Warn Men Against Violence—Kosher Butchers Close.

There was little change in the beef strike situation in New York yesterday. The wholesale and retail prices of beef remained stationary, and advances which were expected in a good many of the city's restaurants did not materialize. Developments were lacking also among the striking beef cutters and butchers, for notices posted broadcast in five languages warned them against violence either against non-union men or against the property of the Beef Trust.

The notices read:

"We can win if we stand by the union, if we obey the union rules to molest no one, injure no property, and abide strictly by the laws of the country. All men on strike should retire to their homes and attend the various meetings of their unions, where they will receive all information. If you follow the above instructions you will be of great assistance to us in helping to win the strike.

"Your organizations will not help you if you get into unlawful trouble."

Nevertheless the streets in the vicinity of the big slaughter houses, around First Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, were liberally picketed, and all strangers who looked as if they might be skilful in killing cattle and hewing them into steaks and roasts were interrogated by persuasive persons of athletic build. The result was that most of the strangers returned by the way they had come, and few crossed the street to the packing houses. Rumors that were rife during the day to the effect that many of the strikers were eager to return to work seemed to have been founded only on the fact that they were refraining from violence. H. L. Eichelberger, the strike leader, said that it was not the intention of the strike leaders to call out the engineers and firemen of the companies. He added, however:

"It is true that as soon as the companies try to start slaughtering again they will find themselves minus the engineers and the firemen. There will be no general calling out of these men, but at each place where the companies begin killing, these most necessary men will leave."

Representatives of the packing firms stated that they would go back to methods used in other labor difficulties just as soon as the engineers and firemen left them. They would kill their beef in the afternoon and distribute it to their customers in the morning after.

Investigation in the city markets showed that there was a decided falling off in the demand for meat and a larger call for vegetables and fish than has been known in many years. There was a tremendous demand for fowl, but the price, as in the case of fish, was little more than it has been in the last few weeks. Vegetables and eggs were reported at Washington market as below the usual prices of the season.

On the east side there was a very large sale of chickens and fish. More fish was sold in the new market near the Williamsburg Bridge than at any time since it was opened. The crowd there was enormous, but the supply was equal to the emergency and there was no rise in prices. About 90 per cent. of the kosher butchers closed their places of business yesterday or had them open only for the sale of fowl and fish. It was stated by Morris Oswalinski, Chairman of the Protective Association of the east side kosher butchers, that within a day or two all the dealers in meats prepared according to Jewish rites would have their stores closed until the strike should be ended.

There was little or no business done yesterday in the abattoirs under the ban of the strikers. Among the larger firms a few supplied restaurants, hotels, and steamboat companies under contract, but the meat was not carried in their own wagons. There was considerable killing on the floors of the United Dressed Beef Company by the firms of Naus Brothers and the Richard Weber Company. These concerns are among the independents. Most of the independent companies reported large arrivals of live beef from the West, 150 carloads having arrived in Jersey City during the morning, and more during the afternoon.

The live stock market became demoralized during the day because the independent houses were not buying as they had, through fear that their men were about to go on strike. There was a large reduction in the price of cattle on the hoof. Calves sold at $7 per 100 pounds, as against $8 at the end of last week. Cattle sold at from 50 to 75 cents less per 100 pounds than they did last week. Mutton sold at 11 and 11½ cents per pound, as against 14 and 14½ cents last week. Lambs sold at 12 and 13 cents, as against 15 and 18 cents per pound last week. There was no change in the price of dressed beef.

Strike Leader Eichelberger left the city last evening for a short trip; where, he refused to say. He would only say that he was going to attend to several details of the strike outside the city. It is generally understood, however, that he went to some of the places in New Jersey where plants which are being watched by the strikers are situated, notably, in Jersey City and in Harrison, where a big Armour plant is operated. President Gompers also left the city last night, but said he would be back before Sunday.

TO EFFECT SETTLEMENT.

President Donnelly Will Ask for Final Conference To-day.

CHICAGO, July 18.—A final effort is to be made to settle the stock yards strike by arbitration. To-morrow President Donnelly of the striking unions will send to the packers another letter asking for a conference. In this letter Mr. Donnelly will go over the history of the strike, and will ask the packers if in their judgment it would not be better to concede the one point in contention, the taking back of all the strikers, than to continue the strike. The refusal of the packers to discharge the men they have employed since the beginning of the strike, and to give their places to the strikers, caused the breaking off of previous conferences.

The communication to the packers will also suggest the belief of the strikers that they are, as old employes, deserving of this consideration. If this offer of the union is rejected by the packers, Mr. Donnelly declared to-night, the allied trades at the Stock Yards, numbering in all about 13,000 men, will be called out to-morrow, in an effort to bring the packers to terms.

Joseph Morton of the Stationary Firemen's Union called on the packers this afternoon and warned them that unless there was a speedy settlement of the strike his men would be compelled to quit work. While no definite answer was given to Mr. Morton by the packers, they received him in such a friendly manner that he left the conference with the belief that there was still a strong probability of peace.

The determination of Mr. Donnelly once more to open negotiations with the packers was the result of the manner in which Mr. Morton was received.

According to representatives of the packers, the operating forces at Chicago plants to-day were about one-half the normal strength, being fully 50 per cent. larger than on Saturday. All the plants, it was said, did a great deal of killing, and there was also a decided increase in the amount of dressed meats shipped out of Chicago.

From the strikers' side came the statement that independent plants are doing all the work, and that the big plants are not doing 2 per cent. of their normal business.

Yacht Iona Raised.

The tug Hustler of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company yesterday raised the yawl-rigged yacht Iona, which sank on Sunday near the Romer while being sailed by Dr. William Walser of Staten Island. The yacht was found to be so seriously damaged she may not be repaired. She struck some floating obstruction.

HILL'S VIEW OF McCLELLAN.

Ex-Senator's Friends Say He Is Not Unalterably Opposed to Mayor's Boom.

There was a great deal of talk among the State politicians at the Hoffman House yesterday about the make-up of the State ticket. It is conceded that Tammany is to receive reasonable consideration in the formation of the ticket, and it is not at all improbable that Tammany may get the nomination for Governor. It is regarded as an augury of success that since the National Convention in St. Louis there have sprung up at least a half dozen active candidates for every place on the State ticket.

The candidates for Governor are Mayor McClellan, District Attorney Jerome, Controller Grout, and Borough President Littleton of this city; John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, and W. Caryl Ely and Charles W. Goodyear of Buffalo.

Speaking of the report that it would be necessary to give the nomination for Governorship to New York City in order to bring the McCarren and Murphy forces together, August Belmont said:

"There is absolutely nothing to it. Victor Dowling was present at the conference, representing Tammany, and no mention was made of the situation in New York State so far as any difference between alleged factions of the party is concerned. There are no factions of the Democratic Party in this State, and we all expect to work together for success."

It has been the general supposition that ex-Senator Hill would unalterably oppose the nomination of Mayor McClellan. Mr. Hill's friends say that he has no unfriendly disposition to New York's Mayor.

It is true, they say, that Mr. Hill recognizes a certain element of danger in the nomination of a New York Mayor, whoever he might be, because of the fact that before the election something might be sprung in connection with his administration which, although he might have no personal responsibility for it, would nevertheless prove a handicap to success.

But beyond this feeling, which has nothing whatever to do with the personality of Mayor McClellan, Mr. Hill, his friends say, would have no additional objection to urge against Mr. McClellan's selection.

Mr. Hill's disposition, they say, is to have an open convention and to have the man selected who will add most strength to the National ticket.

PULLED DOWN ITALIAN FLAG.

Michael Manning Club Wouldn't Let It Float Above Stars and Stripes.

"An owner is wanted at the Eleventh Precinct for an Italian flag," was the message that went over the police telegraph wires from the Mulberry Street Station last night. Back of this message was the story of the flag of Italy having been hoisted above the Stars and Stripes.

On Saturday a new building at 51 and 53 Prince Street was completed. A flag pole was put up on the roof, and the flag of Italy run up to the top. Just below that floated the Stars and Stripes. This did not suit the patriotic members of the Michael Manning Club, who have rooms just across the street at No. 52. Several members went over to the Italian watchman last night and said they wanted the Italian flag hauled down. The watchman said he had nothing to do with that.

"If you don't take it down," said the Manning Club members, "we will take it down ourselves."

"I'll not be responsible for what happens if you go into that building," said the watchman.

The club members finally formed a committee of six and went to see Capt. Deevy, who was in charge at Police Headquarters. He said he couldn't do anything and referred the committee to the Mayor to-day. They were dissatisfied and went down to see Sergt. Conboy at the Mulberry Street Station. He sent Policemen Waite and Walsh around to the building with the committeemen. While the policemen looked on to see that everything was regular, the committee went into the building, up to the roof, and hauled down the Italian flag and sent it flying into the street. Then they ran up the Stars and Stripes again. The policemen picked up the flag of Italy and took it to the station house. Then the alarm was sent out.

TWO BURNED BY NAPHTHA.

One May Die as Result of Waterproofing Factory Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 18.—Two men were injured, one seriously, by the explosion of naphtha in the factory of the Fitzgerald Waterproof Company in Belleville to-day.

The injured are George Henry, thirty-two years old, of 139 Main Street, Belleville, and Charles Marshall, twenty-five years old, of 23 Isaac Street, that place. They had been making a waterproofing mixture, the principal ingredients of which were sulphur and naphtha, over a stove, and attempted to pour it from one vessel into another when it exploded.

Henry was burned about the head, body, and arms, and his recovery is uncertain. Marshall was only slightly burned about the face. A fire in the mixing room followed, but it was extinguished easily.

EDWARD P. KEENAN DROWNED?

Boat Which He Hired Friday Picked Up, with Clothes, on Hudson.

Edward P. Keenan, thirty-five years old, a clerk in the Building Department, and one of the members of Tammany Hall, is supposed to have been drowned on Friday in the Hudson River while swiming with a young friend. Mr. Keenan was a brother of James Keenan, the lawyer of 142 East Twenty-second, and was a member of the Seneca Club, at Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway.

On Friday Keenan and his companion went to a boat house at the foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, where they hired a boat to go rowing. Neith has been seen or heard from since. The boat did not return, and on Saturday it was picked up far up the Hudson, with two complete suits of men's clothes in it, one of which, Patrick Keenan, another brother of the missing man, identified as having belonged to Edward P. Keenan.

HURT JUMPING FROM TRAIN.

Silk Manufacturer, Asleep, Had Been Carried Past His Station.

FONDA, N. Y., July 18.—C. D. Nellis, a well-known silk manufacturer of Gloversville, jumped from an east-bound Central train about a mile east of here to-day and received serious injuries.

He intended to alight at Fonda, but was asleep, and was carried beyond.

Motorman Caught Between Cars Dies.

Michael Maher, twenty-eight years old, of 213 East Eighty-ninth Street, a motorman on the Columbus Avenue line, was caught between two cars at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Columbus Avenue yesterday, and badly crushed. He was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where he died a few hours later.

Rahway Valley Road Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—The Rahway Valley Railroad Company was incorporated here to-day to build a road six miles long from New Orange to connect with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road at Summit, N. J. The capital is $250,000. The incorporators are Lewis Kellar, Springfield, N. J.; H. F. Dankel, Roselle, N. J.; W. Irving Scott, Brick Church, N. J.; N. J. C. English, Elisabeth, N. J.; George B. Frist, Newark, N. J., and Charles W. Webb and Edward G. Thompson, New York.

ROOT AND PRESIDENT DISCUSS GOVERNORSHIP

Question of ex-Secretary's Candidacy Probably Determined.

BLACK IS SECOND CHOICE

Knox Sees Roosevelt and Changes Mind as to Speeches He Will Make—Labor Men Welcome.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 18.—Elihu Root was the guest of President Roosevelt to-night, and the conference at Sagamore Hill has in all likelihood settled the question as to whether Root or Black will be the nominee for Governor of New York. With Mr. Root out of the race, the President's next preference would be for ex-Gov. Black, who made the speech at Chicago placing him in nomination.

Mr. Root has read the President's address of acceptance which he will deliver after Speaker Cannon formally notifies him that he is the choice of the Republican Party. The President said several weeks ago that he wanted Mr. Root to look over his speech. Mr. Root will take the stump several times in the course of the campaign.

Mr. Root arrived on the 5:43 o'clock train, and will remain at Sagamore Hill until to-morrow. With him came Mrs. W. S. Cowles, the President's sister, and her son. Mrs. Cowles will remain at Sagamore Hill for several weeks.

Senator Philander C. Knox made a flying visit to the Summer White House to-day. He arrived at 10:17 o'clock and left two hours later. The President wanted the Senator to look over the speech of acceptance before sailing on Saturday for a stay abroad of five weeks. Mr. Knox, questioned as to his plans, said smilingly that they were in the midst of harvesting at Valley Forge, and that he could not be away long.

When Mr. Knox arrived here to-day he said that he expected to make two speeches in the campaign, one in Pennsylvania and the other at a place to be designated by the Republican committee. Just before he took the train for New York Mr. Knox was asked whether he was sure that two speeches were all he would make.

"Well, after my talk with the President," he said, "I may make more. He is certainly a great man to do business with, especially if one is in a hurry. He gets to the heart of the matter about as quickly as any man I ever knew."

Any labor leaders whose unions think they have a grievance may be pretty sure of an interview with the President these days. Effort will be made to avoid such a misunderstanding as occurred last week in the case of the miners. Two of the leaders of the musical unions in this country were warmly welcomed at Sagamore Hill to-day. They were John N. Weber of Cincinnati, President of the International Federation of Musicians, and Maurice F. Smith, President of the Musical Protective Union of New York. Although the President could do nothing definitely in the matter presented by them, he received them cordially.

The complaint of the musicians was that under the contract labor laws musicians are admitted to this country without restrictions, being designated as artists. The union men assert that men engaged on the other side and who come here as musicians under contract should be classed with other laborers. There is a fight on between the musical unions in New York and elsewhere and the theatrical managers. The musicians have been demanding and receiving $7 a day for their services, including rehearsals. It has lately been rumored that the managers intend at the opening of the theatrical season to import musicians from abroad who will work for a much less wage, and it is to forestall such action if possible that the union leaders called to-day.

The President told them that he would take the matter under advisement and refer it to Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

A delegation from the United Mine Workers of America, who recently finished their convention at Scranton, will meet the President by appointment to-morrow. After the trouble which arose when the last delegation called to talk over the Colorado situation, the President instructed Secretary Loeb to see to it that no such mistake occurred again. Consequently when the miners' convention passed a resolution asking for an interview with the President on the same subject which caused the turning down of Messrs. Burke and Herscovits, Mr. Loeb lost no time in sending word to the convention that a delegation would be received at Sagamore Hill to-morrow. Who will compose the delegation has not been announced here.

Miss Alice Roosevelt came home to-day and all the members of the President's family are now here. Miss Roosevelt arrived at Sagamore Hill in a big touring automobile. She has lately been visiting friends on Long Island. This is the first time she has been in Oyster Bay this year since her father took up his residence here.

Indianapolis Call for Rev. Dr. Porter.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 18.—The Rev. Dr. Horace Porter, first assistant to the Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford, pastor of the First Congregational Church, has been called to the pastorate of an Indianapolis church. Dr. Potter was formerly assistant pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Brooklyn, and has been in Montclair since April.

Bank Clerks to Meet at St. Louis.

The second National convention of the American Institute of Bank Clerks will be held at St. Louis Aug. 25, 26, and 27. The programme includes, besides the business sessions, addresses by President Francis of the exposition and prominent St. Louis bankers, trips about the exposition grounds, and an evening's sail on the Mississippi.

CUT 'EM OPEN



See if your Collar is 4 PLY. ALL "LION BRAND" COLLARS ARE 4 PLY

TRADE MARK.

Water Filters & Coolers
THE BEST KINDS.
For sale by
Lewis & Conger,
130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

HAVE YOU TRIED MY
41 BLEND OF TEAS?
If not, you have missed a treat. They are always uniform in quality and flavor; no tea table complete without them; send for copy Callanan's Magazine and price list, mailed free on request. Telephone 3585—Cortlandt, 41 and 43 Vesey St.

Airshafts, factories, lofts, stables, cellars, &c., whitewashed by machine or brush. Spay Whitewashing Co., 320 East 34th St.

ANNOUNCEMENT!!

Notice is hereby given that this Company has created a METROPOLITAN DEPARTMENT in the Downtown District, located at 35 Nassau Street, where applications may be filed for FIDELITY, COURT and CONTRACT BONDS; also BURGLARY INSURANCE POLICIES.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY,
WM. B. JOYCE, President. HOME OFFICE, 346 Broadway,
BALLARD McCALL, Secretary. New York, N. Y.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MAINE.

Mr. Crosby Thinks Spain's Guilt as Yet Unproven.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your news columns to-day that it is understood at Havana that the Government of the United States does not wish to have the wreck of the Maine raised, as it might revive "the question of the cause of the loss of the battleship." This is an interesting item, and goes to confirm suspicions which I have often expressed, based upon the inaction of our Government. The cause of the destruction of the Maine is a question of fact, and it ought to be possible to discuss it without undue excitement. The only examination which has been made into the question was conducted at a time of great excitement by a naval commission, while the Port of Havana was still held by the Spaniards. Under the circumstances, and in a hostile country, it was impossible to call for witnesses or to do anything but examine the hull under water. If the Maine was not blown up from the outside, the blame for the catastrophe would lie upon the navy itself, and the history of naval commissions and court-martials shows that they invariably place the blame elsewhere whenever they possibly can. For these reasons, the finding of the commission in this case is far from conclusive.

Not long after the explosion Havana fell into the hands of our troops, and ever since that time has been under our control or under that of a friendly power. It was clearly the duty of our Government at once to order as full an examination of the facts as the new situation afforded. It is not an easy matter to manufacture and convey to the harbor of a great city and then put in place explosives sufficient to destroy a battleship and keep the matter secret. It is tolerably certain that many persons must have known of the conspiracy, if conspiracy there was, and among these it is likely that one or more would have been glad to expose the Spanish plot after America had succeeded to the sovereignty of the Island. Our Government by inviting such disclosures and exhausting all possible sources of information would have shown that it really believed that the Maine was destroyed by the Spaniards. By its failure so to act, and still further by its unwillingness now to permit the hull of the Maine to be viewed again as stated in your dispatch, it demonstrates pretty clearly that it has at least grave doubts on the subject.

There are, however, some features of the case the value of which any one is capable of estimating. First, the fact that in all these years no information has come to the surface to prove that a mine was put under the vessel. It is almost incredible that no tell-tale tongue should have let escape some hint of the way in which it was done. This silence is a strong reason for believing that the explosion was an accident, of which no one had any foreknowledge. Second, the failure of our Government to ferret out the facts, giving rise to the inference that it fears they would be damaging. And, third, the general rule that acts are presumed to be done by those who would benefit from them.

Spain had everything to lose and nothing to gain from the explosion. As a matter of fact, it cost her the Island of Cuba, and any sane person might have predicted the probability of that outcome. It is conceivable that Cuban insurgents might have blown the boat up with the intention of hastening the crisis and bringing about the armed intervention of the United States. For them it would have been a rational act. For the Spaniards it was absolutely irrational. It is not likely, however, that the Cubans could have done it without detection.

I do not think that I have neglected any feature of the case, and after thus summing it up, it does not seem to me to be either unpatriotic or unreasonable to conclude that the guilt of the Spaniards is as yet unproved.

Fortunately, it is not too late for our Government now to prove its good faith. Let it order a full and complete examination, with the co-operation of the Cuban Government, by a commission upon which the Spanish Government should also have representation. Or, if this is impracticable, let it consent to a full examination by the Cubans and insist on the widest ventilation of all the facts of the case and the selection of a commission free from all professional or other bias. To persevere in the policy of inaction will be a virtual admission that it believes the explosion to have been an accident.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.
Rhinebeck, N. Y., July 17, 1904.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. BET. 19TH & 20TH STREETS

Drugs and toilet articles at unprecedented cut rates.

HIGH grade toilet articles and pure drugs at prices you've never been able to buy at before. Now is the time to secure a good supply, because a sale like this one does not often occur.

Main Floor.

Toilet articles so essential in the Summer months at prices that's worth making a special trip to the store. Sorry, but at these prices we cannot send C. O. D. or fill mail orders. There's only enough for a few days' selling.

Just run through the list—you'll find your favorite face cream, perfume or soap at about half, and we want you to bear in mind that every article is strictly high grade and worthy of our guarantee.

25c. for 3 cakes Pear's soap.
25c. for 2 cakes Packer's tar soap.
25c. for 2 cakes Woodbury's soap.
25c. for 3 cakes Copco soap—25c. for 6 small cakes.
25c. for 3 cakes Munyon's witch hazel soap.
25c. for 2 boxes Lyon's tooth powder.
25c. for 2 boxes Listerinated tooth powder.
25c. for 2 boxes Calder's tooth powder—10c size 5c.
25c. for 2 pks. Sheffield's tooth paste.
25c. for 3 bottles Borine mouth wash.
25c. for 2 bottles Listerine.
25c. for Eucalyptone solution.
25c. for 2 bottles Seller's Alkaline and Antiseptic tablets.
25c. for 2 quart bottle or 3 pints Violet Ammonia—very finest—25c.
25c. for 2 pint bottles Violet Witch Hazel—after shaving.
25c. for quart Dickinson's Witch Hazel or 2 pints.
25c. for ½ lb. Idealia Almond Meal for skins too delicate to use soap.
25c. for 2 boxes Mennen's Talcum Powder.
25c. for 4 boxes Ideal Talcum Powder.
25c. for 2 boxes Dr. Earl's Foot Powder—a warm weather comfort.
25c. for 2 boxes Mrs. Ella Wilson's Perspireine—the best best powder for destroying the odor and curing excessive perspiration.
25c. for 2 oz. Idealia Menthol Cologne; a splendid remedy for headach; 4 oz. 45c
25c. for pint Benton's Chafing Dish Splints—without the odor of wood alcohol—quart, 49c.
25c. for Pray's Cingoline Nail Bleach.
25c. for 2 boxes Pray's Rosaline and Diamond Nail Enamel.
25c. for 2 Flexible Nail Files.
25c. for Violet de Parme Water 3 oz. 45c.

Perfume.

25c. for ½-oz. bot. Tokio, the new Japanese odor; oz., 48c.
25c. for 50c. Meadowbrook Violet Toilet Water.
25c. for ½ pt. imported St. Thomas Bay Rum; pt., 46c.; qt., 85c.
25c. for 50c. size Idealia Florida Water.
69c. oz. for Piver's Perfume—Azurea, Safranor and Le Trefle.
63c. oz. for Violet Perfumes; Cytise and Ambre Royal.
$1.19 oz. for Bouquet de Farnese.
29c. for Pinaud's Perfumes; all odors.
19c. oz. for Oakley's Perfumes—Honeysuckle, California Rose, Coryolopsis and Violet.
$1.45 oz. for Houbigant's Ideal Extract.

Soaps.

21c. for 6 cakes Idealia White Castile Soap.
10c. for 3 cakes Swift's Savoy, Carnation, Jockey Club, Rose and Bouquet.
17c. for 3 cakes Swift's Violet de Pres and Quo Vadis Soap.
25c. box for Violet de Parme and Idealia Violet Soap.

Brushes.

25c. for 2 French or Jap. Tooth Brushes—values 25c. to 40c. ea.
39c. for 65c. 13-row English Penetrator Hair Brush for men.
69c. for $1 large, firm bristle brushes—13 rows.
25c. for 2 Hand or Nail Brushes—bone or wood; worth 25c. each.
39c. for Ryan's Shampoo Brushes.
12c. for 20c. large Whisk Brooms.

Drugs.

25c. for 2 bottles "San" cholera tablets.
25c. for 2 bottles Saccharin tablets, ½ gr., 100 in bottle.
39c. for Eucalyptone Solution—the perfect antiseptic mouth wash.
25c. for 2 bottles Dr. Earl's Jamaica ginger.
25c. for 2 bottles 5 gr. Lithia tablets; 50 in bot.
25c. for 8 oz. U. S. P. Paregoric.
25c. for 2 boxes Listerinated tooth powder; large size of best powder.
39c. for 4 oz. Fairchild's Essence of Pepsin; 8-oz. size, 67c.
25c. for 50c. Idealia Florida Water.
25c. for 2 bottles, ½ lb., Effervescing Salts, Citrate Magnesia, Phosphate Soda, Kissengen and Vichy.
29c. for Wyeth 5-grain Lithia Tablets.
25c. pt. for beef iron and wine with quinine—a splendid tonic.
67c. for Gude's Peptomangan.
69c. for Pinkham's compound.
29c. for Meadow's malted milk—hospital size, 2.39.
34c. and 55c. for Mellin's food.
39c. for $1.00 rubber gloves for housework and gardening.
25c. for 50c. bath spray—5 ft. rubber tubing.
49c. for 79c. Dr. Earl's syrup of Seven Hypophosphates, formula on every bottle—the best tonic for weak anæmic women
59c. for Peruna.
37c. for 50c. size Coke's Dandruff cure—$1 size, 67c.—we give a 25c. cake of Coke's Shampoo soap.
59c. for Cranitonic hair food.
6c. for 1 oz jar Idealia violet cold cream—never turns rancid—the sweetest and best cream—4 oz. jar, 17c.

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

More $2 White Madras Shirts at $1

Men came in on Friday and fairly gobbled these fine shirts up. More here today—the last we shall get for a good while of these especially handsome White Madras Shirts for men's Summer wear.

The madras is of fine Manchester make—an over-run on a large American firm's order. Sold to us at about half its value; made up in regular $2 fashion, and

Sold for a Dollar

The pattern is fine raised stripes, like a dimity; cuffs are detached; all sizes, 14 to 17. Fifty dozen—that's all.

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth street.

All Our Men's Sennit Straw Hats 85¢

Here goes for a radical clearing out of all the Men's Sennit Straw Hats in our stock. There isn't a hat in the lot but what is fresh and clean, bright and new.

All sizes are here, and a wide range of heights of crown and widths of brim.

And the prices, that have been $1 to $3, are now merged in one new lone one—

85 Cents Each

At that rate, it's an easy matter to get a new hat to replace your dingy, yellow one.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Boys' SUITS

Little Lots Low Prices

A clear note of economy rings through these offerings of Boys' Summer Suits. We have marked two round-up lots at a very low price—

$3.75 a Suit

There are Russian Blouse Suits, in serges and cheviots; sizes 3 to 6 years, that are worth $4.50 to $6.50.

Also Sailor Blouse Suits of serge and fancy cheviot; sizes 5 to 12 years, that are worth $5 to $6.50.

And here are a good lot of Boys' silk-sewed fancy cheviot Knee Trousers, sizes 4 to 16 years, worth $1.35 and $1.50, at $1 a pair.

Second floor, Ninth street.

A Sale of Women's Stockings

This is a companion to the very successful sale of Men's Hosiery which we announced for last Friday.

Every one of the 4200 pairs of the Imported Stockings in this sale comes out of our own stock, in this season's styles, and worth the higher price that it bore until now.

We are simply clearing out Summer lines—and the opportunity to get fine, stylish stockings far below their value will be appreciated by every woman who knows the excellence of WANAMAKER hosiery:

At 25c a Pair; Were 38c and 50c

Lisle Thread: Colored with stripes or polka dots.
Black, with white or colored embroidery.
Black, with embroidery and side-clocks.
Plain tan Cotton or Lisle Thread
Black, with openwork embroidered clocks, or openwork clocks with embroidered fronts.
Openwork effects with extracted patterns.
Tan, in openwork effects.
Gray, in openwork effects.

At 50c a Pair; Were 75c and $1

Black Lisle Thread: Allover openwork; clocked or embroidered; openworked with embroidery or side-clocks.
White Lisle Thread, embroidered.
Gray Lisle Thread, openworked, or clocked.
Mixed Lisle Thread, embroidered.

Broadway.

Girls' Wash Dresses At $3.75

Just as crisp, and pretty, and cool, as when they came in. But there is only a small quantity of them—a broken assortment; hence we mark them

$3.75, Instead of $5 to $7

They are unusually pretty styles—in white or colored lawn, chambray, cheviot or linen. All are well made, and include all sizes from 6 to 14 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Cool Walking Skirts Reduced

Why not pack several of these comfortable Summer Walking Skirts in your trunk, when you can get them at such a low price?

They are well made of cool, easily washable materials; so that a tubbing makes them spick and span again. We are clearing out many lots of them that have become reduced in size; and savings run up to *one-half*:

At $1.50, from $3
Skirts of colored linen, plaited and strapped.

At $2.75, from $4.
Skirts of white pique, stylish, and prettily made; and a few of tan linen.

At $2.75, from $4
Skirts of etamine, in mixed and plain light colors.

At $3, from $4.25
Skirts of English repps, in blue and tan; gored plaited styles.

At $3.50, from $4.50
Skirts of natural-color linen, in plaited effects.

At $3.75, from $5 and $6
Gored plaited Skirts of linen, in tan and blue, and of blue repp.

Second floor, Broadway.

Watches That Don't Cause Care

Some men and women lay off their fine watches before going away for the Summer. A cheaper one will keep good time, and save the finer one for when time is more important. Then a neat gun-metal watch goes well with a white vest, or a white dress.

So don't take your good watch along, when you can get an accurate time-piece to understudy it as inexpensively as here:

Men's Nickel Watches, $1.75 and $2.50.
Women's Nickel Watches, $4.
Men's Silver Watches, $5.50, $10 and $11.
Gun-metal Timers, $5.
Women's Silver Watches, $5.50, $9 and $10.
Men's Gun-metal Watches, $3, $3.50 and $11.
Women's Gun-metal Watches, $5, $5.50, $9 and $10.

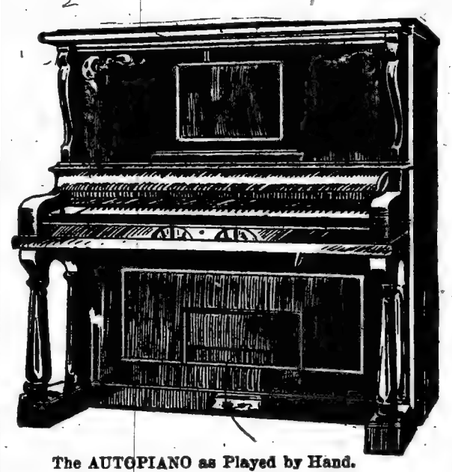
Then why don't you leave your "best" watch with us to be cleaned, while you're wearing the other? Once a year isn't too often for a good watch's housecleaning, if you want it to keep good time.

We do such work well and moderately.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

What Will You Take for Your Unused Piano

In Exchange for a New One That You Can Play?



The AUTOPIANO as Played by Hand.

You may have paid $500 for it.

If you play it yourself, or have someone else who plays it well, it is doubtless worth all that it cost you. If it stands idle and is never used it would be an expensive piece of bric-a-brac, and an exceedingly poor investment at two hundred dollars.

The fact that a piano is in your home, is an evidence that you enjoy music, and would like to have it.

First came the Angelus to play your piano, but the more recent and more perfect instrument, because more ornate and less cumbersome, is the Autopiano complete in one instrument, and which every one can play.

It is the piano that makes musicians of us all.

We Will Take Your Dead Piano And Put a Living One in Its Place

We will allow what your present piano is worth in part payment for an Autopiano. The Autopiano is, in the first place, a piano of excellent qualities of both tone and action. When your musical friends come to see you, the Autopiano is simply a handsome piano to be played by hand. When you wish to play for yourself or your friends, you simply slide back the panel, insert the music roll, and play with the pedals.

The manufacturer has fixed the minimum price of the Autopiano at $485. We were the first to show the Autopiano and introduce it; and during the months when the manufacturer was learning what he could introduce the Autopiano for, we sold them at $450. He finds it impossible to produce them to sell at this price; and inasmuch as the sales so far have been constantly in excess of what he could produce, the price after August 1st, will be $485. But we have still almost two weeks to keep our promise of $450 as the price for all who have the purchase of an Autopiano in mind.



The AUTOPIANO as Played with Music Roll.

Until August 1st the Price Will Be $450

And even at this low price we will take the piano which you now have, and allow you what it is worth, and you can pay the balance, if you desire, in little monthly sums, as arranged.

It is well worth while to make up your mind quickly, and secure the saving of $35, which is offered before August 1st.

$450 is a remarkably little price when you consider that the only other full-size, self-playing piano on the market is sold at $800, although constructed on exactly the same principle as the Autopiano.

Come in today if you have time, and hear the Autopiano played.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Dress-suit Cases and Hand-Bags

Don't try to go off on your vacation trip with a weak-kneed dress-suit case, that gives at the lock and yields at the strap. Start your trip with a grip you can trust.

Here are two specially-priced groups of brand-new, well-made Dress-suit Cases and Oxford Bags, of particular interest to vacation travelers and week-enders.

Savings amount to *a third*, at least:

$7.50 Dress-Suit Cases at $5

24 inches long; good quality, for men and women. Of brown, russet or olive sole leather; full linen-lined, with shirt pocket; solid brass locks and catches.

Men's Oxford Bags

Brown Windsor grain leather; full leather-lined; heavy riveted; with solid brass trimmings. In three sizes:

16-inch, at $4.50, worth $7
17-inch, at $4.75, worth $7.50
18-inch, at $5, worth $8

Basement.

China Silk Waists

Ask a woman what the coolest Summer waist is, and seven chances out of ten she will say "China silk."

Here is a pretty collection, in white or black China silk. Styles are the newest that makers have gotten out (for these waists are just in). Qualities of silk are good—thin and cool, but will launder nicely. And these waists are easy to pack, for a short trip or a long one, without mussing them. Prices:

At $2.75—Of China silk, in white or black; tailor-made with broad stitched plaits, or cluster plaited.

At $4.50—Of China silk, in white; full front cluster-plaited to bust, with band of faggotting down front; plain back and sleeves, stock collar and cuffs of faggotting.

At $5—Of China silk, in white or black; full front with broad plaits and gathered ruffle or hemstitched lap down center; plaited or plain back; plaited sleeves.

Also a group of attractive Foulard Silk Waists:

At $4—In blue, brown or black with neat dots; tailor-made, plaited and trimmed with silk buttons; unlined and just the thing for traveling.

Second floor, Tenth street.

When In Doubt Drink Grape Juice

Are you afflicted with what is technically known as a "thirst"? Try Grape Juice for it. It's a better hot-weather drink than any alcoholic beverage ever thought of being.

Do you need bracing up? Whether you're an invalid, or just in need of a pick-me-up, Grape Juice is indicated. It derives its tonic properties from the pure, unfermented juice of the grape; and is strengthening and beneficial, as well as cooling and thirst-allaying.

Of course, we're talking about "WANAMAKER Grape Juice," when we make these statements. For we know just how it's made—from best Lake Erie Concord grapes; sweet and fully ripened, and that it is put up without any preservative whatever—salicylic acid, or what not.

Add some of it to a soda lemonade, this hot weather; or serve it in a tall, thin glass with vichy and cracked ice. Use it as a flavor for water ice or sherbet. Your own ingenuity will suggest dozens of ways to get delicious results from WANAMAKER Grape Juice; and our book of recipes will suggest others.

Try a glass in the Basement, or order a sample bottle or case:

50c quart, $5 a dozen quarts.
25c pint, $2.75 a dozen pints.
15c half-pint, $1.75 a dozen half-pints.

Basement.

Hot Plate Gas Stoves

Handy, portable Gas Cooking Stoves, that can be put on top of the table or anywhere you please. Full nickel-plated; with three removable burners. 29 inches long, 9 inches wide; regularly $2.50 each.

To-day $1.50 Each. Basement.

Fancy Linen Suitings

At Half Price and Less

There are few women who have given up the idea of having more Summer dresses this season; and the very fabrics that they will want are these beautiful Linen Suitings, some of which are the very choicest goods imported this season; and yet we will grant you it is high time that we disposed of all Summer fabrics, and that accounts for the radical reductions in prices that are announced this morning.

For the sake of correctness, we want to say that these Linen Suitings are not pure linen, but they are the *best* linens. All Linen Suitings of a fancy character have cotton introduced, not to cheapen them, but to bring out the beautiful effects that are impossible without the introduction of cotton.

Some are in coarse nubby weaves, some are in open etamine grounds, some are almost as sheer as a voile; some are in mixed grounds, some are on plain-colored grounds, and some are in dainty wool effects. They are the choicest and handsomest Linens to be found anywhere this Summer, and they will be worn late into the Fall.

You will find splendid selections of beautiful fabrics that are worth from two to three times the price you need pay today. Here are suggestions of some of the chief groups:

At 25c a Yard, from 75c
Fancy Rice-figured Linen Suitings, in attractive little nubs or rice figures in black-and-light blue, black-and-heliotrope, navy blue-and-black, woven in grounds of white.

At 25c a Yard, from 65c
Homespun Linen Suitings, in mixtures of navy blue-and-white, and black-and-white.

At 25c a Yard, from 60c
Fancy Linen Etamines, in attractive mixtures of navy blue-and-white and black-and-white.

At 25c a Yard, from 50c
Homespun Linen Suitings, in mixtures of light blue-and-white, navy blue-and-white and black-and-white.

At 25c a Yard, from 40c
Linen Etamine Mixtures, in combinations of tan-and-white, reseda-and-white, light blue-and-white and navy blue-and-white.

At 50c a Yard, from $1
Fancy Homespun Linen Suitings, in white, blue-and-white, black-and-white, with bourettes of black woven in the pattern.

At 50c a Yard, from $1
Fancy Linen Suitings, in etamine woven grounds of mixed colorings, with prominent bourettes in fancy contrasting colorings forming undecided plaids.

At 50c a Yard, from $1.25
Embroidered Figured Linen Suitings, in white, champagne, mixtures of blue-and-white, gray-and-white and red-and-white, with white embroidered polka dots enclosed by rings of black or color.

At 50c a Yard, from $1.50
Fancy Linen Suitings, in natural linen color and black mixtures with line stripes of black-and-white and green-and-white.

At 75c a Yard, from $2
Embroidered Linen Etamines, in white and linen color, embroidered in attractive coin polka dots of black.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

Silver-Plated Wares

As Handsome As Any You Have Seen

The most discriminating housekeeper was compelled to admire the beautiful wares that were shown on the Tenth street aisle counters yesterday, duplicates of which are still there today. They come from the best concerns producing these wares in the country. Concerns which supply our regular stocks.

While they are surplus stocks, and discontinued patterns, they come to us, largely because the manufacturers were willing to accommodate us with these fine midsummer offerings to present to you, such beautiful Silver-plated pieces would never go begging anywhere.

You will probably see many designs that you have never seen before. The patterns are all new and attractive; and the finishes are those that have been popular up to the present time, and will continue so during the coming season. A shrewd housekeeper will supply herself with these pretty wares when the savings are as great as they are at the present time. It will be well to make selections today, as the variety will doubtless be much broken tomorrow. Here is the list of pieces and prices:

Rogers' Extra Plate Forks, Spoons and Serving Pieces

One-Third to One-Half Under-Price

Tea Spoons, 85c a dozen.
Table Spoons, $1.70 a dozen.
Medium Forks, $1.70 a dozen.
Coffee Spoons, $1 a dozen.
Oyster Ladles, $1 each.
Cream Ladles, 35c each.
Pie Knives, 65c each.
Children's Sets, 60c each.
Sugar Spoons, 20c each.
Triple-plate Dessert Knives, $2.25 a dozen.
Triple-plate Fruit Knives, $2 a dozen.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 a dozen.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 a dozen.
Oyster Forks, $1.25 and $1.75 doz.
Soup Ladles, $1.25 each.
Gravy Ladles, 45c each.
Berry Spoons, 65c each.
Sugar Tongs, 40c each.
Butter Knives, 25c each.
Triple-plate Medium Knives, $2.25 doz.

Quadruple Silver-Plated Hollowware

One-Quarter to One-Third Under-Price

5-piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $10.75, $12.50 and $13.75.
3-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50 and $5.75.
Chocolate Pots, $1.50 and $1.75.
Bread Trays, $1.50 and $2.
Fruit Bowls, $2.75, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75.
Water Pitchers, $2.75, $3.50 and $4.50.
Butter Dishes, $1.75 and $2.
Serving Trays, $1, $1.25 and $2.75.
Glass Claret Pitchers, plated tops, $1.
Candlesticks, $1, $1.50 and $2.
Candelabra, 5-light, $5; 4-light, $4.50.
Nut Bowls, $1.75 and $2.25.
Soup Tureens, $3.25 and $4.
Ice Pitchers, $5 and $5.75.
Fern Dishes, $2.
Card Trays, 65c.
Baking Dishes, $2.50 and $3.25.
Tea Set Trays, $3.

Tenth street aisle.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

VANDERBILT'S AUTO WRECKED IN A RACE

Made World's Records from 16 to 20 Miles Before Accident.

ENGINE BECOMES OVERHEATED

Alfred G.'s Initial Venture in Motor Racing Ends with Varied Success on Empire City Course.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt's sixty-horse-power Mercedes automobile, after winning the principal event of the day and establishing world's records from sixteen to twenty miles, inclusive, at the postponed automobile race meet on the Empire City track, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon, was almost ruined by the overheating of the engine in a trial heat of the five-mile handicap. Two of the four cylinders were shattered, the crank case was broken into small pieces, and the pump and other adjacent parts wrecked.

The mishap was due to a leak in the circulating system, which forces a current of water from the cooler in the front of the machine to the jacketing surrounding the cylinders, where it dissipates the high heat generated by the explosions of gascline vapor which furnish the power. The leak stopped this circulation, and the cylinders became overheated and wrecked the engine. The machine, which was made in Germany, probably cost at least $12,000 to import, and it will cost about half that amount to repair it and several weeks' time, as the duplicate parts must be obtained from the makers in Germany.

Previous to the mishap the Vanderbilt car had won the fifteen-mile race for machines of any motive power, weighing from 1,432 to 2,204 pounds, which was the principal event of the day. The first heat of this race had been decided on Saturday and won by Sartori in the Vanderbilt Mercedes, with George Arents, Jr.'s, sixty horse power Mercedes, driven by Carl Mensel, second, and a forty horse power Decauville, driven by Guy Vaughn, and said to be owned by "Tod" Sloan, the jockey, third. Of the seven cars entered for the second heat only two were at the starting line when the race was called, so they were both admitted to the final without a trial. They were Nathaniel Huggins's forty horse-power Decauville, driven by J. W. Hillyard, and W. G. Brokaw's thirty horse-power Renault, driven by M. G. Bernin.

The final heat was then called with five starters, and Sartori made a runaway of it, taking the lead at the start and lapping all the other competitors except the Arents Mercedes before the finish. Sartori won by almost a mile from Mensel, in the Arents Mercedes; Vaughn, in the Sloan Decauville, was third, two miles behind Sartori; Bernin, in the Brokaw Renault, which had burst a tire in the ninth mile, was fourth. The Huggins Decauville was distanced in the second mile, and withdrew. Sartori's time for fifteen miles was 14:42 3-5, more than two seconds slower than his time of 14:40 in the trial heat on Saturday, which made a new track record for that distance.

Sartori did not stop at fifteen miles, but kept on and made new world's track records for the distance from sixteen to twenty miles inclusive. The former records had stood for almost three years, having been made by Henri Fournier at Fort Erie, Canada, on Sept. 26, 1901. Fournier's times were as follows: Sixteen miles, 20:24 4-5; seventeen miles, 21:40 4-5; eighteen miles, 22:56 4-5; nineteen miles, 24:12 2-5; twenty miles, 25:25 2-5. Sartori's time by miles was as follows:

1 mile	1:02	11 miles	10:46 4-5
2 miles	1:59	12 miles	11:46 3-5
3 miles	2:57	13 miles	12:45 3-5
4 miles	3:55	14 miles	13:44
5 miles	4:53	15 miles	14:42 3-5
6 miles	5:52	16 miles	15:41 2-5
7 miles	6:51 4-5	17 miles	16:39 4-5
8 miles	7:51 3-5	18 miles	17:38 4-5
9 miles	8:50	19 miles	18:37 1-5
10 miles	9:48 4-5	20 miles	19:37 1-5

Sartori beat Fournier's time for twenty miles by 5:48 1-5. His fastest mile was the second, which he went in 0:57.

The five-mile handicap, which came next, had twelve starters and was run in two heats and a final. There were six starters in each heat, two qualifying for the final. The first heat was won by Nathaniel Huggins's 40-horse-power Decauville, driven by J. W. Hillyard, which was practically on scratch, with a start of 40 seconds; the 24-horse-power Franklin, driven by W. F. Winchester, which had 50 seconds' start, was second, and H. E. Rogers's 24-horse-power Peerless, driven by its owner, which had 70 seconds, was third. The second heat was won by Brokaw's Renault, which had 15 seconds' start; A. E. Morrison's Peerless, with a start of 110 seconds, was second, and the Arents Mercedes, with 10 seconds start, was third. The Vanderbilt Mercedes started from scratch, but broke down in the fourth mile. In the final, the Morrison Peerless won easily, with the Brokaw Renault second and the Franklin third. There were only two mile-record trials, the Arents Mercedes making 0:59 2-5 and the Brokaw Renault 0:59. Summary:

Fifteen Miles, free for all, for machines of any motive power weighing from 1,432 to 2,204 pounds.—Final Heat—Won by Alfred G. Vanderbilt's 60 h. p. Mercedes, driven by Paul Sartori; George Arents, Jr.'s, 60 h. p. Mercedes, driven by Carl Mensel, second; J. T. Sloan's 40 h. p. Decauville, driven by Guy Vaughn, third. Time—14:42 3-5.

Five Miles, Handicap, for machines of any weight and power.—First Heat—Won by Nathaniel Huggins's 40 h. p. Decauville, driven by J. W. Hillyard, (40 seconds;) H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company's 24 h. p. Franklin, driven by W. F. Winchester, (50 seconds,) second; H. E. Rogers's 24 h. p. Peerless, driven by owner, (70 seconds,) third. Time—6:02. Second Heat—Won by W. G. Brokaw's 30 h. p. Renault, driven by M. G. Bernin, (15 seconds;) A. E. Morrison's 24 h. p. Peerless, driven by owner, (110 seconds,) second; George Arents, Jr's, 60 h. p. Mercedes, driven by Carl Mensel, (10 seconds,) third. Time—5:00.

Final Heat—Won by A. E. Morrison's 24 h. p. Peerless, driven by owner, (70 seconds;) W. G. Brokaw's 30 h. p. Renault, driven by M. G. Bernin, (15 seconds,) second; H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company's 24 h. p. Franklin, (50 seconds,) third. Time—4:52 2-5.

Mile Record Trials.—George Arents, Jr.'s, 40 h. p. Mercedes, driven by Carl Mensel, 0:59 2-5; W. G. Brokaw's 30 h. p. Renault, driven by M. G. Bernin, 0:59.

Tokalon Won Premier Stakes.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Takalon, an added starter in the Premier Stakes at Hawthorne to-day, won all the way, being pulled up to a gallop at the finish. English Lad, with 127 pounds up and always the favorite, finished a distant third, being easily beaten by the 15-to-1 shot Miss Crawford for the place. The stake was worth $2,230 to the winner. So far as a contest was concerned, the race was a farce. Tokalon, although off next to last, shot to the front at the quarter and from that point gradually drew away until turning into the stretch she had twelve lengths to spare. Jockey Knapp then let her jog along and just reaching the wire pulled her up, still winning by seven lengths in the good time of 1:40 1-5. English Lad's showing was far below his form. His weight of 127 pounds seemed to stop him, and after going six furlongs in fairly good shape he swerved all over the track.

Archery, Cricket, and Roque at the Fair.

In the Stadium at St. Louis, commencing Aug. 1 and extending to the 13th, will be the Olympic roque tournament, open to the roque players of the world. This tournament is assured of the largest entry that ever took part at a National tournament, and will be the first time that roque has been played at a World's Fair.

Cricket will form an important part of the great series of sports that will be held in the Stadium during the exposition period. The Olympic cricket championships will take place the second week in September, from the 12th to the 17th inclusive. Archery is another sport that will hold sway at the Stadium during the month of September. The archery tournament covers three days, Sept. 19, 20, and 21.

Amateur Racing at Manhattan Beach.

Next Sunday will be Amateur Day at Manhattan Beach, when every fast bicycle rider in the East will face the flag. The feature of the day will be a twenty-mile open race for a grand piano.

Another event that should furnish some interesting sport is the inter-city team pursuit race between seven of the most prominent clubs. A one-mile handicap and a third-mile novice are also on the card. Entries close with C. M. Wills, 220 Broadway, New York City.

GAS OVERCOMES RESCUERS.

One May Die as Result of Trying to Save Suicide.

Jacob Wolf, janitor of the tenement house at 448 West Forty-seventh Street, will probably die, and Policeman Walsh of the West Forty-seventh Street Station is on the sick list as the result of their attempt, in the basement of the house, last night to rescue and resuscitate Martin Heitzman, a baker, living with Wolf, who had killed himself by inhaling illuminating gas.

Heitzman had been dead about four hours when discovered, and the three rooms in which he and Wolf lived were full of gas, escaping from eight jets. Walsh and Wolf tried to rush in and carry out the body, but both fell unconscious before they could do so. The policeman revived and managed to crawl to Wolf, whom he tried to drag to the door. He had to give up and save himself, and when he was able to return Wolf was so far gone that he had little chance of recovery.

Heitzman worked nights and slept alone in the place in the day when Wolf was at work. Wolf says that Heitzman was subject to melancholia.

WHEAT STILL RISING.

Bullish Report from Russia Gives Strength to Chicago Trading.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Rain in the Red River Valley and a sharp advance at Liverpool caused decided strength in the wheat market here to-day. At the close September wheat showed a gain of 1⅛@1¼c.

At the opening in wheat there was apparently but one opinion, namely, that the early news strongly favored higher prices. To begin with, the Liverpool market showed a marked advance, prices there being up over a penny. That of itself was sufficiently significant, but it was also accompanied by a statement that the advance was partly due to a bullish report of the Russian crop as published by a London newspaper.

In sympathy with the strength of wheat, the corn market opened quite firm, but sentiment soon changed, an easier tone prevailing the greater part of the day. Excellent weather conditions were the principal influence tending to offset the effects of the bullish wheat market.

FOR WATERSHED ASSESSMENT.

Justice Keogh Refuses Writ of Certiorari in City's Westchester Suit.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 18.—The writ of certiorari which was applied for by the Corporation Counsel of New York City against the Assessors in the northern part of Westchester County, covering about a dozen towns, for the reassessment of the city's property along the watershed, was denied to-day by Supreme Court Justice Keogh.

The Corporation Counsel also asked that the court lay down a rule for the Assessors to follow in the future. Judge Keogh says that this is neither practicable nor necessary.

The city says that the property was formerly assessed at $1,216,494, and that now, although there have been no additions or increases to the property, the assessment is placed at $4,960,706.

$30,500,000 FOR FIRE LOSSES.

Report of Committee on Baltimore Insurance Claims.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 18.—The General Loss Committee, composed of expert insurance men, which was organized shortly after the great fire of Feb. 7, made its final formal report to-day, through Chairman Paul Turner.

The report states that 3,778 separate claims were handled by the committee, and that the amount of insurance paid on these claims was $29,074,358.51. There are still eleven claims unsettled, and in addition there were probably about 1,000 or 1,200 smaller claims which were settled direct by the companies.

The amount involved in these small claims will not exceed $1,500,000, so that the total insurance paid to those who lost in the fire will be about $30,500,000.

SHOT BY A HIGHWAYMAN.

Schenectady Contractor Resisted Demand for Valuables.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 18.—Louis F. Friday, a well-known plumbing contractor of this city, was held up, murderously assaulted, and robbed to-day while passing through an unfrequented part of Vale Cemetery.

The highwayman, when Friday resisted his demand for money, shot him, the bullet passing near his heart. The man then took Friday's watch, valuables, and several hundred dollars in money and escaped. He has not been captured.

Friday's wound is believed to be fatal.

DECLINES CITY'S OFFER.

Staten Island Rapid Transit Refuses $500,000 for St. George Terminal.

Dock Commissioner Maurice Featherson yesterday made public the text of a letter which he had received from J. H. Maddy, representing the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, declining to dispose of the St. George terminal rights and property to the city for $500,000, which was the offer of the city, made through the Sinking Fund Commission. This will necessitate acquisition by condemnation proceedings, in line with the resolution presented by Controller Grout to the Sinking Fund Commission recently.

Mr. Maddy declared that the property had been appraised for $539,000, and that the company's offer of sale for $525,000 was eminently fair. Mr. Maddy declared that the city's offer demands in return not only the land under water at St. George, but also the improvements thereon, many of which, he says, do not belong to the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company. Mr. Maddy in his letter formally withdraws every offer at any time made by his company, but declares that the company will consider any new offer that the city may care to make.

Hearing on Street Sprinkling.

Mayor McClellan issued a notice yesterday that he would hold a public hearing Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock on the ordinance regulating the sprinkling of city streets. This is the ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen recently to permit the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity to make contracts with private corporations engaged in the street sprinkling business, and in effect it is to continue the monopoly of the Street Sprinkling Association for the watering of the streets. Commissioner Woodbury of the Department of Street Cleaning, out of whose hands the matter is taken by the ordinance, opposes its approval by the Mayor.

Baltimore and Ohio Shortening Route.

Arrangements for the new cut-off of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Western Pennsylvania, which will shorten the line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg by more than sixty miles, are practically completed. Plans have been drawn for the new line, surveys made, and most of the rights of way acquired. The new road will leave the old one at Hancock, West Va., and by a route through Maryland into Pennsylvania will come in on the main line again at Port Perry, a short distance east of Pittsburg. The estimated cost of the cut-off is $18,000,000.

Rest Cure for City Consumptives.

Health Commissioner Darlington is planning to give New York a "rest cure" on North Brother Island for consumptives. In yesterday's City Record he advertised for bids on the contract for the building required. The Commissioner said yesterday that he had not yet decided upon the membership of his commission to investigate the causes of the pneumonia epidemic in the city this Summer, and to recommend precautionary and relief measures. It was for this purpose the Board of Estimate gave him $10,000 last Friday.

OPERATOR AND FLAGMAN BLAMED FOR ERIE WRECK

Midvale Jury Brings in Verdict at Inquest.

SIGNAL WAS OUT OF ORDER

Richards's Attention Had Been Called to That Fact—Flagman Had Turned Back to Go to His Train.

MIDVALE, N. J., July 18.—The jury which heard the testimony to-day before Coroner Blauvelt in the inquest into the death of Harry Kanzer, one of the sixteen victims of the wreck here on the Erie on July 10, declared that the responsibility for the wreck rested upon William T. Richards, the station operator at Midvale, and Ernest Heller, the rear flagman of the Hoboken excursion train which was run into by a regular train.

The verdict was almost a foregone conclusion. By his own admission Heller did not go back more than 300 or 400 feet at any time after his train stopped, and had partly retraced his steps. It had also been shown that he held his flag rolled up. Richards admitted that his signal was out of order.

Several unimportant witnesses testified before Richards was called. He testified that the signal had worked well until the morning of the accident, and then it would not drop, but remained at an angle of 45 degrees. Richards testified this was half at danger, or really no signal at all.

Harry Meade, an engineer, testified to standing on the station platform at Midvale. He said that the first train drew up at the tanks. He saw that the signal was not at danger, but read that the road was clear. He called to Richards, he said, telling him this was so, but the signal was not changed.

Landwasser, the engineer of the train which ran into the special, said that the signal read clear at the position it was in. He saw the flagman when too late, and the flagman had his flag furled. He passed the signal when it showed safety. He saw Heller when Heller was perhaps 50 feet from his train and 250 feet from the rear of Heller's train. He had applied the emergency brakes and given the rails sand. He did all he could.

Heller, the flagman, was the final witness, and he was an unwilling one. He stated that he had walked down the track and had heard the engine puff, and supposed it was moving away. It was a common thing for trains to haul out leaving the rear flagman behind, he said. He turned and started to walk back to his train, and seeing it had stopped, again turned and saw the regular rushing down. He estimated that he went back 300 to 4 feet.

STORM'S HAVOC IN JERSEY.

Buildings Burned and Streets Washed Out—Egg Harbor Man's Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., July 18.—During a severe electrical storm to-day the residence of William Reich of this city was struck by lightning and completely wrecked. How Reich and his family escaped death is a mystery, as everything in the room they occupied was completely demolished by the bolt. Reich's hair was burned from his head and he was also badly bruised.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., July 18.—A terrific thunderstorm with vivid lightning and a heavy downpour of rain visited this section early this morning. The Warren Paper Mills were struck and burned, together with several outbuildings filled with hay, grain, and machinery. John Johnson's coal chutes at Jutland were struck and burned, Henry Cole's barn at Spring Mills was struck and a cow killed. August Thompson's house at Spring Mills was struck and slightly damaged. The spire of the Frenchtown Methodist Episcopal Church was struck and so damaged it will probably be necessary to rebuild the spire.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., July 18.—During a severe electrical storm early this morning considerable damage was done in Phillipsburg and the adjoining districts. Rain and hail fell in torrents and Main Street was flooded by the overflowing of sewer inlets. All cellars and basements between the railroad bridges and Union Square were wholly or partly filled. The wind was almost cyclonic at times and many trees were snapped off and fences and outbuildings were blown down.

In outlying townships cornfields were badly damaged and gutters washed through. A bolt of lightning struck the residence of William Dwyer and shocked his daughter Mary so that she was unconscious for a half an hour. At Hughesville a barn belonging to Samuel Hughes was struck by lightning and burned, together with two horses and farm machinery.

BILL OF LADING FIGHT ENDS.

Railroads to Waive Signature Feature of New Bill.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Shippers, according to a local newspaper, have won a victory over the railroads in relation to the uniform bill of lading. While it has not yet been generally promulgated, officers of the Eastern roads have agreed to waive the signature feature of the new bill, which was the bone of contention between transportation companies and shippers.

This agreement ends what promised to be a long and bitter struggle between the shippers and the railroad over the new bill of lading that is to become effective on Sept. 1.

CONFESSION LONG DELAYED.

But Police Disbelieve Story of Ten-Year-Old Crime.

A man who gave his name as Dennis Healy and said he had no home walked into the Mulberry Street Station yesterday and told the Sergeant at the desk that he had been indicted for stealing a boat ten years ago, had succeeded in eluding the police during all the intervening years, and now had become conscience stricken and wanted to surrender.

He was sent to Bellevue Hospital in a patrol wagon, where he was examined by Dr. Packer of the Psychopathic Ward, and was placed in the prison ward for observation as to his sanity.

Fight for Asbury Park Sunday Trains.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 18.—In doubt as to the truth of the rumor to the effect that Asbury Park's Sunday train service is to be discontinued, the Board of Aldermen this evening, by resolution demanded that the railroad immediately confirm or deny it. In case an affirmative reply is received, a mandamus will be asked for compelling the railroads to stop their trains here Sundays.

Nan Patterson's Sister Unsuccessful.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—It is stated that Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, sister of Nan Patterson, the New York woman held in connection with the shooting of Caesar Young, and who came to Washington recently for the purpose of having herself reinstated in her old position with the Government, has been unsuccessful in her efforts and has left the city.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

YOUR Boys' Suits are not exactly "ironclads," but like them they are protected at every point and will stand pretty nearly anything a boy can do to them, except burning.

School suits will cost more when school starts than now. We have marked a generous share of Norfolks, Double Breasted and Vest Suits, all short trousers, at $5.00 and $6.00. Formerly $8.00 to $11.00.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

CLOSED PUBLIC BATH A WEEK AFTER OPENING

Structural Defects Injured Seward Park Building.

WASTE WATER FILLED CELLAR

Insufficient Drains Provided — Bathers Have Torn Off Fixtures and Cut Pipes.

After having expended over $80,000 in constructing a public bath in William H. Seward Park for the benefit of the people of the lower east side, the Park Department has been compelled to close it because defects found in the construction of the baths after they were put in operation render them unsanitary and practically useless. The baths opened on July 1, and four days later they closed their doors to the people. Since then they have not been used at all.

Through ignorance and carelessness the people who have used the baths have damaged some of the mechanism so that it will be necessary to spend a considerable amount for their repair. The baths proper are divided into a number of compartments, in each of which is a shower controlled by cocks operated by the bather. In many cases these cocks have been wrenched off, and the pipes to which they are connected have been pulled out of place.

The real trouble with the baths, however, is said to lie in the fact that when they were built, insufficient provision was made for the carrying off of the water that was used. Instead of putting in big drains, small ones were installed, which, when there were many bathers, soon became choked. The water then overflowed, and in seeking an outlet it ran through the building into the basement and the engine room, where it threatened to put out the fires that supplied the warm water for the baths. To remedy this defect all the present drains will have to be removed, which will necessitate the tearing out of a good part of the interior of the building.

One of the employes of the Park Department who has had to do with the bath said last night that it was a disappointment to every one.

"The place was not fitted according to Commissioner Pallas's idea, but he hoped that it would do during the warm season and until there was an opportunity to make changes. If the people who use the baths were intelligent and would use some reason, there would have been no great trouble. But they were warned not to use too much water because it would overflow. Many of them not only violated the order, but they also used the pipes and faucets so roughly that many of them are now useless. Some of the boys who came here even went so far as to cut the pipes. The whole fact of the matter is that the place is entirely too good for the class of people who use the baths."

Last night the heat was intense on the lower east side, and many of the people looking for relief went to the William H. Seward Park bath, only to find it closed. They stormed the doors and tried to get in through the windows, and when they could not succeed went away expressing their opinions of the Park Commissioner. From the time the bath was opened until it was found necessary to close it from 200 to 400 persons were constantly in line waiting for a chance to bathe.

NEW YORK NEGRO SUFFERS.

Passenger Who Violated Virginia "Jim Crow" Law Dragged from Train.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Thomas Grades of New York City, a well-dressed colored man, who apparently did not know that there was a "Jim Crow" law in Virginia, was dragged off the Pennsylvania train at Alexandria last night and taken to the station house.

Grades had traveled from New York to Washington, and suffered no discrimination, but when the train reached the Virginia end of the Long Bridge the conductor told him that he must go forward into the little pen set apart for negroes. He declined, and said he had paid the fare of an ordinary patron of the road, for which he expected to be permitted to ride in a comfortable place in the train, and not to be subjected to any disagreeable treatment.

The conductor peremptorily ordered him to move forward or take the consequences. At Alexandria the combined force of the train was employed to drag the man from the car and have him arrested by the town authorities.

At the station house the man said he did not know there was such a thing as a "Jim Crow" law in Virginia, and that he had no intention of violating a law. He paid $10 collateral for his appearance for trial, and to-day took the train for his destination, seating himself in the compartment for colored persons.

TRAMPS, PERHAPS, KILLED HIM.

Dynamo Tender at Croton Falls Plant Found Murdered.

CROTON FALLS, N. Y., July 18.—Charles Luff, who had charge of the dynamos of the electric-light and power plant here, was found dead yesterday morning with two deep cuts in his head. He is believed to have been murdered by tramps.

Luff was missed about midnight on Saturday, when the lights failed to burn properly. After nearly two hours of search Luff's body was discovered in the water wheel pit. There were two gashes in his head that had the appearance of stab wounds. Tramps have been in the habit of going to the plant at night, seeking shelter, and they have invariably been driven away by Luff. It is supposed that he refused to allow some tramp or tramps to stay in the plant on Saturday night, and that he was set upon and killed.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

ANNOUNCE

That beginning on Tuesday and ending with Saturday, they will offer without reserve or restriction their entire collection of two and three garment single and double breasted

Summer Sack Suits for Men

of the finest imported and domestic fabrics divided into two classes:

Formerly $22.50, $25, $28 and $30,
At $16.50

Formerly $15, $16.50, $18 and $20,
At $12.50

The collection affords single and double breasted models of tropical and medium weight Worsted, Cheviot, Cassimere, Tweed, Homespun, Hopsacking and Wool Crash, in every conceivable pattern and color excepting black and blue, half, quarter or eighth lined with mohair, serge, silk or alpaca, or skeletonized.

YACHTS AT LARCHMONT

Weetamoe Scored Another Victory in the Big Sloop Class.

RACERS IN CLOSE FINISHES

Rascal II. Beat Raceabouts After Flukey Winds Made Early Leaders Drop Back—Second Day of Series.

The second event of the Larchmont Yacht Club race week series, though it did not bring together quite as many boats, was in some respects more interesting than the first. The contests in several of the classes were more exciting, and the results in one or two instances were surprises. The Neola, for example, was not left behind by the Weetamoe, as on Saturday. On the contrary, she made a great race, and would have won but for a fluke which put the Weetamoe ahead near the finish. The two boats started as one at 12:05. The Hanan boys, Wilmer and Addison, had charge of the Neola, and made the Weetamoe's owner, Mr. Lippitt, hustle. The first leg was a broad reach, with booms on the port side. The wind was west, and the Weetamoe had the windward berth. The Neola could not get through her lee, and a luffing match resulted in the latter falling behind. The second leg was a run, and on this point of sailing the Neola went to the front. She rounded the outer mark off Oak Neck Point more than half a minute ahead. The time was: Neola, 1:38:15; Weetamoe, 1:38:51. In a succession of short tacks along the Long Island shore the Neola improved her advantage, and at one time was nearly half a mile to windward. However, on a long board over toward the north shore of the Sound the wind fell light and flukey, and the Weetamoe caught a favoring streak that brought her out ahead. They were billed to go twice around the course, but on account of the softening wind the committee stopped them at the end of the first round.

The struggle between the seven raceabouts was interesting. The Hobo made a good start and took the lead, but the Tartan, Cricket, and Tomboy soon pressed her hard. They kept pretty well bunched, however, up to the windward work on the third leg. Then came several changes of relative positions. These are best shown by the order in which they finished the first round: Tomboy, 1:40:14; Tartan, 1:40:46; The Kid, 1:40:50; Hobo, 1:42:14; Rascal, 1:42:39; Idler, 1:42:52; Busy Bee, 1:44:27. The second round brought more changes, in which the flukey wind played an important part. Rascal II., which was more than two minutes behind Tomboy on the first round, got the lead and won the race. The Kid was second and Hobo third.

The Houri showed something of her old-time form in beating the Larchmont one-design class. The Wa Wa, as usual, won in the Indian Harbor one-design class. There were only two boats in the thirty-foot class, the Alert and the Chewink. The latter sailed a much better race than on Saturday, but the Alert, sailed by Herman B. Duryea, won by more than four minutes. The other winners were the Skip, in Class Q; Miss Modesty, in the Bridgeport one-design class; the Ace, in the New Rochelle one-design class; the Arizona, in the Manhasset Bay one-design class. Following is the summary:

SLOOPS—CLASS I.

Start 12:05. Course 15 miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Neola, George N. Pynchon	3:14:07	3:09:07
Weetamoe, Henry F. Lippitt	3:12:54	3:07:54

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

Start 12:15. Course 22 miles.

Mimosa III., Trenor L. Park	5:59:10	5:44:10
Spasm, E. D. King	5:49:03	5:34:03
Anoatok, W. Gould Brokaw	5:20:30	5:05:30

SLOOPS—CLASS N.

Start 12:20. Course 22 miles.

Alert, A. H. Alker	6:00:11	5:40:11
Chewink, Fairman Dick	6:04:18	5:44:18

RACEABOUT CLASS.

Start 12:25. Course 11 miles.

Hobo, T. L. Park	3:39:34	3:14:34
Rascal II., S. C. Hopkins	3:35:41	3:10:41
Tartar, Allen Pirie	3:41:54	3:16:54
The Kid, Oliver Harriman	3:39:12	3:14:12
Tomboy, Harry Maxwell	3:41:05	3:16:05
Idler, O'Donnell Iselin	3:46:01	3:21:01
Busy Bee, R. T. Wainwright	3:44:12	3:19:12

LARCHMONT ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start 12:30. Course 11 miles.

Dorothy, L. G. Spence	3:49:06	3:19:06
Adelaide, J. J. Dwyer	3:55:35	3:25:35
Vaquero II., J. U. Marble	3:53:04	3:23:04
Houri, J. H. Esser	3:46:33	3:16:33

SLOOPS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Start 12:30. Course 11 miles.

Rogue, A. B. Ailey	3:44:11	3:14:11
Una, W. Butler Duncan, Jr.	3:42:33	3:12:33

CLASS P—MATCH RACE.

Start 12:30. Course 11 miles.

Firefly, G. P. Granbery	4:04:53	3:34:53
Snapper, F. H. Page	3:55:12	3:25:12

INDIAN HARBOR ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start 12:35. Course 11 miles.

Wa Wa, J. E. Montello	4:16:50	3:41:50
Kenosha, C. D. R. Mallory, Jr.	4:22:21	3:47:21
Anamanda, E. C. Ray	4:48:18	4:13:18

SLOOPS—CLASS O.

Start 12:35. Course 11 miles.

Skip, C. M. Pinchney	4:50:54	4:15:54
Gazabo, E. A. Vulte	4:56:27	4:21:27

18-FOOT KNOCKABOUT CLASS.

Start 12:35. Course 11 miles.

Miss Modesty, Clinton Seeley	4:08:30	3:33:30
Mirage, J. P. Bartram	4:14:58	3:39:58
Question, N. W. Bishop	4:21:08	3:46:08

NEW ROCHELLE ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start 12:40. Course 11 miles.

Ace, Anna Bavier	4:46:13	4:06:13
Caper, F. L. Howard	4:58:11	4:18:11

MANHASSET BAY ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start 12:40. Course 11 miles.

Chichioker, J. P. Mohr	5:24:09	4:44:09
Arizona, George Corry	5:08:11	4:28:11

"Good Thing," Well Backed, Fell.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Baby Hall, a "Bush mare," brought here from Illinois especially for a killing, after being backed from 40 to 1 to 15 to 1, at post time, stumbled and fell shortly after the start to-day in the second race at the Fair Grounds, thereby probably saving the bookmakers a severe scorching. Jockey Ivers, who had the mount on the mare, was badly hurt.

Our Semi-Annual Remnant Sale is an event splendidly adapted for getting you acquainted with the world's largest tailory. Any short length of goods in the house, no matter what the real worth of the suit may have been, made up to your measure for $15. If it doesn't fit you—if it doesn't please you—it doesn't cost you.

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th St.

NEW YORK-CHICAGO AUTO ROAD

Cities Interested in Securing a Great Highway for Motor Cars.

H. Sargent Michaels of Chicago, who is in this city arranging details for the coming automobile run from Chicago to New York by "Jerry" Ellis and A. G. Smith of the Chicago Automobile Club, said yesterday, regarding the possibility of a new record:

"There is no doubt that the record between the cities will be lowered. Mr. Smith, who is an amateur, is so enthusiastic that he recently purchased a $6,000 machine in which he and Mr. Ellis will make the test. Merchants in Chicago and other large cities along the route, which include South Bend, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Binghamton, have shown a desire to co-operate in the building of a great highway for the use of automobiles, believing that a vast territory not now reached by steam lines will be opened and their business greatly increased. While our present plan savors somewhat of Government supervision, it will not invite opposition from the student who opposes Government ownership.

"Automobilists and farmers are not the only persons who will be benefited by such a highway. We are going to Congress with our plea and hope to show the lawmakers that the Nation should have a deep financial interest in this road. Out West we have drainage and road districts. The law makes a moderate assessment for improvements on the landowners and the State pays the rest. In our case we must appeal to the Government for inter-State rights. I have been over the entire ground and I know the best road in the world can be built for $20,000 a mile. Northern Illinois has a road thirty-seven miles long, covering the limits of two counties, that the farmers paid for, and it cost those two counties $26,000 a mile."

Holcomb and Adams last September made the run from Chicago to New York in sixty-seven hours actual running time, but Ellis and Smith believe they can make the distance in fifty-five hours.

Big Life Insurance Policy Paid.

The half-million-dollar policy of Charles Netcher, the Chicago merchant who died suddenly June 20 after an operation for appendicitis, was paid yesterday by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city. The policy was issued last November, and was said to be the largest carried by a citizen of Chicago. This is the largest single payment made by the Mutual since the million-dollar policy of Frank H. Peavey of Minneapolis matured three years ago. The Mutual Life reinsures all but $250,000 of these large risks.

TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE NOW.

Concessions Granted for Grand Trunk's Route to Pacific.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 18.—The National Transcontinental bill received the royal consent by the Deputy Governor in the Senate this afternoon and is now the law of the land.

This is the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad measure, granting concessions to the company along the route to the Pacific from its present western terminus.

Asbury Park Letter Carrier Gets Bail.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—J. Alfred Gifford, the Asbury Park letter carrier, who is accused of having stolen a number of valuable letters, was released under $1,000 bail to-day. He will be tried in September.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The following officers are detailed to act as umpires during the field manoeuvres to be held in the Department of California, and will report not later than Aug. 10 to Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur: Major Samuel E. Allen, Artillery Corps; Capts. Charles H. McKensley, Corps of Engineers; Henry D. Styer, Thirteenth Infantry; William W. Harts, Corps of Engineers; Samuel D. Sturgis, Artillery Corps; Briant H. Wells, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 1, is granted Capt. John C. McArthur, Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Major Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from further duty with the Third Battalion of Engineers.

Navy.

Commander G. B. Ransom is detached from the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 1, and ordered to the navy yard, Mare Island, for duty as Chief Engineer of that yard.

Commander J. R. Edwards is detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, and ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 1, for duty as Chief Engineer officer of that yard.

Commander A. F. Nixon is detached from the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 8, and ordered to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Commander A. C. Dillingham is detached from the Detroit and ordered to command the Franklin, navy yard training station at Norfolk, July 25.

Commander B. O. Scott is detached from the Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, and ordered to command the Detroit, July 24.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Solace and General Alava at Cavite, Annapolis at Mare Island, Michigan at Chicago, Uncas and Sylph at Norfolk, Raleigh at Woosung.

Sailed: Scorpion, from Guantanamo for Santo Domingo City; Bancroft, Newark, and Newport, from Port-au-Prince for Santo Domingo City; Detroit, from Culebra for Hampton Roads; Brooklyn, from Las Palmas for Sierra Leone.

The Vicksburg was placed out of commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, on the 15th inst.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

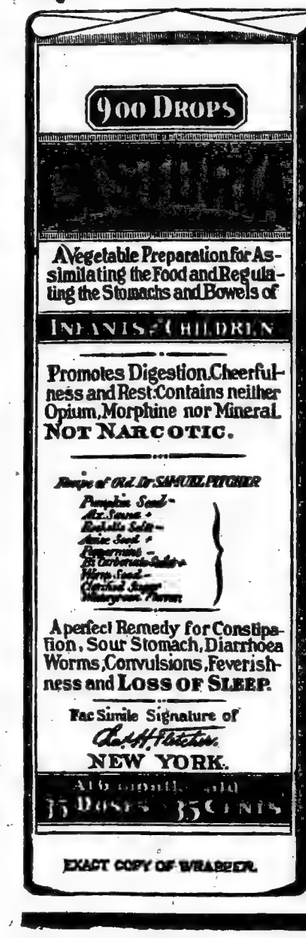
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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

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EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NURSING AN ISSUE.

Mr. McKINLEY, it is well known, won his election on the currency issue. He and his party were reluctant to make that issue. They dodged it as long as they could, expecting that they would have to face the Democratic Party that, four years before, had elected CLEVELAND and was fully as sound on the currency as the most advanced sound-money Republicans. When the party surrendered to Bryanism, and the gold Democrats revolted, it became evident to the Republican leaders that the money issue was the winning one. They worked it for all it was worth in the campaign and Mr. McKINLEY's election took on the aspect of a triumph for the gold standard.

What did the Republicans do with the power intrusted to them on that issue? Did they proceed to establish the gold standard in such manner as to make it permanent beyond all question? It would have been very easy to do so. Had the Republicans enacted that the legal-tender notes should be retired as they reached the Treasury, and that in the meantime they should be fundable in bonds, and had they decreed that silver dollars should on presentation be exchanged for gold at the wish of the holder, there would no longer have been a question of the standard. Instead of providing such definitive and conclusive legislation as this, the Republicans did nothing for three years after McKINLEY's election except to send abroad a ridiculous monetary commission to ask futile questions of the foreign Governments as to the possibility of "doing something for silver." Finally, under the pressure of the sound-money men of all parties, the act of March 14, 1900, was passed. It is an excellent act as far as it goes, but it does not lay at complete rest the question of a degradation of the standard.

This declares the gold dollar to be the standard, declares that all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at parity of value with this standard, and that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain such parity. It provides a large reserve fund for this purpose and authorizes loans to maintain the fund if necessary. But the silver dollar remains a full legal tender; there is no obligation to exchange it specifically for gold; the notes of the United States also remain a full legal tender, and they must be reissued after they again reach the Treasury. No provision whatever is made for their ultimate retirement or for the retirement of the silver dollars. Both these measures, which would have settled the currency question, so far as concerns the standard of value, practically forever, were urged upon Congress, and were rejected. The Republican leaders did not wish to settle that issue. They wished to keep it open. They needed it in their "business."

What that "business" is was indicated with cynical frankness by the ecstatic exclamation of a Republican organ on the morrow of McKINLEY's election: "It is good for twenty years of protection!" This is the explanation of the concerted effort of the Republicans in their press and through the utterances of their leaders to misrepresent the position in which Judge PARKER has intrenched himself and his party.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S "TRIUMPH."

It happened that on Friday, July 8, Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN was sixty-eight years old. On that evening his admirers in the Unionist Party in the House of Commons gave to him a dinner, at which some two hundred, or more than half of the Unionists in the House, "assisted." It is said to have been a mere coincidence, but the age of the adventurous statesman must, nevertheless, have had a certain significance in the minds of his friends as they listened to his expressions of unshaken confidence in the "ultimate" success of his campaign for protection. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN made it very clear that he did not mean to force the issue. He would be "loyal" to the Balfour Government and help to keep it in office as long as possible. He relied on the gentle progress of his ideas in the public favor, and he was in no hurry to challenge a contest that must be decisive.

Why should he be? Every bye-election held in the United Kingdom since he came out with his amazing propositions has been adverse to his cause. It is quite clear that if a general election were held on that issue at the present time he would be hopelessly beaten. Meanwhile the Balfour Government is doing all in its power to aid him. It will not let the matter come up directly in the House, but the Premier has declared his sympathy with Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's purposes and has quietly let a large number of his immediate followers go rather than retain them by the simple declaration that the Government is not on the side of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. It would be very strange indeed if that gentleman should desire, or even be willing, to aid in upsetting a Government so friendly to him when it is sure to be succeeded by a Government intensely and implacably hostile.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's supporters treat the dinner, with its 200 Unionists as hosts, as a "triumph" for him. In one sense it is. It is a noteworthy achievement for him to have split his own party and laid hold of the bigger half. No living English statesman could have done so much. None that we know of would have cared to do it. But the elections show that the extent of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's "triumph" is in securing the support of a majority of a minority party. It is not a fruitful achievement. What Mr. CHAMBERLAIN really has succeeded in doing is to distract the attention of the voters of the United Kingdom from his record in connection with the inception and administration of the South African war, and that in itself is certainly a good deal to do in the time he has had at his disposal. And he has also succeeded in posing as the prophet of a new dispensation. If he were ten years younger it is not likely that we should see his new scheme prevail. We might see it fail, and see him emerge from defeat with still another.

RUSSIA IN THE RED SEA.

The question of The London Times, why British ships alone were made subject to search and seizure by the vessels of the Russian "volunteer fleet" in the Red Sea, is in the way of being answered by being shown to have no basis of fact. The chief atrocity in the behavior of these vessels is not the seizure of the Allenton, but the abstraction of the mails from a mail steamer. And it happens that the mail steamer from which the Russian commander abstracted the entire Japanese mail was not a British but a German ship.

We say this was the chief atrocity advisedly, because if the seizure of the Allenton was contrary to international law, as it appears pretty clearly to have been, the injured parties have their redress in a demand for restoration and compensation which Russia, as a civilized Power, must grant. But the seizure of all the mails addressed to a belligerent country, on the chance that they may contain some communications of value to the Japanese Government and consequently injurious to Russian interests, or tending to be so, inflicts an irreparable injury, unless, indeed, the offending officer should restore them to the next mail steamer bound for Japan. Even in that case the inconvenience inflicted upon innocent third parties would be very serious.

In fact, it is impossible to imagine a seizure better adapted to combine the maximum of annoyance to private persons with the minimum of military advantage to Russia than that which the Smolensk has made from this German mail steamer. It was an excessively maladroit performance, also, since nothing could be better adapted to chill the genial current of German sympathy with Russia than the perpetration of such an outrage on the German flag. That, however, is exclusively the business of Russia and Germany. But the assumption of a right to confiscate a haystack of private correspondence on the chance of finding a needle of official correspondence is a piratical performance which it concerns every civilized nation and every civilized individual to resent. Even assuming the Smolensk to have been a fully accredited public ship of her nation, a regular man-of-war, in which case she had no business in the Red Sea if, like the Petersburg, she came out of the Black, the limit of her right was to visit the German steamer and search her for contraband. Official dispatches to or from a belligerent Power are doubtless contraband. The Russian officer would have been within his rights, perhaps, if he had gone through the mail bags addressed to Japan, and taken out such communications as were evidently official, destroying them or taking them to his own ship. But to take from the mail steamer to his own ship her whole mail for a belligerent country, in order to rummage it at his leisure for "compromising documents," not only degrades a naval officer to the level of a St. Petersburg police spy, but is such an outrage on civilization as cannot be tolerated. It is an attempt to extend to the high seas the supervision and censorship of private communications which disgrace the internal administration of Russia. It was shown in Admiral ALEXIEFF's avowed determination to treat as "spies" news agencies afloat furnished with the apparatus of wireless telegraphy. It is equally shown in this performance of the commander of the Smolensk. It is characteristic of a Government under which the mere diffusion of information is treated as an act probably criminal and certainly suspicious. But it is an attempt which it is the interest and duty of mankind to resist.

THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

Miss EMILY W. DINWIDDIE has compiled and the management of Greenwich House, at 26 Jones Street, this borough, publishes a little book entitled "The Tenants' Manual," which we have examined with rare pleasure. It is perhaps the first practical step in the great educational movement which seeks to prepare for useful citizenship those ignorant of or indifferent to their duties by the inductive method of instructing them in their rights. It requires but little intelligence to make the discovery that every right imposes a duty, as in bookkeeping every credit is balanced by a debit. The man who might resent an effort to instruct him in his duties is usually eager to learn his rights, and, having learned what others owe him as a citizen, he reasons naturally that he owes the same to others.

The Tenants' Manual is designed to serve as a handbook of simple and intelligible information on sanitation, savings methods, legal procedure, political duties, education, and recreation. It is primarily for circulation among the occupants of apartment and tenement houses in New York City, and especially in the Borough of Manhattan, and for the assistance of those whose work lies in the tenement house districts. Under the division of health we have a digest of such parts of the Sanitary and Penal Codes as define the duties of the citizen in preventing the spread of contagious and infectious diseases, information as to the care of consumptives, the reporting of diseases with which the Board of Health deals officially, the care and feeding of infants in Summer as prescribed in the circulars of the Health Department, and the care of children. From the Sanitary Code and other documents, including the tenement house law, is compiled much useful information as to the sanitary condition of houses. There is also a brief synopsis of the law relative to the defilement of streets and sidewalks and the obligations of the householder with regard to the same. A full list is given of the Penny Provident Stamp Stations, where deposits may be made; also a directory of savings banks, with a table showing the rates and dates of interest on deposits. From the Code of Civil Procedure and the labor law is compiled a valuable chapter defining the relation of landlords and tenants, especially as regards dispossession. Other brief chapters give in condensed form the law relating to desertion and non-support, usury, installment sales, child labor, hours and conditions of adult labor and sweatshops. In the division of politics we have a summary of the legal provisions relating to citizenship and naturalization and the exercise of the franchise. The general organization of the City Government is given, with the duties and location of each department with which the citizen may have direct dealings. Under education are given the location and character of every free school, of the public museums, the public libraries, and a digest of the education laws, and under amusements the location and character of every park playground and recreation area to which the public has access. This information is all valuable and all interesting. It tells those for whom it is compiled much that they have never known and which they would have great difficulty in finding out unaided. Its educational value is difficult of estimation, and this is in no small degree due to the absence of anything like a didactic tone. Not a word of "good advice" is found in it. The facts are presented with no other attempt to make them impressive than results from their importance. Manuals of this character should be multiplied and reprinted in every language spoken by our alien communities. They will do much to make good citizens.

NEWPORT "SOCIETY."

No sociologist can view without sympathy and admiration the earnest effort that is reported to be making to preserve "society" in Newport from contamination. Nothing is more remarkable than the desire of people to get into society for which their education, manners, or fortune has unfitted them, excepting possibly the necessity of organizing an apparatus to keep them out. One would suppose that like would seek like in Newport, as elsewhere; that birds of a feather would flock together, and birds of a different feather would flock apart, without the necessity of any organization. It seems, however, that this is not the case, and that forty persons whose own status is beyond question have been chosen or have chosen themselves, like the equinumerant Immortals of the French Academy or the single Dictator of the Roman Republic, to take care that the Commonwealth shall take no detriment.

It would be most interesting if these chosen ones would only issue a manual containing their standards of eligibility, beyond the great basic prohibitions of the provision of pie for breakfast and the use of the knifeblade for the transportation of food. It is quite true that, from time to time, the cottages of the cottagers and even the palaces of the palacers are to let, and that the only guarantees exacted from those who would occupy what "Mr. Dooley" describes as the "gorgeous abodes of luxury and allmony" are of a financial character. But, really, is not this the only tangible basis of what arrogates to itself the title of society in Newport? There are a large number of persons as well born, as well mannered, and as well educated as the members of this exclusive circle who manage to spend their Summers in the most delightful of American coast resorts without troubling themselves in the least about the performances of these latter. These sensible persons are of the mind of BYRON—

There is "Society," where none intrudes,
By the deep sea, and music in its roar.

The late Col. WARING was one of these, and, when a Newport correspondent of this journal wrote to it that the "smart set" of Newport devoted themselves to pleasure regardless of expense, promptly filed a protest that they really devoted themselves to expense regardless of pleasure. And to the onlooker it does seem that the conditions of admission to the pleasures of the smart set, like the conditions of the hiring of one of their abodes, is merely pecuniary and ought to be settled by the amount of the initiation fee. The social exchanges of Newport are said to be regulated upon the strictest principles of reciprocity, except in the case of a donkey or a monkey occasionally introduced to enliven a dinner party or of a biped able and willing to "behave as sich." What sense is there in pretending that a pure plutocracy is anything else, or that there is any standard applicable other than that furnished by the ratings of the commercial agencies? To be sure, the capacity as well as the willingness and the pecuniary ability to entertain ought to count for something. Not from all social eligibles can such strokes of social genius as the evocation of the donkey or the monkey be expected to emanate; but proof of a reasonable degree of skill in hospitality may properly be exacted, as well as a certified statement of an egregious balance at the bank. The late CLARENCE KING made a whimsical suggestion about an income tax, to the effect that every possessor of an income beyond a moderate and fixed amount should be summoned before a board of examiners and required to show affirmatively that he knew how to spend so much money, the excess being confiscated in case of his failure. The forty Immortals of Newport may fulfill a useful function in constituting themselves such a board. But the wonder will remain why any human being should take to heart his, or even her, failure to qualify as a member of "Newport Society."

SUPPRESSING BORES BY EDICT.

Founders of new religions have, while their work is going on, various fortune, some of them not being able under any stress of invocation to call together a baker's dozen of followers, while others cannot go forth on their most commonplace and unceremonial occasions without being mobbed by a mile and a half of proselytes, more or less, and all more or less hysterical in their testimonies of faith and devotion. Mrs. BAKER EDDY at her Concord home has been so beset by the latter that she has added a section to the institutes of her Church having the effect of a constitutional amendment, and limiting the privileges of intrusion in which her sectaries have hitherto indulged themselves. It extends also to their students and any patients they may have in hand, being designed to protect the venerable lady from what, as the penalty of her success and fame, has become a grievous oppression. She cannot drive out without running into a mass meeting of the faithful, male and female, and when her charioteer turns down any corner of refuge which the Concord thoroughfares may present, the same lot swarm up from the ground, so to speak, "like dragon warriors of Cadmean teeth," boring the good woman to a degree that stultifies the principal article of her faith, which is that all ills are imaginary. If that is the case with the various maladies which mankind think they are afflicted with, why is not the oppression of a continuous stream of pushing proselytes lining up on each side of her carriage and staring at her as if she was an entire circus, imaginary also? That would seem to be the logic of her teachings, but in practice it is evident that it does not come out that way. She finds the oppression one not to be lifted by a verbal incantation, like those with which her ministers are taught to cure illusory ills, such, for instance, as pulmonary consumption, hydrophobia, and anthrax.

On the contrary it is an incubus not to be lifted by any lever of incantation in the toolbox of her faith. It takes a statute and definite clause in her institutes to produce any effect on it, and the measure of that is yet to be made known. It will not lessen public sympathy for the venerable lady that the responsibility for her situation is mainly and pretty nearly altogether her own. Those who formulate and peddle out articles of faith concerning matters so vital as those which relate to healing and religion must expect to be interesting to the persons who receive their doctrines, and to be as opportunity serves the object of their most crowding attentions. Mrs. EDDY's firman will hardly tend to diminish the number of her proselytes or to reduce the fraction thereof who visit Concord to be near her, or to keep the latter within doors when she drives abroad. Having made her bed she must lie in it, even though a couch of less pomp and state, with fewer candles and less music and smaller attending retinues with their disturbing if pious rituals would be more to her liking.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of our contributors on Sunday suggested that New York owes a monument to ANNE HUTCHISON, whose tragical death in what is now Pelham Bay Park ended a career of many and interesting vicissitudes. We regard the suggestion as a good one, for several reasons. In the first place, Mrs. HUTCHISON, according to all accounts, was a very able as well as very estimable woman, and she made against the narrow, intolerant, and ferocious bigotry of her day a fight, losing, indeed, but so energetic, persistent, and courageous that even her ultimate defeat by the members of the Boston Theological Union had all the honor of a victory. As for the beliefs—or definitions—wherein she differed from the constituted authorities of Boston and by differing excited their holy animosity to characteristic expression in persecution and calumny, their consequence has all evaporated now, and on one side as on the other the arguments are a mere rustling of the dryest of dry leaves. But while the controversy then waged seems grotesquely trivial and futile now, it was sufficiently momentous then, and Mrs. HUTCHISON stood for sense and freedom so far as she knew them and very appreciably more than did most of those around her. So she deserves a monument, and then think how delightfully easy it would be to give pain to Boston by the engraving on that monument of an inscription at once tactful and true. For instance, it might read—"In memory of ANNE HUTCHISON, a good woman whom Boston drove to a cruel death for claiming the right of free speech." Or this would do—"Here an Indian's hatchet ended a valuable life that Boston had made miserable." By some such legend, cut in stone or bronze, public interest in the history of Mrs. HUTCHISON could be aroused and maintained, and the task of entertaining visiting Bostonians would be much lightened. Taken up to the park, they could be led to the monument and so provided with a topic of conversation that would insure both themselves and their hosts from ennui for the space of several days. It wouldn't be exactly fair to hold them responsible for the persecution of Mrs. HUTCHISON, but it certainly would be fun.

—Prof. DOREMUS's denial that when before the Mayor he drew from his knowledge of a fire that once broke out on the Maine any inference as to the manner of her destruction, is, of course, conclusive, and we hardly need tell him that we regret, so far as their implications reached him, the comments we made upon the published and then undenied reports of his speech. We are deeply moved, however, by every reference to the loss of the Maine that assumes the existence of a mystery as to the nature of the explosion, and we do not regret the prompt vivacity with which we have resented every such assumption that has been or seemed to be based on ignorance or forgetfulness of the facts that were brought out by the official investigation of the Naval Board of Inquiry. And even in his signed letter Prof. DOREMUS gave some reason to fear that he still believes the only evidence of an exterior explosion was supplied by a diver who groped in the turbid waters of Havana Harbor and with his hands discovered that the walls of the hull had been driven inward. That was good evidence—quite as good as it would have been if obtained by the use of the diver's eyes in clear water—but there was and is more and better evidence in the position of the broken keel. Parts of that keel were driven up through all the decks and there remained for all to see without going to the trouble of putting on a diver's cumberous costume. Few things are more nearly certain than that the Maine was blown up—literally up—by a mine that exerted its power from the outside. Interior explosions of half a hundred kinds might have done it—might do it to any warship—but the explosion was not of that kind. Even to admit such a possibility is not only to prefer a humiliating theory to an honorable, though most deplorable, fact; it is not only to bring a baseless charge of shameless mendacity against officers of good records and good reputation, but it is to ignore the unanswerable testimony of the wreck itself—testimony that has now been offered for six years in shattered but still enduring steel. Therefore is some emotion, slightly incautious in its manifestation, justifiable whenever an American citizen even seems to be in doubt as to how the Maine met her cruel fate.

—Discussing at greater length than we could give it here the question whether the honor of a nomination for office is enough to counterbalance the humiliation incidental to a defeat on election day, The Utica Observer for the most part contents itself with expanding our own suggestion that in such defeats few unsuccessful candidates are deeply humiliated, and the majority of them not at all. It does add one valuable contribution to the argument, however, when it asks whether, if the honor of the nomination did not outweigh such humiliation as there is in defeat, this system of selecting officials would have continued in popular vogue for so many years in this and other countries. "So long," it says, "as there is public office there must be contest for it; and so long as there is contest for public office there must be defeat for all but one of the contestants. If men did not consider the honor of contesting for public office, the honor of nomination, more than equal to the humiliation of possible defeat, who would accept nomination? Who, that is, save the undesirable, whose lack of the finer sensibilities, such as make men sensible of the humiliation of defeat, makes them not the best candidates. But there is no great humiliation in an honorable defeat after a fight well and honestly waged." Certainly there is no difficulty anywhere in finding candidates for all offices. Not every man wants every office, and occasionally, of course, a man refuses a nomination because he knows or fears that he cannot be elected, but even in such cases it is not the fear of humiliation that prompts the refusal. Much oftener than usually he declines either because the duties or limitations of the office he is asked to seek are distasteful to him or because he does not care to waste time or money in a hopeless effort.

—With its usual impish delight in giving pain—a delight that seems to be the keener the nearer home the pain is felt—Truth of London prints in full the wording of tickets that have been issued by the Vicar of Stratford for sale at sixpence each to all who would see the grave of SHAKESPEARE. First appears, after the price, the announcement that all children not "in arms" must pay the full fee, and then follows the free list and some other information equally interesting. We read:

Free Admission to the Church is granted to—
Parishioners and friends with them, Residents in the neighborhood bringing Visitors for whom payment is made, Clergymen and their families or surpliced Choirs, (on presentation of their Visiting Card,) and Persons who wish to pray in the Nave without entering the Chancel.

Parties of twenty and upward are admitted at Threepence each, between the hours of 11 and 12, or 2 and 4.

No further gratuity is expected, unless special services are rendered. The Custodians have not time to go round with Visitors, but

An Illustrated Guide can be obtained in the porch for 3d.

This is only "business," but what a business for such a place! Mr. LABOUCHERE suggests that it is time for the British Nation to resume possession of its property at Stratford and to take the management from the hands of its present custodians. There does seem to be need for action of some sort.

Both Candidates of Dutch Descent.

From The Christian Intelligencer.

To this journal it is a very gratifying fact that the two candidates at the present time for the highest office in the gift of the American people are descended from Dutch families—the Dutch of the Netherlands. Everybody knows that President Roosevelt is descended from one of the oldest and most useful Dutch families in this metropolis, who have ministered in many ways to the promotion of the highest interests of their fellow-citizens. Judge Parker is half Dutch, probably more than half. His mother was a Schoonmaker, belonging to a family which, from the beginning of Ulster County, has promoted in Church and State every organization tending to enhance the temporal and spiritual interests of that attractive region. The Judge was reared in the Reformed Church, but when his daughter married the pastor of the Episcopal Church of Kingston transferred his allegiance to that organization.

The Facts in the Case.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Judge—Did I understand you to say that the parties used high words?

Witness—Their voices were pitched rather high, but the words they used were extremely low.

WOULD AVOID FUTURE TROUBLE

Why Southerners Are Ready to Support Judge Parker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your stirring editorials strike in the heart of a big host of Southern Democrats who for eight years have been forced to swallow Bryan and all that he stood for. Just as you have found it necessary to subordinate everything to the question of National honesty in the past two campaigns, so we of the South have been forced to support even Bryan because the race question has been an all-important principle with us.

We should have liked to see in the platform a plank stating the evident fact that this is a white man's country, discovered, civilized, and created by white men. We do not mean by this that we dislike the negro or that we wish him any harm, but we do mean that we think he has no right to rule in any way the true inheritors of the land. The question was settling itself until Roosevelt opened the old wound. God forgive him for it!

We stand for a policy of conservative action at home and abroad; we believe that the radical Republican Party would drive us into ways that are filled with future trouble and injustice. We therefore give our hearts and our votes to Mr. Parker, and trust that the good people in the East will see things in the same way and roll up a handsome majority for him in November. We shout our loud approval, just

"As Justice shouted long applause
When he interpreted her laws."

P. H. WHALEY.

New Orleans, July 13, 1904.

VARIOUS MONEY STANDARDS.

Each Successive One Has Served the Purpose of Its Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is the foolish pretense that one money standard is better than another persisted in? This country has tried many kinds of standards, has prospered under every one of them, has had panics under each, (every panic, in its time, purified her business methods,) and under each discarded standard the exchange of wealth was as complete as it is under our present one.

There is not a weakness in our wealth, a fault in our morals, or a mark on our intellect that has been made by our use of tobacco money, Colonial shinplaster money, continental money, wildcat money, greenback money, free silver, or gold standard money. Why, then, bother about money standards?

Every one of those that I have mentioned was irrevocably established in its time, and the generations which then lived acted in accordance with prevailing facts, just as Judge Parker says he will do, and just as all the rest of us will do, whether we say so or not.

ROBERT W. SMITH.

Brooklyn, July 16, 1904.

Finland's New Governor General.

From The London Standard.

VIENNA, July 4.—Prince Ivan Obolensky, the newly appointed Governor General of Finland, enjoys the unenviable reputation of being one of the most cruel and ruthless administrators in Russia. Born in 1845, he first served in the navy, and in the Russo-Turkish war he distinguished himself in Silistria by constructing a bridge over the Danube for the transport of Russian siege guns. Shortly after the war he left the naval service and obtained a civil post at Simbirsk, which he held for seven years. About five years ago he was appointed Governor of Charkoff, where he suppressed the students' riots and the agrarian movement by resorting to very harsh measures. He treated the peasants as revolutionaries, and had them beaten by the Cossacks. He sent the Cossacks to the villages, and innocent and guilty alike were mercilessly beaten, some of them to death. He imposed a fine of 800,000 rubles on the offending communities, thus turning many peasants into beggars. After the suppression of the riots, the Governor turned his attention to political suspects, and arrest followed arrest, the result being that discontent increased and reached its climax in the attempt on the life of the hated Prince in August, 1902. Prince Obolensky escaped with a slight wound. His would-be murderer was a member of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, which had passed sentence of death on the Governor for his "butcheries."

Prince Obolensky, however, had now become a persona grata with the Czar, who, after the attempted assassination, addressed a telegram to him declaring his high appreciation of the Governor's activity and thanking God that his life was spared. Shortly afterward Prince Obolensky was summoned to St. Petersburg, as he had been almost boycotted by Charkoff society.

Race Suicide in Philadelphia.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"I used to sneer at President Roosevelt's widely quoted remark about race suicide," said the West Philadelphia man, who is the father of a constantly increasing family. "I used to think it was all buncombe, but I have recently had occasion to change my views. You see, last Winter my wife joined a cinch party, composed of women who belong to our set out in the Forty-ninth Street settlement, and occasionally she complained because the children kept her from attending the afternoon meetings of the club. I talked with her about it, and discovered a curious state of affairs. There are twenty women in the club, and all but two of them are married. Now, would you believe it? My wife has as many children as all the other eighteen married women put together. How many children have I? Oh! quite a respectable number. Only four!"

Why He Went to the Country.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"So glad to come out here to see you. The place is just lovely. But tell me—why did you move so far away from the city? Was the smoke too disagreeable?"

"No."

"Oh, the noise of the street cars bothered you?"

"No."

"Was it the rush and rattle that you couldn't stand?"

"No."

"Then why, pray, did you come out here?"

"Just to try and get away from the inquisitive bores in the city."

In True Comic-Paper Bostonese.

From The Boston Transcript.

Occasionally the Bostonese lingo which the comic papers so delight to exploit appears in real life. A Boston policeman, several of whose friends were preparing to make him a little present before his departure on a vacation, is reported to have said: "I thank you, gentlemen. I appreciate your kindness and the spirit that prompts it, but I cannot accept gratuities in any form." Imagine a New York policeman expressing himself thus, or acting thus.

'Twas a License He Wanted After All.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"But your dog license has been paid for this year," said the department clerk.

"Strange," remarked the forgetful man. "I'm sure this string around my finger was to remind me to come here for my license."

"But it's been paid; probably by your wife, or—"

"My wife? Oh, that's it! It was my marriage license I was to get to-day."

Again the Small Boy Questions.

From The Baltimore American.

Tommy Figgjam—"Paw?"

Figgjam—"Yes, sonny."

"Doesn't 'beheaded' mean havin' yer head taken off?"

"Not necessarily mine, Tommy, but somebody's."

"Then why don't 'bejeweled' mean havin' yer jewels taken off?"

Debts of Honor.

From The Boston Transcript.

Johnny—Pa, what is a debt of honor?

Pa—It is a debt that is incurred in a dishonorable way, Johnny.

KNOWLEDGE OF FAR EAST.

Convinced of Fact That He Gets it from The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your editorial in to-day's issue regarding "Russia in Manchuria," and beg to second your recommendation that any one desiring knowledge anent Russia, Japan, and Manchuria in relation to the present war should diligently read THE TIMES.

I have been particularly well pleased with the full reports from the Far East published in its columns, and its clear and enlightening comment on same, and have on several occasions been convinced that my reading of THE TIMES has put me in possession of much information on this subject which I should probably not have gained from other newspapers. C. R.

New York, July 18, 1904.

NO THOUGHT OF SECTARIANISM.

The Rev. Mr. Niles Explains Sunday School's Attitude.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pardon my correction of a misapprehension which appeared in your issue of the 15th inst. under the heading "May Abolish Easter Holidays in Schools."

The South Bushwick Sunday School of Brooklyn, with a membership of 1,150, in the communication to the Board of Education and the Sunday School Union expressed no opinion concerning "Holy Week" vacation.

It did hold that as those five days were newly granted, the reason was all the stronger for continuing the time-honored precedent of "Anniversary Day" holiday, which has made Brooklyn unique among all the cities of the country for over half a century.

It asked the public school authorities to continue in this way their predecessors' recognition and indorsement of the moral teachings in the Brooklyn Sunday schools as an important adjunct to the splendid instruction of the day schools.

It also petitioned the Sunday School Union hereafter to be true to the Sunday school tradition of Brooklyn, as were the Eastern District and Greenpoint last June.

It had no wish nor thought of injecting sectarianism into its protest against a revolutionary change, the trial of which demonstrated it to be inconvenient, unpopular and inimical to Sunday school interests.

EDWARD NILES,
Pastor of the South Bushwick Church.

Brooklyn, July 16, 1904.

ACCIDENTS TO CHILDREN.

In Large Part Due to the Carelessness of Parents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 15th inst. you had an article on the frequency of accidents in which children were run over by cars. You showed that it was not due to the carelessness of the car operator, but to the fact that the children were inclined to take too great risks, and while you did not suggest any definite remedy, you implied that the railroad should employ some one to keep children off its tracks. This would be almost, if not quite, impossible, and would be sure to cause trouble.

There is, however, another remedy, and that is to arouse the parents to their duty in keeping these children out of places of danger. In these days there seems to be a growing tendency on the part of parents to neglect the children, and this is in a measure encouraged by society by providing kindergartens for little children, thus relieving the mother from the responsibility of caring for them during school hours. In glaring cases of neglect the children are taken away from the parents and sent to institutions, thus leaving the parents free from all responsibility.

It is certainly a fundamental duty of the parents to provide and care for their children till they become old enough to look out for themselves. This means something more than providing them with clothes, meals, a place to sleep, and pennies to buy candy. Often it should mean a withholding of the latter, as it makes the children extravagant, and too much candy is not good for them. Parents should realize that they are responsible for the child's life, and if they turn it out to play in a crowded street and it is run over they are just as much to blame as if they let the baby play with the lamp and it was burned to death by upsetting the lamp.

The streets were made for traffic, and not as a playground for children, and parents should realize that it is as much their duty to keep their older children from playing in the street as it is to keep the baby from playing with the lamp.

To awaken the public to an appreciation of their duty in this respect may not be easy—in fact, will be very difficult—but it appears to be the proper and only really satisfactory way of preventing accidents to children. G. H.

Brooklyn, July 17, 1904.

Pardoned Man Appeals to King.

From The London News.

His Majesty the King has been appealed to in reference to the case of Richard Parry of Beeston, wrongly convicted at Leeds in February last for the alleged theft of two rings. When Parry had served fourteen days' imprisonment he was liberated and received a "free pardon" from the King, but the original document was detained by the authorities and only a copy sent to him.

The father of Parry wrote direct to his Majesty, asking that his son should be allowed the original document, and in reply has received the following communication:

Whitehall, June 14, 1904.

Sir: With reference to the letter which you addressed to the King on the 6th inst. and which has been forwarded by his Majesty to the Secretary of State, I am directed to inform you that the original document conveying his Majesty's pardon cannot be handed over to your son, but must be retained at the court. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, C. E. THROUP.

The pardoned man has received no redress and it is proposed to appoint a committee to take his case in hand.

Fresh Honors.

From Town Topics.

Madge—I never see her wearing that medal she received last Summer for saving three persons from drowning.

Marjorie—Why, you little goose, that girl has a championship golf medal to wear now.

THE MEASURELESS.

The yearning peaks that lose them in the blue
Dwarf those who dwellers in the valley be.
I win but slowly to the founts of dew,
Yet undismayed their towering distance see.
The gaugeless height of my great love for you
Alone of all great heights awakes dismay in me.

The Stygial grandeur of dark canyons drew
My errant thoughts to life's solemnity;
But none of these in throes of terror threw
My soul, nor ruffled my complacency.
The soundless depth of my great love for you
Alone of all great depths avails to frighten me.

With gladness, after shut-in days, I view
The uncurbed vastnesses of tossing sea;
But your ecstatic awe I never knew,
That soon breaks into song so reverently.
The boundless breadth of my great love for you
Alone of all vast things inspires an awe in me.

EDWARD W. BARNARD.

THE POPE HASTENING RUPTURE WITH FRANCE

Ccmbes Ministry Welcome His Aggressive Policy.

MAY WORK THEIR SALVATION

Premier Convinced That Disestablishment of Church Would Be Indorsed by Popular Vote.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 18.—The rupture with Rome which the Government secretly decided on some months ago, as THE NEW YORK TIMES exclusively announced, is being hurried on by the present action of the Pope with respect to Republican Bishops.

To the Ministry the Pope's aggressive policy is practically tantamount to salvation. M. Combes is profoundly convinced, and most probably with good reason, that the disestablishment of Church and State would form a popular item on the electoral programme and would receive the same sanction from universal suffrage as did the suppression of the religious communities.

In any case this question may be relied on to divert public attention from the tax reforms which the Government has pledged itself to introduce next session, and may thus secure to the Cabinet a new lease of life. In the Prime Minister's immediate entourage it is frankly maintained that the Pope is doing M. Combes an excellent turn by joining issue with him on this question of the Concordat.

By The Associated Press.

ROME, July 18.—From the highest source it is learned that the Vatican's view of the situation between the Holy See and France is as follows: The Pope regards the dissolution of the Concordat by France as absolutely certain.

The pretext is that the Holy See, before the visit of President Loubet to Rome, called on Bishop Geay of Laval to resign. He refused, and was summoned to Rome to answer the gravest charges. The Bishop appealed to the French Government, which claimed that the Holy See was infringing the Concordat.

The Pontiff is firmly decided to proceed with the case of the Bishop, who if he is not in Rome on the 28th inst. will be suspended. The Bishop was invited by Pope Leo XIII. to resign, and refused to do so.

MOORISH BRIGANDS ATTACK.

Assailants of Englishmen's Residence Repulsed by Soldiers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TANGIER, Morocco, July 18.—The residence of Mr. Leverson, an Englishman who lives two miles outside of Tangier, was attacked by brigands last night. The native soldiers acting as guards were able to keep the tribesmen off. It is believed the tribesmen had one or two casualties.

Tribal fighting continued to-day near here, and the firing was audible in Tangier. The attitude of the tribes continues very threatening. Mahomed El Torres does not conceal his fear that some untoward incident may occur, and says he is worn out by anxiety and worry.

CHOLERA RAGES IN TEHERAN.

Mortality Some Days Reaches 900—Europeans Flee to Mountains.

BAKU, Russia, July 18.—Refugees from Teheran tell terrible stories of the ravages of cholera. They say that on some days the mortality reached 900.

The Europeans are abandoning their property and are fleeing to a camp in the mountains. There is a pitiful condition of affairs at the quarantine stations, which are almost without food.

The Russian Government has ordered the closing of the frontier for the purpose of preventing the introduction of the disease.

IRRITATED OVER THE FAIR.

Germans Think Exposition Should Pay International Jury's Expenses.

BERLIN, July 18.—Some irritation finds expression in the newspapers here because the management of the St. Louis Exposition declines to bear the expenses of the international jurymen.

It was assumed here, upon the basis of the Exposition publications, that the expenses would be borne, and the newspapers now speak of bad faith in asking the judges to take a long and expensive trip at their own expense to discharge a purely honorary function.

One newspaper points out that the expense of the hundred German judges amounts to at least $62,000. Other newspapers suggest that the above outcome shows the Germans acted too hastily in accepting the invitation to exhibit at St. Louis.

BRITISH POLICY IN TIBET.

Explanation Was Made to Russia Early Last Month.

LONDON, July 18.—War Secretary Brodrick made a statement in the House of Commons to-day to the effect that, with the view of preventing a misunderstanding, the Government informed Russia at the beginning of June of its policy in regard to Tibet.

It was, however, obvious that the British action must depend on the attitude of the Tibetans. The Government would not undertake not to depart in any eventuality from the policy laid down in its telegram to the Government of India Nov. 6, 1903.

So long, however, as no other power attempted to intervene in the affairs of Tibet, Great Britain would not attempt either to annex Tibet or to establish a protectorate over that country for the control of its internal administration.

GERMAN BATTLESHIP DAMAGED

Schwaben, While on Her Trial Trip, Runs Aground.

BERLIN, July 18.—The new German battleship Schwaben, while on her trial trip to-day, ran aground near the Island of Fehmarn, damaging seventy feet of her bottom.

She proceeded to Kiel under her own steam, and was there docked for repairs.

RUSSIAN'S ASSASSIN ESCAPED.

Slayer of Vice Governor Andreiff Fired Six Shots Into Victim.

ADGSHAKENT, Government of Elisabethpol, July 18.—The assassination yesterday evening of Vice Gov. Andreiff of Elisabethpol occurred in a frequented thoroughfare. The murderer, who fired six bullets into Andreiff's back, escaped.

Andreiff latterly had received many threatening letters. The murderer is supposed to be an Armenian. A man has been arrested on suspicion.

Will Cremate American Student's Body.

PARIS, July 18.—Mrs. Waldron Shapleigh, mother of Norwald Shapleigh, the American student who committed suicide here Saturday afternoon, has cabled to American Consul General Gowdy to have the body cremated and the ashes forwarded to West Lebanon, Me.

REMOVAL OF M. LAGRAVE.

Rendered Inevitable by His Insulting Attitude Toward Premier Combes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 18.—The dismissal of M. Michel Lagrave from the post of Commissary General at the St. Louis Exposition, though condemned in theory by all except the Government organs, practically is admitted to have been rendered inevitable by that functionary's insulting attitude toward M. Combes personally.

M. Lagrave, moreover, made no secret among his friends, while the inquiry into the so-called Chartreux scandal was proceeding, that as soon as he was dismissed he would publish a very damning story as to M. Combes's real attitude in this matter. These revelations may now be hourly expected.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, July 18.—The removal of Michel Lagrave from the Commissioner Generalship of France at the St. Louis Exposition and the appointment of Alfred Picard, formerly Commissioner General of the Paris Exposition, to succeed him, has brought out strong protests from M. Bussière, Deputy leader of Premier Combes's majority in the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Mascurand, President of the leading organization of the majority. The latter says M. Lagrave's efforts alone secured a worthy French representation at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—M. Marcel Estieu, Secretary of the French World's Fair Commission, in answer to an inquiry relative to the report that M. Picard had been appointed to succeed M. Lagrave, said he had received no report on it, and is certain that M. Lagrave has not been superseded in office.

DANIEL FROHMAN RETURNS.

Has Contract for Appearance of Vecsey, the Boy Violinist.

Daniel Frohman, who was a passenger on the St. Louis, which docked yesterday, brings with him a contract for the American appearance of Vecsey, the young violinist.

"Vecsey," said Mr. Frohman, "is only twelve years old, but he is a remarkable player. He will be here in January.

"I have the rights for a new play by Israel Zangwill, in which Cissy Loftus will appear. Edna May will appear here in her success: 'La Poupee.' Miss Hilda Spong, who accompanies my wife and myself, will support Henry Miller in 'Joseph's Entanglements,' in which they are to appear in San Francisco near the end of next month. The play is by Henry Arthur Jones."

J. P. Morgan and his daughter, Mrs. Satterlee, were at the pier to meet Mrs. C. K. Wright, one of the passengers.

AMUSEMENTS LAST NIGHT.

John W. Albaugh and Olive May headed the programme at Keith's yesterday. Others on the bill are Albertus & Bertram, George Thatcher, the Yankee Comedy Four, Jordan & Harvey, and McThee & Hill.

***

"For Lizette," by Louis De Coucy, was the feature at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre at both performances yesterday. The Simpsons, musical experts, were among the most entertaining specialists. The bill included J. Warren Keane, Lillian Bender, Rose & Hatch, and Wallace Widdecombe.

***

Robert T. Haines and Laura Hope Crews are appearing at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in "Their Honeymoon." The stock company presents "Who's Brown?" Rackett & Hazzard lead the vaudeville bill.

***

At the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, Haines & Crews also hold the boards. "Myles Aroon," is the dramatic offering for the weekk.

***

New pictures for the cinematograph at the Eden Musee have been recently brought from Europe. The pictures are on view this week. Afternoon and evening concerts are given.

***

At the Paradise Roof Gardens "The Mysterious Face" still continues to be among the chief attractions. The comedy of the dogs is also a "winner." For the last five nights the attendance has been very large. The season will run into September.

***

Above the Madison Square Garden, "Paris by Night" is being performed every evening. When the weather is good this roof is always filled. New specialties are added to the show every week.

***

At Bostock's, Coney Island, now, a "prominent young society woman" regularly appears with lions, tigers, and panthers. They do not tear her to pieces as might be expected; but on the contrary they are overcome by her charms and are as docile as calves.

***

The airiness of "Dreamland" is attracting many visitors these days. There is a good outdoor circus.

***

At Steeplechase Park there is a swimming pool in ocean water. The owners of the park say it is the "finest indoor swimming pool in the world."

***

There was a special children's celebration at Pain's Fireworks Arena at Manhattan Beach last night.

***

At the Aerial Gardens, over the New Amsterdam Theatre, the Offenbach Review is still the greatest attraction.

***

"Piff, Paff, Pouf" stays at the Casino. It is said to be still making money.

***

The sliding elephants are still the sensation at Luna Park. They shoot the chutes sitting down.

***

Four new numbers were added to the programme at the New York Roof last night. The Pantzer Trio, who bent themselves into snakelike shapes, were the most favorably received. Helene Gerard, a skillful equestrienne, will be on the bill for a week or two.

***

Marie Dressler is the latest acquisition of the Weber & Ziegfeld stock company. Only the blandishments of Joe Weber, it is said, prevailed upon Miss Dressler to leave her peanut and spring water venture by the sea waves at Coney Island. She will play the principal part in any burlesque that may be presented at the Music Hall. As it now stands the stock company comprises, besides Marie Dressler, Anna Held, Aubrey Boucicault, Harry Morris, Franz Ebert, Bonnie Maginn, and Joseph Weber.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

The regular theatrical season will open, as usual, with a farce at the Garrick Theatre. Monday, Aug. 22, "Military Mad," by Leo Ditrichstein, will be presented with a cast including Thomas A. Wise, Ida Conquest, Leo Ditrichstein, Edith Barker, Henry V. Donnelly, Olive Murray, Herbert Ayling, Amy Lesser, Henry Kolker, and Ella Collner.

***

William T. Francis has been engaged as general musical director of Charles Frohman's musical comedy companies.

***

Mrs. Sol Smith has been engaged for the part of Miss Crawley in Mrs. Fiske's production of "Becky Sharp."

***

The Third Avenue Theatre will open July 30 with "A Child of the Slums."

***

Jean Schwartz, the composer, will sail for England to-day to close a deal with George Edwardes, the London manager. Danny Maher, the jockey, will entertain Mr. Schwartz while he is in London.

Minister to Colombia Ill.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—W. W. Russell, the American Minister to Colombia, is very ill at the home of relatives in Rockville, Md., near this city. His case is diagnosed to-day as inflammation of the gall bladder.

LOOMIS'S BROTHER SCOUTS THEORY OF FOUL PLAY

After Careful Inquiry He Concludes Death Was Accidental.

OPEN VERDICT BY THE JURY

English Coroner So Advised, Although Two Doctors Said Wounds Came Before Loomis Died.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Assistant Secretary of State Loomis does not believe that bodily violence was done his brother on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. He has no suspicion of foul play by any one.

Mr. Loomis has spared no pains in investigating the facts surrounding his brother's mysterious death, and has arrived at his conclusions after receiving detailed reports from every person who could possibly have any knowledge of it. He does not attribute to William H. Ellis any desire to conceal anything concerning the accident, and considers the account he has received from Ellis as straightforward, unreserved, and complete.

Kent Loomis was traveling with Ellis simply as a companion. Ellis was going with a caravan of his own to see King Menelek, and Loomis was to accompany this caravan.

There has been a suspicion that Ellis desired to carry the new treaty between the United States and Menelek, and to deliver it to Menelek for the purpose of magnifying his own importance in the eyes of the Abyssinian potentate, and thereby secure certain substantial advantages which he had in mind.

As Ellis had borne a part in the negotiation of the treaty, there was apparently just ground for this view of the matter. The State Department has, however, taken good care to disclaim placing any official responsibility with Ellis, and has had assurances from Menelek that he so understands the matter. Kent Loomis was to be the messenger of the department, and after his death Ellis was instructed to carry the treaty to its destination.

Assistant Secretary Loomis and the State Department believe that an injustice has been done Ellis in the insinuations that have been current. This is in part due to the discovery that Ellis was a negro, a circumstance which he had concealed, and which was not known to Loomis.

KINGSBRIDGE, Devonshire, July 18.—"Found dead, washed up by the sea in Bigbury Bay, Devonshire," was the verdict today of the Coroner's jury in the inquest on the body of F. Kent Loomis.

The evidence was very inconclusive and wholly conjectural, as pointed out by the Coroner when he advised this open verdict, adding that although death was caused by a blow, there was nothing to justify the suspicion that it was foully administered.

The official medical examination of the body was conducted by two local doctors, whose testimony was to the effect that there was a contused wound below and behind the right ear. There was also a general bruise, involving the scalp and the integument of the brain on the left side above the ear. Both injuries, in the doctors' opinion, were caused before death.

A policeman who searched the body told of the recovery of a gold watch, which had stopped at 6 o'clock, some English gold and silver coins, also a pocketbook containing $80 in American notes, a receipt for a subscription to the Blennerhassett Club, a railroad pass issued in the name of F. Kent Loomis, a receipt from the Grand Hotel, Broadway, New York, for $250 which Loomis desired to be sent to his wife; a gold ring with the name "Mildred" inside, &c.

Consul Stephens explained to the Coroner that if the time at which Loomis's watch had stopped was American time it meant 1 o'clock here, which was about the time the Kaiser Wilhelm II. reached Plymouth on June 20.

None of the official papers carried by Loomis was lost or stolen.

WOMAN'S MID-SEA SUICIDE.

Another Tragedy on the Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II.

PLYMOUTH, England, July 18.—Tragedy again marked the homeward voyage of the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. On the arrival of the vessel here to-day, almost at the hour that an inquest was being held over the body of F. Kent Loomis, it was announced that a second-class passenger, Mrs. Lipschitz, had committed suicide by jumping overboard when the ship was one day out from New York.

Hundreds of passengers witnessed the suicide and watched the efforts of a lifeboat to rescue the woman. No trace of the body was found.

NEW MELODRAMA APPROVED.

Play by Nain Grute and Wade Mountfort Produced in Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 18.—"Out Thar," a new melodrama by Nain Grute and Wade Mountfort, New York newspaper men, was produced here to-day by a Summer stock company now playing at the Cook Opera House. Two performances were given to capacity houses, and the melodrama, which deals with village life in Missouri, was received with every evidence of approval. The three acts are well staged.

PALE-FACE ON THE TRAIL.

Indians, 'Ware Johnny McCaffrey and His Air Gun.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 18.—John, the twelve-year-old son of James McCaffrey, of the firm of Tigge & McCaffrey of South Seventh Avenue, is missing from his home here. So are the receipts of the firm for Saturday.

The father says the lad is a reader of dime novels, and he believes he has gone West to shoot Indians, as an Indian suit he had is missing and his air gun is gone.

CHARLES D. ROGERS DEAD.

Chicago Man, Hurt in Auto Accident, Dies at Farmington.

FARMINGTON, Conn., July 18.—Charles D. Rogers of Chicago, who was injured in an automobile accident here Saturday afternoon, died at the Elm Tree Inn to-day.

His skull was fractured, and he did not recover after the accident.

His wife is on her way from Chicago, and is expected here at 1 o'clock.

MOUNT MORRIS PARK MUSIC.

The programme of Thomas F. Usher's military band for to-day at Mount Morris Park is as follows:

PART I.

Prelude—"Star Spangled Banner".....Key
March—"The Jolly General".....Moret
Overture—"Poet and Peasant".....Suppe
Idylle—"The Forge in the Forest".....Michaelis
Cornet solo.....Selected
Mr. John Hazel.
Selection—"The Bohemian Girl".....Balfe

PART II.

Soprano solo—"Good Bye, Little Girl, Good Bye," "The Girl Who Cares for Me".....Cobb and Edwards
By Miss Kitty Rampone.
Overture, (medley)—"Blue Bell".....Haviland
Descriptive—"Humoreske".....Wheeler
Characteristic—"Cotton Blossoms".....Hall
Irish selection—"The Beauties of Erin"....Coates
Finale—"The Gondolier".....Powell
"Home, Sweet Home."

SHIPWRECKED TARS SAVE CAT.

Crew of the Steamship Aldborough Bring Agnes to Port.

The Atlas Line steamship Altai, running to West Indian ports, and which arrived here yesterday, brought Capt. Brewis, Mates Cole and Brown, and twenty men of the foundered British steamship Aldborough. One of the sailors said yesterday that the story would not be complete unless the ship's pet was mentioned in it, so they brought along Agnes, the cat.

The Aldborough met disaster on July 6, early in the evening. She was bound from Daiquiri, Cuba, with 3,000 tons of iron ore for Baltimore. As she was proceeding off the Fortune Islands in a haze she struck a submerged reef, which tore a big hole in her bottom. The crew did all they could to save the ship, but when it was seen that she would sink in a short time the men took to the boats. The sailors had not made a hundred strokes before they saw the last of the steamship.

To prevent becoming separated, the two boats containing the crew were joined by a line. The men rowed almost constantly during all of that night, and on the afternoon of the next day a landing was made on one of the nearby islands. Once during the trip to land one of the boats touched a submerged reef and came near to being wrecked.

On July 8 a passing fruit steamship was hailed and the men were placed by her on the Altai. They saved most of their personal effects.

Capt. Brewis said that the Aldborough went down in deep water and is a total loss. She hailed from London and was of 1,513 tons register.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Vanderbilt will not return until late in October from abroad. They will not, according to present plans, open The Breakers this Summer.

***

Mrs. George Crocker and Miss Rutherford are expected from Europe to-day. Mrs. Crocker is still under the care of a physician. She will go immediately to Newport.

***

The wedding of the Vicomte de Breteuil and Mrs. Padelford is arranged for to-day at Paris at the Church of St. Pierre Chaillot.

***

Mrs. Thomas Garner and her niece, Mrs. T. Clay Dugan, have gone to Bar Harbor for the Summer.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Abna Wallace Elliott, daughter of Mrs. George Elliott of 47 East Fifty-seventh Street, and Charles F. Burnham of Hartford, Conn.

***

Among the New Yorkers due on the Oceanic, which arrives to-day or to-morrow, are Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind. They will go directly to Newport.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Agar and their family are at their camp on Upper Saranac Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Bulkley and their family are at the Saranac Inn.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John H. McCullough and Robert Hargous have been among those recently at Paul Smith's.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kemeys have taken the Wisner camp on the Lower St. Regis Lake.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Peters are at the Mitchell camp on Spitfire Lake, and Mrs. Peters's mother, Mrs. Louis F. Whitin, has joined them there.

***

Mrs. Stanley Mortimer is at the Bianchi camp, on the Lower St. Regis Lake, and her family will join her there in a few days.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes are to go this week to their Birch Island camp, in the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stokes, Jr., are now at the camp of Mrs. C. G. Mitchell, and Dr. Walter B. James and Mrs. James at their Upper St. Regis Lake camp.

***

Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer Robb have gone to Southampton for the remainder of the season.

***

James Brown Potter has returned to Tuxedo from a trip to Mexico, where he went early last Spring.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask have been the guests at the Lake George home, Abenia, of George Peabody Wetmore. Milton Roblee and his family have taken one of the Lake George cottages for the Summer.

***

Miss Helen Gould will spend the month of August at Roxbury, in the Catskills. Meanwhile she is at Lyndhurst.

***

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Taller are at Saratoga, where they have taken apartments at one of the hotels. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly have taken a cottage at Saratoga, and Mr. and Mrs. Maclay Bull have also taken a cottage there for the season.

***

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Dorothy Bunker, daughter of Mrs. G. T. Bunker, of Flushing, L. I., to S. Roger Mitchell of Glasgow, Scotland. The wedding will take place in October.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick entertained at the Clambake Club to-day. Mrs. William M. Kingsland gave a luncheon at the Pinard Cottage. Dinners were given by Mrs. C. P. H. Gilbert, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. William T. Bull, and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll.

Luigi Stucell of Milan, Italy; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Palmer of New York, J. F. Brice of Richmond, Mon.; Mr. and Mrs. William Goodrich of Milwaukee, and Mr. and Mrs. George O. Knapp of Chicago are registered at the New Cliff Hotel.

There was a practice game of polo at the Westchester Polo Club grounds this afternoon, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, William E. Carter, and Lawrence Waterbury participating.

Everything is in readiness at Beechwood for the arrival of Mrs. William Astor, who is expected to reach here Wednesday evening. Col. John Jacob Astor left here this evening in the steam yacht Nourmahal to meet his mother on her arrival in New York to-morrow. Mrs. Astor will take only a day's rest in New York before coming to Newport. Mrs. Astor will give a ball during August at Beechwood, and will give her state dinners every week during the remainder of the season.

NARRAGANSETT PIER SOCIETY.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 18.—Numerous luncheon parties were given today, both at the Grecian Gardens and at the Casino. Prominent among those entertaining was Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, who drove over from Newport with a four-in-hand.

Oscar Duryea arranged a novel progressive euchre at the Mathewson last night, calling it "A Game of War." The card tables were arranged in circular form in the style of forts and flags of foreign countries. The United States flag was placed at the central table. Players were grouped in hostile camps, and each side played for points. Individual prizes were given.

Among the players were Mrs. Herbert Hardy, Mrs. Franklin Osgood, G. L. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Delano, E. J. Beaky, Miss Thomas, Marion Field, Miss J. R. Keley, William Wilbur, Mrs. M. J. Allen, Miss G. Wolrycke Whitmore, Miss H. Wolrycke Whitmore, Dr. William Francis Horan, and Pierdon Robinson.

Benefit for Charles Collins.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 18.—Charles F. Towler, representing Klaw & Erlanger, was in New Rochelle to-day making arrangements for the benefit to be given Charles Collins of this city, who is seriously ill at his home. Mr. Collins was at one time a leading Shakespearean actor. The benefit will be given in the New Rochelle Theatre on Tuesday, July 26.

WE WILL NOT PERMIT MAINE WRECK'S REMOVAL

Contractor Advised That Navy Department Cannot Act.

CONGRESS MUST DECIDE

Question Whether United States Can Maintain Partial Blockade of Principal Island Port.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Judge Advocate General of the Navy has just given an opinion regarding the wreck of the battleship Maine that is likely to cause annoyance to the Cuban authorities.

For the past five years the wreck of the Maine has been an obstruction to the entrance of Havana, and recently the Cuban authorities made a movement toward removing it. A contract was made with R. H. Sewall of New Orleans for that purpose, no one in Cuba supposing that any obstacle would be thrown in the way by the United States. The fact that this Government has given no attention to the wreck since the close of the war with Spain was naturally regarded in Cuba as absolute abandonment of that interesting but useless relic. It was not expected that the United States could have any possible interest in the matter, or that any claim would arise regarding its property rights in the derelict battleship.

Contractor Sewall, however, before commencing the work of removal, which means the utter destruction of the wreck, concluded to get in communication with the Navy Department. Sewall evidently expected to receive something in the nature of an assurance that he could proceed with the work of removal without any hindrance from this Government, but he has received something of a very different character. The law officer of the navy declares that there is no authority in the department, or with the President, to grant permission for the destruction of this useless and abandoned property, and that such authority must be granted by Congress.

Now, this is likely to raise the question in Havana whether the United States can properly maintain at least a partial blockade of the principal island port, and whether it is required that Cuba shall await permission from the United States Congress before entering upon the work of removing a serious obstruction to the commerce of Havana.

It is not reasonable to expect that Cuba will await the slow and uncertain action of this Government in a matter that so intimately concerns her interests.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling has addressed the following letter to R. H. F. Sewall of New Orleans, who addressed the department on the subject:

"Referring to your letter of July 1, stating that you have a contract with the Cuban Government to float the wreck of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, and requesting information as to whether the United States Government has any claims upon the wreck, you are informed that on July 1, 1902, the department stated its position respecting the wreck of the Maine in the following language:

"'This deparment is not at present engaged in, and does not contemplate undertaking, any work upon the wreck of the Maine. It is not considered, however, that the Navy Department can, with propriety, in such case, give a letter or other paper which would be in the nature of credentials to be presented to the Cuban Government, nor is it understood that any executive department of the Government has the power in behalf of the United States to abandon the wreck of a public vessel. The disposition of the public property of the United States rests with Congress, and this department would not undertake to give an acquittance or relinquishment of any rights of the United States in the wreck of the Maine for the obvious reason that Congress might thereafter, at any time, by enactment, direct that a different disposition thereof be made.'"

IN THE SHOPS.

One of the newest things in mission furniture is a small letter box with a padlock and key. This is strong and well made, as all the better class of this furniture is, and is intended to stand in the hall of the Summer cottage for the outgoing and incoming mail of the guests. With such a box installed there is no danger of a stray breeze whisking away a billet doux and causing a love story contretemps. The box costs $10.

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Attractive pillows in deep tones are those of Cluny canvas. They have heraldic and Morris designs with empire wreaths, among others, and cost $1 each. There are also pillows in plain colors, green with a red piping and red with a line of white around the edge, and there is a striped design known as the Colonial crossbar. All cost the same price.

***

In tufted square cushions there is the same canvas; plain materials are also used. These cost $2, or, if they are stuffed with hair, $3. Plain denims are other satisfactory materials which are used both for pillows and cushion covers. The cushions, as well as the pillows, are always kept on hand and are most convenient for use with willow and other furniture not upholstered, and are particularly adapted to the mission style.

***

The canvas is used for the cushions of a low, round willow chair known as the "Bar Harbor," which sells, cushion and all, for $5. A choice of cushions can be made in getting the chair to suit the color scheme of any room.

***

Mission furniture can be had finished in any tone that is desired. It is practically made to order, and the finish is given to suit the customer without extra charge. But in one shop they have a pretty little chair on mission lines that is kept always in stock in certain finishes. It comes in the plain gray finish, in green, in red, or in black. There are two styles in one design, a rocking chair and a chair without rockers. It is a low chair with arms called the "Formosa," with cane seat and back and pretty in outline. In the rocking chair it costs $9.50, and in the chair without rockers $8.50.

***

A pretty piece of furniture in the mission is an umbrella rack. It may be and is frequently used for a golf club rack as well. The centre of it is tall and narrow, shaped much like a grandfather's clock. It has a pointed roof, and this is thatched with rushes. The lower part has a closed compartment and the upper part is open. In this is sometimes set a clock, sometimes a bell, or again a set of chimes. On either side, and half the height, are the two racks for umbrellas. The piece is made of the mission-finished oak. It is a picturesque bit of hall furniture.

***

For the chafing dish are screens of stained glass, two wings bound with metal. They are in good style to use with a copper or brass dish, heavy, and not easily upset. They cost $9 each.

***

One does not see them often, but there are piano cases made in the mission oak when it is necessary to put a piano into a room furnished in this style. The boxes are usually made to order, and are not seen in the piano rooms.

***

There is a pretty chair to go with these pianos. It has a round seat and rounding back, and instead of the seat turning to raise or lower the player, the cushion is made adjustable. The chair is a comfortable one, and costs $20.

***

A plate and spoon rack is a decorative piece of mission furniture. There are supports for two rows of plates and a row of spoons below, and the rack costs $10.

New Panama Collector Here.

Thomas M. Cook, who has been appointed Collector of the Panama Canal zone, and L. Goldschmidt, United States Consul at La Guayra, arrived here yesterday on the Red D liner Caracas from Venesuelan ports and San Juan, P. R. Mr. Cook will go at once to Panama to organize the customs service of the zone.

DEATH OF DR. E. W. LAMBERT.

Medical Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society for Many Years.

Dr. Edward W. Lambert, one of the oldest and most prominent physicians in New York, died from heart disease at his home, 126 East Thirty-ninth Street, on Sunday night, after an illness of about a week.

Dr. Lambert celebrated his seventy-third birthday on Feb. 15 last, having been born in Boston, Mass., in 1831. At the age of twenty-three he was graduated from Yale University, and immediately began the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. After receiving his diploma he served as visiting physician in Bellevue Hospital, and began the practice of medicine for himself in 1857.

Dr. Lambert became associated with Henry B. Hyde in 1859, who in that year founded the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and was made the society's first medical director. During the period of forty-five years since then he had remained chief of the Equitable's medical staff, although for the last six months he had acted, for the most part, as consulting medical director.

Dr. Lambert had a country residence at New Canaan, Conn. He was a member of the University Club, the Century and Yale Clubs, the New England Society, and the New York Academy of Medicine. He is survived by four sons and four daughters, three of the daughters being married. Of the sons, Adrian, Samuel, and Alexander Lambert are physicians in this city, while the fourth is a manufacturer of Manchester, N. H.

The funeral services will be held in the Brick Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow forenoon.

DEATH OF C. G. ROCKWOOD.

Nonogenarian Banker of Newark Succumbs to Old Age.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 18.—Charles G. Rockwood, who for many years was identified with financial institutions of this city and New York, died of old age at the Monomonock Inn, Caldwell, early yesterday morning, aged ninety years.

Mr. Rockwood was born in Boston. He was stepson of the Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Vermilye, who for half a century was pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church of New York. Mr. Rockwood, after several years' connection with New York banks, was chosen cashier of the Orange National Bank of Orange, in 1849. He later became cashier of the Stamford National Bank of Stamford, Conn., which position he held until 1852, when, with Fisher Hazard, he organized the banking firm of Rockwood, Hazard & Co. of Mauch Chunk, Penn. Five years later he removed to Norwalk, Conn., where he became cashier of a bank there, but before serving long, was made cashier of the National Newark Banking Company, which position he held until 1887, when he was elected President of that institution. He resigned from this position two years ago, but has since been a director in the concern as well as a member of the Board of Directors of the Howard Savings Institution, also of this city. He was for the past thirty years a trustee of the Newark Academy and was prominent in church and historical society affairs. He is survived by one son, Charles G. Rockwood, a professor of mathematics at Princeton University.

FUNERAL OF VICTOR H. BENKE.

Bowery Mission Crowded at Tribute to Volunteer Organist.

More than 600 men and women crowded into the chapel of the Bowery Mission yesterday to hear the services over the body of Victor H. Benke, known as "The Volunteer Organist," who died last week. Sitting on the platform were Mrs. S. J. Bird, who was instrumental in converting Benke; Dr. Louis Klopsch, the Rev. F. H. Jacobs, Superintendent of the Fulton Street Mission; the Rev. Dr. F. W. Troy of the Sumner Avenue Baptist Church, and the Rev. Dr. George Gates, President of Pomona College, California. J. G. Hallimond, Superintendent of the Bowery Mission, presided and introduced the various speakers.

Among the floral tributes were three floral crosses entirely of roses, one presented by Dr. Klopsch, one by the members of the Memorial Hall in East Broadway, and another by Charles K. Randell of Riverside Drive. There were numerous other smaller floral pieces which were given by members of the mission.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

A. Floyd Delafield.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 18.—A. Floyd Delafield, a brother of Dr. Francis Delafield of New York, died at his home in Noroton this morning. Mr. Delafield was a descendant of an old New York family. His father was a Surgeon in the war of 1812. His great-grandfather, William Floyd, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was born in New York. Mr. Delafield married Miss Mary Anna Baker of New York. He was a member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Societies of Sons of the Revolution and of the War of 1812, and of the Military Order of Foreign Wars. He was one of the founders of the Weeburn Golf Club, and was also one of the first to play golf in this section. He had a private course on his place at Noroton before the Weeburn Club was formed, and it was there that Charles H. Seeley, who has three times won the Connecticut championship, learned to play. Mr. Delafield was a stanch Democrat.

Obituary Notes.

Timothy J. Donnelly, for several years a member of the Common Council of Newark, N. J., died at his home, 27 South Thirteenth Street, that city, yesterday, aged seventy-one years. He was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department of Newark, and is survived by a widow, three sons and seven daughters.

Mrs. DRUSILLA BREWSTER KIERSTED died at her home, 15 Emery Street, Jersey City, on Saturday from old age. She was born in Northampton, Mass., in 1820, and was a daughter of Moses Yale Beach, the founder of The Sun. It was a frequent boast of Mrs. Kiersted that on both her father's and her mother's side she could trace her ancestry back to the Pilgrims. She is survived by one son.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The warm weather that set in yesterday continues east of the Rocky Mountains, the maximum temperatures being above 90 degrees in all districts except in New England and the northeast lake region. The highest maximum temperature of the day, 98 degrees, occurred at Lynchburg, Va. No rain of consequence fell in any part of the country except along the Gulf Coast and in Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh southerly.

Steamships departing to-morrow for the European ports will have light southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, fair and warm to-day and Wednesday; light, variable winds.

New England, scattered showers and thunderstorms to-day and Wednesday; light south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	—TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	67	72	77
6 A. M.	68	70	74
9 A. M.	70	71	74
12 M.	69	76	78
4 P. M.	66	85	80
6 P. M.	65	86	82
9 P. M.	65	84	82
12 P. M.	63	84	80

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78¾
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date 1903	67
Corresponding date for last 25 years	74

The thermometer registered 70 degrees at 8 A. M. and 84 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 88 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 69 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 86 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 30 per cent. at 3 P. M.

ROW OVER LAWN PARTY.

Mianus Aid Society Making Things Lively for Young Pastor.

Special to The New York Times.

COS COB, Conn., July 18.—The Diamond Hill Methodist Episcopal Church at Mianus, in the town of Greenwich, is in a turmoil over a lawn party which the Ladies' Aid Society of the church was preparing to hold the middle of August. The pastor, the Rev. E. F. Piper, was graduated this year from Drew Theological Seminary, and succeeded the Rev. N. G. Cheney, a noted minister in the New York East Conference, and once presiding elder.

He and a few of the ladies, led by Mrs. Dr. Charles Smith, recently of New York, opposed the lawn party, and apparently their wishes are to be adhered to. It is not altogether unlikely, however, that at a meeting to be held on Wednesday of this week the action of a

SPRING WON A FAST RACE

Goughacres Stable's Colt, on a Muddy Track, Led All the Way.

STAKE FOR DUKE OF KENDAL

Optunia, from Canada, Easily Captured the Steeplechase Handicap at Brighton Beach.

The novelty of a heavy track at Brighton Beach yesterday saved the day for the visitors who were seeking sensation, and had the effect of making a fair and open sport of what in advance promised to be a very onesided programme.

The heavy shower in the morning was the cause of liberal scratching, but the racing did not suffer greatly on that account, the mile and a quarter handicap being benefited to the extent that it made the best betting contest of the afternoon after the withdrawal of Waterboy, while but for the mud, the race was generally regarded as a walkover for the brown horse.

Water still covered the course when the horses went to the post for the first race, but harrows by hard work reduced it to a gummy mud before the programme was finished. Though it was understood early that Trainer A. J. Joyner had decided to postpone his public trial of Waterboy until better going was presented, there were two other scratches from the mile and a quarter, leaving a field of four to run, with the Goughacre's Stable's three-year-old Spring the top weight under the scale, though he had up only a hundred pounds. In the betting it was nearly an even thing between Spring, Lord Badge, and Brigand, with Illyria the outsider until just before post time, when Spring was installed favorite with Lord Badge the second choice. The start of the race was made up the chute beside the head of the stretch, and Spring went out from the lifting of the barrier with such a rush that though the horses were sent away together a wall went up from backers at what was seemingly a bad start. Before the horses reached the stand for the first time Spring was galloping clear of Lord Badge, with Brigand last and a dozen lengths out of it. From that point to the finish Spring steadily drew away from Lord Badge and won pulled up to a canter by four lengths from Lord Badge in the excellent time, considering the track, of 2:07 3-5. Brigand closed some ground at the end, and just managed to beat Illyria for third place.

The stake feature of the programme, the Nautilus, selling for three-year-olds and upward at a mile and a furlong, brought out a field of five horses, with Sheriff Bell the favorite at odds on. The going was thought to suit Sheriff Bell, but the favorite was outrun all the distance, and after Sweet Alice and Possession had alternated in the lead and had set a hot pace for seven furlongs Sheriff Bell was in trouble and unable to get to Possession, then out in front. On the last turn, Duke of Kendal, well backed by the E. R. Thomas Stable, went after the filly, and overtaking her on the stretch, won cleverly by three parts of a length, Possession beating Sheriff Bell eight lengths.

A. L. Aste, know as the "Bootblack King," and noted for the precision with which he bets when his horses are at long prices, achieved the coup of the day in the last race, when the Aste colt Rubric, ridden by the apprentice Lee, and backed at 20 to 1 by the owner, closed at the finish and won, hustled out from another long chance, Montibello, and while the post favorite, Nightmare, finished just outside the money.

Robert Davis introduced a really clever cross-country horse from Canada in Optunia, winner of the steeplechase handicap, second on the card, the horse jumping well and having speed enough at every point in the race to go away from Conover, the favorite. Optunia drew clear at the finish, after four horses had fallen and one gone out of the course, and won easily. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, ridden by jockeys who have never ridden a winner, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Flammula, 102, D. Collins, 13-5, 1-1	4	1	1d
Monster, 105, Ashworth, 4-1, 8-5	2	2	2d
Seymour, 95, Racine, 20-1, 8-1	6	3	3h
Elsie L., 101, Burton, 12-1, 5-1	5	5	4
Queen Belle, 90, Murphy, 7-1, 5-2	10	4	5
Beverly, 103, McCabe, 30-1, 10-1	9	9	6
Tol San, 89, W. Mara, 100-1, 30-1	1	6	7
Bardolph, 106, C. Phillips, 18-5, 8-5	8	8	8
Baikal, 103, Gordon, 8-1, 3-1	11	10	9
C. J. Whittier, 108, H. Thompson, 30-1, 10-1	3	7	10
The Bowery, 94, Klinck, 200-1, 60-1	7	11	11

Time—1:49 2-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. f., three years, by Flambeau-Gretchen, owned by W. H. Kraft and trained by H. M. Mason.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap for four-year-olds and upward; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

	S.	1½	F.
Optunia, 145, Swallwell, 3-1, 6-5	4	1	1h
Conover, 159, Holman, 8-5, 7-10	2	2	2h
Libretto, 153, Bernhart, 15-1, 5-1	9	3	3d
Manillian, 145, H. S. Wilson, 20-1, 7-1	3	5	4
*Merry Maker, 140, W. Helder, 3-1, 4-1	7	6	5
Terrible Terry, 139, Ray, 7-2, 7-5	4	4	6
*Doylesford, 136, Saffell, 12-1, 4-1	6	Fell.	
Lida Woodlands, 138, O'Donnell, 20-1, 8-1	1	Fell.	
Jiminez, 140, Rogan, 20-1, 8-1	8	Fell.	

*Coupled in betting as Chamblet entry. Merry Maker ran out at last jump, but went back and finished. Terrible Terry fell at last jump, but was remounted and finished.

Time—4:31. Good start. Won easily, place the same. Winner, ch. g., aged, by Parisian-Thistle, owned by Robert Davis and trained by J. Meagher.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten nonwinners at the Brighton Beach meeting, with allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Torchello, 101, Cormack, 9-5, 7-10	5	2	1½
Agile, 117, Burns, 2-1, 4-5	6	2	2h
Tramotor, 114, Hildebrand, 18-5, 6-5	3	1	3d
Don Royal, 105, J. Martin, 12-1, 4-1	4	3	4
Cairngorm, 102, H. Callahan, 10-1, 4-1	2	5	5
King Cole, 105, Redfern, 10-1, 4-1	3	6	6
High Life, 99, Creamer, 50-1, 15-1	1	7	7
Gowanus, 105, Higgins, 100-1, 30-1	7	8	8

Time—1:16. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. g., by St. Gatien-Tortosa, owned by the Patchogue Stable and trained by Stephen Billings.

FOURTH RACE.—The Nautilus Stakes for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	⅛	F.
Duke of Kendal, 108, Travers, 9-2, 6-5	1	1	1¼
Possession, 104, Hildebrand, 16-5, 4-5	5	2	2h
Sheriff Bell, 105, J. Martin, 4-5, 1-3	4	3	3d
South Trimble, 96, Sperling, 15-1, 4-1	3	5	4
Sweet Alice, 98, Notter, 12-1, 3-1	2	4	5

Time—1:55 2-5. Good start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner br. h., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Duchess of Kendal, owned by E. R. Thomas and trained by William Shields.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Spring, 100, H. Phillips, 17-10, 1-2	1	1	1d
Lord Badge, 100, E. Walsh, 2-1, 3-5	2	2	2h
Brigand, 97, Hildebrand, 5-2, 7-10	4	4	3d
Illyria, 90, Kunz, 10-1, 5-2	3	3	4

Time—2:07 3-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out.

THE TURF.

Brighton Races

DAILY AT 2:30.

SIX EVENTS TO-DAY, INCLUDING THE

$1,500 SUNSHINE STAKES.

MUSIC BY MYGRANT'S BAND.

Course can be reached from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge by Special Electric Trains on Brighton Road and by Smith Street Trolley Cars. Trains on Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Also via 39th St. Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., boats leave every 20 minutes, connecting with special electric trains.

AUTOMOBILES.

AUTOMOBILE SURPRISES.

Cadillac Tonneau, $550; Oldsmobile, 1903, $350-$400; Winton Touring Car, $700; sixteen horse Darracq, $1,200; $2,500 long-distance Touring Car, sacrifice; Panhard, 24 horse, finest condition, value $9,000, $5,000 takes it; 24 horse Renault, $4,500; Runabouts ($1,000-$1,250 models), $350-$400; Peerless Tonneaus, $800-$1,100; Oldsmobiles, $150 upward; Electrics, $300 upward; and many other desirable opportunities.

BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE, 131 West 51st, Near 6th Av.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.

Five-story building full of French and American Automobile Supplies; largest variety, lowest prices.

Washable Linen Dusters, latest style, at $3.50; Pumps, Chains, Caps, Goggles, Lamps, Horns, &c. City Agents for Orient Buckboards, $250 up. F. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, n'r. B'way.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Gay Boy	130	James V	119
Roehampton	116	Ascension	112
Honiton	114	Ancestor	112
Major Pelham	112	Go Between	110
Cloten	110	Stalwart	109
Monster	104	Cinquevalli	102
Orly II.	103	Monte Carlo	98
Wizard	97	Fickle	95

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old; selling allowances; five and one-half furlongs.

Glepecho	109	Renault	107
Roundelay	107	Jim Beattie	107
Hawtrey	107	Sweet Lillian	104
Agnes Virginia	104	Jerushs	104
Meadow Horn	104	*Pacette	102
*Perry McAdow	102	*Tarpon	102
*Captain Sam	102	*Gotowin	99
*Miller's Daughter	99	*Ida Stack	99

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Hurst Park	130	Dalesman	111
Spring	107	Lord Badge	106
Palmbearer	99	Stamping Ground	97
Monster	99	Sonoma Belle	93
Hatchet	93	Pat's Choice	92
Lord Melbourne	87		

FOURTH RACE.—The Sunshine Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; five and one-half furlongs.

St. Bellane	124	Austin Allen	112
Buttling	112	Derry	112
Martha Gorman	100	Cairngorn	107
Pasadena	107	Woodson	107
Salt and Pepper	104	Ascot Belle	104

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners in 1903 or 1904; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Nic Longworth	111	Sentry	111
Falmouth	108	Mabon	108
Mary Worth	106	*Hackensack	104
Flexion	104	Dan Connors	104
Chattah	104	*Allan	103
*Dauphin	103	Prince Salm Salm	99
Black Socks	100	Conceit	98
*Remittal	94	*Alisa	89

*Apprentice allowances claimed.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Hurst Park	126	Cloverland	114
Prince of Arragon	108	Prince Ching	108
The Cricket	108	Graceful	101
Stone Arabia	99	Dinah Shad	97
Hydrangea	97		

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Terrible Terry, the steeplechaser that fell with George Green at Brighton Beach last week, and so injured that rider that he died Sunday, was started again yesterday in the handicap steeplechase at Brighton with the finished cross-country jockey Nat Ray up. Terry jumped as well for Ray as he jumps when schooling in the morning, and covered the course to the last jump, where he fell at the same obstacle which caused Green's death. Ray remounted him, however, and with only the run on the flat left to cover, finished with him.

Two negro jockeys were returned on winners at Brighton Beach yesterday for the first time in several seasons. Both negro riders are apprentices, Lee winning with Rubric and D. Collins winning with Flammula.

Jockey Hildebrand had a bad day yesterday and finished the afternoon by being suspended for three days for misbehavior at the post in the last race. Cormack, E. Cochan, and Kunz were disciplined at the same time with suspension for the same term. Hildebrand got no nearer winning than to ride one second horse, the mount seeming to have spoiled conditions for his favorite bit of strategy in taking the rail on the last turn and winning by the ground he saved on the turn.

John Hyland, for fifteen years one of the most successful trainers of the American turf, and the man who developed and trained three Futurity winners in His Highness, The Butterflies, and Requital, has been secured by Fred Gebhard to train the racing stable now racing in Mr. Gebhard's name. Trainer Hyland handled the horses raced by August Belmont until late in the season, when Mr. Belmont sold out the greater part of his horses in training.

The horses of W. B. Jennings, Frank Regan, and twenty-one head of J. R. Keene's horses trained by James Rowe, were shipped to Saratoga yesterday. The horses of Mr. Cotton, J. E. Widener, and E. R. Thomas will go to Saratoga to-day, and to-morrow several other prominent stables will follow. Thomas Welsh will wait until Friday to ship.

Trainer Arthur Carter, who has charge of a portion of the stable of M. L. Hayman, was fined $25 by the Brighton Beach Stewards yesterday for being behind the schedule time in reaching the saddling paddock with the horse Sheriff Bell.

BRYN MAWR WINS IN POLO.

Westchester Defeated in Spirited and Well-Played Game at Rockaway.

Bryn Mawr and the Westchester Country Club gave an excellent exhibition of polo yesterday at the Rockaway Hunting Club, near Cedarhurst, L. I., in the second game of the series for the Rockaway Club Cups. The result was in doubt up to the last period, when the Bryn Mawr players, by fast riding, accurate hitting, and admirable team play, made a spirited and sensational finish, winning by 11 goals to 8¾. The general team play of the victors was wellnigh perfect, but the men were at a disadvantage in ponies, for the Westchester men had faster mounts, and many good chances for goals were lost through inability to keep the ball on account of the slower ponies.

The Bryn Mawr team was practically the same as will play in the championship tournament at Narragansett Pier during the first week of August. This fact added interest to the game, and if the team can play such a match as it put up in the final period yesterday Bryn Mawr will prove a formidable opponent. Kennedy was a most accurate hitter for the team, and carried the ball long distances, making four of the eleven goals earned by his team. Snowden was also a frequent goalmaker and played a fast and accurate match. Charles Wheeler, as usual, was a strong back. For Westchester, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., was the star player, although Reynal also earned a good share of the honors for the Country Club. For a man who has been ill over a week, Flair did very well.

The first period was somewhat slow, three goals being made, two being for Bryn Mawr. Not until after Westchester had made the first two goals in the second period did the game get really fast. From that time on the most critical polo enthusiast had little to complain of. Kennedy's third goal in this period was one of the features of the match. Taking the ball the instant it was thrown in, he carried it rapidly up the field, but just missed the last stroke, which would have resulted in a goal. Turning his pony quickly, Kennedy encountered Waterbury. Each had an equal chance for the ball, but Wterbury hesitated a second, when Kennedy, by a magnificent back-handed stroke, sent the ball under his horse's legs straight between the posts. Waterbury made one almost equally good at the close of the final period.

The opening of the last period saw Westchester one-quarter of a goal ahead. Bryn Mawr soon put all doubts at rest regarding her ability to score the victory by suddenly making four goals, every one being made after a succession of splendid runs up and down the field, the Westchester men being well ridden off, while Bryn Mawr was carrying the ball. Kennedy and Rosengarten each scored two of the goals, and the game ended with a goal by Waterbury.

Cooley was toppled off his horse in the third period, the pony stumbling in a fast run up the field. He was not hurt, and immediately resumed play. The line-up and score:

WESTCHESTER.	BRYN MAWR 1ST.
1. E. S. Reynal	1. C. R. Snowden
2. J. C. Cooley	2. M. G. Rosengar'n, Jr.
3. J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	3. A. E. Kennedy
Back. J. I. Blair	Back. Chas. Wheeler
Total. 19	Total. 22

First Period.

Goal.	Made By—	Time.
1	Snowden, Bryn Mawr	5:17
2	Waterbury, Westchester	7:00
3	Snowden, Bryn Mawr	3:30

Westchester penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

Second Period.

4	Waterbury, Westchester	1:00
5	Reynal, Westchester	1:30
6	Snowden, Bryn Mawr	6:00
7	Kennedy, Bryn Mawr	5:30
8	Kennedy, Bryn Mawr	0:30
9	Reynal, Westchester	0:30

Third Period.

10	Rosengarten, Bryn Mawr	0:30
11	Reynal, Westchester	11:45
12	Snowden, Bryn Mawr	1:45

Fourth Period.

13	Kennedy, Bryn Mawr	6:30
14	Kennedy, Bryn Mawr	1:30
15	Rosengarten, Bryn Mawr	2:00
16	Rosengarten, Bryn Mawr	2:00
17	Waterbury, Westchester	2:00

Summary.—Goals earned—Bryn Mawr, 11; Westchester, 6. Allowed by handicap—Westchester, 3. Lost by Penalty—Westchester, ¼ for one safety. Net scores—Bryn Mawr, 11; Westchester, 8¾. Referee—Seward Cary.

Rockaway first and Bryn Mawr second will meet this afternoon in the third game for the Rockaway Club cups.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New Yorks Outplay Pittsburgs and Win by 4 to 1.

AMERICANS LOSE TO DETROIT

Mistakes of Beville, Dougherty, and Hughes Cost Greater New Yorks a Victory.

The Pittsburgs presented a strong line-up against the New Yorks yesterday, but between Taylor's delivery and the excellent fielding of McGraw's men the champions were outplayed and beaten by a score of four to one. Brooklyn played a postponed game with Cincinnati, and made a vigorous finish with the Western team, scoring four runs in the eighth and ninth innings, and came within one of tieing the score. In the American League the Greater New Yorks looked all over a winner at the end of the sixth inning in a game with Detroit, but an error by Beville, bases on called balls, and wretched fielding of Dougherty cost the local team the victory. Philadelphia kept up its good work by beating St. Louis, Chicago defeated Washington easily, but Boston and Cleveland had a close contest, the champions finishing ahead by a run.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 4; Pittsburg, 1.
Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 5.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	2	5	6	7	13	13	11	56	.737
Chicago	4	..	6	8	7	9	7	6	47	.635
Cincinnati	5	6	..	6	7	9	7	2	43	.581
Pittsburg	3	5	6	..	5	3	10	8	40	.556
St. Louis	3	6	6	7	..	8	6	3	39	.527
Brooklyn	1	2	3	3	2	..	9	9	30	.370
Boston	1	2	3	3	2	4	..	9	28	.364
Philadelphia	3	1	2	2	2	4	8	..	17	.236
Games lost	20	27	31	32	35	51	49	55		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Detroit, 8; New York, 4.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 4.
Chicago, 12; Washington, 1.
Boston, 4; Cleveland, 3.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	7	4	9	4	4	9	13	50	.676
New York	6	..	3	7	4	4	6	12	42	.608
Chicago	3	4	..	4	9	10	8	7	45	.577
Philadelphia	5	5	8	..	4	5	3	11	41	.562
Cleveland	4	4	4	3	..	7	9	6	37	.529
St. Louis	3	3	5	3	4	..	5	7	30	.429
Detroit	4	4	7	4	6	5	..	2	30	.411
Washington	0	2	2	2	1	4	8	..	14	.194
Games lost	24	29	33	32	33	40	43	55		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Bunched Hits and Beat Pittsburg Easily.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 18.—New York beat Pittsburg in a pretty game this afternoon, 4 to 1. Sam Leever and Taylor were the opposing pitchers, and the silent man had the better of it. Before the game Hans Wagner was removed as assistant or acting manager of the Pittsburg team and Leach given the position.

Fast footwork scored two for New York in the second after two men were out. Bowerman hit to short left, and, taking advantage of Kruger's slowness, took second on it. Taylor hit to right, and Bowerman by nice running scored, Taylor taking second on the throw. Bresnahan hit deep to Wagner, who could not have gotten him at first, but he tried anyway, pulling Bransfield off first and into the air, and all this time Taylor was coming. He scored by an eyelash.

In the sixth the visitors also got another pair of runs by nice, clean hitting. McGann singled, but Mertes killed him at second. Dahlen short singled, and Gilbert hit for three bases, scoring them both.

Pittsburg scored her solitary run in the eighth, when Dahlen made a bad throw of Leach's hit, allowing the Captain to take second. Beaumont's fly gave him third, and he scored on Kruger's out at first. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Leach, 3b	1	1	2	2	0
Beaum't, cf	0	1	1	1	0
Kruger, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	0	2	4	0
Bransf'd, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Sebring, rf	0	2	2	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	2	1	1
Smith, c	0	1	8	0	0
Leever, p	0	0	0	5	0
Total	1	6	27	12	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bres'h'n, cf	0	0	3	2	0
Browne, rf	0	0	2	1	0
Devlin, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	12	0	0
Mertes, lf	1	0	3	0	0
Dahlen, ss	2	0	2	3	1
Gilbert, 2b	0	1	3	6	0
Bower'n, c	1	1	2	2	0
Taylor, p	1	1	1	2	0
Total	4	9	27	16	1

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4

Earned runs—New York, 4. Two-base hits—Sebring, Smith, Bresnahan, Bowerman. Three-base hit—Gilbert. Stolen bases—Beaumont and Dahlen. Double plays—Ritchey and Wagner; Browne and Gilbert; Bowerman and Gilbert. First base on balls—Off Leever, 2; off Taylor, 3. Struck out—By Leever, 5; by Taylor, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Attendance—4,750. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and O'Day.

CINCINNATI, 6; BROOKLYN, 5.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Brooklyn made two rallies in the game, one in the eighth, when Walker was driven off the rubber, and the other in the ninth. Cincinnati won by bunching hits, with Jones's base on balls. Attendance, 3,100. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Huggins, 2b	2	2	2	2	0
Seymour, cf	1	2	5	0	0
Dolan, rf	1	0	1	0	1
Odwell, lf	1	3	1	0	0
Kelley, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Corcoran, ss	0	0	4	1	0
W'druff, 3b	0	1	1	0	0
Schiel, c	1	1	5	3	0
Walker, c	0	0	0	3	0
Kellum, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	6	9	27	10	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf	0	1	3	2	0
Dillon, 1b	2	2	12	0	0
Lumley, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Sheckard, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Bush, ss	0	1	2	4	0
Bergen, c	0	0	7	1	0
McCork, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Strang, 2b	1	1	2	3	0
Jones, p	1	0	0	3	0
*Geasler	0	1	0	0	0
Total	5	7	24	12	1

*Batted for Jones in ninth.

Cincinnati	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1—5

Two-base hits—Huggins, (2,) Odwell. Three-base hit—Seymour. Stolen bases—Dolan, Odwell, Babb, Sheckard. Double play—Schiel and Corcoran. Bases on balls—Off Walker, 5; off Jones, 3. Sacrifice hits—Kelley, Walker, Babb, Sheckard. Hit with ball—By Walker, 1. Struck out—By Walker, 3; by Kellum, 1. Passed ball—Bergen. Hits—Off Walker, 5, in 7 1-3 innings; off Kellum, in 2-3 inning. Time of game—Two hours and nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Carpenter.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Victory Turned Into Defeat by Errors of Greater New Yorks.

With victory within their grasp at the end of the sixth inning against Detroit yesterday, the Greater New Yorks suddenly became panic-stricken and all the good work of Hughes and nearly all the rest of the team was overshadowed by the costly mistakes of Beville, Pitcher Hughes himself and Dougherty. From 4 to 1 in favor of the local team at the close of the sixth inning, the score was made to read 6 to 4 in Detroit's favor at the end of the seventh inning, and 8 to 4 at the finish of the game. These changes came about by a fumbled bunt by Beville, two bases on called balls, and miserable attempts to stop short fly balls by Dougherty.

After two men were out in the first inning Anderson hit safely to left field, Elberfeld was hit by a pitched ball, and Fultz's single to centre field sent Anderson across the plate. On Fultz's attempt to steal, Elberfeld tried to tally, but failed on O'Leary's fine return of the ball from second base. The locals scored again in the third inning on a base on balls to Dougherty and Williams's two baser. In the sixth inning Anderson started off with a two-base hit, Elberfeld hit safely, and on Fultz's out at centre field Anderson tallied. A passed ball gave Elberfeld a run. In the eighth inning Anderson, Elberfeld, and Fultz each hit safely for a base, but Anderson was put out at the home plate in trying to score on Fultz's hit to centre. Fultz was forced out at second by Conroy, and Kleinow was easily retired at first.

Beville's error in failing to hold Hughes's thrown ball and Stovall's three-base hit was responsible for Detroit't first run, and in the seventh three singles, two bases on balls, and Beville's fumble gave the visitors five more runs. In the ninth, after the first batsman had been retired, McIntyre hit in Dougherty's direction, and as a result of that player trying to stop the ball with his knees the runner landed on second. Beville fielded Carr out, but Crawford hit a high ball to left field, which Dougherty failed to stop, and the runner made the circuit of the bases. The score:

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf	1	0	4	1	0
McIntyre, lf	2	1	2	0	0
Carr, 1b	0	0	16	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	1	4	2	0	1
Lowe, 2b	0	0	2	5	0
O'Leary, ss	0	0	1	6	1
Rob'son, 2b	1	1	1	1	0
Wood, c	1	0	8	2	0
Stovall, p	2	2	0	0	0
Killian,	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	8	27	15	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Doug'ty, lf	1	0	1	0	1
Will'ms, 2b	0	1	1	1	0
Anderson, rf	2	3	3	0	0
Elberf'd, ss	1	2	1	1	0
Fultz, cf	0	2	4	0	0
Conroy, 3b	0	0	2	2	1
Kleinow, c	0	1	7	0	1
Beville, 1b	0	0	8	0	2
Hughes, p	0	0	0	3	0
Powell, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	9	27	7	5

Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	2	—8
New York	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4

First base by errors—Detroit, 3; New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 4; off Stovall, 2; off Killian, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; New York, 8. Struck out—By Hughes, 5; by Stovall, 1; by Killian, 2. Base hits—Off Hughes in 6⅓ innings, 6; off Powell in 2⅔ innings, 2; off Stovall in 6 innings, 6; off Killian in 3 innings, 3. Three-base hits—Stovall. Two-base hits—Williams, Anderson, Kleinow, Crawford, McIntyre. Stolen bases—Fultz, Crawford. Double play—Kleinow, (unassisted.) Hit by pitched ball—By Stovall, 1. Passed ball—Wood. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Attendance—2,618.

PHILADELPHIA, 5; ST. LOUIS, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Bender's effective pitching held St. Louis safe at all stages of a close game. Three hits off Pelty in the first netted three runs, and Bender's triple in the fourth drove in two more. Not a hit was made off the Indian until the sixth. In the seventh three singles and Burkett's double counted three. Attendance, 4,590. Score by innings:

	R	H	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0 0 0 1 3 0 0—4 7 2
Philadelphia	3	0	0 2 0 0 0 0 ..—5 7 1

Batteries—Pelty and Kahoe; Bender and Powers.

BOSTON, 4; CLEVELAND, 3.

BOSTON, July 18.—Donahue pitched gilt-edged ball to-day, but bad fielding in the third inning lost the game for the visitors. Cleveland tied in the first half of the ninth on an error and two singles, but in the last half Boston batted in the winning run. Attendance, 8,481. Score by innings:

	R	H	E.
Boston	0	0	3 0 0 0 0 0 1—4 8 3
Cleveland	1	0	1 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 9 3

Batteries—Tannehill and Farrell; Donahue and Bemis.

CHICAGO, 12; WASHINGTON, 1.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Chicagos had a batting streak to-day, making eighteen hits and defeating the Washingtons by a score of 12 to 1. Jacobsen, who was in the box for the home team, was batted heavily, giving way to Townsend in the third, who suffered a similar fate. The visitors made five doubles in the final inning. Attendance—1,000. Score by innings:

	R	H	E.
Chicago	2	2	2 0 0 0 0 2 4—12 18 1
Washington	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 9 1

Batteries—Walsh, Owen, and McFarland; Townsend, Jacobsen, and Kittredge.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 8; Columbus, 0.
Kansas City, 4; Louisville, 3.
St. Paul, 7; Indianapolis, 1.
Minneapolis, 8; Toledo, 7.

Eastern League.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R	H	E.
Jersey City	2	0	1 1 1 0 2 0 0—7 12 1
Rochester	2	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 2—4 11 7

Batteries—Thielman and Dillon; Leary and McAuley.

AT MONTREAL.

	R	H	E.
Newark	0	1	0 0 1 2 0 2 0—7 9 2
Montreal	0	0	0 2 0 1 2 0 1—6 7 5

Batteries—Breckenridge and Shea; McCarthy and Gibson.

Toronto, 7; Baltimore, 8.
Buffalo, 3; Providence, 2.

JUDGE TIGHE ON SUNDAY GAMES

Brooklyn Magistrate Dismissed Complaint Against Baseball Players.

In dismissing the complaint against four young men arrested a week ago for playing baseball on Sunday, Magistrate Tighe, in the Butler Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday defended the playing of harmless games on the Sabbath, and suggested that the city establish under police control public playgrounds where such sports and pastimes might be indulged in. The case before the court was that of four young men arrested while playing a game at Forty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, South Brooklyn. It was alleged that scorecards were sold at the game. Magistrate Tighe held that there was no proof connecting the defendants with the sale of the cards. The Supreme Court, he

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Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

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East Windham, N. Y., (top Catskill Mountains) elevation, 2,900 ft.; (view over five States;) booklet. JOHN BARRY.

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PINE GROVE COTTAGE.
Select, homelike resort; excellent table; accommodates 40; 25th season; terms $6 to $10. Circulars mailed. L. E. WOOLHISER, Catskill, N. Y.

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Elevation, 2,200 ft.; healthy location; farm products; mountain spring water; gas, livery.

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400 Rooms. 200 with Bath.
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BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 31, E. R. (near Market St.) week days. Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11 A. M., WILLIAM G. PAYNE 3 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M., Steamer WILLIAM G. PAYNE stops at ft. E. 31st St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 31, E. R.
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Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
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Executes Trusts of All Kinds

Accounts Received and Interest Allowed Upon the Most Favorable Terms Consistent with Good Banking.

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TO THE HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, UNDER AGREEMENT DATED FEBRUARY 2D, 1904, OF KIRBY LUMBER COMPANY 6 PER CENT. TIMBER CERTIFICATES (ISSUED BY THE MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, AS TRUSTEE).

Upon presentation at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, on or after July 25th, 1904, holders of the above-described Certificates of Deposit will receive from the United States Mortgage & Trust Company the amount of the coupons dated February 1st, 1904, on the Timber Certificates represented by such Certificates of Deposit with interest accrued thereon from February 1st, 1904, to July 25th, 1904:

Upon such payment being made, a certificate to that effect will be stamped upon the Certificates of Deposit.

JOHN G. JOHNSON,
JOHN HENRY HAMMOND,
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM,
Counsel.
CALVERT BREWER, Secretary,
No. 55 Cedar Street, New York.

GEORGE W. YOUNG,
DUMONT CLARKE,
JAMES BROWN,
GERALD L. HOYT,
F. S. SMITHERS,
SIDNEY C. BORG,
HAMILTON GREPE,
Committee.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.

MESSRS. BROWN BROTHERS & CO. of 4th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and of 5th and State Street, Boston, Mass., and MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., of Founders' Court, Lothbury, London, E. C., have been appointed agents for the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Depositary, in connection with the above notice.

Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING

Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,000,000

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

RICHARD A. McCURDY — R. SOMERS HAYES
WALTER G. OAKMAN — ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.
FREDERIC CROMWELL — JAMES N. JARVIE
G. G. HAVEN — AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD

JOHN W. CASTLES, President. — WALTER G. OAKMAN, Chairman of the Board.

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit and Foreign Drafts.

Mortgage Insurance.

An appraisal is a matter of opinion.

The Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company guarantees against loss caused by depreciation in the value of the mortgaged property, or error in the opinion as to its value, and relieves the investor of all trouble and responsibility in connection with the mortgage.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co

Capital & Surplus, $3,500,000

146 Broadway, New York. — 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY.
New York, June 15, 1904.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company, at a meeting this day held, called a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company to convene at the office of the Company in Beechmont, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of July, 1904, at eleven o'clock A. M., standard time, to consider and act upon resolutions to be brought before them at said meeting in substantially the form and to the effect following, viz.:

"Resolved (1), that the capital stock of the Southern Pacific Company be increased one hundred million dollars, by issuing one million additional shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each."

"Resolved, (2), that the said increased stock shall be preferred stock; that the holders of such preferred stock shall be entitled to dividends in each fiscal year at such rate, not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually out of the net profits, as shall be declared by the Board of Directors, before any dividend shall be declared on the common stock; that such dividends shall be non-cumulative; that the holders of such preferred stock shall not, by virtue thereof, be entitled to any other or further share of the profits of the Company; that, upon the dissolution of the Company, voluntarily or otherwise, the holders of preferred stock shall be entitled to have their shares redeemed at par before any distribution of any part of the assets of the Company shall be made to the holders of the common stock; that said preferred stock shall be issued and sold, from time to time, to such amounts and in such manner, as the Board of Directors may authorize and determine, but at not less than the par value of the shares; that it shall be convertible into common stock, share for share, at the option of the holders at any time; and shall be redeemable at the option of the Company, on or at any time after the first day of July, 1905, and before the first day of July, 1910, at one hundred and ten dollars per share."

"Resolved (3), that the Board of Directors shall be and they are hereby authorized to establish, from time to time, and enforce all such rules and regulations respecting the issue, sale, redemption and conversion of such stock, not inconsistent herewith, as in the judgment of the Board may be necessary or expedient."

For the purpose of such special meeting the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed July 1, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Thursday, July 21, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ALEX. MILLAR,
Secretary and Clerk.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The South Buffalo Railway Company, for the election of nine directors to serve for the ensuing year and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting thereafter, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 100 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, July 19, 1904, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed on July 14, and reopened on July 20, 1904.

JOHN W. FARQUHAR,
Dated July 5, 1904. Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN DOCKS.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Docks, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at 88 Wall Street, Room 4,008, New York, N. Y., on the 2d day of August, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHARLES E. ROGERS, Jr., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name and style of KAPLON & WIEN, as manufacturers of and dealers in waists at Nos. 536 and 538 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated New York, July 15, 1904.

JACOB KAPLON,
JOSEPH WIEN.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Gilbert M. Plympton. Thos. A. Gardiner. Wm. L. McKenna.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,

BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Investment Securities.

List of Bonds and Guaranteed Stock Sent on Application.

27 William St., Cor. Exchange Place, N. Y. — 232 La Salle St. Chicago.

Municipal Railroad Corporation { 4% TO 6% BONDS

Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,

BANKERS,
Philadelphia—27 Pine St., NEW YORK—Boston

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO.

BONDS and STOCKS
DEALT IN.
S.H.P.PELL & CO., 43 Exchange Pl., N.Y.

C. E. GOODMAN & CO.

2 Wall St., New York
Investment Securities
Bank Stocks a Specialty

Dominick & Dominick

BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

LETTERS OF CREDIT

Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.,

BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 WALL ST., New York. — THE ROOKERY, Chicago.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 BROADWAY.

New York, March 22d, 1904.

The undersigned, the trustees under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING DATE MARCH 1, 1877, upon the OECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby give notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($65,000.) due on March 1, 1904, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, 1904, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal as par is to the amount of said payment of SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

10	183	381	584	799
35	212	382	597	842
38	216	399	598	843
46	237	406	599	850
56	239	422	605	886
58	249	461	613	889
60	263	463	657	891
90	264	469	669	910
102	271	475	685	927
104	319	485	705	934
123	333	506	709	946
155	343	549	724	992
178	350	567	790	997

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1904, and that interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series "B."

Pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated September 1st, 1887, and supplemental agreement dated February 1st, 1901, the undersigned invites tenders of the above certificates for sale and delivery, as of August 1st, 1904, at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $100,000, the sum now payable to the Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series "B," and will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, July 30th, 1904.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., July 15th, 1904.

$100,000

Ozark & Cherokee Central R'y Co.

First Mortgage Gold 5s,

Unconditionally guaranteed by the

St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co.

MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1913.

Secured by a first mortgage on 143 miles of road in Indian and Oklahoma Territories, forming an important branch to the "Frisco" system.

Price and further particulars upon application.

Farson, Leach & Co.,

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. PHILADELPHIA. BOSTON.

Empire Trust Company

Successor to McVickar Realty Trust Co. and Empire State Trust Co.

Capital and Surplus - $1,500,000.00
Main office 43 Broadway.
Branch offices { 587 Fifth Ave. / 450 Columbus Ave. / 242 East Houston St.

Gentleman with business wishes connection with New York Stock Exchange firm. Following, 123 Times Office.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer, REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
3,684 shs. South Yuba Water & Mining Co.
40 shs. Nassau Bank of N. Y.
$2,000 Northern Pacific R. R. Prior Lien 4s, 1997.
50 shs. American Smelting & Refining Co. Prefd.
$5,000 Metropolitan Water Co. 1st 4s, 1919.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$4,000 St. Louis, Council Bluffs & Omaha R. R. Co. 1st 6s, 1908.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
1,000 shs. De Forest Wireless Teleg. Co., (hypd.)
1,000 shs. American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co. (hypd.)
193 shs. Bement & Seitz Co., Evansville, Ind.
1 share Chemical National Bank.
100 shs. Clev., Cinn., Chic. & St. L. R. R. pfd.
$5,000 City of Cincinnati, Ohio, 3 65-100 p. c. Consid. Sks. Fund Bonds, 1937.
50 shs. American Mechanical Cashier Co., T. C.
$50,000 International & Great Northern R. R. 3d Mtg. 4s, 1921.
$15,000 Consolidated Rubber Tire Co. 4 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1951.
$30,000 Guayaquil & Quito R. R. 1st 6s and orders of the Ecuadorian Ass. on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. of London for $7,500 Guayaquil & Quito R. R. 6s.
5 shs. Washington & New Orleans Telegraph Co.
$1,000 Birmingham, Ala., Realty Co. 1st 6s.
$2,000 Mexican Central R. R. Con. mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1911.
50 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
50 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
25 shs. First Nat'l Bank.
100 shs. Cinn., Hamilton & Dayton R. R. com.
20 shs. Metropolitan Land Co. common.
10 shs. Stevens Manufacturing Co.
$2,000 Standard Milling Co. 5 p. c. Bds.
$3,000 Galveston County, Texas, 4 p. c. Bds., 1942.
$22,500 Socarro Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1923, (hypd.)

DIVIDENDS.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD CO.
4% and Participating Bonds.

Coupons No. 4, due August 1, 1904, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Monday, July 25, 1904.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will be closed at twelve noon on Saturday, July 23, 1904, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, August 2, 1904.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.

The Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%), payable on and after August 10th, 1904, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 25th, 1904.

The Stock Transfer Books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 25th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on August 10th, 1904.

E. L. SMITHERS, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, July 11th, 1904.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILWAY CO.
First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.

Coupons No. 45, due August 1, 1904, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Monday, July 25, 1904.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 18, 1904.
96TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) payable on demand at the branch office of the Company, No. 68 William Street, New York City, to stockholders of record on this date.

CHARLES F. KOSTER, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.

A quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the outstanding PREFERRED STOCK of this Company, payable by check August 1st, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed July 20th and reopened August 2d, 1904.

L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.
100 Broadway, New York, July 18, 1904.

The coupons due August 1st on the Bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal & Iron Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

PROVIDENCE ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, Trustee under the mortgage of the Providence Ice Co., will receive up to and including Aug. 6th, 1904, "tenders of the whole or any part of the annual redemption quota of bonds for redemption and cancellation on the 1st day of December next."

MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY,
73 Westminster St.,
Providence, R. I.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, July 18, 1904.

U S 2s, reg. 1908-1918 ..... 106½
500 ..... 106¾
Imp Japanese Govt Kuhn Loeb & Co temporary ctfs, full pd for 6 p c sterl loan
10,000 ..... 88½
500 ..... 89½
22,000 ..... 89¾
5,000 ..... 89¾
5,000 ..... 89¾
10,000c 89
5,000 ..... 89¼
1,000 ..... 89¾
Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full inst paid
$1,000 101
3,000 ..... 100¾
U S of Mex 6s
2,000 ..... 97½
Va 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
10,000 ..... 6½
Ann Arb 1st 4s
9,000 95
At, T & S F gen 4s
5,000-S 102¾
11,000 ..... 102½
4,000 ..... 102¾
Adj 4s st'p'd
4,000 ..... 92¾
2,000 ..... 92½
10,000-S 92½
8,000 ..... 92½
Balt & O pr lien 3½s
3,000 ..... 94½
Gold 4s
15,000 ..... 103½
P, L E & W Va 4s
7,000 ..... 93¼
S W Div 3½s
1,000 ..... 91½
5,000 ..... 91½
B R T gold 5s
1,000 ..... 105½
Ref conv 4s
47,000 ..... 78½
12,000 ..... 78½
1,000 ..... 78¾
10,000 ..... 78½
15,000 ..... 78¾
Ches & O con 5s
9,000 ..... 118¾
Ches & O gen 4½s
5,000 ..... 106¾
Chi & Alt R R 3s
2,000 85
Chi & Alt 3½s
11,000 ..... 78¾
10,000 ..... 78½
Chi, B & Q 4s joint bonds
2,000 ..... 97¾
85,000 ..... 97½
2,000 ..... 97¾
Ill Div 3½s
5,000 94
C & Erie 1st 6s
1,000 120
Chi, M & St. P. C & P W 8s
2,000 ..... 115¼
W & M Div 6s
2,000 ..... 114½
C, R I & P R R 4s
10,000 ..... 71⅜
25,000 ..... 71½
102,000 ..... 71¾
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s
40,000 ..... 81½
35,000 ..... 81½
10,000 ..... 81⅝
47,000 ..... 81¾
Chi Term Tr 4s
5,000 74
5,000 ..... 74½
Col & So 1st 4s
7,000 ..... 84½
Cons Gas Co of N Y, Nat City Bank ctfs, full paid for conv deb 6s
5,000 173
10,000 ..... 173½
5,000 ..... 173¾
Consol Tob 4s
5,000 ..... 64¼
11,000 ..... 64½
10,000 ..... 64⅝
1,000 ..... 64⅞
1,000 ..... 64¾
3,000 ..... 64¾
2,000 64
Denv & R G con 4s
6,000 ..... 98½
83,000 ..... 99⅛
2,000 ..... 99⅞
3,000 100
Det City Gas 5s
1,000 ..... 96½
Det Southn 4s
2,000 41
Dt & Mack 1st 4s
10,000 96
Met, M & M land grant 7s
10,000 82
10,000 83
Dist Sec Cor 5s
30,000 ..... 63¼
5,000 ..... 63½
4,000 ..... 63⅝
4,000 ..... 63½
1,000 64
10,000 ..... 63⅛
Erie 1st gen 4s
10,000 ..... 85⅝
17,000 ..... 86⅞
Erie, Penn, coll tr 4s
5,000 ..... 99¾
Flint & P M 6s
8,000 122
Fla Cent & Penn con 5s
2,000 ..... 104½
Green Bay & W'n deb ctfs, B
82,000 ..... 18¼
Hock Val 1st 4½s
1,000 ..... 107½
K C, Ft S & M 4s
20,000 ..... 84½
1,000 ..... 84⅝
25,000 ..... 84½
30,000 85
26,000 ..... 84⅝
Kan City So 3s
30,000 ..... 71¼
1,000 ..... 71⅝
Lake Shore 5s
1,000 ..... 99¼
Lacl Gas L of St L 1st 5s
2,000 108
L S & M S deb 4s
10,000 101
10,000 ..... 101⅛
38,000 101
La & Ark 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 103⅜
5,000 ..... 103⅝
1,000 ..... 103¾
Louis & Nash unif 4s
4,000-S 100⅛
2,000c 100½
1,000 ..... 100⅞
Met St Ry Ref 4s
10,000 91
Mex Cent con 4s
7,000 96
Mil Gas L 4s
5,000 90
M, K & T 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 95¾
500 ..... 95¾
Mo, K & T of T 4s
5,000 ..... 104¾
3,000 105
Mo Pac trust 5s
10,000 106
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
1,000 106
1,000 ..... 106½
3,000 ..... 106¾
Nash, C & St L 1st con 5s
1,000 ..... 115¾
Nassau Elec R R 4s
23,000 ..... 83¾
N Y Cent & H. R., L S col 3½s
2,000c5F 98¾
M C col 3½s
1,000 ..... 91¼
N Y C & St L 4s
5,000 ..... 104¾
N Y G, El L, H & P pur my 4s
22,000 ..... 96¾
Nor & W con 4s
500 ..... 101½
500 ..... 101½
North Pac 4s
2,000 ..... 104¾
22,000 105
Nor Pac gen 3s
47,000 75
2,000c5F 74½
Ore S L, partic 4s
2,000 98
1,000 ..... 97¾
69,000 98
Penn conv 3½s
10,000 ..... 97¾
15,000 98
Peo G & C, Chi, 1st con 6s
1,000 ..... 124½
Peo & East 1st 4s
3,000 ..... 99¾
10,000 100
Pea & East inc 4s
4,000 62
Reading gen 4s
15,000 99
9,000 ..... 98¾
Read, J C coll 4s
3,000-S 96
R, W & O con 5s
3,000 ..... 117½
St L, I M & So unif & ref 4s
12,000 90
K C, A & G Div 4s
1,000 95
10,000 ..... 95½
10,000 ..... 95¾
10,000 96
St L & San F R R refunding 4s
30,000 ..... 81⅞
8,000 82
5,000 ..... 82⅛
5,000 ..... 82¼
10,000 ..... 81⅞
St L S W con 4s
28,000 71
1,000 ..... 70¾
5,000 ..... 71¼
South Pac 4½s
1,000 ..... 100½
South Pac 4s
500 ..... 94½
5,000 ..... 94¾
5,000 94
5,000 ..... 94½
1,000 ..... 94¼
500 ..... 93¾
So Ry 1st 5s
25,000 ..... 115¼
5,000 115
Mem Div 1st
1,000 114
St L Div 4s
4,000 ..... 96½
Term Assn, St L, gen refg 4s
25,000 ..... 98¾
Third Av con 4s
8,000 ..... 94¾
Un Pac 1st 4s
500c 104½
5,000 ..... 104⅞
20,000 105
1,000 ..... 105⅛
Un Pac conv 4s
1,000 ..... 102⅝
10,000 ..... 102⅞
10,000 ..... 102¾
12,000 ..... 102⅞
13,000 ..... 102⅝
28,000 103
6,000 ..... 102⅝
3,000 ..... 102⅝
1,000 ..... 102⅜
12,000 ..... 102⅝
16,000 ..... 102¾
Un Railroads of San Francisco 4s
25,000 81
7,000 ..... 80½
U S R & Imp conv deb 5s
5,000 ..... 82¾
5,000 ..... 82⅞
25,000 83
5,000 ..... 83½
16,000 83
15,000 ..... 81¾
1,000 ..... 81¼
U S Steel Corp Skg Fund 5s
195,000 ..... 79⅝
10,000 ..... 79¾
11,000 ..... 79⅝
16,000 ..... 79¾
46,000 ..... 79⅝
200,000 ..... 79¾
1,000 ..... 79⅝
1,000 ..... 79¾
14,000 ..... 79⅝
1,000 ..... 79¾
10,000 ..... 79⅝
1,000 ..... 79¾
2,000 ..... 79⅝
88,000 ..... 79¾
10,000 ..... 79⅝
10,000 ..... 79¾
2,000 ..... 79⅝
23,000 ..... 79¾
19,000 ..... 79⅝
31,000 79
3,000 ..... 79¾
5,000 79
2,000 ..... 79½
Registered
500 ..... 79⅝
500 ..... 79⅜
Wabash deb B
5,000 ..... 58¾
25,000 60
10,000 ..... 59⅞
5,000 ..... 59¾
West Shore 4s
4,000 106
3,000 ..... 107¾
West'n Md 1st Car 1st
1,000 114
Western Un fund & real est 4½s
5,000c5F 104⅛
Wis Cent gen 4s
11,000 90

Total sales $2,627,000

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 18.—New York exchange was 80c premium. Time and call loans, 6@6½ per cent. A resumption of the speculation in American Can shares was apparent on the local Exchange to-day. This time the common as well as the preferred stock was in demand. On sales aggregating nearly 600 shares during the morning the common stock advanced to 43, while the preferred shares sold at 48½. Biscuit common shares were fairly active and sold at 47, while the preferred held firm around 106. City Railway was strong at 175. Box Board common went at 1, the afternoon Biscuit common shares were carried still higher, while Can preferred was sold rather freely and fell back to 43. Title and Trust shares weakened a point.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,173	American Can	43	42¾	42¾
570	Am. Can pf	48½	48	48
240	Chicago Title & Trust	92	92	92
75	Chicago City Railway	175	175	175
91	Diamond Match	130	130	130
918	National Biscuit	47¾	46¾	47¾
105	National Biscuit pf	106	105¾	106¼
100	National Carbon common	30	30	30
220	Swift & Co	101½	101	101½
200	United Box Board	1	1	1
100	United Box Board pf	6	6	6

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals, suitably indorsed, in envelope for Repairs to Heating System, Main Building, and Pipe Covering, Main Building, at the Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, East, New York, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 29th day of July, 1904, to the State Commission in Lunacy, at the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., when the bids will be opened and read publicly.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of F. A. Wheeler, Purchasing Steward, No. 309 Broadway, New York City, or by application to G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the right to reject all bids is reserved.

T. E. McGARR, Secretary,
State Commission in Lunacy.
Dated Albany, July 5, 1904.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., July 9, 1904.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of August, 1904, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on July 20, 1904. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened July 20, 1904," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JULY 15, 1904.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing Forage and Straw, during year ending June 30, 1905, will be received here until 12 M. August 15, 1904. Information furnished upon application. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all bids or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed "Proposals for Forage and Straw," addressed Q. M., U. S. A.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Although the trading in the outside market was only moderately active, the price movement showed small net advances for the day. Northern Securities and American Can were the features of the trading, with the former showing the largest total of the day with transactions amounting to a little less than 3,000 shares. After opening fractionally up, the price declined to 100¼, but subsequently recovered easily, closing ½ point higher than the opening, at 101, for a net gain of ¾. American Can preferred showed considerable activity, but the one-half-point gain at the opening was lost just at the close, after sales of about 1,800 shares. Interborough Rapid Transit showed a small total, but succeeded in netting an advance of ⅝. Seaboard Air Line preferred was weak and closed at the lowest, at 15¾, for a loss of ⅝. A little over 800 shares were traded in on the decline.

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The principal transactions, in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
440	American Can	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,250	American Can pf	43⅜	42¾	43⅛
3	Am. Light & Traction	50½	50½	50½
3,000	Bay State Gas	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	British Columbia Cop.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
600	Con. Refrigerating	4	4	4
200	Electric Lead Reduc'n	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Gold Hill Copper	9-16	½	½
100	Greene Co. Copper	15¼	15¼	15¼
404	Interborough Rap. T.	183	182½	182⅝
50	Inter. Mer. Marine	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Inter. Mer. M. pf	17	17	17
500	Manhattan Transit	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	N. Y. Transportation	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,600	Northern Securities	101	100¾	101
30	Otis Elevator pf	88	88	88
100	Pittsburg & Montana	55	55	55
15	Seaboard Air Line	9	9	9
825	Seaboard Air Line pf	16	15¾	15¾
1,200	S. Pac rights, w. i.	⅝ 2	15-16	2 15-16
1	Standard Oil	627½	627½	627½
12	U. S. Shipbuilding	7	7	7
12	U. S. Shipbuilding pf	41	41	41
700	Wildman Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼

Bonds.

$10,000	†Guay. & Quito 1st 6s	53	53	53
1,000	New Amst'dam Gas 5s	108	108	108
5,000	N. Y. Cen. deb. 4s	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
1,000	†Va.-Car. Chemical 4s	95¼	95¼	94½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 18. Bid.	Asked.	July 16. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Banknote	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
American Can	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
American Can pf	42½	43	42½	43
American Chicle	89	91	89	91
American Chicle pf	79	81	79	81
American Malting 6s	101	103	100	..
American Nickel	..	..	1	1
American Typefounders	24	27	24	27
Am. Typefounders pf	84	86¼	84	86¼
Am. Writing Paper	2½	3	2¼	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	..	..	11¼	11
Am. Writ. P. 5s, ex coup.	71	72½	71½	73
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	4½	5¼	4½	5½
Borden's Condensed Milk	118	122	119	122
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	106	110	106	110
British Columbia Copper	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
California Copper	..	..	½	½
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Canadian Imp. w. i.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp. inc., w. i.	30	40	30	40
Casein Co. of America	4	7	4	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf	53	62½	53	62½
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	..	1	1	1¼
Central Foundry pf	7	8	7	8
Central Foundry 6s	50	52½	50	52½
Chesapeake Transit 5s	..	..	98	.. 100
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	93¼	..	93¼	..
Compressed Air	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Con. Refrigerating	4	4½	3¾	4
Con. Rubber Tire	¾	1	¾	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1¾	3½	1¾	3½
Con. Rubber Tire 6s	10	12	10	11
Cramps' Shipbuilding	19	22	19	22
Cuban 6s of 1896	95½	97¼	94½	97
Denver Union Water	24½	27	24½	27
Denver Union Water pf	30	35	30	35
Detroit & Mackinac	50	56	50	56
Det. & Mack. pf	87½	92½	87½	92½
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	33	..	33	..
E. W. Bliss	152	155	152	155
E. W. Bliss pf	150	156	146	155
Electric Boat	40	46	44	46
Electric Boat pf	70	80	74	82
Electric Lead Reduction	⅛	½	⅛	½
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	..	1½	..
Electric Vehicle	9¾	10	9¾	9¾
Electric Vehicle pf	14	14½	13½	14½
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5¾	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf	33	40	33	40
Erie com. 4s	54	..	53	57
Gold Hill Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Great North. pf., w. r.	167	174	167	174
Greene Con. Copper	15¼	15¼	15	15¼
Greene Con. Gold	..	..	10	.. 10

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Less Strong; Call Money, 1 1-8.

The Market Yields Somewhat Upon Realizing Sales—Speculation and News a Little Mixed.

Strong Mondays following rising markets have a proverbially bad reputation as forecasters of a turn of the movement. And professional sentiment yesterday favored something of this sort. It is remarked that one stock after another is being let down from its strength and position as leader, just as on the rising tide one stock after another was emphasized as leading the rise. Thus the Pacific group yielded first place for activity and strength to Steel and the Eries on Saturday, and yesterday Steel and the Eries sold off, while others—Atchison, Pennsylvania, Reading—took up the running. Meanwhile gratuitous tips and bullish interviews are circulated where they are supposed likely to do most good, and highly concentrated activity and strength accompany general fractional movements with an increasing sprinkling of soft, or softening, spots. It is notable that while so many think the rise retarded, they attach to their opinion no such disquieting significance as has accompanied the turn of other bull movements. There is no talk of liquidation and little of distribution upon a manufactured enthusiasm. That is to say, the reaction is mere profit taking, and not making riddance of undesirables or indigestibles.

The news was as mixed as the market, both rather deteriorating with the day's progress. The rise in Atchison was based upon argument and even statement that the crop damage had been exaggerated, and that improvement would follow establishment of the facts. Sundry "authorities," usually railway officials, reduced the estimates of damage to Kansas wheat by 10,000,000 bushels, while others even declared that no real damage had been done which might not be repaired by suitable weather, and that early frosts were all that need be feared. With estimates leaping about thus, it is clear that nobody has any real knowledge, and optimists and pessimists alike have full license. The war and labor situations took on more forbidding aspects in later trading. Fall River mills are a unit for reducing wages by 12½ per cent., and the meat strike assumes a more inflamed prospect as it drifts away from settlement. Republican journals are sure Democrats are manoeuvring for such labor disputes as shall help them, as in 1892, and Democratic journals are sure the Administration is timing the meat trust prosecution so as to come to a climax just before the voting begins. The war had fallen into the background because its effects have been localized, but, with Russia seizing German and British merchantmen mails by warships which have slipped through the Dardanelles by evasion of the treaty England is bound to support, there are visions of complications dwarfing the duel in progress. And there were the usual poor reports of railway traffics to which the Street has closed its ears for a month or two.

A curious though strictly seasonable incident was the selling down of sterling by those calculating to cover at a profit in the crop export season. Must we import more gold when our banks cannot use deposits now? Would it not be better in every way to take goods in payment, cheap goods instead of a glut of gold? The campaign is to settle this among other questions, and yet some who ought to be judges are saying that politics will have smaller effect this year than in other Presidential years. Suppose it should turn out instead to have larger than normal, even though less than the abnormal, depressing effect of recent experience?

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	North American	1
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Penn. R. R.	1¼
Am. Dist. Tel.	2	Pr. C. & F.	¾
Am. Steel Fds.	1	Pressed Steel Car	¾
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1	Pressed S. C. pf.	¾
At., Top. & S. F.	1½	Reading	1½
Am. T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Rubber Goods	½
Balt. & Ohio	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F., C. & C.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1
Corn Products	½	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	1¾	Southern Railway	½
Detroit Un. Ry.	2	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1½
Illinois Central	⅝	Third Avenue	2
Int. Paper	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	¾
Int. Pump	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
Int. Pump pf.	2½	Un. Rys. Inv.	½
Iowa Central pf.	½	U. S. Realty pf.	1
Kan. City So.	½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Kan City So. pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
Long Island	3½	U. S. Steel	½
Minn. & St. L.	1½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	½	Wells-Fargo	5
Missouri Pacific	⅝	Wheel. & L. E.	1½
National Biscuit	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1¾

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers pf.	½	Hocking Valley pf.	½
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Mexican Central	½
Anaconda Copper	1	Nat. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	½
Brunswick	⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Cent. of N. J.	⅝	People's Gas	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Tol. Rys. & L.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	1	Westinghouse	1½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1	Nash., C. & St. L. con. 5s	1¾
Det. M. & M. 1. g. 7s	1	So. Ry., Mem. Div. 5s	1
Flint & P. M. 6s	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

W. North Carolina 6s 1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 18	782,090
To date this year	57,625,094
Corresponding date last year	90,480,300

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 18	$2,827,000
To date this year	$347,363,200
Corresponding date last year	$378,881,950

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

American Chicle Company.
Horace Waters & Co.
Municipal Gas Company of Albany.
Robert Graves Company.
Southern Buffalo Railway Company.

Phoenix Mining Stock Dropped.

The stock of the Phoenix Mining Company, which at different times has cut up antics on the Stock Exchange, was taken from the unlisted department yesterday. In connection with the action of the Exchange, no official explanation was made, but it was generally accepted that the peculiar behavior of the stock had something to do with the case. The Phoenix Mining Company owns mining claims at Cave Creek, Aris. There is $750,000 each of common and preferred stock, but only $401,000 of the common has ever been put on the market. Some time ago application was made for the listing of the common.

D. J. SULLY & CO.'S ASSETS.

Trustee Has $1,000,000 in Cash and $200,000 in Paper.

The Sully creditors held a meeting yesterday to discuss further the settlement offer made some days since of 40 per cent. of their claims in cash and 10 per cent. in ninety-day notes of D. J. Sully & Co. While there was a general disposition on the part of those present at the meeting to accept the offer, the creditors insisted upon positive assurances that the cash end of the proposition could be carried out.

Referee Coxe asked the Trustee for a statement of cash now in his hands, and was told that the Trustee had $1,000,000 in cash and $200,000 in negotiable paper. On this basis $800,000 more would be required to make up the 40 per cent. of liabilities which it is proposed to pay in cash, and the meeting adjourned to to-morrow to enable Mr. Sully, who was represented yesterday by counsel only, to raise the requisite amount.

M., K. AND T. IN NEW HANDS?

Report That Dutch Syndicate Has Bought Standard Oil Interest.

There was an apparently well-founded report in Wall Street yesterday that the Standard Oil interest in the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, which has been the controlling element in the property, had been sold to a Dutch syndicate represented by H. J. De M. Oyens of Amsterdam. At the offices of the company the report was not denied, although no statement was made in confirmation of it.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas runs from Texas Junction, Mo., to Red River, Texas, and operates a total of 2,554.88 miles. In the Board of Directors are John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, J. F. Freeman, H. L. Satterlee, Henry W. Poor, and J. Brown Potter of this city.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1¼ per cent., closing at 1⅛ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1⅛ per cent.

Time money rates, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3 per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $131,162,985; balances, $9,475,800; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,420,268.

Money on call loaned at 2¼@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾@2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8450; demand, $4.8690@$4.87; cables, $4.8725@$4.8730. Commercial bills, $4.84¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19¾ and 5.17⅞@5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94⅞@95 and 95⅜; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—20@30c premium. St. Louis—35c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26⅞d per ounce and in New York at 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½@47½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 18.—Money was in strong demand in the market to-day for the payment of various calls, and owing to the prospect of further heavy calls during the week. Discounts were sympathetically firm.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was inactive, being affected by the condition of the money market. Consols were weak on the scarcity of money and Russia's action in the Red Sea. Home rails were likewise influenced somewhat, though the prospects of dividends helped to steady them.

Americans opened firm in response to New York advices and remained at about parity. The operations mainly were professional. Stocks improved later and closed firm.

Foreigners were firm on Continental support. Imperial Japanese Government sixes of 1904 were quoted at 96. Grand Trunk was dull on the traffic returns.

Consols for money, 88 15-16; consols for account, 89 1-16; Anaconda, 3⅞; Atchison, 78½; Atchison preferred, 97⅛; Baltimore and Ohio, 87½; Canadian Pacific, 129; Chesapeake and Ohio, 36; Chicago Great Western, 14½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 152¼; De Beers, 18⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 23⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 74½; Erie, 27⅛; Erie first preferred, 64⅝; Erie second preferred, 40¼; Illinois Central, 133; Louisville and Nashville, 119½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 19⅜; New York Central, 122¼; Norfolk and Western, 64; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 31½; Pennsylvania, 61½; Rand Mines, 10⅛; Reading, 26⅞; Reading first preferred, 42⅜; Reading second preferred, 37¼; Southern Railway, 25½; Southern Railway preferred, 91½; Southern Pacific, 52⅛; Union Pacific, 98⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 96¼; United States Steel, 13; United States Steel preferred, 94½; Wabash, 17½; Wabash preferred, 37½; Spanish fours, 80¾.

Bar silver steady at 26⅞d per ounce.

Money, 2¼@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

Bar silver steady at 26⅞d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.90; Lisbon, 20.

Bar gold, 77s 9⅝d; American eagles, 76s 4½d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 18.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was dull and heavy. Russian imperial 4s closed at 93, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 507.

Three per cent. rentes, 98 francs 2½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 18 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, July 18.—The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 97,200,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 1,280,000 marks, other securities decreased 83,800,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 93,140,000 marks.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company has been called for July 26 for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the corporation from $1,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Live stock traffic of Western roads was cut down last week to the smallest proportions in many years, due to the strike at the packing houses. Receipts at Chicago were 184,413 head, a decrease of 21,002 from the previous week and of 63,805 from last year.

According to Colorado Springs dispatches July dividends of the Cripple Creek district will be the best in the history of the district.

Arrivals of grain of all kinds at Chicago during the past week amounted to 2,298,420 bushels, a decrease of 555,602 bushels, and showed a loss of 1,415,863 bushels as compared with the same week last year.

Nominal rates for sterling exchange were reduced half a cent to $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, July 16th, averaged .0030 per lb.—Adv.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Sharp Reaction Follows Decided Strength in Early Trading.

Shorts in Pennsylvania Driven to Cover —Steel Preferred Reacts—Atchison Strongest of the Grangers.

It was the reaction in prices that occurred in the stock market yesterday afternoon rather than the earlier advance that was the topic discussed with most interest among traders yesterday. The advance up to noon was sufficiently decided to allow of a sharp reaction without the final prices showing many net losses, but the reactionary tendency of the afternoon was nevertheless marked enough to attract general attention. There was a tendency to look upon the day as the turning point in the movement that had been in progress, a tendency manifested in the decided change in the tone of some of the market letters sent by houses to their clients yesterday afternoon. One prominent commission house that was one of the first to recognise the approach of the sharp advance that has been experienced during the past two weeks said yesterday that the whole market seemed ready to react. This view of the case was in marked contrast with the net results of the day's trading, as shown by the list of losses and gains, the latter being by far the more numerous.

Short Covering in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania's movement was in many respects the most interesting of the day. The shorts were driven to cover in the stock, and it was found that contrary to many predictions the amount of stock that was for sale at 120 was relatively small. The stock went through that figure and rose easily to 121. In addition to the short covering in the stock, the only other explanation of its strength was the prospect of increased iron and steel traffic suggested by the announcement that the Homestead works of the Steel Trust were to resume on full time.

Reaction in Steel Preferred.

This same announcement was chiefly responsible for the strength of United States Steel preferred at the opening. It sold up to 93, the highest price recorded on this movement, but later it fell back more than a point. Rallying again in the last hour, it showed a net loss of half a point. The common, which was almost as active as the preferred, the two together supplying about 90,000 shares, gained as much as the preferred lost, and closed at the highest of the day. London was a considerable buyer of the common stock.

Atchison and the Crop News.

Atchison, among the grangers, was the most active and the strongest. In addition to the help which the movement in the stock derived from the short interest, which has been fairly large, the optimistic statements of officials of the road in regard to the outlook for business on the road this Fall were calculated to assist in advancing the stock. Favorable weather was reported from the grain sections tributary to the Atchison system, and there was the usual review of last week's stories of crop damage, the revised reports indicating less damage "than had previously been supposed." Crop news is a most valuable tool in the hand of the manipulator, and out of the West may be had crop news to suit all tastes.

Jacob Field in Amalgamated.

Amalgamated Copper advanced in the early trading to 54¼. It was said that the movement was another venture of Jacob Field, who has been prominent in the market for Amalgamated Copper on several occasions recently. Bets were being offered yesterday that the dividend on the stock for the present quarter will not be increased. The meeting of the Directors to act on this dividend is scheduled for Thursday of next week.

Ease in Exchange Market.

Sterling exchange was still lower yesterday. The price of demand was for a time under $4.87, though it recovered to that figure before the close. The foreign exchange market at present is governed largely by the prospects of free offerings of cotton bills, the present cotton crop being both larger and, according to present accounts, earlier than last year's.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week July	$38,727	$34,307	$27,996
From July 1	74,149	73,692	59,670
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	500	472	472
2d week July	143,327	161,899	128,213
From July 1	258,412	323,978	276,426
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
2d week July	67,600	62,500	.....
From July 1	127,900	113,700	.....
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,262	2,632	2,632
2d week July	295,033	291,246	8,787
From July 1	580,506	541,248	89,258
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,201	1,195	1,195
2d week July	169,495	179,062	.....
From July 1	328,174	349,537	.....
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	436	436	436
2d week July	87,987	76,276	66,021
From July 1	165,097	141,120	115,789
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,486	2,484	2,484
2d week July	455,918	432,709	367,047
From July 1	926,283	859,534	700,441
NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION for June—			
Gross	80,504	77,971	67,631
Expenses	43,274	43,737	36,580
Net	37,230	34,234	31,042
Charges	23,167	23,259	18,188
Surplus	14,063	10,975	12,854
6 mos. gross	397,065	383,932	313,935
Expenses	226,281	221,793	185,880
6 mos. net	168,824	167,189	133,575
Charges	135,700	132,024	98,389
6 mos. surplus	33,124	35,165	35,186

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	5	5	L. Wash. Con.	6	6
Alpha Con.	6	7	Mexican	80	83
Andes	17	18	Occid. Con.	79	79
Belcher	17	15	Ophir	220	230
Best & B.	64	75	Overman	11	15
Bullion	15	15	Potosi	15	15
Caledonia	45	49	Savage	18	19
Chal. Con.	18	17	Sag Belcher	5	6
Challar	15	15	Sierra Nev.	24	26
Confidence	75	70	Syndicate	8	8
Con. Cal. & V.	100	105	St. Louis	8	8
Con. Imperial	1	1	Union Con.	20	21
Crown Point	13	12	Utah Con.	11	10
Gould & Cur.	12	11	Yellow Jack.	22	19
Hale & Nor.	70	72	Silver bars	55¾	58
Julia	4	5	Drafts, sight	5	5
Justice	14	13	Telegraph	7½	7½
Ky. Con.	2	3			

Mexican dollars—Monday, 46@47½; Saturday, 46@47¼.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5½	6	Lexington	3½	3¼
Anaconda	12	16	Little Puck	3⅜	3⅝
C., K. & N.	33	34	Little Bessie	2¾	3½
C. C. Cons.	7⅜	8	Missouri	1½	2¾
Dante	4		Mollie Gibson	4⅜	5
Dr. Jackpot	4	4½	Moon Anchor		8
Elkton	64		New Haven	2½	3
El Paso	84	86¾	Old Gold	2½	
Gold Dollar	4½	5	Pharmacist	3	3⅝
Golden Cycle	40	45	Portland	150	160
Gold Sov.	6¾	6½	Rose Maud	4½	5
Isabella	20	22½	Rose Nicol		2
Jackpot		6	S'cet Eclipse	1¼	1⅝
Keystone	4⅜	4½	Vindicator	66	
Last Dollar		40	Work	6¾	6¾

Northern Securities Appeal.

Officials of the Northern Securities Company declined yesterday to make any statement regarding the course that would be followed in the Harriman litigation. As it has been accepted that an appeal would be taken, Wall Street paid small attention to the matter. The appeal when made will go to the Circuit Court of Appeals, Third District, which sits Oct. 3 in Philadelphia, and hence there is little chance for a change in the situation of the companies involved until that time.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Monday, July 18, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,670	Amal. Copper	53⅝	54¼	53⅝	53⅝
90	Am. Car & F	18½	18½	18½	18½
10	American Ice	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
10	Am. Ice, pf	27½	27½	27½	27½
200	Am. Locomotive	22½	23½	22½	22½
20	Am. Smelting	57	57	57	57¼
4,580	Amer. Sugar	130	130¾	129⅝	129⅝
9,690	A., T. & S. F.	76⅞	78⅛	76½	77⅞
2,200	Balt. & Ohio	84½	85⅛	84½	84⅞
6,930	Brooklyn R. T.	50⅝	51⅜	50⅝	51
60	Canadian Pac.	125¾	126	125¾	126
400	Ches & Ohio	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	34⅞
680	Chi. Gt. West.	14⅝	14⅞	14½	14½
11,850	C., M. & St. P.	148½	149¾	148½	149⅝
190	Col. F. & I.	32⅞	33	32½	32⅝
50	Col. Southern	15	15⅛	15	15⅛
3,430	Erie	26⅜	26⅞	25⅞	26
340	Erie 1st pf.	62⅝	63	62¾	63⅛
20	Erie 2d pf.	38	39	38	38
20	Ill. Central	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
290	Louis. & Nash.	116⅛	117⅞	116⅛	116⅞
150	Manhattan	151¼	151¾	151¼	151¾
2,990	Metropolitan	116⅜	117⅞	116⅜	116⅝
330	Mex. Central	10⅜	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞
80	M., K. & T.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
20	M., K. & T. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½
5,600	Mo. Pacific	93⅝	94⅝	93⅝	93⅞
20	National Lead	23⅞	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜
120	N. Y. Central	120	120¾	119⅞	119⅞
1,200	N. Y., O. & W.	30⅝	31	29⅞	30
190	Norf. & West.	62½	62⅝	62	62½
16,760	Pennsylvania	119⅝	121	119⅛	120⅝
10	People's Gas	101	101	101	101
18,890	Reading	52⅝	53⅝	52¾	53⅜
3,030	Rock Island	23½	23⅝	23	23
230	Republic Steel	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8
20	Rep. Steel pf.	44	44	43⅞	43⅞
3,470	Southern Pac.	51	51½	50⅝	50⅞
1,490	Southern Ry.	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	24⅞
590	Tenn. C. & I.	39½	40⅜	39½	39⅝
170	Texas & Pac.	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝
10,770	Union Pacific	96	96⅞	95⅝	95⅞
20	U. S. Leather	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3,710	U. S. Steel	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅝
19,670	U. S. Steel pf.	62⅜	62⅞	61½	62¼
50	Wabash	17⅛	17⅜	17	17
400	Wabash pf.	36⅛	36⅝	36¼	36¼
20	Western Union	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88½

146,940

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104⅝	105¼	Gt. Nor. pf.	170	185
2s, c., 1930	104⅝	105¾	Homestake	51	..
3s, r., 1918	104⅝	105	Ill. Cent. L.	103	..
3s, c., 1918	105⅜	106¼	Int. Power	37	37½
5s, reg.	105	..	Jol. & Chi.	175	28
4s, r., 1907	106¾	106¾	Kan. & M.	28¾	28
4s, c., 1907	106¾	106¾	K. & D. M.	12½	14½
4s, r., 1925	131½	132	K. & D. M. pf.	..	..
4s, c., 1925	132½	133½	M., W. S. El.	47	52
D. C. 3-65s	120	..	K. I., C., pf.	52	90
Philippine 4s	110	..	Lacl. G. pf.	80	100
Adams Exp.	225	230	L. E. & W.	25	28
Alb. & Sus.	225	..	pf.	85	100
Alle. & W.	145	..	Lake Shore	245	..
Allis-Chalm.	8¾	9⅛	Man. Beach	7	10
Am. Coal	200	225	Md. Pf.	110	120
Am. Exp.	200	202	M., W. S. El., pf.	47	52
Am. Gr. Tw.	5⅞	6¼	Chi.	19	22
A. H. & L. pf.	20	21	M., W. S. El., pf.	54	56
A. L. Co. pf.	27	27½	Mich. Cent.	120	140
A. L. Co.	26	32	M. & St. L. pf.	80	95
Am. M. Co.	3	4	Nat. Enam.	14	17
A. M. Co. pf.	17	19	Nat. En. pf.	68	80
Am. Snuff.	120	130	Nat. L. pf.	91	93
Am. Sn. pf.	89	95	N. R. pf. of		
A. S. pf.	32	37	Mex. pf. of	37⅝	39
A. T. & C.	88	92	N. Cent. C.	42	45
Am. Tob. pf.	133	138	N. Y. B. & M.		
Am. W. Co.	11	12	B. pf.	95	110
Am. W. Co. pf.	77¼	78¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1st pf.	108	110
Ann Arbor	25	30	N. Y. C. & St. L.	2d pf.	60	65
Ann A. pf.	55	59	N. Y. C.	16	20
B. A. L. pf.	105	..	N. Y. D. Co.	..	..
B. Un. Gas	215	220	pf.	40	45
B., R. & P.	126	130	N. Y. & N. J.	205	305
pf.	140	..	J. Tel.	147	149
Butterick Co.	49	49¼	N. W. pf.	86	90
C. & S. A. T.	102	104	Ont. Mining	3⅛	4⅜
C. B. & Q.	180	..	Pac. Coast	59	61¼
C. & E. Ill. pf.	122	..	P. C. 1st pf.	95	102
C. G. W. pf.			P. C. 2d pf.	67	69
A.	50¼	53	Peo. Gas.	96	98
C. G. W.	30¾	34	Penn. Mary.	75	80
C., I. & L. pf.	90	95	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	96	99
C., M. & St. P. pf.	170	181	P., Ft. W. & C.	178¾	..
C. St. P., M. & Om.	138	140	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	174	..
C., S. P., M. & O. pf.	170	180	Pullman Co.	220	225
C., C., C. & St. L.	105½	110	Quicksilver	⅝	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	75	Quicksilv. pf.	3½	4½
C., L. & W. pf.	75	80	R. R. Sec. L. C. stk. cts.	90	92½
Clev. & P.	178	..	Ry. St. Sp.	18⅝	21
C. F. & I. pf.	94	..	Ry. St. Sp. pf.	76	78
C. & H. & Iron	9½	9¾	Rens. & Sar.	203	..
Com. Cable	178	200	R., W. & O.	131½	136
Consol. Coal	65	..	R. G. M. Co.	17½	18
D., M. & N.	100	..	Rutland pf.	25	35
D.	18½	25	St. J. & G. I.	5	10½	12
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	39	42
Dia. Match.	125	132	St. L. & S. F., R. R. 1st cfts.	120	127
D. S. S. & A.	6	7	S.-S. S. & I.	36½	37
D., S. S. & A. pf.	10½	12	S. R. & T.	1¾	1¾
Erie & H.	54	57	T., P. & W.	17	20½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	80	U. S. Exp.	108	115
Ft. W. & D. City	49	51	U. S. R. & Imp.	45¼	46½
Gen. Ch.	47	51	Va.-I. C. & Coke	17	19½
G. C. Co. pf.	93	97	Westinghouse 1st pf.	180	195
G. & S. T.	116	..			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 18.—There was an active market in coppers to-day under the leadership of Copper Range. Daly-West was again a laggard. Reports from Salt Lake City continue to state that the mine is all right, but the selling seems to be from that quarter. The weekly statement of the associated National banks of Boston follows:

	July 16, '04.	Increase for Week.	July 18, '04.
Loans	$174,792,000	*$1,622,000	$187,940,000
Circulation	7,387,000	6,000	6,570,000
Deposits	139,705,000	1,576,000	140,459,000
Due banks	26,767,000	379,000	26,605,000
U. S. dep	3,763,000	.....	3,329,000
Due from agents	42,561,000	1,299,000	28,320,000
Exchanges	12,253,000	594,000	12,254,000
Due in other	21,768,000	885,000	18,128,000
5% fund	271,500	*3,500	334,250
Legals	7,509,000	630,000	7,191,000
Specie	17,442,000	401,000	17,339,000
Res. excess	5,172,000	1,371,613	4,470,714
N. Y. excess	22,789,000	1,343,148	3,470,714

Excess of reserve two years ago: In Boston, $2,472,286; in New York, $8,043,286. *Decrease.

The money market is quiet and rates are practically unchanged. Time loans, collateral, 3½@4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, 5 cents discount. Clearings, $16,652,972. Balances, $1,228,245. Sub-Treasury debit, $154,258. The foreign exchange market is easy. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	Sixty Days.
Cables	$4.87⅝	$4.86
Sterling	4.87⅛	4.84
Commercial	.....	4.84
France	5.15⅝	5.16¼
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.96⅛
Guilders	.40⅞	.40¾

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,070	Atchison	78⅛	76¾	77⅞
25	Atchison pf.	95⅝	95	95⅝
15	Boston Elevated	152	151½	152
30	Boston & Albany	247	247	247
6	Boston & Maine	168	168	168
377	Massachusetts Electric	20½	20	20
54	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	74	74	74
155	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196½	192	196½
2	Northern, (N. H.)	160	160	160
25	Pere Marquette pf.	70	69¾	69¾
1,285	Union Pacific	96⅝	95⅞	96
22	Union Pacific pf.	94½	94½	94½
76	West End	91½	91½	91½

TELEPHONES.

2,897	American	131¼	130¾	131¼
45	New England	122	122	122
10	Western Tel. & T.	11	11	11

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,700	Amer. Ag. Chemical	14½	14	14½
50	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	75½	75	75
25	Am. Pneumatic Service	4½	4½	4½
2,545	American Sugar	130¾	129⅝	129⅝
940	American Sugar pf.	130	129	130
216	American Woolen	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
280	American Woolen pf.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, (mortgagee,) complainant, vs. EASTERN MILLING AND EXPORT COMPANY, Joseph C. Murphey, and Bertha J. Murphey, (mortgagors,) et al., defendants.—In Equity, April Sessions, 1906. —No. 3.

Receivers' sale under decree of foreclosure, &c. In the above cause, and ancillary decrees in the United States Circuit Courts for the Middle District of Pennsylvania and the District of Maryland.

Whereas, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, on the Fourth day of May, A. D. 1904, a decree was entered in the above-entitled suit foreclosing the mortgage of the said defendants, the Eastern Milling and Export Company, Joseph C. Murphey, and Bertha J. Murphey, as mentioned and described in said complainant's bill of complaint, and

Whereas, ancillary decrees were thereafter entered, to wit, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1904, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, as of October Sessions, 1903, No. 3, in Equity; and in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1904, to wit, Equity Docket "D," No. 111, in Equity, wherein and whereby the said original decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania was approved and confirmed, and extended as to all its terms and conditions to the mortgaged premises lying and being within said ancillary jurisdictions and districts, and

Whereas, it is thereby, inter alia, ordered, adjudged, and decreed that all the mortgaged properties, real, personal, or mixed, now or formerly owned by the above-mentioned Eastern Milling and Export Company, Joseph C. Murphey, and Bertha J. Murphey, mortgagors, as mentioned and described in the mortgage attached to the said complainant's bill of complaint, viz.:

THE FOLLOWING TWENTY-SIX (26) FLOUR-MILLING PLANTS, VIZ.:

1. The MOUL MILL, at Felton, York County, Pennsylvania.

All that certain piece of land with mill property, race, buildings, and other improvements thereon, situate in the borough of Felton, York County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a post the corner of lands of Eli Sechrist and other land of Edwin T. Moul; thence south forty-six degrees east forty-six feet along the public road by other land of the said Edwin T. Moul across the tail race to a stake; thence across the said public road and by other land of said Edwin T. Moul north twenty-nine degrees east one hundred and ninety-one feet to a point; thence by same north seventy-three degrees east thirty-three feet to a point; thence south forty-two degrees east two hundred and fifty-one feet to a point on the line of Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad; thence by said railroad north twenty-nine degrees west sixty-six feet to a point; thence by land of E. D. Briggs and other property of said Edwin T. Moul north forty-three degrees west two hundred and ninety-eight feet across the head race to a stump; thence by other land of said Edwin T. Moul south seventy-two degrees west one hundred and forty-three feet and across said public road to a point; thence by land of Eli Sechrist south fifty-six and one-half degrees east two hundred and nineteen feet to a point; thence by same south twenty-nine degrees west one hundred and forty-three feet and across said public road to a point; thence by land of Eli Sechrist south fifty-six and one-half degrees east two hundred and sixty-eight feet and three inches to a stake; thence along the centre of the main track of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad; thence along the centre of the main track of the said railroad south twenty-one and a half degrees east one hundred and sixty-eight feet and nine inches to a stake; and thence by said land now or late of the estate of the said George R. Eisenhower, deceased, south seventy-four degrees east one hundred and fifteen feet to the place of beginning. Containing nine-teen thousand one hundred and nineteen square feet of land, be the same more or less.

2. The PHILADELPHIA MILL, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

All that certain lot or piece of ground with the brick, iron, and stone buildings and other improvements thereon erected, situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of Philadelphia, on the east side of Ninth Street, beginning at a point at the distance of two hundred and ninety-three feet northward from the north side of Poplar Street, and extending thence eastward at right angles to said Ninth Street one hundred feet to a point on the west side of Darien Street, distant three hundred and seven feet six and one-half inches northward from the north side of said Poplar Street; thence northward along the said west side of Darien Street one hundred and three feet one and three-fourths inches to a point on the west side of Darien Street in the middle of a party wall between the premises hereby conveyed and the premises bounding thereon to the north, said point being distant four hundred and ten feet eight and one-fourth inches northward from the north side of said Poplar Street; thence westward through the middle of said party wall at a point on the east side of said Ninth Street distant three hundred and ninety-six feet nine and one-fourth inches northward from the north side of said Poplar Street; thence southward along the east side of said Ninth Street one hundred and three feet nine and one-fourth inches to the place of beginning. Together with the boilers, engine, shafting, machinery, and other structures and fixtures situate and contained upon and in said premises.

4. The SWARTLEY MILL, at Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

All that certain mill lot or piece of ground, with mill property, buildings, and other improvements thereon, situated in the Borough of Doylestown, County of Bucks, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a corner in the middle of the road leading from Philadelphia to Easton (Main Street), and extending thence along the middle of the same north forty-five degrees and three-quarters east sixty-nine feet and nine-tenths to a corner; thence by other land of Henry R. Swartley et al. south eighty-seven degrees fifty minutes west one hundred and twenty-six feet and six-tenths to a corner, and by the same north four degrees west sixty-nine feet to a corner in line of lands of E. H. Buckman & Co.; thence along the same north eighty-seven degrees and a half east one hundred and twenty-four feet and six-tenths to the place of beginning. Containing eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-three and ninety-two-hundredths square feet of land, more or less.

Together with the right and privilege for the said Joseph C. Murphey, his heirs and assigns, to a right of way from the within-described premises over other premises of said Henry R. Swartley et al., over and along the usually traveled road between the coal bins and railroad siding on the north and the sheds and stables on the south to Clinton Street, with free ingress, egress, and regress to and from the same.

Together, also, with the right and privilege of the said Joseph C. Murphey, his heirs and assigns, of the use of the railroad siding or switch from the above-described premises over other premises of said Henry R. Swartley et al. for the purpose of running cars over the same to and from the said mill premises.

Excepting and reserving unto the said Henry R. Swartley et al., their successors, heirs and assigns, the right of way over the usually traveled road between the mill building and scales shed and office from other premises of said Henry R. Swartley et al. on the west to Main Street, with full ingress, egress, and regress to and from the same.

5. The ISENBERG MILL, at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

All that certain tract of land with the brick flouring mill, warehouse, and buildings, and other improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Huntingdon, Huntingdon County, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point one foot from a brick house; thence north thirty-eight degrees west sixty-four feet along other property of the Isenberg Milling Company to a point in the line to be opened on the eastern side of Eighth Street; thence along said Eighth Street north fifty-two degrees east a distance of one hundred and twenty-six and six-tenths feet along the line of land of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company south thirty-eight degrees east a distance of one hundred and six feet; thence along the line of lands owned by Alexander Porte south thirty-six degrees west a distance of forty-nine feet; thence north thirty-eight degrees west a distance of fifty-two feet to the line between lot owned by the B. F. Isenberg Milling Company and the property herein conveyed south fifty-two degrees east eighty and three-tenths feet to place of beginning.

6. The MINGLE-FULMOR MILL, at Hatboro, Pennsylvania.

All that certain lot, tract, or piece of ground with the mill and other buildings and improvements thereon erected situate in the Borough of Hatboro, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at an iron pin in the centre line of Mill Avenue at the corner of lands of John Allen and Rebecca Winder; thence north forty-three degrees thirty-eight minutes east ninety-eight feet along lands of said John Allen to the westerly bank of the mill race; thence along said mill race one hundred and eighty-nine feet to a maple tree at a corner of race; thence by same north seventy-five degrees west thirty-one feet to a stone wall; thence along said stone wall twenty-five feet to the old mill; thence along the southerly wall of said old mill south fifty-six degrees fifty minutes west fifty and seventy-five hundredths feet to an iron pin in the centre of Mill Avenue; thence along the centre of Mill Avenue two hundred and eighteen and eight-tenths feet to the place of beginning.

7. The HALLOWELL-FULMOR MILL, at Hatboro, Pennsylvania.

All that certain stone grist mill, outbuildings, and other improvements, and tract of land situate partly in the borough of Hatboro and partly in the township of Moreland, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, beginning at an iron pin marking the point of intersection of the middle line of the road leading from the Byberry Road to the Hatboro and Warminster Turnpike Road with the middle line of Mill Avenue; thence along the middle of said Mill Avenue north fifty degrees thirty minutes west fifty-six feet and seventy-five hundredths of a foot to an iron pin in the line of the northeasterly side of the said grist mill; thence along the side of the said old grist mill north fifty-three degrees eight minutes east fifty and seventy-five one-hundredths feet to the side of a stone wall; thence along said stone wall north thirty-six degrees fifty minutes west twenty-five feet to a corner; thence north seventeen degrees fifty minutes west thirty-one feet to a maple tree on the southwesterly side of the mill race; thence along the side thereof north fifty-one degrees twenty-three minutes west fifty-four feet to a stone on the said southwestern bank of said [illegible] south sixty-five degrees [illegible] one hundred and [illegible] corner of land of [illegible] north 2 degrees west 11 [illegible] seventy-seven feet to an iron pin in the middle of said road leading from the Byberry Road to the Hatboro and Warminster Turnpike Road; thence along the same north thirty-six degrees east fifty-seven feet to the place of beginning.

8. The RODGERS-PENNYPACKER MILL, at Frankford, Pennsylvania.

All those certain messuages or tenements and water and steam grist mill, steam engine, machinery, and buildings and improvements, and three several lots or pieces of ground situate partly in Frankford aforesaid, in the Twenty-third Ward of the city of Philadelphia, and partly in the Twenty-fifth Ward of said city, one of them beginning at a corner on the northwest side of Frankford Avenue (formerly called Main Street) and at the northeast side of the Railroad race; thence along the northeast side of said race and partly along the next hereinafter-described lot north thirty-five degrees and a quarter west eighteen perches or thereabouts to the mill dam; thence north twelve degrees and three-quarters west four perches and nine-tenths of a perch to a corner (formerly a sassafras tree); thence crossing the said creek north fifty-nine degrees and a quarter east four perches to the Frankford side of the said creek; and thence northeastwardly one hundred and three feet or thereabouts to the place of beginning. Also all that certain triangular lot or piece of ground situate on the northwest side of said Main Street or Frankford Avenue, in Frankford aforesaid, beginning at a corner on the said Frankford Avenue at the distance of forty-eight feet and seven-tenths of a foot southwestwardly from the southwest side of Adams Street; thence in a line at right angles with said Frankford Avenue southwestwardly sixty-three feet and eight-tenths of a foot to a corner in the line of the above-described lot; thence by said lot southeastwardly seventy-two feet to the side of said Frankford Avenue; thence along the side of Frankford Avenue aforesaid thirty-two feet and seven-tenths of a foot to the place of beginning, bounded northwardly by the remaining part of a lot of which this is part, southwestwardly by the above-described lot, and southeastwardly by Frankford Avenue aforesaid. And also all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Twenty-fifth Ward aforesaid, beginning at a stake set for a corner in the middle of Kensington Avenue at the distance of two hundred and four feet four inches northeastwardly from a point in the middle of said Kensington Avenue and on the northeast side of Old Front Street; thence south twenty-three degrees twenty-seven minutes east two hundred and sixty-six feet ten inches to a corner on the northeast side of Old Front Street; thence along the same south fifty-six degrees twenty-seven minutes east one hundred and fourteen feet to a corner; thence still by the same south forty degrees fifty-five minutes east about twenty feet to the west side of Frankford Creek; thence up the said creek the several courses and distances to the middle of said Kensington Avenue; thence along the middle of the same southwestwardly to the place of beginning, being a part of the same premises which William Overington by indenture dated the twenty-fourth day of August, A. D. 1887, duly registered and recorded at Philadelphia in Deed-book L. W., No. 110, page 360, &c., granted and conveyed unto Samuel M. Rodgers and Amos Pennypacker as tenants in common and not as joint tenants and in fee, and the said Samuel M. Rodgers departed this life on the second day of March, A. D. 1900, after having first made and published his last will and testament in writing, dated the twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1895, wherein and whereby he did give and devise, inter alia, as follows: "Item All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, I give, devise and bequeath unto my wife, Isabella Rodgers, her heirs and assigns forever" as in and by his will, since his decease duly proved and remaining in the office of the Register of Wills at Philadelphia, and duly entered in Will-book No. 217, page 106, &c., all more fully and at large appear. And the said Amos Pennypacker departed this life on December fourth, A. D. 1894, intestate, leaving to survive him three children only, to wit: the said Emeline Pennypacker, who intermarried with Isaac J. Winfield Fees, the said Elsie L. Pennypacker, single woman, and Susan Edna Pennypacker, a minor, to whom the interest in the above real estate formerly of the said Amos Pennypacker descended according to the laws of Pennsylvania in such cases made and provided.

9. The PAXTON MILL, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

All those several tracts of land, with mill, other buildings, and other improvements thereon, situate in the First Ward of the city of Harrisburg, and county of Dauphin, in the State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the centre line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the original division line between the trustees of the McCormick estate and Charles L. Bailey & Co., which said division line is the centre line of vacated Sycamore Street; thence by said centre line of vacated Sycamore Street, being the said original division line, north sixty-three degrees forty-five minutes east twenty-four and forty-three hundredths feet to the east side of the right of way of the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company; thence by said east side of the right of way of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company north thirty-seven degrees seven minutes west five hundred and fifty feet to property of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; thence by the same north fifty-two degrees fifty-three minutes east seventy feet to property of the Pennsylvania Canal Company; thence by the same its several courses about five hundred and seventy-three feet to the said centre line of said vacated Sycamore Street; thence by property of the said Pennsylvania Canal Company south forty-four degrees thirty minutes east three hundred and thirty-nine feet, more or less, to property of the Paxton Iron and Steel Company; thence by the same south fifty-two degrees fifty-three minutes west two hundred and one feet, more or less, to the said centre line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; thence by the same north thirty-seven degrees seven minutes west one hundred and forty-one and three-tenths feet to the centre line of said vacated Sycamore Street, said centre line being the said original division between Charles L. Bailey & Co. and the trustees of the McCormick estate, the place of beginning.

11. The YORK MILL, at York, Pennsylvania.

All that certain lot or piece of ground with the mill, buildings, and other improvements thereon erected, together with the engine, boilers, platform scales, railroad switch, and all machinery therein contained, situate in the city of York, county of York, and State of Pennsylvania. Beginning at a point in the middle of the Washington and Columbia Turnpike Road at a corner of land belonging to estate of F. S. Bletz, deceased; thence along said land north fifty-three and a half (53½) degrees east nineteen and five-tenths perches to a point in the Pennsylvania Railroad, formerly the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad; thence along said railroad seventy and five-hundredths perches to a point in the middle of the railroad bridge; thence south forty-five degrees east two and eighty-eight hundredths perches to a point; thence by lands now or late of Albert Charles south sixty-eight degrees west eight perches; thence by land now or late of Albert Charles and S. S. Detwiler south seventy-five degrees west thirteen and twenty-five hundredths perches to a corn tree; thence by land of S. S. Detwiler the following courses and distances, viz.: North eighty-eight degrees west sixteen perches to a post; thence south eighty-one and three-fourths degrees west twenty-eight and nine-tenths perches to a post; thence south twelve and twelve-hundredths degrees; thence south sixty-five degrees west nine and three-five hundredths perches to a point in the middle of said Columbia and Washington Turnpike Road; thence along said road north thirty-three degrees west twenty perches to a point in the middle of said road; thence along the same north thirty and one-fourth degrees west fourteen and thirteen-hundredths perches to the place of beginning.

18. The MOORHEAD MILL, at East Waterford, Juniata County, Pennsylvania.

All the following-described tract of land situate in the township of Tuscarora, County of Juniata, and State of Pennsylvania, known as the East Waterford Mill property, having erected thereon a merchant mill, improved roller process, sawmill, dwelling houses, stable, corncrib, wagon shed, and other buildings, water-power mill race, dam, &c.

Beginning at a point corner of hotel lot; thence south 11¾ degrees east 26 perches to post; south 14½ degrees west 15 perches to post; south 51¾ degrees west 36 perches to dead pine near mill dam; north 46¼ degrees west 4½ perches to a stone near B. O. and pine stumps; south 24¾ degrees west 3 7-10 perches to post; south 11½ degrees east 8 perches to post; north 78¼ degrees east 5 9-10 perches to post on east bank of creek above dam; north 5 degrees east 4¼ perches to a locust tree; north 76½ degrees east 13 perches to stones on east bank of creek below dam; north 27¾ degrees east 10¼ perches to a buttonwood tree on east bank of creek below dam; north 48¼ degrees east 4½ perches to a butternut tree; north 35¾ degrees east 14 perches to a small white oak; north 17½ degrees east 28 perches to post at corner of orchard near mill; north 4 degrees east 5¾ perches to post; north 86 degrees west 3 perches to post along lands of — Smith; north 24¼ degrees east 16 perches along bank of tail race to a post; thence north 4½ degrees west 23 perches to a point in said creek where the same crosses a public road; thence along said public road south 63¼ degrees west 17 5-10 perches to a point in said road at land of — Stewell; thence by same and across said public road north 44½ degrees west 2 perches to a point in the middle of the Yellow Breeches Creek; thence by the courses and distances of said Yellow Breeches Creek and lands of Reuben Cockley north 47½ degrees east 4 perches to a point in said creek; thence north 20 degrees east 10 perches to a point in said creek; thence north 8 degrees east 10 5-10 perches to a point in said creek; thence north 40½ degrees east 8 perches to a point in said creek; thence north 51½ degrees east 17 perches to a point in said creek; thence crossing said creek north 23½ degrees east 4 perches to a point at lands of Reuben Cockley; thence by same south 67 degrees east 13 8-10 perches to a stone in a public road at corner of lands of George C. Gochnauer; thence along said public road south 45 degrees east 6 perches to a point; thence by same south 64 degrees east 5 7-10 perches to a point; thence by same south 83¼ degrees east 14 perches to stones at corner of Charles E. Ployer; thence by same south 6¼ degrees east 3

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Record Mid-Summer Dull Day—Building Loan of $1,600,000 of Four and a Half Per Cent. for the 111 Broadway Skyscraper—Canal Street Property Sold.

There were no offerings yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

The Elberon, N. J., Auction Sale.

Philip A. Smyth disposed of twenty-six plots at auction at Elberon, N. J., on Saturday at from $1,600 to $6,000 per plot, a total of about $85,000. The purchasers were Paul Dametz, W. F. Silleck, B. P. Morris, Thomas B. Barham, O. B. Sanger, G. A. Du Bois, D. S. Ritterband, Harold Wilcox, S. Marcus, and D. H. Weil.

Reid & Murphy, in conjunction with the McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company, were the brokers who consummated the sale for S. Lenning & Sons to the Rosehill Realty Company of 331 and 333 East Thirty-fourth Street, two four-story tenements, on plot 40 by 97.6.

Frank C. Bowne has sold a plot, 50 by 79 feet, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 105 feet west of Franklin Avenue, to D. A. C. Kingston, who will put up a dwelling for his own occupancy.

Sforza & Kiernan have sold for Mrs. Anna Eub of Asbury Park, N. J., to E. Prantner the five-story flat 436 East Eightieth Street, lot 25 by 100.

Details of Hippodrome Lease.

Horace S. Ely & Co. were the brokers in the leasing of the property on the east side of Sixth Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, for the United States Realty and Construction Company to the New York Hippodrome Company. The plot has a frontage on Sixth Avenue of 200 feet, and is 240 feet in depth on both Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. This tract of ground was formerly the site of the Sixth Avenue car stables. It is understood that the lease is made for twenty-one years, with two renewals on reappraisal.

Canal Street Property Bought.

William A. White & Sons have sold to the Ridabock estate 406 and 408 Canal Street, old two-story buildings, which extend to 14 and 16 Laight Street, having frontages on the former of 66 and on the latter of 50 feet.

The Ernst-Kahn Realty Company sold for Lewis Winkler 649 Eighth Avenue, a three-story frame flat, with store, lot 25 by 117.

To Improve Vacant Harlem Property.

C. H. Bachem has sold for William H. Gebhard to Bernard Springer for improvement the vacant lots, 60 by 100.11, 126 to 130 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Frank B. Walker has sold, through W. Kennelly, to Henry Krakauer, 639 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and through John M. Ruhl has bought from Matthias Vossler 573 Southern Boulevard, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100 feet.

The Sagamore Realty Company has bought 1,182 and 1,184 Washington Avenue, two four-story flats on plot 50 by 138 feet.

Amsterdam Avenue Sale.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have resold for Charles M. Rosenthal and Isaac M. Berinstein the plot of ten lots, south side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, commencing 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, size 250 by 100.11, to Harry Matz and C. D. Max.

Charles Freilich has sold for Wachtel Luis the two five-story double flathouses 507 and 509 East Eighty-first Street, on lot 50 by 102.

M. Levy & Co. have sold 54 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 27 by 100, a five-story and basement building, for Benjamin Harris to William Solomon.

Some Bronx Realty Deals.

Williamson & Bryan have sold for M. L. & C. Ernst to George Ott 544 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, lot 25 by 100.

The buyer of 1,976 and 1,982 Daly Avenue, sold by Annie Robinson, is Eleanor Lipkin.

Emil Sussman and M. Kafian have sold for B. H. Nadler to M. Goldstein 1,458 Brook Avenue, a four-story brick tenement, with stores, lot 34 by 100. The price was about $35,000.

An Elberon Real Estate Transaction.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the Lyddy estate to Daniel Guggenheim a plot at the corner of Elberon and Sycamore Avenues, Elberon, N. J. The plot adjoins Firenze, on Ocean Avenue, owned by Mr. Guggenheim.

The Edward Johnson Building Company has bought from the Borough Park Company about 400 lots situated along and near New Utrecht Avenue and adjacent streets, and plans to erect detached houses.

Kalman Cohen has sold for Kirsch & Sunderbrand to John Casamassa 6 Roosevelt Street, a four-story tenement, lot 22.6 by 54.2 and irregular.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Blackwell's Island, e s opposite 70th St, for two one and two story brick laundry and boiler houses. 55.4x41x55.4x60.10; city, owner; C. James of 148 East 20th St, architect; cost, $40,000.

Brook Av, w s, 49 ft e of 145th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 49.8x78; Greenbaum & Weiner of 151 East 78th St, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $45,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, July 18.

BRIGGS AV, n s, Lots 214 and 215, map of J. S. Wood at William's Bridge, 50x94.5x50x95.5; Harris Yacknowitz and others to Ike Mayers, (mtg $1,100)..... $1,600

BROADWAY A, w s, 76.6x39x225x107.11; 29th St, 112 West, 20x98.9; Canal St, 196, s s, 25x75; Kate St. C. Washburn to Ida B. Washburn, all title..... Gift

BROADWAY, 1,412 to 1,416, e s, 76.10x107.3x74x86.8; the Royal Realty Company to John J. Roberts, (mtg $700,000)..... Nom.

COOPER ST, n s, 100 ft w of Hewthorne St, 75x100; Mary E. Gardner to Cathleen Turney, other consideration and..... 100

COOPER ST, n s, 100 ft w of Hawthorne St, 75x100; Cathleen Turney to Max Marx, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and..... 100

DEY ST, 79, s w s, 23x74.9; William H. Palmer, Jr., to Metropolitan Express Company, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

FULTON AV, s w corner of 174th St, 18.11x87.7x16.10x88.3; Marcus Nathan to Pietro Castro and another, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and..... 100

HONEYWELL AV, e s, 143 ft of Tremont Av, 50x60.1; Lena Werch to John A. Werch..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, 593, w s, 20x100; Frumed Meisner to Flora Lederer, (mtg $8,750)..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, 593, w s, 20x100; Flora Lederer to Caroline Franklin, ½ part, (mtg $3,750)..... Nom.

SOUTH ST, between n s of Maiden Lane and s s of Wall St, the bulkheads, &c.; Phebe A. Murray to Ruth S. Murray... Nom.

1ST AV, 1,491, w s, 25x100; Leo Frank and another to William Ehrlich, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, 1,907, w s, 25.10x75; Aaron M. Schwartz to Samuel Hess and another, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and 100

3D ST, 326, n s, 373.9 ft w of 3d Av, D. 28.3x96; Christopher Lochmann to Empire Real Estate Company, re-recorded.. 21,500

13TH ST, 446 East, 25.4x57.4x irregular; Antonio Bagarozy to Donato Caggiano and another, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

14TH ST, s s, 769 ft e of 1st Av, 25x103.3x irregular; the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to Louis J. Lang and another.....

46TH ST, 57½ and 59 West, 55x100.5; Frederick S. Fisher to Langham Realty Company, (mtg $125,000)..... 33,500

81ST ST, 410 East, 25x102.2; Harriet Baer to Max Newman, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

98TH ST, 102 West, 25x100.11; Louis S. Gottlieb to Morris H. Feder, ¼ part, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

101ST ST, n s, 145 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Charles Wynne to David Reggel, (mtg $21,500,) other consideration and..... 100

106TH ST, n s, 118 ft e of Columbus Av, 32x100.11; Regina Abraham to Peter Wolfe, (mtg $28,000,) correction..... 100

111TH ST, 93 East, 18.3x100.11; William C. Reddy, referee, to Louis Lese..... 3,525

111TH ST, 92 East, 16x100.11; Daisy B. Cohen to Nathan Silverson..... Nom.

111TH ST, 90 East, 16x100.11; Henrietta Nathan to Nathan Silverson, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

116TH ST, n s, 143.8 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 76.11x100; John J. Roberts to the Royal Realty Company, (mtg $160,000).. Nom.

123D ST, s s, 458.4 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x100.11; Henry C. Cook and others to Henry G. Peters, other consideration and 100

130TH ST, 282 West, 18x99.11; Nelle Raymond and another to Flora Kempner... Nom.

133D ST, s s, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; J. E. Leaycraft to Joseph Kantrowitz, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

133D ST, 171 West, 25x99.11; Daniel Houlihan to Isaac Huppert, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

137TH ST, 663 East, 25x100; William A. Wiener to Isaac Friedman, (mtg $8,000) 100

138TH ST, 620 East, 25x100; Leon Frey to Rose G. Levisohn, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and..... 100

141ST ST, 654 East, 37.6x100; William Schmuits to George Strause, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and..... 100

150TH ST, 417 West, 25x95; Oliver C. Moore and others to Helen A. Galvin, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and.. 100

155TH ST, s s, 50.4 ft w of Mzoomb's Dam Road, runs s 15.3x s e 30.4x n e 14.4x n —; Sarah M. Welsh, individually and as executor, to Mary Mahoney, quitclaim, other consideration and..... 150

165TH ST, 774 East, 25x96; William Rubsam to Jacob Littau and another, (mtg $11,500,) other consideration and..... 100

175TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Morris Av, runs w 95x s 45x e 95x n 45; Charles Kerner to Catharine Kerner, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BOWE, Julia, to James Leahy; 54th St, s s, 400 ft e of 10th St, subject to all liens, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 800

CAGGIANO, Donato, and another, to Antonio Bagarozy; 13th St, 445 East, prior mtg $5,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,000

CARPENTER, Benjamin F., to Cornelius Callahan; 8th Av, s e corner of 143d St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,800

COSTRO, Pietro, and another to Marcus Nathan; Fulton Av, s w corner of 174th St, prior mtg $7,500, due January 15, 1905, 6 per cent..... 850

DEUTSCH, Henry, to German Savings Bank; 2d Av, 1,289, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

DREUX, Lillian B., to Madison Square Mortgage Company; 21st St, 163 West, prior mtg $14,000, 1 year..... 5,000

DYER, Amy E., and another to R. R. Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Webster Av, s e s, 250 ft n of Scott Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,000

DYER, Amy E., and another to R. R. Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Webster Av, s e s, 250 ft n of Scott Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,500

EKMAN, Karl A., to Herman F. Epple; Lot 234, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 2,500

FRIEDLANDER, Isaac, to William A. Wiener; 137th St, 663 East, prior mtg $8,000, 5 years..... 9,000

HEIDEMARK, John R., to Serial Building Loan and Savings Institution; Tinton Av, w s, 191.10 ft n of 158th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,300

HESS, Samuel, and another, to Aaron N. Schwartz; 2d Av, 1,907, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,118

HUMBERT, Theonas J. A., to Achille Bataille; Wooster St, 9, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HUPPERT, Isaac, to Daniel Houlihan; 133d St, 171 West, prior mtg $15,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

JAFFE, Louis A., and another to City Mortgage Company; 142d St, n s, 190 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent, each..... 32,500

JOHNSON, Helen T., to Edward C. Center; Morningside Av, e s, 50 ft n of 117th St, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,000

KAUTROWITZ, Joseph, to J. Edgar Leaycraft; 133d St, s s, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, prior mtg $16,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

KIDANSKY, David, and another to American Mortgage Company; 14th St, s s, 269 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 18,000

KIDANSKY, David, and another to American Mortgage Company; 14th St, s s, 269 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $18,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

LANGHAM REALTY COMPANY to Abraham Zydenberg; 46th St, n s, 200 ft e of 6th Av, due Jan. 15, 1906, 6 per cent... 84,350

LEE, Laura S., to United States Trust Company; Union Square, 29, s w corner of 16th St, 1-9 part, all title, due —, — per cent..... 4,000

LESE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 111th St, 93 East, 1 year..... 6,500

LESE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 111th St, 93 East, prior mtg $6,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

LEVISOHN, Rose T., to Leon Frey; 138th St, 629 East, due May 3, 1907, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LYNCH, Hannah, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 21st St, n s, 160 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,500

McGOVERN, John, to Lambert Suydam; Edgewater Road, w s, 472.7 ft n of Westchester Av, due Nov. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 7,000

McSWEENEY, Mary E., to William A. Miles & Co.; 103d St, n s, 183 ft e of West End Av, demand, — per cent..... 678

NEILL, Margaret, to Mary E. Van Zandt; Chisholm St, s s, Lot 13, map of William Murrell, due July 1, 1907..... 3,500

NEWCORN, Harris, to Morris S. Newcorn; 135th St, 882 East, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

NEWMAN, Harriet Baer; 81st St, 410 East, prior mtg $12,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,250

NUMBER ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN Broadway to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Broadway, s w corner of Thames St, building loan, 1 year, 4½ per cent., gold..... 1,600,000

PETERS, Henry G., to William H. Steinkamp; 123d St, 142 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

RANKIN, John, to William Rankin; 164th St, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, due Aug. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 25,000

REED, James, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 41st Av, 541, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

SILVERSON, Nathan, to Sender Jarmulowsky; 111th St, 88 to 92 East, prior mtg $24,449, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000

SILVERSON, Nathan, to Sender Jarmulowsky; 111th St, s s, 50 ft w of Park Av, prior mtg $14,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,449

SILVERSON, Nathan, to Daisy B. Cohen; 111th St, s s, 50 ft w of Park Av, 1 year 7,000

THOMPSON, Maria T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Division St, 33 and 33½, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

TURNEY, Cathleen, to Mary E. Gardner; Cooper St, n s, 100 ft w of Hawthorne St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 4,000

WACKER, Henry, to Michael Breiling; Topping Av, w s, 52.6 ft s of Lot 79, map of Mount Hope, being part of Lot 78, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,200

WARCH, John A., to Bronx Borough Bank; Honeywell Av, e s, 143 ft n of Tremont Av, due Nov. 15, 1904, 6 per cent..... 1,200

WASHBURN, Ida B., to Kate St. C. Washburn; Broadway, 859; also 29th St, 112 West; also Canal St, 196, all title, 1 year..... 30,000

WEBSTER, Josephine C., to Bessie K. Blauvelt, trustee; 8th Av, n w corner of 25th St, 1-3 right, title, and interest, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

PINE ST, 59 and 61; Jacob Meurer and another against George P. Witmore, owner; S. I. Acken & Sons, contractors. 397

WOODYCREST AV and 164th St, s w corner, 25x100; Joseph E. Butterworth against Augusta M. Gay, owner and contractor..... 230

7TH AV, 1,858 and 1,860; Joseph Krulish against Nathan Hutkoff, owners; Charles H. Parsons, contractor..... 166

29TH ST, 10 West; Jacob Meurer and another against Thomas Morgan and another, owners; S. J. Acken & Sons, contractors..... 381

8TTH ST, 130 East; John Graham against Hatasatah Realty Company, owner; Hoggson Brothers, contractors..... 3,848

Lis Pendens.

1ST AV, w s, 100.10 ft s of 112th St, 25x100x irregular; Henry von Bergen against Davis Karp and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. T. Graff.

87TH ST, 208 and 210 West; Hannah Levy and another, trustee, against Sarah and Sarah A. Cohn and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Levy.

61ST ST, e s, 371.10 ft w of Columbus Av, 24x100.5; Ferdinand N. Monjo and another against George A. Widmayer and another, (partition;) attorney, E. L. Bushé.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Weekly payments, fine diamond watches; guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Call, write, or telephone. Watch Supply Co., 8 Maiden Lane.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VAN GELDER, ADALINE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adaline E. Van Gelder, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles G. Koss, No. 256 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December, 1904. Dated New York, the 17th day of June, 1904. GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Executor. CHARLES G. KOSS, Attorney for Executor, 256 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. je21-law6mTu

JUST, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER JUST, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1904. ALFRED G. EVANS, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. 4j5-law6mTu

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81 NASSAU ST. Tel. 2,370 Cortlandt.

107-113 West 125th St., adjoining corner of 6th Av.—New building, 80x98.9; entire or separate; light floors and lofts. Apply Jas. Quinn, premises, or your own broker.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET IN DOWN-TOWN SECTION. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Magnificent half store: suitable for cigars or any other business; four years' lease; reasonable rent. Aarons, 752 6th Av., 43d St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

2,030 Bathgate Av., corner 179th; large store and basement, three living rooms; $600 per annum, favorable lease. Owner, 2,082 Bathgate Av.

A choice store, 154 West 20th, near 6th Av.; suitable any business; convenient department stores; janitor shows. TREACY, Agent, 1,929 Broadway.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Restaurant; best location; 6th Av. and Broadway; house rent, $10,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

Houses, buildings, lofts, stores, stables, to rent; all parts city. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Factory, 165 West 18th St.; 80 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

AN INVESTOR'S CATECHISM

8

Q.—After a mortgage is taken, how is an individual investor handicapped as compared with a mortgage company?

A.—By lack of time to watch his investment, a frequent source of loss being that of letting loans run as long as interest and taxes are paid. Added to the inevitable depreciation of the buildings there may be a gradual shifting of land values, which in time consumes the entire margin of security.

Q.—How may investors avoid all possibility of loss?

A.—By purchasing mortgages guaranteed by the Lawyers' Mortgage Company.

Q.—Are these mortgages good investments of themselves?

A.—Absolutely, and they are constantly taken on their merits by the most conservative investors in the city.

Q.—What added protection is obtained?

A.—The *unqualified guarantee* of a Company having $4,000,000 of responsibility.

Q.—Of what do its assets consist?

A.—Cash and New York City mortgages solely.

Q.—What liabilities has it?

A.—None, other than its responsibility for outstanding guaranteed mortgages.

[To be continued.]

LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY

Capital & Surplus, $4,000,000

12 Court Street, BROOKLYN. 47 Liberty Street, NEW YORK.

WHAT SIGN IS THAT?



Many of New York's millions ask this question. You too, probably. The sign locates GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON (Opposite Grant's Tomb)

A four-year-old, up-to-date residential suburb, with all city improvements and over 100 charming houses.

Houses from $4,500 to $10,000.

Sold on easy payments.

One new modern flat; rent, $30, monthly.

Write for free transportation via Franklin St., 42d and 130th St. Ferries and Trolleys.

Illustrated booklet sent on request.

Columbia Investment and Real Estate Co., (Phone 1847 Mad.) 1,133 Broadway, N. Y.

HEIRS

Legatees or owners of undivided real or personal estates can borrow or sell for cash. No charge for information. Satisfaction guaranteed. Strictly confidential. Reliable. MARTIN & CO., 300 Broadway, Room 146.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.

Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.

JENNER & CO.,

[Undivided Estates Exclusively.]

55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage. No commissions. Lowest charges for examining titles.

WYMAN & CO., 22 William Street, N. Y.

$50,000 at 4½% to loan on city real estate. M. Goldberger, 585 East 143d St.

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

Port Jefferson.—116 acres woodland; makes 1,140 lots; $1,160. Westhampton, 200 acres makes 4,800; $1,650. Miller Place, 200 acres makes 3,200 lots; $1,300. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Two new cottages for sale or rent cheap; 9th Av., Rockaway Beach. See Superintendent.

N. Y. STATE.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

For 30 years we have sold

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

Buyers get our free catalogue.

Owners, send us details of your property.

Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast. $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Have several choice Manhattan income properties to exchange for unimproved Bronx property; send full particulars. Equitable Realty Company, 140 West 42d St.

The New York Times Vacation Bureaus.

All the necessary information and literature pertaining to Summer resort hotels, boarding houses, railroad time tables, and steamship sailing schedules can be had free of charge at the Vacation Bureaus of The New York Times, located at No. 33 Park Row and No. 129 West 125th St., New York.—Adv.

20-foot dwelling, best block Harlem, to exchange for country seat, (mountain, with forest.) Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

A BARGAIN CORNER

on prominent Avenue in live section; seven-story elevator apartment house; all leased for $30,000 guaranteed; can be purchased for $240,000; subject to mortgage, $175,000, and will net nearly 25 per cent. on investment. Complete particulars of this positive bargain will be given to bona fide purchasers only. Apply

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

$20,000 TO $35,000

For Bond and Mortgage.

Upper west side flats preferred. Good applications promptly accepted. Reasonable expenses.

M. MORGENTHAU, Jr., & CO.,

2237-8 Ct. 135 Broadway.

A.—RENT $7,800. PRICE $75,000.

Near Madison Av., Carnegie Hill, two modern five-story apartments; excellent income; speculative future assured. Wm. J. Hamilton, 35 Nassau St.

GREAT SNAP IN TENEMENT.

4-story, 25-foot, 36th St. near 10th; rental nearly $1,500; $4,000 cash will purchase. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

102d St., near Lexington. | 5-story 10-family flat, 2 stores, 21x100; pr., $25,000; very cheap. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

92d St., near Lexington. | 5-story 10-family flat, 6 rooms and bath; pr., $26,000; mtg., $19,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

6th St., near 2d Av. | 16-family flat; very light; up-to-date; price, $38,500; investment. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Park Av., Near 137th St.—5-story and stores cold-water flat; price, $17,500; rent, $1,942. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av.—Corner plot, 50x100; price $30,000. Cash or clear offer wanted. Particulars of John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

$28,500.—Amsterdam Av., near nineties; 5-story double, (store.) Weisberger Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

$38,500.—Six-room modern double, 27 front; little cash. Weisberger Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

$42,000.—Modern triple, near Broadway; rent, $4,700; little cash. Weisberger Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

$28,500.—Six-room modern double; no steam; little cash. Weisberger Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

No. 12 Gold Street, in the drug and insurance district, is in the market. Apply on the premises.

75th, Near 3d.—Double tenement; rents, $1,620; $14,500; cash, $2,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$1,000 Cash.—Four-story building; key to Catharine St. corner. Union Construction, 259 William St.

Yorkville.—Have many bargains in double and good tenements. Folsom Brothers, 862 E. 72d.

Will sacrifice well-rented 20-family apartment, Manhattan. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 156th.

73d, Near 2d.—14-room tenement; offered lease $2,000; $22,500. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

Fine 5-story triple, with large store; 12 rooms and bath; on 8th Av., up town; $27,500; very cheap; rent over $3,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Stable, 130 stalls, near 14th; fine building; ample wagon room. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Snap.—Two small private houses; price, $7,000 each; terms easy. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

133d St., Near Lenox.—Modern triple flat, $29,500; rents, $3,300. Folsom Brothers, 862 East 72d.

BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

The Wise Little Man says that Eastwood, Jamaica, is *the* place to live. He has other things to say about Eastwood in to-morrow's issue.

Before buying see my new 2-story and basement two-family brick houses; 12 rooms, porcelain bath, hardwood trim, furnace heat; beautiful location; prices, $6,300 and $6,500; easy terms; sold three this week; others $5,300. New York Real Estate Co., 5th Av. and 52d St.

A Snap.—Two splendidly located lots south of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, $390 each; value, $700 each; cement sidewalks, water and gas; $10 cash, $5 monthly; titles insured by Title Guarantee and Trust Company free. "Chance," Box 27 Times Office.

To Let.—A large and completely furnished house by the year or season; all modern improvements and conveniences; spacious garden, also stable. For information address Box C, 203 Times Office.

Estate must sell 11-room private brick dwelling, Hancock St.; easily arranged for 2 families; asphalt street; $6,200. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

BRONX.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PICK UP ODD LOTS AT LOW RATES.—I am closing out several such; 4 lots and house, $3,000.00; 2 lots and cottage, $2,500.00; one lot and cottage, (almost new,) 6 rooms and bath, $3,500.00; 2 lots and elegant home, 7 rooms and bath, easy terms, $4,500.00; 4 lots fronting on two streets, $2,000.00; all of these must be sold; all lie in the great annexed territory, near to trolley and steam cars, where the fortunes of the coming generation will be made; buy on the outskirts was the Old Astor Advice, and experience shows the wisdom of it; try it now. ROBERT WALLACE, William's Bridge, New York City.

ATTENTION, RIGHT FORWARD MARCH TO BEDFORD PARK!

Seven-room house, detached, all improvements, $4,200; plot 50x112 feet; near elevated, $5,250; ten-room house, all improvements, $7,500; two-family detached house, all improvements, $7,500, one-family brick house, must be sold, $7,250. O'Hara Bros., Bedford Park, Bronx. Open Sundays.

BRONX.

CENTRAL BRIDGE SECTION, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE ELEVATED; DETACHED ONE-FAMILY AND TWO-FAMILY HOUSES; BUILDING LOTS AND ACREAGE; FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE; MODERATE PRICES; VALUES RAPIDLY INCREASING. NORTHERN REALTY CO., 55 LIBERTY ST.

LEVY BROS., 116 West 135th St.

GOOD BARGAINS IN BRONX FOR QUICK BUYERS.

BARGAIN Within one block of rapid transit station, Westchester and Jackson Avenues, block front, seven lots, including two corners; $30,000. J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149th St. and 3d Av.

Fine private house on Valentine Av., which avenue is 100 ft. wide, near Tremont Av.; price $4,500, cash $1,000; near elevated and Harlem Railroad stations and trolley; rare chance for a home in this fine section of the Bronx. Bronx Land, Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 741 Tremont Av.

A fine house on 175th St., near "L" station, residential street; suitable for a physician, near 3d Av.; price $7,000; terms to suit; other private properties, flats, and lots in this most promising section of the Bronx, for sale. Call and examine my list. Bronx Land, Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 741 Tremont Av.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open stairway, tiling, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 6th Av., Manhattan.

ATTENTION, Investors!—Estate will sell fine corner of four parcels; six stores; near subway, trolley, and elevated roads; always rented and rents low; no heating; price, $82,500; rent, $8,400; 80 per cent. left on bond and mortgage. V. T. HERVEY, 759 Melrose Av.

Two-family houses, 18 rooms, two baths; heat; all improvements; near Park, school, elevated, and Rapid Transit stations; most desirable location and prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

194th St. and Marion Av.—A few one or two-family dwellings; must sell quick; price very reasonable; open for inspection daily, including Sunday; take 3d Av "L" to Fordham. Wm. H. Wright, owner.

MUST BE SOLD at once; 1-family cottage, 7 rooms, attic; $3,000; near rapid transit; easy terms. PETERS, Morris Park Av. and Taylor St., Van Nest. Open Sunday.

CHOICE 9-room cottage, all improvements; plot 50x114, near Tremont Av.; $1,000 cash; easy terms. PETERS, 3,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

BARGAIN.—Three-story frame house, all improvements, with store, for delicatessen or grocery store, $7,500; good neighborhood. LOSERE, 871 Brook Av.

A PLOT 50 feet front, two blocks from elevated station, at a bargain; must sell before August. SONNEBORN, Bedford Park, City.

2-family house, 11 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; near elevated station; $500 cash, balance to suit. Baechler, 1,841 Tremont Av.

CAULDWELL AVENUE.—Brick dwelling, new; hardwood; all improvements; price, $6,500. ULLMAN, 502 Willis Av.

20 acres, near Bedford Park station, Bronx Park, Botanical Gardens; great bargain. George Niner, 30 Pine St.

For Sale.—Bronx lots, with building loans; also money for first mortgages. Stephen F. Hill, 51 Nassau St.

24th Ward tract, 50 acres; frontage trolley and steam lines; very cheap. George Niner, 30 Pine St.

$400.00.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Bargain.—Corner, 100x100, near 174th St. Station; asking $13,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

WESTCHESTER.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

Larchmont Park

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.

18½ MILES FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION, AT FORTY-SECOND STREET. THIRTY MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Express Trains. Larchmont first stop. A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive suburb.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED.

Electric Lights, Gas, Thorough System of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Etc.

DO NOT BE FOOLED BY BUYING UNIMPROVED PROPERTY AND THEN HAVE TO PAY ASSESSMENTS. BUY WHERE THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE MADE AND PAID FOR.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY in Westchester County, and LARCHMONT PARK affords the Homeseeker and the Investor the BEST OPPORTUNITY for profitable Real estate Investment.

CHOICE LOTS, $500 AND UP. EASY TERMS, SMALL CASH PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGED.

TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICE, and very Low Commutation Rate.

WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c. Representatives will take visitors to Larchmont Park at my expense any day.

EDWARD McVICKAR,

27 PINE STREET. Telephone, 2026 John. NEW YORK.

ALL ABOARD

$800 FOR WESTCHESTER.

is all you need to pay, in payments of $15 monthly, for a cozy Queen Anne cottage of six rooms, stone cellar and attic. THINK OF IT! This house is situated in growing Westchester County, 45 minutes from the heart of New York City, where Churches, Stores and magnificent residences flourish. It has fine drives and grand boulevards to the Sound, where you can enjoy boating, bathing and fishing, and still have the convenience of working in New York City. It is up to you to make a CHANGE and have an ideal Suburban HOME and Pay for it like Rent instead of living in a stuffed up City Flat. OUR REFERENCES are the people who have bought and are living there now. Titles Guaranteed. INVESTIGATE THIS before Buying elsewhere. Commutation 10 cents; 44 trains Daily; also trolley connecting with Elevated R. R. running through the property.

To the parties who want to build in the future we have 500 Lots that can be bought from $100 upward on easy monthly payments with NO INTEREST, and we will build for you a HOME from your own plans and specifications on easy monthly payments.

For further particulars write or call at only offices,

HALLEY LAND & IMP. CO.,

MAIN OFFICE, 165-167 BROADWAY, CITY, OR 3 EAST 125TH ST.

Branch Office open Daily from 9 to 6 P. M.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQU

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

$100 reward for returning team of black horses and bottling wagon to George Weisensee, 237 West 37th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

17th St., 118 East.—Desirable well furnished rooms; exceptionally good table; gentlemen; table board; references.

21st St., 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; Summer garden; reasonable.

48th St., 65 West.—Large and small rooms; strictly first-class table board; doctor's office.

51st St., 233 West.—Home cooking; large front; private bath; hall rooms; Summer rates; table d'hote.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable single room; third floor; southern exposure; good board; references.

104th St., 61 West.—4th-story rooms; small but comfortable; $8.50 upward; others; excellent table.

127th St., 264 West.—Large front room, furnished, with or without board; moderate; American family.

129th St., 106 West.—Gentlemen or couple; superior home; board; refined family; references; moderate.

A number of gentlemen can be accommodated during the Summer at a private house in Bay Ridge with either breakfast only or full board. Address Box O, 203 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

17th St., 300 West.—Two adjoining rooms, south; bath; housekeeping; nice entrance. Steen.

64th St., 117 West.—Large and small, cool rooms, with private baths; comfortably furnished; moderate.

11th St., 145 West.—Newly furnished large and small rooms from $2.50 to $6 per week.

19th St., 109 East.—Large and small, cool, pleasant rooms; central location; transients; references.

46th St., 213 West.—Single, double; house newly furnished; porcelain baths; private family; Summer prices.

49th St., 131 West.—Pleasant furnished rooms in private house; Summer rates; transients.

82d St., 74 West.—Pleasant front room; running water; closet, bath; $3.50; gentlemen only. Angell.

51st St., 233 West.—Newly furnished suite; private bath; hall rooms; home cooking; table d'hote, 35c.

61st St., 100 West.—Couple will let nicely furnished rooms; one, two gentlemen; elevator. Wathers.

63d St., 139 West.—Large or small furnished rooms to gentlemen; private American family.

65th St., 59 West. "Omaha."—Large, cool rooms; single, en suite; running water; elevator; references. Clarke.

66th St., 62 West.—Large and small cool, comfortable, homelike rooms for one or two. Ducey.

78th St., 163 West.—Desirable rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

82d, 41 West.—Desirable large rooms, running water; also doctor's office; transients; Summer rates.

83d St., 101 West.—Parlor, bedroom, suitable one or two gentlemen; hall room; private family. Walker.

103d St., 131 West.—1, 2 cool rooms; 1 flight; near elevated; low, Summer. Fisher.

Corner of 175th St. and Arthur Av.—Extra large front room; nicely furnished; private house; overlooking Crotona Park; convenient to L and trolley. Mrs. Schulz.

Rooms Wanted.

Two or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, Lake Placid or outskirts. Carroll, 51 Bank St.

Out of Town.

Large, cool, comfortable rooms, facing ocean and near depot, with first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require a manager and buyer for their dressmaking department; one capable of going abroad and selecting models; all communications treated as strictly confidential.

Experienced cook for quick lunch; aply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th Street entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Experienced stenographer in electrical business; salary, $10. G., 338 Broadway.

Several young ladies temporarily, to assemble cards; those experienced preferred; hours, 9 to 4. 241 Broadway.

Stenographic and bookkeeping teacher for Kentucky Methodist College; reply stating salary and qualifications. G., 338 Broadway.

Stenographer for three days' work a week in Asbury Park during next two months; $10 per week; call afternoon. G., 338 Broadway.

Males.

A.—THE BLOCK LIGHT COMPANY REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A COMPETENT MAN TO ACT AS MANAGER OF SALES DEPARTMENT FOR GREATER NEW YORK; MUST BE ABLE TO COMMAND TRADE OF INCANDESCENT LIGHT JOBBERS, RETAILERS AND CANVASSERS IN THIS TERRITORY; ONLY MEN OF EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE CONSIDERED. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING EXPERIENCE, BLOCK LIGHT CO., 17 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK CITY.

A.—The Block Light Company requires the services of a competent man to act as manager of sales department for Greater New York; must be able to command trade of incandescent light jobbers, retailers and canvassers in this territory; only men of experience in this line considered. Apply by letter only, giving experience, Block Light Co., 17 Park Place, New York City.

Cutters wanted; also trimmers and lining cutters with shears or knife by wholesale clothing houses; steady employment and good wages. Apply N. Y. Clothing Trade Association, Room 19, 13 Astor Place, New York.

Experienced slip cover cutters; only those who have a thorough knowledge of the business need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th Street entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Parcel of about 10 acres, with or without improvements; shore front or overlooking Sound, between Great Neck and Northport; state full particulars, price, terms, &c.; principals only. W. C. Woodburn & Son, 55 Liberty St.

Stenographer, young man, willing to travel about; salary $10 and traveling expenses. 241 Broadway.

The 14th Street Store requires experienced half-time waitresses for their lunch room. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Telegraphers; experienced commercial and railroad operators for out of town; good pay. Relay, Box 129 Times.

Wanted—Bright office boy quick at figures; one having knowledge of German preferred; state age and full particulars. P. O. Box 1,569.

Wanted—Advertising agent and solicitor in New York for large Summer paper. Address Box I, Bethlehem, N. H.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

8c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

Caretaker.—Young couple would care for private house or flat. Stringer, 309 West 17th St.

Cook.—First-class; in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference. 166 East 32d St.

Dressmakers.—Two dressmakers out by the day in city or country; will work in country very reasonably; make beautiful skirts. Kennedy, 349 West 49th St.

Housework.—Colored; good cook, laundress; neat, industrious, polite; country, city; moderate expectations. Georgia, 320 West 50th St., (restaurant.) Telephone 1685-R Columbus.

Laundress.—Respectable young woman would take in family washing; references. McMahon, 208 East 57th St.

Nurse.—Settled woman to wait on invalid or aged lady; good reference; would assist with light housework; willing to go to the country. Mrs. Smith, 145 Amsterdam Av.

Nurse.—Reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland, experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up baby; best city references. Hetherington, 22 East 115th St.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Young lady; fully capable and thoroughly reliable; neat and accurate operator; exceptionally high-references; low salary. B. M. Q., 85 North Clinton St., East Orange, N. J.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; one year's experience; neat, rapid, accurate; very best references; $8. Miss K., Box 118 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid, accurate; satisfactory references from last employer; $10. Miss Lee, Box 182 Times.

Stenographer.—By young lady; willing and accurate; two and a half years' experience. S. A., 153 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Energetic young lady; five years' experience; accurate; thorough business education. Superior, Box 212 Times.

EXPRESSMEN'S STRIKE WAS NOT AUTHORIZED

Union Delegates So Inform New York Transfer Company.

CONGESTION OF BAGGAGE

Drivers from Some of the Other Companies Refuse to Handle Transfer Company's Business—No Orders Taken Yesterday.

Up to a late hour last night the strike of the employes of the New York Transfer Company was still on, with the situation unaltered, although the general manager, S. W. P. Draper, said he had reason to believe that the tie-up could not last much longer. Two delegates, Brandon and Vick, of the local branch of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, notified the management of the Transfer Company last evening that the strike was entirely without the authorization of the organization.

At the offices of the Transfer Company, 1,354 Broadway, a representative of Mr. Draper, said that he had no doubt but that the strike would be called off at a very early date, owing to the confusion existing among the strikers and the fact that, as he had learned, the cessation of work had been the result of a misunderstanding only.

He said that about a year ago the teamsters employed by the New York Transfer Company got together in a local branch of the International Brotherhood Union. Representatives of the union called upon the management, asking that the union be recognized and certain concessions granted. Although the organization was only tentatively recognized, the concessions were granted and both sides entered into a contract which should have expired on July 29.

About a week ago delegates of the union again called, requiring other concessions when the contract expired. These were refused and a meeting of the union was held. As a result of the meeting, the New York Transfer Company was notified, says the management, that, while there were a few dissenters in the union, there was not likely to be a strike. When half of the men quit work without warning, the Transfer Company was surprised.

The strikers succeeded in getting some of the drivers of the Manhattan Delivery Company to quit. The drivers of Westcott's Express and of several other companies refused to handle any of the baggage while the strike lasted. In the meantime the congestion increased. At the Pennsylvania Depot at the foot of West Twenty-third Street there were 2,000 trunks at 6 P. M., and at the main depot in Jersey City the congestion was still greater.

Passengers from Boston and New England points on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad are suffering the greatest inconvenience. Late last night whole carloads of baggage were being brought in on every express train from the East, and it was being stacked in the sheds of the road in the Grand Central Station. It was estimated at 9 o'clock by one of the officials in the station that not fewer than 8,000 pieces of baggage, including trunks, hatboxes, and dress suit cases, were piled up in the sheds. The efforts of cab drivers and small express companies to remove this baggage did not make a great impression on the pile.

SLOCUM DISASTER INQUIRY.

Chief Engineer of the Boat Testifies Before Inspectors.

The inquiry into the Slocum disaster that is being conducted by Inspectors Dumont and Barrett of the local bureau of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service was continued yesterday morning.

Benjamin F. Conklin, who was the Chief Engineer of the burned craft, was the first witness called. His testimony was practically the same as he gave at the hearing conducted by Coroner Berry.

Capt. William Hillery of the tug Golden Rod, who saved many lives on the day of the disaster, testified, as did also O. M. Hubner, a salesman for the New York Belting and Packing Company, Limited, who testified concerning the Slocum's hose, and David Kahnweiler, a manufacturer of life-saving apparatus.

The reinspection of vessels in New York and Hoboken waters was continued yesterday, several ferryboats and tugs being inspected, among them the ferryboats Arlington, Middletown, and Amerlin.

The commission appointed by Mr. Cortelyou, as Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to investigate the Slocum wreck will hold its first regular hearing in the Whitehall Building at 10 o'clock this morning.

HOSPITAL PATIENT KILLED.

Nugent Fell or Leaped from Second-Story Window.

Patrick Nugent, sixty-four years old, who lived at One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, either fell or jumped from the second-story window of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Second Avenue and Thirteenth Street, early yesterday morning, and died three hours afterward in the Infirmary.

Nugent had been a patient in the Infirmary for twelve days. He was operated on two days ago for a cataract on the eye. A heavy rain fell about 2 o'clock in the morning, and the woman nurse in the ward went about closing the windows. When she finished she found Nugent's bed empty, and, looking out, saw him lying on the porch.

Examination showed that heavy wires outside of the window leading to the porch were loosened. This, it was thought, looked as if Nugent had tried to escape, while demented, by means of a wire, had missed his hold and fallen.

Justice Joseph Will Visit Croker.

Justice Herman Joseph of the Municipal Court will sail to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. His destination will be Carlsbad, where he will meet his wife and daughter and a sister. After a visit to Richard Croker, at Wantage, England, Justice Joseph will spend the remainder of a three months' vacation in and near Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

8c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisemenis. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Ella, Box 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; educated; accurate; understands office work; $10. Reliable, Box 209 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Careful, Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Competent, reliable; some experience; moderate salary; quick, accurate. McLean, 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Wanted—Washing at home by colored woman. Mollie Wrotten, 222 West 17th St.

Males.

Boy, 14½, neat appearance; in office, where competent and efficient attention will be appreciated; references. Permanent, Box 103 Times.

Coachman.—Young man; in country; experienced; reference. King, 207 South 9th St., Brooklyn.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers; city and country; disengaged at present; family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Address Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Private secretary and expert stenographer, ten years' business experience, desires position. D. H., 155 East 56th St.

Private Secretary.—Expert stenographer; ten years' business; highest credentials. D. H., 155 East 56th St.

Stenographer.—Beginner; clean-cut country youth; anxious become located; best reference. Edwards, Box 144 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced; accurate; best references; salary, $15. L. L. Cowen, 164 Madison St.

Tutor.—Highly successful and experienced tutor, English, would undertake young boy for thorough grounding; highest recommendations. A. B. C., Box 194 Times Office, New York.

Typewriter, &c.—Young man as typewriter, office assistant, and to make himself useful around office; highly recommended; experienced. X Y Z, 1,364 Broadway.

Young man, classical education, experienced in lumber, law, and real estate, desires a permanent position where advancement is possible. C., Box 141 Times.

FOUR HURT IN TROLLEY SMASH.

Brooklyn Cars Come Together in Trying to Make Crossing.

Four persons were injured in a collision between a Bergen Street trolley car and a Utica Avenue car at Bergen Street and Utica Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The cars ran into each other while trying to make the crossing.

Frank Hughes of 2,085 Pacific Street, motorman of the Bergen Street car, was thrown to the street and his left leg was injured. Irene Shaw of 78 Reid Avenue, John Dillon of 43 Reid Avenue, and Thomas Dunn of 92 Covert Street, all passengers on the Bergen Street car, received contusions and cuts. They went to their homes after being attended by an ambulance surgeon.

ACCUSED BY LODGE OFFICERS.

Member of Free Sons of Judah Held on Larceny Charge.

Officers and members of M. Weinberg Lodge, No. 37 of the Independent Order of the Free Sons of Judah thronged Essex Market Police Court yesterday at the examination of Benjamin Globinger of 27 Willet Street, ex-President and Treasurer of the lodge. The present officers of the lodge accused Mr. Golbinger of misappropriating $500, but Magistrate Flammer would entertain a complaint of the larceny of only $200. He held the prisoner in $1,000 bail for trial in General Sessions.

Golbinger admitted to drawing checks for $500, but he swore he acted at the direction of the lodge and turned over the money to the Secretary. This the latter denied, particularly as to the $200 drawn by check on Oct. 2, 1903, and cashed by the Manhattan Savings Institution at Broadway and Bleecker Street.

McADOO WILL REVIEW CASE.

Commissioner to Act on Charges Against Detective O'Brien.

Commissioner McAdoo will review the case of Detective Sergeant John F. O'Brien who recently was tried before the Third Deputy Commissioner, Harris Lindsley, on charges of false arrest, assault, and intoxication, which were not sustained, according to the decision of the Deputy Commissioner, who exonerated O'Brien. Maurice S. Samuels of E. L. Samuels & Brother, cloth merchants of 248 Canal Street, who was the complainant in the case, is not satisfied with the decision of Commissioner Lindsley and has therefore asked that Commissioner McAdoo look into the matter.

Commissioner McAdoo said yesterday that in all cases decisions are handed to him for his approval, but that he would examine the testimony in the O'Brien case thoroughly, would summon additional witnesses if he thought it necessary, and would make known his decision, which would be final, so far as the Police Department is concerned, in a few days.

STABBED WIFE WITH SCISSORS.

Heyman Had Deserted Her Months Ago—Quarrel Followed His Return.

Magistrate O'Reilly yesterday in the Manhattan Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg, held Joseph Heyman, a mechanic, thirty-nine years old, of 91 Graham Avenue, on the charge of having assaulted his wife, Susan Heyman, with murderous intent.

According to the woman's story Heyman abandoned her and her three children last April, leaving them in a destitute condition. Mrs. Heyman had been supporting her children until Sunday, when the husband appeared. He quarreled with her and early yesterday morning attacked her with a pair of scissors. Mrs. Heyman was severely cut about the head and body. Her screams were heard by Policeman Haneman of the Stagg Hill Station.

Haneman found Mrs. Heyman on the floor in a semi-conscious condition. An ambulance was summoned from St. Catharine's Hospital and a surgeon was occupied for more than an hour dressing the woman's wounds. She was unable to appear against her husband in court and he was held.

FOUGHT TWO MEN AND DOG.

Williamsburg Policeman Arrested Men, but Dog Got Away.

An assault was made early yesterday morning on Policeman Michael Woods of the Herbert Street Station, Williamsburg, by Peter and Frank Buck, brothers, of 17 Parker Street. Woods says that the two who are men of middle age, attacked him with an axe, and that during the mêlée a dog also figured in the case.

It is alleged that the Buck brothers annoyed William Nugent of 52 Kingland Avenue by playing ball Sunday evening in front of his house. Nugent remonstrated, and they went away, returning later and starting an argument, which culminated in a fight. Nugent was hit in the face with a stone, and his cries brought the policeman. Frank Buck, it is said, first attacked the policeman with an axe, and when Woods used his club on Frank the latter's brother took the axe. While the mêlée was at its height a dog appeared and tore out part of Woods's right trouser leg.

Woods succeeded in subduing the brothers, and arrested them for felonious assault. They were arraigned yesterday in the Manhattan Avenue Court and held. They declared the policeman clubbed them without provocation.

JAIL BREAKER AN ATHLETE.

Climbed Girders, Passed Grating, and Jumped Fifteen Feet.

The officials in charge of Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, are in a state of wonderment over the escape of Gustave Holze, who was to be tried for burglary in the Kings County Court yesterday morning. It is said that Holze, who is seventeen years old, and only 4 feet 9 inches in height, is built like an athlete. The only way that he could have escaped was by climbing hand over hand, up the girders that run up the side of the jail, to a fanlight on the roof. From that spot—provided he could squeeze himself between iron bars set eight inches apart—it was possible to reach the top of the building. Thence it is believed that the escaping prisoner jumped and landed on the other side of a stone wall on a knoll in Fort Greene.

All of this is assumed. If it really did happen, Holze is an athlete of no mean agility. The climb to the roof would exhaust a strong man, and the jump to Fort Greene involves an outward leap of twelve or fifteen feet. However, according to Warden McLaughlin, this is the only way the escape could have been accomplished, as all of the exits in the jail were well guarded, and no one passed who could not give an account of himself. The Brooklyn police are searching for Holze and Sheriff Hesterberg has ordered an investigation.

Holze was arrested by Capt. Reynolds of the Fifth Avenue Police Station and charged with stealing a cash register from a drug store in Fifth Avenue. When his case was called for trial yesterday, before Judge Crane, the matter was explained and the trial adjourned until he could be rearrested.

Judgments Against an Engraving Co.

Three judgments aggregating $4,606 were entered yesterday against the Publishers and Printers' Engraving Company of 27 East Twenty-second Street in favor of the New Amsterdam National Bank, on three notes made by Harry C. Jones, which were indorsed by the company. The company was incorporated in January, 1900, with a capital stock of $10,000, which was increased to $50,000, and Harry C. Jones was President.

Commercial Cable Buys Plot.

Frank W. Savin, through John N. Golding, has sold to the Commercial Cable Company the building at 26 New Street, a three-story structure, on a plot about 21 feet by 27 feet. This completes the plot desired by the Commercial Cable Company for the annex to their present building, upon which they have begun building operations.

FIGHTS FOR RACING TELEPHONE SERVICE

"Racing Syndicate" Demands That Company Furnish News.

INSTRUMENTS AGAIN IN PLACE

Court Asked to Issue Order Compelling N. Y. Telephone Co. to Show Cause Why It Should Not Give Racing News.

Lawyers Maurice Meyer and Daniel O'Reilly, who have been fighting the police in every move that the department has made to stop the pool rooms from getting race news, appeared yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Giegerich and obtained an order to show cause why another order should not be made enjoining the New York Telephone Company from refusing to give telephone service to the New York and New Jersey Distributing and Circulating Company, known about town as the "racing syndicate." According to the police this syndicate distributes the racing results to the pool rooms about town.

Lawyer Meyer said that the syndicate was organized and incorporated for the purpose of collecting and distributing news of a sporting nature and could not be prevented from distributing such news. The corporation had elaborate offices in the Park Row Building on the seventh floor. On May 21 Police Inspector Schmittberger with Capt. Hodgins and twenty policemen went to the offices of the concern and made a raid, taking all of the company's books and papers, together with thirty telephones which were found there. The telephone wires were cut and the instruments were taken from the walls and carted to Police Headquarters. The manager of the Distributing Company was arrested at the time of the raid under the name of George D. Hammond. Twenty other men found in the offices were also taken into custody.

When the prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Breen in the Tombs Court Magistrate Breen, with the consent of District Attorney Jerome, discharged sixteen of them. The others were taken before Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court on writs of habeas corpus sued out by Lawyers Meyer and O'Reilly. On July 2 Justice Gaynor discharged the prisoners and scored the police, declaring the arrest of the men unlawful and illegal.

Three days later Lawyers Meyer and O'Reilly went before Civil Justice Finn, in the First District Municipal Court, and instituted replevin proceedings for the recovery of the telephones which the police had seized and which they had refused to surrender. Corporation Counsel Delany, acting for Police Commissioner McAdoo, put in what is known as a countermand bond, claiming that the police were lawfully in possession of the telephone instruments, thirty in number. Before trial, however, the Corporation Counsel withdrew his bond, and the Marshal then seized the telephones and turned them over to the Distributing Company.

The instruments were reinstalled last week, but the telephone company refused to furnish news over them.

Lawyer Meyer argued that the fact that the telephones had been reinstalled showed that they were not used for illegal purposes. The telephone company was reminded of the fact that the Distributing Company held a year's contract with the telephone company. In replying to this the telephone company wrote that they had received a letter from Police Commissioner McAdoo, in which Mr. McAdoo said that while he had no legal evidence to prove that the Distributing Company was using the instruments to furnish racing news to the poolrooms, he was morally certain that this was a fact, and that it would be illegal for the telephone company to permit the Distributing Company to make use of the telephones in a similar manner in the future. The telephone company suggested that the Distributing Company had better apply to the courts for a remedy. Consequently counsel for the Distributing Company applied for the order to show cause. The order is made returnable before Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, tomorrow morning.

STOLE FOR STARVING FAMILY.

Robbed a Blind Woman, but Court Suspended Sentence.

Because of the circumstances surrounding the case, Judge Crane, in the Kings County Court, suspended sentence in the case of William Lover, an ex-Sergeant of marines, who had pleaded guilty to the charge of robbery last week. The man had snatched a pocketbook from a blind woman in Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, in desperation, knowing that his family was starving at home, and that it was impossible for him to obtain work. He did not know until after he had been arrested that his victim was sightless.

Prior to his arrest Lover's conduct had been exemplary. While serving as a Sergeant in the Marine Corps, the man had succeeded in saving a small sum of money, but enforced idleness after he had received an honorable discharge from the service exhausted his funds, and two weeks before he had been arrested he was dispossessed. A neighbor gave his family shelter. For two days his wife and child had no food.

Judge Crane had the case investigated and found Lover's story to be entirely true. New friends are now trying to get work for him.

GROCER MADE "MOONSHINE."

Revenue Officer Found a Twenty-Gallon Still Back of Store.

Morris Levy, said to be the proprietor of a grocery store at 153 Broome Street, was arrested yesterday by Revenue Officer John W. Sinsel, assisted by Deputies Moore, Douglass, and Logue and United States Gauger Fellows. The prisoner was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of operating a "moonshine" still. Levy seemed indifferent as to his fate, and pleaded dire poverty. The grocery store, he contended, belonged to his daughter, who didn't care much about him, he said, and who would not assist him in any way now that he was arrested.

The still, found in a room in the rear of the grocery store, had been in place, Mr. Sinsel said, only a few weeks, and, although of twenty gallons' daily capacity, had not been operated except in a small way. Sixty gallons of sugar and yeast mash were found, a portion of it concealed in the grocery store.

The daughter, Celia Levy, denied emphatically that the man arrested was her father, insisting he was a stranger who had rented a little room there to make experiments in the manufacture of vinegar. The janitor, however, told Mr. Sinsel that the man under arrest was the girl's father, and that he was the man who for a year and a half had conducted the store, which had a liberal patronage in the neighborhood.

Levy was locked up in the Ludlow Street Jail by United States Marshal Henkel in default of $2,500 bail.

Inspector Grant for Staten Island.

Inspector Donald Grant of the Police Department was transferred yesterday to a newly made inspection district at Staten Island. When Inspector Grant was reinstated by the courts some months ago, as there was no vacancy he was placed in command of the "Traffic Department," then but recently organized. Staten Island has heretofore been part of the Second Inspection District in charge of Inspector George Titus. Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday promoted two Roundsmen, John Yost of Adams Street, Brooklyn, and Henry D. Miller of Fourth Street, Long Island City, to be Sergeants.

PALMIERI FOR CITY BENCH.

Gov. Odell Selects Italian Attorney to Succeed Justice Fitzsimons.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 18.—Gov. Odell to-day announced the appointment of John Palmieri as Justice of the City Court of New York, to succeed Justice John H. Fitzsimons, deceased. The appointment is for the remainder of the current year, as the vacancy will be regularly filled at the November election.

Gov. Odell has held up the appointment of Justice Fitzsimons's successor for more than four months, and in the meantime great pressure has been brought to bear in the interests of several candidates, notably ex-Municipal Court Judge Bennet and Carlos C. Carpenter.

Justice Palmieri, the appointee, was born forty years ago in Southern Italy, but his parents brought him here while yet a child, and he was educated in the public schools of this city, and then graduated from the New York Law School. For ten years he had practiced here, living in the Sixth Assembly District. Twice he has been the Republican nominee for Member of Assemly in this Democratic stronghold. Last Fall he ran for Alderman against Timothy P. Sullivan. Justice Palmieri lives at 157 Second Avenue and has a home at Montclair, N. J. His law offices are located at 63 Park Row.

THE ST. LOUIS AT HER PIER.

No Excitement Among Passengers When Engine Broke Down.

Two days behind her regular time, the American Line steamship St. Louis arrived at her pier at Fulton Street, North River, yesterday morning. When inquiry was made concerning the behavior of the passengers at the time of the accident to the ship's machinery that caused the delay, it was learned that few of them knew there had been any accident until the disabled engines had been cut out, and the ship was again proceeding on her course.

It was the falling off of a nut on the after high and low pressure cylinders of the starboard engine that caused all of the trouble.

The speed of the vessel was reduced by from five to six knots an hour, but her seaworthiness was not at all affected, and she experienced fine weather after the accident.

POSTAL CLERK ADMITS GUILT.

Held in $2,500 Bail—Alleged Letter Box Thief Arrested.

James H. Burke, a postal clerk employed at Station H at the Grand Central Station, was held in $2,500 bail by United States Commissioner Shields yesterday for stealing money from letters. He admitted his guilt. Having no bondsman he was locked up in the Ludlow Street Jail by United States Marshal Henkel.

Inspectors Jacobs and Meyer also arrested yesterday William H. Stevens, an alleged letterbox thief, whom they turned over to the police. Stevens presented a check at the Park National Bank for $43.98, drawn by Siegel, Cooper & Co. to the order of B. & H. Cohen, 22 West Fourth Street. The bank's teller became suspicious and caused Stevens's arrest, who later admitted taking the check from a letter which he extracted from the hall letterbox on Fourth Street.

LINER IN GOVERNMENT DOCK.

Permission Granted to Have the Slavonia Painted at Brooklyn Yard.

The United States Government has granted permission to the Cunard Steamship Company to place its steamship Slavonia, which plies between this port and the Mediterranean, in the big dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Docking merchant vessels, especially those flying foreign flags, in American naval docks is not without precedent, though it is unusual. The Slavonia will be scraped and painted.

In obtaining the Government's permission the Cunard Line had to agree to stand all of the expense of the docking and to assume responsibility for any accidents that might occur either to the steamship or the dock.

There are many dry docks about New York, but all of them are now filled and are engaged for a long time to come. The Slavonia will sail from this port again on Thursday. This is her home port, and all of the cleaning and repairing done to her is done here.

LINGUIST HELD AS FORGER.

Had Record as Cholera Nurse and Came from Good Family.

Charged with having forged a check for $5, Emil Kussmaul, sixty years old, who can speak ten languages fluently, was held for trial in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Williamsburg, yesterday

Kussmaul was a Government nurse at Fire Island during the cholera epidemic about ten years ago, and was highly commended by the Federal authorities for his brave service. He is said to be a member of an aristocratic German family, and up to a few years ago received quarterly remittances from Germany. A month ago Kussmaul obtained a position as a bookkeeper for Albert Wunder, an undertaker, of 817 Flushing Avenue. He held the place for three weeks, and when he gave it up and went away Wunder accused Kussmaul of forging his name to a check for $5.

Kussmaul was arrested early yesterday morning in a lodging house at 658 Broadway, Williamsburg.

Darragh Brings Daughter to Court.

In response to a writ of habeas corpus, Thomas A. Darragh produced his fourteen-year-old daughter Ruth in the Supreme Court yesterday. The writ had been obtained by Darragh's wife, whom he is suing for divorce. She desires the custody of the child, and she recently tried to have her daughter committed to her care by the Children's Court. This tribunal, however, refused to interfere, ruling that as the divorce suit was pending in the Supreme Court, the proper remedy was there. Mrs. Darragh then applied for the writ of habeas corpus. Justice Giegerich reserved decision until Thursday.

Hanna's New York Estate, $76,170.

According to an appraisement filed yesterday in the Surrogates' office, Senator M. A. Hanna left personal property in this State to the value of $76,170. This consists of fifty shares of the capital stock of the Trust Company of America, valued at $11,000, and 260 shares of stock of the North American Trust Company, valued at $65,170. The commissions to be paid to the executors of the will amount to $931.50, leaving a net estate in this State amounting to $75,218.30, which will be used toward the payment of the legacy due Mr. Hanna's son, Daniel Rhodes Hanna.

Beavers Again Held for Trial.

George W. Beavers, the indicted ex-Post Office official, was again before United States Commissioner Morle in the District Court, Brooklyn, and again he was held for trial in Washington. Commissioner Morle remanded Beavers to the custody of the Marshal, but later Judge Thomas released him, holding that sufficient bail had been given by Beavers under the Brooklyn indictments to warrant his appearance. Further motions are to be made by Beavers' attorneys next Thursday, and until they are decided he cannot be taken to Washington.

Woman Stenographer Missing.

The Jersey City police were notified yesterday of the mysterious disappearance of Miss Jennie Kellien, twenty-four years old, who boarded at the house of Mrs. Barnes, 223 Warren Street, Jersey City. The young woman up to the time of her disappearance was employed as a stenographer by the Dun Mercantile Company, which has a branch office in Jersey City.

A VERY superior line of flannel Outing trousers in quiet gray effects and White Serge trousers that are as handsome in style and cut as any we ever saw—everybody's delighted with them—*They're* cool.

The thinnest of Office Coats in Alpaca, Nun's Cloth, Mohair, Pongee, Seersucker and Linen Crash—*They're* cool, too.

GENUINE Guyaquil Panamas—we have sold none at less than $10 this year—A few at N. Y. Store, a great bargain at $5—*They're* cool.

A very unusual line of fancy hat bands at 50c—*They're* hot stuff.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"Common horse sense."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CROSS Examining Optician New Method. Fee $1. 20 E. 23d Street.

Weak stomachs welcome vegetables and get upset when dosed with minerals. ERBA'S EXTRACT OF TAMARINDS is purely vegetable, and when added to water makes a delightful Summer drink splendid for stomach and liver. L. Gandolfi & Co., 427-31 W. B'way, N. Y.

SAW M'KOON AFTER SUPPOSED KIDNAPPING

Missing Judge Was in Middletown, N. Y., Friday Afternoon.

MORE LETTERS FROM HIM

Talks of Reaching the Pacific Coast in the Fall by Ship—Had Appealed to Various Friends for Ransom.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 18.—Judge Dennis D. McKoon, who has written in letters that he was kidnapped on Broadway, New York City, on Friday morning last, was in Middletown on Friday afternoon. He formerly lived here, and has frequently visited this city since going to New York. He reached here on the day of his disappearance on the 3:40 P. M. train, and walked down the principal street, being recognized and spoken to by many persons who have known him for years. Later, in company with a local lawyer, he walked to the Erie station, where Judge McKoon got on board either the train for New York or a train for Pine Bush, both of which were at the station at the time.

It was reported later that a man answering Judge McKoon's description was boarding at a farmhouse near Pine Bush, having arrived there Saturday, but that was not confirmed. A New York detective was in this city to day looking for the missing man.

Although several new letters from Judge Dennis Daniel McKoon were received yesterday, the Judge failed to reveal his whereabouts. This neglect on his part his son, D. Gilbert McKoon, attributes to the assertion made by the Judge that he is in the hands of kidnappers, by whom he alleges he was seized on Friday. The police do not share the son's faith in that explanation. Inspector McClusky ridicules the idea that the Judge was kidnapped, and says that the case is being handled as that of a missing man.

T. A. Darby, the Broadway broker who shares his office with the McKoons, was mystified yesterday by a rambling letter which he received from the Judge in the morning. It was mailed Saturday from Station L, in Harlem, and said: "I expect to be on the ocean soon, from what I hear of my friends' private talk." Then follows a long quotation of blank verse, beginning "Heav'n from all creatures hides the truth of the future."

Gilbert McKoon was also the recipient of a letter yesterday morning. The missive refers to a mysterious boat, which is to land "on the Pacific Coast some time in the Fall. You may hear from me over there in the Winter, if I live, but I may not."

Mr. McKoon also had a letter from George H. Decker of Middletown, inclosing a letter from the Judge, in which the missing man told of his plight and his need for $5,000. Mr. Decker wanted to know "what in the world it meant." A Mr. Cooley, another friend of the Judge, received a letter of the same kind yesterday morning.

GERITY HAD WARNED CAMERON.

Policeman Tells How He Came to Shoot His Friend in Riot.

Inspector Kane and Capt. Darcy of the Astoria Station conducted an investigation yesterday into the shooting of Detective Charles J. Cameron on Sunday night in the course of a riot at a picnic. Policeman John Gerity, who apparently shot Cameron, was arraigned before Magistrate' Connerton yesterday and paroled in the custody of Capt. Darcy pending the Coroner's inquest.

Gerity told a friend that before he fired under the platform of the dancing pavilion there he called to Cameron three times to come out, warning him that he was an officer. Cameron, having shot two men in the fight, and having been badly beaten by the mob, replied with bullets. He probably could not hear what Gerity said. The mob was shouting and men were running about on the platform just above his head. Fifteen persons are under arrest as witnesses.

YOUNG BRIDE DRANK ACID.

Was Found by Husband at Canarsie Instead of with Relatives.

Mrs. Annie Them, nineteen years old, and a bride of but a few months, endeavored to end her life yesterday by swallowing carbolic acid in her home, 1,311 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. According to the doctors in the Bushwick Central Hospital, Mrs. Them will recover.

According to the story told by the police of the Hamburg Avenue Station, Mr. Them, who is a traveling salesman, left home on Saturday expecting to be gone several days. He finished his business sooner than he expected, returning home on Sunday night to find his wife absent. He took a trolley ride to Canarsie, where he found his wife with another young woman and two young men seated at a table. He decided to go home and await his wife. She returned at 2 o'clock, the two young men parting from her in front of the house. Them questioned his wife as to where and how she had spent the evening, and on being informed by her that she had been visiting relatives, then told her of his discovery.

Mrs. Them sobbed and declared that the other woman had taken her out. Them went out, and did not return until last evening. He found his wife in a remorseful mood, and after telling him how sorry she was that she had deceived him, and begging his forgiveness, she drank the acid.

Call Service for Ludl

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and thunderstorms; not so warm; fresh south winds.

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POLICE SEEK TO BLOCK RACE TRACK NEWS

They Swamp Wires with Meaningless Messages.

BUT NEWS GOT THROUGH

Poolrooms Received Reports of Betting and Results After Third Race at Brighton.

Police Commissioner McAdoo, who for five days has been collecting evidence at the race track against people who have been supplying racing information to the poolrooms of New York yesterday completed his work, by blocking the track telephone and telegraph wires with dummy messages addressed to Police Headquarters. The messages were sent over the wires by a squad of police officers selected especially for the work by Inspector Brooks, as many of them had been engaged in the telephone and telegraph service before joining the police force.

A police captain, who was at one time a Western Union operator, kept tabs on the ticking instruments until the men who were sending out the race news discovered what he was doing. Then they stopped supplying news to the New York information bureaus and the poolrooms soon knew something had happened at the track.

Police Sergeant Cohen, who is known as Inspector Brooks's "confidential man," was in charge of the men collecting evidence at the track. With eight other policemen he marched up to the telegraph bureau at the Brighton track just before the third race had been run. Each policeman handed a bunch of messages to the operators there. Some of the messages read like lines of pied type. There were more than 400 of them, and while the operators were sending them out the policemen were writing more. When the third race had been run the wires were so completely choked up that the newspaper men found that there was a sufficient number of police messages filed ahead of them to completely shut off their racing stories. The news spread that the police were testing the assertion made by the Western Union Telegraph officials that they did not give preference to poolroom agents or any one else in the sending of messages.

The result of the police work was that none of the afternoon newspapers was able to print the racing charts containing the results of the last four races. The poolrooms managed to get the news of the last three races as quickly as in the days when the Western Union's racing department was in operation. When the day's work was over it was said that Commissioner McAdoo had been unable to determine whether the poolrooms got their news by telephone or telegraph.

It was believed by many that this was one of the important points he wanted to find out for the reason that the telephone company has been ordered to show cause why it should not be enjoined from refusing to send out news over the telephones in the offices of the New York and New Jersey Distributing Company.

This order to show cause is returnable today before Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court, and Commissioner McAdoo will be called upon by the telephone company to assist it out of the dilemma in which it finds itself, as the company is under contract with the distributing company to permit the use of the telephones which were seized by the police in the raid of May 21 and which are now back on the walls of the racing syndicate's offices in the Park Row Building.

When Commissioner McAdoo was asked about the scheme which the police used yesterday to choke the racing wires from the track, he said the investigation was made for police reasons and for the enforcement of the law. But the Commissioner said that inasmuch as he had not yet reached a full report of what transpired, he was not prepared to make any statement in reference to the matter. He was then asked whether it was true that there were to be arrests at the track today in connection with the facts which his men had ascertained, and he replied that he would discuss the matter no further, but would issue a statement later in the day.

In the meantime the telegrams were pouring into Headquarters at the rate of four a minute. Commissioner McAdoo made no attempt to read any of them, for the most of them read like this:

"Can did he has any not before will be."

The messages continued to arrive at Headquarters until 5:30 o'clock. Each message had the time of sending and receiving marked on it. They were all carefully packed in Inspector Brooks's desk for future use or translation. Commissioner McAdoo would not state what they were to be used for, but the statement which he issued was as follows:

"To verify statements made to me as to the mode of transmitting racing news from the race tracks and as to whether or not the Western Union Telegraph Company was acting in good faith as a common carrier and without preferring one sender over another, telegrams were sent to-day sufficient for a certain space of time to keep the wires busy. I have not yet had a full report on the situation, and I am not prepared to say what will be done when I do receive the report."

Commissioner McAdoo could not be induced to say anything about the detectives who were reported to have been stationed in the poolrooms at the time the police choked the race track wires.

Last night it was said that the plans carried out by the Commissioner had been drawn up by Dstrict Attorney Jerome at the instigation of Capt. F. Norton Goddard, and that both Jerome's men and Goddard's detectives were at the track getting evidence yesterday and Monday.

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OSCAR STRAUS FOR ROOSEVELT

Cleveland's Minister to Turkey Writes Letter of Support to President.

Oscar S. Straus, who was Minister to Turkey under Cleveland's first Administration, and was sent there again by the late President McKinley after the Armenian massacres, has abandoned the Democratic Party, and in the following letter has notified President Roosevelt of his determination to give him his support.

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

My Dear Mr. President: Though I have always been a liberal Democrat, latterly a Cleveland Democrat, my admiration for your fearless devotion to right in its highest sense, and my esteem for your wisdom and courageous executive conservatism, make it a privilege no less than a duty to dedicate my best service to your election. Faithfully yours.

OSCAR S. STRAUS.

Mr. Straus made the following statement last night regarding the attitude he has taken:

"Among other reasons are the following: A party which cannot unite or has not the wisdom or the courage to unite in putting a sound-money plank in its platform is not sufficiently reconstructed to be intrusted with power. While Judge Parker's telegram is highly creditable to his judgment and character, the circumstances surrounding it cast discredit on the party upon which he must rely, especially in view of the fact that even after this telegram was received the convention refused to incorporate a sound-money plank. By this act it conceded to Bryan and his followers the victory he claims, and is justified in claiming, to have won for his silver heresies.

"President Roosevelt's action in the anthracite coal strike and in his causing the reinstatement of Foreman Miller in the Government Printing Office at Washington proves him to be an executive whose sense of right is not to be influenced by any considerations of expediency however powerful they may be.

"By these and other executive acts he has shown himself to be equally the friend of capital and labor, but that he will not permit himself to be influenced by either, to the prejudice of the fundamental rights of all the people.

"In directing the Pius Fund case and the Venezuela controversy to the International Tribunal at the Hague, and by his causing the Alaska boundary question with Great Britain to be settled by arbitration, he easily ranks foremost among all his illustrious predecessors as the leading contributor to the world's peace.

"In keeping with this same policy, his administration has been foremost among the Chancelleries of the world, in advocating the open door in China and in giving effect to the diplomacy of humanity, in making its influences felt in arresting massacres of Christians in Turkey and of persecutions and massacres of Jews in Roumania and Russia.

"The moral leadership of his Administration has made itself felt throughout the world and has elevated the standing of the United States in world politics. It has been my privilege to have conferred with the President frequently regarding questions of diplomacy. While he is quick in assimilating the facts, I have always found him conservative and deliberate in arriving at conclusions."

MURPHY WILL GO TO ESOPUS.

Tammany Leader Is Assured Parker Would Be Glad to See Him.

Charles F. Murphy is expected back in the city to-morrow, and will visit Esopus next week. He will make his pilgrimage under the assurance conveyed to him from Judge Parker that the Judge will be plesed to see him at any time.

It is the expectation in Tammany circles that either on his return to-morrow or at least soon after his visit to Esopus Mr. Murphy will announce the date and place of the Tammany ratification meeting.

As soon as Mr. Murphy has an opportunity to confer with some of the State leaders, speculation as to the formation of the Democratic State ticket will become active. In fact, the friends of aspirants for places on the State ticket are already getting booms under way. Friends of Duncan Campbell Lee of Ithaca, formerly a professor in Cornell University, are working to obtain for him the nomination for Lieutenant Governor in the event that the nomination of the head of the ticket comes to New York City. If an up-State man should be nominated for Governor, Mr. Lee probably will be put forward as a candidate for Secretary of State.

Attorney General Cunneen, Supreme Court Justice Edgar M. Cullen of Brooklyn, and Supreme Court Justice D. Cady Herrick of Albany are candidates for the vacancies which will exist in the Court of Appeals through the expiration of the term of Judge Martin of Binghamton and the resignation of Judge Parker, if Judge Parker should resign, as it is generally expected he will.

ADDICKS'S BIG "BARREL."

Rumors That Delaware Republicans Will Have Part of $6,000,000 to Spend.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 19.—Magistrate Francis S. Bradley, Chairman of the Union Republican County Committee, has been in Claymont lately conferring with National Committeeman John Edward Addicks about the conduct of the coming campaign. Since Mr. Bradley's visits remors have been circulating that the Union Republicans will have a tremendous campaign fund, as it is reported that Mr. Addicks has recently sold a gold mine for $6,000,000.

These reports have made the Union Republicans very happy. With President Roosevelt on their side, and a big "barrel" to boot, they say they will have no trouble winning out in this State.

PANIC WHEN CARS CRASHED.

Woman Hurt in Smash at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

Something of a panic was caused among the passengers yesterday afternoon when a Sixth Avenue car and a Twenty-third Street cross-town car collided at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

According to Policeman Sick of the West Thirtieth Street Station, neither motorman attempted to avoid the collision; on the contrary, each seemed to be trying to get across before the other, and the two cars came together with considerable force. A deep hole was made in the side of the Twenty-third Street car.

Mrs. Marie Wade of Brooklyn, who was standing on the rear platform of one car, was thrown against an elevated railroad pillar, and was picked up unconscious. She was carried into a drug store and was revived in a few minutes. Several other passengers were hurt by flying glass.

PRESIDENT'S GREETING PLEASES LABOR MEN

Miners' Representatives Are Received and Present Petition.

ROOT SILENT ON NOMINATION

Declines to Give Inkling of His Views on the Governorship, but Comments on Senator Platt.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 19.—The representatives of the Wyoming Valley Labor Unions, Henry Herskovits and M. T. Burke, finally had an audience to-night with President Roosevelt. With them came Frank E. McCafferty, the Eastern representative of the Western Federation of Miners, now at war with the mine owners in Colorado. Mr. McCafferty was invited to accompany the other two on account of his intimate knowledge of the situation in Colorado.

The visitors to-night are the same men who were "turned down" a week ago today when they came without appointment with the President. But the blame for the embarrassing incident has since been placed, according to Mr. Burke, who says it did not lay with the President. On the contrary, he said that after presenting the petition they received all the assurances from Mr. Roosevelt that they could possibly expect.

The original appointment with the miners was for 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The men traveled from Wilkesbarre, which they left at 2 o'clock this morning, and they missed their Oyster Bay connections. Secretary Loeb arranged another interview for 7 o'clock, and the labor men reached Sagamore Hill at 7:25 o'clock. The President delayed his dinner to talk to them and they left his residence at 8:04, entirely satisfied, they all said, with their talk.

Mr. Herskovits and the President had met before. The labor man was in the Second Georgia Regiment during the Spanish war, and, with the Rough Riders, was encamped at Tampa. Mr. Roosevelt recalled the incident and gave to Herskovits an autograph which he asked for. It was inscribed:

To my old comrade, Henry Herskovits.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
July 19, 1904.

According to Mr. Burke the trouble about the first interview arose in Pennsylvania or in the local Post Office. He said that after the Scranton convention, when the resolutions were passed which the President now has, Mr. Burke asked Mr. Andrews, the private secretary to Senator Penrose, to write to Mr. Loeb making an appointment with the President. Mr. Andrews wrote to him saying the letter had been sent, and on the strength of that the delegation came on.

When they arrived here Mr. Loeb knew nothing of the matter. He had never received the letter. Burke has since learned that the day after the delegation left here the letter from Andrews came to hand.

"It was all a mistake," said Burke last night, "but everything is satisfactory now, and after presenting our petition, we received from the President every assurance that we could possibly expect."

"No blame can attach to the President for the former unpleasant incident," said Mr. Herskovits. "We know that he is restricted by law to certain limits and possibly can not do all he would like to do. But I believe now that he will do what he can to have at least justice given to the Colorado miners. The President read our petition very carefully, and from what he said we are perfectly satisfied with our visit."

Mr. McCafferty said he did not get much chance in the time allotted the committee to tell of the conditions in Colorado, but he did tell, he said, how he had seen his wife dragged from her house through the snow and kept standing in the street, under arrest, for two hours before she was released, and how he had seen other women dragged through the streets and locked up for hours in the stockade.

"I told the President that what we needed in Colorado," said McCafferty, "was a republic. The sights I saw there were enough to make an Anarchist of any man. When they call us Anarchists I sometimes wonder if I am not one."

McCafferty was much pleased with his reception by the President. All of the members of the committee were inclined to be enthusiastic over the treatment they had received.

Elihu Root, after having spent the night at Sagamore Hill, left here to-day on the 11:15 o'clock train for New York. As soon as Mr. Root alighted from the President's carriage, having timed his ride very closely, he was surrounded by a crowd of newspaper men, upon whom he smiled his inscrutable smile, and then waited for the assault.

"Have you changed your mind since the Chicago Convention, at which you said you would not take the Gubernatorial nomination?" was asked.

"I haven't any mind in the Summer," said Mr. Root, "and therefore none to change. I am on vacation, on a strike."

"Senator Platt said at Manhattan Beach several weeks ago that you had taken retainers in such a large number of big legal controversies in which you are under contract to appear and plead in person that you are practically precluded from taking the nomination. Is that true?"

Mr. Root looked hurt. "Now, really, you wouldn't think it necessary to come to me to confirm anything that Senator Platt said, would you?"

"Mr. Root, would you take the nomination for Governor of New York?" was asked.

"That reminds me of a story I heard about Dan Lamont. A newspaper man met him in an elevator down town. 'Mr. Lamont,' said he, 'would you take the nomination for Governor!' 'Have you the authority to offer it?' asked Mr. Lamont, and there the query ended."

"Did you discuss the situation in New York State with the President?"

A far-away look came into Mr. Root's eyes and he smiled. In succession he was asked whether they had talked National politics or if he had read the speech of acceptance, and still Mr. Root smiled.

It will not be long, however, before the results of last night's conference between the two men are reflected on the political horizon. A close friend of Gov. Black, who can talk from authority because of his high place in the counsels of the party, said several days ago that Mr. Root had not only not declined the nomination, except in a Pickwickian sense, but that he would accept it if offered to him and the leaders agreed upon him.

"Tod" Sloan Arrested in Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 19.—Tod Sloan, the jockey, of New York, was held up by a chain placed across the entrance of the Washington Bridge over the Housatonic River in Stratford to-day. Later he gave a bond of $25 before Justice Charles H. Peck on the charge of speeding his racing automobile beyond the legal limit. He is on his way to Boston from New York, and continued the trip after the interruption caused by his arrest.

WARRANT FOR H. H. ROGERS.

Held Responsible for Lineman's Death as President of Lighting Company.

A warrant charging Henry H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company, who is President of the Richmond Light and Railway Company of Staten Island, with manslaughter as being responsible with the company's Directors for the death of Edgar J. Coleman of Pittsburg, a lineman employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, was issued by Coroner Schaefer in Stapleton last night. The warrant followed a verdict of a Coroner's jury to the effect that Coleman's death, on July 1, by a shock from an improperly insulated connection of the Richmond Light and Railway Company's wires at the Elm Park crossing of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company lay at the doors of the Directors and President of the Light and Railway Company.

The warrant was issued on the advice of Assistant Corporation Counsel Whiddecombe after the Coroner's jury had brought in their verdict. It is, in effect, an effort to bring the other Directors into court to answer to the charge made against them by the jurors, for Coroner Schaefer said last night that he had contemplated first issuing warrants for all members of the board of the Richmond Light and Railway Company, as he had been advised he had a right to do, but decided afterward that he would try to get Mr. Rogers, as President of the company, and make him answer for the remainder of the board. Detective McKay of the Eightieth Police Precinct started early in the evening on a hunt for Mr. Rogers to serve the warrant, and at last reports was still hunting.

After the verdict was rendered Detective McKay was sent by the police of the Eightieth Precinct to look for the Directors of the Light and Railway Company. He found that a meeting was going on at the company's offices for the election of officers, and returned for further instructions. It was then that the Coroner conferred with the Assistant Corporation Counsel and eventually issued the warrant for Mr. Rogers's arrest.

AUTO BLACKMAIL CHARGED.

Long Island Constables Complained of by R. B. Roosevelt.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 19.—Automobilists along the South Side are freely charging that constables in some of the towns are making money by blackmailing them. The assertion is made that certain constables make it a business to stop the men running machines and threaten them with arrest. Then the matter is compromised by the payment of money to the constable, and thus a visit to the Justice's office is obviated, and the autoist gets off with less expense than he would otherwise have to bear.

It is said that it makes not a particle of difference at what speed the machines are being run. The runners of machines know that when it comes to a question of speed their word does not count with a Justice as against that of a constable. It is therefore certain that if the constable says the limit was exceeded the cost will be $25 at least. For $10 or $15 the matter can be adjusted on the roadside and time saved.

Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of the President, said to-day that the method of the constables was one that should be broken up by some means. "Long Island should be an automobilists' paradise," said Mr. Roosevelt, "with its smooth, level roads and beautiful scenery, but if the blackmailing is kept up all motorists would avoid it. No one disapproves of reckless running more than I and where a really reckless operator is fined I rejoice. But these holdups are made possible by one officer's word being accepted."

Mr. Roosevelt said that his sons, John and Robert, Jr., had been among victims of the hold-up system, and he said that he might himself be the next victim, although he made it a particular care to run always well within the speed limits. Some years ago charges were made in this county that constables made it a business of blackmailing riders on the bicycle sidepaths.

STUCK IN ASPHALT STREET.

Wilmington Horses and Pedestrians Flounder in Melted Surface.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 19.—Intense heat to-day transformed a new asphalt street bed on Thirteenth Street, from Market to King, into a mess worse than fly paper. Several persons attempting to walk over it lost their low shoes. Horses stuck fast and were removed with great difficulty.

The pavement was laid under a new formula for asphalt. It was considered an improvement over the old way until about 100 degrees of heat struck it.

CUDAHY BOYS DON'T LIKE JOB.

But They'll Stick to "Ham Trimming" as Long as Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 19.—"No, I cannot say that I enjoy the job, but I can stand it for several weeks if necessary."

This is the comment on his new vocation made by Joseph Cudahy, the richest "ham trimmer" in the world. He is working as a non-union man at 18 cents an hour for a ten-hour day in the Cudahy packing house in South Omaha. Promptly at 7:30 each morning he and his brother appear in the hog-killing house. They swing the cleaver or handle the knife as though they had been used to the work all their lives.

The two young men are the sons of Michael Cudahy of Chicago, head of the great Cudahy Packing Company.

AUTO HITS TROLLEY MAN.

Conductor So Terrified by Machine That He Could Not Flee.

Albert McQuestion, forty-five years old, of 2,352 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, a conductor of the Union Railway Company, was run over at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon, by an automobile, owned and driven by William Coulter, a hotel keeper of Saybrook, Conn. McQuestion is now in the Harlem Hospital. Coulter was locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station.

McQuestion was crossing the square at this point, to his car, when he was terror-stricken by the approaching automobile. He might have saved himself if he had not been too frightened to move. He grabbed at the front of the machine, just as it was about to strike him, and was thrown down and run over.

Policeman Drum dragged McQuestion from underneath the automobile and carried him to a near-by drug store. Dr. Burns of Harlem Hospital, who was called, said he could not tell whether the conductor's injuries would be fatal or not. Coulter was held without bail to await the result of the injuries of the trolley car conductor.

GORMAN STILL PROTESTS AGAINST CHAIRMANSHIP

Pressure Continues on Maryland Senator to Take Place.

KERN TALKS FOR TAGGART

He Has Not Yet Appeared in New York —Day of Conferences at the Hoffman House.

After a day of conferences between the Democratic leaders now in this city, David B. Hill, when asked last night at the Hoffman House what was the situation with respect to the Chairmanship of the National Committee, remarked:

"It is still sizzling along."

"Is it as hot as the weather?" was suggested.

"Oh, no," said Mr. Hill, "there is absolutely the best of feeling prevailing on all sides, and when a selection is finally made it will be done with the utmost harmony. We are getting an exchange of ideas, and that is always a good thing."

If Senator Gorman will consent to take the place, the problem which is agitating the members of the National Committee and the friends of Judge Parker will be solved. While the National Committee, at the meeting held in the Jefferson Hotel on the Sunday following the National Convention, adopted a resolution recommending the selection of Thomas Taggart of Indiana, the impression is general that if Gorman would agree to serve, Taggart's friends would gracefully acquiesce, notwithstanding the fact that John W. Kern of Indiana, who has been here booming Taggart, last night indulged in some rather sharp criticism of the supposed disposition of Judge Parker's friends to throw Mr. Taggart over for some one whom they would regard as more available.

Mr. Gorman, however, refused to say the desired word, notwithstanding the urging of both the candidates and of the leaders in the Parker movement. Mr. Gorman takes the ground, that, having borne the burden of the first Cleveland campaign for the party, he ought not to be asked to assume the arduous task of directing the present campaign for Parker and Davis. He thinks that some younger man ought to be pressed into service.

Ex-Gov. Sheehan is a younger man, who, nearly every one of the Democratic leaders believes, would make an excellent chairman, but Mr. Sheehan pleads that his health will not permit him to take the place, and is stoutly resisting the suggestion of his selection.

Col. James M. Guffey of Pennsylvania, Thomas Taggart of Indiana, and August Belmont are the only other persons whose availability for the position have received any serious consideration.

The fact that Senator Gorman remained at the Fifth Avenue yesterday conferring with all of the leaders who called led many to think that he would finally yield to urging. Senator Gorman will not go to Esopus to-day because he thought there might be some embarrassment in his going at the same time that the Vice Presidential nominee, Mr. Davis, made his visit. It was said last night that Mr. Gorman would visit Judge Parker before the meeting of the National Committee on July 26.

Although the dispatches from Indianapolis say that Thomas Taggart left there the night before last for New York, he had not made a public appearance here up to a late hour last night. The general supposition among the politicians around the Hoffman House was that Mr. Taggart had been advised that it would be just as well under existing conditions for him to remain in the background a little while longer. In speaking of Mr. Taggart's candidacy last night Mr. Kern said:

"We don't want an old fogey at the head of the committee. The Republicans have selected as their National Chairman a young, active, wideawake politician. What we need is a man who will be a match for Cortelyou in vigor and alertness—a man who will infuse new blood into the committee. Taggart is that sort of a man. He knows more about real politics than any other man in the party."

When asked whether the failure to select Mr. Taggart would have any effect on the vote of Indiana, Mr. Kern replied:

"I would not like to say that it would make any difference, for that would imply a threat."

Friends of Judge Parker are not fighting the candidacy of Mr. Taggart. Their present belief is that a stronger man than Mr. Taggart can be found for the place, but at the same time they say it is not at all improbable that Mr. Taggart may be taken up by them. If he should not get the Chairmanship they will see to it that he is well taken care of, for they are highly appreciative of what he did toward the nomination of Judge Parker.

While it is said by the Parker leaders that August Belmont continues to maintain an excellent disposition toward the Judge's candidacy, notwithstanding the decline of his hopes that he would be made the National Chairman if Judge Parker were nominated, it is nevertheless true that some of Mr. Belmont's friends, doubtless without his authorization, are talking in a rather ugly way. One of them referred satirically yesterday to "the $10.49 which Mr. Gorman or Mr. Taggart would be able to collect in Wall Street."

There was considerable talk at the Hoffman House conferences yesterday in the rooms of Senator Gorman and Mr. Hill about the raising of funds for the campaign, and the information obtained was to the effect that there would be plenty of money available for every legitimate purpose.

The conferences yesterday were informal and intermittent. They began about 10 o'clock in the morning and continued up to 9 o'clock in the evening. They were participated in by the same leaders who attended the formal conference held the night before, and the new-comers were National Committeeman Campau of Michigan and National Committeeman Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut.

William F. Sheehan, August Belmont, and Mr. Campau had luncheon together. Mr. Campau says that despite the resignation of State Chairman Barkworth on account of ill-feeling caused by the St. Louis Convention, the party in Michigan has not been as united in years as it is at present. The Republicans, he says, are split into factions over the primary law, and there is talk of the nomination of a third ticket.

Senator Hill will go to Normandie-by-the-Sea to-day and will remain there for a couple of days. He will be in New ork again on Monday. It is probable that he may visit Esopus before that time.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted.—Adv.

CRUISER PASSES DARDANELLES

Russian Vessel, with Guns Covered, Goes Through from Black Sea.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 20.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily Mail, in a dispatch dated July 18, says:

"A Russian cruiser has just passed through from Odessa with several guns covered with canvas on her deck.

"She also carried torpedo tubes."

The Constantinople correspondent of The Morning Post says that the commander of the Russian guardship Chernomoretz, which passed through the Bosphorus from the Black Sea on Sunday, had a parley with the commander of the British gunboat Hussar, while passing out of the Bosphorus, and that the commander has reported the conversation to the British Ambassador at Constantinople.

The Constantinople correspondent of The Standard says it is now stated that the Chernomoretz has gone to relieve a gunboat at Piraeus. The Chernomoretz may call or even stay at Piraeus, says the correspondent, adding: "But we may expect soon to see her employed on active service." The correspondent continues:

"The infractions of the treaties of Paris and London by the Smolensk and the Petersburg are causing astonishment. Only a month ago a British yacht was compelled to disembark two toy cannon before being allowed to pass through the Dardanelles."

COL. GEORGE WILSON A SUICIDE

American Officer Shoots Woman in Paris, Then Kills Himself.

PARIS, July 19.—Col. George Wilson, a retired American army officer, to-day fired several shots from a revolver at Mlle. Charlotte Murmann, twenty-one years old. Col. Wilson subsequently shot himself through the head, and expired while being taken to a hospital. It is stated that Mlle. Murmann's wounds are slight.

Col. Wilson was sixty-four years old. He had lived in a private hotel in the Rue des Ciseaux for the last two years, and it was there that he met Mlle. Murmann.

The woman, who is a lady's maid, was walking in the Quatier Montparnasse with her mistress when she noticed that she was being followed by Wilson. He suddenly and without giving any warning drew his revolver and fired.

An inquiry into the tragedy has been instituted.

There is no such man as Col. George Wilson borne on the roll of the army.

MR. LIBBY WORKS WITH MEN.

Head of Firm Pulls Hides to Show Green Hands How It Is Done.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 19.—In the hot steam of the slaughter house of Libby, McNeil & Libby to-day, the head of the great firm of which Sir Thomas Lipton is a member, J. E. Libby, put in a strenuous forenoon pulling hides. Giving his inexperienced employes who had been forced into service as butchers the benefit of his personal knowledge of beef killing, Mr. Libby superintended operations in the slaughter house.

It was not difficult to find men with nerve enough to swing the sledge hammer to break the skulls of the animals, but the work of removing the hides required a more scientific manipulation than the green men were capable of.

T. F. WALSH FOR SENATE.

Colorado Mining Man Said to Have Backing of the President.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., July 19.—Notwithstanding repeated denials, Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado mining man, will be a candidate for the United States Senate. Already he has selected a manager, I. M. Stevens, and when he returns to Denver from his tour of Colorado in a few days, it is said, he will publicly announce his candidacy.

In seeking the highest office with which a State can honor a citizen Mr. Walsh has the backing of no less a personage than President Roosevelt. It has been said by Mr. Walsh innumerable times that he desired no political office, but he finally gave in to President Roosevelt's wishes.

BURNING CAR SCARED WOMEN.

Motorman Ran Four Blocks Despite Flames—Fashionable Deadheads.

An open Eighth Avenue trolley car, going up Central Park West last evening with passengers hanging to the straps and standing on the running boards, caught fire from an accident in the lighting apparatus as it was passing Eighty-sixth Street. With the lights out, but plenty of illumination from sparks which blazed from the slot and the underbody of the car, the motorman ran on for four blocks, in spite of the screams of the women and cries of the men passengers.

At Ninetieth Street there was an explosion in the motorbox, and the car was disabled and stopped. The motorman was slightly burned before he could remove his controller, and he jumped to the street. His action was followed by every one aboard.

The next care which came along pushed the disabled one ahead. The passengers, about fifty in number, demanded transfers, but the conductor of the burned-out car said he was too busy. When another car appeared the passengers crowded aboard it, demanding that their trip be continued free. To avoid trouble the conductor agreed. The passengers from the burned-out car were accompanied for the rest of their way by a party of fashionably dressed young people from a near-by apartment house, who saw the opportunity for a free ride and took it.

$1,000,000 Fire in Wisconsin.

RHINELANDER, Wis., July 19.—Fire late to-day destroyed thirty dwellings, several big lumber yards, and one sawmill here. The wind carried the fire beyond the control of the firemen, and the entire city was threatened, when the wind suddenly changed. The loss is estimated to be nearly $1,000,000.

BRITISH SHIPS TO FREE THE MALACCA

Belief that Russia Will Have to Give Up Prize.

CRUISERS WILL MEET HER

Two Vessels from Mediterranean Squadron Ordered to Port Said.

CANAL AND RED SEA GUARDED

English Warships at Alexandria, Suez, and Aden—Russian Ships Regarded as Pirates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 19.—It is believed by naval officers cognizant of certain orders issued to-day to British warships that the British Government means to compel the Russians to give up the steamship Malacca, which they seized as a prize of war and are taking to Libau.

It is also confidently expected for the same reason that it has been determined to put a complete stop to the unlawful operations of the Russian volunteer cruisers.

The Malacca in the Canal.

The Malacca is reported in this evening's dispatches to be proceeding through the Suez Canal toward Port Said, navigated by a Russian crew and flying the Russian flag. One development to-day was the detaching by Admiral Domville, who commands the Mediterranean squadron, of two cruisers under orders to proceed to Port Said, which is at the northern end of the Suez Canal.

It is assumed that these cruisers will reach Port Said ahead of the Malacca and be there when she arrives. It is considered probable that they will compel the Russians to give up their prize.

It is not known that this action will be taken, but the talk to-night among naval officers who know of the dispatch of the cruisers to Port Said shows strong expectation that this course will be pursued.

"Are our warships going to Port Said just to watch the Russians sail the Malacca past them?" queried a British naval Captain, adding:

"How foolish that would be! How humiliating! In heaven's name what would the British people say of such an operation? I can't believe those cruisers are sent to Port Said with any other purpose than to take the Malacca away from the Russians and send her off again on her voyage to the Far East."

Firm Policy Would Be Popular.

There is no question whatever that the British Government would strengthen itself tremendously with the people of this country by a course such as naval officers think it has determined to follow.

Per contra, if the Government should lie down and fail in its duty to protect British shipping interests it would provoke popular indignation against itself which would be overwhelming. Up to the present, however, it is only possible to conjecture what its purposes are, and the most that can be said is that the indications distinctly point to a course of action fully in line with the expectations of naval men and the earnest desire of the British people, especially that portion of the public having a direct interest in commerce on the high seas.

Certainly the disposition of naval vessels in the last two days has put the British in a position effectively to police the Suez Canal and the Red Sea. The Mediterranean Squadron is now at Alexandria. The two cruisers detached from that squadron have probably arrived at Port Said. The Terrible is at Suez, at the other end of the canal, under orders to remain there. The Porpoise has been summoned to Aden, at the other end of the Red Sea.

It is not regarded as a violent assumption to attribute to the British Admiralty the intention not only to release the Malacca, but to protect every other British vessel passing through the canal and the Red Sea from interference by Russian volunteer cruisers.

Russians Regarded as Pirates.

There is a rumor that the Defense Committee has been urged by its legal advisers to treat these cruisers as pirates. Admiral Fremantle, one of the foremost British naval men, said to-day:

"Were I Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean I should take the law in my own hands and order my ships to convoy British merchantmen through the Red Sea and protect them from interference on the part of these Russian

ships. I hope the Government will adopt strong measures in this matter.

"It is against all common sense for a ship to be a merchant vessel one day and a cruiser the next. If these ships passed through the Dardanelles under the mercantile flag they ought not to be recognized as warships, and if they came out of the Black Sea as warships Russia has violated the treaties governing the Dardanelles.

"In either case the ships have no status, and our Government ought to ask the Russian Government to recall them or take the consequences. As an Admiral I should not hesitate to seize them if they continued to hold up our ships.

"If the Alabama was a pirate, and the Americans always regarded her as such, what are these? In my own opinion they are purely and simply pirates and should be treated as pirates."

By The Associated Press.

Prize Being Taken to Libau.

SUEZ, July 19.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Malacca, captured by the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Petersburg in the Red Sea, while bound for Japan, entered the canal to-day on her way to Libau, on the Baltic. The company's agent attempted to board the vessel, but the Russian commander refused to let him do so.

The Malacca is flying the Russian naval flag, is in command of Russian naval officers, and carries a prize crew from the Petersburg.

The Malacca is one of the liners of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, which company possesses a steam tonnage only exceeded by the Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, and British India Lines. The Malacca is of 4,045 tons, and was built in 1892. The vessel left Gravesend on June 25 for the Straits Settlements, Bombay, and Yokohama. She had mails on board.

British Cabinet Worried.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 20.—In British official circles the recent seizures and overhauling of British ships in the Red Sea by the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers Smolensk and Petersburg are regarded as very grave international incidents.

The seizure of the Malacca and her arrival in the Suez Canal as a prize of war on her way to Libau, on the Baltic, has come as a climax, and the Cabinet yesterday was considering the course to pursue.

The British law officers acknowledge the right of the Russians to seize and detain mail, provided that only official communications are taken, but they take the most serious view of the status of the two Russian ships patrolling the Red Sea, and if any official action or protest ensues it will be chiefly in regard to the passage of these erstwhile merchantships through the Dardanelles and their subsequent transformation into ships of war.

In official circles strong comment is made in regard to Russia's policy in this matter. It is regarded as impossible that the commanders of the Smolensk and Petersburg received full power, and the officials therefore are inclined to the grave conclusion that the Russian Government gave implicit instructions to the two commanders.

The effect on the Stock Exchange yesterday was seen in a heavy fall in consols and other gilt-edged securities on fears of international complications.

Another element adding to the dangers of the situation is the attitude Japan may assume. The Pall Mall Gazette points out that if, as stated in dispatches from Constantinople, the Russian guardship Chernomorets traversed the straits fully armed "it would seem to justify Japan in regarding Turkey as an ally of Russia and invoking the terms of the Anglo-Japanese treaty."

A GERMAN SHIP SEIZED.

Steamer Sambia Said to Have Been Taken by Russians in the Red Sea.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 20.—The Suez correspondent of The Daily Mail, under date of July 19, says:

"The German steamer Sambia, it is stated, has been seized by the Russians and is expected here to-morrow."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, July 19.—According to telegrams from St. Petersburg, the Russian Government has expressed its willingness to investigate the case of the German mail steamer Prinz Heinrich, recently stopped by a Russian volunteer cruiser in the Red Sea.

The temper of public opinion, however, demands full compensation as well as an investigation. German critics have formed a clear and comprehensive conception of the matter, and to their minds there is no particular circumstance that calls for investigation.

Considerable curiosity is exhibited as to the probable attitude and action of the British Government. The uninitiated already gleefully anticipate that numerous British warships will assemble in the Red Sea and proceed systematically to send the pirates to the bottom. This proceeding would meet with the unmeasured approval of public opinion in this country.

Moreover, the infliction of condign punishment by British warships upon Russian volunteer cruisers would be no less welcome to the German Government, which, with the Russo-German commercial treaty still unconcluded, has every cause to treat its northern neighbor with consideration.

In the meantime the strong feeling aroused by the arrogance of the Russian cruisers will not be mitigated by the announcement by the Cologne Gazette that the Russian Government has sent a provisional reply, in which it professes to be ignorant of all details of the incidents in the Red Sea.

It is pointed out with considerable force that the commanders of the Russian cruisers are going about their work far too methodically to incur the suspicion of action upon their own initiative.

RUSSIA SEES COMPLICATIONS.

But St. Petersburg Press Rejoices Over Doings of Volunteer Fleet.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—The first impression in diplomatic circles here that the action of the Russian Volunteer Fleet vessels in stopping neutral ships in the Red Sea to search for contraband of war would not give rise to international complications is being superseded by the impression that, instigated by Great Britain, it will at least lead to an interchange of views between the powers signatory to the treaty of Paris regarding the status of the remaining ships of the Volunteer Fleet now in the Black Sea.

Thus the old question of the Dardanelles may again become the subject of important diplomatic communications. Great Britain's shipping being the most directly involved, the indications are that she will insist upon a definition of the status of the Volunteer Fleet vessels still in the Black Sea.

As a forcible reminder of what stopping British ships involves it is likely that Great Britain's preliminary move may be the presentation of claims for demurrage for the detention of all ships stopped.

The right of a belligerent to halt neutral vessels on the high seas to ascertain if they have contraband on board is not questioned, but the right to detain them even for a few hours may be held to render the belligerent liable to damages.

In addition to the claims for the ships stopped by the Smolensk and Petersburg, it is not improbable that claims may also be presented for ships detained at Port Arthur at the opening of the war and for those held in the Red Sea by Admiral Wirenius's squadron before the latter returned to the Baltic.

The passage of the Dardanelles by the Smolensk and the Petersburg and their conversion into cruisers being an accomplished fact, Great Britain does not expect to make a point of their cases, except to justify raising the question of the status of the Volunteer Fleet vessels still in the Black Sea. Moreover, it is considered possible that Japan may have already appealed to her ally, as one of the signatories of the treaty of Paris, on the ground that to allow more Russian ships to go out of the Dardanelles for conversion into warships without a protest would constitute a violation of neutrality.

The Russian authorities apparently are tranquil on the subject of vessels of the volunteer fleet passing through the Dardanelles. They maintain that they are perfectly within their right, as there is absolutely nothing in the treaty of Paris to prevent their passage as merchantmen and their subsequent conversion into cruisers.

There is no question of a false declaration having been made at Constantinople. It was pointed out before the war that vessels of the volunteer fleet carrying arms, munitions, and soldiers passed without the shadow of a question being raised.

Without discussing in any way the international questions involved, the newspapers here are all rejoicing over the exploits of the volunteer fleet steamers in the Red Sea. The Novoe Vremya says the work they are doing vindicates the wisdom of establishing the fleet, which was begun by national subscription when the country was too impoverished to build the vessels after the Turko-Russian war. It was the pioneer subsidized line of auxiliary cruisers which most countries have since imitated.

The Novoe Vremya adds that there is plenty of scope for the fleet in European, Atlantic, and Pacific waters. By threatening to deprive the Japanese of arms and munitions, it can compel the detachment of part of the Japanese fleet.

Besides the Smolensk, Petersburg, and Orel—the latter now being fitted out as a hospital ship, only the Kherson, Saratoff, and Moskva have a speed of nineteen to twenty knots. The other eleven vessels of the fleet register about thirteen knots. Some of the recently purchased transatlantic liners might, however, be fitted out as commerce destroyers.

HIGHER INSURANCE RATES.

One Effect of the Russian Seizure of the Steamer Malacca.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
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LONDON, July 19.—The Times's insurance correspondent says:

"The one subject of interest is naturally the capture of the P. and O. steamer Malacca, but little is known here which throws light on the matter. She is being navigated by a Russian crew, and is stated to be bound for Libau.

"This incident has given rise to a considerable demand for insurances against war risks on Far Eastern cargoes, but the underwriters are rather standing aloof till they learn more of the intentions of the British Government. A large amount of cargo is being declared in the ordinary course under contracts by which war risks were covered for 2s. 6d. per cent., but 5s. per cent. is being offered for cargo which does not come under the contract. Advanced rates are being paid on steamers and cargoes in or near the Red Sea.

"It will perhaps be better to give no particulars which might be of assistance to the Russians, but one may say that rates are twice or three times those offered a week ago. As much as 3 per cent. was paid on a steamer with case oil for Japan, a commodity hardly contraband."

TO PROTECT OUR SHIPS.

State Department Studying Precedents Involving Stopping of Neutral Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—With a view to being fully prepared for any contingency that may arise in connection with the passage of any American vessel through the Red Sea, the State Department has begun an exhaustive study of all the precedents since the Crimean war involving the stoppage of neutral ships by belligerents and the exercise of the right of search.

All the information possible respecting the present actions of the Russian volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea is being gathered. The United States flag is seldom seen in that quarter, except on a Government vessel passing to and from the Philippines, and of course there will be no interference with such craft by either belligerent.

The State Department has taken very broad ground respecting the exemption of neutral shipping from annoying interference, as markedly shown in the proclamation of President McKinley at the beginning of the Spanish war. The general contention was that a neutral flag covers neutral goods. While it is admitted here that that is not yet a universally accepted tenet of international law, it is held that it should be such, and the State Department has lost no opportunity to bring that to pass.

But aside from the question of contraband goods and neutral ships, the officials here feel that the actions of the Russian ships in connection with the mails is the gravest issue now presented. In the famous Trent case, where the American Admiral Wilkes boarded the British steamer Trent and carried off Mason and Slidell, the Confederate Commissioners, the British Government in its contention, which was practically admitted by the United States in the end, remarked that the summary removal from the ship of the Commissioners was "almost as bad as removing the mails would have been," showing clearly what the British idea was then as to the right to carry off mail.

BORIS NOT EXILED.

Grand Duke Took Part in the Battle at Mo-Tien Pass.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—Details of the fighting at Mo-Tien Pass disaprove the wild rumors that Grand Duke Boris has been exiled to Archangel, as it has been shown that he is serving under Gen. Keller.

Delcasse Won't Visit St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—The Foreign Office denies the report circulated to-day by the Journal of Paris that Foreign Minister Delcasse will shortly visit St. Petersburg to confer with Foreign Minister Lamsdorff.

RUNAWAY CAR HURTS FIVE.

Accident on Jerome Avenue Hill in the Bronx.

Three women and two men were hurt, two of the women seriously, in a runaway car accident on the Jerome Avenue hill between St. James Street and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. The injured are Mrs. Rackace of 1,928 Lexington Avenue, internal injuries and fracture of the right arm, taken to a private hospital; Mrs. Charles Crane, 1,926 Lexington Avenue, fracture of the left arm and bruises, taken home; Mrs. Benjamin Campbell, same address, bruised about the legs and body, taken home; H. Bradley Barker, 226 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, burned and bruised; John Murphy, motorman of the car, burned about the hands.

The car was crowded with picnickers from Pine Park and was bowling along Jerome Avenue at a good rate of speed when it struck the grade that begins at St. James Avenue. As it went down the hil lits speed increased until women began to scream and attempted to jump to the ground. The men on board made frantic efforts to keep them from jumping, but the three women who are injured succeeded in leaping off and rolled oer and over in the torn up roadway.

At One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street the motor box blew out with a loud report and Murphy and Barker, who were sitting on the front seat, were both burned in the fire that followed. Ambulances from the Fordham Hospital were called to attend the injured.

LIFTED CAR OFF TRACK.

But Child Thought to be Underneath Was Unhurt.

While a west-bound Madison Street horse car was going along at a lively clip last night a little girl ran right in front of the fast approaching wheels. The car was passing Birmingham Street, which is the most populated district of the east side. A cry of horror went up from the men and women in the street and more than a thousand persons gathered around the car.

Cries of "Lift up the car!" and "There is a little girl underneath!" were heard. A hundred or more men and women grabbed the car and started to lift it from the track. The car was full and there were many women aboard. Without giving any of the passengers a chance to alight from the car it was overturned in a moment and a dozen men were looking for the mangled body. But there was none in sight.

While this was being done by the male contingent, the women were clamoring for the life of the now thoroughly frightened driver. He was doing all he could to keep the horses from breaking their traces and running away.

All of a sudden there arose above the tumult a shrill, childish voice which said:

"I'm all right, mamma. The only thing the matter is my new white dress is all torn and dirty."

This set the crowd cheering, and they all crowded around the little girl. The men then put the car on the tracks again, and it proceeded on its journey.

WORLD'S OLDEST CITY FOUND.

Chicago Archaeologists Locate the Ancient Adab.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Udnunki, the ancient Adab, perhaps the oldest city in the world, has been discovered by the University of Chicago's excavating expedition in Babylonia. This city has for many years been the object of search by Orientalists. It is mentioned in the code of Nammurabi, an early King of Babylonia, which document was translated recently by Prof. Robert F. Harper, director of the expedition.

Prof. Harper has just received news here in a cablegram from Prof. E. J. Banks, field director of the expedition, who, since leaving this country last Winter for Bismya, in Babylonia, has announced many important discoveries. The uncovering of ancient Adab is one of the most important archaeological achievements of recent years.

Prof. Banks informed Prof. Harper that he had found bricks bearing the syllables "Ud-nun-ki" at the lowest level of the ruins. He is certain that these bricks identify the City of Adab. With a force of 120 men, he excavated the ruins at Bismya and found the remains of four temples, built one above the other, which he named according to the Kings who built them. The dates became earlier, until finally the bricks identifying Udnunki were found.

Among other articles which Prof. Banks found are marble statues, onyx and sandstone lamps, and many bronze objects.

KILLED IN STEAMER'S HOLD.

One Rescuer Dead and Another Overcome in the Boston City.

KEYPORT, N. J., July 19.—Noxious gases in the hold of the wrecked steamship Boston City, of the Bristol City Line, beached this afternoon at this place, caused the death of a workman, whose name is as yet unknown, and that of William Sharp, son of Capt. Frederick D. Sharp, in charge of the work of salvage for the Chapman & Merritt Derrick and Wrecking Company. Capt. Sharp, who was overcome also, was taken to the United States Marine Hospital, where it was said that he might not survive.

The Boston City was rammed by the Anchor liner Colorado near the turn in the main channel last Winter and sank almost immediately with her cargo of grain and general merchandise. The Merritt-Chapman Company undertook to raise her, but it was not until ten days ago that the ship was lifted clear of the bottom and towed into shoal water. The man killed went down in the hold yesterday, and when he did not return nor answer calls Capt. Sharp and his son went after him.

GIRL HAD BURGLARS ARRESTED.

Saw Two Men Entering House Opposite —Police Arrest Both.

A plucky young Brooklyn woman caused the arrest of two burglars yesterday morning after watching them break into the home of another person living on the opposite of the street from her own home. The young woman is Miss Adelaide Smith, who lives at 1,128 Herkimer Street. The prisoners are Thomas McCool, twenty years old, of 16 Russell Place, and Fred De Veau, who said that he lived at 1,121 Herkimer Street. They are accused of attempting to rob the house of Arthur Newton Wells, who lives at 1,137 Herkimer Street, who, with his family, is away in the country.

Miss Smith was seated on her stoop awaiting the return of her sisters and her father from Coney Island at about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when she saw the two men walk up to the house opposite and peer through the windows. One of the men walked around toward the back of the house, while the other took a position under a tree, where he could look up and down the street without being observed.

Shortly after this Miss Smith's father returned, and she told him of what had happened. He telephoned to the police, and soon a patrol wagon full of policemen dashed up. McCool was found crouching under a washtub in the kitchen of the Wells home, and a bag full of silverware was found on the floor. De Veau was caught in the street.

Both men were arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court, before Magistrate Higginbotham later in the morning, and held for examination.

New Yorker Run Over by Train.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 19.—Louis Devine of New York was run over by a train on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad to-day and sustained injuries from which he cannot recover.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 19.—The Osborne Hotel was burned at Oxford, N. C., this morning at 3 o'clock. The progress of the flames was so rapid that some of the guests barely had time to escape. The building was insured for $25,000, and the loss is estimated at $30,000.

4,000 JAPANESE SLAIN IN PORT ARTHUR FIGHT

Russians Said to Have Blown Up Captured Fort.

SIEGE IS CLOSELY PRESSED

The Besieged Have Utmost Confidence in Gen. Stoessel—Russians Sink a Merchantman.

CHEE-FOO, July 19.—A junk with eight Russians and fifty Chinese on board arrived here this afternoon, five days from Port Arthur.

The Russians refused to talk; but the Chinese say that on July 11 and 12 the Japanese captured and occupied with 4,000 men one of the eastern forts near Port Arthur.

Before reinforcements arrived the Russians cut off the 4,000 troops in the fort and exploded mines, which resulted in the killing of every Japanese soldier there.

The Chinese report also that the night before they left Port Arthur a Russian torpedo boat sank a merchant ship near Port Arthur, mistaking her for a Japanese transport. Many Chinese on board the merchantman were drowned, but the white crew of the steamer and a number of her Chinese passengers were rescued by the Russians.

If this story is true the steamer in question probably is the Hipsang, belonging to the Indo-China Navigation Company, which yesterday was forty-eight hours overdue from Niu-Chwang, and which was reported to have struck a mine. The local agents of the Hipsang say they believe the steamer has been lost.

LIAO-YANG, July 16.—The best information received here indicates that the siege of Port Arthur is now being much more closely pressed.

There are most extravagant rumors of losses on both sides.

MUKDEN, July 19.—A letter received here from Port Arthur shows that the besieged have implicit confidence in the ability of Lieut. Gen. Stoessel to keep out the Japanese. The writer says:

"Gen. Stoessel's certainty of victory has imparted equal confidence to all the troops and inhabitants. Major Gen. Fock is now engaged in resisting the pressure of the Japanese at our advance positions, and the siege will drag on for a long time.

"Gen. Kondratieff is adding to the fortifications of Port Arthur, making them stronger daily. On hills previously considered impossible to fortify batteries and intrenchments have now been constructed and guns of both large and small calibre have been mounted.

"The co-operation of the Generals has made Port Arthur an inaccessible fortress."

JAPANESE VALOR AT MO-TIEN.

Outposts Held Positions Until Reinforced—Foes Everywhere Repulsed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, July 19.—Accounts from Japanese correspondents indicate that the Russian attack on Mo-Tien Pass was planned on a large scale, including extensive flanking operations at three points between the roads to Liao-Yang.

This suggests that the previous operations on July 13 and 14 partook of the nature of reconnaissances in force preparatory to the main enterprise.

The attack on July 17 developed the first half hour after midnight at Sin-Kia Pass, northeast of Mo-Tien Pass, where one Russian regiment had a temporary success over the Japanese outpost, but reinforcements quickly arrived and drove back the enemy. The Japanese casualties were nine killed and eighteen wounded.

Another body of Russians attacked Hsi-ma-Tang, where two battalions were originally posted, but, one of them having moved out to strengthen the Japanese right wing on the main road, the other was hard pressed and lost all its officers. Strong reserves, however, brought from a convenient spot, restored the situation and repulsed the assailants.

The third Russian flanking movement was directed against Si-kia-Peh, in the vicinity of Hsi-ma-Tang. Here the Russians were easily checked by the Japanese. The Japanese losses at Hsi-ma-Tang and Si-kia-Peh were 19 killed and 73 wounded.

Meanwhile four Russian regiments attacked the main position at Mo-Tien Pass at 3 A. M. There was sharp fighting for four hours, when the Russians weakened owing to constant Japanese reinforcements, and at 10 A. M. they were in full retreat. The Japanese pursued them six miles, to Kim-pia-dan-Tse, where the Russians, rallying, held their ground till 5 P. M., and then finally retired.

The Japanese casualties at Mo-Tien Pass were 19 killed and 164 wounded. All these figures are unofficial.

Japanese military circles anticipate renewed efforts on the part of Gen. Kuropatkin to recover the Mo-Tien positions, which are essential to the security of his army if he is to remain in his present position.

By The Associated Press.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, via Fu-San, July 18.—More Russian troops were engaged in yesterday's battle at Mo-Tien Pass than in previous engagements. There were probably double the number of those who took part in the fight at the Yalu River, while opposed to them were only one brigade and one battalion of the Japanese forces.

The Russian loss is estimated at 2,000. The burial of the dead continues. The Japanese casualties aggregated 900.

The engagement has conspicuously demonstrated the wonderful efficiency of the Japanese infantry. They proved incomparably the better marksmen, with more initiative, and they outfought and outgeneraled the Russians at every point.

TOKIO, July 19.—The Russian attempt to retake Mo-Tien Pass on July 17 was not productive of a general engagement, but was it marked with serious loss; there were, however, a series of desperate small encounters.

The Japanese guarded their positions about the pass with outposts. These men resisted stubbornly the Russian advance and awaited the arrival of reinforcements; when these arrived they joined in the general attack. The outpost detachment stationed at Hsi-ma-Tang held this position all day. It was largely outnumbered by the enemy, and every commissioned and non-commissioned officer was wounded, as were a majority of the men.

The attack on Mo-Tien Pass began at 3 o'clock in the morning. The Russians engaged the outposts, and the Japanese at once went into action. The Japanese artillery posted on the heights to the northwest of Wu-ting-Kuan opened on the enemy, and the Japanese outposts retired gradually. The Russian cavalry galloped forward and deployed along the ridge to the west of the pass. Two hours later, at 5 o'clock, the entire Japanese line was engaged.

The Russians were constantly receiving reinforcements, and finally they had four regiments in action. They outnumbered the Japanese. The Russians made vain endeavors to envelop the Japanese left. At this point the Japanese occupied the summit of Mo-Tien mountain, and they resisted desperately the efforts of the enemy to dislodge them.

When the Russians finally retreated they were pursued by the entire Japanese line. Seven battalions of the enemy made a halt on the heights of Ta-Wan, and with four guns checked the Japanese pursuit.

One company of Japanese soldiers reconnoitring from Hsui-Ling encountered and engaged three battalions of Russians. It fought until reinforced by four companies, when the Russians were repulsed.

The Japanese seized and held the heights west of Makumenza.

The attack on Hsi-ma-Tang began at 8 o'clock in the morning. A battalion of Russian infantry and a squadron of cavalry assaulted the Japanese company on outpost there. The Russians received reinforcements until they were a regiment strong. The Japanese resisted doggedly. All their officers were either killed or wounded, but still the men fought on. The Japanese finally received reinforcements, and the Russians retired at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

In the afternoon eight companies of Russian infantry and a body of cavalry attacked the Japanese position at Chiaton. The Japanese there were reinforced by a company of infantry and a company of engineers, and the Russians were repulsed.

In his report on the fight Gen. Kuroki says that the Russians numbered about two divisions and were formed of parts of the Third and Sixth Siberian Sharpshooters and the Ninth and another infantry division. The Japanese lost 4 officers and 39 men killed and 15 officers and 241 men wounded. The casualties all occurred in the Second Division. Gen. Kuroki mentions, but he does not enumerate, the trophies captured. He estimates the Russian losses as exceeding his own.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—The War Office has no further details of the Russian repulse at Mo-Tien Pass. The loss of men, which it is freely admitted will probably be considerably in excess of Gen. Kuropatkin's figures, given out last night, is greatly deplored.

But evidently the engagement at least served the purpose of demonstrating that Gen. Kuroki has been heavily reinforced north, and the General Staff is now inclined to believe that the Japanese commander may have decided that a frontal attack from the south is inadvisable and is concentrating his forces for a direct attack on Liao-Yang.

LIAO RIVER SEALED?

Japanese Destroyers May Prevent Egress of Russian Warships.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
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TOKIO, July 19.—It is rumored that three Japanese destroyers have sealed the Liao River, where the Russian gunboat Sivoutch and a Russian destroyer are anchored.

By The Associated Press.

TIEN-TSIN, July 19.—About 1,500 Russian troops returned to Niu-Chwang Monday night.

The Japanese forces are reported to be six miles distant.

The Russian gunboat Sivoutch is now high and dry in the upper reaches of the river.

TOGO RECEIVES CORRESPONDENTS

He Makes a Short Speech—Is Well and Confident.

LONDON, July 20.—The Standard's correspondent, who is on board the steamer Manchuria, which is cruising with a party of Japanese officials and newspaper correspondents, cabling by way of Nagasaki under date of July 19, says:

"Vice Admiral Togo met us on his flagship, the battleship Mikasa, and welcomed the correspondents and attachés in a short speech. We were shown over the ship, which had been hit once since the war began, but which was uninjured. Admiral Togo is well and confident."

JAPANESE CAPTURE STEAMSHIP

Her Captain Signals Britisher That She Is Being Taken to Japan.

SHANGHAI, July 19.—The British steamer Lien Shing, which arrived here from Wei-hai-Wei to-day, reports that she was signaled by the steamer Pei Ping, (owned by the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company of Shanghai,) whose commander asked the Lien Shing to advise the owners of the Pei Ping that the ship and cargo had been captured by the Japanese cruiser Hongkong.

He said that the vessel was proceeding to Japan with a prize crew on board. The news of the capture of the Pei Ping was communicated to the British Admiral whose squadron is anchored in Yung-Ching Bay.

McCULLY CHOSE TO REMAIN.

American Naval Attache Declined Safe Conduct from Port Arthur.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Navy officers and officials are highly gratified by the news that Lieut. Newton A. McCully, the attaché who has been at Port Arthur since the breaking out of hostilities, is safe and keeping his eyes wide open. When the various foreign officers decided to get away before the siege, he declined to leave, choosing to remain and continue his observations to the end of the campaign.

Lieut. McCully went into Port Arthur on the last train before the Japanese Army cut off communication. The train was known as the ammunition train, and he has been practically a prisoner in the place since. It is understood that he has made good use of his time and has taken copious notes on all the sea and land engagements. The result of his observations will constitute a most valuable report when published, as they will be, by the Government.

The Japanese Admiral offered Lieut. McCully, with others, safe conduct from the besieged city. While many accepted the offer, he decided to stay where he was, although to do so was to run the risk of death.

From private advices received here it is understood that Lieut. McCully has accompanied the Russian fleet on several of the sorties from Port Arthur and that his report of the Russian naval operations will be almost the only one from an English-speaking officer.

Lieut. McCully is from South Carolina. He was graduated from Annapolis in 1898, and his latest service has been on the Dolphin. He became a Lieutenant in 1899.

SEVERE FIGHTING NEAR RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS

2,100 of Czar's Soldiers Said to Have Fallen in One Battle.

JAPANESE AWAITING SUPPLIES

General Advance Not Yet Begun, but Minor Engagements Are Almost Continual.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, July 19.—A report has reached Tokio that 10,000 Japanese on July 15 attacked 5,000 Russians posted on the heights seven miles from Tashi-Chao.

The fight lasted from 4 A. M. to 1 P. M. The Russians received frequent reinforcements from Tashi-Chao, but were finally dislodged, leaving over 200 dead.

The Russians in Northeast Korea are reported to be building roads, bridging the Tumen, and otherwise making preparations which suggest the advent of a large force.

By The Associated Press.

CHICAGO, July 19.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Niu-Chwang says:

"Hard fighting has been going on for several days in the neighborhood of Tong-Chu, eight miles east of Tashi-Chao.

"It is reported that the Russian loss in last night's engagement was 2,100 and the Japanese loss 1,200.

"The Japanese also have been in active contact with the Russians east of Hai-Cheng, where there have been many minor actions.

"All along Kuropatkin's front and flank the Japanese are moving into position, but the general attack is being postponed until supplies and reinforcements come to the front. Progress along the muddy roads and mountain passes is slow."

TASHI-CHAO, July 19.—Capt. Dashkin, with a company of Cossacks, struck the Japanese at Tsinshiling on July 16.

Unseen the company occupied a peak overlooking the Japanese camp, from which they drove the Japanese out with a plunging fire. The Japanese lost one officer and many men were seen to fall. During the retreat the Japanese were reinforced by two companies, but these were driven off by the Russians, who occupied the village without the loss of a man.

The Associated Press correspondent has been riding around the southern portions of the country, which is now scarcely recognizable. Since the few days of rain the whole land has become lost in luxuriant vegetation. The gaolin crop has grown with such extraordinary rapidity that everywhere it is higher than the tallest man, and in the skirmishes the scouts have been able to find cover.

Ambuscades and surprises are of every day occurrence. The Russians are losing no opportunity to worry their foes.

RUSSIAN CRUISER SUNK?

Rumor in St. Petersburg That Recently Purchased Ship Struck Mine.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—A story has been going the rounds the last couple of days that three cruisers built at the Schichau Works and rejected by Germany were transferred to the Russian service, and joined the Vladivostok squadron.

One of the cruisers and a torpedo boat, it is added, struck mines and went down. The story is not confirmed.

The Admiralty has no news of any vessel having been lost at Vladivostok.

GET SECOND SUBMARINE.

First American Boat Shipped to Russia Was Seriously Damaged.

LONDON, July 20.—The Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent, cabling under date of July 19, says:

"Another submarine boat from America arrived at Cronstadt last night. The first American submarine, which arrived about a fortnight ago, was allowed to drop in landing her from the vessel which brought her and was seriously injured."

WE WILL PROTECT SEALS.

Notify Russia That Revenue Cutters Will Patrol Kommander Islands.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—The United States has informed Russia that she will be glad to join Great Britain in the protection of the seals at the Kommander Islands. This act doubtless will make the best impression. It is understood that Russia will communicate her answer in a few days.

SAYS SHE DECEIVED MARSH.

John J. Huyler's Allegation Against His Dead Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 19.—In a remarkable answer to a complaint of Robert H. Houston and Edward E. Conkling, executors of Clarissa J. Huyler of Middletown in an action brought in the Supreme Court against him to recover some property consisting of diamonds belonging at one time to the late Luther B. Marsh, John J. Huyler accuses his dead wife of having practiced fraud and deception to obtain the aged spiritualist's property.

In his answer Mr. Huyler says that Luther B. Marsh was, and for many years had been a strong believer in what was commonly known as spiritualism, and believed that the spirits of the dead communicated their wishes and desires through mediums; that Clarissa J. Huyler claimed to be a medium, and that as a medium she told Mr. Marsh that the spirits of his departed wife and others of his departed friends united in urging him to purchase and let her have the use of the personal property mentioned.

The statements and allegations made by Mrs. Huyler to Mr. Marsh in regard to his purchasing the property and letting her have the use of it, Mr. Huyler says, were fraudulent, false, and untrue, and were made to said Mr. Marsh for the sole purpose of influencing him in purchasing and in allowing her to have the use of the property mentioned when she desired the same.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

4:10 A. M.—148 West Ninety-eighth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

4:30 A. M.—436 East Tenth Street; L. G. Jones; damage, $3,000.

9:30 A. M.—9 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; Mrs. Kaffar; damage slight.

10:15 A. M.—774 Tenth Avenue; Paul Rooney; damage, $10.

10:15 A. M.—265 Tenth Avenue; Aaron Brown; damage, $200.

11:15 A. M.—3 Rutgers Place; Mrs. Teakwits; damage, $25.

12:05 P. M.—102 Orchard Street; Alexander Lavine; damage trifling.

12:35 P. M.—43 Sixth Avenue; Ullman Rug Company; damage, $10.

3:05 P. M.—15 Essex Street; M. Bloom; damage trifling.

3:15 P. M.—16 Chatham Square; Salvation Army Home; damage trifling.

3:25 P. M.—201 West Tenth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

4:55 P. M.—1,582 Fifth Avenue; Maurice Berman; damage, $50.

5:20 P. M.—423 West Seventeenth Street; M. Warren; damage, $25.

5:35 P. M.—806 West Forty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—Delancey and Norfolk Streets; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:10 P. M.—140 Centre Street; George Schlegal; damage, $40.

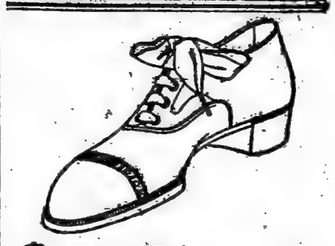
9:25 P. M.—3 West Sixty-third Street; J. Goodman; damage trifling.

10:24 P. M.—408 Fifth Street; Kugelmass & Frosching; damage trifling.

10:30 P. M.—4 Greenwich Street; Daniel Moran; damage, $300.

11 P. M.—208 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; J. Browne; damage, $500.

Hot Weather
CLOTHING SPECIALTIES.
We have been
Headquarters for 50 Years.
Serge Suits, $12, guaranteed every way. Special sale of Two-piece Suits at $10. Alpaca and Silk Coats, Crash Suits and Duck Trousers, Straw Hats, Negligee Shirts, Thin Underwear, Hosiery, Tan or Vici Oxford Shoes.
Bathing Suits for Men and Women, 50c to $10.
A. RAYMOND & CO.
Nassau, cor. Fulton St. Est. 1857.



$5 Shoes at $3.50
SUMMER SALE
MEN'S OXFORDS AND SHOES, Patent Leather and Calfskin.
LADIES' PATENT LEATHER AND KID OXFORDS—Light weights, for dress or walking.
BROKEN LOTS OF MEN'S TAN OXFORDS..... 2.50
Bargains if you can be fitted.
WM. McCLENAHAN & CO.
25 West 34th St.

WOMAN FOUGHT THREE.

Newark Italians Tried to Rob Mrs. Foctestiti.

NEWARK, N. J., July 19.—A bold attempt to steal $3,000 from Mrs. Philomena Foctestiti of 85 Cutler Street was made shortly before noon to-day by three unknown Italians. The trio brutally assaulted the woman, but did not succeed in getting her money. The police have rounded up several men answering the description of the woman's assailants, but she is unable to identify any of them.

The men heard that Mrs. Foctestiti had sold her house, and that she carried $3,000 in cash inside her waist under her left arm. The men were in a near-by store, and sent the youngest to tell Mrs. Foctestiti that his companions wanted to see her. The woman hurried to the place where the men were supposed to be, and as soon as she entered she was grabbed by the throat and thrown on the floor.

"If you think anything of your life, give us the money that you have in your clothes," shouted one of them.

This the woman refused to do, and then she was beaten by the trio from head to foot. One of the men, who wore a white sheepskin mask, drew a razor and threatened to cut the victim's throat. The woman bravely fought, and finally wrestled the razor from her assailant and then at the top of her voice cried for help. This frightened the men and they fled and have not been seen since. The woman was badly cut on the hands as a result of her fight to gain possession of the razor, and her arms and neck were badly bruised from the struggle.

TROOPS GUARD GEORGIA JAIL.

Protect Negro Charged with Being Accessory to Murder.

DAWSON, Ga., July 19.—The Dawson Guards were called out last night by order of the Governor to protect Will Nix, a negro, who is in jail charged as accessory to the murder of W. O. Chambless, a merchant, at Graves, Saturday night, against a supposed attack by a mob.

The entire town was thrown into a state of intense excitement by the sound of the riot call. Nix narrowly escaped death Sunday morning by the prompt appearance and pleading of Sheriff Christie and a few cool-headed citizens.

Since early Saturday night men have been scouring the country for Gene Nix, the negro who killed Chambless. Nix was captured at Cuthbert last night, but in the excitement that followed he succeeded in escaping. Dogs since have been on the trail, and it is likely that he will be recaptured soon.

ONE-ARMED SWIMMER BEATEN.

Ormsby Says He Believes the "Paul Kelly Gang" Was Hired.

"Bob" Ormsby, who says he is the champion one-armed swimmer of the world, was walking in Forty-second Street, near Broadway, last night when a man stepped up and inquired: "Is that you, Ormsby?"

"That's me," replied the swimmer, "what can I do for you!"

"Then I guess you are the guy we are looking for," was the response, and several men stepping out from a doorway attacked the swimmer with their fists and clubs. Ormsby was knocked down and badly beaten. His cries for help brought Policeman Heuck, on whose approach the assailants fled. Ormsby rode in a cab to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where five stitches were taken in his chin.

Ormsby said that about two weeks ago he had some trouble with a man in the Hotel Delavan, and that during the altercation he (Ormsby) lost a gold watch. A day or two later he met the man at Fortieth Street and Broadway and thrashed him. A few days ago, Ormsby said, he was informed that the "Paul Kelly gang," from the east side had been employed to murder him.

HARVARD STUDENT DROWNED.

Harry T. Whitmarsh Unable to Cope with Rising Tide.

CHATHAM, Mass., July 19.—Unable to swim against the strong tide, Harry T. Whitmarsh of Somerville, a student at Harvard University, was drowned while bathing here to-day. A companion, whose name is withheld, narrowly escaped death.

The two swam some distance out to a sandbar at low tide. When they tried to return the

GORMAN WON'T VISIT ROSEMOUNT AT PRESENT

Favored as Chairman, He Avoids Giving Offense to Taggart.

PARKER WILL NOT DICTATE

Despite His Preference for Maryland Man, He Intends to Leave National Committee Free to Act.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSEMOUNT, Esopus, N. Y., July 19.—To-morrow will be the first really political day that Rosemount has seen save the day on which Cockran, McCarren, and Belmont were here. Ex-Senator Davis, who will be the first National figure, aside from Cockran, to come here, will consult his colleague on the ticket about the campaign.

It had been hoped, and was, indeed, expected until to-night, that Senator Gorman would accompany Mr. Davis. Mr. Gorman did not receive a direct invitation from Judge Parker until to-day, and when it came he was unable to accept it. He telegraphed the Judge as follows from New York:

Regret that it will be impossible to accompany Senator Davis to-morrow. Will afford me pleasure later. A. P. GORMAN.

Mr. Gorman's refusal to come, it is believed here, is partly due to the strong indication given at last night's conference in New York that he is the party choice for Chairman of the National Committee. By coming immediately on the heels of this to consult with Judge Parker he would be giving the impression that the Judge had practically selected him for Chairman, and had summoned him to Rosemount to consult him about the committee plans. This might give offense to Thomas Taggart's friends, who have already shown themselves very touchy on the question, and who have to be handled with gloves for the sake of Indiana's electoral votes.

Mr. Gorman is a much shrewder politician than some of those with whom Judge Parker has consulted, and is quick to see the disadvantages of giving such an impression, particularly as the Democratic leaders desire to emphasize the difference between Judge Parker's action in leaving the choice of a Chairman to the party and Mr. Roosevelt's action in dictating to his own organization. It is a fact that the Judge is not doing any dictating with regard to the Chairmanship, though, of course, he has his own opinions.

Mr. Kern's action in sending for Thomas Taggart is conclusive proof of this to those who are acquainted with the trend of events here. Mr. Kern was not able to fix the Chairmanship matter at Rosemount as he probably expected to do. He learned Judge Parker's views, but he also learned that the matter would be decided by the party, which would be made acquainted with those views, but would not be bound by them.

He then went to the conference in New York, and found that the party preference was as strong for Gorman there as it was in Rosemount. He found that if Taggart was to win he must do it by persuading the party leaders, and he sent for Taggart to come and do it. Taggart's battle must be fought there, not at Rosemount. He will not come here, in all probability, unless he wins the Chairmanship.

Judge Parker's desire to confer with the prospective Chairman was the cause of his sending for Gorman, whom late developments have shown to be the man if he will take the place. This has been in accordance with the preferences of Judge Parker's friends from the first.

A delegation form Poughkeepsie came to Rosemount to-day on the Queen City, and the Judge opened a box of cigars and showed them around the farm.

The following telegram was received to-day from the Iowa Democratic State Convention, dated Iowa City and signed H. J. Stiger as Chairman:

Iowa Democrats in State Convention assembled congratulate you and the Nation on your nomination and the prospects of your election. We wish you God speed.

Judge Parker sent the following reply:

I beg you to assure the convention over which you preside that its message of congratulations and good wishes is very greatly appreciated. ALTON B. PARKER.

A report is current that there will be an effort to get Judge Parker to begin his active campaign in the middle West with a speech at Chicago, soon after the notification ceremonies. It is understood that Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago is anxious, not only to have the first big gun of the campaign fired in Chicago, but to have Judge Parker and William J. Bryan on the platform together upon that occasion.

DAVIS MEETS PARKER TO-DAY.

Vice Presidential Nominee Will Go to Esopus with Mr. Mack.

Ex-Senator Henry Gassaway Davis, the Democratic nominee for Vice President, will leave New York over the West Shore Railroad at 9:40 o'clock his morning for Esopus to visit Judge Parker. He will be accompanied by his secretary, C. M. Hendley, and National Committeeman Norman E. Mack. Mr. Mack will go along to make the introductions, Mr. Davis and Judge Parker never having met.

The extreme hot weather and his eighty-one years did not prevent Mr. Davis from displaying yesterday an amount of energy which would have done credit to a vigorous youngster. He was up early and kept occupied throughout the day. About 9 o'clock last night, when Mr. Hendley remarked to him that it had been "a terribly hot day," Mr. Davis, whose linen was unwilted and whose temper was unruffled, replied:

"Has it? I hadn't noticed."

Senator Gorman and Mr. and Mrs. Gambrill took breakfast with Mr. Davis, and his guests at luncheon were John R. McLean and William McBride.

Mr. Davis visited the Hoffman House several times to confer with the leaders who dropped into the rooms of ex-Senator Hill and Senator Gorman to discuss the National Chairmanship and other matters in connection with the Democratic campaign. When he was leaving the Hoffman House about 5 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Davis was stopped by a newspaper photographer, who informed him that he was anxious to obtain a picture of him.

"You certainly don't want me to pose on the street, do you?" asked Mr. Davis.

"Oh, if you will just step around the corner it will all be over in a minute," said the photographer.

"Well, all right," said the accommodating nominee.

By the time the photographer had posed Mr. Davis and his secretary, Mr. Hendley, who was with him, a considerable crowd had gathered.

"I don't think this altogether dignified, Senator," said Mr. Hendley.

"No, I don't think it is," responded Mr. Davis. "Young man, snap that thing in a hurry."

The photographer obeyed the injunction to be quick, and when he had released his subject, Mr. Davis went into a near-by haberdasher's and purchased a new scarf. It was of the latest style.

Daniel S. Lamont called upon Mr. Davis last evening. Mr. Hendley and Mr. Lamont had desks opposite each other in the White House during the first Cleveland Administration, and they indulged in reminiscences while they awaited the return of Mr. Davis, who happened to be out at the time Mr. Lamont called. Mr. Davis returned just as Mr. Lamont was about to leave, and they chatted together for a quarter of an hour. Mr. Lamont told him he thought the chances of the Democratic ticket being elected were excellent.

Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio was also a caller upon Mr. Davis last night.

Mr. Davis expects to return to New York from Esopus this evening.

Algonquin Club to Ratify Ticket.

Harry C. Hart, the Tammany leader in the Thirtieth Assembly District, has arranged a big meeting of his district organization, the Algonquin Club, to be held this evening. The Parker and Davis ticket will be ratified and a big campaign banner will be swung in front of the clubhouse at 227 East Eighty-fourth Street.

CORTELYOU'S CAMPAIGN AIDES.

Chairman's Assistants to be Named After Roosevelt's Notification.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Chairman Cortelyou keeps busy at Republican headquarters here, but it is apparent that little of importance will be doing until after Mr. Roosevelt is officially notified of his nomination. The headquarters at the Arlington are dull and listless. There are letters to read and answers to write, but very few callers annoy Chairman Cortelyou and Secretary Dover.

It is expected that the names of the men who are to assist Chairman Cortelyou in the management of the campaign will be passed upon and proclaimed from Washington soon after the return of the President. That having been done, the campaign will be actively entered upon. Headquarters will be opened in New York and Chairman Cortelyou will establish himself there. New York will be the principal headquarters. The Chicago headquarters will also be established. Harry C. New will probably be in charge there.

The Congressional Committee will act in conjunction with the National Committee. While Chairman Babcock will have his principal offices in New York, a branch establishment will be maintained here, mainly for the preparation of campaign literature from The Congressional Record and the Government publications entitled to free admission to the mails. These will be forwarded to the leaders in States and districts for general distribution.

The only callers Chairman Cortelyou had to-day were Senator Scott of West Virginia and Chairman Babcock of the Congressional Committee. Senator Scott does not believe that West Virginia will be taken from the Republican column this year. As to his own election to succeed himself in the Senate Mr. Scott has no doubt. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican, and nearly all the hold-over Senators are of that party. It is admitted that Parker and Davis could carry West Virginia by a good majority without overturning Republican domination in the Legislature.

The Wisconsin trouble promises to be especially troublesome in Chairman Babcock's district, and from present indications he will be required to give considerable time and labor to that district. Mr. Babcock has been especially active in the fight against La Follette, and that persistent gentleman has proclaimed that Babcock may expect squalls before Nov. 8 in the Third District of Wisconsin.

The district gave Babcock over 8,000 plurality two years ago, and in ordinary conditions would do as well this year. But at least two of the seven counties of the district are believed to be controlled largely by La Follette.

BRYAN ON PARTY REFORM.

Says Election of Parker Will Be a Help, Not a Hindrance.

CHICAGO, July 19.—William J. Bryan passed through Chicago to-day for Central Illinois. He said that in this week's issue of his paper he would fulfill the promise he made last week by "outlining a plan of continuing the fight for economical reform within the Democratic party." Mr. Bryan said:

"The election of Judge Parker, instead of interfering with these reforms, will open the way for a successful fight by ridding the country of imperialism, by removing the race issue and by substituting the spirit of peaceful progress for the military and warlike spirit engendered by the actions and utterances of President Roosevelt.

"My statement is intended to encourage the reform element in the Democratic party by showing that the fight, instead of being over, has in reality just begun."

MURPHY STILL SILENT.

Campau Confers with Tammany Chieftain in Michigan Before Leaving for Esopus.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany, is still at the Park Hotel, Mount Clemens. He was asked this afternoon as to the terms upon which Tammany would make peace with Senator McCarren, so that Judge Parker could have the support of the united Democracy of New York. Mr. Murphy declared he would say nothing at all until he returns to New York, which he expects to do in three or four days.

The fact that D. J. Campau, Michigan member of the Democratic National Committee, had several talks with Murphy before going to Esopus leads to the conclusion that Campau bears some kind of a message of peace from Murphy to Judge Parker.

PARKER CASH NOT COVERED.

Odds Tend Toward Even, but Roosevelt Money Is Scarce.

No wagers on the outcome of the Presidential election were reported on the Curb yesterday, but the odds seem to be shifting in favor of Parker. Dugan & Campbell had Parker money to the extent of $3,000, which was offered against $5,000. Winchel & Co. were offering $500 even money that Parker would carry New York State. None of the offerings was taken.

A representative of Marshall, Spader & Co. was reported to have succeeded in placing $5,000 at even money with a prominent Democrat that Parker will carry New York State. It is said that half a dozen Republicans divided the bet.

STORM UP STATE WORKS HAVOC

Sweeps Path 100 Feet Wide Through Yates—Heavy Property Damage.

MEDINA, N. Y., July 19.—An electric storm and heavy rain visited Northern Orleans to-day. The Yates Centre Church was hit by lightning and badly damaged. All telephone wires to the north are down. It is impossible to learn details from that section.

A cyclone swept a path 100 feet wide through the Town of Yates. Farm buildings were destroyed and many fruit trees were uprooted. Crops are reported to be heavily damaged. Johnson's Creek overran its banks in less than half an hour, and much stock is reported to have been drowned.

ALTON BROOKS PARKER.—BY A NEIGHBOR.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 19.—So far as the public knows the Rev. Joseph Leiser of this town is the only admirer of Judge Parker who has addressed to the Democratic nominee congratulations in verse. This is Mr. Leiser's poem:

ALTON BROOKS PARKER.

The man we hail, oh, he is not
A prince of royal fief;
But from the school of daily toil
He comes to be our chief.

Unblazoned is his stainless name
On the heraldic page,
But he has worn a nobler badge—
The toiler's honest wage.

No blusterer he, no lord of war
On either land or sea,
Uplifted by his deeds of blood
To bear our sovereignty.

But well he knows of patient toil,
The weight of want and care;
For he has shared the common lot,
And ate the poor man's fare.

Like Lincoln he, like every son
That greatly serves the State;
A man must live the people's life
To shape the Nation's fate.

We trust him. He is wise and just.
One of the people he.
On them is based our country's hope,
The love of liberty!

A farmer, teacher, lawyer,
A plain, God-fearing man,
Our leader stands, the kin and type
Of hearts American.

JOSEPH LEISER.

Twenty Big Republican Banners.

Twenty big Roosevelt and Fairbanks banners will be raised in Broadway by the Republican County Committee before Aug. 1. The banners will be ready inside of ten days. Each banner will consist of a huge American flag with a white streamer underneath, after the manner of the "McKinley and Hobart Sound Money and Prosperity" banners that were a feature of the 1896 campaign. Each of the new banners will bear the inscription, "Roosevelt and Fairbanks and Continued Prosperity."

FOLK FORCES DOMINATE THE MISSOURI CONVENTION

He Will Head Democratic Ticket on Anti-Boodle Platform.

"MISSOURI IDEA" PROCLAIMED

Delegates Pledge Party to "Hit Corruption and Hit It Hard," Amid Great Enthusiasm.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 19.—Missouri is going to be good. Seven hundred delegates and 300 spectators, packed into a band box convention hall, started the new programme of administrative honesty this morning. They were coatless and perspiring, but vociferous in offering their testimony of good intentions. Out on the green terraces of the Capitol grounds, overlooking the Missouri, "Ed" Butler's St. Louis "Indians" sprawled on the grass and swore as they listened to the yelling inside the convention hall.

Folk will head the ticket. "Anti-boodle" will be the platform. Reform laws for corrupt corporations will be the programme. At a late hour to-night the Credential Committee is struggling with contests and the Resolutions Committee with the platform, but these are non-essentials. The Democratic Party in Missouri has picked its champion against corruption, and has committed itself to an "anti-graft" campaign, which it will put forward in the coming campaign as "The Missouri Idea."

The fighting issue before the delegates has been narrowed down until it concerns but two minor places on the State ticket. The last fight of the machine is for Sam B. Cook for Secretary of State and Albert O. Allen for Auditor.

Folk men who wish to avoid the appearance of evil are opposing them in a contest which is complicated by the matter of instructions. Delegations instructed for Cook are trying to break away, and the Folk leaders are much perturbed in consequence. They cannot countenance the breaking of instructions, and they do not want the men nominated. If elected they will be two of the five members of the State Board of Equalization, and that is a board with which the Folk programme of administrative reform is vitally concerned.

The taxation of corporations will be one of the features on the firing line, and in this connection railroad lobbyists are here working for Cook and Allen. The two gentlemen are as flies in the Folk ointment. If they could be shooed away there would be naught but joy in the reform camp this evening.

W. A. Vandiver, one of the Folk managers and Temporary Chairman of the convention, expressed the reform sentiment when he said:

"I have been opposed to the nomination of Cook from the start. I think it would be better not to nominate Allen. Both are honest, I believe, but to nominate them on such a platform as we will have would be to give an opportunity to our enemies. We have to avoid the appearance of evil."

At every point where the old machine and the reform forces came together this morning the machine was beaten. The State Central Committee admitted its defeat by recommending Vandiver, the Folk choice, for Temporary Chairman. When it tried to work in a Butler man for Temporary Secretary the convention balked.

Juan Byrnes was the man recommended. The Folk delegates did not give the matter much thought until they discovered that he was Superintendent of Butler's farm, in Jefferson County. Then there was a wild alarm. They went after Byrnes with a will, and by a vote of 401 to 200 dropped him from the list of temporary officers, substituting J. H. Nolen of Lewis County, an out-and-out Folk man.

The vote was interesting as a test of the Folk strength in the convention. Byrnes was harmless, and his presence at the Secretary's desk would not have injured the Folk programme, but it was a case of hitting any head which seemed to carry a machine tag. Another roll call was started on a proposition to instruct the Credentials Committee to throw out any delegates who might have secured their seats by fraud or intimidation. It was introduced by J. C. Jones of St. Louis, a Folk delegate. Since that is the purpose of the Credentials Committee, the motion was useless, but, just to rub it in on the machine, the convention passed it, the opposition giving up before the roll call was complete.

These two tests demonstrated the perfect control of the convention by the Folk forces before adjournment, when the Resolutions and Credentials Committees began work.

Senator William Stone says it is a funny convention. "It's about as peculiar a convention as I have ever seen," he declared. "It is a combination of Sunday school picnic and circus so far as exteriors go."

Jefferson City would have been crowded if the Missouri Democratic State Central Committee had held a meeting here. With a State Convention here it is hopeless. A "Bureau of Information" is kept busy night and day and delegates are registered on a card catalogue system, checked off on a diagram like a sleeping car plant, and assigned to private homes.

When the Jefferson Club of St. Louis arrived no attempt was made to house its members. They were marched straight to a big circus tent on the lower terrace of the Capitol grounds where they went to sleep with the Missouri lapping at their feet. They were protected against the water by an eight-foot embankment of beer cases.

Within a half mile of the Capitol building, where the convention is being held, three St. Louis boodlers, put in the pen by Folk, are wearing Folk buttons. Lehmann, Hartman, and Bersch can almost hear the yells which fill the convention hall.

The convention was called to order this afternoon by Chairman Rothwell of the State Central Committee. James C. Jones of St. Louis moved that the name of Byrnes for temporary Secretary be stricken from the list and that the name of P. J. Nolen of La Grange be substituted.

The result of the roll call was: Nolen, 401; Byrnes, 290.

The announcement of the roll call was received with tremendous applause, which was doubled when Congressman Vandiver was called to the platform as temporary Chairman.

Mayor J. P. Porth of Jefferson City welcomed the delegates and visitors to the city.

The convention is still in session.

The "anti-boodle" plank which will be adopted by the convention to-morrow is as follows:

"The Democratic Party of Missouri not only stands for material and intellectual progress, but for moral advancement, and it declares that the paramount issue before the people of Missouri is the eradication of bribery from public life in this State.

"There has been no more corruption in Missouri than in other States, but it has been exposed here and in other States it has not. Through the work of the Democratic officials of Missouri the Missouri idea has become the slogan all over the land. The appalling exposures of corruption in Missouri have brought upon good citizens of this State the responsibility of stamping out things that dishonor and oppress.

"Good citizens may innocently be wrong, but toleration of known abuses is criminal. No party can be hurt by getting rid of rascals. No State can be injured by the enforcement of the law. The disgrace is in toleration, not in correction. There can be no grander mission in store for any political party than to fight public evils. The subject of the eradication of bribery is more apt than any other, for other problems concern functions of government, while this goes to the existence of government itself.

"Corruption in public life, if tolerated, will lead to destruction of free government. Where bribery rules there is a government not of, for, and by the people, but a government of and for the few with wealth enough to purchase official favors. Other offenses violate law, while bribery aims at the assassination of the Commonwealth itself.

"In the City of St. Louis, according to the confessions of those implicated for twenty-five years, bribery stalked through legislative halls. Corruptionists grew arrogant and powerful. They were confident in their wealth and present power and felt that no one dared attack them. In our State Legislature legislators have forgotten their high commission and have become involved in the meshes of greed. Democratic officials have exposed these conditions and laid upon offenders the heavy hand of the law.

"We indorse the work that has been done in this regard. We declare unremitting warfare against corruption and pledge the Democratic Party to hit corruption and hit it hard, whether in our own ranks or in the ranks of the opposition party.

"The decree is hereby announced that there is no room in the Democratic Party for a boodler. We repudiate their support and do not want their votes. We invite all honest people of all political parties to join us in this crusade against corruption. It is a vital issue involved in this campaign, and in this issue we stake the hope of the Democratic Party of Missouri."

This plank will be put through to-morrow by the "Farmer Delegates," who came here wearing big white ribbons with the legend, "For Folk and a Clean Sweep."

While the platform was being considered by the Resolutions Committee and while the wrangle was on over the contests the convention held a night session. The convention finally adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and left the Credentials Committee to fight it out through the night.

Folk says he does not know what ticket will go through to-morrow.

Folk is the absolutely dominant force in the convention, and opposition to any measure he urges is useless, as was shown by the first day's session this morning.

CHICAGOAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Despondent Over His Wife's Death, He Commits Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 19.—Hans Fuchs, of the firm of Fuchs & Lang, with branch offices in New York and Philadelphia, and factories in Bavaria, Brooklyn, and New Jersey, committed suicide here to-day by shooting himself. Grief at the loss of his wife last January was the cause.

He sent word by letter and telephone to his friends bidding them good-by, and was dead before any one could prevent the act. His last messages did not differ materially. One read:

"Life is empty and gloomy since the death of my dear companion, so I shall end it. At 3:10 this afternoon I shall be no more."

COUNT CHALLENGES AUTHOR.

Proposes Duel for Alleged Insults to Prince von Arenberg.

BERLIN, July 19.—Count Dohna of Castle Hartenstein, near Goslar, Prussia, recently wrote to the author, Henry Wenden, proposing a duel in behalf of Lieut. Prince Prosper von Arenberg, who was confined in an insane asylum, after his acquittal by a court-martial in March last on the charge of killing a native named Cain in Damaraland, German Southwest Africa.

Count Dohna, in his leter, said that Prince von Arenberg demanded satisfaction for alleged insults contained in Wenden's novel, "Tropenkoller" (tropical madness). As the Prince was prevented from appearing in person, Count Dohna asked Wenden to make an appointment with a representative of his Highness.

Wenden did not reply to the Count's letlet, but published it in full.

FRANCE MAY BE PUT UNDER PAPAL INTERDICT

Pope Determined Not to Give Way in Present Quarrel.

NUNCIO PREPARES TO DEPART

Prospect That All Religious Life May Be Brought to a Standstill Alarms Catholics.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 19.—The Pope's determination not to yield to the French Government in the matter of certain recalcitrant Bishops is clearly understood here by those in touch with the Vatican and the Paris Nunciature.

It is declared that the Pope will recall the Nuncio from Paris, excommunicate the Bishops who refuse to obey him, and permit the Concordat to be denounced sooner than give in.

Altogether eleven Bishops and Archbishops are involved in the present dispute. The Nuncio, who has been stopping at Versailles, returns here to-night and will prepare for his immediate departure.

Catholics are beginning to contemplate with alarm the prospect of France being placed under a Papal interdict in the event of Pius X. being too deeply provoked by M. Combes's Government. This would bring all Catholic religious life to a standstill throughout the country and cause a tremendous upheaval.

A prominent Catholic declared to me to-day that the Pope, who has all the Italian peasant's courage and keen perception of where his practical interests really lie, is quite capable of adopting this line of action.

The Vatican recently ordered a number of French Archbishops and Bishops to tender their resignations. The prelates who received these instructions are all known to possess republican sympathies.

The prelates submitted the question to the French Minister of Public Worship, who told them to return to their dioceses, assuring them that the Nunciature had not brought any justifiable complaint against them, and adding that as officials of the French Republic they were not their own masters and could not act without the sanction of the Government.

The Paris Matin, in describing what subsequently happened, said:

"The Cabinet Council, on being informed of the incident, is understood to have decided upon an energetic note reminding Rome that the Bishops, whose appointment was the result of the joint decision of the Church and the State, could only be deprived of their functions with the mutual consent of those two factors. * * *

"By the mouth of its own Minister, Mgr. Merry del Val, the Curia has summoned the episcopal suspects to bring their resignations to Rome within a fortnight, under penalty of finding themselves immediately relieved of all their episcopal powers.

"Once more, basing his action upon the text of the Concordat, which he alone respects, the Minister of Public Worship has replied to the insolence of Rome by forbidding the Bishops to leave their dioceses. This is the present position of the affair, but the delay accorded to the Bishops under penalty is now expiring, and apart from a possible recoil in presence of the fatal consequences of its arbitrary act Rome will soon have succeeded in plunging the French Church into confusion and chaos.

"It is asserted that the day when the Vatican deprives a French Bishop of his functions without a preliminary arrangement the Ministry—accepting the challenge and considering that flagrant violation of the Concordat as a formal denunciation of the pact—will immediately cease all further payments to the Church."

The prelates decided to take their orders from the French Government and to ignore the demands from Rome.

STEEL MEN MEET IN LONDON.

Armormaking Firms to Rearrange Scale of Royalties.

LONDON, July 19.—Representatives of all the great armormaking firms of the world met in conference here to-day. The Krupp Company, the Bethlehem (Penn.) Steel Company, the Carnegie Steel Company, Charles Cammell & Co. of Birmingham, and many European interests were represented. Charles M. Schwab was present.

The question under discussion was the rearrangement of royalties rendered necessary by the Krupp Company's latest improvement upon a patent armor process for which the Krupps, under an agreement with various firms, are already securing royalties.

No new scale was determined upon, but a friendly interchange of views led to the belief that an arrangement would be concluded within a few weeks.

Mr. Schwab will proceed to the Krupp works at Essen, Prussia, to continue the discussion on behalf of his American interests.

Boats from the Norge Washed Ashore.

LONDON, July 19.—Two more of the lifeboats of the Danish steamer Norge (which foundered June 28 off Rockall Reef, 290 miles from the Scottish mainland) have been washed ashore on the Orkney Islands. They were both empty.

ANNOUNCEMENT!!

Notice is hereby given that this Company has created a METROPOLITAN DEPARTMENT in the Downtown District, located at 35 Nassau Street, where applications may be filed for FIDELITY, COURT and CONTRACT BONDS; also BURGLARY INSURANCE POLICIES.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY,

WM. B. JOYCE, President. HOME OFFICE, 346 Broadway,
BALLARD McCALL, Secretary. New York, N. Y.

Store open evenings until 5:30.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Dainty lunches 8th floor.

Our great semi-annual pre-inventory sale is a memorable bargain event.

BARGAIN news, in speed respects, is like bad news—it travels fast. That's why this great twice-yearly event is growing greater each day. The people of New York and surrounding suburbs have never bought high-class merchandise at such remarkable bargain prices before. Nor will they again this season have such a saving opportunity as this pre-inventory sale affords.

The first day of the sale we had 50 $20 long silk coats which we offered at $5. Of course they were snapped up in short order—still there's thousands of other bargains just as good.

No matter where you live, it will pay you to make a special journey to this store—because there's not a want that this sale cannot supply at a very decided reduction from former prices, equalling in many instances fully one-half. Come to-day by all means.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Fine embroideries at ½.

LESS than half, too, for that matter. They are the sample pieces of one of the foremost importers in America. All high grade, all of the better kinds, and the prices are less than ½. The variety is vast and consists of sheer Swiss, nainsook and cambric. Main Floor.

It's just another of those extraordinary bargain events that have been the talk of all New York.

10c for values up to 25c. yard, 15c. for values up to 50c. yard.

25c for values up to 1.00 yard, 39c. for values up to 1.25 yard.

Embroideries for dress purposes—Embroideries for skirt flouncings—Embroideries for children's wear—Bands for shirt waists—Embroideries for corset covers—Bands for skirt trimming.

$15 linen suits at $6.75. Great sale for women.

HUNDREDS of comfortably dressed women have bought these elegant suits and paid $15 for them, preferring them to the dressmaker made creations, because they have a smart appearance and charm of style not contained in any similar conceits. Third Floor.

At $6.75 they will create a furore. That's the pre-inventory price, and we've only about 100 suits, so we want you to come early by all means. $6.75

$6.75 for women's $15 high-class linen suits—in a number of smart and practical models—reefer or blouse coat—tastefully trimmed—skirt walking length.

$8.75 for $15 taffeta silk shirt-waist suits—plain colors or checks—well made—plaited model—walking length.

$6.75 for $10 tourist coats—good grade linen—42 in. length—strap at back or full-length model with box plaits.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Here's the great pre-inventory sale of fine wash goods.

DURING this sale you can buy wash goods at prices that are not possible at any other time of the year—seasonable as well as all-the-year-around fabrics. Hundreds of women annually await this sale in order to buy fabrics for house gowns and wrappers, children's dresses, &c. Here's a small part of the unusually good values that await you: Main Floor.

12½c. yard for 19c. mercerized voiles.
10c. for 15c. canvas suiting, linen finish.
12½c. for 25c. printed Panama suitings.
15c. for 25c. silk mulls, 27 in., all shades.
25c. for 39c. etamine and mercerized suitings.
18c. for 39c. silk mulls in newest effects.
12½c. for 19c. knicker suitings, 28 in. wide.
17c. for 25c. plain and fancy voiles.
12½c. for 25c. fine organdies and batistes.
35c. for $1, $1.50 and $2 St. Gall emb. Swisses, 44 in. wide.
25c. for 75c. St. Gall embroidered Swisses, 31 in. wide.
39c. and 59c.—all designs in French organdies.
25c. yard for best quality of Irish dimities.
19c. yard for 29c. Persian mull, white, 42 in. wide.
10c. yard for 18c. white Victoria lawn, 40 in. wide.
25c. yard for 39c. sheer French lawn, white, 45 in. wide.
12½c. yard for 19c. white mercerized cotton voile.
$1.50 for $2.50 to $3.50 linen shirt-waist patterns.

In this great wash goods sale you'll find a large quantity of white goods priced much lower than usual—those dainty sheer fabrics that are always seasonable. For to-day we've thrown in hundreds of very desirable weaves, and by comparison you'll find the prices the very lowest ever quoted on equal qualities. It will pay you to fill all your near future needs during this sale.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Remarkable values in enamel and brass beds.

WE do not think you've ever had such a bed-buying opportunity before. There's only one drawback to the sale, though—only a limited quantity—but then that ought to make you more eager to come to-day. Fifth Floor.

These few items we quote are only representative of hundreds more—the direct result of our great semi-annual pre-inventory sales—New York's greatest value-giving event.

$8.75 for white enamel bedstead—1-inch posts—heavy fillings—all sizes—full size iron spring made from heavy tubing, closely woven steel wire with protected edge—one-fibre soft-top mattress, covered in best quality A. C. A. ticking, made in one or two parts.

$4 for $6.50 artistic couch bed—making a comfortable couch by day and by night a perfect double bed—built of all-steel frames and fitted with the celebrated National springs—sanitary and easily kept clean—very comfortable—complete with mattress.

$17.50 for $28 all-brass bedsteads—heavy 1¼-in. posts, extended bow foot—securely fitted laterals (will not work loose)—best quality French lacquer—all sizes.

$9.50 for $14 all-pure hair mattress—our special—full 40 lbs., closely tufted—very best workmanship—your choice of the best A. C. A. or fancy striped ticking—excellent value at $14—must be sold during this sale.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

½ price sale of upholsteries.

THE prices are lower than half in some instances in this quick and positive clearance of high-grade curtains and upholsteries. In some cases they're a trifle higher. But in every case you'll find the article the best bargain of its kind ever brought to your notice. Read every item. Fourth Floor.

We're not going to count much stock in the upholstery section when we take our semi-annual inventory, for these prices will reduce it to the lowest ebb.

49c for 1.00 French chintz table covers.
69c for $1.35 ruffled cretonne sofa cushions.
1.50 for $3.50 French cretoonne sofa cushions.
6c for 54-in. brass extension rods.
98c for 1.50 oriental tapestry couch covers.
3.75 for $5.25 heavy tapestry couch covers.

Clearance sale of odd screens.

3 screens, were 14.75, now 2.95.
3 screens were $12.50, now 6.25.
1 screen was $10.50, now 2.95.
1 screen was $15.00, now 3.95.
30 others at similar reductions.

Odd lots of portieres.

3 pairs Armure portieres, were 6.50, now 2.95.
6 pairs Mercerized portieres, were $8.90, now 3.95.
3 pairs damask portieres, were $9.75, now 4.50.
1 pair tapestry portieres, was $18.75, now 9.75.

15,000 yards wash laces

Main Floor.

TO-DAY we add to the bargain interest of our semi-annual pre-inventory sale by offering 15,000 yards of wash laces at 10c. per yard—these laces are Bandings—Galloons—Matched Sets—odd widths—Medallion Effects, &c. The entire season's surplus of one of New York's largest lace houses, with an extensive and inviting variety as follows:

Embroidered Valenciennés, Point d'Esprit, Cluny, Point de Paris, Duchesse, Paraguay

10c for 25c values, 15c for up to 50c. values, 25c for up to $1.00 values.

5,000 dozen French Val. laces in the big bargain square for Wednesday priced at exactly half—edgings and insertions to match.

25c dozen for 50c dozen Val. laces, 39c dozen for 75c. dozen Val. laces, 55c dozen for $1.00 dozen Val. laces.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

⅓ saved on 3,000 pieces double coated enamel ware.

THIS pre-inventory sale started Monday and has already become a sensation among economical householders who require the best of kitchen utensils. To have double-coated enamel ware priced this way is setting a new precedent. Basement Salesroom.

We also quote the lowest prices ever offered on high-grade preserving utensils right at the time when they are most in demand.

These prices usually represent cheap utensils that last no more than half as long as the ones we offer in this sale.

29c for 38c. 3 qt. preserving kettles.
19c for 27c. 6 qt. preserving kettles.
39c for 58c. rice boilers.
19c for 24c. lipped saucepans.
23c for 35c Berlin sauce kettles.
12c for 15c. covered buckets.
19c for 25c. mixing bowls.
6c for 9c. pie plates.
28c for 39c. tea or coffee pots.
Iron preserving kettles, white enamel lined.
22c for 2 qt. size.
28c for 3 qt. size.
29c for 5 qt. size.
49c for 8 qt. size.
57c for 10 qt. size.
Side extens on screens at reduced prices.

Price	Height	Extension
19c	24 in.	30 to 36 in.
20c	28 in.	30 to 36 in.
29c	28 in.	34 to 40 in.
33c	28 in.	38 to 43 in.
35c	34 in.	30 to 35 in.

2.25 for 25 ft. of wire-bound guaranteed garden hose, including couplings.
23c for brass spray nozzles.
17c for good quality grass hooks.
1.98 for 2.50 "Climax" lawn mowers.
The famous "Klipper" ball-bearing lawn mower at reduced prices:
6.25 for 12-in.
7.25 for 14-in.
8.25 for 16-in.
9.00 for 18-in.
10c for 10 qt. galvanized water pails.
7c for gas mantles.
23c for 35c. parlor broom—made of best selected corn—4 sewed.
7c for bag of ice cream salt.
8c for two polished wire coat hangers.

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

A Summer Bungalow Bazaar

These late July days find the store fairly teeming with good things to claim your interested attention, but most of the lots are small. Some things might last for the morning, others for a single day, but taken altogether they make a series of offerings that will make delightful shopping for men and women, among garments for personal wear, as well as useful and comfortable things for the home.

All over the aisles on the Main floor we have erected little Bungalows to hold the bargains. The store looks, as it is, a great Bazaar of good things, and presents Bungalow after Bungalow to attract the enthusiastic inspection of thrifty shoppers.

You'll find the offerings quite as unique and unusual as the setting in which they are presented. We invite you today to a busy store filled with most pleasant opportunities for economies on Summer necessaries. The stories of the Bungalows are told below:



Bungalow No. 1

For Men—These

Handkerchiefs

Two splendid lots, all pure linen, at a third, or more, below values:

12½c each, worth 18c

Extra fine linen, hemstitched; ⅛ and ⅛ inch hems. $1.50 a dozen.

$2.50 a Dozen, worth $4.20

Fine quality; our own stock; hemstitched; ¼ and ½ inch hems. 21c each.

Main aisle.



Bungalow No. 2

Handkerchiefs

For Women

Just when good supplies of Handkerchiefs are needed come these two splendid groups, pure linen, at reductions of a third from our regular prices:

At 85c a dozen, worth $1.20—Fine linen; plain hemstitched; ¼ and ½ inch hems. 8c each.

At $2 a dozen, worth $3—Our regular $3 quality of hemstitched handkerchiefs; ¼, ½ and 1 inch hems. 17c each.

Main aisle.



Bungalow No. 3

A Story of Cool

Shirt-Waists

Two attractive lots decidedly under-priced:

At 65c, worth $1 and $1.25—Full fronts, with broad hemstitched plaits or cluster-plaited; others trimmed with blind or open embroidery.

At $1.25, worth $1.75 to $2.75—Shirt-Waists of sheer white lawn, dotted Swiss muslin, cheviot and madras, trimmed with lace and fagoting, some trimmed with pretty plaits.

Main aisle.



Bungalow No. 4

Shirt-Waist Suits

At $2.50, worth $3.75 to $5

Cool, practical Summer house dresses, of cheviot, chambray and percale, tailor-made with stitched plaits or straps, trimmed with pipings. Seven-gored skirt, trimmed with stitched straps and pipings. Attractive suits that were valued at $3.75 to $5, now $2.50 a suit.

Main aisle.



Bungalow No. 5

Ready-to-Wear

VEILS

For a Quarter

We have one hundred and fifty dozen of these Chiffon and Lace Veils, in the full length and width, as regularly sold at 50c and $1 each, to offer today at 25c each.

The Chiffon Veils are plain and chenille dotted, with hemstitched border, in black, white and colors. The Lace Veils are in brown and navy blue. They are the styles of the present season, and are still as popular as ever. All in perfect condition. 50c to $1 values, today 25c each. Main aisle.

First Price-Disturbance on Daintiest

Shirt-Waist Dresses

These are the choicest and prettiest of the popular priced Summer dresses. All were carefully selected from our regular stock, and they are in absolutely perfect condition. Now, right at the height of their wearing time, they are offered to you at these liberal concessions:

$5 and $6 Suits at $3.75

Of white lawn, muslin and linen; prettily trimmed with faggotting, lace, embroidery; or made in plaited styles, tailor-fashion; clear-the-ground skirt.

$6.75 and $7.50 Suits at $5

Of English Repp in blue and black; mercerized materials, in white, white-and-black, gray-and-cream. Of grass linen. Of white linen; in four different styles. Of white lawn, with lace and faggotting.

$9 and $10 Suits at $7.50

Of pretty lawns, lace-trimmed; of fine linen in tailored style; and of mercerized materials; daintily trimmed or tailor-made.

$11.50 to $15 Suits at $10

Of fine lawns and linen; all lace-trimmed; some with French knots and medallions.

Second floor, Broadway.



Bungalow No. 6

Embroideries

At Half Prize

We offer 17,000 yards of fine White Embroideries today, at half price—

12½c a Yard, worth 25c

—and many of the pieces are worth even more.

Patterns are varied and beautiful—in blind and openwork designs, on cambric muslin, and some on Swiss muslin. Widths run up to 9 inches.

Embroideries such as women want most for dozens of Summer purposes; all new and perfect, at 12½c a yard.

Tenth street aisle.

Pretty PICTURES

For Half a Dollar

Artotypes, Etchings and Colored Prints, in neat gilt frames of various sizes. Pictures worth 75c, $1 and $1.25, today at fifty cents each, as follows:

Artotypes in figure and landscape subjects, matted and framed in gilt frames; 16 x 20 inches.

Colored Prints of "The Angelus" framed in gilt without mats; 18 x 22 inches.

Etchings in choice landscape subjects, matted and framed in gilt; 14 x 28 inches.

Main Cross Aisle, facing Rotunda.

NEGRO EXCURSIONISTS IN HUDSON RIVER RIOT

Union Baptist Church Folk in All-Day Melee.

PASTOR SIMS BLAMES DEVIL

Police Reserves Met Them on Their Return and Arrested Those Said to be Ringleaders.

When the pleasure barge Walter Sands started up the North River yesterday with a party of excursionists from the congregation and Sunday school of the Union Baptist Church, (colored,) at 202 West Sixty-third Street, the Metropolitan Brass Band, arrayed in the gaudiest uniforms and with the shiniest instruments seen hereabout for many a day, played "Marching Through Georgia," and everything was lovely.

When the pleasure barge Walter Sands returned last night the Stars and Stripes hung upside down from her flagstaff as a signal of distress after a day of innocent pleasure-seeking turned into one of wild rioting, while the reserves from half a dozen West Side precincts armed with clubs were lined up along the river front to receive the returning excursionists.

The Rev. George H. Sims, pastor of the Union Baptist Church, (colored,) says he is not to blame for what occurred between the time of departure and the time of return, and everybody believes him, for he is as meek and mild mannered a colored minister as there is in the City of New York. He blames it all on the devil, who, he says, has had it in for him and his little flock ever since they found it necessary to build a new church edifice to take the place of the old one which had become too small.

Few of those who took part in the "Sunday school" excursion of the little colored Baptist church are at all likely to forget the day, for panic and riot, according to the police version of the affair, reigned supreme almost from the start. It was almost 10 o'clock when the Walter Sands, a typical excursion barge, cast off from the foot of the recreation pier at the foot of West Fiftieth Street, and started up the river bound for River View Grove, just above Yonkers, in tow of the tugboat Anna J. Kipp.

On board were some six hundred negroes, men, women, and children, and one white man, said to be a benefactor of the church, whose name has been carefully concealed by all the members of the excursion party who are not too badly frightened to do any talking at all.

The barge made a stop at the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, where some more excursionists were taken aboard. Here Policemen Hellmers and Weckesser, from the Harbor Squad, were put on board to maintain order during the trip. The Walter Sands is manned by a crew of three, one of them being the Captain, Patrick L. McCorry, while the others, William Carr and Chester Grant, go by the proud titles of first and second mate, respectively.

It was not long after the Walter Sands had cleared the Recreation Pier at the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street when the trouble began. When the barge was opposite Spuyten Duyvil Deacon Dudley of the Union Baptist Church, (colored,) who was standing near the stern of the boat on the lee side sniffed something strange in the air that was wafted from windward. He turned to Pastor Sims and asked if certain red buildings on the river edge were distilleries. The colored parson professed complete ignorance on the subject.

Finally the fumes that were borne on Summer's fragrant breezes were traced to a party of young men who were seated on the forward deck in the exact direction from where the wind was coming. The parson and the deacons, who in the meantime, had constituted themselves into a committee on investigation, soon found to their alarm that the breath of the aforesaid members of the party was not all that could be desired from a strictly ecclesiastical point of view.

If they had known what amount of trouble the little group of men on the forward deck were destined to cause they would have thrown them overboard right away. Instead, they chased them to the lower deck to get rid of their breaths. It was not long before the men with the strong breath had a crap game in full swing down there, and a little later a dozen individual fights were under way among members of the party. What the fights started about is not definitely known, but some members of the excursion party declare it was due to the presence of the white benefactor, whose identity is made a mystery on board the excursion barge.

The barge, according to the original arrangements made, was not to leave the River View Grove until in the evening, but after the scenes of disorder that had occurred on the outward trip, Parson Sims was for an early return. At the grove many of the excursionists did not dare to leave the barge at all, but those who did indulged in more fighting, and generally had a wild time of it. A great number of them returned on board as the whistle blew for the homeward start, in a state of intoxication, and in a very ugly humor.

The policemen again drove the offensive members of the party down to the lower deck and the crap playing started again. When the officers tried to interfere, a man by the name of Johnson, who seemed to be the ringleader of the gang according to the policemen, advanced on them with a razor which he ripped from his hip pocket and threatened to kill them.

"Yo can't interfere wif me, yo can't," he shouted. "I am a real bad niggah, I am. I will throw yo 'bof in the river if yo put yo hands on me."

The next moment the whole lower deck was in an uproar. A dozen negroes surrounded the two policemen, drove them up against the railing, bore them down to the deck, kicked them, dragged them all about the deck, and finally tried to throw them overboard. Their uniforms were slashed into ribbons, their helmets were torn from their heads and tossed into the river by the drink-crazed negroes before the policemen succeeded in drawing their revolvers.

At this point Capt. McCorry thought it was time for him to take a hand in the game. The women and children on all parts of the barge were in a state of wild panic and some of them attempted to jump overboard. The Captain armed his mates with fire axes, and posted one of them on the forward deck and the other one aft, with instructions to look out for women and children.

By this time the rioting negroes had pulled revolvers and began firing indiscriminately, but fortunately, without hitting anybody. Razors gleamed in many hands, and the whole boat was in a turmoil with negroes running about in a state of wild rage. The policemen were almost "out," and later went to bed in a stateroom.

Parsons Sims and members of the church committee asked Capt. McCorry to signal for assistance. The skipper hauled down the Stars and Stripes from the flagpole and prepared to hoist it upside down when four of the burliest negroes on board, armed with razors and revolvers, rushed up the companion way to the wheelhouse and threatened to kill him if he did.

The Captain is a powerful fellow. He let go a violent kick at the first of the assailants, with the result that he tumbled down stairs and dragged the others with him. Then, with negroes fighting all over the boat, the Captain seized an axe and rushed to the flagpole, where he hoisted the signal of distress.

The Captain of the tugboat by this time was tooting his whistle repeatedly. This was directly opposite Yonkers. From there Police Headquarters in this city was notified with the result that all the West side precincts in Harlem ordered out their reserves.

Roundsman Diepold and his men in the launch from One Hundred and Fifty-second Street met the barge first. The mobbing and rioting was at its height then, but the negroes were afraid of the police. When the launch went along the Walter Sands's port side the negroes rushed to the starboard side of the barge to throw their weapons overboard. Razors, revolvers, knives, and clubs went into the Hudson by the score.

Diepold had given orders to the tug's crew to put in at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and by the time the barge was docked he had arrested six persons. These five were charged with rioting, disorderly conduct, and fighting: Alonzo Bell of 246 West Sixty-second Street, William Johnson of 236 West Sixty-second Street, Samuel Lyons of 223 West Sixty-first Street, Charles Pond of the same address, and Walter Powell of 223 West Sixty-second Street.

Then Elizabeth Reed, forty-four years old, of 240 West Sixty-second Street, who had undertaken to supply the liquor for the day on board, was arrested on a charge of violating the liquor tax law in selling without a license. All of these were taken off the boat and locked up in the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station.

John Harris and George Wooding, both colored, and living at 305 West Sixty-eighth Street, who were on board the excursion barge, resumed the fighting after arriving home. They quarreled about the riot, and who began it, and razors were drawn to settle the dispute. Wooding, when the police and a Roosevelt Hospital ambulance arrived, had a bad slash in the right side of the head which nearly severed his ear. He was taken to the hospital. Harris was arrested by the West Sixty-eighth Street police.

SWINDLED, SAYS MINISTER.

Aged Dr. Rose of Baltimore Accuses a Woman and Two Men.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—William Hooper, a broker; Miss Virginia Hamilton, a teacher of voice culture, and John Lawrence of St. Louis, were sent to jail in default of bail this evening, charged with "conspiring to swindle" the Rev. Dr. John Rose, a retired clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, aged sixty years.

Dr. Rose, it is charged, was "bunkoed" out of $5,450 in cash and was induced to give a check for $4,050, payment on which was stopped by the prompt action of the detectives. The police are after several other persons in addition to those under arrest.

The transactions took place in Baltimore and Philadelphia. The aged clergyman says he was induced to invest heavily in a Colorado mining stock. He told the police in time to have payment stopped on the check which he had given to parties in Philadelphia.

The part that the police claim Miss Hamilton took in the game was told by the Rev. Dr. Rose to Chief Farnan. About a year ago the clergyman met Miss Hamilton at the residence of Mrs. Myers, Dr. Rose's niece. Mrs. Myers was taking a course of vocal culture from Miss Hamilton and Dr. Rose was impressed by the evident refinement of the slender, quiet voiced woman. Dr. Rose incidentally mentioned in Miss Hamilton's presence that he had been interested in mining and stock investments.

Miss Hamilton said she did not know very much about such things as stocks and mining shares. She added, however, that she had some friends who were interested in mining stocks. Indeed, she admitted, she had some mining stocks herself. Then she introduced Mr. Hooper as "a prominent broker." The police say that two of the men frequently visited the woman's office.

Dr. Rose says he feels sure that Miss Hamilton deliberately "tipped" him off to the alleged swindlers and told them that he had money, and that he was "a dead easy thing." Dr. Rose used these terms—for two days' association with detectives and police has given him quite a command of slang.

"I am innocent," says Miss Hamilton. "My acquaintance with Messrs. Bell and Hooper was entirely accidental. I never tried to induce Dr. Rose to invest with them, and I am not the associate of those who are charged with swindling him."

ROOSEVELT THANKS A FATHER.

Congratulates Pawtucket Man on Birth of Twelfth Child.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., July 19.—Mr. and Mrs. I. J. White of this city are in receipt of a letter from President Roosevelt through Secretary Loeb on the birth of their twelfth child, a son, on July 6. All the children are alive and in good health. President Roosevelt's message was in reply to a letter from Thomas Buxton, a son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. White, apprising him of the birth of a twelfth child to the couple. The President's letter reads as follows:

Your letter of the 7th inst. has been received and I beg to thank you in the President's behalf for writing.

May I ask you to be good enough to extend to Mr. and Mrs. White the President's congratulations and best wishes for themselves and the members of their family? Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LOEB,
Secretary to the President.

The boy will probably be named Thomas Theodore White.

NEWPORT AUTOISTS ARRESTED.

Reckless Driving Results In Spirited Crusade by Police.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 19.—There has been so much reckless automobile driving in this city, and so many narrow escapes from serious accidents have resulted, that bicycle policemen have been put on the principal thoroughfares to arrest the drivers. The crusade has been in active force two days and three arrests have already been made.

This morning Charles Plummett, the chauffeur of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Blair of New York, was arrested and fined for driving their automobile faster than the law allows. The chauffeur of Prof. Charles W. Needham of Washington, who has a Summer residence on Honyman Hill, has also been arrested and fined for fast driving.

DR. GUY'S EXPERIMENT COSTLY

Tampered with Electric Register and Paid Big Fine.

Dr. Samuel Guy of Far Rockaway, L. I., ex-Coroner of the Borough of Queens, was convicted yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions, at Jamaica, of defrauding the Queens Borough Gas and Electric Company by obstructing with a small piece of wood the electric light register in his home, Clinton Avenue. A fine of $250 was imposed by the court, with the option of going to jail for 100 days. Dr. Guy paid the fine.

A plea of guilty was entered by Dr. Guy through his counsel, though there was no intent, he declared, to defraud. The stick he put into the register as an experiment, and then forgot to take it out. The doctor and his son, who had taken an electrical engineering course, Dr. Guy said, had an argument as to whether the electricity register could be tampered with and made to record improperly. The doctor, to prove that it could, clogged up the register as told, meaning to remove the obstruction a short time later. The Inspector discovered it forty-eight hours later.

Apoplexy Kills Surf Bather.

John McLoughlan, sixty-five years old, a mason residing at 75 Orange Street, Newark, was stricken with apoplexy last night while bathing at Palmer's bathing pavilion at Coney Island. His body was taken from the water by Richard Anders of 448 Fifteenth Avenue, Newark, and by John Wall, one of the life guards.

McLoughlan was considered an expert swimmer, and for three hours he had knocked about in the water amusing the people about by diving and swimming under water, when suddenly he was seen to put his hands to his head and sink.

Glass of Beer Caused Murder.

A quarrel over a glass of beer caused a murder in East New York yesterday afternoon, when Francisco Mafreda, forty years old, who lies in Bensonhurst, after blows had been struck, stabbed Dominico Picolo, twenty-five years old, killing him instantly. The men were working, with a gang of others, in the Long Island Railroad Company's freight yards, Vesta and Glenmore Avenues. They sent for beer, and after a few drinks quarreled, when Mafreda killed Picolo. The men had always been friends, and their friends say the beer caused their first quarrel. The murderer was arrested.

Livingstone Beeckman Hurt at Polo.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 19.—While engaged in a practice game of polo at Bateman's Point yesterday afternoon Livingstone Beeckman was struck in the head by an opponent's mallet, and was unconscious for half an hour from the force of the blow. Medical assistance was summoned, and the injury was found to be less serious than was at first feared. Mr. Beeckman is to-day feeling the effects of the blow but no serious consequences are anticipated.

STRIKERS MAKE LAST EFFORT FOR PEACE

Allied Trades Ask Chicago Packers for Final Conference.

THE CRISIS WILL COME TO-DAY

Whether Employers Will Consent to Peaceful Settlement of Strike Remains Disputed Question.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The crisis in the stockyards strike will come to-morrow afternoon. The Allied Trades Unions in the stockyards, which are certain to become involved in the controversy if it is not soon settled, held a conference this afternoon lasting five hours, and at its conclusion sent a letter to the packers asking for a joint conference between representatives of the strikers, of the packers, and of the Allied Trades to see if a settlement of the strike along peaceful lines cannot be reached.

To-night there was nobody who would say that the packers would agree to the conference, and it is impossible to say with certainty that the meeting will be held.

Arthur Meeker, manager for Armour & Co., speaking to-night for the other packers as well as for his own establishment, said that he would send a reply in the morning to the letter received this afternoon from the representatives of the Allied Unions. He declined to say, however, what the nature of the reply would be.

The army of strike breakers, numbering between 4,000 and 5,000 men, which the packers are maintaining in their plants at the stockyards, is costing a great deal. It is figured that the army takes about $14,000 daily in wages alone, outside of the cost of bunking and feeding. Employment agents who have been securing the negroes and Italians that principally compose this strike-breaking force said to-day that the daily wage of an unskilled laborer at the yards now is $2.15, as against the $1.85 which is the average asked by the strikers.

The final effort to secure as a basis for arbitration in the stockyards strike an agreement from the packers that all employes on strike shall be reinstated within a specified time was made to-day by President Donnelly of the Butcher Workmen. In a letter to J. Ogden Armour, President Donnelly declared that if this concession is not made a sympathetic strike of about 14,000 other workmen at the yards will be called.

The packers continue to hire new men to take the places of the strikers. They say they will be able to operate their plants, even if the sympathetic strike is called. Operations at the yards have reached 50 per cent. of the normal business in the large packing houses, and the announcement was made that the output in all departments would be increased daily.

The letter to Mr. Armour was signed by President Donnelly, and informed the employers in substance that the butcher workmen have conceded everything possible, and that if the packers consider the welfare of the men whom they have hired since the strike began to be of more importance than that of the strikers, an appeal for assistance will be made to all union men employed at the yards.

The strike leaders will remain at the Sherman House until a reply is received from the packers. In the event it is unfavorable, the firemen and engineers at the yards, it is said, will be first appealed to for a sympathetic strike. These unions, the strike leaders expect, will be followed by those of the coopers, steam fitters, and other trades.

At the conference there were present leaders from all unions that probably would be affected by a general strike at the stock yards.

The meeting was the largest one of labor chiefs held since the strike began. Most of the officials present said that their men were ready to strike.

The unions joining in the request for the meeting represent all the trades engaged in the packing industry, and they have joined in a final appeal for arbitration between the packers and the striking butchers. President Donnelly of the Butchers' Union said to-night that he was anxious to have peace, but that unless it came with the proposed conference to-morrow there would be a general sympathetic strike on the part of the Allied Trades Unions.

The letter asking for to-morrow's conference is as follows:

J. Ogden Armour and Associates:

Gentlemen: The representative teamsters, mechanical and other trades engaged in the packing house industry of Chicago not already involved in the present strike would like to meet representatives of the packers and the representatives of the meat cutters who are now on strike in joint conference, with a view of helping to adjust the present trouble and prevent it spreading to our organization. The urgent request that now obtains among our members makes this request imperative. If convenient we would like the conference to be held to-morrow.

A similar request was made to the representatives of the meat cutters, and they promptly complied with the request. Kindly notify us as soon as possible if our request can be complied with.

The letter was signed by representatives of the coopers, packing house teamsters, butchers, firemen, stationary engineers, steam fitters, steam fitters' helpers, electric workers, carpenters, car workers, mill wrights and machinery erectors, blacksmiths, and horse shoers' unions.

Weary of turmoil and hardships encountered while struggling for a living in the face of strikes and lockouts, forty-two families of the strikers left Chicago this afternoon to return to Austria-Hungary. There they will receive less pay, they say, but their employment will be more steady and bereft of peril.

ORDERS PACKER OUT OF TOWN.

South St. Paul's Mayor Resents Gen. Flower's "Hot-Headed Interference."

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 19.—Gen. M. D. Flower, President of the Union Stockyards Company, was peremptorily ordered to leave the vicinity of the Swift plant by Mayor Lyttle of South St. Paul to-day. Mr. Flower had angered the Mayor by remonstrating on account of the lack of deputies, whereupon the Mayor resented Mr. Flower's "hot-headed interference" and ordered him out of town. Mr. Flower did not leave.

At the conference of the members of the South St. Paul Commercial Club in Gen. M. D. Flower's office at the stockyards today resolutions were adopted declaring that a state of riot had existed for six days, and that business was paralyzed; that crime, lawlessness, and violence prevailed, bringing about a condition disgraceful to the State of Minnesota as well as to South St. Paul.

The resolutions were presented to the Mayor and to Gov. Van Sant.

Charles Fitch, a commission man, remonstrated with Mayor Lyttle for his failure to exert his power in dispersing the pickets, and an argument followed. One man in the crowd, who the strikers say was not one of their number, called for 300 feet of rope with which to hang Fitch. He was arrested and locked up in the village jail.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 19.—A general strike of all trades allied with the butchers and killers is expected in labor circles unless a peace agreement is reached at Chicago, in this event the packing house industry here will be tied up completely.

An advance of 2½ cents a pound on ham and bacon has been made by retail dealers. There has been no further advance in the price of fresh meats.

A committee from the local railway switchmen visited the packing trades' headquarters to-day and notified the striking butchers that if necessary the switchmen would refuse to handle coal and meat for Kansas City packers, and stood ready to lend financial aid to the strike.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 19.—There were more desertions from the ranks of the striking packing house employes to-day than at any time since the strike was called. Meat prices were again advanced. Bacon, hams, and pork went up 1 cent a pound.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—East St. Louis packing houses, who secured an injunction against striking union butchers and drivers preventing them from interfering with non-union men employed to take their places, were to-day served by attorneys for the strikers with notice to dissolve the injunction.

OMAHA, Neb., July 19.—Despite the strengthening of the strikers' picket lines, Swift's landed two carloads of non-union men within the company's yards this morning.

STRIKERS GRUMBLE AT DELAY.

Don't Like Enforced Idleness—Brooklyn Meat Carriers Go Back.

Members of the various locals in this city of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of America, now engaged in a sympathetic strike against the Beef Trust, yesterday were anxiously and not very cheerfully awaiting news from Chicago, where a final conference is being arranged between representatives of the trust and the National officers of the union with a view of arriving at a peaceful settlement of their differences.

Local Organizer Eichelberger of the Meat Cutters said yesterday that he would not begin to look for any news from Chicago much before to-day. Regarding the prospects of the engineers and firemen being called upon to join in the strike he said:

"Even though the engineers would be called out in the West, that would not necessarily mean that we would ask them to go out here. That will be done only in case we find that their work conflicts with us in the fight we are making in this city. As yet it has not done so.

"There are a number of skilled workmen belonging to our union who were left at work in the stock yards at Chicago and elsewhere when the strike began. There are, for instance, the men that handle the live cattle coming into the yards, such as expert weighers and taggers. We decided to let them remain at work, because we did not want the cattle to suffer unnecessarily.

"Should the trust fail to come to terms, these men would probably be called out first. That would virtually prevent the packing concerns from receiving any further supply of live stock, for any one at all familiar with the stock yards and the way the work is carried on there knows that these classes of workmen could not be replaced in a hurry."

In the meantime, it would appear to be a matter of grave doubt, should this final peace talk in Chicago result as did the others—in a fizzle—whether Organizer Eichelberger, though he carries considerable prestige with the men, would long be able to keep the strikers in this city in line. The men here have no grievances of their own, and as a general rule they are thrifty, hard-working Germans. Many of them are already beginning to chafe under their enforced idleness and the fact that after a week of it no progress has yet been made toward a settlement has not served to develop in their ranks the morale that is the chief requisite for a protracted struggle.

The first defections from the strikers' ranks occurred yesterday, when a number of meat carriers in the Brooklyn markets who are members of the union returned to work. Even about the strikers' headquarters there were some men who expressed themselves as desirous of going to work pending an adjustment of the differences by arbitration. Some of them advanced the argument that if Mr. Eichelberger wanted to win the strike he should call out the firemen and engineers at once.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger yesterday paid off their striking employes, as well as those still at work, about 500 men in all. There were plenty of policemen about, but no signs of rioting or trouble, though a demonstration had been looked for. There was some slaughtering done in the yards of this firm yesterday, but only sheep and lambs, with clerks and salesmen doing the work.

There was no rise in the retail price of beef and other meats yesterday. The wholesale prices on dressed beef followed up the decline of the day before, and went off a little further, under the stress of a market duller than at any time since the strike began. Of live stock, eighty-six cars were placed on sale and only ten sold.

It developed yesterday that Edward Hamilton, a Pinkerton man, who has been on duty at the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger plant since the strike began, was followed by three men as he left work on Saturday night, and so severely beaten that upon his arrival home he was compelled to have his injuries attended to by a surgeon. Central Office men and Pinkerton detectives are looking for the assailants.

KILL STEERS AT HOSPITAL.

Abattoir Up State Used for Slaughtering Western Live Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 19.—Fifty Western steers and three hundred sheep were butchered at the State Hospital abattoir to-day to supply Middletown and vicinity with fresh meat. The live stock was sent to this city on the hoof, owing to the strike, and killed and dressed here.

The scarcity of fresh meat has led many farmers to fatten cattle, and the old-fashioned killing is now becoming common.

RAID IN MACDOUGAL STREET.

Capt. Tighe Says Place Was Poolroom and Gambling Resort.

Capt. Tighe, accompanied by Detectives McCormack and Burns and twenty policemen, raided an alleged gambling house at 127 Macdougal Street and arrested ten prisoners after they had battered down three doors to get to the room where the alleged gambling was in progress.

The place had been under surveillance for a week or more, and Capt. Tighe finally secured the evidence necessary to warrant a Magistrate in issuing warrants. Three warrants were issued yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Court, and shortly after 5 o'clock Capt. Tighe and his men visited the place. He rapped, but admission was refused him by a man who gave his name as John Hogan, the doorkeeper. Axes battered down the doors and the arrests followed.

Racing cards were found in the place as well as a number of cards, dice, and other gambling paraphernalia, but the police were unable to find any telephones or telegraph instruments. The dice found there, the police say, were "crooked."

The Captain says he knows that bets have been taken there on the races during the present week, but he is unable to state how they got their racing information, as no telephones or telegraph instruments were found in the place, though diligent search was made for them for a couple of hours.

ODORS MAKE CHILDREN ILL.

Effect of Anchoring Refuse Scows Off Bath Beach.

The residents, hotel proprietors, and business men of Bath Beach are indignant at the Street Cleaning Department, because of the practice of anchoring refuse scows off Bath Beach, when the weather is too rough to allow them to go outside of the harbor to dump. Whenever any of the scows are anchored there, and the wind is from the bay, an odor is swept over Bath Beach which makes life almost unbearable. The matter has been considered by the residents, who have resolved to make such representations to the Board of Health about it that the Street Cleaning Department will be compelled to desist from the practice.

During the entire year there is a station scow anchored in the bay to which the dumping scows tie up when they cannot go out. They remain there sometimes as long as twenty-four hours. Those which finally aroused the Bath Beachers to action tied up yesterday at noon and remained until 7 o'clock last night. The smell carried from them to the shore caused many of the patrons of the hotels to leave.

The 400 children in the Summer home of the New York Children's Aid Society, on Gravesend Bay, were unable to eat their dinner last night because of the smell. The Superintendent of the institution said last night that at least half a dozen of the children there are sick from the smell, and that unless something was done to keep the [illegible] from the [illegible] an epidemic [illegible] Coney Island.



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Serve Welchs Grape Juice with cracked ice in small glasses. A dainty drink is made by simply adding Welchs Grape Juice to lemonade, one part to four. Try this.

Welchs is pure. Sold by druggists and grocers generally. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

POLICE GUARDED BAGGAGE.

Transfer Company Feared Trouble with Strikers.

The New York Transfer Company yesterday asked for policemen from the Tenderloin Station to escort a wagonload of trunks from the company's stores at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, to the Grand Central Station.

The company, previous to the striking of all the men, had taken in a limited amount of orders which they were able to execute only so far as the piling up of the baggage. The strike occurred before this baggage could be shipped, and yesterday the company requested Capt. Cottrell to send men to escort the out-going baggage which filled only one wagon.

No hostile demonstration occurred, however, as the men were making efforts through their agents to arrange a meeting between the management of the transfer company and the employes at Devery's clubrooms, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street.

It was expected that W. S. Wolverton, President of the New York Transfer Company, and General Manager Draper would be present at the meeting, but it was said late last night, while the meeting was still in session, neither of the managers had appeared.

At the Pennsylvania stations at Cortlandt Street, Jersey City, and Twenty-third Street, and at the New York Central Station the combined efforts of the numerous smaller expressmen, called in to assist in the emergency, did not seem to have much effect upon the tie-up. Had the Transfer Company been able to obtain the assistance of some of the larger express companies things might have been kept moving for some time to come, but this assistance was refused, as the larger companies feared disaffection among their own men.

At the offices and checking depots it was asserted that the baggage was being handled with little more than the ordinary delay during the rush days of the vacation season, but outside express men said the congestion was getting worse every hour of the day.

At the meeting at Devery's clubrooms the strikers decided to remain "out" until their demand for a ten per cent. increase of wages was granted.

BROOKLYN WOMAN KILLED.

Mrs. J. C. Brower Dies in Glens Falls from Fall from Balcony.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 19.—Mrs. J. Clinton Brower, wife of a wealthy real estate broker and trotting horse owner, whose home is at 108 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, died at the Parks Hospital to-night about 6 o'clock, the result of an accident which occurred late last evening.

Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Brower came to Glens Falls to visit their friend, John H. Madden, proprietor of the Globe Hotel. About 10:30 last evening Mrs. Brower stepped out from her room on to a balcony overlooking the street, Mr. Brower having retired. A moment later her screams attracted the attention of passers-by, who saw her fall to the sidewalk, twenty feet below.

Mrs. Brower struck on her head and back, and was picked up unconscious, with a bad fracture of the skull. An operation was performed this afternoon, but it was unsuccessful. She never regained consciousness.

Mrs. Brower was formerly Clara McKeon, daughter of Mrs. Anna McKeon, of Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. She was twenty-eight years of age, had been married four years, and leaves no children. Her brother William and her sister, Mrs. Sears, will arrive early to-morrow morning.

INQUEST FOR AUTO VICTIMS.

Witnesses Testify Car Was Not "Scorching" When Hit by Train.

LYNBROOK, L. I., July 19.—The inquest into the accident which resulted in the death of three men when their automobile was struck by a train at the Merrick Road crossing at Rockville Centre last Wednesday night was begun here to-day before Justice Archie B. Wallace, acting as Coroner. The men killed were Frank Corell, George S. Jewell, and James Snyder, all of Brooklyn.

Four witnesses were examined. One, the flagman at Merrick crossing, told substantially the story he told on the night of the accident. Two other witnesses testified that the automobile was not going at an exceptional rate of speed when hit by the train and that its occupants did not seem aware of their danger. The engineer of the train said that he had a signal for "clear track," and was on the wrong side of the cab to see the automobile.

MOTHER AND BABY ABLAZE.

Exploding Oil Stove Fatally Burns Woman and Her Child.

Three persons were burned and the tenement house at 90 Osborn Street, East New York, set afire yesterday afternoon by the explosion of an oil stove in the apartment of Isaac Michaelson. The blazing oil was dashed over Mrs. Michaelson and her two-year-old son, Isaac, Jr. There was a panic in the building, dense smoke pouring into the hallways.

Grabbing up the child, Mrs. Michaelson, afire from head to foot, dashed down the stairs, and fell on the front sidewalk. Michaelson endeavored to beat out the flames with his hands, and his face, arms, and hands were terribly burned. A policeman and neighbors smothered the flames with blankets. Firemen quickly put out the fire in the apartment.

The Michaelsons were hurried by [illegible] ambulance to the Brad[illegible] where it was said they would die.

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Twenty-third Semi-yearly
Clearance Sale of
SMART CLOTHES,
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This Morning at 8 o'clock.

Our Semi-Yearly Sales occur twice a year—January and July. We have no "Sales" at any other times. This July Sale is a

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There is nothing reserved; you have free and unrestricted choice, at the prices quoted, of our entire stock of

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BYCK BROS. Smart Clothes are equal in style, quality of fabric, workmanship and fit, to the finest custom-made apparel.

The Smart Suits offered in this sale are of Spring and Summer weight woolens, serges and worsteds, in a wide variety of styles and sizes, which will enable you to make a selection that will fit you as perfectly as a made-to-measure suit, whether you are short, stout, tall, slender, or of regular build.

$12.00 and $15.00 Suits, now..... 9.25
$18.00 and $20.00 Suits, now..... 11.75
$22.00 and $25.00 Suits, now..... 14.50
$27.00 and $30.00 Suits, now..... 16.75

Coat-and-Trouser Suits,
made from beautiful light-weight fabrics, in light and medium color effects, smartly tailored, coats quarter-lined or skeleton finished, trousers with belt-loops and permanent turn-ups.

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$5.00 Trousers, now..... 3.25
$6.00 and $7.00 Trousers, now..... 4.50
$8.00 and $9.00 Trousers, now..... 5.75

Wash Vests and Summer Coats at similar reductions.

Men's Smart Top Coats, Chesterfields and "Cravenette" Rain Coats, made from choice custom-tailor fabrics, reduced sharply from former prices.
$15.00 and $18.00 Top Coats, now.. 10.75
$20.00 and $22.00 Top Coats, now.. 14.50
$25.00 and $35.00 Top Coats, now.. 17.25

Correct Evening Dress Clothes and fashionable Prince Albert Frock Coats and Waistcoats at similar sharp reductions.

All necessary alterations will be made promptly and without charge. The purchase price will be promptly refunded upon the return of any article bought at this sale if found unsatisfactory.

Everything in our Furnishing Goods Department has been reduced to a price that makes each item an unmatchable bargain.

All our straw Hats at half-price.

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Women's.....$2.00 to $8.00
Boys' and Girls'.....$1.25 to $2.50

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AT ESOPUS.

Current goings-on at Esopus are not altogether of a nature to put heart and hope into Democratic bosoms. In the daily chronicle of arrivals and departures we miss some names that would adorn the list and give ground for encouragement. So far the candidate's time has been taken up with one class of counselors. There are other Democrats of a quite different class with whom, let us hope, Judge PARKER will presently seek occasion to have an exchange of views.

Politics has two branches—principle and practice, or, to put it in another way, issues and tactics. The originators and expounders of a party's principles are sometimes poor judges of the tactics by which majorities are won to their support; and vice versa. The practical politicians often go woefully astray in attempting to set forth the issues of the campaign. A judicious blending and association of the men of principle and the men of action make up the finest fighting force known to politics.

Some of the most experienced and subtle tacticians in the Democratic Party have done themselves the honor to pay a visit to Judge PARKER since his nomination. Democrats of the practical, managing kind, indeed, have been pretty thick at Rosemount during the past ten days. If the candidate was in need of advice as to that department of his campaign he must by this time have enough of it to fill a book.

We took occasion to observe the other day that Judge PARKER could not be elected by the ordinary tricks and manipulations of politics. If he cannot make a campaign of principle he might as well make none at all. Of course the gentlemen who have been taking up his time since his nomination may have talked to him exclusively of the great principles upon which this campaign is to be fought out before the people. That is not the general impression, however; in fact, the names of Judge PARKER'S visitors to date are not usually associated in the public mind with discussions of large National interests. Yet it is upon great questions of public affairs that Judge PARKER'S fight must be made. In the shaping of his campaign these questions must be considered, not from the point of view of expediency, but from the point of view of eternal right and wrong, from the point of view of the peace, the security, and the prosperity of the Nation, and the welfare; comfort, and happiness of its people.

We venture to indulge the hope that as the days roll by we may learn of the presence at Rosemount of Democrats like Judge GRAY, ex-Secretary OLNEY, ex-Secretary CARLISLE, ex-Attorney General HARMON, Mr. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Mr. WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER, and Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD. We are not selecting Judge PARKER'S guests for him—that would be an impertinence. We merely suggest the names of the gentlemen above mentioned as types of sound Democracy, as representatives of a class of Democrats whom it would be disappointing as the campaign wears on not to see in conference with the candidate.

THE PECCARY IN POLITICS.

"PERDICARIS alive or Rais ULI dead!" thundered the Administration at the door of the bandit's cave. "PARKER saved or MURPHY destroyed," is an appropriate warning to be sounded in the ear of the Tammany chief about this time.

Tammany Hall, so far as the public is informed, has made no preparations for its usual meeting to ratify the Democratic nominations for President and Vice President. Senator PLUNKITT says they have been "too busy." Mr. CHARLES F. MURPHY is away somewhere, and has not found time to send a telegram of congratulation to Judge PARKER.

During the Mayoralty campaign Tammany made an insistent and noisy appeal for Democratic votes on the ground that the carrying of this city for a Democratic candidate would tremendously encourage the Democrats in the Nation during the Presidential campaign. Well, the Presidential campaign has begun, and Tammany Hall is either sulking or plotting party treason. It is in this way that CHARLES F. MURPHY keeps faith with the Democrats not in sympathy with his organization who elected his candidate last Fall.

In South America there is a little pachyderm called the peccary. He has a small [illegible] and very short [illegible] but is oversupplied with pugnacity. It is said that if he chances to wander upon a railroad track and is startled by the approach of a train he will stand his ground against the rushing locomotive, stubbornly holding the middle of the way until he is ground to pieces or cast, crushed and mangled, into the ditch. The temperament and habits of the peccary do not seem to befit the chief of a great political organization like Tammany Hall. The locomotive is still afar off, but when next Tammany Hall appeals to the voters of this community to elect its candidate for Mayor the shriek of the ponderous machine coming around the curve will be heard.

Tammany is successful only when it pulls straight. If it does not pull straight in the Presidential election it will be beaten in an exemplary manner in the Mayoralty election of 1905. Indignant Democratic voters will have a positive joy in punishing it for the bad faith and stupidity of its false leader.

RUSSIA IN THE RED SEA.

It is plain that the course adopted by the Russian naval officers in the Red Sea has been singularly tactless and singularly injurious to Russian interests, except upon one far-fetched hypothesis. The right of seizure, and the rights of visit and search which, according to the authorities, are "ancillary" to it, are unquestioned rights of a belligerent toward neutral vessels carrying contraband to the belligerent's enemy. But they are rights which must be exercised with extreme discretion in order to avoid international irritation, and to escape the interpretation of being wanton interferences with peaceful commerce. Precautions to avoid these results have not been taken, indeed they have been conspicuously neglected, by the commanders of the Smolensk and the Petersburg, by the former in taking away from a German mail steamer all the postal matter addressed to Japan, by the latter in seizing a steamer of the Peninsular and Oriental Line and in starting back with her to a Russian prize court.

The first condition of the right of visit, search, and seizure is that the vessel which undertakes to exercise it shall be an accredited ship of war of the nation to which she belongs. If she be not so, her status is irregular, and if she have no pretension of being so, she is a common pirate. That is not the case with the Petersburg. She undoubtedly belongs to Russia and is officered and manned by members of the Russian Navy. But a regularly commissioned Russian vessel of war she certainly is not. To make her that it would have been necessary that she had "gone into commission" at some Russian port. This condition neither the Smolensk nor the Petersburg fulfills. Each came out of the Black Sea and passed the Dardanelles as a merchant vessel, or she would not have been allowed to pass the Dardanelles at all. She took her character as a man-of-war while outside of Russian jurisdiction. This fact will greatly disincline the British or the German Government to acquiesce in the seizure of a British or a German steamer by one of these irregular and improvised "national vessels" of Russia. One excited British commentator goes so far as to say that if the Smolensk were sailing under her true colors, she would be flying a skull and crossbones. We need not go so far as that in order to say that such a vessel does not go into a prize court with clean hands, and that the owners of the Malacca cannot be expected to acquiesce in a capture so irregularly made. This defect in the status of the captor is quite apart from the question whether the steamer was loaded exclusively or mainly with contraband destined for Japan. Nothing less would justify her condemnation, and it is firmly denied by her owners that that was the character of her cargo.

In the next place, no owner of a seized steamship can be expected to acquiesce in advance in the decision of a Russian prize court. Russian prize courts, like all other courts and institutions in Russia, are creatures and organs of the central executive authority. It is of common notoriety that Russian courts cannot be trusted to do justice in cases in which the Russian Government has an interest. And in this case the interest of the Government is direct and controlling. In such case the foreign shipowner cannot expect the justice he would expect from a British or a French or an American or a German prize court. In fact, he is not to blame if he looks forward to a decision which is not judicial but political, and regards a ship once seized by the Russians as as good as lost to him, no matter what the merits of the case may be. A merchantman seized by a sham man-of-war and condemned by a sham prize court is, in fact, in very much the same position as if she had fallen a victim to a common pirate.

The far-fetched hypothesis to which we began by alluding is the supposition that Russia, being perfectly aware of the provocative character of her performances in the Red Sea, has yet deliberately had recourse to them with the purpose of embroiling herself with two great Powers of Europe, and thus of being compelled to make peace with Japan under the pressure of such a "force majeure" as that to which, in conjunction with France and Germany, she subjected Japan ten years ago. Doubtless Russia would "save her face" better by yielding to a world in arms than by owning that she had been beaten single-handed by Japan. But it is quite certain that neither Great Britain nor Germany desires to be embroiled with Russia, and that each will make every possible concession for the sake of peace. If Russia really desires to avoid such an embroilment, the Russian Government would do well to [illegible] on that [illegible] on Monday in Cooper Union. [illegible] and to send word to its prize court to release the Malacca.

THE SUBWAY HOLD-UP.

The painters who are threatening to tie up the operations of the contractor and prevent the completion of the subway until they get what they want may well pray to escape the consequences of success in the plan they propose. The public will not be patient with a union which shows itself thus indifferent to its interests. The work still to be done is scarcely mechanics' work at all. Less skill is required to perform it than to whitewash a kitchen ceiling, and the contractor would be fully sustained by right-minded citizens if he refused to permit these overpaid autocrats to dictate to him in anything connected with his work of getting the tunnel ready to open. Sympathetic strikes of the plasterers, plumbers, electric workers, bluestone cutters, marble cutters, tile setters, carpenters, cement masons, and wire lathers are possible, but they are scarcely probable, and even the Central Federated Union would scarcely venture to put itself on record as sustaining so bold and unwarranted an attack upon the public interest because of a quarrel between rival unions.

THE BARRIER TO EXPORTS.

A few years ago it was the reasonable expectation of many of our business men that the export trade of the United States would grow rapidly and steadily on the side of manufactured goods. And this expectation took in the minds of our rivals abroad the form of a pretty acute fear. "The American invasion" was the topic of general discussion in Europe and in England, and projects were gravely proposed for a defensive alliance, especially between the Governments of Central Europe, to check the invasion by higher tariff rates levied on our goods unless we should consent to reduce our own almost prohibitory duties on European goods.

That kind of talk is no longer heard from across the seas. Our exports of manufactured goods, and particularly of those sorts of manufactured goods which are the product of considerable labor as compared with materials, were first checked and then began to decline. The extent of this change and the cause of it were clearly set forth in the second of the series of articles recently published in THE TIMES from the pen of "A Democrat." The decline was due to the fact that prices were advanced under the stimulus of prosperity, with the added stimulus of large combinations in the nature of monopolies, with the absence of any restraint from foreign competition shut out by the tariff. During the past year the exports, aside from petroleum and copper, of manufactured goods, amounted only to a little over $312,000,000 out of a total of more than $1,450,000,000. In the same period Great Britain exported of domestic goods nearly $1,150,000,000 and Germany $825,000,000. The total manufacturing exports of the world are estimated by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States at $4,000,000,000. Of this vast total trade Great Britain and Germany enjoyed nearly 50 per cent., and the United States, with its rich resources and its wide territory, with its great population and its superiority in education and ingenuity, had less than 8 per cent.

Foreign trade serves two plain purposes. It permits surplus product of industries, that is, the product beyond what is demanded for home consumption, to be disposed of elsewhere. On the other hand, if imports are relatively unimpeded, foreign trade tends, by means of foreign competition, to restrain overproduction and to keep prices at the level appropriate to active, substantial demand for consumption. By our tariff we interfere with both these functions of foreign trade. We bar out foreign competition, stimulate and confine production, choke the home market, encourage monopolistic combinations, and then have to go through exhausting and wasteful reaction, often accompanied by great depression and even by panic.

There are significant indications that we may be on the threshold of such a reaction. The industries devoted to the satisfaction of the two prime requirements of modern life, shelter and clothing, are, if not depressed, checked. Iron and steel, cotton and wool, building, are generally recognized as in a state of restrained activity, and those engaged in these branches of production are in doubt as to the immediate future. The condition of the stock market, despite the partial recoveries that manifest themselves from time to time, reflects the public feeling of uncertainty. There is no sign of such an extension of credits throughout the country as threatens anything like a panic, but there is tangible evidence of relative inactivity. It is well in this situation to consider the part that is necessarily played in our industrial life by the arbitrary interference with natural developments through the tariff such as we have pointed out. No one can doubt that at the present time a healthy outlet for surplus products would be extremely helpful or that that is prevented by the barrier to trade which the high tariff is.

THE STRIKE IN THE CLOTHING TRADE.

Saturday at the close of business saw everything ready for a settlement of the clothing trade strike. The assurances which the employers were ready to give might have been had for the asking, and a large proportion of the membership of the cutters' union was ready to demand of its leaders surrender to the inevitable. The delay in getting the parties in interest together gave the leaders to whom the end of the strike will bring ruin and disgrace time to arrange the [illegible] plished its mischievous purpose. All readiness on the part of the manufacturers to repeat the pledges so freely made before the strike was called gave place to a settled determination to let the strike continue as long as the strikers please, and to do and say nothing which could be construed as a concession to the cutters' union.

The position of the employers is far from desperate. They now have of cutters and tailors about 60 per cent. of their normal working force. Their output is fully 50 per cent. of normal and is increasing every day. They will make no promises to take back all the strikers and give them their former places. They do not need them and they have an obligation, which they have no purpose of disregarding, to retain and protect such of the men who are working for them as are skilful and industrious. The opportunity for employment yet open to the strikers is steadily narrowing. If the strike lasts long enough it will become a matter of indifference to the employers. Business now lost cannot be regained by any amount of tardy enterprise, and the season is passing. The employers have no terms to suggest. They will listen to anything said to them by authorized representatives of the union, but they will now concede only what seems to themselves right and proper. The meeting of Monday made anything but unconditional defeat for the union impossible.

The clothing cutters are an intelligent body of men. They are now in a position to see where their foolish indifference to good advice has led them. Their mass meeting was captured by the Socialists, their best friends were denounced and insulted from the platform, and promises were made to them which the makers knew to be false. The Socialistic element, which their more conservative leaders held in suppression, is now dominant. It only remains for such of the cutters as are not followers of the red flag to surrender membership and take such action as will save themselves from the ruin which for their union is inevitable. They would do well to go to work forthwith. There is little prospect of the strike being declared off as long as the leaders now in power can get money for their salaries and "expenses." The Rochester strike began nine months ago, involving 400 men. Two hundred of these are still idle, and the strike goes on, but the shops are running more satisfactorily than before it began. The Philadelphia strike began three months ago, and is still "on." It involved about 200 cutters, of whom something more than 100 are still idle, but the shops are running and the manufacturers are well satisfied at the results of emancipation from union control. It is a matter of no consequence to any one but the strikers if the Rochester and Philadelphia strikes go on forever. Exactly this will be the result in New York. The open shop has come to stay. Employers are finding out that the special skill of the cutter is largely a fiction, and that the union by no means has a monopoly of the skill they need in the conduct of their business. The cutter who holds out will not only lose his job, but he is likely to lose his trade as well.

"CONTRACT ARTISTS."

Mr. CONRIED is expected to arrive on these shores before long with a full orchestra filled with beer and sweet reasonableness, and disdaining to take those advantages of a struggling impresario which have been taken by the Musical Mutual Protective Union. The Musical Mutual Protective Union is apprised of his intentions, and is preparing to welcome his incoming artists with bloody hands to hospitable graves, so to speak. The rules of the union forbid foreigners from joining it, or its members from playing with foreigners, for six months. At the expiration of that time it is assumed that the new-comer will have learned the rules of the game, and that he will be prepared to fight the managers for the same rights and on the same terms as the oldest musical inhabitant.

It seems that the Musical Mutual Protective Union has another string to its bow this Presidential year. It has sent a deputation out to Oyster Bay to bespeak the attention of the President to the contract labor law, and to see that Mr. CONRIED'S invaders get the rigor of it. It behooves the President as a prudent politician to deal with this subject in a manner satisfactory to "labor." He might say that the contracts of managers with musicians are no concern of his, but he has estopped himself from taking that ground by mixing in of his own motion in the anthracite strike. And he cannot deny that it is his business to see that the laws, including the contract labor law, are faithfully executed. In fact, we are of the opinion that the Musical Mutual Protective Union has made a shrewd move and secured a powerful ally in taking advantage of the electoral campaign to promote its side of the operatic campaign.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Mr. ERNEST H. CROSBY, as could be seen from the letter we printed yesterday, is one of the men who not only suspect that the Maine was blown up by an interior explosion, but are eager for evidence which will enable them to turn the suspicion into certainty. We printed his letter, not to give "the other side" of a story that to our mind has only one side, but because it illustrated extremely well the mental attitude of the little group of the Government's critics to which Mr. CROSBY belongs. He stated, for instance, as if in severe arraignment of naval officers and as a reason for doubting their truthfulness under oath, that "if the Maine was not blown up from the outside, the blame for the catastrophe would lie upon the navy itself, and the history of naval commissions and courts-martials shows that they invariably place the blame elsewhere whenever they possibly can." Now, most of us, unlike Mr. CROSBY, are quite content that this charge—if the word "possibly" be properly interpreted—is quite true. That is, we are content that naval officers impose blame upon their professional brethren or humiliation on the United States only when the blame does not belong somewhere else. That is not a crime, and if it is a fault to err by excessive zeal in keeping one's own National nest clean, to err in the other direction is a fault vastly more reprehensible and vastly more repulsive to all men who have not yet risen above the weakness of patriotism. And Mr. CROSBY hears from Havana that there exists there a suspicion that the United States is opposed to having the Maine raised for fear that its theory of the explosion might be disproved. The existence of that suspicion is news, and we published it as such, but we know of no good ground for its existence. There is, however, some excuse for it in what we consider the Government's overcaution about relinquishing its minute property rights in what is left of its battleship. It has never refused to permit the raising of the Maine, but it has in effect put an obstacle in the way of those who would do the work by refusing to promise not to enter any claim for the hulk when raised. This position is taken, we think, on the unnecessary assumption that the material of the Maine is Government property of some value. That is true in a way, and, so viewed, the Navy Department officials are right in declaring themselves without authority of law for following the course suggested, but it is as easy to regard the Maine as an obstruction to navigation as to consider her a certain quantity of salable junk, and, so regarded, our right to her disappears and possibly a moral obligation appears. The Maine is worth raising only to the Cubans, and to them not for what she will bring, though that will help pay expenses, but because she is a nuisance and a danger to shipping. Surely it is within the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, even if it is not within that of his subordinates, to take this alternative view of the case and to give the Cubans the assurance they ask.

—Our recent conclusions from the failure of a Southern cotton mill owned and run by negroes are fully sustained by The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, and it dwells especially upon the peculiarities of the negro character, which make it certain that for some generations to come, at least, he will be the most unpromising of material out of which to make mill operatives. "It is," says The Advertiser, "an occupation entirely foreign to the negro constitution. He wants to be out in the open air, where he can give full play to his lungs, where he can talk and laugh and joke with his kind, and where he can give full display to his animal spirits and to his physical machinery. To shut a negro up in a factory where for twelve or fifteen hours a day he must work in silence, going over and over the same monotonous tasks, hearing nothing but the hum and rattle of machinery, is to reverse his nature and stifle all his longings." In the production of cotton, however, the negro is as efficient as he is inefficient in its manufacture. In making and gathering the crop he is at his best, and is probably without a satisfactory substitute. Why, then, should he abandon a natural monopoly, or something approaching it, and strive to enter a field of industry where he will be brought into direct competition with rivals trained for generations to do work of a kind and in conditions for which he has an instinctive and temperamental dislike?

—Responsibility for the Midvale collision is placed by the Coroner's jury which has been investigating it upon two very humble employes of the railway—upon a brakeman who did not go back far enough, or did not stay back long enough, when his train stopped, and upon an operator of signals who knew that his apparatus was out of order, and did not take care effectively to supplement its inadequate warning to the train behind. The derelictions of these two men may be, probably are, the immediate and direct explanation of the disaster, but the responsibility for it is quite another matter, and we feel quite sure that the verdict of the jury will not satisfy public opinion. For the public sees, and very properly, a railway, and not the railway's individual servants. It knows that the railway has to use individual servants and to trust them, but in case of accident the railway is not free from blame unless it can prove that its expectations of good service were reasonable, and that it had provided the best obtainable facilities for rendering such service. What the public wanted the jury to find out, therefore, was whether the company had done what, "in the present state of the art," it could to make remote the possibility of injury to its patrons—whether or not its men had been allowed to fall into lax habits in such things as guarding the rear of trains, and whether or not the manipulators of signals had been taught to regard any deterioration in their apparatus as a very serious matter, immediately to be taken in hand for remedy, and to be held a sufficient reason for instantly adopting alternative measures of precaution. Into these questions the jurymen seem not to have entered, and therefore they must expect to hear a lot of criticism.

—That Newark policeman who thinks that his umbrella was struck by lightning, and that he escaped with a scare because the umbrella had a wooden handle, is probably mistaken. Lightning does not "strike" objects that are as well isolated as his explanation of his experience implies. It is just possible that the "bolt" did follow the umbrella's steel rod on its way to some other good conductor, but it is very highly improbable—so highly that we vehemently suspect that it did no such thing. The chances are that the umbrella was wrecked by a gust of wind just at the moment that there came a vivid flash of lightning, and that the policeman confused the synchronous but unrelated phenomena. Wiser men than he have done the same thing many and many a time, and will do so many and many a time again.

REASON FOR OPTIMISM.

Sympathetic Response to an Appeal for Baby Carriages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several weeks ago you had the kindness to publish in your columns a letter asking for baby carriages for use by the "Speedwell Society." Since that time I have been in England, and therefore have not been able to express to you my appreciation of your courtesy.

We received all the baby carriages we could use—not any too many, understand, but just enough. The carriages were given by people from all walks of life and from many different communities. I suppose it would interest you to know that we received fully as many replies from the very poor people as from the very rich. It is quite wonderful what an amount of brotherly love and sympathetic commiseration for one's fellow-beings there is in the world. HELEN L. S. MACKAY.

President of the "Speedwell Society."
New York July 19, 1904.

Would Suppress Pushcarts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the question of the pushcart can be solved easily. Suppress them, as they do in Paris, for the reason that the retailers have to pay a license, (contribution direct based on the amount of the rent of their store,) and naturally they object to a pushcart standing in front of their premises and probably offering for sale some goods similar to those sold by the storekeeper, and at lower price, of course.

S. DELILLE.

RAILWAY PRECAUTIONS.

Suggestions for Use of a "Danger Whistle."—The Subway System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much impressed with your article on "Summer Excursions" on the editorial page of THE TIMES of July 15. At the pesent time the precautions adopted by railroads appeal to the eye only. They might add a precaution appealing to the ear.

Locomotives at present use a whistle to warn drivers of vehicles not to cross the track on account of danger. These locomotives could be equipped with another whistle with an entirely different sound, to be known as the "danger whistle." This "danger whistle" could be used to protect one train from another. It might be sounded twice when the train was on the north-bound track and once when on the south-bound track.

Many times double-track roads use the single track on account of repairs. In such cases, if a train going north were using the south-bound track the engineer could use the "danger whistle," especially when approaching a curve. In other words, at certain times trains are in positions of danger from general principles, say, when using wrong track, on approaching curves, at grade crossings, &c.

When one train stops, the rear brakeman is supposed to go back and signal approaching trains, and when called in he is supposed to put a torpédo on the track. If he neglects to go back, his train is placed in a position of danger.

At all such times a "danger whistle" would be an additional precaution to be used by the engineer of the train standing still. By blowing this whistle at certain intervals, he would notify trains approaching from the rear that his train was standing on the track. If the engineer of the train approaching failed to see the signal of the rear brakeman he would be notified of the presence of the train ahead by the sound of the whistle.

Of course where the block-signal man failed to set the proper signal or the engineer of the train approaching failed to see the signal, a whistle sounded by the engineer of the train standing still would notify the engineer of the train approaching of the danger ahead. This would be especially true when the second train was approaching a curve on the further side of which the first train might be standing.

In the block-signal system to be installed on the underground road in this city an automatic device applies the brakes if the engineer should attempt to take the train into a block before he had the right of way. There are very few railroads, however, in the country that are equipped with this automatic device. J. W. MANSON.

New York, July 15, 1904.

PAY OF POLICEMEN.

A Man Who Thinks Salaries Should Be Lowered and Force Increased.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The police force at the present time is run short-handed on account of the eight-hour system in the Police Department. The force is in the main made up of good but very selfish men. They had their salaries increased some years ago to $1,400; not content with this, they then blackmailed the politicians into giving them eight hours.

I firmly believe if the salary were made $1,000 and eight hours it would be a very popular measure except among the police. The force could then be increased 40 per cent. This is what we need—more police and at less expense. It is getting so with the "trust" among the city officeholders by political blackmail—perhaps a corruption fund—that the politicians are compelled to give them exorbitant salaries and very short hours, and other ridiculous legislation.

Witness recently, the Legislature passing a bill to pension the overpaid and short-houred and little-worked officeholders of New York. The Board of Aldermen on two occasions this year gave these very fortunate officeholders a vacation from Friday evening until Tuesday morning, and I predict the same thing will happen again this year with other holidays.

Many thousands of officeholders in New York went to the conventions and received full pay for idleness. When will the taxpayers interest themselves against this class of favored individuals and advocate a reduction of salary with longer hours? Can any fireman, policeman, or officeholder in New York explain to the public when he will stop blackmailing the public by such overgenerous legislation in their behalf? The vast majority of this fortunate class of men, I actually believe, earn in the city's employ double their former salaries. Has any of them ever accepted a city position with the same salary as in a mercantile house? J. C. FIRNSTEIN.

New York, July 16, 1904.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

Enterprises Destined for the Benefit of Mankind.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Campbell's questions and your replies in to-day's TIMES, it appears to me, must greatly interest many of your readers, who may be trying to reason out the occasion for this great war in the East.

Most of your inteligent readers must long ago have decided that it was a good thing for the world when a great secluded continent like Asia could be spanned by a railway like the one we Americans spent Government millions and nearly went wild over within the recollection of all. Yet this Russian prodigy was a giant in money and enterprise compared with our small boy—who as small as he was turned deserts into gardens, mountains into plains.

But the Russian enterprise, which was as plainly destined for the good of mankind at large as our own Pacific road, ended forcibly, discouragingly, and disappointingly for the world's hopes in a sea of ice, useful to mankind little more than half the year.

Then the projectors did what only sane men would do—they sought, found, and paid for a right of way through Manchuria to more open waters.

It is self-evident to all sane men that Japan had no thought of what all this progress meant or she would long before have stopped it had it been in her power, or, had she had even ordinary prescience. But, though she would rather fight than eat, it is only of late, some of us think through England's jealous brain, that she has begun to think. For those of us who were in Japan in those early times held more regard for her treachery than her humanity and uprightness toward which, we are told, she has suddenly turned somersault.

J. STUART DOTTEN.

Brooklyn, July 18, 1904.

"Playgoing Not In Our Veins."

In the course of an appreciative article on the career of the late Clement Scott, for many years dramatic critic of The London Telegraph, Max Beerbohm writes in The Saturday Review of London:

"In England the theatre has always been an artificial institution. Playgoing is not in our veins. We must needs be driven to the theatre. And Mr. Scott, even when he was standing in the way of dramatic progress, was indirectly doing good, for that he excited interest not less in what he hated than in what he loved. People were tempted to see what he cursed not less surely than they were tempted to see what he blessed. It is sad to excite animosity against good things. But it is worse to engender indifference to them. That is what the ordinary critic succeeds in doing. Then Mr. Scott, with his perversely positive spirit, may have done, even in the slightest, much good that lasts."

PARKER'S OUTSPOKEN HONESTY

Places Him Above All Other Public Men of the Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What could be more baldly self-confuting than the Republican construction of Judge Parker's immortal telegram as a piece of political strategy, a step, in fact, of which the only direct tendency was to kick over the grand result at which his friends and the leading spirits of his party had labored with all their might before and during the convention to achieve, namely, his nomination? The contest had been close, the policy of an open gold standard for the party was still doubtful, even in the minds of its friends at St. Louis, and an incautious move in that direction at that ticklish moment would have been hailed by the Brynites as their very salvation.

The incautious move was made in defiance of consequences. Imagine the shrewd political genius of David B. Hill suggesting such a hazard at the last moment, of all he had so hardly won! But no imagination would be needed, to hear the politician's whisper in the jurist's ear—"Sh! let well enough alone. You can say anything you like after the nomination is irrevocable, but do nothing now to endanger the great fact accomplished."

No citizen can be so simple in the ways of politicians as to doubt for a moment what Mr. Hill or any other mere party man, whatever his personal views might be, would have advised at that critical juncture, or who can be so dull of heart as not to exult in the nomination for President of a man who rose above personal and party self-preservation to plant himself, "live or die," on the rock of outspoken honesty at all hazards.

There can be no question that Judge Parker placed himself by that act above all other public men of the time in the admiration of the American people without distinction of political opinion. The election will probably be close between the two greatest public men of the time, but no citizen of either party will lose any sleep on the night of Nov. 8 from fear of political disaster in the result to be learned on the next day.

For me, the predominant issue in this election is not defined in either of the party platforms. I am convinced that the main object properly in view is a salutary castigation of the fattened and overbearing oligarchy that now governs for itself without restraint in the councils at Washington. In this conviction, although an inveterate opponent of the Democratic Party from the days of Van Buren and Kendall and Blair to the present, and, although his votes for a regularized Bryan stamp him as a machine-died-in-the-wool party man, a condition with which I have no sympathy, it is my intention to give a considerate but hearty vote to Judge Parker. VIDI.

New York, July 18, 1904.

JUDGE PARKER'S MANLINESS.

His Sending of the Telegram Inspires Confidence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your position on the so-called Parker telegram is the subject of much favorable comment. It is the only sensible view to take of the matter.

Whether the telegram was studied or not is of little importance. The manliness displayed in sending it is what inspires confidence in the sender. H. E. BARNES.

New Haven, Conn., July 17, 1904.

PICKPOCKETS THRIVING.

Better Work for Police Than Poolroom Sleuthing, Says Victim.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is singular, but true, nevertheless, that the Police Department, from the Commissioner down, is spending its time looking for poolrooms, gambling, &c., in which people go and hand up their money, but it takes no notice of the Twenty-third Street Crosstown or Broadway cars and elevated stairs, which are infested with pickpockets at all times.

There are more of this class of people in the city to-day and more pockets picked on the above cars than ever known before. Hundreds of cases are never reported, and when one of the pickpockets is caught he is known as an old offender.

Why could not he be sent out of the city before he commits the act?

A VICTIM.

New York, July 19, 1904.

Scheme to Tax Cats.

From The London Mail.

At a meeting of the Church Society for the Promotion of Kindness to Animals held in London the other day, Mr. Afialo, the Secretary, presented the following conundrum:

"If four out of every eight hours' sleep is spoiled by cats, how many cats are kept by 10,000,000 inhabitants of the United Kingdom?

"Roughly speaking, some 6,000,000 cats must exist in this favored land. Allowing some 2,000,000 cats for leakage, including those disposed of in a lethal chamber, 4,000,000 cats remain which might with advantage to themselves and the community be taxed at 2s. 6d. per head."

Three thousand years ago Puss sat under the shadow of the Pyramids in her Egyptian home and received the worship of the faithful. To-day she prowled the streets a pariah—forlorn, diseased, and homeless—making night hideous with the recital of her wrongs on the housetops. Tax her, with chloroform as an alternative.

Up sprang a lady, angrily. "Drawing-room cats—dining-room cats, forsooth. What of the cats of the poor?" She told many moving tales of the cats of poor slum families, and of a certain maltreated kitten found on her doorstep and carried into her study on a tea tray by a tender-hearted footman, the kitten afterward developing such aristocratic traits that she was known as Lady Lucinda.

In passing she flouted the mover of the resolution as a man absolutely without knowledge of animals. (Mr. Afialo is a Fellow of the Zoological Society.)

Finally the motion was put to the meeting and carried.

THREE MEN OF HIGH DEGREE.

'Twas in the sleeping car these three
Grave men were smoking placidly.

A fourth man stepped in doubtfully,
Sat down and joined the learned three.

He was but one and they were three
Grave, learned men of high degree.

The first of them right solemnly
Passed up a card for him to see,

On which was printed, daintily:
"Sir Ambrose Pitkin, K. C. B."

He scrutinized it carefully,
As much impressed as you might be.

The second man expressively
Gave him another card. Ah, me!

On which he read these words: "A. B. Bucyrus, D. D., LL. D."

Much awed, he held it gingerly,
And eyed the man of high degree.

The third man, last one of the three,
Passed up his card with dignity,

On which was lettered, stylishly,
"Abijah Milton, F. R. C."

Then o'er these cards, one, two, and three,
He sat and studied carefully.

Took out his pencil solemnly,
And wrote three cards for them to see,

On which they read:
"From Jones For EDUCATION."
W. PENN.

SAID SING SING FOLK WERE PACK OF THIEVES

Vennard Lost Faith in Human Nature While Visiting Prison.

WATCH WENT AT SAME TIME

Shocked Warden by Aspersions on the Character of His Charges, but Was Mollified by Recovery of His Property.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 19.—John Vennard drove his delivery wagon up to Sanks's General Store this morning and subjected the cracker box contingent to a scrutiny that was becoming offensive when he twisted the reins around the whip, and, descending, approached "Pop" Wilkinson.

"Goin' to be here till the noonin'?" inquired Vennard of the patriarch.

"Pop" smiled as in pity of one in whom the faculty of observation is lacking.

"Ya-a-s, an' until the evenin,'" he finally replied. "Weren't I here yesterday an' last week and last year?" And he smiled again, this time in pleasant recollection.

Without further remark Vennard spread his handkerchief on a barrel head, and placed his scarfpin in it. Then he took his watch chain, to the pocket end of which was attached a bunch of keys, and placed it beside the pin. His wallet was next drawn forth from its place of concealment and deposited with the other valuables. Vennard finally drew the ends of the handkerchief across, and tied them in hard knots, making a compact bundle, which he held out to "Pop" Wilkinson.

"Keep it for me till I come back," said the owner, while "Pop," in open-mouthed astonishment, mechanically extended his hand and accepted the trust.

"What's the matter?" he at last demanded, but Vennard bent down, silent, undid the bow-knot that held his shoelaces, and retied them in a double Flemish loop, not to be loosened by unskilled hands.

"That'll hold 'em on a while," he muttered as he mounted to the seat of his wagon.

"Where you goin'?" persisted "Pop," his cracked voice rising in his excitement.

"Up to Sing Sing," said Vennard gloomily, pointing with his whip to the gloomy walls of the big prison. Without further explanation he gave "Giddap" to the horse and resumed his journey.

Reaching the State prison, Vennard went to the driveway and was admitted without parley, for he is regularly employed in delivering goods there. In the stone courtyard he again wrapped his reins around the whip, but this time with nervous haste. Growing indignation was written on his face, and he hurried to the office, where he demanded to see Warden Johnson, and was ushered into his private office.

"Say, Warden," he began, "do you know what kind of people you have in this place?"

"Yes," admitted the Warden.

"Well, I'll tell you more about them. They're nothing but a pack of thieves!" exploded Vennard.

The Warden looked shocked at this disclosure, and asked why his visitor had such a poor opinion of the residents thereabout.

"Well, I came here yesterday," explained Vennard, "and I was in the north wing when I met a trusty. 'Nice day,' he says, and I said, 'Yes.' Then he began wishin' he was outside, and the first thing I knew he was weepin' on my shoulder. I was awful sorry for him, but when I got back to Ossining, darned if I didn't find out that he had stole my watch while he was lettin' them alligator tears spoil my shirt. So I've made up my mind they're a pack of thieves. I left my stealable things down in the village, and tied my shoes on tight before I came in here to-day."

Warden Johnson, grieved that such an incident should have occurred, and fearful for the reputation of his charges in general, at once started an investigation that resulted in the recovery of the watch. It had been hidden in one of the shops, and was returned to the owner, who was greatly mollified.

"I'll take back what I said about 'em all," he remarked generously. "I guess the feller I struck was a black sheep."

STOCK MUSICAL COMEDY.

A Klaw & Erlanger Company to Remain in New York.

At the end of its present Summer run, the company now playing over the New Amsterdam Theatre in the Aerial is to become a permanent organization. After a short tour in August and September it will return to New York to appear the whole year round. Its time will be divided between the Liberty Theatre, not yet completed, and the Aerial Theatre.

Fay Templeton will be the leading woman of the organization. There will be half a dozen comedians, among them Pete Dailey, Joe Coyne, and Lee Harrison. All the plays will be musical, though the managers of the company are determined that there shall be consistent plots to all of them. Dramatists who can write parts to fit the individual talents of the actors and actresses have been engaged to make ready the plays. Already under contract are ten librettists and song writers.

The Rogers Brothers will dedicate the new Liberty Theatre the first week in October. Their attraction will be "The Rogers Brothers in Paris." The Comedy Company—this is to be the name of the stock organization—will follow them.

MRS. CROCKER SERIOUSLY ILL.

Has to be Carried Off the Liner on Arriving Here.

Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, with Mrs. Crocker's children, A. H. Rutherford and Miss Alice H. Rutherford, arrived here yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm. During the trip Mrs. Crocker was under the constant care of Dr. M. Herzstein, and she was attended by several trained nurses.

Mrs. Crocker was so weak when the steamship reached her pier that she had to be carried off in a stretcher. The family went to the Crocker residence, 1 East Sixty-fourth Street. On the voyage Dr. Herzstein administered oxygen to his patient almost constantly.

Mr. and Mrs. Crocker came to this country to witness the marriage of Miss Rutherford to J. Langdon Erving. When the serious illness of Mrs. Crocker became known to the passengers there were many expressions of sympathy.

CANDY MADE SIX BOYS ILL.

It Was Stale, and Nearly Caused Deaths of Some.

From eating stale candy John, James, and Robert Hogan, and Richard Roome, James O'Hara, and Charles Pierce, all less than ten years old, and living in an apartment house at 14 Marcy Avenue, Williamsburg, were made ill yesterday, and for a time it was thought some of them could not recover.

A member of the Hogan family found the candy in a cupboard and gave it to the boys. The six became so ill from cramp that three doctors were in attendance for more than two hours. They all were said to be out of danger.

Appraise Estate of D. F. Appleton.

An appraisement of the property of Daniel F. Appleton, who died on Feb. 5, was filed with the Surrogate yesterday. It shows that Mr. Appleton left an estate of $611,796, but from this amount, when his debts and the fees of the Commissioners of his executors are deducted, the net estate figures $579,437. Of this sum $31,000 is in real estate and consists of twenty lots on Nagle Avenue. There are 2,187 shares of the American Waltham Watch Company's stock, valued at $407,942, and 871 shares of stock in the Howard Company, appraised at $89,688.

WALKING TO ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Roumanian Youth Disappointed by Failure to See President Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—There was a disappointed caller at the White House today in the person of Mauritius Hechter, a young Roumanian, who is trying to make his way from his home among the mountains in his native land to the St. Louis Exposition. The young fellow, who is but seventeen years old, accepted the challenge of the Roumanian Tourist Club to earn his way to St. Louis for a prize of 40,000 francs.

Hechter wanted to see President Roosevelt, saying he had enjoyed cordial welcomes from the chief rulers of other lands and desired especially to see the President of the United States.

The young Roumanian does not allow money or presents to be given to him. When he started he had two companions, but one was shot and killed by bandits in the mountains of Bulgaria, and the other died of fever.

The boy wore a red sash, in which he carried a revolver and a short dagger. He said he had occasion to use them in the mountains of his own country against wild beasts. After visiting the White House the lad trudged out Pennsylvania Avenue westward on his long journey to St. Louis.

ICE CREAM AND SMALL BOYS.

Trolley Hit Delivery Wagon, Youngsters Full of Frozen Sweets.

Small boys in the neighborhood of Smith and Luquer Streets, Brooklyn, feasted on frozen sweets yesterday afternoon when a trolley car of the Smith Street line ran into a delivery wagon and dumped its load of ice cream into the street. The wagon, owned by the Vienna Ice Cream Company of 124 Elizabeth Street, Manhattan, was driven by Salvatore Imperiale of 562 President Street. Imperiale tried to cross in front of the car and was run down.

Ice cream by the gallon and in brick form, vanila, lemon, chocolate, and strawberry, fell all around the car. In something like seventeen seconds every urchin for blocks around was on the scene stuffing ice cream bricks into his mouth with one hand and crushing other ice cream bricks into his pockets with his other hand. When "de cops" arrived the only ice cream in sight was smeared over the features of grinning small boys. There was none to melt in the street.

Imperiale, the driver of the wagon, and Patrick McNally, motorman of the car, were both thrown to the pavement in the collision and sustained severe contusions. Morris Goodfriend of 156 Lewis Street, Manhattan; Patrick McCaffrey of 230 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, and Salvatore Durfo of 90 West Sixteenth Street, Manhattan, passengers on the car, were also slightly injured. McNally was taken to the Seney Hospital and McCaffrey and Durfo to the Long Island College Hospital.

HEARST'S CHAUFFEUR FREED.

Pretty French Girl Interprets for Judges at Auto Speeding Trial.

Alfred Drouillett, chauffeur for William R. Hearst, was acquitted yesterday by the Court of Special Sessions at Jamaica, L. I., on a charge of speeding an automobile. A pretty French girl, who had been with Drouillett in the automobile when the arrest was made, acted as interpreter, the court interpreter's acquaintance with the language in question being limited.

When Drouillett was arrested the policeman asserted that those in the automobile used violent and abusive language. Drouillett, cannot speak English, and it was beyond thought that the pretty young French girl had used language to offend the officer's ears. The court plainly did not credit the young woman with that.

Drouillett testified that he was going seven miles an hour when arrested. Clarence J. Shearn, who defended the chauffeur, did not have to sum up, for Justices Fitzgerald and Courtney agreed that the accused was innocent. Justice Fleming dissented. The party left court to whizz away in a big automobile.

IN THE SHOPS.

For something a little different for the woman who wishes to make a pretty gift for her friends or for herself, an up-town firm has stamped materials for underwear. They have always on hand stamped pieces for chemise and corset covers. There is a little scalloped edge to each, and a flower design in the front of both the chemise and corset cover. The material is a pretty fine linen, and the pieces are the most tempting in the way of fancy work of anything offered this year. The chemise costs $1.85, material and stamping, and the corset cover $1.25. Other pieces can be stamped to match. The work is simple, and for little money a garment is obtained which would cost many dollars ready made. There is nothing a woman appreciates more as a gift than something dainty in underwear. Pretty things have been made in this way for the June brides of this year.

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For the corset sachet, heart-shaped, there are pretty designs on linen, which cost 25 cents. The front and back are embroidered together around the sides up to the top, which is left open or only caught that the sachet may be renewed and the cover laundered.

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Collars and cuffs stamped on linen in English embroidery designs cost 35 cents. Collars made with slits for running ribbon through and stamped for embroidery cost 25 cents. A belt in similar style made to run ribbons through costs 25 cents stamped.

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There are deep round Colonial collars of linen ready stamped, which cost 50 cents, with deep cuffs to match. One design is in shallow battlements with a row of dots on the inside.

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Cross-stitch is still to the fore, and collars stamped for working and with one edge embroidered, showing the method of work and colors, cost 75 cents and $1. These include the material for working, mercerized cotton in the appropriate colors. The collars are made of linen etamine.

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Linen doylies are shown in pretty conventional designs. One of these has the pattern of wheels forming a square doyly to be fringed. These are partially begun, and the outside is finished with buttonhole stitches to make a strong edge for the fringe. The wheels are done in outlining and a few simple stitches which are effective. Another conventional design is in stars, and the doylies are to be cut out.

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For the woman who is thinking of her next season's clothes, or who has the time to embroider a pretty fancy waist for this year, there is ribbon embroidery to be considered. People who have done it say that this is the simplest of work, as it is the most effective. It does not begin to require the labor that is put into regular embroidery. Some charming designs are shown in festoons and bowknots in different colors of the ribbons. These are the fine French ribbons, imported specially for the work. There is to be nothing better for the fancy waists of silk this coming season, it is said, than this embroidery. The designs will all be French, baskets of flowers, festoons, and the familiar but always pretty bowknots. Toilet table pieces, sachets, and the like will be embroidered with the ribbon.

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Something of general convenience for the woman that is to be found in one of the shops is a small bag for laundry, soiled handkerchiefs, or for anything that can go into such a bag, and there are many things. These bags vary in size, are made of scrim with cretonne tops or other light materials, but are all pretty, and cost 35 cents each.

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There is nothing as attractive in the way of shoes for the doll as the little Indian moccasin. They are made in different sizes, from the very small ones to those almost large enough for a baby, and cost 25 cents a pair. Some are embroidered with porcupine quills. Moccasins for babies cost 50 cents a pair.

CHARLES FROHMAN BACK WITH MANY NEW PLAYS

American Dramatist's Furnish of Next Season's Productions.

HIS NEW LONDON THEATRE

Believes It Will Be Finest One There—Sir Henry Irving's Farewell Next Year.

Charles Frohman arrived here from Europe yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, with much news of interest in the world of amusements. When he was asked about his plans he said:

"I return with material that I feel sure will add to the interest of the approaching theatrical season in America and England. I am sure my new playhouse in Shaftesbury Avenue, London, will be the finest in the city. That, with the Empire in New York, will give me the two leading theatres for original dramatic productions in America and England.

"In regard to my material I will first speak of work that has been done and is now being completed for me by American authors. Augustus Thomas will deliver to me in September a new comedy, and will later finish a new play for John Drew. Clyde Fitch has finished two plays. Sydney Rosenfeld has finished 'The Mountain Climbers.' Henry Guy Carleton is at work on a romantic play, and I have a new play which William Gillette will present after his run in 'The Admirable Crichton.' I am to have new plays by Madeleine Lucette Ryley and Paul Potter.

"John Drew will open the Empire Theatre season in 'The Duke of Killicrankie.' Annie Russell will play at the Garrick Theatre in 'Brother Jacques.' William Faversham comes to the Hudson Theatre in Pinero's play 'Letty.' Virginia Harned will come to the Criterion in a new comedy after William Crane appears there in 'Business Is Business," the success of the Comédie Française. Ethel Barrymore, after her California tour, will come to the Hudson Theatre in 'Sunday.' A new comedy is also being written for Miss Barrymore by H. V. Esmond.

"Mrs. Bloodgood comes to the Garrick Theatre in Clyde Fitch's play 'The Coronet of a Duchess,' and Mrs. Gilbert will appear in a new play by Fitch called 'Granny.' I shall begin Francis Wilson's season probably in November in a new modern comedy without music. Henry Miller will come to the Garrick Theatre later in the season with Henry Arthur Jones's play 'Joseph Entangled.' Fay Davis will reappear in America this season in R. C. Carton's play 'The Rich Mrs. Repton.' William Collier will tour in 'The Dictator' and then go to London to play this piece and 'On the Quiet' at Wyndham's Theatre there.

"Maude Adams will begin her season in October, making a brief tour outside New York, and then come to the Empire Theatre. Besides 'The Little Minister' Miss Adams will have an entirely new and original four-act play written for her by Israel Zangwill called 'Jenny.' I have also obtained for Miss Adams a fifty-minute character play called "'Op o' Me Thumb.'

"I am beginning work at once on the Sothern-Marlowe tour, which opens Sept. 19 in Chicago, the first production being 'Romeo and Juliet' and the organization will number nearly one hundred persons. I have also secured a new play by J. M. Barrie that I shall first produce in London; a new play by A. W. Pinero, which I shall produce first at Wyndham's Theatre, London, a new comedy by Robert Marshall, and a new play by Henry Arthur Jones. I have also a new comedy by Haddon Chambers.

"From the German I have a clever comedy entitled 'The Blind Passenger,' which I shall produce at once in New York. It is by the authors of 'The White Horse Tavern.' I have also a new comedy, which is now in rehearsal at the Haymarket Theatre, London, by Louis N. Parker and W. W. Jacobs.

"My new production in September at the Vaudeville Theatre, London, is a musical play called 'The Catch of the Season,' which I shall also produce in America. I own the American rights of the English musical play 'The Earl and the Girl,' and a new musical piece for Sam Bernard which will be produced when he and Miss Hattie Williams have finished with 'The Girl from Kay's.' I am also interested in the American tour of Vecsey, the child violinist.

"During my stay in Paris I obtained a new play by Bataille, the dramatizer of 'The Resurrection'; also 'La Montansier' and the Chinese comedy 'The Third Moon,' by the author of 'The Marriage of Kitty'; the Odéon Theatre success called 'The Gallant King,' a play by Tristan Bernard called 'Daisy,' and Guitry's acting success 'Cranquebille.' I also have a dramatization of Kipling's 'Story of the Gadsbys' and Gordon Lennox's 'Indiscretion of Mr. Kingsley.'

"I have arranged for some important stars to visit this country and have engaged a great number of English players. Sir Charles Wyndham and his company, including Mary Moore, come under my management to the Lyceum Theatre, New York, on Nov. 16, producing 'David Garrick,' 'Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace,' by the author of 'Cousin Kate,' and a new play. Sir Charles Wyndham's engagement in this country is for three months.

"I have engaged twenty-eight weeks in this country Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who will appear in Sardou's play 'The Sorceress,' and occasionally a play of her repertoire. My own English musical company, headed by Edna May, will come to Daly's Theatre here early in September and produce 'The Schoolgirl.' Miss May will also appear in 'La Poupée.' I have also arranged with George Edwardes by which I shall bring to this country during the Winter and at the end of the run in London the company at the Apollo Theatre in 'Veronique,' the French musical comic opera which has been so successful in Paris and in London. I open my Duke of York Theatre in London with 'Merely Mary Ann' and Miss Eleanor Robson. I have arranged that Annie Russell shall again visit England and I am closing an arrangement with J. C. Williamson to have her visit Australia.

"I shall complete a tour for Sir Henry Irving in America which will be his farewell to the American stage. It will begin in San Francisco one year from September and end in New York, where he will appear for the last time on the American stage. I have arranged to bring Wilson Barrett and his company to America and I have arranged with John Hare to continue to star under my management during the coming season.

"Before leaving London I engaged to star under my management Miss Ellen Terry, who is to appear in a new comedy by J. M. Barrie in London, and then tour the provinces of England and afterward come to America. Ellaline Terriss and Seymour Hicks continue to star under my management, also H. B. Irving and Irene Vanbrugh, all of whom are to visit America within the next year.

"The night before I sailed I obtained the America nights of Sydney Grundy's dramatization of 'The Garden of Lies,' which George Alexander will produce on Sept. 1 at the St. James's Theatre in London, and I closed a contract with Marie Tempest to again star under my management in London and New York.'

PEOPLE'S LINE BOATS PASSED.

Inspectors Find All Safety Appliances in Good Order.

Rigid inspection has been made of the night boats of the Peoples' Line and the Inspectors found more than the required number of life preservers on both the Morse and the Adirondack. In testing them the Inspectors failed to find a single one that they could reject.

The fire hose was just as carefully examined and tested and a full pressure of water failed to weaken a foot of the hose. The life boats, rafts, and buckets were also tested and the boilers and engines thoroughly gone over by the Inspectors. At the end of their work they announced that everything was in model condition.

MECHANICAL EXPERT INSANE.

Joseph Gardam Taken a Second Time to Asylum.

Joseph Gardam, fifty-four years old, a mechanical expert and ex-President of the incorporated firm of William Gardam & Son, machinists in the Munro Building, 47 Rose Street, was taken from his home at 202 West Seventy-eighth Street, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue, suffering from hallucinations. He was placed in the care of Dr. Sidney D. Wilgus of the ward, who attended him while he was confined in the Kings Park Insane Asylum for about four months two years ago.

Soon after regaining his liberty Mr. Gardam gave over the actual management of the business to his son, but he continued to work at the shop until Saturday afternoon. Only a few days ago he completed some special machinery for Webster, Crawford & Calder, electrotypers, in the same building, which they said yesterday had already given better results than they had ever obtained before. Mrs. Gardam accompanied her husband to Bellevue. The family refused to discuss the case, but Dr. Wilgus said that Mr. Gardam had a mania for spending large sums on dinners for acquaintances, and that he had once laid out an extravagant amount of money on a yacht.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Astor, who arrived in New York yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, was met at the pier by her son, Col. John Jacob Astor, and, accompanied by him, went at once to her town house, 842 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Astor will go to Newport Thursday afternoon. She returned in the best of health.

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There were a lot of fashionable people in town yesterday, including Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Miss Claire Bryce, Miss Pomeroy, Mrs. Wiedenfeld, Mrs. Gibson and her daughter, Miss Marie L. Gibson; Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Lady Edmonstone, who was the guest of Mrs. Whitehouse at Sherry's at luncheon. Others were Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mrs. Richard Lounbery, and Miss McAfee.

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Mrs. Astor, who arrived in New York yesterday, will remain in town for a day or so before going to Newport. Her son, Col. John Jacob Astor, is in town, and the Nourmahal has come over from Newport.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will arrive on Friday. Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills have postponed their departure from Europe for a week.

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Capt. and Mrs. Glen Collins are booked to sail to-morrow for England and Scotland. They arrived this week from Newport.

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Among the other passengers on the Kronprinz Wilhelm with Mrs. Astor, were Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, Miss Alice Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Harold Hahlo, and J. Clinton Spencer.

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Mrs. Frederick Pearson and Miss Pearson, who arrived this week from Europe, are at Newport, where they will remain for the season.

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Capt. and Mrs. Philip Lydig, who have been at Newport, are in town for a few days.

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The wedding of Mrs. Edith Padleford, who was Miss Grant, a sister of the Countess of Essex and a daughter of the late Beach Grant, to the Vicomte de Breteuil, took place in Paris yesterday.

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The Valiant, with William K. Vanderbilt and his party, has returned from Sicily. They will proceed to Nice.

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Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind have returned from Europe, and left the city yesterday for Newport.

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Judge John Clinton Gray and Mrs. Gray, who sailed on the Kaiser Wilhelm, will be absent some weeks.

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Mr. and Mrs. M. H. De Young and their daughter of California arrived here from Europe on the St. Louis, as did Mrs. Newbold Morris and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seligman, who sailed in May to take the waters at one of the spas. They will go at once to their Summer home near Elberon.

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Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Munger Taft (Miss Schieffelin) sailed yesterday for Europe on the Potsdam and will be abroad most of the Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. R. de Peyster Tytus, (Miss Grace S. Henop,) who have been visiting in Lenox, have returned to New York. Mrs. Tytus's parents and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Louise Henop and Miss Sydney Stuart Henop, are in Italy, but will be in town next Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Denison Champlain of 201 West Seventy-eighth Street have gone to Jamestown, R. I., for the season.

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Among those who are passing the Summer at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, are Mr. and Mrs. Valentine P. Snyder, Henry Clews, Frank R. Lawrence, and Miss Lawrence.

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Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Danforth are at the Forest House, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

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Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont have returned from St. Louis, where they have been for two weeks. They will go to Newport in a few days.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 19.—Newport was socially active to-day. Mr. and Mrs. William Hunter gave a luncheon at the Clambake Club in honor of Mrs. Hugh K. Norman, who recently returned from Europe. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Norman, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mayer, Woodbury Kane, Louis Q. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, and Edward H. Bulkeley. The decorations were white and lavender sweet peas. The Algonquin Mandolin Club furnished music.

Mrs. Joseph L. Busk gave a luncheon for fourteen at Indian Spring, Oriental poppies being used for the table decorations.

Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells gave luncheons, and Mrs. S. E. Zabriskie a reception.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mrs. George S. Scott, and Mrs. E. T. Gerry gave dinners to-night

Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Jennings arrived today in Miss Jennings's steam yacht Tuscarora, and are at their cottage on Bellevue Avenue and Ledge Road for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones returned to-day from a visit to New York in their steam yacht Narada.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas have sent out invitations for their first social entertainment in Newport, a dinner on Saturday evening next.

To-morrow night will be marked by many entertainments. There are dinners to be given by Mrs. John J. Wysong, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. N. Thayer, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, and Mrs. C. F. Hoffman. Dinners will be given Friday evening by Mrs. G. B. De Forest, James T. Woodward, Mrs. John R. Drexel, and Mrs. Robert I. Gammell.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard will leave Newport Thursday and sail for Europe on Saturday.

Miss Morgan, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, has returned to New York.

Miss Hitchcock, daughter of the Secretary of the Interior, who has been the guest of Mrs. Arnold Hague, has concluded her Newport visit.

Mrs. J. C. Bancroft, who has been in England since last Winter, has arrived at her Summer residence, The Bluffs, on Easton's Point.

Fritzi Scheff Back from Europe.

Fritzi Scheff, the Baroness von Bardeleben, was a passenger yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. She comes here to begin rehearsals for a new comic opera called "The Two Roses," in which she will appear next season under the management of C. B. Dillingham, who also arrived on this steamship.

THOUSANDS SEE FIGHT BY ROUNDS AT BRIDGE

For Half an Hour Park Row "Newsies" Pummel Each Other.

NO COP TO STOP THE BOUT

Muscular Clergyman Finally Disposes of Wigsy and Duster Cook, Principals, and Lefty Burns, Referee.

Angered by the report that Duster Cook had told the other newsboys along Park Row that Wigsy had "swiped" two cents from Coon Thompson in a Frankfort Street crap game, Wigsy started out yesterday "to git square," as he put it.

Although he is only twelve years old, Wigsy prides himself on holding the Ben Franklin pugilistic championship, so he told the crowd that he was "going to lay for Duster" at the foot of the Franklin statue in Printing House Square.

"Hey," he said, addressing the milkshake man, "you'll have to move your wagon in a minute, for dere's goin' to be trouble. See? And I don't want you to lose your shakers when it starts."

Just then a courier from Duster arrived with the news that Duster and his gang were waiting in the subway valley, opposite the old Hall of Records site. So followed by the boys who wanted to see him win the fight, Wigsy marched up Park Row, where he found Duster inside the triangular inclosure made by the subway fence opposite the bridge entrance.

"Hey," said Wigsy, "is dat true what yer said about me?"

"If it wasn't true I wouldn't said it," replied Duster.

"Den choose yer second and take what's comin' ter yer," said Wigsy, "I'm here to fight. Dese fellers 'll see dat I get fair play, and I'm willin' ter stand fer any ref'ree what you'll stand for."

"Lefty Burns'll suit me," replied Duster, taking off his coat.

"Lefty's my meat," said Wigsy, throwing his hat and coat to one of his companions.

"Now, see here," said Lefty, "I want youse fellers ter understand dat dis fight's on de level, and de first what fouls'll git a soak of my mitt. Understand?"

"All right," answered the pugilists together, moistening their hands in the approved manner, and rubbing their palms together. The seconds were then chosen, and Lefty ordered everybody to get outside the subway fence excepting the boys who were to act as seconds, and a man who came along with a big camera. He photographed the fight by rounds.

Lefty picked up a tin can and banging it with a stick of wood he shouted: "Dis is de time gong, and when it sounds youse got to quit and take yer corners for de next round. And when it sounds again, git in the centre and do your work.

"If I kount ten while one of youse is knocked down dat is a count-out, unless yer git on yer feet, and I'll sound de gong and you'll be counted out. Don't let no guys scare yer wid 'cheese it,' for yer can each git away from de cops if dey try to break into dis ring. Take your corners. Time!"

The boys proceeded to punch each other.

"Wigsy feints, lands on Duster's left jaw," said the referee, describing the fight. "Duster counters and leads with right to Wigsy's right lamp. Wigsy recovers, leads to Duster's left ear, gittin' him groggy; but he gets in right uppercut to Wigsy's chin. Two minutes by City Hall clock; end of first round; gong; take yer corners."

The boys backed up and sat down on pieces of subway timber while their respective seconds proceeded to fan them vigorously with folded newspapers. By that time a crowd of several hundred men and women had gathered, and, leaning on the board fence of the triangle, which the boys called "the ring," the crowd watched the progress of Round No. 2.

Now and then the crowd cheered Wigsy when he got in a blow on his opponent's face. The referee continued to describe the fight as loud as if he was shouting through a megaphone to persons who could not see the battle. And every minute the crowd kept getting bigger, until there were at least 2,000 watching the fight.

Laborers on the subway stopped work, as did the men who were unloading paper at the newspaper office. Motormen and conductors of the Third and Fourth Avenue lines held their cars long enough to get a glimpse of a round.

The fight went on from 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon until 2 o'clock. The boys were cut and bleeding and had faced each other in the ninth round when a man in the garb of a clergyman climbed over the wooden fence and jumped in between the fighters. He struck each of them, and then gave the referee a jab in the ribs, knocking that dignitary down.

The young pugilists fled over the fence, and the referee jumped after them. Then, as the crowd of boys started down Park Row, the fighters appealed to the referee for a decision.

"Dat was a draw," said Lefty. "You'll have to meet again some other time. But if dat interference didn't come along I tink I would have awarded de decision to Wigsy."

And Wigsy said:

"It was a pipe, but where was de cops?"

AUTO FRIGHTENED HORSE.

Two Boys Seriously Hurt, Several Slightly, Was Result.

An automobile frightened a horse harnessed to a grocery wagon belonging to Ulrich Hirschman of 147 North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon at North Eighth Street and Driggs Avenue, and the animal ran away. In the wagon were five boys—William Cobb, twelve years old, of 156 North Seventh Street, who was driving; Joseph Weber, ten years old, of 147 North Seventh Street; Harry Simpson, Charles Himes, and Frank Schultz.

As the horse bolted Cobb lost the lines. He and Weber were unseated and thrown out. Cobb sustained a fracture of the skull; besides abrasions on his right leg and internal injuries, while Weber's right collar bone was broken and he was injured internally. Both boys were removed to St. Catherine's Hospital, where their condition, later was pronounced critical. The other three boys leaped from the wagon as the horse was still running, and received contusions and lascerations all over their bodies. They were taken home.

Meanwhile several men had tried to stop the horse. Two laborers, in so doing, were knocked down, but escaped injury. Policeman Owen Brady of the Bedford Avenue Station caught hold of the horse's head and was dragged along for several yards before bringing the animal to a stop. Brady sustained a number of contusions, but required no medical aid.

VALET LOSES VALUABLE DOG.

Breede Took "Peter" for a Stroll and $1,200 Canine Escaped.

"Peter," a high-bred Boston bull terrier, dark brown with black stripes, valued at $1,200, owned by Alfred Liebmann, a lawyer, of 56 West Fifty-eighth Street, is lost in the wilds of Central Park, and Liebmann's valet, Frank Breede, from whom the dog escaped while being taken out for an airing, is frantic. He entered the Central Park Police Station in the Arsenal last night, carrying a broken leash, and said to Sergt. Kelly:

"I've lost me dog, and I'm afraid I'll lose me place if I don't find him. Will the constabulary please find him for me?"

Breede said his employer bought the dog, which is said to be a prize winner, only yesterday afternoon, paying $1,200 for him. The dog had seen another of his kind, and broke the leash to get at him. That was the last Breede had seen of Peter, whom he said "moight be heaten hup or lost."

Excursions for the Poor.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is giving day excursions to two thousand mothers and children every week. Thirteen cents will pay for the transportation of a mother or baby or shop girl or aged woman from their sweltering tenement home to Sea Breeze and return. At the shore will be luncheon in unlimited quantities, swimming masters for the surf bath, and nurses to care for the babies. The number who can be entertained is limited only by the number of thirteen-cent contributions received. Robert Shaw Minturn, at 105 East Twenty-second Street is the Treasurer.

McADOO ANSWERS CRITICS.

Says Discharges by Magistrates Are Disheartening and Disappointing.

Stirred by criticisms of his men for making many arrests afterward declared by the courts to be contrary to law, Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday issued a statement in which he said the whole issue was a very old one and that such cases are very rare and much advertised.

It is possible, he admits, that in conserving the greater good the police may invade a personal right. The police will not admit, he says, the argument which, after comparing the large number of discharges with the number of arrests, maintains that the Magistrates acted properly, and that, therefore, the arrests were illegal.

"From the police point of view," he says, "it is often disheartening and disappointing to note the number of professional criminals and well-known dangerous characters arrested under suspicious circumstances and charged with disorderly conduct whom the Magistrates feel compelled to discharge, and in return to reprimand the officer for making the arrest. These reprimands, of course, dull the work of the police, and act as an incentive to the disorderly element."

Mr. McAdoo says that in smaller communities the law so explictly covers such cases that these controversies between the police and the Magistrates do not exist. Arrests of women in the streets, Mr. McAdoo says require experience and good judgment, and this evil he believes is less prevalent than ever, with a minimum of arrests, and yet, he says, if the dictum of certain Magistrates were followed it would soon be that certain streets would be impassable for decent people. Mr. McAdoo holds, too, that it is a mistake to have policemen act as probationary officers, for, he says, men so detailed, strangely enough, adopt the prevailing prejudices of the courtroom.

"Often," he concludes, "the police say to me that if they do not make arrests and suppress certain vices, they are sure to be criticised as either negligent or crooked, and if they do make the arrests they are very apt to be bitterly assailed in the courts, oftentimes sued, and sometimes themselves arrested. My instructions to the police are that they must perform their duty at all hazards, enforce the laws, prevent crime, apprehend criminals, and suppress vice, and that they must not be swerved from their course by criticism or abuse from any quarter."

MORE THAN A CENTURY OLD.

Brooklyn's Veteran Woman to Celebrate Her Birthday.

Mrs. Hannah Brown, one of Brooklyn's oldest women, will to-day celebrate the one hundred and first anniversary of her birth at her home, 310 Decatur Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Brown was active and enjoyed good health until about two years ago, when she began to decline, and a few days ago was obliged to take to her bed.

She was born at Smithtown, L. I., in 1803, and was a daughter of Ebenezer Smith of that place. Her grandmother, Hannah Smith, lived to be one hundred years old. Mrs. Brown has been twice married, her first husband, George Farrington, dying in 1832, a victim of the cholera epidemic in New York. Mrs. Brown was living in New York when Lafayette visited this country, and she is said to have shaken hands with him at a gathering in his honor. She is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Lawrence.

DEATH OF FRANK McNALLY.

Was Slated for Nomination for Sheriff of Hudson County, N. J.

Frank McNally died at his home, 644 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday from apoplexy. He was prostrated on July 5 and suffered a second stroke on Saturday last.

Mr. McNally was born in Lambertville, N. J., April 1, 1850. For more than thirty years he had been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and for twenty-five years was yardmaster of the big Harsimus Cove freight yard. He was elected Supervisor of Hudson County in 1902, and was slated as the next Democratic nominee for the office of Sheriff. He leaves a widow and one daughter. Frederick Rippe, Director of the Board of Freeholders, will be Acting Supervisor under the law until the place can be filled at the November election.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The barometric conditions remain practically as they were Monday, with the exception that pressure has risen in the Northwest, and an area of high pressure now covers the Northeast Rocky Mountain Slope and the Upper Missouri Valley.

Warm weather prevails south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, particularly from Eastern New York to Georgia, in which region maximum temperatures ranging from 92 to 98 degrees have been recorded. Somewhat cooler weather prevails in the Middle Mississippi Valley and Lower Missouri Valleys; also in the Upper Ohio Valley, the latter being due, however, to local rains. The latter have been slightly more numerous than on Monday, but so far have been confined to the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley, the Gulf Coast, the Upper Ohio Valley, and locally in the lake region.

Showers are indicated for Wednesday in the Ohio Valley, Middle Atlantic States, Tennessee, and the Gulf States, and showers are probable Thursday in the Gulf and South Atlantic States. Somewhat cooler weather is probable Wednesday in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, and there will be more or less cooling in the Middle Atlantic States, due to local rains.

The winds along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts will be mostly fresh south, and on the Great Lakes, fresh west to northwest.

Steamships departing for European ports will have light south winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, showers and thunderstorms, and not so warm Wednesday and Thursday; light to fresh south winds.

New England, fair Wednesday and Thursday; fresh south winds.

Western New York, showers and thunderstorms Wednesday and Thursday; light to fresh west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather B

LOCK-OUT MAY CAUSE BUILDING DEPRESSION

Labor Men Say Carpenters' Trouble Is Likely to Spoil Season.

BROTHERHOOD TO FIGHT BACK

Charges Violation of Arbitration Agreement, and Declines to Obey Order of Board of Governors.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters, whose members have been locked out on all the contracts of the Master Carpenters' Association until the hotel at Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue is supplied with that class of labor, has decided to fight back. The District Council of the Brotherhood yesterday disregarded an order by the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association to man the contract. No carpenters are to be put back on the building until the George C. Flint Company, which has the contract for carpenter work, sees fit to supply union wood "trim."

A decision of the Board of Governors on the "trim" question was made on July 11, and was to the effect that the joint Arbitration Committee of the Master Carpenters' Association and the Brotherhood of Carpenters was to meet and settle the question. "Trim" is the technical name for woodwork manufactured in shops which the carpenters fit up in buildings.

The brotherhood now declares that the George C. Flint Company has violated Section 15 of the arbitration agreement of the Employers' Association, and that until the agreement is lived up to by the company the contract will not be manned. The section is as follows:

"The members of this association agree to employ members of the trades unions only, directly or indirectly, when parties to this agreement."

Daniel Featherson, Secretary of the District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, yesterday said:

"The general contractor for the new hotel at Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue is the Remington Construction Company, which sublet the carpenter work to the George C. Flint Company. Instead of doing this work themselves, the Flint people transferred the contract for the 'trim' to the Kingsley Company of Pawtucket, R. I., which employs only non-union carpenters.

"We don't care if the lock-out lasts all Summer," he continued. "We won't man the Flint job until Section 15 of the arbitration agreement is lived up to. If the employers insist on a fight, why there's nothing for us to do but fight, and we can give the employers all the fight they want."

The lock-out of the carpenters, if it lasts a week or two, will throw other trades idle. The labor leaders were not slow yesterday in predicting that the entire building season this year will be spoiled by a continuance of the lock-out.

A new element of confusion in the situation, it developed yesterday, has been caused by the failure of some of the master carpenters to obey the order of last week to lock out and pay off the men on all these contracts on Monday. The notification of the Master Carpenters of the order was left to a special committee by the Board of Governors, and every member of the Master Carpenters' Association was required to notify the committee that the order would be obeyed. A number of the master carpenters had not obeyed the order yesterday, and the committee was inclined to make the lock-out complete before any attempt was made to call it off.

The following statement was made last evening on behalf of their committee:

"Some of the master carpenters who have not notified us as yet that they received the order too late to go to the bank for money to pay off the men. The lock-out must be complete before it is declared off. Master carpenters who fail to comply with the order will be disciplined under the rules of the Building Trades Employers' Association."

FATHER HAS SON ARRESTED.

Brooklyn Men Fought with Sword Cane and Revolver.

Henry T. Martin, Jr., thirty-two years old, of 537 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested by Detective Roddy of the Bergen Street Police Station last night and charged with assaulting his father, Henry T. Martin, Sr., at the older man's home, 550 Second Street; that borough, on Saturday night.

On the night in question father and son engaged in a quarrel over certain domestic differences, and the son threw a six-pound dumbbell at his father. Mr. Martin, Sr., picked up a sword cane and defended himself. The fight was continued to the street, where the young man drew a revolver and fired five shots, none of which took effect, however. He then disappeared, and the old gentleman was taken to the Seney Hospital, where he remained over night.

GEN. WADE PRAISES THREE MEN

Lieutenant Colonel and Two Privates Eulogized for Service in Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Major Gen. Wade has issued on order in the Philippines publishing to the troops the names of one officer and two enlisted men who "distinguished themselves by specially meritorious acts or conduct in the service."

The officer named is Lieut. Col. James S. Pettit, Assistant Adjutant General. While Major of the First Infantry and serving as Adjutant General of the field forces under Major Gen. George W. Davis, on May 2, 1902, in the Lake Lanao expedition against the Moros he performed "gallant and meritorious services and volunteering and joining the assaulting troops when the action was hottest, and caring for the wounded under fire."

The enlisted men are Jesse Dolbier and William M. Wheeler.

LAWYER CUTS HIS THROAT.

Syracuse Attorney Kills Himself Because of Business Troubles.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 19.—Francis B. Gill, fifty-five years old, a lawyer of prominence in this city, committed suicide at his home to-day, cutting his throat, while his family was out of the house. The body was found in the bathroom.

Mr. Gill's business matters had been involved of late. His home was to have been sold this morning in mortgage foreclosure proceedings. The sale, however, had been postponed before the report of the suicide was current.

Two Brothers Drown Up State.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 19.—Willie and Clarence White, brothers, aged ten and thirteen years, respectively, were drowned to-day in Mattoon Creek, near Gouverneur, while swimming.

Tennis for State Championship.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 19.—The New York State tennis championship tournament began here to-day with a large list of entries and warm weather. The feature match in the first round, men's singles, was between A. H. Lewis, Syracuse city champion, and Roger Jones, another local player, the former winning after the hardest kind of work. The summaries:

Men's Singles.—First Round—James Randall, Syracuse, beat E. B. Britcher, Syracuse, 7—5, 6—2, W. S. Teall, Syracuse, beat Irving Wright, Boston, by default; Ralph Hickox, New York, beat W. Paul Eddy, Syracuse, 6—4, 6—2; L. H. Richardson, Little Falls, beat A. R. McFarland, Syracuse, 6—1, 6—1; R. G. Hunt, California, beat F. E. Rathbone, Syracuse, 6—1, 6—3; Dr. J. A. Mathews, Syracuse, beat F. S. Nicholson, Syracuse, by default; R. S. Burlingame, Syracuse, beat E. N. Leonard, Harvard, by default; Eugene Brady, Syracuse, beat Walter S. Cooper, Syracuse, 6—0, 6—2; A. R. Bell, California, beat W. B. Smith, Syracuse, by default; A. H. Lewis, Syracuse, beat R. Jones, Syracuse, 6—7, 7—5, 6—3.

Second Round—R. S. Burlingame beat Dr. J. A. [illegible] American [illegible] 6—1, 6—4; [illegible] beat [illegible] 6—3, 6—3; [illegible] beat [illegible] 6—3, 6—4; [illegible] beat [illegible] 6—3, 6—4; [illegible] beat [illegible] 6—3, 6—4

HURST PARK ALONE TRUE

Five Other Favorites Deceived in Brighton Beach Races.

PASADENA WON THE STAKES

Jockeys' Rivalry Beat Palmbearer and Stamping Ground and Let Sonoma Belle Win Race.

Public form as an indicator of winners led bettors at the Brighton Beach race track into all sorts of trouble yesterday afternoon. The horses that should have won stood out plain as print in most of the races, and circumstances were all in favor of established form, but in spite of all this, five post favorites deceived in succession, and it was not until the last race of the day that a favorite got to the winning post first. This exception to the rule was Hurst Park, carrying 126 pounds, in the mile and a sixteenth condition race.

The defeat of so many choices before Hurst Park ran shook the faith of some of the betting crowd, however, and the short price against the Kingston colt caused others to try to pick the placed horse, with the result that The Cricket was a heavily backed second choice, and the contest proved a profitable one to the layers, as The Cricket did not finish in the money. Dinah Shad, one of the outsiders, led away and raced in front, with Hurst Park at her heels to the turn out of the back stretch, where Hurst Park went on to the front, and from that point had the race safely won, though on the stretch he required a little urging to shake off Dinah Shad, when she made a second run near the finish.

For the one stake race of the day's programme, the Sunshine, for two-year-olds, at five and a half furlongs, six ran, including the added starter Belligerent, a colt from L. V. Bell's stable, that had a strong following, and went to the post equal second choice with Pasadena, while Woodsaw, from the Paget stable, was a warm favorite. The start was perfect, the six runners going away so close together that there was no perceptible advantage, and nearly half a furlong was run before the horses began to string out, and Belligerent and Woodsaw showed in front. To the stretch turn the field ran in close order, Woodsaw there leading, but when the horses straightened out on the stretch there was a quick shifting of positions, and Pasadena shot to the front from third place, and won rather handily, while St. Bellene, closing from last place, got up in a head from Austin Allen.

The third race furnished a curious contest and an odd sequel to the dispute in the E. R. Thomas stable relative to the riding of Jockey H. Phillips on Palmbearer. Since Phillips lost a race on Palmbearer early in the meeting, and Mr. Thomas asked the Stewards to investigate the matter, Phillips has not worn the Thomas jacket, though he is under contract to the stable and draws $1,000 a month for services, which the stable does not utilize. Phillips, not being required by the stable having first call, had the mount on Stamping Ground, while Palmbearer, with 99 pounds up, was ridden by Travers, who won on the horse after Phillips had lost with Palmbearer. Palmbearer was a hot favorite, and was backed by his stable for a big commission, while Stamping Ground also was heavily backed. The Cochran family had nothing to do with the dispute beyond being there with Sonoma Belle, ridden by Jockey Cochran, running in his mother's name and trained by his father, ready to make the most of the expected happening, when Travers and Phillips met in the race. Phillips, anxious for vindication, wanted to beat Palmbearer and Travers, as much as Travers wished to justify his own riding by having Palmbearer win, and when the start was made Stamping Ground and Palmbearer went out together in a rush for the lead that suggested a quarter race. Both horses were hustled along from the first jump, while the Cochran hope, Sonoma Belle, trailed third, outrun so far in the first part of the race as to seem out of the race, but closing a bit when, after seven furlongs of the fast pace, both Palmbearer and Stamping Ground began to tire. Phillips drove Stamping Ground to her last effort at the head of the stretch, but Palmbearer shook her off, and led into the straight, far off before Sonoma Belle. The early pace told in the final furlong, however, and when Cochran sent Sonoma Belle on after the leader, she wore down the tired Palmbearer and, getting up to him close on the post, won by three parts of a length. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Monte Carlo, 100, E. Walsh, 10-1, 4-1.	1	1	1¹
Ascension, 115, Burns, 5-1, 2-1.	4	3	2¾
James V., 119, H. Phillips, 9-2, 2-1.	5	4	3¹½
Stalwart, 109, Redfern, 15-5, 8-5.	2	5	5
Gay Hero, 130, Hicks, 7-1, 6-2.	3	2	4
Ancestor, 112, Travers, 10-1, 4-1.	6	7	6
Major Pelham, 112, H. Callahan, 10-1, 4-1.	7	6	7
Roehampton, 116, J. Martin, 12-1, 5-1.	11	10	8
Gobetween, 111, W. Hennessy, 100-1, 40-1.	8	9	9
Gloten, 110, Wonderly, 12-1, 5-1.	3	2	10
Fickle, 90, R. Fisher, 300-1.	100-1	9	11
Cinquevalli, 102, Higgins, 100-1.	12	12	12

Time—1:13. Good start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner ch. c., 4 years, by Pontiac-Troyana, owned by John McCue and trained by F. D. Weir.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Tarpon, 102, Holmes, 20-1, 8-1.	2	1	1¤
Gotowin, 99, Travers, 7-2, 6-5.	1	2	2¤
Perry McAdow, 102, D. Collins, 4-1, 8-5	6	3	3¤
Agnes Virginia, 104, Wonderly, 5-2, 1-1	4	4	4
Roundelay, 107, J. Martin, 5-1, 3-1.	9	6	5
Pacetti, 102, Gordon, 60-1, 20-1.	3	5	6
Jerusha, 104, H. Phillips, 10-1, 4-1.	8	7	7
Captain Sam, 102, Lee, 15-1, 6-1.	7	8	8
Hawtrey, 107, Burns, 15-1, 5-1.	5	9	9
Miller's Daughter, 99, Cole, 15-1, 6-1.	11	10	10
Sweet Lilian, 104, E. Walsh, 50-1, 20-1.	10	11	11

Time—1:08. Poor start. Won cleverly, place ridden out. Winner, b. c., by Woolsthorpe-Sea Food, owned by J. E. McDonald and trained by F. D. Weir.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	¼.	F.
Sonoma Belle, 96, H. Cochran, 5-1, 4-5.	4	3	1¾
Palmbearer, 99, Travers, 13-20, 1-4.	1	1	2¤
Stamping Ground, 90, H. Phillips, 5-2, 8-5.	2	2	3¤

THE TURF.

Brighton Races DAILY AT 2:30.

SIX EVENTS TO-DAY, INCLUDING THE

$2,000 Glen Cove Handicap.

MUSIC BY MYGRANT'S BAND.

Course can be reached from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge by Special Electric Trains on Brighton Road and by Smith Street Trolley Cars. Trains on Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., at 11 A.M., 1:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Also via 39th St. Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., boats leave every 20 minutes, connecting with special electric trains.

AUTOMOBILES.

AUTOMOBILE SURPRISES.

Cadillac Tonneau, $550; Oldsmobile, 1903, $350-$400; Winton Touring Car, $700; sixteen horse Darracq, $1,200; $2,500 long-distance Touring Car, sacrificed; Panhard, 24 horse, finest condition, value $9,000, $5,000 takes it; 24 horse Renault, $4,500; Runabouts ($1,000-$1,250 models), $350-$400; Peerless Tonneaus, $800-$1,100; Oldsmobiles, $150 upward; Electrics, $90 upward; and many other desirable opportunities.

BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE, 131 West 51st, Near 6th Av.

35 H. P. light Panhard

for sale or will consider exchange for High Grade foreign touring car. Has racing and tonneau body, divided seats, 4 separated cylinder motor, Krebbs Carburettor, latest control. Perfect condition. Bargain.

SMITH & MABLEY, INC., 513 Seventh Av., City.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.

Five-story building full of French and American Automobile Supplies; largest variety, lowest prices.

Washable Linen Dusters, latest style, at $3.50; Pumps, Chains, Caps, Goggles, Lamps, Horns, &c.

City Agents for Orient Buckboards, $250 up.

A. J. WILLIS CO., 3 Park Place, 4th Av.

Pat"s Choice, 92, Crimmins, 40-1, 6-1. 3 4 4
Lord Melbourne, 90, Sperling, 60-1, 10-1. 5 5 5

Time—1:54. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner, ch. f., 3 years, by Star Ruby-Sonoma, owned by Mrs. C. Cochran and trained by C. Cochran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sunshine Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Pasadena, 107, J. Martin, 5-1, 8-5.	5	3	1¤
St. Bellane, 124, Redfern, 16-5, 1-1.	2	6	2¾
Austin Allen, 112, Wonderly, 10-1, 4-1.	1	5	3¾
Woodsaw, 107, T. Burns, 5-5, 7-10.	3	1	4
Martha Gorman, 109, H. Phillips, 8-1, 3-1.	6	4	5
Belligerent, 107, Travers, 5-1, 2-1.	4	2	6

Time—1:07 1-5. Good start. Won cleverly; place ridden out. Winner, b. c., by Ben Brome-Blue Bells, owned and trained by James McLaughlin.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1903 or 1904, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Flexion, 105, Miles, 12-1, 5-1.	12	3	1½
Black Socks, 100, H. Phillips, 20-1, 8-1.	3	7	2¤
Allan, 103, Crimmins, 8-1, 3-1.	1	1	3½
Dauphin, 103, Sperling, 7-1, 5-2.	8	10	4
Mary Worth, 106, T. Burns, 15-1, 6-1.	6	5	5
Prince Salm Salm, 99, H. Callahan, 2-1, 4-5.	13	8	6
Falmouth, 108, Cremer, 60-1, 20-1.	4	4	7
Hackensack, 106, Holmes, 100-1, 40-1.	9	12	8
Nic Longworth, 111, J. Martin, 10-1, 4-1.	10	13	9
Sentry, 111, Redfern, 30-1, 12-1.	11	11	10
Chattah, 104, Dangman, 20-1, 8-1.	15	14	11
Dan Connors, 104, Travers, 20-1, 8-1.	2	2	12
Allis, 88, Cole, 8-1, 3-1.	7	9	13
Remittal, 94, R. Fisher, 100-1, 40-1.	5	6	14
Mabon, 108, Wonderly, 7-1, 5-2.	14	15	15

Time—1:48. Fair start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Longford-Frozette; owned by Edward Morrell and trained by J. Fitzsimmons.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Hurst Park, 126, J. Martin, 1-2, out.	3	1	1¤
Dinah Shad, 97, J. Jones, 20-1, 5-2.	1	2	2¹½
Hydrangea, 97, Travers, 20-1, 4-1.	5	4	3¾
The Cricket, 108, Boissen, 11-5, 2-5.	4	3	4
Stone Arabia, 99, Wade, 60-1, 10-1.	2	5	5
Prince of Arragon, 108, Creamer, 100-1, 25-1.	6	6	6

Time—1:47. Good start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner, ch. c., 4 years, by Kingston-Editha, owned by Matthew Corbett and trained by J. D. Odom.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and one-half furlongs.

Salt and Pepper	104 Confessor 104
Black Thread	102 Flat 102
Squeezer	102 Bonnie Agnes 99
Woolnola	99 Fleur de Marie 99
Calmness	99 *Nellie Russell 99
Recoup	97 *Cashier 97
*Little Buttercup	94 *Sachem 94
Estella J.	94 Roly Poly 99

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

Gorgeous	140 Gay Gee Cee 140
Good and Plenty	140 Gascar 137
Malden	135 Trek 130
Lida Woodlands	132 Libretto 130

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Hindred	111 Cloverland 108
Masterman	106 Gay Lothario 104
Forward	103 Whorler 103
Agnes D.	103 Unmasked 103
Keyamoto	103 Gold Van 103
Homestead	101 Sabot 101
Gold Dome	100 Bob Murphy 89

FOURTH RACE.—The Glencove Handicap, for three-year-olds; six furlongs.

Lady Amelia	122 Rapid Water 118
Divination	108 Dick Bernard 103
Juvenal Maxim	100 Seymour 98
Lady Prudence	92 Gold Saint 92
Tim Payne	92

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Waterboy	126 Broomstick 115
Rosetint	106 Lord Badge 98
Gold Dome	93 Illyria 87

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies, two years old; with allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Virgo	119 Peggy 119
Diamond Flush	109 Pink Garter 109
Fleur de Marie	104 Flinders 104
Nightmare	104 Nellie Russell 104
Campo	104 Race Queen 104
Miss Bryant	104

WATERBOY VS. BROOMSTICK.

Champion of 1903 and World's Record Holder in Brighton Race To-day.

The plan formed by Trainer A. J. Joyner to try out Waterboy in a public race, as a means of determining whether the famous horse shall be trained on or retired to the stud, will be carried out to-day, after having been postponed from Monday because of the muddy track on that day.

By a chance that is most fortunate for the promise of the Brighton Beach programme to-day, Trainer Robert Tucker has also decided to give the Brighton Handicap winner Broomstick a race in his preparation for the Brighton Derby to be run Saturday. Waterboy and Broomstick are entered in the same race, the fifth, a handicap at one mile and a furlong, with Waterboy top weight with 126 pounds and Broomstick in at 115. Four other horses make up the field, with Rosetint the most prominent of the number.

In the race for the Brighton Handicap Broomstick, carrying 104 pounds, won by a head from Irish Lad, making a new world's record for a mile and a quarter of 2:02 4-5. Waterboy with 129 pounds running unplaced. Should Waterboy run a good enough race to-day to satisfy his trainer, even should he not win, he will be kept in training, while should his race be unsatisfactory, it is understood that his owner, J. B. Haggin, will retire him to the stud.

Shot Man Who Insulted His Daughter.

FAIRMOUNT, West Va., July 19.—W. L. Protzman, a prominent business man, shot and then stabbed David Wilson for speaking insultingly of his daughter. Wilson's recovery is doubtful. Protzman is under arrest.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The New York Newspaper Corporation, (publishing,) Jersey City; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—George B. Frost, Charles A. Murray, and Robert Spitzer.

Vogler's Cove Mining Company, Jersey City; capital, $300,000. Incorporators—Edward F. Terry, Frederick Tench, and Andrew B. Stewart.

The Conchas River Power Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—John F. Kelly, Bernard J. Mahoney, and George E. Griswold.

The Bartelmez Company, (mercantile omnibus,) Jersey City; capital, $30,000. Incorporators—F. A. Guild, E. H. Baker, J. W. Miller, and Fred B. Simpkins.

The Burke Electric Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—James Burke, Francis E. Drake, and Paul Wilcox.

The Affleck Concrete Steel Tie Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, Joseph M. Mitchell, and Thomas H. Haggerty, Jr.

The Cook Kerosene Carburetter Company, Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—James J. Cook, Mungo J. Currie, John A. Currie, Samuel G. Currie, Eugene L. Flandreau, Albert J. Cook, and Henry M. Traphagen.

The Hudson Registry Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—William Harney, Elsie B. Barr, and Warren O. Laudenberger.

The Rahway Valley Railroad Company, (to operate six miles of railway from New Orange to Summit;) capital, $250,000. Incorporators—Louis Keller, H. F. Dankel, W. Irving Scott, M. C. Keller, George B. Frost, Charles Webb, and Edward Thompson.

The Camden Safety Storage Company, Camden; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Allen S. Ironsides, John E. Heritage, and Raymond Shill.

The Plainfield Auto Garage, Plainfield; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Andrew Wilson, Joseph B. Longhead, and Elizabeth Longhead.

The United States Asbestos Pipe Company, (to manufacture smoking pipes,) Newark; capital, $90,000. Incorporators—Albert Angell, Stephen Van Rensselaer, and Simeon H. Rollinson.

The Wilmington Lumber Company, Newark; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—John R. Kenas, Samuel Orr, Charles W. Boughton, and Seymour S. Boughton.

The Oxona Manufacturing Company, Newark; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—John F. Otterbein, Hugh Mitchell, and Lovett A. Grant.

The Hyne Motor Company, Plainfield; capital, $25,000. Incorporators — Harrison Coddington, William B. Harsel, Charles F. Fulmer, and Charles F. Hyne.

The Wonderland Park Amusement Company, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—C. Albert Gasser, Mart King, and Edward H. Duryee.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—Incorporated to-day:

The New York Cement Block Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. F. Thompson, A. J. Burbidge, New York; Katherine Cullinan, Elizabeth, N. J.

Steul & Thuman, Buffalo, wood mantels; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. C. Steul, F. X. Thuman, Buffalo; W. D. Stewart, New York.

Ansonia Manufacturing Company, Tarrytown, plumbing and gas fitting supplies; capital, $50,000. Directors—G. B. Schoonmaker, Percy Marsh, New York; J. J. McBride, Brooklyn.

A. B. Carton & Company, New York, clothing and cloaks; capital, $50,000. Directors—A. B. Carton, L. A. Carton, P. I. Cohen, New York.

New York Artificial Stone and Machine Company, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. T. Wilson, John Mulstein, P. F. Duff, Brooklyn.

Lyon Chemical Company, New York; capital, $40,000. Directors—J. B. Lewis, John E. Broda, Max Gottlieb, New York.

Transit Annunciator Company, Brooklyn; capital, $30,000. Directors—P. M. Filmore, A. W. Christianson, T. H. Ross, Brooklyn.

The Beiser Manufacturing Company, soda water apparatus; capital, $10,000. Directors—John Beiser, George B. Gross, New York; Anthony Fischer, Flushing.

Cowen & Hertz, New York, wearing apparel; capital, $10,000. Directors—Morris Hertz, Portland, Me.; Max Cowen, J. T. Emery, New York.

Hooker Company, New York, real estate; capital, $1,000. Directors—W. K. Aston, F. B. Morrell, J. A. Tallman, New York.

OLYMPIC GAMES OF 1904

World's Championship Events to be Held at St. Louis Next Month.

OLD GREEK SPORTS REVIVED

American Athletes Won Majority of Events in Previous Meetings at Athens and at Paris.

With the issuance by the Amateur Athletic Union this week of the official entry blanks for the Olympian games and world's championship athletic events to be held in the Stadium at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis next month, the attention of the American athletic world is called to the fact that what will undoubtedly prove to be the greatest athletic meeting of modern times is about to be held in this country.

The ancient Olympian games were the principal feature of a festival in honor of Zeus, the principal deity of the Greek mythology, whose home was supposed to be upon the summit of Mount Olympus, and consisted of athletic contests for men and boys in foot racing, leaping, wrestling, boxing, throwing the discus, chariot racing, and horse racing. They were held every four years in the sanctuary of Zeus at Olympia, and brought together the whole world of ancient Greece for more than a thousand years from B. C. 776 to A. D. 394, when they were suppressed by the Emperor Theodosius, supposedly on the ground that they were in opposition to the interests of the Christian religion.

With the growth of modern athletics attempts were made from time to time to reestablish the Olympian games upon a basis conforming to the spirit of the present age, and this result was finally attained through the efforts of Baron Pierre de Coubertin of Paris, who formed an international committee composed of representatives of every civilized nation of the world. The American members of this committee are: Prof. W. M. Sloane, Caspar Whitney, and James H. Hyde.

The first series of the modern Olympic games was held at Athens in 1896 under the patronage of the Crown Prince of Greece and all the principal modern nations were represented in the competitions. The American team, composed of athletes from the Boston Athletic Association and the leading American colleges and universities succeeded in winning nine of the fourteen events which composed the Olympic programme, including the discus throw, the national event of the Greeks, which was won by Robert Garrett of Princeton University.

The second Olympic games were held in Paris in 1900, in connection with the Paris Exposition and proved the greatest athletic carnival of modern times. Again a representative team of American athletes numbering more than fifty members, took part in the competitions, winning seventeen of the twenty-four World's Championships and establishing new records in many events.

For the Olympic games of 1904 Chicago was at first chosen, but later it was decided to hold the events at St. Louis in connection with the exposition. Elaborate preparations have been made, including the erection of a permanent gymnasium and athletic field or "stadium" with seats for 35,000 persons The latter is as nearly as possible a counterpart of the ancient stadium at Olympia, and is also a permanent structure. Both the stadium and the gymnasium will become the property of Washington University after the exposition is over.

The programme of events for the Olympic games is as follows, the events being open to amateurs of the world, and held under sanction and rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States:

MONDAY, AUG. 29.—Sixty-meter run, throwing the 16-pound hammer, 400-meter run, 2,590-meter steeplechase, standing broad jump, running high jump.

TUESDAY, AUG. 30.—Marathon race, 40 kilometers. Special prize to the winner, a handsome cup given by David R. Francis.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31.—200-meter run, putting the 16-pound shot, lifting bar bell, standing high jump, team international tug-of-war (trials), teams of five men each, weight unlimited; 400-meter hurdle race.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.—800-meter run, throwing 56-pound weight for distance, 200-meter hurdle race, running broad jump, running hop, step, and jump, tug-of-war, (final;) dumbbell competition, first section.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3.—100-meter run, throwing the discus, dumbbell, second section; 1,500-meter run, 110-meter hurdle, pole vault for height, three standing jumps, international team race. Each country to start five men. Distance four miles. The team scoring the highest number of points to win. Scoring to be 1 point for first, 2 points for second, &c.

In connection with the foregoing scratch events for the championship of the world, the following handicap events will be given:

MONDAY, AUG. 29.—120-yard hurdle race, running broad jump, 880-yard run, and putting the 16-pound shot.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31.—One-mile run, 100-yard run, high jump, and pole vault.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.—220-yard run, 220-yard hurdle, throwing the discus, and throwing the 56-pound weight for distance.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3.—60-yard run, 440-yard run, throwing the 16-pound hammer, and team race, handicap, one mile. Teams of four men, each to run 440 yards.

For the strong men of the world there will be an all-round dumbbell contest with ten exercises, divided into two divisions, one of which will be contested on each of the two days. There will also be a barbell-lifting contest.

ELIGIBILITY IN POLO.

Kennedy's Position on Bryn Mawr Team Raises Technical Point in Rules.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Philadelphia polo players are discussing the eligibility of A. E. Kennedy, who has been named by the Bryn Mawr Polo Club as one of its representatives for the National championship tournament, which will be played during the first week in August at the Point Judith Country Club, Narragansett Pier. The question of Kennedy's eligibility to represent the club, it is said on good authority, came up at a recent meeting of the Polo Association Executive Committee in New York, and the vote resulted in a tie, Chairman H. L. Herbert declining to vote.

While Kennedy's name appears in the recent handicap list as a member of the Bryn Mawr Club, having transferred his polo allegiance from the Philadelphia Country Club to Bryn Mawr, evidently with the purpose of playing on the championship team, it is stated that Kennedy failed to notify the Executive Committee of his intention to declare from the Bryn Mawr Club by May 15, the time set in the rules for club declarations, in order to meet the eligibility rules for the championship tournament. Bryn Mawr has been handicapped this season by the absence of G. W. Kendrick, third, one of its best players. Kennedy is a five-goal man and a strong player, but Bryn Mawr has as one of its regular players M. G. Rosengarten, Jr., also a five-goal man, and R. E. Strawbridge, a four-goal player, who has done excellent work this season.

Since the rules of the Polo Association were altered, two or three years ago, to prevent sudden changes of players to certain clubs for the purpose of forming star combinations, the regular club affiliations have been more faithfully preserved. The rule making May 15 as the time when a man must declare his club was due chiefly to prevent the formation of picked teams just before the championship entries closed. The question is mainly a technical one, regarding compliance with the rules, the point raised being that if Kennedy's case is made an exception, it might be easier in the future for more flagrant exceptions to the rules.

W. J. O'Brien, Jr., Elected Elks' Ruler.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 19.—W. J. O'Brien, Jr., of Baltimore was elected Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks to-night by a majority of 370 votes. Retiring Exalted Ruler Fanning severely criticised the administration of Grand Secretary Reynolds of Saginaw, charging disregard of duty and extravagance.

Indianapolis Chinaman Made a Noble.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19.—As an echo of the recent visit of Prince Pu Lun to this city, Moy Kee, a Chinese business man, today received official certificates, bearing the seal of the Emperor of China, elevating him to the rank of nobleman of the fifth degree. The official court dress is on the way from Peking.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:44	Sun sets...7:27	Moon sets...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:07	Gov. Isl'd...1:30	H. Gate...5:16
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:44	Gov. Isl'd...2:16	H. Gate...4:11

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Angola, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	12:00 M.	.....
Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manoa, West Indies	1:30 P. M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Glencoe, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay	8:30 A. M.	.....
New York, Turk's Island and Dominica	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Redhill, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay	9:00 A. M.	.....

THURSDAY, JULY 21.

Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	11:00 A. M.
City of Macon, Savannah	.....	.....
El Dia, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamburg, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	12:00 M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana and Mexican Ports	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Niagara, Stampico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Roman Prince, Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Slavonia, Fiume	11:30 A. M.	.....
Soldier Prince, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay	.....	3:00 P. M.
	12:00 M.	.....

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

Cedric, Liverpool	.....	1:00 P. M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Orizaba, Nassau and Cuban Ports	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Valencia, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, June 21; Shanghai, June 24; Yokohama, July 2, and Honolulu, July 11, reached San Francisco per steamer America Maru and were dispatched East July 18 at 10 A. M. Also that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, June 24; Sydney, June 27; Auckland, July 1, and Honolulu, July 12, reached San Francisco per steamer Sonoma and were dispatched East July 18 at 7 P. M. Due in New York on the morning of Friday, July 22, and Saturday, July 23, respectively.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 20.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, July 9.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, June 29.
Barcelona, Hamburg, June 29.
City of Columbus, Savannah, July 18.
El Norte, Galveston, July 14.
Nueces, Galveston, July 13.
Oceanic, Liverpool, July 13.
Yucatan, Colon, July 13.

THURSDAY, JULY 21.

Aurania, Liverpool, July 13.
Citta di Torino, Naples, July 7.
El Alba, New Orleans, July 16.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

Indravelli, Gibraltar, July 8.
Kansas City, Savannah, July 20.

Arrived.

California, Philadelphia, July 18.
Jefferson, Norfolk, July 18.
Alliance, Baracoa, July 13.
Navahoe, Georgetown, July 14.
Georgic, Liverpool, July 9.
Mesaba, London, July 9.
Lansing, Port Arthur, Texas, July 9.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, July 13.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, July 8.
Morro Castle, Havana, July 16.
Lakeside, Glasgow, July 9.
Antilla, Nassau, July 15. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

Sailed.

Potsdam, for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
Prins Oskar, for Naples and Genoa.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Armenian, for Liverpool.
Liguria, for Naples and Genoa.
Falco, for Philadelphia.
Lincolnshire, for Fremantle.
Norfolk, for Port Arthur.
Allianca, for Colon.
Prins Willem IV., for Port au Prince, St. Marc, Demerara, &c.
Princess Anne, for Jacksonville.
City of Memphis, for Savannah.
Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
El Monte, for Galveston.
Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
Old Dominion, for Boston.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 19, 8:30 P. M., west, light breeze, hazy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Numidian, at Glasgow, July 19.
Adria, at Stettin, July 14.
Hellig Olav, at Stettin, July 14.
Perugia, at Naples, July 16.
Italia, at Naples, July 16.
Atala, at Port Said, July 19.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., at Bremen, July 19.
Segurana, at Colon, July 19.

Sailed.

Afghan Prince, from Shields, July 13.
Mara Kolb, from Colombo, July 13.
Germania, from Marseilles, July 16.
Excelsior, from Rotterdam, July 18.

Passed.

Leon XIII., Sagres for Cadiz, July 16.
Ellerie, Sagres for Singapore, July 17.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.08¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.54½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.43@.45
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.25
Cotton, middling	10.95
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.01¼
Sugar, granulated	5.05
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.04¼
Pork, mess	14.50
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.08¼
Lard, prime	7.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	14.75
Butter, Western creamery	.17½@.17¾

CHICAGO, July 19.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 98c@$1.00; No. 3, 88@96c; No. 2 corn, 49¾c; No. 2 yellow, 50¾c; No. 2 oats, 41¼c; No. 3 white, 40@43¼c; No. 2 rye, 74c; good feeding barley, 36@38c; fair to choice malting, 42@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.16; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.21½; prime timothy seed, $2.05; mess pork, per bbl, $12.80@12.85; lard, per 100 lb, $8.80@8.82½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.25@7.40; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.25@7.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $10.75@$11.00.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	10.59	10.60	10.54	10.58@10.60
August	10.56	10.63	10.50	10.52@10.53
September	9.76	9.90	9.76	9.86@ 9.88
October	9.55	9.62	9.55	9.61@ 9.62
November	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.54@ 9.56
December	9.49	9.58	9.49	9.57@ 9.58
January	9.61	9.61	9.53	9.60@ 9.61
February	....	....	....	9.61@ 9.63
March	9.55	9.56	9.55	9.63@ 9.65

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The close here on No. 2 red was $1.08¼, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 1.09¾, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	$1.03	$1.03	$1.02¾	$1.02¾
September	92¾	92¾	91¾	91¾
December	91¾	91¾	90 11-16	90¾
Corn—				
July	....	....	....	54½
September	54½	54½	54¼	54¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	97¼	97½	96¼	96¼
September	88¼	88¼	87¼	87¼
December	87 7-16	87½	86¾	86¾
Corn—				
July	49¼	49¾	49	49¼
September	49	49¾	48¾	49½
December	45	45¾	44¾	45¾
Oats—				
July	39¾	39¾	39¼	39½
September	32¾	33¼	32¾	33

FINANCIAL.

Morton Trust Company

38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - - $6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued. Foreign Exchange.

OFFICERS.
LEVI P. MORTON, President.

THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.
JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President. T. B. MINAHAN, Asst. Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,
George F. Baker,	Joseph C. Hendrix,	Levi P. Morton,	Winthrop Rutherfurd,
Edward J. Berwind,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Frederic Cromwell,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	Jacob H. Schiff,
James B. Duke,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	John Sloane,
Henry M. Flagler,	Joseph Larocque,	Samuel Rea,	Harry Payne Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

LEVI P. MORTON, G. G. HAVEN, ELIHU ROOT,
THOMAS F. RYAN, JAMES N. JARVIE, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
EDWARD J. BERWIND. GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY

Chamber of Commerce Building
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits . 4,453,054.89

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Frederic P. Olcott,	Frederic Cromwell,
James Stillman,	G. G. Haven,
Anthony N. Brady,	E. W. Coggeshall,
James N. Jarvie,	Michael Coleman,
James H. Post,	Ernest Ehrmann,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.

CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS.

NOTICE

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the mortgage from New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company to Columbia Finance and Trust Company, dated Nov. 22d, 1893, the undersigned will, until the close of business on July 21st, 1904, at its office in the City of Louisville, Ky., receive bids for the surrender and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company, dated Jan. 2d, 1893, and maturing Jan. 1st, 1943, and secured by the above mentioned mortgage.

Bids to be acceptable must be at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest.

COLUMBIA FINANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
July 1st, 1904.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held Tuesday, July 19th, 1904, the following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED, That the stock transfer books of this Company be forthwith reopened and remain open until 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, July 30th, 1904, at which hour and day they shall again be closed, to so remain until the further order of the Board or the Executive Committee."

E. T. NICHOLS, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW JERSEY

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,800,000.00

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY.
New York, June 15, 1904.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company, at a meeting this day held, called a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company to convene at the office of the Company in Beechmont, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of July, 1904, at eleven o'clock A. M., standard time, to consider and act upon resolutions to be brought before them at said meeting in substantially the form and to the effect following, viz:

"Resolved (1), that the capital stock of the Southern Pacific Company be increased one hundred million dollars, by issuing one million additional shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each."

"Resolved (2), that the said increased stock shall be preferred stock; that the holders of such preferred stock shall be entitled to dividends in each fiscal year at such rate, not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually out of the net profits, as shall be declared by the Board of Directors, before any dividend shall be declared on the common stock; that such dividends shall be non-cumulative; that the holders of such preferred stock shall not, by virtue thereof, be entitled to any other or further share of the profits of the Company; that upon the dissolution of the Company, voluntarily or otherwise, the holders of preferred stock shall be entitled to have their shares redeemed at par before any distribution of any part of the assets of the Company shall be made to the holders of the common stock; that said preferred stock shall be issued and sold, from time to time, to such amounts and in such manner, as the Board of Directors may authorize and determine, but at not less than the par value of the shares; that it shall be convertible into common stock, share for share, at the option of the holders at any time; and shall be redeemable, at the option of the Company, on or at any time after the first day of July, 1905, and before the first day of July, 1910, at one hundred and fifteen dollars per share."

"Resolved (3), that the Board of Directors shall be and they are hereby authorized to establish, from time to time, and enforce all such rules and regulations respecting the issue, sale, redemption and conversion of such stock, not inconsistent herewith, as in the judgment of the Board may be necessary or expedient."

For the purpose of such special meeting the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed July 14, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Thursday, July 21, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ALEX. MILLAR,
Secretary and Clerk.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of CROCE & FITZGERALD will be held at the office of the Company, Numbers 352 and 354 West Forty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on August 3d, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors of the Company for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated July 14th, 1904.

JAMES LEITCH, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the American Bible House, called for the purpose of voting upon a resolution for the dissolution of the Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 236 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Friday, July 29th, at 3:30 P. M.

T. R. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.
Established 1865 H. L. Bennett
JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS { New York Consolidated Stock Ex. / New York Produce Exchange. / Philadelphia Stock Exchange.
42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

What to Buy, When to Sell,

better determined by readers of our "Guide to Investors" and "Daily Market Letter." Both yours free—for the asking.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.,

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
53 Broadway, New York City,
121 WEST 42D STREET.

"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your broker is as important as selection of right stocks."

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

NEW YORK.
358 FIFTH AVE.,
66 BROADWAY,
100 WEST 125TH STREET,
3D AVE. & 148TH STREET.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2nd V. P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3rd V. P.
B. I. ALLEN, 4th V. P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. & Treas.
J. M'LEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.
BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

Detroit Southern Railroad Company

Preferred and Common Stock Trust Certificates.

A Receiver of the property of the Detroit Southern Railroad Company having been appointed, the undersigned at the request of holders of a large amount of the above certificates have agreed to act as a Committee for the purpose of protecting the interests of certificate holders.

A Protective Agreement has been prepared, and copies of same can be had upon application at the office of the Colonial Trust Company, or to either of the undersigned.

Holders of the above certificates desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of the agreement are requested to deposit their certificates with the Colonial Trust Company, the Depositary under the agreement, on or before August 5th, 1904. Negotiable receipts will be issued by the Depositary on the deposit of certificates.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1904.

JOHN E. BORNE, Chairman,
FREDERICK J. LISMAN,
D. G. BOISSEVAIN, } Committee.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, Counsel.
P. S. BABCOCK, Secretary.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital, $2,000,000 Surplus, $2,000,000 16 Nassau Street Equitable Building

DIVIDENDS.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,

No. 195 Broadway, New York.
DIVIDEND NO. 51.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) PER SHARE upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 20th day of July, 1904, to the stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 30th day of June, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed on June 30th, 1904, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on July 21st, 1904, at ten o'clock A. M.

A. B. CALEF, Treasurer.

ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

New York, July 5th, 1904.

The Board of Directors have this date declared the regular quarterly dividend for the quarter ending July 31st, 1904, of 1½% on the Preferred Capital stock of this Company, to be paid on August 1st, 1904.

They have also declared a dividend of 1½% on the Common Capital stock of this Company, to be paid on August 1st, 1904.

For the purpose of payment of such dividends the stock transfer books will be closed from July 15th, at 3 P. M., until August 2d, at 10 A. M.

CHARLES H. WERNER, Secretary.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, July 11th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent., payable at the Company's offices on August 1st, 1904. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 16th of July, and re-opened on Tuesday, August 2d, 1904.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
DE WITT WIRE CLOTH CO.,
17 WARREN ST.,
New York, July 19, 1904.

A dividend of Two Per Cent. on the Common Stock has been declared by this Company. Stockholders of record of this date, payable August 1, 1904, and until such date transfer books will remain closed.

J. G. MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 18, 1904.
250TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%,) payable on demand at the branch office of the Company, No. 68 William Street, New York City, to stockholders of record on this date. CHARLES F. KOSTER, Secretary.

American Hatters & Furriers' Corporation, 103-5 Greene St.

New York, July 15, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this corporation has this day declared the seventh semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. to stockholders, payable at the office of the corporation upon application.

FRANK S. CURRIER, Secretary.
JOSEPH P. McGOVERN, Treasurer.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY,
Corner of Church and Worth Streets,
New York City, July 20th, 1904.

The quarterly interest on the Preferred stocks will be paid August 1st.

Transfer books for the Preferred stocks only will be closed at 3 P. M. July 22d, and reopened at 10 A. M. August 2d, 1904.

D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.

New York, July 19, 1904.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. payable on and after August 1st.

The transfer books will be closed from July 23d to August 1st prox.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm name of BATTEN, GROSS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. Z. BATTEN retiring.

A new firm has this day been formed to succeed the above under the firm name of GROSS, HARRISON & CO., consisting of

FRANK GROSS.
J. D. HARRISON.
J. L. THAYER.
J. F. BACHMANN.

All accounts and mills controlled by the old firm will be retained by the new.

PROVIDENCE ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, Trustee under the mortgage of the Providence Ice Co., will receive up to and including Aug. 6th, 1904, "tenders of the whole or any part of the annual redemption quota of bonds for redemption and cancellation on the 1st day of December next."

MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY,
73 Westminster St.,
Providence, R. I.

THE FIRM OF BATTEN, GROSS & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, JOSEPH Z. BATTEN retiring from the firm.

JOSEPH Z. BATTEN.
FRANK GROSS.
JOSEPH D. HARRISON.
JAMES L. THAYER.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Selected List of Investment Securities

fully reviewed in our current list of offerings at prices to yield from 4s to 5% and over. Upon application we shall be pleased to forward copy.

Spencer Trask & Co.

William and Pine Sts., New York.
Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

FISK & ROBINSON

BANKERS

Government Bonds and other Investment Securities

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK. 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities.

Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

Letters of Credit.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS.

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.
Fiscal Agents for Cities and Corporations.

49 Wall St., NEW YORK. The Rookery, CHICAGO.

Redmond & Co.

41 WALL ST., New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

ISSUE

Letters of Credit

Available in all parts of the world.

Willard H. Jones & Co.

FORMERLY DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
7 Wall Street, New York.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Vermilye & Co

BANKERS,
NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 101 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

3,684 shs. South Yuba Water & Mining Co.
40 shs. Nassau Bank of N. Y.
$2,000 Northern Pacific R. R. Prior Lien 4s, 1997.
50 shs. American Smelting & Refining Co. Prefd.
$5,000 Metropolitan Water Co. 1st 4s, 1919.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$4,000 St. Louis, Council Bluffs & Omaha R. R. Co. 1st 4s, 1908.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
1,000 shs. De Forest Wireless Teleg. Co., (hypd.)
1,000 shs. American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co. (hypd.)
193 shs. Bement & Seitz Co., Evansville, Ind.
1 share Chemical National Bank.
100 shs. Cley., Cinn., Chic. & St. L. R. R. pfd.
$5,000 City of Cincinnati, Ohio, 3 65-100 p. c. Consld. Skg. Fund Bonds, 1937.
50 shs. American Mechanical Cashier Co., T. C.
$50,000 International & Great Nor. R. R. 3d 4s, 1921.
$15,000 Cons. Rubber Tire Co. 4 p. c. Deb. 1951.
$30,000 Guayaquil & Quito R. R. 1st 6s and orders of the Ecuadorian Ass. on Messrs. Gelpin, Mills, Currie & Co. of London for $7,500 Guayaquil & Quito R. Rds.
5 shs. Washington & New Orleans Telegraph Co.
$1,900 Birmingham, Ala., Realty Co. 1st 5s.
$2,000 Mex. Cent. R. R. Con. mtg. 4 p. c., 1911.
60 shs. Gen. National Beautograph Co.
50 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
25 shs. First Nat'l Bank.
100 shs. Cinn., Hamilton & Dayton R. R. com.
20 shs. Metropolitan Land Co. common.
10 shs. Stevens Manufacturing Co.
$2,000 Standard Milling Co. 5 p. c. Bds.
$8,000 Galveston County, Texas, 4 p. c. Bds., 1942.
$22,500 Socorro Co., 1st 6s, 1923, (hypd.)

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JULY 20, 1904. SEALED proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon August 9, 1904, for the Construction of a Boiler and Mechanical Draft Plant, as per drawings and specifications on file in this office. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Tuesday, July 19, 1904.

Impl Japanese Govt, Kuhn, Loeb & tempo'ry ctfs, full pd for 6 p c steri loan		Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s	
10,000	93½	1,000	102⅞
5,000	93¼	Louis & Nash coll tr gtd 4s	
15,000	93	20,000	96⅜
1,000	93⅛	Unified 4s	
500	93½	10,000	100¼
Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full inst paid		7,000	100⅜
19,000	100⅝	10,000	100¼
500	101½	1,000	100⅜
Am H & L 6s		S & N Ala 5s	
5,000	84	2,000	117
Am Thread 4s		La & N gen 6s	
2,000	80⅜	7,000	118
At, T & S F gen 4s		Man con 4s	
3,000	102⅞	1,000	105½
109,000	103	1,000	105
Adjustment 4s		Mex Cent 1st inc	
7,000	92⅜	10,000	14⅜
Stamped		M, St P & S S M 1st con 4s	
30,000	92½	5,000	99
5,000	93	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s		1,000	99⅛
17,000	94⅞	1,000	99¼
18,000	95⅛	M, K & T of T 5s	
Gold 4s		12,000	99⅜
500	103⅜	Mo P 1st col 5s	
500	103⅝	5,000	109⅜
5,000	102⅞	Nassau Elect R R 4s	
15,000	103⅜	11,000	82½
15,000	103	Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s	
S W Div 3½s		2,000	77
6,000	91⅛	10,000	77⅛
20,000	91⅛	Nat Starch 6s	
P L E & W Va 4s		1,000	89
1,000	97½	N Y C & H R gen 3½s	
B R T ref conv 4s		1,000	99⅝
2,000	78⅜	L S col 3½s	
10,000	78⅝	1,000	98
4,000	78⅝	N Y Gas, El L, H & P coll tr 5s	
15,000	78½	8,000	108⅜
8,000	78⅝	4,000	108⅝
3,000	78½	Pur money 4s	
Buffalo Gas 5s		15,000	96⅛
2,000	60	N Y & O W ref 4s	
B, C R & N 1st		1,000	103½
1,000	102	25,000	103¾
Can So 1st		Norf & W con 4s	
3,000	103⅜	2,000	101¼
10,000	103¼	Norf & W, Pocah, C & C 4s	
Cent of Ga 1st inc 5s		1,000	93⅞
2,000	70	North Pac 4s	
10,000	70¼	68,000	105¼
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		Nor Pac gen 3s	
3,000	103⅜	1,000	74⅝
10,000	103¼	6,000	74⅝
Cent of Ga 1st inc 5s		Ga Short Line 4s partic bonds	
2,000	70	3,000	98
10,000	70¼	6,000	97½
Cent Pac gtd 4s		7,000	97⅝
13,000	101¼	Penn conv 3½s	
Ches & Ohio gen 5s		1,000	97⅞
11,000	106½	Peo G & C, Chi, 2d gtd 5s	
Chi & Alt 3½s		2,000	101⅝
1,000-3	78⅜	Peo & E 1st 4s	
C & Alt R R 3s		2,000	99⅞
2,000	84	1,000	100
Chi, B & Q 4s joint bonds		Reading gen 4s	
6,000	97⅛	1,000	98⅞
3,000	97¼	7,000	99
4,000	97⅛	8,000	98⅝
10,000	97⅛	10,000	99
29,000	97	2,000	98⅞
10,000	96⅞	1,000	99
70,000	97	15,000	98⅞
20,000	97⅛	Rdg, Jersey Cent, coll 4s	
5,000	97⅛	8,000	96
Registered		St L & S F R R refunding 4s	
2,000	96⅜	14,000	81⅞
11,000	96⅞	5,000	82
16,000	96⅝	5,000	81⅞
C & Ind Coal 1st		25,000	81⅝
10,000	116½	3,000	81⅞
C, M & St P gen 4s, Series A		2,000	82
2,000	108	1,000	81⅝
C & P Wn 5s		St L S W 1st 4s	
4,000	116	1,000	96¼
La C & Dav 5s		Cons 4s	
1,000	112½	2,000	71
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		11,000	71⅛
55,000	104½	2d inc 4s	
C, R I & P R R 4s		7,000	76
1,000	71⅝	San A & A P 4s	
15,000	71⅞	1,000	84½
30,000	71⅞	3,000	84
125,000	72	So Pac 4½s	
10,000	72⅛	10,000	100⅜
90,000	72	1,000	100½
40,000	72⅛	Southn Pac 4s	
25,000	72	5,000	94⅛
30,000	72⅛	10,000	94
5,000	72	5,000	94⅛
C, R I & P R R coll trust 5s		5,000	94⅝
5,000	82	So Ry 1st 5s	
15,000	81⅞	16,000	115
1,000	82	Term Assn, St L, gen refg 4s	
2,000	81⅞	1,000	98½
14,000	82	5,000	98⅝
35,000	82⅛	Third Av con 4s	
5,000	82	3,000	94½
26,000	82⅛	4,000	94⅝
15,000	82⅛	1,000	94½
23,000	82⅜	Tol, St L & W prior lien 3½s	
Chi Term Tr 4s		1,000	84
5,000	73⅜	Un Pac 1st 4s	
5,000	73⅛	15,000	105⅛
5,000	73¼	500	105
Col & So 1st 4s		1,000	105⅛
4,000	84½	2,000	105
1,000	84⅝	Un Pac conv 4s	
Cons Gas Co, N Y, Nat City Bank ctfs, full paid for conv deb 6s		1,000	102⅛
5,000	172⅝	5,000	102⅛
25,000	172½	30,000	102
Consol Tob 4s		50,000	102⅛
10,000	64⅛	3,000	102⅛
31,000	64¼	18,000	102
28,000	64¼	16,000	102⅛
Cons Gas of Chi 1st 5s		7,000	102⅝
8,000	105⅝	32,000	102⅝
Den & R G con 4s		25,000	102⅝
1,000	99⅞	Un Railroads of San Francisco 4s	
Det City Gas 5s		19,000	80⅞
1,000	96⅝	4,000	81
Det, Mac & Mar ld grant 7s		10,000	81⅜
3,000	88	U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s	
Det & Mack 1st 4s		9,000	81⅜
10,000	98	2,000	82
Det So 4s		2,000	81¼
3,000	40½	U S Steel Corp Skg Fund 5s	
Dist Sec Cor 5s		5,000	70
10,000	68⅛	5,000	73⅛
Erie 1st con 4s		10,000	73⅞
10,000	98⅝	14,000	73⅝
Erie, Penn, coll tr 4s		8,000	73½
1,000	93⅜	10,000	73⅝
Ev & T H 1st gen 5s		2,000	73⅝
1,000	105⅜	1,000	99
Ill Cent, St L Div 3½s		15,000	98⅞
2,000	95	Wabash deb B	
Int S Pump 6s		2,000	59¼
8,000	100¼	10,000	59⅜
K C, Ft S & M 4s		1,000	60
13,000	84½	1,000	59⅞
Kan City So 3s		West Shore 4s	
13,000	71¼	2,000	107⅞
7,000	71¾	Wh & L E 1st con 4s	
Kings Co El 4s		5,000	91⅜
5,000	90¼	10,000	91½
2,000	90½	Wis Cent gen 4s	
Lacl, Gas L of St L 1st 5s		1,000	80⅜
2,000	108¼		
L S & M S deb 4s			
5,000	101⅛		
Total sales			$2,598,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Total sales in this market to-day were 22,791 shares, of which 17,284 shares were of the Arbitrage stocks, Reading, the Steels, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Pennsylvania being actively dealt in, while sales were also reported in Atchison, Erie, Rock Island and Southern Railway. The only other active issue was Philadelphia Electric, which, with its bonds, became quite animated late in the day. Most of the local issues seemed to have struck a snag, so far as price movement was concerned. Most of them either remained stationary or moved slightly. American Railways continued its advance, rising ¾, while Electric Storage Battery sold at 60, and closed with that figure bid, a gain of 1⅝ points. Fairmount Park Transportation was ½ lower. International Smokeless Powder rose a full point, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing receipts ½, and Philadelphia Rapid Transit ⅝. Trust companies, which received deposits from the city bond sale, were heavy buyers of bonds to-day, privately and at the Exchange, sales at the latter amounting to $162,300, which is the most active day for some time past.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
50 American Railways	47⅜	47	47⅜
400 Atchison	79⅞	77⅞	79⅞
15 Bell Telephone	51	51	51
1,000 Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	52⅜	51¼	52⅜
435 Cambria Steel	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜
445 Con. Lake Superior	4¼	4¼	4¼
25 Con. Trac., N. J.	67	67	67
170 Elec. Co. of America	9¼	9⅜	9 3-16
500 Elec. Storage Battery	60	59½	59½
600 Erie	26⅛	25½	26
25 Fairmount Pk. Trans.	18½	18½	18½
6 Girard Nat. Bank	225	225	225
745 Int. Smokeless Powder	15	15	16
5 Insurance Co. of N. A.	24	24	24
152 Lehigh Valley R. R.	38½	38	38
20 Lehigh Navigation	80	80	80
50 Marsden	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Minehill R. R.	62¼	62¼	62¼
100 Northern Cent. R. R.	84½	84½	84½
1,204 Penn. R. R.	60¼	60	60¼
12 Penn. Salt receipts	39	39	39
302 Philadelphia Trac.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1,350 Philadelphia Electric	6 5-16	6	6 5-16
815 Philadelphia Co.	40	40	40
342 Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	14⅛	14	14⅛
3 Philadelphia City Pass.	201	201	201
10,600 Reading	26½	26⅛	26 11-16
500 Rock Island	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
100 Southern R. R.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
23 13th & 15th St. Pass. Ry.	305	305	305
205 United Gas Imp.	86⅜	86⅛	86⅜
188 Union Traction	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜
1,450 United States Steel	15¾	15⅝	15¾
1,420 United States Steel pf.	69¼	68¾	69¼
Available cash balances			$136,950,849
Total			$968,577,883
Current liabilities			98,718,034

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$150,859,849
Gold	51,415,618
Silver	30,088,294
United States notes	13,618,561
Treasury notes of 1890	78,064
National banknotes	16,850,980
Total receipts this day	1,200,335
Total receipts this month	26,943,658
Total receipts this year	26,943,658
Total expenditures this day	1,950,000
Total expenditures this month	45,580,000
Total expenditures this year	45,580,000
Deposits in National banks	122,109,924

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$513,996,969
Silver dollars	470,001,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,527,060
Silver bullion of 1890	4,988,940
Total	$996,813,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$513,996,969
Silver certificates outstanding	470,001,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,816,000
Total	$996,813,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$28,405,068
Gold certificates	23,009,650
Silver coin and bullion	21,279,980
Silver certificates	8,808,314
United States notes	13,618,561
Other assets	29,845,487
Total in Treasury	$124,467,959
Deposits in National banks	122,109,924
Total	$246,577,883
Current liabilities	98,718,034
Available cash balances	$136,950,849

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There was a somewhat better market on the curb yesterday, with increased activity in several issues and first trading in two stocks, one of which, Copper Range, has been active recently on the Boston Exchange and the other, Phoenix Mining, which was stricken from the Stock Exchange list yesterday. Interborough Rapid Transit showed sales of 1,600 shares, with the opening fractionally off, but later strength developed, with an accompanying rise to 134, with the final sale near the highest. Northern Securities showed weakness at the opening, with a loss of ¾ on the first sale. A further decline of ½ point occurred, but then a sharp recovery was shown, and the price rose to 101¼.

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COPPER RANGE was traded in for the first time in this market, with a single transaction being reported at 55¾. From the number of inquiries which have come to houses here, a good market is expected to be had here as well as in Boston.

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PHOENIX MINING stock, which was stricken from the list of the Stock Exchange yesterday, was traded in on the curb, with sales of 3,800 shares. The first sale, at 18, was the highest for the day, and after breaking to 13 it closed at 14.

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AMERICAN CHICLE stocks were traded in at considerably higher prices. The common sold at 91½ and the preferred at 83. At the annual meeting held yesterday the report for the year showed that $211,000 had been added to the surplus, in addition to $900,000 paid in dividends. The total surplus now amounts to $958,000. During the year about $700,000 was spent in improvements, building of new plants, &c.

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The principal transactions, in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
350 American Can	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
1,700 American Can pf	43¼	42⅞	43
100 American Chicle pf	83	83	83
500 Bay State Gas	⅞	⅞	⅞
100 British Columbia Copper	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100 Copper Range	55¾	55¾	55¾
1,000 Gold Hill Copper	17-32	17-32	17-32
1,000 Greene Con. Copper	15¼	15	15¼
300 Havana Tobacco	27⅞	27⅝	27¼
1,900 Inter. Rapid Transit	134	132½	133⅝
150 Inter. Mer. Marine	4¼	4¼	4¼
100 Lake Su. Corp. receipts	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,250 Montreal & Boston	½	½	½
500 Mon. & Boston receipts	7-16	7-16	7-16
235 New Orleans Rys.	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝
87 New Orleans R

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 1@1 1-2.

The Market Continues Its Advance—Foreign News Ignored—Domestic News Not Unfavorable.

There were a score or more fractional declines among the representative stocks yesterday, but it would be erroneous to gather any idea of softening in the market on that account. Upon the contrary, the market improved throughout the day, closing pretty nearly at the highest, and with good volume, although with some reduction from the opening, when the business gave the worst account of itself. This was but natural, for the early trading was under the influence of the reactionary tone of Monday's close when the foreign situation seemed threatening. It cannot be said that this appearance corrected itself. Foreign markets reflected anxiety and local prints took serious views, but the Exchange shook itself free from any trace of disturbance over what might happen in the Red Sea. Consols were weak, the London money market stiffened enough to affect sterling here, London sold Americans, and the Continent acted similarly. It was all the same to a market entirely self-centred. All significant changes were advances, with or without excuse, and even against reason. Missouri Pacific and Louisville and Nashville made about the worst traffic statements of the day, and there were several worthy of sober thought, but they advanced with the rest. Canadian Pacific made a surprisingly good traffic report, and was among the few which dropped a fraction, doubtless because London did not have the news in time to support its favorite. Canadian Pacific crops are under no such suspicion as our own.

Union Pacific was hesitant, but finally rose sharply and retained all its gain after a resolution of compromise of the Northern Securities contention failed to find a second in the meeting of the Securities Directors. Perhaps the strongest section was the tractions. It is a little difficult to see why Long Island should rise 5 points upon a suggestion that it would guarantee the dividend which Brooklyn Rapid Transit cannot earn for itself. The rumor was good for only 1% to Brooklyn, and it would seem that an advance of one-quarter, instead of four times as much, should have sufficed for Long Island, even if the report were true, as there seems no reason to believe. Scoffers attached more importance to Brooklyn's effort to sell bonds, making a goodly price for the equity becoming, but it is the believers in rumors who are making money in this market.

The weakness of the produce markets, reflecting the weekly crop weather report, was the best foundation of the day's temper. We have been reading so much about bleeding, suffering Kansas that we naturally looked to the crop report for particulars of the carnage. "Harvesting of Winter wheat has made generally satisfactory progress, although Kansas." "Moisture in portions of Kansas." "Moisture in some portions of Kansas" somehow does not translate into destruction by tens of millions of bushels. As for corn, President Winchell of the Rock Island is responsible for the statement that Kansas will raise 50 per cent. more than expected March 1. The floods on the bottom lands, it seems, made five bushels on the uplands for three lost on the bottoms, and those who had forgotten last year's floods will read it with surprise. To be quite fair, there is another side to this crop talk. Serious as the war situation is to stocks, it is worse for grains and cotton. Yet these markets, like the stock market, ignored considerations which have heretofore had disturbing effects. When the buying fever is on those who follow the market do better than those who fight it.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	½	Long Island	1½
Allis-Chalm. pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Grass Twine	½	Manhattan	¾
Am. Smelting	½	Met. Securities	1
Am. Sugar	¾	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Tel. & Tel.	2¼	N. Y. Central	½
Anaconda Copper	1	Penn. R. R.	½
At., Top. & S. F.	1½	People's Gas	½
At. T. & S. F. pf.	¾	P. C. C. & St. L.	¾
Atlantic Coast Line	1	Pressed Steel Car	1
B'klyn R. T.	1¾	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Chi., G. W. pf.	½	Rock Island	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	Rubber Goods	1½
Chi. & N. W.	1¼	Rubber Goods pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	2¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	¾
Consol. Gas	1¼	Texas Pac. L. Tr.	¾
Detroit Un. Ry.	1	Twin City	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Union Pacific	1½
Illinois Central	1	U. S. Rubber	¾
Int. Paper	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	2¾
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Southern Railway pf.	½
General Electric	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Hocking Valley pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½	U. S. Realty pf.	½
Nat. R. of M. pf.	1	Va.-Car Chem.	1½
So. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2	Wheel. & L. E.	½

Not changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Buff. Gas 5s	6	Nat. Starch 6s	2
L. & N. S. & N. Ala. 5s	5	St. L. S. W. 2d inc.	3

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & Alton 3s	1	Wilkes. & E. 1st	1¾

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 19	661,923
To date this year	58,287,017
Corresponding date last year	91,296,144

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 19	$2,598,000
To date this year	$349,961,200
Corresponding date last year	$376,194,450

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Consolidated Gas Co. of Pittsburg.
Homestake Mining Co.
International Steam Pump Co. preferred stock.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co. preferred stock.
Omaha Electric Light and Power Co.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad preferred.
Worcester Railways and Improvement Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Chicle Co. on common stock.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway on preferred stock.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Railway, Pittsburg.
Georgia Railway and Electric Co. on preferred stock.
Harbisen-Walker Refractories Co. on preferred.
Manufacturers' Light and Heat Co., Pittsburg.
Missouri Pacific Railroad.
North Star Mines.
Spring Valley Water Co.
United Traction Co., Pittsburg, on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Little Falls and Dolgeville Railroad.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Southern Pacific Co.

JAMES J. HILL TO FIGHT.

No Compromise Considered in Northern Securities Suit.

Decision to fight was formally reached by the Directors of the Northern Securities Company yesterday at a meeting, at which a resolution to appoint a conference committee was not even seconded, and President Hill was authorized to appeal from Judge Bradford's order of injunction against the pro rata distribution of the Northern Securities stock.

The result was what the Street had expected, and was quite without influence upon the market. The meeting was attended by James J. Hill, D. Willis James, Samuel Thorne, Jacob H. Schiff, George C. Clarke, Robert Bacon, Daniel S. Lamont, George W Perkins, E. T. Nichols, W. P. Clough, and Nicholas Terhune. As James Stillman and E. H. Harriman are both in Europe, Mr. Schiff was virtually the sole representative of the Harriman interests in the meeting

It was Mr. Schiff who introduced the resolution calling for a conference committee. It read:

Resolved, That pending progress of legal proceedings, Messrs. James J. Hill, E. H. Harriman, George F. Baker, James Stillman, and George W. Perkins be appointed a committee to ascertain whether it will not be possible to determine upon measures satisfactory to all interests, through the adoption of which the liquidation of the company can be completed in the near future.

There was an absolute silence after Mr. Schiff read his resolution, according to reports of the meeting, and when it appeared that the resolution was going to lack even a second, another was passed authorizing Mr. Hill "to proceed with the defense of the company in the suit brought by Mr. Harriman and others in the United States Court," and also to take an appeal from Judge Bradford's order of injunction.

Mr. Schiff left the meeting a few minutes after it had begun, and it is understood that he did not stay to vote on the proposition authorizing the continuance of the struggle with the Harriman forces. The Directors voted that the transfer books of the company, which were closed preparatory to the stockholders' meeting of April 21, should remain open until the close of business July 30.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3 per cent. for five months, 3¼ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $256,511,777; balances, $16,205,491; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,604,804.

Money on call loaned at 2¼@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2 11-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 11-16@2¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was irregular. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8440@$4.8450; demand, $4.8705@$4.8710; cables, $4.8740@$4.8745. Commercial bills, $4.83⅝@$4.84¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ and 5.18⅛; reichsmarks, 94⅞@95 and 95 5-16@95⅝; guilders, 40⅝ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—20@30c premium. St. Louis—35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 19.—The demand for money in the market to-day was very active, and the rates for discount were hard.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was depressed on the weakness of high-class securities. Consols were flat, the interference of the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers with neutral vessels having had a bad effect. Home rails sagged in spite of the dividends.

Americans were buoyant at first and moderately active at parity. They afterward eased, and closed dull, owing to realizations.

Foreigns were flat in the absence of buyers. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95⅞. Kafirs were weak.

Closing prices:

Consols, for money, 88½; Consols, for account, 88⅝; Anaconda, 3⅞; Atchison, 79⅝; Atchison, preferred, 98¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 86⅝; Canadian Pacific, 128⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 35⅝; Chicago Great Western, 15; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 152½; De Beers, 18⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 23⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, preferred, 74½; Erie, 26⅝; Erie, first preferred, 64½; Erie, second preferred, 40; Illinois Central, 139; Louisville and Nashville, 119½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 19; New York Central, 123; Norfolk and Western, 63⅜; Norfolk and Western, preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 30¼; Pennsylvania, 61⅞; Rand Mines, 9⅝; Reading, 27¼; Reading, first preferred, 83; Reading, second preferred, 58⅛; Southern Railway, preferred, 91¼; Southern Pacific, 51⅜; Union Pacific, 97⅛; Union Pacific, preferred, 96¼; United States Steel, 12⅞; United States Steel, preferred, 63⅜; Wabash, 17½; Wabash, preferred, 37½; Spanish 4s, 85¾.

Bar silver quiet; 26 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 2¼@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2¾ per cent., and for three months' bills 2 11-16@2¾ per cent.

Bullion to the amount of £107,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day, and £10,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums were quoted at Madrid at 37.82 and at Lisbon at 20.00.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 19.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was heavy, and there was a general decline in prices. At the close the market was feeble. Russian imperial 4s closed at 92.60, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 507.

The private rate of discount was 1¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 87½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19½c for checks.

BERLIN, July 19.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were lower. The tone was extremely quiet, only Americans being firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¾ pfenigs for checks.

Rate of discount: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alta	.06	.05	L. Wash. C.	.06	.06
Alpha Con.	.07	.08	Mexican	.85	.80
Andes	.19	.17	Occi. Con.	.79	.79
Belcher	.17	.17	Ophir	2.30	2.30
Best & Bel.	.65	.64	Overman	.14	.11
Bullion	.16	.15	Potosi	.15	.15
Caledonia	.50	.45	Savage	.23	.18
Chal. Con.	.20	.18	Sag Belcher	.05	.05
Challenge	.16	.15	Sierra Nev.	.24	.24
Confidence	.70	.73	Syndicate	.03	.03
Con. C. & V.	1.05	1.00	St. Louis	.08	.08
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	Union Con.	.23	.20
Crown Point	.13	.13	Utah Con.	.11	.11
Gould & C.	.11	.12	Yellow Jack.	.23	.22
Hale & Nor.	.70	.70	Silver bars	.58⅝	.58⅝
Julia	.07	.04	Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Justice	.13	.14	Telegraph	.07⅛	.07⅛
Ken. Con.	.03	.02			

Mexican dollars—Tuesday, 46@47½; Monday, 46@47½.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5⅝	6⅞	Little Puck	3½	3⅝
C., K. & N.	33½	35	Little Bessie	2⅝	3
C. C. Con.	7¾	8	Missouri		2¼
Dante	5	5½	New Haven	2¾	3
Dr. Jackpot	4⅝	4½	Pharmacist	3¼	3½
Elkton	64	68	Portland	167	169
El Paso	56½	58	Rose Maud	5½	5¼
Gold Dollar	4½	5	Rose Wood	1½	2
Gold Sovereign	7½	8	Sun Bellgate	1½	2
Isabella	20½	22	Work	5¾	6
Keystone	4¼	4¾			

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Prices Still Rise Despite Opposition Offered to Movement.

Atchison Conspicuously Strong—Union Pacific Back to 97—More Traction Rumors—Specialties Advance.

With a burst of strength in Union Pacific, Atchison, and one or two other stocks, the market yesterday closed with much animation, and with sufficient net gains through the list to make the day a refutation of the arguments advanced by many the day before that the market was ripe for a reaction. The same opinion was again expressed yesterday, the day's advance being set down to manipulation and purely professional operations, the Western element being credited with a large part of the efforts put forth during the session to still further advance prices. It would appear that the active movement that began a little over two weeks ago has been followed as far as some of the most conservative houses that supported it care to follow it, but has been taken up by others who are just as bullish now as the others were when the movement began. Early yesterday there were signs that a reaction was likely, and in a few stocks one did develop, but it was overshadowed by continued advances in many other parts of the list.

Low Opening on London Selling.

Early reports from London showed the market there somewhat disturbed over the incidents in the Red Sea and the possibility of a forceful demonstration against Russia by the powers aggrieved by her seizures on the high seas, one effect of the disturbed market being lower prices for American stocks. This was reflected by a half-point drop at the opening here, and was followed by sales of a good deal of stock for London account, especially of Atchison, where profit taking was invited by the rapid rise the stock had made the previous day. After opening lower, the market generally sold off a little further, but there were some notable exceptions, Brooklyn Rapid Transit being decidedly strong from the start.

Crop Bulletin Favorably Interpreted.

One of the factors in strengthening the market after the early decline in prices was the weekly report of the condition of the crops, which was looked upon as minimizing the earlier reports of damage. Progress was reported in the harvesting of Winter wheat, Spring wheat was said to have improved, and the corn crop to have progressed well during the past week. The chief beneficiary of the crop news among the Grangers was Atchison, which, after selling off on liquidation from London, and more or less heavy profit-taking sales for local account, resumed its upward movement of Monday, and before the close sold up 2⅝ points from the lowest, ending with a net gain of 1¾ points. Trading in Atchison was heavier than in any other issue, being in excess of 74,000 shares. The Westerners, under the lead of the Gates party, were particularly active in the stock.

Interesting Movement in Union Pacific.

While there appeared to be no direct connection between the developments at the meeting of the Directors of the Northern Securities Company yesterday, and the movement which occurred later in Union Pacific, it was an interesting coincidence that the advance in Union Pacific should be resumed almost immediately following the publication of the proceedings at the meeting, at which the representative of the Harriman interests introduced a resolution that suggested that the Union Pacific was willing to end the present dead-lock by a compromise with the Hill interests. In the last hour Union Pacific rose from 95½ to 97, and it closed at the highest, with a net gain of 1¾ points. Southern Pacific's gain was a small fraction, and it was only moderately active. The Northwestern stocks, however, including Chicago and Northwest and St. Paul, whose fortunes have been indefinitely associated with the Northern Securities dissolution ever since the company was outlawed, were decidedly strong.

Sharp Advances in Specialties.

Many more or less inconspicuous stocks, including several industrials not prominent in the recent activity, rose sharply yesterday. The strongest of the railroad specialties, apart from Long Island, (the movement in which was connected with that in Brooklyn Rapid Transit,) were Fort Scott preferred, which rose 1¼ points, and kept all its gain, and St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred, which sold as high as 52⅝, and closed at 52, with a net gain of 1½ points. Both stocks are in the Rock Island group, and appeared to owe their strength to the operations of a single pool, whose members say that as 4 per cent. stocks both these issues, but especially 'Frisco second preferred, are entitled to sell considerably higher. Some of the largest gains among the industrials were 1½ in Consolidated Gas, 2¼ in Colorado Fuel, 2⅝ in Rubber preferred, and 1⅝ in Rubber Goods common.

Old Traction Report Revived.

Strength in Brooklyn Rapid Transit and coincidently in Long Island Railroad followed a renewal of the rumor that was current many months ago that Brooklyn Rapid Transit was to be leased by Long Island. Not much credence was given to the report, and positive denials of it were published during the day, but the denials had little effect upon the stocks, especially Brooklyn, which closed only three-eighths below the best, with a net gain of 1⅝ points. Long Island at one time during the day sold as high as 56½, but it closed at 53. The strength in Brooklyn Rapid Transit appeared to be due to the operations of the same pool which were instrumental in advancing the stock from 45.

VIRGINIA CHEMICAL YEAR.

The report of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company for the year ended June 15 last shows that the gross earnings were slightly larger than last year, but the net earnings were about $190,000 less. Owing to the suspension of dividends on the common stock, the dividend requirements were considerably reduced, leaving a surplus for the year of $540,143, as compared with $27,696 the previous year. The statement compared with the figures for 1903 is as follows:

	1904.	1903.
Gross	$3,293,109	$3,231,877
Repairs, depreciation, &c.	890,219	635,060
Balance	$2,402,890	$2,596,817
Pf. div., interest, &c.	1,862,756	2,568,821
Surplus	$540,143	$27,096

The balance sheet compares as follows:

ASSETS.

	1904.	1903.
Cash	$1,296,765	$1,913,555
Accounts receivable	2,551,303	3,918,835
Bills receivable	5,073,278	4,513,975
Merchandise inventory	3,123,625	5,637,456
Undivided earnings, independent companies	3,216,279	3,383,475
Invested in other companies	$8,256,789	27,189,159
Steamers, &c.	20,610	20,536
Plants, mines, and lands	14,471,845	11,099,498
Brands, good-will, &c.		3,348,900
Unearned insurance	60,710	75,034
Investments	703,202	500,720
Total	$58,778,458	$61,600,827

LIABILITIES.

Preferred stock	$12,000,000	$12,000,000
Common stock	27,984,400	27,984,400
Bills payable	7,064,425	4,794,260
Collateral trust loan	7,000,000	7,000,000
Accounts payable	84,802	296,463
Due sub. companies	589,288	4,587,254
Contingent funds	200,000	200,000
Account interest on collateral trust loan, &c.	128,417	72,916
Undivided profits	3,467,033	4,665,534
Notes sub. companies	255,000	
Total	$58,778,458	$61,600,827

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $8,114,368, compared with $7,907,862 in the preceding week, and $7,611,480 in the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $293,787,669, against $275,695,115 in the corresponding period last year.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 58⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c@47⅛c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 50 shares of Alice sold at .25, 1,000 Comstock at .09, 100 Crown Point at .14, 300 Elkton at .65, 300 Hale & Norcross at .70, 300 Justice at .13, 200 Ophir at 2.35, 2,000 Phenix at .13, 200 Portland at 1.65, 100 Standard at 2.30.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

The Rahway Valley Railroad Company has been incorporated at Trenton to build a road, six miles long, from New Orange to connect with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road at Summit, N. J.

The Western Telegraph and Telephone Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on its preferred stock, which is an advance of one-half of 1 per cent. over the last previous dividend.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week increased $206,436, as compared with the previous week, and $502,888 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104¾	105¼	Ill. Cent. l.	1.103	..
2s c., 1930	104¾	105¼	I. S. P. pf.	76	80
3s, r., 1918	104¾	105	Iowa C. pf.	35½	37
3s, c., 1918	105⅝	106⅛	Jol. & Chi.	175	..
3s, 1918, rm.	105	..	Kan. & M.	26¾	28
4s, r., 1907	106¼	106⅜	Kan. C. So.	22⅞	22¾
4s, c., 1907	106¼	106⅜	K. & D. M.	12½	14½
4s, r., 1925	131½	131½	K. & D. M. pf.	47	52
4s, c., 1925	132½	133½	K. L. C., pf.	52	60
D. C. 3-65s	120	..	Lacl. G., pf.	80	100
Philippine 4s	110	..	L. E. & W.	23	28
Adams Exp.	225	230	L. E. & W. pf.	85	100
Alb. & Sus.	225	..	Lake Shore	245	..
Atls. & W.	145	..	Md. C. pf.	110	120
Am. Coal	200	225	M. W. S. El., Chi.	19	22
Am. Cot. O.	27¼	28	M. W. S. El., pf.	54	58
A. C. O. pf.	88	90	Mich. Cent.	120	140
Am. D. Tel.	24	26½	M. & St. L.	45	46
Am. Exp.	204	205	M. & St. L. pf.	80	95
A. H. & L.	4	4⅜	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	126½	127
A. H. & L. pf.	20¾	20¾	N. C. & St. L.	113	115
Am. Ldm. Co.	8½	10	Nat. Enam.	14	17
A. L. Co. pf.	26	30	Nat. En. pf.	70	80
Am. M. Co.	3	4	Nat. L. pf.	91	93
A. M. Co. pf.	17	19	N. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	18¾	19
Am. Snuff	130	135	N. Cent. C.	42	46
Am. Sn. pf.	89	95	N. Y. B. & M. R. pf.	95	110
Am. Steel F.	7	7½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	28	30
A. S. F. pf.	33	40	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	103	110
A. T. & C.	88	93	N. Y. Ir. Co.	16	20
Am. Tob. pf.	133	138	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	40	45
Am. W. Co.	11½	12	N. Y. & N. Fel.	147	149
A. W. Co. pf.	76½	80	N. & W. pf.	86	90
Ann Arbor	25½	29	North. Cent.	165	173
Ann A. pf.	55	59	Ont. Mining	3⅝	4¾
B. A. L. pf.	105	..	Pac. Coast.	59	61
B. Un. Gas.	215	222	P. C. 1st pf.	95	102
Bruns. City	5	7	P. C. 2d pf.	67	69½
B., R. & P.	126	130	Peo. & E.	16	20
B., R. & P. pf.	140	..	Pere Marq.	75	80
Butterick Co.	49	49½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	96	99
C. R. R. of N. J.	164	165¾	Pf. Fd. W. & C.	178½	190
C. & S. A.	102	104	P. Fd. W. & C. pf.	224	225
Chi. & Alt.	35½	40	Pressed Steel Car	32	35
C. & A. pf.	80½	81	Pullman Co.	174	..
C. & E. Ill.	180	..	Quicksilver	221	225
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	140	Quicksil'r pf.	⅜	1¼
C. G. W.	30½	34	R. R. Sec. I.	3½	4½
C., I. & L. pf.	80	85	C. stk. ctfs.	90	92½
C., M. & St. P.	174½	175	Ry. St. Sp.	18⅝	20
C. M. & St. P. pf.	181	..	Ry. St. Sp. pf.	76	77
C. & N. W.	224	225	Rdg. 2d pf.	70	71½
C. & N. W. pf.	174	..	Rens. & Sar.	203	..
C., St. P., M. & Om.	133	140	R., W. & O.	132	135
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	170	185	St. Jos. & G. I.	10	12
C. T. & T.	6	6½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	20	22
C. T. & T. pf.	14½	15	St. L. & S. F.	65	72
C., C., C. & St. L.	105	110	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	52	60
C., L. & W.	60	75	St. L. & S. F. R. & E. I. ctfs.	163	164
C., L. & W. pf.	75	80	St. L. & S. F. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	120	127
Clev. & P.	178	..	S.-S. S. & I.	36⅝	37⅝
C. F. & I.	64	..	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	84	85
C. & H. C. & I.	6½	7	Sou. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	93	94
D., S. S. & A.	..	1½	S. R. & T.	1½	1¼
D. & R. G.	10¼	11½	S. R. & T. pf.	17	20½
Ev. & T. H.	54	57	Un. Rys. I.	9¼	10
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	80	U. S. R. & Con.	7	7½
Ft. W. & D. City	40	51	U. S. R. & Imp.	47½	49
Gen. Chi. Co.	48	51	Va. I. C. & Coke	17	19½
G. C. Co. pf.	93	97	W.-F. Exp.	203	212
G. & S. T.	110	..	Westinghouse 1st pf.	180	195
Gt. Nor. pf.	170	185			
Homestake	63½	..			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	310
1st week July	$51,399	$53,721	$40,178
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	8,044	7,590	7,590
2d week July	977,000	822,000	628,000
From July 1	1,989,000	1,736,000	1,323,000
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
2d week July	113,957	130,373	.....
From July 1	230,555	272,154	.....
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
1st week July	116,347	124,509	96,335
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,121	1,145
2d week July	109,648	128,678	115,828
From July 1	239,959	287,241	239,324
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,398	2,398	2,398
2d week July	292,800	326,600	.....
From July 1	574,600	634,900	.....
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
2d week July	122,957	131,397	136,154
From July 1	282,508	284,693	272,308
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,159	1,007	1,006
2d week July	85,741	84,737	67,306
From July 1	163,353	161,989	132,458
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	558
2d week July	47,964	44,507	49,054
From July 1	92,166	86,773	90,956
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,578	3,444	3,381
2d week July	650,745	697,560	612,915
From July 1	1,239,580	1,346,683	1,189,780
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	642
2d week July	56,632	56,376	73,272
From July 1	109,616	111,007	141,813
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,722	5,305	5,182
2d week July	617,000	652,000	594,000
From Jan. 1	20,794,209	20,775,162	17,858,051
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week July	21,000	20,000	13,000
From Jan. 1	843,539	645,081	498,242
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week July	9,068	10,755	12,960
From July 1	17,546	22,104	24,578
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,303	1,293	1,293
2d week July	138,067	118,233	110,992
From July 1	281,777	241,966	226,343
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,193	7,189	6,841
2d week July	337,320	301,488	732,768
From July 1	1,639,654	1,562,896	1,402,080
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,707	1,707	1,688
2d week July	161,002	175,908	163,879
From Jan. 1	5,748,041	5,917,773	5,521,907
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week July	61,662	47,224	46,370
From July 1	121,764	94,801	.....
MISSOURI PACIFIC for May—			
Mileage	6,196	5,693	5,570
Gross earnings	3,289,412	3,324,803	2,985,979
Exp. and taxes	2,009,915	2,355,552	1,920,497
Net earnings	679,497	969,251	1,035,382
5 months' gross	17,125,986	17,123,164	14,450,871
Exp. and taxes	13,053,089	11,735,567	10,217,131
5 months' net	4,072,927	5,390,597	4,233,740

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 19.—The tone of the market was firm, but the demand was not active, the transactions amounting to 475 shares of stock and $82,570 of bonds were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,600	Balto. City 3½s	109½	109½	109½
18,000	Florida Southern 4s	95½	95	95½
1,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	99	99	99
2,000	Carolina Central 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼
5,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	86½	86½	86½
18,000	United Railways 4s	80½	80¼	80¼
23,000	United Rys. Incomes	48½	46½	47
1,000	City & Suburban 5s	113½	113½	113½
1,000	Charleston Con. & El. 5s	84½	84½	84½
5,000	Cotton Duck 5s	59½	59½	59½
5,000	Brewing Co. 4s	52½	52½	52½
970	Brewing Co. Incomes	22½	22½	22½
1,000	Consolidated Gas 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Seaboard	8½	8¾	8¾
90	Atlantic Coast Line	114¾	114	114¾
10	Northern Central	84½	84½	84½
20	Brewing Company	9½	9½	9½
50	Cotton Duck	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Consolidated Gas	112¾	112¾	112¾
10	Fidelity & D. Co.	4	4	4

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 19.—There is very little change in the money market. Time rates still maintain the slight advance already recorded. Call loans, 2½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3½@4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 3¾@4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2 per cent.; New York funds, 5c

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Southack Estate Gilt-Edged Fifth Avenue Property Sold—Disappointing Auction Room Results—Cathedral District Residence Sold—Minor Brokerage Deals.

J. Arthur Mandeville & Co. have completed a lease of the house 345 West Fifty-fifth Street for a term of years.

H. B. Goldberg is the buyer of the six-story apartment house with stores, at the southwest corner of Greenwich Avenue and Jane Street.

Dr. Julius Carlin has sold to a Mrs. Rosenfeld, through the firm of Lionel Froelich, 122 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story, three-family flat, lot 25 by 100.

A. H. Levy & Co. have sold for John Einberger to Borcman & Shapiro the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 24.11 by 100 feet, with five-story buildings, and resold to Massell and another.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for John A. Prigge to a client of D. Heine the five-story flat 2,030 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 85 by 100.

John M. Ruhl has sold for Mattlers Vorseler a five-story flat at 573 Southern Boulevard, on lot 25 by 100, to Frank B. Walker.

Gilt-Edged Fifth Avenue Sale.

The Southack Estate has sold 236 Fifth Avenue, a four-story and basement brownstone building, on lot 28.2 by 100, which is north of the northwest corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, a building until recently occupied by the Knickerbocker Trust Company. The property was held at $250,000, but the price paid and the purchaser are items not yet disclosed. The house was built by John W. Southack, who in 1853 bought it from John Harper, and a restriction is in force that no building should be erected that would be higher than the corner one south of it.

Harry Goodstein has purchased, through Augustus Sulzer, the five-story double tenement and stores 1,688 Park Avenue, lot 25 by 80.

Jesse P. Bennett & Co. have sold for Mrs. Anna F. Dreyfus, 108 West Eightieth Street, 25.6 by 102.2. The house is third in a row built by Robert Wallace that the brokers have sold within a few weeks.

Deal in the Cathedral District.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Stanton has sold to John J. Townsend, 51 East Fifty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, lot 20 by 100.5.

H. B. Goldberg was the buyer of the southwest corner of Greenwich Avenue and Jane Street, sold by Charles E. Durossa.

Harry Goldstein has, through Augustus Sulzer, bought from Wolf Lazarus 1,688 Park Avenue, a five-story flat, lot 25.6 by 90.

To be Turned Into a Business Building.

Gilsey Brothers & Co. have sold for Albert Storer to Mrs. Christian Herter 9 East Thirty-second Street, adjoining the Stratford House, owned by the purchaser. The building, on lot 25 by 98.9, will be altered for business uses.

Francis X. O'Connor has bought from Christopher and William Mooney 220 West Forty-eighth Street, a three-story and basement building with a two-story stable, lot 25 by 100.5.

Mary E. Sexton has sold 330 West Seventy-first Street, a three-story and basement brownstone front dwelling, lot 18 by 100.5.

Manhattan Valley Flat Sold.

Freidus & Hodes have sold for George W. Sieberhorn for about $24,000, 551 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a five-story double flat, lot 25 by 99.11.

The Sun Realty Company has bought from Patrick McKenna a plot, 40.4 by 100 on the east side of Tinton Avenue, 100 feet south of Dawson Street.

Osk & Edelstein have bought through P. Imperati the five-story and basement brick and stone tenement, 157 West One Hundredth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

West Side Flats Disposed Of.

Albert Zimmermann purchased for a client, through Arnold & Byrne, 28 Manhattan Avenue, a five-story double flat, lot 25 by 100; also 527 and 529 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, two five-story double flats, each on a lot 25 by 99.11, and 528 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, a five-story triple flat, lot 25 by 99.11.

Sales by A. Shatzkin & Sons include: To A. Chelemowitz a lot 25 by 100, on the south side of Shell Street, west of Tilden Avenue; to J. Wildning a lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of Shell Street, east of Sixth Avenue, and to A. Cohen a lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of Shell Street, west of Tilden Avenue.

Levy Bros. have sold to Lazard Kahn for Simons & Harris the five-story triple flat, with stores, 2,919 Eighth Avenue, plot 25 by 90.

Frank Starkman has sold to Louis Levy and Harry Bernstein, 684 and 686 St. Ann's Avenue, four-story flats, lot 52 by 90.

Tanzer & Co. have sold for Samuel Well to Herman Rieb, 212 East Twelfth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 20 by 106.6.

John Salomon has sold for B. Friend to Abraham Goldberg, 604 East Ninth Street, a five-story tenement, lot 25 by 95.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

63d St, West, s s, from Boulevard to Columbus Av, 128.2x116.1x75.3 and irregular, Hotel Empire, seven and nine stories, brick and stone; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn $420,000

20th St and 19th St, s s, 28 and 30 and 31 and 33 West, respectively, 473 ft w of 5th Av, 46.6x184, six-story brick office, loft, and store building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Alliance Realty Company 290,000

By R. V. Harnett & Co.

83d St, 17 West, n s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2, foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, I. L. Kipp, as trustee.. 30,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Nos. 120 to 124 East 110th St, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 49.6x87.11; Horowitz, Wacht & Horowitz of 17 West 112th St, owners; Sass & Smaltheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 539 West 57th St, for a one-story brick outhouse, 25x75; O. Kurrus, owner; C. Humbrecht of 25 Amsterdam Av, architect; cost, $900.

Nos. 302 to 310 East 29th St, for three six-story brick tenements and store, 41.8x85.9; Polak & Dubinsky of 190 Bowery, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 192 Bowery, architects; cost, $105,000.

Broome and Mott Sts, s w corner, for two six-story brick flats and stores, 50.8x63.2x irregular; Falk & Pine of 239 East 10th St, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $85,000.

Bainbridge Av, w s, 143 ft n of 198th St, two-story brick dwelling, 24x80; Jacob Furmeiden of 4th Av and 216th St, owner; J. Garvin of 3,807 3d Av, architect; cost, $3,500.

Broadway, w s, 300 ft n of 242d St, two-story frame hotel, 36x65; James Hughes of King's Bridge, owner; John Kennedy of Riverdale, architect; cost, $5,000.

Green Lane, e s, 200 ft s of 2d St, two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; Emile J. Vanderwart, owner; B. Ebeling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,000.

Garfield St, w s, 200 ft s of Columbus Av, three-story frame store and dwelling, 18.6x45; Nicholas Pharao of 1,277 East 178th St, owner; B. Ebeling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,500.

Garfield St, w s, 200 ft s of Columbus Av, rear, two-story frame stable, 15x11; cost, $500.

Vyse Av, s w corner of 179th St, five-story brick tenement, 39.10x90; Charles Bjorhegren of 2,148 Mapes Av, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 787 East 177th St, architect; cost, $35,000.

149th St, n s, 95 ft w of Long Island Sound; three-story brick power house, 236x168.4; New York Central Railroad Company, owner; C. Wellesley Smith, architect; cost, $450,000.

Alterations.

Items Involving Less Than $5,000 Omitted.

Nos. 424 and 426 6th Av, to two four-story brick offices and stores; Henchen Harron of 358 6th Av, owner; F. Jacobsen, 50 West 18th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

148th St, 702 and 704, three-story brick factory, 50x70; C. Riegers's Sons, owners; Louis Falk of 2,753 3d Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

150th St, 435; to a one-and one-half-story frame dwelling, 20x24; Nicholas Siems, owner; Chris S. Lohse of 627 Eagle Av, architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, July 19.

AV. B, e s, 22 ft s of 17th st, 20x68; Henry Broder to Nathan Glantz, and another, (mtg $9,500) ..... Nom.

BARKER AV, w s, 25 ft n of Elizabeth St, runs w 26x e 100x s 25 to beginning, William's Bridge; Bertha Haigh to Elizabeth G. Schnitzer, (mtg $2,000) ..... Nom.

BARKER AV, w s, 25 ft n of Elizabeth St, runs w 26x e 100x s 25 to beginning, William's Bridge; Elizabeth G. Schnitzer to Bertha Haigh ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 562, e s, 25x100; Selig Seligman et al, to Jacob Bren, (mtg $16,000,) subject to mtg 100

CONVENT AV, e s, 59.11 ft n of 148th St, 16.1x85; Margaret T. Swain to Adolf Fanto, (mtg $11,000) 15,500

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 66.8 ft n of 150th St, 26x100; Mary Podolak to Harry M. Goldberg, (mtg $17,000) 100

CROTONA AV, e s, 201.11 ft n of 181st st, 32.8x84.7x122.9x90.10; Paul Dannhauser to Anthony Rieger, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and 100

HILL AV, e s, 250 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100; Edenwald Title Guarantee and Trust Company and another, administrator to Howard Martin 400

HOE AV, 1436, e s, 25x100; Louis Roser to Carl Unfall and wife, (mtg $2,400) ..... Nom.

INTERIOR LOT, 272.3 ft n of 165th st and 73.3 ft w of Trinity Av; runs w 50x s 50x e 50x n 50; Mary B. Clark to Elijah D. Clark ..... Nom.

LENOX AV, w s, 99.5 ft n of 135th St, 25.6x75x irregular; Charles Adler and others to Charles Tschanett, (mtg $19,000) 100

LORILLARD ST, e s, 95.4 ft n of 187th St, 25x98; Agnes S. Kingsbury to Max Leo and another, (mtg $4,500) ..... Nom.

LOT 423, map of The West Park; Andrew G. Anderson to August Stover, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and 100

LOT, 350 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1009.6 ft e of Unionport Road; runs w 100x n 25x e 100x s 25; Ephraim B. Levy to Bridget O'Keefe ..... Nom.

LOT, 275 ft n Morris Park Av and 1259.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs w 100x n 25x e 100x s 25; Ephraim B. Levy to John McGeehan ..... Nom.

LOT 92, map of 120 lots of Daily estate; Hudson P. Rose to Martin Day ..... Nom.

LOT 88, map of Washingtonville; William H. Field to William W. Penfield, quitclaim ..... Nom.

LOT 106, map of 160 lots, map of M. Morgenthau; Max Stein to Minnie Zheugebot 1,500

LOTS 319 and 320, map, 473 lots, Haight Estate, Westchester; Ephraim B. Levy to Chas. H. Stumpfel ..... Nom.

LOTS 247 and 248, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Peter Handibode to Edward J. Cahill 100

MADISON AV, 1,532, w s, 17.2x70; William Padernacht to Betsy B. Levy, (mtgs $18,500,) other consideration and 100

MADISON AV, s e corner of 99th St, 50.11 x100; Max Marx to Sundel Hyman, (mtg $90,000,) other consideration and 100

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 109th St, 145.10x225.3x irregular; Manhattan Av, n e corner of Cathedral Parkway, 191.10x 110; Cathleen Turney to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $245,000) ..... Nom.

OLIVER ST, 79, w s, 24.6x101.2; Benjaman H. Gruenstein and another to Ida Nachiz, (mtg $23,500) ..... Nom.

PARK AV, 1,644 and 1,646, w s, 50.4x90; Markus Pollak to Isaac Heifer, other consideration and 100

PROSPECT AV, Lots 14 and 15, map of South Belmont; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Joseph L. O'Brien 2,500

SIMPSON ST, e s, 172.11 ft n of Home St, 25x100; the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Charles Hillman and wife, other consideration and 100

WEST BROADWAY, 265, s e s, 21.6x100; Jennie Rosenbaum to Sigmund Rosenbaum ..... Nom.

WEST END AV, e s, 42.9 ft s of 96th St, 16.3x95; Hannah Maher to Mary Glennon, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, n e corner of 101st St, 100.5x95; T. H. Simonson & Son Company to Henrietta Poth, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, 1,750, e s, 25x80; Alvesius Ungerland to Magdalena Herbert, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100

3D AV, e s, 289.10 ft n of 174th St, 99.11 x100x99x100; Walter E. Phelps to Solomon Finkelstein, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

10TH AV, s s, 205 ft w of 3d St, 50x 114, Wakefield; Catharine Cash to Isaac Himmelstein and another, other consideration and 100

12TH ST, 597 East, 25x103.3; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $8,000) 8,050

18TH ST, n s, 380 ft e of 5th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Minnie Cohen to Helen Hyams ..... Nom.

36TH ST, 308 West, 17.6x98.9; Caroline J. Y. Keep to William S. Harden, (mtg $7,500) ..... Nom.

37TH ST, 130 East, 19x49.5; The Hatasath Realty Co. to Grace T. Cumnock, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 500

47TH ST, 113 East, 16.8x100.5; Patrick J. McNulty to Andrew Sheridan ..... Nom.

47TH ST, 143 East, 16.8x100.5; Chas. S. Faulkner to Patrick J. McNulty ..... Nom.

47TH ST, 143 East, 16.8x100.5; Hiram V. V. Braman and another, executors, and others, trustees, to Charles S. Faulkner.

57TH ST, 402 to 446, 99.8x100.1; United States Mortgage and Trust Company, trustee, to Patrick McCauley, (mtg $65,000) 18,000

61ST ST, 237 West, 25x100.5; Solomon Miller to Marcus Kempner, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.

76TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; David Lion to Irving Bachrach, (mtg $9,500,) other consideration and 100

76TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; David Lion to Irving Bachrach, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

97TH ST, 33 West, 18x100.11; Solomon Kluge to Herman Harrison, (mtg $16,500) ..... Nom.

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; William Rankin to Alexander Rankin, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

101ST ST, 551 West, 18.11x99.11; 101st St, 569 West, 18.11x99.11; 101st St, 589 West, 18.11x99.11; Joshua T. Butler to Anna G. Mullen, (mtgs $29,000) ..... Nom.

102D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x 100.11; John and Sturk and another to Frank C. Laegen ..... Nom.

102D ST, n s, 237.6 ft w of 3d Av, 27x 100.11; Ida Mandel to Samuel Goldberg, (mtg $16,500,) other consideration and 100

103RD ST, 4 and 6 West, 50x100.11; Leon A. Liebeskind to Joshua T. Butler, (mtg $78,000) ..... Nom.

111TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of Manhattan Av, 260x23.10x irregular; Cathleen Turney to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $117,500,) other consideration and 100

113TH ST, 119 East, 16x100.11; Moses Goodman and others to Business Men's Realty Company, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100

115TH ST, 27 West; Deborah Herrman to Edward Thompson, all title ..... Nom.

115TH ST, n s, 344.2 ft w of 5th Av, 38.4x 100.11; Edward Thompson to Morris S. Herrman, (mtg $1,700) ..... Nom.

116TH ST, 68 and 85 East, 33.4x100.11; James A. Wood to Edwin H. Griffin ..... Nom.

128TH ST, s s, 20 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x99.11; Nathan Wise to George A. Gardner, other consideration and 100

131ST ST, 68 East, 17.6x99.11; Abbie H. Wightman to Maria T. Higgins, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

131ST ST, 70 East, 17.6x99.11; Frederick B. Wightman and others to Charles Reilly, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

133D ST, 963 East, 16.8x133.7; Bertha Muller to Elese Muller, quitclaim 1,000

134TH ST, 14 to 20 East, 100x99.11; Sundel Hyman to Max Marx, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and 100

135TH ST, 533 East, 25x100; Celia Siegel to Ida Frank, (mtg $7,750) ..... Nom.

135TH ST, 535 East, 25x100; Celia Siegel to Joseph Schwartzberg, (mtg $7,750) ..... Nom.

137TH ST, n s, 315.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; Moses Cowen, referee, to Clarence D. Baldwin 4,000

162D ST, 662 East, 23x114.2; Peter McDowell to George F. Campbell, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

162D ST, n s, 365 ft e of Broadway, 20x 99.11; John M. Quinn, referee, to Mary G. Hart ..... $900.

162D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 200x99.11, and irregular; Adolph M. Bendheim to Philip Meirowitz, other consideration and 12,500

165TH ST, 778 East, 20x96x irregular; Anna Dresing to Annie Berger, (mtg $12,000) 100

187TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 100; James Wilson to Agnes M. Wilson. Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified:

ABRAMS, Morris, to Catharine Cash; 9th Av, n s, 205 ft w of 3d St, old line, Wakefield, 3 years 2,150

ANDERSON, Albert E., to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 25x Av, e s, at n cor of 199th st, Edenwald, installments, 6 per cent 1,500

BACHRACH, Irving, to Lottie H. Lion; 76th St, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs — 1 year, 6 per cent., each ..

BALDWIN, Clarence B., to Ella T. Tucker, executrix and trustee; 137th St, n s, 315.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 5 years 3,000

BERGER, Benjamin, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 123d St, 176 and 178 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000

BOLEY, Benjamin, to State Bank; Cannon St, 52, secures indebtedness 3,000

BREW, Jacob, to Selle Seligman and another; Brook Av, 562, prior mtg $16,500, installments, 6 per cent 2,700

CAMPFIELD, Frances A., widow, and others, to Alvin F. Johnson; 85th St, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 1,000

CAMPBELL, George F., to Peter McDowell; 152d St, s s, 70 ft e of Melrose Av, 3 years 9,000

CLARKE, Elijah D., to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Trinity Av, w s, 222.8 ft n of 165th St, 1 year 10,000

CUMMOCK, Grace R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lexington Av, s w corner of 37th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 34,000

DORF, Max, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 324 and 326 East 9th St, 5 years 40,000

DORF, Max, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 328 and 330 East 9th St, 5 years 38,000

DUNCAN, John, to Mary McKenna; Turnpike Road, s w corner of Avenue D, Unionport, 2 years 1,000

ERNST, Moritz L., and another to Joseph Goldstein; Brook Av, 1,506, n e corner of 171st St, 3 years 30,000

FAULHAUBER, Kate, to John Bussing, Jr.; 6th Av, (St.) s e corner of Shell St, Laconia Park, 2 years, 6 per cent 500

FINKELSTEIN, Solomon, to John W. Phillips; 3d Av, 229.10 ft n of 174th St, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000

FRANK, Bernard, to Simon Blum; 535 East, prior mtg $7,750, installments, 6 per cent 2,800

GARDNER, George A., to Nathan Wise; 128th St, s s, 20 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years 5,000

GOLDBERG, Harry M., to Mary Podolak; Courtlandt Av, e s, 98.5 ft n of 150th St, prior mtg $17,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

GOLDSTEIN, Joseph, to John Rosekrans; 25th St, s s, 112 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

GLANTZ, Nathan, and another to Henry Broder; Avenue B, e s, 22 ft s of 17th St, prior mtg $8,000, 3 months, 6 per cent.. 800

GRIFFIN, Edwin H., to Empire City Savings Bank; 116th St, 83 and 85 East, 1 year 13,000

GROSSMAN, Isaac, to William Jay, trustee; Suffolk St, 157 and 159, 5 years.... 60,000

GROSSMAN, Isaac, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Suffolk St, 157 and 159, prior mtg $60,000, demand, 6 per cent... 14,750

HAIGH, Bertha, to George Detthof; Barker Av, w s, 25 ft n of Elizabeth St, William's Bridge, 5 years 2,000

HARDEN, William S., to Caroline J. Y. Keep; 306 West 36th St, 1 year 3,000

HELFER, Isaac, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Park Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 116th St, 2 mtgs, 5 years, each 17,000

HENDERSON, William, to Elizabeth Wright; 2d St, n s, at w line of Lot 29, map of estate of William Adee, due July 9, 1907, 6 per cent 1,800

HILLMANN, Charles, and another, to North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Simpson St, e s, 172.11 ft n of Home St, 3 years 5,500

HIMMELSTEIN, Isaac, and another to Catharine Cash; 10th Av, s s, 205 ft w of 3d St, old line, Wakefield, 3 years... 1,000

HOMER, Barbara, to William F. Delts; 156th (Melrose) St, s s, 200 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 1,000

HYMAN, Sundel, to Max Marx; Madison Av, s e corner of 99th St, prior mtg $90,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 6,500

KLUGE, Solomon, to John H. Scudder; 97th St, 33 West, 3 years 4,500

LEO, Max, and another to Agnes E. Kingsbury; Lorillard St or Place, e s, 95.4 ft n of 187th St, 5 years 4,500

LEVIN, Harry, to Samson Lachman; St. Ann's Av, 141, prior mtg $14,000, 3 years 14,000

LEESON, William G., to Wright Gillies and another; 146th St, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 2,000

LIEBESKIND, Leon A., and Anna G. Mullen; 105th St, 4 and 6 West, 2 months, 6 per cent 3,000

LIPPMANN, Henry, to Joseph Rosenberg; 317 and 319 2d Av, prior mtg $37,500, &c., 6 months, 6 per cent 5,325

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; 13th St, 507 East, prior mtg $12,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; 13th St, 507 East, 1 year 12,000

MACHIZ, Ida, to Benjamin M. Gruenstein and another; 79 Oliver St, demand, 6 per cent 12,000

MEIRWITZ, Philip, to Adolph M. Bendheim; 162d St, s s, 400 ft e of Broadway, 3 years 60,000

MULLEN, Anna G., to Corporation Liquidating Company; 161st St, n s, 400.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $9,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,700

MULLER, Annie M. J., to William Hodgson; Decatur Av, e s, 162.4 ft n of 206th St, prior mtg $5,000, due Oct. 20, 1904.. 1,000

MULLEN, Anna G., to Corporation Liquidating Company; 161st St, n s, 190.11 ft e of Boulevard, prior mtg $9,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,700

MULLEN, Anna G., to Corporation Liquidating Company; 161st St, n s, 227.10 ft e of Boulevard, prior mtg $9,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,600

MUNROE, Henrietta E., and others to John C. Hall Realty Company; Vandewater St, 24 and 26, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 40,000

MURRAY, Alice, and another to Jane E. Johnson and another, trustees; Pierce St, n w s, adjoining land of R. Tierney, due Aug. 1, 1909, 6 per cent 300

McDOWELL, Peter, to New York Savings Bank; 152d St, s s, 70 ft e of Melrose Av, due June 1, 1907, 5½ per cent 15,000

McGEECHAN, John, to Ephraim B. Levy; interior lot, 275 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,259.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs w 100x n 25x e 100x s 25, 3 years 2,500

McGEECHAN, John, to Ephraim B. Levy; interior lot, 275 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,259.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs w 100x n 25x e 100x s 25, 3 years 900

O'KEEFE, Bridget, to Ephraim B. Levy; interior lot, 350 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,009.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs w 100x n 25x e 100x s 25, 3 years 900

O'KEEFE, Bridget, to Ephraim B. Levy; interior lot, 350 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,009.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs w 100x n 25x e 100x s 25, 3 years 2,500

POTH, Henrietta, to T. M. Simonson & Son Company; 1st Av, n e corner of 101st St, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,500

SAUER, Frederick W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; St. Nicholas Av, 769, 5 years, 4½ per cent 14,000

SCHWARTZBERG, Joseph, to Celia Siegel; 135th St, 535 East, prior mtg $7,750, installments, 6 per cent 2,800

SCOTT, Thomas, to Cyrus Hitchcock; Fillmore St, w s, 150 ft s of Morris Park Av, 3 years 2,800

SHERIDAN, Andrew, to Patrick J. McNulty; 143 East 47th St, due June 1, 1907, 4½ per cent 12,000

SOLTZ, William, to Samuel Mandel; 111th St, 238 and 240 East, due May 1, 1905, 6 per cent 1,700

SPANGENBERG, Jacob, to Charles F. Schropp and another; Amsterdam Av, 1,431 and 1,433, prior mtg $33,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,000

STEERE, Isaac D., to James D. Gagan; Washington Av, s w corner of 182d St, demand, 6 per cent 1,000

STUMPF, Charles H., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 319 and 320, map of 473 lots, Haight estate, 1 year 510

TSCHANETT, Charles, to John Tschanett; Lenox Av, w s, 99.5 ft n of 135th St, due May 1, 1907 5,000

UNFRIED, Carl, and wife to Louise Roser; 1,496 Hoe Av, installments, 6 per cent. 900

WITTNER, Joseph, to Moses Goodman; 2d Av, 57 and 59, prior mtg $92,500, 3 years, 6 per cent 7,500

WITTNER, Joseph, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 2d Av, 57 and 59, 5 years, 4½ per cent 92,500

WRIGHT, Katharine K., to James Larkin; 27th St, n w s, 120 ft s e of Lexington Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 25,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 98 and 100; Sussman Goldreyer against Samuel Klein, owner and contractor $2,804

29TH ST, 517 to 523 West; George Harrison and another against Charles P. Rogers and another, owners; George J. Harlow and another, contractors 145

47TH ST, 145 to 155 West; Joel Bjork and another against Solomon Wolff, owner and contractor 8,880

62D ST, 218 West; Cusick & Ryan against Annie E. Greene, owner; Hartwell S. Greene, contractor 39

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE C, 89 to 97, and 6th St, 643 East; C. Altieri & P. Trotta Company against Samuel Rosenberg and another, June 8, 1904 739

FULTON AND WILLIAM STS, s w corner; Thomas & Betts against Royal Baking Powder Company and another, Feb. 5, 1904, by bond 82

115TH ST, 17 to 21 West; Isaac Krasnow against J. R. Horowitz and another, July 16, 1904 25

142D ST, 310 and 312 West; Charles Wynne against Caroline Bloch and another, June 17, 1904 340

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE D, 98 and 100; Charles A. Goldreyer against Samuel Klein, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Schankman & Brown.

FLETCHER ST, n s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, —x152x125.3x48; Lawrence Brothers, Incorporated, against Henry E. Heylman and another, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorneys, R. E. and A. J. Prime.

24TH ST, 117 and 129 East; Michael Cohn against George Backer and another, (accounting, &c.;) attorney, J. J. Prager.

53D ST, n s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 25x49.4x irregular; Mary C. K. Mullen, administratrix, against Katherine E. Morgan and another, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, Blandy, Mooney & Shipman.

36TH ST, 130 West; the United States Savings Bank of the City of New York against John R. Dillon, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

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Delightful rooms in farmhouse; elevation 700 feet; every comfort; no mosquitoes; charming surroundings; hour from city; commutation; inspection invited; $15 upward.

Sullivan County.
THE EDGEMERE, V. P. DUBARRY, PROP.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

Hudson River Counties.
TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
Nyack-on-Hudson; 60 minutes to city, 3 to depot; beautiful shady lawn to river front; 20 miles river view; moderate rates; homelike surroundings; tennis and other sports.

Oscawana Lake House, Peekskill, N. Y.; high elevation; on lake; boating, bathing, fishing; fine scenery. Mrs. Joseph Lee, Proprietor.

Staten Island.
THE MIDLAND BEACH HOTEL, MIDLAND BEACH, STATEN ISLAND.
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.
GEO. E. WILSEN, PROP.

Hunter.
RIPLEY HOTEL, Hunter, N. Y. Location unsurpassed; modern improvements; best accommodations; strictly Kosher. Mrs. B. Atkins.

Dutchess County.
THE MAPLES.—Miss Mary Goodman, Prop. Home made; good table; fruit; milk from farm. Duxbury Mills, Orange Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK STATE.
Ulster County.
WINDSOR LAKE HOUSE,
Shawangunk Mountains.
All Amusements, Orchestra, Casino, &c. High-class family resort; accommodates 200. Booklet.
PAUL NICHOLS,
Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y.

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THE INN AT HIGH POINT.
No malaria—High altitude. Music, boating, tennis, billiards, etc.
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Thousand Islands.
MURRAY HILL HOTEL, THOUSAND ISLANDS.
High-class resort; excellent cuisine; special rates to early guests. WM. F. CHASE, Murray Isle, N. Y.; 70 Wall St., N. Y. City.

MURRAY HILL HOTEL, THOUSAND ISLANDS.
High-class resort; excellent cuisine; special rates to early guests. WM. F. CHASE, Murray Isle, N. Y.; 70 Wall St., N. Y. City.

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.
HOTEL AGNEW.
Whole Block Beach Front,
ATLANTIC CITY.
400 Rooms. 200 with Bath.
Thoroughly rebuilt, refurnished, reopened, and complete. Hydrotherapy Baths, Swimming Pools; rates reduced $2.50 daily; $12 to $15 weekly; automobile; booklet; orchestra. A. C. Mitchell & Co.

GRAND ATLANTIC.
UNDER NEW LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.
Virginia Av. and Beach, Atlantic City.
Capacity 600; hot and cold sea water baths; improved cuisine and service; fine cafe; musical concerts; phones in bedrooms; rates $2.50 and up daily; $15 up weekly; American plan; coaches meet trains; photo; booklet. A. C. Mitchell & Co.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
New; Complete; Ten Stories; Fireproof; Always Open.
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NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE,
N. Y. Ave. and Beach. Elevator, baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. The proprietor's private power yacht free to guests. $11 per week and up. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

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Oak Av., opposite Reading R. R. Special rates. OWEN KELLY.

SCARBOROUGH.—Directly on the Beach, Maryland Av. $2.50 a day up; $12.50 a week. Walter R. Davis, Mgr.

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BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
And Eight Cottages.
35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry; altitude 800 feet.
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THE BEECHWOOD,
New York's Ideal Near-By Resort.
21 MILES, 12 TRAINS, LACKAWANNA R. R.
GOLF, TENNIS, MUSIC.
Descriptive Booklet.
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THE COLONIAL,
OCEAN GROVE.
This well-known house open for the season; special rates. S. FOSTER.

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A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA.
Hotel Columbia
AND COTTAGES
NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J.
MAINTAINING A REFINED PATRONAGE.
Now Open. Capacity, 400. Booklet.
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3d and Ocean Aves., Asbury Park, N. J.; 50 yards from surf; now open. S. Kemps.

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NEW
PLIMPTON HOTEL,
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Open June to September.
Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Fishing. For Booklet and Information Address
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Spring House. This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

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EDGEWOOD INN,
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND, CONN.
WILL OPEN FOR THE SUMMER SEASON
Beautifully located, with all rooms en suite and modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service for select patronage.
Superior stables and "auto" quarters; Golf, Tennis, Casino Sports, Music, and perfect walks and drives through picturesque country.
D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.

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MOUNTAIN SPRING HOTEL,
LAKE DUNMORE, VT.
In the Green Mountains. Capacity 300. Elevator, electric lights, steam heat. Orchestra. Fine Bass fishing, all outdoor sports. Excellent cuisine. Moderate Rates. Booklet.
FRANK J. QUINN, Prop'r.

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Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes; boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates; references. D. C. PENN, Prop.

Lake Raponda Hotel and Cottages; beautiful; cool location; table and beds of the best; modern conveniences. W. C. Tir, Wilmington, Vt.

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Rates $5 to $14. W.C.MOUND, Prop. Hydeville, Vt.

"The Castleton," Castleton, Vt.—A delightful place to spend the Summer. Send for booklet. Philip R. Leavenworth.

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MAPLEWOOD HOTEL,
MAPLEWOOD, N. H.
SOCIAL AND SCENIC CENTRE.
High Altitude. Free from hay fever. Hotel OPENS JULY 6. Maplewood Cottage nearly opp. OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER. Terms moderate. Accommodates 185 people. Leon W. Lilley, Mgr. Write for Booklets. SEVERAL COTTAGES TO RENT. Booklets at 8 Park Place, New York City.

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THE HAVANA,
Pittsfield, Mass., in the Berkshires. Boating, fishing, golfing, tennis, croquet, charming drives; no mosquitos; cuisine unexcelled.
M. E. BENEMELIS, Prop.

ELDORADO INN.
B. Lawton, Prop. Good table and beautiful views of the Berkshires; terms moderate. Lenox Dale, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Tobyhanna House, Tobyhanna Pa. Highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. Cornish.

Delaware Water Gap.
Water Gap House—Now open; in the mountains of Pennsylvania; finest scenery in the country; hydraulic passenger elevator; private baths en suite, and a general renovation; golf, orchestra, mountain spring water through the house.
MRS. L. W. BRODHEAD.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

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WHERE TO DINE
Travelers' Co., 3 Park Pl. Tel. 4080 Cort. A, à la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

CAFE MARTIN, 43d St., Broadway, and 5th Avenue. RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. MUSIC. Dinner, (Sun. 6 to 9 P. M.) $1.50. Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, $1.00. Served in largest and best-ventilated room in N.Y. Telephone, 1390 Madison. Cabs from Cafe Martin to all theatres up to 30th Street, 50c. Superb appointments for After Theatre Parties.

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30 WEST 40TH ST.
Select and Exclusive Restaurant.
Specialties à la Carte.
Table D'Hote Dinner, $1.50.
Musique de Chants Les Troubadours.
Private Dining Rooms for Parties. Tel., 3048—38.

Cafe Boulevard { 2nd Ave. and 10th Street. A la Carte & Table d'Hote. Under same management. Famous Hungarian Orchestra.

La Rochelle Columbus Ave. & 75th St. Coolest Dining Room. A la carte & Special Dinner Card.

Hotel Lafayette 7th Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise. Old Hotel Martin. Also Service a la Carte. University Pl. & 9th St. Music 6-9 P.M. Amato Orch.

BURNS'
45th Street and 6th Avenue.

Healy's Restaurant, Junction B'way and Col. 58th Ave., 58th St. Music.

Cafe Francis 53-5 West 125th St. Select boheme, musique unique.

Table d'Hote, $1.00. 53th St. & 8th Ave.
REISENWEBER'S.
Special Sunday Table d'Hote, 12-2, 6-9, $1.00.

Herald Square Hotel 34th St., just west of B'way. A la carte.

Hotel Westminster Irving Pl. & 16th St. Music Eves. T., 31. Lunch, 50c.

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Park Ave. Hotel, Court Garden, 32d St. & Park Ave. A la carte.

EASTERN HOTEL Pt. Whitehall St., (Battery.) L. I. C. To terminus all roads

CAFE DE LOGEROT
Fifth Ave., Cor. 18th St.
UNIQUE PARISIAN DINNER,
ONE DOLLAR WITH WINE AND COFFEE.
Troubadours and Orchestra. Tel. 314 Gramercy.

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Atlantic Inn Alc. Fine rth from St. George Ferry, S. I. Grant City.

Abbey 198th St. & Fort Wash Av. Road now completed. Overlooking Hudson.

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Berkshire Inn, 130 m. Over good roads. Mass. Gt. Barrington

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Clason Point Inn, 16 miles. On Sound, near Delightfully unique music. Westchester, N.Y.

Concourse Park Hotel Coney Island. 9 m. Term. Ocean Speedw'y.

DREAMLAND (Coney Island)
Restaurant over the ocean on Steel Pier. Auto-garage, storage, repairs, supplies.

EDGEWOOD INN, 25 miles. Greenwich, Conn. Fine Road. On-the-Sound.

Francfort's, 2d. B'way, Yonkers. Auto sta'n. Cuisine Fraticaise. Tdh., Alc.

Garden City Hotel Fine road, 12 miles. L. I. Garden City.

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Halcyon Hall 80 m. Garage & Auto. Livery. Millbrook, NY

Harlem Casino, Seventh Avenue Drive, cor. 124th Street. Music.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL 13 M. N. Y. New. PARK HILL ON HUDSON.

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Hotel Breslin 50 miles. N. J. Macadamized. Lake Hopatcong.

Hotel St. George 26 m. Ferry from Tarrytown. Nyack, N. Y.

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LONG BEACH HOTEL, L. I. 24 m. Always cool. Long Beach

Manhattan Beach Hotel L. I. 9½ m. Garage & Charging Station.

MINDEN'S 9 miles Ocean Parkway. On-the-Speedway. Tel. 1008 J, Parkville.

Monomonock Inn 24 miles. Fine drives. Caldwell, N.J.

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Normandie-by-the-Sea, N. J. Directly on Ocean. Now open.

Oriental 9½ m. Garage & Charging Sta. Manhattan Beach

PARK INN, 26 m. New. L. I. C. A. Carrigan. Rockaway Park

Pocantico Lodge, 30 m. via Elmsford. State Rd. BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.

Shore House, at South term. Boulev'd. Sea Fd. Bergen Pt. N.J.

Somerset Inn Fine drive, 27 miles. Bernardsville, N. J.

STEEPLECHASE PARK Coney Island. Famous Rhode Island Clam Bake.

The Kuloff (Rest.) L. I. Mecca for Autos. Far Rockaway

Washington Inn, Superbly appointed resort. Superbly appointed resort.

Woodcleft Inn On Merrick Rd. L. I. Auto. Dinners a Specty. Freeport

WOODMANSTEN INN West Chester, N. Y. 12 m. from 59th St. Tel. 21 W. C.

BRISTOL, Forty-ninth Street, between B'way & 6th Av. Handsomest hotel in Manhattan; American plan, for two persons, offering parlor, bedroom, and royal bath, $30 weekly, including meals. Cleverly furnished. White service. Valet attendance. Concerts daily. Transient rates:—
Per day, $5 for two; $3 for one.
European rates:—
Single rooms per day, $1.50; double suites, $2.
EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD TABLE.
Exclusive and refined patronage.

COUNTRY BOARD.
1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,000 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular. W. Y. DENMAN.

Cherry Crest Mountain House.—A fine, healthy Summer resort; nicely furnished; large, airy rooms; good board; plenty of milk and fresh eggs; terms $6 to $8 per week. Address T. W. HADDEN, Fosterdale, Sullivan County, N. Y.

A nice Summer place for boarders; large, shady trees and lawns; good table; adults only; large piazza; piano; five minutes from station; terms per week, $7; meet guest at depot. Address Brown, Box 29, West Shokan, Ulster Co., N. Y.

RAYVILLA HALL,
Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., (near Fallsburgh,) on large farm; sanitary improvements. Illustrated booklets.

The Outlook, Franklin, N. Y.—Lovely resting place; boating, games; cool rooms, large balconies, good beds, hearty food, shady lawns, pure spring water; easy terms. J. Marsland, Prop'r.

Cherry Hill Farm.—High location; quiet, shady piazza; grove adjoining grounds; fresh eggs, milk, and vegetables. Mrs. A. H. Wood, Pine Bush, Orange County, N. Y., Box 198.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Boating, fishing, driving; free transportation; excellent table. Apply to A. W. DEYO.

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Samwick Detective Bureau. Legitimate, commercial, criminal work; corporations, firms, individuals; terms reasonable; authorized. Bonded. 187 Broadway.

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Weekly payments; fine diamond watches; guaranteed lowest prices; business confidential. Call, write, or telephone. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

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IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
CONEY ISLAND
They cannot burn! They cannot sink!
LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.
Including Admission TO STEEPLECHASE PARK Round Trip Tickets 25c.
Including Admission TO BOTH LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK Round Trip Tickets 30c.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:65, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Half hour later.
Last and Only Boat from Coney Island, 10:40 P. M.
Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.
STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Sail and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

DREAMLAND
ROUND TRIP **BOATS** 25 Cents
TO CONEY ISLAND,
including admission to
DREAMLAND
Four largest steel steamers afloat, including the "Dreamland," "St. Johns," "Grand Republic," and "Rosedale."
Leave W. 129th St. every hour, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Leave 23d St. hourly on the half hour, 9:30 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. Leave Battery every hour, 10:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M.
Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M.
Round trip from W. 129th St., 50 cents.
Round trip from 23d St. and Battery, 25 cents, including admission to Dreamland.

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR."
GLEN ISLAND
Special attractions this season: Japanese Village, Bazaar, Tea House, Theatre, Native Hawaiian Singers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand menagerie. Museums. Aviary. Aquarium. "KLEIN DEUTSCHLAND." Boating. Bathing. Fishing. Billiards and outdoor sports. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners A LA CARTE.
TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
Leave Cortlandt Street Pier, 2:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 6:00 P. M.
East 22d Street, 9:50, 10:00, 10:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.
Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 22d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:30, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION, 40 CENTS,
including free admission to all attractions.

Boston DIRECT
ALL THE WAY BY WATER
JOY LINE
A most delightful sail of about 24 hours. Leave New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 P. M.
$3.00 One Way, $5.50 Round Trip
Pier 35 East River
Phone 800 Orchard

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD
BELLEWOOD NEW MOUNTAIN EXCURSION RESORT 75c. EVERY SUNDAY.
BAND CONCERT. AMUSEMENTS.
OLD FASHIONED CHICKEN DINNER, 50c.
Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 9:00 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.) 9:30 A. M.
MAUCH CHUNK $1.50 JULY 24
GLEN ONOKO
Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A.M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 8:30 A.M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.) 8:50 A. M.

RELAXATION—RECREATION—REST.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., week days 8:30, 9:50, 7:40, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 12:10 (13:40 Race Days), and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 6:30, 8:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 9:40, and 10:50 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 15 minutes after 34th St. time.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days 8:40, 9:20, 9:56, 9:30, 10:20, 10:50 A. M., 12:50 (1:50 Saturdays only), 1:50 (2:20 Saturdays only), 3:30 (3:50 Saturdays only), 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:26 (9:50 Saturdays only), 10:20 P. M., 12:06 midnight.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings. (except Sunday.)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" West Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "
" " 129th St. Pier, 9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

AUCTION SALES.
Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell on July 21, 1904, 9:30 A. M., at S. W. cor. 106th St. and Columbus Av., Borough Manhattan, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon. By order assignee, owner and holder of mortgage.

By virtue of an execution I will sell to-day, at 10 A. M., 10 barrels of flour, at 14 2d Av., Hartman's storehouse, 126 Manhattan. Samuel K. Hillenbogen, City Marshal, office 28 Elizabeth Street.

By virtue of execution I will sell, 11 A. M. to-day, at 4 East 51st St., one M ray machine and accessories. Frank W. Geraty, City Marshal.

DESCRIPTIVE SPECIALTIES.
LISTERATED FOOT POWDER
Quickly relieves aching and perspiring feet. The Alpers Pharmacy, 45&47 West 31st St., N. Y.

STORAGE.
Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 136th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets laid and rugs cleaned, 5c. yard up. Telephone, 597 Melrose.

CONTINENTAL Storage Warehouses, 312-319 W. 43d St., near 8th Av. Tel. 2,897 38th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.
DEARBORN, HENRY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY M. DEARBORN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles A. Runk, No. 21 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of March, 1904. SADIE S. DEARBORN, Administratrix. CHARLES A. RUNK, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 21 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-law6mW

MEYERS, ELEANOR A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR A. MEYERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Winthrop Lynn, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of May, 1904. CHARLES C. GILLIGAN, Executor. WAUHOPE LYNN, Attorney for Executor, 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my18-law6mW

The New York Times Vacation Bureaus.
All the necessary information and literature pertaining to Summer resort hotels, boarding houses, railroad time tables, and steamship sailing schedules can be had free of charge at the Vacation Bureaus of The New York Times, located at No. 32 Park Row and No. 129 West 125th St., New York.—Adv.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
St. Paul.....Aug. 6 | Philadelphia.....Aug. 13
New York.....July 30 | Finland.July 23, 10:30 AM
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MESABA.....July 21 | July 28, 4 P. M.
MINNETONKA.....July 30, 7:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 4 | Aug. 11, Noon
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland.....July 30 | Zeeland.....Aug. 13
Kroonland.....Aug. 6
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Commencing Aug. 6, the large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line will call at Dover, England, both East and west bound.
WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Majestic..July 20, 10 AM | Arabic...July 29, 5 AM
Cedric....July 22, 1 PM | Teutonic.Aug. 3, 10 AM
Oceanic...July 27, 5 PM | Celtic...Aug. 5, Noon
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz.Jly 20, 2:30PM | K. Wm. II. Sep. 6, 11:30PM
K. Wm. II..Aug. 2, 1 PM | Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 13, 10 AM | Kronprinz.Sep. 20, 1 PM
Kronprinz.Aug. 23, 1 PM | K. Wm. II..Oct. 4, 11 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Barbar'a.July 21, 11AM | Allee...Aug. 18, 10 AM
Friedrich.July 28, 4 PM | Main...Aug. 25, 10 AM
Bremen...Aug. 2, 9 AM | Friedrich.Aug. 30, Noon
Kurfurst.Aug. 11, 10 AM | Bremen...Sept. 8, 10 AM
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Lahn...Aug. 6, 11 AM | Irene...Oct. 8, 11 AM
Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM | Hohens'n.Oct. 15, 11 AM
Hohens'n.Sep. 10, 11 AM | Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM | Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM
From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets daily, 8:30 A. M.

Hamburg-American.
Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
Hamburg.Jly. 21, Noon | *Deutschl'd.Ag. 4, 10 AM
Waldersee.Jly. 23, 1 PM | *Pennsylv'a.Aug. 8, Noon
*Pretoria.July 28, 7 AM | Imperial.Aug. 11, 6:30 AM
Bulgaria.July 30, 7 AM | Hamburg.Aug. 18, 11 AM
*Grill Room and Gymnasium on board.
†Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Prinz Adalbert..Aug. 18, 9 A. M.; Oct. 4, Noon
Prinz Oskar...Sept. 6, 3 P. M.; Oct. 25, 10 A. M.
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward.
According to Season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

COOK'S VACATION TOURS
All Travelling Expenses Included.
BERMUDA.
Delightful 16-Day Ocean Trips.
July 30, Aug. 13, 27, Sept. 10, 24, $44.50.
THOUSAND ISLANDS, ST. LAWRENCE and RAPIDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, LAKES CHAMPLAIN and GEORGE, HUDSON RIVER, SARATOGA, &c.
8-day trip, $58.50, July 27, Aug. 10, 24, Sept. 7.
10-day trip, $75.00, Aug. 2, 16, 30.
13-day trip, $100.00, Aug. 4, Sept. 1.
And many other pleasant Summer Tours. Independent Travel Tickets to All Summer Resorts at Lowest Rates.
Programmes and particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,185 BROADWAY AND 849 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51 & 52, North River.
Etruria.July 23, 10 AM | Campania.Aug. 13, 9 AM
Lucania..July 30, 6 AM | Etruria.Aug. 20, 10 AM
Umbria...Aug. 6, 10 AM | Lucania...Aug. 27, 2 AM
Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria, $80 and upwards according to accommodation.
Tuesday Service.
Aurania..July 26, 1 PM | Carpathia.Aug. 9, Noon
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Slavonia..July 21, 1 PM | Ultonia..Aug. 18, Noon
Pannonia..Aug. 2, Noon | Slavonia.Aug. 30, Noon
Apply to 21 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Columbia.July 23, 2 PM | Furnessia.Aug. 6, Noon
Anchoria.July 30, Noon | Ethiopia.Aug. 13, Noon
First saloon, $80 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $18 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Rotterdam.....Aug. 2 | Statendam.....Aug. 23
Ryndam.....Aug. 9 | Potsdam.....Aug. 30
Noordam.....Aug. 16 | Rotterdam.....Sept. 6
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa.
Citta di Torino..July 26 | Nord America...Aug. 16
Cabin, $55 up. Dining Saloon on Promenade Deck.
Bolognese, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in
NOVA SCOTIA
where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.
THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S new 19-knot flyer,
"PRINCE ARTHUR"
maintains a direct weekly service between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.
Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight. From Munson Line, Pier 14 E. R., N. Y., at 11 A.M. every Saturday. Inland Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $33.00, including cabin, berth, and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 26 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

Nova Scotia and Quebec.
The QUEBEC S. S. CO.'S steamship CAMPANA sails from Pictou, N. S., to QUEBEC and MONTREAL, July 28, Aug. 8, 22, etc., for a four day cruise through the cool waters of the GULF AND LOWER ST. LAWRENCE. We arrange a fortnight's Vacation Trip, leaving New York Saturdays in connection with this service for $55 and upwards. New York back to New York.
Send for particulars to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,185 Broadway, 849 Madison Avenue, New York, or Arthur Ahern, Secretary, Quebec S. S. Co., Quebec.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,
PORTLAND LINE,
IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.
White Mountains

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—Bank book No. 117,821, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

17th St., 116 East.—Desirable well furnished rooms; exceptionally good table; gentlemen; table board; references.

21st, 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; Summer garden; reasonable.

48th St., 65 West.—Large and small rooms; strictly first-class table board; doctor's office.

51st St., 233 West.—Home cooking; large front; private bath; hall rooms; Summer rates; table d'hote.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable single room, third floor; southern exposure; good board; references.

104th St., 61 West.—4th-story rooms; small but comfortable; $6.50 upward; others; excellent table.

127th St., 264 West.—Large front room, furnished, with or without board; moderate; American family.

129th St., 106 West.—Gentlemen or couple; superior home; board; refined family; references; moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

19th St., 109 East.—Large and small, cool, pleasant rooms; central location; transients; references.

46th St., 213 West.—Single, double; house newly furnished; porcelain baths; private family; Summer prices.

49th St., 131 West.—Pleasant furnished rooms in private house; Summer rates; transients.

52d St., 74 West.—Pleasant front room; running water; closet, bath; $3.50; gentlemen only. Angell.

51st St., 213 West.—Newly furnished suite; private bath; hall rooms; home cooking; table d'hote, 35c.

58th St., 118 West.—Nicely furnished large, medium, and small rooms, with bath; bachelors; central.

61st St., 100 West.—Couple will let nicely furnished rooms; one, two gentlemen; elevator. Wathers.

63d St., 139 West.—Large or small furnished rooms to gentlemen; private American family.

64th St., 117 West.—Large and small, cool rooms, with private baths; comfortably furnished; moderate.

66th St., 62 West.—Large and small cool, comfortable, homelike rooms for one or two. Ducey.

78th St., 163 West.—Desirable rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

82d, 41 West.—Desirable large rooms, running water; also doctor's office; transients; Summer rates.

85th St., 9 East.—Excellent accommodations; Summer rates.

93d St., 101 West.—Parlor, bedroom, suitable one or two gentlemen; hall room; private family. Walker.

132d St., 42 West.—Desirable small and large rooms; $2.50 to $6 per week; private house.

Corner of 175th St. and Arthur Av.—Extra large front room; nicely furnished; private house; overlooking Crotona Park; convenient to L and trolley. Mrs. Schulz.

Out of Town.

Large, cool, comfortable rooms, facing ocean and near depot, with first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A.—Wanted—Experienced corset cover makers on power machines. S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require a manager and buyer for their dressmaking department; one capable of going abroad and selecting models; all communications treated as strictly confidential.

Experienced stenographer in electrical business; salary, $10. G., 338 Broadway.

Several young ladies temporarily, to assemble cards; those experienced preferred; hours, 9 to 4. 241 Broadway.

Stenographic and bookkeeping teacher for Kentucky Methodist College; reply stating salary and qualifications. G., 338 Broadway.

Stenographer for three days' work a week in Asbury Park during next two months; $10 per week; call afternoon. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Competent woman to prepare lists of high-grade household effects for auction purposes; stenographer, understanding office routine, preferred; please state particulars in confidence. Auctioneer, Box 146 Times Office.

Males.

A.—The Block Light Company requires the services of a competent man to act as manager of sales department for Greater New York; must be able to command trade of incandescent light jobbers, retailers and canvassers in this territory; only men of experience in this line considered. Apply by letter only, giving experience, Block Light Co., 17 Park Place, New York City.

Boys Wanted—By a New York Stock Exchange house. Apply, in own handwriting, giving references, P. O. Box 1,634.

Cutters wanted; also trimmers and lining cutters with shears or knife by wholesale clothing houses; steady employment and good wages. Apply N. Y. Clothing Trade Association, Room 19, 13 Astor Place, New York.

Stenographer, young man, willing to travel about; salary $10 and traveling expenses. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—A competent salesman for a good line of cloaks and ladies' raincoats; must have good trade in the city or out of town; state reference. D. B., 197 Times.

Wanted—Telegraphers; experienced commercial and railroad operators for out of town; good pay. Relay, Box 129 Times.

Wanted—Experienced salesman to represent a leading umbrella manufacturer in the States of Ohio and Indiana. Address Box O 161 Times.

Wanted—Advertising agent and solicitor in New York for large Summer paper. Address Box I, Bethlehem, N. H.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

8c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

A lady recommends a reliable housekeeper or matron; willing to assist in sewing or nursing. Address Mrs. Cross, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Housework.—Norwegian girl, just landed; experienced housework; $10 a month to commence. Erickson, 622 Greenwich St.

Infant's Nurse.—By reliable young Protestant; north Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 22 East 115th St.

Seamstress.—First-class seamstress or care of growing children; experienced traveler; would go abroad; middle-aged Frenchwoman; excellent references. Verger, care janitress, 209 East 58th St.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; one year's experience; neat, rapid, accurate; very best references; $8. Miss K., Box 118 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid, accurate; satisfactory references from last employer; $10. Miss Lee, Box 182 Times.

Stenographer.—By young lady; willing and accurate; two and a half years' experience. S. A., 153 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Energetic young lady; five years' experience; accurate; thorough business education. Superior, Box 212 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Ella, Box 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; educated; accurate; understands office work; $10. Reliable, Box 209 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Careful, Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Competent, reliable; some experience; moderate salary; quick, accurate. McLean, 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Washing wanted at home. Mollie Wrotten, 223 West 17th St.

Males.

As Companion or Secretary.—By English gentleman of refinement and education; clear, sympathetic reader. X. Y. Z., Evening Post, New York.

Boy, 14½, neat appearance, desires position in office where efficiency and attention is desired. Daniel Rosenfeld, 156 Orchard St.

Boy, 16, general office experience, good penman and figurer, desires position. Box 122 Times.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers; city and country; disengaged at present; family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Address Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Coachman.—Single, with first-class references. F. D. Phelps, 350 West End Av.

Private Secretary.—Expert stenographer; ten years' business; highest credentials. D. H., 155 East 56th St.

NEW YORK HOTTEST CITY IN AMERICA

No Deaths Reported, but List of Prostrations Is Long.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN

Heat Increases Death Rate to Unusual Degree—Thousands Make Their Escape from the City.

According to the records and reports of the Weather Bureau, New York was the hottest city in the United States yesterday. A new high mark was established for this year in the city, when at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon 93 degrees was reached. The heat of the day was death dealing and there were more prostrations than during all of the other hot days of the season. Deaths due to the heat reported in Brooklyn were:

GRAPSKY, OKAH, 5 days old, of 81 North Fourth Street.

HUGHES, CATHERINE, 15 months old, of 73 North Fourth Street.

LADRANO, MAMIE, 22 days old, 188 Hamilton Avenue.

MARRYATT, Mrs. JENNY, 80 years old, of 464 Herkimer Street.

UNKNOWN CHILD, about 5 years old, found dead at 216 Stone Avenue.

The prostrations reported to the police were confined to Manhattan, though but few of those who applied at the hospitals for relief after being overcome were reported. Those whose names the police have are:

ACCARDI, ANTONIO M., 27 years old, of 37 Morrell Street, Brooklyn. Overcome at Pier 34 North River and removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

BARNEY, OWEN, 50 years old, of 342 East Fifty-fifth Street. Overcome at the approach to the new Blackwell's Island Bridge. Attended by a Presbyterian Hospital ambulance surgeon and removed to his home.

BRENNAN, THOMAS, 32 years old, of 600 West Forty-fifth Street. Overcome at Forty-third Street and Tenth Avenue and removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

BROWN, ANNIE, 22 years old, of 42 East Fifty-eighth Street. Overcome at 265 Broadway and removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

CASSIDY, JOSEPH, 32 years old, of 200 East Twentieth Street. Overcome at 207 Pearl Street and removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

HARNETT, MABEL H., 28 years old, of 59 Dowling Street. Overcome at Clark Street and Boston Avenue and removed to Fordham Hospital.

HALLIHAN, H., 58 years old, of 502 West Forty-seventh Street. Overcome at 651 West Thirty-ninth Street and removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

MARTIN, MICHAEL, 34 years old, of 7 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street. Overcome at the foot of East Thirtieth Street and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

NAVATURY, Mrs. AMY, 40 years old, of 510 East Eighty-second Street. Overcome at Eighty-second Street and East End Avenue and removed to the Presbyterian Hospital.

ORTH, ERNEST, 69 years old, of 2,283 Seventh Avenue. Overcome on a car at Sixtieth Street and Central Park West and removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

PALMER, JOHN, 19 years old, of 655 Courtlandt Avenue, Bronx. Overcome while at work on elevated structure at Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue and removed to the Flower Hospital.

SAVOLASK, WASYLE, 50 years old, of 222 East Seventy-fifth Street. Overcome while working on a building at Eighty-second Street and Avenue A and removed to the Presbyterian Hospital.

SPITZER, REGINA, 17 years old, of 1,646 Madison Avenue. Overcome on a car at Thirty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. Attended by hospital surgeon and removed to her home.

WELCH, JAMES, 28 years old, of Douglaston, L. I. Overcome at 262 Pearl Street and removed to his home in an ambulance.

The Manhattan Bureau of Vital Statistics has made no report yet on the effect of the intense heat of the past few days on the death rate in the city, but Dr. Byrne, the Superintendent of the Brooklyn bureau, said yesterday that the heat was the cause of an almost threefold increase in the death rate of that borough. The death rate of Brooklyn when normal is 71 a day. During the twenty-four hours between noon on Monday and noon yesterday 190 deaths were reported.

Throughout the city the special Summer physicians employed by the Board of Health, to look after the children of the poor in the crowded sections had an extremely hard day's work. The city is divided into sections, to each of which certain men are assigned to visit every family and give medical assistance wherever it is needed. Many of the private and public charitable organizations have given assistance to the Board of Health in the work of saving the children, but even with this aid the work was almost overwhelming.

On the east side last night the heat in the big tenements was unbearable, and the residents there vacated their homes early in the evening. The small parks were overrun, and many of the people went to the recreation piers. In the parks the people disregarded the "Keep off the grass" signs, and many stretched out on the green lawns to spend the night there. All along the water front the stringpieces were occupied. In the streets of the east side the children in many cases ran half naked. The roof of every tenement was used for sleeping, while every fire-escape bore sweltering people.

The public baths, stationed along the waterfront, were, too, the centres of attraction for thousands of men and boys yesterday. Policemen had to be stationed at the entrances of each one to keep the crowds in order. Many of the boys, tired of waiting, went to the end of adjoining piers and peeled off and went overboard. The sport was pursued without molestation by the police. Inside the baths the scene was everywhere confusion. Those in the water made no attempts to leave, and as the crowds continued to pour in the pools became so crowded that there was little room to swim.

Coney Island, Rockaway, the Staten Island beaches, Glen Island, and the other seaside resorts were all crowded early in the day. Every train and boat going from the city was packed with heat-fearing people. Wherever there was bathing there was a crowd.

Last night the Coney Island beach was crowded by people who took advantage of the permission of the Brooklyn Park Commissioner to sleep on the sands. Whole families spent the night there, and at midnight the beach presented the appearance of an army sleeping, the big policemen, like sentries pacing back and forth, seeing that nothing ill befell any of the sleepers. The mosquitoes were more troublesome than the police used to be.

After the day's heat of Monday the thermometer subsided somewhat and a cool, relieving breeze started up. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning there was a suggestion of chill, but an hour later, when the sun was looking over the city, the thermometer began to rise, jumping rapidly until 8 o'clock, when it reached 76 degrees. The wind then was from the northwest, blowing at seven miles an hour, while the humidity was below the normal. By 10 o'clock the mercury in the tube had gone 7 degrees higher, and by noon it reached 88. Gradually, one degree an hour, it mounted to 4 o'clock, and during the next half hour it made its record for the year.

During the evening it went down again several degrees, but the wind fell to 5 miles an hour and little relief was to be had. About 6 o'clock black clouds swept across the district very far down town, accompanied by a brisk breeze. Relief in the form of rain was then in sight, but an hour later the sky was exasperatingly clear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

8c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

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Males.

Secretary.—Young man, well educated, speaking English, French, and German, as secretary or companion. E. Merfenen, 350 West 14th St.

Stenographer. — Beginner; clean-cut country youth; anxious become located; best reference. Edwards, Box 144 Times.

Tutor.—Highly successful and experienced tutor, English, would undertake young boy for thorough grounding; highest recommendations. A. B. C., Box 194 Times Office, New York.

Useful Man, &c.—By sober man as useful man, kitchen man, or dishwasher. Nelson, 408 West 25th St.

Young man, (29,) with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, stenography, and typewriting, desires position of trust, with chance of advancement; willing to start with moderate salary. Competent, Box, 198 Times.

Young man, classical education, experienced in lumber, law, and real estate, desires a permanent position where advancement is possible. C., Box 141 Times.

FIGHT ON FERRY OFFER.

Sinking Fund Commissioners to Oppose Grout's Plan.

A lively session of the Sinking Fund Commission is promised to-day over the Staten Island Ferry matter, as Alderman John T. McCall is prepared to make a fight against Controller Grout's attempt to block the acceptance of the Dock Commissioner's proposition to pay the Staten Island Ferry Company $525,000 for the island terminals. The Controller's plan would involve condemnation proceedings.

All of the members of the Sinking Fund Commission, with the exception of the Controller, assert that if condemnation proceedings are resorted to the city will have to pay more than $525,000 for the Staten Island terminals. The Controller says that unless the company will accept $500,000 condemnation proceedings shall be resorted to. The members of the commission would proceed without the Controller, but under the charter the vote of the Controller is absolutely necessary before property can be purchased at private sale.

The other members take the stand that even if they cannot convince the Controller they can put the entire proposition up to him so squarely that he will have to carry all of the responsibility of the transaction if the city has to pay several thousand dollars over the price agreed upon by the company and the Commissioner of Docks. In the meantime the Staten Island Ferry Company Directors have declined to accept a five-hundred-thousand-dollar offer and appear to be perfectly willing that condemnation proceedings should be taken.

WIRELESS WISH FOR WITNESS.

Marconi Company Seeks Henry Gardner, Complainant Against Them.

The application of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America to compel Lawyer Franklin Bien to disclose the full name and address of Henry Gardner, his client in an action brought against the Marconi Company and its Directors for an accounting and for the appointment of a receiver for the company, came up before Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday.

A representative of Mr. Bien said he was actively engaged in the trial of another case. He therefore asked for an adjournment. Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, attorneys for the Marconi Company, opposed any postponement, but Justice Fitzgerald granted the motion.

It is claimed by the Marconi Company that there is no such stockholder of the company as Henry Gardner, and that it is essentially necessary in order to file an answer to the complaint that he should be located, as his examination before trial is required. The Marconi Company alleges it is in a perfectly solvent condition and that the allegations of insolvency are unfounded and intended to damage the prestige of the corporation.

There are two men named Henry Gardner in the Directory—one a policeman and the other a peddler. Both denied yesterday they had ever commenced any suit against the Marconi Company or its Directors.

FIERCE STREET CAR FIGHT.

Men Whom Police Call Pickpockets Injure One Another.

Harry Lewis, twenty-one years old, of 76 Canal Street, and Harry Meyers, twenty-five years old, of 61 First Street, got into an altercation in a Second Avenue car at Third Street yesterday afternoon, in which Meyers was badly beaten about the head with a blunt instrument and Lewis was stabbed four times.

The police say that Lewis without any warning struck Meyers over the head several times and then ran from the car, closely pursued by Meyers, who, when he caught his assailant, stabbed him with a large clasp knife.

Detective Sergeant Summers jumped off another car and, placing both men under arrest, took them to the Fifth Street Station, where their injuries were dressed by Dr. Targe of Bellevue Hospital. They were then taken to Police Headquarters, where they were locked up. The men are known to the police as pickpockets whom they have arrested several times.

SCHOOLBOY STOLE TEXT BOOKS

Subesky Had Passed College Examinations, Yet Robbed Library.

Aaron Subesky, fifteen years old, of 27 Avenue C, who was graduated from grammar school last month, was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in the Children's Court yesterday charged with the theft of thirty-nine books, mostly text books, from the public library at 49 Bond Street. When the charge of petit larceny had been heard, Magistrate Deuel paroled Subesky until Friday, when he will be sentenced.

Those who were interested in the case said that the boy's mind had become deranged through overstudy, and that the fact that most of the books were text books and none had been sold was taken into consideration by the court. Subesky has passed the examinations for entrance to the College of the City of New York, and was penitent yesterday over his offense. Recommendations have been made to Justice Deuel to suspend sentence so that the boy may start his course in the City College this Fall.

SAYS SISTER KILLED SELF.

Parents Deny Son's Story, Coroner Agreeing That Death Was Accidental.

Rose Levy, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Louis Levy, a retired clothing merchant of 62 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, was found dead in her room yesterday morning. The windows of the room were shut and three gas jets turned on full.

The case was reported to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station by Jacob Levy, the girl's brother, who, according to Sergt. Hulse, said that Rose was in love with a young man who was to sail for Europe yesterday, and that she had committed suicide because her parents objected to their marriage.

Her parents denied their son's story. Mr. Levy said his daughter was in good spirits on Monday night, and there was no reason for her wanting to take her own life. Coroner Jackson said he thought the girl's death was accidental.

BATH WAS PROPERLY BUILT.

Architect of One Closed in Seward Park Makes Comments.

In view of the closing of the public baths in the William H. Seward Park, and the reason given by the Park Department that it was because the waste pipes were too small and resulted in the flooding of the place, the architect of the structure, Arnold W. Brunner, issued a statement yesterday from his office, at 33 Union Square West.

"The baths were supplied with two eight-inch sewer connections," said Mr. Brunner's Superintendent, "whereas one eight-inch or two six-inch sewers would have been sufficient according to proportions. Also in each bath compartment there was placed a two-and-a-half-inch waste pipe, as against half-inch supply pipe, so that unless the waste pipes were deliberately clogged or allowed to clog through carelessness there would be absolutely no chance of an overflow. The work of the architect was done properly. Either the persons who used the baths were malicious or careless, or they were not properly looked after."

Rescue Men Buried in Land.

Policemen joined with laborers in rescuing two men who were buried under several tons of sand in a cave-in at St. Mark's and Howard Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The men, Rocco Bebrian, of 2272 Pacific Street and Carmido Deforestro, of Stone Avenue and Pacific Street, were at work digging in a sand pit when the sand caved in on them. Their fellow laborers, directed by the foreman, set to work with their shovels, in an effort to save them. Policemen Hauck, Lehman, and Callahan of the Atlantic Avenue Station joined in the work of rescue. Bebrian and Deforestro were found unconscious and were taken to St. Mary's Hospital. There it was said last night that they were in a precarious condition.

HAD COATS BUTTONED ON TOUR OF SUBWAY

Mayor's Inspection Party Escaped Torrid City.

TEMPERATURE NOT ABOVE 70

Rapid Transit Commissioners, Financial Men, and City Officials See Work Near Completion.

Mayor McClellan, with several financial men and many of the members of the Rapid Transit Commission and others interested in the speedy completion of the underground routes in New York, made a semi-official inspection tour of the subway yesterday afternoon. In addition there were various city officials together with bomb-carrying photographers, who on every possible occasion took flash light pictures. They used high, but not smokeless, explosives, as they ranged their rapidly clinking cameras on the company on two flat cars drawn by an engine violating the subway company's charter by using coal.

The party made various discoveries, and not the least important thing was that citizens who have to be in the city during the heated spell of the good old Summer time will find the subway about the coolest place in Manhattan. Some of those who were in yesterday's party declared that the subway was the final solution of the problem of making New York the most popular of the Summer resorts of America. With the temperature above ground such that men and horses were dropping in the streets, the Mayor of New York and his party rode about under the city with coats buttoned close and in perfect comfort. The temperature could not have ranged much above 70 degrees in any part of the subway.

An enterprising gentleman with an eye to business asked Mayor McClellan what he would think reasonable as a price to the city for a concession to rent furs to passengers for the ride when the explorers at length came above ground.

"That is a new proposition that will bear consideration," replied his Honor, as he ran to the nearest shade to recover from the dizziness which attacked him on leaving the charmful chill of the subterranean route of rapid transit. Then he escaped in a cab for the nearest elevated road that would take him to the boat connecting with a train for his Summer home in Monmouth, N. J.

The inspecting party boarded the bench filled flat cars shortly before 2 o'clock. It was noticeable that Chief Engineer S. L. F. Deyo of the construction company carried with him a heavy rain coat, which he donned shortly after the train started on its long underground journey. He said that this was because he was suffering with rheumatism, and needed protection after being in the heat. It was also noticed that others who are familiar with the subway were similarly provided with bad weather wraps. They did not complain of aching bones, but were proved later to be men of forethought, for when the train was running through rock formations, particularly under the northern end of Central Park, the water in places dripped from the concrete coverings of the tunnel, and there was moisture enough to make the brims of straw hats droop a bit.

The first stop was at Twenty-third Street, where Mr. McDonald showed the company the great stallion with its extensions under the Mercantile Building. The train slowed up at Times Square to let the party see the rapidly progressing work there in the basement of the new home of THE NEW YORK TIMES. When the train came to the open-air structure the heat of the sun was almost staggering. Rain coats were removed and the other sorts of coats unbuttoned. It was a relief to get into the tunnel again. The party was carried as far as One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, whence the train was backed to One Hundred and Fourth Street. From there the cars took the easterly spur under Central Park and up Lenox Avenue to the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station. This part of the road had never before been inspected.

The occasion for the inspection tour was John B. McDonald's statement to the Rapid Transit Commission at their last meeting that he was not boasting in his statement that the subway would be completed on time. They had no doubt of this at the end of the tour. Mr. McDonald's disappointment was that the State Railroad Commissioners, who are in Albany, could not accept the invitation extended to them, and that President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad was ill at his home in Locust Valley. The Rapid Transit Commissioners wanted to see the power house at Fifty-eighth Street, but that was impossible on a trip scheduled to last not over three hours. Alexander E. Orr, of the Commission had to catch a train out of town, and the time of the tour could not be extended.

Those who made the trip were Mayor McClellan and his Secretary, John H. O'Brien; Alexander A. Orr, John H. Starin, Charles Stewart Smith, and Woodbury Langdon of the Rapid Transit Commission; President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, Justices Moragn J. O'Brien and E. W. Hatch of the Supreme Court, Paul D. Cravath, H. H. Vreeland, Richard Delafield, John B. Stanchfield, Frederick W. Underwood, President of the Erie system; John Whelan, J. Edward Simmons, George W. Young, Victor J. Dowling, William E. Curtis, H. B. Platt, William H. Ten Eyck, John J. Ryan, and John P. Windolph of the Aqueduct Commission; J. Waldo Smith, Harry B. Reed, H. D. Lyman, R. A. C. Smith, Perry Belmont, Charles A. Coffin, Howard C. Smith, Dr. Andrew H. Smith, H. G. King, E. P. Bryan, Vice President and General Manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and Frank Hedley.

H. M. Hamilton, engineer of maintenance and way of the Interborough system, had charge of the train. S. L. F. Deyo, chief engineer of the construction company, and George S. Wright, acting chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, went along to help explain things.

THREAT TO TIE UP SUBWAY.

Amalgamated Painters Demand One-half the Work.

What is considered the equivalent of a threat to delay the completion of the rapid transit subway and prevent its being opened for the public Sept. 1, in accordance with the recent announcement of John B. McDonald, was made by the Amalgamated Painters and Decorators yesterday in a demand and an ultimatum addressed to Mr. McDonald. This society, which is a rival of the Brotherhood of Painters, demands that it shall be allowed to do one-half of the painting in the subway, or, in other words, that it shall not be subordinated to the Brotherhood, which has been doing the larger share of the work.

The Amalgamated is affiliated with the new Building Trades Alliance, while the Brotherhood belongs to the Central Federated Union, and hence shares the "no strike" agreement of the latter organization with the subway's builders.

The Amalgamated Painters and Decorators reinforced its ultimatum by notifying Mr. McDonald that it was in a position to control the following eleven unions now doing work on the underground road: Plumbers, plasterers, electricians, bluestone cutters, marble cutters, painters, carpenters, tile layers, cement masons, wire lathers, and elevated work constructors. Some of these unions are allied with both the Central Federated Union and the Trades Alliance.

The ultimatum of the Amalgamated Society is to expire to-day at noon, and in the meantime a meeting has been called for to-night in Pepper's Hall, at Third Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. If Mr. McDonald's reply proves unfavorable to the painters, they will endeavor to tie up all subway work. It was said last night at the headquarters of the Amalgamated Painters that the whole matter had been referred to the Trades Alliance.

Time Table of New Subway.

Smith, Gray & Co. have gotten out for free distribution a pocket time table of the new subway, which contains, in addition to the train schedules, details of the route, branches, stations, express stations, and considerable statistical information.

FEDERAL SLOCUM INQUIRY.

Witnesses Declare Steamer's Fire Equipment Was Useless.

The Federal Commission appointed by President Roosevelt and ex-Secretary of Commerce and Labor Cortelyou to investigate the Slocum disaster began the taking of testimony in the rooms of the local bureau of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service, at 17 Battery Place, yesterday. The full commission, which consists of Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor Lawrence O. Murray, Chairman; Herbert Knox Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Secretary; George Uhler, Supervising Inspector General of the Steamboat Inspection Service; Commander Cameron McRae Winslow, United States Navy, retired, and Gen. James N. Wilson, United States Army, retired, was present.

Daniel O'Neill, a deckhand, swore that he had never heard of a fire drill on board the Slocum, nor had he ever seen a United States Steamboat Inspector on the boat. He said that he understood there was not more than 962 people on the Slocum on the day of the disaster, and that when an attempt was made to connect the rubber hose with the standpipe, it was discovered that the couplings did not correspond. O'Neill also testified that it was he who had placed the life preservers in the racks, and that on Mate Flanagan's orders he had discarded a great many as worthless. He said he had not the slightest idea how to put the preservers on, as the crew had received no instructions on that point.

Michael Lee, a fireman of the Slocum, who lives at 114 Catharine Slip, also testified to the worthlessness of many of the life preservers. The hearing will be continued at 10 o'clock this morning.

HURT BY BREAKING DERRICK.

Three Persons Are Injured in East Twenty-fourth Street.

Through the collapse of a derrick on the roof of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's building in course of construction at 11, 13, and 15 East Twenty-fourth Street yesterday morning three persons were hurt and several barely escaped injury. John Barrett, forty years old, a scaffold builder of 124 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, suffered from fractured ribs and many contusions, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Jeremiah Doyle, thirty-five years old, a bricklayer, of Montclair, N. J., was badly cut about the face. Mrs. Louise Stevens, housekeeper at 17 East Twenty-fourth Street, was cut by falling bricks.

It is said that the engineer of a steam derrick, which was on the fourth flor, mistaking a signal, started to hoist, instead of lower, a fourteen-ton column that had been partially bolted in place. The great strain caused the derrick to fall with a crash. Levering & Garrigues were in charge of the ironworkers, of whom James W. Scully was foreman. Scully was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station to be questioned by Capt. Cottrell. Several of the workmen about the building declared that the ironworkers were careless.

CENTRAL'S NEW POWER HOUSE.

Plant at 149th Street Will Furnish Power for Tunnel Service.

Plans were filed with the Building Department of the Bronx yesterday for the construction of a large power house for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The building will be located on One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, ninety-five feet west of Long Island Sound. According to the plans it will be three stories in height, 236 feet long and 167 feet wide, and will cost about $500,000. The superstructure will be of granite, brick and terra cotta, while the framework will be of steel. C. W. Smith, the architect for the railroad company, will have charge of the work.

The bids for the foundation, which is to be of concrete, have already been awarded to E. C. Weeks & Son, and work on this portion of the job has already begun. Bids for the superstructure, which will be started as soon as the foundation is finished, are yet to be awarded. It is intended that the building shall be more attractive architecturally than the average structure of its kind.

From the power house, when finished, will be furnished electricity with which to run all trains through the Central's tunnel to and from the Grand Central Station and as far north as the Bronx.

TO CLEAR TITLE TO PROPERTY.

Flagler Seeks Legal Release from Dower Rights of His Former Wife.

To clear a title to real estate an action was commenced in the Supreme Court yesterday by Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil man, to have the dower rights of his former wife legally released. The property in question is the former home of Mr. Flagler and Mrs. Ida A. Flagler, at Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Ida A. Flagler has been adjudged incompetent to manage her own affairs. The Fifth Avenue residence was sold four years ago to Charles W. Harkness for $300,000.

As Mrs. Ida A. Flagler did not join in the deed at the time the property was sold the proceedings are now taken to have her dower rights released. As a consideration for such release Mr. Flagler has offered to give a bond guaranteeing a one-third interest in the property to Mrs. Flagler during her lifetime, and upon her death the same to revert to him.

Justice Giegerich appointed Thomas C. O'Sullivan referee to take proof as to the value of the property. The Court appointed Archibald R. Watson as special guardian to protect the interests of Mrs. Flagler, who is now in the care of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald. She has an estate in her own right of $2,500,000.

DECISION FAVORS MRS. FISH.

Surrogate Does Not Compel Her to File Inventory of Husband's Estate.

Surrogate Thomas yesterday on the application of Charles A. Peabody, counsel for Mrs. Nicholas Fish, vacated an order issued by Surrogate Fitzgerald requiring her to file an inventory of the personal property of her late husband, saying that the claim upon which the inventory was asked was a disputed one, and that he had no power to compel the filing of an inventory.

The order was obtained by Lawyer Isaac Weill, who represented Mrs. Lavinia E. Haynes, known as "the Mining Queen." Mrs. Haynes averred that she intrusted jewelry valued at $5,050 and cash to the amount of $5,800 to Mr. Fish a few days before his death. She asserted that she asked whether the jewelry was not among Mr Fish's effects, and was informed it was not. She then made her claim for the cash and value of the jewelry, amounting to $8,400.

Lawyer Peabody, in asking that the claim be set aside, said that Mrs. Haynes's claim was fraudulent and that the application was made for no other purpose than to harass and annoy the executors.

Surrogate Thomas interposed, and said that an order for an inventory could only be issued when a claim was undisputed, and that the proper way would be to prove the claim by an action at law.

Red Star Liners to Call at Dover.

The Red Star Line announces that, commencing with the sailing of the Kroonland Aug. 6 from New York and the Finland from Antwerp the same day, the large new twin-screw passenger steamships will call at Dover, England, on both the east and west bound trips. The distance between Dover and London is only 76 miles, and the time about one and three-quarter hours.

No Passengers on the St. Louis.

The American liner St. Louis will sail Saturday, July 23, for Southampton, but will not carry passengers. Passengers booked for this steamship will be transferred to the Finland of the Red Star Line, sailing Saturday at 10:30 A. M., or to the White Star Line steamship Oceanic, sailing Wednesday, July 27, at 9 P. M.

IN May we realized that our sales of Negligee Shirts were going to be far in excess of our supply—so we ordered a lot more made up.

Shirts have to be ordered a long, long while in advance.

These have come in, in the last two weeks, all plain white in various patterns, and dainty black and white effects. $1, $1.50 and $2.

Among all the broken lots and odd sizes that are being offered on every hand, it makes a rather unique exhibit.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"A perfectly natural attraction."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

DROWNED TRYING TO SAVE DOG

Unidentified Man Jumped Off Pier After Pet and Both Were Lost.

Attempting to save the life of his dog, which had fallen into the North River, an unknown man lost his own life by drowning off the foot of Charles Street early yesterday morning. Charles Webster, a homeless painter, who tried to save the drowned man, was pulled from the river exhausted after he had worked unceasingly for fifteen minutes.

The man who was drowned had spent the night on the pier, and about 8 o'clock he was seen playing with the little dog. He threw sticks to the animal, which would bring them back to be thrown again. Once one of the sticks went over the edge of the pier and the dog in making a jump for it followed it over the side and was a moment later carried out into the stream. The stranger took off his hat and shoes and jumped after the dog, but did not appear again.

Thinking that the man was stuck in the mud at the bottom, Webster leaped over and dived time and again in his efforts to locate him, but without success. Webster was exhausted and about to sink when Policeman Riley of the Charles Street Station arrived on the pier and threw out a rope. The dog was swept out into the middle of the river and drowned.

MORE JAMES COMPLAINANTS.

Number Growing of Those Who Say Real Estate Man Swindled Them.

About a dozen brokers, lawyers, and business men were in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to give testimony as to the financial operations of Morgan T. James, the real estate broker of 8 West Forty-second Street, who was arrested last Saturday on several charges of having obtained money by means of bogus checks on the Slippery Rock Bank. The prisoner was held in $1,000 bail for trial on a new charge preferred by Rogers, Peet & Co.

Among the persons and firms whose claims first were made public yesterday were Anderson, Pendleton & Anderson of 25 Broad Street, $600; J. L. McLean & Co., 25 Broad Street, three checks aggregating $800; Howard Lapsley & Co., 52 Broadway, $400; John H. Van Hoven & Co., 42 East Ninth Street, $152; John Baker, 7 Wall Street, $620 and $525; the Sinclair House, $75; Rothenberg & Co., Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, $31, and several others.

NO TRACE OF JUDGE McKOON.

Police Expect Him to Reveal His Whereabouts Soon.

Judge Dennis Daniel McKoon of Staten Island, whose numerous letters, mailed on Friday and Saturday of last week, tell of kidnappers, a five-thousand-dollar ransom, and a boat which may land on the Pacific Coast in the Fall, has not yet been located. There were no further missives from him yesterday, and his son, D. Gilbert McKoon, does not know what to think.

"My father is either insane," said the son, "or the story that he tells in his letters to me and to others is, in the main, correct."

It was said yesterday that Judge McKoon was, in all probability, on his way to California, where he has a brother. It is believed at Police Headquarters that he will reveal his whereabouts within the next day or two.

CROKER IS COMING BACK.

Son Says Visit Will Be Without Political Significance.

Frank Croker, one of the sons of Richard Croker, returned to New York on the Kronprinz Wilhelm yesterday after an automobile trip through France and Switzerland. He said that his father is now enjoying the best days of his life on his estate at Wantage, where he spends most of his time looking to the development of his farms. He is also doing a little racing.

Young Mr. Croker said that his father would soon return to this country, but only for a short visit. His coming back, he said, would have no political significance, since Richard Croker is out of politics absolutely and forever.

WIRELESS ON EIGHT LINERS.

Holland-America and Allan Companies Extend Marconi System.

Contracts have been closed between the Marconi Company and the Holland-America Steamship Company for the equ

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light northwest to north winds.

VOL. LIH....NO. 17,019. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS

MEAT STRIKE ENDED; PACKERS GAVE IN

Chicago Employers Agreed to Take Back All Union Men.

MADE 45 DAYS THE LIMIT

Wage Scale Will Be Arbitrated—Otherwise Conditions Are Same as Before the Strike.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The strike of packing house employes, which was begun nine days ago, and which has demoralized the packing industry throughout the country, was settled here to-night at a conference between representatives of the packers, the officials of the Meat Cutters' Union, and representatives of all the allied trades employed at the Stock Yards. The whole controversy will be submitted to a board of arbitrators, both sides agreeing to abide by whatever decision this board may reach.

Pending the decision of the arbitration board the men will be taken back to work as rapidly as possible by the packers. It is agreed by the packers that all the old employes are to be reinstated within forty-five days from the date work is resumed. If any of the former employes are still unemployed at the expiration of that time, such persons are to have the privilege of submitting their cases to the arbitration board for settlement.

The strikers will return to work as soon as they can be notified of the peaceable adjustment of the trouble. It is expected that by Friday morning everything will be in normal shape at all the plants in the different cities where the employes were on strike.

Half an hour after the decision had been reached to-night, M. J. Donnelly, the strike leader, had secured communication by long-distance telephone with the leaders of the strikers in outside cities. He notified them that a satisfactory settlement had been reached and directed the strikers to return to work as soon as possible.

HOW STRIKE WAS SETTLED.

The settlement of the difficulty by arbitration was brought about by the allied craft at the stock yards, who would have become involved in the controversy had it continued much longer. The representatives of these unions, which represent about 14,000 men, got together yesterday and sent a final appeal to the packers, asking for a three-sided conference to-day between the packers, the strikers, and themselves, in a final effort to get both sides of the controversy together again and arrange some sort of agreement which would prevent the strike spreading to the affiliated unions. This appeal of the Allied Trades Unions received a favorable response from the packers and to-day's conference was the result.

The agreement entered into between the representatives of the packers and the strikers follows:

Wages and working conditions of all employes now on strike to be submitted to arbitration, each party to this agreement having the privilege of bringing before the arbitrators for decision any question of wages or conditions, or any other grievances they may have, and both to abide by the decision of the arbitrators.

The packing companies signing this agreement to retain all employes now at work who wish to remain, and will re-employ all employes now out as fast as possible without discrimination. Employes to return to work at the wages received when going on strike, pending the decision of the arbitrators; arbitrators to consist of three practical packing-house men, to be selected as follows:

One representative of the packing companies, one representative of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, these two to select a third member. The two first named shall meet within forty-eight hours after resumption of work, proceed to elect the third member, and shall meet daily for that purpose until this duty has been completed.

When the third member has been selected the three shall meet daily unless adjournment be had by unanimous consent, until the final conclusion has been reached and the award made.

Any former employe not re-employed within forty-five days from date work is resumed, to have the privilege of submitting his or her case to arbitration, on question of decrimination, decision of arbitrators to govern.

SAME AS FORMER PROPOSITION.

The agreement reached at to-night's conference is the same as the proposition made last Saturday to the packers by Mr. Donnelly. In Saturday's communication Mr. Donnelly requested that the strikers be all taken back to work within seven days. This the packers refused. He then asked the packers to set some definite time when the men would all be taken back.

When the men return to work it will be under exactly the same conditions as prevailed before the strike was declared, with the exception that the question of a wage scale will be decided by arbitration. The old wage scale under which the union worked last year expired May 28. Since that time numerous conferences have been held between the packers and the union in an effort to settle on a new schedule, but without avail.

Nine days ago it was decided to call a strike in order to bring the employers to terms. Five hours after the strike had been called Mr. Donnelly received a communication from the packers offering to arbitrate the whole difficulty. Mr. Donnelly declared the offer had come too late to prevent the walk-out, although the packers claimed that the communication had been mailed to Donnelly twenty-four hours before the latter received it.

Forty-eight hours after the strike had been on. Mr. Donnelly offered to accept the arbitration proposition, but insisted that all the old employes be put to work with the acceptance of the proposition. The packers refused this demand, but offered to re-employ the strikers in the order of their application. With the probabilities

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JEWELS LOST AT WALDORF.

Providence Woman Out $5,000—Other Guests Complain—Ring Recovered.

Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh, of Providence, who several weeks ago were stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria, reported to the management last night that Mrs. McIntosh had been robbed of jewelry valued at from $5,000 to $6,000. One ring alone, a ten-karat emerald set with diamonds, was said to be valued at $2,500. Detective Joseph Smith, of the hotel, investigated the matter, and unable to trace the thieves notified the police of the West Thirtieth Street station.

Yesterday Detective Smith, of the Waldorf went to call on a Mrs. Wagner, at 337 First Avenue, to investigate an application made by some one who wanted employment at the hotel. In the course of her conversation with the detective, Mrs. Wagner said she had a ring in her possession that had been left her by an employe. She then showed it to Smith, who at once recognized it as the property of Mrs. McIntosh.

Mrs. Wagner said she had loaned $5 on the ring to Nellie Quinlan, who until recently was a scrubwoman at the Waldorf. She promptly surrendered the ring to the detective, saying she had no idea it was of great value. Smith informed the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station, and last night Detectives Barry and Brennan of the Central Office found the Quinlan woman at the First Avenue house and locked her up in the Tenderloin Station. She said she found the ring on the tenth floor of the hotel, and did not suppose it was of extraordinary value. She thought, she said, that she was entitled to keep it. The McIntoshes had rooms on the fourth floor of the hotel.

The police regard the arrest of Nellie Quinlan as important in view of the alleged thefts at the Waldorf at about the time Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh lived there. It is known to the police that several employes at the hotel have recently been under surveillance.

About the beginning of June the "Lost and Found" columns of the newspapers contained a large number of advertisements with the words "Please return to the Waldorf." The manager of the hotel, when asked concerning this, said that the advertisements did not signify that the property referred to in them had been lost at the Waldorf. Many of his guests, he said, had lost valuables all over the city, and had asked the assistance of the management in trying to recover them.

H. H. ROGERS GIVES BAIL.

Surrenders on Manslaughter Charge with Other Directors.

Henry H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company and President of the Richmond Light and Railroad Company, who is charged with manslaughter as the result of the death of Edgar Coleman from contact with an electric light wire of the company on July 1, voluntarily surrendered himself to the Coroner yesterday. Mr. Rogers was first informed through the papers Tuesday night that a warrant had been issued for his arrest.

Early yesterday morning he went direct to Coroner Schaefer's house, which is in Castleton Corners, West New Brighton; and heard the verdict of the Coroner's jury. Coroner Schaefer then told Mr. Rogers that he would hold him in $1,000 bail to appear before the next Richmond County Grand Jury, which meets in October, and a bail bond was signed by Walter Jennings of Cold Spring Harbor.

The Board of Directors of the Richmond Light and Railroad Company consists of Henry H. Rogers, Walter G. Oakman, ex-President of the Guaranty Trust Company; William L. Bull of the Stock Exchange house of Edward Sweet & Co., John Greenough, and R. Somers Hayes. Mr. Greenough and Mr. Hayes are both in Europe. Later in the day Messrs. Oakman and Bull also voluntarily surrendered themselves to the Coroner and were paroled until to-day, when bail will be fixed at $1,000 each. The Coroner was informed that Mr. Hayes was seriously ill and that it would be some time before he would be able to sail for this country, but was assured that Mr. Greenough would appear when wanted.

The case is now in the hands of the District Attorney.

GIRL JUMPS FROM ROOF.

Died Later at Her Home—Despondent from Illness.

Suffering from an affection of the stomach which had been aggravated by the heat of the past few days, Miss Elizabeth Gonell, twenty-one years old, daughter of J. D. Gonell, a dealer in fibre machinery, despondent over her condition, threw herself from the roof of her home at 2,151 Seventh Avenue late yesterday afternoon and received injuries from which she died half an hour later. She fell five stories, striking on the stone-paved areaway in the rear, and received a fractured skull and a broken right arm.

In spite of her despondency and her frequent declarations that she never expected to be better, she had seemed very cheerful yesterday and her family was greatly shocked. The family is Spanish-American, the father having come to New York from Caracas in 1885. According to Dr. J. M. F. Egan of 46 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, the girl has suffered for more than a year with gastritis. Although she was not confined to her home, she suffered greatly. Yesterday afternoon, her father coming home early from his business, brought, to divert her, a new piece of Spanish music, the title of which, translated, was "Your Pretty Eyes." She was pleased with it, and said to her father: "I'll try it after dinner, papa."

He left her then and soon after she went to the roof supposedly to get some air. About ten minutes after the father heard a commotion in the rear yard, and looking out saw his daughter's body on the pavement. Neighbors had already reached her and one of them sent for Dr. Perry Schoonmaker of 161 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. When he arrived, together with Dr. Fahnestock of the J. Hood Wright Hospital, the surgeons carried her up stairs to her room, where she died.

WILL LIVE DESPITE FALL.

Nonagenarian Mrs. Cohen, Who Fell from Window, Surprises Doctors.

Even though she is within a decade of the century mark, Mrs. Bessie Cohen of 193 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, has shown such wonderful vitality that the doctors believe that she has an even chance of winning out against death despite a fall from a second-story window of her home. The aged woman is in the Kings County Hospital.

The accident that befell the old woman was not unexpected. A few days ago she dreamed that she was going to meet with death, but her family only laughed when she told them of it. On account of the heat she had fixed up her bed at the window. Suddenly, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, the Cohen family were startled by shrieks, followed by a dull thud.

Mrs. Cohen had fallen out of the window and was lying in the yard unconscious. She was taken to the Kings County Hospital, and to the surprise of all Mrs. Cohen gradually began to show signs of returning strength. The doctors believe that she will live despite her sinister dream and advanced years.

Cures Stomach Troubles.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate produces healthy activity of weak and disordered stomachs.—Adv.

GORMAN OR SHEEHAN TO HEAD COMMITTEE

Judge Parker to Resign the Bench Before Aug. 8

MR. DAVIS AT ROSEMOUNT

The Judge to Be Notified at Esopus, His Running Mate in West Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSEMOUNT, Esopus, N. Y., July 20.—If Arthur P. Gorman refuses to serve, William F. Sheehan will be the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee.

Judge Alton B. Parker and his running mate, ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, have agreed to veto the project for a joint notification.

Judge Parker will resign from the bench before Aug. 8, so that candidates for his place can be voted for at the coming election. This means that Gov. Odell will not be given the opportunity to appoint his successor.

These were the disclosures of the day at Esopus.

Ex-Senator Davis spent the afternoon with Judge Parker and then returned to New York.

The two candidates had never met before and they took an obvious and instantaneous liking to each other. Mr. Davis arrived at 12:06 o'clock accompanied by Daniel J. Campau of Michigan, Norman E. Mack, and C. M. Hendley, Mr. Davis's secretary.

PARKER MEETS RUNNING MATE.

Judge Parker's carriage, occupied by his son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Charles Mercer Hall, and Private Secretary McCausland, was at the station to meet them. Mr. Davis's agility, liveliness, and general air of youthfulness caused the same comment here that it has elsewhere. He was driven to Rosemount, where Mr. Mack introduced him to the Judge and his family.

Judge Parker remained on the veranda for a little chat with Mr. Campau, while Mr. Davis, convoyed by Mr. Mack and Dr. Hall, went out to look the grounds over. He was in high spirits and laughed and talked as if he were having the time of his life. Returning he joined a conference between Judge Parker and Mr. Campau, which continued until luncheon was announced. After luncheon the real business of the day began. The two candidates entered into a discussion of the subjects that had brought them together. This discussion lasted until the time arrived for Mr. Davis to take the New York train. Meanwhile Mr. Campau and Mr. Hendley drove over to Mr. Sheehan's house, but that gentleman had not yet returned from New York.

Mr. Campau said that the choice for National Chairman has simmered down to Gorman and Sheehan. He added: "I think Sheehan would be just the man for the place if Gorman cannot be induced to serve."

Mr. Mack added the opinion that there is still a good chance of getting Gorman to serve. When he was questioned about the proposition to make Gorman head of the whole thing, with Tagart in charge of the West and Sheehan of the East, he said after consideration: "That would be an admirable plan."

JOINT NOTIFICATION IMPOLITIC.

The two candidates agreed that it would be impolitic to adopt the plan of having a joint notification, and definitely resolved to be notified in their respective States. Judge Parker decided to be notified at Rosemount, thus going back to early precedents and breaking the custom which was begun by Cleveland in 1892 and followed by Bryan in 1896 and 1900, of being notified in a big public hall in New York. Mr. Davis has not yet decided where he will be notified, except that it will be somewhere in West Virginia. His home is in the middle part of the State, and he may decide to be notified in a city, where the political effect would be better.

None of the party except Mr. Mack had anything to say on the burning Murphy question. Mr. Mack said that Mr. Murphy would be found in line when the fight was on, and when questioned about the reports that McCarren intended arrogating to himself a position superior to Murphy, he said: "McCarren won't give orders to Tammany. He hasn't any more business to give orders to Tammany than I have to come down from Buffalo and do the same thing.

"I do not deny that there is rivalry between Mr. McCarren and Mr. Murphy, but they are both good Democrats, and there is no reason why their feelings toward each other should interfere with the success of the ticket."

"But will Tammany have to take orders from Mr. McCarren?" Mr. Mack was asked.

McCARREN NOT TO MEDDLE.

"There is no such contingency to be considered," he replied. "Mr. McCarren will not meddle in Tammany's territory any more than I would. Mr. McCarren, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee, will do his best to build up the organization and get out the vote up the State, but the fact that his headquarters happen to be in the Hoffman House does not mean that he will interfere in the Tammany bailiwick."

Mr. Davis took the 5.45 o'clock train for New York. Judge Parker, in honor of the occasion, changed his easy suit of white flannel for black trousers and coat and a white waistcoat, and drove him down to the station. As Mr. Davis jumped into the rig the Judge remarked: "All these people who have been saying that he is eighty years old are prevaricators."

Mr. Davis laughed. "If I don't behave myself decorously," he remarked, "it is because Judge Parker has made me feel so good."

Judge Parker had hardly reached Rosemount on his return from the station, when John B. McDonald on the steam yacht Sapphire came up the river and stopped at the Rosemount landing. He went at once to the Judge's house. In view of Mr. McDonald's relations with August Belmont the impression prevails that the setting in of the tide toward Mr. Gorman and Mr. Davis's strong desire to have the Marylander head the National Committee, had induced Mr. Belmont to act promptly on the heels of Mr. Davis's visit. It is believed that Mr. McDonald came here to see if Mr. Belmont's case is hopeless and to do what he can to counteract what Mr. Davis had been saying to Judge Parker.

UPHOLDS RUSSIA'S ACTION.

Novoe Vremya Editorially Says England Has Been Rudely Awakened.

ST PETERSBURG, July 21, (Thursday) 7:20 A. M.—The Novoe Vremya this morning has a long editorial on the operations of the Volunteer Fleet steamers in the Red Sea. The editorial makes no reference to the British official protest, but holds that the volunteer steamers are perfectly within their rights, according to international law, in stopping vessels of neutral powers.

It thinks that the confiscation of the Japanese mail bags from the Prinz Heinrich was the easiest and most expeditious method since an examination of the whole huge mail on board the vessel would have involved detention for several days, causing an inconvenience to passengers and damage to shippers of the neutral cargo. The Novoe Vremya goes on to say:

"The vehement protest of British shippers was only to be expected. They were ready enough to ship contraband of war to Japan when it could be safely and profitably done. It is a rude awakening to find Russia in a position to stop this lucrative business. It is not to be expected, however, that any successful performance on the part of Russia will meet with approval abroad."

MAY BE SUBWAY STRIKE.

Rival Painters' Row Threatens to Tie Up Almost Completed Work.

The Building Trades Alliance, which says it controls eleven unions which have men working on the subway, yesterday decided to order a general strike in the subway on Monday unless 50 per cent. of the painting is given to the Amalgamated Painters' Society.

The Alliance on July 13 had sent an ultimatum to General Contractor John B. McDonald embodying its demands. Mr. McDonald paid no attention to the communication. At yesterday's meeting it was decided to give Mr McDonald until Monday to accede to the terms of the ultimatum. In the meantime the Brotherhood of Painters has made a demand of its own that its members be paid double time on the night shifts.

The Brotherhood of Painters is in the Central Federated Union, which has an agreement with the Rapid Transit Contractors' Association for all its affiliated trades working in the subway. For this reason the Brotherhood was given the subway work, the Amalgamated Painters' Society not being represented in the Central Federated Union.

KENTUCKY JUDGE DROWNED.

Attack of Heart Trouble While Bathing at Cape May.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 20.—Judge Upton Muir of Louisville, Ky., was drowned in the surf at noon to-day. He was not out in deep water, and it is believed by those who were on the beach at the time that heart failure caused the drowning.

Judge Muir had been here a couple of weeks, and recently began a six-year term as Judge in the courts of Kentucky. He was forty-five years old, and is survived by a widow and two children. Mrs. Muir is a sister of Mrs. Kearny, wife of Gen. John Watts Kearny. The body will be taken to Louisville for interment.

$600 TO $1,000 BET ON PARKER.

Some 6 to 10 Parker Money Goes Begging—Roosevelt Odds 10 to 7.

A few bets were made yesterday on the curb, the largest of which was one of $600 to $1,000 on Parker, made by Bunnell, Buchanan & Co. with A. C. Gwynne. Edward Gilbert wagered $60 to $100 on Parker with S. G. Wood, and offered another $00-$100 without takers.

The prevailing odds are now 6 to 10 offered on Parker. The Roosevelt money is offered at 10 to 7.

SHIP AFIRE AT SEA.

Burning Vessel Seen About Thirty Miles Off Eastport, L. I.

EASTPORT, L. I., July 20.—A burning vessel was seen at sea off this place this afternoon. The ship apparently was about thirty miles out at sea, and a dense cloud of smoke towered high above it. The distance from shore made it impossible to tell even with the best glasses what sort of a craft was burning.

Several vessels passed between the fire and the coast during the afternoon. The smoke was noticed first about 3 o'clock, and was at its worst an hour later.

"SLIDE FOR LIFE" MAN FALLS.

Wind Responsible for Injury to Coney Island Performer.

Melvin B. Howard, known as the "slide for life" specialist at Dreamland, Coney Island, is in the Reception Hospital at that place suffering from a fracture of the right leg, several broken ribs, and internal injuries received yesterday afternoon while undertaking his act of clinging by his teeth to a strap fastened to a pulley which runs along a wire cable.

Howard has been doing the act twice daily. Yesterday he started on his slide, but the wind, which was blowing strong, whirled him around several times. He lost his hold and fell into the water of the chutes. He was dragged out and Ambulance Surgeon Hall of the Reception Hospital, who was summoned, said the man's condition was serious.

NOISE-WORRIED MAN DIES.

New Rochelle Resident Couldn't Stand Racket of Picnic Park.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 20.—The death of Julius Sulwin, sixty years old, a prominent resident of New Rochelle, is ascribed by his wife and relatives to constant worry over noises at a park and picnic grounds opposite his home.

Mr. Sulwin, who was a retired manufacturer, lived on the Boston Post Road between New Rochelle and Larchmont, and just across the street from Dillon Park. He appealed to the authorities of both towns to stop the baseball games and picnics at the park, saying that the dances made so much noise that he could not sleep. The local authorities decided that they had no right to interfere.

Last night when there was a cakewalk run by 500 of the colored people of Westchester County, Mr. Sulwin was so irritated that he sat up all night, and this morning at 6 o'clock he dropped dead. The doctors decided that he died of a cerebral hemorrhage brought on by intense mental excitement.

CARRIE NATION KNOCKED DOWN

Slapped Cigarette from Kentuckian's Mouth—Paid Unexpected Penalty.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 20.—Carrie Nation, who is attending the annual fair now in progress at Guthrie, Ky., has been up to her old tricks. In the grand stand she walked up to a young man named John Williams. Williams hails from Trenton. She slapped a cigarette from his mouth. He warned her not to repeat the act, but she did not heed the warning. Again she slapped the cigarette, whereupon he knocked her down. Mrs. Nation was not hurt.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor, try it, use it.—Adv.

RUSSIA MUST MAKE AMENDS OR FIGHT

Britons Bitterly Angry; Government Means Business.

CZAR MUST ACT AT ONCE

Mouthpiece of Lansdowne Places the Limit at 48 Hours.

FLEET IS READY TO STRIKE

The Malacca Cannot Pass British Cruisers at Port Said.

CZAR IS SAID TO BE PACIFIC

Reported to Have Rebuked Minister for Complication—Anti-British Feeling in Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Thursday, July 21.—The developments yesterday in respect to the Malacca incident seem to demonstrate clearly that the British Government is determined to secure the release of the steamship now held by the Russians as a prize of war.

They also seem to demonstrate that the movements of British naval vessels in these last few days in the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, and the Red Sea regions were undertaken for the purposes set forth in cablegrams to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

British Warships' Movements.

The Mediterranean squadron was moved up to Alexandria so that it might be in a commanding position in reference to the Suez Canal and the Dardanelles. There is no doubt of that.

It is also evident that the cruisers which were dispatched to various points on the canal and the Red Sea were sent to those stations so that Great Britain might be ready for emergencies likely to arise in connection with the operations of the Russian Volunteer Fleet cruisers.

This is strikingly true in the case of the cruisers sent to Port Said to await the arrival of the Malacca there. They were sent there to stop the Malacca if she should be allowed by the Egyptian Government to proceed on the contemplated journey to Libau or Sevastopol.

It was not planned that the cruisers should watch the Russians sail the Malacca past them while their crews dressed ship and their bands played "Rule Britannia."

London Times's View.

It is pretty clear that Great Britain meant business when she sent those warships to Port Said. At any rate, that she means business now is well understood in London. The Times this morning says editorially:

"His Majesty's Government have taken the course the nation expected them to take. The communication Sir Charles Hardinge had to make to Count Lamsdorff concluded with the statement that a very serious situation was involved. In a sense that declaration is only too true.

"Could we seriously entertain the supposition that the Russian Government will disregard these representations and neglect to release the Malacca without delay the situation will at once assume a character of extreme gravity. It is best that there should be no misunderstanding upon this point.

"No Government in this country, whatever its leanings or complexion, could possibly acquiesce in the pretensions implied in the action of the Petersburg. No Government could allow the Malacca to be taken to a Russian port or be condemned by a Russian prize court.

Belief That Russia Will Give In.

"Public opinion on this subject is absolutely unanimous. It has been and happily still remains quite calm and self-possessed, but there could be no more fatal mistake than to imagine that it is therefore indifferent. It is tranquil because it is confident that the Russian Government will not adhere to an attitude plainly untenable.

"So strong and so general is this conviction that the situation is only serious so far in a conditional manner. It might at any moment become extremely serious, but it could only become so were the Russian Government to commit an injustice and folly of which Englishmen would be sorry to believe them capable."

CZAR READY TO YIELD?

Is Said to be Angry at the Acts Which Have Caused the Crisis.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, July 21.—The Associated Press has just been informed that Emperor Nicholas, in an interview with Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, expressed his displeasure at the turn events have taken and at the possibility of complications with Great Britain arising out of the seizure of the British steamer Malacca in the Red Sea.

This pacific attitude of the Czar, if the report be correct, will doubtless lead to an immediate and amicable adjustment of the difficulties.

Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador to Russia, yesterday afternoon, on behalf of his Government, presented a strong protest to Russia against the seizure of the Malacca, which, it was declared, was carrying 300 tons of British Government stores for the naval establishment at Hongkong, each case being marked with the broad arrow, the British Government stamp.

The Ambassador also presented a general protest against the actions of the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers in the Red Sea.

The protest was in the form of a verbal note made in conformity with telegraphic instructions from the British Government. It does not raise the question of the passage of the Dardanelles by vessels of the Volunteer Fleet, it being understood that Great Britain is reluctant to reopen the question of the Dardanelles, and that she will not do so unless as a last resort.

Russia has reason to believe and contends that the Malacca, in addition to British Government stores, had on board munitions intended for Japan.

The news of Great Britain's protest against the capture of the Malacca, in terms which are believed to be almost tantamount to a demand for the immediate release of the vessel, as her general protest against the action of the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers in stopping ships in the Red Sea, is not generally known here to-night, but the editorials from the London newspapers reprinted here yesterday afternoon were a sufficient warning of the state of the British mind, and the public became greatly excited.

In the hotels and restaurants the war was temporarily forgotten, and nothing except the possibility of complications with Great Britain was talked of. The old resentment against Great Britain, which had been much ameliorated of late, became revived at the mere suggestion that that country was again seeking to balk Russia, but the official world, which is charged with the responsibility, is keeping cool and calm.

Both powers, while standing on their rights, will, it is believed, do everything possible to avoid cause for a rupture. Whether Great Britain has followed up the step taken here by making representations to the Sultan of Turkey regarding his responsibility in allowing the volunteer steamers to pass the Dardanelles is not known in St. Petersburg, but there is the best reason for stating that such is not the case.

An unyielding attitude on the part of Great Britain at this time, in view of the deep-seated and long-standing enmity existing in Russia against her, which is now likely to be revived in all its intensity, would be exceedingly unfortunate.

To-night the wires between St. Petersburg and Port Said are hot with messages. The report that the crew of the Malacca left the ship at Port Said was not received until midnight.

Naturally the city is already filled with wild rumors, one of which is to the effect that the British Mediterranean Squadron is about to sail for the Bosphorus.

INSULT TO BRITISH FLAG.

View of Government Voiced by Daily Telegraph.

LONDON, Thursday, July 21.—"Lord Lansdowne," says The Daily Telegraph, voicing the views of the Government, "has faced the situation created by the abuse of the right of search in the only manner worthy of a British Minister compelled to defend the interests of British commerce and the honor of the flag, and, acting with unhesitating firmness and promptitude which recall the strongest days of the national policy, he has justified the trust of the country.

"While not one rash word should be said which could have the effect of increasing the tension of an anxious and dangerous interval, it would be futile to disguise the character or to minimize the risks of the situation which has arisen. We hope and believe that a solution of the difficulty may still be found in the withdrawal of the Russian Government from its false position.

"It is obvious that if the volunteers passed the Dardanelles as merchant vessels they cannot be allowed to scour the Red Sea as warships. The doors of the Black Sea must either be open or shut. If open to warships, they must be so to all warships. If the Russian fleet is to be permitted to emerge in violation of treaty provisions, the British fleet must be allowed to enter upon these terms.

"It is no secret that we have not been unwilling to remove the existing veto of the Daranelles and enable those straits to be traversed by the navies of all nations."

No Contraband on the Malacca.

The Telegraph goes on to say that the stores of the Malacca were plainly marked with the broad arrow, showing that they belonged to the British Government and were destined for a British depot.

"It would be impossible to conceive a more remarkable accumulation of illegality and error than has attended the present case," the paper says. "If this country were capable under any circumstances of tamely enduring so grave an injury to the most vital of its interests and so great an insult to its honor, we should have forfeited our claim to be a great nation.

"In any circumstances we think it may be assumed that the Malacca will never be navigated by a prize crew to any Russian port. She is watched, if not actually stopped, by British warships, and she will, in any case, be restored to her owners long before she can be taken through the Dardanelles or navigated to Libau.

Gravity of the Crisis.

"The emergency, in some respects, is the most critical that has marked our relations with Russia in the last twenty years, and in face of the inflamed state of public opinion in St. Petersburg, it would be unwise to blind ourselves to the existence of possibilities that would otherwise be unthinkable. This country has adopted with decision and composure an attitude from which there can be no retreat or flinching.

"We seek a simple redress for a violent and unprovoked injury, and where the peace of the West depends upon the will of the Czar we cannot believe that civilization will look to him during the next forty-eight hours in vain."

The foregoing pronouncement, from an organ so notoriously inspired, with its open reference to the possibility of war, adds enormously to a situation that already was grave enough.

War Openly Spoken Of.

Every other London morning paper devotes its leading editorial to a similar view of the situation. War with Russia is openly contemplated by the most staid papers of the empire as a contingency much to be regretted, but nevertheless inevitable for the honor of the nation unless speedy reparation be made for what is alleged to be a dire insult to the British flag.

Such organs as The Daily News and The Daily Chronicle, representing the extreme Liberal Party, which took an implacable stand against the Boer war, urge the Government to take every step to retrieve the honor of the British Nation.

The keynote of The Standard's editorial, declaring that the Malacca must not be allowed to leave Port Said under the Russian flag, is as follows:

"We do not keep a powerful fleet in the Mediterranean in order that the inland sea shall be the scene of such an outrage upon international justice. Should the representations of Sir Charles Hardinge unhappily be ignored, proper instructions must be sent to our Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean. It would be a deplorable necessity, but one for which we cannot blame ourselves."

BITTER FEELING IN BRITAIN.

Parties United and People Want to Strike at Russia.

LONDON, Thursday, July 21.—The Associated Press last night interviewed many prominent persons connected and in close touch with the Government relative to the seizure and stoppage of British vessels by steamers of the Russian Volunteer Fleet in the Red Sea.

As a result of these inquiries there is shown to be a remarkably hostile feeling against Russia, of a strength and a bitterness almost without precedent since the Crimean war.

Even the most conservative officials, who have been in the service of the Government for many years and who openly deplored the haste with which they thought Great Britain had plunged into the Transvaal war, last night frankly declared for a policy of reprisal against what is regarded here as Russia's violation of treaties and her piratical attack on British commerce.

Newspapers Warlike.

The warlike tone of such papers as The Times, The Standard, The Morning Post, and The Daily Telegraph, which in national crises hitherto have almost invariably advised caution, has had its inevitable effect. There has been stirred up a storm of indignation among all classes in the United Kingdom the strength of which the Government itself can scarcely gauge.

Those who deplored the outbreak of the war between Japan and Russia and insisted publicly and privately that Great Britain, crippled financially after her South African experiences, must not at any cost be drawn into the Far Eastern struggle, are now among the most outspoken champions of a physical force that will prevent the repetition of the Malacca incident.

Entente with Russia Impossible?

Those few officials at the Foreign Office who are in full possession of all the details of Great Britain's desire to arrive at an entente with Russia are in despair. They realize that the policy so carefully fostered by King Edward and Foreign Minister Lansdowne would now be indignantly repudiated by all parties in the House of Commons and involve the downfall of any Ministry advocating it.

Every nerve will be strained, however, by the Foreign Office to secure from Russia an explanation that will pacify the aggrieved feelings of the British public, and no step will be taken officially that will tend to prejudice subsequent diplomatic negotiations looking to the settlement of all important questions now outstanding between Russia and Great Britain.

However, there is expressed at the Foreign Office and elsewhere almost poignant regret that Russia, rightly or wrongly, should have taken up the position evinced by the action of her Volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea.

Lord Lansdowne's policy since the first whisper of war between Japan and Russia reached Downing Street has been

ion of consistent neutrality. When the outbreak came it was a matter for no little congratulation, as frequently pointed out in these dispatches, that Great Britain had kept herself free from all entanglements, thanks chiefly to the hurrying on of the Anglo-French entente, on the strength of which the diplomats of both nations concerned believed they would be able to be detached spectators of the struggle in the Far East.

The unlooked-for developments in the Dardanelles and the Red Sea embarrass Lord Lansdowne more than the circumstances themselves would indicate. The Government, weakened by internal dissensions, could scarcely stand for a day against a popular demand for reprisals against Russia, and this very danger is being assiduously fostered by leading Government newspapers.

The news that there may be an amicable adjustment of the difficulties as the result of an interview between Emperor Nicholas and Count Lamsdorff, given in The Associated Press dispatch from St. Petersburg, is not yet known to the British press and public. If such an adjustment eventuates it will let Premier Balfour's Government out of one of the most awkward and most serious crises it has had to face in its checkered career, but it will undoubtedly be several months before the British public can forget what has been described as the most humiliating incident in British history since the Dutch victoriously entered the Thames.

British Parties United.

The Opposition leaders in the House of Commons have allowed it to be understood that they will be prepared to support the Government in its representations to Russia in regard to the seizure of the Malacca.

The Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, at a meeting yesterday afternoon, decided strongly to urge on the Government the necessity for action in regard to the seizure of the Malacca. The Government has been definitely informed that the only explosives on the Malacca were stores shipped by the British Government to Hongkong.

It appears that the Smolensk and Petersburg not only passed through the Dardanelles under the Russian commercial flag, but that they also went through the Suez Canal under that flag on their outward voyage.

LITTLE ALARM IN FRANCE.

Belief that Trouble Will Be Adjusted—Delcasse a Peace Factor.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, July 20.—In well-informed circles here the recent action of the Russian cruisers does not cause serious apprehension. The opinion seems to be that nothing whatever has taken place which does not admit of an amicable adjustment.

I have also heard another reason alleged for not taking a pessimistic view of the matter, or, at all events, of not accepting the suggestion that Russia seeks to provoke England and thus create a situation which would compel France to intervene. It is understood that this would be in direct opposition to the Czar's wish. At any rate there is good ground for attributing to the Czar an intention to localize the war.

The possibility of complications arising in connection with the Red Sea incident appears so remote to all with whom I have spoken to-day as not to deserve serious consideration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 20.—In official circles here the sensational incidents connected with the presence of Russian Volunteer Fleet vessels in the Red Sea are viewed with relative calmness, and the conviction is expressed that satisfactory explanations to the British Government will be forthcoming from St. Petersburg.

The Chamber being on vacation, Foreign Minister Delcassé's position is assured until October at least, and he can be counted on not to encourage Russia in any unnecessary provocation of Great Britain.

The fact is that contraband traffic in favor of both belligerents has recently assumed large proportions, and it is thought here that Russia's action in rousing public opinion in England to protest against British ships being interfered with by Russian Volunteer vessels may be a clever manoeuvre to secure protection and impunity for those very vessels, sailing under the British flag, which are now supplying Russia with large quantities of seizable merchandise.

The fact that Japan has just laid her hands on one of these vessels, the Pei Ping, is significant.

The attitude of the French officials may be described as the reverse of alarmist.

MIDDY IN CHARGE OF PRIZE.

He Tried in Vain to Buy Coal for the Malacca at Port Said.

LONDON, Thursday, July 21.—According to a Daily Mail dispatch from Port Said, the Malacca is in charge of a Russian midshipman, an announcement which gives rise to much British naval reminiscence, many contemporary British Admirals having helped to precipitate serious conflicts before they were admitted to the wardroom. The same dispatch says that the union jack was torn down by the Russian prize crew, although the Russians treated the passengers and crew of the Malacca with every courtesy.

The Captain of the Malacca asserts that the capture was made within the three-mile limit.

The midshipman commanding this prize, which has set Europe by the ears and almost threatens consequences more serious than the actual war in the Far East, ordered 400 tons of coal at Port Said, but the officials refused to supply the coal on the ground that the vessel had a supply sufficient to take her to the Black Sea.

The Daily Mail says it understands that the London officials of the Peninsular and Oriental Company refused to take a cargo of horse-shoe nails and aluminium cooking utensils for the Japanese Army by the Malacca and that these were subsequently taken by a German steamer which had already safely passed through the Red Sea "flying the German flag, as this was found to give better protection."

RUSSIANS AGAIN LOSE; KUROKI PUSHES ON

His Right Flank 25 Miles from Liao-Yang.

SEVERE FIGHT ON TUESDAY

Keller's Position May Be Flanked—Great Armies Are Now Close Together for Battle.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, July 19.—The right flank of this force has been severely engaged since dawn.

(According to recent reports Gen. Kuroki's right flank was pushing ahead on the road from Sai-ma-Tse, which branches off both to Mukden and Liao-Yang. A force proceeding on this road might be able to pass around the left flank of Count Keller's force guarding Liao-Yang.)

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Thursday, July 21.—The Standard's correspondent with the first Japanese army, cabling under date of July 19, says:

"Our right flank has been engaged since morning."

ST. PETERSBURG, July 20.—All advices from the theatre of war continue to confirm the opinion that the pressure on Gen. Kuropatkin's southern front at Tashi-Chao is being relieved, and that the Japanese are pursuing their favorite flanking tactics, working around to the northeast as if to threaten the communications between Mukden and Liao-Yang or to make a direct attack on the latter place.

Gen. Kuropatkin having developed the great strength of the Japanese at Mo-tien Pass by Lieut. Gen. Count Keller's attack on July 17, reports this evening that a considerable column of Japanese is advancing along the northern Sai-matse and Liao-Yang Road.

This column came into touch with Gen. Rennenkampff's cavalry near Sekheyan Monday last. The Russians fell back before the advancing column Monday and Tuesday some thirteen miles to Hou-tsiatse, twenty-five miles as the crow flies from Liao-Yang.

Gen. Kuropatkin gives no particulars as to the character of the fighting.

The bulk of the armies are now within striking distance, and only a single day's march seperates them.

The great importance of the appearance of the Japanese on the northern road is that if the advance should be pushed Gen. Keller's position in the Lian Valley would be outflanked, as would later on the strong Russian position at Lian-dian-sian, which commands the Feng-Wang-Chang highroad and two minor roads from Simoucheng and Siu-yen over which the Japanese would advance to the north. Once outflanked here the road to Liao-Yang would be open.

On the other hand, an advance beyond Houtsiatze would give Gen. Keller an opportunity by an energetic movement to strike this column in the rear.

From a strategic point of view the situation is intensely interesting, and seemingly increases the probabilities of a general engagement soon.

JAPANESE LOST OPPORTUNITY.

Artillery Might Have Turned Foes' Defeat at Mo-Tien Into a Rout.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegrams.
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GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, July 19.—The fighting on July 17 was remarkable for the absolute failure of the Russians to employ artillery.

On the other hand the Japanese, when attacking, unaccountably retained their guns in position when their advance might have turned the Russian retirement into a partial rout.

The opinion is general here that both sides failed to take advantage of their opportunities.

Russians Attacked at Five Points.

TOKIO, July 19.—The official report divides the Mo-Tien Ling battle into five sections.

The first section deals with the Mo-Tien Ling position. Here the enemy attacked the Japanese outposts westward of the defile at 3 A. M. Thereupon a regiment of infantry under Gen. Okasaki moved rapidly to an appointed position and artillery came into action on the Wu-fan-Kwan hills.

At 5 A. M. the enemy, following up closely, had driven in the outposts and deployed for an attack on the high land west of Mo-Tien Ling. Their force was gradually growing until 7 A. M., when four regiments were in the fighting line.

The Russians made frequent attempts to turn the Japanese left, but were frustrated by the activity and accuracy of fire of the Japanese, who, outnumbered by four to one, held their ground firmly until 9 A. M.; when the Russian left began to retire under the heavy fire of the infantry and artillery. Then the Japanese, reinforced by part of a regiment, assumed the offensive along the whole line, a regiment of cavalry also joining in the pursuit.

The enemy withdrew toward Tienshwi-Tien and Ta-Wan, but seven battalions halted at Li-kia-pu-Tse, and from 2 P. M. till 4 P. M. the Russian guns took up a covering position near Ta-Wan. The pursuit consequently ceased west of Li-kia-pu-Tse.

Fierce Fighting at Sin-Kia Ling.

The second section deals with the fighting at the Sin-Kia Ling position. Here a Japanese reconnoitring company fell in with a Russian battalion east of Makumenza. The Russians came from the north, and were presently reinforced by a second battalion from Ta-Wan. A fierce fight ensued, but the Japanese, being quickly reinforced, drove back the enemy at 1 P. M. and occupied the heights east of Makumenza, whence they opened a hot fire on the Russians retreating from Mo-Tien Ling toward Ta-Wan.

The third section deals with the Shan-Kau Ling position. Here a Russian regiment attacked a Japanese battalion, but the enemy retreated simultaneously with the assailants of Mo-Tien Ling, and the Japanese pursued them two and a half miles from Shan-Kau Ling.

The fourth section deals with the Hsima-Tang position. Here at 8 A. M. a battalion of the enemy's infantry and a troop of cavalry attacked an outpost consisting of a company of Japanese infantry northwest of Hsi-ma-Tang. The Japanese company lost all its officers and non-commissioned officers, but fought desperately. Meanwhile the Russian attacking force had been increased to a whole regiment, but the Japanese, reinforced by two companies of outposts, reserves, and part of another regiment, defeated the enemy, at 4:30 P. M. the Russians retreating to Hwang-kia-pu-Tse.

The fifth section deals with the Si-kia-pu-Tse position. Here eight companies of Russian infantry and one or two troops of cavalry, advancing from Kiao-Tau, attacked a Japanese outpost, which, being reinforced by engineers, drove back the Russians. At 1 P. M. the latter retreated northwest.

Few Japanese Killed.

Altogether the Japanese losses were 43 killed, including four officers, and 256 wounded, including 15 officers.

The Russian forces engaged in this battle consisted of two divisions, drawn from the Third, Sixth, and Ninth Divisions, under Gen. Keller.

ANOTHER STEAMER CAPTURED.

British Vessel Pak Ling Believed to Have Been Taken in the Red Sea.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, July 20.—The Times's insurance correspondent says:

"The China Mutual Company's (A. Holt & Co.'s) steamer Pak Ling is believed to have been captured in the Red Sea. She was from Middlesborough and Antwerp for Yokohama.

"It is reported also that the Hamburg-American liner Sambia has been seized.

"The Pak Ling is of 4,447 tons, was built in 1895, and is uninsured. The Sambia is also uninsured. In both cases, as with the Malacca, there are considerable cargo interests here.

"Antwerp has all through been the port of shipment for goods of a contraband character for Japan, and the Russians are apparently marking down steamers loaded there."

MALACCA HELD AT PORT SAID.

Detained by Egyptian Authorities There, Who Await Instructions.

PORT SAID, July 20.—The crew and passengers of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Malacca, seized by the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Petersburg in the Read Sea, have been landed here.

The ship is detained by the authorities, who are waiting instructions before taking further action.

It is said that the Russians specially waited for the Malacca because of secret information from Antwerp that she was carrying ammunition and also ironwork for a crane at Moji, Japan. She was arrested on the morning of July 13, when two and one half miles off Great Hanish Island, near Jebel Zukour, in spite of her captain's protest that the ammunition on board was intended for the British warships at Singapore and Hong Kong.

The crew of the Malacca were kept under strict arrest, and when they arrived at Suez at dawn, July 19, they were not allowed to communicate with the shore.

The Malacca arrived at Port Said at dawn to-day, and asked for 400 tons of coal, 220 tons of fresh water, and provisions for Cherbourg. The case was referred to the Egyptian Government, it being the first time on record that an alleged prize had been taken through the canal under a different flag.

It happens that the Malacca had an abundance of coal already and was in no great need of water or provisions. Therefore, she might have sailed forthwith, but remains here pending instructions.

LONDON, Thursday, July 21.—The Malacca's passengers have been transferred to the steamer Marmora of the Peninsular and Oriental Line.

EXPECTS TO LEAVE BLACK SEA.

Another Volunteer Fleet Vessel to be Prepared for Service.

LONDON, Thursday, July 21.—The correspondent at Odessa of The Standard, telegraphing under date of July 20, says:

"Another Volunteer Fleet steamer proceeded hence to-night to Sevastopol for coal and armament preparatory to leaving the Black Sea.

"Two of the remaining five Volunteer Fleet steamers here will follow very shortly."

ASSAULT ON PORT ARTHUR.

Japanese Say Besiegers Will Make Final Move This Month.

CHE-FOO, July 20.—Japanese who have arrived here from those parts of the Kwan-Tung Peninsula which are occupied by their troops report that the forces investing Port Arthur are fortifying their present position and assuming the defensive pending the preparations for a concerted assault on the place.

These preparations are being pushed forward, the Japanese say, and the final assault will be made not later than the last of this month.

In the meantime the enemy is taking the offensive.

AUTOGRAPHED POSTAL CARDS.

British Celebrities Help London Charity in Novel Way.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 14.—The supporters of a popular London charity have thought of a new way of securing money for their cause. Post cards, with portraits of famous people on them, are quite the rage among collectors here, and some ingenious soul hit upon the scheme of sending to various celebrities a few of these cards bearing their own pictures with a request that they might be autographed and sold for the benefit of the charity in question.

The celebrities responded most amiably to the request and the ingenious originator of the idea hopes to net a considerable sum by the sale of autographed picture post cards of such persons as Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, Mme. Melba, Sir Henry Irving, Rudyard Kipling, Sir A. Conan Doyle, and any number of other celebrities.

NO CORDOVA RECONCILIATION.

Clergyman Will Support Wife and Children—May Unite Later.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., July 20.—T. J. Emery, a prominent real estate dealer here, and a brother of Mrs. J. F. Cordova, declares that the newspaper report to the effect that a reconciliation between Mrs. Cordova and the Rev. Mr. Cordova has been effected, was false.

No such arrangement has been reached, he said, but it has been arranged that Mrs. Cordova establish herself with her children in a home that she may select at a reasonable rent, and that Cordova will support them. A reconciliation is possible.

New Yorker Drowned in Lake Clear.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., July 20.—Duncan Harbrough, a New Yorker, who was spending his vacation at Lake Clear, was drowned while swimming to-day.

VLADIVOSTOK FLEET OUT RAIDING IN THE PACIFIC

Sinks Japanese Steamer Off Isoya and Heads Southeast.

MAY INTERCEPT OUR SHIPS

Paris Believes Russians Will Hold Up American Merchantmen Laden with Provisions for Japan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, July 20.—The Vladivostok cruisers, unaccompanied by torpedo boats, passed through Tsugaru Strait and emerged into the Pacific at 4 A. M. to-day.

The Japanese torpedo boats at Hakodate have gone in pursuit.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, July 20.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron, unaccompanied by torpedo boats, entered the Pacific Ocean today at 7 o'clock. A Japanese torpedo flotilla is in pursuit.

The destination of the Russian squadron is unknown, but it is suggested that it possibly plans to raid the east coast of Japan and then either return to Vladivostok, escaping to the southward, or attempt to form a junction with the Port Arthur fleet.

The squadron was discovered in the Straits of Tsugaru at 3 o'clock this morning, steaming rapidly eastward. At 3:30 A. M. it was reported off Tappi Cape, and at 7 A. M. observers at Hakodate discerned it and reported to Tokio that it was then steaming to the east.

The Vladivostok squadron overhauled the Japanese steamer Takashima eastward of Tsugaru Strait, and later released her. The Takashima arrived at Mororan at noon today, and reports that she left the Russian vessels steaming to the southeast at great speed. This course creates the impression here that they are heading for Saigon, the capital of French Indo-China, although it is possible that this course is a ruse to deceive the Japanese.

Warnings have gone out to shipping along the eastern coast of Japan, and merchantmen are hurriedly seeking cover. It is expected that most of the shipping will be warned before the Russian vessels can inflict serious damage if a raid is purposed.

Ordinarily a lack of coal would prevent an extended cruise, but it is possible that the Russians possess a collier at a rendezvous in the Pacific Ocean.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Japanese Legation has received the following cablegram from the Foreign Office at Tokio:

"At 9:30 A. M. July 20 the Vladivostok Squadron fired on and sank a Japanese steamboat of 318 tons off the coast of Isoya, about twenty-five miles from Hakodate. All of the crew were landed safely at Cape Yesan."

PARIS, July 20.—The Temps, discussing the passage of the Vladivostok Squadron through the Strait of Tsugaru, says its purpose is either to attack the unprotected cities on the eastern coast of Japan or to intercept American merchant steamers, which are supplying Japan with all sorts of provisions through the Port of Yokohama.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 20.—The news of the first appearance of the Vladivostok Squadron in the Pacific since the outbreak of the war, telegraphed from Tokio, causes no surprise at the Admiralty here.

It is probably the purpose of Admiral Bezobrazoff to raid the coast towns of Japan, capture merchantmen, make a naval demonstration off Yokohama, and generally create a panic among the population, in order to compel Admiral Togo to reinforce Admiral Kamimura and thus weaken the fleet off Port Arthur.

The idea that Admiral Bezobrazoff will seriously attack large ports of Japan is rejected, owing to the danger from submarine boats, mines, torpedo boats, and shore batteries.

A report is current that the Vladivostok Squadron is homeward bound, under orders to effect a juncture with the First Division of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's Baltic Squadron, which is ready to go out on a trial trip in the Baltic.

DENIES THAT LOOMIS DRANK.

Kansas City Man Says His Fellow-Passenger Was Absolutely Temperate.

KANSAS CITY, July 20.—O. B. Trower, a commission merchant of Kansas City, who was a passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. with Frederick Kent Loomis of West Virginia, has been asked to prepare a statement for Francis B. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, and brother of the dead man. Mr. Trower is asked to describe the events of the voyage up to the time that he left the ship June 20, at Plymouth.

Mrs. H. F. Devol of this city, a cousin of Mr. Loomis, wrote to the Assistant Secretary of State at Washington several days ago, telling about Mr. Trower's meeting with the young envoy. Mr. Trower is emphatic in his declaration that Mr. Loomis had not been drinking during the voyage across the Atlantic. He was with him almost constantly after his first day out from New York, he says, and knows he was absolutely temperate.

This assertion Mr. Trower makes because it had been intimated in some quarters that Mr. Loomis and others at the "Captain's dinner" had enjoyed themselves overwell. Mr. Trower says that Loomis ate at the Captain's dinner as did others, but that those who had time paid for it out of their own purses, and that very few had it.

Another point of interest brought out is the fact that Mr. Loomis did not go ashore at Plymouth.

Mr. Trower told Mrs. Devol that Loomis remained up until about 1:45 in the morning—the hour of the arrival at Plymouth—to bid him adieu, Mr. Trower leaving the Kaiser Wilhelm at that port. For some time it was thought that Loomis went ashore at Plymouth, but Mr. Trower's statement removes that impression, and is thought to be of much importance.

HARD FIGHT IN MISSOURI.

Democratic Convention Waits in Vain for Credentials Report.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 20.—Prolonged investigations by the Committee on Credentials caused delay in the deliberations of the Democratic State Convention to-day. After being in session nearly all night the committee reconvened early and took up the contests in St. Louis County.

It was late when the convention was called to order, and the announcement made by Temporary Chairman Vandiver that the Committee on Credentials would be in session probably for the greater part of the day. A motion to take a recess for several hours was voted down, and, while many delegates left the hall, a fair crowd was present when Attorney General Crowe was escorted to the platform in response to a request for an address. At the end of Gen. Crowe's address the convention took a recess.

The Credentials Committee this afternoon voted, 13 to 3, to seat the Folk delegates from St. Louis County. When the convention reconvened it was with the expectation that the Committee on Credentials would end its prolonged session and enable the convention to get to work.

Gov. Dockery was introduced and made a lengthy address, counseling harmony. As he finished a message was received that the Credentials Committee would be unable to conclude its session for some time. Another recess was then taken until 11 o'clock. At midnight the convention was still waiting for the report of the committee.

NOTABLE LONDON PRODUCTION.

Bernhardt and Campbell Appear Together—Theatrical Plans for Fall.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 14.—The special performance the other day of Maeterlinck's "Pélléas and Mélisande" by a cast headed by Sarah Bernhardt and Mrs. Patrick Campbell was a great success. So much so, in fact, that arrangements have been made for three further performances.

THE TIMES'S critic says "in listening to the play we were sometimes able to dismiss from our minds the conviction that Mrs. Patrick Campbell was not a Frenchwoman—always in her moments of silence and occasionally at other times. In fact, her accent showed marked improvement as the piece progressed, and, over a longer course—say a couple of dozen acts or so—would doubtless have attained perfect purity. As regards looks and postures and intonation we all knew beforehand that Mrs. Campbell's Mélisande was as beautiful as the thing could conceivably be. It was amusing to see Mme. Bernhardt playing Pélléas. Just as it would be amusing to see Mr. Fry or Mr. Warner standing up at the wicket with a broomstick. For there is nothing in this part to call forth Mme. Bernhardt's powers. Yesterday afternoon she simply smiled and warbled and languished through it. What else could she do. One thought of Peg Woffington dancing a jig to amuse Triplet's children."

Mme. Bernhardt is now on tour in the provinces, while Mrs. Campbell is playing at the Vaudeville in "Warp and Woof." When Mme. Bernhardt returns to London "Pélléas and Mélisande" will be seen at the Vaudeville, and subsequently Mrs. Campbell will give a few special performances of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," and not long after will start for her American tour.

Now that the theatrical season is drawing to a close there are many announcements of interesting plans for the Autumn.

Sir Henry Irving, who is now resting at the seaside, intends to revive "The Lyons Mail" during his Autumn tour. He has engaged Mrs. Cecil Raleigh to play the principal part in this play, as well as in "Becket." During a period of less than three years Sir Henry is said to have played some 428 parts in his provincial tours.

It is announced that Ellen Terry, who has been too long absent from the London stage, will be seen here soon under the management of Charles Frohman. J. M. Barrie is writing a new play for her London season.

The Telegraph says: "And here let it be said that the author of 'The Little Minister' has no intention in this instance of perpetrating another practical joke in dramatic shape upon his public. The plot of the new piece is, it is true, based upon a very curious and original idea, but it has nothing in common with the 'Little Mary' element. In that whimsical trifle, Mr. Barrie incidentally dealt, it may be remembered, with the peculiarly up-to-date attitude adopted by a father and son toward each other. In his forthcoming work he transfers his attention to a mother and daughter, both striking examples of 'modern feeling.' Four acts are required for the development of the tale, which is related in a direct and straightforward fashion. More than this we are not at liberty to reveal, but it may be worth recording that after the termination of the run in London Miss Terry will tour with the piece throughout America, under Mr. Frohman's management."

Arthur W. Pinero is also at work on a new play, which will be produced at Wyndham's Theatre in the Autumn under the management of Charles Frohman and Arthur Chudleigh. The new play is a comedy and marks Mr. Pinero's return to his earlier and brighter form of work.

During Sir Charles Wyndham's absence from the New Theatre for his American tour, a play by W. W. Jacobs and L. N. Parker will be produced there. Jacobs's humorous stories of river life have a wide popularity, and this, his almost first venture in the dramatic line, is much looked forward to. The principal part to be played by Cyril Maude is the Captain of a river barge.

The next play at His Majesty's to follow "The Darling of the Gods," which closed a successful run recently, will be "The Tempest," which Beerbohm Tree will revive in the Fall. "The Tempest" has been staged in London only three times in the past thirty years. In the production at His Majesty's Mr. Tree will play Caliban and his young daughter, Viola Tree, will be the Ariel. It was rumored that Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Robertson were to be in the cast as well. Mr. Tree promises that in the forthcoming production the play will lose "nothing of its mystery, its music, and its charm."

Beerbohm Tree's productions of Shakespeare have been almost uniformly successful. Since 1888 Mr. Tree has staged eight plays of Shakespeare's, the latest being "Richard II." "At His Majesty's at all events," Mr. Tree says triumphantly, "Shakespeare does not spell ruin." Mr. Tree does not believe that the mission of the theatre manager is to give people what they want. "Give them what you want them to want and they will want it," is his motto, and in his case apparently a most successful one.

George Alexander's next bill at St. James's Theatre will be Sydney Grundy's new play, "The Garden of Lies," which is a dramatization of a popular story by J. M. Forman. "Saturday to Monday," the most recent of Alexander's plays, is just reaching its one hundredth performance.

At the Adelphi Oscar Asche will be seen as a star in the Fall. The play will be J. B. Fagan's "The Prayer of the Sword," in which Mr. Asche will be supported by his wife, Miss Lily Brayton.

Another interesting announcement is that Martin Harvey intends to try his luck at "Hamlet." The first production will take place in Dublin, and later it will, in all probability, be seen in London. Martin Harvey is perhaps best known by his fine work in "The Only Way," which has enjoyed extraordinary popularity in England.

W. A. PERCY WEDS AT MIDNIGHT

Persuades His Fiance to Give Up Home Wedding in Vermont.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 20.—W. A. Percy, delegate to the Democratic National Convention from this district and a leading politician of this section, was married to Miss Caroline Yarbrough last night at midnight near Mattoon, Ill.

The couple went to Mattoon from St. Louis on an afternoon train. The Rev. J. B. Horney of Charleston performed the ceremony. The bride is a granddaughter of De Witt Clinton Yarbrough of Union on the Baltic on Aug. 11 to join my two years attending Miss Mason's School at Tarrytown, N. Y.

Mr. Percy arrived here to-night and said:

"Miss Yarbrough and I have been engaged for some time, and were to be married on Aug. 9 at Gov. Woodbury's home in Burlington, Vt. We were to have sailed on the Baltic on July 11 to join my two brothers and their families in Paris.

"Miss Yarbrough and her sister came over to St. Louis to the Fair and convention. I wanted her to change the date and be married there, but she did not wish to alter her plans. She left St. Louis Monday afternoon for Burlington on the Big Four, and I accompanied her as far as Mattoon, where I expected to take the Illinois Central train South. On the way out I persuaded her to stop at Mattoon and be married.

"I just had time to go over to Charleston, the county seat, on the trolley cars, secure the license, and return to Mattoon and be married by the Methodist minister there. I then came here, where I have business of the most imperative character. Mrs. Percy proceeded to Vermont.

"She is a devout Catholic and wanted to be married by a priest. For this reason I said nothing about our marriage on my return to Memphis, expecting to gratify her wish by another ceremony on Aug. 9, as originally contemplated.

"I shall join her as soon as I can arrange my business and sail on our honeymoon to Paris."

Amzi L. Barber's Son Critically Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 20.—Le Detrict Langdon Barber, son of Amzi L. Barber, is critically ill at his father's country place, Ardsley-on-Hudson. Mr. Barber is suffering from Bright's disease and his condition is very grave.

PARKER'S BOLD STAND PRAISED IN ENGLAND

Britishers Believe Gold Telegram Should Elect Him.

COURAGE DESERVES REWARD

Declare Roosevelt Would Have Kept Silent Had Such an Issue Confronted Him.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 11.—Another shot has been fired in America that has been "heard round the world." The British view is that the man who fired it is of heroic size and substance and that for what he has done he deserves to be honored, not alone by his own people, but by all men who have just appreciation of manliness, virtue, courage, and nobility of soul.

England has been stirred to profound admiration for Justice Parker, the nominee of the Democratic Party for President of the United States. The story of the wonderful telegram he sent to St. Louis, told in the London papers with adequate detail and great impressiveness, has been extremely gratifying to the British people and has increased appreciably their respectful regard for their American cousins.

"You have a right to be proud of that man," has been a current form of congratulation from Britishers to Americans the last few days.

"A man like that is entitled to the everlasting gratitude of his country," a London journalist remarked last night to a group of his club friends. "The history of the world records no finer action than Justice Parker's. No matter how the election turns out, he has done a grand thing for American politics. The story of that telegram will never lose its interest for his countrymen, never cease to stimulate their political virtue.

"But it would be better if he should be elected President, for then his people would be able to point to a most impressive instance of National appreciation of a noble deed. Popularize the doctrine that it pays to be honest and courageous in politics and you have an asset of inestimable value to the American Republic."

"Do you think Mr. Roosevelt would have done a thing like that?" somebody asked.

This question provoked a rather interesting statement from a London newspaper man who spent several months in America two years ago.

"I don't regard Mr. Roosevelt as a man of great courage," said this gentleman. "In respect to his courage he is tremendously overrated, it seems to me. I remember well how his courage oozed out of him when he started out on a campaign for tariff reform the Summer I was in America. He didn't dare keep on with his effort to change the attitude of his party toward protection. He found out he could not hope to be nominated for the Presidency in 1904 if he showed even the mildest conceivable inclination toward tariff reform.

"The impression lies in my mind that there is a very large percentage of the Republican Party, of the opinion that there should be a revision of the tariff which, in its present form, they believe, is cruelly unjust to the great body of the American people. Mr. Roosevelt shares this view, but he no longer advocates it.

"He has accepted a nomination for the Presidency on a platform which directly and strenuously repudiates his tariff opinions. It almost seems as though there was as much call for him to notify the convention that it must change its tariff declaration or nominate another man for President as there was for Justice Parker to serve his notice on the St. Louis Convention.

"I wonder what would have happened if Justice Parker and Mr. Roosevelt had changed places. Nobody can tell, but I think the chances are the St. Louis Convention would not have been called upon to reconsider its course with respect to platform and candidate, and I doubt very much that Justice Parker, being a tariff reformer, would have accepted the nomination of a convention which had made a declaration distinctly intolerant of his opinions.

"I don't think Mr. Roosevelt fully has much 'sand' in his composition, to use an Americanism. The other man seems to have a heap of it.

"There's one other thing that occurs to me. You know Mr. Roosevelt has made a good deal of capital for himself by his rather showy devotion to strenuous out-of-door exercise. According to the stories we get from New York Justice Parker will meet Mr. Roosevelt on his own ground. If there's anything to be made out of riding, swimming, walking, woodchopping, and all that, the Democrat will stand quite as well before the people as the Republican.

"While I was in America a number of newspapers printed pictures of President Roosevelt jumping fences with his favorite horse. He was rigged out in khaki with a sombrero hat, and looked decidedly wild and terrible as he appeared astride his nag, shooting over a Virginia rail fence.

"Do you know, the man posed for an artist who accompanied him to the woods for the express purpose of making some pictures for use in a lot of Sunday newspapers.

"They told me these pictures did a good deal to arouse a Roosevelt sentiment in the Western States. But the people out there didn't know they were made for that purpose.

"I don't believe Justice Parker would do a thing like that. He doesn't seem to be what the Americans call a grand-stand player. I should say the other man was precisely that."

FELL INTO MUD FROM BRIDGE.

Thompson Waded Into River—Policeman Rescued and Arrested Him.

John Thompson, forty-eight years old, a motorman for the Metropolitan system, carrying a "load of hops" early this morning, climbed up from beneath into the iron work of the Third Avenue bridge across the Harlem River to sleep. He fell of into the black mud near the Bronx end of the structure. Policeman Shumway of the Alexander Avenue Station, from the bridge, called to him to come ashore.

Thompson, frightened at the policeman's fierce demeanor, started toward midriver. He sank to his neck in the mud, when Shumway, without removing any of his bright, new uniform, plunged after him, and when he had rescued him called Ambulance Surgeon Elias from the Lincoln Hospital, who dressed a slight cut on his chin.

Then they locked Thompson up, after Sergt. O'Brien had found out whether he was white or black, a question rendered uncertain by the mud which still clung to his features.

The Hon. J. M. Cockrane Dead.

The Hon. J. M. Cockrane, Judge of the North Dakota State Supreme Court, died at his home in Grand Forks yesterday from a stroke of apoplexy. He was in his usual health until Tuesday night, and mingled with the delegates to the Republican State Convention which is now in session there. His death creates a vacancy on the State ticket.

WEEK END OUTINGS,

Glen Summit, Penna.

2,000 feet above sea level

Cool Breezes. Good Music. Excellent Hotel Service.

Railroad fare, including accommodations at Glen Summit Hotel from Saturday dinner to Monday breakfast, $10.00.

Inquire ticket office Lehigh Valley Railroad, 355 or 1284 Broadway, New York; 336 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or tourist offices.

TEACH THE CHILDREN

A delicious dentifrice makes the toothbrush lesson easy. SOZODONT is a fragrant liquid cleanser, penetrating the little crevices of the teeth it purifies them.

SOZODONT
TOOTH POWDER

polishes the delicate enamel, but does not scratch, thus it prevents the accumulation of tartar, without injuring the enamel, a property found only in SOZODONT.

3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

CHRONIC MALARIA

When the disease becomes firmly intrenched it takes a long time to drive it from the system, whereas if it is taken at the start it is readily cured. When you feel the first symtoms—loss of appetite, pains in the back and head, languor, listlessness, take Dr. Decker's Shake No More two or three times a day. A bottle will usually cure the worst cases. Shake No More is sold by all Druggists, 50c. a bottle. Tested and tried for a quarter of a century.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Robert W. Chambers's new novel—

In Search of the Unknown

It is full of life out-of-doors, is modern in its fun and humor, and more than modern in presenting, not one, but six heroines, each more engaging than the other.

Cloth $1.50

HARPER & BROTHERS

CORTELYOU IN PHILADELPHIA.

It Is Said He Met Elihu Root There, but He Wouldn't Talk.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—George B. Cortelyou, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, came here from Washington to-day, held several conferences, and returned to the National Capital this evening. Beyond saying that he was here on personal business Chairman Cortelyou had nothing to say.

He refused to talk politics until after the official notification of President Roosevelt of his nomination on July 27. The National Chairman came here unaccompanied. It is said that his "personal business" was with Elihu Root.

Mr. Cortelyou called upon former Postmaster General Charles Emory mith, with whom he remained about an hour. After the meeting Mr. Smith denied that they had discussed matters pertaining to the recent postal scandal.

Later in the day Mr. Cortelyou met the committee of the Manufacturers' Club that has charge of the arrangement for the holding of the "First Gun" mass meeting in this city. This meeting is to be held between Sept 20 and 25. Fayette R. Plumb, a member of the committee, said Mr. Cortelyou suggested that ex-Attorney General Knox be made the principal speaker of the meeting, which suggestion was adopted.

It was expected that the matter of finances for the campaign would also be gone over, but Mr. Plumb said that that question had been left for a later meeting.

Chairman Cortelyou expects to return here in a few days.

BURN ASSASSINATION RELICS.

King Peter Orders Bonfire Made of Servia's Rulers' Wardrobes.

BELGRADE, Servia, July 20.—The blood-stained furniture and the wardrobes of the late King Alexander and Queen Draga were made a bonfire of in the palace grounds to-day.

King Peter refused to hand them over to the sisters of the murdered Queen, fearing that they might be devoted to political uses.

Ambassador Tower Homeward Bound.

BERLIN, July 20.—Ambassador Tower sails for New York to-morrow from Hamburg on the Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland. He will not make any speeches during the political campaign in the United States.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:10 A. M.—Foot Canal Street and North River; Street Cleaning Department; no damage.

4:10 A. M.—474 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; Daniel Reeves; damage, $150.

7:40 A. M.—4,070 Third Avenue; A. Levin; damage, $10.

8:35 A. M.—96 Trinity Place; Henry Reichcurback; damage, $10.

10:45 A. M.—34 Norfolk Street; Joseph Israel; damage trifling.

10:45 A. M.—252 Mott Street; John Christian; damage slight.

12:05 P. M.—149 Delancey Street; owner unknown; no damage.

1:50 P. M.—684 Water Street; Charles Frick; damage trifling.

2:15 P

CLEVELAND APPEALS TO THE DEMOCRACY

Declares Gold Standard Conditions Unchangeably Settled.

PARKER'S BOLD LEADERSHIP

His Telegram Filled the Blank in a Disabled Platform and Rallied Supporters by Tens of Thousands.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland has written the following appeal to Democrats, to appear in the current issue of Collier's Weekly under the caption, "Steady, Democrats, Steady!" The article is copyrighted.

If sometimes, during the past week, those most earnestly and prayerfully solicitous for the complete restoration of the Democratic Party to health and sanity have felt depressed by certain convention incidents relating to the money question, it is certainly now time for them and for all who love true Democracy to calmly survey the situation as it appears since the dust and swelter of convention controversy have passed away.

Such a survey is full of congratulation and hope. In the first place, it creates the assurance that the National Democracy as an organization has been freed from the financial delusions that have made it weak, and has entered upon a period of old-time vigor and strength. This is too apparent for denial. No action of Democracy's representatives assembled in the late convention can be construed in any other way than as an acknowledgment of the establishment of the gold standard and a willing pledge to its maintenance. This condition should of itself be sufficient to so fill our measure of satisfaction as to cause us to forget any fears or trepidation that may have vexed us during the days just past.

I do not overlook the fact that two clear and unimpeached verdicts of the people stand recorded in favor of the gold standard, and that its perpetuity has been secured by Federal enactment; but I insist that, in refusing to indulge any further free silver or double standard vagaries, the convention did not, on account of existing conditions, merely make a virtue of necessity, but that it voiced, instead, an actual and wholesome change in sentiment among the rank and file of Democracy. Herein is found abundantly sufficient cause for gratitude and congratulation on the part of all those who love true Democracy.

I want to go further than this, and to express a reverent belief that certain convention occurrences, apparently untoward, have worked together for Democracy's good, and that a happy outcome has been reached through a leading wiser and more certain than the wit of man could have devised. Senator Tillman and I have occasionally differed; but I hope he will take no offense if I applaud and give hearty concurrence to his expression of the belief that "Providence has taken kindly hold on our affairs."

Of course, it would have been a matter of great satisfaction to those of us who have always been unyielding and insistent gold standard Democrats if we could have had a declaration in the platform committing our party in distinct terms to the acceptance and constant defense and maintenance of the gold standard—not because of an unexpected increase in gold production, but on grounds of economic wisdom and National honor.

As protestations of affection never fatigue, so those who supremely love a safe standard for our people's money cannot hear too often that the gold standard is immutably fixed. Nevertheless, as an original proposition, such a platform assurance was not necessary either on sentimental grounds or to make gold standard conditions more certain. They were as unchangeably settled as they could be—with or without platform declaration.

It must be confessed, however, that forbidding portents were seen in the Democratic sky when a platform deliverance intended to pass as a recognition and approval of the gold standard was rejected after discussion in the Platform Committee, leaving no substituted expression of any kind in its place; and when, thereupon, a platform containing no reference to the gold standard was approved by the convention.

The trepidation and disappointment which immediately supervened among the masses of the expectant Democracy did not arise from the mere absence of any statement concerning the gold standard, but it represented a perfect and perhaps instinctive realization of the confusion and misapprehension caused among themselves and the immense advantage given to their political enemies by proposing, in a fashion, to declare for the gold standard and after discussion refusing to do so.

At this critical moment the sun appeared and scattered every evil portent. In this time of fear and gloom a leader came to the Democratic hosts. A quiet, able, reserved man had been selected as the Democracy's candidate for the Presidency. His sterling and constant adherence to party had been so fully avouched that it was nearly supposed that no action of the organization would provoke his protest. And now, while the Democratic rank and file trembled and waited, the voice of this quiet, reserved, and able man rang out above all convention clamor, drowning the roysterous hum of convention diplomacy. In tones of authority and leadership the message went forth:

"I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, and shall act accordingly if the action of the convention to-day shall be ratified by the people. As the platform is silent on the subject, my view should be made known to the convention, and, if it is proved to be unsatisfactory to the majority, I request you to decline the nomination for me at once, so that another may be nominated before adjournment. A. B. PARKER."

Those Democrats who have been impatient of the silence of their party's candidate ought to be satisfied with the effectiveness of his first utterance. It filled the blank in a disabled platform, it gave leadership to the Democratic cause, and rallied supporters by thousands and tens of thousands to the Democratic standard. To these must be added another wonderful accomplishment to which this utterance gave opportunity.

When in response to the message of its chosen candidate the convention proposed to give him assurance that the sentiments of the convention and the meaning of its platform were in accord with his expression, and in efforts to make his message a part of the platform, a vote on the passage of a resolution embodying these propositions disclosed the fact that out of a total vote of 965 only 191 could be counted in the negative.

This vote furnished the best, if not the only opportunity offered during the continuance of the convention to demonstrate how overwhelmingly sound its members were in support of the gold standard; and its result cannot, I gratefully believe, be otherwise construed than as indicating the elimination of financial error as a disturbing influence in Democratic councils.

The National Democracy enters upon the campaign, not in gloom and fear, but in hope and confidence.

I believe that no man ever did so much for the cause and in so many directions in so short a time and in so compact a form, as was done by our candidate when he sent his message to the St. Louis Convention. He has reminded all who profess Democratic principles that they also have work to do if they, like him, would do the patriotic political duty the time demands.

Let the Democratic lines be steadied at every point; and let our splendid leadership be followed with genuine Democratic zeal and stubbornness.

SAYS PARKER WILL WIN.

Judge Goldfogle in Washington Prophesies What New York Will Do.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Representative Goldfogle of New York, at the Democratic Congressional Committee headquarters today, predicted a wholesale victory in New York for Parker and Davis. Discussing the National outlook Judge Goldfogle said:

"In Judge Parker the people see a safe, sound, dignified, and conservative man. They know he will do nothing to upset prevailing business conditions. They know that the general uneasiness and business unrest that the Republicans have predicted would follow Democratic success will not come true with Judge Parker in the White House. The people know that he is a man to be implicitly trusted with the reins of Government."

DEVERY O. K.'S THE TICKET.

Bids for District Leadership and Raps "Icy-Eyed" Rival.

The William S. Devery Association last evening ratified the nomination of Alton B. Parker for President and Henry G. Davis for Vice President, launching also the candidacy of the organization's standard bearer who will try again to wrest the leadership of the Ninth Assembly District from Frank J. Goodwin. The ceremony took place at the "pump."

Devery, who spoke last, began with Parker and ended with Goodwin. He paid a high tribute to the conservatism of Judge Parker, and told them this was a time to make a change. Then he suddenly switched.

"Back to the ice pitcher again," he shouted, "back to the man who forced a well-greased pitcher of lard down your throats two successive times. What has he done? Two things. He secured a $6,000 job for himself on the water wagon and another for $3,000 for John Noonan's son."

"Did you ever know him to do anything for you? Did you ever know him to do anything for a woman who came to him with a baby in her arms? Did you ever know the time when he didn't give her the marble heart and the icy eye?

"I want you to help me make a change. I want you to help me take the steel band from around that man's head and bring him down again to the level of you and me.

"I'm fighting the battle of the people, your battle. I want to tell you that the roll-book of the William S. Devery Association is always open. Don't say after the primaries that you weren't asked to join; that you were not invited. I invite now all the Sheehanites or other ites to join us, to help us fight this fight for the people.

"We are not going to tolerate any traitors or fence-jumpers in ours. We won't listen to the dictates of any fellow with a horny hand turned up from Fourteenth Street."

TAGGART OF INDIANA HERE.

Won't Discuss His Candidacy for Democratic National Chairmanship.

Thomas Taggart of Indiana arrived in the city yesterday, and soon after registering at the Hoffman House he started for Brooklyn, where he was seen at the home of some friends, 1,105 Lincoln Road, Flatbush. When asked concerning his candidacy for the Chairmanship he good-naturedly declined to talk, saying: "That is a matter I must not talk about." Mr. Taggart said that he would attend some conferences in Manhattan to-day.

"What do you think of the ticket?" he was asked.

"Great. Sure winner," was the response.

The National Chairmanship was the chief topic among Democratic leaders yesterday. Sentiment tended toward Senator Gorman of Maryland, despite the protestations of the Maryland man that he won't accept the place. Some of the leaders thought the course of Gorman very consistent, though wishing him to stand for election before the National Committee, because of the action of the National Committee at the convention in St. Louis, when it practically put forward Taggart of Indiana as its first choice.

Taggart's friends are enthusiastic for the Indiana man and think that as the East has the Presidential nomination and the South second place on the ticket, the West therefore is entitled to the National Chairmanship.

Those who do not want Taggart and lack in enthusiasm for Gorman seem to favor William F. Sheehan. The Parker manager asserts, however, that he won't be "dragooned" into the office.

IOWA REPUBLICANS LISTLESS.

Stand-Pat Faction Frames Prescribed Platform and Names Ticket.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 20.—A delegate audience greeted Congressman W. P. Hepburn, Temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention, when he addressed the meeting to-day. Interest and enthusiasm were lacking and empty galleries characterized the convention.

The resolutions were framed along lines laid down by the National Convention at Chicago and declared for protection. Congressman Hepburn outlined the policy of the convention by reiterating standing phrases adopted at other Republican conventions since the National platform was framed and adopted at Chicago.

The Resolutions Committee was composed of men opposed to the so-called "Iowa idea." The "stand-pat" faction was prepared to fight, if necessary, but Gov. Cummins and his friends conceded a victory from the outset and made no effort to control any of the caucuses.

E. S. Ketchum, candidate for Railroad Commissioner, the only office over which there was a contest, was nominated on the second ballot. W. B. Martin, for Secretary of State; Gilbert S. Gilbertson, Treasurer; B. F. Carroll, Auditor; W. B. Mullan, Attorney General, and Horace E. Deamer, Judge of Supreme Court, were nominated by acclamation.

PRESIDENT HAS AN EASY DAY.

Hears of Beef Strike Settlement and Mrs. Maybrick's Release.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 20.—President Roosevelt, through the Department of State, received notification to-day of the release of Mrs. Maybrick from the British prison in which she has been confined for several years.

There were no official callers at Sagamore Hill to-day. The President spent most of the day on the grounds surrounding his home playing tennis with the children and otherwise seeking to amuse himself and them. During the morning he put some finishing touches on his speech of acceptance.

Mr. Roosevelt received news of the settlement of the beef strike at 9:30 o'clock to-night. It was telephoned from the Executive offices. Secretary Loeb was with the President, and Mr. Roosevelt expressed great satisfaction at the settlement of the trouble.

THOMAS S. BIGELOW DEAD.

Pennsylvania Politician, Leader of Citizens' Party, Expires Suddenly.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 20.—Thomas Steele Bigelow, the leader of the Citizens' Party, died suddenly at his home in the East End this afternoon. After coming home from his city office and taking luncheon he went to his room for a nap. At 5 o'clock his sister found him dead.

For the past year Mr. Bigelow had been more or less in the care of his physicians. His active political life had injured his health. He was one of the most widely known politicians in Western Pennsylvania.

M'CARREN COMMERCIAL LOBBYIST, SAYS COLER

Primary Success Means Parker Defeat, Asserts ex-Controller.

BILLS UPHELD BY SENATOR

Mr. Coler Declares in His Statement That He Himself Is Not Looking for Any Nomination.

Bird S. Coler issued an anti-McCarren statement yesterday, referring to the State Senator as the representative of the commercial lobby in the Legislature. The statement was in part as follows:

"My motives and purposes in taking an active part in Democratic politics in the Borough of Brooklyn have been misunderstood by some persons, while others have so persistently misrepresented me that I have decided to make this statement.

"When I entered upon the present contest I did so with the full understanding that I should by such action eliminate myself from consideration for nomination this year, perhaps for all time, for any office within the gift of my party; therefore any charge against me of self-seeking is without foundation.

"In the present struggle I am not fighting against individuals as such. I am fighting a system that is wrong, a system that is dangerous to the best interests of the Democratic Party, to the best interests of the City of New York and the Borough of Brooklyn. Senator McCarren says that he is fighting for political autonomy and independence of the borough. His record gives the lie to his assertion. He is fighting for the preservation and upbuilding of a personal political machine that in principle and action is opposed to the best interests of Brooklyn. Senator McCarren, judged by his record, represents the advanced spirit of commercial politics and lobby element in public life. He stands as the defender, if not the chosen representative, of the promoters of get-rich-quick combinations in both parties.

"In the Legislature Senator McCarren voted for the Ramapo Water Bill of 1896, defended the Sugar Trust, voted for and advocated the North River Bridge and West Street Grab Bill. When the former City of Brooklyn had to have a bridge to New York, it paid two-thirds of the cost. Senator McCarren voted for the bill for the Greater New York to pay the entire cost of the bridge over the North River, an improvement that would have turned the tide of population and public improvements from Brooklyn and Long Island, to New Jersey.

"With a false and misleading cry of autonomy Senator McCarren is seeking to antagonize the dominant political organization of Greater New York and form a combination with Republican counties up the State, counties that have for years fattened upon the taxpayers of this city.

"The policy of Senator McCarren; if he wins at the August primary, will divide and weaken the Democratic vote in this city, strengthen the opposition up the State, make New York as safely Republican as it was four years ago, defeat Judge Parker for President, and defeat any man the Democrats may nominate for Governor. He is not fighting for Judge Parker or the Democratic Party. He is fighting for the preservation of a personal machine and an autocratic lobby of politics for personal gain.

"Mayor McClellan entered office under promise to give the city a clean, honest, and progressive administration. He has kept that promise in spite of the efforts of Senator McCarren and his henchmen to handicap the administration in Brooklyn. The Mayor should be sustained by the Democrats of every borough. There is one kind of autonomy for Brooklyn for which every good Democrat and every honest man in that borough will fight. Brooklyn has been called the city of homes and churches. As a borough let it retain that autonomy. Keep it clean and moral. Senator McCarren and his henchmen would have broken down that autonomy. They would have opened the borough to every form of vice. Foiled in that by Mayor McClellan and Police Commissioner McAdoo, McCarren has raised the cry of political autonomy. He would set up a political machine to deal and dicker with interests opposed to the interests of the city as a whole. He would antagonize the borough that is and will remain dominant in the political and financial affairs of the city.

"His success at the primaries will put Kings County in the Republican column. The Democrats of the county look with suspicion upon leadership that works harder and spends more money to carry a primary for a self-seeking faction than to carry the county for the party in a National election."

LOSE ONE LITERARY WORKER.

Philip R. Dillon Leaves Republican Ranks and Explains.

Philip R. Dillon, who for many years has been engaged in literary work for the Republican Party, has decided to espouse the cause of Judge Parker in the present campaign. Mr. Dillon was Secretary of the Lincoln Republican Club of Cleveland during the first McKinley campaign.

He had charge of the literary bureau organized for the campaign which resulted in the election of George K. Nash as Governor of Ohio, and in 1900 came to New York to become a member of the literary staff of the Republican National Committee.

For the three years succeeding he was in charge of the press work of the Republican County Committee of New York. Mr. Dillon yesterday sent a letter to William Halpin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, in which he said that he was no longer in sympathy with the Republican Party nor the personality of its candidate. He said, further, that he was convinced that the election of Judge Parker would be a blessing to fundamental Americanism.

SOUTH DAKOTA DEMOCRATS.

Complete State Ticket and Greet Parker's Name with Cheers.

ABERDEEN, S. D., July 20.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated Louis N. Crill of Union County for Governor and Frederick S. Rowe of Stanley County for Lieutenant Governor.

Although the convention appeared to be in control of the radical, or Bryan, element of the Democratic Party, yet the mention of Judge Parker's name by the temporary Chairman, T. M. Simmons, was greeted with tumultuous applause.

The platform adopted commends the action of the St. Louis Convention, renews allegiance to William J. Bryan, and declares for Government ownership of railroads and public utilities.

AMERICAN MURDERED IN CUBA.

Letter to Maine Postmaster Tells of Killing of Long-Lost Man.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., July 20.—On Wednesday Postmaster White of Orono received from Havana, Cuba, a letter stating that a young man named Simmons from Maine had been murdered on a plantation in that island by a Cuban named Ricards Garcia.

This letter solves the mystery of the disappearance of Louis Simmons, formerly of Brewer. He was the youngest son of Thomas Simmons, who now lives in Orono. Louis and his elder brothers, George and John, went West some years ago, and were for some time on a large ranch.

Louis went to San Francisco and attended school, and later joined the United States troops in Cuba, remaining there after the war as a horse trainer. His letters to his relatives suddenly stopped, and nothing could be heard from him.

His brother, George Simmons, went to Cuba, but after a long search was unable to find any trace of Louis.

DAVIS TALKS OF PARKER.

Returns from Rosemount Much Impressed—Tells of His Visit.

Ex-Senator Davis and National Committeeman Mack arrived from Esopus at 8 o'clock last evening, the latter accompanying the West Virginian to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"Have you anything to say about your visit to Judge Parker?" was the question put to Mr. Davis.

"We had a long talk, of course. We believed it advisable to be notified of our nominations separately, and to that plan Judge Parker and myself agreed. We didn't attempt to decide upon a date. All I can say is that it will be early in August."

"How about the National Chairmanship? Of course you and Judge Parker discussed it."

"We certainly did. We talked at great length about it. We regard it as a very important point to be settled."

"What is the situation with reference to Senator Gorman?"

"There is no one who doesn't believe Senator Gorman is far and away the best man for the place."

"Will Senator Gorman take the place?"

"That is something that I don't want to talk about."

"How did Judge Parker impress you?"

"My meeting with Judge Parker was most delightful. I found him to be all that has been claimed for him. He possesses all the ideals which I had been told he had. He is a gentleman and a most admirable man. And he is a strong man—a man of fine physique."

Mr. Mack chimed in: "Yes, the Judge and the Senator fell in love with each other," and Mr. Davis smiled approval of the declaration.

North Dakota Ticket Named.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., July 20.—The Republican State Convention concluded its work and adjourned this afternoon. The following ticket was nominated: Governor—E. Y. Sarles, Hillsborough; Lieutenant Governor—David Bartlett, Cooperstown; Secretary of State—Edward F Porter, Melville; Attorney General—C. N. Frich, Lakota. The resolutions adopted, after a general reaffirmation of the National platform, are devoted chiefly to expressions of approval of the National irrigation law.

AUTO CARRIED BOY STRUCK.

Mr. Wentz Took Ford to Hospital—Injuries Were Slight.

At Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street last night a man who gave his name as William Wentz of 154 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, while driving a large white automobile ran into and knocked down a boy who was riding a bicycle. Mr. Wentz tried to turn out, but did not have time, and the boy was knocked over. When he saw that the boy did not rise he stopped his auto, picked up the boy, and, placing him in the auto, started with him for the New York Hospital.

On the way down Fifth Avenue the boy revived and said he was Serafino Ford of 134 West Twenty-ninth Street, so Mr. Wentz drove him there. The women members of the boy's family were greatly alarmed when Serafino was brought home, but Mr. Wentz placed the boy back in the auto and took him to the New York Hospital, where his injuries, which proved to be slight, were dressed. He was again placed in the automobile and driven to the West Thirtieth Street Station and the facts in the case were related to the police.

Mr. Wentz said that he would get the boy another bicycle, and the boy refused to make a complaint against him.

Returned to Find Husband Hanged.

Alfons Kubannek, 32 years old, a fur dyer, living at 214 East Eighty-fourth Street, committed suicide at his home last night by hanging himself to a transom with a trunk strap. Kupannek lived there with his wife and stepdaughter, Pauline Hauser, 15 years old. His wife went out to do some shopping, and Pauline went to one of the lower floors to visit a friend. When she returned shortly after 9 o'clock she found her stepfather hanging. Mrs. Kubannek said that the only explanation she could give of her husband's suicide was that a week ago all the employes of the shop in which he worked except himself got an increase in salary, and he had been much cast down over the matter.

TAMMANY, IMPATIENT, AWAITS MURPHY'S WORD

District Leaders Think That Chief Should Take Action.

CITY ELECTION PROMISES

Murphy Hasn't Congratulated Parker and No Date Has Been Set for Ratification of Ticket.

Word has been received by the advisers of Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall that he will be back in New York on Saturday. There was a good deal of interest manifested yesterday in Tammany circles over a dispatch from Detroit published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, which stated that when Mr. Murphy was asked "upon what terms Tammany would make peace with Senator McCarren, so that Judge Parker would have the support of the united Democracy of New York. Mr. Murphy declared that he would not discuss politics until his return to New York."

The fact that Leader Murphy has not yet seen fit to send a telegram of congratulation to Judge Parker and the statement of Senator Plunkitt that Tammany might not find time to ratify the Parker and Davis ticket until the Fall, have caused an uneasiness among Tammany politicians which has been only partially allayed by the fact that Mr. Murphy authorized Senator Victor J. Dowling to represent him at the big Democratic conference at the Hoffman House Monday evening.

It is the impression among most of the Tammany leaders that Leader Murphy will arrange for a ratification of the National ticket immediately upon his return. If he should fail to do so it is more than probable that strife in the organization will threaten Mr. Murphy's leadership. Many of the district leaders do not hesitate to express privately their disapproval of the course which Mr. Murphy is pursuing. They believe that he should have taken action without delay which would have put the loyalty of Tammany to the National ticket beyond question. The expectation which they have, that he will atone for his dilatoriness on his return from Mount Clemens, is restraining them from condemnatory or critical expression, but if when he comes back Mr. Murphy still hesitates to relieve the organization from the suspicion of even lukewarmness, they will lose all patience with him and he will hear things that will be disagreeable.

Some of the most long-headed of the leaders in Tammany regard the course taken by Mr. Murphy, if persisted in much longer, as suicidal for the organization. Their fear is that unless Murphy demonstrates to the Democratic voters of the city that he intends to play absolutely fair so far as the election of the National ticket is concerned, Democrats not allied with the organization will take revenge on Tammany in the next municipal election. They do not forget the promises which the organization leaders made in the last Mayoralty campaign to win back the independent Democratic vote, namely, that the election of the city ticket was necessary to Democratic success in the Nation. Mr. Murphy will be forcibly reminded of these promises on his return. The charge of bad faith against Tammany, if it fails to give loyal and hearty support to the National ticket, will rest upon the pledges given in the Mayoralty campaign by Mr. McClellan, Bourke Cockran, Charles A. Towne, and other Democratic orators. In his speech accepting the Democratic nomination Mr. McClellan said:

"The election of this ticket will have nominated will be but a step in the direction of Democratic supremacy throughout the Union. Success at the polls this year is not enough; it must be followed by a government of the city so efficient, so excellent that it will disarm criticism and meet the expectations of the Democrats throughout the country. If the Democratic Party is to attaining power is to retain it, it must show itself worthy of the trust.

"To secure the success of the Democratic ticket at the polls will require the ceaseless activity of every Democrat in New York. Democrats may differ before the party convention, as it is their right to do, but when the wishes of the majority have once been ascertained, Democrats are loyal to their party.

"I ask the people of New York to remember that we are not fighting this year for the triumph of any one man, or any aggregation of them, but that we are struggling for good government in New York and for the final supremacy of Democratic principles throughout the United States. Let us then forget the differences and preferences of yesterday in the hope of the victory of to-morrow."

A meeting to ratify the nomination of the Democratic city ticket was held in Tammany Hall on Thursday evening, Oct. 15. One of the principal orators at this meeting was Charles A. Towne, who was Mr. Murphy's chief emissary at St. Louis to the different delegations that Mr. Murphy thought offered a promising field for sowing McClellan sentiment. Mr. Towne's whole speech was a plea for all Democrats to get together to elect the local ticket because of the promise which success in New York would hold out to the Democrats of the Nation.

William McAdoo, the present Police Commissioner, was another of the orators at the ratification meeting, and he spoke in the same strain as Mr. Towne, urging all Democrats to get together in New York, and by a victory in this city open the way for success in the National election the year following.

There are many of the district leaders of Tammany who consider the organization bound by the pledges which Messrs. McClellan, Cockran, Towne, and others gave to the independent Democrats of the city that a vote for McClellan meant an opportunity for Democratic success in the Nation and they fear that if Leader Murphy should show any disposition "to welch" on that pledge it would be fatal to the reelection of a Tammany administration next Fall.

TAMMANY MAY PICK JEROME.

Politicians, by Elimination Process, Pick Him for Governor.

That Tammany has concluded not to ask the nomination of Mayor McClellan for Governor was the information which came yesterday from influential Tammany sources. From the same sources it was learned that there is a strong probability of Tammany coming out for District Attorney Jerome for the head of the State ticket.

Tammany, it was explained, would rather see Mayor McClellan nominated than any other Democrat if circumstances were such that it could voice its preference for him but the assertion is made that Tammany will not permit Mr. McClellan to be drafted, even if Judge Parker should urge his being named, for the reason that the nomination of the Mayor for Governor would be a menace to the continued supremacy of Charles F. Murphy in the Tammany organization. If Mayor McClellan should be nominated and elected, Charles V. Fornes would succeed him as Mayor.

It has been common talk among Democratic politicians for months past that Mr. Fornes is politically allied to the Sullivans, and Leader Murphy and his advisers are said to fear that if they consented to Mayor McClellan taking the Gubernatorial nomination they would open the way for an alliance between McCarren and the Sullivans which would result in the overthrow of the present leadership of the Tammany organization.

If, for the reason which has been outlined, Leader Murphy is forced to forego the plan which he has been cherishing to make McClellan Governor, he is likely, it is said, to look more favorably upon the candidacy of District Attorney Jerome than that of any other aspirant for the honor. He could not afford to be for either Controller Grout or Borough President Littleton, it is asserted, because they both have a strong leaning toward Senator McCarren. Neither could he espouse the cause of the leading up-State candidate, John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, it is pointed out, without surrendering to David B. Hill. W. Caryl Ely of Buffalo, another up-State candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, is set down as a friend of Hill's, so that the only announced candidates besides Mr. Jerome to whom Mr. Murphy could give his support, without strengthening the hands of his enemies, would be Charles W. Goodyear of Erie. Mr. Goodyear was first proposed as a candidate by W. J. Conners of Buffalo. The fact that it was Mr. Conners who first led Mr. Murphy politically astray by assuring him that he could count upon all the Erie County votes in the State Committee fight in which Murphy contested Hill's leadership would not incline Mr. Murphy to Mr. Goodyear's support.

Tammany men are disposed to believe that if Mr. Jerome received the support of Tammany for the Gubernatorial nomination he would act fairly toward the organization in the event of his election, and if Leader Murphy should become settled in the opinion that he could not spare Mr. McClellan for organization considerations it is the belief of some of the influential leaders in Tammany that the organization will be lined up at the State Convention in support of Jerome.

REPUBLICANS RESENT FEDERAL INTERFERENCE

Injures President's Up-State Prospects, Says Politician.

ODELL DOESN'T WANT ROOT

Governor's Friends Incline to Woodruff—Gubernatorial Boom as an Offset —Republicans Hopeful.

Gov. Odell and all the Republican politicians who are connected with the State headquarters in the Fifth Avenue were more cheerful yesterday than they have been on any day since Judge Parker sent his telegram to the St. Louis Convention. Inquiry as to the cause of their good humor elicited the fact that the returns from the preliminary canvass of the State ordered by Chairman Odell have begun to come in and that they have been of a satisfactory character.

The joy of the organization, however, over the results of the canvass is not unalloyed. Along with the reports which pleased Chairman Odell and his assistants came the information from several up-State sections that President Roosevelt's Federal appointees were making trouble for the organization by attempting to dictate in the matter of the selection of delegates to the State Convention. It was said by a prominent Republican up-State politician who was in the city yesterday that this interference of Federal office holders with the work of the organization was being carried to such an extent in his locality and in others that organization men were becoming disgusted.

"If it is kept up," said the leader referred to, "President Roosevelt's prospects in this State will be materially injured. I have remarked to some of the "butters in" in my section that if they can stand the election of a Democratic President, I suppose the members of the organization can. That is how serious the situation is becoming through their obnoxious interference."

It is not only some of the secondary up-State leaders who are being troubled by Federal interference. It is being uttered among the friends of Gov. Odell that he was by no means delighted with the reports which came from Oyster Bay this week that President Roosevelt insisted upon Elihu Root taking the Gubernatorial nomination. It is no secret that Gov. Odell does not want Mr. Root nominated, and, furthermore, it is being said by those who are in a position to know what the talk is in the inner circles of the party organization, that Mr. Root will not be nominated unless Gov. Odell should conclude that the State is practically lost to the Republicans. The loss of the State then could be explained in a way which would save the prestige of the Governor as a political manager. With a reasonable assurance of victory, however, there is little likelihood that Gov. Odell will willingly surrender the power of the state organization into the hands of the President and his friends, and manifestations of opposition on their part to take it, it is asserted, only will serve to endanger Republican success.

The boom for ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination is making headway, which would seem to indicate assistance from some of the friends of Gov. Odell. It is said that a test which was made of the strength of the various aspirants for the nomination showed that Mr. Woodruff was surprisingly strong with up-State Republicans. It may be the knowledge of this fact which is inclining friendly ears to Gov. Odell to speak more kindly of Mr. Woodruff's boom than they did formerly, or it may be their desire to build up Mr. Woodruff's candidacy as an offset to the Root talk. At any rate it is certain that Mr. Woodruff's nomination seems from surface indication to be more of a probability than it has at any time since he announced his candidacy in Chicago at the time of the National Convention.

Cleaveland for Governor.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 20.—Formal announcement was made to-day that Livingston W. Cleaveland, Judge of Probate of this city, will be a candidate before the Republican State Convention for the nomination for Governor. The announcement was made in reply to a letter of inquiry from John H. Light, ex-Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives, who offered Judge Cleaveland his support.

Store Open Until 5:30 P. M.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Dainty Mid-day Luncheons. 8th Floor.

The remarkable values offered during our semi-annual pre-inventory sale are unprecedented.

THERE are so many unusual bargains offered in each section during this sale that it's only possible to give just a meagre representation; but no matter what you want you'll find it possible, in many instances, to save fully one-half.

We've a lot of evening coats—appropriate for all-the-year-round wear—they are marked at much less than importer's cost. Also several imported costumes.

Throughout the entire store there are hundreds of rare saving opportunities for saving shoppers. If you live within a radius of 200 miles of New York it will pay you to attend this sale. This is especially true of all seasonable ready-to-wear sections carrying Summer fabrics. This sale will go down in the annals of large stores as the most remarkable value-giving event ever inaugurated in New York.

Men's merino underwear, $1.

Same quality positively sells for $1.75 to $2.75. Main Floor.

MERINO tells the story of the only kind of underwear thousands of exacting men will have in Summer time, and never has this store known such a stir among the men as these pure white, sheer cool English merino (part wool) garments of the $1.75 to $2.75 value at the bargain price of $1.



$1 Some men couldn't believe it but came out of curiosity, and when they saw the genuine merino—that soft comfort imparting finish—they took enough to last all Summer quick as a wink. Knew that it would be impossible for any other sale to compare with this. $1

Best goods imported from London—long or short sleeves—sizes 34 to 50—drawers regular or stout.

39c. for men's 50c. Balbriggan shirts and drawers.

50c. for men's 75c. to $1.50 lisle shirts and drawers.

48c. for men's $1 cool ribbed cotton union suits.

69c. for men's $1.25 blue mercerized union suits.

$10 for $25 Tuxedo coats.

All silk-lined; also full dress coats.

EVEN at $12.50 we didn't think there could *possibly* be such a tremendous demand for those fashionable finely-tailored silk-lined $30 and $35 Tuxedo and full dress coats and vests. Sold all but 52 out of the assembly of 300. We've added 10 Tuxedo coats (no vests) and 4 full dress coats (no vests), regular $25 values, at $10, and sized them all up with the 52 coats and vests, so you'll know whether we have one to fit you. Don't want to disappoint anybody. Here's the table of sizes: Second Floor.

$10



$10 for $25	Regular sizes:	We have	Slender sizes:	We have
Tuxedo	34	1	34	1
	35	1	36	1
coats.	36	3	37	1
	38	1	39	1

$12.50 for $30 and $35 Tuxedo coats and vests.	Regular sizes:	We have
	33	2
	34	12
	35	4
	36	2
	37	1

$10 for $25	Regular sizes:	We have
full dress	37	1
	38	1
coats.	39	1
	40	1

$12.50 for $30 and $35 full dress coats and vests.	Regular sizes:	We have	Stout sizes:	We have	Slender sizes:	We have
	34	1	36	2		
	36	2	37	1		
	38	2	38	6		
	39	1	40	3		
	40	3	42	4	38	2
	44	1	44	3	39	1
			46	1	42	2

$1.50 for $3 shirt waists

Second Floor.

79c.—$1.00 waists.
95c.—$1.50 waists.
$1.50—$3.00 waists.
$2.00—$3.95 waists.
$3.00—$5.00 waists.
$3.95—$6.50 waists.

Undermuslin bargains.

Second Floor.

98c.—$1.50 petticoats, embroidery—lace ruffles.
$1.50—$2 petticoats, embroidery and lace.
$1.95—$2.95 petticoats, lace trimmed lawn ruffle.
$2.50—$3.50 petticoats, lace insertion trimming.
29c.—40c. corset covers, lace and embroidery.
39c.—50c. corset covers, trimmed lace and ribbon.
50c.—75c. corset covers, French shape.
29c.—40c. drawers, tucked and hemstitched ruffle.
50c.—75c. drawers, having full embroidery ruffle.
79c. for $1 gowns, trimmed with fine embroidery.
98c. for $1.50 gowns, embroidery and lace.

25c. cups and saucers, 10c.

Fourth Floor.

HAD 500 dozen handsomely decorated thin china 25c. cups and saucers—sold them all out in a hurry at 10c. That speaks for their desirability. Well, here's a lot of 200 dozen more for to-day at the same price, 15c. odd china plates, 5c.

$18.00 porcelain dinner sets, $10.00.

$8.50 Austrian china tea sets, $6.50

Great sale of hosiery.

Main Floor.

12½c. for women's 19c. fast black bathing hose.
25c. for women's 50c. fancy imported lisle hose.
39c.—women's 50c. to 75c. embroidered lisle hose.
69c.—women's $1 fine silk plaited lace boot hose.
12½c.—misses' 25c. tan and black ribbed hose.
25c.—men's 50c. to 75c. imported fancy lisle hose.

Knit underwear sale.

Main Floor.

12½c.—women's 19c. fancy cotton & lisle vests.
15c.—women's 25c. Swiss ribbed lisle thread vests.
19c.—women's 25c. vests & pants, reg. or extra.
25c.—women's 35c. to 50c. good quality cotton vests.

Wrappers and kimonos

Second Floor.

98c.—$1.50 lawn & percale wrappers, deep flounce.
$1.50—$2 & $2.50 lawn kimono gowns—lace.
24c.—figured lawn kimono sacques, white borders.
95c. for $1.50 & $2 dressing sacques and kimonos.

$3.50 corsets at $1.25

Second Floor.

$1.25 for $3.50 to $7 Ailsa and La Beaute corsets.
$2.45 for $3.50 to $8 Judic and La Beaute corsets.
69c. for $1.50 to $2.50 Sonnette and C. B. corsets.

50c. lisle gloves at 21c.

Main Floor.

GLOVES that sell regularly at 35c. to 50c. and the kind these hot Summer days require, are priced in this great Pre-Inventory Sale at 21c. All good quality suede lisle, in black, white and colors.

7½c for 12½c wash goods

Main Floor.

7½c. for 12c. chambrays, batistes and dress lawns.
12½c. yard for 19c. mercerized voiles.
10c. for 15c. canvas suiting, linen finish.
12½c. for 25c. printed Panama suitings.
15c. for 25c. silk mulls, 27 in., all shades.
25c. for 39c. etamine and mercerized suitings.
18c. for 39c. silk mulls in newest effects.
12½c. for 19c. knicker suitings, 28 in. wide.
17c. for 25c. plain and fancy voiles.
12½c. for 25c. fine organdies and batistes.
35c.—$1, $1.50 and $2 St. Gall emb. Swisses, 44 in.
25c.—75c. St. Gall embroidered Swisses, 31 in.
39c. and 59c.—all designs in French organdies, 25c. yard for best quality of Irish dimities.
19c.—29c. Persian mull, white, 42 in. wide.
10c. yard for 18c. white Victoria lawn, 40 in.
25c. yd.—39c. sheer French lawn, white, 45 in.
12½c. yd. for 19c. white mercerized cotton voile.

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

The Bungalow Bazaar Made Merry Times Yesterday

Enthusiastic shopping among the bungalows followed the announcement of the transformation of the store into a great bazaar yesterday. The entire Main floor was devoted to the presentation of the stirring features of the day exhibited in attractive Bungalows; and each offering was the strongest that sharp price cutting could present.

Today the merry economy war continues; each Bungalow rivaling the other to win your patronage. Some of the merchandise offered yesterday was in sufficiently large quantities to hold its Bungalow again today; but wherever we could take the space, a new feature has been presented, equally stirring with the one that sold out yesterday.

The store is interesting to shop through, and the economies are the most decisive and pleasing that have been presented in many a day. Even if you were here yesterday you cannot afford to miss the new things of today.



Bungalow No. 1

Handkerchief

News for Men

Another fine, new lot of Men's pure linen Handkerchiefs is announced for today:

At 10c, worth 15c

Plain hemstitched; ½ and 1-inch hems; worth 15c, though sold by us previously at 12½ each; now 10c each.

Then these: from yesterday:

At 12½c, worth 18c

Hemstitched, ¼ and ½-inch hems; fine linen. Main aisle.



Bungalow No. 2

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs

Another important group of pure linen Handkerchiefs, a third or more under-price, is added to the lots told of yesterday:

At 7c each, worth 12½c to 25c

A clean-up of Handkerchief odds-and-ends; mostly mussed or soiled. Some have initials, with revering in blocks; most of them are plain hemstitched—all are perfect. Now 7c, worth 12½c to 25c. Main aisle.



Bungalow No. 12

Men's 50¢ White Cheviot Scarfs, 25¢

These are the prettiest, coolest sort of Summer Scarfs, particularly when worn with dark coats and colored shirts.

Made of fine white cheviot, with white figures or stripes. Designed to sell at 50c each. Today, twelve hundred to sell at *just half*—25c each.

Ninth street Elevator Counter.



Bungalow No. 10

Men's Socks, 25c

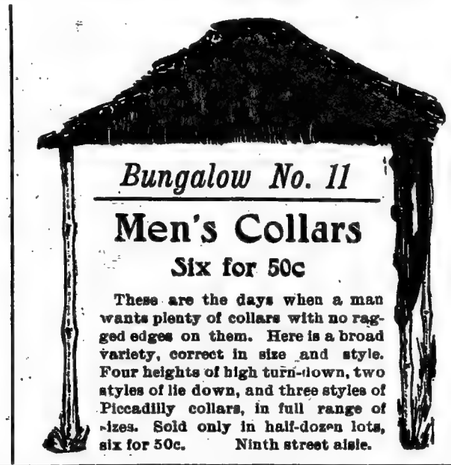
From 38c and 50c

Every pair of these fine Cotton and Lisle Thread Socks comes from our regular this season's stock at the higher prices. Now a third to one-half less:

Imported fast black lisle thread; embroidered fronts, or openwork and white or colored silk clocks.

Gray lisle thread, embroidered fronts; or cardinal, blue or gray-mixed lisle thread.

Fast black cotton, white or colored clocks. Ninth street aisle.



Bungalow No. 11

Men's Collars

Six for 50c

These are the days when a man wants plenty of collars with no ragged edges on them. Here is a broad variety, correct in size and style. Four heights of high turn-down, two styles of lie down, and three styles of Piccadilly collars, in full range of sizes. Sold only in half-dozen lots, six for 50c. Ninth street aisle.



Bungalow No. 7

SILKS

At 37½c a Yard

This remarkable collection includes fancy checked taffetas, in various combinations, with dots scattered over the checks; odd pieces of fancy silks and plain colored silks of soft weaves, in white, light and dark shades. Former prices were 75c, $1 and $1.25 a yard; to-day choose at 37½c a yard.

Tenth street aisle.



Bungalow No. 9

Silk Umbrellas

$2, worth $3.50 and $4

The excellent quality of the silk and the handsome handles make these All-silk Umbrellas well worth the higher price—$3.50 to $4.

A limited lot bears the very special price of $2 today.

26-inch, with steel rod, tassel and case; natural wood handles. In navy blue, royal blue, cardinal, garnet and green. Ninth street aisle.



Bungalow No. 3

Shirt-Waists

At $1.25, worth $1.75 to $2.75

Shirt-waists of sheer white lawn, dotted Swiss muslin, cheviot and madras, trimmed with lace and faggoting; some trimmed with pretty plaits.

SHIRT-WAIST SUITS

At $2.50, worth $3.75 to $5

Of cheviot, chambray and percale, tailor-made with stitched plaits or straps, trimmed with pipings. Seven-gored skirt, trimmed with stitched straps and pipings. Main aisle.

Hurry Prices on Every Summer Shirt-Waist Dress in Stock

Yesterday we told you of some very stirring reductions on Summer dresses, and there was rapid selling all day long. Today we finish the news with the remarkable announcement made below, and the story includes every Summer shirt-waist dress that we have in stock.

These are the choicest dresses we could find. Again and again we have been told that it is the finest showing in New York City. The dresses are all fresh, clean and in perfect condition. They are our most carefully guarded stock, and you will find nothing better to select from anywhere in the city. They are assembled in five groups told of below.

At $8, Just Marked from $12 and $13.50

Dresses of linen and linen crash; either prettily trimmed or plainly tailored: those trimmed are with Persian bands or colored borders.

At $10, Just Marked from $15

A large assortment of very pretty Suits of linen and linen etamine; white and colors; variously and artistically trimmed.

At $18, from $24 to $34

Handsome linen Suits in various colors, including embroidered dresses and dresses trimmed with Mexican drawn-work and Persian bands.

At $12, Just Marked from $16.50 and $18

A large collection of linen, linen etamine and canvas Dresses; exquisitely trimmed with contrasting strips of linen, Persian embroidery, lace or braid; various colors.

At $15, Just Marked from $21 and $22.50

Dresses of linen and linen etamine; white and colored; lace or Persian trimmed.

Second floor, Broadway.

Low Prices Rule on Women's Summer Coats

This is truly bargain weather for the woman who wants a stylish, dressy Coat for Summer and Autumn wearing, at far below its value. With the exception of the first group of Silk Coats at $10, of which we have already told you, and which is enlarged by some new additions, every coat in this splendid gathering bears a new price today. For stocktaking impends, and clean stock-sheets are above all things desirable.

Figures give the present prices and original valuations—not so very long ago—in our own stock. The contrast is instructive and profitable; and some of the best chances of the season are here today:

Silk Coats, in hip lenths, formerly $18 to $30, now $10 each.

Long Silk Coats, formerly $25 to $30, now $12 each.

Shower-proof Gloria Silk Coats, in various colors, formerly $18, now $13.50 each.

Lace Coats, in rich designs, formerly $35, now $15 each.

Coats of voile, white peau de cygne and cloth of gold, formerly $25, now $15 each.

Second floor, Broadway.



Bungalow No. 15

Leather Goods

For Women

Chatelaine Bags and Pocketbooks, in varied, handsome styles, at new little prices:

At 75c, were $1 and $2

Chatelaine Bags of black seal and walrus; nickel, French gray or gunmetal finish; plain or filigree frames, suede-lined; inside pocket, patent hook.

At 50c, worth $1.50 to $2

Combination Pocketbooks and Card-cases, in black or colored seal, walrus or morocco; leather-lined; nickel inside frames. Tenth st. and Fourth av.



Bungalow No. 4

Silk Waists, $5

Formerly $10 to $14.50

This stirring price is marked today on about eighty beautiful Summer Silk Waists of crepe de Chine, figured silks, and some of lace; plaited in various ways; trimmed with lace or hand-faggoting. Only one or two of a kind, and some are slightly mussed. Remarkable waists for $5. Main aisle.

An Unusual Ship News Item

Prices on the famous St. Lawrence River Skiffs—conceded to be the best boats of their kind—have always been stiffly maintained,

It is therefore a novel departure—due to peculiar business reasons—for us to be allowed to break the price ever so little. This the makers, the Whitestone Hollow Spar and Boat Co., have permitted us to do—and the reductions on these fine boats are as considerable as they are unexpected and welcome:

St. Lawrence River Skiffs

Grade 2—Keels, stems and frames of oak; white cedar planking, finished natural color with best spar varnish. Copper-riveted and nailed throughout; complete with polished brass fittings and two pairs of straight-blade oars, leathered and copper-tipped.

16 feet—$60, from $75. 18 feet—$75, from $90

17 feet—$70, from $85. 18 feet—$100, from $120 (with sailing outfit.)

Grade 3—Same as grade 2 in general construction, but with galvanized iron trimmings, and hull painted inside and out: with one pair straight-blade oars:

15 feet—$40, from $45. 17 feet—$50, from $55

16 feet—$45, from $50. 18 feet—$52, from $57.50

Basement.

The Third Floor Linen Store Celebrates Its First Anniversary

And a fine, lusty one-year-old it is. Just at this time last Summer, we moved our linens up from their cramped, unworthy quarters on the First Floor, to the light, air and space of the quarters they now occupy on the Third Floor—a home that did fuller justice to the splendid stock, hitherto apparently "born to blush unseen."

The change has been beneficial. We have brought the discerning housewife up there in constantly increasing numbers, in spite of dismal prophecies to the contrary. And the Linen Store was never so well equipped to attract, and hold appreciation from lovers of pure, good Linens as it is today.

And we're celebrating the birthday of the new store in right royal fashion. Here is a marvelous *melange* of flaxen good fortune—Pure linens for all sorts of domestic uses, at astonishingly low prices—in spite of the towering tendency of the linen market nowadays.

Look at this spread of splendid offerings, and you'll enter into the celebrating spirit yourself—much to the advantage of your pocket-book and linen closet:

Table Cloths

French Grass-bleached Damask Table Cloths, in banquet sizes; odd cloths, slightly mussed; at fully one-third below regular prices.

2½ yds. square, at $4.50, $5.50, $6.75 and $9.75, from $6.75, $8.25, $10 and $14.75.

2½ x 3 yds., at $5.25, $6.50, $8 and $11.50, from $7.75, $9.75, $12 and $17.25.

2½ x 3½ yds., at $7.50, $9.50 and $13.50, from $11.50, $14 and $20.25.

2½ x 4 yds., at $7.25, $8.50, $11.75 and $15.50, from $10.75, $13, $16 and $23.25.

Irish Table Cloths, full-bleached; 72 in. wide: new designs; fine quality;

2 x 2 yds., at $1.50, worth $1.90.

2 x 2½ yds., at $1.90, worth $2.35.

2 x 3 yds., at $2.25, worth $2.85.

Napkins, 22 in. square, at $1.90 a dozen, worth $2.50.

Napkins

Hemmed Bleached Fruit or Lunch Napkins, 12 in. square; regularly 80c; now 50c a dozen.

Bleached Irish Breakfast Napkins, 18 in. square; our regular $1.25 quality, though sold by us lately at $1.15. Now $1 a dozen.

Grass-bleached German Napkins; soft finish; splendid wearing kind; our regular $1.65 quality. Now $1.25 a dozen.

Napkins

Bleached Scotch Dinner Napkins, 24 in. square; regular value $3.50; only two designs, at $2.50 a dozen.

Grass-bleached Dutch Napkins, in new exclusive patterns; extra size; hemmed ready for use; 26 in. square; worth $5, though formerly sold by us at $4.50; now $3.90 a dozen.

Matching the table linen below at $1.30 a yard.

Table Linen by the Yard

Cream-bleached Scotch Table Linen; 62 in. wide; regularly 50c; today at 40c a yard.

Same quality, 70 in. wide, at 50c a yard, from 60c.

Bleached Irish Table Linen, 71 in. wide, at 50c a yard, worth 65c.

Grass-bleached German Table Linen; full two yards wide; fully worth $1.75, though sold by us at $1.50. Now $1.30 a yard.

Towels

Hemmed Scotch Huckaback Towels; bleached; washed ready for use; 18 x 37 inches, worth $2 dozen—

At $1.50 a dozen, 12½c each

20 x 39 inches, worth $3 dozen—

At $2.40 a dozen, 20c each

Towels

Bleached Irish Huckaback Towels; hemstitched, soft finish, fine quality; 22 x 42 inches. Worth 80c, though sold by us at 80c; now 25c each.

Bleached Irish Combination Huckaback and Damask Towels; hemstitched, 21 x 42 inches. Imported to sell as a leader at 50c; now 40c each.

The celebrated "Old Bleach" Huckaback and Fancy Weave Towels; hemmed ends; the long-wearing kind. 18 x 36 inches, at 38c, from 50c; 26 x 48 inches, at 50c, from 65c. Same make, hemstitched, 27 x 45 inches, at 75c, from $1.

Toweling

Bleached Scotch Crash, 17 inches wide; our regular 12½c kind; now 10c a yard.

Same, three finer grades, 17 inches wide; regular 14c, 15c and 16c qualities; now 12c a yard.

Same, still heavier and finer, 17 inches wide; our 16c and 18c qualities; now 14c a yard.

Bleached Huckaback Toweling, 22 inches wide; our regular 22c quality; now 18c a yard.

Third floor, Ninth street.



Bungalow No. 13

Towel Tips

These are wise tips to follow, if you want excellent towels at sharp price-reductions:

25c Bath Towels, 16c

Snow-white Cotton Bath Towels; white fringed or hemmed borders; extra large and heavy.

25c Hemstitched Towels, 19c

Bleached German fancy weave hemstitched Towels; pure linen; 19x38 in.

35c Huckaback Towels, 25c

Our regular 35c pure linen Bleached Huckaback Towels; hemstitched damask borders; 23 x 44 inches. A fine bargain. Front of Rotunda.



Bungalow No. 5

Ready-to-Wear Veils

For a Quarter

Chiffon and Lace Veils in the full length and width, as regularly sold at 50c and $1 each, today at 25c each.

The Chiffon Veils are plain and chenille dotted, with hemstitched border, in black, white and colors. The Lace Veils are in brown and navy blue. Main aisle.

Silk Waists

At Half Price or Near It

This is a superb collection of one hundred and twenty-five stylish Summer waists of crepe de chine, figured nets, Louisines and chiffon cloth, handsomely trimmed with lace or faggotting, many with hand-stitching, and some directly copied from fine imported models. Former prices were $15 to $18.50; today they are $7.50 to $10 each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Bathing Suits

Prices Take a Plunge

There are so many little wearers of bathing suits bought from this gathering, that some of the remaining lines of suits begin to show gaps in sizes.

We've rounded up these broken lines, and price them today at

$3, Formerly $4 and $5

Of navy blue flannel, and blue and black brilliantine; in a variety of pretty styles. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Second floor, Ninth street.



Bungalow No. 16

Printed Lawns

4¢ a Yard

An absurd price for a remarkably good fabric: hitherto low-priced at 5c a yard. Various sized polka dots in light blue, red and black on sheer white grounds. 27 inches wide. Only 5,000 yards.

COTTON VOILES, 8¢ a YARD

Fancy Cotton Voiles previously sold at 18c. Sheer in texture, with irregularly woven cord, forming attractive squares—white on black, green and rose grounds, also pink on white. Very suitable for Summer dresses.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.



Bungalow No. 6

Embroideries

At Half Price

Fine White Embroideries at 12½c a Yard, Worth 25c

—and many of the pieces are worth even more.

Patterns are varied and beautiful—in blind and openwork designs, on cambric muslin, and some on Swiss muslin. Widths run up to 9 inches. Tenth street aisle.

Judicious July Savings on Shoes

Shoes that will keep your feet comfortable and your temper cool, at the sort of savings prompted by July stock-clearances.

Here's a grist of cases in point, also some special offerings of Shoes that owe their low prices to the clever way we bought them. The profit's yours, in any event:

WOMEN'S OXFORD SHOES at $1.90

Cool black kidskin, with patent leather or kid tips; flexible welted soles and military heels; Oxfords that normally would sell at $3; all sizes and widths.

BOYS' OXFORD SHOES at $2.50

Every style we own now goes at this flat price—they have been $3 to $4.50, and include nearly all leathers and the best styles. Size-range 13 to 5½.

Fourth avenue.

BEDROOM SANDALS at 75c

For men and women. Ideal lounging shoes—a sole with straps across the toe and instep; in red and tan. Were $1.50.

WHITE SHOES FOR GIRLS

White duck of best quality: spring heels; button, and also in Oxford ties; cool and durable, and the neatest Summer shoes. $1.50, $1.75, $2, depending on size.

CHILDREN'S KIDSKIN OXFORD SHOES at 90c

Children's sizes, with spring heels; narrow widths only, but our regular $1.50 grades.



Bungalow No. 8

Fine Cut Glass

More Excitement

More new pieces of this beautiful, sparkling Cut Glass in handsome designs, and about a third under-price, are added to this group today:

$3.50 Sugar-and-Cream Sets at $2.25

$3.50 Oblong Olive Trays at $2.50.

$5 and $8 8-inch Bowls, at $3.50 and $5.

$6.50 Low Salad Dishes at $4.50.

$4.50 Water Tumblers at $3 dozen.

$3 Water Caraffes at $2.

$7 Water Jugs at $4.50.

Main floor, 10th Elevator Counter.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HUYLER TELLS HOW HIS WIFE SWINDLED MARSH

Gives History of Fraud Practiced by Alleged Medium.

CALLED DUPE HER "SUN KING"

Mrs. Huyler Had But Little Money When She Won Marsh's Confidence.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 20.—John J. Huyler of Middletown to-day made a statement which tells the complete history of the methods used by his dead wife, Clarissa J. Huyler, in forming the acquaintance of and securing ascendency over the late Luther R. Marsh, the New York lawyer, once Daniel Webster's partner, and dupe of the "spook picture" fraud of the notorious Ann O'Delia Diss Debar.

The story would never have been told had it not been for the suit instituted against him by the executors of Clarissa J. Huyler for the recovery of diamonds belonging at one time to Mr. Marsh. Mr. Marsh loaned the gems to her, and, convinced that he would die first, Mrs. Huyler made a will bequeathing them to her heirs. She died first, and Mr. Marsh took possession of the diamonds. When death came, in turn, to him, it was found that the jewels, with his other property, had been bequeathed to Mr. Huyler.

Mr. Huyler seems much aggrieved that Judge Marean, before whom he recently brought an action against the executors of his dead wife, should have thrown his complaint out of court on the ground that he was a party to the fraud he charges was practiced by Mrs. Huyler upon Mr. Marsh. He said this afternoon:

"Judge Marean had no right to call me as bad as my wife, because I warned Mr. Marsh every time I could. Mr. Marsh bought the diamonds at odd times and loaned them to her. I never had possession of the jewels. Mr. Marsh had them until he died."

Mr. Huyler, in the presence of his lawyer, Daniel Finn, then gave the whole story of the method employed in ensnaring Mr. Marsh. He said:

"About the year 1890 my wife, who had heard of Luther R. Marsh's belief in spirits and knew that Mr. Marsh lived at Brockton, Mass., went there for the express purpose of seeing him. She knew that he was wealthy. Arriving at Brockton, Mrs. Huyler found that Marsh was at a Spiritualist camp meeting being held near Dunkirk. She went there to meet him. After being introduced, she told him that she was a medium and had held communications with his wife and several intimate departed friends. She stayed by Marsh and finally invited him to come to Middletown to live with her.

"Marsh came to Middletown and purchased the house and lot at No. 12 Benton Avenue. Mrs. Huyler, through her profession of mediumistic power, then got Marsh to transfer the title of this property to her. Marsh owned a house and lot in New York City, and as soon as Mrs. Huyler found this out she made the spirits tell Marsh to transfer it to her. This he did. She also obtained title to a house and lot on Grant Street, Middletown."

Mr. Marsh had an income during life amounting to $3,100 a year, of which Mrs. Huyler secured the greater part. He also had paid-up insurance policies which netted over $18,000. Mrs. Huyler was a long time getting Mr. Marsh to transfer these policies, as Mr. Huyler, according to his own statement, repeatedly warned Mr. Marsh that he was being duped by Mrs. Huyler.

Through her mediumistic powers Mrs. Huyler induced Marsh to disbelieve what Huyler had said to him about obtaining money through the medium of spirits. He would believe nothing wrong of her. Huyler's statement continues:

"My wife frequently remonstrated with me because I didn't believe in spiritualistic manifestations, and said I was trying to keep Marsh from letting her have property and money. She tried to and did keep away from our house all persons who were not under her influence. She told Marsh that the spirits warned her that certain persons were bad and must be kept away from the house, because their influence would tend to shorten his life before his work was done. This had great effect on Mr. Marsh. As an illustration of her methods used to keep control over Mr. Marsh, on March 18, 1900, she wrote him a letter in which she said:

"'Dear Sun King: Chief, the letter from Miss Thomas was, I am sure, very largely the expression of a desire for your society, almost imperative. Perhaps they had no motive but the promotion of your happiness, but Sunsette says you did well not to go. She says she can watch over and prolong your life in the temple. Outside of that you cannot live. Neither do your spirit friends wish you to live elsewhere. Your Jennie (Marsh's dead wife) says if you are discontented where they have kept you and taken care of you so long, she can take you to the spirit side with herself and other loved ones. But it is better to remain on this side in the mortal a while longer until you have finished up your life here entirely.'

"After she got the life insurance policies transferred to her she told Marsh to have nothing to do with outsiders, and he had comparatively few friends. My wife never had over one or two thousand dollars in her life until she met Marsh. She was a woman of strong individuality, and dominated everybody who came within her sphere of influence. She was exceedingly adroit in all that she did. She completely dominated the mind of Marsh, and obtained a total of between $35,000 and $40,000. She was a woman well read. Such was her influence that she even induced me to transfer to her a good share of my property, amounting to about $25,000, although I knew all the time that she was practicing fraud and deception upon me as well as on Marsh.

"Not until after her death did Marsh realize that he had been one of her victims. Before her death she did not allow Marsh to make acquaintances. Afterward no man was better or more favorably known.

"Shortly before Marsh's death he stated to a lawyer that I had been his best friend, and had stood by and taken care of him during his old age. He told the lawyer that I had warned him against my wife, and that he knew she was obtaining money through her alleged spiritualistic medium."

Mr. Huyler said that the testimony of Mrs. Alice Augusta Fink, who said that Mrs. Huyler had told her she "hoped that old fool Marsh would die before she did, as she had things fixed to get his money," was true in its entirety.

Mr. Huyler said also that the testimony of Mrs. Margaret Decker, wife of Daniel F. Decker, a New York lawyer, was true. Mrs. Decker testified, in part, as follows: "Mrs. Huyler told me that under the influence of spirits and herself, Mr. Marsh would do anything. I did not know at first about her relations with Mr. Marsh. I attended the séances because I was amused."

WOMAN FOUND DEAD IN FLAT.

Police Say She Was Murdered—Coroner Calls Case Suicide.

Mrs. Gertrude Kramer was found dead early yesterday morning in her flat in the rear of the fourth floor of 209 East Eighteenth Street. Coroner Jackson, after an investigation, is of the opinion that the woman committed suicide by taking poison. The police believe that the woman's death is suspicious, and are looking for James Murphy, a boarder in the woman's home. An autopsy will be held on the body this morning.

When the police found the woman's body it was lying in a natural position on a sofa. There were no signs of a struggle, and beside the woman was a glass with a white sediment in it. The police found what they believe to be strangle marks on the woman's throat. The Coroner says these are due to natural discolorations. Mrs. Kramer was the wife of Alfred Kramer, a butcher at 591 Hudson Street, but she had not been living with him for almost two years.

MASPETH POST-OFFICE ROBBED.

$1,000 in Stamps and Money Taken—Amateurs, Police Think.

The Post Office at Columbia Avenue and Grand Street, Maspeth, Queens, was broken into by five men early yesterday morning and about $1,000 in stamps and money was taken. No arrests as yet have been made, but the police have hopes of locating the men in the Ridgewood section of Brooklyn before many hours. The police do not think that the work was done by professionals from the way they went about dynamiting the safe in securing the booty.

About 2 o'clock in the morning the people living in the immediate vicinity of the Post Office, which is a little, one-story frame building, were suddenly awakened by the sound of an explosion. A trolley car coming from North Beach was passing the door at the time, and the motorman brought the car to a sudden stop. The people, seeing smoke coming out of the window of the Post Office, rushed over, thinking there was a fire. Two of the residents who got there early saw five men rush out of the back door, and from the description given the police they were all dressed in black and that they were big men and two of them carried small satchels. A policeman who was on the trolley car bound for home came over and investigated the matter, and found that the safe had been blown open and that a part of the upper part of the office was destroyed by the force of the explosion.

Detective McGrattan found a number of registered letters and packages strewed along the road to the cemetery, and several others found other letters, all of which had been opened. Four twenty-dollar bills were found later in the day by citizens, which were turned over to the police.

"LITTLE DREAMLAND" FETE.

Children's Reception at Mrs. Robert Hewitt's Ardsley Place.

Special to The New York Times.

ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON, July 20.—Their high Mightinesses, the King and Queen of Little Dreamland, will hold a royal reception at Rio Vista, at the country place of Mrs. Robert Hewitt, to-morrow afternoon, between 3 and 6:30 o'clock. There will be royal games, regal refreshments, music by the court musicians, a temple of mystery, presided over by a sorceress from the Nile, under the auspices of the Children's Guild of the Robin's Nest.

The King of Little Dreamland will be Master Frank Gould and Miss Natalie Bishop will be Queen. The officers of the guild are: Miss Bessie M. Hewitt, President; Miss Mary Mairs, First Vice President; Miss Janet Todd, Second Vice President; Miss Beatrice Benjamin, Secretary, and Miss Dorothy Richards, Treasurer.

EXPRESS STRIKE CONFERENCE.

Men Willing to Arbitrate Differences—Will Meet Employers To-day.

Assistant Deputy Commissioner Thomas A. Braniff of the State Department of Labor, who occupies the position of Secretary in the department's Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, yesterday took the first steps in an effort to bring about an understanding between the New York Transfer Company and its striking employes.

Commissioner Braniff had an hour's conference with Strike Leader Thomas Brandon and will have a conference with the officials of the company to-day. Mr. Brandon said last night that the men were quite willing to have the question of a 10 per cent. increase in their wages submitted to arbitration and to return to work pending an adjustment.

The congestion of baggage at the various transfer stations of the company, especially at the Pennsylvania Station, continues to be serious.

BLIND MOTHER TOO LATE.

Peterson, Who Had Not Seen Her for Ten Years, Died in Hospital.

Alexander Peterson, twenty-seven years old, died yesterday in the Bradford Street Hospital, Brooklyn, and his aged, blind mother reached his bedside just twenty minutes too late to speak to him.

Peterson had not seen his mother for ten years, and yesterday he was brought to the hospital. The horses of the truck which he had been driving were frightened by a train at Jerome Street and Atlantic Avenue, and he was thrown under the wheels.

Dr. Cook realized that the man had a few hours to live, and Peterson, when he regained consciousness, signaled the doctor to come to his side. Then he whispered that he wanted to see his mother. Mrs. Peterson, who is an inmate of a home in Sixteenth Street, Manhattan, was communicated with, and she immediately started for her dying son's side.

HER MINE COST ONE STAMP.

Mrs. Leonard Sent Letter to "Some Miner" in Idaho—Fortune Followed.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 20.—Fortune has fallen upon Mrs. Nellie Leonard, an Asheville woman, who went to Idaho a few years ago to look after a claim which cost her a postage stamp, and which is to-day worth thousands. Mrs. Leonard has one of the most promising claims in the Hunter Mountain.

A letter was received at the Boise camp one day from Mrs. Leonard simply addressed to "Some Miner." There was no Post Office, at Boise, but the letter reached its destination.

The letter was the subject of many jests among the miners. Finally some of the miners went out and located the claim, and did the assaying work.

WERE WELCOME AND ROBBED.

Open Arms for Open Pocketbooks—Wire-Tapping Game Works.

Daniel B. Hill, Benjamin Jones, and Thomas Sessler, three merchants of Reading, Penn., called at the West Thirtieth Street Station last night and informed Capt. Cottrell that they had been robbed of $2,000 at the old "wire-tapping" game.

They said that they met a New Yorker in Reading, who gave his name as Percy Dingbat, with whom they became friendly. He told them how they could make a fortune in a few days by wire-tapping. They were told, they said, to call at the office of "Mahoney & Daly," in East Twenty-first Street, and mention Mr. Dingbat's name. This they did yesterday, and were received with open arms. They wagered heavily and then looked up the Police Captain.

SAYS TRUST FOMENTS STRIKE.

Brewery Firemen to Quit Work To-day in Washington Shop.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The firemen in the Heurich Brewery here will go on strike to-morrow noon, because of the refusal of Mr. Heurich to confer with committees from the Firemen's Union, the Central Labor Union, the President of the International Firemen's Union, and a committee from the Brewers' Association.

It is the last named organization that Mr. Heurich objects to meeting on the ground that it is a trust, which is instigating the strike to compel his independent plant to join the association in advancing the price of beer $2 a barrel.

The strike ultimatum was delivered to-day, and Mr. Heurich responded by refusing to be a party to any negotiations.

Fears Hyman Levy Is Dead.

The police of the Bedford Avenue Station, Williamsburg, were asked yesterday to aid in a search for Hyman Levy, fifty-five years old, of 106 North Third Street, who has been missing for more than a week. His relatives and friends believe that he has committed suicide by drowning, as when last seen he was going in the direction of the East River. Mrs. Levy, the missing man's wife, says that her husband was formerly an inmate of an insane asylum, from where he was discharged five years ago as cured. Recently he had shown signs of his old malady.

FRANCE HAS SENT AN ULTIMATUM TO ROME

Demands Withdrawal of Letters Ordering Bishops to Resign.

RUPTURE THOUGHT INEVITABLE

French Officials Do Not Believe the Vatican Will Give Way, but Expect Answer Will Be Delayed.

PARIS, July 20.—The text of Foreign Minister Delcassé's note to the Vatican was communicated to the Council of Ministers to-day. The note is semi-officially stated to be as follows:

"The French Government asks for the withdrawal pure and simple of the letters the Vatican addressed to the Bishops of Laval and Dijon, which are considered to be a breach of the Concordat, as France had not previously been consulted relative to the dismissal of the Bishops.

"In default of compliance, the Holy See is advised that the Pontifical Nuncio at Paris will receive his passports, and that relations will be severed."

The Journal des Débats characterises the note as an ultimatum, and says that unless entire satisfaction is given, a complete rupture will follow immediately, the personnel of the French Embassy to the Vatican being withdrawn simultaneously with the delivery of the passports to the Nuncio.

The Vatican's answer has not yet been received. It is expected that the question will be maturely considered before an answer is given, and therefore the Council does not anticipate a determination of the issue before August.

The officials incline to the belief that a rupture is inevitable, as unofficial advices from Rome indicate that the Vatican does not intend to comply with the request to withdraw the letters calling for the resignations of the Bishops.

Count Boni de Castellane, as a member of the Chamber of Deputies, has addressed a letter to Premier Combes declaring that the Premier is trying to precipitate a division between Church and State during the absence of Parliament, and that he intends to interpellate the Government on the subject when Parliament reassembles.

JUSTICE ATTACKS LAWYER.

Plainfield Courtroom the Scene of a Physical Encounter.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, July 20.—Justice Hezekiah Hand, the Democratic leader of Plainfield, attacked Lawyer V. W. Nash, Jr., in his courtroom this afternoon, knocking him down and cutting his neck as well as inflicting bruises on his leg and other parts of his body. Mr. Nash had refused to comply with the Justice's order to leave the courtroom, and the latter rushed upon him, the lawyer making no defense against the blows.

The quarrel was started when Mr. Nash challenged the Justice's right to sit in a contract case. William G. De Meza and Walter Hetfield, Sr., two other local lawyers, separated the pair. Mrs. Lucy Fairbanks, a witness in the case, fainted when she saw the two angry men clinching with each other on the floor of the courtroom. Two hours after the fight Mr. Nash took a train for Sea Girt to lay the matter before Gov. Murphy, whom he will ask to revoke the Justice's commission.

JAILER ROUTS LYNCHERS.

Knocks Mob Leader Down and Saves Richmond Negro Accused of Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 20.—That Roy Seals, a negro, accused of the murder of a white man, is alive to-day is due largely to the personal bravery of Richard L. Woolfolk, jailor of Danville.

After midnight this morning a mob of nearly one hundred white men advanced on the jail. In a narrow alley leading to the prison entrance Jailer Woolfolk was attacked by "Dan" Talley, one of the leaders of the crowd, and a struggle ensued between the men. Woolfolk threw Talley and placed him under arrest, whereupon the mob dispersed.

Judge Aiken has ordered a special Grand Jury to convene to-morrow to inquire into the riot.

The officers are expecting another attempt on the part of the mob to-night. All of the military of the city is in St. Louis and the police will have to handle the situation alone. The Mayor is determined that the prisoner shall not be taken.

TO BURY AMPUTATED ARM.

Victim of Railroad Yard Accident May Attend Ceremony.

Policeman James J. Walsh of the Children's Court, secured a permit yesterday from Coroner Berry to bury the left hand and forearm of his son James J., Jr., nineteen years old, who was run over by a freight engine in the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad yards at Longwood Avenue and Spring Heights Tuesday night.

The policeman, shortly after the arm had been amputated, asked for the member, which will be buried on Sunday next in St. Raymond's Church Cemetery, in Westchester. It is thought that young Walsh will be able to attend the funeral of his own arm. The burial permit is made out on the regular blank. The cause of death is given as "traumatic amputation."

HUNTERS SINK IN MUD.

Rescuer Pulls Them Out of Marshy Land Near Patchogue.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 20.—Archibald Tatham and Paul Bailey were hunting last evening at East Lake, some miles from this place, and Tatham, while in the marshland bordering the lake, suddenly sank in the mud up to his shoulders, and called for help.

Bailey, who went to his assistance, also sank in the mud and both struggled desperately to extricate themselves, but without success. Bailey, who managed to keep his shotgun on his shoulder, finally succeeded in discharging it. This attracted the attention of Clarence Case, who summoned assistance, and the two young men were rescued with much difficulty.

Boy's Face Filled with Birdshot.

Eight-year-old Benjamin Levy was playing in the yard at the rear of his home, 155 East Fourth Street, last evening, when he suddenly fell to the ground, and, holding his hands to his face, began to roll about and scream wildly. His mother picked him up and found that his face was covered with blood. Roundsman Sackett of the Fifth Street Station summoned an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. Liscomb found the boy's face covered with bird-shot wounds. He took Benjamin to the hospital, where the shot were extracted. The boy says he does not know who shot him, and the police are working on the case. They think the charge of shot was from an air gun.

Found Man Had Smallpox.

Dr. James Hadden of 135 East Fifty-first Street reported to the police and to the Board of Health last night that he had been called to attend a sick man at 157 East Fifty-first Street, and had found the man suffering from smallpox. The man said he was Morris Weston, a vaudeville actor, and that he had arrived in the city yesterday morning from Kansas City. He was sent to North Brother Island.

TEXTILE WORKERS TO STRIKE.

30,000 Employes of Fall River Cotton Mills to Walk Out.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 20.—By a vote of 1,510 to 896 the textile workers to-night decided to strike on July 25 in all of the so-called union cotton mills of this city in which 12½ per cent. reduction in wages has been announced to become operative next Monday. Thirty thousand employes are affected.

Secretary Whitehead of the Weavers' Union in his call to the members states that the action of the manufacturers in ordering the reduction is "indefensible and not a remedy for the present unsatisfactory conditions." The National organization of United Textile Workers is in sympathy with the strike sentiment.

EXTEND CARPENTERS' LOCKOUT

Employers Call Off Men in 25-Mile Circuit About Manhattan.

The Master Carpenters' Association extended the lock-out of the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters yesterday from the Borough of Manhattan to a radius of twenty-five miles around Manhattan. If this does not bring the carpenters to terms other measures will be put into effect. In the meantime this latest extension of the lockout throws idle about 1500 more carpenters on contracts of the Master Carpenters' Association in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Westchester County, and the outlying districts of the Greater New York.

No effort has been made by the Brotherhood of Carpenters to man the contract of the George C. Flint Company, at Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, and the carpenters say that nothing will induce them to do it until union timber is handled at the building. Charles L. Eidlitz, President of the Building Trades Employers' Association, said yesterday that the employers will extend the lock-out still further if the carpenters do not come to terms.

"They are the losers by not acceding to our ultimatum," he continued. "They have lost $50,000 in wages already. No other union but that of the carpenters is affected by the lock-out, and it will extend to no other unions unless they violate the arbitration agreement. It is folly for the delegates of the Carpenters' to try to belittle the lock-out. Out of 250 employers, we have up to date received notification from 150 of the largest that they have locked out their men. There are, I believe, from 4,000 to 5,000 locked out, as some of them would not notify us immediately. The only way in which the deadlock can be ended is by the Brotherhood manning the Flint contract."

The officers of the Brotherhood said yesterday that the employers might go ahead with their plans without altering the situation unless the George C. Flint Company used union timber. Frank Morrison, business agent of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, said last night that the number of men idle had been exaggerated by the employers, but made the admission that all the big jobs were affected. The largest individual contract is the Hotel Breslin, where 283 carpenters are locked out.

SEARCH FOR MISSING GIRL.

Elizabeth City Asks Aid to Find Miss Camille Ehringhaus.

NORFOLK, Va., July 20.—Elizabeth City, N. C., has another mystery. The town was profoundly stirred when pretty Nellie Cropsey disappeared, and her body was subsequently found in the Pasquotank River. Now Miss Camille Ehringhaus, one of the most popular young women in the town and a recognized belle, is missing. She disappeared from her home on Monday last and up to a late hour to-night not the slightest trace of here whereabouts has been obtained.

Telephone messages have been sent to Edenton, Herefort, and other near-by towns for volunteer searchers, Bloodhounds may be pressed into service. The police of Norfolk have been requested to aid in the search, and a similar request will be made of other cities. Miss Ehringhaus was last seen near her home.

DESERTED BY AGED WIFE.

Mrs. Riker, 65 and Almost Blind, Wants to be a Fortune Teller.

PATERSON, N. J., July 20.—When Cornelius Riker, who is sixty-five years of age, returned to his home at the corner of Crosby and Sherman Avenues, this city, last night, he learned that his aged wife had deserted him to go with a traveling tribe who made a livelihood telling fortunes. On the door of his home was pinned a farewell letter from his wife.

Mrs. Riker is sixty-five years of age and almost blind. Her husband says that he does not know why his wife should leave him. Lately, he said, she had acquired a desire to go West and try her luck as a fortune teller.

McADOO WILL PROSECUTE.

Says He Got Evidence Tuesday Against Western Union Employes.

Police Commissioner McAdoo's plan to trap the persons who were sending racing news from the Brighton Track to the poolrooms of New York, operated to the Commissioner's satisfaction yesterday, although the police on the previous day had spent a great deal of money blocking the telephone and telegraph wires with messages from the race track to Police Headquarters. It was learned, however, that Commissioner McAdoo obtained direct evidence Tuesday against certain men connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company, which would be used in criminal prosecution of these persons.

The racing syndicate, known as the New York and New Jersey Distributing Company, having offices in the Park Row Building, was ready yesterday to proceed with its case in the Supreme Court to compel the New York Telephone Company to supply it with telephone service, which was cut off at the time the police raided the offices in May last, but Justice Fitzgerald granted an adjournment to give the telephone company's attorney an opportunity to submit affidavits in opposition to the application for the injunction.

While the distributing company's case was being discussed in Part I. of the Supreme Court before Justice Fitzgerald, the case of James Steedman was being argued in Part II. before Justice Giegerich. Steedman applied to Justice Giegerich for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the New York Telephone Company to furnish telephone service at 20 Dey Street, where he is engaged in business. Justice Giegerich denied Steedman's application for the writ on the ground that affidavits submitted by the telephone company set forth that the phone was to be used for the illegal purpose stated.

Says Iceman Chopped His Nose.

An ice peddler stood on the sidewalk in front of 19 First Avenue last evening chopping ice, when Abraham Hallwell, eight years old, of 87 Second Street, passed by. The boy slipped on a piece of the ice and fell against the iceman. He says that the man swung the axe around and nearly severed his nose. A crowd gathered and began to threaten the iceman. He jumped on his wagon and drove rapidly away, followed by a crowd, but the chase was given up after the man had driven two blocks. Detectives investigated the boy's story and are looking for the iceman.

Highwayman at Cape May.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 20.—Mrs. H. J. Maris of Philadelphia, residing at 817 Stockton Avenue, was returning home along Howard Street about 9:30 o'clock, and when opposite the large dining room of the Stockton Hotel was suddenly seized by an unknown man and thrown to the ground. Her assailant grabbed her pocketbook. Mrs. Maris screamed for help, and two men ran to her assistance. The robber escaped.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M. American League Park. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago.—Adv.



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MEAT STRIKE ENDED; THE PACKERS GAVE IN

Continued from Page 1.

of the strike spreading, the Allied Trades Unions took a hand in the controversy.

As many of the old employes as can be reached to-night by the officials of the union will be notified to return to work to-morrow morning. All the strikers who appear at the plants will be put to work as fast as possible and by to-morrow night it is believed that all the establishments in Chicago will be running with full forces.

A strike of the strike breakers during the early day resulted in an increase of wages to the non-union men employed to take the place of former employes in the packing houses. Three hundred and fifty laborers struck for more wages. They had been getting $3 a day. After a fifteen-minute strike wages were increased to $4 and $5 a day.

Despite the final disposition of the controversy it is known that at to-day's meeting of the representatives of the various packing firms the entire strike situation was talked over, and it was agreed that the packers should adhere to their original programme—that their new non-union and union men who had deserted the strikers to return to work should be retained in case a settlement was effected.

President Donnelly of the Butchers' Union said before going into the joint conference this afternoon that the packers must change their attitude on this point.

"Unless the packers meet us half way," he said, "they will find a hard business road ahead. We have no further concessions to offer, and we shall insist that all the strikers be taken back."

Both sides were thus positive in their pre-conference declarations. It is significant that the packers were the ones to recede from their stand.

J. O. ARMOUR HEARS OF PEACE.

Adjustment of Prices Will Be Slow—Strikers Glad of Peace.

J. Ogden Armour, at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, said that he had been notified by long-distance telephone from Chicago that the beef strike had been settled. He said: "Arrangements have been made which now only await ratification by the union. It remains to be seen whether that ratification will be forthcoming." He added that he had received the details of the settlement but roughly and did not care to discuss them at the present time. When asked if the strike was settled for good he laughed and said: "Men may come and men may go, but strikes go on forever."

The news that yesterday's conference in Chicago had resulted in a settlement of the differences between the Beef Trust and its striking employes was greeted with general satisfaction on the part of most of the large dealers here. The general opinion expressed by men in the trade, however, was that some time would pass before wholesale and retail prices in packing products would return to the level on which they were before strike rumors began to fill the air.

Mr. A. P. Berry, manager of the Metropolitan Hotel and Steamship Supply Company, one of the largest concerns in the city, summed up the situation as follows:

"I believe there will be a slight drop in the wholesale market to-morrow, but it may be weeks before the prices will return to their normal level. There is no doubt that heavy inroads have been made on the reserve stocks, and I expect to see high prices maintained until these have been replenished. This may take some weeks. The process of slaughtering out West and shipping the dressed product here takes about a week. Then some time is required for cooling before the beef is put on the market."

What the small retail butchers will do is largely a matter of speculation. Under the plea that beef was very scarce and wholesale prices exorbitant, they have been busy raising the cry of "beef famine" and hoisting prices until the public for the last two or three days have shunned the butchers' shops. The general opinion last night was that the news of the settlement would compel a material decrease in retail rates. The wholesale dealers and packers are united in declaring that there is an abundance of meat in the city to-day.

Three cents marked the maximum increase in wholesale rates for beef from straight cattle while the strike lasted. Since the beginning of the present week an exceedingly dull market has induced a falling off, until yesterday the increase over the rates prevailing prior to the strike for dressed beef from straight cattle of good quality ranged from 1 to 2 cents per pound, according to quality.

Organizer Eichelberger of the local branches of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of America, said last night that he had not as yet been officially notified of the outcome of the conference.

"If the news is authentic, which I do not doubt," said Mr. Eichelberger, "it is good news indeed. There are about twelve or fourteen local branches of the Meat Cutters in this city, and as soon as I am officially informed regarding the outcome of the conference, I will have meetings of all the various locals and make arrangements for the resumption of work. This will probably be effected without any considerable difficulty in this city, as there is no local friction between the packing concerns and the men, and I expect to see everything working smoothly by Monday at the latest. I want to say on behalf of the union that we are very grateful to the press for its fair and kind attitude toward us in this struggle."

GERMAN BARON FELLS STEERS.

Swift's Resident Physician Wields Mallet in the Killing Beds.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.—Baron Rupert F. von Kotsch, graduate of Heidelberg University, scion of a noble German house, savant in medicine, and resident physician of Swift & Co.'s hospital in the stockyards, has been "knocking" cattle in Swift's slaughter house.

Dr. von Kotsch exchanged the scalpel for the maul during the early days of the strike, and was, in fact, one of the first of the Swift office and professional contingent to volunteer for the arduous work of the "killing beds." He is known from one end of the yards to the other, as he has been several years in the employ of Swift & Co.

The spectacle of "the Baron" with a heavy mallet in his white hands felling steers for the non-union butchers excited more mirth than comment among the strikers.

Dies from Auto Injuries.

Albert McQuestion, forty-five years old, of 2,352 Southern Boulevard, a conductor employed by the Union Railway Company in the Bronx, died in the Harlem Hospital last night from injuries received on Tuesday when he was run over by an automobile at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. The owner and driver of the machine, William Coulter, a hotel keeper of Saybrook, Conn., was arrested at the time of the accident.

For Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

Panama Hats for Men

Value $5.00, $7.50 and $10.00,

At $3.75.

The offer involves every Panama Hat which our stock affords — small, medium and large models, in dignified and rakish shapes.

For Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

Straw Hats for Men.

Formerly $2.00 and $3.00,

At $1.25.

Split and Sennit Braids in flat brim models, Milans and Mackinaws in soft brim shapes, and Puerto Rico Palm Hats.

Every one of which has been a factor in our regular stock at the regular price—two and three dollars.

For Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

Negligee Shirts for Men

At One Dollar.

Formerly $1.50 and $2.00.

Shirts of the better grade for all manner of men—whether your taste be grave or gay, whether your proportions demand a shirt with sleeves of abnormal, sub-normal or normal length, still do we say: shirts for all manner of men and at

one-third and one-half less than regular prices.

Shirts of Zephyr Cloth in white, plaited bosom, attached or detached cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17.

Shirts of Mat Cheviot in white, plain bosom, attached or detached cuffs. Sizes 17 to 19½ in stout sizes, and 14½ to 16 in normal sizes.

Shirts of Percale in an extensive variety of models and designs, plain or plaited bosom, attached or detached cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17½.

Shirts of Madras in various weaves and colors or white, plain or plaited bosom, detached cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17½.

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ARNHEIM

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Miss Sabel at Hammerstein's.

After a length tour in Europe Miss Josephine Sabel has returned to this country to appear at the Paradise Roof Gardens, above the Victoria Theatre. She will make her first appearance there in "Parsifalia" next Monday night. Oscar Hammerstein, composer of the opera, has written in a new part and several songs for her, one of which is "Susie Sue."

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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RUSSIA IN THE RED SEA.

The excitement produced in London by the seizure of a British liner in the Red Sea, on the part of a Russian cruiser of which the status is apparently irregular, is entirely natural and intelligible. When Great Britain happens to be a neutral she is naturally a great stickler for the rights of neutrals. And undoubtedly the action of the Russian commander who seized the Malacca was of the most wantonly provocative kind. It was so high-handed as to suggest that those Britons may have something to say for themselves who take seriously the supposition to which we referred yesterday, that Russia is bent upon embroiling herself with neutrals in order to escape the humiliation of yielding to Japan in a single-handed contest. That hypothesis derives plausibility from the fact that the Russians in the Red Sea are treating Germany, whom mankind regards as their friend, as high-handedly as Great Britain, whom Russians regard as an enemy. Trojan and Tyrian are treated by Russia with no discrimination.

At the same time, it is difficult to imagine that the British Government is taking the counsel of the hotter-headed naval officers who advocate the seizure of the Petersburg and her prize and the release of the latter, with permission to resume her interrupted voyage. That would unquestionably be an act of war. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, who as "Historicus" has a high authority among text writers on international law, says: "I have no hesitation in laying it down as an unquestionable principle of international law that as between the neutral and the belligerent Governments a capture by a belligerent cruiser is to be presumed lawful until the prize court has pronounced it illegitimate."

It is quite true, as we pointed out yesterday, that a Russian prize court does not and can not command the same confidence as a prize court of a nation more civilized than Russia, from the point of view of jurisprudence. But the British Government is bound to attach as full faith and credit to the findings of a Russian prize court as if it were as impartial a tribunal as a British Court of Admiralty, presided over by a Lord STOWELL. It cannot discredit in advance the decision of such a court and dispute by force the lawfulness of the capture of the Malacca without furnishing Russia with a casus belli.

And then it is by no means certain that the Malacca is not lawful prize, and would not be so held by a prize court of any civilized nation. She was confessedly on her way to the port of an enemy of Russia's, and she was confessedly carrying contraband of war. It is true that her owners declare that the only contraband she carried was consigned to the neutral and intermediate port of Hongkong. But, in all the circumstances of the voyage, it would be very strange if this were so. For it is to be remembered that, when the Malacca sailed, the whole course of her voyage, from London to Yokohama, was supposed to be as safe as the Thames from the molestations of Russian cruisers. Admiral SKRYDLOFF, bold as he has shown himself, has not ventured so far south as the track of steamers bound from Hongkong to Yokohama. Undoubtedly, neither shippers nor shipowners, when the Malacca sailed, were giving a thought to the risk of seizure in transit. And, since the chief need of Japanese customers of British manufacturers is just now for articles contraband of war, it would be wonderful if the Malacca were not largely laden with such articles, and consequently a lawful prize if, against all expectation, Russia should be fortunate enough to intercept her, as she has in fact been.

Doubtless every ship that has cleared from a British for a Japanese port since the war began has been in a similar situation and exposed to a like risk, which was thought to be no risk. That is doubtless even now the case with all Japan-bound ships that have cleared British ports, up to the time when the presence of the Smolensk and the Petersburg in the Red Sea became known. When traders and shipowners, against the warnings conveyed in the proclamations of neutrality of their own Governments, take such risks, and lose, they cannot call upon those Governments for protection. Of course, they have become more cautious now that the risk has been shown to be a real one, and ships that are now clearing from British ports for the Far East probably carry no contraband for Japan, at least on their manifests. The real safeguard for British ships carrying such contraband does not lie with Great Britain, although Sir EDMUND FREMANTLE'S suggestion of a man-of-war to convoy every British merchantman in the Red Sea and prevent her seizure is rather less repugnant to international law than the proposition to rescue the merchantman after she has been seized and the legitimacy of the seizure is in the way to be judicially determined. If there be in Japanese folk-lore anything analogous to the story of the coachman whose dogs had been maltreated by neighboring dogs, and who painted a bulldog into a tolerable imitation of a coach dog for the purpose of revenge, the method of dealing with the Russian "volunteer fleet" will readily suggest itself to the Japanese mind. Let Japan buy a P. and O. ship, which can probably be had cheaper than she could have been had a week ago, and, putting on board a Japanese crew and an armament distinctly more powerful than that of the Smolensk or the Petersburg, let her steam up the Red Sea, flying a delusive Royal Mail pennant, and looking for trouble. She would doubtless find it, and with it the means of putting a stop to the annoying Russian practice of prying into the private affairs of British merchant steamers.

JUDGE PARKER'S CURRENCY VIEWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to call your attention to the following from an editorial in Monday's issue: "The Republican Party has held power for eight years by the aid of Democrats and Independents who were forced to choose between supporting that party or endangering the credit and prosperity of the whole country."

Taking this to be a fact, will you kindly give me your honest opinion whether you think Mr. PARKER a safe man, being such a bitter partisan as to vote twice for a debased currency, notwithstanding his views to the contrary?

A SUBSCRIBER.

No one will ever hear from THE TIMES a word of excuse or palliation of Judge PARKER'S two votes for W. J. BRYAN. Any reasoning by which a defense of his going with his party in 1896 and 1900 might be attempted would pretty certainly be false and dangerous. From the point of view of sound-money Democrats Judge PARKER was guilty either of a fault in political morals or of a serious error in judgment in the Bryan campaigns. Whichever it was he will in some measure suffer the penalty this year, since it cannot be doubted that his support of BRYAN will alienate some Democratic support from him.

But our correspondent's question relates, not to errors of the past, but to safety in the present. In respect to the currency of the country we regard Judge PARKER as a candidate in no way less safe or less worthy of support than Mr. ROOSEVELT. We do not see how any candid man who has read the Judge's telegram could any longer entertain doubts on that subject. "I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, and shall act accordingly if the action of the Convention to-day shall be ratified by the people." These are the words of Judge PARKER'S telegram to Mr. SHEEHAN. He added that if this statement of his views was unsatisfactory to the majority of the Convention he wished to decline the nomination, so that some other candidate might be named. It is a waste of time to raise the question whether the currency would be "safe" under a President who when a candidate declared his views in this positive fashion. The gold standard is no more an issue in this campaign than it was in the last general election in Great Britain.

As a possible aid to our correspondent in getting rid of his doubts, we beg to recall a perhaps forgotten chapter or two in the history of the campaign of 1896. WILLIAM MCKINLEY was a bimetallist—that is, a silver man. Does our correspondent remember how the Republicans of the East labored with their candidate in the early weeks of the campaign to get him to speak the word "gold," and how his vocal organs balked and failed whenever he seemed to be on the point of pronouncing that potent monosyllable? It took a good deal of strenuous effort to get Mr. MCKINLEY to drop bimetallism and cleave to the gold standard. Moreover, what would our correspondent say had the Democrats at St. Louis this year inserted these words in their platform: "We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved"? That plank would have been fatal, of course. Standing on it Judge PARKER would not have carried even the States that BRYAN carried, for this declaration is throughout tainted and rank with the double-standard heresy. Yet the words we quote are taken from the platform adopted by the Republican Convention at St. Louis on June 18, 1896. On that platform WILLIAM MCKINLEY made his successful canvass. Notwithstanding the bimetallic platform and the bimetallic antecedents of the candidate, nobody felt concerned about the gold standard after the election of Mr. MCKINLEY. Nobody would feel the least concerned about the gold standard after the election of Judge PARKER.

SENATOR LODGE UNEASY.

The following interesting announcement appears in The Boston Herald:

After the campaign opens in this State Senator LODGE will not deliver a single speech outside its borders. He will devote all his energy to the affairs of Massachusetts, and under no circumstances will he depart from this rule. He said that he had been obliged to refuse many invitations to speak outside the State that he would have liked to accept, but he felt that he should devote his services to the party in this State, and he would do so freely and with all the ability he could give it.

In 1896 the Republicans carried the State of Massachusetts by more than 150,000. Four years later the plurality was still 98,000. It would seem that Senator LODGE, who is the special guardian of the interests of the party and the President in Massachusetts, had no special cause for anxiety in regard to this year, unless there is a substantial defection from the party. On the face of the returns in the Presidential elections, it might be assumed that his eloquence and his personal influence could be even more useful, say, in Connecticut, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Indiana, to say nothing of New York. The Democrats are reckoning these States as doubtful. If Mr. LODGE thinks it wise for him to confine his valuable efforts to his own State, it would appear that he regards that State as not altogether safe.

He has reason for his uneasiness. The movement among the Republicans in support of Canadian reciprocity, which he so savagely suppressed in the State Convention, has taken on new energy, and it is quite likely that he regards it as directed expressly toward him. It is naturally threatening to him. The form given to the movement now is the systematic registering of Republicans in favor of reciprocity. This is being pushed steadily and with businesslike energy by men prominent in the Republican Party in their respective neighborhoods. Mr. LODGE is said to look upon it as "insulting."

FOR AN OPEN MEAT SHOP.

The expected—or what might have been expected had any one stopped to think about it—is beginning to happen in the meat trade. Those in the business of distributing meat to consumers are impressed with the fact that too absolute dependence upon the great Western packers and their cold-storage output is dangerous, and arrangements have been made to open or reopen abattoirs which until lately have not been deemed necessary. Farmers outside the grazing districts from which the principal supplies are drawn are beginning to fatten cattle for their local markets, and the total supply thus promised is very large. The most pronounced action of which we have knowledge seems to have been taken in Philadelphia. The extensive abattoir at Gray's Ferry, which has been idle for some years, is being put in order for resumption, and is to be operated by the West Philadelphia Stock Yards Company. The Philadelphia Public Ledger says of this movement:

A probable offensive and defensive alliance between the members of the West Philadelphia Stock Yards Company, made up of firms of local slaughterers, and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Workmen of North America, the National organization behind the big strike in Beef Trust packing centres, was a matter of greater interest to local meat dealers yesterday than the questions of supply, demand, and prices, which had engrossed them for the seven days preceding. The idea that underlies the proposed alliance is that the Beef Trust can be driven out of this city and New York if local slaughterers refuse to sell to trust representatives in either city and extend operations here until enough cattle can be killed and dressed to keep the New York dealers supplied.

An alliance of the character described scarcely commends itself to approval, but it tends toward a readjustment of the existing relations in the trade, and to the breaking up of the monopoly which the houses of the so-called Beef Trust have established by recourse to the expedient of selling only to dealers who handle their meat exclusively. Business men become restive under conditions so arbitrary and unreasonable, and it is not to be wondered at that they seize the opportunity of the crippling of the Western stock yards to look about them for new sources of supply. Something like this is going on in a quiet way all over the country.

The chief significance of the facts referred to is that the Beef Trust cannot give the screw as many turns as may suit its managers without inciting to rebellion and revolution among dealers. The Beef Trust can hold its control of the meat trade only by rendering a better service more cheaply than it can be rendered by independent and competing concerns. Perhaps it cannot be displaced and certainly it cannot be ruined; but it can be made to suffer a loss of business so serious that it will find the experience instructive.

MRS. MAYBRICK.

The release of Mrs. MAYBRICK from the quasi restraint of her Cornwall retirement ends an incident which is especially instructive as showing how difficult it is to undo what so many believe to be a judicial wrong and a gross miscarriage of justice. Even when the proof of error in conviction is conclusive and it is apparent to those who were instrumental in securing such conviction that a great wrong was done thereby, the prisoner can escape the penalty of the crime he did not commit only through the medium of the pardon, which is the form in which executive clemency reaches the criminal who suffers justly for crime confessed.

It is unnecessary now to discuss whether Mrs. MAYBRICK was guilty or innocent of the crime for which she has suffered fourteen years' imprisonment. It will be admitted that she was convicted on insufficient evidence, and that there has always existed in the minds of bench and bar the knowledge of grounds of reasonable doubt which in this country would have given the prisoner a new trial without delay. In England the machinery of the law does not respond as readily to the reversing device. Possibly the highest standards of justice would be reached by striking a happy medium between the extremes of British and American procedure in the matter of the review of criminal convictions.

HOT WEATHER IRRITABILITY.

The observant reader of newspapers during the past few weeks will, as Mr. CLEVELAND might say, find difficulty in ridding himself of the conviction that as the temperature rises self-control decreases. The prevalence of futile strikes with their usual accompaniment of violence, the causeless riots which mar picnics and pleasure excursions, the crimes of high and low degree which congest the news columns, the murders for trivial causes which are so alarmingly frequent, and so on through the list of the daily happenings, seem to warrant the belief that men think less calmly and act less deliberately in very warm weather than when it is more tolerable in temperature.

Very likely this is true. The effect of exposure to an uncomfortable degree of heat is, naturally enough, to increase the nervous irritability and make the temper extremely brittle. It is hard to be civil to one's self, and still harder to be patient with others. Perhaps there is a fever in the blood, or, what is equivalent to a fever, which scarcely permits sane thinking and well-considered action. Those so lacking in self-control that they become dangerous or even make themselves nuisances for this reason are probably beyond the reach of good advice. To others we would say that it may be well to remember when uncomfortable and short-tempered that others are just as uncomfortable and may be as quick to resent what displeases them. Two cross and overheated persons are rarely good company for one another. They may not find it possible to keep far enough apart not to rub elbows, but they can very easily refrain from unnecessary communion, and especially from contention.

It would be an interesting subject of inquiry whether sudden and extreme rises in temperature and especially high humidity are marked by variations in the curve of crime. If so, the explanation might be that when it is warm the average man keeps out of doors as much as possible. In cities this crowds the streets, and by multiplying the opportunities for contact with others increases the friction of social intercourse. Wherever it is even momentarily agreeable to be one is likely to find many. To resent jostling and intrusion is natural enough, and physical discomfort lowers the standards of self-respect and self-restraint. To say "Keep cool" is grim and irritating irony; to say, "Be patient toward all men, even if it involves some effort," is to give good hot-weather advice.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In the account we gave yesterday of the yacht Ingomar's experiences in German waters there was revealed, and very agreeably, a new phase of that most marked characteristic of Emperor WILLIAM, his originality. In one race, it seems, the Ingomar was carried by an irreverent, if not actually blasphemous, breeze so far ahead of the Emperor's Meteor that the end of the contest was obviously likely to be a defeat of the royal contestant so thorough as to be quite without redeeming features. For the Meteor to have come in a good second would have been bad enough, but it would not have been unendurable, since it could have been taken as showing what very remarkable things in yachting her owner would do if he really gave his mind to that form of endeavor. This, however, was utter rout and actually ludicrous, than which nothing could be worse, since ridicule is the deadly foe of royalty. What was to be done? "Nothing," is the answer that would have seemed inevitable almost anywhere in the world. It would have been wrong, for something was done and at once—something that changed imminent defeat into glorious victory, and did it with a simplicity that is the surest sign of supreme genius. As announced, the conditions of the race required the yachts to pass three of the Elbe lightships, and the Ingomar approached the third as the Meteor reached the second. Just at that moment the thing was done—the conditions of the race were changed and the second lightship was made the turning point! The Meteor turned it and scooted for the finish line, crossing twelve minutes ahead of the Ingomar! Naturally there was a frantic demonstration of joy at this brilliant triumph over a formidable stranger. Whistles blew, cannon roared, and thousands of delighted spectators screamed with loyal and hysterical joy. Commodore PLANT'S letter didn't say so, but of course that's what happened when the Meteor proved the merit of—well, of this method of making races come out as the proprieties demand. The Commodore wrote of the episode with good temper, but he could hardly be expected to see all its beauties, since it involved certain inconveniences to himself but, we, viewing it from afar and disinterestedly, can give the plan then invented and carried out our warmest praise. Properly developed—and ordinary minds can do the developing now that the idea has been evolved—this plan will make yachting and other forms of racing much more satisfactory than in the past. Hitherto victory has been determined by superiorities of the most trivial consequence, and often went where it caused serious embarrassment to those who should have been the conquerors. There need be no more of that. The result of every contest can be determined, as it should be, by a duly appointed committee with a full knowledge of all the circumstances of the case, and the winner who ought to win will win. We may be criticised as hasty in ascribing this noble system of handicapping to the Emperor himself, but we will risk it. He or one of his carefully selected aides—what difference does it make? The glory goes with the responsibility, always, and the Emperor is responsible.

—There is more than an excuse for questioning the accuracy of one statement made in the platform adopted by the reform element of the Missouri Democracy. The statement is—"There has been no more corruption in Missouri than in other States, but it has been exposed here and in other States it has not." Now the truth of that assertion is from the very nature of things undemonstrable, and while there might be a similar difficulty in proving a contradiction of it, still there is little danger in calling it a large and quite unnecessary exaggeration of the facts as they are known. Possibly the recent corruption of Missouri has been paralleled in one State or several, but certainly not in all, or even in many, particularly in recent years. And while nothing has been done in Missouri that has not been done elsewhere, it may be doubted if corruption has ever been carried anywhere as far as it has been in Missouri without coming to the surface, and so inviting and receiving deserved castigation. Missouri is making a noble effort to put her rascals out—of office, and into jail—but this is not the time for her to call attention to the vices of others, or to deny to others her own element of redeeming virtue. That is to claim a moral superiority, and is a course incompatible with the humility that is one of the most fitting characteristics of true repentance. With Missouri's effort to sweep before her own door all honest people are in sincerest sympathy, but she should remember that as yet she has done little more than raise a lot of dust, and that the final result of her exertions remains to be seen and judged.

—Prompt resentment has been shown by the architect responsible for the building of the public bath in the William H. Seward Park, at the charge that the enforced closing of the building when it was most needed was the result of his negligence or incompetency. He declares that his work not only equaled, but bettered, the specifications, and that the bathing equipment broke down either because the persons who used the building were malicious or careless, or because they were not properly supervised while in it. These two explanations are really one, and the responsibility is placed squarely on the Park Department. Of course the patrons of a public bath require watching, not that they are very likely to indulge in malicious destruction, but because unfamiliarity with the apparatus, necessarily somewhat complex, is likely to lead them to misuse it. At any rate, the matter is a serious one, and the facts should be brought to light.

—Again are we moved to give space here to a poem which, because of certain queer conventions and standards, established nobody knows when or why, has been rejected by the haughty dictator whose word is law as regards a certain "corner" not far away. The whole of the poem cannot be presented, much as we would like to do so, for it is as long as it is remarkable, but the conventions and standards to which a reference perhaps dangerously disparaging has just been made shall not doom the bard to complete oblivion, or rob the public of all his lofty numbers. The subject of which his muse warbles sweet and clear is "Chappaqua"—the village in general, and the recent thunderstorm there in particular. The reader is first informed that "at the end of the week, on Saturday," Chappaqua was all right, and that—

> A man was driving in his car,
> Or carriage, on the road that runs,
> Where with his wife and little ones,
> His horse did stop
> On mountaintop—
> Over the vale of Chappaqua.

The horse stopped on account of the storm, which was really alarming, as is well shown by the following impressive lines:

> Black as the night without a star
> Came pitchy darkness on men's eyes,
> And then great hailstones from the skies
> Rattled around
> And with rebound
> Drove creatures mad in Chappaqua.

The next stanzas present an awful picture of elemental strife—so awful that the man gave no thought to his car or carriage, but—

> The awful grandeur of the scene
> Impressed him so it made him clean
> Forget himself,
> His house and pelf,
> And all his goods in Chappaqua.

However, it might have been worse, as the last stanza beautifully shows:

> Thank God, they're safe! One did debar
> Destruction on the road that runs—
> To him, his wife and little ones.
> Tornadoes pass,
> Green grows the grass,
> In the valley, aye, of Chappaqua.

This is little, but enough to show, we think, the remarkable quality of the new bard; also enough to show something of the strange experiences that would be incidental to the performance of the duties of a "poetry editor" if newspapers had such servitors.

Asiatic Colonists in America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement in a dispatch from Guadalajara, Mexico, printed in THE TIMES of July 19 to the effect that "iron was mined there and fashioned into products by the Indians long before the Spaniards landed in Mexico," would be of the highest historical value could it be positively verified. Among other matters, it would help to recover the date when Asiatic colonists made their settlement in that part of America.

WILLIAM MAUDE.

New York, July 19, 1904.

Kaiser at War Kite Trials.

The Hamburg correspondent of The Daily Mail of London writes to his paper that the German Kaiser witnessed July 2, in the Baltic, some experiments with a newly discovered method of wireless telegraphy by means of kites.

The inventor is a German-American professor at present residing at Havre, who has for a long time past been in communication with the German naval authorities, and has now displayed the new invention to the Emperor personally.

Naturally the strictest secrecy is observed regarding the whole matter, and every sailor to whom the new apparatus was shown was compelled to take an oath not to speak of the device.

At Saturday's operations, which were carried out about a mile from shore, seven kites were flown on copper wires to a height of from 10,000 to 12,000 feet. The experiments were partly made from the Kaiser's dispatch boat Sleipner, traveling at the rate of thirty sea miles an hour, and several languages were employed. It is possible to employ the system over the greatest distances without affecting any other wireless telegraphy station.

The form of the kites used is that of two cubes side by side.

The patent will be acquired for a large sum by the German Navy.

Gen. Booth's Title Clear.

From the London Spectator.

The King has received Gen. Booth at Buckingham Palace, and conversed with him for some time on the work of the Salvation Army. The incident has given rise to expressions of satisfaction throughout the country, and with these we are glad to associate ourselves. The Army and its Commander in Chief have always remained true to their essential purpose, which is that of religious revival—or rekindling in men's minds the fire of Christianity. The curious in such matters will be interested to note that the King has recognized Gen. Booth's title by causing him to be described in the Court Circular as "The Rev. William Booth, Commander in Chief of the Salvation Army."

Bernhardt Lays a Cornerstone.

From the London Pall Mall Gazette, July 2.

In the presence of a very large gathering of theatrical and literary celebrities, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt this afternoon laid the foundation-stone of W. Clarkson's new buildings in Wardour Street. The famous perruquier opened the proceedings by thanking Mme. Bernhardt for her presence. Mme. Bernhardt, in the course of a short speech, spoke sisterly words of admiration and affection to her British fellow-artists, whose work she praised.

A vote of thanks to the great actress was proposed by the Countess of Bective and seconded by George Alexander.

Clubmen at Odds.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"Come on, now," cautioned the policeman, "or I'll use my club on you."

"You leave me go," snarled the man, "or I'll use my club on you. I'm President of the 'Steenth Ward Democratic Club, and your job won't be worth anything if we get after you."

NEED TAMMANY HALL.

Correspondent Thinks Democrats Will Resent Snub to That Organization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial this morning you have taken it upon yourself to criticise Mr. Charles F. Murphy and the Tammany organization, but I wish to bring to your mind a few facts that should not be lost by the leaders of the present campaign. Judge Parker must, in order to be elected, carry New York State; without this State he cannot possibly be elected. In order to carry this State it is essential to carry the city, and without Tammany Hall this is an absolute impossibility. Knowing this, the so-called leaders of the National Democracy have taken it upon themselves to humiliate Tammany Hall; in fact, to absolutely ignore it in the present campaign, and have not so much as asked a suggestion from the leader of that organization.

Mr. Hill, who has assumed the leadership of the party, has but to look back to two years ago, when this same policy of "turning down" leaders with whom he was at war lost to Coler Troy and Albany, and consequently the election. I do not mean to say for a moment that Mr. Murphy will "knife the ticket," as Tammany has always been regular, but it may be beyond the power of Mr. Murphy to keep the members of the organization from resenting a snub such as has been administered to the organization.

Although I am not a Tammanyite, I consider the snub given to Tammany as a snub to the City of New York, and unless the leaders come to their senses I will remain away from the polls on election day, and this will be the first election that I have not voted a straight Democratic ticket since I first voted. I know quite a few Democrats who, like myself, will resent a snub given to the representative organization of this city. DEMOCRAT.

New York, July 20, 1904.

A PLEA FOR POETRY.

Its Value as Contrasted with Present-Day Fiction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your comment on "Vanderdecken," in the July Booklovers, on your editorial page of July 16 brings to my mind the general unappreciativeness of the public of masterpieces of poetry. Poetry lately seems relegated to the ranks of the useless arts. Those who are known to enjoy it are often unconsciously classed with the weak-minded, the impractical. Of course it still appears in the magazines, for it looks well and breaks up the continued prose.

Fiction has usurped more and more the place of poetry. Present day fiction is not food for thought. It provides merely entertainment. Poetry includes and embraces both. Poetry of the right sort delights and broadens and refreshes the reader in equal measure.

Critics can hardly notice such poetry as comes forth from time to time, and few books of poems are sold.

Impress on your readers the value of poetry and you will have added another to the many benefits you have conferred.

H. E. BARNES.

New Haven, July 17, 1904.

DEMAND FOR PARTY MENUS.

Enlightenment Sought on Meat and Other Trust Issues.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Don't you think this a splendid opportunity for Judge Parker to issue another amendment to the Democratic platform and tell the people unequivocally where the party stands in regard to the meat trust, and other trusts as well? And wouldn't it be a vote getter for Roosevelt to stretch forth his strenuous right arm, take that "big club," and—and do something? Thousands of hungry voters will be much interested in the menus to be set up by the two parties.

OLE G. ROWLER.

Lenox, Mass., July 19, 1904.

Women's Right to Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I thoroughly agree with A. G. Porter in what she says in her letter printed in your paper of to-day about women voting. Her sense of justice is appealed to. But of course it is ridiculous about children voting. Because we do one foolish thing in letting immigrants vote is no reason why we should do another and let children vote. Women do not want the high offices. They simply want justice and liberty. If the women of New York should vote all the other States would follow. In the more liberal States women already vote for some offices. I hope I shall see the day when women are equal to men, not in mind, for that they already are, but in citizenship.

New York, July 17, 1904. G. HILEY.

Music on the East Side.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That the people on the east side appreciate good classical music can be evidenced by the good programme that is rendered every Friday night in Seward Park. One rarely hears a demand for ragtime, as was the case with Central Park audiences. To hear in one night selections by Meyerbeer, Strauss, Bellini, Wagner, and Mendelsohn is enough to make one feel proud of the classical taste of the east side music lovers.

MAX GOODMAN.

New York, July 19, 1904.

Kipling's Ideal Army.

The Morning Post of London has published what it calls a "Phantasy" by Rudyard Kipling. The title is "The Army of a Dream," and the subject a kind of military Utopia, an ideal England, in which all the men and boys spend the best of their time in playing at war and all the women in admiring them. There is no conscription; every one has a passion for soldiering, and that passion is encouraged by a little gentle legislation and by other things. As one of the heroes of the "Imperial Guard" puts it, "if we don't volunteer till we're thirty-five we don't vote, and we don't get poor relief, and the women don't love us." Hence every man is either a volunteer, or a militiaman, or a regular—or, best of all, a member of the mysterious force called the Imperial Guard, which "doesn't recruit—it selects," and which keeps a canteen "like a Spiers and Pond restaurant," where it is the pride and delight even of the women and civilians to eat their meals and enjoy the society of heroes. Children begin at six years old to play at war in the board schools. "They know their company drill a heap better than they know their King's English." They take the rifle at twelve and record their first target score at thirteen. Their games are all military. A member of the Imperial Guard describes how once on Brighton Downs "an infant about a yard high jumped up from a furze patch and shouted: 'Guard, Guard, come 'ere. I want you per-fessionally. Alf says 'e ain't outflanked. Ain't 'e a bloomin' liar? Come an' look 'ow I've posted my men.'"

A Born Diplomat's Stroke.

From The Chicago News.

"This coffee is weak as water," growled the boarder who pays spot cash.

"Then it is sufficiently strong," remarked the boarder who was a month in arrears. "I have seen water hold up an ocean vessel."

And the landlady was so tickled she extended another week's credit to the wily delinquent.

High Finance.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Hicks—I've got to borrow $200 somewhere.

Wicks—Take my advice and borrow $300 while you are about it.

Hicks—But I only need $200.

Wicks—That doesn't make any difference. Borrow $300 and pay back $100 of it in two installments at intervals of a month or so. Then the man that you borrow from will think that he is going to get the rest of it.

CLOTHING TRADE STRIKE.

Meeting of Garment Workers Not Anarchistic in Tendency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have on more than one occasion in my own case shown that the policy of THE TIMES in all public matters is to show that you realize the old proverb to be of value, Audi alterum partem. In full confidence in this desire on your part I venture to send you a few words in reply to your article in to-day's issue on the tailors' Cooper Union meeting of yesterday morning. First of all, let me call your attention to the fact that you published in yesterday morning's paper the official letter which gave a most succinct account of the clothing strike up to Saturday last issued by the Board of Directors of the Garment Workers' Union, which did not show any readiness on the part of the Manufacturers' Association to meet the men, as they have been most anxious to meet a committee of the manufacturers to see what basis of peace could be reached, but all such overtures have been declined. That shows an error has been made in the assumption that all could have been settled on Saturday last.

The next point I will call to your attention is the statement that the meeting on Monday last was socialistic or anarchistic in its tendency. I am most distinctly opposed to socialism and anarchy. I had the honor of being on the platform on that occasion, and was to have spoken, but was obliged to leave for another engagement before I could be called upon. The first speech was by the present representative of the Garment Makers' Union. Nothing could have been more temperate in statement, and one of the greatest points he emphasized was the unity of action of the employes of the clothing trade, it being the first time in their history when cutters and tailors stood absolutely side by side, animated by one object—not more wages, not shorter hours, not differently constructed or managed workshops, but that the shop as now existing may be run on union conditions, which has driven "the sweat shop" as a manufactory out of the trade.

Who did this? Was it the employers? Not at all; it was the insistance of the trades unions for the closed shop for themselves and sanitary conditions for the places where clothing was made as a protection for the public. The agent of the garment makers was followed by Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation of Labor. It has never been my lot to hear a more temperate, wise, logical, and statesman-like speech on any subject, not a word of socialism from the beginning to the end. He was followed by a tailor who spoke in Yiddish, and his speech only referred to past evil conditions and to the great things that have been accomplished by unity of action, and urged the great importance of standing shoulder to shoulder. I then had to leave just as a young Italian began to speak, and if I know anything of the Chairman, Mr. Chuck, after several years' work with him, I am sure neither socialistic or anarchistic speeches would be allowed.

I have attended many meetings during the past month, and have spoken at several of them, and I have been impressed with the calm and temperate attitude of all the leaders. I fear your information comes from a poisoned source, which can easily be shown you by any of the workers.

FRANCIS J. CLAY MORAN, B. D.
Chairman Sweat Shop Committee of C. A. I. L.

New York, July 20, 1904.

Knocks and Devotion.

From The London Mail.

A young woman complained to the North London Magistrate that her husband had assaulted her and told her to go away.

Mr. D'Eyncourt—Do you want to go?

The Applicant—No, I don't.

"You like your husband?"

"Yes, I like him."

"Then I should stick to him if I were you."

"Yes; but I don't want to be knocked about."

"Do you really want to punish him?"

"Well, I want him to be taught that he must not do as he likes with me."

A summons was granted.

A STORY OF SELF-SACRIFICE.

Pop took me to the circus 'cause it disappoints me so
To have to stay at home, although he doesn't care to go;
He's seen it all so many times, the wagons and the tents;
The cages of wild animals and herds of elephants;
This morning he went down with me to watch the big parade,
He was so dreadful busy that he oughtn't to have stayed,
He said he'd seen it all before and all the reason he
Went down and watched it coming was because it's new to me.

Then we walked to the circus grounds and Pop, he says: "I guess
You want a glass of lemonade, of course," and I says: "Yes."
And he bought one for each of us, and when he drank his he
Told me he drank it only just to keep me company;
And then he says, "The sideshow is, I s'pose, the same old sell,
But everybody's going in, so we might just as well."
He said he'd seen it all before, and all the reason he
Went in and saw it was because it was all new to me.

Well, by and by we both came out and went in the big tent,
And saw the lions and tigers and the bigges' elephant
With chains on his front corner and an awful funny nose
That looks around for peanuts that the crowd of people throws;
And Pop, he bought some peanuts and it curled its nose around
Until it found most every one that he threw on the ground;
He said he'd seen it all before, and all the reason he
Stayed there and threw 'em was because it was all new to me.

Well, then the band began to play the liveliestest tune,
And Pop, he says he guessed the show would open pretty soon;
So we went in the other tent, and Pop, he says to me:
"I guess we'll get some reserved seats so you will surely see."
And then some lovely ladies came and stood there on the ground,
And jumped up on the horses while the horses ran around;
Pop said he'd seen it all before, and all the reason he
Looked at the ladies was because it was all new to me.

Well, finally it's over, but a man came out to say
That they're going to have a concert, and Pop said we'd better stay;
He said they're always just the same and always such a sell,
But lots of folks were staying and he guessed we might as well.
Then by and by we're home again, and Mamma wants to know
What kind of circus was it, and Pop said, "The same old show,"
And said he'd seen it all before and all the reason he
Had stayed and seen it all was 'cause it's all so new to me. J. W. FOLEY.

CUPID'S BUSY DAY AT ELLIS ISLAND STATION

Four Couples Married in a Half-Hour's Time.

BRIDES CROSSED SEA TO WED

Immigrant Inspector Enjoys Being Best Man — Matron Stucklen the Matron of Honor.

Cupid had a lively half hour on Ellis Island yesterday morning, no less than four marriage ceremonies taking place between 10 and 10:30 o'clock. In each case Mrs. Stucklen, who is in charge of all the other women employed in the Immigration Inspection Department, acted as matron of honor, while a young German Inspector volunteered each time to act as best man on the condition that he need not give presents and might kiss the brides.

The first wedding, which occurred at 10:01 o'clock, was that of Elizabeth Keydel, a little German woman, and Herr Paul Erich Otte. Miss Elizabeth came over in the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm. As soon as she landed on the island she informed the kind-hearted Mrs. Stucklen that she had a sweetheart in America whom she had journeyed across the ocean to wed. The Government of these United States provides that when young women see fit to cross the Atlantic previous to their honeymoon they must be married in the immigration station before being permitted to land. Accordingly a telegram was sent to Herr Paul which read:

"She's here; come and get married."

Herr Paul lost no time. Bright and early yesterday morning he appeared. The moment he made his presence known Mrs. Stucklen sent a young woman Inspector to find Miss Keydel. In a few minutes the blushing bride appeared to meet a delighted swain, and the two were made one as fast as the words could be spoken.

Ten minutes later the next wedding was celebrated. This time the contracting parties were Pasquale Bonvenuta and Signorita Antonia Parita of Naples. Pasquale lives in Brooklyn, and a month ago sent word to his sweetheart that he was "fixed at last" and to hurry over and get married. Antonia was among those who came on the steamship Patria. Signor Bonvenuta was there to meet her. They were married without delay.

Five minutes after Signorita Parita became Signora Bonaventuta Herr Karl Falkers and Miss Gretchen Goldstein, both of Germany, were married. They came over in the Kronprinz Wilhelm, and on the way across heard so much about her forthcoming wedding from Miss Keydel that they, too, decided to get married as soon as the ship reached America. They told Mrs. Stucklen, as the others had done, and Mrs. Stucklen, ever willing to encourage an alliance, saw to it that they were promptly married.

The last wedding in the half hour was that of a man who has an unpronounceable and, according to Mrs. Stucklen, a most unspellable name. It sounded as if it might be spelled "Ckgjhunytg," while the bride was, prior to 10:29 o'clock, known as Miss "Hfgtynb."

"Dick" Ganley, the Battery policeman and dog fancier, says he will give a fox terrier pup to the first person who correctly pronounces the name of this last couple.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Oceanic last night was Miss H. P. Wolfe, who came from Cork to be married. The young woman, who is about twenty years old and quite pretty, was dressed in white Irish linen, trimmed with Irish lace, and wore a green ribbon tied around her left arm. Henry Green of 221 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, is the man to whom she will give her heart and hand. Mr. Green was unable to reach New York in time to meet the Oceanic, and he requested Richard Long of 241 Seventh Avenue to take the girl to his home in the custody of a Government Inspectress.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

The voting contest to decide which one of the "Piff, Paff, Pouf" girls shall go to the St. Louis Fair goes merrily on. May Nalony is leading at present. She is the understudy for the prima donna part. Eddie Foy has a new make-up now; it is an imitation of David B. Hill. More leading politicians will be put on later.

***

Stanley Rignold has been engaged for the part of George Osborne in Mrs. Fiske's revival of "Becky Sharp." He played the part originally. The engagement of Frank J. McIntyre also is announced. He will appear in the rôle of Joseph Sedley.

***

Next Sunday morning there is to be a long-distance swimming contest from the Brooklyn Bridge to Dreamland between Clifford C. Baxter and John Enright. The distance is fourteen miles. Baxter is a civil engineer and Enright is Captain of the South Beach Life Saving Station.

***

The girls of the Durbar show, at Luna Park, Coney Island, will play a game of water polo against the Fire and Flames Company at 1 o'clock this afternoon. George Van Cleaf, water polo champion of the United States, will be umpire. The place of the encounter is at Peterson's Pavilion, at the end of Sea Breeze Walk.

***

Rehearsals of "Military Maid" which will be presented at the Garrick Theatre Aug. 22, were begun yesterday. Ida Conquest is the leading woman.

***

Many Texans saw the Galveston Flood, Coney Island, yesterday. It was announced two or three weeks ago as "Texas Day," and all natives of the Lone Star State were invited. Two of the visitors were survivors of the great flood.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

The programmes for music in the parks to-day are as follows:

HAMILTON FISH PARK.
Di Matteo's Band.

Prelude—"Star-Spangled Banner".....Key
March—"Heidelberg".....Luders
Overture—"Giovanna d'Arco".....Verdi
Concert waltz—"Beautiful Rhine".....Bela
Characteristic—"The Star Dreamer".....Bendix
Piccolo solo—"Breakmorn in the Forest".....Bonnisseau
By Mr. A. Pinto.
Intermezzo—"Zamopa".....Loraine
Selection—"Il Trovatore".....Verdi
Songs—
(a) "I'm Longing for You, Sweetheart".Casey
(b) "Follow the Crowd on Sunday".....Armstrong
Novelette—"Laces and Graces".....Bratton
Finale—"Reservation Innovation".....Friedmann
"Home, Sweet Home."

MADISON SQUARE PARK.
HENRY MORIN'S BAND.
Part I.

New Anthem—"Hymn to the Flag".....Maerz
March—"To the Fraternity!".....Morin
Overture—"Rienzi".....Wagner
A Spring Dream—"The Rose's Honeymoon".....Bratton
Grand Hungarian Fantasie, arr. by.....Tobani
Cavatina from "Robert le Diable".....Meyerbeer
Cornet solo by Frank Chiaffarelle.
PART II.

A Bunch of Latest Popular Songs.....Haviland
Two Success Marches—
(a) "Unter den Linden".....Penn
(b) "Uncle Sammy".....Holzmann
Scenes from "Faust".....Gounod
Indian Characteristic Dance—"Wigwam".....Friedmann
Paraphrase on "My Old Kentucky Home".....Langey
"Home, Sweet Home."

EAST RIVER PARK.
FRANK R. SELTZER'S BAND.
"Star Spangled Banner."
March—"Colonel Pope".....Seltzer
Overture—"Hungarian Lutspiel".....Keler-Bela
Valse—"Calanthe".....Holzmann
Excerpts from "The Tenderfoot".....Hearts
Cornet Duet—"Two of Us".....Cramer
Messrs. Hazel and Seltzer.
Grand Selection—"Cavalleria Rusticana".....Mascagni
(a) "A Jovial Jag".....Cruger
(b) Song—"Good Night, Beloved".....Oliver
Collocation—"Reminiscences of Verdi".....Godfrey
Medley—"Blue Bell".....Haviland
Finale—"Good Bye, My Lady Love".....Harris
"America."

WED IN A POLICE STATION.

Girl's Coming Vacation Led to Sudden Marriage.

With a resolute face, a young man entered the Eldridge Street Police Station last night, leading a blushing young woman by the hand.

"What's the charge?" asked Sergt. McDermott.

"Too good looking," replied the young man, and then explained as folows:

"Anna here, that is Miss Fleigman, and myself have been keeping company and want to get married. Mr. Fleigman dosen't like me for a son-in-law. Anna's past twenty-three, and she is going on a two weeks' vacation. Her folks might try to get another fellow for her while she's away, So we'd better get married now."

Julia O'Sullivan, the matron, was called out to act as bridesmaid, and the Sergeant said he would be "best man." Alderman Moritz Tolk was summoned. In the Captain's office he made Miss Anna Fliegman of 57 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street the wife of Mitchell Abelman, twenty-seven years old, a clothing trimmer of 220 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

The bridegroom tendered a bill of good denomination to the Alderman. The Father took the money and handed it to the bride with his blessing. The groom was profuse in thanks, saying the money would help out on his vacation, which he would take with his wife.

HOW WE IMPRESSED TURKEY.

Diplomatic Correspondence Discloses Pressure Brought to Bear on Sultan.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In view of the fact that this Government now is pressing its demands on Turkey that discrimination against American interests in the Turkish Empire shall cease, the Turkish series of diplomatic correspondence in the current volume of foreign relations is of timely interest.

It discloses the persistence with which Mr. Leishman, the American Minister to Turkey, has acted and the extreme difficulties he has encountered in his efforts to negotiate with the Sultan.

In the original instructions the State Department directed him to bring to the attention of the Sultan the existing embarrassment to American educational and religious institutions in Turkey. Mr. Leishman was informed that the President was deeply in earnest in the matter, and while instructed to approach the Sultan in the spirit of utmost friendship, he was advised to impress on the Sultan the fixed desire and expectation of the President that this country and its citizens be treated the same as the most favored nation.

Mr. Leishman's first troubles resulted from his efforts to secure a personal audience with the Sultan, which he had been directed to demand. Several weeks having elapsed after Mr. Leishman's demand for an audience with the Sultan, Secretary Hay in a note to the Minister stated that he had impressively informed the Turkish Minister of the displeasure and amazement of the President at the manner in which his Minister's request for an audience with the Sultan had been treated. A week later Minister Leishman had an audience with the Sultan.

In another dispatch Mr. Leishman said that existing conditions had ceased to furnish an excuse for prolonged delay in settling pending questions, and that he had somewhat strained his instructions and had ventured pretty close to a threat that unless the matters were settled without further delay something unpleasant might happen.

It is also disclosed that pending the arrival of the American Squadron at Beirut, where it was sent at the time of the attempt on the life of the American Consular officer, Mr. Leishman said the Sublime Porte appeared to treat the expected arrival of the American warships as a friendly visit.

Mr. Leishman said that the policy of the Sublime Porte from the beginning had been to make light of the visit of the warships, and he was strongly of the opinion that it would be a mistake to permit the squadron to depart before pending questions were settled.

COLOR LINE CAUSES WALK-OUT.

Government Bricklayers Quit Work Officially Because of Open Shop.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—A committee of striking bricklayers, who have been employed on construction work at the Washington barracks, to-day formally notified Capt. John S. Sewell, corps of engineers, who is in charge of the work, of the decision of the local union, sanctioning the walk-out that followed the employment of Henry Taylor, a non-union negro bricklayer.

Peculiar interest attaches to this action, as it is openly avowed by the bricklayers that the "color line," as well as the "open shop," question precipitated the strike.

The negro was hired a few days ago. He had secured the position through the Civil Service Commission. Immediately Capt. Sewell was informed that Taylor was not a member of the union. The bricklayers asked for his discharge. Capt. Sewell could not do this without making himself liable to the penalties prescribed for violation of the civil service law and regulations. The strike followed. To-day Taylor was the only mechanic employed on the building.

The Bricklayers' Union was called in special meeting last night, and after due consideration formally approved the action of its members in ceasing work on account of the employment of a non-union man. It is probable the matter will be reported to the War Department, and in this way may be brought to the attention of the President. It is understood that quite a number of the union men at last night's meeting opposed action that would bring the organization in conflict with the Government, but by a majority vote the strikers were sustained.

It is generally admitted that the fact that Taylor is a negro largely contributed to the tie-up. The rules of the union forbid its members working with non-union men, but it is said that many of the latter are employed at the Washington Navy Yard and are working beside union men.

BIG DEAL IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Robert Scoville Disposes of Property for $850,000 Cash.

It was announced last night by Henry D. Winans & May that they had sold, for Robert Scoville, to a New Yorker, the following properties: 667, 669, and 671 Fifth Avenue, the southeast corner of Fifty-third Street, having a frontage on Fifth Avenue of 60.5 feet and a depth of 100 feet. The same firm sold also the twenty-five-foot private residence 2 East Fifty-third Street, on private terms. It is understood that the amount paid was in the neighborhood of $850,000, the transaction being in cash.

Extend Time for Realty Stockholders.

The United States Realty and Improvement Company gave notice yesterday to the stockholders of the United States Realty and Construction Company that the time within which their holdings may be deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company to exchange for the stock and bonds of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, upon the terms stated in the offer of June 30 last, has been extended to and including Sept. 1 next. All bonds delivered in exchange for stock deposited after Aug. 1 will have the first coupon detached and will not, therefore, begin to draw interest until Jan. 1, 1905.

Must Vacate for Erie Improvements.

Tenants of the property on Pavonia Avenue, east of Provost Street, Jersey City, acquired last Winter by the Erie Railroad Company, have been notified to vacate by Aug. 1. This is the first step toward the company's proposed terminal improvement, which includes the change of the station and ferry to the foot of Twelfth Street.

DR. LINDSAY TO HEAD CHILD LABOR PROJECT

Porto Rico Commissioner Secretary of National Committee.

HEADQUARTERS OPENED HERE

Committee Will Investigate Conditions of Child Labor, and Will Form Local Organizations.

By the selection of Samuel McCune Lindsay, Commissioner of Education in Porto Rico and Professor of Sociology in the University of Pennsylvania, to be its general Secretary, The National Child Labor Committee has begun in earnest its work of taking care of the interests of children throughout the country who are in one way or another deprived, or are in danger of being deprived, of their rights.

The idea of organizing such a committee was suggested some three years ago by Edgar Gardner Murphy, and it was directly in consequence of his suggestion that in October, 1903, the Child Labor Committee of New York City appointed from its own members Dr. Felix Adler, William H. Baldwin, Jr., and Mrs. Florence Kelley to act as a provisional committee which was to do the preliminary work needed for the organization of a National Committee. Out of this preliminary work developed the organization of the National Committee, which took place in Carnegie Hall on the evening of April 15 last.

The National Committee has opened a temporary office in room 614, United Charities building, 105 East Twenty-second Street. Dr. Lindsay is now in this country superintending the work of the 500 Porto Rican teachers who are attending Summer school at Harvard and Cornell Universities. He has tendered his resignation of his position in Porto Rico, to take effect upon the qualification of his successor, on or before Oct. 1. He will also resume his professional work in the University of Pennsylvania, with which institution he has been connected as student, fellow, instructor, or Professor for nearly twenty years.

The members of the National Committee are:

Homer Folks,	Mrs. Florence Kelley,
Jane Addams,	Dr. J. H. Kirkland,
Felix Adler,	Benjamin B. Lindsay,
W. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Stanley McCormick,
John Graham Brooks,	V. Everit Macy,
Mrs. Emmons Blaine,	Graham Taylor,
A. J. Cassatt,	Edgar Gardner Murphy,
E. E. Clark,	Isaac N. Seligman,
Grover Cleveland,	Gifford Pinchot,
Robert W. De Forest,	Hoke Smith,
Edward T. Devine,	Senator B. R. Tillman,
N. B. Feagin,	Paul M. Warburg,
Hugh F. Fox,	Lillian D. Wald,
Edward W. Frost,	Talcott Williams,
Cardinal Gibbons,	Rev. C. B. Wilmer,
Bishop David H. Greer,	John W. Wood.
Robert Hunter,	Adolph S. Ochs.
John S. Huyler,	

In an interview Dr. Lindsay said yesterday:

"Our committee does not desire to meddle in the affairs of others, nor to interfere in any way in the legislation of the several States where those residing in the respective communities have decided what is best for their interest. It does desire, wherever its co-operation is requested, to investigate the conditions under which children are engaged in gainful occupations in all parts of the country.

"We wish to know how far such occupations interfere with the obtaining of a modicum of education on the part of every child in the community. We want to know how far such occupations prevent the physical development of the child, and how far they are likely to stunt the growth or impoverish the efficiency of the future workmen of the Republic; we wish to help create a healthy public sentiment in favor of giving every child the best possible chance to make the most of its life; to help organize in the several localities efficient committees familiar with local conditions and local needs, and ready to stand sponsor for the children of the community, and to protect them from exploitation by organized greed. We shall lay our greatest stress upon investigation and study.

"In some States a higher standard of home life, of social duty and privilege will bring about new legislation; in other States it will bring about legislation on a higher plane than now exists, and to still others it will call for more rigid enforcement of good legislation which now exists. In all States we hope our efforts will result in unifying and consolidating all the efforts that are being put forth for the amelioration of the conditions that make for a happy child life, for the education and preparation of children for the more serious duties of adult life, and for the permanent interests and welfare of our future citizens."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Meridith Howland, Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, Mrs. R. G. Dun, Roland Redmond, and Miss Redmond arrived yesterday on the Oceanic.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind were passengers on the same ship. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay have gone to their place on Long Island.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will return to-morrow. Cornelius Vanderbilt is coming over on his yacht the North Star.

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The death of Mrs. Charles Maule Ramsay in Paris will throw a large family contingent into mourning. Mrs. Ramsay was the second daughter of Mrs. William Garrison, and the granddaughter of the late Commodore Garrison. She leaves besides her husband and mother two sisters, the Countess de Brialles and Miss Kitty Garrison and a brother, William Garrison, who married Miss Coudert.

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Much sympathy has been expressed for Mr. and Mrs. Merillon, who lost their young son in Paris, where they have lived for several years. Mrs. Merrillon was Miss Clinch, a niece of the late Mrs. A. T. Stewart. Her father was Consul at Bordeaux for some years. The death is also announced in England of Mrs. Quicke, who was a daughter of the late Robert Minturn.

***

Mrs. Astor, who has been at her Fifth Avenue town house since her arrival Tuesday noon, will leave for Newport this afternoon to open Beechwood, her Newport cottage.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker and their children are at the Waldorf, as their city home at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street has not been opened. Mrs. Crocker is not in the dangerous condition that sensational reports would lead her friends to believe, and after resting quietly in town to recover from the effect of the ocean voyage, with her family she will go to Nethercliffe, the Newport cottage at Ochre Point which they have taken for the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. M. Le Brun-Cooper and Mrs. John W. Sedgwick are at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge, Mass.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20.—Mrs. William H. Sands gave a luncheon to-day at Tower Top in honor of Miss Elinora Z. R. Sears of Boston, who is her guest. Miss Florence Lyman gave a luncheon, and Mrs. Charles M. Bull a card party. Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. N. Thayer, Mrs. George P. Wetmore, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, and Mrs. Samuel E. Huntington.

Mrs. William B. Ogden arrived this evening at the Pinard cottages for the season.

Mrs. Van Nest of New York is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, at the Eldridge cottage.

Harry Lehr, Otto T. Mallery, J. C. Dytton, and Capt. Uriel Sebree, United States Navy, are registered at the Casino.

ACCIDENT TO CLYDE LINER.

The Apache Hits Submerged Wreck and Is Towed to Port.

The Clyde Line steamship Apache, which left this port on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock for Charleston and Jacksonville, was towed back into port yesterday afternoon by her sister ship the Comanche, after having lost her propeller blades through striking a submerged wreck off Atlantic City. There were thirty cabin passengers aboard the Apache.

Shortly after midnight she was going along at full speed when there was a grating sound along the keel. The engines started to race, but were immediately stopped. The vessel was anchored. An examination of the hold showed that the outer shell was not punctured, and that the only damage was to the propeller.

Passengers who retired before the accident were awakened by the accident, and soon Capt. Staples was besieged by night-robed people, asking if there was any danger. Others were busy seeking life preservers.

The Captain quieted the fears of his passengers and most of them returned to their staterooms. Some remained on deck the rest of the night, keeping close to the lifeboats. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning the steamship Comanche, bound in from Charleston, was sighted. She passed a line to the Apache. The sea was smooth and good time was made to port. Off Sandy Hook the tug Atwood picked up the Apache and brought her up to her pier in the North River.

IN THE SHOPS.

One of the most comfortable things for lounging in Summer is the shelter hammock. This makes not only a hammock, but a bed for sleeping out of doors on a balcony or roof, or anywhere that a hammock can be slung. The hammock is made of striped awning or plain waterproof duck. It has a top, sides, and ends which can be raised or lowered at will. The lower part, which is straight, without the give of the ordinary hammock, is fitted with a comfortable mattress. The hammock has pockets, into which can be tucked books or papers, or clothes, if one uses it for a bed. It is made to be strung between two trees, or posts, if it finds a place on the veranda, and can be packed in small compass to be moved. It is one of the most comfortable arrangements for sleeping in the open air, and is fitted with mosquito nettings where they are desirable. It is 75 inches long by 26 inches wide, and costs $25 without the mattress, or $30 with it.

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One of the best cracked-ice jars is made of frosted glass, edged with metal and with a perforated plate of the metal in the lower part of the jar, through which the water drains as the ice melts. The jar costs $2.50.

***

One of the glass toilet sets made of the plain baccarat glass costs $19. This includes eight pieces, the wash bowl and pitcher, soap dish, candlestick, small pitcher and glasses, &c. It is in a twisted design.

***

For the woman who wishes to do a little laundry work and has not the convenience of gas, oil, or electricity there is an alcohol iron. This is a large variety of sad iron with a little receptacle for alcohol standing out from the iron at one end. From this there is a pipe with a wick extending into the iron; the wick is lighted and the iron heats. In different sizes the irons cost $4.50 and $5.25.

***

Liquid soap is hygienic and it is quite the best thing to be had where there cannot be individual cakes of soap and where a number of people make use of the same toilet conveniences. To hold this soap there is a little glass jar which is fastened to the wall by a small bracket. There is a glass cover at the top, and the soap runs out through a tube at the under side of the jar when it is needed. These jars are sometimes put into yachts and are good for the home, offices, &c. A jar will cost $2. Liquid soap can be bought at $1 for a quart bottle and 40 cents for one of hand size.

***

Meat boards are for cutting cooked meat in the butler's pantry. They are made of ash and may or may not be bound with nickel. They are oval, narrow, with a small hollow in the centre and grooves leading to it to catch the meat gravy. In a small size, plain, one of these boards will cost 88 cents. From that they range up to $1.25, and a nickel-bound board of medium size will cost $2.63, and the prices range up from that.

***

Wine coolers, brass bound, are on the order of the old oaken bucket well scrubbed.

***

For preparing carbonated waters there are special bottles which come from Paris. One is in the shape of two spheres, the smaller surmounting the larger, the whole bottle covered with a network of wire. In using, the lower part of the bottle is filled with clear water by means of a funnel, and the tube leading to it is plugged. Then the powders are mixed and poured into the upper globe, the water is allowed to flow from the lower to the upper, the machine is put in a cool place, and the soda water is ready in two or three hours. The bottles come in different sizes.

***

Copper steins, silver-mounted and lined with gold, are to be found in different sizes, ranging from those not much larger than a lemonade cup to others holding a pint.

***

Steins in cut glass with covers of one of the sizes which are popular just now, vary in style and in price. A plain glass stein will cost $2. It is of pretty shape. Others with different styles in plain cutting cost varying prices, according to the design.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Fair weather will prevail to-morrow and Friday, except in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and Tennessee, where showers are indicated. Local rains are also probable in the Middle Rocky Mountain region. Marked temperature changes are not anticipated. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly light west to north.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have light northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, fair to-day; Friday showers, cooler on the coast, light northwest to north winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, fair to-day; Friday showers, light variable winds.

New England, fair, continued warm to-day and Friday; light northwest to west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	65	75	78
6 A. M.	64	75	77
9 A. M.	70	77	78
12 M.	73	80	79
3 P. M.	77	83	83
6 P. M.	74	82	83
9 P. M.	70	79	80
12 P. M.	69	77	78

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79½
Weather Bureau	79
Corresponding date 1903	71
Corresponding date for last 25 years	73

The thermometer registered 76 degrees at 8 A. M. and 80 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 84 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 74 degrees at 2 A. M. The humidity was 55 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Marriage and Death Notices

Inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

BALTIMORE HERALD,
BOSTON GLOBE,
BUFFALO COURIER,
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD,
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER,
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PITTSBURG DISPATCH,
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
ROCHESTER HERALD,
ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC,
ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS,
SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD,
WASHINGTON POST.

MRS. MAYBRICK LEAVES ENGLAND A FREE WOMAN

Goes to France to Live with Baroness De Roques, Her Mother.

OUT ON TICKET OF LEAVE

But She Is Virtually Mistress of Her Movements Off English Soil—Evades Reporters at Convent.

TRURO, Cornwall, July 20.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick, who was convicted of the murder of her husband fifteen years ago, is free. She left here at 11:43 A. M. to-day on her way to France.

Mrs. Maybrick's imprisonment was not terminated in Aylesbury Jail, where she spent more than fourteen years of her life. For the past five months she had been sequestered in the white convent of the Sisterhood of the Epiphany in this little town.

With two companions Mrs. Maybrick entered the carriage of Miss Dalrymple, Secretary of the sisterhood, and was driven rapidly to Staustell, a small station fourteen miles away, where, after exchanging good-byes with her companions, she boarded a train and started on her journey to France. She will not go to America until her presence there is considered imperatively necessary.

The greatest secrecy was thrown about Mrs. Maybrick's departure. Mother Superior Julian of the convent said that under her instructions she must refer all inquirers to the Home Office. Others at the convent were equally uncommunicative. At the railroad station orders were issued forbidding the employes to discuss Mrs. Maybrick or even to admit that she had been at the convent.

The little town has taken deep interest in this international figure. Crowds daily stood at the iron gates of the grounds, waiting for Mrs. Maybrick to appear, but they were rarely rewarded. She went out only when the road was reported clear.

When Mrs. Maybrick first arrived here she was kept under strict surveillance, never leaving the convent walls. Even for a walk in the grounds she was under the escort of one of the sisters. Subsequently she was allowed to walk in the quiet streets of the town and in the shady country lanes in the vicinity. Those who had seen the published portraits of Mrs. Maybrick soon recognized the black-robed woman, with black bonnet and flowing strings, and gave her kindly greetings, which frequently passed unnoticed. Mrs. Maybrick seeking so far as possible to avoid the attention of the curious. Her time at the convent was taken up by sewing, reading, and chatting with the sisters, endearing herself to them by many acts.

Those who have talked with Mrs. Maybrick say in the main that the five months spent at Truro were happy ones. She was compelled to observe the rules of the sisterhood strictly, as the sisters were required to carry out the regime of the prison, but the rules were not enforced by warders hardened by contact with criminals.

When Mrs. Maybrick left the convent this morning she was dressed in gray. She wore a white boa around her neck. The garments were sent by her mother, the Baroness de Roques, and were the first colors worn by Mrs. Maybrick since her imprisonment fifteen years back.

The fact that Truro villagers knew her by sight and that newspaper correspondents had established themselves near the convent caused Mrs. Maybrick to determine not to leave Truro by train on departing from the town, but to go to Staustell, where a fast express stopped.

Mrs. Maybrick is not freed unconditionally. She is out on ticket-of-leave. To all intents, however, she is as free as any other person. She can go where she will, and will not have to make a report to the British authorities. Once Mrs. Maybrick is abroad she will be outside British jurisdiction.

The Baroness de Roques has made preparations at Rouen for Mrs. Maybrick's arrival at her quiet home there, where she will begin a new life.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. BLARNEY CHECK. E. & W.

MARRIED.

AUSTEN—ATKINS.—Wednesday, July 20, at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lester Atkins, 1,640 Belmont Av., Chicago, Ill., Helen Deane Atkins of Chicago to Lewis Henry Austen of New York City.

HOYT—CONN.—July 20, 1904, at the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Charless N. Cate, Emily J. Conn of Flushing, N. Y., to Henry Francis Hoyt of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

BELL.—At Lake Mohonk, N. Y., after a short illness, on Tuesday, July 19, Harriet Toms, beloved wife of Jared W. Bell.
Funeral from her late residence, 248 Lexington Av., Thursday, July 21, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BLISS.—At 26 Snowden Place, Glen Ridge, N. J., on July 18, Julia Etta, daughter of the late George W. Smith and granddaughter of the late Conklin Brush of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 44th year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Thursday, July 21, at 2:30 P. M.

CLARKSON.—At his residence, 112 East 23d St., on July 20, 1904, David Clarkson, aged 78 years.
Funeral service at Trinity Chapel, Broadway and 25th St., on Saturday, July 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DAVIS.—At Madison, N. J., July 19, after a short illness, William Webb, son of William Webb and Juliet M. Davis.
Funeral from his late residence on Friday, the 22d inst., at 3:30 o'clock.

ETTINGER.—On July 19, at his residence, 1,451 Lexington Av., Raphael, beloved husband of Jennie Ettinger and father of Leonidas, Sidney P., Mrs. George Solomon, and Mrs. Isaac Moss.
Funeral services at Temple Beth-El, 76th St. and 5th Av., Friday morning, July 22, at 10 o'clock.

GOETCHIUS.—At Great Neck, L. I., July 20, 1904, in his 71st year, John Milton Goetchius, son of the late John E. and Julia S. Goetchius of Washingtonville, N. Y.
Notice of funeral later.
Newburg, N. Y., and Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

GOLDMAN.—After a short illness, Marcus Goldman, at Elberon, N. J., in the 83d year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, 44 West 70th St., Friday, July 22, at 10 A. M. It is earnestly requested to send no flowers.

HARTSHORNE.—At Newark, N. J., on July 18th, 1904, Margaret Bentley, only daughter of William S. and the late Margaret Bentley Hartshorne, and granddaughter of the late S. D. Harrison of Jersey City, aged 14 years.
Funeral services from the residence of her father, 780 Lake St., Forest Hill, Newark, on Thursday, 21st inst., at 4 P. M.

HOWE.—Leavitt Howe, son of the late Fisher Howe of Brooklyn, N. Y., at his residence, Princeton, N. J., Tuesday, July 19, 1904, in the 68th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, Thursday, 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

LAVANBURG.—Simon, beloved husband of Milly Lavanburg.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 18 East 49th St., on Thursday morning, July 21, at 10 o'clock.

MARTIN.—In East Greenwich, 18th St., Dora E. Martin, aged 27 years.
Funeral from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Owen Finnegans, Main St., Thursday, July 21, at 8:30 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Burial at Mount St. Mary's, Pawtucket, R. I.

QUICKE.—On July 14, 1904, at Ashbrittle, Somersetshire, England, Anna Mary, wife of the Rev. Charles Penrose Quicke and daughter of the late Robert B. Minturn, Sr., of New York.

SHEA.—At his residence, 33 Vandewater St., Denis Shea.
Requiem mass at St. Andrew's Church, Duane St. and City Hall Place, at 10 A. M., July 22. Relatives and friends invited. Kindly omit flowers.

SIMPSON.—On Monday, July 18, Edmund Shaw, son of the Rev. Stephen Price Simpson and grandson of the late Robert S. Swords.
Funeral services in St. Luke's Hospital on Thursday, July 21, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN MEMORIAM.

COOKE.—Requiem mass in memory of Sara Louie Cooke at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, on Thursday, July 21, at 10:45 A. M.

CEMETERIES.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery, 2,315 acres. Largest cemetery in the world. 44 W. 34th St., N. Y.

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell, Stephen Merritt, [illegible]

TAME DEER DAMAGE CROPS.

Farmers Ask Damages from Game Commission for Liberating Them.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., July 20.—Deer recently liberated in the woods near this city by the New Jersey State Game Commissioners are doing great damage to the farmers' crops. Large claims for damages have been made against the commission to-day by the farmers. A fine of $200 is imposed for shooting any of these animals out of season. The deer are so tame that they wander about the main streets of the town after dark.

COL. WILSON'S SUICIDE.

American Dead in Paris Was a New York Volunteer in the Civil War.

PARIS, July 20.—The American Consul General, Mr. Gowdy, is investigating the tragic death yesterday of Col. George Wilson, who fired several shots at Mlle. Charlotte Murmann, a lady's maid, and afterward shot himself through the head.

Although Wilson was generally referred to as a retired American Colonel, the effects of the deceased show that his only military service was as a member of the Thirteenth Battery, New York Volunteer Artillery, during the war of the rebellion.

He received a pension, lived for a time at Milwaukee, and has a daughter living near there.

MORTON DIDN'T BUY CHATEAU.

Reported Purchase of de Valencay Estate Denied in Paris.

PARIS, July 20.—According to an authoritative statement there has never been the slightest foundation for the widely circulated report that ex-Gov. Morton had purchased the Chateau de Valencay.

It is positively denied that he has ever loaned or furnished a dollar directly or indirectly for its purchase.

Austria Honors Our Fleet.

TRIESTE, July 20.—Count Goess, the Governor of Trieste, gave a dinner to-day to the officers of the American battleship and European Squadrons. The Governor in a felicitous speech proposed a toast to the health of President Roosevelt. Rear Admiral Barker of the battleship squadron proposed the health of Emperor Francis Joseph.

MARCUS GOLDMAN DEAD.

Head of Stock Exchange Firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 20.—Marcus Goldman, senior member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co., of 45 Exchange Place, New York, died at Elberon this afternoon.

He had been spending the Summer with his daughter, Mrs. Samuel Sachs of Norwood Avenue, Elberon, and had been failing in health for a long time. Mr. Goldman leaves a widow and several children.

CANAL PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

J. M. Keedy, a New Yorker, Appointed at Recommendation of Gen. Davis.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—J. Marbourg Keedy a New York attorney and a former resident of Hagerstown, Md., to-day was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the Panama Canal zone. His appointment was recommended by Gen. Davis, Governor General of the canal strip.

Mr. Keedy served as Prosecuting Attorney in Porto Rico during Gen. Davis's administration as Military Governor, and prepared the code of laws afterward adopted by the Legislature and now in force. He will sail for the canal zone Aug. 2 in time to take a hand in the formation of the laws to be enacted for its government.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Denis Shea.

Denis Shea, who died at his home, 33 Vandewater Street, on Tuesday, was for nearly twenty years Republican leader of the Second Assembly District, a conspicuous Tammany stronghold. He was born in New York in February, 1844, and spent the greater part of his life here, having lived at his late address for nearly half a century. At twenty-five he ran against P. V. B. Van Wyck for the Republican leadership of the district and won. He was afterward appointed a United States gauger. In 1897 he was appointed Chief Deputy United States Marshal, but sickness compelled him to resign that place four years later. He is survived by a sister and two brothers, Michael and John B. Shea, the latter being a Maiden Lane jeweler.

THE

EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society

OF THE UNITED STATES

WATERBOY EASILY FIRST

Brown Horse Avenged Early Defeats by Beating Broomstick.

WIN SAVED HIM TO RACING

Lady Amelia, with Top Weight, Romped in for the Glen Cove Handicap at Brighton Beach.

When Waterboy and Broomstick met at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday there was provided a contest that in popular interest ranked with the greatest of the Spring handicaps, and when Waterboy avenged two earlier defeats this season by Broomstick and galloped home an easy winner by a length and a half from Rosetint and Broomstick head and head, second and third, the rejuvenation of last year's champion was hailed with a truly remarkable outburst of applause that swept from the field stand far up the stretch to the trainers' stand at the end of the paddock.

The race was an overnight handicap at one mile and a furlong, but in the interest it aroused it far overshadowed the nominal feature of the programme, the Glen Cove Handicap Stakes, and was the real attraction which swelled the attendance to about double the average patronage. Aside from the fact that two famous horses were named to start in this supposedly minor race, it was well understood by racegoers that Waterboy was racing to determine his future and that the character of his performance would determine whether he should continue in training for the great stakes in which he is engaged or be retired to the stud as having outlived his best form as a race horse, and sentiment induced the attendance of many visitors who wished to see the final trial of one of the fastest and best horses that the American turf has ever produced.

Six horses were named to run in the race, but the owners of three of these dodged the issue as soon as they learned that both Waterboy and Broomstick were ready and would run. John Boden, owner of Rosetint, was the one owner who accepted the issue and started his fast filly, saying that while he had no idea that Rosetint would beat the horses, he wished to try her against first-class material. The contest thus was reduced to three, Waterboy, with top weight, 126 pounds, champion a year ago and holder of the world's record until two weeks ago; Broomstick, with 115 pounds, victor in the Brighton Handicap, and the horse that wiped out Waterboy's record by making a new one of 2:02 4-5, and Rosetint, with 106 pounds. The meeting of Waterboy and Broomstick was their third encounter this season, Broomstick having beaten the brown horse at weights for age at Sheepshead Bay, carrying 111 pounds to Waterboy's 128, the June scale, and in the Brighton Handicap having carried 104 pounds to Waterboy's 129, Waterboy then conceding Broomstick thirteen pounds under the July scale, that being the occasion of Broomstick's most sensational conquest. Under the handicap yesterday Broomstick had a trifle the disadvantage in the weights, the three-year-old having up one pound more than scale weight, making a difference of fourteen pounds between the weights carried then and in the Brighton Handicap.

From the opening of the betting until the horses were at the post Broomstick was the favorite, at odds on, though just about post time a play on Waterboy drove the price against the brown horse from 7 to 5 down to even money, Broomstick in the meantime going from 3 to 5 up to 4 to 5, while Rosetint started at 25 to 1. When Waterboy galloped through the stretch swinging against the bit in his warming up the watching crowd cheered—that was sentiment—but the betting men continued to back Broomstick—that was racing business. The final plunge on Waterboy represented in the main a commission from the stable, and though J. B. Haggin, owner of the great horse, was not present to see his victory, a big part of the commission was said to be his. S. S. Brown, owner of Broomstick, backed his horse and had most of the form followers with him, though a large portion of the clubhouse bettors backed Waterboy.

Because of the illness of Lucien Lyne, the regular jockey for the Haggin stable, George Odom, who rode Waterboy in his greatest triumphs last season, had the mount on the brown five-year-old, T. Burns riding Broomstick and Redfern riding Rosetint. Waterboy had fined down a lot since the Brighton Handicap, and at the post surprised his admirers by changing from his usually sedate manners to lunging and wheeling with almost the same abandon as the fractious Rosetint, while Broomstick also wheeled and whirled and helped to delay a start. Rosetint, on the rail, finally got into line with one of the starter's helpers holding her, and came up for an even break, the horses going away to a perfect send off, Waterboy in the middle and Broomstick on the outside. Broomstick had a shade the best of it, with Rosetint last at the timing flag, but a slight stumble by Broomstick lost him his early advantage, while Waterboy, settling into his stride in almost the first jump, went on and took the lead.

Slight as was Waterboy's lead then, Burns on Broomstick seemed to lose his head and went to hustling the three-year-old before he had even settled into his stride, and, shoving the colt forward, laid him alongside Waterboy and set him to racing in an effort to take the rail from the top weight. Head and head the horses passed the stand, with Rosetint, three lengths away, third; but Broomstick, even with the rush that Burns made with him, found Waterboy too fast in the first quarter, and as they reached the paddock turn Waterboy, still on the rail, drew away a bit in front, and Burns, with Broomstick running outside the pacemaker, steadied his mount and waited until they were in the back stretch before making another effort for the lead. When he tried again Waterboy still went on with him, and before the run through the back stretch was ended Burns was riding Broomstick with his hands, but getting no nearer to Waterboy; Rosetint, still further back than at the stand, then rating along steadily and waiting for the run home. On the far turn it became evident that Waterboy held Broomstick securely, and, as if to emphasize this, just as the turn was begun, Odom let down the brown horse for a few strides and he at once slipped away and opened up a gap of daylight, Burns, on Broomstick, immediately going to work on the three-year-old in a vain effort to regain the lost ground. From the middle of the turn, however, it was Waterboy's race, and Broomstick, doing his best, was going back to Rosetint, which began her run before the turn was completed. Through the short stretch Waterboy galloped under a pull, with his opponents hard ridden behind him, the brown horse already having the victory safe, and the only contest at the finish being for the place.

Burns's injudicious use of Broomstick in the early part of the struggle, aided by the patience with which Redfern waited with the filly, let Rosetint up at the finish, and, as Waterboy galloped in an easy winner by a length and a half, Rosetint, in the last stride, snatched the place from Broomstick by a short head. The time, 1:52, marked an excellent performance. The fractional time was as follows:

Race—¼, 0:12 2-5; ½, 0:24; ¾, 0:36; 1/8, 0:48 3-5; ⅞, 1:01; M, 1:13 3-5; 1/16, 1:26 2-5; m., 1:39; 1¼, 1:52.

Furlongs—¼, 0:12 2-5; ½, 0:11 3-5; ¾, 0:12 1-5; ½, 0:12 2-5; ¾, 0:12 2-5; ⅞, 0:12 3-5; 1/16, 0:12 4-5; m., 0:12 3-5; 1⅛, 0:12 4-5.

For the Glen Cove Handicap, six furlongs, for three-year-olds, Lady Amelia was the top weight and favorite, and, leaving the post with the electrical burst of speed that is her characteristic, opened up a gap of a dozen lengths on her field in the first quarter. From that point to the finish Lady Amelia romped along in the lead and won as she pleased, pulling up, by six lengths. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Eleur de Marie, 99, J. Jones, 3-1, 6-5..	2	1	1¹
Confessor, 104, J. Martin, 7-1, 5-2.....	1	2	2¹
Salt and Pepper, 104, Redfern, 4-1, 2-1.	6	5	3¹
Little Buttercup, 94, Cole, 8-1, 3-1.....	5	6	4
Black Prince, 102, Crosswaithe, 12-1, 5-1	7	8	5
Roly Poly, 103, H. Callahan, 150-1, 60-1	3	3	6
Estella J., 94, Foreband, 15-1, 5-1.....	8	7	7
Calmness, 99, E. Walsh, 20-1, 8-1.....	4	4	8
Recreo, 97, Coleman, 12-1, 5-1.....	15	9	9
Woolnola, 99, H. Phillips, 20-1, 8-1....	9	10	10
Cashier, 97, Lee, 15-1, 6-1.....	10	11	11
Flat, 102, Creamer, 200-1, 100-1.....	11	12	12
Bonnie Agnes, 100, Robbins, 150-1, 60-1.	12	13	13
Sachem, 97, Travers, 100-1, 30-1.....	13	14	14
Squeezer, 104, Miles, 150-1, 60-1.....	14	15	15

Time—1:07. Good start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner b. f., by Meddler-Mary C., owned and trained by E. L. Graves.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

	S.	1½.	F.
Good and Plenty, 140, Ray, 6-5, 1-2..3	1	1¹²	
Malden, 135, Holman, 11-5, 4-5.....2	2	2¹⁰⁰	
Gascar, 137, O'Brien, 20-1, 4-1.....7	4	3	
Jay Gee Cee, 140, W. Heider, 7-1, 2-1.1	3	*	
Trek, 135, Dayton, 20-1, 4-1.....6	*		
Gortnagallen, 145, O'Donnell, 6-1, 2-1.4	*		

*Fell.

Time—4:27 2-5. Good start. Won easily, place the same. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Rossington-Famine, owned by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and trained by Charles Kiernan.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Cloverland, 108, Wonderly, 6-1, 2-1..	2	3	1⁵
Gay Lothario, 104, Redfern, 13-5, 1-1	1	4	2²
Homestead, 101, Crimmins, 100-1, 40-1	4	5	3²½
Keynote, 103, Robbins, 10-1, 4-1.....	10	7	4
Bob Murphy, 89, Coleman, 20-1, 8-1..	8	6	5
Masterman, 106, T. Burns, 20-1, 8-1	11	9	6
Unmasked, 103, J. Martin, 13-5, 7-5..	3	1	7
Forward, 103, Diggins, 100-1, 40-1..	5	2	8
Whorler, 103, Travers, 7-2, 7-5.....	6	8	9
Hindred, 111, J. Jones, 100-1, 40-1..	9	10	10
Sabot, 101, H. Phillips, 50-1, 20-1...	7	11	11
Gold Van, 103, Frash, 600-1, 200-1..12	12	12	
Agnes D., 103, Miles, 20-1, 8-1.....	Left.		

Time—1:47. Poor start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner b. c., 4 years, by Flatlands-Lucky Clover, owned and trained by Victor Hollar.

FOURTH RACE.—The Glencove Handicap, for three-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Lady Amelia, 122, Redfern, 3-2, 7-10.	1	1	1⁶
Rapid Water, 118, Shaw, 8-1, 3-1....	2	3	2²
Dick Bernard, 103, T. Burns, 4-1, 6-5.	5	7	3½
Gold Saint, 92, Crimmins, 6-1, 2-1....	6	2	4
Divination, 104, J. Martin, 7-1, 5-2..	8	5	5
Juvenal Maxim, 100, H. Phillips, 15-1, 6-1.....	3	4	6
Seymour, 98, Travers, 50-1, 15-1.....	4	6	7
Lady Prudence, 92, J. Jones, 100-1, 30-1.....	7	9	8
Tim Payne, 92, Notter, 40-1, 12-1....	9	8	9

Time—1:12 1-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. f., by Ben Brush-La Colonia, owned by E. R. Thomas and trained by William Shields.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	½.	F.
Waterboy, 126, Odom, 11-10, 1-4.....	2	1	1½
Rosetint, 106, Redfern, 25-1, 2-1....	3	3	2⁵
Broomstick, 115, T. Burns, 4-5, out..	1	2	3

Time—1:52. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner br. h., 5 years, by Watercress-Zealandia, owned by J. B. Haggin and trained by A. J. Joyner.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies two years old, with allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Diamond Flush, 109, H. Phillips, 9-5, 1-3	3	3	1½
Flinders, 104, Wonderly, 20-1, 8-1.....	5	4	2⁵
Peggie, 119, Redfern, 7-10, 1-4.....	1	2	3⁴
Campo, 104, E. Walsh, 10-1, 5-2.....	2	1	4
Nellie Russell, 104, Brunner, 60-1, 20-1	6	6	5
Miss Bryant, 104, O'Brien, 100-1, 20-1.	4	5	6

Time—1:06. Good start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner ch. f., by St. Julien-Golden Tide, owned by R. W. Nelson and trained by G. H. Avery.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; six furlongs.

Voladay 113	Tramotor 109
Gewanus 104	Pink Garter 104
Priority 102	Blue Coat 102
Esterre 101	Consuello II 100
Carrie Jones 99	*Petit Duc 97
*Knight of Wesson.. 97	*Perry McAdow 97
*Suzanne Rocomora.. 94	Highborn 94

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

Walter Cleary 162	Perion 153
Amur 153	Confederate Grey 153
Cock Robin 153	Black Death 146
Royelle 153	Woden 146
East Kolston 153	

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners since May 4; special weights, with penalties; one mile and a sixteenth.

Grand Opera 115	Dr. Chapin 107
Persistence II 115	Atwood 107
Prince Ching 112	Monster 104
Wyefield 112	Tol San 102
Pentaur 107	Thistle Heather 102
Sais 107	

FOURTH RACE.—The July Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

*Duke of Kendall ... 111	Sheriff Bell 107
Jack Ratlin 108	Unmasked 103
Gold Dome 99	Champlain 94
*Zobadil 99	*Flammula 89
*Monnie 96	

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

Jonquil 120	Capet Sauce 106
Tongorder 119	Gold Ten 105
St. Bellane 118	Phoebus 103
Humo 114	Jerry C. 100

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens and horses that have not won more than one race, three-year-olds and upward, special weights, selling; six furlongs.

Magot 110	Dr. Loder 107
The Captain 110	St. Barnaby 107
Buckleya 110	*Tim Sullivan 105
Pat Costigan 110	Belle of Wakefield.. 105
Apple Gold 107	*Remittal 105
Rawhide 105	*Inkayuna 105
Phantom 107	*Sir Shep 102
Prince Ching 107	*Eagle 102

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

NEW PLANS FOR WATERBOY.

Great Horse Now Is Intended for Saratoga and $50,000 Race.

Waterboy's victory at Brighton Beach yesterday was a matter of moment to trainers in general, as well as to J. B. Haggin, as, while it decided that Waterboy should be trained on, it meant also that a most formidable horse now is to be figured on in the great stakes left for the remainder of the season. Two of the earliest of these are the Saratoga Handicap, the $12,000 race that will be the feature of the opening at Saratoga on Aug. 1, in which Waterboy is handicapped to carry 127 pounds, and the $50,000 Great Republic Stakes, to be run on Aug. 6, in which Waterboy will take up 129 pounds.

With those races so near at hand, trainers watched Waterboy with interest, and even after he had won and had pulled up and was returning to the scales, the eyes of horsemen were riveted on him. Waterboy trotted back perfectly sound, however, and showing no sign of distress. His trainer, A. J. Joyner, was pleased to the point that the usually demonstrative horseman was all but speechless as the horses finished. "That saves his bacon," was his first remark after Waterboy had won, his meaning being that, in accordance with the plan previously determined on, Waterboy would be trained on if he ran a good race and be retired to the stud if he showed a bad performance. His race was quite good enough to satisfy Mr. Joyner, but the trainer would not state what his further plans are except to say that Waterboy will go to Saratoga. That the brown champion will run in the Saratoga Handicap is a matter of conjecture, but it is beyond question that he will run for the rich Great Republic.

Cyclists' Reunion and Parade.

The name of "The Metropolitan Cyclists' Reunion and Parade" was adopted for the gathering and parade of cyclists of this city and vicinity to be held on Aug. 20 at a meeting of the committee of local cyclists in charge of the arrangements for the proposed event held at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, West Broadway and Chambers Street, last night. The Executive Committee was enlarged from ten members to fifteen by the addition of the following names: H. B. Fullerton, Hollis, L. I.; City; S. Frankel, Monroe Wheelmen, New York City; H. A. Gliessman, Tiger Wheelmen, and New York Motor Cycle Club, New York City; E. Smith, St. George Wheelmen,

THE TURF.

Brighton Races DAILY AT 2:30.

SIX EVENTS TO-DAY, INCLUDING THE

$1,500 JULY STAKES AND A STEEPLECHASE.

MUSIC BY MYGRANT'S BAND.

Course can be reached from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge by Special Electric Trains on Brighton Road and by Smith Street Trolley Cars. Trains on Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., 9 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Also via 39th St. Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., boats leave every 20 minutes, connecting with special electric trains.

AUTOMOBILES.

AUTOMOBILE SURPRISES.

Cadillac Tonneau, $550; Oldsmobile, 1903, $350-$400; Winton Touring Car, $700; sixteen horse Darracq, $1,200; $2,500 long-distance Touring Car, sacrificed; Panhard, 24 horse, finest condition, value $9,000, $5,000 takes it; 24 horse Renault, $4,500; Runabouts ($1,000-$1,250 models), $350-$400; Peerless Tonneaus, $800-$1,100; Oldsmobiles, $150 upward; Electrics, $90 upward; and many other desirable opportunities.

BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE, 131 West 51st, Near 6th Av.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.

Five-story building full of French and American Automobile Supplies; largest variety, lowest prices.

Washable Linen Dusters, latest style, at $3.50; Fenders, Chains, Cape, Goggles, Lamps, Horns, &c.

City Agents for Orient Buckboards and R. I. Smith, St. George Wheelmen,

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New Yorks Lose Another Game to Pittsburg in Last Inning.

DETROIT DEFEATS AMERICANS

Champion Bostons Beaten Twice by Cleveland—Brooklyn Tries Hard to Win, but Fails.

The New York Nationals met another reverse at Pittsburg yesterday, but as Chicago lost to Philadelphia they still have a lead of six games for the championship. It was an unfortunate defeat for McGraw's men, inasmuch as they led off with three runs to nothing in the first inning and outbatted the champions throughout the game. Like in the contest on the previous day, the Pittsburgs made a batting rally in the last inning and won. Brooklyn made strenuous efforts to take the last game of the series from Cincinnati, but failed by a run. In the American League the Detroits won quite handily from the Greater New Yorks by batting both Powell and Clarkson freely and heavily. In two games with Cleveland the champion Bostons scored but one run to fourteen, while Philadelphia and Chicago shut out St. Louis and Washington respectively.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Pittsburg, 4; New York, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 4.
Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 4.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	....	2	5	5	7	13	13	11	56	.718
Chicago.	4	..	6	8	7	9	9	6	48	.632
Cincinnati.	5	6	..	8	9	9	9	8	45	.592
Pittsburg.	5	5	6	..	5	8	10	8	42	.568
St. Louis.	3	6	6	7	..	5	8	7	40	.533
Brooklyn.	1	2	3	3	5	..	9	9	30	.361
Boston.	1	5	3	1	2	7	..	9	28	.359
Philadelphia.	3	2	2	2	2	4	3	..	18	.243
Games lost.	22	28	31	32	35	53	50	56		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Cincinnati.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Detroit, 11; New York, 4.
Cleveland, 5; Boston, 1, (first game.)
Cleveland, 9; Boston, 0, (second game.)
Philadelphia, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Chicago, 8; Washington, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston.	....	7	4	9	4	4	9	13	50	.649
New York.	6	..	3	7	7	4	7	12	46	.605
Chicago.	7	4	..	4	9	10	8	9	47	.588
Philadelphia.	5	5	5	..	4	6	3	11	42	.560
Cleveland.	7	4	4	3	..	7	9	6	40	.548
St. Louis.	3	3	5	4	4	..	5	7	31	.431
Detroit.	3	5	7	4	4	6	..	2	31	.413
Washington.	0	2	2	2	1	4	8	..	14	.189
Games lost.	27	30	33	33	33	41	44	60		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroits Bat Powell and Clarkson Hard and Win by 11 to 4.

Hard and safe batting, unpardonable errors, chiefly upon the part of the Greater New Yorks, and the unpopular decisions of Umpire Connolly were the principal incidents of the game yesterday at American League Park, which was won by the Detroits by a score of 11 to 4. It was an entirely different exhibition from what the local team had presented on the previous day, being outplayed by the visitors in every department. Then the umpiring appeared so manifestly unjust, especially in the case of Anderson in the sixth inning, that the spectators all over the field kept up a continual jeering and hooting at Connolly, and it was feared that some harm might be done him after the game. When the last play had been made, however, President Johnson of the American League went upon the field and had a short talk with Connolly, but there was no demonstration made against him. The cause of the disturbance was in declaring Anderson out at first base on a throw by Kitson when Anderson was clearly hit by a pitched ball.

Kitson held the New Yorks down to three hits in the first seven innings, but during the remainder of the game he was hit vigorously, and three earned runs were the result. In the eighth Osteen started off with a home run hit to the centre field, and then, after two men were out, Keeler batted out a single to centre field and scored on Williams's two-baser in the same direction. In the final inning Elberfeld brought the New Yorks' total runs up to four by a terrific hit to centre field, which was fielded quickly, and the runner tallied by the smallest margin.

The Detroits scored an earned run in the first inning on two singles and an out, and two more runs were added in the second inning on Osteen's failure to stop a thrown ball by Keeler. Ten men went to the bat in the fifth inning and five runs were scored on three singles and errors by Powell, Anderson, and Williams. In the sixth inning Clarkson succeeded Powell, and the ex-collegian was hit for a home run and two singles in the eighth inning alone. The score:

DETROIT.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
Barrett, cf.	2	3	2	0	0
McIntyre, lf.	1	0	2	0	1
Carr, 1b.	2	3	15	1	0
Cra'ford, rf.	2	2	2	0	0
Lowe, 2b.	2	1	3	4	0
Rob'son, 3b.	0	1	1	0	1
Wood, c.	1	1	3	1	0
Kitson, p.	0	2	1	6	0
O'Leary, ss.	2	2	0	5	0
Total.	11	15	27	17	2

NEW YORK.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Dough'ty, lf.	0	0	1	1	0
Keeler, rf.	1	2	4	0	0
Willia's, 2b.	0	1	2	2	1
Ander'n, 1b.	0	0	9	0	1
Elberf'd, ss.	1	2	1	2	1
Conroy, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Kleinow, c.	0	0	5	2	0
Osteen, 3b.	1	1	1	2	1
Powell, p.	0	0	0	3	1
Clarkson, p.	1	1	0	0	0
Total.	4	7	27	15	5

Detroit	1	2	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	—11
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	— 4

First base by errors—New York, 1; Detroit, 3. Bases on balls—Off Clarkson, 1; off Kitson, 1. Left on bases—New York, 3; Detroit, 6. Struck out—By Powell, 1; by Clarkson, 1; by Kitson, 3. Home runs—Osteen, Elberfeld, Crawford. Three-base hits—O'Leary, Carr. Two-base hits—Elberfeld, Williams. Sacrifice hits—McIntyre, Carr. Stolen bases—Carr. Base hits—Off Powell, in 7 innings, 10; off Clarkson, in 4 innings, 5. Wild pitch—Kitson. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—2:05. Attendance, 2,552.

CLEVELAND WON TWO GAMES.

BOSTON, July 20.—Cleveland won two games from Boston to-day before an enormous crowd by scores of 5 to 1 in the first contest and 9 to 0 in the second. Bunched hits coincident with Boston's errors enabled Cleveland to score runs in the first game. Moore was effective, and his support was faultless.

Cleveland batted Young sharply in the second game and forced him to retire. Winter did not fare much better. While the visitors rolled up an impressive score by their hitting, Boston could do nothing with Joss. A great catch by Hickman and his batting were the main features. Attendance, 16,802. Scores by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 3—5	5	0
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1	7	4

Batteries—Moore and Bemis; Gibson and Farrell.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1 1 0 4 2 0 1 0 0—9	17	0
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	6	1

Batteries—Joss and Abbott; Winter, Young and Criger.

PHILADELPHIA, 2; ST. LOUIS, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—An error by Padden in the seventh inning, Seybold's sacrifice, and a single gave the home team the first score of the series. Both Plank and [illegible] in excellent form, holding their [illegible] hits. Moran, late of the Washington team, batted for Hemphill in the eighth, with men on second and third, and popped a fly to Davis. The brilliant fielding of M. Cross and Murphy was the feature. Attendance, 4,093. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	5	2
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 .—2	5	0

Batteries—Howell and Kahoe; Plank and Powers.

CHICAGO, 8; WASHINGTON, 0.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Chicago batted Patten out of the box in the second inning to-day and defeated Washington 8 to 0. Townsend, who finished the game, did well. The feature of the game was Smith's pitching, only four hits being made off his delivery, and nine batsmen struck out. Attendance, 500. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	4	7
Chicago	2 4 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—8	15	0

Batteries—Townsend, Patten, and Kittredge; Smith and McFarland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Wagner's Batting Mainly Responsible for New York's Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 20.—Hans Wagner reached the century batting mark in to-day's game, and the hit beat New York. Wagner's saying hit was in the ninth inning, and was for three bases. Ames and Flaherty were the opposing pitchers. The score was tied in the ninth inning, and one man out, when Wagner duplicated his ninth inning feat of yesterday by hitting down the first base line for three bags, and came home on Bransfield's single. New York was in the lead up to this time.

In the second inning Wagner hit for three bases and scored on Bransfield's out. In the third Smith knocked a high fly, which was muffed by McGann, making him safe at first. Flaherty then knocked a liner to Devlin, who threw over McGann's head, and Smith and Flaherty scored on McGann's attempt to catch Smith at the plate.

This left the score a tie at the opening of the ninth inning. Kruger flew out. Wagner batted for three bases, and scored on Bransfield's hit between short and third.

The pitching of Ames in the fifth and sixth innings was first-class. He struck out five of six batters who faced him.

In the ninth New York had a chance to score. Bresnahan led off with a double, Browne struck out, and like a flash Smith threw the ball to Wagner, catching Bresnahan, completing a much-needed double play. This killed New York.

New York scored her three runs in the first inning. Bresnahan, first up, hit for three bases and scored on Browne's hit. Devlin was safe on Leach's error, Browne scoring. McGann sent Devlin along, and he scored on Mertes's and Dahlen's out. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Leach, 3b.	0	0	0	4	1
Be'mont, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Kruger, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Wagner, ss.	2	2	7	1	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0
Sebring, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	3	5	1
Smith, c.	1	0	2	4	0
Flaherty, p.	1	0	0	3	0
Total.	4	4	27	17	2

NEW YORK.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Bresn'an, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Browne, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Devlin, 3b.	1	0	0	1	1
McGann, 1b.	0	1	13	0	2
Mertes, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	2	0	5	0
Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0
Bow'man, c.	0	1	8	0	0
Ames, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total.	3	9	*25	13	3

*One out when winning run was scored.

Pittsburg	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4
New York	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; New York, 1. Two-base hit—Dahlen. Three-base hits—Wagner, (2,) Bresnahan. Sacrifice hits—Flaherty, McGinn, Gilbert. Double play—Smith and Wagner. First base—Off Ames, 1. Struck out—By Flaherty, 1; by Ames, 6. Time of game—1:30. Attendance—6,235. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Moran.

CINCINNATI, 5; BROOKLYN, 4.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Cincinnati won to-day in the ninth on a pass and three singles after Brooklyn had passed them in the first half of the inning. Not a hit figured in Cincinnati's first three runs. Jones pitched only the last inning. Outfielder Sheckard of Brooklyn has been suspended for three days for using improper language. Attendance, 4,600. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Huggins, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0
Seymour, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Dolan, rf.	0	1	0	0	1
Odwell, lf.	1	1	4	0	0
Kelley, 1b.	0	0	14	1	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	2	3	0
Woodr'f, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Schlei, c.	1	0	4	3	0
Ewing, p.	1	1	2	0	2
Total.	5	8	27	14	1

BROOKLYN.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	1	2	3	0	0
Dillon, 1b.	1	3	2	9	1
Lumley, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Gessler, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Babb, ss.	1	0	3	4	0
Bergen, c.	0	1	3	1	0
McGee, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Strang, 2b.	0	0	2	6	1
Garvin, p.	0	0	2	1	1
*Ritter	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	4	10	†25	14	4

*Batted for Garvin in ninth.
†One out when winning run scored.

Cincinnati	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2—4

Two-base hits—Ewing, Woodruff. Three-base hit—Gessler. Home run—Gessler. Stolen base—Corcoran. Double play—Strang and McCormick. Bases on balls—Off Ewing, 5; off Garvin, 5. Sacrifice hit—Huggins. Hit with ball—By Jones, 1. Struck out—By Ewing, 5; by Garvin,

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Furniture Men Holding Their Annual Convention.

First Day Occupied in Routine Business and Addresses on the Insurance Question—Election To-day.

The second annual convention of the Furniture Association of America began yesterday in the Grand Central Palace, and will be continued to-day. The most of the day was occupied with routine reports and addresses on the subject of insurance by Edward Atkinson and Benjamin Tafft of Boston, which were read by Henry Hall of New York, who delivered his own speech. The report of the committee on insurance was in part as follows:

"We beg to report that in the ten years mentioned the 504 retailers and manufacturers have paid in premiums to the fire insurance companies a total of $1,630,661.34, and have received in return for losses by fire $165,167.53, the ratio of loss to premiums being 10.13 per cent.

"It is also interesting to note that the sprinkle risks among the manufacturers have paid in premiums $279,863.28 and have had a loss of only $39,765.01, whereas the factories not equipped with automatic sprinklers have paid $602,511.20 and have had losses aggregating $81,461.77.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Children's Paints Dutiable as Toys—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Gen. T. S. Sharretts, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a claim by B. Ilifelder & Co. of New York that children's paints valued at less than 25 marks or 30f. a gross were toys and dutiable at 30 per cent. Goods valued at more than that pay duty as paints.

Protests overruled yesterday were by Hensel, Brueckmann & Lorbacher of New York, John M. Harper & Co. of Philadelphia, Bruntsch & Reed and Woods, Milliard & Schmiedel of San Francisco, C. C. Cochlan of Port Huron, Mich.; B. Ilifelder & Co. of Philadelphia, and others.

DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court yesterday, granted discharges to the following bankrupts: Norman Selby, better known as "Kid" McCoy, the well known pugilist, who was an athletic instructor at 159 West Forty-eight Street, liabilities, $25,264; Brickelmaier, Stephens & Co., contractors and decorators at 131 West Eighteenth Street, liabilities, $98,198; Grand Deposit Copper Company, of 104 John Street, liabilities, $16,771; Wells Brothers & Strauss, manufacturers of silk ribbons at 403 East Ninety-first Street, liabilities, $43,817. F. C. Wells is Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn; W. B. Overton of 76 West Ninety-second Street, liabilities, $29,842; Hugo Menke of 109 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, formerly of Wiesbaden, Germany, liabilities, $15,465; Albert E. Lippmann of 170 East Sixty-first Street, liabilities, $6,150; Daversa Brothers, skirt manufacturers of 323 Church Street, liabilities, $5,521; Shapiro & Rubenstein, as the Champion Gas Lamp Company, of 42 Bowery, liabilities, $6,096; Addie B. Andrews, of Andrews, Gulick & Silcocks, manufacturers of flavoring extracts at 382 Washington Street, liabilities, $16,952; Louis Cohen, Edward Thalinger, Edwin G. Davis, Louis Gluckstein, Albert C. Bogart, Henry F. Bellman, Henry Landwehr, Ella Lasser, and Samuel Schenstek.

W. A. Prendergast Resigns.

W. A. Prendergast, who about five months ago resigned the Secretaryship of the National Association of Credit Men to accept the position of Vice President and General Manager of the International Mercantile Agency, resigned that position yesterday. He declined to discuss the reasons for his resignation, but it is understood that he felt that the directorate failed to give him proper support in his plans for reorganization.

Attachment in a Mining Suit.

Deputy Sheriff Porges has received an attachment of $116,077 against William M. Ebner of Juneau, Alaska, in favor of William Tudor, a mining expert, on a claim for damages growing out of the purchase in 1901, by Mr. Tudor, of 19,177 shares of stock of the Windham Bay Gold Mining Company of Alaska, of which Mr. Ebner was President, on representations made by Mr. Ebner. The attachment was served on ten banks and trust companies here.

Tefft Weller Company's Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Tefft Weller Company was held yesterday, and the old Board of Directors re-elected. The report of the officers was not made public, but will be transmitted direct to the stockholders.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

TRENTON.—John A. Miller, of Newark, was to-day appointed receiver for the Holbrook Directory Company. Application for a receiver was made by the Keasby Real Estate Association. The liabilities and assets are not stated.

TEXTILE FIRM'S TROUBLE.

Petition in Bankruptcy Filed Against Southern Textile Company.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Southern Textile Company of 27 William Street by Tuttle, Flint & Nichols for the following creditors: Thomas A. Darby, $7,962; George E. Fisher, $2,000, and Louis E. Spencer $317. It was alleged that the company is insolvent; that Frederick F. Guild was appointed receiver for it in New Jersey on Monday, and that an attachment has been obtained against it in this city by Bailey & Graham, cotton brokers, for $3,017. The attachment is for balance due on 200 bales of cotton purchased on May 14 and 16 at 16.26 and 16.09, for future delivery in July, and which were sold on June 6 for 11.18, resulting in a net loss to the company of $5,015. The company had $998 deposit and paid $1,000 on June 30, leaving balance due of $3,017.

The company is a New Jersey corporation organized a year ago with a capital stock of $14,000,000 as holding company to combine cotton goods mills in the South for the sale of their product through one house in New York. E. C. Brown became President and Tracy W. Pratt Vice President and Treasurer. It is said that $900,000 of the capital stock was issued in payment of four cotton mills in Birmingham, Ala.; Moorehead, Miss.; Rock Hill, S. C., and Buttington, S. C. It was said here yesterday that most of the mills are closed, and outside of the bonded debt the liabilities were estimated at $40,000 to $50,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ADOLPH TEITELBAUM.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Adolph Teitelbaum and Max Bandler, composing the firm of Teitelbaum & Bandler, dealers in furniture, at 130 Essex Stret, and also at 52 Elizabeth Street, under the style of the Reliable Furniture Company, by the following creditors: Jefferson Bank $2,000 and David Eichler, $283. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have made payments to creditors of $25,000 to prefer, transferred merchandise and accounts $25,000, and admitted in writing their inability to pay their debts. Judge Thomas of the United States District Court appointed Frank W. Hobby receiver of the assets on the application of Myers & Goldsmith, who stated that the liabilities are $50,000 and assets $25,000; that they have assigned their accounts to a Mr. Herman to secrete them, gave three chattel mortgages on their stock on Monday for $9,000, and sent a letter to their creditors informing the creditors that they were financially embarrassed and could not meet their bills. The firm began business March 1, 1900. Mr. Teitelbaum has also been in business alone for the past fifteen years as a dealer in goods on the installment plan, such as clocks, furniture, pictures, &c., at 37 and 39 Clinton Street. A. B. Jaworower, his attorney, said yesterday that the failure of Teitelbaum & Bandler was caused by bad collections and dull trade, and they will make an offer of compromise at 25 cents on the dollar.

SPIEGEL & ROSENBERG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Daniel Spiegel and William S. Rosenberg, composing the firm of Spiegel & Rosenberg, manufacturers of shirtwaists at 9 and 11 University Place, by the following creditors: H. B. Claflin Company, $338; F. Butterfield & Co., $885, and Axiel Putzel & Co., $674. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have made payments of $2,500 to creditors, and have transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $2,500. Judge Thomas of the United States District Court appointed Benjamin Barker receiver of the assets. It was stated that the liabilities are $30,000 and assets $12,000, and that they have assigned their accounts to the Finance Company of America, Hollman Brothers, bankers, to place them beyond the reach of creditors. The firm started in the gilding business in 1890, afterward manufactured picture frames, and went into the waist business in 1897.

MORRIS FALK.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Falk, manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 118 Prince Street, by Pauline Kreiger, a creditor for $600. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Monday permitted a City Marshal to take all his stock under a writ of replevin for $300 in favor of Harris and Jacob Handman. He began business in 1897. Judge Thomas appointed Elbert B. Hamlin receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $1,000 in stock and fixtures. It was stated that Mr. Falk had not been at his place of business for some days.

KAHN & SILVERSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Leopold Kahn and Isidore E. Silverstein, who compose the firm of Kahn & Silverstein, manufacturers of juvenile clothing at 10 West Fourth Street, by George E. Loeffer, a creditor for $500. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have made payments to certain creditors, transferred part of their property, and admitted in writing their inability to pay their debts. Judge Thomas of the United States District Court appointed William Lesser receiver of the assets on the application of Krakower & Peters, who said that the stock and fixtures are about $1,500, and there are a large number of outstanding accounts which they hope to collect.

CORNELIUS B. KENNEDY.—Cornelius B. Kennedy of Peekskill has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $5,447 and no assets. The debts were contracted at Nyack in 1886.

VITONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Vitone Manufacturing Company, patent medicines, at 109 West Eighty-third Street, show liabilities of $3,779 and nominal assets of $1,688, consisting of accounts, $1,618, cash $12, stock $50, and a bottle corker $8.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, July 20, the first name being that of the debtor:

AVERY, George H.—Kniffen & Demarest Company	20
AQUINO, Domenico—Union Railway Company of New York City	109
BROWN, George—H. L. Rosenthal	111
BERNSTEIN, Louis J., and Alexander—Meller & Long	493
BERNSTEIN, Louis J., and Alexander—William Iselin & Co	287
BERNSTEIN, Louis J., and Alexander—Abegg & Rusch	472
BERNSTEIN, Louis J., and Alexander—Passavant & Co	665
BERGOFFEN, Rebecca—J. F. Zebley	777
BRUSH, Sylvester—L. Freedman and another	86
BERNSTEIN, Louis J., and Alexander—A. Heins and another	651
BERNSTEIN, Louis J., and Alexander—James H. Dunham & Co	673
BERNSTEIN, Louis J., and Alexander—J. F. Degener and another	800
BERNSTEIN, Louis J., and Alexander—F. Schmidt	1,037
BREUNWECKE, Louis F.—C. W. Baker and another	282
BURD, George B.—J. M. Drake and another	1,393
CROFT, Charles F., administrator—S. S. Slater	6,281
DAVIDSON, Anna F.—L. M. Gerry, costs	184
DUFFY, Philip—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	109
ENTHOVEN, James—H. Dingleman	81
ERICKSON, Emma, administratrix—P. Ryan, costs	61
FOLAND, Peter—N. Porter, administratrix	5,594
FOX, Minnie—G. Voris	151
FRANKEL, Henry—Alfred Peats Company	62
FELLOWES, Cornelius, Jr.—W. F. O'Reilly	91
GOTTLIEB, J. Adelphia—S. Brill	101
GOLDSTEIN, Marx—G. M. Fischer	65
GRAVEMANN Henry—P. Wildfeuer	63
HAUSER, John—H. Bohlen	113
HASKETT, Mary—W. Tyldsley	25
HAZARD, Jennie—E. Gadson	34
HERRMANN, Louis—H. Herrmann Lumber Company	99
HARTLEY, James—D. Jenks	108
I. S. VAN LOAN COMPANY—F. Chapman and another	75
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. E. Hutchinson	1,949
JARVIS, Robert M.—W. L. Perrin	66
KEHOE, William J.—P. Ballantine & Sons	215
LIMERICK, O. Victor, or Billy Burgundy—H. Brill	27
LORD, Austin W., J. Monroe Hewlett, and Kenneth M. Murchison, Jr.—W. Hall, costs	316
LENT, Smith—R. G. Newbegin	97
MacLEAN, William and Vena—Lincoln National Bank of the City of New York	275
MILWARD, Frank W.—R. Simmons	15
MILLER, Bernard E.—H. Herrmann Lumber Company	129
PETERS, William K.—Alfred Peats Company	86
PERLMAN, Edward—M. Gottschall and another	101
REICH, Samuel—H. Woodbury	132
STEWART, Matthew — Union Railway Company of New York City, costs	109
STEWART, John W.—G. T. Brown	12
SAMUEL, David, Abraham, and Charles J.—Metal Stamping Company	173
SANDERS, J. Ellwood—L. Cohn	120
SCHNUGG, Francis J.—Alfred Peats Company	75
SCHULTZE, Dorothea—E. J. Laser	137
THUNA, Max—Alfred Peats Company	80
VOSS, Albert—Kniffin & Demarest Company	71
VERBESS, Louis—Alfred Peats Company	81
WERNER, Charles—Crandall & Godley Company	165
WEBSTER, Howell A.—Alfred Peats Company	117
WORTH, Gorham A.—C. A. Judkins	1,126
WATERMAN, Edmund—T. G. Barnes and another	146

Judgment Against Croft Estate.

Judgment was entered in the Supreme Court by ex-Senator Samuel S. Slater yesterday against the estate of the late Silas C. Croft for the amount of $6,281. Lawyer Slater was for many years legal adviser to Mr. Croft, and after his death submitted a bill for professional services and money loaned Mr. Croft by him, which was disputed by the executors of the estate. Mr. Croft was for some time Surveyor of the Port of New York.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

BABCOCK, Sherill—W. M. Patterson and another, Feb. 5, 1904	$701
O'BRIEN, William J.—J. J. Prividi, July 15, 1904	35
HOLTZER, Max—J. Scherer, April 29, 1904	173
NEW YORK AND QUEENS COUNTY Railway Company—M. A. Murphy, June 13, 1904	650
SMITH, Anna M.—A. Mederman, June 1, 1897	75
GRAND LODGE, ANCIENT ORDER United Workmen of the State of New York—H. C. Schreiber, June 24, 1904	2,968
CLIVERDON, Lillie B.—G. Willershausen, July 18, 1904	191
BODINE, George C.—T. A. Kohn and another, June 17, 1902	218
BODINE, George C.—Gorham Manufacturing Company, Dec. 22, 1903	166
BODINE, George C.—I. Stern and another, June 18, 1902	230
BODINE, George C.—James McCreery & Co., Jan. 27, 1904	51
BODINE, George C.—Fullgncamp & McGonigal, Jan. 5, 1904	78
PAYNE, William I.—E. Maxron, June 22, 1903	53

Judgments Vacated.

CONFORTI, Nicholas—Zebell Damp Resisting Paint Company, Jan. 13, 1904	$149
THE HENRY ZELTNER BREWING Company—E. M. Zeltner, April 27, 1903	25,000
THE HENRY ZELTNER BREWING Company—Yorkville Bank, Jan. 24, 1903	5,338
THE HENRY ZELTNER BREWING Company—Yorkville Bank, Jan. 24, 1903	5,324

POLICE HEADQUARTERS DELAY.

Bids Above Appropriation and Matter Goes Back to Authorities.

Sealed bids for the construction of a new Police Headquarters Building on the Central Market site, decided upon by the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and after plans approved by those bodies, were opened at Police Headquarters this afternoon by First Deputy Commissioner McAvoy. There were eleven bidders, the lowest being Waters & O'Connell, $775,000, and the highest Patrick W. Finn, $1,247,000.

The amount appropriated is $750,000, which is $25,000 lower than the lowest bid, and in addition the architect's fee would carry the cost to more than $800,000. Commissioner McAdoo says the matter will be referred back to the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate.



Quench Your Thirst with a Rickey or Fizz Made from

Coates' Original Plymouth Gin.

Pure and dry, with delicate, aromatic flavor. The only Gin made and bottled at Plymouth, England, for over 200 years.

Sold in bottles only. Look for the Monk on the label.

NEW YORK & KENTUCKY CO., Sole Agent for U. S. 232 Fifth Av., cor. 27th St., N. Y.

ATTACK INSURANCE EXCHANGE.

Mayor of Newark Directs Crusade Against Many Insurance Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 20.—Acting upon the authority of Mayor Henry M. Doremus, City Attorney MacLear has made application to Attorney General Robert H. McCarter for permission to institute proceedings in the Court of Chancery for the dissolution of the Newark Fire Insurance Exchange.

The grounds upon which the suit will be instituted are based upon the claim that the proposed defendant body is illegal and was formed and is being operated in restraint of trade; that it tends to create a monopoly of the business of insuring property in the described territory against loss or damage by fire, and that it prevents competition among the companies that are parties to the contract.

Formal notice was served on John M. Hughes, manager of the Newark Fire Insurance Exchange, to-day, and the proceedings will be begun early next week.

The proposed litigation directly attacks the legality of the combination of local fire insurance companies and the practice of fire insurance companies of forming combinations which, it is alleged, prevails in many places throughout the country.

The action will be brought under the common law, and the City Attorney will base his contention upon the decision of the higher courts of the State in the case of Attorney General Stockton against the Central Railroad of New Jersey, commonly known as the coal combine case.

In the bill, which is drawn to name the "Firemen's Insurance Company and others," are named specifically all of the fire insurance companies organized under the laws of New Jersey, together with all others that have conformed with the requirements of the laws and in such manner have become eligible to do business in the State, and which have offices or agencies in this city and have subscribed to the agreement with the Newark Fire Insurance Exchange.

It is pointed out that by an act of the Legislature, approved in 1902, no insurance company founded by authority of another State or foreign Government without complying with certain conditions, which are set forth in the bill, may conduct business in the territory named.

In support of the complaint are annexed the affidavits of several well-known business men. The suit is indirectly the outgrowth of the movement for the installation of a high-pressure water service in the central section of the city. When this was proposed an effort was made to secure a reduction of the insurance rates which, it is said, was denied by the insurance combination, the excuse being that the insurance men had "got together."

ACCUSE TWO OF MURDER.

Jury Believes Boy's Story of Dead Junkman and Helper.

Before Coroner Flaherty, in the Borough Hall, Brooklyn, last night, an inquest was held into the deaths of George F. Abbott and Frederick Van Buskirk, the junkman and his helper, who were found murdered in the shop of the former, in Chapel Alley, near Pearl Street, on the morning of July 12, their bodies lying in the embers of a fire, which was extinguished by the Fire Department.

The jury directly accused Charles Johnson and his companion, Oscar Dahlgren, of committing the murders. Arnold Benedito, a twelve-year-old boy, testified that he had gone into the yard of the junk shop on the day that the murders were discovered, and found Johnson and Dahlgren talking there. He saw smoke issuing from the door of the shop, and notified the firemen.

To Attend Consecration of Mgr. Fox.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., July 20.—The Right Rev. Dr. John J. O'Connor, Bishop of Newark, will leave to-morrow for Green Bay, Wis., to attend the consecration of Mgr. John Joseph Fox as Bishop of that diocese. Bishop O'Connor and Bishop-elect Fox were classmates at Louvain, Belgium, and Bishop O'Connor will preach the sermon at the consecration service.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Capt. Clint C. Hearn, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Monroe, vice Capt. Alfred A. Starbird.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. William R. Robinson, Jr., Deputy Quartermaster General, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Capt. Edwin Greble, Artillery Corps, is detailed as an acting Inspector General and will report to the commanding General, Atlantic Division, for duty.

Major Thomas Cruse, Quartermaster, will make two visits from St. Louis to Springfield, Mo., on business in connection with the construction of a road to the National cemetery at the latter place.

Navy.

Commander C. E. Fox is detached from the Wheeling and ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. P. McGuinness is detached from the Buffalo and ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. E. Lewis is detached from the Marblehead and ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. R. E. Coontz is detached from the Wheeling and ordered to the Buffalo.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Whipple, Truxtun, Hopkins, and Hull, at Newport; Scorpion, at Santo Domingo City.

Sailed—Ajax, from Gaeta for Woo-Sung; Standish, from Annapolis for New London; Peoria, from New Suffolk for Newport.

The Plunger was placed out of commission today at New Suffolk, L. I.

The Denver has been assigned to and the Des Moines detached from the Caribbean squadron.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. Ogden Armour, Chicago; Senator Charles Dick, Ohio; Gen. Frederick W. Peck, Chicago; J. N. Scatchard, Buffalo; Decatur Axtell, Richmond.

HOLLAND—Dr. R. B. Maury, Memphis.

IMPERIAL—C. R. Norton, United States Army.

GRAND—Gen. F. S. Dodge, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Judge A. B. Hooker, Fredonia.

SAVOY—Judge M. L. Stover, Amsterdam.

MURRAY HILL—Charles Hirschmoller, Rotterdam.

FIFTH AVENUE—August Hoocke, Sydney, N. S. W.

ALBEMARLE—S. A. Coats, Ayr, Scotland.

ASTOR—John G. Doeword, Arbooth, Scotland.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, clothing, 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. B. Beadle, upholstery goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Brown, E. R., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; C. S. McFarland, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Connelly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; E. C. Wallace, notions; Victoria Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Ewen, Ontario; R. J. J. Shaw, furnishing goods, 5 Walker Street; W. R. Hardie, dry goods; Belvedere House.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; D. H. Witmer, cloaks, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; C. G. Miller, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. H. Duncan, dress goods, 43 Leonard Street.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. A. Montel, house furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Green, W. A., & Co., Dallas, Texas; R. L. Pollock, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel York.

Gump & Mitchell, Bristol, Tenn.; S. W. Mitchell, clothing; Sinclair House.

Halle Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; D. Halle, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Haskel & Tripp, New Bedford, Mass.; A. Wyllie, notions; Continental Hotel.

Heidman, Heidman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Heidman, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Hess, millinery, laces, and ribbons; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; L. C. Hinkle, carpets; Everett House.

Kaufer, Smithing & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Kaufer, general dry goods; 121 Prince Street; Hotel Grenoble.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Baer, boys' clothing; 648 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Less & Frank, Jonesborough, Ark.; E. Less, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Carley, furnishing goods; 396 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Loeb, W., Providence, R. I.; jewelry; Hotel Imperial.

Meyer & Shaeffer, Rochester, N. Y.; William Held, hats; M. Shaeffer, hats; Victoria Hotel.

Meyer & Wise, Cincinnati, Ohio; T. Meyer, dry goods; 310 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

Oppenheimer, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Olshuler, clothing; Belvedere House.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Mann, furnishing goods; S. L. Rolfe, manufacturing department, shirts and overalls; 73 Leonard Street.

Rauser, Leavens & Mettinger Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. C. Kissinger, hosiery and gloves; C. F. Rauser, underwear; Hotel Navarre.

Rubel, J., & Co., Okolona, Miss.; J. Rubel, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Rice & Koller, Frederick, Md.; H. Koller, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stein & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Stein, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Baer, cloaks, suits, and waists; 453 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Stern, H. W., Rochester, N. Y.; woolens; Hotel Spalding.

Shepard, Nouvell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. F. Black, furnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Scowcroft, John, & Sons, Company, Ogden, Utah; J. Scowcroft, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. R. Briggs, hosiery and furnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.

Schenck, C., Lebanon, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Ullman, M., & Co., Natchez, Miss.; M. M. Ullman, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

White, H. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, hosiery and gloves; 31 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Farrell, clothing; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Walcott.

A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7c., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Corner grocery and butcher shop for sale, cheap, 527 Mercer St., Jersey City.

Rare bargain, owner dead; successful standard trade publication cheap. Holle, 830 Broad St., Newark.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES BOUGHT. Richard Hartnett & Co., 25 Nassau St. ESTABLISHED 1874.

Excellent chance for a man with $5,000 to $10,000 to enter a well-established and paying manufacturing business in this city; special automatic machine; cash necessary; appointment time and place for interview. R., Box 180 Times.



Running on Schedule Time Saves Cost

If every engineer made his own schedule, railroads could not afford to carry passengers at a dollar a mile.

It is the *system* that saves.

It is the want of system that costs.

Under the ordinary, haphazard plan of cigar distribution, every tobacco grower, cigar factory, broker, jobber and retailer runs on his own schedule. Each runs over his own line at his own convenience. If there are connections made, it is by accident. There are more accidents than connections. As it would in railroading, this want of system results in slow, costly, unsatisfactory service.

The United Stores alone have applied system to the retail cigar business. We have placed in public service hundreds of retail stores coupled to a dozen modern factories growing their own Havana tobacco and producing cigars better in quality, more uniform in character and more dependable than any other manufacturing system can produce. We deliver the output of these factories right to the smoker with but one handling.

Did you ever think that an enormous output both enables and compels us to contract for cigars months ahead? That it is only by doing this that we can secure our supply on schedule time? When we *talk* about a cigar it means that we have been a year in paving the way to a new cigar pleasure for our patrons. It means that we have gone to factories that grow their own tobacco, and that we have said to them: "we want what you make so long as you make what we want. We will watch. We will inspect. A cigar is no better than its poorest leaf. On behalf of our million customers we insist that every leaf shall be prime."

Does it not strike you that this system of far-ahead planning, buying and inspecting should get better cigars than can be had in any other way?

It *does* get better cigars.

It brings our customers good 15c. quality for 10c.; good 10c. quality for 6c.; the regular 3 for 25c. quality for 5c., and so up and down the line.

Whenever any customer has a cigar want, we supply it through our system on schedule time.

All qualities of cigars, always in perfect condition

UNITED CIGAR STORES

The Largest Cigar Retailers in the World

Stores all over; One always in sight.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—AMBROSE K. ELLY, plaintiff, against JOHN P. RYAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of November, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

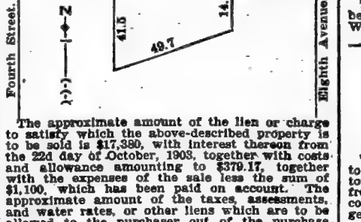
All that lot of land in New York City bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street, distant fifty-six feet nine inches southeasterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Fourth Street (originally known as William Street and later as Asylum Street) with the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street; running thence southerly, and parallel or nearly so with said Fourth Street, forty-one feet five inches; thence easterly forty-nine feet seven inches to a point distant in a line drawn from West Thirteenth Street, parallel to Fourth Street, fourteen feet four inches southerly from the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street; thence northerly, and parallel with Fourth Street, fourteen feet four inches to a point on the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street distant thirty-three feet five inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Eighth Avenue with the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street; thence westerly and along the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street fifty-six feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 18, 1904.

JAMES T. SULLIVAN, Referee.

SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 302 and 304 West 13th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,380, with interest thereon from the 22d day of October, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $379.17, together with the expenses of the sale less the sum of $1,100, which has been paid on account. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,000 and interest.

Dated New York, July 18, 1904.

JAMES T. SULLIVAN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EDSON, MARGARET B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET B. EDSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next. Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1904. UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Executor. PECKHAM, MILLER & KING, Attorneys for Executor, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-law6mTh

JOHNSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES JOHNSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of February, 1904. ELLEN JOHNSON, Executrix. BENEDICT & BENEDICT, Attys. for Executrix, 68 Wall St., New York City. fl8-law6mTh

AUCTION SALES.

Mortgage Sale.—Peter E. Corr, auctioneer, will sell on Saturday, July 23, 1904, at 12 M., at 106th St. and Columbus Av., Borough Manhattan, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon. By order of mortgagee, owner and holder of mortgage.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ATLANTIC DOCK CO., plaintiff, against THE BATES REALTY COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 3d day of June, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-third Street, distant one hundred (100) feet west from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Seventh Avenue and the southerly side of Forty-third Street; thence running southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches; thence running westerly and parallel with Forty-third Street thirty (30) feet; thence running northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Forty-third Street; thence running easterly along the southerly side of Forty-third Street thirty (30) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the aforesaid several dimensions and distances more or less. Also all and singular the boilers, engines, and steam heating and power plant; also the elevators and all machinery attached thereto, including the guides and cables necessary to operate said elevators; also all belting, shafting, pulleys, appliances, and appurtenances thereto attached, now installed and to be hereafter installed and placed in said premises, and also the range, refrigerators, and all kitchen fixtures now installed and to be hereafter installed and placed in said premises.

Dated New York, June 8, 1904.

LEWIS M. ISAACS, Referee.

GEORGE G. DUTCHER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 40 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of November, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

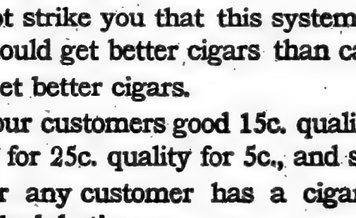
All that lot of land in New York City bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street, distant fifty-six feet nine inches southeasterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Fourth Street (originally known as William Street and later as Asylum Street) with the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street; running thence southerly, and parallel or nearly so with said Fourth Street, forty-one feet five inches; thence easterly forty-nine feet seven inches to a point distant in a line drawn from West Thirteenth Street, parallel to Fourth Street, fourteen feet four inches southerly from the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street; thence northerly, and parallel with Fourth Street, fourteen feet four inches to a point on the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street distant thirty-three feet five inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Eighth Avenue with the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street; thence westerly and along the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street fifty-six feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 18, 1904.

JAMES T. SULLIVAN, Referee.

SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 302 and 304 West 13th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,380, with interest thereon from the 22d day of October, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $379.17, together with the expen

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.

CHARTERED IN 1830. 52 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Grants Annuities. Accepts Trusts Created by Will or otherwise. Manages Property as Agent for the owners. Allows interest on deposits payable after ten days' notice. Legal Depository for Executors, Trustees, and Money in Suit.

Accepts only private trusts and declines all corporation or other public trusts.

STATEMENT

Made to the Banking Department of the State of New York at the close of business, on June 30th, 1904.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Real Estate	$1,751,500.00	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	3,702,927.13	Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits	3,945,554.02
Loans on Collaterals	4,371,609.67	Deposited in Trust	30,048,843.80
Bills Receivable	12,714,524.53	Annuity Fund	2,094,655.45
Cash in Company's Vaults	3,100,000.00	Life Insurance Fund	390,370.82
Cash in Bank	1,708,087.79	Interest Due Depositors, Taxes, &c.	660,408.11
Accrued Interest, Rents, Suspense Acc't, &c.	565,159.41		
Bonds & Stocks—Market Value	10,226,023.05		
	$38,139,832.18		$38,139,832.18

HENRY PARISH, President.

WALTER KERR, 1st Vice-Pres't. GEORGE M. CORNING, Secretary.
HENRY PARISH, Jr., 2d Vice-Pres't. ZEGER W. van ZELM, Ass't. Sec'y.
IRVING L. ROE, Ass't Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Charles C. Thompson, Henry Parish, Frederic W. Stevens, Stuyvesant Fish, Edmund L. Baylies, George S. Bowdoin, Henry C. Hulbert, Henry A. C. Taylor, C. O'D. Iselin, W. Emlen Roosevelt, H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Henry L. Barbey, John Jacob Astor, Joseph H. Choate, Samuel Thorne, John L. Cadwalader, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Augustus D. Juilliard, Henry Lewis Morris, George G. De Witt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John McL. Nash, Philip Schuyler, John Claflin, Cleveland H. Dodge.

Kirby Lumber Co., 6% Timber Certificates

TO THE HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, UNDER AGREEMENT DATED FEBRUARY 2D, 1904, OF KIRBY LUMBER COMPANY 6 PER CENT. TIMBER CERTIFICATES (ISSUED BY THE MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, AS TRUSTEE).

Upon presentation at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, on or after July 25th, 1904, holders of the above-described Certificates of Deposit will receive from the United States Mortgage & Trust Company the amount of the coupons dated February 1st, 1904, on the Timber Certificates represented by such Certificates of Deposit with interest accrued thereon from February 1st, 1904, to July 25th, 1904:

Upon such payment being made, a certificate to that effect will be stamped upon the Certificates of Deposit.

JOHN G. JOHNSON,
JOHN HENRY HAMMOND,
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM,
Counsel.
CALVERT BREWER, Secretary,
No. 55 Cedar Street, New York.

GEORGE W. YOUNG,
DUMONT CLARKE,
JAMES BROWN,
GERALD L. HOYT,
F. S. SMITHERS,
SIDNEY R. BORG,
HAMILTON GREPE,
Committee.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.

MESSRS. BROWN BROTHERS & CO. of 4th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and of 50 State Street, Boston, Mass., and MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., of Founders' Court, Lothbury, London, E. C., have been appointed agents for the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Depositary, in connection with the above notice.

United States Realty and Improvement Co.,

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

To the Stockholders of the
UNITED STATES REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY:

The time within which the stock of the United States Realty & Construction Company may be deposited with the NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY in exchange for the stock and bonds of the United States Realty & Improvement Company, upon the terms stated in our offer of June 30th, 1904, is hereby extended to and including SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1904, but all bonds delivered in exchange for stock deposited after AUGUST 1ST, 1904, will have the first coupon detached and will not, therefore, begin to draw interest until January 1st, 1905.

United States Realty and Improvement Company,
J. M. STODDARD, President.

Dated July 20th, 1904.

THE SOCIETY OF TAMMANY OR COLUMBIAN ORDER IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE 4½% BONDS.
DATED AUGUST 1ST, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that eighteen (18) of the above-described bonds were this day drawn for redemption, as provided in Article 6 of the above-described mortgage, numbered as follows: 12, 35, 62, 63, 65, 70, for $1,000 each, and 115, 120, 137, 175, 179, 188, 140, 139, 152, 157, 161, for $500 each.
SOCIETY OF TAMMANY OR COLUMBIAN ORDER IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
By PETER F. MEYER, Treasurer.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, with the coupons maturing August 1st, 1904, attached, will be paid at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of August, 1904, at par and interest to said date.
SOCIETY OF TAMMANY OR COLUMBIAN ORDER IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
By PETER F. MEYER, Treasurer.

Guaranty Trust Co.

OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000.
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
BALTIMORE, July 13, 1904.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the company for the six months ended June 30, 1904, a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the company, to be paid September 1, 1904, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 15, 1904. The board also declared from the surplus earnings of the company a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the common stock of the company, payable on September 1, 1904, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 15, 1904. For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on August 15, 1904, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on Sept. 1, 1904.
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
by C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

90TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., in cash, payable September 1, 1904, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1st, 1904.

For the purpose of the above dividend the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, August 1st, and remain closed until the morning of Monday, August 22d, 1904.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 20th, 1904.

OFFICE OF THE
PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 18, 1904.
90TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%), payable on demand at the branch office of the Company, No. 68 William Street, New York City, to stockholders of record on this date. CHARLES F. KOSTER, Secretary.

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK.
New York, July 20th, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., (7%) payable on August 1st, 1904, to stockholders of record on the closing of the books July 21st, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed from July 21st, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen August 2d, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. T. MARTIN, Cashier.

AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend, No. 37, of 1½ PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Graphophone Company will be paid August 15, 1904, to stockholders of record August 1.

By order of the Directors.
E. D. EASTON, President.
E. O. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 150.

A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared payable Aug. 15th, 1904, to stockholders of record at close of business July 30th, 1904. Checks will be mailed. A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, July 20th, 1904.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

ALFRED M. LAMAR,

BANKER.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
MAIN OFFICE, EXCHANGE BUILDING,
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BRANCH OFFICES: 215 WEST 125TH ST. / 39 EAST 42D ST. / 12 EAST 23D ST. / TEMPLE BAR BLDG., B'KLYN.
STOCKS — GRAIN — COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
We will be pleased to send you our MARKET LETTER and give you our views on any stock in which you are interested.
Direct inquiries to Statistical Department.

The San Luis Mining Company,

27 William Street, New York.
Gabriel, Durango, Mexico.
Capital Stock $2,250,000.
Par Value of Shares, $10.

This Company is already producing and earning money, and its earnings, which are now going into betterments, will soon be available for dividends. The Company is adding largely to its machinery and equipment, and its enlarged capacity will add greatly to its dividend-earning and dividend-paying power.

A little more Treasury stock is for sale for this purpose only, at $5 a share.

This is a price which represents barely the money spent in the development and improvement of the property. The purchaser gets his interest in the very large, very rich and exceedingly valuable property of the Company—claimed to be the largest, richest, and most valuable mining property in Northern Mexico—at the cost only of the improvements which have been put upon it.

It is an opportunity seldom open to the investor and he may fairly expect the maximum of return from his investment with the minimum of waiting for it.

Make checks payable to the order of the Company and send to 27 William Street, New York.

MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary,
27 William Street, New York.

Detroit Southern Railroad Co.

First Mortgage 50 Year 4% Gold Bonds.

The undersigned, at the instance of the holders of a majority of the said bonds, have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of depositing bondholders.

A Protective Agreement has accordingly been prepared, copies of which can be obtained from the NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, 26 Broad Street, New York, or from either of the undersigned.

Holders of the above bonds are requested to deposit their bonds, with June, 1904, coupons attached, with the NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, which has been appointed depositary, on or before the first day of August, 1904. Negotiable temporary receipts will be issued by the depositary. Application to the New York Stock Exchange to list engraved certificates of deposit will be made in due time.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1904.

OTTO T. BANNARD, Chairman.
SIDNEY C. BORG,
P. J. GOODHART,
GEORGE B. MOFFAT,
JAMES H. OLIPHANT,
Committee.
GROESBECK FOWLER, Secretary.
HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE,
LEOPOLD WALLACH,
Counsel.

$100,000 City of Chicago, Ill., South Park 4s

MATURING JUNE 1, 1906 TO 1924.

The area of the City of Chicago South Park is 92 square miles, comprising the business and the best residential sections, located South and East of the Chicago River, and the parks and boulevards located within it approximate 2,135.53 acres.

Price and further particulars upon application.

Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON.

The Trust Co. of America

149 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000.00
SURPLUS	$2,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	$644,865.96

$100.—5% coupon building and loan certificates for sale at par value. P., Box 128 Times.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
48 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Kenry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,
11, 13, 15 AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit

Issued available the world over.

Municipal, Railroad, Corporation { 4% to 6% BONDS

Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,

BANKERS,
Philadelphia—27 Pine St., NEW YORK—Boston

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,

27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
List sent on application.

C. E. GOODMAN & CO.

2 Wall St., New York
Investment Securities
Bank Stocks a Specialty

Dominick & Dominick

BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

LETTERS OF CREDIT

Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

$3,000,000 TEMPORARY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

July 18, 1904.

By direction of the Secretary of War, and on behalf of the Government of the Philippine Islands, the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department invites bids for $3,000,000 of the temporary certificates of indebtedness of the Government of the Philippine Islands, authorized by the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands," approved March 2, 1903, and an act of the Philippine Commission numbered 1195, enacted July 18, 1904.

The certificates will be issued in coupon form in the denomination of $1,000. They will be dated September 1, 1904, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, payable quarterly, and will be redeemable in one year after date of issue in gold coin of the United States at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, depositary of the funds of the Philippine Islands in the City of New York.

By the terms of the act of Congress these certificates are exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the government of the Philippine Islands, or any local authority therein, or of the Government of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under any State, municipal, or local authority in the United States or in the Philippine Islands.

The Secretary of War hereby authorizes the statement that these certificates of indebtedness will be at once accepted at par by the Treasury Department as security for deposits of the public money of the United States in national banks in substitution for State, municipal, or Philippine bonds and certificates of indebtedness now held or to secure such deposits and in substitution for United States bonds now held as security for deposits, on condition that the Government bonds thus released be used as security for additional circulation whenever in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury it is desirable to stimulate an increase in national bank circulation.

The second issue of $3,000,000 Philippine Temporary certificates of indebtedness to provide for the maintenance of the parity matures September 1st, 1904, on which date they will be retired.

Subscriptions will be payable upon notification of acceptance by this office at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY of New York, as depositary for insular funds, in checks or bank drafts, made payable in said city, and delivery of certificates will be made by said Trust Company on September 1, 1904.

The Secretary of War reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by certified check of 1 per cent. of the face value of the certificates bid for as a guarantee, such checks to be returned, after the making of the award, to the unsuccessful bidders.

Responsible subscribers offering the highest and most advantageous premium will be those accepted up to the amount of $3,000,000 as offered.

No special blanks are required on which to submit bids, but the envelopes containing them should be clearly marked "SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR PHILIPPINE TEMPORARY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS" and addressed to "THE BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C."

The opening of the bids will begin at 2:30 P. M. on August 22, 1904, and none will be accepted after that time.

CLARENCE R. EDWARDS,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Chief of Bureau.

Empire Trust Company

Successor to McVickar Realty Trust Co. and Empire State Trust Co.
Capital and Surplus - $1,500,000.00
Main office 42 Broadway.
Branch offices: 537 Fifth Ave. / 450 Columbus Ave. / 242 East Houston St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY.
30 Broad Street,
New York, July 20, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of holding the annual meeting of this Company at Corinth, New York, August 24th, 1904, the transfer books of both the preferred and common stock will be closed August 1st, 1904, and reopened on the morning of August 25th, 1904.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 173 8th Ave., New York City, on the 1st day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.
STEPHEN MERRITT, President.

CENTRAL FOUNDRY COMPANY,
116 Nassau St., July 18th, 1904.

For the purpose of the annual meeting, the transfer books of this company will close at the office of Baring, Magoun & Company, 15 Wall Street, on July 28th and will reopen on August 25th. WINTHROP L. ROGERS, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. JOSEPH Z. BATTEN, (FORMERLY OF Batten, Gross & Co.,) New York City, and Mr. CHARLES NEUMANN of Bradford, England, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BATTEN, NEUMANN & CO., with offices at 50 and 52 Franklin St., New York, and Brandford, England, as selling agents for English, French, and domestic dress goods.
JOSEPH Z. BATTEN.
CHARLES NEUMANN.

New York, July 20, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of CORMAN & MARDER of 73 South Washington Square have this day dissolved partnership.
MAX CORMAN.
ABRAHAM MARDER.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, July 20, 1904.

U S 4s, coup, 1907 1,000....106⅝ 3,000....106⅝
Impl Jap Govt, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temporary ctfs, full paid for 6 p c sterl loan 14,000....93
Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full instal paid 2,000....100⅞ 3,000....100⅞ 3,000....100⅞
Tenn Settlement 3s 1,000....96
Adams Exp 4s 1,000....102⅝
At, T & S F gen 4s 1,000....102⅞ 3,000....103 3,000....103⅛
22,000....103⅛ 1,000....102⅞ 4,000 20F....103⅛ 500....103¼ 5,000....102⅞
Adjustment 4s 500....95 500....90
Stamped 25,000....93¼ 35,000....93⅜ 25,000-3....93½ 10,000-3....93⅝
East Okla 4s 10,000....96⅜
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s 9,000....95½
Gold 4s 1,000....103⅛
P, L E & W Va 4s 11,000....98¼
S W Div 3½s 37,000....91½
B R T ref conv 4s 2,000....78⅜ 15,000....78⅝ 2,000....78¾ 3,000....78⅝ 25,000....78⅝ 5,000....78⅝ 4,000....78⅜ 2,000....78⅝
B Un Elev 1st 10,000....108
B Un Gas 5s 4,000....115¼
Canada So 1st 21,000....103¼
Cent of Ga cons 5s 9,000....110¼ 5,000....110⅝ 30,000....111 5,000....111½
1st inc 5s 10,000....79
2d inc 5s 3,000....40½ 47,000....41
Can Pac gtd 4s 2,000....101¼ 4,000....118⅜
Ches & O con 5s 12,000....97 1,000....96¾ 42,000....96⅞ 3,000....97 1,000....96⅞ 9,000....97 1,000....97⅛ 25,000....97⅛ 10,000....97½ 1,000....97⅜ 5,000-3....97½ 1,000....97⅝
Illinois Div 4s 10,000....105
C, R I & P gen 4s 10,000....104⅜ 5,000....104¼ 5,000....104⅛ 35,000....104½ 10,000....104¼ 55,000....104¼
C, R I & P R R 4s 10,000....72 10,000....71⅞ 21,000....72 10,000....71⅞ 35,000....72 5,000....71⅝ 99,000....72
C, R I & P R R coll trust 5s 48,000....82¼ 15,000....82⅜ 30,000....82½ 4,000....82⅜ 35,000....82⅝ 32,000....82⅝ 5,000....82⅜
Chi Term Tr 4s 10,000....74
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 1,000....101⅞
St L Div 1st 3,000....102
Col Fuel & Iron conv 5s 10,000....74
Trust Co ctfs 10,000....73
Col Mid 1st 4s 1,000 20F....60
Con Ry & Ltg ref 4½s 10,000....96⅝
10,000....97
Cons Gas Co, N Y, Nat City Bank ctfs, full paid for conv deb 6s 500....172½ 5,000....173
Cons Tob 4s 1,000....64½ 10,000....64⅝ 14,000....64¾ 20,000....64½ 10,000....64 1,000....64¼ 3,000....64
Det, M & M land grant 7s 10,000....83
Det So, Ohio So Div 4s 3,000....77 18,000....78
Dist Sec Cor 5s 15,000....63½ 10000....63¼
Erie 1st con 4s 7,000....98½
Erie, Penn, coll tr 4s 1,000....93¼
Hock Val 4½s 4,000....107⅜ 11,000....107⅝ 1,000-3....107⅝
Int C N 2d 5s 1,000....99¾
K C, Ft S & M 4s 1,000....84½ 17,000....84½ 3,000....85 15,000....85¼
Kan City So 3s 15,000....71⅜ 55,000....71⅝
Kings Co Elev 4s 13,000....90½ 4,000....90¼ 7,000....90½ 5,000....90⅝
L S & M S 3½s 10,000....100½
Lo & N gen 6s 3,000....118
Lo & Nash-So Ry joint 4s 3,000....
Man Cent 1st inc 5,000....14⅜
Mich Cent 5s, 1931 1,000....121⅝
Registered 1,000....121
Milw Gas Lt 4s 10,000....90¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000....99⅜ 4,000....99⅞
Mo, K & T of T 5s 5,000....104½ 8,000....104⅜
Mo Pac 1st col 5s 5,000....103¼
Nash, C & St L 1st con 5s 1,000....115¼
Nassau Elect R R 4s 25,000....82⅜ 33,000....82⅞ 13,000....83
Nat R R of M 1st con 4s 3,000....77½ 7,000....77⅞
N Y C & H R, M C col 3½s 31,000....91¼
N Y G, El L, H & P pur my 4s 1,000....90½ 1,000....90½
Coll trust 5s 5,000....109
N Y, O & W ref 4s 1,000....103½ 9,000....101¼
Norf & W con 4s 2,000....132
Norf & W, New R 6s 2,000....132
Pocah, C & C 4s 3,000....93¾ 1,000....93⅝
Northn Pac 4s 5,000....105⅝
Nor Pac gen 3s 1,000....74⅝ 1,000-3....74⅜
Ore Short Line 4s, partic bonds 12,000....97½ 11,000....97⅝
Penn conv 3½s 16,000....98 10,000....98⅜
Read gen 4s 2,000....99 1,000....98⅞ 55,000....99
Rdg, Jersey Cent, coll 4s 17,000....96
St L I M & So gen 5s 5,000....116½ Unif & ref 4s 20,000....90¼
St L & S F R R ref 4s 11,000....81⅞ 6,000....82 20,000....81⅜
St L S W 1st 4s 1,000....96¼ Cons 4s 30,000....71¾
San A & A P 4s 3,000....84¼ 10,000....84¼
South Pac 4½s 18,000....100⅜
So Pac 4s 5,000s30F....94¼ 45,000....94½
So Ry 1st 5s 1,000....115 1,000....115⅛ 2,000....115
Stand R & T 6s 10,000....38¼ 5,000....38
Third Av con 4s 8,000....94⅜
Un Pac 1st 4s 1,000s30F....105 15,000....105⅝ 25,000....105¾ 1,000....105⅝
Un Pac conv 4s 6,000....102⅜ 10,000....102⅝ 11,000....102½ 82,000....102⅝ 32,000....102⅜ 1,000....102⅝ 37,000....102⅜ 33,000....102⅞ 302,000....103 23,000....103⅛ 22,000....103⅛ 75,000....103⅜ 55,000....103⅛ 18,000....103⅛ 66,000....103⅛ 11,000....103⅛ 30,000....103⅜ 5,000....103⅛ 10,000....103⅛ 10,000....103⅜ 125,000....103⅜ 15,000....103⅛ 55,000....103⅜ 25,000....103
Un Railroads of San Francisco 4s 2,000....81½ 33,000....81½ 16,000....81¾ 4,000....81⅜ 5,000....81⅝ 5,000....82
U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s 11,000....81⅜ 5,000....81½
U S Steel Corp Sks Fund 5s 10,000....70 10,000....78⅞ 17,000....79 19,000....78⅞ 5,000....78¾ 202,000....79 50,000....79⅛ 5,000....79 19,000....79⅛ 30,000....79 5,000....79 25,000....79 16,000....79½ 64,000....79½ 1,000....79⅝ 10,000....79⅝ 2,000....79½ 16,000....79½ 6,000....79⅝ 45,000....79
Registered 1,000....79½ 500....79½
Wabash 1st 5s 4,000....117⅜ 1,000....117⅞
Wabash 2d 5s 10,000....110
Wabash deb B 15,000....90 5,000....90 25,000....60¼ 5,000....60
Wh & L E 1st con 4s 1,000....91⅞ 2,000....80

Total sales.... $3,808,500

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—New York exchange was 30c premium before and 35c premium after clearings. Time and call loans, 5 per cent. American Can shares occupied the centre of the local speculative stage to-day. On purchases aggregating nearly 1,000 shares during the morning by S. C. Love & Co. for inside interests the preferred stock sold up to 44¼, with a partial relapse. The common stock was firm at 4¾. Three arguments for the buying were advanced. James H. Moore was in the city; the stock naturally should keep company with the general market advance, and earnings were reported on the increase. That the shares were being held up to the generally higher trend was indicated by fair buying on the New York curb at prices approximating the local range. In the afternoon Biscuit common shares were exploited for a rise of nearly 3 points. The New York market showed a steadily advancing tendency in the shares, and the local talent played for arbitrage profits. Buying was scattered, but liberal, and the price was taken up to 49½.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
295..	American Can	49¾	48¾	49¾
1,765..	American Can pf	44¾	43	43¾
100..	American Radiator	47	47	47
10..	Chicago Telephone	122	122	122
50..	Chicago Title & Trust	92	92	92
35..	Diamond Match	130	130	130
25..	Metropolitan Elev. pf	55½	55½	55½
1,408..	National Biscuit	49½	47¾	49
185..	National Biscuit pf	108¾	108	108
100..	Nat. Carbon common	30	30	30
2..	North Chicago	71	71	71
25..	Quaker Oats pf	81	81	81
50..	Siegel's Stable Car com.	30½	30½	30½
50..	Swift & Co	101¾	101¾	101¾
30..	United Box Board pf	9	9	9

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Ten shares of Bank of Commerce sold on the Stock Exchange at 208¾.

The net output of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company decreased 625 instruments during the month of June. The total subscribers outstanding on June 30 was 4,124,011, as against 3,515,243 last year, an increase of 608,768.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JULY 20, 1904. SEALED proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon August 9, 1904, for the Construction of a Boiler and Mechanical Draft Plant, as per drawings and specifications on file in this office. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A larger volume of business was transacted in the curb market yesterday, but sales were not so well distributed throughout the list and the price movement was irregular. The feature of the trading was the strength and activity in Northern Securities. Greene Consolidated rose with the rest of the market, touching a high price for the recent trading, of 15⅝. Mercantile Marine stocks were much firmer on the report that they may be listed in the Fall. American Can stocks held the second place of importance, with numerous transactions in the preferred, which during the day sold as high as 44, but the close was the lowest at 43. A good demand for bonds was in evidence, with consequent advance, and activity in several issues, particularly the Nassau 4s.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES opened at 101⅛ and then declined to 100¼ on small sales. Late in the day on reports that a plan was being worked out to pay the back dividends prior to the settlement of the suit, caused a burst of activity which resulted in the price jumping 3 points to 103¼. The final sale was made at 102¾, a net gain of a point, after sales in over 8,000 shares.

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LORD & TAYLOR preferred stock was traded in for the first time, with odd lots selling at 102½ and 103. A bid of 101 was made at the close for a full lot of 100 shares.

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LAWYERS' TITLE and LAWYERS' MORTGAGE both advanced, with the latter closing 180 bid, and the former 290, without sales being reported.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500..	American Can	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
3,570..	American Can pf	44	43	43
1,900..	Bay State Gas	5-32	1/8	1/8
100..	Buffalo Gas	3½	3½	3½
550..	Electric Vehicle	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
50..	Farnham Company	62½	62½	62½
1,000..	Greene Con. Copper	15⅝	15½	15⅝
100..	Havana Tobacco	27½	27½	27½
20..	Houston Oil	2½	2½	2½
700..	Interbor. Rapid Trans.	133¼	133	133
100..	Int. Mercantile Marine.	4½	4½	4½
100..	Lake Sup. Cop. rects.	4¼	4¼	4¼
35..	Lord & Taylor pf	103	102½	103
300..	Manhattan Transit	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100..	Montreal & Boston	½	½	½
8,100..	Northern Securities	103¼	100¼	102¾
600..	Phoenix Mining	12	12	12
800..	Seaboard Air Line pf	16¼	16	16¼
3,000..	So. Pacific rights, w. i.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
7..	Standard Oil	627	626½	627
200..	Union Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
500..	Wildman Con. Mines	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000..	†Bushwick Terminal 4s	80	80	80
49,000..	†Nassau Electric 4s	83	82⅝	82⅞
28,000..	N. Y. Central deb. 4s	98½	98⅝	98⅝
7,000..	†Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼

†Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 20. Bid.	Asked.	July 19. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Banknote	54	56	54	56
American Can	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
American Can pf	42¾	43	42¾	43
American Chicle	90	91½	90¼	
American Chicle pf	80	83	81	83
American Malting 6s	101	103	101	103
American Nickel	..	1	..	1
American Typefounders	24	27	24	27
Am. Typefounders pf	84	90¼	84	90¼
Am. Writing Paper	2¾	3	2¾	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	10	11¼	10	11¾
Am. Writing Paper 5s	72	73½	72	73
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	4½	5½	4¼	5½
Borden's Cond. Milk	119	122	119	122
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	109	111	109	111
British Columbia Copper	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
California Copper	..	⅞	..	⅞
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Canadian Imp., w. i.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp. Inc., w. i.	..	40	30	40
Casein Co. of America	4	7	4	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf	..	60	..	60
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅝
Central Foundry pf	7½	9	7	8
Central Foundry 6s	50½	51	50	52½
Chesapeake Transit 5s	..	..	..	98
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	93½	..	93½	..
Compressed Air	⅞	1	⅛	⅞
Con. Refrigerating	3¾	4¼	4	4½
Con. Rubber Tire	1¼	3½	1¼	3¼
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	8¼	10	8¼	10
Copper Range	55½	59	55½	
Crampe' Shipbuilding	20	22	19	22
Cuban 6s of 1896	95½	97½	95½	97½
Denver Union Water	24½	27	24½	27
Denver Union Water pf	30	35	30	35
Detroit & Mackinac	57	65	57	65
Det. & Mack. pf	87½	92½	87½	92½
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S	33	..	33	..
E. W. Bliss	135	145	135	145
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	41	45	42	45
Electric Boat pf	70	80	70	80
Electric Lead Reduction	⅛	¾	⅛	¾
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	1½	..	1½
Electric Vehicle	9¼	9¾	9¼	9½
Electric Vehicle pf	13¾	14½	13½	14½
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	½	⅛	½
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf	33	40	33	40
Erie con. 4s	84	..	84	..
Gold Hill Copper	⅛	9-16	⅛	9-16
Great North. pf. w. r.	167	174	167	174
Greene Con. Copper	15⅝	15⅝	15	15⅝
Greene Con. Gold	..	10	..	10
Guayaquil & Quito 1st 6s, ex coupon	53	..	53	..
Guggenheim Ex. 70% pd.	85	100	65	100
Guggenheim Exp.	..	115	..	115
Hackensack Meadows	15	16	13	16
Hackensack Water 4s	91½	92	91½	92
Hack. Mead. Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	10	15	10	15
Hall Signal	..	75	..	75
Havana Tobacco	26¼	28	27	27½
Havana Tobacco pf	36	38	36	38

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 1@1 1-8.

Stocks Soften in the Last Hour, Leaving the Market Irregularly and Fractionally Altered.

Intrinsic and speculative considerations yesterday were much the same as on Tuesday. The intrinsic factors were the war and the crops; the chief speculative factor was liberal buying, exceeding almost equally liberal selling except in the closing business, and carrying the volume practically to 900,000 shares. Neither the crop news nor the war news altered in substance, but the crop news was more hopefully construed, and the threatening features of the war news were ignored as they had been on Tuesday. In fact, the inconsistency of the day's movement with the day's developments was repeated. The war news, so far as it changed at all, changed for the better, the continued story ending with the formal presentation of England's protest against Russia's seizures, and with an intimation from Paris that Russia would not hold the vessels on their way to a prize court. The produce markets also moved in a way which should have stimulated later business, the opening for grain and corn being strong and the close weaker. But neither factor, nor the combination of both, was reflected in the Stock Exchange business, the close being at the day's lowest, with more activity than in any hour except the first. This combined activity and softness has been conspicuously absent in the business of the last few weeks, and may possibly mark the culmination of this movement.

The Pacifics continued the leaders of the speculation. Southern Pacific naturally improved upon the unanimous vote in favor of the preferred issue, which was at first so ill received only to be accepted as the best solution later on. Union Pacific twice sold at 99, for no more definite reason than the report that some way would be found of releasing Northern Securities dividends, which are Union's resources for meeting large obligations. All these reports should be received with reserve until announcement that somebody with authority has accepted the numerous plans proposed by those not charged with any duty or responsibility in making suggestions. Steel, so long the leader of this rise, closed unchanged, apparently upon the leading organ of the iron trade's reporting that the improvement in this industry was chiefly in sentiment rather than in the mills. The labor outlook is cloudier, for the meat strike persists, and there is dissatisfaction among the Fall River operatives, and among employes of such railways as Reading and Pennsylvania. The day's net movement was a slight majority of fractional declines, larger movements being few and about equally balanced. The alterations from Tuesday viewed alone give no fair index to the range of the highly irregular business, but they were accepted with approval, if not with welcome, as being a moderate and natural reaction, which must have come sooner or later if the rise is to proceed with any safety.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	½	Long Island	1½
Am. Ag. Chem. pf	3	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
American Ice pf	½	Nat. Biscuit	2½
American Smelt. pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Atlantic Coast Line	2	Norf. & West. pf.	2
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	North American	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1	Peoria & Eastern	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Corn Products	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	1½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Detroit So. pf.	½	Southern Pacific	½
General Electric	¾	Southern Railway pf.	1
Int. Paper pf.	1½	Texas Pac. L. Tr.	1
Iowa Central	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	¾
Iowa Central pf.	¾	U. S. Realty pf.	½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	¾	Met. Securities	½
Am. Locomotive	½	N. Y. Central	1
Am. Sugar	¾	Pressed Steel Car	½
Anaconda Copper	1	Reading	½
At., T. & S. F.	¾	Rock Island pf.	½
B'klyn R. T.	¾	Third Avenue	½
Canadian Pacific	¾	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2%
Kan. City So. pf.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1
t. r.	2½
Det. So., Ohio So. 4s	2

Bonds Declined.

Stand. R. & T. 6s	2½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 20	880,128
To date this year	59,167,145
Corresponding date last year	91,996,883

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 20	$3,808,500
To date this year	$358,789,700
Corresponding date last year	$378,279,450

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Electric Company of America.
United Traction Company of Albany.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Cement Company on preferred stock.
American Locomotive Company on preferred stock.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Standard American Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1¼ per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty days, 2¼ per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3 per cent. for five months, 3¼ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $218,074,914; balances, $12,197,055; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $836,939.

Money on call loaned at 2@2¼ per cent.; short bills, 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾@2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8450; demand, $4.8705@$4.8710; cables, $4.8740@$4.8750. Commercial bills, $4.83¾@$4.84¾; Continetal bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.14¾ and 5.13¾; reichsmarks, 94⅞@95 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5@2c discount. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 3c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—30@80c premium. St. Louis—40c premium.

SULLY'S NEW COMPANY.

Southern Cotton Corporation, Capital $20,000,000, Organized by ex-Cotton King.

Daniel J. Sully's new cotton ginning and warehousing concern, which he has talked about at different times since the failure of his firm on the Cotton Exchange, became a fact yesterday in the filing of articles of incorporation for the "Southern Cotton Corporation" in Trenton, with a capitalization of $5,000,000 preferred and $15,000,000 common stock.

The preferred stock is to be put out at $100 a share and the common at $20 a share, and the official statement of the company's formation announces that the common is expected to be taken largely in the South.

The company's objects, as stated, are two: First, to introduce Mr. Sully's improved mechanism for ginning cotton, and secondly, to establish a comprehensive warehouse system which will enable growers to hold their cotton if they desire without being obliged to sell it at times when the market is glutted. S. F. B. Morse, who was with Daniel J. Sully & Co., and before that time was Passenger Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad, Atlantic system, will be President of the new company. Its Board of Directors will be announced in a few days. The company will have its main office in this city.

The Sully creditors had a meeting yesterday to hear a report from Mr. Sully's counsel and the trustee as to whether $300,000 additional cash necessary to make up the $1,500,000 needed for the 40 per cent. payment provided for in the settlement plan would be forthcoming. It was explained that Mr. Sully was ill, and the meeting was adjourned until Aug. 3.

NORTHERN SECURITIES RUMOR.

Wall Street Hears That Dividends Will Be Distributed Aug. 1.

Wall Street heard yesterday, and with considerable assurance, that the closing of the books of the Northern Securities Company on July 30, announced in the official statement of the Directors' meeting of Tuesday, meant that on Aug. 1 or thereabouts stockholders would receive a distribution amounting to the accrued dividends on the Northern Pacific and Great Northern stock held by Northern Securities, which the subsidiary companies have not been allowed to turn over on account of the decision of the Supreme Court. This was figured at about $2.40 a share.

The basis of the statements was the official explanation that the opening of the books until July 30 was for the purpose of allowing stockholders to register in case some distribution should be made. It was reinforced by a report in well-informed quarters that at the recent conferences of James J. Hill with his counsel a definite scheme would be worked out akin to that which was planned to put into effect through a banking institution.

The plan, as understood, was that a company should be formed to which Northern Securities stockholders might transfer their dividend rights, and from which they should receive an amount equal to their share in Northern Securities dividends to Aug. 1.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 20.—Money was in less demand in the market to-day and supplies were more abundant, while discounts were quoted a fraction higher, with a somewhat easier feeling, owing to the firmness of Continental exchanges and the receipts of gold from the Rand.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were pronouncedly weak, owing to the position of Consols and the feeling of considerable nervousness which prevailed in view of the possible developments as a result of the Red Sea incidents. They closed unsettled.

Consols were flat, though they recovered well at the close. Home rails declined sharply, partly on account of disappointing dividends and indifferent traffic returns.

Americans opened firm, especially Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, reacted slightly on profit taking, became irregular, hardened later, and closed strong.

Foreigns were weak. Kafirs were on the down grade as a result of realizations. Imperial Japanese Government Sixes of 1904 were quoted at 95⅝.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 11-16; consols for account, 88 13-16; Anaconda, 2⅞; Atchison, 81½; Atchison preferred, 99¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 88; Canadian Pacific, 128⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 35½; Chicago Great Western, 15½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 153¼; De Beers, 18¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 23¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 74⅜; Erie, 26¾; Erie first preferred, 65½; Erie second preferred, 40½; Illinois Central, 140; Louisville and Nashville, 120½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18¾; New York Central, 123; Norfolk and Western, 64; Norfolk and Western preferred, 80; Ontario and Western, 31⅝; Pennsylvania, 62¼; Rand Mines, 9¾; Reading 27¼; Reading first preferred 43; Reading second preferred, 36½; Southern Railway, 25⅞. Southern Railway preferred, 91¼; Southern Pacific, 53; Union Pacific, 99½; Union Pacific preferred, 90⅜; United States Steel, 13; United States Steel preferred, 63¾; Wabash, 18; Wabash preferred, 38; Spanish Fours, 85¼.

Bar silver steady; 26⅞d per ounce.

Money 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 11-16@2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2¾@2⅞ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £193,000.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.85; Lisbon, 19.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 20.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened feeble, owing to the complications growing out of the Russian seizures in the Red Sea. Later stocks strengthened, and closd firm. Russian Imperial Fours closed at 92.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 505.

The private rate of discount was 1⅝ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes 97 francs 92½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 22½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, July 20.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were quiet. The changes in quotations were slight.

Exchange on London 20 marks 44¼ pfenings for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills 2 per cent.; three months' bills 2⅝ per cent.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.05	.05	L. W. Con.	.06	.06
Alpha Con.	.08	.07	Mexican	.86	.85
Andes	.19	.18	Occ. Con.	.80	.79
Belcher	.18	.17	Ophir	2.50	2.30
Best & Bel.	.70	.65	Overman	.15	.14
Bullion	.17	.16	Potosi	.17	.15
Caledonia	.52	.50	Savage	.25	.23
Chal. Con.	.20	.18	Sag Belcher	.06	.05
Challenge	.18	.16	Sierra Nev.	.24	.24
Confidence	.70	.70	Syndicate	.03	.03
Con. C. & V.	1.15	1.15	St. Louis	.08	.08
Con. Imperial	.02	.01	Union Con.	.25	.23
Crown Point	.13	.14	Utah	.12	.11
Gould & C.	.13	.11	Yellow Jack.	.21	.23
Hale & Nor.	.69	.70	Silver bars	.58⅝	.58⅛
Julia	.06	.07	Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Justice	.14	.13	Telegraph	.07⅛	.07½
Ken. Con.	.02	.03			

Mexican dollars—Wednesday, 46@47½; Tuesday, 46@47½.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5¾	6	Little Bessie	2½	3
Anaconda	12		Missouri	1½	2
C., K. & N.	32	35	Mollie Gibson	4⅝	5
C. C. Cons.	7½	8	New Haven	2½	3
Dr. Jackpot	4¼	4½	Old Gold		8½
Elkton	65	66	Pharmacist	3	3½
El Paso	86½	86¾	Portland	154	
Gold Sov.	6¼	6¾	Rose Maud	5¾	6¼
Isabella	22	24	Rose Nicol	1¼	2
Keystone		4½	Vindicator	6	
Lexington	3¼	3½	Work	6¾	6¾
Little Fuck	3¾	3¾			

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Union Pacific, Tipped for Par, Goes to 99, Then to 97 1-4.

Heavy Realizing Sales in Last Hour—Early Games in Many Cases Wiped Out—Views of Steel Improvement—Money at 1 Per Cent.

Transactions in the stock market yesterday amounted to 880,000 shares, exceeding by 35,000 shares the largest previous total during the present period of activity. It was the third day since July 1 on which the trading exceeded 800,000 shares, each one of which was looked upon as the "volume" day which was to mark the culmination of the upward movement. The devotee of Street theories having guessed wrong twice had another chance to guess yesterday with the chances more in his favor than they were on the earlier occasions, inasmuch as every one admits that the end of the movement is to come some time, and on this ground there is increasing probability of the guess coming true.

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Bulls Becoming Timid.

The inclination on the part of many who had been bulls on the market for some weeks to look upon any further advance as doubtful, which was observable since the beginning of the week, was still more in evidence yesterday. "I am still bullish," remarked one trader who had been a rampant bull when the list was ten points lower, "but naturally I cannot feel the same confidence that I did two weeks ago. The market is apparently being held up in the face of a profit-taking movement of large proportions. I do not care any more to buy on a rising market, as we have been doing for two weeks past. I will take them on the dips and will be content with smaller profits."

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Union Pacific Day's Leader.

About one-fifth of the trading was in Union Pacific, upon which the bull speculation of the day was centred. Predictions of par for the stock before the end of the day were rather freely made early in the day, and the movement up to 99 showed so much strength that many were misled into overstaying their market. During the last thirty minutes of trading during which the stock was to go from 99 to 100 it was declining precipitously and lost two points, instead of gaining one more. Thanks to the early advance the close was at a fractional net gain. While those who waited for the last eighth were disappointed, as they invariably are after the manner of their kind, the movement in Union Pacific afforded ample opportunity for good turns, and they were made in plenty. One lot of 5,000 shares accumulated well under 97 was sold just above 98. The advance was preceded by a selling movement that served the purpose of accumulating stock. Wormser was an open seller near the low figures of the day, but this was looked upon as selling for effect. On the upturn the first real resistance came when 98 was reached. At this figure, which was above the previous high price in the stock, the short interest became somewhat alarmed and apparently tried to stop the movement. But all the stock a was taken, and after that the price again rose easily.

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Large Transactions Then and Now.

The trading in Union Pacific was the heaviest seen in any stock during the present advance. There were few large blocks, but sales of 1,000 and 2,000 shares were numerous and most of the day there were practically no hundred-share lots of the stock printed on the tape. One member of the board who was not particularly concerned in the movement, but was watching the tape interestedly, becoming reminiscent, remarked: "I can remember the time when trades such as those would be considered important financial undertakings, and nowadays a 2,000-share lot is a small matter for any one of a score of traders. I recall my uncle's account of what he regarded as a very large operation. In the early sixties he and Erastus Corning were the only men in Albany worth a million. Those two, with three other capitalists of the day, bought together 10,000 shares of New York Central, and it was considered a large undertaking. It would be a bagatelle in these days."

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All in Wall Street.

"The improvement has been taking place chiefly in Wall Street," was the way in which The Iron Age summed up the progress in the iron industry during the past week, and before the Street had more than time to peruse The Iron Age's view of the case the Street proceeded to cancel a good part of the improvement that had taken place. Steel preferred fell abruptly from 63⅛ to 62, and it closed there, just where it had the day before. Apparently Wall Street did not altogether like improvement in the iron trade which was confined to its own sacred precincts. This setback came after the Street during the course of the day had been treated to many reports of the bright outlook in the iron trade. Much of it was old news served up fresh to meet the day's requirements of those who were working for higher prices in the stock.

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No Selling on Strike Talk.

The maxim that it is futile to sell stocks on a strike seemed to apply to the morning's reports of a threatened strike of brakemen on the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and it appeared that the stock was bought on the report rather than sold. The stock lost a quarter of a point on the day's trading, but the decline was scored during the last half hour, when the whole market was declining and could not be connected with the strike talk which had been fully discussed while the stock was advancing during the morning to the highest price of the present movement.

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Money Freely Offered at One Per Cent.

Millions of dollars were offered in the money crowd yesterday at 1 per cent. and a good deal of money was loaned at that price. This is the lowest rate that has been made since the beginning of the month, and the fact that call rates were falling instead of rising was looked upon as an indication that the monetary outlook offered nothing to worry about. Those who are bulls for a long pull are insisting much on the favorable effect on the market of continued ease in money rates. There are many bulls who are not at all disturbed by declines such as occurred in the late trading yesterday, which they attributed entirely to profit-taking sales. It was true, however, that the decline was a little too sharp to suit most, and in the last few minutes a good many threw their stocks overboard rather than take the risk of holding them over night. Some thought the break in the market in the last hour would be reflected in the London prices this morning and cause a lower opening here. About as many were inclined to the opinion that the market would open stronger before again selling off.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	468	547	546
2d week July	$99,823	$104,266	$88,469
From July 1	206,012	206,576	173,705
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	108
2d week July	29,357	36,730	31,190
From July 1	55,589	63,461	62,381
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
2d week July	83,244	94,439	
From Jan. 1	2,107,056	2,105,927	
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	574	574	574
2d week July	53,472	57,573	
From July 1	102,684	109,269	
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	4,085	4,082	4,082
2d week July	681,141	738,895	579,407
From Jan. 1	16,904,630	16,189,383	1,161,298
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	261	251	
1st week July	34,907	36,060	
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	177
2d week July	32,474	28,296	13,175
From July 1	57,984	54,184	24,608
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	127	127	
2d week July	13,207	11,480	
From July 1	23,017	21,540	
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	243	248	248
2d week July	19,373	25,451	20,535
From July 1	43,064	50,659	41,207
UNITED RAILROADS OF SAN FRANCISCO—			
Month June	524,015	488,113	
From Jan. 1	3,211,943	2,966,070	
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER for May—			
Gross	138,912	146,967	144,145
Exp. and taxes	84,444	90,321	76,089
Net	44,468	56,886	64,506
11 per cent.	1,494,374	1,602,545	1,486,106
Exp. and taxes	870,743	945,214	807,691
11 per cent.	484,631	657,331	585,214

CRAMP STEEL ROW.

Courts May Be Asked to Take Charge of the Property.

The minority stockholders of the Cramp Steel Company, who met yesterday at 49 Wall Street to see what steps might be taken to protect their interests in the reorganization of the property, failed to accomplish anything definite, and the meeting broke up in talk that the courts might be asked to intervene and take charge of the property.

The company has furnaces in Collingwood, Ontario, and is controlled by Mr. Seward Webb. The minority stockholders charge that in the proposed reorganization their interest will be wiped out, and that some $400,000 of cash paid in on the preferred stock has been dissipated by the management.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

40 shares Nassau Bank of New York, 182½.
$2,000 Northern Pacific Railroad prior lien 4 per cent. bonds, due 1997, coupons January, April, July, and October, 105.
50 shares American Smelting and Refining Company preferred, 98¾.
$5,000 Metropolitan Water Company, (a corporation of the State of West Virginia,) first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due January, 1919, coupons January and July, 47½.
$1,000 Litchfield, Carrollton & Western Railroad Company 5 per cent. gold bonds, due January, 1916, coupons January and July, January, 1894, coupons on; $10,000 Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railway Company 4 per cent. general mortgage gold bonds, due January, 1948, coupons January and July, July, 1897, coupons on; 10 shares Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railway common; 10 shares Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railway preferred; $243 75-100 Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railway Company first mortgage five-year gold bond scrip, interest paid to April, 1897; $1,255 Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railway Company income mortgage fifty-year gold bond scrip, $7 the lot.
$1,412 89-100 all right, title, and interest in nineteen general fund 7 per cent. warrants of the City of Helena, Mon.; now in suit, and purchaser to be substituted as plaintiff, $26.
$4,000 St. Louis, Council Bluffs & Omaha Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1908, coupons January and July, 10¾.
193 shares Bement & Seitz Company, Evansville, Ind., $15,000.
$5,000 City of Cincinnati, Ohio, 3 65-100 per cent. consolidated sinking fund bonds, due February, 1937, 104⅝.
$30,000 Guayaquil & Quito Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, coupons January and July, and orders of the Ecuadorian Association on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. of London, for $7,500 Guayaquil & Quito Railroad 6 per cent. bonds, with current and subsequent coupons attached, $18,000.
$1,000 Birmingham, Ala., Realty Co. first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, 99.
25 shares First National Bank, 616.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, which is holding no regular meetings during the Summer months, yesterday announced the listing of the following securities:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, $607,900 additional preferred stock, making a total of $59,973,800. Also $26,200 additional of the stock to be added to the list on notice of issue against prior liens surrendered, which will make a total of $60,000,000.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, $1,268,000 additional 4 per cent. refunding mortgage bonds of 1951, making a total of $57,853,000.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, $5,922,000 Illinois Division mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1949.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, $5,685,300 additional preferred stock, making a total of $17,685,300. Also $314,700 additional of the stock to be added to the list on notification of issue and payment in full, which will make a total of $18,000,000.

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company, St. Louis and San Francisco Company, lessee, $648,000 additional 4 per cent. guaranteed refunding mortgage bonds of 1936, making a total of $15,977,000.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Activity continued centred largely in the arbitrage stocks, Reading, United States Steel preferred, and Pennsylvania being quite active. Dealings in Philadelphia Company were also fairly large, but elsewhere the sales were limited to small lots. Prices were irregular, a few stocks receding, others advancing. Electric Storage Battery was a feature, rising 2½ points on reports of large earnings. Delaware and Bound Brook was up 1¾; International Powder, ⅝; Little Schuylkill, ½; Reading Traction, 1, and General Asphalt, ½. The latter's preferred declined a full point, however, and American Railways was also a trifle lower. Cambria Steel Directors declared the usual dividend of 1½ per cent. There was a continued good demand for bonds at advancing prices. Total sales, 24,962 shares; $135,500 bonds. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	American Railways	47½	47⅜	47⅜
500	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	52½	52½	52½
220	Cambria Steel	20¾	20¾	20¾
1,083	Del. & Bound Brook	202¾	202¾	202¾
500	Consol. Lake Sup. rec.	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Consol. L. Sup. unassort.	⅞	⅞	⅞
25	Consol. Traction, N. J.	67	67	67
480	Electric Co. of America	9½	9½	9½
1,578	Electric Storage Battery	60	62¼	
100	General Asphalt	6	6	6
14	General Asphalt pf.	25	25	25
21	Hestonville Pass.	47	47	47
650	Internat. Smoke. Powder.	16¾	16	16⅝
30	Lehigh Valley R. R.	37¾	37¾	37¾
2,455	Lehigh Navigation	80	80	80
5	Little Schuylkill R. R.	60	60	60
150	Marsden	3½	3 7-16	3½
195	Northern Central R. R.	84	84	84
3,083	Pennsylvania R.	60¾	60⅝	60 11-16
10	Penn. Steel pf.	76	76	76
80	Penn. Salt Co. rects.	39	39	39
6	Philadelphia City Pass.	201	201	201
110	Philadelphia Traction	98¾	98¾	98¾
380	Philadelphia Electric	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,397	Philadelphia Co.	40¼	40¼	40¼
150	Phila. Rapid Transit	14⅜	14	14
9,900	Reading	26⅝	26 7-16	26 7-16
100	Reading Traction	32	32	32
200	Scott. Rap.	23¾	23¾	23¾
300	Southern Pacific	52¼	52	52¼
200	Southern R. R.	25	24⅞	24⅞
17	13th & 15th Sts. Pass.	305	305	305
870	Gas Imp.	36⅝	36½	36⅝
300	Union Pacific	98¾	97⅝	98¾
50	Union Traction	54½	54¼	54½
930	U. S. Steel	12⅝	12½	12⅝
3,076	U. S. Steel pf.	63	61⅝	62½
100	Wabash	17½	17½	17½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 20.—Transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Brewing	25⅜	25½	25⅜
85	Brewing pf.	45⅝	45½	45½
25	C. D. & Pt.	120	120	120
150	Consolidated Ice	6	5⅝	5⅝
415	Crucible Steel	5½	5½	5½
200	Crucible Steel pf.	36⅞	36¼	36¼
275	Fire Proofing	8	8	8
173	Fire Proofing pf.	28½	28	28
102	Manuf. L. & H.	31½	31⅛	31⅛
15	Ohio Fuel	37¾	37¼	37¼
20	Pittsburg Coal	14	14	14
20	Pittsburg Coal pf.	57	57	57
335	United States Steel	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
850	United States Steel pf.	63	62	63
130	Electric 2ds	81⅝	81¼	81¼

BANK STOCKS.

5	Third National Bank	150	150	150

BONDS.

$5,000	Con. Gas 5s	109½	109½	109⅜

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$148,103,048
Gold	50,959,169
Silver	29,971,432
United States notes	13,899,854
Treasury notes of 1890	83,516
National banknotes	16,868,842
Total receipts this day	1,786,061
Total receipts this month	28,729,719
Total receipts this year	23,729,719
Total expenditures this day	2,220,000
Total expenditures this month	47,840,000
Total expenditures this year	47,840,000
Deposits in National banks	121,439,559

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$513,097,969
Silver dollars	470,098,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,775,060
Silver bullion of 1890	4,968,940
Total	$996,909,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$513,097,969
Silver certificates outstanding	470,098,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,764,000
Total	$995,959,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$31,567,419
Gold certificates	19,391,750
Silver coin and bullion	21,241,294
Silver certificates	8,730,138
United States notes	13,939,894
Other assets	29,388,438
Total in Treasury	$124,215,873
Deposits in National banks	121,439,559
Total	$245,655,432
Current liabilities	97,555,584
Available cash balance	$148,103,048

WANT BRITISH STEEL TARIFF.

Chamberlain Commissioners Report on the Decline in the Industry.

LONDON, July 20.—The report of Joseph Chamberlain's Tariff Commission on the iron and steel trades says the decline of the British industry is due to the fact that the manufacturers of America and Germany have secured control of the home market by means of high tariffs; that they are in a position to dump their surplus products on the British and other markets, irrespective of cost, and that the dumping could not be carried on except for the British system of free imports.

The committee expresses the opinion that the situation can only be remedied by a system of tariffs arranged as follows:

(A) A general tariff, consisting of a low scale of duties for foreign countries, admitting British wares on fair terms.

(B) A preferential tariff, lower than the general tariff, for the colonies, giving adequate preference to British manufactures and framed to secure freer trade within the British Empire.

(C) A maximum tariff, consisting of comparatively higher duties, but subject to reduction by negotiation to the level of the general tariff.

Voluminous documents accompany the committee's report.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC MEETING.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—At the stockholders' meeting of the Southern Pacific Company held at Beechmont to-day, 1,620,000 of the 1,978,000 shares of stock were represented by proxies in the hands of Judge A. P. Humphrey, who acted as Chairman.

A resolution increasing the capital sock of the company one hundred million dollars by the issue of preferred stock was adopted. Attorney J. B. Weaver acted as Secretary. None of the stockholders was present.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 20.—The strength and activity of the security market have not materially affected money rates. Call loans, 2@2½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3½@4¼ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, 2c and 5c discount. Clearings, $24,426,438; balances, $1,677,205. Sub-Treasury debit, $47,368. The foreign exchange market is somewhat firmer, and short sterling rates have been advanced ¼c. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88	
Sterling	4.87½	$4.85
Commercial		4.84
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	.40½	.40¾

Coppers were again active, and Copper Range, Utah, and Trinity reached new high marks on this movement. They eased off a little at the close under profit taking. The market for Copper stocks continues to broaden, and stocks that have been dormant for some time are springing into activity as the movement continues.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,350	Atchison	79¾	79	79
90	Atchison pf.	97¾	97⅛	97¾
8	Boston Elevated	151	151	151
4	Boston & Albany	248½	248½	248½
50	Boston & Maine	167	167	167
160	Massachusetts Electric	20	20	20
50	Mass. Electric pf.	74	74	74
41	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	196	198	195
3,428	Union Pacific	99	96⅝	97¼
20	West End	91½	91½	91½
1	West End pf.	111	111	111

TELEPHONES.

863	American	133½	133	133
6	New England	126	126	126
20	Western Tel. & Tel.	12½	12¼	12½
229	Western pf.	93½	92	92

MISCELLANEOUS.

400	Am. Agricult. Chemical	15¼	15	15¼
10	Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	75½	75½	75½
100	Am. Pneumatic Service	4¼	4¼	4⅛
975	American Sugar	130⅝

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Plans Filed for Five East Side Flats to Cost $280,000—Ninth Ward Sales—Middle West Side Transactions—Harlem Realty Deals—Auction Room Doings.

P. Imperato sold for Elizabeth Von Doheren the five-story and basement double tenement 151 West One Hundredth Street, lot 25 by 100.

The Ernst Cahn Realty Company have sold for S. Adolph to Leon Frey, 754 Wendover Avenue, a four-story triple flat, lot 25 by 126.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought 332 West Fortieth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 98.9.

Lower West Side Property Sold.

Frederick Orth has sold the old buildings 1 to 7 Charlton Street, plot 125 by 125 and irregular, to an operator who will resell for improvement. The property adjoins the northwest corner of Macdougal Street.

Lillian Vollhart has sold through S. B. Goodale & Son 40 Downing Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 110 feet.

Sales on the Middle West Side.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Nathan & Leon Hirsh to E. B. Harris 137 West Eighty-second Street, a five-story flat, lot 25 by 102.2.

Joseph Mandelkern has sold for Albert Haase 250 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a five-story double flat, lot 31.3 by 100.11.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Abraham Lazinsk 343 East Eighty-fifth Street, a two-story frame building, lot 25 by 102.2.

Transactions in Harlem Realty.

Myers & Aronson have resold 447 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a five-story flat, lot 25 by 100.11.

Abram Bachrach has bought 15 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a three-story dwelling, lot 16.8 by 99.11.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold 212 East Eighty-second Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 102.2, to Regina Heineck.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought 332 West Fortieth Street, a five-story flat, lot 25 by 98.9.

Polizzi & Co. have leased for Max Kotzen, the six-story double tenement 29 and 29½ Cornelia Street for five years at a gross rental of $28,000.

Julius Friend has leased for a term of years, for Richard Sidenberg, to L. Herzig & Co., the entire six-story mercantile building, 113 and 115 Prince Street, and three lofts in the adjoining building, 117 and 119 Prince Street, being together eight lofts and store and basement. He has also leased for a term of years for Edward A. Morrison to Mr. Kaufman the entire building, 1,270 Broadway, for Sonn Brothers; 5,000 square feet in the new building 4 and 6 Washington Place, for J. Searle Barclay, Jr., to Charles Rosenzweig; the entire building on the southwest corner of Spring and Wooster Streets for a long term, and for the estate of Julius Hirsch the store and basement 82 Spring Street for eight years.

Simon Sinz leased for I. & H. Brodman 6 Carmine Street, and for A. Lorenso 316 and 318 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, two six-story flats, three years in each case.

Max Marx has purchased from the Pierrepont Realty Company the three six-story apartment houses on the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, the dimensions being 127.9½ by 134.9½ by 124.10 by 82.10.

Joseph F. Vion has sold for Sarah Lyon a one-family house, 456 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, lot 20 by 100, to George H. Wood.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co.:

95th St, 68 West, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.8, three-story-and-basement stone-front private dwelling; public auction sale, bid in at..... $16,400

119th St, 52 West, s s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 16x100.11, three-story-and-basement stone-front private dwelling; public auction sale, to Abraham Cohen..... 10,500

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.:

144th St, 667 to 671 East, n s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 75x100; one-story stable and two-story frame dwelling; partition sale, to Charles Laue..... 18,600

By Joseph P. Day:

7th Av, 850, n e corner of 55th St, 50.5x100, eight-story brick and stone tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John Hardy..... 218,000

By Peter F. Meyer:

174th St, East, w s, 220.4 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to J. J. Gleason, party in interest..... 3,000

174th St, East, w s, 251 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to J. J. Gleason, party in interest..... 3,000

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.:

Bowery, 182 and 182½, w s, 75.1¼ ft of Spring St, three-story brick business building; executors' sale, to Essie Michael, party in interest..... 30,400

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

St. Nicholas Av and 141st St, n w corner, for a one and two-story brick church, 66.8x108.6; Trustees of Lenox Presbyterian Church, owners; Lindlow & Valentine of 1 East 27th St, architects; cost, $70,000.

Broadway and 81st St, s w corner, for three-story-and-basement brick offices and stores, 76.6x102.3; M. K. Jesup of 195 Madison Av, owner; C. Voiz of 160 5th Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

81st St, s s, 120 ft w of 8th Av, for a six-story brick flat, 60x87.5; Rosenberg & Feinberg of 129 Vernon Av, Brooklyn, owners; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $75,000.

No. 311 to 315 East 111th St, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 37.6x87.11; A. D. Weinstein of 1,297 Lexington Av, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $70,000.

No. 193 to 214 Rivington St and 81 Pitt St, for five six-story brick flats and stores, 60x87.9 x irregular; Hillman & Golding of 234 East 3d St, owners; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $205,000.

Stebbins Av, e s, 208 ft n of Freeman St, for a three-story frame tenement, 25x126.7; Frank Meizer of 440 East 77th St, owner; William Dewsnap of 150 Nassau St, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Nos. 302 and 303 East Broadway, to a four-story brick home; Home of the Daughters of Jacob, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $50,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, July 20.

AMSTERDAM AV, 443 and 446, w s, 50x100; Century Wheelmen Realty Company to Percival C. Smith, (mtg $50,000)..... 1,250

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,431 and 1,433, e s, 50x100; Charles F. Schropp to Jacob Spangenberg and another, (mtg $33,000)..... Nom.

BURNETT PLACE, s s, 332.8 ft e of Barry St, 16.8x100; Annie Burnett to Thomas Reilly, other consideration and.. 100

CLINTON ST, e s, 250 ft s of Houston St, 50x100.2; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to George Schupper..... 54,750

CYPRESS AV, s e corner of 149th St, 56x84; Samuel H. Ordway, referee, to Philipp Karche..... 9,500

DELANCEY ST, n s, 25 ft e of Cannon St, 25x100; Benjamin L. Weil and another to Hyman Fechter, (mtg $18,000).. Nom.

FORDHAM ROAD, s e corner of Valentine Av, 130.2x96.3x130x88.11; Mary E. Cumming to J. C. Davies, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 52 ft n of 168th St, 97.7x190x irregular; Catharine F. Wetmore, executrix, to Frank Bradley, (mtg $10,000;) other consideration and..... 100

GOERCK ST, 163, w s, 25.10x100; Israel Myrick to Rosa Saberski, (mtg $25,300,) other consideration and..... 100

GRAND ST, 155, s s, 5.9x53.2x6.11x55.3; Jacobina Stuertz to Charles A. Marotzki, all title..... Nom.

GROVE ST, w s, 237.11 ft n of 181st St, 26.5x150; Hugh C. Munday to Frederick W. Brooker, other consideration and..... 100

HOE AV, e s, 154.1 ft s of Home St, 25x100; James R. Livingston to Elizabeth A. Livingston, (mtg $1,500)..... 100

HOFFMAN ST, 2,441, w s, 16.8x97.5; William Wainwright to Fanny Tonnell, (mtg $4,100,) other consideration and..... 100

HULL AV, w s, 250 ft s of Scott Av, 50x100; Henry L. Meise to George W. Springsted and another, other consideration and..... 100

INTERVALE LOT, 180.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av and 105.10 ft n of 164th St, runs n 40x e 19.6x s 43.11x w 19.6; Salome Campbell to John Murray, other consideration and..... 160

KATONAH AV, e s, 48 ft s of 236th St, 27x85; Ernest Ames to Louis F. Hoffman, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

LIVINGSTON PLACE, s e corner of 17th St, 53x120; Morris L. Jaeger to Amelia Cohn, ¼ part, all title, other considerations and..... 100

LOT 206, partition map of William McAdoo, Westchester; Caroline Wenninger to Mary E. Murphy, (mtg $2,000)..... Nom.

LOT [illegible] Van Nest Park, (mtg $2,000)..... [illegible]

MAIN ST, e s, 25 ft s of Mary St, 25x97.9x25x98.4, Westchester; Caroline Wenninger to Mary E. Murphy, (mtg $2,000). Nom.

MORRIS AV, w s, 107.2 ft n of 176th St, 17.10x95; Edward Browne, referee, to Adolph Wexler..... 5,950

MORRIS AV, w s, 89.4 ft n of 170th St, 17.10x95; James R. Torrance, referee, to Adolph Wexler..... 6,000

MORRIS AV, w s, 71.6 ft n of 176th St, 17.10x95; William A. Sweetser, referee, to Adolph Wexler..... 6,000

NORTH WILLIAM ST, 18, s e s, 16.11x18.1x20.1x7.6; Selina M. Simpson to Nathaniel A. Campbell and others..... 100

ROOSEVELT ST, 5, e s, 26x54.2x irregular; Nathan Kirsh to Filomena Casamassa, (mtg $13,000)..... Nom.

ROOSEVELT ST, 6, e s, 26x64.2x irregular; Ida Sindeband to Nathan Kirsh, ½ part, all title, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and..... 100

PARK AV, 1,644 and 1,646, w s, 50.4x80; Isaac Helfer to Markus Pollak, (mtg $34,000,) other consideration and..... 100

PARK AV, w s, 75 ft n of 103d St, 25.11x80; Eugene N. Robinson, referee, to Isaac Helfer..... 18,025

PARK AV, w s, 75 ft n of 103d St, 25.11x80; Isaac Helfer to Louis Kooner and another, (mtg $14,000)..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of Jennings St, runs e 58.11 x s 25.11 x w 41.5 x 24.4 x n 19.8; Washington Av, e s, 25 ft s of line between Lots 51 and 56, map of Morrisania, 25x124.4x25x123.8; Fordham Av, s e s, Lot 73, same map, 169x—, 1 acre; 3d Av, n e corner of 170th St, 50x83x50x99.10; 3d Av, n e corner of 170th St, runs n e 169 x s e 259 x n e 172 x s e 130 x s 340 x w 390; also lands at Mamaroneck and New Rochelle, N. Y.; George N. Reinhardt, trustee, to De W. C. Flanagan, all title, (mtg $150,000)..... Nom.

SHERMAN AV, w s, 157.6 ft n of 163d St, 50x91.5x irregular; George Spor to Appolonia Durst, other consideration and..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s s, 75 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Nellie McDonald to Adolph Hollander, (mtg $15,000). Nom.

SUFFOLK ST, 157 and 159, w s, 50x100; Fincus Lowenfeld and others to Isaac Grossman..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, n w s, part of Lot 50, map of Upper Morrisania, adjoining Lot 51, runs n w 90.10± s w 54± s e 90.10± n e 54; Vermont Baptist Church to the Association of the Descendants of Jacob. 10,900

1ST AV, 123, w s, 20x50; Joseph Vollmer to Elise H. Molke, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,087, w s, 25.3x75; Louis Pick to Abraham Kleinberg, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and..... 100

3D AV, w s; Park Av, e s; 188th St, n s; 189th St, s s, the block; Maurice D. Barry to Sol L. Kaye, other consideration and..... 100

3D AV, w s; Park Av, e s; 188th St, n s; 189th St, s s, the block; Sol L. Kaye to Rachel Rosenthal, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100

4TH AV, 1,644 and 1,646, w s, 50.4x80; Isaac Helfer to Markus Pollak, (mtg $34,000,) other consideration and..... 100

6TH ST, 158 East, 16.8x100.5; Sarah Roomer to Charles S. Faulkner, (mtg $8,500,) other consideration and..... 100

52D ST, s s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; the Maze Realty Company to Ellen Watson, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.

59TH ST, 503 and 537 West, 50x100.5; Daniel J. Riordan to William Bachrach and another, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and..... 100

63D ST, n s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 100x100.5; A. Beekman Cox to George G. Heye..... 50,000

64TH ST, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 125x100.5; Levantia W. Boardman to George G. Heye..... 62,500

70TH ST, 225 East, 16x100.4; Eliza Erreger to George C. Erreger, Jr. and others..... Gift

75TH ST, 319 East, 25x102.2; Maxe Goldman and others to Abraham Rosenthal, (mtg $24,750,) other consideration and.. 100

75TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Max Goldman and others to Samuel D. Hoffman, (mtg $24,750,) other consideration and..... 100

76TH ST, 200 to 238 West, 94.9x75x114x77.4; Abraham Boehm and others to Lawyers' Realty Company, (mtg $160,000,) other consideration and..... 100

78TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 17.4x102.2; Sidney Phillips to Alfred J. Stern, (mtgs $12,000)..... 17,000

81ST ST, 120 West, 19x102.2; Susan R. Dowdney to Isaac Rodman, (mtg $20,000) 26,000

82D ST, 137 West, 25x77.3x25x79.2; Nathan Hirsch and another to Orsamus T. Harris..... Nom.

82D ST, 137 West, 25x77.3x25x79.2; Orsamus T. Harris to Evelyn B. Harris, (mtg $19,000)..... Nom.

83D ST, 302 West, 20x78.8; Louis S. Miller to Arthur S. Cox, (mtg $21,700)..... Nom.

88TH ST, 11 to 15 West, 75x100.8; Annie Friedland to Samuel November, ½ part, all title, (mtg $94,000,) other consideration and..... 100

101ST ST, 52 and 54 East, 50x100.11; Hyman Goldstein to Bernard Kamber and another, 2-3 part..... 100

106TH ST, 43 East, 25x100.11; Joseph Shanholtz to Leopold Weltzner and another, (mtg $21,000)..... Nom.

106TH ST, 309 East, 25x100.11; Ernesto Anselmi to Sam Anselmi, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

106TH ST, 309 East, 25x100.11; Maria Valente to Ernesto Anselmi, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

110TH ST, 61 and 63 East, 33.4x100.11; Golde & Cohen to Isaac Rothfeld, (mtg $15,500)..... 100

111TH ST, 238 and 240 East, 40x100.11; Samuel Mandel to William Soltz, (mtg $15,750)..... 100

115TH ST, s s, 262 ft e of Park Av, 18x100.10; Eugene F. Daly and another to Emma E. Hamlin..... Nom.

118TH ST, 315 West, 25x100.11; Henry A. Ficke to Rita Galewski, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

118TH ST, 315 West, 25x100.11; Rita Galewski to Charles Galewski and another, (mtg $20,500,) other consideration and..... 100

118TH ST, s e corner of Park Av, 30x50.5; Adolph Rosenberg to Carrie G. Tekulski, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

119TH ST, 536 East, 17.10x100.11; Winfield S. Weser, individually and as administrator, to Leon Pierce, (mtg $2,500)..... Nom.

120TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 20x99.11; Peter Ward to Hugo D. Rosendorf, (mtg $4,000)..... 11,500

131ST ST, 235 West, 15x99.11; Caroline Rhotert to August Rhotert..... Nom.

134TH ST, 10 West, 25.6x99.11; Grenville B. Winthrop, referee, to Jane A. Townsend..... 24,000

144TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 150x99.11; Rockland Realty Company to Patrick Reddy..... Nom.

148TH ST, 674 East, 25x100; Max Monfried to Pauline Hauser and another, (mtg $14,500)..... Nom.

160TH ST, 25 West, 25x100; Katherine Friederich, by guardian, to William R. Ehler, ½ part, all title, (mtg $2,300)... 175

160TH ST, 612 East, 25x100; Louis Friederich and others to William R. Ehler, ½ part, (mtg, $2,300)..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified:

AMES, Ernest, to Theodore Fitch; Katonah Av, e h, 48 ft s of 236th St, 3 years. 4,000

ANSELMI, Ernesto, to Maria Valente; 106th St, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $10,100, installments, 6 per cent.. 1,900

ANSELMI, Ernesto, and another to Henry Elias Brewing Company; 106th St, 309 East, prior mtg $12,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,000

ASSOCIATION OF THE DESCENDANTS of Jacobs to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 1,815 Washington Av, 3 years..... 8,000

BACHRACH, William, and another to the State Bank; 3d Av, e s, 75.8 ft s of 113th St, 6 months, 6 per cent., notes.. 13,000

BAKER, John O., to New York Mortgage and Security Company; Broadway, s w corner of 138th St, 1 year..... 60,000

BERLE, Magdalene, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 627 Amsterdam Av.. 18,000

BERNHEIMER, Meyer A., to Lillie B. Lilienthal; Chrystie St, 211, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

BLOCH, Isidor, and another to Mitchel Valentine; 114th St, 37 West, due March 1, 1908..... 20,000

CASAMARSA, Filomena, to Nathan Kirsh; Roosevelt St, 6, prior mtg $11,000, 1½ years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

DURST, Appolonia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Sherman Av, w s, 157.6 ft n of 163d St, 3 years..... 2,000

DUNCAN, Robert Parker, to Mount Vernon Trust Company; 5th Av, s s, being w ½ of Lot 641, map of Wakefield, due Oct. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 5,000

FAIRMOUNT REALTY COMPANY to Julia Gregory Flynn; Oak Tree Place, s s, 157.6 ft w of Hughes Av, 3 years.. 3,750

FAIRMOUNT REALTY COMPANY to Sarah Gregory and another; Oak Tree Place, s s, 170.3 ft w of Hughes Av, 3 years..... 3,750

FAIRMOUNT REALTY COMPANY to Carrie Yaeger; Oak Tree Place, s s, 138.9 ft w of Hughes Av, 3 years..... 3,750

FAULKNER, Charles S., to Lawyers Title Insurance Company; 46th St, n s, 116.8 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 11,500

FECHTER, Hyman, to Benjamin L. Weil and another; Delancey St, n s, 25 ft e of Cannon St, prior mtg $16,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 12,400

GALEWSKI, Rita, to Henry A. Ficke; 118th St, 315 West, 3 years..... 2,500

HARRIS, Orsamus T., to Nathan Hirsch and another; 82d St, 137 West, due Oct. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... Nom.

HELFER, Isaac, to American Mortgage Company; 1,384 Park Av, 3 years..... 14,000

HOFFMAN, Samuel D., to Max Goldman and another; 75th St, 321 East, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 4,750

JACOBSON, Gustave S., and others to Simon Haberman; 43d St, 247 East, installments..... 1,500

KARCHER, Philipp, to Jeremiah J. Campion; Cypress Av, s e corner of 149th St, 5 years..... 7,000

KAYE, Solomon L., to Maurice D. Barry; Park Av, n e corner of 188th St, 2 years..... 25,000

KLEINBERG, Abraham, to Louis Pick; 2,087 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

KLETZKY, Wolf, to William Wilkening; Pleasant Av, e s, 54.6 ft n of 116th St, 5 years..... 11,000

KRELENBERG, Friederich, to George Schaefer; Lot 17, map of part of Hunt estate at Van Nest Station, 3 years..... 3,500

MALKE, Elise H., to Joseph Vollmer; 1st Av, 123, due Aug. 1, 1907..... 2,000

MARSHALL, Esther, and another to Henry Roberts; Tiffany St, w s, 98.11 ft s of 165th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

MAROTZKI, Charles A., to American Mortgage Company; Grand St, s e corner of Elm St, 1 year..... 5,000

PIERCE, Leon, to Winfield S. Weser; 119th St, s s, 444.5 ft e of Pleasant Av, prior mtg $2,500, 1 year..... 1,000

REDDY, Patrick, to Rockland Realty Company; 144th St, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 15,000

REBISCHUNG, Emilie, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,245 Webster Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 10,000

RIESS, Ralph, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 42d St, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, due May 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

RINGEN, John, to Louisa H. John; Lots 120 and 121, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 2 years..... 2,000

ROSENDORF, Hugo D., to American Mortgage Company; 126th St, 267 and 269 West, 1 year..... 17,000

ROSENDORF, Hugo D., to American Mortgage Company; 126th St, 267 and 269 West, prior mtg $17,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

ROTHFELD, Isaac, to Golde & Cohen; 110th St, n s, 213.4 ft w of 4th Av, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,500

ROSENTHAL, Abraham, to Max Goldman and another; 75th St, 319 East, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 4,750

RUBENSTEIN, Benjamin, to Hyman Horwitz; Rutgers St, n e corner of Madison St; also, Rutgers St, 29 and 31, prior mtg $55,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 15,000

SCHINKOWSKY, David, to Julius Schinkowsky; 10th St, 318 West, 10 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

SCHMITT, Frederick, to George Simon; 118th St, n e s, 100 ft n w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 7,000

SCHUPPER, George, to Louis Schwartz; Clinton St, e s, 250 ft s of Houston St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 40,000

SCHUPPER, George, to Aaron Goodman; Clinton St, e s, 250 ft s of Houston St, due Aug. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 2,900

SCHUPPER, George, to Leon Pizer and another; Clinton St, e s, 250 ft s of Houston St, prior mtg $40,000, due Jan. 19, 1906, 6 per cent..... 12,500

SCURRY, Martin J., to Mount Vernon Trust Company; 8th Av, s s, being e ½ of Lot 641, map of Wakefield, due Oct. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 5,000

TEKULSKI, Carrie G., to Adolph Rosenberg and another; 4th Av, s e corner of 118th St, prior mtg $10,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,000

THOMPSON, Timothy, executor and trustee, to Bowery Savings Bank; Greenwich St, s w corner of Cedar St; also, Greenwich St, 66; also, Washington St, 37, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 53,000

TICHACEK, Joseph, to Rosalie Corn, guardian of Belmont Corn; 74th St, 429 East, 5 years..... 3,500

VINICKY, Florence, to West Side Savings Bank; Fulton Av, 1,356, due Nov. 1, 1905 2,000

WALLENSTEIN, Lasar, to Fincus Lowenfeld and another; 13th St, 507 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,500

WALLENSTEIN, Lasar, to Fincus Lowenfeld and another; 13th St, 507 East, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 11,000

WATSON, Ellen, to the Maze Realty Company; 52d St, s s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BRYANT ST, 1,507; Charles Edel & Son against Katie Kenny, owner; Henry Schweitzer, contractor..... $73

BRYANT ST, 1,514; James W. Sweeney against Katie Kenny, owner; Henry Schweitzer, contractor..... 65

CORNELIA ST, 25 and 27; Frederick C. Ross against Jacob Finelite, owner and contractor..... 117

EAST BOSTON ST, 430 and 432; Adolph Schwartz against Michael Garlick and another, owners; Schwartz, Goldstein & Peskel, contractors..... 875

10TH ST, 211 to 215 West; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Hamburger & Kleinfeld, owners and contractors.... 200

224TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 4th Av, 80x100, Bronx; Clyde F. Holmes against John Marx and wife, owners and contractors..... 205

37TH ST, 130 East; Murray & Hill Company against the Hatasatah Realty Company, owner; Hoggson Brothers, contractors; John Graham, subcontractor.. 904

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

28TH ST, 4 to 8 East; Candee & Smith against L. George Forgotson and another, July 7, 1904..... $431

51ST ST, 40 to 44 East; Ronalds & Johnson Company against Joseph A. Farley's Construction Company and another, July 14, 1904, by bond..... 912

Lis Pendens.

BATHGATE AV, 2,182; Annie Aaron against Mary Kelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Lewis.

FORSYTH ST, 50; Robert A. Inch, trustee, against Moses Lachman and another, (action to set aside conveyance, &c.;) attorneys, Myers & Goldsmith.

HENRY ST, 89; Milton A. Straw against Solomon Solorinsky and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Forster & Forster.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 106th St, 16.8x75; The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Sara M. Foss and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. J. Winston.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,795; Irving Bachrach against Abraham I. Levy and another, (specific performance;) attorney, A. A. Tausky.

OLIVER ST, 50; Margaret P. Boyd against Alexander Boyd, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. S. Johnson.

OLIVER ST, w s, 46.2 ft n of Oak St, 25.3x99.6 x irregular; Michele Giordano and another against Giacomo Rosafefer and another, (specific performance;) attorney, W. H. Van Benschoten.

VAN BUREN ST, w s, 250 ft s of Columbus Av, 25x100; Philip J. Ross against Bucarbilli V. Baroncini, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Niles & Johnson.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

79-81 NASSAU ST.

Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator; janitor service; rents, $250 to $2,400.

HERMAN L. H. EDGAR AGENT.
81 NASSAU ST. Tel. 2,870 Cortlandt.

A large, light, desirable loft at 629, 631, and 633 East 16th St, may be secured until Oct. 1 at half the regular rental; immediate possession; elevator service and power; satisfactory renewal can be made with owner of building after Oct. 1. Keep Mfg. Co., 809 Broadway, New York.

107-113 West 125th St., adjoining corner of 6th Av.—New building, 80x98.9; entire or separate; light floors and lofts. Apply Jas. Quinn, premises, or your own broker.

Magnificent half store, 752 6th Av., near 43d St., suitable for cigars or any other business; four years' lease; reasonable rent. Aarons, 752 6th Av., 43d St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

2,030 Bathgate Av., corner 179th; large store and basement, three living rooms; $600 per annum, favorable lease. Owner, 2,028 Bathgate Av.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

To Let.—Part of Broadway office, first floor; suitable for salesroom; near City Hall. Location, Box 150 Times.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Restaurant; best location; 6th Av. and Broadway; house rent, $10,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

Houses, buildings, lofts, stores, stables, to rent; all parts city. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Factory, 165 West 18th St.; 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Stable Wanted—Centrally located, above 23d St.; will lease for 10 years; mention full particulars. Equitable Realty Company, 140 West 42d St.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

The Wise Little Man says that Eastwood, Jamaica, is *the* place to live. He has other things to say about Eastwood in to-morrow's issue.

Before buying see my new 2-story and basement two-family brick houses; 12 rooms, porcelain bath, hardwood trim, furnace heat; beautiful location; prices, $6,300 and $6,500; easy terms; sold three this week; others $5,300. New York Real Estate Co., 6th Av. and 52d St.

A Snap.—Two splendidly located lots south of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, $390 each; value, $700 each; cement sidewalks, water, and gas; $10 cash, $6 monthly; titles insured by Title Guarantee and Trust Company free. "Chance," Box 27 Times Office.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, [illegible] at Point Island, Melius Conant, [illegible], Box 161 Times Office.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$20,000 TO $35,000

For Bond and Mortgage.
Upper west side flats preferred. Good applications promptly accepted. Reasonable expenses.
M. MORGENTHAU, Jr., & CO.,
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A.— RENT $7,800. PRICE $75,000.
Near Madison Av., Carnegie Hill, two modern five-story apartments; excellent income; speculative future assured. Wm. J. Hamilton, 35 Nassau St.

GREAT SNAP IN TENEMENT.
4-story, 25-foot, 36th St. near 10th; rental nearly $1,500; $4,000 cash will purchase. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

Bargain.—Five-story double flat near Madison Av., Harlem; income, $2,500; price, $28,300; first mortgage, $15,000; take second mortgage. Inquire Chase, 140 West 117th St.

A bargain in well-paying triple flat; actual rent, $3,900; can be bought for $36,500; size, 27x87x100; near Broadway and 86th St.; easy terms. Henry H. Dreyer, 141 Broadway.

102d St., near Lexington. | 5-story 10-family flat, 2 stores, 27x100; pr., $25,000; very cheap. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

92d St., near Lexington. | 5-story 10-family flat, 6 rooms and bath; pr., $26,000; mtg., $19,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

6th St., near 2d Av. | 16-family flat; very light; up-to-date; price, $38,500; investment. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

$28,500.—Amsterdam Av., near nineties; 5-story double, (store.) Weisberger Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

$38,500.—Six-room modern double, 27 front; little cash. Weisberger Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

$42,000.—Modern triple, near Broadway; rent, $4,700; little cash. Weisberger Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

$28,500.—Six-room modern double; no steam; little cash. Weisberger Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

No. 12 Gold Street, in the drug and insurance district, is in the market. Apply on the premises.

75th, Near 3d.—Double tenement; rents, $1,620; $14,500; cash, $2,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Yorkville.—Have many bargains in double and good tenements. Folsom Brothers, 362 E. 72d.

73d, Near 2d.—14-room tenement; offered lease $2,000; $22,500. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

Fine 5-story triple, with large store; 12 rooms and bath; on 8th Av., up town; $27,500; very cheap; rent over $3,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Stable, 130 stalls, near 14th; fine building; ample wagon room. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Snap.—Two small private houses; price, $7,000 each; terms easy. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

133d St., Near Lenox.—Modern triple flat, $29,500; rents, $3,300. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

CENTRAL BRIDGE SECTION, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE ELEVATED; DETACHED ONE-FAMILY AND TWO-FAMILY HOUSES; BUILDING LOTS AND ACREAGE; FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE; MODERATE PRICES; VALUES RAPIDLY INCREASING. NORTHERN REALTY CO., 55 LIBERTY ST.

LEVY BROS.,
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GOOD BARGAINS IN BRONX FOR QUICK BUYERS.

BARGAIN Within one block of rapid transit station, Westchester and Jackson Avenues, blocks front, seven lots, including two corners; $30,000.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St. and 3d Av.

Fine private house on Valentine Av., which avenue is 100 ft. wide, near Tremont Av.; price $4,500, cash $1,000; near elevated and Harlem Railroad stations and trolley; rare chance for a home in this fine section of the Bronx. Bronx Land, Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 741 Tremont Av.

A fine house on 175th St., near "L" station, residential street; suitable for a physician, near 3d Av.; price $7,000; terms to suit; other private properties, flats, and lots in this most promising section of the Bronx, for sale. Call and examine my list. Bronx Land, Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 741 Tremont Av.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Two-family houses, 12 rooms, two baths; heat; all improvements; near Park, school, elevated, and Rapid Transit stations; most desirable location and prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

194th St. and Marion Av.—A few one or two-family dwellings; must sell quick; price very reasonable; open for inspection daily, including Sunday; take 3d Av "L" to Fordham. Wm. H. Wright, owner.

MUST BE SOLD at once; 1-family cottage, 7 rooms, attic; $3,000; near rapid transit; easy terms. PETERS, Morris Park Av. and Taylor St., Vdn Nest. Open Sunday.

CHOICE 9-room cottage, all improvements; plot 56x114, near Tremont Av.; $1,000 cash; easy terms.
PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

Mott Av., Near 144th St.—Five-story brick and brownstone store and double flats; fully rented and paying nearly 10 per cent. E. E. Carpenter, 2 Grand St., White Plains, N. Y.

A PLOT 50 feet front, two blocks from elevated station, at a bargain; must sell before August. SONNEBORN, Bedford Park, City.

For Sale.—Bronx lots, with building loans; also money for first mortgages. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

$400.00.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Bargain.—Corner, 100x100, near 174th St. Station; asking $13,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

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Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:30 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

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TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
Leave Cortlandt Street Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M.
East 23d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.
Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 23d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
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Four largest steel steamers afloat, including the "Dreamland," "St. Johns," "Grand Republic," and "Rosedale."
Leave W. 129th St. every hour, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Leave 22d St. hourly on the half hour, 9:30 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. Leave Battery every hour, 10:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M.
Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M.
Round trip from W. 129th St., 50 cents.
Round trip from 22d St. and Battery, 25 cents, including admission to Dreamland.

MANHATTAN BEACH
Via L. I. R. R.:
Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Race Days,) and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 min. after 34th St. time. Separate table Saturday.
Via B. B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS:
Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:50, 9:15 A. M., and half hourly from 4:40 to 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 3:36, and 4:01 P. M. and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate table Saturday.
Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY:
Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M., and every 40 minutes to 9:40 P. M.

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BELLEWOOD NEW MOUNTAIN EXCURSION RESORT 75c. EVERY SUNDAY.
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OLD FASHIONED COUNTRY DINNER, 50c.
Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 9:00 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.) 9:20 A. M.

MAUCH CHUNK $1.50 JULY 24 GLEN ONOKO
Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 8:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.) 8:50 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY
Special Excursion Sunday, July 24
ROUND TRIP $2.50
Special train leaves Liberty St. Station 8.00 A.M., So. Ferry 7.55 A.M. Arrive Atlantic City 11.00 A.M.
New Jersey Central

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION EVERY SUNDAY.
L. I. R. R. AND FAST NORWICH LINE STEAMER "CHESTER W. CHAPIN."
Special express train will leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; Brooklyn, F. B. Av., 8:15; Bedford, 8:20 A. M. Tickets on sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices commencing on Friday. Right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets.
Staterooms, music, and refreshments on steamer.

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Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier, 9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50 (1:20 Saturdays only), 1:50, (2:20 Saturdays only), 2:50 (3:30 Saturdays only), 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, (9:50 Saturdays only), 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.

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Leading Resort of Maritime Provinces.
DUFFERIN HOTEL, open all year; COLUMBIA HOUSE, open Summers only; sightly location; on Digby basin; every modern convenience. C. A. Jordon, Digby N. S.

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AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
Finland, July 30, 10:30 AM | New York, July 30
St. Paul, Aug. 6 | Philadelphia, Aug. 13
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MESABA, July 23, 5 A. M.
MINNETONKA, July 23, 1:30 P. M.
MINNEHAHA, Aug. Noon
MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Finland, July 23 | Kroonland, Aug. 6
Vaderland, July 30 | Zeeland, Aug. 13
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Commencing Aug. 6, the large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line will call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.
WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Cedric, July 27, 5 PM | Teutonic, Aug. 3, 10 AM
Oceanic, July 27, 5 PM | Celtic, Aug. 5, Noon
Arabic, July 29, 6 AM | Baltic, Aug. 10, 4 PM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprins. Jr. 26, 2:30 PM | K. Wm. II. Sep. 6, 12:30 PM
K. Wm. II. Aug. 9, 1 PM | Kaiser, Sept. 13, 10 AM
Kaiser, Aug. 16, 10 AM | Kronprins. Sep. 20, 1 PM
Kronprins. Aug. 23, 1 PM | K. Wm. II., Oct. 4, 11 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Barbar'a, July 21, 11 AM | Alice, Aug. 13, 10 AM
Friedrich, July 28, 10 AM | Barbar'a, Aug. 25, 10 AM
Bremen, Aug. 2, 9 AM | Friedrich, Aug. 20, Noon
Kurfuerst, Aug. 11, 10 AM | Bremen, Sept. 8, 10 AM
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Luise, Aug. 6, 11 AM | Irene, Oct. 8, 11 AM
Irene, Aug. 27, 11 AM | Hohens'n, Oct. 15, 11 AM
Hohens'n, Sep. 10, 11 AM | Albert, Oct. 22, 11 AM
Luise, Sept. 24, 11 AM | Luise, Oct. 29, 11 AM
From Bremen Docs, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
Hamburg, Jly. 21, Noon | Deutschl'd, Aug. 4, 10 AM
Waldersee, Jly. 23, 1 PM | Pennsylv'a, Aug. 6, Noon
*†Moltke, Jly. 28, 10 AM | †Patricia, Aug. 13, 6:30 AM
Bulgaria, July 30, 7 AM | Hamburg, Aug. 18, 11 AM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.
¶Will call at Dover for London and Paris.
Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Prinz Adalbert, Aug. 16, 9 A. M.; Oct. 4, Noon
Prinz Oskar, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.; Oct. 25, 10 A. M.
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward.
According to Season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Etruria, July 23, 10 AM | Campania, Aug. 13, 8 AM
Lucania, July 30, 8 AM | Etruria, Aug. 20, 10 AM
Umbria, Aug. 6, 10 AM | Lucania, Aug. 27, 7 AM
Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria $65 and upwards according to accommodation.
Tuesday Service.
Aurania, July 26, 1 PM | Carpathia, Aug. 9, Noon
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Slavonia, July 21, 7 PM | Ultonia, Aug. 16, Noon
Pannonia, Aug. 2, Noon | Slavonia, Aug. 30, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Columbia, July 23, 3 PM | Furnessia, Aug. 6, Noon
Anchoria, July 30, Noon | Ethiopia, Aug. 13, Noon
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $18 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Rotterdam, Aug. 2 | Statendam, Aug. 23
Ryndam, Aug. 9 | Potsdam, Aug. 30
Noordam, Aug. 16 | Rotterdam, Sept. 6
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

WHY NOT GO ROUND THE WORLD?
Japan and the Far East were never so interesting as at the present time. The 33d Annual Series of Tours Round the World consists of Six Select Limited Parties, leaving from August to November for a leisurely six months' journey, visiting Honolulu, Japan, China, the East Indies, Ceylon India, Egypt, &c. Some parties proceed westward, some eastward. Highest class arrangements. Programme on request.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, &c. Over 124 offices, with resident staff, cover the entire world.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in NOVA SCOTIA
where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.
THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S
new 19-knot flyer,
"PRINCE ARTHUR"
maintains a direct weekly service between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.
Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight. From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin, berth, and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 86 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

Nova Scotia and Quebec.
The QUEBEC S. S. CO.'S steamship CAMPANA sails from Pictou, N. S., to QUEBEC and MONTREAL, July 25, Aug. 8, 22, etc., for a four day cruise through the cool waters of the GULF AND LOWER ST. LAWRENCE. We arrange a fortnight's Vacation Trip, leaving New York Saturdays in connection with this service for $55 and upwards, New York back to New York.
Send for particulars to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Avenue, New York, or Arthur Ahern, Secretary, Quebec S. S. Co., Quebec.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
PORTLAND LINE,
IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.
White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each.
Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 200 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32, East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1300—Orchard.

NEW ORLEANS BY WATER
Elegant New Passenger Steamships
of the
Southern Pacific
Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving at New Orleans Monday.
Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.
For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.

Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Mobile, Ala.; Georgia, Florida. Free, book, "Sea Trips."
NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE SUMMER EXC. TICKETS.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 16 Burling Slip, N. Y.

HAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
TOURISTS and TICKETS
25 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

CLARK'S ROUND THE WORLD TOUR
Leaves Oct. 6th, 190 days, $2,000.
Strictly first-class; limited numbers.
F. C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co's steamships see to-morrow's issue.

Delightful Summer cruise, Halifax and St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—Bank book No. 3, Hamilton Bank of New York City, Washington Heights Branch, special deposit department; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

$30 reward for opal diamond ear screw, lost July 19, between Tiffany's and Macy's. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1 daily; meals for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th, near 5th Av.

21st, 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; Summer garden; reasonable.

92d St., 122 West.—Desirable single room, third floor; southern exposure; good board; references.

104th St., 61 West.—4th-story rooms; small but comfortable; $6.50 upward; others; excellent table.

127th St., 264 West.—Large front room, furnished, with or without board; moderate; American family.

129th St., 106 West.—Gentlemen or couple; superior home; board; refined family; references; moderate.

85th St., 9 East.—Excellent accommodations; Summer rates.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, cool, handsome room; excellent table. American family; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

46th St., 213 West.—Single, double; house newly furnished; porcelain baths; private family; Summer prices.

52d St., 74 West.—Pleasant front room; running water; closet, bath; $3.50; gentlemen only. Angell.

51st St., 233 West.—Newly furnished suite; private bath; hall rooms; home cooking; table d'hote, 35c.

63d St., 139 West.—Large or small furnished rooms to gentlemen; private American family.

64th St., 117 West.—Large and small, cool rooms, with private baths; comfortably furnished; moderate.

78th St., 163 West.—Desirable rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

82d, 41 West.—Desirable large rooms, running water; also doctor's office; transients; Summer rates.

92d St., 101 West.—Parlor, bedroom, suitable one or two gentlemen; hall room; private family. Walker.

Corner of 175th St. and Arthur Av.—Extra large front room; nicely furnished; private house; overlooking Crotona Park; convenient to L and trolley. Mrs. Schulz.

Out of Town.

Large, cool, comfortable rooms, facing ocean and near depot, with first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A.—Wanted—Experienced seamers on petticoats on 2-needle power machines. S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

Saks & Co. require the services of experienced saleswomen in their department devoted to suits and coats for women. Apply to Superintendent, Broadway, 33d and 34th Sts.

Stenographic and bookkeeping teacher for Kentucky Methodist College. Reply, stating salary and qualifications, G., 338 Broadway.

The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their cutlery department. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—A young lady with brains as stenographer and Smith operator and office assistant; only those with several years' experience in mercantile houses; state experience and salary wanted. T. N. B., Box 100 Times Office.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; Gentile, with experience, preferred, for temporary position; salary, $15-$18. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; one having had experience in fire insurance business; must be first-class. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer in electrical business; salary, $10. G., 338 Broadway.

Males.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require competent ticket writer; one having had experience in department store work. Apply to Superintendent.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced packer for their chinaware department. Apply to Superintendent.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced elevator man. Apply to Superintendent.

Cutters wanted; also trimmers and lining cutters with shears or knife by wholesale clothing houses; steady employment and good wages. Apply N. Y. Clothing Trade Association, Room 18, 18 Astor Place, New York.

Stenographer.—Experienced in corporation and executive work; highest references. D. H. F., 155 East 56th St.

The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced soda dispensers. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—A competent salesman for a good line of cloaks and ladies' raincoats; must have good trade in the city or out of town; state reference. D. B., 197 Times.

Wanted—Office boy, by a large manufacturing concern; state age, nationality, experience, salary expected, and reference. Address F. L. G., P. O. Box 237, New York City.

Wanted—Telegraphers; experienced commercial and railroad operators for out of town; good pay. Relay, Box 129 Times.

Wanted—Spring setters at Wanamaker's. Apply at 67 West 10th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

8c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

Nurse.—Reliable young Protestant North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge, bring up on bottle; best city reference. 22 East 116th St. Hetherington.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; one year's experience; neat, rapid, accurate; very best references; $8. Miss K., Box 118 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid, accurate; satisfactory references from last employer; $10. Miss Lee, Box 182 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Energetic young lady; five years' experience; accurate; thorough business education. Superior, Box 212 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Ellis, Box 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; educated; accurate; understands office work; $10. Reliable, Box 209 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Careful, Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Competent, reliable; some experience; moderate salary; quick, accurate. McLean, 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Males.

As Companion or Secretary.—By English gentleman of refinement and education; clear, sympathetic reader. X. Y. Z., New York Times Office.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers; city and country; disengaged at present; family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Address Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Coachman.—Single, with first-class references. F. D. Phelps, 350 West End Av.

Handy man on a gentleman's estate by married man; rough carpentering, bricklaying, painting. E. Knight, Ardsley, N. Y.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Accurate, rapid; several years' experience; thorough business education; salary $17; would substitute. Address Secretary, 254 8th Av.

Stenographer. — Beginner; clean-cut country youth; anxious become located; best reference. Edwards, Box 144 Times.

Tutor.—Highly successful and experienced tutor, English, would undertake young boy for thorough grounding; highest recommendations. A. B. C., Box 194 Times Office, New York.

Useful Man, &c.—By sober man as useful man, kitchen man, or dishwasher. Nelson, 408 West 25th St.

Young man, classical education, experienced in lumber, law, and real estate, desires a permanent position where advancement is possible. C., Box 141 Times.

Inspectors Approve the West Point.

The double-deck, twin-screw ferryboat West Point, plying between Franklin Street and Weehawken, N. J., the West Shore's Jersey terminal, has passed examination and inspection by United States Inspectors Samuel Taylor and Eugene O'Brien, both of Mobile, Ala. The West Point was passed as fully complying with the requirements of the law.

TWENTY BADLY HURT IN PICNIC TROLLEY CRASH

Construction Car and Church Excursion Collide Near Hempstead.

DR. JERE K. COOKE MAY DIE

Cars Were Running at High Rate of Speed in Opposite Directions on Single-Track Road—Girl's Presence of Mind.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 20.—About a score of persons were badly injured in a crash between a construction car and a trolley car of the New York and Long Island Traction Company this morning. The trolley car was filled with members of St. George's Episcopal Church of Hempstead, who were going on a picnic excursion to Long Beach. The congregation had hired three special trolley cars for the occasion, and all were filled with passengers, most of whom were women and children. The collision occurred about half way between Roosevelt and Freeport.

The road is a single track, and the construction car from Freeport and the first of the excursion cars came together in a head-on crash.

The most seriously injured are:

COOKE, The Rev. Dr. JERE K., pastor of St. George's Church; internal injuries; may die.

COOKE, Mrs., wife of the pastor; right leg badly injured.

GILDERSLEEVE, MARION, thirteen years old, daughter of Under Sheriff Gildersleeve of Nassau County; jawbone broken.

ROCHESTER, REBECCA LEE, twelve years old; nose broken and face badly cut.

GLESON, GRUNDA, maid to Miss Rochester; legs and body cut and bruised; injuries serious.

SLADE, LYDA, ten years old; right shoulder broken and back injured; condition serious.

ROBERTS, FLORENCE, fifteen years old; contusions of body.

ROBERTS, MARION, thirteen years old; badly cut about face and body; condition serious.

ROBERTS, BESSIE, nineteen years old; cut on face, head, and body.

COWELL, LEONARD, cut on face and hands.

COWELL, OTIS, cut on face and hands.

CORCORAN, ANNIE, bruised and cut on face and hands.

CORCORAN, JOHN, cut about face and hands.

COMBES, WYNN, in charge of construction car; badly cut and bruised.

DAVIS, THOMAS, lineman on the work car; cut and bruised.

The excursion party left the Roosevelt switch, half way between Hempstead and Freeport, and was traveling toward Freeport at a high rate of speed. A construction car carrying a number of workmen had left the Freeport switch about the same time the excursion cars started from the Roosevelt switch. About half way between the Roosevelt and Freeport switches there is a curve in the road, and a hill at the same spot.

Owing to the curve and the hill neither the men on the construction car nor the motorman of the first excursion car knew of the danger until the cars had almost met. The motorman made frantic efforts to check the speed of his car, and the brake on the construction car also was promptly applied, but despite these efforts the cars came together with a tremendous crash. Women and children were tossed from the excursion car to the ground.

The Rev. Dr. Cooke was at the rear of the first excursion car when he saw the work car rushing toward it. He sprang forward and shouted to the motorman, Jesse Rhodes, who had seen the danger at the same moment. On the front platform with Rhodes was Frank Polhemus, Superintendent of the road. The motorman after applying the brakes jumped from the car. The Superintendent followed, and both escaped injury. When the crash came Mr. Cooke had reached the front part of the car and he was pinned down in the wreckage.

The forward part of the car was almost entirely demolished, and the three children of Edward Townsend, a newspaper man here, who were sitting on the front seat, were thrown from the seat by the force of the collision, but escaped unhurt. The two children of Postmaster Dewitt C. Curtis of Hempstead were in the wrecked excursion car, and one of them, Miss Bessie, fourteen years old, distinguished herself by great presence of mind. She escaped injury and ran to the nearest telephone, which was in a store not far from the scene of the wreck, and called up her father.

She told him that an accident had occurred and that a number of persons had been injured and begged him to send assistance at once. Mr. Curtis immediately called up the Nassau Hospital at Mineola and an ambulance was sent to the scene. With the ambulance came Dr. Cleghorn, but before he arrived Drs. Lanehard and Ludlam had reached the scene, and all the injured received prompt attention. A majority of them were brought back to Hempstead immediately on trolley cars. The more seriously hurt were brought here in carriages and automobiles.

The excursionists, who were to take the Long Island Railroad train at Lynbrook for Long Beach, abandoned the outing.

STREET WASHING EXPERIMENT.

Exhibition of a New System Before City Officials.

At the corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-third Street Commissioner Woodbury and his assistants of the Department of Street Cleaning made an interesting exhibition of a system of street washing, for the information of Commissioner Darlington of the Health Department, Commissioner Oakley of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and others present by invitation, as well as some uninvited spectators, including Gov. Odell and Judge Scott. The tests were of a wagon from which the water is expelled by the expansion of air under compression.

Tests were made on both asphalt and Belgian block pavements. Both were washed clean with less water and in less time than would be possible with hose. After the carts had passed the street was cleaner than sweepers would leave it. To wash a block of Madison Avenue, which is 42 feet wide, consumes about 112 gallons of water, and, without hand labor, is finished in less than fifteen minutes. The water is delivered against the street pavement at a pressure slightly exceeding 30 pounds per square inch.

Edward P. Keenan's Funeral To-day.

Funeral services will be held for Edward P. Keenan, clerk of the Bureau of Buildings, a member of the Seneca Club and of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, who was drowned a week ago, at his home, 142 East Twenty-second Street, at 10 o'clock this morning. His body, clad in a bathing suit, was found yesterday in the North River off One Hundred and Fortieth Street by Roundsman Morris of the Harbor Police. His clothing and the rowboat, in which he was last seen, had been recovered previously.

Faulty Memory Endangered Citizenship.

Antonio Giannelli, of Waterbury, Conn., was discharged yesterday from Ellis Island. Antonio arrived here in 1897 and later took out citizenship papers. He went back to Italy for a visit, and on returning, forgot the date of his former arrival, making it a year later than the real date. He was arrested, charged with fraudulently obtaining citizenship papers, and ordered deported. He also made the mistake of pleading guilty. Friends heard of his trouble, and persuaded the authorities that the only trouble with the naturalized Italian was a faulty memory. This proven, he was released.

Savannah Line's New Passenger Agent.

J. C. Horton, for many years connected with the Seaboard Air Line system, with headquarters in New York, has been appointed General Passenger Agent of the Ocean Steamship Company. Mr. Horton's headquarters will be at the Savannah Line, Pier 35 North River.

FEAR FOR WATER SUPPLY.

Eight Civic Organizations Address Board of Estimate.

Eight civic organizations of the city yesterday sent a letter to Mayor McClellan as Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, urging immediate action in regard to New York City's water supply. The organizations which signed the document through their representatives are the City Club, the Manufacturers' Association of New York, the Citizens' Union, the Brooklyn League, the Flatbush Taxpayers' Association, New York Board of Fire Underwriters, Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, Chamber of Commerce, and the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

The letter calls attention to the fact that the average consumption of Croton water in Manhattan and the Bronx in 1903 was about 270,000,000 gallons per day. The area of the Croton watershed above the new dam is 360.4 square miles, and the safe yield of this watershed during dry years, after the new reservoir is completed, will not exceed 750,000 to 800,000 gallons per day per square mile, or from 270,000,000 to 288,000,000 gallons per day.

"In a dry season such as occurred several times between 1880 and 1898, and which is sure to occur again," the letter continues, "the total supply of Croton water for Manhattan and the Bronx under present conditions would not be more than 250,000,000 gallons per day; that is, 20,000,000 gallons less per day than the city is actually using at the present time. The serious consequences of such a condition of affairs, not only to the business and financial interests of the city, but to the health and safety of the community as well, need not be dwelt upon."

The letter points out that under the most favorable conditions it will take five years to build a tunnel leading a greater water supply to the city, and suggests that the board should either adopt the plans submitted in November, 1903, by the Commission on Additional Water Supply or should promptly give its reasons for rejecting these plans.

TO FINANCE BOLIVIAN RAILWAYS

Creusotes of France Take Up Project Americans Turned Down.

It was announced yesterday that a contract had been closed between Señor Ignacio Calderon of Bolivia and the Creusote Works of France for the building of railroads in Bolivia. Part of the expense is to be borne by Bolivia with the $10,000,000 recently received from Brazil at the settlement of the Acre boundary dispute, and the balance—about $25,000,000—will be looked after by the Creusotes.

Señor Calderon came to this country several months ago and proposed to several American bankers to take the money his country had to offer and form a syndicate here to finance and build several lines of railroad which would join the Bolivia mines with the seacoast. The American capitalists considered the offer and then turned it down. Señor Calderon then communicated with the Creusotes, with the result that they have taken up the contract.

Bolivia has already a railroad from the southern side of Lake Titicaca to La Paz. Lake Titicaca has a good steamship service. It is now proposed to build a railroad from La Paz to Oruro connecting that city with the present railroad system going down to the Pacific. Branch lines will also be built from Uyuni to Potosi, one of the richest mineral regions of the globe, and to Tupiza to connect with the Argentine system. These lines will be comparatively short, but they will give an outlet to some of the richest tin, copper, gold, and silver deposits of South America. The Tupiza branch will give Bolivia and Peru an outlet to the Atlantic, and they will complete the railroad connection from Peru to Buenos Ayres. Then by a short sea ride of two days it will be possible to go from Lima to the seaport of Mollendo, and thence by rail, with the exception of the short ride across Lake Titicaca, down through Bolivia to the great railroad system of the Argentine Republic, the intercontinental railway.

The system will be about 500 miles long, and is figured to cost about $25,000 a mile.

STORY OF SLOCUM RETOLD.

Federal Commission Listens to the Testimony of Disaster Witnesses.

The Federal Commission appointed to investigate the Slocum disaster continued its sessions in the Whitehall Building yesterday. Capt. Edward Van Wart, the pilot of the Slocum, who was the first witness called, testified at length concerning his actions and those of the other members of the crew on the day of the disaster. His testimony was practically the same as he gave at the Coroner's hearing, where he contended that everything possible under the circumstances to save the vessel had been done and that North Brother Island was the only place available to beach the vessel.

William A. Ortman, who was the ice cream mixer on the Slocum, Patrolman Herbert C. Farrell, who said the Slocum could have been beached between Stony Point and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and who assisted in the rescue of twenty-two persons, and August Lutjens, the cashier for the bar on the Slocum, also testified.

Adolph Heuer and Frank Pridswick, two boys who were on the Slocum, told their experiences. After the boys, several members of the crew and tugboat men who were at the scene of the disaster testified, their testimony being along the same line as that given at the inquest.

The commission will resume its hearing at 10 o'clock this morning.

KILLED BY FALLING PAINTER.

McGuire Was Passing Beneath Scaffolding When Struck.

Patrick McGuire, fifty years old, of 417 West Fifty-second Street, was killed yesterday by Samuel Rotashinkie, thirty-five years old, a painter, of 10 Jackson Street, who fell upon him from a scaffold at the fourth floor of 238 Ninth Avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, when McGuire was passing by. Rotashinkie was quite unhurt, but when he lost his footing he carried down with him two quarts of green paint, which bespattered liberally every one near by, including Mrs. Priscilla Maxwell of 438 West Twenty-first Street.

An unknown boy, one of the first to reach the scene, fell in a fit, and in his paroxysm, covered himself from head to foot with the paint before a bystander restored him by plunging his head in a pail of water. Rotashinkie returned to work, but soon found that the experience had been too much for his nerves and went home.

McGuire died in Bellevue Hospital from internal injuries.

For a New Presbyterian Church.

Plans have been filed in the Building Bureau for a new church edifice to be built at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street for the congregation of the Lenox Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Thomas W. Smith is minister, and whose present house of worship is in West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street. The new building is to be two stories, with an extension, fronting 127 feet on St. Nicholas Avenue and 115 feet on One Hundred and Forty-first Street. It is to have a façade of Roman brick, with trimmings of limestone. The cost, estimated by Ludlow & Valentine, the architects, will be $70,000.

Provincial Kealy's Funeral.

The funeral services of the Very Rev. Stephen Kealy, the American Provincial of the Passionist Order, were held yesterday in St. Michael's Monastery Church, West Hoboken. The church was filled with mourners, including a large number of ecclesiastics, Christian brothers and sisters. Bishop O'Connor of the diocese, Auxiliary Bishop Cusack of New York, Vicar General Sheppard, Mgrs. Stafford and Dennis, the heads and other representatives of all the religious houses in New York and vicinity, the rectors of all the Passionist monasteries in this country. Besides, secular [illegible] among those who attended.

CONDEMN STATEN ISLAND FERRY TERMINALS NEXT

Sinking Fund Commission So Authorizes Controller.

NEW DISPUTE WITH COMPANY

Dock Commissioner Cannot Get Buildings at Satisfactory Price—Lively Discussion at Meeting.

After a short but spirited discussion over the Staten Island ferry matter at yesterday's session of the Sinking Fund Commission, during which Alderman McCall indulged in some caustic comment on the manner in which Controller Grout and Corporation Counsel Delany were treating the ferry people, it was determined that the Corporation Counsel should at once begin condemnation proceedings to secure title for the city to the land and land under water at the Staten Island and Whitehall Street terminals, as the Staten Island Ferry Company has declined to accept the Controller's offer of $500,000.

For this land the Controller emphatically objects to the payment of $525,000, which is the price agreed upon between the company and Dock Commissioner Featherson. The Controller is empowered to begin negotiations with the ferry people for the boats and terminal buildings. As to the boats a price already has been agreed upon, but about the building price, which is included in the same general parcel of property, there is serious difference of opinion. The company wants $506,000 for these boats and buildings, while the Controller had them appraised by his own men at $384,000, and then offered to split the difference with the company, which offer was rejected.

The negotiations will be begun at once between the Controller and the transit representatives. In addition to these two matters, the Sinking Fund Commission referred back to the Corporation Counsel his opinion that there was no obligation on the part of the city to purchase the boats or terminal buildings. The Commission now wants to know if it has the right to buy the property if it desires to do so.

"I believe we can go ahead and condemn this land," said the Controller, "and that we will not have to pay a cent for the buildings on it, as they could at best be used but for a short time by the city. However, it would be a wise move for the city to take over this property, if it can get it for a reasonable figure."

To this view Alderman McCall, the Chairman of the Aldermanic Finance Committee, objected.

"I don't think there is any question but that the city is morally obligated to buy the terminal property," he said. "We are putting the ferry company out of business to run our own ferry, and yet we have called on the company to run its service for a few months until we get our own boats. This the company is doing as a favor to us, taking its own chances of accident and attendant financial responsibility. In view of these circumstances, the least we can do with fairness is to pay a reasonable price for the property, and this is the price which Dock Commissioner Featherson agreed upon with the ferry people."

"Well, I'll rest on Mr. Delany's opinion," said the Controller. "It is just like one given by his predecessor, Mr. Rives."

"Yes, but both have been known to be wrong at times," retorted McCall.

WANTS $15,000,000 MORTGAGE.

Harlem and Port Chester Seeks Permission from Railroad Commission.

The State Railroad Commission took under consideration yesterday the application of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company for permission to mortgage its property for $15,000,000. In their statement to the Commissioners the railroad officers said that great improvements were in contemplation which it is estimated will cost a little more than $5,000,000, and that with the balance of the money to be raised by the mortgage they desired to pay off an indebtedness of about $10,000,000, of which $8,500,000 is owed to the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

The Commissioners did not say when they would render their decision. It was reported that the desire to improve their traction service on the part of the Harlem River and Port Chester is due to the urgency of the Port Chester Railroad Company, which is fighting the franchise before the Board of Aldermen. President Haffen of the Bronx has approved of the proposed improvement of the Harlem River and Port Chester Company, and some of the work on the new plans, it is said, has already been begun.

BORE BEFORE TUNNELING.

Seek Knowledge of Strata Under East River Before Working.

Diamond drill borings to determine the character of the material on the line of the proposed East River tunnel just below Blackwell's Island will commence about July 25, and will be completed in eighty days, barring accident. Eight holes are to be bored, one at a time, by the United Engineering and Contracting Company of 13-21 Park Row, which yesterday issued warnings to masters of vessels plying that course to avoid running into the plant and stagings. The same concern made the test borings for the Rapid Transit tunnel from the Battery to Brooklyn about two years ago when the work was delayed by twenty-one collisions, railroad tugs being the most frequent offenders. A score of lawsuits resulted, in every one of which the Contracting Company, according to President D. L. Hough, established its rights in the river and forced the payment of practically all its claims for damages.

WOMEN CATHOLICS' FIGHT.

Political Struggle to Elect Mrs. Costello of Brooklyn Head of Association.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 20.—Discussion of the report of the Supreme President, Mrs. E. B. McGowan of Buffalo, N. Y., occupied the entire time of the first business session of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association to-day.

It is said that the obstacle to the adoption of the report shows the strength of the movement to dethrone Mrs. McGowan's regime. The supporters of Mrs. Mary E. Costello of Brooklyn are openly predicting that the election will result in a landslide for their candidate.

The election of officers will not be reached for at least two days, and the interval will see some lively politics, with the chances in favor of the Brooklyn candidate. The only opposition to Mrs. McGowan seems to be the fact that she has enjoyed the highest office in the gift of the organization long enough, as she has been continuously in office since the formation of the association, fourteen years ago.

Riotous Negro Excursionists Fined.

Five negroes who took part in the riot on the pleasure barge Walter Sands, when pistols and razors were freely used, during the progress of the "Sunday school excursion" of the Union Baptist Church, (colored,) on the North River on Tuesday, were fined $3 apiece in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. Only one paid, Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, who was accused of violating the excise law. Magistrate Crane said that hers was a case for the Federal Government, the alleged offense having been committed on a navigable stream. The Rev. Dr. George H. Sims, the pastor of the Union Baptist Church, (colored,) accused Edward Stutly of 306 West Fifty-sixth Street, a member of the Church Committee, in court, of having bought and drunk some of the liquor. The committeeman said that his purpose in so doing was to "get evidence."



A stout man said yesterday "it's pretty cheeky to talk of Fall overcoats in sweltering July."

Yet, he bought one, and so did several hundred other men who know a good Fall thing in Summer.

But all sizes still left at this writing, mostly light weight tan coverts that were $22 to $32.

$15.

The $2.75 shoe sale marks the time for money saving.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

PROTO PUFFS. A bread-food of the highest type; three times as nourishing as beef and ¼ as costly; a perfect substitute for all animal foods; strength-giving, appetizing, cooling; without starch or fat. Aerated and made wholly by powerful machinery. HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 Fifth Av.

OMMEN REPLIES TO McADOO.

Does Not Believe in Arresting Persons Because They Are "Suspicious."

Magistrate Ommen yesterday replied to the statement given out by Police Commissioner McAdoo on Tuesday in the course of which the Commissioner said that it was "disheartening and disappointing to note the number of professional criminals and well-known dangerous characters" that are discharged by the City Magistrates.

"No one," said Magistrate Ommen, "is more anxious to keep down the law-breakers than myself, and if there has been any criticism of my conduct since I have been a City Magistrate it has been on account of severity toward law-breakers rather than leniency. I am sure that this is the opinion of my friends and of the Police Department. Gen. Greene once asked me if I would assist him in breaking up the east side gangs. I told him that I would, and I sent twenty-one of them to the Island for six months and about a dozen more for vagrancy.

"But disorderly conduct and vagrancy are crimes mentioned in the Penal Code. What we object to is the arresting of men on a charge of being "suspicious persons," for which I do not find any provision in the code. For instance, a man is arrested and taken to Police Headquarters, where his picture and measurements are taken; he is paraded, he is searched, and then locked up in a cell. The next morning he is arraigned before a Magistrate, who is informed about him in the following catechism language: 'Your Honor, I arrested this man last night on suspicion. His picture is in the Rogues' Gallery. We searched him and found nothing on him, and I ask for his discharge.'

"Under the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the Molineux case a picture in the Rogues' Gallery cannot be withdrawn. The man committed no crime, but his pictures and measurements are in the Rogues' Gallery. What protection is there for a citizen if an officer wants to arrest him and go through this procedure. Absolutely none. I was born in the cellar, and worked my way to the sunlight, and the education I received was in the University of Hard Knocks. I know a young fellow in the poor districts of the city has a hard time in keeping straight, and he ought to be helped."

HOLLAND'S AIRSHIP.

Inventor of Submarine Boat Thinks He Has Solved Aerial Problem.

John Holland, the inventor of the submarine boat, is now having built at the shop of George White at 24 Morris Street, Jersey City, a machine which the inventor believes not only will solve the problem of aerial flight, but will enable a man to navigate the air with much more ease and safety than he can ride a bicycle.

This invention is the outgrowth of many attempts by Mr. Holland in past years to arrive at a correct theory of flight. Back in the '60s, before he contemplated the construction of a submarine craft, he built his first model of a flying machine, and this was followed by several other models, but all of them were abandoned because, in the inventor's opinion, they were designed on an erroneous principle.

The airship now approaching completion is intended to carry one person. The material used is the finest aluminum. The wires are steel, and as light as the strain upon them will permit. The whole contrivance weighs exactly twenty-six pounds.

The driving power will be purely muscular, Mr. Holland contending that man has enough physical energy to propel himself through the air under proper conditions at the rate of from forty to fifty miles an hour. On either side of the machine there will be a set of wings ten feet in length operated by four wheels, and these wings will be moved up and down and otherwise controlled at the will of the driver.

TIGHE WAS TURNED DOWN.

Magistrate Did Not Approve Methods of Getting Poolroom Evidence.

Police Captain Tighe of the Mercer Street Station was defeated in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon in his contention that he had the right to enter, at any time, the premises of Morris Rose, at 46 East Tenth Street, where, the Captain alleges, a poolroom is in operation. To test the case, he brought an action for assault against Rose, alleging that on Monday last he attempted to enter Rose's place and Rose "seized him by the lapels of his coat and prevented his entering," according to the terms of the complaint.

"Are you prepared to make a complaint that this place is a gambling house?" was the first question Magistrate Flammer put to Capt. Tighe.

"No, I am not," replied the Captain, "but I am prepared to make a charge of assault." He then explained why he had been unable to get evidence against Rose's place, saying that it was of no use to get a warrant when he could not get in.

"To me it is incomprehensible," remarked the Magistrate, "if this is a poolroom, as you say, with hundreds of people going in and out every day, that one more person in the form of a policeman cannot succeed in getting in. This case must stand or fall on whether or not gambling was going on in the place at the time entry was refused to you. Can you prove that gambling was going on at the time that you tried to get in this place?"

"I cannot," replied Capt. Tighe.

"Case dismissed," announced the Magistrate.

Riot Fund for Aid of Cameron's Widow.

Police Commissioner McAdoo said yesterday that he intended to call the attention of the custodians of the Riot Relief Fund to the bravery of Patrolman Cameron, who was killed by Patrolman Garrity in Long Island City last Sunday. Cameron left a widow and four children, and the widow will be summoned to Police Headquarters this week to have a talk with Mr. McAdoo. Mr. McAdoo said that Cameron was a brave and courageous officer. Patrolman Garrity, he added, was also a brave man, and should be commended rather than censured for his tragic mistake.

Smart Summer Suits 'Way Under Price

$12 & $15 Suits reduced to **$9.50**

We offer 600 distinctive and carefully tailored summer suits for men, the remainder of our $12 and $15 lines, including blue serges, fancy light colored cassimeres and cheviots—all now reduced to $9.50.

$18 & $20 Suits reduced to **$14.50**

Involved in this sale are 900 summer suits that formerly sold as high as $20—rich blue and black serges, unfinished worsteds and light colored thin worsteds. All made with those characteristic touches of fine tailoring that distinguish Vogel Bros. garments from the ordinary ready-to-wear kind. All reduced to $14.50.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave.

STERN BROTHERS

Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Departments

(On the Third Floor)

are prepared to execute at short notice orders for

Costumes, Tailor Gowns, Coats and Waists at Greatly Reduced Prices

Special attention given to

Riding Habits

Of Crash or Linen, $35.00 Of Cloth, $62.00

West Twenty-third Street

VERY SPECIAL SALE. N. Y. STORE ONLY.
1000 pair of Cheviot, Worsted, Flannel, Homespun and Wool Crash TROUSERS.
About ½ of them Outing trousers; turned up at the bottom.
All nice, clean, fresh goods, the regular values of which are $5, $6 and $7.
A really good pair of trousers at the price of a poor pair, and all right in the middle of vacation time when an extra pair adds a lot to the joy of living.

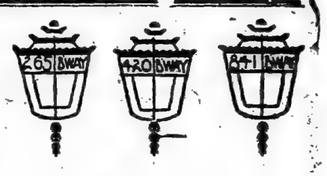
SMITH, GRAY & CO.

$3.50



"How about bagging one?"

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.



Furniture Sale.

Our Annual Clearance Sale of Furniture continues during the week, at Reductions of

25% to 50%

off our regular prices.

We would direct special attention to our very extensive assortment of

Chiffoniers and Bureaus

in

Mahogany,
Bird's-eye Maple,
Natural Birch,
Quartered Oak,
White Enamel.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Sale of 400

Bathing Suits,

made by Brooklyn Knitting Co.:

$4.50, $5 & $6.50 values are now $3.00.

Also a Sale of

Beach Robes, special at $2.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS over New Amsterdam. Rain or Shine. Evenings at 8:30. | "A Little of Everything." | Offenbach Review.

NEW YORK ROOF CARMEN, with GUERRERO | Over New York Theatre. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Datas, Ned Wayburn's Girls, Helene Gerard, Pantzer Trio, Stein Eretto Family. Vaud.

NEW YORK THEATRE Seats ready To-m'r'w. THE MAID AND THE MUMMY. Season opens next Monday.

LUNA PARK. FIRE & FLAMES AND ORIGINAL OF ALL GREAT SUMMER SHOWS—UNEQUALLED BY THE WORLD OF IMITATORS—ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

STEEPLE CHASE. FINEST INDOOR SWIMMING POOL IN THE WORLD. OCEAN WATER.

MANHATTAN BEACH. Jefferson De Angelis, The Toreador. Pain's Spectacle—DECATUR, and GRAND FIREWORKS TO-NIGHT.

NORTH BEACH. FREE FIREWORKS TO-NIGHT. Boat or Trolley E. 34 92, 99 or 134 St.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF. To-night at 8:15, Paris by Night. Adm. 50c. GRAND CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT.

BOSTOCK'S ANIMAL ARENA. | DREAMLAND, Coney Island. Miss —, a prominent young society woman, voluntarily appears with Panthers, Pumas, and Cougars.

BEAUTIFUL VENICE. THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. DUSS.

THE COOL 4TH BIG MONTH. CASINO, B'way & 39th. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. PIFF, PAFF, POUF.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42 E. B'way & 7 Av. PARADISE ROOF GARDEN.

EDEN MUSEE. THE WORLD'S GREATEST WAX WORKS.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dreamland

Always 15 Degrees Cooler Than on Broadway. Bathing for 30,000. Permanent Exposition of Splendid Entertainment. Excursion Boats from New York. Time Table in Excursion Column. Elevated and surface cars from Brooklyn Bridge. Admission, 10 cents.

REJECT MAYOR'S ANSWER.

Memphis Public Safety Committee Propounds New Set of Questions.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 20.—At a meeting of the Committee of Public Safety to-day an answer of Mayor J. J. Williams to resolutions of the recent law and order mass meeting was rejected. A resolution was passed appointing a sub-committee to call on the Mayor and present the following:

"First—We request you to suppress all gambling houses and low dives within the city. Will you do so?

"Second—We request you to close all saloons, tippling houses, and all other houses where liquors are sold every night between midnight and 4 A. M. Will you do so?

"We request an immediate answer—yes or no."

Fire and Police Commissioner Walsh has publicly announced that he would co-operate with Vice Mayor Henderson in looking into the conduct of Chief of Police John J. Mason. As Henderson and Walsh constitute a majority of the board it is believed a new Chief will be appointed.

Chief Mason is away on a fishing trip, but is expected to return [illegible]

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Occasional showers and thunderstorms; moderate temperature; variable winds.

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DEMOCRATS PLANNING A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN

Mack Getting Options on Large Quarters for Clerical Force.

GORMAN MAY YET BE CHAIRMAN

Trainor to Run Literary Bureau and to Follow Same Methods as in Successful Cleveland Campaign in 1884.

Plans are being made by the Democratic leaders of the country to carry on the most active campaign this Fall that has been seen since 1884, when Senator Arthur P. Gorman, as Chairman of the National Committee, made the fight that resulted in making Grover Cleveland President. When the Democratic National Committee meets in this city next Tuesday it will receive a report from Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, the memebr of the committee from this State, on the options he has taken on floors of buildings in the vicinity of Madison Square, to be used as workrooms for the clerical force of the campaign body.

The parlors which will be engaged in the Hoffman House, on the floor over the office corridors, will be used exclusively by the Chairman of the Committee and his assistants for reception purposes and for the discussion of general campaign business. It is intended to secure separate quarters from which to send out the literature and in which to receive and tabulate the results of canvasses in various sections of the country. Upward of 15,000,000 documents were sent out in the Cleveland 1884 campaign, and from a building in Twenty-eighth Street near the old Sturtevant House, and these same methods will be duplicated this year. In order to do this effectually along the old lines, it has been arranged that John B. Trainor, who had charge of this work under Senator Gorman in 1884, shall be in charge of the same work for the National Committee this year. Mr. Trainor's connection with the National Committee this year is taken as an indication that the leaders expect to see Senator Gorman named as Chairman at Tuesday's meeting, for which the call was issued yesterday at St. Louis, by ex-Senator James K. Jones.

According to the friends of Judge Parker last night, Senator Gorman so far has declined to serve as Chairman for the reason that the committee at its St. Louis meeting decided to recommend Thomas Taggart of Indiana for the place. Because of this, the Parker men say, Gorman declined to act but will be willing to serve if the committee should decide to name him at the behest of the Parker forces. Mr. Taggart came in to New York yesterday from Flatbush and had a long talk with John W. Kern of Indiana. He declined to talk on the subject of the Chairmanship, but let it be known that nothing had occurred to change his mind from his intention of standing for the place.

August Belmont settled all talk about himself in connection with the Chairmanship yesterday by telling his friends that he is not to be considered for the place. It is expected that Mr. Belmont will become the Treasurer of the committee.

Henry G. Davis, ex-Senator and Democratic Vice Presidential candidate, left the city early yesterday morning for Bedford Springs, Penn., where Col. James M. Guffey is staying. He breakfasted before 8 o'clock and took the 8:55 o'clock train. He will not be back at his West Virginia home for several days.

From Tammany sources of information it was learned that Charles F. Murphy will not be back in New York until Saturday. One of the purposes of the visit of Judge Morgan J. O'Brien to Esopus is understood to have been to pave the way for a visit from Mr. Murphy, who is expected to visit the candidate at his home some time next week.

NO APPEAL TO ROOSEVELT.

War Department Will Try to Settle Strike at Washington Barracks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—War Department officials do not regard the recent walk-out of the bricklayers employed at the Washington Barracks as a serious matter. Gen. MacKenzie said to-day that there was no probability of its being referred to the President, unless there should be a permanent interruption of Government work.

The negro bricklayer, who was the cause of the strike, continues to be the only man employed, but it is expected there will be no delay in securing a sufficient force. These will be obtained through the Civil Service Commission, and if that cannot be done, then in the open market.

Capt. Sewell was summoned to the War Department to-day for conference with Gen. MacKenzie. He will endeavor to secure men to take the places of the strikers, failing which he will await specific instructions from the Chief of Engineers.

Gen. Oliver, Acting Secretary of War, said the question had not been presented to him, and he saw no reason why it should be, it being a question for settlement by the engineer's department.

FATAL RIOT OVER A DOG.

Six Persons Injured in Attempt of Dog Catchers to Take Animal.

CHICAGO, July 21.—In a riot growing out of an attempt to take a dog from a Maxwell Street tenement house to-day, Policeman P. Lillis was fatally injured with an ice pick. Dog catchers Edward Stearchy and Matthew Werli were knocked unconscious with stones, and Wolf Kalford, Isaac Cohen, and David Harris received bullet wounds in the legs.

The disturbance was quelled after a detachment of fifty police had fired two volleys at the crowd which had gathered and were attacking the dog catchers.

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MILITARY ARRESTS CLOSE MINE

Soldiers Take Into Custody Forty Skilled Workmen in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., July 21.—The Portland Mine is closed again in consequence of the action of the military authorities. The mine was giving employment to about 500 men. Squads of soldiers have arrested forty of these, including the entire mechanical force at the three working shafts. This comprised engineers, firemen, master mechanics, and skilled men in other departments.

The men thus summarily removed from their labors are accused of no crime, the only accusation being that they refused to sacrifice their membership in the Western Federation of Miners and take out Mine Owners' Association working cards.

Six of the forty men arrested were declared to be "all right" by the military board and were released. Twelve others were released on their own recognizance. Each of the remaining twenty-two, when questioned, admitted that he had intended to quit work on the Portland, but denied knowlege of the others' plans.

It is alleged that the union men in the mechanical department were to walk out in a body. There are said to be about 100 union miners on the Portland pay roll who have not taken out Mine Owners' Association cards, and they will now be required to take out such cards or leave the district.

VICTOR, Col., July 21.—Regarding the reason for the arrests at the Portland Mine, Judge McGerry, Chairman of the Military Commission, gave out the following statement:

"It has been ascertained that about 100 men working in the Portland Mine are there in the interests of the Western Federation of Miners, and leaders among the men have organized a walk-out in a body for the purpose of embarrassing the operations of the mine.

"The names of all the members of this conspiracy were obtained by the military authorities and they are making arrests. These men obtained employment in the mine by deceit and false representations, and were old employes."

MAYOR'S AUTO IN CRASH.

Truck on Ferryboat Tears a Wheel Off the Machine.

A big double truck, belonging to a fireworks concern, collided with Mayor McClellan's automobile on the Staten Island ferryboat Robert Garrett yesterday afternoon, and when the commotion that resulted subsided it was discovered that the Mayor's automobile was minus one wheel.

Mayor McClellan, accompanied by his chauffeur and Assistant Corporation Counsel John C. Breckenridge, his personal adviser, had started for the Mayor's summer home at Monmouth, N. J. They were to go by way of Staten Island and Perth Amboy and arrived at the ferryhouse in time to catch the 2:30 o'clock boat. The custom on the Staten Island boats, which are liberally patronized by automobilists, is for the chauffeurs to draw their machines up in the centre of the boats so as to permit trucks and other vehicles to proceed to the forward end of the boats, and in following this custom the Mayor's chauffeur took his position in the centre of the half deck between the two runways. Hardly had the machine been brought to a stop when the big truck lumbered up.

The driver attempted to guide his team to the left of Mr. McClellan's machine, but the rear wheel of the cumbersome conveyance crashed with great force into the rear of the automobile, tearing off the left rear wheel of the machine.

The noise of the smash-up caused much excitement on the ferryboat, and many of the passengers rushed to the scene to ascertain what had happened. The Mayor was the first to get out of the automobile, and as he surveyed the wreck of his machine he turned to the truck driver and reproved him for his carelessness and demanded his name.

The driver had no idea who his questioner was, and with a lordly air waved his hand and said:

"The name's on the side of the wagon. See!"

The Mayor continued his trip to Staten Island, but it will be some days before his machine will be ready for a spin. Another automobile, which, according to the police, had a narrow escape from a similar fate, was Lewis Nixon's. Mrs. Nixon was in the machine at the time.

INDICTS LYNCHING SUSPECTS.

Virginia Jury Accuses Eighteen Alleged Members of Mob.

DANVILLE, Va., July 21.—The special Grand Jury summoned to investigate the attempt on the part of a mob to force an entrance into the city jail for the purpose of lynching the negro, Roy Seals, accused of the murder of James L. Armes, a flagman on the Southern Railway, this afternoon completed its labors.

The jury found indictments against W. D. Talley, Bird F. Pruitt, Whit Meyers, Charles Pruitt, Walter Clark, Solomon Hudgins, Wicker Armes, brother of the murdered man; W. Bal Ragland, Charles Vaughan, Edward Buckner, N. J. Wall, William Harris, Frank Childress, R. J. Lynch, George C. Mills, Elijah Williams, William H. Mann, and Pleasant Meyers.

The indictments will be certified immediately to the Mayor for trial.

Presentments were found against Wicker Armes and Bud F. Pruitt for threatening to shoot the Mayor and Policeman Robert S. Wynn while in the discharge of their official duties, and against R. J. Lynch for assaulting Deputy City Sergeant R. L. Woolfolk, jailer, while in the performance of his duties. Commonwealth's Attorney Thomas Hamlin will immediately file an information in each case, upon which the accused will be tried.

The jury also recommended that two members of the Fire Department, which faces on the alley leading to the jail, in which the officers made their stand against the mob, E. B. Utter and L. D. Perkins, should be cautioned and reprimanded by the court for using improper language toward the police force calculated to discourage them in the discharge of their duties and to inflame the mob.

The jury complimented the police for handling the mob and avoiding bloodshed.

New York Druggist Weds Secretly.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 21.—John R. Wall, a New York druggist, thirty-four years old, and Mrs. Lelia Dressner, also of New York, a daughter of Edwin Barrow of Louisville, Ky., forty-two years old, were married here by the Rev. W. E. Scofield at the Methodist parsonage Saturday night very secretly.

FOUGHT FIRE AT SEA ON OIL-LADEN SHIP

Crew of the Creedmoor Driven to Small Boats After Hard Battle.

ONE MAN LOST HIS LIFE

Portuguese Sailor, Paralyzed by Fear, Seen on Deck After His Comrades Had Put Away from Vessel.

Eighteen shabbily dressed men, some of them bare footed and others clad only in oilskins, arrived in New York last night. They were members of the crew of the British sailing ship Creedmoor, and had made a gallant fight to save their vessel, which, with her cargo of 450,000 gallons of gasoline, benzine, and naphtha, burned at sea on Wednesday. The men had lost everything they had, yet each of them had a smile on his face, and not a single one could be found among them who did not say that all the luck was on their side, for, as one of them expressed it, "things looked so black that we could almost see old Death looking us in the face."

Yesterday morning the crew of the burned vessel, with one exception, a Portuguese who was lost with the ship, was landed at Wood's Holl, Mass., from which place they caught the Boston Express for New York.

When the Creedmoor was about forty miles east of Fire Island somebody discovered there was a fire aboard. Less than a minute later a sheet of flame burst through the poop deck, just forward of the cabin. Capt. Humphries knew that if he saved his ship with such a cargo he would be about the luckiest skipper that ever sailed the Atlantic.

Capt. Humphries put the Creedmoor about and began a race for Sandy Hook. In the meantime Second Mate Adams was placed in command of the fire fighters. As yet the flames did not appear to be gaining great headway, and as they had started in a part of the ship where there were no lights, the skipper was certain that the fire had been slowly smoldering since he left New York. Capt. Humphries had just a faint hope that he might reach the Hook and save his vessel.

The fire-fighting apparatus on the ship was in excellent condition, and the system that marked this remarkable fight would have reflected credit on Chief Croker's best men. However, the sailors were destined to defeat. This loss of the battle was soon brought home to the men by a terrific explosion in the compartment where the naphtha was kept. This was followed by another explosion a few minutes later, and then others came in rapid succession. As the fluid exploded great balls of flame and smoke shot high into the air, making a magnificent spectacle.

Capt. Humphries ordered the lifeboats placed in position for launching at a moment's notice. As the big vessel was only a short distance off shore, it was not thought necessary to provision the boats, the only thing placed in them being barrels of water. After a while the explosions suddenly stopped, and again it looked as if after all the crew might be able to save the ship and get her to the Hook.

After another hour of as hard fighting as ever sailors did, the second outbreak of the flames occurred. This time it was in the apartment where gasoline was stored. There was a danger of the ship being blown up at any moment, yet the skipper and his men decided to make a second stand, and began the battle anew.

This second stand lasted only a few minutes. The explosions followed each other so fast that the skipper knew that his vessel was doomed, and ordered the lifeboats lowered. All the crew, save one, scrambled in. The lookout was a Portuguese named Marc. He was called by the Captain, but he failed to respond. The skipper shouted to him again. This time he leaned over the railing, and then a helpless, pitiful look spread over his face.

The sailor was paralyzed, it appeared, by the awful predicament he found himself in. By that time the flames were eating away the sails on the main and mizzen masts, and it was too late for the men to go back on board. Save Marc, the only living thing on the vessel at that time was the cat. They went down together.

Less than five minutes after the men left the ship it was blown to pieces by a series of explosions.

Capt. Humphries, who was among the last to leave the boat, took Marc's fate greatly to heart, and time and again explained how it was that when he got in the boat he thought all of his men were safe. In the lifeboat with the Captain were eight sailors, the rest of the men under Mates Adams and Jones being in the other. With the mates was the Japanese cook, who was severely burned about the body and face in making his escape.

The lifeboats on the Creedmoor were as dry as tinder, and as soon as they were lowered the water began to come through the seams. For a time it looked as if the boats would swamp. Luckily one of the sailors had put a couple of buckets in each boat, and these buckets saved the lives of the crew. While the buckets did not keep the boats free from water, they did serve to bail them enough to keep afloat until help arrived.

What remained of the Creedmoor was burning briskly, and the sea was lighted up for miles. As a result of this Capt. Humphries decided to remain near the wreck, as he argued that the flames would undoubtedly attract the attention of some passing vessel. For several hours the men drifted about watching the flames. They saw the masts burn one by one, and then topple over into the ocean.

After the boats had drifted for about three hours the eighteen men heard the toot of a whistle. They set up a concerted yell in reply, and yesterday morning about 1 o'clock the four-masted schooner Joseph B. Thomas of Thomaston, Me., Capt. Siko, bore down upon them. The rescue was quickly effected, and the men were landed at Wood's Holl several hours later. After rescue the Cunarder Aurania and the steamship Georgetown were both seen in the vicinity of the wreck, which was then burned to the water's edge.

The Creedmoor was of 1,390 gross tons, was 214.4 feet long, and 40.2 feet wide. She was built at Gardner's Creek, N. B., in 1884, and was owned by James Kennedy. William R. Grace & Co. were her New York agents.

The British Consul, having been notified of the rescue, made arrangements for the keeping of the men at the Sailors' Home until the investigation into the burning of the ship has been held.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs.—Adv.

CORTELYOU MEETS PERKINS.

In Philadelphia, Safe from Prying Eyes, to Consider Ways and Means.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—When George B. Cortelyou, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, came to Philadelphia from Washington yesterday much speculation was set afloat as to the object of his visit. Before he returned to Washington in the evening Mr. Cortelyou said to the reporters that he had come to Philadelphia to meet a New York friend on personal business. The reason for meeting him here was that the New York man could not spare the time to go to Washington, so, by way of compromise, both had come to Philadelphia. Nobody here was able to learn yesterday who it was that Mr. Cortelyou had met, but the rumor generally credited was that it was Elihu Root, and that the subject of the conference was Mr. Root's probable candidacy for the Governorship of New York.

But it was not Elihu Root whom Mr. Cortelyou met. It may be said with positiveness that the New York man whose time was so precious that not enough of it could be spared for the trip to Washington to meet the Chairman of the Republican National Committee was George W. Perkins of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation. With equal certainty it can be stated that the subject of the conference was a proposal for a contribution by the Morgan interests to the Republican campaign fund. But whether Mr. Perkins, on behalf of Mr. Morgan, consented to make such a contribution, or whether Mr. Cortelyou consented to receive it, is not known here. Indeed, except so far as the circumstances warrant inference, it is not known whether the proposal originated with Mr. Cortelyou and his principal or with Mr. Perkins and his.

MEMPHIS MAYOR ACQUIESCES.

In Response to Demand Says He Will Close All Gambling Houses.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 21.—Mayor Williams to-day replied to the request of the Committee of Public Safety that he close gambling houses as follows:

"Understanding in the above question the term 'gambling houses' to mean gambling of all kinds and at all places, for money and for things of value, I beg leave to state that in response to what I believe to be the demand of the public, as at present indicated by the press and pulpit, that I will do so to the best of my ability."

For the same reason the Mayor promises to see that saloons are kept closed from midnight to 4 A. M.

Four of the alleged murderers of the deputies appeared for trial in the Criminal Court to-day, Harry Keene of New York, the fifth man, being ill with appendicitis. The State elected to try the indictment against George Honan, and Congressman Patterson asked for a change of venue, which was refused by Judge Moss. A motion for continuance was then made, which was also denied.

LIEUT. PLUMMER ACCUSED.

Court-Martialed on Three Charges, but Trial Is Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 21.—William H. Plummer, First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, United States Army, who disappeared from Fort Leavenworth in June and after eight days was arrested in Hiawatha, Kan., was court-martialed to-day on three charges.

The first charge is to the effect that on April 5 he gave his pledge to his commanding officer to abstain from liquor for a year and then violated it; the second, that he was absent at Hiawatha without permission, and the third, that he was absent from duty at the post.

The officer pleaded not guilty to all of the charges, and his trial was postponed until next week. Lieut. Plummer is a native of Rhode Island, and once was an officer in the Second Connecticut Infantry.

PASTOR STOPS LAWN PARTY.

Ready to Postpone Wedding Rather Than Sanction It.

Special to The New York Times.

COS COB, Conn., July 21.—The Ladies' Aid Society of the Diamond Hill Methodist Episcopal Church of Mianus has decided that it will not hold its annual lawn party this Summer. The pastor, the Rev. E. F. Piper, is accordingly well pleased.

Mr. Piper is a man of pronounced views. He told the ladies that he was not in favor of lawn parties, as they detracted from the spiritual work of the church, and that rather than have the ladies adopt that means to help furnish the new parsonage for his bride's reception he would postpone his intended marriage this Fall to a Syracuse young woman.

The ladies held another meeting yesterday afternoon to talk over the lawn party. Their Vice President, Mrs. Charles Smith, took a stand for the pastor, which won the majority of votes for the giving up of the lawn party. Articles which had been given are now being sent back to the donors, and merchants who paid for advertisements in a programme are having their money returned.

CAR UPSET, SPILLED TWENTY.

Accident on Line Near Newark, Where Track Was Being Laid.

NEWARK, N. J., July 21.—A car on the Turnpike line from this city to New York left the rails while rounding a curve at Central Avenue and Third Street, Harrison, to-night and fell over on its side. About twenty men, women, and children were in the car, and all were thrown out. Bernard Feran and Emil Fischer, both of Harrison, and John J. Gilroy of this city were painfully, but not seriously, hurt. The others escaped with bruises.

The track over which the car was run was only laid down temorarily, owing to the rebuilding of the Bridge Street bridge. This work has caused the cars to use the Clay Street bridge.

FATAL STORM IN GEORGIA.

Many Persons Injured and Houses Wrecked in Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 21.—A storm swept the eastern and southern section of the city this afternoon, doing great damage to property and injuring several people.

The Hale Street Baptist Church was completely demolished; a paint shop of the Central Railroad Company and a small cottage on Hale Street were totally wrecked; the roof of a carpenter's shop of the Georgia Railroad was blown away; the end of a house on Lincoln Street was crushed in by a falling tree, and the grand stand at the baseball park was demolished.

J. K. Morris was fatally injured. William Brown suffered contusions about the head and one ear is gone. J. W. Livingston and William McCarty, J. K. Calhoun, and W. H. Fenly are slightly injured. All are employes of the Central Railroad. Sophia Turner was slightly hurt in the Hale Street house.

TRAIN WRECKED AUTO, KILLED ONE, HURT THREE

Crash at Gravesend Crossing of King's Highway.

HORATIO L. ABBOTT VICTIM

Coney Island Hotel Keeper Injured Internally—Fitzsimmons's Narrow Escape.

One person was killed and three were injured in a grade crossing collision between an automobile and a Long Island Railroad freight train yesterday forenoon at King's Highway and Gravesend Avenue, Coney Island. The engineer and conductor of the train are being held on a technical charge of homicide on account of the killing.

The man killed was Horatio S. Abbott, an engineer, thirty-nine years old, residing on Cortlandt Street, Coney Island. Those injured were:

ALBERT BURCHHARDT, thirty years old, a real estate man living at the Ocean Boulevard and Neptune Avenue, Coney Island.
MARTIN J. RAUSCHER, thirty-two years old, proprietor of the Hotel Albemarle, Surf Avenue, Coney Island.
MARVIN M. MERRITT, thirty years old, a chauffeur, living at the Hotel Albemarle, Coney Island.

Only a short time before the accident occurred, Robert Fitzsimmons had been an occupant of the automobile, Mr. Rauscher having taken him in his machine to the Coney Island Court, where Fitzsimmons was interested in a case that was up for hearing. The court proceedings were over at 11 o'clock, and Mr. Rauscher proposed a spin to Bath Beach, but Fitzsimmons declined the invitation, and Burchhardt became a member of the party in his stead.

Rauscher was in the front seat of the automobile with Merritt, his chauffeur, and ran at an eight-mile clip down the Ocean Parkway. As he swung into King's Highway, about a block away from where the collision occurred, Abbott, who, with Burchhardt, occupied the rear seat, drew his attention to the railroad crossing ahead, and warned him to go slow. Rauscher slackened speed, and when the crossing was reached he was running only about four miles an hour.

The railroad crossing is not provided with gates, and no flagman is stationed there. On the left of King's Highway, going toward Bath Beach, and just before the crossing is reached, the twelve-foot fence of the Gravesend race track completely blocks all view of the railroad south of the crossing. The railroad track is only about ten feet from the board fence.

The automobile had just cleared the fence when a freight train bound from Coney Island to Parkville came along at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour. By the time the occupants of the auto discovered their danger, it was too late to do anything. Rauscher got busy with his levers, but the oncoming train was only a few yards away then. He shouted to his companions to jump for their lives, but the words had scarcely left his mouth before the crash came.

Rauscher was thrown to the ground. He received internal injuries and was badly bruised. The chauffeur was bruised also, but Burchhardt somehow managed to jump at the last moment and received only slight injuries. Abbott was caught in the wreckage of the auto and was held between the sides of the machine, which were crumbled as though they had been so much papier-maché.

The engineer, John Yorkey, fifty-two years old, of Spruce Street, Richmond Hill, was running his engine tender first, and continued as though nothing had happened. The wreck of the automobile was bowled along before the engine for about two hundred yards, when the outcries of a boy who had seen the collision caused him to bring the train to a stop. Abbott was dragged from the wreckage and rushed to the Coney Island Hospital, where he died an hour later. The rest of the party, after their injuries had been attended to, were sent home.

Yorkey, the engineer, and Harry Comstock, thirty-eight years old, of 3,112 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, were arrested and held on a charge of assault, which was later changed to homicide.

C. H. DALE EDUCATES CADDIES.

Takes Them from Links to Prepare for Business Careers.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, July 21.—Charles H. Dale of the Rubber Trust has sent two caddies of the Larchmont Golf Club to a New York business college. The boys, both of whom are Italians, are Tony Santucci and Eugene Rose, of Harrison, sixteen and seventeen years old, respectively. Mr. Dale became acquainted with them at the golf club. They were so bright and attentive that he soon became interested in them and asked them if they did not want to prepare themselves for a business career.

Both of the lads were anxious to advance themselves, but at first they hesitated to accept the offer, because they said that their parents would be angry with them if they gave up their places. Mr. Dale assured them that he would arrange matters so that they would lose nothing. He is now paying their carfare from Harrison to New York every day and allows them $12 a week each for luncheon money and expenses. When they have completed their course Mr. Dale has promised them positions.

Recently Mr. Dale appointed Mr. Morrison, the manager of the Larchmont Yacht Club, to take general charge of the Chicago office of the Peerless Rubber Company at a salary of $10,000 a year. Mr. Morrison was once a brakeman for Mr. Dale when he was a railroad conductor in Pennsylvania.

GRAND REPUBLIC HIT KISMET.

Slight Collision with Maxwell Yacht Off Battery Park.

J. Rogers Maxwell's steam yacht Kismet was awaiting her owner off the Battery Park steamboat landing yesterday afternoon when the excursion steamer Grand Republic, with 500 passengers aboard, ran in to make the landing. The boats came together and the excursion boat drew back with a lot of her main deck forward port windows smashed. The Kismet's bowsprit was sprung.

The collision was not severe, but it startled the passengers on the Grand Republic, which was sister ship of the General Slocum. All of them, including the men, rushed to the opposite side of the steamer, but the officers assured every one that there was no danger. The Grand Republic's excited passengers soon became quieted, and she went down the bay after making her landing.

LLOYDS' WAR RISKS GO UP.

Same Rate as Just Before Far Eastern Conflict Began.

LONDON, July 21.—Twenty guineas per cent. was quoted at Lloyds' to-day for insurance against the outbreak of an Anglo-Russian war within three weeks.

This is the rate which prevailed at Lloyds' on Russo-Japanese war risks three weeks prior to the outbreak of hostilities.

ADMIRAL TAYLOR VERY ILL.

His Daughter Called from Newport to His Bedside in Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 21.—Word was received here to-day of the serious illness of Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, United States Navy, in Canada. His daughter, Mrs. Walter R. Gherardi, who was at the torpedo station, has been called to his bedside.

Rear Admiral Taylor was born in Washington, D. C., March 4, 1845. He was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1863, and served on the Shenandoah and Iroquois during the civil war. He commanded the battleship Indiana in the Spanish war, taking part in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. He has served as commandant of the navy yard in Brooklyn.

MORTON MAY QUIT CABINET.

Statement by President of Atchison Road Taken to Mean That.

That Paul Morton does not intend remaining in President Roosevelt's Cabinet permanently, even if his chief is re-elected, was the conclusion that Wall Street drew yesterday from a notice issued by President Ripley of the Atchison. The notice read:

Paul Morton having resigned the office of Second Vice President, the duties of that position, so far as they pertain to freight and passenger traffic, will be performed until further notice by W. B. Biddle, freight traffic manager, and G. T. Nicholson, passenger traffic manager.

The publication of a notice of this kind is not a usual thing in railroad circles, and a reason was quickly assigned that President Ripley wished to put an end to discussion of various prospective candidates for the position, such as brought out the name of J. M. Hannaford, Second Vice President and General Manager of the Northern Pacific, last week.

WOMAN FALLS FROM CLIFF.

Miss May Gould of Fitchburg Killed on Partridge Island.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 21.—Miss J. May Gould of Fitchburg, Mass., was instantly killed to-day by falling from a cliff at Partridge Island. She, with a friend, Miss Caroline Pierce, was staying in Wolfville. They went on an excursion to Parrsborough with others and Miss Gould, with another friend, Miss Morrison of Waverly, tried to go down the cliff.

They could not get back and screamed for help. Miss Morrison was rescued but Miss Gould, unable to hold on until help came, fell some fifty feet upon the jagged rocks and was killed instantly. She hung for half an hour before dropping from exhaustion and nervousness.

HE SAID NO AT THE ALTAR.

Then Chicagoan Left His Fiancee and Rushed from the Church.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 21.—Standing at the altar with his prospective bride Stanley Projles, a south Chicago electrician, to-day renounced his promise of marriage. Then while the 250 guests gazed in astonishment, he turned and fled.

He was pursued through the streets by an angry crowd, and finally was rescued by the police and locked up for safekeeping.

The disappointed young woman, Miss Margaret Majla, eighteen years old, is broken-hearted, and can give no explanation of her former lover's conduct.

The priest had just asked the question "Do you take this woman for your wife?" when Projles shouted "No," and ran out of the church. He refuses to explain his behavior.

PARK ROW CAR CRASH.

Horse Car Driver and a Woman Passenger Taken to Hospital.

Two cars collided last night at Park Row and Chambers Street, and the passengers of both cars were thrown from their seats. Such was the force of the collision that the driver of one of the cars, a horse car, was knocked from the platform to the street, and a woman passenger in the same car was so badly bruised that she was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where the driver also was taken.

The trouble occurred through the hurry of the driver of a newspaper wagon, who soon after 9 o'clock crossed New Chambers Street ahead of a Third Avenue car north-bound. At that moment the horse car, No. 23, of the Madison Street Line, crossing west, and driven by John Comerford, came on the tracks. He failed to see the Third Avenue car, and the motorman did not see the horse car making across the street. The trolley car struck the horse car in the side with a terrible crash.

WOMAN BEATS MEN SWIMMERS.

Miss Barger Smashes Records Made by Both Sexes at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 21.—Two swimming records were smashed at Bailey's Beach this morning. Miss Edna Barger swam from Bailey's Beach to Hazard's Beach, a distance of one and a quarter miles, in an even hour, beating the best previous record for women, held by Miss Anna Tooker Best, by twenty minutes.

Later in the morning she swam the distance in fifty minutes, beating the men's record by several minutes.

Miss Barger was accompanied on her swim by two men of the life-saving guard, but received no assistance from them. She swam the distance without a stop, and this fact adds materially to her accomplishment, as Miss Best when she made her record made several stops.

Miss Barger is the youngest daughter of Samuel F. Barger and is an enthusiast in all classes of sport. She is one of the woman lawn tennis players at the Casino and is skilful in other sports.

The genuine crystal pebble eyeglasses are accurately fitted at Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

RUSSIA IS SILENT, HOT TALK IN LONDON

Release of Malacca Would Not Satisfy Britons.

WANT SEIZURES STOPPED

Government Organ Demands Withdrawal of Czar's Ships.

MALACCA LEAVES PORT SAID

Slips Away Before British Cruisers Arrive—Suspicion That She Has Contraband Goods Aboard.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 21.—It is the understanding here that the British cruisers which Admiral Sir Compton Domville dispatched from Malta to Port Said failed to reach there before the departure of the Malacca, so that there was nothing to interfere with the progress of that vessel toward her destination.

Up to the present moment no report has reached here of interference with her in the open sea by a British warship, and it is not known whether she is being chased.

Reports come by several channels from St. Petersburg that Russia has decided to release the Malacca, but no authoritative communication to this effect has been received.

May Be Carrying Contraband.

Meanwhile a new phase of the affair has developed. Many persons in London now believe that the Malacca has contraband in her hold and that Russia knows it. If this belief should become widespread in Great Britain it is conceivable that there might be a change of sentiment. The view might prevail that if the volunteer cruiser which seized the Malacca could establish her right to seize anything it was right for her to seize the Malacca and take her before a prize court for a fair inquiry concerning her cargo. The London Times's insurance correspondent, referring to this matter, says:

"No doubts exist here as to the irregular status of the Petersburg and the need of our Government's intervention, but the Russians contend that the Malacca did ship at Antwerp contraband goods for Japan. Of course it is extremely difficult for owners, however careful, to be sure that contraband goods under misleading bills of lading are not consigned on their vessels.

"Even supposing the Russian allegation well grounded and that contraband was surreptitiously put aboard at Antwerp, it is believed in some well-informed quarters, this does not make the behavior of the Petersburg any more defensible, and the suspected contraband has nothing to do with the British Government stores, which were undoubtedly consigned to Hongkong."

This is a more conservative statement than some that were heard about the City this afternoon, for it was quite a common thing to hear shipping men express the downright belief that the Malacca's cargo would not prove clean if inquired into by a judicial tribunal.

The Malacca's Journey to Russia.

If it should prove untrue that Russia has decided to release the Malacca, there is considerable doubt whether the Russian Lieutenant who now commands her would sail her through the Mediterranean and past Gibraltar and parade her in the English Channel en route to a Baltic port. To start on an itinerary of that sort would be to invite trouble.

It is assumed that the Russian would prefer not to fall in with a British warship, and that his purpose is to get the Malacca as quickly as possible to a place of safety. The suggestion is made that he could do no better than take her through the Dardanelles and anchor her somewhere in the Sea of Marmora. Once there, it is urged, she would be out of reach of British warships and Russia would be in an advantageous position to deal with the British Government in reference to her final disposition.

This suggestion does not strike a responsive chord in the minds of those who think Russia's course in the Red Sea is due to a determination to embroil other European powers in her war with Japan. Their reply to the suggestion is that if Russia is looking for trouble, the easiest way to satisfy her longing is to put the Malacca in the way of British warships and keep her in such environ-

ment until one of them shall be tempted to seize her, which would be an act of war.

The prevailing opinion in Great Britain does not attribute such a motive as this for the seizures, which are thought to be due to information received by the Russian Admiralty from Antwerp, which port seems to be greatly interested just now in the shipment of contraband.

CRISIS REGARDED AS ACUTE.

Balfour Calls Malacca Incident Most Serious—Postpones Statement.

LONDON, Friday, July 22.—After midnight, just before the adjournment of the House of Commons, Premier Balfour stated that the Government had received no confirmation of the reported release of the Malacca.

When questioned in the House of Commons yesterday, about the departure of the Malacca from Port Said, Premier Balfour confirmed the report of the departure of the ship in charge of a Russian prize crew, and said he would "make a statement to the House on this most serious question at some future day," but he added, he thought it was not desirable that a statement should be made prematurely.

Gen. Laurie (Conservative) intended to raise the whole Red Sea question in the House yesterday, but it was announced that at the request of Earl Percy, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in view of the extreme importance of the subject, he would postpone his question until Monday. By that time the British Government is confident that the Malacca incident will have been settled.

The assurances that the Malacca will be released, cabled from St. Petersburg to the United States, do not appear in the British morning papers.

Special dispatches to a somewhat similar effect from St. Petersburg do not allay the alarmist views of the leading organs, which construe Premier Balfour's post-midnight announcement that the Government had received no confirmation of the reported release of the Malacca to mean that the incident remains unsettled.

Another cause for great apprehension is the broader question of Russia's right to send vessels of her Volunteer Fleet through the Dardanelles. A striking evidence that the danger of the situation has not been mitigated in the least so fas as British official and public opinion is concerned is afforded by The Daily Telegraph, which, under a large-type caption, "An Acute Crisis," declares that the relations between Great Britain and Russia have reached the stage of an acute crisis, but behind the incident of the Malacca is the far larger question of the status of the so-called Volunteer Fleet.

"It has, we believe, been made clear to the Czar's Government that the transformation of merchant vessels passing the Dardanelles as such into armored cruisers cannot be recognized under any pretext whatever as justifying Russia's interference with British shipping.

"It is not impossible that as a concession to Russian dignity the Government may offer to permit the Malacca to put in at some neutral port, where her cargo may be examined and the statement verified that whatever munitions she carried were intended for the use of the British China squadron."

In its editorial this morning The Daily Telegraph becomes even more alarmist, declaring that upon Russia's response to Lord Lansdowne's demands "the issues of peace or war are staked." Continuing, The Daily Telegraph says that only in the event of Russia being prepared to accept the British conditions on the larger issue would the Government, as a "sop to Russian dignity," permit the Malacca to be taken to a neutral port.

"The main question to be settled between the British and Russian Governments, if we are to maintain even technical relations of friendship," says The Daily Telegraph's editorial, "is the status of the Russian so-called Volunteer Fleet. The point which has been made clear to the Czar's Government by Lord Lansdowne is that Great Britain will not permit a lightning change from a merchant vessel to an armed cruiser.

"In other words, if these unchartered libertines of the Russian Navy attempt to stop or to search a British vessel they will be called upon to desist, and if they refuse to obey the demand they will be fired upon and sunk.

"We further understand that the Ottoman Government will take steps to prevent the passage of these Janus-faced vessels through the Dardanelles, and, in the event of their evasion, will notify our Government of their departure.

"These problems are altogether independent of the war in the Far East. We are acting and shall continue to act, not as the allies of Japan, but as the greatest naval power, protecting the highway against the illicit inroads of pirates."

The significance of such language by a paper so much in the confidence of the Government and which has been strongly in favor of an Anglo-Russian entente can scarcely be overestimated.

The Standard also sees little abatement in the gravity of the crisis as a result of the statements from St. Petersburg that the Malacca will be released. "Our dignity and self-respect," says the paper editorially, "demand that she be released before she reaches the Baltic.

"The Admiral in command of the Mediterranean Squadron has received his instructions. His cruisers are being rapidly directed to the proper points, and we presume that if the Malacca is not voluntarily surrendered she will be intercepted before she can pass the Straits of Gibraltar."

The Daily Mail says there is reason to believe that the British garrisons in the Mediterranean will be strengthened by drafts from the United Kingdom, while several vessels will be sent to the vicinity of the Dardanelles, and others to Port Said.

Admiral Edward Field, retired, speaking at a public banquet last evening, said he believed that the Russian Government was trying to drag in both France and Great Britain.

The Odessa correspondent of The Standard, in a dispatch dated July 21, says it is stated that three Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers now at Sevastopol have stopped coaling and arming pending further instructions from St. Petersburg. He adds that the "privateering exploits of the Smolensk and Petersburg are applauded by the press."

NO BLUFF TO RUSSIA.

London Times Declares the British Government Is in Earnest.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, July 21.—The London Times, in an editorial article which will appear in to-morrow's (Friday's) issue, continues to insist that Great Britain must not falter in her determination to have the Malacca released. It says:

"We assume that the Malacca will not be lost sight of by the Mediterranean fleet, some of whose cruisers are now at Alexandria, but the shepherding of the ship under such circumstances can hardly tend to relieve the delicate situation.

"Mr. Balfour did not hesitate to describe the question which has arisen as most serious, and declared that he would undoubtedly have to make a statement upon it to the House before the end of the session. At the same time he observed, with the approval of the House, that he did not think it desirable that the statement should be premature.

"That, we are sure, is the feeling of the country. It is anxious to afford the amplest opportunities to diplomacy for effecting an adjustment of the controversy which shall be satisfactory precisely because it appreciates the strength of the British case and the extreme gravity of the position which has been created by the refusal of Russia to abandon her pretensions.

"A St. Petersburg message suggests that authoritative quarters in that city do not regard the British note as representing the final attitude of the Government and that a tendency exists to look upon the presence of our ships in Egyptian waters as part of a game of bluff. We cannot believe that Count Benckendorff has left his Government room for such an illusion, which we do not hesitate to describe as most dangerous to peace.

"There may be a possibility of solving by diplomatic means the broader questions of principle as to the status of the Volunteer Fleet. Indeed, a St. Petersburg message tells us that the idea of referring the subject to The Hague tribunal is already mooted in the Russian capital.

"That is an idea which perhaps we might entertain, provided, of course, that Russia were to undertake not to allow volunteer cruisers to make further seizures pending a decision, but the release of the Malacca is a condition precedent to any possible arrangement of this kind.

"Every day's delay adds to the tension which the high-handed and lawless action of the Russian cruisers has caused, while any repetition of that action would intensify the difficulties in the way of a settlement a hundredfold and might easily make it no longer practicable."

FRENCH THINK RUSSIA WRONG.

Foreign Minister Delcasse Advises Her to Release the Malacca.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, July 21.—The absence of editorial comment in most of the Paris newspapers on the exploits of the Russian volunteer cruisers is probably due to several causes.

One is the general opinion that the Russians are in the wrong, a view which their French allies cannot be expected to proclaim on the housetops. Another is, no doubt, a desire to abstain from a manifestation calculated to be interpreted by Russia as an encouragement to provoke an extension of the war.

Last, but not least, the great majority of Frenchmen, including most of the leading Paris journalists, may be credited with a sincere wish not to show themselves unfriendly to England.

If, therefore, the French Government has been called upon to take a position on the question, it could scarcely leave clearly defined public opinion out of account. The prospect of an eventual improvement in Anglo-Russian relations is nowhere more welcome than in Paris, and a rapprochement would find no more eager promoter than the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The untoward incident provoked by the action of the Russian cruisers is certainly profoundly deplored at the Elysée and the Quai d'Orsay, though there is nothing to show that it is regarded in high official quarters as likely to lead to serious complications.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 21.—At the embassies here and in foreign diplomatic circles generally it is not believed that the Malacca incident will have serious results, for it is universally held that Russia is in the wrong and must and will give in.

An ordinary meeting was held to-day by the Directors of the Suez Canal, and the question was unofficially discussed. One of the French Directors voiced the opinion of his compatriots in the remark that Russia had quite enough on her hands without seeking trouble with England.

More delicate in its bearings is the question of Russia passing ships through the Dardanelles under cover of the commercial flag. The Russian argument is that no treaty defines the length of time which must elapse before a merchant vessel can obtain belligerent rights after its transformation into a cruiser. In the case of the Petersburg and the Smolensk this transformation took place after their passage through the Dardanelles, and though the trick is patent, no clear breach of treaty is involved, as would have been the case if an Ironclad had passed through under a similar disguise. This knotty point may very likely be submitted later to The Hague Tribunal.

A statement is published here to-night that M. Delcassé is about to make a visit to Russia, with the express purpose of conferring with Count Lamsdorff. I am informed by a personage in close touch with the Foreign Minister that there is no truth in this whatever. M. Delcassé would instinctively avoid any voyage which would have an air of officiousness, and he has at the present moment but one heartfelt desire—to get as far away from Russia and Russian affairs as he possibly can.

There is now no doubt that the British Ambassador at Rome, Sir Francis Bertie, will succeed Sir Edmund Monson at the embassy here. Sir Edmund has already left the embassy, and will not return to reside there any more, but will spend the few remaining weeks of his Ambassadorship at Etretat and Houlgate.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, July 21.—The French Government has taken the initiative toward averting an Anglo-Russian crisis. Its action is not by the exercise of friendly offices, but by a more effective means.

Foreign Minister Delcassé is making friendly representations to Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister. This, from the ally on whom Russia chiefly depends, is expected to exert strong influence toward a pacific solution. The exact nature of M. Delcassé's representations is not disclosed, but they are understood to contemplate the release of the Malacca and suitable redress.

Russia's answer is momentarily expected, but had not arrived to-night. It is expected to-morrow. If it is satisfactory the release of the steamer will probably be followed by the payment of a money indemnity.

The French authorities are doing everything possible to prevent the affair from assuming grave proportions. Although reluctant to criticise Russia, they incline to the view that a mistake has been made in the present case, which Russia will be ready to admit and correct unless retarded through excessive British criticisms.

The French press and public are taking the affair calmly. The Ministerial press takes the view that the situation is due to a misunderstanding.

WILL ACCEPT BRITAIN'S WORD.

Russia Ready to Free Prize on Receiving Assurance as to Her Cargo.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—The scare yesterday over the Malacca incident has given way to a calmer and more rational view. The feeling in high official circles where an exact knowledge of the attitude of the Government exists is that the case will be speedily and satisfactorily adjusted.

The main difficulty is the excited state of public feeling in the two countries, but the Russian Government, under the direct inspiration of the Emperor, who is personally anxious to avoid grounds for a quarrel, is apparently ready to meet Great Britain in the most friendly spirit.

To the Emperor primarily, but also in large degree to Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, is due the credit for restraining the chauvinistic spirit of a certain element which talks lightly of the possibility of war with Great Britain.

The Russian position can be stated in a few words. While not admitting that the Russian Captain seized the Malacca without some warrant, Russia will accept without question Great Britain's assurance that the war munitions on board the vessel are Government stores, bound for the naval station at Hongkong, and will order the immediate release of the ship.

At the same time Russia will maintain her right to stop vessels believed to have contraband of war on board and detain them if the manifests are not plain, as required by international law.

Whether Russia will agree to discuss the war status of the Red Sea cruisers is not plain, but if Great Britain insists seriously she may offer to refer this and other collateral questions to The Hague Tribunal.

It is stated that the Foreign Office was not consulted regarding the international questions involved when the decision to send out the vessels of the Volunteer Fleet and convert them into warships was reached, but this cannot be confirmed. The Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovitch, who is a strong reactionary and who is said to have planned the cruise, seems to be chiefly responsible for the present entanglement.

Nothing is ascertainable here regarding the reported pourparlers of the powers on the general subject of neutral commerce, but the report is not considered probable.

The Prinz Heinrich incident seems certain of satisfactory adjustment. There appears to be no desire on the part of Germany to crowd Russia, that country being convinced that any wrong which may have been done will be righted and that proper reparation will be made.

BRITISH WARSHIPS' MOVEMENTS.

Two Cruisers at Alexandria and Rest of the Fleet Expected There.

ALEXANDRIA, July 21.—The British cruisers Furious and Venus have arrived here.

The remainder of the fleet is expected to reach this port shortly.

VALETTA, Malta, July 21.—The British cruisers Leander and Lancaster, accompanied by three torpedo-boat destroyers, left here last night to rejoin the Mediterranean squadron.

The cruiser Pyramus, the torpedo depot ship Vulcan, and the torpedo gunboats Speedy and Harrier sailed to-day to join the fleet.

THE PAK LING NOT SEIZED.

Steamship Company Officials Deny That She Has Been Captured.

LONDON, July 21.—The officers of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company steamer Pak Ling (from Middlesborough, England, June 18 and London July 2 for Yokohama), deny the report circulated last night that the vessel had been seized by a Russian Volunteer Fleet cruiser in the Red Sea.

LET FRENCH SHIPS ALONE.

Russian Raiders Allow Messageries Liners to Pass Unchallenged.

ADEN, July 21.—The Russian Volunteer Fleet vessels continue to patrol this vicinity. They did not attempt to interfere with the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Palawan, which passed here this morning.

Steamers of the French (Messageries) Line are allowed to pass unchallenged.

MALACCA LEAVES PORT SAID.

Destination Not Declared, but It Is Thought It Is Libau.

PORT SAID, July 21.—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Malacca, which was arrested by the Russians in the Red Sea, and which arrived here Tuesday, with the Russian prize crew on board, has left this port.

Her destination is not declared, but she is probably bound for Cherbourg and Libau.

The bill of health of the Malacca was marked "Russia."

RIDICULE VLADIVOSTOK RAID.

Japanese Consider It Futile—One Steamer Sunk, Another Seized.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, July 21.—The Vladivostok cruisers sank a Japanese steamer, the Takashima Maru, of 318 tons, carrying a cargo valued at £50, ($250,) and captured another steamer. Their subsequent proceedings are wrapped in mystery.

The whole affair is ridiculed in Japan. It is here regarded as a new, futile attempt to create a diversion.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, Friday, July 22, 2:10 A. M.—A fisherman reports that the Vladivostok Squadron was off Miyako yesterday, going in a southeasterly direction at a speed of ten knots. If this course and speed is maintained the Squadron will be off Yokohama late to-day. The eastern coast of Japan is shrouded in fog. Shipping has been suspended, awaiting the location of the Russian fleet.

VLADIVOSTOK, July 21.—Work on the fortifications is being actively pushed, and everything is in a state of preparedness. The troops are anxiously awaiting the appearance of the Japanese. Otherwise all is quiet here.

It will be noted that the foregoing dispatch makes no mention of the Vladivostok squadron.

SANK BRITISHER BY ACCIDENT.

Commander of Russian Ship Made an Error with a Torpedo.

TIEN-TSIN, July 21.—A letter was received here to-day from Niu-Chwang saying that the commander of a Russian torpedo boat reported that while in the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li he accidentally torpedoed a British steamer.

It is surmised here that the vessel referred to is the Hipsiang, now five days overdue from Niu-Chwang. The Hipsiang belongs to the Indo-China Navigation Company.

Lloyd's agent at Niu-Chwang telegraphs that nearly every steamer arriving reports seeing mines, and that navigation will practically cease unless steps are taken to explode the mines.

Everything at Niu-Chwang is perfectly quiet. There is no trouble with the Russian troops.

NIU-CHWANG, Sunday, July 17, (Delayed in Transmission.)—Three Japanese cruisers are standing off and on at the river entrance hoping the Russian gunboat Sivoutch will attempt to go to Port Arthur.

JAPANESE REPORTED MARCHING ON MUKDEN

Are Said to Have Broken Through Russian Left Flank.

FIGHTING BEYOND THE LIAO

Russians Said to Have Driven Back Japanese with Great Loss—More About Mo-tien Battle.

LIAO-YANG, Wednesday, July 20.—News was received from Tashi-Chao yesterday that the Japanese had broken through the Russian left flank between Lieut. Gen. Count Keller's position and that of Gen. Rennenkampff, and that they were marching on Mukden.

The rumors to this effect are persistent, but there is no official confirmation of them.

The Russian Eastern Army to-day attacked the Japanese on the other side of the valley of the Liao River. Gen. Keller, after a hard fight, compelled the Japanese to retreat with great loss.

LONDON, July 22.—According to a special dispatch from Moscow, the Russky Listok of that city confirms the report from Liao-yang that the Japanese have broken through the Russian left flank and are marching on Mukden.

A Russian correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Mukden, under date of July 19, says:

"A fierce fight has been raging during the past two days, and it still continues.

"The Japanese, who are in superior strength, attacked with great daring and coolness.

"The Russians are contesting the ground splendidly.

"The Japanese flanking movements to the east are the real cause of our retirement.

"Heavy losses have been sustained.

"The Japanese artillery has again shown its superiority."

The scene of the fighting is not mentioned by the correspondent.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—The most sensational piece of news from the front is The Associated Press dispatch from Liao-yang, dated July 20, reporting a persistent rumor that the Japanese have broken through the Russian left wing between the respective positions of Lieut. Gen. Count Keller and Gen. Rennenkampff and are marching upon Mukden.

The report received from Gen. Kuropatkin bearing the same date says that there has been no change of importance in the situation, and a close study of the dates shows that the rumor probably refers to the Japanese advance against Gen. Rennenkampff on the Northern Sai-ma-tse Liao-yang Road, when they drove the Russians back as far as Houtsiatse, twenty-six miles east of Liao-yang.

A later dispatch to The Associated Press shows that Gen. Herschelmann commanded this detachment of Gen. Rennenkampff's cavalry and that he turned and took the offensive, subsequently compelling the Japanese to retire in the direction of Sikeyan.

Further but incomplete details of Gen. Keller's attack at Mo-tien Pass July 17 sent by The Associated Press correspondents show that the fight lasted all day and was a bloody affair. The Sevsky Regiment rushed eight of the Japanese guns with the bayonet, but later was compelled to abandon them.

A Russian detachment which crossed the Lian River at dawn on the opening of the fight discovered a Japanese detachment under a hill, dressed in the Russian uniform, and hailed the soldiers in Russian as friends, but when the Russians got within easy range the Japanese opened fire.

FIRING OFF PORT ARTHUR.

Guns Heard at Niu-Chwang, Too—Reported Japanese Loss.

TIEN-TSIN, July 21.—It is reported here that a heavy bombardment off Port Arthur occurred yesterday.

Heavy gun firing was heard at Niu-Chwang the same day.

CHE-FOO, July 21.—A French priest living in Che-Foo, who is a personal friend of and who is in communication with Gen. Stoessel, received information to-day that the Japanese suffered severe loss north of Port Arthur recently and were driven back to Nago Pass.

NIU-CHWANG, Tuesday, July 19.—Japanese warships in the Gulf of Liao-Tung are stopping vessels carrying contraband of war. They sank four junks off the Chinese coast. All the crews were lost.

Other junks from Che-Foo for the Kwan-Tung Peninsula with rice have been deprived of their cargoes.

MIKADO CONGRATULATES TROOPS.

Sends a Message to the Second Division on the Mo-Tien Victory.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, July 21.—The Mikado has sent congratulations on the victory at Mo-Tien Ling direct to the Second Division, under Gen. Nishi. His Majesty states that the Japanese were outnumbered by two to one.

Gen. Oku reports that the Japanese casualties at Kai-Chow July 6 to July 9 were 21 men killed and 129 (including 5 officers) wounded.

TOOK GERMANS FOR JAPANESE.

Russian Guard Reported Boatloads of Spies on Prussian Frontier.

BERLIN, July 21.—The belief of the Russian private soldier in Japanese ubiquity is amusingly illustrated by an incident reported from the Russo-German frontier.

Two boatloads of Bromberg gymnasium students rowing on the Drewenz River were sharply called to a halt by a Russian frontier guard. The boats began a speedy retreat. The guardsman fired, and one of the boats surrendered. The other escaped to the German shore.

The captives were taken to the nearest military post, escorted by a detachment of cavalry summoned by the guard, who reported the presence of two boatloads of Japanese spies.

The students were identified without difficulty, and were released by the officer in command.

WOMAN SHOOTS SHIP'S BARBER.

Man Says She Wanted Him to Desert Wife and Navy.

Because he refused to desert his ship and his wife for her, he says, William Sears, colored, a barber in the navy, was shot in the left side at Forty-eighth Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon by a young colored woman who said she was Gertie Sanders of 118 West Third Street. She has been arrested charged with the shooting.

PROSECUTOR AIDS PRISONER.

Conceals His Identity and Will Ask His Release—Letter from Depew.

A young man, giving his name as Arthur Green, which, according to his employer, is assumed, was arrested last night by Detectives Higgins and Donovan of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. He said he lived at Harris's Hotel, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

"Green" is said by the police and others to be the son of a State Senator, now dead. He recently had some quarrel with his family, living in Manhattan, and started out on his resources. He had been employed for the last three or four months by J. H. Becker, proprietor of the Mount Morris Hotel, 2,396 Third Avenue.

It is charged that "Green" went to Henry Simons, a cigar manufacturer living at 220 East Seventy-sixth Street, and said that Mr. Becker wanted to borrow $10. Simons gave the money, but Becker never got it, it is charged. When Simons and Becker compared notes both were chagrined, and Simons made the complaint to the police.

Mr. Becker said last night that he was sorry "Green" had been arrested. He admitted that the name "Green" was an assumed one, but declined to state the prisoner's real name.

"It will not come out in court, either, for I'll see to it that 'Green' is discharged," said Becker.

The police said later that when "Green" was searched there was found a letter of recommendation signed by Senator Chauncey M. Depew, which testified to the honesty and integrity of the bearer. This letter was not taken from the prisoner.

SOUND PIRATES STILL ACTIVE.

Robberies Attempted in Mount Vernon and Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, July 21.—Burglars forced an entrance into the home of Adrian A. Buck, silversmith, living at 47 North Fulton Avenue, Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, at an early hour this morning, and after packing up several thousand dollars' worth of silverware were scared away by Mrs. Buck. The burglars were at work in the dining room, when Mrs. Buck, who was aroused by the clicking of the silverware, scared the men off by calling at them. The burglars jumped through a window and escaped, leaving the silverware piled up on the floor.

Burglars who attempted to enter the mansion of Mrs. E. M. Hooper, on the Field Road point, at Greenwich, Conn., last night, were frightened away by the large collie dog. James Williams, the coachman, awoke and saw the men trying to pry open a window. He yelled to the dog, and the animal chased the men to the beach, where they are supposed to have entered a boat and escaped. It is believed that the burglars belong to the gang of Sound pirates who have been looting Summer homes in all the cities and towns around New York.

Urged to action by the numerous burglaries that have taken place of late, a number of wealthy and influential residents of Chester Hill and Corcoran Manor have sent out invitations to the people in that locality asking them to meet at the home of George Semler on Tuesday evening to talk over the matter of better police protection and to devise plans to try and capture the thieves that are almost nightly breaking into their homes. Several invitations to attend the meeting were mailed to-day, and it is expected that a large number of residents will be present.

SAYS U. S. IS PHOTOGRAPHER.

We Must Take All Nations for One Picture.—Justice Brewer.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 21.—Justice David J. Brewer's address before the North western Mutual Life Insurance Agents' Association to-night emphasized the necessity of upholding in this country the spirit of religion, liberty, and education. He said in part:

"I think that the time will come when the people of the United States will look back to the barbarous laws excluding the Chinese, as citizens of Massachusetts look back to the hanging of the witches."

"America is the great composite photographer of nations, with a duty to take all the various races of the earth, with all the various elements of those nations, and put them on the canvas to make one picture, one race."

DESTROYER'S FAST TRIAL.

The Blakely Reaches an Average Speed of 25.7 Knots.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 21.—The torpedo-boat destroyer Blakely to-day successfully passed her official standardizing test before the Naval Inspection Board, of which Capt. C. J. Train is President. The conditions were very favorable, the wind being light and the sea calm, and the boat was able to make excellent time over the measured mile course.

Her best time for a mile was at the rate of 25.7 knots an hour, which is sevententns of a knot in excess of the requirements. To-morrow morning the Blakely will have her final trial at sea, being required to make 24 knots an hour in the deep seaway. After to-day's performance, which was satisfactory in every way to her builders and the Government Inspectors, it is expected that the boat will successfully pass this last test.

WRIT OF ERROR FOR BURTON.

Justice Brewer Acts in Case of Convicted Missouri Senator.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court has granted a writ of error to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri in the case of Senator Joseph R. Burton, convicted in St. Louis of accepting a fee for services before the Post Office Department while a member of the United States Senate.

The case will be reviewed by the United States Supreme Court probably in the Fall.

BIG ELECTRICAL CONTRACT.

Allis-Chalmers Company Said to Have Closed Record Deal.

The Allis-Chalmers Company, which has been making preparations for months past to enter the electrical field on a large scale in opposition to the Westinghouse and the General Electric interests, is said to have just obtained a contract for installing nearly 100,000 horse power turbo-generating equipment, asserted to be the largest contract of the kind ever made in the world, the value being upward of $2,000,000.

The contract is reported to have been awarded by Thomas E. Murray, acting as consulting engineer for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the New York Edison Company, and other companies in which Anthony N. Brady is the dominant factor. There will be six 5,500 kilowatt turbines, direct connected to 25 cycle, 750 revolutions a minute, three-phase alternating generators. The latter machines will be wound to give either 6,600 or 11,000 volts. One is to be installed in a huge power house which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit is to erect at Kent and Division Avenues, and which will contain almost 100,000 horse power. Twelve turbines in all are to be put in the plant. The second largest contract of the kind was for three 5,500 kilowatt outfits which the Westinghouse Company will furnish for the proposed Long Island City power house of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Chicago Claims Population of 2,241,000.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The new city directory for Chicago has been given to the public. Based on the number of names, it gives Chicago a population for 1904 of 2,241,000. The directory of 1903 gave Chicago an estimated population of 2,231,000.

NINE AUTOS BURNED IN CONEY ISLAND FIRE

Mournful Owners Leave Resort on Prosaic Cars or Boats.

EXPLOSIONS OF GASOLINE

Miniature Rivers of Fire Run in All Directions, Imperiling Surrounding Property.

Gasoline exploded in the automobile station owned by the Dreamland Park Amusement Company, in Eighth Street, Coney Island, directly opposite the police station, at about 6 o'clock last evening. The auto station was burned, with nine automobiles that had been left there by their occupants, who were seeing the sights of the island. It was impossible to save a single machine. Twenty-five barrels of gasoline were in the place, and as they blew up one after another, the flames rolled higher and higher, making a gorgeous spectacle that was enjoyed by a throng of fully 50,000 persons, who flocked into adjacent streets and vacant places, but spreading terror among the owners of near-by amusement places.

At one time it looked as if the whole West End might be fire-swept. Battalion Fire Chief Kirkpatrick was standing before the house of Engine Company No. 145, adjoining the police station, when the first barrel of gasoline exploded with a report like a siege gun. He dashed indoors and gave the alarm, but before the engine had crossed the sill the whole building was wrapped in flames, and concussion was following concussion in quick succession, at least a score of heavy explosions being noticed, to say nothing of smaller ones as the fire touched the tanks and tires of the separate machines.

Chief Kirkpatrick at once sent out three alarms, which brought nine engines and one hook and ladder, and these, belonging to the city, were reinforced by three engines and one truck used in the fire spectacle at Luna Park and three engines and one truck used in the fire spectacle at Dreamland, with their full crews of trained firemen.

But if there had been fifty engines instead of fifteen they could have done nothing to stop that blaze. There was nothing to do but to let it burn itself out, and wet down adjacent buildings. The gasoline ran from the burning building, flowing through the gutters in blazing torrents, too hot for anyone to approach, obviating for the time the need of police lines, while vast billows of black smoke fairly veiled the sky.

It is believed that the attendant in charge of the building escaped, but he was not seen around the ruins up to a late hour. No one could at first tell who owned the machines that were destroyed, for they had been left as casually as so many bicycles by the pleasure-seekers whom they had brought to the island. Soon, however, anxious owners began to appear. H. N. Inman of 2 East Forty-fifth Street lost a car worth $9,000. William G. Philips of 162 Washington Avenue, Mount Vernon, had a $2,500 auto in the fire. Another machine, worth $2,000, belonged to John Hill of the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn. Howard Schultz of Broadway and Thirteenth Street, Manhattan, owned a $4,000 machine, and another worth $3,000 was said to belong to a Mr. Smith, living in Thirteenth Street, Homecrest, a suburb near Coney Island.

The fire burned for about an hour and a half, the total loss being about $60,000. Of that, however, only about $2,000 can be charged to the building. It was built last April of second-hand lumber, was one-story high, and had a frontage of about seventy-five feet on Eighth Street, and was about fifty feet deep.

Neighbors said that night that ten complaints had been lodged with the Fire Commissioner concerning the dangerous character of the place, and the fact that large quantities of gasoline were stored there without a permit, but no action had been taken on a single one, and similar protests to the Superintendent of the Bureau of Combustibles had met with no better success. There was no insurance on any building within a quarter of a mile, they said.

Frank Bostock, the animal trainer, and other proprietors of exhibitions at the nearby resorts sent forces of men to help tenants of nearby properties to get their belongings into the street. Among the places most threatened were a machine shop immediately adjoining the fire, an undertaker's shop next door, and the little wooden building occupied by the reporters for the Manhattan and Brooklyn newspapers on the other side of the burning shed. Here the desks and portable telephones and typewriters were carried to the sidewalk.

The owners of the burned machines turned sadly away from the ruin to contemplate going home in crowded and prosaic trolley cars, trains, or steamboats.

NURSES MAY QUIT IN A BODY.

Trouble in Beth Israel Training School and Superintendent Resigns.

There is a flutter in Beth Israel Hospital, at Jefferson and Cherry Streets, and something of a mystery behind it all. Miss Mabel M. Montgomery, Superintendent of the Nurses' Training School, resigned the other day and Miss Sharp, her assistant, followed suit. The other forty-two nurses heard of it and 'phoned to the doctors on the Training School Board that if Miss Montgomery went they'd all go, too. The executive committee met Wednesday afternoon, but deferred action until next Tuesday. Meanwhile the nurses are all on duty and Miss Montgomery is in command.

It seems there is a difference of opinion between Miss Montgomery and the board as to the proper qualifications of a nurse—but nobody will say just what the trouble is. Miss Montgomery says, however, that her decision to resign is final.

BRITISH APPROACHING LHASA.

Force Passage of Highest Pass on Road—Little Tibetan Resistance.

GYANG-TSE, July 21.—The British mission to Tibet under command of Col. Younghusband on July 18 forced a passage of the ice-clad Karola, the highest pass on the road to Lhasa.

A more stubborn defense was expected than that experienced. The Tibetans retired early in the engagement, sniping the advancing British soldiers from the neighboring cliffs.

The British are now ninety-two miles from Lhasa.

NATIONAL CANCER HOSPITAL.

Philadelphians Plan to Build One Open to All.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Plans for the founding in this city of a cancer hospital of national scope were formulated at a meeting of physicians and philanthropic citizens held here to-day. The proposed institution is to be known as the American Oncologic Hospital.

The hospital is to be devoted exclusively to the treatment of tumors and cancerous affections and scientific research into the causes underlying the increase in the prevalence of cancer.

The new hospital is intended to be National in its character, and its doors will be opened to patients from any part of the country.

Catherine Mission's Albany Nursery.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—The Catherine Mission of New York City has applied to the State Board of Charities for permission to conduct a nursery at 201 South Street, that city. The Directors are Florence D. C. Parsons, Margaret A. Delaney, and Ellen Dunnigan of New York City; Edith P. Morgan of Harrison, and Cortlandt de Peyster Field of Peekskill.

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THE SOUTH DAKOTA LAUNCHED.

Sister Ship of California Goes into Water at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The armored cruiser South Dakota was successfully launched from her cradle at the Union Iron Works to-day. The ceremony attending the launching was unusually simple. Bishop W. N. Nichols of the Episcopal Diocese of California offered a short prayer, and then Miss Grace Herreid, daughter of the Governor of South Dakota, pressed a button that released the hull of the youngest American cruiser.

As the vessel began to move Miss Herreid swung a bottle of champagne against the boat and bestowed the designated name upon the cruiser. Gov. Herreid of South Dakota and party and a number of naval officers nd distinguished citizens witnessed the launching.

The South Dakota is a sister ship of the California, which was launched three months ago at the yards of the Union Iron Works. The two ships are almost identical, and are the largest war vessels ever launched in a Pacific Ocean port. Each represents the latest type of efficiency, speed, and power. The engines, which are expected to develop 23,000 horse power, will give high speed and great facility in manoeuvring at sea. The coal capacity of the bunkers admits of a radius of operations considerably greater than that of any war vessel now in the navy.

The South Dakota is a type of six authorized by Congress at the same time. Besides the California there are now being constructed in Eastern shipyards the Colorado, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

MRS. MAYBRICK AT ROUEN.

Is with Her Mother—Took Great Precautions to Keep Journey Secret.

ROUEN, July 21.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick arrived here from London to-day. The greatest precautions had been taken to keep her movements secret. She did not travel by way of Newhaven, as do the majority of passengers, but instead crossed from Southampton, arriving at Havre, where she took an express train for Rouen.

Mrs. Maybrick was awaited at the station by her mother, the Baroness de Roques, with whom she drove in a closed carriage to the house of the Baroness, who has been living for some time at Rouen under the name of Mme. de Moremont. The house is situated on the Rue de Tannery, and is surrounded by high walls, completely shutting off the neighboring residences.

Visitors to the house to-day were unable to obtain admittance, being informed by an old family servant that the Baroness had left Rouen some time ago and would return within a week. Neither Mrs. Maybrick nor the Baroness went outside the grounds of the residence to-day.

AMERICANS SHOT IN MEXICO.

State Department Wants Particulars of Affair at Aguas Calients.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following telegram, dated yesterday, has been received by Acting Secretary of State Loomis from Louis Kaiser, the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico:

"Two Americans were shot down in their office at Aguas Calients, in this State, by officials. I have wired the Governor requesting prompt investigation. Report follows."

The State Department has wired orders to the Consul to send at once the names of the Americans who were shot and other important details of the affair without waiting for a mail report.

FAMOUS KAZAN IKON BURNED.

Jewels Which Adorned It Recovered and the Thieves Arrested.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—The man and woman who stole the "miracle-working" picture of the Madonna from Kazan Cathedral have been arrested at Nishni Novgorod, and will be taken back to Kazan.

The jewels which adorned the picture have been recovered, but the ikon itself is said to have been burned.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:15 A. M.—51 East Twelfth Street; J. M. Frankling; damage, $25.

12:45 A. M.—300 East Ninety-third Street; H. E. Howe; damage, $300.

1:25 A. M.—413 East Forty-seventh Street; Michael Kiely; damage, trifling.

1:40 A. M.—708 East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street; lens factory; damage, $1,500.

2:55 A. M.—29 Canal Street; Louis Schlinsky; damage trifling.

3:40 A. M.—213 and 215 Centre Street; C. Wilke; damage, $5,000.

8:05 A. M.—492 Pearl Street; Carpani Jobini; damage trifling.

8:40 A. M.—327 East Thirty-third Street; Frederick Clark; damage trifling.

9:50 A. M.—443 Lexington Avenue; Dr. Power; damage, $25.

9:55 A. M.—2,799 Third Avenue; Watson estate; damage, $10.

12:17 P. M.—48 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; Mrs. W. H. Gordon; damage, $5,000.

2:05 P. M.—922 Henry Street; Joseph Manibery; damage trifling.

3 P. M.—1,881 Madison Avenue; Isaac Bernstein; damage, $25.

3:30 P. M.—78 Manhattan Street; owner unknown; damage,

PARKER PLEASED WITH CLEVELAND'S ARTICLE

Thinks It Strongest Campaign Document Yet Published.

HEARST ASKED TO ROSEMOUNT

Unlikely That Chairmanship Will Be Settled Tuesday—Visit of McDonald and O'Brien.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 21.—Ex-President Cleveland's article, printed this morning, was read with extreme pleasure at Rosemount. Judge Parker was especially impressed with the strength and lucidity of Mr. Cleveland's way of stating the issues. The opinion prevails at Rosemount that no stronger campaign article on the Democratic side has yet been published.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan returned from New York to-day, and reported to Judge Parker, although, as he was tired, an extended conference was put off until to-morrow. The National Chairmanship situation is still up in the air. It rests entirely with Senator Gorman, and neither Judge Parker, Mr. Sheehan, nor any one else knows whether Mr. Gorman will take it or not. It is said that the matter will probably not be settled before the meeting of the National Committee next Tuesday.

W. R. Hearst has been invited to Rosemount. His reply has not yet been received, and it is not known when he is coming. But no doubt is felt that the invitation will be accepted.

The fact that young Alton Parker Hall wiped his dusty little feet on his grandfather's celebrated white flannel trousers was the most momentous event of the day at Rosemount. It was a serious matter, for it looked for a while as if Alton had retired the trousers permanently from business. Late in the afternoon the Judge declared that, although he was not yet quite certain about it, he was fairly confident that the trousers were saved.

Despite this untoward incident the Judge was in a buoyant and happy humor. His only visitor of the day was Henry Loomis Nelson, and the Judge was able to devote plenty of time to his work, which has been somewhat interfered with by the visits of well-known men.

John B. McDonald and Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, who were here last night, went away at 8 o'clock this morning. Justice O'Brien's visit, it is earnestly declared, had nothing to do with politics of any kind, and even less to do with Tammany politics. Justice O'Brien and Judge Parker are old friends, and the Judge pays a long visit to the Justice every Summer. This year the annual visit will have to be dropped because of the Judge's political engagements.

W. Caryl Ely, General Manager of the International Traction Company of Niagara Falls, is Norman E. Mack's candidate for Governor, according to reports here, while State Committeeman William J. Conners of Buffalo is said to be pushing C. W. Goodyear of that city.

PARKER MONEY PLENTY.

$5,000 Offered at 6 to 10 and Only $600 Covered.

The supply of Parker money seems to be increasing without an equivalent sum of Roosevelt money coming out to cover. More than $5,000 Parker money was offered at odds of 6 to 10 in different lots ranging from $2,400 down to $300.

Bunnell, Buchanan & Co. wagered $600 to $1,000 with a Stock Exchange house. This firm was the only one that had any Roosevelt money to offer at the prevailing odds. They were offering to bet $1,000 to $700.

DAVIS AT BEDFORD SPRINGS.

Candidate for Vice President Meets Guffey and Gray There.

BEDFORD, Penn., July 21.—Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, Democratic Vice Presidential candidate, accompanied by his private secretary, arrived at the Bedford Springs Hotel to-night.

Col. James M. Guffey of Pittsburg and Judge George Gray of Wilmington, Del., who have been here for several days, met him ta the Bedford Springs Hotel, but no conference was held to-night.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE CALL.

Chairman Jones Summons Members to Meet Here Next Tuesday.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—James K. Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who is in St. Louis, to-day issued the following call for a meeting of the committee:

"Under the authority of the Democratic National Convention, I hereby call the Democratic National Committee to meet at the Hoffman House, New York City, on Tuesday, July 26, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of organizing and transacting such other business as may come before the committee."

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH READY.

Contains About 3,000 Words—Sagamore Hill Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 21.—There were only three visitors to Sagamore Hall today and none of them remained long. Ex-Congressman Rowland B. Mahoney and Dr. Pitass of Buffalo, arrived here this morning. Ex-Assemblyman Richard Murphy of Amsterdam, N. Y., reached Oyster Bay this afternoon. All three declared that their visits were not political.

Dr. Pitass, who is the pastor of St. Stanislaus's Church in Buffalo, knew the President as Governor. Mr. Mahoney said that he was merely a traveling companion of Dr. Pitass.

The President and Secretary Loeb spent the evening revising the proofs of the reply to the notification speech which "Joe" Cannon will deliver on Wednesday. The speech contains about 3,000 wrods.

SMALL ATTENDANCE AT FAIR.

Commissioners Say That Lack of Press Notices is the Cause.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Because they believe the Fair is not being properly exploited by the press in this and other countries, the National Commission has caused a letter to be addressed to President Francis of the Exposition, part of which follows:

"Unhappily the magnificent proportions and the numberless attractions of the Exposition do not seem to be fully understood by the masses of the people throughout the United States, whence attendance must be chiefly expected.

"The results obtained from the territory commanded by the press of St. Louis warrant the belief that the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing would be overcome if the country at large could be adequately advised of what is to be seen, learned, and enjoyed within these grounds.

W. J. Tully Nominated for Senator.

CORNING, N. Y., July 21.—William J. Tully of Corning was nominated for Senator on the fourth ballot by the Republicans of the Forty-first District to-day. Senator Franklin D. Sherwood was a candidate for renomination as was Assemblyman Cyrus C. Harvey of Dundee. Senator Sherwood withdrew and threw his support to Tully after the third ballot.

Ex-Detective Commits Suicide.

Edward D. Clarke, for years a detective for the Pinkerton Agency, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the head at his home, 746 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. He was sixty-three years old. He lost his position recently and had been very despondent as a result. Death was instantaneous.

DONNELLY RATIFIES TRUCE.

50,000 Butchers Will Return to Work in Chicago To-day.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Fifty thousand butcher workmen who quit work July 12, paralyzing the meat industry of the country, will go back to their posts to-morrow morning. While they continue peacefully at work a board of arbitration will pass judgment upon the contentions of the laborers for higher wages and less arduous working conditions—and the decision of the arbitrators will settle the issues of the great strike.

President Donnelly of the Butchers' Union had to-day promptly received the approval of all of the executive board members except two. The points yet to be heard from were Syracuse and San Francisco.

Thousands of laborers who have been on strike appeared at the yards to-day with their lunch pails and applied for work, thinking since the strike had been declared off there remained nothing to be done except to go back to their old places. They were told at the timekeepers' offices of the different plants that they would not be taken back until to-morrow.

After waiting a short time to hear from Syracuse and San Francisco, Mr. Donnelly announced that the last formality of the truce had been ended. He based the announcement on the fact that a majority of the Executive Board members had telegraphed approval of the terms.

RIOT CALL IN ST. JOSEPH.

Strikers Assault Non-Union Men Still Employed at Stockyards.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 21.—A riot call was turned in from the stockyards district to-night and every available policeman went on duty to control excited members of the labor unions who went out on a strike several days ago.

The packers are not discharging the non-union men fast enough to suit the strikers. To-night the managers of all the packing plants in South St. Joseph notified the union men that but 60 per cent. of the strikers will be put to work to-morrow. The strikers say the packers are endeavoring to hold all non-union men, and that all of the union men cannot get back to work if the packers are permitted to carry out their plans.

Many non-union men who appeared in the streets to-night were assaulted, and apparently there was a concerted effort to drive them from the plants.

STRIKERS GO BACK TO-DAY.

Welcome Settlement—Retail Prices Will Have Gradual Decline.

The action of the National Committee of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen in ordering the strikers back to work pending arbitration was ratified by the New York strikers yesterday afternoon, and the strikers will report for work to-day and be taken back as soon as arrangements can be made.

Strike Leaders Eichelberger and Masterson had conferences during the day with Secretary Weil of the Schwarzschild, Sulzberger Company and Isaac Blumenthal of the United Dressed Beef Company. An understanding was reached by which the strikers will be put back to work as fast as possible, and the slaughter houses will start operations to-day. The few non-union men who were employed during the strike in the reduction plants and in handling offal will cause no trouble, it was said, as there will be work enough for all.

Secretary Weil of the Schwarzschild, Sulzberger Company said that the prices of meats will be reduced until their normal price is reached. A representative of Swift & Co. said: "The wholesale prices did not rise to more than 1½ to 2 cents a pound above normal price. The retailers in some cases charged from 3 to 4 cents higher." Some of the retailers explained this by saying that the weather was so hot that they could only sell choice cuts.

Edward Davis of the Washington Market, who supplies hotels and restaurants, said there would be no immediate reduction.

"Prices may hold up more or less all Summer," he continued. "Beef was high before the strike, and with our regular customers we practically did not raise the prices. The transient trade had to pay 2 or 3 cents more, and that will doubtless drop off soon. August is always the hardest month in which to procure beef."

The kosher meat shops on the east side, which are about 3,500 in number, and which have been closed for some days, will be opened again to-day. Morris Ozwalinsky of 160 Cherry Street, who is Chairman of several associations of kosher butchers, said that each of the kosher butchers sold from 250 to 500 pounds of meat a day. He reckoned that they averaged a loss of $5 a day by shutting down. In some of the retail shops "chuck" steak, which had been selling at 12½ cents a pound, dropped in price to 10 cents. The wholesale price dropped from 9 to 8 cents.

According to the strike leaders yesterday, while 3,000 men went originally on strike here, all but 1,100 had obtained work with independent firms, who would go back to the big houses.

COTTON STRIKE SEEMS SURE.

30,000 Hands at Fall River Bitter in Denunciation of Employers.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 21.—The sentiment displayed by the cotton mill operatives of this city, following their vote last night of about five to one in favor of striking next Monday against the 12½ per cent. reduction in wages, to-day seemed more bitter against the manufacturers than at any time in recent years.

Under the restrictions of secrecy prior to their meeting last night, the operatives had not been generally outspoken. With the removal of that bar, a torrent of indignation has been released and all the smart resulting from a 10 per cent. reduction, which was accepted last November, from months of curtailment which has caused an average loss of about $33 to each individual, and from the latest announcement of a further reduction of 12½ per cent., is now being given expression. There is now no doubt in the minds of the citizens that the action in joining the strike, if it occurs next Monday, will be nearly unanimous among the 30,000 millhands.

James Tansey, Thomas O'Donnell, and Thomas Taylor, composing the executive committee of the Textile Council will within the next forty-eight hours issue the formal strike order. The vote last night was taken with the understanding that should three out of the five unions declare for a strike, all five should go out.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 21.—That either a curtailment of wages or a complete shut-down of many of the large cotton manufacturing corporations in Rhode Island is inevitable was maintained to-day by representatives of companies in this city.

A reduction was improbable, it was stated, until the outcome of the impending strike of the Fall River operatives became apparent, but with the raw material costing about 12 cents a pound, and the product sold at a basis of 10 cents, it was thought impracticable that the mills could run much longer under prevailing conditions.

FISKDALE, Mass., July 21.—The notice of reduction of 12½ per cent. in the wages in the Fiskdale Cotton Mills has been taken down and another notice substituted saying that the mills will run at the old wage scale until the Fall River strike is settled. The action follows a conference between Treasurer E. A. Coleman and John Gregson, agent, and 500 hands are affected.

DEAD-LOCK ENDS CONFERENCE.

Carpenters and Employers Unable to Agree Over Non-Union Timber.

An attempt was made to come to an understanding by which the present general lock-out of carpenters could be ended, at a conference yesterday in the Building Trades Club between the Emergency Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association and representatives from all the locals of the Brotherhood of Carpenters in Greater New York. A dead-lock was reached on the interpretation of Section 15 of the arbitration agreement, which says that union men shall be employed directly or indirectly on buildings.

The Brotherhood men held that the section applied to the timber used by the carpenters on buildings whether it was made in New York or any other city. Therefore they said the George C. Flint Company was violating the arbitration agreement because it used non-union timber from another city at the Sixtieth Street contract, where the trouble started. The employers construed the section as applying only to work done on the building itself, whether directly or sublet. They pointed out that the carpenters have for years been handling non-union timber, and further declared that only when the carpenters ended the strike on the Flint contract would the lock-out be called off. No approach to a settlement was made, but another conference will be held to-morrow.

Representatives of the Woodcarvers' Union made a complaint that some of their men were thrown idle by the lock-out. They were told that the carpenters only could end the lock-out by declaring off their strike.

BRYAN PROCLAIMS HIS PLAN FOR PARTY REFORM

States, He Declares, Should Own the Railroads.

FAVORS AN INCOME TAX

Also Government Control of Telegraphs, Abolition of Private Monopoly, and Popular Election of Federal Judges.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 21.—W. J. Bryan's plan for the reformation of the Democracy was made public to-day. In it Mr. Bryan favors radical changes, but advocates the election of Judge Parker for President as a good beginning. He declares for State ownership of railroads, Government control of telegraphs, and abolishment of private monopoly, and favors the income tax and election of Federal Judges by the people. Mr. Bryan says in part:

"My selection as standard-bearer of the Democratic Party in 1896 and again in 1900 made me the nominal leader of that party, and as such I did not feel at liberty to engraft new doctrines upon the party creed. I contented myself with the defense of those principles and policies which were embodied in the platform.

"Now that the leadership devolves upon another, and I bear only the responsibility that each citizen must bear, namely, the responsibility for my own opinions, my utterances and my conduct, I am free to undertake a work which until now I have avoided, namely, the work of organizing the radical and progressive element in the Democratic Party.

"The money question is for the present in abeyance. The production has lessened the value upon the dollar, and while bimetallism is as sound in theory as it ever was, the necessity for it is not so apparent.

"But while the people cannot be brought at this time to consider the various phases of the money question, they can be brought to consider certain other questions with which the Democratic Party must deal. I have heretofore refused to take a position upon the question of Government ownership of railroads, first, because I had not until recently studied the subject, and, second, because the question had not been reached.

"Recent events have convinced me that the time is now ripe for the presentation of this question. Consolidation after consolidation has taken place, until a few men now control the railroad traffic of the country and defy both the legislative and executive power of the Nation. I invite the Democrats, therefore, to consider a plan for the Government ownership and operation of the railroads.

"The plan usually suggested is for the purchase of these roads by the Federal Government. This plan, it seems to me, is more objectionable than a plan which involves the ownership and operation of these roads by the several States. To put the railroads in the hands of the Federal Government would mean an enormous centralization of power. It would give to the Federal Government a largely increased influence over the citizen and the citizen's affairs, and such centralization is not at all necessary.

"The several States can own and operate the railroads within their borders just as effectively as it can be done by the Federal Government, and if it is done by the States the objection based upon the fear of centralization is entirely answered. A board composed of representatives from the various States could deal with the joint traffic of the various lines.

"If the Federal Government had the railroads there would be a constant warring between different sections to secure a fair share of the new building and development, but where this is left to the State the people in each State can decide what railroads they desire to build up or to buy.

"While the Democratic Party in the Nation is advocating the Government ownership of railroads, the Democratic Party in the cities should upon the same theory espouse the cause of municipal ownership of municipal franchises.

"We have also reached a time when the Post Office Department should embrace a telegraph system as well as a mail system.

"The telegraph lines do not reach as many people as the railroads do, and, while the abuses of private ownership have not been so open and notorious, yet there is no reason why this Nation should not do what other nations are doing in this respect.

"The private monopoly must be destroyed. The Democratic platform adopted at Kansas City declared the private monopoly to be indefensible and intolerable.

"The Democratic Party has in two campaigns stood for an income tax. The plank was omitted this year because the men in control of the party thought it would jeopardize success in the Eastern States. This objection may have weight when the appeal is made to a particular section and to the wealthy men of that section, but it cannot have weight when the party goes forth, as it must ultimately do, to appeal to the masses.

"The contest above outlined must be made whether the party wins in November or not. A single election is but an incident in the life of a party. For more than a century the Democratic Party has stood forth as the representative of certain great ideas. Jefferson founded it, Jackson defended it, and even Cleveland could not destroy it. If Mr. Parker is elected, his Administration will rid us of imperialism and of the threat of a race issue and give us greater freedom in the taking up of economic questions."

BORROW LA FOLLETTE IDEAS.

Majority of Wisconsin Democrats Favor Principles He Stands For.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 21.—A majority of Wisconsin Democrats appear to favor direct nominations at primary elections and State control of railroad freight rates. These are the chief features of the La Follette platform.

The attitude of Wisconsin Democrats is officially announced, in a measure. Chairman Warden of the State Committee recently sent out letters asking for an expression of opinion by prominent Democrats on the subject of the direct nominations at primary elections and the State control of railroad freight rates. He says that, while there is a difference of opinion, the majority seem to favor both principles. The questions were put, he says, to aid in making up the State platform.

It is declared that a fight over these planks is likely in the Democratic State Convention.

WISCONSIN FACTIONS FIRM.

Neither of Them Would Heed Overtures from Chairman Cortelyou.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The report that National Chairman Cortelyou will summon the Chairmen of the La Follette and Stalwart factions of Wisconsin to meet him in Chicago soon after the committee headquarters are opened there is not supported by any information to be had from leading men here.

The statement is made on the best authority that neither faction would listen to overtures from the National Committee. The La Follette men are determined to prove by the vote in November that they are the party in Wisconsin, while the Stalwart leaders are chiefly concerned in saving the State to Roosevelt.

The Democrats are asserting that they can elect both their Governor and their Electors. They base their hope on the chance they now have of getting together. For eight years the Democrats have been giving the Republicans the benefit of their votes in order to register their protest against Bryan. The Gold Democratic vote in the State is estimated by conservative politicians at 25,000.

The German vote, which is a large one, has been of late years mainly Democratic. Yet it is said that there are scores of wealthy and influential Germans like the Schlitzs and the Pabsts, who are devoted to Roosevelt on grounds of personal admiration.

ROOT AND ODELL MEET.

Ex-War Secretary Didn't Tell Governor He Was a Candidate.

Gov. Odell and Elihu Root met yesterday. When Gov. Odell was asked last night what he thought about the boom of Mr. Root for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination, he said:

"When I talked with Mr. Root to-day he did not tell me that he was a candidate."

This remark was not interpreted by the politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel as indicating any increased warmth of feeling on the Governor's part toward the suggestion of Mr. Root's candidacy.

Gov. Odell saw a large number of up-State politicians yesterday, and received reports from them as to the outlook in their sections. Last night the Governor, National Committeeman Ward, Executive Chairman Barnes, Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker, and ex-Congressmen Foote and Fisher were the guests of Secretary of the Senate Charles G. Bennett at a dinner which he gave at an uptown restaurant.

Among the Republican leaders who gathered at the Fifth Avenue yesterday there was considerable talk about the make-up of the State ticket. It was said that the nomination for Attorney General probably would go to Senator Elon R. Brown of Watertown. It had been supposed that Senator Brackett of Saratoga had his eye on that place, but the information yesterday was that Senator Brackett would give way to Senator Brown and would prepare his fences for the Supreme Court nomination in his judicial district a year from now. Senator Brown, however, will have an opponent in the person of Henry B. Coman of Madison, the defeated candidate of two years ago. Thomas F. Conway of Plattsburg is a leading up-State aspirant for the Democratic nomination for Attorney General. He has been an ally of Tammany's against Hill, and will have the support of the local organization.

What was regarded by the Republican organization as further evidence of the desire of President Roosevelt to have his way about the make-up of the State ticket was furnished yesterday in the report which came from reliable sources that John T. McDonough of Albany was to receive the Republican nomination for the vacancy on the Court of Appeals if the President's wishes were regarded.

Judge McDonough returned to this country some time ago with credentials as a delegate from the Philippines to the Republican National Convention. He is now an active candidate for the nomination for the Court of Appeals vacancy due to the expiration of the term of Judge Martin. Judge Werner, who defeated him for the nomination two years ago, will be a candidate for the vacancy which will be created by the resignation of Chief Judge Parker. As Judge Werner has the backing of George W. Aldridge, one of the most influential Republican up-State leaders, his nomination is practically conceded.

Gov. Odell at Coney Island.

Gov. Odell and other prominent Republicans were guests of ex-Senator Reynolds, proprietor of Dreamland, Coney Island, last evening, the party including William Barnes, Jr., ex-Representative W. F. Foote, Representative George M. Southwick, W. J. Taggart of Newburg, Justice W. D. Hooker, Charles Bennett, and Gen. I. F. Fisher. They dined on the Dreamland pier, where at the next table happened to be Patrick McCarren, Timothy D. Sullivan, and Austin Dobson.

PEDDLERS RUSH FOR STANDS.

Commissioner Woodbury, with Keno Wheel, Allots Places Under Bridge.

All the bustle and excitement incidental to the throwing open for settlement of some Government reservation out West was noticeable on the lower east side during the early morning hours yesterday when the "Woodbury Free Fruit and Vegetable Market" was established under the new Williamsburg Bridge, where from now on it will share quarters with the Woodbury Free Fish Market.

The establishment of the free vegetable mart marks a new step in Commissioner Woodbury's efforts to remove the foodstuff peddlers from the east side streets, where they have impeded traffic and seriously interfered with the efforts of the department to maintain the streets in a clean and sanitary condition. The Commissioner is projecting a similar market somewhere near Centre Street for the Greek and Italian peddlers, and gradually will extend his plan to other parts of the city.

To provide permanent quarters for this brand of east side trade the whole space under the new bridge structure for the entire three blocks between Ridge and Pitt, Sheriff and Columbia and Columbia and Cannon Streets has been allotted. The fish market occupies the space between Pitt and Sheriff Streets. The whole area where the markets are located has been paved with asphalt. It is already lighted with electricity, and will be inclosed so as to provide shelter against rain and cold.

On the asphalt pavement 648 squares, each designed to accommodate one peddler's stand, have been marked off. Nearly all of them were taken within two hours yesterday morning.

The east side streets adjoining the new market were thronged with pushcart peddlers and curiosity seekers an hour before the time set for the allotment. Promptly at 7:30 o'clock two big Street Cleaning Department trucks drove up. On one of these was an office desk, with a keno layout and several chairs. The gambling apparatus had been loaned to Commissioner Woodbury by the police, who had seized it in a raid. On the other truck were two pushcarts which had been seized in the early morning and had been taken along to serve as an object lesson.

The applicants filed up to the Commissioner, to whom they exhibited their citizens' papers and their licenses. Commissioner Woodbury then twirled the keno box and pressed the spring that released the numbered marbles. The number was entered on the applicant's license paper; his name was entered upon the Commissioner's list, and the erstwhile pushcart peddler had undergone a transformation and become a vegetable merchant, with a fixed place of business.

Almost a thousand peddlers in the district will of necessity have to go without a stand in the new market, for, despite the representations of Commissioner Woodbury, the License Bureau for weeks has kept on issuing permits to all applicants. All these men have paid the city $4 each for their licenses, and what good these will do them, now that Commissioner Woodbury is determined to drive them from the streets, is difficult to see. There was a good deal of angry muttering on this account in the mob that had gathered about the bridge yesterday morning.

Trouble was also caused by a small contingent of Greek and Italian peddlers from Mulberry Street, who seemed to come to the scene for no other purpose than that of creating a disturbance. They actually succeeded in prevailing upon about fifty or so of the east side peddlers to break away from the line of applicants, and they carried them away, shouting defiance at Commissioner Woodbury as they went.

One peddlers' organization has decided not to apply for stands under the Williamsburg Bridge, and its members are taking active steps to oppose the Commissioner in his efforts to drive the peddlers from the streets. Its title is the New York Peddlers' Benevolent Association, of which Gabriel Buchhols of 215 Rivington Street is President. It has about 1,000 members. A delegation from the association called upon Alderman Forges yesterday, and, it is understood, was told that Commissioner Woodbury had authority whatever to bar them from plying their trade in the streets. They are preparing to engage counsel and get out an injunction against the Commissioner, and will hold an indignation meeting on Sunday afternoon at 66 Sheriff Street.

A MIDSUMMER NUMBER

of unusual excellence and variety, containing something to interest everybody interested in literature and authorship and book publishing, will be the Saturday issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW. Among the new books for Summer reading are "The Confessions of a Club Woman," by Agnes Surbridge; G. S. Paternoster's audacious novel, "The Motor Pirate," in which King Edward VII. is a character, and A. Watt Smyth's work on "Physical Deterioration," all of which will be reviewed. Fleming and Wallace in the title of an article by James Gustavus Whitley in review of Demetrius C. Boulger's "Belgian Life in Town and Country." Another important feature will be an article on the fifth volume of "Social England," relating to the manners and customs of the Georgian era, while there will be articles on other historical works and books of travel, and a particularly good one on the new biography of Maria Edgeworth.—Adv.



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FOLK NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI

Democrats Adopt Platform Promising War on Corruption.

ASK BOODLERS TO BOLT

Passage of a Law Making Lobbying a Felony Favored—Demand Legislation Against Bribery.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 21.—The Democratic State Convention adjourned late this afternoon after nominating the following ticket:

Governor—JOSEPH W. FOLK of St. Louis.

Lieutenant Governor—THOMAS L. RUBEY of La Platta.

Secretary of State—SAMUEL B. COOK of Mexico.

Auditor of State—ALBERT O. ALLEN of New Madrid.

Treasurer of State—JUDGE JAMES COWGILL of Kansas City.

Attorney General—ELLIOTT W. MAJOR of Bowling Green.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—H. RUBEY OGLESBY of Warrensburg.

The nomination of Folk was made at 3:30 o'clock this morning, after an all-night session marked by intervals of disorder and commotion that could not be quelled by the gavel. The convention then adopted a platform which promises vigorous, unrelenting crusade against corruption, and just as the day was breaking adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

When the convention met to-day the ticket was completed. State Senator Thomas L. Rubey was nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant Governor. All the other nominations, except that of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, were made on the first ballot. The contest for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner was spirited and required three ballots before the nomination was decided.

Judge W. N. Evans of Howell County was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee, and Judge Robert H. Kern of Macon and Col. Moses C. W. Elmore of St. Louis were chosen for Presidential Electors.

The platform, which was adopted by a resounding viva voce vote, affirms the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis July 9, 1904; declares in favor of the initiative and referendum, the State primary, protection alike of capital and labor, sanctity of the ballot, good roads, home rule, and urged the strict enforcement of the constitutional provision and statutory enactment prohibiting the acceptance by public officials of free railroad transportation.

United States Senator Francis M. Cockrell was heartily indorsed for re-election.

On the subject of bribery, the eradication of which is declared the paramount issue of the Democratic Party in Missouri, the platform says, in part:

"We hereby declare unremitting warfare against corruption, and pledge the Democratic Party to hit corruption, and hit it hard, whether in our own ranks or in the ranks of the opposition party. The decree has gone forth that there is no room in the Democratic Party for boodlers. We repudiate their support, and do not want their votes. We invite such as are masquerading under the cloak of the Democratic Party to bolt, and propose to make them bolt not only the party, but the State.

"The misdemeanor punishment now in force being entirely inadequate to the enormity of the offense, we advocate law compelling witnesses to bribery transactions to testify and relieving them of prosecution by reason of any testimony they may give.

"We favor the passage of laws making null and void all franchises obtained by bribery. We believe the Statute of Limitations in bribery cases should be made five years.

"We demand the prompt investigation of all rumors of bribery and the prosecution of offenders, no matter to what political party they claim to belong.

"We believe a statute should be enacted authorizing the Governor through the Attorney General to take charge of any Grand Jury in the State for the purpose of investigating corruption or any violation of the laws.

"We favor the passage of laws making professional lobbying in the Legislature a felony.

"We pledge the Governor elected on our ticket to protect all interests from sandbag measures, to see that equal and exact justice is done to all and special privileges given to none."

DEMOCRATS' COUNTY ROW.

Rival Westchester Factions Expect Clash Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 21.—The first Summer line-up of the rival Democratic factions of Westchester County will occur next Wednesday. The chief engagement will be in this village, where the Second Assembly District Convention is to be held.

The Second District has become safely Republican since William L. Ward became leader of that party in the county, and J. Mayhar Wainwright has been elected member of Assembly every Fall since 1901. There does not seem to be any definite plans for the nomination of a Democratic candidate Wednesday. The Fiske-Walsh-Dillon men will attempt to control the convention, and name the candidate for the prestige it will give them in the convention to follow. Their opponents, who have been generally recognized as having for leaders John G. Agar of New Rochelle, Francis Larkin of Ossining, Matthew Clune of Peekskill, Dunn of Yonkers, Shaw of White Plains, and Fordham of Mount Vernon, have kept their plans well under cover.

The general intention of the Democrats is to put up the stiffest fight they can in all the conventions, and when the new County Committee meets to elect a Chairman, to have one of their own followers succeed Edwin W. Fiske of Mount Vernon as head of the committee. All the fighting will be but a continuation of the agitation begun in March by the general charge that the three ex-Mayors were allied to Mr. Ward.

The anti-Fiske faction believes that the chances of Judge Parker in Westchester County are greatly endangered by the continuation of Fiske as Chairman of the County Committee.

REGAL

VACATION

OXFORDS



Mid-summer Regal Oxfords are famous for their snug ankle fit and positive absence of gaping. Because of their perfect fit and surpassing style they are the most comfortable and most popular of vacation footwear. Their equal cannot be found for less than $6 a pair.

In the 77 Regal Stores,

$3.50

There are 144 fittings in each of the 65 Oxford Styles in Russet, King Calf, King Kid, King Patent Leather, Wax Calf and Enamel.

Also complete line of OXFORDS FOR WOMEN in Russet and other leathers.

77 REGAL STORES, 26 OF THEM IN GREATER NEW YORK.

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.

43 Cortlandt St.
102 Nassau St., cor. Ann.
305 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
785 " cor. 10th St.
*1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
*1341 " opp. Herald Building.
*507 Eighth Ave., bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
*2280 Third Ave., S. W. cor. 124th St.
338 Sixth Ave., S. E. cor. 21st St.
*166 West 125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
167 Broadway, bet. Cortlandt & Liberty Sts.

BROOKLYN.

*357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
*111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.
*1003 Broadway, bet. Ditmars St. and Willoughby Ave.
*466 Fifth Ave., bet. 10th and 11th Sts.

NEWARK, N. J.

841 Broad St., opp. C. R. R. of N. J.

JERSEY CITY.

*66 Newark Avenue.

WOMEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.

205 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
785 Broadway, cor. 10th St.
*1339 " opp. Herald Building.
338 Sixth Ave., S. E. cor. 21st St.
*166 West 125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
102 Nassau St., cor. Ann.
*2280 Third Ave., S. W. cor. 124th St.

BROOKLYN—*1003 Broadway, near Willoughby Ave. *466 Fifth Ave., bet. 10th & 11th Sts.

*STORES MARKED WITH A STAR ARE OPEN EVENINGS.

Simpson Crawford Co.'s Preinventory sale of bargains in garments for infants & children

Second Floor.

Bonnets worth to $3.50 at 98c.

Daintiest creations for the little tot—large pokes or close-fitting style—fine material—beautifully trimmed.

Values up to $3.50 at **98c.**



Values up to $3.50 at **98c.**

38c. to $1.98 for 98c. to $2.95 dresses of fine gingham, lawn and chambray; 1 to 5 yrs.

15c. to 98c. for 25c. to $1.98 white lawn aprons, 2 to 14 yrs.

39c. for 75c. short dresses; 6 mos. to 3 yrs.

50c. for 75c. quilted bibs, hand embroidered.

19c. to $1 for 25c. to $1.98 silk and lawn caps.

49c. for $1 to $3 short dresses; white and colored lawn or chambray; not many of any style; sizes 1 to 4 yrs.

39c. for 75c. pretty short dresses; 6 mos. to 3 yrs.

39c. for boys' and girls' 68c. Russian blouse dresses, of fine white lawn; sizes 2 to 4 yrs.

25c. to 75c. for 50c. to $1.50 fine white lawn guimpes, 2 to 12 yrs.

98c.—$1.75 long Bedford cord coats.
$1.50 for infants' $2.25 long coats.
$2.98 for infants' $4.50 long coats.
$4.50 for infants' $6.75 long coats, silk, cashmere and Bedford cord, prettily trimmed.
$3.75 for $5 short cashmere coats.
98c. for up to $4.50 P. K. coats and reefs. 1 to 4 yrs.

Simpson Crawford Co

POLITICAL OUTING HELD UP.

Williamsburg Democrats Were to Go on Valley Stream—Inspectors Interfered.

There was great indignation and some picturesque language among many Democratic politicians of Williamsburg, who had arranged to attend the annual outing yesterday of the Twentieth Assembly District Democratic Club, when on reaching the South Fifth Street dock in Williamsburg where the steamboat Valley Stream was supposed to take them aboard, they learned that the United States Steamboat Inspectors had put a ban on the boat.

The steamboat had not made her appearance at the dock and there were many anxious inquiries on the part of the 500 members and friends of the club as to the cause of the delay. This is the club of which Dennis Winth, the district leader, is at the head. The club had marched all around before going to the dock and the men were tired out. After telephone communication between the dock and the steamboat office the steamboat Richmond, at nearly noon, was dispatched to the South Fifth Street pier and took the belated excursionists on board.

Whole Wardrobe About His Person.

Charles Arendt, forty years old, of 156 East One Hundred and Third Street, was held in $1,000 bail for examination to-day by Magistrate Mayo in the Yorkville Court yesterday charged with having robbed systematically a Third Avenue department store. Arendt has been a night watchman at the store, and was arrested yesterday morning. Strapped around his body was found a silk dress and two silk waists, two pairs of women's gloves, a pair of women's shoes, and a pair of slippers. At his house a number of other articles were found, which, it is said, he took from the store.

Banquet to Sculptor Biondi.

A banquet will be given to Ernesto Biondi, the Italian sculptor, author of "The Saturnalia," at the Hotel Richelieu, 54 West Twenty-fourth Street, on Saturday, July 23. The banquet will be given by the "Societa Dante Alghieri" of Rome, and among the speakers will be the Italian Ambassador at Washington and the Italian Consul here.



"It's better, Robinson, to pay a fair price than to get a poor garment."—*Beau Brummell to his Valet.*

A BEE SUIT BOUGHT NOW IS GOOD FOR THIS SEASON AND NEXT—AND ESPECIALLY GOOD AT THESE PRICES:

$12 to $25.

WE'VE SOME COATS AS BIG AS A 46-INCH CHEST. THEY COST A TRIFLE MORE THAN THOSE OF NORMAL SIZE, HOWEVER.

Will Close Saturday at 1 P. M.

B&K **Browning, King & Co.**

Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d St., New York
16 to 26 Cooper Square, Brooklyn
Fulton Street and De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn



MANY RESCUED AT FIRE.

Policemen and Volunteers Do Quick Work at Harlem Apartment Blaze.

Quick rescue work was accomplished by police and volunteers at a fire which did $2,500 damage in the lower part of the four-story and basement apartment house 48 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. William H. Gordon, the janitress, discovered the fire in the dumbwaiter shaft in the basement, and raised the cry in the street. Seeing a stranger pull the fire box, she ran back to attack the blaze, but she lost her way in the thick smoke, and Policeman Hanley of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, who followed, carried her out.

Policemen Shaw and Becker then ran in with William Bannister and John Kehr. Shaw helped Mrs. William

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

Dynamite for Dullness

Out West, when the farmers are threatened with drought, they resort to explosives. We have taken the chance of late July dullness by the forelock, and are having the busiest times of the Summer. It makes mighty interesting shopping. Are you sharing it?

A Stirring Piece of News About MEN'S SUITS

The man who is going away for vacation and wants a fresh new suit for it may want to secure it at the little price that we offer today.

The offering includes one hundred and eight suits from our regular stock of fancy cheviots, black thibets and blue and black serges. Not a suit in the lot previously sold for less than $12, others at $13.50 and $15. Today all are marked at

$8.50 a Suit

Remember that the fabric in every suit sold by JOHN WANAMAKER, at any price, is absolutely pure wool. The cloths are properly shrunk before being made, and are in the best colors, and they are made up to hold their shape.

So that there may be no disappointment as to exactly what is in the collection, we give below a schedule showing the number of suits that go on sale, and the various sizes and proportions.

If your size is here, this is one of the best opportunities that you have read about in many a day.

	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	42	46
STOUT.....	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	1	1	1
REGULAR.....	8	4	10	10	8	2	4	7	10	...
LONG.....	8	8	5	...	...	...	2	8	4	...

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Gloves

Plenty of the Kayser Double-tipped Silk Gloves, in black and white, at 50c to $1.25.

You know there's a new pair waiting for you, for any pair that wears out at the fingers first.

Then these Elbow Length Black Silk Gloves; with plain hands and lace tops; are fine at *25c a pair*. They were $1.

Tenth street.

Men's Straw Hats 85¢ Each!

That's where all our Sennit Straw Hats landed when once they struck the price-toboggan. Figure it out. Seven weeks before Straw Hats are called in—twelve cents a week for the use of the new straw you buy today! And you probably need it, if you're still hanging on to the hat you bought in June.

All sizes, all dimensions—clean, fresh hats—$1 to $3 qualities at **85c each!**

Main floor, Opposite Rotunda.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Until the Company Failed

we were selling agents for the Searchmont Automobiles.

The machines cost too much to make, and the projectors grew tired too soon. The machine was fine, but not sufficiently powerful. We have taken three of these machines that were on our hands, and replaced the engines with twenty-horse Trebert four-cylinder motors, Trebert transmission clutches, Briscoe coolers, and refitted rear wheels with 34 x 4½ in. tires.

This alters the speed and the appearance of the machine, and whoever stops to think will appreciate how much of a roadster the Searchmont must be with these changes. Price, $2200.

We can change any Searchmont to this new construction of higher speed and certainty for $1200, and it will take a month's time.

NOTE—One man in Brooklyn, two in Philadelphia and two in Rochester have had the above changes made and will testify to their great satisfaction.

Silk Shirt-Waist Dresses

Join the Quick March-Out

Our finest, choicest and most staple Summer apparel comes out for hurried selling this week. Nothing is reserved, even though we know that hundreds of women will still come here to find vacation dresses. Hundreds more will be traveling through New York City, and expect to find just such choice things as these when they come to WANAMAKER'S. There are still two months of the most important wearing-time of the season for these dresses; many of them will be worn much longer.

They are the prettiest styles that we have been able to discover. Each one carefully selected for our own regular stocks; but without any reservation these handsome, stylish shirt-waist dresses are gathered into the seven newly priced groups which we tell of below:

$10, $12 and $13.50 Dresses at $7.50

Of taffeta silk, in brown, gray, green, red, and a few in black; some checks. A few of foulard silk, in black and blue, with polka-dots, and lace-trimmed. The others with plaiting or piping. About fifty dresses in this group.

$18 and $25 Dresses at $10

Of taffeta silk, in brown, black, gray and shepherd plaids; all prettily trimmed.

$22.50 to $32 Dresses at $17.50

Taffeta, Peau de Soie and Pongee Silk Suits in pretty styles and trimming.

Second floor, Broadway.

$35 to $50 Dresses at $20

The balance of our handsomest styles of Taffeta Silk Shirt-waist Dresses.

Then these Dresses of China Silk and Mull:

At $8, from $12 and $12.50

Shirt-waist Dresses of China silk and mull.

At $10, from $15 and $16.50

Dresses of China silk, in black, navy blue and white; and of mull, in black and white; trimmings of lace.

At $12, from $18 to $24

Dresses of China silk, in black, white and light blue; all prettily trimmed.

Some New, Every-Day Hats for Women

Wear them at the seashore, or for mountain-climbing, or on country walks—they're just as practical as that.

Still, they are jaunty and stylish, too—good-looking enough for city wear. And comfortable.

All are soft felt, in attractive light colors—white, cream, champagne, etc. Trimmings are simple—a silk scarf, with a bird's wing, quill, or breast. Some have leather bands.

Many of them were turned out in our own workrooms—exclusive.

Inexpensive, too—$2.25 to $5.50.

Outing Hats of white duck, Naval Reserve style, are 50c.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Wash Dresses

At Reduced Prices

The mere fact that some of these pretty little Summer Dresses for girls of 6 to 14 years are mussed counts for nothing in face of the fact that they're all made to wash, and wash well.

It's a round-up from regular stock, in a variety of attractive styles, in white and colors. Now priced at reductions up to half, thus:

75c, for Dresses worth up to $1.50
$1, for Dresses worth up to $2.25
$1.50, for Dresses worth up to $3.50

Second floor, Ninth street.

Cutting Prices on Our Own OXFORD SHOES

We're telescoping our stock of Oxfords for Everybody—crowding it into smaller space and fewer complete lines.

That throws a great many fine Summer shoes into your hands—if you want them—at distinct savings. And you probably *will* want them, if not now, then a little later in the Summer.

The following will show you just what's here:

Men's $3 Oxfords, now $1.90
Men's $3.90 Oxfords, now $2.90
Men's $5 Oxfords, now $3.50

Not all of every line, of course; but including many of the most desirable styles, such as Oxford shoes of patent kid, Vici kidskin, calfskin and some tan Russia leather.

Men's White Duck Oxfords at $1

Worth one-half more; just when the holiday season calls for these shoes. Rubber soles, sewed on; clean, well-made and good-fitting; in all sizes from 5 to 8.

Spring-heel Oxfords

All our styles for girls and women, that were $2 to $3, are $1.50 pair.

Sizes for children that were $1.50 to $2, are $1.25 pair.

Included are our finest and best shoes, made from tan calf, patent leather, kid and box calfskin—all with oak-tanned soles, welted and stitched.

Kidskin Oxfords at 90c, reduced from $1.50.
In girls' and children's sizes, in all widths.

Women's $2.50 Oxfords at $1.50

Handsome black kid Oxfords, with high French heels and narrow toes, with patent leather tips.

Women's $2 Oxfords at $1

Kidskin Oxfords, with turned soles and military heels; kid tips.

Women's $3 Oxfords at $1.90

Patent leather Oxfords, with welted and stitched soles. Also kidskin, with Cuban heels. Handsome, durable and cool.

Fourth avenue.

Lawn Mowers

At New Prices

Original prices on these Low-wheel Lawn Mowers have taken to the high grass—get after your long grass, now that the prices are short.

Wanamaker Lawn Mowers, these—easily adjustable, self-sharpening, guaranteed.

Four sizes, 12, 14, 16 and 18-inch blades, now

$2.25 Each

from $2.75, $3, $3.25 and $3.50. Basement.

The Bungalows Are Filled With Good Things Again Today

But we've only room for detailed description of seven of the newest arrivals—a pleasing Pleiades of midsummer merchandise. The other Bungalows are every bit as attractive; and the offerings are as varied as they are timely and economical.

Here's a Bungalow, for example, filled with delicious Summer Candies at 25c a pound—Molasses Almonds and Peach Kisses. Another holds a fine lot of Women's Crush Leather Belts at 25c, worth 50c and more.

Then there are 14,000 yards of crisp, fresh, Plain and Lace-striped White Lawns, at 10c a yard, from 15c; while still other Bungalows display Men's Summer Undershirts at 25c, worth half as much again, and Parasols at new prices—$1.50 and $2.50, that represent sharp reductions. All of which are new offerings today.

And so it goes, wherever *you* go throughout this Bungalow village—welcome economy on every hand.



Bungalow No. 3

Dressing Sacques

Mostly at Half

At 50c, worth 75c and $1

White lawn, with colored figures; some in kimono style, with plain hemstitching or colored border. Others trimmed with embroidery or lace.

At 75c, worth $1.25 to $1.50

Of lawn; white or with colored figure; fitted or in loose kimono style, trimmed with lace or ribbon, or with hemstitching or embroidery.

Main aisle.



Bungalow No. 7

Boys' Washable Suits, $1

Crisp, new and smart-looking Washable Suits, for boys of 2½ to 11 years. The Suits are fresh from the factory—the man they were made for couldn't take them in. Hence

$1.50 to $2.25 Suits at $1

There are Sailor Suits, in 3 to 11-year sizes; and Russian Blouse Suits, in 2½ to 6-year sizes. Materials are union linen, galatea and chambray, in pretty colors. Tenth street aisle.



Bungalow No. 1

Bedspreads and Blankets

Sharp Reductions on Each

Summer cottagers will jump for these two splendid groups of bed-clothing, at reductions of over one-fourth on our former close prices:

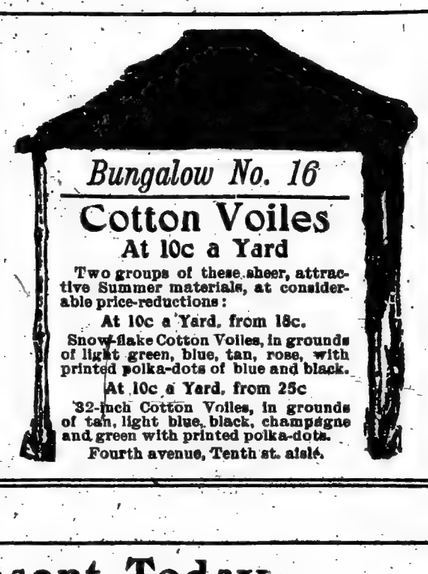
$1.25 Bedspreads, 85c each

White Honeycomb Bedspreads, made of superior white cotton, in Marseilles patterns, for full-size beds. Handsome spreads at a very low price.

$4 Blankets, $2.90 Pair

White Blankets, made of long staple wool filling and light cotton warp; for full-sized beds. Fine, soft quality.

Main aisle.



Bungalow No. 16

Cotton Voiles

At 10c a Yard

Two groups of these sheer, attractive Summer materials, at considerable price-reductions:

At 10c a Yard, from 18c.

Snow-flake Cotton Voiles, in grounds of light green, blue, tan, rose, with printed polka-dots of blue and black.

At 10c a Yard, from 25c

32-inch Cotton Voiles, in grounds of tan, light blue, black, champagne and green with printed polka-dots.

Fourth avenue, Tenth st. aisle.



Bungalow No. 13

Cut Lengths Of Linens

At Prices to Match

About a thousand Cut Ends and Remnants from our Linens by the Yard. All sorts are included, in usable lengths of Table Linens, Towelings and Suitings, at reductions of *15 per cent. up to one-half*.

Also a lot of Odd Half-dozens of Napkins, of various grades, at the same price-savings.

Front of Rotunda.



Bungalow No. 4

Corset Bargains

Splendid Summer Corsets, at the most temptingly low prices:

At 50c, worth $1—Wide Tape Girdles; supporters attached.

At 50c, worth 75c—Strong net Corsets; very open mesh; low bust, long hips.

At 50c, worth $1—P. N. Corsets of Summer net; cool and comfortable; short and medium hips.

At 75c, worth $1—Special Corsets of strong, light barred netting; long hips, medium bust.

At $1, worth $1.75—Imported model; medium waist and hips; of Summer net.

Main aisle.

Bungalows No. 11 and No. 12

These Two Large Bungalows Present Today

The Best Shirt Offering Yet Made

More than five hundred dozens of one of the best $1 shirts on the market. Shirts that the manufacturer has been holding, and sold at his regular price range up to the present time.

They are made of woven and printed madras and printed percale; excellent in quality, and in more than fifty neat and attractive patterns.

Excellent $1 Shirts at 55c Each

They are in plain and negligee styles, with separate cuffs; made over a good-fitting model, nicely finished throughout; well laundered, and in a complete range of sizes from 14 to 17.

Bungalow No. 11, on Ninth street aisle, holds sizes 14, 14½, 15 and 15½.

Budgalow No. 12, in front of the Ninth street elevators, holds sizes 16, 16½ and 17.



Bungalow No. 17

Men's

Oxford Bags

A Third Under-Price

Specially good news for men who want well-made, convenient handbags, for their vacation trip, at a saving of one-third, or near it.

Brown Windsor grain leather Oxford Bags, full leather-lined; strongly riveted, with best brass trimmings. Three sizes:

16-inch, at $4.50, worth $7.
17-inch, at $4.75, worth $7.50.
18-inch, at $5, worth $8.

Tenth street aisle, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MONSTER WON FOR RYAN

Horse Owned by Professional Bettor Took July Stakes.

FOUR CHOICES WERE FIRST

Black Death Captured the Selling Steeplechase at Brighton Beach from a Fair Field.

To John J. Ryan, promoter of turf investment enterprises and outlaw race tracks, and professional backer of race horses, visitors at the Brighton Beach track yesterday were indebted for the absorbing sensation of the afternoon, placing to the credit of Plunger Ryan a big winning over the victory of his three-year-old gelding Monster, in the single stake of the day, the July, selling, at one mile and a sixteenth.

Estimates of the Ryan winnings varied so greatly that it became the privilege of each estimator to believe in his own figures.

After Monster, favored by every chance of racing, had managed to get to the winning post first for the July Stakes, horsemen were unanimous in the opinion that in his special province of spectacular gaming Ryan has no equal.

It was a really curious race that Monster won, and one that by its peculiar happenings made turfmen and form followers wink knowingly, though as far as every appearance was concerned luck alone controlled the result. Monster's best recent form was based on one of those remarkable contests framed for the education of boys hopeful of becoming jockeys and known as "maiden jockey" races, a measure of merit that backers generally threw aside with scorn, but one that Ryan evidently believed in, as he backed Monster from 6 to 1 down to 4 to 1 in a race where six horses, and all of them winners of some class, opposed the Ryan entry. Other owners of good horses in the race bet with rare confidence, Sheriff Bell starting a heavily backed favorite, while J. A. Drake's Bobadil, backed for a big commission by his stable, was a slight second choice over Monster. Accidents of racing that might happen any time began to crop up the moment that the start was made, Bobadil being practically left at the post, Monster getting away well and racing second to the sprinter Jack Ratlin for six furlongs and then going to the front when Jack Ratlin stopped, while Sheriff Bell, after being jostled and sulking for nearly six furlongs, began his run too late. Bobadil had been busy until the field turned into the stretch working his way through the horses that ran, and though he ran much the best horse he just failed to get to Monster.

One other "good thing" that was successful was Tramotor in the opening race, running in the name of Mrs. James Blute, and well backed by the stable following. Tramotor got away well, and was never headed, winning rather handily from Consuelo II., a long shot, while Voladay, the favorite, was busy until the horses were on the winning post trying to make up ground lost at the start.

In the four remaining races the post favorites were first, Grand Opera at 4 to 1 on, Humo at 8 to 5, and Dapple Gold at 16 to 5, winning on the flat, and Black Death, favorite at even money, taking the steeplechase over the short course. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Tramator, 109, Burns, 4-1, 6-5	1	1	1½
Consuelo, 101, Desouza, 15-1, 4-1	7	7	2½
Voladay, 112, Redfern, 7-5, 3-5	2	2	3¹⁰
Highborn, 94, Crimmins, 25-1, 8-1	11	6	4
Suz. Sizemore, 94, Curd, 60-1, 20-1	4	5	5
Petit Duc, 97, Cole, 40-1, 12-1	2	4	6
Blue Coat, 102, E. Walsh, 25-1, 8-1	3	2	7
Knight of Weston, 100, Travers, 60-1, 20-1	8	8	8
Gewagus, 107, Higgins, 300-1, 100-1	10	9	9
Priority, 102, Creamer, 500-1, 200-1	9	10	10
Esterre, 101, B. Smith, 60-1, 20-1	6	11	11

Time—1:14 2-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner, b. g., by Indio-Trolley, owned by Mrs. J. Blute and trained by J. Blute.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; special weights, selling allowances; over the short steeplechase course; about two miles.

Black Death, 148, Holman, 1-1, 2-5	2	1	1½
Cock Robin, 153, J. O'Brien, 2-1, 3-5	3	2	2¹⁰
Royelle, 153, Veitch, 10-1, 5-2	4	4	3¹⁰
Walter Cleary, 162, H. S. Wilson, 12-1, 4-1	5	3	4
Woden, 146, Connelly, 20-1, 8-1	6	5	5
Perlon, 153, Bernhard, 60-1, 15-1	7	7	6
East Kelston, 153, Houlihan, 60-1, 15-1	1	6	7
Confederate Grey, 146, Kelly, 20-1, 6-1	6	8	8

Time—4:32. Good start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner br. g., 5 years, by Sydney-Linnet II., owned by J. W. Colt and trained by G. R. Tompkins.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners since May 4, special weights, with penalties; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Grand Opera, 115, Burns, 104, out	1	1	1¹
Sais, 107, Redfern, 10-1, 3-1	2	2	2½
Pentaur, 107, C. Kelly, 20-1, 3-1	3	3	3³
Atwood, 107, E. Walsh, 6-1, 1-1	4	4	4
Dr. Chapin, 107, Lee, 100-1, 10-1	5	5	5

Time—1:46 3-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner blk. h., 5 years, by Wagner-Bonnie Bird, owned by E. E. Smathers and trained by F. M. Taylor.

FOURTH RACE.—The July Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Monster, 86, J. Hennessy, 4-1, 8-5	5	1	1¹
Bobadil, 90, Sperling, 7-2, 7-5	7	4	2²
Sheriff Bell, 107, Burns, 13-5, 1-1	6	6	3³
Jack Ratlin, 106, J. Martin, 7-1, 2-1	2	2	4
Gold Dome, 99, E. Walsh, 50-1, 15-1	3	7	5
Champlain, 94, J. Jones, 20-1, 7-1	4	6	6
Duke of Kendal, 111, Travers, 4-1, 7-5	2	3	7

Time—1:46. Poor start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner, br. g., 3 years, by Plaudit-B. and S., owned by J. Ryan and trained by T. F. Coles.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Humo, 114, T. Burns, 8-5, 7-10	3	1	1¹
St. Beltane, 118, Redfern, 2-1, 7-10	1	2	2¹⁰
Jerry C., 100, Creamer, 20-1, 8-1	7	6	3³
Tongarder, 119, Odom, 16-5, 1-1	2	3	4
Gold Ten, 105, Travers, 20-1, 8-1	5	2	5⁵
Caper Sauce, 108, Wonderly, 10-1, 3-1	4	4	6
Phebus, 103, Miles, 20-1, 8-1	6	7	7

Time—1:13 1-5. Fair start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner b. c., by Eddie Jones-Humidity, owned and trained by C. T. Patterson.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, maidens and horses that have not won more than one race, special weights, selling; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Dapple Gold, 107, T. Burns, 16-5, 6-5	1	2	1¹
Buckleya, 110, J. Martin, 7-2, 7-5	3	5	2²
Eagle, 102, Travers, 5-1, 2-1	2	1	3½
Rawhide, 111, Odom, 6-1, 5-2	5	4	4
Prince Ching, 108, Simms, 15-1, 8-1	9	9	5
Remittal, 105, R. Fisher, 100-1, 40-1	6	6	6
The Captain, 110, Veitch, 10-1	4	7	7
Pat Costigan, 110, Valentine, 30-1, 12-1	8	8	8
Phantom, 107, Shaw, 10-1, 4-1	10	9	9
Sir Shep, 102, Coleman, 40-1, 12-1	14	12	10
Niskoyuna, 105, Robbins, 15-1, 6-1	11	11	11
Belle of Wakefield, 102, H. Callahan, 60-1, 20-1	7	10	12

THE TURF.

Brighton Races DAILY AT 2:30.

SIX EVENTS TO-DAY (FRIDAY.)
MUSIC BY MYGRANT'S BAND.

Course can be reached from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge by Special Electric Trains to Brighton Road; and by Smith Street trolley Cars. Trains on Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Also via 39th St. Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., boats leave every 20 minutes, connecting with special electric trains.

AUTOMOBILES.

AUTOMOBILE SURPRISES.

Cadillac Tonneau, $550; Oldsmobile, 1903, $350-$400; Winton Touring Car, $700; steam horse Darracq, $1,200; $2,500 long-distance Touring Car, sacrificed; Panhard, 24 horse, finest condition, value $9,000, $5,000 takes it; 24 horse Renault, $4,500; Runabouts ($1,000-$1,200 models), $350-$400; Peerless Tonneau, $800-$1,100; Oldsmobiles, $150 upward; Electrics, $90 upward; and many other desirable opportunities.
BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE, 131 West 51st, Near 6th Av.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.

Five-story building full of French and American Automobile Supplies; largest variety, lowest prices.
Washable Linen Dusters latest style, at $3.50; Pumps, Chains, Caps, Goggles, Lamps, Horns, &c.
City Agents for Orient Buckboards, $250 up.
E. J. WILLIS CO., 5 Park Place, n'r. B'way.

Magot, 110, F. Thompson, 100-1, 40-1.12 13 13
St. Barnaby, 107, Lee, 40-1, 15-1.....13 14 14
Doctor Loder, 107, E. Walsh, 40-1, 15-1.15 15 15

Time—1:14. Poor start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner, b. g., 3 years, by Golden Garter-Mottie, owned by H. K. Vingut and trained by S. Marshall.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; six furlongs.

*Workman	103	Escutcheon	107
Tommy Wadell	106	Brush Up	104
Virgo	103	Grayland	102
Perry McAdow	102	In-the-Dark	102
Fra Filipo	102	Rhoderick Dhu	99
*Confessor	97	Rubric	97

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs.

Reliable	142		
Ascension	117	Gay Boy	130
Ingold	115	Et Tu Brute	115
Shrine	111	Lady Uncas	113
Right and True	109	Collector Jessup	110
Ancestor	107	Stalwart	109
Cloten	103	Robin Hood	106
Juvenal Maxim	98	Britisher	100

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, with weight allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Flexion	111	Graceful	111
Wizard	108	Go Between	108
Dinal Shad	130	Hydrangea	106
Tom Cod	100	Flammula	106
Palm Reader	106	Ancestor	106
Garnish	106	Robin Hood	103
Marmee	101	Canteen	101

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Hurst Park	120	Lady Potentate	95
Bad News	108	Sonoma Belle	94
Cloverland	100	Keynote	90
Brigand	98	Possession	90

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Cloverland	108	*Baikal	98
Masterman	106	Naughty Lady	98
Pass Book	103	*Neither One	96
*Homestead	101	Seymour	95
Wizard	101	Tonkling	94
Ninespot	101	*Bob Murphy	89
Garnish	99	*Inquisitive Girl	84
*Dauphin	98	*Hydrangea	84

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs.

Flinders	107	Little Buttercup	107
Katie Caffrey	107	Sinapis	107
Sweet Lillian	107	Good-for-Nothing	107
Lucy Young	107	Ismaillian	107
Meadow Horn	107	Halmira	107
Tyrolian	107	Jotowin	107
Grand Duchess	107	Nightmare	107
High Life	107		

BOBADIL'S UNWEIGHED HOOD.

Addition to Horse's Equipment Caused Protest from Bettors.

The presence of a hood on the head of J. A. Drake's horse Bobadil, when that colt ran for the July Stakes, selling, at Brighton Beach yesterday, when no hood was included in the list of tackle recorded by the clerk of the scales as the equipment of Jockey Sperling, who rode Bobadil, caused quite a breeze of protesting argument among betting racegoers, and though the rules of The Jockey Club prescribe plainly that The Jockey Club takes no cognizance of bets, the same betting men warmed up over a proposition to ask some measure of protection for their wagers from The Jockey Club, by having the rules regarding the weighing of tackle enforced. The case was in direct violation of the rules of racing, which, under Section 88, Part 13, make provision as follows:

"If a horse run in a hood, muzzle, martingale, breastplate, or clothing, it must be put on the scale and included in the jockey's weight."

Trainer Wishard was notified by the clerk of the scales that if he wished his horse to wear a hood after his jockey had weighed without the hood, he ought to ask permission of the Stewards. The trainer thought that such a request was not necessary, and the hood was put on Bobadil without further parley. As if to draw special attention to the omission of the hood, when Sperling weighed, the owner of Bobadil backed him heavily, and the hood was supposed to have influenced his running to such an extent that he ran much the best horse in the race and fought out with the winner after being practically left at the post. There were some among the protesting betting men who declared that the omission was by design, to secure better betting against Bobadil.

WIND FAILS THE YACHTS.

Eleven Out of Forty Starters Finish in Larchmont Week Series.

The day's racing as a part of "Larchmont week" was a failure yesterday for want of wind. Out of forty yachts that started only eleven finished.

The big auxiliary schooners Atlantic and Vergemere went off in a light breeze with all kites flying, but could not cover half the course. The Atlantic made a magnificent pictures as she went over the line with mizzen and main topmast balloon staysails and balloon jibtopsail set. The Vergemere contented herself with a working main topmast staysail, but her balloon jibtopsail was fully as imposing as that of the Atlantic. Their course was a triangle, of which the first leg extended to the Cow Buoy off Shippan Point, but neither reached that mark. The wind died out almost completely, while the Atlantic was still a long way from it. The Vergemere had dropped far astern, and as the prospects for wind were poor, she furled her sails, set up her smokestack, and steamed back to Larchmont. The Atlantic drifted more than an hour longer, and then followed suit.

Meanwhile the other yachts were drifting on different parts of the Sound nearer home or profiting by favoring cat's paws. The Weetamoe and Neola were creeping across Hempstead Harbor, the former a long way ahead. The Weetamoe did not finish the first round until 5:34, and then she was stopped by the regatta committee. The Neola was fifty-one minutes behind.

The smaller boats were allowed to go on the second round because there was a promise of a freshening breeze from the south. That promise, however, was delusive, and only a few of them were able to finish.

The winners were Weetamoe, Tartar, Rogue, and Vaquero II. Following is the summary:

SLOOPS—CLASS I.

Start, 12:05. Course, 15 miles.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Neola, George M. Pynchon	6:25:00	6:20:00
Weetamoe, H. F. Lippitt	5:34:02	5:29:02

SLOOPS—CLASS L, SPECIAL.

Start, 12:10. Course, 22 miles.

Aspirant, Hahn brothers	Did not finish.
Effort, F. M. Smith	Did not finish.

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

Start, 12:15. Course, 22 miles.

Anoatok, W. G. Brokaw	Did not finish.
Spasm, E. D. King	Did not finish.
Chewink, F. R. Dick	Did not finish.
Mimosa, Trenor L. Park	Withdrew.

SLOOPS—CLASS N.

Start, 12:20. Course, 22 miles.

Alert, James W. Alker	Did not finish.
Nike, Victor I. Cumnock	Did not finish.

RACEABOUTS.

Start, 12:25. Course, 11 miles.

Maryola, C. W. Allen	6:38:19	6:13:19
Cricket, Howard Willetts	7:31:59	7:06:59
The Kid, Oliver Harriman, Jr.	6:43:32	6:18:32
Hobo, Trenor L. Park	7:30:56	7:05:56
Tartan, H. Phipps	6:35:01	6:10:01
Rascal II., S. C. Hopkins	6:38:18	6:13:18
Galatea, Anson Phelps Stokes	Did not finish.	
Idler, O'Donnell Iselin	Did not finish.	
Busy Bee, R. T. Wainwright	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 12:30. Course, 11 miles.

Rogue, A. Bryan Alley	6:28:39	5:58:39
Una, W. Butler Duncan, Jr.	6:47:31	6:17:31

SLOOPS—CLASS P, SPECIAL.

Start, 12:30. Course, 11 miles.

Firefly, G. P. Granberry	Did not finish.
Snapper, Francis H. Page	Did not finish.

LARCHMONT ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 12:30. Course, 11 miles.

Hourl, J. H. Esser	Did not finish.
Vaquero II., J. M. Marble	6:42:35 6:12:35
Dorothy, J. M. Bowerman	Did not finish.

BRIDGEPORT KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 12:35. Course, 11 miles.

Miss Modesty, C. B. Seely	Did not finish.
Mirage, J. Percy Bertram	Did not finish.
Question, M. W. Bishop	Did not finish.

INDIAN HARBOR ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 12:35. Course, 11 miles.

Wa Wa, James E. Mantell	Did not finish.
Xenoshat, C. D. Mallory	Did not finish.
Shawanda, Edwin C. Bay	Did not finish.
Owatonna, George Lauder, Jr.	Did not finish.

CLASS Q, SPECIAL.

Start, 12:40. Course, 11 miles.

Skip, C. M. Pinckney	Did not finish.
Scoot, Morgan Cowperthwait	Did not finish.

MANHANSET BAY ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 12:40. Course, 11 miles.

Arizona, G. A. Cory	Did not finish.
Chinchicker, John P. Morgan	Did not finish.
Wister, Dunstan Farnham	Did not finish.

AUXILIARY SCHOONERS, SPECIAL.

Start, 12:55. Course, 25½ miles.

Atlantic, Wilson Marshall	Withdrew.
Vergemere, Vice Com. Bostwick	Withdrew.

Polo Games for Squadron A.

The Squadron A polo players will continue to keep in active practice on the polo fields at Van Cortlandt throughout the Summer. Several team matches are being arranged with neighboring clubs. On Saturday, July 30, a match will be played with the Staten Island Polo Club, and a second match will be played with the same club on Tuesday, Aug. 2. In all probability the Rumson team will make another visit to Van Cortlandt in the near future, probably after the Rumson polo tournament, which will be held during the first week in August. The Rumson team has improved materially since last season, and can now bring together a very creditable four. Squadron A is making plans to play return games with Rumson and Staten Island on the fields of the latter clubs either in August or September.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

Home Run by Bresnahan Enables New York to Beat Chicago.

AMERICANS LOSE AT HOME

Third Successive Defeat for Champion Bostons—Quakers Beaten by the Clevelands.

The New York Nationals began their last series of the present Western trip at Chicago yesterday, and won by a score of 4 to 3. Faultless fielding of McGraw's men and poor base running of their opponents were responsible for the victory, for the New Yorks were outbatted by more than two to one, and it was deemed necessary to take McGinnity out of the box in the sixth inning and replace him with Mathewson. The game was won by Bresnahan in the ninth inning by a tremendous hit to the left field fence for a home run. Two games were played by Cincinnati and Boston, and the honors were equally divided. Philadelphia gave the St. Louis team quite a surprise by winning by a score of four to one. Brooklyn's game with Pittsburg was stopped by rain.

In the American League the Greater New Yorks, handicapped by injuries and absence of players, were defeated by Chicago through damaging errors. The champion Bostons lost their fourth successive game, this time to St. Louis, while Cleveland kept up his winning pace by beating Philadelphia easily. At Washington the local team was successful over Detroit by a score of eleven to five.

The scores of the games yesterday, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 4; Chicago, 3.
Cincinnati, 2; Boston, 1, (1st game.)
Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 2, (2d game.)
Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	3	5	5	7	13	13	11	57	.722
Chicago	4	..	6	8	7	6	9	8	48	.623
Cincinnati	4	3	..	3	7	6	9	8	40	.500
Pittsburg	5	5	6	..	5	10	3	8	42	.568
St. Louis	3	6	6	7	..	7	8	3	40	.526
Boston	1	5	4	1	2	..	8	9	29	.363
Brooklyn	1	2	3	3	3	9	..	9	30	.301
Philadelphia	1	2	2	2	8	3	4	..	19	.247
Games lost	22	29	32	32	36	51	53	56		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Chicago, 5; New York, 3.
Cleveland, 14; Philadelphia, 8.
Washington, 11; Detroit, 5.
St. Louis, 8; Boston, 4.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	7	6	4	9	4	9	13	60	.641
New York	6	..	3	7	4	4	7	12	46	.597
Chicago	3	5	..	9	4	10	8	8	47	.563
Cleveland	5	4	4	..	4	7	9	6	41	.554
Philadelphia	5	4	4	4	..	4	11	7	39	.553
St. Louis	4	3	5	4	4	..	5	7	32	.438
Detroit	3	3	7	4	4	8	..	2	31	.408
Washington	0	2	2	1	2	4	4	..	15	.200
Games lost	28	31	33	33	34	41	45	80		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Mathewson Saves Game for New York After McGinnity Retires.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Although outbatted decisively by the local aggregation the New York team, of which McGraw is at the head, by bunching its hits in the third inning and a home run by Bresnahan in the ninth, was victorious in the first game of a series of four by a score of 4 to 3 to-day. It was stupid base running, however, that really cost the Chicagos the game, for three men were caught between the bases when it seemed almost a certainty that they would score. Three errors were credited to the local team, but the fielding of the New Yorks was faultless, and in some instances of a brilliant description. The Chicagos found no difficulty in batting McGinnity, and in the sixth inning he was relieved by Mathewson. Only one hit was secured off the latter, a home run by Chance.

The New Yorks began scoring in the third inning when, with two men out, Devlin reached first base on called balls, and tallied on McGann's two baser to right field. Mertes's safe hit to centre field, enabled McGann to score, and after Mertes had stolen second and third, the New York's left fielder crossed the plate on Dahlen's two base hit to left field. In the sixth inning the local players made four safe hits in succession off McGinnity, and two runs were made. Then the "Iron Man" was taken out and Mathewson substituted. The change resulted in the retirement of the side. In the seventh inning Chance made the circuit of the bases on a hit to left field, which tied the score.

With two men out in the ninth inning, Bresnahan sent a fast ball to left field, but Slagle slipped in his effort to gather the ball, and Bresnahan scored a home run, which won the game. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	2	1	2	1
Chance, 1b	2	3	11	0	0
M'Carthy, cf	1	1	1	0	1
Cling, c	0	1	3	0	0
Evers, 2b	0	0	4	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	2	2	2	0
Williams, rf	0	2	2	0	1
Welmer, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	3	12	27	11	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Br'nahan, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Browne, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Devlin, 3b	1	0	2	4	0
McGann, 1b	1	1	14	2	0
Mertes, lf	1	2	1	1	0
Dahlen, ss	0	1	2	3	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
B'rman, c	0	0	3	0	0
M'Ginnity, p	0	0	0	2	0
Math'son, p	0	0	2	1	0
Total	4	5	27	19	0

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 6. Two-base hits—McGann, Dahlen. Home runs—Chance, Bresnahan. Stolen bases—Mertes, 2; Bowerman. Double play—Browne, Devlin, and Bowerman. Struck out—By Welmer, 2; by Mathewson, 1. Bases on balls—Off Welmer, 4. Wild pitch—McGinnity. Hit by pitched ball—By Welmer, 1. Base hits—Off McGinnity, 11 in 6 innings; off Mathewson, 1 in 3 innings. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Emslie. Time of game—1:40. Attendance, 11,000.

CINCINNATI WON AND LOST.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Cincinnati and Boston split even to-day in a double-header. A wild throw by Delehanty together with two hits gave the locals a victory over Willis in the first game.

Fisher was hit harder than Hahn in the second game, but was lucky in holding his opponents at critical stages. Two errors by Woodruff were responsible for Boston's two runs in the eighth, only one hit coming in the inning. Attendance, 4,741. The scores by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	5	4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	5	1

Batteries—Kellum and Schiel; Willis and Moran.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—2	10	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0—4	9	1

Batteries—Hahn and Peitz; Fisher and Needham.

PHILADELPHIA, 4; ST. LOUIS, 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Philadelphia won the opening game of the series here to-day. Sparks pitched a fine game, and kept St. Louis down to four hits. Attendance, 2,800. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1	4	2
Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0—4	8	2

Batteries—Nichols and Grady; Sparks and Roth.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M. American League Park. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago.—Adv.

Sweeping Reduction
IN
Fawes STRAWS
$2.00
FOR $3.00 HATS
$1.25
FOR $2.00 HATS
No. 835 Broadway, 13th St.
No. 1231 Broadway, 30th St.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago Profits by Greater New York's Errors and Wins by 5 to 3.

Still handicapped by a crippled team the Greater New Yorks began a series of four games with the Chicago team yesterday, and the absence of Ganzel and Fultz was keenly felt. The result was that the visitors won by a score of five to three. It was a well played game, so far as Comiskey's men were concerned, but mistakes of the local players caused their defeat. Every run of the Greater New Yorks was earned, but the visitors were entitled to only two. Both Griffith and Owens used excellent judgment in their delivery, but usually when hits were made they were hard and effective. Connolly continued to officiate as umpire and again incurred the displeasure of the spectators by deciding Donahue safe at first base in the eighth inning.

Both teams scored in the second inning. Anderson tallying for New York on a two-base hit to left field, Elberfeld's out from Dundon to Donahue, and Conroy's safe hit to left field. For Chicago, Osteen's bad throw placed Donahue on second base, and he scored on Tannehill's hit to centre field. No more runs were made until the sixth inning, when Williams started off with a three-base hit to the centre field fence. Anderson reached first on a hard hit to Tannehill, and Williams, by fast running, scored on Elberfeld's fly to Jones. Chicago tied the score in the seventh inning on a single by Dundon and a two-baser by Sullivan. In the eighth inning the visitors added two more runs on Green's three-base hit to right field, Callahan's base on balls, Davis's sacrifice, Donahue's questionable right to first base on a hit, and Dundon's fly to centre field. In the ninth inning Williams stopped Owens's hard hit ground ball, but fumbling placed the runner on first. Jones's single to centre placed Owens on third base, and Green's out to Anderson allowed Owens to score. The New Yorks also scored in the ninth inning on Elberfeld's single and Osteen's three-baser to right field. Griffith for the third time was sent to first on called balls, but Dougherty soon ended the game. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	0	1	5	0	0
Green, rf	1	2	0	0	0
Callahan, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Davis, ss	0	0	2	4	0
Donahue, 1b	1	1	10	0	0
Dundon, 2b	1	1	3	2	0
Th'hill, 3b	0	2	1	1	1
Sullivan, c	0	1	4	3	0
Owens, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	5	9	27	10	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Doug'ty, lf	0	0	1	1	0
Keeler, rf	0	0	2	1	0
Will'ms, 2b	1	1	1	4	1
Anderson, 1b	1	1	14	1	0
Elberf'd, ss	1	2	3	3	0
Conroy, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Kleinow, c	0	0	2	1	0
Osteen, 3b	0	1	2	2	1
Griffith, p	0	0	1	2	1
Total	3	6	27	15	3

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	—5
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	—3

First base by errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Griffith, 2; off Owens, 3. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 7. Struck out—By Griffith, 2; by Owens, 4. Home run—Green. Three-base hits—Williams, Osteen, Green. Two-base hits—Anderson, Elberfeld, Sullivan. Sacrifice hit—Davis. Stolen bases—Callahan. Double play—Williams, Elberfeld and Anderson. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Attendance—3,506.

CLEVELAND, 14; PHILADELPHIA, 8.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The visitors won as they pleased to-day, knocking Henley out of the box in four innings. Bruce, the Indian, failed to stop the slugging. In the ninth the locals rallied and hammered Donahue for seven hits and five runs. The rally ended with the striking out of Mullin with two on bases. Attendance, 6,896. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1	2	0	5	5	0	1	2	0—14	16	0
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2 5—8	14	5

Batteries—Donahue and Bemis; Bruce, Henley, and Powers, Noonan.

ST. LOUIS, 8; BOSTON, 4.

BOSTON, July 21.—St. Louis won an easy victory from Boston to-day by a score of 8 to 4. Battery errors and poor playing were responsible for most of the runs. Both pitchers lacked control, but Siever was the more effective. Jones's unassisted double play and running catches by Heidrick and Selbach were features. Attendance, 3,352. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	3	0—8	13	4
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3—4	8	4

Batteries—Siever and Kahoe; Tannehill and Doran.

WASHINGTON, 11; DETROIT, 5.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Washington hit the ball hard and timely to-day, and defeated Detroit 11 to 5. Only three hits were made off Jacobsen in eight innings. Coughlin's one-handed catch of Crawford's

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AUTHORITY AND LEADERSHIP.

Ex-President Cleveland traces with a firm hand the course of events in the St. Louis Convention from the beginning of the contest over a platform recognition of the gold standard, through the period of darkness and alarm which followed the omission of that plank from the resolutions as adopted, to the moment when "in tones of authority and leadership the message went forth" which dissipated all doubts and restored the party to hope and confidence. Mr. Cleveland sees with perfect clearness the manifest truth that the Convention did cut loose from the financial delusions of the past, and cleared away the wreckage of the Bryan campaigns. The party now, he says, enters "upon a period of old-time vigor and strength"; it refuses "to indulge any further free-silver or double-standard vagaries"; it reflected "an actual and wholesome change in sentiment among the rank and file of the Democracy," and, finally, awakened by Judge Parker's telegram and recalled amid its turmoil and its fatigues to a sober sense of the need of declaring to the country in how great a degree the party belief had changed and how completely it had turned its back upon error, it "added another wonderful accomplishment" to what it had already done to set the Democracy right:

> When in response to the message of its chosen candidate the Convention proposed to give him assurance that the sentiments of the Convention and the meaning of its platform were in accord with his expression, and in efforts to make his message a part of the platform, a vote on the passage of a resolution embodying these propositions disclosed the fact that out of a total vote of 905 only 191 could be counted in the negative. This vote furnished the best, if not the only, opportunity offered during the continuance of the Convention to demonstrate how overwhelmingly sound its members were in support of the gold standard; and its result cannot, I gratefully believe, be otherwise construed than as indicating the elimination of financial error as a disturbing influence in Democratic councils.

The "quiet, able, reserved man" selected as the Democracy's candidate for the Presidency has, in Mr. Cleveland's judgment, "reminded all who profess Democratic principles that they also have work to do if they, like him, would do the patriotic political duty the time demands." There can be no doubt about Mr. Cleveland. He never shirks duty. He has done his political duty already to the party and to Judge Parker by this strong and telling review of the work of the Convention. The influence of his words will be great. It will be felt, everywhere steadying the waverers, if waverers there be, and helping to remove honest doubt.

There is in this campaign no reason why any voter of Democratic antecedents should support the Republican candidate save only this—that he has become a convert to the Republican faith and espouses Republican principles. The reorganization and upbuilding of the party would be impossible if Democrats should now withhold their support from the able, upright, and sound candidate who stands before them. Bryanites may refuse to support Judge Parker because he is not a Populist and a free-silver man. No statement of their pretended reasons which they could make would conceal the true reason of their defection. This is true and will be true of Democrats who on one pretext or another go over to the Republicans this year. They can make no convincing and justifying statement of reasons—unless they frankly admit that they have become Republicans, that they embrace the doctrine of protection, that they believe in stirring up and keeping alive the race issue in the South, and that they like an Executive who overrides law when law stands in his way. With apostasy thus explained there need be no argument. But after so uncompromising a defender of the Nation's financial honor as Grover Cleveland accepts the deliverances of the St Louis Convention as evidence that the Democracy has been cured of its follies and its heresies, that it is again a party of sound money, no lesser Democrat can hope to get much attention paid to personal expressions of misgiving about the insecurity of the Democratic position in respect to the money standard.

END OF THE MEAT STRIKE.

The manner in which the strike in the packing houses has ended furnishes the best possible proof that it was wholly unnecessary and should never have been begun. The men appear to have gained nothing they could not have had for the asking without striking. The net result is that the question of the wages of the unskilled operatives is to be decided by arbitration, the useful men whom the strike are to be re-employed when and as they are needed, without discrimination, and after forty-five days a striker not re-employed may ask to have his case arbitrated.

To partially regain the advantages they surrendered and get what was offered them, the men have lost the wages of eight and a half days. Naturally they are not well satisfied, but they could scarcely expect to be. The public has paid a pretty heavy tax meanwhile, but it has learned something as to the unsafety of dependence upon the so-called Beef Trust which may be worth what it has cost. To the fact that it was learning too much and too rapidly the abrupt ending of the strike is perhaps attributable.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

It will be observed that the British Government by no means partakes the precipitation of its advisers in the press in respect to the questions raised by the seizure of the Malacca. As at once the greatest naval Power and the greatest commercial Power in the world, it behooves Great Britain to act with extreme circumspection in setting precedents. Upon questions affecting the respective rights of belligerents and neutrals upon the high seas, it is safe to say that no British Government, of any party, will devote itself to the construction of boomerangs.

The greatest judicial authority that ever was on this class of questions, Lord Stowell, has laid it down that: "The right of visiting and searching ships on the high seas, whatever be the ships, whatever be the cargoes, whatever be the destinations, is an incontestable right of the lawfully commissioned ship of a belligerent nation," and he goes on to give the reasons why this must be so. The searcher is entitled to examine the ship's papers. But he is not concluded by them. In case of reasonable suspicion that the cargo consists of contraband of war destined for the military use of the nation with which his own is at war, it is his duty to detain the vessel for the decision of a prize court.

It will be seen, then, that the whole question at issue is the status of the capturing ship, the Petersburg. If she was, in Lord Stowell's words, "the lawfully commissioned ship of a belligerent nation," then all her procedures with reference to the Malacca were quite regular and unexceptionable. There is no occasion at all to talk about "an insult to the British flag." There is nothing for the aggrieved owners and passengers and shippers to do but to await the decision of the Russian prize court, and to console themselves with the demurrage that will be awarded to them if the ship is decided to have been wrongfully seized and not lawful prize.

But it is vehemently denied that the Petersburg was a "lawfully commissioned ship of a belligerent nation," and so that she had a right to do what a Russian man-of-war, passing from the Baltic, the Atlantic, and the Mediterranean into the Red Sea would undoubtedly have had a right to do. But is not the status of the Petersburg precisely one of the questions upon which the prize court may be called upon to pass, and upon which it is the only authority that can be peacefully invoked? She has passed from the Black Sea through the Dardanelles and the canal into the Red Sea. If she had passed the straits as an armed vessel, as a Russian man-of-war, she would have passed them in violation of a treaty. She did pass them as a vessel of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, and apparently in the face of a British protest, which the Russian press assures us has been filed, and disregarded, whenever one of the vessels of that fleet has been allowed to escape from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. That Great Britain has done nothing to enforce her protests seems to be cited by the Russian press as a reason why Russia should disregard them. Of course this view has no justification. Great Britain has been saving her rights by formal protests in cases in which her interests were not involved, with the expectation of backing and vitalizing her protests when her interests should come to be involved. And that occasion has now arisen.

That the Petersburg was irregularly and wrongfully in the Red Sea as a ship of war hardly seems to admit of question. The question seems to be whether the irregularity of her arrival there affected her status after she did arrive. But this question also is one for judicial decision. If it be true and is established that the only contraband on board was a consignment of naval stores for the British station at Hongkong, the Malacca will, presumably, be released at once, with damages to the aggrieved persons. But if it is made out that she had on board contraband destined for Japan, the only plea her owners can urge against condemnation is that she was not regularly captured by a vessel "lawfully commissioned" to make such capture. And this is evidently and eminently a question for the determination of the prize court.

It is true, as we have before pointed out, that a Russian prize court does not command confidence in its impartiality. The lack of confidence in Russian tribunals in general has been increased of late by the fact that the Russian member of The Hague Tribunal allowed himself, and was allowed by his colleagues without protest, to inject a stump speech against Japan into the proceedings of that tribunal. But of course the British Government is bound to assume that a Russian prize court will be as impartial as all the world would in the like case believe a British prize court would be. It is impossible to see how the Russian Government can consent to withdraw the case of the Malacca from the court to which it now goes for decision in the usual course. It is difficult to see how the British Government can even urge the Russian Government so to withdraw it and to surrender the merchantman without taking steps to ascertain whether the capture was or was not lawful. Any forcible resistance to the submission of the case to the proper tribunal would be a naked act of war. Whatever moral justification it might have, it would be without color of legality.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

It indicates a singular and almost incredible indifference to the public interest on the part of those constituting the present administration that it becomes necessary for such bodies as the City Club, the Manufacturers' Association, the Citizens' Union, the Brooklyn League, the Flatbush Association, the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, the Internal Trade and Improvements Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and the New York Board of Trade and Transportation to join in formally memorializing the Mayor, as Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, respecting the danger of procrastination in the matter of increasing the supply of water for New York. That such a memorial has been prepared and presented may at least serve as a reminder that an urgent public duty is neglected, and that if the public interest is permitted to suffer for such neglect it will not be difficult to fix the responsibility to the political disadvantage of those responsible.

The memorial referred to recites no new facts, but it presents its facts briefly and clearly, and in a form intelligible to the average citizen. The consumption of water in Manhattan and the Bronx in 1903 was about 270,000,000 gallons per day. The safe yield of the Croton shed above the new dam during dry years is from 270,000,000 to 288,000,000 gallons per day. Until the new dam is completed we shall not have storage capacity for even that much. An ordinary drought, such as we had in 1890 and 1898, and may have any year, would cut the available supply of Croton under present conditions down to 250,000,000 gallons or less, and show an actual shortage on current consumption of 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 gallons a day. What this would mean to New York in crippled industries, hampered trade, an increased death rate, and general discomfort need not be recounted in detail. The completion of the Cornell Dam and Jerome Park Reservoir would maintain the supply in a dry year only at the average level of the 1903 consumption. The increase in the consumption of Manhattan and the Bronx from year to year is represented by about 7,000,000 gallons per day. These are startling figures, but they are correct and unanswerable. The estimated consumption of the two boroughs over 1903 for the succeeding five years is:

	Gallons per day.
1904	277,000,000 to 280,000,000
1905	284,000,000 to 290,000,000
1906	291,000,000 to 300,000,000
1907	298,000,000 to 310,000,000
1908	306,000,000 to 320,000,000

In this we are confronted by a condition, not a theory. The outlook for Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond is equally serious. Water from a new source cannot be brought to New York in less than five years, if the greatest industry and enterprise are shown in doing what must be done. The summing up of the memorial is as follows:

> The city's dire need of more water is known. The available sources of additional supply are known. A commission of three of the most competent and best equipped experts in the country has reported complete and thoroughly worked out plans, which, if carried out intelligently, will within the shortest possible time bring these sources within reach of the city, and furnish an adequate supply to every one of its boroughs. The city has ample legal power to begin work at once.

This is to the point. It cannot be answered, but Tammany does not usually find itself impressed with the duty of answering for its derelictions. If action can be postponed long enough and the public need become great enough, perhaps the Ramapo job can be successfully revived, and in that there will be "something for the boys." Only the public interest would be served by following the plans of the Burr-Hering-Freeman commission. No one believes that the Mayor is allied with this conspiracy for his own advantage, but he will need to display a great deal of force of character and determination to escape the suspicion that he is at least the victim of influences which for personal advantage would willingly discredit his administration.

If steps were taking to stop leakage and waste, and to meter all consumption, public and private, the argument that the present supply could be made sufficient for many years to come would have a substantial basis in fact. But such steps are not being taken, nor are they seriously proposed. We are drifting toward a water famine, and the administration which permits this will be remembered with anything but gratitude by the people of New York.

IN RESTRAINT OF PICKETING.

The Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, Judge Hancey presiding, has handed down an injunction restraining the members of certain lodges of the International Association of Machinists from picketing the plants of some twenty members of the Chicago Metal Trades Association. This is said to be the most stringent injunction of the kind ever granted, and goes so far as to forbid strikers and their sympathizers talking to workmen against their will.

It may be expected that this injunction will be denounced by labor leaders as an outrageous interference with the right of free speech and peaceable persuasion. In view of this probability it is well to remember what picketing has come to mean. This was very well illustrated at St. Paul during the meat strike. The strikers learned that the plant of the Swift Packing Company was running with a small force, and concluded that the office staff had been employed in the shambles; whereupon they established around the works a guard which they called a picket, and refused to allow any one to enter, officers and clerks included. The Sheriff took through the lines some twenty-five persons on the plea that the machinery must be looked after, but the pickets became so threatening that he refused to perform this service further. It was an effective blockade, and was what the labor leaders consider practical picketing.

We doubt if Judge Hancey's injunction forbids the doing of anything which in the circumstances a man has the right to do. Whether a striker says: "Get out of here, or I'll break every bone in your body," or says, "My dear erring brother, if you persist in a course so inimical to the interests of labor, I fear some impulsive person, unrestrained by good judgment, will feel called upon to do to you that which will require your retirement to a hospital for general repairs," makes very little difference. One may be as serious a threat as the other and as much a violation of the rights of the person addressed to earn his living by his labor on conditions satisfactory to himself.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As Mr. John Holland, the inventor of the submarine boat known by his name, is known to have a practical knowledge of mechanics, and is not known to be a practical joker who would intentionally lead astray his fellow-men, there is much difficulty in deciding how to take the remarks credited to him yesterday on the subject of aerial navigation and his expectation of gratifying, in the near future, humanity's ancient desire to add to its other achievements the conquest of the air. For in this interview Mr. Holland is quoted as promising soon to put on the market a neat, small, and inexpensive contrivance which, with no other motor than wings flapped by human muscles, will enable the owner of the muscles to fly where he will! "It is a perfectly simple problem," said, or is said to have said, Mr. Holland. "For individuals to fly through the air will be easier and safer than riding bicycles, and it will all be in accordance with natural laws. There is no reason why a human being should not be able to fly through the air the same as a bird with the same accessories." That is all familiar enough. We have in past years received dozens of letters making the same statements, but they did not come from men with Mr. Holland's record of success in the manipulation of materials and forces, and we regarded them with an amusement slightly tinged with pity that anybody should be wasting time and money over ideas so absolutely hopeless. In Mr. Holland's case, presumably, the amusement can be emphasized and the pity elided. Surely, he has no delusion that wings are all that man lacks for successful rivalry with the birds—with creatures, that is, the whole structure of which is both subordinated and adapted to the one purpose of flight. Birds do not fly with their wings; they fly with the whole of their bodies, and the flying ability of the different species is in direct proportion to the inability of each to do the things done by animals of which the attention has been turned in other directions. It is just conceivable that artificial wings could enable a man to get through the air in some such clumsy, perilous, and exhausting way as he gets through the water in a life preserver, but it is the most solemn of certainties that as he does his real navigating of the sea with something else than fins and a tail, so, if he ever navigates the air, it will be with something else than wings.

—We venture again to suggest to the Weather Bureau officials that they are neglecting a simple, easy, and inexpensive means of bringing their enormously valuable work into closer relation to human feelings and so winning more of the popular appreciation which would so much aid them in getting needed increase of their facilities. The bureau each day tells us what were the temperature, humidity, and wind speed of the day before. That is well, but it is rare that more than the temperature gets before the people, and, as everybody knows by experience, two days may have the same temperature for a thermometer and very different temperatures so far as the sensations of living creatures are concerned. This truth has been particularly well illustrated in the past few days, during which the thermometer range in the daylight hours has been comparatively small, but we are all aware that on some of these days life here has not been worth living, while on others it was delightful. All the difference, of course, has been due, on the one hand, to high humidity and still air, that made the heat a torture, and, on the other, to low humidity and lively breezes, that rendered the same heat distinctly enjoyable. Now, why cannot the Weather Bureau give us for certain hours of each day a figure, founded on temperature, but modified by the degrees of humidity, the velocity of the wind, and possibly by the barometric pressure, alloting to each an increasing or decreasing value in ratio, with its effect in making the temperature seem higher or lower? Of course it can, if it chooses, for, supplied with the results of a few careful experiments, any mathematician accustomed to such operations could make a formula for getting the desired figure or index, and then we would have something that really meant something. Similar devices are the commonplaces of every science, and they are of great utility in giving at a glance the combined result of several varying and conflicting factors.

—Those rather tiresome people who are always worrying themselves—and others—over the noises that accompany the ordinary conduct of human life, are sure to make much of the story from New Rochelle of a man who was killed outright by the nighly clamors raised in a picnic ground across the road from his house. "That shows you!" they will exclaim, and then they will run on at great length about their own tortures from noises they consider unnecessary, and they will bring forward, too, a lot of high medical authority in support of their claim that the closest possible approach to absolute silence is necessary if life is to be either long or endurable. Which is not all nonsense, but mostly. As a matter of fact, about the quickest of all ways to drive a man mad is to put him in a place where he cannot hear a single sound. Normal nerves are extremely tolerant of accustomed noises, even when violent, and sensitiveness to noise is in large measure a matter of self-control. Those who, being in fairly good health, are irritated by noises suffer simply because they have voluntarily and habitually given expression to slight irritations, and so developed them into big ones. It is just as easy to develop indifference by refusing expression to the slight irritations, and the end is a vast increase of happiness. That our cities are unreasonably and harmfully noisy is probably true, but certainly true is it that unreasonable and unnecessary fuss is made about the noise, and that its victims are far less numerous than the voluble neurasthenics so vehemently proclaim. As for the New Rochelle man, the picnickers may have helped him to hasten his end, but they can hardly have caused it, and they are not his murderers. Apparently they were well within their rights in having music where they did and in talking considerably above a whisper when moved to conversation.

—That Mrs. Carrie Nation can be taught to mend her manners and attend to her own affairs by other means than the use of physical violence is extremely doubtful, but, then, it is not especially important that she should acquire the instruction mentioned, and therefore must one regret, for several reasons, that she was knocked down in Louisville, Ky., by a young man from whose mouth she had twice struck a cigarette. Her behavior was offensive and impudent, but the young man won no glory either for himself or his State. He must be, on the contrary, a pretty poor specimen of the Kentuckian, to maintain so vigorously and against such an assailant a right of such trivial importance. As in the case of lynching, one condemns the act without sympathizing with the victim of it.

THINKS POLICE OVERPAID.

Eight-Hour System Expensive to the Taxpayers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of J. C. Firestein in this day's Times hits the nail on the head about the police and city employes. I had an experience recently in looking for a policeman, and could not find one.

The police are not to blame, as there are not enough policemen to patrol the city. In Harlem the burglary insurance companies are raising rates. The public will find this eight-hour system for policemen expensive if kept up.

Keep more men employed at less salary. This is what should be done. Public employes are the most exorbitantly paid and work fewer hours than men in mercantile houses. The civil service laws give them a life job—which is impossible in a business house—full pay for sickness, holidays, Saturdays at 12 all the year. Three months in the year city offices close at 2 every afternoon. He is right in opposing a pension at the expense of the taxpayers.

The politicians are very generous with the money of the taxpayers. Are they so with their own business?

PETER J. JACKSON.

New York, July 20, 1904.

Fashion and Exclusiveness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a newspaper of last Sunday an article appeared entitled "The Strife for Exclusiveness," which, if it is true, should excite pity for the "exclusives" and disgust for their spirt of snobbery. The founders of wealth, in some cases, were public vendors of various articles of commerce—and their stock portable at that. It is true that we can only conjecture that coins were not accumulated by shunning, but, rather, by mingling with and being known as one of the "vulgar herd." I doubt if some of the inheritors care to trace their lineage, although they might feel more pride than would their progenitors—could conditions be reversed. If "to be fashionable one must be exclusive," it would be of interest to know how many really "fashionables" constitute the "smart set," it being understood that the word "exclusive" is used in its broadest definition.

READER.

New York, July 21, 1904.

AUTO BLACKMAIL NOT CHARGED

R. B. Roosevelt Denies Remarks Credited to Him—His Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a mistake in your article quoting me on the subject of arrests for speeding autos on Long Island. I have not spoken for publication at all, and am utterly at a loss to know how the article originated.

I never charged nor in any way suggested the charge of blackmail against the constables. I know of nothing whatever justifying such a charge. It may be questionable whether the Supervisors should offer a reward to persons who will testify that the speed limit is exceeded. That comes so close to paying witnesses that it may be improper, but it is not blackmail.

I am very strongly opposed to reckless driving either of autos or horses, but I know of no law which authorizes a Judge, a constable, or any other man to shoot or stone a person for so doing, which has lately been threatened, done, or attempted. A movement has been started to include automobilists in a division of the League of American Wheelmen, so that they will have an organized body of 50,000 men behind them on the very start, and then it won't be so pleasant to annoy them.

Of course the innocent suffer for the guilty; they always have; but it seems to me very undesirable to drive automobilists from Long Island. That will cause a large material loss, for many residents, and, above all, Summer residents, can as well go to New England, where they are treated with intelligent consideration. No one could have been more careful or more considerate than my family have been, and the public does not take into consideration the anxiety of the driver of the machine, especially when he sees a child in the road ahead of him, and more especially when that child insists upon darting or dancing in front of the machine in play.

Let us be reasonable on both sides in treating this beneficial and health-giving invention, for, I believe, an auto has more curative properties than even Christian Science itself. You cannot always catch the reckless speeder, but don't seize and punish the careful driver as an alternative.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

Sayville, L. I., July 21, 1904.

NOT A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY.

Upon the Negro of the Future Its Safety Will Rest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the editorial columns of The Times of July 19, your correspondent, Mr. P. H. Whaley, made the remarks that he, or they of the South, wished that the Democratic Party had the phrase in their platform that this is a white man's country. Who made it a white man's country? Whose but the Indian's country is this? And are they white men? Not at all. Did the white man alone help to make this country what it is to-day? Did he alone suffer for the unity of it in the civil war? Did his labor alone progress since the time we started as a nation? Was a white man's blood the first to be shed for his country at the outbreak of the Revolution? Of course it wasn't.

If the Democratic Party ever thought of using such a phrase as Mr. Whaley proposed I would say that those men were not fit to be called intelligent, and ought to go back to school and learn some more of book and common sense knowledge, as they would have needed it. The thing that make such prejudiced men as Mr. Whaley have unchristian feeling toward the negro is they see that when the negro is educated to understand the things he does not now understand he will not have to demand his rights; they will be given to him in the name of true civilization. The negro of the future is not the negro of to-day, and the fate of this Nation will some day rest on the negro's head; he must defend it, for the first shall be last, and the last shall be first, and the negro has descended from a noble race.

JOSEPHUS McDONALD.

New York, July 21, 1904.

2½ Hours from Newark to New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sunday night we boarded a train in Newark at 10:45. We arrived in Jersey City—it was a slow train—a little late. We had to wait in the station thirty-five minutes before the Twenty-third Street Ferry boat arrived. We then had to wait fifty-five minutes on board the ferryboat—presumably for another train—before it started. We finally landed in New York at 1:15—two hours and a half from Newark to New York! This is the grossest piece of a transportation company's impudence that I have ever witnessed—a service of which the Pennsylvania Railroad should be heartily ashamed—keeping passengers an hour on board a ferryboat for the sake of saving a few pounds of coal.

WESTERNER.

New York, July 21, 1904.

Disastrous Alpine Year.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

GENEVA, July 13.—The deathroll in the Alps is increasing this year with terrible rapidity, and promises to exceed that of any other year of which reliable records have been kept. There have been already this year no fewer than 160 deaths, either from avalanches or climbing accidents, in the Swiss and French Alps. Among the most recent victims is M. Dubois, who, in making an ascent of great difficulty and danger without a guide, accompanied only by a friend, slipped and fell, and succumbed to shocking injuries before he could be carried down to the hospital. Mr. Rooke's death at Zermatt appears also to have been due to an attempted ascent of a difficult passage without a guide. At Saentis a German musical director fell and was instantly killed a few days ago on the Bodmer Alps. Two soldiers belonging to an Alpine regiment were swept away and killed a week ago near Eplerre; the accident on the Dolderhorn, due like so many others to the absence of a guide, resulted in the death of one of the three climbers and such injuries to another that he will probably never be able to walk again; another guideless ascent on the Wetterhorn ended in the fall and instant death of one of a party of Swiss tourists; while on Mont Pilatus an Englishman, exploring in thin Summer shoes, slipped and fell, landing almost unhurt on the very brink of a 200-foot sheer drop. Miss Nicholas, a Scottish lady, a few days ago fell into a deep crevasse on the Mer de Glace at Chamonix, though her fall was fortunately arrested, and she escaped with a few minor injuries.

Another Universal Language.

From The London Globe.

Never do six months pass by without some attempt being made to do away with the disadvantages of the diversity of tongues, but so far success has not attended any one of them. Struggle as they may, the inventors of universal languages cannot get away from Latin, and the latest attempt, that by Prof. Peano of Turin, resolves itself into Latin without inflections. The professor proposes to do away with cases, numbers, genders, and persons, and also with tenses and voices, using the ablative in the case of substantives, and the infinitive minus -re or -ri for the verbs. In fact, his system is the evolution of the Italian tongue carried to its logical conclusion. Nearly every one learns Latin more or less, and it is difficult to see why the simple Latin of the Middle Ages, without any straining after Ciceronian elegancies, should not suffice for all our international needs, during the few years which must pass before all the world speaks English.

A Wide-Reaching Affliction.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"George, dear, our new cook is dreadfully worried over the meat handlers' strike."

"Why should she worry? Doesn't it lessen her duties?"

"Yes, dear, but she was in the habit of carrying home all the choicest pieces of our steaks and roasts, and I suppose it's putting her people to a whole lot of discomfort not to have their accustomed menus."

PARKER'S VIEWS WERE KNOWN.

Made an Issue, Too, Prior to Convention —Cleveland's Support.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Newspapers and men who talk of the concealment by Mr. Belmont and Mr. Hill of Judge Parker's attitude on the money question have mighty poor memories and reasoning faculties.

Weeks before the St. Louis Convention was held Grover Cleveland advocated the nomination of Judge Parker by coming out into the open and saying that he (Judge Parker) "could not be assailed on any supportable ground." Grover Cleveland commended Judge Parker's fitness, his availability, his manhood, his purity. Now, how in the name of common sense can any man have the audacity to say that there was a shadow of doubt of the attitude of Judge Parker in relation to the established gold standard? It is not conceivable that Grover Cleveland would indorse a candidate for the Presidency whose views were in conflict with his own on the money question.

Furthermore, opponents of Judge Parker for two months before the St. Louis Convention were endeavoring to destroy his prospects in the South and other sections by charging him with being the candidate of the plutocrats. I repeat, that so far as concealment of Judge Parker's position on the money question is concerned there is not a scintilla of evidence that it is so.

The convention at St. Louis was distinctly anti-Bryan. Nearly every Southern State had refused to reaffirm the free silver platforms of 1896 and 1900. So had the great bulk of Northern, Eastern, and Western States; and the St. Louis Convention itself refused to recognize those defunct, burnt powder, and fallacious platforms, but in order that Bryan, who is loved by the people, should "save his face" in order to have harmony after eight years of crimination and recrimination; in order to avoid offense to nine-tenths of the Democratic Party which had been regular at the election of 1896 and 1900, and had recanted and abjured the heresy of 16 to 1, they (the majority of the committee) deemed it just and proper to their manly constituents to regard the money question as "settled" and say nothing about it.

G. C.

Brooklyn, July 20, 1904.

LESSON OF THE TELEGRAM.

Proves Judge Parker's Superior Common Sense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would ill become me, or perhaps anybody else, to say that Judge Parker is not a man of courageous spirit, and one so imbued with a sense of honor that he would "rather be right than be President." While he may be such a man, his now famous telegram to the St. Louis Convention falls far short of being proof of that claim.

Does not every citizen acquainted with the major features of American political history of the last eight years know that no candidate for the Presidency would stand a ghost of a chance of election if he ran on a silver platform, or one from which the declaration for gold has been eliminated? There is no sane man in the country, excepting Bryan, who, knowing the issues of the last two campaigns, would run on a silver basis or one repudiating the gold standard.

Judge Parker's offer to the Democratic Convention of an opportunity to name another man as its candidate was not equivalent to saying: "I had rather be right than be President," as some interpret it. The equivalent is rather this: "It is necessary to be right, on this point at least, in order to have a fighting chance to become the President; otherwise I am in a hopelessly losing game and am doomed to ignominious defeat, and, as I delight not in being candidate only, but want by all means a fighting chance of being President, you must yield to this or find some one who might be pleased with a little vainglory."

Judge Parker's telegram proves not courage, independence of thought and action, nobleness of purpose, &c., while he may have them all. The one thing it does prove is that he has more common sense than the misguided party that nominated him.

GEORGE F. MILLER.

Brooklyn, July 20, 1904.

Adventures of a 1,000f. Note.

From The Paris Messenger.

A lady passing down the Rue Richelieu had the misfortune to lose a pocketbook containing among other valuables a 1,000f. note. The pocketbook was picked up by a chairmender named Renaud, who lives at Montreux; he placed it very carefully in his pocket and proceeded home. It is not often that a chairmender has occasion to change a note for that amount, and Renaud, recognising the impossibility of turning it into gold without detection, agreed with a friend to do the business for the consideration of 100f. This friend, Lucien Mathern, also a chairmender, was in his turn filled with apprehension. The difficulty was solved by the aid of a horticulturist named Simonnet, who kindly consented to buy himself a horse for 800f. and return the change. Renaud thus became richer by 600f. All might then have gone well if, two days later, it had not been discovered that the horse had been stolen from a dealer at Meaux. This led to the arrest of the trio, and later in the day the police put their hands on the horse thieves.

Concerning Scotch Pawkiness.

From The London Globe.

A "positively true tale" of Scotch pawkiness is sent us by a naval correspondent. He traveled up to Invernesshire with a Scotsman, on whose taciturnity he failed, after many efforts, to impinge. The Scotsman still stared dully, fixedly from the train. At last intelligence began to show in his face, and grew to ecstasy, and he shouted in his excitement: "Look here, look here, that's whaur it was." His companion rushed to the window. "In yon wee town," continued the Scotsman, "I wus charged saxpence for yin cup of coffee."

MORE BELOW.

The Song of the Slaver.

'Tis the only course for the slaver's sail,
Westward ho, with the niggers below.
'Tis the only course in the teeth o' a gale,
Furl and batten and laugh, ho, ho!
For the slave-ship sails with a precious load
Of the ebony plied on the high-sea-road.
Under the moon in the deep lagoon
We trade for the gold of the picaroon.
Under the moon in the deep lagoon,
We clear for more below.

There's a fiery gleam on the starboard beam.
Yo, ho, ho! There's a shark below!
He hungrily licks where the phosphorus sticks.
He's followed three thousand miles or more,
We chucked him a nigger last night for a lark.
A scream! A splash! And the hungry shark
Slid down through the wave to the blackamoor's grave.
(He'd rather be fish than a nigger slave.)
Down through the wave to the blackamoor's grave.
But we've aye got more below.

Oh, the slaver's a goodly son o' the sea,
Singing westward ho, with the niggers below.
Oh, the muttering bellying sail for me
As over the waves to the isles we go.
No sound more dear to the slaver bold
Than the groans of the ebony crew in the hold.
No scene like the moon in the deep lagoon
Where we trade for the gold of the picaroon.
No scene like the moon in the deep lagoon
Where we clear for more below.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

LOUIS'S LENGTHY DOG WOULDN'T STAY LONG

Allmendinger Should Have Bought the Name, Too.

DACHSHUND STUCK TO IT

Saloon Keeper Might Have Had That Adornment for $2 Extra, but Would Give Up.

When Louis Allmendinger sent out postal cards a few days ago announcing to his friends that he had just purchased the saloon at Reid and DeKalb Avenues, Brooklyn, scores of men who were acquainted with Louis hurried to the place to congratulate him and tell him just how he ought to conduct it. One man appeared with a patented ice grinding machine, which he was anxious to unload on Louis, and another came around with new inventions in the line of beer taps and cork screws. Still another had a device for mixing mint juleps, while a little man with a red beard came around to tell Louis he had a patented egg cracker for milk punches.

There were, besides, many of Allmendinger's friends who suggested things, such as machines for cooling ice, not air fans, wireless beer kegs, and rubber limes, which latter, it was explained, could be used perpetually in the mixing of gin rickeys.

On Wednesday night three men arrived at the saloon dragging a dachshund at the end of a rope. They introduced themselves as Noisy Dan, Hank O'Neill, and Stump McLaughlin. They explained that they had heard that Louis was buying up everything in town to make his place a first-class saloon and told him they came around with the dog because they knew Allmendinger needed one in his business.

"He's built like a stove pipe," said Louis. "Ven I look at him I must laugh in my own face. Did you had him long?"

"Much longer than he is now," answered Noisy. "He gets shorter as the day grows longer, but the older he grows the longer you have him."

"Den pooty soon he would be too long to shut der door mitout doubling him up," remarked Louis.

"Dat's de beauty of havin' a dog like dat," said Hank. "He'll double like your business in a year."

"Vhen I look at der longness of him," continued the saloonkeeper, "I tink mebbe he could eat too much."

"Not at all," answered McLaughlin. "What he swallows to-day don't reach his stomach till the day after to-morrow. He also has the advantage of being in two places at one time."

"What is him's name?" inquired Allmendinger.

"Skylight," answered Hank.

"I vouldn't buy a dog mit dot name," remarked Louis.

The three men put their heads together and whispered. Then Hank spoke up, saying:

"After talkin' it over we decided to sell him with the Skylight name for $5, but without the name for $3."

"I'll take him mitout der name und call him Prince Hanover," said the saloon keeper, counting out the $3. He led the dog behind the bar, and Hank, Noisy, and Stump went out. A few minutes later a man poked his head beneath the swinging doors and shouted:

"Here, Skylight! Here, Sky!"

The Dachshund made a dash for the door and ran down the street. Allmendinger watched him until he disappeared from sight and returning to the saloon said sadly:

"Dot's how I mistakened myself. If I had bought dot name mit dot dog I'd had him yet. Vhat?"

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 21.—Mrs. William Astor arrived from New York to-night, accompanied by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Jacob Astor. She was met at the boat landing by Col. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, the latter handing her to her carriage. Mrs. Astor was driven at once to her residence, Beechwood, which has been in readiness several days, and where she will remain until October.

Luncheons were give to-day by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Miss Anna Sands. Dinners were given to-night by G. B. DeForest, Mrs. C. W. Dolan, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, and Mrs. W. G. Roelker.

Percy Wyndham of the British Embassy came here from Lenox and is a guest of Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, at Snug Harbor, for a week.

Miss Cynthia Roche returned to-night from the Atlantic City Horse Show.

Mrs. George Crocker, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Rutherford, arrived here to-day and is occupying the Shields Villa at Ochre Point. Mrs. Crocker is in a critical condition. Dr. William T. Bull took charge of the case as soon as Mrs. Crocker arrived, and called into consultation a local physician.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor returned to-day from New York, in the steam yacht Wanderer. Col. J. J. Astor also returned from New York in the steam yacht Nourmahal.

Lewis Butler Preston, Stanley Mortimer, J. S. Jones, A. Johnson, A. Jarrett, Henry Brevoort Renwick, and Admiral Francis W. Dickens, U. S. N., are registered at the Casino.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The South Atlantic high area has given way during the last twenty-four hours, and there has been a general fall in pressure over the interior valleys and eastern districts. The present distribution of pressure will insure moderate temperatures in the East and South for several days.

Numerous showers and thunderstorms have occurred south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi Valleys, also in the lower Missouri Valley and the upper lake region.

The temperature changes have been irregular. It is cooler in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and generally throughout the South Atlantic States, and temperatures below the seasonal average prevail in most districts east of the Rocky Mountains.

Showery weather will continue in the Southeastern States and extend into the Middle Atlantic States Friday. Showers are also probable in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. Seasonal temperatures are indicated for all districts. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly southerly, with occasional thunder squalls; on the Gulf Coast light south, and on the great lakes light and variable.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have light west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, occasional showers and thunderstorms, with moderate temperature Friday and Saturday. Variable winds.

New England, fair Friday, except showers in southwest portion; Saturday fair in north, showers in south portion; light variable winds.

Western New York, occasional showers and thunderstorms Friday and Saturday; light variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—	TIMES.	
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	67	72	75
6 A. M.	66	69	74
9 A. M.	69	74	74
12 M.	76	82	80
3 P. M.	79	87	83
6 P. M.	80	81	82
9 P. M.	76	78	80
12 P. M.	73	77	78

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 385 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78¼
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date 1903	73
Corresponding date for last 25 years	73

The thermometer registered 71 degrees at 8 A. M. and 79 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 87 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 68 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 64 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SERENADE TENDERLOIN CZAR.

Capt. Cottrell's Men Form a Birthday Brass Band Party.

Yesterday was Capt. Cottrell's birthday. He sat in his room in the Tenderloin Police station at twilight reflecting that to be Czar is not all it is cracked up to be, when a deafening blare of trumpets, clarionets, flutes, and kettle drums smote his ears. The Captain was astonished. The music was too loud to be outside the station house. There could be but one solution.

"A new element has broken loose," he thought, and went to investigate.

In the rear room he found a brass band of forty-one men, headed by Roundsman Daniel I. Fogarty of the theatre squad playing "Suwanee River." On the top of a step-ladder sat Jim, the doorman, with a notebook. In the absence of the reporters he had been appointed to write the critique of the Cottrell birthday fête.

"W-w-what does this mean?" stammered Cottrell.

"The same to you, Sir," said Bandmaster Fogarty, who forgot that it was not New Year's Eve.

While Cottrell stood in amazement, Fogarty, who has his own peculiarity of conducting, inasmuch as he leads with a handkerchief instead of a baton, waved for attention.

"What are they going to play now?" asked Cottrell.

Fogarty blushed in his modesty, but Sergt. Place took it upon himself to explain that this was a "piece specially written for the auspicious occasion." Capt. Cottrell bowed. The band played. It was great and "catachy." At the finish Capt. Cottrell said:

"Splendid. Keep up the good work, Fogarty. Music is a desirable element in the police force." Whereupon everybody grinned.

The grin was not explained until Jim, the Doorman, handed down the critique, the last lines of which read:

"But the peace de resistence was when the band played a peace spechally writen for the ocasion by Roundsman Fogerty entitled 'That's Just the Element We're After!' The sacksafone soler by Zennydochus, the classic cop, was great."

CHARLES M. COLLINS DEAD.

Once Prominent Actor Succumbs After a Long Illness.

Charles M. Collins, once a prominent figure on the American stage, died at his home in New Rochelle yesterday after an illness of seventeen weeks. His friends had arranged a benefit performance for him at the theatre in New Rochelle, and it will take place as scheduled, the proceeds going to the widow and four children of the actor.

Mr. Collins was one of the members of the original Union Square Theatre company under A. M. Palmer. His first appearance was in "The Banker's Daughter," by Bronson Howard. In 1884 he left the Union Square Company and was one of the principal supporters of Lawrence Barrett. With that star he played many roles, such as Antonio in "The Merchant of Venice," the Ghost in "Hamlet," and Master Heywood in "Yorick's Love." In 1887 Booth and Barrett joined forces and Collins continued with them. Later he was in Mme. Modjeska's company, and supported Miss Julia Marlowe in "As You Like It." His last appearance was in "Ben-Hur," in which he took the part of Sheik Ilderim.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Raphael Ettinger.

Raphael Ettinger died at his residence, 1,451 Lexington Avenue, on Tuesday. He was a Director and the honorary Secretary of the Montefiore Home, the Vice President of the Hebrew Sanitarium, and a member of Mount Sinai Hospital, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Young Men's Hebrew Association, and Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.

Mr. Ettinger was actively connected with the Baron de Hirsch Fund, was an ex-Vice President of the B'nai B'rith Home at Yonkers, ex-President of the Brueder Verein, and a member of Empire State Lodge. He was born in Posen, Germany, on Feb. 15, 1838, and came to America in 1856. He was engaged in the retail dry goods business, but retired many years ago and devoted himself to charitable work.

He is survived by his widow, his sons, Leonidas and Sidney P., and his daughters, Mrs. George Solomon and Mrs. Isaac Moss.

The funeral will be held at Temple Beth-El, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, this morning. The Directors of the Montefiore Home will act as honorary pall bearers.

Robert Lockhart.

News was received in the dry goods district yesterday of the death in Edinburgh, Scotland, on Wednesday of Robert Lockhart, who was one of the best-known men in the linen trade.

Mr. Lockhart was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, fifty-seven years ago, and came to America in 1867. His first connection was with the old jobbing house of Cochrane, McLean & Co., and later with L. M. Rieses & Co. and Bates, Reed & Cooley. In 1886 he became head of the linen department of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., and remained there until that house closed business three months ago. He then organized the firm of Lockhart & Neilson, to import linens and white goods, and five weeks ago sailed for Europe to buy goods for the Fall season. He was then in the best of health, but succumbed to an operation for appendicitis. He leaves a widow, one daughter, and two sons. Mr. Lockhart was one of the heaviest stockholders in the corporation of Sweetser Pembrook & Co.

Joseph Gillet.

Joseph Gillet, an old merchant of this city, died at his residence, 158 East Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday morning. Mr. Gillet was a son of Martin Gillet, head of the firm of Martin Gillet & Co. of Baltimore, the oldest tea house in the United States, and was born in the year 1820. He came to New York about fifty years ago, and established the tea firm of Gill, Gillet & Noyes, and later the firm of Joseph Gillet & Co. This firm was dissolved about twenty years ago, and after that time Mr. Gillet was connected with the office of Blake Brothers & Co. He leaves a widow and three children, Elmslie M. Gillet, Mrs. Bertha G. Purdy, and Mrs. Franklin Butler Lord.

David Clarkson.

David Clarkson died on Tuesday at his residence, 112 East Twenty-third Street. He was seventy-eight years old, and was a member of the Church Club. The funeral service will be held this morning at 10 o'clock in Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway. Mr. Clarkson was the eldest of five brothers, who with their sister, Miss Clarkson, have lived for many years at the old family residence in Twenty-third Street. This house is one of the few private residences now remaining in that part of the city. It is surrounded by shops and office buildings.

Edgewater Creche Needs Funds.

The demands upon the Edgewater Creché, the work of which is to afford poor mothers, enfeebled infants, and children under twelve years of age a breathing place in torrid weather, are greater than ever this year. As a result, the managers of the resort, which is at Edgewater, N. J., opposite the Grant Tomb, find the need of funds pressing. The New York office is at 29 East Twenty-ninth Street.

IN THE SHOPS.

A Chinese dragon as big as a dog is a basket for fruits to present to the departing traveler. It will hold enough dainties to supply a family. Another quaint traveler's basket is in the shape of a windmill. This has what may be called an advantage, in that it looks large, but has not a great holding capacity. Automobiles are the most popular of all these fancy baskets, as they appeal to the increasing number of automobile owners or would-be owners.

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In trinkets having some special significance there is a letter paper box to represent the White House and marked with the name. It is a large box, contains four quires of paper, and costs $1.50.

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Fancy muslin bureau sets are selling for 25 cents. These include a scarf and cushion cover. The body of the scarf is of pretty flowered muslin, different designs and different colors, and the cushion matches. Each has a ruffle of white around the edge.

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Small square table covers are made of the same material, only square and with the same white ruffle. Some of the muslins are very pretty in color and design. The covers cost 12½ cents each.

***

A pretty ash receiver has for a frame the steering wheel of a boat, this in wood and the centre is of pottery with a small sea view in blue on white.

POLO CLUBS IN DISPUTE

Dedham Withdraws Its Entry for Championship Tournament.

DUE TO BRYN MAWR'S ACTION

Latter Club Secures Kennedy from Philadelphia for Its Team—Dates Set for the Big Games.

An unusual state of affairs has occured this season in regard to the championship polo tournament which will be held during the first week in August at the Point Judith Country Club, near Narragansett Pier. The Dedham Club, near Boston, after having made its formal entry, has withdrawn and the drawings as made yesterday at the office of the Chairman of the Polo Association, H. L. Herbert, 15 Church Street, show only two entrants for the National polo championship, Myopia and Bryn Mawr first.

The entries for the junior championship closed yesterday and the draw was made. Only two teams will meet in this lesser contest, Rockaway and Bryn Mawr second. The winner has the privilege of making a post entry in the championship and usually accepts the opportunity, so that in all probability there will be two competitions for the championship, which carries with it possession for one year of the gold cup given by William Waldorf Astor.

Dedham's sudden withdrawal is due solely to the fact that the Bryn Mawr first team has been permitted to play A. E. Kennedy on the team. Whether Kennedy should play or was not to play has caused considerable agitation in the Executive Board of the Polo Association. It is claimed by the Dedham Club that Kennedy gave no intimation that he would leave the Philadelphia Country Club, his regular polo organization, and transfer his membership to Bryn Mawr by May 15, the date set by the Polo Association when members must declare any change of club in order to be eligible as championship competitors. Kennedy's name appears in the latest handicap list, issued late in June. The Spring handicap practically settles all question regarding championship eligibles, but it was delayed in publication this season. Previous to that time Kennedy played entirely with Philadelphia, appearing for that club in the late Philadelphia tournaments. He has always been identified with that club, having been its Captain, and as no intimation that he would play with Bryn Mawr was made until late in the season, the Dedham players brought strong pressure to bear in the recent Executive Committee meetings to have Kennedy declared ineligible. At one meeting there was a tie vote, Chairman Herbert declining to vote.

Bryn Mawr defended its action by claiming that Kennedy gave proper notice of his intention to join Bryn Mawr for the purpose of representing that team in the championship, and furthermore, that his presence on the team is absolutely essential if Bryn Mawr were to play at all in the event. Having lost George W. Kendrick, one of Bryn Mawr's star players, who is away this year, and with all the other good players on the second team which is entered for the junior event, it was necessary to obtain another good man to make up a representative championship team.

Without Kennedy, Bryn Mawr virtually said, we cannot play in the championship. With Kennedy, Dedham retorted, we will not play. Efforts were made to bring about a peaceful solution of this vital polo question, but to no avail. Each side presented its ultimatum, and stuck to it. One or the other had to drop out, and, as the committee did not consider that it ought to bar Kennedy from the team, Dedham sent notice of its withdrawal.

This exhibition of polo warfare is deeply regretted by all lovers of the game in the local district, for so important an event as the championship, it is pointed out, ought, on general principles, to have a good entry list of the best clubs in the country. Instead, counting the junior championship entry, only three teams will meet for the highest polo honors.

The point taken by Dedham is in favor of a strict construction of the rule which was aimed against the migration of players without proper notice. The principle of the rule is a good one, but those who favor Bryn Mawr claim that circumstances were such that in the interest of the sport, an exception might reasonably be taken.

The junior championship will be played first, the game being set for Tuesday, Aug. 2. Rockaway will play W. A. Hazard, Daniel Chauncey, Jr., Rene La Montagne, Jr., and P. F. Collier. Bryn Mawr second will enter Alexander Brown, H. W. Harrison, R. E. Strawbridge, and George McFadden.

The first game in the championship will be played on Wednesday, Aug. 3, between the two entrants, Myopia and Bryn Mawr, first. The Myopia players will be Adelbert Ames or Maxwell Norman, Robert G. Shaw, 2d, R. L. Agassiz, and Devereux Milburn. For Bryn Mawr the players will be C. R. Snowden, M. G. Rosengarten, Jr., A. E. Kennedy, and Charles Wheeler. The winning team will meet the junior champion team in the final championship match on Saturday, Aug. 6.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Notwithstanding the time of year, many well-known people are pasing through the city. Among those who had luncheon yesterday in the fashionable restaurants were Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, Miss Eleanor Jay, Miss Bryce, and Mrs. Phillip Lydig. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is due to-day. She will go directly to Newport.

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Among those who sailed yesterday on La Savoie were Miss Grace Bigelow, John Bigelow, Mrs. Stilson Hutchins, Mrs. Charles Robinson Smith, and Alfred Binsse de St. Victor.

On the Barbarossa were booked the Baron G. von Overbeck, Mrs. G. M. Robeson, and Mrs. Horace Bernard.

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Mrs. Astor went to Newport yesterday afternoon. Mrs. John Jacob Astor went on the same train. Other prominent women taking the train for the same resort were Mrs. Burke Roche and her daughter, Miss Cynthia Roche.

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The engagement has been announced in Philadelphia of Miss Irva Struthers, a daughter of the late John Struthers, and William White McCall, son of the late Dr. Charles Archibald McCall. Miss Struthers came out about two years ago. Another Philadelphia engagement is that of Victor Mather, son of Charles E. Mather, who was graduated last year from Harvard, and Miss Anne Earle, who made her début two years ago.

***

W. De Lancey Kountze and Mrs. Kountze, (Miss Martha Johnston,) have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze at their Morristown home. The elder Kountzes, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Annie Kountze, are booked to sail to-day on the Cedric for Europe, where they will spend several months.

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Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, who sailed on the same ship with the latter's sister, Mrs. Robert W. Goelet, and Mr. Goelet, are at Trouville, France, for the Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer of Philadelphia are making up a party to sail for Iceland early next month in their yacht, the May. The tour will last until the middle of September.

***

The death of William G. Thompson of Detroit will throw into mourning his daughter, Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen. Mrs. Frelinghuysen has been twice married. Her first husband was the late Harry Le Grand Cannon, the only son of Col. Le Grand Cannon of this city.

***

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. De Young and the Misses De Young of San Francisco are the guests of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs at Newport. The De Youngs returned from Europe recently on the St. Louis, and have been staying at the Waldorf-Astoria.

DENNY—CORY.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 21.—Miss Madalen Cory, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Frank Cory, and Robert Campbell Denny were married at the home of the bride's parents, 233 Elmwood Avenue, last night. The bride was given away by her father, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles D. Shaw.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mary E. Wilkins Freeman's new stories of New England life—

The Givers

The latest and best stories of this popular author All are tales of the humor and pathos of New England life—the type of story in which she scored her first remarkable successes.

Illustrated $1.25

HARPER & BROTHERS

STOLE WALDORF CHICKENS.

Tramp Who Escaped from Kitchen Found Running Too Hard Work.

The disreputable one, with all the appearance of having jumped out of the pages of a comic paper, last evening got in at the side door of the Waldorf-Astoria in Astor Court, and avoiding all official-looking persons, manoeuvred his way down to the kitchen of the big hotel.

The chef had just laid aside two broiled spring chickens, when the disreputable one entered and saw them. Just as the chef turned around to decorate the dish with parsley, he saw a vision of weariness fading up the stairs with a chicken in each hand.

"Parbleu!" shrieked the chef. "Robbaire! Robbaire!"

The alarm was echoed upstairs, but too late. The disreputable one, chickens, too, fled along Thirty-fourth Street, hotly pursued by the chef and a train of waiters and special policemen.

At Fifth Avenue the disreputable one with the chickens turned north, in order to avoid Mounted Policeman Fitzgerald. The latter, however, saw and pursued him. At Thirty-sixth Street, just as it seemed a hopeless case for the tramp, the disreputable one threw the chickens into the gutter and said:

"That's too much like work!"

The hotel employes, however, were too much amused to press the charge of larceny. Furthermore, the disreputable one was fed in the kitchen.

Ex-Senator Vest Gravely Ill.

SEDALIA, Mo., July 21.—Ex-Senator George G. Vest is in a serious condition at his home at Sweet Springs, Mo. He appears to be growing weaker each day, and his vitality is very low.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

There is nothing so refreshing as Murray & Lanman's Florida Water When suffering from the heat.

E. & W. BLARNEY CHECK. E. & W.

MARRIED.

PAINE—LAWRENCE.—At Cohasset, Mass., July 20, 1904, by the Rev. W. R. Tourtellot and the Rev. E. R. Williams, Charles Edwin Paine of Providence and Miss Sarah Lawrence of Cohasset.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On July 21, 1904, of nephritis, at Watkins, N. Y., aged 30 years, Ernest Kempton Adams, son of Edward D. and Frances A. Adams.

Interment at Kensico, where services will be held upon arrival of special train leaving Grand Central Station at 10:30 A. M. Saturday, July 23.

BONNER.—July 21, Andrew W. Bonner, beloved husband of Nellie C. Bonner, nee Burke, aged 52 years.

Funeral Saturday, July 23, at 10 A. M., from late residence, 831 Rosemont Av., Chicago, Ill., to St. Ita's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Ogdensburg papapers please copy.

CLARKSON.—At his residence, 112 East 23d St., on July 20, 1904, David Clarkson, aged 78 years.

Funeral service at Trinity Chapel, Broadway and 25th St., on Saturday, July 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CUNNINGHAM.—At Forest Lake, Mast Hope, Penn., on Wednesday, July 20, 1904, Sarah J., daughter of the late James and Jane Cunningham.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVIS.—At Madison, N. J., July 19, after a short illness, William Webb, son of William Webb and Juliet M. Davis.

Funeral from his late residence on Friday, the 22d inst., at 3:30 o'clock.

ETTINGER.—On July 19, at his residence, 1,451 Lexington Av., Raphael, beloved husband of Jennie Ettinger and father of Leonidas, Sidney P., Mrs. George Solomon, and Mrs. Isaac Moss.

Funeral services at Temple Beth-El, 76th St. and 5th Av., Friday morning, July 22, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

FARISH.—In St. Louis, Mo., on July 21, 1904, at his residence, 3,653 Page Av., Edward Tilghman Farish, beloved husband of Lily G. Farish, in his 71st year.

Funeral Saturday, July 23, at 9 A. M., to Rock Church. Interment private.

GILLET.—On July 21, 1904, Joseph Gillet, in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 158 East 38th St., on Saturday, July 23, at 10:30 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

GOETCHIUS.—At Great Neck, L. I., July 20, 1904, in his 71st year, John Milton Goetchius, son of the late John E. and Julia S. Goetchius of Washingtonville, N. Y.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 52 West 58th St., at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, July 23. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers. Newburg, N. Y., and Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

GOLDMAN.—After a short illness, Marcus Goldman, at Elberon, N. J., in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 44 West 70th St., Friday, July 22, at 10 A. M. It is earnestly requested to send no flowers.

HINDS.—At Phoenix, Ariz., on July 13, Walter G., son of Henry and Anna M. Hinds, aged 22 years.

Funeral services at his home, Woodycrest Av. and 164th St., Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

McCABE.—Thursday morning, July 21, Rose McCabe, daughter of Rose and the late Peter McCabe.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, 37 Washington Place, on Saturday, July 23, at 9:45 A. M., thence to St. Joseph's Church, Washington Place and 6th Av., where a requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul.

REED.—Suddenly, July 21, 1904, William Henry Reed, in the 40th year of his age.

Funeral services at his Summer residence in Shrewsbury, N. J., on Saturday, July 23, at 11 o'clock. Train leaves New York, foot of Liberty St., at 9:40 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

SAMMIS.—At Huntington, L. I., Thursday, July 21, Martha Seaman, wife of John D. Sammis.

Funeral services 2 o'clock Sunday, July 24, at her late residence. Carriages will meet 11:12 A. M. train from Long Island City.

SHUGRUE.—At Washington, D. C., July 21, John G., son of Margaret and the late Michael Shugrue.

Funeral from late residence Saturday morning. Requiem mass at Holy Trinity Church.

THOMPSON.—Suddenly, in Paris, July 20, Janette Nexsen Thompson, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, D. D., and Mary Carpenter Thompson.

TOD.—In St. Louis, Mo., at 11:40 Wednesday morning, George W. Tod, beloved husband of Martha J. Tod, 3,946 Cook Av., in his 75th year.

Funeral Friday at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

VAN DERHOVEN.—On July 20, 1904, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Nelson G. Palmer, Milford, Penn., Fernando Van Derhoven.

Interment at Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Passaic, N. J., on Saturday, July 23. Carriages will meet train leaving Chambers St. 12 P. M. at main station, Passaic.

VAN ELTEN.—On July 12, at Paris, France, H. D. Kruseman van Elten, artist, formerly of New York City.

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Sealed tenders should be addressed to **Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series "B,"** and will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, July 30th, 1904.

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Philadelphia, Pa., July 15th, 1904.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WHEREAS, CHARLES W. H. CARTER, A resident of the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, departed this life on the 14th day of July, 1904, and at the time of his death, and for more than five years immediately prior thereto, he had conducted and carried on a business within this State in his sole name, to wit, C. W. H. CARTER, with offices at Nos. 10-12 Vandewater Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and with factories in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, County of Kings; and

Whereas, The subscribers hereto have come into the legal possession of said business, and it is their purpose and intention to continue and carry on said business under the same name, to wit, C. W. H. CARTER;

Now, therefore, know all men by these presents, that we, CHARLES HARRIS CARTER, whose place of residence is No. 860 St. John's Place, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, and OLIVER GOLDSMITH CARTER, whose place of residence is No. 296 Prospect Place, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, do, hereby, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of the State of New York, certify that we, the said CHARLES HARRIS CARTER and OLIVER GOLDSMITH CARTER, are the persons intending to deal under the said name of C. W. H. CARTER.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set out hands and seals, in duplicate, this 19th day of July, 1904.

C. HARRIS CARTER, L. S.
O. G. CARTER, L. S.

State of New York, County of Kings, ss.:

On this 19th day of July, 1904, before me personally came CHARLES HARRIS CARTER and OLIVER CARTER, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

Seal. JOHN D. FEARHAKE,
Notary Public, New York County.

Certificate filed in Kings County.
jy22-1aw4wF

THE FIRM OF RODSTEIN & SKOLSKY OF 399 8th Ave. has this day dissolved by mutual consent. Louis Skolsky of the above firm will remain at the same address and assumes all liabilities. LOUIS SKOLSKY.
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GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

The Stony Point Land Company of Buffalo has filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of capital from $1,500,000 to $2,200,000.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ending July 16 were 768,155 tons, making the total for the year to date 21,270,132 tons, against 22,809,993 tons last year.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 21.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£474,000
Circulation decreased	140,000
Bullion increased	333,827
Other securities increased	61,000
Other deposits decreased	300,000
Public deposits increased	318,000
Notes reserve increased	395,000
Government securities decreased	500,000

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability is 50.70 per cent. as compared with 49.78 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, July 21.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation decreased	77,000,000
Treasury accounts current decreased	3,425,000
Gold in hand decreased	2,650,000
Bills discounted decreased	45,675,000
Silver in hand decreased	1,700,000

Northern Pacific Meeting Off Indefinitely

The annual meeting of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which has been scheduled for various dates since last October, has now been adjourned indefinitely, and it is not believed that an attempt will be made to call the stockholders of the company together again until the courts have finally passed upon the pending litigation between the Hill and Harriman parties.

The present Board of Directors will, under the charter, hold over until an election can be legally held.

Purchase of $4,000,000 Westinghouse Notes.

It was announced yesterday that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. had purchased $4,000,000 Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company three-year 5 per cent. notes, indorsed by the Security Investment Company of Pittsburg. The notes are issued to cover recent investments made by the Westinghouse Company in the British Westinghouse Company and in electric railroad enterprises in this country.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held Tuesday, July 19th, 1904, the following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED, That the stock transfer books of this Company be forthwith reopened and remain open until 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, July 30th, 1904, at which hour and day they shall again be closed, to so remain until the further order of the Board or the Executive Committee."

E. T. NICHOLS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

99TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., in cash, payable September 1, 1904, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1st, 1904.

For the purpose of the above dividend the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, August 1st, and remain closed until the morning of Monday, August 22d, 1904.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

New York, July 20th, 1904.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY,
42 Broadway, New York, July 21, 1904.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. (½ of 1%) was declared, payable August 29, 1904, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, July 28, 1904. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. Thursday, July 28, 1904, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, August 15, 1904.

WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary & Treasurer.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
New York, July 19, 1904.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. payable on and after August 1st.

The transfer books will be closed from July 23d to Aug. 1st incl.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JULY 20, 1904. SEALED proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon August 9, 1904, for the Construction of a Boiler and Mechanical Draft Plant, as per drawings and specifications on file in this office. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾@1½ per cent., closing at ¾ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3 per cent. for five months, 3¼ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $232,794,074; balances, $17,016,017; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,179,624.

Money on call loaned at 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent; three months, bills, 2 13-16@2¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8450@$4.8455; demand, $4.8710@$4.8715; cables, $4.8750@$4.8755.

Commercial bills, $4.83¾@$4.84¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5 11-16 and 5.17½, reichmarks, 94¾@95 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—30c premium. St. Louis—40c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26¾d per ounce and in New York at 58⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½@47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Elkton sold at .66, 100 Hale & Norcross at .72, 300 Overman at .16, 1,000 Pharmacist at .03, 1,200 Phenix at .13@.14, 200 Utah at .12, 100 Yellow Jacket at .22.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 21.—Money was in fair demand in the market to-day, considerable sums being due for repayment to the Bank of England. Discounts were disposed to harden, in view of the Treasury bills to be paid to-morrow.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were irregular, and the tone was undecided. Though the market has somewhat recovered from the Malacca fright, the present political situation prevents substantial improvement.

Consols opened weak on renewed sales, rallied measurably, reacted, and closed flat.

Americans opened weak, and mostly below parity, improved somewhat, became irregular and nervous, hardened later, and closed firm.

Foreigners were heavy, Russians and Turks receding. Imperial Japanese Government sixes of 1904 were quoted at 95⅝.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 7-16; Consols for account, 88½; Anaconda, 3⅝; Atchison, 80⅝; Atchison preferred, 99¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 87¼; Canadian Pacific, 127⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 35½; Chicago Great Western 15¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 152⅛; De Beers, 18⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 23; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 74½; Erie, 26⅜; Erie first preferred, 64¾; Erie second preferred, 40; Illinois Central, 140½; Louisville and Nashville, 120½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18½; New York Central, 122⅝; Norfolk and Western, 63⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 31½; Pennsylvania, 62; Rand Mines, 9⅜; Reading, 27½; Reading first preferred, 48½; Reading second preferred, 38⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 91½; Southern Pacific, 52⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 90⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 98¼; United States Steel, 12⅝; United States Steel preferred, 63⅝; Wabash, 18; Wabash preferred, 38; Spanish fours, 83¼.

Bar silver, quiet, 26¾d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¾@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 13-16@2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.82; Lisbon, 18.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £157,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 21.—Prices on the Bourse today opened unsettled, and became firm on the expected adjustment of the difficulties arising from the Russian Red Sea seizures. Russian imperial 4s closed at 92.75 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 505.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 10c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 28c for checks.

BERLIN, July 21.—Prices on the Boerse stiffened to-day because of the more peaceful aspect of the relations between Great Britain and Russia.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 21.—Except for a slight firmness in time rates caused by the approaching demand for moving the crops, the money market remains unchanged. The rates are as follows:

Call loans, 2@2½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3@4¼ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, 5c. discount. Clearings, $26,810,632; balances, $1,163,344. Sub-Treasury debit, $69,673. The foreign exchange market is steady. Quoted rates remain unchanged, as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88	
Sterling	4.87½	$4.85
Commercial		4.84
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¼
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅞
Guilders	.40½	.40¼

Boston copper stocks sold off to-day in sympathy with the New York market. But there was a good undertone for coppers at the close The volume of trading was lighter as prices receded, and there was no disposition to part with copper stocks on the part of the heavy traders thus early in the copper movement, which those qualified to speak think will continue well into the Fall.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,654	Atchison	79¼	78½	79¼
6	Atchison pf	97½	97½	97½
13	Boston Elevated	152	152	152
45	Boston & Albany	249	248½	249
15	Boston & Maine	167	167	167
5	Mass. Electric pf	74	74	74
105	N. Y., N. H. & H	195	194½	195
13	Northern, (N. H.)	162	162	162
5	Old Colony	203	203	203
225	Chic. Junc. R. & S. Y	144¾	144¾	144¾
2,270	Union Pacific	98¼	96⅝	97
20	West End	91½	91½	91½

TELEPHONES.

383	American	133½	132⅞	133
68	New England	124½	123⅝	123⅝
132	Western Tel. & Tel	13	12	12
50	Western pf	91½	91½	91½
140	Mexican	⅞	¾	¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

200	Am. Ag. Chemical	15½	15¼	15½
45	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	75½	75½	75½
65	Am. Pneu. Service	4½	4½	4½
10	Am. Pneu. Service pf	19½	19½	19½
1,253	American Sugar	130	129½	129½
208	American Sugar pf	130	129½	129½
13	American Woolen pf	77¾	77¾	77¾
200	General Electric	164½	164½	164½
378	Mass. Gas	40⅝	40¼	40⅝
758	Mass. Gas pf	92¾	92	92
50	Mergenthaler	175½	175½	175½
160	Pullman Co	225	221	221½
764	United Fruit	107¼	106¾	106¾
325	United Shoe Machine	50½	50	50½
836	United States Steel	12⅝	12	12⅛
1,920	U. S. Steel pf	62⅞	61⅝	61⅝

MINING.

230	Adventure	1	1	1
248	Allouez	8⅝	8½	8½
4,932	Amalgamated	53½	51⅝	51⅞
10	Arcadian	60	60	60
2	Cal. & Hecla	470	470	470
845	Centennial	25¼	24⅝	25
5,578	Copper Range	58½	55⅝	56¼
470	Daly-West	17½	17	17¼
50	Dominion Coal	45	45	45
375	Guanajuato	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
390	Isle Royale	11½	11	11¼
255	Mohawk	44	43¾	43¾
50	Old Dominion	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
157	Osceola	63	63	63
50	Phoenix	1½	1½	1½
50	Parrot	24½	24⅜	24⅜
3	Quincy	87¾	87¾	87¾
100	Santa Fé	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
495	Shannon	6¼	6¼	6¼
40	Tamarack	90	90	90
1,275	Trinity	8	7½	7½
1,580	U. S. Mining	23½	22⅞	22⅞
3,670	Utah	39	38⅜	38⅜
60	Victoria	3½	3¼	3¼
460	Winona	8¼	8	8
100	Wyandotte	75	75	75

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Reading had this market pretty much to itself to-day, contributing two-thirds of the day's business. New York and local commission houses were the principal buyers. So scarce did the supply of the stock become here at times that local orders for it had to be executed in New York. There were frequent periods when there was as much as ¼ difference in prices on the two Exchanges, the local quotation being lower than New York's. The Steel shares were also active, but quiet prevailed elsewhere. There was another active demand for bonds, Philadelphia Company consolidated 5s, Philadelphia Electric 4s, and Electric and People's Traction 4s being the favorites. Total sales, 39,608 shares, $176,200 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Railways Co	47½	47½	47¾
100	Brooklyn R. T	52¾	52½	52¾
195	Cambria Steel	20¾	20⅜	20⅜
800	Con. Lake Superior	4¼	4	4
300	Con. Lake Sup. unass	5-16	5-16	5-16
200	Con. Traction of N. J.	67	67	67
50	Electric Stor. Battery	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
250	Elec. Co. of Am., cash	9¼	9¼	9¼
400	Electric Co. of Am. ex div	8 15-16	8 15-16	8 15-16
300	Erie	25½	25½	25¾
10	Fairmount Park Trans.	17½	17½	17¾
95	General Asphalt pf	25	25	25
50	Inter. Smokeless Pow	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
200	Lehigh Valley R. R	38	37½	37½
10	Little Schuylkill R. R.	60	60	60
26	Norristown R. R.	152½	152½	152½
2,348	Pennsylvania R. R.	60⅝	60 5-16	60 7-16
3	Penn. Salt Co. pf	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
200	Philadelphia Traction	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
300	Philadelphia Electric	6 5-16	6⅜	6 5-16
70	Philadelphia Co	40⅜	39⅝	39⅝
516	Philadelphia Co. pf	45⅝	45¼	45¼
10	Philadelphia R. T	14	14	14
27,117	Reading	27⅜	26 16-16	27
25	Reading pf	41½	41½	41½
100	Southern R. R	24½	24⅜	24⅜
670	Union Traction	34½	34½	34½
2,400	United States Steel	12¼	12	12
2,550	United States Steel pf	62¾	61½	61¾

*Last previous sale.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 21.—Transactions in the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
320	Brewing	25½	25	25
235	Crucible Steel	5⅝	5½	5⅝
290	Crucible Steel pf	36½	36½	36⅝
50	Fire-Proofing	7¾	7¾	7¾
195	Fire-Proofing pf	28½	28½	28½
100	Luster Mining	10½	10½	10½
385	Monon. Light & Heat	31½	31½	31½
500	Philadelphia Company	45½	45½	45½
10	River Coal pf	19½	19½	19½
100	United States Steel	12⅜	12	12
770	United States Steel pf	62¾	61⅝	61⅝
671	West. Electric 2ds	91	90½	91
Sales		734,365		

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Heavy; Call Money Easy, 3-4@1 1-8.

Stocks Continue to Yield for Speculative Reasons, Rather Than for More Solid Considerations, Which Receive Little Attention.

Yesterday's stock market continued its course consistently with general interpretation of the nature of the present reactionary temper, although inconsistently with the day's developments. Russia is proving more reasonable than England regarding the Malacca's seizure. It is England which is showing nerves, despite her position of superiority upon the argument, and freedom from the annoyances of military reverses. It is Russia which is showing phlegm and prudence, although in the wrong and suffering from the grip of the teeth of a despised antagonist upon a tender if not vital spot. Russia's complaisant and yielding temper certainly does not end the incident, of which Wall Street is likely to hear more, but it does lessen present tension.

The crop news of the day leaves nothing to be desired, yet the produce and cotton markets—as inconsistent as the stock market—were both strong. The cotton market, although faced with a record-breaking yield and with decreased consumption through a strike of many thousand operatives, is strong because oversold, and the foreign deficiency of grains is such that no ordinary yield can satisfy the export demand or keep down the price. Rising staple markets call for yielding stock markets, and yet prices fell on the Stock Exchange all day, being generally lower at the close. The volume did not increase with the recession, but shrunk, this being one of the signs indicating renewal of the buying mood. The extent of the fall was moderate, and there were many advances, Reading's being most conspicuous, and, it was generally thought, most artificial. There seems no convincing reason why the second preferred should fall as much as the common rose if the general welfare of the property was the stimulating impulse. The falls were impartially distributed, Amalgamated, the Pacific group, and Erles—all leaders of the advance—going off together. Canadian Pacific was rather specially pressed, probably more upon London's absorption in the Red Sea complications than upon any general credence that a new stock issue was imminent.

The bond business was also smaller, with most business in the speculative issues, such as Union Pacific convertibles and Steel 5s, which naturally yielded in sympathy with their respective stocks. Business among the bonds, however, was too well distributed and too generally firm to warrant describing the tone as soft because of some yielding in conspicuous cases. It remains true that there is unusual unanimity that this reaction is not disturbing to renewal of the rise. It is recognized as speculative rather than a response to unfavorable labor or traffic news, of which there is no deficiency. On the curb Northern Securities reached its maximum on the movement in progress for releasing the dividends. Money was in excess supply, loaning at the year's lowest.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

American Ice	¾	Man. Beach	3½
American Ice pf	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
American Sugar pf	¾	Nash., C. & St. L.	½
Ann Arbor pf	2	Nat. Enameling	2
Atlantic C. Line	4½	N. Y. Air Brake	2¼
Chi. & Alton pf	½	Northern Cent	2
Chicago N. W	½	Reading	1¼
Col. Southern	½	Tenn. Coal & I	½
Del. & Hudson	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Long Island	¾	Va.-Car. Chem	1

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1½	People's Gas	1
Am. Car & F. pf	1	Pressed Steel Car	½
Am. Locom. pf	½	Reading 2d pf	1½
Am. Tel. & Tel	½	Republic Steel pf	½
Anaconda Copper	1	Rock Island	½
Brook. Rap. Tr	½	Rock Island pf	½
Can. Pacific	1½	So. Pacific	1½
Ches. & Ohio	½	So. Railway	½
C., M. & St. P	1	So. Railway pf	1
C., C., C. & St. L	1½	Tol., St. L. & W pf	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	½	Twin City	½
Erie	½	Union Pacific	½
Gen. Electric	2½	U. S. Leather pf	½
Kan. City So. pf	½	U. S. Rubber pf	½
Met. St. Ry	½	U. S. Steel	½
Mex. Central	⅞	Wabash pf	⅝
Mo., K. & T. pf	½	Westinghouse	1
Mo. Pacific	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1
Nat. Biscuit	½	Wis. Cent. pf	⅝
Pacific Mail	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Hide & L. 6s	1	Pac. Coast 1st	1½
Int.-Steam Pump 6s	1	Tol., P. & W. 1st	1
Met. St. Ry. gen. 5s	1½	Wabash deb. A	1
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s 1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 21	736,365
To date this year	59,908,510
Corresponding date last year	92,654,852

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 21	$2,392,500
To date this year	$356,162,200
Corresponding date last year	$380,526,450

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Jacksonville Electric Co.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.
National Steel Wire Co.—Preferred stock.

May Act on Lead Merger To-day.

The Directors of the National Lead Company held a long meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the proposition of merging their corporation with the United Lead Company. No decision was reached, and another meeting will be held to-day. It is understood that the largest stockholding interests in the National Lead are in favor of the merger.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, July 21, 1904.

Impl Japanese Govt		12,000		88¼
Kuhn, Loeb & Co temperary ctfs full paid for 6 per cent. stock loan		2,000		88
		12,000		77
2,000	98	N Y Cent & H R, L S col 3½s		
12,000	98¼	9,000		93
10,000	98⅝	M C col 3½s		
4,000	98	10,000		91¼
500	98	10,000		91¼
1,000	97⅝	N Y C & St L 4s		
500	98¼	1,000		105
5,000	98	N Y G E L, H & P col trust 5s		
Rep of Cuba 6s		4,000		109¼
Speyer & Co ctfs, full instl paid		Pur money 4s		
78,000	100½	8,000		96⅝
Am Hide & L 6s		N Y, Susq & West gen 5s		
5,000	85	2,000		103⅛
Am Thread 4s		Norf & W con 4s		
2,000	80¼	1,000		101⅛
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Norf & W, Focah, C & C 4s		
1,000	84	20,000		93¼
Atch, Top & S F, gen 4s		6,000		93½
43,000	105⅝	Nor Pac gen 3s		
Adjustment 4s		8,000		74⅝
Stamped		Northwest Tel gtd 4½s		
4,000	93¼	5,000		102½
Atl Coast Line 4s		Or R & N con 4s		
27,000	98¼	2,000		102
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s		Oregon Short Line 4s partic bds		
5,000	95¼	1,000		97½
500	95	1,000		97⅛
Gold 4s		Pac Coast 1st 5s		
8,000 S	103	2,000		110
1,000	103	Penn conv 3½s		
S W Div 3½s		50,000		98⅛
10,000	91⅞	2,000		98¼
Bklyn Rap Transit ref conv 4s		10,000		98⅛
1,000	78⅝	20,000		98⅛
2,000	78⅝	Reading gen 4s		
3,000	78⅝	1,000		98⅜
10,000	78⅝	1,000		98
5,000	78⅛	2,000		98⅛
Bklyn Un Elev 1st		6,000		98
7,000	106⅛	30,000		98⅞
1,000	106	Rio Grande W 1st		
Canada So 1st		2,000 20Y		100¼
4,000	103⅜	2,000		100⅝
Cent of Georgia cons 5s		St L, I Mt & So gen 5s		
12,000	111	27,000		116½
1st inc 5s		Unify & ref 4s		
1,000	79	12,000		90¾
2d inc 5s		5,000		90½
10,000	26¼	10,000		90⅝
C of N J gen 5s		10,000		90½
2,000	133	Rlv & G Div 4s		
Cent Pac gtd 4s		2,000		95½
1,000	101¾	St L & San F R R refunding 4s		
Ches & O con 5s		25,000		81⅝
1,000	119	St L Southwestern con 4s		
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		2,000		71⅛
16,000	106⅛	3,000		71
Chic & Alt 3½s		Stand R & T 6s		
10,000	77⅝	1,000		38⅛
Chic, B & Quincy 4s, joint bds		Term Assn St L gen refunding 4s		
5,000	97¼	10,000		98¼
4,000	97⅞	Texas & P 1st 5s		
11,000	97⅝	2,000		118⅝
Ill Div 3½s		Tol, Peo & W 4s		
5,000	94	3,000		90
Neb ext 4s		Tol, St L & W 4s		
5,000	104⅝	3,000		73⅛
C & Erie 1st 5s		Union Pac 1st 4s		
1,000	119⅝	18,000 20F		105⅛
C, R. I & P gen 4s		2,000		105½
1,000	104⅛	35,000		105⅝
12,000	104⅞	Union Pac conv 4s		
25,000	104⅜	38,000		103
10,000	104⅛	30,000		103⅛
2,000	104⅜	5,000		103⅜
10,600	105	68,000		103
2,000	104⅛	1,000		103⅛
C, R. I & P R R 4s		15,000		103
6,000	71⅞	2,000		102⅞
5,000	71⅞	1,000		103⅛
8,000	71⅛	30,000		103⅛
8,000	71⅛	5,000		103⅛
10,000	71⅛	16,000		102⅞
35,000	71⅛	29,000		103
5,000	71⅛	35,000		102⅝
6,000	71½	40,000		102⅜
Chic, R I & P R R coll trust 5s		United Railroads of San Fran 4s		
2,000	82½	11,000		82
Con Gas Co N Y, Nat City Bank ctfs, full paid for conv deb 6s		U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s		
2,000	173	1,000		80⅝
Consol Tob 4s		U S Rubber 1st 5s		
27,000	64½	5,000		81¾
10,000	64	10,000		81¾
Det City Gas 5s		10,000		81¾
3,000	94½	20,000		81¾
Dist Sec Cor 5s		U S Steel Corp sks		
2,000	83⅜	5,000		75⅝
10,000	83⅝	1,000		75⅝
Erie Pennsylvania coll trust 4s		2,000		75⅝
7,000	93½	1,000		75⅝
Int & Gt Nor 2d 5s		5,000		75⅝
1,000	90⅝	1,000		75⅝
Int S Pump 6s		5,000		75⅝
10,000	81¾	10,000		75⅝
10,000	81¾	10,000		75⅝
K C, Ft S & M 4s		2,000		75⅝
2,000	85½	10,000		75⅝
10,

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The trading in outside securities yesterday was irregular, with considerable activity in several stocks, particularly in Northern Securities, which advanced sharply to 104¼ on the expectation that some plan will be discovered by which the back dividends can be paid in the near future. Nearly 10,000 shares were exchanged on the rise, and the final figure showed a net advance of 1¼. Interborough was weak at the opening, losing a full point, one-half of which was subsequently regained. The bond market continued moderately active and strong, without any particular movement in prices.

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SOUTHERN COTTON CORPORATION, "when issued," was traded in for the first time, with sales of 500 of the common at 12. This is the company formed by the former cotton leader, Daniel J. Sully, and which was incorporated on Wednesday for $20,000,000.

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HOUSTON OIL.—The broker who reported the sale in this stock on Wednesday at 2⅛ made a mistake, as the figure should have been 1⅞.

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The principal transactions in 100 share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,410	Amer. Can. pf	43½	42¾	43
51	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	92	91½	92
100	Amer. Writ. Paper	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
25	Borden's Con. Milk	122	122	122
100	Compressed Air	¼	¼	¼
200	Con. Refrigerating	4	4	4
380	Copper Range	*57	55⅞	55⅞
200	Elec. Lead Reduc	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	Gold Hill Copper	½	½	½
100	Greene Con. Cop	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
50	Hall Signal	70	70	70
100	Havana Tobacco	27	27	27
1,300	Inter. Rap. Tran	132½	132	1o
150	Inter. Mer. Ma	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
710	Inter. Mer. Ma. pf	19	19	19
17	Lord & Taylor pf	103	103	103
300	Manhattan Transit	1½	1½	1½
1,200	Mon. & Bos. receipts	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	N. Y. Transportation	5⅛	5	5⅛
9,750	Northern Securities	*104½	103	103½
14	Otis Elevator pf	88½	88½	88½
1,900	Phoenix Mining	12	12	12
60	St. Louis Transit	10½	10½	10½
550	Seaboard Air Line pf	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
500	South. Cot. Cor., w. i	12	12	12
430	So. Pac. rights, w. i	3 13-16	3¾	3 13-16
24	Standard Oil	623	625	625
300	Tennessee Copper	29	26½	29
200	U. S. Real. & Con	7	7	7

BONDS.

$2,000	†Brook. U. Gas deb. 5s	184	184	184
10,000	†Bush Terminal 4s	80	80	80
10,000	†Nassau Elec. 4s	83	83	83
10,000	N. Y. Cen. deb. 4s	98¾	98¾	¼
2,000	†Sea Air Line 3 yr. 5s	86½	86½	86½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 21. Bid.	Asked.	July 20. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Banknote	54	56	54	56
American Can	4½	4¾	4⅝	4¾
American Can pf	42¾	43½	42¾	43
American Chicle	90	91½	90	91½
American Chicle pf	80	83	80	83
American Malting 6s	101	103	101	103
American Nickel		1		1
American Typefounders	24	27	24	27
Am. Typefounders pf	84	86½	84	86½
Am. Writing Paper	2⅝	3¼	2½	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	10	11½	10	11½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	72	73	72	73½
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Baltimore De Lamar	4½	5¼	4½	5¼
Borden's Cond. Milk	119	122	119	122
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	109	111	109	111
British Columbia Copper	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
California Copper		⅞		⅞
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Canadian Imp., w. i.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp. inc., w. i.	30	40	30	40
Cassin Co. of America	4	7	4	7
Cassin Co. of Am. pf	50			60
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1	1¼	1¼	1¼
Central Foundry pf	7	9	7½	9
Central Foundry 5s	51	53	50½	52
Chesapeake Transit 5s		98		98
Chicago & Alton receipts	31	32½		
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	93¼		93½	
Compressed Air	⅜	½	⅜	½
Con. Refrigerating	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Con. Rubber Tire	¾	1	¾	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1½	3½	1½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire 5s	8¾	10	8¾	10
Copper Range	58½	59	58½	59
Cramps Shipbuilding	20	25	20	25
Cuban 6s of 1896	95½	97½	95½	97½
Denver Union Water	24½	27	24½	27
Denver Union Water pf	30	35	30	35
Detroit & Mackinac	57	65	57	65
Del. & Hud. 4s	87½	92½	87½	92½
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.		33		33
E. W. Bliss	135	145	135	145
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	42	45	41	45
Electric Boat pf	70	80	70	80
Electric Lead Reduction	½	1	½	1
Electric Lead Redud. pf		1½		1½
Electric Vehicles	9	9½	9	9½
Electric Vehicle pf	13½	14½	13¾	14½
Electro Pneumatic	½	¾	½	¾
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf	33	40	33	40
Erie con. 4s	84		84	
Gold Hill Copper	½	⅝	½	9-16
Great North. pf., w. i.	160	175	167	174
Greene Con. Copper	15¼	15½	15⅜	15⅝
Greene Con. Gold		10		10
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s, ex coupon	53		53	
Guggenheim Ex. 70% pd.	85	100	85	100
Guggenheim Exp.		115		115
Hackensack Meadows	13	16	13	16
Hackensack Water 4s	92	91½	92	91½
Hack. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	10	15	10	15
Hall Signal	70	82½		75
Havana Tobacco	26½	27½	26½	28
Havana Tobacco pf	36	38	30	38
Havana Tobacco 5s		85		85
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	85	92	85	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	85	96	85	96
Houston Oil	1	2½	1	2½
Houston Oil pf	12	19½	12	19½
Inter. Rapid Transit	131½	132½	133	
Inter. Mer. Marine	4¾	4¾	4½	4⅝
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	18½	20	18½	20
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	50	75	50	75
International Salt	11½	14	11	14
International Salt 5s	44	47	43	46
International Silver		9		9
International Silver pf		35		35
Inter. Silver 1st 6s	100½	101	100½	101
Iron Steamboat, new	1¾	2	1¾	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	70	76	70	76
Kitchener Mining	1-32	3-32	1-32	3-32
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	64	71	63	70
Lake Superior Corp. rcts.	¾	1	¾	1⅛
Lake Sup. Corp. pf. rcts.	7½	8½	7½	8½
Lanston Monotype	8	9½	7½	8½
Lord & Taylor	102		101	
Mackay Companies	24	24½	24	24½
Mackay Companies pf	66½	70	66½	70
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s		70		70
Manhattan Transit	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Mexican Cent. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off.		8		
Mont. & Boston Copper	7-16	½	7-16	½
Mont. & Boston receipts	7-16	½	⅜	½
Nat. Sugar pf	100	101½	100	101½
N. Jersey Steamboat 5s	92		92	
N. Y. Cen. deb. 4s, w. i.	98⅝	98½	98¾	98½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	45	47	45	47
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	79	81	79	81
N. Y. Transportation	4½	5½	5	5¼
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	1⅞	3	1⅞	3
Northern Pacific reg	130		135	
North. Pac. when rel	132	138	132	138
Northern Securities stub	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Northern Securities	103½	104½	102½	102½
Otis Elevator	32	33	32	32
Otis Elevator pf	86	88	86	88
Pacific Pack. & Nav	⅝	1	⅝	⅝
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1½		1½	
Pes., Dec. & Evans	¼	⅝	⅜	⅝
Phoenix Mining	12	13	12	15
Pope Manufacturing	5	6	5	6
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	78½	80	78½	80½
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	19	21	19½	21
Royal Baking Powder	117	122	117	122
Royal Baking Pow. pf	103	104	103	104
Safety Car Heat	183	186	183	186
Seaboard Air Line	8¾	9	8¾	9
Seaboard Air Line pf	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Seaboard, Air Line 5s	86¾	88	86¾	86¾
Seminole Mining	1-32	⅛	1-32	⅛
Simpson-Crawford		27		27
Simpson-Crawford 6s		75		75
South Bell Tel. 5s		90		90
South. Cotton Corp., w. i.	12½	12½		
South. Cot. Corp. pf., w. i.	85	86		
South. Pac. rights, w. i.	2⅞	2⅞	2 15-16	
South. Pac. pf., w. i.	113	115	114½	116
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	122	110	122
Standard Milling	6	7	6	7
Standard Milling pf	25	28	26	28½
Standard Milling 5s	74	76	74	75
Standard Oil	623	627	625	627
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tennessee Copper	27	29	26	29
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	7½	9	7½	8⅝
Trenton Potteries	9	11	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	77	81	77	81
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	70	70	70
Union Copper	⅝	1	⅝	1
Union Typewriter	80	83	80	83
Union Typewriter 1st pf	109	112	109	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf	108	109½	108	109½
United Box Board	1	1¼		1¼
United Box Board pf	8½	9½	8	9½
United Copper	5½		5½	
United Copper pf	50		50	
United Lumber 1st 6s		50		50
U. S. Cotton Duck	1	3½	1	3½
U. S. Realty & Con	7	7½		7
U. S. Realty & Con. pf	60½	63		70
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	7	7½	7	
U. S. Ship. pf., new, w. i.	41	42	41	
U. S. Ship. 5s certif	20	23	20	23
U. S. Ship. 5s, undepd	16	19	16	19
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A				
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B	107½	108½	107½	108½
U. S. Steel 5s, Series D. F.	107½	108½	107½	108½
Universal Tobacco	⅜	1	⅜	1
Universal Tobacco pf	2	5	2	5
Virginia & Southwestern	35	40	35	40
Va.-Car. Chemical 5s	95½		95½	
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 1st mtg. 4s, w. i.		85		85
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 2d mtg. bonds, w. i.		50		50
White Knob Copper	4½	6	4⅝	5½
Wildman Consol. Mines	1	1⅜	1	1⅜
Worthington Pump pf	117		117	

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	239	242	239	242
B'way & 7th Av. 1st 5s	99½	100⅝	99½	100⅝
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	106	111	106	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101⅛	99½	101½
Brooklyn, R. T. & W. E. 5s	98	101	98	101
Brooklyn City R. R	231½	233	231½	233
Central Park, N. & E. R	206	206	203	206
Con. Traction of N. J	67	67¼	67	67¼
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	107¾	108½	107¾	108¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106¼	104½	106¼
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	75	85	75	85
Grand Rapids St. Ry	58	62	58	62
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	85	90	85	90
Inter. Trac. of Buff 4s	73	75	73	75
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	69¾	70¼	69¾	70¼
Nassau Electric 4s	82½	83½	82½	83
New Orleans Rys	9½	10¼	9½	10¼
New Orleans Rys. pf	29¼	31	29¼	31
New Orleans 4½s	74½	77	74½	77
Ninth Av. R. R	185	200	185	200
N. Hud. Co. Ry. ext. 5s	104	105	104	105
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	69¾	70¼	69¾	70¼
Public Serv. Corporation	95	100	95	100
Public Serv. Corp. ctfs	47¼	48¼	47¼	48¼
St. Louis Transit	10	11	10½	11½
St. Louis Tran. 5% notes	91½	92½	91½	92½
Second Av. R. R. con	111¾	112¾	111¾	112½
Sixth Avenue Electric	174	176	174	176
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	114	116	114	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25		25	
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	78	75	78
28th and 29th St 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Railway 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Elec. of N. J. 4s	66¾	67½	66¾	67¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf	53½	54½	52	54
U. T. of Prov	95½	96	95½	96
U. Tr. of Prov. 1st 5s	108	108½	108	108½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	13	15	13	15
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf	58	61	59	
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	78¾	78½	78¼	79

Gas Companies.

Am. Light & Traction	50	51	50½	51
Am. Light & Traction pf	91	92	92	93½
Bay State Gas	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Brooklyn Borough Gas	48	52	48	52
Bklyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	183½	184½	183½	184½
Buffalo Gas	3¼	4	3¼	4
Buffalo Gas 5s	61		60	
Cent. Un. G. 5s	107	109	107	109
C. G. of N. Y. 5s	88½	90	88½	90
Con. Gas deb. 6s, w. i., 80% paid	170	173	170	172
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	24½	26	24½	26
Denver Gas pf	72½	74½	72½	74½
Denver Gas 6s	100½	102	100½	102
Hudson County Gas	72½		71	
Hudson County Gas 5s	105½		105½	106
Indianapolis Gas	58	62	58	62
Indianapolis Gas 5s	106¼		106¼	
Lacledes Gas new ref. 5s	100¾	102	100¾	102
Mutual Gas	290	310	290	310
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	107½	109	107¾	109
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	111	113	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. G. Co. con. 5s	105	108	105	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	35		35	
Northern Union Gas 5s	103½	107	103½	107
Ohio & Indiana Gas	3	5	3	5
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95	93	95
St. Paul 5s	92	95	92	95
Syracuse Lighting	40	43	40	43
Syracuse Lighting pf	88½	91	88½	91
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	99½	100½	99½	100½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	5	7	5	7
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	59	62½	59	62½
East River Ferry	75	85	75	85
East River Ferry 5s	90	97	90	90
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	108	111	108	111
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	105	107	105	107
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	95		94½	
Union Ferry	29	31	29	31
Union Ferry 5s	87½	89	87½	89

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	105	105	105
2d week July	$2,530	$2,394	
From July 1	4,653	4,488	
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,469	1,452	1,453
2d week July	142,040	135,417	
From July 1	275,018	266,855	
MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY for June—			
Gross	232,610	209,377	187,662
Expenses	131,588	121,580	80,653
Net	101,022	87,797	107,007
Charges	26,295	24,197	19,892
Surplus	74,727	63,600	87,115
9 mo. gross	1,761,917	1,571,941	1,445,180
Expenses	1,149,936	993,652	846,853
9 mo. net	611,981	578,289	598,287
Charges	175,371	164,667	144,299
9 mo. surplus	436,610	413,622	453,988
PHILADELPHIA COMPANY for the six months ended June 30—			
Gross	7,928,594	7,728,567	6,850,463
Exp. and taxes	4,586,228	4,235,625	3,684,432
Net	3,302,366	3,442,942	3,166,030
Other income	224,894	259,134	338,598
Total income	3,587,260	3,702,076	3,504,628
Charges	2,048,358	1,915,006	1,838,198
Balance	1,538,902	1,786,470	1,666,380
Pf. div. accrued	143,614	143,807	145,642
Surplus	1,395,288	1,642,863	1,520,738
PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for June—			
Gross	2,020,949	2,139,502	1,834,111
Expenses	1,437,738	1,586,490	1,342,303
Net	583,211	553,072	491,808
6 mo. gross	11,618,161	11,880,845	10,339,374
Expenses	9,140,273	9,078,596	7,997,023
6 mo. net	2,471,888	2,802,269	2,842,351
TOLEDO RAILWAYS & LIGHT COMPANY for June—			
Gross	148,635	141,545	122,682
Exp. and taxes	76,941	71,806	65,142
Net	71,694	69,789	57,540
Charges	41,042	41,135	37,854
June surplus	30,652	28,604	19,686
11 mo. gross	823,958	772,176	671,234
Exp. and taxes	456,964	401,205	352,381
11 mo. net	366,894	370,973	318,903
Charges	250,349	242,070	227,033
11 mo. surplus	118,545	128,903	91,870

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$149,828,436
Gold	49,846,211
Silver	28,594,122
U. S. notes	14,054,874
Treasury notes of 1890	85,179
National banknotes	17,234,403
Total receipts this day	1,858,325
Total receipts this month	30,888,044
Total receipts this year	30,388,044
Total expenditures this day	2,080,000
Total expenditures this month	49,920,000
Total expenditures this year	49,920,000
Deposits in National banks	121,298,530

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$515,047,969
Silver dollars	470,098,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,781,605
Silver bullion of 1890	4,982,395
Total	$997,909,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$515,047,969
Silver certificates outstanding	470,098,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,764,000
Total	$997,909,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$30,060,901
Gold certificates	19,785,310
Silver coin and bullion	21,148,800
United States notes	8,445,322
United States notes	14,054,874
Other assets	29,760,052
Total in Treasury	$123,255,259
Deposits in National banks	121,298,530
Total	$244,553,789
Current liabilities	94,725,353
Available cash balance	$149,828,436

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—Incorporated to-day:

Montana Zinc Company of New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—R. H. Crosby, J. E. Fryer, and W. A. Moore of New York City.

William R. Ficke Company of New York City, (stationers;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Christian Ecke, G. F. Smith, Jr., and Ernest Tribelhorn of New York.

Finch, Pruyn & Co., Incorporated, of Queensbury, Warren County, (lumber, lime, and cement;) capital, $3,000,000. Directors—G. R. Finch, J. T. Finch, Maurice Hoopes, Howard H. Pruyn, C. F. Root, and C. B. Thompson of Glens Falls.

The Narragansett Hotel Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—James O'Reilly, A. P. Fullin, and John Fullin of New York City.

Olmstead Electric Company of Rochester; capital, $30,000. Directors—M. J. Olmstead, J. O. Olmstead, and Mary E. Olmstead of Rochester.

Elite Realty Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—John Simpson, William Bondy of New York City, and C. L. Livingston of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Columbia Anti-Friction Metal Company of New York City, (metal supplies;) capital, $100,000. Directors—J. B. Shannon, C. R. Sickles, and W. H. Reynolds of New York City.

Knickerbocker Light and Heat Company of New York; capital, $550,000. Directors—P. F. Billimeyer, H. R. Brayton, and H. S. Fairchild of New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Panama Pearl Fisheries Company, Jersey City; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Daily, Joseph M. Mitchell, R. Stafford Mantz.

The Conchas River Power Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—John F. Kelly, Bernard J. Mahoney, George E. Griswold.

The Forstmann & Huffman Company, to manufacture textiles and yarns, Passaic; capital, $750,000. Incorporators—Julius Forstmann, Ferdinand Kuhn, George Rohlig.

The United States Asbestos Pipe Company, Orange; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Albert Angell, Stephen Van Rensselaer, James W. Zollmer.

The Inter-State Refrigerator Line, to construct and repair railway cars, Morristown; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—Henry W. Bahrenberg, Edward P. Kingsbury, William L. Harvey.

The Southern Mining Exploration Company, to purchase and sell amalgamite, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Thomas F. Barrett, Robert G. Martin, Edgar E. McWhhery.

The Aragon Hotel and Realty Company, Asbury Park; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—George A. Smock, E. H. Wilcox, Clarence W. Smith.

The David Gilmour Door Company, Orange; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—Walter H. Bond, Paul Mintle, Joseph Gemardt.

TO DISSOLVE VOTING TRUST.

Reading Railroad Fulfills Conditions by Dividend Payments.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The early dissolution of the voting trusteeship of the Reading Company, following the payment of the semi-annual dividend on the first preferred stock on Sept. 10, is an assured fact. The payment of that dividend marks the fulfillment of the conditions under which the voting trust can be dissolved, namely, the payment for two consecutive years of the full 4 per cent. dividend on the first preferred stock.

While no official information concerning the dissolution has been forthcoming, preparations to that end are now being made.

The present trusteeship was created in 1896. The voting trustees comprise J. P. Morgan and F. P. Olcott of New York and C. W. S. Packard of this city. Under the agreement creating the voting trust, it was provided that the stock should be under the control of the trustees for voting purposes for a period of five years, or until a dividend of 4 per cent. has been paid upon the first preferred stock for two consecutive years.

PRICE STARTS COTTON COMPANY.

Theodore H. Has One Incorporated with $100,000 Capital—Sully Quotations.

Theodore H. Price has now organized a cotton company. It will be known as the Utility Cotton Picked Company of New York City, and has been incorporated under the laws of this State to promote inventions and improvements in machines for picking, gathering, growing, and harvesting cotton. The capitalization is modest compared with the new Sully Company—$100,000, against $15,000,000, and the Directors are, in addition to Mr. Price, William F. Quentell, M. R. Coats, and G. H. Sullivan of New York, and A. Hamerschlog of Pittsburg.

The first trading in the stock of the new Sully Company "when and as issued" took place on the curb yesterday. The common was quoted at $12 on its $50 par, and the preferred, which is to be put out at $100, at $85 a share.

Lectures on Real Property Subjects.

Well-known real estate men have agreed to deliver lectures before the class to be held at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association the coming season under the direction of Henry Harmon Neill. James L. Wells, ex-President of the Department of Taxes, will speak on taxes and assessments. Robert E. Simon of L. J. Phillips & Co. will lecture on mortgage loans. Other speakers during the season will be John L. Parish of Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.; Frederick G. Hobbs of Slawson & Hobbs, Francis E. Ward, President of the Board of Real Estate Brokers; John R. Foley, Abraham Stern, Charles E. Schuyler, and Arthur S. Cox. The lecture course will continue from October to March.

Issue of $40,000,000 of Southern Pacific.

The Directors of the Southern Pacific Company passed resolutions yesterday for the issue of $40,000,000 of preferred stock of the $100,000,000 authorized by the stockholders on Wednesday. Circulars will shortly be issued giving details regarding the subscription rights.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, July 21, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,800	Amal. Copper	53⅛	53⅝	51⅝	51⅝
10	Am. Car & F	18½	18½	18½	18½
120	Amer. Ice	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼
330	Amer. Ice pf	28¼	30¼	28¼	29½
80	Am. Locomotive	21¾	21¾	21	21¼
80	Amer. Smelt	58¼	58¼	57¾	58
1,420	Amer. Sugar	129½	129½	129	129¾
10,720	At., T. & S. F.	79¾	79¾	78¾	78¾
2,860	Balt. & Ohio	85½	85¾	84¼	84¾
7,580	Brooklyn R. T.	67¾	68¼	67¼	67¾
130	Can. Pacific	124½	124½	124½	124½
250	Ches. & Ohio	34⅞	34⅞	34½	34½
480	Chi. Gt. West	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14¾
12,510	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	148½	149	147¾	148
240	Col. Fuel & I	35	35¼	34¾	34¾
8,550	Erie	26⅞	26¾	25½	25½
170	Erie 1st pf	63	63¼	62	62
10	Ill. Central	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾
630	Louis. & Nash.	117½	117½	116¾	116¾
10	Manhattan	161¾	161¾	161¾	161¾
1,620	Met. Street	116¾	117	115¾	116
170	Mex. Central	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼
40	Mo., K. & T. pf	40¼	40¼	40	40
4,310	Mo. Pacific	94¼	94⅝	93¾	93⅞
10	Nat. Lead	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼
110	N. Y. Central	120	120	119¼	119¼
20	N. Y., O. & W.	30¾	31	30¾	30¾
190	Nor. & West	61¾	62¼	61¾	61¾
28,150	Pennsylvania	121	121¼	120¼	120¾
40	Peo.'s Gas	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼
10	Pressed S. Car	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
61,500	Reading	52¾	54⅝	52¾	53⅞
50	Rep. Steel	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
5,020	Rock Island	23¼	23¾	22¾	22¾
6,250	Southern Pac.	51¾	51¾	50¾	50¾
490	Southern Ry	24½	24½	24¼	24¾
8,980	Tenn. Coal & I.	40¼	41¾	39¾	40¾
420	Texas Pac	25¾	26	25¾	25¾
38,550	Union Pac	97¼	98¼	97¼	97¾
100	U. S. Leather	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
10	U. S. Rubber	19	19	19	19
1,740	U. S. Steel	12¼	12⅜	11¾	12
19,720	U. S. Steel pf	62	62⅜	61¾	61¾
25	Va.-Car. Chem	25	25	25	25
60	Wabash	17¾	17¾	17¼	17

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Nine Bronx Tenements to Cost $330,000—Residences in the Central Park East District Sold—Harlem Realty Deals —Business Brisk Beyond the Harlem.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Kate Dooley to J. J. Newmark a lot, 25 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 275 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

John Rollman has sold 23 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, a five-story flat, on plot 20 by 100.11.

Robert M. Fulton has sold 28 West Ninety-fourth Street, a four-story brownstone-front residence, 17 by 100.8.

In the Central Park East District.

Mrs. Gustave Singer has sold 23 East Seventy-sixth Street, a four-story and basement residence, on lot 20 by 85 feet.

Frederick T. Barry has sold to Otto Strack for Dr. Andrew J. McCosh 157 East Seventy-first Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on plot 25 by 100.

Mary Carson has sold to K. Vickers 149 West Sixty-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 18 by 100.5.

Divers Harlem Realty Deals.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for the estate of Eva Samuels to Lowenfeld & Prager 208 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a five-story brownstone flat, on lot 23 by 100.11.

Jonas & Co. report the sale of 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story triple apartment, on plot 25 by 100, to Otto Koster. They were the brokers in the sale of 3,252 Third Avenue.

Frank B. Walker has sold to Clara Krauter 831 and 833 Southern Boulevard, five-story buildings.

Nathan and Leon Hirsch have sold to Evelyn B. Harris 127 West Eighty-second Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 102.2.

Simons & Harris have sold to Lazard Kahn 2,919 Eighth Avenue, a five-story flat, on plot 25 by 100.

Upper Eighth Avenue Flat Sold.

The Ernst-Cohn Realty Company has resold for a client to Mrs. Carrie Winkler 465 and 467 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, four-story double flats, on lot 50 by 106. They have also sold to Louis Winkler 649 Eagle Avenue, a three-story frame flat, with store, on plot 25 by 117.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have leased for Miss Elvira Purdy the two five-story tenements 337 and 339 East Twenty-third Street for a term of 15 years at the aggregate rental of $41,800.

Some Bronx Transactions.

Washington Le Vinnes has sold to Christopher Gaynor a lot on the south side of Martha Avenue, 25 feet south of Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

A. T. Sieker and H. L. Sonand have sold to Clara Kraucher for Frank B. Walker 831 and 833 Southern Boulevard, five-story flats, plot 50 by 100.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Timothy Donovan a lot 25 by 100 on the southeast corner of Vermilyea Avenue and Emerson Street. They sold for the same client a plot 100 by 100 on the south side of Two Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 100 feet east of Tenth Avenue.

Apartment House for Little Germany.

M. Levy & Co. sold for Joseph Batt to Samuel Strasbourger the six-story building, with stores, on the northeast corner of Ridge and Division Streets, on lot 44 by 63 by 84. The vendor receives in part payment a lot on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, 70 by 100 feet. The purchaser will improve the Ridge Street property, erecting two six-story apartmen houses, and is to furnish a building loan.

F. Gouget has leased for three years for George A. Walton 115 West Eighty-second Street.

Polizz & Co. have leased for Giuseppe Ferri the five-story double tenement 359 East Eleventh Street for two years at a gross rental of $4,800.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for T. Boas the plot of four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, size 100 by 99.11, to Janpole & Werner, who recently through them bought six lots set, joining to the east of these lots, giving them a plot of ten lots, which the purchasers will improve with six apartment houses, with frontages of 41.6 feet.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for George Coburn to D. Schnoor 2,494 Eighth Avenue, a five-story apartment house.

Stokes & Knowles have sold 162 Linden Street, 25 by 75, a three-story double frame flat, for George J. Stroh to a private investor.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Harrison, N. Y., Lincoln Av., s w corner of Bellain Av, 204.78x36.52x182x irregular, vacant; public sale, to Jacob Berman $90

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Nos. 210 to 216 East 96th St, for two six-story brick flats and stores, 48.3x87.8; M. Klein of 94 Avenue B, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $80,000.

No. 2 East 62d St, for a one-story brick laundry, 25x22.4; W. A. Read of 4 East 62d St, owner; C. L. Lefert of 412 West 34th St, architect; cost, $1,800.

Nos. 114 and 116 Mulberry St, for two one-story brick outhouses, 12.6x13.3x irregular; N. De Sesa, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $600.

Prospect Av, w s, 85 ft n of Jennings St, three five-story brick tenements, 40x91; Sauer, Gross & Herbener of 45 West 95th St, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $90,000.

Washington Av, w s, 90 ft s of 161st St, four five-story brick tenements, three 37.6x95.8 and one 37.6x82.2; August Jacob of 736 East 171st St, owner; Franz Wolfzang of 787 East 177th St, architect; cost, $120,000.

Union Av, e s, 50 ft s of 161st St, two five-story brick tenements, 50x93; Phelps Joseph Construction Company of 168 Willis Av, owner; George J. Ebert of 82 Lawrence St, architect; cost, $120,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Nos. 149 to 161 West 60th St, to a two and three-story brick school; Grace Institute, owner. O'Dench & Yosj of 289 4th Av, architects; cost, $12,000.

City Hall Park, County Court House, to a four-and-a-half-story brick court; city, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $100,000.

No. 980 West 22d St, to a four-story brick dwelling and stores; J. Lawlor of 200 9th Av, owner; S. S. McGrath of 367 West 23d St, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, July 21.

AVENUE A, e s, 46 ft s of 17th St, 24.6x95.6; Ernst Hansgen to Abraham I. Bleistift. (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Mott St, runs e 69x s 69.5x w 12.3x n 19.9x w 51.4 x n 90; Vincent S. Minnerly to Rudolph Schalk. (mtg $200,000) ..... Nom.

BRIDGE ST, 21, n s, 24x65x26x64.7; Jefferson M. Levy to the City of New York 35,000

BRIGGS AV, w s, 245.4 ft e of Southern Boulevard, or 200th St, 50x110; Margaretta P. Luthy to Golda Goldberg. (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

CARROLL PLACE, s s, lot, map of Section 2, St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Janet D. Gould to Catherine Wilkie, jr. Nom.

COMMONWEALTH AV, w s, 175 ft n of Merrill St, 25x100, West Farms; Marie C. Ossmann to John G. Mayer and another, (mtgs $2,650,) other consideration and 100

CROSBY ST, 43, 25x100; William Eisenhauer to Wilkinson Brothers & Co., other consideration and 100

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 142.1 ft n of centre line of 162d St, 126.10x126.4x125.6x116.4; Ewald Mommer to William G. Pigueron. 100

FLETCHER ST, 13, e s, 18.5x34x18.5x34.4; Charles A. Runk, executor, to Charles A. Goldman 6,500

FORDHAM ROAD, s w corner of Tiebout Av, 25x100.10x25x102.3; Mary E. Cumming to Philip J. Kearns. (mtg $4,000) .. Nom.

FORDHAM ROAD, s s, 25 ft w of Tiebout Av, 40x86.6x40x100.10; Mary E. Cumming to Philip J. Kearns. (mtg $4,000).. Nom.

FORDHAM ROAD, s s, 65.1 ft w of Tiebout Av, 40x96.3x40x98.5; Mary E. Cumming to Philip J. Kearns. (mtg $4,000). Nom.

HOE ST, 1,175, w s, 25x100; Martha C. La Velle to Julie Duffrin. (mtg $5,000) 100

HOUSTON ST, 34 and 36 West, 40x85; William G. Pigueron to Ewald Mommer. (mtg $80,000) ..... Nom.

KELLY ST, w s, 250 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; Josephine A. Murphy to Louis F. Saller, other consideration and 100

LEBANON ST, n s, 125 ft w of Bronx Park Av, 25x100; August Diener to Morris N. Daitch. (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and 100

LENOX AV, 468, e s, 27x84; Ferdinand Kramsall to Theresa Kramsall ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 97th St, 25x30; Jonas Weil and another to Leopold Kaufmann. (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 112th St, 100.11x41.8; E. V. Loew, jr., to Abraham I. Spiro. (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and 100

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 111th St, 100.11x49.6; Adolf Mandel to Max Kessler. (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and 100

LOT 153, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate; Robert Edwards to Sophie Rabinovitch 3,500

LOT 527, map of Van Nest Park; Emilie Larson to Thomas W. Jones, executor and trustee, quitclaim ..... Nom.

LOT 527, map of Van Nest Park; Thomas W. Jones, executor and trustee, to James J. Nugent 550

MADISON AV, n e corner of 116th St, 100x50; Beauchamp Realty Company to Sundel Hyman. (mtg $110,000) ..... Nom.

MANHATTAN AV, 77, w s, 16.8x75; Edward S. Wallace to Laura A. Degenhardt. (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and 100

MORRIS PARK AV, s s, 90 ft e of Rose St, 25x100; Patrick Twoomey to Frances Twoomey. (mtg $3,000) ..... Gift

OAK TREE PLACE, s s, 120 ft w of Hughes Av, 75x95; Fairmount Realty Company and others to Louis Eickwort. (mtg $11,250) ..... Nom.

OLD BOSTON ROAD, w s, 51.3 ft s of 155th St, runs s 51.3 x e 2.1 x n 51.5 x w 2.5; Henry L. Morris and others to Henry Lerch, quitclaim 240

OLD BOSTON ROAD, w s, 51.3 ft s of 155th St, runs s 51.3 x e 2.1 x n 51.5 x w 2.5; John A. Foley, as assignee, to Henry Lerch, all title, quitclaim 5

PARK AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 32d St, 25.3 x100; Sarah J. Cunningham to Margaret Cahonn. (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and 100

WALES AV, w s, Lot 110, map Wilton, Port Morris, 50x100; Smith Williamson, referee, to Fredericka Holl 8,275

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 128 ft e of Bergen Av, runs s—x n w —x e—; William H. Osborn to Annuncio Santini 1,500

WEST END AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 25x100; William P. Dixon to L. H. Rogers, jr., other consideration and 100

WICKER PLACE, e s, 150 ft s of Jansen Av, 25x100; Rose N. Lamarche to Edward McFadden ..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,158, e s, 25x100; Harry Siegel to Louis Zogan. (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, s e corner of 119th St, 60.10x100; Bernhard Klingenstein to Abraham Silverson. (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and 100

2D AV, 2,060, w s, 25x75; Foni Grossman to Joseph Fuchs. (mtg $14,000) .... Nom.

5TH ST, n s, 331 ft e of 1st Av, runs n 54 x—x4¾ e 15.10x16.9x w 44.6; Phillipine Jordan to Emeline D. Winthrop, quitclaim ..... Nom.

7TH AV, n e corner of 53th St, 50.5x100; Douglas Mathewson, referee, to Mary Dymock. (mtg $190,000) 25,000

7TH ST, 279 East, 14x75; David Gluck to Sarah Kohn. (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.

7TH ST, n s, being w ½ Lot 1,000, map Wakefield, 50x114; Lillie E. Pilsbury and another to Eberhardt Rommel, other consideration and 100

9TH AV, s s, 305 ft e of 4th St, runs s 114x w 25x n 114x w 25; George H. Lawrence and others, executors, to Abraham Shatzkin 450

9TH AV, s s, 305 ft e of 4th St, runs s 114x w 25x n 114x w 25; Abraham Shatzkin to Oswald Sommer 600

9TH ST, n s, Lot 387, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Herbert Reeves to Joseph Schneider. (mtg $1,200) ..... Nom.

10TH AV, s e corner of 32d St, 22.10x80.6; 10th Av, 382, e s, 68.10x irregular; Elizabeth Higgins to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company ..... Nom.

17TH ST, n s, 120.6 ft w of Avenue B, 23 x92; Mary Meyer to Henry J. Schreiber. (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

32D ST, 458 and 460 West, 49x49.4x irregular; William Cashman to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company ..... Nom.

40TH ST, n s, 255 ft w of Park Av, 24.10 x98.9x24.9x98.9; Edith McCreery to Julia Billings ..... Nom.

47TH ST, 311 and 313 West, 50x100.5; Benjamin Tuchfeld, referee, to Emil W. Klappert and another. (mtg $36,000) 51,000

48TH ST, 311 East, 25x100.5; Henry Meyer to Irving Bachrach and another. (mtgs $15,250,) other consideration and 100

70TH ST, 229 East, 30x100.4; Michael H. Carew to Magdalena Frey. (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100

76TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Frederick Hasse, executor, and others to Solomon Miller. (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

82D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Barak G. Coles, executor, to Simon Myers and another. (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.

97TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Myer Goodman to Hyman Goldstein and another. (mtg $25,125) ..... Nom.

99TH ST, 55 East, 25x100.11; Kate Scheinmann to Harris Cohn. (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100

101ST ST, n s, 400 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.10; Daniel P. Hays and others to Bernat Springer. (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and 100

103D ST, 156 and 158 East, 54x100.11; George J. Kalischer and another to Henry Adler. (mtgs $34,000,) other consideration and 100

105TH ST, 169 to 173 East, 75x100.11; Samuel Grossman to Isaac Rothschild and others. (mtg $57,000,) other consideration and 100

107TH ST, 240 East, 25x100.11; Nathan Bloom and others to Jacob Rosenblum and another. (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

111TH ST, s s, 138.4 ft e of Park Av, 16.8x100.11; Jacob Cohen to Esther Eisenberg. (mtg $4,250) ..... Nom.

111TH ST, s s, 138.4 ft e of Park Av, 16.8x100.11; Esther Eisenberg to Israel J. Tombacher. (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and 100

111TH ST, 112 and 114 East, 33.4x100.11; Louis Etkin to Herman Gordon and another. (mtg $44,000,) other consideration and 100

116TH ST, s s, 254.2 ft w of 3d Av, 15.10x 100.11; Jane Collins to Juliet M. Hotchkiss. (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100

116TH ST, s s, 254.2 ft w of 3d Av, 15.10x 100.11; Juliet M. Hotchkiss to Emanuel Alexander. (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100

116TH ST, 164 East, being strip between s s of 116th St and centre line of block and 254.2 w of 3d Av, runs s 28.4 n w 15.10x n 28.4x s e 15.10; Alice L. Eldridge to Juliet M. Hotchkiss, quitclaim. 125

116TH ST, 164 East, being strip between s s of 116th St and centre line of block and 254.2 w of 3d Av, runs s 28.4 n w 15.10x n 28.4x s e 15.10; Antoinette C. Eldridge to Juliet M. Hotchkiss, quitclaim 100

116TH ST, 164 East, being strip between s s of 116th St and centre line of block and 254.2 w of 3d Av, runs s 28.4 n w 15.10x n 28.4x s e 15.10; George C. Eldridge to Juliet M. Hotchkiss, quitclaim 41

116TH ST, 164 East, being strip between s s of 116th St and centre line of block and 254.2 w of 3d Av, runs s 28.4 n w 15.10x n 28.4x s e 15.10; Harry L. Cleveland to Juliet M. Hotchkiss, quitclaim 55

116TH ST, 164 East, being strip between s s of 116th St and centre line of block and 254.2 w of 3d Av, runs s 28.4 n w 15.10x n 28.4x s e 15.10; Kitty C. Ives to Juliet M. Hotchkiss, quitclaim 41

120TH ST, 235 East, 18.9x100.1; Rebecca S. Krakower to Fannie Friedman. (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and 100

124TH ST, 233 and 237 West, 50x100.11; William F. Wilson to Ulysses G. Wilson. (mtg $38,000) 72,000

128TH ST, 1 West, 17.6x99.11; Laura W. Parsons to Woldemar Turk ..... Nom.

128TH ST, 1 West, 17.6x99.11; Woldemar Turk to Laura W. Parsons. (mtg $7,000). Nom.

134TH ST, n s, 81.8 ft w of Willis Av, 24.9x100; Charles Walker to John M. Rider. (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

134TH ST, n s, 81.8 ft w of Willis Av, 24.9x100; William M. Walton and another, executors, to Charles Walker 13,750

136TH ST, 557 and 559 East, 50x100; Morris Goldstein and another to Samuel Dworkowitz and others. (mtgs $18,000). Nom.

146TH ST, s s, 209.11 ft w of Boulevard, 19.10x99.11; John R. Potts to Carrie White. (mtg $8,500) ..... Nom.

146TH ST, 787 East, 25x99.9; Louisa Doll to Elizabeth Schoeppler. (mtg $15,000) .. Nom.

151ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x116x25x115.11; Margaretha Hoffman and another to Franziska Hauser, other consideration and 100

165TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of Park Av, 15 x102.2; Helen M. Warner and others to Laura B. Low. (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

185TH ST, 513 West, 16.6x53.8x16.6x53.7; Joseph Corkery to Frank C. Smith. (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and .. 500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADLER, Simon, to William F. Clare and others, executors and trustees; 135th St, s e corner of Brown Place, 3 years 21,000

ADLER, Henry, and wife to David Kalischer; 103d St, 156 East, prior mtg, $17,000, installments, 6 per cent 2,000

ADLER, Henry, and wife to George J. Kalischer; 103d St, 158 East, prior mtg $17,000, installments, 6 per cent 2,000

ALEXANDER, Emanuel, to Moses Hirsch; 116th St, s s, 254.7 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years, 7½ per cent 8,500

ASSOCIATION OF THE DESCENDANTS of Jacob to Sol H. Wartell; Washington Av, w s, 48.8 ft n of 175th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,400

BARAN, Samuel, to Morris Manowitch; Ridge, e s w s, at s e of William's Bridge Road, secures notes 7,500

BLEISTIFT, Abraham I., to Ernst Hausgen; Avenue A, e s, 46 ft s of 17th St, prior mtg $11,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 7,250

BRANDT, Louis, and another to the Park Mortgage Company; Terrace View Av, s e s, 280.5 ft n w of Jansen Av, 3 years. 3,000

BYRNES, Lawrence, to Abbie E. Wilk, 10th Av, s s, being e ½ Lot 599, map Wakefield, due Sept. 19, 1907, 6 per cent 250

CALLAHAN, John, to Lillian B. Friedlander; Park Row, 150 and 152, due Jan. 21, 1905, 6 per cent.; notes 2,400

COHN, Harris, to Kate Schermann; 99th St, 55 East, prior mtg $18,000, 4 years, 6 per cent 6,000

DAITCH, Morris N., to August Diener; Lebanon St, n s, 125 ft w of Bronx Park Av, prior mtg $3,000, due Jan. 20, 1908. 1,250

DEGENHARDT, Laura A., to Edward S. Wallace; Manhattan Av, 77, 3 years, 4 per cent 5,000

DELAFIELD, Elizabeth R., to Charles A. Moran and others, trustees; 64th St, 53 East, 2 years, 6 per cent 8,000

DIVORKOWITZ, Samuel, and others to Morris Goldstein; 136th St, 559 East, prior mtg $9,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,500

DIVORKOWITZ, Samuel, and others to Esther Cohen; 136th St, 557 East, prior mtg $9,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,500

DYMOCK, Mary, to John Hardy; 7th Av, n e corner of 55th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 78,000

EISENBERG, Esther, to Esther Cohen; 111th St, 116 East, 3 years 3,000

FREY, Magdalena, to Michael H. Carew; 229 East 70th St, prior mtg $16,000, due Aug. 1, 1909 5,000

GOLDMAN, Charles A., to Charles A. Runk, executor; Fletcher St, 18, due Aug. 1, 1907 5,000

GORDON, Herman, and another to Louis Etkin; 112 and 114 East 111th St, prior mtg ..... 5 years, 6 per cent 2,000

HAUSER, Franziska, to Martha Hoffman; 151st St, n s, 175 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 5 years 3,000

HELLINGER, Leopold, to Emily M. Follett, executrix; 64th St, n s, 260 ft w of 2d Av, due Jan. 7, 1908, 4½ per cent 20,000

JARVIS, James, to Elizabeth Rohr; Avenue C, e s and s s at n e 14th St, Unionsport, 5 years 2,500

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Minnie L. Causse; Lexington Av, 1,500, 3 years 10,000

KESSLER, Max, to Adolf Mandel; Lexington Av, s e corner of 111th St, due June 1, 1908, 6 per cent 35,000

KESSLER, Max, to Adolf Mandel; Lexington Av, s e corner of 111th St, prior mtg $36,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 13,500

McDONNELL, Michael, to Charles K. Beekman; 30th St, 214 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

MEYROWITZ, Emil, to Morton Trust Company; 80th St, 322 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 27,000

MYERS, Simon, and another to Louis Aronson; 82d St, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 3,500

MYERS, Simon, and another to Noel B. Martin and another, executors and trustees; 82d St, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

OSBORNE, David L., to N. Paul Phelps; 115th St, n s, 62 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, prior mtg $21,250, 6 per cent 300

PASSMAN, Harry, and another to Harry Klein; Charles St, 12 and 14, prior mtg $42,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

PASSMAN, Henry, to William Feinberg; Charles, St, 12 and 14, prior mtg $52,000, demand, 6 per cent 4,500

PIGUERON, William G., to Atlantic Dock Company; Edgecombe Av, e s, 142.1 ft n of centre line of 162d St, projected, due Aug. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 20,000

RABINOVITCH, Sophia, to Robert Edwards; Lot 153, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, prior mtg $2,000 ..... 5 years 500

ROGERS, L. Harding, jr., to Lawyers Realty Company; West End Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 10,000

ROTHSCHILD, Isaac, and others to Samuel Grossman; 117, 119 and 121 105th St, due Oct. 1905, 6 per cent 4,000

RUBENSTEIN, Benjamin, to Harry W. Watrous and another, executors; Rutgers St, 29 and 31, n e corner of Madison St, 5 years 55,000

SAILER, Louis F., to Josephine A. Murphy; Kelly St, w s, 250 ft n of 156th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 6,000

SCOTT, Thomas, to Rollin H. Lynde; Fillmore St, e s, 125 ft n of Columbus Av, Van Nest, 3 years 2,800

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Bernhard Klingenstein; 2d Av, s e corner of 119th St, due Jan. 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 12,500

SILBERMAN, Harris, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 105 and 107 Clinton St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 39,000

SOMMER, Oswald, to George H. Lawrence and others, executors and trustees; 9th Av, s s, 305 ft e of 4th St, Wakefield, 1 year, 6 per cent 300

SPIRO, Abraham I., to E. Victor Loew, Jr.; Lexington Av, n e corner of 112th St, 7 years 14,000

SPRINGER, Bernat, to Daniel F. Hays and another; 101st St, n s, 400 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,250

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING AND ICE Company to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 66th St, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 140,000

STORMINGER, George, to Matilda M. Storminger; 151st St, s s, 225 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 1,500

THE FATHERS OF THE BLESSED SACRament to the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, St. Joseph's Seminary; 76th St, 185 East, leasehold, all title, 5 years, 4 per cent 7,500

TOMBACHER, Israel J., to Esther Eisenberg; 116 East 111th St, prior mtg $3,000, 3 years 1,000

TONELLI, Fanny, to Paul M. Herzog; 2,441 Hoffman St, installments 1,000

TURK, Woldemar, to Henry Burden, trustee; 128th St, 1 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 7,000

WANDERER, Jennie, to Louis Weinstein; Eldridge St, 135 and 137, prior mtg $31,000, installments, 6 per cent 21,500

WALKER, Charles, to Mary J. Kingsland; 134th St, n s, 81.8 ft w of Willis Av, 3 years 15,000

WANDERER, Jennie, to General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; Eldridge St, 135 and 137, 5 years 61,000

WILKINSON BROTHERS & CO. to William Eisenhauser; Crosby St, 43, 4 years, 4½ per cent 25,000

WOOD, John W., to Elizabeth Silberhorn; 118th St, n s, 457.1 ft e of Pleasant Av, 5 years 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

COLLEGE AV, e s, 275 ft s of 171st St, 25x125; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Maude M. Shaw, owner and contractor $136

130TH ST, 365 and 367 East; Louis Forgeat against Lena Vogel, owner and contractor; John Steindler, contractor 84

UNIVERSITY PLACE and 11th St, n e corner; Samuel Cohen against John Doe, owner; Morris Levy, contractor 52

116TH ST, 313 West; H. Harris & Co. against Knepper & Co., owner and contractor 1,428

165TH ST, 1,155 East; Israel S. Carmin against Henry J. Baack, owner and contractor 50

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

26TH ST, 141 and 143 West; Malone Brothers against Anton L. Olsen, July 8, 1904 100

26TH ST, 141 and 143 West; Malone Brothers against Anton L. Olsen, July 8, 1904 1,100

135TH ST, 463 and 470 East; Benjamin Fleischer and another against Patrick Brennan and another, June 3, 1904 175

3D AV, 2,336; Arthur W. Wall against Joseph Dorf and another, July 7, 1904 ... 238

25TH ST, 408 and 408 East; Louis Pimsick against Samuel Goldstein and another, July 13, 1904 800

GRAND and Willett Sts, n e corner; Rider Ericsson Engine Company against Gabriovitz & Rudovsky and another, July 15, 1904 ..... $100

Lis Pendens.

EAGLE AV, 892, 896 and 898, three actions; Joseph C. Levi, trustee, against James D. McDonald and another, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, W. C. Beecher.

47TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of 7th Av, 120x100.5; Joel Bjork and another against Solomon Wolf, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. C. Katz.

221D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x98.9; Ernst Gintzel against Susanna Wissemann and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Kelley & Connelly.

109TH ST, 239 East; Charles Navasky against Paul Sommerlath, (amended specific performance;) attorney, I. Ellis.

CROSBY ST, 49; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against John H. Kearns and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

11TH ST, 13 and 15 East; Moe A. Isaacs against Leopold Wertheim and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, James, Schell & Elkus.

KEMBLE ST, n s, 400 ft w of Kensal Av, 40x 100; Lavine G. Meyer against Anna A. Burton and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Olin, Clark & Phelps.

5TH ST, 210 to 214 East; Pennsylvania Realty Company against Gerson Rosenberg and another, (specific performance;) attorney, J. Wilkenfeld.

BROADWAY and 94th St, s e corner, 83.3x 140 irregular; Bradley & Currier Company against Ada E. Bingham and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

118TH ST, n s, 215 ft w of 7th Av, runs n 201.10 x 119th St, x w 259.5 to St Nicholas Av, s x 230.10 to 118th St, s e 185.6 to beginning; John W. Haaren against Hannah Ottenberg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. H. Glass.

62D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.4; Peter J. Hagerty against Peter B. Hagerty and another, (partition;) attorneys, Milliken & Nicholson.

MADISON AV and 60th St, s e corner, 50.5x 100; Bramhall Deane Company against the Madison Avenue Real Estate Company, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Douglass & Minton.

116TH ST 248 West; Julia Raudnits against Barnett Brisk and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Zimmerman.

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L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at public auction, on the premises, at 4:30 P. M., sharp, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1904, ROTHSCHILD COTTAGES, Montrose Pl., s e. cor. Remington Av., OPPOSITE ARVERNE HOTEL.
The four valuable furnished Cottages, also corner plot 36x70, inside 35x70; 9½ stories each; 10 rooms and tiled bathrooms, extra laundry in basement, etc. For maps and particulars apply to SYDNEY H. HERMAN, Esq., Atty., 35 Nassau, or to Auctioneers, 158 Broadway, New York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—TO LET.
$625 buys six-room Queen Anne cottage; fruit and shade trees; two railroads and trolleys; fare 8c.; 7 miles from 42d St. ferry; $100 down, balance easy payments. Call Jeweler, 558 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK STATE.

The New York Times
Vacation Bureaus.
All the necessary information and literature pertaining to Summer resort hotels, boarding houses, railroad time tables, and steamship sailing schedules can be had free of charge at the Vacation Bureaus of The New York Times, located at No. 32 Park Row and No. 129 West 125th St., New York.

A Summer Paradise
will help you to decide where to spend your vacation. Send four cents in stamps. J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.

Long Island.
"FIVE MILES AT SEA."
Long Beach, Long Island.
FINEST BEACH AND BATHING.
Always Cool. Less than 1 hour from N. Y.
LONG BEACH HOTEL
25 New Baths. New Board Walks. Every Amusement. Excellent Cuisine. 1904 Railway Schedule the best ever. Booklet. 'Phone No. 1, Long Beach. A. E. DICK, Manager.
Prop. HOTEL GRENOBLE, New York City.

The Massapequa Hotel,
Massapequa, L. I.
Famed for the beauty of its environments, the high character of its equipments, and superiority of its cuisine. Boats, golf, tennis, billiards, bowling. Long-distance telephone. Surf and still-water bathing. Accommodations 300. All the comforts of home.
Thomas H. Fraser, Prop. S. E. Coffin, Mgr.
Send for booklets. Massapequa, L. I.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
MILES OF OCEAN BOARDWALK.

THE ORIENTAL BATHS
HOLLAND STA., ROCKAWAY BEACH.
THE FINEST BATHING IN NEW YORK.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
"NATURE'S PLEASURE GROUND."

ROCKAWAY BEACH
FINEST BATHING IN THE WORLD.

GREAT PECONIC BAY HOUSE,
South Jamesport, L. I.—on bay—Beautiful outlook. Every sport and amusement. Excellent table. Near station. E. DOWNS & SON, Props.

BREEZE COTTAGE.—Surf and still-water bathing; open June 1st; rates $8 to $12. Call at New York Times Information Bureau or address Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Centre Mcriches, L. I.

SEA CLIFF, L. I.
Ideal family resort; 27 miles. See advertisement Sundays, Tuesday, Thursdays.

Richfield Springs.
Richfield Springs, N. Y,
On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.
HOTEL EARLINGTON,
In Earlington Park.
For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in the place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.
New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on application.
The great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

Dutchess County.
MILLBROOK INN
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
A Refined and Homelike Resort for Health and Comfort.
Good Air, Superb Table, Pure Spring Water. Golf and all Attractions.
Only 2¼ hours from New York.
Trains leave Grand Central Station 7:54 A. M. 10:20 A. M. and 4 P. M.
'Phone 25 Millbrook. N. Y.
FELIX FIEGER, MGR.

THE MAPLES.—Miss Mary Goodman, Prop. Near lake; good table; fruit; milk from farm. Salisbury Mills, Orange Co., N. Y.

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THE INN AT HIGH POINT.
A Sunday outing with grand scenery. A delightful trip.
LEON ST. JOHN, Port Jervis, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.
3½ hours from New York.
Through parlor car service to
Hotel Kaaterskill,
ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAIN.
ELEVATION, 3,000. CAPACITY, 1,200.
Same management as former years.
Excellent cuisine. Vegetables and milk from Kaaterskill Farm. Water from Famous Spring. Golf Links, (remodeled.) Tennis, Canoeing, Livery. Kaaterskill Hotel Co., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

Grand View Mt. House, East Windham, N. Y.—Finest location in Catskills; elevation 3,000 feet; refined surroundings. Alfred J. Galer.

Lebanon Springs.
COLUMBIA HALL AND TACONIC INN,
Lebanon Springs, N. Y.
In the heart of the Berkshire Hills; situated on an eminence overlooking the Lebanon Valley; a hotel modern in its equipments, and luxurious and comfortable in its appointments; a first-class family resort at moderate prices. Pamphlets. Address
WM. ST. LAWRENCE.

Adirondacks.
THE RUISSEAUMONT HOTEL & COTTAGES, on Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks. T. EDMUND KRUMBHOLZ, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Cedar Island Camp.—Delightfully located on Fourth Lake. Booklet. Times Office or A. G. Delamorch, Old Forge, N. Y.

Thousand Islands.
MURRAY HILL HOTEL, THOUSAND ISLANDS.
High-class resort; excellent cuisine; special rates to early guests. WM. P. CHASE, Murray Isle, N. Y.; 70 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Ulster County.
WINDSOR LAKE HOUSE,
Shawangunk Mountains.
All Amusements, Orchestra, Casino, &c. High-class family resort; accommodates 200. Booklet.
PAUL NICHOLS,
Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y.

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BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
Spring House. This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

NEW
PLIMPTON HOTEL,
WATCH HILL, R. I.
Open June to September.
Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Fishing. For Booklet and Information Address
THOMAS PARKES, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.
HOTEL AGNEW,
Whole Block Beach Front,
ATLANTIC CITY.
400 Rooms. 200 with Bath.
Thoroughly rebuilt, refurnished, reopened, and complete. Hydrotherapy Baths. Swimming Pools; rates reduced $2.50 daily; $12 to $15 weekly; automobile; booklet; orchestra. A. C. Mitchell & Co.

GRAND ATLANTIC.
UNDER NEW LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.
Virginia Av. and Beach, Atlantic City.
Capacity 600; hot and cold sea water baths; improved cuisine and service; fine cafe; musical concerts; phones in bedrooms; rates $2.50 and up daily; $15 up weekly; American plan; coaches meet trains; photo; booklet. A. C. Mitchell & Co.

CHALFONTE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
New; Complete; Ten Stories; Fireproof; Always Open.
THE LEEDS COMPANY

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE,
N. Y. Ave. and Beach. Elevator, baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. The proprietor's private power yacht free to guests. $12.50 per week and up. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

SCARBOROUGH.—Directly on the Beach, Maryland Av. $2.50 a day up; $12.50 a week. Walter R. Davis, Mgr.

Asbury Park.
A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA.
Hotel Columbia
AND COTTAGES
NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J.
MAINTAINING A REFINED PATRONAGE.
Now Open. Capacity, 400. Booklet.
W. HARVEY JONES, Prop.

Bernardsville.
SOMERSET INN
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
And Eight Cottages.
35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry; altitude 800 feet.
Tel 7E Bernardsville. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Mgr.

Summit.
THE BEECHWOOD,
New York's Ideal Near-By Resort.
21 MILES. 37 TRAINS, LACKAWANNA R. R.
GOLF, TENNIS, MUSIC.
Descriptive Booklet.
H. K. ARMSTRONG, Summit, N. J.

Spring Lake.
THE NEW MONMOUTH,
AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known feature for Summer comfort and recreation.
Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia.
Under the well known management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Resident Manager.

NEW ENGLAND.
Connecticut.
NEW LONDON, CONN.
The Famous
PEQUOT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
ANCHORAGE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON. N. Y. Yacht Club Rendezvous Aug. 13, 14, 15. YACHTING HEADQUARTERS.
WILLIAM H. HAGER, Proprietor.

EDGEWOOD INN,
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND, CONN.
WILL OPEN FOR THE SUMMER SEASON
Beautifully located, with all rooms en suite and modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service for select patronage.
Superior stables and "auto" quarters; Golf, Tennis, Casino Sports, Music, and perfect walks and drives through picturesque country.
D. F. SIMPSON, Manager.

Vermont.
THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.
LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, Lake Dunmore, Vt.
A most picturesque lake and delightful mountain resort. Climate dry and cool. All forms of amusement; excellent fishing, ideal walks and drives; excellent service and cuisine. Rates reasonable. New management. Opens June 16th. Send for booklet. LOUIS W. SEVERY, Manager.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOTEL, LAKE DUNMORE, VT.
In the Green Mountains. Capacity 300. Elevator, electric lights, steam heat. Orchestra. Fine Bass fishing, all outdoor sports. Excellent cuisine. Moderate Rates. Booklet.
FRANK J. QUINN, Prop'r.

ECHO LAKE, TYSON, VT.
Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes; boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates; references. D. C. PENN, Prop.

Lake Raponda Hotel and Cottages; beautiful, cool location; table and beds of the best; modern conveniences. W. C. Tift, Wilmington, Vt.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $14. W.C.MOUND, Prop. Hydeville, Vt.

"The Castleton," Castleton, Vt.—A delightful place to spend the Summer. Send for booklet. Philip R. Leavenworth.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Tobyhanna House, Tobyhanna Pa. Highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. Cornish.

Delaware Water Gap.
Water Gap House—Now open; in the mountains of Pennsylvania; finest scenery in the country; hydraulic passenger elevator; private baths en suite, and a general renovation; golf, orchestra, mountain spring water through the house.
MRS. L. W. BRODHEAD.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

COUNTRY BOARD.
1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular. W. V. DENMAN.

A limited number of elderly people can be accommodated with refined home surroundings at a physician's country place; one hour from New York. Address S. A. T., Box 118 Times Office.

"Overlook," Morristown, N. J., 1¼ miles from station; 200 ft. higher; 8 degrees cooler; 25 acres; gardens, orchards; excellent table; telephone 438.

The Outlook, Franklin, N. Y.—Lovely resting place; boating, games; cool rooms, large balconies, good beds, hearty food, shady lawns, pure spring water; easy terms. J. Marsland, Prop'r.

Cherry Hill Farm.—High location; quiet, shady piazza; grove adjoining grounds; fresh eggs, milk, and vegetables. Mrs. A. H. Wood, Pine Bush, Orange County, N. Y., Box 188.

Sullivan County.—Excellent table, pleasant rooms; modern conveniences; near depot, Post Office, and churches; terms moderate. J. Sheridan, Roscoe, N. Y.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Boating, fishing, driving; free transportation; excellent table. Apply to A. W. DEYO.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.
The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156 and 158 West 34th St., Near 7th Av.—Having added the adjoining store to present warerooms because of increased business and multiplied consignments from all over the country, we specially invite inspection of this most interesting collection of genuine Colonial, Chippendale, Hepplewhite and other original productions, which during alterations will be offered at very attractive prices. Entrance 156.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 280 8th Av.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.
Samwick Detective Bureau. Legitimate, commercial, criminal work; corporations, firms, individuals; terms reasonable; authorized, bonded. 187 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.
Weekly payments, fine diamond watches; guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Call, write, or telephone. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE POPULAR ALL WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They cannot burn! They cannot sink!
LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.
Including Admission TO STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets. 25c.
Including Admission TO BOTH LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets. 30c.
SPECIAL TRIPS TO-DAY.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR."
GLEN ISLAND
Special attractions this season: Japanese Village, Bazaar, Tea House, Theatres, Native Hawaiian Singers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand menagerie. Museum. Aviary. Aquarium. "KLEIN DEUTSCHLAND." Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Billiards and outdoor sports. Glen Island Clam Bake. LA CARTE. Dinners $1.
TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
Leave Cortlandt Street Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 2:45, 4:00 P. M.
East 32d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.
Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 32d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 5:00, 6:00, 8:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION, 40 CENTS,
including free admission to all attractions.

Dreamland
ROUND TRIP BOATS 25 Cents
TO CONEY ISLAND,
including admission to
DREAMLAND.
Four largest steel steamers afloat, including the "Dreamland," "St. Johns," "Grand Republic," and "Rosedale."
Leave W. 129th St. every hour, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Leave 22d St. hourly on the half hour, 9:30 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. Leave Battery every hour, 10:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M.
Last boat leaves Dreamland at 11 P. M.
Round trip from W. 129th St., 30 cents.
Round trip from 22d St. and Battery, 25 cents, including admission to Dreamland.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday.)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier, 9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO
WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:35, W. 22d St. 2, W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:40. Tickets good to return by any West Shore train, $1; N. Y. Central, $1.10, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1. Ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Parade, Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on board.
This excursion made every Saturday.

MANHATTAN BEACH
Via L. I. R. R.:
Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Race Days,) and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 min. after 34th St. time. Separate table Sunday.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS:
Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:50, 9:15 A. M., and half hourly from 4:40 to 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 3:36, and 4:01 P. M. and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate table Saturday.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY:
Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M., and every 40 minutes to 9:40 P. M.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD
BELLEWOOD
NEW MOUNTAIN EXCURSION RESORT
75c. EVERY SUNDAY.
BAND CONCERT. AMUSEMENTS.
OLD FASHIONED COUNTRY DINNER, 50c.
Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 9:00 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.) 9:20 A. M.

MAUCH CHUNK $1.50 JULY 24
GLEN ONOKO
Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A.M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 8:30 A.M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.) 8:50 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY
Special Excursion Sunday, July 24
ROUND TRIP $2.50
Special train leaves Liberty St. Station 8.00 A.M., So. Ferry 7.55 A.M. Arrive Atlantic City 12.00 A. M.

New Jersey Central

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION EVERY SUNDAY.
L. I. R. R. AND FAST NORWICH LINE
STEAMER "CHESTER W. CHAPIN."
Special express train will leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; Brooklyn, F. B. Av., 8:15; Bedford, 8:20 A. M. Tickets on sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices commencing on Friday. Right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets.
Staterooms, music, and refreshments on steamer.

Saturday Afternoons & Sunday Mornings
Up the Sound
To Sea Cliff and Glenwood
Stops at Great Neck Saturdays. The well equipped Steamer "NANTASKET" will leave Pier 13, E. R. (near Wall St.) on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M.; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Ret. arrive N. Y. 9:35 P. M. On Sundays, leave Pier 13, 9:30; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A.M. Ret. arrive N. Y. 6:30 P.M.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:50 (1:20 Saturdays only), 1:50, (2:20 Saturdays only), 2:50 (3:30 Saturdays only), 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:30, (9:50 Saturdays only), 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES.
LISTERATED FOOT POWDER
Quickly relieves aching and perspiring feet.
The Alpers Pharmacy, 45&47 West 31st St., N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.
HEARN, ALFRED WILLIAMS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIAMS HEARN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 99 Water Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of August next.
Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1904.
LOUIS VERMILYE DAVISON, Executor.
BROWNELL & PATTERSON, Attorneys for Executor, 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
1aw6mosfri.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
Sailing Saturdays, 7:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Finland.July 23,10:30 AM New York.....July 30
St. Paul.....Aug. 6 Philadelphia....Aug. 13

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MESABA.....July 23, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....July 30, 7:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 6, Noon
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Finland.....July 23 Kroonland.....Aug. 6
Vaderland.....July 30 Zeeland.....Aug. 13
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Commencing Aug. 6, the large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line will call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Cedric...July 22, 1 PM Teutonic.Aug. 3, 10 AM
Oceanic...July 27, 5 PM Celtic.....Aug. 5, Noon
Arabic...July 29, 8 AM Baltic.....Aug. 10, 4 PM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz.Jly 20,2:30PM K.Wm.II.Sept.6,12:30PM
K.Wm.II..Aug. 9, 1 PM Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM
Kaiser..Aug. 16, 10 AM Kronprinz.Sep.20, 1 PM
Kronprinz.Aug.23, 1 PM K.Wm.II..Oct. 4, 11 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Friedrich.July 28, 10 AM Barbar'sa.Au.25, 10 AM
Bremen...July 30 AM Friedrich.Aug. 30, Noon
Kurfuerst.Aug.11,10 AM Bremen..Sept. 8, 10 AM
Alice...Aug. 13, 10 AM Albert..Sept. 15, 10 AM

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Luisa...Aug. 4, 11 AM Irene...Oct. 5, 11 AM
Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM Hohenz'n.Oct.15, 11 AM
Hohenz'n.Sep.13, 11 AM Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Luisa...Sept. 24, 11 AM Luisa...Oct. 29, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
¶Waldersee.Jly 23, 2 PM ¶Pennsylv'a.Au. 6, Noon
*Moltke.Jly. 28, 10 AM ¶Patricia.Au.13, 6:30 AM
Bulgaria.July 30, 7 AM Hamburg.Au.18, 11 AM
*Deutsch'd.Ag.4,10 AM Phoenicia.Au. 20, Noon
*Grill Room and ¶Gymnasium on board.
¶Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Prinz Adalbert...Aug. 16, 9 A. M.; Oct. 4, Noon
Prinz Oskar...Sept. 6, 2 P. M.; Oct. 25, 10 A. M.
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward.
According to Season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Etruria..July 23, 10 AM Campania..Aug. 13, 8 AM
Lucania..July 30, 8 AM Etruria..Aug. 20, 10 AM
Umbria..Aug. 6, 10 AM Lucania..Aug. 27, 7 AM
Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria $65 and upwards according to accommodation.
Tuesday Service.
Aurania..July 26, 1 PM Carpathia..Aug. 9, Noon
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Pannonia, Aug. 2, Noon Slavonia, Aug. 30, Noon
Ultonia..Aug. 16, Noon Pannonia, Sept. 13, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Columbia, July 23, 3 PM Furnessia, Aug. 6, Noon
Anchoria, July 30, Noon Ethiopia, Aug. 13, Noon
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Rotterdam.....Aug. 2 Statendam.....Aug. 23
Ryndam.....Aug. 9 Potsdam.....Aug. 30
Noordam.....Aug. 16 Rotterdam.....Sept. 6
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa.
Citta di Torino...Nord America...Aug. 16
Cabin, $55 up. Dining Saloon on Promenade Deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Empress of Japan.....Aug. 15th
R. M. S. Athenian.....Aug. 29th
Empress of China.....Sept. 5th
R. M. S. Tartar.....Sept. 19th
Empress of India.....Oct. 3d
Empress of Japan.....Oct. 31st
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Miowera.....Aug. 19 Manuka.....Sept. 16
For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in
NOVA SCOTIA
where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.
THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S new 19-knot flyer,
"PRINCE ARTHUR"
maintains a direct weekly service between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.
Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight. From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin, berth, and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 86 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,
PORTLAND LINE,
IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.
White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each.
Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32, East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1200—Orchard.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., TOURS and TICKETS, 25 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

CLARK'S ROUND THE WORLD TOUR
Leaves Oct. 6th, 190 days, $2,000.
Strictly first-class; limited numbers.
F. C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST.
The Invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily, warerooms, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION, $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.
CHANDLER, ELISABETH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to S. Newton Smith, Eugene Smith, Isabella S. Hall, Caroline B. Wheeler, Everett H. Smith, Frederick H. Smith, Claud L. Smith, Frank E. Smith, Rose Mead Smith, and Edmund Hoyt Smith, the only heirs and next of kin of ELISABETH CHANDLER, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Cyrus J. Lawrence of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Elisabeth Chandler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 6th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.
[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
jul15-1aw6wF&au16

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 25 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*3:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:25 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *1:55, 2:15, (*2:35, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*2:35, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (North Asbury Park Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55 (Saturdays only, except Long Branch), 1:25 (Saturdays only), 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25 (except Long Branch), 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M.
From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 8:20 A. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, **9:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55 (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:26, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.
*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113 and 261 Broadway; 162 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone, "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, Vice-President and General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—*4:00, *7:30 (Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—*4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—*4:00, *9:40 A. M., 21:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†4:00 A. M., 21:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—4:00, 8:30, 11:40 A. M., 21:30, 3:45, 3:30, 3:53 (except Long Branch, 4:45), 4:53, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 3:30, 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL), *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, 21:30, †3:00, †4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt. †4TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:15, †8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, †*4:00, 6:00, *7:00, *9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON—8:00, 10:00, 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 7:00, 12:15.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—[4:00, 24:25, †8:00, ||†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ||†11:00, ||*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Hrsb'g only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

$10.00 reward will be given for the return of a small hand satchel lost on Aug. 21, A. M., in 3d Av. "L" train between 72d and Chatham Square, or on a 3d Av. train from the Square to City Hall, containing books and papers valuable to owner only. Max S. Meyer, 308 East 72d St.

Lost.—Bank book No. 3, Hamilton Bank of New York City, Washington Heights Branch, special deposit department; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

$50 reward for opal diamond ear screw, lost July 19, between Tiffany's and Macy's. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1or. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

21st, 17, 19, 21 West., Near 5th Av. THE SAVAGE.

Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

Country in the city; elegant rooms; two dining rooms; regular and vegetarian; lawn and Summer house; homelike. 2,138 5th Av.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

40th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; Summer garden; reasonable.

104th St., 61 West.—4th-story rooms; small but comfortable; $6.50 upward; others; excellent table.

127th St., 264 West.—Large front room, furnished, with or without board; moderate; American family.

129th St., 106 West.—Gentlemen or couple; superior home; board; refined family; references; moderate.

85th St., 9 East.—Excellent accommodations; Summer rates.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, cool, handsome room; excellent table. American family; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1or. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

19th St., 122 East.—Tourists seeking large, cool rooms, refined surroundings, central for everywhere, investigate offerings; meals optional; Summer rates.

46th St., 213 West.—Single, double; house newly furnished; porcelain baths; private family; Summer prices.

44th St., 123 West.—Cool, comfortably furnished apartments and single rooms to rent; very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

63d St., 139 West.—Large or small furnished rooms to gentlemen; private American family.

64th St., 117 West.—Large and small, cool rooms, with private baths; comfortably furnished; moderate.

78th St., 163 West.—Desirable rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

82d, 41 West.—Desirable large rooms, running water; also doctor's office; transients; Summer rates.

Out of Town.

Large, cool, comfortable rooms, facing ocean and near depot, with first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 46 24 Av., Rockaway Park.

HELP WANTED.

1or. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A.—Wanted—Experienced seamers on petticoats on 2-needle power machines. S. H. & M. Co., 703 Mercer St.

Misses' suit models wanted; 34 bust, 41 skirt measure. Wightman & Co., 21 Waverley Place.

Neckwear.—Experienced slipstitchers on squares and four-in-hands. Bachrach Co., 259 5th Av., near 28th St.

Stenographic and bookkeeping teacher for Kentucky Methodist College. Reply, stating salary and qualifications, G., 338 Broadway.

The 14th Street Store requires several neat-appearing, experienced grocery saleswomen. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted.—Saks & Co. require the services of experienced saleswomen in their departments devoted to suits and coats for women. Apply to Superintendent, Broadway, 33d and 34th St.

Wanted—Young girl; Protestant; neat sewer, to learn slipper trimming business. Box V 101 Times.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; Gentile, with experience, preferred, for temporary position; salary, $15-$18. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Cook and laundress; wages $20 to $22; four in family; four in help; assistance in laundry. Apply 313 West 75th St.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; one having had experience in fire insurance business; must be first-class. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, experienced in engineering work; very rapid and accurate. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer experienced in law work; salary, $6. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter, living on Staten Island; salary, $6 to $10. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer in electrical business; salary, $10. G., 338 Broadway.

Males.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require competent ticket writer; one having had experience in department store work. Apply to Superintendent.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced packer for their chinaware department. Apply to Superintendent.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced elevator man. Apply to Superintendent.

Cutters wanted; also trimmers and lining cutters with shears or knife by wholesale clothing houses; steady employment and good wages. Apply N. Y. Clothing Trade Association, Room 79, 13 Astor Place, New York.

Drivers Wanted—Large department store requires two drivers, one for the territory between Yonkers and Tarrytown and one from Mt. Vernon to White Plains. Address, with references, C Box 139 Times Office.

FURNITURE FINISHERS.
Siegel Cooper Company require experienced finishers for their furniture dept. Apply at warehouse, 251 West 17th St., before 10 A. M.

HEAD PORTER.
The 14th Street Store requires the services of a thoroughly experienced head porter. Only those having held a similar position in a large New York department store need apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—A competent salesman for a good line of cloaks and ladies' raincoats; must have good trade in the city or out of town; state reference. D. B., 197 Times.

Wanted—Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter understanding bookkeeping; must be over 21 years; salary, $10 to $12. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—In the office of a publication, a boy of refinement. Apply, by letter only, Bookkeeper, 104 East 14th St.

Wanted—Stenographer, beginner, with knowledge of bookkeeping; good opportunity. G., 338 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1or. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; one year's experience; neat, rapid, accurate; very best references; $8. Miss K., Box 118 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid, accurate; satisfactory references from last employer; $10. Miss Lee, Box 182 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Energetic young lady; five years' experience; accurate; thorough business education. Superior, Box 212 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Ella, Box 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; educated; accurate; understands office work; $10. Reliable, Box 209 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Careful, Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Competent, reliable; some experience; moderate salary; quick, accurate. McLean, 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Males.

Assistant Bookkeeper.—Accurate and reliable; 1½ years' experience. J. R., Box 50 Times.

As Companion or Secretary.—By English gentleman of refinement and education; clear, sympathetic reader. K. Y. Z., New York Times Office.

Boy, 16, good education; telephone switchboard and office. Box 145 Times

Coachman.—Single, with first-class references. F. D. Phelps, 350 West End Av.

Dairy man on a gentleman's estate by married man; rough carpentering, bricklaying, painting. J. E. Knight, Ardsley, N. Y.

Leather goods designer and practical mechanic, capable of taking charge of large factory manufacturing leather goods, is open for engagement. Address, strictly confidential, Leather, Box 114 Times Office.

MAYOR AND WOODBURY AT BREAKING POINT

Friction Over Street Sprinkling Indicates Open Rupture.

GRAFT CHARGES AT HEARING

Commissioner Accused of Favoring Skinner Machine Unduly—Trouble Began Last Winter.

Relations between Mayor McClellan and Commissioner Woodbury of the Department of Street Cleaning have become strained of late, culminating in the differences of opinion concerning the street sprinkling ordinance which was before the Mayor for public hearing yesterday, and an open rupture is anything but a remote possibility.

Within a few days, probably before the close of the current week, the Mayor will sign the Aldermanic ordinance taking the street sprinkling contract out of the hands of Commissioner Woodbury and placing it in the hands of Commissioner Oakley of the Department of Water Supply. On this the break between the officials may be expected, for Commissioner Woodbury has fought this ordinance bitterly at every step.

Nor is this the first time the Commissioner has displeased the Mayor, for his Honor did not appreciate it last Winter, when Commissioner Woodbury, without discussing the matter with anybody, went to the Legislature with a bill giving him complete control of the street sprinkling situation, and which in addition raised the salaries of many of the Woodbury appointees in the Street Cleaning Department. The Mayor promptly vetoed the bill when it came to him, and from that moment the cordiality that had existed between the two men began to wane. In regard to the Woodbury opposition to the present Aldermanic street sprinkling ordinance, the Mayor, it is understood, feels that the Commissioner did not properly acquaint himself with the facts of the case before inaugurating his opposition, and did not consult either the Mayor or the Corporation Counsel to find out whether he was right or not.

There was a lively session before the Mayor yesterday when he heard arguments for and against the proposed ordinance. Graft charges were freely bandied, both Senator Thomas F. Grady and ex-Senator Thomas C. O'Sullivan freely stating that Major Woodbury's desire to monopolize the street sprinkling situation was in order that the Skinner machine for flushing streets, which the Commissioner is now using, should be the only sprinkling machine to be used by the city. Senator Grady appeared as counsel for Hilderbrant & Beyers.

The Senator argued in favor of enacting the proposed ordinance, which empowers the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity to make contracts with street sprinkling corporations to supply them with the water they use.

"The 'graft' is all on the other side," declared the Senator. "Whatever there is of this elusive thing is on the side of the men who favor the old ordinance which makes it possible to use only the Skinner machine."

As Senator Grady made this declaration he looked straight at Commissioner Woodbury, who sat a little to one side. At first the Commissioner tried to laugh, then he grew red in the face and turned his gaze out of the window. His embarrassment continued as ex-Senator O'Sullivan reiterated the declaration and looked pointedly at the Street Cleaning Commissioner.

"The Corporation Counsel tells me that this ordinance will not in any way interfere with any of the powers which the Street Cleaning Commissioner has at present," said the Mayor. "He further declares that if it did and if physical obstruction were made to the department in the performance of its regular duties, the Commissioner would have the right to remove such obstruction without delay."

WAFERS TELL BOYS' LIVES.

System of Human Bookkeeping of the Lyman Reform School.

Walter A. Wheeler, Superintendent of Probationers, Lyman School for Boys at Westborough, Mass., was the speaker yesterday before the Summer School in Philanthropic Work conducted by the New York Charity Organization Society.

One of the features of Mr. Wheeler's address was his description of what might be called human bookkeeping.

One thousand children under the age of twenty-one are under supervision on the farms and in the towns throughout the State.

Records are kept in the central office at Westborough. When a visit is made to a boy a report card is filed in an envelope which finds a place in a catalogue cabinet. If all is satisfactory the card is a white one, and a blue wafer is pasted on the outside of the envelope. If a boy is not doing well, but is to have a chance to straighten out, a pink card with a pink wafer is used; if the boy is doing badly, a red card with a red wafer. A glance at the outside of one of these envelopes shows by the wafers and the colors how often the boy has been visited, and whether his conduct has been going up or down. A boy with a red card is usually returned to the discipline of the institution. At the beginning of the twenty-first year a blue envelope takes the place of the wafered white one which has kept the record of the boy throughout his minority, and at a glance the officers of the institution know the number and the whereabouts of the boys who will be released from their supervision at the close of the year.

GLEN ISLAND BOAT IN SMASH.

Passengers Scared When the Carroll Hit Tug—Malt in the Bay.

Three hundred passengers on the Starin Line excursion steamboat Howard Carroll were thrown into a panic yesterday morning when that craft collided with a malt-laden barge in tow of the tug Defender. The Carroll was bound in from Glen Island, and at about 10:30 o'clock was rounding the Battery, when, at a point about midway between the Barge Office and Governors Island, the Defender and her tow, which were bound up the East River, came along.

The Captain of the Carroll saw his danger immediately and signaled to the tug to get out of the way, but the boats were so close that it was impossible to avoid a collision. The Carroll struck the barge forward on the starboard side, cutting a big hole in her, through which a great quantity of malt fell into the bay. After the collision the Carroll backed away, and in the meantime the officers and crew of the vessel hurried among the passengers and assured them that they were in no danger.

Soon after the collision the Carroll tied up at the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, and after an inspection it was ascertained that she had received only slight damage. She then continued her trip to Glen Island.

SITUATIONS WANTED

1c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Males.

Music.—Piano; thorough instruction; satisfaction guaranteed; conservatory graduate; reference; house or studio; time begins September. William Taylor, 518 West 151st St.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Accurate, rapid; several years' experience; thorough business education; salary $17; would substitute. Address Secretary, 254 8th Av.

Stenographer.—Experienced in corporation and executive work; highest references. D. H. F., 155 East 56th St.

Stenographer.—Beginner; clean-cut country youth; anxious become located; best reference. Edwards, Box 144 Times.

Young man, (29,) with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, stenography, and typewriting, desires position of trust, with chance of advancement; willing to start with moderate salary. Competent, Box, 193 Times.

TRY TO STOP THE ST. LOUIS.

Labor Men Object to Having American Liner Repaired in Ireland.

Steamship circles were surprised yesterday afternoon when it was announced that a committee representing the Central Federated Union and the International Association of Machinists and Marine Trades Council had filed with the Federal Commission now investigating the Slocum disaster and the local department of the Steamboat Inspection Service a protest against the proposed sailing to Ireland for repairs of the American liner St. Louis. The St. Louis recently arrived here thirty-six hours late from Southampton on account of a damaged engine.

The committee representing the labor organizations states in the protest that the St. Louis is in an unseaworthy and unsafe condition. The protest further stated that the officials of the line had ordered all parts and connections between the engines disconnected so that only one engine might be used, the intention being to navigate the liner across the Atlantic in a crippled and unsafe condition. Should anything happen to this engine, the labor committee said, the vessel would be helpless.

The only reason apparent for not having the St. Louis repaired in New York, the committee informed the commission, is that the work can be done more cheaply on the other side. The protest was signed by M. M. Delphin, P. F. Quinn, J. B. Wilson, Walter Weeks, and David Young.

When a copy of the protest was shown to an official of the American Line he said that the whole affair was a labor question, and that notwithstanding representations to the contrary the St. Louis was absolutely safe and seaworthy, and that she was being sailed under the approval of the Government. The United States Inspectors, it was said, had looked her over, and pronounced her safe and in condition to cross the ocean. The statement that she was being sent across for repairs so as to save expenses, he said, was absurd.

WOMAN ROBBED IN TRAIN.

Miss Fiscella of New York Loses Ticket, Watch, and Money.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 21.—Miss Mary Fiscella of 534 Pearl Street, New York City, was robbed on a New York Central train between Buffalo and this city last night, of a satchel containing her railway ticket, a gold watch set with diamonds, and all the money she had.

Because she could not produce her ticket she was put off the train here, and sat in the station from 10 o'clock last night until this noon, when the police became interested in her case. Her relatives in New York have been notified of her predicament.

LAWYER CONVICTED OF THEFT.

Once Prohibition Candidate for District Attorney in Richmond.

Atkinson Schomberg, at one time a prominent lawyer on Staten Island, who some years ago was a candidate on the Prohibition ticket for District Attorney of Richmond Borough, was convicted of petit larceny in the Court of Special Sessions, at New Brighton, yesterday afternoon and committed to the county jail for three months.

Daniel W. Walsh, an agent in the employ of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad, was the complainant. He told the court that in the latter part of last month Schomberg entered the Clifton station and stole thirty-two five-cent tickets. Schomberg denied that he was in the station on the night the tickets were stolen.

QUICK RECOVERY OF WATCH.

Police Had It Half an Hour After Robber Beat Old Man.

William Kemp, seventy-five years old, a resident of Charlotte, N. C., was on South Street last night on his way to take a boat for New Haven, when near Beekman Street a man knocked him down and took his gold watch and ran away.

Mr. Kemp was unable to run far, but he saw the man run down South Street, so when he met Roundsman Michael Larkin of the Oak Street Station soon after he told him what had happened.

Larkin half an hour later arrested a man on Pier 19. The two fought and wrestled before the man was subdued. Larkin received a painful wound on his right arm.

At the Oak Street Station six men were lined up by Acting Captain Fennelly, and Mr. Kemp did not hesitate in picking out the man Larkin had arrested. In his pocket, the police say, was found Mr. Kemp's gold watch, valued at $100.

The prisoner, who said he had no home, gave his name as John Buckley.

Columbia Admissions and Awards.

The Committee on Admissions to Columbia College has completed its examination of the records of the candidates at the recent June examinations. The total of those planning to enter Columbia in the Fall was 166, as against 141 last year. Of these forty have been admitted by the committee without conditions, and thirty-seven with conditions. The corresponding figures for 1903 were twenty-one and twenty-nine respectively. The committee has also announced the award of the competitive scholarships in the college. The Alumni Competitive Scholarship goes to William Schreiber of the De Witt Clinton High School, whose percentage was 89.67, the highest record that has been made for many years. The Abram S. Hewitt Scholarship was awarded to C. S. Brainin, also of the De Witt Clinton High School. Mr. Brainin's percentage was 88.20. The Brooklyn scholarships, founded in recognition of President Low's gift of the University Library Building, were all awarded to graduates of the Brooklyn Boys' High School—W. H. Allen, Jr., percentage 86.60; Ira Skutch, percentage 82.73, and L. J. Wolff, percentage 85.10.

Manhasset Realty Sale Reported.

A report was current yesterday that the Manhasset Realty Corporation of 400 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street had disposed of its unfinished apartment houses which have the block front, 201.10 feet, in Broadway, west side, and 100 feet on One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets. The property was sold by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. in foreclosure, the American Mortgage Company vs. John W. Noble, Sept. 11, 1901, to Jacob B. Butler for $521,431, the lien being $486,353. Mr. Butler promoted the Manhasset Corporation, which formerly had offices at 31 Nassau Street.

Fractured Boy's Skull with Bat.

Several boys became involved in a quarrel while playing ball on the Jersey City meadows yesterday, and Thomas Gilligan, ten years old, of 210 Twelfth Street, struck Thomas Schultz, ten years old, of 560 Grove Street, on the head with a baseball bat. Schultz was taken to St. Francis Hospital with a fractured skull. His condition is critical. Gilligan was locked up at the Seventh Street Police Station to await the result.

Killed While Sliding Banisters.

Kate Conway, eight years old, of 1,523 Dean Street, Brooklyn, with her father, mother, and little brother, called on Mrs. Bryant Dowler of 301 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon. While the children were amusing themselves by sliding down the banisters Katie slipped and fell from the fifth to the first floor and was instantly killed. Nearly every bone in the child's body had been broken by the fall.

Ellis Island Boat Disabled.

The engines of the new immigration ferryboat Ellis Island gave out yesterday morning, and the vessel will be dry docked for repairs. The side-wheeler John E. Moore was put in commission to take the Ellis Island's place.

PARKHURST MEN RAID OVER POLICE HEADS

Charges of Complicity with Chinatown Gamblers Are Made.

DESCENTS ON SIX PLACES

Supt. McClintock Says His Society Will "Get" Department Men in a Short Time.

After making half a dozen raids yesterday afternoon on Chinatown lottery and policy "joints," in which fifteen prisoners were taken without the Elizabeth Street police knowing anything about it, Superintendent McClintock of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of which Dr. Parkhurst is the President, made this charge against the police:

"We are after the police in this business. They not only knew nothing about our raids, but they have not been doing anything about these gambling places, and, more than that, have actually been in with these people. But we will get them in a short time."

George F. Titus is Inspector in charge of the district in which Chinatown is situated, and Francis J. Kear is Captain of the Elizabeth Street Station, which takes in Chinatown.

The raids were made at 4 o'clock and on six Chinatown places simultaneously. The houses raided were at 20 Doyers Street, 20½ and 23 Pell Street, and 17, 18, and 30 Mott Street.

McClintock said that these places have been running openly.

"Why, pickets stood outside the doors of each place and shouted to people to come in and play," said the Superintendent. "We walked in without interference. We were invited in, and the pickets kept up their yelling to come in and make a bet."

There were six different parties of raiders. Superintendent McClintock had a dozen men of the society and one dozen of Inspector Brooks's staff. All had crowbars and axes and their revolvers and billies. The crowbars and axes were needed at 23 Pell and 18 Mott Street, and at the latter place four sets of doors were beaten down before the invaders reached the inner room of the labyrinth.

Scores of Chinamen poured out of the buildings into the streets and stood chattering excitedly. They attracted hundreds of whites to the scene, and for over an hour Chinatown was in a turmoil.

The excitement reached its climax when the prisoners were hustled into a patrol wagon and started off for the Elizabeth Street Station and a truckload of alleged lottery goods carried away.

SLOCUM STORY TOLD AGAIN.

Witnesses Before Federal Commission Relate Their Experiences.

The Federal commission which is investigating the Slocum disaster continued its hearings in the Whitehall Building yesterday. Mrs. Louisa Bock of 69 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, who was a passenger on the Slocum, was the first witness called and told of the wild scene of disorder that followed the discovery of the flames, and of her own rescue. Mrs. Amelia Walker, a private nurse, who had two patients on North Brother Island, also testified, as did Miss Ida Hoffman, a young woman who was among those rescued by a tugboat. George Keish told about the worthlessness of the life preservers and of a futile attempt he made to launch one of the lifeboats. He was followed by his wife, Maggie, who corroborated what he had said.

Edward P. Reilly of 465 Brook Avenue was next called, and was followed by Charles Lemp, a twelve-year-old boy, who told a very clear story of what had happened. When he was excused, Gen. Wilson of the commission said to him, "Charley, you are a fine boy, and will make a mighty fine man." Charley's brother August next told his experience, and the commission adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

McCARTHY DIDN'T KILL WIFE.

"He Ain't the Size," Said She, and McFarland Was Fined.

James McFarland, who called Police Headquarters on the telephone Wednesday afternoon and said that a murder had been committed in the flathouse at 422 East Seventy-sixth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Mayo in Yorkville Court yesterday morning.

Headquarters, on hearing McFarland's message, had telegraphed to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, and two of the reserves were sent to No. 422. In the hall door stood a man in his shirt sleeves. He was wiping his brow.

"Who are you?" asked a policeman.

"James McFarland," the man answered, "You'd better git up stairs; McCarthy's killed his wife."

The policemen went up stairs four steps at a bound. At the third floor somebody thought about an ambulance. One of the policemen quickly ran down stairs and telephoned to Flower Hospital.

The other policeman found a door ajar, and a middle-aged man and a woman seated inside.

"Where's McCarthy?" the policeman asked.

"I'm he," answered Michael McCarthy.

"Did you kill your wife?"

"Kill me?" piped up the woman. "Mike McCarthy'll have to be a better man than he ever was to do me. He ain't the size."

It was learned that McFarland, who had boarded with the McCarthys, had been asked to leave, and the police say that when he left the house he went to a nearby telephone and told Police Headquarters that a murder had been committed.

"You played a very serious joke," said Magistrate Mayo in court. "No joke you could have played could have the dangerous aspect of this kind of fun. You ought to be sent to the Island, but I will impose a fine of $5; if you don't pay, you will go to the Island, anyway."

McFarland was unable to pay, and was committed for the time, until he could send for some money.

MARCUS DALY SCHOLARSHIP.

Established at Columbia for Montana Miners or Their Descendants.

Mrs. James W. Gerard of New York, the daughter of Marcus Daly, has established in his memory the Marcus Daly Scholarship in the School of Mines of Columbia University.

The scholarship, which is to be awarded on a competitive basis, carries perhaps the largest income of any in the United States, as the recipient is to receive $1,000 per annum. It is open only to those who have worked in the Montana mines or to their descendants. A certificate of eligibility must be obtained from M. R. Dempsey, Chairman of a special committee of the Butte Miners' Union, and must be presented at the time of the entrance examinations. These examinations will be held on Sept. 19 to 24 at the Montana State School of Mines at Butte, under the supervision of Prof. W. G. King. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to Prof. King at Butte.

Salvationists Back from London.

Seventy members of the Salvation Army, in charge of Staff Captain McAbee, returned yesterday on the Cunarder Auruania from the international meeting of the army in London. This is the first contingent to return, and they all reported that the gathering in the British capital had been a great success from every standpoint. On the way across the Salvationists did some proselyting work in the steerage. An interesting member of the party was Sergeant Major "Uncle Sol" Page of Baltimore, who was in charge of the colored members of the army in London.



The blue and black serge suits are the latest thing to be drawn into the mark-down whirlpool.

As with the fancy mixture suits, there have been reductions all through the stock, and a goodly number have dropped to the $15 table.

Neglige shirts haven't escaped either—fifty cents or $1 has been clipped off most of them.

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CRAZED VALET BEAT WOMAN, SHOT RESCUER

Dr. Spooner's Servant, Reformed Burglar, Escaped After Assault.

ONLY FOUR FEET IN HEIGHT

Noted for His Love of Children—Suffered from the Heat and Showed Signs of Insanity.

James E. Cutter, the valet of Dr. Henry S. Spooner of 25 West Forty-fourth Street, became violently insane yesterday morning, and attempted to kill Mrs. Catharine McGorny, the janitress of the building. William Bornemann, who went to the woman's rescue, was shot by the maniac, but will recover.

Cutter had been employed by the physician for five years. He weighs not more than a hundred pounds, and his height barely exceeds 4 feet. According to his employer he is of a most amiable disposition. According to the janitress he is a little demon.

The man had served a term in prison for burglary and was once examined as to his sanity. Notwithstanding this record of years ago he has been trusted implicitly by the doctor, and until yesterday warranted the recommendations given by Mrs. William Appleton of Beekman Street, Boston, and other families by whom he had been employed. They had taken an interest in the man through Mrs. H. T. Spooner, who for years has been foremost in the New England societies that have sought to give prisoners another chance in life. They believed that Cutter had been wrongfully imprisoned and worked for his pardon. On his release, twenty years ago, he immediately received employment.

Cutter was especially fond of children, and was a great favorite with them. His employers now and then had to reprimand him for his extravagance in spending his wages on them. Anything they asked for he would buy, and his presents at Christmas time rivaled those of the parents. It had been his delight to wheel the physician's daughter in the park, the little man smilingly pushing the baby carriage. According to the members of the Yale and the Harvard Clubs, who have been fond of joking with Cutter, he took everything in good part, and was particularly pleased when they praised the baby.

For the last three days Cutter has been out of sorts. He complained of the weather and began to talk to himself. The doctor suggested a vacation, but his servant refused it, saying that he would not be separated from the little girl.

Yesterday morning he met Mrs. McGorny on the stairway. He told her that he would get even with her, and grabbed her by the throat. The woman, considerably larger than the man, shook him off. He then drew a pistol and thrust it against her face, telling her that he would kill her. He grabbed her again by the throat and struck her over the head, felling her.

Mrs. Wilkinson, a tenant on the second floor, heard the struggle and shouted from her window to Bornemann, who was working on the iron railing of the Racquet and Tennis Club across the street. Bornemann ran into the hallway through the street door, which was open, and grappled with the madman. Cutter twisted himself free and fired two shots, one bullet lodging in Bornemann's back. With a parting shot at the woman, he ran to the rear of the house and escaped over a fence, being chased by members of the near-by clubs. A general alarm has been sent out for his arrest by the Police Department.

Bornemann, who was at first supposed to be fatally injured, was taken to the Flower Hospital, where it was found that the bullet had been deflected by a rib, and that it was safe to remove him to his home, 126 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. McGorny does not agree with Dr. Spooner that his valet was a model servant. She says that she has always regarded him as crazy, as he went through the halls muttering to himself. She says that he constantly annoyed her, and would throw the dregs of tea and coffee down the elevator shaft.

McBRIDE SAILS AWAY.

Will Fight England, He Says, If Britain Gets into the War.

Major John McBride, who commanded the Irish brigade in the Boer Army, and who later was court-martialed and sent to prison, and then pardoned by King Edward, was a passenger on the French liner Savoie which sailed for Havre yesterday morning. Asked what he thought of the war between Russia and Japan he remarked:

"I wonder if England will be drawn into this fight. If she is that would appear to be our opportunity. In that case I might apply for a commission and lead a command as I did in the Boer war." The Major is the husband of Maude Gonne, the Irish home ruler.

Maria D'Ischia Sues Fabre Line.

An action for $50,000 damages has been brought by Maria D'Ischia against the Fabre Line for injuries sustained by her while on a trip from Italy to this country. The matter came up before Justice Lambert in Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on a motion made by the attorney for the defendant company to strike out certain portions of the complaint. The plaintiff, who is a professional singer, claims that she was subjected to insults while on the liner. Last week one of the men concerned was sentenced to Sing Sing for four years for robbing Mrs. D'Ischia.

BUSINESS methods are certainly changing. Formerly, when July 15th arrived, we used to close out all the broken lines, and practically close shop.

Now, however, though there is of course some closing out of broken lines, in the main we keep our stocks of Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Bathing Suits, Neckwear and Fancy French H'd'k'fs so complete in every particular, that, no matter what you want, you can find it here without any shopping around.

We strongly recommend to your attention those excellent trousers marked down to $3.50. How about them for vacation?

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FALLS NINE STORIES TO DEATH IN SHAFT

W. B. Cunningham Is Killed in the Mutual Reserve Building.

ACCIDENT, CORONER DECIDES

Victim Hurrying to Send Telegram May Have Opened Door to Look for Elevator.

William B. Cunningham, fifty years of age, who lived in upper Montclair, and was the American representative of several burlap and jute concerns in Scotland, yesterday fell nine stories through the elevator shaft of the Mutual Reserve Building, 309 Broadway, and was instantly killed.

Mr. Cunningham was well known in club and yachting circles. For many years he had been a member of the New York Yacht Club.

Mr. Cunningham occupied offices on the ninth floor of the Mutual Reserve Building. He was on his way to file a business telegram, when, in some manner which has not yet been explained, he fell into the shaft.

Louis Magee had charge of the elevator in shaft 2, on the Broadway side of the building, at the bottom of which Mr. Cunningham's body was found. He told the police after the accident that his car had been empty on its upward trip, and that he had just passed the tenth story, downward bound, when he felt a shock. He brought the car to a stop, and as he did so cries from below told him that an accident had happened. Slowly continuing the descent, he found the door on the ninth floor open. Immediately in front of the door was a straw hat, crushed out of shape.

This hat belonged to Mr. Cunningham. It was picked up by Charles C. Peters, whose office is also on the ninth floor of the building. The fact that the hat was crushed in would seem to indicate that Mr. Cunningham had put his head into the shaft to try to see the elevator, when the descending car struck him.

The body was taken to the Leonard Street Station, where it was later taken in charge by an undertaker, who was acting on instructions from a Mr. Dunbar, who was a neighbor of Mr. Cunningham in upper Montclair.

Coroner Jackson was unable to find any one who had seen Mr. Cunningham as he fell into the shaft. He decided that death had been due to accident. Mr. Cunningham had been a tenant in the Mutual Reserve Building for the last ten years.

Superintendent E. H. Hazen, in charge of the building, admitted yesterday afternoon that the door might have been open leading to the elevator, but said that any one who knew how could slip his hand through and open it. Magee, the elevator man, left the building soon after the accident. He is certain that the door was closed when the car went by on its upward trip.

Miss Josephine Pinkham of 1,748 Seventh Avenue, Mr. Cunningham's stenographer, telegraphed Mrs. Cunningham, who, with her children, is in Saybrook, Conn., that her husband had met with a serious accident.

The telegram which Mr. Cunningham was on his way to send was picked up a short distance from the hat, and turned over to Miss Pinkham. That Mr. Cunningham had just left his office, and was hurrying to the ground floor was indicated by the fact that his coat was only partly on.

KILLED WIFE; SHOT MOTHER.

Princeton Resident Then Tried to Shoot Baby—Jealousy the Cause.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 21.—Robert Clayton, twenty-five years old, the driver of a beer wagon, to-day shot and killed his wife, Lizzie Bush Clayton, twenty years old, and then shot his mother-in-law, Mrs. Susan Bush. The mother-in-law was seriously injured. Clayton was arrested. When taken into custody he said he was glad that he had committed the deed.

Clayton has lived here about six years, and up to a short time ago worked steadily and apparently gave satisfaction to his employers. Clayton went to Trenton yesterday and bought a revolver and returned late last night and roamed the town until an early hour this morning. He went to the house of James Margerum, his former employer, to-day and saw his wife, who had been living there since the separation. A quarrel followed. Suddenly Clayton drew the revolver and fired six shots at his wife.

All the bullets took effect and she died instantly. Her mother, hearing the firing, ran out of the house and Clayton shot her five times in the body. There is little hope for the mother's recovery. Clayton's little sister-in-law at this point picked up the child of Clayton, and running to the street gave the alarm. Then Clayton tried to shoot the baby.

Marshal Kilfoil, who was notified, chased Clayton through the fields. Finally the murderer, seeing that he was being overtaken by the officer, stopped, pulled the revolver from his pocket and turned it on himself, but all the cartridges had been exploded. In a moment he found some loose cartridges in his pocket, and ejecting the old bullets inserted one in the chamber of the revolver, but by this time the officer had overtaken him and disarmed him.

Clayton was insanely jealous of his wife, and expressed satisfaction that he has got rid of her and his mother-in-law.



YOUR CHANCE HAS COME.

Twelve Hundred Pairs of Trousers, formerly sold at $5, $5.50, $6 & $7, now $3.50, worsteds and summer cheviots.

Also Four Hundred Pairs of Young Men's Trousers, (waist 28 to 32;) reduced from $6, $7 & $8, to $2.75.

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Three BROADWAY Stores.
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AERIAL GARDENS over New Amsterdam. Rain or Shine. Evenings at 8:20. "A Little of Everything." Offenbach Review.

NEW YORK ROOF CARMEN, with GUERRERO. Over New York Theatre. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Datas, Ned Wayburn's Girls. Helene Gerard. Pantzer Trio. Stein Eretto Family. Vaud.

NEW YORK THEATRE Seats ready TO-DAY. THE MAID AND THE MUMMY. Season opens next Monday.

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STEEPLE CHASE FINEST INDOOR SWIMMING POOL IN THE WORLD. OCEAN WATER.

MANHATTAN BEACH Jefferson De Angelis, The Toreador. Pain's Spectacle—DECATUR, and GRAND FIREWORKS TO-NIGHT.

BEAUTIFUL VENICE Tomorrow MADISON SQUARE GARDEN DUSS

BOSTOCK'S ANIMAL ARENA. DREAMLAND, Coney Island. Miss —, a prominent young society woman, voluntarily appears with Panthers, Pumas, and Cougars.

THE COOL 4TH BIG MONTH. CASINO, B'way & 39th. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-morrow, 2:15. PIFF, PAFF, POUF.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42 St., B'way & 7 Av. PARADISE ROOF GARDENS Vaudeville, Extravaganza & Ballet.

M

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; fresh east winds diminishing.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,021. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1904.—14 Pages with Review of Books and Art. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, Two Cents.

RENEW MEAT STRIKE CONFERENCES FAIL

Discrimination Against Union Leaders Alleged.

ALLIED TRADES MAY GO OUT

Sympathetic Movement Threatened in Case Quick Settlement Is Not Reached—Non-Union Men Beaten.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The Stock Yards strike, which was renewed this morning in Chicago and all the other points where the big packing companies have branches, because the strikers were dissatisfied with the manner in which the employers proposed to reinstate their former employes pending a settlement by arbitration, will continue for another day at least.

A joint conference between representatives of both sides to the controversy and representatives of the allied trades, in an attempt to bring about a peaceable adjustment of this second strike, was unsuccessful, and the meeting was adjourned to-night at 8:30 o'clock with the understanding that another conference would be held to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

At to-day's conference, which lasted five hours, a committee of ten, consisting of five representatives of the packers and five representatives of the Meat Butchers' Union, was appointed to go over the whole situation, but the committee was unable to reach a working basis with which both sides would be satisfied.

Both Sides Firm.

Whether the difficulty can be satisfactorily settled at to-morrow's meeting is uncertain, as both the packers and the strikers maintain that they are living up to Wednesday's agreement for a settlement by arbitration and that it is the other side that is responsible for the renewal of hostilities.

Unless a settlement is reached to-morrow, the general belief is that a sympathetic strike of the Allied Trades in the packing industry, which was threatened last week to enforce demands of the strikers, will be called. All these unions have signified their willingness to stand by the butchers if they are called on to assist in the struggle with the packers for supremacy.

In the following statement, given out to-night by Mr. Donnelly, President of the Butchers' Union, the reason why the strikers refused to return to work to-day is given:

"The packers signed an agreement that there would be no discrimination in the rehiring of the men. This was accepted by the officers of the organization in good faith. On the return of the men this morning they were lined up like cattle. The foremen and superintendents, walking through the line, would pick out a man and say: 'You come up.' The next man would be pushed out of line and told that he could not be used, and it was always the good, active union men whom they could not use.

"We understood the agreement perfectly, and the strike was only called after the packers had violated the same. This has been their system in the past, and that was our main reason for insisting on the time limit in the agreement, but, in spite of this, the packers' intention was to hire only such men as were favorites. They also hired men in some of the departments who had not been employed prior to the strike.

"Superintendent Pension of the Armour Canning Department addressed the employes in the following language this morning:

"'You went away like cattle and we will take you back like cattle.'

"This language was used both to men and women," said Mr. Donnelly.

According to John Floersch, President of the local branch of the Meat Butchers' Union, who said he was speaking for Mr. Donnelly, the situation at the different packing plants when the strikers applied for work this morning was as follows:

Swift & Co.—All the old men were taken back in one house.

The Anglo-American Company—Reinstated no men; issued checks for three unionists, but these refused to go to work unless the remainder of the strikers were put to work.

Amour & Co.—No union men taken back. Alleged discrimination here precipitated second walk-out before the new force was fairly organized.

Hammond Packing Company—Appointed a steward to select certain men from the crowd of applicants.

Nelson, Morris & Co.—Took back 10 per cent. of the cattle butchers.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger—Took back all cattle butchers with but one exception.

Libby, McNeil & Libby—Reinstated about one-third of former employes.

The charge was made by Mr. Floresch that a foreman at Armour's selected a few men from the unionists to be reinstated, but they refused to go to work until checks were issued to the rest of the strikers.

When the men walked out again the packers hurriedly called a conference at the offices of Swift & Co. to consider the situation. As a result of the meeting the packers issued this statement:

"Much to our surprise the men, after reporting for work this morning and after getting started in nearly all the houses, were ordered out again. We thought the officers of the organization clearly understood that the business had been more or less disrupted during the strike and that some delay would be required to get started up again in anything like full capacity. It is the intention of the packers to carry out their agreement in every particular, and if any house has given cause for grievance the same can be, and any future grievance will be, readily adjusted."

Not since the beginning of the strike had such a degree of activity been observed in the stockyards as to-day. The strikers, when they appeared at the packing houses, carried their tools and overalls and were in fine humor. When the men found that the packers expected to take back only a small proportion to-day, the smiles changed to frowns. A committee was quickly appointed and was sent to interview the packing house Superintendents.

The committee returned with long faces and reported the situation. Howls of rage went up, and the packers were cursed roundly. Then the great army of strikers turned and filed out of the yards. Mr. Donnelly's general order declaring another strike followed.

According to estimates 8,550 men are directly affected in Chicago alone by to-day's strike. Fully that number of strikers were on hand at 6 o'clock this morning expecting immediate employment, while others were expecting reinstatement later.

In anticipation of favorable conditions at the stock yards to-day commission men kept the wires busy yesterday notifying patrons to ship stock. Receipts to-day were 8,000 cattle, 23,000 hogs, and 8,000 sheep. Pursuant to the commission men's instructions heavy shipments are supposed to be en route. Buying was active early in the day, but ceased when it became known the struggle was renewed. Brokers then began a wild rush to telegraph offices to flood the country with warnings to stop the expected influx of stock.

Non-Union Man Beaten.

The first rioting of the day came when a man named Frank Miller was set upon by a crowd of strike sympathizers. They beat him so badly that at the Englewood Union Hospital, where he was taken, it was said he had little chance of recovery. Miller was set upon in front of Armour & Co.'s plant, and after he had been kicked almost to death he was found by pedestrians, who sent for a physician. Miller's skull was fractured and his jaw broken.

Further trouble came when Joseph Younichs, employed at Nelson, Morris & Co.'s plant, was taken out of the yards so that his knee, which had been fractured by the falling of a skid, could be cared for by a physician. The doctor, after attending the wounded man, called an ambulance.

A crowd, assuming that Younichs was a non-union man, attacked the ambulance and nearly upset the vehicle in an endeavor to reach the supposed foe. With drawn revolvers two policemen and the doctor defended their charge, the doctor declaring to the strike sympathizers that the wounded man was a fellow-unionist, but the defenders had to withstand a siege till help came from the Stock Yards Police Station.

Julius Ontario, a non-union man, was dragged from a street car by eight strike sympathizers. He was set upon and beaten by a crowd, which dispersed at the arrival of the police. Ontario will recover.

As soon as it grew dark, however, and especially after the news had reached the district that no agreement had been reached at the down-town conference, small-sized riots were numerous, and it kept the police busy until far into the night scattering the belligerents.

In one of these disturbances a young girl named Josie Rominsky, who had taken a striker's place in one of the plants, was mobbed by nearly a thousand boys and girls. The Rominsky girl was set upon while she was on her way home. She was chased for several blocks, and pelted with mud and stones. When she finally reached home she fell on the doorstep, exhausted from fright and bruises.

The girl was dragged into the house by her father before the pursuing crowd could reach her. Seeing that she had escaped them, they commenced battering the house with stones and bricks. A riot call was sent in, and it took a wagonload of policemen to disperse the youthful rioters.

In another disturbance in the vicinity of the stock yards a negro, an alleged strike-breaker, was mobbed by a crowd of men. He was picked up unconscious, but recovered quickly and was taken home by the police.

PLANTS KEEP OPEN HERE.

Erstwhile Strikers Are Unwilling to "Sympathize" with Chicago Butchers.

The return of the striking meat cutters and butcher workmen to work in the New York packing houses, in accordance with the term of settlement, began on midnight of Thursday, when employes of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company and the United Dressed Beef Company started operations.

When the news came that the strike had started again in Chicago, the workmen here could scarcely believe it. No word had reached this city from Chicago to renew the sympathetic strike, and most of the strikers were free to confess that they earnestly hoped no such order would come.

In the meantime reports went around that the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company had broken off its relations with the Beef Trust. Several of the officials of the company were asked about this, and in reply the following typewritten statement was given out by Secretary Samuel Weil:

As to the question whether our men are on the strike out West, would say "yes." Although having started to work this morning, they were called out by their unions, claiming discrimination by the other packers. From the information we have, the men who went to work at our Western plants this morning have no grievance whatsoever against our company, as we have lived up to the very letter of the arrangement entered into between ourselves and the Butchers' Union.

Although being independent, yet we thought it expedient to join the other packers in the arrangement entered into with the Butchers' Union a few days ago, because the demand for increased wages and other conditions was made on us, same as on the other packers. The arrangement that we have entered into with the Butchers' Union we will carry out to the letter, and our men so understand it. The plant in New York is now running, and we feel quite confident that our Western plants will run to their fullest capacity very shortly.

Both the packing firms and the strike leaders were evidently anxious to have work fully resumed, especially as so few non-union men have been employed.

The two firms started in to kill cattle yesterday and will continue, with a large force of men to-day. Nearly 1,000 head of cattle were killed.

The Kosher meat shops on the east side being officially declared open yesterday, hundreds of Kosher butchers went to the various plants early in the day to make purchases.

In Washington Market the prices were a little lower than the day before, but a cent or two a pound higher than before the strike.

STRIKE RIOT IN ST. JOSEPH.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 22.—A sa result of a riot in the packing-house district, in which nine strike breakers were terribly beaten by union strikers, the Board of Police Commissioners to-night stocked the Transit House, in South St. Joseph, with riot guns and headquarters have been established there by the police.

Sixty-five officers are to-night patrolling a district formerly covered by three policemen, and the strikers are gathered near the plants. They vow that no non-union man shall be put to work in their places. Feeling on the part of strikers is very bitter.

TAGGART NOW SLATED FOR NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

Gorman Positively Refuses to Head Democratic Committee.

SHEEHAN AND BELMONT OUT

All Rivals of Indiana Man Now Removed—Davis Failed to Move Maryland Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 22.—Unless the unforeseen occurs Thomas Taggart of Indiana will be Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. In a statement made to-day in Washington Senator Gorman said that under no conditions would he accept that post. Sheehan, it was announced here to-day, would not take it either. August Belmont's statement this morning eliminates him from the canvass, and there is nobody left but Taggart.

Gorman's refusal to be considered a candidate, announced by The Associated Press, has loosened tongues here that have been carefully guarded, and it is now said that ex-Senator Davis threw up the sponge when he saw Judge Parker here the other day. Norman E. Mack and Daniel J. Campau were still confident that Gorman could be induced to accept. Mr. Davis knew better, and was disappointed about it.

Mr. Davis is Senator Gorman's cousin and has all along been his chief boomer for the place, as he was Gorman's chief boomer for the Presidential nomination at St. Louis. Gorman told him he would not accept the place, but Mr. Davis was quite confident that his cousin's reluctance could be overcome, and the other advocates of Gorman, who included all of Judge Parker's friends, went ahead on that assumption.

When Mr. Davis saw Mr. Gorman in New York he learned from the latter's own lips that his decision was irrevocable and Mr. Gorman put it in such a way that Mr. Davis saw that there was no use in carrying the matter further. He did not confide his discovery to the others of the party, although he let them know that the chances were against Gorman's accepting the place.

Hence they all arrived here fearful that Gorman would not accept and talking Sheehan for the place in case he did not, but still hopeful that Gorman's determination could be overcome. Mr. Davis, however, told Judge Parker plainly that he did not think there was any use in pressing Gorman further, and the Judge thereupon gave up the idea. The reason Mr. Gorman gave is said to have been that his health was no longer good enough to enable him to enter a position of such hard work.

There was some talk of his accepting the nominal Chairmanship, while the actual work would be done by Taggart and Sheehan, one in the West and the other in the East. But Taggart will not accept any such position, and neither will Sheehan. Besides this arrangement would deprive the party of the asset it expected to gain by Mr. Gorman's election, namely, the advantage of his own genius for hard work and political management in doubtful States.

The Gorman men have been talking Sheehan as a second choice. That proposition was effectually spiked to-day. It was made known that under no circumstances whatever could Mr. Sheehan be induced to accept the office. His health is such that he thinks such a position would utterly wreck it, and might endanger his life.

"There is no conceivable circumstance or set of circumstances," said one familiar with the situation, "by which Mr. Sheehan could be coaxed, cajoled, bribed, bullied, or kicked into taking the place."

The path of Mr. Taggart is now believed to be clear. John W. Kern's "implied threat" about Indiana's vote operates effectively to prevent the raising up of any other candidate.

Ex-Chairman Frank Campbell of the State Committee and ex-Chairman John N. Carlisle of the State Executive Committee telephoned this morning that they were coming to Rosemount. They arrived shortly after 2 o'clock, and stayed till nearly 5. Mr. Campbell said that they had come to discuss conditions in the up-State counties. When questioned about the Gubernatorial booms of the two Buffalo men, Goodyear and Ely, said to be nursed by Messrs. Mack and Conners of that city, Mr. Campbell said:

"It is bosh to speculate about the Governorship so early. There will be no Governorship situation at all until a State organization is effected. No serious consideration will be given the subject until then."

The statement that since the nomination of Judge Parker only four written invitations to call have been sent out from Rosemount, and that these four went to Henry G. Davis, Arthur P. Gorman, W. R. Hearst, and David B. Hill, is incorrect, and does injustice to several persons who have visited Judge Parker. Judge Parker sent out more than four invitations. One notable caller, who certainly did not come without an invitation, was Bourke Cockran.

The much-talked-of Summer hotel for Esopus will be assured as soon as a lease for a suitable site can be obtained by the promoters.

Arrangements were completed to-day to ship to Esopus a thirty-room, one-story portable hotel building, which can be set up in less than three weeks. The promoters desire a lease for four months, with the privilege of extending to four years.

Around the corridors of the Hoffman House last night Thomas Taggart of Indianapolis was being congratulated on his probable accession to the Chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Taggart declined to say anything on the subject of the Chairmanship, but he showed an easy confidence in the situation and did not attempt to suppress his pleasure at the situation as developed during the day.

Mr. Taggart came over to the city during the forenoon and took apartments at the Hoffman for several days. Since Wednesday he has been spending his time in Flushing at the home of Maurice M. Minton, but yesterday he joined John W. Kern of Indiana, who has been looking after the Taggart interests in the Chairmanship contest, and the two men were about the hotel all afternoon and evening. Last night Mr. Kern expressed himself as absolutely satisfied with the settlement of affairs in Taggart's favor.

Three members of the National Committee, besides Mr. Taggart, put in appearance yesterday, and each had a long talk with Mr. Taggart. T. V. Holman of Portland, the new member of the committee for Oregon, arrived in the morning. Mr. Holman is one of Taggart's strongest supporters for the Chairmanship. Another arrival was John R. McLean, Ohio's member. Mr. McLean is for Taggart also, and believes he will be elected, as does Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut, a new member of the committee.

LOST EARRINGS OUT OF SHOES.

Mrs. Florence Sutro Left Them There After a Bath.

It is hardly probable that Mrs. Florence Sutro, wife of Theodore Sutro, a lawyer of 320 Broadway, will use her shoes as a safe-deposit vault while bathing hereafter. She tried it yesterday at the Columbia University Gymnasium, and as a result is mourning the loss of a pair of earrings valued at $800.

Mrs. Sutro is a student in the Summer school at Columbia, taking, among other things, a course in physical education. She was in the gymnasium for a swim in the pool yesterday, and took off her earrings, placing them, with other jewelry, worth in all nearly $5,000, in a pair of fencing shoes, which she left in the locker. Mrs. Sutro says that she was in a hurry to get to a class in German after her bath, and she put on her jewelry without noticing that she did not have her earrings.

The loss was discovered while Mrs. Sutro was in the classroom, and she hurried back after class to get them. She did not find them in the shoes, and after a vain search through the locker came to the conclusion that they were lost. Whether they were taken from the locker or whether she herself dropped them out of her shoes she does not know. At any event, they are gone, and Mrs. Sutro has offered a reward for their return.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Sutro were students in the Columbia Summer School last year, and Mrs. Sutro has been enrolled since the session began this year.

TWO AMPUTATIONS IN STREET.

Surgeon Operated on Boy and Girl Trolley Victims in Record Time.

Ambulance Surgeon Samenfeld of St. Catharine's Hospital, performed two amputations last night in the streets of Williamsburg. In each case the subject of the operation was a child who had been run over by a street car. A week ago Surgeon Samenfeld amputated the leg of Jesse Pussefeld, a four-year-old boy, at the identical corner where he performed his first operation last night.

Isaac Willinski, four years old, was playing in front of his home, Bushwick Avenue and Moore Street, last night, when a Bushwick Avenue car approached. Instead of getting out of the way Isaac ran directly in front of the car, and the front wheel passed over his right leg. When the ambulance, with Surgeon Samenfeld in charge, arrived at the scene the doctor saw that immediate amputation was necessary. He spread a cloth upon the pavement, got out his instruments, and removed the lad's leg. A great crowd gathered about the surgeon while he was at work. In the crowd were Isaac's parents.

Hardly had Isaac been taken to the hospital than Surgeon Samenfeld received another call, this time to Johnson Avenue and Leonard Street. There he found Bertha Sigmossi, two years old, of 109 Johnson Street, pinioned beneath the wheels of a Hamburg Avenue car. Her right foot was caught under the front truck in such a manner that it could not be released, and Surgeon Samenfeld was obliged to cut the foot off to free her.

Both children were taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, where it was said they would recover.

GEORGIA LEGISLATORS FIGHT.

Statutes of State Used Against Inkwell in Lively Encounter.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 22.—As a result of the encounter on the floor of the House, Steed and Buchanan, Georgia legislators, may settle their differences on the "field of honor." The gentlemen have been at odds in regard to a pending bill and the trouble culminated in the affray this afternoon, which involved several members of the House.

Steed, in explaining his position on the bill, referred to Buchanan in a disparaging way and the latter retorted with the words "knave and liar." Steed seized an inkwell and hurled it at Buchanan, catching him squarely in the face. Steed then rushed at Buchanan, but the latter recovered in time to almost fell the former with a copy of the statutes of Georgia. The two men were at it rough and tumble when other legislators joined in to separate the combatants. They made matters worse.

It was not until some one cried "He's going to shoot" that the crowd scattered and quiet was restored. To-night Steed and Buchanan are in the hands of their friends, and unless an adjustment is reached there will be a duel or a street fight. Both men were censured by the House.

GIRL SWIMMER SAVES ANOTHER

Swims Over 100 Yards to Rescue Unknown Young Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 22.—Hundreds of excursionists from New York and Westchester Counties saw Helen Lippincott, the pretty sixteen-year-old daughter of George W. Lippincott of New Rochelle, save an unknown girl who had been seized with cramps from drowning this afternoon in Echo Bay.

Miss Lippincott, who is an expert swimmer, was over 100 yards away from the girl when she first heard her cries for help. Without hesitating she swam to her and grabbed her by the hair. Miss Lippincott kept the girl afloat until the lifeboat reached her.

The unconscious girl was removed to Hudson Park, where she was revived. When questioned as to her name the rescued girl said:

"I'd like to tell you, but I'm afraid to. If mamma heard of this she would never let me go bathing again."

The girl promised to write Miss Lippincott in a few days and tell her who she is. It was learned to-night that the rescued girl lives in Mount Vernon. Her name could not be ascertained.

Miss Lippincott was graduated in June from the New Rochelle High School. She is very athletic.

GIRLS IN BUCKET BRIGADE.

Peter Bay's Daughters Saved His Hotel from Flames.

Lizzie and Bertha Bay, nineteen and twenty-one years old, and their cousins, Pauline Berrian, twenty-two, and Lena Schaeffer, twenty, saved Bay's Hotel, in Main Street, Baychester, from catching fire from a burning barn near by late last night.

The girls formed a line from the kitchen to the roof, and by passing buckets along from one to the other they kept the side of the house so well wetted that when the firemen came there was little for them to do. The barn itself, which is thirty feet in the rear of the hotel, was completely destroyed, with a loss of about $2,000.

The establishment is owned by Peter Bay, father of the Bay girls, from whose family the section takes its name.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Is sold by all the best grocers everywhere. Try it. —Adv.

RUSSIANS SEIZE GERMAN STEAMER

Prize Arrives At Suez Flying the Russian Naval Flag.

MALACCA IS TO BE FREED.

British Demand Leads to Pacific Action by the Czar, but Britons Are Not Satisfied.

SUEZ, Saturday, July 23.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Scandia, seized by the Russians in the Red Sea, has just arrived here.

She flies the Russian naval flag, is commanded by a Russian naval officer, and is manned by a naval crew.

She will enter the canal. Her destination is not known.

None of the maritime registers available publishes the name Scandia as that of a Hamburg-American Line steamer. It is believed that the vessel referred to may be the Sambia of that line, though she was reported to have passed Perim, at the southern entrance of the Red Sea, Thursday evening, and this was taken to disprove the report of her capture by a Russian Volunteer Fleet vessel.

MALACCA TO BE SET FREE.

Britons, However, Demand Withdrawal of Cruisers In Red Sea.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, July 23.—2:05 A. M.—The steamer Malacca is at Suda Bay, Island of Crete, where, under an agreement reached between Great Britain and Russia, she will be perfunctorily inspected jointly by the Consuls of the two countries and released, together with her cargo, unless palpable contraband of war intended for the Japanese shall be found, in which case only the contraband will be held.

British Government stores on board the vessel will not be examined.

The Russian reply to the British protest was handed to Ambassador Hardinge yesterday afternoon. Russia agreed that the Malacca should not be brought before a prize court, and undertook that no similar incident should occur in the future.

In usually well informed quarters the belief is expressed that the recall of the Volunteer Fleet steamers has been ordered.

A claim for damages as a result of delaying the Malacca will be presented in due course through the British Embassy.

Russian Captain's Report.

From the very first the authorities here were convinced that the Captain of the Volunteer Fleet steamer Petersburg must have had good reason for seizing the Malacca as a prize, and his report received yesterday, stating that the skipper of the Malacca declined to produce the ship's manifest, seems to justify their confidence.

The Emperor was desirous of avoiding the slightest pretext for a quarrel, and personally gave orders that the matter be settled promptly.

Opinion in London.

LONDON, Saturday, July 23.—The morning papers generally express satisfaction that the Malacca incident has been settled in accordance with the demands of Great Britain, though there is an inclination to await the settlement of the broader question of the passage through the Dardanelles of the Volunteer Fleet steamers before believing that all danger has been averted.

This feeling is heightened by Premier Balfour's announcement on the adjournment of the House of Commons that he still had no official news to communicate either in connection with the Malacca incident or in regard to the Volunteer Fleet steamers in general.

Some papers are even inclined to doubt the authenticity of the news that the Malacca incident has been settled, but The Daily Telegraph semi-officially explains the apparent contradiction between Mr. Balfour's statement and the telegrams from St. Petersburg.

"Two dispatches left the Foreign Office on July 21," says The Daily Telegraph. 'One has elicited a favorable reply, but the other has not yet been answered. The promise that 'no similar incident shall occur again' is very vague and elastic. It may mean that no British vessel shall in the future be seized, the papers of which are regular and the cargo carried by which belongs to his Britannic Majesty's Government. That is not much of a concession, seeing that our fleet has instructions to prevent another such outrage."

The paper fears that the Russian Government has not yet agreed to desist from metamorphosing the Volunteer Fleet steamers into cruisers after the passage of the Dardanelles, but says:

"We welcome the action regarding the Malacca as proof that the Russian Government has no idea of gratuitously picking a quarrel with us. This is good as far as it goes."

The Daily Telegraph goes on to say that its alarmist editorial of yesterday was written with "full knowledge that the Russian Government would act as it has done, and the object in so writing was to point out that the Malacca incident was only a factor in the great problem which has not yet been settled."

It adds an interesting item to what is known of the controversy of the last few days by positively stating that if the Malacca had approached the Dardanelles "she would have been summoned to surrender by our gunboat waiting there, and if she had not complied she would have been fired upon."

The Standard adopts a somewhat similar tone, and, while expressing relief that the "specific incident of the Malacca ceases to be dangerous," says:

"There still remains a divergence of view, as the immediate outcome of which there will be an indefinite prospect of trouble until the Russian Admiralty con-

Continued on Page 2.

Sunday Stops at Interlaken.
The Pennsylvania Railroad announces that pending the settlement of differences between the municipal authorities of Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, its trains will stop at Interlaken on Sunday instead of North Asbury Park, as at present.—Adv.

GERMAN SHIPS FOR RUSSIA?

Vladivostok Vessels Said to Have Met Purchased Cruisers.

LONDON, July 22.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg says it is reported there that cruisers said to have been bought by Russia in Germany have joined the Vladivostok Squadron, which went to sea especially to meet them.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, July 22.—The Vladivostok cruisers were sighted at 7 A. M. yesterday off Iwate Prefecture, steering southward. Their design is wholly obscure.

The latest reports show that they sank one small steamer and captured two others, one of which they released. One had no cargo and the other only edible seaweed.

KUROKI'S VICTORY GROWS.

Russians Lose Best Positions on Liao-Yang and Mukden Roads.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS, IN THE FIELD, via Fusan, July 22.—As a result of five days' activity the Japanese have secured much better strategic lines from their advance, and the Russians have lost their best defensive positions, both on the Liao-Yang and Mukden roads.

SHOT THREE MEN.

Assailant Escapes After Wounding Harlem Woman's Companions.

Three men were shot at the corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street and Third Avenue at an early hour this morning by an unknown man, who escaped. John Martin, twenty, of 2,047 Second Avenue, was shot in the back. Dennis Healy, twenty years old, of the same address, was shot in the left thigh and the left leg. Frank O'Brien, twenty years old, of 213 East Ninety-eighth Street, was shot in the abdomen and will probably die.

All three men were taken to the Harlem Hospital in an unconscious condition.

Mary Whalen, twenty-one, of 260 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, was arrested by Detective Dixon as a witness. She was talking with the three men when the unknown man came up behind the party and opened fire. The police believe that the shooting was due to jealousy.

CARRIE NATION BADLY HURT.

Kentucky Saloon Keeper Strikes Her Down with Chair.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., July 22.—Carrie Nation was assaulted to-night by J. R. Neighbor, a saloonkeeper, while she was on her way to a lecture hall. She was ordered out of Neighbor's saloon, but returned to stop in front of the saloon, where she told Neighbor that he was engaged in a dirty business. Neighbor struck Mrs. Nation twice, once over the head and once over the shoulders, with a chair. She was seriously hurt. Physicians are now at her bedside and the nature of her wounds have not been fully diagnosed.

COLOMBIA RENEWS RELATIONS.

Announces Appointment of Dr. Herran as Envoy to Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Colombia is again to come into full diplomatic relations with the United States, and the Panama matter will be a closed incident.

The State Department to-day received a cordial letter from the Colombian Minister for Foreign Affairs, announcing that Dr. Thomas Herran had been given full letters of credit as Colombia's Envoy at Washington.

Dr. Herran for many years was Secretary of Legation here, and after the hurried exit of Minister Concha was Chargé d'Affaires until the legation was closed last Winter.

HELP TO STOP GAMBLING.

Memphis Women Quit Card Playing for Prizes at Mayor's Request.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 22.—As a result of the announced determination of Mayor Williams to attempt to suppress gambling and vice in all forms, which was followed by a request from the Mayor to all women's clubs for their co-operation in placing the ban on card functions where prizes were distributed to the winners, the smart set in Memphis is in an unusual state of excitement, and weekly gatherings of the Philadonia, the Wednesday Casino, and the Distaff Clubs have been formally abandoned by announcement from the respective Secretaries. In his appeal to the women Mayor Williams says:

"The ladies, too, can help. Let them desist from offering valuable prizes on games of chance."

TO NOTIFY PARKER TUESDAY.

Committee Summoned to Meet in This City on Monday.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—J. Fred Kelly of this city, the District of Columbia member of the committee which formally will notify Judge Parker of his nomination for President, received a dispatch to-day saying that the committee would meet in New York on Monday. The telegram was as follows:

"Presidential Notification Committee, by order of Chairman Clark, will meet for consultation at noon, July 25, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City. Notification next day."

The telegram was signed by C. A. Walsh, Secretary.

NEW YORK GIRL DROWNED.

Miss Kivlan Was Teaching a Young Companion How to Swim.

CANTERBURY, Conn., July 22.—While teaching a young companion to swim, Miss Anna Christina Kivlan, a member of the Summer colony here, was drowned in Reynolds's mill pond. She was seventeen years old and the daughter of Michael F. Kivlan of 972 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, New York.

Miss Kivlan was an expert swimmer, but it is supposed that she was attacked with cramps. Her companion clung to a bush, reached to her from the shore, and was rescued.

Quenches Thirst—
Horsford's Acid Phosphate makes a refreshing and strengthening tonic.—Adv.

RUSSIANS CRUSHED IN TWO-DAY BATTLE

Keller's Troops Hurled Back Almost To Liao-Yang.

HEIGHTS SCALED BY FOE.

Japanese Advance Over Hills and Up Narrow Defile to Victory.

RUSSIAN LOSSES OVER 1,000.

Czar's European Trained Troops Fight For the First Time, but Are Unable to Hold Strong Position.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegrams.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, July 22.—The following report has been received from Gen. Kuroki:

"A column of our troops sent a detachment against a body of the enemy consisting of infantry and cavalry in the vicinity of Shao-tien-Tse, fifteen miles west of Han-Chang, and on July 18 the main force of the column reached the neighborhood of Shan-chu-Tse."

(These places are not shown on the available maps, but are evidently between twenty-five and thirty miles east of Liao-Yang.)

"At this time a body of the enemy of unknown strength was encamped near Hsi-ho-Yen, and since it seemed to be retiring northward our leading battalion advanced to reconnoitre. Thereupon two battalions of the enemy with eight guns attacked us and a fierce fight ensued. One company of our battalion lost its commander and all its officers.

"At 6:30 P. M. our advance guard and another battalion joined the fighting line, but at sunset the enemy were still holding the ground.

Russian Counter-Attacks Fail.

"We bivouacked in battle order. The enemy made two counter-attacks, but were repulsed at every point.

"The enemy's camp near Hsi-ho-Yen was accessible by a narrow road only. It occupied rising ground 20 to 100 meters in height, commanding the approaches for a considerable distance. The position was fortified with definitive works. The left was protected by an unfordable river and the right could not be turned except by a long détour from Yung-mu-Kow over a series of precipitous hills.

"At midnight on the 18th our column moved out, the artillery taking positions in the Valley of Hungmiao-Tse and on the southern heights. The main body advanced against the enemy's front, part moved against the left, while a smaller force took possession of Lau-mu-Ling and held the Pan-hsi-Lu region.

Hot Artillery Duel.

"At 5 A. M. on the 19th an artillery action began. The enemy had thirty-two field guns, and a hot duel was carried on till 9 A. M., when the fire grew less vehement on both sides.

"Our troops facing the enemy's right advanced over steep ground and reached his position at 3 P. M. Simultaneously an auxiliary force from the other column arrived in the vicinity. Our main body now assumed the offensive, the artillery redoubling their fire, but the enemy's infantry resisted stubbornly and a violent conflict ensued.

"Our forces fronting the enemy's right also attacked strongly, and at 5:30 P. M. our main body finally carried by escalade the enemy's camp and the eminence southwest of Hsi-ho-Yen. At the same time our left cut off his line of retreat, and at 8 P. M. the whole position was ours. The enemy, who were commanded by a Lieutenant General, consisted of four battalions of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, three battalions of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, a regiment of Cossacks, and 32 field guns.

"The main Russian body retreated in disorder to An-Ping, (about fifteen miles east of Liao-Yang on the main road from the Yalu.) One portion fled north.

"Our casualties were 55 killed, including 1 officer, and 369 wounded, including 18 officers. The number of the enemy's casualties is uncertain, but at 10 A. M. on the 20th we had buried 40. We took 47 prisoners, including two officers.

"According to the prisoners and others, the losses of the enemy were over 1,000.

"A force dispatched on the 19th attacked the enemy in an intrenched position five miles south of Shao-Tse. The enemy consisted of one battalion of infantry and 1,000 cavalry. After a fight of four hours we drove them back to the right bank of the Tsi-Ho River.

"Our losses were 17 killed and wounded.

"During the 20th we buried 30

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enemy and took three ammunition wagons, 300 rifles, and other articles. The enemy carried off over 1,000 killed and wounded."

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Thursday, July 21.—The Japanese on July 19 attacked Kiao-Tung, twenty-five miles from here. The engagement was disastrous for the Russians.

The few details received indicate that the fight was a fierce one. The Russians had more than one division engaged, and artillery was freely used.

The Russians are fortifying a new position.

A fortnight's perfect weather was succeeded to-day by torrents of rain, indicating a spell of broken weather.

The Japanese have advanced their centre and right, but there is no sign of a general move. The Russians in front are unlikely to give battle again. Their numbers appear to have diminished.

The position of the Japanese right, consequent upon the successful operations of July 19, should cause the retirement of the Russians.

Foreigners here sharply criticise the tactics employed by the Russians on Sunday at Mo-Tien Ling. The dead in the fight on Sunday were more than can be buried, and the army is engaged in cremating the bodies.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, July 22.—Gen. Kuroki, after a severe fight, occupied Kiao-Tung on July 19. The place had been fortified by the Russians, who defended it stoutly.

In the fighting Gen. Kuroki's troops drove the Russians from their strongly fortified position on the Chi River, which is northwest of Mo-Tien Pass and east of An-Ping, inflicting upon the enemy more serious losses than the Japanese sustained themselves. The fight began on the 18th and ended on the 19th.

The Japanese lost 424 men in killed and wounded. The Russian losses are estimated at 1,000.

Gen. Kuroki began his advance early in the morning of the 18th. He uncovered and followed the enemy along the Chi River. The Russians seemed to be retiring to the northward, when suddenly two battalions with eight guns turned and attacked the Japanese advance guard vigorously. At this point the Japanese suffered before relief came, one company losing all its officers.

Russians' Strong Position.

At a late hour in the afternoon the Russian position was developed. The Russians occupied an eminence on the banks of the Chi. This river guarded their left flank and high precipices protected the Russians on the right. The only approach to their position was through a narrow defile. The fighting continued until dark, when the Japanese forces bivouacked. The Russians made two counter attacks, but were repulsed in each case.

The Japanese renewed the attack at midnight, posting their artillery in the valley below and on the high ground to the south of the Russian position. The main Japanese body was assigned to attack the Russian centre; a small detchment was sent toward the right flank and another was sent to watch the enemy's left flank. After these positions had been taken the fighting ceased for a time, but it was resumed at daydawn.

The Russians had thirty-two guns in action, and they vigorously shelled the Japanese. To this fire the Japanese replied, and the bombardment lasted for four hours.

During this time the Japanese infantry moved forward. The flankers had succeeded in scaling the heights on the Russian right by 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the main force was ordered to storm the Russian centre. The Japanese artillery protected this movement splendidly, but the infantry met with a severe fire and lost heavily in gaining the heights.

The final successful charge was delivered at 5:30 in the afternoon. The Japanese succeeded in partially cutting off the Russian retreat, and this soon became a rout. The enemy went in two directions, to the northward and to the eastward.

The Russian forces engaged included, in addition to the artillery, seven battalions of infantry and a regiment of Cossacks. The enemy left 130 dead and 300 rifles on the field. Prisoners taken estimate the Russian losses at 1,000. The Japanese lost one officer and 54 men killed and 16 officers and 351 men wounded.

Another Japanese Victory.

On July 19 Japanese forces attacked a battalion of infantry and a thousand cavalry who occupied Che-Chiao-To, to the northward of Shao-Tien-Tsu. After four hours of fighting the Russians retired across the Tai-Tsu River. In this engagement the Japanese had seventeen men wounded.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, July 20, via Fu-San, July 22.—The Japanese attack on the Russians at Kiao-Tung yesterday resulted in another Russian disaster. Kiao-Tung is twenty-five miles from these headquarters.

Few details of the engagement have been received, but they indicate that the fighting was fierce. The Russians had more than one division engaged, and artillery was used freely.

The Russians are fortifying new positions before Mo-Tien Pass.

There were more Russians killed in the fighting last Sunday than can be buried, and the Japanese are now engaged in cremating the bodies.

Russians Have No News.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—There is no official confirmation of Gen. Kuroki's report that the Japanese have captured Kiao-Tung. No such place as this is found on Russian maps, the nearest approach to it being Kantziatum, which is only twelve miles from Liao-Yang, on the Sai-ma-Tse Road.

If the Japanese column which Gen. Herschelmann was opposing on July 18 and 19 has continued to advance to this point a general engagement may already be progressing. The General Staff gives no credit to this view and is inclined to think the incident is the Russian retirement from Sikhoyan to Gontzianzi, reported in Gen. Kuropatkin's dispatch of July 19.

A dispatch from Gen. Kuropatkin to the Emperor which brings events up to July 22 has been received, but has not yet been given out. It is said to report only skirmishing between Lieut. Gen. Count Keller's army and the Japanese.

Gen. Herschelmann commands the Ninth Division of the Tenth Army Corps. The engagement of the Japanese with Gen. Herschelmann was the first, so far as is known, in which they confronted European-trained troops.

Expects Japanese Advance.

The army organ evidently believes that the Japanese are preparing for a general advance from the east against the Russian left. The paper estimates the Japanese purpose as follows:

"The probable object of the Japanese advance is to move into the Liao River Valley, which is north of our position at Zanse Pass, in order to occupy a more favorable position in the forward movement of the main army, which is posted along the Mo-Tien, Lakho, and Tapan Passes, with a front ten miles to the south of the Sai-ma-Tse—Liao-Yang Road. The advantage of the delay consists in the possibilities afforded of endangering our communications north of Liao-Yang and the flanking of Gen. Count Keller's army in the north."

Regarding the new advantage gained by the Japanese still further north of the Sai-ma-Tse—Liao-Yang Road, the army organ considers that the Japanese operations there and the superiority of the Japanese forces at Mo-Tien Pass, as shown in the engagement of July 17, prove that there have been great changes in the numerical composition of the Japanese forces, and adds:

"Undoubtedly the newly formed reserve units have been sent from Japan to strengthen the armies, and some of the Japanese forces are being brought north from Siu-Yen. It is not improbable that the Japanese intend to make an attempt to occupy Count Keller's position at Zanse Pass, which would render it much more difficult for him to take the offensive.

"But it is scarcely probable that the Japanese intend with this column to advance upon Liao-Yang or Mukden. Such a move would be extremely dangerous without a previous victory on the Liao-Yang high road, and would call for the deployment of very large forces, for which the Sai-ma-Tse—Liao-Yang road is not suitable."

SAYS JAPANESE LACK DASH.

Gen. Rennenkampff Thinks They Are Tied Down to Prearranged Plans.

LIAO-YANG, July 22.—In the course of an interesting interview obtained with him in the hospital here by an Associated Press correspondent, Gen. Rennenkampff, who was recently wounded while reconnoitring a Japanese position, coolly criticised the Japanese shooting as not up to the mark, and said the Japanese relied upon the quantity rather than the quality of their fire.

The General declared that the Japanese were over-slow and cautious. This criticism may be somewhat discounted, however, by the fact that Gen. Rennenkampff himself is one of the boldest and most dashing commanders in the Russian army.

Gen. Rennenkampff paid the highest tribute to the engineering skill of the Japanese. Their fortifications, he said, were marvels of completeness and were well constructed, located, and masked. They freely used field telephones connecting their batteries, and had excellent maps on which ranges were marked.

"The Japanese is a cunning and dangerous foe," said Gen. Rennenkampff, "but he is not awful. He is a slave to system, lacking the necessary dash and willingness to take chances that would make him a most formidable foe."

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—A statement of Gen. Rennenkampff that "the Japanese are surpassing the proverbially methodical Germans in method and accuracy," is arousing much comment in military circles.

Rennenkampff is in an excellent position to make comparisons. He has been fighting the Japanese several months, and prior to the war he repeatedly watched the German manoeuvres.

His general observation is that the Japanese are dangerous because they so carefully prepared for war, but that they are not a terrible foe because they are lacking in the requisite dash and are tied down to plans originating at their base.

These views are fully indorsed by military men here, and support the belief that the Japanese will continue to miss opportunities in the future as in the past through excessive adhesion to plans drawn up even before the war began. There is slight apprehension consequently that the Japanese will venture to push home their advance from Sai-ma-Tse to Liao-Yang.

JAPANESE NEAR NIU-CHWANG.

Are Reported to be Only Twelve Miles from the City.

NIU-CHWANG, Thursday, July 21.—Excitement has been created here by the report that the Japanese are advancing in this direction and are at Tan-ping-Shan, which is twelve miles distant.

Yesterday heavy firing was heard for a short time. It was not far away.

There are few Russian troops now in this place.

TALES OF JAPANESE BARBARITY.

French Incredulous About Them—Don Jaime's Proclamation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 22.—French newspaper correspondents at the seat of war continue to send harrowing descriptions, obtained from Russian sources, of atrocities which the Japanese are alleged to have committed on Russian wounded.

Opinion here is incredulous on the subject, apropos of which, however, an interesting private letter has just been received from Don Jaime de Bourbon.

Don Jaime, who is the eldest son of Don Carlos, the Pretender to the Spanish throne, is serving with Gen. Samsonoff. He relates that on evacuating Wafang-Tien he drew up a proclamation in French and in big letters, in which he mentioned two cases of mutilation and begged the Japanese officers to restrain their men from such uncivilized practices.

To this document Don Jaime affixed his royal signature.

CAPT. FREDERICK SHARP DEAD.

Noted Marine Wrecker Succumbs to Gases in Hold of Vessel.

Capt. Frederick Sharp, one of the oldest and best-known marine wreckers in the world, died late last night in the United States Marine Hospital at Clifton, S. I. He was overcome by gases in the hold of the sunken Boston City in the lower bay on Tuesday.

One of the men working in the hold was overcome by gases and Capt. Sharp and his son William went down after him. Both were overcome and the man they went to rescue was brought out dead. Capt. Sharp and his son were brought out alive. William Sharp died that night and Capt. Sharp never regained consciousness, but lingered until last night.

Capt. Sharp was born in this city and entered the employ of the Merritt Coast Wrecking Company thirty-eight years ago. He was then but seventeen years old. He worked up until, when there was a union of interests between the Merritt Company and the Chapman Company, he was head wrecker and was made a sort of general manager with a salary and an interest in salvage. During his thirty-eight years' service he worked on most of the wrecks of any importance occurring on the American coast and many abroad. During the efforts to raise the battleship Maine and to recover the bodies from her Capt. Sharp was in charge.

He is survived by his wife, three daughters, and one son.

Kaiser Entertains A. J. Drexel.

TRONDHJEM, Norway, July 22.—The German Emperor entertained at dinner on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern yesterday evening Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia, Lady Compton, Capt. Rose, and B. W. Van Voorhis from the Drexels' yacht Margarita, which is at this place.

RUSSIA FREES PRIZE; BRITONS WANT MORE

Continued from Page 1.

forms to the principles recognized by other States."

The Daily News says it believes that the Government is resolved that no more Russian warships, however carefully disguised, shall pass the Bosphorus, the outlet of which a portion of the Mediterranean fleet will carefully guard.

Confirmation of the foregoing statement is lacking.

The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that Tewfik Pasha, the Foreign Minister, visited the British Ambassador, Sir Nicholas O'Connor, and declared to him that the Porte could not refuse to allow Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers to pass through the Dardanelles when unarmed and flying the commercial flag. With the action of the steamers once they had passed the Dardanelles, the Minister said, the Porte was not concerned.

The Brussels correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that the Russian Government has addressed several prominent members of The Hague Arbitration Tribunal requesting their opinions on the seizure of mails by Russian cruisers.

LONDON TIMES NOT SATISFIED.

Objects to Procedure Which Recognizes the Petersburg as a Warship.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, July 22.—While expressing gratification with Russia's decision to give up the Malacca, The London Times is not enamored of the proposition that the Malacca's cargo be examined at some Medterranean port. In its editorial article to-morrow it will say:

"We cannot assent to any procedure which would be tantamount to recognizing the Petersburg as a belligerent vessel. Whatever steps may be taken with regard to the Malacca, the dilemma with which the Russians have been confronted from the beginning still holds good.

"If the Petersburg is a warship she ought not to have passed the Dardanelles; if she is a commercial vessel she cannot commit a belligerent act without laying herself open to a charge of piracy.

"This is the head and front of the British case, and while we are willing to do everything in our power to assist the Russian Government to find a way out of the present impasse we cannot consent to any arrangement which would cut the ground from under our own feet.

"We take our stand not on some impalpable point of international law, but on the plain text of the treaties and conventions which govern the passage of the Dardanelles."

JAPAN TRUSTS TO BRITAIN.

Confident That She Will Discharge the Duties of an Ally.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, July 22.—A leading Japanese journal considers the Red Sea incidents regretable chiefly because they tend to expand the area of hostilities, which the powers have hitherto employed their efforts to restrict.

Under the present circumstances Japan is not seriously affected by the prospect of the coming of the Baltic squadron, and still less by that of the comparatively worthless Black Sea ships, but she is vitally affected by the danger of the disturbance of the world's commerce, which might result in the extension of the Manchurian complication.

In any case the Japanese nation is confident in England's judgment and resolution to preserve her own dignity and discharge the duties of an ally.

Public opinion in Japan appears unanimous in regarding the Petersburg and Smolensk as pirates.

THE SAMBIA NOT SEIZED.

Hamburg-American Liner Passes Out of the Red Sea.

HAMBURG, July 22.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Sambia passed Perim, at the southern entrance of the Red Sea, yesterday evening, thus disproving the report of her capture by a vessel of the Russian Volunteer Fleet.

NEW TEXTILE INVENTION.

Warp-Twisting Machine Devised by a German Manufacturer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—"An invention has just been perfected that will," says Consul W. J. Pike writing from Zittau, Germany, "without doubt, attract the attention of the textile manufacturing world. It is a warp-twisting machine that fastens the ends of two warps by twisting the single threads together. It is designed to do away with the present method of twisting by hand, which is necessary in order to fasten the ends of the warp in the loom to those of the new warp without taking the former out of the shafts.

"The inventor is Mr. Gustav Hiller of Zittau, a prominent manufacturer. The machine represents six years of patient labor, and has become an accomplished fact after repeated failures. I am informed by manufacturers and experts thoroughly conversant with this branch of manufacturing industry that there is at present no such machine in use, or at least none that has proved entirely practical. The history of many patents on machines designed to perform this work seems to be a history of failures.

"I have witnessed a demonstration of the workings of the machine in company with persons entirely competent to pass judgment, who declare it a complete success.

"This machine is applicable to all classes of yarns, be they cotton, wool, linen, or silk. It is able to twist about 2,500 ends in an hour, whereas a good hour's work for an expert twister is 900 to 1,000.

"Considering that the machine does the work of about three experienced twisters and can be operated by an inexperienced workman, the advantage of its use is very perceptible, and it will no doubt quickly supersede the old method, especially where plain and dobby looms are largely used."

Say He Robbed Pabst's Harlem Place.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Wilhelm Markienorsy, charged with embezzlement from Pabst's Harlem Company, New York City, was arrested here to-day.

A. Meyer, manager and one of the proprietors of the Pabst Casino, when asked about Markienorsy and the alleged charge against him, last evening said:

"Markienorsy was employed by us here as cashier. He had been here only a short while when one evening, about twelve months ago, he walked out with $580 in his pocket and never came back. Since Markienorsy's disappearance I have written to his parents in Berlin. His father repudiated him and said that he would have nothing to do with him. His parents are eminently respectable people."

CORTELYOU AND PERKINS.

Chairman Denies He Went to Meet, but Not That He Met, Mr. Morgan's Lieutenant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Chairman Cortelyou denied at the Republican National Committee headquarters to-day the report that he went to Philadelphia to meet Mr. Perkins, the lieutenant of Pierpont Morgan, and that the object of his journey was to seek financial aid for the campaign. He would not say whom he met, but remarked that he went on private business and to see an old personal friend, the interview having nothing whatever to do with public or political affairs.

Under the direction of Secretary Dover the employes of the committee are getting matters in shape preparatory to quitting the city. It is expected that the Washington headquarters of the committee will be closed finally to-morrow night.

Mr. Cortelyou leaves Monday for New York and Oyster Bay. He will be present at the notification ceremonies at Washington next Tuesday, and will return to New York to open the central office of the National Committee.

Secretary Dover will not leave Washington until Tuesday or Wednesday. He will go direct to Chicago to arrange for the opening of the Western branch headquarters. Mr. Cortelyou will go to Chicago the latter part of next week.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Mr. Cortelyou's denial that he "went to Philadelphia to meet Mr. Perkins" received and noted. The comment made upon it is that the fact that he met Mr. Perkins and discussed compaign contributions with him is not seriously affected by his wise forethought in providing another reason for his visit, to be cited in case the meeting with Mr. Perkins should become known.

EXCURSION BOAT AFIRE.

By Coolness of Castanet's Crew All on Board Escape.

CLAYTON, N. Y., July 22.—The steam yacht Castanet of the Visgor Line, returning from Kingston, Ontario, this afternoon with a load of 150 excursionists, caught fire in midstream, and only by the great coolness of those in charge was an awful accident averted.

The yacht was four miles from Kingston and half a mile from shore. A stiff breeze was blowing and the passengers were enjoying the ride, when suddenly, without a sound of warning, a sheet of flame shot up through the hatchways. The passengers at once ran to the ends of the boat.

The flames swept up to the canvas awnings, and in a moment these were ablaze to the stern. While the passengers were huddled forward and aft in fear, the engineer and fireman crawled from the flames of the engine room. The crew had meanwhile caught up armfuls of life preservers, which they handed to the passengers. Then they began to fight the blaze.

The Captain, Barney Nunn, headed his boat for shore, followed by the steam yacht Nokomis, belonging to W. H. Nichols of New York, which was a mile away when the blaze burst out. The burning boat was beached on Cedar Island, and in a moment the Nokomis was run behind her.

The transfer of passengers was quickly made without the loss of a life, and the united efforts of both crews extinguished the blaze. Engineer Charles Wood and his son, Raymond Wood, the fireman, were both badly burned, but will recover.

The cause of the accident was an explosion of gas in the firebox, which threw the fires out into the engine room and down the galleys. The boat was a handsome excursion yacht, built in 1898. The damage to her can be repaired.

OVERDUE JERSEY ROMANCE.

Old Bachelor and Aged Widow Married Swiftly at Midnight.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., July 22.—Hearing his office bell ring at midnight last night, Judge A. C. Golter dressed and went to investigate. Opening the door, he found an aged couple standing before him. They were so excited that at first they could not make known their wishes. Finally the woman said that her name was Mrs. Catherine Schmidt, a widow, and that the man's name was Thomas Hart, and that they desired to get married at once.

The Judge consented to perform the ceremony, and proceeded. The couple then thanked him and departed for home.

The two had been employed on a large wine farm near here. Last night Hart, who is an aged bachelor, proposed. She accepted, and they decided to get married at once. They harnessed up the fastest horse on the place, and the first stage of the romance was complete within an hour.

WOULD ENJOIN MINISTER.

Clergyman Goes to Court to Prevent Activity of Rival.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22.—The Rev. Erick Becker, pastor of St. Paul's Free Protestant Church at Belleville, to-day applied to State's Attorney Farmer for an injunction restraining the former pastor, the Rev. William Weber, recipient of degrees at Yale University, from performing marriage and baptismal ceremonies and officiating at funerals, on the ground that Dr. Weber is not at present actively engaged in ministerial work.

Mr. Becker stated that his source of revenue had been crippled by the competition of Dr. Weber. The application for injunction was dismissed. Many members of Mr. Becker's church are preparing to secede, it is said, to organize a rival church, the pastor of which will be Dr. Weber.

F. AUGUSTUS HEINZE ACCUSED.

Charged with Stealing Ore Worth $5,750,000 from Adjacent Mines.

BUTTE, Mon., July 22.—F. Augustus Heinze and his agents are now charged with having taken advantage of underground workings in the Minnie Healy Mine to loot the rich ore bodies in adjoining mines belonging to the Boston and Montana Company. The value of the alleged plunder is placed at $5,750,000 in a suit begun in the District Court by the Boston and Montana Company.

In the complaint it is said that the Coluss, Piccolo, and Gambetta Mines lie adjacent to each other. At a point in the earth the three ore bodies unite and form one large vein. The plaintiff claims the right to the possession and ownership of the three veins and the large vein.

It is alleged that the owners of the Minnie Healy have taken ore from these veins.

RETURN AS FROM THE GRAVE.

Dane Thought Family Among Norge's Dead—Were Aboard His Vessel.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., July 22.—The chief engineer of the Cefalu Fruit Company's steamship the Espana, returning to the ship from shore this morning, found his wife, Mrs. Ividia Wetterlie and his young son Richard. He had believed them drowned with the other victims of the Danish ship Norge. Mrs. Wetterlie and her son left Bergen, Norway, June 29 on the Cedric Line Philadelphia. Wetterlie had believed them on the Norge. As the engineer came alongside his vessel wife and son waved to him, while the crew cheered. Wetterlie wept, but his tears were not bitter.

AMERICAN SHIPS IN DANGER OF CAPTURE

Belief That the Vladivostok Cruisers Are After Them.

TWO BIG STEAMERS IN PERIL

The Shawmut Now Due at Yokohama—Pacific Mail Company Sends an Inquiry to Washington.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, July 22.—The London Times's insurance correspondent says:

"Reports published to-day concerning the movements of the Vladivostok squadron promise, if true, to be followed by interesting developments. The Vladivostok cruisers are stated to have passed Miyako, on the east coast of Japan, yesterday and to be making for Yokohama.

"It happens that the big America steamer Shawmut, of 9,000 tons, left Tacoma on July 10, and is just about due at Yokohama with a cargo of provisions. It looks as if the Russians are after the Shawmut, and the fact that she is an American adds piquancy to the situation.

"Provisions obviously destined for troops are no doubt contraband, but it is by no means so clear that belligerents have the right to touch such commodities unless they can prove the use to which they were to be put. It is most important both for the Americans and ourselves strongly to object to an attempt to treat provisions destined for ordinary civilian consumption as contraband of war.

Heavy Demand for Insurance.

"An active inquiry continued to-day for war risk insurances. The Malacca incident has stimulated the market for cargoes and steamers from Europe to the Far East, but more anxiety is really felt concerning steamers trading in the Japan and China Seas. One per cent. was paid to-day on cargo in steamers going to Japan, and 5s. per cent. on those to India and the Straits. Still, considerably smaller rates were accepted in some cases.

"A good deal of demand is also shown for war-risk insurances on neutral steamers, for the time losses by the operations of Russian and Japanese war vessels in the Far East are becoming a matter of serious concern.

"The Indo-China Company's Hipsang, believed to have been accidentaly torpedoed in the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li, was insured against war risks for £26,500, ($132,500.)

"The steamer reported by the Foreign Office as captured by the Japanese is evidently the Pei Ping, referred to on July 20. She was not insured against war risks.

Big Rise in War Risks.

"War-risk rates on steamers in Far Eastern waters, which not long since were written at 10s. per cent. for six months, have advanced to 80s. per cent.

"Not only the captures but the evidences of mines cause apprehension, and the notion which prevailed among shipowners a month ago that it was not worth while to pay war-risk insurance has been dispelled. The demand at present is greater than the supply of first-class underwriters willing to accept business."

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has communicated to the State Department its apprehension as to the safety of some of its cargoes in ships plying between the Pacific Coast and Chinese and Japanese ports, on account of the seizure of the Malacca and the condemnation by a prize court of the British steamship Allanton. The company's agents ask what they may expect and for a definition of contraband of war liable to seizure.

No answer has as yet been returned because the whole subject is under very careful investigation by the legal officers of the department, and its commercial importance may demand the issue of a formal notice from the Government to American mariners of their rights and privileges and of the limitations imposed by the war upon their trade operations.

The inquiry was probably inspired by the entry of the Russian Vladivostok squadron into the Pacific and the assumption that the squadron, having shown no disposition to locate and attack Japanese naval vessels, must be cruising after merchant ships. Considerable flour, pork, and canned meat is now in transit from the great Western mills and packing houses to China and Japan, all going at the shipper's risk.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The officials of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company have expressed some anxiety regarding the steamer Gaelic, which sailed from this city on July 16 for Japanese ports.

The Gaelic, which flies the British flag, has in her cargo a large amount of foodstuffs and machinery, liable to seizure. She is due in Yokohama in about eight days, and the officials of the company here say it would be an easy matter for the Russian Vladivostok squadron to intercept the Gaelic before she reaches Yokohama.

DAVIS AT BEDFORD SPRINGS.

Has Not Decided When or Where His Notification Shall Take Place.

BEDFORD, Penn., July 22.—Senator Davis, since his arrival at the Bedford Springs Hotel last night, has been busy preparing his notification address and has refused to talk politics, saying he came here to rest.

Senator Davis has not yet decided when or where he will receive his notification, but it will be either at White Sulphur Springs or Elkins, West Va.

Mr. Davis has been in the habit of spending several weeks at this resort each Summer and he will not change his time-honored custom this year. He has had several of his turnouts brought here and expects to do a great deal of riding and driving. He is very fond of horseback riding, and heretofore while here has taken his ride every morning. He is the picture of health.

Other prominent Democrats here are Col. James M. Guffey of Pittsburg, Judge George Gray of Wilmington, Del.; Hugh M. North of Columbia, Penn.; A. J. Spangler of Bellefonte, a member of the State Executive Committee; Mayor Vance McCormick of Harrisburg, and others.

Col. Guffey inclines to the opinion that Taggart of Indiana will be the National Chairman chosen whe nthe committee meets at New York next Tuesday. A reception from 9 to 9:30 was tendered Senator Davis by the guests of the Bedford Spring Hotel and townspeople to-night.



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BRIDEGROOM ON COFFIN LID.

Joke Played on Recreant Member of "13" Club.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Strapped to the lid of a coffin and escorted with all the ceremony of an ancient Egyptian funeral procession, Frank Ellis was carried to the pre-nuptial reception given him by his fellow-members of the Thirteen Club of Woodlawn.

The club is an organization of bachelors who agreed not to marry, and Mr. Ellis was the first to break the agreement. Monday evening he announced that on Friday he would marry Miss Ella L. Holstrom. To-day Carey Reese, President of the club, sent for Mr. Ellis, and when the young man got off the train at Auburn Park he was met by twelve men dressed in white gowns and caps.

Ellis was overpowered and strapped to the coffin lid. He was placed in a wagon draped in white and pulled by two white horses. At the head two men marched beating muffled drums.

NYE'S WIDOW TRUSTED FRIEND.

Humorist's Fortune Was Lost in Failure of an Asheville Bank.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 22.—When the United States district court convened to-day for a continuation of the trial of William E. Breese, charged with embezzlement against a bank, the District Attorney received permission to introduce Mrs. W. E. Nye, wife of the late humorist, who resides at Arden, N. C., and who desired to return home.

Mrs. Nye told of intrusting her property and all the money she possessed, $7,500, to the keeping of Breese, and said she lost it all. After the death of her husband she desired to take her children on a trip to Europe, and before leaving Asheville she gave Breese her papers and documents and instructed him to invest her money.

He had been a friend of her dead husband, and she felt that she could trust him implicitly. Mrs. Nye also said she owned property in New York which was left in charge of Breese, and had lost this also. Breese entered a general denial.

FRENCH TO POLICE TANGIER.

Ion Perdicaris Threatens to Leave Morocco and Offers Suggestions.

TANGIER, July 22.—The offer of French co-operation in the organization of the police of Tangier has been accepted by the Moroccan authorities.

PARIS, July 22.—The Temps to-day prints an interview with Ion Perdicaris in which he declares it is essential that France shall land a large force in Morocco. Mr. Perdicaris advises giving Rais Uli authority over Northern Morocco and El Menebhi, the Minister of War, authority over Southern Morocco, and concludes with saying the minimum requirements are that France send two warships to severely punish further disorder and declares that unless the minimum requirements are observed foreigners will be exposed to too great risks and therefore he will leave Morocco for good.

COPPER COMPANY COLLAPSES.

Cincinnatians Hard Hit by Investments in New Mexico Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—The treasury of the American Consolidated Copper Company of New Mexico, a corporation with $5,000,000 stock, is entirely without funds. People here invested over $2500,000 in the enterprise. The officers who were until recently in charge of the affairs of the company are charged with gross mismanagement. Action will be brought against them by the stockholders.

George Peck, a banker and broker of this city, is now in New York, and it is said he has already secured the return of a million dollars' worth of stocks. The company is trying to sell two of its mines, and is said to have been offered $300,000 for them by an Eastern syndicate.

ETZEL'S HEIRS DISSATISFIED.

Think China Has Not Paid Enough for Murder of Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Heirs of Louis Etzel, the newspaper correspondent killed by Chinese soldiers near Niu-Chwang, are dissatisfied with the amount of indemnity ($25,000 Mexican) paid by the Chinese Government, and have complained to the State Department.

The department has replied that, in view of the facts in the case, the unpremeditated character of the killing, and the general practice of the American and other Governments in fixing indemnities on account of death, particularly in allowing for foreigners killed in this country, the indemnity in this case is regarded as sufficient.

The promptness of the Chinese Government in settling the case without any pressure is officially commended.

Lady Minto Here on Lucania.

The Countess of Minto, wife of the Governor General of Canada, was a passenger on the Cunarder Lucania, which arrived last night from Liverpool and Queenstown. Other passengers were Lady Ross, wife of Sir Charles Ross of Ottawa; C. J. Budge, G. T. Emmett, Lord Melgund, and the Right Rev. W. Cyprian Pinkham.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:25 A. M.—225 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street; Max Meyer; damage trifling.

12:50 A. M.—2,359 Third Avenue; Hotel Martinhoff; damage, $25.

2:15 A. M.—45 East Twentieth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

4:00 A. M.—41 Essex Street; Sam Schmidt; damage trifling.

5:30 A. M.—422 Madison Avenue; Raymond Howard; damage, $300.

9:45 A. M.—112 Mulberry Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

3:25 P. M.—28 Sheriff Street; Joseph Fried; damage trifling.

4:40 P. M.—235 West Sixty-sixth Street; Henry Wase; damage trifling.

5:34 P. M.—308 Avenue B; G. W. Alcott & Sons; damage, $200.

7:30 P. M.—61 Centre Street; Joseph Thatcher; damage trifling.

7:35 P. M.—1,422 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $22.

8:50 P. M.—175 Stanton Street; Yetta Kurts; damage trifling.

9 P. M.—314 West Street; Daniel Sullivan; damage, $25.

10:25 P. M.—Maine Street and Railroad Avenue, Westchester; Peter Bay; damage, $500.

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Light weight, desirable patterns, all sizes, single and double breasted Suits, formerly up to $15, now

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Summer Suits, Cheviots and worsteds, formerly $15 to $22, and $15 Ballybo Homespuns, all now

$11

Men's Blue Serges.

Assortment of small lots, double and single breasted Suits, formerly up to $16.50, now

$10

Men's high-grade Blue Serge Suits, mostly double breasted, best in the world under $20. Special

$13.50

Ballybo Homespuns.

Lightest, coolest, two-piece Suit we ever had. Formerly $10 and $12.50. Midsummer sale,

$8.50

Odd Trousers.

A half-year's collection from Blue and Black $15 to $20 Suits. Trousers now

$2

Boys' Suits.

Fancy wool goods in Norfolk, double-breasted two-piece, Sailor and Eton Suits (a $3 grade sold here yesterday at $1.95), now

$1.25

Fancy Suits, all styles, great values at former prices, $2.95 and $3.95, now $2

Higher Grade Suits that were sold at $4.95 and $5.95 (a third less than actual worth), now $3

Boys' Wash Suits.

"A1" Wash Suits, formerly 98c. and $1.48. Midsummer price,

75c

Annual Sale Men's Negligees.

Thousands have waited for this announcement to secure real shirt bargains:

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TO AVERT COTTON CORNER.

Master Spinners of Manchester to Work Four Days a Week.

LONDON, July 22.—At the annual meeting of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners of Manchester, held to-day, it was decided that spinners of American cotton after the end of this month will shut down every Saturday and Monday in order to counteract any possible effort to corner the remainder of the old cotton crop. The President of the federation said that the short-time expedient heretofore had frustrated the schemes of speculators.

OCEAN PARK PLANNED FOR MANHATTAN BEACH

City and Hotel Company Settle Dispute of Years.

WILL MAKE SECOND SEAGATE

Austin Corbin for Corporation Agrees to $500,000 Improvement in Return for Land Concessions.

After two years of controversy an agreement has been reached between the city and the Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, Limited, regarding the title to land between Sheepshead Bay and the ocean, where the Manhattan Beach and the Oriental Hotels are located. The agreement, which has been ratified by Mayor McClellan, Corporation Counsel Delany, and Controller Grout, and signed for the company by Austin Corbin, Vice President of the hotel corporation, involves the development and beautification of the entire strip of land from Emmons Avenue, Sheepshead, to Pelican Point, a distance of two and a half miles. It is understood to be Mr. Corbin's intention to make a second Seagate of the district, and by the arrangement made the city will secure upward of $500,000 in improvements for no expenditure of cash.

The hotel corporation agrees to build a bulkhead along the south shore of Sheepshead Bay, from Emmons Avenue to Pelican Point and running 100 feet inshore from the bulkhead, and to build a macadam road and parkway 12,000 feet long. At the same time it will fill in the present inlet, at about the middle of this distance, and will reopen the old inlet to the bay at Pelican Point. At the latter point it will lay out and develop an eleven-acre park to be known as Corbin Park. The road, parkway, and bulkhead are to be finished inside of five years at a cost of $500,000, and then will be turned over to the city for nothing. The Corbin Park then must be finished in another five years, but it is the general expectation that it will all be finished in the first five years because of the benefit that will accrue to the hotel property. The road and parkway will be built under the direction of the Department of Docks and the Bureau of Highways. In filling in the park land and the other land to be used by the company the corporation obligated itself to dredge Sheepshead Bay for the earth with which to fill in, and this guarantees deep water for the bay. At the same time nothing but wharfage rights are to be granted on the bulkhead, so that there can be no squatters along the territory.

All of the land south of the new roadway will belong to the hotel company, which will be able to divide it into building lots and sell or lease under restrictions like those existing at Seagate. In return for the improvements which the hotel people give the city, the city releases all title to the contested land, included in the hotel people's grant from the State. The city claimed riparian rights to land under water which was filled in by the hotel people and claimed by them. Letters patent for much of this land were given by the State on May 28, 1895, and it was the right of this grant that the city contested, 285.08 acres of land being in question, although the development and filling in of the land had all been done at the expense of the hotel people.

Objection to the occupancy of this land by the hotel corporation first was made in 1902, when citizens found fault because they were charged a toll of 25 cents for passing over a road from Emmons Avenue to the Oriental Hotel. This, it since has been held, was a road built on city property. As one of the results of this trouble, an action to dispossess the hotel people was begun by the city, and the papers were served on Nov. 17, 1903, but no reply was made by the hotel management, who secured extension after extension, and finally, on May 4 of this year, made a proposition to settle with the city by making some of the improvements now agreed upon.

The original proposition from the hotel people provided for the road and parkway only, the Corbin Park matter being suggested later.

THE BLAKELY AT LAST FIT.

Unlucky Torpedo Boat Sustains Speed Test of Hour's Run.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22.—The torpedo boat Blakely completed her speed trials today before the Naval Inspection Board, making an hour's run at sea at a sustained speed of twenty-four knots an hour. The conditions were very favorable, with but little wind and sea. The boat completed the test without a hitch. No attempt was made to break records, the speed being kept just above the twenty-four-knot standard, to give a margin of safety on the average speed for the hour.

The members of the board and the builders' representatives expressed themselves as fully satisfied with the boat's trial here.

Hitherto the Blakely has had hard luck on her trials. Now that the boat has successfully passed her tests, she will leave for Boston, and when completed will be turned over to the Government.

ITALIANS RIOT AT YORK.

Two Hundred Attempt to Avenge Arrest of Fellow-Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., July 22.—Two of the striking Italian sewer laborers were arrested here to-night charged with rioting and are now in jail. When their fellow-strikers learned of the arrest about 200 of them left their camp and marched to York, made an attempt to mob the office of Alderman Philip Amig, who issued the warrants for the two Italians arrested.

A squad of policemen drove off the mob at the points of revolvers. Later the Italians surrounded the home of one of the sewer contractors and were clamoring for him to appear when they were again charged by the police. More arrests will follow.

GOULDS SEEK CANAL RIGHTS.

After Maryland's Interest in Old Chesapeake and Ohio Property.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—The Goulds, through the Western Maryland Railroad Company, the Tidewater extension of the Wabash, have made an offer for the State's interest in the old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal extension from Cumberland, Md., to Georgetown, D. C. Vice President Landstreet of the Western Maryland in a letter to Gov. Warfield, states that as his company is now engaged in constructing a connecting line between Cherry Run and Cumberland, which crosses the canal at several points, the ownership of the State's interests in the canal would be an aid to the railroad in acquiring the necessary right of way.

The authority to sell the State's interests is vested in the Board of Public Works, to which the Governor has referred the proposition. No purchase price is named. The canal is in the hands of receivers, and is operated by surviving trustees of the bondholders of 1844. Should the trustees agree to join the State and ask for a sale it could be effected. Such a move would force the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania to outbid the Western Maryland.

The State surrendered its control of the property when it waived its lien in favor of the repair bonds controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio interests. The State can sell its direct interest, but this would only be of an equity nature. It would, however, be of value to the Wabash in its suits with the canal receivers over the crossings.

NEW HAVEN AFTER TROLLEYS.

Consolidated Seeks Now to Acquire Connecticut Railway and Lighting Co.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 22.—In pursuance of the policy which the New York and New Haven and Hartford Company has pursued since it first purchased the Stamford line, of buying competitive electric roads, the company has, through the Consolidated Railways Company, purchased the New London Street Railway Company, the Norwich Street Railway Company, and the Montville Street Railway Company. Payment was made for these companies in the fifty-year 4 per cent. debenture bonds of the consolidated companies. The underlying bonds are not to be disturbed.

The New Haven Company now owns nearly all of the competing lines with the exception of those of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, which is the strongest concern of its kind in the State, and is owned by the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia. It has frequently been reported that the New Haven Company was after the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Companies, and it is not improbable that it will in the end acquire that property.

THE REV. J. R. THOMPSON DEAD.

Clergyman Had Been Addicted to Morphine Habit for Years.

The Rev. Dr. John Rhey Thompson, who was for a number of years prominent in the Methodist ministry in Brooklyn and Manhattan, died on Thursday at his home in Bethlehem, N. H. He was born in West Virginia about fifty years ago, and was educated at the University of West Virginia. He entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry, and after holding several pastorates in the South came North and took charge of a church in Jersey City. He went from there to Meriden, Conn.

Joining the New York East Conference, he became pastor of the Washington Square Church, Manhattan. While there his health broke down, and he was obliged to relinquish work for a time. His next pastorate was in Brooklyn, where he was at various times pastor of Grace Church, Nostrand Avenue Church, and Summerfield Church. The Summerfield Church was his last charge. He gave up the pastorate there about a year ago, and although unanimously asked to return took a supernumerary relation, which was continued up to the time of his death.

There was a pathetic tragedy in the life of Dr. Thompson in the form of an unfortunate addiction to the use of morphine. The story of how he became a slave to the drug and was eventually freed from it was told by himself at a big temperance meeting in Carnegie Hall last March under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Luke.

Dr. Thompson said that since he was eight years old he had suffered severely from neuralgia. In 1881, while he was a pastor in Jersey City he was watching at the bedside of a sick friend, and complained to the physician in attendance of the pain which he suffered. The physician gave Dr. Thompson morphine to relieve him, and that was the beginning of the clergyman's slavery to the drug.

Finally, he said, he went to an institution conducted by the Brotherhood of St. Luke, where he was treated for the habit. Dr. Thompson told his hearers he had been freed, and had come to hope that he would recover his health. Because of physical weakness Dr. Thompson spoke while seated in a chair, and his pathetic story made a profound impression on his hearers.

The funeral services will be held this afternoon at Meriden, Conn.

GERRY AGENT ARRESTS THREE.

Magistrate Discharges Them, but Little Dorothy Mustn't Act Any More.

The Gerry society agent whose business it is to see that children do not appear in the theatres of New York arrested three persons yesterday morning because little nine-year-old Dorothy Earle has been doing a fifteen-minute imitation act atop the Madison Square Garden every night at 8:45 o'clock.

Weber & Rush, managers of "Paris by Night," and the father of the girl were brought before Magistrate Flammer at the Jefferson Market Court. The Magistrate questioned the father closely and elicited the information that Dorothy didn't mind acting a bit but rather enjoyed it. She has a governess, gets plenty of fresh air, and sleeps twelve or fourteen hours a day.

Magistrate Flammer, though he said he thought Dorothy was not doing any harm to imitate Vesta Tilley fifteen minutes every night, had to forbid the child to appear, in conformance with the law. But he discharged the defendants without penalty. The audience at the Madison Square Roof Garden last night had to do without the youthful imitator.

PRIZEFIGHT IN HARLEM.

Farro Beats Paul in Six Rounds—Police Not There.

After several attempts, all frustrated by the police, during the last three weeks, a prizefight between "Kid" Farro and "Kid" Paul was pulled off last night in a saloon in One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, between First and Second Avenues. Paul was formerly the sparring partner of "Johnnie" Regan, the Brooklyn bantam weight. The fight was for $150 a side and the gate receipts.

A sixteen-foot ring had been pitched in a rear room and about 200 men saw the fight. The room was not large and with every window tightly closed the atmosphere became well-nigh unbearable. Paul drew first blood in the third round and was getting the best of the fight when, in the fourth, he broke his wrist. He fought gamely on, but in the sixth round the injury forced him to give up and the fight was awarded to Farro.

McADOO IN CHINATOWN.

Cut a Chinaman to Pieces and They'll Match Each Other, He Says.

Commissioner McAdoo, his personal aide, Roundsman Ward; Secretary Howell, and Detective Yound of Inspector Brooks's staff made a tour of Chinatown yesterday. They were gone from Headquarters for an hour, and the Commissioner was not inclined to discuss his tour when they returned. The tour is the result of the McClintock raids, as the Commissioner wanted to look over the district for himself. He was asked whether he had seen any gambling or any real money.

"I saw men sitting on the floor and evidently playing some games. You know, Chinamen love to gamble. If you were to cut a Chinaman to pieces you would find the pieces trying to match each other."

Constitutional Convention's Anniversary

Members of the Constitutional Convention of 1894 will celebrate the tenth anniversary of their association in that body Wednesday evening, July 27, at a dinner at Delmonico's. The convention was composed of 176 members. Thirty-five are dead. All of those living are expected to attend the dinner. Edward Lauterbach is to act as the toastmaster of the occasion, and one of the speakers will be John T. McDonough, Chief Judge of the Philippine Islands. Joseph W. Choate, United States Ambassador to England, who was a leading member of the Constitutional Convention, has sent his regrets.

Body Found at Mount Vernon.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, July 22.—Considerable mystery surrounds the finding of the body of a well-dressed man to-day in a clump of bushes near the pipe line, in Sherwood Park, just across the West Mount Vernon line. George Rosewit of Harlem, who was here engaged in rifle practice, made the discovery. Coroner Wiesendanger of Yonkers had the body removed to a morgue. The man, who was middle-aged, was dressed in a suit of rather heavy checked goods and dark shoes. He was minus a collar and tie. There were no letters or papers on the body.

FEDERAL TROOPS MAY GO TO BONESTEEL

Desperadoes Terrify the New Town —Authorities Are Helpless.

GAMBLERS ROB SETTLERS

Superintendent McPhaul of Government Office Admits He Cannot Suppress Lawlessness.

BONESTEEL, S. D., July 22.—Federal troops have been asked for and are being held in readiness to be sent here, pending a promise by the gamblers that the "grafters" shall leave the city at once. Last night the Mayor in a signed statement notified Superintendent McPhaul of the Government Registration Office that he was unable to cope with the situation, and requested that troops be called for. Two hours later the request was withdrawn. At midnight the request was renewed by the city authorities.

To-day a man was held up in front of the Citizens' Bank and was robbed of $30. Shortly afterward another bold robbery was committed on the main street. A farmer was asked by a gambler to play. He refused, saying he had only $45. He was asked to show his money, which he did. No sooner had he produced it than he was knocked down and his money was taken.

The robber walked away, and the victim, drawing a revolver, followed and made the footpad give up the money. As he pocketed his pistol and money three other gamblers aimed their pistols at him and took both his revolver and money.

To-day was calm and peaceful. The gaming fever is in abeyance. Two men attempted to disarm a policeman in front of a business house, but the proprietor of the place hastened to the assistance of the officer.

EXPRESS DRIVERS GO BACK.

Will Work Pending Arbitration—Devery Gives $50 for Celebration.

The strike of the New York Transfer Company's drivers was declared off yesterday, pending arbitration of the demand of the drivers for a 10 per cent. advance in wages, after a conference between the officers of the Express Drivers' Union and General Manager Draper of the company at 1,354 Broadway. Some of the strikers returned to work yesterday afternoon, and the rest will go back to-day.

William S. Devery gave the strikers $50 to celebrate the occasion. They spent it in having a good time at the rooms of the William S. Devery Association.

PORTLAND MINE OPEN.

New Force Takes Place of Men Arrested by Troops.

VICTOR, Col., July 22.—The Portland Mine is operating with a new force of engineers and firemen in place of those arrested by the military authorities, who asserted they had discovered a conspiracy among the men in the mechanical department at the mine to walk out in a body.

Ten of the forty men arrested have been ordered by the military board to leave the district, and the remainder have been released.

NO STRIKE OF TILE LAYERS.

Will Not Join Painters' Subway Row—Plumbers Must Stay.

The Tile Layers' and the Electrical Workers' Unions have decided to have nothing to do with the strike in the subway which is threatened by the Building Trades Alliance. Both are in the Alliance and the Central Federated Union.

Trouble is also in store for the plumbers if they strike, as their union has been suspended by the National Union, which has organized rival locals, the members of which may be ordered to work on the subway if the plumbers go out. The new strike ultimatum from the painters had not been delivered to general contractor John B. McDonald when he left his office yesterday for the day.

SAY WOMAN STOLE HORSE.

Authorities of Ogdensburg Arrest Vermont Person with Several Aliases.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 22.—A woman supposed to be Mary Skiltington, alias Mary Doe, alias Carrie Foster, of Plattsburg, N. Y., has been arrested here. She hired a horse and buggy at Rutland, Vt., it is alleged, and traded the horse with gypsies, drove the fresh horse to Ogdensburg, and sold the outfit for $50.

While resting here she had gone to housekeeping. She is now in jail awaiting extradition papers from Vermont. The woman is about thirty-five years old.

ACQUITS FOLEY IN AUTO CASE.

Man Fired Upon by Sheriff Is Discharged at Patchogue.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 22.—John Foley, Jr., of Brooklyn, who, with two friends, was in the automobile that was fired at on East Main Street last Sunday by Deputy Sheriff Sherman F. Wicks for an alleged refusal of the occupants to submit to arrest, was arraigned before Justice John R. Vunk to-day on a charge of violating the speed ordinance. The hearing ended with the acquittal of Foley, and he received an ovation as he left the courtroom.

Only two witnesses were examined. These were James Buxton and Leonard Still, who acted as timekeepers for Wicks on Sunday. They were stationed at a distance from each other supposed to be 330 feet, or one-sixteenth of a mile, and the passing automobiists were timed on this course. Neither of the witnesses could state positively that the measurements were correct. It appeared from their testimony that when an automobile passed an imaginary line at one end of the course the man stationed there took off his hat and waved it as a signal to the timekeeper at the other end.

When the two timekeepers had concluded their testimony the Justice announced that he would discharge Mr. Foley.

Sheriff Preston has been here two days making an investigation, and it is the general opinion that he will remove Wicks for his conduct in firing at the automobilists.

FOUND LIFE PRESERVER.

German Boy Thought It Was Slocum's and Wanted Reward.

A German boy of nineteen years, his eyes big with excitement, rushed into the Bureau of Information at Police Headquarters last night. He threw down a large bundle and gasped to Capt. Deevy, who was in charge:

"Gimme der revard. Dot's a life preserber."

The Captain tried to get the lad to explain. He could only blurt out:

"Important. De police iss looking for it."

The package was opened and a life preserver, old and wet, with several punctures from which granulated cork spilled, was exposed.

"There," said the German, triumphantly. "Gimme der revard. It's off der General Slocum."

After a lot of trouble Capt. Deevy got from the German a tale that a negro had found the life preserver in the North River off Eighty-second Street; had sent him with it to Police Headquarters, saying the police paid a reward for General Slocum life preservers, and that was one of them.

When Capt. Deevy tried to get the German's name he grew sulky and refused to tell. Two detectives were sent down from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and they took the life preserver and the young man away with them to look for the negro. There was no reward, but later the West Sixty-eighth Street police took the German back to the station until they should find out whether he was a 22 candidate for Bellevue.

LOTTERY SUSPECT ARRESTED.

Postal Inspectors Capture Supposed Head of "Santo Domingo Lottery."

George Farrier of 103 Grand Street, Jersey City, was arrested by Post Office Inspectors Cortelyou and Holcomb there last night on a charge of conducting a lottery by use of the United States mails.

For several weeks the authorities have been watching Farrier, who, they say, is the head and front of the "Santo Domingo Lottery." According to the Inspectors he sent out the official drawings and tickets to agents in different parts of the country and received the returns, doing a profitable business. The Inspectors captured a lot of lottery tickets and big sheets bearing the inscription offical drawings and containing a long list of supposed winning numbers.

It is understood that the "winning numbers" did not always appear on the tickets which were distributed among the agents.

Farrier was unable to secure a bondsman last night. He was lodged in the Hudson County Jail. He will be taken before United States Commissioner Rowe this morning for arraignment.

The prisoner's father, a well-to-do citizen of Jersey City, is spending the Summer out of town.

MARBLE CUTTERS WRANGLE.

One Firm Locks Out Its Men and General Strike Is Threatened.

Trouble has arisen between the Marble Industry Employers' Association and the union marble workers over a demand of the latter for union foremen and a general lock-out of all the marble workers in this city is now threatened. One firm, Robert H. Reid & Co. of Astoria, L. I., has already locked out its marble workers. An effort will be made to settle the trouble.

The marble workers employed by Robert H. Reid & Co. went on strike at the new Hall of Records in Manhattan, where Reid & Co. have a contract, to force the firm to discharge a man who was suspended by the union. This strike was settled yesterday, but the original trouble remains. The marble workers have signed the arbitration agreement of the Building Trade Employers' Association, to which the Marble Industry Employers' Association belongs.

There was no change in the situation regarding the lock-out of the carpenters yesterday. Another conference will take place to-day between the Emergency Committee of the Employers' Association and the locals of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, at which an attempt will be made to settle the trouble. Both sides said last night that they would not recede.

AMERICANS EXPECT TO WIN.

Count on Six Firsts Against Oxford and Cambridge Athletes To-day.

LONDON, July 22.—Great interest is manifested in London in the field and track sports which will take place to-morrow afternoon at the Queen's Club between teams from Harvard and Yale, representing the United States, and Oxford and Cambridge, representing England. Both teams have been training hard for the event.

The American athletes are confident they will win six of the nine events, while the Englishmen believe that the odd event will determine the victory, as they expect to win four. The two-mile, the mile, and the half-mile the Englishmen regard as sure, Churchill of Cambridge, Gregson of Cambridge, and Cornwallis of Oxford being slated to beat the Americans in these events.

The English experts expect W. A. Schick, Jr., of Harvard, to win the 100 yards; E. J. Clapp of Yale, the high hurdles, and G. F. Vietor of Yale the high jump, and they say they would not be surprised to see them beat the records.

The American and English teams arrived in London this afternoon. George E. Parks, manager of the Yale team, said: "Both the Harvard and Yale men are in excellent condition, and we are confident of victory. While we regret the departure for home of F. M. Murphy, Harvard's high jumper, who has broken down, we depend upon G. F. Vietor to win the high jump."

Efforts were made to induce King Edward to attend the games. Unfortunately his majesty has another engagement, but he has promised if possible to be present during the afternoon. Ambassador Choate and all the Attachés of the Embassy will be present. A banquet will follow the games, to be presided over by Lord Chief Justice Alverstone.

It is the intention of the English promoters of the meeting to make it an international rather than a mere athletic event, in the hope of thereby fostering the friendly rivalry of the two countries.

SAYS RUSSIAN BIT HIS EAR.

Chauffeur Attacked by Clothier, Who Thought His Wife Was Insulted.

William Latton, twenty-nine years old, a chauffeur, of 746 Sixth Avenue, is minus the greater part of the lobe of his left ear as the result, he says, of an encounter with Aaron Kissoffsky, a Russian clothing dealer of 742 Sixth Avenue, in front of the first address, last evening.

Latton declares that because the other fancied that he had insulted Mrs. Kissoffsky, who was with her husband at the time, he leaped upon the chauffeur, bit his ear, and also his wrist. Kissoffsky was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station on a charge of mayhem.

Athletic Games at Celtic Park.

An athletic tournament will be held at Celtic Park, Long Island City, on Sunday, July 31, under the auspices of the United Irish-American Societies of New York, in which several athletic champions and record holders will take part. Among them will be Thomas F. Kiely, the world's champion in all-around athletics, and John Flanagan, the world's champion in weight throwing.

Among those who will compete in the one-hundred-yard, two-hundred-and-twenty-yard, one-thousand-yard, and one-and-one-half-mile handicaps are Lawson Robinson, W. Krackal, G. V. Bornhag, John Joyce, and Richard Cotter. John Flanagan and M. J. Sheridan of the Irish Athletic Association; R. Bushmann, Star Athletic Club, and Richard Sheldon of the New York Athletic Club will compete in the sixteen-pound shot, sixteen-pound hammer, fifty-six-pound weight, and four-and-one-half-pound discus throwing event. A silk banner will be presented to the club scoring the greatest number of points. A game of Gaelic football between Cork and Kilkenny and a hurling match between the Meaghers and the Wolf Tones are looked forward to with considerable interest.

The proceeds of the tournament will be given to the Rev. Brother Frisby to help pay off the debt on the Christian Brothers' Training College at Dublin. Brother Frisby's mission has been highly recommended by Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, Archbishop Farley of New York, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, and by a large number of prominent laymen here and elsewhere.

Falsetto, Old Turf King, Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 22.—Falsetto, one of the kings of the turf twenty-five years ago, is dying of pneuomnia at George Long's farm. Falsetto is twenty-eight years old, and is by Enquirer, out of Farfalletta. Falsetto is the sire of The Picket, last year's American Derby winner and this year's Brooklyn Handicap winner. In addition to The Picket, he is the sire of Patron, winner of the Brooklyn Derby as well as the rich Belmont Stakes, and His Eminence and Chant, both Kentucky Derby winners. He also got the Realization winner, Bright Phoebus, and the peerless Dewdrop. He has two crosses of imp. Leamington, five of Lexington, seven of imp. Glencoe, and three of American Eclipse in his pedigree.

Balmer's Bathhouse Mystery Cleared.

About three miles off Rockaway Beach in Jamaica Bay Matthew Landerburger of Canarsie last evening found the body of a man, wearing a bathing suit, with a tag fastened around his neck, marked "807a Balmer." The man's body was removed to the Canarsie Police Station, where it was later identified as that of Edward Carroll, twenty-one years old, of 500 Smith Street. Carroll's clothes were found in a bathhouse at Balmer's bathing pavilion last Sunday, and the finding of the body clears up the mystery of his disappearance.

PLACARDS, NOT PISTOLS, IN TOWNSHIP FEUD

Libelous Signs on Highways in Family Fights.

ONE WOMAN IS ARRESTED

Constable and Neighbors of Lillie Windsor Declare They Caught Her —The Sign in Evidence.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., July 22.—When a feud breaks out between families in Lower Windsor Township there is no Kentucky style of killing off members of hostile families. Instead of resorting to bloodshed, a new crop of libelous signs appears along the roads. These inform the passers by that "So-and-So has two wives," "Such-and-Such robbed a smokehouse," and similar startling assertions.

The libelous sign posted promiscuously has so long scandalized Lower Windsor that it has at last led to a suit in the County Court. The principals in the prosecution are three residents of the township. Mrs. Elizabeth Emenheiser, wife of Henry Emenheiser, has been arrested at the instance of George D. Kinard and Mrs. Nettie Miller, who charges her with having followed the practice of attaching defamatory writings to trees, fences, and buildings along public highways.

The prosecutors employed a township constable to watch the movements of Mrs. Emenheiser. They allege that this constable and four neighbors entrapped the woman in the act of posting one of the objectionable signs, which is now in the possession of Kinard, and which will be used as evidence in court.

All the parties in the prosecution are prominent and influential in the life of the township, and the arrest of Mrs. Emenheiser has created a sensation. The defendant has entered bail for her appearance at the August court.

Cycler Walthour Beats DeGuichard.

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 22.—Bobby Walthour this afternoon defeated Basil De Guichard in a fifteen-mile motor-paced race. Walthour won all three of the five-mile heats, the time being as follows: 9:35, 9:42 2-5, and 9:03. Fastest mile, 1:38.

ANNOUNCEMENT!!

Notice is hereby given that this Company has created a METROPOLITAN DEPARTMENT in the Downtown District, located at 35 Nassau Street, where applications may be filed for FIDELITY, COURT and CONTRACT BONDS; also BURGLARY INSURANCE POLICIES.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY,

WM. B. JOYCE, President. HOME OFFICE, 346 Broadway.
BALLARD McCALL, Secretary. New York, N. Y.

NEBRASKA LACKS ORATORS.

Downfall of Bryan Makes State Long for New Spellbinders.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb. July 22.—The political situation in Nebraska is unpromising to those who delight in a sensational campaign, but even here those who delight in oratorical pyrotechnics find room for belief that present conditions will not prevail throughout the Fall. They believe there will be such a resuscitation of Populism that the heydays of the nineties will be recalled.

Neither Populists nor Democrats have held their State nominating conventions. Populists, Democrats, and Prohibitionists will meet in Lincoln Aug. 10 to nominate State officers, and from that date things political may assume a different aspect. The holding of the Democratic and Populist nominating conventions was set for the same date in the belief that fusion would again be effected. Since that date both parties have held their National Conventions, in which they drifted further apart.

T. H. Tibbles, Populist candidate for Vice President, who gained his first notoriety from the Indian reservation when Populism was a suckling by writing articles for the State press and signing himself "editor of a Nebraska farm," has declared openly that fusion in Nebraska is dead; that it cannot be resurrected; that henceforth Populism will go alone to defeat or victory. Mr. Bryan has come home vowing that he will vote for Parker and Davis, and saying in his paper and to his friends that there is little to hope for if Parker and Davis win.

Fusion under these circumstances may not be accomplished in Nebraska. Solid fusion in this State might defeat the Republicans in Nebraska this Fall on the State ticket, although most any one will concede the State for Roosevelt. The State campaign has been lagging. The Republicans nominated their ticket early. They named a man for Governor over whom the convention refused to grow enthusiastic. The State Committee selected a man for State Chairman who refused the position after looking the ground over. The State has not been pleased with Dietrich, and the voters have failed to become aroused over the Senatorial record of Millard. Republican Senatorial timber is not lacking. The State Convention indorsed for the consideration of the voters who will elect a Legislature E. J. Burkett, the First District Congressman. He will do more to arouse the listless voter than anything the Republicans have so far offered.

William V. Allen and Chief Justice Holcomb, both veteran Populists, are talked of for Gubernatorial nominees. If Holcomb is named for Governor Allen will stand for Congress. James E. Boyd is a Democratic aspirant for the nomination for Governor. He is distasteful to the Populists. The Bryan Democrats taunt him with not having been "regular." He has been a gold-standard man for a number of years.

Summed briefly, a veteran politician puts it this way: "Republicans are listless; Fusion is disorganized hopelessly; Democracy is torn by internal dissensions and cannot present a united front in the fight; Populism is weak, hopelessly so. The great need of the campaign to awaken life and strife is spellbinders. Nebraska's home-grown product is tired of talking."

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Store open until 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Outing necessities at clearing prices

CLEARING prices mean Pre-Inventory prices—absolutely the lowest in New York during the season. To insure yourself a positive saving on high grade outing necessities it is imperative that you take advantage of these phenomenal bargains on sale until 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Men's $3 bathing suits at $1.35 and women's $5 bathing suits at $3.75 begin the bargain story that tells of your unprecedented saving. Then you'll want to attend the Pure Food Show on the Sixth Floor and enjoy its entertaining features. Groceries, picnic and outing requisites are priced lower than ever, notwithstanding the high prices elsewhere.

Men's $3 bathing suits final clearing $1.35

WE'LL just give you until 1 o'clock to-day to select one of these high grade $3, $2.50 or $2 bathing suits at $1.35, for at that time the season's greatest bargain sale closes. These suits fit right and they don't scratch. In appearance they vie with any you'll see on the beach. Main Floor.



Oh, it's cheaper to rent, some men say. That's just where they're wrong. A suit of your own saves you 25c. every time you go to the beach, and at the end of the season you still have it, good as new, provided it is one of these. Doesn't look much like it is cheaper to rent, does it?

$3 suits $1.35

And here's another drawback in renting a suit—a hundred men you know nothing about may have worn the cheap, ill-fitting, drawn-out-of-shape suit handed you. Chances are you wouldn't touch it if you knew the danger. But, remember, you're too late for these bargains after 1 o'clock Saturday.

$1.35 for men's wool suits in black, navy and grays—plain colors or with combination border stripes—all of the very best makes and perfect qualities—dependable two-piece suits in all sizes—the regular selling prices on these were $2, $2.50 and $3—at $1.35.

$1.95 for men's finest worsted suits—sleeveless swimming style or with regular wing arm—plain or combination border stripes, including the pure silk stripe borders—best colorings and best grades made—have been $3, $3.50 and $4.50—at $1.95.

$3.75--women's regular $5 bathing suits

IF WE'RE to judge by the great number of bathing suits we've sold, this store is certainly headquarters for bathing suits—we've sold over twice as many as we did one year ago.

Third Floor.

$5 suits $3.75

If you cannot come, send for our handsome illustrated booklet on bathing suits, showing a surf scene and depicting each individual, so you can tell just what you are buying.



Here are four special values for to-day—you can hunt all over New York and not duplicate these suits at the prices we offer up to 10 o'clock to-day.

$3.75 for $5 suits of black and blue mohair, shirt-waist effect, high neck, strapped and white stitching, gored skirt.

$3.75 for women's $5 combination bathing suit—skirt and bloomers attached—navy and black mohair—round collar trimmed with white braid.

$5 for women's $7.50 bathing suits of fine quality Sicilian—three styles to choose from—tucked—sailor collar and collarless effects.

$1.95 for girls' $3 bathing suits of good grade mohair, plaited waist and blouse effects—sailor collar—blue only.

12½c for women's 19c. fast black bathing hose—exceptional value, for this is a very good quality.

55c for women's 75c. bathing caps—keep the hair from annoying you while bathing.

White pique skirt.
Value 3.50, at 2.25
A handsome cool white pique outing skirt, made to sell at $3.50—specially priced to-day..... 2.25

3.50 shirt waist suits, 1.25
6.00 shirt waist suits, 2.90
7.75 walking skirts at 5.00
12.00 linen dresses at 6.75
12.00 lawn dresses at 6.75

Persian lawn waist.
Value 2.00, at 1.00
At half price, this $2 waist is the best bargain in New York—trimmed with lace or embroidery—special..... 1.00

Misses' cool suits.
Value 2.90, at 1.75
Shirt waist suits, of course—fancy stock—light blue, tan, pink and white—black or white polka dots..... 1.75

Lisle gloves, 29c.
Value 59c., at 29c
Regular 59c. gloves of dainty Milanese suede lisle—black and white—also Kayser silk gloves..... 50c

Stiff trimmed hats.
Value 5.50, at 3.45
An exceptionally jaunty style that sells everywhere at $5.50—Special to-day at..... 3.45

Women's Oxfords, 1.45.
Value 3.00, at 1.45
Regular $3 Oxfords—hand turned—black dongola—Cuban heel—all sizes—B to E—at..... 1.45

Leather suit case.
Value 5.00, at 3.95
Body made of one piece of genuine sole leather—brass lock—color dark tan—24-inch size..... 3.

Bargains for men.

A BONA-FIDE saving of one-half for men of exacting tastes: cool summer negligee shirts, underwear, outing suits and trousers, and a sale of

$20 watches at $10.

Besides, there are bargains throughout our men's furnishing section, where pre-inventory prices are the reigning feature.

Men's negligee shirts.
$1.00 negligee shirts, 50c.
$1.25 cheviot negligees, 65c.
$1.50 white madras at 75c.

Men's 50c. wash ties, 25c fashionable four-in-hand.

$2.75 merino underwear, $1.
MORE of that pure white, cool English merino (part wool) underwear that has created a sensation all this week. Positively sells at $1.75 to $2.75. Pre-inventory price..... $1
50c., 65c. & 75c. balbriggans, 39c.

Men's cool clothing.
95c. for men's $1.50 fancy vests.
95c. for boys' $1.50 wash suits.
$1 for men's $2 straw hats.

$20 thin watch at $10
TWENTY-YEAR case, 7-jewel watches, very latest thin model, open face, accurate timepieces, Elgin movement—guaranteed; to-day at less than wholesale cost. Special $10.00

Neckwear bargains.
Value 75c., at 25c
All kinds and styles in lace trimmed stocks, that usually sell up to 75c., to-day, special..... 25c

Linen turnover collar, embroidery scalloped edge, colored tie, value 50c., at 39c

Embroidered stocks, to-day, 19c., 25c. and 15c

540 kid crush belts.
Value 50c., at 25c
Smart summer belts, black and white, regular 50c. kind; all sizes; gilt or gun metal buckles..... 25c

Handkerchief sale.
Value 15c., at 8c
Hand embroidered Irish linen initial handkerchiefs of the regular 15c. quality—special..... 8c

Chocolates—bonbons.
Value 30c., at 19c
A pound box of delicious sweets like you pay 30c. for elsewhere—picnic or outing price..... 19c

Sale of 25c books 7c.
Standard Library—paper bound.
Value 25c., at 7c
The Stickit Minister, Crockett; Treasure Island, Stevenson; Beyond the City, Doyle; Chilton's Marriage, Gyp; A Galloway Herd, Crockett; Kidnapped, Stevenson; The Shadow of a Crime, Caine; Put Yourself in His Place; Reade..... 7c

Dress Trunks at $6.
Value 10.00, at 6.00
Odd sizes in steamer and dress trunks—strongly built—values up to $10—to clear..... 6.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes Today at 12 o'clock — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store



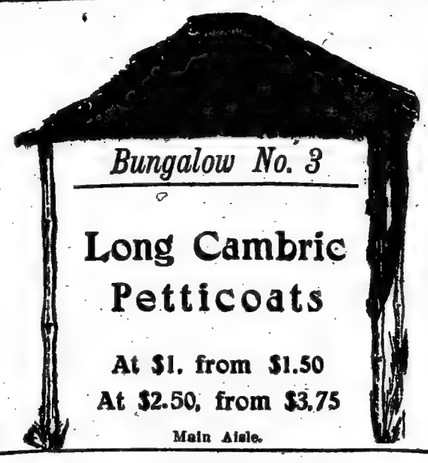
Bungalow No. 2

Plain Hemstitched Pure Linen Handkerchiefs

MEN'S
12½c Each, worth 18c

WOMEN'S
85c Dozen, worth $1.20 Dozen

Main aisle.



Bungalow No. 3

Long Cambric Petticoats

At $1, from $1.50
At $2.50, from $3.75

Main Aisle.



Bungalow No. 4

SummerCorsets

New Models
Cool Materials
50c to $1
Worth $1 to $1.75.

Main aisle.



Bungalow No. 6

Plain and Lace-striped White Lawn

10c a Yard, from 15c

Tenth street aisle.



Bungalow No. 7

Boys' Washable Sailor and Russian Blouse SUITS

$1, worth $1.50 to $2.25
Sizes for 2½ to 8 years.

Tenth street aisle



Bungalow No. 9

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas

Silk and Union Taffeta
In Plain or Fancy Colors
$1.50 to $2.50
Worth $2.50 to $5

Ninth Street aisle.

These Last Morning Hours Among the Bungalows---

And the Bazaar Will Be Gone

It has been a busy week and a pleasant one. We've done some stock-righting that is most gratifying. Our public has secured some of the most pleasing economies offered in many a day.

The Bungalows are still here this morning and they are well filled with stirring offerings. They will disappear when the closing bell rings—and you may look for new things at WANAMAKER'S on Monday morning. But there is profit for you, this morning, before they go.



Bungalow No. 10

Men's White Gauze Cotton Shirts

25c, Worth 38c
Long or Short Sleeves
Pearl Buttons
Neatly Trimmed
Silk Finished

Ninth street aisle.



Bungalow No. 11

Men's $1 Summer Negligee Shirts, at 55c

Good Patterns
Detached Cuffs
Sizes 14 to 17

Ninth street Elevator Counter



Bungalow No. 12

Men's Cambric Night Shirts at 50c

White, with neat colored trimmings. Surplice neck.
Sizes 14 to 19 inches

Ninth street aisle.



Bungalow No. 13

Linen Remnants

Short Lengths of Table and Dress Linens and Toweling

Table Napkins

In Odd Half-dozens
SAVINGS UP TO HALF

Front of Rotunda.



Bungalow No. 16

Cotton Voiles

For Summer Dresses

10c a Yard, worth 18c
10c a Yard, worth 25c

Choice Colorings and Designs

Tenth street aisle, Fourth avenue.



Bungalow No. 17

Men's Oxford Hand Bags

Finely Made
One-third Under-Price
$4.50 to $5
Worth $7 to $8.
16, 17 and 18-inch.

Tenth street aisle, Fourth avenue.

Men's Outing Suits At $8.50

When a man's loafing, he never feels as easy and comfortable in an ordinary Summer suit, minus the waistcoat, as he does in an outing suit that's built particularly for the purpose.

That's what these are—vacation suits *par excellence*—and so popular, that our lines of them have become broken. Hence, this clearance of suits at

$8.50, from $12 and $15

—and precious few of the $12 grade, at that. Coats-and-Trousers only, made vacation fashion, with turn-ups and belt-straps, of light flannels, homespuns and cheviots.

Also a few Norfolk Jacket Outing Suits, that have been $12 to $18, at the same low price—$8.50.

To go with them, or your other Summer coats—Outing Trousers of homespuns, striped worsted, etc., regularly $5, at

$3.50 a Pair

Second floor, Fourth avenue

Some Stirring Three-ply News for Saturday Of Women's Garments

The woman whose Summer or vacation wardrobe isn't quite complete, has the chance this morning to do some of the most keenly satisfactory shopping that she'll find in New York today.

We have established three lively new groups of Women's Outer Garments—Tailored Suits, Skirts and Dresses, at these decisive hurry-up-and-out prices. You'll find it pleasant and profitable to look through these three clearance lots:

Tailor-made Suits At $6.75, worth $12 to $20

Of cheviots, tweeds and covert cloths, in black, blue and tan; made in Eton and coat styles; either prettily trimmed or plainly tailored; walking length skirts.

Shirt-Waist Suits At $2, worth $4

A clean-up of about one hundred Shirt-waist Suits, of white lawn, with black stitching; striped and figured percale; figured black sateen; figured gray canvas etamine, and a few of polka-dotted duck. Waists are plaited; skirt, round length.

Linen Skirts At $1, worth $3

About one hundred light blue Linen Skirts, plaited and strapped, in walking lengths.

Second floor, Broadway.

Boys' Summer Suits At Five Dollars

Five dollars is an average, popular price to pay for a good suit for a boy.

It is still more attractive when it buys $6.50 to $10 worth of suit, as it does today.

For these stylish Suits have actually borne these higher prices in our own stock until just now. But now sizes are broken, so we say

$5 a Suit

to clear out the remainder quickly.

They are Norfolk Jacket and Double-breasted Suits, in blue serge and cheviots, in sizes 8 to 16 years; and there's good picking in every size.

Second floor, Ninth street.

WE WANT TO GET YOU Acquainted with the Autopiano

It is the hardest thing in the world to get the public to realize the full significance of a new invention; and we have found hundreds of people come into our Piano Store who would not have believed in the possibilities of the Autopiano, unless they had ocular and auricular demonstration of it before them. The perfection of the self-playing piano is an accomplishment of the present year.



The AUTOPIANO as Played by Hand.

The piano, alone, is an instrument of value only to those possessing a musical education. Its enjoyment was quite limited, though the desire for music is a universal instinct.

The Autopiano is an instrument presenting all the usual features of any other good piano. In tone quality and the economy of space, it is the counterpart of other excellent upright pianos; but it can be played by any one whether they have a knowledge of music, or not. The entire range of the world's music is at the command of any one owning an Autopiano. Those without knowledge of music simply insert the music roll, and play as with a piano player. The person who wishes to play by hand has simply an ornate, handsome upright piano of excellent tone qualities and action.

This splendid combination, which makes a piano player of everybody, is now being sold at $450. After August 1st the minimum price at which it will be selling anywhere will be $485.

We wish to get a number of these instruments placed in good homes throughout the city, while there is still an opportunity for the purchasers to take advantage of the low price. We realize that our public will best learn the merits and possibilities of the Autopiano by seeing it in the homes of their friends; and during the remaining days of the month we will place a limited number of Autopianos directly in the homes of people who are interested, and have them demonstrated to their family and friends without requiring any cash payment, unless the purchase is desired after the demonstration.

It will be necessary to act quickly on this proposition, as we have only a few instruments to put out in this way.

After satisfactory arrangements, the piano will be delivered to your home, and the demonstrator will come and show you what it will do. If you then decide that you would like to buy it, we will make special terms to make the purchase very easy and the monthly payments very light. Come and talk the matter over, or write to us about it, today if possible, or on Monday.

Piano Store. Fifth floor.



The AUTOPIANO as Played with Music Roll.

$5 Worth of Girls' Clothing

The $5 worth you get today grades really up to $10 or $12, based on yesterday's prices on the same garments. For we have set clearance prices on these pretty Summer Coats and Dresses for girls—and each group is labeled $5 today, irrespective of former markings:

GIRLS' COATS at $5
Worth $7.50 to $12

Ponges, Taffeta and Cloth Coats, in a variety of good styles. All well made and trimmed. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

GIRLS' DRESSES at $5
Worth $7.50 to $10

A little lot of Linen Coat Suits, in loose belted effects. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Good Fan Weather

And these pretty Japanese Folding Fans are just what you want to carry round with you.

Prettily painted and spangled; fancy wooden sticks, 5c each; formerly 10c to 20c.

Broadway.

Hot-Weather Cottons At Reductions to Match

If you happened to spy a dress made of one of these Summer cotton goods, you'd recognize it in a minute as being smart and distinctive, besides admirably cool and well adapted for Summer wearing. Don't you want a rest-of-the-Summer dress, yourself, from one of these offerings?

Some of the lots are choice imported fabrics; the others from fine American mills. And we price them *one-third* to *one-half below former prices*, because we have to clear decks for incoming stocks:

At 15c a yard, from 25c

Printed Striped Batiste, in attractive floral printing on grounds of white, woven with plain and lace-edged satin stripes.

At 18c a yard, from 37½c

Printed Mercerized Cotton Taffeta, in pongee colored grounds with attractive little polka dots in cardinal and black in three different sizes; also white.

At 25c a yard, from 37½c

Mercerized Cotton Taffeta, in pretty little shepherd's checks of black-and-white in three different sizes, having as much lustre as though made of silk.

At 15c a yard, from 50c

French Printed Cotton Grenadine, in attractive coin-shaped dots and fancy polka-dots, in colors and black, printed on white and ecru grounds.

At 15c a yard, from 45c

French Printed Rice Figured Organdies, in attractive floral designs.

At 15c a yard, from 37½c

Printed Silk Embroidered Figured Mull, in pretty floral printing on white grounds.

At 25c a yard, from 50c

Mercerized Cotton Gauze Grenadine, in self-colored white, black and watermelon pink, as light as a Summer zephyr, and as lustrous as silk; 45 inches wide.

At 35c a yard, from 50c

Silk-and-Cotton Crepes, in plain and embroidered polka dots of self-colored cream, light gray, Nile green, light blue, heliotrope and pink.

Rotunda and Tenth street.

CROQUET

The Always Pleasant Summer Game

Croquet is the game for the entire family. The game that can be played with comfort in the hottest weather, on the lawn, under the trees. The game available for almost any Summer home. We have a very satisfactory assortment of Croquet Sets, from 90c to $5 a set, as follows:

At 90c—Sets for eight players; hard-wood balls and mallets; copper wire wickets.

At $1.25—Sets for four players; hard-wood balls and mallets; copper wire wickets; mallets have 4-inch heads.

At $1.50—Sets for eight players, same as above.

At $2 and $2.50—Sets for four players; balls and mallet heads are made of rock maple, the wickets are heavy copper wire.

At $2.50 and $3.50—Sets for eight players, same as foregoing.

At $5—Sets for four players; mallets have 9-inch applewood heads, hickory handles; balls are of applewood, heavy regulation copper wire wickets, with sockets.

Basement.

NOTIONS

Here are some Saturday morning hints of little things that should not be forgotten whether you are going away or staying at home.

Light-weight Dress Shields, 8c pair.
Pearl-head Lace Pins, 5c dozen.
Hat Pins, crystal heads, 10c.
Soft Collar Foundations, 8c.
Girdle Foundations, 10c, 15c.
Velvet Grip Hose Supporters, lisle: girls', 14c and 16c; women's, 18c and 23c pair.
White Silk Corset Laces, 5 yds., 25c.
University Safety Pins, 3c dozen.
Wanamaker Pin Sheets of 250 assorted English Pins, 3c.
Jet-head Toilet Pins, 1¼ to 2-inch, 2c dozen.
Imitation shell Hair Pins, plain or waved, 25c box.
Silk-finished Tie Laces, black, 30-inch, 5c pair.
Silk Tie Laces, 30-inch, black or tan, 15c and 25c pair.
Shoe Horns, nickel or celluloid, 10c.
Sateen Oversleeves, 20c pair.
Black Cuff Pins, set of 6, 12c.
Tubular Shoe Laces, spiral tags, 8c dozen.
Strawberry Emeries, 3c, 5c, 8c and 10c.
Basting Cotton, 500-yard spools, 3c.
Black Sewing Silk, 100-yard spools, 5c.
University Spring Hooks and Eyes, 2c card.

Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

UP-STATE DEMOCRATS FOR OPEN CONVENTION

Want Best State Nominees, but No Orders.

NOT AGAINST TAMMANY MAN

Apostles Preach "Open-Door" Doctrine to Judge Parker—Jerome in Strong Favor Up the State.

There is a movement among up-State Democrats to have what ex-State Chairman Frank Campbell calls an "open door policy" with regard to the making up of the Democratic State ticket this Fall. Mr. Campbell and John N. Carlisle of Watertown, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, are the apostles of the movement. They went to Esopus yesterday to preach the new doctrine to Judge Parker. What Judge Parker said in reply to their discourse on the subject they refused to discuss on their return last evening, but it was significant that both Messrs. Campbell and Carlisle seemed to be stronger in the new faith when they got back than they had been previous to their departure. Mr. Campbell was troubled last night over the fact that some to whom he had imparted his views about the advisability of having an open convention had construed what he had said as a hit at David B. Hill, his lifelon political friend.

"I am just as much a friend of Mr. Hill's as I ever was," he said at the Hoffman House, "but I am not hitched up to anybody to an extent that I fear to express my honest views, and I say that what the Democrats up-State want this year is an old-time convention where every delegate will have an opportunity of expressing his sentiments to the leaders with the assurance that the nomination made will be in obedience to the consensus of opinion.

"I find that there are a great many Democrats up my way who have been against us in the past two Presidential campaigns who are ardent supporters of Judge Parker. It is evident that the Democrats are going to be thoroughly united on Judge Parker, and unless we make a mistake in the framing of the State ticket New York will go Democratic this time. We can't make a mistake about the State ticket if we make a careful test of the sentiment of the Democrats of the State as to the strongest men to be nominated. That has not always been done in the past and the party has suffered in consequence. Up-State Democrats are tired of going to conventions and acting the part of dummies. Up our way we haven't any preferences so far as nominees are concerned. We just want to do what will be the best thing, believing that if that is done the party is sure of victory. We are tired of losing and of losing methods. We want to win."

Mr. Campbell was asked if the disposition among up-State Democrats was to nominate an up-State man for the head of the ticket.

"Locality won't cut any figure with the Democrats of my section," he replied. "What we want is the strongest man. We don't care where he comes from. We would not have the slightest objection to a Tammany man if the sentiment of the convention was that a Tammany man was the man who would be likely to poll the most votes."

Mr. Carlisle spoke in the same strain as Mr. Campbell. They both said they had had a very pleasant visit to Esopus. Judge Parker, they said, was perfectly happy, save for the fact that the photographers had interfered with his bathing in the Hudson as freely as he had been accustomed to, and the reports which had been sent out over the country about his working in the fields had made him chary about doing much in that line for fear the impression might gain ground that he was doing it for effect.

It was said by some up-State Democrats yesterday that the growth of the sentiment for Mr. Jerome beyond the Harlem was greater than the politicians of New York had any idea of. It was due, they said, to his fight for the anti-gambling bill, the attitude which some of the up-State members of the Legislature took on that measure, it was said, affecting their renomination. Those who opposed it in some instances are having a hard road to travel.

TAMMANY FOR PARKER.

Unanimous for the Ticket, Says Thomas J. Ryan in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—"Tammany's troubles have been healed," said ex-Democratic City Chairman Thomas J. Ryan today on his return from New York. "Tammany will give enthusiastic support to Judge Parker, and also let me say that the Democratic organization in New York has not been forced into supporting the party's nominee for President," he said.

"Tammany's leaders to-day are unanimous and enthusiastic for the ticket, and the campaign which is now on will be carried on until the election without a break. I don't want to predict a landslide for Parker, but from all I can learn of the situation, my personal opinion is that the Democratic Party will capture New York State by a large majority."

Murphy's Visit to Judge Parker.

Charles F. Murphy is expected back in town from Mount Clemens, Mich., this evening and, according to one of his closest friends in Tammany Hall, will go to Esopus on Wednesday next to see Judge Parker. During the first two days of the week Mr. Murphy will be at Tammany Hall, and will meet several of the National Committeemen, who will be here to attend Tuesday's meeting. The arrangements for the Tammany leader's meeting with the Presidential candidate are understood to have been completed Thursday by Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, who was at Rosemount at that time.

FOR STATE CONTROLLER.

Ex-Mayor Jerome De Witt of Binghamton a Candidate.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 22.—Ex-Mayor Jerome De Witt has announced that he is a candidate for the nomination for State Controller on the Democratic ticket. At a conference of local Democratic leaders in the office of County Chairman W. W. Farley it was decided to boom Mr. De Witt for the place.

Mr. De Witt has twice carried Binghamton for Mayor against strong opposition. He has not been connected with politics for the past two years.

HOPKINS IN CONTROL.

He Dominates the New Democratic State Committee of Illinois.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The new Democratic State Committee held its first meeting to-day and organized for the campaign. Within twenty minutes the adherents of ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins put through a slate of officers of their own selection, thereby clinching the victory won at the State Convention. One or two friends of Mayor Carter H. Harrison attended the meeting, but they remained mum throughout the proceedings.

Charles Boeschenstein of Edwardsville, Ill., was chosen Chairman of the State Central Committee by acclamation.

USES OF THERMITE.

Germans Weld Rails and Machinery with This Chemical Product.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—How thermite is put to industrial uses in Germany is told in a report from United States Consul General Mason of Berlin. "One of the notable improvements in railway construction in Germany during recent years," says Mr. Mason, "has been the practice of securing a continuous rail by welding together the rail joints, either when the track is being laid down or after it is finished and in use. The welding is accomplished by applying an intense heat to the ends of the abutting rails, with or without a soldering material, and the first more or less successful essays in this direction were made with electricity as a heating factor. But this proved expensive and difficult, and recent practice has been directed to the use of elements which when united generate heat by chemical reaction.

"There are numerous combinations of this kind known to chemistry, among which one of the most efficient and practical, by reason of the intensity of the heat generated by the reaction and by the abundance and cheapness of the requisite materials, is the union of oxygen with finely pulverized aluminium. On this is based the new science of aluminothermics, the most important commercial product of which is known as thermite, a combination of pulverized aluminium with a mineral oxide, usually the oxide of chromium. Aluminium and oxygen are among the most abundant of the primare among the most abundant of the primary elements, so that the commercial value of the discovery is limited only by the cheapness with which the two materials can be provided.

"As has been already intimated, one of the most important of these is the welding of joints, by which a continuous rail, so advantageous in a modern trolley railway line, is simply, cheaply, and effectively secured. Before the application of this process the rails of trolley lines had been connected to form a continuous circuit by means of bonds or ligaments, usually of copper and more or less unsatfactory, since the skin resistance of copper bonds when buried increases with age, which necessitates more or less frequent repairs.

"The welded rail, on the other hand, is not only a good electrical conductor, but has the additional advantage of smoothness and continuity, which obviates the clanking shock when the wheels pass over an imperfect joint and the undue wear which comes upon the end of the rail where the wheels first strike it on passing from one rail to another. From all that can be ascertained, the thermite rail-welding process is now definitely accepted for intramural lines, and 20,000 joints have been united by this system in forty European cities during the past few months. There are thirty miles of such welded rail in and about Berlin. In the practical application of the thermite rail-welding process two methods are employed, namely, with and without clamps.

"A second and not less interesting use of thermite is for welding and repairing broken parts of heavy machinery, such as shafts, driving wheels, and the sternposts and other parts of vessels which cannot be easily removed for ordinary repair. When the problem is to mend a broken shaft no crucible is necessary, but a mold is made with a chamber into which the charge is put, and when molten flows by gravity down into the fracture and completes the weld."

ASSASSINATE AMERICANS.

Would Not Do Business with Drunken Mexican Official and Were Killed.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In answer to Acting Secretary of State Loomis's demands for full information respecting the killing of two Americans in Aguas Caliente, Mexico, Consul Kaiser, at Mazatlan, has telegraphed under last night's date as follows:

"Americans telegraphed that Alcades Terres, nephew of Gen. Terres, while intoxicated, went on business to Ways's office, who requested him to return when sober. Terres left and sent his subordinates to arrest Clarence Ways and Edward Latimer, but instead of arresting they assassinated them. Governor promises me aid in thorough investigation. Information verified by second dispatch. Investigation in progress. Dispatch in transit."

Acting Secretary Loomis promptly telegraphed the Consul to dispatch some responsible person immediately to Aguas Caliente to make a full inquiry and report upon the assassination. The place is remote, and there is no Consul nearer than Mazatlan.

ADMIRAL TAYLOR BETTER.

Was Taken Sick in Canada with Symptoms of Peritonitis.

SUDBURY, Ontario, July 22.—Rear Admiral Taylor, United States Navy, of Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Taylor, arrived here Monday en route to Copper Cliff, to visit their son at that place. The Admiral was taken sick with symptoms of peritonitis Tuesday. He was removed to the hospital at Copper Cliff, Ontario, by a special train, and a specialist from Montreal sent for, who arrived Thursday morning.

On arrival the physician found the distinguished patient was so much improved that an operation was not thought necessary. Later reports say the Admiral is still improving.

CALLS SPIRITUALIST THIEF.

He Wouldn't Take Her Money, but Declared Spirits Did, She Says.

Mrs. Anna Richter of 636 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street was complainant in the Morrisania Court yesterday against Frank Horowitz of 2,635 Third Avenue, who, as a Spiritualist, she said, obtained $1,100 from her under various pretexts between November and March last.

Mrs. Richter said her husband died one year ago and that last Fall she went to the wife of Horowitz, who is a fortune teller, in quest of advice as to the best means of obtaining work for her son. The fortune-telling woman, said the complainant, told her that Horowitz combined the practice of Spiritualism with his trade of tailor, and that he could be of assistance in obtaining work for the young man.

The complainant said she called on Horowitz, who asserted that he was in custody of the spirit of her deceased husband. He told her, she said, that he could accept no money, but that if she would put $50 in a machine drawer and turn around three times the spirits would get it. They did, she said, or the money was gone, at any rate, after she had followed instructions.

Mrs. Richter said that Horowitz once threatened that if she took the matter into court he would cause the Judge to drop from his chair. Magistrate Crane held the prisoner in $500 bail for examination Monday.

SHE PUT $100 IN WHEAT POOL.

Now Mrs. Hurst of Michigan Wants to Know How About It.

Magistrate Ommen in the Tombs Court yesterday issued a summons for George W. B. Corliss, a banker and broker, with offices in the Corn Exchange Bank Building. The summons was issued at the request of the law firm of Witte & Brande, 346 Broadway. They represented a Mrs. Elsie A. Hurst of Frankfort, Mich., who

BLACK AND ROOT OUT, WILLIAM L. WARD SAYS

President's Caller Suggests Higgins for Governor.

DIDN'T DISCUSS POLITICS

Ward, Sleicher, Coykendall, and C. S. Francis at Oyster Bay—Their Visits "Coincident."

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 22.—The adherents of a number of party leaders took luncheon with the President this afternoon. Among them were William L. Ward of Portchester, National Committeeman from this State, who is an Odell man, but has been flirting with the Gubernatorial nomination; John A. Sleicher, President of the Republican National Editorial Association, who is a Platt adherent; S. D. Coykendall of Kingston, the wealthy steamboat man and friend of Odell, and Charles S. Francis, editor of The Troy Times, who is very close to ex-Gov. Black. As usual, these gentlemen denied that they talked politics with the President, but they had considerable to say about the political situation in the State nevertheless.

Mr. Ward came over in his yacht, but it was pretty rough on the Sound yesterday, so he went back to New York on the train. He gave a few of his views on Mr. Root's candidacy, the principal being that Root could not take the nomination.

"Do you think he can be persuaded to run," he was asked, "if the President desires it?"

"I do not think he can. When I saw him ten days ago he said he could not take the nomination."

"Haven't you seen him since?'

"Well, yes, I have."

"Since his visit to the President?"

"Yes."

"When was it?"

"Last night," finally admitted Mr. Ward.

"What was the talk about, candidates?"

"Not Mr. Root. We talked of other candidates."

"What do you think of Mr. Black?"

"He is out of the race."

"Whom do you consider an available candidate?"

"There are many of them we could win with. Lieut. Gov. Frank Higgins would make a strong man. He has been trained for the place and is very popular."

"Isn't the same thing true of Woodruff?"

"Yes," said Mr. Ward in a somewhat dubious tone.

"Do you expect to see any leaders in New York to-night?"

"I shall call on Gov. Odell at headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel." "Our visits here, coming as they do, are only a coincidence, but we all hope Mr. Root will run," chimed in Mr. Coykendall, at which the party nodded heads vigorously.

John A. Sleicher said he did not think either Mr. Root or Black would run, and he believed that Erastus C. Knight's boom had petered out. He thought Higgins would make a strong candidate.

"New York State will be the battleground," he said. "We can win without it, but they can't, and they will put up a fight. In West Virginia the situation may not be so encouraging, but we really don't need that State, either."

Mr. Francis had arrived in this country only a few days ago from a Continental tour. He said he was not in touch with the situation as yet.

BLAME FOR MIDVALE DISASTER.

Man's Fallibility, Not Official Negligence, Responsible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read pretty much all that has been said and done pro and con relative to placing the blame for the recent Midvale disaster on the Erie Road and failing to find a solitary reference to the most important point of the entire controversy, viz., the "ounce of prevention" that is made by every transportation line of this country of any size and importance, I beg the privilege of saying a few words. Few people perhaps, aside from those familiar with the modus operandi of a railroad, are aware of the fact that in just such cases as the one in question provision is made for the handling of trains with absolute safety and with little or no detention regardless of the proper working of signals.

The Midvale operator swears that on the morning of the disaster his signals were out of order, yet when the ill-fated train approaches his block office what does he do? Does he obey a most strict and unswerving order of the road, or in a moment of thoughtlessness (may it be) does he go right ahead setting his signal lever just the same as though it were in perfect condition?

Had this operator kept his mind on that disabled signal, and, instead of resorting to it when the moment arrived for displaying a danger signal to the approaching train, followed out his instructions to stop the train with a hand signal (if necessary) and then and there notify the engineer of the train that his signal was out of order and to proceed "green," there remains no question whatever in my mind but that the catastrophe never would have occurred.

It is all very easy for those unfamiliar with the operation of a road to sit back of an office desk or in a cozy corner and throw stones at the management because of a disaster and to lay the blame for the same at the door of the officials, but if such persons would take the trouble and pains to inquire a little deeper into matters before volunteering opinions, heaping censure upon entirely innocent persons, they would discover that there have been intelligent brains at work every since the first railroad went into existence striving faithfully to devise means to prevent just such occurrences as the one herein referred to, and that instead of it being a case of "faulty and indifferent management" they would find (to their surprise, no doubt) that it was, as it has ever been in the past, another instance of man's fallibility.

Just a word as to the indictment that "rotten" coaches were in use on these excursion trains: Does any one with the least possible amount of intelligence suppose for a moment that even though the coaches were old they were not thoroughly inspected before being allowed to fill the train? Is it reasonable to charge that these coaches would not stand ordinary train service? Is an intelligent management going to be so farsighted as to assign to any train a car that they know will never complete its trip by reason of its infirmity? Whether or not it is going to stand the impact of a hundred-ton locomotive with a ten-hundred-ton pressure behind it is of course an entirely different matter. Where are you going to find the car that will withstand such a test? Even the much-raved-over private cars of the high officials will not stand it, although granting that the possibility of demolishment is much less by reason of their superior construction. There is no stronger car built to-day, as is well known, than the standard Pullman, but place even one of these on the rear end of a train and let one of those huge machines running at a speed of fifty miles an hour collide with it and see whether or not there isn't something for a wrecking crew to do.

In conclusion, I will just repeat that after

Stands Absolutely Supreme

Martini & Rossi

ITALIAN

Vermouth

15,000,000 bottles sold annually.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

PROHIBITIONISTS FIRST TO NOTIFY CANDIDATES

Dr. Swallow and Mr. Carroll Told They Have Been Chosen.

HONOR OF THE NOMINATION

Head of Ticket Has Hopes, but Prefers Defeat to Election by Saloon Interests.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 22.—Dr. Silas C. Swallow of Harrisburg, Penn., and George W. Carroll of Texas, Prohibition candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, were formally notified of their nominations to-day.

A. G. Wolfenbarger of Lincoln, Neb., Chairman of the recent National convention, which met here in the same hall that witnessed the notification exercises, delivered the notification address to Dr. Swallow, and Homer L. Castle of Pittsburg, notified Mr. Carroll. Responses were made by both candidates, and National Chairman Stewart delivered the closing speech.

Tomlinson Hall was comfortably filled when the notification exercises began.

There was enthusiastic applause when the two National candidates appeared on the stage, arm in arm, every person in the hall rising and waving handkerchiefs, fans, or hats. Oliver W. Stewart, Chairman of the National Committee, presided, and introduced A. G. Wolfenbarger of Lincoln, Neb., to deliver the notification address to Dr. Swallow. At the conclusion of his remarks, the Presidential candidate said in part:

"It is with profound pleasure, and a corresponding sense of responsibility, that I acknowledge the great honor you have conferred upon me. I regard your nomination, even if assured of defeat, which I am not, a greater honor than a nomination and election from any of the parties subsidized and controlled by the liquor traffic.

"It is a fact, uncontroverted by all, save the parties in interest, that the 250,000 liquor dealers in America, through their business, constantly and seriously infringe upon the rights of all our eighty millions of people, and that they do not indemnify us for the damage inflicted. For every dollar they pay into our treasuries, Municipal, State, and National, it costs us in providing for the insane, paupers, and criminals their business produces, $16.50.

"But suppose the liquor business could and did indemnify us in the matter of dollars and cents—can it unshackle the intellects it has bound and blurred and buried in hopeless idiocy? Can it give back the farm, the house, the wife's patrimony, the husband's earnings, the children's bread, the baby's shoes, the old family Bible, squandered or pawned on the altar of a hell-enkindled and unquenchable appetite? It cannot.

"The voters are the real culprits. They could bring to us the day of redemption from the reign of bunko, boodle, and booze.

"We leave it for you to determine which is the more capable, the gentlemanly, short-haired, and stub-nosed agent who stands behind the bar and sells the liquid death or the professing Christian who votes in the General Assembly, in the General Conference, and in general Church, that 'no political party not against the saloon should be voted for by Christian men,' and then straightaway at the general election casts his ballot for just such a party.

"Our party stands for a country so financially, politically, morally clean as to make it an object lesson to be imitated, through natural selection, by the effete civilizations of the Old World; rather than for a country whose ideal government must be cannonaded into those whom we would benevolently assimilate."

RUNAWAY CAR ABLAZE.

Chicago Elevated Road Scene of a Speeding Fire.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Blazing fiercely from wheels to roof, a runaway motor car on the Metropolitan Electric Elevated Railway to-day whizzed by hundreds of waiting passengers, led a fire engine a chase of more than a mile, and was not stopped until it reached the crowded loop in the downtown district used by the four elevated roads of the city.

The car was brought to a stop by the temporary shutting off of the power at the supply station.

When the car was first found to be on fire it was detached from the train and was run past the Aberdeen Street station, so that neither the rest of the train nor the station might catch fire. The car was left alone and a fire engine was called. For some reason, just as the firemen were making ready from below the elevated structure to send a stream of water on the blaze, the car suddenly started.

RAISE ROAD EMPLOYES' BAIL.

Charged with Manslaughter in Midvale Wreck Investigation.

PATERSON, N. J., July 22.—Ernest Heller, flagman, and William T. Richards, station agent at Midvale, on the Greenwood Lake Railroad, who were arrested Wednesday on a charge of manslaughter, growing out of the death of sixteen persons in the wreck at Midvale, were arraigned to-day before Judge Scott, who fixed their bail at $2,000 each for appearance to answer any indictment the Grand Jury may find.

William Tice of Midvale qualified for Heller and John H. Ackerman of this city for Richards. Justice Keys had fixed bail at $1,000 each when they were arraigned before him Wednesday evening, but Judge Scott did not deem this enough.

Corey Forms a Campaign League.

George J. Corey, ex-American Consul at Amsterdam, who during the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 ran the Commercial League, has formed an organization for this campaign known as the Roosevelt and Fairbanks Commercial League. Elijah R. Kennedy of Brooklyn has been elected President; Andrew D. Barlow, ex-Consul at Mexico City, is Secretary, and Mr. Corey is the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Ex-Gov. Bulkeley a Candidate.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 22.—Ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley will announce his candidacy for the United States Senate in an interview which will appear in a local newspaper to-morrow morning.

Sentenced and Saved from Lynchers.

W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION MADE. **$3.50 SHOES** BEST IN THE WORLD.

Brockton Leads the Shoe Fashions of the World.



W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES THE BEST.

"For the past five years I have worn the Douglas $3.50 shoe exclusively. It has given me better wear and more comfort than any other I have ever worn. I formerly paid $5 and $6 for all my shoes. I consider the Douglas shoe the best."

J. M. BRINKERHOFF, of J. P. Brinkerhoff's Sons.

2,473,464 Pairs of Fine Shoes were made and sold by W. L. Douglas in 1903.

W. L. Douglas Shoes are made of the following leathers:

HEYL'S FRENCH PATENT CALF, DOUGLAS VICI KID, PAT. CORONA COLTSKIN, AC-ME CALF, FINE CALF, IMPERIAL HORSE ENAMEL, RUSSIA CALF, ETC.

No matter where you live, you can get W. L. Douglas shoes; they are sold by shoe dealers everywhere. W. L. Douglas $5.00, $4.00, $3.50, $3.00, $2.50 and $2.00 shoes for men; $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 for boys. W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom guarantees their value and protects you against high prices. Take no substitute.

In W. L. Douglas men's $3.50 shoe stores, you will find all the new and popular styles; narrow, medium and wide toes, in all widths. One pair will outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.50 shoes. Also W. L. Douglas High Grade Boys Shoes, $2.00 and $1.75.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded everywhere to be the finest Patent Leather produced.

Fast Color Eyelets will not turn brassy.

Write for new Illustrated Catalog. Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 Shoe Stores in Greater New York:

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755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1449 Broadway, corner 41st Street.
95 Nassau Street.
142 East 14th Street.
250 West 125th Street.
974 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, cor. 120th St.
356 Sixth Avenue, corner 23d Street.
345 Eighth Avenue.
520 Willis Avenue, near 149th Street.

BROOKLYN.

708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
494 Fifth Avenue.

JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.



Beefsteak Pies.

MATERIALS: — One quart diced cooked meat, one pint boiled diced potatoes, two sliced minced bacon, brown gravy, salt, pepper, plain pastry.



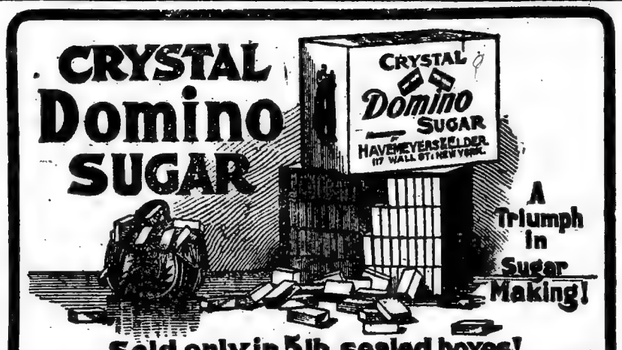
Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Seasoning:—Beefsteak pie often seems lacking in piquancy. The finishing touch is given by mixing with the brown gravy two tablespoonfuls of Lea & Perrins' Sauce. When well baked and served piping hot it will be pronounced perfect.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK.

CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR



A Triumph in Sugar Making!

Sold only in 5 lb. sealed boxes!

Hence, no dirt, no waste, no possible adulteration. Every piece sparkles like a cluster of diamonds, the result of its perfect crystallization. You will be pleased the moment you open a box. You will be better pleased when you have tried it in your tea, coffee, etc. SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

WELCHS GRAPE JUICE.

Buy a quart or pint bottle of Welchs Grape Juice from your druggist or grocer.

When tired or exhausted, mentally or physically, drink a small glassful. You will find it refreshing and invigorating.

If your system is "run down," take a small glassful of Welchs two or three times a day. You will note a marked improvement in health.

If you wish a delicious beverage, something different, something to offer a friend or guest, try Welchs Grape Juice ice cold. It may be diluted with water and be better than other brands.

A gift for your sick friend? Welchs Grape Juice.

Sold by druggists and grocers. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

EDDY REFRIGERATORS

Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century
The Perfection of Cleanliness & Economy.

Lewis & Conger,

130 & 132 West 42d Street,
and 135 West 41st Street, New York.

FISHERMEN FINED $1,660.

Must Pay $10 Each for 166 Fish Illegally Caught.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., July 22.—Justice David Gildner, at Rockwood, Somerset County, has just imposed what are probably the heaviest fines ever made under the present fish laws of the State upon Herman Fogle, Austin Schrock, and Madison Romesberg.

The men were convicted of catching 166

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE

DULUTH-SUPERIOR LIMITED

New Fast Electric-Lighted Train

through solid without change between Chicago, Superior and Duluth, with all modern devices for the safety and comfort of patrons.

Electric lighted throughout, with individual reading lamps in every berth. Leaves Chicago 10 p.m. daily.

$22 Round Trip Chicago to Duluth

Daily throughout the Summer.

Pullman sleeping cars and free reclining chair cars to St. Paul and Minneapolis also on this train.

The Best of Everything.

D. W. ALDRICH, Gen. East'n Agt., C. & N. W. Ry., 461 Broadway, New York.

THE TIMES TO-MORROW

Railroad Development in the Heart of Africa

Rapid progress made in uncivilized sections. Difficulties and dangers overcome by pluck and persistency.

Great Obstacles Overcome in Building Telephone Lines

Mountain range and river no barrier to modern progress.

An Army of Autos to Cross Half the Continent

Great run from Boston, New York, and other cities to the St. Louis Fair. Plans for the journey.

The Legends of Esopus

Stories of Indians and Dutch settlers connected with the home of Judge Parker.

How Gaminland Finds Its Summer Joys

Rush of the tenement house dwellers for fresh air and sweet breezes. Pastimes of the curb.

Father Jogues to be the Empire State's First Saint

Movement for the canonization of "The Martyr of the Mohawk," slain by the Iroquois in 1644.

Beneficent Shipwrecks

John R. Spears, author of "The History of Our Navy," tells of catastrophes at sea that have eventuated into good for the people at large.

War on Skin Cancer Waged with Radium

Berlin specialist tells of his epoch-making cures, methods and results.

The Triumphs of Old Age

Striking examples of men who have done their best work when far beyond their prime.

Husbands and High Duties

Two reasons why New York women buy fewer gowns in Paris and more in New York.

New Gown Materials, In-

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE ATTITUDE OF TAMMANY.

Mr. BIRD S. COLER declares that he is fighting. Very likely. But he is not fighting Republicans, he is fighting Democrats. Yet this is a year in which a President is to be elected, a campaign year in which all loyal Democrats are supposed to train their weapons upon the enemy party. Mr. BIRD S. COLER'S entire energies appear to be absorbed in the business of fighting Mr. MCCARREN, who for his part is working for the success of his party's candidate.

Mr. MURPHY also appears to be fighting. He is actually fighting with the Republicans, not against them. He is the chief of the Tammany organization. Yet he has not lifted a finger or permitted the organization to lift a finger in aid of the Democratic Presidential ticket. Mr. MURPHY'S behavior leaves room for but one conjecture of motive—that of hostility to his party and a desire to bring about its defeat.

In accepting the Tammany nomination for Mayor, Mr. MCCLELLAN said: "The election of the ticket you have nominated will be a step in the direction of Democratic supremacy throughout the Union. * * * We are struggling for good government in New York and for the final supremacy of Democratic principles throughout the United States." Mr. MURPHY appears to be determined that his organization shall be open to the charge of blackest bad faith. He and his associates "bunkoed" thousands of independent Democrats into supporting their nominees last Fall by persuading them that the election of a Democratic Mayor in New York would greatly enhance the probability of electing a Democratic President in the Nation. Now that the Democrats have nominated a candidate for President the false MURPHY turns his back upon the organization and assumes the detestable rôle of a deserter.

Are there any Democrats among the leaders and chief men of Tammany? Do they hold their Democracy subordinate to the will of MURPHY? Are they his spineless slaves, men without minds and wills of their own, wooden figures that jump only when he pulls the string?

A FOE WITHOUT DISGUISE.

We approve and applaud Mr. BRYAN'S resolve to make this campaign upon an individual platform of his own. We wish he would get up a new platform every week and print it in The Commoner. We should rejoice if he would make each succeeding platform a little wilder and more Socialistic and dangerous than those that had gone before. For Mr. BRYAN'S support of Judge PARKER will be harmful to the cause only in proportion as men believe it to be sincere. The personal platform which he publishes in this week's issue of The Commoner is so stuffed with silliness and lunacy that the real purpose of its maker is instantly disclosed. Mr. BRYAN hopes by this declaration to frighten Eastern Democrats away from the ticket of their party, and to hold together the remnant of Bryanites in the West and South as an independent organization equally hostile to the Democrats and to the Republicans. He seeks the defeat of Judge PARKER in order that he himself may be able to get a living in coming years as a leader of faction and a maker of trouble.

Whether or not the Democratic Party wins in November, says Mr. BRYAN, the contest for the principles he enunciates must be made. But if Judge PARKER is elected we shall be rid of imperialism and the threat of race trouble, and Mr. BRYAN and his friends will have "greater freedom in the taking up of economic questions." The "economic questions" upon the taking up of which Mr. BRYAN sets his heart are these: The ownership and operation of railroads by the several States, a policy which would plunge the business of the country into such desperate confusion, a policy of such stark, howling madness that the advocacy of mere Federal ownership and operation seems in comparison mild, innocuous, and pleasant; the municipal operation of street railroads, which has for years been the familiar fad of half-baked visionaries; a Government telegraph, also a favorite hobby of the half-baked; an income tax, which is the dose of poison that Mr. BRYAN attempted to administer to the Democratic Party in the St. Louis platform; the election of Federal Judges by the people for limited terms; caucus nomination of Postmasters. Upon these last two Mr. BRYAN lays no special stress, since he knows no one will pay much attention to them. The other planks of his platform he offers because he knows that so far as his advocacy of them will have any effect at all that effect will be damaging to Judge PARKER and the Democratic cause.

Mr. BRYAN is not so cunning as he was. The publication of this personal statement of principles, coupled with slurs upon Judge PARKER, and with the announcement of his own readiness and purpose to undertake "the work of organizing the radical and progressive element in the Democratic Party" at once stamps him as the foe of the Democracy. It arrays him against the majority which was in control at St. Louis, against the ticket, against the platform. He stands forth a self-proclaimed wrecker. But since everybody can see what he is up to, his power to do mischief practically disappears. He will frighten no Eastern Democrats, and it is only in surely Republican States where the Democracy is disorganized, or more properly speaking Bryanized, that any votes will be lost to Judge PARKER through Mr. BRYAN'S setting up of an independent and Socialistic body of principles.

RELEASE OF THE MALACCA.

A very painful international tension has been relieved, for the time at least, by the agreement of the Russian Government to release the seized ship on the assurance of the British Government that there was no contraband of war on board excepting stores belonging to the British Government. Lord LANSDOWNE gave the required assurance to the extent of saying that "he had been informed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company that there was no contraband on board, a statement which the British Government accepted on account of the standing of the company."

The Russian Government could scarcely be expected to accept this assurance as completely satisfactory. The verification of it by the Russian and British Consuls in the Island of Crete seems only a necessary precaution. Doubtless the Peninsular and Oriental is a most respectable corporation, more like a national institution than an ordinary commercial concern. Doubtless, also, the officers of the company fully believed what they said when they gave Lord LANSDOWNE the assurance which he has accepted. But if it be true, as it appears to be, that the company has refused knowingly to carry contraband of war to the Far East, nothing is more likely than that shippers of contraband, being made aware of this scruple, simply forbore to describe their shipments accurately in their bills of lading. An actual verification of the bills of lading by the carrier would have been so much out of the usual course that there is no reason to suppose it was employed. The first verification of the ship's manifest that has occurred is probably that which is now taking place, and it may contain surprises for the officers both of the Peninsular and Oriental and of the British Government.

Whether the British Government has attached too much weight or not to the standing of the Peninsular and Oriental, it seems plain that the master of the Malacca did so. In fact, the seizure of his ship seems to have been entirely his own fault. He refused to show the Russian officer who boarded him his manifest, which would have disclosed nothing unlawful. Apparently he took this lofty ground upon the general principle that Britannia ruled the waves, and that the corporation which he had the honor to represent was altogether too important to be subjected on the high seas to the impertinent curiosity of a whipper-snapper of a Russian naval officer. The detail that the whipper-snapper was strictly within his rights, and that he himself was strictly outside of his own either did not occur to the wrathful skipper, or he dismissed it as irrelevant. But if he had shown his manifest, as he was bound to do, it is likely that he would have been allowed to continue his voyage without further interruption.

It is to be observed that this adjustment takes no account of the alleged irregularity of the status of the seizing ship, which went through the Dardanelles as a merchantman and emerged into the Red Sea as a man-of-war. That is really the crucial question in the case. It is not in the least to be assumed that because the Russians accept, subject to examination, the British assurance that there was no contraband on this particular ship, they thereby at all admit that there was any irregularity in the seizure or abandon the pretension that vessels of the Volunteer Fleet, wherever commissioned, are not lawfully commissioned cruisers, empowered to exercise the rights of search and seizure. In the absence of such an admission, it is to be expected that the question involved in the seizure of the Malacca will come up again.

THE MEAT TRADE DISAGREEMENTS.

In our issue of Thursday we announced the end of the meat strike. Such announcement was fully warranted by the agreement entered into between the representatives of the unions and the representatives of the packers. It was a perfectly clear agreement, and might have been reached sooner had not the employers stood out for their determination to retain such of the men now in their employ as are capable, industrious, and faithful. This did not suit the strikers. When they presented themselves for re-employment they found a considerable number of men doing the work their own members had formerly done. This meant that for the present at least an equal number of union men must wait for employment until vacancies occurred. The employers agreed that there should be no discrimination against union men, and for the protection of the strikers it was agreed that any man not re-employed within forty-five days might take his case before the board of arbitration. It may be that the men understood that this meant that the board should pass upon his right to re-employment and award it to him if it was found that he had not been re-employed at his old job within forty-five days. However, when they found that the question to be arbitrated in the case of a man with this particular grievance was whether or not he had been discriminated against because of his union affiliations, and that if this could not be shown he had no case, they refused to ratify the action of their representatives, repudiated the basis of settlement, demanded that the packers take back all or none, and on their refusal to take all the strike was resumed.

The immediate cause of offense to the strikers was the following paragraph in the circular of the packers:

> In the agreement reached the packers reserve the privilege of retaining in their employ all employés that have been hired while the strike has lasted, thus guaranteeing to these men the fair treatment they deserve, and gaining for the packers one of the most important points for which they contended and for which they stood out so long. The privilege of arbitration within the time limit of forty-five days covers the question of "discrimination" only, and is in no way intended to guarantee to the striking employés that they will be taken back and given the places now filled by non-union help.

It is diffcult to see how the packers can honorably agree to any modification of their position as regards the non-union labor in their employ. To discharge the men who have stood by them in this emergency would be an act of moral turpitude. Moreover, it would be fatal. The only safety of that or any other industry is the open shop, and no discrimination. If the packers stand firm on their agreement they must prevail.

At the hour of this writing it is difficult to predict with confidence how serious the resumption of the strike really is. It may be that the men to whom employment is now open will hesitate to put it again in jeopardy, in view of the ability of the packers to get labor outside the union ranks. It is one thing to proclaim the resumption of a strike declared "off" and another to secure obedience to such proclamation by those to whom it is addressed. The issue on which the strike is resumed is an impossible one. It would establish the principle that a man owns his "job," may leave it when and for as long a time as suits him, and demand it again when it pleases him to return. In refusing this the packers are perfectly right.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

The journey of Mr. GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, to Philadelphia to meet Mr. GEORGE W. PERKINS, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation, who had repaired to that city from his home in New York for the purpose of conferring with Mr. CORTELYOU, is a campaign incident of grave interest to politicians, to financiers, and to moralists.

Mr. CORTELYOU was, up to the time he accepted the Chairmanship, the head of the Department of Commerce and Labor, which contains within itself a Bureau of Corporations. This bureau is vested with the power to inquire somewhat closely into the affairs of corporations. So long as Mr. CORTELYOU was Secretary of Commerce and Labor any inquiry into the nature of his business with the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation would have been easily met by the answer that his conference with Mr. PERKINS was in the line of official duty. Mr. CORTELYOU now has no official duties connected with the Federal Administration. He has a party duty intimately connected with the political fortunes of the head of the Federal Administration, and one branch of that duty is the collection of campaign funds. It is declared, we may add that it is believed, that Mr. CORTELYOU'S meeting with Mr. PERKINS in Philadelphia was had in order that the subject of raising money for the expenses of the Republican campaign might be taken up between them. We repeat that the incident is one of grave interest, an interest which is in no wise diminished by the reputation which President ROOSEVELT has acquired as a foe of the trusts.

LAWLESSNESS IN COLORADO.

It is a legal maxim that there is no wrong without a remedy. That a great wrong is being done to certain citizens of the United States residing in the State of Colorado, in that without due process of law they are deprived of their rights, separated from their possessions, and denied protection under the law, is admitted. What is the remedy? If there be none we must conclude that there are constitutional rights which cannot be maintained, and that if a State Government elects to employ the methods of anarchy it is free to do so. If there be a remedy which is not at the moment available by reason of the fact that the courts are so swayed by public opinion that the Judges are afraid or unwilling to do their duty, we must conclude that there are conditions in which the hitherto invulnerable safeguard of the law, to which every citizen has the inalienable right of appeal, may break down so utterly that it ceases to be of value.

As one phase of the many-sided revolution in Colorado we have the second closing of the Portland mine by the military authorities presumably acting by direction of the Governor. The entire mechanical force of engineers, firemen, master mechanics, and skilled men in other departments has been arrested, throwing some 500 men out of work. It is reported that the crime of which these men are accused consists in their refusal to surrender their membership in the Western Federation of Miners and to take out cards issued by the Citizens' Association. In all some forty men were thus arbitrarily arrested. Six were brought before the military board, pronounced "all right," and allowed to go. Twelve others were "released on their own recognizance"—a curious proceeding in the case of men neither convicted nor even accused of any offense against the law.

The explanation of this action is that the men arrested intended to strike work at some time agreed upon. Whether this is true or not we do not know. If true it does not constitute a crime. The neglect or refusal of these men to obtain permission of the Citizens' Association to remain in Colorado and work for their living was within their rights and might be persisted in without warranting incarceration or deportation. As we understand it, the association is an organization without legal power or authority, and with the status of a vigilance committee. If it is necessary for the regulation of the internal affairs of Colorado, that community was admitted to Statehood much too soon. That it is necessary is inconceivable.

It is difficult to understand why the people of Colorado are content with the conditions which exist there, and why the simple expedient of enforcing the law has not commended itself to their sober second thought. They accept the disgrace of practical anarchy with surprising equanimity. Perhaps they are too near to what is happening from day to day to appreciate its real significance. The remedy for crime is its detection and punishment. The remedy for lawlessness is the enforcement of law. Nothing else than these will restore peace to Colorado.

THE TRADE IN CONTRABAND.

We have already pointed out that, if the status of the Petersburg as a "lawfully commissioned ship of a belligerent nation" were unquestioned, her action in searching and holding the Malacca would have been quite unexceptionable, and that her status is one of the facts into which a prize court would be entitled and bound to inquire. There seems to be some confusion in the current comment both of the British and the American press. The citation of the cases of the Trent and of the German ship seized off Lorenzo Marques at the beginning of the South African war and afterward released is quite irrelevant. For one thing, each of those ships was plying between two neutral ports, whereas the Malacca was consigned to the port of a belligerent.

Nobody doubts that a great trade in contraband of war has been going on ever since the present war broke out, both with Russia and with Japan. The Russian trade has been in great part carried on overland, across the German frontier, where of course it is not liable to seizure. That with Japan has necessarily been carried on by sea, and although it is there theoretically subject to seizure, yet in practice the risk of seizure has seemed negligible since the early Japanese naval victories seemed to shut out Russia from the sea. Although the neutrality proclamations of Great Britain and the United States informed the "nationals" of those countries that they engaged in carrying contraband of war to either combatant at their own risk, the expectation of profit of course outweighed every adverse consideration as soon as it appeared that the trade was practically safe. And the trade has gone on and grown with the immunity of those engaged in it, until the breaking out of the beleaguered squadron at Vladivostok and the appearance of the steamers of the Russian Volunteer Fleet in the Red Sea put a different face upon the prospects of the trade. Although the case of the Malacca has been peacefully disposed of, it is beyond doubt that there are millions' worth of contraband of war afloat, destined for Japan. And it is not in the least to be supposed that Russia will waive her belligerent right of overhauling ships for such contraband and of seizing for condemnation such ships as there is reason to suppose are carrying contraband to her enemy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A more irritating assumption of a relation of cause and effect where no such relation exists could hardly be made than is the one on which the journal Electricity of this city bases what amounts to an effort to prove that the public is stupidly ungrateful to the urban transportation companies for many and great advantages conferred upon it by them, and that it ought not to grieve its tireless benefactors by putting obstacles in the way of the execution of their plans or by demanding high prices for franchises. "The people," says Electricity, "are great gainers, individually and collectively, by the present system of electrical traction, so characteristic of large American cities." Of course they are, in precisely the same sense that they are great gainers from the willingness of certain men to keep grocery stores and butcher shops, and so to save us all from starving to death, as we surely would if somebody didn't take the trouble to bring food within our reach. The grocers and butchers, however, do not pose as philanthropists, do not expect to be provided with free quarters in which to conduct their undoubtedly important and beneficent labors, and, when they sell flour or meat to a customer, do not feel aggrieved if the customer fails to give them gratitude in addition to "the price." It would be absurd to question that the electric car lines have enormously increased the value of vast quantities of real estate, made life better worth living for millions and millions of people by multiplying the areas within which residence is practicable, and done more than any other one thing to solve the problems of urban and suburban transportation, but meanwhile, and very far from incidentally, they have also done much for those who built and operated them. The passengers have not been and are not objects of charity, and such "favors" as they have received from the companies have invariably been extorted with a difficulty that makes the name ridiculous. The "public benefit" idea was successfully exploited for many a year and for very much more than it was worth, but now the realities of the situation are coming to be better seen, and immensely valuable franchises are no longer to be had for the asking—and a little quiet negotiation with Aldermen or legislators. Electricity, with its appeals for gratitude and its listing of benefactions, is behind the times. Even the men whom it was trying to please have abandoned the arguments it uses, and no longer claim to be different from other business men in getting the best obtainable price for wares for which there is a large demand.

—It is customary to think of the Portuguese colonies as places where incompetence, shiftlessness, and corruption of administration reach their utmost limits, and numberless descriptions of these colonies made by alien visitors have presented most lugubrious pictures of hopeless degeneration from the days when Portugal taught the arts of exploration and settlement to an envious world. It is therefore highly surprising to learn from a recent work on "The Portuguese Colonies, Their Present and Future," by AUGUSTE RIBEIRO, that, at least from the standpoint of the financier, the many little possessions still left to Portugal are all doing something more than fairly well. Only Portuguese India requires help from the mother country and the other colonies. The rest have resources sufficient for their own needs, meet all their Governmental expenses, and are out of debt. Several nations that have almost forgotten the existence of little Portugal would be glad indeed to be able to say as much as this of their own colonies. Mr. RIBEIRO also insists that Portugal does not exploit her colonies, but strives for their material and economic development with a wiser and more successful generosity than is commonly placed to her credit. He enters at length into the trade statistics of each of the colonies, and, although the figures are not of impressive magnitude as compared with those familiar to the greater nations, they yet run in many instances well into the millions, and the balance is almost always on the right side. And yet the stories about Lourenço Marqueth, Maçao, and the other better known possessions of Portugal cannot be altogether false, even if some of them are exaggerations of the existing conditions. The agreement as to detail is too exact. Life in these places would be prolonged torture to most people not Portuguese, and apparently some pains are taken to make it so.

—Mayor WILLIAMS of Memphis has "come down" in response to the very urgent and persistent invitations of his fellow-townsmen, but it is evident enough from the wording of his reply to their question as to what he purposes to do about gambling that he hopes to cool their ardor for reform by giving them more of it than they want. By "gambling houses," he says, he understands that they mean gambling of all kinds and in all places, for money and for things of value, and on that understanding he promises to put an end to the evil practice in Memphis. Now, it is highly improbable that more than a few inhabitants of the city are desirous for the suppression of everything that could be called gambling by the widest possible extension of that term. To do so would cause an immense amount of irritation in cities much more Puritanic than Memphis has the reputation of being, and the Mayor's intention is clear. Resentful of the denunciation to which he has been subjected and the compulsion that has been exerted to make him change his policy, he is going to draw a line that will include forms of amusement and even of charity that are gambling only under the strictest of interpretations, and by so doing he hopes to make his enemies as unpopular with the mass of the population as he is himself with those who are tired of great and open abuses. It is an old scheme, but it never has worked, and it will not in this case. The Mayor should remember that he is dealing with a people who know perfectly well what they mean by "gambling," and that they may act impulsively if he trifles with their serious determinations to bring about a real reform.

—Again the press of the country is scolded by President FRANCIS for not doing its duty by the St. Louis Fair. This is becoming distinctly tiresome. The press has done very much more than fulfill such small obligations as it had toward the Fair, and a good many papers are convinced that they have printed more about the enterprise than their subscribers were likely to read. To have devoted still more space to the subject would have been to waste it, and the Fair would have reaped no advantage from the waste. President FRANCIS and his associates do not look far enough for the cause of their trouble. The attendance at the Fair has been below their confident expectations, not because it has lacked free advertising—that it has received in enormous quantities—but because these appeals to curiosity and wonder have been too frequent of late years and have begun to fall on a good many deaf ears. Of course the St. Louis Fair is worth seeing, but its difference from its immediate predecessors is of quantity rather than of quality, and people have begun to count the cost, both in money and in discomfort, of a visit to a city given over to the "entertainment" of strangers.

Distinguished Connections.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

"It is this way," says Bent Murdock, in tracing his own kinship to Henry Gassaway Davis, the Democratic nominee for Vice President. "Henry Gassaway's sister married a brother of Gen. John H. Morgan, the Kentucky raider of 1863. A sister of Morgan married a Ridgeway, whose sister married a brother of Gen. George B. McClellan, who was an uncle of present Mayor McClellan of New York. Another sister married Zach Pierepont, whose daughter Katherine married Thomas Murdock—peace to his ashes—who was father of the Kansas tribe. Henry Gassaway and the sainted Thomas played old sledge, ran horses, followed the hounds, preached, taught school, and did a lot of other things together in their boyhood days around Taggart's Run, Cheat River, and the Pierepont settlement in Old Virginia. And that's all there is to this story."

Save and excepting that Lieut. Thomas Benton Murdock is pretty sure to cast a vote for the Democratic nominee for Vice President.

Mr. Roosevelt Got It from Mr. Folk.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

That clause in the Missouri Democratic platform which says that "other offenses violate law, while bribery aims at the assassination of the commonwealth itself," has a familiar sound. This is because it appeared in the last annual message of President Roosevelt, who spoke of the givers and takers of bribes as those who "aim at the assassination of the commonwealth itself." But the phrase originated with Mr. Folk, who used it in some public speeches in Missouri weeks before the President sent this message to Congress. Mr. Roosevelt got it from him.

How the Naughty Boy Suffered.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Your little boy is sick this morning," said Mr. Naybor, sympathetically.

"Yes," replied Popley, "he was naughty last evening and I sent him to bed without his supper—"

"Ah! and the long fast made him ill?"

"Long fast nothing! Before he got to sleep his mother and grandmother sneaked a lot of things up stairs and simply stuffed him."

Climate and Weather.

From Puck.

Little Rodney—Papa, what is the difference between climate and weather?

Mr. Wayout (of Dismalhurst-on-the-Blink)—Climate, my son, is what a locality has when you are buying a home there, and weather is what it has afterward.

ISSUES FOR INDEPENDENTS.

Silver Question Is Dead—When a Party Man Should Bolt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of July 21 under the caption "Judge Parker's Currency Views," and in answer to a communication from "A Subscriber," was sound from the standpoints of "independent journalism" and "independent voting."

But there are always two sides to the question as to when a party man should bolt the nominations of his party.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts has not been in full sympathy with his party during the past few years, and although he has bitterly fought it on its expansion into Asia policy he has thought it his duty as a party man to fight inside the party rather than from the outside.

After James G. Blaine received his nomination at Chicago Theodore Roosevelt rebelled, and for a time it was uncertain where he would politically land, but he finally "voted the straight ticket." On the other side of the question, Mr. Cleveland, as President Cleveland, had called an extra session of Congress and had insisted that it should repeal the Sherman Silver act and recognize gold as being the National standard of value; therefore he could not support Bryan and his silver theory of 16 to 1 without stultifying himself and his official record; nor could he support a platform which reflected on the position he had taken in suppressing the Chicago rioters as against the attitude of Gov. Altgeld, for that would have been an acknowledgment that his official acts were wrong and unconstitutional.

After the repeal of the Sherman Silver act Mr. McKinley, whose past Congressional record had been that of a silver advocate, delivered a speech in Toledo, Ohio, and lamented that at last Mr. Cleveland had undone all that had been accomplished for silver; but later on accepted the Republican nomination for the Presidency and through public speeches indorsed the gold standard theory of Mr. Cleveland, which he had so recently combated, simply because the standard had been indorsed by Republican leaders and because he felt constrained to follow the majority of his party, even though, personally, he was opposed to the gold standard theory, he gave it his full support.

The result of past elections has demonstrated that straight-out party men generally vote the straight ticket, and when they can do so with consistency party leaders when in a minority fight their party, if at all, inside of party lines.

But during the past twenty years an "independent" element has developed in each party which cannot be controlled by party leaders. This element reads and thinks and follows judgment more closely than prejudice, for it has little ambition for public office, therefore is not self-seeking.

"The Independents" twice elected Mr. Cleveland, twice elected Mr. McKinley, and will undoubtedly carry the next election.

Mr. Parker's telegram fully and clearly defined his position on the money question, and as his position was indorsed by eight-tenths of the delegates who were representing the Democratic Party then in convention, it is fair to assume that the Cleveland gold standard is, and will be, the National standard; therefore, the silver question, like the greenback question, is a dead issue. Let the dead bury its dead.

The live issues in which the people, the plain working people, are interested are the tariff and its relations to trusts and the cost of living, the wisdom of the policy of expansion into Asia, taxation on a more economical basis for the support of the General Government, and for the protection of the masses rather than for the creation of millionaires. W. P. D.

New York, July 22, 1904.

JUDGE PARKER'S TELEGRAM.

A Story That He at First Prepared an Unqualified Refusal of the Nomination.

New York Correspondence of The Philadelphia Press.

Very likely Mr. Root knows, for a few of the Republican leaders of this city have within a day or two heard the story and some of the great powers of finance of the city to whom it was brought have in a half confidential way told what till now is unwritten history. It is a narrative that tells of the narrow escape of the Democracy at St. Louis from complete demoralisation.

When Judge Parker, on Friday evening of the last day but one of the convention, went to sleep he was as ignorant of the platform as he was upon the day of the meeting of the convention. Strangely enough, none of his friends at St. Louis had sent him word that the Committee on Resolutions had repudiated the Williams financial plank and had unanimously drafted a platform in which no mention was made of the currency issue. On Saturday morning Judge Parker received telegrams announcing his nomination just after sunrise, but not one of these spoke in detail or in a general way of the platform. When he received his New York papers he saw to his dismay that he had been nominated upon a platform which was silent upon the money question and might be interpreted according to the disposition of any Democrat. Undoubtedly, too, he read the comments of the New York papers in which it was confessed that the ticket had been nominated upon a platform which meant disaster.

In a moment or two Judge Parker's mind was made up. He drafted a telegram which he intended to send to Mr. Sheehan, in which he announced emphatically, decisively, that he could not accept the nomination. It was an outright declination. Had he acted upon his first impulse that telegram would have been sent to St. Louis so early that Mr. Sheehan would have received it before the convention met. Then it occurred to Judge Parker that in fairness to his friends, to the party, and in justice possibly to himself, he should not act so decisively and irrevocably upon the information which he had. It was while thus thinking the matter over that he took his now memorable horseback ride, in which he mentally worded the second telegram and the one which was sent to Mr. Sheehan. When he sent that second telegram the Judge was of the opinion that it would result in the withdrawal of his candidacy.

This narrative having been told in the financial centre here and told authoritatively has unquestionably quickened some of the gold Democrats who had not been quite ready to accept Parker with the Democracy such as was represented at St. Louis behind him. It is an incident which in part explains the feeling of the Republican leaders that the canvass is to be no foot race between a sturdy, political athlete and a limp and halting candidate, but a contest in intensity, in closeness possibly which may be compared with that of 1884, and that is one of the reasons why it is deemed imperative that Mr. Root become the Republican candidate for Governor.

Put on the Brakes in the Senate.

From The Tucson (Arizona) Citizen.

Henry G. Davis, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, began active working life on the railroad of which he is now the President and chief stockholder, the West Virginia Central. He worked as a brakeman for five years and has never forgotten the tricks of the trade.

When he was a Senator of the United States an incident occurred revealing the "ruling passion strong in life." It was during a protracted night session. Thurman, Conkling, Lamar, and Blaine were engaged in a mighty debate. Only those engaged in the immediate discussion were awake; the others, fagged out by the protracted session, were asleep.

Henry G. Davis was asleep. His elbows rested on his little square desk, and his face in his hands. Thurman was speaking and it was characteristic of the great Ohioan that he frequently applied his celebrated bandanna to his nose and blew strong and loud blasts. On this particular occasion Thurman blew two loud blasts on his nose and Davis, quietly sleeping a couple of desks away, jumped to his feet, caught the top of his desk and began to twist it with great energy.

The two blasts from the "Old Roman's" nose—the signal for "down brakes"—awoke the old brakeman with a start and he proceeded to put on the brakes before the wondering and amused Senate.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CANDIDATE.

Judge Parker's Regularity and His Moral Courage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is astonishing what a cause of deep solicitude to certain Republicans Judge Parker's regularity in 1896 and 1900 is. If his action gives them so much pain, what must be the effect upon them of the action of that sterling Republican, Senator Hoar, who not infrequently has voted—and in a small body, mind you, where his vote meant something—contrary to his convictions, for the sole reason of maintaining his regularity?

I plead guilty to being "irregular" in those years, but as the matter now stands I am glad Judge Parker was "regular," for we have presented to us a great, broad-minded man upon whom we can all unite, and the one thing which, above all others, the Republicans fear, is a united Democracy. They might just as well get used to it, however, for unless I am greatly mistaken that is what this campaign will show.

Judge Parker's course ever since his name was first mentioned has completely won me. How refreshing his silence has been! His nomination is a clear case of the office seeking the man. There has been nothing of that frantic fussing savoring of the ridiculous, that all too evident willingness to make terms with anybody. There has been a calm dignity about his whole conduct which has been wonderfully reassuring. And then that telegram! Well, I can't say anything new about that, but it thrilled me more than did the smashing of Cervera's fleet.

Why? Because moral courage stands for more than physical courage every time. It is frequently said that the young men will probably support Mr. Roosevelt. I suppose the reasons for thinking that are his age and his assumed fearlessness. But Judge Parker is not very much older, and as for his courage—well, I have yet to see anything in Mr. Roosevelt that can approach it. I write as a young man, and I am free to say that my study of Mr. Roosevelt's course during the past three years has not impressed me with his fearlessness.

I used to work with an old fellow who was something of a character in his way, and a favorite expression of his in reference to those who promised well but failed to come up to expectations, was "flying high and lighting on a mullen leaf." How often has Mr. Roosevelt soared aloft on the wings of noble resolve, only to settle down on the mullen leaf.

I have yet to be convinced that the young men of this country care anything for gallery plays beyond applauding them for the momentary amusement they furnish. The young men know a good thing when they see it, and I doubt not that many a young man has had his soul stirred within him by the exhibition of moral courage which Judge Parker has given to the world. My toast is, "Judge Parker, the young men's candidate." ONE OF THEM.

New Haven, July 21, 1904.

POLICEMEN'S PAY.

Earn It Sometimes in One Second—Not Overpaid.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am an old reader of THE TIMES, and have always believed in it implicitly, and now think that it will not fail me.

Recently I saw a letter signed J. C. Firestein, complaining about the police being overpaid. For the information of the public I can say that a policeman starts in with $800 per annum, and it takes five years for him to reach $1,400. At the present time only 28 per cent. of the total force are receiving $1,400, 27 per cent. $800, 30 per cent. $900 and $1,000, and the balance $1,000 to $1,350 per annum. So much for that.

As regards the pension the taxpayers do not pay one cent toward same. If Mr. F. or P. J. Jackson will look up the charter they will be better informed, and will not try to mislead the public, a matter THE TIMES itself does not do. There are no holidays for policemen, as Mr. J. would like us to believe; on the contrary, holidays are the busiest for the police. They do not get full pay while sick, and are not paid for time lost, except ten days' vacation each year; and, finally, I would say that I have seen policemen earn their whole salary in five seconds.

The risk they take at all times I doubt whether our brave citizens would take for the same money. I suppose Mr. Firestein and Jackson are of the usual class of "Jingoes" who shout fire and then let some one else put it out. I will wager that the first time F. or J. gets into trouble he will shout loudest for the "police."

OFFICER O'BRIEN.

New York, July 22, 1904.

Sparrows Feed Disabled Robin.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The sparrow has never been noted for its good works and kind deeds, but Samuel T. Fox, a real estate man, relates an experience that throws a new light on the character of the little scrapper. Mr. Fox lives in Tioga, and the other evening, just about dusk, he discovered a young robin floundering about on his lawn. It was unable to fly, and had evidently fallen from its nest. Fearing that the cats might devour it in the night, Mr. Fox took the bird to the rear of his yard, where he has a couple of guinea pigs in an inclosure covered with a wire screen. He placed the young robin in the pen. While dressing the next morning he looked out of his window and was amazed at the actions of a couple of sparrows, who were carrying worms to the young robin in the inclosure. They would fly away, only to return a few moments later with worms, which they proceeded to drop through the screen into the upturned mouth of the captive. They kept this performance up until the robin was liberated, and even then they continued to hover around like self-constituted guardians.

Moscow's Magic Grove.

From The London Mail.

The cyclone which raged around Moscow on June 29, causing great loss of life and tremendous damage to property, was a storm such as is seldom seen in Russia. At intervals hail of unusual size fell—some stones as large as a hen's egg—and the wind blew with terrific force.

Almost the first that suffered was the historical Annenhoffsky Grove, which eye-witnesses say was leveled to the ground as if by word of command. This grove was called into being by the Empress Anna. One day from her balcony she remarked, "What a beautiful spot—if only there was a grove here!"

Next morning on going to her window she beheld a grove. The Duke of Biron had given orders that in the night all the trees in the neighborhood should be transplanted there.

So, in a single night, the Annenhoffsky Grove was planted. Last week it was destroyed in a second.

The Boy's Timidity.

From The Chicago News.

The Mother—Dear me, the baby acts so queerly. He really appears frightened.

The Nurse—He always is afraid of strangers ma'am.

PERHAPS.

"Perhaps," 'tis but a simple word—
A weak one, some may say—
He is by indecision stirred
Whose language gropes that way.

But he who hears from ruby lips
This same word, whispered low,
The fountain of ambition sips
And feels his heart aglow—

"Perhaps." How subtle is the sound—
How hopeful and how sweet;
Then to the winds with words profound
While we, "Perhaps," repeat.

LURANA W. SHELDON.

TABBY'S TWO YEARS IN A THREE-INCH PRISON

Went In a Kitten and Came Out a Compressed Live Cat.

DOES THE LOCKSTEP NOW

Fell Between Walls of Two Houses and Tenants Fed It—Cowboy to the Rescue.

After nearly two years of entombment, a striped cat, which wore no blue beauty ribbons, but which ought to have a medal for determination to live, was pulled out yesterday from its prison between two walls little more than three inches apart, still alive, but pressed into such a slimness of body as its narrow home required.

The prison which it occupied so long is between the two buildings 163 and 165 East Fourth Street. The crevice between the two buildings is closed front and back, and even closed partly on the top by a tin roofing which once covered up the chasm, but which was partly torn away when the cat, then a kitten, went down, and still remains partly open at the top. The depth of the chasm is the height of the four-story buildings between which the cat was caught. The effort which the kitten made again and again during the early days of its imprisonment to climb up these slippery walls, only to fall back, were watched with sympathy by the neighbors, and they became divided into two factions, those who thought that the kitten ought to be killed and relieved of its misery, and those who held that while there was life there was hope. It goes without saying that this faction fed the cat. The others tried to feed it, too, on poisoned liver.

The cat liberated has proved as interesting as was the cat imprisoned. The love of prison life is still with it. Hardly had it been revived from the choking it got by being pulled out of its prison when it made a dash to get back into the chasm. Then, when it was carried to the flat immediately below the roof and placed on the floor it immediately started its lock-step promenade, forward and back, which it has kept up ever since.

It is not quite clear whether the cat, which the neighbors long ago christened "Holey" because of the hole it was in, owes its two years' imprisonment to some mischievous boy or to its own clumsiness as a kitten, for nobody knows precisely how it got down to the bottom of the chasm. When the cat went down, on Sept. 1, 1902, there lived on the top floor back of the building at No. 163 John Poppelauer, with his wife and family. A new little Poppelauer arrived on that day, and the father, solicitous about the safety of his baby boy, decided to isolate the kitten upon the roof. Only the kitten knows what happened there.

Once down in the hole, the kitten was not long in making its predicament known. What it lacked in lung power it made up in endurance, and it howled by night as well as by day. For days and nights after that the roof was filled with men and women who tried to pull up the kitten in one way or another, but all to no avail. Poles were put down to the bottom of the crevice in the hope that the kitten would try to crawl up on it, and pieces of meat fastened to strings were lowered down in the hope of catching the cat like a fish. Despite the arguments of those who believed that the kitten should be allowed to starve, others threw food down to it.

Meanwhile the kitten grew, and as it grew its voice developed. The cat's predicament finally got to the notice of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The agent who came to investigate was for killing the cat. The women almost mobbed him for his cruel point of view. He suggested shooting it, but the cat's friends argued that he might thus jeopardize the safety of the occupants of the two houses. He tried the poisoned liver scheme, but the cat, though excluded from contact with its fellow-felines, had its instinctive wisdom. The agent finally gave up. Many wondered how the cat lived without drink. There is a secret about that that not everybody knew, for when all was dark and still upon the roof one of the women in the house nightly lowered a can full of water to the prisoner.

The cat's predicament came to the notice of a former cowboy, who had learned in the West the use of the lariat. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning he went upon the roof of 163 and in less than half an hour had caught the cat by the neck. It got a strangling, but also liberty if the door to the roof can be kept shut.

DOG JUMPED FROM ROOF.

Punctured an Awning, but Trotted Off Unhurt and Cheerful.

A stray mongrel dog in some unexplained manner found its way to the roof of 578 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday. When it got ready to descend it had forgotten the way, and so it jumped to a canvas awning in front of the store and thirty feet below.

There was a sudden rip of the canvas and the dog slipped through and dropped to the sidewalk. He seemed dazed for a moment, but pulled himself together and trotted off as if jumping from the roof of a three-story building were an every-day occurrence. George Bauer, the occupant of the building, said that he was not acquainted with the dog.

SUBWAY WATCHDOG RABID.

Nellie, Favorite of the Workmen, Shot After Exciting Chase.

Nellie, an Irish setter known as "the watchdog of the subway," and who for a year and a half has lived in the underground station at Bleecker and Elm Streets, went mad yesterday morning, and was shot. Nellie's past is a mystery, but she succeeded in making herself beloved by all the workmen in the subway, who shared their luncheons with her. Yesterday morning she began to leap wildly, and then she dashed into a saloon at Houston and Mulberry Streets. She created great excitement there, for the dog was frothing at the mouth and snapping right and left.

It took only a minute to empty the saloon. From the saloon the dog next ran to the neighborhood of Police Headquarters, where it ran into the newspaper offices. Then the dog ran down to the corner of Houston and Crosby Streets, snapping and barking all the way. At this point she fell exhausted upon the pavement, but in a few minutes was on her feet again. In front of 163 and 165 Crosby Street a hole was being dug in the sidewalk through which a boiler had just been lowered. Edward Peters, one of the men engaged in putting the boiler in place, was standing on the top of the big iron cube, and the dog jumped squarely on his back and from there into the cellar of the building.

Policemen Keyes and Moffat, from Police Headquarters, were sent out to put an end to Nellie, and from the boiler which had been lowered into the Crosby Street building the policemen took turns firing at the dog until they killed her.

CAPTURE TRAVELER'S DOG.

Owner, Long-Distance Walker, Will Try Trip with a Seven-Toed Kitten.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 22.—Peter Deighan, the pedestrian who started on a walk to Albany, Ga., on a wager returned to his home in Belleville yesterday, having abandoned the trip on account of losing his dog, Ike Snyder, which was captured by a dogcatcher at Camden.

Deighan went as far as Elkton, Md., but the lonesomeness without his dog and the excessive heat forced him to return to Belleville. He says that he will attempt to win the wager with his seven-toed kitten later in the Fall.

BUBBLE CHASER'S TUMBLE.

Eddie Goes Through a Fire Escape, but Is Detained En Route.

This is the sixth Summer for Eddie Burke, who has had escaped from trolley cars, trucks, fire engines, and other vehicles so many times that his parents keep him in their flat on the third floor of the home at 248 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Eddie had another escape last night.

He was out on the fire escape wondering why papa and mamma wouldn't let him in the street. Above him he spied another boy making soap bubbles and blowing them out into the air. Eddie yelled out:

"B'wow one down iss way."

The other boy blew one down and Eddie leaned out to watch it. When it came down toward Eddie, he blew at it, and it went up in the air again and Eddie chased it. Just then the little lad stepped into space and went down the wall of the fire escape. Eddie caught on a projection by the seat of his small overalls.

Eddie hadn't been hurt a bit and didn't like the fuss being made over him by crowds of people, who marveled at his adventure. Some would not believe the boy had not been hurt, and a policeman and a Harlem Hospital ambulance soon arrived.

"Oo anudder bubbler," cried Eddie, wriggling out of his mother's arms and chasing after a bubble the boy above, oblivious of Eddie's mishap, had made. Eddie was pursued and captured, and, against his will, examined by the doctor, who reported all well.

VANDERBILT SAVES TIME.

Shortens Schedule of Journey to Newport, Minutes Meaning Money.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 22.—The steam yacht Adroit arrived here to-day from Morris Heights, N. Y., having been chartered by Mr. A. G. Vanderbilt for two months. Mr. Vanderbilt is having built for him an automobile boat which will be used to run between Wickford Landing and a pier near his place, which has been built in the east river about a mile from Oakland Farm. On this boat Mr. Vanderbilt in coming or going to New York proposes to run to and from the boat landing at Wickford connecting there with the New York trains.

The boat is large enough to carry passengers and baggage and is to be very fast, enabling Mr. Vanderbilt to reach his farm in far less time than it now takes. As the new boat will not be completed for several weeks Mr. Vanderbilt has chartered the new boat, the Adroit, which will serve his purposes fairly well for a time. The Adroit was formerly the Vixen, owned by Mr. John D. Archbold, and is now owned by the Gas and Power Engine Company of Morris Heights.

SEABROOKE QUITS CASINO.

Comedian and Manager Whitney Have Row About "Piff, Paff, Pouf."

For some time Thomas Q. Seabrooke, who has a leading part in "Piff, Paff, Pouf" at the Casino, has not been on the best of terms with Manager F. C. Whitney. Things came to a climax a night or two ago, when there was an open row. The result was that Seabrooke didn't turn up at the performance last night, and his place was taken by Fred Mace, an understudy.

It was night before last that Whitney told Seabrooke he didn't like the way the comedian was playing his part.

"Maybe you don't," the actor is said to have replied. "If you don't like it, neither do I, and I'll get out."

Whereat the manager told him he could do so, and without the regular two weeks' notice if he chose. Seabrooke did choose, and it was arranged for him to play through this week and then quit. Evidently he was willing to cut the engagement two nights shorter, so he stayed away from the Casino last night. Since there has been trouble brewing for some time an understudy was put in readiness. At Seabrooke's failure to appear Mace stepped in and took the part, causing no delay in the curtain.

That is what the people at the Casino explained last night. Seabrooke could not be found to give his version of the rumpus.

LION SHOW ABRIDGED.

Animal Fight Causes Bostock to Stop Bonavita Performance.

Frank C. Bostock announces that the Bonavita lion performance at Dreamland, which requires twenty-seven lions, is to be abandoned and will cease to be one of the features of his entertainment. This determination was caused by the fight of Thursday night last, when Bonavita was injured, and in fighting among themselves some of the most valuable lions of the collection were hurt.

Bonavita, who is in the hospital, said:

"I have heard Mr. Bostock's determination to give up this performance, and the announcement has caused me more pain than my wounds. I have worked with these animals from the beginning. It would be foolish for me to say that I am not attached to them, although I suppose many people wonder at this under the circumstances."

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Laura McGilvray, formerly in the company of John Hare, has been engaged for the part of Amelia Sedley in Mrs. Fiske's revival of "Becky Sharp."

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F. C. Whitney, theatrical manager, is seeking to obtain an injunction restraining Lulu Glaser from appearing in "A Madcap Princess" under the management of Charles B. Dillingham. The motion of his counsel was argued yesterday before Justice Lambert in Brooklyn. Whitney claims that in 1901 he made a three-year contract with Miss Glaser, and that there was a clause in the contract giving him an option on two more years. Decision was reserved.

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Charles Frohman has canceled Ethel Barrymore's dates for the three weeks beginning Monday, July 25. She will rest at Santa Barbara and resume her tour in Denver.

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Sam Shubert, who controls the time at the Manhattan Beach Theatre, has arranged with John C. Fischer to present James T. Powers there in "San Toy" for one week. This will be followed by "The Silver Slipper."

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.

The programme for the music in Central Park to-day is as follows:

CENTRAL PARK.
Seventy first Regiment Band.
PART I.
"Star-Spangled Banner."

March, "The Sentry"	Haskins
Overture, "Morning, Noon, and Night in Vienna"	Suppe
Concert waltz, "Danube Waves"	Ivanovici
Selection from "The Huguenots"	Meyerbeer
Cornet solo	Selected
Mr. John Hazel.	

PART II.

Reminiscences from opera by	Verdi
Selection, "The Fortune Teller"	Herbert
Descriptive, "In a Bird Store"	Orth
Popular mélange, "Broadway Echoes"	Bloom
Rondo, "The Lion Chase"	Kolling
"Home, Sweet Home."	

At the regular Sunday afternoon concert in Central Park to-morrow afternoon there will be a special chorus of 500 voices. These have been selected from the United Singing Societies of New York, and they will render a special programme.

MILITARY WEDDING ANNOUNCED.

Special to The New York Times.

ESSEX FELLS, N. J., July 22.—The wedding of Miss Josephine P. Worthington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Worthington of Caldwell, and Lieut. John R. Musgrave, United States Army, will take place in St. Peter's Episcopal Church here early in August, and will be a military wedding.

ROCKEFELLER WON'T BUY NEGRO'S STRIP OF HILL

Everson and Standard Oil Man Own Whole Slope.

$1,200 ASKED FOR TINY PATCH

"Bill" Not Likely to Get Anything at All for His Buttermilk Range Property.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 22.—Even though it justify him in the proud boast that "I and Mistah Rockefeller, Suh, are the only property owners in this heah diggins," "Bill" Everson, a colored man, who owns a tiny strip of land on one of the steepest hillsides in the Buttermilk Range, near this place, deeply regrets that so far he has been unable to get rid of his little patch of ground to John D. Rockefeller at his own figure, which is $1,200.

The hillside that Mr. Rockefeller and Everson own between them is the slope of a green-clad eminence higher than any of the hills in the Buttermilk Range, and capped by a peak on which the United States Government has erected a pole with a sign indicating that it is the highest point in Westchester County.

The Buttermilk Range skirts the Hudson and is situated about a mile and a half away from Mr. Rockefeller's estate on the Pocantico Hills, near this town. He holds title to four or five of the tallest peaks in the range, and when Mr. Rockefeller began to develop the magnificent thirty-mile system of drives and commenced to lay out a road between his manor and the Buttermilk Range real estate prices began to soar. One day when the Standard Oil magnate bought thirty-eight acres of land belonging to Emanuel Yerkes, a poor farmer, and adjoining the perpendicular patch of Bill Everson, the colored man thought he saw a fortune coming his way.

"Bill" then betook himself to a local real estate man who on several occasions has acted as a broker for Mr. Rockefeller, and told him that for $1,200, Mr. Rockefeller might become sole proprietor of that hillside. When the broker brought this piece of information to Mr. Hemmingway, Superintendent of Mr. Rockefeller's Pocantico Hills esate, his answer was a laugh. Then he explained that in acquiring the Yerkes property Mr. Rockefeller also had acquired the right of way across the colored man's little strip of land, and that this was the only purpose for which Mr. Rockefeller ever would want it.

"We have altogether abandoned the idea of carrying a drive through the Everson patch, although we already have the right to do so," he said. "We bought the Yerkes estate, which was thirty-eight acres, for $2,500, and if Everson would offer his property at the same rate we might buy it as a kindness to him."

LUNATIC ON LOFTY DOME.

Captured by Ruse After Spending Day 150 Feet Above Ground.

LIBERTY, Mo., July 22.—Alonzo Haggard, an insane man, took possession of the dome of the County Court House here to-day. The dome is 150 feet from the ground, and the police feared to attempt to capture the man, believing that he might harm them or might jump to the ground and kill himself.

The man entered the Court House at daybreak. Going out on the railing surrounding the dome, he pulled himself to the base of the Goddess of Liberty by means of the lightning rod, a growing crowd watching him from the street.

Haggard was captured to-night by a ruse. His sister was sent up through the attic by a trap door to the roof. Haggard came down from the dome to meet her, and while she held his attention Sheriff Wymore slipped up behind him and captured him. He was taken to the hospital at St. Joseph.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Last evening there were dances at the Meadow Club, Southampton, and at the club at Seabright, N. J. There are many house parties at Newport and other resorts over Sunday. At the Clam Bake Club, Newport, there will be a general clambake for the members. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will give the first dinner of the season at Friedheim. It will be in honor of Mrs. Aston.

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Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid went to Newport yesterday. They are the guests of Ogden Mills over Sunday. Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills will arrive from Europe next week.

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Philip Livermore, who has been visiting Samuel Newhouse in the West, sailed yesterday for Europe. He will join his mother, the Baroness Sellers.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew will have a house party at their country place near Seabright over Sunday. They go to Newport in August. Others entertaining at their villas near and on the Rumson Road are Mrs. John Neeser, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Street, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hadden.

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Miss Alice Roosevelt will conclude her visit to the Misses Dix, daughters of the Rev. Morgan Dix, this week. She will go later to Richfield Springs to visit Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson.

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Among those booked to sail on the Cedric yesterday for Liverpool were Adrian Iselin, 3d, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Jennings, Mrs. A. C. Biddle, Carroll L. Post, W. Harold Brown, and H. L. Draper.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who arrived from abroad on Tuesday, are now at Harbor Hill, their Roslyn home, but will leave for Saratoga the first of August. They have taken a cottage there for the racing season.

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The wedding of Miss Mabel G. Adams, a niece of Mrs. W. Henry Gunther, and Franklin Babcock will take place this noon at the country home of Mrs. Gunther, Springhurst, Riverdale, N. Y. The Rev. Mr. Hall, an uncle of Miss Adams, will perform the ceremony, and the bride's stepfather, W. A. Topping, will give her away. Miss Adams's only attendant will be her cousin, Mrs. Carl A. Clemons, a daughter of Mrs. Gunther.

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The engagement is announced of Mrs. Nellie Van Beuren Orr of Morristown, N. J., and Joseph Whitman of New York. Mrs. Orr is a granddaughter of President Van Buren.

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Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger is at the Hotel Childwold, and Miss Eleanor Scott, a daughter of Judge Scott, is at the same house.

Jersey Dentists Elect Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 22.—After adopting a recommendation to the effect that State licenses to practice dentistry be made interchangeable, the New Jersey State Dental Society closed its annual meeting to-day by electing these officers for the ensuing year: President—William C. Chase of Princeton; Vice President—J. E. Duffield of Camden; Secretary—Charles A. Meeker of Newark; Treasurer—Henry A. Hull of New Brunswick; Executive Committee—M. R. Brinkman of Hackensack, N. M. Chitterling of Bloomfield, T. Starr Dunning of Paterson, and Walter Wollsey of Elizabeth. Dr. Meeker was recommended for appointment as a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners.

WILSON BARRETT IS DEAD.

Actor, Dramatist, Manager, and Novelist Fails After Operation.

LONDON, July 22.—Wilson Barrett, the actor, died of heart failure this morning. He underwent an operation for cancer July 20, and the doctors thereafter said that after a few weeks' rest Barrett would be all right and able to carry out his intention of producing a new play in September.

Wilson Barrett, author of the successful drama, "The Sign of the Cross," and successor of Henry Irving as Director of the Lyceum in London, developed a talent for the stage very early in life. He was born Feb. 18, 1846, the son of an Essex gentleman farmer. Before he was out of his teens young Barrett had achieved a reputation.

At twenty-eight years of age he became manager of the Amphitheatre at Leeds. When thirty-one he was manager of the Court Theatre in London.

About this time he engaged Modjeska, and to her Juliet he played Mercutio.

What he believed to be his first great popular triumph was as Harold Armytage in "The Lights o' London." He appeared in "The Romany Rye" and "The Silver King," making a fortune. He essayed Hamlet in 1884, producing the play on a scale of great splendor. The enterprise proved very profitable. Barrett toured the United States in 1886 and 1889. He wrote "Pharaoh" upon his return to England after his second American tour. He collaborated with Hall Caine in putting "The Deemster" on the stage. Barrett was actor, dramatist, manager, and novelist all in one.

H. D. K. VAN ELTEN'S CAREER.

Artist Who Once Lived Here Dead in Paris.

Hendrik D. K. Van Elten, the artist, formerly a resident of this city, died in Paris on July 12. Mr. Van Elten was born in Alkmaar, the Netherlands, in 1829. After study in Brussels and Amsterdam he came to this city in 1863, and for more than a quarter of a century was one of New York's foremost artists. In 1876 he acted as Commissioner of Fine Arts for the Netherlands at the Centennial, in Philadelphia.

He was a member of the Amsterdam and Rotterdam Academies, of the Belgian Water Colord Society, of the American National Academy and of the National Academy. Among his works are "Evening on Long Island Sound," "Morning in the Hartz," and "Summer Morning—Esopus Creek."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William H. Reed.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., July 22.—William H. Reed, a New York lawyer, died yesterday of appendicitis at his cottage in Shrewsbury, which he recently bought. He was sick less than a week. Mrs. Reed, who had been West on a visit, did not arrive home until twelve hours after her husband's death. Mr. Reed was thirty-eight years old, and leaves two children.

Patrick McDavitt.

Patrick McDavitt, who was for many years the Chief Clerk of the Seventh District Municipal Court, in East Fifty-seventh Street, died yesterday morning at his home, 430 East Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. McDavitt was a delegate to the Democratic Convention at St. Louis. On his way home he was taken ill with gastritis. He never recovered. His death was caused by congestion of the brain. Mr. McDavitt was a life-long friend of Richard Croker. He was one of the Election Captains in the old Eighteenth Assembly District when the former Tammany leader was the district leader. In the early seventies Mr. McDavitt was Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department under Commissioner Coleman. In 1878, when Judge Ambrose Monell was elected Judge of the Seventh District Municipal Court, Mr. McDavitt was appointed Assistant Clerk, and when Judge John B. McKean, one of the present Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, succeeded Judge Monell, he appointed Mr. McDavitt Chief Clerk, which position he held until the time of his death. Mr. McDavitt was sixty-four years of age and a widower. He is survived by a daughter. He was a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, of the Wyandotte Club of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. EDWARD M. BULKLEY, seventy-seven years old, a retired sea Captain, died at his home in Bountsport, Conn., Wednesday evening, after a long illness. In past years he was a favorite commander on the line plying between New York and Savannah, being in command of the steamers Carolina, Zodiac, Virgo, and Cleopatra. He is survived by his widow and three sons and one daughter.

COL. BUTLER INDICTED.

St. Louis Politician Charged with Giving Witness $15,000 Bribe.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Col. Edward Butler, a prominent local politician, was indicted to-day by the June Grand Jury on the charge of bribing a witness.

The indictment grows out of the confession of Charles F. Kelly, ex-member of the House of Delegates, who says that Butler gave him $15,000 for leaving the country and staying away until the bribe givers, against whom he had damnaging evidence, were protected by the statute of limitations.

It is understood that Butler has given bond to answer the charge.

IN THE SHOPS.

Zobo cornetto is a musical instrument which has cornet qualities, but not sufficiently noticeable to be disagreeable when the child is using it. It costs 25 cents.

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Tall metal lamps are decorated in color with the effect of hand painting. The dome-shaped metal shade matches. The metal is copper. One lamp has dashes of green upon the body. Upon the shade of the same material are butterflies in green.

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A quaint necklace, with bracelet to match, is made of gun metal. Squares of this are shaped like small cushions, and in the centre of each is a brilliant.

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Big shirtwaist boxes in mottled bamboo and Japanese matting cost from $7 to $12. Many of them are trimmed with the split bamboo put on in fancy designs.

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A handkerchief holder that they have at the Forty-third Street Woman's Exchange has the top and underside made of half-inch wide splints plaited together, very white and of fine quality. The openings are bound with pink and the sides are formed of a puff of pink silk. The case costs $3 and a fraction.

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Poll parrots are the quaintest of teapot handle holders. They are made of green, and shaped to fit over the handle and have the effect of the body of a parrot. There is a red head at the top.

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A variation in fine stockings is shown in those which have the lace insets up the sides where the clocks are put. In the greater number of fine stockings the lace is over the instep. In this newer style the lace is not seen from the front when the wearer is seated, but shows when the gown is lifted at the side.

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Double-headed hatpins cost 98 cents. These come in gilt and silver finish. The head on one side comes off and is clinched on when the pin is in place and covers the sharp point that in most women's hats is to be seen standing out at one side. The clinch can be used on any kind of a pin and is valuable if used on the end of a scarf pin, for with it there is no danger of the pin dropping out.

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A pretty white skirt has the flounce made of innumerable narrow edges of white lace, while at intervals running down on to it are narrow panels of embroidery.

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Wise saws and modern instances are most often to be found on the illuminated cards which everyone is giving to everyone else these days, but seldom anything patriotic. A patriotic card was brought out Fourth of July this year, however. It is decorated in the patriotic colors, and has upon it the hymn, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." It costs 30 cents.

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Suits for the small boy which have something of a nautical effect are of rubber lined khaki. There are trousers and short jacket, and they are to be worn in bad weather or automobiling.

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A quaint little bonnet for a child is made of white wash material, stitched, and made in a small flaring poke shape. There is a big bow of black velvet on one side of the top.

BRIDESMAIDS MARRIED HASTENED A WEDDING

Judge Parker's Son-in-Law Makes New Yorkers One.

GROOM HASTENED NUPTIALS

Laura Serena Van Zandt Becomes Mrs. Harry T. Owens Before Selected Day.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 22.—A sudden and unexpected marriage of decided interest to New Yorkers took place here to-day, when the Rev. Charles Moyer Hall, Judge Parker's son-in-law, was called upon to make one Laura Serena Van Zandt and Harry T. Owens.

Miss Van Zandt is the granddaughter of Wymart Van Zandt, once Mayor of New York, and is the daughter of Leopold Van Zandt, now living in Paris. She is the adopted daughter of her uncle, William T. Van Zandt, who laid the first telegraph line in America, and who was a business associate of Commodore Vanderbilt in the Staten Island period of that financier's activities.

Mr. Owens is an official of the Consolidated Gas Company, and lives at 8 East Thirty-second Street, New York, while his bride lives on the family estate at Vandersmere, near here.

The wedding had been planned for the early Fall, but Mr. Owens came here yesterday afternoon and persuaded his fiancée that there was no reason for waiting so long. Most of the relatives of the contracting parties are in Europe. Mr. Owens explained to the bride's mother that many of the girls who were to have acted as bridesmaids were now married, and that the preparations for the ceremony were disarranged. Mrs. Van Zandt gave her assent. Dr. Hall was sent for. The ceremony was a strictly private one. The bride has for several years been the organist at Dr. Hall's church.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22.—As usual the week-end brought many guests to the cottages. Luncheons were given by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Miss Florence Lyman, Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, and Mrs. E. R. Morse. The dinners to-night were by Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Mrs. George B. De Forest, James T. Woodward, Mrs. J. R. Drexel, H. Baldwin, Lispenard Stewart, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

To-morrow night those who will entertain at dinner are Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. J. J. Astor, J. J. Van Alen, E. R. Thomas, Mrs. E. C. Knight, Jr., Mrs. William H. Sands, and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Jr.

Mr. Ogden Mills will give his first dinner Sunday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are guests of Mr. Ogden Mills. Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Jay, and Mr. Arthur Iselin are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas. Mr. Stuart A. Coats is visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King.

Mrs. Samuel Colt is guest of Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson.

Mr. Marshall R. Kernochan is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong at Greystone, at Ochre Point.

Mr. Monson Morris is the guest of Mr. Willing Spencer at the Spencer Villa.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, who returned this week from Europe, arrived at their villa, The Elms, to-night.

Mr. Francis J. Otis, who has also returned from a European trip, is at Clover Patch for the Summer.

Beaulieu, the Waldorf-Astoria villa which has been rented by Mrs. C. Vanderbilt, was opened to-day preparatory to the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt next week. They are expected to reach New York Tuesday on the North Star. Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister, will meet the yacht at New York.

Miss Cattenel, who has taken the Schermerhorn cottage on Narragansett Avenue, has arrived for the Summer.

Mrs. Robert Corwin of New York has rented the Hall cottage at Easton's Point for the Summer.

Mrs. William G. Foulke of Philadelphia has arrived at Jamestown for the Summer.

Additional contributors to the Newport Police Relief Fund include James J. Van Alen, E. D. Winthrop, and Alexander Agassiz and Miss Fannie Foster, who have given $25 each; John J. Mason, $10, and C. B. Hillhouse and W. S. Andrews, $5 each. The total amount of this year's contributions is $825, of which practically all has been given by Summer residents.

Appeals for Worthy Poor.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 to help defray traveling expenses for a family consisting of a man, wife, and eight children, to South America, where they can become self-supporting, and for $5 a month for one year toward the support of a Bohemian widow with three children. The society also renews its appeal for $120 to enable a widow with four young sons to retain her home; for $150 for the support of a widow with three children; for $150 to assist in the support of a widow with two young children; for $5 per month for one year toward the support of an Irish widow with three children. Any money for the above cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be acknowledged.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On July 21, 1904, of nephritis, at Watkins, N. Y., aged 30 years, Ernest Kempton Adams, son of Edward D. and Frances A. Adams.
Interment at Kensico, where services will be held upon arrival of special train leaving Grand Central Station at 10:30 A. M. Saturday, July 23.

BUNKER.—At Dunellen, N. J., on Friday, July 22, Ledyard Mitchelburne, aged 8 years, son of Henry A. and Katharine H. Bunker, 156 6th Av., Brooklyn.
Funeral on the arrival of the 1:30 train from Liberty St., N. Y., Sunday, July 24.

CAMPBELL.—At her home, 2 Chamberlain Road, Edinburgh, Scotland, on July 22, Jane Maitland Campbell, daughter of the late Adam Campbell, R. I. Co.'s service.
Baltimore, Norfolk, and Mobile papers please copy.

CLARKSON.—At his residence, 112 East 23d St., on July 20, 1904, David Clarkson, aged 78 years.
Funeral service at Trinity Chapel, Broadway and 25th St., on Saturday, July 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CUNNINGHAM.—At Forest Lake Association, Mast Hope, Pike County, Penn., Sara Jane Cunningham, daughter of the late James and Jane Cunningham, July 20, 1904.
Funeral services at the residence of Dr. R. N. Disbrow, 74 Convent Av., at 8 P. M., Saturday, July 23.

FREEMAN.—Wednesday, July 20, 1904, Sarah Hawley, wife of Dr. Samuel Huntington Freeman and daughter of the late Gideon Hawley.
Services at the late residence, 77 Columbia St., Albany, N. Y., on Saturday morning, July 23, at 10 o'clock.

GEORGE.—At Merriwold Park, Sullivan County, N. Y., Annie C., widow of the late Henry George, on July 21.
Interment family plot, Greenwood, Saturday at 12:30 o'clock.

GILLET.—On July 21, 1904, Joseph Gillet, in the 84th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 158 East 58th St., on Saturday, July 23, at 10:30 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

GOETCHIUS.—At Great Neck, L. I., July 20, 1904, in his 71st year, John Milton Goetchius, son of the late John E. and Julia S. Goetchius of Washingtonville, N. Y.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 52 West 58th St., at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, July 23. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers. Newburg, N. Y., and Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

HINDS.—At Phoenix, Ariz., on July 18, Walter G., son of Henry and Anna M. Hinds, aged 22 years.
Funeral services at his home, Woodycrest Av. and 164th St. Interment private Saturday at 10 A. M.

MACY.—At Mattituck, L. I., J. Williams Macy.
Funeral will be on Sunday in New York.

REED.—Suddenly, July 21, 1904, William Henry Reed, in the 40th year of his age.
Funeral services at his Summer residence in Shrewsbury, N. J., on Saturday, July 23, at 11 o'clock. Train leaves New York, foot of Liberty St., at 9:40 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

SAMMIS.—At Huntington, L. I., Thursday, July 21, Martha Seaman, wife of John D. Sammis.
Funeral services 2 o'clock Sunday, July 24, at her late residence. Carriages will meet 12:12 P. M. train from Long Island City.

VAN DERHOVEN.—On July 20, 1904, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Nelson G. Palmer, Milford, Penn., Fernando Van Derhoven.
Interment at Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Passaic, N. J., on Saturday, July 23. Carriages will meet train leaving Chambers St. 12 M. at main station, Passaic.

CEMETERIES.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery, 2,215 acres. Largest cemetery in the world. 46 W. 24th St., N. Y.

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell, Stephen Merritt, Emb'r's 1st., 241-3 W. 23d St. Tel. 1324 Chelsea.

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FICTION NUMBER

Henry Wallace Phillips: Another "Red Saunders" story. *The Los Angeles Express* says "there never was anything breezier or funnier than this awful hero." Sixteen humorous drawings by A. B. Frost.

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Lincoln Steffens

who wrote "The Shame of the Cities," has another article in the August McClure's on "The Enemies of the Republic." He calls it "Illinois: A Triumph of Public Opinion."

PICTURES IN COLORS

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Midsummer Holiday Number
OF THE
CENTURY

No issue of any magazine ever surpassed in beauty and interest the eight (8) superb examples of color printing shown in this number. Four are by Maxfield Parrish, two by Knight, one by Fenn, and one by Miss Betts—all representing out-of-door life and pleasures. Castaigne's eight great pictures of the St. Louis Fair are also in this number. The striking colored cover challenges attention.

Russia in War-Time

Another anecdotal paper by Andrew D. White, on his experiences while an attache at St. Petersburg during the Crimean War.

Colossal Bridges of Utah

A remarkable discovery of three enormous natural bridges in Utah. Drawings of all by Fenn after photographs. A wonderfully interesting account.

Outdoor and Holiday Features

The Belle of the Colony.
Visiting in Country Houses, by Eliot Gregory. Illustrated.
The New Coney Island, by Albert Bigelow Paine. Illustrated.
The Old and Novel Sport of Archery, by A. B. Casselman. Illustrated.
Summer Splendors of the Chinese Court, by Minnie Norton Wood. Illustrated.
What Do Animals Know? by John Burroughs.
Lombard Villas, by Edith Wharton. Illustrated.

Entertaining Summer Fiction

There is not enough humor in these five stories to exhaust one, but there is a great plenty for hot-weather reading. One is by the author of "In the Bishop's Carriage." It deals with that family of mischievous but very human children, "The Madigans." The "Susan Clegg" stories are something more than amusing—another one this month. The droll story by Maurice F. Egan, "The Reign of Sentiment," reintroduces "herself" and "the biggest liar in North America." There are two others and the great serials, "The Sea-Wolf" and "The Youth of Washington." It will be hard to equal The Century for

AUGUST

MRS. BROWN, AGED 101, DEAD.

Brooklyn Woman Celebrated Her Birthday on Wednesday.

Within two days after celebrating the one hundred and first anniversary of her birth Mrs. Hanna Brown died at her home, 310 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mrs. Brown was 101 years old on Wednesday. She had broken down a week before that and taken to her bed. Her relatives realized that the end was near, but Mrs. Brown herself insisted that her illness was only a temporary one.

Mrs. Brown was born at Smithtown, L. I., and was a daughter of Ebeneser Smith of Lake Ronkonkoma and Hannah Ackerly, also of that place. Mrs. Brown's mother lived to be 100 years old. When a girl Mrs. Brown came to Manhattan to live. She was twice married, her first husband, George Farrington, falling a victim to the cholera epidemic in this city in 1832. Her second husband, Jose

FIVE FAVORITES FIRST

Virgo, with Hildebrand Up, Was Only Choice That Failed.

BAD NEWS BEAT HURST PARK

Reliable, Under 142 Pounds, Was Victor in Fast Time at Brighton Beach Track.

With a programme made up of purse races, a slow track that grew heavy as the afternoon progressed, and big fields in the majority of the races, visitors to the Brighton Beach race course yesterday nerved themselves for surprises, and so were the more surprised when the best backed and the best horses under the conditions prevailing won straight through the card, the winners including five post favorites.

Only once in the course of the afternoon did popular estimate of ability go wrong, and then there was excuse for the error, which was made in the first race. The chief cause of the mistake was the fact that the successful lightweight rider, Hildebrand, had the mount on Virgo, and, as Virgo commanded respect on her own account, the support that she received on her rider's account made her favorite the moment the betting settled. Escutcheon, a colt that has showed vastly better form than Virgo, was second choice, his chances being underestimated by backers chiefly because of the fact that Cochran rode him, but, as the result proved, Escutcheon was quite good enough to win on his own account. He broke first, and, going on in the lead, made every post in the race first, and won by a head from the long chance Brush Up, while Virgo never got near the front at any stage of the race.

The feature events of the card were two handicaps, one at six furlongs and the other at a mile and a furlong, both of which made spirited contests. In the mile and a furlong Matthew Corbett's fast horse Hurst Park was the top weight, with 129 pounds, conceding 18 pounds to the fast Western four-year-old Bad News, and making big concessions to the three other horses that started. In spite of Hurst Park's prestige, earned by his consistent and high class form, Bad News, ridden by C. Kelly, went to the post favorite at even money, while Hurst Park started at 13 to 10. From the first jump to the end the race was between the two best-backed horses, Hurst Park making the running until the stretch turn was made, Bad News, second to that point, then going up to the top weight, and showing in front in the last furlong. J. Martin, on Hurst Park, promptly went to the whip, but Hurst Park was beaten a furlong from the finish, and Bad News, under a steadying pull, won by a short neck, with Hurst Park second, half a dozen lengths before Keynote, third.

In the six-furlong handicap, twelve of the fifteen horses named to run answered the call to the post, Reliable being one of the starters, with the remarkable weight of 142 pounds, while Gay Boy, carrying 130 pounds, was another runner. Hildebrand was substituted for J. Boland as rider of Reliable, and that probably had much to do with the fact that Reliable always was the favorite, Stalwart starting second choice. Shrine broke first, with Lady Uncas second and Reliable third, but Reliable at once went on with his high weight, and, taking command in the first half furlong, raced in the lead to the end, galloping in hand until close on the post, where Gay Boy, coming through from fifth place, compelled Hildebrand to let down his mount for the finishing strides, Reliable then winning by a scant length, in the amazing time for the muddy track of 1:12 4-5.

In the mile and a sixteenth race, for three-year-olds, Flammula, also ridden by Hildebrand, went to the post as favorite at even money, and, making about all the running, won as she pleased by four lengths from Marmee, second. In the fifth event Cloverland started the choice, and managed to win, thanks to the energetic riding of Wonderly, the horse coming from fifth place at the head of the short stretch and, squeezing through close to the rail, getting up in the last jump to win from Seymour, which made all the running and seemed to have the race won ten yards from the post.

For the last race there were nearly as many tips as there were runners, the contest being for maiden fillies two years old. Ismalian was backed from 100 to 1 down to 4 to 1 at post time, and Lucy Young, Meadow Horn, Tyrolian, and Katie Caffrey were the best backed of the other outsiders. Lucy Young made the pace for three furlongs, and then gave it up, Flinders taking command after that and romping in winner by six lengths, while Ismalian closed fast at the end and just failed by a neck to snatch second place from Little Buttercup. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Escutcheon, 107, H. Cochran, 4-1, 8-5	1	1	1h
Brush Up, 104, J. Martin, 25-1, 8-1	3	2	2½
Confessor, 97, Coleman, 30-1, 10-1	5	3	3d
Gray Lad, 102, E. Walsh, 15-1, 5-1	8	5	4
Rubric, 97, Lee, 25-1, 8-1	11	7	5
Tommy Waddell, 107, Redfern, 20-1, 5-1	7	4	6
Roderick Dhu, 99, Kunz, 60-1, 20-1	10	10	7
Virgo, 103, Hildebrand, 1-1, 1-3	4	8	8
Workman, 107, Travers, 11-2, 8-5	6	6	9
Perry McAdow, 102, J. Jones, 20-1, 7-1	9	9	10
In the Dark, 102, D. O'Connor, 300-1, 100-1	12	12	11
Fra Filipo, 102, Creamer, 300-1, 100-1	2	11	12

Time—1:14 2-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. c., by Goldcrest-Affect, owned by David Gideon and trained by Thomas Murphy.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Reliable, 142, Hildebrand, 11-5, 1-1	3	1	1d
Gay Boy, 130, J. Martin, 10-1, 4-1	5	3	2½
*Lady Uncas, 113, Kunz, 100-1, 4-1	2	2	3h
Stalwart, 109, Redfern, 4-1, 8-5	10	4	4
Shrine, 111, Cormack, 20-1, 8-1	1	5	5
Ingold, 115, Odom, 10-1, 4-1	6	8	6
Et Tu Brute, 115, Shaw, 12-1, 5-1	7	6	7
Cloten, 106, Wonderly, 15-1, 6-1	4	5	8
Ascension, 117, Burns, 8-1, 3-1	9	9	9
Right and True, 109, J. Jones, 60-1, 20-1	8	10	10
*Ancestor, 107, Robbins, 10-1, 4-1	12	11	11
Juvenal Maxim, 99, E. Walsh, 30-1, 10-1	11	12	12

Coupled in betting as T. L. Watt's entry.

Time—1:12 4-5. Good start. Won cleverly, place ridden out. Winner b. c., 4 years, by Watercress-Arnette, owned by J. J. Ryan and trained by T. F. Coles.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	½.	F.
Flammula, 106, Hildebrand, 1-1, 2-5	2	1	1d
Marmee, 101, Cormack, 7-1, 5-2	3	4	2l
Canteen, 101, E. Walsh, 8-1, 3-1	4	2	3d
Graceful, 111, Odom, 8-1, 5-2	1	3	4
Dinah Shad, 106, J. Jones, 7-1, 5-2	5	5	5
Patra Reader, 106, H. Cochran, 20-1, 6-1	9	6	6
Robin Hood, 104, J. Martin, 7-1, 5-2	8	7	7
Flexion, 111, Miles, 40-1, 15-1	7	8	8
Tomcod, 106, O'Brien, 100-1, 40-1	6	9	9

Time—1:46 1-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. f., by Flambeau-Gretchen, owned by Mrs. H. M. Mason and trained by H. M. Mason.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	½.	F.
Bad News, 108, C. Kelly, 1-1, 1-3	4	2	1n
Hurst Park, 129, J. Martin, 13-10, 1-3	1	1	2n
Keynote, 98, J. Jones, 30-1, 3-1	2	4	3n
Sonama Belle, 97, H. Cochran, 30-1, 4-1	3	3	4
Brigand, 96, Hildebrand, 12-1, 5-2	5	5	5

Time—1:52. Good start. Won cleverly, place the same. Winner br. g., 4 years, by Flying Dutchman-Black Sleeves, owned by E. R. Bradley and trained by W. Hurley.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	½.	F.
Cloverland, 108, Wonderly, 3-1, 6-5	7	5	1n
Seymour, 96, Hildebrand, 5-1, 2-1	1	1	2n
Conkling, 95, J. Jones, 10-1, 4-1	5	3	3½
Garnish, 99, Robbins, 12-1, 5-1	6	6	4
Baikal, 98, Cole, 20-1, 8-1	3	4	5
Naughty Lady, 98, H. Cochran, 10-1, 4-1	4	2	6
Bob Murphy, 89, Coleman, 20-1, 8-1	15	7	7
Hydranges, 84, Notter, 15-1, 6-1	9	8	8
Homestead, 101, Crimmins, 5-1, 2-1	8	9	9
Nine Spot, 101, E. Walsh, 50-1, 20-1	14	13	10
Inquisitive Girl, 84, J. Hennessey, 25-1, 10-1	10	10	11
Wizard, 101, Cormack, 40-1, 15-1	13	11	12
Pass Book, 103, Higgins, 15-1, 6-1	2	12	13
Neither One, 96, Olney, 200-1, 60-1	11	14	14
Masterman, 106, Welsh, 40-1, 15-1	12	15	15

Time—1:47 3-5. Good start. Won, ridden out; place the same. Winner b. c., 4 years, by Flatlands-Lucky Clover, owned and trained by Victor Hollar.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Flinders, 107, Redfern, 3-1, 1-1	4	2	1n
Little Buttercup, 107, Cormack, 7-1, 5-2	3	3	2n
Ismalian, 107, J. Martin, 5-1, 4-1	5	6	3d
High Life, 107, D. O'Connor, 50-1, 15-1	1	5	4
Golowin, 107, Travers, 3-1, 1-1	6	7	5
Nightmare, 107, Hildebrand, 3-1, 2-1	12	10	6
Meadow Horn, 107, H. Cochran, 30-1, 12-1	9	8	7
Haimira, 108, F. Thompson, 100-1, 40-1	7	4	8
Tyrolian, 107, T. Burns, 12-1, 5-1	8	6	9
Sinapee, 107, Simms, 300-1, 100-1	13	12	10
Katie Caffrey, 107, Crimmins, 12-1, 4-1	10	11	11
Lucy Young, 107, Wonderly, 7-1, 5-2	3	1	12
Grand Duchess, 107, Kunz, 100-1, 30-1	14	13	13
Sweet Lillian, 107, Robbins, 100-1, 30-1	11	14	14
Good-for-Nothing, 107, McCafferty, 100-1, 40-1	*		

*Good-for-Nothing refused to go to the post and was withdrawn after a long delay.

Time—1:07 4-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. f., by Hastings-Fidenia, owned by the Chelsea Stable and trained by John Allen.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners at the Brighton Beach meeting; special weights; penalties and allowances; five and one-half furlongs.

Jerry C.	112 Buttling 112
Volcay	112 Martha Gorman 109
Pink Garter	109 Peggy 107
Racino	102 Bill Bailey II 102
Caper Sauce	112 King Cole 102
Phoebus	102 Petit Duc 102
Only One	102 Belligerent 102
Long Dolan	102 Cairngorm 102

SECOND RACE.—The Brighton Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; special weights, penalties and allowances; over the full steeplechase course; about two and one-half miles through the field.

Lavator	167 Land of Clover 167
Foxhunter	161 Flying Buttress 159
Opuntia	150 Ten Candles 150
Malden	147 Mystic Shriner 147
Redpath	147

THIRD RACE.—The Venus Stakes, for fillies two years old; penalties and allowances; five furlongs.

Tradition	124 Schulamite 124
Czaraphine	119 Ascot Belle 104
Campo	104 Sparkling 104
Zeola	104

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Derby, for three-year-olds; allowances; one mile and a half.

Ort Wells	126 Broomstick 126
Knight Errant	126 Bobadil 111
Pentaur	111

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs.

The Musketeer	113 Right and True 113
Princess Titania	110 Counterpoise 110
*Jack Ratlin	108 Knobhampton 107
Atwood	107 Monster 106
*Durazzo	105 Turquoise Blue 105
Emergency	104 Julia M. 102
Gold Dome	102 Consideration 99
*Oriskany	97 For Luck 97

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Grand Opera	128 Rosetint 121
Sheriff Bell	117 Lord Badge 116
The Cricket	115 Gold Dome 103
Chattah	105 Illyria 104

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; special weights; selling; six furlongs.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.	
Brooklynite	110 Waterford 107
Mail	107 Bouvier 107
Lem Reed	107 Obligato 107
Commonetta	105 May Holladay 105
Mutiny	105 Baby M. 105
Merry Moments	105 *Ikki 105
*Dauphin	102 *Zda 102
*Margaret O.	100 *Belle of Belle Meade 100

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

The steeplechaser Candling, seven years old, by Candlemas-L'Indienne, owned by H. F. Williams, broke his shoulder while schooling over the jumps at the Gravesend track yesterday morning and was so badly injured that it was necessary to destroy him. Jockey James Corr, who rode the horse, was stunned by the fall and had his shoulder dislocated.

Trainer William Shields, who has charge of the E. R. Thomas stable, has made the statement that Hermis is intended to run for the Saratoga Handicap, in which he is top weight, 130 pounds, and has declared himself hopeful that all the best horses of the season may be ready for that race to make the better price in the betting against Hermis.

The jockey followers who have made a practice of backing the mounts of Hildebrand, or playing the "Hildebrand system," at Brighton Beach, resumed operations yesterday after three days' wait while Hildebrand was under suspension. The method of betting paid returns as Hildebrand rode two winners—Reliable, at 11 to 5, and Flammula, at even money.

Bryn Mawr, one of the most prominent horses in the Brighton Handicap to be run today, spread an ailing hoof in his final work for the big event at Sheepshead Bay and went so lame after his work that it was decided to keep him in the stable. He was sent with the other horses of the Coughacres Stable to Saratoga on Thursday.

National Tennis Championships.

BOSTON, July 22.—Official announcement was made to-day by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association of the programme for the National singles, doubles, and interscholastic tennis tournaments this season. The English doubles champions, R. E. and H. L. Doherty, will meet the winners of the doubles tournament at Newport, and H. L. Doherty, the English singles champion, will play the American singles champion. The doubles championship tournament will be held in two sections. The play in the first or Western section will begin at Chicago to-morrow. The second or Eastern section begins its play on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club in this city on Monday. On Tuesday, Aug. 16, the winners of the Eastern section will meet the winners of the Western section on the Casino courts, Newport, R. I., and the winners of this match will play the Dohertys at Newport on Aug. 17. The National singles championship tournament will open at Newport on Aug. 16. The winners of the interscholastic singles tournaments in the various sections of the country will play at Newport for the National interscholastic championship. This tournament will open on Aug. 18.

The conditions governing the tournaments provide that all championship matches will be the best three in five advantage sets. Consolations will be open to all players defeated in the first match actually played.

Maher Rides Winner of Liverpool Cup.

LONDON, July 22.—Bachelor's Button, ridden by "Danny" Maher, the American jockey, won the Liverpool Cup, of 1,200 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and three furlongs, at the Liverpool July meeting to-day. Foundling was second and Whistling Crow came in third. Ten horses ran.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New York Nationals Suffer Reverse at Chicago by 6 to 4.

AMERICANS IN THIRD PLACE

St. Louis Takes Another Game from Boston, Making Five Straight Defeats for Champions.

The New Yorks' most formidable opponents, Chicago and Cincinnati, made an advance yesterday by the victory of Chicago over the Polo Grounds representatives and Cincinnati's two defeats of Boston. Although Brooklyn was defeated by the National League Champions, Hanlon's men managed to regain their old place as sixth club in the championship contest. At St. Louis the Philadelphias were easily beaten. In the American League the Greater New Yorks not only suffered another reverse at the hands of the Chicago team, principally through errors, but were relegated to third place in the pennant race, with the Clevelands close behind them. Lajoie's men shut out the Philadelphias, while the Bostons were again beaten by St. Louis, making the champions' fifth consecutive defeat. At Washington, the tail-enders of the American League and Detroit played for thirteen innings without a run being scored, and then the game was called on account of rain.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Chicago, 6; New York, 4.
Pittsburg, 7; Brooklyn, 2.
Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 3. (first game.)
Cincinnati, 12; Boston, 7, (second game.)
St. Louis, 11; Philadelphia, 5.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	3	5	5	7	13	13	11	57	.713
Chicago	5	..	5	6	8	7	9	6	8	49	.628
Cincinnati	5	6	..	6	9	9	5	8	48	.600
Pittsburg	5	5	6	..	5	4	10	8	43	.573
St. Louis	3	3	5	5	..	5	7	4	41	.532
Brooklyn	1	2	3	4	5	..	9	9	30	.357
Boston	1	5	4	1	2	7	..	9	29	.354
Philadelphia	3	2	2	2	3	4	3	..	19	.250
Games lost	23	29	32	32	36	54	53	57		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Chicago, 6; New York, 5.
Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 0.
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	Chicago.	New York.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	4	7	4	9	4	9	12	50	.633
Chicago	3	..	6	9	4	10	8	9	49	.597
New York	6	3	..	7	7	4	7	12	46	.590
Cleveland	7	4	4	..	5	7	9	6	42	.580
Philadelphia	5	8	5	4	..	6	3	11	42	.646
St. Louis	5	5	3	3	4	..	5	7	33	.448
Detroit	3	7	5	4	4	6	..	3	31	.408
Washington	0	2	2	1	2	4	4	..	15	.200
Games lost	29	33	32	33	35	41	45	60		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Lose by Errors and Hard Hitting of Chicagos.

The Greater New Yorks lost another game to the Chicagos yesterday, mainly through errors and inability to bat when runs were sorely needed. Powell pitched a steady game, but at times was hit hard, and this fact, with the mistakes that were made at critical moments, enabled the visitors to win by a score of 6 to 5. The finish was intensely exciting. With the score 6 to 4 against them, Powell, for the local team, began the final inning by hitting the ball safely to centre field. Dougherty advanced him to second by a single to left field, and each was sent neared home by Keeler's neat sacrifice, while Smith just managed to throw the runner out at first base. Williams could only hit to George Davis at short, but that was sufficient for Orth, the new pitcher, who was running for Powell, to score. This made two men out, with Dougherty on third base. Anderson made an excellent effort to hit safely, but his rather low drive to centre field was finely captured by Jones.

The Chicagos began the scoring in the third inning on two singles, Green's sacrifice, and Anderson's failure to hold a ball thrown by Conroy. This error gave one of the two runs that the visitors did not deserve. The New Yorks took the lead in the fifth inning by tallying four runs on three single hits, a two-baser, two bases on balls, and a hit by the pitcher. Altrock was evidently weakening, and after two balls had been called on him, with Anderson at the bat, Smith was substituted.

Chicago tied the score in the fifth inning on singles by Green and Dundon, a double by Tannehill, and Elberfeld's fumble of Williams's throw. The visitors scored two more runs in the seventh inning on a base on balls and Donahue's terrific hit to right field for a home run. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I/B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	
Green, rf.	1	2	3	0	0	
Callahan, lf.	3	2	1	0	0	
Davis, ss.	0	1	2	4	0	
Donahue, 1b.	1	1	14	1	0	
Dundon, 2b.	0	2	2	7	1	
Tan'hill, 3b.	0	2	1	3	0	
McF'land, c.	0	1	1	0	0	
Altrock, p.	0	0	0	1	0	
Smith, p.	0	0	0	2	0	
Total	6	12	27	18	1	

NEW YORK.	R	I/B	P	O	A	E
Dough'ty, lf.	1	2	1	2	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	1	1	0	1	
Will'ms, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0	
And'son, 1b.	0	0	9	3	1	
Elb'f'ld, ss.	0	1	4	0	1	
Fults, cf.	1	0	1	0	0	
Conroy, 3b.	0	0	2	4	0	
McGuire, c.	1	1	4	3	0	
Powell, p.	2	2	2	2	0	
Total	5	8	27	15	3	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	—5

First base by errors—Chicago, 1; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Powell, 2; off Altrock, 1; off Smith, 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 8. Base hits—Off Altrock, in four and one-half innings, 6; off Smith, in four and one-half innings, 2. Home run—Donahue. Two-base hits—McFarland, Tannehill, Williams. Sacrifice hits—Green, Keeler. Stolen bases—Callahan, Davis. Double plays—Davis, Dundon, and Donahue. Hit by pitched ball—By Altrock, 1; by Smith, 1. Passed balls—McFarland, 2. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Attendance, 1,570.

WASHINGTON, 0; DETROIT, 0.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The game to-day between the Washington and Detroit clubs lasted thirteen innings without either side scoring, it being a great pitchers' contest between the left-handers, Patten and Killian. Only three hits were secured off the former. The game was finally called on account of darkness. Attendance, 500. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Washington	0	5	2
Detroit	0	3	2

Batteries—Patten and Clarke; Killian and Wood.

CLEVELAND, 4; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The inability of the home team to hit Bernhard of Cleveland consecutively gave the visitors an easy victory to-day. With the exception of the two innings in which the Clevelands scored, Bender pitched a good game. Weather was rainy. Attendance, 1,820. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	4	1
Philadelphia	0	0	1

Batteries—Bernhard and Bemis; Bender and Powers.

ST. LOUIS, 5; BOSTON, 2.

BOSTON, July 22.—St. Louis won another loosely played game from Boston to-day. The locals could not bat Pelty safely, while St. Louis followed up Boston errors and Young's base on balls with hits. Attendance, 3,475. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	9	2
Boston	2	5	4

Batteries—Pelty and Kahoe; Young and Criger.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Use Two Pitchers Against Chicago, but Fail to Win.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 22.—Seven thousand persons saw the local National League team defeat the New Yorks to-day by a score of 6 to 4. Selee's men batted hard throughout, and after the seventh inning Taylor was relieved by Wiltse. The New Yorks played an errorless game, and made some good hits, but with the exception of the eighth inning, they were too scattering to be of much service. Bresnahan made the first run for New York in the first inning on a base on balls, Briggs's wild throw to first base, and Devlin's rather long fly to left field. They did not score again until the eighth inning, when three runs were collected. McCormick, who batted for Taylor, hit safely to centre field. After Bresnahan had been retired on a fly by McCarthy, Browne batted out a single upon which McCormick landed on third. Devlin reached first base on Tinker's error and McCormick scored. Brown subsequently tallied on McGann's hit to left field. Mertes was thrown out at home by Evers, but Devlin managed to tally. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I/B	P	O	A	E
Slager, lf.	1	3	2	0	0	
Casey, 3b.	2	3	1	1	0	
Chance, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0	
McCarthy, cf	0	0	2	0	0	
Kling, c.	1	3	2	1	1	
Evers, 2b.	0	0	3	5	7	0
Tinker, ss.	1	0	4	4	1	
W'ms, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Briggs, p.	1	0	0	2	0	
Total	6	13	27	15	2	

NEW YORK.	R	I/B	P	O	A	E
Bres'an, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	
Browne, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	
Devlin, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0	
McGann, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	
Mertes, lf.	0	2	2	0	0	
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	2	3	0	
Gilbert, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0	
Warner, c.	0	1	5	0	0	
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	3	0	
Wiltse, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
MC'mik, *.	1	1	0	0	0	
Dunn, **.	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	4	10	24	11	0	

*Batted for Taylor in eighth inning.
**Batted for Wiltse in ninth inning.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	..	—6
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 9; New York, 6. Two-base hits—Kling, McGann. Three-base hits—Evers, Slagle, Casey. Sacrifice hit—Chance. Stolen base—Evers. Double plays—Casey, Evers, and Chance; Evers and Tinker. Struck out—By Briggs, 3; by Taylor, 2; by Wiltse, 2. Bases on balls—Off Briggs, 1; off Taylor, 2. Hit with ball—Bresnahan. Base hits—Off Taylor, 11 in seven innings; off Wiltse, 2 in one inning. Umpires—Emslie and O'Day. Time of game—1:45. Attendance—7,000.

PITTSBURG, 7; BROOKLYN, 2.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—The game between the champions and Brooklyn to-day was dull and uninteresting, with Brooklyn a hopeless loser throughout. The visitors made four of their hits in the eighth inning and scored their only runs. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I/B	P	O	A	E
Leach, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0	
Beaum't, cf.	0	2	4	0	0	
Kruger, lf.	1	2	0	0	0	
Wagner, ss.	2	3	1	2	0	
Bransf'd, 1b.	2	4	9	2	0	
Sebring, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0	
Smith, c.	1	1	5	1	0	
Case, p.	0	0	2	1	0	
Total	7	14	27	11	0	

BROOKLYN.	R	I/B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	
Dillon, 1b.	0	2	2	9	0	
Jordan, 1b.	1	1	2	0	0	
Lumley, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	
Gessler, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	
Strang, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0	
Babb, ss.	0	1	5	5	0	
Ritter, c.	0	0	7	1	1	
McC'm'k, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	
Poole, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
*Bergen	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	2	8	24	8	1	

*Batted for Poole in ninth inning.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburg	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	1	..	—7
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hits—Beaumont, Bransfield, (2.) Three-base hit—Leach. Stolen base—Wagner. First base on balls—Off Case, 3; off Poole, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Smith. Struck out—By Case, 4; by Poole, 5. Wild pitch—Poole. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance, 2,550.

CINCINNATI WINS TWO GAMES.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Cincinnati won both games of the double-header to-day from Boston. The visitors rallied on three hits and an error in the ninth inning of the first game, only to be passed by the Cincinnatis, who scored three runs on three bases on called balls and two hits without a man being retired. Both teams hit hard in the second game. Wilhelm was succeeded by Carney in the first inning after four consecutive hits, good for three runs, had been made off him. Attendance, 3,600. The scores by innings:

	R	H	E
Cincinnati	3	4	1
Boston	3	6	0

Batteries—Walker and Peitz; McNichols and Needham.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H	E
Cincinnati	12	16	4
Boston	7	14	2

Batteries—Harper and Schlei; Wilhelm and Moran.

ST. LOUIS, 11; PHILADELPHIA, 5.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—St. Louis defeated Philadelphia in a loosely played game here to-day. Both Taylor and Duggleby were hit hard. In the second inning a fast high inshoot struck Lush on the head, knocking him senseless. He retired from the game. Attendance, 2,900. The score by innings:

	R	H	E
St. Louis	11	14	1
Philadelphia	5	12	3

Batteries—Taylor and McLean; Duggleby and Roth.

Eastern League.

AT NEWARK.

	R	H	E
Newark	7	10	2
Toronto	5	9	2

Batteries—Brackenridge and Lynch; Currie and Raub.

AT BUFFALO.

	R	H	E
Jersey City	11	11	3
Buffalo	9	10	3

Batteries—Thielman and Dillon; Yerkes and Shaw.

Rochester, 3; Providence, 5.
Montreal, 6; Baltimore, 5.

American Association.

St. Paul, 0; Minneapolis, 5.
Milwaukee, 1; Kansas City, 0.

Revenue Cutters to Protect Oarsmen.

Local oarsmen will watch the second annual regatta of the New York Bay Regatta Association, to be held on the Harlem River this afternoon, with particular interest because the authority of the United States Government has been invoked to protect the competing barsmen from interference by the passage of tugs, towboats, &c., during the progress of the races.

There has been much complaint in the past of the reckless manner in which heavy towboats have steamed down the course at full speed, capsizing and often damaging the light racing craft. When the National regatta was held on the Harlem, four years ago, the course was policed by United States revenue cutters, and there was no interference with the races. The plan to-day, if successful, will undoubtedly be followed in all future regattas on the Harlem. Revenue cutters will be stationed at each end of the course to enforce the rules.

Athletic Events for Public Schoolboys.

At the outing of the Richard Webber Society, which will take place at Sulzer's Harlem River Park on Wednesday, July 27, six of the athletic events are open to public school boys. These events are as follows: Junior events—100-yard dash, handicap; 220-yard dash, handicap. Senior events—100-yard dash, handicap; running high jump, handicap; running broad jump, handicap, and 880-yard relay race. The junior events are for boys under thirteen years of age. All the school events will be held under the auspices of the Public School Athletic League. There are also seven events for members of the benefit society. Entries can be made with W. E. Pardon, 208 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, or Charles Dieges, 25 John Street, city.

A business or professional man whose name is not listed in the Telephone Directory loses many possible customers.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Dey Street

YACHTS IN STRONG WIND

Smart Racing on Fifth Day of Larchmont Club Week.

WEETAMOE DEFEATS NEOLA

Mimosa First Home of the Thirty-six Footers—No Auxiliary Schooners in Line.

A strong east wind made a fine contest for the fifth racing day of the Larchmont Yacht Club week, and on all sides expressions of regret were heard that the auxiliary schooners had not come again to the line. Thirty-nine yachts started, and every one of them finished without even the parting of a sheet. They were sent off to the eastward so that the first leg of the course was a beat, the second a run, with spinnakers on the port hand, and the third a broad reach, with booms on the port hand and balloon jib-topsails set. The Weetamoe and Neola were the first to start. They crossed on the starboard tack like one boat. The Weetamoe, however, had the windward berth, which is always an advantage. Yet the Neola managed to reach through her lee before they had gone a quarter of a mile. Before they rounded the windward mark the Weetamoe secured the lead, which she held on the run and reach home. They finished the first round as follows: Weetamoe, 1:49:27; Neola, 1:50:09. Therefore, after sailing fifteen miles, there was a difference of only forty-two seconds between them. On the second round the Neola gained, but not enough to win. The two yachts, as well as some others, finished in a blinding rain squall, which made up on the Long Island shore and moved like a curtain across the Sound.

The thirty-six-footers Mimosa, Spasm, Anoatok, and Chewink sailed a lively race. The latter had the lead at the start, but was soon passed by all but the Spasm, which began the race with a stern chase. At the end of the first round, though, it was nip and tuck between the Mimosa and Spasm, while the other two had dropped hopelessly astern. This is the order in which they completed the round: Mimosa, 1:40:06; Spasm, 1:40:06; Anoatok, 1:41:22; Chewink, 1:47:20. These positions were not changed on the second round.

Another interesting race was between the thirty-footers. The Alert and Mike kept close together throughout, and in fighting each other for first place luffed so far off their course on the reach home, the first round, that they let the Bagheera slip by them and get such a lead they could not overtake her.

Eight raceabouts made a beautiful contest. Rascal II. led at the start, followed by The Cricket, The Kid, and Hobo in the order named. But Hobo, which started on the opposite tack from the others, crossed their bows within a cable's length of the line. On the second round Tartan, The Kid, and Hobo finished in first, second, and third place.

One of the best races of the day was between the Aspirant and Effort, which sailed under an agreement that the former would allow five minutes. On the first round the Aspirant gained 4 minutes and 8 seconds, and she won the race by only 82 seconds, corrected time.

The winners were Weetamoe, Aspirant, Mimosa, Bagheera, Tartan, Snapper, Dorothy, Wa Wa, Miss Modesty, Chickloker, and Ace. Following is the summary:

SLOOPS—CLASS I.

Start, 11:35. Course, 30 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish Time.	Elapsed Time.
Weetamoe, H. F. Lippitt	4:51:48	4:49:48
Neola, George M. Pynchon	4:19:07	4:44:07

SLOOPS—CLASS L.

Start, 11:40. Course, 22 miles.

Aspirant, W. and G. Hanan	5:07:33	3:27:33
Effort, F. M. Smith	3:13:25	3:33:25

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

Start, 11:45. Course, 22 miles.

Spasm, E. D. King	3:31:32	3:46:32
Anoatok, W. G. Brokaw	3:38:35	3:48:35
Mimosa, III., T. C. Park	3:29:51	3:44:51
Chewink, F. R. Dick	3:44:09	3:49:09

SLOOPS—CLASS N.

Start, 11:50. Course, 22 miles.

Mike, Victor I. Cumnock	3:51:55	4:01:55
Alert, J. W. Alker	3:52:18	4:02:18
Bagheera, Hendon Chubb	3:46:52	3:56:52

RACEABOUT CLASS.

Start, 11:55. Course, 11 miles.

Rascal II., S. C. Hopkins	2:11:56	2:16:56
Cricket, H. Willetts	2:13:35	2:18:35
The Kid, Oliver Harriman	2:08:05	2:13:05
Hobo, T. L. Park	2:11:24	2:16:24
Tartan, Allen Pirie	2:00:20	2:11:20
Busy Bee, R. T. Wainwright	2:12:14	2:17:14
Idler, O'Donnell Iselin	2:13:48	2:18:48
Tomboy, Harry Maxwell	2:12:33	2:17:33

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 12. Course, 11 miles.

Rogue, A. B. Alley	2:19:48	2:19:48
Una, W. Butler Duncan, Jr.	2:18:38	2:18:38

SLOOPS—CLASS P.—(SPECIAL.)

Start, 12. Course, 11 miles.

Snapper, F. H. Page	2:25:09	2:25:09
Firefly, G. P. Granbery	2:28:43	2:28:43

LARCHMONT—TWENTY-ONE-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12. Course, 11 miles.

Vaquero II., J. H. Marble	2:25:12	2:25:12
Dorothy, L. G. Spence	2:22:08	2:22:08
Hourl, J. H. Esser	2:24:34	2:24:34

INDIAN HARBOR KNOCKABOUT CLASS.

Start, 12:05. Course, 11 miles.

Kenoshi, C. D. Mallory	2:43:50	2:38:50
Wa Wa, J. E. Montells	2:43:10	2:38:10
Anawanda, E. C. Rav	2:44:03	2:39:03
Owatonna, George Lauder, Jr.	2:45:53	2:40:58

BRIDGEPORT KNOCKABOUT CLASS.

Start, 12:05. Course, 11 miles.

Miss Modesty, Elton B. Seeley	2:33:29	2:28:29
Question, N. [illegible]shop	2:37:13	2:32:13
Mirage, J. P. Bartram	2:34:44	2:28:44

MANHASSET BAY ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 12:10. Course, 11 miles.

Arizona, George A. Corry	3:03:24	2:53:24
Chickoker, J. P. Mohr	3:03:03	2:53:03
Wister, Dustin Farnum	3:03:04	2:53:04

SLOOPS—CLASS Q. AND R.

Start, 12:10. Course, 11 miles.

Ace, Anna Bavier	2:50:05	2:40:05
Skip, C. M. Pinckney	2:50:25	2:40:25
Gazabo, H. T. Vuite	2:55:38	2:45:38

LIPTON CUP RACE PROTEST.

Captain of Rag II. Issues Further Statement Against Winning Yachts.

Gilbert R. Hawes, owner and skipper of the sloop yacht Ray II., which finished third in the recent Lipton Cup ocean race from Sandy Hook to Marblehead, issued a statement yesterday in regard to his protest against the Little Rhody and the Newsal, which finished first and second, respectively. Mr. Hawes said:

"Both these yachts were built for racing, not cruising, and an inspection of them would clearly demonstrate that they were not eligible, as the published conditions of the race declared only bonafide cruisers could compete. I was assured, however, that these two entries had been accepted provisionally, and that if it should be determined that they were racing machines they would be barred. Relying upon this assurance I started in the race, and my Boat Ray II. was the first of the cruisers to finish. In all justice and fairness, she is therefore entitled to the first prize, or Lipton Cup, the second going to the yawl Fanshawe, and the third to the sloop Mignon. It further appeared after the race was over that both the protested yachts had violated the sailing directions by having on board professionals who assisted in sailing and navigating the craft in addition to the one regular sailor allowed on each."

Mr. Hawes made public a letter received from Sir Thomas Lipton, dated July 12, in which the latter complimented Mr. Hawes upon encouraging the building of a healthier type of boat.

Cricketers Want Umpires Sustained.

As a result of some grumbling this season regarding the decisions of umpires in cricket matches, the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan District Cricket League has made the following resolution:

"The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan District Cricket League is making earnest efforts to maintain the high quality of cricket as a sport by providing for each game umpires whose decisions shall be absolutely impartial, even should they occasionally be erroneous.

"The committee appeals to every club in the league and to every member of every club to co-operate with it in this endeavor by accepting the decisions of the umpires in an uncritical and sportsmanlike spirit, and by refraining from disapproval of an umpire's decision in the presence of an umpire on the field."

TENNIS PLAYERS GOING ABROAD

Miss Moore, Wylie Grant, and Irving Wright Will Meet in Championships.

American tennis will be represented partially in England and on the Continent of Europe this season by a trio of players, Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, the ex-National champion; Wylie C. Grant, the National indoor champion, and Irving C. Wright, a former interscholastic champion and a player in the Harvard and Princeton tournaments. They will sail to-day on the Anchor Line steamship Columbia, and their first matches will be in the North of Scotland championships at Elgin. This trophy in the singles has been twice won by Wylie C. Grant, and, should he be successful in defending the valuable piece of plate, he will become the possessor of the cup, which never has passed into the permanent holding of an American.

The Americans have planned for seven weeks of continuous tennis. Their next important tournament following Elgin will be the Scotch national competition at Moffat. Here Miss Moore and Grant, who have twice won the nation mixed doubles title, will pair and try for the Scotch trophy. It is not Miss Moore's first invasion of the courts on the other side of the Atlantic, and she will also enter many of the events open to women players. Irving C. Wright will pair with Grant in the men's doubles events, and the team hopes to repeat the successes of Grant and Le Roy which were made last season.

The players will enter at Homburg, Germany, where the international tournament of Europe is held each year, and at which the German Emperor and the Crown Prince always are on hand to witness the finals. It was at Homburg last year that Grant and Le Roy won the international cups for the doubles from a field composed of the ranking English and European tennis experts. They will also play in the tournament in Holland, at The Hague, and also in the Autumn meetings at Eastbourne and Brighton, England.

The ninth weekly series of contests for the championship of the Metropolitan League will be continued to-day with the best players of the clubs represented on the courts. The team of the Crescent Athletic Club will meet the West Side Tennis Club representatives on the latter's courts; the Kings County Tennis Club will play at the Englewood Field Club, and the Montclair Athletic Club on the New York Athletic Club courts, at Travers Island.

Despite the unfavorable weather, the final match in singles of the invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club was played yesterday at Seabright, N. J., and was won by William A. Larned, the former American champion, from William J. Clothier of Harvard. The match was one of the most interesting in the series to date, the first game going to the Harvard player by the score of 7—6. Larned, however, won the next three games, 6—3, 6—3, and the match, and will meet Beals C. Wright to-day in the challenge match for the Achelis Cup, which Wright won last year.

In the doubles the Wrenn brothers beat J. D. Forbes and R. Fincke in straight sets, the scores being 6—0, 6—3.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 22.—A. E. Bell of Los Angeles, Cal., defeated F. W. Cole of Hartford, Conn., in straight sets in the finals of the open singles of the New York State tennis tournament this afternoon, and will to-morrow meet State Champion Fred B. Alexander, of New York, in the challenge round for the trophy. Alexander is a 3 to 2 favorite and, should he win, the trophy will become his personal property, he having won it in 1902 and 1903. In the second round of the open doubles, Robert Leroy, New York, and Roger Jones, Syracuse, defeated Alexander and A. D. Hunt, Syracuse, in a closely contested three-set match, and continued their good work by winning in the semi-final round from Hugh Tallant, Brooklyn, and James A. Randall, Syracuse. They will face Bell and R. G. Hunt, Milbrigan, in the finals to-morrow. The summaries follow:

Open Singles.—Final Round—Bell defeated Cole, 6—1, 6—3.

Open Doubles—Second Round—Tallant and Randall beat Halcomb and Moorhead, 6—4, 6—4; Jones and Leroy beat Alexander and Jenney, 6—4, 5—7, 10—8; Hunt and Bell beat Smith and Brady by default. Semi-Final Round—Leroy and Jones beat Tallant and Randall, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4; Hunt and Bell beat Lewis and Cole, 6—4, 10—8.

Consolation Singles.—Second Round—Tallant beat Eddy by default; Jenney beat Jones by default. Handicap Singles—Final Round—Tallant (minus 30) beat Brady, (plus 15,) 10—8, 6—4. Semi-Final Round—Moorhead (plus 15) beat Tallant, (minus 30,) 6—1, 6—3; Jenney (minus 15) beat Richardson, (minus one-half 15,) 6—2, 6—4.

MRS. GERKEN'S HORSES WIN.

She Secures Four Blue Ribbons at Atlantic City—Judging in Rain.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 22.—The most prominent figure in the rain-sodden ring of the horse show to-day was Mrs. John Gerken of New York. She repeated her triumph of Thursday in the number of prize winnings. The calibre of her horses is well attested by her victories, four blue, one red, and three orange ribbons being awarded to her entries this afternoon. With Newsboy and Shop Girl as a pair, Mrs. Gerken easily won first for pairs of harness horses. In the class for saddle horses she rode La Contributor, and received second. In a later event for ladies' saddle horses she entered the ring on the same mare, and was awarded the blue ribbon. Driving her blooded chestnut Newsboy in the class for harness horses she again won the blue ribbon.

One of the notable events of the afternoon was the class for hunters and jumpers in which the prize was $100. Despite the treacherous footing a fine exhibition of hurdling was given. Gee Whiz, a chestnut gelding of the Virsum Roy Farm, which performed in a creditable manner at the Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Wilmington horse shows, proved the winner. He was ridden by his owner, G. S. Ireland. Mrs. A. E. Dieterich's chestnut gelding Buck, which has appeared at every horse show on the Eastern circuit, winning innumerable ribbons, received second prize.

In the last class but one for harness horses the well-mated pair of George Watson, Marvel and Marvelous, carried off the blue ribbon. George D. King's Archer and Jim Crow got the red rosette. Rain fell during the greater part of the judging.

History and Rules of Billiards.

An interesting textbook on billiards, but which is really more than a textbook in that it contains a concise history of the game and its progress, has just been published by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company. Under its title of "Modern Billiards," the aim of the book is at once explanatory. Benjamin Garno, in his comment on the modern day changes in rules, says, and very truly: "Carroming methods are still changing. Execution is again growing less fantastic and more practical. Systematisation is becoming more and more dominant. In consequence certain gathering shots, depicting instructive possibilities rather than downright needs and disgrammed as still proper to teach when the earliest edition of the book was issued, have no place in the present volume. Play has been made harder in theory, but easier in fact."

One of the important chapters in the book treats of the modern billiard room, with its equipment and care of appliances. The pages devoted to the billiard records form a compendium of the important public contests, match and tournament, in both carroms and pool, with the best performances since 1854. As billiard and pool rules are subject to much change, the book contains only those applying to championship contests.

Haverford Cricketers Lead in England.

GODALMING, England, July 22.—Haverford's cricketers made a splendid start here to-day in the beginning of their match with Charterhouse. Batting first on a fine, fast wicket, the visitors soon became accustomed to the bowling, and runs came at a rapid rate. F. D. Godley and C. C. Morris led off by putting on 40 for the first wicket. Then W. P. Boubright took up the running, and the score was well on the way to 100 before the second wicket fell. R. L. Pearson, H. H. Morris, and J. D. Phillips all did good work in their turn, while near the end of the inning, with eight wickets down, R. L. Pearson and H. Pleasants made a fine stand, which advanced the total well over the 300-mark. A. G. Priestman played a capital inning, and had 50 to his credit when the tenth wicket fell.

Facing a total of 338 Charterhouse had no reason for feeling confident, and when three wickets fell for 10 runs their hopes began to fall. At this period of the game, however, F. Somers and J. N. Buchanan formed a partnership, which proved most productive, and when play ceased for the day they were still unseparated, with the total at 137 for 3 wickets.

Prominent Swimmers Meet To-day.

Entries for the swimming races this afternoon under the auspices of the Manhattan Swimming Club, at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and North River, include practically all the well-known local swimmers, and close and exciting finishes are expected. Among the most prominent swimmers entered are the following: P. A. Stilwell, Albert Ackerman, Alex A. McCubbin, F. D. Bamman, W. Cohen, H. B. Warren, Otto Krese, E. E. Wenck, Jr., F. S. Ackerman, J. A. Ruddy, L. B. Goodwin, C. M. Daniels, D. H. Bratton, J. W. Spencer, Charles Rubert, L. de B. Handley, G. W. Van Cleaf, Otto Wahle, David Hesser, L. S. Crane, Thomas Webb, E. H. Adams, W. W. Swan, P. J. Kearney, W. C. Miller, J. L. Tynan, T. Gilmore, and W. S. Beach.

W. C. Miller, the holder of the 25-yard world's record, will endeavor to establish a new time for this distance, as well as break the record for 20 yards, now held by Scott Leary of Los Angeles, Cal. On account of tide conditions the races will not take place until 3 o'clock.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE TO DINE

Travelers' Co., 3 Park Pl. Tel. 4050 Cort.

A, A la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

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Hotel Lafayette T&b Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise.

Old Hotel Martin. Also Service a la Carte. University Pl. & 9th St. Music 6-8 P.M. Amato Orch.

BURNS'
45th Street and 6th Avenue.

Healy's Restaurant, Junction B'way and Col. Ave., 66th St. Music.

Cafe Francis 52-5 West 125th St. Select boheme, musique unique.

Table d'Hote, $1.00. 58th St. & 8th Ave.
REISENWEBER'S.
Special Sunday Table d'Hote, 12-3, 6-9, $1.00.

Herald Square Hotel 34th St., just west of B'way. A la carte.

Hotel Westminster Irving Pl. & 16th St. Music Every T., $1. Lunch, 50c.

Manhattan Sq. Htl. Manhattan Sq., 50 W. 77th St. A la carte.

Park Ave. Hotel, Court Garden, 32d St. & Park Ave. A la carte.

EASTERN HOTEL Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery.) A. l. c. To terminus all roads

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Aspinwall 147 m. 3 days' trip. Now open. Lenox, Mass.

Atlantic Inn A1c. Fine run from St. George Ferry, S. I. Grant City.

Abbey 198th St. & Fort Wash Av. Road now completed. Overlooking Hudson.

Avery's Inn. Ocean front hotel, Dinner, $1.25. Arverne.

Bay View Hotel 12 m. 42d St. Sea food. N. Y. c. City Island

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Restaurant over the ocean on Steel Pier.
Auto garage, storage, repairs, supplies.

EDGEWOOD INN, 28 miles. Fine Road. Greenwich, Conn. On-the-Sound.

Francfort's, 60. B'way, Yonkers. Auto sta'n. Cuisine Francaise. Tdh., A1c.

Garden City Hotel Fine road, 18 miles. L. I. Garden City.

Grand View Htl Ft. Washn. Rd. & 161st St. O'rl'king Hudson. New mangt.

Halcyon Hall 80 m. Garage & Auto. Livery. Millbrook, NY

Harlem Casino, Seventh Avenue Drive, cor. 124th Street. Music.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL 13 M. N. Y. PARK HILL New.

Hotel Breslin 50 miles. N. J. Macadamized. Lake Hopatcong.

Hotel St. George 26 m. Ferry from Tarrytown. Nyack, N. Y.

Hunter's Island Inn, 15 m. East Entrance Pelham Park, N. Y.

INTERLAKEN INN Lakeville, Conn. 13 mls. from Great Barrington.

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Shore House, at South term. Boulev'd. Sea Fd. Bergen Pt, N.J.

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Woodcleft Inn On Merrick Rd. L. I. Auto. Dinners a Spec'ty. Freeport

WOODMANSTEN INN West Chester, N. Y. 12 m. from 59th St. Tel. 31 W. C.

Polo Events for Great Neck.

The dates and drawings for the Great Neck polo tournament were fixed yesterday. There will be four playing days for the Great Neck Challenge Cup. The first game will be played on Monday, July 25, between Westchester and the Great Neck Freebooters. On Wednesday, July 27, the winning team will meet Great Neck. On Thursday, July 28, Rockaway will play Bryn Mawr, and on Saturday, July 30, the winners will meet in the deciding match for the trophy. The Great Neck polo field, which is on the private estate of the late W. R. Grace, has been greatly improved since last season, and is now in admirable condition for high class polo.

Current Gossip of the Cyclists.

Baltimore is to have a monster revival run of cyclists. The plans are in charge of Howard A. French, and it is expected that 1,000 wheelmen will be in line.

Because he violated a city ordinance by riding his bicycle on the sidewalk, Charles H. Leeds, the Mayor of Stamford, Conn., will have to stand trial in the City Court. Fifteen or twenty others are charged with the same offense.

High-class bicycle racing, with free admission, is promised for Chicago, when the Western division of the Century Road Club Association gives its meeting on the third-mile cement track in Garfield Park. Six regular events are scheduled, in addition to a couple of races for motor cycles.

Tourists returning from Europe report a decided increase in the number of people who are traveling through the Continent on bicycles. A. A. Adee of Washington, D. C., Assistant Secretary of State, who says he prefers the bicycle to an automobile, covered 1,500 miles on his wheel while in Europe.

Frank Kramer continues his winning on the National Cycle Association grand circuit, he having captured every circuit championship arranged thus far. Root and McFarland are his hardest competitors, now that Lawson has gone to Europe, but when "Major" Taylor returns from Australia to race on American tracks the interest will be greatly increased.

The homecoming of "Major" Taylor and Ivor Lawson will add interest to the National championship cycling meets which have become monotonous on account of the regularity with which Frank Kramer has been winning. Taylor and Lawson have been Kramer's principal opponents in the past and the latter was tied with the champion for first place during the greater part of last season. Taylor will be accompanied by Don Walker, a well known Australian rider.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Methodist Episcopal.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 104th St., West of Columbus Av., Rev. Bern S. Tippie, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., sermon by pastor; 12 M., Bible school; 7:30, vesper service, with address.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61ST ST., NEAR 3D AV., Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV. REV. ANDREW GILLIES.
11 A. M.—"God's Gifts to the Overcomer."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Pastor will preach at 11 A. M. NO EVENING SERVICE. Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., Between Broadway and 6th Av., Richard E. Bell, Pastor.—Services 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WILLIS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, cor. E. 141st St.—Rev. Charles B. Barte preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST. Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. The pastor preaches 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Attractive services every night. All seats free. HARMONY MALE QUARTETTE TO-NIGHT.

Reformed Church.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St., Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. FLOYD DECKER will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. Edw'd G. W. Meury at 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St., Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. OTTO L. F. MOEN will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 6th Av. and 48th St., Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister. Church closed during month of July.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St., Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Church closed. Congregation uniting in worship with Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 73d St.

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Avenue, Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.—Services Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evening, 8, in church edifice, 228-230 West 45th; reading room open daily. All cordially welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST. Central Park West and 96th St. Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock; reading rooms open daily from 10 to 5.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8TH AV., 44TH ST.—Rev. R. Z. Miller of Georgia preaches Sunday, 10:30. Rev. Milton M. Bales preaches 8 P. M.

Baptist.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av., Cor. 64th St. REV. LINN E. WHEELER will preach on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., Rev. T. T. Meacham, Pastor.—Rev. Frank H. Burdick preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—The Rev. T. A. K. Gessler, D. D., will preach Sunday morning and evening.

LEXINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST, CORNER 111th.—Rev. Walter J. Swaffield. 11 A. M., "Three Precious Things." Evening service commencement, 7. Everybody welcome.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31st St.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor. REV. JOEL B. SLOCUM, D. D., Will Preach at Both Services. Morning Topic—"A Mountain Vision and a Valley Treasure." Evening Topic—"The Jubilee of Grace." ALL WELCOME.

WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, (8th and 9th Avs.,) Rev. E. S. Holloway and Rev. L. F. Requa, Ministers.—Services 10:45 and 7:45. Open all Summer. Welcome.

Presbyterian.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers, Rev. William R. Richards, D. D., Rev. Shepherd Knapp. On Sunday, July 24th, Dr. Richards will preach at Washington, D. C., and Mr. Knapp at 5 P. M. Wednesday evening meeting at 8.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilson Merle Smith, D. D., pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britain, assistant minister, preaches at 11 A. M. Y. P. S. C. E. Monday evening at 8. Other services discontinued.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street. REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D. D., will conduct the services at 11 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. on July 24th. Strangers Are Cordially Invited.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 24th St. Union Sabbath service at 11 A. M. Pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D. Assistant Minister, Rev. William W. Cox. Rev. F. B. Dwight of Morristown, N. J., will preach.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. REV. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. by the REV. ROBERT RUSSELL BOOTH, D. D., Pastor Emeritus.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M.: the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH PRESbyterian Churches, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.—Morning, Rev. W. D. Sexton, D. D.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. Wm. Bishop Gates, assistant pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning Service and Sermon, 11 A. M. Evening Service and Sermon, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low mass, 7:30; high mass and sermon, 10:45. Evensong, 8.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and Forty-fourth St. Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 9 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of WM. GILE and THOMAS F. NUGENT, trading as W. W. GILE & CO., Bankrupts.

Pursuant to an order of this court, notice is hereby given that the property of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of office furniture, is offered for sale by Addison S. Pratt, receiver in bankruptcy.

The property consists of office furniture and may be inspected at the bankrupts' places of business, No. 41 Wall Street, New York City; No. 151 East 28th Street, and No. 12 East 42d Street, New York City, on the 25th day of July, 1904, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Bids may be submitted for said furniture to Addison S. Pratt, receiver, at his office, 27 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before July 26th, 1904, at 1 P. M. in the afternoon of that day, at which time and place said bids will be opened by him.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid. If the receiver shall reject all bids, then the said property will be sold at public auction at the bankrupts' places of business, No. 41 Wall Street, on July 28th, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; No. 51 West 28th Street at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and No. 18 East 42d Street at 2 P. M. on that day.

ADDISON S. PRATT, Receiver.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, 50 Pine Street, New York City.

NO. 7,099.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS SINGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Singer of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1904, the said Louis Singer was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, July 22, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 7,231.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUDOLPH VOIGT, individually and as a member of the firm of ENGELMAN & VOIGT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1904, the said Rudolph Voigt was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1904, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, July 22, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

RARE BOOK DEALERS

should read The New York Times Book Exchange weekly. In it may be found offerings and wants of those who are interested in books.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF BRUNSWICK & BIRMINGHAM RAILROAD.

Pursuant to the terms of a final judgment and decree rendered in the Superior Court of Glynn County, Georgia, on the 26th day of May, 1904, during the regular May, 1904, terms of the Court, in the suit of Knickerbocker Trust Company, as Trustee, versus Brunswick & Birmingham Railroad Company, the same being an equitable petition to foreclose a trust deed or mortgage given by the said Brunswick & Birmingham Railroad Company to said Knickerbocker Trust Company, as Trustee, of date the first day of July, 1902, to secure an issue of first mortgage bonds as therein recited and referred to, the undersigned, as Commissioner appointed to sell the property, assets, and franchises of said Brunswick & Birmingham Railroad Company as therein and hereinafter described, (said defendant railroad company having failed to pay or cause to be paid the sum so decreed to be due within the time in said decree limited, and being in default therefor,) acting under and by virtue of the authority of said final judgment and decree, will, on Tuesday, the second day of August, 1904, expose for sale and sell at the Court House door in the City of Brunswick, Glynn County, Georgia, to the highest and best bidder, (subject to the terms and conditions of said decree,) all and singular, the property, assets, and franchises, as an entirety now constructed, consisting of about 113¼ miles of standard gauge main line, extending from the City of Brunswick, Glynn County, Georgia, in a westerly direction to the village of Nicholls, Coffee County, Georgia, and from the village of Bushnell, in said Coffee County, in a westerly direction to the west bank of the Alapaha River, a distance of about 81 miles, together with trackage rights under contract with and over the line of the Atlantic & Birmingham Railway Company between said town of Nichols and said village of Bushnell, a distance of about 31 miles; also all spur tracks, side tracks, stations and station gr

FINANCIAL.

Kirby Lumber Co., 6% Timber Certificates

TO THE HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, UNDER AGREEMENT DATED FEBRUARY 2D, 1904, OF KIRBY LUMBER COMPANY 6 PER CENT. TIMBER CERTIFICATES (ISSUED BY THE MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, AS TRUSTEE).

Upon presentation at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, on or after July 25th, 1904, holders of the above-described Certificates of Deposit will receive from the United States Mortgage & Trust Company the amount of the coupons dated February 1st, 1904, on the Timber Certificates represented by such Certificates of Deposit with interest accrued thereon from February 1st, 1904, to July 25th, 1904:

Upon such payment being made, a certificate to that effect will be stamped upon the Certificates of Deposit.

JOHN G. JOHNSON,
JOHN HENRY HAMMOND,
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM,
Counsel.
CALVERT BREWER, Secretary,
No. 55 Cedar Street, New York.

GEORGE W. YOUNG,
DUMONT CLARKE,
JAMES BROWN,
GERALD L. HOYT,
F. S. SMITHERS,
SIDNEY C. BORG,
HAMILTON GREPE,
Committee.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.

MESSRS. BROWN BROTHERS & CO. of 4th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and of 50 State Street, Boston, Mass., and MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., of Founders' Court, Lothbury, London, E. C., have been appointed agents for the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Depositary, in connection with the above notice.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Presd't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WATER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT JUNE 30TH, 1904.

RESOURCES.

New York City Bonds (At market, $1,271,255.00)	1,359,029 00
Other Bonds and Securities (At market, $1,534,100.00)	1,487,521 61
Bonds and Mortgages	275,810 28
Bills Purchased	518,388 83
Overdrafts	221 34
Loans on Collaterals	7,500,802 95
Cash in Vault and Banks	4,775,629 78
Interest, Etc., Receivable	77,019 75
	$15,994,323 54

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits (At market, $706,491.06)	776,686 66
Deposits	13,156,728 30
Reserved for Taxes	26,500 00
Interest, Etc., Payable	35,408 58
	$15,994,323 54

BEGAN BUSINESS MARCH 1, 1899

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
(Nashville, Tennessee)

FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, securing the above bonds, we hereby give notice that five (5) bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 36, 65, 84, 356, and 402, have been this day, fairly and without preference or discrimination, drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1904, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

Dated June 29, 1904.

METROPOLITAN TRUST CO. OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
(Atlantic Trust Company,) Trustee.
By BEVERLY CHEW, 2d Vice President.

NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS.
NOTICE.

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the mortgage from New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company to Columbia Finance and Trust Company, dated Nov. 22d, 1893, the undersigned will, until the close of business July 31st, 1904, at the office in the City of Louisville, Ky., receive bids for the surrender and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company, dated Jan. 2d, 1893, and maturing Jan. 1st, 1943, and secured by the above mentioned mortgage.

Bids to be acceptable must be at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest.

COLUMBIA FINANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
July 1st, 1904.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000.
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

DIVIDENDS.

5%

THE EAST BROOKLYN CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING ASSOCIATION has just issued its semi-annual statement, which shows that a dividend at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum has been credited to the members' accounts, and over $1,500 has been added to the Surplus Fund. This Association has over 900 members, and the Assets are $400,000, with a Surplus Fund of $11,377.83. Shares are 25 cents weekly, and dividends commence from the day of joining. Organized April 27, 1895. Address

East Brooklyn Co-operative Building Association
1028 Gates Ave., 4 doors from Broadway.

90TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., in cash, payable September 1, 1904, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1st, 1904.

For the purpose of the above dividend the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, August 1st, and remain closed until the morning of Monday, August 22d, 1904.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 20th, 1904.

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.
71 Broadway, New York, June 21st, 1904.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 3.

The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co. have declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. upon the Common Capital Stock of the Company, payable July 26th, 1904, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., on July 5th, 1904. The books for the transfer of the Common Stock of the company will close at three o'clock P. M., July 5th, 1904, and reopen July 27th, 1904.

W. E. MERRISS, Assistant Secretary.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, July 14th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent., payable at the Company's offices on August 1st, 1904. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 16th of July, and re-opened on Tuesday, August 2d, 1904.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Treasurer.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons No. 5, due August 1, 1904, from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company FOUR PER CENT. SERIAL DEBENTURE BONDS will be paid on and after August 1, 1904, upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, July 18, 1904.

THE TRENTON POTTERIES COMPANY.
Trenton, N. J., July 21st, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 26.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) was declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on July 25th, 1904, to Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. July 21st, 1904.

Transfer Books not closed.

C. E. LAWTON, Secretary and Treasurer.

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY.
New York, July 22d, 1904.

A dividend of 1% on the Common Stock of this company has been declared payable August 20th next to all common stockholders of record at noon on Saturday, August 13th. Transfer books for common stock will close at 12 noon August 13th, and reopen August 22d at 10 A. M.

HENRY ROWLEY, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JULY 20, 1904. SEALED proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon August 9, 1904, for the Construction of a Boiler and Mechanical Draft Plant, as per drawings and specifications on file in this office. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name ALMY & WILLSEY, for the conduct and management of the HOTEL NORMANDIE, has been on this day dissolved.

THE HOTEL NORMANDIE will continue to be carried on by MR. ALMY.

Dated New York, July 14, 1904.

ELMER E. ALMY.
THEODORE D. WILLSEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of Benjamin Hoffman, Schultz & Co. has this day dissolved partnership and have discontinued business.

BENJAMIN HOFFMAN,
ISAAC SCHULTZ,
PHILIP HOFFMAN,
SAMUEL MARKS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

3,684 shs. South Yuba Water & Mining Co.
$3,000 Delaware Securities Co. 5 p. c. Coll. Trust Bds., 1922.
$3,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Consld. Bds., 1941.
$2,000 Pacific Ry. of Missouri 5 p. c. R. R. Extended Bds., 1938.
$3,000 Houston & Texas Central R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$6,000 Beach Creek R. R. Co. 1st 4s, 1936.
$5,000 3d Avenue R. R. Co. 1st 5s, 1937.
$6,000 Clev., Col., Cinn. & Indianapolis Ry. Co. Genl. Mtge. Consld. 6 p. c. Bds., 1934.
$3,000 St. Paul & Nor. Pacific R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 40-year Bds., 1923.
$5,000 St. Paul Eastern Grand Trunk Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1913.
$8,000 Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.
10 shs. Michigan Central Ry. Co.
$7,500 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. (So. West. Div.) 1st 3½ p. c. Bds., 1925.
$8,000 Chicago & Alton R. R. Co. 3 p. c. Refunding 50-year Bds., 1949.
25 shs. Lakewood Hotel & Land Assn.
35 shs. Forest Hotel Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
100 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
100 shs. U. S. Title Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
85 shs. John Gillies Co.
253 shs. Brooklyn City R. R.
20 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
$22,500 Socorro Co. of New Mexico 1st 6s, 1923, (Hypd.)
258 shs. Century Building Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
15 shs. Broadway & 7th Avenue R. R., (Guar. 10 p. c.)
10 shs. Ramapo Water Co.
100 shs. Ulster & Delaware R. R. Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, July 8, 1904.

To the Stockholders of the Eastern Trust Company:

You are hereby notified that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Trust Company has been duly called, to be held at its principal office, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, July 25, 1904, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following propositions, namely:

(1) To forthwith pay all indebtedness and to satisfy and discharge all obligations of the Trust Company;

(2) Promptly thereafter to distribute the surplus amongst Stockholders, as realized;

(3) To dissolve the corporation, liquidate its affairs and distribute its remaining net assets amongst its Shareholders, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

For the purpose of this meeting the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the 13th day of July, 1904, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on the 26th day of July, 1904.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES M. JESUP, President.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Tabulating Machine Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on the 9th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, to determine whether the capital stock of said Company shall be increased in the amount of $100,000, to wit, from $100,000 to $200,000, such increase to consist of 1,000 shares of the par value of $100 per share.

Dated New York, July 23d, 1904.

WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, President.
SAMUEL G. METCALF, Secretary.

CENTRAL FOUNDRY COMPANY,
116 Nassau St., July 18th, 1904.

For the purpose of the annual meeting, the transfer books of this company will close at the office of Baring, Magoun & Company, 15 Wall Street, on July 28th and will reopen on August 25th.

WINTHROP L. ROGERS, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—A promissory note dated June 22, 1904, made by Schafran Bros. for the sum of $2,500, payable at the Manufacturers' Bank, and bearing the endorsement of makers. Finder will kindly return to Schafran Bros., 588 Broadway; reward.

French Loan of $60,000,000 to Portugal.

PARIS, July 22.—M. de Neuflize, representing the syndicate of French bankers which made the recent loan to Russia, has returned here from Lisbon, where a provisional contract was signed for a loan to Portugal of $60,000,000. The issuance of the loan awaits the confirmation of the contract by the Portuguese Parliament.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$149,551,396
Gold	46,994,577
Silver	29,586,667
United States notes	14,373,876
Treasury notes of 1890	76,415
National bank notes	16,882,733
Total receipts this month	1,742,885
Total receipts this year	32,128,909
Total receipts this day	2,120,000
Total expenditures this month	52,040,000
Total expenditures this year	52,040,000
Deposits in National banks	121,441,165

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$515,427,969
Silver dollars	468,816,009
Silver dollars of 1890	7,771,150
Silver bullion of 1890	975,850
Total	$997,992,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$515,427,935
Silver certificates outstanding	468,816,009
Treasury notes outstanding	12,747,000
Total	$997,992,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$28,232,907
Gold certificates	18,761,670
Silver coin and bullion	21,483,450
Silver certificates	8,103,217
United States notes	14,373,876
Other assets	29,408,248
Total in Treasury	$120,363,368
Deposits in National banks	121,441,165
Total	$241,804,533
Current liabilities	92,253,137
Available cash balance	$149,551,396

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Alta	.05	.05	L. W. Cos.	.06	.06
Alpha Con.	.08	.09	Mexican	.92	.93
Andes	.21	.22	Occid'l Con.	.82	.84
Belcher	.18	.19	Ophir	2.70	2.75
Best & Bel.	.71	.75	Overman	.14	.14
Bullion	.16	.17	Potosi	.19	.20
Caledonia	.53	.53	Savage	.27	.30
Chal. Con.	.19	.22	Sierra Ben.	.07	.07
Challenge Con.	.19	.19	Sierra Nev.	.27	.29
Confidence	.70	.70	Syndicate	.03	.03
C. C. & Va.	1.25	1.25	St. Louis	.06	.08
Con. Impl.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.27	.30
Crown Point	.14	.15	Utah Con.	.12	.12
Gould & Cur.	.13	.14	Yellow Jacket	.21	.24
Hale & Nor.	.65	.70	Silver Bars	.58	.58½
Julia	.06	.06	Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Justice	.12	.15	Telegraph	.10	.10
Ky. Con.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars—Friday, 46@47½; Thursday, 46@47½.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 22.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	.12	.13	Little Puck	.3½	.3¾
C., K. & N.	.32½	.35	Little Bessie	.2½	.2¾
C. C. Consol.	.7½	.8	Moon Anchor	.4½	.6
Dante	.3½	.3½	New Haven	.2½	.3
Dr. Jackpot	.4½	.4½	Old Gold	.2¼	.3
Elkton	.65	.66	Pharmacist	.1	.2½
El Paso	.36½	.36½	Portland	.155	.165
Gold Sov	.6	.6½	Rose Maud	.4½	.5½
Isabella	.21½	.22	Vindicator	.65	.—

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
List sent on application.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
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LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.,
BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 WALL ST., New York. THE ROOKERY, Chicago.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 22.—The money market is quiet and easy. Funds seem to be plenty, with no urgent demand. Call loans, 2@3 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 3½@4 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, 5c discount. Clearings, $21,283,302. Balances, $1,504,129. Sub-Treasury debit, $36,307. The foreign exchange market is steady at these rates:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.86	
Sterling	4.87½	$4.85
Commercial		4.84
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	.40½	.40¼

There was a falling off in the volume of trading in the stock market to-day, but prices held firm for the most part. Bankers report more investment buying the past week than for a long period. To-day's quotations follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,035	Atchison	79¼	78⅝	79
112	Atchison pf	97¼	96⅞	96⅞
20	Boston Elevated	151½	151	151¾
3	Boston & Albany	249	249	248
100	Chi. Junc. & Un. St. Y.	145	145	145
90	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	73¾	73¼	73½
27	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195	194	194½
51	Old Colony	204½	204½	204¾
37	Fitchburg pf.	139	139	189
18	Pere Marquette pf.	70	70	70
1,450	Union Pacific	97¾	96⅝	97¼
12	West End	91½	91½	91½

TELEPHONES.

831	American	133	132	132
10	New England	124½	124½	124½

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Ag. Chem.	15¼	15¼	15¼
32	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	76¾	76½	75¾
100	Am. Pneu. Service	4¼	4¼	4¼
5	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	20	19½	20
985	Am. Sugar	129¾	129¼	129½
67	Am. Sugar pf.	129¾	129½	129¾
235	Am. Woolen	11¾	11½	11¾
525	Am. Woolen pf.	77¾	77	77¼
81	Boston Electric	162¾	161½	162¾
170	Massachusetts Gas	40¼	40¼	40¼
190	Massachusetts Gas pf.	81¾	81½	81½
31	United Fruit	106¾	106¼	106¾
40	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	31	30¾	30¾
1,903	United States Steel	12¾	11¾	12¼
2,795	United States Steel pf.	62¾	61¾	61½

MINING.

75	Adventure	1	.87½	.87½
223	Allouez	8¾	8½	8½
1,904	Amalgamated	52¾	51½	52¾
50	Anaconda	17¾	17¼	17¾
575	Arcadian	.80	.75	.90
5	Calumet & Hecla	470	470	470
255	Centennial	25	24¾	24¾
3,374	Copper Range	56¾	55¾	56½
260	Daly-West	17¾	16½	16½
90	Dominion Coal	45	45	45
90	Elm River	2¼	2¼	2¼
20	Granby	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Guanajuato	1¾	1¾	1¾
30	Isle Royale	11¾	11¼	11¼
375	Mohawk	44	43¾	44
135	Old Dominion	13¾	13½	13¾
185	Parrot	25½	25	25
10	Phoenix	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	Santa Fe	2	2	2
1,625	Shannon	6½	6	6 1-16
1,985	Trinity	1¼	1¼	1¼
320	United States Coal & Oil	11¾	11¾	11¾
1,235	United States Mining	23	22½	23
843	Utah	38¾	38	38¼
85	Winona	8	8	8

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Trading was less active and the business not so well distributed to-day, Reading, United States Steel preferred, and Electric Company of America absorbing the bulk of it. The latter's increase in activity did not develop any strength, which created the impression that the selling was of a good character. Total sales, 25,871 shares; $91,700 bonds, as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Brewing	25	25	25
110	Crucible	5¾	5¼	5¾
10	Crucible pf.	36¾	36¾	36¾
300	Mfg., L. & H.	31¾	31¼	31½
50	Oil Fuel	37	37	37
248	Pittsburg Coal pf.	57	56	56
110	River Coal pf.	19¼	19	19
150	United States Steel	12¾	12¼	12¾
500	United States Steel pf.	65	62¾	63
22	West. Air	183¼	183¼	183¼
695	West. Elec.	81	80¼	81

BANK STOCKS.

5	Colonial Trust	225	225	225
5	United States Trust	100	100	100

Calumet and Hecla Statement.

BOSTON, July 22.—The annual report of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company for the year ending April 30, which was issued to-day, shows the surplus of funds to be $6,563,089, against $6,557,023 last year. During the year 76,620,290 pounds of copper were produced.

Want Syracuse Transit Bonds.

It was announced yesterday that holders of Syracuse Rapid Transit first consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, due 1946, who desired to sell, might communicate with Charles Minzesheimer & Co.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Friday, July 22, 1904.

Impl Jap Govt. Kuhn, Loab & Co. temporary ctfs, full paid for 6 per cent. sterling loan
5,000 ..... 92¾
1,000 93
5,000 ..... 92¾
500 ..... 93¼
5,000 93
500 ..... 93¾
Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full instal paid
5,000 101
5,000 ..... 100⅝
36,000 101
Am R & L 6s
2,000 ..... 84½
Ann Arb 1st 4s
1,000 94
1,000 95
At, T & S F gen 4s
12,000 ..... 102¾
2,000 ..... 102⅝
Adj 4s, stamped
10,000 ..... 93½
Atl Coast L 4s
15,000 ..... 96¾
9,000 ..... 96⅝
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s
7,000 95
Gold 4s
2,000 103
7,000 ..... 102⅝
P, L E & W V 4s
8,000 ..... 95¼
S W Div 3½s
25,000 ..... 91⅝
15,000 ..... 91½
10,000 ..... 91⅝
B'klyn R T gold 5s
1,000 ..... 105½
Ref conv 4s
7,000 ..... 78½
B Un Elev 1st
7,000 ..... 106½
Cent of Ga 2d inc 5s
10,000 40
Cent Pac gtd 4s
2,000 ..... 101¾
Cent Pac gtd 3½s
10,000 ..... 87⅝
Ches & O con 5s
1,000 ..... 118¾
Ches & O gen 4½s
10,000 ..... 106½
Chi & Alt 3½s
4,000 ..... 78⅝
Chi, B & Q 4s joint bonds
4,000s15F 97
11,000 ..... 97½
57,000 ..... 97⅝
9,000 ..... 97½
Ill Div 3½s
28,000 94
Neb Ext 4s
5,000 105
C & R Ill gen 5s
1,000 ..... 117¾
5,000 118
5,000 ..... 118½
Chi, I & L ref 6s
1,000 129
C, R I & P gen 4s
10,000 ..... 104½
10,000 ..... 104⅝
C, R I & P, B R 4s
5,000 ..... 71⅝
3,000 ..... 71½
7,000 ..... 71⅝
10,000 ..... 71½
21,000 ..... 71¾
10,000 ..... 71½
Chi, I & P R R coll trust 5s
13,000 82
30,000 ..... 82½
45,000 82
Col & S 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 84½
Cons Gas Co, N Y, Nat City Bank ctfs, full paid for conv deb 6s
30,000 173
Consol Tob 4s
26,000 84
10,000 ..... 85¾
Det & Mack 1st 4s
5,000 98
Dist Sec Cor 5s
2,000 ..... 63¾
20,000 ..... 63¼
E Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 118½
Erie 1st gen 4s
5,000 ..... 85½
55,000 85
Erie, Penn, coll tr 4s
6,000 ..... 93¾
5,000 ..... 93½
Int & G N 2d 5s
25,000 ..... 90½
1,000 ..... 99¾
Kanak & M 1st
1,000 ..... 94½
K C, Ft S & M 4s
10,000 ..... 84¾
29,000 ..... 84½
Kings Co Elev 4s
10,000 ..... 90¾
Knoxv & Ohio 1st
12,000 ..... 121¼
Lacka Steel 5s
3,000 101
Long Island ref 4s
10,000 ..... 101½
Louis & Nash coll trus 4s
15,000 ..... 88¾
Unified 4s
3,000 ..... 100¾
7,000 ..... 100¾
2,000 ..... 100¾
3,000 ..... 100¾
10,000 ..... 100¾
3,000 ..... 100½
Mex Cent 1st inc
1,000 ..... 14½
Total sales $2,427,000

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000 100
Mo, K & T ext 5s
5,000 ..... 103¾
10,000 103
1,000 ..... 103¾
5,000 ..... 103⅝
Mo, K & T of T 5s
10,000 105
6,000 ..... 105¼
10,000 ..... 105½
27,000 ..... 106⅜
Morris & Es con 7s
10,000 130
Nassau Elec R R 4s
7,000 ..... 83¼
N Y C & H R gen 3½s
7,000 ..... 99⅜
5,000 ..... 99⅞
3,000 ..... 99¾
L S col 3½s
2,000 ..... 93½
2,000 ..... 93¼
M C col 3½s
21,000 ..... 91¼
N Y, O & W ref 4s
1,000 ..... 103¼
Nor & W con 4s
500 ..... 101⅜
3,000 ..... 101½
North Pac 4s
1,000 ..... 105¾
Nor Pac gen 3s
1,000 ..... 74⅜
1,000 ..... 74¾
Ore S L 4s, partic bonds
76,000 ..... 97½
10,000 ..... 97⅜
10,000 ..... 97½
Penn conv 3½s
6,000 ..... 97½
20,000 ..... 98⅜
Reading gen 4s
17,000 99
St L, I M & So unify & ref 4s
6,000 ..... 90⅜
Riv & G Div 4s
4,000 ..... 95¼
St L & S F R R refunding 4s
45,000 ..... 81¾
23,000 ..... 81½
14,000 82
10,000 ..... 82¼
5,000 82
5,000 ..... 81¾
St L S W cons 4s
10,000 ..... 71¾
San A & A P 4s
49,000 ..... 84½
2,000 ..... 84½
Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s
1,000 ..... 99¼
Southn Pac 4s
10,000 94
10,000 ..... 94¼
So Ry 1st 5s
8,000 115
So Ry, M & O col 4s
3,000 ..... 95¼
St L Div 4s
26,000 ..... 93½
Third Av conv 4s
15,000 ..... 94⅜
5,000 ..... 94¾
Un Pac 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 105¾
Un Pac conv 4s
5,000 ..... 102⅜
10,000 ..... 102⅝
6,000 ..... 102¾
15,000 ..... 102⅞
10,000 ..... 102¾
25,000 ..... 102⅞
52,000 ..... 103⅛
74,000 ..... 102⅞
1,000 103
5,000 ..... 102⅞
2,000 ..... 102⅝
125,000 ..... 103⅞
20,000 103
30,000 ..... 102⅞
75,000 ..... 102⅝
28,000 ..... 102⅝
97,000 79
1,000 ..... 79¼
22,000 79
20,000 ..... 78⅝
15,000 ..... 78½
5,000 ..... 79¼
50,000 79
10,000 ..... 78⅝
15,000 79
Registered
500 79
Wabash deb B
1,000c 60
10,000 ..... 59¾
10,000 ..... 59¾
West Un funding & real est 4½s
3,000 ..... 104¼
Wheel & L E 1st con 4s
1,000 92
2,000 ..... 91½
Wis Cent gen 4s
1,000 90

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104⅝	105¼
2s c., 1930	104⅝	105¼
3s, r., 1918	104⅝	105
3s, c., 1918	105⅜	106⅛
3s, 1918, reg	105	..
4s, r., 1907	106¼	106⅜
4s, c., 1907	106¼	106⅜
4s, r., 1925	131¾	132
4s, c., 1925	132½	133½
D. C. 3-65s	120	..
Philippine 4s	110	..
Adams Ex	225	230
Alb. & Sus	225	..
Ala. & W.	145	..
Am. Coal	200	225
Am. Cot. O.	27	28
A. C. O. pf.	88	90
Am. D.	23	27
Am. Express	200	206
Am. Gr. Tw.	6	6¾
A. H. & L.	3¾	4¼
A. H. & L. pf.	20	23
Am. Lin. Co.	9	10
A. L. Co. pf.	26	32
A. M. Co. pf.	17	19
Am. Snuff	120	130
Am. Sug. Rfg.	8	8
Am. Woolen	83	86
A. S. R. pf.	129	130
A. T. & C.	93	93
A. T. & T.	132	133¼
Am. Tob.	103	108
Am. W. Co.	11¼	12
A. W. Co. pf.	76½	77¼
Ann A. pf.	55	60
B. & O. pf.	94	95
B. A. L. pf.	108	..
B. Un. Gas	215	220
Bruns. City	5	7
B., R. & P.	126	130
B., R. & P. pf.	140	150
Butterick Co.	49	49¼
Canada So.	55	56
C. & S. A. T.	102	105
C. & A. pf.	79	81½
C. & E. Ill.	120	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	150
C. G. W.	5	..
C. G. W. pf.	51½	53
C. B.	22	27¼
C. G. W. d.	51	54
C., I. & L. pf.	80	85
C. M. & St. P.	170	181
C. M. & St. P. pf.	222	225
C. & N. W.	185	140
C. & N. W. pf.	222	..
C. & O.	175	..
C. C. C. & St. L.	74½	75½
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	105	110
C. L. & W.	60	75
C. L. & W. pf.	75	80
Cleve. & P.	178	..
C. F. & I.	6	7
Col. & Sd. pf.	20½	21
C. & H. C.	9	9¼
Com. Cable	178	200
Consol. Coal	65	..
Consol. Gas	193¾	194½
C. P. Co. pf.	82	90
D., L. & W.	265	270
D. & R. G.	21½	22¾
D. & R. G. pf.	72	72½
D. M. & Ft.	19	..
D. M. & Ft. pf.	100	..
Det. U. Ry.	65	66
Dis. Match.	120	122
D., S. S. & A.	6¾	7
D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	11
Erie & T. H.	75	80
Fl. W. & D.	5	7
City	40	51
Gen. Ch. Co.	49	51
G. C. Co. pf.	92	97
G. R.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 3-4@1 1-8.

The Market Loses Volume, but Retains Excellent Tone, Upon News Regarding the Eastern Question, and Domestic Crops and Labor.

Yesterday's trading upon the Stock Exchange was marked by a surplus of news and a shortage of business based upon it. The Malacca incident had an almost hourly phase, and all alike were practically ignored. It was much the same whether Russia had yielded or would yield, or was firmly resolved not to yield. Even less attention was given to possibilities of complications involving the United States or to the report via Germany that the relations between Turkey and the United States were entering into like unpleasant possibilities. The packers' strike also varied from time to time, the men first going to work, then going out again because they were not all employed, and marking their victory by a riot. Crop estimaters were exceptionally industrious, figuring a yield ranging up from 600,000,000 bushels, instead of below, and reckoning an exportable surplus of 150,000,000.

The effect was more evident in the produce market than on the Stock Exchange. Wheat and corn closed lower, the better expectation of yield being reinforced by the improved political outlook abroad, to which the commodity markets proved more responsive than the financial for once. In the stock market such effect as was noticeable was embodied not in softness, but in contraction of business, both in the volume of individual bargains and in the aggregate of all. The volume shrank 50 per cent., and business was done for the most part in lots of a few hundred shares, instead of multiples of thousands as recently. The Grangers did not sell upon the better crop outlook, nor did the Pacific group resume their leadership. Only in inactive specialties was there any considerable movement, as a rule, the hardness of the market being its most marked characteristic rather than its buoyancy. Even in Steel, which was made the leader, the improvement was only a fraction, possibly because the liberal estimates of its quarter's business was contrasted with a conservative view of the trade generally, and with the reduction in American Steel Foundries dividend.

The bond business was upon a correspondingly smaller scale, and while not weak showed less firmness than the stock market. With a 1 per cent. money market the banks are receiving more money from the interior than they did during last year's comparative stringency. It would show intelligence if our bankers were to stop paying 2 per cent. for country deposits and promote their retention at home. It would tend to cheapen local loans, and to stiffen up our own surfeited money market—both consummations desirable in themselves and promotive of sound banking.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2½
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Am. Ice pf.	¾	M. & Tex. pf.	½
Am. Snuff pf.	1½	Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	1¾
Anaconda Copper	1	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
B'klyn R. T.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Canadian Pacific	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅞
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Un. Bags, inv.	½
Evans & T. H.	2	U. S. Steel pf.	½
General Electric	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1⅝
Homestake	3½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	1¼
Man. Beach	3½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locom. pf.	½	Met. Securities	½
Am. Malting	½	Nat. Biscuit	⅝
Am. Smelting pf.	½	Nat. Lead	½
Cent. of N. J.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1¼
Chi. & N. W.	1	North American	¾
Col. Southern	⅝	Union Bag & Paper	⅞
Col. So. 1st pf.	1¼	U. S. Pipe pf.	1¼
Distillers' Sec.	½	U. S. Realty & Imp.	½
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	⅞		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	Kan. & Mich. 4s	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1½	Lack. Steel 5s	1
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	2	Morris & Es. con. 7s	1⅛

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Georgia 2d pf. inc. 1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 22	417,570
To date this year	60,321,080
Corresponding date last year	93,967,155

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 22	$2,421,000
To date this year	$358,583,200
Corresponding date last year	$384,045,450

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Glue Co. preferred.
Central District and Printing Telegraph Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Public Opinion Co.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware Insurance Company has been called for Sept. 27 to act on the question of reducing the capital stock from $702,000 to $400,000.

The Richmond Trust and Safe Deposit Company and the Metropolitan Bank, both of Richmond, Va., have been merged, and will hereafter do business under the name of the Bank of Richmond.

An announcement is made from Boston that the United States Steel Company of Everett has been reorganized under the name of the Massachusetts Steel Casting Company, with a capital of $500,000.

The Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company has declared an extra dividend of $3 per share, as well as the regular quarterly payment.

Imports of dry goods for the week increased $433,261, as compared with the previous week, but decreased $129,503, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Ten shares of Bank of Commerce sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 208.

Chicago's Municipal Bond Issue.

The Chicago City Council, at its meeting on Monday last, modified the ordinance authorizing and directing the sale of $5,000,000 bonds, for which bids are to be received on Aug. 1 next, by striking out the words "for the purpose of providing funds for the general corporate purposes of the City of Chicago, Ill.," and inserting the words "for making permanent municipal improvements in the City of Chicago, Ill., and paying that portion of the cost of public local improvements therein for which said city as a whole is chargeable." The improvements referred to include the construction of bridges, the purchase of fire engine houses, police stations, sewerage pumping stations, extending lighting system, public baths, and the construction of two tunnels under the Chicago River.

CORPORATIONS' CITY OFFICES.

Stock Exchange's Reason Why They Must Be Here.

It was explained yesterday that the action of the Stock Exchange in notifying corporations whose securities were on its list that they must have transfer offices in this city was on account of technical violation of the Exchange by-laws by these corporations since the Brackett laws were passed by the last Legislature.

When Gov. Odell had finally signed the bills providing that no foreign corporations could do business as a transfer agent and registrar of stock here, the Corporation Trust Company of New York, through which many important Stock Exchange corporations transfer their stock, notified all the companies it served that hereafter their stock would be transferred through the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, which had reincorporated with $100,000 capital, as against the $1,000 it had before the Brackett laws were passed. The by-laws of the Exchange provide that all companies whose stocks are listed must have transfer offices in this city, and, accordingly, all those which followed the directions given in the letter of the Corporation Trust Company of New York came into violation of the Exchange rule.

It was said yesterday that a good many companies will now receive their own stock for transfer here, thus getting around the Exchange regulation.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾@1⅛ per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty days, 2¾@3 per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3@3¼ per cent. for five months, 3¼@3½ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $225,184,777; balances, $15,487,156; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,062,539.

Money on call loaned at 2½@3 per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8460@$4.8465; demand, $4.8720@$4.8725; cables, $4.8770@$4.8775.

Commercial bills, at $4.83¾@$4.85. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94⅞@95 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40⅝ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—15c@20c premium. St. Louis—35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 22.—The demand for money was increased in the market to-day by the payment of £2,500,000 new Treasury bills and local loan calls amounting to £750,000, besides repayments to the Bank of England.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were cheerfully disposed. There was no increase in activity, the market still being somewhat weighed down by the political situation, though it was relieved by the latest developments, and prices closed with a firmer tendency.

Consols fluctuated. For the account they opened at 88⅝, advanced to 88⅞ on receipt of the news that the Malacca would be released, and then dropped sharply to 88 7-16 on small liquidation and the uncertainty regarding the Dardanelles difficulty, after which they were well supported, gradually recovered, and remained steady. Home rails wavered.

Americans opened dull, and with an uncertain tendency, recovered a fraction, became inactive, and closed steady.

Foreigners were quietly dull. Japanese were easier. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95½.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 9-16; consols for account, 88⅝; Anaconda, 3⅝; Atchison, 80½; Atchison preferred, 99¼; Baltimore and Ohio 87½; Canadian Pacific, 146; Chesapeake and Ohio, 35; Chicago Great Western, 15; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 152; De Beers, 18⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 74; Erie, 26¼; Erie first preferred, 64¼; Erie second preferred, 40; Illinois Central, 140¾; Louisville and Nashville, 120; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 13⅝; New York Central, 122½; Norfolk and Western, 63⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 31¾; Pennsylvania, 62½; Rand Mines, 9⅞; Reading, 27⅝; Reading first preferred, 43; Reading second preferred, 36¼; Southern Railway, 23; Southern Railway preferred, 91; Southern Pacific, 52⅝; Union Pacific, 99¼; Union Pacific preferred, 96¾; United States Steel, 12⅛; United States Steel preferred, 63⅛; Wabash, 18; Wabash preferred, 37½; Spanish 4s, 85½.

Bar silver quiet, 26 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.82; Lisbon, 19.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £7,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 22.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was hesitating and prices were heavy, owing to continued fears of international complications growing out of the action of Russian cruisers in the Red Sea. Rio Tinto lost 10 points; Russian Imperial Fours closed at 92.65, and Russian bonds of 1904, at 505.

The private rate of discount was 1⅝ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98 francs for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs, 23½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, July 22.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm. Business was quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks, 44½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates, short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bill, 2½ per cent.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

On the subject of the movements of currency during the week, The Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain of $10,200,500 in cash held by the banks.

They received from the interior $7,058,300 and sent to the interior $1,574,800. The gain from the interior was $5,483,500.

Receipts of new gold were $4,834,100, namely $742,800 on New York Assay Office checks, $2,413,500 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, nearly all on account of reported Japanese yen, and $1,177,800 on Seattle Assay Office checks for Klondike gold.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $23,130,900; payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. fund, &c., were $22,699,000. The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $481,900.

The total gain from the interior, $5,483,500, new gold $4,834,100, and Sub-Treasury $481,900, was $10,299,500.

The net gain from the interior is about $400,000 more than in the corresponding weeks of 1903 and 1901. This is evidence that the currency movement now is normal. The bulk of the receipts came from near by and Eastern points; the remainder was nearly equally divided between the West and South. The shipments were without significance.

The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was due to falling off in the collections of customs, which were $2,050,000, a daily average of $491,000, comparing with a daily average of $350,000 in the preceding week, and to larger pension payments, $2,781,000, comparing with $2,417,000 in the preceding week. Payments to banks in redemption of National bank notes were large, but so were payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury to make good the 5 per cent. fund of correspondents which had been depleted by previous redemptions.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $4,706,000 mutilated currency, which, as for several week past, is nearly equal to the net gain from the interior.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 58c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½@47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Isabella sold at .22, 100 Little Chief at .06, 100 Mexican at .90, 1,000 Moon Anchor at .08, 700 Phenix at .13, 300 Sierra Nevada at .28@2.20, 1,000 Work at .07.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Traders' Uncertainty Reflected in Smaller Business.

Market Almost at Standstill at Times—Steel Preferred the Feature of the Day—Some Pools Threatened.

The uncertainty which characterized the trading in the stock market yesterday seemed a fair reflection of the general attitude of traders who showed a disposition to let the market rest awhile, until a more certain tendency developed one way or the other. At times during the session the trading came almost to a standstill, which was in marked contrast with the animation with which the market had proceeded for several weeks. Some of the movements both up and down were unaccompanied by anything like activity. This was especially true of the decline, which followed the publication of a report from abroad that Russia would not yield to the demands of England in regard to the British ship taken by the Russians. Nearly all the stocks that had been active passed off on the report, but it was all on hundred-share lots. There was no pressure during the decline, and a little later on the same kind of listless trading the market rose again. At the close the majority of stocks were slightly higher than they were the previous day, but the advances as a rule were too small to be much more satisfactory to the bulls than declines of equal amount would have been.

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Profit-Taking Suspended.

While not supporting the market aggressively, the bull crowd did not seem disposed to press their stocks for sale, perhaps because the market was too narrow to take profit-taking sales without yielding more than might have been comfortable. In the early trading the well-distributed information that Steel preferred was to be the feature was confirmed by this stock advancing on larger trading than that in any other issue. The only impetus given to the market yesterday was that derived from the buying of Steel. In a few other stocks the range was fairly wide, not because of any heavy trading, but because the narrowness of the market permitted the marking up and down of stocks without either taking or losing much stock.

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Steel Bulls Confident.

Were all the information concerning the condition of the steel trade published in the Street in the last day or two accepted as true it would be hard to get away from the conclusion that the steel companies were enjoying the largest and perhaps also the most lucrative business in their history. At least such was the impression one gathered from the off-hand statements as to the opening up of mills, the necessity of replacing steel rails that were lasting only half as long as they were expected to last, and various other suggestions along similar lines. Whatever may be said of the bulls on other stocks, those on Steel preferred showed no signs yesterday of growing faint hearted. Predictions of a further 15-point rise in the stock were made, and the estimates of the earnings for the past quarter increased as the stock rose. touched 63 again, and then reacted, closing 1⅛ points above the lowest with a net gain of three-quarters of a point.

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Bad Day for Specialty Pools.

The day was a hard one for the managers of some of the pools in the specialties who have built up a market for their stocks more on the strength of the rest of the market than on their own performances. The fear was that somebody might begin selling them and reveal how flimsy was the structure on which they were resting. In most cases the holders seemed content to wait, to which fact doubtless more than one pool owed its continued existence.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Reviewing the conditions of general trade, Bradstreet's says:

Good progress by most crops strengthens belief in favorable Fall trade following the present season of comparative quiet and inactivity. While damage to Winter wheat, both in quality and yield, is now freely admitted, Spring wheat, corn, and cotton have had another favorable week, and the third week of July has been reached without any real crop scare arising. Among the industries quietness and even dullness is still the feature, but rather more is doing in the leather trade, foreshadowing later developments in the shoe business, and the production of iron and steel is being steadily curtailed, with a resulting firmer tone to pig iron prices. Several basic industries still show little tendency to revive. Notable among these is soft coal mining, which is very much depressed, and it is to be noted that demand for anthracite coal is not so active as heretofore. The cotton goods industry, unsettled for more than a year past by erratic price movements and short time, now faces another disturbance in the threatened strike of Fall River print cloth hands.

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Bank clearings for the week ended with July 21 aggregate $2,171,883,315, 2 per cent. over last week, and almost 1 per cent. over last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $849,908,306, an increase of 2 per cent. over last week, and a gain of practically 1 per cent. as compared with last year.

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Business failures for the week ended July 21 number 190, against 203 last week, 183 in the like week in 1903, 178 in 1902, 199 in 1901, and 183 in 1900.

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Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ended July 21 aggregate 1,281,501 bushels, against 1,412,498 bushels last week, 2,781,988 bushels this week last year, 3,980,969 bushels in 1902, and 6,974,526 bushels in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports aggregate 3,572,909 bushels, against 8,815,182 bushels last year, 12,161,306 bushels in 1902, and 17,212,555 bushels in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggregate 706,647 bushels, against 574,929 bushels last week, 1,501,338 bushels a year ago, 79,611 bushels in 1902, and 1,155,276 bushels in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports of corn aggregate 1,894,700 bushels, against 4,423,826 bushels in 1903, 395,321 bushels in 1902, and 5,670,095 bushels in 1901.

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Dun's Review says:

Encouraging factors predominate. Little definite increase is seen in the distribution of merchandise, but developments of the past week promise better things in the near future. The most important influence for good is the brighter crop prospect, while settlement of some large labor disputes also improves the trade situation. The advancing security markets should encourage the railways to resume work on deferred extensions and the purchase of rolling stock. These events will increase the demand for commodities. For the present, however, the best news comes from the large cities, where warm weather has stimulated retail trade in lightweight fabrics, and jobbers report that orders from agricultural communities are much better than from manufacturing centres. There are still many complaints of slow collections. As stocks of seasonable goods are reduced, there is some expansion in orders for quick delivery, but few contracts are placed for future shipment of heavy goods, although confidence in a brisk Fall trade is felt at many leading distributing centres. In the principal manufacturing branches there is still much idle machinery, especially at cotton mills and iron plants, while most window glass producers will not resume until September.

VOTING TRUST DISSOLUTION.

President Baer of the Reading Announces the Approaching Change.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—A statement issued to-day from the office of President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company states that the payment on Sept. 10 of the dividend on the first preferred stock acts as a dissolution of the voting trust of the company without further action.

The statement further said preparation was being made for the issuing of new stock certificates in the place of the present voting trust certificates. It is further stated that the method of converting the second preferred stock into first preferred and common stock has not as yet been considered by the company. This is the first official announcement that the voting trust would be dissolved.

SEVEN-CAR ELEVATED TRAINS.

Change Will Be Made on Third Avenue Line Soon.

Patrons of the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad will be glad to learn that before long seven cars instead of six will be run on the trains during rush hours. The work of extending the platforms at various stations along the line so as to accommodate the longer trains is already under way.

At the City Hall station the platform is being extended north to the little train dispatcher's office, which is at the fork of the north and south bound tracks. The seven-car trains will be put on as soon as the work on the platforms has been completed.

STEEL FOUNDRIES DIVIDEND CUT.

A dividend of 1 per cent., payable Aug. 1, was declared yesterday on the preferred stock of the American Steel Foundries Company, the stock of which was recently reinstated in the list of the Stock Exchange. The dividend declared yesterday is a reduction of one-half of 1 per cent. from the previous dividend, paid in May last. The stock is a cumulative 6 per cent. issue. Early in the year the date for the payment of the quarterly dividend was changed, the dividend which under the old arrangement was payable in March not being paid until May.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,326,186, as against $1,892,925 for the previous week, and $2,455,689 for the corresponding week last year. The total value of the dry goods marketed was $2,228,128, as against $1,901,106 for the previous week, and $2,324,565 for the corresponding week last year.

James J. Hill Going West.

James J. Hill said yesterday that he hoped to get away to-day for his Western tour of inspection. He was getting business out of the way as fast as possible, and didn't want to talk about the reported plan for getting to the stockholders of the Northern Securities Company something that would represent what they would have received in the way of dividends had the merger not been held up by the Supreme Court.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Election.

The Directors of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company have elected the following officers: President—S. T. Morgan; Vice President—E. B. Addison; Treasurer—S. W. Travers; Secretary—S. D. Crenshaw; Auditor—E. T. Orgain. The Finance Committee consists of J. B. Dennis, E. T. Stotesbury, S. Spencer, and H. Walters. On the Executive Committee, besides the President and Vice President, are J. N. Boyd and T. C. Williams, Jr.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Capt. Samuel G. Jones, Eleventh Cavalry, now on leave at Montgomery, Ala., is detailed to attend the encampment of the Alabama State militia Aug. 1.

Capts. William P. Burnham and Edward R. Chrisman are detailed to act as umpires during the army manoeuvres to be held in the Department of California, and will report Aug. 10 to Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur for assignment to duty.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Newark and Bancroft, at Santo Domingo City; Brooklyn, Atlanta, Castine, and Marietta, at Sierra Leone.

Sailed—Standish, from Norfolk for New London.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Ex-Gov. E. C. Smith, Vermont; Luis F. Corea, Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, Washington.

IMPERIAL.—H. Claiborne, Knoxville; Stephen J. Harvey, United States Navy; Charles Wenster, United States Navy; Capt. P. E. Pierce, United States Army.

GRAND.—John B. Roach, Chester, Penn.

GILSEY.—H. R. McNally, Baltimore.

NETHERLAND.—J. S. Neff, Philadelphia.

PLAZA.—Charles H. Thompson, Brattleborough, Vt.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Arthur L. Bates, Meadville; ex-Representative Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania.

ALBEMARLE.—Sir Charles Ross, Ottawa.

HOFFMAN.—R. D. Stephens, Washington; Lord Guilsborough, London.

NAVARRE.—E. Van Wormser, Albany.

HERALD SQUARE.—E. F. Evans, Cincinnati.

ALBERT.—Dr. F. E. Sellers, United States Navy.

WESTMINSTER.—Col. M. B. Hughes, First United States Cavalry.

ASTOR.—Franklin Baker, Jr., Philadelphia.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 22.—The following companies were incorporated to-day.

Yetman Transmitting Typewriter Company, Mineola; capital, $250,000. Directors—C. Morse, G. R. Morse, and C. L. Spier, New York.

Rieker's Drug Store, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—J. H. Marshall and W. C. Bolton, Brooklyn, and E. D. Cahoon, New York.

Invincible Window Screen Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—E. R. Valentine, Cresskill, N. J.; J. A. Crockers, Boston, and Abraham Quackenbush, New York.

The Advance Novelty Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. E. Simpson and J. B. Burnett of New York and R. L. Gray, Jersey City.

The Only One Publishing Company, Rochester; capital, $25,000. Directors—James Shiro, R. W. Burnett, and C. A. Scott, Rochester.

The A. C. Parke Publishing Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. Skelly, A. C. Park, and E. L. King, New York.

New York Market Florists' Association, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—H. C. Steinhoff and John Birnie, West Hoboken, N. J., and C. F. Daley, New Durham, N. J.

The J. Fray Comstock Company, New York, (musical goods;) capital, $10,000. Directors—F. R. Comstock, Lee Shubert, and Sam S. Shubert, New York.

Leon & Co., New York, (cloths;) capital, $10,000. Directors—William Scully and W. C. Hughes, Brooklyn, and J. O. Venino, Orange, N. J.

Healy & Earl, New York, (truckmen and forwarders;) capital, $10,000. Directors—G. W. Earl and H. Sheldon Carey, Roselle, N. J., and J. H. Earl, New York.

The Herald Square Cloak and Suit Company, New York; capital, $18,000. Directors—Bernard Greenstein, Brooklyn, and Aaron Halparoc and Samuel Tarnowsky, New York.

Lithographic Advertising Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Bernard Broads, Yonkers, and M. C. Goldman and L. A. Malkiel, New York.

Corona Realty Company, Corona; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. T. Roe, Whitestone; Sophie Cordy, Corona, and S. H. Benton, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Pairuba Manufacturing Company, (to make, dye, and finish textile fabrics,) Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Richard G. Powers, Peter J. Luth, F. A. Scheck, Eugene W. Goodman, and M. E. Hassen.

General Smelting Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Charles D. Thompson, Frank E. Williamson, and George F. Brensinger.

Sagui Salve Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Joseph A. Hanff, Emanuel S. Cahn, and William Dougal Herr.

The Ernst Realty Company Jersey City; capital, $6,000. Incorporators—Adolph Rausch, Henry A. Rausch, and George W. Murray.

The Atas Poster Printing Company, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Ferdinand C. Steinruck, John W. Booth, and James F. O'Meallia.

The German-American Foundry Company, Boonton; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Henry Krueger, James S. Cunningham, and Oscar Rohland.

The Josephus Plenty Skylight Works, Orange; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Henry Berg, Valentine Frickel, and Edward A. Pearsons.

Purified Products Company, Camden; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Joseph F. Cotton, F. R. Hausell, and L. C. Clow.

Henry A. Dix & Son Company, Millville; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Thomas Whitaker, Howard Conover, Louis P. Balenky, Benjamin S. Mucknick, Marcus Dix, and Henry A. Dix.

A. W. Snow & Co., (to cut dies,) Newark; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—A. W. Snow, Arthur Field, and Frederick Kaupmann.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Saturday, July 23.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Chambers—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—In re White—John Jerome Rooney, Foster vs. Tilford—Gibson Putzel. In re Knight—Edward Hassett. Ingersoll vs. Cunningham—Algernon S. Norton.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Wimpfheimer vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company—George Gordon Battle. In re Gibbs & Williams Company—Stephen H. Keating.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Duty on Snowshoes Announced by General Appraisers.

Collector's Classification Declared Erroneous—Must Stand as Importer Failed to Make the Right Claim.

In a decision written by General Appraiser McClelland, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by P. Daly, Jr., of Plattsburg, N. Y., against the assessment of 35 per cent. duty as manufactures of wood on snowshoes, and at the same time declared the Collector's classification incorrect. As the correct claim was not made by the importer, however, it must stand. The shoes consist of wooden frames worth about $4.50 a dozen and made in the United States. These are then sent to Canada, and strung with rawhide, the hide and the stringing costing $18 a dozen. The importer claimed that they were dutiable at 25 per cent. as manufactures of leather, but Mr. McClelland holds that rawhide is not leather, and that they are properly dutiable at 20 per cent. as non-enumerated manufactured articles.

Protests overruled yesterday were by the Goat and Sheepskin Import Company, L. Wertheimer, and Max Mendel, New York, and J. Lindsay Wells, Memphis.

INCREASE IN WOOL SALES.

Nearly 1,000,000 Pounds More Taken This Week Than Last.

A net increase of nearly 1,000,000 pounds in the week's sales of wool will be announced by the Textile Manufacturers' Journal in its issue to-day. There was a falling off of about 500,000 pounds in the principal markets of the country exclusive of Boston, but at Boston there was an increase of more than 1,400,000 pounds. The figures exclusive of Boston are as follows:

	This Week. Pounds.	Last Week. Pounds.	Last Year. Pounds.
Domestic	2,285,000	2,667,000	1,971,000
Foreign	1,069,400	1,195,000	1,744,256
Total	3,364,400	3,862,200	3,715,256

Milk Prices Advanced.

The New York Milk Exchange held a special meeting yesterday and advanced the price of milk to 2¼ cents a quart, or $1.21 per forty-quart can, delivered at New York. The reasons assigned for the advance are the steadily decreasing supply in producing sections, due to the influence of warm weather, and an increasing demand in the city, which has prevented the accumulation of a surplus for the past week or more. The Milk Exchange controls the price on all milk now entering the city.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 190 failures in the United States during the week, against 203 for the previous week and 183, 178, 199, and 185 for the corresponding weeks of 1903 to 1900. The Middle States had 52, New England 26, Southern 27, Western 55, Northwestern 13, Pacific 14, and Territories 3. Canada had 19, against 18 for the preceding week. About 84 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Agrees to Cedar Ruling.

It was announced at the Appraiser's Stores yesterday that the Treasury Department had decided to acquiesce in a recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers holding that cedar logs cut and fletched were dutiable at 1 cent a cubic foot as timber, instead of at 15 per cent. as sawed cedar, as originally assessed.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BERNHARD SEGALL.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received a writ of replevin against Bernhard Segall, manufacturer of women's underwear at 36 Walker Street, for $215 in favor of Adolph Greenberg for nightgowns, waists, and muslin. When the Sheriff went to the place to make a levy he could not find the goods called for in the writ, and he was informed that the stock had been taken away by two City Marshals. Mr. Segall began business as a dry goods dealer in and went into the underwear business two years ago.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

RELIABLE EXAMINING AND SPONGING WORKS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Reliable Examining and Sponging Works, a New York corporation, at 186 to 190 West Fourth Street, by the following creditors: Harry J. Mitchell, $500; Frederick H. Soules, $250, and Otto Melin, $40. It was alleged that on July 2, while insolvent, the corporation permitted Minnie Rosenbaum, a creditor, to obtain a preference by legal proceedings. Judge Thomas of the United States District Court appointed David H. Knapp receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $850, consisting of machinery and fixtures, $600; accounts, $250, and the liabilities are about $2,200. The company was incorporated in January last, with a capital stock of $2,700, but could not compete with larger and older concerns in this line.

ARTHUR BAVE.—Arthur Bave, hotel keeper at Peekskill, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities, $10,235 and assets, $658, consisting of cash, $242, accounts, $299, and notes, $117. He leased the Eagle Hotel with furniture and fixtures and the landlord has resumed possession for nonpayment of rent. Among the creditors are Sarah Bave, $6,300, for money loaned; Peekskill Light and Railway Company, $688, and J. H. Dressner, $405. He has several creditors in this city for supplies.

RALPH T. STORY.—Ralph T. Story, farmer of Freehold, Greene County, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities, $597 and no assets.

SAMUEL LEVY.—Samuel Levy, a glazier of 21 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,840 and no assets.

SAMUELS & MENER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Rose Mener, surviving partner of Samuels & Mener, wholesale dealers in flowers and feathers at 682 Bowery, show liabilities of $29,856 and nominal assets of $19,695, consisting of accounts, $16,381; stock, $1,000, fixtures, $50; cash, $44, equity in real estate at 208 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, $2,000, and at 193 Lexington Avenue, $250. Among the creditors are the State Bank, $5,677, secured; Charles Eissengarthen, Paris, $12,234; Freysladt Brothers, Berlin, $2,684; Hugo Weiner, Sebinitz, Saxony, $1,055, and Goodkind, Unger & Lessler, $1,022.

Out of Town.

UTICA, N. Y.—John H. Quakenbush of Schagticoke has filed a petition in bankruptcy, placing his debts at $48,672. There are no assets except some heavily mortgaged stock and paper. The petitioner was a heavy indorser for a knitting company, the plant of which burned in Ballston June 26.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABBITT, William B.—J. E. Hey	$59
ALDEN, Mary A.—Jefferson Bank	155
BERNHARD, Max—H. G. Henderson	99
BARUTH, Minnie—Ebling Brewing Company	42
CURRAN, Hugh F.—A. S. Luria	267
CAREY, Robert E.—S. M. Sugerman	99
COHEN, Joseph A.—M. Folk and another	36
CLINTON, Henry F.—N. E. Peck	233
DE BRUNOFF, Maurice—The McClure-Tissit Company and another, costs	436
DUKE, Brodie L.—H. Morden and another	4,664
FINKELSTEIN, William—E. Deutsch, costs	87
FISK, Archie C.—F. T. Sargent	291
GORDON, Harris—P. Mercy	70
GWYNN, St. Charles B.—E. J. Wehrenberg	63
HUGHES, Thomas and John—H. Held	79
HAINES, Franklin—J. T. Willets and another, costs	86
HOLENDER, Philip—A. Honigsberg and another	48
AMERICUS WITCH HAZEL COMPANY—J. F. Witteman and another	202
JOHN T. ALLAN COMPANY—C. Schratweiser	519
MICHAEL PRINTING COMPANY—H. A. Hughes	170
SLATINGTON TEXTILE MANUFACTURING Company—Boyer, Mazel, Grullies & Co.	553
BIJOU CHEMICAL COMPANY—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company	79
FORT CASSIMER WOOLEN MILLS, Incorporated—New York and Boston Dyewood Company	827
JOHANNS, William A.—F. Bohlkem	116
JAEN, Kilian A.—Same	96
JACOBS, Michael—The Mercantile National Bank of the City of New York	2,361
JACOBS, Michael—The Mercantile National Bank of the City of New York	4,871
KOHLE, Annie—W. H. Kienke and another	477
KATZ, D. A.—I. Zagran	84
LEE, John T., administrator—J. Q. Cohen, trustee	487
LEVY, Meyer—J. P. Andre Motier and another	121
LITTELL, Harry B. and Sarah E.—C. A. Bruen	395
McCUTCHEON, Robert H.—United States Trust Company of New York	10,008
MACHETTE, Edwin V.—J. Hahn and another	124
MORGAN, Theresa K.—A. Strauss	45
O'REILLY, Thomas—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	109
POLLASCO, Charles A.—G. Steiner	173
PERRY, Susan—Prudential Insurance Company of America	15
PENNER, Barbara—C. Penner, costs	329
RUEHL, Arnold—Darling Brothers Company	105
ROGERS, E. J.—H. G. Heuser	59

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Harry J. Luce, Not the Vanderbilts, Bought Scoville Property, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue—Auction Offerings to Plaintiffs—West Subway Route Deals.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for Newman Dube and W. J. Diamond to Mary Podolak 758 Wendover Avenue, a four-story triple flat, lot 25 by 104. This firm corrects a report of one of their sales. It disposed of 435 and 437 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, lot 50 by 100, four-story double flats, on account of a client to Mrs. Carrie Wagner, not Winkler.

Michael Feeny has sold to K. Lowenberg 204 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a two-story flat, with store, for $22,000.

Buyer of Scoville Fifth Avenue Plot.

The purchaser—for about $750,000—of the Scoville property at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street was Harry J. Luce, President of the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, so that much that was published about Vanderbilt investment to protect property of the family against commercial taint was unnecessary.

Frederick Orth states that the report that he had sold his property 1½ to 7 Charlton Street was not founded on fact.

Builds a Residence on Morris Avenue.

Thorn & Co. have sold for a client to J. M. Benson, who will build a residence, a plot 75 by 115 feet, on the east side of Morris Avenue, north of the King's Bridge Road.

William Peters & Co. have sold for Elizabeth Schnitzer to Herman H. Wolter the northeast corner of Fulton Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, on which there is a four-story double apartment house.

Harlem Madison Avenue Deal.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold for the Beauchamp Realty Company to Sundel Hyman the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a seven-story apartment house, plot 50 by 100.

Marcus Nathan has bought through F. Mainhart 267 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, a three-story and basement dwelling.

Laumeister & Co. have sold the following properties: 3,256 Third Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores; 3029 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, a two-story dwelling, 25 by 100; 620 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, a three-story single flat, 25 by 100.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought from J. Anton a three-story brick dwelling, lot 25 by 100, on the west side of Cambreling Avenue, 145 feet north of Tiffany Avenue, for cash. Cash a plot 114 by 105, the southeast corner of Two Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Second Avenue.

On the West Line of the Subway.

David Stewart sold for Michael J. King the plot 50 by 100 on the north side of Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, about 350 feet east of the new subway station at Tenth Avenue and Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

H. Weisstock has sold for William C. Hyde to Morris Freundlich 503 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story triple flat with two stores and basements, lot 25 by 100.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Augustus L. Hayes the five-story tenement 208 West Sixty-second Street, 25 by 85 by 100, to a Mr. Laskow.

Polizzi & Co. have leased for Posner & Goldfein for five years, gross rental $34,500, 305 to 309 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, two six-story double tenements.

West Harlem Residence Sold.

Marcus Nathan has bought, through F. Mainart, 267 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a three-story and basement brownstone residence.

W. C. White & Co. have sold 634 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, a five-story flat, lot 25 by 100.

Middle East Side Properties Sold.

Henry Waters sold to C. A. Stein 145 East Eighty-second Street, forming the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 27.9 by 102.2.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for Benjemine Streim to S. J. Korzineck, 260 West Fifteenth Street, a five-story apartment house.

John J. Kavanagh has sold for Annie Ganzenmuller the five-story flat 105 East Seventy-fifth Street, lot 27 by 102.2.

T. Pernetti and T. Ronzone have sold 238 and 240 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, five-story dwellings, on lot 40 by 100.11.

M. Rubinger & Co. have sold for M. Miller to Weill & Meyer 323 to 329 East One Hundred and First Street, seven-story tenements, lot 20 by 100, for about $140,000.

Solomon Brill has sold, through J. Aul, to Clara Kranper, 1,485 Fifth Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 761 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

84th St, 120 West, s s, 308 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2, five-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, C. C. Hunt and another.....$19,000

84th St, 122 West, s s, 370 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2, five-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale; to same..... 33,000

By Joseph P. Day.

69th St, 204 West, s s, 107 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to B. Leonard.. 18,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

No. 225 to 229 East 99th St, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 37.6x87.11; Goldberg & Smith of 264 Henry St, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $60,000

No. 56 to 60 East 87th St, for a six-story brick flat, 76.8x—; J. King of 126 East 23d St, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $90,000.

165th St, n s, 76 ft e of Caldwell Av, two five-story brick tenements, 37.6x88; Thomas Flood of St. Lawrence Av and West Farms Road, owner; Rolph & Rolph of 184th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $76,000.

Caldwell Av, e s, 153 ft n of 165th St, five-story brick tenement, 43.2x101.8; same owner and architects; cost, $38,000.

171st St, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, five-story brick tenement, 25.5x94.2; Thomas Graham of 368 West 25th St, owner; Rolph & Rolph, architects; cost, $25,000.

Kappock St, s s, junction of Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, one-story frame automobile house, 13x26; estate of J. G. Johnson, Spuyten Duyvil, owner; Annemann & Younkhiere of 2,703 King's Bridge Terrace, architects; cost, $250.

King's Bridge Road, n e corner of Briggs Av, three-story frame office building, 20x18.68; George Armstrong of 600 King's Bridge Road, owner; F. E. Albrecht of 655 King's Bridge Road, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

No. 44 East 14th St, to a four and six story brick loft and store; estate of W. Astor, owner; R. T. Lyons of 31 Union Square, architect; cost, $30,000.

51st St and 1st Av, n w corner, and 50th St, s s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, to two four-story brick schools; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $46,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, July 22.

AVENUE A, 1,339 and 1,341, w s, 50x100; Mesched Handler to Ignatz Bleich, ½ part, (mtg $36,500,) other consideration and.....100

AVENUE B, n e corner of 13th St, 83x105, Unionport; Kilmer Newman to John Hancke and wife.....2,800

AVENUE C, 193, w s, 19.6x67; Jacob Weiss to Isaac Rosenwasser, ½ part, (mtg $10,000).....100

ALLEN ST, 27 and 29, w s, 51.3x87.6; Jonas Well and another to Paul Shalet, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and..100

CALDWELL AV, 1,469, w s, 18.9x115; Kate S. Hill to Sophia Michael, (mtg $5,500).....Nom.

COMMONWEALTH AV, 167, w s, 25x100, West Farms; Joseph G. McConville to William Weaver, (mtg $2,500).....100

COTTAGE GROVE AV, e s, 296.5 ft s of Guerlain Place, 50x110, Van Nest; John S. Mapes to Elizabeth Mahon.....Nom.

DIVISION ST, 250, n s, 20.2x93x20x82; Division St, 248, n s, 19.5x101.2x17.4x83; Julius Miller and others to Louis Kotzen, (mtg $49,000,) other consideration and....100

FULTON AV, n w s, 60 ft n e of 167th St, 75x135x59x150; Anne Henderson and another, executors, to Ernest Wagner..13,950

HOUSTON ST, s w s, 130.3 ft s e of Ludlow St, 25x100; Elizabeth W. Stevens and another to Henry F. Schilling, other consideration and.....100

INTERIOR LOT, at s e corner of 728 St. Nicholas Av, 337.4 ft n of 145th St, runs e — x n 18.6x w — x s — to beginning; Maggie A. Peffer and others, executors, to Charles A. Coutant.....500

KING'S BRIDGE AV, w s, at dividing line of Lots 87 and 88, map of farm of Mary C. P. Macomb, runs w 150x n 44 x e 150 x s 44; Church of the Mediator to James Douglas.....Nom.

KING'S BRIDGE AV, w s, at dividing line of Lots 87 and 88, map of farm of Mary C. P. Macomb, runs w 150 by n 44 x e 150 x s 44; James Douglas to the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations.....Nom.

KING'S BRIDGE AV, w s, adjoining land of the Church of the Mediator, 100x319 to Water St; James Douglas to the Church of the Mediator.....Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,795, e s, 27x73; Abraham I. Levy and others to Irving Bachrach and another, (mtg $19,500,) other consideration and.....100

LORILLARD PLACE, 2,460, e s, 20.5x97.5; William Wainwright to Joseph B. Gerner, (mtg $2,750,) other consideration and.....100

LOT 15, map of 37 lots, Nellie Marvin, Westchester; H. P. Rose to Emile T. Viett.....Nom.

SIDNEY ST, n s, 31.9 ft e of Westchester Av, runs s 265.6x e 105.9x n 310.3x w 94.5; Silas H. Furman to Virginia D. H. Furman. (mtg $10,000).....Nom.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 834, s s, 25x100; Adolph Hollander to Moses S. Diamond, (mtg $15,000).....Nom.

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 167th St, runs w 113.4x s 14.6x e 113.4; Anna L. Thwaite to Nelson Smith, Jr.....Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,469, w s, 18.9x139.6; Celia Spero to Tillie Fellerman, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and.....100

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 173d St, runs n 99.6x w 42.9x s 100.2x e 36.6; Lizzie L. Eastman to Constance M. Andrews, ½ part.....Nom.

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 150 ft s of 187th St, 25x150; Kate Devlin to Charles A. O'Connor, (mtg $1,400).....Nom.

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 150 ft s of 187th St, 25x150; Charles A. O'Connor to Katherine Van Valkenburg, (mtg $1,400)....Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,469, w s, 18.9x139.6; James M. La Coste to Celia Spero, other consideration and.....100

2D AV, e s, 75.10 ft n of 109th St, 25x75; Andrew Gill to Natale Stamile, (mtg $8,000).....100

5TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 1st Av, 25x97; Victor Gerhards to Emeline D. Winthrop, quitclaim.....Nom.

18TH ST, 312 East, 14x75; the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, trustee, and another, executors, to Mary M. Blake

23D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 57.6x98.9; interior Lot, center line of block between 23d and 24th Sts, and 200 ft w of 1st Av, runs w 25 x n 23.9 x e 25 x s 23.9; Elvira Purdy to Jennie A. Mapes.....30,000

32D ST, 417 West, 21.5x98.9; Ann Casserly to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, other consideration and.....100

32D ST, 461 West, 31x98.9; Mary A. Deering to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, other consideration and.....100

32D ST, 456 West, 25.0x98.9x irregular; John Deering to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, other consideration and.....100

49TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Patrick McGowan to Barbara M. Gillen, (mtg $22,000).....Nom.

53D ST, 249 East, 30x100.5; John C. Orr to John H. Block, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and.....150

62D ST, s s, 174.6 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Mayer Neuburger to Michael N. Zimmerman, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and.....100

65TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.5; Helen M. Warner and others to Laura B. Lee, (mtg $10,000,) correction.Nom.

75TH ST, 170 East, 18x102.2; Edmund C. Stout to Patrick Conway, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and.....100

81ST ST, s s, 231.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102; John Cassino and others to Mary Stein, (mtg $15,500,) other consideration and.....100

83D ST, 17 West, 20x102.2; Alexander Thain, referee, to Isaac L. Kip, trustee.30,000

94TH ST, 28 West, 16.9x100.8; Cornelia E. Cornwell to Emma B. Hattier.....Nom.

113TH ST, 104 East, 27x100.10; Michael Murray to Jacob B. Kaplan.....Nom.

113TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 16x100.11; Louise Cook to Business Men's Realty Company, (mtg $4,000).....Nom.

113TH ST, n s, 116 ft e of Park Av, 16x100.11; Mary A. Schwarte to Business Men's Realty Company, other consideration and.....100

115TH ST, 605 and 607 West, 50x100.11; James R. Brown to Emily A. Ryder, (mtg $80,000,) other consideration and...100

116TH ST, 431 East, 15.6x100.10; J. Van V. Olcott, refree, to Sarah E. Loder...4,500

124TH ST, n s, 127 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Matilda Kaufmann to Emmie J. Howard, (mtg $7,500).....1,200

128TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Francis W. Norris, Jr., to Morris Heller, ½ part.....6,250

128TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Francis W. Norris to Morris Heller, quitclaim.....Nom.

128TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Herbert V. Norris, by guardian, to Morris Heller, ½ part, all title.....6,250

128TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Morris Heller to Isaac M. Berinstein, (mtg $8,500).....Nom.

132D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Isidor Hellman to Julius Kaufmann, other consideration and.....100

150TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Morris Av, 25.3x100; Johanna C. Kenney to Flora-vante Lombardi and another, (mtg $4,200) Nom.

152D ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x199.10; Conrad Weber and others, executors, to Herman Raabe and another.....88,000

154TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Tobias Abraham to Bernhard Weinstein and another, (mtg $18,500,) other consideration and.....100

156TH ST, 896 East, 25x99x24.11x100; Charles Pitchie to Samuel Finkelstein and another, (mtg $9,500).....100

168TH ST, w s, 143 ft s of Franklin Av, 52.8x148.5x48.4x124; Samuel Weingart to Interborough Building Company, (mtg $10,000).....Nom.

198TH ST, s s, 150.11 ft w of Marion Av, 25x117.1x25.9x110.10; John G. Frick to William H. Lunney, other consideration and.....100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ANDREWS, Constance M., to William P. Kenneally; Webster Av, n w corner of 173d St, 3 years.....6,000

ANDREWS, Constance M., to Anna Schoder; Webster Av, n w corner of 173d St, due Sept. 16, 1904, 6 per cent....1,571

ANDERSON, Henry B., to Edward C. Cammann; 63d St, 127 and 129 East, 3 years.....19,000

BUSH, Sarah, widow, &c., to Anna Schaatsy; 2d Av, w s, 172.6 ft s of 2d St, Ollinville, 3 years, 5½ per cent.....1,200

BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Association B to Rose Lacina; 72d St, 531 East, due July 1, 1907, 4½ per cent.....10,000

BUTLER, Jessie, to Louisa W. Bender; 62d St, 244 West, due Sept. 1, 1909.....12,500

BUTLER, Jessie, to Joshua M. Sprague; 62d St, 244 West, 5 years, 6 per cent.....1,500

BUSINESS MEN'S REALTY COMPANY to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Henry St, 156, 5 years.....17,000

WILLIAMS, John T., to the Alliance Realty Company; William St, s w corner of Exchange Place, prior mtg $1,000,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....100,000

WINNIG, Sarah, and another to John H. Burt; Washington Av, 1,683, 5 years.11,500

WINNIG, Sarah, and another to Francis J. McCooney; Washington Av, 1,683, prior mtg $11,500, installments, 6 per cent.....1,200

WOOD, John W., to Francis H. Ross; 118th St, 537 and 539 East, prior mtg $15,000, demand, 6 per cent.....3,000

WILSON, Ulysses G., and another to William F. Wilson; 124th St, 235 and 237 West, 5 years, 6 per cent.....3,000

ZIMMERMAN, Michael N., to Mayer Neuburger; 62d St, s s, 174.6 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $14,000, installments, 6 per cent.....8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ATTORNEY ST, e s, 200 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100; Samuel S. Glauber against Samuel Wiener, owner; H. Harris, contractor; Frederick Turkolsky, sub-contractor.....450

PARK AV, e s, 75.9 ft n of 97th St, 25.2x100; Giuseppe G. Zibelli against John J. McQuaid, owner; Peter Costello, contractor.....313

UNION AV and 4th St, s e corner, 20x100; Henry Silbeck, Jr., against Frederick L. Barry, owner; Arthur Gorling, contractor.....272

60TH ST, 44 and 46 West; Charles Askey against Louis and John Brandt, owners and contractors.....2,997

116TH ST, 313 West; H. Harris & Co. against Siegfried Weiss, owner; Knepper & Co., contractors.....1,428

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

LUDLOW ST, w s, 150 ft n of Canal St, 37.7x88.3; Mutual Lumber Company against David Amolsky and another, Feb. 1, 1904, by bond.....95

LUDLOW ST, w s, 150 ft n of Canal St, 37.7x88.3; Mutual Lumber Company against David Amolsky and another, Feb. 1, 1904, by bond.....90

LUDLOW ST, w s, 150 ft n of Canal St, 37.7x88.3; Mutual Lumber Company against David Amolsky and another, Dec. 10, 1903, by bond.....348

LUDLOW ST, w s, 150 ft n of Canal St, 37.7x88.3; Louis Rosenberg against David Amolsky and another, Jan. 26, 1904, by bond.....107

LUDLOW ST, w s, 150 ft n of Canal St, 37.7x88.3; Heyman Steinberg against David Amolsky and another, Jan. 26, 1904, by bond.....286

5TH, AV, 172; Foscuto & Co. against Henry E. Lytton, Jan. 18, 1904.....158

8TH ST, 359 and 361 East; Joseph Schwartz against Miller & Elsenberg and another, Feb. 26, 1904.....75

39TH ST, n s, 83 ft e of Lexington Av; Henry A. Collins, Jr., against K. Van Valkenburg and another, Dec. 15, 1903.495

47TH ST, 145 to 155 West; Joel Bjork and another against Solomon Wolff and another, July 19, 1904.....3,800

102D ST, 323 to 327 East; William Mc Shane Company against Mutual Milk and Cream Company and another, July 6, 1904.....348

102D ST, 323 and 325 East; John Regan against Mutual Milk and Cream Company and another, Feb. 18, 1904.....2,750

Lis Pendens.

PENFOLD AV, n s, 220.2 ft w of the Southern Boulevard, runs w 100 to Crotona Park x n 100.1 to Crotona Parkway x e 100 x s 100.1 to beginning; Mary A. Curtis against Patrick J. Oates, (specific performance;) attorney, G. J. Barry.

PELHAM AV, n s, 212.6 ft e of Hoffman St, 51x100x50x100; Thomas J. Dyer against Catherine Connolly and another, (partition;) attorney, O. J. Whitlock.

2D AV, 2,059; Catharine T. Chatillon and another against Leah Crohn and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Forster, Hotaling & Klenke.

8TH AV and 140th St, s e corner, 99.11x100; Emily L. Felt against Havell A. Webster and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wesselman & Kraus.

17TH ST and Livingston Place, s e corner, 120x53; Henry Brill against Louis Cohen and another, (action to cancel deed, &c.;) attorney, J. Kramer.

27TH ST, n s, 380 ft w of 6th Av, 120x98.9; Michael Coleman against Myer Hellman and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

125TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11, 1-20 part; William G. Mangies and another against Henry C. Mangies, Jr., and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Hendrickson.

175TH ST and 3d Av, s w corner, 100x108, ½ part; A. Walter Otis and another against Mary A. Kirchner, (action to declare lien;) attorney, R. S. Newcombe.

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Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Restaurant; best location; 6th Av. and Broadway; house rent, $10,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

Houses, buildings, lofts, stores, stables, to rent; all parts city. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

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Stable Wanted—Centrally located, above 22d St.; will lease for 10 years; mention full particulars. Equitable Realty Company, 140 West 42d St.

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Upper west side flats preferred. Good applications promptly accepted. Reasonable expenses.
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4-story, 25-foot, 56th St. near 10th; rental nearly $1,500; $4,000 cash will purchase. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

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92d St., near Lexington. | 5-story 10-family flat, 6 rooms and bath; pr., $26,000; mtg., $19,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

6th St., near 2d Av. | 10-family flat; very light; up-to-date; price, $38,500; investment. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

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Bargain.—Three-family frame house, Jackson Av., near 165th St.; rents over $800. Address Jos. Leavy, 955 Park Av.

Yorkville.—Have many bargains in double and good tenements. Folsom Brothers, 362 E. 72d.

73d, Near 2d.—14-room tenement; offered lease $2,000; $22,500. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

Fine 5-story triple, with large store; 12 rooms and bath; on 8th Av., up town; $27,500; very cheap; Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

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CENTRAL BRIDGE SECTION, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE ELEVATED; DETACHED ONE-FAMILY AND TWO-FAMILY HOUSES; BUILDING LOTS AND ACREAGE; FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE; MODERATE PRICES; VALUES RAPIDLY INCREASING. NORTHERN REALTY CO., 55 LIBERTY ST.

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New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Chance for Speculators.—Southern Boulevard; six five-story flats; two families on each floor; always rented; good location; asking only $19,000; can be rented for $2,100. Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

Two-family houses, 13 rooms, two baths; heat; all improvements; near Park, school, elevated, and Rapid Transit stations; most desirable location and prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

194th St. and Marion Av.—A few one or two-family dwellings; must sell quick; price very reasonable; open for inspection daily, including Sunday; take 3d Av "L" to Fordham. Wm. H. Wright, owner.

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219th St., 25x114; $500; terms made. David Lewis Woodall, 707 Tremont Av.

LOTS, $750 each; best location, William's Bridge; assessments paid; plot 50x114; also corner 100x105. WHITE & CO., 4,171 3d Av.

$400.00.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

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Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

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WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.
NOW OPEN. SEVENTH SEASON.
ACCOMMODATES 200. Largest hotel at the lake. All modern improvements, gas, baths, bathing, bowling, tennis, livery, orchestra. Reduced rates to July 1. Send for descriptive booklet, giving information. SANFORD & WINSHIP.

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V. P. DUBARRY, PROP.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

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RIPLEY HOTEL, Hunter, N. Y. Location unsurpassed; modern improvements; best accommodations; strictly Kosher. Mrs. B. Aikins.

SUMMER RESORTS.
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Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF LODGE.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER.
Representing the acme of beautiful location, refined service and luxurious conditions.
STABLE SERVICE, AUTO QUARTERS, SWIMMING POOL, GOLF LINKS, SUPERIOR MUSIC, &c.
N. Y. Central Station, Scarboro. DAVID B. S. PLUMER, Manager. 'Phone 1-Briarcliff.
POCANTICO LODGE. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Stations—Briarcliff Manor, on Putnam Division, or Pleasantville, on Harlem Branch.

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TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

Nyack-on-Hudson; 00 minutes to city. 5 to depot; beautiful shady lawn to river front; 20 miles river view; moderate rates; homelike surroundings; tennis and other sports.

Oscawana Lake House, Peekskill, N. Y.; high elevation; on lake; boating, bathing, fishing; fine scenery. Mrs. Joseph Lee, Proprietor.

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THE MIDLAND BEACH HOTEL, MIDLAND BEACH, STATEN ISLAND.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.
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THE INN AT HIGH POINT.

Good mountain air. Pure spring water. A healthful place for the children.
LEON ST. JOHN, Port Jervis, N. Y.

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Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshire and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 3, Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department, New Haven, for descriptive books and list of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board, and passenger fares.

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The Famous

PEQUOT HOUSE

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ANCHORAGE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON. N. Y. Yacht Club Rendesvous Aug. 13, 14, 15. YACHTING HEADQUARTERS.
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GREEN'S FARMS, CONN.
Beautifully located within eighty feet of Long Island Sound; forty-seven miles from New York. Send for Booklet. H. C. CHAPMAN, Prop.

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Cuisine and service unexcelled.
Beautiful drives; golf; music.
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BERKSHIRE HILLS.
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Berkshire Hills, Williamstown, Mass. Open from May to November. Electric lights, elevator. Golf, &c. Address ECKERT & EMERY, Lessees.

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Pittsfield, Mass., in the Berkshires. Boating, fishing, golfing, tennis, croquet, charming drives; no mosquitos; cuisine unexcelled. M. E. BENEMELIS, Prop.

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Spring House. This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

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MAPLEWOOD, N. H.
SOCIAL AND SCENIC CENTRE.
High Altitude. Free from hay fever. Hotel OPENS JULY 6. Maplewood Cottage nearly opp. OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER. Terms moderate. Accommodates 135 people. Leon H. Cilley, Mgr. Write for Booklets. SEVERAL COTTAGES TO RENT. Booklets at 3 Park Place, New York City.

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JEFFERSON, N. H.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. NOW OPEN.

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In the heart of the Green Mountains. One of the most complete hotels in the State. Everything modern. Beautiful drives; fishing, &c. Send for booklet.
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"The Castleton," Castleton, Vt.—A delightful place to spend the Summer. Send for booklet. Philip R. Leavenworth.

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Vacation Bureaus.

All the necessary information and literature pertaining to Summer resort hotels, boarding houses, railroad time tables, and steamship sailing schedules can be had free of charge at the Vacation Bureaus of The New York Times, located at No. 32 Park Row and No. 129 West 125th St., New York.

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Females.

NECKWEAR. — EXPERIENCED SLIP-STITCHERS ON SQUARES AND FOUR-IN-HANDS. BACHRACH CO., 259 5TH AV., NEAR 28TH ST.

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Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

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NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

HOTEL AGNEW,

Whole Block Beach Front,
ATLANTIC CITY.
400 Rooms. 200 with Bath.
Thoroughly rebuilt, refurnished, reopened, and complete. Hydrotherapy Baths, Swimming Pools; rates reduced $2.50 daily; $12 to $18 weekly; automobile; booklet; orchestra. A. C. Mitchell & Co.

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UNDER NEW LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.
Virginia Av. and Beach, Atlantic City.
Capacity 600; hot and cold sea water baths; improved cuisine and service; fine cafe; musical concerts; phones in bedrooms; rates $2.50 and up daily; $15 up weekly; American plan; coaches meet trains; photo; booklet. A. C. Mitchell & Co.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
New; Complete; Ten Stories; Fireproof; Always Open.
THE LEEDS COMPANY

Atlantic City in THREE HOURS

Passing Through Lakewood
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (Ft. L.) 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M. South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier.
Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE,

N. Y. Ave. and Beach. Elevator, baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. The proprietor's private power yacht free to guests $12.50 per week and up. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

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Ocean end Virginia Av., Atlantic City, N. J. $10 per week and upward; special rates for long engagement; elevator from street level.
SAMUEL ELLIS.

THE STANLEY,

Ocean end South Carolina Av. Accommodate 300; first-class cuisine; extensive porches; terms moderate. McLaughlin & McDonald.

THE BERKELEY,
Kentucky Av., near beach. The hotel for comfort. Excellent cuisine. Capacity 250, $10 up weekly. Booklet mailed.
W. A. ARMSTRONG.

SCARBOROUGH.—Directly on the Beach, Maryland Av. $2.50 a day up; $12.50 a week. Walter R. Davis, Mgr.

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So. Car. between P. R. R. and Beach; $3 to $14 weekly; $2.75 Sat. until Monday. M. WALSH.

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Oak Av., opposite Reading R. R. Special rates. OWEN KELLY.

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One block from BEACH ARCADE. Accommodates 300. Illustrated booklet. JOHN ROCKAFELLER'S SON.

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ASBURY PARK, N. J., NOW OPEN.
A whole square on the ocean.
New suites with private baths.
Illustrated booklet. FRANK B. CONOVER.

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ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Facing ocean. Casino and Esplanade. Capacity 400. P. C. Ten Broeck.

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103 SECOND AV. 50 feet from ocean.
Capacity 125. A. D. WIDDEMER.

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NORTH ASBURY PARK, 611 SIXTH AV.
An attractive cottage; modern improvements; convenient to beach. A. J. MACKEY, Prop.

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3d and Ocean Aves., Asbury Park, N. J.; 50 yards from surf; now open. S. Kempe.

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3d and Ocean; block; unobstructed sea view. M. N. Myers.

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BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
And Eight Cottages.
35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry; altitude 800 feet.
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THE BEECHWOOD,

New York's Ideal Near-By Resort.
21 MILES, 12 MINS. LACKAWANNA R. R.
GOLF, TENNIS, MUSIC.
Descriptive Booklet.
H. K. ARMSTRONG, Summit, N. J.

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THE NEW MONMOUTH,

AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known feature for Summer comfort and recreation.
Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia.
Under the well known management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Resident Manager.

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Facing Spring Lake and overlooking the ocean; cuisine unexcelled; all home comforts.
CHAS. ANDERSON.

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AVON INN,

Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.
A high-class family resort, on the ocean edge. Its superb location, superior equipment, and faultless service distinguish it as one of the leading hotels of the New Jersey resorts. THIS SEASON UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT AND PROPRIETORSHIP.
—NOW OPEN.—
EDWARD M. SHANKS, Manager.
N. Y. Office, 1,404 Broadway.
Telephone, 4,285 38 St.

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THE COLONIAL,
OCEAN GROVE.
This well-known house open for the season; special rates. S. FOSTER.

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PARKER HOUSE.
This house opens for its 25th successful season.
MRS. T. DEVLIN.

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THE NEW MANHASSET,
Sea Side Park, N. J., opens June 25, between Barnegat Bay and ocean; sailing, fishing, crabbing; rooms en suite with baths; elevator; thoroughly modern. W. H. GROSSCUP, Manager.

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Tobyhanna House, Tobyhanna Pa. Highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. Cornish.

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BERWICK INN,

Elevated. Modern. Near Water Gap.
Trolley to entrance. Illustrated booklet.
P. C. DICKINSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

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CATARACT HOUSE,

Water Gap, Penn. L. Tucker. Capacity 100. Music, tennis, golf, bathing, boating; $8 to $10.

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BELMONT HOUSE.—Enlarged; steam heat; sanitary improvements; terms reasonable; elevation, 2,400 feet. S. A. CORNISH.

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Weekly payments, fine diamond watches; guaranteed lowest prices; business confidential. Call, write, or telephone. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

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Boats E. 99 or E. 134 St.

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CONEY ISLAND
They cannot burn! They cannot sink!
LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.
Including Admission TO STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets, 25c.
Including Admission TO BOTH LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets, 30c.
SPECIAL TRIPS TO-DAY.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:25, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:40, 7:25, 8:10, 9:05, 9:55, 10:40 P. M.
STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR."

GLEN ISLAND

Special attractions this season: Japanese Village, Bazaar, Tea House, Theatre, Native Hawaiian Singers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand menagerie. Museum. Aviary. Aquarium. "KLEIN DEUTSCHLAND." Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Billiards and outdoor sports. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners A LA CARTE.
TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
Leave Cortlandt Street Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:00, 4:00 P. M. East 32d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 32d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION, 40 CENTS,
including free admission to all attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.. 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier..... 9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO

WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45, W. 22d St. 2, W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:40. Tickets good to return by any West Shore train, $1; N. Y. Central, $1.10, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1. Ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Parade, Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on board.
This excursion made every Saturday.

Dreamland ROUND TRIP BOATS 25 Cents TO CONEY ISLAND,

including admission to
DREAMLAND.

Four largest steel steamers afloat, including the "Dreamland," "St. Johns," "Grand Republic," and "Rosedale."
Leave W. 129th St. every hour, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Leave 22d St. hourly on the half hour, 9:30 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. Leave Battery every hour, 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M.
Round trip from W. 129th St., 30 cents.
Round trip from 22d St. and Battery, 25 cents, including admission to Dreamland.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Race Days,) and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 min. after 34th St. time. Separate table Sunday.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:50, 9:15 A. M. and half hourly to 11:31, and half hourly from 12:06 to 2:36; N. Y. (Park Row,) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 11:36, and 3:06, 3:36, 4:01 P. M., and half hourly from 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Special table to-day.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 9:40 P. M.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD
BELLEWOOD NEW MOUNTAIN EXCURSION RESORT
75c. EVERY SUNDAY.
BAND CONCERT. AMUSEMENTS.
OLD FASHIONED COUNTRY DINNER, 50c.
Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 9:00 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.) 9:20 A. M.

MAUCH CHUNK $1.50 JULY 24 GLEN ONOKO

Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A.M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 8:30 A.M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.) 8:50 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY

Special Excursion Sunday, July 24
ROUND TRIP $2.50
Special train leaves Liberty St. Station 8.00 A.M., So. Ferry 7:55 A.M. Arrive Atlantic City 11.00 A.M.

New Jersey Central

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION EVERY SUNDAY.

L. I. R. R. AND FAST NORWICH LINE STEAMER "CHESTER W. CHAPIN."
Special express train will leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; Brooklyn, F. B. Av., 8:15; Bedford, 8:20 A. M. Tickets on sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices commencing on Friday. Right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets.
Staterooms, music, and refreshments on steamer.

Saturday Afternoons & Sunday Mornings
To Sea Cliff and Glenwood
Up the Sound
Stops at Great Neck Saturdays.
The well equipped Steamer "NANTASKET" will leave Pier 13, E. R. (near Wall St.) on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M.; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Ret. arrive N. Y. 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, leave Pier 13, 9:30; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A.M. Ret. arrive N. Y. 6:30 P.M.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh and Fishkill.
Str. RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St., SUNDAYS, at 9:00 A.M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A.M. Returning, leaves NEWBURGH at 6:00 P. M.; FISHKILL at 6:10 P. M.; WEST POINT, 7:00 P. M. Round trip, 90 cents.
Mount Beacon (the highest mountain in the Highlands) is reached by trolley, and the famous Otis Incline Railway from Fishkill.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:50 (1:20 Saturdays only), 1:50, (2:20 Saturdays only), 2:50 (3:30 Saturdays only), 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, (9:50 Saturdays only), 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS.

On SUNDAYS the steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, 9:30; East 31st St., 10:00 A. M., due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on Long Island Sound. Two hours in New Haven. Fine Restaurant and Cafe. Music. Tkts. $1.00. Children, 50c.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c.

On Sundays the splendid Norwich Line Steamer CITY OF LOWELL leavs Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Fine Restaurant. Lunch Counter, &c. Popular prices.

EXCURSIONS.

NORTH BEACH

Boats E. 99 or E. 134 St.

EXCURSIONS.

OLD DOMINION LINE



Delightful SEA TRIPS
can be made by this line to
Old Point Comfort, Virginia Beach, Richmond, and Washington, D.C.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
Finland, Jly. 23, 10:30 AM | St. Paul..... Aug. 6
New York..... July 30 | Philadelphia..... Aug. 13

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MESABA..... July 27, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA..... July 30, 7:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA..... Aug. 6, Noon
MINNEAPOLIS..... Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Finland..... July 23 | Kroonland ..... Aug. 6
Vaderland..... July 30 | Zeeland..... Aug. 13
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Commencing Aug. 6, the large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line will call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Oceanic..July 27, 5 PM | Celtic.....Aug. 5, Noon
Arabic...July 29, 6 AM | Baltic....Aug. 10, 4 PM
Teutonic..Aug. 3, 10 AM | Majestic..Aug. 17, 10 AM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz..Jly 20, 2:30 PM | K. Wm. II. Sep. 6, 12:30 PM
K. Wm. II..Aug. 9, 1 PM | Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 16, 10 AM | Kronprinz. Sep. 20, 1 PM
Kronprinz. Aug. 23, 1 PM | K. Wm. II. Oct. 11 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Friedrich..July 28, 10 AM | Barbarossa..Aug. 25, 10 AM
Bremen...Aug. 2, 9 AM | Friedrich..Aug. 30, Noon
Kurfuerst..Aug. 11, 10 AM | Bremen..Sept. 8, 10 AM
Alice...Aug. 13, 10 AM | Albert..Sept. 15, 10 AM
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Luise...Aug. 6, 11 AM | Irene...Oct. 8, 11 AM
Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM | Hohenz'n. Oct. 15, 11 AM
Hohenz'n. Sep. 10, 11 AM | Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM | Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
Waldersee..Jly 23, 2 PM | Pennsylv'ia..Aug. 6, Noon
Moltke..Jly 28, 10 AM | Patricia..Aug. 13, 10 AM
Bulgaria..July 30, 7 AM | Hamburg..Au. 18, 11 AM
Deutschl'd..Aug. 4, 10 AM | Phoenicia..Au. 20, Noon
Grill Room and Gymnasium on board.
Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Prinz Adalbert..Aug. 16, 9 A. M.; Oct. 4, Noon
Prinz Oskar...Sept. 6, 2 P. M.; Oct. 25, 10 A. M.
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward.
According to Season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Etruria..July 23, 10 AM | Campania..Aug. 13, 8 AM
Lucania..July 30, 8 AM | Etruria..Aug. 20, 10 AM
Umbria..Aug. 6, 10 AM | Lucania..Aug. 27, 7 AM
Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria $65 and upwards according to accommodation.
Tuesday Service.
Aurania..July 26, 1 PM | Carpathia..Aug. 9, Noon
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Pannonia..Aug. 2, Noon | Slavonia..Aug. 30, Noon
Ultonia..Aug. 16, Noon | Pannonia..Sept. 13, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.
Columbia..July 23, 3 PM | Furnessia..Aug. 6, Noon
Anchoria..July 30, Noon | Ethiopia..Aug. 13, Noon
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS. 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Rotterdam..... Aug. 2 | Statendam..... Aug. 23
Ryndam..... Aug. 9 | Potsdam..... Aug. 30
Noordam..... Aug. 16 | Rotterdam..... Sept. 6
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

WHY NOT GO ROUND THE WORLD?

Japan and the Far East were never so interesting as at the present time. Our 33d Annual Series of Tours Round the World consists of Six Select Limited Parties, leaving from August to November for a leisurely six months' journey, visiting Honolulu, Japan, China, the East Indies, Ceylon India, Egypt, &c. Some parties proceed westward, some eastward. Highest class arrangements. Programme on request.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, &c.
Our 124 offices, with resident staff, cover the entire world.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in NOVA SCOTIA

where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthral; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S

new 19-knot flyer,
"PRINCE ARTHUR"
maintains a direct weekly service between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.
Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight.
From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin, berth, and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 86 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
PORTLAND LINE,
IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.
White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each.
Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this beautiful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32, East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1200—Orchard.

ALONG THE GULF and LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.

The Quebec Steamship Co.'s S. S. Campana leaves Montreal for Nova Scotia Aug. 1, 15, 29, etc., returning leaves Pictou, N. S., August 8th, 22, Sept. 5, etc., calling at Prince Edward Island, Gaspe, Quebec, and other points.
We arrange a circular tour by this route, New York to New York, 8 days for $51.55 and up, including meals and berth on S. S. "Campana." Send for particulars to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave., New York, or Arthur Ahern, Secretary Quebec S. S. Co., Quebec.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P.M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*9:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:35, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:35, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—A promissory note dated June 22, 1904, made by Schafran Bros. for the sum of $2,500, payable at the Monroe Bank, and bearing the endorsement of makers. Finder will kindly return to Schafran Bros., 588 Broadway; reward.

Lost.—Bank book No. 3, Hamilton Bank of New York City, Washington Heights Branch, special deposit department; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

Lost—Book No. 140,075, New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

Lost.—Bank book No. 18,490. Return to 231 West 125th St., Savings Bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; Summer garden; reasonable.

55th St., 71 West.—Pleasant, cool, large and small rooms, with bath; meals optional.

85th St., 9 East.—Excellent accommodations; Summer rates.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, cool, handsome room; excellent table. American family; references exchanged.

127th St., 264 West.—Large front room, furnished, with or without board; moderate; American family.

129th St., 106 West.—Gentlemen or couple; superior home; board; refined family; references; moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

8th St., 22 East, near 5th Av.—Nicely furnished rooms; gentlemen only; $2.50; references.

20th St., 51 East.—Front hall room, one flight; private; rear Gramercy Park; reasonable.

46th St., 213 West.—Single, double; house newly furnished; porcelain baths; private family; Summer prices.

64th St., 123 West.—Cool, comfortably furnished apartments and single rooms to rent; very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

93d St., 139 West.—Large or small furnished rooms to gentlemen; private American family.

78th St., 163 West.—Desirable rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

Country in the city; elegant rooms; two dining rooms; regular and vegeterian; lawn and Summer house; homelike. 2,138 5th Av.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A.—Wanted—Experienced seamers on petticoats on 2-needle power machines. S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

Neckwear.—Experienced slipstitchers on squares and four-in-hands. Bachrach Co., 259 5th Av., near 28th St.

Stenographer.—Must be thoroughly experienced; salary $15. Call Doyle, 154 Nassau St.

Misses' suit models wanted; 34 bust, 41 skirt measure. Wightman & Co., 21 Waverley Place.

Wanted—Competent woman accustomed to preparing lists of high-grade furniture for auction purposes; stenographer, understanding office routine, preferred; communications confidential; state particulars. Permanant Position, Box 165 Times.

Wanted—Young girl; Protestant; neat sewer, to learn slipper trimming business. Box V 101 Times.

Wanted—Cook and laundress; wages $20 to $22; four in family; four in help; assistance in laundry. Apply 313 West 75th St.

Wanted—Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, experienced in engineering work; very rapid and accurate. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—First-class stenographers, rapid on Oliver machine. Apply 310 Broadway immediately. The Oliver Typewriter.

Wanted—Typewriter, operator only; must be rapid and accurate; salary, $4. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, residing in Brooklyn; must write good hand; salary, $8. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter, understanding bookkeeping; salary, $12. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; must understand all machines; salary, $15. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; must understand all machines; salary, $12. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer experienced in law work; salary, $6. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter, living on Staten Island; salary, $6 to $10. 241 Broadway.

Males.

Stenographer, typewriter, bookkeeper; young man about 18; office experience and reference. Apply personally only, 1,862 Morris Av., near 170th St.

Telegraphers.—Wanted, competent men having had railroad or commercial experience, for out of town. Address Box 185 Times.

Wanted—A competent salesman for a good line of cloaks and ladies' raincoats; must have good trade in the city or out of town; state reference. D. E., 197 Times.

Wanted—Several experienced commercial and shorthand teachers for out-of-town institutions; good pay. Call G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter understanding bookkeeping; must be over 21 years; salary, $10 to $12. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; good opening for bright young man; salary, $10. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—In the office of a publication, a boy of refinement. Apply, by letter only, Bookkeeper, 104 East 14th St.

Wanted—Stenographer, beginner, with knowledge of bookkeeping; good opportunity. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Drug clerk, licensed. Call or write to Wiggers, 2,035 Amsterdam Av., 161st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

Companion.—Accustomed to American, European and Asiatic travel, lady wishes position as companion; best references. G. M., 1,364 Broadway.

Secretary, &c.—English lady; secretary, reader, elocution, literature, teachers, students; platform speakers coached. Literature, 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; one year's experience; neat, rapid, accurate; very best references; $8. Miss K., Box 118 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid, accurate; satisfactory references from last employer; $10. Miss Lee, Box 182 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 116th St.

Stenographer.—Energetic young lady; five years' experience; accurate; thorough business education. Superior, Box 212 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Ella, Box 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; educated; accurate; understands office work; $10. Reliable, Box 209 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Careful. Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Competent, reliable; some experience; moderate salary; quick, accurate. McLean, 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Males.

As Companion or Secretary.—By English gentleman of refinement and education; clear, sympathetic reader. X. Y. Z., New York Times Office.

An experienced accountant, bookkeeper, wants any office work; terms to suit. Occupation, 199 Times.

Handy man on a gentleman's estate by married man; rough carpentering, bricklaying, painting. E. Knight, Audsley, N. Y.

Leather goods designer and practical mechanic, capable of taking charge of large factory manufacturing leather goods, is open for engagement. Address, strictly confidential, Leather, Box 114 Times Office.

Music.—Piano; thorough instruction; satisfaction guaranteed; conservatory graduate; reference; house or studio; term begins September. William Taylor, 518 West 151st St.

Salesman seeks high-class specialty; not afraid of straight commission if properly backed up; highest credentials; kindly appoint interview. B., 181 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Accurate, rapid; several years' experience; thorough business education; salary $17; would substitute. Address Secretary, 254 8th Av.

Stenographer.—Experienced in corporation and executive work; highest references. D. H. E., 185 East 56th St.

Stenographer. — Beginner; clean-cut country youth; anxious become located; best reference. Edwards, Box 144 Times.

Young man, 17, neat, requires position; hard worker if required. Mittelman, 108 Lewis St.

POLICE AGAIN AFTER "LARRY" SUMMERFIELD

Unearth New Variety of Wire-Tapping Game.

INSIDE RETURNS FROM RACES

"Larry" Impersonated Western Union Superintendent, Police Say—Round-Up in Forty-fifth Street House.

Eleven men, three of whose pictures adorn the Rogues' Gallery, were arrested yesterday afternoon by detectives of Inspector McClusky's staff in a house in West Forty-fifth Street, on the suspicion that they are connected in a new variation of the wire-tapping game. Inspector McClusky says that "Larry" Summerfield, who is now out on $30,000 bail on various charges, is the head of the combine, and detectives are now looking for him once more. The prisoners are technically charged with disorderly conduct and are locked up at Police Headquarters.

A few days ago Inspector McClusky sent Headquarters men to answer advertisements in some of the German newspapers of the city, offering a chance to investors to triple their money immediately. An address, which the police do not give, was named. Detective Ferneisen was sent to the place yesterday as a "come-on."

Ferneisen says that he met a man who gave his name as George Ferguson and who said that he was a friend of Superintendent William J. Dealy of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Ferguson took the detective to a room in a business building, at 1,300 Broadway, furnished with several telephone instruments, two Morse telegraph instruments, racing sheets, "dope" cards, and similar paraphernalia. In an adjoining room Ferneisen met a man whom he recognized as "Larry" Summerfield. Summerfield did not know him.

Ferguson introduced Summerfield, the detective says, as "Superintendent Dealy." All three talked over the scheme, and "Superintendent Dealy," according to Ferguson, explained that the business was illegal, and would have to be conducted carefully. He showed a cipher code, with which his news was received, and said that he could guarantee large winnings by getting racing returns ahead of the poolrooms, but he must have 50 per cent. of them. Ferneisen agreed, and Ferguson then took him to the house in West Forty-fifth Street.

Meanwhile five other detectives had been following Ferneisen and Ferguson, and when he entered the "fake" poolroom they were within call. In the parlor of the house were ten men sitting in their shirt sleeves, and explanations of the "system" were repeated. Ferneisen gave the signal, and the other five detectives broke in the door. The eleven men were arrested without any trouble. All gave fictitious names, but the police say that three of them are well known to them under the names of John Thompson, William Muldoon, and "Big" Strossneider.

After the arrests the detectives went back to 1,300 Broadway to look for the man whom they say is Summerfield. He had disappeared.

CHARITY SISTERS RUN OVER.

Truck Driver, Twenty Years Old, Charged with Assault.

Two Sisters of Charity, Mary Edele and Mary Agnese, were knocked down by a truck at Eighth Avenue and Nineteenth Street yesterday afternoon and painfully but not seriously hurt. They are connected with the Church of Our Lady of the Holy Scapolar of Mount Carmel, in East Twenty-eighth Street.

The driver, Max Stochenberg, twenty years old, of 16 Pitt Street, who is employed by Henry Rosenstein, wholesale dealer in toys, at 118 Park Row, was arrested and locked up in the West Twentieth Street Station on a charge of assault.

The sisters were crossing the avenue, when Stochenberg's truck came rapidly north. He says that he did not see the two women until it was too late for him to pull up his horses. Sister Mary Edele, who was nearest the team, was knocked down and the front wheel of the truck passed over her ankle. Sister Mary Agnese was thrown to one side and her face was bruised.

They were taken to the New York Hospital, and, after treatment and an hour's rest they were sent home in a cab.

MURDERER REHEARSES CRIME.

Shows in Court How He Strangled His Woman Companion.

Adolph Koenig, who was yesterday convicted in General Sessions of murder in the first degree for strangling Mrs. Mary Emma Kaufman, re-enacted his crime with a court attendant. His hands are of enormous size, misshapen and sinewy, and as the bony fingers closed upon the man's throat many of the spectators turned their heads away.

The murder was done at 319 West Fortieth Street on May 3. Koenig admitted that he had taken the woman from her husband. He said he caught her by the neck to prevent her from getting liquor. She was already intoxicated, he said. He threw her, face down, on the bed, he said, and laid a pillow on her head. He then emptied the whisky bottles in the kitchen and, returning, found her dead. He insisted that she had suffocated beneath the pillow. The woman, he said, had cut his wrist in the fight, and after she was dead, he said, he tried to die by stabbing himself in the throat and abdomen.

The jury returned a verdict in less than fifteen minutes. Koenig laughed as he was led across the Bridge of Sighs.

"I couldn't run away if I wanted to," he said. "I was shot at San Juan Hill and I've had a bad leg ever since."

Judge Foster will sentence him to the electric chair on Thursday.

TO ABOLISH GRADE CROSSING.

Mayor Will Ask Railroad Commission for Van Cortlandt Park Change.

Promising to do everything in his power to aid in abolishing grade crossings Mayor McClellan announced yesterday that he would send a message to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday next, asking that board to join him in a petition to the State Railroad Commission to do away with the Van Cortlandt Park grade crossing, where the fatal accident occurred recently.

"I have no doubt but that the Aldermen will aid to this extent, and I am assured that the State Commission will take up the petition and proceed at once to do away with the crossing. The State Commission is hampered greatly by lack of funds, and in order to do away with the grade crossing at Van Cortlandt Park will have to use money designed for other purposes. The State has to pay one-fourth of the improvement expenses while the city pays another fourth and the railroad the remaining half."

Mayor McClellan said yesterday that Park Commissioner Schmitt and Vice President Wilgus of the New York Central met earlier in the day, and arranged to place gates at the Van Cortlandt Park crossing at once.

Denies Bolivian Railroad Story.

J. E. Zalles, Bolivian Consul General at New York, said yesterday that it was not correct that a contract had been entered into with a French company to build railroads in Bolivia. He said also that American bankers had not declined to undertake the work.

AMBULANCE SURGEON MOBBED.

Attacked When He Refused to Take Sufferer to Hospital.

Ambulance Surgeon Shanks of the Eastern District Hospital in Williamsburg, was attacked by an excited crowd at North Sixth and Berry Streets yesterday afternoon and would have been roughfully handled had it not been for the prompt arrival of a policeman attached to the Bedford Avenue Station.

The surgeon had been called to the freight yards of the Lowell M. Palmer Company, at North Fifth Street and Kent Avenue, an hour before, where he found Walter Allen, a truckman, thirty-one years old, of 135 Berry Street, suffering from two broken ribs, one having penetrated his left lung. Allen had fallen from the seat of a truck he was driving while crossing the railroad tracks.

Dr. Shanks saw that the man was seriously injured and wanted to remove him to the hospital, but Allen refused to go, and was taken to his home. There his condition became so serious that Dr. Schevlin, a neighboring physician, was called, and after examining the man advised his removal to a hospital. A second call was sent to the Eastern District Hospital, but when Superintendent Wiegand, who had been informed of the case, learned that it was for Allen refused, it is said, to send the ambulance.

A few minutes later a call for an ambulance came from North Sixth and Berry Streets. Dr. Shanks responded, and found that the patient was Allen. Dr. Shanks declined to take him to the hospital.

As the ambulance was about to drive away several men grabbed the surgeon and attempted to assault him. While the attack was being made a policeman appeared on the scene and drove the crowd back with his club. Dr. Shanks then boarded the ambulance, which hurried back to the hospital amid a shower of missiles thrown by the crowd.

SEEKS TO LIMIT LIABILITY.

Steamboat Company Wants Aggregate Slocum Damages Inside $5,000.

The Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, which owned the ill-fated General Slocum, commenced an action in Admiralty in the United States District Court yesterday, which asks that the company's liability for the losses, damages, and injuries claimed by a score or more plaintiffs in actions brought against the company as a result of the Slocum disaster be limited. The contingent liability of vessel owners in such cases is limited by Sections 4283, 4284, and 4285 of the United States Revised Statutes.

Charles E. Hill, as proctor for the company, represented that the value of the Slocum after the disaster did not exceed $5,000. The section in question provides that the owner of a vessel is liable for loss or damage only to the extent of the value of the vessel at the end of the voyage, provided, however, that she put out in a seaworthy condition.

Various claimants will contend that the vessel was in anything but a seaworthy condition when she put out on her last trip. The suits already filed against the steamboat company for damages aggregate $230,000, while in many actions already brought it has been left to the court and jury to fix the amount. Mr. Hill asks the court to limit the liability to $5,000, the value of the craft at the end of her last voyage, contending that she was seaworthy and sound at the time of her last departure. Should the petition be granted the various claimants would be compelled to divide the $5,000 between them, unless it can be shown by their counsel that the Slocum began her last trip in an unseaworthy condition.

The Federal Commission that is investigating the Slocum disaster continued its hearings in the Whitehall Building yesterday. Henry Heler, a diver who examined the hull of the wreck, told of the condition in which he found it, and Emil Boehmer, who was on the Slocum with his mother, declared that the fire started at a point off Astoria. Benjamin F. Conklin, the Chief Engineer of the Slocum, was called and testified at length, his testimony being the same that he gave at the inquest before Coroner Berry.

IDENTIFY BODY OF BOY.

He Pretended Too Often to Have Cramps in Swimming.

The body of a boy which was found in Hawtree Creek, Jamaica Bay, on Thursday evening by Policeman Charles Smith of the Eighty-third Precinct, Richmond Hill, was identified yesterday as that of Thomas Singer, Jr., thirteen years old, whose father is a painter living at Briggs and Chichester Avenues, Richmond Hill. The body had been removed to the morgue of Leonard Ruoff, Jr., at Ozone Park.

On Thursday young Singer and several other boys went swimming. In order to make things interesting Singer pretended repeatedly to have been taken with cramps, each time calling for help and swimming further out in the creek. His friends, appreciating the joke, laughed at him until, when Singer was well out from the shore, they were convinced that cramps had seized him and went to his rescue. Before they reached him, however, he sank.

The boys endeavored to find the body, and, being unable to do so, became frightened, and did not report the case until yesterday.

MARCONI'S ACCUSER'S IDENTITY

Henry Gardner Remains a Mystery Despite Company's Efforts.

Another effort was made in the Supreme Court yesterday to obtain the real name and address of the plaintiff in the suit brought against the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America by Franklin Bien, whose client appears in the papers as "Henry Gardner." The defendants say that it is simply another "Peter Power" suit, and obtained an order from the court a few days ago for Bien to show cause why he should not reveal the identity of his client.

C. A. Cotton of the law firm of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, counsel for the company and its Directors, said:

"The plaintiff in this action alleges that he is a stockholders in the company, and in a very general way makes charges of insolvency against the corporation itself, and also asks for an accounting of its Directors. The defendant company appeared in the suit on July 6, and it is sufficient to say that an answer will be filed in due time which will set forth the true facts. But we do not know that the plaintiff is a stockholder and have been trying to ascertain his identity, but without success."

Plaintiff's counsel opposed the motion to compel him to reveal the identity of his client, declaring that the court had no jurisdiction to compel him to do so. He said the defendant could answer on information and belief that there was no such person, and that if there was he was not a stockholder of record.

Junel Fitzgerald took the papers and reserved decision.

JAPANESE SAVED RUSSIAN.

Navy Steward Went Overboard at Hoboken to Rescue Drowning Foe.

A truant gust of wind wandering around Hoboken docks caught the hat of Joseph Laskowski of 28 Chrystie Street, this city, yesterday afternoon and whisked it overboard close to the United States ship Portsmouth, now the headquarters of the New Jersey Naval Reserve, at the foot of Seventeenth Street. Laskowski, a Russian who cannot swim, ran after it and made a grab for it as it reached the brink. At the moment he stumbled and went over, too.

Thomas Wensensakyo, a Japanese with fifteen years' service in the United States Navy, an Admiral's steward, was on the deck of the old corvette. He kicked off his slippers, and Laskowski had hardly uttered his first cry when the Japanese had him by the shoulders and was swimming with him to a painter's float close by. Wensensakyo had more to say about what he has done and what he hopes to do for the Japanese Red Cross fund and his plans for celebrating the fall of Port Arthur than about the rescue.

TWO BOYS STAMPEDE THEATRE AUDIENCE

One Rings Fire Bell on a Dare from Other and Panic Follows.

USHERS STILL MOB'S FRIGHT

Assure Harlem Matinee Crowd That There Is No Fire—Boys to be Arraigned To-day.

About a thousand women and children who attended the matinée at Proctor's Theatre on East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon were thrown into a state of panic by a couple of mischievous boys, who thought it would be fun to ring the fire alarm. Fortunately they chose a time between the acts when the house was illuminated and the orchestra playing.

As it was, there was a wild rush for the exits, and it was due only to the prompt action of the police and the ushers that the audience was finally calmed and assured that there was no fire and not the slightest danger.

Among those who attended the performance were Milton Ettinger, sixteen years old, of 1,445 Fifth Avenue, and his chum, Joseph Loevi, fifteen years old, of 29 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. Between the second and third acts they strolled about the theatre and in some manner discovered the bell cord attached to the fire gong. It is hidden behind one of the folding doors leading to the lobby and is just within reach.

The curtain was about to rise and the orchestra was playing when, suddenly, the big brass gong sounded twice. Almost instantly there was a movement in the crowd, several women screamed, and a rush was made for the door. Policeman Elliott of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station and the ushers, who had taken their stations when the alarm sounded, were prompt to act, and they headed off the crowd that was filling the aisles, shouting that there was no danger and no fire.

At the time the gong had been rung John Prout, the ticket taker, noticed two boys make a hurried exit into the lobby. They had got as far as the door when he realized what had happened, and rushing after them caught and held them until the arrival of the chief usher, Frank Wilson. In the meantime, the employes of the house had succeeded in quieting the audience, but not until about twenty-five had forced their way out.

The two boys were turned over to Policeman Elliott and taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, where Ettinger admitted ringing the bell on a dare from Loevi. He said, however, that he did not know it was a fire alarm bell and that there was no sign under it to tell what it was.

Both were held in $500 bail on charges of disorderly conduct. Bail was furnished later for the boys by Ettinger's father, who keeps a grocery store at 1,445 Fifth Avenue. They will be arraigned in the Harlem Court this morning.

FIND BOAT ON HOFFMAN ISLAND

From Clothes and Bottles Found in It, Drowning Is Suspected.

A thirty-foot naphtha launch with the name Flora painted on its bow drifted ashore on Hoffman Island Thursday night. It was discovered yesterday morning by Superintendent Bartof of the island. Considerable mystery was attached to the find owing to the fact that inside of the launch was found a pair of shoes, trousers, a collar, and several empty bottles.

No claimant had shown up for the boat yesterday afternoon. The theory was advanced that the man who had been in the boat had decided to take a swim and left his clothes in the boat, and that while he was in the water the boat drifted away.

PANAMA MAKES A LOAN.

Takes a $250,000 Mortgage on a Building in This City.

The Government of Panama, through a mortgage contract closed yesterday, has loaned the sum of $250,000 to John W. Ferguson, a contractor and builder of Paterson, N. J., with offices at 253 Broadway, this city. The mortgage was given on the ten-story brick and stone building at 135 Fifth Avenue, the ground floor of which is occupied by the Union Exchange Bank, while the upper floors constitute the headquarters of various manufacturing concerns. The mortgage is to run for five years, at 4½ per cent. annually.

Mr. Ferguson has also given a one-year mortgage for $50,000 at 5 per cent on the same property to Georgiana C. Stone.

MOB BEATS CRUEL FATHER.

Cries of Boy, Whose Back Was Torn by Strap, Bring Rescuers.

Policeman Nelson J. Merrill of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station was on post yesterday when a frantic woman rushed up to him.

"Come quick, Officer!" she gasped, pointing to the second-hand furniture store of Max Marcus, at 1,126 Second Avenue, near Fifty-ninth Street. "There's a man killing a boy over there, and the crowd's going to hang the man."

The policeman ran through the store, which was besieged by an angry mob, into a little living room in the rear, where he found Marcus down on the floor, with several men kicking and beating him and shouting for a rope. Close by, his twelve-year-old son Herman was writhing and crying with pain. Merrill chased the intending lynchers out and took father and son to the station house, where the boy's back was found to be badly cut up by blows from a heavy strap, an iron buckle at the end having torn the flesh. The boy said that he had angered his father by running an errand for a grocer who had paid him 5 cents for the service.

Marcus began to whip his son, and the boy's screams brought a crowd about the door. Women and children besought men to go in and stop a murder, and a crowd had just stormed the place when Merrill arrived. The boy's injuries had been dressed, but the bandages were again removed that Magistrate Mayo and others in the Yorkville Court could see. His wounds were also photographed for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, at whose rooms the lad was placed under a surgeon's care. Marcus, who is thirty-five years old, was held in $500 bail for trial on a charge of assault.

AGROUND ON MAIDEN VOYAGE.

City of Atlanta Has Slight Mishap in Lower Bay.

The new steamship City of Atlanta of the Ocean Steamship Company's fleet arrived in New York from the yards of her builders at Chester, Penn., yesterday afternoon. She no sooner passed the Hook, however, than she went aground in shallow water on the West Bank in the Lower Bay. Fifteen minutes later the vessel came off without assistance and proceeded to her pier in the North River. She was not damaged as a result of the grounding.

The City of Atlanta, which will run on the New York-Savannah route, is 398 feet long, 49 feet beam, and has a depth of 21 feet. Her gross tonnage is 5,000 and her appointment is on a par with the finest boats now engaged in the coastwise trade.

Mutual Life Outing.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company gave its several hundred woman employes an outing on the Sound yesterday. The company chartered the Steamer Richmond for the day, and sent the party to Locust Point. Each employe was allowed to invite three guests. Refreshments were served at noon on the steamer, and there were music and dancing.

PUSHCART MEN IN COURT.

Round-Up of Those Who Refuse Stands Under New Bridge.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury's war on the pushcarts resulted yesterday in the arraignment in Essex Market Court of about thirty peddlers who failed to take stands in the market which he has established beneath the Williamsburg Bridge. The Commissioner's representatives there said that if the peddlers failed to comply with the new order of things, they would be arrested by hundreds instead of by dozens.

At the morning session Magistrate Whitman fined a score of them $1 apiece. Alfred S. Dittler, who had been retained by Sigmund Schwartz, President of the United Citizens Peddlers' Association, said the fines would be paid under protest, and that application would be made to the Supreme Court for an injunction. No such application had been made, however, when court opened after recess, and thereafter the Magistrate discharged the prisoners with a warning. Schwartz complained then that Woodbury's men were confiscating the peddlers' licenses, but was told that was a matter for the District Attorney. Before nightfall yesterday the east side streets were practically free from pushcarts.

WAIT FOR JERSEY WATER CO.

To Contract for Staten Island Supply at $65 a Million Gallons.

At the instigation of Controller Grout the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at yesterday's meeting, declined to vote $1,500,000 of corporate stock for the installation of a new water system in Staten Island until Commissioner Oakley of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity shall have secured a contract to get water at $65 a million gallons, as he said the New York and New Jersey Water Company has made such an offer.

Commissioner Oakley explained that at this time two companies, the Crystal and the Staten Island, furnish a poor grade of water on Staten Island at two and a half times the cost of water on Manhattan Island. His proposal is to build a pumping plant and put in other equipment, then purchase water from the New York and New Jersey Company. As no contract has been signed the Controller wanted the matter laid over until a contract could be made before authorizing the expenditure of $1,500,000.

The board voted $1,000,000 for Commissioner Oakley for the extension of the water system into the several suburban districts.

ARTHUR ALEXANDRE ARRESTED.

Banker Charges Embroidery Firm Manager with Fraud.

Arthur Alexandre of 301 West Ninety-first Street, the manager of the embroidery firm of the L. De Maesener Company at 142 Fifth Avenue, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Walgering. The order was signed by Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court in an action brought by Leopold Grinberg, who carries on the banking business of L. Grinberg & Co., at 271 Broadway, to recover $4,706, which it is alleged Alexandre obtained by fraud. Alexandre's bail was fixed at $5,000, which he failed to secure. He was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail.

According to Grinberg's affidavit Alexandre called on him in March, 1903, and asked if he would discount accounts of the firm of De Maesener, of which he represented that he and Mrs. L. De Maesener were the sole owners. Grinberg says that he agreed to discount bills of customers of the L. De Maesener Company, and also promissory notes, and did so until February 1 last, when he became suspicious as to the solvency of the firm, and asked Alexandre for a statement as to its affairs. Later, Grinberg alleges, he called for an explanation and was informed the De Maesener Company was insolvent.

MAY BE JERSEY CITY GIRL.

Found Wandering on Rockaway Beach, She Is Detained at Insane Asylum.

Confined in the State Hospital for the Insane at Flatbush is a well-dressed young woman who was found wandering aimlessly about on the sands at Far Rockaway on Thursday morning muttering incoherently to herself.

She is believed to be Miss Jennie Killian, twenty-two years old, of 273 Warren Street, Jersey City, who mysteriously disappeared from her home on the morning of Wednesday, July 13. This belief is based on the statement of Warden Charles Van Sise of the Queens County Jail, who questioned the young woman in one of her lucid moments.

Two hours after the departure of the young woman for Flatbush, a young man and a lady companion arrived at the jail, where she had been held. They asked if she had any effects on her person when found. They were shown a purse and photograph found on the woman and recognized both as the property of Miss Killian, who, they said, was their sister. They left the jail and started for Flatbush.

Miss Killian was employed in the Jersey City office of the R. G. Dun & Co. Mercantile Agency, of 290 Broadway, Manhattan. She left Jersey City on July 13 to go to the office of the Commercial Trust Company, at 15 Exchange Place, Manhattan, and since then all trace of her has been lost. The girl's parents reside at Belvedere, N. J.

STABLE FLOOR COLLAPSES.

Six Horses Thrown Into Pit and Families Above Scared.

Six horses were precipitated into the basement of a livery stable at 160 West Twenty-sixth Street last night when a portion of the flooring under the stalls on the first floor collapsed. Only one of the horses was injured, a splintered timber penetrating its chest, and it may have to be shot.

The building is a three-story brick structure, the two upper floors of which are occupied as flats by six families. When the crash came it was thought by many that the whole building had collapsed or was about to do so, and a panic followed. A rush was made for the staircase, the people almost falling over one another in their frantic efforts to reach the street. No one was injured.

The stable occupied the ground floor, which is on a level with the street, and the basement, where the feed is stored. There were seven stalls against the east wall of the building. Wagons were stored in the forward part of the building. When the horses stood in their stalls they faced the east wall.

There was no one in the stable when the flooring gave way suddenly under the first six stalls, carrying down the flooring, partitions, and horses into the basement. The distance was about eight feet. The horses, when found, were struggling in the pit, covered by the debris and the partitions. The flooring under the last stall remained intact, and the horse in it remained where he was, but could not be taken out until a temporary bridge was built for him.

Policeman Torpey of the West Thirtieth Street Station sent in a still alarm to Hook and Ladder No. 12, and ten men were sent around with ropes, short ladders, hooks, and other tackle. They forced open the door and walked along cautiously until the break was reached.

The firemen, assisted by several men in the neighborhood and several policemen from the West Thirtieth Street Station, first hauled up the partitions and the heavy floor timbers. The horses were together in a struggling mass, some with their heads downward. A tackle was rigged about the fore or hind quarters of each of the animals in succession, save the one mentioned, and were hauled up the incline made by the floor sagging from the west wall.

PLAN PROTECTION FROM DAMAGES FROM SUBWAY

Contractors on Some Sections Organize an Examining Board.

FOLLOW THE WORK IN DETAIL.

Examine Buildings and File Records to be Used If Actions for Damages Are Brought.

Profiting by past experiences in litigations over property damage while constructing the rapid transit tunnel in this borough, especially on the Murray Hill section, the contractors on Contract No. 2, for the subway under the bay from Whitehall Street to Brooklyn and into that borough, have evolved a plan for their own protection.

Some time ago these contractors got together and quietly provided for a board of expert examiners to follow all their work and make records of the property damages and general conditions, to which recourse could be had at any future time in the event of suits being brought by property owners. This board, which is known as the "Commission of Examiners of Property Adjoining the Brooklyn and Manhattan Railroad," is located at 51 Chambers Street and consists of Perez M. Stewart, builder; Raymond F. Almirall, architect, and John G. Van Horne, engineer. Mr. Stewart, who was Superintendent of Buildings for Manhattan under Mayor Low, is the Chairman of the board and Mr. Almirall is the Secretary.

The board has been following in detail every foot of the work done by the contractors in lower Broadway and on the Brooklyn end. They have examined walls and buildings adjoining the work and have made minute records to which they can refer at any future time in case of claims by owners that certain damages were inflicted at certain times. Absolute secrecy has followed this work, and thus the existence of the board did not become known for months after it was organized.

TO CELEBRATE 100TH VOYAGE.

Capt. Neirich's Friends Will Welcome Veteran Commander Next Week.

The friends of Capt. Nierich of the North German Lloyd liner Bremen are preparing to give him a warm welcome when he arrives in New York early next week at the end of his one-hundredth round voyage of the Atlantic as a commander of ocean liners. Capt. Neirich at one time commanded the ill-fated Saale, which was one of the ships that was almost destroyed in the Hoboken fire.

In 1898 he rescued the entire crew of the British steamship Dago, which went down in a hurricane, and for that act was decorated by his Emperor and received a gift from Queen Victoria. In all of his long career, no boat under command of Capt. Neirich has ever been in distress, a record enjoyed by few transatlantic commanders who have served as long as he has.

BOY RACE PLAYER CAUGHT.

Judge Thinks Price a Romancer and Remands Him.

Alfred R. Price, the fifteen-year-old boy who worked for Edwin C. Dusenbury, a lawyer of 149 Broadway, and who disappeared about ten days ago with a check for $180 after being sent with the check for that amount to the Mercantile Trust Company for deposit, was a prisoner in the Children's Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. Both his father and employer were in court, and they pleaded with Justice Deuel to be lenient with the boy, for they thought the horse races and not the boy was to blame for his indiscretion.

Justice Deuel was inclined to be lenient with the boy until he became convinced, he said, that the boy lied on the witness stand. Young Price accounted for the disappearance of the check for $180, and a fortune that he had won at the track, he said, by telling the Judge that he had been robbed of all he had on the day he was sent to the bank.

The boy's father told the court that he didn't know what to suggest about the future disposition of the boy, and Justice Deuel remanded the youth until Wednesday so that he might have time to think over the case.

ODELL IS PLATTE'S PRISONER.

Crime Not a Political One—Beggar Woman Had 1,400 Pennies.

Officer Casper Platte of the Charity Organization Society arrested Cornelia Odell, seventy-six years old, yesterday afternoon on a charge of begging. When the woman was searched by the matron at the East Thirty-fifth Street Station there were found concealed in various parts of her clothing 1,400 one-cent pieces, $30.75 in nickels, dimes, quarters, and half dollars, and $35 in bills, a total of $79.75. So weighted down with coin was the woman that she could move only with difficulty, and those to whom she appealed thought she was a cripple.

The woman, seeing Platte standing near, asked him for a few pennies. He told her he was an officer, and that she was under arrest, but it was only after a hard struggle that two officers succeeded in taking the woman to the police station. There the woman's name and address were learned, and she was identified as a beggar who had been convicted of the same offense in May and August of 1902.

The woman was arraigned later in Yorkville Court, and was held for examination Sunday, while Officer Platte went to her apartments at 150 West Twenty-eighth Street in search of information regarding the prisoner.

FOUND PRISONER IN COURT.

Stansell, ex-Member of Consolidated Exchange, Has Two Charges to Face.

Charles W. Stansell, forty years old, a broker, of 177 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, and until recently a member of the Consolidated Exchange, while in the Tombs Court yesterday on a summons obtained by Abram J. Dittenhoefer to be examined in regard to the conversion of securities belonging to an unnamed woman, was arrested by Sergt. Thomas Walsh, who recognized him as a man for whom a warrant had been issued on June 1 on the complaint of Walter Perry of 142 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, charging Stansell with the larceny of $12,000 worth of railroad securities.

Stansell said he could explain the whole matter, and Magistrate Ommen paroled him until to-day to secure bail for $1,000 for his appearance in Jefferson Market Court on Aug. 6.

THE ST. LOUIS ALLOWED TO SAIL.

Will Carry Freight Only—24,000 Horse Power Available.

The board of local steamboat inspectors, to whom Supervising Inspector Rodie submitted the communication, addressed to him by the Central Federated Union of New York and vicinity, protesting against the sailing of the American liner St. Louis for Southampton and Belfast, at which latter port repairs will be made, made an examination of the liner yesterday. At 1 o'clock Mr. Rodie announced that the St. Louis would be allowed to sail with freight, but without passengers.

The protest against the sailing of the St. Louis was on the ground that the boat was in an unseaworthy condition, as one of her engines had been placed out of commission. The local board found that only a part of one of her engines was out of commission and that the vessel still had 24,000 horse power service in the remaining engines.



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The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1904. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books. One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

We publish this week a final communication from Mr. Everett P. Wheeler on "the right of secession as the fathers saw it." The discussion, which grew out of Gen. H. V. Boynton's review of Mr. Waddy Thompson's school "History of the United States," has been instructive as far as it has gone, but it would be unprofitable to carry it further in a literary review. As The Utica Observer says, in an article which we reprint elsewhere, the discussion is "purely academic." But though it has passed out of the realm of politics and belongs to history, the two divergent views of the matter, lucidly expressed by Mr. Wheeler, the student of Daniel Webster, and by Mr. Thompson cannot be reconciled by argument. The controversy, therefore, so far as concerns THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, is closed.

Even in this dull midsummer, when the presses are generally idle, and the publishers who are not enjoying long vacations are giving most of their thought to the books of next Autumn and Winter, we are not without some good new books. The new biography of Maria Edgeworth by the Hon. Emily Lawless, for example, is a particularly welcome and interesting work. This biographer's feeling toward Miss Edgeworth's father is that of most readers of her books who know the conditions under which they were produced. We quite agree with Miss Lawless that without his deterrent influence Miss Edgeworth's literary fame might have been greater. Yet she would not have been what she was, and the question is, Does any reader of books or student of literature really wish she had been otherwise? To be sure, Richard Lovell Edgeworth triumphed more as a typical patriarch than as a man of letters, but we have an idea that the Miss Edgeworth of "The Parent's Assistant" and "The Absentee," books produced when his influence was most strongly exerted, is as striking and pleasing a figure in fiction as the Miss Edgeworth of "Castle Rackrent."

In his short story called "Bridge" in the August Metropolitan Mr. George Hibbard shows how a young man of the present hour can triumph in love and yet be a duffer at cards. This seems to be something more than a variant of the old saying "unlucky in play, lucky in love," for "luck" does not enter largely in Mr. Dallas's sad defeat at bridge. Wherefore, there is sort of young man of the hour who does not care for bridge. What seems to us even more important in Mr. Hibbard's story, though, is the excellence of its technique. It is a trifle, but perfectly made and highly polished. Mr. Hibbard has been for many years one of our keenest observers of social life and one of the most gifted and agreeable chroniclers of its foibles in short-story form. In his own particular field he ranks well with Mr. James and Mrs. Wharton, and he always sticks to his field.

The celebration of the six hundredth anniversary of the birth of Petrarch (in Arezzo this week) has been marked in this country by the publication of comparatively few magazine articles and essays on Petrarch and the sonnet form, Mr. Henry Dwight Sedgwick's in the July Atlantic (from which we have already quoted) and Mr. Walter Littlefield's in The Lamp being the most notable. To The Dial (of Chicago) Annie Russell Marble contributes an excellent article entitled "Modern Echoes of Petrarch," in which she notes the spread of the study of Petrarch as humanist and poet, and his influence on writers of our time, including Byron and Shelley, Landor and Leigh Hunt. She also has a good word to say for Col. T. W. Higginson's study of Petrarch and translation of a few of the sonnets.

In the August installment of his already much-discussed biography of Thomas Nast, in Pearson's Magazine, Albert Bigelow Paine reaches the most noteworthy epoch in Nast's career, the era of the overthrow of the Tweed Ring of 1870. Many of Nast's best caricatures, which undoubtedly were serviceable in the upstirring of public opinion, are reproduced, while Mr. Paine's remarks are certainly readable. It is absurd, however, for him to contend that Nast began the great fight against the ring single-handed, before the publicity given to the exposures of rascality by the newspaper press had made Tweed and his coadjutors fit subjects for a caricaturist's pencil. It is also preposterously false to say that THE NEW YORK TIMES, before it began its famous exposure of the ring, had "changed ownership." Mr. George Jones was the chief owner of THE TIMES many years before the overthrow of the Tweed Ring and many years afterward. In fact, in writing the history of the overthrow of this gang of plunderers, Mr. Paine very nearly justifies Mr. Arthur Lumley's recent complaints against him of careless misstatement. Nevertheless the chapter is of interest, and the errors in it unintentional and due largely to lack of judgment in the selection of material.

John Gerard, who is, we suppose, a brother of Emily Gerard, (Mme. de Laszowski,) the novelist, protests, in a communication to The Athenæum, which we copy this week, against Major William Wood's assertion, in his "Fight for Canada," that the story about Wolfe reciting or reading Gray's "Elegy" on the eve of the great battle on the Plains of Abraham lacks historical proof. We quite agree with Mr. Gerard that it is the kind of story to prove the truth of which testimony that would bear the closest legal scrutiny must be exceedingly hard to get. It is, also, as we have already said, a good enough story as it stands. But Mr. Gerard seeks to strengthen its semblance of verity by a mere quibble. Prof. Robison's account of the incident (mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in a letter to Southey, which we recently printed,) makes Wolfe say he would rather be the author of Gray's "Elegy" than win the battle "which we are to fight to-morrow morning." The "to-morrow" satisfies Mr. Gerard that the remark was not made in a boat on the St. Lawrence advancing secretly to the attack, because the advance was begun at 2 o'clock A. M., and Gen. Wolfe would have said "which we are to fight this morning." It makes the story more plausible to transfer it to daylight the day before the battle, in some place where absolute silence was not necessary. But it is quite customary for people out of bed at 2 o'clock in the morning to speak of the hours after dawn as "to-morrow." In

FLEMING AND WALLOON.

Demetrius C. Boulger's Study of "Belgian Life in Town and Country."*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

JAMES GUSTAVUS WHITELEY,

Associate of the Institute of International Law, Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, Corresponding Member of La Société d'Histoire Diplomatique.

Ever since that little misunderstanding which caused the abandonment of work on the Tower of Babel a community of language has been thought necessary in every great enterprise, whether architectural, commercial, political, or even military. Gen. von Benedek attributed his defeat at Sadowa partly to the diversity of language among his troops, which prevented him from making them a stirring speech before the battle. "My soldiers," he said, "were Germans, Italians, Poles, Tyroleans, Bohemians, and Hungarians. Napoleon could inspire his men by saying, as he did in Egypt, 'Soldiers, from the top of the Pyramids forty centuries look down at you,' but if he'd had to translate that into six languages it would have lost its effect." The Austrian Empire is still suffering from a multiplicity of tongues, for it is the "language question" which to-day threatens the security of the Dual Crown and which makes Austria a "geographical expression" rather than a solid national unit. If, however, we turn to Belgium (which by the way was an Austrian province until a little more than a century ago) we shall see how success may be achieved in spite of the presence of several languages.

In this small country, which is about the size of the State of Maryland, and which has a population of only seven million, half the people cannot understand the other half. In the Walloon provinces to the southeast the people speak French, although the old "Romance" language of the Walloons is used in addition. In Flanders and in the west the language is Flemish. Flemish is a vigorous language and shows no signs of giving way before French, which has been the language of Society since the Crusades—but it is not as "strong" as the language which the English army tried to introduce there in the eighteenth century when, according to Uncle Toby, "the army swore terribly in Flanders." Only ten per cent. of the population of Belgium can speak both of the languages—French and Flemish—but the two tongues have an equal standing officially, and many State papers, such as the credentials of Ambassadors, are made out in both languages.

In spite of this confusion of tongues and in spite of the fact that the Flemish are of German stock while the Walloons are of Celtic blood, Belgium is a most prosperous, contented, and well-governed kingdom. Although its population is only slightly larger than that of New York City, it ranks fourth among the commercial nations of the world, and Antwerp, although situated fifty-six miles up a river, is considered to rank as second, if not first, in importance among the ports of the Continent of Europe.

While differing in language and in origin the Belgians have two points on which all agree—industry and religion. They are a thrifty, hard-working people, with a keen eye for business, as may be judged by the fruits of their labors, yet they take neither their business nor their pleasure so sadly as the English. In religion they are all united in the Catholic communion. There are only ten thousand Protestants and four thousand Jews in the country. Belgium, Bavaria, and Ireland are considered the three most devoted and faithful daughters of the Church.

In the Belgian Parliament the Clerical Party (which should, perhaps, call itself the Conservative Party) has been in power for twenty years, although at the recent elections, held since the publication of Mr. Boulger's book, the Opposition gained a few seats and rejoiced exceedingly, the Clericals still have a safe majority of twenty over the combined forces of Liberals and Socialists against twenty-six in 1902 and eighteen in 1900.

The Clerical Party has not been reactionary, but has, in a conservative way, put into operation many of the reforms desired by the "Left." There is no strong middle party, and consequently the Liberals have to seek the aid of the Radicals and Socialists to some extent. The chief programme of the Socialists

*BELGIAN LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By [illegible]

JULY 1904

The present electoral system is a very ingenious device introduced by M. Borgnaert about ten years ago. When it was found that the people wanted universal suffrage it was decided to gratify their wishes. Every man of twenty-five years of age was given a vote, but by a judicious system of compensation, it was arranged that a man of thirty-five, if married or a widower with children and a taxpayer to a small extent, should have two votes, while the proprietor of real estate of a fixed value or a man receiving $20 per year from investments in the Public Funds was given three votes. Three votes were also given to the holders of certain diplomas, or of professional positions or of public office. Three is the maximum vote.

By this means the voting power is divided in proportion to the intelligence of the voter and in proportion to the material interest which he has in the government of the country.

Mr. Boulger objects to the system, saying that it is only a temporary expedient for retaining power in the hands of the few, and that it cannot last, as it is based on "distrust of the Belgian people themselves." Whether it is only temporary remains to be seen, but it is well to remember that, according to the French mot, "there is nothing so lasting as the temporary." The system is not, however, based on distrust of the people. It is, on the contrary, based on the principle of trusting each man according to his talents. He that hath wife and children and hath given hostages to fortune has more interest in good government than his unmarried neighbor. He that has houses and lands has more at stake than he who has none, yet the "one-man-one-vote" principle would intrust the pauper and the uneducated with the power of enacting laws which may mean ruin for the thrifty and even for the State itself. It would intrust the poor and the ignorant with the management of the affairs of the well-to-do and the educated. The plural system of voting, on the other hand, is not based on distrust of the people, but rather on the principle of trusting each voter with his own interests and not with those of his neighbors. "One man, one vote," is a catch word which, like others of its kind, has deceived men by its sound. It is like "He who rules o'er freemen should himself be free," which Dr. Johnson turned inside out by saying, "He who drives fat oxen should himself be fat."

The plural system gives power where power is due, and at the same time enables the Government "to baptize itself with the holy water of universal suffrage" without danger of catching cold by standing too long with its feet in the water.

There is one respect in which Belgium occupies a rather uncomfortable position. It is on the high road from Paris to Berlin, and there is always danger that one or the other of its neighbors may invade the country, either permanently or en passant. There are, of course, treaties guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium. In fact, these conventions were negotiated with the object of making Belgium a barrier, but there is always danger of a treaty being "forgotten." The ink of treaties disappears very rapidly when sprinkled with a little gunpowder. Belgium is not depending altogether upon these guarantees. She has formidable fortresses which, unfortunately, have not been quite completed, and Antwerp is being fortified so as to be a place of refuge—a kind of Noah's Ark in case of the flood of foreign invasion. There is also a movement on foot to increase the efficiency of the army. The King, having as usual a keen eye for the future, is endeavoring to secure compulsory service in the army, but the Clerical Party is opposed to the idea. During the war in 1870 Belgium succeeded in keeping the belligerents off the premises, and it is hoped that the country may never again be made the "cockpit of Europe."

Mr. Boulger has lived in Belgium and knows a great deal about the country. In his book he has collected many facts, but, as Balzac said, the heaping up of facts is sometimes an indication of lack of wit. Indeed, Mr. Boulger has taken, apparently, no special pains to write in a witty style, and often he inserts details which might well be left to the imagination. No doubt it is dangerous to cross a trolley line without "looking out," and it is also true that in Belgium, as elsewhere, the trams have a motorman and a conductor, but it would perhaps, have been wiser if Mr. Boulger had omitted such details and had painted the picture in more of an impressionist style. He might well have followed in the footsteps of Edmond de Amicis, who has written such a striking description of the neighboring kingdom of Holland.

It is a pity, too, that Mr. Boulger does not speak more of the important rôle the King has played in the development of the country—of his foresight, of his energy, of his promotion of all Belgian trade and commerce. He is a "working monarch" of the cleverest type, and never ceases to look out for the interests of Belgium.

Mr. Boulger has, however, mentioned the part King Leopold has taken in the development of Central Africa. The founding of the Congo Free State as a field for Belgian industry was due to the initiative, the energy, and the financial aid of the King. For the first few years the enterprise cost him a great deal of money, but success has shown the wisdom of the undertaking. Not only has the Congo become a paying proposition for the Belgians, but the Arab slave raids have been abolished and the country has been opened up to progress and to Christianity, and a great work has been accomplished for civilization. A few of the envious, especially in England, have attempted to belittle the work of King Leopold, but their efforts have been rendered futile by the fact that the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the British Government has been recently proved by an English court that some of the statements on which they rely are libels, and were apparently written for the purpose of blackmailing the Congo Government.

Belgium and the Congo are two separate and independent States under one ruler, and they are both fortunate in having as King the ablest financier and the most far-seeing statesman of the day.

JAMES GUSTAVUS WHITELEY.

Baltimore, July, 1904.

"Normanism" vs. "Anglo-Saxonism."

THE STORY OF ANGLO-SAXON INSTITUTIONS; or, The Development of Constitutional Government. By Sidney C. Tapp. Ph. B. 12mo. Pp. 245. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Here is one who under the name of the conflict of "Normanism" and "Anglo-Saxonism," would figure the progress of the English-speaking race in that form of government which in the author's mind is the best and the last word in governmental methods.

He begins by saying that the source of all governmental powers, sovereignty, lies in the whole people, and asserts that only so much of this sovereignty as is necessary for the protection of innocence and the restraint of wrong may rightly be delegated to the actual rulers. He is therefore a strict constructionist in the case both of written constitutions, like that of the United States, and of constitutions which, like that of England, broaden from precedent to precedent. So in the case of the United States, again, he insists on the Constitution as a compact of States as corporate bodies, not a compact between all the citizens of all the States.

Naturally the author makes a preliminary survey of older systems of government, especially those of Greece and Rome. To these, however, he refuses the title of governments by and for the whole people, finding in the tribes and their component villages of the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes the sole beginnings of all that has since grown into the republican order, viz., local self-government through selected men and a central government made up of a man or men acting as the representatives of the local bodies politic and concerned only with the most necessary matters of regulation and defense for the good of all.

The tracing of this development is a theme familiar enough to modern students of government, but there is something about the free-and-easy manner in which the present theorist slings his history (no other word expresses the idea so well) which differentiates his book from others on the same subject. For instance, here is Mr. Tapp's way of telling about the Norman conquest:

> The migration from Northern Europe to England of which we have been speaking [he has apparently been telling of the Danish conquest] was in small squads and by degrees, but in the tenth century it began by hordes and in great armies. The great migration from the north, which infested the entire coast of the British Islands, landing men at every harbor, is commonly called the "Norman invasion." In 1066 these Northmen or Normans overthrew the Saxon Kingdoms at Hastings, and William I., their leader, was made King. This alien monarch had every instinct of a despot, every fibre of his nature being attuned to absolutism, &c.

Further remarks show that the author lumps the Danes and the Norman French into one, as imposers of feudalism on a free people. There is not a word to indicate that the Normans under William did not come direct and undiluted from Scandinavia. In later pages is set forth an explanation of what Mr. Tapp calls "Gothism":

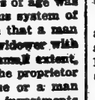
> Normanism in England was but the natural product of Gothism in Northern Europe, the countries now called Denmark, Norway, Sweden, [Scandinavia,] and Russia. The Goths were a branch of the Aryan race and a part of the Indo-European family who settled in Northern Europe, Russia, Scandinavia, and Denmark. They were to Northern Europe what the Celts were to Southern Europe, [now France,] and the Teutonic peoples were to Southwest and Middle Europe, [now Germany,] the first settlers thereof and the molders of the destiny of the civilized nation in the territory in which they settled. Russia remains to this day nearer the type of government by which this civilization stood, and we will therefore devote the greater part of our discourse to Gothism, as it is demonstrated in the origin and growth of the Russian Empire. It is the union of the worst civilizations of Europe and of Asia, Gothism and Tartarism.

Combining Slavs and Scandinavians under the name of Goths seems a pretty bold stroke, but Mr. Tapp is unafraid even of that. Listen to him again—he is speaking now of England:

> No class of nobility could have its origin from them [the Anglo-Saxons.] No upper house of lords could have been conceived by their minds. According to their thinking and criterion of government, the representatives in the legislative branch of the government should be elected by the people and amenable to the people. The idea of appointing a house of lords by the crown for life was of Norman conception and alien brains. It had its origin with the "foreigners" who had defeated the native Saxons and established their permanent misrule over a defeated and suppressed people. The nobility and dukedom of the British Islands are of Norman origin; the House of Commons and popular rights of Saxon origin.

It seems enough to add that Mr. Tapp makes De Montfort's wars, the civil war, the revolution of 1688, even the American Revolution, all clashings of Anglo-Saxonism and Normanism, and that he is just as accurate in his reference to other historical matters as in those to the Norman conquest or the distribution of races in Northern Europe. In America, he declares, however, that Normanism is impossible. Here the foe of Anglo-Saxonism is commercialism.

A Fine Biography by the Hon. Emily Lawless in the "English Men of Letters" Series.



THE Hon. Emily Lawless writes of Maria Edgeworth as one Irishwoman of another with frank admiration, sympathy, stout championship. She is ready to believe that but for that complacent moralist, Richard Lovell Edgeworth, (father of Maria and so many others,) the author of "The Parents' Assistant" might have written otherwise, and she gibes and jeers at the benevolent family despot, adored husband of an obedient succession of wives.

The admirers of Miss Edgeworth's admirable gifts are apt, with hardly an exception, to bear a somewhat heated grudge against the memory of this too conscientiously edifying Richard Lovell Edgeworth. They are wont to consider that the author of Miss Edgeworth's being was also too frequently the author of the least satisfactory portions of her books. Even when not actually guiding her pen—a piece of parental presumption of which he was perfectly capable—in spirit he hovered over it, and that a desire for the parental approbation was with her the first and strongest of all inspirations there can be no question. Wherever in her case the didactic impulse is seen to distinctly overpower the creative one; wherever we find Utility lauded to the skies as the only guide of an otherwise floundering humanity; above all, wherever we find an enormous emphasis laid upon the necessity at all times and places of a due subordination of the feminine to the masculine judgment, there we may feel sure that we are upon his track and that such sentiments were uttered primarily with a view to the approbation of the domestic critic.

The passage illustrates very well indeed the author's spirit and her lively way of saying things. Not that she does not elsewhere give Mr. Edgeworth full credit for his frightfully respectable virtues, while in speaking of the influence of Sir Walter Scott and Miss Edgeworth upon each other she says this:

> Neither Scott nor any other magician—nothing in this wide, mysterious world—would, I am bound to confess, have in my opinion brought Miss Edgeworth appreciably nearer to that indefinable but unmistakable quality which we mean by the word "romance." How far her father's didactic counsels were responsible for this it is hardly worth while to discuss, seeing that over and above his influence she had his blood, and any one who has had the advantage of studying that distinguished moralist's style of literature, conversation, and correspondence will feel that until the last minim of the fluid in question had been expunged from the veins, romance and all that the word conveys could never hope to penetrate.

The measure of the present biographer's appreciation of Miss Edgeworth at her best may be taken from what she has to say of "Castle Rackrent," the single one of the stories in which the father's baneful influence is not visible.

> "Castle Rackrent" stands upon an entirely different footing from any of Miss Edgeworth's other writings. In it alone we find her regarding life, not from any utilitarian, ethical or dogmatic standpoint, but simply and solely objectively, as it strikes, as it ought to strike, an artist. So far from any cut-and-dry code of morals being enforced in it, morals of every sort are even startlingly absent. To find a book in which an equally topsy-turvy view is presented, without so much as a hint of disapproval upon the part of the author, we should have to go back as far as to Defoe. Take it from whatever point of view we like—moral, philosophical, social, political—it seems to stand outside of the entire code, human or divine. It has sometimes been said that Miss Edgeworth was the parent and first inventor of that engine of instruction, "The Novel with a Purpose," but if "Castle Rackrent" is a novel with a purpose, one would be glad to be told what the purpose precisely is. Admiration for the book's singular merits is enhanced, moreover, I think, when we consider both the difficulty of the subject and the antecedent improbability of any one in the position of the author being able to surmount them. "Honest Thady," though calling himself a steward, is in reality a peasant, with all the ideas and instincts of one; an eighteenth century peasant, one who has always lived, and whose forebears before him have always lived, under the same lords, and to whom, therefore, their little peculiarities have come to be, as it were, a law of nature, no more to be disputed than the over-frequency of wet days or the inclemencies of the Winter. All peasants are difficult and elusive creatures to portray, but perhaps an Irish peasant—alike by his good and by his bad qualities—is the most elusive and the most difficult upon the face of the earth. Any one who has ever tried to fling a net over him knows perfectly well in his or her secret soul that the attempt has been a failure—at best that entire realms and regions of the subject have escaped observation. A whole world of forgotten beliefs, extinct traditions, lost ways of thought, obsolete observances, must be felt, known, understood, and realized before we can even begin to perceive existence as we are expected to see it by such a one as Thady. Especially was this the case at that date with regard to certain mysterious institutions known as "masters"; beings born, in the old Irish phrase, to "reign over" the rest of the world, and as little expected to be trammeled by the ordinary rules of right and wrong as any Olympian deities. An ingenious friend of the present writer not long since remarked that the only parallel for the ways of Sir Condy and his predecessors which is to be found in literature is that of the equally admired and respected Noor ad Deen of the Arabian Nights.

The Hon. Emily again devotes some space to the question of the loss or gain to Miss Edgeworth, as a novelist of Irish life (in which phase she is here primarily considered) consequent upon the circumstance that she was educated in England and did not in her childish and most receptive years have the chance to catch the Irish spirit. The biographer (departing from the orthodox view) inclines to the idea that Miss Edgeworth's English education was a pity. Which may serve to introduce the following:

> MARIA EDGEWORTH. By the Hon. Emily Lawless. English Men of Letters Series. 12mo. Pp. 220. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

> Maria Edgeworth was born on the first day of the year 1767 at the house of her mother's father, Mr. Elers, at Black Bourton, some fourteen miles from Oxford, her father and mother having been married while the former was still an undergraduate and under nineteen years of age. It was, in fact, traditional with the Edgeworths to marry young, and, once married, to replace a lost wife with all possible promptness. Mr. Edgeworth, as the curious in such matters know, followed the tradition in this second respect also. On the death of Maria's mother he married the beautiful Miss Honora Sneyd, who upon her decease was replaced by Miss Elizabeth Sneyd, her sister, she in due course of nature being succeeded by Miss Beaufort. All of these ladies Maria dutifully called "mother." As the Hon. Emily here maliciously puts it: "What is quite certain is that for a man who afterward rather distinguished himself as a husband, Mr. Edgeworth's first début in that character cannot be called brilliant." The first Mrs. Edgeworth, however, bore him five children.
>
> It was not till 1782, when the family settled down at Edgeworthstown, County Longford, the ancestral estate, that Miss Edgeworth became simultaneously a woman and "Irish." The patriarchal seat of the Edgeworths was from that time on her home. There she lived through the rebellion of 1798 and the famine; there she aided her father in his magisterial duties as well as in his somewhat ponderous literary labors, while he, as some slight return, aided her in her literary pursuits—with results already noted. It is not possible here to follow out the various biographical details of Miss Edgeworth's long life, nor is it possible to consider seriatim her books, her "Parents' Assistant," "Belinda," "The Absentee," "Osmond," "Helen," and her memoir of R. L. Edgeworth so cruelly assaulted by The Quarterly. The stern reviewer wrote:
>
> We wish we could add that they [the opinions of R. L. Edgeworth as conveyed by the memoir] gave us any reason to hope that they were founded in a spirit of Christian confidence. We regret to say that they do not. * * * If Miss Edgeworth is able in her next work to say "my father was a Christian" she will do a pious office to his memory, no inconsiderable good to mankind, and no one will be better pleased than ourselves!
>
> Miss Edgeworth's visit to Sir Walter Scott and Sir Walter's return visit to Edgeworthstown are interesting events already set out by Lockhart and Mr. Hare, but particularly dwelt upon in the present volume where the mutual admiration of the two novelists is given a sort of romantic tinge. The new matter brought in by the Hon. Emily Lawless is taken chiefly from various hitherto unpublished letters of the Edgeworth family, and is selected with a view of showing how lovable, natural, lively Miss Edgeworth was in spite of the prevailing preachiness of her books; how she retained a quite childish zest of life to the very end of her days, and climbed a step ladder when she was eighty-three; how her mortal pedestal was one of her father's making, and how the homely, friendly, kindly little woman herself was in her own mind not pedestaled at all. The Hon. Emily acknowledges that it would be idle to presuppose in the average reader of the present any familiarity with Miss Edgeworth's writings; she thinks the ordinary reader is a great loser by that circumstance. Doubtless she is right in both respects.

Texas Almanac.

The Galveston-Dallas News issues a 400-page pamphlet called "The Texas Almanac and State Industrial Guide for 1904," (price, 25 cents.) This almanac takes no note of the outside world, but confines itself to Texas. Oil and cattle are the principal but not the only industries of this huge State; sugar, rice, fruit, and garden truck are grown, too, and are described at length and illustrated here. Just half the book is devoted to a review of each of the 228 counties, skipping only the 15 that are not yet organized. The great Capitol Syndicate Ranch, comprising the 3,000,000 acres of land the State gave for the erection of its Capitol building at Austin, takes in the whole of Parmer, one-eighth of Bailey, and one-half of Lamb Counties. All of these, with seven more, are upon the great Staked Plains whose precipitous borders are shown on the maps like mountain ranges.

Modern Mathematical Series.

The "Elementary Algebra" by T. H. Tanner, assistant Professor of Mathematics in Cornell University, belongs to a Modern Mathematical Series of which Lucien Augustus Wait, senior Professor of Mathematics in the same college, is the general editor. This series includes a Differential and an Integral Calculus and an Elementary Geometry, the two former and the Analytic Geometry being written to meet the needs of college students pursuing courses in engineering and architecture. The more elementary books of this series are designed to implant the spirit of the other books into the secondary schools. This will make the work from the schools up through the university continuous and harmonious, and free from the abrupt transition which the student so often experiences in changing from his preparatory to his college mathematics. The definitions in the Algebra are clear and concise. (New York: American Book Company.)

AFRICA.

H. L. Duff's Volume Dealing with a Little-Known Part of That Continent.*

ALTHOUGH you may not be proficient in geography, you may know that there is a lake in Africa called Lake Nyasa, and by inference you may be inclined to think that Nyasaland was in the immediate neighborhood of the large sheet of water. The author of the particularly interesting volume, "Nyasaland," says "there is perhaps at this day no British possession so little known as the one of which I am about to write." Accurately, but briefly described, what is known as the Protectorate lies north of the Zambesi, in the south central part of the African continent, and includes the middle and upper parts of the Shiré Valley, the plateau known as the Shiré Highlands, and the whole western shore of Lake Nyasa. Accurately, right of the Protectorate there is German East Africa, and to the south Portuguese East Africa. Mr. H. L. Duff, an officer of the British Central African Administration, is fully acquainted with the country, and is at the same time a careful observer, so there are to be found in his book many details of African native customs, with an analysis of the mental powers of the Africans, which we have not seen before this so thoroughly treated.

Mr. Duff enters at length into the ways and methods employed for the absorption of Nyasaland. It is sufficient to state that Northeastern Rhodesia lies to the east of the Protectorate. If England had not helped herself, why then Germany or Portugal would have done the gobbling. Africa for the Africans is an impossibility, no matter how anti-imperialists, foreign or native, may argue. This must be said in favor of the taking in of the country. Ever since the Protectorate was founded, some twelve years ago, there has been a marked progress; the value of its trade has doubled, and the European population has multiplied itself six times. Roads have been built where formerly there were not any. Slave raiding and robbery are things of the past. On the rivers and the lake there are steamers, and there is a postal system, and Nyasaland is ruled by an intelligent civil service.

The means of locomotion in Nyasaland are still difficult because horses are scarce, owing to the ravages of the tsetse fly. By means of the machilla the traveler gets along, and the conveyance is thus described:

> The principal means of conveyance all over the Nyasaland and the Shiré districts is the "machilla," or hammock, a simple contrivance of canvas and bamboo, carried on the shoulders of natives. An average machilla team for a fairly long journey may consist of from fifteen to twenty men; and if these are up to their work and have good roads before them they will travel at a very creditable rate indeed, and will cover thirty or forty miles without difficulty between dawn and dusk. As a rule the machilla is carried by only two men at a time, one at each end of the pole, the remainder trotting behind and relieving the carriers at intervals of ten minutes or so. The whole team as it speeds keeps up a continual chorus, varying from mere individual yells to actual songs of regular beat and rhythm.

Rains in this part of Africa give little warning. The sky may be fair one moment and the next stormladen. A tropical rain does not wet you through in a minute or so, but all of a sudden you are drenched to the skin. In India there is what is called the "bursat," descriptive of the sudden rainfall, and perhaps our false idea of cloudburst comes from the same. The three principal settlements in the Protectorate are Zomba, Blantyre, and Mlanje, all in the Shiré Highlands. At the beginning the cost of living in Zomba, as in the rest of the settlement, was very cheap. For a shilling you might purchase forty eggs, six chickens, eight or ten pigeons, with an abundance of English and sweet potatoes. A sheep was worth 3 or 4 shillings, and cattle might be had at 30 shillings a head. A man could be hired for 3 shillings a month. But there has been a change, and everything has augmented in price. The serious drawback to most portions of Central Africa is that it is unhealthy. Mr. Duff writes:

> Some ancient travelers believed that the will of God had ordained this to be the perpetual barrier against the encroachment upon Africa of the restless and ambitious races of the Occident, including most of Nyasaland, where it seems scarcely probable that white men will ever be able to make permanent homes for themselves and their families, as has been done south of the Zambesi, for instance.

> Malarial fevers are common. Everybody undergoes an attack of fever in Central Africa, and gets over it, but the black fever (Haemoglobinuric) is a dangerous disease. The sufferer does not seem to get rid of it, "while the risk increases with every recurrence of the disease." Formerly the mortality was as large as 40 per cent. of those attacked. Methods of treatment as in use in Australia have reduced the proportion to 15 or 20 per cent. Lake Nyasa is described at length. The natives are industrious fishermen, and numerous varieties of fish are taken. The Africans navigate the lake by means of dugouts. The water is often disturbed by violent storms.

> These dugouts are probably safer than more pretentious crafts, but they neither look nor feel as if they were. Moreover, I never knew one which did not leak like a sieve. Yet the natives think nothing of taking them forty or fifty miles across the lake, and rarely meet with disaster. The aspect presented by one of these boats in a strong gale is exceedingly curious. Two or three men of the crew are probably bailing out water right and left, while the remainder, standing erect, paddle with desperate energy, buried up to their knees in a tumult of scud and spray, through which the hull of the canoe heaves and slips like the back of some monstrous dolphin. * * * Considering the tempestuous character of the lake, it is quite remarkable that serious accidents are so uncommon there.

The display of flowers in the Springtime in Nyasaland is singularly attractive. Ground orchids abound, with lilies, of many colors. There is a tree lily, which even the botanists of Kew declare to be "splendid." All the thorny bushes are there, and some of them real man-traps, like the South African "wait-a-bit." There are low creeping vines which are particularly obnoxious, as the "Cow-Itch." Mr. Duff gives his personal experiences:

> There is no vicious growth in Africa or the world, I dare confidently say, to compare with the detestable thing, popularly called "Cow-itch," and known to botanists as the Mucuna bean. This is a plant having small seed-pods covered with a close array of fine silky hairs, which, when shaken loose, fasten in myriads upon the unconscious wayfarer, and, reaching all parts of the skin, set up an irritation which words are literally powerless to describe. A man attacked by this abominable pest gives way for the nonce to absolute frenzy. * * * If a precipice were at hand, he might almost be forgiven for jumping over it, so wholly unendurable is that burning, pricking, clinging itch.

The author's attention was particularly called to the wild dog of the country, and he writes:

> The wild dog is common enough. He is an ugly-looking beast, with a pied body, coarse hair, short head, and large upright ears. These wild dogs play dreadful havoc with game, occasionally clearing out whole districts precisely in the same manner as the red dhoe of India, before whom even the tiger is said to retreat. They have a wonderful power of scent, wonderful boldness, endurance, and pertinacity, and their loose, easy gallop covers the ground far more quickly than it appears to do. They usually hunt in considerable packs, although I have sometimes met them in threes and fours. I have never heard of wild dogs actually attacking man, but they often behave as if on the point of doing so, and unarmed travelers have been literally treed by them before now.

Insect pests are in quantity. The notorious jigger worm, which burrows into the feet of the unsuspecting, is among the worst and leaves malignant and painful sores. There are, too, many insects giving off disgusting odors. Crocodiles abound in the lake. They attain a huge size, and on account of their boldness and voracity are a constant source of danger. The women who draw the water are most frequent victims. Game is plentiful in the Protectorate, and it is the finest hunting ground yet known in Africa. There are the hippos, the rhinoceros, the buffalo, lions, leopards, the wart hog, the zebra, and not less than seventeen varieties of antelopes. For game of all kinds Mr. Duff thinks that the double-barreled Gibbs-Metford is the best arm.

The anthropological studies made by Mr. Duff are as thorough as are those directed toward the social traits of these Africans. The average height is 5 feet 6 inches, but men of 6 feet are not uncommon. Muscular development is well marked. The color varies from a rich brown to lighter shades. The faces are those peculiar to the negro. The hair is that of the true negro. Their teeth are fine. They have a good power of endurance. A porter will carry a load of 60 pounds at the rate of twenty-five miles per diem for weeks. Ideas that the wild man can see further or hear better than the white man we no longer put faith in. The negro is a fair runner, but the Englishman can go the faster. The whole negro race have good voices.

The timbre of the voices among Central Africans is usually good—deep and strong in the men, very melodious and sweet in the women. One notable peculiarity about the people is the forced key in which they always carry on conversation. The ordinary quiet tones of European speech are scarcely ever heard among them. They literally shout; and such being their habit, it is a matter of indifference to them whether the person to whom they are speaking is close by or twenty yards away. They are most tireless chatterers. I doubt whether any other people in the world talk so much or laugh so much. Their laughter is particularly healthy, natural, and unrestrained—a most exhilarating sound.

Personal ornamentation is common.

> Tattooing is almost universally practiced by both sexes. It is, however, very roughly done, and is altogether inferior to the tattooing of the Maoris of New Zealand and other Pacific races. * * * The method of operation is simply to make a slit in the skin, and then rub in charcoal. Among the less pleasing feminine ornaments must be reckoned the nose buttons of the Wa-Yao and the frightful "pelele" or lip ring of the Anyanja. The nose button is a circular disk of ivory or burnished lead, let into one side of the nostril. Ugly as is the effect produced by this, it is yet a thousand times less hideous than the pelele, which consists of a round flat piece of ivory, or wood, fixed in a slit in the upper lip. The slit is gradually increased by the insertion of successive plugs, each a little larger than the preceding one, until it can accommodate a full-sized pelele, which sticks out an inch or more in front of the face, rendering the appearance of the wearer scarcely human.

No fault is to be found with the courage of the natives. Of recent years some of the negroes have been in the English service, and under competent leaders have shown great pluck, and what is more, obedience. One unfortunate vice they have, is that of untruthfulness.

At the conclusion of the work is a special chapter worthy of study, and it explains the methods of the administration of justice in the Protectorate.

*NYASALAND, UNDER THE FOREIGN OFFICE. By H. L. Duff of the British Central African Administration. With illustrations and a map. Cloth. Pp. 412. New York: The Macmillan Company. $5.

Hariot's Virginia.

Another volume has appeared in the Historical Series No. 1, Dodd, Mead & Co.'s fac simile reprints of rare books. It is "A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia," by Thomas Hariot, reproduced from the first edition of 1588, with an introductory note by Luther S. Livingston. This is the earliest printed original book in the English language, says the editor, relating to the region now comprised within the limits of the United States. Hariot was a skilled surveyor and mathematician, sent out with the colonists by the owners of the grant for the express purpose of studying the country and its capabilities for settlement. His report was written and printed with the view to inducing men of capital to become stockholders in the corporation, and for persuading settlers to emigrate to the regions described, and is one of the earliest examples of a statistical survey on a large scale.

Only seven copies of this book can be traced, and of these four are in public libraries. Of the two in America one is in the Lenox Library, and the other, from which this reprint was made, in that of Mr. E. D. Church of this city; it was probably owned by Sir Francis Drake once upon a time. When Quaritch sold this copy for £335 his profit of £35 was the same as the earliest recorded price at auction. The Lenox copy has four fac simile leaves, made with such skill by Henry Stevens that Mr. Lenox himself could detect but two of them, and was not very sure of those.

In a book of travels in Virginia by a contemporary of Hariot, William Strachey, which appeared in 1618, he mentions Hariot, "that true lover of vertue and great learned professor of all arts and knowledges who lyved there in the tyme of the first colony, spake the Indian language, searcht the country, and made many proufes of the richness of the soyle, and comoditie thereof." Hariot was born in 1560, was graduated from Oxford in 1580, and five years later went out with Sir Walter Raleigh's colony to Virginia, whence Sir Francis Drake brought them home again. He discovered the theory of the genesis of equations, "the last great discovery in the pure science of algebra;" shares with Galileo the honor of inventing the telescope, which he called the perspective truncke," and died in 1621 of a form of cancer so unusual that it found a place in the records.

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The Fifth Volume of a Notable Historical Work, Treating of the Era of the Four Georges.*

THE fifth volume of "Social England" covers the period from about the beginning of the eighteenth century to the first fifteen years of the nineteenth. Of course, the scope is broad, as the work treats of religion, laws, learning, the arts, industry, commerce, science, literature, and manners. The Georgian era may be wanting somewhat in picturesqueness, but we find during this period the true beginnings of modern English industries. If under the rule of George I. there was little for the Briton to be proud of, before the century was closed science, literature, and art began to exercise their influences. On the sea England still held her supremacy. On the land her soldiers hardly held their own. James Wolfe thus wrote to his father in 1755:

> I have but a very poor opinion of the Infantry in general. I know their discipline to be bad and their valor precarious. They are easy to be put in disorder, and hard to recover out of it. They frequently kill their officers through fear, and murder each other in the confusion. I am sorry to say that our method of training and instructing the troops is extremely defective, and tends to no good end. We are lasy in time of peace, and, of course, want vigilance and activity in time of war. Our military education is by far the worst in Europe, and all our concerns are treated with contempt or wholly neglected.

Describing his brother officers the hero of the Heights of Abraham is not complimentary. He writes that they are "perfectly corrupt, loose, and profligate." The art of marksmanship seems to have been entirely unknown, and Wolfe advises a friend to teach his men "to fire with ball."

During the first twenty years sanitary conditions were neglected in England. For more than a century the whole country was affected with disease. All the cranks being not yet dead, the following concerning smallpox may be interesting to those opposed to inoculation:

> Smallpox had been epidemic in England from an early period, but it does not appear to have taken a leading position until the reign of James I. It was then a mild disorder, and was thought to run a particularly favorable course in infants. The mortality from the disease increased greatly after the Restoration, but we have no means of ascertaining whether this was due to an increase in its virulence or to an alteration in the methods of treating it. It is certain, however, that it now began to occur as a widely spread epidemic, and that very few escaped its disfiguring effects. The years 1710 and 1719 were especially remarkable for epidemics; 3,138 persons died of this disease in London alone in 1710, and it is equally fatal in other parts of the country, for Hearne in his diary makes several allusions to its devastating effects at Oxford. The epidemic of 1719 was even more destructive, for out of 28,347 deaths in London from all causes no fewer than 3,229 were due to smallpox. The disease was so unmistakable that it is probable these figures are approximately correct. Such great outbreaks of disease naturally called attention to the subject, and a determined endeavor was made to reduce its fatal effect. Dr. Woodward Gresham, Professor of Physic, read a communication from Dr. Emanuel Timonius before the Royal Society in 1714. This communication was dated Constantinople, December, 1713, and it gives an account "of the procuring of the smallpox by incision or inoculation, as it has for some time been practiced at Constantinople." The interesting nature of the paper led Sir Hans Sloane to make further inquiries into the utility of the practice. The accounts from Smyrna were satisfactory, but it was not until the Spring of 1721 that it began to be practiced in a tentative manner by the medical profession in England, though it had been already adopted in New England in consequence of the great epidemic of 1721 at Boston.

As is well known, the inoculation for smallpox, worked out practically, is due to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, who had her little boy inoculated in 1717. George I. was a narrow-minded sovereign, with but one distinguishing trait, and that was personal courage.

George I., a small German despot, called by chance to the throne of free England, was not predisposed to foster anything whatever in a country which he hated, and in which he felt his stay was precarious. Such taste for luxury as he had was formed on the model of his elderly enemy Louis XIV., and his palace at Herrenhausen, both in live and dead ornaments, was a vulgar German travesty of Versailles. But neither in England nor Hanover did he make any serious attempt to imitate the Grand Monarque in the intelligent patronage of art and artists. George came to the throne in 1714, a year in which at least one true artist, Richard Wilson, first saw the light. Joshua Reynolds was born in the ninth year of his reign; while 1727, the year of his death, was also the year of Gainsborough's birth. But for this incident there is little to connect the first of the house of Guelph with English art, which was never more completely at a standstill than during his reign.

Music, however, was in vogue. It is strange that in England there are apparently sudden revivals of the art. The Hanoverian King was fond of music, and Handel was master of the band to the Elector, and was probably induced to come to England. His first operas were not cared for by the English public, and today, when the merits of Handel are fully appreciated his operas are not considered as worthy of him. The time came, however, when his superb talent became manifest.

> Handel burst in upon the musical firmament with all his wealth of color and dramatic expression. His tone painting was a revelation to the age which first realized it, and while it lifted musical art over a gap of two centuries it formed the starting point from which vaster results were to

*SOCIAL ENGLAND. A Record of the Progress of the People in Religion, Laws, Learning, Arts, Industry, Commerce, Science, Literature, and Manners, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. Edited by H. D. Traill and J. S. Mann. Volume V. Fully illustrated. Cloth. Pp. 864. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

well, and in the absence of a Hamlet could construct his own books. In the case of "Israel in Egypt" it is generally supposed that he did.

In the century following the Revolution was the beginning of English agriculture. The changes in farming methods were due to Jethro Tull, Bakewell, Arthur Young, and Coke. Vast tracts of country which in the time of the Stuarts were barren wastes were now brought under cultivation. Rural England of the beginning of the Georgian era is thus described:

> Except along the main arteries of communication roads hardly existed. Wheeled carriages were in country districts scarcely ever used. The drift lanes, more or less impassable, which communicated between the villages and the cultivated land and ceased when the bounds were reached, could only be called roads by an improbable courtesy. The inhabitants had little need of communication with their immediate neighbors, still less with the outside world. The fields and the live stock provided the necessary food and clothing. * * * Women spun wool into coarse cloth; men tanned their own leather. * * * The rough tools required for the cultivation of the soil and the rude household utensils needed for the comfort of daily life were made at home. In the long Winter evenings farmers, their sons, and their servants carved the wooden spoons, the platters, and the beechen bowls; fitted and riveted the bottoms into the horn mugs, or closed in coarse fashion the holes in the leathern jugs. They plaited the wicker baskets, fitted handles to the scythes and rakes, and fixed the thongs for the flails. * * * Traveling carpenters, smiths, and tinkers visited farmhouses and remoter villages at rare intervals, to perform those parts of the work which needed their professional skill. * * * The women plaited the straw for the neck collars, stitched and stuffed sheepskin bags for the cart saddles, wove the stirrups and halters from hemp or straw, peeled the rushes for and made the candles. Spinning wheels, distaffs, needles were never idle. * * * The very names of spinster, webster, shepster, lister, brewster and baxter show that women span, wove, cut out, and dyed cloth, as well as brewed and baked for the household.

It cannot be said that the morals of the rich or the poor in the cities were above reproach. Notwithstanding the severity of the laws, which were often of the most cruel character, vice became rampant. England was much given to dram drinking.

> Till 1723 the vice of drinking remained a privilege of the rich, for brandy and rum were dear; brandy, as an import from France, being heavily taxed, and rum being a protected colonial product. But now the distillers began to produce whisky and gin. The consumption of British spirits had been in 1727 3,500,000 gallons, and in 1735 nearly 5,500,000; by 1742 it was 7,392,000. * * * The increase of robberies, the growth of pauperism, the appearance of new diseases were all ascribed to gin. * * * By 1751, when the maximum was reached, the consumption was 11,000,000 gallons, the number of gin shops was said to be 17,000, and London and the great towns long continued to be "more like a scene of a bacchanal than the residence of a civil society."

That terrible picture of Hogarth's, "Gin Lane," (1751,) shows a mother whose infant drops from her arms to the depths below. It is indicative of the vice of intemperance.

> It is as a pictorial chronicler of life and manners, as a satirist and humorist upon canvas that makes Hogarth's chief claim upon posterity. His skill in seizing upon the ridiculous and the fantastic was only equaled by his power of rendering the tragic and the terrible. And it was given to him to see unerringly and to select unfalteringly, but to this was added a rare and special faculty for narrative in action. Other artists have succeeded in single scenes of the humorous genre, or in isolated effects of passion and horror, but none has combined both with such signal ability and carried them from one canvas to another with such assured dexterity as the dramatist of the brush.

The Georgian period was one of fine clothes and so-called stylish manners. We laugh at Lord Chesterfield to-day, but in his time his rules were held to be inviolable.

> Chesterfield teaches that it is boorish to congratulate a friend on his approaching marriage with merely "I wish you joy," when he should have said: "Believe me, my dear Sir, I have scarce words to express the joy I feel upon your happy alliance with such and such a family." The "compliment of condolence" on a bereavement should be, not "I am sorry for your loss," but "I hope, Sir, you will do me the justice to be persuaded that I am not insensible of your unhappiness, that I take part in your distress, and shall ever be affected when you are so." His child began his lessons in "breeding" at nine years old, having till then learned Latin, Greek, French, history, and geography. He is warned to beware of using proverbial sayings in his speech, such as "One man's meat is another man's poison," or "Every one to his taste, as the good man said when he kissed his cow." He must attend to the graceful motion of his arms, the manner of putting on his hat, and giving his hand. Horace Walpole's entrance into a room is described by an eye-witness as "in the style of affected delicacy which fashion had made almost natural, chapeau bras, between his hands, as if he wished to compress it, or under his arm, and feet on tiptoes as if afraid of a wet floor."

The dress of the day always forms a topic of particular interest. During the last century and a half men have assumed a more sombre guise, but there is not much change in the gentler sex. This is the costume of the man during the first sixty years of the Georgian era:

> The pretty gentleman wore a toupée of curls raised high over his forehead. For daily wear most gentlemen were dressed like George I., dark tie wig, plain coat, waistcoat and breeches of snuff-colored cloth, and stockings of the same color; for ceremony, like Horace Walpole, in a lavender suit, the waistcoat embroidered with a little silver or of white silk embroidered in the tambour frame, partridge silk stockings, gold buckles, ruffles, lace frill, and powdered wig. The linen for shirts was bought in Holland, costing from ten to fourteen shillings the English ell.

The fine ladies of the day dressed in a remarkable manner. Such a close observer as Lord Hervey tells of the fine dress of a distinguished woman:

> The Duchess of Queensberry's clothes pleased me most; they were white satin embroidered, the bottom of the petticoat, brown hills, covered with all sorts of weeds, and every breadth had an old stump of a tree looked like the gilding of the sun.

In the England of that time thieves and robbers were in plenty. The common punishment was death, but crime flourished.

> Thefts, sheplifting, footpadding, street assaults, and highway robbery were daily incidents, and the newspapers were full of "lost," that is, stolen, property, and of accounts of the insecurity of the streets. Those who ventured to cry "stop thief!" when their wigs were snatched from their heads were instantly shot dead, and no capture was made. Day after day for weeks together, the Hampstead, Islington, and Hackney coaches were stopped in broad daylight and the passengers plundered. The mail between Bristol and London was robbed three times in as many weeks. * * * Men were strung up on the gallows in tens and twenties, and many were shipped to plantations because at the weekly Tyburn hanging there was not room for the gallows.

Love of cards had been before this much in favor among titled people, but now it pervaded all classes. Hervey wrote:

> The Queen at St. James's passed her common evenings just as she had done at Kensington, that is, in her private apartments, playing quadrille with two ladies, while Princess Caroline, a maid of honor, and Lord Hervey played pools at cribbage. The Duke, Princess Emily, and the rest of the chance comers of the family played at basset. The gains and losses of the King and Queen were as a rule restricted to hundreds, but on Twelfth Night it was customary for thousands of pounds to change hands. * * * A rage for whisk, or whist, set in, but at first it was considered too wise a game for ladies to join in. * * * Card playing for the time being displaced reading and intelligent conversation. * * * The philosophical virtuosi no longer held a place in society which once had been theirs. * * * The absence of intellectual speculation was made up by speculation at cards, in lotteries, and raffles. Most female shopping was done on the raffling system.

The dress of women went to further absurdities in the middle of the eighteenth century. Enormous structures of horsehair began to be worn, powdered with a mixture of pomatum and meal. In 1776-83 there were "heads" or "pompons" a yard high, upon which were displayed ribbons, lace, butterflies in spun glass, even, it is recorded, a sow with a litter of pigs. In front was stuck a tall ostrich feather, curling forward. The Queen forbade "plume-headed" ladies to appear at Court, but without avail. * * * The head once dressed by the hairdresser was not to be taken down for a mere whim; the ladies were suspected of sleeping in them for many successive nights. In the daytime the whole erection was tied up in a "mob," a "fly cap," à la Therèse, or in the "Ranlagh mob" of gauze minionet.

All the literary men of the period find a place in this work, together with the artists. Then the great inventors of the period have full notices with those who helped to establish manufactures in England. The editors, the late H. D. Traill and J. S. Mann, accomplished a difficult task in a highly satisfactory manner. The illustrations are many.

A LITERARY PILGRIMAGE.

NEW ENGLAND IN LETTERS. By Rufus Rockwell Wilson. Decorated cover. Illustrated in colors. Pp. 384. New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.50.

Perhaps the better way of appreciating Mr. Rufus Rockwell Wilson's "New England in Letters" is not to follow him from chapter to chapter in the regulation seriatim order, but, by means of the index, to select your favorite New England author, and so exhaust all that you may care to learn concerning that particular personage. Mr. Wilson, in the happiest manner, gives us all the many biographical and geographical details. In his book you will find the precise birthplaces of our worthies, even to the exact number on their houses. His research has been of a singularly exhaustive character. It is, however, so neatly conceived that there is no dryness in it. A pilgrimage it may be, but the road chosen, leading as it does past many shrines, is never through arid plains or over snow-clad mountain heights, but without any fatigue you wend your way by flowering meadows and under the shade of the trees.

Mr. Wilson makes you understand the power of environment. Such criticisms as are used are always remarkably well selected. Good humor pervades the work, and it is precisely the kind of writing which adapts itself to the better understanding of the many illustrious ones who have made New England so distinguished. We give one quotation concerning Thoreau, which seems to be particularly apt:

> The Concord Pan, as Alcott called him, made it from early manhood the serious business of his life to observe nature, and to that end spent half of each day in the year round in field and wood. * * * Snakes coiled round his leg, the fishes swam into his hand, and he took them out of the water; he pulled the woodchuck out of its hole, and took the foxes under his protection from the hunters * * * and the record of what he saw and heard he put on paper with a patient and reverential regard for truth, which, supplemented by a style of rare beauty and precision, made him the greatest nature writer that has thus far appeared in America.

Frank C. Voorhies's New Book.

"Twisted History," (12mo. Pp. 208. Cloth, Illustrated. New York: D. W. Dillingham Company. $1.) is the title of a new book by Frank C. Voorhies, author of "Love Letters of An Irish Woman," "Mrs. McPiggs of the Very Old Scratch," "Reflections of Bridget McNulty," &c. This is a comic history of the United States from the discovery of America to the Revolutionary War. The book opens with a chapter on Christopher Columbus and his discoveries

"accomplished the feat of getting money out of royalty, performed the wonderful trick of standing an egg on end, and found a home for the Irish."

The next chapter tells of the doings of "More Wise Boys"—Vespucci, Balboa, Magellan, de Leon, &c. Then come chapters on what the Dutch accomplished in New Netherland, English "stabs" at the Western Hemisphere, "Billy Penn and Some of His Friends," "The Lucky Thirteen," meaning the first thirteen American Colonies: "The Beginning of the Scrap"—the Revolution; "Hot Times," and "Crossing the Ice and Other Stunts." The book is appropriately illustrated by T. Cromwell Lawrence with pen and ink sketches of much humor, both emphasized and implied.

A MEDIAEVAL PRINCESS.

A MEDIAEVAL PRINCESS. Being a True Record of the Changing Fortunes which Brought Divers Titles to Jacqueline, Countess of Holland, &c. By Ruth Putnam. Paper, with cloth back. Fully illustrated. Pp. 317. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.25.

Perhaps the reader, familiar as he may be with mediaevalism, will be astonished when he follows the life of Jacqueline, Countess of Holland, and any desire he may have had to have lived in the age of romance may be at once eradicated. "The good old times" of 500 years ago probably were only occasional. We are surprised to learn that Jacqueline, when the opportunity came, took up arms and played the part of the Amazon, but any comparison between her and Jeanne d'Arc we fail to appreciate. We are not inclined to believe in the many stories of a suspicious character which accuse Jacqueline of having committed murder, but she was bad-tempered, hot-headed, stern, and cruel at times, and would have her own way, no matter what were the obstacles in her path. At least she has the distinction of having been a very much married woman, but it must be borne in mind that in her days men and women of high lineage were mated, not in accordance with their inclinations, but as policy dictated.

On St. Jacob's Day, 1402, a little girl was born in the Count's palace at The Hague sixteen years after the marriage of William, Count of Ostrevant, and Margaret of Burgundy. After the saint the infant was named Jacoba. Jacoba was Frenchified and became Jacqueline, but, as the author tells us, the name is found in documents as plain Jacob or Jacque, and as Vrouw Jacob and Mme Jacque. Sometimes she was called Dame Jake. When she was not yet five years old she was betrothed to John, Duke of Touraine, the second son of Charles VI. of France, and the bridegroom was a boy of nine years. The ceremonies of the betrothal took place at Compiegne. Some of the records of expenses at the time have been preserved. A drummer, a trumpeter, and a piper were given each six French crowns. After the betrothal, Jacqueline took the title of Duchess of Touraine. There were some precautionary measures used in such betrothals, and one was that if the bride "failed to fulfill her part an indemnity of 200,000 golden crowns should be paid to John of Touraine." Some of the gifts presented to the childish pair are peculiar. There were given to the lad two measures of wine and three fish. The girl was the recipient of twenty-two ells "of cloth of silk, mout biel," (Hainaut dialect for very fine.) The Pope sent Jacqueline a dispensation permitting her to eat meat on fast days, which liberty was extended "to the napkin bearer, the cook, and ten other servants who had to taste the dishes beforehand."

In 1415 the young people entered into matrimony, and they "departed in state for Hainaut to spend the white-bread weeks, as the honeymoon was then termed."

In 1417 Jacqueline lost her husband. And now her troubles began. On both sides of the family attempts were made to deprive the widow of her lands and property, and she had to fight her despoilers. A second marriage was arranged between Jacqueline and her first cousin, John of Brabant. Because they were related, a dispensation from the Pope was necessary. After much discussion, the marriage was permitted by Pope Martin V. Internecine wars followed, and the volume is replete with the quarrels of the various factions. The second husband did not get along pleasantly with Jacqueline; domestic quarrels were of daily occurrence. John tried to starve out the ladies who were attached to his wife. Finally she left him. She strove to obtain a divorce, putting in the plea of relationship to her husband. Humphrey, the Duke of Gloucester and brother of the King of England, seems to have struck her fancy. Anyhow, she sought refuge in England and fled to London, where she arrived in 1421. Then, in due process of time, she became the wife of Humphrey. After that, to round up her marital experiences, she took for husband Lord Frank Van Borselen, in 1434. In 1436 the Countess of Ostrevant, as she was called, was attacked by consumption, and died during the same year.

As a historical study, Ruth Putnam has exhausted all the materials which were discoverable. At the conclusion she writes:

> Fact and fiction, rhyme and charter reason, admiration and calumny, are closely interwoven into the woof of Jacqueline's story, as it may be gathered piecemeal from witnesses of her own time, or as it is rewritten by authors in the succeeding centuries. She is a romantic heroine, the embodiment of a national feeling, the personification of mediaevalism, with a nimbus of chivalry, a charming, spirited creature, courageous under adverse circumstances, battling sturdily for her rights against arrant injustice. Again, she is an undisciplined, lawless person, whose hereditary claims were properly set aside because she was unequal to the task bequeathed to her by her father and because she defied the laws of the Church and of society.

1904

THE PHILIPPINES.

Volume XIV. of Miss Blair and Prof. Robertson's Complete History of the Islands.*

VOLUME XIV., concerning the Philippine Islands from 1605 to 1609, contains much that is of interest. There were many complaints directed against the heads of the various religious orders. A charge is brought by the civil portion of the Government directed toward Don Fray Miguel de Benavides, the Archbishop. According to the Audiencia, the Archbishop was always intruding into matters which did not concern him. There were constant troubles concerning patronage. Don Pedro de Acuña writes to the King "his (the Archbishop's) scruples are insufferable and they are constantly increasing; accordingly we dread the lengths to which they may carry him. * * * I believe he would be better in his cell than in the archbishopric." Then are brought up against the Archbishop charges of departing from the usual ceremonials of the Church, such as the distribution of the holy water. It seems that none of the holy water was apportioned to the Audiencia.

There is much trouble with the Chinese, who come in great numbers to the islands, and measures are mooted as to limiting these migrations. Fray Miguel declares that the Chinese are "so cunning and shrewd." Don Pedro de Acuña writes to the King concerning the people of Japan:

> The affairs of Christianity in Japan are in excellent condition, as your Majesty will see from the letters of two religious orders which are inclosed; but the dissensions between the Bishop and the religious orders with regard to those who go by the way of these islands to engage in that ministry cause me great uneasiness. * * * In so new a country governed by heathen Kings to have wrangling and lack of harmony among the religious who instruct them, cannot fail to cause scandals and difficulties.

The King is informed as to the character of the Confraternity of La Misericordia, whose activity is highly praised. His Majesty is informed that the society is now in its fourteenth year. It manages a hospital. Through its care the dead are buried, and one function is thus described:

> It attends to those who go to the scaffold and to the securing of reconciliations between persons at enmity—sometimes of husbands and wives, and sometimes between other persons, and thus the brethren bring to an end many evils and prevent injuries. Should your Majesty make a grant to the Confraternity it could accomplish more in caring for cases of need which every day occur, requiring aid and claiming pity.

Ordnance officers will read what were the arms of the year 1607 in service in the forts around Manila. Mention is made of half-culverins, full-sized sakers, a paterero, sometimes called pederero, from the old Spanish pedra, "a stone," catapults, and cannon. Some of the guns were of Portuguese origin and others were cast in Mexico and even in Peru. There are, too, passavolanties. Altogether there were 83 pieces of ordnance in position. In a bill of expenses there are many items, as saltpeter, pitch, cocoanut oil purchased for the "churches where the sacraments are administered," nails, canvas, "lead purchased for the musket and arquebuse balls," copper, tin, and other metals. The continuation of the account shows the amount paid the ecclesiastics from the Archbishop to the precentor.

To the reader of to-day the paper entitled, "Decree Establishing a Wayside Station for Philippina Vessels on the California Coast" is of marked interest. It begins:

> The King: To Don Pedro de Acuña, Knight of the Order of St. John, my Governor and Captain General of the Filipinas Islands, and President of my royal Audiencia therein: You have already heard that Don Louis de Velasco, former Viceroy of Neuva España—in the view of the long navigation from the Port of Acapulco to these islands, and the great hardships and danger of navigation in that voyage because of having no station wherein to repair the ships, and other requisite and necessary things—determined to explore and mark out the ports of the coasts from the said Neuva España to those islands.

The document explains how several attempts were made but without success. Finally Viscayno reached the California coast, and found at San Diego a port "capable of holding many vessels," and having water and wood. Another place was cited, called Monterrel, thus described:

> It has water and wood, better and in greater quantity than the other port. It is excellently sheltered from all winds, and abounds in pines along the coast of whatever size one may wish, for use as masts. The port is very suitable, so that vessels on returning from these Filipinas Islands may go there without there being any necessity of going to Japan by reason of storms, as vessels have done several times, losing thereby a very great amount of property. * * * Besides, they report that the country is of a mild climate, and very fertile (as is seen by its numerous trees) and very thickly inhabited with people of a very mild and docile disposition, and whose reduction to the holy gospel and to my royal crown will be very easy. It maintains itself, and the food is of many different kinds of grain and of flesh of game, with which the country is exceedingly well supplied. * * * The coast extends even to Japan and the Chinese coast.

At the conclusion of the volume there is printed the account of an expedition made by the Spaniards to the Tuy country. A tribe called the Ygolotes gave much trouble. They were designated as "the cutters of heads." Gold was found in the Tuy country. This precious bit of argument is used:

> Even if no other wealth should be attained beyond the inestimable one of having reduced to the faith of Christ a province so vast, and which is said to number more than 100,000; that would be a most lofty and divine work and one accompanied by great temporal advantage.

At Agulan there are other evidences of the precious metal, "for the children are found wearing golden necklaces of good quality, good enough to be worn in Madrid."

*THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1493-1898. Explorations by Early Navigators. Descriptions of the Islands and their Peoples, their History, and the Records of the Catholic Missions, &c. Translated from the original. Edited and annotated by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson, with historical introduction and additional notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. Volumes xiv., 1604-1615. Maps, portraits, and other illustrations. Cloth, $3.50. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Company. (For sale by Arthur J. Clark, Chicago.)

CLUB WOMEN.

THE CONFESSIONS OF A CLUB WOMAN. By Agnes Surbridge. Illustrated by A. J. Keller. One volume. Pp. 241. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

The reading of "The Confessions of a Clubwoman" is not rendered any the more edifying by the fact that it was written by Agnes Surbridge, presumably a woman, and somewhat equivocally dedicated "to that product of modern conditions wherein are commingled all the virtues and some of the faults of her sex—the average clubwoman." It will surely look to the clubwomen, average and other, as it looks to even those who are particularly immune toward the "club bacillus," whose fearful ravages are here depicted, that Miss Surbridge will need to give much more convincing proof of her grasp of the general conditions of life than is evidenced by anything in this book, before the distressingly commonplace, and even vulgar and stupid, Mrs. Jackie Henning, whom she depicts as rising to dizzy heights of power in a prominent Chicago club, will be accepted as in any manner typifying the class of women she aims at satirizing.

Doubtless on the whole the intellectual aims and achievements of most women's clubs deserve a good part of the ridicule and sarcasm that is so generously showered upon them, and doubtless, also, it would be possible, in fortune's toss-up, for a fairly prosperous corner grocer's wife to gain admittance to a Chicago club, but there is generally very little fault to be found with the social qualifications of the members of any prominent woman's club, whatever may be lacking in their scholarly equipment, and if any one whose credentials in the former all-important respect are below the standard is allowed to enter, it is pretty sure to be because she has those very desirable mental attributes that are lacking in the others. But it is hard to see what gained for Mrs. Henning admittance to the Nota Bene Club, and still harder to see what kept her there and what put her in its Presidential chair. Her own "confessions" assure us of her beauty, though the illustrations, after the usual custom of illustrations, do not bear out the text, but women are not generally greatly enamored one of another's good looks, and the snobbish Nota Benes would have certainly found nothing to attract their good-will in a badly dressed, ignorant, crude, countrified little creature, who lived in a tenement over her husband's grocery store, and took unqualified pride in her blue plush furniture, marble-topped table, and plaster statuary. To be sure, she was in Mrs. Parsons's Bible class, and Mrs. Parsons was an ambitious member of the Nota Bene Club and a power in Chicago society, but just why Mrs. Parsons took up and exploited Mrs. Henning with such effective vigor is still a mystery when the end of the book is reached.

But there are other mysteries, notably the intimidation by Mrs. Parsons of a relentless newspaper editor who was going to print an unpleasant article about a political candidate in whose success Mrs. Parsons was interested. The great editor, "the most loved, feared, and hated man in Illinois," promised to be good as soon as Mrs. Parson threatened to make her 2,600 mill hands vote against his son, who was a candidate for the Mayoralty.

Miss Surbridge's explanation of the way in which a brand of shoes happened to be named after the Nota Bene Club recalls a similar incident in connection with a club much nearer home, seems plausible, and is more amusing than anything else in her book. If it is true, as Miss Surbridge indicates, that dealers in dry goods, shoes, toilet accessories, and fine photographs vie with one another in showering their wares on club Presidents, it is more than easy to understand the intense bitterness that attends club elections. The perquisites of office are desirable—for those who like to get things that way.

Religion and Science.

The science of religion, writes J. A. MacCulloch in his "Religion: Its Origin and Forms," (in the Temple Cyclopaedic Primers. 16mo. Pp. 185. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company,) is a "psychology, a philosophy, a history, and an exposition of facts."

It is an exposition of facts in so far as it sets forth in order the observations of religions made by travelers, missionaries, anthropologists, and others. * * * It is a history in so far as it shows how any given religion has arisen, flourished, influenced other faiths, and finally, perhaps, disappeared from actual existence, leaving only a few scanty records behind. It is a philosophy in so far as it co-ordinates the various beliefs of mankind with each other and with themselves as they exist at different levels. Finally it is a psychology in so far as it goes behind religious phenomena to the seat of religion itself in man, and tries to discover what in man constitutes him a religious being, how that distinguishing faculty arose, why it is that now it reveals itself "trailing clouds of glory," and again is content with, apparently, the most trivial of the most gross superstitions.

The author treats of the origin of religion, the mental condition of savages, animism, religion and magic, religion and mythology, fetichism, the soul, immortality, and transmigration, the feeding of the dead and sacrificial rites, the religions of Babylon, Egypt, China, India, Greece, Rome, Scandinavia, and Mithraism, Buddhism, and Mohammedanism. The little book has been provided with a bibliography and an index.

A LAND RAT.

THE MOTOR PIRATE. By G. Sidney Paternoster. With a frontispiece by Charles R. Sykes. 12mo. Pp. 261. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

"The pirate he is on his way and humming as he flies," to misquote Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. The motor pirate had to come, but one might have thought he would begin his mad career in America, not infest English highways as he does here, and audaciously hold up an august personage in broad daylight. The august personage was staying at Sandringham, and of a morning motored, accompanied only by his chauffeur. The pirate approaching, as usual, from behind, overtook the august motor. The august driver did not at first take any notice of the approaching car, but, merely imagining that the driver had recognized him, and felt some delicacy in passing, he signaled with his hand for the stranger to go ahead. What was his surprise to hear the stranger in a loud voice bid him stop his car. He turned to look at the audacious person who had dared to take such unwarrantable liberty, and at once observed with whom he had to deal, (this was naturally the culmination of a long series of exploits, and the pirate's get-up was famous.) The pirate had in his hand a revolver which was leveled at the august head. The august face flushed with anger, and, turning away, he contemptuously took no notice of the summons. The pirate thereupon fired two shots, aimed, fortunately, neither at the august personage nor at the chauffeur, but at the tires of the back wheels. The aim was good, the tires ran down at once, and the august personage found progress on the rims to be so uncomfortable that he thought it desirable to stop. The stranger ranged alongside, and the chauffeur, rising from his seat, was about to throw himself at the throat of the assailant, when his august master laid a hand upon his arm.

"No, no," said he, "I can easily get another car, but I do not know that I could replace my chauffeur."

Thereupon the Pirate observed, "I think, Sir, there is so much wisdom in your remark that in spite of my necessities, I almost feel inclined to forego my usual toll in your case."

The august personage, whose coolness had never for a moment deserted him, replied imperturbably:

"Having robbed me of a morning's enjoyment, it seems to me there is nothing of any particular value left for you to take."

"Then, Sir," replied the rascal, "you will doubtless be glad to purchase my immediate disappearance with the contents of the august pockets?"

August was not the word he used, but it was one which showed he was acquainted with the personality of his victim.

The august personage shrugged his shoulders, and, searching his pockets, could produce nothing but a cigarette case and a button."

Well, the story is a detective story, and depends for its value partly upon midnight encounters with the goggly one partly upon the discovery of his identity. His Majesty Edward VII., being an observant man, gives the detectives some useful clues to that identity. There is also a lady in the case and plenty of wild night chases on highroads, through country lanes, at a trifle of a hundred miles an hour or so. You may read the book with pleasure. You will even hate to put it down till you have solved the mystery.

"Iphigenia in Tauris."

An edition of the "Iphigenia in Tauris" of Euripides, with introduction, notes, and a critical appendix, edited by William N. Bates, Professor of Greek in the University of Pennsylvania, has appeared in the "Greek Series for Colleges and Schools," which is edited by the Eliot Professor of Greek Literature at Harvard, Dr. Herbert W. Smyth. The appendix contains an annotated bibliography of the poet, another of the play itself, and a list of the variations from the manuscripts. The introduction tells of the origin of the Greek drama. A criticism of "Iphigenia in Tauris" follows. This play was brought out first about 414 or 413 B. C., and our only authoritative knowledge of it comes from two manuscripts, one in the Vatican Library and the other in the Laurentine Library at Florence. A clear explanation is given of the metrical scheme. At the back of the book are Greek and English indices. (New York: American Book Company.)

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MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Tolstoy's Peace Message—The Stevenson Memorial—"Omaritis" and "Whitmania"—Other Interesting Topics.

TOLSTOY'S letter to The Times, in which he tells the Russian peasant that it is his duty to refuse to fight for his country, naturally attracts a great deal of attention, but with a few exceptions even the most bigoted worshippers of Tolstoy are compelled to dissent from the prophet's counsels. Mr. Thomas Hardy finds something greatly to admire in the letter, but he refrains from discussing the question whether, at the bidding of Count Tolstoy patriotism and loyalty are to be thrown overboard. The fascination this man has for so many people is one of the mysteries of the age. Why, because he has written novels that some curiously constituted people are able to read and admire, should he be permitted to set himself above all law? One can imagine the indignation with which a letter from Mr. Hardy, calling on the English soldier to refuse to fight the Boers, would have been received. How quickly Mr. Seward's historic "little bell" would have tinkled, consigning to Fort Lafayette Mr. Bancroft or Prof. Holmes if either had dared to advise Northern men to refuse to render military service during the rebellion! The time will certainly come when there will be a reaction against the worship of Toistoy which at present prevails to such a curious extent in England and America. The sort of prophet who preaches against patriotism and clean clothes cannot permanently maintain his hold on civilized men.

***

At the unveiling of the Stevenson Memorial in Edinburgh, both Lord Rosebery and Mr. Sidney Colvin made speeches. The latter said that ten years after an author's death is sufficient time to test the question whether or not his popularity will endure. That time has now elapsed since the death of Stevenson, and, according to Mr. Colvin, there is no sign that Stevenson's books are declining in public favor. A sure sign of the present popularity of Stevenson, which Mr. Colvin might have mentioned, is the digging up of articles written by Stevenson and consigned by him to oblivion. These articles are republished and bought with eagerness, though as a rule they deserve little or no attention. There is hardly any author to whom treatment of this sort would be more repulsive, could he know of it, than Stevenson. The man was such a thorough artist that he had the same dislike to be judged by his poorest work that Watts might have had. When Stevenson condemned something that he had written he had excellent reasons for so doing. That such condemned work should be exhumed and paraded before the public is a gross injustice, and the men who are guilty of it are certainly no honest admirers of Stevenson.

***

Mr. Andrew Lang writes amusingly in Longman's Magazine of "Omaritis," a disease which he declares to be prevailing in America. It surely reached its culmination when a minor poet, who did not know a word of Persian, made a new "Translation" of the Rubaiyat. Mr. Lang may exaggerate a little, but what he says concerning the tendency to convert FitzGerald's verses into a new gospel is quite true, only the tendency exists here to almost as pronounced an extent as in America. FitzGerald will not share the fate of the inventor of Ossian, for the reason that the Rubaiyat contains true poetry and, in places, good sense. Moreover, there is no doubt that Omar Khayyam did write a Rubaiyat, and that FitzGerald's verses contain some reminiscences of the original. But the enormous importance which in some quarters has been assigned to the poem is ludicrous.

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In reply to Mr. Lang some one might write of Whitmania as it prevails here. In America Whitman is taken at his true valuation, and the fact that among reams of intolerable rubbish he occasionally wrote true poetry is conceded. But it is the fashion in England to look upon Whitman with reverence as the greatest poet that America has produced. The exaggerated admiration of Whitman that one hears in literary circles in England is seldom heard in America. There are Whitmaniacs in America, as in England, but Whitmania is far less prevalent there than it is here.

***

According to the lists published in The Academy the two novels that are having the largest sale at present are Mr. Hewlett's "Queen's Quair" and Mr. Winston Churchill's "The Crossing." Of the former I have already written. Last week I noticed the first adverse review of the book that has so far been published. With this exception the praise that the book has received has been unanimous. Mr. Churchill's book is also highly praised. The reviews that have so far been published are alone a sufficient answer to the absurd charge that there is a prejudice here on the part of critics against American books. Had the book in question been written by the other Mr. Churchill, the son of Lord Randolph Churchill, it could not have been more warmly received. Possibly it is true that some persons buy "The Crossing" because they believe that it is written by the English Churchill, but judging from the way in which the press has spoken of the book, the time is not far distant when, instead of confounding the American Churchill with the English Churchill, the opposite mistake will be made and people will vote for Mr. Winston Churchill for Parliament under the impression that he is the author of "The Crossing."

***

It appears that the late Sir Henry Stanley left an estate amounting in value to about £145,000. No one will deny that he fully earned the money, but it is not often that a newspaper correspondent succeeds in making himself a millionaire, or very nearly a millionaire. The estate will be divided between the widow of Sir Henry and their adopted son. It is pleasant to note that if Stanley was treated with scant courtesy by the Government, he nevertheless had something besides reputation to show for his herculean labors. It would be a graceful act if the Government were to attach his name to some prominent locality in Uganda, the vast province which he virtually gave to England. At present the only place in Africa which bears his name is Stanley Pool, in the Congo State. It is a pity that the Belgian Government should pay more honor to Stanley than is paid by his own Government.

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Mr. George Moore has nearly finished a new novel to be entitled "General Life." Judging by the title, this is not the third book of the "Evelyn Innes" trilogy which Mr. Moore has promised us, but what the book really is is not as yet known. I cannot quite understand Mr. Moore's attitude toward Mr. Kipling. In the last Pall Mall Magazine he wrote of Kipling and Loti, and apparently ranks the latter as the superior of Kipling. I don't believe that Mr. Moore, wrong-headed as he often is, really believes that Loti is Kipling's superior in anything. What puzzles me is to ascertain whether Mr. Moore praises Kipling or disparages him in The Pall Mall. He certainly praises Kipling, but while he hails him as a great author he at the same time, after the fashion of the Hebrew General, thrusts a sword into him. It is not often that one is puzzled to make out Mr. Moore's meaning, for he never lacks the courage of his opinions. I rather think that the explanation of The Pall Mall article is that Mr. Moore dislikes Kipling, and at the same time finds it impossible to withhold his admiration from him. This attitude of mind would very naturally lead to the production of just such an article as Mr. Moore has written.

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The first authentic portrait of Miss Marie Corelli appears in The Strand Magazine this month. The editor is to be congratulated on his success in inducing Miss Corelli to abandon her determined refusal to be photographed. Why in the world should not her admirers have the opportunity to make acquaintance with the physical aspect of their idol. Thousands of people have an intense admiration of Miss Corelli, and the facts show once more that the surest way in which to gain popularity as a novelist is to have a story to tell and to tell it in a readable way. Miss Corelli certainly does know how to invent a story, and she certainly has the knack of telling it in a way to please her public. For this she deserves credit, and at the same time she owes something in the way of gratitude to those who never falter in their admiration of her. To these it will be a great pleasure to look at The Strand photograph of a tall, graceful young lady with a pleasing profile. In point of fact Miss Corelli is not tall and her profile does not very closely resemble the photograph in The Strand. Still, the photograph will enable her admirers to feel that they know what the lady looks like, and this will be a great source of happiness to them. Miss Corelli's article concerning the "Pagan Clergy" has been answered by Archdeacon Sinclair, but was it really worth while to give it a serious answer?

***

Among new books there is Mr. Louis Becke's "Chinkie's Flat." It is a collection of nine short stories, all of which show us some phase of life in the South Seas. Mr. Becke has written much—too much, in fact—since he first made his bow with "By Reef and Palm" in his hand. Some of us have been compelled to find fault with several books that he has written since that time, but in the present volume he returns to his old style, and we find in it the old charm. It is really a delightful book—one that nobody except Mr. Becke could have written. I notice that Mr. Becke has a serial story running in The Westminster Gazette. How he manages to do the amount of work that he does is something I should like to understand.

***

The death of The Magazine of Art is announced. This is a pity, for it was not only an old but an excellent magazine. The last number contained an article by Mr. Val Prinsep on "Artist Life in Rome in 1860." Alas, how long ago that seems to-day. It was in 1860 that I first met Mr. Prinsep at the Café Greco, which in those days was the resort of the artists of Rome, but to-day is merely an ordinary café. I wonder if Mr. Prinsep remembers how we used to play chess together—that is, until he found that he could so invariably beat me that he naturally ceased to play such an uninteresting game. What a splendid athletic figure he was in those days. I can see him striding along the Roman streets, swinging his thick stick. In 1860! That is now nearly forty-five years ago, and so far as I know, Mr. Prinsep and I are the only ones left alive of the little band that used to dine at the "Quattro Nazione" and take our coffee at the Greco.

W. L. ALDEN.

London, July 14, 1904.

THE IMPERIAL RACE.

PHYSICAL DETERIORATION: ITS CAUSES AND THE REMEDY. By A. Wall Smyth. 12mo. Pp. 212. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

In the words of Lord Rosebery, "An empire is but little use without an imperial race." Taking this as a text Mr. Smyth makes a careful inquiry into the truth of the current statement that the British commonality, from which must be drawn the British private soldier and sailor, the bulwark of the empire, is suffering physical deterioration. His investigation, however, takes him far beyond the mere military aspect of the question, and the conclusion he comes to is the more valid on that account. In brief, while he cannot say that there is positive proof "that the youths of the present generation are physically inferior to those of the past," he is convinced that such deterioration has taken place.

Two circumstances immediately present themselves as demanding investigation. The one is the effect on the national physique of the enormous increase in the proportion of the population now resident in town, and the other the influence of universal compulsory education on the physical development of children. The ratio of town to country residents, which was 212 to 100 in 1851 and 235 to 100 in 1891, was found at the last census (1901) to have risen to 335 to 100. It has been proved beyond a doubt that the influx of rural populations into towns is increasing at an enormous rate; it has been equally proved that the death rate, especially the infant mortality, is much larger proportionately in towns than in the country. It is admitted that a large number of those infants not swept away by death survive severely maimed and damaged from diseases generated by ignorant feeding, mismanagement, overcrowding, and other unsanitary conditions. It follows of necessity that there is increasing physical deterioration of the population as a whole, although to the shame of those responsible there are no statistics to prove it in black and white. The influence of compulsory education is more difficult to estimate. In many respects it is good, in certain others it would appear to be injurious.

Mr. Smyth, of course, has little new to suggest in the way of remedies. He would first of all, however, have more air and pure milk for the infants. For that reason he advocates the gradual thinning of urban populations on the principle followed by those manufacturers who place their plants in the country and surround them with model tenements for their workpeople, as well as the institution of milk depots under Government inspection, especially for the purpose of supplying pure cow's milk to infants whose mothers are unable to nurse them in person. The milk supply at present is so contaminated that it is, in Mr. Smyth's opinion, deadly to very young children, and he seems to think that an assured supply of pure food in babyhood will do more than any other one thing to arrest racial deterioration. In the same line he would have stringent regulations forbidding the employment of women for certain periods before and after confinement, and he would have girls in the schools taught something about the proper feeding of infants. Another suggestion, looking to the cure of the overcrowding evil, is that municipalities engage in the land business on a large scale in their suburban districts and regulate the building of all houses and the arrangement of spaces between.

In the schools Mr. Smyth is concerned not only with the matter of ventilation and the arrangements for preventing the spread of contagious diseases, but with the proper physical exercises to be prescribed to the pupils, the arrangements of rest periods, and instruction in cooking and domestic economy, with the design of raising the standard of living in the families of the coming generation. He seems to consider that little is to be done with the present generation wedded to its ignorance. He goes somewhat elaborately into various systems of gymnastics, the Swedish and the German in particular, and tells something of what England is now trying to do in evolving a system which combines the qualities best suited to the upbuilding of fine British bodies. At the same time he urges that as these physical exercises will help the well-fed child they may injure the ill-fed child, and insists on assuring first of all that the schoolboy or schoolgirl shall not be hungry. He wants, in short, (to prevent the overlooking of possible half-starved children,) a solid meal supplied to each pupil, those to pay who can, those to dine gratis who cannot pay. Mr. Smyth takes up, too, the drink evil.

Names and Nicknames.

"Dictionary of Names, Nicknames, and Surnames of Persons, Places, and Things," by Edward Latham, author of "Famous Sayings and Their Authors," contains a selection of names, nicknames, and surnames of noted persons, places, and things, comprising cities, districts, popular resorts, old coffee houses, theatres, monuments, prisons, tunnels, ships, political parties, exploits, companies, schemes, plots, riots, societies, famous diamonds, nuggets, animals, and trees. No doubt many of the entries are to be found in the ordinary books, but they are collected and inserted here for the sake of completeness. Many others would still elude even a trained user of reference books, and it is this class who can best appreciate how useful such a volume as this will be to the general reader. It might easily take a long time to find out, for instance, that "The King of Bark" meant Christopher III. of Sweden, a contemporary of that Charles VII. of France derisively called "King of Bourges" until helped by Joan of Arc. And the "Kirk of Field" was the solitary house in which Darnley, convalescing from smallpox, was blown up by Bothwell. The editor has collected four columns of names of people surnamed "The Great," whom he enumerates under that caption, beginning with Albuquerque, the founder of the Portuguese empire in the East, and ending with Waldemar, Margrave or Brandenburg. (New York: Dutton, $1.50.)

Sports for New York.

THE BOOK OF SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SPORTS. By Ralph Henry Barbour. With the editorial assistance of Ralph D. Paine, W. A. Schick, Jr., Edward N. Robinson, R. T. Abercrombie, and others. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75 net.

"It is one of the easiest things in the world to teach a person how to swim in a gymnasium or in the columns of a newspaper," said one of the most successful swimming teachers in speaking of this sport, "but I have always noticed that the people who are taught in that way do not swim when they get into the water. Water seems to be necessary to teach swimming successfully."

It is just the same about teaching boys "college", or any other sports. The theories may be absorbed, the rules digested, and strategy instilled through the media of the printed page, but when it comes to playing the games the youngster who would distinguish himself must have the love of the sport born in him, for there are always emergencies arising and situations facing him where the instant exercise of his sporting judgment—and that must be almost infallible if he succeeds—is called for. No maxims or theories ever yet evolved could help the college champion out when it came to "the tight squeeze" and the means of extrication therefrom that wins victories on the football, the baseball, or the athletic fields. The best-laid plans of the best football strategists have ever gone awry when in the thick of a hardly fought game some ambitious captain has tried to put them into execution. How beautifully they looked on paper or on that big blackboard at Harvard, but how miserably they failed when the attempt was made to put them into execution on the field.

Mr. Barbour's stories have pleased schoolboys, as they treat of the strenuous and athletic side of college life. He at least knows college sports theoretically. With the help of his associates he has put these theories on paper for the guidance of boys athletically ambitious. This he has certainly done well, remarkably so, considering the almost insurmountable difficulties one must face in the attempt. He has told them all that can be learned in print of the duties and skill required in the different positions on football, baseball, lacrosse, tennis, and ice hockey teams, and the special things one must know and do to achieve success on the athletic field. It is all told simply and effectively, and if one could learn to be a champion at any of the games from any book he could learn it all in this handsomely printed and well illustrated volume. If it does nothing else, it will give to a boy a good groundwork for him to remember when he gets into the games themselves and pits theories against actualities. The diagrams give some excellent knowledge of football plays that are in actual use every day, formations that even to the follower of the game are a bit complex and mysterious. The intercollegiate rules for football, baseball, lacrosse, ice hockey, tennis, and field and track athletics are given in full, together with a summary of the principal records at the various sports.

The Tragedy of Genius.

TO-MORROW? By Victoria Cross. 12mo. New York: The Walter Scott Publishing Company.

The tragic story of an unrecognized literary genius is told under the title of "To-morrow?" Victor Hilton is the genius mentioned. He seems to have been a handsome young man, (although he doesn't say it,) since his sweetheart, who was an artist, wished to paint him as Hyacinthus. We glean from reading the story also that he was six-and-twenty, black haired, and wore a mustache with waxed ends. Also that (upon one occasion at least) he disported himself in a lavender tie.

He firmly believed in himself in spite of the repeated rejections of his manuscripts. Just why he wished to publish matter which obviously was not what the people cared to read nor the publishers wanted was beyond his power to explain. "It did not spring from a desire to gain money," (his father, it appeared, had plenty of that,) "nor yet celebrity. I was not particularly keen on fame while I lived, and I certainly had no sentimental ideas of my name surviving me." It must have been a fond but foolish fancy to see his stuff in print! At any rate, in spite of his most assiduous efforts, redoubled by the undisguised scorn of his father, he was unsuccessful in England.

So he betook himself to Paris. With him went a friend, who also seemed to fancy lavender, and it is recorded that he wore gloves of that shade—and while this friend busied himself with the wicked enjoyments of Paris, Victor, true to his sweetheart, whom he had sworn not to marry until he had shamed his father by the publication of at least one book, burned midnight gas and wrote words that burn.

Just why his friend should repay Victor's many generosities (for many were the times Victor had advanced money and destroyed I. O. Us.) by burning Victor's latest manuscript, the first accepted one, too, is not quite clear, neither is the checkered and tragic story of Victor's love affair always clear. What is clear, however, is that Victor, poor lad, was an unfortunate youth, who, although he never once lost confidence in his own genius, seems, nevertheless, to have been unable to inspire others, not even his readers, with an answering spark of that confidence.

1904

BOSTON NOTES.

The August Atlantic—A New Le Gallienne Book—Lamb in a New Edition—Other Boston Book News.

THE August Atlantic Monthly is a number to flutter the dovecotes of the Summer piazzas with calls to repentance. Mr. Herrick's "The Common Lot," after ably exhibiting the processes by which a decent young man is led into fraud, both public and private, in the very last page denounces that subservience to common opinion which is the beginning of all his troubles; Miss Mary Moss contributes a whole paper bewailing the popular imitativeness, destroying independence and individuality, and living for the moment only, and, by way of exemplification of the extreme deadness of everything not actually contemporary, the printer transforms her quotation of a once-familiar music hall refrain into a title thus: "Ta Ra Ra Boum De Aye." Mrs. Martha Baker Dunn protests that the Nation has gone recreation mad; Mr. George Alger quotes some melancholy examples of American indifference to dishonesty; a "Contributor" disturbs the peace of the club with some plain truth about the admission to the pages of Boston newspapers of advertising known to be dishonest, and Mr. William Watson in a sonnet exhorts the muse to teach beauty, not ugliness. Never were readers so taken to task.

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The volumes issued by the Committee of Fifty under the general title of "Various Aspects of the Liquor Problem," have been two large octavo and three fat duodecimos, and reading them is so formidable a task that Prof. F. G. Peabody has condensed the series into a single volume, which Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will issue in November as a "Summary of the Report on the Liquor Problem." The subject plays but an insignificant part in Autumn politics, and the book is purposely delayed until after the general election.

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In September a translation of the "De Monarchia" of Dante will be added to the growing body of Dante literature issued by the firm. This essay has been inaccessible to the general reader, and doubtless this translation, which has been made by Miss Aurelia Henry, will play its part in introducing the Florentine to Americans.

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A third announcement is "A Manual of Trees," by Mr. Charles S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum, and author of "The Silva of North America," and, although there are already some very good small "tree books," this volume, with its 600 illustrations, and its author's reputation, will overshadow the others.

***

There have been persons who have written one charade and no more, but probably they died immediately after publishing it, for with most authors the habit after one or two successful efforts becomes chronic, as in the case of Mr. William Bellamy, who is about to add "A Third Century of Charades" to his former volumes. The other two were so good that the newcomer is sure of many readers, and once more "How many have you solved?" will be the question of the minute.

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Mr. Richard Le Gallienne has not quite lost himself in the contemplation of the genius of the small verse writer whose work he has introduced to the public, but has written a book of his own, which Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. announce for Autumn publication; its title is "Painted Shadows." The phrase recalls the "painted films" which the heroine of "Olive Latham" sees when she is approaching madness, and a few years ago one might have suspected that some horrors lurked in the pages; but Mr. Le Gallienne's work has been growing more and more healthy from year to year, and nothing morbid should be feared from him. His publishers announce that Miss Anne Warner's new book will be published under the title of "Susan Clegg and Her Friend Mrs. Lathrop." It will have no illustrations.

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The first Autumn juvenile book announced by this firm is Mrs. Mary P. Wells Smith's "The Boy Captive of Old Deerfield," a story founded, like its predecessors, on family and town traditions.

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The W. A. Wilde Company also announces an Indian story, "The Fort in the Forest," Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson's continuation of the Colonial Series, which he began last year. It carries on the account of the struggle between New France and New England, telling the tale of Fort William Henry.

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Messrs. Lee & Shepard are preparing a "Daily Cheer Year Book," compiled by Miss M. Allette Ayer, with an introduction by the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark. It contains a page of quotations for each day in the year, and, as its title implies, its chief intent is to cheer those who make it their companion. It is to appear in two editions, one in cloth and one in burned leather, both with a portrait of the author.

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A new edition of "The Writings of Charles Lamb," will be published in the Autumn by Messrs. Time Table & Co. It will be included in five volumes of medium size, printed in library and holiday styles.

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The San Francisco announcement of the publication of a volume of selected poems by the late John Boyle O'Reilly is said to be without the permission of his daughters or of his executors.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, July 22, 1904.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1493-1898. Explorations by Early Navigators, Descriptions, &c. Translated from the originals. Edited and annotated by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson. Introduction and notes by E. J. Gaylord Bourne. Volume XV., 1699. 8vo. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company.

PIONEER ROADS AND EXPERIENCES OF TRAVELERS. (Volume II.) By Archer Butler Hulbert, with maps. Historic Highways of America. Series. Volume XII. 12mo. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company.

Travel and Description.

EARLY WESTERN TRAVELS. 1748-1846. A series of annotated reprints of some of the best and rarest contemporary volumes of travel, descriptive of the Aborigines and social and economic conditions in the Middle and Far West during the period of early American settlement. Edited, with historical, geographical, ethnological, and bibliographical notes, and introductions and index, by Reuben Gold Thwaites. 31 volumes, large 8vo. Volume V., "Bradbury's Travels in the Interior of America. 1809-1811." Price, $4 net per volume, (except the Maximilien atlas, which is $15 net.) Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company.

MANCHU AND MUSCOVITE. By B. L. Putnam Weale. Letters from Manchuria written during Autumn of 1903, with historical sketch, entitled "Prologue to the Crisis." 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

JOURNAL OF A TRIP TO MICHIGAN IN 1841. By L. E. Swan. 24mo. New York, Rochester: George P. Humphrey.

Essays and General Literature.

WAR AND NEUTRALITY IN THE FAR EAST. By T. J. Lawrence. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

HENRY D. THOREAU: EMERSON'S OBITUARY. Collectanea No. 1. (Pamphlet.) Lakeland, Mich.: Edwin B. Hill.

Poetry.

NIAGARA AND OTHER POEMS. By Benjamin Copeland, (87 Lexington Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.) 12mo. Buffalo: The Matthews-Northrup Works. $1.

RIVERSIDE ECHOES. By Herbert J. Metcalf. 16mo. La Crosse, Wis.: Spicer & Buschnan. (Paper.)

SELECTIONS FROM THE RELIGIOUS POEMS OF WILLIAM C. BLAYDES. 12mo. Published by the author. For sale by Bonnell, Silver & Bowers, 48 West Twenty-second Street.

Fiction.

FIFTY-FIVE YEARS OLD. And Other Stories About Teachers. By C. W. Bardeen. 12mo. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. $1.

NEW GRUB STREET. A Novel. By George Gissing. New edition. 12mo. Troy, N. Y.: C. A. Brewster. $1.

JUST A LITTLE TAG. By Elizabeth Lesser. Drawings by the author. 12mo. New York: The Broadway Publishing Company. $1.

THE LETTER H. A novel. By Charles Felton Pidgin. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

RACHEL MARR. By Morley Roberts. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

Miscellaneous.

PHYSICIAN VS. BACTERIOLOGIST. By Prof. O. Rosenbach of Berlin. Authorized translation from the German by Dr. Achilles Rose. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50 net.

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE BOOKS I HAVE READ. Designed and arranged by Melvin Hix. New York: Hinds, Noble & Eldredge. (Paper.)

TRUE REPUBLICANISM; OR, THE REAL AND IDEAL IN POLITICS. By Frank Preston Stearns. 12mo. Philadelphia, Penn.: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50 net.

OUR POLITICAL DRAMA. Conventions, Campaigns, Candidates. By Joseph Bucklin Bishop. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Scott-Thaw Company.

MATHEMATICAL THEORY OF ECLIPSES. According to Chauvenet's Transformation of Bessel's Method. Explained and illustrated. To which are appended transits of Mercury and Venus and occultations of fixed stars. By Robert Sue Buchanan. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

MANUAL OF BOARD OF HEALTH AND HEALTH OFFICERS. By Lewis Balch. 12mo. Albany, N. Y.: Banks & Co.

STATUTORY REVISION OF THE LAWS OF NEW YORK AFFECTING BANKS, BANKING, AND TRUST COMPANIES. Enacted in 1892. Indexed. 8vo. Albany: Banks & Co. (Paper.)

STATUTORY REVISION OF THE LAWS OF NEW YORK AFFECTING INSURANCE COMPANIES. Enacted in 1892. Annotated with all opinions of the Attorney General and indexed. Prepared by Andrew Hamilton. Octavo. Albany: Banks & Co. (Paper.)

Foreign.

LES ETATS-UNIS AU XXe SIECLE. Par Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu. Un fort volume in-18 jesus, de 600 pages. Paris: Librairie Armand Colin, 5 Rue de Mézières, Brochs. 4 fr. New York: Dyren & Pfeiffers, 16 West Thirty-third Street.

GEDICHTE VON GEORG SYLVESTER VIERECK. With an appreciation by Ludwig Lewisohn. Octavo. New York: Progressive Printing Company. For sale at Brentano's, New York.

Insurance Companies' Funds.

Not long ago the possessor of a large fortune charged his executors to invest the proceeds of his estate only in such securities as are selected by a large life insurance company for the investment of its own funds. In order to codify the record of such investments for the executor or man of means who feels the need of such a "golden book," S. H. Wolfe, a consulting Actuary of this city, has compiled the "Investment Directory," whose second edition is out, revised and enlarged, only six months after its original appearance.

The book is a fat, red-covered octavo of 900 pages, and another 100 pages of index. It contains the description and classification of bonds and stocks to the par value of about one and one-half billion dollars held on Jan. 1, 1904, by insurance companies transacting business in the United States and Canada, with a synopsis of the laws of the various States and Dominion pertaining to insurance investments. Every company whose investments in bonds and stocks foot up to $100,000 is included. This year, instead of using the companies' statements as they appear in the published reports of the various Insurance Departments, application was made to each company direct for a list of its securities, and these have been used in the compilation. There are fifty-nine more companies in this edition than in the first one, and the increase in the par value of the securities approximates the sum of $125,000,000. (New York: The Insurance Press.)

The Career of Doris Farrand.

DORIS FARRAND'S VOCATION. By Pansy, (Mrs. G. R. Alden.) Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company.

Mrs. Alden's (Pansy's) latest heroine, Doris Farrand, is a thoughtful, religious girl, without any accompanying display of narrow-mindedness or priggishness. A nice, wholesome girl is Doris, studious, ambitious, and eager to serve the cause of right and justice. In the household of the Farrands were Mrs. Farrand, widow of a minister; Athalie, the elder sister, four years Doris's senior, and Doris. Although Doris is virtually the heroine of Mrs. Alden's book, and makes beautiful and noble sacrifices, which include great and heroic things, still it is left to Athalie to solve the problem of daily and hourly sacrifice—and, therefore, there are those who will see in the sweet womanliness of the elder sister, and her cheery self-effacement, which never poses as martyrdom, the more human character of the two.

Girls ought to enjoy reading the story. It is a good, wholesome book, with touches of exaggerations here and there to make the proper light and shade, but nevertheless sound of motive and teaching.

From early childhood Richard Shipley was destined for the ministry and also from early childhood he and Doris had been sworn sweethearts. Yet as time passed Richard saw his natural unfitness for the calling he had chosen. There was too much worldliness in Richard's character to make him a good moral director of men. And so, quite naturally, from their spiritual counselor he developed into their legal adviser.

Garrett Randall, on the contrary, was a man eminently fitted to decide great moral problems. And so it was to him that Doris turned for help when the time came for her to choose the ethically right course against the legally right one in the matter of returning to the real heirs a fortune unfairly bequeathed her. And also it was quite natural that she and Richard should discover their unfitness for one another and Doris and Garrett's great fitness—only, on the last page it was something of a surprise to the reader, who had not been let into the secret at all, to learn that it was Athalie and not Doris who, fate had decided, was to be Richard's wife.

A Feminine Guide Book.

PRINCESS AND PILGRIM IN ENGLAND. By Caroline Sheldon. 12mo. Pp. 248. Washington, D. C.: The Lucas-Lincoln Company.

Flitting airily from one English literary shrine to another and interweaving sentimentalisings about this author and that famous character with observations on waiting women, guides, fees, railways, we have here a very feminine sort of guide book. It purports to be the record of the travels of two women, presumably youngish. The writer calls herself "Pilgrim," (or, as she prefers to spell it, Peregrina,) and the other "Princess," because of a grand air she is credited with. Hence the title of the book. You begin on the steamship going over, where a variety actress in the second cabin is described thus: "Her coiffure was copied from that of a Scotch terrier, and her h's were scattered all over decks, cabins, companionways, and gangways. She flirted indiscriminately with everything masculine that came within her reach." On board ship also you are introduced to a young man and a young woman with a dragon-like New England spinster for a chaperon. Thus is provided a thread of love interest to hold the guide-booking together.

At Chester, in the Lake Country, at Stratford, Coventry, Kenilworth, Oxford, Windsor, observation is mixed with reminiscence and literary criticism distinctly of the woman's kind also with remarks like the following, induced by a visit to Warwick Castle:

As a rule guides should be stationed here and there in historic grounds and buildings, with instructions to remain silent unless questioned, and should be fed in proportion to their obedience to these orders.

Or this, growing out of travel on the London and South Western Railway, and declared to be a foot-note to the time card of the company:

This schedule does not mean that trains will leave the station at the hours named, only that they will not leave before those hours.

It is, of course, very light weight, but after all a pleasant sort of book.

The State of Pennsylvania.

"Pennsylvania: A Primer," by Mary Ferree, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Society, (long octavo, pp. 288. Illustrated. Cloth. New York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company. $3.) is a history of the State which aims to present in concise form the essential facts of Pennsylvania affairs and history, colonial, provincial, and State. Each topic, such as geography, geology, political divisions, Government, &c., is treated separately. Much space has been given to a summary of the present form of government in the State. Mr. Penn's acts of Pennsylvania's early history, the story of its first discovery, and then the

and there are chapters on "Penn and the Province," "The Elements of Population," "The Indians," "Boundary Adjustments," "The Governors of Pennsylvania," "The Revolution," "The Land, Money and Credit, Taxation, Industries, Ways of Communication," "War in Pennsylvania," the book closing with a chapter on "Government." There is also a chapter of miscellaneous topics, including the judicial system, slavery, education, naturalization, the post, Pennsylvania, and the National Constitution, and the State seal, arms, and flag. The first chapter is a chronological summary of the history of the State, from 1584 down to the present time.

The book is fully illustrated with photographic reproductions of portraits, documents, seals, arms, fac similes of title pages, (including that of Penn's "Frame" of government, which was published in London in 1682,) fac similes of autographs, &c., and maps and plans. The frontispiece is a half-tone reproduction of the oil painting of William Penn in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Confederate War Songs.

The volume of "War Songs and Poems of the Southern Confederacy," (Octavo, pp. 416, illustrated, silk cloth. Philadelphia, Penn., the John C. Winston Company; cloth, $2 net; half morocco, burnished edges, $2.75 net; edition de luxe, $5 net,) contains the most popular and impressive songs and poems of the period from 1861 to 1865. The contributions are from every State of the South. With the poems are many incidents and stories of the war told by the authors as seen when they took place. Certain scores to which the songs were sung are given; these include "Dixie," about which there is some talk of changing the wording; "Bonnie Blue Flag," and several others.

The poems include "All Quiet Along the Potomac To-night," by Lamar Fontaine; "A Prayer for Peace," by S. Teacle Wallis; "Beaufort," by W. J. Brayson; "Carmen Triumphale," "Carolina," "Charleston," "Christmas," by Henry Timrod; "Dear Mother, I've Come Home to Die," by E. Bowers; "Eulogy of the Dead," by B. F. Porter; "Georgia, My Georgia," by Carrie Bell Sinclair; "If You Love Me," by J. Augustine Signaigo; "Moonstruck," by Morton Bryan Wharton, D. D.; a number of odes by W. Gilmore Simms; "On to Richmond," by J. R. Thompson; "President Davis," by Jane T. H. Cross; "Stonewall Jackson," by H. L. Flash; "The Broken Mug," by John Esten Cooke; "The Good Old Cause," by J. L. Phelan, and many others.

There is a generous display of admirable and instructive pictures— forty-eight full-page engravings, including reproductions of the picture of "Jefferson Davis and His Cabinet," and of "The Burial of Latane," besides many portraits. H. M. Wharton, D. D., who collected and arranged the contents of the book, was a private in Gen. Lee's Army from the beginning of the war until the last day at Appomattox. He is the author of "A Picnic in Palestine," "A Month with Moody," "Pulpit, Pew, and Platform," "Gospel Talks," "Mother, Home, and Jesus," &c. Dr. Wharton has also given his personal reminiscences of the war. The book is printed on heavy paper in large, clear type, and is bound in silk-finished cloth, with a flag and monogram design stamped in colors on the cover. It will probably be highly prized by Southerners; for Northerners it is an interesting souvenir of parlous times, valuable for the library as containing much about those Southern lyrics which so far have been known north of the Mason and Dixon line by their bare but suggestive titles.

Tales Retold.

To encourage a wider reading of good literature and biography by children, Grace H. Kupfer has retold in a few simple words the stories of famous men and women and their works, as well as some interesting tales, in a book called "Lives and Stories Worth Remembering." To afford variety, and at the same time satisfy the tastes of different minds, stories of many kinds have been chosen. There are purely fanciful tales, like those of "Tom, the Chimney Sweep," and the old ballad of "Allison Gross;" tales of warlike prowess, like those of "Beowulf," "Sohrab and Rustum," and "Palamon and Arcite;" and stories of self-sacrificing devotion to duty, like those of Florence Nightingale, Charles and Mary Lamb, and Sister Dora, the nurse of the Walsall colliories. There are fables retold to emphasize some moral truth; stories of struggling genius, like Bernard Palissy's, or Oliver Goldsmith; and stories of rare benevolence like Francis of Assisi's or the Bishop's from "Les Misérables." George Eliot's beautiful story of "Silas Marner" is told under the title of "A Miser's Treasure." We find stories of Scott, Socrates, and Aesop; passages from "Evangeline," "Cædmon," and "the Canterbury Tales." In all there are about fifty of them. A great aid to the young reader is a list of names with their pronunciation at the beginning of the book. (New York, American Book Company. 45 cents.)

"Porcelain" and "Miniatures."

Edward Dillon and Dudley Heath are putting the finishing touches to their books on "Porcelain" and "Miniatures," respectively, to be included in The Connoisseur's Library, edited by Cyril Davenport, of the British Museum, and author of "Mezzotints," the first volume in the series G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish the two new volumes in the Autumn. "Porcelain," which was originally named "China and Porcelain," will be the second volume in the series.

The Philippines.

James Hagner writes with authority the stories of the Philippines appearing in McClure's. For several years he lived in the islands, as the journals in one of the Government bureaus. During those years he gained

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, JULY 23, 1904.—16 PAGES.

TAINE'S LETTERS.

The second volume of H. Taine's Life and Letters, just published by the Duttons, begins with 1853 and ends at the Summer of 1870. It covers the period from the age of twenty-five to the age of forty-two, opening with his struggles for the Academy prize for his thesis on Titus Livius, and closing with the completion of what he regarded as the most important work of his life, "L'Intelligence."

In 1869 he had planned to make an extensive tour in Germany, with a view to work such as he had done in his "Voyage en Italie" and in his "Voyage en Angleterre," and also with some intention of covering at least in part the literary history of Germany. He made a preliminary journey with keen interest and looked forward with confidence and pleasure to the possibility of bringing about a better understanding between the French and the Germans, who, he felt, needed only to know each other better to be really friendly. That dream was rudely broken in on by the events of the "année terrible," and Taine, sick at heart, profoundly discouraged, yet, as always, loyal to the highest ideals, turned to the supreme task of "national self-examination" which resulted in his monumental volumes on "Les Origines de la France Contemporaine." It is probably by this tremendous production that he has had and is to have his chief influence on the spirit and the life of his countrymen; he threw into it all the ardor of his temperament, all the untiring industry his conscience imposed on him, and if he failed—as it is the verdict of the best critics that in some measure he did—to attain the co-ordination which was his aim, it was because the material was too complex, the current passion even in his self-controlled mind too hot. Despite himself the work produced the impression, not altogether unjustly, of a vast political pamphlet. The present volume of his Life and Letters is valuable for the light it throws on the spirit in which Taine approached a task of this nature and on his methods, which were elaborate beyond his physical strength fully to apply.

But it is especially valuable for the picture his letters yield to us of the man, a very engaging and inspiring portrait of a man essentially noble and faithful, gifted far beyond his fellows, and devoting his gifts to worthy purposes. His own conception of the work he was fitted to do included first philosophy and then history. But beneath his aspirations, very sincere and eager, in this direction there lay the artistic sense in the indulgence of which he found the keenest enjoyment. He happily describes his feeling on this subject as well as his ethical notion of the obligation to express one's self in the following passage from a private letter written in 1862 about the time of his completion of the History of English Literature, which had absorbed nearly seven years of his life.

> We owe something to our nation, our time, and our race, from a strict sense of probity; we have received a great deal; there is not one true, humane, or just idea which has not cost the men who acquired it for us a whole ransom of labor and trials. Everything that we esteem in our own thoughts and feelings comes from others, and it is only right that we should repay to those who will come after us a little of what we owe to the dead. That is why any one who thinks at all should work out his thoughts so as to make them public and useful; he who has learnt to understand human nature, to dramatize truths, and to construct an ideal owes to others this ideal and those truths; to create a few noble and refined characters is to teach psychology and to preach ethics. Oliver Goldsmith did more with his Vicar than a hundred preachers with a hundred sermons. The level of intelligence and integrity is raised insensibly by the reading of these books and by the observa-

GEORGE MEREDITH.

We are in doubt just how to take the "interview" of Mr. Henry W. Nevinson and Mr. George Meredith, some passages of which we quote on another page this week. Is it an authorized public utterance of the aged and widely esteemed (if not widely read) British novelist? We do not doubt that Mr. Nevinson frankly told Mr. Meredith that he had gone to Box Hill deliberately to put him in print, and that Meredith submitted to the "interview" with a clear understanding of the interviewer's purpose. But did he stop to think how some of the things he said would read in print?

Mr. Nevinson is an expert writer, a man of forceful individuality, of strong feelings. One suspects that he must have unconsciously strengthened the lights and shades of Mr. Meredith's expressions of opinion. It is doubtful if a literary artist with a habit of eloquently expressing opinions of his own makes the safest sort of newspaper interviewer.

Yet we must admit that much of this Meredith matter is good reading. Unbosoming himself to his friend Nevinson, in the presence of his friend Clodd, Meredith speaks his mind freely, and gives full play to his surface thoughts. The wildest London radical of Battersea or the transpontine district could not be severer on the British Army and the Church of England. But all England comes under his lash. He out-Tolstoys Tolstoy in his positiveness, though his point of view is decidedly different. The real cause of the English objection to conscription is an unreasonable fear of death. The shopkeepers and others who would be compelled to serve in the army their two years are afraid of being shot. Conscription, in the present state of the world, is one of "the necessities for safety." "Manly nations" submit to it. "Eighty thousand Germans could march through England from end to end." Mr. Meredith not only believes in war, as firmly as he believes in the unfitness of his nation's army and the incompetence of his nation's clergy, but he seems to be bent on having an Anglo-German war of his own on a large scale.

Inevitably, this sort of emotional talk, however agreeably it may sound when one is in an amiable passion, reads like twaddle when it gets in print. The English may have to come to conscription, but that is not likely, and the system is a relic of feudalism if not of barbarism. There is no danger of a German invasion of England. Mr. Meredith's expressed views on British politics are saner, though they are not particularly interesting on this side of the Atlantic. Assuming that a Liberal administration is not far off, he says a good word or two, which will not count for much, and then he goes on to say that the Liberals will be in power only a few years, and that the Conservatives will then come back and stay in power for a long time. Mr. Meredith is not a prophet, and he is not a politician.

What amazes us most in Mr. Meredith's utterances, however, is his statement of his position as one of the disappointed. The English people, he declares, know nothing of him, care nothing for him. His books have been received with outcries of censure and disapproval. Is it possible Meredith actually thought the books he wrote, in his manner of writing, would ever be "popular"? He has had his triumph. Men and women of fine culture have admired his books above all others of their era. There has been and is a veritable Meredith cult the members of which doubtless the more highly esteem the master's works because they are not understanded of the people. Moreover, Mr. Meredith does not object to "the discipline of criticism." He believes strongly in the salutary effect of criticism that is not urbane. Art should be aristocratic, he maintains, aiming ever at the very highest. "Popularity and democratic opinion" have nothing to do with literature. Then of what does he complain?

Titian.

Georg Gronau's book on "Titian," which Charles Scribner's Sons are bringing out here in an English translation by Alice M. Todd, originally appeared in a German edition in 1900. It is the result, the author points out in his preface, of many years of preparatory study and of a "perfectly independent" criticism of the works of art. It is based, however, on the two-volume work by Crowe and Cavalcaselle. Mr. Gronau's object was "to produce not so much a collection of material as a biography, in which the characteristics of the several periods of Titian's artistic career should be clearly brought out, his relations to each of his prominent patrons treated as a connected whole, and, finally, any facts that throw light on his personality put together, in order that the reader might be enabled to form for himself a clear picture both of the artist and of the man."

The results of the most recent researches since the appearance of the German edition have been used for the present volume. The section on Titian's relations to the Court of Urbino has been rewritten, grounded on the records of the della Rovere family, which are preserved in the Florence State archives, and which for some years past the author has been studying. The list of pictures in this edition is new. Many of the reproductions appear here for the first time. The illustrations—fifty-four in number—are in half-tone and include portraits of Titian and his daughter, Alphonso d'Este, the Duke of Ferrara, Philip of Spain, Pope Paul III., Isabella of Portugal, the Princess of Urbino, and others, and reproductions of "St. Jerome," "The Fall of Man," "The Transfiguration," "Nymph and Shepherd," "Murder," "The Battle of Cadore," "Bacchanal," &c.

The book opens with a chapter on "Cadore and Venice. The Venetian School of Painting." In Chapter II. Mr. Gronau writes about Titian's relations with Giorgione. He follows these with discussions of Titian's portraits and fancy portraits, his altar pictures, his church pictures and portraits about 1530; his work in Venice, his private life—family, home, and friends—closing with a chapter on "Titian's Technique." A bibliography and a list of Titian's pictures have been added.

George Sand's Methods.

The London Globe.

One hardly expected to have such vivid reminiscences of George Sand as those which M. Emil Aucante has just contributed to the Gil Blas. M. Aucante was George Sand's secretary from 1842 to 1858. Her disposition of her time was remarkable. It was at midnight that she regularly sat down in her library to work. When the rest of the world was rising she went to bed to enjoy sleep until midday. One is apt to associate the counting of words with modern conditions of authorship, but George Sand was as careful as any writer of to-day to give her publisher just so much of her genius as he paid for. Her method was to write the same number of lines on each page.

Irving Bacheller's New Novel.

"Vergilius" is the rather classical sounding title of a new novel by Irving Bacheller, author of "Eben Holden," which Messrs. Harper & Brothers will publish early in August. Mr. Bacheller has been engaged upon writing the story for two years, and in it departs radically from his former manner. For one thing, the action is laid in the times just preceding the birth of Christ, and the central figure is a young patrician of Rome, who, besides being involved in a mesh of loves and hates, is given a chance in the actual arena at the Herodian games. His desperate conflict with an enemy on that occasion, the publishers say, is splendidly dramatic. Religious matters, of course, enter in. Moreover, the publishers announce instead of the regulation "price of $1.50," a "popular price" of $1.35.

Marmaduke Pickthall's New Book.

Marmaduke Pickthall, whose "Said, the Fisherman" has been called the best book about the East since Kinglake's "Eothen," has now written a novel of English country life called "Enid," which will be one of the new books of the early Fall in this country. In London they say the book has too much artifice, and that the style of it reminds one of the Meredithian labyrinths. One reviewer says: "The book is full of amazing marriages—that of the old rake, Lord Elmsdale, with Lottie, the lady's maid, belongs to the realm of sheer delightful comedy. So does the return to the paths of respectability of Enid's sister, who has been "smart-setting." The peasants are capital, but they lack that touch of poetry which places Mr. Hardy's in the peerage of peasantry beside Bottom and Quince."

THE trouble was, from the very beginning, as you see after the complications have all been straightened out, and the tragic but peaceful end has come, that Martin Challoner was too good for the social condition in which he was born. We say "too good" intentionally. No matter what his weaknesses may be, a man of genius, because of his genius, is certainly superior to the routine of life which it is good for the rest of us to follow. Martin was born an artist. There was music in his soul. He had a sense of form. The surroundings of his life, at home and at the university, were such as ordinary mortals, decently educated, are wont to regard as comely and edifying. But Martin's soul loathed "the ugliness of Protestantism."

Why should "throne" be allowed to rhyme with "join" in sacred subjects, whereas it would be admissible in no other class of poetry? Was it because anything was good enough in a hymn, or because those who were responsible for the "form" of English worship were entirely without any sense of form themselves? Or why in church allow music that would be tolerated nowhere else? Or why have windows in the house of God which for coloring and design could only be paralleled in the worst type of suburban villa?

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Martin yearns for an artist's freedom to worship the beautiful, while his father is a churchman, a low churchman, if you please, a Reverend and Honorable, brother of a good-natured, easy-going Earl, but a man dominated always by his stern sense of duty. He sees his duty clearly, too. You cannot fairly call such a man narrow-minded and bigoted because he will not have George Eliot's novels in his house or tolerate the music of the composer of "Tannhäuser." He is really a large-hearted, benevolent man, who loves his twin children, Martin and Helen, devotedly, though his love is always restrained and guided by his sense of his duty. He believes in good manners as a concomitant of good character, in the letter of the law, in the formal university course for every gentleman's son. Yet the reader soon feels that classical learning may not be essential to Martin's development. Says Lady Sunningdale:

> Can you tell from looking at a picture if the artist knew Latin? Or pick me a piece of Greek out of "Tristan und Isolde"?

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In "The Challoners," (just published here by the Lippincotts,) Mr. E. F. Benson, author of the glittering, once widely read "Dodo," has produced a sound, well-studied, well-written, and thoroughly interesting work of fiction. It may not have the great vogue of some of his earlier books, but it deserves the approval of sensible men and women. For one thing it is not a "society novel"; the aroma of vulgarity is not in it.

Mr. Benson may have somewhat overdrawn or too highly colored his principal personages, the Rev. Hon. Sidney Challoner, weak Martin, and strong, brave Helen; and we are sure no chattering busybody of a woman in real life was ever half so agreeable or half so amusing as Lady Sunningdale, who is a cultivated and purposeful Flora Finching, and the owner of two delightful dachshunds, Suez Canal and Sahara. But the essence of it is all true. One remembers, as he reads of the moral and spiritual struggle between Martin and his father, between the ungovernable spirit of art and the personified sense of duty, that the author of "Dodo" was a son of an Archbishop of Canterbury.

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The contest with his father's will kills Martin. He has his triumph first and then he succumbs. On the other hand, Helen, whose nature is much stronger, gains strength in the fight. But she gracefully submits to her father's will until he attempts to step between her and the man she loves. In this act, again, duty impels him. If his view of life is right (and it was the view of men who did much to make life worth living for us of this generation) his action is honorable and righteous. He discovers that the man to whom Helen is betrothed is an atheist.

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Mr. Benson has always written effectively of music. There is a great deal of music in "The Challoners." There is also a plentiful supply of appreciable humor in the book. Its shadows are not unrelieved nor is the effect of it depressing.

An Emerson—Thoreau Leaflet.

Emerson wrote for The Boston Advertiser in May, 1862, an obituary notice of his friend Thoreau. The notice was signed simply, "E." It has been reprinted, in a "booklet," or "leaflet," by Edwin B. Hill, at Lakeland, Mich., together with a letter of F. B. Sanborn, dated Concord, June 11, 1862, mentioning Emerson as the writer of the obituary, as well as a reprinted letter of Thoreau, and some explanatory notes. Mr. Hill contemplates publishing a series of these little pamphlets, with the general title of "Collectanea." This is No. 1.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, July 22.—The Methuens will soon publish in London a new novel by Henry James called "The Golden Bowl." It is the story of the experiences of three Americans in Europe—like "The Ambassadors."

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The anonymous author of "The Life of a Prig" has written "The Adventures of King James the Second of England," which will be published in the Autumn by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co.

***

A new volume of the late Lord Acton's formidable Cambridge Modern History will appear in January, 1905. Its subject is "Wars of Religion."

***

In Stanley J. Weyman's forthcoming novel, (to be published here in the Fall by the Longmans,) the popular story teller returns to his best field, the France of Henri Quatre. Once more we shall have wise Sully, doubtless, and other great figures of the reign of Navarre.

***

Still another story for boys by the late George A. Henty remains to be published. It is said to be a good one, too, and will appear about Christmas.

***

"An Artist's Love Story," to be published soon by George Allen, relates to the courtship of Sir Thomas Lawrence.

***

Charles Oman is editing a new "History of England" for Messrs. Methuen, and will himself write the first volume, entitled "From the Beginning to 1066." The history will be divided into six epochs, each of which will be treated independently, though an effort will be made "to pursue a general unity of method."

***

Another six-volume work in preparation by the same publishers is a "History of Rome," by R. H. J. Greenridge, whose object is to produce a general history of the period in the widest sense of the term, and a book of reference on a minute scale.

***

King Edward has given permission to the Fine Art Society to reproduce in color fac similes the sixty watercolor drawings presented to the King and Queen at the time of their coronation. The letterpress will comprise an essay on watercolor art and biographical notes of the artists represented. W.

English Homes.

"In English Homes" is the title of a quarto volume imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. It deals with the internal character, furniture, and adornments of some of the most notable houses of England. The edifices are depicted historically from photographs by Charles Latham. The illustrations, of which there are a large number, are in half-tone and show the different sections of the houses described—dining, drawing, and other rooms, ceilings, walls, mantel pieces, fireplaces, staircases, corridors, and exteriors. Seventy-four houses are described and pictured. These include Audley End in Essex, Broughton Castle in Oxfordshire, Combe Abbey in Warwickshire, Dunster Castle in Somerset, Eastmoor Castle in Herefordshire, Grimsthorpe in Lincolnshire, Haddon Hall in Derbyshire, Knowsley Hall in Lancashire, Littlecote in Wiltshire, Melbury House in Dorset, Norton Conyers in Yorkshire, Old Place in Sussex, Red Lodge in Bristol, Sandringham in Norfolk, Sydenham House in Devon, Wroxton Abbey in Oxfordshire, and other homes in Suffolk, Middlesex, Kent, Berkshire, Hampshire, Salisbury, Dorset, Cheshire, Westmoreland, &c.

In his introduction, which is also illustrated with half-tones, the author describes the plans of the houses, examples of decoration, and the evolution of style. In the course of his remarks he says:

That * * * domestic architecture and art are an organic growth—that in them there has been no revolution, but only gradual progress from rudeness to finished work, only the silent change, scarcely perceivable, of style and methods of bringing new adaptations, the expression of slowly developing tendencies in social life, the effect of the greater security which came with later times, and the introduction of the larger comforts which became available through wider opportunities and the growing wealth of the country. The hall of the Tudor or Stuart gentleman * * * is no more than the later form of the great hall of the Norman Baron, wherein he sat at table with his family and guests in patriarchal relation to his retainers and serving men.

Fishing.

A two-volume work on "Fishing" is being brought out in this country in the Country Life Library of Sports by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is edited by Horace G. Hutchinson. Its object is to teach the angler to be less entirely the "fool at the other" end of the pole, as Dr. Johnson described the fisher, in regard to the actual angling. There are chapters on salmon, trout, charr, and grayling fishing, fishing for pike, the tarpon and other big fishes of Florida, angling in Norway, British sea fish, fishing for eels, bream, tench, carp, &c. Among the contributors are J. Turner-Turner, J. W. Willis Bund, F. G. Aflalo, G. A. Boulenger, F. R. S., V. P. Z. S., &c.; Dr. J. Kingston Barton, John James Hardy, Lord Walter Gordon-Lennox, E. Valentine Corrie, Frederic M. Halford, Martin Smith, Horace G. Hutchinson, the editor of the volumes; the Hon. A. E. Gathorne Hardy, R. B. Marston, and others.

The books are profusely illustrated from photographs and old prints, and there are several colored plates showing the different kinds of bait to be used for the various fish and in certain waters. In the course of his chapter on "Norwegian Angling" Capt. C. E. Radclyffe writes, concerning the season for fishing in the rivers:

Like all other rivers in the world, the Norwegian ones are subject to lack of water or floods, either of which are extremely detrimental to good sport; but it is well to bear a few points in mind when making a selection of rivers for the coming season. First, then, it should be clearly understood that the chief rivers of the country are all snow-fed streams. Therefore, if there has been a heavy fall of snow in certain parts of the country during the past Winter before Christmas there will be a correspondingly plentiful supply of water in the rivers of this district throughout the fishing season and vice versa. But no one can foretell the result of a heavy rainfall or very hot weather during the Summer months, as both these things tend to melt the snow and flood the rivers.

Wagner in Paris.

The volume on "My Literary Life," the second in the autobiography of Mme. Adam, (Juliette Lambert,) is in active preparation by D. Appleton & Co. The first book dealt with "The Romance of My Childhood and Youth." In the forthcoming volume the author writes of her literary achievements and acquaintances, her artistic friends, and her musical contemporaries. In one chapter she writes about Wagner, his music in Paris, and his relations with other musicians, Berlioz, Hans von Bülow, Liszt, and Gounod. She gives Berlioz's picture of Wagner when she spoke to him about the German composer:

He has a satanical soul. * * * His pride is limitless. He fancies himself the overtopping tree in the musical forest. But that is not so. He belongs to the mandragora species. Woe to him who sleeps under its shade. It means death. Poor Bülow! Wagner bitterly hates every one who has humiliated him by rendering him a service. I know something about it myself.

Mme. Adam speaks of the publication of her "Mon Village," and the kindness with which it was received by Hetzel and Michael Lévy, as well as by Littré, who found in it a number of old French words, which gave him the idea of making "a grand French dictionary." In this chapter, also, she writes of the beginning of her acquaintance with Edmond Adam. She saw him for the first time at a Wagner concert, and it seemed to her that he wished to be presented to her, but she refused. Reference is also made to the conflict between France and Italy. A description of Garibaldi was given to Mme. Adam by Nino Bixio. He said:

Garibaldi is a grand sailor, a great General. He knows all about war and its tactics, and he knows all about the sea. He never yields to any influence, which is a great arm for a leader. He lives alone with his own thoughts, is always gentle and calm, and never at any moment does he lose his temper. He orders an officer to be degraded in the same tone as though he were saying: "Make up that account." Garibaldi has a sort of supernatural influence over people.

The Bank of England.

"Histoire de la Banque d'Angleterre" is the title of a work brought out in Paris by Arthur Rousseau, in which S. Andréadès gives the history of the Bank of England, its origin, its foundation, and development, the Peel act, and the functions of the Bank in relation to the treasury. The author has studied his subject thoroughly, and has consulted nearly every authority. He discusses the problems arising in the course of its history. In his exposition of the financial policy of William Pitt, he does justice to the man, at the same time emphasising his faults, especially in relation to his "sinking fund." He points out that it was the temper of the nation that forced Pitt to adopt emissions of debt instead of taxation as a means of carrying on the war with Napoleon. M. Andréadès, coming down to later times, treats of such incidents in England's economic history as the crisis of 1866 and the Baring crisis, and has something to say of the administrative side of the Bank of England's business. The work is in two volumes. Its author is a Greek, and is the first to write a consecutive history of the Bank of England.

Some Good Sellers.

Henry Holt & Co. announce the fifth edition in this country and the second in England of "The Holladay Case," the detective story of New York and Etretat. The book is shortly to appear in Germany through Robert Lutz of Stuttgart. The same house is printing a third edition of the late Guy Wetmore Carryl's tale of the American colony in Paris, "The Transgression of Andrew Vane," and second editions of Quick's "Aladdin & Co.," and Dolores M. Bacon's "Diary of a Musician," and seven editions of Charles Battell Loomis's "Cheerful Americans."

Prof. N. S. Shaler's "The Citizen," published by A. S. Barnes & Co., has gone into a second edition. The author is spending the Summer on his country estate on the north shore of Martha's Vineyard.

The Macmillan Company reports the second edition of Maurice Hewlett's new novel, "The Queen's Quair," the fifth edition of Dr. John W. Streeter's account of his farming experiences, "The Pit of the Land," and the second of "The Woman Right."

Three editions in this country and two in England have been printed of "I Do Which a Woman Tells the Truth About Herself," by D. Appleton & Co., who report a new edition of "Lucretia Borgia," which is about to appear in London; the third edition of Maarten Maartens's "Dorothea," and the third edition of Dr. G. Stanley Hall's work on "Adolescence," which is being issued in England.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended July 14: Adult Fiction—Churchill's "The Crossing," Ellen Glasgow's "The Deliverance," and Wilkins's "The Givers." Juvenile fiction—Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," Alcott's "Little Men," and Lang's "Blue Fairy Book." Miscellaneous—Spencer's "Autobiography," Beveridge's "Russian Advance," and Clemens's "Extracts from Adam's Diary."

Macmillan Importations.

The Macmillan Company is bringing out in this country "A Fourteenth Century English Biblical Version," edited by Anna C. Paues, Ph. D.; "The Faith of a Christian," by A Disciple; "The Burns Country," by Charles S. Dougall, M. A.; "The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques, and Discoveries of the English Nation," by Hakluyt; "The Digest of Justinian," translated by Charles Henry Monro, M. A., Vol I.; "The Letters of Charles Lamb," newly arranged with additions, edited, in two volumes, by the late Canon Alfred Ainger; "The Theory of Determinants and Their Applications," by Robert Forsyth Scott, M. A.; "Cartae Shakespearanae—Shakespeare Documents," collected and arranged by D. H. Lambert, in Bohn's Standard Library; "Certain Sources of Corruption in Latin Manuscripts," by Frederick William Shipley; "Studies in Treaties: Their Making and Enforcement," by Samuel B. Crandall, Ph. D., in the series of Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, and in the same series "The Sociology of a New York City Block," by Thomas Jesse Jones, B. D., Ph. D., and "The Christian Idea of Atonement," by T. Vincent Tymms, D. D.

Animal Stories.

Old Hendrik is a Hottentot, which may, of course, prejudice you against his stories. But if you have no objection to his nationality and are fond of strange dialects—also, if you enjoy stories of humanized animals—you will find pleasure in listening, in company with the three children of his master, to Hendrik's diverting chronicles of "Why Old Baboon Has That Kink in His Tail," "Why Old Jackal Danced the War Dance," "Why Old Jackal Slinks His Tail," "Why the Tortoise Has No Hair On," and nine other hitherto unexplained mysteries of the animal world.

There are attractive pictures drawn of the home life of the baboon, the stupidity of the wolf, the mean cunning of the jackal, with character sketches of their wives and children. And to make it all more natural Mr. J. A. Shepherd has drawn inspiring "likenesses" of the animals, dressed respectably in trousers and shirts, or, as in the case of the ladies and children, neatly attired in aprons and pinafores. ("Old Hendrik's Tales." By Capt. A. O. Vaughn. Illustrated with twelve pictures by J. A. Shepherd. 12mo. Pp. 232. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.)

Andersen's Fairy Tales.

A new edition of some of the stories of Hans Christian Andersen, edited by Edna Henry Lee Turpin, has been prepared for use by the children in the lower grades of the elementary schools, ("Fairy Tales," by Hans Christian Andersen. Selected and edited by Edna Henry Lee Turpin. In the Graded Supplementary Reading Series. 12mo. New York: Maynard, Merrill & Co. 50c.) The editor has written a short biography of Andersen. There are nineteen tales in the book, including "Five in One Pod," "The Little Match Girl," "The Daisy," "The Ugly Duckling," "The Nightingale," "The Beetle," "The Mermaid," "The Darning Needle," "The Fir Tree," "The Old House," "There Is a Difference," "The Steadfast Tin Soldier," "The Flax," &c. The book contains many pictures, including several on full pages. The type is a bold and clear cut primer, the letters shaded to conform to the latest scientific methods of typography.

"The Ingoldsby Legends."

Thomas Ingoldsby's book of "Legends," or "Mirth and Marvels," is included in the Caxton Thin Paper Classics. (Small Foolscap 8vo. Lambskin. Pp. 656. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.) The book contains as frontispiece a photogravure etching of the author surrounded by his "people," drawn by Edmund J. Sullivan. The decorated title page, on Japan paper, is from a design by A. Garth Jones. The large print is done on very thin, but opaque paper. The tales include "The Spectre of Tappington," "The Hand of Glory," "Grey Dolphin," "Legend of Hamilton Tighe," "The Jackdaw of Rheims," "The Bagman's Dog," "Netley Abbey," "Sir Rupert the Fearless," "The Black Mousquetaire," "Bloudie Jacke of Shrewsberrie," "The Lord of Thoulouse," "The Brothers of Birchington," "The Forlorn One," while among the miscellaneous poems are "Hermann; or, The Broken Spear," "Hints For An Historical Play," "Marie Mignot," "As I Laye A-Thynkynge," "The Truants," "The Poplar," &c.

Forthcoming Doubleday Books.

Among the books on Doubleday, Page & Co.'s list for late Summer and September publication are "The Interloper," by Mrs. Violet Jacob; "The Seeker," by Harry Leon Wilson; "A Belle of the Fifties," being the memoirs of Mrs. Clay of Alabama; "Letters of Robert E. Lee," edited by his son; "Traffics and Discoveries," by Rudyard Kipling, and "Old Gorgon Graham," a new volume of letters from the "Self-Made Merchant," by George H. Lorimer.

The August number of *The World's Work* will be late—Friday, August 5th.

This is the largest issue we have ever made. It will contain 380 pages and about 250 illustrations devoted to the World's Fair at St. Louis.

Readers when they see the magazine will, we think, appreciate the reasons for devoting a great issue to this great subject. The things which make the United States interesting are displayed at this exposition; and the number will be a revelation not only to those who have been to St. Louis, but to all active-minded Americans.

In addition to the regular copies (at 50c.) there will be three special limited editions of 1,000 each, printed on coated paper throughout, nucut edges, and bound in Japan paper, cloth, and flexible leather. Price, $1, $2, and $3, according to binding.

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the Fathers Saw It."

New York Times Book Review:

MR. WADDY THOMPSON'S interesting letter of July 1 states very clearly the old secession argument. It is really a bit of history. My conclusion from the "original sources," which I have studied with great care, is the reverse of his.

One can prove anything by proof texts. The limits of a letter do not permit an extended analysis of the original documents. I can only state briefly the conclusions to which my study of Elliott's Debates, The Federalist, the Washington correspondence, and other original documents, including the great Webster debates, has led me. -

1. When the members of the Constitutional Convention assembled, they smarted under the intolerable evils of a weak confederacy with no real central authority, but yet they did not perceive a remedy.

2. Discussion and consideration brought the leaders to the conclusion that it was necessary to establish a strong central Government, with power to levy taxes and enforce its laws against individuals. The old confederacy could only act by asking the States to act.

3. Therefore designedly, and with perfect knowledge of what they were about, these leaders framed the Constitution of the United States.

4. It was necessary that this should be ratified by the several States. They had not yet given up their independence. But when each State ratified the Constitution, it gave up its independence and became part of a nation.

5. In the debates in each State the advocates of the Constitution sought to reassure the lovers of the separate State life, by arguing that the States did retain a certain separate existence, and that all personal rights would be protected under the new Constitution.

6. When the question of the extent of these reserved rights of the States first became practical, and South Carolina passed the nullification ordinance of 1832, Daniel Webster, in the great debate on the Force bill, (the purpose of which was to vest in the President full power to compel South Carolinians to obey Federal laws,) demonstrated: "That the Constitution of the United States is not a league, confederacy, or compact between the people of the several States in their sovereign capacities, but a Government proper, founded on the adoption of the people and creating direct relations between itself and individuals."

Webster devoted the rest of his life to the advocacy of this proposition. He convinced the reason and conscience of the North that it was sound. This conviction carried us through the civil war.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

New York, July 20, 1904.

Stories Dimly Remembered.

New York Times Book Review:

A good many years ago, eighteen or twenty, I read a book which at the time interested me very much, but its title and the name of the author have entirely passed from my mind. It is to learn these that I seek the help of your readers. My recollection of the story is vague. The heroine, a young woman, visits three old gentlemen who live in some remote spot and who are her guardians. Much to the surprise of the hosts they find their guest to be a great addition to their household, and urge her to prolong her visit, giving their loneliness as a cause, while the true reason is that they want her to meet their nephew, whose arrival is daily expected. She resists their importunities, and makes her preparations for departure, when the old gentlemen devise little plans for her entertainment and detention, story telling being a feature. Among the stories told is one about some Monkton, who has all sorts of misfortunes befall him on account of some curse which will be active until some Monkton who died abroad is buried in England, the curse, which is in rhyme and all about Monkton, being often repeated.

There is still another story which I would like you to identify. It is not a ghost story, but an uncanny sort of thing, translated from the German and published about twenty years ago in a volume containing about half a dozen tales of the same style. A certain room in a certain inn in Germany is the scene of many suicides, every one sleeping in the room falling from the window, hanging themselves, or doing something equally dreadful. At last, an onlooker in the next room discovers the cause. In the house opposite the ill-fated room lives an old woman who sits in her window, and by gazing steadily at the room opposite hypnotizes the occupant. Then she holds a manikin in view of her victim, and he blindly follows its contortions. If the manikin falls to the ground, he does likewise, &c. A very knowing and unpleasant spider companion to the witch is also mentioned. If you can give me this information I desire I will be most grateful.

ANNIE FLEMING.

New York, July 19, 1904.

Magazines and Special Fields.

New York Times Book Review:

In your issue of July 9 "W. A. C." discourses of the individuality that characterizes the magazines and the relentless way each editor has of rejecting every manuscript, however worthy, that does not come within his own particular field. A meteor of dazzling brilliancy may strike the earth just a few feet away on the neighboring preserve, but, no matter what its scientific or pecuniary value as an exhibit, the editor has no use for it unless it fall on his side of the fence. There is abundant evidence that editors generally deem it wise to try to graft this belief on the public mind, even though they fail to convince themselves of it. The subject greatly interests me, and I venture to ask "W. A. C." (or yourself)—if it be not too large a request—briefly to define for me the special fields of at least a few of the prominent magazines. I have in mind those that publish stories of every and every current topic; brief stories on widely differing themes; short stories based on every conceivable theory, and serial tales by authors whose names alone are sufficient to give value to manuscripts in any market, and who can sell their wares with the covers on. As far as I can see, these might almost as well be "mixed up" and assigned to each magazine by lot. Even the magazines that devote large spaces to women's dress and kitchen recipes publish all sorts of miscellaneous matter as well. I can easily believe with "W. A. C." that Hawthorne would be turned down by many a magazine editor of to-day, but rather because his style is unsuited—more is the pity!—to present-day taste than because the sparks of his genius would fall outside of certain mythical boundaries that are supposed to circumscribe an editor's literary pasture, beyond which he would not pursue his quest though a new Thackeray were beckoning him over the line.

New York, July 14, 1904. C. M.

"Whilst."

New York Times Book Review:

The Bookman for July, Page 530, says: "Why do Americans who say 'whilst' for 'while' always have grease spots on their clothes?"

"Whilst" is as good a word as any other. We have many such duplications, such as though and although, till and until. A long list of such might be made. Instead of impairing the language, they enrich it.

"Whilst" is an old form of "while," and is still very much in use among the best of writers.

"Well, make your mirth whilst I bear my misery." Beaumont and Fletcher, "The Night Walker," Act I.

"Whilst with delight he wisely spake." Spenser, "The Faerie Queene," B. II., C. 2.

Whilst is certainly not an Americanism. The Standard Dictionary says: "'Whilst,' while, old form, generally euphonic, still used widely, especially in England."

Thackeray uses it habitually: "Whilst his business was going on thus prosperously." "Esmond," Chapter V. A. B.

Memphis, Tenn., July 15, 1904.

Why I Are They Not ?

New York Times Book Review:

Can you please tell me why Winston Churchill's three novels are not awarded chief place in contemporary American fiction? They are possessed of great narrative power and keen insight into character. H. E. B.

New Haven, Conn., July 20, 1904.

Binks and Skeezucks.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

The readers of Miss Daskam's book have a bad taste in the mouth, but do not know to what to attribute it. The bad taste is owing to the cavalier manner in which the young parents treat the kindly intentioned aunt. She is somewhat of a bore, but the good-will of any one dwelling under one's roof is something to be nursed and fostered in this life. The young couple lose the respect of the reader, and it is amazing that Miss Daskam offers it as humor.

New York, July 14, 1904. C. A. G.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

Why has no one given credit to the author of "Bruvver Jim's Baby" due him for creating the preacher's children, in addition to Little Skeezucks? They are all that Binks was supposed to be, only more convincing. Skeezucks is far more appealing than Binks in that the reader loves him as much as the miners do. One wishes to take the little fellow in one's arms, to give him comfort and affection and a few of the joys he has always been denied. We love the things we pity and yearn over. We love those who sacrifice themselves for the sake of the helpless. Therefore we love old Jim and his baby. To my mind even the pup in this Skeezucks story is more adorably "human" than most of the "spirit" in those memoirs. There would be something hopelessly pessimistic in the one who could read Bruvver Jim without laughter and tears; there would be something adamantine in the heart that refused little Skeezucks a warm and welcoming spot. I would like to take him in my arms.

ALICE H.

New York, July 18, 1904.

III.

New York Times Book Review:

What is all this pother about children—their rival claims to affection? This Binks is all right—he's natural. I admit I am a bachelor, and I have a nephew—impudent young dog—who says I'm irascible. Well, it does excite my ire to read some of the letters you've printed. They appear to be written by people wholly without humor, and have afforded me an interesting study in mentality. I don't know the author of Binks's Memoirs, but I'd like to, as she's that rare creature, a woman with a healthy, straightaway sense of humor. What's the use of quibbling over these two book children? Skeezucks is a nice little chap who holds his tongue as lots of children ought to, but don't. But Binks is the real, average child you meet around at your married friends' houses. He's precocious enough, but no prodigy. As for precocious children—I am reminded of the man who said that when he contemplated the mediocre multitudes about him he wondered what had become of all the precocious children he'd heard about. One word more. The reason the man-author of Skeezucks made the little chap so silent was because, being a man, he didn't know what to make him say—a point which nobody seems to have thought about but F. K.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 10, 1904.

IV.

New York Times Book Review:

It isn't my custom to take part in epistolary disputes conducted through the columns of newspapers, but in the matter of mine that I should not like to leave the opinion to be current that I am a mother-head or prospective motherhood "well-nigh indecent." No author need worry over this sort of a charge, Nowadays, that writer who, to quote Henry Arthur Jones, "avoids shocking petty conventional morality" is indeed an artful dodger.

CHANNING POLLOCK.

New York, July 20, 1904.

V.

New York Times Book Review:

In my day there was a certain wholesale respect paid to the family and everything relating to it that I am sorry to say I do not perceive nowadays. Miss Daskam's "Memoirs of a Baby" only reflects the general attitude of irreverence toward family life. The manner in which it is done is distinctly clever, one must admit that; but to an old-fashioned mind these attacks upon the inner sanctum of domestic life seem ill-advised, at least. One reads books now that are iconoclastic from the first to the last page—conservatism is thrown to the winds. But literature reflects life—do we not see our girls voluntarily leaving the family roof to go forth into the world like knights errant? Do they sow in that world the seeds of respect for home, or the reverse? Miss Daskam wrote of her own times, and as such her book is true. Viewed from that standpoint, it is admirably amusing.

A GRANDMOTHER.

Brooklyn, July 21, 1904.

Author of "The Breadwinners."

New York Times Book Review:

It is seldom that I see a daily paper nowadays. But I am surprised to learn from THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW that any questioning is on as to the authorship of "The Breadwinners." I had thought that settled a generation ago, even to the satisfaction of those not gifted with the Dervish anointed eye.

As for experts, I would wager something that either Mr. Stedman or Mr. Aldrich would lay a willing hand on a volume of their complete and collected poems and swear in plain prose not only that John Hay is the author, but that no other man then living or now dead wrote or could have written "The Breadwinners." The touch of one premier's hand is there.

I wonder if those who know Mr. Hay only as a statesman fully know what he has done, what he is, in literature. With Lowell he ranks, I think, as having written the best dialect poems in any language. For what may perhaps be called a higher, though undoubtedly less difficult class of verse, where will you find a bit "round and perfect as a star," better than "Twilight on Sandusky Marsh"? It may seem trivial as compared with epics or attempted epics, but to carry in one's heart or pocket, give me the gem rather than the granite monolith!

When I look up at Mr. Hay standing on the bridge and steering the Ship of State I involuntarily lift my hat—and am glad that I'm not there. Indeed, I'm glad, for the country's sake, that no other poet whom I know is there. His hand did not leave the helm, nor skill his hand, even when an arrow from the jealous gods entered his home and smote his first-born.

He began political life with Lincoln. Unless I mistake, he will stand with Lincoln in the future and to the end, as wise in council, firm in purpose, gentle in heart, and incorrupt where corruption has been rather the rule than the exception. And all this is something to say for a poet!

His has been no Summer voyage; it has been stormy sailing. Launched on a new sea in this country's history, he had little of precedent to guide him. So far as I see he has not yet made a mistake in his course, but, every time, an excellent landfall.

Poet, scholar, gentleman, and statesman; has he touched anything, attempted anything, in which he has not excelled? We have had and we may have other poets, but here we have a man as well.

Nantucket, July 17, 1904. C. H. W.

Ainsworth in England.

New York Times Book Review:

Your pleasant reference to a small screed of mine about William Harrison Ainsworth induces me to think that perhaps there is more interest in the man than I had supposed. Incidentally, permit me to say that the reference to the Cruikshank controversy was purely biographical, and as there is only one side to it, it could have been taken up only with a biographical purpose. You embolden me to burden you with a single note of comment. You say that "nobody now cares a rap about any of Ainsworth's books except the once dubiously regarded 'Jack Sheppard.'" I thought so, too, but I have just received a letter from my English friend, who is preparing the "Life of Ainsworth," in which he says: "You will forgive me if I join issue with you on one point! I do not think that Ainsworth is an author who has fallen into oblivion, and whose books are not read by the present generation. I refer of course to English readers, as I have no knowledge of Ainsworth's position in America. Ainsworth is undoubtedly read a great deal now in England. Routledge issues a vast number of cheap editions of his works, and, in addition, many other publishing firms have recently issued editions of the better known novels. This has been done by Methuen, Newnes, Gibbings, Mudie, Treherne, and Grant Richards—to mention a few that I recollect at the minute. This proves there is a demand for Ainsworth by the reading public in England." Another Englishman, the head of one of the leading book-dealing houses in London, a man with the best literary taste, writes to me: "Personally I think Ainsworth is most unjustly neglected. I have read all his important works with considerable pleasure." These two letters indicate the truth, viz., that Ainsworth is popular in England among the ordinary fiction readers, and tolerated by the critics.

Indulge me in one other remark. In your quotation from my article you cite this: "One of my Thackeray letters is addressed to Ainsworth, dated in 1844, inviting him to dine at the Garrick, with the characteristic remark: 'I want to ask three or four of the literary profession.'" Alas! for the if it were not so tragical to the unfortunate quoter. I have searched through Roget's Thesaurus and the Century Dictionary, but I have not been able to discover any words which enable me to express my opinion of the artlet of the types who assumed to amend the orthography of Thackeray.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE.

New York, July 16, 1904.

Conversation and Public Opinion.

New York Times Book Review:

Your article on "Conversation" in last Saturday's issue of THE BOOK REVIEW certainly struck a responsive note. Conversation was formerly the chief method of communication on account of the slowness of the mails, the absence of telegraph, telephone, &c. Now, in addition to these we have the newspaper. Go into an American household of an evening. Each member has his own particular book or newspaper. He is being amused. Yes, but is it constructive amusement?

Take up newspapers, for example. Certain of these are widely read for lurid, sensational news which forms the basis of the paper. Such papers debase the self-respect, warp the judgment. They work untold harm, but—they are profitable financially. Another class of newspapers—and by far the largest class—are the partisan papers. These exalt party above country, and are of varying influence politically. In this class are found capitalistic papers and labor papers.

Then come the independent papers, few in number, but deserving the hearty support of every good citizen. It is not necessary to agree with all the positions taken by these papers: if they only seem honest and unbiased, it is enough. Every citizen knows which these papers are. He should also understand that any support that he gives them tends toward good citizenship and good government; that support of the others is a blow, however small, at the same.

Too many people nowadays take the opinions of newspapers for their own. In political disputes their attitude is at the mercy of the newspapers. They are always on the side of the majority. On them rests the burden of civic corruption. It rests upon newspapers to awake public sentiment.

But, returning to our subject, is it not possible to make our conversation more helpful, more strengthening? Each of us with a little more thought, a little more care, can make it so. H. E. BARNES.

New Haven, Conn., July 20, 1904.

"Tillie, a Mennonite Maid."

New York Times Book Review:

You have lately published much pro and con on the subjects of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" and the Daskam babies. Now I should like to hear what the consensus of opinion of your readers is in regard to "Tillie, the Mennonite Maid."

We read Rebecca and were delighted with it, and having read of her life in the New England States, we thought the next best thing would be to take up Tillie. Much as we enjoyed Rebecca, to the same extent we were disappointed in Tillie. Not because the latter may be true to life, but is it agreeable to read about such people as that horridly cruel Jac Getz, the profane Doc, and then the narrow-minded, ignorant Amishes, New Mennonites, and Dunkards?

Does the book give us a picture of them at the present time or of that of a former generation? Having been born in that county in which the scene is laid, I can say that the story is true to life as it was forty years ago, but I never heard of such brutality as Jac Getz represents. The meanness, ignorance, and remarkable English as "she is spoke" are correct, yet I never heard "darse" used as a noun. Has any of your readers something to say about Tillie, pro or con? W. X. Y.

Bethlehem, Penn., July 16, 1904.

"Nigger" for Negro.

New York Times Book Review:

I would like to call Mr. Winston Churchill's attention to the fact that in his very interesting new book, "The Crossing," he makes a mistake in putting the word "nigger" into the conversation of the Southern ladies and gentlemen. It was always considered the height of bad breeding among aristocratic Southerners to use the word "nigger." They always spoke of the slaves as negroes, which they pronounced as if it were spelled "nigras," and thought that only Yankees and low people ever said "nigger." M. T. T.

Southampton, L. I., July 18, 1904.

Many Answers Received.

New York Times Book Review:

My request for information concerning the poem containing the line, "She felt of the belt at the back" has been kindly answered by several readers, who have sent copies of the poem desired, to whom I desire to express my appreciation of the kindness. I thank you for your courtesy in bringing the inquiry to the attention of the readers of THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW and in forwarding a copy of the poem.

FREDERIC BUNTING.

Ellenville, N. Y., July 17, 1904.

Tom Masson's Verses.

A series of verses satirizing society is contained in a little volume entitled "In Merry Measure," by Tom Masson. 16mo. Pp. 152. Illustrated. Uniform with "Rhymes and Roundelays" and "Taken from Life." New York: Life Publishing Company. Blue leather and gold, $1.50; boards, 75c.) The verses cover a variety of subjects from the quatrain to a commedietta. There are over 100 poems in all, including "Fifteen Minutes to Spare," "Reassured," "The Longest Way Round," "Friendship," "Her Aunt," "Too Soon," "In High Society," "Love's Iron Rule," "The Missing Key," "The Sweet Girl Graduate," "Under the Mistletoe," "In Leap Year," "In Love," "The Same Girl," "Not the Same Girl," "The Dying Buzzer," "How She Accepted Him," "To a Modern Maid," "Her Answer," "My Dancing Girl," "He Took Her," "How a Valentine is Wrought," &c. The book is illustrated by Charles Dana Gibson, C. Allan Gilbert, A. O. Blashfield, John Cecil Hay, F. T. Richards, Arthur W. Brown, and others.

1904

CURRENT COMMENT

Views of Experts on Topics of Interest in the World of Books.

A DISPUTED POINT IN AMERICAN HISTORY.—Some of the learned contributors to THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW recently went for Waddy Thompson, the author of a Southern "School History," which asserted that those who framed the Constitution admitted the right of a State peaceably to withdraw from the Union and disputed the power of the Federal Government to coerce a seceding State. This is maintained by Henry Cabot Lodge, the Massachusetts Senator in Congress, and was lately asserted by Gen. Boynton, a "loyal" resident of Washington, D. C. Everett P. Wheeler takes issue with these eminently respectable indorsers of Mr. Thompson's position and asserts that those who framed the Constitution had no idea of creating a Government that could be dissolved by its members, but that they established a "new Government which could be broken up by successful revolution, but which admitted no right of secession." Mr. Wheeler quotes the preamble of the Constitution, which reads: "We, the people of the United States," &c., and then charges Gen. Boynton with "relying upon a quotation instead of going to the original source." Mr. Thompson counters neatly on the assumption of Mr. Wheeler that he knows it all by showing that his quotation from the preamble to the Constitution differs in substance and form from that originally adopted. Had he gone to the "original source" he would have found that on Aug. 7, 1787, the Constitutional Convention adopted a preamble which read: "We, the people of the States of New Hampshire Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia." This phraseology was changed by the Committee on Revision because they didn't know how many of the thirteen States might reject the Constitution, and so they adopted the form the "people of the United States," meaning thereby not the people of one consolidated nation, but the people of "thirteen separate sovereignties," as Mr. Madison put it in the Virginia Convention. Then Mr. Thompson quotes what Alexander Hamilton said about "coercing a State"—that "it is one of the maddest projects ever devised." In fact, Waddy Thompson shows extraordinary skill in arguing and maintaining that secession was justifiable under the provisions of the Constitution.

This, however, is a purely academic discussion, with absolutely no practical bearing. The United States are now a united Nation fused together by a bloody war and never again to be disunited. Secession was long ago passed from the realm of practical things into the theme of historians and makers of school books. It seems proper that those last mentioned should understand what impression is made on the mind of one by an impartial survey of the accepted facts.—The Observer, Utica, N. Y.

ENGLISH VIEW OF HAWTHORNE.—The beauty of his writings, of so peculiar and original a cast, would entitle him to our homage by itself. But it is as the first American work which belongs to the world's literature that "The Scarlet Letter" has a special claim of its own on the regard of the literary historian. It was felt in America, says his latest biographer and countryman, that "something might at last be sent to Europe as exquisite in quality as anything that had been received." And though it is possible that European critics might not perhaps acknowledge the full equality of Hawthorne's fiction with the choicest specimens of their own, they would allow that he is free of the brotherhood, and stands on the same platform, if not in the front row, as the leading imaginative writer of our own Continent. * * * His peculiar and distinctive charm is rather to be felt than described. Sometimes he fully succeeds in attaining the true end of tragedy, as defined by the father of criticism. Oftener he seems to envelop us in an atmosphere of mystery, in which we seem dimly conscious that we are on the fringe of the supernatural. After a little trifling with journalism, and the composition of a few short stories, "The Scarlet Letter" lifted Hawthorne at once to a level of popularity from which he never afterward descended. He was the first to appreciate the dramatic element underlying the old Puritan régime as it prevailed in the American Colonies down to the middle of the eighteenth century, and the rich harvest of fiction to be gathered from that virgin soil. Yet we have never thought that "The Scarlet Letter" was really his finest work. It seems to us that Hawthorne is one of those numerous authors who are not best known to the public by their best production. We should say that "Transformation," which is less generally known, is the greater work of the two. * * * It has been said, and not without some degree of truth, that in his American stories Hawthorne's foot was on his native heath, and that when he leaves it we miss the charm which we miss in Scott's novels, however admirable in all other respects, when the scene is no longer laid in Scotland. If this is so, there is more than enough in "Transformation" to compensate for its absence. * * * Hawthorne has been blamed for the reflections upon England and English people which are to be found in "Our Old Home." We cannot say that we see so much to find fault with. The book is deficient in the genial sympathies which delight us in Washington Irving. But it contains some fine passages, and Hawthorne's observations in Westminster Abbey, though less poetical than Irving's, and less eloquent than Addison's, show that the spectacle touched him deeply and roused all the latent conservatism and reverence in his nature.—London Standard.

THE KINGSLEYS.—The approach of the holidays is shown, as usual, by the increased attention given by the magazines to literary articles, among which may be noticed Mr. Frewen Lord's criticism last month of "The Kingsleys." Only reasons of convenience could have led to this lumping together of the two brothers, for nobody's style could be more unlike Henry ley was, in my humble opinion, infinitely greater as a literary artist than his more popular brother. The habit of preaching at one's reader, which only just stopped short of a sermon in "Two Years Ago," and actually gave us one in "Hypatia," is entirely destructive of literary merit, and has even left a blemish upon the otherwise spotless shield of Thackeray. While Charles Kingsley, too, was fully alive to the mannerisms of his profession, and even speaks in one place of "the usual artificial tone of an ecclesiastic," he was himself much given to locutions—such as his repeated use of the word "enough" in a French rather than in an English sense—which were nothing but rhetorical tricks. As for his somewhat affected worship of brute strength and downrightness—which was, as Mr. Frewen Lord points out, in great part a deification of bad manners—it was partly the fashion of the age which produced Thomas Arnold, Tom Hughes, and Frederick Maurice, and partly the feeling which leads schoolboys to make an idol of the fourth-form master. What, then, remains to account for his enormous popularity as an author, which even at this date has compelled Lord Avebury to include "Westward Ho!" in his hundred best books? Simply, I think, the lovable nature of the man, which made him win hearts at Eversley as at Windsor, and which crops out in every line of his books. If ever there was a proof of the truth of the adage, "Le style c'est l'homme," it is to be found in the enduring fame of Charles Kingsley's novels.—Pall Mall Gazette.

UNCUT PAGES.—The Academy "Bookworm" expresses the wish that publishers would pay more attention to the headlines of the books they issue. Frequently the same headline is used on every page. Thus, in the first volume of Browning's poems in the World's Classic Series the words "Robert Browning's Poems" at the top of every page seem to shout the death of Queen Anne at the reader. As this writer remarks, it is not even always necessary that the title of the book should appear on alternate pages.

We suppose that it would be useless to revive the other familiar and cognate question of page cutting. It is, however, astonishing that publishers, knowing the pressure under which reading is done nowadays, and aggravating that pressure by the "season" system of publishing, should still issue so many of their books with uncut pages. It is especially surprising that they should issue them in this state to reviewers.—London Globe.

HILAIRE BELLOC CRITICISED.—In an amazingly conceited preface [to "Avril: Essays on the French Renaissance"] Mr. Belloc bitterly reproaches the English people for its ignorance of French literature, and complains that "the fifteenth century, the storm of the Renaissance are not taught." A little later he says, "If you ask me why I should myself approach the matter, I can plead some inheritance of French blood * * * and a year of active, if eccentric, experience in a French barrack room * * *. Indeed, if anything of France is to be explained in English, I could not desire a better alliance than yours and mine." This is where we cannot agree with Mr. Belloc. Explanation in English is not his strong point. If his soldiering was as "eccentric" as his writing, he can hardly have been an acquisition to the French Army. He is full of perfervid enthusiasm, and overflowing with incoherent ideas which he expresses with a feverish loquacity. His thoughts and his utterance are alike confused, the words pour forth in riotous disorder, without any regard for their significance and propriety.

His style is at the same time ill considered and mannered, its affectation and unmeaning elaborateness betray incompetence in writing, and a careless habit of thought.

"The grave, abiding, kind but covert face of Charles d'Orléans" is nonsense, and there is great clumsiness and infelicity of expression in the following examples of the "stylishness" on which Mr. Belloc probably congratulates himself:

"A dithyrambic code of awful law."

"An Italian secretary wrote from his mouth the most sumptuous of his manuscripts."

"The leader * * * stands out great, but particular and clear, on a background vague or dark."

"All the poem is wine."

"See how sharp it is with the salt and vinegar of his pressed courageous smile."

"Caught on with this aspect of energy producing the classic is the truth that energy alone can dare to be classical."

"The name of Ronsard throws about itself like an aureole the characters of fecundity, of leadership, and of fame."

"The man who wrote it had seen that large and honorable mouth worshipping wine, he had reverenced that head of laughter which has corrected all our philosophy."—London Saturday Review.

AN ESTIMATE OF SWINBURNE.—Mr. Swinburne has sung the poetry of Dionysius heady bewildered, full of revolt from reality and of a beauty that exhausts itself in furious sound and motion, and in the effort to express it knows not what. Some of it was intended to be shocking, and many grave persons obliged the poet at once with exclamations of horror and indignation. Whatever was written with that intention betrays itself at once by its badness, for mere naughtiness will not make great verses; but it is nearly all possessed by a rapture that transfigures even its faults. Mr. Swinburne has been called a decadent writer, but occasional perversities are no proof of decadence. The rapture of his poetry is common in the music even of the greatest composers. Indeed, he expressed in poetry the very moods, and almost produced the very effects, of music, at a time when poets were becoming too timid or too much burdened with thought to surrender themselves to the pure delight of their art. The dazzling novelty of his versification was only the expression of a state of mind rare in our time. While other poets were arguing themselves in verse into a conviction that life was glorious, he expressed the glory of life in the very music and rhythm of his lines and in the very words which uttered a desire for death. His poetry seems to be, not a memory of experience or a statement of conclusions drawn from it, but the immediate expression of life itself uttered in the very moment of living. He seems to break out into poetry as a man starting for a walk on the morning of a fine summer's day may break into singing. He inspires his reader with the kinds of irrelevant things, perhaps, but the mood sounds through the irrelevancies.

The wind is as iron that rings,
The foam-heads loosen and flee;
It swells and welters and swings,
The pulse of the tide of the sea.

And up on the yellow cliff
The long corn flickers and shakes;
Push, for the wind holds stiff,
And the gunwale dips and rakes.

Good hap to the fresh, fierce weather,
The quiver and beat of the sea!
While three men hold together,
The kingdoms are less by three.

These are verses from what is intended to be a fierce revolutionary song; what they really express is that passion for the sea which lies deeper in Mr. Swinburne's mind than any political creed. His own poetry has something of the beauty of great waters that he loves so well. It is all fluid and unbounded, swaying magnificently hither and thither, full of a power that delights in nothing so much as its own motion, and beats wildly against the most permanent beliefs and laws of man in a kind of harmless riot, breaking into new fantastic splendor as it assaults them. Compared with it the poetry of such men as Milton and Wordsworth has the stability of things of the land, slow of growth, orderly in structure, and fixed in form.

Writing of "Poems and Ballads" alone one may make this comparison without many qualifications. But there is a common belief that Mr. Swinburne never developed past his brilliant youth, that he was born an incomparable master of the sensuous elements of poetry, and learned noth'ng from experience to extend that mastery. Many masterpieces of his later years refute that belief, but this is not the occasion to speak of them. Yet there are passages even in "Poems and Ballads" which prove that already when he chose he could comment upon life with point and force. The "Ode to Victor Hugo," the first and perhaps the best of many, has some of the weight of thought we expect to find in that highest form of lyric poetry.—London Times.

A CENTENARIAN POET.—A remarkable story is told in the life of Colum Wallace, whose poems have just been published by the Gaelic League in Dublin. He was born, it is said, in 1798, and lived as mason and sawyer in various parts of Ireland for a century. About three years ago his second wife died, and he was forced to take refuge in the Workhouse of Oughterard, in County Galway, whence, on Aug. 1, 1903, he was taken by the kindness of some readers of the Gaelic paper, An Claidheamh Soluis, and now, says his editor, he is living, hale and hearty in a cottage in Oughterard, and has written an introductory poem for the volume of his verse, published when he is aged 106. We are not told what evidence can be procured as to the real date of his birth; but even if the date given is not quite accurate, his story could not very well be matched in literary history. An Irish preface has been written for the little volume by Dr. Douglas Hyde, who is particularly pleased with one of the poems, "Abhran an tae." ("The Song of Tea,") a dialogue spoken by a husband and wife, while they are picking potatoes, as to the relative merits of tobacco and tea, to which they are respectively enslaved. The rest of the poems—there are about twenty—are without any very peculiar merit; yet they have a good deal of the charm and simplicity that are to be found in most of the Gaelic poetry of the Irish peasantry.—London Academy.

ENGLISH OPINION OF ALICE BROWN.—Equally certain am I of the achievement of Miss Alice Brown, whose latest volume, "High Noon," has just been published by Mr. Eveleigh Nash, and whose longer story, "The Mannerings," was issued a few months ago by the Constables. Miss Brown is a poet, as her "Road to Castaly" bears witness. She is a critic who has a keen observation for the picturesque, as her little volume of English travels, "By Oak and Thorn," clearly indicates. No one could read "The Mannerings" and this new volume of stories, particularly the weird ghost story, "There and Here," concerning the girl whose friend returns to her from the dead, without recognizing that here is a woman of genius with a fine romantic spirit free from that note of vulgarity and self-assertion that is so marked in so much of the fiction produced to-day alike in England and in America. There is little possibility, I admit, of Miss Brown becoming a popular author. She is too analytical for that. Her interpretation of the action of the average man is too relentless. She loves too much the woman on a pedestal, as does George Eliot in "Romola" and Mrs. Humphry Ward in many a serious volume. She has not always at command the right phrase. In "The Mannerings," for example, that terrible word, "factiously," occurs three times in as many pages. All the same, I would beg my readers to read something of Miss Alice Brown's—say those short stories in "High Noon"—and they will be thankful to me.—Clement Shorter in London Sphere.

Two "Gateway" Books.

George Eliot's "Silas Marner" and Edmund Burke's "Speech on Conciliation with America" are the latest volumes in the Gateway Series, edited by Henry van Dyke (12mos. Cloth. Half-tone frontispieces of the authors. New York: American Book Company.) "Silas Marner" has been edited by Wilbur Lucius Cross, Ph. D., Professor of English in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. The edition followed was that finally revised by the author and her publishers. In his introduction Prof. Cross gives a summary of George Eliot's life and her works, while interesting and valuable topics in the tale itself are discussed and explained. The editor's aim has been to present "in orderly sequence" those earlier experiences of the novelist which bear most directly upon her work and her spiritual growth. Brief essays on the dialect of Raveloe and on the time in which the incidents of the story are supposed to have occurred have been placed at the end of the volume following the notes.

In his introduction to the Burke book, Prof. William Macdonald of Brown University dwells more upon the circumstances and upon the speech having their origin in its technical contribution to formal argumentative writing. The notes at the back of the volume have been kept free from literary parallelism. Prof. Macdonald has treated the speech "as a great argumentative discourse whose interest for American youth ought always to be historical as well as literary." There is also a bibliography.

The Poetry of History.

HISTORICAL TALES. The Romance of Nobility. American. Second Series. By Charles Morris. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

From the field of American history, so far as it concerns the people south of the Potomac, Mr. Morris has gleaned such incidents as have a romantic flavor and here presents them in a sheaf—evidently intended for youthful readers.

He begins with Ponce de Leon and his search in Florida for the fabled fountain of youth, he tells of De Soto and his march and how the Spaniard discovered (and in his gold-seeking fever scorned) the Father of Waters. Next comes the tragic story of Sir Walter Raleigh's lost colony of Roanoke, which in its turn is followed by the lively adventures of Capt. John Smith and the story of Pocahontas, and the bloody Indian massacre engineered by that astute old chief Opechancanough, said by the redmen to have been "a stranger from Mexico or elsewhere," but nevertheless succeeding Powhatan as "Emperor of Virginia." This story and the next, dealing with Bacon's rebellion in Virginia, in 1676, is, it may be noted, taken chiefly from John Esten Cooke's very picturesque little "History of Virginia."

Then Mr. Morris tells the story of La Salle (whom in the old-fashioned way he calls not Robert Cavelier, but Chevalier de La Salle) and links with La Salle's explorations of the Mississippi the account of the tragic end of the Natchez Indians first visited by him. Returning to the East, the next stories are those of Alexander Spotswood and his Knights of the Golden Horseshoe and of Gen. Oglethorpe in Georgia. Naturally you have also young George Washington as a surveyor in Lord Fairfax's Virginia wilderness, and the humble and slouchy beginnings of Patrick Henry, fiddler and tavern keeper's assistant, before he won the famous Parsons Cause and became the "herald of the Revolution." Next comes the unlucky Earl of Dunmore, spiriting away the colony's powder out of the old magazine built by Spotswood, and Patrick Henry marching upon Williamsburg with minute men and compelling his rash lordship to pay for what he had taken, with the Earl's positively last appearance on the Virginia stage as a pirate in the Chesapeake.

Mr. Morris does not neglect, of course, another matter in which Patrick Henry had part—the expedition of George Rogers Clark, sent by him to the Northwest, and the conquest of that fine country for Virginia. The author tells, too, the story of the Regulators in North Carolina and their quarrel with Gov. Tryon, (with whom New York also had acquaintance,) and of the battle of Alamance—omitting, however, the reply of the rebels to Gov. Tryon's summons to lay down their arms or be fired upon, "Fire and be damned." Those rude historic speeches (as in the case of what the Old Guard really did say at Waterloo) are apt of course to suffer expurgation, but expurgation seems hardly required in this case, even in a book for young folks. Proceeding, you may read the story of King's Mountain, of Gen. Greene's famous retreat through the Carolinas, of how Gen. Jackson fought the Creeks, of the pirates of Barataria Bay, of the heroes of the Alamo, of Robert E. Lee in Mexico, of the exploits in the civil war of Gen. John B. Gordon, of J. E. B. Stuart, of N. B. Forrest, of blockade runners, of Stonewall Jackson, of John Morgan the raider, besides an account of "Christmas Day on the Plantation."

The idea of the book seems decidedly good, and the execution, while by no means faultless, is such as to carry out the idea pretty well. Where the romantic element is so frankly sought scientific historical accuracy is not perhaps to be expected.

De Lamennais's "Sermonettes."

There are two dozen "Sermonettes" in the little volume with that title. (Square, 18mo. Pp. 107. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. Cloth, 80 cents; paste grain morocco, $1.25 net.) Translated by J. L. Jacobson van Hemert from the French of Félicité Robert de Lamennais. The larger number of the sermonettes have been selected from the author's "Paroles d'un Croyant," a few from "Une Voix de Prison," and "Le Livre du Peuple." The selections include "Love," "Prayer," "The Exile," "The Two Neighbors," "Justice and Fraternity," "The Reward of Justice and Fraternity," "Father and Son," "Mother and Daughter," "The Fruit of Sin," "Liberty and Justice," "The Churchyard," "The Dead," "Religious Intolerance," "Life and Death," "The Trinity," &c.

De Lamennais was born at St. Malo, in the northwest of France, in 1782, and died in Paris in 1854. He was greatly admired by Sainte-Beuve, the eminent critic, through whom he published his "Paroles d'un Croyant." De Lamennais at first wished to bring the book out anonymously, but very soon changed his mind. It is related by Sainte-Beuve that he found the compositors gathered around while one of their number read the manuscript aloud, his voice full of emotion. When the reading was through "they fell upon each other's necks, kissing one another and giving vent to their conviction that the time was [illegible]

THE MAGAZINES.

Contents of the Leading American Monthlies for August.

PRINTED below will be found the contents of the leading American magazines for the coming month. While the lists of contents are not absolutely complete, the omissions mainly relate to regular departments and to illustrations and contributions of lesser importance. The purpose has been to make readers acquainted with the leading features:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE SWORD OF AHAB.....James E. Dunning
THE CHATEAU GAILLARD..Thomas A. Janvier
AN EXPLOITER OF SOULS..Margaret Deland
SOME NATURAL HISTORY DOUBTS AND CONCLUSIONS.....John Burroughs
JONATHAN AND DAVID..Elizabeth S. Phelps
AT SAN GIMIGNANO.....A. Hugh Fisher
THE HEART OF KINGS.....A. Russell Weekes
AUGUST.....E. S. Martin
ELECTRIC THEORY OF MATTER.....
Sir Oliver Lodge, F. R. S.
TROUBLE FOR TWO.....Robert W. Chambers
ITALIAN WITH GRAMMAR.....Mark Twain
IN THE MARKET-PLACE.....
Mary Applewhite Bacon
MONSIEUR LE BEBE..Mrs. Charles T. Collins
ENCHANTMENT.....Louise Morgan Sill
GOOD QUEEN BESS?.....Martin Hume
THE AMERICAN AND BRESCIA..W. L. Alden
HER LETTERS.....Alice Brown
THE MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM ASHE.....
Mrs. Humphry Ward
HYACINTHUS.....Mary E. Wilkins Freeman
THE CONTEST FOR COMMERCIAL RESTRICTIONS.....John Bassett Moore
THE CAGED BIRD.....Arthur Symons
FIRST AID TO KITTIE JAMES.....
Elizabeth Jordan
SNAP-SHOT.....Austin Dobson

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THEY.....Rudyard Kipling
DIAGNOSIS.....E. S. Martin
IF BIRD OR DEVIL.....Philip L. Allen
THE LAST ASSET.....Edith Wharton
THE LOST CITY.....John Finley
MISS GOODWIN'S INHERITANCE.....
Thomas N. Page
A SONG OF MOTHERHOOD.....
Martha G. Dickinson
DAWN.....Katharine H. Brown
SUNDAY IN TOWN.....Caroline Duer
THE LEVITATION OF MISS WEEKS.....
Josephine D. Bacon
A VAGRANT'S EPITAPH..Theodore Roberts
THE SOLDIER OF THE VALLEY.....
Nelson Lloyd
THE SIGNED TUREEN.....Guy W. Carryl
THE FREDERICKSBURG.....Robert Grant
LIGHT BETWEEN THE TREES.....
Henry Van Dyke
EX CURIA.....Robert W. Chambers

THE CENTURY.

VISITING IN COUNTRY HOUSES.....
Eliot Gregory
THE COLOSSAL BRIDGES OF UTAH.....
W. W. Dyar
THE SEA-WOLF. VIII.....Jack London
A NECROLOGICAL ROMANCE.....
Mary A. Griffin
THE NEW CONEY ISLAND..Albert B. Paine
LOMBARD VILLAS.....Edith Wharton
RAIN IN THE WILDERNESS.....
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THE RAMBLER.

The St. Louis Fair.

At recent American expositions the cheapest and most convenient guide books have been those published by Rand & McNally of Chicago. For the Louisiana Purchase Exposition they have published a 16mo paper-bound book called "Economiser; or, Guide to the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904." Its 190 pages condense the whole fair to pocket size and a six-day stay, besides leaving a dozen more pages blank for memoranda. The compiler, W. S. Wrenn, has directed the visitor through the grounds and various buildings by the shortest route consistent with an appreciative view of features of real merit. After a brief introduction to the history of Jefferson's purchase of the Louisiana Territory and what it has grown into, there are detailed explanations of how to get to the Fair Grounds by trolley, train, and tally-ho, what to see when one gets there, and what they are all called. All this takes about thirty pages. The rest of the book is an itinerary, six days long, by following which the visitor will know he has done the things he should do and left undone everything he should not do. Maps, plans, and photographs abound, though both index and table of contents are lacking.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS have made the following arrangements for their definitive edition of the controversial and biographical works of the late Sir Leslie Stephen. Introductions will be by James Bryce and H. W. Paul. Ten volumes are contemplated, three for "Hours in a Library," four for "Biographical Essays," one for "Literary Essays," one for "Free Thinking and Plain Speaking," and one for "Reminiscences and Biography." The edition will be entitled "Essays: Literary, Critical, and Biographical, of Sir Leslie Stephen."

D. Appleton & Co. have secured the American rights to a new novel by Charles Marriott, author of that admirable story of the Cornwall coast in Hellenic atmosphere called "The Column." The forthcoming effort is a Welsh tale to be published with the title, "Genevra."

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce that they are preparing to publish an authorized English edition of the monograph by Henri de Noussanne, entitled "Le Véritable Guillaume II."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. say that their Fall publications will include new volumes of essays by John Burroughs, Bradford Torrey, Bliss Perry, Agnes Repplier, Le Baron R. Briggs, Felix E. Schelling, Edward Atkinson, and H. W. Boynton.

The Macmillan Company will issue in October Jack London's new novel, "The Sea Wolf," which is now running as a serial in The Century Magazine.

D. Appleton & Co. are about to add "The Story of Wireless Telegraphy," by A. T. Story, to their Library of Useful Stories Series.

The London house of G. P. Putnam's Sons will presently bring out in England "The Autobiography of a Prairie Girl," issued here by The Century Company.

Joel Chandler Harris's Tar-Baby Stories, which he has put into verse, will be published in book form by D. Appleton & Co. with the title, "The Tar-Baby and Other Songs of Uncle Remus." A. B. Frost and E. W. Kemble have made twenty-nine illustrations, some of which are in color, for the book. Apropos of Mr. Frost's colored frontispiece, the author wrote to his publishers: "I like the drawing so well that I have written out the Tar-Baby story in rhyme, and, from my point of view, it is better than the prose story. It is made up of nineteen stanzas of eleven lines each."

The Macmillan Company announces a new book by Dr. John W. Streeter, author of "The Fat of the Land," in which are told the farming experiences of the author in a Middle Western State, where he went to get back his health. The theme is the story of a mountain feud in Kentucky. It will appear in the early Autumn with the title "Doctor Tom," the name of the hero. Doctor Tom goes to live with his mother's relatives, and through a show of manhood and honesty wins the love and respect of the rough mountaineers and of one or two females.

"The Conquest of the Southwest," which has been announced for Autumn publication by D. Appleton & Co., has just been completed by Cyrus Townsend Brady. It is a serious history of the war for Texan independence and the Mexican War, and deals with the facts of many of those episodes and pioneers that so well served the late Capt. Mayne Reid in his romantic novels.

W. W. Ellsworth of The Century Company has been invited by President Eliot of Harvard University to deliver a course of six lectures on American history—"Historia Americana—Sela conferencias," the announcement reads—before the Porto Rican teachers at Harvard during the week of July 23.

The Macmillan Company reports that A. E. W. Mason's novel, "The Four Feathers," has been approved for issue to Crews' Libraries in the United States Navy.

It is not generally known that Doubleday, Page & Co. are issuing a new magazine besides their World's Work and Country Life in America. It is conducted by the employes of the firm as a "house organ," and as yet has no name.

"The Pagan's Progress," Gouverneur Morris's forthcoming novel which A. S. Barnes & Co. have down for September issue, is described as a romance and drama, the scenes of which are laid in the time of primitive men.

The title of Onoto Watanna's new book will be "The Love of Azalea." It will be published in the Fall by Dodd, Mead & Co. It will be issued in holiday form, after the manner of the author's "Japanese Nightingale." "The Love of Azalea" will be fully illustrated and decorated with pictures and borders in color by a Japanese artist.

Dodd, Mead & Co., will very shortly bring out Vol. III. in Andrew Lang's "History of Scotland," to be completed in four volumes. In the first two volumes the author has endeavored to introduce the personal element when vouched for by documents and contemporary letters.

"The President" is to be the title of the new book by Alfred Henry Lewis, author of "The Boss," which will be published in the early Autumn. While the new novel is understood to be a story giving full scope for the author's humor and imagination, he has drawn upon his knowledge of the inner side of National politics.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have postponed the publication of the Exposition Number of The World's Work to Friday, Aug. 5. The whole editorial staff of the magazine spent over a month at the Fair collecting material. There will be over 250 illustrations, a large number of which were taken by A. Radclyffe Dugmore. The number is announced as a "guide, philosopher, and friend" at the Fair. Three special editions de luxe are being printed on large paper and bound in cloth and leather. It will contain nearly 400 pages.

"Hobbes," the last work of the late Sir Leslie Stephen, will follow "Maria Edgeworth," by the Hon. Emily Lawless, in the Macmillan Company's English Men of Letters Series. The "Life," is comprised in the first chapter of seventy pages, and in the other three chapters the author discusses "Man," "The World," and "The State" as set forth in Hobbes's philosophical works.

The J. B. Lippincott Company has published "A Treatise on Applied Anatomy," by Edward H. Taylor, M. D., of Dublin University. The work is contained in a large 8vo volume of over 700 pages, indexed and illustrated with 178 figures and plates from original drawings, many in colors. The effort has been to provide an account of regional anatomy in its application to medicine and surgery. The author is surgeon to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital and lecturer at Trinity College, Dublin.

Maurice Thompson's novel, "Sweetheart Manette," which had a large sale some years ago, and "The Price of a Wife," by John Strange Winter, have been issued in paper covers at a low price by the J. B. Lippincott Company.

"Lectures on Iron Founding" is the title of a small volume of 138 pages, with index, by Thomas Turner, which the J. B. Lippincott Company has published. The author is the Professor of Metallurgy in the University of Birmingham, England. The book is illustrated with a folding plate and fifty-three other pictures.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers are just issuing a new impression of the revised edition of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge's "Short History of the English Colonies in America." American legislative bodies are not so fertile in bookmakers as is the case with the British cousins, and Mr. Lodge is perhaps "the literary Senator." Yet in the past twelve months there are Senator Hoar with his autobiography and Senator Beveridge with his "Russian Advance" to divide the honors with Senator Lodge.

"Manchu and Muscovite," by B. L. Putnam Weale, which will be published at once by The Macmillan Company, attempts to prove that the supposed Russification of Manchuria is a myth; that the occupation is military, and is not permanent. The author illustrates this by an examination of the railway system, the operations of the Russo-Chinese Bank, and the whole conduct of affairs, and he gives a summary of Russia's military resources and Japan's chances in the present conflict.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are to bring out "The Story of Pet Marjorie, Together with Her Journals and Her Letters," by L. Macbean, to which is added "Marjorie Fleming, A Story of Child Life Fifty Years Ago," by John Brown, M. D. This is the first time that a book devoted entirely to "Pet Marjorie" has appeared. It will contain many illustrations, including a colored frontispiece. Marjorie was loved by all who knew her, and among her particular friends were Sir Walter Scott.

A Proud-Spirited Girl.

THE SUNSET ROCK. By May Baldwin. 12mo. Pp. 388. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

"The Sunset Rock" is just the book to interest haughty little girls—or if it doesn't interest them it ought to, for it tells the story of a very proud young person named Edith Everard, whose natural sweetness and honesty of nature were almost effaced by her overbearing manner and worldly pride. She lived in London, and her father was a rich barrister, and so Edith grew more overbearing and still more overbearing, until at last one day she displayed an unusually ugly temper at school when her drawing master scolded her, and because she would not apologize to him she was expelled.

So in disgrace, but still unbroken in pride, she was dispatched by her father to Cornwall, where lived an aunt whose beautiful, charitable spirit kept her ever plunged in poverty. It was a sore trial to the elegant Edith to find that her aunt's cottage was one of the most poverty-stricken in Cornwall, and she found no comfort in the knowledge that her aunt's virtues made a halo about her head.

We leave it to Miss Baldwin's interested little readers to discover for themselves how that haughty spirit was bent without being broken, and how the inner Edith grew in spiritual charm and beauty to match the outer Edith, for, on the whole, she was a pretty girl, and carried herself with the grace of a Princess.

This Week's Macmillan Books.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week a second edition of Dr. Henry W. Elson's "History of the United States," "Masters of English Literature," by Stephen Gwynn, and Clark's "Problems of Monopoly."



1904

&c., are matters upon which I am in doubt and about which I should like suggestions."

A. H. HARVEY, Closter, N. J.: "Who is the author of a poem called 'The Black Fox,' a portion of which is as follows!

"'A hunter like my father
We never more shall see;
The mountain cat was not more swift
Of eye or foot than he.'"

H. T. WILLIAMSON, New York City: "Many years ago I came across a poem in a school reader, the opening lines of which ran:

"'I stood beneath a hollow tree,
The blast it hollow blew;
I thought upon a hollow world
And all its hollow crew.'

Can any one give me the name of its author and enable me to locate it?"

Mrs. J. B. CAMPBELL, 503 Columbus Avenue, New York City: "Who wrote these lines on Venice?

"'Tis she, the fairy city gay,
Built o'er the flowing tide;
The home of merchant princes proud,
The Adriatic's bride.'"

The New York Times

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MEREDITH.

Some of His Views on Life and Literature.

HENRY W. NEVINSON has lately interviewed George Meredith for The Daily Chronicle of London. Here are some of the aged novelist's expression of opinion:

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.—They are a people capable of great ideas, and at the same time of an exact mastery of detail. They have known what to do; they have never botched or muddled. Besides, they are an artistic people, full of invention, and the whole race feels a genuine love of nature—a sense of the beauty of landscape and flowers. The English people have little real love for nature. The highest English ideal of beauty in nature is the southerly wind and cloudy sky that proclaim it a hunting morning. Of course, there have been a few great writers who have done better than that, and their influence is slowly spreading downward. Oh, yes; people are improving. The whole world is improving—I am a little doubtful about the English race.

As to the defeat of a European nation by Asiatics, that does not trouble me in the least. Nature gives free play for the best to win. We think of the Russian chiefly as dogged, but Inkermann always remains a mystery to me. If the Russians had been really dogged and wanted to come on, I cannot believe that fellows of the foolish class our officers are drawn from could have defeated them. Of course, it has been called especially the soldiers' battle. All our battles are soldiers' battles, and our army will remain a chaos as long as it is controlled by a singularly unintellectual, ill-educated, and unbusinesslike class.

NO FEAR OF DEATH.—Certainly, fearlessness of death is a necessary quality. It is essential for manliness. Doctors and parsons are doing a lot of harm by increasing the fear of death and making the English less manly. No one should consider death or think of it as worse than going from one room into another. The greatest of political writers has said, "Despise your life, and you are master of the lives of others." Philosophy would say, "Conquer the fear of death, and you are put into possession of your life." I was a very timid and sensitive boy. I was frightened of everything; I could not endure to be left alone. But when I came to be eighteen, I looked round the world (as far as a youth of eighteen can look) and determined not to be afraid again. Since then I have had no fear of death. Every night when I go to bed I know I may not rise from it. That is nothing to me. I hope I shall die with a good laugh, like the old French woman. The curé came wailing to her about her salvation and things like that, and she told him her best improper story, and died. The God of Nature and human nature does not dislike humor, you may be sure, and would rather hear it in extremity than the formless official drone. Let us believe in a hearty God—one to love more than to fear!

BRITISH CHURCH AND ARMY.—Newspapers and magazines are often full of exclamations about "pagan England," "pagan London!" It is curious. Forty years ago I had to give up going to church because I could not listen to the nonsense I heard spoken there any longer. The parsons were worse than uneducated. At our own village here a lady called the parson to a dying girl. "Is it really urgent?" he asked, being very unwilling to go. "Yes, the girl is dying and asks for spiritual consolation," she replied. And as they went through the fields he asked again, "You say she doesn't mind dying?" "Not at all," she replied, "if she has the rites of the Church." "The reason why the poor don't mind dying," he reflected, "is that they are deprived of our great advantages—art, beautiful pictures, statuettes, excellent wines." That was an exceptional case. The deadly monotony of the Sunday sermon is constant, and should have episcopal supervision.

The Church is like the army now—a chaos of men without overseers. The clergy are drawn from the same narrow and incompetent class as the officers, and they get the same insufficient education. Of course there are some good Bishops. The Bishop of Hereford—now, there's a brave man! Ripon is good, too.

JOURNALISM AND GOVERNMENT.—Though most of my work has been imaginative, I have done a certain amount of journalism, and I recognize its difficulties. But it has extraordinary power, too, and great opportunity for fine influence. It has almost taken the place of Government. It is true that the "leaders" in nearly all newspapers have fallen off very much, only quite recently, in power and character. I don't know what the reason for that is. But still you have a very great influence. The power and functions of Government are undoubtedly diminishing. I don't know whether we shall reach the time when there will be no Government at all, as some people hope. But certainly that is the tendency. Tyranny, which is the complete form of Government, has been tried and proved to be impossible. We shall never have that again, unless Democracy betrays itself.

Elson's United States History.

One of the [illegible] of Dr. Elson's [illegible] other histories that aim to cover the same ground. He found that Dr. Elson's one-volume work contains more material than that of its chief rival, a work in five volumes, published within a few years. Dr. Elson's book has been made in such a manner as not to tire the arms of the reader while holding it.

WOLFE AND GRAY'S "ELEGY."

John Gerard in The Athenæum, London.

Despite Major Wood's repeated warnings in various journals, I venture to think that our time-honored tradition on this subject is perfectly well authenticated, especially by the testimony of Prof. Robison, in whom, as being his great-grandson, I may be pardoned for taking special interest. * * * Robison, then a youth of twenty, was undoubtedly with the fleet which co-operated with Wolfe. Acting as tutor to the son of Admiral Knowles, he was himself rated as a Midshipman, and he was employed by the combatant officers in surveying and other scientific work. That in after life he was fond of relating, as an ear witness, the story with which we are familiar there appears to be no reasonable doubt, nor, if so related, can there be any reason for questioning its authenticity.

It is true that in the version popularized by such writers as Lord Stanhope, Carlyle, Parkman, and their numerous copyists, a grossly improbable element is introduced. Wolfe being represented as reciting the "Elegy" while actually advancing with his forces at dead of night to surprise the enemy, thus flagrantly violating his own order, which enjoined silence under pain of death. But this is clearly no part of Robison's account as reported by those who heard it from himself. According to this, the incident occurred not on the morning of the battle itself, (the advance commenced about 2 A. M.,) but the day before, when Wolfe was making preliminary observations and arrangements. It was on this occasion, as all our best testimonies agree, that he declared he would rather have written the "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" than win the impending battle.

Of such first-hand witnesses to Robison's relation three can be cited who appear to be amply sufficient. The first is Sir Walter Scott, in a letter written twenty-five years after Robison's death, (he died in 1805,) dated Sept. 22, 1830, and addressed to Robert Southey, (quoted from the original autograph by Mr. Birrell in The Times Literary Supplement, May 27, Page 165.) Sir Walter introduces the anecdote as heard by him "at very first hand," viz., how on the night before the battle Robison, being in the same boat with the General, heard the latter read or recite the "Elegy," and say to the officers about him, with a good deal of animation, that if he had the choice he would rather be the author of those verses than win the battle "which we are to fight to-morrow morning." Scott adds, "I have heard Mr. Robison tell the story repeatedly."

Precisely similar is the version given fifteen years earlier by Prof. Playfair, Robison's successor in the Chair of Natural Philosophy, in the biographical sketch of his friend and colleague presented to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Feb. 20, 1815, (R. S. E. Transactions, Vol. VII., Page 495 sec.) He introduces the anecdote as one which Robison "used to tell," and which ought not to be forgotten. Here, again, Wolfe is made to speak of "the glory of beating the French to-morrow."

Finally, there is the evidence of William Wallace Currie, in a letter written Feb. 10, 1804, while Robison was still alive, and printed in his memoir of his father, James Currie, (Vol. II., page 248.) In this he relates how, supping with the professor a week before, he heard him tell the tale, which is here repeated, with some curious variants. According to Currie, Robison was not, as Scott and Playfair represent, in the same boat with Wolfe, but in another which happened to be alongside when the incident occurred; and, moreover, it was not Wolfe, but a gentleman in his company, who recited the "Elegy." But as to the essential point, the sentiment expressed by Wolfe, Currie is in absolute agreement with our other witnesses: "Mr. Robison heard him [the General] say: 'I would rather be the author of that piece than beat the French to-morrow,' and from this remark he guessed that the attack was to be made the next day."

Such being the evidence, what more does Major Wood want? From the nature of things, but a few persons could have been within earshot on the occasion, and—especially at such a crisis—there would be fewer still whom such a remark as Wolfe's would sufficiently impress to cause it to be remembered.

Some Appleton Fall Novels.

D. Appleton & Co. have the following novels on their Fall list: Hall Caine's "Prodigal Son," for early in November; "Bethany, a story of the Old South," by T. E. Watson, author of Biographies of Jefferson and Napoleon, &c.; "An Act in a Backwater," by E. F. Benson; "The Clock and the Key," a mystery story, by Arthur Henry Vesey, and "The Misfit Crown," by Frances Davidge. The last named writer is a young New York woman, and this is her first book.

A Chinaman's Views.

The anonymous book, "As a Chinaman Saw Us," published by D. Appleton & Co., has aroused the question whether it was written actually by a Chinaman. The text itself reveals the author's residence in this country as a student and man of business connected with Chinese enterprises. The original letters were translated by an American missionary in China, who encouraged the publication as [illegible]

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ADMIRAL SCHLEY has just completed a memoir, in about 500 pages, of his connection with the navy. D. Appleton & Co. have secured the book, and will publish it with the title "Forty-five Years Under the Flag." About one-third of the text deals with the Spanish-American war. At present the Admiral is correcting proofs at the Summer home of his daughter at Great Neck, L. I. Those who have been privileged to read the manuscript say that it is a straightforward, unvarnished narrative of a very human career, told, even in the most delicate parts, without malice, but with a knightly appreciation of the feelings of others—withal, a fine spirit of uncompromising patriotism is said to flow through the book from cover to cover.

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton is spending the Summer as usual at Ashfield, Mass., where he is revising the proofs of his two volumes of Ruskin's letters, which are to be published this Autumn. The third installment of the serial publication of these letters, together with Prof. Norton's commentary interpolations, appears in the July Atlantic Monthly. Many critics have agreed that this latest collection shows both correspondent and editor to better advantage than the two previous installments. The letters which are to appear in the August Atlantic will take the reader from 1867 well into the seventies.

Charles J. Steedman has written a volume which combines history and personal experiences, with the title "Bucking the Sagebrush; or, The Oregon Trail in the Seventies." It will be illustrated in color by Charles M. Russell, whose Western pictures are already well known. The book is down for Fall publication on the G. P. Putnam's Sons' list.

Miss Margaret Sherwood, author of "The Story of King Sylvain and Queen Aimée," is Associate Professor of English Literature at Wellesley, where she had previously been for several years an instructor. Six years ago she took the degree of Ph. D. at Yale, having been graduated some years before from Vassar. In addition to her writings in the magazines, Miss Sherwood is also the author of "An Experiment in Altruism," "A Puritan Bohemia," and "Henry Worthington, Idealist."

Dr. William Osler, whose essay on "Science and Immortality" is to be published this Fall, is abroad for the Summer. Major Orlando J. Smith, President of the

...teresting theory of latitude justice. This Autumn he is to bring out, through Houghton, Mifflin & Co., a new book, entitled "Balance: The Fundamental Verity."

Although Sir Martin Conway is said to have renounced the perilous joys of mountain climbing for the milder delights of art criticism, he has no lack of Alpine material still to draw upon for literary purposes. His new book, "The Alps," is about to be published by the Macmillan Company in the series of elaborately illustrated books including "World's Children" and "The Durbar," by Mortimer and Dorothy Menpes, and Talbot Kelly's "Egypt." Conway's books contain seventy plates reproduced in colors from paintings by A. D. McCormick.

John Huston Finley has written the introduction for Laurence Hutton's posthumous volume, "Talks in a Library," which the Putnams will probably bring out in time for Christmas. The material was dictated to Isabel Moore, and more or less edited by her, with the aid and approval of the author during his last days.

Dr. Emil Reich, in whose recent "Success Among Nations" (Harper's) occurred several strictures on the American woman, which called forth more or less indignation, and who in the same book exalted the French woman as the secret of French success, is, it appears, married to a French lady. The doctor himself is Hungarian, though his home at present is in London.

There is an element of the unexpected in this proposition—that Hamlin Garland's novel "Hesper" (published in this country by Messrs. Harper & Brothers) should receive from the Revista d'Italia of Rome a review of fourteen pages in length. Yet in the April number of the periodical mentioned such a review did appear signed by Luigi Gamberale, and very complimentary of Mr. Garland's work.

It has been said in several places that James Barnes, author of "The Son of Light Horse Harry," a story of Gen. Robert E. Lee, lately published by Harper & Brothers, was a son of Gen. James Barnes, a classmate of Lee at West Point. As a matter of fact, this James Barnes is a grandson of the General. His father is Capt. John S. Barnes of the navy.

Elisabeth Luther Cary, author of "The Rossettis, Dante Gabriel, and Christina," "William Morris, Poet, Craftsman, Socialist," "Browning, Poet and Man," "Tennyson," &c., has very nearly completed her volume on "Ralph Waldo Emerson, Poet and Thinker," which will bear the imprint

...and to connect his writings with his mental and spiritual characteristics and the quiet round of his direct interests. Emerson was simplicity itself. He avoided argument and solved problems by an appeal to his inner consciousness of right and wrong. The forthcoming volume is for the general reader, and shows Emerson through the eyes of the present generation. It will be fully illustrated in photogravure, including numerous interesting portraits. It will appear uniform with Miss Cary's other writings.

Before going abroad a month ago to spend the Summer in Denmark, Jacob A. Riis corrected the proofs of his new book which the Macmillan Company will bring out in the Fall under the title "Is There a Santa Claus?" It is a book for children.

Henry Harland, author of "My Friend Prospero," is traveling in Italy with his family. A friend of the novelist's younger days describes him before he became the successful author: "It was at the time he was writing his first novel, 'Mrs. Peixada,' that I knew him. He worked feverishly, going to bed at 7 each night and rising at some such ungodly hour as 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, to write until breakfast. Then he worked at his office, where he earned his daily bread . . . and rushed back as soon as he could to work on the book an hour or so before going to bed."

Albert Bigelow Paine and F. C. Yohn gathered the material for their article on "The New Coney Island" to appear in the August Midsummer Holiday Century, at first hand. They made the trip down the bay, had their fortunes told, looped the loop, took the trip to the moon, tried helter-skelter, explored every corner of the Island, and found the noise "within the limits of law and order" and the exhibitions and refreshment "gay and harmless." They will describe and picture all they saw.

Edgar Gardner Murphy of Montgomery, Ala., has received from Yale University the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In presenting Mr. Murphy, the orator of the university called his book, "Problems of the Present South" a "contribution to the discussion of the vital needs of that portion of our country which is of unmatched and permanent value." He added that the author is "a constructive statesman and philanthropist, who is rendering original, unique, and powerful service to the uplift of the ignorant, unfortunate, and humble both white and black, in North and South."

Miss Mary A. Jordan, Professor of English Literature in Smith College, has just completed her book on "Correct Writing

...Barnes & Co.

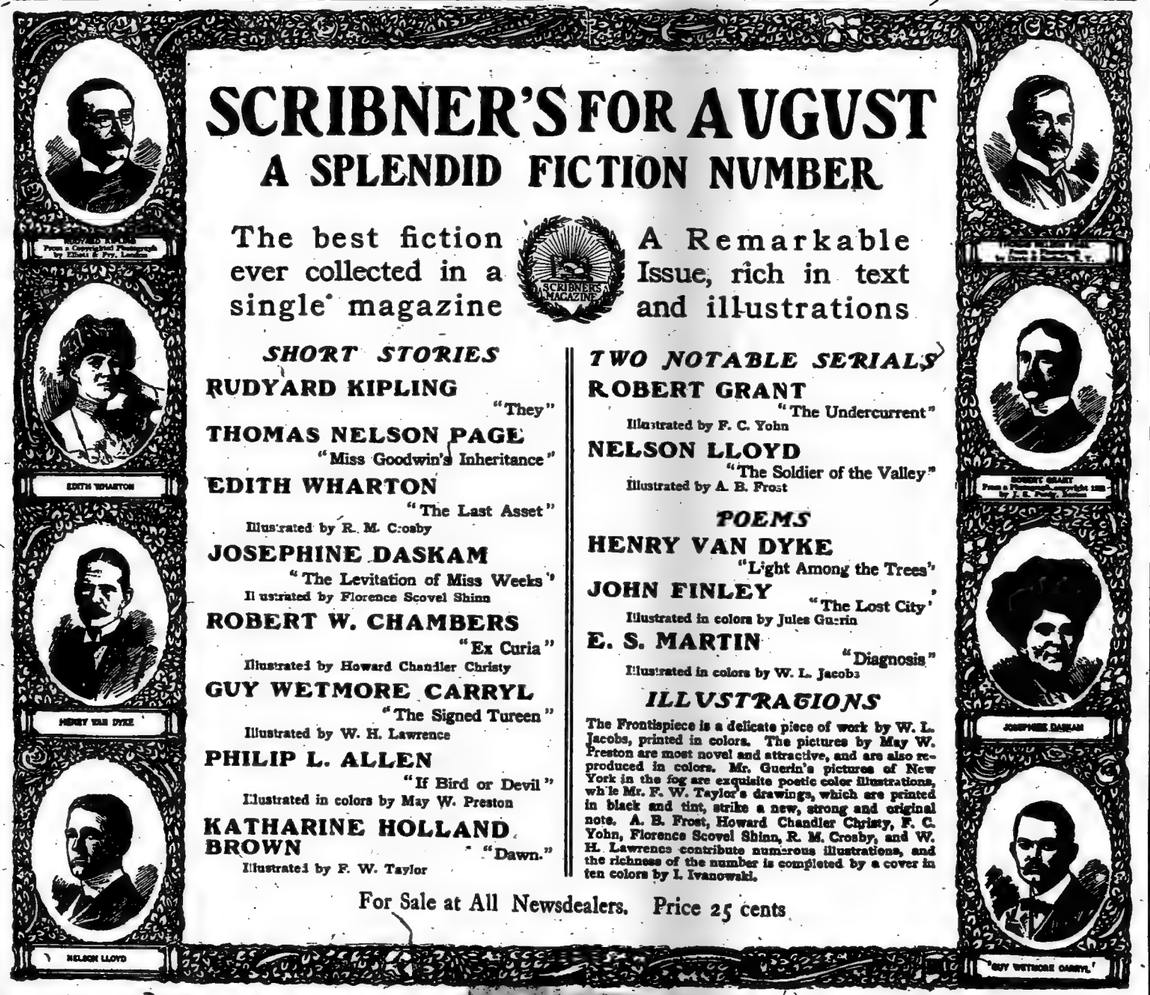
Mrs. Mary Shipman Andrews has left her home in Syracuse for Canada, where she spends her Summer and where she has laid the plots of many of her stories. The plot of her latest tale, a love farce, to appear in the August McClure's, is, however, laid in West Point.

Arthur Colton, author of "Port Argent" recently published by Henry Holt & Co., is a native of Washington, Conn., where he was born in 1863. He was educated at The Gunnery, in the town, and later at Yale. He was graduated from the university in 1890. He was an active contributor to the college magazines and an editor of the "Lit." He held the Foote Scholarship, 1890-3; took the degree of Ph. D. at Yale in 1893, and was an instructor there in English literature till 1895. He is the author of "The Debatable Land," his first novel; "Bennie Ben Cree," and "Tioba and Other Tales," and a frequent contributor to leading American magazines. At present he is writing in his native town, in which he resides.

Henry Wallace Phillips, in a letter concerning his series of "Red Saunders" stories, running in McClure's Magazine, writes: "My idea is to have a connected story of the West based on a sheep ranch, (but touching on everything,) of which every chapter shall be complete in itself. The main idea is to be amusing." A. B. Frost is illustrating the series "instead of inventing something better of his own."

Six of the seven books in Macmillan's Paper Novels Series are by Americans—Owen Wister's "The Virginian," Churchill's "The Crisis," Allen's "Choir Invisible," Merwin and Webster's "Calumet K," Crawford's "Heart of Rome," and Mrs. Atherton's "Conqueror." "The Pride of Jennico," by Agnes and Egerton Castle, is the only book by a foreigner in the series. This proves the theory that American novelists are practically writing all the popular books in this country.

Andrew D. White's recollections of his life as a member of the American Legation at St. Petersburg during the Crimean war will be continued in the August Century. The forthcoming paper will include personal memories of Nicholas I. and Alexander II. of Russia. Later foreign services of Mr. White include his work as a United States Commissioner to Santo Domingo and to the Paris Exposition, as United States Minister to Germany and to Russia in 1892-4, as a member of the Venezuelan Commission, and of The Hague Peace Commission, and as Ambassador to Germany in 1897.



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ILLUSTRATIONS

The Frontispiece is a delicate piece of work by W. L. Jacobs, printed in colors. The pictures by May W. Preston are most novel and attractive, and are also reproduced in colors. Mr. Guerin's pictures of New York in the fog are exquisite poetic color illustrations, while Mr. F. W. Taylor's drawings, which are printed in black and tint, strike a new, strong and original note. A. B. Frost, Howard Chandler Christy, F. C. Yohn, Florence Scovel Shinn, R. M. Crosby, and W. H. Lawrence contribute numerous illustrations, and the richness of the number is completed by a cover in ten colors by I. Ivanowski.

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VOL. LIII....NO. 17,021. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1904.—THIRTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TAMMANY INVITED PARKER TO DINNER

Made Peace Overtures Three Days After His Nomination.

INVITED TO MEET BRYAN

Chicago Asks Judge to Speak at Big Meeting on Platform With Nebraskan.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSEMOUNT, Esopus, N. Y., July 23.—Facts throwing a new and surprising light on the Tammany situation were revealed to-day. They show that within three days after Judge Parker's nomination Tammany made overtures indicating a full surrender and complete readiness to do its best for the ticket.

Edward S. Rapallo, a Tammany man and a lawyer, at 66 Broadway, wrote to Judge Parker on behalf of Mayor McClellan asking that the Democratic Club of Manhattan be permitted to give the first dinner and reception in honor of the candidate.

This letter was written on July 12. It was J. Sergeant Cram who gave Mr. Rapallo authority from Mr. McClellan and Mr. Murphy to write this letter. Rapallo is a friend of Judge Parker. Under the arrangement proposed by the Tammany men Judge Parker was to invite to the dinner such friends as he liked, and Mr. McClellan was to have Mr. Murphy, Corporation Counsel Delany, Bourke Cockran, Mr. Cram, Senator Dowling, and Deputy Commissioner McAvoy present.

This letter told the Judge that the Mayor strongly desired to meet him immediately, and Mr. Rapallo hinted that the Mayor and Mr. Murphy wanted to hold a conference with him in the course of that week.

Mr. Rapallo asked for an early answer, so that Murphy could be summoned back to New York from Mount Clemens, to which place he was then on his way.

JUDGE PARKER'S REPLY.

Judge Parker did not reply immediately, and the exact nature of the answer he did send is not known. It does not seem, however, to have been satisfactory. August Belmont and Bourke Cockran were acquainted with its contents, and it is said that when they visited Rosemount together both asked Judge Parker to write to Mayor McClellan.

To-morrow Judge Parker will have squarely put up to him the question whether he cares to appear on the same platform with William J. Bryan or not. It was said some time ago that such a proposition was to be made.

The Judge to-day received a telegram from Mayor Harrison of Chicago apprising him that a delegation from that city would call on him to-morrow, and would extend to him an invitation to speak at the big ratification meeting to be held there on Aug. 20. Mr. Bryan is to speak on that occasion.

The delegation will not get an answer immediately, according to the present understanding. Judge Parker will thank them for the invitation, and tell them that he will give the matter careful consideration. The Chicagoans will then go back home and get their answer later.

The Chicago idea is that it would be a fine thing to have the present Democratic candidate and the candidate in the last two campaigns on the same platform. There are, however, several possibilities of trouble in the situation not apparent to the Chicago imagination, but quite apparent to the eyes of several New York politicians.

TO AVOID OFFENSE.

Judge Parker will have to choose his course very delicately if he does not want to offend either Mr. Bryan's friends or to subject himself to the possibility of having to hear doctrines proclaimed to which he cannot subscribe. There is no reason to believe that Mr. Bryan, in the presence of the Democratic candidate, would restrain himself from giving utterance to the most radical sentiments in his repertoire. There is, in fact, a suspicion that Mr. Bryan would seize joyfully upon the occasion as an opportunity to hurl bombs. Judge Parker would have either to create a scene by repudiating these utterances or by his silence appear to give assent to them.

These considerations are not lost on Judge Parker's advisers, and the chances are that the invitation will be declined. Judge Parker does not intend to make many speeches, and will be obliged to decline the vast majority of his invitations, so that he has a reasonable excuse in this case.

Judge Parker to-day telegraphed Champ Clark, Chairman of the Notification Committee of the St. Louis Convention, that Aug. 10 would suit him as the date of notification, which will take place at Rosemount.

NO NEWS OF HIS RESIGNATION.

Aug. 10 is two days after the date on which Judge Parker must resign his place on the bench if he is to prevent Gov. Odell from naming a Republican for the position. Not a word will the Judge say on this point. To-day he wrote to some of his colleagues on the Court of Appeals bench to get their advice on the matter. Those to whom he wrote were of both parties. It is understood that some of the Judges are desirous of having him stay on the bench until after election.

Judge Parker always speaks of his colleagues in a way which shows that he entertains a strong affection, as well as esteem, for them, and the fear that he would embarrass them in their work by a premature resignation would have great weight with him.

A good deal, therefore, depends on the answers he receives to the letters sent to-day. At the same time the prevalent belief is that the Judge will resign by Aug. 8. The chief obstacle is that Gov. Odell is understood to contemplate appointing to the Chief Judgeship a man who is now one of the Associate Judges, and who is Judge Parker's closest friend.

A pair of Tennessee twins are to bear names of members of the Democratic candidate's family. Homer Parker of Taxon, Tenn., who believes himself to be distantly related to Judge Parker, in announcing the birth of twins, has written to Rosemount as follows:

"My very dear Sir:

"Myself and wife have twins, born to us on the 18th, a boy and a girl. The boy's name is Alton B. Parker. Please give us the name of your wife or daughter, as we want to christen the girl the same. Thanking you in advance, I remain,

"Respectfully, and probably a distant relation, HOMER PARKER."

Charles F. Murphy did not return from Mount Clemens yesterday as was expected, but will arrive this forenoon, and to-morrow will be at his desk at Tammany Hall. It has been arranged that the Tammany leader, accompanied by Senator Victor J. Dowling, is to go to Esopus on Wednesday, right after the organization meeting of the National Committee.

The two Tammany men will spend the afternoon with Judge Parker and go over the entire situation in so far as Tammany is concerned. Friends of Mr. Murphy last night declared it to be absolutely certain that a complete understanding would be arrived at between Judge Parker and Mr. Murphy, saying that Mr. Murphy would do everything in his power to demonstrate the loyalty of the Tammany organization to the candidates of the Democratic Party and would give absolute assurances that his one desire at this time is to secure the election of the National ticket.

SAYS COLORADO FOR PARKER.

Judge Mullins Tells of Coming Anti-Peabody Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Judge John I. Mullins, Democratic National Committeeman for Colorado, was in Chicago this morning on his way to New York.

"We expect to carry Colorado for Parker this year," said the Judge. "We will carry it on the local issues. It will be an anti-Peabody campaign; anti-Peabody and anti-militarism. The State Administration is in great disfavor on account of the high-handed methods which have been used by the Governor and the militia. This revolt will throw the State into the Democratic column."

Judge Mullins said the attitude of Bryan would help the Democratic Party in Colorado, as it makes any third party movement impossible. Judge Mullins says the election of a Republican Governor two years ago does not imply that Colorado is a Republican State, as there were local and particular reasons which kept 3,000 Democratic voters away from the polls.

HELD UP DETECTIVES.

New Yorker Mistook St. Louis Men for Thieves After $250,000 Necklace.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—A $250,000 diamond necklace, owned by Maurice Brower, a New York dealer in precious stones, and on exhibition in the Palace of Varied Industries, caused a small panic in that World's Fair Building this afternoon.

Detectives Lally and Mullin, assigned three days ago by Acting Chief Walsh to guard the necklace, were suspected by Mr. Brower and his assistant, Eugene Kohut, of trying to make way with it, and held prisoners at pistol point. The mistake was due to the fact that the detectives failed to disclose their identity when they entered upon their duties.

Before the tangle was straightened out the building was in an uproar, and several arrests had been made. The curtain finally descended on the comedy of errors with everybody apologizing to everybody else.

The suspicions of Mr. Brower and his assistant were aroused by the persistence with which the detectives, day after day, hung around the case in which the necklace was displayed. The New Yorkers kept their own counsel until Mullin pressed up so close that Mr. Kohut became convinced that his designs were evil.

Quick as a flash Mr. Kohut whipped out his revolver and pointed it straight at the detective's head.

"Hands up!" he shouted. Mullin lost no time in obeying. Lally joined his partner. Both men protested that they were on the police force, but their protestations went for naught. The New Yorkers said they were in Missouri and would have to be shown. Meantime Mr. Mr. Kohut made it inconvenient for the detectives to do much showing by keeping his revolvers ready for service.

Several Jefferson Guards came up and added to the uproar by blowing their whistles lustily.

In the midst of the excitement Milan H. Hulbert, Chief of the Department of Manufactures, hurried to the centre of the group. He doubted that Lally and Mullin were really detectives and lined up with the exhibitors.

The result was that when the detectives finally established their identity and were enabled, by the lowering of Mr. Kohut's artillery, to reassert their authority, they arrested Mr. Hulbert and took him to the police station.

Then they returned and arrested the two men from New York. The prisoners were all released by Chief Walsh.

MOB STONES POLICE.

Crowd of 200 Tries to Rescue Captured "Battle Row Gang."

Seven detectives attached to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station had a lively fight last night with the "Battle Row Gang," at Sixty-second Street and First Avenue, during which the detectives were stoned. Detectives Eisenberger and Bonser had to go to Flower Hospital to have their injuries dressed

An organized raid was made on the gang after repeated complaints had been made of their ruffianly actions by William L. Simmons, a druggist, of Sixtieth Street and First Avenue. The detectives went down under command of Detective Sergt. Schoenich. They closed in on the gang, arresting six, and the prisoners were taken up First Avenue followed by a big crowd. When they reached Sixty-second Street about 200 men and boys rushed upon the detectives and tried to rescue the prisoners. During the fight one of the men got away, but was speedily recaptured, and two additional prisoners were taken.

When the mob found that its efforts to release the prisoners were futile, they began to stone the detectives. Bonser, Eisenberger, Ryan, and Duffy were all struck by the flying missiles and, driven to desperation, the policemen drew their revolvers. Threatening to shoot anyone who approached too near, they pushed their prisoners up to Sixty-third Street and then into a butcher's shop.

Several uniformed policemen had arrived on the scene by that time, and they went into the mob with their night sticks swinging right and left. A hurry call was sent in for the reserves, and the policemen held the crowd at bay until they arrived. There were fifteen additional men, and they soon cleared the block.

UNIONS NOW WILL EXTEND MEAT STRIKE

Packers Reject Allied Trades' Ultimatum at Chicago.

STRUGGLE WILL BE BITTER

Employers Call for Non-Union Men and Prepare for a Siege at Their Houses.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Attempts to settle the second strike of the packing trades failed to-day, and to-night the Butchers' Union and allied organizations, after a long conference, sent an ultimatum to the representatives of the packers demanding a settlement of the strike before Monday morning on penalty of a general walk-out of all union employes at work in the stockyards at 7 o'clock Monday morning.

Late to-night the packers answered this ultimatum, refusing to change their position. This makes the general strike inevitable, according to the unions' statement.

The conference between representatives of the Allied Trades and packers and the butchers, which adjourned last night after failing to reach an agreement, was resumed early this morning. At noon the conferrees gave up hope of reaching an understanding. The deliberations were brought to an abrupt ending, after the packers had expressed a desire to live up to the terms of the arbitration agreement reached last Wednesday.

They stood ready to right any wrongs that might have been committed by their foremen and superintendents, and announced to the union men the name of Samuel McLean of the National Packing Company to represent them on the Arbitration Board provided for in the agreement, which settled the original strike.

Unions Won't Consider Agreement.

The union men refused positively to consider that agreement valid on the ground that it had been broken by the packers. They then retired to the office of the Federation of Labor, where an ultimatum to the packers was prepared under the direction of Michael J. Donnelly, President of the Butchers' Union; Thomas I. Kidd of the American Federation of Labor, and representatives of trades that will be asked to join in the general strike. The ultimatum is as follows:

"Mr. Edward Morris and Associates:

"After careful consideration by the representatives of the teamsters and mechanical trades we have come to the conclusion that the agreement which was reached on Wednesday has been flagrantly violated by the packers to the extent of rendering it, in our opinion, null and void; hence we cannot consistently expect the butcher workmen to renew it in its present form because of such violation.

"We desire to emphasize our belief in the principles of conciliation and arbitration, but to provide against such violations in the future, we again offer the following propositions as a solution of the present difficulty:

"That all employes be hired back within ten days. Any person not re-employed at the end of that time, his or her case will be submitted to arbitration.

"That all killing, cutting, and casing department men be reinstated in their former positions within forty-eight hours after the resumption of work.

"We regret to say that if the foregoing propositions are not acceptable to you, the Allied Trades will cease work on Monday morning.

"Trusting, however, that you will cooperate with us to bring about an amicable understanding, and thus avert the possibility of a widespread strike, we are, respectfully yours,

"GEORGE F. GOLDEN,
"Chairman.
"JOSEPH, W. MORTON,
"Secretary Committee of Allied Trades."

Answer Expected To-night.

When the ultimatum to the employers was taken to the offices of Swift & Co., where all the conferences between the packers and the union men have been held, Edward Morris, to whom it was addressed, was not present. Edward Tilden of Libby, McNeil & Libby, who was the only representative of the packers present, took the communication and said that he would see that it was delivered to all the representatives of the packers' committee as soon as possible.

Many of the men who are looking after the packers' end of the controversy left the city early this afternoon to remain over Sunday, and to them the contents of the union ultimatum was forwarded at once.

The reply of the packers to the ultimatum of the allied trades was delivered late to-night. The communication, which is addressed to Chairman Golden and Secretary Morton, follows:

"Gentlemen: Your communication of this afternoon has been received and carefully noted. We most emphatically deny that there has been any violation of the agreement on our part. Our explanation after investigating every supposed case should have satisfied every one present at the last two conferences that there were no deviations but what might be expected in putting to work such a large body of men at one time, and but what could have been readily adjusted had the organization desired to do so.

"We regard Mr. Donnelly's action as entirely unjustified in calling the second strike on sensational and misleading reports within an average of thirty minutes from the time the men were ordered to work, and before it was possible for any considerable number to have been placed, without making the slightest effort to verify such reports, or to have them remedied if found to exist.

"We have a definite agreement with our employes, the same having been signed by their representatives and the representatives of all the mechanical and allied trades, and we stand ready on our part, to see that it is carried out. Yours truly,

"Armour & Co., by Thomas J. Connors.
"Swift & Co., by Louis F. Swift.
"Nelson-Morris & Co., by Edwin Morris.
"Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, by J. E. Maurer.
"National Packing Company, by J. P. Lyman.
"Libby, McNeil & Libby, by Edward Tilden.
"Cudahy Packing Company, by Albert Borcherdt."

The statement given out by the packers after to-day's conference is as follows:

The Packers' Statement.

The conference just closed resulted in nothing new being offered. The packers contended that an agreement had been entered into in good faith and that while there might have been some confusion in starting the plants, no discrimination

Continued on Page 2.

WOMEN IN RUNAWAY AUTO.

Three Hurt, One Perhaps Fatally, as Machine Turns Over.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 23.—An automobile carrying three women and two men was overturned while making a sharp turn at Benedict Avenue and Broadway late to-night. The men escaped without a scratch, but all of the women were hurt. The injured are:

NOBLE, Mrs. FREDERICK, of New York; scalp wound and contusions on the arms and body.

WIGGINS, Mrs., of Montclair; shoulder dislocated and cut about the face, arms, and hands.

HARTMAN, Mrs., of New York; injured about the head, hip, and spine, and internal injuries; condition serious.

The automobile was in charge of Henry Brown of 247 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York. Sitting beside Brown was Mrs. Noble's son Frederick. The three women were in the back seat. Going down Benedict Avenue the brake failed to work, and the machine gained speed every second. There was only one thing for Brown to do, and that was to make the turn into Broadway. The automobile had so much headway that when he attempted to go around the corner the machine turned completely over. The occupants were thrown to the ground with great force.

The three women, all unconscious, were carried to the home of Mrs. Erickson, where they were attended by Dr. Kildea of New York. Mrs. Hartman is in a very serious condition.

JULIA MARLOWE IN COURT.

Wins Suit to Foreclose Liens on Her Catskill Home.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 23.—Julia Marlowe was called upon to-day to defend suits brought against her to foreclose mechanics' liens against her beautiful Summer home, Wildacres, at Highmount in the Catskills. After an all-day hearing by Judge Betts in the Supreme Court she settled the cases for a trifle more than the indebtedness which she admitted.

Miss Marlowe began the construction of Wildacres four years ago. The contract price was $7,766. After Frederick Sheeley, the contractor, had spent more than a year on the work he became financially embarrassed and abandoned the job. His creditors at once filed mechanics' liens against the property, as Miss Marlowe announced that a clause in the contract provided that such action on Sheeley's part should make the contract void.

Crosby Kelley was next awarded the contract by Miss Marlowe to finish the work for $2,114. When he finished the house he claimed that there was due him $1,800. Other claims aggregated a similar amount. Miss Marlowe admitted an indebtedness of $91.12. Various suits were begun against her in the Supreme Court, and were consolidated in the suit tried to-day.

On the trial of the case it was found that the liens were defective in many cases and in others they had not been properly filed, as Miss Marlowe's house is on the border of Ulster and Delaware counties. Where liens had been filed in both counties by one creditor they did not agree. Some creditors had filed but had not served a copy on Miss Marlowe or attempted to find her. One after another the liens were found to be faulty.

A proposition to settle the case for $91.12 was made by Miss Marlowe's counsel and submitted to the creditors. They were willing to accept that amount, but suggested that it be increased to $100. Miss Marlowe said that this amount was entirely satisfactory, and paid the money to one of the lawyers for the creditors.

She returned to-night to Wildacres, where she is spending the Summer. While the case was being tried in the courtroom Miss Marlowe spent her time in the Supreme Court library looking over the law reports and reading extracts from many of the cases.

MADE SHORE JUST IN TIME.

150 Michigan Excursionists in Panic When Boat Sprang a Leak.

Special to The New York Times.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 23.—The steamer Post Boy of the Macatawa Park fleet sank this afternoon in thirty feet of water just inside the Saugatuck piers, after an exciting race of two miles. A leak was discovered while the boat was considerably north of the harbor. It was caused, it is supposed, by floating logs battering the hull, and it was with difficulty that the boat was kept afloat until the harbor was reached.

The Post Boy left the park this afternoon with over 150 excursionists bound for Saugatuck. There was quite a sea rolling and a stiff land breeze was kicking up choppy whitecaps. Three miles from the pier the boat ran into a lot of floating logs, and it was not long after that the leak was discovered. The leak was large when first discovered and the pumps were at once set going.

Capt. Harrington, while heading his boat straight for the harbor, tried to calm his passengers, who, with the memory of the Slocum disaster fresh in their minds, were in a state of terror. All were ordered to the upper deck while the life boats were lowered, the crew working in perfect discipline. The water was rushing in so fast that it was feared that the fires would be put out and the boat would drift upon the beach.

The crew distributed life-preservers and endeavored in every way to calm the passengers' excitement, while Capt. Harrington set his teeth grimly and kept the boat pointed toward the harbor. She rounded the piers and ran up close to the south pier just in time, for the water was even then in the engine room, and the next instant the fires were out. The passengers were quickly transferred from the upper deck to the pier, for, by this time, the boat was rapidly sinking. Hardly had the crew reached shore when the boat sank.

VIRGINIA RIOTERS SENTENCED.

Members of Danville Mob Fined and Sent to Jail.

DANVILLE, Va., July 23.—The trials of the men indicted by the special Grand Jury, which investigated the riotous demonstration before the city jail early Wednesday morning, when an attempt was made to secure the negro prisoner, Roy Seals, charged with the murder of the Southern Railway flagman, James L. Ames, were begun to-day before Mayor Wooding.

Will Harris was fined $50 and sentenced to sixty days in jail, and Frank Childress was sentenced to thirty days. Childress, who is but sixteen years old, was charged with throwing stones at the police officers who were guarding the jail. The most important of the cases have been set for next Tuesday, when Wicker Ames, a brother of the murdered man, and Daniel Talley, who is accused of leading the crowd, will be tried.

TROOPS ORDERED TO START FOR BONESTEEL

Vigilantes Round Up 100 Bad Men and Ship Them Away.

DUMPED ON NEBRASKA PRAIRIE

South Dakota Town Patrolled by 200 Determined Citizens—Land Seekers Will Be Protected.

Special to The New York Times.

BONESTEEL, S. D., July 23.—State troops are being mobilized at several different towns to-night and will start for Bonesteel Sunday or Monday in order to protect the people during the drawing and filing period, which begins next Thursday. If Bonesteel passes to-night without being destroyed all will probably be plain sailing thereafter because of the presence of the militia.

Two hundred armed vigilantes are patrolling the town to-night to prevent friends of the thieves and gamblers from firing some of the flimsy buildings and destroying the whole town.

One hundred thieves, pickpockets, gamblers, and bad men in general were this morning rounded up by the vigilantes and this afternoon were placed in cattle cars and carried out of the State, being dumped on the Nebraska prairies, nearly 100 miles from Bonesteel.

The real trouble between the citizens and the tough element is due to the utter lack of means among the latter. People of that class had gathered in Bonesteel from all parts of the country expecting rich picking when the crowd came. But the crowd was made up of good, solid men, and the gambler and sure-thing men were left severely alone by the land seekers. Many of the gamblers had been in town for a year or more, and were about all in. This forced them to turn robbers, and to clash with the citizens, who were attempting to protect the land seekers.

Last night passed quietly, but a serious shooting affray occurred to-day. Two special policemen, Sylvester C. Harrison of Witchita, Kan., and a man named Stanbrough were shot in front of a saloon by a gang of thugs, who then escaped. Harrison was shot in the forehead, but it is hoped he will recover. Stanbrough's wound is in the leg, and is not serious. Harrison is a young man of means, and when he arrived here last night he joined the police force from his love of adventure.

It is reported that a battle has occurred a mile east of the town, in which a dozen or fifteen shots were exchanged, but the details are not obtainable.

HORSE DRAGS A. C. HUMPHREYS

President of Stevens Institute Receives Broken Arm While Riding.

Alexander C. Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, was thrown from his horse on Friday afternoon and his left arm was broken. His mishap did not become generally known until yesterday. He was trying a saddle horse which he was thinking of buying, and was riding along a road at Castle Point, the home of the Stevens family, when he lowered his head to escape the low-hanging bough of a tree. As he did so the horse became frightened and lurched in the opposite direction.

The sudden movement unseated Mr. Humphreys. As he fell one foot caught in the stirrup and he was dragged a considerable distance before he could release his foot. The horse was caught by an employe of the Stevens estate, who then went back to see what had become of the rider. He found Mr. Humphreys lying on the ground, and an examination showed that his left arm was broken just below the shoulder. Mr. Humphreys was able to walk to his office in the institute, a quarter of a mile away, where he was attended by Dr. Kudlich.

ADDICKS MAKES A PROPOSAL.

Regulars Revolt and Say There Will Be Two Republican Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 23.—John Edward Addicks to-day held a conference with his Union Republican Party lieutenants here, after which he announced that Gov. Hunn would be renominated by the Union Republicans. He invited the regular Republicans to come into the fold, and offered to let them name all the Presidential electors.

At the same time he directed the New Castle County Committee, which met to-day, to adopt a resolution telling the regulars that they could come into the Union Republican primaries in this county if they would also agree to common primaries in Kent and Sussex Counties. If they do not agree to this, the resolution says, the Union Republicans will nominate full State and county tickets.

When the regular Republican leaders heard of this they declared that under no circumstances in the world would they ever indorse the nomination of Hunn, and added that it is altogether unlikely that there will be two Republican tickets in the field, State and county.

SECOND-FARE ROW.

Reeves Thrown Off Coney Island Car and Then Arrested.

William D. Reeves, an eighteen-year-old boy, living at 5,711 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, was ejected from a Court Street car at Neck Road and Gravesend Avenue last night for refusing to pay a second fare. Reeves was accompanied by two men and two young women.

According to his story, Thomas Leflie, a railroad Inspector, choked him, while Joseph Lidds, a special officer, struck him with his club.

Reeves was arrested and taken to the Coney Island station. He will be arraigned in the Coney Island Court this morning.

GEORGIA NEGRO SHOOTS 3 MEN.

Two Killed Instantly, a Third Mortally Wounded—Murderer Escapes.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 23.—Sampson Flournoy, a negro, this afternoon fired upon a party of white fishermen at Alexanders, ten miles from Waynesborough, killing two men and mortally wounding a third. James Minor and Evans Tomlins were killed instantly, Edward Minor will die.

The negro had quarreled over a trivial matter with one of the party. He went away, procured a double-barreled gun, and, returning, fired without warning. He escaped, but bloodhounds were put on his track.

$100 TO $70 ON ROOSEVELT.

Only Bet Made in Wall Street Yesterday —Parker 6 to 10 Money Uncovered.

A wager was made on the curb yesterday of $100 to $70 on Roosevelt by G. E. Rowley with Bunnell, Buchanan & Co. W. S. Dugan & Co. offered to bet $3,000 to $5,000 on Parker, and several other brokers had Parker money at the same odds, but were unable to find takers.

During the past few days slight interest has been taken in the betting, as the betors are awaiting some further turn in the political outlook before risking their money at prevailing odds.

BOODLER GETS FORTY LASHES.

Missouri Briber Could Not Obey Rules of Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—A local newspaper this evening prints the following dispatch from Jefferson City:

"Boodler Edmund Bersch of St. Louis, serving a sentence of two years for bribery, was given forty lashes at the penitentiary for insubordination and then confined in a dungeon.

"Bersch is one of the ex-members of the House of Delegates who, when he saw the hopelessness of further fighting, came to Circuit Attorney Folk and made a complete confession. Because of this he received a light sentence of two years.

"Since arriving at the pen Bersch has not been a model prisoner. Always used to fine wines, good cigars, and choice viands, it was pretty hard to get down to the simple prison fare."

LEOPARDS CLAW WOMAN.

Miss Hall Attacked in Circus Cage at Far Rockaway.

Miss Elizabeth Hall, who is with a railroad circus, now exhibiting in Far Rockaway, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon while in a cage with ten leopards. The animals attacked her, and before the woman was rescued she had received many wounds about the head, shoulders, and arms.

Miss Hall was rescued by Roundsman Thomas Gleason, Policeman Martin of the Seventy-ninth Precinct, and several employes of the circus, who entered the cage armed with spikes and long poles and drove the leopards into a corner. The woman was carried to a tent, where she was attended by Dr. Slocum. Her face is badly disfigured and she is suffering from many deep wounds by the claws of the animals.

ICEBERGS OFF BELLE ISLE.

Unusually Large and Numerous, They Seriously Menace Canadian Shipping.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 23.—A coasting steamer which arrived here this morning reports a large number of enormous icebergs off Belle Isle Strait, forming a serious danger to the navigation of those waters by Canadian shipping bound for or from Montreal.

Settlers on the Labrador coast say that, owing to the severity of the past Winter, the icebergs this Summer are unusually large and numerous.

ANARCHISTS FROM EUROPE.

Dangerous Men Said to be Coming Disguised as Salvationists.

BOSTON, July 23.—According to a local newspaper, dangerous Anarchists are believed to be endeavoring to gain entry into the United States disguised as members of the Salvation Army.

Some of these dangerous characters are said to be on their way to this port, and extra precautions will be taken by the authorities to keep them from landing.

The Cunarder Ivernia, from Liverpool, is the only passenger liner due here next week, and her 1,200 passengers will be rigidly scrutinized.

FIRE DESTROYS GOLF CLUB.

Home of the Harbor Hill Organization Makes a Spectacular Blaze.

The clubhouse of the Harbor Hill Golf Club on Brighton Heights, S. I., was destroyed by fire last night. The house was situated on the top of a hill at the head of Castleton Avenue. The building was a story and a half high, and was built entirely of wood.

The fire started at 11 o'clock, and the reflection was seen for miles. In many places it was believed that the large oil works on the Jersey shore were ablaze. The lower bay and Kill von Kull were as bright as day for almost an hour.

The fire was in the district in which there are two claimants for the office of Chief of the Fire Department. When the alarm was turned in Donovan and McKay, rival Chiefs, both turned out and worked with the firemen until the fire was out. There was no friction whatever.

The firemen had a long run up a steep hill about a mile long. When they reached the clubhouse the entire structure was enveloped in flames and it soon collapsed. The building was furnished, but there was nobody in it at the time the fire started. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss is estimated at from $5,000 to $10,000, covered by insurance.

WIFE HORSEWHIPS TWO.

Hoboken Woman Attacks Her Husband and His Companion.

Miss Marie Wallace, twenty-four years old, of 233 East Fifteenth Street, New York, was horsewhipped by Mrs. Mary Staggie of 102 Hudson Street, Hoboken, last night.

Mrs. Staggie and her husband separated two years ago. Last night Miss Wallace and Staggie were walking along Hudson Street, when they met his wife. Mrs. Staggie was armed with a heavy whip, which she used on her husband until he fled. Then the angry woman turned on Miss Wallace. The latter received half a dozen cuts across the face before the police interfered.

While the police attended to Miss Wallace, who seemed to be badly injured, Mrs. Staggie disappeared. The young woman went to the station house, where she made a complaint against her assailant. Miss Wallace's face was badly swollen, and she suffered severely from the whipping. She left for home after promising to appear in court to press her complaint Monday morning.

Pistol Superior to Husband's Axe.

Special to The New York Times.

LOWER BANK, N. J., July 23.—William Cavalier while in a fit of anger to-day attacked his wife here and attempted to kill her with an axe. She successfully defended herself with a revolver, which she had in readiness, as she had been threatened on different occasions. Cavalier was arrested and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

RUSSIAN SHIPS TO STAY IN RED SEA

Volunteer Cruisers Are To Be Declared Warships

OTHER RAIDERS SENT OUT

Intense Excitement in Germany Over Capture of the Scandia.

MORE BRITISH SHIPS SEIZED

Same Procedure to Be Followed With Them as in the Case of the Malacca—Britain to Protect Her Commerce.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—While not admitting the illegality of the Russian action in converting vessels of the Volunteer Fleet into warships after they had reached the Red Sea, it is probable, in view of the fact that neutral ships did not receive previous notice, that Russia, in order to remove the shadow of a cloud upon the right of the volunteer ships to fly the war flag, will formally notify the powers of their conversion into warships, thus putting all neutrals upon their guard.

Great Britain formally raised the question of the war status of the Petersburg July 20 and was formally assured that orders had been issued to prevent the Red Sea cruisers from seizing any more British ships.

HAMBURG, July 23.—It is said that the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiserin Maria Theresia and four Hamburg-American liners recently purchased by Russia, have left Libau, on the Baltic, under sealed orders.

The vessels are fully armed and equipped as cruisers.

LONDON, July 23.—Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador, has received official notification from St. Petersburg of the capture of two more British ships in the Red Sea and instructions from his Government to notify Great Britain that the same procedure will be followed as in the case of the Malacca, namely, the vessels will be taken to a neutral port for examination by the Consuls of the two nations concerned.

The effect of the additional seizures upon the British Government has been to intensify its determination to settle the status of the Volunteer Fleet vessels. It is understood that the dispatch of the British cruiser Venus to the Red Sea and a number of torpedo boats to Port Said is an earnest of the Government's intention to protect British commerce.

No warlike instructions have been given to the commanders, but the Venus will closely watch the procedure of the Volunteer Fleet vessels. Some diplomatic circles regard this as being in the nature of a threat to Russia, but the Russian diplomats in London express no concern.

Ambassador Benckendorff in his communications to Foreign Secretary Lansdowne has not dealt with the general question of the Dardanelles. It is pointed out in Russian circles here that the subject is receiving consideration at St. Petersburg, and it is asserted that Russia will not abandon the right which she claims to send Volunteer Fleet vessels through the Dardanelles and to transform them subsequently into auxiliary cruisers, although no more ships are likely to be sent out of the Black Sea at present.

PORT SAID, July 23.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Ceylon, homeward bound from Yokohama and Penang, has arrived here. She reports that the cruiser Petersburg of the Russian Volunteer Fleet signaled her July 18, when twenty hours from Suez, asking her where she was from and where she was bound, after which the Ceylon was allowed to proceed.

The Petersburg at that time was convoying a German merchant ship.

JEDDA, Arabia, July 23.—While here the Captain of the Petersburg telegraphed to the Russian Admiralty for orders, but sailed without awaiting a reply, leaving the pilot to bring the reply to a rendezvous agreed upon at sea.

GREAT ANGER IN GERMANY.

Seizure of the Scandia Raises a Storm—Officials Indignant.

BERLIN, Sunday, July 24.—Intense feeling has been aroused by the seizure by a Russian Volunteer Fleet vessel in the Red Sea of the Hamburg-American Line steamer Scandia. (The seizure of the Scandia was reported in a late edition of yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES.

The Neuste Nachrichten declares that Russia is unable, apparently, to appreciate considerate friendship and asks for whom Prussia plunged into the adventure of the trial of Socialists at Koenigsberg, and who was responsible for its failure and the moral triumph of the Social Democrats. The paper characterizes the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers as "Imperial Russian licensed sea robbers and pirates," and demands that the most energetic measures be taken in the matter.

The Tageblatt says: "The country expects the man at its head to do his duty." This paper heads its account of the seizure: "Another Exhibition of Russian Friendship," and says it believes the seizure will awake all the more indignation

since Russia had already yielded in the Malacca case. It expresses the hope that Russia will not lose a moment in sending orders to release the Scandia, as otherwise Germany, against her will, must assume a different attitude toward Russia. The Tageblatt adds:

"After England has obtained satisfaction so speedily it would be a double moral defeat for Germany if she could not compel the same respect as the English flag."

The Post, evidently verbally inspired by the Foreign Office, characterizes the seizure of another exhibition of Russian recklessness and predicts that it will stir up much bad blood in Germany.

"It will," adds The Post, "make diplomatic relations between Russia and Germany, which are already bad, much worse."

Continuing, The Post says:

"In all good will we fail to comprehend on what grounds Russia would wholly eradicate the sympathies which still remain with her. The whole proceeding signifies either gross disrespect for foreign neutral States, which can be bitterly avenged, or an incomprehensible failure to give clear and specific directions to the Captains of the Red Sea cruisers impossible outside of Russia.

"It is high time the Russian Government put a stop to these doings by orders from the highest source unless it wishes to conjure up a storm of public opinion in Germany similar to the present storm in England. The necessary consequence of such popular feeling would be a marked change in the attitude of German diplomacy."

The Lokal Anzeiger regards the seizure of the Scandia as being a much more serious act of violence than the Prinz Heinrich case.

Reading between the lines of The Post's comment, it is easy to see the German Government's vexation over the disclosure in the trial at Koenigsberg of the fact that a reciprocal agreement exists between Germany and Russia concerning the prosecution of certain political offenses.

The Foreign Office is without official information of the seizure of the Scandia, the only notice received up to the present being a telegram from the Hamburg-American Company stating the facts and appealing for assistance. The Foreign Office has cabled to the German Consul, who is also the Russian Consul, at Port Said for an authentic version of the capture, and is awaiting his answer before making representations at St. Petersburg.

The officials discuss the case with an evident attempt to keep cool, but they betray deep-seated indignation at Russia's course.

Germany has no warships in the Red Sea, and the question of sending vessels there has not yet been considered, but the officials plainly intimate that this question must arise unless Russia speedily orders the Captains of her Volunteer Fleet steamers to cease molesting German shipping. The officials refer to the energetic language of the German press as fully justifiable.

The seizure of the Scandia is regarded as being so excessively unreasonable that the Government officials try to assume that the Captain of the Russian ship exceeded his instructions, and that Russia will make speedy amends.

SUEZ, July 23.—The Hamburg-American steamer Scandia, in charge of a Russian prize crew, has entered the canal.

HAMBURG, July 23.—The Scandia has aboard a consignment of ammunition, a portion of which, it is asserted, was to be landed at Singapore for transshipment to the German Government stations in the South Seas. The other portion was billed to Shanghai for the Chinese Government.

The Hamburg-American Company says that a mere glance at the manifest would have shown that the Scandia had no contraband on board and that there were no grounds for her seizure. The Scandia belongs to the East Indian service of the Hamburg-American Line.

The company has made the following statement:

"The capture of the Scandia appears to be inexplicable. Her manifest shows that no war material in any form for Japan was on board. The Hamburg-American Company at the beginning of the war instructed its representatives to make it their special duty not to accept contraband for transmission.

"The Hamburg-American Company has asked the Foreign Office to initiate the steps necessary to clear up this disagreeable incident."

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—The Russian Government has given formal assurances to Germany that there will be no repetition of the Prinz Heinrich incident.

The German Embassy to this hour has received no instructions from Germany regarding the reported seizure of the German steamer Scandia in the Red Sea, and in view of the assurances given to the German Government it can scarcely credit the report.

RUSSIANS ADMIT DEFEATS.

Kuropatkin Says Troops Held Their Ground Until Ordered to Retire.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—Gen. Kuropatkin reports in a dispatch to the Emperor that a detachment of Russian troops commanded by Col. Tsybulsky gave battle in the Sybel Pass July 17 to a superior force of Japanese. The engagement resulted in the retirement of the Russians, with the loss of an officer and 46 men killed and 4 officers and 182 men wounded.

Gen. Kuropatkin adds that Col. Tsybulsky repulsed attacks on both his left flank and his front, forcing the Japanese to retire on each occasion. The Russians held their ground until the general order was given to all the troops to retire.

In another fight on the Mukden road July 19 several companies of dismounted Cossacks offered a stubborn resistance to the Japanese advance guard. The Russians fell back on Siaosyr. One man was killed and thirteen wounded. The Japanese suffered considerable losses.

LIAO-YANG, July 22.—Two Japanese divisions have tried to break through Lieut. Gen. Count Keller's left, but Gen. Herschelmann, with the aid of reinforcements hurriedly sent forward, made a successful stand. Details of the engagement are not yet known.

The Japanese have left only two divisions at Kai-Chow. These are strongly intrenched and on the defensive. Other Japanese troops formerly at Kai-Chow were embarked on transports for the vicinity of Port Arthur.

The capture of that stronghold has become a vital question for the Japanese. They have been able hitherto to adopt the offensive, but they realise that Gen. Kuropatkin will be prepared soon to take the offensive and foresee that they must have a strong naval base.

Port Arthur is the key to all Japanese operations.

SINTZINTIN, Seventy Miles East of Mukden, July 23.—Reports to the effect that 20,000 Japanese have appeared forty miles to the southeast of here are believed to be inventions spread by the Japanese with the aid of the Chinese.

CHICAGO, July 23.—A cablegram to The Daily News from Nagasaki says:

"Dispatches from Omura state that the strong Russian position at Shimou, ten miles east of Liao-Yang, was captured by the Japanese troops July 19. The Mikado's men lost 280 in the attack."

SAVE SHIPS FOR FINAL ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR

Japanese Reserving Big Vessels for a Crushing Blow.

LAYING MINES EVERY NIGHT

Correspondents on the Manchuria Visit Togo—He Feels Complimented by Interest in His Victories.

ON BOARD THE MIKASA, ADMIRAL TOGO'S FLAGSHIP, OFF PORT ARTHUR, July 17, Via Fu-San, July 23.—In reply to addresses made to him by the newspaper correspondents who are on board the steamer Manchuria, Admiral Togo said modestly that he felt complimented to learn that the world was interested in his victories and that it was his desire, through the press, to send his thanks to those persons who admired him.

The Japanese naval policy is to hold the larger warships in reserve until the time comes to deliver a crushing blow at Port Arthur. In the meantime torpedo boats are to make constant and harassing attacks. Every night the Japanese lay mines at the harbor entrance. The entrance to the port is now clear.

The Manchuria is making a tour of the theatre of war with members of the Japanese Diet, foreign attachés, and newspaper correspondents on board.

DELCASSE WARNED RUSSIA.

French Nationalist Papers Accuse Him of Favoring England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 23.—The Nationalist papers are furious at learning to-day that Foreign Minister Delcassé has thrown the full weight of his influence toward solving the Red Sea question in a sense favorable to the British demands and that he has warned Russia against any hope of countenance from France in any direct or disguised provocation of Great Britain.

It may definitely be taken for granted that, at least for the next three months, during which M. Delcassé will retain undisturbed the direction of French foreign affairs, there will be no danger to European peace from any action of France arising out of the Russo-Japanese war.

The Nationalist accusation that M. Delcassé intervened to protect England is untrue, his intervention having in reality had for its chief object the "saving of Russia's face." M. Delcassé only acted after plain assurances had been conveyed to him by the British Chargé d'Affaires here that Great Britain would not suffer the Malacca to be taken to a Russian port.

M. Delcassé was thus able to convey to the Russian Government in much clearer language than the English diplomatic note could possibly have adopted how grave would be the international consequences if the rash action of the Petersburg's Captain were to be upheld.

France's recompense lies in England's undertaking that Germany shall not be allowed to interfere in the regulation of the belligerent status of the Russian Volunteer fleet, and in the further proof that, under M. Delcassé's clever guidance, France is again one of the chief arbiters of the world's destinies.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, July 23.—Official advices indicate that the Anglo-Russian incident is proceeding toward an adjustment.

Foreign Minister Delcassé's efforts have been to keep the affair within diplomatic lines and so prevent some British overt act of reprisal, which might precipitate serious international complications.

These efforts are now considered as having accomplished their object.

RUSSIANS PASS YOKOHAMA.

Vladivostok Ships Now Considerably South of That Port.

TOKIO, Sunday, July 24—10 A. M.—The Vladivostok Squadron was sighted at 8 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, thirty miles off the southern coast of the Province of Izeu.

The vessels were veering to the east.

Izeu, which is on the main Japanese island, forms the peninsula between Suruga and Sagami Bays. It is about seventy miles southwest of Yokohama.

KOREANS DENOUNCE JAPANESE.

Agitation Against the Granting of Concessions Becomes Serious.

SEOUL, July 22.—The Korean agitation against the granting to the Japanese of their demands for waste lands is becoming serious, and daily meetings, attended by thousands of persons, are being held, at which the speakers urge moral resistance. Three such meetings were this week stopped by the presence of Japanese gendarmes.

At a meeting held to-day a squad of soldiers marched through the crowd, and, although no violence was offered, the Koreans fled in disorder, several sustaining slight injuries in their wild efforts to clamber over walls in their flight. Farmers are coming in from the country to join in the protests.

It is reported that the French Minister here will protest to the Emperor against the Japanese demands. The leaders of the anti-Japanese propaganda are arrested frequently, and held at the Japanese Consulate.

The Japanese authorities say there is no fear of rioting, but some of the foreigners here do not accept this view.

TO SURRENDER CHILD PATIENT.

Father Removes Scarlet Fever Victim, and Is Arrested.

John T. Sprague, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent in the Borough of Richmond, yesterday caused the arrest of the father of the child which was to have been removed to North Brother Island on Friday, but which was found to have disappeared when an ambulance was sent for it a second time.

The child is suffering from scarlet fever. When the ambulance was first sent to the child's home, a tenement house on McKeon Street, Stapleton, the parents refused to give up the little one on learning that it was to be taken to North Brother Island. The driver reported this to the Health Department, and a policeman was sent back with him to the house. There it was discovered that the child had been taken away.

The father was arraigned before Magistrate Marsh on a charge of violating both the Penal and Sanitary Codes for removing without official permission a patient suffering from a contagious disease. The penalty is a year's imprisonment or $500 fine. The father said that the child had been removed to the home of its grandmother, and he offered to surrender it to the authorities. With the understanding that he would do this at once he was allowed to go.

PUSHCART WAR ANEW.

Woodbury's Bridge Plan Denounced at Two Open-Air Meetings.

Fruit and vegetable peddlers on the lower east side held two open-air meetings last night to protest against the action of Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury in driving them from the streets with their pushcarts, and putting them under the Williamsburg Bridge. At both meetings the Commissioner was made the object of much angry denunciation.

The meetings were held under the auspices of the New York Peddlers' Benevolent Association, an organization with a membership of about 1,000. One was held at the corner of Rivington and Pitt Streets and the other at the corner of Rivington and Norfolk Streets. The New York Peddlers' Benevolent Association is making plans for an active campaign in opposition to Commissioner Woodbury's plans.

Among other things, its members have bound themselves not to lay in any stock of fruit and vegetables under the present conditions. This, they believe, will compel the wholesale dealers to come out and help them in their fight. At an early date they will engage a lawyer and endeavor to obtain an injunction restraining the Commissioner from driving them off the streets.

URGE PORT CHESTER GRANT.

Anti-Trust League Circulates a Petition in the Bronx.

The American Anti-Trust League, through its general organizer, Charles Campbell, has addressed a communication to the citizens in the Bronx, asking them to request Mayor McClellan to veto any ordinance in the interest of the Westchester and Boston Railway Company that may come before him, or else that he will call a public hearing should he have any doubt as to the great injury that will be done by the clouding of property titles and otherwise if such an ordinance should be signed by him.

The league's petition asks that the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen grant a permit to the Port Chester Railroad, as in the judgment of the great majority of the citizens of the Bronx it is the only applicant sincere in its request to build and operate a railroad in the Bronx.

ROB NEWLY ARRIVED RUSSIAN.

Guileless Torndusky Thinks He Has One Thief, Though.

Bela Torndusky of 537 Fifth Street, a Russian who arrived in the United States a few weeks ago, caused the arrest last night of a man who gave his name as David Yakobesky, whom he charged with robbing him of $100 in Hungarian money and $17 in American money.

Torndusky said that a few nights ago he was in Tompkins Square Park, and while there became engaged in conversation with two men, who walked down the street with him. On the way one of his companions accused the other of having robbed him. The accused man protested his innocence, and then both accused Torndusky of being the thief. He says that in order to convince them he took his own money from his pocket and showed it to them. They snatched the money and ran. Last night he saw Yakobesky, who was, he said, one of the men, standing at the corner of Avenue B and First Street and, pointing him out to a policeman, asked that he be arrested.

HEAVY RAINS IN TEXAS.

Railroad Bridges Washed Away and Crops Badly Damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 23.—Dispatches from Cisco, Albany, Rhome, Wichita Falls, and other places in West Texas and the Panhandle report the heaviest rain in five years. Crops are washed away in some localities. The extent of damages cannot be ascertained at this time, but it is said to be large.

The Texas and Pacific bridge across Sandy Creek and two other bridges two miles west of Cisco are washed away and 300 yards of track are washed out.

FERRYBOAT ENGINEER SCALDED

Haggerty of the Hopatcong May Die—Fireman's Bravery.

Henry C. Haggerty of 328 Washington Street, Hoboken, was scalded probably fatally on the Lackawanna ferryboat Hopatcong last night. Haggerty is the engineer of the boat, and while he was inspecting the machinery a steam valve burst, filling the compartment. Haggerty tried to get out, but was blinded by the steam.

George Herman, the fireman, heard the explosion, and tried to enter the hold to save Haggerty. He was driven back several times. Finally he tied some bagging about his head and hands, and, thus protected, crawled on his hands and knees and groped about until he found the engineer. Haggerty was taken to St. Mary's Hospital unconscious.

ITALIAN KILLED IN BROOKLYN.

Stationzo Was Stabbed Twice by Man He Called Louis.

Jose Stationzo, an Italian living at 45 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, was stabbed twice by a strange Italian who suddenly attacked him at the corner of Fourth Avenue and President Street, South Brooklyn, last night. After stabbing Stationzo, the stranger ran away. The injured man was taken to the Seney Hospital where he died shortly after his arrival there.

Just before he died he told a police officer who was investigating the case that the man who had stabbed him evidently mistook him for somebody else. He said he was stabbed by a man named Louis, who lived at 55 Garfield Place, but the police were unable to locate Louis last night.

Sent Wife on Visit and Killed Self.

That his wife could not interfere with his suicidal plans, George Shreck, thirty-nine years old, a salesman, of 206 Ridgewood Avenue, East New York, induced her to visit a friend yesterday afternoon, and then went to a bathroom, where he turned on the gas. On her return home three hours later the woman found her husband dead. He had been ill for a long time.

HIBERNIANS ELECT OFFICERS.

Conclude Five Days' Convention at St. Louis—Saratoga the Next Meeting Place.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The Ancient Order of Hibernians concluded a five days' convention to-night, after electing officers and selecting Saratoga Springs, N. Y., as the place in which to hold the next biennial convention, on the third Thursday in July, 1906.

The following officers were elected: President—James E. Dolan, Syracuse, N. Y., (re-elected;) Vice President—James O'Sullivan, Philadelphia; Secretary—James T. Carroll, Columbus, Ohio; Treasurer—M. J. O'Brien, Richmond, Ind. (re-elected.)

One matter which received considerable attention to-day was the proposed home for aged and indigent Hibernians, which has been advocated at every convention for the past ten years. It was laid over for further consideration at the convention in 1906.

Lipton Cup Awarded to Little Rhody.

The Regatta Committee of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, D. G. Whitlock, James A. Donnelly, and Charles E. Allen, has awarded the 100-guinea Lipton cup to the sloop Little Rhody, which made the best time in the ocean race from Gravesend Bay to Marblehead. At a meeting held on Thursday evening the protest of Gilbert R. Hawes, owner of the sloop Ray II., against the Little Rhody and the Newsad was considered and disallowed.

DESPERATE RUSSIAN ATTACK IS A FAILURE

Mutilated Dispatch Tells of Sharp Fight Near Kai-Chow.

NIU-CHWANG'S FALL NEAR?

Europeans Warned to Leave the City—Japanese May Have Advanced Along Seacoast.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, July 24, 4 A. M.—A badly mutilated dispatch from Tashi-Chao, dated July 20, which has been received here, indicates that an engagement of some importance occurred on the seacoast road between Kai-Chow and Yin-kow.

The dispatch states that Russians made a night attack on a fortified Japanese camp at Sangoss, on the seacoast north of Kai-Chow. They got within close range, opened fire on the camp before they were discovered, and forced the retirement of a Japanese squadron toward Kai-Chow.

Here a portion of the dispatch is missing. Apparently the attackers were enveloped by a counter Japanese movement, probably by troops from some neighboring position, for this whole region is strongly fortified, and the Russian detachment was in danger of being cut off and annihilated.

The message continues by saying that when the Russians had given themselves up for lost a welcome diversion was created in their rear by Capt. Rotovski, in command of three companies of Russian troops, who threw his force into the fight. Cossack companies also came up at a gallop.

Here there is another mutilation. The message continues as follows:

"The next day we abandoned our position, leaving the bodies of fifteen Japanese we were unable to bury.

"The general situation in this region does not indicate activity in the near future. The rains have commenced ruining the roads.

"Information has reached here from the south that the railway is flooded between Kai-Chow and Vafangow, and that the Japanese, being unable to run their engines through the water, are moving their cars by horse power.

"The Japanese are strongly intrenched south of Tashi-Chao, and have pushed out their fortifications on both sides of the railway as far as the village of Tavalga, off which they have several large junks. Their apparent object is to pass along the seacoast road to Erdago, two-thirds of the way from Kai-Chow to Yin-Kow. Our scouts here are ready to contest the Japanese advance."

Erdago is the last position barring the Japanese road to Yin-Kow, the port of Niu-Chwang.

The opinion of Major Gen. Kondratovitch is that the Japanese positions both south and east are weakly held, but strongly fortified, and that much of the Japanese infantry has been drawn off to reinforce Gen. Kuroki, who is operating against Lieut. Gen. Count Keller. At some positions south of Simucheng dummies are actually being used to man the intrenchments.

The Russians are so surrounded by intrenchments to the south and east that it is hard for them to move without coming under fire. There is apparently more artillery than infantry in these positions.

The Japanese are loath to disclose the locations of their guns. A few days ago Gen. Baron Stakelberg and his staff personally reconnoitred the position at Makuntsuidsi Hill without drawing the Japanese fire, though the party were conspicuous in their white uniforms.

The Russians are harassing the Japanese posts almost nightly, their scouts creeping up and firing at close range. The Japanese never attempt to follow the attackers.

TIEN-TSIN, July 23.—A telegram received here to-day from Niu-Chwang says the Europeans there have been warned to leave.

The reason for this step is not given.

TOBACCO EXPORTS DECREASE.

Falling Off Attributable to No Special Cause, Say Exporters.

According to statistics just compiled there was a general reduction in the exports of tobacco and its manufactures in May, 1904, compared with May of last year, and this percentage of decline holds good for the eleven months of the fiscal year which closed May 31. For instance, exports of leaf tobacco were 20,813,027 pounds for May, 1904, compared with 21,932,292 for May last year. For the eleven months ended May 31 the exports were 287,974,159 pounds this year and 330,169,273 pounds last year. So far as exports are concerned, leaf tobacco is the most important article in the list. No reason can be assigned for the reduction, excepting that foreign purchasers failed to buy.

Stems and trimmings were exported aggregating 494,961 pounds this year, compared with 923,638 pounds in May last year. For the eleven months the total exports were 6,237,994 pounds this year, and 10,065,646 pounds last year. The average value was 2¼ cents per pound in 1904 and 2 5-6 cents in 1903.

Proceeding to manufactured tobacco the records show that exports of cigars were 114,000 in May this year, against 214,000 in May last year. For the eleven months the total export was 1,831,000 this year, compared with 1,789,000 last year. The value declined from $86.90 in 1903 to $15 in 1904, using 1,000 as the unit of computation. The export of cigarettes declined from 127,865,000 in May, 1903, to 101,727,000 in May, 1904, but there was an increase for the eleven months, going up from 1,303,020,000 last year to 1,413,632,000 this year. There was a decline in value from $1.61⅞ to $1.56 1-5. The quantity of plug tobacco exported increased from 554,228 pounds in May, 1903, to 617,243 pounds in May, 1904, but in the eleven months declined from 6,646,000 pounds last year to 6,415,752 this year. The value per pound remained substantially the same, being 23 8-9 cents in 1903 and 23 2-3 cents in 1904.

Imports of leaf tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers declined from 1,083,487 pounds in May, 1903, to 956,233 pounds in May, 1904, and for the eleven months declined from 6,110,876 pounds in 1903 to 5,084,213 pounds in 1904. On the contrary, other leaf tobacco increased, going up from 1,681,078 pounds in 1903 to 1,902,016 pounds in 1904, for the month, though for the eleven months there was a decline from 25,744,892 pounds in 1903 to 22,046,649 pounds in 1904. The imports of cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes increased from 50,197 pounds in May, 1903, to 65,080 pounds in May, 1904, and for the eleven months increased from 537,604 pounds last year to 610,837 pounds in 1904.

Several leading manufacturers have recently made European connections which will tend largely to increase the export of cigars during the coming year, though as a matter of fact consumption in this country is now beyond the limit of production. The principal exports will always be in leaf tobacco, which is used for manufacturing various articles abroad.

Demand for Fish Oil.

A demand for common American fish oil appears to have been suddenly created in the principal European markets within the present month, and there have been active inquiries from English ship brokers for freights to Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, London, Havre, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Genoa, Trieste, and Bergen in this commodity packed in barrels, per ton of 302 American gallons.

UNIONS NOW WILL DEFEND MEAT STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

was made, nor was the agreement violated by them in any particular.

They emphasize the fact that the agreement as made by the packers' committee with the officers of the organization was not only approved and signed by a large number of the officers of the allied trades, including Thomas J. Kidd, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, but was submitted to and ratified by the organizations whose members are on strike, and that no possible excuse can be offered for its violation on the part of Mr. Donnelly.

The agreement provided that each side should name an arbitrator within forty-eight hours after work was resumed, and to avoid any question that might arise, the following notice was handed to Mr. Donnelly at the close of the conference:

"'Michael Donnelly:'

"'Dear Sir: In accordance with the terms of our contract we tender Samuel A. McCleary, Jr., as our arbitrator.'

"Friday morning the men were ordered back to work; within one hour they were ordered out again at all packing centres from New York to Fort Worth, Texas, the packers not being given an average of fifteen minutes' operation to demonstrate their intention to carry out the agreement fairly.

"A conference yesterday and continuance to-day resulted in the packers insisting that the unions live up to the agreement as signed and ratified by both sides, and their refusal to consider a suggestion on the part of Mr. Donnelly that the old agreement be canceled and a new agreement more favorable to the men out on strike be accepted in its place."

A committee of union leaders issued the following statement after the conference:

On Wednesday, July 20, the teamsters and mechanical trades called on the packers and requested a conference. Feeling that the situation in the stock yards was one that would cause a walkout of all employes, and to prevent this, a conference was secured and an agreement was reached which, we believe, would have settled the strike if lived up to by the packers. When representatives of the strikers called upon the packers to arrange for the return of the men, they were told to have all employes report for work. When the men reported the packers selected such men as they needed. This would have demoralized the men if permitted.

Great numbers of men and women were told in language unfit to repeat that they were not wanted. Hence the second conference. After the second strike was ordered the packers and representatives of the trades got together again. The packers insisted that we try and put the agreement into operation, admitted the violation, and they promised to see that it would not happen again.

As union men we had to refuse this proposition, and asked that an understanding be had which would return employes as agreed upon. This they refused. We have now offered a final proposition, which, if rejected, will cause a cessation of all work on Monday.

Prepare for a Long Struggle.

At the stockyards to-night the packers are making preparations for a long struggle. As soon as peace negotiations were declared futile all the heads of the different departments in the various plants were notified to hire all the workmen they could possibly obtain. From the progress that had been made up to a late hour to-night the indications are that fully 2,000 new men will have been engaged by to-morrow night.

It is the intention of the packers to house these men inside the plants. Warehouses are being filled with permanent bunks and kitchens to accommodate a total of 5,650 men, who, it is claimed by the packers, will be inside the plants Monday morning.

The strikers met at their various union headquarters during the afternoon and night and listened to addresses by their leaders, in which the general strike which seems already a fixed programme for Monday, was the only subject discussed.

Chief of Police O'Neill has sent calls for men from every precinct in Chicago to report a the stockyards station to-morrow to get acquainted with the surroundings.

Chief O'Neill said to-night that the whole police force of Chicago would be at the call of the stockyards district Monday, and that peace would be maintained at any price.

Although the strikers were greatly excited over the unsuccessful efforts to settle the strike, there was little violence throughout the district.

In response to telegrams telling of a renewal of the strike, Mayor Harrison arrived in Marquette, Mich., from Huron Mountain to-day, but he was too late to connect with a train for Chicago. He talked over the long-distance telephone with Corporation Counsel Tolman and decided to remain in Marquette for news from the strike. Unless the strike was settled before night, the Mayor announced his intention to terminate his vacation and take a train that would bring him into Chicago to-morrow morning.

ARE DISINCLINED TO STRIKE.

New York Butchers Say Employers Are Living Up to Agreements.

From the attitude of the members of the New York locals of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen yesterday it was evident that if a second strike was ordered here they would be sorely tried between their loyalty to the union and their disinclination to strike. There were no local grievances when they struck first, the terms of the strike settlement, they admit, have been fully lived up to by the New York firms, and the local men preferred to assume that there would be no change here.

Saturday at the New York plants is an off day, the men being employed principally in cleaning up the slaughter houses and killing, for the week begins on Sunday. Every preparation was made for killing to-day, both employers and employes taking it for granted that work was permanently resumed here.

Homer Call, National Secretary of the union, who had been in Chicago when the strike settlement was reached, arrived here yesterday and had a conference with the officers of the local unions. He said that when he left Chicago he considered the whole trouble over, and was surprised at the hitch.

H. L. Eichberger, general organizer and local strike leader, looked discouraged. Everything was going on smoothly, he said, however, and the local employers were living up to the terms of the agreement. Asked if the men would go out for a second time here if a peremptory order came to quit work from the National committee, he would not reply directly, but said:

"We would use discretion in such a case. We would have to consider the matter very carefully. As to the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, I have assurances from them that in case no settlement could be reached, the firm would make a separate agreement with the union. In such case our men would remain at work."

At Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's cold storage plant the firm took the stand that the strike was ended for good.

"We have no non-union men now," said Ferdinand Sulzberger, President of the company, "and have been assured by many of our employes that they will not quit work again. We will continue to live up to the terms of the agreement, either jointly along with the other operators, or independently if necessary. We are not members of a trust, but simply joined the other packers in taking a common sense ground against the strikers. We have therefore a right to act independently."

Walking Delegate Won Two-Hour Strike

There was a two hour strike in Everard's Brewery at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon. Several months ago, Joseph Hummel, Walking Delegate of Union No. 20 of the Stationary Engineers, discovered that Hugh Mooney, an engineer employed in the brewery, was a non-union man. He demanded of Mr. Everard the man's discharge, which was refused. Yesterday, with several others, Hummel went to the brewery at the noon hour and ordered them not to return to work. The command was obeyed.

There was a conference, Mooney lost his job, a union man succeeded him, and the strikers returned to work.

Covers a Greater Area, Has Greater Exhibits, Enjoys Greater Appropriations of Money, Than Any Previous Exposition.

WORLD'S FAIR

AT ST. LOUIS.

The Best Way to Reach St. Louis from New York and New England is Without Question VIA THE

West Shore R. R.

OR VIA THE

New York Central

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.

Excursion Tickets, good only in day coaches, will be sold every Thursday in July.

Via West Shore, $18. Via New York Central, $20.

From New York, with proportionate fares from other stations.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE TICKET OFFICES OF THESE ROADS.

Returning you can stop at Niagara Falls, and, if desired, travel from Albany on Hudson River steamers. Our Ticket Agents everywhere will gladly give fullest information.

FEARS MISSING GIRL MAY BE DEAD IN ALBANY

Sister of Eleanor Haywood Abandons Search in This City.

SENT THREAT OF SUICIDE

Left Her Home in Montreal to Come to New York and Become a "Beauty Doctor."

After a wearing, fruitless search for her sister Eleanor, Caroline Haywood of Montreal, Canada, heard at noon yesterday that the missing girl had been found dead in the Hotel Ten Eyck in Albany. Detective Sergeant Brown of the Charles Street Police Station was the one to take the news to Miss Haywood at 236 West Fourteenth Street, the house where her sister had lived until her disappearance last Tuesday.

Worn out by anxiety and physical strain, the girl received the news with a blank stare. She did not shed a tear, but looked fixedly at the policeman, and asked him what he wanted her to do. Without a sound, except a low moan every few minutes, Miss Haywood packed her belongings and left New York for Albany on an afternoon train to make sure that it was really her sister whom the police had found dead there.

Eleanor Haywood came here from Canada in the Spring to become a "beauty specialist." She was twenty-two years old. Taking lodgings at the Fourteenth Street house, she went on with her lessons and finished her course in "beauty doctoring." From her sixteenth year she had been subject to fits of hysteria, and they kept coming back on her. For days at a time she would be so despondent she would hardly reply to the kindly questions of her landlady.

Her sister Caroline, in Montreal, on Wednesday received this letter from her:

Dear Carrie: Do not be alarmed, for I am not going to make a scene. I am going to leave here and to take some ordinary name, so that I shall not disgrace the family. On Wednesday, if all goes well, I shall be dead. All you can do is to tell mother I am in a hospital. Come on here and stay what would be a decent time to bury me in, and no one need know but you and me. I shall take laudanum with me.

Caroline came to New York at once to start a hunt for her sister. She visited Police Headquarters, where they listened to her story and assigned detectives to the search. But all efforts were vain. No trace of the girl could be found. Seemingly she had disappeared from the city. Her almost crazed sister went to the Morgue, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, to see if she was among the dead.

Finally Miss Haywood published this advertisement yesterday:

Last seen in New York on Tuesday afternoon, young woman in black skirt, white shirt waist, brown hat; blue eyes, dark hair and eyebrows; slight, above middle height. Thought to have taken lodgings some distance from city. Reward on information.

She was in hopes that this would bring some answer, either from New York or a distant city. Yesterday morning she was still hopeful and very much excited. When anybody called at the house in Fourteenth Street she would rush forward with an inquiry about her sister. When the detective broke the news she was past all demonstration of grief. She left for Albany without a tear, with staring, expressionless eyes.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Picnic Party Group Classified as a Toy —Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Gen. T. S. Sharretts the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday entertained a protest by Wilfred Schade & Co. against the assessment at various rates of a collection of dolls, small benches, tables, artificial trees and plants, and a green felt mat, all surrounded by a fence five by ten feet, the whole representing a picnic party.

The Collector held that each article was dutiable separately, but Gen. Sharretts agreed with the importer that the whole was a toy and dutiable at 35 per cent. Gen. Sharretts wrote a decision overruling a claim by G. W. Sheldon & Co. of Chicago, that glass figures of deer, dogs, and spinning wheels were toys. He held that they were ornaments of decorated glass at 65 per cent.

Protests overruled yesterday were by the Larus & Brother Company, Richmond, Va.; the Meyer Brothers Drug Company, St. Louis; M. Gleason, Newport, Vt.; G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago; Emil Levi, Nickelsberg Brothers & Co., Thomas Meadows & Co., Tuck High, the King Scherer Company, the American Express Company, A. Hilbert, the Italo-American Express Company, the Estate of C. B. Rouss, and others; Zadek Brothers, Locke & Altherr, Pitt & Scott, Limited; Mills & Gibb, the Lion Rheims Company, the estate of C. B. Rouss, Samuel Schiff & Co. and others, and Morris Goldberg, New York.

Protests sustained were by the Weidman Fries Company and the Weidman Company, Cleveland; Mrs. Frank Fehr, Cincinnati; C. Pesori's Sons, Buffalo; Wilfred Schade & Co., Newport News, Va.; the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Pascal Dubedat & Co., San Francisco; B. Altman & Co., and C. Bischoff & Co, New York. Protests partially sustained were by George Benz & Sons, and others, St. Paul; F. B. Vandegrift & Co., C. F. Lauber, Thomas Mossly & Co., and Robert Steel, Philadelphia; Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, R. B. Henry & Co., Adolph Kastor & Brothers, Hamburger Brothers, and P. H. Petry and others, New York.

Using American Shoes.

The increase in import traffic in boots and shoes is reported to be specially heavy at this time in New Zealand, and statistics for the last three years, just made public at Wellington, show the scale of increase to be in favor of the American manufacturers. The following table, however, evidences a steady gain in the boot and shoe imports from both Great Britain and America:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
From United Kingdom	£114,478	£97,461	£131,473
From United States	102,054	81,111	53,836

NATIONAL REGATTA ENTRIES.

Many Local Oarsmen, Including Titus, Will Compete in St. Louis.

Fifty-three entries have been received for the thirty-second annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, to be held on Creve Coeur Lake, St. Louis, Mo., on Friday and Saturday of this week.

The New York entries are Frank Veseley of the First Bohemian Boat Club, in the association senior singles sculls and the championship senior singles; C. S. Titus, of the Union Boat Club, in the championship senior singles, and John J. Mulcahy and William M. Varley of the same club in the senior double sculls and senior pair oar shells. Frederick Shephard of the Ravenswood Boat Club, of Long Island City, is entered in the intermediate and the association senior singles, and the same club has an entry in the intermediate doubles. The Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn has entered Robert Farnan and John Ryan in the intermediate and the senior pair oared event. Entries for the fours and the eights are exclusively from Western clubs, except the senior eights, in which the competitors will be the Vespers of Philadelphia and the Argonauts of Toronto.

BASEBALL AROUND THE WORLD.

New York and Chicago Teams on Long Tour After Season Ends.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Managers Selee of Chicago and McGraw of New York practically arranged yesterday for taking their National League teams on a tour around the world at the close of the championship season. No definite plans have been made, but the outline includes a series of games between the clubs, probably beginning in Chicago, then going to the Pacific Coast, and to Hawaii and Australia. It is believed that the trip will be extended so that the return may be made by way of Europe.

The promoters would not say how soon after the close of the season the start would be made, so it is not known whether the trip will prevent a world's series with the American League leaders. Ten men probably will be taken with each club, and the plan is to play exhibition games wherever possible.

Alexander State Tennis Champion.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 23.—Fred R. Alexander of New York, State tennis champion for the past two years, again demonstrated his claim to that title this afternoon at the State tennis tournament in this city, defeating A. E. Bell, the Pacific Coast champion, easily in three straight sets, 6—3, 6—1, 6—0.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:50 A. M.—206 West Seventeenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.

4:05 A. M.—703 East Ninth Street; Max Victor; damage, $200.

4:20 A. M.—170 Leonard Street; Nicolas Muccero; damage slight.

9:10 A. M.—954 Columbus Avenue; Regent Mortaige; damage, $50.

9:15 A. M.—1 Essex Street; Louis Gordon; damage, $25.

10:45 A. M.—871 Third Avenue; Israel Paulson; damage, $10.

11:20 A. M.—244 West Twenty-seventh Street; Martland Distilling Company; damage slight.

3:02 P. M.—263 Monroe Street; Tony Vallano; damage slight.

3:15 P. M.—46 Church Street; F. C. Neal; damage, $5.

3:40 P. M.—124 Morningside Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $4.

4 P. M.—284 Mulberry Street; Pasquale Pagino; damage, $10.

5:30 P. M.—222 South Street; Paul Trust; damage, $5.

6:50 P. M.—53 Washington Street; Joseph Dorack; damage, $2.

8:10 P. M.—330 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Alexander Marrohonts; damage, $50.

8:55 P. M.—545 West Fifty-fifth Street; M. J. Dempsey; damage trifling.

10:50 P. M.—167 and 169 East Eighty-third Street; Townsend & Wondell; damage, $300.

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SECOND JOCKEY KILLED AT BRIGHTON MEETING

Swalwell Is Trampled by Opuntia in Steeplechase.

VEITCH ALSO IS INJURED

Knocked Senseless Opposite Field Stand Where George Green Was Killed Recently.

In the second fatal accident of the short race meeting in progress at the Brighton Beach race course Ernest Swalwell, a young cross-country rider from Toronto, was killed yesterday afternoon by a fall from the horse Opuntia, a runner in the race for the Brighton Steeplechase Stakes, the second race of the afternoon's programme.

Swalwell, who came to New York from the Canadian racing circuit only two weeks ago, and who in a race last Monday won on Opuntia, was one of three riders who fell or were thrown in the race, but the others escaped serious injury.

Seven horses ran in the contest, which was at two miles and a half through the field, "Jimmy" Mara, who had his collar bone fractured two weeks ago, being up on Lavator, the favorite, for his first mount since his accident. In the first round of the course, which requires the taking of the water jump and Liverpool jump before the grand stand twice, Red Path, ridden by Silas Veitch, fell at the same jump, just before the water, and opposite the field stand where the negro jockey, George Green, fell with Terrible Terry on July 13, and was so injured that he died a short time later.

Veitch, one of the most experienced and best cross country riders of the American turf, fell under his horse, which rolled over him, leaving him senseless while the other horses raced on. Veitch was picked up, but gave no sign of life until the horses still contending for the race had reached the middle of the back stretch side of the course.

The whisper that Veitch was dead had just started through the crowd when Opuntia, at the second jump on the backstretch side, bungled in his jump and fell in a sprawling tumble with Swalwell, who fell under the horse's heels as Opuntia rose and followed the others on. At the next jump Flying Buttress also made a mistake and threw Kelly, who escaped with only a shaking up.

On the backstretch side of the course Swalwell lay motionless. Just as he was lifted from the ground, Veitch, on the other side of the course, recovered consciousness, and as he staggered to his feet, a cheer went up from the watching crowd. Swalwell still was motionless, however, and a call for the ambulance was made. The rider's throat had been cut where the sharp racing plate worn by Opuntia had struck him when the horse scrambled to his feet. That wound alone was enough to cause death, which followed soon after the jockey had been admitted to the emergency hospital at Coney Island.

Swalwell also had sustained concussion of the brain and probably a fracture of the skull. A priest was called to the dying rider's side and administered the last rites of the Catholic Church. About ten minutes later Swalwell died.

Swalwell was well known in Toronto, where he formerly rode as a gentleman or amateur jockey.

Recently he determined to turn professional, and at the last meeting in Toronto rode with a fair degree of success. He came to New York with the horses of Robert Davies, Vice President of the Ontario Jockey Club of Toronto, and G. W. Beardmore. The horse he rode when he met his fatal fall, Opuntia, is the property of Mr. Davies. His employer took charge of the body, which will be sent back to Toronto.

That two deaths should have been caused by steeplechases in so short a time at Brighton Beach caused much comment among horsemen and severe criticism from many of the racegoers. By some of the critics the course was denounced as unnecessarily dangerous.

The Brighton Beach course, however, was inspected only a few days ago by the stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, and then was declared to come up to the requirements of the association, though they did not find the small space in which the course is laid out altogether to their liking. In that respect the Brighton course long has been in disfavor among patrons of cross-country sport. In the opinion of good judges, however, it was simply coincidence that two fatal accidents should happen in so short a space of time, as there was nothing out of the ordinary or specially dangerous in the jump that caused the death of Swalwell, that being a plain jump at a part of the course where the horses have plenty of room.

It is a fact, however, that a great many horses have fallen this Summer at the jump in front of the field stand, where Terrible Terry killed Green two weeks ago, that being explained by the fact that the jump is very close to a turn and the ground so uneven that there is a bad place for the take-off.

ATLANTIC CITY HORSE SHOW.

Lord Golden and Lord Golden II. Win Public Ledger Challenge Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 23.—The horse show ended to-day with one of the most successful gatherings of the week. A. W. Casler of Boston met Godfrey S. Mahn of Philadelphia, one of the judges, became involved in a heated dispute over one of Mr. Mahn's decisions, but the bystanders interfered, and the incident had no more serious results.

The feature of the afternoon was the contest for The Public Ledger Challenge Cup, which was unexpectedly won by the Elm Court Lodge's famous pair of Lord Goldens. Entering the ring as competitors were the high-class tandems of Mrs. John Gerken and Edward Kniebem. The judgment of those who had been in attendance at the show for the entire week was that Newsboy and Shop Girl formed the best all-round tandem of any horses on the grounds. The pair had taken first in a class earlier in the week, and entered singly had won easily from both of the Goldens in those classes. There was little surprise when the judges awarded the blue rosette of horse honor to the Elm Court Lodge tandem. Lord Golden and Lord Golden II. Mrs. Gerken gracefully accepted the reserve ribbon.

The class for hunters, women to ride, excited more than ordinary interest. Miss Belle Beach and Miss Marion Hollaway, two of the most expert riders of horses in America, were in the ring, the former having two mounts, one of which was the winner, the bay gelding Your Fellow, owned by Charles Pfizer. The latter gave a fine exhibition of hurdling under Miss Beach's skilful guiding. Mrs. Dieterich's chestnut gelding Buck, one of the best jumpers which ever took a hurdle, received the red rosette.

MRS. McGOWAN RE-ELECTED.

Mrs. Costello Beaten for Presidency of Catholic Benevolent Association.

ST. PAUL, July 23.—The delegates to the National Convention of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association to-day re-elected Mrs. E. B. McGowan of Buffalo, N. Y., who has held the office of President ever since the organization was founded. She secured a majority of 17½ votes over Mrs. Mary C. Costello of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Mary A. Flannigan of Syracuse, N. Y., was again chosen First Vice President, leading Mrs. Maria Quinn of Newark, N. J., by 50 votes.

GOOD WAIST OUTLOOK.

Manufacturers Show a Disposition to Return to Wool Materials.

The Fall season in waists is a little late in opening up. Only a few waist buyers have visited the market up to the present date, but, according to all reports, there will be more buyers here than ever during the month of August.

There always is considerable talk at the beginning of every season about the return to dresses, which would mean of course a decline in the demand for shirtwaists. This has all been mere talk, however, as the shirtwaist industry to-day is in a very flourishing condition, and the demand is increasing, and not decreasing. The manufacturers are largely responsible for this state of affairs, as a woman knows she can get a well-tailored perfect-fitting shirtwaist for less than what she could have it made up at home for, without having all the inconvenience of visiting the dressmaker a number of times.

It looks now as if the woolen waist is coming back into favor. Some pretty models are being shown in Lansdowne, nun's veiling, albatross, wool crepe, flannel, &c. The manufacturers are also making up a few of heavy cotton materials, but they will be by no means as prominent as they were last year. Last Fall hardly a wool waist was to be found in the better grade of goods, cotton being about the only material used. This proved disastrous to the majority of houses, and therefore they are all showing the wool waist again.

The silk waist manufacturers are making up a very strong line in soft finished taffetas, peau de chine, messaline, crepe de chine, chiffon, and many novelty fabrics. These range in price from waists to retail as low as $3 up to the most fabulous figures.

WILD DOMINICAN COTTON.

Consul General Says Plant's Product Is of Good Commercial Quality.

Emilio C. Joubert, the Dominican Consul General in this city, declares that in the State of Monte Criste, Santo Domingo, a plant, growing, entirely without cultivation, to a height of 10 and 12 feet, bears an almost perpetual yield of cotton that is of a good commercial quality.

No attempt has ever been made to gather and employ the product for manufacturing purposes, but many of the farmers have woven the cotton in candle and lamp wicks, and the result has been in every instance very satisfactory. In fact, the wicks have been found to be quite lacking in the defective qualities of those imported from Europe and the United States.

"In driving upon the highway from the interior town of Santiago to Monte Criste our north shore port," said M. Joubert, "a lovely appearance is presented by the countryside literally covered with this wild cotton plant bearing its prolific yield of close white blossoms. An excellent opportunity for the investment of American capitali would seem to be offered in the regular and systematic gathering of this wild crop. An attempt was made some years ago by Hugo Friedheim, a leading planter of the Dominican Republic, to cultivate the Sea Island cotton in the southern Province of Marcolis, but, although his product won him a silver medal at the Pan-American Exposition, one of the heavy rains which periodically visit the south coast ruined the crop. In Monte Criste, however, the climate is equable and a higher barometer is the rule, and such experiments as have been made in the growing of cotton have been demonstrative of encouraging conditions."

POOR PEACH CROP.

Small Production and Poor Quality Sends Prices Higher.

According to the statements of a number of leading dealers the peach situation is not developing as favorably as was expected. The conditions in Georgia are cited as an example of those existing elsewhere, and apparently show that the shipments from there will run much less than was thought earlier in the season.

This matter is important to two large interests. First, those who handle fresh fruits will be affected. Last year peaches were scarce and high, and of all the deciduous fruits which come to New York none is such a favorite as the peach. Consequently a shortage from any cause works hardship because it reduces sales. Consumers feel the shortage because of the high prices asked. The second interest to be unfavorably affected is that of the canners. Outside of California the States in which peaches are canned extensively all have a short crop, and in California there are no lemon clings, the favorite variety. All these influences are causing fresh and canned peaches to tend higher, which has a tendency to restrict consumption. The quality of present arrivals is unsatisfactory, a large proportion being small and sour. Prices are high, considering the quality of the fruit offered.

INCREASE IN SULPHUR OUTPUT.

Enormous Advance Both in Quantity and Value of Product.

There has been an enormous expansion in the domestic production of sulphur and sulphuric acid to meet the increased consumption. Advance reports by the Census Bureau show that the production has increased about 100 per cent. during the last three years, and owing to the higher prices which have obtained the value has increased a great deal more. The production in 1880 was 106,100 tons, which was marketed for $209,969, while the output during 1902 was 207,874 long tons, woth $917,089.

Notwithstanding the increase in production the consumption has grown much more rapidly, and is still considerably greater than the output. The imports have grown from 88,119 long tons in 1880 to 174,031 long tons in 1902. There are further developments in progress in Louisiana, Utah, and Nevada, the great sulphur-producing sections of the United States, which will cause a further increase in production in the future. The greater part of the supply of this country has been obtained from Italy and Sicily.

SHOE TRADE CO-OPERATION.

Talk of Convention in Rochester to Work Out Plan.

A movement is on foot to hold a convention of shoe manufacturers in Rochester, N. Y., some time during August to discuss the establishment of a co-operative credit reporting system on a National scale similar to that now in successful operation in the clothing trade. The shoe manufacturers of Rochester have for some time had a local credit information exchange system, and it has worked so well that they are anxious to extend the scope of the work.

In addition to this it is proposed to discuss a plan for co-operative purchasing of raw material. It is suggested that much money could be saved if the manufacturers could pool their purchases of sole leather, cartons, cases, &c., and it is even suggested that coal could be obtained in this way in large quantities direct from the mines.

GERMAN CHESS TOURNEY.

Brody Retires After Four Rounds—Large Number of Draws.

Special to The New York Times.

COBURG, July 23.—One of the competitors in the masters' tournament of the German Chess Association, Brody, has retired, after playing four rounds. His game with Fleischmann, which he won, and those with Bernstein, Bardeleben, and Caro, which he lost, have been canceled under the rules.

In the fifth round Wolf won his game from Caro, while the remaining five games, Marco-Bardeleben, Berger-Bernstein, Suechting-Fleischmann, Gottschall-Swiderski, John-Schlechter, were all drawn. Mieses had a bye.

The game between Mieses and John from the fourth round was recorded as a draw.

Following are the scores of the contestant up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bardeleben	2½	1½	Marco	3	2
Berger	3	2	Mieses	2½	1½
Bernstein	2½	1½	Schlechter	2½	1½
Caro	½	3½	Suechting	2	3
Fleischmann	2	2	Swiderski	2½	2½
Gottschall	1	3	Wolf	3	2
John	2	3			

BRITAIN'S VAST PLANS FOR EGYPT'S FUTURE

Has £10,000,000 Fund to Spend for Improvements.

EFFECT OF FRENCH TREATY

Will Be Hampered No Longer in Conducting Country's Affairs—May Announce a Protectorate.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, July 11.—The Anglo-French accord solved a knotty problem in the diplomatic relations between the two great nations whose interests in the Nile Valley clashed during the last twenty years to an extent which threatened rupture of political relations and even war.

Ever since the British occupation France, through her own negligence, indolence, and want of foresight at the critical moment, allowed the most favorable opportunity to slip from her hands when she believed she did a clever stroke through which England was embroiled single-handed in a dangerous campaign from which it would be difficult for her to extricate herself. Here lies her fatal mistake. France, whose intimate acquaintance and political ascendency in Egyptian affairs date from the end of the eighteenth century, ought to have had far better insight into the character of the Egyptian people, their degeneration, and the absolute corruption of their system to dread them or to dream that they would prove a serious obstacle before disciplined, determined, and well-officered troops.

It was but a glance and France realized her great and irreparable error—recognized it when it was too late. It was her second great political defeat here, the first being when she also was too late to buy Ismail's shares of the Suez Canal, which was constructed by French engineers and French genius. Khédive Ismail was then on the brink of financial ruin—almost bankrupt. His never-ceasing cry was money—ready money—and never was he in a tighter fix than when he, in a fit of royal mania, offered these shares to the world's market. Lord Beaconsfield, with his Jewish instinct, proceeded to negotiate in a businesslike way.

France knew of it first and was already negotiating with the Khédive. But she did not seem to grasp the key of the situation. Pleasure to Ismail was not only amusement or passion, it was a religion to him. Selling his shares cheap or dear, he cared very little about all that. He always had the Egyptian fellah to fall back upon. What he cared for was ready cash—at once—without bargaining or loss of time. The English Consul General had just left Ismail and concluded the affair when the French Consul came to announce to the latter the terms of the French Government. He was too late. The news was telegraphed to Gambetta, who was at the time at a game of billiards with one of his friends. When he opened the telegram his face turned crimson; he placed the billiard stick on the ground and broke it with his foot, throwing its pieces away from him in a fit of rage and passion.

FRENCH INFLUENCE REMAINED.

The French influence remained preponderate for several years after the occupation. It was the effect of inertia; it was also the reaction of aversion, which the Egyptians felt toward the occupying power. Furthermore, the serious opposition France first placed in the way of occupation and the diplomatic steps she had taken toward limiting its extent were plausible endeavors, which seemed to the simple-minded Egyptians to be disinterested steps toward liberating them from the yoke of a foreign power, that they could not but look with gratitude to the policy of the French Government.

When the great crisis came during the change of the Fahrny Ministry, which the present Khédive was undertaking to do without consulting Lord Cromer and which made so much noise at the time, France remonstrated with all her power and strained every nerve until the diplomatic string was strained to its utmost end a rupture was feared. France appeared once more as the friend of the people and, furthermore, as the friend of the young Khédive.

Then came the later and more dangerous crisis, of Fashoda. Here, again, France was a little too late on the scene. The affair came just after the victory of Omdurman, just when the power of Mahdism was crushed never to rise again. Had Marchand succeeded to be there and get himself into communication to establish a good understanding between him and the Mahdi before the fatal blow, was struck the latter, the affair might have had a different issue. In the whole history of Egypt under the occupation never were the diplomatic relations between England and France so straitened and war so imminent as at that period.

It was evident from all this that England was prepared to fight for Egypt and that France did not consider the matter of a sufficiently vital nature for her interests to justify embarking on a war with England. Since then her chief policy was directed to block and paralyze England's projects and administration, chiefly in the way of State expenditure and especially in the Irrigation and Public Works Departments.

ISMAIL'S PRODIGALITY RUINOUS.

One of Ismail's chief legacies to his country is the caisse de la dette. It came to existence at a time when his profligacy and extravagance brought him and a whole State to the brink of financial ruin. England and France, the chief creditors, had to look after the vast sums of money they advanced Egypt. They knew that so long as the finances of the country remained under Ismail's control there was no guarantee for their money. Every year plunged the Khédive deeper and deeper into enormous debts. The two powers agreed that they ought to have two representatives to guard their interests.

Ismail was assigned an annual salary of £300,000, and his control over the finances of the country was abolished. To the extravagant Prince this sum was a mere trifle and he was soon again crying for more money. His simplest and most expedient way for procuring it was to send his own creatures to lay their hands on the cash packets on their way from the various provinces—a princely highway robbery. It was the first step he took toward dethronement and banishment. The caisse de la dette was organized under the guardianship of France, England, and other interested powers. The surplus money was kept in it as a guarantee until the accumulation reached the respectable sum of £10,000,000. Without the consent of France England could not and can not touch the sum for any purposes whatever.

The present Anglo-French agreement leaves England's hand free in the matter, both for the present and the future. It was really more of a financial transaction than a political necessity. Furthermore, the hitherto frequently repeated demands that England should fix a time for evacuating Egypt will no longer be repeated by France. It is a quasi declaration that the latter has renounced all claims to being a paramount power in Egypt. She has forfeited all her claims as a political rival to England. The dog-in-the-manger policy will no longer be practiced by France, and England's task in Egypt is thus made lighter. Her hand in administering the country and executing her various projects is left free with nothing to embarrass her whatever.

Will England hasten now to proclaim Egypt a British protectorate? In the natural course of events Egypt will sooner or later be declared as such. Now that France, the chief power with the right to object and fight against such a step, has given up all opposition in the matter, it is not likely that any other power will place any serious difficulties in the way. Whether England will in the near future proclaim Egypt a protectorate or not, it is one in fact and it is doubted whether England rules India with the same facility, certainty, and easiness of mind that she does Egypt.

PUSHING VAST IMPROVEMENTS.

The more practical question at present is what is to be done with these ten million pounds sterling for which the Anglo-French agreement regarding Egypt was concluded. No definite decision has yet been made, but undoubtedly this sum will serve various big projects, chiefly in the Irrigation Department.

Though two great dams were constructed at Assouan and Assiut, especially the former, which was opened with so much ceremony, yet they are far from supplying the wants of the country. More dams will have to be built so as to supply irrigation for the thousands and thousands of acres which, owing to the want of such supply, are at present allowed to waste, both in Egypt and the Soudan. Two of them are now being carefully considered, and one—that of Rayan—may be decided upon in the near future, while the already constructed dam at Assouan will be increased in height. Part of this sum will also go toward constructing Soudan railways and developing its agriculture.

Mr. Leigh Hunt, an American gentleman, who is interested in Egyptian and Soudan affairs, has already bought 15,000 acres of land, chiefly in the Soudan. He is an enterprising man, who will in course of time have much influence in the country. He had last week an audience with the Khédive and seems to be very enthusiastic on the matter. Before many years pass Mr. Hunt will be one of the great landed proprietors in Egypt.

These projects, when they shall have become actual facts, cannot but give a very important impetus to foreign industry and trade. The further sums, which should have uselessly been amassed in the caisse de la dette had not the present Anglo-French agreement been reached, will also in their turn be utilized for similar projects. The Egyptian finances have now assumed such a high and stable standard that the Government could afford to spend much for the development of the country.

Each year brings her nearer to brighter and happier days. When 1968 arrives the Suez Canal Company will pass into the hands of the Egyptian Government. This big item alone realizes at present an annual income of £3,800,000. It is, however, calculated that at that period of time the annual income of the Suez Canal will be not less than £6,000,000.

K. M.

TO HOLD LIQUOR SHOW.

Plans Completed for Exhibition in Madison Square Garden.

Preparations have almost been completed for the "Wine and Spirits Industrial Show," which will be held in Madison Square Garden from Oct. 26 to Nov. 6, and although the primary object of the enterprise is to make money for the promoters the trade has taken hold of the idea with enthusiasm, and the show promises to be a thoroughly representative one.

The idea of the exhibition is borrowed from England, where the Brewers', Maltsters,' Distillers', and Allied Trades' Exhibit and Market of Machinery, Appliances, Manufactures, and Products is held every year in the Royal Agricultural Hall in London. There the English brewers and distillers take advantage of the show to introduce their new wares to the public and to familiarize it with their old ones. Much is done at these shows, too, to counteract the prohibition sentiment, by educating the public to an appreciation of the magnitude and respectability of the liquor trade.

Among the plans of the organizers of the show are the reproduction of a famous old English inn and of a Heidelberg taproom. One of the famous old champagne châteaus of France will also be reproduced, as well as a Parisian Winter garden. The show will not be confined to the things to drink, but all the allied trades will be represented. Among them will be the manufacturers of glassware, of bar fixtures, and of all the things that are associated in the minds of men with things to drink. The mineral water manufacturers will also be represented, as well as the manufacturers of beef extracts and similar products.

One of the largest sections of the show will be given up to the manufacturers of whisky who are advocates of bottling in bond. They are trying to educate the public to an appreciation of the fact that whisky aged in bond and bottled under the supervision of the revenue officials must necessarily be pure. They point out that, while blended whisky may be, and no doubt usually is, pure, the green stamp on the bottled in bond bottle is an absolute guarantee of purity.

APOPLEXY KILLS SWIMMER.

A. A. Wigand, New York Contractor, Dies at Long Beach.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 23.—A. A. Wigand, Treasurer of the Cooper, Wigand, Cooke Company, contractors of 152 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, was stricken with apoplexy while in bathing and died two hours later.

Mr. Wigand was a guest of the hotel here, and apparently was in the best of health when he went into the water. Shortly afterward he was seen to throw up his hands and sink. A lifeguard was near, and in a minute he had Mr. Wigand out of the water. The latter was carried to his apartments unconscious. Two physicians worked over him for two hours, but he did not rally.

AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, July 23.—With the golf teas, the tennis tournaments, boating on Lake Canadarago both in sunlight and moonlight, automobiling, driving and riding over the splendidly made roads which wind in and out among some of the most beautiful scenery east of the Rockies, and with the evening hours whiled away to the tuneful melodies of the hotel orchestras, interspersed with the delightful musicales at the Earlington, and the usual contests at the card tables, the Summer is passing very delightfully.

The weather has been very propitious, but even with the beautiful weather this resort usually enjoys, the present Summer is a record one.

The invitations sent out by the Messrs. Earle this week for the tri-weekly concerts at the Earlington were eagerly welcomed, as these are among the most coveted cards and most enjoyable entertainments of the season. On Sunday evening Miss Nevada Van der Veer sang in the large parlor, and on Tuesday evening the formal concert season was opened. Each Thursday and Sunday evening the guests may expect a delightful concert.

On Tuesday society flocked to the Waiontha links and watched many of the popular young people in a driving, approaching, and putting contest. Miss Pauline Swift, Miss Siebert, Mr. B. N. Livingston, Jr., and Wilmot L. Cole carried off the prizes.

These bi-weekly matches and teas are most popular with young and old alike, and on the Tuesdays and Fridays the Church Street drive leading to the golf grounds is thronged with public and private conveyances.

In the tennis tournament last week Miss Siebert, Miss Shields, David Orr, and William Bailey captured the prizes.

The music of the Berkeley-Waiontha orchestra, among the delights of an afternoon spent at this charming place, which commands, among other attractions, a superb view.

A package euchre party and a progressive euchre have furnished amusement for the Kendaliwood guests during the last week. The prize winners in the latter included Mrs. Wager, Miss Townley, Mrs. McGlashe, Mr. Otten, Mr. Newburger, and Mr. Peers.

The Sea Breeze Home, at Coney Island, under the management of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor was the beneficiary of a sale held on Thursday afternoon at the Manse, in Church Street.

WORCESTER MUSIC FESTIVAL.

The forty-seventh annual festival of the Worcester County Musical Association will be held in Worcester, Mass., Sept. 28-30. The two choral works to be sung by the chorus of 400 voices, under the direction of Wallace Goodrich, will be Elgar's "The Dream of Gerontius," and Saint-Saëns's "Samson and Delilah." The orchestra, as for many years, will consist of sixty-five players from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the conductorship of Frans Kneisel.

The casts for the choral works are as follows: "The Dream of Gerontius," Mrs. Ruth Thayer Burnham, contralto; Ellison Van Hoose, tenor; Francis Archambault, baritone. "Samson and Delilah," Mme. Louise Homer, contralto; Edward P. Johnson, tenor; Frederic Martin and Emilio de Gogorza, basses.

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THE collection of garments to be offered involves the remainder of our Tailored Suits, Fancy Costumes, Separate Pedestrienne and Dress Skirts, Rain Coats, Silk and Pongee Coats, Silk Shirt Waist Suits and Fancy Summer Costumes for Women, Tailored Suits and Coats for Misses, and Dresses of wool and cotton fabrics for Children.

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in a variety of models and materials.

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Rain Coats for Women,

various models and fabrics.

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Formerly $18.50 to $25.00.	At $12.50
Formerly $29.00 to $33.00.	At $17.50

SIXTY-SEVEN

Shirt Waist Suits for Women

Taffeta Silk

Formerly $18.50 to $26.00.	At $14.50
Formerly $28.00 to $39.00.	At $21.50

TWENTY-FIVE

Costumes for Women

Crepe de Chine

Formerly $39.00 to $45.00.	At $24.50
Formerly $65.00 to $95.00.	At $48.00

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY

Separate Skirts for Women,

walking and dress lengths of various materials and models.

Formerly $4.25 to $5.50.	At $2.95
Formerly $6.00 to $7.50.	At $3.90
Formerly $8.00 to $9.50.	At $4.90
Formerly $10.00 to $11.50.	At $6.50
Formerly $12.50 to $15.00.	At $8.50
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For Misses and Small Women,

various models and materials, divided into three classes:

Formerly $14.50 & $16.00.	At $9.50
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Rain Coats for Misses

and Small Women

Formerly $17.50 to $26.00.	At $12.50

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Taffeta Silk; sizes 8, 10 and 12 years.

Formerly $5.00 and $6.00.	At $2.95
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Wash Dresses for Children,

in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years, a full range of wash fabrics, in white and colors and a great variety of styles.

Formerly $1.75 to $2.00.	At 95c
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ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN

Dresses for Children.

Wool Sailor Suits and one piece Dresses, in 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 year sizes, of materials and styles suitable for early Fall and school wear.

Formerly $5.00 to $7.50.	At $3.95
Formerly $8.00 to $14.50.	At $4.95

We Will Also Present for Monday and Tuesday

One Hundred and Sixty-Three

High Grade Summer Costumes for Women

Which Have Served as

Manufacturers' Sample Models.

Exquisite Gowns in an extensive variety of fine Summer fabrics (for the most part fine Linens), in white and dainty colors, elaborately trimmed, at extraordinary price concessions:

Value $18.50 to $27.50 At $10.00

Value $30.00 to $40.00 At $15.00

FALL RIVER COTTON WORKERS WILL STRIKE

Manufacturers Refuse to Postpone Cut in Wages.

OPERATORS ORDERED OUT

Recommendation of the State Board of Arbitration Ignored by Manufacturers.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 23.—The cotton manufacturers unanimously voted today to refuse the request for a postponement for two weeks of the cut-down of 12½ per cent. in wages. This means that the operatives will strike Monday morning.

The manufacturers met just before 11 o'clock. The committee which yesterday met the labor union representatives reported. The proposition suggested by the State Board of Arbitration yesterday, and agreed to by the conferrees, was that the cut-down be postponed for two weeks, and that meanwhile a full discussion of the situation be undertaken both by the employers and the textile union representatives. After an hour's deliberation the manufacturers announced that by a unanimous vote the proposition to postpone the cutdown had been rejected. The action of the manufacturers was made known promptly to the union officials, and the following general strike order was at once issued:

"Fellow-Members! In accordance with the decision of the Textile Council, a strike is officially declared, and it is requested that all spinners, carders, loom fixers, weavers, and slasher tenders stay away from the mills on Monday morning, and remain away until a satisfactory settlement is reached."

In the communication sent to President James Tansey of the Textile Union, announcing their action, the manufacturers said:

"If you have any communication to make, or wish for another conference with the manufacturers' committee at any time, we shall be pleased to hear from you."

Second Cup Victory for Yacht Bobtail.

The second race of the Atlantic Yacht Club for the cup given by Rear Admiral E. B. Haven for yachts thirty feet and under was sailed yesterday afternoon. The first race was sailed on June 11, and the thirty-footer Bobtail won. In yesterday's race there were eight boats. The yachts went twice over the course, and sailed ten miles. The Bobtail secured the lead before the end of the first round and won easily. It she wins the next race the cup will become the property of her owner.

BORDEN MAY SETTLE STRIKE.

Print Cloth King Says Cotton Operatives Are in the Right.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—The Borden "bogy" may again intervene to either settle or shorten the Fall River strike scheduled to begin Monday morning. Matthew C. D. Borden of New York, the largest single employer of labor in Fall River, declares that the mill owners are absolutely in the wrong.

"There is no necessity for reducing wages and the men are right in protesting," is the message he has sent to Fall River.

This, coming from the "print cloth king" of America, has come pretty close to causing a split among the cotton men. There will be no reduction of wages in Mr. Borden's mills. He employs nearly 5,000 hands.

TO DISCUSS LABOR TROUBLES.

General Board Will Try to Settle Various Building Disputes.

The General Arbitration Board of the Building Trades Employers' Association will meet on Tuesday at the Building Trades Club and take up the question of the trouble between the marble workers and the Building Industry Employers' Association, which has threatened to lead to a general lockout of marble workers. A number of other disputes also will be taken up by the General Arbitration Board. One of the most important is in reference to differences between the Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' Union and the Employing Tile, Grate and Mantel Association.

A long-standing dispute between the elevator constructors and the portable hoisting engineers about jurisdiction over the hoisting of materials in buildings in course of erection also will be considered. When the elevators are first installed it is customary for contractors, for the sake of speed and convenience, to use them in hoisting building material instead of using the hoisting engines. This work is done by elevator constructors, and the hoisting engineers also want to do it. The elevator constructors say that the engineers could not run the hoisting elevators properly.

HARMONY TO END DISCORD.

Union Musicians and Theatrical Managers Coming to Understanding.

The dispute between the union musicians and the theatrical managers seems to be about at an end. Abraham Erlanger met President Smith of the local union and President Weber of the National union yesterday, and all complaints were discussed.

The matter of rehearsals has been the chief bone of contention lately. The musicians think they ought to be paid for playing at rehearsals; the managers think not.

"We got to a satisfactory decision about this," Mr. Erlanger said last night; "but the details of the agreement are not to be given out yet."

It is still unsettled whether Savage will have to pay the orchestra for his English "Parsifal" grand opera rates.

DODGE IN GALVESTON, HAS MONEY IN PLENTY

Left Houston to Escape Detective Surveillance and Notoriety.

SAYS HE WAS HELD PRISONER

Detective Tells Tale of a Black Veiled Woman and Proposed Flight to South America.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 23.—To escape from what he terms the persecution of Detective Jesse of New York, newspaper notoriety, and surveillance in Houston, Charles F. Dodge is in Galveston under an assumed name. He is receiving protection from United States Marshal Hanson. Dodge is under a ten-thousand-dollar bond and cannot leave the jurisdiction of the Federal Court for the Southern District.

Dodge claims that Detective Jesse and others held him prisoner in Houston. He says he escaped through a window in his hotel Thursday night, while Jesse watched the front door, and came to Galveston. He has been receiving considerable money recently and is spending it freely.

Jesse is now here trying to secure control of Dodge. Being within the jurisdiction of the court and not having attempted to leave the country, Marshal Hanson will not allow him to take Dodge. The detective declares Dodge came to Galveston to take a boat for South America, and claims to have traced a black-veiled woman as an accomplice in the scheme. He is ridiculed by the Federal authorities.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. William Pickney Whyte, Maryland; George A. Nicholson, Atlanta.

HOLLAND—Walter Fairbanks, Denver; Surgeon J. F. Hadley, Steamship Coamo.

IMPERIAL—E. G. Anderson, Hartford.

GRAND—Major J. C. Muhlenberg, United States Army.

WOLCOTT—Capt. George F. Barney, United States Army.

MNHATTAN—F. C. Bowers, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL—Bishop Tracy of the Northwestern Territory, Calgary; S. M. Knox, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE—George R. Venable, Washington.

ALBEMARLE—Edmonde d'Planches, Italian Minister to the United States, Washington.

HOFFMAN—G. W. Bryant, Butte.

Pensions for Missouri Policemen.

Among the constitutional amendments pending in this State is one to permit the pensioning of disabled members of the Police Departments in St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

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MR. SCHURZ'S LETTER.

Mr. CARL SCHURZ's letter to Chief Justice PARKER is a valuable contribution to the campaign because of the perfect clearness with which it states one great truth made conspicuous by Judge PARKER's declaration that his party must take him if it took him at all fully understanding that he regarded the gold standard to be irrevocably established. Writing of the terms upon which alone Judge PARKER was willing to accept the nomination Mr. SCHURZ says:

> No man can honestly deny that it has demolished the last pretext for still treating the gold question as a live issue of party controversy, and that it has thus relieved the business community of an element of peculiarly unhealthy agitation and dangerous uncertainty. This is so evident that any attempt to continue that agitation artificially, for mere party advantage, must be condemned by every good citizen as absolutely wicked—indeed, as little less than criminal.

It is well that this truth should be stated and emphasized by a man of Mr. SCHURZ's high position, high not only because of his own unwavering adherence to the cause of sound money, but also because of the respect and confidence with which his public utterances are received by the people of this country. For while it is true that no man can honestly deny that Judge PARKER has swept away the last pretext for treating the gold question as a live issue, it is true also that, tempering their honesty with too much partisanship, Republican opponents of Judge PARKER are rather excitedly striving to keep the money issue alive for the harm it may do the Democrats. It is notorious that the Republican Party is too well aware of the advantage to itself accruing from this issue to be willing to put it forever out of existence, retiring the greenbacks and making silver dollars redeemable in gold, which would put an end to all discussion of the question of the standard. It is this policy which Mr. SCHURZ condemns as absolutely wicked.

Mr. SCHURZ's tribute to the high character and lofty standard of public action of the Democratic candidate was what was to be expected from one who himself throughout his long career has been an example of the virtues which he commends.

It is beginning to be evident to the supporters of Mr. ROOSEVELT that the Democratic candidate not only has the support of his party, but has gained the support of the Independents as well. They know what that means.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO.

Census Bulletin No. 8, on Negroes in the United States, is of unusual interest. It gives the best answers to be had at the moment to a great many questions concerning which more or less difference of opinion has existed and which are vital to an understanding of the grave problem of the present status, tendency, and future of the negro race in America. Of necessity, the census enumeration of the blacks and its array of items showing their condition are less complete than are those relating to the whites, but considering the effort which has been made to make them as complete and correct as possible, it is thought that the errors and omissions will not affect the totals more than about 2 per cent.

The total number of negroes in the area covered by the Twelfth Census—the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico—is given as 9,204,531. Of this total 89.7 per cent. reside in the Southern States. The statistical centre of the negro population is in Northeastern Alabama, near the Georgia line. In 1790 it was about twenty-seven miles southwest of Petersburg, Va. At present the negroes constitute about 6.6 per cent. of the city population of this country and about 15 per cent. of the rural population. Notwithstanding the observed tendency of the negroes to flock to the cities, 77.3 per cent. of them still remain in the farming districts.

The former rate of negro increase, established under slavery, has not been maintained, and since 1840 has been less than before that year. Indeed, the rate of increase showed a steady decline through nearly all of the nineteenth century, and this may be expected to be even more marked through the twentieth century. Between 1890 and 1900 the negroes in the rural districts increased only 16.4 per cent., and those in the towns and cities 21.7 per cent. Their increase in the rural districts was about one-third as rapid as that of the whites, and in the cities it was nearly five-sixths that of the whites. These comparisons will doubtless surprise a great many students of race problems. It has been believed that vice and disease in the cities were destroying the negro population by cutting down the birth rate and swelling the death rate. This does not appear to be sustained by statistical comparisons. It is not safe, however, to generalize with too much confidence. The vital statistics of the negro race are so untrustworthy that their value may be doubted. The Census Bureau admits that it has no information as to negro marriages or births, and no complete information as to deaths for the whole country. Its conclusions are based upon the measurably accurate and accepted statistics of an area of country containing about 13.4 per cent. of the negro population and 41.2 per cent. of the white population of continental United States. In this area the death rate among negroes in 1900 appears to have been 34.2 per thousand; that of the whites was 17.3 per thousand. In the absence of equally accurate figures of the birth rate among the negroes these comparisons are more interesting than useful.

Some surprise will be felt and expressed at the conclusion of the census statisticians that only from 11 to 16 per cent. of those classed as negroes have an admixture of white blood. As the information it is possible to gather on this point is necessarily inaccurate, it may be questioned whether these proportions represent the facts. Illiterate negroes know very little of their ancestry, and the tendency to reversion to the original type, which is somewhat pronounced in an environment tending to the cultivation of typical negro habits, is often observed in cases where the white blood should predominate. The impression one gains from observation outside the cotton belt is that from 40 to 50 per cent. of the negroes are modified by the admixture of white blood. For the whole country it may be that the estimate of 11 to 16 per cent. of mulattoes is as near the truth as may be.

The incompleteness of negro vital statistics will deprive this compilation of much of the interest and value which would attach to it could it have been made full and authoritative in these respects. In a general way it is known there was a marked increase in marriages among young negroes between 1890 and 1900, and a proportionate increase of births may be inferred; but beyond these and the other general fact of a high infant death rate, pretty much everything is left to conjecture. The statistics show, however, a condition of affairs unfavorable to race perpetuation. On the other hand the decrease of illiteracy is so marked as to warrant the generalization that if it should continue to decline in each succeeding ten-year period as rapidly as it did between 1890 and 1900—an improbable assumption—it will touch zero by about 1940. This points to race perpetuation. How much or little satisfaction may be derived from the tables thus hastily summarized will depend largely, no doubt, upon the point of view. They suggest no other solution of the race problem than that likely to be reached through the operation of natural law on the one hand and the spread of education on the other. What they might show if complete and susceptible of verification is indeterminate.

THE BRITISH IRON INDUSTRIES.

The report of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's Tariff Commission, dealing with the causes of depression in the iron and steel trades, announces the astounding conclusion that the decline of this branch of industry is due to the fact that manufacturers of America and Germany have secured control of their home markets by means of high tariffs and an organized system of regulating their export trade; that they are in a position to "dump" their surplus products on the British and other markets irrespective of cost, and that this "dumping" could not be carried on except for the British system of free imports. In the judgment of the commission the causes operating to depress the British iron and steel industries can be relieved only by a system of protective tariffs arranged as follows:

(A) A general tariff consisting of a low scale of duties for foreign countries admitting British wares on fair terms.

(B) A preferential tariff, lower than the general tariff, for the colonies, giving adequate preference to British manufactures and framed to secure freer trade within the British Empire.

(C) A maximum tariff consisting of comparatively higher duties, but subject to reduction by negotiation to the level of the general tariff.

Whether the Commissioners believe what they have written is a question which perhaps does not admit of discussion. If they do believe it, however, they have studied the subject superficially and with a breadth of misconception and a comprehensiveness of misinformation which might very well mislead them.

The difficulty with the iron and steel industries of Great Britain, as pointed out by other investigators, is:

1. That they lack raw materials.
2. That they are taxed too highly for transportation on materials and products.
3. That they lack the courage to wreck and convert to scrap plants which cannot produce with profitable economy.
4. That the pay rolls of their corporations are loaded with salaries to sons and nephews who have to be provided for, but whom no shrewd American master would have around his place on any terms.
5. That the national habit of conservatism in manufacturing retards progress in an industry which changes its conditions with almost bewildering rapidity.
6. That labor has too much control of production and costs too much per unit of output.

There may be other reasons, but these are sufficient.

Protection for British iron and steel manufactures would not accomplish any of the benefits attributed to it by those who advocate it. If the steelmakers had it, a howl would go up from the ore miners that they were equally entitled to it. Then the coal owners and cokemakers would move heaven and earth for recognition, and, considering the influence of the landed proprietors, there is very little reason to doubt they would get it. Then we should see a duty on limestone and other raw materials, which would enable the producers to keep up with the procession. Finally, the labor leaders would say, in effect: "Oh! see here, now; this won't do, you know. Wot's a duty for unless it is for the benefit of the workin' man? You can't 'ave it hall, you know, and you'll be jolly well off if we let you keep any of it. We want more pay and shorter 'ours." By the time these adjustments were effected on the protectionist basis the iron master and steelmaker would discover that he was no better able than before to compete with the countries he now thinks are ruining him.

COLOMBIA MAKES THE BEST OF IT.

The fact that Colombia shows herself ready to resume political relations with the United States through Dr. HERRAN is an assurance that the peace party has gained the upper hand in Colombia and for a time at least taken the wind out of the sails of the fire-eaters. This was indicated some months ago when the election of Gen. RAFAEL REYES to the Presidency, often asserted and as often denied, was established as a fact; for it hardly needed the outspoken words of Gen. REYES, when he was here as Envoy, to make one sure that he was heartily on the side of peace. A sensible man, traveled and patriotic, Gen. REYES understood perfectly the uselessness of contending with our Government and the hopelessness of finding any country in Europe to champion Colombia. Without attempting to conceal his belief that the United States Government behaved hastily and unfairly to his country, he accepted the situation and tried to gain what he could for Colombia.

That country is typical of a number of Latin-American lands in having practically but two ranks in the community, a liberally if superficially educated upper class and a class of ignorant peons. What she lacks is a middle class to supply the men who combine industry with education. Hence the different reports one gets from such countries, the traveler being charmed by the good manners, brightness, and hospitality of the upper class and the business man appalled at the ignorance of the people.

It may be that the powers at Washington are a little ashamed of themselves now, despite their bluster, and are ready to do something to mitigate the harshness with which a small and helpless country has been treated. The party in Colombia responsible for irritating delays has been pushed into the background; that which has elected Gen. REYES during his absence in Europe and maintained him in his chair on his return is determined to save what it can from the disaster of Panama and share if possible in the profits expected to accrue from the cutting and operation of the canal.

MR. FOLK AND HIS ENEMIES.

It is no ordinary political battle in which JOSEPH W. FOLK is engaged in the State of Missouri. Were he nothing more than the candidate of the Democratic Party for the Governorship of the State his campaign, whether it ended in victory or defeat, might still leave him on friendly terms with his chief opponents. But he is more than the candidate of the party; he is a soldier in a veritable war against a gang of thieves, a General leading all the forces of righteousness in a great community against as desperate and thoroughly organized a body of blackguards as ever got together in any State in this Union.

Mr. FOLK made his shining reputation swiftly and came into National prominence through his perfectly relentless warfare against the bribers and boodlers in St. Louis. He had no mercy for them, and on their part they have had none for him. They tried to prevent his nomination. He beat them, carrying the convention by a vote of 549 to 160. But the thieves, having full control of the political machine, in fact of both political machines, were powerful enough to renominate Secretary of State COOK and Auditor ALLEN. His enemies evidently hope by these nominations to hamper him in his pursuit of vice, and very likely they will try to secure an anti-Folk Legislature. It is plain, therefore, that Mr. FOLK has not won his battle—the fighting is only just begun.

For that reason Mr. FOLK would be unwise if by any dispersion of effort, if by any attempt to introduce too great a variety of issues into the campaign, he permitted his own mind and the public eye to wander away from the main point of his canvass—the detection and jailing of bribers and bribetakers. Upon that issue he must certainly win his election, unless the Missouri electorate is rotten. The men opposing him are no ordinary band of criminals. They will fight him with every means at their command and employ every instrument and influence they can control. It has been said that his life is actually in danger, which is not at all incredible, since certainly the liberty of the men he is fighting would be in danger if he is elected. He is a lion-hearted campaigner, and the country will watch with deep interest his struggle against leagued corruption.

NO DISCRIMINATION.

The issue between the packers and their former employés who went on strike seems to hinge upon the meaning of the phrase "no discrimination." The packers promised that the men offering to return to work should be taken back as employment could be found for them; that the men then at work should not be arbitrarily discharged to make room for strikers who wanted their jobs again, and that as between union and non-union men there should be "no discrimination." This was perfectly fair and quite intelligible.

But it does not suit the men. What they want is discrimination in favor of members of the union and against non-union butchers and laborers. They are not unalterably opposed to the open shop as an abstract proposition provided none but union men are permitted to find employment therein. They cordially agree to the rule of no discrimination if it is interpreted to mean that no union man, however dangerous or worthless or hostile to the interests of the employer, shall be discriminated against when he demands his old job or wants a new one, but they do not assent to any interpretation which would recognize the right of a "scab" to exist anywhere on the face of the earth. The moment such recognition is tolerated the sacred cause of organized labor is outraged and the oppressed union man has a grievance which will warrant any act of reprisal which he may consider necessary.

Hereafter, in arranging the settlement of strike issues, the labor leaders should be careful to add a list of definitions of terms used. One of these might be:

No discrimination. This is understood to mean that the employer at no time and in no circumstances shall discriminate against any union man, or in favor of a non-union man. The union man who wants a job which a non-union man has is entitled to it on demand, and if such demand is not promptly and unquestioningly complied with the employer's refusal shall be understood as violating the letter and spirit of this agreement. The more good reasons he has for such refusal the more obvious and flagrant the discrimination.

This would at least have the advantage of stating the union view of what is understood by no discrimination very clearly and concisely.

THE CARTHUSIAN SCANDAL.

The Carthusian scandal was brought to an abrupt end last week. The Parliamentary Committee which had conducted the inquiry handed in its report. The document reproached both Dr. COMBES, the Premier, and the monks of Chartreux; the former for having raked up a scandal based on nothing, and the monks for having attempted to turn this nothingness into something. The one illuminating fact is that calumny has been very generally and mutually indulged in, and that whom the cap fits may believe himself a calumniator.

The trouble originated last December, when veiled insinuations against Dr. COMBES began to emanate from Grenoble, in the Department of Isère—the cradle of the Chartreux establishment—and were carried to Paris in the columns of a local paper, Le Petit Dauphinois. These insinuations, nurtured by the Paris Opposition press, gradually took the form of accusations against officials of the Government who, it was said, had attempted to induce the monks to pay 2,000,000f. in exchange for authorization to remain in France. In an unguarded moment a Government organ, in replying to the charge, said that although it was not true that officials had attempted to blackmail the monks, it was quite possible that the monks had attempted to bribe the officials.

A Parliamentary Committee composed of Opposition members was appointed to sift the matter. The committee got to work, and, being anti-Combes, busily strove to discover whether the Carthusians were or were not blackmailed in the interest of the Government or of Dr. COMBES, or of M. EDGAR COMBES, his son and secretary. A few sittings revealed to the committee that it must also discover whether the monks themselves had attempted to bribe the accused parties in the interest of La Chartreux. M. BESSON, editor of the Grenoble paper, appeared and gave his testimony in a straightforward manner. Yes, he had made every effort to have the Carthusians receive authorization for the industrial benefit of his native province. He had seen Deputies and Senators. In Paris he had met a M. VERVOORTS, who had told him that M. EDGAR COMBES could be "fixed" for 2,000,000f. No, he acted with no authority from the monks, and when he found that M. COMBES could not be "fixed" and that the Carthusians must go, he returned to Grenoble and began his campaign. Other testimony showed that M. COMBES the younger had actually been approached with the suggestion that perhaps the monks would pay for authorization; there were also witnesses who declared that M. COMBES had done the approaching. But the intermediary was a M. CHABERT, not M. VERVOORTS. This complicated matters. On the point as to whether the former's name should be kept secret young M. COMBES and M. LAGRAVE, Commissioner to the St. Louis Fair, disagreed; they disagreed also as to what each had once said and they called each other "liar." At length it occurred to the committee that matters might be straightened out if the monks themselves testified. The monks declined, and their excuse, that they had no documentary evidence to offer, even exasperated their until then stanch defender, Le Gaulois, which exclaimed: "If the Carthusians were to persist in observing silence they would be sacrificing themselves for the glory of M. COMBES and the confusion of the Catholic Church." However, the monks persisted. It is doubtful if even their testimony would have tended to make the committee's report less curious than it is.

There is every reason to accept the interpretation placed on this report by Dr. COMBES and his colleagues. It is a matter of French public opinion. There is no doubt that there were certain unauthorized persons at work ready to bribe the Government with the idea of blackmailing the monks afterward, or vice versa. These attempts, becoming known through failure, were naturally seized upon by the parties which had most to gain by publicity for their various phases. The timidity of the Carthusians is to be explained from the fact that they did actually have agents in France who were authorized to offer many sacrifices on their part should they receive authorization to remain in Isère. It would, of course, have been humiliating for them to acknowledge their defeat, however honorable, before the Parliamentary Committee. So they wisely stayed away.

SUMMER IN NEW JERSEY.

The excitement of his neighbors because he elects to wear a single garment which is anything but a pair of bathing trunks, being in fact a voluminous robe such as our forbears called a night rail, must astonish very much Mr. Former Consul to Java JOSEPH SOLOMONSON, Existence in the Orient for a term of years is apt to dislocate prejudices. Very soon the brown, the coffee colored, the black skin becomes the equivalent of a costume, and the most fastidious spinster, who at home longs to put piano legs in pantalettes, requires only a month on the Nile to accustom herself to the airy habiliments of the fellahin and the boatmen. The New Jersey neighbors of Mr. SOLOMONSON ought to feel that the ex-Consul to Java has shown a very commendable restraint in clothing himself in a long gown, even if that gown does suggest the awful thought of bed.

What strikes the Oriental, and likewise him who has parted with some of his Occidentalism by abiding near the gates of dawn, is the whimsicality of popular prejudice. Bare arms and shoulders at a dance, bare feet and legs on the crowded strand, hair down the back after the bath, peekaboo waists and clinging skirts do not fease Mr. SOLOMONSON's neighbors a bit. On the contrary. But a bare-headed, bare-footed disciple of Pastor KNEIPP who thoughtfully conceals his defective proportions in a robe as unrevealing as a gunny sack is haled before the Justice of the Peace as if he were a criminal bent on corrupting youth. Here's gratitude, here's logic!

If these Jerseymen search their hearts they will discover that the promptings to interfere with Mr. SOLOMONSON's method of clothing himself have nothing to do with morality, neither, alas, is it the shock to their aesthetic taste that urges them to lay unkind hands on the innovator. Little as they are aware of it, the spring of discontent rises from quite another source. The artless garb of SOLOMONSON is an open and shameless reproof to their own way of using the garments of our alleged civilization; and that they cannot stand. These garments are not only ugly, they are uncomfortable, complicated, costly, and unhygienic; but woe to him who tells people so, and the calaboose for those who try to prove the folly of tradition and fashion, the blithering idiocy of tailors and modistes! Such people are holding the godlike Anglo-Saxon up to ridicule and putting mines under our National self-conceit. Let them return to Java or any old isle of the sea, but let them not shake the fundamentals of American "pants" and crack the ribs of Yankee corsets with their barbaric easements, nor slash the tendon of Achilles of the hosiery and shoe trade by teaching the people that barefootedness is good for the health. There's something radically wrong with such reformers, and as morality is a vague term and can always be depended on to confuse an issue, let us call 'em immoral!

It is not so many centuries ago that people did not even wear a nightgown when they—retired. Yet here we are confronted with a popular superstition that the nighty is immoral—that chaste, non-committal drapery behind which the bowlegged is safe from the scorner and the scrawny is the equal of a Venus or the Apollo Belvedere. If there is anything immoral in SOLOMONSON's nightgown, it is immorality of a subtle kind, better defined as insincerity, for it conceals instead of explaining. How many a person arrayed for the public bath in habiliments which seem ingeniously designed to accentuate all the worst points in the physical make-up must yearn for the kindly embrace of a nighty both long and wide, that nighty which certain Jerseymen besmirch with the innuendo of naughtiness.

Masagni's School of Music.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, July 12.—Maestro Mascagni may be said to be definitely settled in Rome, as he has opened a school of music here. He is most enthusiastic on the subject, and declares that the classes are already well filled and that he is sure that it will be a success. The school is housed in one of the old palaces of the Eternal City which foreigners so much admire. He hopes to be able to build a suitable academy next year.

Maestro Mascagni tells me that at last his opera "Vestilia" is finished. This, it is said, must mean that Boito's "Nero" (which has been over thirty years preparing) is also ready, as not long ago Mascagni was asked at a public dinner when his "Vestilia" would be finished, and has reply was "At the same time as Boito's 'Nero.'" He is also busy on his new work, "Amico," which is for a French publisher, and which he believes will rival the "Cavalleria."

Her Trouble.

From Brooklyn Life.

First Boarding House Mistress—I've seen it figured out that people can live on 12 cents a day.

Second Boarding House Mistress—Ah! But you can't get them to do it.

SEIZURE OF THE MALACCA.

Difference of Opinion as to Legality of Russia's Act.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in your issue of yesterday asserts that "it is by no means certain that the Malacca is not a lawful prize, and would not be so held by a prize court of any civilized nation." Permit me to point out that the ship which captured the Malacca was smuggled through the Dardenelles as a merchantman, and that, according to the report on the last column of Page 1 of the Times of July 21, both the Smolensk and Petersburg went through the Sues Canal on their outward journey under the Russian commercial flag.

Omitting all question of treaty violations, it seems obvious that the position taken in your editorial can only be tenable if a ship has a right under international law to be at one time a merchant vessel and at another an armed cruiser.

If no such right exists, the Russian Volunteer Fleet cruisers, as they are called, are nothing more or less than pirates. The right of capture at sea is discussed in the July number of The Green Bag, (Boston,) under the heading of "Correspondence." LAWRENCE IRWELL.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 22, 1904.

MALACCA CAPTAIN'S RIGHTS.

May Have Been Justified in Refusing to Show Manifest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your able editorial on the Malacca case you strongly and absolutely put the whole blame of the incident on the Captain of the P. and O. steamer for refusing to show his manifest to the commander of the Petersburg.

Allowing that this statement is the truth and nothing but the truth, is it not possible or probable that the Captain had received full information of the presence of the Russians ships in the Red Sea and of their standing or want of standing as Russian warships?

Under such a condition it seems that the Captain of the Malacca had a perfect right to refuse the manifest of the ship and to put the full responsibility on the Russian.

FORMER P. & O. OFFICER.

New York, July 23, 1904.

SENATOR DANIEL'S POSITION.

Was Prepared to Offer Gold Plank as Independent Resolution.

From The Sun.

To the Editor of The Sun: Sir: There is an interesting article in The Sun of July 18 on the Democratic Convention at St. Louis, which styles it "the most remarkable of National Conventions." Permit me, if you please, to make these comments:

1. In this article it is said: "Chairman Daniel and a number of others advised Mr. Hill that in deference to Mr. Bryan's wishes the so-called money plank ought to be eliminated."

As to myself, this is not the fact. On the contrary, I took the floor and spoke earnestly in favor of keeping in the platform the money plank as reported by the subcommittee, and would have supported any strong, clear expression to the effect that the question of the gold standard was settled. I expressed myself to this effect in the convention, which fact the article does not notice.

As to Gov. Hill, he did not consent, to my knowledge, that the gold plank be eliminated, nor do I believe he did. On the contrary, the article itself would seem from its face to show the contrary,. for it says: "The money plank of the sub-committee was then voted down by the full Committee on Resolutions by a vote of 50 to 15." This was not "consent to elimination," but a vote against the money plank. Gov. Hill and myself being of the fifteen in favor of it. There were not 50, but 35 against it.

2. A minority report would have been made in favor of recognizing the gold standard as settled but for the fact that it would have produced, as members of the committee (Mr. Bryan and others) declared, other minority reports from them on a number of questions, and great confusion would have resulted. So it was agreed that no minority reports be made.

3. It was argued by the Hon. John Sharp Williams and others that New York had said nothing in its platform on the money question; that by general consent the question was regarded as settled, that there was no use in noticing a dead issue; and that silence about it was the best way of showing it was regarded as dead. There were members of the committee who have been constant gold men all through the contest who took this view and voted accordingly. This was the reason, for the most part, that produced the vote of 35 against noticing the question. While logically offered, the public view soon showed that it did not coincide as to the meaning of silence, and this view led to the vote of the convention indorsing Judge Parker's telegram, which was greatly larger than the original vote for him. This fact is a demonstration that he greatly strengthened himself, before the convention as before the country, by his manly and upright course.

4. The writer of the article does me the honor to say, after speaking of the discontent expressed by some in an excited way about Judge Parker's telegram, that "Senator Daniel was calmer, but none the less troubled." True, everybody was to some extent "troubled" by the commotion the telegram caused, But Mr. Sheehan came to me immediately, and at once I took the gold plank of the sub-committee in hand, went to the stand, took my seat by the Chairman, and was about to take the floor to offer it as an independent resolution. At this juncture a member of the committee, others concurring, came to me and suggested that as I represented a compromise report I should offer no other resolution. I replied that I might differ with him, as the platform matter was ended and an exigent situation presented, but I would not debate a question of propriety, and yielded to this opinion. Accordingly, I returned to my delegation, and did not speak until Messrs. Tillman, John Sharp Williams, and others who originally opposed the money plank had supported Judge Parker's telegram.

Then in a plain way I gave my view to the convention, commending Judge Parker's course, and in a short while the convention took action favoring Mr. Williams's resolution to the like effect by an overwhelming majority.

I take the liberty to ask you to publish this, as I do not wish either my colleagues of the committee or myself to be misunderstood. JOHN. W. DANIEL.

Washington, July 20, 1904.

The Essential Thing.

From The Troy Press.

H. E. Barnes of New Haven strikes the essential point in writing of Parker's electrifying telegram in a letter to The New York Times, in these words:

"Whether the telegram was studied or not is of little importance. The manliness displayed in sending it is what inspires confidence in the sender."

When a man does the right thing, don't carp and quibble over non-essentials in a fruitless attempt to belittle the nobility of his action.

A Little Joke, but His Own.

From The Pittsburg Post.

The literary lion was furnishing his library completely in brown.

"And now," he observed, as he surveyed the finished apartment, "I'll have what every one has heard of but few seen, namely—"

Here he smiled—

"A brown study."

PARKER SANE AND SAFE.

His Votes for Bryan Not Indorsements of Free Silver.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the caption "Judge Parker's Currency Views," in THE TIMES of July 21, you printed a letter under which is your reply. "A Subscriber" asks "your honest opinion whether you think Mr. Parker a safe man, being such a bitter partisan as to vote twice for a debased currency, notwithstanding his views to the contrary!"

You reply that THE TIMES will never excuse the two votes for Mr. Bryan, and any reasoning in defense of them "would pretty certainly be false and dangerous." And you further say that the Judge "was guilty either of a fault in political morals or of a serious error in judgment." But you think him safe now because of his telegram to Mr. Sheehan.

The ethics of partisanship are everywhere the same. Do they require a man to leave his party every time he believes it to be taking a wrong course? Would you justify Mr. Murphy and Tammany Hall leaving the party in this State because Mr. BRYAN carried the State Convention for an instructed delegation which Mr. Murphy believed to be a serious mistake? Do you admire the spirit which "won't play if he can't be horse?"

His regularity, as much or more than any other fact, won Judge Parker the nomination at St. Louis almost by acclamation. He was a Democrat of Democrats around whom a reunited party could rally. Judge Parker's two votes were not intended to indorse free silver any more than the same two votes of the free silver Republicans who voted for Mr. Bryan were intended to indorse free trade. You call Mr. Parker politically immoral because he voted platforms having one plank of which he disapproved. Are they guiltless politicians who voted platforms having but one plank which they could approve? His telegram to Mr. Sheehan makes him no safer. He was as sane on the money question four and eight years ago as now, and I believe him to be as safe as any man whose political complexion in any wise resembles Joseph's coat. D. STANLEY BRIGGS.

Saranac Lake, N. Y., July 22, 1904.

POINTS THE WAY FOR PARKER.

Kings County Vote and Brooklyn Democratic Club's Attitude.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the table below I desire to call attention to the contrast in the votes of 1896 and 1900. Also note that the aggressive minority of 1901 is active for Parker.

The table gives the vote in Kings County and the attitude of the Brooklyn Democratic Club in the respective elections enumerated:

1892—Vigorous support of Cleveland, (Dem.) Cleveland's plurality, 29,655.
1893—Active canvass for Schieren, (Ind. Rep.) Schieren's plurality, 31,657.
1894—"Refuse to indorse" Hill, (Dem.) Hill loses county by 15,922.
1895—Supports third ticket, (Rep.) Wurster (Rep.) elected, 2,095. Third ticket receives 17,878 votes.
1896—Indorses Palmer, (Ind. Rep.) McKinley receives plurality of 32,253.
1897—Indorses Low, (Ind.) Combined anti-Tammany plurality, 34,020.
1898—Indorses Van Wyck for Governor, (Dem.) Van Wyck's plurality, 15,382.
1899—Indorses Clarke for District Attorney, (Dem.) Clarke's plurality, 12,920.
1900—Supports Bryan, (Dem.) Bryan loses county by 3,764.
1901—Weak indorsement of Shepard, (Dem.) Shepard loses county by 25,617. Active opposition organized by minority under name of Seth Low Democrats.
1902—United in support of Coler, (Dem.) Coler's plurality, 26,514.
1903—Silent, refuses support to either candidate. Democratic plurality, 1,818.
1904—Unanimous indorsement of Parker, all the active and aggressive elements uniting in his support, and club preparing for an old-fashioned campaign.

Many believe that New York is the pivotal State. A great many think that Kings County will continue to swing the State. If this view is correct, then the action of the Brooklyn Democratic Club is full of significance.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT.

Brooklyn, July 22, 1904.

TAMMANY OPPOSITION NO BAR.

Party Work and Independent Effort Can Win Victory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to communication of "Democrat," dated July 20 and having reference to Tammany Hall, kindly permit a reader to say that the absolute assertion that its support is to be unreservedly given to Judge Parker does not insure his success in this State a particle more than when in 1888 similar aid was proffered to ex-President Cleveland, who was beaten.

In 1884 and 1892 its pronounced opposition to the same nominee proved no barrier to his victory. Therefore, with many others, I freely and confidently entertain the firm belief that true and faithful party work, together with conservative or independent effort, will prove of ample strength to overcome the small percentage of defectiveness which may be developed by that close corporation, which exhibits such a profusion of self-interest, and whose chief concern has most invariably proved to be for municipal rather than for State or National interests. And a rally of the sort to which allusion is made cannot but prove effectual at the present time.

New York, July 23, 1904. TENACITY.

Incredible.

From The Washington Post.

A South Dakota minister is reported to have collected a year's salary in advance and left for parts unknown. We will have to have some proof of any story that tells of a minister collecting a year's salary in advance.

Some of Them Accounted For.

From The Chicago News.

"What," asked the female suffrage advocate with the square chin, "has become of our manly men?"

"Some of them," replied the meek and lowly citizen, "have married womanly women and are now engaged in raising children."

THE REVERIES OF A WIDOW.

I.—THE WORM.

Now am I like a worm condemned to crawl,
My happiness to burrow in the earth,
Seeking communion with the shape of all
My soul held dear; to shun the cup of mirth;
To banish laughter as a thing profane;
To weed myself in black; to rear a stone;
To bury hope; to wander down the lane
Of life forsaken, cheerless, and alone.

II.—THE CHRYSALIS.

What shape takes now my soul that is not woe
Nor yet is happiness; but half between
The two; the earth where I was wont to go
For comfort chills me as a thing unclean;
I who am wife nor maid, what bids me leave
This self-abased state and take on wings
To fly with? Is 't forbidden I shall grieve
So long upon the dust of earthly things?

III.—THE BUTTERFLY.

What airy wings are these, and delicate
That lift my soul from earth and on the flower
Of hope bid me to rest and sip, nor fret
Upon the sorrow of a vanished hour?
Was it my soul that yesterday was cast
Into the dust? Oh, Time, what magic has
In that weird wand of thine that gives at last
To worms the shape and wings of butterflies?

J. W. FOLEY.

MADALIN MOURNS LOSS OF CONNORS AND $4,000

He Ran a Brokerage Shop Up State Until Client Wanted Profits.

THEN HE LEFT THE VILLAGE

His Wife, Too, Eluded Pursuit After Advising Creditors to Accept Their Margins as Consolation.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 23.—With the mysterious disappearance of Thomas Connors from Madalin and the coincident closing of the doors of the brokerage firm of Connors & Co., the villagers are bemoaning the loss of between $3,000 and $4,000.

Thomas Connors spent several months in Poughkeepsie as manager of the brokerage office of Floyd, Crawford & Co., which has been closed for some time. He was a stranger here, and is supposed to be a New Yorker. His wife is a woman of about twenty-five, with a petite figure. She is a brunette and dressed fashionably. She made friends easily.

From Poughkeepsie, Connors and his wife went to Madalin, where the former leased a wire from Larrabee & Co. of Philadelphia, and proceeded to receive quotations under the name of Connors & Co., in an expensively furnished office on the principal street. Business and professional men jostled each other in their eagerness to get their money into the coffers of the new brokerage office.

Tips were given to play Rock Island and Tennessee Coal and Iron, and when these stocks went up Connors was vindicated.

Mrs. Connors was active in helping her husband. A report of sickness in the homes of any of her husband's customers caused her to go with gifts of fruit and suggestions of various sorts for the relief of the sufferer. She had a smile and a kind word for every child on the street, and her gowns were the wonder and admiration of the village.

It occurred to one of Connors & Co.'s customers several days ago that it was time to collect profits. He asked for his account, and found that he had a balance of $175. He received a check for that amount, which the Poughkeepsie Merchants' Bank pronounced worthless.

Connors next disappeared. His wife had a conference with the creditors of Connors & Co., during which she proposed that they accept their margins and forego their profits. While negotiations were pending, Peter Rifenberg, a leading business man of the town, swore out a warrant for the arrest of Connors, on a charge of grand larceny in the second degree.

Rifenberg is $500 short in his dealings with Connors & Co. The telegraph operator surrendered the sheets bearing the names of the investors and the amounts lost, and the case will be taken to the Grand Jury.

Mrs. Connors left Friday with four trunks. She left the train at Poughkeepsie and took a late train for New York. When Mrs. Connors resumed her journey Deputy Sheriff Baumbusch kept her under supervision.

At the Grand Central Station she took a cab, and the deputy and several Central Office men trailed on behind in another. She left the cab and took a down-town Third Avenue train ahead of the officers and eluded them. Subsequently she left the checks for her baggage in a transfer office and it was removed to Jersey City, where officers are watching it.

ORGANIST FORGETS HIS ANGER.

Engrossed Resolutions Restore Harmony in East New York Church.

The discordant notes in which a medley of patriotic airs ended some months ago in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, in East New York, have been succeeded by more harmonious ones, and Harry Ridley, the organist, again believes in the gratitude of the human race.

For ten years Mr. Ridley had given his services free at the organ of the church. Finally a vestryman asked him to contribute to the fund for the new building, which was to be a memorial to the late Bishop Littlejohn. Considering the time he had given a labor of love to the church, Mr. Ridley believed that he should not be asked to contribute otherwise, and his indignation led him to tender his resignation.

Patriotic services were held the last night that Mr. Ridley was to play. The Rev. Dr. Wendel, the rector, wanted some National anthems as an offertory, and Mr. Ridley obliged. The American airs were followed by those of other nations. Dr. Wendel, who had no idea that Mr. Ridley interpreted his request as meaning the national air of every country under the sun, vainly tried to induce Mr. Ridley to cease.

While the congregation tittered Dr. Wendel began a prayer. But Mr. Ridley was just getting enthusiastic over "The Campbells Are Coming" and the rector's voice was lost. He waited a few minutes, but the music still continued, and then, angry and impatient, he signaled a vestryman.

"Die Wacht am Rhein" was just filling the air, when it suddenly ceased in the midst of a terrible discord. The vestryman had shut off the wind of the organ. Mr. Ridley was more indignant, and he left the church vowing that the instinct of gratitude in the human race was dead.

Mr. Ridley was convinced yesterday that he had misjudged his friends. A delegation, headed by Dr. Wendel, called upon him carrying a bulky package. The object of their visit was soon made clear to Mr. Ridley, when they presented an engrossed set of resolutions in a gold frame, telling how highly they respected him and how they appreciated his ten years' work. Mr. Ridley forgot the windless organ and the building fund, and is at peace once more with the world.

TIRED OF TOTING WATER.

Colored Boys Who Ran Away with Fireworks Show Repented.

Two diminutive negroes, one hailing from Augusta, Ga., and the other from Savannah, Ga., were held in the Children's Court yesterday until their parents can be communicated with. The boys were found early yesterday morning amid a pile of freight in front of the Savannah Line pier.

In court they told Justice Deuel they were about to try to work or beat their way back to their homes in the South. Although they came from different cities, the same attraction had lured them from home. That was a fireworks show. Each said he thought it would be great fun to travel with the show. Asked what work they did, both answered in unison: "Why, Sah, we toted water and fixed de wires for de fireworks."

They went with the show as far as Williamsport, Penn., where they got tired of toting water and deserted and beat their way on freight trains to this city. Asked if their parents wanted them back home, they answered:

"I reckon, Sah, dey don't know where we are at and they don't want us bad enough to spend money for our car fares."

They were sent back to the Children's Society.

PLAYWRIGHT FOUND REALISM.

Wrote "Curse of Drink" and Then Went to Bellevue.

A man who gave his name as John Peter Ridder, forty-five years old, of 31 West Twenty-first Street, called at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon and asked for treatment. He said that he had been drinking heavily, and though a superficial examination failed to show that he needed treatment he insisted that he did, and at his own request he was placed in the alcoholic ward.

Mr. Ridder said that he was a novelist and playwright, two of his best-known plays being "The Man Who Dared" and "The Curse of Drink," both of which are now touring the West. He has also written extensively for the magazines.

PRESIDENT LENT A HAND.

Helped Young Fishermen with a Big Dogfish.

George W. Powers and Frank E. McCourt, who are visiting at the home of Thomas Hassett, on Railroad Avenue, Huntington, Long Island, are proud of two things. The first is that the President of the United States helped them pull in a fourteen-pound dogfish on July 6, and the second is that they have a letter from Mr. Roosevelt telling about the experience.

The lads were fishing in Lloyds Harbor, and Powers hooked a big fish that he couldn't land. McCourt moved back to his seat to aid him. Together the two boys pulled with all their strength, but they could not draw the fish to the side of the boat. Suddenly some one called out:

"Wait a minute, boys, and I'll help you," and around their stern was rowed a round-bottomed boat containing two men and a boy. A hand that the boys could see was muscular was reached out.

"It's President Roosevelt," gasped Powers to McCourt.

Hand over hand the line was pulled in, and at length the fish was beside the boat.

"Why, it's a big dogfish. Shoot him, Loeb," said the President, and Secretary Loeb drew a revolver and dispatched the fish.

President Roosevelt asked the boys their names and addresses, and promised to write to them. The boys later received the following letter:

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 11, 1904.
(Private.)

Dear Young Friends: I was glad to hear from you, and congratulate you upon the fish you caught the other day. I was pleased to be able to help you out with the dogfish. With best wishes, believe me, sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Master George W. Powers,
Master Frank E. McCourt,
Care of Thomas Hassett, Esq.,
Box 161, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

The boys are now contending for the possession of the letter.

EVIDENCE TOOK FLIGHT.

Rooster, Said to be Stolen, Escaped in Courtroom.

Lambert Andrews of 124 Brook Avenue was arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Morrisania Court yesterday morning, charged by Policeman Snedeker of the Alexander Avenue Station with breaking into the butcher shop of A. Friedlander, at 508 Southern Boulevard.

According to Snedeker's story, he saw Andrews, accompanied by two companions, walking along the Southern Boulevard at an early hour. They were bearing in their arms several Plymouth Rock chickens. The two companions took to their heels, and their chickens escaped. Snedeker caught Andrews, who had a rooster, and after transferring the bird to his own possession the policeman took his prisoner to the Morrisania court.

When Andrews was arraigned Snedeker held up the bird for the inspection of the Magistrate, and, with a squawk, the fowl struggled free and flew over the head of the Judge, alighting on a stovepipe in the middle of the room, and there voiced disapproval of such proceedings in a lusty crow.

Chief Clerk James Dyer seized a pole and "shooed" the fugitive from his vantage place. Around the room he circled, and alighted this time on the Magistrate's desk. Stenographer Ormsby was about to seize him again, when he once more took to flight, and after a short trip took refuge under the chair of Magistrate Crane.

By that time the courtroom was in an uproar, and all the attendants and employes, armed with pokers, umbrellas, and canes, surrounded the bird. Clerk Dyer made a grab for him, and succeeded in getting a handful of tail feathers, which he laid before the court as part of the evidence.

The stenographer was more alert, however, and at last got a strangle hold on chanticleer, who was still in a fighting humor and protested loudly against recapture.

When the evidence was once more in the hands of Snedeker, and the decorum of the court restored, Magistrate Crane adjourned the hearing until to-day, and admonished the officer to be more careful of his evidence in the future.

FERRY "SHINES" FOR WOMEN.

The Pennsylvania Bootblacks Cultivate a New Field of Endeavor.

The bootblack swinging his box in the upper cabin of the Pennsylvania ferry boats as a notice to the ladies that he is ready to shine their shoes is the latest novelty of the Summer touring season.

In times past the smoking cabin has been the only part of the boats the "shiners" have been permitted to invade, and it was a rare thing to see a woman with her foot on the box. Occasionally a particularly independent young woman would call one from the men's side to the shadow of the hood abaft the woman's cabin, but the staring ordeal to which she was sure to be subjected deterred the more timid of her sex from following her example, however much they might have liked to have their footgear treated.

A few days ago a woman traveling with her little daughter had the temerity to summon one of the bootblacks to the upper deck. When he had polished the two pairs of shoes he found himself in big demand among the other hardsomely gowned women who thronged the cabin, and did a rushing business.

The "shine" contractor for whom the bootblacks work took the tip and assigned a man to each of the upper cabins.

FOR GOLD CURE SUPERVISION.

National Temperance Society Resolves to Memorialize Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 23.—At a public meeting held under the auspices of the National Temperance Society, now in session here, resolutions were adopted memorializing Congress to stop the use of narcotics and to exercise supervision of gold cure establishments. The Board of Managers of the society will ask Congress not to issue any patent or proprietary rights to any one for any remedy or medicine or "cure," or any compound whatever containing alcohol or opium or other narcotic drug in which there is danger of habituation from its use, and to cause all proprietary or patent medicines to have a label on which are printed the ingredients of the preparation.

An effort will also be made by the society to secure legislation in every State subjecting all institutions for the cure of alcohol, opium, or kindred habits to regular official inspection in the same manner that public and private asylums for the insane are now subject to State inspections, and to secure the appointment by the Government in every State of a salaried chemist, who shall analyze patent medicines suspected to contain deleterious drugs and refuse to allow a patent or proprietary right in case such drugs were used in the preparations.

Contest Over Maze Will.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., July 23.—The contest over the will of Abraham Maze of New York City, who died at Tappan, Rockland County, in June last, began before Surrogate A. X. Fallon, of this county to-day. Mr. Maze was a business man of New York City, and in his will he left all his property to his second wife. His son, Montgomery Maze, of New York, is the contestant. The subscribing witnesses to the will testified to-day and the case was adjourned to next Thursday.

Banquet in D. S. Barry's Honor.

PROVIDENCE, July 23.—A banquet in honor of David S. Barry, who was recently appointed editor of The Providence Journal, was given at the Squantum Club to-day, members of the Gridiron Club of Washington as well as prominent men of this State and Boston being present. Mr. Barry was formerly head of the Washington office of The New York Sun. Among those present was Whitelaw Reid of New York.

DANTE SOCIETY LAUDS BIONDI AND SATURNALIA

Italian Ambassador Talks of Museum's Action.

PRAISES AMERICAN TASTE

But Maintains Attitude of Reproach Toward Metropolitan Trustees—Chevalier Barsotti Speaks.

At a dinner of the Dante Alighieri Society last night, given at 54 West Twenty-fourth Street, in honor of the sculptor, Signor Ernesto Biondi, the Italian Ambassador to the United States, F. Mayor des Planches, intimated that the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art were mistaken when they refused to put on view Biondi's group, the Saturnalia.

"We are glad to welcome the representative of beauty and art in our mother country. I am glad to say he is welcomed by the liberty-loving American people, who will not let the opinions of a few people change the sentiment of the Nation in its appreciation of Signor Biondi's work. He has been successful and victorious in his arguments. He has been altogether triumphant. Let us hope that when our artist's work is placed on view in the museum it will receive the approbation of the whole American people.

The Ambassador's defense and praise of the sculptor's art were received by the assembled diners with loud cheers, and his health was drunk again and again.

"I do not believe," said Signor Biondi, "that the expression of a few persons with regard to my group is the expression of the American people. It is that of only a small number. I am sure it will meet that appreciation the Americans have for beautiful objects, for artistic works, and for realistic art."

Chevalier Charles Bassotti, proprietor of the Italian newspaper Il Progresso Italo-Americano, and the naturalized American sculptor Philip Martiny, who has a studio in Macdougal Alley, were among the enthusiastic diners.

In his speech the Chevalier Barsotti vehemently disclaimed any intention on the part of the Italians to make any protest against the American people at large, but his attitude was one of respectful reproach of the Trustees who saw fit not to let the American public see statuary that was fit for artistic Paris and Rome.

"It has been a great honor," he said, "to be with Signor Biondi in the fight he has had in this country. No one will contradict me, and I am sure I voice the opinion of all my countrymen when I say that we wish the sculptor a complete victory in the present controversy and a full triumph in the near future.

"The present gathering should not be marked as any protest against the American public. The demonstration is but a sign of our high regard for the Signor and a bit of friendly comfort for the artist. This is a peaceful and orderly expression of our sentiments, which, we hope, may produce a good effect. It is given in the hope that we may see justice done to our noble representative of Italian art.

"Let us tell our American brethren that our genius, though a lover of the Fatherland, suits all countries his own, for art is universal. This artist's masterpiece, the 'Saturnalia,' is worthy of him and worthy of our country. It is certainly worthy of all countries. It was accepted at Rome, and it was accepted at Paris, and it is sprung from a genius of design and execution which make it worthy of acceptation in the metropolis of America."

A JERSEY CENTRAL BIRTHDAY.

First Newark-New York Train Ran 35 Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 23.—The Central Railroad of New Jersey celebrated to-day the thirty-fifth anniversary of railway communication between New York and Newark over its road.

The first train out of the Broad Street Station left on the morning of July 23, 1869, carrying about 600 invited passengers. This was not the formal opening, however, for regular traffic was not begun until Aug. 2 of the same year, on which day trains left the station every hour and passengers were carried free, thousands of people taking advantage of the opportunity. The time consumed for the trip to New York was twenty-five minutes, which was considered a hazardous rate of speed, so much so that a petition from the commuters asked for slower time three months later.

The Broad Street Station still stands, but in a year or so will give way to a more substantial structure. It was then considered a magnificent building.

Capt. Benjamin Hopper, who was station agent at the time, is still holding that position, and the only other surviving official of the road is Francis Mackin, who was a Director. He lives at Broad and Lombardy Streets.

REJOICING AT GREAT NECK.

New Firehouse Dedicated with Entertainment Patronized by Society.

GREAT NECK, L. I., July 23.—The new firehouse of the Alert Hook and Ladder Company of this village, toward the erection of which many of the Summer residents subscribed liberally, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., being a contributor to the amount of $1,000, was dedicated this evening. The firehouse, a one-story building, is on Main Avenue, in the centre of the village. Besides the rooms for the apparatus, there are meeting and assembly rooms and a large assembly hall.

This is fitted up with a stage where a theatrical entertainment was given this evening before a large audience, many of them Summer residents. Among the patronesses of the affair were:

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. H. Bramwell Gilbert, Mrs. Edward Winslow, Mrs. U. B. Broughton, Miss Childs, Miss King, Mrs. Pauline Farnham, Mrs. A. W. Little, Mrs. R. M. Wortley, Mrs. Tarleton, Mrs. A. Reessler, Mrs. R. M. Stuart Wortley, Mrs. C. Becknagel, Mrs. Silas McBee, Mrs. Edward Ayre, Mrs. C. C. Cignoux, Mrs. Frank Dickerson, and Mrs. V. P. Travis.

CAN OPENERS FOR ALL.

"King of the World" Has 5,000,000 Men Making His Patent.

At the request of his wife, Adolph Sard, twenty-six years old, a motorman of 1,847 First Avenue, was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday afternoon and later was transferred to Bellevue Hospital and placed in the psychopathic ward.

Mrs. Sard said that her husband labored under the delusion that he is the King of the World. He also imagines that he has invented a can opener which will open any kind of can without effort, and that he has a factory for the manufacture of these can openers at Kingston, N. Y., in which 5,000,000 men are employed.

He will be detained at Bellevue for several days until his sanity can be inquired into.

HARVESTERS IN RUBBER BOOTS.

Kansas Farmers Obliged to Wade to Save Their Wheat.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 23.—Farmers in the wheat belt are harvesting their wheat in rubber boots. Senator McMillan of Ottawa County stated to-day that he has within the past week seen hundreds of men wading in water and mud cutting wheat with cradles.

The Senator says merchants in Ottawa County were unable to supply the demand for rubber and hip boots.

PREVENTIVE, NOT A CURE.

Court Officer Suggests Need of Bachelor Talking Divorce.

Among those who strayed into Chancery Chambers, Jersey City, yesterday was a well-dressed citizen in sigsag frame of mind. He wanted to know of Sergeant at Arms Haggerty if that was the "divorce mill," and Haggerty indifferently remarked that he "s'posed so."

"Well, where's the miller?" the stranger asked, in a clogged voice.

"Chancellor Pitney lives in Morristown," responded Haggerty.

"How much doesh a d'vorsh cosht?" queried the stranger.

"That depends on who your lawyer is," was Haggerty's guarded response.

"Ain't got none," observed the visitor.

"Well, you'd better see one."

"Take long to get a d'vorsh?"

"Depends on whether your wife puts up a fight."

"Ain't got no wife."

"Whom do you want to divorce then?"

"Why, there's a woman wants me to marry her, and I ain't going to do any such foolish thing. I want to get rid of her."

"You don't want a divorce," exclaimed Haggerty, "you want an injunction."

"Guess you're right, boss," the stranger returned, as he prepared to leave. "Thank you for the pointer."

NO WAKE FOR CAPPRELL.

Took a Long Fall, but Will Figure in No Mourning Festivities.

When Louis Capprell, eighteen years old, of 876 Stone Avenue, tumbled from the third floor of a new building in Hopkinson Avenue, East New York, one of his fellow-workmen turned to another and inquired:

"Shall we lay off a day for the wake, Mike?"

"We shall," said Mike, and the two went to the bottom of the airshaft to get the body. They reached there just as Capprell rose to his feet, shook himself, and picked up his hat.

"Begorra, and it's too bad," said one of the Irishmen. "We thought you dead. Are you really sure that you are alive? Pinch yourself, man, and make sure."

Cappell obligingly pinched himself, while the foreman went outside to head off the ambulance surgeon whom he had impulsively summoned.

"ADMIRAL DEWEY" IS MISSING.

Traveling Dog with Railroad Pass Fails to Return Home.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE-ON-SOUND, July 23.—Admiral Dewey, the only dog in the world enjoying the distinction of riding on a railroad pass, who is known to every railroad man between New York and Boston, and thousands of commuters, is missing from his home in this village. The pet fox terrier is the property of Miss Katherine J. Hughes, the telegraph operator at the Rye station on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. He left six weeks ago and has been heard of only once since that time. Then he was seen riding on a mail wagon in Jersey City.

In the meantime 5,000 railroad men employed by the New Haven Road are keeping a lookout for him, and to-day it was decided to advertise and offer a liberal reward for his return.

Admiral Dewey has a mania for riding on railroad trains. It is estimated that Admiral Dewey during the last year has traveled at least 25,000 miles. The tag on Admiral Dewey's collar reads, "Pass Admiral Dewey on all trains."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The list of departures for Europe last week has not included the names of many of the fashionable set. It is rather the returning steamships whose passenger lists show their names. A small number, however, of well known people sailed. Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Landon and their son Harold Landon sailed Thursday on La Savoie, and Mrs. Stilson Hutchins of Baltimore was booked on the same ship, as was also Lord Duncan. John Bigelow and his daughter, Miss Grace Bigelow, were others aboard the French liner.

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Booked to sail yesterday on the Graf Waldersee, among others, were Dr. Eugene F. Hoyt, Mrs. Hoyt, and Miss Hoyt.

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Mr. and Mrs. Melbert W. Cary are at Ridgefield, Conn., at their country home, Wildfarms.

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David Stewart of Baltimore has sailed to join Mrs. Stewart at Aix les Bains. Mrs. Stewart has been abroad several years. Mrs. Stewart's daughter by a former marriage is the Countess da Couturbia. The Count and Countess have a villa near Milan and Mrs. Stewart has spent much of her time with them.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edmund A. Hurry are at Saugerties, N. Y., where they have a Summer cottage.

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Mr. and Mrs. Keitt Pinckney Walker have gone to Babylon, L. I., for the season.

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Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield and the Misses Litchfield, who went abroad several months ago, will return about Sept. 1. Miss Madeleine Litchfield, who has been very ill, is making satisfactory progress. The Litchfields, who are in Germany, have been joined there by Bayard Sands Litchfield, who has spent eight months in a trip around the world.

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The Bay Shore Horse Show is to take place on Aug. 5, 6, and 7. Many well-known people have entered horses, and some handsome prizes are offered.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederic O. Spedden, who are now in St. Louis, intend touring through the Western States and also to Alaska, where their objective point is Nome.

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Dr. F. Landon Humphreys and Mrs. Humphreys of Morristown, with their family, will start early in the week for a cruise to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland on their yacht Wataga. The yacht, with the Humphreys aboard, is now at Greenport, L. I.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 23.—The Clam Bake Club held its semi-monthly clambake at the clubhouse at Easton's Point to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a dinner, entertaining forty guests at Inchiquin. James J. Van Alen, Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. William H. Sands, Miss Ellen F. Mason, Mrs. Edward C. Knight, and Mrs. S. C. Powell also gave dinners.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry O. Havemeyer, Jr., arrived to-night at their cottage on Harrison Avenue.

Harry Payne Whitney joined his family at their cottage on Bellevue Avenue this evening.

E. G. R. Hitt and Miss E. G. Hitt of Washington are guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm.

Frederick Kernochan of New York is guest of Edward R. Thomas.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

BABCOCK—ADAMS.

The wedding of Franklin Babcock and Miss Mabel G. Adams, daughter of Mrs. W. A. Topping, was celebrated yesterday noon at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. W. Henry Gunther, Springhurst, at Riverdale. The Rev. Mr. Hall, an uncle of the bride, performed the ceremony, the bride being given away by her stepfather, W. A. Topping. The bride's gown was white chiffon and she wore a point lace veil. Mrs. Carl A. Clemons, a daughter of Mrs. Gunther, was the matron of honor, and the bride's only attendant. Her gown was white mull, with touches of pink, and she carried pink flowers.

BATEMAN—KNAPP.

LONDON, July 23.—Mrs. Henry C. Knapp of California, formerly Miss Marion Graham of New York, and Lord Bateman were married in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, this afternoon.

John R. Carter, Second Secretary of the American Embassy, gave away the bride.

HERR BILSE, GERMAN AUTHOR, AT CLOSE RANGE

A Good-Looking, Merry Fellow Who Easily Makes Friends.

WRITING ANOTHER NOVEL

He Thinks It Will Be Better Than His First One—Also Deals with German Army Life.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 11.—Preconceived notions of Herr Bilse, author of that very instructive but vastly disturbing German military novel, "Life in a Garrison Town," abruptly take flight when one comes into the actual presence of the ex-Lieutenant. He is not the preternaturally solemn youth his readers are apt to picture him. He is not one of those aloof creatures who seem out of place in the world they live in.

"You guarantee this is Herr Bilse?" demanded an American journalist of John Lane, the publisher of the Bilse book.

"Certainly I do. What's the matter?"

"Why, the man's a humorist. See it in his eye; catch it in his speech; hear it when he chuckles at his own little jokes as well as at the clever things those other people are saying to him. What business has that young man in the rôle of 'voice in the wilderness'? Why should he be a reformer? It's a shame for a man so full of fun to write serious books, novels with purposes. You're sure, Mr. Lane, that this good-looking, merry fellow, who is making friends with all the men and women he meets in London, not to mention all the pretty girls, is really Bilse, the reformer?"

"That's only the superficial view," broke in a bystander. "Watch him a bit until somebody touches him in his tender spot. There you have it, this very moment. Surely he's not so much humorist now as he was thirty seconds ago. He is the man of purpose now, strong, eager, determined, and self-reliant. But, really, this is no way to judge the man; one must talk to him one's self."

It is safe to say that whoever has the privilege of serious conversation with Herr Bilse will reach the conclusion he is both reformer and humorist and be convinced the man means to fight the wrongs he sees in the German Army until he rights them. Whether he will succeed is another question; it is sufficient for Herr Bilse to believe he will succeed.

"I'm writing another novel," said the ex-Lieutenant to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "in which I shall have more to say about abuses in the German Army. I think it will be a better book than the other, but it will have the same purpose. While I was in prison undergoing punishment for writing 'Life in a Garrison Town' I received over 3,600 letters relating to conditions in the German Army. There are many garrison towns like the one described in my book. These letters, from privates, Lieutenants, Captains, and even up to Generals, have furnished me an abundance of material for use in my new novel, which is to be finished in about six weeks."

"And what will the German Government say to this new novel? Will it be suppressed?"

"Oh, yes, it will be suppressed. But its publication will not be suppressed, for the book will be printed in Vienna. Nor will the sale of the book actually be suppressed in Germany. The book that sent me to prison is still sold in Germany at the rate of something like 200 copies a day. It can be bought at almost any bookstore, although it is not to be seen on the shelves nor in the windows."

"You must be getting rich, Herr Bilse?"

"No, indeed. I'm getting very little out of the book except in England. In Germany the publishers have taken advantage of the fact the book was condemned by the court martial. They think it impossible for me to exact more than they care to give me as my share of the profits from the sale of a forbidden book. In the United States of America I'm quite as bad off, for besides the authorized edition published by Mr. Lane there is another edition on sale which I have not authorized."

"Are the two American editions alike?"

"No, they are not alike, and in the difference between them I find my greatest grievance. The unauthorized edition leaves out a great deal that is in the original work, and puts in a great deal of original matter. For one thing, it contains an attack on the Kaiser, whereas in the original work there is nothing of the sort; in fact, no mention whatever of the Kaiser. No, I'm not faring very well with my first book. Hope to do better with the new one."

"What will the German Government do to you when the new book comes out?"

"Nothing. I'm not in the army any more. I can write what I like about the army. They can order the book suppressed, but they cannot suppress me.

"I wrote a love story while in prison," Herr Bilse later remarked. "That is already in the publishers' hands, and English and American editions will be issued by my friend Mr. Lane. There's nothing about the army in that book."

NAMES FROM OVER THE SEAS.

Kodwo, &c., from the Gold Coast, at Columbia—Also Srirangan.

Columbia's Summer school, which is now well under way for the season, numbers among those registered two students whose identity is somewhat unusual. One of these is a full-blooded African from the Gold Coast. His name is James Euman Kodwo Mensa Ostiwadu Humanpunsam Kwegyir-Aggrey. He was born at Ananabu, in Africa, October, 1875. His parents are wealthy natives who accumulated their money in the ivory trade. James Kwegyir-Aggrey, as he is generally called, came to America six years ago, being eager to pursue his courses of study further.

After a short education supplementary to that received in a native school he became a member of the Faculty at Livingston College, Salisbury, N. C., where he is Professor of Latin and Psychology, instructor in literature, Secretary of the college Faculty, and head bookkeeper. In the Columbia Summer school he is registered in the courses in philosophy, French, and German, and leads the classes in the courses he is taking. He is a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and will be the first negro to receive the Ph. D. degree from Columbia.

Srirangan Desikachar Sheshadry Iyrngar is the name of an East Indian who is making a specialty of mathematics in the Summer school. He was sent to this country to study by his guardian, the Government oculist of Bangalore. Both he and James Kwegyir-Aggrey will continue in residence at Columbia for the coming academic year.

POLICEMAN CAUGHT THE AUTO.

Won Race Down Fifth Avenue, but Let Passengers Go Home.

A large automobile dashed out of Central Park and down Fifth Avenue past the Plaza shortly after 6 o'clock last night at a high rate of speed. Bicycle Policeman O'Sullivan went in pursuit. The chase led down Fifth Avenue as far as Forty-sixth Street and west on Forty-sixth Street as far as Seventh Avenue. There the patrolman caught up to the machine and called to the chauffeur, Sherri Barbara, to stop. This he did.

When placed under arrest he asked to be allowed to take his party to their hotel, and the policeman allowed the two men and the woman in the automobile to be taken to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The men would not give their names. They are said to be from Montana.

The chauffeur at the station house said he was employed by an automobile company at 2215 West Forty-eighth Street. Later Paul M. Pellestreau, Secretary of the company, appeared at the station house and gave bail in $200 for the appearance of his employe in the Yorkville Court this morning.

Dead Woman Not Mrs. Thero.

Charles Thero, a master mechanic of Waterbury, Conn., came to New York yesterday to view the body of the woman who was found dead in the house at 1,495 Amsterdam Avenue last Monday. He was unable to identify it as the body of his wife, who with another woman suddenly left Waterbury several months ago and went to Troy, and who, according to a report in Waterbury, came to New York a week ago.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN SIMON.

The Pioneer of the Modern System of the Sanitation of Cities.

LONDON, July 23.—Sir John Simon, K. C. B., ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons and of the Royal Society, is dead.

He was born in 1816.

Sir John Simon was the pioneer of the modern system of the sanitation of cities. In 1848 the City of London Officership of Health was instituted, and he was appointed to the post, holding it until he became Medical Officer of the Local Government Board seven years afterward. He continued in the service of the Government till 1876.

Such a conservative publication as "Men and Women of the Time" declares that "the lay mind can scarcely estimate the stupendous importance to civilization and humanity of Simon's pioneer work. The wide-reaching sanitary legislation of 1848 might have remained a dead letter but for the practical shape into which he of all others put it."

Sir John drained London, abolished central cesspools under houses, abolished slaughter houses, and other unhealthy trade establishments within the city, and agitated actively against smoke, intramural graveyards, the pollution of the Thames, impure water, overcrowded dwellings, and other unhealthy conditions.

It has been said that to enumerate the full details of Sir John's official career would be to write a history of hygienic reform during the last half century. In how great esteem he was held may be gathered from the honors conferred upon him, including honorary degrees from universities in England and on the Continent and membership in so many learned societies that to enumerate them is impossible.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

J. Williams Macy.

J. Williams Macy, known through the country as an entertainer, died Friday at Mattituck, L. I., of appendicitis. He leaves a wife, Sophie A. Macy, née Hack, and four children. The funeral will take place to-day at 2:30 P. M. at 43 Lafayette Place. Interment will be in Greenwood. Mr. Macy was born in this city about forty-five years ago. When the Gilbert & Sullivan operas were first produced, as a member of the Young Apollo Club, an organization of child singers, he toured the country. Later he took up and succeeded at lyceum work.

Obituary Notes.

C. E. DANFORTH, eighty years old, a former business partner of Levi P. Morton of New York, is dead at his home in Chattanooga, Tenn.

WILLIAM BETTLE, former State Banking and Insurance Commissioner of New Jersey, died last night at his home in Oaklyn, near Camden. He was seventy-four years old.

WILLIAM HENRY HANKINSON, who for half a century was the owner of a large carpet-cleaning establishment at 15 East Twenty-seventh Street, where he accumulated a fortune in the business, died yesterday at his home, 62 West Eighty-fifth Street. Mr. Hankinson was seventy-three years old.

Ex-Alderman JOHN B. NORTON of Elizabeth, N. J., expired suddenly Friday evening of heart trouble at his home on Chilton Street. Mr. Norton was seventy-two years old. He was one of the best known shippers for the Jersey Central, and had charge of its coal business at Elizabethport, in which occupation he was engaged up to the time of his death.

SILAS H. DALRYMPLE, for many years engaged in the publishing business throughout New Jersey, and who was later engaged in the practice of law at Perth Amboy, died yesterday at his home in that city. He was sixty-six years old. Mr. Dalrymple was admitted to the bar in this city at the age of twenty-two and was for several years associated with W. A. Larned. Two daughters survive him.

Mrs. MARY B. ARMEN, wife of Charles D. Warner, President of the Board of Education of Red Bank, N. J., died yesterday. She was a daughter of the late Rev. Charles Bestor, a Baptist clergyman. In her early life she was a teacher in the Lehigh County Academy at Allentown. Besides her husband she leaves two daughters, Mrs. James B. Weaver, of Red Bank, and Mrs. Charles MacGlinchy of Philadelphia, Penn.

SAMUEL ARMOUR MOORE died at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. George Shears, 203 West One Hundred and Third Street, on Friday. Mr. Moore was a retired merchant and was seventy years old. He formerly lived at Yonkers, but came to this city many years ago. He is survived by a brother, Horace H. Moore of San Francisco, and one daughters, Mrs. Shears. The funeral services will be private and the interment will be in St. John's Cemetery, Yonkers.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Henry W. Savage has engaged Lolita Tavara, a Spanish dancer, for the rôle of Juanita in "The Yankee Consul." She succeeds Anne St. Tel.

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"San Toy," the musical comedy which John C. Fischer will revive this season, will begin its tour in Asbury Park, Aug. 5. It will be in New York in the Fall.

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Robert Grau has decided that Nina Davis, his new "find," will begin her long American tour with a New York concert. He does this, he says, to show what complete confidence he has in the success of the songbird.

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Jeannette Bageard has signed a contract with H. W. Savage to play her former rôle with "The Prince of Pilsen" when that musical comedy begins its journey through the West next Fall.

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Archer's "Filipino Girls" have been engaged for another week at Henderson's Music Hall, Coney Island.

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Henry B. Harris has announced that these actors and actresses will appear at Hurtig & Seamon's Arverne Theatre at the benefit of the Hebrew Infant Asylum of New York: De Wolf Hopper, Amelia Bingham, Nella Bergen, Andrew Mack, Bijou Fernandez, Louise Galloway, Joseph Coyne, Edwin Brandt, Delia Stacey, and May Robson.

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It has been decided by the managers of the Aerial Theatre to let it out for private performances and rehearsals, musicales and theatrical performances during the coming Fall and Winter. Though a sort of roof garden, the Aerial can be made in cold weather into a warm, comfortable house.

Lieut. Lewis Dropped from Service.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The name of Victor C. Lewis, Second Lieutenant of the Twenty-eighth Company of Coast Artillery, has been dropped by the War Department from the Army Register on account of absence without leave for three months. He had been ordered to Honoluiu, and disappeared at San Francisco.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Showery weather will continue in New England and along Atlantic Coast districts to-morrow, and in the South Atlantic States Monday. There will also be scattered showers and thunderstorms in the Missouri Valley and the Rocky Mountain region. The temperature will rise slowly in the Mississippi Valley and thence east. The winds on the New England Coast will be fresh north; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh east; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh west; on the Gulf Coast, light and variable, and on the Great Lakes, mostly light and variable.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

New England, rain to-day and on the coast Monday; fresh north to northeast winds.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania, rain to-day; Monday fair, fresh east winds, shifting to west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	67	67	69
6 A. M.	65	67	68
9 A. M.	70	69	69
12 M.	75	72	71
4 P. M.	79	72	72
6 P. M.	76	71

BALFOUR HAS REASSURED HIS FOLLOWERS, SAYS TOBY, M. P.

Declaration That the Government Will Not Resign Stops Rumors of Impending Dissolution—Stormy Scenes in the House—Sir Henry Irving's Plans.

By HENRY W. LUCY.

LONDON, July 9.—The Premier has brought comfort to the troubled breasts of his supporters by a blunt, uncompromising declaration on the question of dissolution. The Government, he assures them, has not the slightest intention of resigning. Under no circumstances will there be a dissolution this year unless it fails to secure the loyalty of its supporters in the division lobby. Bye-elections depress him not, nor snapped divisions either.

The sentence in which he alludes to the former is so remarkable that it must be quoted textually "Our opponents," he said, "attach great importance to the results of recent bye-elections. But the Government is not unduly depressed by those which have already taken place. Nor will it be by what may occur in the future."

That is to say, the electors may hold what opinion they like about the policy and conduct of the Government. If it amuses them they may go to the polls and declare it. The First Lord of the Treasury and his colleagues don't care a rap. In 1890, in the flush of the khaki fever, the people returned them to power with the mandate to wind up the war and resettle South Africa. Parliaments are, according to the Constitution, septennial. It is, however, the custom not to prolong the life of one beyond six years. This leaves at least two years further run of office for the present Government, and within those limits, as long as its majority stands by it, it will stick to office.

This is at least frank, and clears the air of much conjecture. Early in the week we had recurrence of one of those shivering fits of apprehension which through the session have from time to time shaken the House. It was said Mr. Chamberlain had put his foot down, refusing longer to delay the earlier stage of his ultimate triumph. Obviously the longer a general election is deferred the further off its the coming of the time, marked on the Chamberlain calendar, when a Liberal Ministry, having run a brief and troubled course, shall make way for a Ministry prepared to establish a system of preferential tariffs. A statesman verging on the age of seventy cannot afford to wait. So persistent was the rumor that the definite date of a fortnight was spoken of for the launching of the thunderbolt of dissolution.

Mr. Balfour's declaration settles doubt on that particular head, opening up conjecture on another. Has the decision been arrived at independently of Mr. Chamberlain's personal plans, or has it his full and cordial concurrence? To the outsider, remembering the three score years and ten, it seems an odd game for Mr. Chamberlain to play. Those who hold the conviction that Mr. Balfour is not so docile as he seems, that in the end he, not Mr. Chamberlain, will come out on the top, find in this new move confirmation of their faith.

EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

The scenes in the House this week arising out of the application of the closure to the Licensing bill recall the turmoil of Irish coercion days and more closely the pitched battle on the floor of the House which marked an analogous stage in the history of the Home Rule bill of 1893. We have not yet had the free fight. But it was only by persistent endeavor that the leaders of the Opposition succeeded in averting a performance that would have rivaled one of the sessions of 1881, when thirty-seven Irish members were suspended.

The proposal, much in favor with the rank and file, was to remain seated when the Speaker ordered the House to be cleared for a division.

At least a hundred members were prepared to take part in the plot. The consequence would have been that the Speaker would have "named" each member in succession for disobeying the authority of the Chair, formal motion for his suspension would have been submitted, and a division would have followed. As a division itself occupies from twelve to fifteen minutes, according to the number taking part in it, it is obvious that this performance, thoroughly carried out, would have occupied the greater part of two sittings.

The counsel of the leaders prevailed and the plan of campaign was abandoned. But the angry feeling evoked found issue in other ways. In spite of blunders and shortcomings, Mr. Balfour remains perhaps the most popular man in the House of Commons. Liberals hate his policy, but succumb to the charm of his manner. In the roughest times he has hitherto been able to ride on the whirlwind of passion. Wednesday night the spell was broken.

In accordance with his resolution, the guillotine was to fall on the stroke of 11 o'clock, cutting off opportunity of debating any one of the crowd of amendments to the Licensing bill still remaining. At 10:57 the Premier arose and essayed to speak. Instantly burst forward a storm of personal execration, amid which was heard the angry hiss, rarest of unparliamentary sounds. The Premier faced the storm with set lips and frowning brow. This sort of thing was past a joke, and there was no opening for the smile that played over his countenance in roughest times of heretofore.

Once or twice he endeavored to speak, the moving of his lips being the signal for louder, angrier cries of "Gag, gag!" He stood till the hand of the clock touched 11, when amid a deafening roar he sat down, the first victim of his own newly erected guillotine. Under his resolution, which became operative at 11 o'clock, speech was forbidden.

SIR HENRY IRVING'S PLANS.

Sir Henry Irving, after his tour in the provinces, has been spending a week in London, where, having no engagement, he has enjoyed the rare luxury of going out to dinner on other nights besides Sunday. He has now left for a period of rest at the seaside in company with his son Henry. Talking about his career at the Lyceum Theatre, he told me that since it opened the books of the theatre show a net revenue of £2,500,000. Out of that splendid result Irving's maximum share was £10,000 a year. As is well known, when he went on tour in the United States, he, in accordance with an undertaking voluntarily entered upon, paid a percentage of his large earnings to the Lyceum Company.

He has not entered upon any definite engagements for the two years he still proposes to remain on harness. It is, however, pretty certain that he will make at least one return visit to the United States and is sorely tempted to go on to Australia, where he is assured of an enthusiastic welcome. Meanwhile he has just received a notable proposal nearer home. Mr. Beerbohm Tree has submitted to him princely terms for a three months' engagement to be played at His Majesty's Theatre.

London playgoers will be struck by the irony of Beerbohm Tree being in a position to offer Henry Irving an engagement requiring his consideration. Time was, not long ago, when positions were reversed. I am not sure from what point of view the situation strikes Irving. But he has declined the overture.

We often hear—the stories usually come from New York—of a fantastically expensive dinner given by a millionaire or his son—more frequently the son than the millionaire. A dinner, comparatively small in the number of the party, has just taken place in London which beat the record. The sum it cost, divided among the guests, was a trifle over £23,000. The dinner being private I do not mention names. But I may add that it included some of the heads of the most enterprising commercial and industrial undertakings in Great Britain and South Africa. The avowed object of the gathering was to discuss the progress of Mr. Chamberlain's campaign on behalf of preferential tariffs, and to decide what might be done to further it.

Money is, of course, a primary necessity, and after dinner a sheet of paper was passed round on which the guests testified to the extent of their practical sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain. The first result was liberal. But it was far exceeded before the company separated. An active member of Mr. Chamberlain's entourage explained the situation, and the desirability in the personal interest of every man present of liberally financing it.

When the paper went round again a South African millionaire who had entered his name for £1,000 sat down quickly and made it £5,000. The example was followed according to individual means, with the result that £23,000 was paid into the campaign treasury.

PREMIER BOND'S THREAT.

Newfoundland Wants American Reciprocity or May Retaliate.

LONDON, July 23.—Sir Robert Bond, Premier of Newfoundland, sailed for home to-day on the steamship Buenos Ayrean from Liverpool, after having settled up Newfoundland's share in the Anglo-French treaty.

Interviewed by The Associated Press on the subject of the Hay-Bond treaty, which is awaiting ratification by the Senate, the Premier said:

"I have been unable to give the British Government any hope that the treaty to which it lent support will be ratified by the United States. Newfoundland is and has been anxious to secure reciprocity upon a mutually advantageous basis with our great friendly neighbor. To secure that end I have made every effort consistent with the dignity and interest of the colony. More than this, Newfoundland has given American fishermen during fourteen years rights which it has power to withhold. It has been a matter of comment in connection with Joseph Chamberlain's campaign that Newfoundland gives America greater privileges that the mother country.

"The next move in the matter must be on the part of America. In the untoward event of our failing to secure any measure of reciprocity it may become necessary—although I hope it never will—to put into execution those differentiating tariffs which the other British colonies have enacted against foreign countries. The adoption of our 33⅓ per cent. preferential tariff in favor of British manufactured goods would turn the whole of our business with the United States over to Canada. Newfoundland has not so far adopted this preferential tariff because it was thought that sooner or later the United States, both from the viewpoint of self-interest and in return for a material sign of genuine friendship, would enact the reciprocal agreement."

TURKEY STOPS OUR CONSUL.

Refuses to Allow Mr. Norton to Investigate Conditions in Armenia.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The State Department has been receiving complaints from missionary sources of alleged outrages by local officials in Asiatic Turkey, involving some naturalized Americans.

Not caring to address a remonstrance to another nation upon affairs proceeding in its own borders without making absolutely and officially certain facts justifying intervention, the State Department instructed Consul Norton, at Erzrum, the nearest American official to the scene of disturbance, to proceed to Van and Bitlis and any other near-by point in order personally to observe the actual conditions. He was instructed to report to the State Department.

Both the Turkish local officials and the Porte, to which an appeal was taken, refused to allow Mr. Norton to proceed with his inquiries. They based their refusal upon the allegation that Bitlis, Van, and Sassun are outside the jurisdiction of the Consular district of Erzerum.

The State Department is not satisfied with this reason and has directed Mr. Norton again to demand the right of passage to the places named. The Turkish Government has been informed that in the present instance Mr. Norton is acting not as a Consul but as a special agent of his Government. No reply to this has been received so far.

HAITIAN MINISTER FLEES.

M. Thezan Accused in Connection with the National Bank Frauds.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 23.—M. Thezan, the Minister of the Interior, has disappeared.

An order for the Minister's arrest was issued some time ago by the Magistrate who has been investigating the issue last year of $200,000 in fraudulent securities of the National Bank, on the ground that M. Thezan was compromised in the frauds. The Government, however, did not attempt to execute the order until the matter was taken up by the Chamber of Communes.

When it was finally decided to take the Minister into custody the news of the Government's intention appears to have leaked out, for the Minister fled. It is believed that his whereabouts will be ascertained shortly, and that his arrest will follow.

Queen Receives Gen. Booth.

LONDON, July 23.—Gen. Booth, Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army, was received in audience by Queen Alexandra at Buckingham Palace to-day. Her Majesty was most cordial and talked with Gen. Booth for more than half an hour.

Tiger and Bull to Fight.

PARIS, July 23.—King Alfonso is now at San Sebastian. A dispatch from there regarding a fight that will take place to-morrow between a royal Bengal tiger and an Andalusian bull says the King today visited the tiger, which is a magnificent specimen. Many members of the royal family, noblemen, and diplomats are to see the combat.

WAGNER WANTED TO GET AMERICAN MONEY

But Didn't Care What Fate His Works Met with Here.

ASKED HIGH TERMS FOR TOUR

New York Impresario Approached Him in 1858—A Hitherto Unpublished Letter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 23.—A hitherto unpublished letter written by Richard Wagner is to be printed here to-morrow. It is addressed from Venice in December, 1858, and shows that a certain New York impresario named Ullmann had made an offer to Wagner to tour the United States, the proposition being made through Dr. von Hartenfels, a friend of Wagner.

Wagner's reply to the offer was a remarkable one. Although in the letter the composer admitted that he was impecunious and without either fortune or settled income he said he would not entertain any idea of going to America unless he received a positive assurance of very considerable financial advantages. He added:

"I am very little concerned over the fate my operas meet with in America, but hope Director Ullmann will secure the scores from me and remunerate me in accordance with their worth."

This interesting sidelight on Wagner's thrifty character appears simultaneously with the beginning of the Baireuth season. I understand that the attendance, especially of Americans, is record-breaking. All the available tickets were sold a month ago.

The production of "Parsifal" in the United States seems, indeed, to have been a splendid advertisement for the Baireuth presentations.

DELAYING BREAK WITH FRANCE.

Vatican Expects Combes's Fall—Delcasse Opposes Rupture with Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 23.—The so-called ultimatum to the Pope was handed in yesterday, but to-day has not brought forth the uncompromising reply which, in the anticipation of the Anti-Clerical Party here, was to be the first irrevocable step toward a complete diplomatic rupture between France and the Holy See.

The meeting of the Holy Office over which the Pope was to preside and at which the grievances against the Bishops of Laval and Dijon were to be discussed has been countermanded, and today the official organ of the Archbishop of Paris, the Semaine Religieuse, publishes no comment whatever on the situation, evidently obeying instructions received at the last moment from Rome.

The explanation of this sudden change of front is to be found in the conviction universally entertained here, which has now apparently spread to the Vatican, that M. Combes will not be in power next October, unless, indeed, as I previously pointed out, the Pope's aggressiveness consecrates M. Combes's policy for the length of another session.

M. Delcassé is known to be personally opposed to a rupture with Rome and is pretty certain to remain at the Foreign Office at least until the end of the Russo-Japanese war.

The Pope has read between the lines of M. Delcassé's very courteously worded note of protest and understands that everything will be gained by patience.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, July 23.—The Government's controversy with Rome continues to be the chief subject of public interest. The various moves are generally considered to be leading up to a termination of the Concordat and the separation of Church and State.

The immediate issue is narrowed to the Pope's right to dismiss the French Bishops of Laval and Dijon. The Government is positively determined to resist the assertion of this claim.

In the meantime the Bishops are cut off from the Church on account of their refusal to go to Rome before July 20, as the letter of the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val, read:

"Unless you present yourself before the Sacred Congregation in Rome prior to July 20, you are thereby, through the sole fact of your abstention, deprived of all episcopal powers."

Another important letter of Cardinal Merry de Val directs the Bishops' attention to the apostolic bull relative to sedition, in these words:

"You will find, therein, an enunciation of of the penalty you have incurred in appealing to the civil branch in order to prevent the execution of the sentences of the Church."

The penalty referred to is excommunication.

HODGINS, IRISH LANDLORD.

Oak Street's Police Captain Returns with Tenants' Rents.

Police Capt. William H. Hodgins of the Oak Street Station and his son returned yesterday morning from a trip to Ireland on the Cunard Line steamship Lucania. With them came Roundsman P. P. Byrnes of the Oak Street Station and Roundsman Michael Hickey, who is stationed in Bronx Park. Capt. Hodgins went abroad a month ago to look after his rights in an estate in Ireland from which his father had been evicted twenty-seven years ago.

The father, William R. Hodgins, rented 200 acres of land in Southern Tipperary, so the Captain said, and as a result of a dispute with the landlord was forced to get out. Capt. Hodgins said that the land is now owned by Lord Dunally and is valued at $15,000. Under the new Land Purchase act Capt. Hodgins declared he had the first right to purchase the land. For this reason he went abroad.

The Captain said that his visit had been successful, and he brings back with him a check from the present tenant of the land for waiving the first claim toward its purchase.

Mme. Jusserand Ill.

PARIS, July 23.—Mme. Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador at Washington, is passing through a painful illness. Although her condition is not serious, it continues to cause solicitude among the Ambassador's friends.

KING CHRISTIAN ILL.

Body Surgeon of the Aged Danish Ruler Summoned to Schwerin.

COPENHAGEN, July 23.—Prof. Schou, body surgeon to King Christian, was summoned this morning to Schwerin, where the King is staying. Prof. Schou left before noon.

Great anxiety has been caused here by the news that the King is suffering from a recurrence of his old malady, inflammation of the bladder.

BERLIN, July 23.—The Associated Press learns in Government circles that King Christian while at Wiesbaden last week left the impression that he was enjoying his usual health. He paid a number of visits and was entertained at the usual dinners.

His Majesty attended a dinner given in his honor yesterday evening at the Schwerin Palace.

King Christian is visiting at Schwerin, capital of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the relatives of his grandson, Prince Christian, eldest son of Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark. Prince Christian married the eldest sister of the reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

King Christian is eighty-six years of age.

MRS. MAYBRICK AT ROUEN.

Still in Seclusion at the Home of Her Mother There.

ROUEN, July 25.—Notwithstanding the reports that Mrs. Maybrick had gone to Paris prior to sailing for America, there is every indication that she is still here with her mother, Baroness de Roques, at the quiet little cottage, No. 1 Rue Jannery.

The place has taken on an aspect of extreme seclusion since Mrs. Maybrick's arrival. The Venetian blinds are drawn and the gate to the vine covered high stone wall surrounding the house is rigorously guarded against visitors by a venerable servant. Those having relations with the household say that neither the mother nor daughter has left the house since they arrived on Thursday morning. They say that Mrs. Maybrick wishes to spend some days in repose at Rouen, and that neither is likely to leave for several days. In the meantime, they wish to remain in seclusion to avoid notoriety. Therefore, all inquiries are met with the response that no one is at home, and that the mistress has been gone a week.

When Mrs. Maybrick arrived she brought two large valises and a well-filled wicker hamper. A neighbor who saw her arriving describes her as looking fairly well, with hair turning gray.

The family has few friends in Rouen, as the Baroness has maintained strict privacy, being generally known as Madame de Moremont for the purpose of avoiding attention. Almost her only intimate acquaintance is her financial adviser, who occupies an official position, but he is unacquainted with the recent movements at the family cottage.

HAVRE, July 23.—Officers of the French Steamship line say that Mrs. Maybrick and Baroness de Roques were not passengers on the Champagne, which sailed for New York to-day.

PERUVIAN RAILWAYS.

Continuous Service from Mollendo, Peru, to La Paz, Bolivia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—United States Minister Sorsby, La Paz, Peruvia, reports that the Peruvian corporation owning and operating the Southern Railway of Peru, from Mollendo on the Pacific to Puno on Lake Titicaca, and operating lake steamers in connection therewith between Puno and Guaqual, has acquired control and taken possession of the Guaqual-La Paz (Bolivian Government) Railway from Guaqual, the Bolivian Lake Titicaca port of entry, to the City of La Paz, for the term of seven years from June 1, 1904, under a contract or lease.

The corporation lends the Government £50,000, ($243,335,) at 6 per cent. interest, for the completion of the extension of the Guaqual-La Paz line from the Alto to the City of La Paz, and the Government recognizes its present indebtedness to the corporation of something more than £23,000, ($111,930,) which, with the £50,000 loan, and the cost of the permanent improvements that may hereafter be bought and made, will be charged against an amortization fund of 40 per cent. to be reserved from the revenues of the railway. If at the end of the seven years the total obligation has not been covered by this amortization fund, the Government will extend the lease or pay to the corporation such balance as may then be found to exist. The corporation will retain 60 per cent. of the revenues of the railway for operating expenses during the term of its lease.

The extension from the Alto, (the present terminal of the Guaqual-La Paz Railway,) for which the £50,000 ($243,335) loan was made, will be an electric line, 8 kilometers (4.97 miles) in length, with a 6 per cent. grade and 1 meter (39.37 inches) gauge, (the same guage as that of the main line,) and will be completed within about twelve months. All of the material and equipment for the construction and operation of this extension will be obtained from the United States.

By the acquisition of the Guaqual-La Paz Railway, the Southern Railway of Peru secures a continuous service from Mollendo, Peru, to La Paz, Bolivia.

GERMAN ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES.

As the Result of Competition Profits Were Much Decreased.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—The second part of the annual report of the Frankfort Chamber of Commerce for the year 1903 has just been published. It includes a statement made by the Lahmeyer Electric Company that "the increased activity of Germany's industries during 1903 has had a corresponding effect upon the company's business and that of the electric branch of Germany generally."

This, however, did not bring about the longed-for advance in prices and profits, as competition continued exceedingly keen. Many orders were filled without profit, and many times goods were sold for less than the cost of production.

The reason for this is to be found in the efforts of the great electric companies to give as much employment as possible to their plants, which had been considerably extended and enlarged.

Another cause was "the competition arising from the growth of native electric industries in many foreign countries which heretofore had been profitable markets for German electric goods. The strong efforts made by these domestic electrotechnical works to crowd out German supplies compelled German exporting concerns to offer exceedingly low terms in order to maintain their footing in these foreign countries. The high price of raw materials was also an obstacle under the above-noted business conditions. The prices of some of the raw materials advanced toward the close of the year; among these were copper, brass, and dynamo wire. Owing to the establishment of a trust the price of incandescent lamps has been raised 50 per cent."

PORT ADMIRAL IN POMP GREETS ST. MARY'S BOYS

With Silver Oar and Mace They Are Welcomed at Southampton.

AN M. P. AS LONDON GUIDE

British Craft Dress Ship on July 4, but an American Yacht Invites Attention by Ignoring the Day.

The following letter was received yesterday morning by James Weir, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee on Nautical Schools of the Board of Education, from Commander G. C. Hanus, of the Schoolship St. Mary's.

"On Sunday, July 3, St. Mary's arrived off Southampton. The usual official visit was exchanged with the British men-of-war, and on the Fourth of July the ship was dressed, the British men-of-war participating.

"Most of the British yachts were also dressed. One of these was the Erin. Sir Thomas Lipton came on board to offer felicitations on the day. The call was of course returned. The entire ship's company was digusted to find that, while British men-of-war and yachts were dressed, one American yacht paid no attention whatever to the day.

"Southampton is one of four ports where the Mayor is Port Admiral. I therefore called on his Worship, and he signified his intention of returning the call. This he did on the fifth. The Mayor was accompanied by the Sheriff and entire staff of city officials, all dressed in regalia and escorted and preceded by the bearers of the insignia of the Mayor's office, consisting of a large silver oar and the mace. The Mayor made a speech of welcome to which I replied briefly.

"The ladies of the Southampton Ladies' Guild called on board and arranged for the boys to be met in London. Through their great kindness the boys were personally conducted in London, and were introduced to and shook hands with the Lord Mayor of that city. A Member of Parliament personally took the party through the Houses of Parliament. The actual necessary expenses, going, coming, and while in London, were only about $5.

"The last of the boys returned from London to-day. The ladies of Southampton have arranged for a reception and picnic, at which our Consul and his family, the Mayor and his family, and a large number of prominent people will be present. As soon as this function is over we shall settle our bills and sail for Lisbon, where we expect to fall in with the Enterprise. Our boys are eager for the competitive drills and boat races which will then take place.

"Yesterday while practicing at boat sailing one of the whaleboats capsized. No one was hurt and every scrap of property was saved. Such accidents, so long as no harm comes from them, are very instructive, and teach the boys to be careful."

Another letter from Commander Hanus, written just as the St. Mary's was leaving Southampton, July 13, reports that the ship was compelled to leave behind Percy Carl Stein, a boy in the second class, who neglected to return to his ship after being absent on leave.

AMERICANS ACTIVE IN MEXICO.

President Diaz Plans Visit Here—Chinese Colony Project.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 15.—Thomas N. McCauley, the New York banker, who is here with Mrs. McCauley and a party of friends, says that the business men of the United States are anxious for an opportunity to show the esteem in which they hold President Diaz. He declares that if President Diaz visits the United States he will be given a welcome greater than that ever tendered any guest of the Republic. Mr. McCauley said:

"President Diaz has almost as many admirers in the United States as he has in Mexico. It is the desire of the business men of our country that he make a tour of the larger cities. Unusual honors would be shown him. In New York and Chicago particularly I know that he would be the recipient of unequaled attention. Americans are beginning to realize the fact that Diaz is the most remarkable statesman of modern times."

It can be stated on authority that it is the intention of President Diaz to visit the United States within the next two years.

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Eng Hok Fong, President of the China Commercial Steamship Company, will come to Mexico about Sept. 1 for the purpose of securing land for a Chinese colony. He will be accompanied by Lyman J. Mowry, a well-known San Francisco attorney. It is the intention to secure a big tract in one of the Southern States of Mexico and colonize several thousand Chinese families of the better class.

The China Commercial Steamship Company is now engaged in shipping Chinese laborers to Mexico for the plantations and mines.

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R. E. Parraga, a Mexican broker who has offices in New York and this capital, is preparing to work the largest salt deposit in Mexico. It is located near Salina Cruz, State of Oaxaca, the Pacific terminus of the Tehuantepec Railroad, and the supply is practically inexhaustible.

A refinery with a capacity of fifty tons daily will be built about a mile from the deposits, and the salt transported there by means of a wire-rope tramway. Machinery for the refinery has been shipped from the States. The Government has granted Parraga valuable concessions in connection with the industry.

DIAZ INAUGURATION PLANS.

City of Mexico Preparing for Unusual Festivities.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 23.—A feature of the festivities attending the inauguration of President Porfirio Diaz and Vice President Ramon Corral on Dec. 1 next will be a procession of historical and allegorical floats.

The floats will be representative of the various epochs of Mexican history since the conquest, and of the Indian life of the country prior to the landing of the Spaniards. Members of each of the foreign colonies in this capital will be asked to prepare a float typical of their native land.

There will be a banquet for President Diaz and Vice President Corral, a ball in honor of Mrs. Carmen Romero Rubio de Diaz, wife of the President; a children's fête, a popular fair for the working classes, and free performances in all places of amusement. It is probable that the festivities will extend over several days.

With the expiration of his present term Gen. Diaz will have served twenty-four years as President of Mexico, twenty years of that time consecutively. The new term will be for six years instead of four.

Fairbanks Will Not Resign Seat.

Senator Fairbanks will not resign from his seat in the United States Senate on account of the Vice Presidential nomination. He will go through the campaign as a United States Senator, and if he is elected to the Vice Presidency the Senator thinks that will be time enough to resign. The Senator has nearly five years to serve in the Senate before his present term expires. The term of Senator Beveridge will expire on March 5 next.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Tailor-Made Suits.

TRAVELING SUITS of imported mohairs, voiles and cloths, in blouse and Eton effects, light-weight, for summer wear; values from $40.00 to $60.00..... 29.50

Women's Shirt Waists.

WHITE LAWN SHIRT WAISTS, fine tuckings; value $1.75.. 1.00

FINE LAWN WAISTS, lace trimmed; value $3.50..... 2.00

150 SAMPLE WAISTS, in linen and fine Persian lawn, embroidered or with handsome lace trimmings, 3.75 to 10.00

Women's Neckwear.

EMBROIDERED MULL SCARFS; value 50c. to $1.00, 25c. each.

Embroidered Linen Stocks and Collar and Cuff Sets, value 50c., 25c.

LACE AND LINEN STOCKS; also Mull Ties and Embroidered Collar and Cuff Sets; value 75c. to $1.25..... 50c. each.

Hand Embroidered LINEN COAT COLLARS; value $4.00.... 2.50

IMPORTED NOVELTY COLLARETTES, HALF REGULAR PRICES.

Linens.

Table Cloths, Napkins and Tea Cloths, odd lots and discarded patterns, at Half Former Prices.

Also Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases, with fine drawn work and lace trimmed edge.

SPECIAL.

HAND EMBROIDERED CENTRE PIECES, in white, with scalloped edges:—

20x20, round, 1.75 — 27x27, round, 2.50

24x24, " 2.25 — 30x30, " 2.75

MEN'S SWIMMING AND BATHING SUITS, 1.95

Reduced from $3.00, $4.00, $5.00.

Broadway & 19th Street

MILHOLLAND FORMS BIG TUBE SYNDICATE

Plans Network of Pneumatic Tubing for London.

300 MILES DOUBLE LINES

Will Undertake Delivery of Goods for Business Houses and Handle Postal Matter.

LONDON, July 23.—An organization composed of some of the strongest houses in London, to be known as the British and Foreign Syndicate, has been formed here for the purpose of developing the pneumatic tube business in the Old World. J. E. Milholland of New York stated to-day that he had spent four years in consummating the plans for the organization. The first construction work contemplated is the laying of ninety-five miles of double lines of tubes in London, involving an expenditure of nearly $15,000,000. The mileage will gradually be extended until the metropolis is covered with about 300 miles of double lines of tubes. Twelve-inch tubes will be used, as it has been demonstrated that these are sufficiently large to carry between 80 and 90 per cent. of everything sold in stores.

It is the intention of the syndicate to undertake the entire delivery of goods for large establishments, and the British Post Office is to be treated on the same footing as are other customers.

Mr. Milholland added that the work of construction would be under charge of Sir John Wolfe Wolfe-Barry, with Prof. William C. Unwin as Consulting Engineer.

LONDON CHESS TOURNAMENT.

National Contest Opens To-day with Seventeen Competitors.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 23.—The national chess tournament under the auspices of the City of London Chess Club will open here to-morrow with the following entries:

J. H. Blackburne, F. Brown, A. Curnock, I. Gunsberg, W. H. Gunston, F. J. Lee, P. S. Leonhardt, R. Loman, A. J. Mackenzie, J. Mason, J. Mortimer, O. C. Muller, W. E. Napier, H. W. Shoosmith, C. E. C. Tattersall, R. Teichmann, and L. Van Vliet.

The games will be played at the rate of one a day, the first prize being £60, donated by Sir George Newnes.

N. P. OTIS RENOMINATED.

Westchester Republicans Name Him for Second Congressional Term.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 23.—At a conference of the Republican leaders of Westchester County held this afternoon at the Republican Club in New York City, it was decided to renominate Norton P. Otis of Yonkers, President of the Otis Elevator Company, for Congressman from the Nineteenth District. The convention will be held following the State Convention at Saratoga. There was some talk that the nomination might go to John J. Brown of White Plains, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, or F. A. Stratton, Vice President of the Westchester Lighting Company.

It is understood that the decision in favor of Congressman Otis was brought about largely through the efforts of Leslie Sutherland, ex-Mayor of Yonkers, who is running for County Clerk on the Republican ticket. Congressman Otis served as the New York Commissioner at the Paris Exposition, having been appointed by President Roosevelt. The district is Republican by about 1,000. The Democratic nominee is likely to be Augustus Thomas, the playwright, or John G. Agar of New Rochelle.

Boy Drowned at Coney Island.

Frank Fanchietto, seventeen years old, of 246 East Houston Street, was drowned at Coney Island last night. He was brought ashore by Life Guard Stanchfield, but the doctors were unable to resuscitate him. While the boy was dying Father Brophy of the Church of Our Lady of Solace performed the last rites of the Catholic Church, the scapular around the boy's neck indicating his faith.

Minister Encouraged Fatal Duel.

MUNICH, July 23.—It is stated unofficially that War Minister Baron von Asch zu Asch has tendered his resignation on account of criticism in the Chamber of Representatives of his action in favoring a duel which the local military authorities hoped to prevent and which terminated fatally. This duel occurred a year ago.

END OF FAMOUS COPPER MINE.

The Arlington, After Checkered Career, Becomes a Brickyard.

Special to The New York Times.

ARLINGTON, N. J., July 23.—The famous Arlington copper mines, which have been in existence for 185 years past, are no longer in existence, and within sixty days the site of this ancient mining industry will be converted into a brickyard.

The Bergen Industrial Company, the articles of incorporation of which were filed recently, will undertake the development of the property. The new company will engage in the manufacture of red brick, and will be the second of its kind east of Pittsburg. The concern will have $125,000 capital and within sixty days expects to be turning out 100,000 bricks a day. The officers of the concern are: William McKenzie, President; William Black, Vice President; H. G. Bell, Secretary, and B. J. Ward, Treasurer.

The Arlington Copper Mines have had a checkered career. Fortunes have been made and lost there. The mine was discovered by a slave of Gen. Schuyler in 1719. The slave, according to tradition, was digging in his master's field when he unearthed a stone of a peculiar appearance. He took it to Gen. Schuyler, who, suspecting that it was ore, sent it to England and had it assayed. Word came back that it contained a large amount of copper, whereupon the mine was worked for many years with good results.

The mine passed from one ownership to another, and finally became the property of the Arlington Copper Company, which concern purchased the property from George Bayliss, the present Mayor of North Arlington.

The first steam engine ever built in America was constructed for use in this mine, it is said. It was built in a shop at Soho, near Belleville, by Josiah Hornblower, a machinist whom Gen. Schuyler had brought from England. Hornblower's home town was called Soho, and when he settled on a plot of ground across the Passaic he gave it the name of his former home, by which it is still known.

MOTORMAN KEPT HIS HEAD.

Fuse Blew Out on Brooklyn Trolley—Passengers in Panic.

There was a panic among the passengers on a crowded Smith Street trolley car at Prospect Park West and Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon when a fuse blew out and set fire to the car. Although the passengers, men and women, scrambled out of the car in wild confusion, leaping and tumbling to the street, none was seriously injured. The firemen were called to put out the flame, which badly damaged the car, in charge of Motorman John Rodgers.

The car was on its way to Coney Island, and was filled with people bound for that resort and the Brighton Beach race track. It had turned into Prospect Park West when the fuse blew out with a loud report. Women were pushed aside in the rush to escape, and men standing on the running board were sent sprawling to the pavement.

Rodgers, the motorman, kept his head, and brought the car quickly to a standstill, when all who had not already jumped from it got out.

Firemen of Engine Company No. 129 found the entire flooring of the car ablaze, but had little difficulty in putting out the fire. The accident blocked traffic on the line to Coney Island and the race track for about half an hour.

HORSE INJURES DRIVER.

Dashes Into Jersey City Park, Scattering Women and Children.

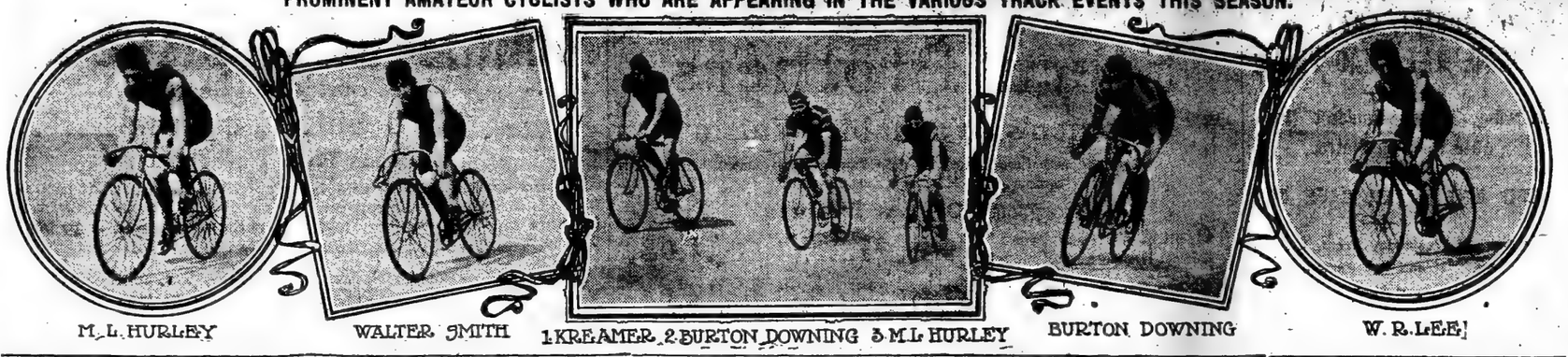
Frederick McCrea, a driver for the Wells-Fargo Express Company, was fatally injured yesterday at the company's stables in Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City. He was unharnessing his team and had released one of the horses. Preparatory to releasing the other horse he detached the pole from the wagon. As he did so the horse started on a run. The pole struck McCrea in the abdomen, causing internal injuries which render his recovery impossible.

The horse dashed through the stable door and ran down to Jersey Avenue, where it turned into Hamilton Park, crowded with women and children. They ran screaming behind trees, all who could climbing into the band stand erected in the centre of the park. The horse crashed into a bench on which was seated Jeremiah Dempsey, sixty years old, of 307 Ninth Street. Dempsey was hurled against a tree, but escaped with a few severe bruises. The horse was then caught by two men.

Frank H. Platt Passes Crisis.

The physicians and nurses of Frank H. Platt, son of Senator Thomas C. Platt, who has been ill with pneumonia in his apartments in the Ansonia, at Broadway and Seventy-fourth Street, for two weeks, said last night that the crisis in his case had passed, and that he was on the road to recovery.

PROMINENT AMATEUR CYCLISTS WHO ARE APPEARING IN THE VARIOUS TRACK EVENTS THIS SEASON.



M. L. HURLEY WALTER SMITH 1 KREAMER 2 BURTON DOWNING 3 M. L. HURLEY BURTON DOWNING W. R. LEE.

ORT WELLS WON A DERBY

J. A. Drake's Great Colt Beat Broomstick in a Fast Contest.

TRADITION TOOK THE VENUS

Accidents, Foul Riding, and a Disqualification Marred Racing at the Brighton Beach Track.

The racing at the Brighton Beach track yesterday, spirited as it was, with a holiday programme of seven well-contested events, had only a divided share of public interest, so many were the incidents and accidents that cropped up in the course of the afternoon, the death of Steeplechase Jockey Ernest Swalwell, killed in a fall from the cross-country racer Opuntia in the steeplechase, being the most shocking mishap of the afternoon. The disqualification of the popular horse Broomstick, after he had run second for the Brighton Derby; the breakdown of the horse Turquoise Blue in a later race, and a most disgraceful encounter between the track police and a meddlesome visitor who interfered in a dispute between a woman bettor and a betting-ring messenger were other events that attracted a large share of the attention of the largest crowd of the Brighton Summer meeting.

As the most valuable event of the day, the Derby attracted the chief attention of the horsemen, though the chances of racing and training which kept Bryn Mawr and Delhi out of the race greatly reduced its attractions. Of the five that were named to run Pentaur was the only one that declined the issue, leaving Ort Wells, winner of the Tidal, Lawrence Realization, and Commonwealth Stakes, and Bobadil, starting coupled as the J. A. Drake entry; Broomstick, winner of the Brighton Handicap, carrying the colors of S. S. Brown, and Knight Errant, victor in the last race that brought about the death of the great Highball, carrying the colors of P. J. Dwyer. The Drake entry always was favorite, and started at odds-on, Broomstick being the second choice, with Knight Errant well backed at 4 to 1. Of the quartet, Bobabil was the only one with less than scale weight, he having a fifteen-pound allowance and being ridden by Hildebrand.

The start was perfect, the four horses going away from the post at the half-mile mark in the back stretch so close together that it was difficult to separate them, and Bobadil trying at once for the lead, with the purpose of making the pace for his stable mate. Bobadil, even with his advantage in the weights, had all he could do to get to the front before Broomstick and Knight Errant, and as the field finished the first turn the horses were all together, with Ort Wells just behind Bobadil, Knight Errant at that moment going up on the outside, while Broomstick moved at the same time, and in the effort to save ground on the turn cut across Ort Wells and all but threw that colt, Ort Wells at once dropping back to last place. On the stretch for the first run past the stand both Knight Errant and Broomstick passed Bobadil, whose task as a pacemaker ended there, he never being able to get near the front again, as Broomstick and Knight Errant set to racing the instant they were straightened out on the stretch, Ort Wells in the meantime trailing behind Bobadil and waiting, as he has done in all his best races. The pace was fast throughout, Knight Errant, with the advantage of the rail, holding his place in front around the turn and into the back stretch, where Broomstick again forced Knight Errant to let out a link to keep the lead, Ort Wells at this point moving up past Bobadil, as the latter had ceased to figure in the contest. Knight Errant held on in front until the field had nearly reached the far turn, where O'Neil sent Ort Wells on with a rush, and the Drake colt shot to the front passing Knight Errant, but having Broomstick with him, though Burns had to ride hard to keep within reach of the favorite. As the horses then ranged themselves, so they remained through the last half mile of the race, Broomstick, in spite of the use Burns had made of him and the pace that he had carried, hanging on at the heels of Ort Wells and forcing O'Neil to ride out on the favorite to win by a length and a half, while Knight Errant, four lengths away, beat Bobadil a half length. The Stewards took prompt action on the claim of O'Neil that Burns on Broomstick had fouled Ort Wells in the jostle on the first turn after the start of the race, and to the great surprise of the spectators, who had forgotten the incident by the time the race was finished, Broomstick was disqualified and the other horses placed up, while Burns was suspended for the meeting for his foul riding. The time of the Derby, 2:32 3-5, established a record for the stakes and marked a splendid performance for Ort Wells, though that colt, in the opinion of his trainer, was far from as good a horse as he was at Sheepshead Bay. The fractional time was: Quarter, 0:25 1-5; half mile, 0:50 1-5; six furlongs, 1:15 3-5; mile, 1:41; mile and a quarter, 2:06 1-5, and the last mile in 1:42 3-5.

For the Venus Stakes, the Paget entry, Tradition and Czaraphine, started favorite at 20 to 9 on, in a field of six. Campo made the pace for three furlongs, Tradition, with her top weight of 124 pounds, then rushing to the front from fourth place and romping in winner by a length and a half from Ascot Belle, which made a strong effort in the stretch.

In the Brighton Steeplechase Stakes, over the two miles and a half course, Lavator started favorite, but Foxhunter, ridden by the crack cross-country rider Ray, was up in front throughout and won easily, Mara, on Lavator, easing up at the finish and being beaten out for the place by Mystic Shriner. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten nonwinners at the Brighton Beach meeting, special weights, with penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Racino, 102, Kunz, 20-1, 8-1	4	6	1¾
Martha Gorman, 109, Hildebrand, 6-1, 2-1	6	4	2¹
Voladay, 112, Redfern, 7-1, 5-2	7	7	3¹½
Peggy, 109, Cormack, 11-5, even	2	1	3
Pink Garter, 105, Burns, 60-1, 20-1	10	9	4
King Cole, 103, J. Martin, 30-1, 10-1	5	8	5
Petit Duc, 102, O'Brien, 100-1, 40-1	8	6	7
Caper Sauce, 112 Wonderly, 8-1, 4-1	3	2	8
Belligerent, 102, Travers, 12-1, 5-1	1	3	9
Buttling, 112, K. Kelly, 4-1, 2-1	9	10	10
Calrngorm, 108, T. Callahan, 30-1, 10-1	11	11	11
Jerry C., 112, D. O'Connor, 40-1, 12-1	12	12	12
Lang Dolan, 102, E. Walsh, 25-1, 10-1	13	13	13

Time—1:08 4-5. Fair start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. c., by Racine-Silver Queen, owned by W. S. Diffenderffer and trained by F. Sales.

SECOND RACE.—The Brighton Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, special weights, penalties and allowances; over the full steeplechase course, about two and a half miles through the field.

	S.	2m.	F.
Foxhunter, 161, Ray, 7-2, 6-5	6	1	1¹⁰
Mystic Shriner, 147, Gallagher, 50-1, 15-1	3	5	2⁸
Lavator, 167, Mara, 13-5, 1-1	1	2	3¹⁰
Ten Candles, 150, Donohue, 5-1, 2-1	4	4	4
Flying Buttress, 150, Kelly, 15-1, 5-1	2	3	5
Opuntia, 147, Swalwell, 7-2, 6-5	5	†	†
Red Path, 147, Veitch, 4-1, 6-5	7	†	†

†Threw rider. ‡Fell.

Time—5:04 1-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. g., 5 years, by Golden Dawn-Winema, owned by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and trained by C. Kiernan.

THIRD RACE.—The Venus Stakes, for fillies two years old; penalties and allowances. Five furlongs.

	S.	¾.	F.
*Tradition, 124, Hildebrand, 9-20, out	6	4	1¹½
Ascot Belle, 104, T. Burns, 7-2, 4-5	5	5	2h
Schulamite, 124, Redfern, 40-1, 7-1	1	2	3¹½
*Czaraphine, 119, C. Kelly, 9-20, out	3	3	4
Campo, 104, H. Cochran, 12-1, 5-2	2	1	5
Sparkling, 104, J. Martin, 20-1, 4-1	4	6	6

*Couple in betting as Paget entry.

Time—1:01. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. f. by Goldfinch-Reclare, owned by R. Target and trained by A. J. Joyner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Derby, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and a half.

	S.	1¼.	F.
*Ort Wells, 126, O'Neil, 9-10, out	3	1	1¹½
†Broomstick, 126, S. Burns, 2-1, 3-5	2	2	2ʰ
Knight Errant, 126, J. Martin, 4-1, 1-1	1	3	3½
*Bobadil, 111, Hildebrand, 9-10, out	4	4	4

*Coupled in betting as Drake's entry.

†Broomstick disqualified for foul, and Knight Errant placed second, and Bobadil third.

Time—2:32 3-5. Good start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner ch. c. by King-Erie—Tea's Over, owned by J. A. Drake, and trained by Enoch Wishard.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
For Luck, 97, J. Jones, 5-1, 2-1	1	1	1⁴
Emergency, 104, Robbins, 10-1, 4-1	4	2	2ʰ
Counterpoise, 110, C. Kelly, 7-1, 5-2	9	8	3¹
Right and True, 113, Cormack, 30-1, 10-1	3	3	4
Monster, 100, Hildebrand, 8-5, 3-5	2	4	5
The Musketeer, 113, Shaw, 6-1, 2-1	6	5	6
Forward, 110, Wonderly, 30-1, 10-1	10	9	7
Jack Ratlin, 108, Wood, 15-1, 6-1	5	6	8
Princess Titania, 110, Redfern, 6-1, 5-2	7	7	9
Oriskany, 97, Travers, 60-1, 20-1	13	10	10
Consideration, 99, H. Callahan, 25-1, 10-1	11	11	11
Durazzo, 105, Lee, 100-1, 40-1	12	12	12
Julia M., 102, J. Martin, 15-1, 6-1	14	13	13
Turquoise Blue, 105, T. Burns, 12-1, 5-1	8	*	

*Broke down and was pulled up.

Time—1:12. Fair start. Won easily, place handily. Winner b. f., 3 years, by Plaudit-Pocketpiece, owned by D. Kelly and trained by E. Peters.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	¾.	F.
Grand Opera, 126, T. Burns, 3-2, 3-5	4	1	1h
Rosetint, 121, Redfern, 7-2, 6-5	5	3	2¹½
Sheriff Bell, 117, Shaw, 7-1, 5-2	6	4	3⁴
Illyria, 104, D. O'Connor, 25-1, 8-1	1	5	4
Lord Badge, 116, Hildebrand, 4-1, 8-5	3	7	5
Gold Dome, 105, J. Martin, 20-1, 8-1	8	6	6
The Cricket, 115, Odom, 7-1, 5-2	2	2	7
Chattah, 105, Wonderly, 60-1, 20-1	7	8	8

Time—1:52 3-5. Fair start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner blk. h., 5 years, by Wagner-Bonnie Bird, owned by E. E. Smathers and trained by F. M. Taylor.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, maidens and winners of not more than one race; special weights; selling; six furlongs.

	S.	¾.	F.
Belle of Belle Meade, 100, Brunner, 8-1, 3-1	5	3	1h
Brooklynite, 110, C. Kelly, 4-1, 7-5	8	6	2²
Lem Reed, 107, Hildebrand, 4-1, 7-5	6	2	3⁴
Dauphin, 102, Sperling, 8-1, 3-1	2	7	4
Waterford, 107, Redfern, 6-1, 5-2	14	14	5
Ikki, 105, Heuston, 60-1, 20-1	11	10	6
Margaret O., 100, Crimmins, 10-1, 4-1	10	9	7
Bouvier, 107, Wade, 100-1, 40-1	9	11	8
Mutiny, 107, Higgins, 100-1, 40-1	13	12	9
Merry Moments, 106, Wonderly, 8-1, 3-1	1	1	10
Baby M., 110, Cummings, 60-1, 20-1	7	8	11
May Holladay, 105, Robbins, 15-1, 6-1	3	4	12
Mail, 107, H. Cochran, 100-1, 40-1	12	13	13
Tide, 102, Travers, 4-1, 8-5	4	11	14
Obligato, 107, Creamer, 60-1, 20-1	15	15	15

Time—1:14. Poor start. Won, ridden out; place the same. Winner b. f., 3 years, by Loyalist-Wanda, owned and trained by E. W. Heffner.

ROYELLE GETS THE PURSE.

Winnings Taken from Mannix's Horse and Owner Restored.

The Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, at a meeting held at the Brighton Beach race course yesterday afternoon disposed of two cases that have been agitating patrons of cross-country racing for two weeks, both decisions relating to the steeplechase run on July 11 and won by Neponset, racing in the name of T. E. Mannix. The Steeplechase Stewards of the meeting thought the betting on Neponset, considering his earlier defeats and the fact that he won when heavily backed, showed suspicious confidence on the part of the stable's backers, and after inquiry and long seeking through betting records, suspended Mannix and Neponset and referred the case to the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association for further action. That body, after mature deliberation, returned a Scotch verdict, as follows:

"The action of the Stewards representing the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association at the Brighton Beach meeting in the 'Neponset' race of July 11 was confirmed, and it was ordered that no further action be taken."

This means that Mannix and Neponset, suspended because the Brighton Beach Stewards were satisfied that the horse had been run fraudulently, are restored to the privileges of racing, though in the same ruling the Brighton Beach Stewards are justified in their action.

The protest lodged by Mr. Chamblett, whose horse Royelle ran second to Neponset, against the payment of first money to T. E. Mannix on the ground that a partnership in the winner between Ivar Fox and Mannix had not been properly registered was sustained. The purse won by Neponset thus goes to Royelle because of the omission of Neponset's owners to register with the Steeplechase Association a partnership that had been registered with the Jockey Club.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS GAMES.

Cohn Wins 1,000-Yard Handicap Easily —St. George Team Wins Relay.

Harvey Cohn of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association won the 1,000-yard handicap run, which was the best race of the day, at the annual field day sports of the Angelus Council, No. 540, Knights of Columbus, at Grand Street Park, Maspeth, yesterday. Cohn cut the field down after going about 800 yards, and won easily. Harry Hillman of the New York Athletic Club ran an exhibition 100-yard hurdle race and covered the distance in 0:12 flat, but he knocked over the last hurdle.

The one-mile relay race for members of the Church Athletic League had two entries, the St. George Athletic Club and the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club. The St. George runners won by about 2 feet. The summary:

300-Yard Handicap, for Members of the Knights of Columbus.—Won by P. A. McCauley, Lexington Council, (14 yards;) M. J. Cregan, Salva-Regina Council, (13 yards,) second; Peter L. Waters, Angelus Council, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:33 4-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap, for Members of the Knights of Columbus.—Won by W. J. O'Connell, St. Augustine Council, (scratch;) James J. Farrell, Angelus Council, (25 yards,) second; J. F. Tamney, Washington Council, (20 yards,) third. Time—2:20.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. W. White, Tuscarora A. C., (24 yards;) S. C. Northridge, Greater New York Irish A. A., (16 yards,) second; F. R. Werner, Greater New York Irish A. A., (22 yards,) third. Time—0:32.

880-Yard Novice.—Won by S. A. Gorman, Vincentian Catholic Club; C. Tool, Xavier A. C., second; William Price, Young Men's Christian Association, third. Time—2:13 2-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Harvey Cohn, Greater New York Irish A. A., (127 yards;) Paul Pilgrim, New York A. C., (16 yards,) second; H. Haywood, N. B. A. C., (50 yards,) third. Time—2:21 2-5.

One-Mile Relay Race, Handicap, for Members of the Knights of Columbus.—Won by Angelus Council team, composed of P. L. Waters, J. J. Farrell, H. J. Canty, and P. S. Riegel, (20 yards;) St. Augustine Council of Stamford, Conn., team, composed of J. H. English, G. Moore, William Kane, and W. J. O'Connell, (scratch,) second.

One-Mile Relay Race, Handicap, for Members of the Church Athletic League.—Won by St. George A. C. team, composed of W. C. Heinkel, W. Newman, John Bergle, and H. Christoffers, (12 yards;) St. Bartholomew A. C. team, composed of W. Horridge, F. Reynolds, J. Sullivan, and F. Lafforgue, (scratch,) second. Time—3:45.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club held a meeting at the Brighton Beach race course yesterday afternoon and appointed H. K. Knapp as Steward to represent The Jockey Club at the coming Summer meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association. The meeting also designated Starter C. J. Fitzgerald to act as starter and Chris Cornehlson to be clerk of the scales at Saratoga.

Newton Bennington yesterday made the announcement that he had determined that he would not ship his great mare Beldame down to New York from Saratoga, where she now is, to start her for the Brighton Oaks, to be run next Saturday. Under the conditions of the Oaks, Beldame would be required to concede Hamburg Belle eighteen pounds, a task which Mr. Bennington does not find inviting. He asserts that he will find plenty of chances for Beldame to meet Hamburg Belle later on better terms.

Turquoise Blue, bay filly, three years old, by Juvenal-Blue and White, owned by J. B. Haggin and trained by Fred Littlefield, broke down so badly in the fifth race yesterday that Shaw, who rode her, pulled up on the turn out of the back stretch. The filly's trainer had difficulty in getting her off the track before the sixth race was run.

Hildebrand gave his admirers and backers poor returns yesterday, as the only winner he rode was Tradition, at long odds on. No other jockey managed to win with two mounts, however.

AMERICAN ATHLETES WIN

Oxford-Cambridge Team Beaten by Six Events to Three.

SHEVLIN CHEERED ON FIELD

Ambassador Choate Witnesses International Games—Englishmen Not Likely to Visit America Next Year.

LONDON, July 23.—Yale and Harvard were the victors in the international games held to-day at the Queen's Club, West Kensington. The American athletes defeated Oxford and Cambridge in six out of nine events before an immense crowd, which never lost interest even in such a tedious contest as the hammer throwing. A flagpole was placed on one side of the field from which flew American and British flags as the victory went from one side to the other. It finally floated the Stars and Stripes as an official notification of the success of the Blue and Crimson.

Among the distinguished spectators were Ambassador Choate and his family, Secretary White and Mrs. White, and others of the American Embassy.

The weather suited the Americans splendidly, being intensely warm, while from the overcast clouds a light sprinkle of rain occasionally fell. C. N. Jackson, Steward for Oxford and Cambridge, congratulated the Americans. He said:

"While I anticipated the Americans would win, I did not believe it would be by six to three. Our men in the high jump and quarter were not up to practice form. I do not believe we shall go over next year, though the matter will be considered."

The keen interest of the English people in the sports was shown by the early hour at which the spectators began to arrive at the Queen's Club grounds. By 3:25 o'clock, when a pistol shot warned the participators in the first event to get ready, the stands had been crowded for a long time.

The men appearing for the 100 yard dash were R. W. Barclay of Cambridge, Chapman of Oxford, W. A. Schick, Jr., of Harvard, and D. J. Torrey of Yale. Schick won the event with Barclay second. Time—0:09 4-5. Barclay got away first, but Schick caught him after thirty yards, passed him, and held the lead to the end. Schick's time, 9 4-5 seconds, equals his previous record for the same distance.

The one-mile race was next. H. W. Gregson, Cambridge, started in the lead and won. C. H. Hamilton, Oxford, was second. F. L. Olcott and Hill, both of Yale, came in last. The time was 4:21 1-5.

The spectators then turned their attention to the high jump. England was represented by E. B. Leader and Doorly, both of Cambridge, and America by G. F. Victor of Yale. Victor won, his best jump being 6 feet and ½ inch. After being declared the winner, Victor continued jumping, but failed to better his record. Leader was second. The high jumpers began with the bar at 5 feet 2 inches. The two Englishmen dropped out when the bar was at 5 feet 10½ inches.

The half-mile run followed. H. Cornwallis representing Oxford, Holding Cambridge, E. P. Parsons Yale, and H. B. Young Harvard. Parsons got off ahead, but Holding passed him and won in an exciting finish. Young was third and Parsons last. Time—1:56 1-5.

From the start of the half-mile run the race was never in doubt, so far as England was concerned, the only question being whether H. E. Holding of Oxford or Cornwallis would be the victor.

Barclay and Wilson, both of Cambridge; C. R. Long of Yale, and E. J. Dives of Harvard were the competitors in the quarter-mile run. Barclay led for two-thirds of the distance, when Dives, who had been keeping just behind, forged ahead and won by two feet. Long was third. The time was 0:49 4-5.

M. Spicer, Cambridge; Tomlinson, Oxford; Shevlin, Yale, and E. T. Glass, Yale, were the contestants in throwing the hammer. Shevlin won, making 152 feet 8 inches in his first throw; 145 feet 11½ inches in his second, and 150 feet 11½ inches in his third. Glass was second, his best throw being 132 feet 3 inches. Spicer's best throw was 111 feet 7 inches. The crowd applauded Shevlin as he walked off the field.

For the hurdle race, F. H. Teall, Cambridge; A. M. P. Lyle, Oxford; E. J. Clapp, Yale, and Bird, Harvard, appeared. Clapp and Bird both went over the first hurdle in the lead. Then Bird took the lead, but Clapp overtook him at the last hurdle and won by six inches. Time, 0:15 4-5.

In the long jump A. Leach, represented Oxford, Smith, Oxford, L. P. Sheffield, Yale, and D. M. Ayres, Harvard. Each man had five trials, Sheffield did 21 feet 10⅝ inches in the last round, thus gaining the victory. Ayres was second, with 21 feet 9¼ inches, and Smith third, with 21 feet 4⅛ inches.

There were five contestants in the two-mile race—A. R. Churchill, Cambridge; H. W. Gregson, Cambridge; Godby, Oxford; Colwell, Harvard, and A. King, Harvard. Gregson took the lead, but exchanged his position at the second lap and dropped out after the third lap. Godby finished in fine form, winning by about 30 yards in the time of 9:50. Churchill was second and Colwell third.

The English athletes won the half-mile, one-mile, and two-mile runs, the Americans being victorious in the 120-yard dash, high jump, broad jump, hammer throw, quarter-mile run, and hurdles.

DIAMOND SCULLS WINNER BACK

Louis Scholes Will Get a Big Reception in Toronto.

On the Arabic, of the White Star Line, which arrived from Liverpool last night, was "Lou" Scholes of Toronto, the winner of the Diamond Sculls at Henley, England. Accompanying him were P. J. Mulqueen, representative of the Toronto Rowing Club, under whose colors Scholes competed; Eddie Durman, a nephew of "Ned" Hanlan, who handled the new champion in his preliminary work for the races; P. Mallon, and Tom Mitchell. They were met at the pier by a deputation from Toronto consisting of J. F. Scholes, father of the Henley winner; Charles Bailey, and J. P. Fitzgerald, and left at once for Buffalo, where they will spend to-day.

On their arrival at Niagara to-morrow afternoon the party will be met by a civic reception committee appointed by the City Council, together with a large delegation from the sporting organizations of Toronto. The City of Toronto will present the sculls winner with a one-thousand-dollar silver service, and the sporting clubs have banded together to give him a dwelling house. The Toronto Baseball Club will present him with a four-hundred-dollar diamond medal.

On the arrival at Toronto on Monday evening, a procession headed by the Mayor and City Council, and comprising all the local sporting clubs will be formed, and the champion will be driven through the principal streets. The scene of the presentation and the centre of the reception will be the Queen's Park.

Stolen Launch Restored to Owner.

The gasoline launch that drifted ashore on Hoffman Island, Friday morning, was the speed launch Flora, belonging to S. F. Gates of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club. The launch was stolen from her moorings off the clubhouse at Ulmer Park on Thursday night. It is supposed that failing to make the motor work the thieves cast her adrift. Neither boat nor motor was injured. Mr. Gates recovered her yesterday.

LARCHMONT WEEK ENDS.

Neola Finally Landed a Victory in Race with Weetamoe.

Forty-eight yachts started yesterday in the last day's races of the Larchmont race week, and all but one finished. The fleet was sent off to the eastward, so that there was a beat for the first leg of the triangular course, a run for the second, and a broad reach for the third.

The Neola and Weetamoe had another exciting struggle, and at the end of the first round the former led by five seconds. She held the lead on the second round, and won by 44 seconds.

The sloop Isolde and schooner Katrina sailed their second match race. On Wednesday the Isolde won by 16 minutes. She allowed the Katrina .01:10 yesterday. At the end of the first round she had a lead of over three minutes, but the Katrina gained on the second round and finished only 14 seconds behind. On corrected time she won by 56 seconds. Summary:

LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB—SIXTH SERIES RACE.—SLOOPS—CLASS L.

Start, 11:35. Course, 22½ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Weetamoe, H. F. Lippitt	3:18:22	3:43:22
Neola, George M. Pynchon	3:17:38	3:42:38

MIXED CLASS.

Start, 11:40. Course, 22½ Miles.

Isolde, F. M. Hoyt	3:39:41	3:59:41
Katrina, J. B. Ford	3:39:56	3:59:56

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

Start, 11:45. Course, 21⅛ Miles.

Chewink II., F. R. Dick	4:04:07	4:19:07
Mimosa III., T. L. Park	3:56:27	4:11:27
Spasm, E. D. King	3:55:46	4:10:46
Anoatok, W. G. Brokaw	3:57:33	4:12:33

YAWLS—CLASS M.

Start, 11:45. Course, 21½ Miles.

Sakana, A. B. McCreery	4:24:01	4:39:01
Memory, H. M. Raborg	4:20:25	4:35:25

SLOOPS—CLASS N.

Start, 11:50. Course, 21⅛ Miles.

Alert, J. W. Alker	4:05:40	4:15:40
Nike, V. I. Cumnock	4:06:21	4:16:21

RACEABOUT CLASS.

Start, 11:55. Course, 10½ Miles.

Tom Boy, H. W. Maxwell	2:23:36	2:28:36
Rascal II., S. C. Hopkins	2:22:06	2:27:06
Tartan, A. H. Firie	2:20:55	2:25:55
Hoby, T. L. Park	2:21:44	2:26:44
Maryola, C. W. Allen	2:28:20	2:33:20
Galatea, Anson P. Stokes	2:23:13	2:28:13
Busy Bee, R. T. Wainwright	2:35:18	2:40:18
Cricket, Howard Willetts	2:24:19	2:29:19
The Kid, Oliver Harriman, Jr.	2:32:54	2:37:54
Idler, O'Donnell Iselin	2:35:35	2:40:35

LARCHMONT TWENTY-ONE-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12. Course, 10½ Miles.

Adelaide, J. J. Dwyer	2:38:21	2:38:21
Hourl, J. H. Esser	2:37:07	2:37:07
Dorothy, L. G. Spence	2:37:49	2:37:49
Vaquero II., J. M. Marble	2:42:49	2:42:49

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 12. Course, 10½ Miles.

Snapper, Douglas H. Page	2:36:54	2:36:54
Una, W. Butler Duncan, Jr.	2:29:24	2:29:24
Rogue, A. Bryan Alley	2:28:50	2:28:50

INDIAN HARBOR ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 12:05. Course, 10½ Miles.

Wa Wa, J. E. Montells	2:58:50	2:53:50
Kenoshi, C. D. Mallory	2:59:40	2:54:40
Owatonna, George Lauder, Jr.	3:00:18	2:55:18
Anamanda, E. C. Ray	3:00:29	2:54:29

BRIDGEPORT KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 12:05. Course, 10½ Miles.

Miss Modesty, C. B. Beeley	2:45:16	2:40:16
Mirage, J. P. Bertram	2:50:03	2:45:03
Question, A. W. Bishop	2:48:46	2:43:46

MANHASSET BAY ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 12:10. Course, 10½ Miles.

Arizona, George A. Corry	3:21:08	3:11:08
Chickiloker, J. P. Mohr	3:22:20	3:12:20
Wister, Dustin Farnham	3:34:07	3:24:07
Pup, T. W. Ratsey	3:33:51	3:23:51

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

Start, 12:10. Course, 10½ miles.

Gazabo, H. T. Vultè	3:17:15	3:07:15
Skip, C. M. Pinckney	3:09:27	2:59:27

SLOOPS—CLASS R.

Start, 12:10. Course, 10½ Miles.

Scoot, Morgan Cowperthwait	3:18:56	3:08:56
Pandora, H. B. Towle	3:15:02	3:05:02
Plover, Howard Place	Did not finish	
Flim Flam, E. D. Prince	3:01:50	2:51:50

NEW ROCHELLE ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 12:10. Course, 10½ Miles.

Aiga, J. A. Sparkman	3:11:25	3:01:25

HEMPSTEAD HARBOR CLASS.

Start, 12:15. Course, 5¼ Miles.

Scud, Donald Abbott	1:56:03	1:41:03

POWER BOAT RACES.

Miss Swift Makes Best Time Over the Manhasset Bay Course.

An interesting series of power boat races was held yesterday at the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, near Port Jefferson, L. I. None of the fast auto boats were entered, the bad weather conditions causing some of the ones who intended to compete to stay away. The Miss Swift, owned by Robert Jacob, made the best time of the day, running over the 12½-knot course in 57:21. Summary:

Course, 12½ knots. Start, 3:35.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Miss Swift, Robert Jacob	4:32:21	0:57:21

Course, 12½ knots. Start, 3:40.

Ardis, R. M. Haddock	4:51:56	1:11:26
Dolphin, Harold Brown	5:04:47	1:24:47

Course, 6¼ knots. Start, 3:45.

Express, George T. Wilson	4:27:59	
Suis Moi, H. G. Plympton	4:41:10	
Midge	4:41:10	

Winners—Miss Swift, Ardis, and Express, latter subject to remeasurement.

LOCAL CRICKET CONTESTS.

Columbia Oval Beaten in League Championship—First Defeat for Essex County.

Some of the most interesting games arranged by local cricketers this season were played yesterday. At William's Bridge a large crowd witnessed the league championship match between Columbia Oval and Livingston. As neither of these teams had as yet sustained defeat, a closely contested game was expected. The Columbia Oval men, however, disappointed their admirers by their exhibition at the bat, and were rather easily defeated by 98 runs. C. H. Clarke and F. F. Kelly achieved the honors of the victory, for the former played an excellent innings of 54, not out, while F. F. Kelly bowled in rare form and captured 7 wickets for 16 runs. G. N. Boyd added 30, C. P. Hurditch 19, and C. H. E. Griffith, 17. The totals were: Livingston, 141, (declared for 9 wickets;) Columbia Oval, 43.

The Kings County and Manhattan teams had a close match at Prospect Park in the league series. Both teams batted well, and the result was a draw. The totals were: Kings County, 127; Manhattan, 76, for 6 wickets. Good bowling by J. Adam, who took 6 wickets for 18 runs, and A. Richardson, who obtained 4 for 12, rather surprised the O. N. T. team at Prospect Park, where the Thistles defeated them in hollow style by 86 runs, the score being O. N. T., 32; Thistles, 118.

Brooklyn Team A was deprived of a deserved victory over Paterson at Prospect Park. The visitors scored 124, to which total W. Bunce was the chief contributor with 41. Brooklyn had then put on 122 for the loss of one wicket, when stumps were drawn. The totals were: Paterson, 124; Brooklyn, 122 for 1 wicket.

The Essex County team, leaders in the race of the New York Cricket Association, met their Waterloo at Prospect Park, where the West Indians defeated them by 22 runs. T. C. Snow scored half a century for the winners. The totals were: West Indians, 75; Essex County, 53.

At Central Park the Wanderers and Lily Whites had an exciting game, which the former won by the narrow margin of one run after a close contest. The totals were: Wanderers, 52; Lily Whites, 51. Columbia Oval's Team B visited Elizabeth for an association championship match with Union County and suffered a crushing defeat by 132 runs. The totals were: Union County, 138; Columbia Oval Team B, 6.

Nothing is cut about our tailoring to match the cut in the prices. We will make any suit during

Our Semi-Annual Remnant Sale

just as well as we made it before price and profit secured a divorce. You can have former $30, $40 and $50 suits at **$15.**

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th St.

"FITZ" AND O'BRIEN FIGHT

Police Stop the Bout Before End of the Sixth Round.

PHILADELPHIA FIGHTER DOWN

Ex-Champion Shows Old-Time Form—Hard Body Punches Weaken O'Brien —Women at the Ringside.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—"Bob" Fitzsimmons, as old as he is, proved this afternoon at the Philadelphia Ball Park that he was Jack O'Brien's master in a six-round boxing contest. After five and a half rounds of in and out work in which there were enough exchanges to please the most fastidious, Captain of Police Hamm advanced to the ring side and waved his hand for hostilities to cease. The timekeeper had anticipated the Captain's action and clanged the bell. It is likely that 50 per cent. of the spectators left the ball park with the belief that the time limit of the sixth round had been reached.

Capt. Hamm's act was occasioned by Fitzsimmons catching O'Brien with a straight left-hand punch on the point of the chin, sending the latter to the floor. There had been a tacit understanding before the bout started that no roughing would be allowed, and a knock-down was the police Captain's interpretation of roughing. It was said that the officials stopped the contest to prevent O'Brien being knocked out.

The bout was a unique one, inasmuch as there were two referees. Ernest Crowhurst officiated in the ring, while the police Captain adhered to the English idea and remained outside the ropes. But he was not a secondary referee under any circumstances, as both boxers and all their attendants were obliged to yield to his judgment.

His arbitrary act was necessitated by Fitzsimmons putting too much force into a straight left-hand lead, which caught O'Brien flush on the chin as he was coming in. The blow sent the Quaker City middle-weight staggering to the ropes, where he went down. Fearing a knockout, the bout was stopped. With watches around the ringside the round had one minute and thirty-eight seconds to go. There was only one official timekeeper and as he was in O'Brien's corner he was not accessible after the contest.

Fought on a stage erected at the home plate where the "Phillies" have lost many games, with ominous-looking clouds as a canopy, over 6,500 men and 83 women watched the sport.

The men appeared in the ring shortly after 5 o'clock, and for twenty minutes there was a wrangle over the bandages on Fitzsimmons's hands. It ended by O'Brien allowing the Cornishman to wear the coverings, and the Philadelphian also wrapped his knuckles with rubber tape. Before the bout began Fitzsimmons walked to the ring seats and embraced his wife, who was among the New York spectators. After the cont

SHOT THREE TO AVENGE INSULT TO A WOMAN

One Man Dead, Two Wounded, Result of Harlem Fight.

SLAYER WENT HOME TO SLEEP

Captured There by Police, He Declared His Expectation of "Going to the Chair."

To avenge an alleged insult to a woman Herman Miller, twenty-two years old, of 236 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, shot and killed one man early yesterday morning, sent two others to Harlem Hospital with bullets in their bodies, and provided a fourth with about as narrow an escape as it will ever be his lot to have.

The man killed was John Martin, twenty years old, a truck driver of 203 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and his injured companions are Frank O'Brien, twenty-one years old, a printer, living at 213 East Ninety-eighth Street, and Dennis Healey, a blacksmith, twenty years old, living at 2,047 Second Avenue. Frank Dempsey, nineteen years old, of 1,857 Third Avenue, escaped with a bullet hole in his hat.

Miller, who is under arrest, has made a full confession to the police, and when arraigned in the Harlem Police Court and committed to await the action of the Coroner said that he expected to go to the chair for his act.

The woman who is responsible for the whole affair is known both as Mary Whalen and Winifred Allison. She is twenty-five years old, and lives at 260 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. According to the evidence of the participants in the case, Martin, Healey, O'Brien, Dempsey, and several companions met at midnight in an East Harlem saloon. All had been drinking, and when they were finally put out of the place shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday morning they adjourned to the corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street and Third Avenue. It was there that they met the Whalen woman, and the four men began to joke with her.

For a few minutes she paid no attention to their remarks. Finally the chaffing became too severe, and when one of the men gave her a push that sent her reeling toward the gutter, she turned on them like a wildcat and attempted to fight all four. After exhausting herself with her wild efforts to get at the men, she rushed across the street, shouting:

"Here comes Jack; he's got a thirty-two, and you'll pay for this, you loafers."

The words were hardly out of the woman's mouth when Miller approached from the shadow of an elevated road pillar and opened fire upon the crowd.

The first shot struck Martin, and he fell. A second shot struck Healy in the left thigh and stretched him full length in the gutter, while the third found its mark in O'Brien's left leg as he was running down the avenue. The fourth perforated Dempsey's hat and frightened him so that he fainted, while the fifth and last went wild.

His ammunition exhausted, Miller replaced the revolver in his hip pocket and fled east through One Hundred and Eighth Street, accompanied by the woman. At Second Avenue Miller turned north and the woman south. Miller, it is said, then ran over to First Avenue and a few minutes later entered his room and went to bed as though nothing had happened.

In the meantime the entire neighborhood had been aroused by the shots, and Policeman Ozab, upon arriving on the scene, was informed by a stranger that the man who had done the shooting had fled through One Hundred and Eighth Street with the woman. On reaching Second Avenue Ozab saw the woman, exhausted, staggering down the avenue, but the man had disappeared. The policeman took her to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. A hurry call brought Dr. Burns from Harlem Hospital, and Detectives Dixon, Summers, and Dreyfuss started in search of Miller.

The three injured men were taken to the hospital, where Martin died a couple of hours later. At first the Whalen woman declared that she had only met Miller a couple of times and knew him only by the name of Jack. The "third degree," however, had the desired effect, and within an hour the detectives learned that Miller was infatuated with the woman. Some difficulty was experienced in finding Miller's home, but finally Mrs. Cutting, the landlady, of 236 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street was aroused, and she told the detectives that Miller had returned home about 3 o'clock and was in bed.

Detective Dixon opened the door of the man's room very carefully, as he expected a struggle, but Miller was sound asleep, and it took several good shakes to arouse him.

"Well, what do you want of me?" was Miller's first remark upon awakening.

"How about that shooting in Third Avenue?" inquired Dixon.

"Don't know nothing about it; you've got the wrong man."

"Oh, no, May Whalen told us all about it and gave us your address, so come along."

"Well, if that ain't gratitude!" exclaimed Miller, and without further remark he got up, dressed himself, and was locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. Later he told the complete story of the affair and said that he had been taught how to handle a "gun" by Myles B. McDonnell, the Harlem gambler who was shot dead in the Ten Eyck Hotel in Albany several weeks ago.

In a statement to Capt. Herlihy of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station Miller said that he had acted in self-defense. He declared that the Whalen woman told him that she had been held up by Martin, O'Brien, Healy, and Dempsey for the price of a pint of beer and insulted, and when he crossed the avenue to demand a reason for their insults the men had assaulted him.

The Whalen woman was remanded to the Coroner and O'Brien and Healy were so far recovered from the effects of their wounds last night that they were sent to the House of Detention as witnesses.

RUNAWAY HURTS WRECK VICTIM

Horse Nearly Accomplishes What Railroad Collision Failed to Do.

John Mannion of 1,201 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, who was injured in the accident on the Greenwood Lake division of the Erie Railroad at Midvale on July 10, had another narrow escape yesterday when he drove a horse purchased the day before. He had been confined to his home until Thursday.

Mannion had driven only about half a block when the horse ran away. Turning into Eleventh Street from Willow Avenue the horse upset the buggy, throwing the occupant out. He was flung across the sidewalk and landed on the pavement only a foot from a brick wall. If he had struck the wall he might have been killed. As it is he will probably be laid up for several days. The horse was captured after it had run several blocks.

CAMPANIA'S MAIL RECORD.

Cunarder's Consignment in London at 7 o'Clock Yesterday Morning.

Vernon H. Brown, the New York agent of the Cunard Line, received a cablegram yesterday morning stating that the record for the delivery of New York mail at London had been broken by the Campania. According to the cablegram the Campania, which sailed from this port on July 16, delivered its mail by way of Queenstown at London at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, in time for the 8 o'clock delivery. This breaks the best time heretofore made by about three hours, and the average time by about four hours.

The Campania reached Queenstown on Friday afternoon in time for the mail to be taken on the 2:30 o'clock fast mail to London.

VILLARD'S ANSWER IN SUIT.

Deny Mrs. Bell's Claim to Securities Held by Father.

Answers were filed at White Plains yesterday in the suit brought by Mrs. Helen Villard Bell against the estate of her father, the late Henry Villard, and Mrs. Bell's mother and brothers, for an accounting as to certain securities which Mrs. Bell says were her property and were held for her by her father. All of the defendants deny that Mr. Villard was induced by Mrs. Bell's mother or brothers to deprive Mrs. Bell of any property, and assert positively that Mr. Villard committed no breach of trust.

It appears from the papers that some of the securities which Mrs. Bell claims came to her from the estate of her grandfather, William Lloyd Garrison. These securities were taken care of by Mr. Villard for his daughter, but the answers recite that they were fully accounted for to Mrs. Bell as far back as May, 1897. As to the remaining securities claimed by Mrs. Bell, the answers state that Mr. Villard owned them absolutely, and never transferred them to his daughter. The fact is brought out that in July, 1896, Mrs. Bell accused her father of withholding the same securities for which she is now suing, and that Mr. Villard absolutely denied Mrs. Bell's claim, and stated that these securities were his own private property. Apparently no attempt to press this claim was made by Mrs. Bell during her father's lifetime, nor until the present action was commenced late in 1903, more than three years after the death of Mr. Villard.

It also appears from the papers that in spite of the claim made by Mrs. Bell in 1896, her father continued to give her an allowance, about $35,000 having been paid to her during the four years between the time of her claim and Mr. Villard's death. Mrs. Bell was also liberally provided for in her father's will.

One of the principal things relied upon by Mrs. Bell is the fact that Mr. Villard opened an account in his books in her name and entered in that account the securities Mrs. Bell is now seeking to recover. In the answers it is claimed that Mr. Villard opened similar accounts in the names of his wife and sons, and that all of the securities, no matter in what account they stood on his books, were treated by him in the same way, he disposing of the same at will and applying the income arising from them as he saw fit. The position taken by the defendants is that Mrs. Bell has no legal rights in any way different from the other members of the family.

In the other suit brought by Mrs. Bell, to set aside her father's will, some of the defendants have recently filed demurrers to the reply which the court required Mrs. Bell to make. The question now to be decided by the court in that suit is whether Mrs. Bell, long after the will was admitted to probate with her consent in writing, can make objection to the will under which she has received and still continues to receive bequests.

RECORD FOR ARRESTS BROKEN.

Under Commissioner Greene Half the Prisoners Were Native Born.

Arrests to the number of 175,871 were made by the police force of the city during the year 1903, according to the report for the last year of Commissioner Greene's administration, which appeared in yesterday's issue of The City Record. This is the largest number of arrests recorded for any one year in the history of the department, the increase over the total number of arrests for 1902 being 29,935.

Because of the activity under Commissioner Greene the largest number was in the matter of excise arrests, of which there were nearly 7,000 last year. Arrests for gambling also showed a large gain, aggregating 3,109 in all, of which 977 resulted in convictions, with 351 cases still pending. Fines paid by gamblers aggregated $15,287, and $3,824.81 was seized in various raids, this last-named sum eventually going into the police pension fund. Slightly more than one-sixth of the people arrested were women, 32,681 in all, and almost an even half of the persons arrested were native born.

Irish to the number of 25,617 were arrested; Italians, 11,592; Germans, 11,281. There were 288 Chinese arrested, 40 Japanese; Russians, 10,706, and English only 3,621. Less than 6,500 were negroes. "Disorderly conduct," is given as the cause of arrest in more cases than any other cause, aggregating 32,186.

CARPENTERS' LOCK-OUT OVER.

Committees of Employers and Men Declare Troubles at an End.

As a result of a conference at the Building Trades' Club yesterday between the Emergency Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association and a committee of the carpenters' locals, the lock-out by the Master Carpenters' Association of the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters was declared off. Both committees had full power to act. The terms of settlement provide that the brotherhood mans the contract of the George C. Flint Company, at Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, and waves its demand that only union-made wood trim be used.

All the carpenters, about 6,000 in number, will return to work to-morrow. The lockout extended to all the contracts of the Master Carpenters' Association and general contractors who employ carpenters on buildings.

A meeting of the Brotherhood of Carpenters was held at Bohemian National Hall, East Seventy-third Street, in the afternoon, at which the settlement was ratified. Before the committee was given power to act many of the carpenters, tired of the lockout, had been willing to agree to the terms of the employers, as no question of wages or hours of labor had been involved.

SLOCUM INSPECTORS NEXT.

Federal Commission Ready to Hear Why They Passed Steamboat.

The Federal Commission now investigating the Slocum disaster, held its session in the Federal Building yesterday for the purpose of examining the exhibits that were used at the inquest held by Coroner Berry, the exhibits now being in charge of the United States Marshal's office. It was stated by one of the members of the commission that the hearing will be continued from day to day, and that it will probably last for some time yet. The United States Steamboat Inspectors who examined and passed the Slocum will in all probability be rigidly examined this week.

The Commission also hopes to get a chance to question Capt. Van Schaick, who is still in the hospital. The inquiry will be continued to-morrow at 10 o'clock in the Whitehall Building.

FELL FROM THE CHELSEA.

Despondent Newsdealer Killed at the Apartment House.

James MacGraw, twenty-four years old, a newsdealer, living at 226 West Twenty-fourth Street, either jumped or fell from the roof or a side window of the Chelsea apartment house, 222 West Twenty-third Street, yesterday morning, and was dead on the arrival of Dr. Humphrey of the New York Hospital.

In his fall MacGraw struck the roof of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church next door and rolled down between the church and the apartment house, where he was found.

Notwithstanding the fact that MacGraw had been for many years about the Chelsea, the Superintendent and tenants know little or nothing about the young man. For the last few days he had been very despondnt, they say.

Crippled Children at Seashore.

Auxiliary No. 11 of the Guild for Crippled Children, 29 Montgomery Street, New York, has a Summer home at 150 Third Avenue, Long Branch. There for three months fifty-two crippled children enjoy the benefits of the ocean breezes and of a home equipped for their comfort, pleasure, and well-being. They are in charge of a matron, Superintendent, two trained nurses, and two teachers of manual work. A reception takes place at the home to-day, and visitors will be welcomed at all times.

BARK ADRIFT, CAPTAIN DEAD, MATE HAD FEVER

Starving Sailors Couldn't Navigate the San Pietro.

FOOD AND WATER GAVE OUT

Tenedos, In Yesterday from Levant, Saw Signal and Put Food and Navigator Aboard.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Tenedos, which arrived in port yesterday from the Levant, reported that on July 8 a few miles north of the Madeira Islands she had sighted the Italian bark San Pietro, flying signals of distress. A boat which went sent to the bark returned with the news that her Captain was dead, and her chief officer and navigator was dying, and that she was without provisions and water. The fourteen sailors still aboard the vessel were in a deplorable condition, owing to the lack of nourishment, and the officers of the Tenedos who boarded the bark found them unable to navigate the vessel.

The San Pietro is a wooden vessel of 476 tons, hailing from Genoa. She was commanded by Capt. Schiaffino. On June 21 she left Montevideo for Genoa with a cargo of guano. A few days out she experienced heavy weather, which continued for several days, and was followed by a lengthy calm. The food, which was thought sufficient to carry them to Gibraltar, gave out, and the water in the barrels became stagnant, owing to the intense heat.

Capt. Schiaffino, knowing that the men could not hold out until they reached Gibraltar, changes his course for the Madeira Islands, hoping to get relief there. Suddenly he fell sick with a tropical fever and died in great agony a few hours later. Chief Officer Giardani took charge of the ship and continued the course mapped out by the Captain until he, too, fell ill with the same disease that had carried off his superior. The ship was then without a navigator, and although the men were expert sailors they knew little of charts.

From the cabin where the chief officer lay ill the movements of the vessel were directed until he became unconscious. The second officer was little more than an able seaman, and, not knowing the movements of the currents, allowed the vessel to be carried to the north and past the Madeira Islands. Worn out by constant watching for land or a sail and almost exhausted by lack of food, the crew were fast becoming discouraged, when the masts of a steamship appeared on the horion. The men raised a signal of distress and waited patiently for those aboard the steamship to see it. When, however, an hour later the masts disappeared the half-starved crew gave way to despair.

That night the food gave out. Nothing could be done then but to stand about while the ship drove along on her unknown course—to watch for a sign of a sail or a smokestack.

Finally on July 8, shortly after daybreak, the sailors saw the Tenedos bearing down upon them. Capt. Aubel of the steamship had seen the signal of distress, and as the Tenedos neared the bark a boat was sent to the sailing vessel to learn what assistance was necessary.

When it was found that the men on the San Pietro were without food or water a box of sea biscuit and a cask of water which were in the steamship's small boat were passed aboard the bark. The chief officer was found almost dead in the cabin, where he was attended by the doctor from the steamship, who said that with proper care and nourishment he would recover.

Provisions and water sufficient to carry them to Gibraltar were placed aboard. Capt. Aubel of the Tenedos directed his chief officer, Mr. Barber, to take charge of the sailing vessel, and with the aid of Able Seaman Salomon, also from the Tenedos, to navigate her to port.

BOY PLAYS DETECTIVE.

Causes Arrest of Man Who, He Believes, Robbed His Mother.

Thirteen-year-old Edward Asbury, a grandson of Dr. E. H. Spooner of 579 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, was the accuser in the Tombs Court yesterday of a man who said he was Louis Kaplan, a collector of 184 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, and whose arrest the boy caused yesterday morning after following him for a long distance on street cars. The boy accused Kaplan of stealing a gold watch and a necklace valued at $200 from his mother, Mrs. H. F. Asbury.

The boy told Magistrate Breen that it was his firm belief that Kaplan was the man who two weeks ago rang the bell at the residence of Dr. Spooner and asked the boy if the physician were in. Edward said he told the man that Dr. Spooner was not at home, and that thereupon the man said:

"Well, my wife is coming here in about half an hour to see him. I believe I will sit down and wait for her."

Edward said he showed the man to a seat in the reception room which adjoins Mrs. Asbury's bedroom, while he himself went to the lawn. A few minutes later, said the boy, the man emerged from the house, saying that he would not wait for his wife. He disappeared, but it was only a short time when Mrs. Asbury ran out and said that her watch and necklace were gone. The caller was suspected at once, and since then Edward has played detective, keeping a sharp lookout for the stranger.

Edward was on a Myrtle Avenue car in Brooklyn when he saw Kaplan get aboard, and it struck the boy at once that the man was the one who had called two weeks ago at his grandmother's house. On Fulton Street the man left the car and transferred to a car bound for Manhattan. Edward, keeping out of sight as much as possible, followed him, and when the man left the car at the Manhattan terminal Edward was close behind him, and caused his arrest by Detective Bohn of the Bridge Squad.

The prisoner was remanded to the Fifty-sixth Precinct Police Station in Brooklyn pending a confirmation of the boy's identification.

Fifth Artillery's Special Reunion.

Old soldiers composing the Veteran Association of the Fifth Artillery, New York State Veteran Volunteers, the "Dandy Fifth," will hold a special reunion of their regiment during the thirty-eighth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Boston, which opens Aug. 15. Regimental headquarters have been established at the Crawford House, Scollay Square, at which all members, their relatives and friends are expected to register as soon as they reach Boston. Joseph H. Barker, Secretary and Treasurer of the association, has opened an office at 203 Broadway, and will answer inquiries in regard to accommodations or other matters.

Lives Saved in Small Brooklyn Fire.

Fire that caused much excitement but little damage was discovered yesterday morning on the top floor of the three-story brownstone store and flat building, 455 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. Policemen seeing the smoke sent in an alarm. Afterward they went up stairs and found Mrs. Rose Engel, seventy years old, overcome by the smoke. She recovered on being carried to the street. The horses attached to the tender of Engine 109 became frightened and ran away. Many children attracted by the engines were crowded in the street and were in great danger. The horses were caught by Detective Keelan and Patrolman Gallagher of the Classon Avenue Station. The damage to the building and contents amounted to about $200.

Stern Brothers

Women's Washable Waists

trimmed with French and German Valenciennes Laces, Hamburg and Nainsook Embroideries.

Exceptional Offerings To-morrow

Waists of White and Dotted Lawns, Nainsooks and Madras 98c, $1.25, 1.50, 1.98

Of Dimities, Nainsooks, Irish Linens & Persian Lawn $2.50, 2.95, 3.98, 4.95

Bathing Suits

Women's and Misses' Bathing Suits of Surah and Taffeta Silks, Mohair, Alpaca and Flannel.

Caps, Sandals, Shoes, Stockings and Bathing Bags.

Special Values in

Women's Summer Underwear

Fine Gauze Lisle Thread Vests, lace trimmed, plain or with fancy fronts,	Value 40c	25c
Light-weight Gauze Lisle Thread Vests, plain and with crochet trimming,	Value 60c	39c
Gauze Pure Silk Vests, lace trimmed and handsome hand crochet fronts,	Value $1.50	98c
Plain Gauze China Silk Vests, handsomely embroidered and lace trimmed,	Value $4.00	$2.85

Exceptional Reductions in

Boys' Summer Clothing

WASHABLE RUSSIAN AND SAILOR SUITS of the finest grade Imported Flannels, Linens, Piques, Crashes and Galateas, Formerly $3.95 and 5.00 — $2.45

RUSSIAN AND SAILOR SUITS of desirable washable fabrics, in Military, Eton and Sailor Collar Styles, Formerly $1.95 to 2.95 — $1.40

WASHABLE NORFOLK SUITS of the finest grade Tan Linen and White Duck, with knickerbocker trousers, Formerly $3.95 to 6.95 — $2.50, 3.85

"K AND E" AND "STAR" BLOUSES, Formerly 69c to 95c — 48c

West Twenty-third Street

TALLMADGE PLANNED MUSEUM.

His Will Leaves His Home as a Depository for Revolutionary Relics.

The will of Frederick S. Tallmadge was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. Mr. Tallmadge died at his home, 20 West Seventeenth Street, on June 20 last. His will was dated Feb. 15. Charles E. S. Simpson and Charles H. Woodruff are named as executors.

To the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution the testator bequeaths all of his literary works, his works of art, his Revolutionary relics, and the paintings in his home, and also his property at 132 East Twentieth Street or 23 Gramercy Park. He directs in his will that this building be made as nearly fireproof as possible and that it be the depository for Revolutionary War relics, and for such other purposes as the Sons of the Revolution may deem proper for the perpetuation of the spirit of patriotism.

To Miss Jessie Elliman he bequeaths $50,000 as "a slight acknowledgment of the obligation I am under for years of the kind and affectionate business relations and associations with her and her father, the late Charles B. Elliman." To his young friend, E. S. Simpson, Mr. Tallmadge bequeaths $10,000, together with a gold watch and chain, his lawbooks, and office furniture. The residuary estate is to go to his sister, Mary F. Seymour, with whom he resided.

In the petition filed with the will the value of the real estate is given as "over $60,000," and of the personal property as "more than $500,000."

NAVAL MILITIA AT WAR GAME.

Start for Training on the Dixie—Camp Near Buzzard's Bay.

More than 300 members of the Naval Militia of the State of New York left this port yesterday on the training ship Dixie for a week's drill in war tactics. In the company were about 300 men from the First Battalion, from Manhattan, under command of Commander W. B. Franklin; about 150 men from the Second Battalion of Brooklyn, under Commander R. P. Forshew, and about 100 men from the Second Separate Division of Rochester, under Lieut. Commander E. N. Walbridge.

The Manhattan and Rochester men, with several field pieces, were mustered aboard the receiving ship New Hampshire, at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, yesterday morning, and from there they were taken to the Dixie, waiting off Tompkinsville. The Brooklyn contingent boarded the Dixie from the battalion's yacht, Aileen.

The training ship sailed for Buzzard's Bay at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The men will establish a camp four miles from New Bedford, near Fort Rodman. Two-thirds of the men will be in camp all the time, the other third remaining on the Dixie for target practice and drill at the big guns. Commander Forshew will be in command.

FRANK MARX IN RUNAWAY.

New York Man Is Hurled Against Long Branch Telegraph Pole.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 23.—Frank Marx of New York, whose Summer home is at Eastbourne and Westwood Avenues, this place, was driving to-day in a runabout on Ocean Avenue, at West End, when the breeching strap broke. The horse became frightened and ran up the avenue toward Broadway. Mr. Marx held the animal under control a considerable distance, but his strength gave out after passing Chelsea Avenue.

At the corner of North Broadway the horse and runabout ran into a telegraph pole. Mr. Marx struck the pole with great force, receiving a wound over his right eye. The wagon was badly damaged, and the horse's hind legs were cut. Mr. Marx returned home without seeking medical aid.

Mother Can't Find Josephine O'Neill.

Mrs. Mary O'Neill of 167 Grand Street, Jersey City, yesterday asked the police to search for her daughter Josephine, eighteen years old, who was formerly employed as a nurse girl by a family in New York. The girl went to the house of her sister, Mrs. Corbley, at 60 West Eighty-ninth Street, New York, on July 13. She told her sister that she had given up her place. She left the next morning, saying she was going home, but her relatives have not heard from her since. Mrs. O'Neill says that her daughter had been ill, and she fears that the girl's mind has become deranged.

"SLOCUM VICTIM" HELD.

Mrs. Lindner Says Her Husband Forced Her to Tell Begging Story.

Bernard and Elizabeth Lindner, who were arrested Friday night by Detective Barry of the Central Office on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, were arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court yesterday and held in $1,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

The detective said that Mrs. Lindner went around to various persons in Harlem telling them that she had lost her husband and children on board the General Slocum, and that she was in destitute circumstances. One of the victims, the Rev. W. K. McGown, rector of Grace Emanuel Church in One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and residing at 1,982 Madison Avenue, had been giving to the woman various sums. The woman had called the third time and Mrs. McGown, the rector's wife, becoming suspicious, notified the Charities Department. They assigned Barry on the case.

When arrested the woman said that she was made to tell that story by her husband, and if she refused to do so he would beat her. She said that they were living at the Hotel Boulevard, at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Barry went to that address and arrested Lindner.

MRS. McCANN USES AN AXE.

Events Follow Fast in "Slaughter-House Row" When Trouble Starts.

"Slaughter-House Row," in Eleventh Avenue, near Fifty-fifth Street, the scene of many sanguinary affrays, again came into prominence yesterday when Mrs. Frank McCann, the mother of six children, who is known in the neighborhood as "Kittie Rafferty," went on a rampage with an axe and started to batter down the walls of her home at 798, in the centre of the "row."

The wind-up of the affair found Mrs. McCann a prisoner at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station on charges of intoxication and disorderly conduct; her husband in Roosevelt Hospital with his head badly injured from contact with a policeman's club; five of her children in charge of the Children's Society, and the sixth, a baby, in Bellevue Hospital, and Policeman Gabriel Kreutzer nursing cuts on the hands. His uniform was slashed in shreds from thrusts of a long-bladed butcher's knife in the hands of McCann, who went to his wife's assistance when the policeman sought to make an arrest.

AMATEUR HOSEMEN WORK.

Board of Education Clerks Perform at the Hydrant.

Pedestrians in the neighborhood of the Board of Education building, at Park Avenue and East Fifty-ninth Street, were greatly startled one day last week by the sudden appearance of a crowd of men, clerks employed in the building, dragging after them 2,000 feet of hose pipe in sixteen sections. The clerks fastened the sections one at a time to the hydrant at the corner of Fifty-eighth Street and went through a number of aquatic manoeuvres under the direction of William M. Devoe, Supervisor of Janitors, and James J. Byrnes, President of the Southern New York Volunteer Firemen's Association.

The crowd wondered if the place were on fire, but Policeman Gallagher explained that the clerks were only testing the fire-fighting apparatus in accordance with the orders of the Fire Department.

The fire-fighting equipment was found so perfect that C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of the Building Department, is now talking of organizing a fire drill to go with the apparatus.

Gaston Tisne Decorated by France.

The decoration of Officier d'Académie has been conferred by the French Government upon Gaston Tisne in recognition of services rendered to the Alliance Française of New York while acting as its Secretary. M. Tisne, as French secretary to James H. Hyde, was also instrumental in arranging the lecture tours of Andre Michel, Leopold Mabillian, Germain Martin, and Hughes Le Roux, the Hyde lecturers, and was interpreter for the French delegates to the International Congress of Actuaries held in this city last September.

Driver Who Ran Over Nuns Fined.

Max Stochensber, twenty years old, of 16 Pitt Street, who Friday afternoon ran down Sisters Mary Adelle and Mary Agnese, who are connected with the Mount Carmel Church, on East Twenty-eighth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. The sisters, who were badly bruised, but not seriously injured, did not appear in court to press the complaint against the driver, and a charge of assault was changed to reckless driving, and Stochensber was fined $5 by the Magistrate.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

WILL OFFER TO-MORROW

1,000 Silk Remnants

At Less Than Half Price.

Short ends of Black and Colored Silks, marked at prices to close out. The collection embraces every conceivable weave of plain and fancy Silks, lengths ranging from one to sixteen yards. Displayed on centre tables, (silk aisle.

Great Remnant Sale of Wool Dress Goods.

Voiles, Etamines, Granites, Serges, Albatross and Waistings, all desirable weaves, long and short lengths; were 50c. and 75c. yard, sacrificed at, per yard..... .25

Great Remnant Sale of Cotton Dress Goods.

Cambrics, Lawns, Madras, Cheviots and Waistings, long and short lengths; were 15c., 25c. and 50c. yard, sacrificed at, per yard.....5c., 10c. and 25c.

THREE SPECIAL ITEMS IN LEATHER GOODS.

Leather Suit Cases, best make, strongly reinforced and riveted, corners protected, adjustable handle, substantial lock, steel frame, heavy straps; nothing better in New York City for..... 4.85

A large collection of Leather Suit Cases, latest style mountings, from each.....2.50 to 17.75

Women's fitted Leather Handbags, Card Case and Purse, braided and strapped, black, tan and brown, were $1.25 .98

Crushed Leather Belts, white with gilt buckles and black with gilt or gun metal buckles, at, each..... .48

MAIL ORDERS FILLED THE DAY RECEIVED.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

STOLE ALL FROM AN OLD MAN.

Intrusted Dead Wife's Savings to Man in Saloon.

In an effort to get back $1,100, which he had placed in the hands of a stranger to get him into a home for the aged, Anton Wisocki, eighty years old, of 676 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, appeared in the Adams Street Court, that borough, yesterday, seeking a warrant for the arrest of the man he claimed was withholding his money from him. Wisocki's wife died about three months ago. As he was too feeble to work, she had supported him, and when she died he was amazed to find that she had saved up $1,200, which was in a savings bank.

After paying his wife's funeral expenses, Wisocki took this money to a friend who keeps a saloon on Third Avenue and asked him to take care of it until he could get into some institution. In the saloon he met a butcher, who keeps a shop in the neighborhood, and whose name the old man does not know. The butcher offered to keep the money in his safe and also to get the old man into a home. Wisocki says he turned the money over to the butcher and went to the latter's home to stay with him until he could get into an institution. Three days later, the old man alleges, the butcher turned him out of the house, after handing him $92. The old man says he asked for the remainder of his money, but the butcher refused to give it up.

Wisocki's daughter, Mrs. J. Bohne of Babylon, L. I., who is the mother of twenty children, heard of her old father's plight and came to town yesterday to help him. She took the old man to the court to get a warrant for the butcher's arrest, but failed to get one, as the old man, who was confused in his recollection of things, was unable to make out a case to satisfy the clerk in charge.

PATIENT THE PRIZE OF RACE.

Ambulances of Rival Hospitals in Jamaica Are in Competition.

The continued rivalry between the Jamaica Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital of Jamaica was again shown yesterday when Christopher Brase, sixty-five years old, a farmer of Merrick Road and Central Avenue, Jamaica, fell from his farm wagon at Fulton Street and Hardenbrook Avenue and fractured his skull.

Two men hastened to two telephones and rang up the hospitals, telling the orderly at each that a man had fallen and possibly was dying in the street. The accident occurred in the district of the Jamaica Hospital, but St. Mary's ambulance beat the other wagon to the scene by a full five minutes, although the Jamaica institution is much nearer. Dr. Rorke had the man's head bandaged and was carrying him to the hospital when the ambulance from the Jamaica Hospital drove up. Dr. Rorke grinned at Dr. Gains as the latter looked discomfited, and the crowd of small boys shouted advice as to the method to pursue next time.

The patient will recover, it is said, owing to the prompt arrival of the ambulance.

RENDEZVOUS FOR TRAMPS.

Westchester County Headquarters Where Thieving Vagrants Congregate.

PURDY'S STATION, N. Y., July 23.—Midway between this place and Croton Falls, on the New York and Harlem Railroad, there is a triangular piece of ground containing less than an acre, bounded by the Croton River, the railroad tracks, and a little used highway. This was owned by John Casey, and occupied as a beer bottling establishment and residence until it was taken by the City of New York. At the city sale the buildings were torn down and removed, and only some of the cellar walls remained.

This is a rendezvous for the tramps and toughs who infest Northern Westchester County during the Summer. Very rarely is the camp vacant, and frequently a dozen or more men are lounging, eating, or sleeping here. There is little doubt that this camp is the point whence come the men who make the frequent attempts at burglary, with more or less success, in this neighborhood.

JUMPED FROM CRUISER.

Prisoners Captured Swimming from the Topeka to Tompkinsville.

James Burril, nineteen years old, and Henry Williams, twenty years old, both of whom are prisoners on the cruiser Topeka, lying off Tompkinsville, jumped from the vessel yesterday and attempted to escape by swimming ashore. They were recaptured by men in a boat lowered from the warship, and after being put aboard were placed in irons.

Both men were guilty of minor violations. They were working near the side of the vessel, and, thinking that nobody was looking, plunged overboard and made for shore. A marine gave the alarm, and a moment later a boat was after them.

Fined for Ringing Theatre Fire Alarm.

Milton Etkinger, seventeen years old, living at 1,445 Fifth Avenue, and Joseph Loesi, fifteen years old, of 29 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, two boys, who were arrested yesterday afternoon for ringing the fire gong in Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, were arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday before Magistrate Crane. Loesi was discharged, he proving that he knew nothing of the matter. Etkinger explained to the Magistrate that in going out of the door he felt a cord and tassel on his shoulders. Supposing it to be a joke of one of his friends, he pulled the rope, and the gong went off. After a severe reprimand he was fined $2.

Parrots.

All the best talking kinds, warranted to talk. Get one and have lots of fun. Canaries, Singers, guaranteed to suit. Book on Birds, all about care mailed, 12 cts.

G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., near 18th.

OPPORTUNITIES ABROAD.

Consul General Guenther Points Out Chances for American Enterprise.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—United States Consul General Guenther, Frankfort, Germany, in the Consular Reports, says that the Italian Government contemplates the construction of extensive waterworks in the Provinces of Foggia, Bari, and Lecce. The estimated expenditure is nearly $25,000,000.

The municipality of St. Petersburg, Russia, is preparing to build a canal to connect the River Neva with Lake Onega and the White Sea.

The Ironmonger of London says: "The near completion of the electrical plants in Bombay, India, will cause a large demand for ventilators and various other appliances. Arabia is a large purchaser of well-boring machines in the Bombay market. These must be of simple construction, and must have parts light enough to be carried by camels."

New South Wales and Victoria, Australia, contemplate the substitution of electric for steam power on their railroads. They will initiate this change on some of the suburban lines before extending it to the trunk lines. The Chief Commissioner of Railroads of New South Wales lately stated that the railroad line from Milsons Point to Hornsby would be the first on which the change to electric traction would be made.

Harbor improvements (new docks, storage sheds, bridge, electric cranes, &c.,) are to be made at Victoria, State of Espirito Santo, Brazil.

A new railway line, thirty-eight miles long, is to be built from Warora to Belapur, British East Indies, at an estimated cost of about $1,000,000.

The town of Meran, Austria, is going to introduce a drainage system to cost about $140,000.

An electric plant is to be installed for the railroad freight depot at Brussels, Belgium.

The Governor of Tepic, Mexico, will receive bids for the construction of an electric plant.

The municipality of Ascoli Piceno, Italy, offers a premium of $50,000 to a new industrial enterprise locating in the town which will afford daily employment to 150 persons during the first two years, to 200 persons during the next two years, and to 300 persons thereafter. Offers must be handed in by Aug. 31, 1904, to the "Direzione della Cassa di Rispanio," Ascoli Piceno, Italy.

SHARK TOWS FISHER'S BOAT.

Long Islander Has an Hour's Fight with Six-Foot Captive.

William L. Prime of Huntington, L. I., had an exciting experience with a shark yesterday while trolling in the waters of Huntington Bay for weakfish. He was in a light skiff, when he hooked a good-sized weakfish. He had only 100 yards of line, part of which he reeled in, when there was a much heavier strike, and he had to let the second fish carry out almost all the line at the very first rush.

It was more than half an hour before Mr. Prime could assure himself what kind of a fish he had hooked. Finally, however, he got the fish near enough to the boat to see that he had a six-foot shark on his hook. It is the custom of fishermen to reel in all they can and cut their line when they hook a shark, because it is so difficult to land, and is of no value after being landed. Prime concluded he would fight it out, however, and after a full hour of hard battling stunned the shark with the butt end of an oar sufficiently to allow of its being drawn into the boat, where a knife finished its career. During the fight the shark towed the boat nearly half a mile.

MISSING BOY HOME AGAIN.

Hoboken Schoolboy Sailed in March to South America.

John Maduass, the seventeen-year-old boy who disappeared from his home at 1,081 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, March 9 last, while on his way to the High School, returned home Friday night. Since leaving home he has been on a four months' sea trip to South America, sailing in March on the merchant ship Cinderella from Philadelphia. When he left home the morning in question, he said, he had no intention of running away. He did not want to go to school that day, and, after staying away, was afraid to go home.

He met a friend, whose name he will not divulge, and they went to Philadelphia together. The ship returned to Philadelphia a few days ago, and the first newspaper he saw contained a story of him just being reported missing.

When he read that there were fears that his mind was affected he decided to return home at once.

Judgment Against "Kidnapped" Lawyer.

Judgment for $991 was entered yesterday against Judge Dennis D. McKoon, the elderly lawyer who left his home on Staten Island and about a week ago and wrote letters to his friends and relatives informing them that he had been kidnapped. The judgment was granted in favor of J. A. Snyder.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday,
July 24, 1904.

TO SUB-DIVIDE COUNTRY INTO POLITICAL BLOCKS

Democrats Will Appoint Campaign Managers for Each Section.

TAGGART-MINTON FRIENDSHIP

Indications That Belmont May Want Taggart to Have National Chairmanship — May Be Treasurer Himself.

When the Democratic National Committee meets in this city on Tuesday, for the purpose of electing a Chairman to manage the Presidential campaign, there will be submitted a plan of blocking out various sections of the country and apportioning them to certain men for the purpose of having these men personally conduct the fight in the territory in question.

This plan has been evolved during the last few days by the various Democratic leaders who have been in this city, and it has the approval of Judge Parker, ex-Senator Davis, and of Thomas Taggart, who, it is generally conceded, will be made the Chairman of the committee unless something quite unforeseen occurs between now and Tuesday. Under the division of territory the States of Maryland, West Virginia, and Delaware will be placed in one group and the management of the campaign in the three States turned over to the direction of Senator Gorman and ex-Senator Davis. The National Committee, of course, will be nominally in charge there as in the rest of the country, but will act in an auxiliary and advisory capacity only.

The States of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin will be put into another block, in charge of John P. Hopkins of Illinois, a Wisconsin man yet to be determined upon, and of Taggart himself, who will be held responsible for what happens in Indiana. Committeeman Daniel J. Campau of Michigan also will have something to do with this block of territory. Still another important block of territory, where the Democratic managers believe they have a good fighting chance to capture Electoral votes will include the States of Idaho, Montana, Utah, Oregon, and the Dakotas. This may be placed in one block under the charge of ex-Senator Turner of Washington, with Senator Dubois of Idaho, and ex-Senator Frank Cannon of Utah as chief aids, although this territory, because of its great size, may be subdivided so that Cannon and Dubois will each have their separate responsibilities.

Separate and similar arrangements will be made for the States of Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut, although the fights in each of these States will be made separately, each with a separate bureau and branch organization in charge of all the campaign work in the State Another State where a fierce fight will be made for Electoral votes will be Colorado, as the campaign managers believe that this State can be delivered for Parker and Davis.

Most of the members of the National Committee are expected to arrive in town to-day and to-morrow for the meeting Tuesday noon. No members arrived yesterday, and the only ones in town last night, outside of Mr. Taggart, were Messrs. Holman of Oregon, McLean of Ohio, Cummings of Connecticut, and Tarpey of California. Mr. Taggart left the Hoffman House late yesterday, and accompanied Maurice M. Minton to his Flushing home for dinner and for the night. He will be back at the Hoffman to-day to meet the incoming committeemen. There was much comment among the Democrats in town because of the close relations that have sprung up between Taggart and Minton, who was the confidential agent of August Belmont not only at the St. Louis convention, but during the three years prior, when the Parker movement was being worked up in all sections of the country.

It was Mr. Minton also who did work for Mr. Belmont in connection with the National Chairmanship, and he and Mr. Belmont were present at the Jefferson Hotel in St. Louis on the Sunday afternoon after the convention adjourned when the committeemen decided to recommend Mr. Taggart to Judge Parker for the Chairmanship. Mr. Belmont was an active candidate for the Chairmanship, and believed himself secure in its possession until that meeting was held, and he entertained hopes of the place coming his way until the middle of last week, when it became a strong probability that Taggart would be the man.

Now, it seems, Minton suddenly has become as closely associated with Taggart as he had been with Belmont. Taggart came to New York Tuesday night and quietly made his way to the Minton home in Flushing, where he remained in retirement until Friday, when he appeared at the Hoffman House, only to be captured again by Minton yesterday and carried off to Flushing. This closeness between the two men is believed by some of the leaders to indicate that Belmont now wants Taggart to have the place, and that Belmont may be willing to take the Treasurership.

Arrangements for the campaign work will in no wise be delayed by the fact that Judge Parker has set so late a date as Aug. 10 for his official notification. The late day, it is explained, is to enable the Democratic candidatae and his advisers to digest fully the speech and letter of acceptance of President Roosevelt, who is to be notified on Wednesday of this week. Then they will make the most of the Rooseveit attitude in the speech and letter of acceptance of Parker. In the meantime committee headquarters will be engaged and the real work of the Parker campaign will be begun the first week in August.

SCHURZ WRITES TO PARKER.

Says Telegram Set Up Noble Standard of Moral Courage.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 23.—The following letter addressed to Judge Parker has caused no little satisfaction among those who have seen it here:

Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., July 11, 1904.

My Dear Sir: Not as a party man, but as an independent, I feel bound to express to you my sincere respect. The principles and opinions you are known to hold as to the currenry, imperialism, the tariff, and the civil service strongly commend themselves to men of my way of thinking. But if, as an independent, I ever was doubting for what candidate my duty commanded me to vote, your action on the terms of your nomination has completely solved that doubt. It has rendered to the Republic a double service of incalculable value.

No man can honestly deny that it has demolished the last pretext for still treating the gold question as a live issue of party controversy, and that it has thus relieved the business community of an element of peculiarly unhealthy agitation and dangerous uncertainty. This is so evident that any attempt to continue that agitation artificially for mere party advantage must be condemned by every good citizen as absolutely wicked—indeed, as little less than criminal.

And, second, your manly declaration that you would accept the offered nomination for the Presidency only if the offer came in harmony with your sense of public duty has set up before the American people one of those noble standards of moral courage and civic virtue of which our public life stands so much in need. The higher you lift that standard the higher you will rise in the esteem and confidence of your countrymen, and the more surely they will hold you worthy of their highest trust.

Wishing you all the success you so well deserve, I am sincerely yours.

C. SCHURZ.

HILL AND COURT OF APPEALS.

Ex-Senator Unwilling to Divide Politically Coming Vacancies.

Representations to ex-Senator Hill that it would be good policy to divide the Court of Appeals seats now held by Judges Parker and Martin between Democrats and Republicans by the nomination of Judge Cullen by the Democrats and the indorsement by them of Judge Werner, have not been kindly received by Mr. Hill.

His opposition to the plan, it is said, is so pronounced that the men behind it have given up the hope of having it considered again. Mr. Hill was assured, it is understood, that the Republicans would indorse a Democratic nominee. It seems, however, that many Democrats have not forgotten that the Republicans refused to indorse Judge Gray in 1902, preferring a fighting chance to elect their own candidate. This consideration, though, does not seem to have weighed so much as Mr. Hill's argument that Attorney General Cunneen must first be taken care of with a Court of Appeals nomination.

Neither is Mr. Hill viewing favorably Cullen s desire for a fourteen-year lease on the Court of Appeals. It has been urged that Cullen can remain a member of the Second District bench as long as he pleases, and therefore should be content to remain credited to that district until he arrives at the age for retirement. On the other hand, it has been pointed out that Cunneen's only chance to reach the bench would be by the election of the people of the whole State, as the Eighth District is so heavily Republican that he would have little chance of being elected to the bench of that district.

TO INVADE WEST VIRGINIA.

For First Time Dominion Politicians Will Stump in Daughter State.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 23.—For the first time since West Virginia became a State, campaign orators of Virginia will invade the daughter commonwealth in force this Fall.

Information comes from Washington that Chairman Cowherd of the Democratic Congressional Committee is convinced that spellbinders from the Old Dominion will prove particularly effective in the State of Elkins and Davis, and he will be guided accordingly in making up his lists of assignments.

It is understood that the race question will occupy a prominent position in the West Virginia campaign.

DAVIS AT BEDFORD SPRINGS.

Ex-Senator Will Receive Formal Notice the Middle of August.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Penn., July 23.—Henry G. Davis, Democratic candidate for Vice President, has decided to have the notification meeting at White Sulphur Springs, West Va. The date has not yet been fixed, but it will be about the middle of August.

Senator Davis says that he is here for a rest, and as this is the only opportunity he will have, he does not intend to talk or think of politics during his sojourn here. He intends leaving next Thursday and will go straight to his home at Elkins, West Va.

TEXAS DEMOCRATS AT ODDS.

Holt Faction Bolts Congressional Convention in Eighth District.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 23.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Eighth District ended in a split at Houston this afternoon. The fight was precipitated in the Austin County delegation, which originally stood solid for Holt. It was ruled out of the convention in the organization. The Holt followers immediately bolted and left the hall. Congressman Pinckney was then nominated. Holt may run independently.

The Hon. J. M. Pinckney, the present Congressman, whose friends claim that he is the regular nominee to succeed himself, was elected last Fall to succeed the Hon. Thomas Ball. He resigned after a hot triangular contest in which O. T. Holt and P. K. Ewing were the contestants. Few contests in Texas politics have been more spirited than the fight between Pinckney and Holt to secure the Congressional nomination, and both men have a large and determined following.

Renominate C. L. Knapp at Watertown.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 23.—At the Republican Convention of the Twenty-eighth Congressional District, held in this city to-day, Charles L. Knapp of Lowville was renominated for member of the House of Representatives. There was no contest.

FAIRBANKS AT MACKINAC.

Vice Presidential Nominee Addresses the National Union.

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 23.—Senator Fairbanks, the Republican nominee for Vice President, who is stopping at the Grand Hotel here for a few days, made a short address to-day to the members of the Senate of the National Union Fraternal Society which is now in session on the island. He expressed admiration for the National Union and kindred orders, and said he was glad to meet the members, coming as they did from all sections of the United States.

Senator Fairbanks was especially pleased to be escorted into the hall, he said, by a committee on which there were members from the South. He was glad, he said, that the country was reunited, and recalled the incident, of which he was an eye-witness, when Gen. Wheeler came to Washington and offered his services to President McKinley for the Spanish-American war.

BLUE TO ENTERTAIN THE GRAY.

Col. John S. Mosby, Famous Confederate, Will Be the Guest of G. A. R.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Col. John S. Mosby has accepted an invitation to attend the entertainment on Aug. 15 in Faneuil Hall, Boston, when the Grand Army will act as host to twenty-five Confederate veterans.

Among the men who will welcome the Confederate guests will be Frank P. Moss, now of Boston, who was a prisoner of Col. Mosby and his men for thirteen months during the civil war. Mr. Moss has written a letter to Col. Mosby urging him to attend the entertainment, that Mr. Moss may give him material proof of his appreciation of the generous treatment the former prisoner received at the hands of the Confederate soldiers.

LINER ST. LOUIS SAILS.

Will Be Repaired Abroad—Her Passengers Go on the Finland.

The Red Star Line steamship Finland, which sailed yesterday morning for Antwerp, took among her passengers those who had booked to sail on the American liner St. Louis, all of whom will be landed at Southampton.

The St. Louis, which recently was disabled at sea, sailed yesterday morning for Southampton, carrying cargo and mail only. After reaching that port she will be sent to Belfast for repairs.

ROOT, FOR GOVERNOR, LEADS ALL THE REST

Odell Can't Find Man to Overshadow ex-War Secretary.

POSSIBLE ROOT ASPIRATIONS

Suggested That He Might Use Office as Presidential Stepping-Stone and Let Odell Run State.

When National Committeeman William L. Ward at Oyster Bay Friday boomed Lieut. Gov. Frank Wayland Higgins for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination he was not voicing the wish of Gov. Odell, as many supposed. That was made apparent yesterday by the information which advisers of the Governor freely circulated after the Governor had left for Newburg to stay over Sunday. They seemed desirous of dissipating the impression that Mr. Ward spoke for the Governor, and asserted that the plan of those at the head of the organization was to have an open convention. That Gov. Odell would not show partiality to any candidate was declared with emphasis.

There is just one real live Republican Gubernatorial boom up to date, and that is the boom for Elihu Root. Lieut. Gov. Higgins, ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Speaker Nixon, and Mayor Knight of Buffalo are receiving occasional complimentary mention from friends and admirers, but it is for Elihu Root alone that Republican Chairmen in the various counties are journeying to New York and using their persuasive powers upon Chairman Odell. There has been so much of this during the past week that some of Gov. Odell's advisers do not hesitate to express privately their view that Mr. Root will be the nominee of the convention, and with Gov. Odell's consent.

That Gov. Odell has not been favorably inclined to Mr. Root's candidacy is well known, and that he would have liked to have seen some other candidate of sufficient strength to kill off the Root boom come forward is admitted. It is generally supposed that the Governor gave encouragement to the boom for Mayor Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo with that idea in view.

All efforts to discourage the candidacy of Mr. Root, however, have proved futile. If the representations which have been made to Gov. Odell by the county leaders reflect the sentiment of their districts, and there is no reason to doubt that they do, then the only candidate for whom there is any real sentiment among up-State Republicans is Mr. Root. Gov. Odell's friends understand thoroughly that the Platt men and the friends of President Roosevelt are doing everything in their power to increase the Root sentiment, but that knowledge does not impair the force of the patent fact that Mr. Root's name is the only name which has seemed to arouse any enthusiasm among the rank and file of the party.

It has been the general belief that the reason why Gov. Odell was lukewarm, to put it mildly, toward the Root boom was his apprehension that Mr. Root, if elected Governor, would supplant him as the Republican power in the State. Some of the closest friends of the Governor now say that he has no such fear and that if Mr. Root should prove to be much the strongest candidate before the convention the Governor would not interpose his influence against Mr. Root's election. The situation with regard to Mr. Root's candidacy was thus expressed last night by one of Gov. Odell's advisers:

"If Mr. Root should accept the nomination for Governor it would be for the sole reason that he saw in the Governorship of New York a stepping stone to the Presidency. As an aspirant for the Presidency about the last thing Mr. Root would think of doing would be to make an attempt to seize the State organization of his party. He is wise enough to understand that there would be a vast difference in the estimation which the general public would have of Root the statesman and Root the Republican State boss.

"Understanding this he would be well content to allow Odell to hold the organization and cultivate Odell as an ally to realize his Presidential aspirations. That is the way the Governor has figured it out, and that is why he will make no attempt to balk Root's nomination if it should prove to be clearly the sentiment of the party that Root is the man to nominate."

An influence which, it is believed, will operate to bring about the nomination of Mr. Root is the suggestions which are being thrown out in certain quarters that if Mr. Root should be nominated there would be more money available for the State campaign than there is likely to be forthcoming for any other candidate who has been mentioned.

TRANSFER POLICE SERGEANTS.

Scheibles and Boettler of Tenderloin Station Angered Capt. Cottrell.

Sergts. Scheibles and Boettler of the West Thirtieth Street Station were transferred last night by request of Capt. Cottrell, respectively, to the Charles Street Station and Union Market Station. The change is said to have been asked by Capt. Cottrell because of his dissatisfaction at the Sergeants leaving the desk "uncovered" when one of the other officers, Sergt. Wilson, was compelled to appear in a case in General Sessions. Sergt. Wall of the Union Market Station, who was transferred from the Tenderloin Station several months ago, and Sergt. Robinson of the Charles Street Station take the positions of the transferred policemen.

Scheibles has been in the Tenderloin as a patrolman, Roundsman, and Sergeant for twenty years. Boettler, who came from the East Eighty-eighth Street Station with Capt. Burfiend, has been there about a year.

ARRESTED AT FATHER'S GRAVE.

Mrs. O'Brien Returned to Omaha for Funeral—$4,000 Forgery Charged.

OMAHA, July 23.—Mrs. T. F. O'Brien, who came here from Canada to attend the funeral of her father, Patrick Ford, was arrested at the grave in St. Mary's Cemetery, South Omaha, on the charge of forgery. She was taken directly to the city jail in the carriage that bore her to the cemetery.

Mrs. O'Brien formerly resided in Omaha. She and her husband went to Canada some years ago. She is charged with having forged a check of $4,000 on the Omaha National Bank of this city. Neither she nor the bank officers will make any statement.

Patrick Ford was one of the earliest settlers of Omaha, and for years was one of the most active Democrats in the city.

WIFE SCARES DEVERY MAN.

Assembly Candidate on Chiefs Ticket Causes Her Arrest.

Louis L. Krauss of 93 Borden Avenue, Long Island City, had his wife, Annie, arrested yesterday and arraigned before Magistrate Connorton on a charge of assault. He alleged that his wife had struck him on the arm with a hammer in the course of a quarrel.

The woman took her four-year-old child to court. At the request of her counsel, the hearing was adjourned until Tuesday. Krauss ran for the Assembly in the Second District on the Devery ticket at the last election.

REBUILD DESERTED VILLAGE.

Western Capitalists Buy Town Near Esopus for Site for Power Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 23.—Negotiations for the purchase of the village of Glenerie, a small village six miles north of this city, with all the land bordering the Esopus Creek for a distance of several miles on either side of the village, will be completed within a few weeks and the erection of a big electric power and light plant will be begun. A syndicate of Western capitalists is furnishing the money necessary for the project. Their names will not be made public until all minor details have been arranged.

The village was first visited by an electrical engineer three years ago. He found that a water power of 255,000,000 gallons an hour had been running to waste for many years and that this immense volume of water could with little difficulty be controlled to give a head of 75 feet. New York State men refused to be interested in a scheme to build an electric plant there, but Western capitalists expressed their willingness to invest as soon as they heard the reports of their experts. As a result of the investigations then made work will be begun this Fall, and within a year from 2,000 to 3,000 horse power of electric generating machinery will be installed and in operation. Additional machinery will be brought there as required. It is proposed to furnish heat, light, and power to every village in Ulster County.

For fifteen years Glenerie has been a deserted village. Before the purchase of the Glenerie Lead Works by the National Lead Company the village was the most prosperous of its size in the State. The National Lead Company found it more profitable to close the mills than to operate them, and gradually Glenerie became deserted. For years a watchman was the only inhabitant, but recently an artist colony bought some of the land near by and settled there.

A chapel erected at Glenerie when the village was prosperous has been maintained most of the time since the mills were closed by the Dutch Reformed Church.

CAPT. SEWALL STANDS PAT.

Filling Places of Striking Bricklayers on War College.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Capt. Sewall of the engineers is still holding out against the striking union bricklayers, who refused to work because a non-union colored workman was employed on the new buildings at the War College, Washington Barracks.

To-day he had five men at work, and said he had eight or ten more men who had agreed to come to-morrow or Monday. In a few days he expects to have twelve more bricklayers from another city. No questions were asked any of the new men as to whether they belong to unions or not, and Capt. Sewall does not know where most of them live or come from.

The eligibles on the civil service rolls have been exhausted, and only one man on the list reported for work. The others have been obtained on the outside, and Capt. Sewall says he will carry on his work without delay.

The bricklayers who went on strike are still determined not to return to work, and most of them have found employment elsewhere. It is said each man who returns to work where a non-union man is employed will be fined $10 a day.

Capt. Sewall said he would let the twenty-eight strikers return if the union would permit them to work beside any man he chose to put on.

"They must return without any reservation as to creed, color, belief, or nationality," said Capt. Sewall. "There is no bad blood between the men and myself. The union must simply reverse its decision about its men working with non-union men on Government work. The law compels us to put a man to work if he is certified as eligible by the Civil Service Commission. I still hope the Bricklayers' Union will reverse itself in this matter. For that reason I am not doing anything which would be irrevocable. I shall not discharge the new men if the old ones come back."

FIRE FIGHTER SIX YEARS OLD.

Little Francis Mandeville Extinguishes Flames at a Stable.

BOONTON, N. J., July 23.—Francis Mandeville, the six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Mandeville of Boonton, did some good work as a fire fighter yesterday afternoon. A fire had been started in the alley back of the opera house building to burn old paper boxes, and a spark from it ignited hay and straw at the entrance to T. J. Downey's stables.

The little fellow saw the spark set fire to the hay, and as there was no one else about, he ran to his home, near by, got a pail of water, and with the aid of this and by stamping on the fire, put out the flames. Then he ran home and told his mother what he had done. There is no doubt that he prevented a loss of several thousand dollars, as the alley is full of wooden stables in which there are valuable horses and wagons.

This was the boy's second experience with fires. Clothes hanging over the kitchen range in his home caught fire last February, and the flames spread to the walls and ceiling of the room. The boy, who was ill at the time, was on a lounge in an adjoining room. When he saw what had happened he ran to the engine house, a block away, and gave the alarm, and by so doing was the means of saving part of the building and furniture. He says he intends to be a fireman when he is old enough.

BUTLER TALKS CONSPIRACY.

St. Louis Boss Says Folk Is After Him for Political Reasons.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 23.—In an interview to-day, Col. Edward Butler of St. Louis had the following to say concerning the Grand Jury indictment found against him yesterday for the alleged bribery of a witness:

"It is all a conspiracy for political reasons on the part of Attorney Folk against me and certain prominent bankers and brokers of St. Louis. Immunity was promised to all who would give information that would lead to my being indicted. I am charged with bribing a witness, and can most certainly say that it is not true. I knew all about the indictment before I left St. Louis, and made arrangements in advance for the furnishing of a bond."

Col. Butler declares that he is through with politics. He will remain in Manitou about four weeks.

ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

German Chemical Company Officials in Trouble in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—On the complaint of Post Office Inspector Warren local detectives to-day arrested David B. Comer, Sr., and David B. Comer, Jr., and charged them with violating the Federal statutes relative to using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

The accused conducted the German Chemical Company here, and are said to have represented the phenacetin product they were selling as having been manufactured in Germany and purveyed in original packages. Covington, Ohio; Sacramento, Cal., and other cities are given as places where the product was disposed of.

SHAW REVIEWS WORK OF REPUBLICAN PARTY

Concludes That It Is Generally Right, While Democracy Is Wrong.

PARKER AND SOUND MONEY

Would Have Less Concern About Financial Policy if Judge's Telegram Expressed Party Sentiment.

The Republican campaign began in Queens County yesterday at the semi-centennial celebration of the party's organization, which took place under the direction of the United Republican Associations of the Borough of Queens, at Donnelly's Grove, College Point. From 2,000 to 3,000 persons shared in the general jollification.

Secretary Leslie M. Shaw of the Treasury Department was the guest of honor, and in an address, which was frequently punctuated by applause, he told the crowd what had been the aims and purposes of the Republican Party from the day of its birth and how much it had succeeded in accomplishing, paying particular attention to the money and tariff questions.

Toward the close of his speech he referred to the famous "gold message" of Judge Parker, saying that if he had any assurance that the language of the Democratic candidate expressed the sentiments of his party as a whole he would have less concern about the money situation, in case Judge Parker is elected. His address, in part, was as follows:

"The Republican Party was organized with a specific end in view, and with an unequivocal platform. No one has a right to claim for the Republican Party that all of its adherents have intuitively and primarily been right on every proposition. Neither has the party a right to claim that each and all of his political opponents have been intuitively and primarily wrong on all propositions.

"But the Republican Party has the right to claim, and does claim, that the consensus of mature Republican judgment has been reasonably sound and measurably consistent. It also has a right to claim, and does claim, that the consensus of opposing opinion has usually been wrong, and if not wrong primarily, it has become wrong after mature deliberation, and that it has seldom been consistent with itself for any great number of consecutive years.

QUESTION OF SOUND FINANCE.

"There is no question so essential to the prosperity and commercial advancement of a people as sound financial policies. Great Britain, Germany, France, and most commercial countries of Europe have great central Government banks, such as the Bank of England, the Imperial Bank of Germany, and the Bank of France. These institutions, under appropriate legislative restrictions, issue currency (as distinguished from coin) for the use of the people, and therefore in aid of commerce.

"When the Republican Party came into power, instead of creating a great central government bank patterned after European institutions, it authorized a large number of National banks, placed them under the supervision of the Treasury Department, and gave them authority to issue redeemable currency under appropriate safeguards and restrictions.

"Without claiming that the National Banking act is perfect or that our currency system is free from objection, I think the world unites in the verdict that it is the best system known to man. For its existence the people are indebted to the Democratic Party for an aggregate of only three votes in the two houses of Congress.

"Such credit as is due any one for the original creation of Sub-Treasuries, for the segregation of whatever revenues the Government may collect, is due the Democratic Party, but in criticism of that party I cite the fact that no provision was ever made by a Democratic Congress, and, so far as I can discover, no recommendation was ever submitted by a Democratic President, to authorize the deposit of public moneys in any class or kind of banks.

"It is due President Jackson to say that, following his veto of the bill to renew the charter of the Bank of the United States, he did deposit public money in State banks, but he did so without any act of Congress authorizing it, and he did it without taking security of any kind.

"The first and only provision for the return to the channels of trade of the money collected by the Government, and not immediately needed, was passed by a Republican Congress. The consensus of Democratic opinion, after fifty years of experience was manifestly wrong. Having destroyed the United States Bank and failing to provide a substitute the Democratic Party allowed the country to drift as it would.

ISSUE OF CREDIT CURRENCY.

"The recollection of the experiences of the people under this Democratic no-policy period still seems to be an insurmountable objection within both parties to the issuance even of a limited volume of credit currency by banks directly under the supervision of the Government, with every possible safeguard, and with ample provision for its redemption in gold safeguarded and guaranteed by the Government. The American people, even at this late date, shudder at the suggestion of anything that recalls the past.

"To show how even a good and perhaps a great man may reach wrong conclusions I cite the fact that the present Democratic nominee for Vice President actually voted against the act of 1875 for the resumption of specie payment.

"When the issue concerning the gold standard was presented in 1896, a new alignment occurred. It may or may not prove permanent, but it tends to show that the consensus of mature judgment of the Republican Party is usually right, while that of the Democratic Party is usually wrong.

"On this subject the Republican Party wabbled for a time, and stumbled once or twice, but, as in other instances, ultimately regained its equilibrium. The Democratic Party, on the contrary, after wabbling for a time and stumbling frequently, finally expressed its mature judgment in its Chicago platform of 1896, which it reaffirmed in 1900 and neither retracted nor apologized for in 1904."

Secretary Shaw was escorted to the grove from the Republican Club, in Manhattan, where he went on his arrival from Washington, by a committee consisting of Lucien Knapp and John W. Bennett. When the Secretary entered the pavilion he found that he was expected to speak from the balcony.

"This won't do at all," declared Secretary Shaw. "Bring me a table!" A table was procured and placed at one side of the room.

"Turn it around the other way and put it here," commanded the Secretary, whereupon he mounted it and began his speech. Ex-County Judge Harrison S. Moore presided. Preceding the address of the day Clay M. Green recited an original poem.

For those more interested in athletics than in political oratory there was a tub race on the lawn, a three-legged race, and also a fat man's race, in which no one of less than 200 pounds weight was eligible to compete. Besides, there were two games of baseball, one between the Roosevelt Club of Flushing and a Newtown club, and another between the Puritan Club of Long Island City and a Second Ward club of Queens Borough.

WENT TO OYSTER BAY.

The festivities of the evening began with a dinner in the large dining hall, where upward of 1,200 persons were served. W. W. Gillen of Jamaica acted as toastmaster, and among those seated on the platform with him were Secretary Shaw, Treasurer Charles Lewis of Nassau County, Judge Moore, Col. Charles H. Treat, Collector of the Port; Justice G. J. Garretson, Assemblyman W. W. Cocks, George Sweeney, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Senator W. H. McKinney, John F. Davenport, and Aldermen Henry Willett and W. T. James.

Brief speeches, which were made by the Secretary, Assemblyman Cocks, Col. Treat, Mr. McKinney, and Mr. Davenport, brought forth loud applause. Following the dinner there was a brilliant display of fireworks.

Late in the evening Secretary Shaw took the train for Oyster Bay, where he spent the night with President Roosevelt. When asked if he was going to discuss the campaign with the President he said:

"Yes, we shall probably discuss it incidentally, but I am going to see him largely about matters in general at Washington. As to my personal plans, I have nothing to say definitely. I am in the hands of the National Committee, and of course shall do all I can for the success of the ticket."

NORTH ASBURY PARK TRAINS.

Ocean Grove to Allow Sunday Travel for Railroad Concession.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 23.—Sunday travelers to and from Asbury Park will be compelled to use the Interlaken station. An order to this effect has been issued by Rufus Blodgett, Superintendent of the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company. The new order will go into effect to-morrow. The Interlaken station is three-quarters of a mile from the North Asbury Park station, where, for the past month, Sunday trains have stopped.

Ocean Grove is responsible for the issuance of the order. Years ago, when there was no Asbury Park, a compact was made with the railroads stipulating that in return for the donation by the Camp Meeting Association of a freight station site, there should be no Sunday stops within a mile of the camp grounds. A month ago the railroads began stopping Sunday trains at North Asbury Park, which is within the restricted mile limit.

The association, in special meeting, notified the railroads that the moss-covered agreement must be observed, with the result that Sunday trains for North Asbury Park are to be abandoned.

It is believed that the Ocean Grove officials, now that they have succeeded in humbling the pride of Asbury Park, will soon withdraw opposition to Sunday trains. To bring this about a new agreement will be made with the railroads. A special meeting of the Camp Meeting Association will be held next week, when, it is said the railroads will submit a proposition that will be entirely satisfactory and at the same time permit of the stopping of Sunday trains once more at North Asbury Park.

This proposition will be to the effect that no Sunday trains shall stop between a point just south of the North Asbury Park station and Avon-by-the-Sea. An acceptance of this proposition would continue the Ocean Grove Association in control of the same area of land as now, but would practically slide the mile limit south far enough to enable the railroad companies to stop their trains at North Asbury Park without violating the original agreement with the Ocean Grovers.

SEWAGE ACT CONSTITUTIONAL.

Supreme Court's Decision as to Passaic Sewer to New York Bay.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—An opinion filed in the Supreme Court to-day sustains the constitutionality of the law commonly known as the Passaic Pollution act. This law establishes a sewage system along the Passaic Valley, and provides for the construction of a trunk sewer from Paterson to the New York Bay at an estimated cost of $9,000,000.

The opinion of the court was delivered by Justice Pitney and concurred in by Justice Garrison. Justice Fort, the third member of the court who sat in the case, filed a dissenting opinion. The case was brought into court by proceedings instituted by the City of Paterson, which vigorously opposed the passage of the act. The main points in dispute were as to whether the act violated certain constitutional provisions, one of which is that the Legislature shall not pass private, local, or special laws regulating the internal affairs of municipalities. Another was the provision that the Legislature shall not confer corporate powers; a third was that the Legislature should not pass laws appointing local officers to regulate municipal affairs.

The law creating the Passaic Valley sewage district provided for the appointment of five Commissioners by the Governor; gave the Commissioners power to construct a trunk sewer, and tax the cost of the same against the municipalities or parts of municipalities included within the sewage district. The court held that the act did not confer corporate powers for the reason that the Passaic Valley Sewage Commission was a political corporation, and as such not contemplated by the constitutional inhibition. The court also held that the district was not established as a municipal corporation; that the powers it conferred were executive and administrative and not legislative.

CHIEF DONOVAN UPHELD.

Recount of Vote Ordered in Staten Island Firemen's Fight.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 23.—At a special term of the Supreme Court in Patchogue this afternoon Justice Wilmot M. Smith presiding, the writ of mandamus instituted by Chief Engineer John F. Donovan of the North Shore Fire Department of Staten Island against that department was granted. The writ calls for a recanvass of the vote at the recent election of the South Shore Fire Department at which Chief Donovan and Joseph F. McKay were the candidates.

The Election Board threw out the entire vote of Union Hose Company No. 6, alleging the practice of fraud in the vote cast by that company. Judge Smith in his decision says that the Election Board had no right to cast out the entire vote of the company and orders that another canvass be taken.

The news that Justice Smith had ordered a recount of the vote at the Staten Island firemen's election caused rejoicing on the part of Donovan's friends, who predict that he will eventually win his fight with McKay. The latter's adherents, however, say they have no fear of the result of the recanvass. The Board of Representatives of the North Shore Department will meet probably next week to take up the matter of the election. A large number of witnesses will be subpoenaed.

ASBURY PARK RUM CRUSADE.

Detectives After Evidence Against Alleged Illicit Sellers.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 23.—County Detectives are working in Asbury Park securing evidence against the illicit liquor sellers. To-day they arrested Daniel Gates, proprietor of a cafe, and Dr. Samuel A. McBride, a druggist, both located on Cookman Avenue, near the beach. The accused were charged with selling rum contrary to the prohibition law of the city. Both waived a hearing and were placed under bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury. Other arrests, it is understood, will follow this week.

SETON BABY CHRISTENED.

Ann Seton Thompson Seton the Name Bestowed Upon Infant Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 23.—At Wyndy Ghoul, Cos Cob, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton of New York, their only child, a daughter of six months, was this afternoon christened Ann Seton Thompson Seton.

Homer Wise, lead magnate and uncle of the child, was godfather. Mrs. Gotthold of New York was godmother.

A large number of distinguished guests were present. A large number of Seton's "Boy Indians" called the "Senowoy Tribe," whom he instructs in woodcraft, did Indian war dances on the lawn after the ceremony.

CANNON SAYS ILLINOIS IS SAFELY REPUBLICAN

Not at All Worried About It, Declares Speaker.

COMMITTEE HERE TUESDAY

Three of President's Sons, with Friends, to Visit World's Fair—Shaw at Sagamore Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon arrived in Washington this afternoon and went at once to the temporary Republican headquarters at the Arlington, where he entered into consultation with Chairman Cortelyou.

"There is no doubt in the world about Illinois," said the Speaker of the House before he joined Mr. Cortelyou. "The State is safely Republican, and I do not feel in the least worried about it. As for the rest of the country the outlook is most encouraging for the election of the Republican ticket."

All business at the Washington headquarters of the National Republican Committee was concluded to-day and the quarters were abandoned. Mr. Cortelyou will leave for Oyster Bay on an early train Monday. Speaker Cannon will go to New York before piloting his committee to Sagamore Hill.

Chairman Cortelyou has not yet completed his Executive Committee, and has given himself several days longer for its consideration. He expects to make public his selections before leaving Oyster Bay to open the Chicago headquarters, which is to be the first move after the notification.

The committee which will notify President Roosevelt of his nomination will meet in New York Tuesday at the Waldorf. On Wednesday morning they will go to Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 23.—With the President's permission, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Kermit, and Archie Roosevelt, and their cousin, Philip, the son of J. Rogers Roosevelt, will leave on Saturday for the World's Fair, where they will spend ten days. They will be under the guidance of Alexander Russell, the eighteen-year-old son of the Rev. Dr. Russell, pastor of the local Presbyterian church. The boys are making extensive preparations to have a good time.

The President spent a quiet day on Sagamore Hill to-day. He played tennis with the boys and received no official visitors. This evening Secretary of the Treasury Shaw arrived, and he will spend Sunday as the guest of the President.

SUMMERFIELD INVITES ARREST.

Tells Police Where He Can Be Found on "Wire-Tapping" Charge.

"Larry" Summerfield, under $30,000 bail on charges of various kinds, was rearrested yesterday morning by Detective Sergeant McCafferty, charged with being connected with the wire-tappers caught on Friday in a raid in West Forty-fifth Street.

Summerfield was arrested at the saloon of Martin Engle, opposite the Essex Market Court. Engle is Summerfield's bondsman, and, it is said, Summerfield went there and then telephoned to Headquarters that if he was wanted he could be found. He was taken to the West Side Court, where the eleven men caught in the raid of Friday night and been previously arraigned.

By the arrest of Summerfield Inspector McClusky says all the wire-tappers have been caught. The twelve men were held by Magistrate Moss for further examination, and all furnished bail.

READING'S LAUNDRY BRANCH.

Will Launder Free Trainmen's Vests and Cap Tops of White Duck.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Catering to selected trade only, the Reading Railway Company has entered into active competition with the laundries of this city.

Under the rules of the Reading the trainmen are compelled to wear white linen waistcoats and white duck cap tops after May 15, when the Summer schedule goes into effect. It was discovered that some of the trainmen could and would make one duck "top" and one white vest last from May 15 to Sept. 15, the period covered by the general order, without laundering.

For obvious reasons this evidence in thrift could not be encouraged. To insure the use of immaculate linen by Reading trainmen, the company was compelled to hang out the sign in the Reading terminal: "Washing and ironing done here free. Selected trade only."

POLICE CLUBS AID FIREMEN.

Crowds at Blaze Too Excited to Make Room for Engines.

Fire was discovered last night in the basement of the five-story building at 330 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, occupied on the ground floor as a general store by Alexandrio Merioghano and on the upper floors as a tenement. By the time the firemen arrived word of the fire had spread rapidly through the neighborhood and 2,000 people were crowded in the street.

They were shouting and yelling to the tenants of the tenement, many of whom were on the front fire escapes. The engines had to force their way through the crowd to the basement where the fire was in progress. Battalion Chief Short called on the few policemen about to keep the crowds back, but their efforts were futile. A hurry call was sent in to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station for the reserves. They went into the crowd with their night sticks and finally cleared a space for the firemen to work in. The fire was speedily extinguished. The damage was trifling, only about $50.

SAYS NOXON DIED FIRST.

Insurance Company Contests Policy of Man Who Fell Overboard.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 23.—An unusual claim has

CAPT. McGRAW AND MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL LEAGUE BASEBALL TEAM, LEADERS IN THE RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.



YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New York Nationals Score Easy Victory, with Mathewson Pitching.

AMERICANS BEATEN AGAIN

Brooklyn Wins from Pittsburg in Pitchers' Contest—Boston Loses Five Straight Games.

The New York Nationals, with Mathewson as pitcher, and without the services of Bresnahan, scored a rather easy victory over the Chicagos yesterday. But for a fumble of McCormick at centre field the Western team would probably have been shut out. A tremendous crowd witnessed the contest, the estimate being that 25,000 persons were present. At Pittsburg the champions were treated to a surprise at the hands of the Brooklyns, who won by a score of two to one. It was a pitchers' game, in which Jones was pitted against Lynch, the ex-collegian. St. Louis won twice from Philadelphia, but Cincinnati was not so fortunate against Boston, the latter taking the first game, but were overwhelmingly beaten in the second.

In the American League disaster again overtook the champion Bostons, who met with their fifth consecutive defeat. The Greater New Yorks lost to Chicago in a rather interesting game, but Cleveland was successful in two encounters with Philadelphia, and Washington and Detroit each won and lost.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 5; Chicago, 1.
Pittsburg, 1; Brooklyn, 2.
St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 7.
St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 1.
Cincinnati, 15; Boston, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	4	5	5	7	13	13	11	58	.716
Chicago.	5	..	6	8	7	9	6	8	49	.620
Cincinnati.	5	3	..	6	9	9	6	8	49	.598
Pittsburg.	5	5	6	..	5	4	10	8	43	.566
St. Louis.	3	6	6	7	..	6	7	6	43	.544
Brooklyn.	1	2	3	4	3	..	9	9	31	.413
Boston.	1	5	5	1	2	7	..	9	30	.357
Philadelphia.	3	2	2	2	3	4	3	..	19	.244
Games lost.	23	30	33	33	36	54	54	59		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Chicago, 5; New York, 4.
Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 2, (11 innings.)
Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 1.
Washington, 3; Detroit, 2.
Detroit, 3; Washington, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	Chicago.	New York.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston.	..	4	7	4	9	4	9	13	50	.602
Chicago.	4	..	7	9	4	10	8	9	50	.602
New York.	6	3	..	7	7	4	7	12	46	.562
Cleveland.	7	4	4	..	7	7	9	6	44	.571
Philadelphia.	5	8	5	4	..	6	3	11	42	.531
St. Louis.	6	5	3	4	4	..	5	7	34	.453
Detroit.	3	7	5	4	4	6	..	3	32	.410
Washington.	0	2	2	1	2	4	5	..	16	.208
Games lost.	30	33	33	33	37	41	46	61		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Again Beaten by the Fast Play of Chicago.

Over 9,000 persons, including many women, saw the fast Chicago team win its third straight game from the Greater New Yorks yesterday by a score of 5 to 4. It was an interesting contest in spite of the damaging errors committed by both teams, and although the local players led at the bat, they were unable to make hits when needed, as was shown by eleven men being left on bases. Instances of brilliant fielding were numerous, Jones's catch of Keeler's fly in the sixth inning being of the phenomenal order. Elberfeld was responsible for the Chicago's two runs in the first inning, the "Kid" badly fumbling Green's bounding hit after one man was out. Then Callahan hit safely, Davis struck out, but Donahue sent Green home by a two-baser to left field. Chesbro gave Sullivan a base on balls in the fifth inning, the first and only time of the game. Two men had been previously thrown out at first by Williams on two successive pitched balls. Walsh hit a high ball to right field, which Keeler could have probably secured, but Fultz attempted to reach it and failed. The result was the runner made three bases and Sullivan scored. Walsh also succeeded in tallying on Jones's hit. The visitors' last run was made in the eighth inning on Jones's lucky hit, Chesbro throwing badly to first and the runner getting second. Green reached first safely on a hit to Elberfeld, and Callahan sent Jones across the plate by a single to centre field.

Keeler's single, Williams's out at first base, and Anderson's single scored the first run for New York. In the third inning Chesbro made a pretty hit along the right field foul line for three bases, and on Dougherty's long fly to centre field scored. Another run was made in the fourth inning on Elberfeld's double, Fultz's sacrifice, and Conroy's long fly. In the fifth inning Donahue's fumble, Keeler's out, and Anderson's single scored the New Yorks' fourth and last run. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf.	1	2	4	0	0
Green, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Callahan, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	2	3	1
Donahue, 1b.	0	2	13	2	1
Dundon, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Tan'hill, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Sullivan, c.	1	0	4	2	0
Walsh, p.	1	1	0	3	1
Total	5	9	27	15	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dough'rty, lf.	1	1	1	1	0
Keeler, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Williams, 2b.	0	2	4	5	0
Anderson, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0
Elberfeld, ss.	1	1	4	2	1
Fultz, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Conroy, 3b.	0	1	2	0	0
Kleinow, c.	0	1	5	2	1
Chesbro, p.	1	2	0	2	1
Total	4	12	27	13	3

Chicago ..... 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0—5
New York ..... 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0—4

First base by errors—New York, 3; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Chesbro, 1; off Walsh, 2. Left on bases—New York, 11; Chicago, 4. Struck out—By Chesbro, 5; by Walsh, 3. Three-base hits—Chesbro, Kleinow, Walsh. Two-base hits—Elberfeld, Donahue. Sacrifice hits—Fultz, Conroy. Stolen base—Dundon. Double play—Donahue and Davis. Wild pitch—Walsh. Hit by pitched ball—By Walsh, 1. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—1:55. Attendance, 9,291.

ST. LOUIS, 5; BOSTON, 2.

BOSTON, July 23.—The slump of the champions continued to-day, when they met their third defeat at the hands of the St. Louis team in an eleven-inning game. Boston presented the visitors scoring until the ninth inning, when stupid playing allowed two runs and tie the score. Neither side scored in the tenth, but in the final inning the leaders went to pieces, and St. Louis made three runs. Glade pitched a good game. There were showers dur-

ing the game, and the grounds were wet. Attendance, 2,731. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 3—5	10	0
Boston	0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2	7	4

Batteries—Glade and Sugden; Dineen, Criger, and Farrell.

WASHINGTON WON AND LOST.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Washington beat Detroit here to-day 3 to 2 in the first game of the double-header, and lost the second game by the same score. Townsend's pitching and batting were the features of the first game, while Huelsman's batting was a noteworthy feature of the second. Attendance, 4,500. Scores by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 .—3	9	1
Detroit	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	5	1

Batteries—Townsend and Clarke; Kitson and Wood.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2	8	1
Detroit	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0—3	7	3

Batteries—Wolfe and Kittredge; Donovan and Buelow.

CLEVELAND WON TWO GAMES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Cleveland took two games from Philadelphia to-day. Waddell lost the first contest on a wild throw to third in the second inning that cost two runs. Cleveland won out in the eleventh on Lajoie's single, a double by Hickman, and Murphy's low throw to the plate. Hickman and Lajoie pounded Plank hard in the second game, the hitting of these two practically winning for the visitors. Most of the long hits went into the crowd, necessitating a ground rule. The home team could do little with Josa's pitching. Weather threatening. Attendance, 18,881. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3	9	0
Philadelphia	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2	8	2

Batteries—Moore and Bemis; Waddell and Shreck.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0—4	9	1
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1	8	0

Batteries—Joss and Abbott; Plank and Power.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Easily Defeat Chicago—Record Crowd in Attendance.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The largest Saturday crowd that ever saw a ball game in Chicago was attracted to the National League baseball grounds to-day by the close interest in the outcome of the series between New York and Chicago. The crowd was estimated at 25,000.

After Brown had disposed of three visitors in a row in the first inning, Slagle opened Chicago's half with a clean single. Casey sent him to second with a neat sacrifice, but Chance and McCarthy proved easy victims. The New Yorks broke into the lead by a length in the third when Chicago's defense weakened for a moment. Tinker fumbled Bowerman's fast grounder, and then threw poorly to first. Mathewson laid down a bunt which Brown got up in time to have forced Bowerman at second, but he threw wild and both were safe. McCormick bunted safely close to third-base line, and the bases were full, with none out. Brown hit to Tinker, forcing McCormick at second, but it scored Bowerman with the initial run.

Mordecai Brown disposed of Devlin at first and struck out McGann. Jack Barry forced Mathewson for first time in third. He opened the round with a fly, which G. Browne muffed, but was immediately doubled up on Mordecai's grounder to Dahlen.

The fifth saw New York gain two more runs. After a brilliant play by Tinker had disposed of Bowerman, the first man up, Mathewson pumped a fly between McCarthy and Slagle, which would have been close to a home run for the ground rules, which kept it down to a double. McCormick struck out, but George Browne sent a fly over the bleacher fence under the score board for a home run, Mathewson walking leisurely over the plate ahead of him. Devlin ended with a fly.

Chicago had its second opportunity to make runs in the sixth. Slagle doubled into the crowd in right after one was out, but Casey fouled and George Browne got Chance's long high fly to right centre easily. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf.	0	2	3	0	0
Casey, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0
Chance, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
M'Carthy, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Kling, c.	0	0	6	1	0
Evers, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
Tinker, ss.	0	1	1	6	2
Barry, rf.	0	0	0	0	1
Brown, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	1	6	27	13	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McCor'k, cf.	0	2	1	0	2
Browne, rf.	1	1	3	0	1
Devlin, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
McGann, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0
Mertes, lf.	1	0	4	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	2	5	0
Gilbert, 2b.	1	3	2	4	0
Bow'man, c.	1	1	2	0	0
Math'son, p.	1	1	1	4	0
Total	5	9	27	14	3

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
New York ..... 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 1 0—5

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; New York, 7. Two-base hits—Mathewson, Slagle. Home run—Browne. Sacrifice hits—Casey, Chance, Mathewson. Double play—Dahlen and McGann. Struck out—By Brown, 6; by Mathewson, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Emslie.

BROOKLYN, 2; PITTSBURG, 1.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 23.—The Pittsburgs could not hit Jones and lost to Brooklyn, 2 to 1. The visitors bunched three of three four hits in the sixth inning, which, together with two wild throws, netted two runs. Attendance, 5,780. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Leach, 3b.	0	0	1	7	1
Beau'nt, cf.	1	2	0	0	0
Kruger, lf.	0	0	2	0	1
Wagner, ss.	0	1	1	2	0
Brans'd, 1b.	0	1	15	0	0
Sebring, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0
Smith, c.	0	1	5	0	0
Lynch, p.	0	1	0	3	1
Flaherty*.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	6	27	13	3

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Lumley, rf.	0	0	6	0	0
Sheck'd, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Strang, 2b.	1	1	2	4	0
Babb, ss.	0	1	2	0	1
Bergen, c.	0	0	4	0	0
McCor'k, 3b.	0	0	2	0	0
Jones, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Jordan, 1b.	0	1	9	2	0
Total	2	4	27	8	1

*Batted for Lynch in ninth inning.

Pittsburg ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1. Sacrifice hits—Kruger, (2.) Ritchey, and Dobbs. Stolen base—McCormick. First base on balls—Off Lynch, 3; off Jones, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Babb. Struck out—By Lynch, 4; by Jones, 4. Wild pitch—Jones. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer.

TWO GAMES AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 23.—Cincinnati could do nothing with Willis with men on bases in the first game, while Boston bunched hits on Ewing. The second game was a batting contest in the earlier stages. Fisher was forced to retire after the fourth inning. Seymour's hitting was the feature. Attendance, 7,535. The scores by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1	7	1
Boston	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—3	8	2

Batteries—Ewing and Schlei; Willis and Moran.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	2 0 3 4 4 0 0 2 .—15	18	2
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1	5	1

Batteries—Kellum and O'Neill; Wilhelm, Fisher and Needham.

TWO GAMES FOR ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—St. Louis defeated Philadelphia in both games of a double-header to-day. Timely hitting and no errors won for the home team. Attendance, 8,300. The scores by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 0 1 0 0 5 0 3 .—9	9	0
Philadelphia	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 4—7	11	2

Batteries—Corbett and Grady; Suthoff and Roth.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 1 1 4 1 0 0 0 .—7	12	0
Philadelphia	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2	9	6

Batteries—O'Neill and Grady; Sparks and Doolin, Roth.

Eastern League.

AT BUFFALO.

Jersey City ..... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—3 7 2
Buffalo ..... 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 .—4 6 3

Batteries—Pfaumiller and Halligan; Kissinger and Shaw.

Rochester, 2; Providence, 1, (first game.) Rochester, 3; Providence, 4, (second game.)

NEW YORK BAY REGATTA

Veseley Wins the Senior Singles Race on the Harlem.

STATEN ISLANDERS PROTESTED

Clifton Boat Club Quadruple Sculls Crew Smashed Their Boat on a Scow—Events Run Off Smoothly.

For its second annual regatta the New York Bay Regatta Association, an organization of rowing clubs located along the shores of New York Bay and the lower Hudson River, made a move from the Kill von Kull to the Harlem River yesterday, and held one of the best-conducted rowing regattas which has ever taken place over the well-known Speedway course. Interference with the racing craft was prevented by a United States revenue cutter stationed at each end of the course and by a patrol of small boats, and the twelve events comprising the programme were run off smoothly, with none of the irritating delays which so often occur in local rowing regattas.

The principal race of the day was the senior single sculls. There were six starters, including the best of the local scullers, and the race was won by Frank Veseley of the First Bohemian Boat Club, with Fred Fuessel of the Harlem Rowing Club second and third place a dead heat between W. M. Varley of the Atalanta Boat Club and R. H. Jackson of the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers. Veseley led over the greater part of the course and was a length ahead of the Harlem sculler at the three-quarters mark, but Fuessel came up strong at the finish and Veseley won by a scant quarter length.

There was only one eight-oared race, and that was for juniors. The Staten Island Boat Club crew led over the course, and finished half a length ahead of the Harlem Rowing Club crew, with the Union Boat Club eight a close third. The Staten Islanders were disqualified, however, on a charge of foul preferred by the Harlem Rowing Club and sustained by the referee. The charge was angrily denied by the Staten Islanders, and considerable feeling in the matter was manifested.

In the intermediate quadruple sculls race the Clifton Boat Club crew had a lead of two lengths at the three-quarters mark, and looked to be certain winners, but they ran their boat upon a partially sunken scow which lies half imbedded in the mud on the Bronx shore, completely wrecking it, and the Harlem Rowing Club four won the race.

Keen interest was taken by the Hoboken clubs in the junior four-oared barge race, which was won by the Rosedale four by a length from the Atlantic crew, with the Valencias third. The summary:

Junior Single Gigs.—Won by David McEntee, Waverley Boat Club, New York City; J. P. Thompson, Clifton Boat Club, Clifton, S. I., second; William Kieley, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City, third. Time—3:06.

Junior Double Gigs.—Won by Nautilus Boat Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; bow, G. M. Rollins; stroke, W. F. Rollins; Nassau Boat Club, New York City; bow, G. B. Hayward; stroke, J. F. O'Connor, second; Atalanta Boat Club, New York City; bow, A. Dueth; stroke, E. Cunkley, third. Time—3:06.

Junior Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by Varuna B. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.; bow, W. E. Valentine; 2, J. H. Norwood; 3, H. R. Doerschenck; coxswain, W. Mooney. Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, R. Hunken; 2, C. Cohen; 3, A. Garlichs; stroke, C. Sternkamp; coxswain, F. Haight, second. Palisade Boat Club, Yonkers, N. Y.—Bow, G. N. Mesick; 2, W. H. Fitzgerald; 3, W. Stillwell; stroke, W. E. Frost; coxswain, John Stilwell, third. Time—5:15½.

Intermediate Quadruple Sculls.—Won by Harlem Rowing Club, New York City. Bow, J. P. Callahan; 2, J. D. Grimsby; 3, F. H. Heath; stroke, G. Heuer. Time—4:57½.

Senior Single Sculls.—Won by Frank Veseley, First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City; Fred Fuessel, Harlem Rowing Club, New York City, second; W. M. Varley, Atalanta Boat Club, and R. H. Jackson, Palisade Boat Club, Yonkers, N. Y., dead heat for third. Time—5:19.

Junior Single Sculls.—Won by H. R. Stivers, Nassau Boat Club, New York City; A. Major, First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City, second; V. E. Scott, Staten Island Boat Club, West New Brighton, S. I., third. Time—5:34.

Senior Four-oared Barges.—Rowover for Valencia Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.; bow, J. D. Warwing; 2, W. F. Grempler; 3, G. H. Smith; stroke, G. M. Aitken; coxswain, W. L. Harroun.

Intermediate Single Gigs.—Won by M. F. Quigley, Clifton Boat Club, Clifton, S. I.; W. B. Dunn, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City, second; N. Greenison, Atalanta Boat Club, New York City, third. Time—5:26.

Senior Double Sculls.—Won by Atalanta Boat Club; bow, J. J. Mulcahy; stroke, W. M. Varley; Metropolitan Rowing Club, bow, James O'Neill; stroke, R. Handy, second. Time—4:50.

Intermediate Double Sculls.—Won by New York Athletic Club, New York City, bow G. Smythe, stroke F. H. Moore; Union Boat Club, New York City, bow J. A. Francis, stroke F. Scanlon, second; Nautilus Boat Club, Brooklyn, bow E. H. Ensell, stroke J. Haarstick, third. Time—5:02¼.

Junior Four-Oared Barges.—Won by Rosedale Boat Club, Hoboken, bow F. Southard, 2 J. Gallagher, 3 H. Addicks, stroke J. Rehan, coxswain L. Huke; Atlantic Boat Club, Hoboken, bow A. Hoke, 2 H. Henke, 3 A. Hampson, stroke F. Koenig, coxswain O. Wattlander, second; Valencia Boat Club, Hoboken, bow J. C. Lambert, 2 H. C. Badenhusen, 3 H. Wahlers, stroke H. Schmals, coxswain G. Perry Jr., third. Time—5:06.

Junior Eight-oared Shells.—Won by Harlem Rowing Club, New York City: Bow, O. F. Benz; 2, A. Meyer; 3, J. Martin; 4, J. Fulton; 5, W. Frerichs; 6, S. Hirsch; 7, J. Bradley; stroke, G. Heuer; coxswain, T. Scannell. Union Boat Club, New York City: Bow, W. Ehnt; 2, P. Ehnt; 3, A. Hunt; 4, A. Berry; 5, B. Merritt; 6, F. Markey; 7, W. O'Brien; stroke, W. Nial; coxswain, G. Briggs, second. Time—4:58½.

Daniels Wins Swimming Race.

Swimming races held yesterday afternoon at the Manhattan Bathing Beach, foot of West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and the Hudson River, attracted a number of prominent local swimmers, among them being a majority of the team of the New York Athletic Club. C. M. Daniels of the New Yorks won the 800-yard handicap from scratch, but, together with the other back markers, was unable to get up in the 100-yard event. The summary:

50-Yard Novice Swim.—Won by F. Wreidt, unattached; O. J. Scheer, unattached, second; George Sceffler, New York A. C., third. Time—0:30 4-5.

100-Yard Handicap.—Won by F. D. Bammon, unattached, (10 seconds;) Harold Warren, New York A. C., (10 seconds,) second; Thomas Webb, New York A. C., (15 seconds,) third. Time 1:12.

800-Yard Handicap.—Won by C. M. Daniels, New York A. C., (scratch;) Raymond Mulvey, unattached, (30 seconds,) second; Charles Rubert, New York A. C., (7 seconds,) third. Time—3:48.

Big *Bear* Market in PIANOS

15 Second-hand *Uprights*

At a Fraction of Their Worth

Very busy days in the Sterling Building even in Midsummer. Our Square Piano Sale two weeks ago brought us the busiest week in years. Then in this past week came our sale of second-hand Uprights, surpassing all our expectations and leaving us with some customers disappointed because they came late in the week and found the Pianos they wanted already sold. To try to satisfy everybody we will put on sale to-morrow fifteen more Second-Hand Uprights at fully as extraordinary price reductions as the last. They were in our workshop undergoing reconstruction, but were not ready because we did not expect to need them before the Autumn. The unusual demand has changed our plans—we have completed them at once, and now offer them at prices that it may be impossible to ever duplicate. That you may form an idea of this offer we mention eight of these Pianos—the other seven are just as desirable:

Original Price.		
$250.00	Billings Upright, boudoir size, bright tone, at	$85.00
$275.00	Gordon Upright, large size, mellow tone, good condition, at	110.00
$250.00	Richardson Upright, fancy carved, mahogany case, modern improvements, looks like new, at	125.00
$300.00	Weser Upright, French walnut, fancy carved case, big, full tone, a bargain, at	190.00
$275.00	Huntington Upright, special export Piano, mahogany case, small size, but full octave, nearly new, at	200.00
$400.00	Sterling Upright, concert grand, mahogany case, taken in exchange for Sterling Baby Grand, at	290.00
$400.00	Sterling Upright, mahogany case, handsomely carved, concert tone, looks like new, at	285.00
$650.00	Sterling Baby Grand, mahogany case, powerful tone, exquisite design, used at several concerts, at	550.00

We know these Pianos are good and that it means much more than buying the kind of second-hand Piano usually sold by those who haven't the proper facilities to do more than brighten up a bit. They have been taken apart by skilled Piano makers, every piece of mechanism thoroughly gone over and reconstructed, which practically means a new Piano. Every one a genuine bargain.

Sterling Upright Piano and Piano Player, $400.00. Slightly Used, Really Worth $650.00.

In this sale we also offer a beautiful Sterling Upright Piano, handsomely finished mahogany case, together with a Piano Player to match, for **$400.00**, really worth $650.00. Both have been used a very short time. An easy way to make $250, if you are after fine music.

Terms to Suit You

If you do not wish to use the Piano before the Autumn a small payment will secure it, and we will hold the instrument subject to your instructions. Our monthly payment plan is a simple one and will be found a practical convenience to those who do not wish to pay the full amount down. The sale commences at 8 o'clock Monday morning and as we have no duplicates of these Pianos, we would urge an early call to avoid disappointment.

The Sterling Piano Co.

Manufacturers

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms: STERLING BUILDING Fulton Street, Corner of Hanover Place, Brooklyn

We Close at 12:30 on Saturdays During July and August

BRYN MAWR POLO VICTORS.

McFadden Fails to Wear Cap and is Hit by the Ball at Rockaway.

One of the most interesting games of polo seen in the present Rockaway tournament was played on the club field yesterday near Cedarhurst, L. I. The two teams from the Bryn Mawr Club, near Philadelphia, were the opponents, and the match was the final competition for the Rockaway Club Cups. Interest was added to the game because each team is entered in the coming championship contest at Narragansett Pier, the second team being an aspirant for the junior event. Notwithstanding the disparity in handicap allowances between the teams, the first team giving the second team six goals at the start, the match was full of excitement, and not until the end of the third period did the first quartet secure the narrow lead of one goal. The stronger players, having picked up their handicap, played a fast game in the final period and eventually won by 11¾ goals to 9.

George McFadden, playing back for the second Bryn Mawr team, narrowly escaped a severe injury through being hit back of the ear by the ball a second after it had been hit with a powerful stroke by a player in his rear. It was feared at first that McFadden, who did some of the best work for his side, was badly hurt, but after a little time had been taken out, McFadden continued play. McFadden was distinctly disobeying the new rule of the Polo Association while playing, as he failed to wear either the regulation polo cap or a proper shield. The accident occurred in the second period, and Foxhall Keene then ordered the injured player to wear his cap for the remainder of the game, which he did. All of the other players wore caps throughout the contest. Summary:

BRYN MAWR 1ST.		BRYN MAWR 2D.	
1. C. R. Snowden	6	1. Alexander Brown	4
2. M. G. Rosengarten	5	2. H. W. Harrison	4
3. A. E. Kennedy	5	3. R. Strawbridge	4
Back. Chas. Wheeler	6	Back. Geo. McFadden	4
Total	22	Total	16

First Period.

Goal.	Made By—	Time.
1	Kennedy, Bryn Mawr 1st	10:30
2	Wheeler, Bryn Mawr 1st	0:30
3	Kennedy, Bryn Mawr 1st	1:00

Second Period.

4	Kennedy, Bryn Mawr 1st	1:30
5	Kennedy, Bryn Mawr 1st	0:30
6	Brown, Bryn Mawr 2d	1:30
7	Rosengarten, Bryn Mawr 1st	1:30
8	Snowden, Bryn Mawr 1st	4:00

Third Period.

9	Kennedy, Bryn Mawr 1st	8:00
10	McFadden, Bryn Mawr 2d	8:00
11	Wheeler, Bryn Mawr 1st	0:30

Fourth Period.

12	Kennedy, Bryn Mawr 1st	1:00
13	Brown, Bryn Mawr 2d	3:30
14	Rosengarten, Bryn Mawr 1st	0:30
15	Rosengarten, Bryn Mawr 1st	7:00

Bryn Mawr 1st, penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

Summary.—Goals earned—Bryn Mawr 1st, 12; Bryn Mawr 2d, 3. Allowed by handicap—Bryn Mawr 2d, 6. Lost by penalties—Bryn Mawr 1st, ¼ of a goal for a safety. Net score—Bryn Mawr 1st, 11¾; Bryn Mawr 2d, 9. Referee—Foxhall P. Keene.

Objects to Vertical Writing.

Superintendent of Schools Cooley is preparing a report on the method of vertical writing, and it is predicted that when the school Trustees have heard it they will for all time to come abolish the straight up and down system of chirography. Trustee Cameron is strongly opposed to vertical writing as taught in the Chicago schools. He says it is not practicable. "It may be good to write love letters, but it is not good to keep books," says Mr. Cameron. "I do not know of a set of books in Chicago where the up and down writing is allowed. Business houses have little use for a boy who can write only in the vertical style."—Chicago Journal.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

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Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people

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This advertisement appears Sunday only.

F. D. Mathews Sons

Special Sale of Trunks and Mackinaw Refrigerators.

Another Sale of Carpet Remnants.

$1.40 Body Brussels Carpet, enough to cover good sized room, for ..... 79c. yd
$1.65 Savonnerie and Bigelow Axminster Carpet, some full rolls, for ..... 98c. yd
Wool Velvet Carpet, 15 to 60 yards to a pattern, for ..... 59c. yd
74c. and 85c. all wool Ingrain Carpet, some full rolls, for ..... 55c. yd
50c. Japanese linen warp Matting, handsome designs, for . 25c. yd

Remnants all grades Carpets, Axminster, Body Brussels, Velvet, for . . . . . 55c. yd
Remnants Oilcloth, all grades 15c. yd
Remnants inlaid Linoleums 39c. yd
25c. Japanese linen warp Matting, all shades, for . . 14c. yd

Panic Prices for Fine Furniture.

To focalize attention preliminary to our August Furniture Sale, we want to emphasize the fact that we sell

Furniture for Less Than Anywhere Else in Greater New York.

This is a bold statement, but the Furniture and prices back it. Your eyes, your experience and judgment you can depend upon. Go through the two floors of sample pieces here and then decide.

We permit no one to undersell us. No matter how cleverly others may talk; no matter what others may claim—we undersell them all.

Quartered oak China Closets, 62 inches high, 33 inches wide, bent glass ends and casters, at $9.98
Quartered oak box seat Dining Chair, piano polished, at $1.48
Golden oak leather seat Rockers, high back, turned spindles and shaped arms $1.98
Golden oak 5-foot Dining Tables, top 30x42, solid oak and well finished $3.25
Sideboards, solid oak, 81 inches high, 42 inches wide, with French bevel plate 14x24 mirror, at $10.75
Couches, open construction, upholstered in best possible manner, covered in fancy velours $8.75
Golden oak cane seat Dining Chairs, brace arms and high back 98c
Golden oak Chiffoniers, French bevel plate 15x20 mirror, 5 deep drawers, solid oak and well finished $6.75

White Enameled Iron Beds, 4.6, 4.0, 3.6, 3.0 Sizes, From $1.95 Upward. All Iron Frame Woven Wire Springs, 4.6, 4.0, 3.6, 3.0 Sizes, From $1.95 Up. Excelsior Mattresses, Cotton Top, Full Size, $1.95. All Other Grades Reduced in Proportion.

The above prices sound ridiculous, but come and see these splendid values. While the quantity lasts we will sell them at these very low prices.

Also Parlor Suits and Parlor Tables at correspondingly low prices, regardless of cost.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

26 to 42 Flatbush Ave., Junction Fulton St.

Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon.

A DOUBLE SALE OF SKIRTS

Two greater values have probably never been offered.

Women's Walking Skirts, black and colors, in voiles, Panama cloth, men's wear fabrics and checks and mixtures; a great variety of styles, including pretty plaited effects; regular $5.00 Skirts, at $2.89

Women's

WHISPERS FROM WIND AND WAVE.

Daily Dips at Jersey Coast Resorts—Seen, Heard, and Talked About at Many Points

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 23.—The sixth annual exhibit of the Horse Show resulted in a display of fashion, the like of which has not been witnessed here in years.

It is no wonder that the heart of the pessimistic bachelor throbs just a trifle faster when he comes to the seashore for his vacation, for that is where the Summer girl is to be found in all her radiant glory. And the Summer girl is here. One can see her on the beach in bathing attire, reclining in the comfortable rolling chair, or listening to the band concerts on the beach. There were any number of pretty girls here this week. Many of them came down to see the Horse Show, among them being Miss Belle Beach of New York, considered one of the best feminine whips in the country; Miss Holloway, also of New York, whose entries at the Horse Show captured many blue ribbons, and Miss Cynthia Roche, daughter of Mrs. Burke-Roche of Newport.

Those having an interest in the Horse Show were registered at the Hotel Windsor, but all attended the weekly dances given by Charles R. Myers of the Rudolf.

Owing to the fact that the channel at the Inlet was not deep enough to permit a large craft to enter, the yacht Haida, owned by Max C. Fleischman of Cincinnati, brother to Mayor Fleischman of that city, was obliged to anchor off Young's Pier. This is the first time the yacht has ever visited these waters.

The Baroness St. Marc, who is the daughter of G. Jason Waters, President of the Atlantic City Horse Show Association, accompanied by her husband, Baron St. Marc of Paris, was the central figure among the social colony at the exhibit this week.

"The Boardwalk Parade" is now being played by every musical organization in the city, and the great throng on the boardwalk passes along the popular esplanade keeping time to this lively two-step. The free distribution of music that a certain publishing company is making on Young's Pier has flooded the resort with a variety of harmony, the like of which has never before been experienced. Airs of all kinds, rendered in all manner of known and a few unknown keys, are played, sung, or whistled throughout the city, and if music has charms the resort has been musically hypnotized.

In order to insure bathers from drowning and other mishaps when in the surf Mayor Stoy has increased the number of lifeguards, ordered erected on the beach an emergency hospital tent, and placed in command Beach Physician Beckwith, who has full charge of the lifeguards.

ASBURY PARK'S INTERESTS.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 23.—Tonight, for the first time since the Fourth of July, Asbury Park's three hundred hotels and boarding houses are filled with guests. The boardwalk is filled with promenaders, and three thousand assembled in the Casino to hear Lillian Blauvelt and other artists sing.

Four hundred dentists—most of them Jerseymen—have been here this week in attendance upon the thirty-fourth annual convention of the New Jersey State Dental Society. The "Hornets," as the Jersey pain-easers are professionally designated, made the Hotel Columbia their headquarters. Thursday evening they gave a smoker and sociable to their visiting professional friends and their relatives. On Wednesday the annual meeting of the Retail Merchants' Association of New Jersey was held at the Hotel Fenimore.

Asbury Park hotel men and merchants are greatly incensed against their neighbors across Wesley Lake—the Ocean Grove officials—for their attempt to induce the railroad companies to abandon Sunday trains for North Asbury Park. Common Council and the Hotel Keepers' Association met this week and petitioned the railroad officials to continue the service, and assurances have been given that the Sunday train schedule will be retained.

Entries for the baby parade are coming in slowly. Thus far but thirty names have been recorded. Fifty silver cups have been secured as prizes for the several events.

Night sea bathing is promised for next month by the lessee of the bathing establishments on the shore front. The innovation is for the benefit of the business men summering here. The temperature of the ocean this week has averaged 72 degrees.

The advertised weekly dances in the Casino and Arcade have been abandoned. Bandmaster Pryor refused to furnish music for the dance scheduled for this week, so the function was called off. Pryor's musical organization has made a decided hit with the Summer residents. He has arranged a musical festival for the first week in August, when his band, together with Innis's Metropolitan Orchestra, will unite for a series of concerts.

Asbury Park's Fishing Club, which is composed of visiting and resident anglers, took possession of its cozy clubhouse on the Fishing Pier this week. The structure was built by the city, and is for the exclusive use of the club members. Next month the club will hold its annual casting contest. Saturday, July 30, the Deal Lake Canoe Club will hold its annual regatta on Deal Lake. The races will include men's doubles, mixed doubles, women's doubles, sculls, and a tub race.

The Aragan Hotel Company was incorporated this week at Trenton. It is a corporation composed of local capitalists, who intend building a modern all-the-year-round hotel on the ocean front in the vicinity of Deal Lake. Negotiations are now pending for the site, and it is the purpose of the company to begin building operations at once.

LONG BRANCH NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 23.—Next week will be considered the banner one for July. It is "horse show week," and cottage and hotel guests are getting themselves in readiness for the event. It promises to be the best show the association has ever given. A number of New Yorkers will be present. The show will take place at Hollywood, July 27 and 28.

Among those who have already purchased boxes are Edward Wasserman, Daniel O'Day, Alfred Nathan, Alfred Adler, Jacob Rothschild, H. Bamberger, Henry Seligman, Isaac N. Speegelberg, B. N. Baruch, Adolph Lewishon, W. Carlton, S. W. Glazier, I. R. Benjamin, S. K. Lichenstein, F. E. Vogel, S. R. Guggenheim, A. N. Brady, J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., M. A. Kohn, Fred Lewisohn, T. J. O'Donohue, Thomas Byrnes, Edward Murphy, Jr., Arthur McAleenan, R. F. Carman, John McClure, Fred Gerken, Randolph Guggenheimer, George Andrews, J. H. Farley, M. J. Drummond, Peter McDonnell, J. B. Greenhut, C. M. Kahn, J. D. Mora, F. W. Woolworth, Leo Speyer, and I. V. Brokaw.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton F. Keen, who own a handsome residence at South Elberon, have had a tennis court laid out. Mr. Keen is a brother of United States Senator John Kean.

Nat Goodwin gave a vaudeville show at the Hollywood Hotel on Tuesday night which was well attended by a number of New Yorkers.

The Ocean Avenue driveway was never in better condition, and a new boulevard and a permanent boardwalk, which the city proposes to build, will make this resort one of the most attractive to be found.

BELMAR IS GAY.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, July 23.—With full dress and fancy dress hops and progressive euchres at the prominent hotels and at the handsome quarters of the Belmar Club, society folk here this week have had a delightfully pleasant social time. The weekly full dress at the Columbia is an event which attracts many.

Bathing this year at Belmar is superb, owing to the jetties erected along the entire ocean front. A fine, broad, level beach has been built, where throngs of people while away the hours watching those who go down into the sea in bathing costumes.

The Belmar Club continues to be an attraction, and its progressive Board of Governors is ever on the alert for new pleasures to entertain the members and their friends.

An event on Shark River, somewhat out of the ordinary, took place last Saturday afternoon, under the auspices of the Belmar Yacht Club. It was a ladies' sailing race. The yacht crews were composed of ladies, friends of club members, and they handled their crafts admirably. In a spanking breeze the ten-mile course was covered, and not a skirt ruffle dampened, contrary to the forebodings of the timid ones, who predicted all sorts of trouble. The Hornet, W. H. Carpenter's new yacht, came out the victor. She was sailed by Mrs. Blanche Bennett-Shrieve and Mrs. William H. Carpenter.

Much interest is centred in the series of races now being contested by the yacht club.

A fancy dress carnival for children took place at Jackson's pavilion Wednesday evening.

MUSIC AT OCEAN GROVE.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 23.—An audience that completely filled the large Auditorium, and made up of cottagers from Long Branch, Elberon, Allenhurst, Belmar, Spring Lake, and other near-by resorts, enjoyed the concert given this evening by Mme. Schumann-Heink. Mme. Heink was assisted by the Hungarian violinist, Dezso Nemes, and Mme. Melitta Nemes, a pupil of Rubinstein. Julian Walker sang, and the Ocean Grove Festival Chorus of 300 voices also took part in the enjoyable entertainment. Next Saturday evening Musical Director Tali Esen Morgan and his singers and players will render Gaul's oratorio of "The Holy City."

Bishops and lay members of the Northern and Southern branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church have been holding a joint conference here this week for the purpose of revising the common catechism of the two bodies. The Bishops present include S. M. Merrill of Chicago, John M. Walden of Cincinnati, A. Coke Smith of Norfolk, Va., and W. W. Duncan of Spartansburg, S. C. They completed their work to-day.

Reformers from all parts of the country have been here this week attending the conferences of the Woman's Suffrage Association, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the National Temperance Society. The latter organization is now in session, and the silver anniversary sermon is to be preached to-morrow morning by its President, the Rev. Dr. David Stuart Dodge of New York. The Rev. Dr. Locke of Brooklyn will preach to-morrow evening.

Instead of there being 200 places where liquor is sold under Government sanction, as was charged recently by the Rev. Ernest A. Boom of Trenton, the officials of the internal revenue department say there are only two, and the men holding the Government permits are both owners of drug stores. Parson Boom is to be asked by the camp meeting officials to withdraw his statement.

The National Sunshine Society will have charge of the meetings on Monday next, and on the following day the eighth annual Seaside Bible Conference will begin a five days' session.

GOLF TOURNAMENTS AT CAPE MAY

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 23.—It has been delightfully cool here, and, while the thermometer has ranged about the nineties in the inland it has ranged about the eighties here during the day, and there has always been a coolness at night, and on some evenings blankets have been required to keep the visitors comfortable. The surf bathing has been excellent, although at times the water has been a trifle cool. The ocean's edge is a scene of animation between 11 and 1 o'clock, which is the popular bathing hour here. Cape May, unlike many resorts, has its bathing hour always at the same time of the day, and the evenness and regularity of the beach does not make bathing depend upon a certain time of the tide.

The activity on the golf links during the present week has been caused by the large number of events being given. On Monday the women's handicap tournament was played, while on Tuesday and Wednesday a round robin tournament was started which lasted until yesterday. This afternoon there will be a Scotch foursome and the regular eighteen-hole handicap tournament. These tournaments are now in their seventh week, and the points are getting pretty well distributed among the better players of the club, and as a consequence there is an active rivalry among those who desire to win the season's cup which will be awarded in September to the player having the largest number of points. It is probable that during the first two weeks in August matches will be played between teams from the Cape May Club and the Atlantic City Club. The first match will probably be played on the Atlantic links at Pleasantville, which are ten miles from Atlantic City proper, and the second match will be played at Cape May. Should there be a tie the third match will be played at Atlantic City.

This afternoon the Cape May Yacht Club will formally open its clubhouse at Schellinger's Landing with a dinner and a yacht race.

SPRING LAKE'S SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, July 23.—The New Monmouth Hotel was filled to its capacity at the end of the first week. Throngs of people still continue to apply for rooms. The success of the New Monmouth, under the present efficient and liberal management, is assured.

The Essex and Sussex, the Breakers, the Allain, Hotel Ruskin, the Wilburton, and the Colonial are entertaining many guests.

The popular out-of-door exercise in vogue here at present is centred on the golf links of the Spring Lake Golf and Country Club. Numerous coaching and automobile parties are daily entertained at the New Monmouth, and Spring Lake is fast regaining its old-time popularity.

The trolley cars will be running over the new double trolley track, connecting Spring Lake with Belmar and Asbury Park, at the end of the coming week. The innovation is one that is hailed with pleasure by residents here, and the road will be liberally patronized by trolley parties.

A horse mackerel, weighing over 500 pounds was captured one day this week by members of the Irons fish pound crew, located near the inlet at Wreck Pond. The fish was nine feet long and measured five feet at its largest circumference. The caudal, or tail fins, were nearly twenty inches across from tip to tip. The fish was shipped to New York.

$70,000 for Avon Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

AVON, July 23.—The Borough of Avon will in a short time issue bonds in the sum of $70,000 for the purchase of the sewer and water systems and beach front, now owned by the Avon-by-the-Sea Land and Improvement Company, and also to liquidate the cost of a number of contemplated improvements.

The Mayor and Council of Avon will adopt the regular procedure, pass the necessary resolutions recommending the proposed bond issue, gain consents, hold an election, and pass the required ordinances. The Avon-by-the-Sea Land and Improvement Company is to receive $50,000 for its possessions here.

The former bond issue of the borough made for the purpose, and with the intention of erecting sewer and water systems, will be dropped and the bonds canceled.

Cotillion for Charity at Arverne.

Special to The New York Times.

ARVERNE, July 23.—On Tuesday evening the Subscription Cotillion League will give a Japanese ball for charity at the Arverne Hotel Casino. The ball will be strictly by invitation. The Chairman is Daniel W. Blumenthal. Louis May of Arverne will lead the cotillion. In addition to the novel dances that are to be given, a number of professional numbers will be offered.

BAZAAR AT ALLENHURST.

Novelties at a Fair Given by Woman's Guild of St. Andrew's.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENHURST, N. J., July 23.—A bowling tournament for women was the feature of the week at the Allenhurst Club. It was held last evening. Among the bowlers were Florence Van Cott, Mabel Forsythe, Helen Cockrell, Georgia Gray, Helen Forsythe, and Jane Swindell. Two gold medals were awarded the holders of, the high scores. Thursday evening a musicale was given at the club. The performers were Mme. Adah Benzing, Monroe Salisbury, and Miss Mary Delavan. The two last named appeared in the playlet, "A Bit of Old China."

The annual bazaar of the Woman's Guild of St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea will be held in the pavilion at Allenhurst, N. J., Tuesday, from 2 to 7 P. M. This affair attracts annually not only people of the neighborhood of Deal Beach and Allenhurst, but those of the entire district from Elberon to Spring Lake. The attractions will embrace several novelties this year. The tables will be in charge of the following-named ladies: Books, Mrs. Henry Taylor Wright; ice cream, Mrs. Robert W. Steele; fancy articles, Mrs. James G. Payne; toys, Mrs. Shoemaker; dolls, Mrs. Fred Gerken; fishing pond, Mrs. James Wray Cleveland; candy, Miss Edith Creighton; lemonade, Mrs. Oakley; cake, Miss C. K. Ward.

Mrs. George L. Record, palmist, has volunteered her services for the occasion. The officers of the guild are Mrs. Henry Taylor Wright of Spier Avenue, to whom donations of fancy articles, cakes, &c., may be sent; Mrs. R. W. Steele, Treasurer, of Corlies Avenue, who will receive financial contributions, and Miss Caroline Remsen Ward, Secretary.

The guild embraces in its membership many prominent women of New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. Its bazaar last year netted over $900.

POINT PLEASANT PASTIMES.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, July 23.—It is now definitely settled that the company owning the Point Pleasant trolley system is about to sell its holdings to another corporation, the change to go into effect about the end of the month. It is also rumored that the new purchasers intend to connect the road with the Spring Lake and Belmar trolley, which improvement has long been desired by Summer visitors and permanent residents here. It is asserted on all sides that such a move will materially aid in attracting visitors to this pretty and attractive resort.

The semi-weekly dances at the Ocean Casino were resumed for the Summer on Monday evening. T. Francis Crawley is master of ceremonies. The dances are held on Monday and Thursday evenings of each week.

The natives along the Jersey coast, and particularly in Ocean County, have "caught on" to the bungalow styles of living, and nearly all the new homes of the humbler sort are now being built in that style. About forty of these bungalow homes have been erected at Point Pleasant and are occupied by their owners during the Summer months.

A Shooting Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, July 23.—The annual shooting tournament under the auspices of the New Jersey State Rifle Association will be held on the Sea Girt Range, Sept. 1 to 10. Many important State and National matches will be contested. Life at the State camp has been unusually quiet this week, with only the routine dress parades to break the monotony. Gov. Murphy is at the "Little White House" with his staff. The 6 o'clock drills daily attract thousands of visitors.

DANCING AT WATER GAP.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, July 23.—Perfect weather has drawn an immense crowd to the "Paradise of America" to enjoy its varied features, both social and athletic. At its height of glory is the season here, and all the resorts and cottages are occupied. The Saturday night hop at the Kittatinny was attended by 300 Water Gap visitors. The same night a large dance was held at the Glenwood. The Glenwood baseball team was defeated by the All Collegiates of Stroudsburg by 8 runs to 6. Progressive euchre of sixteen tables was held at the Kittatinny on Thursday evening. Golf, tennis, boating, fishing, hunting, and bathing are the principal features of the day's doings at this resort, while hops, luncheons, dinner-dances, musicale, entertainments, and whist, pinochle, and euchre parties are held nightly.

Tableaus at Hount Pocono.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, July 23.—Moving along in an enjoyable way is the season here, and the heavy arrival of the past week has added to the gayety of the resort. A week or two more will find the season at its height. Cool breezes and delightful weather make the enjoyment of Pocono scenery all the stronger. In social events the past week has been unusually prolific, and hardly a night passes without several card parties, musicals, and hops. The tableaux vivants in aid of the hospital have been changed from the night of the 23d of July to the 30th. They are to be given in the Montanesca, and will be the season's events. Golf on the new links, tennis, riding, hunting, and fishing are as popular as ever.

Crowds at Stroudsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, July 23.—Never before have so many Summer visitors thronged to the hotels in this vicinity. The heated weather of the past week, so oppressive in the city, becomes pleasant when tempered by the cool breezes that sweep down from the Pocono Mountains, and it is likely that the billiard tables will have to be utilized for lodging purposes if the present rush continues. A popular form of diversion is golf, and many games are played daily on the local links. Tramps and drives are means of pleasure to many, with an occasional euchre party or informal hop in the evening to round out the day's enjoyment. On Saturday a large crowd witnessed the baseball game between Stroudsburg and Dover.

Bushkill's Latest Fad.

Special to The New York Times.

BUSHKILL, July 23.—Bushkill is steadily growing in popularity, as the number of visitors will bear out. The arrivals of the past week have been numerous, and if the crowd still pours in visitors will have to sleep on cots and in every vacant space of the different resorts. The visitors amuse themselves during the day by driving, boating, golfing, mountain climbing, and tennis playing, and the evenings are spent in dancing and card playing. A new fad here is walking parties. The barn dance given at the Water Front House was an enjoyable affair.

GREENWICH ENTERTAINMENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 23.—Sports and entertainments at Edgewood Inn during the past week have been very numerous, and the programme for the coming week promises to be equally enjoyable.

The two loving cups, prizes for the bowling tournament which was in progress last week, were won by Miss Ruth Richardson and John Aspegren. Twenty couples participated in the tournament. Tuesday morning Mrs. J. W. Wenman gave a bridge whist party in the ladies' parlor, afterward entertaining at a special luncheon in the main dining hall. Wednesday evening Mrs. Wenman gave a dinner party, at which eleven guests were present. The table was handsomely decorated in pink.

The ladies of the inn have organized a Foreign Travel Club. Tuesday evening a very enjoyable concert was given by the Harmony Male Quartet of New York. On Thursday evening a progressive bridge party was given by the guests of the inn, appropriate prizes being given by the hotel. For the coming week an elaborate subscription concert at the inn is promised.

BLOCK ISLAND VISITORS.

Many New Yorkers at Rhode Island Resort—Steamboat War.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., July 23.—Visitors pour in from every direction, but particularly from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the South and West. The houses are rapidly filling up, and there is an unusually large number of people at the hotels booked for long periods, some of them running well into September.

The fishing is still excellent, both for deep sea and fresh water varieties, and the pleasure boats are in commission from early dawn until dark.

The beach is in surpassingly good condition, and thousands daily dabble and paddle and swim in the surf or in the still water under the shelter of the breakwater.

While the devotees of fashion at the big hotels appear in full dress costume at dinner and are resplendent in diamonds at the evening functions, by far the larger majority come here principally for rest and are disinclined to put on any frills and furbelows.

The cottagers are doing considerable entertaining.

There has been much excitement here recently over a steamboat war between two rival lines. Instead of the usual method adopted of cutting rates, one of the parties has refused permission for the other boat to land at the dock because they have an old boat out of commission lying there. There are many technical legal points involved, but the party which has been holding possession of the dock refused to move its boat, and a week ago to-day the other party moved it back out of the way. This precipitated an attempt to move her back by force, which was frustrated, and there the matter hangs. Each party seems to be waiting for the other to make the first move, and the undercurrent of excitement is intense.

Mid Ocean, the Summer paper published here for almost twenty years, is being edited this season by Miss Myrtis A. Millikin, a graduate of Pembroke College, (Brown University.)

A large number of visitors call at the wireless station of The Providence Journal, on Mohegan Bluffs, to observe the workings of wireless telegraphy.

All the regular telegraphing by cable and land lines has to be done either from the Ocean View or the Hygeia Hotel. Long-distance telephonic communication can be secured at the central office, at the Ocean View Hotel, or at C. C. Ball's store, on old Post Office Square.

The New York Sunday papers get here about 10 A. M. by means of a tug, which brings them over from Stonington, Conn., and they are also brought over by newsboys on the various steamers, which arrive about 1 P. M.

Golf and tennis are as popular as ever, and the championship series of ball games between the Spring House and the Ocean View Hotel employes for the crimson banner given as a prize last season by A. D. Ellis of Monson, Mass., one of the Summer residents, draw large crowds and are watched with intense interest. Up to date the honors are even, the teams being well matched.

VISITORS TO NARRAGANSETT.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 23.—The New Casino Tennis Club, headed by Edward Gray, opened its courts for practice play on Wednesday. Its membership is limited to twenty members, including some of the most prominent amateurs of the Pier. At the Point Judith Country Club a woman's tennis tournament was opened Thursday.

For a trophy Mrs. Joseph Leidy of Philadelphia has offered a handsome silver cup. Gladstone Green, the new tennis courts recently arranged, were opened Thursday afternoon and practice play will be held there daily.

On Monday Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed drove over from Newport with a smart four-in-hand and a party of seven, whom she entertained at luncheon in the Grecian Gardens. In the party were Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Louis Brugiere, Miss Maria De Barril, and William Hoffman. They were joined by Miss Beatrice Kinney at luncheon on the Gladstone Green. After luncheon Miss Beatrice Kinney took the party for an automobile trip down Ocean Road in her touring car. On Tuesday Mrs. William A. Slater of Washington, D. C., who is a cottager here, entertained a party of seven at luncheon in the Grecian Gardens. Daily after the bath many of the cottage colony and Summer folk from the various hotels have assembled at the Casino, where in the early afternoon the terrace has presented an animated appearance.

Dancing continues to be popular at the Pier, and, aside from the semi-weekly hops at the Casino, which have already become fashionable, and the Friday night hops at the Metawerson, a series of dances will be inaugurated at Lyman's Little Casino on Tuesday night given by the new Cotillion just formed at the Pier.

On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones sailed over to the Pier with a merry yachting party from Newport, on the Narada. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Willets E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Beach, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Rollins Morse, and Woodbury Kane. The party visited Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Leidy, and were entertained at Belvoir on the Rocks.

Mrs. Eugene A. Philbin of New York gave a 5 o'clock tea at East Seafield cottage on Wednesday afternoon, complimentary to Mrs. George Harding and Mrs. Frank Gould Brown, to which many cottagers were invited.

Alton Wiles, a miniature portrait painter of London, England, who was here last Summer, has returned to Narragansett and is registered at the Gladstone.

Mrs. Joseph Leidy of Philadelphia gave a tea at Belvoir on the Rocks Thursday afternoon.

At the Point Judith Country Club Henry B. Kane of New York and Arthur Hale of Philadelphia gave dinners on Thursday evening.

THE LENOX SOCIAL MILL.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 23.—The whole chain of Berkshire Hills hotels from Vermont to Connecticut are teeming with guests. Travel into the Berkshires has been heavier than ever before, and the railway companies are alert to the increased number of visitors. This week a new route from Boston to Stockbridge and Lenox was inaugurated by the way of Hartford to Canaan, Conn., connecting with the Berkshire Division of the Consolidated Road. Four-hour trains to New York and direct connection with the east and west have improved railroad service beyond all former years.

Country life, patterned from that lived in England, is being followed. There is in early morning much riding and sports, in the afternoon walking and inspection of the large estates, and at night congenial dinner parties.

Giraud Foster won the weekly handicap at the Lenox Golf Club Thursday with the low card of 77, while Mortimer M. Singer of New York captured the July handicap earlier in the week. Dr. H. Cecil Haven and Malcolm McBurney were tied this week for the Stockbridge Trophy.

Several tennis events have attracted notice. In the mixed doubles at the Lenox Club Mrs. William B. O. Field and S. Warren Sturgis won, defeating Miss Margaret Curtis of Boston and Mr. Birkhead in a close contest. At Wheatleigh, the Henry H. Cook place, where his daughter, Mrs. Carlos De Heredia, entertained this week, Mrs. Field also won the singles, defeating Miss Evelyn Leonard of New York in the finals. The women's doubles were won by Miss Heloise Meyer and Miss Frances Crocker of New York. In the clock golf tournament at the Hotel Aspinwall, Miss Hitchcock of Pittsburg won with a score of 21. Miss Ransom of Philadelphia was second with a card of 22.

Miss Sleigher of Troy made the record catch of pickerel at Lake Mahkeenac this week, landing a fine string after two hours' angling one afternoon.

Some years ago John E. Parsons of New York built a chapel in the little hamlet of New Lenox as a memorial for a daughter, Helen, who died in Florida. St. Helen's Chapel was the name given it. This week on Thursday and Friday the members of the church gave a sale, in which they were assisted by prominent members of New York society, who waited on tables and sold lemonade at 50 cents a glass. The result was the receipt of a goodly sum of money for the church society. Both Mr. and Mrs. Parsons attended the sale and assisted in its success.

Near-by Long Island Resorts

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 23.—The beautiful days of the past week have caused much rejoicing among Southampton's Summer residents. During the past week the beach has become very popular.

A children's cake sale for the benefit of the Southampton Fresh Air Home was held at the Appletrees, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Thursday afternoon. Five o'clock tea was served. The children who had charge of the affair, with the assistance of some of their parents, were Emily Coe, Rosalie Coe, Martha Kobbé, Cecelia May, Sallie Manice, Eleanor Steele, Agnes Edgar. Mrs. William Manice acted as Treasurer for the children. Financially as well as socially the sale was a great success.

The Shinnecock Hills Golf Club will hold its regular sweepstakes handicap tournament this afternoon. There are a large number of entries. Among the entries are N. Edgar, W. H. Crittenden, W. A. Putnam, R. H. Robertson, H. Russell, C. G. Coakley, J. M. Thomas, H. A. James, S. K. De Forrest, A. H. Larkin, H. O. Wood, D. M. Marvin, A. B. Boardman, M. J. O'Brien, T. G. Thomas. Last Saturday's sweepstake was won by Newbold Edgar, who also won the point handicap held on Saturday last.

A large number of Eastern Suffolk County business men are soon to petition the Long Island Railroad Company to add another "Cape Horn" train to its schedule.

The Rev. Dr. W. W. Battershall preached a parting discourse to a large congregation at St. Andrew's Dune Church last Sunday morning and sailed for Europe on Monday, where he will spend the remainder of the season. No permanent arrangement has yet been made to supply the pulpit for the remainder of the season. To-morrow Bishop Greer will take charge of the service.

The annual tennis tournament of the Meadow Club will take place during the second week in August.

The gold medal oratorical contest will be held this evening in Agawam Hall.

The fair held for the benefit of the Southampton Fresh Air Home, at The Appletons, Mrs. Henry E. Coe's magnificent country seat, yesterday afternoon, was one of the most satisfactory social events of the season. Those in charge of the affair were the Misses Nellie Manice, Eleanor Steele, Emily Coe, Cecilia May, Rosalie Coe, and Agnes Edgar.

MOONLIGHT BATHING.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, July 23.—The social whirl has been swifter than usual this week, and has a fitting wind-up this evening in the fancy dress dance at the clubhouse. This is an annual affair.

The club has been a busy place this week, for there has been a round of entertainments, private for the most part. On Wednesday evening the usual euchre for club members was held, and there were forty players. Prizes were won by Mrs. R. Dreyer, Mrs. Topping, Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Provine. After the euchre Rupert Ryley, one of the best-known club members, gave a "tiffin" in the dining room to fifteen friends.

On Thursday the Misses Cosgrove, who are spending the season at the Sea Cliff House, entertained a party of young ladies at luncheon. On Thursday evening Frank M. Trevoe of New York gave a reunion dinner at the clubhouse. Covers were laid for thirty-four. On Tuesday afternoon a ladies' euchre was given at the home of Mrs. Richard Dreyer, Mrs. J. E. Hoffman of Brooklyn was the prize winner.

On Thursday evening the second open-air concert was rendered at Pirie Park by the Sea Cliff Band. There was a large audience, and the good music was thoroughly enjoyed.

Moonlight bathing promises to be popular next week when the tides and the moon are both right in the evening from 8 to 10. The pavilion keepers on such occasions keep their places open and the shore is usually very lively after dinner.

EASTHAMPTON AMUSEMENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTHAMPTON, July 23.—While the cottage colony has been complete for nearly a fortnight and the hotels are accommodating many visitors, the social life of the resort has not yet attained its height. The middle of August, however, will bring the climax of the season, for then the villas will witness many house parties and that gayety characteristic of fashionable resorts.

One of the delightful events of the week was Miss Ruth Bedford Moran's reading from Stephen Phillips's tragedy, "Paola and Francesca," in the studio on Tuesday afternoon.

This afternoon the Silver Cross Society is holding its candy and fancy sale on the Presbyterian Church lawn. A substantial sum will be realized for the benefit of the church.

Equestrian sport is more popular this Summer than hitherto, and the smooth bridle paths are frequented every morning by horseback riders.

Two new cups, to be given as prizes in the ladies' golf handicap and men's golf handicap, have been added to the array already on exhibition at the Maidstone Club.

Baseball is being restored to popularity, and an interesting series of match games are being played with teams in the adjacent villages. On Aug. 18 the Maidstone Club, representing the Summer residents, will play a game with the local team.

YACHTING AT WATER MILL.

Special to The New York Times.

WATER MILL, July 23.—A series of dances to be held on Friday evenings and a series of euchres on Saturday evenings throughout the Summer have been arranged by the Country Club.

The attention of yacht enthusiasts in Water Mill and vicinity is focused upon the second race of the Mecox Bay Yacht Club, which will take place this afternoon over the usual triangular course on Mecox Bay. In the first race held last Saturday, which gave the winner one point toward the Mecox Cup, five boats were brought out—Alert, owned by Mortimer O'Brien; Constance II., owned by Frederick W. Littlefield; Wickapogue, owned by Lewis W. Fowler; Arrow, owned by George A. Griffin, and Modoc, owned by Edward F. Sayre. After an interesting race the Wickapogue finished first. The Mecox Cup is offered by George A. Griffin. In order to hold the cup three races must be won. This afternoon's race is for the Cauchois Cup, offered by F. A. Cauchois, and will also count as the second race toward the Mecox Cup.

Through the generosity of Samuel McConnell the Water Mill baseball players will be provided with uniforms. A diamond has been laid out at the Country Club, where games will be played throughout the season.

Long Beach German.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 23.—The german given Friday night by Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dick to the guests of the Long Beach Hotel was so successful that a movement is afoot to hold another—this time a subscription affair—on the first Friday in August. The cotillion figures were the most novel and elaborate ever seen at this resort, and the favors were attractive. In the first figure, "the steeplechase," low hurdles in exact reproduction of those on the steeplechase course at the Morris Park racetrack were placed about the ballroom floor. The dancers drove each other over these, ladies and gentlemen bounding and slipping over the polished floor, in a wild race for the favors, little jeweled whips and silk caps. The literary set have written a play, which is to be produced next Friday evening in the theatre of the Long Beach Hotel.

Bath Beach Amusements.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH BEACH, July 23.—The season is nearly at its zenith at the Fort Lowery Hotel, Bath Beach, L. I. The hotel accommodates nearly 700, and at the rate people are arriving it will be filled to its capacity in another week. The hotel has its own orchestra, and there is dancing nightly, with a big hop on Saturday night. On Thursday evening there was a progressive whist party in the parlors. Although the boating, sailing, and bathing are fine, the guests at the Lowery are devoting much attention to tennis and bowling, particularly the latter.

AT SHELTER ISLAND.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, July 23.—The oppressive heat has held aloof from Shelter Island and indoor gayety and outdoor recreations have suffered little diminution. Tennis and golf have been played with their usual zest, while at the hotels evening card parties, germans, and musicales have filled in the measure of enjoyment.

A distinctive feature of the social life at this resort is the important part assumed by the little folk, for whom special means of entertainment are provided. One of the delightful events of the week was the german which Mrs. E. Queen gave to a number of the children at the Manhanset.

There have been many handsome new yachts at the Shelter Island Yacht Club's anchorage during the past few days, prominent among them being Thetis, Lorelie, Snug, Alcabe, Comfort, Koboid, Heron, Miladi, Leslie, and Belle.

Charles Lane Poor has been entertaining a company of friends on his yacht, the Mira, in the waters about Bar Harbor.

The vocal solos given by the Misses McDonald and Gifford at the Prospect House are much enjoyed.

What Bellport Offers.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLPORT, July 23.—Yachting is ranking precedent above all other outdoor sports at this resort, among the clever handlers of yachts being many young women. Among some of the yachtsmen are J. P. Knapp, R. G. Rowley, A. B. Boyd, and George Droste. The links of the Bellport Golf Club continue to be crowded on Saturday afternoons. G. B. Adams, a member or the Summer colony, has been playing some remarkable games. The idea of uniting the golf and yachting clubs and bringing them under a country club is finding marked favor here. At the Goldthwaite House this week has witnessed a bewildering succession of dances, dinners, and card parties. Tuesday evenings have been reserved for dances by the little folk.

LID IS NOW ON AT BAR HARBOR

Summer Colony Indignant at War on Liquor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, July 23.—Things have been looking up a bit at this resort. Dinner parties, luncheons, and teas have been sprinkled all through the week. Some of the larger weekly events were begun, and the remainder of them will begin next week.

The first of the regular weekly dinner dances was held at the Kebo Valley Club to-night, and a number of the Kebo set were on hand. The Ladies' Whist Club has begun its weekly meetings, and they will continue to play each Wednesday morning at the parlors of the Swimming Club. Next Wednesday evening hops will begin at the Malvern, and on Thursday the dancing class will have its first hop.

The war on liquor is once more on at this resort as a result of politics, and from now on those who wish to get wines to their cottages for dinners will have to be as stealthy as last Summer. The Sheriff of the county was here last week, and notified the dealers that the lid would be put on again. The edict caused genuine disgust among the Summer cottagers, as an attempt to enforce the prohibitory law only leads to wholesale lawbreaking and the sale of adulterated spirits. Bar Harbor is suffering this year from the unreasonable enforcement last Summer of a law that has been in the Maine Constitution ever since the State was admitted, and many are declaring that they will not return to this resort again until they can have wines sent to them without having a Deputy Sheriff trailing on behind the caterer's wagon.

The first dance of the Swimming Club, which was to have been held last Saturday night, was postponed, as the new ballroom was not in shape for the event. The dance will be held Monday night, and will hereafter be a weekly event.

Sailing has taken hold of Bar Harbor this year with a herculean grasp. Each day when the thirty-one-footers race there is a crowd down on the shore as well as following the race in steam launches and yachts.

With the many improvements in the swimming pool there is an ever increasing interest in this sport. The pool is crowded every morning, more than 100 persons being in when the sun is at its height.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Hegarty Wright of Philadelphia gave a small dinner party on Sunday night.

Gregory Wilenken, the newly appointed Financial Secretary of the Russian Legation, has been here for some days in consultation with Count Cassini. He was at the Louisburg, and after a ten days' trip to New York will return for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery entertained a party of eight at their cottage at dinner on Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt entertained a small party at dinner on Saturday evening.

Diplomats are still coming to Bar Harbor for the Summer, so fine, in fact, that some one out at dinner the other evening suggested that this resort had better be called "Little Washington." His Excellency R. D. van Swinderen, Minister of Holland to Washington, arrived this week at the Malvern, and will spend the Summer here. Others of the Diplomatic colony here are Baron Hengelmuller, Count Cassini, M. Hauge, M. Brun, and a number of attachés of several legations.

The yacht Vigilant, cup defender in 1893, has been in the harbor for over a week. She is now flying the pennant of the Eastern Yacht Club, and is owned by L. A. Ames of Boston, who is cruising on her with his family.

The Eastern Yacht Club is expected here on its eastern cruise to-day. On Monday the club will have a regatta for all sorts of sailing boats in this harbor. There will be a special race of the Bar Harbor one-design class of Herreshoff thirty-one-footers.

Archbishop

Seek Cooling Breezes On Lofty Mountain Heights

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, July 23.—The heat of the past week added to the number of people summering here has filled up a number of the hotels. It has also brought about a demand for cottages. Dr. S. W. Goodrich and family of New York have leased a cottage here. Miss Anna B. Phelps of Brooklyn has purchased ground on William Street and will erect a cottage there.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. John Schouler, United States Navy, and Capt. and Mrs. Richard Rush, United States Navy, are summering here.

The Hotel Kaaterskill Baseball Club has organized for the season under the management of Robert Blumenstell of Philadelphia, and is playing a strong game.

The children at the Kaaterskill gave a creditable dramatic performance Monday evening under the supervision of Sam Bernard.

The guests at Loxhurst gave a geographical party last night for the benefit of the North Mountain Home, a fresh-air institution situated there.

The croquet tournament at the Antlers on Monday was an interesting event, and was closely contested, Miss Hazel Turcke of Kingston winning in the finals.

A hop is scheduled for this evening.

Walton Van Loan gave an interesting lecture Sunday evening at Santa Cruz Lodge, on the Catskills.

Edward Snyder, President of the Catskill Evening Line, spent the early part of the week here.

Sunset Park Inn will have a ball for its guests this evening.

Schoharie Mansion, in Elka Park, is full. Among its guests are a number of professional singers, who give a great deal of pleasure to the other guests.

The Poggenberg, at Elka Park, is crowded.

At the Kaatsberg, at Hunter, a hop and reception were followed by a banquet last Saturday night.

A progressive euchre was given at the Maple Lawn House on Friday evening under the management of Mrs. William E. Ross. The playing started at 8:30 and ended at 10 o'clock. Five prizes, purchased by William E. Ross, were contested for. The winners were Mrs. L. B. Gardner, Mrs. A. C. Butters, Curtis Bowne, Allen A. Kerr, and Miss M. Hunt. After the distribution of the prizes A. C. Butters made a short speech on behalf of the guests, thanking Mrs. Ross for her efforts to make the affair a success.

The guests of the Rockwood tendered a farewell character dance to H. J. Peters on Monday evening. Nearly 100 were present, and they enjoyed the evening immensely.

The youngsters at Dry Brook, Delaware County, have organized a baseball club, captained by Kingdon Gould, the eldest son of George Gould.

Mrs. Timothy D. Sullivan and Miss Ada Sullivan of New York are summering at Walters Hotel, Cairo.

The Cairo Hotel, formerly Chichester's, is having a prosperous season.

The Winter Clove House is nearly full, and Shady Glen, at East Durham, is crowded. At the Fitzgerald House a crowd of Albanians are summering.

The Potic Mountain House, at Urlton, and the Eagle Hotel have large crowds of guests.

The Grand Hotel, at Grand Hotel Station, has not a vacant room. The management expects to spend considerable money this Fall in making further improvements.

The cottagers at Fleischmann's have all arrived.

GAY TIMES AT LAKE PLACID.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 23.—The visitors to Lake Placid revel in the pleasures of midsummer. Tennis court, golf course, mountain trail, and highway are brilliant in the multi-colors worn by the pleasure seekers.

The Stevens House golf course is the scene to-day of a match between the players of the Stevens House and the Ampersand. Men and women both are participating in the matches, and Keddie and Blair of the Stevens House have a special match with Williams and Pearson of the Ampersand.

One of the most enthusiastic golfers of the Stevens House corps is "Pittsburg Phil," who has left his title and race horses behind and retired to the calm that surrounds the golfer. Here he is known as George E. Smith, and the other day won his first match against Peter Disch of New York.

Golf, tennis, and rowing regattas command the attention of the visitors to Whiteface Inn and the camps and cottages near by this week. There are many representative athletes in the crowds about Whiteface Inn, and of them the Messrs. Carpenter are distinguishing themselves. The Messrs. Carpenter and T. I. Wood engaged the players of the Lake Placid Club in a tennis match and won everything. The contest took place at the club, and was made the occasion of much entertaining on the part of the ladies. Wednesday of this week a return match was played on the courts at Whitefact Inn, when the Whiteface players, including C. W. Carpenter, G. W. Carpenter, T. I. Wood, R. S. Hawthorne, F. Lindsay Curtis, and F. H. Cossitt, were again successful. Tea was served from 3 to 5 P. M., and the patronesses of the occasion were Mrs. C. W. Carpenter, Mrs. Stephen Farrelly, Mrs. J. C. Heald, Mrs. Joseph Stone, Mrs. H. B. Tremain, Mrs. Phillips Phoenix, Mrs. C. P. Ellis, Mrs. Perot, Mrs. W. L. Supplee, and Mrs. Henry Atkinson, assisted by the Misses Carpenter, Rice, Stone, Stockwell, Ellis, and Farrelly.

A regatta held at Whiteface Inn Monday was a great success. The first event was the ladies' singles, which was won by Miss Ethel B. Gresham of New York, with Miss Hawthorne less than a foot behind. J. T. Farrelly of New York won the men's singles. Miss Lillian Carpenter and George Carpenter won the mixed doubles, and George Carpenter and J. H. Hendrick of New York were successful in the men's doubles.

The oarsmen representing Whiteface Inn are to meet the oarsmen of the Ruisseaumont Inn in a series of races for the Mills Cup.

An international golf match in which professionals engaged was played on the course of the Stevens House Monday, when Walter H. Reynolds of Whiteface and George Bouse of the Lake Placid Club, who are Americans, defeated John Harrison and George Keedie of the Stevens House, and both Scotchmen, in a thirty-six-hole match by 3 up. Reynolds played a magnificent game, and time after time ran his approaches dead to the hole. A return match will be played on the Whiteface Inn course during the coming week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Dangler, who are spending the Summer at the Ruisseaumont, entertained their friends at a flapjack party this week. The scene of the fun was Picnic Point, and the occasion was a very enjoyable one.

A NEW GOLF JOKE.

Special to The New York Times.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., July 23.—Miss Constance Griggs, daughter of ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs of Trenton, N. J., won the trophy in the ladies' handicap golf tournament last Saturday. Alan Lichtenhein, a youngster of seventeen, captured first prize in the men's handicap, and won handily. He went out in 42 and returned in 39, which, with a handicap of 7, gave him 74. His gross score as well was the lowest made in playing off the tie with Major Leigh and H. G. Runkle.

A brand new golf joke was cracked last evening in the mystic light of the beautiful "Grotto." A little party were discussing golf, when some one chanced to remark that the Van Cortlandt links had been laid out by P. S. Honeyman, the professional, who is playing here this season. A very charming young matron, who had taken her first golf lesson that day, inquired in a surprised tone, "Do the teachers lay out the links, too?"

Her husband replied somewhat testily: "Do you think they'd be laid out by a shoemaker?"

"Oh, no!" she replied sweetly; "by an undertaker, of course."

The joke is fast going the rounds and bids fair to become the golf joke of the season. Whenever a golf course hereafter is condemned by players for any reason the chances are it will be said that the course "was laid out by an undertaker."

A fast electric launch has been added to the numerous attractions of this place. It has large airtight compartments, which make it absolutely unsinkable, a feature that will appeal to those who delight in trips on the lake.

Notes from Westport.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTPORT, N. Y., July 23.—A lively set of young people arrived at the Inn last Friday night, when the first Putnam party of the season stopped over on their way to their Summer camp in the Adirondacks. The big New York camp down on the Point had a ladies' day on Wednesday. The young men held open camp and entertained their friends in generous style. They defeated the Westport Tigers in a baseball game in the afternoon and put on a novel feature for the evening's entertainment in the form of a clever little vaudeville sketch. Several coaching parties ran down from the Inn for the afternoon.

SARATOGA AWAITS RACING SEASON

Hotels Preparing for Many Guests —News Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 23.—Pessimistic landlords are complaining that Presidential politics and the St. Louis Exposition are in a great measure to blame for the general dullness of Summer resort travel this year. Political fence repairing detains at home many politicians of both State and National reputation, who otherwise would be exchanging party gossip on the hotel piazzas in Saratoga's neutral zone. The Exposition attracts many who, were it not for the St. Louis show, would now be luxuriating here, which is naturally their Summer leisure ground. Whether for these or other causes, the month of July has not up to this date been a numerical or a financial success for this cosmopolitan resort, and were it not for August and September's brilliant prospects the outlook for dividends would be exceedingly dim and somewhat clouded. But the season as a whole cannot be measured by the July figures. Saratoga, whether in July or any other month, is a natural barometer for the country at large.

There are thousands of regular patrons and cottagers here, but the numbers do not in any way congest the town. Saratoga is nothing if not spectacular. Next week it will undergo a transformation scene. The Saratoga Racing Association will begin its annual meeting on Aug. 1 and continue the running tournament up to and includ Aug. 25, which means that the races will commence just one week from next Monday. Beginning early next week, the thousands comprising the racing contingent from all parts of the continent will move upon the town in force and practically take possession of every available room.

While the Republican State Committee has not yet issued its call for the State Convention, it seems to be generally understood that it will assemble here on Sept. 14. As the first Republican convention for the State of New York was held here fifty years ago, an effort, it is stated, will be made to hold a reunion of the surviving delegates at the time of the convention in September next.

It is not unlikely that the Democratic State Convention may nominate its candidates here the week following.

The State Board of Tax Commissioners met here this week. It was a conference between the Commissioners and the Supervisors and Assessors of Saratoga County.

The triennial session of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa will be held here in the second week of September.

The Elks last evening formally opened their new one-hundred-thousand-dollar clubhouse on Woodlawn Avenue.

The Congress Hotel Spring Company's possessions, sold July 14, were secured by a syndicate represented by Senator E. T. Brackett, Judge J. L. Scott, and Postmaster W. W. Worden.

M. S. Frothinghom of New York, who has begun his twenty-ninth season at the United States Hotel, is arranging for a children's carnival and similar entertainments in Congress Spring Park.

The sacred concerts to-morrow evening will be given by Herbert's orchestra at the Grand Union Hotel and by Stub's orchestra at the United States Hotel. Schneider's orchestra of New York has begun its Summer engagement at the Kensington Hotel.

The regular dances have been resumed at all of the large hotels. The golf and tennis clubs are arranging for tournaments to be given in August, when there will be a large number of expert players in town.

There will be two games each week during August on the field of the Saratoga Polo Club. Individual prizes will be given. The National tournament for the Hitchcock Challenge Cup will begin on Aug. 24 and end on Aug. 31.

A JULY SNOWBALLING PARTY.

The Tale Comes from Lake George, with Another Thriller.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 23.—There has been a round of gayety at the new Fort William Hotel, starting Saturday evening with a brilliant dance and dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Huppuch to over 300 guests, several launch parties, the nightly hops in the ballroom, and tennis and golf for the amusement of the guests in the daytime.

The annual regatta at Hague, which has been one of the principal attractions of the Lake George season, will be held Aug. 18. Great interest is taken in the power launch race for the Col. W. D. Mann trophy cup, which has been contested for two years, with a victory for two yachts. Several new boats have been added to this class this year, some of them especially for this event. A new class has been added—a four-oared barge race—and Commodore John Boulton Simpson of New York has presented the prize in the shape of a silver loving cup mounted with ivory handles.

The Silver Bay Conference for Young People's Leaders opened yesterday with an attendance largely in excess of preceding years. The conference will continue for ten days.

A number of paintings showing bits of Lake George scenery, done by Robert M. Decker of Brooklyn, will be seen in the Autumn and Winter exhibitions. Mr. Decker is spending the Summer at his Hague studio. Other artists at the lake for the season are W. L. Breyfogle, H. Stanley Todd, and Harry W. Watrous.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask of New York have been the guests of George Norton Peabody at Abenia.

For the consideration of those doomed to remain in the sweltering cities enduring a mercury sizzling near the 100 point, it is respectfully submitted that an exploring party from Silver Bay the other day found ice and snow in the Devil's Gorge, and in sufficient quantities so that a July snowballing party was enjoyed.

Dr. Orville Westall of Brooklyn, who with Miss Harriet Sewell Smith in 1901 crossed at night on a cable between the towers of the Williamsburg Bridge; who with a companion rescued a couple from drowning in Woodcliff channel last Summer; who was held up by a negro near the Freeport clubhouse about a year ago, (the latter was shot in the encounter and is now doing time,) and who last March escaped from fatal gas asphyxiation only because a false tooth was broken when his teeth were clinched together in his unconscious state, is enjoying his vacation here. But his latest thriller has hitherto escaped the metropolitan press. Only this week he was sitting on a Saratoga hotel piazza when he saw his approaching a dashing pair of brown horses attached to a runabout, in which was sitting a beautiful young woman who had lost her reins. Dashing into the street the doctor grasped the bridles and with his six feet two of brawn and muscle jumped upon the pole between the horses and there remained until he had them thoroughly under control, when he jumped from his insecure position, turned the horses over to other hands, raised his hat, and bowed to the young lady and departed. There can be no romantic ending to this story, because, while the doctor is not yet married, he soon expects to be, and the young lady he rescued is a stranger to him.

WHO? WHO? THE OWL SAID SO SYLVESTER FLED

Now Adirondack Campers Are Seeking Their Lost Servant.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., July 23.—Mrs. Clarence Britton, who has a camp on Osgood Lake, near Paul Smith's, has lost her colored man servant. He ran away in the night because he heard the hooting of an owl, and although several days have passed he has not returned to collect his back pay, and it would seem that his case is one of the few instances of extreme fright known in the Adirondacks.

The other day Sylvester Newell saw a great black bear and a cub swim across the St. Regis River, and the report interested Mrs. Britton's servant very much. He made detailed inquiries into the habits and fancies of Adirondack black bear, and what he learned only disquieted him. The other night he mistook the hooting of an owl for the grumble of a bear, and he was thoroughly alarmed. The morning following the second night revealed the fact that the colored man had disappeared, and it is considered remarkable that he should be able to get away without any one meeting him upon the highways or seeing him pass the houses in this sparsely settled country, where colored men are met but rarely.

The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., who, accompanied by Mrs. Stokes, is occupying the camp of Mrs. C. G. Mitchell, mother of Mrs. Stokes, conducts services Sunday evenings at the Mitchell camp.

Here and there along the lakes of the St. Regis chain flags begin to appear by day and colored lights mark the cabins by night, denoting the opening of the season of entertainment as it is observed in the camps in the North Woods. Guide boats, launches, and sailing yachts mingle with the canoes, and the pleasure seekers get the utmost enjoyment out of Adirondack days. The regattas of the St. Regis Yacht Club have opened with races for boats in the Idem class, the first of which was won by R Stuart's boat, which was sailed by Hayward McAlpin. On Monday there was a special race between Lewis S. Thompson's Dodo and George N. Townsend's Helgamite that resulted in favor of Mr. Thompson's boat. Mr. Townsend's boat will have a new mainsail within a few days, and he hopes to reverse the defeat of Monday.

The tennis courts in connection with the camps along the shores of the lakes of the St. Regis chain are very busy these days with tournaments and matches between young people who come from the various camps. At the camp of Mr. and Mrs. William McAlpin, where Miss Marion S. Close, Newton James, Miss Gladys McAlpin, Miss Adelaide McAlpin, and Hayward McAlpin are visiting, there have been some exciting matches with the visitors to the camp of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dickson.

The illness which occurred at Paul Smith's Hotel a fortnight ago has been stamped out entirely and the place is as wholesome and as safe for visitors as it has been for a half century.

THOUSAND ISLAND INTERESTS.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, July 23.—While reports of hot weather have been coming from New York during the past week, people at the Thousand Islands have been enjoying one of the most delightful weeks of recent Summers. The old river Captains say that it is rare for the breezes to blow so constantly as they have thus far this season. With the advance of the season and the increasing number of Summer residents has came a gradual awakening of social life, until everything has at last come into full swing. Hotels are full, Summer homes are occupied, and every one seems bent on the one idea of having a good time.

Of the social events of the past week there have been a number of importance. On Wednesday the college boys from the region of Alexandria Bay, headed by Capt. Charles Rafferty of Yale, came up to Frontenac for a game of baseball with the Frontenac nine. In the evening one of the most delightful dancing parties of the season, attended by most of the young society people of the islands, was held in the ballroom of the Hotel Frontenac. Several large parties have been held already at the Thousand Island Yacht Club, one of the finest of which was on Monday evening.

A clock golf contest held on the Frontenac links Monday afternoon, with about twenty players, was won by Arthur Hetherington of New York for the men with a score of 27, and by Miss Robert of New York for the ladies with a score of 29. William Watson, the golf expert, offered the gentlemen's prize and Miss Hereschoff of New York gave the lady's prize.

The chorus and orchestra concerts at Thousand Island Park, the second of which was given last evening, are a pronounced success. The concerts are under the direction of Tali Esen Morgan and Alexander McGuirk, both of New York.

Among the conventions of the week was a meeting at the Hotel Frontenac on Wednesday and Thursday of most of the larger manufacturers of steel shaftings in the United States. The Committee on Statistical Inquiry of the American Railway Association met at the Hotel Frontenac Thursday.

Registration in the State Summer School for Teachers at Thousand Island Park has now reached 314. The sessions have been of considerable interest.

H. Birnbaum of New York has the distinction of catching the first German carp which has ever been known to be taken from these waters. The fish of this variety were introduced into Lake Erie thirty years ago by Seth Green of New York. The fish has never before been demonstrated in the St. Lawrence River until Mr. Birnbaum took his specimen, which measured 26 inches in length, 18 inches in circumference, and weighed nine pounds.

GOLF AT AMPERSAND.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., July 23.—The ladies are taking a prominent part in golf at the Ampersand, on Lower Saranac Lake, and the members of the Green Committee arranged a handicap event for them Wednesday. Among the players were Miss Huseiton, Mrs. Work, Mrs Williams, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Miller, Mrs. Parke Wood, the Misses Wood and Mrs. McConnell. The clubhouse, which commands a pleasant vista of the bay and the hotel, attracts many visitors, and the ladies have arranged to entertain their guests at tea each afternoon. The Ampersand course is in excellent condition, and from this time forward will be the scene of regular events.

O. L. Williams and J. S. Pearson of the Ampersand Club met H. H. Blair and George D. Keddie of the Stevens House team in a thirty-six-hole match Monday. Williams's score was 82 in the morning and 77 in the afternoon; Pearson's 82 in the morning and 80 in the afternoon; Keddie's 85 in the morning and 77 in the afternoon, and Blair's 91 in the morning and 88 in the afternoon. The result favored the Ampersand players by four holes.

Mr. Wood no longer holds the record for large catches of fish at the Ampersand. He thought he had made himself secure, for one morning this week he brought in thirty pounds of pickerel and bass, but on the same afternoon Mr. Duryea and Mr. Bryan went out and succeeded in getting more fish than did Mr. Wood.

Catching Bass at Algonquin.

Special to The New York Times.

ALGONQUIN, N. Y., July 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Aylitte Buckner and John Cosby were among the successful fishermen at the Algonquin this week. They brought in good strings of bass.

Mrs. Eugene Philip Poyser entertained a company of friends at tea at the Peyser cottage at the Algonquin Saturday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Swain entertain frequently at moonlight excursions over the waters of the Lower Saranac Lake in their beautiful steam yacht Osceola.

Old Age Has Triumphs As Well as Youth

The Achievements of Men Who Have Passed Threescore and Ten.

THE nomination of Henry G. Davis, eighty-one years of age, for Vice President on the Democratic ticket, recalls the similar nomination of Allen G. Thurman at seventy-five to be Cleveland's running mate in 1888, as well as the selection by the gold Democrats of John M. Palmer at seventy-eight as their candidate for President in 1896. However much the man in the street may choose to depreciate it, the office of Vice President is essentially an important and contingently a vastly important one, and so long as veterans are nominated for it not quite everything will be falling to the lot of the younger generations.

Should Mr. Davis be elected he will preside over a Senate containing such specimens of vigorous old age as George F. Hoar of Massachusetts at seventy-seven and John T. Morgan of Alabama at eighty—not to mention the still older Pettus, or Allison, Cullom, Teller, Frye, Proctor, and half a dozen others who have passed the Scriptural limit.

Leaving the Senate Chamber and surveying the country at large, we see ex-Senator John H. Reagan of Texas, the only surviving member of Jefferson Davis's Cabinet, still active at eighty-six; Russell Sage not yet a cipher in Wall Street at eighty-seven; George S. Boutwell thundering against his old party on the Philippine question at eighty-five; Levi P. Morton, hale and hearty at seventy-nine; George F. Edmunds, mentally vigorous at seventy-five, and Joseph Jefferson delighting the grandchildren of his first auditors at seventy-four.

In Mexico President Dias has just been re-elected at seventy-three, in Austria Francis Joseph still rules at the same age; in Denmark King Christian has passed his eighty-sixth birthday, and in Canada Senator Wark is pursuing his legislative duties at the ripe and rounded age of a full century.

Historic Instances.

One does not have to look far to find historical instances of very old men wielding great power. Benjamin Franklin's best service to his country was rendered after he had reached seventy. Palmerston was Prime Minister of England when he died at eighty-one. Gladstone became Premier for the fourth time at eighty-three, and held the office for two years. Bismarck was seventy-five when the German Emperor forced him from the Chancellorship. Metternich also was driven from power at seventy-five, and Crispi assumed the Premiership of Italy at the same age. Talleyrand, dying at eighty-four, had under successive French rulers been a power all his life. Pope Leo XIII., as every one remembers, had shown no signs of intellectual decrepitude when he died of old age last year at ninety-three.

John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, after retiring from active life, were fruitful in counsel until death carried them off on the same day at the respective ages of ninety-one and eighty-three. John Quincy Adams was a power in the House of Representatives when stricken at eighty-one. Henry Clay at seventy-five was still a leader in the land.

In other walks of life there stand out among musicians Handel, the original "Grand Old Man," who played the organ at a performance of his "Messiah" eight days before his death at seventy-four, and Verdi, who, reaching the age of eighty-seven, was prolific almost to the last, and among painters the great Titian, who wielded his brush after he had passed his ninety-eighth birthday.

With some writers the idea of old age seems inseparably connected. Who thinks of Samuel Johnson, for instance, save as the ancient autocrat of Grub Street; of Walter Savage Landor but as a bluff old lion, or of Samuel Rogers except as the nonagenarian giver of breakfasts. Goethe's name evokes the spectacle of the dying veteran with his cry for more light; Voltaire's that of his triumphal progress through Paris "with face shriveled to nothing," in the year of his death; Swift's that of the mad old man expiring, "a driveller and a show."

One even associates the idea of age with some who were not really old—as with Montaigne, who died at fifty-nine, or Thomas Fuller, who was only fifty-three.

For all death's love of a shining mark, many an eminent author has reached a ripe old age, and often literary activity has lasted to the end, to the enrichment of posterity. Chaucer, who died at seventy-seven, did not write the "Canterbury Tales" till he was sixty-three. That stout old Scotchman George Buchanan wrote his "De Jure Regni" in defense of popular rights at seventy-three, and lived four years longer. Cervantes, dying at sixty-nine, had finished his immortal "Don Quixote" but one year before. Thomas Hobbes, who wrote his "Leviathan" at sixty-three, lived to be ninety-one. Izaak Walton's "Angler" was published when he was sixty, and other literary work helped to fill the remaining thirty years of his long life. Edmund Waller lived to be eighty-three, and Isaac Newton to be eighty-five.

John Home, the Scotch tragedian, who in the estimation of a youthful fellow countryman had vanquished "Wullie Shakspeare," died at eighty-six; Horace Walpole at eighty, Isaac Disraeli at eighty-two, Jeremy Bentham at eighty-five, and Wordsworth at eighty. Of those dying in our own days Carlyle was eighty-six, Ruskin eighty-one, and Browning seventy-seven.

Tennyson, whose age was eighty-three, was tuneful to the end, and in "Crossing the Bar" left behind him a swan song of rare beauty. Victor Hugo lived to the same age, and to witness his apotheosis in the France that had exiled him.

Herbert Spencer died last year at eighty-three almost with pen in hand. George Macdonald at eighty, Goldwin Smith at eighty-one, George Meredith at seventy-five, and Tolstoy, at seventy-four, are still living instances of literary vigor, and Ibsen, whose years equal Tolstoy's, despite his reported feebleness, may not have penned his last sentence.

Vigorous Veterans.

The American group of splendid, though far from savage, old men may fittingly conclude the list. Washington Irving lived to be seventy-six and wrote his Life of Washington in his last years. George Bancroft died at ninety-one, the concluding volume of his history appearing when he was eighty-two. William Cullen Bryant was eighty-four and Walt Whitman seventy-three. Of the famous New England group, Emerson died at seventy-nine, Longfellow at seventy-five, Holmes at eighty-six, Whittier at eighty-five, and Lowell at seventy-two. Hawthorne, dying at sixty, was by comparison cut down in his youth. Still with us are Edward Everett Hale, at eighty-two; Thomas Wentworth Higginson, at eighty-one, and Edmund Clarence Stedman, at seventy-one.

Not all these veterans lived a serene and joyous old age. Yet of very many of them it might well have been said by their contemporaries, as Dr. Holmes said of Whittier in one of the poems they delighted to fire back and forth at each other in their declining years:

"What story is this of the year of his birth?
Let him live to a hundred, we wan't him or earth."

GROWING TRADE WITH GREECE.

Consul General Botasi Talks of Increasing Traffic with This Country.

Demetrius N. Botasi, Consul General of Greece in this city, is one of the oldest members of the New York Cotton Exchange, and he takes a lively interest in all questions pertaining to the culture and marketing of cotton. According to Mr. Botasi, the manufacture of cotton yarn is rapidly coming to the front as a modern Grecian industry, and at Piraeus, where are located the principal mills, some cloth is also being made. It is, however, in her yarn factories that a new and steadily growing market is being built up for the raw cotton of the United States.

"In the last two years there has been an increase of from 25 to 30 per cent. in the imports into Greece of this product, the movement of which is made direct from New Orleans, Galveston, and other Southern ports of this country, through Genoa and Trieste," said the Consul General to a reporter for THE TIMES yesterday.

"During the war of the rebellion, when cotton went up to fabulous prices, the cultivation of cotton in that section of Greece about Livadia, in the Province of Brotia, was commenced, and it succeeded to a certain extent, but when the prices dwindled it was given up, although they still raise a small quantity of cotton there, as also they do in Smyrna, Asia Minor, and experiments continue to be made with American cotton seed, of which a quantity was sent over last year. The staple produced, however, is not so good as that of America, which is in demand at whatever price prevails.

"The buyers of the latest shipment paid 13 and 14 cents a pound here, and it may be said that the cotton manufacture of Greece is engaging much attention both here and in that country. Exclusively native labor is employed in the mills there.

"American water pumps of iron are being ordered in considerable quantities for our rural districts, and printing paper from the United States is in good demand, owing to the rapid development of the country and the increasing circulation of our newspapers. Our railways report a constant improvement in traffic. Railway construction and switching material and rolling stock, however, come mostly from Great Britain and France.

"Our exports to the United States are keeping pace with the importations, and this year from two to three million pounds more of black currants were received from Grecian ports than last year, despite the discouraging customs duties levied here.

"Another product which is upon the rapid increase in shipment to America is the black olive, the trade in which, within five years, has developed from a few sample barrels intermittently sent here to an annual traffic of 10,000 barrels."

BIG VENEZUELAN CONCESSION.

Company to Build a Railroad and Mine Coal and Asphalt.

Copies of the first concession contract awarded by the Government of Venezuela under the recently revised mining code of that country have been received by Julian A. Arroyo, director of the Spanish-American Law Information Bureau, 31 Broadway, New York. The concession has been granted to Andres Espina of the City of Maracaibo for the exploitation of four asphalt mines in the State of Zulia of 800 hectares (1,200 hectares) in cubic measurement. The value of the grant is conservatively estimated at $800,000 and the prospecting of the last few months has revealed rich deposits not only of asphaltum, but of a carboniferous coal similar to that obtained from the Albert mine in the Canadian Province of New Brunswick, which is asphaltic in consistency and has many commercial uses.

The building of a railway of 140 kilometers in length is a stipulation in the Government contract, and this will extend from Cotorrera, a point on Lake Maracaibo, six kilometers west of Maracaibo City, to El Tigre, a city situated on the left branch of the Rio Palma, penetrating one of the richest timber and mining districts of South America. Immediately upon the completion of the railway line, for which three years is allowed, the asphalt and coal-mine concession will become operative, and all machinery, implements, and apparatus for the working of the mines and the construction of asphalt storehouses, refineries, and collieries, as well as all material used in the building of the railway, will be entered free of duty by the Venezuelan customs authorities.

With the prior consent of the Caracas Administration, the concessionaire may transfer his right and title in the contract to other interests, provided they have their legal domicile in Venezuela, and efforts are now being made to organize an operating company with sufficient American capital to successfully prosecute the work of railway construction and maintenance and of asphalt and coal mining; as well as to develop the resources of the country upon the line of the railway, a land grant of 300 yards on both sides of which is included in the concession.

CORN AND PEA PACK.

Big Output of Peas, but Corn Pack Is Still Problematical.

Alexander Wiley of the large canned goods house of Wiley & Wilson has just returned from an extended tour through the canning sections of New York State. Great interest among handlers of canned goods everywhere is expressed regarding the outcome of the pea and corn pack in New York. In speaking of the situation Mr. Wiley said:

"The canners have had a fair pack of Alaska peas, and are just beginning operations on later varieties, including the sweet sorts. They had a fair pack of early peas of fine quality, but they are likely to be short in their deliveries of the higher grades of Alaska and also the sweet varieties. Some packers are already beginning inquiries with a view to purchasing stock to fill their contracts. The pack will probably be as large as it was last year.

"Corn all through New York State is looking exceptionally well. There was a good stand and there is now every indication of a fair yield. The farmers have cultivated the growing plants more carefully than usual, and have used liberal supplies of fertilizer. But even though unexpectedly high prices were paid for raw material last year, canners were unable to induce growers to plant as much corn as they wished, consequently the acreage is below normal. The season is ten days or two weeks late, and the size of the pack will depend upon how late the frost holds off this Fall. A late Autumn would add much to the total pack, but early frosts will keep it down as low as it was last year."

FILLED HOSIERY ORDERS.

Up-to-Date American Machinery Greatly Increased German Output.

Much interest was aroused in the hosiery trade of this country, and especially among manufacturers, over the ability displayed at Chemnitz to meet the heavy American hosiery orders of the season just closed without any very perceptible advance in prices.

The mystery has finally been solved, not by an American Consul, but by a British Vice Consul, residing presumably at Chemnitz. He informs his Government that the United States market had shown itself capable of consuming greater quantities of fine gauge goods and laces than could be produced. This resulted in the importation of and adoption of more productive and up-to-date America machinery, and a consequent increase in output. When supply was fully up to demand prices were held at old levels and have so continued all through the present season.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Capt. Frederick S. Strong is relieved from duty as Superintendent of the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich., to take effect Sept. 15, and will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va.

Major Henry D. Snyder, Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and report for duty.

Major C. E. Woodruff, Surgeon, now on sick leave of absence at Coopers, Md., is relieved from further duty in the Philippines, and on the expiration of leave will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and report for duty.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. M. Furlong is detached from the Naval Museum of Hygiene, Washington, D. C., Aug. 5, and ordered to the Chicago.

Passed Assistant Paymaster C. S. Baker is ordered to pay officer and general storekeeper of naval base, Culebre, W. I.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—The Texas, Massachusetts, Arkansas, Florida, Nevada, Hartford, Chesapeake, Whipple, Truxtun, Hopkins, and Hull at New London.

Sailed—The Worden, from New York for Newport; the Solace, from Cavite for Guam en route to San Francisco.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK STATE. Long Island.

TOURIST RESORTS. NEW YORK STATE. Long Island.

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DINNER AT THE CASINO

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Under the new management a charming garden spot has been erected at the ocean's edge, adjoining the hotel. The service, appointments, and camaraderie which have made the Café Boulevard famous will be maintained here, only that the music of the Hungarian Gypsy Band will find sweet and sonorous accompaniment in the sounding waves. Here it will be as cool as on the deck of an ocean liner. On one side a beautiful marine picture, ever changing; on the other, an entrancing bit of nature, embodying a charming formal garden, radiant with vari-colored blossoms and shrubbery.

The Hotel has undergone a thorough renovation, and numerous facilities added which will serve to make it the "ideal" Summer Resort. The Casino has been enlarged and furnished with a gymnasium, including hot and cold sea water baths. Entirely new, sanitary, exposed plumbing. White service exclusively.

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EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 minutes after 34th St. time. Special table to-day.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 7:36 A. M. to 10:36 P. M. Special table to-day.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M. hourly; 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:40 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St. Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M.; 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20 and 10:20 P. M. [Hammel, only 4:00 P. M., 6:00, 7:00 and 9:30 P. M.]

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Ticket offices at cor. Grand Central Station and 125th St., also at c113, c261, 1,185, c1,364 Broadway, c3 Park Place, c25 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c345 Columbus Av., 649 Madison Av., c272 West 125th St., 153 East 125th St., 106 Broadway, c4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., and 390 Broadway, (E. D.)

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C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt. O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE for Norwich, Long Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL & CHESTER W. CHAPIN. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Springfield, and North. Week days Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45, E. 31st St. 3:00 P. M. Str. NEW HAMPSHIRE lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 12 night. Sundays RICH. PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30, ft. E. 31st St. 10 A. M., return, due N. Y. 8:45 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 31, E. R. (near Market St.) week days, Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11 A. M., WILLIAM G. PAYNE 3 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Steamer WILLIAM G. PAYNE stops at ft. E. 31st St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 31, E. R.

Tickets at 5 Union Square, all Tourist, 31 at 113, 261, 673, 1,185, 1,364 Broadway, 25 Union Square, 182 5th Avenue, 245 Columbus Avenue, 273 W. and 153 E. 125th Street, New York; 4 Court, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at Piers.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....6:40 "
" West 22d St.....8:00 "
" West 129th St.....8:30 "

Landings at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open a la carte. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on Saturdays only, 3:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

New Jersey Central

Sandy Hook Route

From Pier 8, Post Rector St., N. R.

Boats leave at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., and 1:00, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:00 P. M., for all

New Jersey Coast Resorts

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson and the Berkshires, Coxsackie and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA week-days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St.; 7 P. M. from W. 129th St.

Extra boat (ONTEORA) Saturdays, 1:30 from Christopher St.; 1:50 from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson, and Athens.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.

Dining Room on Main Deck.

Illustrated Folder mailed free.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY

New C.W. Morse Sailing on old dates in July, and Adirondack.

ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY.

SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. ORCHESTRA.

Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 7 P. M. Direct rail connection at Albany for express trains for all points. Send 10c. for C. W. Morse Souvenir. Excursion Booklet, 2c. stamp.

TROY LINE.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, N. R., West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), 6 P. M. Sunday—STEAMER TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connections made at Troy for all resorts North and East. Phone 1208—Spring.

Dining-rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight. Excursion: Troy $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50; Lake George, $6.30; Wilmington, Vt., $8.50.

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

JOY LINE.

PROVIDENCE $2.00 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON DIRECT $3.00

MOST DELIGHTFUL TRIP IN AMERICA

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Development of integral strength was a feature of the real property market last week, and it was redeemed from midsummer dullness by operations and dealings of more than ordinary importance in many centres of investment and speculation in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The boom in the Bronx continues, and is stimulated by the conviction that the rapid transit line project for Jerome Avenue and the Boston Road and the Port Chester franchise are accomplished facts, with, of course, the consummation of other rapid transit system plans. Activities in the Washington Heights and Dyckman tract district increase. "Fifteen minutes to City Hall from Manhattan Valley" has got beyond the stage of well-based faith, and operators talk of the district west of Amsterdam Avenue and from One Hundred and Thirty-second Street to Inwood as one of apartment houses and residences around the College of the City of New York buildings and the St. Nicholas, Colonial, High Bridge, and other parks. Those in the inner circle declare that one deal in a score from West One Hundred and Tenth Street to Diamond Rock, on the Hudson range, comes to public knowledge, and that when rapid transit is in operation the rush to acquire the little that is left in improved and unimproved property will surpass all records.

Not to multiply instances of important centres of realty operations, the future of the properties which border the area of the new Grand Central and Consolidated termini is of decided interest and importance.

GRAND CENTRAL DISTRICT PROBLEM.

The section immediately east of the New York Central Station improvement, along the line of Lexington Avenue from Forty-second to Fiftieth Street, is the subject of much speculation among real estate men just at present, the question being how that section is going to be affected by the railroad terminal improvement. While great improvements of this character unquestionably have a beneficial effect upon neighboring property in general, there is nearly always some qualification of this general statement. Back door entrances to great hotels, theatres, restaurants, armories, and other public and semi-public buildings are not conducive to improvement of real estate values; neither in general are back doors to railroad stations and yards. But this section along Lexington Avenue has long been under depression because of the existence of these railroad yards and the infrequent viaducts crossing them to the Fifth Avenue section—so much so that it is doubtful if any change in the railroad yards could have further depressed realty values. With the lowering of the tracks, the doing away with steam, smoke, cinders, sulphuric gases, and dust, and to a considerable extent of the noise and confusion from these yards, and the establishment of viaducts from all intersecting streets nearly at grade, all uncertainty regarding the character of the railroad improvement is done away with, and as this is a very considerable improvement upon existing conditions, the rational inference is that the effect upon adjacent property must be beneficial. It is not meant by this that the property adjacent to these yards on the east will ever rise very greatly in general status above its present condition, but it must be that the conditions being definitely settled, the appropriate improvement and development can now be reasonably determined.

Suggestions drawn from recent improvements point to the reimprovement of this section of Lexington Avenue with moderate-priced apartment houses, with now and then a new small stores. Between Forty-second and Fiftieth Streets there are one nine-story, one seven-story, and a six-story apartment house, the larger of which was built after the Central Improvement had been determined upon. This larger building has been eminently successful from the beginning, notwithstanding that the excavation of the Central yards, with all its attendant noise, confusion, and dirt, has been in progress all through the year. Once the railroad improvement is completed, a degree of cleanliness, order, and quiet will be established in the neighborhood such as it has never hitherto known, and, incidentally, there will be afforded to properties on the easterly side of Lexington Avenue a wide perspective, only a little less agreeable than if the railroad yards were laid out in park formation. At least there will be an abundance of light and air, a not unpleasing retaining wall across the avenue, a considerable electrical display at night, and a distant view of the Madison Avenue line of improvements.

If the easterly blocks along Lexington Avenue were held in large parcels there would be some prospect of their improvement with institutional buildings, since the conditions would be favorable for this class, but the holdings being nearly all individual, the difficulty of assembling them in large parcels is so great as to fairly preclude this prospect. The property is, however, too valuable to be carried very long with the small houses and tenements that now possess it, as the demand for moderate-price apartments in this vicinity is still far in excess of the supply, and as the tendency is already in that direction, the probabilities are that this line of blocks will within a few years be reimproved with modern apartments of from six to ten stories in height.

The existence of the railroad yards across the avenue operates against the successful use of this Lexington Avenue property for any considerable business uses. A continuous line of retail stores requires for its proper support a resident population on both sides, or of sufficient density in the rear to make up for the lack of such population on the opposite side, and since Third Avenue is but a short block away, and already supplies all that the neighborhood can support in the way of stores, the further improvement of Lexington Avenue will call for but a small additional supply, so that moderate-priced apartment houses and small apartment hotels seem to be the character of improvements indicated by the facts for this section of Lexington Avenue.

Whether these facts will warrant any advances in land values along this line is subject to question. Properties in this section have for years been strongly held in the expectation that the ultimate improvement of the Central yards would warrant a higher grade of improvements on the Lexington Avenue side, and this would have been the case if the railroad company had provided for an important entrance to its station from the Lexington Avenue side. But as the plans indicate that the yards are to be entirely closed in on this side with perhaps the exception of a service entrance, any possible advantage that might have accrued to adjacent properties has been settled adversely by them. As to the sections north, south, and west of the station and yards, the prospect is entirely different. There can be no question but that they will benefit immensely from the great improvement now in progress.

MONEY TREND TO REALTY.

A factor in optimism is the trend of money investments in realty. One case in point is the loan last week of $1,600,000 as a building loan by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, for the construction of 111 Broadway, at 4½ per cent. gold. Another pending deal, involving $1,300,000, is that between a prominent New York insurance company and Thomas Lowry, the Minnesota railroad king, on a Minneapolis realty. Still another is the loan of $250,000 by the Panama Republic, at 4½ per cent., on a five-year mortgage on 135 Fifth Avenue.

Among the important transactions of the week in real property sales is that of Robert Scoville's, 667 to 671 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-third Street, and 2 East Fifty-third Street, old buildings, to Harry J. Luce, President of the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, for about $750,000.

Two important deals may be classed as pending. The Towne ap-Hanover Court Corporation is spoken of as likely to take 1 to 7 William Street, old buildings, and build a skyscraper on their site. The negotiations have got to the point of agreement at $440,000 as the price, but the consummation of the project was yesterday halted by the imposition of one of the principals to agree on the equity to remain on the property. The other affects the Butler Manhasset Realty Corporation's property on the west side of Broadway, One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Ninth Street, bought three years ago, now almost completed as an up-to-date apartment house, for $321,000, and nursed through various vicissitudes.

The Fall leasing period—dwellings, apartments, and offices—is in full swing. As applying to first-class residences and apartments, transactions are proceeding quietly, but there are evidences that everything will be disposed of before September arrives. Agents say that there is, owing to the labor troubles, practically a famine in the better class of private dwellings, and that were there now 200 of them, worth from $35,000 to $250,000 apiece, on the market in the Murray Hill and the West and East Central Park districts they would be snapped up in a few weeks. The scarcity of houses leasing from $750 to $3,000 a year has, many operators say, driven not a few who will not submit to the "scaling-up" process out of town, to get what they want at from 25 to 40 per cent. less than what they have been asked to continue as residents of Manhattan. There has been a spurt in office lettings.

UP-TO-DATE WEST SIDE RESIDENCES.

The new Clark estate houses, 18 to 52 West Seventy-fourth Street, in a certain sense illustrate the situation. They are ready for occupancy, and 18 and 20 West Seventy-fourth Street are leased at $6,000 a year each, and the others will be before Oct. 1 at from $6,000, $5,500, and $5,000 per annum. They are superb structures, fireproof, with automatic elevators, and delightful as to installation, with roomy reception rooms and billiard room on the street floor, dining room and library on the second, perfect office arrangement, and the galleried, interior staircase. Each mansion appears to have been put up at days' labor and with a study to introduce all up-to-date conveniences and conceits. All the Clark houses back of them, in Seventy-third Street, are rented.

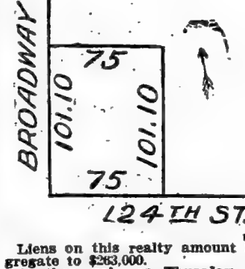
The feature of the week was the acquisition—"in protection" of easements—by the Commercial Cable Company of Frank W. Savin's old building 26 New Street. This insures all that the Mackay interests desired against another Blair Building incident. The property from the north line of the Cable Building to Exchange Place had many interesting epochs as to equities and moneymaking. Jefferson M. Levy bought the Delmonico, Van Schaick, and Cutting buildings, on the site of which the Mackay Building stands, for $625,000, and turned a neat fortune by selling them for $1,127,000. Part of the site of the Blair Building was sold to Hallgarten interests for $510,000, and Blair interests acquired it for $910,000, paying also $525,000 for the old Adee property. Clarence W. Mackay, in protecting his property, paid $475,000 for the rest of the Adee property, on Exchange Place and New Street, and $175,000 for the Havemeyer property, at New Street and Exchange Place, making, with the Savin property, that cost about $175,000, a total of $825,000 for protection. It is asserted that the Hallgarten interests "put up" only $50,000 in making their profit of $400,000.

A sale in the Columbia University district shows the tendencies of the Manhattan Valley and west subway route investment tide. C. M. and I. M. Burnstein sold to Harry Matz and C. and D. Max ten lots, 250 by 100.11 feet, on the south side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, and on this property will be built elevator apartment houses.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

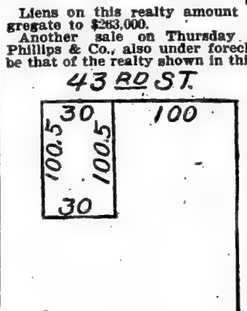
Of the sixteen offerings at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, last week seven parcels were bid in for plaintiffs' account, including the Hotel Empire, Sixty-third Street and Columbus Avenue and Broadway, which was knocked down to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn for $420,000, or about $125,000 less than the liens. One sale was adjourned and two lots were withdrawn. The total consideration in actual sales was $1,004,000. The property 68 West Ninety-fifth Street, put up at voluntary sale, was bid in at $16,400.

One of the auction room features this week will be the sale on Tuesday, under two foreclosures, by Paris, Fisher, Mooney & Co., of the seven-story tenement property on the northwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, shown in the following diagram:



Liens on this realty amount in the aggregate to $263,000.

Another sale on Thursday by L. J. Phillips & Co., also under foreclosure, will be that of the realty shown in this diagram:



206 and 208 West Forty-third Street, a ten-story tenement.

The property has charges on it of $100,000, and the result of the sale may be a gauge of values in the neighborhood of the Pennsylvania terminus and Times Square improvements.

Other offerings at 161 Broadway will include, by Samuel Goldsticker on Tuesday, 315 to 325 East Ninety-seventh Street, east of Second Avenue, foreclosure sale, lien $42,000, and on Thursday, by Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, 133 and 135 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 350 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, the charges aggregating $133,000, and on a plot 50 by 100.11.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 424 mortgages for $7,327,360, of which 152 for $1,642,420 were at 5 per cent., 221 for $3,303,440 were at more, and 61 for $2,382,000 were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 242 mortgages for $2,952,175, of which 76 for $816,065 were at 5 per cent., 110 for $578,910 were at more, and 56 for $1,557,200 were at less.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

M. Rubinger & Co. have sold for M. Miller to Weill & Meyer 323 to 329 East One Hundred and First Street, seven-story tenements, lot 29.2 by 100, for about $140,000.

Reiss Brothers have sold for Henry Campbell to a client two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, ninety-three feet east of Courtlandt Avenue.

Harlem Flathouse Deal.

B. Menschel has bought through J. Kehoe 507 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story double flat on plot 24.2 by 100.11.

T. E. Hayman & Co. have sold a three-story and basement brownstone house at 256 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street for Mrs. Marietta Thomas to Mrs. Weber.

Shaw & Co. have sold for occupancy for Adele Bischoff 8 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, lot 16.8 by 50 by 100.

Washington Heights Lots Disposed Of.

W. D. Morgan & Co. have sold for Frank Meyer a lot on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, and for E. R. Merrill a lot on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Divers Brown Transactions.

Charles Ullman has sold to a Mr. Michaelson 630 and 632 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, two four-story flats, on plot 50 by 100; and for a Mr. Taylor to John Thompson a dwelling, lot 25 by 100, on Van Bueren Street, near Columbus Avenue.

The Gaines-Roberts Company has bought from Mary Webner the lot, 120 by 125, on the east side of Union Avenue, seventy-one feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street.

Marcus Nathan has sold the lot, 25 by 75, at the northwest corner of Jackson Avenue and One Hundred and Sixtieth Street.

L. M. Baird has sold to Louis Solomon 1,372 Brook Avenue, a four-story flat, lot 24.4 by 100.6.

There were no offerings yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

Clement H. Smith reports these transactions: Sold for Mrs. Klein 626 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, a four-story triple flat, for about $20,000, to Leon Frey; for Peter Kiefer 1,113 Washington Avenue, a four-story double flat, for $17,500, to Leon Frey; for Louis Eickwort a two-family house on Oak Tree Place for $6,000; for Mr. Roach, a one-family dwelling on a full lot on the east side of Elm Place, near One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, for about $6,500; resold for a client to Louisa Doll the southwest corner of Burnside and Anthony Avenues, a three-story frame flat, with stores, for $12,000; resold to Mr. Sipkin 678 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, a two-family frame dwelling, 20 by 100, for about $6,000; sold for James Meehan to F. Spenser Perry a two-story two-family frame dwelling, 1,796 Anthony Avenue, for $8,500; for Louisa Doll the northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Monroe Avenue, a plot 39 by 70, for $3,500; for Mr. Justice 237 East Eighty-fifth Street, a four-story double flat, lot 27 by 100, for $20,000; for Lochinvar Realty Company two two-and-a-half-story brick dwellings on Grand Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, for $14,000, and for Martin Brothers to Judge Langbein, plot on One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, fronting on Crescent and Belmont Avenues.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JULY 25.

By Joseph P. Day.

2d Av, n e corner of 119th St, 25.6x75, brick tenement and store; foreclosure sale, Franklyn Paddock, referee; due on judgment, $15,331.

TUESDAY, JULY 26.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Broadway, n e corner of 124th St, 101.10x75, seven-story tenement; two foreclosure sales, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee; due on judgments, $33,000; subject to other mortgages for $230,000.

By S. De Waltearss.

Topping Av, 1,742, e s, 125 ft n of 174th St, 25x95, two-story frame and brick basement, two-family dwelling; public auction sale.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

97th St, 315 to 325 East, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 150x100.11, one and three story ice factory; foreclosure sale, R. H. Williams, referee; due on judgment, $42,435.

By Joseph P. Day.

3d Av, n w corner of 162d St, 50x94.5, one and two story frame buildings; Sheriff's sale, all title and interest of O. H. Georgi on Feb. 5, 1903.

142d St, 316 West, s s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11, five-story brick tenements; Sheriff's sale, all title and interest of Anna Schaefer on Nov. 2, 1894.

By James L. Wells.

Bailey Av, w s, 285.97 ft n of Macomb Av, four lots, map Nos 71 to 68, with six lots, map Nos 52 to 47, on Albany Road, irregular, executors' sale.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Canal St, 431, n w corner of Varick St, 26.9x61.7 and irregular, three-story building, with store; public auction sale.

Greenwich Av, 103 and 105, n w corner of West 12th St, 40x82.3x56.6 and irregular, three-story brick building and store and three-story and basement brick dwelling; public auction sale.

THURSDAY, JULY 28.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Wakefield, 1st Av, 130.6 ft e of 4th St, 33x87.60; foreclosure sale, A. D. Truax, referee; due on judgment, $2,283.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

43d St, 206 and 208 West, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 40x98.9, ten-story tenement and boilers, &c.; foreclosure sale, Lewis M. Isaacs, referee; due on judgment, $160,589.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

104th St, 133 and 135 West, n s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11, seven-story tenement; foreclosure sale, Charles A. Molloy, referee; due on judgment, $48,037; subject to another mortgage for $85,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 153d St, 81.4x107.10x79.6x124.11, two six-story apartment houses; foreclosure sale, Charles Brandt, Jr., referee; due on judgment, $10,653; subject to another mortgage for $105,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Nos. 503 and 505 East 78th St, for two six-story brick flats, 41x80.2; City and Suburban Homes Company, owners; P. Griffin of 244 5th Av, architect; cost, $100,000.

Nos. 502 and 504 East 79th St, for two six-story brick flats, 56x80.2; City and Suburban Homes Company, owners; P. Griffin of 244 5th Av, architect; cost, $100,000.

Nos. 12 and 14 King St, for a six-story brick tenement and store; owner, J. Lippmann of 70 Elm St; owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $40,000.

Isham St, w s, and s water line of Spuyten Duyvil Canal, for a one-story frame storage house, 35x100; Inwood Land and Improvement Company, owners; A. D. Hoddich of 57 West 24th St, architect; cost, $150.

118th St, s s, 75 ft w of Lexington Av, for a six-story brick flat, 40x87.11; H. Falk of 225 East 116th St, owner; Moore & Landefeld of 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 4 East 39th St, for a seven-story brick store, 25x68; F. Keppel of 20 East 60th St, owner; G. B. Post & Sons of 33 East 17th St, architects; cost, $40,000.

151st St, n s, 68 ft n of Morris Av, one-story brick store, 30x22; Simon Epstein of 38 West 118th St, owner; Alfred J. Kehoe of 34 Park Row, architect; cost, $1,500.

Poplar St, n s, 65 ft n of Bearfork Road, two-story frame dwelling, 20x30; Longin P. Fries of Eastchester Road, owner and architect; cost, $2,200.

Jennings St, n s, 74.4¼ ft w of Prospect Av, three five-story brick tenements, 40x91; Sauer, Gross & Herbeuer and others, owners; Mellville & Dagge, architects; cost, $90,000.

Boston Road, e s, 320 ft n of Union Av, three five-story brick tenements, 40x91; same owners and architects; cost, $90,000.

Chisholm St, e s, 195 ft s of Jennings St, three-story frame tenement, 20x63.4; Johannah Sweeney of 656 East 159th St, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

Items Involving Less than $5,000 Omitted.

No. 94 Attorney St, to a five-story brick tenement; J. Diamant of 241 2d St, Brooklyn, owner; M. Zipkel of 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $5,000.

Coney Island Realty Settlement.

A compromise ends the litigation by which the City of New York sought to challenge the right of the Manhattan Beach and Hotel Company to occupy the sites of the Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels. By the terms of the settlement the company is to construct a shore road on the Sheepshead Bay side from Emmons Avenue to Pelican Point, a distance of two and a half miles. It will be 100 feet wide and cost the company $500,000. The company is to give up eleven acres of land at this point for a public park, to dredge Sheepshead Bay, and fill in the inlet which bisects the upland and open the one that was closed by tidal action from Pelican Point to the ocean. The company, it is said, will improve the land, to which it will be given a perfect title under the agreement, and will spend about $3,000,000 in this and in establishing home sites.

Costly Park Avenue Apartment House.

George F. Pelham is completing plans and specifications for filing in the Bureau of Buildings for a six-story elevator apartment house on the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, for William F. Robrie. The lot is 100 by 80.11, and the plans contemplate quarters for twenty-five families and equipments of the highest grade. The cost will be about $220,000. The materials selected for the façade are light brick and limestone.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, July 23.

BELMONT AV, n e corner of 181st St, 22x77.11x2.4x78.8; Filomena Tesoro to Hannah Johnson 7,500

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 63d St, runs w 128.2 x s 75.8 x e 100 x s 25.1 x e 86.6 x n w 116.1; Edward S. Peck, referee, to the Dime Savings Bank 420,000

CENTRE MARKET PLACE, 7, s s, 24.8x42.2x25x46.1; Peter Groth to Munziante Forlensa, (mtg $11,000) 100

CHARLES ST, s s, 129 ft e of Waverley Place, 40x94.11; Elias A. Cohen and another to Henry Passman and another, quitclaim ..... Nom.

CONCORD AV, n w corner of Crane St, 47.9x100; Michael Clear to Patrick B. Burke, (mtg $1,500,) other consideration and 100

GREENWICH ST, 370, w s, 25x100; Walter E. Thompson to James E. Grover, (mtg $4,000) ..... Nom.

HOFFMAN ST, 2,441 to 2,445, w s, 49.11x97.5; Paul M. Herzog to William Wainwright ..... Nom.

HURLEY AV, n w corner of 206th St, 96.9x100x79.1x100.5; Christopher J. Kelly to Morris Meyer and another, (mtg $1,000) ..... Nom.

JEFFERSON ST, s s, 275 ft w of Fox Av, 100x20x, irregular; Louise Winter to Sophia Weesner and another ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 97th St, 20.11 ft 6 in x 75 ft 11 in, irregular; Louis Jonas to Jonas Realty Company, (mtg $50,000) 100

LOTS 20 and 21, map of 870 lots, McGraw estate, Van Nest Station; John M. Sheehan to Florence J. Sheehan ..... Nom.

MORTON ST, 56, s s, 25x100; Mary T. Burchill to Lucy L. Bogart, other consideration and 100

OAKLAND PLACE, e s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 47.2x100x47.1x100; C. A. Becken to Filomena De Lorenzo, other consideration and 100

OLD BOSTON ROAD, w s, 51.8 ft s of 155th St, runs s 30.4x e 1 x n —x w —; Henry Lerch to Anna G. Lerch, quitclaim ..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 179th St, 50x100x29.11x100; Isaac Fink to Bernard Bondy, ½ part, (mtg $2,000) 100

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 502 ft e s of 156th St, 26x90; William H. Mayer to Albert Bode and wife, (mtg $9,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,352, w s, 20x80; Louis S. Miller to the Business Men's Realty Company, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and 100

3D AV, w s, 51.1 ft n of 139th St, runs n 25x w 66.2x s 28.6x e 52.5; Edward R. Nichols and another to George A. Reeber ..... Nom.

4TH ST, s w corner of 217th St, 114x200, Wakefield; William H. Morse to Joseph Schneider, (mtg $2,375,) other consideration 100

18TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 22.6x103.3; Philip Tenzer to Clara Heyman, (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and 100

24TH ST, n e s, 52 ft n w of 8th Av, 16x49.4; William Britton to Jane E. Britton, other consideration and 100

24TH ST, 105 West, 16x49.4; William Britton to Jane E. Britton, other consideration and 100

27TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Edward C. Mussel and another to Mathilda L. Van de Bergh and others, all title 5,000

27TH ST, n s, 490 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Mathilda L. Van de Bergh to Jacob Mussel and another, all title ..... Nom.

61ST ST, s s, 215 ft w of 1st Av, 26.8x100.5; Dominick Bozzuffi and another to John Bozzuffi, ¼ part, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

63D ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Andrea Sabini to John Bozzuffi, ½ part, (mtg $10,000) 8,000

73TH ST, 311 East, 20x102.2; Frank Rubin to Nathan Katchke and another, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

91ST ST, 319 and 321 East, 50x100.8; Jacob C. Harris to Samuel Greenfeld and another, (mtg $19,000) ..... Nom.

91ST ST, 319 and 321 East, 50x100.8; John E. Simons to Samuel Greenfeld and another, quitclaim, (mtg $19,000) .. Nom.

113TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.10; Eliza J. Koupel to Lena Scheinberg, (mtg $18,500,) other consideration and 100

114TH ST, 112 West, 27x100.11; Herman Gampert to Theresa Gampert, (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.

117TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Eliza J. Koupel to Lena Scheinberg, (mtg $18,500,) other consideration and 100

119TH ST, 247 East, 16.4x100.10; Theresia Durr to Business Men's Realty Company, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100

123D ST, 348 to 352 East, 37.6x100.11; James B. Tynan, executor and trustee, to Louis Lese, (mtg $10,500) 15,000

141ST ST, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 62.6x99.11; Sigmund Eisner to Henry Weiss, (mtgs $75,000,) other consideration and .. 100

160TH ST, 578 East, 25x99; Martin Klett to Henry Linsmann, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BONDY, Bernard, to Isaac Pick; Prospect Av, n w corner of 179th St, prior mtg $2,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000

BROWNOLD, Julia, to Alonzo L. Tuska; 120th St, 141 West, prior mtg $15,000, due Aug. 1, 1907, 6 per cent. 3,250

COSTELLO, Peter, to Bernhard Lederer; Lewis St, n w s, Lot 1, map annexed to 323, cp. 34, due Sept. 7, 1904, 6 per cent.. 1,000

DEL GARCIA, Helen M., to Mary Voorhees; 84th St, 150 East, prior mtg $7,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,500

DEL GARCIA, Helen M., to Mary Voorhees; 84th St, 150 East, 3 years 17,000

DE LORENZO, Filomena, to C. Adelbert Becker; Oakland Place, s s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 1 year 1,100

FORLENZA, Nunziante, to Peter Groth; Centre Market Place, 7, 3 years 4,000

GOODMAN, Urry, to State Bank; Rivington St, s s, Lots 153 and 154, map of N. Gouverneur, 3 months, 6 per cent., notes. 15,000

HAGEN, Alvina, to Ida Meyer and others, executors; Lexington Av, w s, 80.5 ft n of 35th St, due Oct. 30, 1907 1,500

HANKINSON, John C., to Robert McGill; Washington St, 541 and 543; Greenwich St, 506; also, Washington St, 452 and 454, s w corner of Watts St; also, Caroline St; also, Sullivan St, 64½, ¼ part, all title, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,500

HELLINGER, Leopold, to J. Leo Honigman, trustee; 63d St, 229 East, 5 years. 22,000

JOHNSON, Hannah, to Annette Johnson; Belmont Av, w s, at n e s of 181st St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 4,000

KATCHKE, Nathan, and another, to Frank Rubin; 73th St, 311 East, prior mtg $10,000, 6 years, 6 per cent. 2,750

KENNEDY, Kate, to Rachel Stephens; 173d St, n e corner of Bryant St, 1 year 3,000

MARK, Magdalena, to Henry G. Silleck, Jr.; 10th St, n s, 135 ft w of 4th Av, Wakefield, prior mtg $8,500, demand, 6 per cent. 810

MEYER, Morris, and another, to Christopher J. Kelly; Hull Av, n w corner of 205th St, prior mtg $1,000, 5 years 1,200

PARK, William G., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 74th St, s s, 280 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. gold 45,000

REEBER, George A., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 3d Av, n s, 51.1 ft n of 139th St, 3 years 10,000

ROHRIG, William F., to Borough Realty Company; Park Av, n w corner of 96th St, rerecorded, due Dec. —, 1905, 6 per cent. 92,500

SCHEINBERG, Lena, to Eliza J. Koupal; 117th St, s s, 194 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $18,500, installments, 6 per cent. 6,000

SCHNEIDER, Joseph, to William E. Morse; 7th St, s w corner of 217th St, Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent. 375

SCHNEIDER, Theresa, to William E. Johnson; 16th St, 227 West, prior mtg $24,000, 3 years 1,000

SCHUTT, Jr., Robert, to Rood Flood; 113th St, s s, 160 ft e of Park Av, prior mtg $13,500, 5 years, 6 per cent. 5,500

SHEEHAN, Florence J., to United States Title Guaranty and Indemnity Company; Lots 90 and 91, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate; also, Lots 84 and 85, same map, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,500

STAMILE, Natale, to Andrew Gill; 2d Av, e s, 75.10 ft n of 109th St, installments, 6 per cent. 4,000

THE HILL LEASEHOLD AND REAL Property Company to Louis F. Dommerich and another, trustees; Greene St, w s, 65 ft n of Grand St, leasehold, all title, installments 6,500

WAGNER, Ernest, to Anna Jastro; Fulton Av, n w s, 60 ft n e of 167th St; also Fulton Av, n w s, 98.6 ft n e of 167th St, 3 years 10,000

WALKER, George W., to Clarence Clayton; 149th St, s s, 166.8 ft e of Broadway, due Oct. 1, 1909, 4½ per cent. 20,000

WEISS, Julia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2d Av, 18, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 8,000

WOESSNER, Sophia M., and another to Louise Winter; Jefferson Av, s s, 275 ft w of Fox Av, Edenwald, 2 years 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

LENOX AV and 139th St, s w corner, 24.11 x75; Pauline Wolf against the T. J. McGuire Construction Company, owner; Henry E. Kingsley, contractor 63

28TH ST, 6 East; Edward Eganberger against L. George Forgotston, owner; Jaciamo Pescotta, contractor 70

116TH ST, 71 and 73 East; Abraham Tankus against Leopold Yesky and another, owners; Louis Levin, contractor 75

137TH ST, 730 East; Sarah Epstein against Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, owner; Arthur A. King, contractor 85

160TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s e corner, 104.7x100; Niagara Woodworking Company against Walter A. Dick, owner and contractor 148

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

FULTON ST, 102; Safety Armorite Conduit Company against Royal Baking Powder Company and another, Feb. 6, 1904, by bond $409

Lis Pendens.

CROTONA AV, w s, 143.9 ft n of 175th St, 18.9x100, Bronx; Mutual Trust Company of Westchester County, trustee, against Emma Kramer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coxeter & Gillespie.

FULTON ST, 87; Ferdinand Gehlker against the Inter-River Realty and Construction Company, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Atwater & Cruikshank.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 190 ft n of 167th St, 50x137, two actions; Rosa Pisciotta against Mary J. Hamilton and another, (accounting;) attorney, W. A. Walling.

315TH St, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 97x98.9; American Mortgage Company against William C. Dewey and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.11x100.11; Joanna Camlin against Agnes M. Pragnell, (specific performance;) attorney, C. H. Friedrich.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Jersey Plate Company, to manufacture sterotypes, Newark; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Henry Holt, John F. Vogelinus, Edward W. Bristol, Roland Holt.

The National Office Supply Company, Newark; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Harold J. Collard, John Eklundh, Irving T. Hunter.

The Westborough Carpet Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, Joseph M. Mitchell, B. Stafford Mantz.

The Redmond Land Company, Jersey City; capital, $6,000. Incorporators—J. Walter Woods, Jr., George Holmes, Archibald C. Weeks.

The Trenton Realty Company, Trenton; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—J. W. Sutphin, Harry C. Taylor. Capital all paid in.

Duncan & Moorehead Company, to manufacture and deal in cigars, Camden; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—Jacob M. Duncan, H. Stuart Moorehead, and Henry Ashburner.

The McLewee Gas Lamp Company, Camden; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—D. B. Dance, F. R. Ransell, and James F. Cotter.

The Media Steam Laundry Company, Camden; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—J. W. Hawley, William H. Miller, Charles D. Manley, and Anna H. Manley.

Moorestown Rapid Transit Company, Moorestown, to secure better trolley service for the residents of Moorestown and Camden. Trustees—Joseph Stokes, Joseph Longstreth, Israel Roberts, James L. Trimble, Albert G. Hutchinks, and William D. Lippincott.

The Gelser-American Company, filed certificate increasing capital stock from $1,000,

WHERE HOTELS ADJOIN MILLIONAIRES' MANSIONS

Invasion of the Last of Fifth Avenue's Older Residential Districts—How Long Can the Transformation be Deferred.

That hotels and business conceras, under favoring conditions, will usurp all of Fifth Avenue, as far north as Fifty-ninth Street is not a very hasardous prediction. Two large hotels are now nearing completion on opposite corners, at Fifty-fifth Street. Special kinds of business have provided ready tenants for the basement stores in the few remodeled dwellings in the neighborhood, and it may confidently be asserted that Andrew Freedman was not trying to buy a residence site, when, at the recent auction sale of the Kemp estate's corner at Fifty-sixth Street, he retired only when $000,000 was bid for the property.

Significant as showing how differently the future of this section has come to be regarded is the fact that when William Waldorf Astor decided to improve his corner at Fifty-sixth Street five or six years ago, he built four handsome dwellings. More recently it was a hotel that appealed to Col. John Jacob Astor as best fitted for his corner at Fifty-fifth Street.

But despite this very apparent tendency, conditions are all against any rapid transformation of this territory from Fifty-second to Fifty-ninth Street. On the south it is intrenched behind the four blocks from Forty-eighth to Fifty-second Street, controlled by Columbia College and the Vanderbilts. Aside from this circumstance the blocks north of Fifty-second Street are very largely in the hands of owners who have already shown a disposition to resist at any cost the threatened encroachment of business or hotels. Ever since Col. Astor decided to build the St. Regis, the neighboring owners, both on Fifth Avenue and on the side streets, have never paused in their efforts not only to hem in that structure, but also to prevent the erection of any of the smaller hotels or apartment houses which usually spring up in the neighborhood of such an establishment. Mrs. Hary Payne Whitney paid $225,000 for 728 Fifth Avenue, rather than have any feeling of uncertainty as to the future of this property, which adjoins the Whitney residence at the southwest corner of Fifty-seventh Street. The lot at 8 East Fifty-seventh Street, adjoining the residence of the late Collis P. Huntington, was sold by Mrs. Huntington to Dave Hennen Morris. After a very handsome American basement house had been built thereon, the property was transferred one day to Mrs. John F. Carroll. Then Mrs. Huntington bought it back—new house and all.

How long these efforts to control the neighborhood's future will be successful nobody dares to predict. With Columbia, College-Vanderbilt barrier to the south it seems likely that the growth of that part of Fifth Avenue shown in the accompanying diagram, will be south from Fifty-ninth Street, and will be dependent in some measure upon the development of the latter as a great crosstown thoroughfare. This change is bound to come rapidly with the completion of the Blackwell's Island Bridge. The proposal to widen Fifty-ninth Street, after years of discussion, and the preparation of countless plans, seem to present almost insurmountable difficulties, and it is far from improbable that future events may shape themselves in the direction of making Fifty-seventh Street the prominent crosstown thoroughfare for that section; but whether it be one or the other, there promises to be marked effect upon the adjacent Fifth Avenue blocks. At any rate it is a view of the situation warranted by the history of the lower parts of Fifth Avenue, that its residential character has vanished r

AT AUCTION

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'n'r,

will sell at auction

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1904,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

On the Premises,

EXECUTORS' SALE,

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF

DAVID M. HILDRETH, Dec'd.

By order of Annie L. Hildreth and Walter E. Hildreth, Executors.

West End Hotel

AND COTTAGES.

Ocean & Brighton Aves.

West End, N. J.

(LONG BRANCH.)

The desirable three and four-story frame hotel with all modern improvements, gas, electric lights, water, electric bells, improved plumbing, hot and cold baths, etc. Containing about 425 rooms, and cottages with about 125 rooms. Restaurant with similar appointments and separate kitchen. Bathhouses, Pavilion, etc. Also on BRIGHTON AND SECOND AVENUES, Business block leased in part to various business concerns. To be sold in 3 parcels, consisting in all of about 20 acres, with ocean water front privileges.

Possession of the property will not be given until September 15, 1904, so that the sale in no way will interfere with the conduct of the Hotel business for the season of 1904.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps and further particulars on premises, or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St., New York City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer

will sell at auction

Wednesday, July 27, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

103-105 Greenwich Ave.,

N. W. Corner W. 12th St.,

valuable plot, size 40x62.3x irregular, with 8-story brick building and store thereon.

Maps, etc., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

SAME DAY,

Valuable Corner Property,

431 Canal Street,

Northwest Corner Varick St.,

three-story brick building, with store size of plot, 26.9x61.7x irregular; can be leased to one tenant.

Maps, etc., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

T. F. ARCHER

AUCTIONEER

451 Fulton St. Jamaica, N. Y.

Partition Sale of

JAMAICA'S MOST VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

ESTATE OF THE LATE

JAMES HERRIMAN

ON THURSDAY, AUG. 4TH, 1904

At 12 o'clock Noon

Herriman Homestead, 350 Fulton Street, Jamaica, Borough of Queens, N. Y.

Finest property ever offered at auction in Jamaica

The property consists of 153 feet on Fulton Street; a plot corner of Herriman Avenue and Fulton Street; also plots on Washington Street, Herriman Avenue, Hillside Avenue, Clinton Place, Highland Avenue, and Union Avenue; 6¼ acres adjoining the property of the State Normal School, having 612 feet frontage on the trolley line of the New York and North Shore R. R.

The above business real estate is centrally located near the County Clerk's Office, and the business and savings banks. The other real estate is situated in the best residential section of Jamaica. Those looking for a business place or homesite are invited to inspect and attend to this sale, as the property will be sold absolutely without reserve to the highest bidder.

For maps and further particulars address the Auctioneer, or SAMUEL C. HERRIMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 30 Broad St., New York.

SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.

By order of JOSEPH FITCH, ESQ., Referee.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,

Executors' and Trustees' Sale, by order of Supreme Court, to close estate of Maria Shrady, dec'd, at 161 Broadway, New York Real Estate Salesroom, TUESDAY, JULY 26, NOON,

4 EXTRA DEEP LOTS,

BAILEY AVE.,

West Side, 286 feet N. of 231st St., very convenient to

Kingsbridge Stations,

Bronx, New York City.

Title Insured free of cost.

Get maps from John and Jacob Shrady, Trustees; J. & W. Shrady, Esqrs., Attorneys, 30 Nassau Street; or James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

S. DE WALLTEARSS, Auct'r,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

at the

New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

TUESDAY, JULY 26,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

1,742 TOPPING AV.,

24TH WARD, BRONX,

LOT 25X95,

with a nice detached two-story frame, brick basement house; arranged for two families; all improvements; 21x57.

Maps and particulars of the Auctioneer, 171 Broadway. Telephone, 355—Cort.

LONG ISLAND.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

ASTORIA. — FIRST - CLASS, TWO - STORY BRICK HOUSES; SEVEN ROOMS; DEBEVOISE AV., NEAR WASHINGTON; 34TH OR 92D ST. FERRY; DUTCH KILLS TROLLEY TO WITHIN ONE BLOCK.

ROE H. SMITH & CO.,

152 FULTON AV.,

ASTORIA.

Road House on South Country Road.—Good house, 128 acres, 25 acres cleared, $6,500; 50-acre farm, house, barn, $2,000; house, barn, lot 50x150, $800; woodland, $30 acre; cottages, building lots, shore fronts. George Herrmann, Jr., Centre Moriches, L. I.

Wardenclyffe, 1,500 acres woodland, $13,500; Setauket, 635 acres, $6,350; Port Jefferson, 200 acres, $2,000; Westhampton, 285 acres, $1,710. Miller Place, 130 acres, $910. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Two new cottages for sale or rent, Ninth Av., Rockaway Park; cheap. See Superintendent.

N. Y. STATE.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

Gentlemen of wealth and refinement looking for a lovely country home, attention! Malvern Hall, the crowning jewel of the Hudson River, Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y., and well known over all English-speaking countries, is for sale; cost $50,000; price now $35,000; beautiful beyond all description, it must be seen to be appreciated; send for particulars, descriptive and illustrative of its beauty and grandeur; write quick. Charles T. Coutant, Kingston, N. Y.

For 30 years we have sold

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

Buyers get our free catalogue.

Owners, send us details of your property.

Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

HUCKLEBERRY ISLAND.—This fine property, off New Rochelle, now offered for sale. Apply to ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, 39 East 42d St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—TO LET.

100 ACRES, STOCK AND TOOLS.

Pleasantly located in beautiful farming town; cuts 70 tons of hay; 100 young apple trees, mostly Baldwin; strong black soil, growing great crops of corn, beans, potatoes, and oats; valuable wood lot of 600 cords, worth $4.50 a cord on cars 1½ miles from farm, smooth cutting and easy, level road; comfortable 9-room house; good barn, 36x55, with cellar, silo and hay fork; excellent well water; owner desires to make change to a small farm immediately, and will include tools and machinery, 2 good horses, 8 excellent cows, 2 pretty yearlings, bull, etc., etc.; price for all only $2,400; one-half cash, and easy payments. It is the chance of a lifetime to secure a warranty deed to easy living. Write us for traveling instructions, so that you can go to see it at once. Illustrated lists of other New England farms with reliable information of soils, crops, markets, climate, etc., mailed free. E. A. Strout, Dept. 7, 150 Nassau St., New York City, or Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

$625 buys six-room Queen Anne cottage; fruit and shade trees; two railroads and trolleys; fare, 5c.; 7 miles from 42d St. ferry; $100 down, balance easy payments. Call Jeweler, 553 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

NEW ENGLAND.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Haven Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

Connecticut Farms.—$900 to $125,000; state your requirements. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

NOTHING BETTER

for investment and future value. A 50-foot bldg. on good avenue near 42d St., leased to A1 tenant and nets over 8% on purchase price, which is only land value. Excellent investment for estates. Principals only.

OGDEN & CLARKSON,

69 Liberty St.

BARGAINS FOR INVESTORS.

Fine seven-story corner, with store, west side, near L station; 4% mortgage; pr. $110,000.

Seven-story corner, with stores, on corner of busiest station of rapid transit road, Harlem; 4% mortgage; taks good lots part payment.

Four thousand dollars profit positive one year; 33-foot apartment house, west side; low rents; price $38,500.

ROBT. LEVERS, 33% West 116th St.

Six houses completed October 1st; steam heat; tiled bathrooms; nine rooms; hardwood trim; unique plan; station 5 minutes; price, $7,000. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon.

Stable, 50 stalls; can make 150 stalls; 37½x100; terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

East Side.

$4,000 cash, mortgage $17,500, buys 5-story store property; full lot; 10 rooms on floor, with improvements; all rented; in best location in Park Av., city; on account of old age. Address Owner, Box 134 Times.

$4,500.00 will buy 3d Av. house, 5-story brownstone; 2 stores, near 116th St., 25x100; 14 rooms; will show 25% income on the investment; long mortgage. J. Sternglass, 1,289 Broadway.

92 St., near Lexington. 10-family flat, 6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; pr., 25,000; mtg., 19,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

82d, East.—Seven-story, fourteen-room house; rent, $1,400, $41,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

75th, Near 3rd.—Double tenement; rent, $1,620; $14,500, $2,250 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

73d, Near 2d.—14-room tenement; offered lease $2,000; $22,500. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Two double flats with stores, 3d Av., near 94th St. Kahn, 223 East 123d St.

West Side.

On West End Av., (only one block from subway station,) finest location.—Three-story high-stoop, 20 FOOT DWELLING, in good order; $25,000 will buy, with easy terms.

Other houses, both American basement and high stoop, to offer.

GIBBS & KIRBY,

Broadway and 103d St.

LOTS ON 8TH AV.,

IN BOOM SECTION.

RIPE FOR BUILDERS.

PRICE AND TERMS RIGHT.

LEVY BROS., 116 W. 135TH ST.

A bargain in well-paying triple flat; actual rent, $3,900; can be bought for $36,500; size, 27x87x100; near Broadway and 56th St.; easy terms. Henry H. Dreyer, 141 Broadway.

Lenox Av., near 135 St. Flat, 10-fam., 5 rooms and bath each; 2 stores; pr., 30,000; investment. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Vesey St., near W. B'way Loft building, 5 story, 25x100; no expenses; pr., 51,000; rent, 5,110.

65th St., 59 West, "Omaha."—Large, cool rooms, single, en suite; running water, elevator; references. Clarke.

Bargain.—Three-family frame house, Jackson Av., near 165th St.; rents over $800. Address Jos. Leavy, 955 Park Av.

133d St., Near Lenox.—Modern triple flat, $29,500; rents, $3,300. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

Plot lots for sale in Dyckman tract, near subway; bargain. George Niner, 30 Pine St.

Washington Heights.

All ripe for improvement.

Audubon Av., front 187th, 188th; both corners.

Audubon Av., s w corner 191st St., four lots.

Bradhurst Av., facing Colonial Park; two lots.

St. Nicholas Av., near 190th; one lot.

Lind and Sedgewick Avs., (Bronx;) ten lots.

See your own bidding or

P. S. TREACY, 1,929 Broadway.

BRONX.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

Attention! 45 minutes to City Hall. Select 10 per cent. investments in Bedford Park property; 7-room detached house, all improvements, $4,500; 9-room detached house, all improvements, $7,500; 10-room brick house, all improvements, $7,350; 2-family house, detached, all improvements, $7,500; 2-family house, detached, all improvements, $6,500; plot 50x112 feet, business property, $5,700; plot 50x100 feet, fine location, $2,500; plot 87x148 feet, fine location, $4,750; plot 14 lots, excellent location, $25,000. All this property will increase 50 per cent. O'Hara Bros., Bedford Park, Bronx. Open Sundays.

LEVY BROS.,

116 West 135th St.

GOOD BARGAINS IN BRONX FOR QUICK BUYERS

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

BARGAIN.—Beautiful 2-family house; 11 rooms; open plumbing, marble mantels, tiled vestibules; all improvements; near rapid transit; $4,500; $900 cash. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

Two-family houses, 13 rooms, two baths; heat; all improvements; near Park, school, elevated, and Rapid Transit stations; most desirable location and prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

Chance for Speculators.—Southern Boulevard; six five-story flats; two families on each floor; always rented; good location; asking only $19,000; can be rented for $2,100. Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

Mott Av., Near 144th St.—Five-story brick and brownstone store and double flats; fully rented and paying nearly 10 per cent. E. E. Carpenter, 2 Grand St., White Plains, N. Y.

Choice building lots, $400 up, $5 monthly; sewer, water, gas; near elevated extension, rapid transit, trolley; houses on easy terms; open Sundays. Bronx Co., 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Alexander Av.—5-story double, 5-room flat; baths; stores; rent, $2,400; price, $22,500. 148th St.—4-story double, 5-room flat; baths; price, $14,500. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

For Sale.—Bronx lots, with building loans; also money for first mortgages. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

LOTS, $750 each; best location, William's Bridge; assessments paid; plot 50x114; also corner 100x105. WHITE & CO., 4,171 3d Av.

21 acres near Bedford Park station, Bronx Park, Botanical Gardens. Bargain. George Niner, 30 Pine.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

$400.—$5.00 monthly. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

QUEENS.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL, ARISTOCRATIC EAST ELMHURST,

the new town site of over 2,000 lots, with all city improvements, cement sidewalks, macadam boulevards, on an elevation fronting

BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY,

FISHING, BOATING, BATHING

FOR ALL LOT OWNERS.

Choice lots; Lots $175 upward; 15 minutes by trolley from 34th St. Ferry via Jackson Avenue to De Witt St.; 5c. fare. Send postal for circular and views. BANKERS LAND & MORTGAGE CORPORATION, 887 MANHATTAN AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

RICHMOND.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

For Sale—Corner lot, 40x75, desirable location, Prohibition Park, Staten Island; 2 blocks from trolley; cheap if purchased now. Schweikert, 24 Bay St., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

NEW JERSEY.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

30 acres at Elberon; all improvements; near depot; income property. George Niner, 30 Pine St.

Long Branch.—Facing ocean, large and small furnished cottages to rent for season 1904. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Hohokus!—House and 24 acres finest farmland! Near depot! Cheap! Bode, 306 East 89th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Sea Cliff.—3-story residence; stable; half acre; 9 rooms; 5 minutes station or boat; asking $6,500; want offer; $500, balance installments; mortgage, $2,500; exchange for farm or lots. Hagan & Slevin, 231 West 116th St.

Two cold-water tenements, Yonkers, near Getty Square; rents $780; never a vacancy; mtge. $4,000, 5%; price $7,000; will exchange for private house. F. Hirschfield, 622 St. Nicholas Av.

Apartment house, low priced; four families on a floor; institution mortgage; sell for cash or exchange small country place and cash. Miles & Heifer, 135 Broadway.

Apartment hotel, fireproof; best location, New York City; institution mortgage; owner needs money and will exchange at sacrifice. Miles & Heifer, 135 Broadway.

High-class stock farm in perfect order; unincumbered; will sacrifice and exchange for other property. MILES & HELFER, 135 Broadway.

BROOKLYN

FOR SALE—TO LET.

TALKS BY THE WISE LITTLE MAN.



No. 6.

He says that it is human nature to be foolish, and that the most easily fooled people in town are those who follow the real estate advertisements; for, as he remarked before, people say more in the advertisements than in their prayers. Many times you will find people buying suburban lots just because they are cheap, or because the advertisement or the agent says so; when, as a matter of fact, the purchaser is sure to discover, sooner or later, that they are dear at any price.



No one should buy a building site, says the W. L. M., (at least within the city limits) unless it is supplied with water, sewer, gas, fine sidewalks and pavement, and every modern convenience and comfort. Talking about

Eastwood,

Jamaica, he never gets tired telling people that this beautiful and rapidly selling property has all these advantages. Besides that, everything is paid for in advance and is included in the price of the lots, so that a purchaser does not have to worry now or hereafter about how he is going to pay the assessments for public improvements. Many a man in the Bronx has gone broke and down and out on account of assessments.

More about Eastwood (a whole lot) is told in the Little Book which anyone can get by asking for it.

A site (2 lots) at EASTWOOD can be had now as low as $900; or, a finished home for from $4,500 to $7,000. If you are all right otherwise, you don't need much cash.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,

Beekman and Park Row, New York.

P. S.—Forgot to say that a ten dollar bill is all you need to start an investment at Eastwood. After that, easy monthly payments and no interest for first year.

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE, MUST SELL.

Refined, original, attractive residence. Built for family with good taste.

Semi-detached; windows on three sides; built by days' work with selected hard brick and other best materials. To make quick sale will sell $1,000 less than duplicate house next just sold for, and take only $1,000 cash.

PRICE $10,700.

8-story and basement; on first floor reception room, foyer hall, dining room, butler's pantry, and kitchen; no coal used on premises; heated from central heating plant away from building, and cooking done on gas range; location, Brooklyn Av., 24th Ward; photographs furnished upon application.

FRED. M. SMITH,

"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3048-Main.

BEST TRANSIT

In Brooklyn

EXPRESS TRAINS, NO TRANSFER

5c. FARE. $5,000 2-family paying house for $4,200. Call and inspect before buying elsewhere. These houses give you rent free on an investment of $500, with interest included. Call week days or Sundays, 68th St., near New Utrecht Av., 5th Av. Borough Park elevated 69th St. Homewood station. Houses 200 feet from station. BROWN BROS., Builders, 4,616 5th Av., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN'S NEWEST ROW; 3 AND 4 STORY HOUSES WITH AND WITHOUT EXTENSION DININGROOM; IN WHITE, BROWN AND RED STONE. 2D ST., OPPOSITE PROSPECT PARK OPEN DAILY, SUNDAYS AND EVENINGS. WM. H. REYNOLDS, Builder.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES

IN THE HEART OF THE PARK SLOPE.

6TH ST., NEAR 8TH AVE, 20x64x100;

top story, 6 rooms and bath; parlor and basement; 7 and bath. They will go fast, as no more can be built in this exclusive section.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

C. H. DENISON, BUILDER, on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH LOTS $175.

Few higher; titles perfect; closing estate; will build your house; rent pays it off; cars close. Edwards, 338 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Estate must sell 11-room private brick dwelling, Hancock St.; easily arranged for 2 families; asphalt street; $5,200. KETCHAM BROS., 129 RALPH AV.

$2,000 invested in a Brooklyn property will earn about 8 per cent. yearly. H., 143 Times office.

REAL ESTATE.

TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK.



Buy a home at GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON (Opposite Grant's Tomb.)

NOW don't put it off. Prices are going up steadily. Prompt purchase means dollars saved on advance occurring very shortly. Houses from $4,500 to $13,500. Terms equal to renting.

Booklet and tickets free via Franklin, 42d and 130th St. Ferries and Trolleys.

Columbia Investment and Real Estate Co.,

Phone 1547 Mad. 1,123 B'WAY.

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage. No commissions. Lowest charges for examining titles.

WYMAN & CO.,

22 William Street, N. Y.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES,

Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.

JENNER & CO.,

(Undivided Estates Exclusively,)

35 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

4% **4½%** A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO. BROKERS AND DEALERS IN MORTGAGES. 128 Broadway. **5%**

LARGE SUMS TO LOAN.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT PREFERRED.

Loans with merit will receive prompt attention and be accepted with dispatch. M. MORGENTHAU, JR., & CO., Tel. 2,237-8 Cortlandt, 135 Broadway.

FLEISCHMANN REALTY & LOAN CO., Real Estate Operators and Brokers, 234 BROADWAY,

If you wish to buy or sell real estate, consult us. REAL ESTATE LOANS A SPECIALTY.

Wanted—$8,500 loan, first mortgage; property improved; Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton, S. I.; annual rental about $800. Estate, 1,050 Times, Harlem.

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

A completely furnished house to let by the year or season; modern improvements; garden, stable, and every convenience. Apply Box O 203 Times.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Cottage, brick, six rooms, bath, etc., 305 West 48th St., to let; upper and lower piazzas; in good neighborhood; house and plumbing in first-class order; rent, $28. Apply on premises, or J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway, near W. 74th.

Large list houses unfurnished; others with furniture; sacrifices; central locations. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished. 60th St., corner Columbus Av.

200 Rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day

Suites, Parlor, Bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up

Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

WESTCHESTER.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

Larchmont Park

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.

18¼ MILES FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION, AT FORTY-SECOND STREET.

THIRTY MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Express Trains. Larchmont first stop.

A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive suburb.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED.

Electric Lights, Gas, Thorough System of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Etc.

DO NOT BE FOOLED BY BUYING UNIMPROVED PROPERTY AND THEN HAVE TO PAY ASSESSMENTS. BUY WHERE THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE MADE AND PAID FOR.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY in Westchester County, and LARCHMONT PARK affords the Homeseeker and the investor the BEST OPPORTUNITY for profitable Real Estate Investment.

CHOICE LOTS, $300 AND UP. EASY TERMS, SMALL CASH PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGED.

TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICE, and very Low Commutation Rate.

WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c. Representatives will take visitors to Larchmont Park at my expense any day.

EDWARD McVICKAR,

27 PINE STREET. Telephone, 2026 John. NEW YORK.

PARK HILL.

Homeseekers have idea that all lots in Park Hill are high priced. We have some bargains that will surprise you; all situated on high ground in desirable section; all improvements; no better homesite. Rare opportunity for investment; terms reasonable. No proposition for exchange considered.

THE VALLEY FARMS CO.,

115 Broadway, New York; Yonkers, 301 Yonkers Ave., at Dunwoodie Station.

Pelham Manor.—A gentleman's handsome residence, stable, one acre, will positively be sold on July 30, at foreclosure sale to the highest bidder; a rare chance to secure a bargain. Address H. B. Hord, 52 Broadway, Room 1,130.

DON'T LOSE THIS CHANCE.

Lake Mahopac, 90 acres, house 10 rooms, fruits, lake frontage; bargain, $65 an acre. Cooley & West, opposite station, White Plains.

Rent Buys Home.—Westchester lots, $75, $100, $125; easy terms; houses built to suit. Godhelp, 48 West 117th. Don't call; write.

Anywhere in Westchester County; choicest real estate. E. E. Carpenter, 2 Grand St., White Plains, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—I know there is somebody somewhere who would like to invest in 16 acres of unimproved property, line of Port Chester Railroad, Bronx Borough, for speculation, and I am trying to find him; or in farm of 50 acres, desirable for farming purposes, country residence, school, or large institution; very accessible; or in business property for investment; or fine residence, 11 rooms, improvements; stable, shade, fruit; lot 150x100. J. P. OSTRANDER.

NEW HOUSE, MT. VERNON.—Street sewered, macadamised; eleven rooms and bath; oak trim; open nickel plumbing; two toilets; heaters; every possible modern improvement; ideal home; not built for speculative purposes; price, $6,000; $3,000 mortgage; select neighborhood; near station. Particulars from FRANK W. WOLFE, Station A, Yonkers. Take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

PARK PLOT.—50x112, near station, churches, schools; flag walks, water, gas; $1,500; 30 minutes to New York; fare, 8c; will loan money to build. CLAREY, 52 First St., Mt. Vernon.

A delightful home, Chester Hill, $25,000; three bathrooms; large living room; hardwood trim; new house; lot 100x100; finest avenue. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon.

New Rochelle.

For Rent—In Residence Park, New Rochelle.—A comfortably furnished ten-room house from Sept. 1st; desirable corner; all improvements. For particulars address W. A. M., 170 Times.

White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS ACREAGE property is my specialty; call and inspect 12-room house, stable, and 4 acres for $6,000; also 20-acre place, with buildings, for $10,000; many others at various prices. CHAS. E. COOLEY, 19 Railroad Av., White Plains.

Best residential section, White Plains; new cottage; electricity; all improvements; $4,500. Cooley & West, Inc., opp. station, White Plains, N. Y.

Yonkers.

Yonkers-on-Hudson.—Villa plot, which every one says is the most desirable in Yonkers, 100 by 128, on high ground; view of the Hudson and Palisades for miles. Wm. H. Richardson, Yonkers, N. Y.

Sacrifice.—Yonkers four-family flat; plot 61x98x irregular; price, $7,000; bank mortgage, $4,250; clear income over taxes, insurance and taxes, $600 annually. Hugh, 287 Riverdale Av., Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Tract land adjoining depot; all improvements; ready to subdivide; $1,000 acre. George Niner, 30 Pine.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

ADJOINING BROADWAY, 24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST.

STORE, OFFICES, STUDIOS.

New, Absolutely Fireproof Building.

Elevators, steam heat, electric light, gas, service, mail chute, and all modern improvements; ready for occupancy; moderate rentals. Apply on premises.

107-113 WEST 25TH ST., ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV.

NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.

ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.

LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.

Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

79-81 NASSAU ST.

Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator; janitor service; rents, $300 to $2,400.

HERMAN L. H. EDGAR AGENT.

81 NASSAU ST. Tel. 2,570 Cortlandt.

A Choice Store—154 West 20th, near 6th Av.; suitable any business; convenient department stores; janitor shows. TREACY, Agent, 1,929 Broadway.

WATER FRONT PROPERTIES,

FACTORIES AND FACTORY SITES.

FLOYD S. CORBIN, 96 BROADWAY.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Buildings, stores, lofts, and offices to let in downtown section. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Erin Building, 259 William St., near Chambers; elevator power; all light floors; rent low.

Factory, 105 West 18th St.; 30 feet front, 5 stories, Alexander J. Roux, 136 5th Av.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Stable Wanted—Centrally located, above 23d St.; will lease for 10 years; mention full particulars. Equitable Realty Company, 140 West 42d St.

Wanted—Parlor store floor, centrally located above 14th St.; mention particulars. Address Business, 1,364 Broadway.

Corner store, suitable saloon and lunch room. Address Box 105, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Want for buyer modern house with few acres, 12 or more rooms, stable, etc., on high ground; convenient country location; Westchester County preferred. Price reasonable and not over, say, $20,000. Horace Rounds, Park Row Building.

Wanted—A well-located apartment house; must be a bargain for cash; owners desiring to sell kindly call or write.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Lady has $30,000 for investment Harlem or Bronx flats or corners. Addresses, giving full details, Mrs. Flemming, Box 1,060 Times, Harlem.

Owners of Bronx or Manhattan property can find ready purchaser if cheap by sending full particulars. R., Box 162 Times Office, Harlem.

Owners looking for good tenants, send me particulars of what you have to rent; constant renting demand. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Cash paid for lots in William's Bridge. Send letter or call, Batusin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Have cash buyers for tenements or flats five-stories each; send what you have for sale. Miles & Heifer, 135 Broadway.

If looking for cash and want to sell your property quick, send it to Union Construction Realty Co., 259 William St.

Medium priced fine private house, west side; quick purchase if reasonable. Full particulars to Natkins & Co., 102 West 104th St.

Wanted—To buy a double flat; no steam heat; west side preferred; no brokers. Address N. Leavy, 281 West 118th St.

Wanted—To buy tenements on 3d Av., between 95th and 97th Sts., on west side; send dimension. M. M., Times, Harlem.

Have $10,000 to invest, cold water flats; full particulars; above 59th only. Anxious, Times, Harlem.

Owners desiring to sell or lease water fronts, factories, or factory sites, address Floyd S. Corbin, 96 Broadway.

MONEY FOR FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON improved Manhattan realty. Several special sums. Floyd S. Corbin, 96 Broadway.

Want two 2-family houses, Bronx, William's Bridge; full particulars; no agents. Cash, Times, Harlem.

Want 4 or 8 lots to build, easy terms, in William's Bridge, Bronx; state location and price; principals only. Investor, Times, Harlem.

Have special fund to loan west side flats, first and second mtges.; terms reasonable; immediate offers. Natkins, 102 West 104th St.

Four tenements cheap; equity about $5,000 each. Equitable Realty Company, 140 West 42d St.

Flats and tenements wanted on west side; cash buyer. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley depot! Cheap! Grash, 1,083 Union Av., Bronx.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

DE WITT COURT

NO. 254 WEST EIGHTY-SECOND ST.

APARTMENT

Like a Private Residence.

50 FEET FRONTAGE.

Only One Family on Each Floor.

8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS.

Large rooms. Kitchen 23x10.2 feet. Plenty large closets, perpetual light, and the best ventilated apartments in New York; $2,000.

WRITE OR SEND FOR BOOKLET.

SAXONY,

250 West 82d St.

9 Large Rooms and 2 Baths.

APARTMENTS, $1,700 TO $2,000.

FORRES,

251 WEST 81ST ST.

7, 8 and 9 Large Rooms.

RENTS, $900 TO $1,350.

JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.

Phone, 3243 River. 238 Columbus Av. Write or send for catalogue.

THE ELWOOD,

4 and 6 West 105th St., Central Park West.

5, 7 and 8 rooms, all outside; electric light; elevator; telephone; extra inducements if rented at once.

THE EDINBORO,

N. W. Cor. Amsterdam Av. and 103d St.

5 and 6 rooms all light; one on corner; elevator; telephone; restaurant. Apply on premises of both, or

Corporation Liquidating Co., Park Row Building.

THE ALLSTON,

17 and 19 East 38th, cor. Madison Av.

Suites of two or more rooms and bath; a single room and bath and a doctor's office, consisting of a suite of four rooms; also a suite on ground floor.

Possession at once, or from October 1st.

Elevator, steam heat, telephone, hall service; meals served in apartments by caterer on premises.

Apply to Superintendent, or to

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d Street.

ST. IVES—153-5 EAST 72d ST.

SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.

SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM

Electric Elevator & All Improvements

RENT $1,000 AGENT ON PREMISES.

THE EVARTS AND THE SENATE,

Located 231 to 237 Second Avenue, near Stuyvesant Park; most beautiful location down town; all modern improvements; hall attendants; suites 5 and 6 rooms, bath; $38 to $55.

JOHN PETERS & CO., 200 East 14th St.

THE MESTANIQUE,

688 EAST 188TH ST.,

Modern apartments; steam heat, elevator, &c.

Eight rooms, 2 baths.....$38-$40

Six rooms, 1 bath.....$28-$33

Four rooms, 1 bath.....$22-$24

Bachelor apartment, (3 rooms and bath).....$18

A.—NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 WEST 84TH ST., between Broadway and West End Ave.

Six and seven rooms and bath; second floor, $36; fourth floor, $33; steam heated, hot water supply.

Apply on premises, or

J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near West 74th.

$36 & $42 BROADWAY $36 & $42

6 large light rooms, second and fifth floors; tiled bath; open plumbing; steam heat; hot water; large house, 33-foot front; newly decorated. Owner, premises, 207 West 102d St.

IVY COURTS,

210-220-230 West 107th St.

Five, six, and seven rooms; maids' toilet; telephone, hall, elevator service; $50 to $70 month; liberal concessions during Summer months.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS.

21 West 31st.—Five new family apartments now being added to the second floor; booking now going on for the Fall renting. Apply to William Harvey, Supt.

HOLYOKE

758 West End Av. Elegant apartments; will rent until October at reduced rents; regular leases thereafter; high-class apartments.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT,

85th St., 250 West.—Handsome apartment; every modern convenience; six rooms, bath; will decorate to suit; rent $45. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

THE GARDEN COURTS,

118th, 119th Sts. and St. Nicholas Av.

Six and seven large, light, modern rooms, on street and garden; rent $510 upward. OTTENBERG, 164 St. Nicholas Av., cor. 118th.

102d St., 306 West.—Overlooking Riverside Drive; single fire-proof apartment house; every improvement; 8 rooms; 2 toilets; rents, $85 and $100. Janitor of A. K. and R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

102 WEST 93D ST.,

Overlooking Park; "L" station street; marble halls, staircases; hall boys; steam heat, hot water; rents $70. Janitor, or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

329 WEST 83D STREET,

Overlooking Riverside Drive; 8 rooms, two toilets; elevator day and night; electric lights; rear stairway; rents $55 and $75. Janitor, or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

New buildings, corner 7th Av Drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

100 Convent Av., corner 146th St., handsomely appointed apartment, 7 rooms, bath, hardwood trim, private safe, &c.; rent, $40; Summer inducements. Agent, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th.

THE WYOMING,

146 2d Av.; flats, 6 and bath; hot water supply; private halls, elevator service; rents reasonable.

510 Manhattan Av., Corner 121st St.—Third flat; 7 large, all light rooms; newly decor

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—A promissory note dated June 22, 1904, made by Schafran Bros. for the sum of $2,500, payable at the Monroe Bank, and bearing the endorsement of makers. Finder will kindly return to Schafran Bros., 588 Broadway; reward.

Lost.—Bank book No. 3, Hamilton Bank of New York City, Washington Heights Branch, special deposit department; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

17th St., 116 East.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; exceptionally clean house; excellent table; table board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

55th St., 71 West.—Pleasant, cool, large and small rooms, with bath; meals optional.

55th St., 9 East.—Excellent accommodations; Summer rates.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable single room, third floor, southern exposure; good board; references.

104th St., 54 West.—Second floor, private house; two well-furnished rooms, together or singly, with board; bath adjoining.

104th St., 61 West.—4th-story rooms; small but comfortable; $6.50 upward; others; excellent table.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished room, with or without board; also table boarders.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, cool, handsome room; excellent table. American family; references exchanged.

127th St., 264 West.—Second-story front, with or without board; terms low; American family.

129th St., 106 West.—Gentlemen or couple; superior home; board, refined family; references; moderate.

Madison Av., 110, near 29th St.—Table board; Summer rates; wholesome, appetizing cooking; rooms.

Madison Av., 673, 694, 696.—Rooms, suites, baths; newly furnished; Summer prices; superior board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

13th St., 11 West.—Large, small, well furnished; best sanitary conditions; reasonable; transients.

13th St., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; near Irving Place.

24th St., 51 East.—Front hall room, one flight; private; rear Gramercy Park; reasonable.

32d St., 463 West.—Rest newly furnished rooms for the money in New York City; running hot, cold water and baths.

44th St., 123 West.—Cool, comfortably furnished apartments and single rooms to rent; very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

46th St., 212 West.—Fine, large, cool rooms; telephone; all conveniences; refined surroundings.

51st St., 233 West.—Newly decorated rooms for gentlemen; private bath; transient; table d'hote.

58th St., 163 West.—Desirable rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

78th St., 163 West.—Large room, adjoining bath; also smaller room; telephone; transients accommodated; references.

87th, 116 East.—Large front room, nicely furnished; private house; one or two gentlemen.

103d, 131 West.—1 or 2 cool rooms; 1 flight; near elevated; low. Fisher.

Amsterdam Av., 2,035, 161st St.—One or two large rooms for gentlemen.

Country in the city; elegant rooms; two dining rooms; regular and vegeterian; lawn and Summer house; nonelike. 2,138 5th Av.

Morningside Heights.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite, light, airy, well furnished, on Morningside Park, near Columbia University and car line; river view; reasonable; elevator; restaurant. Address A. J., The Invermere, fifth floor, 415 West 118th.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A large Brooklyn department store requires the services of thoroughly experienced heads of stock for jewelry, ribbons, hosiery, etc.; first-class positions and good salary to parties that can qualify. Address L., Box 215 Times.

A. A. Vantine & Co. want an experienced girl for perfume laboratory; must understand capping, tying and labeling bottles. Apply at 15 East 18th St.

A.—Wanted—Experienced seamers on petticoats on 2-needle power machines. S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

Corset Waists; experienced woman take charge factory. W., Box 210 Times Office.

Dress Forms, Bustles; competent woman to take charge of factory. H., Box 220 Times Office.

Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require a manager and buyer for their dressmaking department; one capable of going abroad and selecting models; all communications treated as strictly confidential.

Experienced operators on fine silk and flannel waists; good wages, steady work. Max Roth, 48 Walker St.

Millinery.—Trimmers, milliners, and improvers wanted; only those accustomed to high-class work; also a few bright young girls to learn; permanent positions. Apply Siegel-Cooper Company, Supt's office, before 10 A. M.

Misses' suit models wanted; 34 bust, 41 skirt measure. Wightman & Co., 21 Waverley Place.

Model.—Stylish young lady, perfect 36 bust, to try on silk waists. David I. Ullman, 28-30 West 20th St.

Neckwear.—Experienced slipstitchers on squares and four-in-hands. Bachrach Co., 259 5th Av., near 28th St.

Stenographic and bookkeeping teacher for Kentucky Methodist College; reply stating salary and qualifications. G., 338 Broadway.

The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their grocery department. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Young woman as model, filling the following requirements: 36 bust, 27 inches; waist, 26 inches; back, 16 inches; skirt, 43 inches; for a high-class retail establishment; to act also as saleswoman; permanent position to right person. Address Box H, 123 Times.

Wanted—Experienced woman for head of department; a large department store requires a young woman to act as head of stock in their hosiery department. Address, stating age, salary desired, and give full particulars. Hosiery, Box 296, Madison Square Post Office.

Wanted—Thoroughly experienced cashiers. Only those who have had experience in department store work need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Experienced parcel wrappers; must be over 16 years of age. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Trimmers experienced on ladies' ready-to-wear hats; also neat sewers as learners. Maxim & Goldsmith, 73 West Houston St.

Wanted—Lady agents to introduce our belt for women; circulars, free samples mailed, 25c. Call Mrs. Pell, 109 West 100th St.

Wanted—Stenographer, very competent, for permanent position; commercial house; good pay. Jupp, 130 Nassau St.

Wanted—Experienced hands in embroidery sample office. Frischknecht, Heilbrun & Co., 447 Broadway.

Wanted—Typewriter; good, fast operator; one with liberal education; salary, $10. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Young girl; Protestant; neat sewer, to learn slipper trimming business. Box V 101 Times.

Wanted—Typewriter; operator only; must be rapid and accurate; salary, $4. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, residing in Brooklyn; must write good hand; salary, $8. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter, understanding bookkeeping; salary, $12. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; must understand all machines; salary, $15. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Young women to pose in costume for illustrators. Flagg, 76 5th Av.

Males.

Calendar salesmen wanted to handle the advertising calendar line of the Osborne Company; must be well-educated, experienced, strictly high-class men with A1 references; established trade, exclusive territory, and permanent position; liberal commission, or salary to experienced men. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, from 9:00 to 12:30, The Osborne Company, 31 Union Square West, New York.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require the services of an active, experienced butcher, one who thoroughly understands all cuts, also must be rapid and accurate at figures, to fill position as Inspector in fresh meat department; good, steady position for right man. Apply third floor, Manager of Meat Department.

Drug Clerk.—Licensed; no night work. Call or write 2,035 Amsterdam Av.

Elevator Men.—The 14th Street Store requires thoroughly experienced men of neat appearance to operate electric and hydraulic cars; only those who have served in first-class retail stores need apply to Gen'l Supt., 57 West 13th St.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

Elevators.—Large department store requires an experienced man of good address to take entire charge of all their elevator men; must be a good executive; all communications treated confidentially. Address C Box 135 Times.

Good opportunity for salesman visiting gents' furnishing and dry goods trade, a very good line of shirts as a side line, either East, West, North, or South, for a first-class house. H, Box 151 Times.

Salesman.—A thoroughly experienced fur salesman who has an extensive acquaintance among the buyers in the large department and retail houses in this city is wanted by a leading furrier for the city trade; a fur salesman is preferred, but will not object to a good cloak salesman. Address, by letter, "Furs," 104 East 14th St.

Salesmen wanted to sell dry batteries, Room 38, 11 Waverley Place.

Siegel-Cooper Company requires first-class fitter and stitcher for their harness department; steady position to right man. Apply at Supt's office before 10 A. M.

Telegraphers.—Wanted, competent men having had railroad or commercial experience, for out of town. Address Box 185 Times.

The 14th Street Store requires the services of a thoroughly experienced head porter; only those having held a similar position in a large New York department store need apply to Gen'l Supt., 57 West 13th St., after 4 P. M.

The 14th Street Store requires thoroughly experienced men for their grocery packing department. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Upholstery.—Large 6th Av. department store requires the services of thoroughly experienced foreman for their upholstery workroom; excellent permanent position open to right party; all communications considered confidential; state experience, salary desired, &c., Box H, 105 Times.

Waitresses.—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced waitresses (half-time) for their lunchroom. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—First-class salesman with a trade in metal polish; salary or commission, or both; communications strictly confidential. Address Consolidated Metal Polishing Co., 197 Varick St.

Wanted—Strong young men to prepare for firemen and brakemen, all railroads; firemen, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; write, send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—A competent salesman for a good line of cloaks and ladies' raincoats; must have good trade in the city or out of town; state reference. D. B., 197 Times.

Wanted—Traveling salesman; experienced in the gas and electric fixture line; state experience and salary desired. G., Box 216 Ledger Office, Philadelphia.

Wanted—Experienced driver for the Bronx. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Stock clerk in silk-waist house; state references. Apply by letter only, David I. Ullman, 28-30 West 20th St.

Wanted—Salesman with connection for bottle supply house; state age and give references. V. 200 Times.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; good opening for bright young man; salary, $10. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer; very good opportunity; salary, $10. G., 338 Broadway.

6,000 premiums given for correct solution; agents, your chance; sells for a dime; two for you for ten cents; grasp the opportunity. Star Puzzle Co., New Haven, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

Chambermaid, &c.—By settled, industrious woman as chambermaid; assist with children; maid to aged lady; good references; willing to go to country. M. B., 143 8th Av.

Companion.—Refined, motherly American; would assist to superintend household; best reference. Address Physician's Widow, advertising office, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

Companion.—Accustomed to American, European, and Asiatic travel, lady wishes position as companion; best references. G. M., 1,364 Broadway.

Educated, experienced, executive American woman, with capable daughter, would like responsible position together for Fall and Winter; highest personal and business references. Educated, Box 111, 617 6th Av.

House Cleaning.—By woman in need of work; office or house cleaning. Sutherland, 234 West 18th St.

Housekeeper.—By refined young American widow with daughter, ten years; no objection to children; city, country. Widow, 1,364 Broadway.

Housework.—By girl to do general housework or chambermaid; willing, obliging. O'Shea, 106 Christopher St.

Housework.—By colored girl to do housework; pay by the week. 441 West 16th St.

Nurse, experienced, desires case; care of invalid preferred; city or country; excellent references. Nurse, care of Moore, 103 West 93d St.

Nurse, graduate, in country for Summer; good companion for children; small remuneration. L. G. M., 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; familiar with all office work; good penman; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Painstaking, Box 191 Times.

Stenographer.—Six months' experience; neat, accurate; High School graduate; best references; moderate salary. Anxious, Box 152 Times.

Stenographer.—Good education; general business adaptability; quick, accurate; references; moderate salary. Quiote, Box 125 Times.

Stenographer—Broad experience; legal, commercial; cultured. Competent; A1 credentials; would substitute. Superba, Box 116 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; will substitute; best references; $15. J. T. H., Box 118 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—First-class; references. Box 1,064 Times, Harlem.

Males.

As Companion or Secretary.—By English gentleman of refinement and education; clear, sympathetic reader. X. Y. Z., New York Times Office.

An experienced accountant, bookkeeper, wants any office work; terms to suit. Occupation, 199 Times.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers; city and country; disengaged at present; family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Address Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Gardener.—First-class; strictly sober; useful man on gentleman's place; understands care of horses and cows; handy with all kinds of tools; city or country. H. R., 61 2d Av., Hoboken, N. J.

Handy man on a gentleman's estate by married man; rough carpentering, bricklaying, painting. E. Knight, Ardsley, N. Y.

Leather goods designer and practical mechanic, capable of taking charge of large factory manufacturing leather goods, is open for engagement. Address, strictly confidential, Leather, Box 114 Times Office.

Music.—Piano; thorough instruction; satisfaction guaranteed; conservatory graduate; reference; house or studio; term begins September. William Taylor, 518 West 151st St.

Porter.—Young man, colored, strictly sober, as porter in office. Address Arthur Bryan, 228 West 62d St.

Private secretary with ten years' experience, confidential positions; also expert stenographer; highest references. D. H. F., 155 East 56th St.

Salesman seeks high-class specialty; not afraid of straight commission if properly backed up; highest credentials; kindly appoint interview. B., 181 Times.

Silent as the Sphinx.—Evening employment wanted at home or by mail; punctuating, revising, and writing letters and other documents in grammatically pure English, and written in lady's or gentleman's handwriting, or by typewriter; all the advantages of a private amanuensis and confidential secretary at small cost. P., 124 Lincoln St., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

Stock clerk in wholesale house; six years' experience; highest references. J. A. S., 338 50th St., Brooklyn.

Young man, (20,) with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, stenography, and typewriting, desires position of trust, with chance of advancement; willing to start with moderate salary. Competent, Box, 193 Times.

Young man, (18,) earnings $10 for more than a year in insurance broker's office, desires position at same salary where advancement is possible. H., 121 Times.

ENGLISH COMPANY BARRED.

Commissioner Cutting of Massachusetts Rules Out Royal Exchange Assurance.

BOSTON, July 23.—The Royal Exchange Assurance Company of London has been notified by Insurance Commissioner Cutting to discontinue doing business in this State.

The reason for the notice, the Commissioner says, is that the company has written forms of insurance contrary to Massachusetts laws, and that it has reinsured Massachusetts risks with American companies not authorized to do business in this State.

MANCHURIAN MONEY HAS NO FIXED BASIS

System in Vogue There Is Badly Complicated.

SILVER STANDARD FLUCTUATES

Transfer Money in Use a Purely Nominal Currency Without Governmental Backing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Manchurian money system is badly mixed up. There is no standard which can be taken as a basis for exchange operations. In a paper on Manchurian money submitted by Arthur Henckendorff of the Russo-Chinese Bank, at Niu-Chwang, to the United States Consul at that place, the following insight into the system is given:

"I think it would not be possible to find a more intricate or complicated money system than that at present in vogue in Manchuria. This is owing, I should say, to the fact that they have not there a fixed recognized standard of silver which can be taken as a basis for exchange operations.

"Although China's currency is on a silver basis, yet there is no standard of silver common to all provinces. For instance, the silver of Niu-Chwang has a touch of 99.2, or, in other words, eight ounces of alloy to 992 ounces of pure silver. The touch of the silver of Liao-Yang, Mukden, Kirin, and Tieling is supposed to be the same as that of Ying-Kou, but it never is, Ying-Kou silver usually being finer by one or two ounces in the thousand. Kwangchingtsu silver has a touch of 99, which puts it below Ying-Kou silver, while, on the other hand, Harbin silver has a touch of 99.8, which puts it above that of Niu-Chwang. When we think that the touch is only one of the items which has to be taken into consideration in the everyday exchange operations which take place between the various Manchurian towns, we can understand that the negotiating of a rate between Chinese currency is not a simple matter. This constant practice in exchange of the Chinese banker accounts, I should say, for much of his quickness of perception.

"The hard coin currency in Manchuria consists of the sycee, small coin, and, of late, the ruble; yet the bulk of the merchandise bought and sold is not bought or sold against these hard effectives. All prices and rates quoted are against transfer money or mo-lu yingtzu—in other words, goods, money, or huo yingtzu. This transfer or mo-lu yingtzu is a peculiar and muddled system. The arrival of the ruble and the establishment of quick communication with Manchuria, thus enabling the rapid transportation of treasure to and from Manchuria, is in large part responsible for the muddling.

"The transfer money is a purely nominal currency not substantiated in any way by an effective—in other words, it is a credit. We will say, for instance, that a merchant starts business in Niu-Chwang and that his capital is deposited in some bank in Shanghai. The first thing he will do will be to sell his draft on Shanghai in the market at the market rate. The purchaser will transfer to the credit of the merchant, at the place where he banks, the equivalent, in transfer money, of his draft, and with this credit he can purchase his goods or do his banking. This transfer money can at any time be sold for silver or ruble effectives.

"The Chinese year has four settling days or mao-kou, when all transfer money which has been issued has to be released. The method of redeeming transfer money has undergone several changes during the last few years. The first system was that transfer money should be redeemed at full value in hard silver at the end of every three months. This system was continued until about two years after the Japanese war. During this period the effective currency was sycee and copper cash, small coin not having then made its appearance in large amounts.

"Tiao notes were largely issued by bankers and merchants of good standing. Silver at that time was only purchasable with cash, not, as now, with transfer money. All other exchange quotations between Yingkou and the other provinces were in transfer. At this time hard sycee was subject to a premium of from 50 cents to 1 tael per shoe of taels, or, roughly, about 2 per cent.—that is to say, 53.50 hard sycee taels were equivalent to 54 or 54.50 transfer taels. On the settling day, when the holder of transfer was paid full value in sycee—that is to say, in sycee at par with transfer—he actually received about 2 per cent. more than the original amount; this 2 per cent. represented the interest he received on his money. By this it may be seen that transfer money increased in value as it approached the settling day, owing to the fact that it was accruing interest.

"After the Japanese war the Chinese Government started to mint dollars in the various provinces; this had the effect of raising the price of silver and causing a scarcity in the silver market, as the Government was buying large quantities. This scarcity of silver made it very inconvenient to have to settle up in ready silver, as the market was often very tight, and consequently the premium on silver would go up very high, thus causing a heavy loss to issuers of transfer; so it was arranged that transfer upon failing due should not be redeemed at par in silver, but should have a premium added to it. This premium was usually slightly smaller than the premium on sycee, and represented the accrued interest. This system had the effect of somewhat diminishing the demand for hard sycee.

"During the Boxer trouble the transfer issued was not settled up for a period of nine months. The next settling day it was settled up by the issuers of transfer paying $81.50 for each shoe of transfer, the shoe then being worth about $75, the difference between these amounts standing for the interest. Since then settlements have been made both by paying small coin and by paying a premium.

"I mentioned a little while ago that before the Japanese war there were tiao notes and copper cash in currency. These gradually disappeared after the appearance of the small-coin dollar, so that now even in the stalls in the streets you will hardly hear the word tiao mentioned, all business being done in small coin.

"Of late the ruble has been a very important factor in the Manchurian currency. The ruble was brought into circulation by the Russian railway and the troops. The Chinese took to it readily, owing to the ease with which it could be carried backward and forward, thus saving the expense of shipping specie.

"The currency of Liao-Yang is slightly different from that of Niu-Chwang. The effectives there are the small coin, sycee, copper cash, and rubles. They have there also a system very much like the transfer of Niu-Chwang, that is, the tieh yingtzu, or note money. This consists of tiao notes issued on demand by bankers and merchants of good standing, payable upon presentation, not in copper cash, as would be expected, but in small coin, at the rate of the day. (The present exchange is about 11 tiaos to the dollar; the tiao there is the same as the tiao here, that is, 100 cash.) The present rate is 90 tiaos to 15 taels of tael. This quotation stands good merely for transfers of the tael and tiao against goods bought or sold; if ready silver is required, an extra premium of about 1 tiao, more or less, according to the market quotation, must be paid. For instance, if a person buys 100 pieces of goods the price of which is 1 tael apiece, and the market rate is 15 tiaos to the tael, he would have to pay 1,500 tiaos for these 100 pieces of goods; but if, on the other hand, he wants to buy 100 taels of hard sycee, he will have to pay 1,600 tiaos, that is, 1,500 tiaos plus the premium of 1 tiao (or whatever the market rate may be) on each tael, thus making it 100 tiaos more.

"The money system of Mukden and Tieling is practically the same as that of Liao-Yang. The system in Kwang-Ching-Tsu and Kirin is quite different again. There they have a system of transfer money very much like the system in Niu-Chwang. The exchange there is chiefly between tiaos and silver. The tiao there is three times the value of the Ying-Kou, Liao-Yang and Tieling tiao. It is valued at 480 copper cash. But in Kwang-ching-Tsu and Kirin there is no cash to speak of, nor are many tiao notes issued, so that the tiao is more or less a nominal currency, used merely for business transfers, the actual settlements being made in sycee according to the rates quoted in the market.

"The price of rubles is quoted in tiaos. The ruble has a fixed rate of 2 tiaos. The difference in rise or fall in exchange is made up by a premium on the ruble, which rises and falls as the value of the silver increases or decreases. In Chi-chi-har and Harbin all business is done in hard effectives, either sycee, rubles, or small coin."

THIS WEEK'S AMUSEMENTS

There is going to be a new show in town to-morrow night. "The Maid and the Mummy" will be presented at the New York Theatre. The time of year gives a good excuse for wondering whether this is really the opening of the next season or the close of the last one. The managers say it is the opening of the "regular theatrical season," so it must be.

Richard Carle, who is a sort of combination actor-manager-playwright and who was in "The Tenderfoot" here last Spring, wrote the book of "The Maid and the Mummy." The music is by Robert Hood Bowers. The story centres about a wealthy deluded doctor who imagines that he can instil life into a lifeless mass. A retired actor-manager who has gone broke sells him a thing that is apparently a mummy, but is really a live property man. The result of the experiment is, of course, highly disturbing. Some of the musical numbers in the new show are "My Gasoline Automobile," "Whenever I Visit the Town," "Sad Experiences," "It's Great To Be Crazy," and "Peculiar Julia." The cast is as follows:

Washington Stubbs, an impecunious curio dealer ..... Richard F. Carroll
Bolivar, his man-of-all-work ..... Edward Garvie
Dr. Elisha Dobbins, a wealthy inventor ..... George A. Beane
MacSwat, a would-be detective ..... Louis Wesley
Lord Triverton, in love with Flo ..... Edgar Norton
Michael McGovern, a dime novel fiend ..... Jess Caine
Flo Dobbins, the doctor's daughter ..... Margaret McKinney
Trixie Evergreen, an actress ..... May Boley
Astoria Dobbins, the doctor's maiden sister ..... Annie Yeamans
Muggsy, a street urchin ..... Janet Priest
Tiger ..... Madge Vincent

"The Eternal City" will be put on at the Academy of Music Thursday, Aug. 4, by Liebler & Co. The present production is said to be just as elaborate as the one in which Miss Viola Allen appeared at the Victoria Theatre two seasons ago.

"Military Mad," a farce by Leo Ditrichstein, will be put on at the Garrick Theatre Aug 22 under the management of Rich & Harris. In the cast are Henry V. Donnelly, Thomas A. Wise, Mr. Ditrichstein, Ida Conquest, Edith Barker, Giles Shine, Olive Murray, Florence Thornton, George Henry Trader, Amy Lesser, Henry Kolker, Ella Collner, Edwin Brendt, and Charles Green.

On the same night that "Military Mad" has its first presentation "The Girl from Kay's" will reopen at the Herald Square Theatre. It will stay only two weeks before taking the road.

The People's Theatre on the Bowery will open its doors next Saturday night. The play will be "The Road to Ruin."

Huber's Museum will begin its season on Aug. 1. It has been thoroughly repaired since the Spring, and now it looks like another house.

The New Star Theatre will open on Aug. 6, when the Black Patti Troubadours will occupy the stage.

SHOWS THAT STILL RUN.

At the Casino the only regular musical comedy in town this Summer keeps up its success. "Piff, Paff, Pouf" will stay many more weeks in its cool home.

Belle Hathaway's troupe of performing monkeys will be at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Gardens this week. Spadoni is a fixture for the Summer. Other numbers on the programme are "The Mysterious Face," "Parsifalia," Rice and Prevost, Charles T. Aldrich, Hill and Sylvani, Al Waltz, and Collins and Hart.

Duss and his orchestra will begin to-morrow their last week at the Madison Square Garden. Miss Charlotte Guyer George will be the soloist.

In "A Little of Everything" at the Aerial Theatre, Pete Dailey, Fay Templeton, Joseph Sparks, George Schiller, Leila McIntyre, and Harry Kelly still continue to make things lively.

"Paris by Night," on the Madison Square Garden roof, is as popular as ever.

At the New York Roof Garden the bill still contains Rosario Guerrero, the Sander Trio, Ned Wayburn's Girls, the Juggling MacBans, "Datas," Yamoto Brothers, and Louis Granat.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Oscar Hammerstein offers this programme to-night at his Paradise Roof Gardens: Belle Hathaway's troupe of monkeys, Spadoni, Rice and Prevost, Charles T. Aldrich, Collins and Hart, the Mysterious Face, Hill and Sylvani, Al Waltz, Kartelli, and Willy Zimmerman.

Rosario Guerrero, "Datas," Helene Gerard, Nellie Nichols, Louis Granat, Smith and Cook, the Stein-Erretto family, Delmore and Lee, and the Juggling MacBans will be atop the New York Theatre tonight.

The concert on the Madison Square Garden roof to-night will have as its feature the Spanish Troubadours and Miss Sylvia Beecher. Others are Page and Mayo, Grace Leonard, and Charles Robinson.

VAUDEVILLE.

Clay M. Greene's sketch, "Christmas Eve on Blackwell's Island," will be the chief offering at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. The Four Emperors of Music are another important feature. Merritt and Mitchell will offer a sketch.

"Confusion" will be at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre this week. Chinese Johnny Williams is first on the variety list, and Charles R. Hargreave will sing the latest songs.

In Harlem, at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, Lord Lytton's romantic play, "The Lady of Lyons," will be presented by the stock company. The vaudeville head-liners are Fisher and Clark, acrobatic comedians.

The afternoon and evening concerts are largely attended at the Eden Musee nowadays.

Frank Keenan at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week will present "The Actor and the Count," a well-known vaudeville act. Burke La Rue and his Inky Boys are second on the bill. Among the others are Conn and Conrad in their playlet "The Quiet Burglars." In a musical way Earl and Wilson will be the leaders.

CONEY AND MANHATTAN.

LUNA PARK.

The flume down which the two elephants shoot the chutes in Luna Park has been lengthened several feet. A midget signal station with a midget operator has been installed on the Miniature Railway. Miss Nahoo Faaroj, a native Hindu dancer, has been added to the dancing dervishes of the Durbar pageants. Launches and sailing vessels can now steer up from the ocean through Coney Island Creek to a rear entrance of Luna Park at Neptune Avenue.

DREAMLAND.

The Submarine Boat is the latest attraction at Dreamland. The completion of it was delayed for many weeks. "Fighting the Flames" is as popular as ever. When the penned-up tenement dwellers jump from the fire escapes into nets held by the firemen there are always shrieks of fear coming from the spectators, many of whom think that the plans are gone wrong and a real fire is in progress. The Golden Gate Quintet remains the headliner on the vaudeville stage.

BOSTOCK'S.

Bostock has made a wager with a veteran animal expert that he (Bosteck) will enter the cage with the fiercest lion the expert can obtain anywhere in the world, and will stay at least ten minutes. If he fails, either because of his exit before the ten minutes are up, or because he is devoured by the lion, the "Animal King" promises to donate $500 to the Central Park "Zoo." A date is to be fixed as soon as all details are arranged.

PAIN'S FIREWORKS.

At Pain's Amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach a war vessel continues to be blown up in the most spectacular manner every night. United States Navy sailors attend in large numbers to see what their predecessors did in the great naval battle.

MANHATTAN BEACH THEATRE.

"The Runaways" will be at the Manhattan Beach Theatre this week. Arthur Dunn is in the same part which he made so funny at the Casino. The Broadway scenery and costumes will be used. Shannon's Band and Herrmann, the magician, are enjoying their share of patronage.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.

The programme for to-day's music by the Seventy-first Regiment Band in Central Park is as follows:

Star Spangled Banner.
March, "Yole Boola" ..... Hirsch
Overture, "Freischutz" ..... Weber
Songs—
(a) "Sonntag ist's" ..... Breu
(b) "Soldier's Farewell."
United Singing Socities of New York.
Fantasie, "Tannhauser," (request) ..... Wagner
Song, "Jage der Rosen" ..... Spicker
United Singing Societies and Band.
Cornet solo ..... Selected
Mr. John Hazel.
Song, "My Old Kentucky Home" .....
Arranged by Von der Stache
United Singing Societies.
Waltz, "Vienna Belles" ..... Zichner
Selection, "Babes in Toyland," (request) ..... Herbert
Song, "Die Hemmel rutuner."
United Singing Societies and Band.
Doxology.
Singing societies under the direction of Herr Carl Hein.

NO WEALTH ON AMAZON.

Consul Ayme Discourages Young Americans Who Would Emigrate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—There is no wealth on the Amazon, according to a report from United States Consul Aymé at Para, Brazil, who has been making a personal investigation of commercial conditions along that river.

"The reports of my immediate predecessor in office," says Consul General Aymé, "were of such a nature as to inspire the belief that there existed many opportunities for the investment, by Americans, of moderate amounts of capital in various lines, such as coal mining, cutting of hard woods, cattle raising, and general agriculture. Some of these reports I have read, but they are most forcibly brought to my attention by the great number of letters received at this Consulate asking for further information and referring to some report of my predecessor as the occasion for their interest in the matter. Many of them are young men with a capital of from $500 to $2,000.

"I despair of finding language strong enough to express the utter and absolute hopelessness of success that awaits any of them unhappy enough to attempt to make even a bare living on the banks of the mighty Amazon. I do not say that the acquisition of a fortune or a competence is difficult, doubtful, or impossible; I say that such a miserable existence as would disgust a Digger Indian would be hardly obtainable by one man in ten thousand of such as are thinking of coming here.

"The Amazon River may be divided into three parts: The lower Amazon, extending as far as Manaos, where the Rio Negro flows into it, a distance of about 900 miles; the upper Amazon, from Manaos to Iquitos, near the Peruvian boundary, a distance of perhaps 1,800 miles, and the Peruvian Amazon region, with navigable rivers for a distance of 1,600 miles and more. This amazing river system, which empties into the Atlantic through a series of mouths 180 miles wide, more than twice as much water as the Mississippi carries in flood, and which stains the ocean for a distance of 600 miles, lies in a broad, flat valley, elevated but a few inches above flood level, with an inclination of only about 1 foot in five miles.

"This valley, almost always flooded, is covered with vast forests, in which at sparse intervals are found occasional heveas and hardwood trees of some value. This valley, at least thirty miles wide, has a swift, very deep river running through it, with a breadth of from two to six miles. The thick forest growing up out of the water forms the so-called "banks." Here and there are patches of slightly elevated ground on which Indian huts are erected. To make this huge river and to sustain the growth of the vast matted forest, rain—much rain—is needed, and it is a fact that more rain falls in this region than in any other of like extent in the world.

"There are in the whole vast length of the Amazon two real markets—Manaos and Para. There are a few straggling villages and occasional Indian huts. The inhabitants of huts and villages are not possible consumers of anything the colonist might produce.

"I asked one man in Manaos, a man who knew the United States well, who is thoroughly and practically acquainted with the possibilities of cattle raising in Northern Brazil, whether he thought young men with small capital could do anything in cattle raising on the Amazon anywhere. He replied that it would be criminal to permit any young man with money and energy to come and find the grave of both on the banks of the Amazon.

"In these extraordinary forests there are found some of the most beautiful and valuable woods in the world, as well as fruits, nuts, oils, balsams, and gums, but—and this but is unsurmountable—they are found as rarely as diamonds in the gravel of gold nuggets in the streams. There is a false impression existing that rubber trees, ebony, rosewood, and all the rest are found in great groves or clusters, like our pine or oak forests. The fact is that these trees are solitary. When two of them are only a quarter of a mile apart and remember that the quarter-mile is not open space, but thick-matted, almost impenetrable swamp forest) they are considered close together; if they are a mile apart they are not considered to be very far distant from each other. Nor does this huge forest produce any great quantity of food for human beings. The staple articles of food for the dweller on the Amazon are dried pirarucu, a huge, fat river fish, and "farinha," the starch of the manioc root.

"Grant that the colonist could get land, grant that he could raise vegetables, grant that he could raise cattle, grant that he could find, cut, and haul to the river bank valuable cabinet woods—and I assert that he can do none of these things—grant that he could do them all; grant that he spoke Portuguese fluently, grant that he had become instantly acclimated; grant all this and more, he would then be confronted with the problem of where to find a market for his products. Let him believe that the men who have lived here so long would supply such as are wanted in the world's markets could it be done, but the expense of taking them to such markets would be many times the value of the products themselves. A market here? No. The markets of Manaos and Para are only small, and are fully supplied by native capital.

"It may be that there are places in Brazil where colonists might do well. Perhaps, but I do not know of any such places. Perhaps there are men who have succeeded here, under the conditions of those to whom this report is largely directed. Perhaps, but I cannot learn the names or whereabouts of such men. But with stories of discouragement and despair, stories of failure and disaster, I am all too familiar. I shall not willingly add one single victim more to the long list of disappointed seekers after the tropical El Dorado."

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S
5TH AVE. 28th St. and Broadway 5TH AVE.
CONTINUOUS FROM 1 TO 10:30 P. M.
Another capital revival, the merry farce,
"CONFUSION,"
interpreted by all the stock favorites, among whom are included WALLACE ERSKINE, CLARENCE HANDYSIDES, AL. ROBERTS, WILLIAM HAWLEY, JULIAN REED, LOTTA LINTHICUM, ESTELLE MORTIMER, MARGARET KIRKER, MARION BERG, and others. Produced with all the original business and with new properties and scenic effects.
THE NEWEST VAUDEVILLE ACTS., "CHINESE" JOHNNY WILLIAMS, MONA DESMOND, DE VINE & WOLLEY, CHARLES HARGREAVES, MORTIMER BASSETT, FRANCIS WOOD, the Kalatechnoscope and many others.
BIG SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
ROBERT T. HAINES AND LAURA HOPE CREWS, DAN MASON & TEDDY SIMONDS CO., MME. SLAPOFFSKI, RACKETT & HAZZARD, and twenty other important specialists.

125th St. And Lexington Ave 125th St.
Every Afternoon at 1:30. Every Evening at 7:30.
One of the finest productions of the season. An elaborate revival by the Stock Company of Lord Lytton's romantic play,
"THE LADY OF LYONS,"
interpreted by a selected cast, including the special engagement of W. S. HART, and the stock company favorites, VERNER CLARGES, GEORGE BRYANT, H. DUDLEY HAWLEY, GEORGE HOWELL, WILLIAM CULLINGTON, ADELAIDE KEIM, EMMA LATHROP, MATHILDE DESHON, and others.
SELECT ENTR' ACTE VAUDEVILLE
PAULINE MORAN, MURPHY & ANDREWS, RICHARD RAVEN, the Kalatechnoscope, etc.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
ROBERT T. HAINES AND LAURA HOPE CREWS, ZISKA & KING, KATIE ROONEY, HARRY B. LESTER, and twenty others as good.

23RD ST. West of Sixth Avenue 23RD ST.
CONTINUOUS—12:30 TO 10:45 P. M.
A GENUINE NOVELTY BILL.
First public production in New York of Clay M. Greene's clever singing satire,
Christmas Eve on Blackwell's Island,
With the original cast which presented this playlet at the Lambs' Gambol, including STANLEY HAWKINS, FRANK BELCHER, SYDNEY DEANE, AND HERBERT AYLING.
THE FOUR EMPERORS OF MUSIC.
The best brass instrumentalists in vaudeville.
MITCHELL & MERRITT.
In the novel comedietta, "The Snow Man."
THREE SISTERS DE FAYE, MURPHY & NOLAN, MONA DESMOND, H. V. FITZG

PART THREE

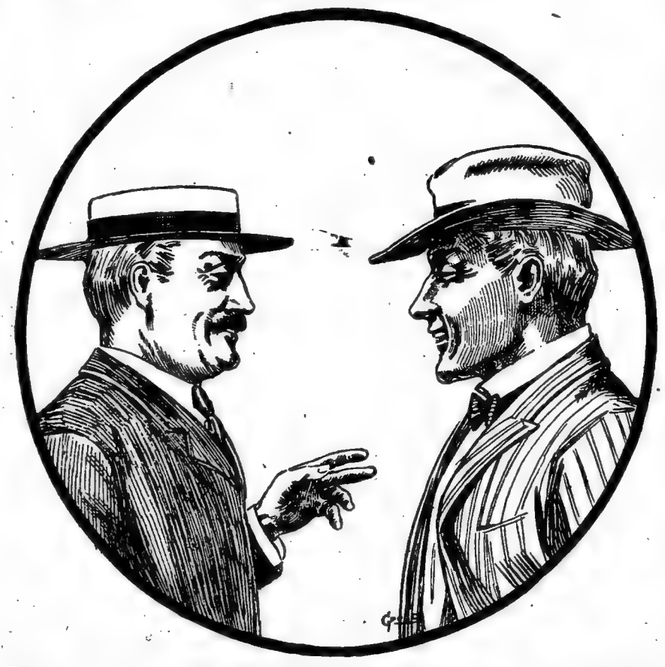
The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1904.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

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WILLIAM GORDON of New Orleans, who is spending the Summer in New York, has added a new phrase to the lexicon of slang, and a fellow-townsman supplied it.

"Perhaps," said Mr. Gordon, "there are few people who could, if requested, define the meaning of the term, 'A wise spender.' I couldn't this morning, but I am able to do it now. I met a Louisiana boy who is here on his vacation, and he was telling me of a trip he made to Coney Island with a young New Yorker and two girls to whom the New Yorker had introduced him.

"'I had a great time,' he told me. 'But I spent a bunch of money.'

"'Wasn't your friend a good spender?' I asked.

"'He was a wise spender,' was the reply. 'He was very speedy when it came to paying carfare, but anybody could beat him to a dinner check.'"

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GOV. SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER of Pennsylvania is a stickler for English of the good and pure variety. When he was a Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia an attorney, then recently admitted to the bar, appeared in court and engaged in a lengthy argument.

It was an argument such as might be expected from a university graduate delivering a Commencement Day oration, excepting for its one fault.

Judge W. W. Wiltbank, who with Judge Pennypacker and Judge Mayer Sulzberger, composed the court, was irritated by the argument and retired. Judge Sulzberger noted that his remaining colleague was scribbling upon a piece of paper. Curious to know what he was writing, he walked behind him and said:

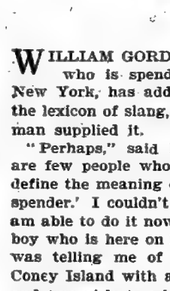
"Now, you're trying to appear interested in that argument, aren't you?"

Pennypacker glanced up and replied solemnly:

"I was just keeping score upon the young man's split infinitives. He has used thirty-four."

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ALFRED HENRY LEWIS, author of "The Boss" and "The President," says that some politicians remind him of a dog about which a resident of Tennessee told him.



"This dog, according to his owner, was an industrious creature," says Mr. Lewis, "and spent much of his time digging for groundhogs. Once the dog started to dig there was no stopping him, and he threw the dirt as if his life depended on the record he was making.

"After he had spent three or four hours digging for a groundhog it was necessary for his owner to get a spade and spend two hours digging out the dog."

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THE late Tim Campbell, of "What's the Constitution between friends" fame, was once a Civil Justice in New York, and had a bill passed by the Legislature giving the Justices salaries of $10,000 a year.

"Why, Tim," said the Governor when the bill came to him for consideration, "that is more than the Judges of the Supreme Court in Washington receive."

"Oh, well," said Tim, "if you want first-class talent you must pay first-class prices."

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IT IS not generally known," said Alfred Downes, Fire Commissioner Hayes's jolly and rotund private secretary, "that I am a member of the New Haven bar, and that I have actually been counsel in a case in court.

"It was just after I had been graduated and had been admitted to the bar that the court assigned me as counsel to defend two boys who were charged by an old farmer with stealing apples from his orchard. I was very youthful looking at the time, and in fact looked almost as young as my two clients.

"I sat on a bench by the side of the boys in court while the Prosecuting Attorney was obtaining the story of the terrible crime from the old farmer on the witness stand. After the man had told his story the Prosecutor said solemnly:

"'And now look upon the prisoners. Do you positively identify them as the boys who stole your apples?'

"The old farmer fidgeted and answered: 'Wa'al, I know I'm on oath and I got ter be keerful. I can identify both these boys, but I don't riccolect seeing that little fat feller on the bench [pointing directly at me] with them. I guess he must ha' been up the tree.'"

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EACH Summer at every bathing beach can be seen a number of fellows who have been burned by the sun until they look like redmen. Nine times out of ten these "beach posers," as they are generally called, can hardly swim a stroke, and therefore are rarely seen in the water, this fact accounting in large measure for their dark coat of tan.

There are some exceptions to this rule, however, one of whom is C. M. Daniels, the best swimmer in the United States today. He is so fond of the water that he spends most of the Summer days at the seaside, and consequently acquires very much of a chocolate hue.



Daniels was standing on the sand at Manhattan Beach the other day when he heard the following remark in a half whisper from one bather to another as they walked toward the water:

"I see that fellow here every time I go in bathing, but I never yet saw him in the water. I'll bet you the dinners he couldn't keep his head up if he did go in."

Now, this remark touched Daniels to the quick, and he determined to "make good" then and there. Rushing into the water, he swam with the speed of a frightened shark out to and around the furthermost float, and as he came to shore again passed the same pair, who, standing knee high in the water, were gazing at him in amazement.

"Holy smoke, Bill! Thrown again!" disgustedly exclaimed the bather. "I haven't been right once in the last month."

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AN angry financial colleague, irritated by the incapacity of a subordinate, remarked to Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company: "Carlyle was right when he said that men were mostly fools."

"If they were not," said Mr. Olcott sententiously, "you and I could not make a living."

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EX-JUSTICE MAYER tells this one on himself:

Just after he had finished charging the jury one of them arose in the box, and, stuttering frightfully, asked to be excused on the ground of deafness.

"Could you not hear my charge to the jury?" demand the Judge.

"Oh, y-e-y-y-e-s, I c-c-c-c-could h-h-h-hear y-y-y-our cher-cher-cher-charge all r-r-r-ight, b-b-b-ut I c-c-c-couldn't m-m-m-make her-her-her-head or t-t-t-tail of it, y-y-y-our Hon-on-on-onor!"

"Needless to say, I excused him without a reprimand," said the Judge.

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CHIEF OF DETECTIVES McCLUSKY tells a story of a man who was arraigned before a Magistrate on a charge of burglary. The Magistrate did not read the papers, but asked the prisoner:

"Well, Sir, what are you here for?"

"Your Honor, I only opened a clothing store, and this policeman arrested me," replied the prisoner.

"What does this mean, officer?" the Magistrate asked. "Is this man telling the truth?"

"He's telling the truth, all right, your Honor, but not all of it. He opened the store at 2 o'clock in the morning—with a jimmy."

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THE mysterious faculty of keeping a youthful appearance well into the meridian of life which so many actresses and actors possess received a fresh illustration the other day. Frank Deshon, who a generation or more ago used to play the part of the old miser in "The Chimes of Normandy," has come in from a season on the road with a musical comedy company, and he told on the Rialto the incident which showed how lightly his years sit on him.

"I was playing in 'The Princess Chic,'" he said, "and during a semi-dark scene I had a sort of wrestling bout with another character. We were supposed to receive what light there was, and it was rather essential that we did receive it, for the business was pretty strenuous, and in the dark one of us might have been injured. But one night, just as the scene got fully under way, the light man switched the glim upon the leading woman and kept it on her till the scene was over. I was good and angry, and made no bones of saying so; in fact, I called the light man a blooming incompetent. What was my astonishment to hear him muttering to one of his companions later:

"'Ump, calls me a bloomin' incompetent, does he? I'll have him know I worked the lights for his father when he played old Gaspard in 'The Chimes of Normandy,' and he never made no kick. His father was a real actor, too.'

"I had to find what compliment I could in his tremendous emphasis on 'father.'"

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S. S. BROWN, owner of Broomstick, the horse that wrested the laurels from Irish Lad in the Brighton Handicap, was congratulated after the race by a friend.



"If I'm not inquisitive," said his friend, "why did you give your horse such a name?"

"Named it after my cook," answered Mr. Brown.

"Why?" was the query.

"Because," replied Mr. Brown, "it isn't the first time a broomstick beat an Irish Lad."

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ABE GRUBER was entertaining a young friend from up the State one day last week. After having pointed out various sights of the city Mr. Gruber conducted his young acquaintance to a restaurant.

Mr. Gruber ordered dinner and then began perusing the wine list. He decided on some Burgundy, but just as he was about to order it paused and gazed at the callow youth before him. Then he shook his head.

"What's the use?" he said, half aloud. "He wouldn't know the difference between it and the rankest California claret."

The youth raised his head.

"Perhaps not, Mr. Gruber," he said, "but then, I have such a thirst for knowledge."

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THEY were talking at St. Louis about the relative charms of New York and St. Louis girls, when the question arose as to which walked with more grace.



"Why do your women bend so when they take to Fifth Avenue?" inquired a Western Democrat.

John Fox, President of the Democratic Club of this city, had a quick reply.

"They're building our ceilings very low now," he said.

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J. H. CANFIELD, Librarian of Columbia, tells the following story of an attempt "to point a moral," &c. He was in the country for a few days, and was directing the work of a new "hand," a boy of about seventeen. Like all boys of that age he was forgetful, careless, and heedless—though good-natured and willing. Working with him one morning, the Librarian thought he would indirectly give the lad something to think about, and so said:

"I did my first day's work when I was twenty-one, just out of college, and I got only a dollar a month more than you are getting. But I was steadily advanced by the firm, till I was soon getting a hundred dollars a month. I am not sure, but I always thought I got on because I took an interest in my work, remembered my instructions, kept tools picked up, and let my head save my heels," &c.

At the close of the "lesson" the lad looked up with an interest which was encouraging and said:

"Say! Wa'n't you darned lucky not to have to do a lick of work till you was twenty-one!"

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WHEN Park Miller, a noted lecturer through the West and South, was once touring the Southern States, he stopped at a typical village hotel.

Next morning at breakfast he gave as a part of his order scrambled eggs. A man who came in immediately thereafter and had ordered poached eggs, remarked to Mr. Miller:



"At this time of the year in the South eggs are frequently bad, and poached is the only way they cannot be cooked when in that condition; hence my order."

The lecturer's breakfast was brought and he was eating his scrambled eggs with relish when the waiter whispered to his companion:

"Boss, yo' eggs won't poach."

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R. T. WILSON, JR., although a prominent owner, is not a reckless driver of horses.

Some time ago one of his horses became fractious and started to run. Seeing danger ahead Mr. Wilson climbed out of the back of his vehicle and allowed the horse, a promising one of his string, to run to its destruction.

Afterward a witness who thought the horse might have been saved asked Mr. Wilson why he didn't stay in the vehicle and stop the horse.

"Well," was the reply, "I know where I can get another horse about as good as that one, but I have no idea where I can get another R. T. Wilson."

THE LEGENDS OF ESOPUS

When White Men Slaved for Savages — The Story of Dirck Schepmoes — Anneke Fiero's Search for the Brindle Cow.

THERE is hardly a more interesting region, historically, along the whole stretch of the myth-sprinkled Hudson than that about Esopus, where Chief Justice Parker, the Democratic nominee for President of the United States, makes his home. Certainly no section has treasured its legends more religiously.

They centre around the ancient town of Kingston, which is the nearest large town to Rosemont. In fact, half of the inhabitants of the region, who are descended from the early Dutch settlers, refer to the place as Old Esopus, and there is hardly a street in the old part of the town which has not some building or other to recall the days when the colonies were young.

The Chief Justice is a keen student of the early history of the Hudson country, and few are better posted on the historical points about Esopus. He is fond of pointing out places of legendary or historic interest to his guests, and one could not have a better guide.

These stories of the past begin with the voyage of Henry Hudson, who is said to have been so pleased with the natural beauty of the plateau between Esopus and Rondout that he kept the Half Moon's anchor down for an entire week. Some of the "first families" would have one believe that he called the place Paradise.

Then comes a legend which is sort of a skeleton in the closets of those whose ancestors first settled the district. It rattles its bones now and then, but it takes a vast deal of persuasion to get it out into the open where one can examine the details. It tells of the dark days when the white men of the town were the unwilling slaves of the red men of the tribe of Esopus.

The settlement was six years old when the Indians discovered their power, and began to assert themselves. With unusual carelessness the farmers scattered their houses over a considerable area, and did not take the precaution to fortify a place of refuge. One morning in 1658 a drunken Indian shot a citizen at the landing place, and then burned the dead man's house on the Strand.

The settlers called on the Almighty to strike the Indian dead. But they did not follow their prayer with works. None of them felt called to become His instrument of vengeance. That the Esopus tribe believed firmly in blood feuds and similar institutions had something to do with it. Then the theory of self-preservation was strong among the "boers."

Seeing the immunity from punishment which their brother enjoyed, the other savages became more bold. They did not like manual labor, yet they knew that if their fields were not plowed there would be no harvest of maze. "Why not make the Swannekens do the work?" the Indians asked one another, and the Dutchmen did it. The Indians had a gentle way of persuading those who were not inclined to plow their fields. A torch was brought, lighted, and held close to the wall of the farmer's cabin. As the logs began to catch, the victim usually forgot his Dutch stubbornness and did as he was told. One or two who could not forget were killed. So it came that the tribesmen worked not and the whites were their slaves.

Then Andries Van der Sluys, the schoolmaster, wrote a pitiful letter to Peter Stuyvesant, the Governor. He recited the troubles of the Dutch at Esopus and closed with this appeal:

"Christ did not desert us, but saved us by his own blood; therefore do you not, our brothers, desert us, but come quickly to our help."

The Governor Responds.

The Governor was touched by the appeal and pondered over it for a full week. The voyage to Esopus was many smokes in length, and he did not quite like the idea of saving any one by his own blood, no matter how closely the idea followed the Scripture. For a time he was content to stamp about the fort at New Amsterdam and tell his subjects what he thought of those Indians. When properly worked up over it, however, he decided that nothing would content him but to tell the Indians to their faces. Accordingly he embarked with fifty of his soldiers, and in time the winds brought them to Esopus.

The schoolmaster and the most prominent burghers met Stuyvesant at the landing place and escorted him to the largest house in the village. Then they sent word to the Indians that a pow-wow would be held the next day. This did not please Stuyvesant, who favored wiping out the Indians first and afterward treating with those who escaped, if any were so fortunate. The farmers were intent on saving their crops, and objected to a war. The Governor finally agreed to do as they wished on one condition: They must move their scattered habitations into a compact town, and surround it with palisades.

The Indians were eager to meet the great sachem, Silver Leg, of whom they had often heard from the Indians on the lower river. No house was large enough to hold the great gathering of sachems, chiefs, and braves, so the pow-wow was held in a neighboring grove. Stuyvesant, with his soldiers in the immediate background, sat at the head of the council, his face in a fixed frown and his wooden leg sticking straight out in front of him.

The men of Esopus waited in silence for him to begin. It was fortunate that an interpreter was necessary or the Governor might have started to talk rapidly, and say what he really thought. As it was, his speech was diplomatic, showing much mildness and self-restraint for one who was accustomed to speaking his mind.

"Why do you make slaves out of my people?" he demanded by way of beginning. He looked at the several sachems in turn, but there was no movement to answer the question. "Your chiefs asked us to come here," he continued. "Every foot of land which we occupy has been paid for at prices of your own setting. Why do you murder those who have always treated you well; why do you burn their houses?"

Some Flowery Talk.

There was a long silence before an aged chief began a long and flowery speech which told of the war of 1643, and gave that as a reason for their recent behavior.

At some length Stuyvesant explained to them that the trouble was before his arrival in the colony. "Besides, it has been settled by an honorable peace," he said. "You smoked the pipe over it, and you have no right to object to the terms."

To this the aged chief had no answer, but another began:

"The great sachem of the men with the white skins speaks the truth. A peace was smoked after fighting. No longer shall the braves of Esopus be like the belly-crawling snakes in the high grass. From my old lips you shall have words as true as the day sun is like gold and the night moon like silver. The boissin (brandy) which the pale face gives us makes us crazy. We become fools and do not know what we do.

"The red water has in it drops of black poison put there by the spirit of evil when no one is watching. It makes our young men want to fight." (There was a half-hearted whoop from the far end of the council line.) "Even now some of the braves seated at this pow-wow are burning with the fire of fighting. They want—"

But the sachem never told what the spirited braves wanted. Forthwith the Governor leaped to his feet, drew his sword, and brandished it around his head.

"They want to fight, do they?" he cried. His voice was so loud, the tradition has it, that the leaves fell from the trees, though Autumn was still two moons distant. "Your young men are burning to fight? That is exactly what I came for. I challenge you to fight this instant. One of my men against two of yours. This is your chance to meet men instead of women and children. We will fight!"

It was a fair challenge along their own lines, yet they made no offer to take it up. Stuyvesant shook his sword at them for a moment, then turned on his single heel and limped out of the grove with his soldiers at his back. He waited for the Indians to begin the excitement. Instead they sent a peace commission which made solemn promises that in the future they would be model neighbors.

The next day was Sunday, and all the Dutch went to church to rejoice in the great blessing which had come to them. Early on Monday morning the practical Governor, who had none too much faith in treaties with the Indians, made the burghers begin work on the pallisade. His soldiers helped them, and the work went on rapidly when the Dutch settlers saw that no further evasion was possible.

A Gift for Silver Leg.

From their camp above the village the Indians watched the operations and recognized that a master hand was at last directing things in Esopus. In the afternoon they sent to the Governor another delegation with a peace offering and many long speeches. The tribe had decided to give him a tract of land with which "to grease his feet after the long journey which he had made to come to them." They neglected to mention that one brave advised in a speech that, as "Silver Leg" had but one foot, the amount of land given him for greasing purposes should be less by half.

The visit of the old Governor was the beginning of the end for the Esopus tribe, as there are legends to prove. As the country was settled up the Indians sold their land, and eventually had their turn at being slaves. Those who managed to keep their bodies free were forced to take "squatters' rights" on whatever land they could find. They were inoffensive and thoroughly subdued, but even so they were not always able to keep out of trouble.

Two or three families built a camp in an unused corner of Dirck Schepmoes's farm. He was a crusty old fellow, and their presence bothered him, though they were always careful to confine their depredations to other farms. Many times Dirck gave them notice to leave his land, but they paid no attention. At last he hit on a scheme to drive them away. He noticed that they found difficulty in pronouncing his name—"Shopmo" was as near as they could get to it. He went to them with this story:

"Some nights I dream most dreadful dreams, and when dreaming I am extremely rough. I destroy things. I might kill. To wake me up, in case I should wander into your camp, all you have to do is to call me by name."

That night he descended on the sleeping Indian camp, armed with a long rawhide whip. He ran among them, slashing right and left, and uttering most frightful shrieks. The Indians cried "Shopmo!" "Shopmo!" until they were tired, but the slashing continued and they fled in dismay.

When they came to him the next morning to complain about his behavior he answered: "Why did you not call me by name and wake me? I told you that was the thing to do when I was dreaming."

"We did! We did!" cried the Indians in chorus. "We cried 'Shopmo!' many times."

"No wonder you couldn't wake me," said the astute Dutchman. "That is not my name. It is Schepmoes."

And the Indians, knowing they could never pronounce the name as did the owner, moved their camp to another farm.

Anneke Fiero's Brindle.

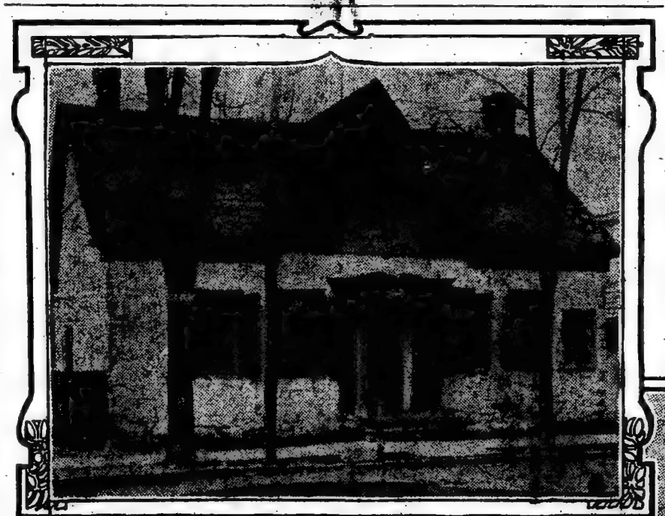
In those days the Esopus herd of cows was the pride of the town. Every morning a trustworthy herdsman drove them into the woods to pasture in the rich wild grass. He watched over them during the day, and at night drove them back to be milked and stabled in the cow rooms, which adjoined the kitchens, if not in the kitchens themselves. No cattle showed fatter, sleeker sides than these, and the finest of the herd was a hornless brindle which was the pet of little Anneke Fiero, the daughter of a prominent townsman.

Just before dusk every night the whole Fiero family gathered, as was the custom, on the little stoop in front of the house to await the coming of the brindle with the herd. The gentle beast, of her own accord, usually stopped in front of the door to be milked and then went around the corner of the house and stabled herself. Nor was this unusual in Dutch cows; it was rather a matter of instinct, for cows had done the same thing in Holland for centuries. The fresh warm milk was fed to the younger children, who were then sent to bed.

One night the brindle did not come home with her red and white sister, and little Anneke cried herself to sleep. She wakened with the sun, and in bare feet pattered out to the kitchen to see if the brindle had not let herself in. The red and white cow stood there, blinking her eyes and chewing a cud, but there was no sign of the missing pet. The girl began to cry again, and would not be comforted until her mother promised to let her spend the day searching for the lost cow.

After a hurried breakfast Anneke pasted back her hair with the grease of a tallow candle, and put on a cap of quilted calico, which fitted closely to her head. She put her knitting in one of the big pockets of her dress that she might lose no time while resting in the course of her search. She kissed her mother and went into the woods.

Noon found her drinking from the cool water of Steen Haert spring, and having quenched her thirst, she sat down in the shade of a great forest giant and began to eat a piece of rye bread which she had slipped into her pocket at breakfast. She had just finished when the noise of some heavy animal coming through the woods alarmed her.



THE VAN STEENBERGH HOUSE
Only Building in Kingston not burned by the British in 1777

It might be a bear, and she prepared to run by gathering up her skirts until the blue clocks in her red woolen stockings were much in evidence. The skirts were dropped when, instead of the wild beast, the missing brindle came out of the woods and drank from the spring. Anneke ran up to the cow, and, throwing her arms about its neck, cried with joy.

Teathing a Lesson.

She was still stroking its soft coat when her father came up from the village by the path she had followed earlier. She said she would gather some mantoffles and then run home to tell her mother.

"Never mind the flowers," said the father. "Come with me. Now that you are out here I will teach you something, and I'm going to make sure you remember it, too."

Then he seized her by the hair and pulled her along through the woods until they came to a huge rock.

"I will give you something to remember," he said, as he cut a switch, a limber one, for they sting longer than the others.

After the whipping was over he pointed to the north side of the rock, on which the word "Albany" was carved. He took her around to the south side and showed her the word "Esopus." Then he gave her a second whipping, which was even more severe than the first.

"You will remember," he said, "when I am dead and gone to a better world, that I was a great man in this community. You will remember that I was a flag bearer and that this is the boundary line between Albany and Esopus."

It was harsh treatment, and Anneke felt very much ill-used. All the way home she vowed she would forget, but she did not. Years afterward, when the boundary line was in dispute, she remembered and told her story to the Judges, which was just what her father had in view when he whipped her so thoroughly.

Years succeeded years in uneventful monotony, and Kingston grew into one of the most substantial towns on the Hudson. Her people developed an intense love for America, and were behind none in fostering the revolutionary spirit. When the time came for the colonies to declare themselves independent, the little settlement turned out its full fighting force. It welcomed the Continental Convention after the British drove its members out of New York, and there, a little later, the State's first lawmakers drew up the Constitution. The first Senate of New York met in the old State House, which is still standing, and which will in the future be preserved by the State as a museum for historical relics. On the steps of the Court House George Clinton took the oath of office as the first Governor of New York under the Constitution.

A Stranger on Horseback.

It was because of all this activity that Sir William Howe directed his wrath upon old Esopus even to the extent of ordering Sir John Vaughn to burn "the pest hole of sedition." There are several legends about the burning of the town, but the one most told is that which concerns a stranger who rode into the village on a black horse a week before the fatal day in October, 1777. Standing at the door of one of the low Dutch house was Becky Low, a charming woman, who was kind to every living creature.

"Madam," said the stranger, doffing his wide-brimmed hat, "I am ill and have need for a place to rest. Could you find room for an honest stranger who will pay you well for your trouble?"

Won by the frankness which showed in his pale face, Mrs. Low told the man to enter and sent a slave to stable his horse. For two days she nursed him through a slight fever and made dainty dishes to tempt his appetite. All the time her husband was protesting that she was harboring a British spy. Then messages came from friends within the British lines that Kingston was to be burned.

At this the husband consulted his neighbors and the Town Committee. They decided to arrest the stranger as a spy, and a dozen volunteered to visit the Low house in the early morning and make the capture.

"I told you the man was a spy," said the husband on reaching home. "They are going to arrest him in the morning. Leave the back door unlocked, for they come early." In telling his wife Low made a fatal mistake.

The news distressed her greatly. She knew what happened to spies, and she had grown to like the gentle stranger. She was even more worried when her husband expressed the determination to stay awake all night. He took her dress for a covering and lay down on the floor to wait until the committee of capture should come. But in no time he was snoring, while Becky was wide awake.

Carefully taking up her dress, she slipped it on and went to the loft to warn the stranger. She found him awake and fully dressed. He was writing at a table on which lay his pistols, and his sword was across his knees.

"My good little Dutch woman," he said when she had whispered her dire news. "I am a British spy. I heard what your husband told you and will be far away before the men come for me."

Relieved of her fear for him, Mrs. Low began to fear for herself. She made one whispered request: "Promise me that you won't let the British burn Kingston," she begged in a whisper.

"Burn Kingston!" the spy returned, smiling. "Are they going to do that? I can't promise to save the town, but I'll pledge you this—your house will not be burned nor your family injured."

The Spy Disappears.

In the morning when the citizens came the spy was gone. They laid their failure to bad luck, and did not think of suspecting the little woman. A few days later the Lows fled to Hurley, a town a short distance in the interior, with the rest of the townsfolk, but on the day of the burning Mrs. Low returned to watch her property. At the head of the burning party, which she encountered on the edge of the town, rode the stranger for whom she had done so much. Yet when she reached her home nothing except the stone walls were left standing.



A TYPICAL DUTCH HOUSE IN OLD ESOPUS, AS IT LOOKS TODAY

"I told you so," said the husband; but the wife answered back: "I know he tried to save our house; it probably caught from sparks. Anyway, you didn't get to hang him."

The one house in Kingston that was not burned stands on Wall Street, near the Bowery, and is known as the Tobias Van Steenbergh house. Three distinct traditions are current to-day to explain its immunity from the general destruction. One person will tell you that a prominent Tory woman lived there, and of course the British did not burn the house. Others say that the troopers burned houses over the heads of wives of British officers even, and that the Van Steenbergh house was fired, but slaves put out the flames after the recall sounded. The third story is that the old house was then used as a tavern and that a slave kept the soldiers away by treating them to rum. You may believe any one of the three or make up a fourth after your own liking. It does not make much difference. This one thing is certain, the house did not have to be rebuilt after the British visit, and all the others did.

No matter how much attention comes to them from the preferment of their townsmen, Chief Justice Parker, the men of Esopus will never forget the traditions of the Dutch days. Visiting delegations who get mixed on their dates or have time on their hands will find it easy to spend a pleasant afternoon looking up historic spots under the direction of some old man with a "Van" to his name.

THE ARTFUL HUCKSTER.

FIVE cents a whole lot," he cries as he traverses the locality in Sixty-ninth Street known to the facetious as the "Block of All Nations." He is a keen student of human nature, and adapts his methods to the well-known trait of economy in the Italian denizens of the neighborhood. The assurance he gives them of a "big pail" of potatoes or other vegetables for a dime never fails to draw customers to his cart, though he gives no better measure than they could get for the same money at the corner grocery store.

"Don't tell me you can't afford it," he will say, looking up with apparent envy at the front of a "model tenement" as the resident of it hesitates. "You that lives in a fine house like that," or if the prospective customer cannot by any straining of veracity be complimented upon her place of abode she may be flattered by some appeal to her personal vanity, and the able huckster will find the weak spot, be sure of that.

"You're rich. You needn't tell me you don't buy off me 'cause you can't afford to, wearin' such clothes and lookin' so fine," and the recipient of the praise lays the flattering unction to her soul that she has made the very impression that she took such pains in dressing to create. Her satisfaction is purchased cheaply when she pays a dime for a "big pail" of potatoes or beans.

FATHER JOGUES TO BE THE EMPIRE STATE'S FIRST SAINT

Movement for the Canonization of "The Martyr of the Mohawk," Slain by Iroquois in 1644.

THE Empire State is soon to have its first saint. The Rev. Isaac Jogues, the famous Jesuit missionary martyred by the Mohawks 250 years ago, is to be canonized, thus adding another chapter to the Roman martyrology, and welding another link to the endless chain of saints of the Catholic Church.

Under the direction of the Rev. Father Wynne, S. J., and other Jesuits connected with the local houses of the order the entire data for the process of the canonization has been gathered and forwarded to Rome. Father Camillus Becarri, S. J., who is stationed at Rome, is to be the postulator of the missionary's cause, and will present to the Roman congregation having charge of such serious business 126 "reasons" or "points" in the declaration of the missionary's holiness of life and purpose. The most powerful argument, however, will be proof that Father Jogues "shed his blood for the faith," together with an authenticated list of miracles wrought at the shrine erected in his honor at Auriesville.

At the same time that Father Jogues's process is being conducted the merits of Rene Goupil and Katherine Tegakwita, companions of the martyred Jogues in life and death, will also be considered, and, in all probability, they will be raised on the altars of the Church at the same time.

While the name of Isaac Jogues is written deep in the history of the Empire State, but few knew that it was proposed to elevate the martyr to the rank of a saint. The data for the process of canonization has been gathered quietly. The work of gathering the data, examining witnesses, and compiling and revising the facts gathered was no easy task. It was a matter of many moons, the data of Jogues's early life and work being stored in libraries throughout America, Canada, France, and Italy.

"It has been a long and tedious labor," said Father Wynne, editor of The Messenger, who is personally interested in the canonization, "but we are hopeful that the end will bring the reward sought, namely, the canonization of Father Jogues and his companions.

"The evidence has been furnished. It remains for the Cardinals to decide the merits of the facts presented. America has done its part. I am hopeful, for the fact that a missionary is a martyr for the faith is in itself a strong argument for his canonization."

Shrine of Father Jogues.

The life of Father Jogues is part and parcel of the history of New York in the seventeenth century, and, incidentally, reveals the struggles, privations, and holiness of life and purpose of the pioneer missionaries of the East. Father Jogues consecrated his life to the preaching of the Gospel to the Iroquois tribes of Indians then encamped about the Canadian border and throughout the Empire State. He rendered the French Government a valuable service in concluding a treaty of peace with the Iroquois, and in numerous other ways sought to bring about a friendly alliance between the various tribes and the reigning powers.

On Oct. 16, 1644, after days and nights of brutal treatment, he was beheaded at a place called Ossernenon, now Auriesville, N. Y., by the tribes he had come to save. Goupil had previously been tomahawked. A few years later a shrine was erected at Auriesville to the memory of the "martyrs of the Mohawk," and year after year thousands of pilgrims from all parts of America visit it, and many miracles are said to have been wrought.

A modern chapel rises above the spot where the blood of Jogues and his companions flowed. The pilgrimages will be larger this year than heretofore on account of the interest in the canonization process.

Devout Catholics and students of early history are making a study of Jogues's life. It is an uncommonly interesting story, this of the Jesuit missionary, from his entrance into the Jesuits at Rouen on Oct. 24, 1624, to his martyrdom in the thickets of the Mohawk the same month of the year, 1644.

He was ordained to the priesthood in 1636 and a few months later ordered to the mission fields of Canada, which embraced New Amsterdam and the adjoining country. Rene Goupil, a native of Anjou, pleaded for admission to the Jesuit order at the same time as Jogues, but was denied on account of his sickly condition—and here young Goupil gave the world a lesson of self-abnegation and the exertion of a powerful will that has few parallels in modern history. Admission to the order in France denied him, he followed Jogues to Canada, and offered his life as a nurse to the sick and wounded. He later joined the missionaries to the Hurons.

In the Wilderness.

Father Jogues became seriously ill while in Canada, and, after his recovery, was sent with a Father Garnier to the Petun Indians. Here he got his first taste of life in a new world wilderness.

The missionaries started out on their long journey on snowshoes, accompanied by guides. They had scarcely covered half the way when the guides abandoned them in the depths of a huge forest. They slept in the snow, and for days were deprived of nourishment.

When they reached the Petuns' camps this tribe gave them the same reception which has been meted out to missionaries of all denominations by barbarous tribes. They were looked upon as sorcerers and driven ruthlessly out into the storm.

They retraced their steps, subsisting on berries and a tea made from the back of trees. They reached their Canadian mission exhausted, but after a few days the intrepid Jogues started out in a canoe to Sault Ste. Marie, some 250 miles from the Canadian mission.

He returned to Quebec, and after ten days set out with Rene Goupil and a party of Hurons. He seized every opportunity to proclaim the principles of Christianity, and his first work on reaching a settlement would be to erect a cross. Oftentimes, his biographers say, when his companions missed him, they found him kneeling in the snow praying for the conversion of the heathen tribes.

The Iroquois were then on the warpath and had a deadly enmity for the French and missionaries. During an engagement between the Hurons and the Iroquois Jogues and Goupil were taken prisoners.

An opportunity was given Father Jogues to escape, but he refused to leave Goupil, declaring that they should die together were it the design of God. During his captivity he stole away several times to administer the sacrament to dying Christians, and lost no opportunity to explain the Gospel to those of the tribe who would listen.

Tortured by Iroquois.

This enraged the leaders of the Iroquois. They fell upon him with clubs and beat him into insensibility. When he revived they tore off his finger nails with their teeth, and then they took the end of the forefinger of each hand and crushed the bones until nearly all the fingers were amputated.

Jogues and his companion, on the awful journey to the settlement, responded to this barbarous punishment by kneeling and praying for their murderers. Aside from other indignities they were made to carry huge burdens on their lacerated backs.

Father Jogues has left an interesting narrative of that march to the settlement. It was found in a French library recently. It describes the customs of the Indians on the warpath, the beauty of the scenery, the settlement, how they lived en route to the settlement, but save for a chapter on their being compelled to "run the gantlet" several times gives no detail of the horrible suffering he and his companion endured before they were killed.

He narrates, for instance, that whenever a band of friendly Indians were met he and



NEW YORK'S FIRST SAINT.

Goupil were compelled to run the gantlet. The natives gathered on each side of a lane, through which they were forced. Each of them showered blow after blow on him and his companion.

On the thirteenth day after the battle the warriors reached Ossernenon, since calles Auriesville. Here the entire tribe joined in a celebration of the victory over the Hurons. Goupil was taken as a slave to a neighboring village, and Jogues was later turned over to a member of the tribe who had lost his slave. Goupil was tomahawked, and Jogues was about to meet the same death when a friendly Indian interfered.

In 1643 the missionary escaped from his captors and reached France on Christmas Day. He was accorded great honors by the Queen Regent, Anne of Austria, who wept over his mangled hands. He implored his superiors to allow him to return, declaring that he must save his Indian children.

His Last Mission.

The following Spring he returned to Quebec. Reaching this city, he was made an Ambassador of France to the warring Iroquois, and effected a treaty of peace between them and the French Government.

He then started on his mission to the tribes. Although the Iroquois were supposed to be at peace with France, the priest felt that he was going into a country from which he might never return. Indeed, he is said to have remarked on leaving Quebec that he did not expect to return to the mission house. He did not. War was again declared by the Iroquois in October, Jogues was seized, and his old wounds reopened by the same barbarous treatment.

There were factions in the tribe, and for a time Jogues's fate was not definitely decided upon. They were a unit on the point that the "sun-god" had been offended by Jogues and his companions, but while one faction declared "blood alone could atone for the act and appease the wrath of the sun-god," the other faction was friendly to him.

He was taken captive to Ossernenon, and a council of war ordered to decide his fate. The council agreed to free Jogues and his companions, but before the news reached Ossernenon, Jogues's head was pinned to a palisade; he was struck with a tomahawk, and then beheaded. The body was thrown into the river.

This was on Oct. 16, 1644. La Lande, one of Jogues's faithful followers, and a Huron Indian, were slain the day following.

Will Be a Slow Process.

It is to commemorate for all time the heroic suffering of Jogues and his companions that American Catholics propose to have the martyred missionary proclaimed St. Jogues by Pope Pius X., and so give to the Empire State a saint.

The process of the canonization of Jogues and his companions will take up considerable time, as every document submitted to the Commission of Cardinals must be separately considered and its contents thoroughly examined and authenticated. In the documents relating to Father Jogues, Rene Goupil, and Jean de la Lande there is found a careful and what is thought to be an accurate statement of Jogues's life and travels, but little light is thrown on La Lande's career.

Fathers Brebeuf, Lalemant, Daniels, and Garnier, companions for a time of Jogues on the Indian missions, but who died afterward in missions along the Canadian border, are to be included in the process along with Father Jogues.

"The elevation of a man or woman of reputed holiness of life to the altars of the Church is not the exclusive work of the Pope, but is a message of every member of the Church, of whatever degree," writes an authority on canonization.

"Bishops must help by their judgment, priests by their pleadings, all who can by their testimony, the rich by their alms, the poor by their prayers."

The process of proving the heroic virtues of those proposed for canonization is not an easy task, but in this instance the background of American history will be no small argument in itself. If Jogues is not canonized, then it will be difficult for any of the American martyrs to be raised on the altars of the Church.

AS MOTHER USED TO MAKE IT.

"I AM tired of hearing about that wonderful bread that mother used to make," said the manager of a big bread factory the other day. "Mother was a rank fraud as a bread maker, and she has been traveling on a false reputation for years. If we turned out a batch of loaves no better than mother averages, or even than her best, and did it very often, we would soon lose all our customers.

"The truth is that our recollections of mother's bread are prejudiced ones. Our stomachs are not what they were when we were boys, and that bread tasted awfully good with the sauce of a good healthy appetite, and smeared thick with real fresh butter and perhaps strawberry jam. It would kill us now if we tried it.

"The schoolmaster in 'Adam Bede' said truly that a woman could never bake a loaf twice alike. Mother measured her ingredients by pinches and drops and handfuls. The modern baker is as accurate as any chemist. Mother guessed when the oven was at the right temperature by putting her hand in it. The baker of to-day knows exactly when the oven is right, for the thermometer tells him.

"Mother guessed when the bread was baked by sticking a fork in it or by some other rule of thumb method, but the manager of the bread factory knows. He knows just how long it takes to bake bread properly in a certain temperature, and he knows just what the temperature of his oven has been every minute that the bread has been in it. His yeast is of certain and constant strength. Mother's never was the same for two bakings.

"Any one of the things to make quitch that she was afraid as a baker. Don't you remember how often her bread went wrong? One day it wouldn't rise. The yeast was wrong that day. Another day the oven wouldn't bake, apparently on account of innate perversity, but really because mother—good woman—didn't know all there was to know about ovens.

"Another day the whole batch went sour. Mother sometimes blamed that on the weather, or maybe on the fairies, if she came from the Old Sod, but it was neither the weather nor the fairies. It was because mother didn't know how to mix dough properly, or because there was something wrong with her ingredients, and she didn't know enough to remedy it or to get the right kind of stuff in the first place.

"These are only a few of the cases in which the bread was ruined entirely. Think how many cases there were in which the bread was just a little off. Not enough for us to notice when we were real hungry, with the hunger of a healthy boy, and when the bread was smothered in jam.

THIS CHAMELEON SAYS PRAYERS.

NANKI POOH, the only trained chameleon on earth, after spending several weeks in New York, is about to leave for Pittsburg, where his, her, or its mistress, Mrs. Lester Lonergan, is under engagement to appear in stock. Mrs. Lonergan is known to theatregoers as Alice Treat Hunt. In addition to the fame which is privately hers as the owner of Nanki Pooh she enjoys the celebrity of a successful actress-manager, inasmuch as during the season just closed at New Orleans she not only had entire charge of the Elysian Theatre in New Orleans, but took the leading lady rôles in her own stock company.

The number of stunts in Nanki Pooh's repertoire is amazing. At the word of command, he, she, or it performs all manner of giant swings from Mrs. Lonergan's little finger. With becoming humility Nanki sits up on end, front legs, paws, or whatever they are, reverently folded and gives a correct imitation of a man at devotions. Also, Nanki knows how to walk lame and play "dead lizard."

It required infinite patience to educate Nanki, who or which is a native of New Orleans. In that far Southern City chameleons are as common as pig tracks on a rural road. They swarm over the trees and dash across the walks of the city parks. They cover the board walks at West End, which is the Coney Island of the Crescent City.

Mrs. Lonergan made Nanki's acquaintance at West End. Nanki was the prisoner of an enterprising youngster, who was offering to retail him for a nickel. Mrs. Lonergan purchased promptly. Interesting her husband, who played leading rôles last season in the Baldwin-Melville Stock Company, she secured for homing her prize a specially constructed leather box, lined with vivid colored silk and pierced with many air holes. People who know anything at all about chameleons know that they take on the color of the object upon which they rest. When Nanki is at home he is a bright red. Most of the time, however, is spent in fly hunting, for Nanki has the freedom of the apartments occupied by his, her, or its mistress, and, above all things else, abhors idleness.

Mrs. Lonergan has displayed the versatility of her pet to but few friends. Those who have been fortunate enough to see the lizard perform, however, pronounce the exhibition wonderful. Nanki really does mind. Whether or not the word of mouth is accentuated by any peculiar prod only Mrs. Lonergan can tell, and she won't, insisting that Nanki understands everything she says.

All climates look alike to Nanki, who or which is just as happy as he, she, or it was on the sun-scorched planks of far away New Orleans. To Nanki's arrival New Yorkers are indebted for the elimination of a few hundred thousand flies, to which pest Nanki is sudden death.

In making the "front swing" from Mrs. Lonergan's finger Nanki uses forelegs. The back swing is accomplished by calling the tail into play. Told to "walk lame," a promenade is taken with the right foreleg or paw hanging limp. When playing dead Nanki is flat aback, with paws curled up and eyes shut. The most taking trick of all is when "Nanki says prayers."

"It took a long time to train Nanki," says Mrs. Lonergan," but it was worth it. "I don't suppose any one else in the world has a chameleon which will say prayers."

Safe Deposit.

Mother—What did you do with that penny I handed you to give to your sister?

Bob—I bought candy with it, so she wouldn't spend it foolishly.

SLAVE TRADING AND TREASURE HUNTING ON THE HIGH SEAS

BY

COMMANDER E. HAMILTON CURREY, R. N.

IN THE whole of her history, England has never presented so extraordinary a spectacle as she did in the sixteenth century. In a time of almost incessant war she was nominally at peace. The shadow of the Spanish Colossus, which loomed with such fearful portent over the destinies of Europe, was as powerless to affright the English seamen of the day; indeed in some cases they exhibited a dangerous contempt for it, and paid for their rashness by the loss of life, ship and cargo. In the sense in which we understand the word, there was really no navy, or next to none, when Elizabeth came to the throne. The vessels built and equipped by her father had been allowed to rot in harbor during the reign of her predecessor, Mary, and in the service of the Crown there were but fifteen insignificant ships altogether. This was the day of the privateer, who, sailing under letters of marque, made what he could out of the business; some of them made a remarkably good thing, as will be presently shown, but perhaps the strangest point about these desperate fighters was that although they pursued their arduous career in quest of gain, still the acquisition of even immense riches does not seem to have disposed them to give up their life of adventure; and one wild enterprise only seemed to whet their appetite for another still more dangerous. The Holy Inquisition was largely responsible for this. It is recorded by Cecil, Elizabeth's great Minister, in his own handwriting, that in 1562 twenty-six English subjects had been burned at the stake in different parts of Spain, and that ten times as many were starving in Spanish dungeons. Again in 1563 eight English merchantmen were captured by the Spaniards, and such was the brutality with which their crews were treated that out of 240 only ninety survived. It is not to be wondered at that Spaniards were not safe in English harbors. This worked out very conveniently a little later on when a ship laden with half a million ducats for the Spanish King took refuge in Plymouth Sound. That money went to London—and the nations were nominally at peace—truly an amazing century!

The Princes of the Slave Trade.

To turn to the men who formed the English navy, we find first and foremost Sir John Hawkins. He was the son of William Hawkins of Plymouth, whom Henry VIII. had discovered and who had assisted that monarch to build and fit out his ships. John Hawkins was a hard-headed, practical, trading seaman, and no doubt would have remained so till the day of his death if he had only been left alone, but this was exactly what Philip II. and the Inquisition would not do; they interfered with this peaceful mariner, and for what happened afterward they had only themselves to blame. Hawkins engaged in the slave trade from the coast of Africa to the West Indies; he was the pioneer of this trade, into the ethics of which it is not necessary to enter, and he was making a great deal of money. In his first voyage to Santo Domingo he invested the money made by the sale of slaves in a cargo of hides which he sent to Spain. The King of Spain confiscated ship and cargo, and Hawkins never saw a penny of his money. Then he became dangerous. He swore he would go again, and go he did. The slaves were so valuable to the planters that he was certain of a market, and he was determined to get back what he considered had been kept from him by fraud and violence. This time he coerced the Spanish Governors by a show of force; they on their part winked at the transaction, pleaded "force majeure," and Hawkins was paid in silver ingots. The whole venture returned a profit of 60 per cent. Once again he set out, and this time was accompanied by a young relative of his named Francis Drake, in command of a small vessel of his own called the Judith. The same farce of intimidating the Spanish Governors was gone through, and he started on his homeward voyage with an enormous sum in gold, silver, and jewels as the price of his merchandise. But ill-fortune attended him; he fell in with a hurricane, and was obliged to run for San Juan de Ulloa in the Gulf of Mexico.

The entrance to the harbor of San Juan de Ulloa, which faces the north, is closed by an island of sand, forming a perfect natural breakwater, and in the sixteenth century only one channel existed which gave access to vessels of any size. The inner side of this island had been faced by the Spaniards by a wall alongside of which ships could be secure from the strong prevailing northerly winds. Into this port was Hawkins obliged to go to repair damages, and as nominal peace reigned between the sovereigns of England and Spain, he hoped to pursue his voyage as soon as the necessary repairs had been effected. Now it so happened that Philip had sent out an expedition under Don Alvarez de Baçan especially to look for and capture or destroy Hawkins and his squadron, and the day after Hawkins made his ships fast alongside the wall in the harbor of San Juan de Ulloa, de Baçan appeared with his fleet outside. It afterward appeared that Hawkins's fleet had been allowed to enter only because he had been mistaken by the Governor of the town for the Spanish Admiral. De Baçan's fleet consisted of thirteen heavily armed vessels, carrying from 2,400 to 3,000 men. Hawkins, as we know, had only four ships. He acted with great promptitude, fortified the island, covered the narrow entrance with his cannon so as to enable him to sink any vessel attempting to come in, and then coolly sent off a message to Baçan to say that he was in possession of the port and forbade the entrance of the Spanish fleet until a guarantee was sent to him that there should be no violence. This, in a time of peace, was the message sent by an English adventurer, inside a Spanish harbor, to a duly accredited Spanish Admiral outside! After three days the necessary promise was given, and De Baçan entered the harbor. For two days all was peace and courtesy, but on the third the Spaniards attacked. No faith need be kept with heretics, that was one of the canons of the Holy Inquisition, and the thirteen fell upon the five. The Judith, Drake's ship, lay nearest to the entrance of the harbor, then came the Minion, and inside the Jesus, Hawkins's vessel. We do not know the position of the two smaller vessels.

At a given signal, when the Minion's crew were at dinner, the Spaniards boarded her. The crew sprang to arms, repelled the attack, cut the hawsers which bound them to the shore, and succeeded in sailing out of the harbor, followed by the Judith. The Jesus, having the inside berth, was not so fortunate. Although her men fought like the heroes they were and actually sunk Baçan's own galleon, they were overpowered by numbers and had to flee. Taking to their boats, they followed the Judith and Minion out of the harbor, and the Jesus, with all her immense booty of gold, silver, and precious stones, fell into the hands of the Spaniards. Once outside the foe no longer molested them, but they were in a desperate plight. Short of water and provisions and frightfully overcrowded, it was impossible that they could sail home as they were. Making their way along the coast, they decided that 100 of their number must be left behind, and to their eternal honor be it spoken that 100 volunteers were found. It must be remembered that the Judith was fifty and the Minion 100 tons! The men who landed were allowed to settle in the country, and for three years all went well, as up to that time the Inquisition had not appeared upon the scene. At the expiration of this period its familiars arrived, captured the Englishmen, and the stake, the rack, and the auto de fe accounted for such of them as were not sent to the galleys.

After a miserable voyage, in which a pestilence broke out on board, the ships eventually reached England, the Judith in December, 1568, the Minion in January, 1569. All England rang out with the name of Hawkins and the men of San Juan de Ulloa, and gentlemen adventurers flocked to his standard from far and near. The story of Hawkins's stratagem to rescue those among his comrades left alive in America does not strictly come within the scope of this article, but may be briefly alluded to. He managed to persuade the King of Spain that he was full of zeal for the Catholic cause, and that if these English sailors were released he and his followers would abjure their nationality and fight for Spain. Philip was completely taken in; he released the imprisoned seamen and sent Hawkins £40,000 to fit out his ships and a patent of nobility, thus providing a welcome contribution to assist in fitting out the vessels that were eventually to destroy him.

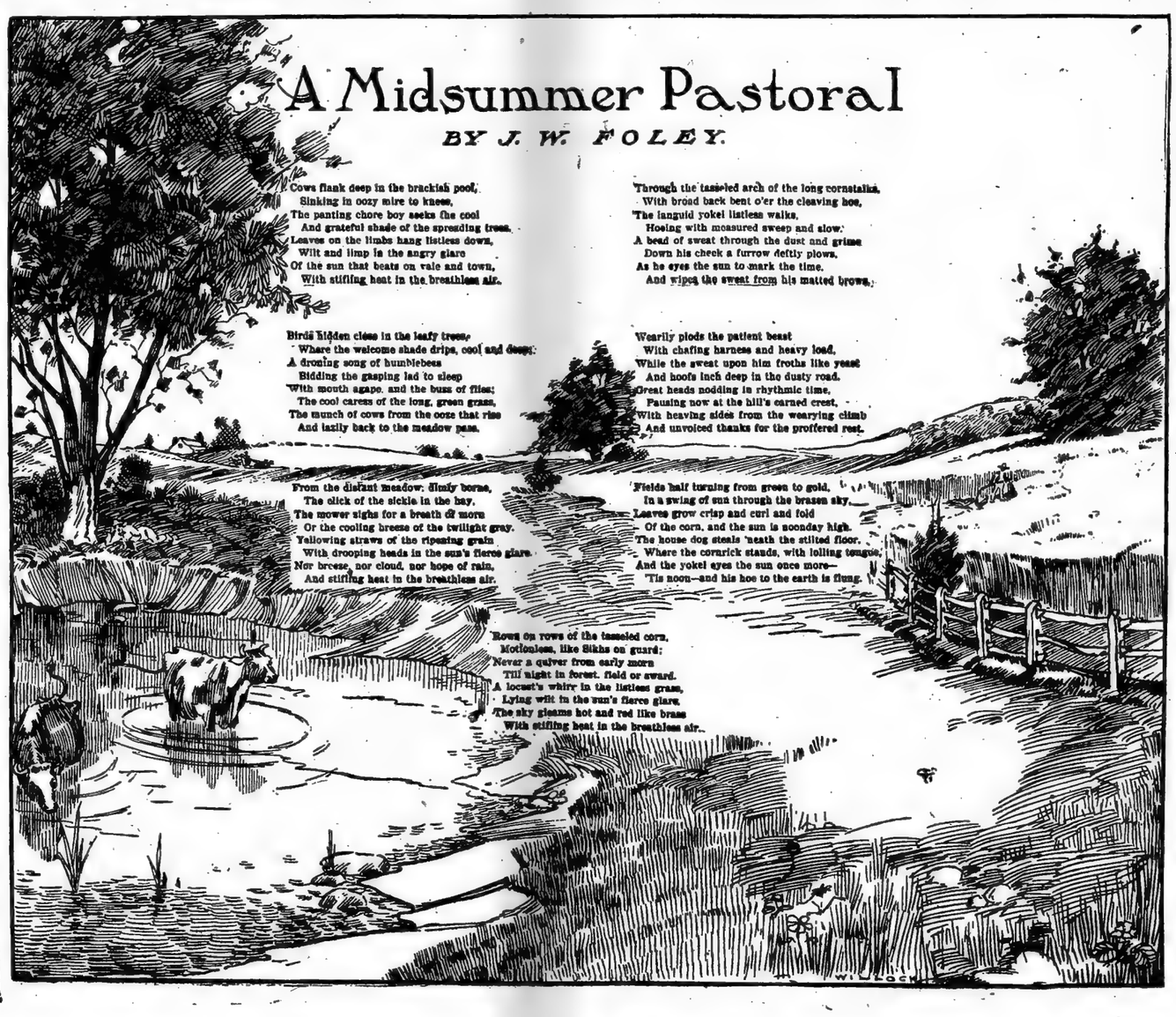
Drake's Exploits.

Francis Drake, who had come home a ruined man from San Juan de Ulloa, in the Judith, was one of those rare characters who always know exactly what they want. Just at present Drake wanted revenge on the Spaniards and he wanted his money back. He got both. He fitted out a brigantine called the Dragon, and it may be depended upon that the ship's company was a fine one; Francis Drake had but little tolerance of cowards and idlers. He had found out, how we do not know, that the produce of the Peruvian mines in gold and silver was carried across the Isthmus of Panama on mulcback and shipped at Nombre de Dios, and thither he directed his steps. He preserved absolute silence, and told no one where he was going. His information was quite correct, and at the appointed time he fell upon the mule train, dispersed its guard, and with little or no loss possessed himself of an immense booty. Silver was, as in the days of Solomon, "nothing accounted of," and his haul was so large that he had to bury the silver ingots and only carry off the gold and precious stones. It all sounds like a fairy tale, but was as nothing to his subsequent exploit. Had Drake been an ordinary man he would have now been content to realize his fortune and spend the remainder of his days in peace and luxury. But Drake had seen the Pacific, and he had sworn to sail upon it. There were always Spaniards to fight, there was a possibility of further plunder; what prospect could be more alluring to the mariner of those days? And so in December, 1577, after having been once beaten back to Plymouth Sound by a Winter gale, he started on his memorable voyage around the world. With him went a person called Mr. Doughty, and whether Mr. Doughty was a spy in the pay of the Spaniards it is impossible to say.

All went well till they reached the continent of South America, when one day, just as they passed the River Plate, the mysterious Mr. Doughty deserted the expedition in the sloop Marigold. Drake put about, came up with her, distributed the crew among the remaining vessels, and burned her. Mr. Doughty he placed under his own observation on board the Golden Stride. When he reached Magellan Straits he held a court-martial, and after administering the sacrament to Mr. Doughty, he beheaded him. Then came bad weather and long delays, but at last the Golden Stride was able to set out for Valparaiso. Here a galleon just in from Peru was captured and 400 pounds weight of gold taken out of her. Still sailing north, they came to Tarapaca, and there the silver ingots were lying on the quay. They were swiftly transferred to the hold. It must be remembered that the Spaniards had not the very least idea that any English ship was in the Pacific at all, least of all the terrible "Draque," who was believed by the devout among them to be in actual league with the evil one. "If he were not," they argued, "how could he always know exactly where to go and what to do to confound and bring to naught the schemes of the good King Philip?"

And now came the crowning blow to the Spanish King. At Lima Drake discovered that the Cacafuego, the treasure ship from the mines, had just sailed, and instantly he was upon her track. Before overhauling her he came up with and rifled another vessel which contained eighty pounds weight in gold. At last the prize herself was in sight, and perfect happiness reigned on board the galleon, which took the Golden Stride for a heavily-laden trader. Drake kept her in sight during the night, and at daybreak dashed alongside. A shot brought down the galleon's mainyard, and she was carried by boarding, the surprise being complete. A prize crew was put on board. The inventory of her contents reads like a story from the Arabian Nights. Silver bullion by the ton, gold by the hundredweight, "thirteen chests of silver coins," and diamonds, pearls, and rubies. No one to this day knows what the value was. The Spanish Government is supposed to have lost a million and a half ducats, but there was an enormous quantity of private property on board besides. After a week Drake got rid of his prisoners and made them a present of their empty ship.

In March, 1579, he sailed into Canvas Bay, California, put his ship ashore, repaired and rerigged her; a month later he was ready and started north again, but deciding that there could be no passage returned to San Francisco. From thence he sailed to the Moluccas, and at the Island of Celebes again refitted his ship. Leaving Celebes, he worked his way out through the islands to the Indian Ocean, narrowly escaping shipwreck on the way. No further adventures befell him. He rounded the Cape of Good Hope, called for water at Sierra Leone, and sailed into Plymouth Harbor, the first man who had ever in all the centuries completed the circuit of the globe.



WHY SOCIETY MARRIES ABROAD.

"YES," said the Professor, seated on the front porch of a Summer boarding house, "I saw in the paper about another heiress marrying a foreign noble. But you know such things do not worry the scientists, for they are interested in the welfare of the whole world. They look at things in a big way, so to speak.

"The reason, however, so many American women are marrying abroad is easily explained. It is all according to nature. There is a striking similarity in the habits and instincts of all animals and this case shows very well how much alike man is to the other animals. As a matter of fact, if one is to study human nature thoroughly, he must study the lower animals, and very often he will discover a trait in a lower animal before he discovers it in man, for the lesser animal may show the characteristic plainly where man has nearly lost it or has just begun to acquire it.

But as I say, this case shows how very much alike man is to the rest of the animals. Every one knows that it isn't the society girl alone who desires to marry somebody who lives far away. The common village girl delights to have a fellow from some village, or better still, from a city. Now to show the similarity. Hunters and men who know will tell you that deer, in a certain season of the year, take it into their heads to travel day and night and that finally they mate with does in regions far from their former place of habitation. Ernest Thompson Seton tells us that in the Springtime the partridge becomes crazy, as it were, and flies aimlessly from one section of the woods to parts that it never before saw. There it mates and raises its brood.

It is perfectly clear that this instinct which compels deer and partridges and many other animals to seek mates from afar, also compels maids to desire husbands who live at a distance. Scientists say the instinct was provided by nature in order that a stronger and better race might follow.

THINK IT OVER.

BRANDER MATTHEWS was at the 'phone the other day bidding good-bye to a friend who was to sail the next day for Europe.

"I sail to-morrow on the Celtic," came over the wire, the steamship's name being pronounced "Keltic."

"You'd better pronounce that Seltic," replied the professor of belles lettres. "If you don't you'll be having hard seas all the way over."

How Gaminland Finds Its Summer Joys

Tenement Dwellers Rush for Fresh Air and Sweet Breezes—Pastimes of the Curb.

AS WHEN a dandelion bulb is blown to fragments by a sudden gust of wind, a vast army of the city's school children—as well as men and women—will be scattered abroad by the annual vacation breezes. Vacation and amusement are generally synonomous even with the children on the other side of life, and in the general rush to get out of doors, no matter whether it be to the seashore or mountain or to the nearest spot of green around the corner, it may be worth knowing how the great east side of Greater New York is amusing itself just now. While Newport, Lenox, Bar Harbor, and scores of fashionable resorts along the Atlantic seaboard and among the Catskills and Adirondacks are filling up with wealthy parents and healthy children, what vacation plans have the hundred thousand east side school children and the tenement dwellers of the metropolis? Where do they go and how do they spend their time and small change in the prevailing search for rest and recreation?

It was with this in mind that a writer for THE TIMES called on Superintendent Charles A. Manley of the Department of Docks and Ferries and propounded the question. Superintendent Manley has direct supervision of the nine great recreation piers and the score or more of public and private swimming baths fringing on Manhattan Island. New York pays nearly a million dollars a year directly and indirectly in providing amusement and recreation for the vast population on the lower east side.

"Ordinarily," said Superintendent Manley, "about twice as many people are in the habit of making daily excursions boat to resorts up the Sound and up the Hudson as well as to Long Branch, the Seabright fishing banks, Rockaway, Sea Gate, and Coney Island, but since the Slocum disaster the patrons of such excursions have become notably timid. This is only natural. But when the public is assured that every possible precaution has been taken to insure safety on the water and especially when the public school season is over, the marine outings will be patronized as well as ever.

"On the Fourth of July last year," he continued, "fully 50,000 persons boarded the boats at the Battery Landing and spent the day out of the city. With the Slocum catastrophe fresh in the public mind, however, the number was notably less.

"What will take the place of the steamboat excursions?" was asked.

Superintendent Manley thought a while before replying: "The east side is bound to get out of doors, and it is likely that the parks will be more patronized this year. Thousands and thousands of women and children who have never been in the parks before will be there. The parks are the natural resort of the people, and the people will be there in greater numbers than ever. Then, too, the piers will be crowded. Many of the piers are provided with gymnasiums, baseball grounds, and other means of amusement

RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT IN THE HEART OF AFRICA

Rapid Progress Made in Uncivilized Sections—Difficulties and Dangers Overcome by Pluck and Persistency.

ALL new countries must remain "savage" as long as they lack the means of transportation. With the arrival of the railroad come civilization and wealth. The European powers in Africa thoroughly believe this, and ever since they acquired their colonial possessions they have been planning to stretch many railroads, chiefly from the coasts into the interior of the continent.

Five years ago there were less than 9,000 miles of completed railroad in Africa. To-day there are over 13,000 miles. Very little of this railroad development in the past few years has been in the civilized lands like Algeria and Tunis, Egypt, Cape Colony, and Natal, which are fairly well supplied, but the tracks have been extending through the jungles, forests, and deserts of the tropical colonies. In 1899 the length of these colonial railroads was only 1,226 miles; to-day there are 4,475 miles of colonial railroads in operation, and thousands of native laborers are at work on over 1,700 miles, which will probably be added to the completed mileage within another year. The prospects are that within the next six years there will be 25,000 miles of railroads in Africa.

The brain of the whites and the brawn of the blacks are carrying out this wonderful work. The barbarous African has been enlisted in it. He has everywhere supplied the rough labor except on the Uganda Railroad, where sufficient hands could not be recruited among the scattered herder folk of the interior, and so some thousands of men were imported from India. Not only in railroad building but also in all other industrial enterprises throughout Africa the barbarous native is the instrument that is being employed, under white guidance, in the colossal task of transforming the continent. He is a powerful and necessary factor in the work, and, on the whole, he is doing his part well.

All kinds of strange and unexpected experiences have marked the progress of this tropical railroad building. One day, as the Indian laborers were loading dirt on a train of flat cars on the Uganda Railroad a lion sprang among them, seized a man by the middle, and plunged away with him into the jungle. His skeleton, stripped clean, and fragments of his clothing were found a day later. Lions seldom make these bold forays. As a rule, they flee the presence of a man unless they are brought to bay or enraged by a wound or an attack on their young. But if it ever happens that they eat human flesh they are likely to crave for more and include the human race among their prey.

The man-eating lion, as he is called, is not numerous, but he creates the utmost consternation whenever he appears. In the course of three or four days three other Indian coolies were dragged off into the jungle, and the whole force of laborers quit work, went into camp, and prepared to defend their lives. It was nearly three weeks before another spadeful of earth was lifted. A large area of jungle was surrounded, and a grand hunt organized, with the result that several lions were killed; there was no more trouble with the man-eating variety.

It is a somewhat novel experience for a traveler to find his train brought to a sudden standstill, and to see on the track in the rear the mangled remains of a half-grown lion cub which had stood on the track fascinated by the spectacle of the approaching train, and did not know enough to get out of the way. This has occurred on several occasions.

It is almost impossible in the jungle and forests to keep the rank growth of tropical vegetation from choking the track. It is continually being cut away from the sides of the road bed and from underneath and overhead; but as the train jogs along at ten to fifteen miles an hour, the traveler often hears the swish of the leaves and twigs brushing against the roof or of the grass sweeping the sides of the car. Sometimes the view of undulating savannahs, as the panorama unrolls itself from the car window, is very beautiful; again the journey lies, for scores of miles, amid vast expanses of high jungle grass or amid the gloom of dense forests, and the journey is then inexpressibly depressing and monotonous.

Night Travel Unknown.

But one may see the whole country as far as it is revealed from the cars. There is no such thing as night travel on these roads. They are too new, the unexpected is too likely to occur, and the stations are too far apart to run any risk of getting into trouble in the hours of darkness; so all trains spend the night at one or another of the stations. Trains to Victoria Falls on the Zambesi will be an exception, for they are running through a comparatively dry country on a high plateau out of the reach of jungle and most other tropical conditions.

You see no wood, except in the car equipment, about the construction and fittings of these tropical railroads. White ants and other ravenous insects would make short work of wooden bridges and timber ties. All such things are made of steel. There are some stone bridges and they are excellent specimens of masonry; but most of the bridges are of steel that were cast in parts in European or American shops, giving skilled workmen a chance to see a bit of Africa while spending a few months at this or that stream where bridges are erected.

The locomotive, however, triumphs over one insect pest, and that is the tsetse fly, whose bite is fatal to horses and cattle. A stage coach company, forgetting all about this deadly nuisance, tried to establish a stage route between the port of Beira and the goldfields of Mashonaland. Some forty miners filled three coaches and off they drove in high spirits till they reached the tsetse belt, where all the horses died in a day. The ruins of those abandoned coaches may still be seen from the cars as the trains now slip along through that jungle region.

One of the serious problems that the engineers had to solve was how to dispose of the floods of water that pour down every hillside during the torrential rains. Little reservoirs have been made in many places and iron pipes carry the water away so that it cannot reach and undermine the roadbed. In two or three other regions, as along the track to Figig, in the Sahara, and south of Wadi Halfa, where the road cuts across the great bend in the Nile, the problem was to secure sufficient water for the locomotives and the stations. When Kitchener began to lay track across the Nile desert to get to Khartoum somehow, many predicted a dismal failure; but he got plenty of water by digging for it, and the problem has been solved in the same way wherever the track in Africa has been extended into the desert.

In the tropical belt, wherever the track winds along the sluggish rivers, the traveler is usually regaled with the sight of the hippopotamus and the crocodile lazily watching the progress of civilization from their oozy beds in the fetid mud; and during the nights at forest stations he becomes familiar with the hideous cries of every beast of prey that Africa harbors.

A Toll in Human Life.

Perhaps the story will never be fully told of the terrible sufferings that the railroads have cost through the low jungle and forest belts. The difficulties, for example, in the building of the Beira Railroad were almost superhuman, and a heavy toll in human life was exacted by the deadly soil and climate. On many of these roads the earthworks were at first constantly washed away by the tropical downpours during the rainy months; but by the most unflagging energy all obstacles were at last overcome.

All sorts of gauges have been used in building these roads and most of them are narrow gauge. This is not the case, however, in South Africa. The Beira Railroad, when first built, was narrow gauge, but it was converted later to standard gauge to conform with the Cape roads, and there is now uniformity of gauge throughout South Africa.

The colonial powers are already beginning to feel the great advantages derived from the lines they are pushing into the interior. Before the road was built around the Congo rapids it cost $200 a ton to move freight along this stretch of 235 miles. Before the Rhodesian railroads were built from Mafeking to Bulawayo, 402 miles, the price of freight was $500 a ton and a passage ticket cost $150 between the two places. The cost of freight and passage on all African roads is still very high, but the railroads are reducing it to a fifth or a seventh of the former rates. It is now possible to begin the development of gold and coal mines with machinery, and every form of enterprise is beginning to feel the impulse of the improved method of transportation as fast as it is being introduced.

This map has been compiled to show the present situation of railroad building in Africa. It shows the lines that have been completed and are now in operation, those that are now building, and all the more important of the very numerous projects that have not yet passed beyond the phase of discussion. No attempt is made in this article to describe the railroad systems in the civilized parts of Africa. The chief interest centres in the colonial railroads that are giving an impulse to civilization in the tropical regions.

The following table gives a correct summary to this time of the colonial railroads that have been built and those that are now in course of construction:

	Built. Miles.	Building. Miles.
GERMAN COLONIES.		
Tanga-Mombo	80	..
Swakopmund-Windhoek	237	..
Lome-Little Popo	..	26
Total	317	26
FRENCH COLONIES.		
St. Louis-Dakar	164	..
Kayes-Bamako	345	..
Konakry-Kurussa	99	322
Bingerville-Kuadikosi	..	164
Kotonu-Tshauru	65	379
Pahu-Wyda	9	..
Jibutil-Harar	185	..
Brekaville-Tananarivo	116	150
Total	973	995
ENGLISH COLONIES.		
Freetown-Bo	135	..
Sekondi-Kumassi	179	..
Accra-Kpong	..	62
Lagos-Ibadan	125	..
Zungeru-Barijugo	28	..
Menini-Sallsbury	170	..
Sallsbury-Bulawayo	300	..
Bulawayo-Victoria Falls	278	..
Bulawayo-Gwanda	..	104
Gwelo-Selukwe	..	22
Chiromo-Nyassa	..	186
Mombasa-Victoria Nyanza	684	..
Total	1,799	574
CONGO FREE STATE.		
Matadi-Leopoldville	250	..
Boma-Mayumbe	50	19
Stanleyville-Ponthierville	..	42
Total	300	61
PORTUGUESE COLONIES.		
Loanda-Lucalla River	225	..
Benguella-Catumbela	14	..
Beira-Menini	222	..
Total	461	..
ERITREA. (ITALIAN.)		
Massawa-Guinda	48	..

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.		
Wadi-Halfa-Khartum	677	
Berber-Spakim	250	
Total	927	
Grand total	4,475	1,226

The projected roads are too much in the air to need extended comment. Nearly all of them are intended to connect points in the far interior with ports or with lines already built or building. The French have proved the practicability of obtaining water by digging in any of the dry beds of the wadis that are scattered over the Sahara. The routes they have planned largely avoid the sandy desert and keep to the rock wastes. There is no reason to doubt that roads will some day extend across the Sahara to Timbuktu and Lake Chad and that most of the lines now projected will eventually be built.

The map does not show a complete route for the Cape to Cairo Railroad, for the reason that no one knows exactly what route may be taken. It was at first intended, for example, to construct the line due north-northeast from Bulawayo to the foot of Lake Tanganyika. Then came the discovery of the Wankie coal fields near Victoria Falls on the Zambesi, and the route was accordingly deflected to the northwest to take in the coal region and the Falls, and it has now been completed to this great show place of Africa. Further than this we only know that after the bridge now building across the Zambesi is completed the line will be extended, as rapidly as possible, to the mining region of Broken Hill in Northern Rhodesia; and the latest map of the British South Africa Company indicates that the line will run from Broken Hill straight to Tanganyika.

With the completion of the line to Broken Hill fully four-sevenths of the Cape to Cairo railroad will be in operation, and there will be an unbroken stretch of rails extending from the south end of Africa nearly 2,000 miles northward. Who would have dreamed of such results even ten years ago?

To Meet in Heart of Africa.

To-day the trains are running from Cape Town, 1,644 miles, to the great falls of the Zambesi, that Livingstone discovered. Here the British Association will hold its meeting next year, the first great scientific body to meet in the heart of Africa. This year tourists are being carried on a Nile steamboat from the southern terminus of the Nile Railroad at Khartum to Gondokoro. By utilizing the waterways on which steamers are afloat, one may now travel by steam three-fourths of the way between Cape Town and Cairo.

The French have within the past month completed the very important line which connects Kayes, at the head of navigation on the Senegal, with Bamako, on the Niger, 345 miles, and they have now steam connections between France and the famous City of Timbuktu, which twenty years ago no white man had entered except in disguise. Through trains are running twice a week between the Indian Ocean and Victoria Nyanza, 650 miles, and a steamboat takes passengers from Port Florence to Mengo, where only a few years ago King Mwanga was burning hundreds of native Christians to death. The locomotive whistle is heard daily at Kumassi, whose name is infamous in the history of the most horrible human sacrifices in Africa. A railroad is rapidly extending across the dry lands between Berber, on the Nile, and Suakim, on the Red Sea, through the region where Egyptian troops battled in vain with the forces of the Mahdi.

It has long been said that it is the unexpected that always happens in Africa. It is the wonderful that is happening there now. In this work of transformation the English and French are taking the most prominent part. The Germans lag far behind, not because the colonial party fails continually to beg for appropriations, but because the Reichstag deals far less liberally with the African colonies of Germany than do the Parliaments of England and France with their possessions.

C. C. Adams.



DRESSMAKER'S LIFE IN PLAY.

A FASHIONABLE London audience recently had the chance to pass judgment on Mrs. Patrick Campbell's production of Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton's play, "Warp and Woof."

"Mrs. Lyttleton, who is the wife of the Colonial Secretary, has made an amiable and earnest effort to present a picture of the life behind the scenes of a fashionable dressmaking establishment," says The Daily Express.

The story of Mrs. Lyttleton's play concerns a young "fitter" named Theodosia Hemming, who is driven by stress of circumstances, poverty, and love for an ailing sister, Phoebe, to listen to the proposals of a contemptible but wealthy society journalist. At first she spurns his advances, but the loss of her situation and the rapid development of Phoebe's disease compel her to strike a bargain with her tempter, and it is only the news of the sudden death of the young girl that saves her.

In the first act we are in the showroom of a fashionable dressmaker's, in the company of selfish, frivolous society ladies, all clamoring to have their costumes completed and caring nothing for the hardship and fatigue that their finery inflicts upon the wretched workgirls whose life and strength are bound up in the flounces and furbelows they labor late and early to produce. In contrast with this picture of fashionable thoughtlessness, with its "smart" talk, "smart" ethics, and "smart" affectations we have a peep into the workroom of the establishment.

It is late at night. The room is overlit and overheated. A score of girls with strained, tired eyes and pallid faces are feverishly intent upon the gowns for which the customers are waiting. In the middle of this scene of bustle and activity the arrival of the Inspector of Factories is signaled, and in a moment the room is cleared. Unfinished garments and materials are gathered up, the girls are herded into an inner room, and the lights are extinguished.

Then follows a duel between the stout, avaricious employer of labor and her natural enemy. The proprietress sulks, bullies, lies, but the lady Inspector is familiar with women of this class and she comes off victorious. But Theodosia, who is enraged by the sight of her fainting sister and has supplied the Inspector with the information she has called to collect, is summarily dismissed. Her last duty is to carry a costume to Lady Jenny Barkstone and to finish the making of it on the lady's person.

Lady Jenny and her guests are preparing in the drawing room to attend an important social function, and the talk is again of dress and gayeties. The proceedings are interrupted by the entrance of Theodosia with the unfinished gown. Lady Jenny's anger and abuse rouse the girl to a restrained but vehement protest, and in hard, embittered tones she tells the company the conditions under which their costumes are prepared.

For this act of insubordination her employer refuses to pay the week's money that is due to her, and in a moment of dismay and utter helplessness she takes the step from which she is saved by the news of her sister's death.

FAVORS NOT APPRECIATED.

THE proprietor of an Amsterdam Avenue dyeing establishment has been wondering at the number of complaints received concerning the poor service rendered at his shop. If he had been at home about 5:30 o'clock last Friday he would possibly have gained a little enlightenment on the subject. The girl in charge of the office was then at the telephone. This is what she said.

"It is a light-blue silk waist—No. 7,389. No, I know it hasn't been cleaned yet, but the woman wants it anyway. She is going away to-morrow, and wants the waist to-night. She must have it. You see, it isn't as if she was rich. She is only a poor ignorant servant girl, and it would be a shame to—Hold the wire a minute. She wants to tell me something.

"What's that, Madame? Was I talking about you? Why, yes, I—How's that? You'd have me know you are not poor, you are not ignorant, and you are not a servant? Well, good gracious, whoever said you were? I did?

"Well, maybe I did, but I had to lay it on pretty thick in order to get your waist to-night. If I let them think down there that you are a millionaire and able to buy a whole trunkful of waists between now and to-morrow morning they'd never get a move on them.

"Hello, Jennie, you still at the wire? You'll stay till she comes? That's good. I'm awfully sorry for the poor thing. It's bad enough to lose your clothes when you've got plenty of money, but it must be enough sight worse when you have got to work for every cent you get. All right. Good-bye.

"Now, Madame, if you will—Well, of all things. You won't go? You will report me to the Superintendent for impudence? Why, what—Oh, I see. Because I said you were a servant. Well, if you won't wait—

"Now what do you think of that? Some folks never do know how to appreciate favors. I believe now that she really is a servant, else she wouldn't have got so hopping mad because I said so."

A TOUCHING TRIBUTE.

IN a tiny country village in New England a woman died recently and her relatives, friends, and neighbors decided that a woman who had been so popular in life deserved something out of the ordinary in the way of a funeral.

The village did not boast of a band, but it had a drum corps, which was hired to do honor to the occasion. Solemnly it played on the way to the cemetery, but on the return it was asked to play something livelier as a sort of quickstep home.

But the drum corps had made a specialty of serious music and knew only one lively air. However, it was perfectly willing to play the only cheerful bit of music it knew, and the funeral procession went cheerily home to the strains of "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

AN ARMY OF AUTOS TO CROSS HALF THE CONTINENT

The Great Run for the Fair, Its Prospective Participants, and Plans for the Journey.

UNDER the auspices of the American Automobile Association the most ambitious automobile run ever attempted in this country will begin to-morrow from this city and Boston. This run, starting practically on the eastern limits of the United States, will not end until half the continent has been traversed, the World's Fair at St. Louis being the objective point of this long tour. At intervals during the week delegations of motorists from other cities will start on the run, and, beginning at Albany on Tuesday, when the New England division, starting from Boston, will join forces with the main line from this city, additions will be made almost daily to the main branch, so that by the time the tourists reach Chicago it is expected that several hundred automobiles with their pleasure parties will be in line ready for the final move on St. Louis.

This great army of automobiles going through this State, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, while a large Western delegation, hailing from Denver and beyond, will wait outside the gates of St. Louis, as it were, so that the Eastern and Western forces may unite in a grand entry into the city of the World's Fair, will be one of the most remarkable object lessons ever seen in America regarding the ability of the motor car to withstand long tours. Indeed, automobile tours of great distances are nothing new. Automobiles have successfully crossed the Rockies, completing the run from San Francisco to Boston, and other extensive trips have been accomplished, but those who have partaken in these long tours have, for the most part, been limited in numbers, while the interest in some of the trips has been solely due to their experimental character.

In the present St. Louis tour there is nothing experimental, nothing even of the endurance character, about the run. Every one who starts expects to reach his destination just as much as though he boarded a railroad train for St. Louis. Of course, with so large a number of touring cars there may be accidents, that goes without saying. There probably would be accidents if five hundred buggies and carryalls were to make a processional tour to St. Louis. The accidents, however, are likely only to be of minor importance.

Two or three years ago, when endurance runs were so popular, it was customary to predict what percentage of the machines that started for a run of three or four hundred miles would reach their destination. If 50 per cent. arrived on time it was a great triumph for the automobile. No longer is that prediction necessary, for the utility of the automobile to withstand long journeys and its ability to run successfully over all kinds of roads are now so generally recognized as to be unquestioned. It was highly proper, therefore, that the American Automobile Association should abandon the old-fashioned endurance run this year and adopt the more enjoyable and satisfactory plan of giving a pleasure run to St. Louis. As an endurance test the run will speak for itself, but the fact that several hundred machines are preparing to make a triumphal automobile entry into St. Louis demonstrates the confidence that the owners of those vehicles have in their ability to complete the twelve hundred and more miles from the Atlantic coast successfully.

Magnitude of the Tour.

Some idea of the magnitude of this tour may be obtained from the fact that the trip has been divided into over a dozen divisions, each having its separate Chairman and committee, and special routes for these divisions have been planned. Some of these special routes will only be of one or two days' duration, and as the smaller divisions become consolidated with the larger branches they will all run along under the management of the larger branch.

The Chairman of the St. Louis Touring Committee is Augustus Post of this city, and one of the most enthusiastic lovers of the motor vehicle in America. He has already made several long automobile tours in different parts of the country, and can describe in detail the good and bad portions of country roads in scores of States. He has been over the greater part of the main route to St. Louis, for a month ago, with some of the Western committee members, he made an extended tour through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to inspect the roads, change the route wherever necessary, and assist the local committees in making arrangements for hotel accommodations.

Securing Accommodations.

It is no easy task to secure luncheon and hotel accommodations for a small army of automobilists, but it is believed that the problem has been solved, so that every tourist will obtain the greatest possible amount of convenience during the entire run. In one place, at Waterloo, Ind., where the travelers will arrive on the evening of Thursday, Aug. 4, it was found that the hotel facilities were so limited as to be entirely inadequate to care for a respectable number of strangers suddenly arriving in the place. The committee therefore has been forced to split up the tour at that point, securing all the available taverns and hotels in half a dozen near-by towns to supply the needs of the automobilists. With this exception, all of the other nightly stops have been so arranged as to be in fairly large cities or towns where there will be no difficulty in obtaining proper accommodations.

The automobilists who start from this city will cover 1,320 miles, according to the official route, before reaching St. Louis, while the Boston tourists will cover 1,353 miles. Both the Boston and New York members will be over two weeks on the journey, arriving in St. Louis on Wednesday night, Aug. 10. The Western division will meet the automobilists from Chicago and the East a few miles outside of St. Louis, and on the following day, Aug. 11, all of the tourists will take part in a grand automobile parade, which has been arranged as one of the features for St. Louis day. The parade will go through the leading streets of St. Louis and a portion of the Exposition grounds, and during the following week the visitors will be recipients of numerous banquets, club smokers, and other social entertainments from the St. Louis automobilists.

Most of the daily runs will be under 100 miles. A stop of an hour or more will be made at noon for luncheon. No set time has been fixed for the start of each day's run, the tourists suiting their own convenience in this respect, but those who wish to receive one of the Automobile Athletic Association certificates stating that they have successfully accomplished the run to St. Louis in the allotted time, will be required to report each night by 10 o'clock to the Chairman of the committee, so that a proper record may be kept.

New York Delegation's Plans.

The New York delegation, leaving this city to-morrow morning, will stop for luncheon at Peekskill and spend the night at Poughkeepsie, the first day's run being 76 miles. The run will be practically the same in miles on the following day, 74 miles to Albany. On Wednesday the trip will extend to Utica, an even 100 miles, but an opportunity to ease up will be given on Thursday, when the total run will only be 49 miles, stopping at Syracuse for the night. The next day the trip will extend to Rochester, 82 miles, and on Saturday night the automobilists will sleep in Buffalo, 78 miles from Rochester. No touring will be done on Sunday, and the motorists will have an opportunity to rest, which will probably be equally as beneficial to the machines. Beginning Monday morning, Aug. 1, the daily runs thereafter will be: Aug. 1, Erie, Penn., 94 miles; Aug. 2, Cleveland, 110 miles; Aug. 3, Toledo, 113 miles; Aug. 4, Waterloo, Ind., 93 miles; Aug. 5, South Bend, 76 miles; Aug. 6, Chicago, 102 miles; Aug. 8, Pontiac, 91 miles; Aug. 9, Springfield, 94 miles; Aug. 10, St. Louis, 91 miles.

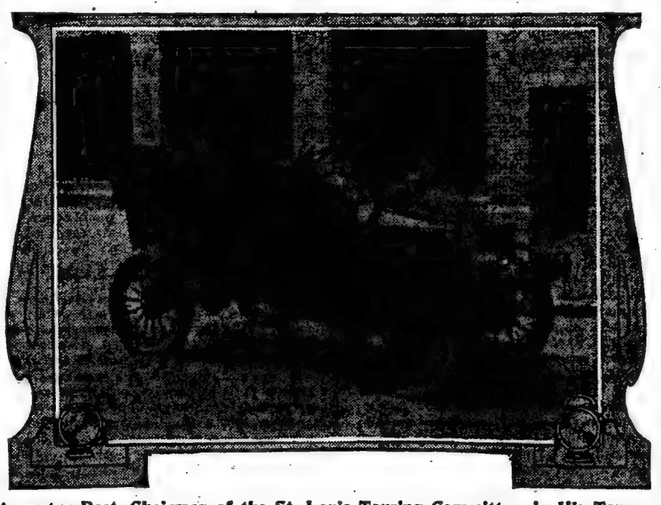
The Philadelphia division will go through Gettysburg, Bedford, Pittsburg, Youngstown, Ohio, joining the main branch at Cleveland. A separate route has been marked out for the Baltimore automobilists and those entering the tour from the South. In some respects this route will go over some of the best roads for touring purposes in the country, as the great national highway will practically be followed directly into St. Louis. This route will carry the travelers over a portion of the old and famous Cumberland turnpike, the first road in the United States built by the Government and which was famous in the early stagecoach days as the direct and best route to the Western country. The Baltimore division will join the central division at Columbus, Ohio, and some of the cities at which night stops will be made from Baltimore are Hagerstown, Cumberland, Uniontown, Wheeling, Zanesville, Columbus, Richmond, Ind., Indianapolis, Terre Haute, and Vandalia. The Baltimore tourists will start next Friday and the Philadelphians will begin their run on Wednesday.

The Chairmen of the different sections of this extensive tour are Frank X. Mudd, Chicago; H. W. Smith, Syracuse, for Central New York; Charles J. Glidden, Boston, for New England; R. P. Scott, Baltimore; George S. Waite, Cleveland; W. C. Temple, Pittsburg; H. Bartol Brasier, Philadelphia; William Monypeny, Jr., Columbus; George H. Walker, St. Louis; Frank A. Garbutt, Los Angeles, for the Pacific Coast Division, and E. P. Moriarty, Kansas City, for the Denver-Kansas City Division. C. H. Gillette of this city is Secretary of the Touring Committee, and A. B. Tucker will have charge of the hotel arrangements, going on ahead every day by railroad along the route of the main division, so as to see that everything is in readiness for the automobilists when they arrive at the end of each day's journey.

Preparing for the Journey.

All sorts of automobiles will be seen in the run. Some tourists will take a party of three or four members, while others will travel alone in light runabouts. Many tourists, having learned wisdom from former runs, are fitting up their automobiles with some of the comforts of life, including plenty of cushions and blankets, in case an accident should render it necessary to spend a night in the open air away from the shelter even of a Western farmhouse. Ray D. Lillibridge of this city has fitted up his touring car with an ice chest and a small provision box. Harlan W. Whipple, President of the American Automobile Association, and one of the most enthusiastic automobilists in the country, will make the tour in his big German car, while R. P. Scott of Baltimore will drive the new ninety-horse power car just completed for Mr. Whipple.

Charles J. Glidden of Boston will make the run with his wife. The trip to St. Louis will be for them simply the beginning of an automobile tour across the continent which will, however, not end at San Francisco. Mr. Glidden has recently returned from England, where, with his wife, he has completed an automobile tour through sixteen countries, covering close to 15,000 miles. They are the first automobilists to drive a motor car within the Arctic circle, having made an extensive trip last year through the upper part of Norway. They have been abroad for the better part of two years, and it is Mr. Glidden's ambition to complete an automobile tour of the world. The trip to St. Louis is, therefore, but an incident in his prospective automobile tour. After staying a few days at the World's Fair, he will continue to San Francisco and will sail from there to Hawaii, touring through the islands with his automobile and then going on to the Philippines, New Zealand, and Australia. In Australia Mr. Glidden expects to make a long automobile tour. He will then go to Asia, traveling, so far as possible, through China and India, returning to Europe through Turkey, and making another long tour through the southern part of the continent. Mr. Glidden expects to complete this automobile world trip in about six years. He is in no hurry, as he proposes to stop wherever he wishes for a considerable time, and he will make a number of side trips according to the weather and to the condition of the local roads. In all, he expects to travel about 40,000 miles before he calls his trip completed.



Augustus Post, Chairman of the St. Louis Touring Committee, in His Touring Car.

WHEN THEY SWUNG AROUND THE CIRCLE.

A Stirring Feature Which This Year's Campaign Will Lack.

THE memorable campaign tours of 1896 and 1900 will not be reproduced or equaled this year. President Roosevelt has determined that he will make practically no speeches during the coming campaign, and the probabilities are that the Democratic candidate will likewise refrain from speechmaking, permitting his speech of acceptance of the nomination to answer for the demands upon him for oratory in the campaign. The spellbinding in the campaign, therefore, will be by others than the Presidential nominees.

Many persons have declared that Mr. Bryan's tours defeated him for the Presidency—at least that the tours of 1896 did so. The trips in 1896 were made at a time when feeling was at a high pitch, and each word was heartily approved or thoroughly condemned.

Impartial newspaper men who traveled with Mr. Bryan assert that his magnetic personal qualities were so attractive and his oratorical abilities so persuasive and effective that he had his audiences with him almost to a man before he had concluded. Thousands of these men voted against him afterward, but for the time being they were slaves to his magnetism and eloquence.

Many who read in the papers of the enthusiastic greetings to Mr. Bryan by gigantic audiences were disposed to attribute the rosy view to ardent newspaper correspondents. But these men faithfully and correctly reported the facts, scenes, and circumstances, having nothing to do with the outcome weeks later.

Three men in this country in recent years have been noted for their versatility in speeches. These were ex-President Harrison, President McKinley, and William J. Bryan. There never have been three men who could talk as often as these have done and say something new every time.

President Harrison's noted trip to the Pacific Coast demonstrated to the highest degree his ability in this direction. There was no sameness to his ideas and words in the large number of speeches he made. It was the same way with Mr. McKinley. He could so completely dress an old idea in new and attractive costume as to create wonder among his own friends.

Mr. Bryan was probably the superior of the other two in this respect. When President McKinley traveled and talked, for instance, his speeches were taken stenographically by Secretary Cortelyou or an assistant secretary. Mr. Cortelyou gave the speeches to the press, and he was the only source of distribution. It was in the power and discretion of Mr. Cortelyou to eliminate anything which appeared to be a repetition of former speeches.

Mr. Bryan's hundreds of speeches were taken down and edited by different people, many of them politically unfriendly to him. Day after day these speeches were published in the papers of the country.

Mr. Bryan was a master student of audiences, an adept at extemporaneous speaking, and every speech that he made in his trips was based on the composition of the crowd before him. He adapted his words to the people and local conditions, and there was, consequently, more or less inspiration for each speech.

Neither President Harrison nor President McKinley ever made half as many speeches in a day as Mr. Bryan. In New York State in October, 1900, Mr. Bryan made twenty-nine speeches in one day. Eight or ten were the limit reached by President McKinley in twenty-four hours.

In important matters President McKinley often prepared his speeches in advance, but this was unusual with Mr. Bryan. He would sometimes say to the newspaper men that he was going to bring out a new topic that day or the next. On their request he would mention what he was considering. In numberless instances they would ask him to wait until he reached a certain city before giving utterance to the ideas, as they wanted to be sure of good telegraphic facilities for getting the speech out, and he usually obliged the men.

Mr. Bryan on one of his Nebraska trips took his little five-year-old girl with him. She grew sympathetic after a hard day's work of the Presidential candidate, and said: "Papa, I'se sorry for Kinley. He ain't got nobody to help him, but I'm going to help you." Then her soft little hands caressed her father's face.

On the day before the November elections in 1900 his first speech was made just as the sun was rising; his last as the moon was setting.

IRVING AS FATHER TIME.

AT the Manchester Arts Club recently Sir Henry Irving made the announcement that he would retire from the stage in two years. In the course of his speech he told one or two stories.

"Your younger members," he remarked, "occasionally wonder how the old strolling player who keeps turning up can be.

"An actor's age, I am told, is always the subject of sympathetic interest. About twenty years ago, I remember, a lady wrote to me and said: 'Is it true that you are getting on for eighty?' I replied that it was quite true; but I hoped it wouldn't make any difference.

"The other day I had a letter offering me a play—such things do come sometimes. The author said it was a poetical allegory, and he wanted to cast me in the part of Father Time. I wrote, in what I thought was quite a playful spirit, to say that if I accepted the part I might want to use Father Time's scythe to cut down the other parts. He wrote back in quite a different spirit: 'How like an actor-manager!'"

Great Obstacles Overcome In Building Telephone Lines

Mountain Range and River no Barriers to Modern Progress.

FAR up among the rocks in Mosquito Pass in the Rocky Mountains there is a telephone line over which people are talking during Winter storms when the stoutest mountaineer would be unable to reach the place. Under the waters of New York Harbor year in and year out flow currents of talk. Wires stretched above southern swamps and through the dense foliage of tropical forests are alive with speech. The telephone lines have spread a network of wires over all parts of the United States except the Great American Desert and the uninhabited wilds of the Rocky Mountains.

In the building of these lines many difficulties have been encountered which have severely tried the experience and ingenuity of the engineers. Each section of the country has its peculiarities of climate and physical geography which necessitate differences in construction to obtain standard results. In building long-distance lines, particularly, climatic conditions must be considered. Throughout northern States the poles are jeopardized by storms of sleet and snow; in the mountains, avalanches and snow slides must be guarded against; in the Mississippi Valley the danger from floods and wind storms must be taken into account; while lines which girt the coast or cross waterways are subject to their peculiar accidents.

Under-water cable is employed more extensively in the telephone service than is generally supposed, the Bell companies having 6,538 miles now in use. Many submarine cables are not only armored by a covering of lead, but have a wrapping of cellulose paper, which makes them "self-plugging" if a hole is pierced in their sheathing, like the pith-filled walls of a modern battleship, so in case of injury the entrance of water, which would ruin the insulation, is retarded. In harbors and bays submarine cables, in spite of all precautions, are subject to many accidents. At New York an ocean steamship once sank in front of a ferry slip and lay on the telephone cable for six or eight months, preventing the repair men from getting at it. At San Francisco the bundle of wires which cross the Golden Gate swings with each tide, so that the armor is soon worn off against the rocks, and the whole thing must be replaced.

The mud on the bottom of the lower Mississippi River is so deep that there a cable becomes permanently buried soon after it is put overboard. When anything happens to one of these cables it is cut loose and abandoned, since, even if it were possible to raise it, the process would cost more than the purchase of a new cable. Sometimes an accident prevents the raising of cables. A while ago an emergency cable was stretched across the Connecticut River, and as it was rather light a number of bricks were attached as sinkers. When an effort was made to haul it up for repairs it was found that each brick had sunk into the soft ooze of the river bottom and become so firmly imbedded as to be an effectual anchor.

Sometimes it is difficult to keep one of the cables on the bottom, not because it is likely to float away, but because the anchors of all sorts of craft get tangled up in it and the Captains prefer to cut the telephone cable rather than their own. Often, however, the cable refuses to come to the surface, no matter how hard the Captain may tug, and in the course of years quite a collection of anchors has been made by the long distance telephone companies.

Spans in Mid-Air.

Occasionally it becomes necessary, instead of sinking a cable under a waterway, to raise the wire overhead in long spans, high enough in air to clear the masts of passing vessels. There are spans 1,000 and 1,800 feet long over the Connecticut River, and one at Portland, Conn., is suspended from steel towers about 200 feet high. These spans are made of highly carbonized steel wire like that used in the Brooklyn Bridge, and are intended to be proof against sleet storms and all other disturbances.

Each locality requires its peculiar precautions that the telephone talk of the Nation may not be interrupted. For example, the highest "submarine cable" in the world is that used for the line crossing Mosquito Pass in the Rocky Mountains. In the Winter the snow falls twenty or thirty feet deep, and the same sort of armored cable is required as is used to carry telephone talk under a bay or river. In some sections of the South the wires must be kept clear of creepers and Spanish moss, and in the swampy and sandy reaches they are strung from tripods, for a single pole would sink out of sight in the earth. Then the poles on some of the Southern lines must be creosoted or they will be utterly destroyed by the borings of the toredo. In other localities it is necessary to keep the grass cut around the poles so that when it is burned the insulators will not be cracked.

Military System Maintained.

While building a pole line in the Southern swamps or on the Western plains and mountains a regular military system is maintained by the telephone constructors. An advance guard of surveyors is sent over the proposed route to lay it out with regard to directness, economy, and safety from accident. The surveyors are followed by the right-of-way men, who arrange with town officials and private owners for the privilege of setting poles. Last comes the construction gang, with an army of diggers, its apparatus for raising poles, and its mess wagons and camp equipage. The Bell companies have devised standard caravans which serve as traveling kitchens for these construction gangs, and when building lines through wild or unhealthy regions, every precaution is taken to keep the men in good health.

Lines that extend for long distances through forests would be liable to damage by falling trees unless this danger was guarded against, so after a line has been erected the trees on either side are felled to protect the poles and wires by leaving them in the middle of a strip of cleared ground. This process also serves as a safeguard against injury by forest fires, which prove a menace to telephone communication in some sections of the country. The engineers are constantly trying experiments with a view to decreasing the dangers to the lines. Wires through a forest in one of the Western States have been attached recently beneath, instead of above, the cross arms on the poles, the idea being that if a line is broken the wires would not be so likely to part and messages might be sent over them while they were lying on the ground.

One of the troubles in Northern climates comes from the fall of damp snow, which sometimes bridges the space between two wires and causes an interruption of communication. It sounds comparatively easy to make a telephone line sleet proof, but in the Bell Company's museum of curiosities are plaster casts of sections of ordinary insulated wire coated with three pounds of sleet to every foot, which would mean the enormous strain of 300 pounds on each strand between two poles.

Subways have been laid under canals and rivers, but they do not always escape misfortune; the subway under the Chicago drainage canal was hauled up bodily by a giant dredge which was working over it. The miles of underground work in cities also present a great variety of problems. Perhaps the most novel conditions exist in St. Paul, where twenty-five feet below the city is a layer of white sandstone so soft that it may be removed with pick and shovel. In preparing for conduits there the telephone construction crews shovel out the yielding material beneath the roof of rock, and thus form a tunnel, clean and dry, with glistening white walls.

When the engineers of the Bell Company were called on to build a conduit system in the City of New Orleans, they had to overcome the difficulties presented by both earth and water.

The city is so low that water is always found two feet below the surface of the streets, and in laying pipes or conduits it is necessary to keep pumps at work to prevent the trench from filling. To bury telephone wires in this water-soaked soil was no easy task, but the experts solved the problem satisfactorily in the end, as they have hundreds of others, and to-day messages flash back and forth under the streets of New Orleans as readily as they make their instantaneous journey through the glistening tunnels beneath the City of St. Paul.

Marvels of Construction.

The modern system of placing telephone wires under ground involves, even under the most favorable circumstances, many marvels of construction. The cable in which the wires are inclosed, in its present perfected form, is the result of years of experiment and improvement. Six hundred pairs of wires are now bound together in a two-and-a-half-inch cable. Each wire is insulated by a loose wrapping of paper, or rather by the dry air in the folds of the paper as well as in the paper itself, and during the process of manufacture the cable is put in an immense oven and thoroughly baked to dry out all moisture, and then is given an absolutely air-tight covering. When it is joined or spliced in the manholes, which are the junction points of conduits, any moist air which may have got into the splicing is driven out by pouring over the wires boiling paraffine, after which the joint is hermetically sealed.

Practically all the telephone lines in this country have been built in a little over twenty-five years. To-day, so extensive are the ramifications of the telephone wires that the lines of the Bell system alone include nearly 4,000,000 miles of wire and reach 20,000 cities, towns, and villages. Yet telephone experts say the work of construction is just beginning and year by year will see extensions and still further extensions until the telephone has been placed within reach of everybody in the land. Construction methods, such as those described, have shown that climatic conditions may be overcome, and that the mountain range and the river are not impassable barriers.

COLUMBIA'S PIG COLONY.

HAS Columbia University gone into the pig business?"

This is the question one naturally asks, as, on the way from the little railroad station to Camp Columbia, the university's Summer School of Surveying, at Bantam Lake, Conn., his nostrils are assailed by an odor which could come from no other source than a well-stocked pen of hogs. A little surprise at the presence of these animals on the Columbia territory is pardonable, but the visitor soon finds that this is not only a school, but an up-to-date farm as well.

In the year and a half since Columbia University bought its present tract of 200 acres in Morris, two large dormitories, a bath house, and a Y. M. C. A. building have been built, and a complete water supply system, including pipe line, pump station, and reservoir have been installed. And yet, with all these enterprises, Superintendent D. L. Duke has found time to supervise the gathering of hay and crops and the construction of a road across the estate. This new road, it may be said, is by far the most lasting in the township, as well as the most scientifically made, so that the farmers who stood by to sneer at the surveyor's stakes are now wishing for public highways as good as the new Columbia thoroughfare.

The colony of pigs is the most recent acquisition. For years, before the university owned its own farm, the refuse from the camp table had been given to the farmers of the neighborhood for their own hogs. Head Professor E. B. Lovell decided this year that it was folly to give away so much good swill, and, as a result of his enterprise and Superintendent Duke's skill, a large pen was built and stocked with a dozen grunting porkers. The hogs are growing fast, and the farmers get no more free swill.

John, the new hired boy from the city, was sent to feed the pigs the other night for the first time. Professor Lovell relates that he asked the boy on his return from the pen whether he had given the hogs their swill?

"Yes, Sir," said he, "I poured it right on the ground."

"Didn't you see the trough there, John?"

"Of course!" was the confident reply, "but, sure, isn't that for the pigs to sleep in?"

Every one is busy in the Summer School, students included. On the whole farm there is no one who works harder and longer than the professor himself. He expects the men in his charge to display a like industry, and it is probably true that there is more real work done here than in any other department of the university.

A bonfire once or twice a year, with beer and crackers, is the students' only dissipation, and even this is held far off in the woods, out of sight, and all but out of hearing. A good many choice spirits among the boys go nightly to the "Pie House" a famous establishment in Lakeside Village, to partake of pie, cake, ice cream, and ginger ale, served by the mistress of the house, or a fair assistant.

With all their hard work, the students find time to cultivate a lively feeling for each other, and for their alma mater. Says Prof. Lovell:

"The esprit de corps of the boys who come up here is remarkable. In a university like Columbia, with no dormitories, and comparatively little actual college life, class and college spirit would be at a very low ebb if it were not for these boys. They carry back the spirit—the true Columbia spirit—which wins races and games, and knits the college men together all the year around."

War on Skin Cancer Waged with Radium

Berlin Specialist Tells of His Epoch-making Cures. Methods and Results.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 14.—One of the greatest living authorities on skin diseases in Germany, Prof. Dr. O. Lassar, recently delivered a highly interesting lecture before the Berlin Medical Society on his epoch-making cures of patients with the aid of radium. The professor said to me yesterday regarding his work:

"Since the discovery of the Röntgen rays, in Europe as well as in America patients have been treated by this last-named method with more or less success. Doctors, however, greatly hesitated to apply the rays, owing to the fear of injuring the patient. I studied the question carefully, and in numerous cases gave it useful application without risk by applying the greatest caution. As a result last October I was able to show a great number of cures of skin cancer. I further pursued my investigations and succeeded in curing quite hopeless cases of people coming from all parts of the German Empire. This was true especially of one kind of malignant tumor, those of the female mama, (breast.)

"It is generally known that this disease in many cases can be cured with the knife, but, alas! even under the hands of the most skillful operator, it cannot be avoided that this cancer reappears, making a second operation impossible and condemning the poor patients to suffer horrid pains and die. Nothing could help, except to feed them with opiates and nurse them with bandages, which were removed several times daily. I managed to cure many of the worst cases, which I showed before the Berlin Medical Society. These were women sent to me by the most renowned surgeons of Germany, professors of the leading German universities, who had applied the knife. Although many of these women were greatly aged, after the operation with Röntgen rays the wounds healed, the secretions stopped, and the pains ceased. At the same time the weight of the patient increased several pounds.

"Coming now to the cures achieved with radium, I want to say that in the last six months we have applied it principally to hetereoplastic tumors of the outer epidermis. The results have shown that the application is entirely harmless and is followed by no bad results. If for half an hour daily one treats the patient with 1 milligramm of radium bromide in small capsules, which by means of a plaster is fastened to the skin, no inflammation or necrosis follows. By long application of larger doses serious skin defects are caused. This can be easily avoided. The physiological effects at least are removed from observation. On the other hand, the application is followed by shriveling, perhaps maceration, and finally by resorption to a final disappearance of those formations of a pathological nature which offer for it an indication. Such small inflammations can be removed with the knife or by cauterization.

"Up to this time as a therapeutic experiment I have operated successfully on Melsnome and cancroide, (cancer.) Before the medical society I presented a gentleman who had cancer of the nose. The second had been treated in vain by another method, and is now completely cured. All these patients bear smooth scars in place of former epithellomes or other skin tumors.

"It is true that the form in which radium up to this time has been sold is impractical. Comparatively large and bulky capsules usually contained only the smallest parts of radium bromide, and it is not easily applied at the mucous membrane or on hidden places. I therefore have fastened the radium on isinglass sheets, so that one can easily reach the desired parts. It also may be possible to gradually apply larger quantities and to divide the particles in the capsule. But this will only be possible if there is more radium than now exists.

CANCER OF TONGUE CURED.

"A small cancer of the tongue, after a specific treatment, was entirely cured, and my colleague, Dr. Friedmann, also cured a cancer of the lips. At all events, this much is certain: With radium all pathological formations can be healed. This method has an advantage over similar raditherapeutic measures; that without much trouble or special responsibility it can be placed in the hands of any doctor.

"The price of a single capsule is still comparatively high, but not comparable with a Röntgen apparatus, which, besides purchase, also demands an expenditure for its operation. To this must be added the fact that a radium capsule possesses an unfavorable results, have been saved from injury. The answer is a simple one. As soon as there is the first sign of an inflammation, whether in the form of a swelling, coloring of the pigment or affection of the tissues, one should stop. A once injured tissue is affected by increased application. When it has again rested from the first attack, it experiences an increasing resistance, a sort of protecting energy, and one can in consequence expose it longer than before.

MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR.

"The most important factor, however, is a doctor's supervision. In the beginning the work has seemed somewhat monotonous and therefore many who have been engaged in this line have turned it over to subalterns. In thousands of sittings which have taken place in my institution—the apparatus was used from morning to night—fortunately nothing happened. It is certain that a still larger field of activity is open.

"I, for my person, in conjunction with my assistants, have confined myself to dermatological lines. In the first place, a number of inflamed, usurious, filtrating skin diseases have been favorably influenced by Rontgen rays. I mention, for example, psoriasis, which, owing to the fact that the light must be shed on each single part of the body, requires an unusually long and responsible exposure. A high official, who for a long time suffered from a herpetic eruption, with its usual procedure, has been freed from the same entirely. Another man, whose occupation is to arrange dinner tables, and whose hand showed an odematic inflammation, was able to continue his work without salves or bandages, and is now cured. Of course the most noteworthy are the cures made on the face, neck, and hand. The doctor who suffers from lysol, sublimate, or orthoform eczemas is more protected under the new method."

No Corn for Feed.

Mrs. Jones, (to meat peddler)—Have you corn beef?

"No, ma'am, I don't never feed my cows on corn."

THE COVETOUS PROPERTY MAN.

"THERE is no more assiduous collector of odds and ends than the average theatrical property man," said a well-known actor. "Everything is fish for his net, you might say, and the contents of the chest or trunk of one of these individuals after a forage through the country would easily hold its own with Dickens's famous curiosity shop.

"As a rule, these collections are acquired at but small expense—to the property man—as, since time immemorial, this independent and indispensable adjunct of every company has taken unto himself the undisputed right to commandeer everything which may strike his fancy, wherever met. The plumber for years has enjoyed the reputation of being the king of natural collectors, but his tastes almost always run in the direction of liquid varieties. His supremacy in this particular would soon be taken away, however, had the general public a closer acquaintance with the property man, whose field is so wide that he will incorporate almost anything in his collection—that is, if he can get it into his trunk. And it's simply astonishing the number of articles that have acquired the nomadic fever after a traveling property man has been through the town. The dearth of portable things in the theatre can safely be placed to the credit of this theatrical pied piper.

"If you wish to find out the thoroughness with which the average property man accumulates, just ask him for any article, I don't care what, and see if nine times out of ten he won't produce it.

"By accident I was a witness once of the manner in which a property man adds a coveted object to his collection. Our show was playing at Richmond, Va., at the time. Among the 'props' furnished by the theatre's property man was a handsome rifle, which he had borrowed from a local firearms firm for the week.

"On Friday I had occasion to go to the theatre to get something I had forgotten. As I made my way to the dressing rooms I noticed our company's property man standing to one side of the darkened stage, in a ray of sunlight, examining this rifle with the air of a connoisseur. There was nobody else in the theatre at the time, and he apparently had not seen me. I would probably have passed him by unnoticed but for the fact that he was holding a conversation with himself, which ran thus:

"'You seem to be a pretty nice gun,' he said, holding the rifle up to his shoulder and running his eye critically along the sights.

"'Ever been on the road?' he continued, carefully scrutinizing the stock of the weapon.

"'Why, you have no idea what a lot of fun you can have out on the road,' he kept on seductively. 'A great deal better than being stuck in a little town like this.'

"'How would you like to go on the road?' he queried, as if he had a sudden inspiration.

"'You would? All right. I think I can fix it for you.'

"And he made for his trunk, to see if he could lay in the rifle crosswise. He was just able to get it in, and the last words I heard him say to the enraptured weapon were:

"'I'll sign you with this company right away.'"

What Happened to Nellie.

"Can't you give Miss Parkins one of your bananas, Nellie? I don't like to see my little girl selfish."

"But, mamma, I heard you say that she had very poor taste, so I don't think she would care for any. Would you like one, Miss Parkins?"

ONE OF THE "SIGNERS," DEAR TO GEORGIA

IN the principal street of Augusta is a granite monument, erected by the State of Georgia to the memory of George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and of the Articles of Confederation, a delegate to the Convention of Philadelphia to draw up the Constitution of the United States, a Colonel in the Revolution, twice Governor of the new State of Georgia, a United States Senator, and Chief Justice of his State.

This man whom Georgia delighteth to honor came of humble ancestors, and the glory that surrounds his name is all his own, and not another's. He was born in the County of Frederick, in Virginia, in the year 1740. His early education was extremely limited, and at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a carpenter.

This young apprentice was of an inquiring mind and possessed of an ardent thirst for knowledge. His master was an ignorant man, and looked upon a studious boy as an idle one, considering the time spent in reading as wasted. He would allow young Walton no time to read by day, nor lights to study by night. But nothing daunted by such obstacles, Walton read and studied by the flickering light of a pine torch.

Persevering in this course, he ended his apprenticeship with a well-stored mind. He then moved into the Province of Georgia, the youngest of the Colonies, and began the study of law in the office of Mr. Young, an eminent barrister of that part of the country.

Mr. Walton commenced the practice of law in the year 1774, a time when the Colonies were in an unsettled state, owing to the various acts of the British Parliament which invaded Colonial rights. The glorious uprising which ended in our independence was beginning, but Georgia was slow to follow the lead of the other Colonies. Although induced by active patriots to hold a convention at Savannah, she did not so far approve of the call for a general Congress as to appoint delegates thereto, and Georgia was the only Colony unrepresented.

Mr. Walton became acquainted with some of the leading patriots of that province, among whom was Dr. Hall. His law tutor was an ardent patriot, also, and these influences, combined with his own natural convictions, made him espouse the republican cause, of which he soon became an acknowledged leader.

He boldly opposed the movements of the loyalists, and soon called upon his head the denunciations of the ruling powers. His time, his energy, and his brains were devoted to his country; he labored earnestly to have the whole province take the road toward freedom, of which the Parish of St. John had set the example.

It seemed for a time that his efforts would be fruitless. At length the outlook grew more encouraging, and in the Winter of 1776 the Assembly of Georgia declared for independence, and in February appointed five delegates to the Continental Congress. Of these delegates Mr. Walton was one.

The royal Governor was so incensed at this daring and treasonable act that he threatened to use military force against them. But they utterly disregarded his authority and his threats and organized a new Government.

The Congress was in session at Baltimore when Walton arrived, having adjourned there from Philadelphia because of the expected attack upon that city by the British under Lord Cornwallis. The confidence which Mr. Walton seemed to inspire in those about him was manifested three days after his arrival by his appointment upon a committee with Robert Morris and George Clymer to repair to Philadelphia and act as circumstances might require.

This was a post of great trust and danger, and the powers delegated to the committee were almost unlimited; to its keeping were intrusted nearly the whole of the finances of Congress. This confidence was not misplaced.

Walton used all his influence to have the Colonies declare for independence. He voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence. He also later signed the Articles of Confederation adopted by the new Nation.

He remained in Congress until near the close of the year 1778, when he returned home, having been appointed by the State Legislature the Colonel of a regiment in his State, which was then threatened by an invasion of the enemy from the sea. Col. Walton joined his regiment in time to enter the battalion of Gen. Robert Howe at Savannah, when Col. Campbell from New York besieged that city. Col. Walton received a severe shot wound in his thigh and fell from his horse. He was taken prisoner, but was soon afterward exchanged.

Col. Walton had in the meantime married a Miss Camber, the daughter of an English nobleman, to whom the Crown had granted large estates in that Colony. Mrs. Walton espoused the cause of her husband, and suffered for her devotion, being taken prisoner and sent for a time to the West Indies.

In October, 1779, the Legislature of Georgia appointed Col. Walton Governor of the State. He did not hold that office long, for in 1780 he was again elected to a seat in Congress for two years, but in the October following, he withdrew from that body and was again elected Governor of his State, which office he then held for a full term. Near the close of his office he was appointed by the Legislature Chief Justice of the State, and he retained that office until his death.

On the 10th of February, 1787, he was appointed a delegate to the Convention which met in Philadelphia in May of that year to frame a new Constitution for the United States. In 1798 he was elected a member of the Senate of the United States, where he remained but one year, when he retired to private life, except so far as his duties upon the bench required him to act in public.

He died at Belle Vue, his country seat near Augusta, in February, 1804, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

Col. Walton was universally beloved and respected by those who knew him, and the carpenter's apprentice became the most exalted citizen of the Commonwealth in which he resided. Even at this day, the remembrance of his services and noble character is fresh in the hearts of a grateful people.

He left descendants, who added more honor to the already illustrious name of Walton. His son, George A. Walton, was in 1821 appointed Secretary of State under Gen. Jackson, when the latter was Governor of the Territory of Florida. Later Mr. Walton succeeded Jackson as Governor. In 1835 he moved to Mobile, Alabama, where he was Mayor and filled other important offices.

TWO KINDS OF LAW.

GENERAL APPRAISER EUGENE G. HAY, who used to be a prosecuting attorney out in Minnesota, tells a story of one of the most successful members of the Minnesota bar. He was discussing the legal learning of his colleague with one of the Judges at a dinner one evening and remarked, "Smith knows a lot of law."

"Yes," replied the Judge, "he knows a lot of law, and he knows a whole lot of law that ain't so."

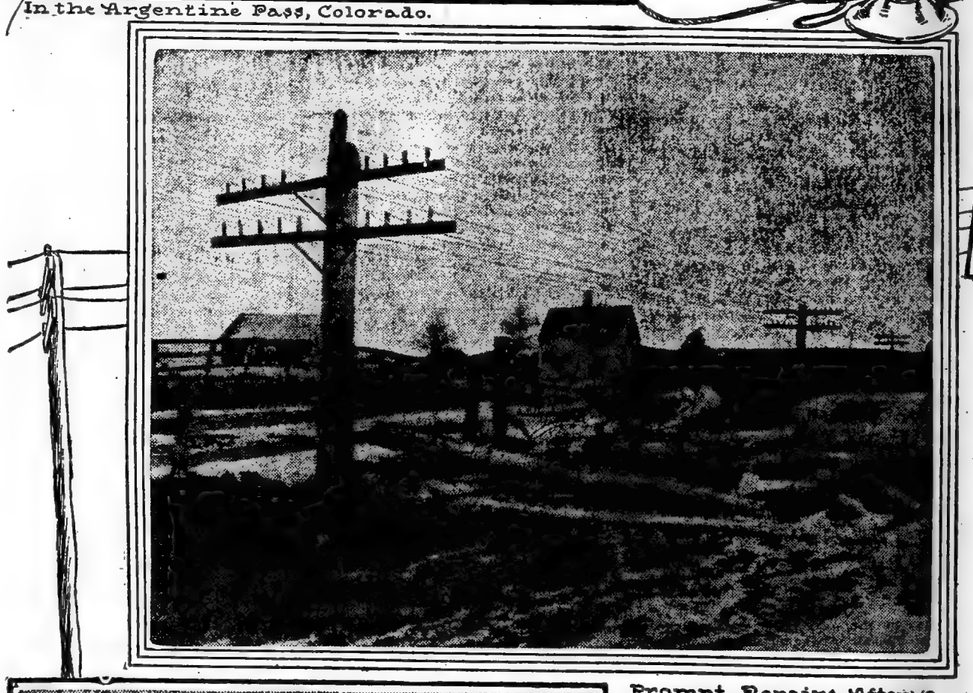


In the Argentine Pass, Colorado.

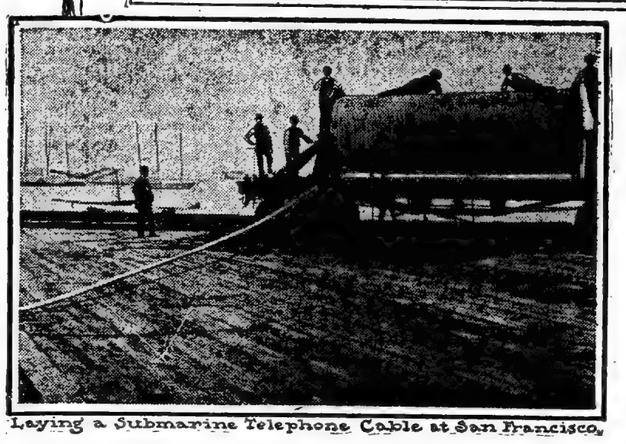




Over the Mountains in Colorado.



Prompt Repairs After a Winter Storm in New England.



Laying a Submarine Telephone Cable at San Francisco.



Wires are Strung on Tripods Along Stretches of Marsh Land.

SOCIETY

At Home and Abroad



THERE is nothing the least bit promising in the movements of society as far as town is concerned, for at least a month or more. The Newport season is launched, and at all the other resorts the gayeties of Summer are at full tide. From present prospects it would seem as if there would be less of general entertaining. Newport is always a criterion and indicates the beat of the fashionable pulse. A dinner dance to be given on Friday by Mr. and Mr. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, several like entertainments at the end of the month and in the first days of August, at which Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are to be the hostesses; the Bachelors' subscription ball at the Country Club on Aug. 5, and a possible ball during the month at Beechwood, are so far the principal social arrangements. Each day will of course bring to light new plans, but many of these will be found to be limited to certain sets. In the meantime many of those who are interested in racing and horse shows will be on the go all of the next month, visiting Saratoga and afterward various Long Island, Massachusetts, and shore resorts, where these expositions will be held.

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The past week has been very gay at Seabright, where there was a tennis tournament, and at Atlantic City, where the Horse Show attracted many of the racing and Long Island set. Polo has been played at different resorts, and Larchmont has had a week of regatta. The cruise of the New York Yacht Club arrives with the beginning of August, and this month also marks the opening of the Saratoga season and the visit of the fleets to Bar Harbor. The travel abroad is limited, and the past week found only a few of the more notable people in society on their way to England and the Continent. On the other hand, Mrs. Astor returned from Europe and went to Newport, and during the week there arrived Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who had taken a very brief trip to the other side; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, fresh from social triumphs in Germany and England, and Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, who, with Miss Rutherford, have gone to Newport. It is expected that Miss Rutherford will be married to Langdon Erving this Autumn at Newport. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills postponed their return, as they had been guests last Saturday and Sunday of Mrs. Mills's twin sister, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, when she entertained King Edward at her English country seat. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Miss Reid have gone over to-day to Newport to be the guests of Ogden Mills. Mr. and Mrs. Reid leave the first week in August for their camp in the Adirondacks on the Upper St. Regis.

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There has been some little stir over a rumor that the Kaiser intends that the Crown Prince shall visit America this Autumn. The date of the departure from Germany has not yet been arranged, but from other whispers there is some probability that the first stop of the Prince—who will make an all-around-the-world cruise in a warship—will be at Newport, and the date of the visit September. It is needless to add that if such is the case Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will be the hostess, and the visit will be one which will be the signal for many festivities and will make a brilliant ending to the Summer.

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There is much disappointment at the decision of Mrs. Vanderbilt, Sr., not to open The Breakers this Summer. Although Mrs. Vanderbilt has not given any large entertainments since the death of her husband, it was thought that, in view of the début of Miss Vanderbilt, there would be some functions given at that famous and most hospitable home. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Vanderbilt are at present the guests of Mrs. Robert Goelet on the Nahma, and it is not possible that they will return to America before the ate Autumn. As already announced, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are to have a visit in September from Lady Cheylesmore, who was the elder Miss French.

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The necrology of the week will place many familes in mourning. The death of the Hon. Mrs. Ramsay took place abroad in the beginning of the week. Both Mrs. Ramsay and her sister, Miss Garrison, were great belles in New York. They were the granddaughters of the late Commodore Garrison, were very wealthy, and entertained handsomely. Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen has been put into retirement by the death of her father, Col. Thompson, who at one time was Mayor of Detroit. The death of Mr. David Clarkson affects a large family connection, as well as that of Mr. Joseph Gillet, and of Mrs. Quicke, who was a Miss Minturn.

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Yachting seems to lead in fashionable sports, and there is much entertaining on the different vessels which are now cruising within the radius of 200 miles of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander have been stopping at Newport and other places with the Surf. Col. John Jacob Astor has the Nourmahal ready for a cruise, and ex-Commodore Gerry, who has been living on the Electra during his illness, will make a run with the New York Yacht cruise. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have been dispensing kindly and lavish hospitality on the Narada. The plan of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer for a cruise to Iceland is novel, and in this torrid weather suggests cool and delightful possibilities. The North Star is due, with Cornelius Vanderbilt, this week, and William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is to make a cruise in his turbine yacht during August. News from abroad tells of the very successful trip of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt on the Valiant, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are visiting various foreign ports with the Warrior, in which they will return to this country early in October.

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At the various resorts outdoor sports, small entertainments, and a great deal of bridge in the evenings are among the principal diversions. Southampton and Oyster Bay and Bar Harbor and the New Jersey coast resorts have their weekly dances at the country clubs. In the Adirondacks boating and canoeing and yachting on the lakes are among the favorite amusements. There has been a tendency for those who have large country estates to remain until very late, and to give weekly house parties. Golf has declined somewhat in favor, but tennis has gained immensely. It will be the game of the season. Coaching ventures so far have not been very successful. But Alfred Vanderbilt and Robert Gerry have brought their coach to Newport, and Charles Astor Bristed has also been giving parties to Narragansett and points near Newport with his drag. There is no chance of a coaching parade this Summer at Newport.



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IN WOMAN'S REALM

THE Princess Irene of Prussia, wife of Prince Henry, the brother of the German Kaiser, is blessed with a more than extraordinary number of godfathers—about 4,000 of them, in fact. Her father, Prince Louis of Hesse, at the time of her birth in 1866, requested the members of the Hessian regiments forming a portion of his cavalry brigade to be sponsors for his baby girl. The request was, of course, granted, and at the close of the war of that year the Princess Irene was christened. Deputations of officers, both commissioned and uncommissioned, and men from each of the Hessian regiments were present at the christening to express the willingness of the various army corps to take upon themselves the obligations of godparents. The name given the little girl, Irene, signifies peace, and for that reason it was bestowed upon her. In this war fathers and sons faced each other on the battlefield. So great was the gratitude felt at its conclusion that Prince Louis had his child christened Irene, or peace. For this reason she was throughout her childhood called "Friedenskind," or child of peace. She is a niece of King Edward and a granddaughter of the late Queen Victoria. Her mother was the Princess Alice, who died when the Princess Irene was but twelve years old. From then until her marriage she spent most of her time with her grandmother, Queen Victoria, or her aunt, the Empress Frederick. She was one of four sisters, and of the four inherited the largest measure of the tact and cleverness of her mother.

As she was usually with the Empress Frederick when her cousin, Prince Henry, was home from his cruise, the young couple were thrown much together and developed a more than cousinly affection. Both of the Fredericks were pleased with the prospective match, but as Frederick had not at that time succeeded to the throne, and as Prince Bismarck was opposed to the union—first, it is said, because the Empress approved it, and, second, because the two were cousins—he was successful in inducing Emperor William to refuse his sanction. The wedding did not therefore take place until Frederick had succeeded William, and it was near the end of his short reign that the ceremony was performed in the presence of the Emperor Frederick, who was then speechless.

The Princess Irene is a remarkable shot and a superb horsewoman. She is a fine whip and a bold equestrienne, and is said to have a peculiar control over horses that enables her to subjugate the most spirited and uncontrollable animals with but little apparent effort.

The Princess is the mother of several boys, the eldest being Prince Waldemar, now about fifteen years of age. She has a beautiful home at Kiel, where she greatly enjoys yachting, being an expert yachtswoman as well as horsewoman.

The Kiel home is known as the old Schloss. It was built during the thirteenth century, and in the eighteenth was enlarged by Catherine II. of Russia. The Princess Irene is the only Princess of blood who has been in China. At the time Prince Henry commanded the German naval vessels in Chinese waters she joined him there, remaining several months, going and returning by a regular passenger steamer.

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The humble washwoman is not generally considered a fomenter of disturbance of the peace save as a cause of profanity when she washes off the buttons on the underlinen of the male sex—much less as a starter of strikes. Nevertheless, because of several washwomen about three years ago a strike was instituted at Dayton, Ohio, which cost that city and the hundreds of people employed in a big cash register company located therein over a half million of dollars. John H. Patterson, the President of the cash register company, furnished towels to his employes and also paid a number of women to wash them. Curiously enough it was these very employes who were being supplied without cost to themselves of these conveniences who rebelled at the washing—the washers being women who belonged to no union. The result was a strike that lasted some months.

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Miss Evelyn Van Wart, who has for years had a house in Curzon Street, London, but who comes over often to visit her many New York relatives, gave to her little goddaughter, daughter of Lady Dorothy Lee Warner, at the time she acted as sponsor, a marvelous christening dress. This wonderful robe was a regular bonanza of rare point lace, so arranged that when the little girl is grown and makes her bow to the Queen of England the lace will form the tablier, bedice, and part of the train of her presentation robe. Miss Van Wart is not only conspicuous in London society, but does much good in the East End of that city, being a practical philanthropist. About a year ago when here she took back with her to London her young cousin, Miss Marie Huntington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, and granddaughter of Daniel Huntington, the portrait painter. Miss Huntington spent several months with her. On her last trip Miss Van Wart returned alone. She inherited much money from the late Marshall O. Roberts, her grandfather.

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Mrs. Douglas Robinson's country place at Richfield Springs, on the old Jordanville road, descended to her from one of her ancestors, Dr. James Henderson, who owned it in the days of Queen Anne. He was then a surgeon in the British army, and during the reign of Queen Anne received letters patent from the crown investing him with the title to 20,000 acres of land in "Upper New York Province." Mrs. Robinson, who is a lineal descendant of Dr. Henderson and a sister of President Roosevelt, has four farms from the original estate, and it was in the barn of the manor house on these historic acres that Mrs. Robinson gave a large entertainment some days since in honor of her son, Theodore Douglas Robinson, and his bride, who was Miss Helen Roosevelt Roosevelt—the couple being distant cousins.

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In a recent number of Outing there is a long article on swimming for women that contains some valuable advice to swimmers, and which, if memorized by non-swimmers, would in accidental upsets save many a life. The gist of this portion of the article air some portion of the body will remain above water, and that this portion, unless the submerged person kicks about, will be the top of the head. To avoid drowning the head should be thrown back so that the nose and mouth may be above the surface of the water. If one will do this, she or he will be safe from drowning, but the legs should be allowed to sink if in fresh water; if in salt water the legs will rise. In the latter case, as the legs are on a level with the other heavy portions of the body—arms, shoulders, and head—she or he should lie on the back and by spreading out the arms keep the face above water. A very slight motion of the arms will prevent the body from turning. Whenever possible breathe through the mouth in preference to the nose, as water taken in the mouth accidentally may be swallowed or spit out, whereas if it enters by the nose it causes choking and gasping, and consequently loss of presence of mind. In floating on the back in salt water there is danger of loss of balance, and when the forehead dips under there is always fear of drowning by the inexperienced, but by throwing the head back, and thus depressing the forehead still more, the nose and mouth are lifted above the water. If the legs sink, let them hang limp from the knees. The arms should be spread out as far as possible or folded under the back. There is really very little detail in this, and any one not a swimmer, but who is fond of boating or bathing, will do well to fix these directions in the mind and to think of them when on the water, no matter how free from danger he or she may be.

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Medicine, not as a profession, but rather as a diversion or a fad, seems to be growing among the feminine section of the race. Several of the recently engaged or married couples have brought to the public's attention the fact that the woman in each case was a graduate in medicine and had won the degree of M. D. Miss Mary Turnbull of San Francisco, whose engagement to George R. Murphy of New York was announced a few days since, several years ago took up the study of medicine and was graduated from the Cooper Medical School of San Francisco, with her doctor's degree. Mrs. Frederick Hulse of this city, now abroad on her bridal trip, and who was Miss Gignoux, was also a graduated doctor of medicine.

A CASE FOR "THREE NINES."

THE little town of Bethlehem, Penn., once contained a half-crazy minister known as "Ranting" Ranker, who had been educated beyond his intelligence, and was at times hysterically fanatic. His strange doings were as numerous as they were well known, but probably the wildest freak was during the last year of his eventful life.

The quiet little village was deep in slumber one night when it was aroused by peal after peal from the bell in the Moravian Church. Men and women rushed from every side to put out the supposed fire, and the local fire brigade sallied forth with all its paraphernalia. The crowd assembled about the church, but the bell never ceased its frantic summons. At last a delegation was sent up to see who the ringer was. "Ranting" Ranker stood there, half naked, pulling the bellrope with all his strength.

"What is it? Where's the fire?" was their excited query.

"Fire in hell! Fire in hell!" shouted the zealous old preacher, "and if you don't look out you'll all be burned up in it."

How many souls were converted that night has never been known.

AN INLAND SEAPORT.

APPRAISER WHITEHEAD in discussing the other day some of the peculiarities of the tariff law told the following story of a newly appointed Deputy Collector at a sub-port on the Canadian border. The port was in the woods, and hundreds of miles from the coast.

The customs officials are furnished with blanks on which to make their reports, and in cases like the one in point there are many items on the blanks which it is never necessary to fill. The new Deputy Collector's report contained the information that he had collected $4 for "tonnage," which in customs parlance means dues on vessels.

The Treasury Department had visions of a tidal wave which had changed the face of the map on the Northern frontier and made the little "port" in the woods a veritable seaport. An agent was dispatched to the scene to investigate. He found no change in the physical characteristics of the region, and the first question which he asked the new official was how he had managed to collect $4 for tonnage.

"I collected duty on two tons of hay at $2 a ton," he replied, "and if that isn't what you mean by tonnage on your old blank I'll be d—d if I know what it is."

BROWNING ON THE EAST SIDE.

PROF. TRENT for the past two years has been conducting a literary club at the University Settlement. During their first term the members devoted themselves mainly to English prose, but last season they devoted to Browning. Most of the members of the club are factory girls, but they have all enthusiastically expressed themselves as most pleased with the course. One young woman, who was really the star member, was unusually warm in her admiration of Browning. One of the workers of a neighboring Settlement met this young person one day and was immediately buttonholed and treated to a dissertation on the beauties of Browning.

"And do you find his poetry easy to understand?" asked the worker.

"Sure," came the answer.

"What are you reading now?" was the next question.

A puzzled expression came over the young woman's face, but cleared almost instantly. "Oh, I don't remember the exact name of the pome, but you know what I mean; it's about that feller that brought the news from somewhere to that other place."

Ideal Laborers.

She—What gave you nervous prostration?

Weary Will—Overwork, Mum.

She—I never heard of a tramp overworking himself.

Weary Will—I s'pose not, Mum. The

ABOUT CLUBS AND CLUBMEN.

THIS is now the outing season for the clubs. The week at Larchmont and at Apawamis, near Rye, has been filled with events for the Westchester people. The cruises of the yachting clubs will soon be in order and the veteran New York Yacht Club starts in August. One of the mose enjoyable outings took place yesterday, when the members of the Gridiron Club of Washigtnon were the guests of Senator Nelson W. Aldrich at a clambake at the Squantum Club at Providence. In town those clubs having roof gardens have been liberally patronized, although nearly all the club dining rooms have been well filled. The most comfortable of the roof gardens is that of the Metropolitan Club, where, under an awning and surrounded by a garden of trees in tubs, flowers, and rubber plants, many of the members take their dinners these warm evenings. The view over the Park and the Hudson from the roof is a charming panorama. The roof garden at the Union is not so happy, not on account of any cramped conditions, but owing to the situation of the club in that part of Fifth Avenue without a broad prospect of park, or, in fact, any view at all. Odd as it may seem, the moving of the Union up town has not affected the Metropolitan in the least, although 50 per cent. of the Union men also belong to the other club. It forms, on the contrary, a club centre which is growing in popularity.

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The Calumet's remaining down town and the decision of the Knickerbocker to stay where it is are factors in the success of these two organizations. The Manhattan, under the Presidency of Judge Truax, and in its new home, is on the high road to prosperity.

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The revival of English drinks at many of the clubs does not speak well for the cocktail which is slowly going out of fashion. There is comparatively less drinking at the clubs nowadays than there has been in years. Gin in many cases is taking the place of whisky, and is used in both the American compounds, such as rickeys and Remsen coolers and in English mixtures. The famous gin punch, which has been a standard drink at the Garrick Club in London, is used here a great deal this Summer. It was actually invented by an American by the name of Stephen Price, who was lessee of the Drury Lane Theatre. It was first heard of in July, 1835, and the famous Theodore Hook is credited with having partaken of six jugs of it at a sitting, and then going to dine at Lord Canterbury's. It is really the foundation of many of the gin compounds, and it is said to have been a favorite beverage among the old Dutch gentlemen in New York in Colonial days. A half pint of gin is poured over the outer peel of a lemon, then a little lemon juice, a glass of maraschino, about a pint and a quarter of water, and two bottles of iced soda water are poured into the jug. One of the active new members of the Garrick Club in the theatrical profession just arrived from London is Daniel Frohman, but this recipe was not obtained from him. The Martini cocktail in this city, still a great favorite, originated at the Manhattan Club, and was first compounded by Judge Martine.

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The craze for touring England, France, and the Continent in automobiles has been one of the incidents of the season abroad this Spring and Summer. Nearly all those who secure cars are Americans. The consequence is that the prices have gone up amazingly, and it costs a small fortune to take even a short automobile tour. But with the close of the London season many owners of automobiles are anxious to put them in the market to let for the dull months, and Americans who have club affiliations in London can secure a private motor with chauffeur, &c., in the smartest style, through the intervention of friends. The shooting season begins in August, and the London clubs are frequently closed during that month for cleaning and repairs. Automobiles are used by the Londoners chiefly to run down over Sunday to their places on the Thames and for suburban excursions. They seldom take them to Scotland. The same conditions are now prevailing in France. There have been several extraordinary stories about the hiring of motors, and one of them is that Charles W. Morse purchased outright the machine in which poor Elliot Zborowski was killed, and had as a chauffeur the man who used to pilot the late Charles Fair and his wife about Paris.

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The Hon. Major Charles Maul Ramsay, whose wife, the daughter of Mrs. William R. Garrison of this city, and granddaughter of the late Commodore Garrison, died last week in Paris, was quite a well known figure in New York society some years ago, and the match between him and Miss Garrison was considered one of the most brilliant of the foreign alliances in the Eighties. His brother-in-law, William Garrison, lives in this city, and married Miss Coudert, a daughter of the late Charles Coudert. The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay were called upon to perform the duty of guardians to the orphaned children of his elder brother, the Earl of Dalhousie.

The Earl and Lady Dalhousie visited America in the late Eighties, and were lavishly entertained in New York. On the return of Lady Dalhousie to Europe she died very suddenly just after landing in France, and the Earl, who was with her, died also within forty-eight hours. The affair at the time created much excitement. The deaths were due to ptomaine poisoning. The eldest son of the Earl of Dalhousie, who was brought up with his brothers by his uncle and American aunt at Dalhousie Castle, reached his majority four years ago, and there were great rejoicings and entertainments at which the late Honorable Mrs. Maule Ramsay was hostess, and a number of Americans were present. The young Lord Dalhousie married last year the youngest daughter of the first Earl of Ancaster.

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On the Jersey coast the club event of the week has been the invitation tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club. Bernon S. Prentice, who has been one of the champion players, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. William S. P. Prentice, who live in the Summer at Meadowcroft, Monmouth Beach. Much of the entertaining of the teams has been done by Stuart Duncan, who is a member of the Union League, New York Yacht, and other prominent clubs. The Duncans have a cottage at Tuxedo and a town house on East Sixty-third Street. They entertain a great deal during the Winter. On Wednesday evening Mr. Duncan gave the tennis players a dinner at the Rumson Inn. There was a dance at the club on Saturday. During the Summer at Seabright there have been given some very clever theatricals with good amateur casts. They were arranged by Mrs. Hillbourne Roosevelt, who was Miss Shippen. The Shippens, the Neesers, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Hadden, and Mr. and Mrs. William Strong, Mrs. W. A. Street, Mr. and Mrs. S. Riker, Jr., the Beadlestons, the Fields, the Auchincloss, Alexander, and Achells families are among those who give active support to the Rumson Polo Club and other social organizations in that vicinity. It is one of the gayest little communities near New York.

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The reopening of the Country Club at Newport is now an assured fact. Lispenard Stewart has been successful in getting together a number of men who will subscribe a sufficient sum for maintaining the place during the season. The club has had an intermittent existence. Last year it was closed practically and this year there was no effort to open it. A series of teas with music will be given in the afternoons and the famous subscription ball will be held there later. The club dates from 1895, and it has only had temporary success in certain seasons.

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Capt. James Robert White, who is visiting Newport, is a member of that crack regiment, the First Gordon Highlanders. He entered the army in 1899 and served two years in South Africa. He is a relative of Baron Overtoun.

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The little down community on Fifth Avenue will hold together for a short while. The historic Gebhard-Neilson mansion at 100 Fifth Avenue and the adjoining house at the corner, also the property of the Gebhard estate, have not been sold. Mrs. Neilson and Mr. Gebhard not deeming that the offer made for them was sufficient. Mrs. Neilson will reside at 100 Fifth Avenue next season. Mrs. Devereux Clapp, Miss Wolfe, and Miss Aymar, with whom live Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, will continue to occupy their residences in the same block. Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, who reside in a house like an oasis in a desert of business buildings, have not yet disposed of their town mansion. Below Fourteenth Street there is a strong neighborhood feeling, and the Neighborhood Club, which was such an enjoyable institution the past few Winters, will flourish as of yore. The only important defection from the neighborhood is Miss Leary, who has taken her household goods to her new residence up town.

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The new Casino at Dinard, which is a small and exclusive club, has been called the "High Life." It opened the first week in July. The place has been thoroughly renovated, the theatre made larger, and the famous salon where so many Americans have played the little horses has been redecorated and refurbished. There is now a gallery to which spectators are admitted to watch those engaged in wooing Fortune. James Winslow was one of the Americans who gave a large entertainment in honor of the opening night. Mr. Winslow passes about half the year at Dinard. He is very well known in New York. He married Miss Lawrence of Flushing.

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Nearly all of the Fifth Avenue clubs have brought into existence the rule against drinks being served to members seated at the windows. At the Union and Metropolitan this rule has been rigidly enforced. The windows at both of these clubs are only used for the purpose of looking at the avenue and the spectacle thereon. To drink or to eat at an open window in view of every one in the street has been considered a breach of good manners.

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Never is Judge Charles Van Brunt so happy as when the long vacation arrives, and he can go to his Summer home at Lake Schroon. For years Judge Van Brunt and his family occupied a cottage near the hotel on the western shore of the lake. The Judge is devoted to fishing and he lives for days on the lake, coming home late in the evening always with a splendid catch of fish. The hotel where the Judge stopped for years was once the Summer home of the late Mr. Cecil. It was kept for some years as a hotel by George Cecil after the death of his father. So many friends of Mr. Cecil were delighted with the place, that the son made the homestead into a hotel and added the cottages. A number of the Judges go abroad. Judge Ingraham, this year, will be at Bar Harbor with his son, Phoenix Ingraham. Mrs. Ingraham and her daughter, Miss Nathalie, prefer to live in France, where for a short time each year the Judge visits them. Judge Morgan J. O'Brien and Judge Gildersleeve usually stop in town. Judge O'Brien is a golf enthusiast, and is a member of many of the clubs near the city.

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The Vicomte de Breteuil, who married Mrs. Padelford on Tuesday, is the son of the Count and Countess de Breteuil of the Avenue Marceau and a near relative of the Marquis de Breteuil, who married Miss Garner. There is another Vicomte de Breteuil, who is a brother of the Marquis, and who for many years was an intimate friend of King Edward when he was Prince of Wales. There was much disparity between the Marquis de Breteuil and his wife, who is still a young woman. All the Breteuils are members of the Jockey Club and go out a great deal in Paris. The Misses Garner, after the dreadful tragedy of the sinking of the Mohawk, went to live abroad with their aunt, Mrs. Lawrance, at Pau. The Lawrance town house is now occupied by the Calumet Club. Frank Lawrance, Mrs. Lawrance's son, who died last year, married twice. His first wife was a Miss Lanier and his second Miss Willing, the sister of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who survives him.

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Allison V. Armour, the millionaire and yachtsman, whose family to-day are in the limelight on account of the strikes in Chicago, has been specially honored by the Kaiser and the imperial family during his trip abroad. He was present at the automobile races, and had Prince Henry as a guest. He was at the regatta at Kiel, and has been dining with the Kaiser. J. Ogden Armour, whose young daughter was successfully treated by a Viennese surgeon, is the head of the business of the family. Allison Armour is a Yale graduate of 1884, and is a member of the Union Club of this city. He has residences both here and in Chicago, and his Summers are generally passed on his yacht, the Utowana. The Armours of Chicago have been prominent in more than one industry and they draw a line of distinction accordingly. The wheat Armours are not as tolerant of the beef Armours as they might be, as the latter have the larger fortunes. Walter Denegre, formerly of New Orleans, married the widow of one of the wheat Armours.

Both branches, however, have been very prominent in Chicago. The same dividing line exists among the several Havemeyer branches in this city, although the fortunes of all were originally derived from sugar.

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The Sporting Park at Newport has at last become an entity. The officers have been elected. Fritz Garretson is President. He is an ex-Mayor of Newport, a member of the Union Club of this city, and of the different organizations at Newport. Reggie Vanderbilt is Vice President, W. R. Hunter is second Vice President, J. S. Miln is Secretary, and T. P. Peckham Treasurer. This board represents Newport residents. All except Reggie Vanderbilt have been identified with Newport for years. In the Advisory Board are Frank Sturgis, who is now comparatively a new resident; Alfred Vanderbilt, Center Hitchcock, Hamilton Fish Webster, Clarence W. Dolan, Henry F. Eldridge, and F. M. Ware. The park will create something of a revolution in Newport amusements. It will possibly supersede the Casino as the scene of the tennis and other tournaments, and the Horse Show, and it will have a polo field, a motor track, and other modern attractions. It is also proposed to hold races there and football games in the early Autumn. The plan has not received cordial support from the Casino people.

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Lord Dartmouth, who is expected in New York shortly, is the sixth Earl. He is about sixty-three years old. He belongs to two clubs, the Travellers and the Carleton, and has a handsome town residence and two country seats. Lady Dartmouth comes over with him, and also his heir, Viscount Lewisham. The Viscount has only recently reached his majority, and is considered an excellent parti. The Earl and Countess of Dartmouth and Viscount Lewisham are to be at Newport for the Horse Show. The family name of the Earl of Dartmouth is Legge, and the Countess was the daughter of the second Earl of Leicester.

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Samuel Isham and William B. Isham, Jr., are taking the yacht Marie through the Erie Canal to Buffalo, and from thence on a shooting and fishing expedition to the Great Lakes, Georgian Bay, and Canada. Samuel Isham is an artist and William B. Isham a lawyer. They are both members of the Metropolitan Club and sons of William B. Isham. Samuel Isham was a Yale man of 1875, and his brother was graduated from the same university in 1879. The Isham town house is at 5 East Sixty-first Street and their country seat at King's Bridge, where they have formed one of the small set which has lived for many years on the right bank of the Harlem and which now, owing to the encroachments of the city, are gradually disposing of their old suburban homes.

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Guests at Claridge's Hotel, in Brook Street, London, are eating delicious dinners "directed" by a chef considered by many to be the greatest of his kind. His name is François Bonnaure, and Claridge's made such a bid for his services that he left Paris to take charge of its cuisine. He is young—only thirty-eight—is short, and has, as all good chefs should, a pleasant face.

He began his cooking career as a pupil of the far-famed "Joseph" of the Savoy, and was afterward engaged by M. Menier, the "Chocolate King," who entertained at many superb repasts in his magnificent mansion. Félix Faure, President of the French Republic, secured him, and he looked after all the state banquets. Later he became chef of Paillard's famous Parisian restaurant, and this made him even more renowned in his art. M. Bonnaure took with him from Paris to Claridge's thirty-five assistants, each skilled in his own department.

Every day M. Bonnaure makes up the menu, and each dish is prepared by experts. The cook who does the roasting is assisted by several. There is also a vegetable cook, with his assistants, and a soup and other cooks all having assistants. When the meals are to be served M. Bonnaure leaves his office and goes to the kitchen at a large table, and to him every dish is brought before the waiters take it to the dining room. He looks over every joint, tastes the soups, passing on everything, and allows it to be served or sends it back again as imperfect.

THE DOGS OF ALASKA

Why Lebanon Charlie Wouldn't Sell His Malamute.

VALDEZ, Alaska, June 30.

"THIRTY DOLLARS for Spot! They'll be wanting to buy my wife next!" Lebanon Charlie was evidently much exercised as he growled these words partly to himself and partly to a little group of prospectors who were waiting on the wharf for the steamer from Seattle.

"What's the matter, Charlie?" asked one of his friends. "Somebody want to buy Spot?"

"Yes," retorted Charlie, morosely. "That cheechawaka (tenderfoot) heard I was goin' to the States an' thought he'd get a bargain." And Charlie stroked the shaggy head of a big white dog with brown spots that had been following him like a shadow.

"Had him long?" inquired a man who appeared to be a stranger to the rest of the little group.

"Ever since he was a pup," said Charlie. "He was given to me in '98 at St. Michael. His mother was a wolfhound and his father a Malamute. Couldn't be anything else but Malamute with that bushy tail all curled up the way it is.

"He's never left me a day since and we've been prospectin' over a smart bit o' the Nome and Yukon River country. Why, he's saved my life more than once when I've been lost in a blizzard. They wouldn't a been anythin' else to do but lie down an' die if Spot hadn't knowed the trail.

"I tell you," went on Charlie, warming up to his subject, "when it comes to bein' man's best friend the dog's first an' there ain't no second. Almost any one o' the pups 'll die before he'll desert a man. A good many of 'em have done it, too, you bet. I've seen 'em lyin' dead together more'n once—dog and master, froze to death—when the dog could have skipped out by himself.

"Me an' my podner come near goin' up against it hard one time up in the Pilgrim River country, sixty miles from Nome—got nailed in a sure enough blizzard. Couldn't get our noses outside the tent for sixty hours. Spot hung right along with us—laid on my feet an' kept 'em warm. They'd have froze if he hadn't. One of my podner's feet was froze. I tried to make Spot change round once in a while and do the oil-stove act for the other feller, but Spot wouldn't have it. He was mighty particklar whose feet he laid on.

"Dogs don't fetch what they used to any more. I've seen the time when a good leader was worth $500. I don't b'lieve there's a dog in Valdez right now that would sell for that. I've heard of $2,300 being paid for a team of six. I saw a Lieutenant up at Rampart pay $325 for two pups once—part St. Bernard and part Husky, they was."

"Dogs are all right," interrupted the man from Salt Creek, "for a prospector who ain't got much coin, but the big trading companies are all using horses more and more—specially since the Government opened the trail to the Yukon. If they build half the railroads in Alaska they're talking of there won't be much use for dogs, except in new country."

"Well," said Lebanon Charlie, "I never heerd o' no horse lyin' on his owner's feet to keep 'em from freezin' an' I dunno's I should care much about havin' him if he would. A horse in a tent somehow never did appeal to me much of any."

The little group grinned appreciatively and Charlie went on:

"But dogs have a big advantage over the ponies in lots o' ways. For one thing, they can keep a narrow trail a heap better an' they can travel all day over thin ice or snowcrust that a horse'd go through in a minute. Then you take a team o' dogs an' they can rustle for themselves more'n a little. If you're anything of a shot you can kill most o' the grub for your dogs an' what you can't kill for 'em they can kill for themselves.

"But you take a horse now, and if you're calkerlatin' to ramble off 'cross-country for three or four hundred miles half your darn load's goin' to be grub for your team—oats and stuff till you can't rest. An' if things don't go right an' you git snowed in or tangled up any way so's you don't get back to some place where folks live quite's soon as you expected the horse grub gives out an' then where are you? You can't shoot grub for a horse—leastways I never heerd of anybody havin' much luck shootin' oats or meal in this country.

"Horse is more perishable prop'ty in this country, too. He's more likely to die on your hands than a dog. There was a feller here las' month that took over fifty horses into the Copper River country for a tradin' comp'ny. He tol' me that not more'n half o' 'em ever landed back at Valdez, and he had hard work to git $20 a piece for those that did."

"Ain't them dogs the worst thieves in the world?" inquired a man who previously had taken no part in the conversation.

"Well," replied Lebanon Charlie, "that depends, same's with humans, on their bringin' up. The Siwash dogs is, I s'pose, more or less onreliable. Fact is, they'd steal a red-hot stove, any of 'em—if you didn't have it spiked down. But they do it because the Siwashes larn 'em to. That's the way the Siwashes bring 'em up. It saves buyin' their food for 'em. An' they're clever at it—those Siwash dogs. Why, Sir, they can tell by the label on a can whether they like what's inside. It's my belief they can read. Yes, Sir-ee! They pick out the grub they like best and open up a tin o' beef as clean as if it was done with a can opener. An' what they leave of it ain't goin' to overload anybody's stummick.

"But you bring up a Malamute right—with home trainin' and family prayers—an' he don't turn out a thief. Why, Spot's never stole a thing, an' I've left him alone with grub hours on hours many a time when he must have been as hungry as a wolf."

Despite the views of Lebanon Charlie and his kind and their affection for the hardy animals that have served them so well, the opinion is general that the best usefulness of the Alaska dog is over, and that as the horse and railroad become more and more possible of use he will in time be entirely replaced. But the day of the dog is not yet over by any means.

Five or six able dogs make a team, as a general thing, and they can haul 1,500 pounds twenty miles a day over the snow or ice. On the way back with an empty sled they can cover as much as fifty miles a day without being forced. A good deal depends on the quality of the leader, and as much as $500 has been recently paid for a good captain of a team. He is the pacemaker, and his most valuable quality is not speed or endurance—but intelligence. A poor pacemaker—one who lacks experience and skill—will wear out his team in three or four hours by rushing the pace. A clever captain, on the other hand, knows how to regulate the pace so as to make a high average for a number of hours without exhausting the team.

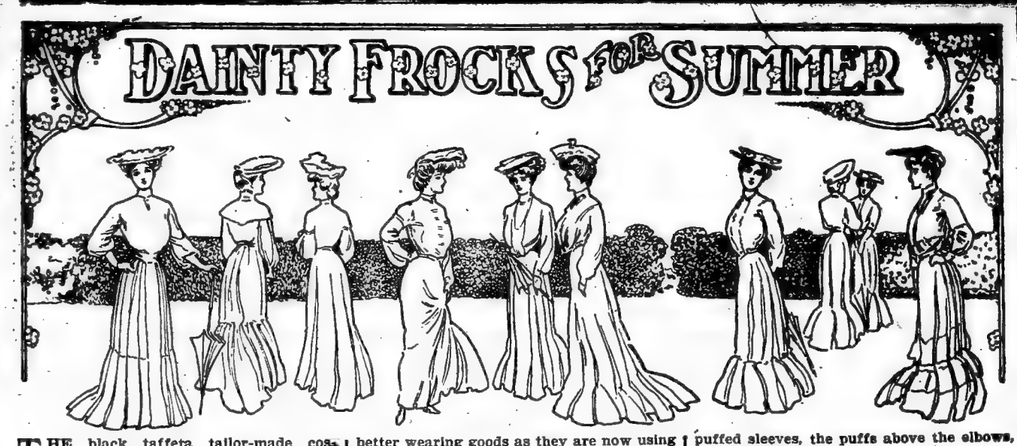
"An ideal leader," explained an old prospector, "just keeps the traces taut between himself and the dog next behind. In this way he doesn't fag himself out, but keeps up a good lick of speed all the time. He must know what the dogs behind him can do and keep them going just to the limit of their endurance, but not beyond it. That's why a good captain is so rare and so valuable."

For the most part there isn't any kindergarten for Alaskan sled dogs. They must learn in the school of experience. Most of them are self-made dogs. But there is one exception, and that is in the case of a "bad" dog.

A bad dog is not necessarily an ugly dog. Some of the ugliest dogs are the most valuable and clever. A "bad" dog is an animal that sulks at his work.

They give such animals a little education. The curriculum laid out for them is much the same as that arranged for a "bad" elephant. They are tied to a couple of good dogs, who rush them about over a square mile or so of country and seem to take the greatest delight in inflicting punishment, yelping and yapping with every apparent evidence of joy. One such dose generally takes most of the badness out of the recalcitrants and a second treatment is scarcely

DAINTY FROCKS FOR SUMMER



THE black taffeta tailor-made costumes that were so much seen in Paris during the Spring and at the race courses of the season have not found any great degree of favor here. Taffeta when lined does not make a cool costume, and even when made up in unlined shirtwaist suits, does not look comfortable, nor does it feel so; almost any other silk is more suited for hot weather.

The so-called shirtwaist costumes are universally worn this year by fashionable people, as being not too elaborate for traveling, shopping, or walking and yet enough so for luncheon or even a dinner in a fashionable restaurant in town. The soft Louisine silks as well as the Indias, Chinas, and taffetas are made up in these frocks and may be very plain or much trimmed. Several mohairs made with well tailored blouses and shirt skirts have been worn at Fifth Avenue restaurants by moneyed women, although it must be admitted that a mohair or sicilienne shirt-waist costume for Summer seems a bit outré, whereas made with a coat and silk or other underblouse than that of the costume, mohair is especially suited to muggy days.

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Mrs. Seth Barton French was seen in a fashionable Fifth Avenue restaurant en passant from the Hot Springs to Bar Harbor, wearing a beautiful brown silk shirtwaist costume striped in different shades of brown but all carrying out the golden bronze tints of her hair. The skirt was, of course, instep length, and was plaited but snug about the hips and the plaited waist fitted smoothly without blousing. A belt in pale brown leather painted with a delicate tracery of gold was bound straight around the waist, no dips or points in either the back or the front. There was a little stock and very shallow guimpe of creamy lace at the throat, and two straps of black velvet were brought from the sides near the throat and run through a rhinestone and gold buckle, thus giving the frock the chic touch of black regarded as indispensable by Parisian modistes. The sleeves had lace about the wrists and the frock was also trimmed with fine appliques of very narrow brown silk cord in simple designs. The modified boat-shaped toque topping this costume was in different shades of brown and tan in satin straw and a shaded and short quill aigrette at the left side near the front was also of brown and showed a touch of pale turquois blue.

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A tailored coat and round skirt of deep sapphire blue taffeta made for a young girl not yet out was trimmed with white silk braid. The skirt was laid at the top in fine double box plaits, and their release below the hips resulted in a skirt seven yards around at the bottom. It was finished at the lower edge by a very wide blue velveteen facing, with a heavy cord showing at the edge. A two-inch band of white silk braid concealed the stitching at the top of the velveteen binding, and above this were two more rows, one an inch and a half wide and the other one inch wide; each row was its own width from the one below it. The short bolero jacket was cut with two block or battlement edges in the back, and had the same finish in the front. Inch-wide silk braid outlined the edges, and two more rows, one three-fourths of an inch and the other a half inch wide, were placed above the first and widest band. The neck was cut round and flat, and the braid went straight around the edges; three rows were also used here, save that in the centre back each row formed a point, and the points were curlicues of the braid, the curlicues being repeated at the bust line in the front. The elbow sleeves flared from the shoulders, and were cut in four blocks at the edges. These blocks were also outlined with braid, and were faced with white liberty satin, the coat being lined with it. The underblouse was white India silk, with a slightly shirred yoke and transparent lace stock held up by featherbones. The sleeves were shirred at the tops, and from just above the elbows down were trimmed with two-inch ruffles of India silk edged with lace. They were gathered at the wrists into two-inch bands edged with tiny lace ruffles and had two lace insertions around the wrists. The hat worn with this costume was a dead white sailor, trimmed with a band of sapphire blue velvet, with a plain straight bow across the front, and having a blue bandeau rising a little from the wearer's blonde hair. On the bandeau at the back and sides small white roses and a tiny bit of fine rose foliage were fastened.

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The Lyons silk manufacturers who hitherto have manufactured silks only are now bringing out silk warp materials with worsted fillings. These are not only very lustrous but very light, will wear better than pure silk, are better adapted to all sorts of wear, and will be a factor in the coming Autumn.

In broadcloths manufacturers are putting on the market lighter weights and better wearing goods as they are now using a worsted warp in many varieties, and this adds to the wearing qualities of the goods.

In zibelines, which are also to be fashionable the coming Fall and Winter, the closely sheared goods are to lead and the fur effects will be in the background.

The manufacturers of dress goods turn out the materials for Autumn wear in the Spring, and in the late Summer and Autumn are busy making the gown materials of the coming Spring and Summer seasons. At present writing the indications are that sheer fabrics will be quite as popular next Spring and Summer as now, and that flowered effects in organdies will be as much or more worn.

In colorings the Pompadour shades, such as rose, raspberry, ciel blue, and tender greens in pastel tints, also faint mauves, will appear in quantities. Plumetis or embroidered effects are to be largely used, and monotones of all colors with dots and figures in the same coloring are to be brought out.

Mohair suitings will be manufactured in quantities, and white and cream colored mohairs for Southern wear on golf links and beaches will be a feature.

Soft taffetas will be offered in large numbers, and the glacé effects so much worn in France at the races will be distinctly fashionable. These are especially good as foundations for filmy materials, giving more of a changeable effect than the others.

In Paris long coats of white taffeta, surah lined, are worn over delicate costumes, and there also the chiffon taffeta has reigned as a favorite material for outdoor costumes, pale green leading other colors. Most of these frocks have had puffed sleeves, the puffs above the elbows, and wide girdles.

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Mrs. Harry Redmond, recently in town from Newport, wore a simple but fetching mauve linen costume. The skirt was very snug fitting and perfectly plain, its deep underlying side plaits being released in the front about ten inches from the bottom, and in the back perhaps sixteen inches from the edge. The long plain coat that came to the knees was almost closefitting with many seams and close coat sleeves. With it she wore a large, broad-brimmed straw hat to match draped with a large veil. Mrs. Charles Childs, who was with Mrs. Redmond, wore a white gown with a round skirt. The skirt had many gores and each seam was outlined by a line of fancy white braid. It was gathered a very little in the centre back. Mrs. Childs wore a large light hat trimmed with lavender and a long ombre mauve veil, and carried a plain lavender taffeta coaching parasol.

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A handsome dark-blue gown, coat, and skirt, seen at Delmonico's at the luncheon hour, has as its sole trimming a few large gold-finished buttons, neither flat nor cup-shaped, but half way between. The instep length skirt is laid in scant underlying side plaits, and in the centre back at the top is a flat tablier effect some seven inches wide by eleven long, and this is outlined at each side by a row of five one-inch gold buttons. The Eton coat also has a tablier effect in the back, and the lower half of it is also outlined on each side by these buttons, four at each edge. The elbow sleeves flare from the shoulders down and are rounded up at the outer seam so as to be two inches shorter at the outside than the inside seam. Where the sleeves are slashed, a row of three buttons is placed on each side. A three-inch frill of fine muslin edged with lace was inserted under the edge of these sleeves. The neck is cut out as usual, round and flat, and the jacket fronts, which swing loose, have each the effect of a plaited plastron, and are trimmed with gold buttons. There are five buttons down each side of the front, and at the front, and at the bottom, midway between the front opening, and the under arm seams—where they are slashed to make the plastron or tablier effect—three buttons are fastened on each side of each opening, the openings or upward slashes being four inches deep. The hat topping this costume was a flat tricorne of cream-colored straw, the pointed ends lapping over on to the crown, and having at the left point a spray of cream-colored coque feathers drooping against the coiffure.

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One of the most recent of the June brides lunching at Sherry's with her husband was Mrs. Theodore D. Robinson, who was Miss Helen R. Roosevelt. Mrs. Robinson was in sapphire blue taffeta made with an instep length skirt and an Eton coat. The skirt was sunplaited, and stood out crisply at the bottom. The Eton jacket was shaped in a little at the back by slanting seams, but stood out at the bottom from the body. A group of tucks extended down each side of the back, beginning under overlapping stitched tab effects about five inches below the shoulder seams. The baggy sleeves stood out well from the armhole seams to a little below the elbow, where they were drawn into wide downward turning, narrow cuffs, from under which drooped lace ruffles. The neck of the jacket was, of course, collarless, but came rather higher than customary, and had overlapping its edges and drooping down over the coat four or five inches a narrow ruffle in cream muslin and lace. A white underblouse was worn, but the jacket was not removed. The hat topping this costume was tri-corne shape, but very flat, indeed, and was set well on the back of her head, or, rather, off her forehead, and had around its upper and crushed down edge a row of blue flowers exactly matching the dark, dull blue straw. At the slanting side from the centre front to the left ear three large white gardenias and a mere glimpse of foliage were set. This hat was so crushed in and flat that it had more of a capote than hat effect.

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A characteristic Parisian frock brought over by a Western woman is made of the palest pink liberty satin, trimmed with white lace painted in pink roses; the pattern of the lace includes roses, and these are painted in shaded pinks. The front panel of the skirt is of this painted lace. The long rose colored satin sash has wide ends of the painted lace and similar lace, applied almost flat, is used on the centre back of the low corsage and on each side of the front, while each of the short sleeve caps has a section of the lace, each showing a single painted rose at the top; full flounces of unpainted lace form elbow sleeves. There is a flounce around the edge of the skirt, having now and then a painted rose. All the painting is irregularly done, so that there is no set or prim effect. The skirt of the frock is plain save for the painted lace tablier and flounce, and the top is tucked over the hips and back to fit it closely to the figure.

+ + +

Mrs. J. B. Haggin, who arrived a few days ago from Paris, was lunching at Sherry's soon after her arrival in a girlish chiffon voile frock in a tiny pink and white block checked pattern. The bodice was made from untucked bias sections of the goods that bloused out a mere trifle all around above the belt, but without gathers of sufficient size to be termed such. At the top the material was shirred a very little and overlapped a lace yoke that terminated in a lace stock. The sleeves set out from the arms and terminated a little below the elbows in lined narrow bands of the material. The undersleeves were of white mulle and lace, having tight wristbands. The skirt was shirred slightly all around the waist and hung in scant folds straight from the belt to within two or three inches of the floor. The lower edge had a hem an inch wide, a couple of inches above it was an inch-wide tuck, and between this and another inch-wide tuck, fully a foot from the first one, were several narrow tucks at equal distances from each other and from the wide tucks. A large, round, dead-white sailor hat, trimmed with a flat band and bow at the front, completed this simple Summer costume.

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Mrs. William P. Douglass, lunching with Mrs. Foxhall Keene, wore a modified 1830 frock of blue, with a tinge, satin foulard, covered with graduated polka dots of large size and of the same color as the background. This frock was so plaited and shirred as to be close fitting at the waist line and for several inches above and below. The sleeves, close at the shoulder seams and lace wrists, were huge puffs above and at the elbows. The skirt cleared the floor and the whole was topped by a wide-brimmed hat with a high, round crown. The hat and its flowers exactly matched the mauve blue of the silk. It was a simple hat, with a straightout brim that drooped a tiny bit at the back and front, and had corn flowers at one side near the front. The costume was noticeably handsome. It suited its wearer admirably.

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An odd white wrap seen at Delmonico's in the evening, and accompanying a white mousseline dinner gown, was of heavy white lace, an Eton jacket, bordered with fine white broadcloth and lined with a single thickness of white chiffon. The lace was a heavy pattern of roses and foliage, but there were wide spaces through which the white chiffon showed. The edges of the broadcloth were an inch wide, and after the lace and chiffon had been lapped on over the cloth it was faced with white taffeta. The coat was cut round and low in the neck. The fronts hung straight and met without fastening, ending in the front three inches below the waist line and slanting upward to the sides to the underarm seams, and escaping the top of the gown's girdle. The back was as short as the sides, and hung out from the body. The sleeves were wide, loose, and kimono shaped, with broadcloth edges matching the body and neck.

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Nothing more ugly and ungraceful than the three-quarter or half-length ponjee coats with loose backs and belts slipped through loops, and with wide, shapeless sleeves, can be imagined. How any woman can disfigure herself in them is a wonder to those who see them. Probably they don't realize how utterly the coats destroy the lines of the most beautiful figure and take away any style there might otherwise be. There are plenty of loose coats of all lengths and many cuts that protect one's gown or afford a little extra warmth without disfiguring the wearer. A superb Paris coat is of Valenciennes all-over, lined with pale-yellow taffeta; the sleeves are wide and flowing, and the wrap extends nearly to the floor in flowing, graceful lines, and is bordered with a deep flounce of Valenciennes. Another goes around the neck and fronts, falling back and showing large amber cabochons set with rhinestones, that not only hold the lace flounces back at the sides, but serve as buttons for crossing cords of white silk. The flowing sleeves are lined with Valenciennes flounces, and one wide flounce is set on the upper edge of each. In the centre back the wrap is curved in at the waistline and laid in a wide box plait held by two of the amber and rhinestones cabochons. This box-plait effect did not, however, cause more than a gentle curve.

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Mrs. Frederick Esler's black foulard with white polka dots and white lace accessories is an exceedingly pretty gown. The skirt, which touches the ground, had a curious plaited flounce effect, the plaits seeming to be set in sections into the jupe foundation. These sections are cut square across the top and have plain sections of the skirt between them. In the back they extend up much higher than do the side sections, while the front section is comparatively shallow. The bodice has a yoke and stock of white lace and the bottoms of the sleeves are finished to match. Another black silk, polka-dotted in white, is an India shirtwaist costume that was noticed at Sherry's. The bodice had a surplice effect in front, the V-shaped opening extending from the belt in front and terminating at the back below the white guimpe. This opening was outlined by an inch-wide border of white silk embroidered in black. The kimono-shaped elbow sleeves were slashed up about four inches at the outer seams, and these and the sleeves were edged by inch-wide ruffles of black Valenciennes lace.

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One of the noticeable lingerie hats seen at Delmonico's and worn with an organdie frock had a high, round crown and only a ghost of a brim. This narrow brim served as a foundation from which drooped five narrow overlapping white lawn ruffles, each edged with valenciennes lace. The crown had innumerable ruffles of the lace. At its base a two-inch black velvet ribbon was wound and tied directly in the front in the simplest possible bow.

+ + +

Miss Helena Parsons was in town recently wearing a cool-looking blue linen. The gown departed from the conventional linen frock in that it had a trailing skirt. Two or three wide tucks—if a three-inch band can be called a tuck—trimmed the bottom of the skirt, which was not at all full at the top. The drooping sleeves were bishop-shaped at the top, but had several wide tucks between the elbows and the wrists, causing the sleeve to sag very much at that point. There was a little white stock and vest and white cuffs. Her small white hat was swathed in a long white chiffon veil. Miss Parsons is dark, with black hair, and the pale blue and white were especially suited to her.

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With Miss Parsons was her sister, Miss Evelyn Parsons, wearing a hat that suited her face admirably; the best, indeed, of any hat hitherto noted. It was a round white sailor, the brim, not very wide, rolled up a bit all the way round, and the crown was encircled by a wreath of leaves and small shaded red cherries. A brown chiffon veil was draped over it. Her gown was a fine broken check or plain black and white with the admixture of dull red or brown, a shade used in such minute quantities as not to be distinguishable. It was made with a step length skirt and an Eton coat, the latter conspicuous for its straight lines and the unusual arrangement of its black braid, which extended in a serrated line down the outside of each rather small sleeve to the wrists.

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Mrs. Frederick Esler's cream-colored straw hat, with its spray of white coque feathers drooping from the left side over her dark hair, is one of the prettiest and most effective of the simple hats worn with street gowns. It is a rather small chapeau, and each side rolls and laps over the top of the rather low crown; there is a rounded point at both the front and the back. The full feather of white coque starts on a line back of the left ear and droops at the left and back. It tops a black and white foulard frock.

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A pretty lingerie hat, brought from Paris, matches the wearer's pale lavender frock. The foundation has a short brim, almost none at all at the back, and, unlike most lingerie hats, it rolls up at the left side, while it extends out over the face and right side further than in most hats of its kind. The mull that forms the hat is shirred, the centre of the crown being shirred very fine, and then come two sections of wider shirring, while the extreme edge is closely shirred, as is also the brim, save the centre, which has an inch-wide band of white lace let in. The extreme edge of the brim is finished by a narrow double ruffle of two widths of lace, the upper one being the narrower. A six-inch width of lavender messaline ribbon is twisted around the crown and tied in a large bow at the back, and the long ends may be allowed to hang down the back or brought around to the front and tied, the bow being fastened to one shoulder or on the bodice front, the ribbon coming loosely down and not touching the neck.

The gown to accompany this hat is also of mull, exactly like that of the hat, and is made with a surplice waist, the surplice effect having ruffles bordered with white lace, and the skirt, shirred at the top, is trimmed with many lace-edged ruffles. The sleeves, shirred at the shoulder, spread out into wide puffs above the elbow, where they are finished with double ruffles of mull, and from which fall wide flounces of white lace. The parasol carried is lavender silk, with a large white lace medallion let in each panel, and three graduated lace bands at the edges. It is lined with lavender liberty silk and has a lavender handle, with an ivory ball at the end.

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Miss Sibyl Douglas has a beautiful white linen gown, having a round length skirt, and the fullness is given around the feet by the insertion of plaited sections of linen about six inches deep by eight wide, and where they are let into the skirt the top is joined by a band of white embroidery.

The short jacket has wide flowing sleeves, and the whole jacket is embroidered in Anglaise patterns. A simple white linen frock seen at Sherry's had its very short skirt laid in groups of four inch-wide side plaits, each an inch apart, and down the front and the back were triple box plaits. The deep hem was embroidered around the top in a fine white vine, and similar vines outlined two of each of the side plaits—each alternate plait. The inner box plait was outlined where it was stitched in with a somewhat wider vine. The Eton coat was cut short and in a box shape, with open fronts and without revers. It was embroidered a half inch from its edges with a vine, and the not very wide kimono-shaped sleeves were cut up the back nearly to the shoulders, a narrow embroidered strap just above the elbow joining the slashed sections. These were also embroidered. The underblouse was plain white linen of the finest quality, with regular shirtwaist cuffs and a narrow standing collar. The collars and cuffs and each of the three side plaits at each side of the front were all embroidered to match the coat and skirt. A dead-white chip hat trimmed with white velvet ribbon and draped with a white chiffon veil topped this smart costume. The gloves worn were of the white dogskin and were the one-buttoned variety.

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Now and then one sees a shaded chiffon veil, but the tendency in the fashionable set is to wear the solid-colored chiffon, preferably matching the frock, but either white, brown, or blue when differing from the color of the gown worn.

MARIE WELDON.



Light green pongee gown trimmed with embroidery in shaded greens. The white chip hat is trimmed with bows of green velvet.



Young girl's shirtwaist costume of white linen, the collars and cuffs of which are closely braided with blue linen braid. Single rows of the braid trim the skirt.



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ABOUT JAPANESE WHO LIVE IN NEW YORK

LITTLE is generally known or heard about the Japanese population in New York City, notwithstanding the general interest that is felt at present in everything that is Japanese.

The residents of that nationality in New York have not increased much in number for some time. They probably do not exceed 1,600 at present. Of these, probably not over 100 are women. A few of the men are married, and most of these to American women, or others than Japanese, but the majority expect to go back to Japan and to be married in that country.

Although a few are in business, the majority are domestic servants, butlers, and valets. There are seventeen Japanese students in Columbia University, all of whom are taking the regular course. Of these all but four will graduate next Spring, and then expect to go back to Japan.

The Japanese who are engaged in business have been very successful as a rule, and have done even better since the beginning of the war than they did before it.

They report a material increase in their business since then—which is probably to be explained in part at least by the sympathy felt for Japan by Americans as well as others in its struggle with Russia.

Unlike persons of other nationalities, the Japanese do not live together in one section of the city. There is no Japanese quarter in New York, as there is a Chinese, an Italian, a Syrian, a Jewish, and other similar quarters. They live in various parts of Brooklyn, New York, Hoboken, and neighboring places. The domestics, of course, usually live and sleep in the houses in which they work, while the business men and others take up quarters to suit their convenience. Naturally, they associate mainly with each other. They have very little to do with the Chinese, upon whom they look as quite a different people, in fact, as not in the same class.

The difference in the language would alone be sufficient to keep the Chinese and Japanese apart. They cannot understand each other when speaking in Japanese or Chinese, although they do to some extent use the same written characters. Neither is there much association between the Japanese and the Americans, although many messages conveying assurances of friendliness have been sent to the Japanese Consul by sympathetic Americans. The great difference in prior associations and in the language and customs would necessarily prevent much social intimacy.

Although it may seem strange to those who know how intensely patriotic the Japanese are, few have gone back to fight for Japan. It must be said, however, that they are doing their part by obtaining money in various ways which they send to Japan to be used both to assist in purchasing necessary supplies and in Red Cross work.

The Japanese have recently made preparations for a celebration and procession, to take place in Hoboken upon the fall of Port Arthur, which, they believe, will soon occur. Considerable money has been subscribed for the purpose of helping to make the celebration interesting. Any money that is left in the treasury will be sent to the seat of war, to be used by the Red Cross Society.

In Brooklyn there is a Japanese club (the Ueada Club) which was founded by Esa Sugizaki, the steward of the ill-fated battleship Maine, and one of those who was killed on board that ship when it was blown up. The club has been in existence for about eight years. It was started with a membership of forty, which has now reached its high water mark of one hundred. Of these, about twelve live in the club house and about twenty-five eat there. Some of the members keep Japanese stores, some of them work in the navy yard, and the remainder of them are domestic servants. Prof. Uchimura, the jiu jitsu expert, was a member of the Ueada Club until he went to Boston to teach jiu jitsu in that city.

A gymnasium has been built in the rear of the clubhouse, and in this they practice jiu jitsu and fence in Japanese fashion, while some of the younger members are learning to box. It looks like a progressive institution and one destined to enjoy continued prosperity and success.

Poor Bowler.

"Bowler is laid up with his gym (jim) jams."

"I didn't know he ever had them."

"Yes, he dropped a heavy dumbbell on his toes at the gym last night, and jammed them badly."

Husbands and High Duties Boons to Home Dressmakers.

HUSBANDS and high duties are two reasons which are causing many New York women who dress well and spend small fortunes each year on their clothes to have their gowns made in New York instead of abroad. This is not the whole reason, for so many handsome gowns are to be found here and in advance styles, that the French frocks are no longer considered necessities by all women.

When a woman comes from abroad and pays $3,000 duty on a few frocks it may readily be understood that she might demur, but it is more difficult to understand what husbands have to do with gowns of home manufacture. The men of the family are not supposed to have much to say about these important questions, but there are a few who are sufficiently considered by their families while abroad as to think it worth while to give them some time instead of devoting a large part if it to the milliner and modiste. It is certain that more and more beautiful gowns are being made on this side of the water. The ideas are not all French, either.

One woman who does beautiful and original work in this line says that her annual trips abroad are for general cultivation. She does not study gowns, but the combinations of colors in fine old paintings, and she says that the best color combination she ever produced she found in a stained-glass windows one Sunday at church. That is a hint which might be used by the ministers who are advertising for congregations these days with the bait of shirtwaists and no hats for church costumes.

"We are doing better and better work in New York all the time," says a man who knows gowns, "and the women appreciate it. We look everywhere for ideas; we have people who have them, and are always looking for others. No one person could originate ideas enough to make elaborate wardrobes. The best people do not try to do it. They get ideas wherever they can. Worth does this. I have seen his advertisements for ideas, and he has shown me the results.

"He wants, for instance, something new in hats, and he puts an advertisement in a paper offering a prize to the peasant girls who can bring in the most satisfactory ones. Those girls have wonderfully good ideas, and they will bring in beautiful things, and everything worth while will be used or adapted.

"It is the same way when a new collar is needed. The peasants do marvelous embroidery, and an advertisement will bring in exquisite designs in needlework, which are used on handsome gowns.

"That is where ideas for many beautiful things come from, and then to make them useful they must be adapted to the women who are going to wear them. Many women know a great deal about dress nowadays; they know what is good in materials and styles, and it would not be possible to give them anything that was not the best. On the other hand, there are women who feel that they know everything, and who are entirely certain about their own tastes, but if their ideas were carried out they would spoil the finest models.

"As a rule the couturier prefers to have a woman allow herself to be guided almost entirely in matters of dress. People who make the best gowns have studied the work. It is a profession of large scope. It is marvelous what a change can be made in a woman who allows herself to be dressed properly. Beauty has very little to do with the result. Frequently a plain woman, if properly gowned, is finer looking than one whose face is prettier, but whose gowning is incorrect.

"Women often have strange ideas about dress, and it is hard to believe when so much thought is given to the matter that such blunders can be made. Women are continually saying that they wish a gown on the order of that of another woman who has appeared charming in a style which would be entirely incongruous for them. Short stout women wish the gowns of slender sylphs and vice versa. Once in a while there is a woman who believes in promiscuous shopping and her costumes are apt to have the same quality. I know one woman who has plenty of money, spends any amount of it for clothes, and she is the worst dressed woman I know. She gets her clothes here, there, and everywhere, and looks it.

"Money does not count always. A woman who uses discretion can dress better on $1,000 or $1,500 a year than other women who spend four times that amount. A woman can be very well dressed on either of those sums. That does not mean the society woman, who only wears her gowns a few times. She will give an order for ten or fifteen at a time, and spends any amount—$15,000, $20,000, $25,000. But hard times make a difference to even a society woman, and when stocks are down in Wall Street she runs over to Europe perhaps and skips a season, and the season's frocks and her expenditures will vary very considerably.

"There is always a certain demand for ready-made gowns, and a great many persons buy them; but the best dressed women will probably always have individual gowns made. There are some women who are too nervous to stand the fittings, but they are the exception. A woman who has a gown made to order knows what it is going to be as much as if it were ready made, for she sees a small model which is altered to suit her, and the gown is made from that. But there is always a time, now and again, when there seems to be no particular gown for a particular purpose, a change in plans makes something of another style imperative, and there are beautiful frocks in original styles that are smart and individual and fill the need. The same rules apply to hats, and when they and the gowns are made for each other, so much the better.

"An advantage a woman has who does not do her purchasing too promiscuously is that in the places where her gowns and hats are made she is kept always in mind. Materials are purchased and models made with a view to their suitability to her particular style, and when anything individual is found that might appeal to her she is informed of the fact. Individuality and specialization are the passwords of the day, and they are worth while."

THE THUNDER SHOWER

A Study of Its Cause and Effects, with a Discussion of Popular Fallacies as to Its Dangers

By JAMES C. BAYLES, M. E., Ph. D.

THOSE who are terror-stricken by the familiar and not very dangerous phenomena of the Summer thunder shower, the most characteristic meteorological incident of the season upon which we are just entering, not only suffer a great deal of unnecessary unhappiness but are deprived of the pleasure to be gained from watching the splendid tumult of the sky which attends the gathering, bursting, and passing of one of these paroxysmal precipitations, with its brilliant electrical display and its accompaniment of harmless reverberation.

The fear of lightning is not, however, something to be reasoned with and allayed by scientific generalizations. It is largely the result of early training by ignorant or superstitious parents or nurses; but temperament has a great deal to do with it in many cases. An atmosphere highly charged with electricity seems to produce a great deal of nervous excitation in persons sensitive to that kind of influence. They manifest symptoms of restlessness and apprehension for a considerable time before the "thunder heads" begin to roll up from the west and any other evidences of a coming thunder shower are visible than those which the weatherwise observers have learned to note. Many animals are affected in the same way, and by their peculiar behavior give notice that they are on the lookout for something unusual in the way of weather. The same effects are sometimes noticed when an "electrical storm" is in progress without the accompaniment of rain, and trouble is experienced in working telegraph and telephone systems. As a consequence of the condition of nervous tension thus produced, many persons are highly excited before a thunderstorm begins, and are ready to experience paroxysms of fear even when no occasion for them exists. This condition is frequently noticed in children too young to reason very closely, and who have never suffered from a bad example of fear. Their nervous irritability and general "naughtiness" is often attributed to the oppressive heat, when it is really due to the effect on the nerves of an unbalanced electrical condition of the atmosphere, which the coming thunder shower will promptly correct. Measures of discipline and punishment are of very little value in such cases. If emphasized by harsh or repressive treatment, it is very likely to develop later in life into a fear of lightning, which is temperamental, and can never be wholly overcome. It is, however, susceptible of control, and the effort to control it is usually repaid.

Thunder Shower Phenomena.

The typical incidents of a thunder shower are very interesting and often very beautiful. While displaying an almost infinite variety of details due to local or accidental conditions, they unfold in accordance with well understood natural laws. A normal thunder shower comes in the latter half of a hot day, but an abnormal one may come in Winter with an accompaniment of snow, or in the early morning. It is commonly heralded by a distant "growl" along the horizon. Following this proclamation of its heralds, the clouds begin to arrange themselves in line of battle formation, sometimes with skirmishers in advance. The general movement of the cloud banks is from west to east; but their formation is determined by the movement of the polar aerial current from north to south. What usually happens may be technically described as follows: Currents of so-called polar air begin to move over the surface of the earth and lift the bodies of so-called equatorial air in such manner that the watery vapor held in suspension is partially condensed, and rolled up into what are popularly known as "thunder heads." The latent heat liberated, or converted into sensible heat, in the formation of these clouds, causes the equatorial current to rise in temperature, and, consequently, to ascend, and its movement is obliquely across the path of the polar current. The velocity with which the equatorial current rushes across the polar current, from which it differs so widely in temperature and density, generates a large amount of frictional electricity. Being good conductors, the masses of watery vapor in the air serve excellently well as condensers of electricity in part acquired from the frictional generation before mentioned and in part from the earth, by induction. As this accumulation goes on swelling the volume and piling up the tension of the electricity in the cloud condenser, it no doubt affects by induction the potential of electricity in the earth and in objects on the earth's surface. Thunder clouds are usually disposed in approximately horizontal strata with opposite electrification. When a stratum positively charged finds itself in juxtaposition to one negatively charged the tendency toward the establishment of electrical equilibrium is asserted with some emphasis, and sparks begin to be exchanged between them. The immediate result is a relaxation of the electrical repulsion between the vapor globules in the juxtaposed clouds and in the air strata between them. Then gravity asserts itself. The globules of vapor merge into drops and fall as rain. It is evident, however, that the generation of electricity continues as long as the storm lasts, which is as long as the conditions which produced it are operative. A thunder shower has been known to travel 400 or 500 miles, and to maintain its electrical energy it must have constant accessions by frictional generation, or induction, or both. As the greatest accumulations of electricity in earth and air are found where the greatest volume of moisture exists, it is natural that the clouds, which are all vapor, should be more highly electrified than the earth, which, in its superficial strata, carries comparatively little water. Hence the discharges which effect the establishment of electrical equilibrium are usually, though not invariably, from the clouds to the earth. When the discharge is from the earth it is usually accompanied by very destructive action upon what the current selects as the least bad of many bad conductors. It not infrequently rends considerable rocks to fragments, makes a hole in the ground resembling an inverted funnel, strips bark from trees from the roots upward, and kills persons or animals accidentally in or near its path. Fortunately, such happenings are very unusual. Sometimes a great circuit is formed —the current entering the earth from a cloud, following it for miles and again leaving the ground to leap skyward.

The Path of Lightning.

A discharge of atmospheric electricity never loses time or wastes energy in going from one point to another. In a word, it choses "the path of least resistance." It may not seem to, but it does—though why the path it chooses should be easier than the one it rejects the observer is not always able to determine, probably because he cannot know all the conditions. The air, if normally dry, is not a good conductor; hence a spark will usually select, if it finds one, a stream of watery vapor traversing the air and follow that wherever it may lead. Such streams are thrown off by masses of hay drying in a barn, in the steam ascending from a chimney, at the bottom of which any hydro-carbon is burning, and in the evaporation from anything which throws off watery vapor. Starting from the clouds, its destination is the only part of the earth's superficial stratum which can hold and dispose of it, the water stratum in the soil at varying depths of five to seventy-five feet. It will not stop until it gets there, and what damage it does on the way may be assumed to express impatience at the resistance it encounters. A tree is a better conductor than the air, and is chosen as the path of the current if conveniently placed, just as a house, a man, or an animal would be; but neither a tree, a house, nor a living creature is a really good conductor, and for this reason it is usually more or less damaged when put to this use. That lightning appears to be so freaky and to do so many eccentric things to what it "strikes," is not because it is erratic. A force which acts in invariable obedience to natural law cannot be that. It simply knows its own business a great deal better than do those who seek to explain its behavior.

Forms of Lightning.

All the phenomena of lightning and all its forms are determined, doubtless, by the kind and amount of resistance it encounters. Its light is due to the resistance of the atmosphere. Its noisy and often terrifying, but quite harmless, accompaniment of thunder, is due to the sudden separation and reunion of bodies of air from sudden heating and cooling, and perhaps in part to the explosion of gases into which watery vapor is decomposed by the intense heat of electrical flashes, the result of such explosion being their recombination in the proportions of water.

The form of lightning which is unusual and outside the average experience, is the globular, or fireball, manifestation. These so-called fireballs do very surprising "stunts." When the writer was a boy, and was summering in Morristown, N. J., he saw—or with others thought he saw—a manifestation of globular lightning. The bolt struck the spire of the old First Church, facing the Green, and knocked its weather vane awry. It passed down the outside of the spire, bobbing from point to point, dropped to the steps leading up to the front door, rolled down them about as rapidly as a football might have done if dropped from a height, jumped into the middle of the road, side-stepped from there to the top of a rail fence, danced along this for a hundred feet or so, and exploded with a deafening report. It certainly scared one into rigidity, but did no other harm.

Several years later I was in an upper room in a frame house, occupying what is now the corner of Seventy-ninth Street and West End Avenue, New York. The only other person in the house was the cook in the kitchen. The house was struck by lightning, apparently on the edge of a porch on the south side. The charge followed a wistaria vine to the ground, scooped out a wagonload of mud from around its roots, and plastered it against the side of the house, passed under the porch, leaping an area some five feet wide, entered the house through a small hole which it made in a brick foundation wall, crossed the south basement, followed a hail past a portable furnace of large size, entered the kitchen through the open door leading into this hall, crossed it, and passed out by way of a closed window, not in line with the hall, taking half the window casing with it. It seemed to me at the time a very foolish performance, but no doubt there was better reason for it than I was able to discover.

Damage from Lightning.

That in the course of a season lightning does a great deal of damage to persons and property is unfortunately true. The statistics of lightning casualties are very incomplete, and probably quite inaccurate, but from such facts as can be gathered from trustworthy sources, it appears that the statistical risk of injury from lightning is about the smallest which admits of expression in percentages. Probably not more than fifty people are killed or injured annually by lightning in the United States. The mortality from the toy pistol so far exceeds this as to make lightning appear almost negligible as a danger. Can it be so further reduced by reasonable precautions as to permit a nervous person, however much alarmed, to find consolation in the certainty of absolute safety?

A few years ago the literature of science lent itself, consciously or unconsciously, to the growth of the lightning rod fad. The country was overrun with fakirs and peddlers who insisted on attaching their probably worthless rods of metal to every building which did not already bristle with "points." The business was overdone, and the natural reaction from excess in one direction was almost entire indifference to lightning protection. When the business ceased to be profitable those who had followed it gave it up, and when the farmer had paid his notes he was not in a mood to give much heed to the results of the experiments of disinterested students of science to determine what value resided in conductors, and which form was best for the practical purposes of protection. Old houses and barns mostly carry lightning rods, newer ones very seldom do, but if new houses are struck and damaged more frequently than old ones the fact has not yet been noted. The lightning rod business has shrunk to small proportions, but there is and always will be enough demand for protection to make it a matter of popular interest to know what conclusions have been reached by those who, like Sir Oliver Lodge and other eminent physicists, have investigated the whole subject practically and experimentally.

House Protection.

To effectually protect a house against injury to itself, its contents or its occupants is possible, but very much less than absolute protection usually accomplishes all that is needed to give all the assurance of safety that a reasonable person needs.

Authorities seem to be agreed that the chief considerations to be taken into account in selecting a lightning rod are:

Relatively high conductivity in its material;

As large an amount of surface as possible;

A material that will not be liable to rapid corrosion;

A material too cheap to steal.

Pure copper has a high conductivity, but it is very liable to theft, and fairly so to corrosion. Galvanized iron is not quite such a good conductor, but it has several advantages over copper which make it a particularly good material for rods. Its first cost is low, and no one would think of stealing it. It resists rust, and so will maintain a good connection for a long time. It has a high melting point, and is much less likely to be fused by a rush of current than copper. The shape of the rod is a subject that offers much more chance for discussion. Stranded cables have been tried, but given up on account of the rapidity with which they deteriorate. The band has been largely used, particularly in England, and seems to be very efficient, as well as having a neat appearance when installed. The shape most popular in this country might be described as a circular wire with four fins running spirally around it. This form is solid, and offers no lodging place for water, and has the advantage of large superficial area.

The points are quite distinct from the rods, and have to be discussed separately. Sir Oliver Lodge says that points of platinum have been tried, and found excellent, because they do not corrode and are very refractory, but he hesitates to recommend them for general use on account of their expense. The best available material, he says, is copper heavily coated with gold leaf. It should have a number of spikes projecting upward, and these should be very sharp.

The ground connection is a matter on which he lays especial stress, "for," he says, "what is the use of providing an easy path for the lightning if it is practically insulated at the bottom?" Water should be reached, if possible, or a water main. Failing these, a good ground connection can be made by digging a pit as deep as is practicable, leading the lightning rod to it, and spraying it out into a number of ends and filling the pit with coke. This offers a low resistance path for the lightning, particularly if there be enough water present to keep the coke moist.

All edges and corners of the roof should be provided with conductors. The gutters should be connected to the rods at both ends and any metal pipes in the house, except those carrying gas, should also be attached to the rods.

Why Rods Fail.

Why rods sometimes fail to perform their function and carry all the current to the ground is not obvious to the casual student. It seems like "pure cussedness" for lightning to follow a specially provided conductor half way down the side of a house and then to jump to a water pipe or some other apparently high-resistance path. But lighting cannot be led about and controlled as easily as the currents generated for commercial purposes. It bears about the same relation to the highest tension power current used as that does to the current generated in a salammoniac cell. And it is no gradual flow, but a tremendous rush, acting like a blow on the system provided to take care of it. It is natural that a current that has jumped several miles of air will not boggle at a leap of a few feet if it finds a freer path when it gets there. In some respects it resembles water being forced under immense pressure through a pipe built for a much smaller delivery.

Experimental electricians and physicists have shown that the inside of a sphere or box of conducting material is at all times immune from electrical disturbances. No matter how heavily the surface is charged, the most delicate instruments fail to detect any signs of electricity inside. Reasoning from this, we can see that a metal house would render those inside it immune from the chance of being struck by lightning. But during a storm when the electric discharges were frequent it would be dangerous to go in or out of such a house, because any electricity present would be concentrated on the surface, through which one would naturally have to pass. But a compromise may be effected by having a number of metallic conductors (or lightning rods) on the outside of the house. Here the metallic box is only indicated by its outlines, and these are in most cases sufficient to take care of the electricity, without making it dangerous to pass in or out.

Risks Not Great.

The ancient superstition that a person was much safer in a dark room or out of a draught, is, if not absolute nonsense, at least of so little importance that he who closes all windows and excludes the light during a thunder shower is to be pitied for making himself so uncomfortable for so little cause. It is perhaps somewhat safer inside a properly protected house than outdoors, and safer in the open than under a tree, especially if the tree stands relatively apart, but the average person will run to shelter for more immediate reasons than the fear of being struck, and if one is forced to fare abroad at such a time the errand is usually too exigent to allow his standing long under a tree.

Moreover, many persons are not afraid of thunder showers at all, in fact rather like to get out into the open and feel the rush of the wind and the drive of the rain. If one is not constitutionally nervous about them, there is real pleasure in watching the storm gather, in seeing the bright flashes, and hearing "heaven's mighty artillery." People who can take this attitude are to be congratulated on the pleasure they get rather than commiserated for the risks they run, which are really scarcely greater than the most timorous are forced to take in spite of their most elaborate precautions.

There is reason to believe that the frequency and intensity of thunderstorms are diminishing in the more thickly settled parts of the country. The theory is held with some plausibility that the extension of railroads, telegraph, telephone, and light circuits, providing lines of metallic connection hundreds of miles long, tends to the establishment of electrical equilibrium over large areas, and renders violent thunderstorms less frequent than they used to be. That they are less frequent seems to be a matter of experience, but this may be due to a great many causes. That houses are less frequently struck than formerly is perhaps due to their better conductivity by reason of iron pipes and main connections. A few years ago a Philadelphia concern, largely identified with the tinplate business, offered a substantial reward for information which could be verified of any house having a tin roof which had been injured by lightning, or in which any person had been killed or injured. So far as the writer can recall this offer did not bring out the information asked for. This is not surprising. The tin roof offers a closer approximation to the metallic box than most houses, however well "rodded," and the leader and the column of water which it would be carrying during a shower would provide an excellent ground connection. In cities the damage from lightning is confined to the occasional spire thrown out of plumb or the occasional flagstaff splintered. The casualties are almost exclusively reported from the rural districts, and are commonly the result of conditions which ordinary prudence might have amended or modified.

QUAY AGREED WITH HIM.

THE late Senator Quay once described an incident wherein he figured with President Roosevelt.

They had met at a certain unheralded dinner arranged for the purpose of discussing a sensational political occurrence. After the dinner had adjourned the President remained alone with Senator Quay debating the subject until a late hour. When finally they left the club together the President was still talking. They proceeded along the deserted street on foot until the Senator had reached his destination. The President, who was still full of his theme, finally said:

"Perhaps it is wiser to be of calm mind and rest the nerves with sleep instead of worrying over events. Everything now appears distorted as though the country were a bad fit for its economic system; but to-morrow morning, when we wake up with our judgment cleared, we shall read appearances differently and find that there is a good fit after all. Then things will seem restored."

"True," assented the Senator quietly. "For instance and illustration, you appear out of plumb in my coat, which you seized from the club attendant while you were talking; but to-morrow I will send a messenger with the one I am carrying, and you will be normal to the eye again."

The President laughed heartily at the discovery of his error and the Senator's method of making it known.

"I GO A-GUNNING BUT TAKE NO GUN"

Delights Found by a Woman in Harmless Bird-Hunting in Central Park.

A WOMAN who wished to study birds in Central Park applied a few days ago for a permit to walk upon the lawns and into the woodlands in the pursuit of knowledge. To her surprise she was informed that this year no such license could be obtained under any condition whatever.

"It was a great disappointment," she said. "Before I understood that a permit even was necessary for one to descend and sit quietly upon the slopes around the lakes, I had devoted two mornings to the study of the birds in this way; and I think that my experiences would have proved as great a revelation to the majority of those who frequent that pleasure ground as they were to me. A friend of mine who is abroad this Summer, and who is quite a naturalist, conducted classes of children regularly through the Park for several seasons before this.

"She taught them of trees, flowers, and insects, but especially of birds. She had a permit giving her the privilege of taking her classes everywhere, and she used often to tell me what a wonderful place for nature study of all kinds the Park was.

"From fifty to seventy-five different kinds of birds nest there in Summer, she told me. In Winter there are some twenty birds, mostly different from the Summer residents; and dozens of stranger birds, also, visit the Park during the Spring and Fall migrations. One year, my friend told me, she counted no less than 205 species within the Park walls from Jan. 1 to the following December.

"She had often tried to induce me to take up bird hunting in the Park; but in spite of all assurances to the contrary I thought of it as something which required years of study and patience before one could discover its simplest secrets.

"As for all the beautiful birds with brilliant plumage which my friend spoke of being right here in the heart of the city, I clung to the belief that these were rare and extremely hard to find. Had I not walked through the Park time and again, and what birds had I seen except sparrows, robins, and numerous large blackbirds?

"This year, however, as I expect to remain in the city for the Summer, it occurred to me that bird study, if indeed possible, would afford me a fascinating pastime, as well as a study. I decided to make a trial trip to the Park and see if I met with the least success.

"Early one morning, therefore, I went to the Fifth Avenue entrance, and walked slowly along the path between Fifty-ninth Street and the lake where the swan boats are anchored, peering into the trees and bushes as I passed. At first I beheld only robins, and the usual numerous sparrows. Then as I came to the first path that branches off to the right a bird with long legs and a long bill, which I dimly associated with the snipe family, strutted importantly across my path and disappeared beneath an ornamental bush.

Stepped Into Fairyland.

"This was unexpected encouragement at the very outset. I turned from Fifty-ninth Street and followed the path north. A wooded slope descends from it to a quiet branch of the lake—a delightful, secluded spot given over to nature, where the dreadful swan boats never penetrate. All unconscious of the fact that I was violating the law, I walked down the bank, hid myself among the trees, and sat quietly.

"At once I became aware of a bewildering chorus all about me—a babel so loud that it seemed wonderful it had not penetrated to the city street beyond; yet even on the path above it had not been noticeable. Beautiful songs and snatches of song, sometimes in the shrill treble of the sparrow tribes, now and then in the richer tones of the thrush family, rang out as solos amid continuous twitterings and call notes.

"Above all, sounded the ceaseless deafening chirp, chirp, of the English sparrow, doing its best to turn the harmony into discord. His was the only voice I knew. I wondered if I would ever be able to intelligently interpret that wonderful woodland language.

"Suddenly there was a flash of brilliant yellow in the tree over my head. Gazing upward among the leaves, I beheld the daintiest little creature, scarcely longer than my finger, flitting from branch to branch.

"So quick were his movements I could scarcely obtain a good look at him; but his slim, trim form was mostly dressed in black, and when he expanded his wings and tail, which he did continually, bands of orange upon them became visible. He seemed to be alone; but after a while I caught sight of a tiny green bird flitting on a tree on the other side of the water.

"She was just the size and form of the black and orange bird, and as she moved among the branches in exactly the same way, I associated them together. I had already learned from my bird-loving friend that when the male bird is brightly colored the female will wear instead a shade to correspond closely with the foliage amidst which she nests, as a protection from her enemies. Sure enough, while I sat perfectly silent, the little green bird flew over and joined her mate on the tree above my head, and then I noticed that when she spread her wings and tail there were bands of yellow on them, also.

"Large black birds paraded all this time up and down the bank on the other side of the pond. I had seen them often before, yet now I noted for the first time that their heads and necks were of shining purples and steel blues. Sometimes they seemed to gleam with iridescent blue lights down the backs and wings; at others, their plumage shone with bronze hues.

"They were tormenting birds, seemingly different in every light and shadow, and even now, that I understand that there are two distinct kinds of the grackles, I am not always sure, in looking at them, which is the bronze and which the purple species.

A Multitude of Birds.

"In order to get a better view of the opposite bank I arose and moved forward. As I did so a flock of brownish-black birds, very different from the rich blue, bronzy creatures, arose and took flight from a grassy space on the other side of the tree. I noted principally their yellow bills and their remarkably short tails.

"Selecting another point of vantage I sat for about five minutes vainly trying to distinguish some of the flitting forms in the trees about me and across the water. One does not realize how poor one's eyes are until one tries to study birds. The trouble was not a lack of subjects, but a most bewildering number of the size, color, or form of which I could gain only the most confused ideas, as they appeared and disappeared among the foliage or in short flights from tree to tree.

"Suddenly a war cry of birdland arose by the water. Flying toward and past me came a bird of olive green, with a dark tuft on her head, and bearing a fat grub in her beak. In hot pursuit was a flock of noisy sparrows, evidently intent on robbing her of her prey.

"Scarcely had this screaming band disappeared over the slope above than a snatch of song, clear and ringing, made me glance up quickly. On a branch swinging over my head was a bird which from beneath resembled a robin, and yet was different. His tail and neck were too black, and the rufus which covers the robin's breast marked his on the side, while the centre of his breast was white. Just a moment of swaying and singing, and he flashed away through the treetops.

"Another interval of tantalizing glimpses of bits of plumage and flitting forms, and then my eyes fell upon what appeared to be a large red flower blooming on an otherwise blossomless bush across the water. As I gazed intently it suddenly spread wings and flew to the ground. My heart gave a little thrill. I knew I had seen my first cardinal.

"On the benches all along the paths when I ascended from my hiding place were children, most of them restless and fretful for want of proper amusement. How little they dreamed of that fairyland of nature but a few steps distant, I thought, and how life would change for them if its wonders were but revealed.

"As for myself, I obtained a handbook of birds from the library that very afternoon, and before I went to bed that night I had mastered the A B C of ornithology. There were lists in the book of the birds to be found around New York, and a suggestion that the student should examine specimens of these in a museum before trying to identify them in the field. This was an inspiration. The next morning I walked to the Museum of Natural History.

"Here I found everything possible done to aid the would-be naturalist. A large room had been set aside exclusively for specimens of the birds that might be found within fifty miles of New York City.

Making Acquaintances.

"One case contained the birds which visit us during the Spring migration. Among a bewildering number of gayly colored warblers, with the exception of the hummingbirds, the smallest of all feathered creatures, I readily recognized my black and yellow friend of the day before with his green wife. They were labeled 'redstart,' a Summer resident as well as a transient visitor among us.

"The bird so like and yet so different from the robin when viewed from underneath I easily identified as the towhee; the little green, tufted bird, which had been chased by the sparrows, was undoubtedly the phoebe; the brownish-black birds with tails scarcely longer than their wings, were English starlings. I spent an entire morning of study in that room, and when I left I had a better idea of the bird life about us than a few days ago I had dreamed of ever possessing.

"It was Sunday before I could again spend a morning in the Park. I know now that this is about the best day for the bird lover to get close to its feathered inhabitants, many otherwise prohibited lawns being then thrown open to the public.

"At the time, however, I thought I had selected about the worst time possible for my studies. An immense tide of humanity had spread over the entire area, and the birds took refuge in their hiding places. I never before realized what Central Park means to the public of New York.

"No matter where I went, in every nook and corner were men reading the Sunday papers, parties with books and lunches, lovers talking and looking woe-begone at my intrusion, or children romping. Nature students and amateur photographers were everywhere in evidence.

"I went first to the slope on the other side of the pond I had overlooked on the first day of bird study, and opened my notebook in readiness, for I had learned by this time that observation was valuable only when full and careful notes are taken at the time. After several minutes of waiting I beheld a bird, olive green above and yellow on the throat and breast, flitting among the branches of a pine. So small and slender was she, I knew her at once for one of the warblers, and I have since identified her as the Maryland yellow throat.

"A bird slightly larger, and appearing to be all yellow, flew past me. I knew it at once for the yellow warbler, or the wild canary, as most people call it. But I soon decided that this slope was too thickly wooded for bird study.

"Most birds love the sunlight, and it was too dark to study properly the few that ventured into the shadows about me. As I arose to go, however, a loud, clear call note sounded above me, and there was a flash of black and red over my head. There could be no mistaking that brilliant coloring. It was a scarlet tanager.

The Birds' Half-Way House.

"Across a path and down another slope I came to a second lake, connected with the first by a narrow stream. I began to skirt it, walking among the shrubbery and climbing over the rocks. I paused first where a slender little tree leaned far out over the water into the sunlight, and soon learned that this was a favorite perching place for birds.

"The first to alight upon it was a yellow warbler, and I noted that though his appearance is yellow as a whole, his wings and tail are a dark, slaty green, the wings having yellow borders. A swanboat came noisily through the stream, and I found to my dismay that my bird tree marked its turning place. As it sputtered and splashed before me the warbler vanished.

"A moment or so later a much larger bird alighted on a branch. I hastily jotted down the description—slate gray, darker above than below, dark crest, &c.—before I recollected that this was, of course, a catbird. It seemed much smaller than the specimen in the museum; and I have since found that all birds studied first in stuffed specimens appear disappointingly and confusingly little when seen in the field.

"The yellow warbler visited me again. This time I saw that his breast was streaked with dark—a fact that had escaped me before. Truly there is nothing like a study for making one observant. He became my old friend the towhee, and I had a chance to study him well and mark well a large, handsome fellow he is.

"On the approach of the third swanboat, however, I abandoned the tree, and came to where great wistaria trees overhang a path. Here I saw a black-and-white warbler, unmistakable in his strongly marked mourning costume. Then a song, clear and sweet, rang out from among the purple blooms. I caught but a glimpse of the golden-brown warbler; but I knew I had heard one of the thrushes sing.

"Further on I came to an inlet of the lake. The water gushing out of a cliff had formed a sandbar in a rocky basin from which it fell. Here robins and sparrows came in numbers to bathe, alighting on the sand and splashing in the shallow water around them. Here I first saw the swamp sparrow, with his chestnut head and black forehead.

"In a field on the north side of the pond I paused and listened while a song sparrow trilled forth his sweet, cheery carol, on a low bush not two feet away. Further on a lawn stretches between the pond and a bridle path. Here I caught sight of a warbler flitting in a low shade tree. Closer inspection proved it to have a coat of green, with a yellow vest and a black bib—the magnolia warbler, as I afterward proved it to be from my notes.

"My eyes were still eagerly following this tiny creature through the branches when they fell upon a little nest securely lodged in a fork of the limb, with a mother robin upon it. Of course to a country-bred person it would not have meant much, but for me this discovery crowned a delightful Sunday morning.

A Circle of New Friends.

"As I went home I counted up the birds I had seen in my two trips to the park—redstart, purple grackle, bronze grackle, phoebe, towhee, English starling, Maryland yellow throat, yellow warbler, catbird, cardinal, scarlet tanager, swamp sparrow, song sparrow, black and white warbler, magnolia warbler, robin on nest. Considering that not a week ago I had known only the English sparrow and the robin, and had never seen the robin, even, on her nest, do you wonder that I was enthusiastic and encouraged?

"On Monday I started out again full of hope. At the very beginning I flushed a flicker or yellowhammer, and then to my delight I discovered a nest with three little blue-white eggs in it hidden in a bush on a grassy slope.

"I retired at once to ambush to await the return of the mother. My ambush, however, was not proof against the watchful eye of a guardian of the law, and now I learned that a permit was necessary even for the quietest sort of bird study. To the Department of Parks I went, and in the Secretary's office made my request.

"'I'm afraid it will be impossible to oblige you,' was the reply.

"'But this is for study,' I explained. And I told them about my friend who had had the classes last year.

"'Yes, several teachers taught children like that for a number of seasons,' I was told. 'But this year we have withdrawn the permits of even those who have had them longest. We have also refused permits to the scientists connected with the Museum of Natural History.

"'Why? Well, because the privilege was abused. Last year only about twenty-four persons in all applied for permits. This year over 100 asked for them during the first two weeks of Spring. At first we considered this an encouraging proof of a general awakening of interest in nature study, and the desired permission was granted.

"'Then complaints began to come in from the policemen. People sitting in the woodlands or over the closed lawns, reading and picnicking, when challenged showed nature-study permits and claimed to be devoting their time to scientific investigation. The public at large failed to understand that these people had permits, and the policemen were kept busy chasing crowds from the prohibited areas.'

"Altogether, I was told, the nuisance became so great that all nature-study permits, without exception, were recalled, and no more could be issued. My delightful Summer of bird hunting, in Central Park at least, had come to an abrupt end."

UBIQUITOUS JOHN SMITH

Mishaps That Befall Him in One Day of Twenty-four Hours.

EVERY day is John Smith's busy day, but last Tuesday he seems to have been unusually rushed. Newspapers published in various cities and towns throughout the country tell how he put in the time.

He began the day early and strenuously. At 4 A. M. John Smith shot a burglar. He did not shoot to kill. Possibly he did not intend to. Perhaps he wished to give the fellow a chance to play in better luck next time, or maybe he was unnerved by the unexpected intrusion, and was unable to take steady aim. Still, he hit the mark. The item recording Smith's valorous defense of his life and property states that the burglar "screamed with pain and dropped his plunder," which consisted of a watch belonging to Smith, some jewelry of Mrs. Smith's, and a small sum of money, presumably the family jackpot.

John Smith was undoubtedly pretty badly shaken up by his encounter with post-midnight marauders, but he managed to brace up in time to get his own breakfast. Then another disaster overtook him. Smith cooked on a gasoline stove. Evidently he was not familiar with the apparatus. At any rate the oil tank exploded and set fire to the fancy paper draped over the shelves above the stove. Smith put the fire out himself, before the engines came, but his mustache got so badly burned in the skirmish that it had to be shaved off immediately after breakfast.

If Smith had a nice mustache, the chances are that he regretted its loss under such calamitous circumstances; but what took place later probably consoled him for the enforced shave. About 9 o'clock, Indiana time, John Smith was arrested for petty thievery. That was a sad predicament for a man who had, himself, just popped over a burglar. Smith naturally felt the humiliation of his position and protested his innocence vigorously. Appearances were against him, however, and he would have been ignominiously marched away to the police station had not the man who owned the shop that had been pilfered happened around in the nick of time and swore that the thief wore a mustache as big as Emperor William's.

That let John Smith out, but he might as well have gone to jail as to do what he did next. He fell into a manhole. Some men working at the bottom of the shaft hauled him out, but Smith, when he next appeared in the light of heaven, was not a prepossessing object. His clothes were torn and his ankle was sprained. Nevertheless, he spruced up in time to get around to a courtroom in Chicago by 11 o'clock, where he was due to answer a plea for divorce filed by his wife on the grounds of cruelty and non-support. What Smith had to say for himself in refutation of those grave charges does not appear in the news letter wherein the marital infelicities of the Smiths are related. Judging by results, he said but little, and that little was unconvincing. At any rate, his wife got her divorce, and John Smith, for the second time that day, was relieved of a legal entanglement.

Smith made good use of his liberty. He married again that very day. Indeed, he married promiscuously and multitudinously. Seven times, all told, did John Smith bind himself with ties connubial, and each time he did it so ostentatiously that the newspapers found him out and wrote him up.

Considering the financial obligations to which John Smith thus bound himself, the next thing that befell him was a stroke of unprecedented good luck. He inherited a fortune of $100,000. Not satisfied with that windfall John Smith took to playing the races. Again blind luck attended him. He put up $100 on an apparently lost hope and won $10,000. Most people would have stopped at that, but not so John Smith. His sporting blood was up. Two big plums off fortune's tree having that day fallen into his lap, Smith determined to make a bold strike for the whole orchard. He began by embezzling $20,000 belonging to the bank where he was employed.

With that spectacular manoeuvre for an advertisement warranted to draw the crowd, John Smith, according to the chroniclers of the press, ran away to Oklahoma and joined the circus. While doing trapeze stunts that afternoon for the edification of his first audience Smith fell a distance of eighty feet to the ground. But not even that terrific plunge could feaze John Smith. At any rate he was reported as having bobbed up again in two different places along in the afternoon to play baseball. And a rattling good game he put up, too, on both occasions. In one game he "cleaved the infield in twain with a scudding grounder over second which brought in two runs," and in the other he, at various stages of the game, "sent a liner to right, outfooted an infield hit, and filled the corners with a bunt."

After a star performance of that magnitude Smith felt that he had earned something to eat. Unfortunately he exercised poor judgment in ordering his supper. He ate broiled lobster, which apparently was not cooked properly. At any rate, it did not agree with Smith. Instead of imparting nourishment, it infused a rapid poison into his system, and had not the doctor in attendance resorted to heroic treatment, John Smith's career would have been ended an hour after partaking of the succulent lobster.

However, he recovered sufficiently to walk home, according to the next record in point of time, which was an injudicious proceeding. While passing a clump of bushes on the Milltown Pike, in Pennsylvania, Smith was attacked by footpads, who demanded either his money or his life. Smith valued both those possessions. Having just saved his life at the expense of a small financial consideration and intense physical distress, he objected to nullifying those efforts by offering it up again. Also he wished to hold on to what money he had. Unfortunately he was powerless to enforce his sentiments, substantially, so he resorted to ethical persuasion. Smith preached a sermon. He must have spoken, too, with the eloquence of angels, for by the time he got to the peroration those highway robbers were on their knees begging him to forgive them for having even thought of extorting either life or loot from a man of his exalted character.

So John Smith went on his way only to meet with further mishaps at the end of the road. Before the day closed John Smith was reported to have suffered an attack of lockjaw and to have scalded himself with a cup of boiling coffee. Under that accumulation of woes even John Smith's spartan spirit gave way. He went out and got drunk, and at the last account for the day he was haled to the station house on the charge of disorderly conduct.

And thus ended one day in the life of John Smith. Possibly Smith did many other things besides those enumerated. He probably went about his usual affairs and performed a host of minor duties that the press did not think it worth while to print. To the average person, it is true, it would seem impossible to squeeze any more events, important or otherwise, into one day, but then no average person can sympathize with a man of John Smith's infinite capacity for action. Since he is known to have crowded into a few hours more deeds than most persons could do in a lifetime, it is not likely that a few extra incidents such as accidents, marriages, or deaths, would cause John Smith undue excitement or inconvenience.

Connubial Unanimity.

Mr. Younghusband—My wife and I are always of one opinion.

Cynical Friend—Hers, of course.

A "BEAUTIFUL" FILIPINO LIAR.

LIEUT. ARTHUR POILLON of the Fourteenth United States Cavalry, stationed at Camp Overton, Mindanao, P. I., sends this story to illustrate the peculiar trait of lying pertaining to the Filipino character, and, incidentally, the extent to which they will carry it on occasions:

"While stationed at Pasig, P. I., Luzon, in the early part of 1900," he writes, "we were doing all we could to bring in the refractory natives who were still out in that district, such as giving them and their families medical attendance and supplying them with medicines, &c. One morning I heard a devil of a row in the hospital, which was directly in the rear of my quarters. Upon investigating I found that a native had come to the hospital that morning, and in bad Spanish informed the steward he was suffering greatly from dobé itch, 'which is very prevalent thereabout,' and wanted to get something for it. The steward, used to handling such cases, handed him a beer bottle of corrosive sublimate, and in his best pigeon Spanish told him to use it externally—'externo'—and the 'Taou' went off, seemingly quite happy.

"In about thirty minutes he returned to the hospital on the jump, wild eyed and excited, rushed up to the steward, and wanted to know what would happen if he drank it. The steward gave him a pitying look and asked in border Spanish if he 'bebered' it, (drank it,) to which Mr. 'hombre' nodded assent and replied in mixed Tagalog and Spanish that he had downed the whole bottle; whereupon the steward told him he'd better purchase his box overcoat and make arrangements with the town band, (which is even more important than the corpse on these festive occasions.) But he sent a man for the surgeon, and two lusty soldiers were called in and proceeded to fill 'little brown brother' with hot water, whites of eggs, and a few other home remedies, together with a thumping, as Mr. 'Toau' resisted the hot water. Resistance was short, however, as the soldiers entered into the spirit of the occasion with hearty glee, which was the noise I heard.

"I met the surgeon going in at the same time, and he explained matters, and said he'd question the native himself and find out the quantity he'd imbibed. Mr. 'Brown Brother' still maintained he'd downed it all, and further conversation became impossible, as Mr. 'hombre' began to get sudden cramps, in fact, became very sick, and as a matter of fact didn't care whether school kept or not, judging from his looks. After the attack had subsided a bit, and nothing particularly dangerous had been brought to the top, he was again questioned by the Surgeon, and after one or two futile attempts at evasion finally admitted that he hadn't taken it at all, but had given it to his wife, who drank it.

"She was subsequently found by one of the guard, nearly done for."

PART FOUR

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT

SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Last week witnessed a check to the almost unbroken rise during the past eight weeks. It could not be called remarkable if the news of the week alone were considered. The Malacca incident, the crop scare, and the packers' strike were among the occurrences adapted to cause conservative operators to consider what they are about. The puzzle is why this temper developed itself last week. The previous two months had been crowded with events of a similar sort. It cannot be necessary to elaborate them anew. Everybody is weary of hearing about shrinking business, reflected in smaller railway traffics and bank clearings, a condition of the iron trade epitomized in the race between consumption and production to see which could fall faster, and a moderation of profits and wages generally, as attested by the lack of enterprise in new undertakings, resulting in the heaping up of idle money for which banks insisted upon paying interest, although they could not make it earn much more than half as much as they paid. Yet week after week prices rose, and when the seekers after a sign asked why, they were told prices did not reflect conditions but anticipated or discounted them. The buoyant markets were the outward and physical sign of the inward financial faith that future conditions would be better, and that stocks laid in cheaply could be disposed of to advantage later on.

It is not too much to say that whatever basis there was for this hope of better things has been rather strengthened by the progress of events. About crops and politics and even labor this is especially true, as will perhaps appear from later paragraphs, so that the wonder grows why considerations which sufficed to start the pot boiling have not sufficed to keep it hot. The marvel is increased by the change in the current comment. Only a little while ago it was the wicked bears who were to blame for all the ill which befell the Street. Last week we heard more about the wicked bulls. The rise was checked, we are asked to believe, because of the excess of leadership and surplusage of tips regarding stocks about to rise and why they should rise. Until the end of the week the tips came true almost invariably, and as for the other stories about guarantees of dividends on Atchison, and compromises of the Amalgamated quarrels, and intentions to pay dividends under injunction, or to increase other dividends—why, such stories do no harm if true, and if untrue they leave the facts unaltered.

Such reasoning might convince if markets were a matter of demonstration instead of sentiment. Values may be reasoned about, but they move in cycles of years, and that is not speedy enough for those who seek profit by buying and selling. To buy a stock when it is worth little and sell it when it becomes worth much is only possible a few times in an ordinary business life. To wait for bargain days and sacrifice sales is another very slow road to wealth. And both methods are subject to error. For examples, the Northern Securities decision and the Southern Pacific preferred stock issue were events powerfully affecting values, and yet early knowledge of them would have been costly information, for prices moved differently from every anticipation. In other words, knowledge of facts is almost inferior to knowledge or instinct as to how the facts will affect the market, and markets change often while values change seldom. The present topic is not why stocks are actually worth more or less, but why they reacted last week under continuance of considerations which had not prevented their rising for many previous weeks, and under confirmation of hopes regarding future conditions which it was said stocks were discounting in preference to reflecting the facts of the present.

Precision is impossible in matters of sentiment, and the phenomenon noted is pure sentiment. The explanation may be hazarded that the rise slackened because doubts of its good faith crept into the minds of many almost simultaneously. When the market began to rise about the middle of May there was no hurrah about it. There was no decided leadership either of persons or stocks, but the list crept upward under a steady absorption of securities. Nobody knew where they went to exactly. There was talk of selling into a bag, but who held the bag was as much one man's secret as another's. That stocks were being actually bought without fuss, as matter of fact, was the central consideration which obscured many reasons why they might be sold more reasonably. There could be no doubt about the buying, because the stocks disappeared, and more were wanted. In other words, it was an accumulative market, and the gathering in of the floating supply revealed its moderate dimensions and dispelled the idea that the market could not rise. Pennsylvania steady above 120 was an object lesson that dead lines could be crossed. Union Pacific around par looked better worth it than when 10 or 20 points lower. Southern Pacific about 50 and rising did not seem to get further from a dividend because its stockholders had paid its debt instead of financing it. This was all good, honest business, but last week the patent medicine men attached themselves to the circus whose band had attracted the crowds. It was not their band and not their crowds, but they annexed the whole business. At once, justly or unjustly, the idea spread that the market was being used for purposes of distribution instead of accumulation. To put up the market by buying stocks is a very different public service from putting it up by inducing other people to buy. Under such suspicions present conditions and future prospects are alike obscured by fear of purchasing what others are fobbing off, and the market which had maintained its strength against many discouragements lost its buoyancy under suspicion that it was being led where it would not go unguided. This, rather than the intrinsically more important news of the week, is what chilled the business of the week's closing days.

Considerations affecting values rather than trading temper must be held to have improved, nevertheless. In Presidential years politics claims first place, and Mr. Bryan's pronunciamento of Friday establishes facts which will not be disputed by anybody when he admits them: "The money question is for the present in abeyance. The production has lessened the strain upon the dollar, and while bimetallism is as sound in theory as it ever was, the necessity for it is not so apparent. But while the people cannot be brought at this time to consider the various phases of the money question, they can be brought to consider certain other questions with which the Democratic Party must deal." It is unnecessary to trouble about Mr. Bryan's ideas regarding the State ownership of railways and Federal ownership of telegraphs. Why he draws the distinction he does not say, and it is not necessary to inquire. That Wall Street is not keeping its eye upon Mr. Bryan and that he has himself said that it is unnecessary to do so until after election day is all that is pertinent here.

Regarding crops and labor, the situation is equally reassuring. The renewal of the packers' strike with even angrier feeling, the ordering of the Fall River strike of 30,000 operatives, the dissatisfaction of 70,000 colliers with the administration of the Anthracite Commission's award, which the Board of Conciliation is to consider Tuesday, are among incidents challenging the statement, and yet it is true, because the betterment from previous conditions is forgotten or obscured by contemporaneous events. According to Bradstreet's only 268,000 men struck this year against 600,000 last year.

It is premature to be certain about the crops, but there is all the reason there ever was to be sanguine, and less to the contrary. Of cotton there is promise of a record crop, which will be worth less by the pound, but worth more in the aggregate in wages and value to consumers expending wages. In wheat the prospect is roughly indicated by balancing the loss of say 30,000,000 bushels at something over a dollar a bushel against the addition of about 20 cents to each of over 600,000,000 bushels. In other words, the shortage is not sufficient to create scarcity of supply, while demand suffices to create an increment of value exceeding the loss. For corn the outlook is for a much larger yield at no great difference in price. It is still necessary to speak with reserve, but those who expect to see the crops bring in more money to their growers than last year are unlikely to be disappointed upon the indications of the present.

The full volume of general business indicated by the comparatively small loss of railway traffics and bank clearings from recent records cannot be elaborated here again, and must be taken for granted, but one incident of the week may be dwelt upon as proving how far and unsuspectedly we have traveled from the bad old days whose memory still weighs upon our hopes. The meeting of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company brought the full explanation of the circumstances under which it paid a commission of $1,000,000 to secure a loan of $6,000,000. Be it noted that the loan was wanted for no extravagance, nor any wild scheme of finance. The company had overtraded—that is, had done too much business for its working capital, and its maturities exceeded its collections. That the company's condition was sound and its business was good appears both from the course of events, including the price of its stock and from the character of the men who came to its assistance under such conditions that what seems like extortion upon the face of things assumes the appearance of benevolence when contrasted with the alternatives, the cost of a receivership and liquidation on the one hand, or the parting with all its assets according to a rejected proposal. The point is not the affairs of this individual company, but the demonstration that last year money could not be found to transact even legitimate business.

How far we have traveled since then appears from the manner in which the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company supplied its requirement for capital to finance development and investment propositions of its own. It found bankers to advance $4,000,000 for a moderate commission as a matter of business, not at all as a matter of benevolence. And the bankers disposed of their takings before the ink was dry upon their contract, and the issue went to a premium forthwith. Once more, the affairs of this individual case are not the point, but the demonstration that the spirit of enterprise is awaking, and that there are ample funds to enable it to do so. Politics and wars and strikes may obscure the quiet processes of recuperation, but they are not checking it. The rise is not completed because temporarily overdone or diverted to individual rather than general benefit. The reaction is a blessing albeit in disguise, and those perplexed by inability to call market turns to a day may, if they choose, console themselves by abandoning the attempt and seeking saner and safer profits, though fewer and smaller, in the study of values. At least their losses will be smaller as well as their profits.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

To Grow African Cotton.

William H. Martin of Mississippi, and R. H. Cochrane of Glasgow, Scotland, have gone to Lagos, on the south coast of Africa, where they will conduct experiments in cotton-growing for the British Cotton-Growing Association. The latter organization has a plantation of fifteen thousand acres in Lagos, where the natives will be instructed in the art of cotton raising.

CANADA'S BRANCH BANKS

Year's Increase of 149 Accompanies Healthy Growth.

SUPPLANT PRIVATE BANKERS

Spread Widely Through Country Districts—Sources of Profit—Dangers of System.

The extremely rapid growth of Candian branch banks during the past year to a total of 1,049, according to Government figures just published, and the equally good showing that the banks are making, indicate an encouraging increase in demand for banking facilities throughout the Dominion and a high order of management. Particularly is the latter emphasized by the existing banking laws of Canada—laws which appear to afford little safeguard to either depositor or stockholder when judged even by the least stringent of State codes on this side of the border.

For the year 1903 there were 149 new branches established in Canada. Between August, 1903, and the last report available in 1904 before the publication of the Government figures, capital had increased $1,183,433; deposits, all three classes, $28,148,986, and reserves, $4,019,673. For the full year from August, 1902, to August, 1903, capital increase was $7,347,478, and that of reserves $7,464,993, while deposits had increased $36,039,885. As between the 1904 figures in question and those for 1898, there is an increase of deposits from $223,402,533 to $454,365,062, of capital from $62,302,282 to $78,801,319, and of reserves from $27,535,666 to $52,309,458. Time loans in Canada increased from $223,679,314 to $409,210,955, and call loans from $18,859,581 to $36,960,202.

The relative increases of the different items are reasonably well balanced considering that the reserves are held only against deposits on demand, and this is the more satisfactory when the freedom from Government restriction is considered. Under the Canadian laws all a bank has to do in organizing is to obtain a paid-up capital of $500,000 and deposit $250,000 with the Government. Against its issues of notes it must keep on deposit with the Government 5 per cent. of the amount outstanding, and on this it will be allowed 3 per cent interest. It may maintain any reserve it likes or no reserve at all, but must keep on hand one-half of its reserve in cash or Dominion notes. It must report once a month to the Government, but such reports are to be made up by the bank's officers and not by Government Inspectors, for there is no system of bank examination except that by the bank's own committee, and while the right of the Government to step in and have a look at things is not questioned, there is no precedent to that effect.

Having complied with these conditions, a bank may go ahead and establish as many branches as it sees fit, without any required increase of capital. The average for the thirty-five banks reporting is twenty-nine, and the maximum number of branches for a single bank is 100—in the case of the Bank of Commerce. An interesting comparison may be made between the number of branch banks in 1904 and population by provinces, according to the 1901 census. Thus:

Province.	Population.	Bank Branches.
Ontario	2,683,957	491
Quebec	1,648,898	183
New Brunswick	331,120	47
Nova Scotia	459,574	99
Prince Edward Island	163,259	11
British Columbia	178,657	50
Manitoba	255,211	87
Northwest Territory	211,649	81

The table tells the story of the extension of the branch banking system, not by duplication of banks in centres of population beyond what may be the reasonable demand, but by establishment of branches in small towns broadcast, to supplant private bankers and banking concerns. A comparison of Nova Scotia and its 99 bank branches for a population of 459,574 living in an area of 20,550 square miles, with Manitoba and its 87 banks for a population of 255,211 scattered over 64,066 square miles of territory, is evidence on the point. Still more convincing is a comparison between the bank branches, population, and territory of British Columbia and New Brunswick. In 1901 British Columbia had 178,657 inhabitants in a territory of 382,300 square miles, and it is at present supplied with 50 banks. In New Brunswick 331,120 people living in an area of 28,100 square miles have 47 banks.

And in this widely distributed territory business appears profitable. Figures for the calendar year 1903 may be recalled in the absence of returns to this date. As published at the time the annual returns were compiled they showed average capital for the year in all banks but three, $78,107,484; average surplus, $45,711,153; average note circulation, $57,597,638; average deposits, $409,746,706. The year's profit declared was $9,548,251, which was 13.06 per cent. on average capital and 8.03 per cent. on average capital and surplus. The banks received as premium on new stock issues $5,099,376, to the end that they paid out in dividends $5,761,903, or 7.88 per cent. on capital, and added to surplus $7,640,683, or 10.45 per cent. These are figures that will compare favorably with a good many in this city, despite the expense incident to the multiplication of branches.

How the profit is made is seen in the explanation of a Canadian banker here who was asked about the subject not long ago. He said: "Why, we borrow where people have money to spare and are glad to get 3 per cent. on time deposits, and lend wherever there is a brisk demand." The annual period of cheap money, then, does not affect the Canadian banks in a measure comparable with the influence it exerts here. They lend in the New York market when that is good; that they are able to lend at home when the market here is poor is evidenced by the fact that last Winter when call money was constantly below 2 per cent. here the banks in Montreal kept the rate at something like 5 per cent. until the Spring demand came. This is in large measure because the banks of the Dominion are not forced to keep the greater part, or anything like half their funds, in call loans all the time, since they are paying interest only on deposits subject to notice and are handling, the country round, a class of deposits that do not fluctuate in a marked degree.

It will not be denied that there is an element of weakness in this Canadian system of banking. Its wide extension contains large possibilities of far-off loans on doubtful security; its freedom from reserve requirement keeps the danger always at hand of over-extended credits, and the absence of Government supervision as that is known here shows a large trust in the honesty of individual bankers. But the people of Canada appear to take kindly to the branch banks, knowing that but a single institution of the kind has failed in the last twelve months, whereas losses through the failure of private bankers have been too painfully common to need recall. More than this, the spectacle of a man who once was a bank President and is at present serving time in a penitentiary because he understated his circulation in a monthly report is an impressive one, both to bank officials and to the people whose confidence they ask.

REDUCING TRAFFIC COST.

Present Favorable Tendency Toward Lower Operating Expenses of the Country's Railroads.

With general business in a more or less depressed condition, as admittedly it is, the question of prime importance in regard to the operation of railroads which so quickly reflect trade conditions is the possibility of reducing operating expenses to a level which will enable railroad managements to show good net returns despite the falling off in gross earnings. During the boom years operating expenses along with gross earnings increased very considerably, and they were allowed to do so without any misgivings, inasmuch as the traffic was fully able to bear the heavy expenses. At the same time important betterment work was undertaken, a good deal of which was charged to operating expenses. The large increase in capital issues during recent years was said to be warranted by the demands of traffic and the claim was advanced that the improvements being made would enable the operation of the railroads at greatly reduced cost, which would stand them in good stead when gross earnings should fall off with the natural fluctuations in trade.

Until recently the statements of railroad earnings contained little that confirmed the predictions that the large expeditures of the past few years would benefit net earnings. Now, however, these expenditures along with the economies that the railroads have inaugurated are seemingly bearing fruit, and in several reports recently issued the tendency toward lower operating expenses is marked. The sign is a most encouraging one. The figures given below show the gross and net earnings, operating expenses, and the percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings for the first five months of this year compared with the figures for the same months last year. The figures contain many interesting suggestions. The course of gross earnings which in January were smaller than last year and larger in February and March, again falling off in April and May, would appear to indicate that the force of business reaction was not felt by the railroads until April, the falling off in January being largely the result of the severe weather, which, besides increasing operating expenses, so interfered with traffic as to reduce gross earnings as well.

It will be seen that the cost of operating was higher in each month this year than it was in the corresponding month of last year, but that the tendency has been toward a reduction in the percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings to the level existing in 1903. This improvement, touching as it does what appears to be the vital point in the present situation, is the most interesting feature of the showing made in the following table. The earnings as given are according to the figures compiled by The Financial Chronicle:

	1904.	1903.	
January—			
Gross	$101,839,220	$106,687,145	—$4,847,916
Op. expenses.	77,795,344	74,547,620	+ 3,247,724
Net earnings	24,043,880	32,139,525	— 8,095,639
Percentage of op. expenses	76.39	69.70	+ 6.69
February—			
Gross	99,543,306	96,130,791	+ 3,412,515
Op. expenses.	76,497,999	70,747,916	+ 5,750,083
Net earnings.	23,045,307	25,382,875	— 2,337,568
Percentage of op. expenses	76.84	73.59	+ 3.25
March—			
Gross	110,945,053	110,657,629	+ 287,426
Op. expenses.	80,316,268	76,366,469	+ 3,949,799
Net earnings.	30,628,797	34,291,160	— 3,662,363
Percentage of op. expenses	72.38	69.01	+ 3.37
April—			
Gross	98,278,874	100,535,597	— 1,736,723
Op. expenses.	7C,246,599	69,442,971	+ 803,628
Net earnings.	28,552,275	31,092,626	— 2,540,351
Percentage of op. expenses	71.10	69.07	+ 2.03
May—			
Gross	106,565,266	111,028,554	— 2,463,288
Op. expenses.	76,757,400	76,226,880	+ 530,580
Percentage of			
Net earnings.	31,807,866	34,801,674	— 2,993,868
op. expenses	70.70	68.65	+ 2.05

AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

Shipments to This Country Resumed—Amounts Received in Recent Years Large.

The shipment of $1,000,000 in gold from Australia to San Francisco announced during the week is the first recent shipment of the precious metal from that country to the United States. This movement, to judge by the amounts received from Australia in recent years, may be expected to continue more or less irregularly for some time to come, and to add substantially to the receipts of gold from other quarters, notably Japan, which is still sending us unusual quantities of gold in connection with its war expenditures. The receipts of gold from Australia from year to year have varied very considerably, but in the aggregate have been large. The receipts for the past ten years, the figures being for the fiscal years ending June 30, were as follows:

1894	$1,969,487	1899	$24,755,599
1895	978,265	1900	4,739,306
1896	None.	1901	18,079,362
1897	8,404,160	1902	10,492,009
1898	22,279,470	1903	7,792,362

For the ten months ended April last the amount of gold imported from Australia was $7,299,750. These figures will probably be little altered in the statement for the full fiscal year.

OIL TRUST IN GERMANY.

Standard Oil Company Has Strengthened Its Position Abroad.

Further steps have recently been taken by the Standard Oil Company to strengthen its influence in the oil trade of Europe where it has been in competition with foreign companies. One of the most recent moves in this direction was to replace a majority of the German Directors of the German-American Petroleum Company, the German branch of the Standard Oil Company, by Americans. The reason given for the retirement of the German Directors, as announced in recent cables, was their refusal to second the plans of the Standard Oil Company in its fight with Russian and Austrian producers. In furtherance of its plan to control absolutely the German-American Company the trust recently purchased a considerable amount of the company's stock that was held in Germany. The stock was paid for half in cash and half in the stock of the Standard Oil Company, which for the purposes of the purchase was valued at a price not far from the present market quotation of the stock, which is in the neighborhood of 625. The German company has been paying dividends in excess of 30 per cent.

FIRE INSURANCE

DIVIDENDS PASSED.

The passing of the July dividends by three fire insurance companies which suffered by the conflagration in Baltimore last February, again calls attention to the showing made by the losers from that fire. The three companies to pass their dividends were the Empire City, Hamilton, and United States, all of which companies have but $250,000 or less capital. The Empire City, with a capital of $200,000, lost $18,000, the Hamilton, with a capital of $150,000, lost $99,689, and an assessment of 53.03 per cent. was levied on its stockholders to make good this loss. The United States, with a capital of $250,000, lost $56,801. Therefore, there was but a single company that lost at Baltimore which was forced to liquidate, namely the Greenwich, and only three companies that were obliged to pass their next dividend, and these were small companies, and this, notwithstanding the fears expressed at the time that quite a number of companies were endangered.

Told 'Round the Ticker.



"JOHN McFADDEN'S gone to see King Edward again and fixed matters up," remarked a disgruntled bear on the Cotton Exchange the other day when Liverpool opened firm in spite of news of international complications. The saying was of some little serious import, however, for the name of the big spot man is one that the Exchange conjures with. As in the familiar saying, "Men may come and men may go, but John and James they take the dough."

EDWIN HAWLEY celebrated his return from a Western inspection trip by the announcement that his party had secured control of the Des Moines and Fort Dodge, which forms an important connecting link in the Hawley system, now consisting of the Iowa Central and the Minneapolis and St. Louis. Mr. Hawley said he was pleased with conditions, and left it to be understood that he was pleased with the developments in Des Moines and Fort Dodge.

HARRY IRWIN is posted for membership in the Stock Exchange. He has arranged for the transfer of the seat of John B. Dumont, and is proposed by W. W. Heaton, Sr., and L. C. Benedict.

H. M. KILBURN, cashier of the National City Bank, is back from a six weeks' Western trip, which he took in the way of a vacation. Mr. Kilburn met a number of prominent bankers in Western cities and was pleased with the conditions.

FRANK B. HAYNE is back on the floor of the Cotton Exchange—that is, occasionally, when amusement does not interfere, for Mr. Hayne is supposed to be taking a vacation just now, and was doing so in fact until recently. However, the talk was going around after one or two of his visits last week that he was picking up near months in a quiet manner that set some of the shorts to worrying a bit.

J. R. RAMSAY, a brother of Joseph Ramsay, Jr., President of the Wabash and first lieutenant in the Gould system of railroads, will shortly become General Manager of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis. He will succeed W. H. Gridley, who recently resigned.

HARTSHORNE, BOGERT & BATTELLE, Stock Exchange brokers at 25 Broad Street, have opened a new branch office in Montreal, following the lead of a number of other large Exchange houses. Good business is reported from over the Canadian border.

LOUIS DE GUMOENS of the Cotton Exchange, tired of fishing around in the market for such as may be caught in midsummer, has gone to the Adirondacks, where he proposes to catch a few real live ones. Mr. de Gumoens will return the latter part of next month.

MONROE R. ROTHSCHILD and Alfred A. Cammerer have formed a new copartnership under the name of Rothschild & Cammerer, and will have offices at 25 Broad Street. The firm dates its official existence from July 18.

FRANK SAVIN has at last moved. This was because the building in which Frank Savin & Co. had had its offices for so many years was isolated in the centre of a vast desolation with ruins of Robbins's restaurant all around it—and possibly, also, because $125,000 was offered for the little 25-foot three-story house at the corner of New Street and Exchange Place—Savin's corner—which the Commercial Cable Company needed in the worst way for its new skyscraper. Savin & Co. are now at 66 Broadway.

BERTRAND BEER of H. & B. Beer is the latest out-of-town man to be initiated into the Stock Exchange. He has bought the seat of Charles F. Grant. In New Orleans, where Mr. Beer makes his home, the obvious joke perpetrated whenever the members of H. & B. Beer come on the floor together is "Two Beers."

HENRY WOLLMAN, the corporation lawyer, is about to make a European trip of five or six weeks. Mr. Wollman will probably sail on Thursday of this week.

E. J. STALKER, cashier of the Chase National Bank, is among the many bank officers now on their vacations. Mr. Stalker left the city during the past week to remain away a fortnight.

STUART SCOTT has just returned from an expedition to Canada and Labrador, where he went in search of salmon. Mr. Scott made some very successful catches, and returned much pleased with his experiences in the North.

H. H. ROGERS and the other Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, who attended the dividend meeting last Thursday were not allowed to forget the error of their ways even when within the sacred precincts of the office of the Copper Trust. One of the first things that struck their eyes as they entered the office and one of the last as they left it was the latest copy of the magazine containing Thomas W. Lawson's account of the aggregation of alleged iniquities which has assumed corporate existence under the name of the Amalgamated Copper Company. Some of those present regretted that Mr. Rogers was not induced by the sight of "Frenzied Finance" to express his views on the subject.

DANIEL CHAUNCEY has been given credit for the inauguration of the present bull movement in Manhattan Beach stock. The folowing, which is told of one of the former movements in Manhattan Beach, suggests that the stock is peculiarly adapted to the discomfiture of the financial lamb. In an office where some of the stock was carried, much was heard of the company's prospects, and as the stock rose its sponsor became more and more bullish. He had bought it at 16 and sold out at 34, but the stock still advanced. He happened in one day when the stock was at 50. "Well, I have taken your advice and bought Manhattan Beach at 50," remarked an habitué of the office. The sold-out bull was stunned for a moment, and then said some forcible things about lambs and fools, the gist of which was that they were synonymous.

ALLEN B. FORBES, a member of the banking house of N. W. Harris & Co., sailed for Europe during the past week on the Majestic. Mr. Forbes had not fully decided just when he would return.

PRESIDENT TRUESDALE of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western started during the early part of the week for a tour of inspection over the lines of his road.

B. F. YOAKUM, President of the St. Louis and San Francisco, left New York Thursday for his country place at Lake George. Mr. Yoakum's explanation for the recent fifteen-point advance in 'Frisco second preferred was that its cheapness attracted buyers.

FREDERIC A. C. PERRINE, First Vice President of the Standard Electric Manufacturing Company, which is controlled by the General Electric, has resigned, and it is reported that he will shortly ally himself with the Allis-Chalmers Company.

OSCAR G. MURRAY, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, sailed for Europe last Wednesday on the steamship Oceanic. Mr. Murray does not expect to return to this country prior to the beginning of October.

J. M. ROBINSON of the American Grass Twine Company has just returned from the West after a thorough inspection of the properties of the company. Mr. Robinson was able to make some reduction in expenses of operation, and looks forward to a very good year's business.

JOHN S. KENNEDY was one of the Directors of the Northern Securities Company who did not attend the meeting of Directors held last week in this city, on account of his Summer vacation. At present he is at Bar Harbor, Me. The Northern Securities Company is not alone in its losses of Directors. It developed late last week that the Executive Committee of the New York Central would hold no more meetings during the Summer because a majority of their number had gone across the water.

A STEP IN ADVANCE.

Stock Exchange Right in Compelling Transfer of Stocks Here.

The action of the Stock Exchange Friday in informing companies whose stocks were traded in on its board that they must no longer transfer their securities through the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey was simply a formal step that followed from the conditions of transfer since the various Brackett laws were passed by the last Legislature.

The by-laws of the Stock Exchange provide that all corporations whose stocks are listed must have a transfer office in New York. This they had so long as the Corporation Trust Company of New York did business here. But when, bowing to the new law, the Corporation Trust Company of New York sent notices to all companies for which it was transfer agent that thereafter their securities would be transferred through the new Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, the difficulty arose that the Exchange has met.

The move that the Stock Exchange has made promotes the enforcement of the corporation laws of the State, which have been altogether too carelessly observed in times past. Had the Exchange not taken the action the situation would have been that which the Brackett laws sought specifically to prevent. Without commenting upon the wisdom of the laws at this time, it may be said emphatically that such a virtual evasion is not a healthy thing for the financial community to think about.

There is, however, another thing that the Stock Exchange has done. It has again called attention to the fact that the State Banking Department, charged with the responsibility of cleaning foreign trust companies out of New York, has never gone beyond the publication of a list of names—a list with which everybody who had given any attention to the case was perfectly familiar before the Brackett laws were passed.

DOUBT AS TO LEADERSHIP.

Market Benefited by Uncertainty as to the Identity of Its Leader.

Toward the close of the week the impression gained ground that the recent activity in the stock market, more particularly during the latter part of the upward movement that has been in progress since the beginning of the month, was due to the operations of the Western group of speculators who had inaugurated the January boom about which so many hard things have been said since. On Monday last, when Atchison was very active and strong, it was said that Gates & Co. bought 35,000 shares of the stock, not to mention any stock they may have sold. They were very active, too, in other stocks, and the movement began to assume the appearance of a Gates movement. It is interesting, even though not significant, that when the market began to assume this appearance, confidence in its further progress became smaller and the tone of the market became uncertain where, before, there had been suggestion only of strength.

In the earlier stages of the movement there seemed to be much doubt as to the identity of the leaders of the market, and, apparently, the market was benefited by the doubt. The fact seemed to be that the reappearance as leaders of the market of a coterie that had failed so signally in its last effort to establish a bull movement was more calculated to harm than to help the market.

MONEY TO BURN.

Reopening of Steel Mills at Homestead Convinces Wall Street of a Mistake.

The news which reached Wall Street on Monday last that the mills of the United States Steel Corporation had been opened up after two weeks of idleness, and were to be run on double time, convinced the Street that there must have been some exaggeration about the many reports of depression in the iron trade that have been heard for months. As it happened, the news was most nicely timed to give the finishing touch for the time being to an upward movement in the company's stock, which immediately thereafter began to sell off. It was not so much the announcement of the reopening of the mills as the manner of the reopening that convinced the Street that it had been seriously misled. The fact that the event was celebrated locally by a thousand-dollar display of fireworks contributed by the Superintendent of the mills made it very clear that the bad times in the steel trade could not have been as bad as they had been made out, if the Superintendents of the trust's mills still had money to burn.

JULY GOLD EXPORTS.

Of late no suggestion has been heard that the gold-export movement which this Spring assumed such large proportions is to be resumed in the near future, although such a resumption would not be at variance with the record of the movement of gold in recent years. The sterling exchange market has become firmer after a decline a week ago, but it must needs go considerably further before the question of gold shipments is again considered. In all but three of the past eight years gold has been shipped to Europe in the month of July, the amounts sent in that month varying from less than a million to over $8,000,000. Last year and the year before the shipments of gold in July were about $7,500,000. There have been few shipments in August in recent years, the only year since 1898 in which as much as $1,000,000 was sent abroad in that month being 1902.

EFFECTIVE CHECK ON BANK CIRCULATION

Large Increase During Last Fiscal Year in Current Redemptions.

NATIONAL AND SUFFOLK SYSTEMS

How Expansion of Circulation Under the Law of 1900 Has Augmented Annual Redemptions by More Than $100,000,000.

The expansion of National bank circulation is subject to an involuntary check which is more effective than the voluntary retirement of circulation by the banks. The latter is limited by law to $3,000,000 per month, while there is no limit to the involuntary redemptions. In no other country are banks which are authorized to issue circulating notes permitted to retire any part of these notes at their own volition, and they are all required to redeem their notes on presentation, except when the Government has authorized the suspension of specie payments.

The National banking law of the United States has for many years provided for the redemption of National bank notes in lawful money, when presented at the Treasury in multiples of $1,000, and banks are required to keep on deposit always with the Treasurer of the United States 5 per cent. of their circulation for the purpose of making such redemptions. This provision of the law did not come into prominence until after the passage of the act of March 14, 1900, which authorized National banks to issue notes to the par value of the bonds deposited as security for circulation, instead of 90 per cent. under the old law, and reduced the tax upon circulation one-half when based upon the 2 per cent. consols of 1930.

The immediate effect of the passage of this act was to increase the circulation based upon bonds from $205,264,000 on July 1, 1899, to $274,115,500 on July 1, 1900, and $323,890,700 on July 1, 1901. The automatic check upon too great expansion through involuntary redemptions then began to operate. Receipts at the Treasury of National banknotes for current redemption during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, were $147,486,300, or 45.5 per cent. of the circulation based upon bonds at the end of the fical year. The circulation based upon bonds at the end of the next fiscal year had fallen to $314,238,800, and the notes sent to the Treasury for current redemption amounted to $171,868,000, or 54.6 per cent. of the circulation based upon bonds at the end of the fiscal year.

The efforts of Secretary Shaw to increase circulation were crowned with success in the next two years, and the involuntary redemptions increased accordingly. There was an increase in circulation based upon bonds of $58,056,700 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, and the amount of notes received at the Treasury for current redemption was $196,524,300, or 52.6 per cent. of the bond-secured circulation at the end of the fiscal year. This was an increase in amount over the preceding year of $24,230,000, but a decrease in percentage of 2 per cent.

The demand for the redemption of National bank notes during the fiscal year just ended was phenomenal. From July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, the amount of notes presented at the Treasury for current redemption was $261,404,600, or 63.3 per cent. of the $412,759,400 notes based upon bonds outstanding at the end of the fiscal year.

All of these redemptions were made in cash, mostly by checks upon the New York Sub-Treasury. The banks whose notes were redeemed made good the amount taken out of their 5 per cent. redemption fund.

Whatever may be said in regard to the relative merits of circulation secured by Government bonds and circulation secured by commercial assets, it must be admitted that there is in no country a more effective system of redemption of bank notes than that under the National banking law of the United States. The individual holder of the notes feels absolutely secure; he rarely notices the name of the issuing bank. The bank in which he makes his deposits is little more attentive. The notes of other banks are bundled up in multiples of $1,000 and sent to the Redemption Bureau at Washington. In due time a check for the amount is returned, payable at a Sub-Treasury in lawful money, which now means gold. The banks that issued the notes pay all the expenses attending redemption. National bank notes cannot be counted as reserve by other National banks, and it is said that it is not unprecedented for banks to send to Washington for redemption some of their own notes tied up with the notes of other banks. This increases the reserve temporarily, and the call to replenish the 5 per cent. redemption fund may be delayed for some weeks.

In the prehistoric times, before the war—not the Spanish war, but the civil war—the New England banks had an arrangement for the redemption of their notes through the Suffolk Bank of Boston. This was a sort of clearing house, in which the notes of one bank were offset by the notes of other banks, and the balances were paid in cash. The total circulation of the participating banks was about $30,000,000. There is no record of the balances, but the exchanges amounted to about the entire circulation in a year. Balances at the New York Clearing House have averaged about 5 per cent. of exchanges for many years, so that a broad estimate of the annual cash payments in redemption of notes through the Suffolk Bank would be 20 per cent., or $6,000,000. This compares with 45.5 to 63.3 per cent. of redemptions of National bank notes during the past four fiscal years.

Whether circulation is based upon bonds or upon commercial assets, the time in which it can be kept outstanding is an important matter to the issuing bank. Under the old Suffolk system of notes based on commercial assets, bankers found out by experience that all of their notes beyond a certain amount were sure to come back for redemption within a short time. Under the National banking system of notes based upon bonds, bankers are now learning that their fellow-bankers prefer gold that can be counted as reserve to their notes which cannot be so counted, and that they must supply the gold to the extent that their notes cannot be kept in circulation. The result must be, since the law restricts the voluntary retirement of circulation to $3,000,000 per month, that the next bank statement to the Controller of the Currency will show a considerable increase in the amount of notes on hand.

New Zealand's Heavy Imports.

The commercial statistics of New Zealand for the year 1903 have been made public, and apart from specie and parcels the total value of imports was £11,920,224, exceeding the average of the three preceding years by £1,193,000, or about 11¼ per cent. The increase in the customs receipts shown in a similar comparison is equal to about 12½ per cent.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Nominal, 1@1 1-8.

A Typical Half-Holiday Market—Small Business and Smaller Price Changes, with a Minimum of News.

The volume of yesterday's business upon the Stock Exchange fell to under one-half of the previous Saturday's, but the tone suffered less. There was not a single notable decline reaching a point, but there were several advances even larger. Examples were Colorado Fuel, 2¼, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, 1⅝, in sympathy with Steel preferred, which alone contributed nearly one-third of the day's business, with a rise of ¾. The strength of this group was sympathetic with the earnings reported for Steel as forecasted by the impending quarterly report. Prophecies of $20,000,000 are semi-official. They are more than satisfactory. They are fairly phenomenal, for when Steel last earned so much the country's consumption was on a much larger scale and Steel was doing a smaller proportion in the poorly remunerative export business. To have earned so much the trust must have done more than its share of the total trade, instead of less than its share, as is the rule when there is a deficiency of business, and the independents, who are less insistent upon schedule prices, get more of the going business than the trust, which customarily gets the overflow of what the price cutters do not want or cannot get for other reasons. The situation in the iron trade is so peculiar that the trust's report will be scanned as never before. The best trade authorities declare that business is small and shrinking, while Wall Street is being flooded by reports of reviving consumption. If the trade authorities are all wrong about their specialty then Wall Street scores as being a better barometer than the best experts. The trust's report should throw light upon this point as well as upon its own fortunes. It is to be hoped and expected —for with all its faults the trust's accounts have been models—that the profits have been earned by the mills and not by the bookkeepers. In the latter unlikely case the reflex influence will be felt beyond the trust's securities.

The bank statement broke all the year's records, and the influence upon prices was hardly traceable. This was remarkable, for a surplus of $50,609,600 has been equaled only once in a decade and only twice in a generation. Large surpluses are not characteristic of good years of business, on or off the Stock Exchange. If there should be any lack of money to move this year's crops it would be an exception among those years when the Treasury is working under a deficit of income, that is, is disbursing more than its receipts, and when there is so little money made in trade that it congests in the banks, in fear of investment permanently at a time when financial activities are at ebb. In fact, that is the best time to buy, but the general perception of that fact is usually impeded by attacks of "cold feet." Although the extraordinary surplus indicates conditions of banking strength the situation is not above criticism. The increase of reserves is not at all commensurate with the extension of credits, and the failure if not inability of the credits to liquidate with the reduction of clearings is added cause for remark. In order that those interested may make these comparisons for themselves the figures for this year and the year when the surplus last reached this year's proportions are here placed together:

	Sur. Reserve.	Total Reserve.	Loans.
1904	$50,909,600	$350,970,400	$1,099,840,200
1894	74,173,600	221,388,800	482,642,600

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Locomotive	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Am. Steel Fds. pf.	4½	Rep. Steel	½
B'klyn R. T.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & I.	2¼	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅝
Man. Beach	¾	U. S. Steel pf.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelting	½	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½
Col. South. 1st pf.	½	Nat. Lead	¾
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
Det. Un. Ry.	2½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	¾

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Rio Grande W. col. tr. 4s 1⅝

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 23	145,130
To date this year	60,466,210
Corresponding date last year	94,416,204

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 23	$1,099,500
To date this year	$359,680,700
Corresponding date last year	$386,091,450

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Prices Advance a Little More Despite Smaller Trading — Steel Most Active Issue.

It was again United States Steel preferred which was the feature of the stock market yesterday, and the stock that contributed most to the strength of the general list. It passed its previous high price on this movement, and closed with a net gain of three-quarters of a point. After all the activity of recent days the market drifted back into dullness, Steel preferred being the only issue that remained active. Strength rather than activity was the market's chief characteristic yesterday. There was much comment on the way the market maintained its position, and in some cases even bettered recent prices despite the restriction of trading. The short interest in the market is believed to be very large still, notwithstanding the short covering of late, a fact due to the disposition of traders to go short again when the market advances substantially beyond the price at which they have covered their previous sales.

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Effect of Bank Statement.

The chief influence of the bank statement upon the market lay in the suggestion contained in the further heavy gains in cash that the Fall crop moving requirements would result in no hardship to the New York money market. The bulls have been counting on continued ease in the money market, and the constant piling up of cash by the New York banks superficially at least confirms their expectations.

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Decline in National Lead.

National Lead common dropped three-quarters of a point on suggestions that the long-expected lead deal might again be postponed. At intervals varying in length the lead deal has for months and even for several years been made the ground for bull movements in National Lead stock. It appeared a little while ago as if the deal was sure to go through this time, but again doubts are raised about the success of the negotiations.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ¾@1½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty days, 2¾@3 per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3@3¼ per cent. for five months, 3¼@3½ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $204,937,341; balances, $10,656,540; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,475,159.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; short bills, 2⅞ per cent.; three months bills, 2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85⅝ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8460@$4.8465; demand, $4.8720@$4.8725; cables, $4.8770@$4.8775.

Commercial bills at $4.83⅜@$4.85. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.17⅝; reichmarks, 94⅞@95 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—15@20c premium. St. Louis—35c premium.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Prices of Stocks Dominated by the Anglo-Russian Dispute.

Apprehension on the Continent Perhaps Greater Than in London—Russians Continue Firm—Americans Strong.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 23.—It has been a Malacca week on the Stock Exchange. The markets were dominated by news and rumors about the P. and O. boat seized by the Russians. Consols have moved up and down with extraordinary jumps, and other gilt-edged stocks have followed suit.

The week closes with gilt-edged securities at a lower level than last week, but the drop in prices has not been great enough to warrant the conclusion that the City had a genuine fear that there would be war between England and Russia. If there had been a substantial belief that the Malacca trouble would not be settled except by war, consols, for example, would undoubtedly have fallen a good deal more than one point.

The tightness of money perhaps had pretty nearly as much effect on the markets as the Malacca incident, although it suited the professional traders rather to ignore this influence in explaining the drift of prices.

On the Continental Bourses the feeling of apprehension was possibly more nearly genuine, but even in those centres the depression in foreign bonds was not so marked as to cause serious declines. Investors and dealers were watchful, but were not alarmed. Continental price tendencies were reflected in this market, where, as a rule, foreigns were weak and lower.

A curious commentary on the war talk was to be found in the firmness which characterized Russians all the week.

Home rails were uniformly weak and lower, being affected by the same causes which influenced home and Colonial Government securities.

American rails were the only bright spot in the market. There were good rises in Atchison, Union Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, and several other stocks. Mines were weaker than ever.

The outlook in the money market does not encourage the expectation that there will be lower rates in the immediate future.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 23.—Money in the market was in fair supply to-day, and the pressure was therefore lessened. The money stringency may be severe July 25, when $12,500,000 of Japanese money will be transferred to the Bank of England. The Government will replace $32,500,000 of exchequer bonds by a new issue of three-year bonds. This course is forced upon the Government by the temporary inability of the Transvaal Colony to provide the first installment of the indemnity loan.

The Stock Exchange was quiet and generally firmer in the hope that the crisis had passed. The nearness of the settlement, however, prevented much of an advance in prices

Consols hardened. Home rails moved up, especially the Southern group.

Americans opened irregular, but recovered to above parity, became inactive, and closed firm. Kafirs were occasionally harder. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95⅝.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 88 11-16; consols for account, 88⅝; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 81¼; Atchison preferred, 99½; Baltimore and Ohio, 87⅜; Canadian Pacific, 127⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 35; Chicago Great Western, 14⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 152; De Beers, 18⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 74; Erie, 26⅝; Erie first preferred, 64½; Erie second preferred, 40; Illinois Central, 140½; Louisville and Nashville, 120; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18⅜; New York Central, 122½; Norfolk and Western, 63⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 31⅜; Pennsylvania, 62¾; Rand Mines, 9⅞; Reading, 27⅜; Reading first preferred, 42⅜; Reading second preferred, 36; Southern Railway, 24⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 91¼; Southern Pacific, 52⅜; Union Pacific, 99⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 98¼; United States Steel, 12⅛; United States Steel preferred, 64¼; Wabash, 18; Wabash preferred, 37½; Spanish 4s, 85¼.

Bar silver steady at 26 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £20,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.80; Lisbon, 18.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 23.—Prices improved on the Bourse to-day, but business was dull. Russian imperial fours closed at 92.70 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 505.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 2½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 24c for checks.

BERLIN, July 23.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened firm and higher. Later trading became inactive.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 1⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

KIRBY CO. FILES CROSS BILL.

Charges Houston and Maryland Concerns Responsible for Its Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 23.—The Kirby Lumber Company has filed in the United States court at Houston its answer and cross-bill against the Houston Oil Company and the Maryland Trust Company, in reply to the complaint filed last February by the Maryland Trust Company against the lumber company and the oil company.

The cross-bill alleges that the Houston Oil Company obtained deeds from John H. Kirby for his individual lands, amounting to 221,000 acres, upon the fraudulent promise to pay him $2,500,000 cash therefor, which he in turn agreed to pay to the Kirby Lumber Company for part of its capital stock.

The cross-bill also charges all of the financial and legal embarrassments of the Kirby Lumber Company to the fraud, deceit, and failures of the Houston Oil Company and the Maryland Trust Company.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	432	401	381
1st week July	$20,248	$28,338	$20,337
2d week July	22,875	30,721	22,100
July 1-July 14	43,123	59,059	42,437
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	2,108	2,099	.....
2d week July	213,922	202,997	.....
July 1-July 14	441,562	425,072	.....
SEABOARD AIR LINE—			
Mileage	2,611	2,607	2,607
2d week July	230,369	224,951	212,659
July 1-July 14	479,278	487,902	451,759
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	469	469	469
2d week July	76,197	93,553	.....
July 1-July 14	148,173	174,572	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	977	977	977
2d week July	128,700	142,451	123,365
From July 1	269,346	412,198	350,440
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for May—			
Gross earnings	103,052	93,147	106,367
Expenses	82,718	91,385	69,886
Net earnings	20,334	6,762	36,481
Gross, 11 months	1,219,020	1,285,296	1,238,973
Expenses	1,009,488	847,210	780,006
Net, 11 months	214,532	438,086	458,967

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Municipal, Railroad, Corporation 4% TO 6% **BONDS**

Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

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Willard H. Jones & Co.
FORMERLY DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
7 Wall Street, New York.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

R. J. JACOBS & CO.
41 NEW ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR INVESTMENT OR ON MARGIN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

NEW INCORPORATION ARTICLES.

Southern Pacific Directors Decide to Issue Only $40,000,000 Stock Now.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 23.—Amended articles of incorporation were filed to-day by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in accordance with the action taken at the recent meeting of the stockholders at Beechmont, a Louisville suburb.

The articles state that William D. Cornish, the Vice President of the corporation, (the President being absent from the United States,) and the Directors have authorized the increase of the capital stock by $40,000,000 in 400,000 shares of stock at the par value of $100 a share. The stock so issued is to be preferred stock, the holders of which are entitled to annual dividends not to exceed 7 per cent. In the event of dissolution the holders of this preferred stock shall have the right to have their shares redeemed at par value before any distribution of assets is made.

The decision was reached at the annual meeting to issue $100,000,000 of additional capital stock, but the manner of issuance was left with the Directors, who, by a resolution, decided to issue only $40,000,000 now, and the remaining $60,000,000 as the Directors see fit.

HITCH IN LEAD DEAL.

National and United Companies May Not Merge as Promised.

The danger of a hitch in the negotiations looking to the merger of the National and United Lead Companies is apparently not entirely passed. Several previous efforts to bring the two companies together failed because of a disagreement over terms, and it is now said that the same difficulty may arise in the present negotiations which some days ago were reported to have progressed sufficiently to assure the merger of the companies.

The story in Wall Street yesterday had it that the reason for the appointment of the committee of National Lead Directors announced yesterday was that the terms offered were not entirely satisfactory and that the committee was named for the purpose of securing additional information in regard to the position and earnings of the United Lead Company.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 58c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½@47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.15, 500 Gold Dollar at .04, 300 Isabella at .23, 500 Justice at .12, 100 Mexican at .04, 200 Phenix at .18, 200 Portland at 1.65@1.70.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104⅝	105¼
2s, c., 1930	104⅝	105¼
3s, r., 1918	104⅝	105
3s, c., 1918	105¼	106¼
4s, r., 1907	103½	103⅝
4s, c., 1907	106¼	106½
5s, r., 1908	111¼	112
4s, r., 1925	131½	133½
4s, c., 1925	132½	..
D. C. 3-65s	120	..
Philippine 4s	110	..
Adams Ex	225	230
Alb. & Sus	225	..
Alle. & W	145	..
Allis-Chalm.	9⅞	10¼
Allis-C. pf.	45½	50
A. C. & F.	77½	79
pf.	77½	80
Am. Coal	200	220
Am. Cot. O.	29½	28
A. C. O. pf.	98¾	..
Am. D. Tel.	28	27
Am. Express	200	206
Am. Gr. Tw.	6	9
A. H. & L.	4	4½
A. H. & L. pf.	20	23
Am. Ice Co.	7½	7¾
Am. Lin. Co.	9	10
A. L. Co. pf.	28	32
Am. Loc. pf.	80½	87½
Am. M.	3	4
Am. M. Co. pf.	17	19
Am. Snuff	120	130
Am. Sm. pf.	90	91½
Am. S. Fds.	6	8
Am. S. R. pf.	129	130
A. T. & C.	89	92
A. T. & T.	132	133¼
Am. Tob. pf.	133	138
Am. W. Co.	11¼	12
A. W. Co. pf.	76½	..
An. Cop. M.	73½	75¼
Ann Arbor	26	30
Ann A. pf.	55	60
Atl. C. L.	116	117
B. & O. pf.	94	96
B. A. L. pf.	105	..
B. Un. Gas	215	220
Bruns. City	5	7
B., R. & P.	126	130
pf.	130	..
Butterick Co.	49	49½
Canada So.	95	99
C. R. R. of N. J.	163	165
C. & S. A. T.	102	106
C. & A. pf.	79	81½
C. M. & St. P.	180	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	130
C. G. W. pf.	51½	53
C. G. W. pf.	..	..
B.	22½	24½
C. G. W. 4	81	84
C. I. & L. pf.	80	86
C. M. & St. P. pf.	179	181
C. & N. W.	178½	179½
C. & N. W. pf.	222	225
C. C. C. & St. L.	135	140
C. St. P. M. & O. pf.	105	..
C. T. & T. pf.	14½	15
Chi. U. Tr.	4¾	5
C. C. C. & St. L.	75	76
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	105	110
C. I. & W.	90	75
C. L. & W. pf.	75	80
Cleve. & P.	178	..
C. & I. C. & Iron	9	9¼
Com. Cable	178	200
Consol. Coal	95	..
C. T. Co. pf.	114	115
C. P. Co. pf.	69	70
D., L. & W.	265	270
D. & R. G.	22	22⅝
D. M. & Ft. D.	19	25
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..
Det. South.	2	3
Det. So. pf.	4	5
Dis. Match.	125	133
Dist. Sec.	21	22½
D. S. B. & A.	6½	7
Ev. & T. H.	53	56
Ev. & T. H. pf.	75	80
F. W. & D.	40	51
City	40	51
Gen. Ch. Co.	49	51
G. C. Co. pf.	93	97
Gen. Elect.	162	163
G. & S. T.	118	..
Gt. Nor. pf.	170	185
Hock. Val.	69	assenting 150
Hock. V. pf.	79½	81½
Homestake	52	55
Ill. C. L.	108¾	104½
Int. P. Co.	13¾	14½
Int. Power	36	37¼
Int. S. Pump	31	35
I. S. P. pf.	78½	80
Iowa C. pf.	36	37½
Jol. & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M.	23½	29
Kan. C. So.	21¾	22¼
K. C. So. pf.	43½	44¾
K. & D. M.	12½	14½
K. & D. M. pf.	..	..
L. S. & M. S.	167	168
L. E. & W.	26	28
L. E. & W. pf.	85	100
Lake Shore	245	275
Long Isl'd	54	60
Man. Elev.	151¾	..
Md. C. pf.	110	120
Met. Sec. Co.	87	88
M. W. S. El.	10	21½
M. W. S. El. pf.	54½	57½
Mich. Cent.	139	140
M. & St. L.	45	47
M. & St. L. pf.	62	72
Mex. Cent.	112	115
Mex. Nat.	9	10
Mex. Nat. pf.	95	110
N. Y. Cent.	119¼	119½
N. Y. C. & St. L.	29	30
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	108	110
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
N. Y. D. Co.	16	20
N. Y. & N. J.	40	45
N. Y., L. & W.	131	136
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	147	149
N. & W. pf.	88	92
Ont. Mining	3⅝	4⅝
Pac. Coast	59	61
P. C. 1st pf.	95	105
P. C. 2d pf.	67½	69½
Peo. & East.	19	21½
Pere Marq.	75	80
P. C. C. & St. L.	64	65
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	96	99
P. Ft. W. & C.	180⅝	181
P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	174	..
Pr. St. C.	33	33½
P. S. C. pf.	77	79
Pullman Co.	221	224
Quicksilver	⅝	1¼
Quicksil'r pf.	3½	4½
R. R. S. Ill. C. stk. ctfs.	..	92
Ry. St. Sp.	19¼	20
R. G. S. pf.	76	77
Read. 1st pf.	83	84
Read. 2d pf.	68½	71½
Rens. & Sar.	203	135
R., W. & O.	131	135
R. G. W. Co.	18½	19
R. G. M. Co. pf.	77½	79½
Rutland pf.	25	35
St. J. & G. I.	10½	12
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	40	43
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	19	22
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I.	62	72
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	161	164
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	120	127
St. L. S. W.	13¼	14
St.-S. S. & I. pf.	83½	85
St. R. & T.	⅝	1½
T. P. L. Tr.	28	30½
Third Av.	121	122
T., P. & W.	17	20½
T. R. & L.	20½	24½
T. St. L. & W.	25¼	26
T. C. R. T.	95½	96
U. S. Exp.	106	115
U. S. L. pf.	83	83½
W.-F. Exp.	204	215
Westinghouse Mex. pf.	36½	38
Westinghouse 1st pf.	180	195
Wis. Cent.	17⅜	18

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 23	3,624,106
Same week last year	4,656,142
To date this year	60,466,210
Corresponding date last year	94,416,204

	Par Value.
Bonds for the week	$15,144,500
Same date last year	$13,907,000
To date this year	$359,680,700
Corresponding date last year	$386,091,450

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	July 23, '04.	July 23, '04.	Increase.
Railroads	3,966,038	2,735,091	*1,261,247
Industrials	550,204	888,415	338,211
Banks	.....	20	20

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	July 25, '03.	July 23, '04.	Increase.
Railroads	$11,856,000	$10,951,000	*$905,000
Industrials	2,046,000	3,828,500	1,782,500
Government	.....	354,000	354,000
State	5,000	11,000	6,000

*Decrease.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—New York exchange was 35c premium before and 40c premium after clearings. Time and call loans, 5@6 per cent. Biscuit common was firm on the local Exchange, reaching 49, and closing at that price. The Can shares were steady. Swift & Co. recovered, closing at 102. Sales on Chicago Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
30 American Can	4¼	4¼	4¼
200 American Can pf	43	42	42
15 Diamond Match	130	130	130
378 National Biscuit	49	48¼	49
11 National Biscuit pf	108½	108½	108½
38 National Carbon	30¾	30	30⅛
5 North Chicago	72	72	72
10 Republic Iron pf	44¼	44¼	44¼
125 Swift & Co	102	101¾	102

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Minn., St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie
Consolidated Gold 4s (Int. Gtd. by Can. Pac.), due 1938.
Choctaw & Memphis (Rock Is.)
First Gold 5s, due 1949.
Milwaukee Light, Heat & Traction (Mil. Elect. Ry. & Lt.)
First Guaranteed Gold 5s, due 1929.
PRICE AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

MILLETT, ROE & HAGEN,
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BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—The money market closed quietly and practically unchanged. There is an abundance of money and little or no increase in demand, but the tone as a whole is a bit firmer. Call loans, 2½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 4@4½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, 5@10c discount. Clearings, $21,635,874; balances, $1,357,429. Sub-Treasury debit, $114,511. For the week: Boston clearings, $127,549,536. Boston balances, $8,203,170. The foreign exchange market is steady. Quoted rates remain unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88	.....
Sterling	4.87½	$4.85
Commercial	.....	4.84
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	.40¼	.40⅛

The Boston market was neglected to-day. Many of the brokers and their customers went away early, and trading in the local specialties was dull. Coppers held firm, but did nothing worthy of special mention. Boston Consolidated made its first appearance on the Boston Exchange, and was strong on light trading. After the boom which the Coppers have had, it was natural that Saturday should be a dull day, especially as this is the middle of Summer, when business is generally at its lowest ebb.

The increased dividend on Boston and Montana, $3 extra, ($2 regular,) placing the stock on a dividend basis of $20 a year, enough to pay the entire dividend of $2 a year on Amalgamated, was an agreeable surprise to New England people who are interested in Coppers, as they believe it indicates better times are at hand for copper stocks. They also believe that the suits aggregating $16,850,000 which Amalgamated has brought against Heinze the present week mean that Amalgamated is to press the Montana warfare to a finish speedily.

To-day's quotations follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
525	Atchison	79¾	79¼	79¾
31	Atchison pf	96⅞	96½	96⅞
107	Boston Elevated	152¾	152	152¾
29	Boston & Maine	170	169	169
200	Mass. Electric	19½	18¾	19½
15	Mass. Electric pf	73¾	73¾	73¾
10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	194	194	194
160	Union Pacific	97⅜	97¼	97¼
12	West End	91½	91¼	91¼
2	West End pf	111¼	111¼	111¼

TELEPHONES.

52	American	132⅞	132	132⅞
10	Western Tel. & Tel	13	13	13

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	76	75	75
50	Am. Pneu. Service	4¼	4¼	4¼
345	Am. Sugar	120¾	120¼	120¾
15	Am. Sugar pf	129¾	129¾	129¾
220	Am. Woolen	11¼	11¼	11¼
91	Am. Woolen pf	77½	77	77
5	Edison	250	250	250
3	General Electric	162¾	162¾	162¾
10	Mass. Gas	40	40	40
7	Mass. Gas pf	82	82	82
90	Swift & Co	102	101¾	101¾
113	United Fruit	107¼	106¾	107⅛
1	United Shoe Mach. pf	131	131	131
426	U. S. Steel	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
2,754	U. S. Steel pf	63¼	62⅝	63¼

MINING.

15	Adventure	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
750	Bingham	26¾	26¾	26¾
1,900	Boston Con. Copper Co	7¼	7	7⅛
5	C. & Hecla	470	470	470
150	Centennial	25	24¾	25
100	Central Oil	7	7	7
1,607	Copper Range	57½	56¾	57¼
284	Daly-West	17	16¾	16¾
505	Granby	3	3	3
100	Guanajuato	1¾	1¾	1¾
325	Isle Royale	11¾	11¾	11¾
195	Mohawk	43¾	43½	43½
300	New Idria, Min	10	10	10
75	Quincy	87	86	86
505	Santa Fé	2 1-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
150	Shannon	6¼	6¼	6¼
25	Tamarack	89	88	88
475	Trinity	8	7¾	7¾
50	U. S. Coal & Oil	10¾	10¾	10¾
745	U. S. Mining	33¾	33¼	33¼
570	Utah	3 15-16	3 13-16	3 13-16
25	Victoria	3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16
2	Wolverine	76¼	76¼	76¼
100	Wyandotte	75	75	75

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United States Reduction & Refining Co. First Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated July 1, 1901, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the 10th day of August, 1904, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $5,139.79.

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST CO., Successor to Continental Trust Company, Trustee.

New York, July 23, 1904.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held Tuesday, July 19th, 1904, the following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED, That the stock transfer books of this Company be forthwith reopened and remain open until 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, July 30th, 1904, at which hour and day they shall again be closed, to so remain until the further order of the Board or the Executive Committee."

E. T. NICHOLS, Secretary.

MARCONI
Wireless Telegraph stock at $39.50 per share.

DE FOREST
Wireless Telegraph stock at attractive prices.

WILL C. TURN

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
Bald Eagle Valley (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 30
Central R. R. of N. J. (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 2
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 2
Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain R.R. & Coal pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 28	Holders of record	July 13
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Lake Shore (semi-annual)	4	July 29	Holders of record	June 30
Lehigh Valley com.	1	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Lehigh Valley pf.	10	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Louisville & Nashville	2½	Aug. 10	July 25	Aug. 10
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	July 29	Holders of record	June 30
Nash., Chat. & St. L. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Norfolk & Western pf. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 19	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Northern Pacific (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Northern Pacific (extra)	½	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Peoria & Bureau Valley (semi-ann.)	4	Aug. 10	July 29	Aug. 10
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Rock Island pf. (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 15	July. 18
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 15	July 30	Aug. 16
Wilmington & Northern	½	Aug. 16	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

Columbus (Ohio) Ry. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 15
Detroit United (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Grand Rapids Ry. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 18
Jacksonville (Fla.) Elec. pf.	$3	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 22
Milwaukee El. Ry. & Light pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
Northern Texas Traction, Ft. Worth (quarter)	¾	Aug. 1	July 20	July 30
Philadelphia Co. com. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 1
Seattle Electric pf. (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 17
Third Avenue	1¼	July 30	July 13	.....
Twin City Rap. Tran. com. (quar.)	1¼	Aug. 15	July 30	Aug. 16
United Traction, Albany	1¼	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 2
Worcester Rys. & Investment	$2.25	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 20

BANK STOCKS.

Corn Exchange	7	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 2
German-American	3	Aug. 1	July 23	Aug. 1
Pacific (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	.....	.....

TRUST COMPANIES.

City	4	Aug. 1	July 26	Aug. 2
Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 1
Nassau, Brooklyn	3	Aug. 1	July 27	Aug. 2

FIRE INSURANCE.

Phœnix (semi-annual)	5	.....	.....	On demand

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amalgamated Copper (quarter)	½	Aug. 29	July 28	Aug. 15
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 11	Aug. 2
American Chicle com.	1	Aug. 20	Aug. 13	Aug. 22
American Glue pf.	4	Aug. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 22
American Graphophone com.	1	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Am. Graphophone pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Am. Hatters & Furriers' Corporation (semi-annual)	3	.....	.....	On demand
Am. Light & Trac. pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 2
Am. Seed. Machine pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 1
Am. Smelting Ref. com. (quarter)	1¼	July 26	July 5	July 27
Am. Steel Founders pf.	2	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 2
American Tobacco com.	3	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
American Tobacco pf. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Ames Shovel Co.	$1	July 27	Holders of record	July 26
Amoskeag Mfg. Co. (semi-annual)	$30	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 14
Amoskeag Mfg. Co. (extra)	$250	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 14
Automatic Elec. Co. (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 27	Aug. 2
Butte Elec. & Power com.	1½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Butte Elec. & Power pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 23
Cambria Steel	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 30
Cambridge (Mass.) Gas Light Co. (semi-annual)	5	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 21
Cambridge (Mass.) Elec. Light (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 20
Central Dist. & Printing Teleg.	2	July 30	July 23	Aug. 1
Chicago Edison (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Consol. Car Heating (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 16
Consol. Car Heating (extra)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 16
Consolidated Gas, N. Y., (quar.)	2	Sept. 15	Aug. 26	Sept. 16
Consol. Gas pf., Pittsburg	3	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 20
Cuban-American Sugar Co.	3	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
De Witt Wire Cloth Co. com.	2	Aug. 1	July 19	Aug. 1
Distillers' Securities (quarter)	1	July 26	July 5	July 27
Edison El. Ill., Boston, (quarter)	2½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 16
Electric Co. of Am., (semi-annual)	3	July 30	July 21	Aug. 1
Greene Consol. Copper	3	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
H. B. Claflin 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
H. B. Claflin 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Homestake Mining (month)	25c	July 25	July 20	.....
Int. Steam Pump pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
Investment Co. of Philadelphia	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 30
Keystone Watch Case com.	3½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 21
Keystone Watch Case pf.	2½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 21
Lawyers' Title Insurance	2	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Michigan State Telephone pf. (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Nat. Fireproofing pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	July 16	Aug. 2
Nat. Steel & Wire pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 3	July 22	Aug. 4
Omaha Elec. Lt. & Power pf. (semi-annual)	$2.50	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 20
Omaha Water 1st pf.	2½	Aug. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Osceola Mining	$1	July 28	July 7	July 18
Pacific Coast (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 14	Aug. 1
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 14	Aug. 1
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 14	Aug. 1
Pennsylvania Traffic	4	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 15
Pepperell Mfg. Co.	$6	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 19
Pittsburg Coal Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 25	Holders of record	July 15
Pullman (quarter)	$2	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 30
Quincy Mining	$2.50	Aug. 25	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Rogers Locomotive Works	1½	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Rogers Locomotive Works pf. (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Street's West. Stable Car Line com. (quarter)	50c	July 25	July 15	July 26
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.R. pf. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
Trenton Potteries pf. (quarter)	2	July 25	Holders of record	July 21
Torrington Co. com.	4	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 1
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle com. (quar.)	$1.50	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle pf. (quar.)	$1.75	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
United States Mining	50c	Aug. 15	July 25	Aug. 6
United States Rubber pf.	1¼	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
Western Tel & Tel. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 1

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended July 23 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$735,500.00	$28,100.00	$34,200	$53,200.00	$70,400.00	$796,300.00
Colonial	100,000	2,244,200.00	63,100.00	206,000	409,700.00	323,000.00	2,916,800.00
Columbia	300,000	3,984,000.00	200,000.00	118,000	285,000.00	3,500.00	4,017,000.00
Con. National	1,000,000	3,987,200.00	332,500.00	40,900	321,000.00	366,300.00	2,485,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	738,406.00	9,992.00	45,187	58,922.00	.....	713,932.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,518,900.00	83,100.00	80,300	226,800.00	250,000.00	2,026,400.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,994,211.00	11,350.00	172,662	232,713.00	60,788.00	2,316,262.00
Hamilton	200,000	2,982,501.00	165,144.00	42,824	74,083.00	200,000.00	3,347,753.00
Jefferson	400,000	2,063,700.00	14,700.00	78,800	222,300.00	5,300.00	1,914,900.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,227,100.00	114,100.00	108,500	366,100.00	55,200.00	3,021,100.00
Mutual	200,000	2,519,452.00	27,907.00	240,409	168,935.00	5,426.00	2,600,523.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,650,036.00	28,346.00	151,260	408,436.00	214,216.00	2,149,425.00
Plaza	100,000	2,975,000.00	103,000.00	652,000	651,000.00	.....	3,580,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,118,758.00	12,467.00	97,627	80,237.00	246,031.00	1,385,722.00
State	100,000	7,215,000.00	484,000.00	295,000	125,000.00	985,000.00	8,635,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,674,000.00	39,000.00	193,000	92,000.00	.....	2,042,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,385,100.00	52,700.00	140,600	136,600.00	173,400.00	1,770,200.00
United National	1,000,000	1,997,800.00	266,300.00	64,500	96,400.00	.....	1,183,900.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	616,080.00	11,480.00	20,300	102,500.00	.....	502,100.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,966,600.00	39,500.00	172,300	253,000.00	227,000.00	2,366,000.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,558,900.00	26,200.00	95,100	155,000.00	55,000.00	1,641,500.00
Broadway	150,000	2,123,882.00	15,207.00	185,601	267,999.00	.....	2,243,661.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,565,700.00	109,200.00	60,500	474,100.00	22,200.00	1,908,800.00
Mfrs. National	252,000	2,286,100.00	273,000.00	65,300	757,300.00	50,900.00	3,976,800.00
Mechanics'	500,000	6,826,000.00	217,000.00	758,400	1,254,600.00	70,000.00	9,061,600.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,095,232.00	9,961.00	83,864	140,984.00	.....	1,207,120.00
Nassau National	300,000	5,570,000.00	200,000.00	376,000	1,033,000.00	35,000.00	5,340,000.00
National City	300,000	3,788,000.00	131,000.00	380,000	1,081,000.00	248,000.00	4,510,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,072,696.65	13,698.03	92,033	46,375.46	278,660.90	1,202,093.52
People's	200,000	1,384,600.00	61,200.00	152,800	177,100.00	134,000.00	1,091,900.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	675,727.00	11,514.00	48,528	75,283.00	38,371.00	669,438.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,159,000.00	125,000.00	20,000	248,000.00	30,000.00	1,277,000.00
Union	200,000	1,976,986.00	55,143.00	110,283	103,689.00	513,221.00	1,542,189.00
Wallabout	100,000	730,800.00	65,000.00	36,800	52,800.00	123,500.00	887,000.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First National	100,000	739,400.00	66,500.00	10,000	164,800.00	.....	772,900.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	3,943,000.00	176,800.00	330,200	1,635,900.00	1,205,000.00	5,948,000.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,114,014.00	74,653.00	68,857	256,525.00	122,147.00	1,844,941.00
Second National	250,000	1,192,200.00	57,200.00	78,500	139,900.00	14,100.00	1,071,200.00
Third National	200,000	1,365,268.60	58,886.00	79,277	400,452.47	4,882.78	1,685,344.73
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,108,500.00	153,800.00	29,800	176,500.00	282,900.00	2,171,300.00
Second National	125,000	1,200,700.00	35,105.00	58,710	72,000.00	114,100.00	1,324,350.00
BAYONNE.							
Mechanics' Tr. Co.	50,000	1,597,929.00	25,296.00	88,444	92,453.00	373,027.00	2,059,496.00

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alta	.05	.05	L. W. Con.	.06	.06
Alpha Con.	.07	.08	Mexican	.90	.92
Andes	.21	.21	Occid. Con.	.82	.82
Belcher	.17	.18	Ophir	2.55	2.70
Best & Bel.	.71	.71	Overman	.13	.14
Bullion	.16	.16	Potosi	.18	.19
Caledonia	.50	.53	Savage	.28	.27
Chal. Con.	.18	.19	Sag Belcher	.06	.06
Challenge	.17	.19	Sierra Nev.	.25	.27
Confidence	.70	.70	Syndicate	.05	.03
C. C. & Va.	1.15	1.25	St. Louis	.08	.08
Con. Imp'l.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.26	.27
Crown Point	.13	.14	Utah Con.	.10	.12
G'd & Curry	.13	.13	Yel. Jacket	.20	.21
Hale & Nor.	.66	.65	Silver bars	.58	.58
Julia	.05	.05	Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Justice	.13	.12	Telegraph	.10	.10
Ky. Con.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 46@47½.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	11½	13	Mollie Gibson	4	5
C. K. & N.	32½	34½	Mary Cashen	1	...
C. C. Cons.	7¾	8¾	Moon Anchor	5	5½
Cresote	3¾	3½	New Haven	2½	3
Dixon	64½	65½	Old Gold	9¾	9¼
El Paso	87	87½	Pharmacist	3¼	3½
Gold Sov'n.	6½	6¾	Portland	156½	164½
Isabella	21½	23	Rose Maud	4¾	5
Jerry Johnson	3	6	Rose Nicol	1	2
Lexington	3¼	3¾	Sunset Eclipse	1¼	2
Little Bessie	3¾	3¾	Work	6¼	6¾
Missouri	1¼	2			

FALL RIVER MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 23.—G. M. Hafford & Co. quote Fall River mill stocks as follows:

	Bid.	Ask.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	90	93	90
Arkwright Mills	..	92½	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	..	98	..
Chace Mills	92½	97	..
Davol Mills	..	90	85
Flint Mills	..	97	..
Granite Mills	..	122½	..
King Phillip Mills	..	130	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	122½	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	..	80	78
Mechanics' Mills	..	80	..
Osborn Mills	..	85	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	115	..	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	115	120	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	..	96	..
Stafford Mills	..	80	..
Tecumseh Mills	..	120	115
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	120	125	..
Weetamoe Mills	..	58	..

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 23.—Transactions in the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Brewing	25	25	25
23	Brewing pf.	45½	45	45½
200	C., F. & I.	37½	37½	37½
40	Crucible Steel	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
100	Crucible pf.	36½	36½	36½
100	Fireproof pf.	28½	28½	28½
25	Luster	11	11	11
210	M., L. & H.	32	31⅝	32
63	Pittsburg Coal pf.	56½	56	56
90	River Coal pf.	19	19	19
50	United States	68	68	68
50	U. S. Steel	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
410	U. S. Steel pf.	63½	62½	63½
7	West. Air	133	133	133
110	West. Elec. 2ds	80	80	80

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, July 23, 1904:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,596,700	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$19,842,000	$3,584,000	$1,653,000	$19,980,000	$1,076,000
2,050,000	2,492,300	Bank of Manhattan Co.	21,561,000	12,691,000	2,126,000	32,962,000	.....
2,000,000	1,458,400	Merchants' National	14,234,400	4,486,500	1,380,000	20,870,300	.....
5,000,000	3,381,800	Mechanics' National	21,583,000	4,294,000	1,021,000	23,894,000	474,000
1,500,000	3,693,300	Bank of America	25,317,700	5,268,700	2,268,700	29,554,800	.....
1,000,000	284,800	Phenix National	951,000	213,000	213,000	3,216,000	49,100
25,000,000	16,885,200	National City	174,359,200	62,981,000	9,164,200	199,067,800	5,046,000
300,000	7,564,200	Chemical National	24,686,000	5,974,800	1,987,800	24,755,000	.....
600,000	862,000	Merch. Exch. National	5,673,100	1,113,400	600,500	6,963,300	143,900
1,000,000	2,219,400	Gallatin National	5,843,700	1,284,100	540,700	5,965,000	963,300
300,000	1,120,400	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,944,900	505,600	53,500	2,223,000	46,000
700,000	355,800	Mech. & Traders'	4,236,000	922,000	423,000	4,786,000	.....
500,000	530,900	Greenwich	2,448,800	485,900	488,900	5,481,800	.....
5,000,000	4,075,800	Am. Exch. National	29,984,000	3,124,000	2,509,000	23,517,000	3,916,000
25,000,000	11,786,900	Nat. Bank of Commerce	172,952,000	24,526,100	16,417,400	167,955,500	11,292,900
3,000,000	4,513,600	Mercantile National	24,586,400	4,864,200	1,778,600	22,737,500	2,154,900
422,700	615,600	Pacific	5,164,500	453,900	441,000	5,807,500	.....
450,000	1,095,100	Chatham National	6,162,900	880,100	951,900	6,389,300	48,000
200,000	400,500	People's	2,100,000	423,400	394,200	2,668,600	.....
2,000,000	2,106,800	National Bank of N. A.	17,654,400	2,475,800	1,945,700	17,183,500	908,800
6,000,000	6,703,800	Hanover National	49,504,000	15,842,900	3,170,800	64,926,500	50,000
1,000,000	1,086,800	Irving National	6,981,000	1,084,500	609,300	6,648,000	207,200
2,550,000	648,200	Citizens' Central Nat.	15,070,100	2,606,000	2,423,900	19,296,400	1,559,500
500,000	318,100	Nassau	2,585,000	443,800	347,200	3,054,100	.....
1,000,000	1,322,200	Market & Fulton Nat.	8,586,400	1,554,300	1,006,500	7,606,500	58,900
1,000,000	340,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather	1,540,800	1,540,800	371,600	5,901,500	99,600
2,000,000	3,397,200	Corn Exchange	30,925,000	5,215,000	3,904,000	36,370,000	.....
750,000	1,076,000	Oriental	7,651,400	1,553,100	876,700	7,545,700	.....
1,500,000	6,794,800	Imp. and Traders' Nat.	26,512,000	4,179,000	1,308,000	21,944,000	48,500
3,000,000	7,090,200	National Park	71,113,000	17,737,000	5,675,000	77,979,000	2,545,200
250,000	138,800	East River National	1,107,900	153,300	199,400	1,250,900	45,900
3,000,000	3,041,200	Fourth National	23,072,000	3,630,300	2,597,100	25,220,400	50,000
300,000	1,402,900	Second National	9,173,000	1,113,000	1,190,000	9,718,000	267,000
10,000,000	13,743,900	First National	101,794,200	31,238,200	2,027,700	107,873,000	4,777,000
1,000,000	873,700	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	7,523,800	1,265,800	904,200	6,843,400	610,700
250,000	747,700	Bowery	3,980,000	867,000	351,000	3,419,000	.....
200,000	663,000	N. Y. County National	4,547,000	958,200	434,200	5,798,900	50,000
750,000	524,300	German-American	3,497,600	645,800	222,800	3,418,100	.....
1,000,000	4,006,600	Chase National	46,272,000	12,842,800	1,997,200	52,994,800	50,000
100,000	1,738,000	Fifth Avenue	9,224,900	2,414,400	516,600	10,197,800	.....
200,000	676,200	German Exchange	2,746,800	185,000	675,000	3,347,500	.....
200,000	574,900	Germania	2,701,800	456,100	804,100	4,920,000	.....
300,000	1,346,200	Lincoln National	12,189,400	1,290,700	1,748,900	12,880,600	291,400
1,000,000	1,287,400	Garfield National	7,343,400	1,600,200	250,200	7,414,000	48,900
250,000	379,500	Fifth National	2,455,700	513,300	135,000	3,499,800	248,000
1,000,000	1,429,000	Bank of the Metropolis	6,797,500	1,621,400	815,100	10,061,800	.....
200,000	548,600	West Side	2,892,000	646,000	315,000	3,767,000	.....
500,000	1,428,100	Seaboard National	14,045,000	2,892,000	1,648,000	16,832,000	120,000
300,000	593,000	First National, B'klyn	4,164,000	710,000	360,000	4,620,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,985,800	Liberty National	11,022,500	2,270,400	349,000	9,863,400	974,000
1,000,000	495,000	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	6,873,000	918,900	450,700	5,199,900	.....
500,000	648,400	New Amsterdam Nat.	5,804,200	1,286,900	581,600	6,932,900	100,000
350,000	559,400	Astor National	4,955,000	1,022,000	183,000	4,952,000	350,000
103,650,000	114,392,000	Total, National banks.					
12,322,700	19,931,400	Total, State banks.					
115,972,700	134,323,400	Total	1 900 849 200	365 955 400	85 015 000	1 201 443 300	39 132 600

*As per official reports: 36 National banks, June 9, 1904; 17 State banks, June 6, 1904.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There was a narrow market for curb stocks yesterday, and no special movement occurred, though prices were firm. Marine preferred continued to advance and reached 19¾, while Pacific Packing common was active, selling at 1.

***

MONTREAL AND BOSTON CONSOLIDATED.—The initial trade in this stock was made yesterday, regular way at 1⅛, at which figure a few hundred shares changed hands.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
140	American Can pf.	43½	43	43
2,000	Bay State Gas.	5-32	5-32	5-32
10	Borden's Con. Milk	122	122	122
100	British Col. Copper	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Copper Range	57¼	57¼	57¼
100	Electric Boat pf.	75	75	75
60	Electric Vehicle pf.	14½	14½	14½
1,100	Gold Hill Copper	½	½	½
200	Greene Con. Copper	15½	15½	15½
100	Inter. Rapid Transit	132½	132½	132½
200	In. Mer. Marine pf.	19¾	19¾	19¾
600	Montreal & Boston	½	½	½
1,500	Mont. & Boston rcts.	½	½	½
200	Mont. & Boston Con.	18	18	18
1,300	Northern Securities	104¼	103½	104
1,400	Pacific Pack. & Nav.	1	½	½
10	Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	2½	2½	2½
200	Seaboard Air Line pf.	16½	16½	16½
1,200	S. Pacific rcts., w. i.	¾	¾	¾
400	Union Copper	15-16	15-16	15-16

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	†Nassau Electric 4s	83	83	83

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

***

Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, July 23, 1904. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.	Net
1,630	American Can	4⅞	4½	4⅝	+	⅛
9,620	American Can pf.	44	42⅜	43	+	⅝
100	Am. Chicle pf.	83	83	83	+	3
23	Am. Lt. & Trac.	51½	50½	51½	+	1½
51	Am. Lt. & Trac. pf., ex div.	92	91½	92	+	⅛
100	Am. Writ. Paper	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
8,100	Bay State Gas	5-32	⅛	5-32	+1	32
35	Bord. Con. Milk	122	122	122		
800	Brit. Col. Copper	2½	2⅜	2½	+	⅛
100	Buffalo Gas	3½	3½	3½	+	⅛
602	Central Foundry	1¼	1¼	1¼		
950	Consol. Refrig	4	3½	4		
580	Copper Range	57	55½	56	-	¼
100	Electric Boat	43½	43½	43½	+	1½
580	Electric Boat pf.	74	74	74	-	4
400	Elec. Lead Reduc.	⅞	⅞	⅞	+	⅛
550	Electric Vehicle	9¾	9¾	9¾	-	⅛
60	Elec. Vehicle pf.	14½	14½	14½	-	⅛
50	Fairbanks Co.	62½	62½	62½		
4,200	Gold Hill Copper	½	½	½		
5,110	Greene Con. Cop.	15¾	15	15½	+	⅝
50	Hall Signal	70	70	70	-	...
500	Havana Tobacco	27½	27	27	-	...
20	Houston Oil	1½	1½	1½	-	1⅛
4,154	Int. Rapid Tran.	134	132	132½	+	⅛
550	Int. Mer. Marine	4½	4¼	4½	+	⅛
910	Int. Mer. Ma. pf.	19⅝	19	19

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

WANT A NEW LAW TO PROTECT TRADEMARKS

Mercantile Interests Aroused Over Existing Situation.

PRESENT LAW IS WORTHLESS

Protects Only Marks Used in Foreign Commerce or Indian Trade, and Owners Are Driven to State Registration.

The mercantile oragnizations and all manufacturers who sell their output under a trademark are interested in an agitation now going on for the passage of a law by Congress which will afford adequate Federal protection to the owners of trademarks. A bill to remedy the condition now existing was introduced just before the adjournment of the last session of Congress, but too late for passage. It will be reintroduced when Congress assembles again.

The cause of all this agitation is a decision rendered at the last session of the Supreme Court in the case of Warner against the Searle & Hereth Company. In this decision the court held that a National registration of a trademark was worthless except in cases where it was used in foreign commerce or in trade with the Indian tribes. The trademark law thus declared worthless was passed in 1881, after the Supreme Court had rendered a decision knocking out the existing trademark law, which permitted the Federal Commissioner of Patents to register not only trademarks used in inter-State commerce, but those used in trade within a State alone. In its excess of caution Congress passed the law, which has been in operation since then, and which is now declared to be worthless.

Out of the discussion which has arisen two parties have developed, those who believe that all trademarks are now worthless, and those who declare that the Supreme Court decision has really done nothing to destroy an owner's property in his trademark, and technically at least the latter are correct. The right to property in a trademark, the latter point out, lies not in registration but in ownership, and registration is only a convenience in proving ownership. There is nothing to prevent a man either from registering his patent in each of the States, and suing infringers in the courts of the State in which they reside. Even without registration he can recover in the State courts if he can prove ownership.

All this, however, is very annoying to the man who has a trademarked article which is being pirated. He declares that the cost of registration in every State is quite an item, while the cost of a suit for infringement in every State is practically prohibitive. Particularly is this the case with a foreign manufacturer unfamiliar with our dual system of government, and who has been relying on his registration at Washington. The complaints from them have been many and loud, and in some cases the attention of the diplomatic agents of their Governments has been drawn to the situation. The Germans in particular complain that while registration at Berlin protects an American manufacturer against German piracy, registration at Washington apparently is worthless as a protection to the German against American piracy.

The bill which has been introduced, and which has the indorsement of both legal and mercantile associations, provides for the Federal protection of trademarks used in inter-State commerce. It is believed that the piracy of manufactured articles in the State in which they are made is so small that it is a negligible quantity. At any rate it cannot be reached by Federal enactment and can very easily be attended to by the courts of the State in which the offense occurs. Of course trademarks entering into foreign commerce will also be provided for.

COTTON GOODS MARKET.

Manufacturers Heavily Stocked and Trade Does Not Fear a Strike.

The feature in the cotton goods market last week was the announcement that the wages of the operatives in the Fall River print cloth mills will be reduced 12½ per cent. commencing to-morrow. Following the announcement of the mill treasurers was a vote on the part of the operatives to resist the reduction of wages by a strike, involving no less than 25,000 persons. Of this number only 7,000 belong to the union, and whether the others will join the ranks of the strikers is a matter of conjecture. The mill owners, however, will throw open their gates to-morrow morning and welcome all who desire to return. If enough should decide to continue under the reduced schedule to operate the mills the manufacturers will go ahead. If not, they will close their plants for an indefinite time. The operatives are in no condition to strike at the present time. They have been working on short time for four months, and have not been able to save enough to tide them over such a crisis. The $100,000 which they claim to have in the union's treasury will be a mere bagatelle when it comes to supporting at least 20,000 idle persons, and the merchants of Fall River will grant only limited credit. However, it is believed that it will be one of the bitterest fights between the cotton workers of that city and the mill corporations ever known.

As to its effect upon the dry goods market, there are none of the conservative merchants that treat it seriously. Unlike the operatives, the manufacturers are in a very good position to meet such a contingency as now confronts them. For several months there has been a very small demand for print cloths in this market, and the average weekly sales at Fall River have not exceeded 75,000 pieces. Under normal conditions the mills produce 350,000 pieces a week, and, allowing that they have been curtailing fully 25 per cent. for four months, they must have produced something like 263,000 pieces weekly, thus accumulating approximately 188,000 pieces per week. When asked if he thought there were 3,000,000 pieces of unsold print cloths in the Fall River market, a New York broker said yesterday that he believed that amount was nearly correct, although he would not assert it as a fact. Allowing there is that number of pieces from which to draw, the manufacturers are in a position to close down their looms and at the same time supply the market with all the goods required during the rest of the year. Furthermore, it is asserted that the Southern mills are producing more than 150,000 pieces weekly in competition with the coarser products of the Fall River mills. Manufacturers contend that there is no profit in print cloths at 3 cents a yard, while with many mills it means an actual loss to sell on that basis. Converters are understood to be fairly well supplied with gray cloth, while the orders for finished goods are not numerous or large, hence there is nothing in the strike situation that should cause alarm. Providence print cloth concerns have not as yet considered the matter of a reduction in wages; but it is understood that the action of the Fall River manufacturers will force them into such action. Representatives of the Southern mills will hold a meeting to-morrow in Spartanburg, S. C., for the purpose of effecting a universal schedule for the sale of their product. This is the outcome of action taken on July 5, since which time they have been asking 3⅛ cents for 28-inch, 64s, 7 yards. It is proposed on Tuesday to obtain the consent of 80 per cent. of the gray cloth mills in the South to a plan of organized curtailment. At a meeting last week of the cotton manufacturers in the four greatest cotton States in the South 1,000,000 spindles were represented, and this number is expected to be exceeded at Tuesday's meeting.

CUTTING MILL EXPENSES.

Cotton Manufacturers Getting Cost of Production Down to Meet Buyers.

Arnold B. Sanford of Boston, President of the American Cotton Yarn Exchange, and one of the best known cotton goods manufacturers in the country, has just returned from a trip through the South, where he has been looking over the cotton crop and the cotton mills. In referring to the manufacturing situation Mr. Sanford says:

"There are two causes for the present depressed condition of trade. In the first place we have been producing too many goods and yarns during the past twelve months. Furthermore, values have been too high for free consumption, and high prices have checked buyers. When cotton went beyond 12 cents there was a distinct falling off in the consumption of cotton goods and yarns, and when the staple reached 17 cents the trade became demoralized and business stagnant. We have arrived at one of those periods in our industrial progress—in cotton mills—when we are producing more than we can consume to good advantage. Twelve years ago the Southern States had 3,000,000 spindles; to-day they have 9,000,000—a marvelous and rapid growth."

In referring to the condition among the New England manufacturers and the wage cut which will go into effect in many of the mills on Monday, Mr. Sanford said:

"The mills of the East have cut down their production considerably during the last four months, but without bringing about the remedy they hoped to. The only remaining course for them is to reduce the wages of their operatives, which they have decided to do on Monday next. Manufacturers feel that in order to secure trade the cost of production must be reduced, and they are not going to limit the cut to the wages of their employes, but it will be done in other directions. Wherever it is possible to economize they propose to insert the knife. They will reduce the cost of raw material wherever they can and supplies of all kinds, so as to give the consumers the goods and yarns at a figure that will be safe to do business on. There is no denying the fact that buyers have been afraid to operate freely on the high cost of raw material and labor which have prevailed for several months, and they have been waiting for these factors to settle to their proper level. Buyers are now showing a disposition to do business as soon as this cotton status has been settled, as to values, and we expect a good demand for goods and yarns to commence early in September and last for several months. We also expect to see cotton selling at 8½ cents. I have conversed with a great many planters during my Southern trip, and from the consensus of opinions there will be from 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 bales."

Turning his conversation to the development of Southern industries, Mr. Sanford continued:

"Wonderful progress has been made in the manufacture of cotton during the last ten years, and I find that many of the mills are producing high-grade goods and yarns which are equal in quality to the output of many of our New England factories. The Southern mills are certainly dangerous competitors. No such goods were produced in the South ten years ago as are now turned off Southern looms. Southern labor has greatly improved, and manufacturers have learned many things in the way of conducting their mills on an economical plan. They have gotten beyond the experimental stage now, and are rapidly forging to the front."

CARPET TRADE UPSET.

Ingrain Manufacturers Facing a Crisis—Can't Get Value of Goods.

Agents in this city representing the various ingrain carpet manufacturers throughout the country are very much worried at present over the price situation on these fabrics. At the opening of the carpet season which occurred in May, strenuous efforts were made to secure an advance on their goods of from 2 to 4 cents a yard. The Philadelphia manufacturers were particularly anxious on this score, as owing to the prolonged strike in their mills during the previous season stocks of ingrain carpets had been almost entirely wiped out. In addition to this the cost of raw material, owing to the Japanese and Russian war, had steadily advanced, due to the fact that Russia as well as Japan was a large purchaser of wool which in the natural course of events would have come to this market.

At the opening of the season, however, it was impossible to advance prices from their former level, and although they at first refused to take orders, manufacturers were eventually compelled to do so in order to keep their mills running.

Information now to hand shows that instead of the heavy demand expected, buyers have been slow in placing their orders, and do not appear to be over anxious to take goods. In addition to this the head of the carpet department of a well-known jobbing house reports that his salesmen now returning from the road bring him reports that ingrain carpets are being offered at a reduction of from 2 to 4 cents, and that furthermore orders have been taken at these prices. For instance, goods that were held at the beginning of the season at 52 and 54 cents a yard are now being quoted at 50 cents.

"The question of deliveries," said this authority, "is, however, entirely another matter, and if the parties purchasing goods at the above prices ever receive them they will be exceedingly lucky."

CLOTHING TRADE SITUATION.

No Fear Now That Deliveries Will Be Delayed by the Strike.

There is now no longer any fear in the clothing trade that Fall deliveries will be delayed by the strike of cutters and tailors against the open shop. During the last week conditions have so much improved that manufacturers have begun again to promise deliveries to the trade unconditionally.

Few of the manufacturers are working now with less than half of their full force and many of them are quite freely supplied with cutters. Some of the largest houses sent word to the labor bureau last week that they needed no more men and asked that no more be sent to them.

SHORTAGE IN WORLD'S SUPPLY OF WOOL

Wild Scramble for Supplies Going On Among Buyers.

ADVANCE OF TEN PER CENT.

Experts Declare That World's Clip Is 300,000,000 Pounds Short—Contracting for 1905 Clip.

The domestic wool trade is at its height in the seaboard markets, and an enormous business is being carried on with the manufacturers in the East. From present indications, the year will be an exceptional one in this branch of textile trades. High prices in the West and signs of activity in the East have been the paramount features during the week just closed. The keen competition of buyers in the West to procure the new clip has made many dealers and maufacturers fairly gasp, and predictions have been freely made that some of the leading wool houses that are bidding for the new wool are sowing the wind and will reap the inevitable whirlwind.

The increased activity in the seaboard markets is due to the fact that the largest woolen manufacturers of this part of the country have been purchasing for the coming season. High prices have undoubtedly been paid to the grower—higher than was thought safe by some of the more conservative operators, yet it is contended that conditions warrant the prices that have been paid in most cases, and the advance of 10 per cent. in value during the past few weeks has not only demonstrated the foresight of the wool merchant, but has given him a fair profit as well, in the quick turning over of his purchases. These sales have also cleaned up a large quantity of old material, and the mills that have purchased old wools have astutely placed themselves in a position to let the high-priced new wool remain in the possession of the dealers if business conditions warrant such a course during the remainder of the year.

It cannot be disputed, however, that there has been a large volume of business done in the new clip during the last month. Its extent in millions of pounds can only be surmised, as a great deal of the business has been put through on the quiet, and there have been no records made of the sales. It is estimated that the sales in the New York and Boston markets are running from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds a week. There is about as much of a scramble for wool at the present time as there has been, and some of those who are so unduly excited are talking strongly of contracting for next year's clip. In fact, it has been predicted by some that by Jan. 1 next fully 75 per cent. of the 1905 clip will have been contracted for by the dealers. How true this may be only time can tell, but such predictions are chronicled to show the strong sentiment that is being expressed in the local market. It is understood, however, that the aggregate business for the period of active buying up to the present time exceeds anything of the kind in the history of the Eastern wool markets. Of course such a movement in any other raw material would produce great excitement. Under similar conditions in the cotton market the staple would advance with a bound, but not so in regard to wool, an advance of 10 per cent. being all that the market will stand. Wool affords little opportunity for manipulation or speculation, because it is not sold in the open market for future delivery. At the same time there is no textile in the world that would so readily lend itself to the control of speculators if the conditions surrounding its merchandising were like those of other staples.

The world's supply of wool is short—some authorities placing the shortage at 300,000,000 pounds. The clip of this country is estimated to be fully 10 per cent. less this year than last, when it was 287,450,000 pounds, and the clip of 1903 was nearly 29,000,000 pounds less than that of 1902. In 1893 the United States produced its largest clip of wool, the amount being 348,538,138 pounds. If it turns out that the clip of this year is approximately 28,000,000 pounds less than that of last year, the total for 1904 will be something like 258,000,000 pounds. This condition is accentuated by the shortage in the clips of other countries. Australia's clip fell off last year about 100,000 bales, and the South American clip is estimated to show a shortage of 30 per cent. These figures show that the world position of wool is exceedingly strong, and that there will not be sufficient wool to meet the demand of the manufacturers.

The London auction sales, which have been going on since July 5, have been patronized by buyers for the American markets. At the same time it is reported that they have not been able to secure anything like desirable quantities of such material as can be used by our mills. Last May a number of buyers representing the largest woolen mills of this country went to Europe for the purpose of picking up all the desirable wool that could be found, but they returned with a very bullish report about the condition of foreign clothing wools. Their experience in London satisfied them of the futility of expectations of cheaper wools abroad. What the trade at this time desires to know is: "Has the wool market attained its highest point?" Ohio XX is quoted at 34½ cents; last July it was held at 33 cents. Fine staple territory is selling at 60 cents, scoured, while a year ago it could be bought at 54 cents. What the final outcome of the present excitement may be will be determined largely by the course of the markets for men's wear and dress fabrics.

IMPORTERS ARE ACTIVE.

Association Fully Launched and Planning an Aggressive Campaign.

The National Importers' Association may now be said to be fully organized and ready for an aggressive campaign in the interests of its members. It is now established in offices at 350 Broadway, and last week its Board of Directors formally approved its constitution and by-laws.

The declared purpose of the organization is to promote, foster, and aid in protecting the lawful rights and commercial interests of its members, and to secure the prompt, just, uniform, and non-partisan administration of the customs laws. The preamble to the constitution goes on to say that its object is to prevent undervaluations, to endeavor to ascertain and establish correct market values, and to aid in securing equitable tariff legislation and to promote the commerce of the United States with all ports of the world, and to promote the enactment and enforcement of a fair and just customs administrative law and to investigate and seek to remedy any abuses thereof.

At the meeting of the Directors last week a committee was appointed to consider the first active steps to be taken by the association. What they are is a secret yet, but the committee will formulate plans and present them to a meeting this week, when they will be made public. The committee consists of R. Kenneth Maclea of R. B. Maclea & Co., Lee Kohns of L. Straus & Sons, and Frank M. Prindle of Frank M. Prindle & Co.

Notes of Business Men and Events

F. J. Alvin, President of the Foreign Trade Association and General Manager of the American Electrical Novelty and Manufacturing Company, returned last Wednesday from a two months' business trip, including a visit to the St. Louis Fair.

***

Pollock, Gaffney & Co., manufacturers of boys' and children's clothing, have announced their intention of retiring from business.

***

The hosiery account of Endler, Heinze & Seide, which has been financed by C. A. Auffmordt & Co., who are about to give up all their hosiery lines, will be handled in future through Boesneck, Broesel & Co.

***

John M. Harris, who has been in business at 51 Leonard Street, has formed a partnership with S. J. Raymond, formerly with William H. Langley & Co. The firm will be known as John M. Harris & Co.

***

The National Glue and Gelatine Company, which is owned and operated by the National Gum and Mica Company of 510 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, has purchased the Brown Glue and Gelatine plant of Marblehead, Mass. This property has been idle for some time, but the new owners will place it in operation again.

***

A very active demand has developed in the New York market for all varieties of Manila hemp, and prices have been advanced from ½ to ¾ cent during last week. The buyers are chiefly manufacturers who are buying positions, in some instances as far ahead as November.

***

William P. Ammerman, who has been connected with Colgate & Co. of this city for over thirty-five years, will retire Oct. 1. He has been notified by the firm that he will receive a pension as long as he lives.

***

Simon Ascher of the firm of Simon Ascher & Co., manufacturers of knit goods, expects to go abroad July 28 on the Moltke.

***

H. A. Flurscheim of Franklin Simon & Co., 414 Fifth Avenue, sails on La Savoie July 21.

***

Mrs. Mary Rogers, buyer of waists, underwear, and negligées for John Wanamaker, New York, sailed for Europe July 21.

***

The firm of P. Adams & Co., which operated stores in Newport and Covington, Ky., has dissolved partnership.

***

W. J. Peck of the coffee brokerage firm of E. H. & N. J. Peck, New York, will sail for Europe on Tuesday for a six weeks' trip.

***

Among the visitors to the New York coffee trade during the week was O. V. Tracy of Tracy & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

***

Exports from Singapore and Penang during the first half of July show that only 275 tons of black pepper were shipped from the East to New York. All of the amount was Acheen and Trang pepper, none of it being Singapore.

***

The receipts of raw sugar at the four Atlantic ports for the week amounted to 29,380 tons, or 15,000 tons less than the previous week. Meltings by refiners remained at 40,000 tons, and total stock in United States show a shrinkage of 20,000 tons.

***

F. F. Franke of the Schott & Franke Company, who has just returned from California, has been appointed New York agent of the California Citrus Union. He will retire from the Schott & Franke Company at once and open offices for the union.

***

The first shipment of California fruit to England this season was made a few days ago, when the Earl Fruit Company sent forward eight cars. The initial experiment was made last season, and proved so successful that more will be shipped this year. Higher prices relatively are obtained abroad than are paid here for the same fruit.

***

The J. K. Armsby Company has received its first car of 1904 dried apricots. The color and quality were good, but the size was said to be a shade small.

***

Scarcity of canned apricots and peaches has caused the California Fruit Canners' Association to withdraw prices.

***

Currants are reported higher in Greece. The bearish influences which have prevented any advance lately are apparently satisfied and have withdrawn. Stocks in bonded warehouses are reported as 4,440,250 pounds, compared with 2,000,215 on the corresponding date last year.

***

New crop apples are coming in in considerable quantities, but many are small and practically worthless.

***

William H. De Camp, for many years a familiar figure in New York wholesale dry goods circles, and until recently connected with the firm of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., has now joined the selling staff of M. J. Warner & Co.

***

C. G. Girvan of Jones Brothers, Limited, Manchester, England, is due to arrive in the New York market Aug. 1.

***

American wholesale silk buyers who have visited London during their trip to European markets, say that the softest and richest effects in silks are being used by the "smart" costumers, and that Oriental silks are being taken for both cloaks and evening dresses.

***

David Kisch, President of the Kisch Manufacturing Company, returned on July 16 from a six weeks' trip to European markets in search of novelties for the season of 1905.

***

The New York salesrooms of the Philadelphia Carpet Company have been removed from 505 Hartford Building to 133 Fifth Avenue.

***

Gullabi Gulbenkian, senior partner in the Oriental rug house of G. Gulbenkian & Co., is due to arrive in New York the end of this month. His brother, Harutune Gulbenkian, now in charge of the firm's New York establishment, will then return to the Constantinople headquarters.

***

The customs authorities will sell to-morrow, at the seizure room of the Appraiser's Stores, 115 boxes of lemons, 190 bags of potatoes, and two cases of bottle caps. On Thursday they will sell at Independent Stores, Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, forty-four lots of Chinese merchandise from the wreck of the Heathford in October, 1903.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

One line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Corner grocery and butcher shop for sale, cheap, 527 Mercer St., Jersey City.

Candy and stationery store, opposite school, $150; rent, living rooms, $20. 119 Edgecombe Av.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES BOUGHT. Richard Hertfeld & Co., 35 Nassau St. ESTABLISHED 1874.

PRINTING AT HALF PRICE. 1,000 business cards, 75c.; 1,000 envelopes or billheads, $1.35; 1,000 letterheads, $2.00; fine work, quickly done; samples sent; books, booklets, circulars. EVERYTHING LOW; get estimate; business cards, headings, engraved, printed, stamped; Spanish translation and composition; save money; linotype composition; original designs; engraving. Telephone, 2041J Gramercy. CALL PRESS, 47-49 West 13th St., New York.

A— PROSPECTUS WRITER prepares prospectuses, newspaper reviews, financial advertisements and successful promotion plans, to attract capital, for banks, trust companies, industrial, mining or railroad corporations and new enterprises; ten years' prominence; references unequaled. JAROS, 132 Nassau St., New York.

Old-established house desires responsible man who, after satisfactory investigation, will invest $5,000 and assume management of New York office, with liberal salary and one-half profits on New York business; investment fully secured and repaid if not satisfactory. Address C., Box 167 Times.

TURKISH BATH FIVE CENTS, BUT IT IS LIKE A BAD DREAM

There Are Other Similar Delusions in the Slums of New York, and the Problem Is an Unsolved One.

IN Forsyth Street an alleged Russian bath is offered for 5 cents. This is a cut-rate calculated to astonish patrons of uptown bath palaces, where they think themselves lucky to get off for less than two or three dollars. It seems, though, that the definition of a Russian bath is as elastic as the Raines law definition of a meal, which may consist of a stale sandwich and a glass of beer, or may expand to a hot bird and a cold bottle.

In the 5-cent Russian bath, the east side patrons get a room full of hot steam, with no place to sit except on the floor. It is very much like the steam room used every Summer at the largest bathing pavilion on Coney Island. The Forsyth Street steam room holds about twenty men. If a man experienced in this mode of bathing remains inside more than five minutes he stands a good chance of getting parboiled. The shrewd little German who runs the bath finds that the most profitable way to keep his customers moving and make room for others in waiting is to keep the steam room at a temperature of about 250.

If the five-cent Russian bather wants a rub-down he has to give it to himself. A stiff scrub brush, a small, square cake of cheap soap, and a towel about the size of a pocket handkerchief are furnished to him for five cents extra. This makes the total cost of his bath 10 cents. He may save the extra charge by bringing his own soap and towel. There is no plunge, but an ice-cold shower. Then he can go into a little sitting room, smoke, and read the newspapers until he is ready to dress again. On Saturdays and Sundays the little German does a land-office business.

There is no place in New York where a poor man can get a hot bath for nothing. The city has a free hot bath in Rivington Street, and is building others, but the city furnishes no soap or towel—and what is a bath without these accessories? Poor men who sleep in lodging houses, or in any place where they can find shelter without paying for it, have no means of getting soap and towel. When one of them begs a dime and pays the city 5 cents for his soap and towel, he pays for his bath. It is only the occupant of the hall bedroom, who prefers to use his daily allowance of soap and towel in the Rivington Street bath instead of in his room, who gets a free bath at the expense of the city. To the very poor it is not free.

The ten and fifteen cent baths of the average Bowery lodging house are a delusion. In most cases they consist of a tub of tepid water, a piece of soap, and a very suspicious-looking towel. Cheap baths are patronized by the working men and women who want to cleanse the week's grime from their skin, and the bathtub in a Bowery lodging house is not adapted to that. At the Salvation Army hotel, in Chatham Square, a man cannot get a bath unless he takes a bed. Hundreds of men who go there every week for a bath do not want a bed. They want a bath. They have other lodgings. The cheapest bed is 20 cents, and to pay for that is expensive for men who are looking for a cheap bath.

To be sure, the Salvation Army bath has one advantage over other cheap Bowery baths. A man who knows how to wash his own clothes may wash them before he takes his bath, hang them on a steam dryer, and go to bed for an hour or two until they are ready to wear. There is no ironing board, but men who have to get along on a close margin do not care for that. Their clothes are clean, anyway.

A large number of the hall bedroom contingent, with but one suit of underwear, do their week's washing in this manner. Some nights the bathroom is so crowded that men who have found the drying racks full and a line waiting for the wash tubs do not consider that the bath is a sufficient return for their money. They want ten cents back. Now the management has a sign hung in the office:

Positively No Money Refunded.

The cheapest five-cent bath in New York is run by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, in Centre Market Place, off Broome Street. It accommodates only twenty-six men and twenty-six women at one time, but it averages 1,000 bathers every day, and about 100 more on Saturdays and Sundays. The waiting rooms are always full.

In that bath for a nickel a man gets a good-sized towel, a piece of soap, and an unlimited supply of hot and cold water in a shower bath for twenty minutes. By way of thorough cleansing that is all he needs.

The Finest Five—Center.

The same society is now building a similar bath in East Thirty-eighth Street, between First and Second Avenues, to accommodate 100 at a time in both the men's and women's sections. The management says it will be the finest bath of its kind in the United States.

There is a large element of the down-town east side population whom nothing but a genuine Turkish bath will suit. They will scrimp and save on other matters, but they must have a Turkish bath, with a good rub-down, once a week. There are scores of little cellar Turkish baths on the east side. They are crowded every Saturday and Sunday, besides doing a fair business during the week. All of them make money. The charge used to be 25 cents. Two years ago all of the proprietors advanced the price to 50 cents, except one man in East Ninth Street. He stuck to the quarter price. It is the lowest charge for a Turkish bath in the city. Scores of foreigners on the lower east side go there every week, because it is the cheapest, and the establishment is said to do more business than any other Turkish bath in New York.

VERSATILITY NOT WANTED.

CHARLES S. MELLEN, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, doesn't care much for young men who spread themselves over too much ground. At least that is the inference drawn by the party of Connecticut delegates to the Chicago Convention who accompanied Mr. Mellen West in his private car, which was placed at the disposal of his fellow-delegates for the trip. Two other members of the party were of the Directorate of the railway system of which Mr. Mellen is the head. One of them tells this story as illustrative of the man who is just now pretty well in the eye of the business world in his effort to modernize the great New England carrying monopoly.

To Mr. Mellen, at his New Haven office, a few weeks ago came a young man of good address and with letters from the strongest of sources, including missives from two men who are among the largest of the stockholders of the road. These naturally made an impression on the railway chief.

"And so you wish a position from which you may make your way in railroading?" said Mr. Mellen.

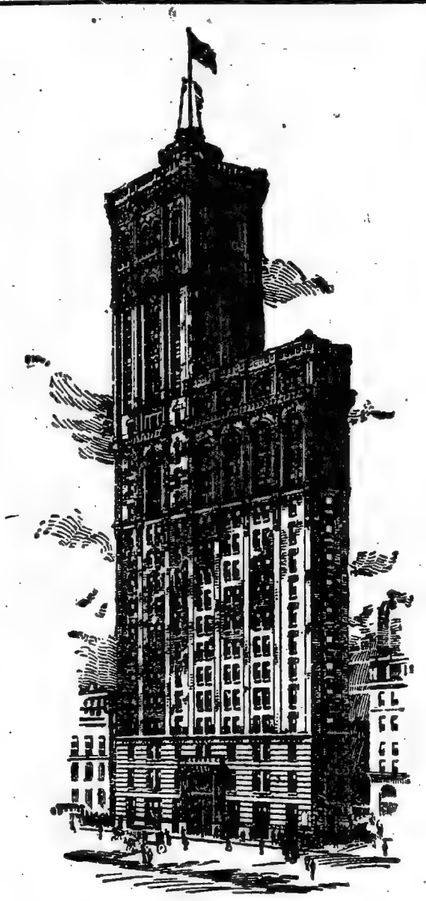
"I do, Sir," was the reply.

"And what is your specialty? What can you do best?"

"I can do almost anything, and am certain I can do the thing you set me to do well," was the confident and assertive reply.

But Mr. Mellen was not looking for men with "a message to Garcia" that day, and the confident young man saw his chances fade to thin air as Mr. Mellen coldly responded:

"I'm very sorry, my young friend, but this company has too many men who can do most anything, and do it well. What we want just now are young men who can do one thing better than any one else can do it. When you reach that point in your education come to me, and I'll be ready to place you at a handsome salary. We want thorough men on railroads, not versatile ones."



Times Building

STATIONS IN THE TUNNEL.

The locations of subway stations and the distance of each from the Times Station are as follows:

MAIN LINE.

	Miles.
City Hall Park	3.70
Brooklyn Bridge	3.62
Worth Street	3.40
Canal Street	3.18
Spring Street	2.84
Bleecker Street	2.56
Astor Place	2.22
14th Street and 4th Avenue	1.88
18th Street and 4th Avenue	1.70
23d Street and 4th Avenue	1.46
28th Street and 4th Avenue	1.21
33d Street and 4th Avenue	.96
42d Street and Park Avenue	.45
50th Street and Broadway	.39
Grand Circle, 60th St. and Broadway	.92
66th Street and Broadway	1.29
72d Street and Broadway	1.60
79th Street and Broadway	1.99
86th Street and Broadway	2.35
91st Street and Broadway	2.60
96th Street and Broadway	2.81
103d Street and Broadway	3.21

WEST SIDE BRANCH.

	Miles.
110th Street and Broadway	3.56
116th Street and Broadway	3.86
Manhattan Street	4.57
137th Street and Broadway	5.04
145th Street and Broadway	5.42
157th Street and Broadway	6.02
168th Street and 11th Avenue	6.55
181st Street and 11th Avenue	7.22
Dyckman Street	8.12
215th Street and Broadway	8.95

EAST SIDE BRANCH.

	Miles.
110th Street and Lenox Avenue	4.52
116th Street and Lenox Avenue	4.78
125th Street and Lenox Avenue	5.23
135th Street and Lenox Avenue	5.73
145th Street and Lenox Avenue	6.23
Mott Avenue and 149th Street	6.64
North 3d Avenue and 149th Street	7.15
Jackson Avenue	7.70
Prospect Avenue	8.08
Fox Street	8.63
Freeman Street	9.07
174th Street	9.61
177th Street	10.08
Bronx Park	10:35

The express stations are those at City Hall, 14th Street, 42d Street and Park Avenue, Broadway and 72d Street, and Broadway and 96th Street.

The following table shows the accessibility of the Times Building from points on the underground railway system:

Time from Times Station to	Minutes.
Brooklyn Bridge	11
42d St. and Park Avenue	2
50th St. and Broadway	1
96th St. and Broadway	10
104th St. and Broadway	11
Bronx Park	34

The great Y-shaped tunnel under Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs is already completed. The first connection, the Brooklyn tunnel, is well under way and will be in operation within two years. Another connection, to be built soon, is a second East River tunnel, linking 42d Street with the Borough of Queens.

When the complete $50,000,000 plan of the Rapid Transit Commission is realized, the Times Station of the original subway will be the centre of a vast rapid transit system covering all the boroughs of New York City.

Times Square, Broadway, 7th Ave., 42d and 43d Sts.

No point in the City of New York will be so easily accessible as the new Times Building. It will be connected by the underground, surface, and elevated railroads with every section of New York and with all the railway terminals.

Within a few minutes' ride are the depots of the New York Central, New Haven and Hartford, Pennsylvania, West Shore, and Ontario and Western Railroads.

The surface street cars of the Broadway, Columbus, Lenox, Seventh and Amsterdam Avenues, and the 42d Street cross-town lines pass the doors of the building.

The Sixth Avenue elevated station is only a block away; the Ninth Avenue elevated station two blocks distant.

A station of the Rapid Transit Subway will be located in the basement, to which electric elevators will descend from every floor of the building.

SUBWAY CONNECTIONS.

The Times underground station, with its ample 200-foot platforms, is 3.62 miles from the tunnel station at the entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge, the down-town terminal of the subway's main line. The trip from the Bridge to the Times Station takes eleven minutes.

New York's new tunnel railway follows a course shaped like the letter Y. The main line runs from the Brooklyn Bridge, with a terminal loop through City Hall Park, to 104th Street and Broadway. There the two branches diverge. The West Side line continues up Broadway, under Washington Heights, and thence over a viaduct to King's Bridge. The East Side branch, after passing under a corner of Central Park, follows Lenox Avenue, goes under the Harlem River, and has its terminal at Bronx Park.

The Times Station is approximately the half-way point of the main line.

APPLICATIONS.

Leases in the Times Building will not be made except with reputable and desirable applicants. Offices will be partitioned to suit tenants. Plans and prices may be obtained from the Agents.

L. J. PHILLIPS & COMPANY,
158 Broadway, 261 Columbus Avenue,
RENTAL AGENTS.

The New York Times

PART IV.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1904.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 23, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Range for Year 1903. Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Range for Year 1904. Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, July 23. Bid.	Closing Saturday, July 23. Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Fast Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended July 23, 3,624,100.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Last Dividend Paid. Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended July 23. First.	Range For Week Ended July 23. High.	Range For Week Ended July 23. Low.	Range For Week Ended July 23. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 23, '04.
235	220	226 May 12		222 May 13		225	230		**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	June 1. '04.	4	SA	224½	224½	224½	224½	221	17
23	7	15 Feb. 13		6 Mar. 22		9¼	10¼	+ 1½	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	19,820,000			..	9	10	9	10	11⅜	1,830
87½	83	64⅞ Feb. 13		39½ July 1		45½	50		Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1. '04.	1¾	Q	44	45	44	45	81½	357
75⅞	39⅝	54½ July 18		43⅛ Mar. 25		52⅝	52½	− ½	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	May 31. '04.	½	Q	53¼	54½	51¼	52¼	30	168,325
25⅜	12	14⅜ Jan. 13		13 Mar. 16		...	...		American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,215,000			..	14⅜	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	...	10
83½	70¼	75½ Jan. 19		72 Apr. 8		...	...	+ 2	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,153,000	Apr. 1. '04.	3	SA	75	75	75	75	...	155
41⅝	17½	21⅛ Jan. 27		14¾ Feb. 8		18¾	19¼	+ 1	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2. '04.	½	..	18	19	18	19	31¼	2,840
93	60½	79 July 15		67 Jan. 6		77½	79	− ¾	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	May 2. '04.	1¾	Q	78¾	78¾	77¼	78¼	83	540
46¼	25½	32¾ Jan. 25		24¼ June 14		26½	28	+ ½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,257,100	June 1. '04.	2	SA	27½	27½	27½	27½	30	395
98	82	90 Feb. 9		88¾ June 6		88¼	90		American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1. '04.	3	SA	89½	90	89½	90	...	230
41½	24	26¾ July 18		23 Mar. 21		27	27	+ 2½	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	May 15. '04.	1	SA	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	...	300
235	171	202 July 14		180 June 2		200	205		American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1. '04.	4	SA	202	202	202	202	178	159
29⅜	6	8½ Feb. 15		5½ July 14		6	6⅝	+ ¾	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Jan. 2. '03.	¼	..	6	7½	6	6⅝	8	3,925
11⅞	2¼	5½ Jan. 27		2⅝ Jan. 5		4	4⅝		American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100			..	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	3⅝	500
11⅞	4	9¼ Jan. 2		6⅛ Mar. 24		7½	7⅝	+ 1	American Ice Co.	100	23,871,100	Feb. 15. '02.	1	..	6½	7⅝	6¾	7⅛	6	2,870
42⅛	16½	36⅝ Jan. 4		24⅛ Mar. 24		28½	29½	+ 2½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	14,922,300	Apr. 15. '02.	1½	..	27	30	28¾	29½	22½	7,085
19⅜	5	12 Jan. 22		7 June 2		9	10	..	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000			..	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	6	120
31⅜	10½	23⅜ Feb. 16		16¼ Jan. 6		23¾	23⅞	..	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000			..	23¾	23¾	21⅝	23⅝	17	16,270
96⅜	67½	88 July 10		75½ Jan. 6		86½	87½	− 1½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21. '04.	1¾	Q	88	88	86½	86½	82	1,252
5½	2⅞	4⅜ Jan. 27		2½ June 16		3	4	− ½	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000			..	3	3	3	3	...	250
52⅞	36¾	58⅜ July 21		46 Feb. 25		57½	57½	+ ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 20. '04.	1¼	Q	57	58⅜	56⅞	57	40	22,605
99½	80¼	99½ July 20		88¾ Jan. 6		98⅝	99	+ ⅛	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 15. '04.	1¾	Q	98¾	99⅜	98¼	98⅜	91	3,970
98⅝	80	93 June 14		85 Jan. 6		90	91½	+ 1½	American Snuff Co pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1. '04.	1½	Q	91	91	91	91	88	200
20	4½	7 July 18		3½ June 30		6	8	+ 1	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,500,000			..	7	7	7	7	11	300
69¾	38	45 Jan. 22		26 July 7		34	36	+ 4½	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000			..	35	35	35	35		100
134⅝	107⅛	131⅝ Jan. 25		122¼ Mar. 7		129⅜	129¾	+ ⅜	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2. '04.	1¾	Q	130	130⅝	129¾	129½	114	23,635
123	116	130 June 23		123 Jan. 4		129	130	+ ⅞	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2. '04.	1¾	Q	129½	129¼	129¼	129½	118	125
86	77½	93 June 14		87 Jan. 6		89	92		American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	June 1. '04.	1¼	Q	91	91	91	91	...	50
169	117¼	133¼ July 19		121 Feb. 16		132	133¼	+ 2⅜	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	131,540,600	July 15. '04.	2½	Q	130⅝	133¼	130⅝	132⅝	...	1,185
80	65	77 July 14		60 Jan. 25		76½	...		American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15. '04.	1¾	Q	76⅞	77½	76⅝	77½	69⅛	95
123½	58	80¼ Apr. 12		61 Feb. 20		73½	73¾	− 1	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 19. '04.	50c	SA	75½	76½	74	75	66	3,040
41	25	27 Jan. 22		25 July 11		26	30	..	Ann Arbor	100	3,250,000			..	26	26	26	26	...	25
63	54½	59 July 21		53 Mar. 28		55	60	+ 2	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000			..	59	59	59	59	59	200
87⅞	54	73⅞ July 19		64 Feb. 24		70¼	70¾	+ 2¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1. '04.		SA	69¾	70¾	70¼	70¾	65¾	283,835
103½	84⅜	98 July 20		87⅝ Jan. 6		97⅝	97½	+ 2⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1. '04.	2½	SA	94⅞	98	94⅞	97⅜	88	15,197
118½	106	121 July 21		104½ Feb. 18		116	117½	+ 1½	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	35,650,000	July 9. '04.	2½	SA	113½	121	113½	121	...	1,300
104	71⅝	85¾ Jan. 27		72¾ Mar. 14		85	85¼	+ ⅞	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,262,000	Mar. 1. '04.	2	SA	84½	85⅞	84½	85¼	81¾	73,129
96⅜	82⅜	95 July 20		87⅝ Feb. 19		94	95	+ 1⅜	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	120,365,900	Mar. 1. '04.	2	SA	94	95	93⅞	95	85	1,320
71⅛	20½	53 July 19		38 Feb. 24		52⅝	52½	+ 2⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000			..	50⅜	53	50⅝	52½	41¼	140,404
225	170	227 May 11		185 Mar. 16		215	220	..	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	June 1. '04.	2½	Q	215	215	215	215	191½	100
10⅝	5	7 Jan. 23		5 July 18		7	...	+ ⅝	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000			..	5	5	5	5	...	100
...	...	87 July 19		86½ June 9		86	87	+ ⅛	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	3,000,000	June 1. '04.	1	Q	86½	87	86½	86⅞	...	1,410
78¼	57¼	68¼ Jan. 2		64 Apr. 29		65	66	..	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1. '04.	1½	SA	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	60¼	250
138⅝	115⅜	126 July 18		108½ Mar. 12		124½	124½	− 1⅜	Canadian Pacific	100	84,500,000	Apr. 2. '04.	3	SA	125¾	126	124	124½	121¼	10,450
190	153	168¼ July 13		154½ Feb. 20		163	165	− 2½	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	127,418,800	May 2. '04.	2	Q	166	166	164	164	159	1,450
100	95	103 May 3		103 May 3		102	105	..	Central & South Am. Telegraph.	100	7,917,800	July 7. '04.	1½	Q	104	104	104	104	...	10
53⅜	27¼	36 Jan. 28		28¼ Mar. 14		34	34½	− ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	162,733,700	Nov. 27. '03.	1	A	34⅜	35⅜	34	34⅛	31⅜	12,240
37¼	18⅛	40 Feb. 6		33 Jan. 15		39⅝	39½	− ⅝	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,300			..	40	40	39¾	39⅝	21¾	2,305
75½	60	85¼ Jan. 21		75 Jan. 2		79	81½	+ ⅝	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1. '04.	½	SA	80	80½	80	80½	65	900
22⅝	13	17⅜ Jan. 22		12⅞ June 8		14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western.	100	29,921,600			..	14½	15¼	14½	14⅝	14⅜	8,910
85½	63	71 Jan. 30		47½ June 6		51½	53	+ 1	Chicago Great Western pf A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29. '04.	2½	SA	52	52	52	52	73	110
46⅞	24	31 Jan. 21		20 June 6		22½	24⅞	+ 1⅜	Chicago Great Western pf B.	100	9,489,100			..	22	23⅜	21⅜	22⅞	33⅜	710
183¼	133¼	149⅝ July 20		137⅛ Feb. 24		148⅝	148½	+ ¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Apr. 22. '04.	3½	SA	148½	149⅜	147⅝	148⅝	138⅞	135,577
194¼	168	182 July 14		173 Mar. 4		179	181	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	48,374,400	Apr. 22. '04.	3½	SA	181½	181¾	179	179	170	90
224½	153	180⅝ July 21		161¼ Mar. 14		178½	179½	+ 3⅛	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,335,400	July 1. '04.	3½	SA	176	180⅝	176	179	163	7,650
250	190	224 July 15		207 Feb. 8		222	225	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	21,895,100	July 1. '04.	2	Q	224	224	224	224	200¾	100
194	172	176 Jan. 6		175 May 3		175	...	..	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	11,646,800	Feb. 20. '04.	3½	SA	185	185	185	185	...	5
19⅞	8	12⅜ Jan. 15		5¼ May 24		5⅝	6¼	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000			..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	10¾	1,135
36	15	26⅛ Jan. 15		13¼ May 27		14½	15	− ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000			..	14	14½	14½	14½	18½	250
17½	3	7⅝ Jan. 4		4 July 11		4¾	5	− ⅛	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000			..		4½	4¾	4¾	4	1,200
93⅜	66	80⅝ Jan. 22		68¾ May 18		75	76	+ 1⅜	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 2. '04.	2	SA	76	76	74¾	74¾	70	800
82½	24	37⅝ July 23		25½ Mar. 12		37⅞	37½	+ 4⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,352,000	Apr. 15. '02.	1¾	..	32⅞	37⅝	32¾	37⅜	41¼	13,800
122	65	65 Jan. 17		63 Apr. 5		...	65	+ 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20. '03.	4	..	64	64	64	64	...	100
31⅜	10	19 Jan. 12		13½ June 1		14½	15	− ⅛	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000			..	15	15¼	14½	14⅜	11¼	2,950
72	44¼	58⅝ Jan. 25		48 June 7		48½	49	− ⅛	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1. '04.	2	SA	50	50⅝	48½	49⅛	50	1,715
48	17	23⅜ Jan. 22		17⅞ June 7		20½	21	− ⅝	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000			..	21	21¼	20¼	20⅝	21	1,100
28⅝	9½	16⅜ Jan. 26		8 June 28		9	9½		Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,924,400	Mar. 1. '04.	¾	..	9	9	9	9	13½	50
222	164	212⅝ May 16		185 Feb. 8		194½	195	+ ⅝	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	June 15. '04.	2	Q	194¼	195½	194	195	182½	2,160
119	94⅜	114⅛ July 9		101¼ Jan. 4		114	115	..	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,946,500	July 2. '04.	1¾	Q	114	114	113⅝	114	105	670
35	15½	22⅜ Jan. 25		9⅝ May 9		12½	13	+ 1½	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10. '04.	1	..	12¼	13⅛	12¼	12⅝	26¼	4,703
85¼	60	74½ Jan. 23		65 Mar. 9		69	70	− ¾	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	July 11. '04.	1¾	Q	70	70	69¾	70	79	1,050
183½	149	168¼ Jan. 22		149 Mar. 12		160⅝	161	+ 2½	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	41,123,600	June 15. '04.	1¾	Q	159	168⅝	159	161	160¾	13,100
276½	230	275⅝ Apr. 7		230½ Feb. 23		265	270	+ ⅞	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	28,200,000	July 20. '04.	1¾	Q	269	273	269	270½	233	1,196
45	18	23⅜ Jan. 22		18 Mar. 14		22	22⅜	− ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000			..	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22¼	22	1,310
90¼	62	74⅞ Jan. 22		64½ Feb. 24		72	73	− ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,245,900	July 15. '04.	2½	SA	72½	73⅜	72¼	72½	70¼	1,295
20⅜	7⅜	14⅜ Jan. 23		1⅝ June 27		2	3	+ ⅛	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000			..	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2¼	600
39⅜	14	29½ Jan. 25		2⅜ June 27		4	5	+ ⅛	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000			..	4	4½	4	4⅛	18	500
90	55	68 July 19		60½ June 16		64	65		Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	May 2. '04.	1	Q	66	68	65	65	69¾	1,735
34⅜	20	29½ Jan. 21		19½ June 6		21	23½	− ½	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,064,300	Apr. 26. '04.	2	Q	22	22	21½	21½	10	340
29⅜	10	17⅛ Jan. 22		9⅝ June 4		10	11½	− 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000			..	11	11	10½	10½	12½	350
42⅜	23	29¼ Jan. 2		21⅛ May 16		25⅝	25⅞	− ⅝	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900			..	26¼	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	28¼	69,345
75	62¼	69¾ Jan. 27		55⅝ May 31		62½	62⅝	− ½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 29. '04.	2	SA	63½	63⅝	62	62½	66⅜	16,650
64⅞	44	50½ Jan. 2		33 May 16		38¼	38½	− ⅝	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000			..	39	39⅝	38¼	38⅝	44½	3,720
72½	39¼	66⅛ Jan. 27		54 July 15		53	56	+ 2	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1. '01.	1½	..	56	56	56	56	...	100
204	136	179¼ Jan. 23		151 June 20		162	163	− ¾	**General Electric Co.**	100	43,947,100	July 15. '04.	2	Q	166	166⅝	161½	162	157	3,840
106¾	63	77⅛ Jan. 22		60 May 24		...	69		**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	July 18. '04.	1½	SA	68¼	68⅞	67⅜	67⅞	75	900
89¾	77	85 Jan. 7		77 Mar. 12		79½	81½	− ½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 18. '04.	2	SA	81½	81½	81	81	84	719
64	51	52⅛ July 22		50¼ Jan. 13		52	55	+ 3⅝	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,840,000	June 25. '04.	50c	M	52½	52½	52⅛	52½	...	100
151	123¼	137¼ July 20		125⅜ Feb. 24		137¼	137½	+ 1⅜	**Illinois Central.**	100	95,040,000	Mar. 1. '04.	3	SA	133¼	137½	133¼	137½	129	10,016
19⅛	9	14⅞ July 20		10¼ May 26		13⅜	14½	+ ⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1. '03.	1	..	13⅜	14⅞	13⅜	14⅜	11	3,453
74⅛	57⅛	70⅜ July 7		64⅛ Feb. 9		69	69½	+ ⅞	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Apr. 1. '04.	1½	Q	69	70¼	69	69½	65	2,275
73	23	37⅛ July 16		26 Mar. 1		36	37¼	+ ⅛	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20. '04.	2½	..	37	37	37	37	41	100
46¼	20	40 Apr. 7		29 June 16		31	35	+ 1⅜	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	July 1. '04.	1	Q	33	33⅝	33	33⅝	36	300
89¼	70	78 Apr. 7		71½ Feb. 9		73½	80	+ 2½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	May 2. '04.	1½	Q	77½	77⅞	77½	77⅞	...	100
48	16	22⅞ Jan. 8		14 June 4		19	19½	+ ⅛	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900			..	18⅝	19⅜	18¾	19¼	17	2,120
77⅜	30½	42 Jan. 14		32 Feb. 25		36	37½	+ 1⅜	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1. '00.	1½	..	36⅜	37⅜	36⅜	37⅜	32	422
82⅜	62¼	74⅜ July 20		64½ June 1		73½	74⅜	+ 1½	**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.**	100	13,510,000	July 1. '04.	1	Q	72¼	74⅜	71⅞	73½	67	7,199
36½	16½	22⅜ July 18		16½ Feb. 24		21⅝	22½	+ ⅞	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,993,500			..	22¾	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	21	700
61¼	20	45 July 18		31 Feb. 29		43½	44⅞	..	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000			..	43½	45	43½	44	37	1,900
83	49	56½ July 19		46 May 17		54	56	+ 6	**Long Island.**	50	12,060,000	Mar. 2. '96.	1	..	40	56½	49	56	60	4,278
130½	95	118 July 20		101 Feb. 23		117½	117¾	+ 1½	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Feb. 10. '04.	2½	SA	116½	118	116¼	117½	102¾	34,175
13	6¼	14½ July 23		6¼ Mar. 21		13½	14½	+ 7⅛	**Manhattan Beach.**	100	5,000,000			..	10	14½	10	14½	9	3,080
155½	126⅞	152⅝ July 20		139¾ Mar. 12		151	151¾	+ ⅝	Manhattan Elevated	100	55,200,000	July 1. '04.	1½	Q	151¼	152⅝	151	151¾	132⅝	2,910
128¾	70¼	92 Jan. 21		72½ Mar. 14		87	88	− ⅝	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100				..	87¼	88⅜	86¾	87⅛	73¼	9,700
142⅞	99⅝	124 Jan. 2		104¾ Mar. 14		115⅞	116¼	− ⅞	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	July 15. '04.	1¾	Q	116¾	117⅜	115⅝	116½	113	68,884
23	8⅝	14½ Jan. 11		5 Apr. 23		9⅝	9½	− 1	Mexican Central.	100	47,983,100			..	10¼	10⅝	9	9⅝	11¼	15,940
119	41	67⅝ Jan. 18		40 June 3		45	47	+ 1⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15. '04.	2½	..	44⅝	46⅞	44⅜	46⅝	62	780
70¼	42	73⅜ July 23		55 Jan. 4		73½	73⅜	+ 3¼	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	10	14,000,000	Apr. 15. '04.	2	SA	70	73½	69½	73¼	10	4,625
132½	108¾	126 July 19		116 May 2		128	128½	+ 1	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 15. '04.	3½	SA	127	129	127	128	118	5,785
30½	15¾	19 Jan. 21		14⅝ Feb. 24		18½	18⅝	− ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,308			..	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	1,985
63½	33	42⅛ Jan. 22		32½ June 1		41	41½	+ 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,060,905			..	40½	41½	39¾	41½	37⅜	5,836
116½	86⅝	86⅝ Jan. 22		87 Feb. 24		94⅜	94⅝	+ 1¼	**Missouri Pacific.**	100	77,450,900	July 20. '04.	2½	SA	96½	96½	93⅝	94½	97½	144,285
133½	85	124½ Jan. 11		101¼ Feb. 24		112	115	+ ⅝	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	10,000,000	Feb. 1. '04.	2	SA	114½	115	113¾	113¾	99	950
47⅝	32	40⅝ July 20		36 Jan. 4		48⅝	49½	+ 2½	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,290,000	July 15. '04.	1	Q	46½	49⅝	46¾	49	36	5,758
106⅞	94	106½ July 19		100¼ Jan. 16		107⅜	108½	+ ⅝	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	34,804,500	May 30. '04.	1¾	Q	108¼	108½	108¼	108½	103¾	245
36	12	21 Jan. 22		15 July 5		14	17	+ 2	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	10,531,700	July 1. '04.	1	Q	17	17	17	17	25½	200
20¼	10½	24½ July 11		14¼ Feb. 25		21¼	21¾	+ 2	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1. '00.	1	..	23¼	24	21½	21¼	14½	6,250
47⅜	34¼	41 Jan. 11		34⅜ Feb. 25		36¼	38	− 1	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	30,063,400			..	38	38	38	38	38	200
23½	17	21¾ Jan. 8		15⅝ Feb. 25		18	19	− ⅝	National Railroad of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,946,400			..	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	17¾	100
177	105	129⅝ Jan. 22		120 Feb. 25		128	130	+ 2¾	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	July 15. '04.	2	Q	128	128	125	127½	125	2,419
156	112⅝	121½ Jan. 23		112⅞ Mar. 12		119¼	119½	..	New York Central.	100	132,250,000	July 15. '04.	1¼	Q	119¼	120⅝	119	119½	117⅝	12,419
45	19½	32¼ Jan. 23		22 May 16		29	30	− ⅛	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	14,999,900			..	28	29½	28	29	24	800
87	50	69 Jan. 22		60 June 14		60	65	..	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1. '04.	3	A	65	65	63¼	63½	55	300
225¼	187¼	196 Jan. 22		185⅝ May 25		192½	194½	+ 4¾	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	80,000,000	June 30. '04.	2	Q	194½	195	194½	195	194¾	800
35½	19	31¼ July 20		19⅜ Mar. 14		30⅝	31	+ ⅛	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900			..	30⅝	31¼	29¾	31	22¾	35,770
76¼	53⅜	62⅞ July 15		53⅜ Mar. 12		62¼	62⅝	+ ¾	Norfolk & Western.	100	98,000,000	June 17. '04.	1½	SA	62⅜	62⅞	61¾	62¼	60¾	18,020
98	75	90 Apr. 12		82 Mar. 16		88	92		Norfolk & Western pf.	100	125,000,000	Feb. 15. '04.	1	SA	90	90	89	90	85¾	910
124½	68	90 Jan. 22		80 Mar. 12		88	89	+ ⅞	North American.	100	17,000,000	June 1. '04.	1¼	Q	89¼	90	89	89	71	2,865
190	190	170 July 21		150 June 14		...	...	+ 5	Northern Central.	50	17,198,400	July 15. '04.	4	SA	170	170	170	170

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 23, 1904.—Continued.

Range for Year 1903.		Range for Year 1904.			Closing Quotations July 23.		Net Change for Week.	STOCKS	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid.		No. Miles.	Range For Week Ended July 23.				Sales of the Year Jan. 1 to July 23, 1904.	Sales of the Week Ended July 23, '04.
High.	Low.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Bid.	Ask'd				Date.	Per Cent.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.		
48¾	37	48¾	Jan. 23.	37	May 12.	44¼	45	+ 1¼	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	30,308,900	Oct. 1, '03.	1¾	...	43¾	44¾	43	44¾	65	2,650
19½	7	27½	Jan. 22.	19¼	Mar. 12.	32	...	+ ¾	Rock Island Co.	100	33,497,353	...	...	...	31¼	32¾	31¼	32¾	2114	70,125
35¾	23¾	39¾	Jan. 22.	5	Jan. 4.	38	39¼	+ 2¼	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	33,497,353	May 2	1	Q.	37¾	39¾	37¾	39¾	1154	16,625
23	12	23¾	Jan. 27.	14¾	Apr. 15.	19½	...	+ 2¼	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	15,241,700	July 15, '01.	1	...	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	100	5,000
80	70	79¾	Jan. 22.	74¾	Jan. 15.	77½	...	+ 2½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	7,621,400	June 15, '04.	1¾	Q.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	60	575
53	45	45	Jan. 16.	25	May 17.	40	42	— 3	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	3,000,000	July 15, '03.	2½	...	40	40	40	40	50	200
19	10	16	Jan. 16.	8	Jan. 4.	12	13	+ ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,000,000	...	...	...	10	10	10	10	...	200
72	70	70	Jan. 23.	41	Mar. 1.	68	72	...	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	9,000,000	July 1, '04.	1	...	70	70	70	70	...	200
33¾	22¾	33¾	July 20.	20¼	Jan. 6.	32¾	33¾	+ 2	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	10,000,000	June 1, '04.	1	...	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	51,600	1,600
146¾	107	167	Jan. 23.	130	Jan. 9.	161	164	+ 2	St. L. & San F. C. & R. I. stock ctfs.	100	7,217,000	July 2, '04.	6	Ex.	160	167	160	167	1,200	1,000
20	12	16¼	Jan. 22.	9¾	June 1.	15¼	16	+ ¾	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000	...	...	...	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾	11	1,100
34	24	30¾	Jan. 22.	23¾	June 1.	23¾	24	+ 1	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	23¾	24	23¾	24	21	10,650
43¾	33¾	41¾	Apr. 12.	31¼	Jan. 7.	39¾	40	+ 1½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	...	...	...	39¾	40	39¾	40	30	1,200
81	58	58	July 14.	47	Jan. 5.	55	57	+ 2	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	7,500,000	July 1, '04.	1¾	Q.	55	55	55	55	41	171,140
53¾	32¾	52¾	July 20.	41¼	Mar. 14.	51½	...	+ 2½	Southern Pacific.	100	197,482,100	...	...	...	51¼	53¾	51¼	53¾	2,200	42,940
29¾	19¾	25¾	July 18.	18½	Feb. 24.	25¾	...	+ ¾	Southern Railway, extended.	100	119,500,600	...	...	...	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	2,000	2,400
94¾	81¾	90	July 20.	77½	Jan. 6.	89	...	— ¾	Southern Railway pf. extended.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	2½	SA	89	90	89	90	3,400	1,400
2¾	¾	1¾	Feb. 24.	¾	Mar. 4.	¾	1½	...	Standard Rope & Twine.	100	12,000,000	...	...	...	¾	1½	¾	¾	500	500
25¾	23¼	43¾	July 23.	31¾	May 16.	42¾	43¾	+ 3½	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '03.	2	...	40	43¾	39½	43¾	37½	48,315
20¾	20¾	27¾	Jan. 23.	20	June 2.	23¾	25½	...	Texas Pacific.	100	32,739,000	...	...	...	23¾	25½	23¾	25½	20¾	14,200
32	32	32¾	July 20.	25	May 10.	29	30½	+ 1	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	7,000,000	...	...	...	27½	30½	27½	30	25	1,900
100	100	124¾	Jan. 13.	115	Mar. 14.	121	122	+ 1	Third Avenue.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 28, '00.	1½	...	122	122	121	121¾	1¾	1,225
17¾	17¾	22	Jan. 21.	17½	June 21.	20½	24¾	+ ¾	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	13,000,000	...	...	...	20¾	20½	20¾	20¾	22	250
15	15	25¾	Jan. 23.	21¼	May 27.	23	24	+ ¾	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,000,000	...	...	...	23	24	23	24	18	2,300
46	34	38¾	Apr. 25.	22	Feb. 24.	35½	38¾	+ 1	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	9,000,000	...	...	...	35½	38¾	35½	38¾	1,000	5,600
125¾	70	96	July 19.	87½	Feb. 22.	95½	96	— ¼	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	16,511,000	May 15, '04.	1½	Q.	95	96	95	95¾	845	637
165	165	*150½	July 18.	*150½	July 18.	...	...	...	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	100	8,000,000	July 1, '04.	1¾	Q.	159½	159½	159½	159½	...	50
6	4½	5¾	Jan. 20.	4	Mar. 22.	...	...	— ¾	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	18,000,000	...	...	...	4	4	4	4	400	100
57¾	57¾	58¾	Jan. 4.	45	Feb. 24.	...	...	...	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,600,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q.	52	52	51	52	...	540
99	63¾	99	July 20.	71	Mar. 14.	97¾	97¾	+ 1½	Union Pacific.	100	103,772,900	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	95¾	98	95	97½	764½	412,761
95½	83½	94½	Apr. 6.	89½	Feb. 25.	92¾	94¾	...	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,897,100	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	92¾	94¾	92¾	94	2,400	1,978
9	9	12	Jan. 15.	9	Feb. 17.	10¾	11	+ ¼	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	...	...	...	10	10¾	9¾	10¾	15	600
50	30	48¾	July 22.	42¼	Apr. 19.	48¾	49	+ ¾	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '04.	1¾	SA	45	48¾	45	48	40	1,100
6	6	8¾	July 21.	6¼	May 16.	...	...	+ ¼	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,108,200	...	...	...	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	7	250
33	33	50	July 6.	40	May 24.	...	...	— ¾	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,108,200	June 1, '04.	2	Q.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	5	200
115¾	95	110	Jan. 8.	100	Feb. 24.	106	115	...	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 16, '04.	2	SA	115	115	115	115	90¾	10
15¾	6	8¼	Jan. 25.	6¼	May 27.	7¼	7¾	— ¼	United States Leather Co.	100	62,899,900	...	...	...	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾	7	2,975
72¾	71½	84¼	July 15.	75¾	Jan. 4.	83	85½	— 1¼	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,299,800	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	84	84	83	83	73¾	2,600
5	4	9¾	Jan. 21.	5¾	Jan. 4.	...	...	...	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	32,198,000	...	...	...	7¼	7¼	7	7	105	500
30¼	30¼	63¾	May 23.	40	Feb. 6.	...	...	+ 1	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,011,100	July 1, '03.	1½	...	63¾	63¾	62	62¾	45¾	700
...	...	50	July 15.	43	July 13.	45¾	49	+ 1	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	13,632,600	...	...	...	47¾	49	47¾	48¼	...	1,100
19¼	7	19½	July 23.	10¼	Jan. 14.	19¼	19¼	+ 1¼	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,988,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	...	18	19¼	18	19¼	9	10,195
80¼	80¼	75½	July 19.	41	Jan. 4.	76	76¾	+ 3½	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,523,500	June 15, '04.	1½	SA	73¼	75½	73¼	76¼	33¾	3,277
16	10	12½	July 18.	9¾	May 13.	12¾	12½	+ ½	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '03.	½	...	12½	12½	11¾	12½	224	116,205
49¾	49¾	63¾	July 23.	51¼	May 13.	63½	63¼	+ ½	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,814,100	May 16, '04.	1¾	Q	62¾	63¾	61¾	63¼	70	340,056
36¾	17½	34¾	Jan. 28.	22¾	June 20.	26¾	27½	+ 1½	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,984,400	June 1, '03.	1¾	...	25¾	27½	24	27	38	15,165
135½	80	106¼	Jan. 28.	96	July 6.	101	101¼	+ 1¼	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	12,000,000	July 15, '04.	2	Q.	100¾	101¼	100	101¼	105	1,750
23¾	16¾	21¾	Jan. 27.	15	May 16.	17¾	17¼	+ ¼	Wabash.	100	28,000,000	...	...	...	17¼	17¾	17½	17¾	20	1,250
65¾	27½	41	Jan. 25.	32¾	Feb. 24.	36¼	36¾	+ ⅛	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	...	...	...	35¾	37½	35½	36¾	36¼	10,355
249½	193	207	May 9.	205	Mar. 26.	204	215	+ 1	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	July 15, '04.	4	SA	208	207	206	207	...	295
92	80¼	89¾	May 9.	85	May 10.	88	89¾	— ¼	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	July 15, '04.	1½	Q	88	89¼	88	89¼	53¼	1,070
221	130	173¾	Jan. 21.	153	May 2.	158	160	— 2½	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	18,490,700	July 11, '04.	2½	Q	169½	165	162	162	156	2,850
27½	12	19¼	Jan. 22.	14¼	June 2.	14	15	...	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	16	16¾	15	15	14¼	1,570
62	40¾	62¾	Jan. 22.	38	July 22.	37	39	— ¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900	...	...	...	42	43	38	38	46½	4,535
29	25¾	29¾	Jan. 22.	21¾	June 29.	21	22	— ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,966,500	...	...	...	22¾	24	22	22	30½	2,250
23¾	14¼	21¾	Jan. 20.	16	June 6.	17¾	18	+ ½	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,168,800	...	...	...	18¼	18¾	17¾	18½	16¾	1,570
53¾	33	47¾	Jan. 27.	37	June 6.	39¾	40¾	+ 1	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200	...	...	...	40¼	40¾	39½	39¾	36½	690

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	1¼	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	3¼
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	2	M.	3¼
Am. Car & Fdy.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Am. Dist. Tel.	2½	Mo. K. & Texas pf.	1
American Ice.	1	Missouri Pacific	1½
American Ice pf.	2½	National Biscuit	2½
Am. Snuff pf.	1½	Nat. Enameling	2
Am. Steel Foundries	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Am. Steel F. pf.	1½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	2½	Northern Central	5
Ann Arbor pf.	2	Pennsylvania	2½
At., Top. & S. F.	2½	Peoria & Eastern	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Atl. Coast Line	1½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	Reading	1½
Brklyn R. T.	2½	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf.	1	Rubber Goods	1½
Chi. G. W. pf. B.	1½	Rubber Goods pf.	2½
Chi. & N. W.	3½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	3
Col. Fuel & I.	4½	St. L. & S. F. C. & R. I. ctfs.	5
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	4½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1
Corn Products.	1¼	Sloss-S. S. & I.	1½
Del. & Hudson.	3½	Tenn. C. & I.	3½
Evans & T. H.	2	Texas Pac. Ld. Tr.	3
Hancock & Mining.	2½	Third Avenue.	1
Ill. Central.	1½	Union Pacific.	1½
Int. Paper.	1½	U. Ry. Invest.	1
Int. Steam Pump.	1½	U. S. Realty & Const. pf.	1
Int. Steam Pump pf.	2½	U. S. Rubber.	1½
Iowa Central pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	3½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Long Island.	5	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	1½
Louis. & Nash.	1½	Wells-Fargo Exp.	1
Mex. Beach.	1½		
Minn. & St. L.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locomotive pf.	1¼	National Lead	2
Anaconda Copper	1	Nat. of Mex. pf.	1
Canadian Pacific	1¾	Pacific Mail	1½
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	2½	Reading 2d pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Col. South. 1st pf.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Del. R. R. & B. pf.	2½	West. El. & Mfg.	2½
Hock. Valley pf.	1	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	3
Mexican Central.	1	Wis. Central pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	1¼	Kan. & Mich. 4s	1
Banff. Gas 5s	6	Knox. & Ohio 6s	1¾
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 6s	1¾	Lack. Steel 5s	2
Chi. & Ind. C. Ry. 5s	3¼	L. & N., So. & M. Ala. con. 6s	5
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	2	Met. Street gen. 5s	1½
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	1¼	Morris & Essex con.	1¾
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1	Nash., C. & St. L. con. 6s	1¾
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1¼	Nat. Starch 6s	2
C. F. & I. conv. 5s	1¼	N. Y. S. & W. gen. 5s	1
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1	Northwest. Tel. 4½s	1
Cons. Gas, Chi. 5s	2¾	Pac. Coast 1st	1½
Det., M. & M. l. g. 7s	1	Rio Gr. W. col. tr. 4s	1¾
Det. So., Ohio So. 4s	2	St. L. S. W. 2d 4s	3
F. & P. M. 6s	1¼	So. Ry., Mem. Div. 4½s	1
Fla. Cent. & Pen. con. 5s	1¾	U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	2
Hous. & Tex. 1st 5s	1	Wabash deb. A	1
Int. Steam Pump 6s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & Alton 3s	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2½
Chi. G. L. 1st 5s	1¼	Wilkes. & E. 1s	1½
Erie gen. 4s	1		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 25.

American Steel Foundries Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Eastern Tex. R. Co.—Special meeting.
Great Northern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Hamilton Trust Co., Brooklyn—Books close.
Homestake Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Books close.
National Fireproofing Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pittsburg Coal Co.—Dividend on preferred stock payable.
Street's West Stable Car Line Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Trenton Portland Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Mining Co.—Books close.

Tuesday, July 26.

American Smelting and Refining Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Butte Electric Light and Power Co.—Dividend payable on preferred Aug. 1 to holders of record this date.
City Trust Co.—Books close.
Distillers' Securities Corporation—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, July 27.

Ames Shovel Co.—Dividend payable.
Automatic Electric Co. [illegible]—Books close [illegible]

Thursday, July 28.

Amalgamated Copper Co.—Books close.
Central Foundries Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Huntingdon and Broad Top—Dividend on preferred stock payable.
Osceola Mining Co.—Dividend payable.

Friday, July 29.

Lake Shore Railroad—Dividend payable.
Michigan Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Peoria Bureau Valley Railroad—Books close for dividend.

Saturday, July 30.

Cambria Steel Co.—Books close for semi-annual dividend.
Central District Printing Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
Electric Co. of America—Semi-annual dividend payable.
Investment Co. of Philadelphia.—Books close.
Pullman Co.—Books close for dividend.
Third Avenue Railroad—Dividend payable.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co.—Books close for dividend on common.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 23 telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1904.	1903.	P.C.
New York	$1,263,734,839	$1,098,769,415	+15.0
Boston	146,822,052	146,652,679	+0.2
Philadelphia	102,893,102	108,506,672	−5.2
Baltimore	18,367,179	18,866,103	−2.7
Chicago	134,851,703	127,780,772	+5.7
St. Louis	32,915,024	46,192,502	−0.7
New Orleans	11,754,067	11,089,139	+5.9
Seven cities, 6 days	$1,475,457,173	$1,468,346,283	+0.7
Other cities, 6 days	281,007,694	282,017,491	−0.4
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,756,464,867	$1,747,263,744	+0.5
All cities, 1 day.	333,261,728	324,208,264	+1.9
Total, all cities, for week	$2,089,726,595	$2,071,472,008	+0.7

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended	1904.	1902.	1902.
July 23	$2,089,726,595	$2,071,472,008	$2,275,719,424
July 16..	2,112,442,006	2,305,883,290	2,177,948,819
July 9..	1,852,338,259	2,193,865,740	2,222,993,938
July 2..	2,065,297,434	2,126,491,895	2,132,117,982
June 25..	1,827,213,186	1,944,841,011	1,953,878,791
June 18..	1,839,301,332	2,104,309,349	2,029,396,845
June 11..	1,761,561,596	2,202,944,355	1,947,847,671
June 4..	1,632,948,780	2,426,946,756	2,106,266,253
May 28..	1,767,418,069	1,748,240,390	1,674,101,010
May 21..	2,006,568,511	2,245,723,623	2,131,392,383
May 14..	1,995,025,109	2,140,065,009	2,843,166,903
May 7..	2,159,204,767	2,136,886,606	2,842,479,356
Apr. 30..	1,758,734,069	2,229,216,986	2,810,300,949
Apr. 23..	1,910,971,846	2,134,077,624	2,711,823,194
Apr. 16..	1,977,313,687	2,255,443,345	2,676,305,891
Apr. 9..	1,925,722,516	1,956,276,261	2,239,394,683
Apr. 2..	1,822,900,935	2,445,903,099	2,321,796,837
Mch. 26	1,902,236,221	1,985,239,224	1,850,322,218
Mch. 19..	1,916,942,214	2,125,165,030	2,159,014,226
Mch. 12..	1,756,873,020	2,323,474,907	2,142,482,521
Mch. 5..	1,937,625,150	2,468,100,333	2,132,102,987
Feb. 27..	1,906,681,726	1,896,672,839	2,397,274,027
Feb. 20..	1,875,078,901	2,154,189,963	1,777,339,985
Feb. 13..	1,816,429,824	2,032,785,276	2,026,498,533
Feb. 6..	2,152,944,380	2,419,965,973	2,256,827,103
Jan. 30..	2,078,456,978	2,090,056,536	2,130,022,364
Jan. 23..	2,103,119,916	2,252,601,358	2,212,693,537
Jan. 16..	2,225,301,978	2,787,618,506	2,387,124,980
Jan. 9..	2,410,047,737	2,733,823,992	2,582,793,808
Jan. 2..	1,945,947,600	2,274,889,619	2,448,423,071
Dec. 26..	1,905,099,780	2,570,650,867	2,570,650,867
Dec. 19..	2,071,891,622	2,359,140,757	2,247,063,726
Dec. 12..	2,191,509,169	2,326,461,503	2,326,461,780
Dec. 5..	2,231,572,194	2,375,470,731	2,438,833,783
Nov. 28..	1,744,767,383	2,063,393,725	2,026,876,702
Nov. 21..	2,053,545,622	2,358,985,723	2,332,894,783
Nov. 14..	2,094,721,498	2,686,708,125	2,552,618,317
Nov. 7..	1,976,000,150	2,264,689,532	2,134,847,964
Oct. 31..	1,940,838,438	2,221,267,080	2,153,064,548
Oct. 24..	2,014,850,556	2,454,342,892	2,067,479,559
Oct. 17..	2,025,778,069	2,602,884,883	2,141,222,641
Oct. 10..	1,978,097,333	2,558,817,291	2,088,816,631
Oct. 3..	2,229,006,979	2,872,065,004	2,066,347,093
Sept. 26..	1,863,109,462	2,537,853,094	2,076,111,881
Sept. 19..	1,842,454,384	2,351,782,990	1,982,652,291
Sept. 12..	1,449,962,306	2,433,019,630	2,069,419,187
Sept. 5..	1,739,332,504	2,065,253,804	1,858,869,606
Aug. 29..	1,541,094,612	2,047,977,189	1,767,006,614
Aug. 22..	1,836,814,549	2,099,742,233	1,852,342,978
Aug. 15..	1,924,834,022	2,097,769,941	1,715,523,231
Aug. 8..	2,080,631,729	1,916,137,855	1,814,757,107
July 30..	2,003,703,172	2,242,936,439	1,874,270,278
July 22..	2,077,469,533	2,276,719,424	1,822,528,063

*Five days estimated.

Total exchanges for the week ending at this date in 1901 were $2,353,882,753; in 1900, $1,462,121,057; in 1899, $1,616,307,355, and in 1898, $1,690,964,463. Largest clearings for the year to date were $2,610,067,227, in the week ending Jan. 2; smallest, $1,606,661,726, in the week ending Feb. 27. Largest exchanges last year were $2,707,268,954 in the week ending Dec. 21; smallest, $1,146,353,330, in the week ending Sept. 11. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ending May 11 of 1901, $3,680,947,231.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 23	$1,263,734,839	$31,026,039
July 16	1,282,464,328	34,561,340
*July 9	1,076,457,256	32,738,472
July 2	1,233,051,067	78,331,780
June 25	1,055,904,294	61,725,174
June 18	1,046,672,967	48,238,966
June 11	979,612,023	48,226,269
*June 4	907,900,393	43,986,572
May 28	1,084,904,331	61,400,896
May 21	1,219,167,552	91,734,163
May 14	1,196,734,029	77,910,983
May 7	1,297,562,176	75,728,884
April 30	983,975,097	56,676,940
April 23	1,102,634,944	73,466,159
April 16	1,142,208,196	65,383,128
April 9	1,158,994,121	63,536,753
April 2	1,064,275,626	57,374,146
March 26	1,141,098,377	52,164,259
March 19	1,211,189,962	54,780,430
March 12	984,169,962	52,280,134
March 5	1,078,799,486	53,892,106
*Feb. 27	891,548,718	46,644,218
Feb. 20	1,088,884,410	57,884,738
*Feb. 15	1,070,333,447	60,262,284
Feb. 6	1,281,362,696	81,183,571
Jan. 30	1,277,529,986	68,218,228
Jan. 23	1,289,178,063	74,466,958
Jan. 16	1,211,340,347	72,711,540
Jan. 9	1,048,188,444	17,830,250
*Jan. 2	1,433,217,727	63,589,511
*Dec. 26	1,096,351,669	43,954,600
Dec. 19	1,191,007,057	51,878,133
Dec. 12	1,222,920,433	52,761,859
Dec. 5	1,286,382,626	54,962,236
*Nov. 28	1,025,491,198	44,783,891
Nov. 21	1,181,698,084	62,173,084
Nov. 14	1,266,441,864	62,183,867
*Nov. 7	1,071,900,164	48,822,424
Oct. 31	1,114,913,497	59,801,689
Oct. 24	1,166,724,218	61,577,813
Oct. 17	1,123,493,188	53,961,048
Oct. 10	1,113,756,143	57,102,041
Oct. 3	1,227,946,271	58,521,634
Sept. 26	1,089,694,434	50,944,808
Sept. 19	1,022,457,271	47,476,782
*Sept. 12	774,686,698	40,267,481
Sept. 5	974,789,235	53,923,489
Aug. 29	860,534,367	43,725,534
Aug. 22	1,038,336,488	57,150,281
Aug. 15	1,145,184,644	50,997,449
Aug. 8	1,244,454,182	52,225,469
Aug. 1	1,148,431,402	52,261,402
July 25	1,253,585,998	61,634,119

*Five days.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 22, 1904	$10,620,955
Week ended July 21, 1903	8,220,422
From Jan. 1, 1904	332,437,120
From Jan. 1, 1903	335,456,060

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 19, 1904	$8,114,382
Week ended July 21, 1903	7,611,480
From Jan. 1, 1904	230,795,940
From Jan. 1, 1903	274,713,404

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 22, 1904	$16,875
Week ended July 24, 1903	7,556
From Jan. 1, 1904	6,261,967
From Jan. 1, 1903	3,659,480

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 22, 1904	$40,240
Week ended July 24, 1903	10,317
From Jan. 1, 1904	44,485,332
From Jan. 1, 1903	31,788,674

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 22, 1904	$23,365
Week ended July 24, 1903	2,761
From Jan. 1, 1904	38,123,419
From Jan. 1, 1903	28,149,176

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 22, 1904	$236,901
Week ended July 24, 1903	730,891
From Jan. 1, 1904	22,451,517
From Jan. 1, 1903	17,668,544

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 22, 1904	$252,776
Week ended July 24, 1903	738,447
From Jan. 1, 1904	28,713,484
From Jan. 1, 1903	21,328,024

Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 22, 1904	$40,240
Week ended July 24, 1903	10,317
From Jan. 1, 1904	44,485,332
From Jan. 1, 1903	31,788,674

Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 22, 1904	$212,536
Week ended July 24, 1903	728,130
From Jan. 1, 1904	15,771,848
From Jan. 1, 1903	10,460,650

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 22, 1904	$252,776
Week ended July 24, 1903	738,447
From Jan. 1, 1904	12,941,636
From Jan. 1, 1903	10,867,374

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1903 is given.

1904

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$9,541,875	$10,193,850	$7,515,575
Jan. 9	14,686,975	14,810,300	12,563,450
Jan. 16	23,181,750	20,217,123	19,061,450
Jan. 23	26,072,675	26,414,975	25,332,400
Jan. 30	28,123,050	27,880,775	26,023,325
Feb. 6	21,842,775	18,548,675	17,896,225
Feb. 13	20,379,225	15,529,975	13,560,850
Feb. 20	27,606,600	9,041,675	12,456,325
Feb. 27	32,150,200	5,361,900	9,975,225
March 5	29,943,350	666,975	3,958,425
March 12	29,937,075	1,024,000	3,112,950
March 19	27,310,575	3,180,900	3,471,250
March 26	27,468,575	6,280,900	6,965,575
April 2	27,755,050	2,130,525	2,649,525
April 9	22,916,400	3,741,300	4,571,750
April 16	27,304,800	6,007,650	6,578,650
April 23	34,202,700	10,985,475	9,461,050
April 30	33,144,250	11,181,850	7,484,000
May 7	22,724,200	10,020,825	8,461,000
May 14	12,527,250	8,992,625	8,346,225
May 21	13,004,275	9,222,725	14,301,450
May 28	29,692,325	9,645,150	11,920,000
June 4	31,760,575	4,775,650	11,285,575
June 11	35,562,400	9,477,175	13,362,350
June 18	38,869,875	10,099,575	12,158,250
June 25	38,452,675	12,923,850	12,978,350
July 2	36,105,300	8,377,675	10,084,725
July 9	36,017,725	8,068,475	12,226,900
July 16	44,563,350	13,278,475	15,709,275
July 23	50,609,600	18,915,400	15,502,400

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
July 25	$18,915,400	$15,502,400	$23,128,575
Aug. 1	24,060,075	15,738,125	22,185,350
Aug. 8	21,587,075	9,031,250	20,982,950
Aug. 15	21,563,575	7,128,900	18,421,800
Aug. 22	21,058,300	9,743,350	18,148,100
Aug. 29	20,977,925	9,742,775	11,919,925
Sept. 5	17,296,375	4,097,050	9,915,575
Sept. 12	15,372,200	*15,075	7,110,250
Sept. 19	13,173,625	*1,642,850	13,654,225
Sept. 26	14,589,300	8,226,625	16,283,025
Oct. 3	13,937,500	1,819,200	15,560,025
Oct. 10	16,577,125	1,527,350	17,483,175
Oct. 17	17,433,250	5,626,350	15,445,775
Oct. 24	17,944,450	17,781,475	14,713,175
Oct. 31	10,274,150	21,399,100	10,462,800
Nov. 7	5,394,225	17,852,350	4,939,925
Nov. 14	6,138,425	18,328,350	10,103,825
Nov. 21	8,911,350	19,929,975	14,498,825
Nov. 28	9,125,200	15,786,300	13,414,875
Dec. 5	6,308,300	9,973,750	8,607,975
Dec. 12	3,077,975	8,336,900	5,458,025
Dec. 19	14,025,500	8,093,800	5,785,325
Dec. 26	12,574,625	6,549,200	7,891,350

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$50,609,600	1896	$18,499,550
1903	18,915,400	1895	38,491,125
1902	15,502,400	1894	74,113,000
1901	23,128,575	1893	*1,256,550
1900	24,031,900	1892	23,063,300
1899	12,055,600	1891	19,710,325
1898	43,012,000	1890	6,063,125
1897	47,361,675		

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $30,871,275, Feb. 3, 1900; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,560, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,098,000	$908,570,500	$886,178,900
Jan. 9	241,115,300	915,992,200	906,713,300
Jan. 16	253,488,900	934,398,900	941,268,600
Jan. 23	272,645,800	965,064,900	956,303,800
Jan. 30	281,115,000	994,552,100	1,023,943,800
Feb. 6	273,631,900	998,850,900	1,027,156,500
Feb. 13	276,988,600	999,968,900	1,026,357,500
Feb. 20	284,513,000	994,438,800	1,028,025,800
Feb. 27	289,139,300	990,209,100	1,027,920,400
March 5	290,081,800	992,918,400	1,040,892,900
March 12	289,254,800	997,339,000	1,037,268,900
March 19	286,594,000	998,918,800	1,037,013,700
March 26	289,636,000	1,007,863,700	1,043,668,500
April 9	294,294,600	1,038,533,000	1,068,812,900
April 23	311,947,300	1,046,390,300	1,109,374,400
April 30	311,736,200	1,049,636,800	1,114,367,900
May 7	305,622,400	1,071,030,000	1,131,712,800
May 14	295,231,100	1,079,228,900	1,129,615,400
May 21	288,145,800	1,056,553,500	1,100,566,100
May 28	304,430,700	1,040,483,400	1,098,963,800
June 4	306,420,600	1,035,505,200	1,093,798,900
June 11	312,870,200	1,042,093,300	1,109,231,300
June 18	319,373,000	1,049,689,900	1,122,912,500
June 25	324,281,200	1,068,813,200	1,143,514,100
July 2	324,352,500	1,075,031,500	1,152,968,800
July 9	325,555,300	1,078,294,800	1,158,150,300
July 16	339,335,700	1,087,518,700	1,179,189,400
July 23	350,970,400	1,096,840,200	1,201,443,200

The following table gives the same items from this time in 1903 to the end of that year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
July 25	$244,509,600	$907,890,700	$902,376,800
Aug. 1	261,324,600	906,864,500	909,697,700
Aug. 8	249,655,200	912,697,100	912,273,500
Aug. 15	247,397,400	908,345,900	903,338,300
Aug. 22	249,503,800	917,944,900	912,782,000
Aug. 29	250,706,900	923,111,500	920,132,900
Sept. 5	246,329,800	924,415,800	918,131,300
Sept. 12	244,921,100	923,552,800	918,196,600
Sept. 19	240,544,200	922,055,800	909,462,500
Sept. 26	239,905,600	917,047,700	901,345,200
Oct. 3	238,241,100	912,903,100	897,314,400
Oct. 10	240,980,900	913,101,500	897,618,100
Oct. 17	240,376,100	908,265,500	891,771,400
Oct. 24	240,572,100	907,099,000	890,714,000
Oct. 31	231,678,800	911,508,500	885,616,600
Nov. 7	222,495,400	900,095,500	868,044,700
Nov. 14	219,482,200	899,885,600	862,415,100
Nov. 21	215,744,700	887,234,300	847,333,400
Nov. 28	216,513,200	880,832,700	841,952,000
Dec. 5	217,030,400	882,002,900	842,900,400
Dec. 12	218,781,900	880,893,800	842,855,700
Dec. 19	228,966,500	878,749,800	843,284,000
Dec. 26	223,094,300	892,282,800	847,918,700

Maximum deposits, $1,201,443,200, July 23, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,302,400, Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $748,938,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,035,849,200, July 23, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $350,970,400, July 23 1904.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended July 22

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Caracas	Curacao	$1,200
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	2,202
American Silver Coin—		
Rosalind	St. John's	288
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	3,393
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	130
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Caracas	Curacao	30
Flandria	Port au Prince	1,353
Rosalind	St. John's	240
Gold Bullion—		
Yucatan	Panama	500
Yucatan	Colon	1,996
Seguranca	Colon	3,143
Caracas	Barbados	320
Altai	Puerto Colombia	4,274
Total		$22,069

Exports, New York, July 18 to 23.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
July 18	W. & Grons	London	$21,695
July 19	Majestic	London	542,280
July 19	New York	Santo Domingo, S. C. (U. S.)	10,000
July 19	New York	Santo Domingo, G. C. (U. S.)	32,000
July 23	Rivoria	London	1,000
July 23	Straits	London	262,500
July 23	Niagara	Nassau, N. P. (U. S.)	5,000
July 23	Niagara	Nassau, G. C. (U. S.)	5,000
July 23	Yalumba	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	1,000
Total			$818,280

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

July 21	Altai	Nassau, N. P. (U. S.)	$1,000
July 21	Straits	Nassau, G. C. (U. S.)	5,000

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing July 23. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
225	..	Albany & Sus.	$3,500,000	July,	1904	4½	..	..	..	*238	Mar. 4, 1903
145	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	July 1,	1904	3	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30	*150 Mar. 30, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000				21	Mar. 9	21	Mar. 9	21 Mar. 9, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July 1,	1904	1½	..	..	..	..	73 Oct. 24, 1903
220	230	American Coal ($25)	71,300,000	Mar. 1,	1904	5	220	May 19	200	May 10	200 June 14, 1904
4	4½	American Hide & Leather pf.	12,548,300				21¼	July 15	11¼	Jan. 5	21 July 16, 1904
28	32	American Linseed pf.	16,750,000	Sep. 15,	1900	1⅜	30	Mar. 21	22½	June 1	23 June 3, 1904
17	19	American Malting pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 15,	1899	1⅜	22	Jan. 14	16	June 3	17⅜ July 16, 1904
120	130	American Snuff	11,001,700	July 1,	1904	2½	120	Feb. 29	110	Jan. 21	120 July 11, 1904
..	..	American Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300				..	..	..	..	2½ Dec. 18, 1901
133	138	American Tobacco pf.	14,006,000	May 2,	1904	2	140	July 1	130¼	Feb. 11	140 July 1, 1904
11¼	12	American Woolen	29,501,000				12½	Jan. 11	10	Jan. 4	11 July 14, 1904
..	..	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 15,	1904	1¾	92½	Apr. 21	92½	Apr. 21	92½ Apr. 21, 1904
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 5,	1904	3	..	..	..	..	*121 Nov. 23, 1899
..	..	**Beech Creek ($50)**	5,665,000	July 1,	1904	1	..	..	..	..	*104 June 25, 1902
105	..	Boston Air Line	1,425,000	Apr. 1,	1904	2	..	..	..	..	*103 Dec. 30, 1902
126	130	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg	9,000,000	Feb. 15,	1904	3	130	July 7	118¼	Mar. 2	130 July 7, 1904
130	..	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15,	1904	3	*135½	June 24	*135½	June 24	*135½ June 24, 1904
49	49½	Butterick Co.	12,000,000	June 1,	1904	1	49⅞	Mar. 7	47⅞	Feb. 19	48½ July 6, 1904
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1,	1904	1¼	..	..	..	..	126½ Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	July 15,	1904	1½	..	..	..	..	20⅜ Oct. 13, 1898
180	..	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,800	July 1,	1904	1¾	182	Jan. 14	181	Jan. 18	*181 Jan. 18, 1904
120	130	Chicago & East. Illinois pf.	8,330,700	July 1,	1904	1½	127	June 11	124	Feb. 11	127 June 11, 1904
81	84	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	27,577,000	July 15,	1904	2	86¼	Apr. 12	80½	July 13	80¼ July 13, 1904
80	85	Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf.	5,000,000	June 29,	1904	2	89	June 17	89	June 17	89 June 17, 1904
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	74,818,100	July 1,	1904	1¾	*137	May 5	*130	June 6	*135 July 6, 1904
135	140	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha	21,403,300	Feb. 20,	1904	3	145	May 26	135	Mar. 22	145 May 26, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	July 1,	1904	2	..	..	..	..	102½ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	July 1,	1904	1½	..	..	..	..	120 June 4, 1898
..	..	Chicago Union Traction pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25,	1899	1½	33⅜	Jan. 18	29	May 24	21½ June 1, 1904
105	110	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	July 20,	1904	1½	110½	Mar. 14	100	Feb. 8	107½ Apr. 8, 1904
60	75	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000				..	..	..	..	63 Dec. 21, 1903
75	80	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2,	1899	1¼	79	Apr. 13	79	Apr. 13	79 Apr. 13, 1904
178	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	June 1,	1904	1¾	181	Mar. 21	179	Apr. 20	179 Apr. 20, 1904
178	200	Commercial Cable	15,000,000	June 1,	1904	2	193	Feb. 16	188	Jan. 8	180 July 11, 1904
65	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1,	1904	4	66	Apr. 16	66	Apr. 16	66 Apr. 16, 1904
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000				..	..	..	..	22⅜ June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep. 29,	1903	1¾	..	..	..	..	64 Sep. 18, 1903
..	..	**Denver & Southwestern**	3,000,000	Feb. 20,	1902	1½	2½	Jan. 18	1	Jan. 16	1 May 16, 1904
..	..	Denver & Southwestern pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20,	1902	1½	3½	Jan. 23	2	Jan. 12	2 Apr. 15, 1904
19	25	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	4,285,100				24⅞	Jan. 7	19¼	Jan. 7	21 Apr. 4, 1904
100	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	765,500	Aug. 1,	1903	7	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21	120 Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	June 1,	1904	2½	76½	Jan. 23	70	May 31	70¼ June 7, 1904
125	132	Diamond Match	15,000,000	June 13,	1904	2½	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21	128 Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,685,539			3½	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 24	3½ Feb. 24, 1904	
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf.	3,522,491	July 15,	1904	1	..	..	..	..	35 Dec. 29, 1903
6½	7	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000				10⅜	Jan. 22	5½	June 3	7 July 14, 1904
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July,	1904	3⅜	..	..	..	..	405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Electric Storage Battery	15,795,700	July 1,	1904	1½	..	..	..	..	65 June 18, 1903
75	80	Evans. & Terre Haute pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 15,	1903	2½	72	Feb. 23	72	Feb. 23	72 Feb. 23, 1904
40	51	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	2,555,000	Apr. 1,	1904	4	54	Feb. 3	40	May 12	40 May 12, 1904
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,000				..	..	..	..	29 Jan. 9, 1902
49	51	**General Chemical**	7,410,300	Dec. 1,	1903	1½	58½	Jan. 14	43	Mar. 1	50 July 7, 1904
93	97	General Chemical pf.	10,000,000	July 1,	1904	1½	96	Mar. 17	94	Feb. 23	94 May 14, 1904
116	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July 1,	1904	1½	*115	June 14	*115	June 14	*115 June 14, 1904
170	185	Great Northern pf.	124,129,200	May 2,	1904	1¾	186	Mar. 23	170	Mar. 17	180 July 8, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1,	1904	4	..	..	..	..	*76 Oct. 18, 1902
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	July 15,	1904	2	..	..	..	..	*101 Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,000,300	Apr. 30,	1904	1¼	*89¾	May 25	*89¾	May 25	*89¾ May 25, 1904
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,000	Apr. 30,	1904	1½	*95	Apr. 14	*95	Apr. 14	*95 Apr. 14, 1904
103⅝	104⅛	**Ill. Cent.** leased line	10,000,000	July 1,	1904	2	104½	Apr. 6	104¼	Apr. 6	104¼ Apr. 6, 1904
26½	29	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000				29	Jan. 21	22¼	May 9	27 July 7, 1904
12½	14½	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,000				19⅜	Apr. 12	10½	Jan. 11	13 July 16, 1904
47	52	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,000	May 2,	1904	1½	52	Apr. 12	45½	Apr. 7	52 Apr. 12, 1904
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1900		..	..	..	..	*32 Jan. 25, 1892
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	June 1,	1904	2	..	..	..	..	*260 Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000				..	..	..	..	12 May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2,	1901	1	..	..	..	..	50 Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1901	1	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29	9 Jan. 29, 1904
52	60	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	3,000,000	July 1,	1904	3	55	Mar. 5	48½	Jan. 5	55 Mar. 5, 1904
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	June 15,	1904	1	..	..	..	..	99¼ Mar. 14, 1902
80	100	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	June 15,	1904	2½	104	Feb. 3	91	Mar. 17	95 May 19, 1904
26	28	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000				30½	Jan. 25	26	Mar. 11	26 July 13, 1904
85	100	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	July 15,	1904	1	95	Feb. 23	85	June 17	85 June 22, 1904
245	275	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29,	1904	4	250	July 1	250	July 1	250 July 1, 1904
110	120	**Maryland Coal pf.**	1,876,000	June 30,	1904	2½	110	Feb. 25	110	Feb. 25	110 Feb. 25, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30,	1904	2½	..	..	..	..	*169 July 10, 1902
19	21½	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700				17¼	Jan. 4	16	Jan. 15	16 Jan. 15, 1904
54½	57½	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf.	5,000,000	Feb. 28,	1903	1½	53	July 12	45	Mar. 9	53 July 12, 1904
120	140	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29,	1904	2	138	Feb. 26	123	Jan. 22	129¾ June 16, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	May 2,	1904	1½	..	..	..	..	116 Apr. 18, 1901
91	95	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	4,000,000	July 15,	1904	2½	94¾	Jan. 21	90	Jan. 6	94¾ Jan. 21, 1904
182	187	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	July 1,	1904	3½	186½	May 5	182½	Apr. 7	186½ May 5, 1904
68	78	**National Enameling pf.**	8,546,800	July 1,	1904	1¾	83	Jan. 28	78	Jan. 5	78 July 9, 1904
90	94	National Lead pf.	14,904,006	June 15,	1904	1¾	95	July 11	80¾	Jan. 25	93 July 15, 1904
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000				..	..	..	..	3½ June 9, 1901
..	46	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Mar. 1,	1904	½	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2	45 Feb. 2, 1904
106	110	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	10,000,000	Mar. 1,	1904	3	109½	July 6	101¼	May 12	109¾ July 6, 1904
16	20	New York Dock	7,000,000				20	Apr. 21	16	June 18	16 June 18, 1904
40	45	New York Dock pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 15,	1904	1	41	Feb. 23	40	Apr. 16	40 June 15, 1904
..	..	New York & Harlem	5,628,250	July 1,	1904	2	405	June 30	400	June 30	405 June 30, 1904
..	..	New York, Lack. & Western	10,600,000	July 1,	1904	1¼	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1	*131 Feb. 1, 1904
147	149	New York & New Jersey Telep.	12,500,000	July 15,	1904	1½	*150	Jan. 14	*140	Feb. 5	*147½ July 13, 1904
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 11,	1904	2	..	..	..	..	88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	June 1,	1902	1	..	..	..	..	*24 Dec. 13, 1900
3⅝	4¾	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 20,	1902	30c	4½	Jan. 19	4	Apr. 27	4 May 24, 1904
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,312,400	July 2,	1898	1	..	..	..	..	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,118,500	July 1,	1904	2	..	..	..	..	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
95	105	**Pacific Coast 1st pf.**	1,515,500	May 2,	1904	1½	..	..	..	..	80 July 30, 1902
67½	69½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	May 2,	1904	1½	69½	July 12	61¼	Jan. 12	69¼ July 12, 1904
..	..	Pere Marquette pf.	10,522,200	Feb. 19,	1904	2	*70	June 13	*68	May 31	*69 July 13, 1904
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	13,963,000	May 2,	1904	1½	..	..	..	..	83¾ June 29, 1903
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1,	1904	2	..	..	..	..	117 May 16, 1899
96	99	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	27,543,700	July 15,	1904	2	98	Jan. 22	90	Apr. 11	95 July 12, 1904
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	July,	1904	3	..	..	..	..	140 Sep. 12, 1902
⅝	1½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,800				⅞	June 24	⅝	June 9	⅞ June 24, 1904
3½	4½	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 8,	1903	½	4½	Feb. 16	3⅝	June 24	3⅝ July 7, 1904
..	92	**R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent.** cfs.	8,000,000	July 1,	1904	2	93	May 17	85	Feb. 11	92¼ June 30, 1904
200	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July,	1904	4	*205	Apr. 23	*205	Apr. 23	*205 Apr. 23, 1904
131	135	Rome, Watertown & Og.	10,000,000	May 16,	1904	1¼	133	Feb. 16	131	Jan. 29	131 Jan. 29, 1904
25	35	Rutland pf.	9,057,600	Jan. 15,	1903	1	35½	Feb. 9	30	Apr. 22	30 June 4, 1904
10½	12	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,600,000				14	Jan. 19	9	Mar. 15	9 May 15, 1904
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,615,600	Mar. 1,	1902	2½	..	..	..	..	50 May 16, 1902
120	127	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. ill. pf. cfs.	4,191,700	July 1,	1904	1½	128	July 15	122	Feb. 4	128 July 15, 1904
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs.					..	..	..	..	55 May 6, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1,	1904	2½	..	..	..	..	200 Mar. 10, 1902
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	520,525	July,	1904	2½	..	..	..	..	160 Feb. 17, 1902
..	..	Southern Ry., Mob. & O. cfs.	5,682,900	Apr. 1,	1904	2	.92	Jan. 26	90	Feb. 25	92 May 5, 1902
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	June 1,	1904	½	..	..	..	..	40 Apr. 30, 1902
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	July 13,	1904	2½	..	..	..	..	14 Apr. 11, 1902
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,824,500	July 15,	1904	2½	..	..	..	..	*40 Apr. 8, 1902
..	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,000				*17	Apr. 22	*17	Apr. 22	*17 Apr. 22, 1904
103⅝	104⅛	**Ill. Cent.** leased line	10,000,000	July 1,	1904	2	104½	Apr. 6	104¼	Apr. 6	104¼ Apr. 6, 1904
26½	29	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000				29	Jan. 21	22¼	May 9	27 July 7, 1904
12½	14½	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,000				19⅜	Apr. 12	10½	Jan. 11	13 July 16, 1904
47	52	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,000	May 2,	1904	1½	52	Apr. 12	45½	Apr. 7	52 Apr. 12, 1904
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1900		..	..	..	..	*32 Jan. 25, 1892
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	June 1,	1904	2	..	..	..	..	*260 Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000				..	..	..	..	12 May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2,	1901	1	..	..	..	..	50 Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1901	1	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29	9 Jan. 29, 1904
52	60	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	3,000,000	July 1,	1904	3	55	Mar. 5	48½	Jan. 5	55 Mar. 5, 1904
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	June 15,	1904	1	..	..	..	..	99¼ Mar. 14, 1902
80	100	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	June 15,	1904	2½	104	Feb. 3	91	Mar. 17	95 May 19, 1904
26	28	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000				30½	Jan. 25	26	Mar. 11	26 July 13, 1904
85	100	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	July 15,	1904	1	95	Feb. 23	85	June 17	85 June 22, 1904
245	275	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29,	1904	4	250	July 1	250	July 1	250 July 1, 1904
110	120	**Maryland Coal pf.**	1,876,000	June 30,	1904	2½	110	Feb. 25	110	Feb. 25	110 Feb. 25, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30,	1904	2½	..	..	..	..	*169 July 10, 1902

Ark. Louis. & West. 1st ref. g. 4s. 1935 M&S 85 Mar 85 85 1 85 85
Ark. & Mem. 1st g. 4s. 1933 J&J 85 Jan 85 85 1 85 85
Ark. Midland 1st g. 6s. 1928 M&S 100 Mar 100 100 1 100 100
Ark. Northern 1st g. 5s. 1934 J&J 100 Jan 100 100 1 100 100
Ark. Southern 1st g. 5s. 1929 J&J 100 Jan 100 100 1 100 100
Ark. Western 1st g. 5s. 1928 J&J 100 Jan 100 100 1 100 100
Atch. Top. & Santa Fe gen. g. 4s. 1995 A&O 104 Jan 104 104 1 104 104
Do registered 1995 A&O 104 Jan 104 104 1 104 104
Do adjustment g. 4s. 1995 Nov. 104 Jan 104 104 1 104 104
Do registered 1995 Nov. 104 Jan 104 104 1 104 104
Do stamped

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid As'd.
Do do unified and ref. g. 4s,1929..JJ*	9½	Jun 27	84 Jan 7	90⅝ July 22	90¼ 90⅝
Do do registered.....JJ*	87⅝	Apr 23	87⅛ Apr 23	87⅛ July 23	.. ..
Do Riv. & Gulf Div.1st g.4s,1933.*MN	96	Jul 18	91 Mar 14	95 July 23	95 95½
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945....JJ*	111⅛	Mar 8	111⅛ Mar 8	111⅛ Mar 8	109¼ ..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945.....JJ*	91	Feb 25	91 Feb 25	91 Feb 25	87½ ..
Do do small.....	..	..	.. ..	90 Fe 4, 03	.. ..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.....JD*	126¼	May 31	123⅜ Jun 6	123⅜ June 6	123½ 127½
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.....QJ	121	Apr 23	118 Jan 4	120 Mar 23	118 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....MS*	94¼	Jul 8	90 Apr 11	94½ July 8	94½ ..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1947.....FA	114	Jan 13	113½ May 9	113½ May 9	111 ..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....JJ	..	..	.. ..	103 Je 30, 02	96 ..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1990.....QF	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913..JJ*	124¼	Jun 27	120 Jan 22	124½ June 27	121¼ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*AO	115⅞	Jul 18	110½ Apr 18	114½ July 20	113⅞ 115
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch,1923..*JJ	..	..	.. ..	113 De 1, 99	113 ..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb...JJ	113¾	Jun 9	113¾ Jun 9	113¾ June 9	112 ..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917.....*AO	113	Jul 6	113 Jul 6	113 Jul 6	113¼ 116
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s,1926..*JJ	103¾	Jun 29	100 Feb 8	103¾ June 29	102⅞ 104⅞
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951.....AO*	78	Jun 27	73 Feb 19	77 July 21	75⅞ 77¼
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915..*AO	..	..	.. ..	106½ Aug., 94	107⅜ ..
New York Central & Hudson River—					
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997.....JJ*	101⅜	Jun 22	96⅜ Feb 19	99⅜ July 23	99⅜ 99⅞
Do do registered.....JJ*	99⅞	Jun 10	98 Jan 6	98½ June 10	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, of 1884-1904.....MS*	102⅜	Jan 26	100 Mar 3	101⅝ June 17	101⅝ ..
Do do registered.....MS*	100⅞	Apr 6	100⅝ Mar 31	100⅞ Apr 6	101 ..
Do reg. deb. 5s of 1889-1904.....MS*	100⅛	Mar 31	100⅛ Mar 31	100⅛ Mar 31	.. ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*JD	100⅝	Mar 2	100 Jan 14	100⅝ Mar 2	100⅝ ..
Do do registered.....*JD	..	..	.. ..	98 De 12, 02	.. ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905..*MN	101⅛	Apr 8	99¼ May 2	99¼ May 2	100⅛ ..
Do do registered.....*MN	..	..	.. ..	99½ No 8, 02	100⅝ 101
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998..*FA	93¼	Jul 23	86 Feb 19	93¼ July 23	93 ..
Do do registered.....*FA	91⅞	Jun 20	91⅞ Jan 8	91⅞ July 8	89¼ ..
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998..*FA	91¼	Jul 16	85¼ Mar 14	91¼ July 23	91 91¼
Do do registered.....*FA	..	..	.. ..	91 Ja 17, 03	.. 90
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....JJ*	106¼	Jun 13	104 Jan 5	105¾ July 7	105½ 106
Do registered.....JJ*	102	Mar 31	102 Mar 31	102 Mar 31	.. ..
Clear. El. C. 1st s.f. gtd.4s,S.A.1940..JJ	..	..	.. ..	95 Ap 3, 02	86 ..
Do do registered.....JJ	..	..	.. ..	Ty 24, 97	.. ..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..MS*	..	..	.. ..	107¼ Jy 6, 00	.. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986.....*FA	..	..	.. ..	105 Oc 10, 02	.. ..
N. Y. & Pur. 1st con.gtd.4s,1985..AO*	..	..	.. ..	105¾ No 15, 01	.. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*JJ	106⅜	Jun 16	106¾ Jan 4	107⅜ July 19	107⅛ 108⅜
Do registered.....*JJ	106⅜	Jan 28	105¼ Jun 15	107 July 21	107 107⅜
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997.....*JJ	100⅜	Jan 20	100¼ Mar 10	100⅜ July 20	100 100⅞
Do do registered.....*JD	96	Apr 13	96 Apr 13	98 Apr 13	.. ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928.....MS*	101¼	Jul 5	98⅛ Mar 1	101¼ July 19	101 101¼
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906.....FA*	..	..	.. ..	114 Fe 6, 02	104½ ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934.....JJ*	..	..	.. ..	121 No 21, 03	117½ ..
Pitts. McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932..JJ*	..	..	.. ..	139 Ja 21, 03	127 ..
Mich. Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909.....MS*	112¾	Jan 18	109⅝ Apr 19	109⅝ Apr 19	111⅛ ..
Do 5s, 1931.....*MS	L22	Jan 16	121¼ Jul 20	121¼ July 20	121½ ..
Do do registered, March, 1931...QM	121	Jul 20	121 Jul 20	121 July 20	121 ..
Do 4s, 1940.....*JJ	106¾	Apr 30	103½ Apr 13	106¾ June 9	104¾ ..
Do registered.....*JJ	..	..	.. ..	106¾ No 26, 00	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1952.....*MN	97¼	Apr 21	96¼ May 20	96¼ May 28	95½ ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. 2000.....	..	..	.. ..	100 Se 24, 03	.. ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927.....AO*	115⅞	Mar 8	113 Apr 4	113 Apr 4	113½ ..
R. W. & O. con.1st ext.5s,July,1922.AO	117⅛	Feb 23	115½ May 6	117⅛ July 18	118 118¼
Ok. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915.....*FA	..	..	.. ..	113⅜ Ja 25, 02	.. ..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922..JJ	104¼	Apr 5	104 Feb 9	104¾ Apr 5	103 ..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....AO*	105	Jul 7	102 Apr 6	105 July 21	104¾ 105
Do do registered.....AO*	101	Mar 28	101 Mar 28	101 Mar 28	.. ..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—					
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937.....MN*	..	..	.. ..	131¾ Ap 29, 03	123½ ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*MN	..	..	.. ..	125¾ Fe 6, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....JJ*	101¼	Apr 20	101¼ Apr 20	101¼ Apr 20	101¼ ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....JJ	..	..	.. ..	106¾ My 14,03	100¾ ..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g.4s,June,1992..MS	103¾	Jul 23	100½ Mar 18	103¾ July 23	103¾ 103¾
Do do registered $5,000 only....MS	..	..	.. ..	100 De 7, 03	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941.....*MN	112¾	Apr 12	111 Feb 23	112¾ Apr 12	.. 111¾
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.....MN*	130	Apr 20	.. ..	130 Ap 20, 03	127¼ ..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934.....*FA	..	..	.. ..	127 No 28, 03	124 ..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932.....*AO	132¼	Jun 29	125¼ Apr 19	132¼ July 22	.. ..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996..AO*	101⅞	Jul 21	96½ Jan 4	101⅞ July 21	101¼ 101⅞
Do registered.....AO*	..	..	.. ..	96¾ Se 28, 03	.. ..
Do Pocs. Coal & C. joint 4s,1941..JD*	94	Jul 11	87½ Feb 25	87½ July 21	93 93¼
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922.....*JJ	..	..	.. ..	107⅞ Jy 1, 01	108¾ ..
Scd. Y. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1989..MN*	101⅛	Apr 28	99¾ Feb 28	101 July 23	101 ..
N. P. Ry. pr.ln.ry.&L.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997..QJ	105⅞	Jul 19	101⅛ Jan 8	106⅛ July 23	105 105¼
Do registered.....QJ	104⅝	Jul 19	104⅝ Jul 19	104⅝ July 19	103 ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047.....QF	75⅝	Jul 14	70¾ Feb 20	74⅜ July 22	.. 74⅝
Do do registered.....QF	77⅜	Jun 17	69⅝ Jan 8	72⅜ June 17	71⅜ ..
Do P. & P. Dul. Div. 4s, 1996.....JD*	97⅜	Jan 11	97⅜ Jan 11	97⅜ Jan 11	96¾ ..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921.....JJ*	98¾	Jul 13	90½ Jan 6	97⅜ July 23	97⅛ 97⅜
Do do registered.....JJ*	98	Jul 13	90 Jan 8	96¾ July 19	.. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923.....*FA	122¾	Mar 9	122¼ Mar 9	122¾ Mar 9	125 ..
Do registered certificates.....QF	..	..	.. ..	132 Jy 28, 99	117½ ..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931.....FA*	..	..	.. ..	112¾ Jy 21, 03	111 ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....*AO	106¼	Jan 29	105½ Apr 11	106¼ Apr 11	106¼ ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*JD	..	..	.. ..	96¼ No 9, 03	96¼ ..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, March, 1948.QM	90	Jul 14	85 May 3	90 July 14	84 90
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933...JJ*	113¾	May 25	111 Feb 8	113¾ May 25	110¾ ..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*JD	110	Jul 7	110 Jul 7	110 July 7	110 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....AO*	..	..	.. ..	108½ Jy 9, 02	109 ..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946.....*JD	110	May 13	105 Jan 10	110 July 23	110 110¼
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917..*AO	102⅞	Jun 8	102½ Jun 9	102⅞ June 16	102½ ..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910.....MN*	..	..	.. ..	102 Ap 14, 02	.. ..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....JJ*	110¼	Jun 27	106 Jan 11	108½ July 23	106½ 109
Do registered, 1921.....JJ*	108⅝	Mar 31	105⅜ Jun 23	105⅜ June 25	105 108
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.reg.cts.,1937..MS*	..	..	.. ..	102 No 11, 98	91½ ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col.tr.cts.,S.B.1941..*FA	..	..	.. ..	92¼ De 28, 03	92 ..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g.3½s,1916..MN*	96	Jul 16	93¾ Mar 23	96 July 16	9.¾ ..
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932.....AO*	118¼	Jun 27	115 May 27	118¼ June 27	117 ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942.....*JJ	..	..	.. ..	108¾ Au 21, 03	112⅝ ..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950.....FA	96	Jan 8	96 Jan 8	96 Jan 8	93¾ ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940, Ser.C. JJ*	98⅝	Apr 4	98⅝ Apr 4	98⅝ Apr 4	92½ ..
P.,C.,C. & St.L.con.g.st.4½s,A.1940..AO*	110	Mar 5	108 Apr 25	106 Apr 25	110½ ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....AO	111¼	Jan 28	109¾ Jan 4	110 Mar 5	110½ ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....MN*	..	..	.. ..	118¾ Fe 14, 01	108 ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945.....MN*	102	Jul 6	101¼ Jan 22	102 July 6	102⅝ ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....FA*	92	Feb 13	90 May 14	90¼ June 7	92⅞ ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....JJ*	..	..	.. ..	127⅞ Oc 21, 02	120 ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....JJ*	121	Mar 4	121 Mar 4	121 Mar 4	119½ ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....AO	110	Apr 11	119 Apr 11	119 Apr 11	121½ ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923..*MN	105⅞	Feb 15	104½ Feb 13	105 Mar 26	104½ 106
Do con. g. 5s, 1919.....MS*	..	..	.. ..	114 De 15, 03	113½ ..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943.....*MN	..	..	.. ..	106 Au 28, 03	106¾ ..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912.....MN*	98⅝	Jul 20	94½ Feb 23	98⅝ July 23	97⅝ 98½
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942..*MS	..	..	.. ..	102 No 10, 97	103½ ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935..*MN	..	..	.. ..	112⅜ Mr 7, 00	106¼ ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g.4½s,1941..JJ*	108¼	Apr 20	108¼ Apr 20	108¼ Apr 20	108¾ ..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s,1944..*MS	..	..	.. ..	117 May 1, 00	.. ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921...QF	123¼	Jan 18	120¼ May 11	121 May 14	121 ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....MN*	101	Jul 8	98 Jun 23	101 July 8	.. ..
Pere Marquette—					
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920.....AO*	22	Jul '18	118 Apr 9	122 July 18	121 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*MN	110¼	Apr 20	107⅜ Feb 8	100 May 20	111 ..
Do Ft. Huron Div. 1st g.5s,1939..*AO	116½	Feb 10	108¾ Jan 8	108¾ Feb 19	112 ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....JD*	..	..	.. ..	137 No 17, 97	.. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....JJ*	..	..	.. ..	120 Oc 11, 01	116⅜ ..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Jan.,1928..AO	..	..	.. ..	112¼ De 12, 02	.. ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....AO*	115⅞	Mar 7	115¼ Mar 7	115¼ Mar 7	114½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....JJ*	..	..	.. ..	96 Jy 14, 97	111¼ ..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927...MN*	114½	May 4	114½ May 4	114½ May 4	113 ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*JJ	101	Jun 22	94¾ Jan 9	99 July 22	99 99¼
Do registered.....*JJ	99	Jun 13	98 May 6	99 June 13	.. ..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr.g.,1951..*AO	96	Jul 14	91¾ Jan 4	96 July 20	95½ 96
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911.....*JD	119¾	Mar 7	113¼ Apr 2	119¾ Apr 2	117½ ..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939.....JJ	110	Jan 23	110¼ June 23	110½ June 23	109½ 110⅝
Rio Gd'e Southh. 1st g. 4s, 1940.....JJ*	68	Jun 27	63½ Mar 29	68 June 27	62½ ..
Do guaranteed.....JJ*	..	..	.. ..	92 Mr 23, 03	.. ..
Rutland R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941..JJ*	104	May 3	103¾ May 10	103¾ May 10	.. 102⅝
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949..JJ*	..	..	.. ..	101¾ No 18, 01	.. ..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.....*JJ	84¼	Jun 11	84 May 31	84½ June 11	85 ..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906...MN*	145	Feb 1,	103½ May 3	103½ June 2	104¾ ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....MN*	103¾	Jun 24	103½ May 17	103⅝ June 24	104¾ ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....JJ*	127	Jun 21	122¾ Mar 14	127 June 21	125 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....JJ*	112¾	Jun 11	110 Jan 13	110⅝ July 15	110 ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1950.....JJ*	96¾	May 19	96 Apr 14	96¾ May 19	.. 100¼
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947.....AO*	100	Jan 21	100 Jan 21	100 Jan 21	98¾ ..
Do refunding 4s, 1951.....JJ*	84	Jan 12	79½ Feb 24	82 July 23	81¾ 82
K.C., Ft.S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928..*MN	119½	Feb 4	119½ Feb 4	119¾ Feb 4	126½ 125
K.C., Ft.S. & M. ref.gtd.g.4s,1936..AO*	83½	Jul 20	78 Jan 7	84¾ July 23	84½ 85
Do do registered.....*AO	78½	Jan 14	77½ Jan 13	79¾ Jan 14	.. ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts.,1989..MN*	98⅝	Apr 25	91¼ Jun 3	96¼ July 20	95 96
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd.cts.,Nov.,1989..JJ	78¼	Mar 25	70½ May 26	76 July 19	75 76
Do con. g. 4s, 1932.....*JD	74⅝	Apr 25	65¾ Jun 1	71¼ July 22	71 71¼
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909.....AO*	110½	Feb 26	107⅝ Apr 11	110½ July 11	103⅜ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....JJ*	132½	Jul 8	130 Jan 5	132½ July 8	123¼ ..
Do do registered.....JJ*	..	..	.. ..	140 May 14, 02	.. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....JJ*	110	Jun 15	107½ Jan 4	108⅜ July 7	106¼ ..
Do do do registered.....JJ*	..	..	.. ..	116½ Ap 15, 01	.. ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....MN*	111¼	Apr 19	106½ May 11	109¾ May 11	110 ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....*JD	108	May 23	100 Jan 4	103 July 11	108 ..
Do do registered.....*JD	..	..	.. ..	106 My 8, 01	.. ..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908..*AO	..	..	.. ..	104 Au 15, 03	106½ ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....JJ*	..	..	.. ..	128 Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937.....JJ*	135¾	Apr 23	133 Apr 14	135 Apr 23	131½ ..
Do registered.....JJ*	..	..	.. ..	115 Ap 24, 97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....JJ*	114¾	Mar 16	114¼ Mar 16	114¾ Mar 16	114¾ ..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938..*JD	117	Jan 11	117 Jan 11	117 Jan 11	116¾ ..
Do registered.....*JD	..	..	.. ..	115 Ap 24, 96	.. ..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942.....MS*	110	Jan 7	110 Jan 7	110 Jan 7	.. ..
S. F. & N. F. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*JJ	..	..	.. ..	113⅜ De 11, 01	89¾ ..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950.....AO*	70½	Jan 4	66 Jan 8	69¾ July 22	69½ 70
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911.....*MN	96	Apr 29	94 Jan 18	97¼ July 7	98 100
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949..*JJ	96	May 23	92¼ Apr 30	96 June 30	89¾ 91½
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918..JJ*	..	..	.. ..	100 Se. 6, 00	.. ..
Do con. g. 6s, 1943.....*JJ	104¾	Jul 18	104¾ Jul 18	104¾ July 18	104 ..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945..JJ	109¾	Jun 8	102 Jan 15	109¾ June 8	.. ..
Ga. Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g.5s,1929..JJ*	106	Jun 30	105½ Feb 25	106 June 30	107¼ ..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....JJ*	..	..	.. ..	111¼ My 7, 03	105¾ ..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924..JJ*	..	..	.. ..	102 Ja 20, 03	100 ..
Southern Pacific Company—					
Do 4-5 year col. tr. g. f. 5s, 1925..JD*	101⅜	May 27	97¼ Jan 4	101⅜ July 20	100⅝ 100⅞
Do g. 4s, Dec. 1, 1981, Ass. 1905..JD*	95½	Jul 15	87⅞ Feb 24	91 July 22	91 ..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid As'd.
Do do registered.....JD	87⅝	Jan 18	85⅝ Jan 11	87 Jan 29	.. ..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941...JJ*	102	Apr 23	97 Feb 26	100¼ Apr 28	103 ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949....FA*	101½	Jul 21	97¼ Mar 11	101½ July 22	101 101¼
Do registered.....FA*	..	..	.. ..	99¼ Mr 5, 03	.. ..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929..JD	88	Jun 29	84 Jan 6	87⅜ July 22	86½ 88½
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910....FA*	..	..	.. ..	110½ Fe 27, 03	108 ..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*JD	103¾	Apr 12	100½ Jan 28	103¾ Apr 12	102 ..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931.....*MN	110	Apr 25	105¾ Mar 9	107 June 1	108 111
Gila V. G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924..MN*	108	Apr 28	105 Jan 19	105 June 16	100 ..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933...*MN	..	..	.. ..	105 De 18, 03	103¾ ..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933.....*JJ	103½	Jul 7	103½ Jul 7	103¾ July 7	103 ..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937..JJ	12	Feb 17	110 Jan 14	112 Apr 14	112½ 113½
Do con. g. 6s, 1st gtd., 1912.....AO*	13	Mar 21	112 Jan 25	112 July 15	112 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd. 1921.....*AO	9½	Apr 5	90½ Jan 5	92¾ May 26	94 ..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930..*MN	..	..	.. ..	127½ Fe 27, 02	.. 125
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....JJ*	121	May 6	121 May 6	121 May 6	117 ..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*AO	130¾	Mar 24	130 Mar 29	130 Apr 29	120½ ..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907...*JJ	107	Jun 8	104¾ Jul 23	104¾ July 23	104½ 105
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....AO*	..	..	.. ..	113 Ja 4, 01	106¼ ..
Orc. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....JJ*	100	Jan 5	100 Jan 5	100 Jan 5	98½ ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943..*JJ	87	Jun 29	76 Jan 4	84½ July 23	84½ 84¾
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s,Mar.,1909..JJ	108	May 23	105 Jan 18	106 May 23	100½ ..
Do do March, 1910.....JJ	08¾	Jun 17	103¾ Jul 1	105¾ July 1	106 ..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser.A, 1905..*AO	102	May 6	101½ Apr 21	102 May 6	101¾ ..
Do do Series B, 1905.....AO*	..	..	.. ..	102 Oc 22, 03	102¼ ..
Do do Series C and D, 1906.....*JJ	102	Apr 12	102 Apr 12	102 Apr 12	104¾ ..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912..AO	115¼	Jun 14	114½ Apr 18	115¼ June 14	116 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....MN*	119	Feb 2	110 Feb 2	119 Feb 2	109 ..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....MN	10	Apr 30	107 Jan 6	109¾ July 8	108¾ 109
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911..*JJ	108¾	Feb 19	108 Mar 9	108 Mar 9	105 ..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....FA*	101	Feb 5	101 Feb 5	101 Feb 5	105¾ ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912.....MS*	..	..	.. ..	111¾ Oc 30, 02	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....JJ*	103	Jan 29	103 Jan 29	103 Jan 29	101 ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994.....JJ*	1.3	Jun 14	111 Feb 25	115 July 23	114¾ 115¼
Do registered.....JJ	110	Feb 29	108 Feb 23	110 Feb 29	.. ..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938.....MS*	93½	Jul 11	92¾ Jun 8	96¼ July 22	94½ ..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4½-5s, 1996...JJ	114	Jul 18	114 Jul 18	114 July 18	114 ..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951..*JJ	98	Jun 30	93½ Mar 17	98 July 23	.. 96¼
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....*JJ	117¼	Apr 20	115 Apr 12	117¼ Apr 20	113 ..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....JJ*	94¾	Jun 29	91¼ Feb 24	96¾ June 29	93 ..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....*JJ	118	May 12	118 May 12	118 May 12	114¾ ..
E. T., Va. & Ga. div's. g. 5s, 1930..JJ*	113¼	Apr 23	113 Mar 15	113¾ Apr 23	113¼ ..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....*MN	119¾	Apr 20	117 May 31	119¾ July 22	118¼ 119¼
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938.....*MS	112	Jun 25	106 Apr 20	112 July 11	106½ ..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....*JJ	123	Jun 2	118¾ Jan 7	123 June 2	120¾ ..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....JJ*	122	May 19	120 Jan 7	121¼ July 22	120¼ ..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.....JJ	116¾	Jun 13	114 Mar 16	116⅜ June 13	115 120
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*AO	112⅜	Jun 2	112 Jun 21	112⅜ June 24	112¼ ..
Rich. & Meckien. 1st g. 4s, 1948..MN*	..	..	.. ..	92 Se 9, 02	85 ..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*MN	106	Apr 30	103¼ Jan 5	106¾ June 29	103¼ ..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*MN	113	Apr 29	110 Jan 18	112¾ June 18	113 ..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936.....*MN	112½	Apr 29	110¼ May 10	110¾ May 10	112 ..
Do serial, Series A, 6s, 1906.....MS	108	Mar 29	103 Mar 29	108 Mar 29	104¾ ..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911.....MS	..	..	.. ..	112¾ Jan 6, 03	112 ..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916.....MS	..	..	.. ..	123 Fe 5, 02	114 ..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921.....MS	110	Jun 28	110 Jun 28	110 June 28	108¼ ..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926.....MS	..	..	.. ..	115 Jan 6, 03	111¾ ..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931.....MS	..	..	.. ..	108 No 9, 03	103 ..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924..*FA	..	..	.. ..	93 De 31, 98	82½ ..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914.....JJ*	117	Jun 22	112½ Feb 19	114 July 18	114 115
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939..JJ	..	..	.. ..	117 Jy 25, 00	122 ..
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943....*JD	..	..	.. ..	104½ Se 2, 02	.. ..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939..AO*	110	May 26	110 May 26	110 May 26	110¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944.....FA*	115¾	Jan 13	112½ Feb 27	115 May 6	117¾ ..
Do gen. ref. s. f. g. 4s, 1953.....*JJ	98½	Jul 19	98 Jul 23	98¾ July 22	98¾ 98¼
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930..AO	110	Mar 28	110 Mar 28	110 Mar 28	112 ..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905..*MS	102	Jul 1	102 Jul 1	102 July 6

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Index cat.	Sales Since Prev. Week Highest.	Sales Since Prev. Week Lowest.	Last Sale.	Year 1904 Highest.	Year 1904 Lowest.	Last Sale.	Int'st Per'd.
Milwaukee G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	*MN	90¾ Jul 9	87½ Jan 6	90¾ July 20	90¾	87½		
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power con. tr. 5s, 1945	JD*	03¼ Jul 21	105¾ Jun 1	103¾ July 21	..	100		
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	*FA	90½ Jul 20	90 Feb 24	90¾ July 23	95½	90¾		
Ed. El. Ill. N.Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910	*MS	105¼ Feb 17	102¾ Mar 6	104¾ June 30	105	102¾		
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	*JJ	120½ Jan 27	115¾ Apr 9	120½ June 27	119	..		
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	FA*	102 Jan 18	100¾ Feb 2	101 May 11	..	..		
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921	*MN	100 Mar 15	100 Mar 15	100 Mar 15	95	..		
Peo. G. & C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	MN*	Jul¼ Jun 14	103¾ Jun 14	103½ June 14	103¼	..		
Do 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	JD*	03 May 26	101 Jun 6	101¾ July 19	101¾	..		
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	*AO	24½ Jul 18	113¾ Feb 2	124¾ July 14	122¾	..		
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	MS*	104 Feb 17	103 Apr 9	108 Apr 9	106	..		
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	103½ Jun 22	103¾ Jan 22	105¾ June 23	105¼	..		
Con. Gas. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	JD*	06½ Mar 16	104 Mar 5	105¾ July 19	105	101¾		
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	JJ*	101¾ Feb 6	101 Mar 5	101 Mar 5	101¼	..		
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	MN*	108 Mar 30	108 Mar 30	108 Mar 30	105	..		
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	109 Fe 8, 01	..	..		
West. Gas col. tr. g. 5s, 1933	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Ja 12, 01	..	..		
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.								
Am. Cot. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nov. 1, 1915	QF	99¾ Apr 29	95 Mar 14	98 July 8	97¼	98¾		
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	MS*	85 Jul 21	70 Jan 4	84¾ July 23	84¾	84¾		
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	MS*	88 Jan 8	82 Mar 15	85½ July 7	..	97		
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*JJ	82 Jul 23	74 Jan 16	81 July 23	80½	81		
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	105 Ja 10, 09	..	..		
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951	FA*	64½ Jul 13	53¾ Feb 8	64 July 23	65¾	64		
Do registered		58½ May 5	57¾ Mar 16	58½ May 5	..	..		
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 per cent. con. g., 1927	*AO	68¼ Jan 22	61¼ Jun 10	63¾ July 23	63	63¼		
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	99 Se 16, 03	99½	..		
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	99 Jy 17, 99	93	..		
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*AO	92 Feb 23	92 Feb 23	92 Feb 23	95	..		
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	106⅜ Jul 13	105¼ Mar 16	108⅜ July 13	100	100½		
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	*JJ	103 Jun 23	97 Feb 8	101½ July 21	100¼	103		
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	.. ....	.. ....	98 Fe 24, 03	..	..		
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	*AO	101 Jul 22	92¾ Apr 4	101 July 22	..	..		
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*MN	90¼ Apr 25	87 May 9	89 July 19	88	..		
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ*	93 Feb 29	65½ Feb 29	85¾ June 6	94½	..		
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	FA*	47 Jan 23	33 Jan 4	38¼ July 21	38½	..		
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946		.. ....	4¼ Jan 23	1½ May 2	2½ July 15	1½	2½	
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924	JJ*	83 Jul 14	80¾ Jul 14	81¼ July 22	80¼	82		
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*MN	112½ Apr 23	107¾ Jan 7	109½ June 25	110	..		
U. S. Rest. & Def. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	73	As 12, 06		
U. S. Steel Corp. coll. tr. 5 per cent. g. 5s, April, 1963	AO	.. ....	.. ....	107¾ Apr 12	69¾	Jan 7	99¾ July 23	
Do registered		.. ....	.. ....	107¾ Jul 18	69¾	Jan 7	99¾ July 23	
COAL AND IRON.								
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	55	No 2, 00		
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1948	*FA	100 Jun 27	95¾ Mar 11	99¾ July 14	99	99¾		
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	FA*	79 Feb 4	69 Jan 5	74 July 20	73	76		
Do do Trust Co. certificates		73½ Jan 27	69¾ Jul 5	73 July 20	71½	75		
Col. Fuel Co. gen. s. f. 6s, 1919	*MN	105 Feb 26	105 Feb 26	105 Mar 9	..	..		
Grand River C. & C. 1st 5s, 1919	AO	.. ....	.. ....	115 Fe 23, 02	..	..		
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JD	.. ....	.. ....	107 Ap 27, 07	104	..		
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	.. ....	.. ....	102¾ De 27, 00	103	..		
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	108¾ Fe 27, 02	..	..		
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 24, 03	..	..		
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 6s, 1951	JJ*	97 Jul 7	91¾ Jun 30	97 July 14	91	95		
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	AO	108 Apr 30	102 Mar 7	106 Apr 30	102	..		
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	*JJ	108 Jun 6	101½ Jan 12	106¾ July 5	106¾	110		
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	102 De 28, 03	..	..		
De Bardt. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*FA	106 Jun 11	100½ Jan 6	105 July 15	104	..		
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949	*MS	73 Feb 29	66¼ Jul 11	71 July 14	69	70		
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.								
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ*	94 Jun 30	90 May 31	94 June 30	..	..		
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	QJ	.. ....	.. ....	100¼ Ap 8, 02	..	95⅞		
Do registered	QJ	.. ....	.. ....	100½ Oc 30, 01	..	..		
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	109 Oc 7, 99	..	..		
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	*MN	109¾ May 13	109¾ May 13	109¾ June 22	110	..		
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	109¾ Jul 2, 08	105	..		
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	QJ	106¾ Jun 1	105 Feb 8	106¾ July 21	106¾	..		
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*MN	105 Jul 14	101½ Jan 2	104¾ July 23	104¾	104¾		
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	105½ Ja 28, 08	..	..		
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	107 Jun 14	107 Jun 14	107 June 20	107	..		
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding s. f. 4½s, 1934	*JJ	108¾ Apr 27	101¾ Apr 2	102¾ July 21	..	103		

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 23, 1904

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended July 23, $15,144,000

Week ended July 23, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	94	87	94	84⅝	13
American Thread 4s	80⅝	81	80¼	81	7
Ann Arbor 4s	95	95	94	95	12
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102⅞	103	102⅜	102⅜	241½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adjust. 4s	95	96	95	96	1
Atchison, Top. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	92⅜	93½	92⅜	93½	175
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, East Okla. 4s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	10
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	98½	98⅝	98½	96⅝	101
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	94⅞	95¼	94⅞	95	59½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103⅛	103⅜	102⅝	102⅝	734½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s reg	103	103	103	103	2
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	98¼	98¼	97½	96¼	27
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3½s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅝	129
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 1st 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105½	105⅞	3
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	78¼	78⅝	78¼	78⅝	278
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	106	106¼	106	106⅛	25
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	4
Buffalo Gas 5s	60	60	60	60	2
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103⅝	103½	103¼	103½	33
Central of Georgia con. 5s	110½	111½	110½	111	51
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	79	79¾	79	79	86
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	40¾	41	40	40	65
Central of Georgia 2d pf. inc. 5s	26½	26½	26½	26½	10
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101½	101½	101¼	101½	18
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87½	88	87⅝	87⅝	20
Central Railroad of New Jersey gen. 5s	133	133	133	133	2
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118¾	119	118¼	118¼	19
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	106⅝	106½	106⅝	106½	54
Chicago & Alton 3s	85	85	84	84	4
Chicago & Alton 3½s	78⅝	79¼	78⅝	78⅝	36
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. pt. 4s	97⅝	97⅝	96⅝	97⅜	414
Chi., B. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. pt. 4s reg	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	29
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska Div. 4s	104⅛	105	104⅛	105	10
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 4s	105	105	105	105	10
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	94	94	94	94	38
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	120	120	119¾	119¾	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	117¼	118¼	117⅞	118⅛	14
Chicago & Indiana Coal Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	20
Chi., Ind. & Louisville ref. 6s	129	129	129	129	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	108	108	108	108	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., F. & West. 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	6
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, La C. & Dav. 5s	112½	112⅝	112½	112½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	114½	114⅝	114½	114⅝	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific coll. tr. 5s	81¼	82⅛	81¼	82	532
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	104½	105	104½	104⅝	332
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	71⅝	82½	71¼	71½	837
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	74	74½	73¼	73½	35
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101⅜	101¾	101⅜	101⅜	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis, St. L. Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	3
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s	73	74	74	74	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s, tr. co. ctfs.	73	73	73	73	10
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	60	60	60	60	6
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½	13
Connecticut Railway & Light ref. 4½s	96⅞	97	96⅝	96⅝	20
Con. Gas, ctfs. for full paid conv. deb. 6s	173	173¼	172⅝	173	87½
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	64½	64⅝	63⅞	64	530
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105¾	105⅝	8
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99½	100	99¼	100	95
Detroit City Gas 5s	96½	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜	6
Detroit & Mackinac 1st 4s	98	98	98	98	33
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 7s	82	85	82	83	33
Detroit Southern 4s	41	41	40½	40½	5
Detroit Southern, Ohio South. Div. 4s	77	78	77	78	21
Distillers Securities Corporation 5s	63¼	64	63⅛	63⅛	128
East. Tenn. Va. & Georgia consol. 5s	118½	118¼	118¼	118¼	1
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98¼	98⅞	98½	98½	8
Erie general lien 4s	85⅜	85⅞	85	85	92
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	93¾	93⅝	93¼	93¾	31
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	1
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	122	122	122	122	8
Florida Central & Peninsular con. 5s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	2
Green Bay debenture B	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	32
Hocking Valley 4½s	107½	107⅞	107½	107⅝	22
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	2
Illinois Central Louis. Div. & 1-3s	95	95	95	95	2
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	99¾	100⅜	99½	90¾	35
International Steam Pump 6s	100½	101½	100½	101½	10
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	94½	96½	94½	94½	6
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	84½	85¼	84½	84½	222
Kansas City Southern 3s	71¼	71⅝	71½	71⅝	121
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	90¼	90⅝	90¾	90⅝	43
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	12
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	105½	106¼	108	108	4
Lackawanna Steel 5s	99¼	101	99¼	101	23
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 2d 5s	106	106¼	106	106¼	4
Lake Shore gen. 3½s	100¼	100½	100⅝	100⅞	10
Lake Shore deb 4s	101	101½	101	101½	63
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. 4½s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅜	102⅜	4
Long Island refunding 4s	101¾	101⅞	101¾	101⅞	11
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅞	115
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	98¾	98⅞	98¾	98⅝	63
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	118	118	118	118	5
Louis. & Nash., So. & North. Ala. 5s	117	117	117	117	2
Louisville & Nashville-South. Ry. joint 4s	94	94	94	94	3
Louisiana & Arkansas 1st 5s	103⅜	103¼	103¼	103½	11
Louis., New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	1
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	105¼	105⅝	105	105	2
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	116¾	116⅞	116⅝	116⅝	2
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	91	91	90⅝	91	62
Mexican Central 1st 4s	94	94	93	93½	57
Mexican Central 1st income	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼	21
Michigan Central 5s, 1931	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	1
Michigan Central 5s, 1931, reg	121	121	121	121	1
Milwaukee Gas Light 4s	90	90¼	90	90¼	15
Minn., St. P., Sault Ste. Marie con. 4s	99	99	99	99	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	99¼	100	99¼	100	37½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	90⅝	90¾	90¼	90¾	22
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105	105⅞	28
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	104⅝	105¼	104¼	105¼	96
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	108	108	107¾	107¾	15
Missouri Pacific col. 5s	108	108¾	108	108⅜	30

BONDS.

Week ended July 23, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Morris & Essex consol. 7s	130	130	130	130	10
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	2
Nassau Electric Railroad 4s	82¼	83¼	82¼	83¼	132
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	77	77¼	77	77	34
National Starch 6s	89	89	89	89	1
New York Central gen. 3½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	21
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	93½	93½	93	93½	17
New York Central, Michigan Cent. col. 3½s	91¼	91¼	91⅛	91¼	33
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	104½	105	104½	105	6
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	106⅜	106¼	106⅜	106¼	19
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96¼	96⅜	49
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¾	33
New York, Susquehanna & West. gen. 5s	105¼	105¾	105¼	105¼	3
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101⅛	12
Norfolk & Western, New River 6s	132	132	132	132½	4
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98½	51
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	75	75	75	74⅝	67
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104⅞	105⅜	104⅞	105⅛	130
Northern Railway of California 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	50
Northwest Telegraph gtd. 4½s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	102	102	102	102	2
Oregon Short Line partic. 4s	98	98	97½	97½	230
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	114⅞	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	2
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	6
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	106½	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛	3
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	97⅜	98½	97⅜	98¼	166
People's Gas of Chicago 2d gtd. 6s	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜	2
People's Gas of Chicago 1st con. 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	30
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	62	62	62	62	4
Reading general 4s	99	99¼	98⅝	99	212
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	96	96	96	96	23
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	15
Rio Grande Western col. tr. 4s	90	90	90	90	11
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	117⅛	1.7⅛	117⅛	117⅛	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	38
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	90	90⅜	90	90⅝	80
St. Louis & Iron Mt., River & Gulf Div. 4s	95	95	95	95	67
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	81⅞	82¼	81⅝	82	304
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	2
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	76	76	76	76	1
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	71	71½	70⅝	71⅛	92
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½	105
Seaboard Air Line 4s	65¾	69½	65¾	69¼	7
Southern Pacific 4s	94½	94½	94	94¼	122
Southern Pacific 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100⅝	30
Southern Railway 5s	115¼	115⅛	115	115	55
Southern Railway, Memphis Div. 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio 4s	95½	95¾	95¼	95¾	3
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	96⅛	96½	96	96	44
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	35¼	36¼	38	38½	16
Term. R. R. Asso. of St. L. gen. ref. 4s	98⅜	98½	98	98½	58
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	118¾	118¾	118⅜	118⅜	2
Third Avenue 4s	94¾	94¾	94⅞	94⅝	54
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	90	90	90	90	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	73½	73½	73½	73½	3
Toledo, St. Louis & West. prior lien 3½s	84	84	84	84	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104⅞	105⅝	104⅝	105¼	120
Union Pacific conv. 4s	102⅞	103½	102	102⅜	2,543
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	81	82⅞	80¾	82⅜	164
United States Realty & Impt. 5s	82¼	82½	81	81¼	157
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	79¾	79½	79¼	79¼	2,895
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg.	79¼	79¾	78⅞	79	7
Wabash 1st 5s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	5
Wabash debenture, Series B	59½	60¼	59½	59½	230
Wabash 2d 5s	110	110	110	110	10
Wabash debenture, Series A	95	95	95	95	4
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	1
West Shore 4s	108	108	107¾	107¾	9
West Shore 4s reg	107¾	107⅝	107	107	24
Western Union col. tr. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	5
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	104½	104½	104½	104½	13
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	91⅜	92	91½	91½	69
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	90	90	89¾	90	20
Total sales					$14,779,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 2s reg	105½	105⅝	105½	105½	1
United States 4s, coupon	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	4
United States 3s reg	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
United States of Mexico 5s	97⅛	97½	97½	97½	2
Republic of Cuba 5s, full paid	101	101¼	100⅝	101¼	190
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s, ctfs. full, paid	93¼	93¾	92⅝	93	156
Total sales					$354,000

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	90	90	90	1
Virginia def. 6s Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	6½	6½	6½	6½	10
Total sales					$11,000
Grand total					$15,144,500

STOCK COMMISSIONS.

Uniform Rate Here Contrasted with the London System.

In marked contrast with the practically inflexible rule that the commission on all Stock Exchange business is one-eighth of 1 per cent. which prevails in the New York market is the multiplicity of rates charged by the members of the London Stock Exchange for the trades made by them for their clients. Here the rule of the Exchange prohibits its members from charging less than one-eighth of 1 per cent., and custom as potently prohibits their charging more, but in London the charges vary according to the personality of the customer and according to the nature of the security traded in.

Among the things undertaken in the recent reform movement on the London Exchange was the establishment of a uniform rate of commission, but there appears to be no hope of bringing about such a change. The case is just one more incident illustrating the greater extent to which the business of the New York Stock Exchange as contrasted with that of the London Exchange has been systematized.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

1904

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 23, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	500	...
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 2, 04	215	225
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	May 2, 04	775	825
Bowery	250,000	8	Q	May 2, 04	325	...
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 04	140	155
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	170	190
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 04	700	...
Chatham Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	320	...
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	July 1, 04	4150	...
Cit'z' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	S	July 1, 04	148	152
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 2, 04	262	265
Coal & Iron Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	160	175
Colonial	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	425	...
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 04	350	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	206½	209
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	155
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 04	350	362
East R.Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 04	155	...
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	180	...
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	July 1, 04	3700	4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	Q	July 1, 04	325	...
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 04	605	615
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 2, 04	300	...
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	205	200
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 04	385	...
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	130	...
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 04	500	...
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 04	150	...
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 04	370	...
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 2, 04	575	...
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	May 2, 04	250	...
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	165	...
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	500	522
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	560	570
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	145	150
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	215	225
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	140	...
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	490	510
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	May 2, 04	1000	1050
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	July 1, 04	315	325
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	240	250
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	250	253
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	July 1, 04	125	135
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	240	250
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	170	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	800,000	3	S	July 1, 04	160	170
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	June 1, 04	375	...
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	May 2, 04	210	220
Mutual	200,000	3	..	July 1, 04	235	360
Nassau ($50)	500,000	8	..	July 1, 04	190	195
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	6	Q	July 1, 04	400	...
N. Y., (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	280	290
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	July 1, 04	1500	...
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	May 2, 04	190	210
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 04	165	175
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	...
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	118	...
North Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	195	205
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 1, 04	220	230
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 2, 04	260	270
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	485	500
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 04	275	290
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	108	112½
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 1, 04	530	...
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	250	275
Royal	100,000	3	S	July 1, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 04	650	...
Second National	300,000	8	S	July 1, 04	625	...
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	130	140
State	100,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1000	...
54th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	..	July 1, 04	120	130
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 04	125	...
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	.....	171	175
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	95	98
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	...
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	500	...
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	375	...

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 23, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	June 30, 04	160	165
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	230	...
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 16, 04	200	...
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 04	200	202
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	145	150
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	..	June 30, 04	190	...
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 04	1980	...
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 04	475	490
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 04	270	275
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	300	305
Commonwealth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	35	60
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	195	205
Empire	500,000	..	..	.....	225	...
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	2½	Q	June 30, 04	660	675
Fairmount Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	May 2, 04	1325	1375
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 04	525	...
Flatbush	250,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	190	...
Franklin	1,000,000	2	Q	June 30, 04	315	...
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 04	575	600
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	155	165
Hamilton	500,000	..	Q	May 2, 04	300	310
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	May 2, 04	400	...
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	218	S	June 27, 04	900	925
Lawyers' Mtg. In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	180	185
Lawyers' Title In.	2,500,000	2	Q	May 2, 04	290	310
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	350	357½
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 04	280	300
Manhattan ($20)	1,000,000	2	S	July 1, 04	475	...
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	June 30, 04	950	...
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Metropolitan	2,000,000	3	S	June 30, 04	580	600
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 04	375	390
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	190	210
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 04	250	280
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Feb. 4, 04	107	112
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10, 04	1000	1025
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	July 5, 04	115	125
N.Y.Security & T.	5,000,000	3	Q	May 2, 04	610	...
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	June 30, 04	240	250
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	July 1, 04	340	350
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	July 1, 04	325	...
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 04	330	...
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	3	Q	June 30, 04	430	...
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Trust Co. of Am.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	452	460
Union	1,000,000	12½	..	Apr 11, 04	1250	1400
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	8	S	June 30, 04	400	425
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1425	1475
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	202
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 04	395	400
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	210	220
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	155	160

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 23, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,300					
Do pf., ex div.	8,372,800	1½	Q	May 2, 04	46	51
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	91	92½
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	*3-32	5-32
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000				94	97
Do 1st mtge 5s	500,000	2½	S	Mar. 1, 04	48	52
Buffalo City	7,000,000				95	97
††Do 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	3¼	4
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	5,456,000	2½	S	July, 1904	61	...
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1904	107	110
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1904	104½	105
Consumers' (J.C.) 1st 6s, 1904	999,000	3	S	May 2, 04	87½	90
Denver G. & E.	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	100	102
††Do 1st cons. 5s, 1949	2,500,000	2½	S	May, 1904	38	39
Do pr. l. 5s, 1948	1,000,000	2	S	Apr., 1904	75	76
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1904	101½	102½
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	55	60
Hudson Co. Gas	10,526,900	1	S	June, 1904	101	102
Do 1st 5s	2,130,000	2½	S	May, 1904	101½	...
Indianapolis Gas	2,000,000	2	S	June, 1904	98	99
††Do 1st 5s, 1952	2,500,000	2	S	May, 1904	101½	102
Kings Co. Elec. L. & P.	2,000,000	3	S	Mar., 1904	98	99

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 23, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
††Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	$1,750,000	3	S	June, 1904	45	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1904	100	...
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1904	108	110
Mutual	2,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 04	290	310
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	107⅝	108⅝
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	8,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	111	113
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	107	100
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	May, 1904	104½	...
††Ohio & Ind. 1st 5s, 1938	1,940,000	3	S	June, 1904	40	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	782,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	93	95
††St. Paul (Minn.) con. 5s, 1944	2,587,080	2½	S	Mar., 1904	92	95
††South Ld. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1904	70	77
Standard (N. Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,962,000	2½	S	May, 1904	110	113
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1904	99½	100¼

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 23, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	5	7
††Do 5s	5,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	59	62½
N.Y.&Hoarlt'ver	750,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 04	75	85
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1904	85	90
N. Y. & Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1904	106	111
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1904	105	107
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	40	60
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1904	95	97
Union	5,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	29	31
††Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1904	87	89

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 23, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	$500,000	3	S	July, 1904	100	...
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	July, 1904	770	...
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	75	90
Germ. Alliance	400,000	5	S	July, 1904	175	...
Germ'n-American	1,500,000	15	S	July, 1904	515	...
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July, 1904	330	340
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1904	165	...
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	80	100
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1904	108	...
Home	3,000,000	3	S	July, 1904	315	325
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	...
New York	200,000	5⅞	S	Feb. 1, 04	...	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	3	S	July, 1904	270	...
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr., 1904	170	...
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	...	95
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	...
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1904	210	220
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	50	...
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 11, 04	85	100
W'chester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Feb., 1904	270	...
W'msb'gCity ($50)	250,000	15	S	July, 1904	570	...

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 23, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Allianee Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 04	90	100
Am. Bk. Note ($50)	3,630,000	12	Q	June 30, 04	*54	65½
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	4¼	4⅝
Do preferred	41,233,300	2½	..	Apr. 1, 04	42¾	43
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	July 20, 04	91	92½
Do preferred	3,600,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	79	81
††Amer. Malt. 6s	3,898,000	2	S	July 1, 04	101	103
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 04	25	...
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 04	84	87
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	3	3¼
Do preferred	9,500,000	..	..	.....	10⅝	12
††Do 1st 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	72	73
Automat. Heat. pf	4,500,000	..	..	.....	90	93
Bamberger - Ide Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*4⅛	5½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	19	21
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	..	June, 1 04	100	...
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	July, 1904	107	...
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 04	125	145
Borden's Cond. Milk	12,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 04	120	...
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	June 15, 04	109	110½
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*2¾	2⅞
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*	3/32
Camden Land ($5)	120,000	..	..	.....	*1-16	1/8
Casein of Amer.	5,482,500	..	..	.....	4	5
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	..	May 16, 04	60	70
Celluloid	5,825,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 04	111	114
Cent. Fireworks	1,400,125	1	S	Aug 16, 03	14	18
Do preferred	1,207,200	3½	S	Feb 15, 04	55	60
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅛	1⅜
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1
††Do 6s	3,953,000	3	S	May 2, 04	51	55
Con. & S.Am. Tel	7,725,000	1½	Q	July 7, 04	103	...
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	Q	July 15, 04	410	440
Claflin, H. B., 1st pf	2,800,300	1¾	Q	Apr 30, 04	85	92
Do 2d pf.	2,570,000	1¾	Q	Apr 30, 04	85	92
Compressed Air	3,491,300	..	..	.....	*⅝	⅞
Con. Refrigerating	17,800,000	..	..	.....	3½	4¼
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1
Do preferred	1,140,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	1½	3¼
††Do deb 4s	2,950,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	9½	10
Continent. Potlac. deb. 7s, 1905	1,881,100	3½	S	Apr., 1904	103¾	103⅝
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf. ($25)	479,220	..	..	.....	*..	3¼
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	6,250,080	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	20	25
††Cuban 6s of 1898	3,080,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 04	96	...
Det. & Mackinac	2,000,000	..	..	.....	58	65
Do preferred	950,000	2½	..	July 1, 04	38½	42
Demidoff Securities	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 02	5	20
Electric Boat	4,000,000	..	..	.....	42	45
Do preferred	2,045,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	74	80
Elec. Lead Reduc	19,000,000	..	..	.....	½	1
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	1½
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	..	..	1899	3	3½
Do preferred	8,125,000	..	..	Apr., 1892	13¾	14½
El.-Pmatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*	⅝
Empire Steel	2,251,400	..	..	.....	5½	7
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	S	July 5, 04	33	40
Erie R. R. conv. 4s	25,000,000	..	..	.....	84	..
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*3-16	⅜
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	5,640,000	3	..	May 25, 04	*15½	15⅝
Guggenheim Exp. 70% paid	13,000,000	1¾	Q	July 5, 04	85	100
Do warrants	13,000,000	..	..	.....	115	120
Hack Meadow	3,000,000	..	..	.....	13	16
Do Knick. T. rcts	2,000,000	..	..	.....	10	15
††Do 4½s	332,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	30	...
Hall Signal	1,555,200	1½	Q	July 1, 04	70	85
Havana Tobacco	30,000,000	..	..	.....	26	28
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	36	38
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	⅛	1¼
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	27	32
Do 2d pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	4
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2½
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Feb 25, 03	12	19½
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 04	115	122
Hudson River Tel.	3,113,200	1½	Q	July 15, 04	84	88
Interboro. R. T.	85,000,000	2	..	July 1, 04	132⅝	133
Int. Mercan. Mar.	69,953,400	..	..	.....	4¾	5
Do preferred	52,980,800	..	..	.....	19	19⅝
††Do 4½s	52,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 04	80	90
Internat. Salt	18,750,000	..	..	.....	12	14
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 04	44	47
Internat. Silver	8,944,700	..	..	.....	..	9
Do preferred	8,907,300	1	Q	July 1, 04	10	35
Do scrip	1,088,343	..	..	.....	10	...
††Do 1st 6s	3,776,000	3	S	June, 1904	100¼	101
††Do deb 6s	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	66
Iron Steamboat new ($10)	400,000	..	..	.....	*1⅛	2
Kings. Elec. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*1-32	3-32
Lackaw. Steel	24,971,400	..	..	.....	64	71
Lan. M'fgs ($25)	6,677,200	..	..	.....	4	5½
Lorillard (P.) pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	115	...
Mary Cons.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	23	25
Do pref.	20,000,000	..	Q	Sept 5, 04	75	80
Mex. Nat. Constr.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	3	4
Do pf., $1Y paid	4,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $1Y paid off	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*¼	⅝
Nat. Sugar pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	100⅞	102
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	45	47
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	79	81
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	988,000	3	S	Mar., 1904	105	...
N. Y. Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*4⅜	5⅛
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	3
Nor. Securities	400,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 2, 04	103⅝	104½
Otis Elevator	6,330,000	2	..	Apr 15, 03	30	32
Do pf., ex div.	5,439,900	1½	Q	July 15, 04	57	59
Pac. Frc. & Nav.	6,150,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1⅛
Do preferred	100,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	400,000	..	..	.....	⅛	⅝
Pope Mfg.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6
Do 1st pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	78½	80
Do 2d pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	19	21
Proct. & Gamble	5,250,000	3	Q	May 14, 04	328	332½
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 04	195	200
Royal B. Pow.	10,000,000	8	..	1903	117	122
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 30, 04	103	104
Safety Car Heat. & Light	4,849,000	12	Q	July 1, 04	183	190
Seaboard Air L.	25,000,000	..	..	.....	8¾	9
Do preferred	10,400,000	..	..	.....	16¼	16½
Do 5s	85,000,000	..	..	.....	88	90
Seminole Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*	1/16
Simpson-Crawf'd	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	27
††Do 1st 6s	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 04	74	75
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	4	Q	June 30, 04	400	...
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	Q	June 30, 04	25	30
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	June 30, 04	110	130
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Do preferred	6,900,000	1	..	Apr 11, 04	25	28
††Do 1st 5s	3,347,000	2½	S	May 2, 04	74	78
Standard Oil	97,500,000	8	Q	June 15, 04	625	627
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Swift & Co.	35,000,000	1¾	Q	July 4, 04	101½	102
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	101	102
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5	S	Jan 29, 04	*27	29
Tintic Co. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*3	4
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*7⅛	8⅛
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1903	9	13
Do pf., new	1,250,000	2	Q	July 25, 04	77½	81
Do deb. 4s	550,000	2	S	Jan 10, 04	70	75
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅞	1
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 04	80	83
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 04	109	112
Do 2d pref'd	4,015,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 04	108	109½
Unit. B. E. & F.	14,618,500	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Do preferred	11,418,000	1⅜	..	Oct., 1902	8½	9½
United Copper	45,000,000	..	..	.....	4¾	5¼
††Un. Lumb. 1st 5s	250,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 03	..	50
U.S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	1	3½
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	9	11
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 04	68	...
Universal Tobac.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	⅛	¼
Do preferred	3,000,000	..	..	.....	½	5
Va.-C. Chem. 5s	7,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	85¾	93¼
Virginia & S. W.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	28	35
Westinghouse A. E. ($50) ex d.	10,976,950	15	Q	July 11, 04	*127	131
White Knob Cop. ($10)	2,100,000	..	..	.....	*4⅛	6
Worth. Pump pf.	2,000,000	2½	S	May 2, 04	117	...

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 22, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	$730,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	99	101
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	110	112
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1904	90	95
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	⅝	S	July, 1904	30½	33½
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1904	94	96
B'way & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	July, 1904	238	242
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1904	99½	100½
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1904	104	107
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1904	108	111
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	99½	101½
B. R. & W. 1st 5s, 1933

THE BANK STATEMENT.

More Records Broken — National City Bank Gains Fifteen Millions Cash.

The bank statement made new high records for loans, deposits, and cash. The loans were well distributed, thirty banks having increases, nine of them in excess of $500,000, but the gain of $11,614,700 in cash was all accounted for by the National City Bank, with an increase in specie and legal tenders of $15,324,400. This makes the total cash holdings of the bank $72,145,700, the largest amount ever held by one bank in the United States.

The increase in loans was about equally divided between the Wall Street banks and those having mercantile accounts. The expansion by the latter class of banks is an indication of anticipated business activity after the Summer vacation.

There were only nine banks reporting less than 25 per cent. reserve, five National and four State. This compares with fourteen banks below the reserve required in the preceding week, sixteen in the week ended July 25, 1903, seventeen in the corresponding week of 1902, and eighteen in 1901. The total deficit of these nine banks was $931,425, which is equivalent to the reserve required upon deposits of $3,725,700 out of the total of $1,201,443,200.

Money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at ⅛@1½ per cent., averaging 1 per cent. Time money was a shade firmer in consequence of the advance in the London rate of discount. Rates were 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four and five months, 3½@3½ per cent. for six and seven months, and 4 per cent. for eight months. There was a good inquiry for commercial paper at 3½@4 per cent. for the best names. Demand sterling ranged from $4.8830@$4.8705 to $4.8725@$4.8885, closing firm at the higher rate.

In the corresponding week of 1903 money on call loaned at 1½@3 per cent., averaging 2 per cent. Time money was quoted at 4@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent. for four months, and 6 per cent. for six months. Rates for commercial paper were 5¼@5¾ per cent. for indorsements, 5¾@6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for good nomes. Demand sterling ranged from $4.8605@$4.8615 to $4.8650@$4.8660, closing steady at the lower rate.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of July 25, 1903, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1904.	Increase.	1903.
Capital. ...	$115,372,700	.....	$109,922,700
Net profits.	134,323,400	.....	129,168,900
Deposits. ..	1,201,443,200	$22,273,800	902,376,800
Circulation.	39,132,600	*23,600	43,819,200
Total...	$1,490,871,900	$22,250,200	$1,185,287,600

ASSETS.

Loans.. ...	$1,099,849,200	$12,330,500	$907,899,700
Specie.. ...	285,955,400	10,636,500	166,367,100
Legal tend.	85,015,000	958,200	78,142,500
Total...	$1,450,819,600	$23,945,200	$1,152,409,300
Res. held...	350,970,400	11,614,700	244,500,000
Res. req'd..	300,300,800	5,568,450	225,594,200
Surplus.	$50,669,600	$3,046,250	$18,915,400
U. S. dpts..	23,343,200	20,100	37,257,100

*Decrease

The surplus in 1902 was $15,502,400; in 1901, $25,128,575; in 1900, $27,535,975; in 1899, $10,811,125; in 1898, $43,012,000; in 1897, $47,361,575.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not included in weekly statements, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. The item "net profits" is constantly changing, but is given only "as per latest official reports."

RAILROADS IN TROLLEY FIELD.

New Haven Road Wins Merry Struggle in Connecticut.

The acquisition last week by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road of the trolley systems of New London and Norwich and of the line that connects the two cities, like the Central's purchase of the control of the Utica, Rome and Oneida and the Syracuse Rapid Transit Companies, was a sincere tribute to the importance of trolley lines in handling inter-city traffic. It is far from the end of such activity on the part of either road involved, for in New England and Central New York especially, and to a large extent in other parts of the country, trolley competition has become a very serious proposition for railroads depending upon travel between points from fifteen to forty miles apart, to meet.

The Connecticut situation is most interesting and has been so for a matter of half a dozen years, ever since the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, which succeeded the Connecticut Lighting and Power Company, successor to the Bridgeport Traction Company, began, under the domination of the Philadelphia street railway syndicate, to branch out from Bridgeport. There was a great possibility before the company, for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road had owned the State of Connecticut so long through payment of taxes and legislative bonuses, and, to borrow Mr. Lawson's apt term, had had the wheels of justice so well "greased" that it fancied itself secure in controlling the traffic of the State.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford, until the United Gas Improvement's strong hand began to be felt in and around Bridgeport, hardly imagined that there was a possibility of serious rivalry. Accordingly its train service on all local traffic was the poorest of any self-respecting railroad in the East, and the road did not care what people thought about it. In this situation the extension of the Bridgeport systems began, and with it one of the prettiest legislative fights that the State had ever known. The United Gas Improvement people, as powers behind the trolley throne, built up a legislative army that threatened not only to resist attacks, but to make serious inroads upon the Consolidated's preserves. The battle was fought merrily and with much profit to the Connecticut Legislature.

The result was that the United Gas Improvement people, or the Connecticut Lighting and Railway Company as their Nutmeg State enterprise came eventually to be called, got control of lines running from Meriden to Bridgeport through New Haven, and secured actual ownership of the Bridgeport system and lines extending to Derby and Waterbury on the north and to Norwalk, toward New York. The Consolidated Road, awakening, first electrified a number of branches along the main line where competition was most severely felt and finally put an electric service on the Derby line from New Haven—the old Naugatuck Division, which had been so useful in the days when the holding up of perishable freight consigned for New York by water was found to be the surest way of eliminating the interference of steamers running from New Haven.

In the end, the Consolidated Railways Company came into being, as openly dancing to the tune of the New Haven pipes as the Connecticut Railway and Lighting danced to the music that was sent on from Philadelphia. Now the Consolidated Railways has got safely in its grasp the New Haven systems upon which the trolley combination had counted as the backbone of a competitive line through the middle of the State, which is not particularly to the delight of the U. G. I. It also has the all-important lines about Stamford, which are necessary to any through route to New York; a hold in the Waterbury district sufficient to eliminate immediate competition northward from that centre, and in the purchase of the New London, Norwich, and Montville roads it has added to the Westchester and Southbridge line sufficiently to stave off the probability of a rival system being built upon the banks of the Thames.

It appears, therefore, that the New Haven Road has again got the Connecticut situation pretty well in hand, for the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, as a proposition that interested Philadelphia, was the basis of a scheme that would virtually parallel the Consolidated from New York to Hartford, and possibly on to Springfield. What will happen in subsequent Legislatures will remain to be seen, but the chances are that memberships in either branch will not suffer a decline in value for a few years to come.

OFFICIAL "ADMISSION."

Act of One English Corporation Contrasts with American Official "Denials."

In pleasant contrast with the attitude of a good many financial institutions on this side of the water toward a reasonable degree of publicity about their affairs is the action of the International Bank of London in sending the following letter to The London Times:

Winchester House, E. C., July 9, 1904.

I am directed by my board to inform you that facts have recently come to its knowledge which make it apparent that the managing director has, without its consent, engaged the liability of the bank to a large amount in connection with transactions with the North German Pitwood Company (Limited.)

The way in which this has been done has been in most cases providing the cash for the operations of the North German Pitwood Company (Limited) taking in exchange its drafts on several firms of timber merchants in various parts of England and rediscounting these drafts in the market with the indorsement of the bank, thus avoiding supervision by the board, before whom acceptance credits only were brought for its confirmation.

As soon as the board obtained knowledge of these facts it immediately took steps to safeguard the position of the bank, and it is glad to be able to state that it has within the last few days succeeded, with the help of some powerful friends, in forming a guarantee fund for £275,000, toward which the Directors have personally contributed a large amount.

This guarantee fund will be sufficient to retire all the bills referred to above and to allow the bank to continue its ordinary business without interruption. Apart from the engagement with the North German Pitwood Company, Limited, or arising therefrom, the Directors know of no other engagement of the bank which in their opinion need cause anxiety.

A balance sheet made up to June 30 last is in course of preparation.

The board is taking steps to enable them to realise the security assigned to the bank in connection with the transactions with the North German Pitwood Company (Limited.)

I am to add that the board has felt it its painful duty to terminate the Managing Director's engagement, although it recognizes the services which he has rendered to the bank for a number of years.

It may be said in justice to American corporations that few newspapers, probably, would pass such an opportunity for a story with the comment, "The board deserves credit for the promptitude with which it has faced the disagreeable facts therein set forth, taken effective steps to prevent their producing other evil results, and informed the public of what it has done." A misapplication of a bank's credit to the extent of over $1,200,000 would be too good a bit of meat not to demand a general investigation into the family history of the culpable managing director and at any rate, into his connection with the North German Pitwood Company (Limited.)

The latter, however, people might reasonably have a right to know, even if the Directors of the International Bank did not want to know it themselves for the purpose of a criminal prosecution. As a matter of fact people were considerably interested in it at the time the International Bank's statement was issued, and rumors had been going around for a number of days which were reflected in dispatches received on this side on the same day that the bank's letter was sent to The Times. This does not, however, alter the case of the familiar American "official denials" that are so popular and many times so apparently palpably false.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light north winds, becoming variable.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,022. NEW YORK. MONDAY. JULY 25. 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

BUILDING STOCKADES AT PACKING WORKS

Both Sides Expecting Mob Violence in Chicago.

TEAMSTERS NOT TO STRIKE

No Further Conferences Held—Packers Take New Employes to Yards by Trainloads.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Determined on a fight to a finish to enforce the demands of the striking butchers, a sympathetic strike of all the union workmen employed in the meat-packing industry throughout the country, with the exception of the teamsters, will be declared to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

Preparations for the struggle which is expected were being made at the different packing plants all during the day and far into the night. Four trainloads of new employes were taken to the yards before darkness set in, to join the non-union men already established inside the plants. Stockades have been erected at all the different plants to protect men whose work exposes them to danger from mob violence. Superintendents of the packing establishments, police officers, and union leaders gave expression to anticipation of troublous times to come.

In addition to the four trains filled with non-union men brought into the yards to-day under police protection, many other trains loaded with men who had been secured during the past twenty-four hours are scheduled to arrive before daylight.

A big handicap the packers will meet with in the morning is a scarcity of live stock. It developed to-day that commission men have bought all the live stock they could and shipped it out to the country in the vicinity of Chicago. As soon as the strike is settled the intention is to rush this stock back to Chicago when it is believed exorbitant prices can be obtained.

The packers claim to have nearly 5,000 men with which to start operations to-morrow morning.

A report was current to-night that Cudahy & Co. and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company would not make any effort to resume business to-morrow, but would make a settlement with the unions. None of the officials of either of these companies would confirm or deny the report.

No conferences were held to-day, either by the packers or the labor leaders, or jointly, in an effort to reach an adjustment of the controversy. Both sides rested, apparently waiting for to-morrow's developments.

Whether or not the packers would make any concessions to the demands of the labor leaders in order to prevent a general walk-out of the trades at the stockyards would not be discussed by any of the packing-house representatives to-day, but from the preparations going on at the different plants during the day it was plainly evident that the packers intended to fight for their independence.

All the labor leaders declared that the packers would have to make the request for a resumption of peace negotiations.

Instead of joining in the sympathetic strike to-morrow, the teamsters will make another effort to bring about an adjustment of the controversy by arbitration. This decision was reached last night at a meeting of the joint council of teamsters' unions throughout Chicago, who met to consider the indorsement of a decision reached this afternoon by the packing-house teamsters' union to quit work with the other allied unions.

The decision of the stock yards teamsters was almost unanimous in favor of striking, but, as it is necessary, according to the rules of the teamsters' union, for the joint council to sanction any strike movement, all the union teamsters in the employ of the packers will remain at work during the struggle, or until the joint council gives their permission to a strike should their efforts to settle the matter by conciliation to-morrow prove futile.

The committee appointed at to-night's meeting was notified to get into communication to-morrow morning as early as possible with the packers.

Whether the teamsters' efforts for peace will prove successful none of the packers' representatives who were communicated with to-night would say. The decision to make another effort for peace was reached at such a late hour to-night that it was impossible for the packers to get together to decide on what answer will be given to the intermediary committee to-morrow.

The reason given by the Teamsters' Council for their action is that they have never before been consulted in the present trouble, and that therefore, before they would sanction a strike of the stock yard teamsters and ask the International officers of the union to officially order the men on strike, they wished to make an official investigation of the trouble.

Settlement of the strike may be insisted upon by Mayor Carter H. Harrison if developments show that the public interest absolutely demands it. In the meantime arbitration through the good offices of the Mayor is a remedy open to the opposing sides on request from either.

Such was the position outlined to-day by the Mayor, who was called back to Chicago from Marquette, Mich., on account of the renewal of the strike. Mr. Harrison deplored the continuation of the strike, but said that just at present he did not see his way clear toward doing anything of his own volition toward the adjustment of the trouble.

BREAD WAGON MOBBED.

5,000 Strike Sympathizers Beat Driver and Set His Vehicle on Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—A mob of 5,000 strikers' sympathizers attacked a bread wagon of the Housener Bakery Company that was returning from making a delivery of bread to the stockyards to-night, and, after beat-

Continued on Page 2.

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Deaths by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

SCREAMS IN GOELET OFFICE.

Neighbors Hear Woman's Cry for Aid and Call Police.

Dr. F. Leroy Satterlee of 8 West Eighteenth Street and several of the neighbors there early this morning heard cries of "Murder!" "Police!" "Help!" coming from the offices of the Ogden and Robert Goelet estate, in the two-story and a-half office building at 9 West Seventeenth Street.

Dr. Satterlee lives in the rear of the Goelet estate offices, and threw open his rear window to hear more distinctly. He heard the cries and then ran to his telephone for the police. He notified them of what he had heard and the West Thirtieth Street police sent men around at once.

Policemen Burns and Keenan, with revolvers drawn, ran into the basement of the offices. The building is in charge of caretakers, a Mr. and Mrs. Barrett. It is said that Mrs. Barrett returned from a trip to Europe very recently. The policemen opened one of the windows and could see that the room, apparently a sitting room, with a bed in it, was topsy-turvy. It looked as if a struggle had gone on there. They examined the room as best they could from the outside.

Presently, they say, they saw the figure of a man in the room.

Burns called "Throw up your hands!" The man inside, they say, paid no attention to them, but kept on crawling along the floor. He was evidently, according to the police, trying to hide somewhere. He crawled behind a bureau and disappeared.

Burns and Keenan debated what to do, and finally decided that they had no right to enter the house. Burns held watch, while Keenan reported to the station. He went over what had happened, and was told that a guard would be put around the house. He and Burns were detailed on it and ordered to watch and wait.

No one had entered the house, and no one had left it at 2 o'clock this morning.

Dr. Satterlee said he was positive that the screams were those of a woman, and that she cried out "Murder!" "Help!" and "Police!" Dr. Daniel M. Stimson, another physician, at 11 West Seventeenth Street, next door to the Goelet estate offices, said he heard the cries also; that they were those of a woman, and that the woman was evidently in distress and probably been beaten. Dr. Satterlee said he was sure the cries came from the estate office building, and Dr. Stimson said he felt sure the cries came from that place.

Other neighbors said they heard the cries and that from all observations they could make the cries came from the Goelet estate office building.

Policeman Burns later went to the station and told Sergt. Robinson the situation. He said neighbors told him a woman had been heard screaming "For God's sake don't kill me!" and that there were evidences that a crime had been committed.

"Go back and break in!" ordered Sergt. Robinson, and Burns and half a dozen policemen went to the house. They surrounded it and pounded on the doors and windows for some minutes.

At last a small man opened the door, and the police asked him what the matter was. He would not tell and said he would not let the police in. Two of them pushed by him, leaving the rest to guard the house, back and front, and they walked through the house till they came to a woman crouching in a corner on the third floor.

"What's the matter, madame?" asked one of the policemen.

"Nothing," said the apparently frightened woman.

The woman would not say that anything had happened. She was told of the screams that had been heard coming from the house, but she would have nothing to say and refused to make any complaint against any one. She said she did not care to make any charge.

The police said they had nothing to do but leave. They found no evidence of any crime, and as the woman had no complaint to make against any one they left.

Neither the police nor the neighbors know what to make of the case.

DRAGGED BY A RUNAWAY.

Nolan Clung to Reins After Horse Overturned Carriage.

In driving out from a roadhouse at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street late last night, Thomas Nolan, thirty-five years old, a Custom House clerk, of 148 East Eighty-sixth Street, who was in a runabout with two men, turned too short and the carriage was overturned. Nolan struck on his head, but held the reins and the horse, becoming frightened, ran away, dragging Nolan along the roadway.

Nolan hung to the reins for a block, his clothing being ripped and soiled and his flesh torn and bruised. He let go then, and the horse ran to One Hundred and Twelfth Street, where Policeman John L. Sullivan captured him.

Nolan was picked up and carried to the roadhouse. He had a cut scalp that required twelve stitches by Dr. Denick of the Harlem Hospital ambulance service, who had been summoned. Nolan then refused to go to the hospital. His two friends were not hurt. They refused their names.

WOMAN DRAGGED TO DEATH.

Auto Scares Horses and Aged Mrs. Osborne of Carlisle Is Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., July 24.—An automobile owned by Lieut. Col. Henry C. Trexler of Allentown of the Governor's staff frightened a team of horses this afternoon near the Third Brigade camp, and Mrs. John Osborne of Carlisle was dragged to death by the runaways.

Mrs. Osborne, her daughter Marion, and Miss Carrie Stallsmith of Gettysburg were driving by the Third Brigade camp when Col. Trexler's automobile, driven at a high speed, approached. It was headed directly for the team and Mrs. Osborne, who was sixty years old, becoming frightened, started to jump out.

Just as she did so, the automobile swerved and the horses bolted. Mrs. Osborne was thrown between the rear wheel and the body of the wagon. The horses started to run, and with her head bumping along the ground, the woman was dragged fully three hundred feet before the runaways was stopped by some soldiers.

$300,000 DAMAGE BY HAIL.

A Terrific Storm Devastates Southeastern Alabama.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., July 24.—Details of the hailstorm that passed over Southeast Alabama yesterday have been received here. Corn was torn and shattered to pieces. Cotton was stripped off the green foliage, and the bare stalk is left as evidence of the severity of the storm.

The loss on cotton is estimated at fully $100,000, and the loss on other crops, buildings, and stocks at $200,000. Hail as large as hen eggs fell, and many stones yet remain on the ground. All the sufferers are land renters.

An appeal for aid is made.

LEADER MURPHY BACK, SILENT AS TO PARKER

Makes Oracular Statement as to Proposed Esopus Visit.

SERGEANT AT ARMS FIGHT

Belmont Probable Choice for National Treasurer—Contest for Secretaryship—Croker's Return.

Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall was very reticent yesterday morning on his arrival from Mount Clemens. He was asked if he were going to Esopus to confer with Judge Parker.

"I have no intention at this instant to do so," he replied smiling. Continuing he said: "What I may do or say will be after I have seen the leaders."

When it was noised about that Murphy had returned home without a word for or against the Parker and Davis ticket there was some surprise among the Democratic leaders at the Hoffman House. There was no comment, however, as they all seemed to be taken up with the National Chairmanship.

Thomas Taggart of Indiana was about, smilingly confident of election. A number of National Committeemen arrived during the day, among them W. H. Martin of Hot Springs, Ark.; J. C. Dahlman of Omaha, Neb.; R. M. Johnston of Houston, Texas; Robert L. Williams of Durant, I. T., and T. E. Ryan of Waukesha, Wis. Other lieutenants to arrive were W. H. O'Brien of Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Joseph E. Bell and J. T. Fanning of Indianapolis, all Taggart enthusiasts. National Committeeman M. F. Tarpey of California said that he believed his party had a chance in his State, despite the normal Republican plurality of 30,000.

"Bryan will be for the ticket," said National Committeeman Dahlman of Nebraska. "Of course, there may be a few of his friends who will not be, but Mr. Bryan himself will be heartily in favor of it. There are many Nebraska Democrats who opposed Bryan in 1896 and 1900 who will gladly support Judge Parker this year. In my opinion the Democrats have a good chance to win in Nebraska owing to a general disaffection over the administration of Gov. Mickey, whose acts in some things have brought for him the disapproval of many of the cattlemen."

The fight for the position of Sergeant at Arms is attracting much interest. All the National Committeemen who were about yesterday had their favorite. James Oliver of New York and William A. Watson, also of New York, are both candidates. Oliver served at St. Louis by special appointment of Hill and Sheehan as Assistant Sergeant at Arms.

There is an impression just now that Sergeant-at-arms of the Democratic National Committee will be an office of some emolument, and that accounts for the scramble for an office that could hardly be given away in recent years. Samuel Donelson of Tennessee is a lively aspirant for it, and is believed to have the backing of many of the Southern Committeemen. John I. Martin of St. Louis is very desirous of re-election, but is understood to be having a hard time on account of the many complaints that have come to many members of the National Committee since the St. Louis Convention protesting against the manner in which the crowd at St. Louis was handled.

For Treasurer August Belmont seems to be the probable choice. Urey Woodson, National Committeeman from Kentucky, and C. A. Walsh, National Committeeman from Iowa, both want the Secretaryship. It seems to be an open race, although objections have been made to Walsh's administration at St. Louis.

David B. Hill and William F. Sheehan are expected at the Hoffman House to-day. The ex-Senator, it is understood, holds the proxy of the National Committeeman from Alaska.

M. Warley Platzek, when seen yesterday regarding the report that the Democratic Club, through Edward S. Rapallo, had invited Judge Parker to be its guest at a dinner, said:

"The Democratic Club has been in recess since the week before the St. Louis Convention. No meeting has been held. Therefore no actioon could have been taken. However, Mr. Rapallo might have invited Judge Parker as his personal guest as any member has the privilege of doing.

"A meeting of the Directors of the club will be held Tuesday night. The Democratic Club has always ratified the National ticket, and no doubt will do so this year."

Richard Croker's probable return to this country during the latter part of August was not discussed politically yesterday. A close friend of the ex-Tammany leader said that Mr. Croker would pass very little time in New York. He would go, this friend said, almost directly to Kentucky, where, it is understood, there is a select lot of yearling horses which Mr. Croker wants to buy.

COTTON STRIKE TO-DAY.

Hope of Peaceful Settlement at Fall River Abandoned.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 24.—With hope of a peaceful settlement abandoned, both sides in the pending industrial trouble here await with dogged determination the coming of to-morrow and the first test of strength between a group of manufacturers representing a combined capital of $25,000,000 on one side and more than 25,000 cotton mill operatives on the other.

The mill gates will be opened at the usual time to-morrow morning, when the operatives will be given an opportunity to go to work under a wage reduction of 12½ per cent. If an insufficient number responds the mills will be closed for an indefinite period.

The strike leaders were of the opinion this evening that there would not be enough operatives applying for work throughout the entire city to run even one mill, to say nothing of the eighty or more that are affected by the order to strike. The manufacturers, on the other hand, say that the 2,000 union men who voted to strike do not represent the sentiment of the great body of cotton mill employes.

The talk on the streets, however, indicates that the feeling against the manufacturers is quite as bitter among the non-union operatives as it is among those who are affiliated with the labor organizations. Many wild threats have been made by an uninfluential class of workers, but violence is not expected.

Several small stores, patronized chiefly by the operatives, have been obliged to close owing to the abrupt falling off of trade.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated. Adv.

MERRY DEL VAL RESIGNS?

Report That Papal Secretary of State Wants to Give Up Post.

ROME, Monday, July 25.—The Tribuna says it is reported that Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, has tendered his resignation, owing to the hostility of the Cardinals, which indicates that they accuse him of rendering impossible an accord with France.

The Tribuna adds that the Pope has refused to accept Cardinal Merry del Val's resignation.

The resignation of Cardinal Merry del Val is due to the recent differences between the Vatican and the French Government. These differences grew out of a Papal order, calling upon a number of French Archbishops and Bishops who were known to be in sympathy with Premier Combes's policy to tender their resignations.

By the French authorities the order was taken to imply a violation of the Concordat existing between the Vatican and the French Government, and which provides for joint jurisdiction in ecclesiastical affairs within the republic, and the Minister of Public Worship instructed them to disregard the Vatican's order. Thereupon they were excommunicated.

Cardinal Merry del Val, who conducted the negotiations in connection with this affair, acted in a manner so aggressive and framed his communications to the French Government in such a brusque manner that his attitude caused offense in these quarters and brought about a crisis in the relations between the Vatican and the French Government where the recall of the Papal Nuncio at Paris seemed imminent for many days.

Cardinal Merry del Val succeeded Cardinal Rampolla as Papal Secretary of State shortly after the succession to the Papacy of Pius X.

BOY SAVES SISTER AUGUSTA.

Swimming Teacher at Orphan Asylum Rescued Off Sea Cliff.

Sister Augusta, one of the religieuses attached to the French Orphan Asylum at Sea Cliff, L. I., had a narrow escape from drowning in Hempstead Bay yesterday afternoon, and is not yet altogether out of danger. Her rescue is due to the pluck and presence of mind of Claude C. Huyck, the seventeen-year-old son of a Sea Cliff hotel proprietor.

The sister, who is an expert swimmer, has been giving instruction in that art to the children of the asylum. She was in the water, off Sea Cliff, with fifteen of her little charges shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. When about 600 feet off shore, where the depth is some thirteen feet, she was seen to throw up her hands and sink.

There were several yachts near the spot and about twenty-five other persons in bathing, but they evidently did not discover the sister's plight, for none came to her assistance. Young Huyck was taking charge of a bathing pavilion attached to his father's hotel. Somebody told him that a person was drowning in the bay. Young Huyck, seeing the woman appear, swam rapidly to her and reached Sister Augusta just as she was again sinking and brought her ashore. Two physicians who had been summoned revived her, and she was taken to the asylum in a carriage, where she was said last night to have a fair chance to recover.

2,000 PICNICKERS MAROONED.

Caught Between Floods in Platte Canon, Their Plight Is Serious.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., July 24.—Two thousand picnickers are marooned to-night in Platte Cañon, thirty miles from Denver, with little prospects of getting out for several days. They started out this morning in muslins and seersucker suits. With the thermometer in the cañon close to the freezing point their condition is not to be envied. They were caught between two floods that swept down the cañon about noon, but it was not until late this evening that their plight was brought to the attention of the Colorado and Southern Railroad managers at Denver.

It is said that six miles of track have been washed out, and that it will not be possible to resume traffic for some time. Other reports say the delay is due to the loss of bridges carried away by floods, and that the excursionists will be taken out before daylight. The traffic department claims that the delay is caused by the engines of the three trains running some distance up the cañon to reach the "Y," where they could turn for the homeward trip. While they were gone a washout occurred between them and the trains, leaving the latter without motive power. Acting on this assumption three engines were dispatched to the cañon at 10 o'clock tonight, with instruction to exhaust every effort to reache the marooned people.

SUBMARINES IN TWO SECTIONS.

Boats Building at Newport News May Be Taken Apart.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 24.—The fact that five lake submarine boats building here have been constructed under a shed a hundred feet away from the water and no arrangements have been made for launching them has caused much speculation as to the methods of getting them to their destination when complete.

It has been learned that they are built in two sections and that overlapping angle iron plates have been arranged in the centre of the cigar-shaped hull. To rivet or unrivet those plates is simply a matter of a short time and the little destroyers may be taken apart for shipment or put together for active service in a short time.

The boats probably will be shipped to the Lake Company at Bridgeport, Conn., on flat cars, after which the inventor himself will have to face the problem of further transportation in case the boats are intended for either Russia or Japan. The submarines are 63 feet long, taper at each end like a cigar, and are about 12 feet in circumference at the centre. They are propelled by two gasoline engines, and the last of them will be completed about Sept. 1.

FALCONIO MAY GO TO MANILA.

It Is Believed He Will Succeed the Late Mgr. Guidi There.

ROME, July 24.—The Giornale d'Italia says that it is likely that Mgr. Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate in the United States, will be transferred to Manila to succeed the late Mgr. Guidi.

BOSTONIANS STRANDED IN ATLANTIC CITY

Famous Light Opera Company Without Funds to Pay Board.

AFTER YEARS OF TRIUMPH

Disaster Overtakes Organization Long Associated with "Robin Hood" and Other Notable Productions.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 24.—Financial disaster has overtaken the Bostonians, one of the oldest and best known comic opera companies in the country, and to-night, after a season's engagement, the principals and chorus are stranded in this city, where they ended a three weeks' run with no money to pay their board bills.

Irate landlords are demanding the money due them, while the members of the company have made repeated efforts to get back salary. Charles Deacon, the manager of the company, held a conference to-day with the singers, when he told them he had made several attempts to obtain financial assistance from William Carleton, President of the Bostonian Stock Company.

That organization was incorporated several years ago. Mr. Deacon said that he received word from President Carleton that he could not advance any more money.

Henry Clay Barnabee, one of the oldest opera stars on the stage, has been in New York endeavoring to obtain funds for the relief of the members of the company, and he is expected to return to this city to-morrow. The members of the company say that business had been good all season until the first two weeks at the Colonial Theatre, Boston, when their run of illfortune set in, and it has marked their engagements ever since that time.

The Bostonians, until a few years ago probably the most popular light opera organization in America, was founded in 1887, and was the direct successor of the equally famous Boston Ideals, which in turn was the outgrowth of another famous organization, the Boston Church Choir Company. The Boston Church Choir Company included among its members Henry Clay Barnabee, Geraldine Ulmar, Marie Stone, Myron T. Whitney, Tom Karl, George Frothingham, Mary Beebe, and Agnes Huntington, the last named of whom is now Mrs. Paul D. Cravath of this city.

TO WITHDRAW TROOPS.

Gov. Peabody, It Is Said, Will Issue a Proclamation Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, July 24.—After several days' consultation with those having knowledge of the conditions that exist, Gov. Peabody is ready to announce that military law is no longer required in Cripple Creek or in any other part of the State, that peace prevails, and restoration of prosperity is but a matter of a brief period. The proclamation is expected at any day.

It is understood that Gov. Peabody will take advantage of the opportunity thus offered to deal with the situation in Colorado at some length and review his policy and its aims and accomplishments. His advisors have agreed with him that a statement of this nature should be forthcoming.

Cripple Creek is now so free from excitement that no fear exists of further trouble with the lawless element. It is believed the local authorities can deal with the situation. Sheriff Bell has the confidence of the citizens and the fear of the ringleaders.

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT.

Miners Accuse Federal Office Holders of Activity Against Colorado Strikers.

DENVER, July 24.—Secretary Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners has forwarded a telegram to President Roosevelt saying that Postmaster F. M. Reardon of Victor is one of the members of the committee which he says is responsible for deporting miners from the Cripple Creek district, and asking that steps be taken to prevent Federal office holders from taking part in such demonstrations. The telegram reads:

"Gen. F. M. Reardon, Postmaster at Victor, is one of the committee responsible for deporting members of the federation and other residents of the Cripple Creek district. Can you not prevent Federal officers from committing such crimes?"

Complaints have also been made to the President against Postmaster Reardon and Postmaster Sullivan of Cripple Creek, alleging that they have permitted mail sent to union sympathizers to be opened and mutilated.

CHANLER FOR GOVERNOR.

Author and Traveler Announces That He Is a Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 24.—William Astor Chanler, the author and traveler, has declared himself to his friends in his home county of Dutchess to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. His boom was launched to-day in an authorized statement in The Poughkeepsie Courier.

Mr. Chanler is thirty-seven years of age and first came into prominence by spending three years in a scientific exploration of Africa. He wrote a book on his travels. During the Cuban struggles for freedom he assisted the patriots at great personal risk and by large subscriptions. His name is a household word in Cuba.

His first entrance into political life was in 1896, when he was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention. In 1897 he was elected to the Assembly in a Republican stronghold in New York controlled by Postmaster Van Cott, the Fifth Assembly District. He is the only Democrat who has succeeded in carrying that district in fifteen years. He served through the war with Spain on the staff of Gen. Wheeler.

In 1897 he was nominated for Congress from the Fourteenth District, his opponent being Lemuel Ely Quigg. Mr. Chanler defeated him by 6,400 votes. Two years before Mr. Quigg had carried the same district by 12,000 votes. Mr. Chanler refused the nomination in 1900.

The next two years he devoted to his private affairs, and made a name in the business world as a contractor and developer of mining properties and as a real estate operator.

WATERSPOUT ON LAKE CAYUGA.

Ithacans Who Were Boating Had a Bad Scare.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 24.—The biggest waterspout ever seen in this vicinity developed on the east shore of Cayuga Lake a few miles north of Ithaca to-day and traveled with wonderful rapidity for a distance of more than a mile before it broke.

It is estimated that the whirling mass of water was at least 150 feet in diameter. It was cone shaped and reached high in the air. Scores of boats were on the lake at the time, and their passengers and crews were badly frightened.

RUSSIANS SINK BRITISH SHIP.

Steamer Knight Commander Sent to Bottom By Vladivostok Squadron.

YOKOHAMA, July 25.—The Vladivostok Squadron yesterday sunk the steamer Knight Commander, from New York, off the Province of Igu, after transferring the crew of the Knight Commander to the steamer Tsinan, which arrived here this morning.

The Vladivostok Squadron also captured a German vessel believed to be the Arabia, with 32,000 tons of flour, and an unknown British steamer. The two vessels were sent to Vladivostok in charge of prize crews.

The American Trading Company are the agents here for the Knight Commander.

The Knight Commander, according to the Maritime Register, is a British steamer of 2,716 tons burden, commanded by Captain Durant. She sailed from New York May 6 for Singapore. On June 23 she was at Manila and last week was reported as having arrived at Shanghai.

The owner of the Knight Commander is the Knight Steamship Company (Limited.) of Greenshields. She was built at Newcastle by the Palmers.

A BISHOP SLAIN IN CHINA.

Two Catholic Priests Also Murdered in a Western Province.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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SHANGHAI, July 24.—The Belgian Consul at Han-Kow telegraphs that the Roman Catholic Bishop Verhaeghen and his brother, belonging to the Belgian mission in Hu-Pe Province, (West Central China,) have been murdered in a small inland town north of I-Chang.

Father Robberecht of the same mission was also killed last Tuesday near Che-Nan.

It is not stated whether the outrages were committed by rioters or bandits.

Bishop Verhaegen was only thirty-six years of age. He had earned the esteem of Europeans and Chinese alike by his distinguished scholarship and sympathetic personality.

By reason of France's ecclesiastical protectorate the investigation and settlement of the matter devolve on the French authorities.

BRITISH TO ENTER LHASA.

Refuse to Make Peace Before Reaching the Tibetan Capital.

NAGAR-TSE, Tibet, July 20, (Delayed in Transmission.)—Tibetan peace delegates met the British mission and professed a willingness to arrange peace if the mission would return to Gyang-tse.

Col. Younghusband replied that he could only make peace at Lhasa, but that he was willing to discuss terms while proceeding there.

MILITIA READY TO MOVE.

Sioux Falls Company Waiting Orders to Proceed to Bonesteel.

PIERRE, S. D., July 24.—Adjt. Gen. Conklin of the State Militia has ordered Company B of Sioux Falls to be in readiness to march to Springfield on their way to Bonesteel. The order was given at the suggestion of Lieut. Gov. Snow, Gov. Herreid being out of the State.

HORNED OWL ATTACKS FARMER

He Kills Bird, but Is Badly Hurt in the Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., July 24.—George Fanslow, a farmer here, heard a commotion in his henhouse early this morning and he went to investigate. A large horned owl set upon him, sinking its talons into his shoulders and neck and badly lacerating his hands. After a severe struggle he succeeded in killing it. The owl measured four feet and four inches from tip to tip.

CAR FELL TO STREET BELOW.

Bridgeport Viaduct Scene of Novel Accident Which Blocks Traffic.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 24.—Four cars of an extra east-bound freight train jumped the track on the new viaduct this afternoon, west of the depot, one of them plunging into the street twenty-five feet below.

No one was hurt in the accident. The tracks were cleared by 7 o'clock, and, although three of the tracks were blocked for about an hour, there was little trouble owing to the light travel over the road on Sunday. The cause of the accident is not known.

PANIC AT A BULL RING.

Bull and Tiger Break Loose—Titled Spectators Accidentally Shot.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, July 24.—There was a sensational scene in the bull ring here to-day. At the moment of a projected fight between a bull and a tiger both animals broke loose and stampeded the spectators.

The attendants, in firing on the animals, struck and wounded several of those present, including the Marquis Pedal, the Vice President of the Senate, the Marquis Quijo, and a French tourist.

SAVES WOMAN AND HER HOME.

Gasoline Stove Explodes and Trenton Man Goes to Owner's Rescue.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 24.—Arthur Dilatush of White House proved himself a hero today, when he saved the house of Thomas J. Parent from destruction by fire, and also rescued Mrs. Parent from injury. Mrs. Parent was preparing breakfast when a gasoline stove she was using exploded.

The woman screamed frantically for help as she tried to beat out the fire. Dilatush heard her cries, and rushed across the roadway from his house to aid her. Grabbing up the flaming stove he ran to the door, and tossed the stove into the rear-yard. He was severely burned, but put out the flames in the house before going to the McKinley Hospital to have his wounds dressed.

JAPANESE BEAT BACK RUSSIANS IN SOUTH

Victory Near Yin-Kow; Advance on Tashi-Chao.

WARSHIPS OFF LIAO RIVER

Transports Ready to Land Troops at Port of Niu-Chwang—Russian Loss of 700 Reported.

TIEN-TSIN, July 24.—News has reached here that a battle is raging outside of Niu-Chwang. The fighting can be seen from the housetops.

The Japanese are slowly nearing Niu-Chwang. Great excitement has prevailed in that city since yesterday's fight.

A report from Niu-Chwang states that yesterday's battle was at Ta-hsui-Tong, six miles distant, and that the Japanese were successful. The Russian losses are reported to have been 700.

Many Chinese refugees arriving at Niu-Chwang have reported that nine Japanese gunboats from Port Arthur have arrived at Tah-ting-Shan.

LONDON, Monday, July 25.—Specials to the London morning newspapers confirm the news of active operations at the seat of war.

The Daily Telegraph's Che-Foo correspondent, under date of July 23, says:

"A junk from Dalny reports that last night a Japanese fleet of twenty warships and twenty torpedo boats bombarded Hwang-Shin (the capital of Port Arthur) for three hours, and that the forts replied."

The same correspondent learns that the Japanese First Army is being largely reinforced by veterans from the reserves.

The correspondent of The Standard with the Japanese Army, under date of July 23, says:

"It is difficult to understand the intentions of the Russians. Gen. Kuropatkin is evidently bent on a retreat northward, yet he lingers in the south, attracted apparently by Port Arthur."

A correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, in a dispatch dated at Mo-Tien Pass July 23, regards Gen. Kuropatkin as outmaneuvred and anxious to abandon Liao-Yang without fighting, but also reluctant to retire while Port Arthur remains uncaptured.

EVACUATING NIU-CHWANG.

Russians Burning the Railway Station in Treaty Port.

TIEN-TSIN, Monday, July 25.—In accordance with orders issued by Gen. Kuropatkin, the Russians commenced to evacuate Niu-Chwang (evidently Yin-Kow, or Port Niu-Chwang) yesterday.

This morning the Russian railway station is in flames.

The Russians are evidently destroying their property previous to evacuation.

NIU-CHWANG, July 24.—A battle was fought yesterday (Saturday) near Tashi-Chao, attended, it is believed, with heavy losses.

The progress of the battle was watched by many people in Niu-Chwang from the roofs of houses. The day was clear and the smoke of the guns could be plainly seen.

LIAO-YANG, Thursday, July 21.—Yesterday eight Japanese cruisers, accompanied by transports with troops, were seen approaching Yin-Kow, (the port of Niu-Chwang.)

South of Tashi-Chao the Japanese are busily moving forward. The Russians are expecting a big advance from the south.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, July 25.—The reported appearance of Japanese cruisers and transports off Yin-Kow, coupled with foreign telegrams telling of heavy fighting in that region, bears out the intimation conveyed in the mutilated dispatch from Tashi-Chao to The Associated Press mentioned in these dispatches yesterday morning, that serious movements have been undertaken by the Japanese to gain this coveted base on the northwest coast.

Should it develop that the Japanese are now making a determined attack on Yin-Kow it would throw fresh light on the heavy land movements of the Japanese to the northwest within the past few days. The menacing attitude of the Japanese on Lieut. Gen. Count Keller's front may possibly have drawn north a considerable Russian force. Certainly it has distracted public attention for the time being from Yin-Kow, but whether it has affected Gen. Kuropatkin's estimate of the situation may be proved by the nature of the defense that will be made at Yin-Kow.

It seems to be fairly certain that sharp fighting is now in progress in that region, though a report from Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff received late last night throws little light on the actual situation. This report states that the Japanese commenced to push forward from Kai-Chow on the morning of July 23 and forced the retirement of the Russian rear guard to Tashi-Chao, while a simultaneous Japanese advance began from the Valley of the Sachi, on the east, apparently also directed against Yin-Kow by way of Tashi-Chao.

Though Gen. Kuropatkin was reported to be inspecting the troops at Liao-Yang on July 21, he was easily in touch with his threatened front.

KUROPATKIN AT LIAO-YANG.

40,000 Men with Him—Strong Japanese Columns Advancing.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegrams.
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GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, (undated,) Via Fu-San, July 24.—The positions of the Japanese centre and right are unchanged. The enemy is inactive except on the left, where minor outpost affairs occurred yesterday. A movement at an early date is probable.

I am unable to account for the delay in the advance unless it is connected with the operations against Port Arthur.

The Chinese report that Gen. Kuropa-

kin and 30,000 Russians are at Liao-Yang, while Kuropatkin's second in command, with many men, is still at Hai-Cheng.

I still adhere to my former opinion that the Russians will be unable seriously to oppose the Japanese advance.

TOKIO, Saturday, July 23.—The Japanese casualties at Hsi-ho-Yen were 72 killed, including 2 officers, and 551 wounded, including 14 officers.

One of the officers killed was Major Hiraoka, whose loss is much lamented.

The two Russian counter-attacks on the night of July 18 were made with bands playing.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—Gen. Lakharoff, in a report to the General Staff, says Lieut. Gen. Count Keller's reconnoissances on July 22 showed that the Japanese had only weak detachments at the Siaokao and Wafankau Passes.

There was no change in the situation on the high road to Mukden, according to the report, but strong Japanese columns with thirty guns were advancing along the left bank of the Tai-Tse in the direction of Siakheotan.

SING-CHING, Seventy Miles East of Mukden, July 24.—According to Chinese information, 30,000 Japanese with 30 field and 200 mountain guns have reached Saima-Tse from the south, and have occupied the district covered by Sai-ma-Tse, Izyanchan, and Saiobeer.

Four companies of Russian cavalry and one company of infantry, with two guns, came in contact with the Japanese advance at 7 o'clock on the morning of July 22 and discovered that the Japanese, 1,000 strong, were advancing a mile and a half from Izyanchan. The Russian guns checked the Japanese advance, but, heavy reserves coming up, the Russians retired to a side road near Uitzintzin to save themselves from being cut off. The Japanese, however, did not continue to advance.

The Chinese state that the Japanese troops numbered 8,000. The Russian losses were one officer and four Cossacks wounded and a few horses killed.

Chinese scouts state that the Japanese are apparently establishing a base in Korea, near the Yalu River, and that there have been large movements during the past few days from the armies of Kuroki and Oku to An-Tung, on the Yalu. They say that considerable camp equipment and provisions are being brought by steamers, and it looks as though the Japanese were transferring their main base from Japan to Korea.

The Chinese also state that the latest Japanese troops consist of old men and boys, apparently the last line of reserves.

Startling developments are expected within the next few days if the rains do not interfere. The rainy season will probably be a short one this year.

JAPANESE VIEW OF RUSSIA.

Violator of International Morality and Enemy of World's Peace.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, July 24.—At a large meeting of Japanese journalists yesterday it was resolved that the passage of the Dardanelles by vessels of the Russian Volunteer Fleet in the guise of merchantmen was a violation of treaty and an insult to the powers and that the seizure and search of British and German mail steamers constituted an outrage, injuring the interests of those two States directly and all neutral States indirectly.

Japan, it was added, should therefore spare no effort to vanquish this violator of international law and morality, this enemy of the peace of the world.

AMERICAN SHIPS' PERIL.

Vladivostok Cruisers Apparently Intend to Seal Tokio Bay.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, July 24.—It is believed that the object of the Vladivostok cruisers is to interrupt trade between America and Japan.

All possible steps have been taken by Japan to suspend traffic, but steamers en route from Canada and San Francisco are in serious danger.

The cruisers were sighted at 7:20 o'clock this morning thirty-five miles south of Izu promontory. They were accompanied by a merchant steamer, which, it is supposed, was captured and has since been sunk.

At 10 A. M. the squadron steered westward, its immediate object being apparently to seal Tokio Bay.

The vessels are steaming slowly in order to economize their coal.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, July 24.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron has sunk the merchantman which it captured off the coast of Izu Province. The name of this ship and her nationality are not known, and nothing has been learned of the fate of her crew.

Witnesses ashore saw the merchantman following the cruisers. Then they saw her fired upon, after which she disappeared.

The Russian warships were last reported at 11 o'clock this morning to the southwest of Cape Iro, Izu Province, steering to the west.

Cape Iro is about sixty-five miles southwest of Yokohama and about fifty miles from the entrance to the bay upon which Yokohama and Tokio are located.

JAPANESE WARN KOREANS.

Announcement That No Anti-Japanese Meetings Will Be Allowed.

SEOUL, July 23.—The Japanese have posted in Söul an announcement that they will exercise police power in all matters affecting Japanese interests. No anti-Japanese meetings will be allowed.

This action is the result of the rapid growth of an anti-Japanese propaganda.

Foreigners are not affected by the new order.

SHOT AT "DOCTOR'S HOTEL."

Bartender Wounds Proprietor of Park Row Saloon and Is Beaten.

Park Row was enlivened early this morning by a shooting at No. 95, the "Doctor's Hotel," where Patrick Bohan, forty-four years old, proprietor of the hotel, was shot twice, and his bartender, John O'Connor, twenty-seven, of 55 Cherry Street, was kicked and beaten by a dozen men. O'Connor and Bohan and eleven others were placed under arrest by the police of the Oak Street Station. O'Connor is dangerously injured.

The row is said to have begun over money and it is said O'Connor's pay for the week was in question. Bohan asserts that his bartender used a revolver, wounding him in the right side of the head and in the left hand. He then attacked the bartender.

The place was filled with men, all friends of the proprietor, and these sided with him in the quarrel. It is said that all of them helped in beating O'Connor. He was unconscious when rescued, and his skull probably was fractured.

The noise of the shots was heard by Detectives McDonnell and Maher of the Oak Street Police Station, and they ran to the hotel. They forced their way in, and with drawn revolvers ordered all hands to come to order. They had Policeman Farrell summon an ambulance, and one soon arrived from the Hudson Street Hospital. The surgeon found O'Connor in a bad way, but Bohan was a good deal better off. He took them both to the hospital. Farrell was sent along with them, as both men were made prisoners. O'Connor was charged with felonious assault on Bohan's complaint, and Bohan was charged with simple assault on O'Connor's complaint.

Frank Murphy, a printer of 105 Bowery, was also arrested, charged with disorderly conduct. The police say they think he was the leader in the attack on O'Connor. The other men were detained as witnesses.

RUSSIA STOPS RAIDS BY VOLUNTEER SHIPS

Comes to the Conclusion That Their Status Is Irregular.

MAY USE WARSHIPS INSTEAD

St. Petersburg Authorities Angry at Failure of Commanders in Red Sea to Call for Orders.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, July 25.—Orders have been sent to the Volunteer Fleet steamers Petersburg and Smolensk to refrain from interference with foreign shipping.

It is expected that these steamers will eventually join the Baltic fleet and be replaced by ordinary warships.

The Grand Duke Alexis, presided at Saturday's council, which Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, and Vice Admiral Avellan, Chief of the Admiralty Department, and other high naval officers, attended.

The result of the conference removes all doubt concerning the present attitude of Russia with regard to the Volunteer Fleet. The validity of the view expressed in the British note regarding the irregularity of the position of the vessels was so far admitted that the council agreed to waive the right of search.

After a long discussion, in which Count Lamsdorff took a leading part, it was decided that the present status of the Volunteer Fleet was not sufficiently well defined according to international law to render further searches and seizures advisable and that therefore Russia, in the interests of friendly relations with the powers, should withdraw the authority given to the Volunteer Fleet in this respect.

Great credit for the satisfactory termination of this incident is due to Count Lamsdorff, who, it is admitted, acted in the calm and conciliatory spirit worthy of a great statesman. The attitude of Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, both for moderation and dignity, also evokes praise.

In fact, the negotiations throughout the crisis were conducted in a most friendly spirit on both sides, and the story that there was a stormy scene at the Foreign Office on July 20, when Sir Charles presented the British protest, has not the slightest foundation.

The relations between the Foreign Minister and the British Ambassador are extremely cordial. Count Lamsdorff, although he rarely goes anywhere, called at the British Embassy Saturday night and remained a whole hour in informal chat with Sir Charles Hardinge.

It is now stated that the liberation of the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Malacca will take place at Algiers.

The Malacca will be received by the Russian and British Consuls at Algiers, and will be formally liberated on a declaration by the latter that the ammunition on board the vessel belongs to the British Government and is destined for Hongkong.

The report that the Smolensk fired shells at the British steamer Ardova is not considered likely to endanger the Anglo-Russian agreement. It is pointed out that the Ardova had no right to refuse to stop when ordered. At the same time it is fully recognized that the Captain of the Smolensk had no business to fire a shell over the decks of the Ardova.

There is considerable annoyance in naval circles over the failure of the vessels of the Volunteer Fleet to keep in touch with St. Petersburg by cable. Recently orders were cabled to the Petersburg and Smolensk instructing them to abstain from the further stoppage of vessels. These orders were subsequently rendered more imperative, and it is not too much to say that they took the form of the recall of both steamers.

There is some anxiety lest the Petersburg and the Smolensk may precipitate reprisals by British warships now in the Red Sea.

SUEZ, July 24.—It is rumored here that the Russian Consul is about to charter an Egyptian steamer to convey orders to vessels of the Russian Volunteer Fleet to quit the Red Sea forthwith.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24.—It is stated that, as the result of the protests made by Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British Ambassador, Tewfik Pasha, the Foreign Minister, gave the necessary orders to prevent the carrying out of any attempt to take the Malacca or the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers Petersburg and Smolensk through the Dardanelles into the Black Sea.

ARDOVA BOUND FOR MANILA.

Vessel Seized by Russians Left Here June 15—Has Miscellaneous Cargo.

PORT SAID, July 24.—Advices received here say that the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Smolensk fired three blank shots across the bows of the British steamer Ardova, the cargo of which is said to consist of coal and explosives, and, the vessel not stopping, the Smolensk sent two loaded shots at her, one of them passing over her amidships and the other over her stern.

The Ardova was then seized and her crew were transferred to the Smolensk. The vessel will be brought to Suez.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Any action which may be taken regarding the seizure of the Ardova is a matter for the British Government. It is not a matter which in the least concerns the United States.

This is the view taken in official circles here. However, the decision of the Russian Government to withdraw the authority given to the Volunteer Fleet to make searches and seizures simplifies the situation very materially. Presumably, in view of this new attitude of the Russian Government, the Ardova will be released promptly and the incident will be closed.

No shipments of stores or other supplies made by the army or navy for the Philippines are carried in other than American bottoms. Congress by special enactment at its last session expressly prohibited such shipments in foreign vessels.

Goods furnished by contract may be sent in foreign vessels, in which case the shipments are at the risk of the contractor.

The British steamer Ardova which sailed from New York June 15 with a miscellaneous cargo was en route to Manila and not to Japan, according to Barber & Co., the New York agents of the vessel. Last night James Barber of the firm of Barber & Co. was asked if he had received any official confirmation of the seizure and replied that he had not. Mr. Barber was then asked if there was any contraband of war in the Ardova's cargo.

"Russia, I understand," he replied, "considers steel rails and other railroad supplies as contraband, and, as the Ardova did have on board some cargo of that kind, that may explain the seizure. However, as the vessel was not going to any Japanese port, but to Manila, a large portion of her cargo being consigned to the United States Government there, I fail to see by what right she has been held up. There were no shells, cannon, rifles, or any other kind of explosive or firearms on the vessel."

The Ardova's manifest shows that she has a full cargo, among the items being 9 packages of machinery, 1,120 packages of nails, 16 cases of ice cream freezers, 208 packages of hardware, 22 packages of car materials, 6 packages of vehicles, 19 packages of ice machinery, 11 packages of electrical machinery, 134 packages of boilers, 206 packages of manufacturers' steel, and various other packages which are manifested as furniture, bricks, wire, copper, cotton, scales, lamp goods, &c. Nowhere is there any mention of firearms, explosives, or coal.

The copy of the manifest in New York is marked "Manila for orders," and this may account for the seizure. It will be remembered that on June 5 there arrived at New York a Norwegian steamship, the Fortuna. The same day, according to a report that has never been disproved, the vessel sailed away with the submarine torpedo boat Protector lashed to her deck. Capt. Dannemann of the North German Lloyd liner Prinzessin Irene came into port the following Thursday and said he had seen a mass on the deck of the Fortuna that he believed was the Protector, and there was good evidence from other sources that the Norwegian vessel was taking away a "package" that resembled very closely a submarine.

The Fortuna's papers read "Cork for orders," and it was pointed out at the time that under them she did not have to go to Cork and could, if she so desired, head straight for any Japanese or Russian port. The Ardova's papers are worded the same way, and she can go to any port she pleases under them.

GRATIFICATION IN ENGLAND.

Crisis Caused by the Seizure of the Malacca Regarded as Ended.

LONDON, Monday, July 25.—The statement that Russia has decided to waive her claim to search the Malacca and to forbid similar seizures in the future is accepted by the morning papers as a fairly satisfactory solution of the situation brought about by the seizure of the Malacca. The fact that German vessels have also been seized is held to acquit Russia of any design to embroil Great Britain with other powers.

The Morning Post in an editorial thinks it is an evidence of poor diplomacy on the part of Russia to take action calculated to arouse the sympathetic resentment of Great Britain and Germany against Russia. It says "the Russian naval officers acted with as little knowledge of international politics as of international law."

The Malacca's passengers, who have arrived at Aden, The Morning Post says, report that the Russian officers were civil, but made the strange threat that if other ships were seized with the same quantities of explosives on board they would be sunk, no other prize crews being available.

According to the Suez correspondent of The Daily Mail the Russians obtained all the information about vessels carrying explosives from the mails taken off the German steamer Prinz Heinrich.

The correspondent at Gibraltar of The Daily Mail asserts that the British torpedo craft there are to be mobilized.

THE SCANDIA RELEASED.

Russians Give Up the German Liner—Manifest Showed No Contraband.

PORT SAID, July 24.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Scandia has been released.

The Russian crew who manned her have landed here and will proceed to Odessa by the next mail boat.

SUEZ, July 24.—On her arrival here yesterday under the Russian flag the Scandia asked to be supplied with provisions and coal, which were refused.

The vessel had no ammunition on board, but carried a general cargo and rails for Japan.

BERLIN, July 24.—The official report of the seizure of the Scandia, received from the German Consul at Suez, says that the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Smolensk encountered the vessel at the Island of Perim, in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, and that she was seized notwithstanding the fact that her Captain showed by the manifest that there was no contraband of war on board.

Twenty-five Russians officers and seamen were on board the Scandia when the report was sent, and it was the intention of the Russians that the passengers and a portion of the German crew should be landed at Port Said.

BOSTON HOTEL MINUS CASHIER.

Cash and Jewelry Deposited in Parker House Safe Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 24.—Fletcher Barker, room cashier of the Parker House, is missing, and so are the contents of the safe, in which are kept the cash and jewelry deposited by guests.

Owing to the fact that alleged irregularities appear in the records relative to the value of the missing deposits, it is at this time impossible for the hotel management to fix the exact amount of the loss, but it is variously estimated at from $2,000 to $10,000, and may prove to be even more than the latter figure. A warrant has been issued for Barker, charging him with larceny. Barker's home is in Medford, where he was much respected.

Cashier Barker disappeared a week ago Friday night after finishing his work at 11 o'clock. He had only returned that day from a vacation of two weeks. He failed to report for duty next day, Saturday. Saturday afternoon a guest called at the desk to get $250, which he had turned over to the hotel for safe keeping.

The cashier on duty went to the safe to get the money and was amazed to find it empty. Two of the guests who lost money were Mrs. Cushman of Seattle, $250, and W. E. Hurd, a Western mining man, $1,000.

The Pinkertons are looking after Barker, who is believed to have gone West.

BOOM TAGGART FOR GOVERNOR.

Friends Say He Could Bring Indiana Into Democratic Column.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 24.—The latest political sensation in Indiana was the launching to-day of a Gubernatorial boom for Thomas Taggart, the acknowledged leader of the Democracy of Indiana. While Mr. Taggart refuses to commit himself on the subject, some of his friends have started the boom, and the man who is so anxious to be Chairman of the Democratic National Committee may find himself forced into the race for Governor.

Walter Evans of Noblesville, the most influential Democrat in Hamilton County, said:

"The Hamilton County delegation to the State Convention next month will vote for Tom Taggart for the nomination for Governor. He is by all odds the man for the Democrats to nominate. The effect of Taggart's nomination would almost be miraculous. It would immediately arouse the party to new life. From a doubtful State Indiana would at once become certainly Democratic. I have heard many a Republican say, 'I will have to vote for Tom if he is nominated.' He would get every horseman and every oil man in the State.

"If he is elected National Chairman he can still make the race for Governor."

Baxter Swims to Bay Ridge.

Clifford Baxter of the Mohawk Athletic Club swam from the Brooklyn Bridge to Bay Ridge yesterday in a minute less than two hours. Baxter was to meet Jack Enright of Bath Beach and swim from the bridge to the Iron Pier at Coney Island, and as Enright failed to put in an appearance Baxter swam to Bay Ridge for practice.

RUSSIA REGARDLESS OF RULES AS TO PRISONERS

America Unable to Obtain Particulars to Send to Tokio.

JAPAN IS ACTING CORRECTLY

Furnishes Lists of Captured and Other Details to the French Minister Every Ten Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The efforts of a Japanese woman in this country to ascertain the whereabouts of her son, supposed to have been killed or taken prisoner by the Russians, and the appeals made by her to the Japanese Legation in this city, which has asked the good offices of the State Department to assist in the search, reveal in a striking manner how the Japanese and Russian Governments treat the wounded and prisoners of war.

Within a week after the declaration of hostilities there had been established in Tokio, under the direction of the Vice Minister of War, a bureau whose sole purpose it is to keep a record of the dead, wounded, and captured Russians who fall into the hands of the Japanese. The Hague conference laid down certain rules and regulations for the guidance of nations at war, and the Japanese have observed these rules and regulations to the letter.

Immediately after this bureau was established orders were issued to all military and naval commanders to report to the bureau with the least possible delay, and by telegraph whenever practicable, the names of all captured Russian soldiers, their rank, and the military unit to which they were attached. In the case of the wounded the same details and the men's condition, according to the reports of the surgeons, were to be sent, and before the dead were buried every effort was to be made to ascertain their names and rank, and, failing that, an exact description was to be sent of such bodily characteristics as might serve as a means of identification. Before burial the bodies were to be carefully searched, all valuables, papers, and other belongings were to be catalogued, made a matter of record, and forwarded to the bureau at Tokio, with such other information as might serve to facilitate their return to the relatives of the dead.

These instructions have been rigorously obeyed. Every ten days the French Minister at Tokio, who is charged with the representation of Russian interests, has received lists of the dead, wounded and captured so far as known, and to him has been delivered the property of the dead. These lists are characterized by the same attention to detail that distinguishes the Japanese in all their affairs.

When war was declared and the interests of Russia in Japan were placed in the hands of the French Government, Japan asked the American Government to represent it in St. Petersburg, and Mr. McCormick, the American Ambassador, has been the means of communication between the belligerents.

On April 2, the Japanese Government, through its legation here, asked that the Russian Government recognize certain hospital ships, this recognition being necessary under the rules of The Hague Conference, but it was not until May 23 that this recognition was obtained. About the same time that the Japanese applied for recognition of their hospital ships the Russian Government made a similar application, through Count Cassini. The formal demand was at once cabled to Tokio, and an immediate response was received.

In one of the first raids of the Vladivostok Squadron the Hagino Maru, a small coasting vessel, was captured off the coast of Korea, her crew of about ten men were made prisoners, and the vessel was sent to the bottom. The names of these men were not furnished to the Japanese Government, as they should have been under the rules of The Hague Tribunal, and, after repeated inquiries made through the American Embassy at St. Petersburg, the Japanese Government was finally informed that the men could not be released owing to military necessities. What these necessities were was not stated, and it seems impossible that they can have been substantial. This little trading ship was well out of the zone of military information, even if its crew of common sailors were intelligent enough to be able to communicate it.

On the other hand, all the crews of Russian vessels captured by Japanese cruisers have been immediately released after reaching a Japanese port and sent to the nearest Russian port at the expense of the Japanese Government. The Captains, chief engineers, and in some cases the first officers have been held until after the adjudication of the matter by a prize court, when they also have been released and sent to Russian territory.

When the Kinshiu, a Japanese transport, was captured and sunk by the Vladivostok squadron the list of the prisoners furnished to the Japanese Government was so imperfect that it was practically useless. Repeated attempts to obtain a complete and accurate list have been fruitless. The excuses made in St. Petersburg are that all information must come from the Viceroy, Admiral Alexieff, and the Admiral either declines or is unable to furnish the information asked for. In another raid of the Vladivostok squadron the transports Hitachi and Sado were captured and a great many prisoners taken. Although this was a month ago, the Japanese Government up to the present time has received no lists of the prisoners.

The names of the men captured and wounded in the numerous attempts to seal up Port Arthur are not known to the Japanese Government as the information has never been furnished by the Russian authorities. Until recently Admiral Alexieff was in telegraphic communication with Port Arthur, and it would therefore have been an easy matter to have sent the names, but this was not done, and repeated requests from Mr. McCormick, in response to instructions from the State Department, have proved unavailing.

Mr. McCormick has been zealous in his endeavors to secure all possible information for the benefit of the Japanese Government, and the State Department has seconded his efforts in every way, but, of course, Mr. McCormick, as well as the State Department, can do nothing so long as the Russian Government is indifferent to its obligations and violates the regulations to which it pledged itself when The Hague Tribunal of Arbitration was organized, a tribunal which owes its inception to the Russian Government.

ROUNDSMAN'S REWARD A CHEER

In Rescuing Drowning Man He Lost Watch, Money, and Revolver.

James Butler, thirty years old, of 183 West Houston Street, fell into the water from the Recreation Pier at the foot of Barrow Street last night. He is subject to epileptic fits, and while suffering from one of these fell overboard. Roundsman Becker of the Charles Street Station, who has saved other lives, jumped into the river to rescue him. The current carried Butler along so swiftly that his body was swept under Becker as he jumped and both men sank.

Both rose again, and the man with the fit seized Becker by the neck. The Roundsman shook him off and swam with him to a raft. Policeman Shea pulled the two men to safety. Butler was not in serious shape and was sent home. The policeman lost his gold watch, $80 in bills, and his revolver. He changed his clothes and went back to duty. His reward was a cheer from the crowd.

BUILDING STOCKADES AT PACKING WORKS

Continued from Page 1.

ing the driver and his companion, cut the horses loose and set fire to the wagon. J. C. Clark, Superintendent of the bakery, and Edward Smith, shipping clerk, accompanying Clark, were both badly beaten by the mob.

When the wagon appeared from the plant the men, who were armed with sticks and stones, greeted it with a shower of missiles. Clark whipped up his horses and dashed at full speed through the crowd. But further on the street was blocked by another crowd, armed with bricks and cobblestones, and he turned again.

At every corner the wagon was forced from its course, and finally was stopped. A mob of several thousand men had gathered. Large stones were thrown, crashing through the sides and top of the wagon. Clark and Smith jumped off and tried to run, but were beaten before they finally escaped.

STRIKE BREAKER SHOOTS.

Assailed by Pickets, He Wounds Five Men at St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 24.—Abe Kruse, a negro strike breaker, who was assaulted by pickets near the packing plant of Swift & Co., to-day, fired into a crowd of his assailants, wounding five. Kruse was arrested by the police, and is in the county jail.

He fired but one shot. The weapon was a magazine shotgun, loaded with buckshot.

LOCAL ABATTOIRS BUSY.

Drop in Price of Meat Expected Here by Wednesday.

The New York members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America heard last night that a conference was to be held in Chicago between the representatives of the packing houses and of the different branches of the trades represented in the union, and appeared pleased with the news.

Work went on yesterday in the abattoirs of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company and the United Dressed Beef Company as if no strike had been ordered in Chicago. It was said at the plant of the former company that 300 head of cattle had been slaughtered. It was explained that usually half a day's work is done on Sundays in the slaughter houses. At the plant of the United Dressed Beef Company it was said that the same number had been slaughtered, and representatives of both firms said that work would be resumed today under the terms of the agreement with a full force of men.

At the headquarters of the Executive Committee of the union, 827 First Avenue, it was said that no strike order was expected here, and that all the men were at work in every plant in New York and its vicinity.

From the manner of the rank and file of the union it looks as if a new strike order would be very unwelcome, though it might be obeyed. Some of the members said that they had shown their loyalty to the union by going out once in sympathy with the men in Chicago when they were paid good wages here and were on good terms with their employers. They appeared to think that if the second strike was extended New York should be an exception.

Vigorous preparations were made last evening for the resumption of work on a large scale in the local plants. Late at night men were engaged getting things in order, and the general belief was that a drop in the price of meat will take place by Wednesday, if not sooner, in the retail market. The packers here will charge a normal wholesale price. There are large numbers of cattle, calves, sheep, and lambs in New Jersey ready for distribution.

It was rumored that J. Ogden Armour was going to Chicago mainly with the object of trying to bring about some kind of order out of chaos there.

SUBSTITUTES FOR MEAT FOODS.

Their Value Understood, Beef Strike Would Lose Its Terrors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thousands must have read with satisfaction your leader of Sunday on the meat strike. Your plan for rendering the strife between master and man innocuous by ceasing to consume the costly products of the disagreeing parties is the best that can be devised. Your suggestions in behalf of simpler hot-weather nutrients ought to be followed not only in behalf of reasonable action between man and man, not only with reference to economy, but more especially with reference to the higher nutritive value and greater safety of certain modern vegetable substances.

You very truly say that it is a matter of general knowledge that we eat too much red meat, and you prescribe poultry as one of several convenient substitutes. Koenig, the great German food analyst, gives poultry the post of honor as a nitrogenous food, finding its proteids to be 22.65, as against 21.39 for beef, 19.86 for veal, and 18.11 for mutton. Clearly, safety in meat ingestion is not a question of color.

Now, beef, or any other flesh food, is not essential to human existence. I think it is less essential to-day than at any time in the past, because adequate substitutes for flesh are more numerous, better understood, and of better quality than ever before.

Edible proteids are always originally of vegetable origin. From the vegetable kingdom the lamb secures his proteids; the lion gets them at second hand by devouring the lamb. It is a serious question whether the lion or the lamb is the better off. These proteids are seemingly identical, and are not distinguishable physically the one from the other by chemical analysis. That they differ essentially in ease of digestion is shown by the researches of Koopmans as communicated to The British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review, in which he declared that while a strong gastric juice was demanded for the digestion of the animal proteid substances, a very dilute gastric juice sufficed for the solution and digestion of the proteids of vegetable origin.

There are many cogent reasons for believing that the unanimalized proteids are safer foods than the animalized; that to pass the vegetable foods, young, fresh, clean, and without contamination, through the prolonged and not always wholesome existence of any animal, is calculated to raise serious doubts in reflecting minds as to the wisdom of indiscriminate flesh eating. Further than this, there is considerable valid testimony to the effect that the sedentary consumer of animal albuminoids is more liable to Bright's disease, rheumatism, deformed joints, and all those ills which are classed under the term "uric-acid diathesis," than is the consumer of the proteid vegetable albuminoids.

The animal sources of proteids for human consumption are every variety of lean meat and all kinds of fish and eggs. It is customary to differentiate the flesh foods as red and white, beef, mutton, veal, and other quadrupedal varieties answering to red, the plumed biped family being the white; the distinction, however, is without marked difference, as Koenig shows.

The vegetable sources are as numerous as are the products of edible vegetable life. The animal source supplies proteids in concentrated form; vegetables provide them diffused through a multitudinous investiture of starch and insoluble cellulose, starch, and woody fibre.

Thus, first-class medium fat, lean beef contains, according to Koenig, a little over 21 per cent. of protoid matter, all of which is readily digested. The best wheat flour contains some 12 per cent. of proteids surrounded by 88 per cent. of starch and other substances, 12 per cent. being water, while the bread made from it contains about 40 per cent. of water; it will therefore be seen that a vast bulk of extraneous matter must be ingested to secure from ordinary wheat flour bread the equivalent supporting proteids of beef. This burden would be beyond the digestive powers of an ox.

But bread, as the term is daily used, be it good, bad, or uncertain, is not as strong in proteids as are the leguminous foods—the bean, the pea, the cabbage, &c., all of which, when long cooked, are exceedingly valuable foods; when uncooked, or semi-cooked, the two first named are positively dangerous. They are rich in proteid matter and deserve a hundred times the attention which they receive.

The ultimate method of loosening the grip of the Beef Trusts and terminating the beef strikes is to strengthen our diet by increasing our unanimalized vegetable proteids by lessening the everywhere abounding starch. When we are able to extract the proteids from one barrel of flour and add them to the contents of another barrel, we shall have taken one step toward the creation of a bread-food equal or superior in nutritive value to beef and probably safer than average animal food is likely to be.

It is interesting to observe that soluble and digestible delicate puff-like breads and crackers are being made containing from 20 to 65 per cent. of proteids, which fact should be made known through your advertising columns. The time may come, as it should, when the head of every barrel will be legally branded with the proteid constituents of its contents; the strife between millers will then be as to which produces the largest percentage of the beef-equivalent. When the day dawns in which one ounce of every loaf of bread shall be equal in support of human life to more than three ounces of beef, as is now said to be done for the first time in human history, a Beef Trust or beef strike will be far less annoying to the dwellers on these hilltops than the irritating hum of a Long Island mosquito brought into Jersey on the clothing of an unconscious visitor.

FRANK FULLER, M. D.

Madison, N. J., July 18, 1904.

SISTER'S SEARCH ENDS.

Identifies Body of Eleanor Heywood in Albany Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24.—Caroline Heywood of Montreal, who reached here from New York on the boat this morning, positively identified the body of the girl who was found dead in the Ten Eyck Hotel Wednesday and who had registered as "E. Smith, Denver, Col.," as her sister Eleanor Francis Heywood, twenty-seven years old, who went to New York City from Montreal a few weeks ago to learn manicuring.

Among the effects of the dead girl was a vial of laudanum which had no druggist's label on it, from which about a spoonful was missing. The directions on the vial were to use it externally. Her purse contained but $4.05.

The Coroners' Physician reported Wednesday night as the result of the post-mortem that the cause of death was acute Bright's disease, and that the lungs showed a slight touch of pneumonia. It is likely the body will be buried here. Miss Heywood is reticent as to her family, and will not discuss her sister's strange actions just prior to her death.

RUSSO-JAPANESE BLAZE.

Japs in Brooklyn Boarding House Hint That Near-by Russians Set Fire.

A Japanese boarding house located at 68 Sands Street, Brooklyn, was set fire to by an unknown incendiary at 2 o'clock this morning. The fire was due to a lot of oil-soaked rags that were piled against a storm house in the rear yard, and when discovered the blaze had gained considerable headway. The firemen, however, made quick work in subduing it, and the damage will not amount to more than $50.

The Japanese in the house, most of whom are stewards employed on United States warships, were all asleep, and there was a great commotion when they awoke and found that their quarters had had so narrow an escape from being burned. The fact that there is a Russian bath not far away from the house caused the Japs to suggest that as a possible clue to the incendiary. The police, however, took no stock in the clue.

TWO NEARLY DROWN.

Madden Was Trying to Rescue Greenberg, Who Pulled Him Under.

David Greenberg, sixteen years old, of 38 Norfolk Street, not only came near losing his own life last night when he fell into the East River, but also narrowly escaped causing the death of John Madden, twenty-two years old, of 634 Water Street, who had jumped in to save him.

Greenberg, with several friends about his own age, was on the dock at the foot of Jackson Street, when he lost his balance and fell into the water. He could not swim, and Madden jumped in after him without removing his coat. Greenberg became frightened, and, grasping Madden around the neck, pulled him under the water. Madden called for help, and Capt. Coakley, with one of his assistants, came from the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Station a block away.

Capt. Coakley jumped in, and swimming to the two struggling in the water kept them afloat until his assistant came out in a boat and brought Madden and Greenberg to shore.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TO THE WORLD'S FAIR

ST. LOUIS, MO.

NEXT COACH EXCURSION JULY 28

Round-Trip $20 FROM NEW YORK

PROPORTIONATE RATES FROM OTHER POINTS

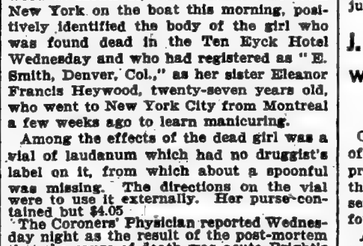
Special Train Of Standard Day Coaches leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M. Returning in coaches on regular trains within ten days.

Similar Excursions Aug. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31. Tickets now on sale.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

The PIANOLA For Stay-at-Homes

EVERY Summer many PIANOLAS are sold to business men who are compelled to remain in town while their families are away at seaside or mountain resorts.



This announcement is printed in order to convey the suggestion to those who may only have thought of the PIANOLA as a means of entertainment for their wives and daughters. As a matter of fact, many of the greatest PIANOLA enthusiasts are men. Although never having taken a single lesson in music, they now find themselves able to play on the piano every piece of music ever written for that instrument—not perfunctorily, but, *by the aid of the Metrostyle*, to give a rendition characterized by the taste and expression of a great artist.

When visits to roof garden or near-by beaches begin to pall, why not invest in a PIANOLA? We have them either for rent or will sell them upon moderate monthly payments.

The Aeolian Co., Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave. near 34th Street.

Selling Agents LOESER & CO., Brooklyn; LAUTER CO., Newark.

FARMER CONFESSES MURDER.

New Hampshire Man Shoots Wife of Another.

BERLIN, N. H., July 24.—John [illegible], aged thirty-four years, a farmer of good reputation, surrendered himself to the police here to-day, saying that he had shot and killed Mrs. Spurgeon Lockhart on the outskirts of West Milan last night.

This was the first knowledge the police had of the shooting, and the case is still shrouded in mystery. Green explained that he killed the woman in a fit of jealousy, and while under the influence of a drug which he said Mrs. Lockhart had been accustomed to give him.

In reply to questions Green said that Mrs. Lockhart and a woman companion drove by his home last evening. Soon afterward another carriage containing two men passed in the same direction. Believing that the two parties had planned to meet, Green took his rifle and followed them. He overtook the teams where they had stopped and saw a man enter Mrs. Lockhart's carriage. He hastily approached and shot the woman through the brain.

Subsequent investigation proved that Mrs. Lockhart was shot at the spot described by Green. She died at the home of a friend near by and later the body was removed to the Lockhart home in West Milan.

Mrs. Lockhart was thirty years of age and the wife of the proprietor of a livery and sales stables. Mr. Lockhart is a prominent citizen. Green lives with his parents just outside Milan.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER'S PLANS.

Will Desert Cleveland and Make His Home at Sleepy Hollow.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—Close on the heels of the news that John D. Rockefeller has practically dropped out of business comes the announcement that he is about to desert Cleveland, the place where he laid the foundation of his fortunes.

At Sleepy Hollow, immortalized by Washington Irving, on his vast estate Mr. Rockefeller will spend his declining years. Reports say that Mr. Rockefeller will begin a life of leisure on the golf course and tennis courts. His son, John, and his brother live in villas on the estate at Pocantico, and Mr. Rockefeller will join these families, there to remain with only such excursions to the outside world as necessity demands.

The home life of the Rockefellers at Forest Hill has been the quietest imaginable. Mr. Rockefeller attends church every Sunday. Ordinarily that is his only appearance in the city. At intervals he pays a call to one of his numerous friends in the city, but as a rule he prefers that they call on him. He plays golf and drives about the grounds. At night Mr. Rockefeller plays on the violin for a while and devotes the remainder of the evening to reading.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:12 A. M.—Tremont and Park Avenues; New York Central Railroad; damage trifling.

1:30 A. M.—205 West Fifty-sixth Street; Sam Falk; damage trifling.

1:35 A. M.—7 to 9 Manhattan Market, Thirty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue; Armour & Co.; damage, $2,000.

2:40 A. M.—2,366 Eighth Avenue; James McKearney; damage, $200.

2:50 A. M.—164 West Thirty-second Street; Mary Annerton; damage, $50.

8:15 A. M.—208 East Twenty-first Street; Ferdinand Feig; damage, $1,000.

4:10 A. M.—319 East One Hundredth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8:35 A. M.—156 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8:55 A. M.—603-7 Eighth Avenue; Wanamaker Dry Goods Company; damage, $40.

8:55 A. M.—51 Bleecker Street; Isaac Starace; damage trifling.

10:25 A. M.—Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets and Twelfth Avenue; Ogden & Co.; damage, $50.

10:40 A. M.—68 Rivington Street; Jessie Kline; damage trifling.

11:55 A. M.—133 East Seventy-third Street; Mary Genevie; damage trifling.

7:35 P. M.—141 Attorney Street, Abraham Telser; damage trifling.

7:40 P. M.—225 Green Street, L. Fuchsman; damage, $1,000.

9:05 P. M.—51 Cherry Street, Max Schofield; damage trifling.

9:16 P. M.—336 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Jose Bowers; damage trifling.

9:35 P. M.—429 East

IMPORTANT: A résumé illustrating representative bargains during this pre-inventory sale

Sale of toilet articles. Main Floor. 2 cakes of Pear's Soap, 25c. 2 bottles Seiler's Tablets, 25c. 2 bots. Listerinated Tooth Powder, 25c. No mail orders. No C. O. D.'s.

Shoe dressing—Shoe Dept. Second Floor. 8c. for 25c vici kid dressing—made by the maker of vici kid; won't hurt the leather; special..... 8c

Cups & saucers—Fourth Floor. Hand decorated; 25c. Cups and Saucers—thin china; greatest bargain of the season, at..... 10c

Suspenders—Main Floor. 29c. for Men's 50c. President Suspenders—Those widely advertised suspenders so popular —to-day..... 29c

Hand bags—Main Floor. Imported $4.50, $6.75 and $7.50 Wrist Bags—German silver, gun metal or enamel frames; complete outfit..... $2.95

Fairy soap—Sixth Floor. Fairbank's best white floating; regular 5c. carton; limit 10 cartons to each purchaser; better secure a supply at, each 3c (Limited quantity.)

Iner-seal biscuit—Sixth Floor. Thins or Sodas; regular 10c. carton; limit 3 cartons to each purchaser, at, each 5c (Limited quantity.)

Simpson Crawford Co. Semi-Annual

SIXTH AVENUE, 19TH & 20TH STREETS.

PRE-INVENTORY SALE



Now it's a $12.50 silk shirt waist suit, $6.75

ONLY a limited number, though—don't think there's over 300 in the entire lot—manufacturer had the material on his hands, which would prove a dead loss if not sold in season—offered to make up these suits according to our own exclusive specifications, taking half price for his silks and barely operating expense for the making—hence these handsome, smart, dressy silk suits that would ordinarily be a bargain at $14.75 and $12.50, at..... $6.75

Third Floor.

$6.75 Excellent quality of silk foulard suits in black and blue or light grounds, with small or large dots and figures—every one strictly dressmaker made — excellent workmanship and finish.

Suits you've seen sold all season long at $14.75 and $12.50, but for to-day, while they last, at $6.75. Just think of it!—the materials and trimming would ordinarily cost more than to-day's selling price—$6.75.

16.50 for women's $25 high class silk suits—smart up-to-date shirt waist effect—only 75 all told, and but 2 or 3 of a kind.

$65 for $110 evening coat, crepe de Chine, imported.
$55 for $125 Pongee coat, vest effect—imported model.
$50 for $125 short evening coats—champagne shade.
$47.50 for our $75 evening coats of white broadcloth.
$25—$45 Pongee coats, different styles, one of a kind.
$20 for $35 stylish long silk coats, black and colors.
$14.75 for fashionable $25 short pongee coats, trimmed.
$47.50 for $95 high class gowns of voile and veilings.
$37.50 for $65 high quality gowns of crepe de Chine.
$24.75 for $45 tailored suits in voile—silk lined.
$16.50—$25 silk shirt waist suits, different styles.

50c. for $2 sample combs

HERE'S another lot of those $2 sample combs that created such unusual buying enthusiasm a few weeks ago—just 1,150 this time, and you know they were sold the last time before the day was out. So we say now that the price, 50c, for $2 sample combs, is for as long as this lot lasts.

Main Floor.



50c These combs were gathered from the sample cases and show rooms of traveling salesmen and representatives and disposed of in one large lot to us at a great sacrifice.

In this lot you will find fancy mounted back and neck combs—also fancy gold mounted side combs—take them all in all they are the handsomest lot we've shown this year—not a comb worth less than $1—many worth $2—while they last, 50c.

Extraordinary handkerchiefs.

ODD lots gathered here and there throughout our large handkerchief section, together with a Belfast manufacturer's surplus stock —on sale to-day at half the regular price. Main Floor.

5c. for 10c. pure linen hemstitched handkerchiefs.
8c. for 15c. hand embroidered Irish linen initial.
12½c. for men's 25c. Irish linen handkerchiefs.
12½c. for 25c. sheer emb. linen handkerchiefs.

Some of them may be a little soiled, but you know that does not hurt them—you wouldn't use a clean new handkerchief without having it laundered. Come early, while the sale is at its best.

Why prices are half and less than half

IT'S pre-inventory time, and a desire for clear stock sheets brings radical reductions on all merchandise which we do not care to consider during stock taking.

Of course there's a loss, but, then, we would rather take a loss than carry goods over; besides, early season's profits offset the losses of to-day, and it's an imperative rule here that we clean house twice a year thoroughly.

That's just why our stocks are always fresh and up to the minute in all requirements.

Every day thousands of saving shoppers are finding out that while this great pre-inventory sale is on this store is more than ever a veritable Mecca for saving shoppers. In many instances prices are less than half.

You'll find exceptional bargains in every section as an evidence of our determination not to carry over a dollar's worth of seasonable merchandise.

Our show windows will reflect to-day many of the remarkable saving opportunities this great pre-inventory sale affords.

7,000 $1.25 chiffon 1½ yd. veils to-day 25c.

TWENTY-FIVE cents for a handsome new style chiffon veil right at the height of the season seems a ridiculously low price, doesn't it? Well, it is, but there's a profit in it at that, because we secured a New York jobbing house's stock at less than twenty-five cents on the dollar. Main Floor.

25c It's these chiffon veils fashionable women are using for the new style double veils at the seashore—driving, automobiling or yachting, and many other purposes. 25c

In this great lot there's not a single veil worth less than 75c.—some worth $1—a great portion worth $1.25, and many pieces are positively worth $1.50—but to-day, while the lot lasts, you choose at 25c.

New effects in chenille dots. Plain hemstitched veils. Fancy hemstitched veils. New composite effects. New embroidered edge veils.
Green on white. Blue on white. White on green. White on blue.
In green. In brown. In black. In white.
In navy. In tan. Blue and white. White and black.
National blue. Light blue. Royal blue. Variegated.
Stylish tan effects. Smart large dot effects. New small dot effects. Veils in medium dots. Fancy and ribbon border veils.

All veils fully 1½ yards long.

It will be the greatest veiling sale ever inaugurated in New York, and to take care of the large crowd sure to attend an unusual bargain event of this kind we've arranged for extra selling space and extra clerks to wait upon you.

25,000 yards of new 12½c. wash goods 6½c.

THE quality of these printed dress lawns, chambrays and ginghams—sheer, cool and seasonable—is so high that we simply couldn't resist the manufacturer's offer of 25,000 yards at half price, right in the midst of our Pre-Inventory sale—knowing that we could easily sell them out in a few days at the phenomenal bargain price of 6½c. They are ideal materials for inexpensive shirt waist suits.

6½c The lawns are in polka dots, scrolls, self colors, light and dark grounds. The chambrays are 27 in. wide—pink and blue. The ginghams are in checks, plaids and stripes—will make pretty house dresses. 6½c

Main Floor.

10c. yard for 19c. linen finish crash suitings, all colors.
12½c.—25c. mercerized cotton voiles, plain and floral.
18c. yard for 29c. silk mousseline, white with black dots.
15c. yard for 25c. silk mulls, all shades, 28 in. wide.
25c.—69c. embroidered Swiss, tan color with black embroidery.

39c fine white goods at 18c: 10,000 yards of white goods came to us a little too late—that accounts for the reduction of nearly one-half—bright, new, handsome white dotted Swisses, corded effects, dimities with cords and white Persian mulls of extra quality—mostly 39c. fabrics—none sell regularly for less than 20c.

10c. yard for 5,000 yards 40 in. white lawn—value 19c.
1.50 for pc. 12 yards $3 English longcloth, 36 in. wide.
1.50 for 12 yards fine nainsook, 36 in. wide—value $2.50.
25c. a yard for 39c. French lawn, 47 inches in width.
12½c. yard for 20c. white cotton voile—28 in. wide.
15c.—20c. Turkish bath towels, good size.
12½c. for 16c. hemmed huck towels.
19c. for 25c. hemstitched huck towels.

98c for $1.50 nainsook gown.

Second Floor.

WHEN you see the quality and style you'll be well repaid for coming and you'll want to select three or four of these daintily lace trimmed chemise style gowns of fine nainsook at the Pre-Inventory bargain price—value $1.50, at..... 98c

$1.50 cambric petticoats 98c.

Second Floor.

THAT'S a bargain no discriminating woman can afford to miss, and you will not miss it if you come and see the quality—fine white petticoats made of high quality cambric with full lawn ruffle—trimmed with fine embroidery and lace—value $1.50; special at..... 98c

45c. for $1 kimona sacques.

THE coolest, neatest garment in the world for Summer wear, and what a bargain it is at 45c., for the regular price is $1—fancy lawn with bell sleeve and cuff—all sizes and good colors—only a limited number, though, so hurry while the price is only..... 45c

69c. for $1 figured lawn wrappers.

59c. suede lisle gloves, 29c.

Main Floor.

AN extra fine Milanese suede glove, in black and white, that's so dainty and popular with exacting women that many prefer it to any other glove at the original bargain price—good reason why you should be on hand early to select yours, for there'll be a veritable rush at the price..... 29c

21c. for 50c. suede lisle gloves. 50c. pr. for Kayser silk gloves.

17c. taffeta ribbons at 12½c.

Main Floor.

12½c. yd. for 4 inch high lustre imported taffeta ribbons—some with pin holes—ribbons used on display—none of them hurt to any extent.

19c. yd. for 25c. 5⅝ in. beautiful quality high lustre taffeta ribbons.

22c. yd. for 29c. 5⅝ in. fine quality imported Louisine ribbons—white, pink, light blue, cardinal, &c., &c.

33c. paquet for 60c. finest French roses (3 in paquet)—50 cartons.

58c. for $1.45 black chip hats—5 excellent shapes—75 dozen.

$1 for $2.50 lawn shirt waists.

Second Floor.

THE kind of summer shirt waists for which thousands of women have paid $2.50—trimmed with lace or embroidery—long shoulder effect—best value ever offered. 75c. for 98c. white lawn waists.
95c. for $1.50 white lawn waists.
$1.50 for $2.50 white lawn waists.
$2 for our $3.95 white lawn waists.

Women's 19c. hosiery at 11c.

Main Floor.

A BARGAIN, to be sure.—limited number, though, so you can't afford to delay—fast black, seamless, double sole cotton hose of first quality—value 19c., at..... 11c.

11c. for women's 19c. bathing hose.
25c. pair for women's 35c. lisle hose.
39c. for women's 65c. tan lace lisle.
48c. for $1 imported fancy lisle.
69c. for $1 silk plaited hosiery.
$1.95 for $3.50 and $4 pure silk hose.

5,000 yards of $1.25 and $1.50 embroidered pongee silk, 75c.

Season's highest quality from our regular stock.

Have another shirt waist or silk shirt waist suit.

This great sale begins to-day.

WOULD you believe that any store would take 5,000 yards of the highest quality of the season's favorite silk right out of the regular stock and offer it at such a bargain sensation as this? Not at any other time of year, we assure you. But Pre-Inventory is at hand and we're not going to count stock on a single yard of this excellent quality Pongee silk for those stunning waists and shirt waist suits. Not a yard sold regularly for less than $1.25—most of it couldn't be bought for less than $1.50. Now the price is 75c. and every woman, no matter how many shirt waist suits she has, can afford to have at least one more when the entire material comes within $6, as in this case.

$1.25 pongee silks, 75c. $1.50 pongee silks, 75c.

27-inch all-silk natural pongee, regular 75c. quality, 45c.

Here's a dozen china bargains

Fourth Floor.

10c. for our 25c. china cups and saucers.
10c. for 25c. decorated china plates.
39c. for our 75c. fire-proof jet tea pots.
$7.95 for $12 dinner sets of 100 pieces.
$14.50—a $25 Austrian china dinner set.
$19.95 for $35 Limoges china dinner set.
$1.35 for $2 cut glass handled bonbon.
$3.45 for $5 cut glass 8 inch bowls.
$6.95 for $10 cut glass water pitchers.
$1 for $2.50 mayonnaise bowl and plate.
$1 for dainty $3 hand painted plates.
95c. for $2.50 cracker jars—great value.

Women's 25c lisle vests, 15c

Main Floor.

15c. for women's 25c. lisle vests.
19c. for women's 35c. lisle vests.
35c. for women's 50c. & 65c. lisle thread vests—lace trimmed—3—$1.

Celebrated $3 corsets at $1.25

Second Floor.

THE famous Judic, La Beaute and Ailsa corsets—noted for the symmetry they impart to the figure—are included in this unprecedented clearing sale of corsets, and they're the latest model evolved for this season.

Values $3 to $7, at $1.25 and $2.45

Coutil and batiste, prettily trimmed with lace and ribbon—medium and habit hips, low bust, flat abdomen.

47c. for $1.25 corsets short hip—for slender figures—also habit hips for medium form—fine batiste and jean—prettily trimmed with lace—flat abdomen—bias cut—sizes 18 to 30—47c.

Men's $2.75 underwear, $1.00.

Main Floor.

ENGLISH merino—another lot of that famous underwear that is sought the country over by exacting men—cool, pure white, part wool—sold in every city and town at $1.65 to $2.75—while this new lot of 75 dozen garments lasts the price is $1.

50c. for men's 75c. to $1.25 balbriggans.

$1.50 negligee shirts at 75c.

Main Floor.

YOU never bought a better shirt for $1.50, and you'll not see them marked 75c. again this season after this lot is gone—handsome madras and Summer weight cheviots—white self stripes and figures.

$1.75 for men's $3 silk shirts.

39c. for 75c. white negligee shirts.

Seasonable embroideries ½

Main Floor.

8c. for 15c. short lengths—all sorts.
12c. for 25c. remnants—odd pieces.
19c. for 50c. remnants—odd pieces.
39c. for $1 skirtings and flouncings.

A clearing of 35c. laces at 10c.

Main Floor.

10c. for 25c.—35c. laces—odd lots fine wash laces—also odds and ends fine trimming laces—all at 10c.

25c. for up to $1 values in all sorts of fine laces—bands and galloons—white, ecru and black.

25c. dozen yards for 50c. French Val. laces.
39c. dozen yards for 75c. French Val. laces.
55c. dozen yards for $1 French Val. laces.

10,000 yards 75c. challies 33c.

Main Floor.

ASTONISHING how active our dress goods section has been during the Pre-Inventory Sale—all because values are greater than ever before, and now comes this offering of 10,000 yards of 75c. all wool French challies—newest designs in the season's most popular fabric—33c.

42c. for $1 52 in. pure mohair.
45c.—$1 52 in. black Sicilian.
69c. for $1 crisp black voile.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Groceries:

Sixth Floor.

BREAKFAST BACON—Armour's or Swift's Mild Sugar Cured; 8 to 4 lb. strips, lb..... 12½c

COFFEE—A popular blend of fine imported Mocha and Java; 25 lb. drum, $6.25; 4 lbs., $1.00; 1 lb..... 28c

SALAD DRESSING—My Wife's; big pint bottle..20c

PICKLING VINEGAR—Extra Quality White Wine or Pure Cider Vinegar; gallon, including jug, 35c.; ½ gallon, including jug, 25c.; large bottle..... 14c

NEW POTATOES—Selected Long Island stock; barrel, $2.75; peck..... 28c

NEW STRAWBERRIES—Silver Lake Brand, packed at Cumberland Co., N. J.; case 24 cans, $3.30; doz., $1.70; 2 lb. can..... 15c

PICKLES—LARGE SOURS OR New Dills; ½ gallon, 35c.; gallon jug..... 65c

CONDENSED MILK—Magnolia or Nestle's; can, 8c
Limit—6 cans to each purchaser.

EVAPORATED CREAM—Superb brand; can....7c
Limit—6 cans to each purchaser.

DEVILED HAM, DEVILED TONGUE or POTTED TONGUE—Columbia Brand; ½-lb. can, regular price 15c., reduced to..... 12c

TURKEY—Potted, Deviled or Boned; ½-lb. can, regular price 25c., reduced to 17c.; 3 cans..... 50c

FRESH PINEAPPLES—Large Sugar Loaf Ripe Fruit; each, 25c.; dozen..... $2.95

EGG PLUMS—ROYAL STUART Extra California Fruit; dozen, $2.25; 2½ lb. can, 20c

MEDOC CLARET—Selected Table Wine; gallon..... 65c

FURE LARD—SWIFT'S Silver Leaf or Armour's Shield; 3 lb. pail, 33c.; 5 lb. pail, 53c.; 10 lb. pail..... $1.05

BEECH NUT BACON—3 TO 4 lb. pieces; canvassed for delivery; usually sold at 21c.; specially for to-day, lb..... 16c

SUGAR—H. & E. Refined granulated; 5 lbs., 24c.; 10 lb. sack....48c
Limit, one sack to each purchaser.

LARGE QUEEN OLIVES—New importation from Spain, gallon jug, $1.00; ½ gallon, 50c.; quart in Mason jar..... 25c

FORCE—SOLD THROUGHOUT New York City at 15c. per package. Our price, 10c
Limit two packages to each purchaser.

BEECH NUT HAMS—10 to 12 lb. size; canvassed for delivery; usually sold at 20c.; here at, lb..15c

EGG-O SEE—HIGHLY recommended breakfast food; large green package..... 9c

SALMON—ROYAL STUART Finest Columbia River Fish; dozen, $2.00; 1 lb. can, 18c

PURE FRUIT JAMS—Royal Stuart, all flavors; 1 lb. stone crock, 17c; 3 crocks..... 50c

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR—Washburn & Crosby's best patent; ⅛ bbl. sack, 78c

NEW TEAS—INDIA CEYLON, Formosa, Oolong and all our regular 50 cent varieties, lb. 43c; 5 lbs. in tea caddy, $2.00

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Van Duzer's Triple Strength, Vanilla or Lemon, ½ pint bottle, 85c; ¼ pint bottle, 45c; ⅛ pint bottle..... 25c

Simpson Crawford Co

FRESH BUTTER—ROYAL Stuart Extra Creamery, churned fresh daily from pure rich cream; 5 lb. net in sealed stone crock, delivered, $1.25
10c. rebate for the empty crock when returned with handle and cover complete.

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE—The Stuart Blend—the best after dinner coffee obtainable; lb., 35c.; 3 lbs. in patent top canister..... $1.05
Note.—The canister retains the strength and full flavor of the coffee, and keeps the contents from coming in contact with dust and goods with a decided odor, &c.

FRESH BAKED BISCUITS—Vanilla Wafers, Currant Fruit, or Fig Newtons, National Biscuit Co.'s; lb., 12c; 5 lbs..... 55c

PURE GRAPE JUICE—VINELAND or Randall's ½ pt. bot., 12c.; doz..... $1.40

FLY PAPER—TANGLEFOOT—The sticky kind, 3 sheets, 5c.; box 20 sheets..... 35c

EVAPORATED APRICOTS—Large bright halves; lb., 13c.; 2 lbs..... 25c

SANTA CLARA PRUNES—Sweet Glossy Fruit; 5 lbs., 23c.; 10 lbs..... 45c

OLD TOM GIN OR CRYSTAL Holland—Finest medicinal quality; gallon, $2.75; bottle..... 70c

MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKEY (4 years old)—Gallon, $2.50; full quart bottle, 65c

PENNSYLVANIA RYE WHISKEY—Gallon, $1.75; bottle..... 45c

MONTICELLO RYE WHISKEY (10 years old)—Gallon, $3.85; full quart bottle..... $1.00

BELFAST GINGER ALE—Cochrane & Co., Ireland; dozen..... $1.32

PABST MILWAUKEE BEER, Dozen..... $1.05

GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT, or Bass & Co.'s Ale—Bulldog bottling, imported in glass; dozen, $1.75; bottle....15c

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Women's $2.50 to $5 oxfords at $1.35

DO you think a pair of fashionable ideal kid welt sole $5 oxfords is a good bargain at $1.35? Nothing the matter with them—simply our determination to close them out while the oxford season is at its height. $2.50 and $3.50 oxfords at $1.35 are extraordinary bargains, too. It rests solely with you whether you secure a $5 pair or a $3.50 or $2.50 value.

Second Floor.



$5.00 oxfords, $1.35

We want to urge you emphatically—come early. Hundreds of women needing new oxfords to finish out the season will read this announcement and recognize it as the greatest value-giving opportunity of the Summer. We have all sizes, so you are absolutely sure of a pair of perfect fitting stylish low shoes worth $2.50 to $5 at $1.35 if you will come to-day.

Three lots of complete sizes ideal kid welted sole oxfords—AA, A and B widths—worth $5—new toes, stylish military heel..... $1.35

Four lots women's S. C. S. $3.50 ideal kid turn and welt sole oxfords—AA, A and B widths—sizes 2½ to 8— best of styles..... $1.35

200 pairs women's kidskin lace oxfords—military heel, patent tip—$2.50 oxfords—complete sizes—B, C and D widths—we will close all to-day at $1.35

98c. for misses' $1.25 to $1.95 pearl and brown canvas shoes and ties.
98c. for boys' $1.75 oxfords, kid and patent leather; sizes 10 to 13½.
19c. for babies' 35c. to 50c. first shoes—fancy shoes in pretty colors.
50c. for women's good canvas ties and a few fancy oxfords in broken sizes.
50c.—broken sizes children's white canvas shoes. No mail orders on 50c. items.

Price Downfall on All Summer FURNITURE

Time to Buy for This Year and Next

This morning we are ready to let go of all our Summer Furniture. There are hundreds of people who will be coming for a month yet to add Summer pieces to their country homes. And there are hundreds more who will want from one to a half-dozen pieces of exactly this furniture to use even in their Winter homes. But we have immediate demand for floor space, and the Summer Furniture must be evicted this month, even at the radical losses that are necessary to do the work in a hurry. For this reason this furniture will be sold only for immediate delivery.

You know what WANAMAKER Furniture is. You know how carefully every piece is selected. You know that we never go to any but the best manufacturers. You also know that our regular prices are as low as equal furniture can be bought anywhere, when they are not lower.

Below we give a list of all the important lots. We tell you what the prices have been, and what they are today. The furniture is of the very best construction, and in the handsomest patterns that have been made this year. If you have use for it in either your country or city home, the opportunity is one that no ambitious housekeeper will want to miss.

Chinese Reed Furniture

Our own importation of the lightest and most comfortable reed furniture ever made. Bamboo frames with reed seats and backs, in plain and fancy patterns. Natural finish, not shellacked.

$2.75, from $5.50—Arm Chair.
$3.85, from $7.75—Arm Rocker.
$3, from $6—Arm Chair.
$4.25, from $8.50—Raised-head Couch.
$3, from $6—Fancy Arm Chair.
$3.25, from $6.50—Arm Chair.
$6, from $12—Fancy Reed Sofa.
$4, from $8—Reed Table.
$4.50, from $9—Arm Chair.
$4, from $8—Arm Rocker.
$3.50, from $7—Arm Chair.
$3.10, from $6.25—Arm Rocker.
$4.50, from $9—Raised-head Couch.
$3.25, from $6.50—Reed Table.
$5, from $10—Reed Sofa.
$4, from $8—Reed Arm Chair.
$3.50, from $7—Reed Arm Chair.
$6.25, from $12.50—Reed Sofa.
$5, from $10—Reed Table.
$3.75, from $7.50—Fancy Arm Chair.
$4.50, from $9—Reed Arm Chair.
$3.25, from $6.50—Reed Arm Chair.
$4.75, from $9.50—Reed Sofa.
$4, from $8—Fancy Arm Chair.
$3.25, from $6.50—Fancy Arm Chair.
$4, from $8—Reed Arm Chair.
$3.75, from $7.50—Reed Table.

Fourth floor.

Fancy Reed Furniture

All the newest sorts in big Arm Chairs and Sofas, Magazine Sofas, High-backed Arm Chairs, comfortable Rockers; some with fancy cushions and high colors.

$6.50, from $10—Green reed Arm Chair.
$6, from $9—Red reed Arm Chair.
$10, from $15—Bronze reed Arm Chair.
$4.25, from $6.50—Green reed Arm Chair.
$12, from $18—Green reed Writing Desk.
$15, from $28—Gold reed Settee.
$7, from $10.50—Gold reed Arm Chair.
$15, from $22.50—Green reed Settee.
$7.25, from $11—Green reed Arm Chair.
$10, from $15—Natural reed Settee Cushion.
$7.25, from $11—Natural reed Arm Chair Cushion.
$5, from $7.50—Natural reed Rocker.
$16.50, from $25.25—Natural reed Settee Cushion.
$9.50, from $14.25—White enamel reed Arm Chair and Cushion.
$15, from $22—Natural reed and rush Sofa.
$7, from $10.50—Bronze reed Arm Chair.
$8, from $12—Bronze reed Arm Chair.
$10, from $15—Purple reed Arm Rocker.
$13, from $20—Red reed Settee.
$15, from $23—Red reed Settee.
$4.50, from $7—Brown reed Rocker.
$15, from $22.50—High-back reed Settee.
$10.25, from $16.25—Natural reed Arm Chair Cushion.
$11.50, from $17.25—White enamel reed Arm Chair Cushion.
$11, from $17—Green reed Settee.
$13, from $20—Green reed Settee.
$15, from $22.50—White enamel reed Sofa.

Odd Sorts of Summer Furniture

$1.25, from $1.90—Maple frame Porch Chair, reed seat.
$2.50, from $3.75—Maple frame cane seat Arm Chair.
$6, from $9—Bamboo frame Arm Chair, rush seat and back.
$3, from $5—Fancy cane imported Bench.
$21, from $32—Cane Sofa, fancy color.
$3.25, from $4.75—Porch Chair, cane seat and back.
$3, from $5—Rustic wood Lawn Tables.
$9, from $13.50—Bamboo and rush Arm Chair
$14, from $21—Bamboo and rush Sofa.
$11, from $17—Oak Arm Chair, fibre seat and back.
$13, from $20—Cane Sofa, fancy color.
$12, from $18—Green oak Arm Chair, fibre seat and back.
$8, from $12—Bamboo and rush Arm Chair.
$8, from $12.50—Bamboo and rush Rocker.
$5, from $8—Rustic wood Lawn Vases.
$1.65, from $2.50—Porch Rocker, reed seat and back.
$20, from $30—Green oak Sofa, fibre seat and back.
$3, from $5—Rustic wood Arm Chairs.
$2.35, from $3.50—Porch Rocker, reed seat and back.
$11, from $17—Green oak Sofa, fibre seat and back.
$10, from $15—Bamboo and rush Arm Chair.
$7.50, from $11.75—Bamboo and rush Arm Chair.
$8.25, from $13—Bamboo and Rush Arm Chair
$13.50, from $20—Bamboo and rush Sofa.

Now for a New Pair of SHOES

With Little to Pay for Them

Thousands of people who had very handsome Summer shoes on the First of June will look down at their feet this morning, and be not quite satisfied with the way they are dressed. Summer outing plays hob with shoes very rapidly. This morning we are ready to sell you a new pair of pretty nearly any style of Summer shoes you want, and ask you a very little price for them.

This occasion is produced by very large purchases of Oxford shoes for men and women, from manufacturers who have been holding on to them until the last moment at the full prices. The very moment that they decided that their Summer business was over, we got the shoes at the sharpest concessions which make the good news which we have to tell.

The entire collection is Oxford shoes in both tan and black, with the exception of some hundreds of pairs of Men's high tan shoes, which are also distinctly Summery. There are almost 6,000 pairs in the combined offering. Here is the story in detail:

Men's Shoes

At $1.50, worth $3

Oxfords with welted and stitched soles; lasts and patterns this season's best.
Patent coltskin, Oxford and Blucher style.
Patent leather Oxfords with dull kid top.
Velour calf Oxfords; medium toes.
Black kidskin; plain toes.

At $1.90, worth $3 and $3.50

Many are the balance of our own "Wear-Well" lines, others a factory clearance of $3.50 styles.

Brown kidskin Oxfords; soft and stylish.
Russet calf Oxfords and Blucher styles.
Patent coltskin in several styles of Oxford and Blucher low shoes.

At $2.90, were $3.90

Sold by us at $3.90, although $5 shoes by every standard:

Black wax calfskin, Blucher style.
Tan Russia calf in Oxford and Blucher styles.
Black kidskin in two styles.
Not all sizes in every line.

Fourth avenue.

Boys' Oxford Ties

At $2.50, were $3 to $4.50

All our regular lines of highest grade Oxford shoes are reduced to $2.50 a pair. All the best styles and leathers. Sizes 13 to 5½.

Women's Oxfords

At $1, worth $1.50 to $2

Half a dozen styles in all the best sizes.
Tan Goatskin Oxfords, neat shapes.
All-patent leather Oxfords, medium toes and heels.
Kidskin Oxfords, extension soles, military heels, both kid and patent leather tips.
Kidskin Oxfords, thin turned soles, patent leather and kid tips.

At $1.25, worth $2

Oxfords, of various good styles, made from fine grade kidskin, with tips of both patent leather and kid; military and Cuban heels; medium and thin turned soles.

At $1.50, worth $2 and $2.50

Tan Russia and calf Blucher Oxfords, welted soles. Brown kid Oxfords, light soles.
Kidskin Oxfords, in various shapes and weights, high and low heels.
All-patent leather Oxfords, with narrow toes and Cuban heels.

Women's Oxfords

At $1.90, worth $3

High-class Oxfords, in sizes and widths to fit all feet, including the very slim ones. The kidskin is selected from the best tannage. The sole leather is all oak-tanned. Shoes are made by the Goodyear welt process that assures comfortable, flexible and durable soles. The styles are the most popular lasts in high-priced goods. Patent leather, in two styles; Kidskin, in three styles. Widths AA to E.

Girls' Shoes

Oxfords at 90¢, were $1.50

Black kid with tips; spring heels. Sizes 8½ to 2.

Oxfords at $1.25

All our regular lines that were $1.50 to $2—including black and tan calfskin, all-patent leather and chrome kidskin. Sizes 6 to 10½.

Oxfords at $1.50

Regular lines that sold at $2, $2.50 and $3. All made with welted and stitched soles of best quality oak-tanned leather; including Russia and box calfskin; patent leather and kidskin; all spring heels. Sizes from 11 girls' to 5 women's.

$25, for Men's $35 Blue Serge Suits to Order

Took orders so fast for these fine, stylish Blue Serge Suits at a ten-dollar saving, that we cut up all the goods we had at our disposal.

And we've been unable to secure more of this excellent quality of serge until now, when we have enough for *sixty suits*—the ideal comfortable suits for Summer wear.

We make them up in single-breasted sack style, silk-lined, and perfect in fit and style, to your order, at

$25, Instead of $35 Second floor, Fourth avenue.

And Now It's the Turn of These Charming White DRESSES for Women

Last week saw the exodus of our stylish Shirt-Waist Suits for women. Today we attack another section of our stock of Women's Summer Costumes, to get decks cleared in readiness for Autumn trade—the Dressy Costumes of White Lawn and Organdy, that are especially designed for afternoon and evening occasions in Summer.

There is a great variety of charming styles to choose from; for we believe in keeping our stocks full up to a certain time, and then clearing them out ruthlessly. If you should come in a few weeks later, you might wonder at not being able to buy Summer dresses at WANAMAKER'S. This offering today is why.

Five intensely attractive groups, each affording most welcome and emphatic savings, on fresh, clean, pretty dresses:

At $4.75, formerly $7 to $10

Dresses of white lawn, with trimming of lace and insertion; flounced or trimmed skirts.

At $7.50, formerly $13.50

Dresses of lawn, with trimming of insertion; waists made with bertha effect; skirts also with trimming of insertion.

At $15, formerly $21 and $22

Dresses of organdy, in pretty styles, with trimmings of lace and medallions.

At $18, formerly $26 and $28

Dresses of organdy, in artistic styles, with laces of various kinds for trimming.

At $20, formerly $30 to $42

The balance of our prettiest styles in organdy and Persian lawn; choice styles, and very dressy. Second floor, Broadway.

And these low-priced **Dresses for Children:**

At 25c, 35c and 50c, worth 40c to 75c

Babies' Dresses of nainsook: yoke effects, with fine plaits, or embroidery insertions and plaits; others with embroidery yoke and hemstitched lawn ruffle. Sizes for 6 months to 2 years.

At 50c and 85c, worth 75c to $1.15

Children's Dresses of fine lawn; French waist effects; some with hemstitched plaited waists and embroidery insertion; others with plain plaits and embroidery, finished at neck with ribbon, insertion and edging. Sizes for 2, 3 and 4 years.

At $1, worth $2 and $2.50

Children's Dresses; French waist and guimpe effects, richly trimmed with embroidery, insertion and ruffles of embroidery; skirt with plain hem or hem and cluster of plaits. Sizes for 2 to 4 years. Main aisle.

The Pretty Embroideries Are Now 10c a Yard

Last week they were half-price, 12½c, instead of 25c a yard. There were 17,000 yards, of which only 6500 are left. These we price today at **10c a yard**, to hurry them out.

Blind and openwork patterns, in a variety of very pretty designs; including plenty of fresh, new pieces. Widths up to 9 inches; on cambric and Swiss muslin.

A rare embroidery bargain while the quantity lasts.

Tenth street aisle.

Out Goes Our Entire Stock of Girls' WASH DRESSES

We still have about eight hundred Wash Dresses for girls of 6 to 14 years. Now we are ready to clean up the entire stock for the Summer season, and we want to do it in a hurry. These dresses are in the best styles of the season. They are made of lawn, linen, pique, chambray and other ginghams, madras and cheviot, in white and colors. There are Sailor Suits, Russian and Guimpe Dresses, also high-neck styles; and practically everything that girls or their mothers would want to select from. They are all assembled in four low-priced groups today, as follows:

All of our $2 to $3 Dresses, today at $1
All of our $3.50 to $5 Dresses, today at $2
All of our $5.50 to $7.50 Dresses, today at $3
All of our $8 to $12 Dresses, today at $5

Full assortment of sizes this morning, and eight hundred should be plenty to choose from, but it will be six, four and two hundred before you know it, when such dresses are sold at such ridiculously low prices. Promptness will pay well, but the last comer will still get a splendid bargain.

Second floor, Rotunda Balcony.

You Save 35¢ a Yard on These Guaranteed Black Taffetas

This is far too good news of Black Taffeta Silks to be a regular occurrence. In fact, it's a happy accident—our receiving a quantity of fine quality 36-inch Guaranteed Black Taffeta from one of the best makers in the country at a figure so low as to let us sell it at

90c, instead of $1.25 a Yard

Bright, rich, durable quality; of this unusual width, and the guarantee woven in selvage. We know by experience that the lot will not last long.

Rotunda.

Two Astonishingly Low-Priced Lots of Summer Cottons

When Fortune knocks at one's door, the luck that makes "success" is in seizing her before she gets away. That's what we did, in the case of these fine Summer Cotton Dress Goods; and it's up to you to act as promptly, if you want *your* share.

Just the goods for making simple Summer dresses, wrappers, etc., at absurdly small prices, especially when compared with their worth:

20,000 Yards of 12½c Printed Batiste at 6c a Yard

From the largest and best makers and printers in America; in almost every style of patterns they have printed this year. Many neat and conventional printed designs on white and tinted grounds, also large patterns, suitable for kimonos and wrappers.

32 inches wide, at 6c instead of 12½c.

Rotunda, Facing Broadway.

25c Striped Corded Cotton Suiting, 8c a Yard

Another windfall at a third of its value. In weight and serviceability these suitings are excellent for seashore and mountain wear. White grounds, with narrow blue, black and pink stripes. 3500 yards of this desirable material at 8c a yard, instead of 25c.

Rotunda.

Handy Volume Classics

Now 15c a Volume

This is a new price on these convenient, well-printed little volumes—the masterpieces of English literature.

Printed from clear type, on good paper; bound in full cloth, ivory finish, ornamental sides and backs. Nearly every volume has portrait of the author, with illuminated title-page.

About 200 titles, all now at

15c a Volume Book Store, Ninth street.

Out Go All These Charming Negligees

Many a woman has looked at them with longing and admiration, since they have hung here in our show-cases. No wonder—for dainty materials, pretty designs, exquisite workmanship, make them as charming specimens of negligees as any we've seen or sold.

But we are getting ready for Summer stock-taking, and arrivals of Autumn goods.

So all of them go today, at price-reductions ranging from *one-quarter* to *one-half*. In these two groups:

At $7.50, formerly $9 to $14
At $10, formerly $15 to $21

They are of China silk, albatross and challis, in white and dainty colors; plain or figured, and trimmed with lace, Persian ribbons and ruffles, in a variety of dainty effects. Some are tight-fitting, others loose; in high neck or low neck style, the latter with large collars. Many of these attractive Negligees are quite suitable for Autumn and Winter wear.

Other Main Aisle offerings, of Shirt-waist Suits and Muslin Underwear, that are deserving of attention today at their low prices:

Shirt-Waist Suits

At $2.50, worth $3.75 to $5—Of white cheviot or cotton stamine; tailor-made, plaited and trimmed with stitched straps and buttons; seven-gored skirt, trimmed with stitched straps and pipings.

Muslin Underwear

DRAWERS

At 15c—Of cambric; deep hemstitched ruffle, or plaited with deep hem.

CORSET COVERS

At 8c—Of cambric, two styles; high or low neck, trimmed with embroidery. Broken sizes, 34 to 40.

At 25c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with torchon lace, embroidery or hemstitched ruffle.

At 35c—Of cambric, three styles; round neck; some in French style; trimmed with lace, or hemstitched ruffle.

At 50c—Of cambric or lawn, trimmed with fine embroidery or Valenciennes lace and insertion; all ribbon-trimmed. Main aisle.

A Good Time To Buy Awnings

is right now. You'll never need awnings more than you will through August, and we can get them up for you in a hurry if you'll order right away.

It's a good time for another reason—you can save *half* on the cost of the materials by taking advantage of these special offerings of small lots of splendid goods, sufficient to make awnings for one to four windows:

22c material at 11c yard. 28c material at 14c yard.
25c material at 12½c yard. 30c material at 15c yard.

And we will make and put the awnings up for you in the very best and most satisfactory fashion. Our man will come to take measures on receipt of a postal. Third floor.

These Linen Offerings Are Much Too Good to Miss

As far as these Linen bargains are concerned, there can't be too much of a good thing! For we intend to have everybody, as far as possible, share in these fine offerings; and you certainly won't quarrel with us if we make it possible for you to get *your* share today; if you have put it off until now.

These are the latest developments in the Linen Store:

TABLE CLOTHS

German grass-bleached Table Cloths; especially choice designs:
2x2 yds., $2.60 each, worth $3.50.
2x2½ yds., $3.25 ea., worth $4.25.
2x3 yds., $3.90 each, worth $5.

NAPKINS

Grass-bleached German Breakfast Napkins, 18 inches square, at $1.25 a dozen, regularly $1.65.

TOWELS

Fancy-weave Hemstitched Towels, 19 x 38 inches; our special leader at 25c; now 19c each.

TOWELS

Snow-white Bath Towels; some fringed, others hemmed; all worth 25c; now 16c each.

TOWELING

Bleached Scotch Crash, 17 inches wide, at 10c yard, worth 12½c.

FANCY LINENS

Renaissance lace-trimmed Centerpieces, round or square; 18-inch, 75c each; 24-inch, $1.25 each.

Table Scarfs, 20 x 54 inches, at $2.25 each. Third floor.

Odds-and-ends of Napkins, Towels, Linen Dress Goods and Table Linen Remnants, are marked from 15 to 50 per cent. below regular prices.

Rotunda and Ninth street.

Quadruple Plated Hollow Ware

Some excellent items from our sale of last week are still here this morning. They are fine, perfect pieces from some of the best concerns in the country. They are now offered at one-quarter to a third below regular prices. The list follows:

5-piece Tea Sets, $10.75, $12.50 and $18.75.
3-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50, $5.75.
Chocolate Pots, $1.50.
Bread Trays, $2.
Fruit Bowls, $1.75, $2.75, $3 and $3.75.
Water Pitchers, $2.75, $3.50, $4.50. Butter Dishes, $1.75.
Serving Trays, $2 and $2.50.
Soup Tureens, $3.25 and $4.
Ice Pitchers, $5 and $5.75.
Fern Dishes, $2.
Baking Dishes, $3.25.
Tea Set Trays, $5.
Candlesticks, $1, $1.50 and $2.
Candelabra, 4-light, $4.50.

Tenth street aisle.

Effective Jewelry At Summer Prices

Women will browse with delight among this attractive collection of the pretty sorts of Jewelry best adapted for Summer wearing.

There are **Lorgnette Chains**, Shirt-Waist Sets, Brooches, Cuff Links, and other useful things, in gold plate, gun-metal, and so on, set with various imitation stones and jewels.

And prices, already low, are now made still lower:

Gun-metal Lorgnette Chains, set with imitation crystal, amethyst, topaz, turquoise and pearls; at $1.25, regularly $2.50 to $5.

Gold-plated Hat Pins, set with imitation crystals, turquoise, peacock, amethyst; at 15c, regularly 25c.

Gold-plated Hat Pins, set with imitation red, blue and pink agate; at 10c, regularly 15c.

Gold-plated Brooches, set with rhinestones, imitation amethysts, enamel, turquoise and miniatures; at 15c, regularly 25c.

Gold-plated Brooches, set with imitation turquoise, pearls and enamel; at 25c, regularly 50c.

Scarf Pins, in imitation turquoise, enameled heads, amethysts and pearls; at 15c, regularly 25c.

Link Cuff Buttons, in Roman and bright finish; set with imitation turquoise, amethysts and opals; at 15c, regularly 25c.

Gold-plated Waist Sets, in Roman finish, enameled violets and imitation turquoise; at 15c, regularly 25c.

Jewelry Counter, Tenth street aisle.

Preserving Kettles At Attractive Prices

This is the season when the housekeeper mentally transmutes baskets of fresh fruit into rows of shining little glass jars on the shelf in the storeroom. If she's energetic, she actually carries out her preserving schemes greatly to her subsequent joy and satisfaction.

Here are the Preserving Kettles she needs—cast iron, porcelain lined, in a complete size-line, and priced considerably below value:

2 quarts, 10c. 5 quarts, 28c. 8 quarts, 40c. 12 quarts, 48c.
3 quarts, 14c. 6 quarts, 33c. 10 quarts, 42c. 16 quarts, 60c.
4 quarts, 19c. 7 quarts, 36c.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

MURPHY AND M'CLELLAN PLANNED PARKER DINNER

It Was Designed to Give Chance for Confidential Talk.

MURPHY'S TRIP TO ESOPUS

Goes of His Own Motion and Not by Invitation—Parker Does Not Promise to Go to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 24.—The invitation to a dinner to be held at the Democratic Club of Manhattan, which Edward M. Rapallo extended to Judge Parker on July 12, was sent on Charles F. Murphy's behalf as well as on Mayor McClellan's, and was the result of an agreement between Mr. Murphy and the Mayor. This fact came out to-day.

The dinner, it is also learned, was to have been a small and private one, and was designed to give an opportunity for a confidential confab between the Judge and his personal friends and advisers on the one hand and the Tammany leaders on the other. It was the expectation of the Tammany men that Judge Parker would invite to the dinner such of his counselors as he would naturally like to have present at such a conference, including, of course, ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan.

But the reception which was to have followed the dinner was intended to be of the most public character and to constitute the candidate's formal introduction to the Democrats of New York. The dinner and reception were to be entirely distinct in their motives and effect so far as Judge Parker was concerned, but both were to assure the public of Tammany Hall's interest in the campaign and its loyalty to the ticket.

Both were also designed to infuse enthusiasm into the rank and file of Tammany, as well as to assure it how the leaders stood.

All this puts in a new light Mr. Murphy's visit here next Wednesday. Mr. Murphy has not been formally invited here. He comes here of his own motion, to say to Judge Parker that which he would have said to him over the tablecloth at the Democratic Club if his wish had been gratified.

Mr. Murphy may be disappointed that he did not have a chance to have the campaign started from Tammany Hall, and the conference may lose some of its formality from the absence of the counselors whom he and Mr. McClellan expected to have the Judge gather about him at the Democratic Club. But there is every expectation that Mr. Murphy will give the same assurances that he would have given at the dinner table and he will have the same chance to make terms with the nominee that he would have had in New York.

The Chicago delegation which wants Judge Parker to speak from the same platform with Mr. Bryan arrived here to-day. It consisted of Controller Lawrence E. McGann, Edward M. Lahiff, and President Oscar Mayer of the United German Societies of Chicago. The affair is to be a picnic at Sharpshooters' Park on Aug. 20.

The visitors spent two hours with the Judge, but did not get a definite answer from him. He told them he would give the invitation careful consideration and let them know his decision. He added, however, that if he decided to go anywhere at all in the early part of the campaign he would accept their invitation. This is taken to indicate that he is not going anywhere in the early part of the campaign.

The Chicagoans reassured the Judge about conditions in Illinois, telling him whatever factional troubles there might have been prior to the National Convention, the Democrats of the State were now harmonious and united for the ticket.

After the conference at Rosemount, Mr. Lahiff said that he had not expected an immediate answer from Judge Parker on the question of going to Chicago, but that it had been the purpose of Cook County Democrats to let Judge Parker know that he had nothing to fear in the campaign as the result of differences that occurred at the Illinois Democratic Convention.

"We will go ahead with our arrangements for Aug. 20," said Mr. Lahiff, "and we hope Judge Parker will be present. In any event there will be a rousing meeting in the interests of the Democratic ticket. We expect to carry Illinois this Fall.

"Judge Parker's extreme courtesy to Mr. McGann, Mr. Mayer, and myself was vastly beyond our expectations," Mr. Lahiff added. "Our mission, of course, was not confined to the mere presenting of an invitation to a meeting, but, for obvious reasons, I cannot go into details. It is sufficient to say that our visit has been all that we could desire it to be and more; Judge Parker will come to Chicago if he speaks anywhere away from home."

Judge Parker and all the members of his family attended services to-day at the Mission Church of the Holy Cross at Kingston. The trip was made in the Judge's launch. There were few callers at Rosemount during the afternoon.

It is the purpose of the Republicans of Ulster County, living in Kingston, Esopus, and surrounding villages, to make Judge Parker's home county one of the principal fighting grounds in the New York State campaign. To offset the effect of having an Ulster County Democrat at the head of the National Democratic ticket, the New York Republican leaders will be asked to look kindly upon the plan to name Judge A. T. Clearwater of Kingston as the Republican candidate to succeed Judge Martin in the Court of Appeals. Judge Martin retires under the age limit, and his successor will be named this Fall.

Judge Clearwater enjoys great local popularity, and the Republicans of Kingston and vicinity argue that if the county is to be kept from the Democratic column it must be accomplished by placing on the ticket the name of an Ulster County man who stands a chance by reason of his personal popularity of steming the "local pride" vote which otherwise they say will undoubtedly go to Judge Parker and the Democratic ticket, both State and national.

The paths of Judge Parker and Judge Clearwater have run parallel for many years. They studied law together and have occupied pews in the First Dutch Church. In 1877 Parker was elected Surrogate and Clearwater District Attorney, and in 1883 both were re-elected. In 1885 Parker was elected Supreme Court Judge; in 1890 Clearwater was elected County Judge and re-elected in 1895. In 1897 Parker was elected Chief Judge, and in January, 1898, Clearwater was appointed to the Supreme Court vacancy. In the Fall of the same year he was defeated for the Supreme Court bench by 137 votes in the district. He has carried Ulster County in every contest he has engaged in at the polls.

WAS A SURPRISE, SAYS DAVIS.

Vice Presidential Nominee Did Not Expect a Place on Ticket.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Penn., July 24.—Things politically at Bedford Springs to-day were very quiet. Senator Davis, his daughter, Mrs. Lee, his grandchildren, and his private secretary, Charles Robb, attended the Presbyterian Church this morning. The Senator in conversation with a friend today said that he was very much surprised when he received the news that he had been nominated by the St. Louis Convention for Vice President.

Col. Guffey left the Bedford Spring Hotel this afternoon to attend the conference in New York Tuesday. The Colonel had intended waiting here until Monday, but suddenly changed his mind. When asked today why he was going earlier, he said that he wanted to be on the ground early.

Senator Davis, in company with his private secretary and several friends, took his usual horseback ride this evening.

GROUT HOLDS CLUB MORTGAGE.

Aid for Brooklyn Organization to Help Him in Governorship Fight.

It was announced yesterday that Controller Edward M. Grout, together with Senator Patrick H. McCarren and William S. Hurley, held a mortgage for $50,000 on the property of the new Kings County Democratic Club, and that in assuming this burden Controller Grout had firmly established himself as McCarren's candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor next Fall.

When seen at his home last night, however, Controller Grout said that he and the two men named acted as trustees merely in taking the mortgage. They had been elected as such trustees to protect the interests of the bondholders of the club.

"I do not even hold any of the bonds," added Mr. Grout.

CORTELYOU GIVES FIGURES.

Roosevelt, 267; Parker, 151; New York, New Jersey, West Virginia Doubtful.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Chairman Cortelyou goes to New York to-morrow on an early train, confident that President Roosevelt will be elected. The following table of Electoral votes, prepared at the Republican headquarters in the Arlington yesterday, shows what Chairman Cortelyou expects to be able to do. In the first place, he treats New York, West Virginia, and New Jersey as doubtful, with fifty-eight votes altogether. He divides the rest as follows:

FOR ROOSEVELT.

California	10	Nevada	3
Colorado	5	New Hampshire	4
Connecticut	7	North Dakota	4
Delaware	3	Ohio	21
Idaho	3	Oregon	4
Illinois	27	Pennsylvania	34
Indiana	15	Rhode Island	4
Iowa	14	South Dakota	4
Kansas	10	Utah	3
Maine	6	Vermont	4
Maryland	8	Washington	5
Massachusetts	16	Wisconsin	13
Michigan	14	Wyoming	3
Minnesota	11		
Montana	3	Total	267
Nebraska	8		

FOR PARKER.

Alabama	11	North Carolina	12
Arkansas	9	South Carolina	9
Florida	5	Tennessee	12
Georgia	13	Texas	18
Kentucky	13	Virginia	12
Louisiana	9		
Mississippi	10	Total	151
Missouri	18		

Chairman Cortelyou has a list of fifteen members of the National Committee from which he will select his Executive Committee. He says that as yet he has not come to any definite conclusion regarding the selections. The names are to be announced in two or three days, probably after a final conference with the President.

Chairman Cortelyou will go direct to Oyster Bay, where he will remain until after the notification ceremonies. These take place in the afternoon of Wednesday, and at their conclusion the Chairman will start for Chicago to open headquarters in the Auditorium Hotel. President Roosevelt will return to Washington Thursday for the Cabinet meeting and conference.

TURNER FOR GOVERNOR.

Ex-Senator's Nomination Assured by Action of Washington Co. Conventions.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, July 24.—The nomination of ex-United States Senator George Turner for Governor by the Democratic State Convention at Bellingham next month was made certain by County Conventions held yesterday in all parts of Washington.

Democratic sentiment was strongly in favor of Turner when he went to St. Louis as a candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination. On his return he consented to become a candidate for Governor, thereby yielding to desires of Democratic leaders.

By nominating Turner on a platform pledging the creation of State Railroad and Tax Commissions the Democrats expect to carry the State, because of the failure of the Republicans to fulfill pledges of previous years regarding a State Railroad Commission.

The recent Republican convention at Tacoma was so overwhelmingly controlled by railroad interests as to cause a strong reaction among farmers and workmen.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION LAWS.

Amendments Make Larger Representation at Conventions and Primaries.

TRENTON, N. J., July 24.—Pamphlet copies of the election laws, with the amendments to them made by last Winter's Legislature, and some of them are radical, will be sent broadcast over the State tomorrow from the Secretary of State's office.

One of the principal amendments provides that at the primary election there shall be representation from wards, townships, and boroughs, whereas the old primary election law sets forth that the election precinct was the unit of representation in State, county, and city conventions. The various delegates under the new law will be chosen from wards, townships, boroughs, or cities, as the case may be, or from election precincts.

The basis of representation in the Gubernatorial conventions this Fall, as provided by the law, will be one delegate from each ward, township, and borough for every 200 votes cast for the party's candidate for Governor in 1902, with an additional delegate for each fraction of 200 votes in excess of 100. The change to the larger political division as the basis of representation makes the basis about the same as in New York.

CHANGES IN CANADIAN TARIFF.

Printing Presses and Machinery Placed on Free List.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Abraham E. Smith, United States Consul at Victoria, B. C., announces a number of important changes that have just been made in the Canadian tariff by the Dominion Government.

Among the most important differences announced is the placing of printing presses and various other machinery, including all for the manufacture of linen and brass goods, and also well-drilling machinery, on the free list. In general, all machinery not manufactured in Canada is placed on the free list, as also is whale oil, soap, &c.

An important requirement is attached to the tariff law intended to reach articles imported into Canada at less price than they are sold in the country where they are manufactured. It provides that the expression "export price" or "selling price" shall be held to mean and include the exporter's price for the goods, exclusive of all charges thereon after their shipment from the place whence exported directly to Canada.

It is also announced that on all crude petroleum produced from wells in Canada a bounty of 1½ cents a gallon will be paid after June 8, 1904.

AGAINST FIRE EXCHANGE.

McLear to Argue That Newark Combination Is Illegal.

NEWARK, N. J., July 24.—Argument will be heard by Attorney General Robert McCarter to-morrow as to whether or not he will permit suit to be brought for the dissolution of the Newark Fire Exchange on the ground that it is an illegal combination. City Attorney McLear will allege that the Exchange is a combination organized for the purpose of raising rates, and that it prevents competition.

The Exchange is comprised of the insurance companies which control the placing of all fire insurance in Newark, Belleville, Irvington, and the West Hudson towns. Owing to its existence, property owners in the places named say, they have to pay rates in excess of those paid by owners of property in the Oranges and other adjacent towns.

Pastors Oppose Sunday Vaudeville.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 24.—Petitions were circulated in all the churches here today addressed to the Beach Commissioners, protesting against vaudeville performances being given in the Asbury Avenue Casino Sunday evenings. The petitions were signed by the pastors and the members of their official board, and will be submitted to the Beach Commissioners at their next meeting.

PRESIDENT READY FOR NOTIFICATION CEREMONY

Committee and Special Guests Will Number About 125.

CORTELYOU DUE TO-MORROW

President and Mrs. Roosevelt Went to Church, but Secretary Shaw Remained at Sagamore Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 24.—President Roosevelt's last week of his present stay at Oyster Bay is likely to be his busiest. Chairman Cortelyou may slip down here for a brief call, although he is not expected to reach Sagamore Hill before Tuesday evening. Chairman Cannon's speech and President Roosevelt's response are completed. The latter is in the hands of the press associations, and will be released Wednesday afternoon.

The programme of the notification ceremonies is complete. The members of the Notification Committee from the States and Territories will be supplemented by about sixty or seventy other party leaders, including probably Senators Platt and Kean, Chairman Cortelyou of the National Republican Committee, Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Gov. Black, Charles S. Francis of Troy, ex-Minister to Greece; Elihu Root, and National Committeeman William L. Ward of Port Chester. No Cabinet members are expected, as they are scattered about the country enjoying their vacations and the President does not want them to inconvenience themselves.

The special train bearing the party, which will number about 125, will reach here from Long Island City at 11:40 A. M. They will proceed to Sagamore Hill in carriages. They will find the President, his family, and several of his relatives awaiting them on the flag-draped veranda of the President's residence. The ceremonies will last about two hours. At their conclusion the party will be entertained at luncheon by the President. The party will return to New York on a train which is scheduled to leave Oyster Bay at 3:30 o'clock.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt attended church to-day, as usual, but Secretary Shaw did not accompany them. He remained indoors all day until he left Sagamore Hill to catch the 4 o'clock train to New York. The cadet battalion of St. George's Episcopal Church of New York, which has been in camp here, also attended the services at Christ Church this morning. In their khaki uniforms they stood at attention in the rain, sixty in number, before the church porch, awaiting the President's arrival. When he got out of his carriage they presented arms, and he bowed and smiled as he entered the church.

SALE OF HISTORIC MANOR.

Tract Named After Wm. Penn's Grandson to Go Under Sheriff's Hammer.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., July 24.—The historic tract of land in York County known as Springettsbury Manor will be sold under the Sheriff's hammer Aug. 13. The manor embraces 14,400 acres, representing an original survey made by Gov. Keith in 1722, according to the terms of a treaty with the Conestoga Indians. The land was named in honor of Springett Penn, a grandson of William Penn.

James Smith of Yorktown, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was at one time an owner of the tract and built upon it the famous Codorus Forge, which turned out cannon balls and grape shot for the Continental Army.

The ruins of the old forge are still standing, as are also the manor house, intact and still inhabited, a flint mill, and other original buildings of the Colonial and other Continental periods.

SCRATCH MAY CAUSE DEATH.

Thorn Poisoned Landscape Gardener—Jumped from Window Because of Pain.

Frantic with pain caused by blood poisoning, Charles Knauer, twenty-six years old, arose suddenly from the family dinner table at his home, on the third floor of 21 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, yesterday, and plunged headlong through a window to the rear yard, receiving what may prove to be fatal injuries.

Knauer, who is unmarried, lives with his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel O. Rowe, in an apartment house. He is a landscape gardener, and was at work in a garden in Flatbush about two weeks ago when he was scratched on the nose by a thorn. Knauer did not think anything of the scratch and gave it no attention until a few days ago, when blood poisoning developed from the wound.

The man suffered great pain, and while at the dinner table yesterday with his sister and brother-in-law acted strangely. Suddenly he sprang up from his seat and made a dash for a rear window. Mr. Rowe grabbed him by the coat-tails, but Knauer broke from him and plunged through the open window. He landed on his back in a grass plot and was picked up suffering from a dislocated shoulder and internal injuries. He was taken to the Kings County Hospital, where it was said last night that his recovery was doubtful.

TROLLEY MAYORALTY ISSUE.

East Orange Primary Contests Promise to be Spirited.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 24.—A three-cornered fight is in prospect for the Republican Mayoralty nomination in East Orange. The nomination is equivalent to an election, hence the real fight is in the primaries. Although William Cardwell, the present Chairman of the City Council, is looked upon as the probable nominee and has had the field to himself for some time, the candidacies of Dr. Charles S. Stockton and William H. Baker have been announced.

Mr. Baker is a pronounced opponent of a trolley line in Central Avenue and has fought the project for fourteen years, while Dr. Stockton, unlike most of his neighbors in Harrison Street, has favored the trolley. As all three men are championed by different factions the primaries are expected to be spirited.

It's the Educated Youth's Day.

"I went to get a place a few days since for a young man in whom I was interested, making application in his behalf to the General Manager of a big corporation," said M. S. Cudlip of Chicago. "The General Manager was a friend of many years' standing, and was quite willing to do all he could for me, promising that if possible he would put my protégé to work right away. Then he asked me as to the applicant's educational equipment, which I was forced to admit was not of the highest, whereupon my friend shook his head. 'You know,' he said, 'that I myself had hardly any schooling, and yet have, by dint of hard work, climbed up to a pretty good place in the world. Now, I want to tell you that hereafter there will be very few of my sort who will achieve anything in either the business or professional arena. The demand to-day—an ever-increasing demand—is for men of the highest mental training. I don't mean to say that an educated fool is going to win out any more than he ever could, but in future the boy who has had the most contact with books, other things being equal, is going to pull off the prizes.'"—Washington Post.

INFECTION BY INHALATION.

Presence of Microbe Not the Only Condition Necessary for Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Government pathologists and bacteriologists are following with great interest the general movement under the auspices of the local Boards of Health of the larger cities toward securing better ventilation of street cars, churches, places of public amusement, &c., in connection with sanitation.

Especial interest is felt in the action that the New York Board of Aldermen has taken in making a special appropriation of $10,000 for the New York Board of Health, to be devoted to the study of pneumonia and acute respiratory diseases and the possibility of infection through inhalation.

In this connection Dr. Walter Wyman, Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital Service, said:

"We have lately been compelled to modify some of our notions of the causes of contagious and infectious diseases. After the brilliant discoveries by Pasteur and Koch, it was thought that the presence of the pathogenic microbe organism was like the bite of a venomous snake, surely poisonous. But now we know that there are other conditions besides the presence of the microbe necessary to produce disease.

"Many people go about with virulent diplococci of pneumonia in their respiratory tract, but do not have pneumonia. Why? Because their cells are vigorous enough to prevent the diplococci invading the lungs. But put such a person under bad sanitary conditions or depress his vitality, and the microbes are not phagocyted; they invade the lungs and pneumonia and death follow. The same, to a limited degree, occurs with the bacillus diphtheriae.

"In times of cholera epidemics men go about with living, virulent, cholera vibrio in their intestinal canal, yet they are not sick. Why? Because the conditions for the production of the cholera toxins are not favorable. But let such a person eat poor and tainted food or derange his digestion through indiscretion or evil sanitary surroundings, and the disease results.

"Many people live a long and active life with tubercle bacilli encysted in the apex of one lung. As long as they have plenty of fresh air and sunshine and good sanitary surroundings they remain well. But give such a person poor food or bad sanitary surroundings, and see what happens. The battle going on between the bacilli and the cells results in a victory for the bacilli. The cells die and the victorious bacilli spread havoc through the lungs."

NEW TROLLEY IN NEW JERSEY.

Plans Started for Line from Newark to Morristown.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 24.—Plans are under way for the construction of a trolley line from Newark to Morristown, which will eventually be continued to Easton, Penn. The company will be known as the Lehigh Valley Traction Company, which is largely composed of Pennsylvania capitalists.

The route will be one surveyed thirty years ago for the New Jersey Central Railroad. From Morristown it will run through Afton, Hanover, Moorehouse Town, and Livingston. From Livingston to Orange the line will follow the natural cut in the Second Mountain that the Central proposed using, but instead of tunneling the First Mountain, as was contemplated by the Central, the road will run up the western slope to St. Cloud.

From here cars will either be brought down on the now abandoned cable road or else by a new line to a connection with three trolley lines—the South Orange and Maplewood system, which runs to the West Orange station of the Erie Railroad; the Orange and Passaic Valley, extending from Orange Valley to Bloomfield, and the new Central Avenue line of the Public Service Corporation.

MUST PAY $100 FOR CONTEMPT.

Court's Order to President Ashley of Hudson River Water Company.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 24.—Eugene L. Ashley, President of the Hudson River Water Power Company, has been ordered by the Appellate Division to appear before the Warren County Surrogate next Saturday and pay the $100 fine imposed for contempt of court in refusing to answer questions put to him in the proceedings brought by H. P. King, as executor of the William Moore estate, concerning the mysterious William Van Rensselaer estate.

His reasons for not answering were that they were confidential communications from client to attorney, and he had taken the Masonic oath not to disclose them. From that part of the order requiring imprisonment he may purge himself by disclosing what he knows concerning the Van Rensselaer estate.

ALGERIAN CORKWOOD.

American Importers Warned to Watch Out for Fungous Growth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, corkwood to the value of $90,000 was exported from Algeria to the United States. The indications are that the amount will be larger this year.

Daniel S. Kidder, United States Consul at Algiers, advises that it would be well for American importers to make careful examination of Algerian corkwood for appearances of fungous growth, which affects the bark of cork trees to a large extent.

It is not believed that this disease impairs the fibre of the material, but it produces an unpleasant taste when the corks are used for bottling. If the corks are sterilized they lose their power to impart a bad flavor.

AUTHORIZES NEW HOSPITAL.

Bishop O'Connor Agrees to Father Romanelli's Institution at Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 24.—Bishop O'Connor has authorized the Rev. F. Victor Romanelli, rector of the Italian Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, to open a hospital for patients "irrespective of race, religion, or color." The institution will be under the care of the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood, and will be known as Mount Carmel Hospital.

Father Romanelli has had the project in hand for several months, and will use several houses in Hurlbut Street pending the erection of separate buildings. He also proposes establishing a training school for nurses. The hospital will be opened Sept. 1.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

Bishop Robinson of Calcutta Says It Is Blotting Out Caste.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., July 24.—Bishop John E. Robinson of Calcutta, India, in an address before the Second District Epworth League Convention here this morning said:

"Everywhere now light is breaking and the bright truths of the Son of God are illuminating the darkness. Caste has been the bane of Hindus of high caste, who would not eat food nor drink water that any of those of lower castes had thrown a shadow upon.

"Now that curse has been broken, and a man is recognized as a brother throughout India. Men and women of every caste in India are inquiring for Jesus, asking for light."

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CO-OPERATION'S GROWTH IN ITALY DESCRIBED

Secretary of Co-operative Union Tells of the Movement.

HERE TO STUDY BUSINESS

Felice Puricelli Talks of Milan's Biggest Department Store, Run for the Benefit of Its Members—Other Reciprocal Enterprises.

Felice Puricelli, Vice President of the Co-operative Union of Milan, arrived in New York a few days ago for the purpose of studying American business methods under the auspices of the American Institute of Social Service, of which he is a corresponding member. He has been inspecting New York department stores with great interest, as the Co-operative Union has the largest department store in Milan.

"It has 1,200 employes," said Mr. Puricelli, "and all the departments commonly included in a department store. The Co-operative Union has also twenty-eight smaller stores in Milan, including a well-stocked pharmacy. It has a wine magazine or storehouse, which cost $120,000, and holds 40,000 hectoliters of wine in its vaults, and the Union has recently opened a branch for the sale of Italian wines and other products on one of the main streets in Berlin. Our department store last year did a business of 7,000,000 lire, or $1,400,000. Its balance sheet was 400,000 lire to the good. Of this 100,000 lire were paid to the co-operators in dividends; 48,000 lire were paid to the employes as a form of profit sharing; 8,000 lire were set aside for propaganda, in the form of illustrated lectures on co-operation and the like; 12,000 lire were appropriated for expenses of administration, and 232,000 lire were returned to the customers of the store in the form of a rebate on all purchases made during the year.

"Our co-operative store in Milan was started sixteen years ago in one little room. We had a small stock of shirts, collars, ties, and such things for men, which the co-operators had put up 25 lire, $5 each, to buy. As business increased we introduced all sorts of men's furnishing goods, then dry goods, then groceries and all kinds of eatables, household furnishings, kitchenware, and everything to be found in a well stocked department store. We have now 8,500 co-operators in that store. We have large workrooms, where we manufacture ready-made goods for the stock. We occupy a building which was erected for us at a cost of 700,000 lire by the Muratori, the co-operative building society of Milan. This store has become too small, and we have recently purchased a splendid new one, very handsome architecturally, into which we shall move shortly. This store is built around a courtyard, and this courtyard contains a beautiful garden, in which flowers, vines, shrubbery, and marble walks meet the eyes of the employes whenever they look out. In this garden there is an al fresco café, which we expect will be very popular with our customers.

"Our business is carried on exactly like any other. It depends, like any other, on honest and intelligent management for its success. Of course its success proves that it has had these. The only difference is that the profits, at the end of the year, are divided among the customers and members of the society instead of going into the pockets of an individual proprietor. Every purchaser knows that his purchase goes to increase the dividends, as well as bring him a rebate, and, as our goods are such as every one must have, the business naturally increases. We have worked out a practical method of putting the individual proprietor's profits in our own pockets; that's all. Generally speaking, the members of our society are of the middle class. Workingmen are not largely represented, although some of our employes are also members of the society.

"The Co-operative Union of Milan erected the first 'Mills Hotel' in Italy three years ago. It is based on the plan of the Mills Hotels in this city, but is much finer architecturally than either of them. There is no charity in the enterprise, although the idea was to found a beneficent institution in which the poorest workingmen could have a hotel which was attractive and absolutely clean at prices which they were paying elsewhere. The co-operators received no return on their investment the first two years, but last year they received 3 per cent. The union is now planning a second hotel, to cater to a slightly better class of custom.

"There are many co-operative labor societies in Italy. The best known are the Muratori (the builders) and the Braccianti (laborers.) These societies take contracts collectively and share the profits."

TO KEEP BUTTER FRESH.

Fluoride of Sodium Used in France for That Purpose.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—According to Thornwell Haynes, United States Consul at Rouen, the French National Society of Agriculture has recently received from one of its members an interesting communication on the preservation of butter by fluoride of sodium. The writer says this substance is not hurtful unless administered in doses of some 30 grams (463 grains) a day for animals weighing 125 pounds.

From one-quarter to one gram in a pulverulent state suffices for two pounds of butter, which it will preserve indefinitely. It is stated that the strength of the flouride, so far as its effect upon the health is concerned, is diminished one-half by mixing. If, however, it retains its full strength, no inconvenience can result, as many physicians prescribe as much as 40 centigrams (6.16 grains) every twenty-four hours in order to regulate digestion.

It is further stated that the fluoride can be used only in infinitesimal quantities, as more than half a gram to a pound of butter renders it unpalatable, but that instead of making the butter indigestible and less nutritive, the fluoride, when used properly, is considered an aid to digestion.

Advance in Acetate of Lime.

A sharp advance has been made in the price of acetate of lime, and advances are predicted in the price of acetic acid and other products dependent upon acetate of lime. The higher prices are due to an increase in the export demand and a diminution of the supply. During the last eleven months the exports of acetate of lime have shown an increase of 5,000,000 pounds compared with the corresponding period of last year.

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Via West Shore, $18. Via New York Central, $20.

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SAFETY AT SEA.

Sailor's Suggestions for Reducing Danger in Case of Wreck.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recent tragedies on the sea have brought forth discussion in your valuable paper about the safety of passengers in case of distress and shipwreck. As I have been a sailor for a number of years, and passed through many experiences, I would like to say a few words about boats.

Captains and mates don't waste much time over life-preservers and boats. In many a ship the lifeboats are only repositories for anything and everything that the crew or the boatswain won't take time to put in their proper place. I need hardly say that a lifeboat ought to be practically unsinkable, so that if it should happen to be damaged it would still float and afford a temporary relief for its occupants.

Every boat ought to be supplied with oars, mast, sail, compass, a coil of good rope, water, and biscuits. Every chair and bench on board ought to be made a life-preserver for one or more persons. Each boat ought to have its own keeper and not less than two mates picked out from among the sailors. It should be the boatkeeper's first duty to keep his boat in good order, and he should know the rudiments of navigation and be able to handle a boat in a heavy sea.

The lowering of the boats should not be left to an excited crowd on the deck, but the boats ought to be arranged so that they could be lowered by their own crew, which should stay by their boat until saved.

It is well known how difficult it is to launch the boats on the weather side of a vessel in a gale and heavy sea. Even if the boats are successfully launched they are often damaged before they get away from the ship. A sailing ship has the advantage over a steamer in this respect, as the "long boat" is invariably launched over the lee side, and thus sheltered by the ship has a better chance to get safely away.

As it is of the greatest importance to get the boats safely into the water, it ought to be worth while to discuss the matter. In these days of large steamers with large and spacious upper decks the lifeboats should not be altogether dependent on their own davits. In a collision one or more davits might be made useless, and that would mean that one or more lifeboats would be made useless as well. Again, the steamer might run on a reef, or she might list over to one side so that it would be impossible to launch the boats on the other side, and that would mean that all the boats on one side had become entirely useless, as they could only be lowered from their own respective davits.

If the beds, instead of being stationary, were fitted with rollers or wheels, so that a lifeboat had a portable bed or truck and could be moved to the davits where it was most convenient to launch it, then no boat ought to be smashed against the ship's side or go down with the ship while still hanging in its davits.

As the beds are arranged at present, the number of boats a steamship can carry is limited to the number of davits that can be placed, whereas, if the boats were standing in portable beds they could be put in rows across the deck, with no special limit to their number.

Ship owners and Captains may not like to depart from the old established order of things, but the traveling public and Governments of nations ought to insist that there should be a fair chance for every passengers to get away from a doomed ship. N. S.

Hoboken, N. J., July 23, 1904.

MUSIC IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

One Way to Encourage a Love of the Classics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May the day soon come when the study of music in the New York public schools shall be made the vehicle for awakening in the younger generation of this city a genuine love for the master works of the art. It might be possible to secure effective results in sight singing were the school music teaching in the hands of trained professionals, but such is not the case. The direct musical instruction to our public school children coming as it does from the regular teacher, who has been appointed with a view to general pedagogic ability rather than for qualifications of an artistic tendency, is predestined to failure. Sight singing, being the foundation of all scientific musical study, is indispensable to the prospective musician, but, like other branches of knowledge, it requires a thoroughly competent teacher to impart a knowledge of it to the pupil.

Now it happens that there are hundreds of public school teachers in New York City who are excellent instructors in language, mathematics, history, and geography, but who, nevertheless, are incapable of singing a simple melody without wandering from the key several times before reaching the last measure. These teachers are, many of them, invaluable in their present positions, and their services must be retained; but the plain, unvarnished truth about them is that they never will know how to teach sight singing any better than they do to-day.

Now, what is best to be done under such conditions? Clearly the only way in which the regular teacher, who is unmusical, can approach the subject successfully before a class of pupils is from its historical and aesthetical standpoint. The interesting facts about great compositions and their composers can be gathered together from any musical library, and can be compiled into interesting musical stories suitable for children of all ages.

The supervisor and assistant supervisors of music will find no difficulty in stimulating the interest of both teachers and pupils in music from this vantage ground, for no class teacher can pretend inability to put into simple language the story of a musical composition described elsewhere in print. The "story" should be followed by a performance of the music talked about, and now that piano playing mechanisms are abroad in the land, the possibility of familiarizing the pupil with good music is a matter already disposed of.

It is now a question of the classics or ragtime, and if children do not hear the works of the masters at school the street organ grinder will continue to be the only artistic champion of juvenile New York. The love of art in the coming generation of New Yorkers is, after all, a quality of mind more to be desired than the ability to read notes, without that love.

BERENICE THOMPSON.

Brooklyn, July 17, 1904.

QUERIES FOR MRS. EDDY.

Would Like Detailed Account of Christian Science Cures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Christian Scientists claim, in regard to the healing powers of their practitioners, that it is not the attitude of the patient toward God that assists in effecting a cure, but the understanding of Truth, so called by the healer. That is the loophole through which they all (practitioners) escape when a cure is not effected, and they say that the practitioner had not an all sufficient or the proper understanding of the Truth, and no doubt this excuse is offered in all cases by practitioners where their treatment has been a failure.

There is also the practice of suggesting a change of location for the patient when they do not respond to their treatment, and this change means in most cases "a place to die," where the case will be lost track of by the friends and public who have been watching the outcome of their treatment.

I would also like to ask through your columns in a public way a question that I have addressed privately, but in vain, to their official organ, "The Christian Science Sentinel," but they always ignore questions they are unable to answer.

"Why do they not publish a complete list, showing the 'total' number of cases treated, and then show the percentage that recover, instead of printing a few testimonials from obscure places, of cases that they claim have recovered?"

A statement to be truthful must be complete and in full, and not the fraction of a whole, and we might ask what company doing a legitimate business would issue a statement showing their gross profits only and fail to include all their expenses.

I would suggest to the Christian Scientist Publishing Committee that for the future they be honest and truthful in the accounts they publish in their weekly and monthly organs, and not withhold any facts that both their subscribers and the public know should appear.

The denial of the existence of matter is absurd. In order to do so you must deny the existence of your senses, through which you discern matter in its various forms, and to deny the existence of your senses means to deny your personal existence. On inquiry I have failed to locate a single hospital, home for cripples, orphan asylum, old ladies' home, old men's home, or in fact any worthy institution that these scientists have established or are supporting, or are even contributing to. The one duty that seems to be performed most faithfully by the scientists is their efforts to increase the circulation of Mother Eddy's various profitable publications, including, of course, her key to the Scriptures which the Lord delayed revealing to Mrs. Eddy until she was disposed to furnish it free? Well, I guess not, you can get it from $2.75 up to $6.00 per copy C. O. D.

What have the Christian Scientists to say in defense of these charges? ORTHODOX.

New York, July 24, 1904.

WATER WASTE AND FAMINE.

Unwashed Sufferer Complains of Fake Water Economy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While pedestrians are discussing the wasting of water through fire hose in our streets, the district prescribed to live on half measure by our worthy Water Department engineers is suffering for need of it for daily wants. How long will the Mayor stand this abuse? He has surely been petitioned, written, and complained to upon the subject. The engineers, on the plea that they desire to impress upon the inhabitants of Madison to Seventh Avenues, Forty-second to Fifty-ninth Streets, that a water famine is near, have reduced the water supply to the consumer and let it overflow the reservoirs, which is rather more inconsistent than using it to wash us away by means of the fire hose.

Why not wait until the majority of the residents of the district referred to are in town? The poor dweller, who has neither yacht nor country home, must stick to his post, to be washed away by the precious water from a street fire hose, while his neighbor is deprived of it for household and sanitary purposes.

Remove the engineers interested in the Ramapo scheme, and let us have the water, and no fake water economy.

UNWASHED SUFFERER.

Brooklyn, July 24, 1904.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE PRESIDENT AND THE LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's editorial you bring against the President a charge which, if true, is susceptible of direct proof, namely, that he "overrides the law when the law stands in his way." Will you kindly specify when, and in what particular instances, Mr. ROOSEVELT has overridden the laws of the land? He has been in public life for about twenty years, and, if such is his temperament, it will not be difficult for THE TIMES to comply with my request.

GEORGE B. CHANDLER.

New York, July 22.

For the present occasion we specify as a particular instance in which President ROOSEVELT has overridden the law of the land his official action in violation of our treaty with Colombia, when he aided the people of Panama to make their revolution successful and achieve their separation from the republic of which they had previously been a part. From time to time during the campaign we shall specify other instances of Executive disregard of law, but as the Panama incident was the one had in mind when the words quoted by Mr. CHANDLER were penned, it is proper that that instance should now be cited in proof of the charge.

In our treaty with New Granada, ratified in 1846, a treaty which guaranteed to us the right of way or transit across the Isthmus of Panama upon any existing route or any mode of communication thereafter to be constructed, we guaranteed positively and efficaciously the perfect neutrality of the Isthmus in order that free transit from sea to sea might be uninterrupted, and also guaranteed "in the same manner the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory." This is plainly a guarantee against acts of seizure or aggression, or any interference with the sovereign rights of Colombia upon the Isthmus by any foreign Power. Of course this guarantee ran against ourselves equally with other foreign Powers. It was a pledge that we would abstain from committing the acts of seizure, aggression, or interference which we undertook to restrain and prevent other Powers from committing. This is plain from the intent of the guarantee, which was the effective maintenance of Colombia's right of sovereignty. Yet when the little rebellion plotted in this country broke out, the President swiftly interfered, with force and arms to prevent Colombia from reasserting her authority, and the revolution was made successful through the aid and protection our Government extended to the rebels.

There is no court in Christendom, or for that matter in heathendom, that with the facts before it could rule otherwise than that the President's interference on the Isthmus was a violation of the treaty of 1846. A treaty is the supreme law of the land. The President violated that treaty because he desired above all things to have the Panama Canal begun under his Administration. In his message defending the course of the Administration he lays special emphasis upon the theory that the interests of civilization demanded the construction of the canal, that the United States was in effect under a mandate to accomplish the work, and that the sordid and obstructive policy of Colombia could no longer be permitted to stand in the way. Accordingly he disregarded the unmistakable pledge of the treaty by using force upon the Isthmus not merely to protect transit on the Panama Railroad, but to put a stop to the efforts of Colombia anywhere within fifty miles of the railroad to quell the rebellion. His hasty recognition of the new State of Panama was, though not a violation of the law, a grave sin against international comity. Discussing the acts of the President upon the Isthmus, Dr. THEODORE S. WOOLSEY, Professor of International Law in Yale University, says:

> Was the treaty provision inserted to limit Granadian sovereignty or to maintain that sovereignty? Was a property right clearly intended and stated to be granted in the treaty? Is the idea that an obligation to protect the property of a friendly State substitutes the rights of the protector for the rights of the sovereign consonant with either law or common sense? Does any reasoning man believe that the President's construction of the treaty of 1846 can be written into it by any other hand than the mailed fist?

As the campaign proceeds we shall take pleasure in further enlightening the mind of our correspondent in respect to the President's attitude toward the law of the land.

THE MEAT DEALERS AND THE TRUST

The probable extension of the meat trade strike by sympathetic co-operation on the part of unions which support the contention of those originally involved and oppose the open shop in principle and in practice warrants the belief that the established course of the trade is likely to be interrupted for some time to come. The position of the packers at the moment is clearly in the right, as the second strike was called before it could be known whether the letter of the agreement had been violated or not. Thousands of men could not have been put to work in half an hour, even if the employers had desired to do so. At the same time the suspicion that a further interruption of killing is more to the advantage of the packers than they would be willing to admit, by reason of the fact that at relatively high prices they are emptying the cold-storage warehouses of much old material, is gaining ground in the trade, and the result can scarcely fail to be the substantial encouragement of movements among meat dealers looking to a larger independence of the Beef Trust than they have been permitted to enjoy for some years past. In a matter so important and so intimately affecting the general welfare, too much concentration of business under a central control is neither safe nor desirable.

The policy of the trust toward retail dealers in meat has been extremely arbitrary, and many of them have been compelled to choose between the surrender of all independence of action and facing a ruinous local competition. The rule under which the agents of the great packing concerns have acted has been to control all who could be controlled and ruin all who could not. To cut off the supplies of a customer without notice, as a measure of discipline, has been quite usual, and if he was enterprising enough to obtain meat from other sources, the next step has been to establish a competition in his neighborhood and take away his business. The loss of a few hundreds or even a few thousands of dollars was of small consequence compared with the advantage of keeping the retail trade in good subjection.

Naturally this policy, not always discreetly concealed, has operated to alienate the good-will of a large proportion of the retailers of the country. Even those who have not been directly injured by it have recognized that the more absolute their dependence upon the favor of the trust agents the greater the danger of their position, and they have submitted to the arbitrary rules and regulations of the management for no better reason than that they saw no means of escape therefrom. Some may have seen an immediate advantage in dependence upon an outside corporation to regulate and eliminate local competition, forgetting that power thus gained by a trust will sooner or later be used against all under its control. Of late they have begun to recognize its viciousness, and many have waited impatiently for an opportunity to organize a successful rebellion against it. This opportunity has now come, and that advantage will be taken of it to put the Beef Trust in a position where its agents will be eager solicitors for trade is more than probable. In this way the strike is likely to be of permanent public benefit. Meanwhile an inquiry into freight arrangements and rebates by means of which the trust has secured and retained its largest advantage might be repaid.

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW has barred the further progress in its columns of a discussion upon the constitutional right of secession, upon the grounds that the interest of the subject is political rather than literary and that the question is now entirely academic. There can be no disputing either of these propositions. But the interest of the question, as a matter of political history, is undeniable. It seems to have this further advantage, for the purpose of controversy, that there is no end to it, and that it cannot be brought to a solution by any explicit declaration in the Constitution itself.

The fact seems to be that the framers of the Constitution deliberately reserved this question, or at least forbore to raise it. There is no other way of accounting for the absence of an express declaration regarding it in the instrument itself. They were intent upon getting a more workable and practical scheme of government than the old Articles of Confederation of the colonies had proved to furnish, and they avoided all questions that could be avoided, and which might tend to obstruct the necessary ratifications. The question whether the ratification of a State was irrevocable, or whether it might be withdrawn in case the practical operation of the new Constitution should be unsatisfactory to that State, was eminently such a question. It was raised in the convention of New York at Poughkeepsie called to consider ratification, and HAMILTON, the leading Federalist, not only in the State but in the country, insisted, apparently to the endangering of the ratification, that, once given, it could never afterward be withdrawn. But HAMILTON was the only Federalist in the New York delegation to the Constitutional Convention, and had voted against his colleagues on every important division. He fortified himself by the opinion of MADISON, which he cited to the convention of New York. But MADISON was equally "suspect" with HAMILTON to the faction opposed to ratification. At any rate, the question was left in a condition in which it afforded abundant matter for controversy, which continued down to the beginning of the civil war and was decided only by the issue of it. It furnished CALHOUN with a plausible occasion for denying that the United States were a nation and for asserting that they were "a confederation of nations." It quite equally justified WEBSTER in saying that "peaceable secession was a dream." It even provides Mr. WADDY THOMPSON and Mr. EVERETT P. WHEELER with abundant ammunition for the controversy they have been waging in the columns of THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW.

Of the generation following that of the framers of the Constitution WEBSTER was undoubtedly the man who did most to encourage and shape the sentiment of nationality as opposed to that of provincialism. It is the want of appreciation of the force and positiveness of this sentiment that renders worthless much foreign and some native commentary upon American history, and that vitiates so much, for example, of VON HOLST'S "Constitutional History of the United States." Mr. WHEELER himself, in a very interesting address before the State Bar Association on the "Constitutional Law of the United States as Molded by DANIEL WEBSTER," has shown how WEBSTER'S services as "the Great Expounder" were by no means confined to his capacity as legislator, but that as an advocate he imposed his expositions upon the courts, though he himself never held a judicial position, and that his arguments went for almost as much in constitutional interpretation as MARSHALL'S decisions.

The practical result of the matter is that the question was a fairly open one down to 1861, but that it has been a closed and settled question since 1865. Up to the beginning of the civil war an American might have regarded himself as more a New Yorker or a Virginian or a Carolinian than an American without ceasing to be a good citizen, and might have maintained without discredit that his first allegiance was due to his State. The safe answer to such a question as that, much mooted a few years ago, whether LEE was a traitor, seems therefore to be "He would be now." Further than that it seems unsafe to go.

THE "COMPOSITE" AMERICAN.

When Mr. Justice BREWER of the Supreme Court addresses his profession or the public otherwise than from the bench he rarely fails to say something striking and memorable. But if the newspaper reports of his address the other day in Milwaukee be correct he seems to have displayed upon that occasion less than his usual circumspection. For they represent him as saying:

> I think that the time will come when the people of the United States will look back to the barbarous laws excluding the Chinese as citizens of Massachusetts look back to the hanging of the witches. America is the great composite photographer of nations, with a duty to take all the various races of the earth, with all the various elements of those nations, and put them on the canvas to make one picture, one race.
>
> We quite agree that the anti-Chinese laws of this country are barbarous and a disgrace to the Legislature which enacted them. They are concessions to the same clamor of "labor" which has put upon the statute book the contract labor law, which prevents the entrance of a man who can show by the strongest evidence that he is not in the least likely to become a burden upon the country to which he comes. The economic advantage of having Chinese labor in this country is shown by the fact that it comes or did come until it was shut out. But it is the race hatred and the proscription that are shown in the exclusion laws that make them barbarous. The economic question is not the only one to be considered. The question of the degradation or perversion of citizenship has at least an equal claim upon consideration. As a matter of fact Chinese immigration is not an accession to citizenship, since no Chinaman comes to this country or goes to any other with the intention of casting in his lot with it. So far from meaning to be naturalized, he intends to remain an alien. And the existence of a large class of unassimilable aliens, set apart and degraded by the persistence of their ethnic qualities, is a source of civic weakness, not of civic weakness. The proof is that every country colonised from Europe which has a considerable Chinese immigration has also a Chinese question. The bitter opposition developed in South Africa to the importation of coolies for the economic convenience of the owners of the gold mines, who are trying to get from the British Government the cheap and servile labor they could not get from the Boers, is a case very much in point. That opposition there proceeds only in a small degree, if at all, from the jealousy of rival laborers. It proceeds from patriotic men, who foresee that encouragement of the importation of such labor will operate as a discouragement to the voluntary immigration of laborers of a more desirable class, who furnish, what the Chinese do not furnish, promising material for citizenship.

Judge BREWER, on the contrary, looks forward with hopefulness to the domestication and naturalization of the Chinaman, and not only of the Chinaman, but of the "various races" from all over the earth who are to hybridize into the composite American of the future. HORACE and other philosophers have reminded us that you cannot hybridize beyond a certain point, and that serpents do not engender valuable fowls nor lambs efficient tigers; that a mixture of races will not have a good result if the races are too wide apart. The pedigree of the American of the present is apt to present a mixture of nationalities, but the variations, in the case of the efficient American, are executed within the limits of the Caucasian race, of nations either originally or by long residence and traditional European. Experience and analogy warrant us in believing that hybridization, beyond such limits, is another name for degeneration, and that Judge BREWER'S composite American, or universal mongrel, if we got him, of which there is luckily not the least likelihood, would be the human equivalent of a yellow dog.

LONDON'S WATER EXPERIENCE.

Those planning to hold the question of an extension of the water supply of New York in abeyance until the emergency becomes so acute that the Ramapo scheme can be revived and a contract made with the city which will bind it for a long term of years will probably have very little to say about the experience of London with private water companies. It is well, however, that the average citizen should have the facts before him, to the end that he may not be misled by specious arguments based upon the assumption that the water supply of New York can be had more cheaply and to better advantage from a private corporation than through municipal enterprise.

To release itself from dependence upon private water companies has taken the City of London a great many years and cost it a great deal of money. The franchises of the water companies supplying London had become very valuable. As the city grew and expanded in all directions the companies expanded their systems; but as they usually managed to lay mains and maintain supplies where the returns were largest and most immediate it is not surprising that great popular dissatisfaction resulted from the way in which they held back from participation in the work of development. They were in the business for profit and took as few chances as possible on work which might or might not yield prompt and satisfactory returns. Meanwhile they earned and paid large dividends, and managed their business in the way most satisfactory to themselves and as little as possible with reference to the interests of the public. This was to be expected.

At last the public dissatisfaction became so pronounced that the London County Council took the matter up and began a tedious and costly struggle with these rich and powerful corporations to redeem the city from their control. After many years of disappointment Parliament was induced to sanction the formation of the Metropolitan Water Board; the right of condemnation of the plant and property of the companies was secured, the amount of compensation was fixed by the courts, and on the 23d day of June London owned its own water works. Some of the payments are still to be fixed, but the transaction is probably the largest of its kind on record and is likely to involve something like $200,000,000 before all old titles are vested in the city. The companies will probably liquidate by returning to their stockholders their investments with interest, which should be extremely satisfactory in view of the fact that they have already had them back several times in dividends. Of franchise rights it may be said they come high, but, when they relate to water supply, a city must have them.

If New York is ever guilty of the unpardonable folly of surrendering to private interests the control of its water supply in whole or in part it will redeem it, as London has done, by "paying through the nose." This would be a very good thing for the Ramapo conspirators, no doubt, but there are a few millions of citizens and taxpayers with rights entitled to consideration, and their interests demand very different treatment from the kind they are getting at the hands of those who represent Tammany in our municipal councils.

SAFE AND SANE ROOF CONSTRUCTION.

DR. EDWARD ATKINSON of Boston, in a monograph on the protection of theatres from fire, issued by the Insurance Experiment Station, offers many useful and practical suggestions as to construction and appointments and adds some of general value respecting roofs. He says:

> The danger point is yet more to be found in the very bad and dangerous roofs by which such buildings are customarily surmounted, especially hospitals and asylums. These costly, crazy roofs of bad style, unsuitable to the character of the building, also cause great waste of roof space. The bad roofs of city buildings are the chief means of spreading conflagrations.
>
> This conclusion is based upon observation. Tile or concrete roofs would have great utility in cities if rendered readily accessible, as they might be at small cost by extending the elevator service a few feet higher, and would make all the conditions of life more tolerable for those who must pass the Summer months in cities. To utilize our housetops would vastly increase the area available for rest and recreation in what is as near an approach to a pure atmosphere as we can hope to get. The tin roof which cannot be walked on without cracking it is a poor thing at best, and the outside leader is a relic of barbarism in that when most needed it is likely to be solid with ice. Why has it taken our architects so long to learn that the flat roof has possibilities worth developing?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Philosophers, generally held to be humanity's highest type, were treated with surprising irreverence in an address recently delivered by President REMSEN of Johns Hopkins University. He was talking to the students of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute on "The Age of Science," and he likened the development of mankind to that of the individual. The life of the latter, he said, began with the acquisition of knowledge at first hand and by direct observation. The school then supplied second-hand knowledge, which was at first accepted without question, but sooner or later came an instinctive desire for explanations. The temptation was to get these, not by further observation, but by the use of the imagination and what is called "thinking them out." Satisfied with the products of this process, he may gradually give up dealing with things directly, and then his knowledge will increase very slowly, if at all. This "thinking out," of explanations, according to Dr. REMSEN, differentiates the philosopher from the man of science, and it has often been accompanied by a distinction for actual investigation and a contempt for such investigation as inferior to purely mental labor. "How did this prove an obstacle to the advance of knowledge?" he asked, and then answered, "By preventing those who were best equipped from advancing knowledge. The learned men of the earth for a long period were thinkers, philosophers. They were not workers in nature's workshop. They tried to solve the great problems of nature by thinking about them. They did not experiment. That is to say, they did not go directly to nature and put questions to her. They speculated. They elaborated theories. During this period knowledge was not advanced rapidly. It could not be. For the only way along which advances could be made was closed." This seems a little hard on the old philosophers. Presumably they used in their "thinking out" all such information as their capacities and their facilities enabled them to obtain, and the modern man of science does no more. However, Dr. REMSEN'S suggestion does bring to view an important difference, and, in addition, it provides a shield from behind which common folk can dare to criticise the philosophers and pick a flaw in their tiresome superiority.

—Theoretically it is entirely reasonable, and may, indeed, be called necessary, to notify a Presidential candidate of his nomination and to receive his formal acceptance, but the process, in existing conditions, political and other, involves at least two obviously false assumptions and therefore contains a very appreciable element of absurdity for those who think about the familiar ceremony instead of accepting its performance as an inevitable part of our political system. The false assumptions are that the candidates thus receive the first knowledge of their nomination, and their party its first knowledge of their acceptance. We all know, the politicians best of all, that the Notifying Committee carries no news and gets none, and the proceeding has not even the excuse that it is a formality required by law. In these days important news is not conveyed by messenger except over very short distances, and even then it is the less likely to be given by word of mouth as it is the more important. As a matter of fact, the "notification" is simply a clumsy and expensive device for giving the candidate a chance to get his personal views on various matter of National policy into—the newspapers. It is through the newspapers that he expects to reach the public and does reach it, and the reading of his carefully prepared essay to a little group, composed, usually, of men to whom the real political leaders are willing to give a cheap and empty honor, is an utter waste of time so far as the attainment of his real object is obtained. However, it is often more convenient to follow custom after the utility of the custom has disappeared than to establish new customs in harmony with new conditions, and moreover the ancient reverence for the spoken word has survived the appearance of a means of communication vastly better in a dozen ways. The new means is used without hesitation, but there is a curious obstinacy in treating it as a mere supplement of the means it has so largely supplanted. Some day the printing press will come into its own in theory as well as in practice, and meanwhile it must be content with all the solidities of deserved recognition.

—Knocked down with a fist one day and with a chair the next, Mrs. NATION'S visit to Kentucky promises soon to give her all the excitement and adventure she needs. It promises, too, soon to arouse eager questions as to why it is that this woman, who, simply because she is a woman, has been punished for her impertinences with nothing worse than ridicule and an occasional light fine in States that make no special protestations of reverence for her sex, while Kentucky, which does make such protestations with rather fatiguing frequency, gives her the treatment a man equally meddlesome would get and silences her tireless tongue with uncompunctious blows. And Mrs. NATION, besides being a woman, and an old woman at that, is generally credited with intentions vastly better than her judgment or her manners. She campaigns against sin as she understands it, and that fact always counted in her favor and always saved her from violent expressions of resentment—till she went to Kentucky. Well, even there she has not been shot by those whom she "insults." That is something; perhaps it is a lot—we were going to say "for Kentucky," but will omit that, as this is an era of good feeling.

TRANSPORTATION OF AUTOS.

Imperils Passengers' Lives on East River Ferryboats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with attention a letter in your issue of July 6 in regard to the transportation of automobiles in East River ferryboats, and am struck by two points made therein. The one, the insignificant minority of those who are permitted to terrorize the general public; the other, the danger incurred by those who are obliged to cross the river in the company of infernal machines which may explode in the midst of a helpless crowd of peaceable citizens, many of them women and children.

Why should these things be? Must the general public (taxpayers and others) be at the mercy of automobile makers, owners, and chauffeurs?

Instead of imposing a paltry fine, might it not be well for Judges to sentence those who are willing to run the risk of mangling their fellow-creatures for their own profit or amusement to a term of imprisonment of sufficient duration to give them time to reflect, and perhaps gain a better sense of proportion? "The greatest possible good for the greatest possible number" can hardly be the motto of those who deal in or operate automobiles, which, though in themselves no more dangerous for those who come in contact with them than steam engines or electric trains, are made so by the fact that they do not run on any track, and often cannot therefore be avoided by the unfortunates who find themselves in their vicinity.

In any case, I ask, as one of the general public: Why should we be "butchered to make a Roman holiday?" For the person who is mangled by an automobile there is not even the satisfaction which may come to the Eastern devotee who prostrates himself before the Car of Juggernaut. The automobile, the Western Car of Juggernaut, offers no religious consolation to its victims. A TAXPAYER.

New York, July 22, 1904.

Never Knew a Mule to Kick a Man.

From The Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal.

Col. George E. Jenkins of Fairbury, Quartermaster and Commissary General of the Nebraska Guard, at the recent school for National Guard officers in this city, said:

"After a lifetime of close association with the mule I have never known him to kick a man; nor have I ever met a man who knew another man of his own knowledge who has been kicked by a mule."

Only Obstacles to Him.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"What a beautiful road this is," said the fair visitor, "the overshadowing trees are so perfect. Don't you just love these grand old trees?"

"No, I don't," replied her host, who was just learning to run an auto, "they're forever getting in my way."

CHEAP POLICEMEN NOT WANTED

Poorly Paid Men Likely to Yield to Temptation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sentiment of recent letters in THE TIMES in regard to the pay of policemen I believe deserves challenging. A policeman should be of high moral character, of superior physical attainments, and be somewhat shrewd mentally. The combination is not so easily found; it is not required in most mercantile lines of work. Granting that these men are paid more than they could make in other positions, we should remember that were they not so paid they might never have sought the police force, and their position would be held by cheaper and presumably less competent men.

In commercial houses it may be good policy to get the cheapest men obtainable to do the work required. But the work a policeman does cannot be measured by a fixed standard, as, for example, by the number of arrests he makes. If all we need is burglar catchers, perhaps a force of rowdies would be satisfactory. But we need more than that. Cheap policemen would not command sufficient respect, and would be drawn partly from the rowdy element almost necessarily. One good policeman will do more to suppress vice than many cheap ones. Poorly paid men have a greater temptation to bribery, and are of a class more likely to yield to that temptation. An eight-hour day is not too short for a man who must disregard Sundays and holidays.

The position of policeman should be one to be looked up to and sought for, in order to attract the right class of men. We need pre-eminently men of character, and should not begrudge their wages. R. M. B.

New York, July 22, 1904.

MONKS UNDER THE HOSE.

Fire Apparatus Subdues the Fathers at Tremontre.

From The London Express.

PARIS, July 1.—A remarkable scene occurred this evening at Nantes during the expulsion of the Tremontre monks from their monastery.

The town is to a very large extent a Roman Catholic one, and when it was known that the monks were to be expelled feeling ran very high. For several days past carpenters and locksmiths have been busy strengthening the doors and locks of the monastery, which is in the St. Donatien quarter of the town. About a hundred young men, partisans of the monks, took up their residence in the monastery, and barricaded themselves inside.

At sunrise this morning an imposing force of police, gendarmes, and soldiers surrounded the building. Then the official liquidator, accompanied by the Police Magistrate, appeared at the main entrance and knocked at the gate, after which, as a matter of form, the judgment was read out.

The monks were commanded to open the door, but they were in their chapel at matins, and the young men within made no response. Having been warned of the approach of the military they were looking on from the upper windows.

Five minutes later a couple of sappers began dealing tremendous blows on the heavy door, and found after half an hour's exhausting labor that there were strong barricades within.

In another twenty minutes the inner barricade was sufficiently battered down to leave a breach. The Police Magistrate ordered the soldiers to stand aside, and the local fire brigade, which had taken up its position a few yards off, to pour a stream of water through the opening.

The defenders found it impossible to resist the powerful jet; the planks which the defenders were piling up behind the breach were hastily dropped and the monks and their assistants got out of the line of fire as fast as they could. The attacking party then advanced to the inner door, behind which the defenders were gathered, and there a similar scene was enacted.

The hose was played upon the little band unmercifully, until at length, after two hours' siege, the liquidator entered the flooded premises.

The superior, surrounded by his monks, received the liquidator and the Police Magistrate in the refectory.

"Gentlemen," said the former official, "I am sorry to make such an unceremonious entrance, but you are wrong in resisting the law, and you see it is of no avail."

With dignified mien, the superior, who was drenched to the skin, said: "We protest as free citizens against this invasion and confiscation of our property. We have resisted as a matter of form, and only intended to give way to force."

Then the wet and shivering little band filed out into the street, where a crowd of 3,000 or 4,000 people cheered the monks as they moved off to the adjoining church singing hymns.

Doesn't Like to See Children Happy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the suppression of pushcarts as recommended by your correspondent in to-day's TIMES I should like to see included the abolition of street pianos. Aside from their helping to increase the confusion and discomfort of our over-crowded thoroughfares, their influence is demoralising and vulgarizing to our children. Much of the hoodlumism and depravity can be traced to them. Our streets are the children's playgrounds, and it is the moral duty of the authorities to eliminate everything brutalizing. In my humble opinion our School Principals would do better to pay more attention to the causes which go to make unruly children, instead of discussing antiquated methods of correction.

CASPER HARRIS.

New York, July 23, 1904.

Sing a Song of the East Wind.

From The Boston Transcript.

Some one of our Boston musicians, during the quiet season, should compose a hymn to the east wind. For it has been the saving clause in temperature conditions that has kept us from sizzling as other parts of the country have done. To be sure, we haven't been any too cool during the hot wave, and in fact have been rather too warm for comfort, but up to this morning the east wind has puffed in our faces consolingly whenever we have sought the shaded side of the streets or have ridden in the electric cars. And so, a song writer who has a nature deep enough and broad enough to forget the Spring days when the east wind is almost unbearable and will dwell on the qualities that make it a godsend in Summer time, should set about portraying its virtues in an ode of adoration with suitable music, that would cause good Bostonians to lift their hats reverently whenever they heard it.

Gold in Lorraine.

From The London Standard.

BERLIN, July 12.—While prospecting for iron in the Blies Valley in Lorraine, a party of mining engineers accidentally discovered auriferous beds. Samples were submitted to an expert at Strassburg, and analytical chemists from London and Saarbrucken, who report that they contain from 5.7 to 16 grams of gold per ton. The precious metal is chiefly deposited in sand, and it has been found possible, by means of the cyanide process, to extract almost the whole of the gold. A company to exploit the discovery is in the course of formation.

Fox Hunt on a London Stage.

From The London Chronicle.

A novel effect of stage realism will shortly be introduced at the London Pavilion. It is intended to introduce a "fox" hunt on the stage with a whippet in full cry, an Irish terrier covered with a fox's skin, the effect of a chase being produced by the rolling track and the scenery moving in opposite directions.

AFRAID OF DODGERS.

This Republican Scents Danger in a Rejuvenated Democracy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the Democratic Party is recovering from the comatose condition into which it was thrown by the repeated draughts of the free silver potion, and is experiencing the strengthening and exhilarating effects of the gold antidote, it is up and doing, and with its old-time activity. It has laid away its gravey clothes and, clad in the war paint and feathers of an aggressive campaign, it is rallying around the resourceful leaders who have frequently led them to victory and glory. It is therefore necessary to arouse all loyal Republicans from the feeling of security induced by the long continued spectacle of a dying Democracy, so that they may gather around their standard bearers and fortify their position by hard and strenuous work. They will find the Democratic Party of this campaign a very lively corpse, and it is by no means certain that funeral arrangements can all be made by November 8th.

This signal to action should be heeded especially by those States that are always classed as Republican, lest their glory fade and they become dodger States and cause dismay. The writer was forcibly reminded of this contingency the other evening while playing the great Presidential game which recently made its appearance, and in which I was playing on the Republican side, and had it all my way as I thought. But alas, I figured without the Dodger. In the last round I led out with the highest card, being New York with thirty-nine votes, which alone would have given me the game by a comfortable majority of votes; my one opponent played New Jersey, while my partner played Pennsylvania; all good Republican States! I was so sure that the game was ours that I hardly waited for the other opponent to play, but I nearly collapsed when I saw him play the Democratic Dodger, and thereby swoop in the trick, game, pot and all. The pot was no mean affair, and upon retiring that evening the thought occurred to me that what had happened in the game could also happen in reality, especially if the Republicans underestimate their rejuvenated foe, and by that aforesaid feeling of security allow the political Dodger to creep in.

I therefore considered it my duty to sound my horn through your valuable journal, as you please, and hope you can find space to sound this TOCSIN.

Brooklyn, July 23, 1904.

IRISH BRIGADE IN BOER WAR.

Says It Was Not Commanded by Major McBride.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A paragraph under the caption, "McBride Sails Away," appears in THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-day. As the statements therein contained are inaccurate, will you be good enough to permit me to correct them? Which I do by saying that Major John McBride did not command the Irish brigade in the Boer Army or any other army; neither was he "court-martialed and sent to prison, and then pardoned by King Edward."

The paragraph in question also states that in reply to a query Major McBride said: "I wonder if England will be drawn into this fight," (meaning or alluding to the war between Russia and Japan,) and continuing, the warlike McBride said: "If she is, that would appear to be our opportunity." A great many Irishmen of brains and intelligence frequently express surprise that "our" did not embrace the opportunity that the Boer war afforded them, and a good many more Irishmen who are perfectly well acquainted with the position and part enacted by McBride in the Boer war are more than surprised at his assertion that, in conjunction with the Irish Brigade, "he lead a command." Though I am free to admit that there are a few crazy countrymen of mine who insanely imagine that when Mc. draws his sword the English Empire will be a thing of the past.

Permit me to say in conclusion that the Irish Brigade in the Boer war was commanded by a West Pointer, Col. Blake, and that Major McBride was not heard of, though he was a member of the brigade, until the war was over, and he became the husband, to the amusement of many, of the beautiful Maud Gonne.

Major RUDOLPH FITZPATRICK.

New York, July 22, 1904.

For Prevention of Sea-Sickness.

From The London Globe.

An ingenious apparatus has just been brought out in Hamburg, Germany, by O. Schlick, a naval engineer. This apparatus is designed both to augment largely the period of oscillation of the rolling movement of a ship and to diminish at the same time the amplitude of oscillation, both effects being based on the gyroscopic action of a fly-wheel installed on board and performing a rapid rotation. The vertical axis of the apparatus is enabled to perform a pendulating movement in the central plane of the ship. The latter, on account of the rapid continuous oscillations of the wheel, is rendered insensitive to the effect of wave motion, so as to eliminate practically any rolling movement. Mr. Schlick calculates that in the case of a ship 6,000 tons in weight, a ten-ton fly-wheel, 4m. in diameter, will be quite sufficient. There will therefore be no difficulty in using the Schlick apparatus on ships of moderate dimensions, such as, for instance, cross-Channel steamers, where they will largely contribute to augmenting the comfort of the passengers.

THE PLAINT OF THE THERMOMETER.

I'm only a thermometer—a little tube of glass
Stuck up here where the busy folk may see me as they pass.
I'm like an individual: sometimes my spirits lark,
And sometimes they are in the dumps, down at the zero mark.
Mine is a thankless task at best, for when the sunbeams sizz
Folks look at me and swear because I tell how hot it is;
And when I'm down at ten below, they look at me and scold
As if I were to blame because the weather is so cold.

Now it's the sun that makes the heat, as you can plainly see,
But thoughtless folks take keen delight in blaming it to me;
They seem to think I regulate the world of heat and cold,
When 'tis a fact I simply do exactly as I'm told.
The iceman comes and glares at me when I am down too low,
The coal man fumes and fusses if I'm not sixteen below;
Nobody seems to understand my mission, which, forsooth,
Is just to do my duty and to tell the honest truth.

Some day I'll lose my patience, if folks swear at me this way,
And run way down to freezing on a boiling Summer day;
Then they will come and look at me with drawn and bated breath,
Put by their hats and dusters and lie down and freeze to death.
Or in the chill midwinter I'll go up to fever heat,
Till people fall of sunstroke in the middle of the street;
You'd better treat me fairly if you would be weather-wise,
Or I'll upset all the seasons just by telling weather lies!

J. W. FOLEY.

SLEUTH AND DOG A SPACE ASTRIDE A COTTAGE GATE

The Trousers That Upheld Them, How Sad, Alas, Their Fate!

FOR WHEN THE PARTING CAME

The Garment Neatly Halved; the Wound to Kern His Pride, Oh! When Will It Be Salved?

The bell in the lounging room of the Morrisania Police Station rang three times yesterday afternoon, the signal that the presence of Detective Kern was required at the Sergeant's desk, so he reported for duty and received a slip of paper containing a name.

"That man lives somewhere near One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Eagle Avenue," said the Sergeant. "Find out exactly where he lives, but don't arrest him. Just dog him, and when you find out where he spends his time, report. Mind, just dog him everywhere."

Kern started out on his mission, and decided that, after inquiring at druggists' shops in that neighborhood for a clew to his man, he could, if unsuccessful, canvass the dwellings thereabout. The prospect of trudging through the rain, dogging a man whose inclinations might never lead him to the comfort of a Raine's law hotel, cast gloom over the detective's efforts.

No pharmacist called upon by Kern had any knowledge of the person sought, so the detective began to make his house to house inquiries.

Three doorbells had been rung and three times Kern had turned away to continue his quest, when he reached a two-story vine-covered cottage standing well back from the street. It did not impress Kern as the possible abode of a man who should be under police surveillance, but he had decided on his course, so he went ahead. The fence gate was not latched, and Kern, after passing through, carefully closed the gate behind him. That was his great mistake.

The detective splashed through the little pools of rainwater that marked hollows in the stone walk, when he observed on the porch a dog of most unpleasant aspect. He had an undershot jaw, a low, retreating forehead, and ears that bore all the marks of canine criminality.

The dog had seen Kern first, and stood waiting, licking his lips in a manner unpleasantly suggestive. The detective, after one glance, halted. The dog moved toward him undemonstrative but determined, as though it had a duty to perform and would attend to it with decorum if possible.

Kern saw the movement and no absurd ideas of dignity oppressed him. He executed a right-about face and sped with agility surprising in a person of his proportions toward the gate. The dog, realizing that the time for sedate manoeuvres had passed, gave a little yelp of joy and began the chase.

The detective had a good start, and yelled mingled defiance and relief as he reached the fence a good fifteen yards in the lead. An instant, he calculated, would be time enough to touch the latch and pass to safety, when he could collect rocks to hurl at the dog at his leisure.

His fingers fell on the little iron projection, but pressure brought no result. The latch was fast. He had barely time for one comprehensive remark that had reference to his mission, the dog, and his blundering carefulness in shutting the gate, when he heard behind him a swift rush and a fierce growl. The next instant a sudden drag on his suspenders told him that the expected had happened. Kern shouted for help.

No answer came from the vine-covered cottage, but one small boy, trudging through the rain, stopped on the other side of the street and watched the proceeding with interest.

Kern climbed the fence. He and the bulldog went up together. The detective slid down on the other side, but at the top the dog got a good purchase with his feet, and pulled back. There was a ripping, tearing sound, and Kern, with a cry of dismay, gave one hasty clutch at himself and fled up the street to a place where he could back up against a solid brick wall. The dog, shaking his trophy, trotted back to the vine covered cottage.

"Come here, little boy," called Kern, nervously, and the youngster crossed the street.

"Do you live near here!" inquired the detective.

The boy pointed to a near-by house, and a gleam of hope lit up the sleuth's eye as he whispered hoarsely:

"Has your father got a pair of pants?"

"Yep," said the boy

"Will you go and ask him if he'll lend them to me?"

"Nope," said the boy. "He's wearin' 'em."

"I mean hasn't he an extra pair?" persisted the detective.

"Yep," said the boy.

"Well, bring them to the corner saloon and I'll give you a dollar," urged the detective.

"They are here—I'm wearin' 'em," announced the youth, sadly.

Kern groaned aloud, and forthwith began to sidle toward the station house with an ungraceful, crablike movement that attracted general attention. He kept close to the building line and faced the gutter all the way. An hour of painful locomotion brought him to his haven, and he marched to the Sergeant's desk.

"Did you dog him?" queried the Sergeant.

"No; I was dogged," snarled Kern, and he made a rush for his clothes locker in the dormitory.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 24.—Despite the rain there was considerable social entertaining to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a luncheon on the steam yacht Narada. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a luncheon at Crossways. Mrs. O. G. Jennings and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr gave dinners to-day at their cottages, and Mrs. James Griswold Wertez entertained at the Casino grill rooms. Ogden Mills entertained to-night in honor of Howard M. and Whitelaw Reid, who are his guests.

Mr. William B. Leeds and Mr. Pembroke Jones left to-night for New York on their steam yachts.

Mr. Gerald Paget of London is the guest of Col. J. J. Astor at Friedheim.

Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt will give a picnic at Southwick's Grove Thursday to the officers, teachers, and members of the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church and Sunday school.

Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt is to go in for automobiling. She has just received from Europe a Mercedes machine which is unlike anything seen in Newport. It was brought here by Victor Swanson, a chauffeur from Cronstadt, who is in charge of the automobile, and will instruct Mrs. Vanderbilt in the art of automobiling.

Mrs. George Crocker continues in a very critical condition at the Shields villa, and little hope is entertained for her recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stockton Reynolds Hitt are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm. Mr. Hitt is a son of Congressman Robert R. Hitt of Illinois, and is second Secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin. Mrs. Hitt was Miss Edith Gray, daughter of Judge John Clinton Gray. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt gave a sailing party for their guests at Oakland Farm on the steam yacht Adroit to-day.

A. A. Wigand Not Dead.

In a dispatch from Long Branch published yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES it was reported that A. A. Wigand of the Cooper-Wigand-Cooke Company had been stricken with apoplexy while surf bathing and died soon afterward. That was an error, the person so dying having been Francis William Wigand, a brother of A. A. Wigand.

FOUND HER FAIRY GODMOTHER.

Tot Lost Herself First, Though, and Got Very Tired and Wet.

Sitting at the window of her apartment at 35 Mount Morris Park West yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Adolph Meyer, a physician's wife, saw a little child trudging along the west path of the park, the water dripping from her blue frock and her pretty blonde hair hanging in disorder about her hatless head. She saw the little one climb up on a bench and could almost hear her sobs.

Throwing a cape about her shoulders and taking an umbrella Mrs. Meyer went over to where the child was sitting.

"Why don't you go home, my child," she asked.

"I'se lost," sobbed the girl.

"Won't you come with me and get warm and dry?" asked Mrs. Meyer. "Then maybe I can find your home for you."

Two blue eyes looked up wonderingly from the tear-stained face.

"Is you the fairy godmother?" asked the child.

"I guess so," said Mrs. Meyer, and the child went willingly to her apartment.

"I is Annie Bilburg; you'll find my mother won't you?" she asked, confidently, while getting into warm, dry clothes.

When Dr. Meyer came in and learned of his wife's find, he notified Police Headquarters. The police found out that Mrs. Gustave Bilburg of 1,726 Park Avenue had asked the police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station to look for Annie. Mrs. Bilburg was notified and went to the doctor's home. When Annie saw her mother, she ran to her and cried:

"Oh, mamma, I've found my fairy godmother."

BEAR ROLLED ON A BARREL.

That and Whisky Revive Half-Drowned Coney Island Performer.

Bumbo, a performing grizzly bear, now on exhibition in Luna Park, had an awful experience yesterday, according to the press agent. As soon as he finished his mid-afternoon performance, Bumbo left the ring over the lagoon and started to lumber across the bridge to his cage, underneath the dancing pavilion. When half-way across the bridge Bumbo looked over the side into the limpid waters of the lagoon. Then he became dizzy and fell overboard.

Now, according to the press agent, Bumbo cannot swim, and when at last he was fished out he was almost dead. An ambulance from the Coney Island Emergency Hospital was summoned, and when the doctor came he attended to Bumbo just as if he were a human being instead of a grizzly. After being rolled over barrels, and after the doctor had breathed his own breath into poor old Bumbo's nostrils, the grizzly came back to life.

The kind-hearted press agent then gave him a big drink of whisky, and his trainer put him to bed. Bumbo will be all right noon to-day, said the ambulance surgeon.

Mrs. Leslie Carter's Long Season.

Mrs. Leslie Carter will begin to-day the last week of her appearance in David Belasco's "Du Barry." She has played this year longer than any other star, and has covered a territory embracing the entire United States from coast to coast. The itinerary for the week will include Tacoma, Everett, and Seattle, Wash. The entire organization will then return to New York by special train, and Mrs. Carter will go to her Summer home for several months' rest. Later she will begin to study her new tragic play, in which she will follow the seasons of David Warfield at the Belasco Theatre.

IN THE SHOPS.

One of the most charming things in a teakwood chair is built on comparatively slender lines. It is an armchair, and the framework is made to imitate bamboo, but in the deep color in which the teakwood usually appears, the carving giving the bamboo effect. The back and seat are carved in palm designs, and the result is a very delightful piece of furniture and quite different from the ordinary run of teakwood. It costs $50.

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Another attractive chair, only less so than the other, is made of India teakwood, which is lighter colored and has also a design of palms in seat and back. With the palms in this chair is carved a bird with a snake in its talons and beak. The arms show the bird, with the head at the end and the feathers carried up to form the body of the arm. This costs $40.

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There are many very beautiful pieces of furniture in the heavy Oriental wood in a dark brown, almost black, with massive design of dragons. One of these is a piece seldom seen here—a dressing table with a large mirror. The mirror is set in a heavy carved frame as massive as the table itself, and in the centre of the top is a dragon's head. In the different heads in the piece the eyes are set in, made of bone or ivory, with a jewel in the centre for the pupil.

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A large settle is one of the handsomest pieces in the wood showing this design in the carving. There are several feet along the front below the seat, which is solid, and the heads show in the back and arms. On the seat itself are carved three round designs, symbols that are seen on many articles from the East, but seldom on furniture.

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One interesting chair in this dragon carving is peculiar. It is a low, round chair, the top of the back and arms in one piece. This is formed by a single dragon, the head forming the end of one arm, while the more slender end of the tail forms the other.

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A quaint little desk in one of the carved Indian woods of a comparatively light color is the size for a parlor desk or the small desk for a sleeping room or boudoir. It has small drawers and a little cabinet at the top, and costs $25.

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Small Damascus stands inlaid with bone or ivory are inexpensive. One of them, with a tiny oval top, will cost $1.75. A small tabourette in the same material will cost $2.

***

A very charming Turkish or Syrian tabourette of regular size is one made of light and dark woods and inlaid with mother-of-pearl top and sides. There is an inscription in Eastern characters in the centre of the top. This tabourette costs only $8.

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Very beautiful is a table gong of metal. This is a Japanese bronze, and is between two and three feet high. There is a large, solid base representing turbulent waves. From the water on either side rise dragons, which meet and form an arch, from the centre of which hangs a large gong. This piece costs $100.

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Japanese helmets in lacquer, which are most decorative for Oriental rooms, can be had for 75 cents apiece.

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Little Chinese bamboo tables, with inlaid tops of the bamboo in different colors, are selling at remarkably low prices. These are the Japanese tea tables with little shelves at the side, which can be raised and lowered at will.

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Little teakwood—or they may be Japanese cherry—stands for vases or jardinieres may be bought for from 25 cents up. Those of the lowest price are very tiny and simple in design, a couple of inches or so in diameter.

***

Here is a real bargain in Japanese candle shades. They are the kind made to shade the light from one side, in butterfly shape, with the frame of brass and the body of the insect of the same metal, while the material set in the frames to form the wings is silk, with Chinese figures painted upon it.

Deputy Sheriff Murdered as He Slept.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., July 24.—At an early hour to-day some one entered the room of Deputy Sheriff Morrison, at McHenry, Miss., took Morrison's gun, which was lying on a table near the bed, and shot and killed him while asleep. Persons suspected of the crime have been arrested and are now awaiting investigation. Morrison was a member of the Masonic order.

POESY IN CAMPAIGN OF "THE ONE-EYED HORSE"

Osborne Wells Strikes the Lyre to be Sub-Supervisor.

CANVASS IN NEWBERRY, S. C.

Political Bard Supplements Shakespeare with Some Ideas Overlooked by the Swan of Avon.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBERRY, S. C., July 24.—Not since the days of Walt Whitman, the Union County preacher, who canvassed this State for the Governorship on a bicycle, has such an unusual character appeared as a candidate as Osborne Wells, the self-styled "One-Eyed Horse," who seeks the office of Sub-Supervisor of Newberry County.

Mr. Wells, who is personally acquainted with every man, white and black, in Newberry County, is confident that he is going to triumph at the coming primaries. Whenever he is not making speeches he is busy writing poetry to prove that he and he only is the proper person to fill the position, which happens to be coveted by about a dozen of Newberry's politically ambitious citizens.

In announcing himself several days ago Mr. Wells scattered broadcast over this county a circular, in which, after setting forth his qualifications as a financier, he says:

I wish to state that as no one can come before the people, from President down, without having some accusation brought against him, and as the office of Sub-Supervisor should be conducted on strictly business principles, I make a strictly business proposition, which is as follows: That if any person can show where I have ever lost any one a cent since I have resided in this county, by neglect, mismanagement, or miscalculation, while attending to their business, I will give that person a twenty-dollar bill. This proposition stands good until after the primary election.

A few days later a second circular came out. It was intended to catch the vote of the younger element, and besides asking for their suffrages gave them a lot of wholesome advice, and it is admitted, even by Mr. Wells's opponents, that there are some folk in the county who can afford to heed the advice that is contained in a stanza printed beside Shakespeare's lines dealing with the comparative results of losing a good name and a pocketbook by theft. Mr. Wells's poem follows:

A little liquor may be to every man
A necessity. Yea, true, my friend,
But he who drinks too much drinks poison,
Injures his nerves, distracts his brain,
Has all to lose—nothing to gain—
Strong drink has enslaved its thousands.
He, then, that drinks away his muscle and his mind
Doth that which robs him of his all,
And makes him poor indeed.

The above poems are intended for the young men. There is no better foundation for boys to build their future temple of happiness upon than a good name and a level head. So, young man, I think the first round on the foundation should be a vote for the ONE-EYED HORSE. That will be a solid and certain cornerstone.
And don't forget this earth is an amphitheatre,
Dramatized by our great Creator;
Hypocrites may howl and demagogues rage,
But we all have our part to play on the stage.
Remember, young men, play your parts well.
So, young and old, vote for the ONE-EYED HORSE. You know he is to give you the race as it is run, starting at No. 1 and winding up at No. 9. THE ONE-EYED HORSE.

The effect of this circular, Mr. Wells declares, was instantaneous. From all over the county came offers of support, and he avers that not only will he carry his home town but that he will run like a Waterboy in the bailiwicks of his opponents as well.

So exhilarating was the effect of all this enthusiasm on the "One-Eyed Horse" candidate that the other night he went into seclusion for the purpose of composing an ode on the predicament his opponents were in as the result of his candidacy. When "Osborne the Undaunted" emerged, the following under the title of "Oh Have You Seen—" was ready for the printer. The printer made a quick job of the order, and now every urchin and a lot of grown-up folks around this section of our reunited country are busy trying to set to music the inspiring words of this ode.

Have you seen the flock of Sub-Supervisor birds?
And heard their sweet, melodious, soothing words?
They all seem so polite, gay, and merry,
While they are singing "We are Waiting for the Primary!"

The bullfinch, oriole, joree, and the yellow hammer,
The warbling thrush, with all the other birds are in a clamor;
Each taking a cherry and then a raspberry,
While they are singing "We are Waiting for the Primary!"

Come! listen to the one-eyed Mocking Bird—
To try to outsing him would be absurd;
His strains reach from Old Town to Ashford's Ferry—
And he is singing "I am Waiting for the Primary!"

So, then, hands all around at the first barbecue,
While we eat roast meat hash and stew;
And [illegible] never grow tired or weary,
While "We are Waiting for the Primary!"

This poem has done the work, Mr. Wells says, and his campaign managers announce that unless the opponents of the "One-Eyed Horse" are mighty good, another poem that will refer not to birds, but to human beings, will be forthcoming.

RIOTING IN ARMAGH.

Orangemen and Catholics Fight After Reopening of Cathedral.

ARMAGH, Ireland, July 24.—An enormous concourse of people from all parts of Ireland was present to-day at the ceremony of the reopening of Armagh Cathedral after four years' work of redecoration, which included the covering of the entire walls with mosaic pictures.

Cardinal Vannutelli, as the legatee of Pope Pius, and many Irish and foreign prelates and priests, among them the Rev. Dr. Charles McCready of Holy Cross Church, New York City, were present.

Among others attending the ceremony were the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, John Redmond, John Dillon, Timothy Healy, and other prominent persons.

Some rioting of Orangemen and Catholics followed the ceremony. Shots were fired, and the police were stoned.

DANISH KING GOING HOME.

Illness of the Aged Ruler Said Not to be Serious.

COPENHAGEN, July 24.—It now appears that the illness of King Christian is not serious.

The King leaves Schwerin to-day for Copenhagen.

OBJECT TO DOCK WEIGHT.

Tobacco Trade Wants to Pay Duty on Dry Tobacco Only.

Efforts are being made by the tobacco trade to secure the overruling of a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers that the duty on tobacco withdrawn from bonded warehouse shall be imposed on the basis of the "dock weight," or weight at the time of importation, and not on the weight at the time of withdrawal from bond. Large quantities of tobacco are frequently stored in bonded warehouse for long periods, and there is a great deal of weight lost by drying out. The importers declare that this moisture is taken up by the tobacco during the voyage, and that it is an injustice on the part of the Government to ask them to pay duty on water.

The attitude of the Treasury Department is that it cannot afford to allow any relaxation of the very strict rules governing the conduct of the bonded store system. It is pointed out that the system is only established as a convenience to the importers and that they need not make use of it unless they want to. One of the rules most strictly enforced is that no allowances may be made for any deterioration or damage to goods in bonded warehouse. The department fears that if an allowance were made for loss of weight by drying out in warehouse, this might be made the basis of claims for allowances in the event of other changes in the condition of the goods.

ACCIDENT ENDS AUTO TOUR.

New Yorkers Injured in Missouri—Mrs. Hurst May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTAMOUNT, Mo., July 24.—Charles Hurst and wife of Brooklyn, N. Y., were badly injured to-day in a collision between their automobile and a Wabash Railroad train near here.

The machine was completely wrecked. Mrs. Hurst may die as the result of her injuries.

Mr. and Mrs. Hurst had been to St. Louis visiting the World's Fair, and were making the homeward trip in their automobile.

Charles Hurst conducts a large electrotyping establishment at 82 Fulton Street, Manhattan, and lives at 771 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. He is an enthusiast on automobiling, and owns a large red touring car, in which, with his wife, he has taken frequent trips through New Jersey and the New England States.

On June 1 Mr. and Mrs. Hurst left Brooklyn on an automobile tour of the West and Southwest. Before starting the couple told their friends playfully that they were going on their second honeymoon.

It was the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Hurst to return about Oct. 1. Mrs. Milton Nussbaum of 850 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, their daughter, said last night that her parents intended to visit the exposition at St. Louis. She had received a dispatch stating that Mr. and Mrs. Hurst had been injured in an accident in Missouri. Her husband, Mr. Nussbaum, had started at once for the West.

C. L. WATERBURY MARRIED.

Bride Was Miss Ethel C. Butler and Ceremony Was on June 18.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, at their residence in Baychester, Westchester County, yesterday announced the marriage of their youngest son, C. Livingston Waterbury, and Miss Ethel C. Butler, daughter of Mrs. Francella Butler of 342 West End Avenue, the widow of John G. Butler of this city.

The marriage was celebrated at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, on June 18.

The news was unexpected by many of Mr. Waterbury's friends, who never suspected that he had matrimonial plans when he sailed for Europe last April. Mrs. Waterbury and her mother, Mrs. Butler, sailed for Europe at the close of the Palm Beach season this Spring.

Mr. Waterbury first met his bride at Palm Beach, where he spent practically all last Winter. The wedding was very quiet. The young couple will spend their Summer on the Continent, and in the Autumn will return to this city, where they will make their home.

CURTIN—ARRANTS.

Special to The New York Times.

ARLINGTON, N. J., July 24.—Miss Mary Arrants of 666 Devon Street and Peter V. Curtin of Newark were married in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church late yesterday afternoon. Only relatives of the contracting parties were present, and there were no attendants. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Samuel B. Hedges, the rector of the church. Mr. and Mrs. Curtin left on an extended bridal trip. They will live in Arlington.

HOMES FOR THE COMPETENT.

Suggestion That Aid Be Given to Other Than Human Failures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why does not some broad-minded philanthropist call into life a home for the very best class of working people? There are associations for the reform of intemperate men and fallen women; there are homes for dogs and cats, but there are no genuine homesteads for thousands of honest working men and women—working in stores and in offices, working for Government or private concerns. After a long day's work these men and women, in the evening, repair to their dens, for not all of them can afford to live in comfortable rooms or boarding houses. "The skylight and hall-room girl" is a typical American feature. There are, of course, homes for young working girls, but these have the flavor of charity, and this flavor honest working people decidedly hate. According to their means they get their meals somewhere or nowhere; many to save expenses, prepare some food on the sly in their rooms, for cooking is not permitted by the landlady. These rooms are rented by the week, and are changed almost every month.

For these single individuals, and even for small families, there ought to be a house where rooms or suites of rooms are rented by the month or by the year, and where, on the installment or life-insurance plan, they might even be acquired for a lifetime. These individuals would, at least, secure a roof over their heads for all their life, acquired in the days of prosperity; in this way they would not become a burden to society. Food and clothes are of secondary consideration. In the course of time such co-operative homesteads might be established over the whole country and the members would find homesteads wherever they went. Uncertain breadwinners are excluded, for it should never be a charitable institution, but a home for respectable men and women able to pay their way.

Board might be given for from $2.50 to $3, $4, or $6 a week. Then meals would be taken at ease and in comfort, and not in haste at some restaurant. Animals rest after having satisfied their appetites, but Americans run and walk after their meals, thus causing all the well-known bodily evils. In the parlor and library of the house the guests would meet in the evenings and on holidays.

All work, except attending to the furnace, sweeping the halls and stoops, and waiting on the table ought to be done by ladies and gentlemen. The crowd of the professionals, both male and female, clamoring for work, is becoming appalling. Continually prolonged starvation naturally results not only in antagonism against Government and Church, but also in crimes. Suicide, too, is a sin, though it might be mitigated by a thousand unfortunate circumstances. Professionals cannot hire out as helps, but as many a lady and many a gentleman work in their own houses, thus, professional ladies and gentlemen, who offer to give lessons for 25 cents an hour, paint pictures for a few dollars, run with timely paragraphs or thrilling stories—their own are, as a rule, thrilling enough—from editor to editor, all these men and women ought to find work in this establishment. Then they would be sure of shelter, food, salary, and in their leisure hours they would be at liberty to go on with their schemes for inventions, their original ideas for literature, drama, and art. After a number of years of faithful work they might secure a home for all their life, and where no longer they would have to fear the spectres of poverty and degradation.

The capital furnished on, say, 4 per cent., ought to be returned in installments of 10 per cent. In this way the home would become the property of its occupants.

Why build churches which are needed only once a week, hospitals, which no right-thinking man or woman should ever enter, (sickness is but the consequence of ignorance,) instead of creating happy homes for the strong and willing working people of the best class of society?

Miss A. C. HINGST, 119 East Fifteenth Street.
New York, July 15, 1904.

British-Italian Chamber of Commerce.

In the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, which has been established at Genoa during the current month, Great Britain has made an important addition to her commercial representation abroad. King Edward's Ambassador to the Quirinal, Sir Francis Levason Bertie, is Honorary President and Evan Mackenzie, manager of insurance companies, Genoa, is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the new organization. The still open list of founders comprises some fifty representative English individuals and business houses having interests in Italy who have contributed £5,000 lire, in donations of 100 or more lire each, for initial expenses, furniture, library, &c., and reserve fund.

RUSSIA CONFRONTED BY ECONOMIC CRISIS

Wheat Crop a Failure and Peasants Without Work.

MERCHANTS LACK BUSINESS

War Unpopular in the Army and Among the People—Famine Feared in Several Districts.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 14.—The Berlin Kreuz Zeitung publishes to-day a noteworthy article calling attention to the distressing agricultural and economic conditions existing in Russia. The conservative organ bases its statements on the reports of leading Russian newspapers.

The Kieff Gazeta, for example, says that the latest reports to the Russian Minister of Agriculture show that a large portion of the wheat crop of the country is a failure. The rye crop is not much better, being hardly sufficient, according to official data, to supply the home demand. High prices can therefore be expected in the internal parts of the empire. In the southwest territory the failure of the rye and Summer wheat crop is already a fact. One still bases hopes on Winter wheat, although they may prove disappointing.

Another Kieff paper, the Slovo, receives from Berditscheff, a city of 53,000 inhabitants, the following communication: "Berditscheff at present is passing through a serious economic crisis. Trade is at a standstill. Factories have restricted their activity, and a great number of workmen are without work and have not even dry bread. The workmen, in fact, have become dependent on charity, and a committee has been formed to aid them."

Similar reports were received from Simferopol, Government of Taurida. In this city, the Odessa Novosti says, there are many people out of employment. At the beginning of the Summer a good crop was expected, and the land owners engaged laborers at high prices, ranging between 120 and 150 rubles from now to the 1st of October. But the continued drought has ruined wheat and grass. As a result, wages have fallen, and many workmen from the Central Government have resulted in a surplus of labor. At the present time several thousand workmen in Simferopol are out of work.

Later news confirms these reports.

The condition of the peasantry is shown by an Odessa paper, which reports as follows: "In the last three weeks it has not rained, and owing to the great drought the wind has blown up clouds of dust. If in ten days no rain falls everything will be ruined. At several places the wheat is already out to be used as hay. On the pastures the grass is totally burned and the peasants are driving their cattle on pastures belonging to large land owners. Then if the cattle are seized armed resistance is made.

"A case of this kind happened on the estate of a land owner named Shewikoff. The manager reported to the police that the peasants of the neighboring villages Semikosowka, Dawidowka, and Sofiewka had driven their cattle on the landlord's pasture. A police official, with eight men, went to the Shewikoff estate. When they came to the pasture they saw several horses and cattle grazing in charge of from fifty to sixty peasants. When the police called attention to the illegality of this action they were attacked by the angry mob. Several policemen were wounded."

The conditions in Bessarabia and in the Volga territory are as bad. The Novoe Vremya publishes an interesting article by the noted writer Menschikoff, who explored the Volga region. He comes to the conclusion that the Russian peasant and workman cannot be helped, for as soon as he experiences misfortune he loses courage, while when enjoying prosperity he spends his earnings for drink. The result in both cases is to be deplored. Another writer, in the Petersburg Viedomosti tells of the feelings of manufacturers, merchants, peasants, and workmen. The refrain is always the same: merchants without business, workmen without work, worrying land owners and begging peasants.

"Our chief," complained a workman in Moscow, "has dismissed us, the drinkers as well as the others. Three departments are closed."

"Did you not beg to be kept?"

"We did, but the master answered, crying, 'do you believe I like to close? Shall I shoot myself for you? I have no children.'"

"And that is true," said the poor fellow. "He has children."

"And what will become of you?"

His face brightened up. "Now I sell my coat," he replied. "It will bring one ruble. Then, if worse comes, my boots go for three rubles."

The writer dismissed the man with a tip. He was unable to escape from scenes of want and misery.

"I sit again in a carriage," he relates. "Next to me are merchants and lumbermen. They whisper: 'One can buy cheap, for wood is a drug on the market, but money is scarce. Banks are charging 12 per cent. Neither credit nor orders! The people sit and do nothing, and are greatly concerned about the crops. I believe so many people have never gone to South Russia to find work as now.'"

The expected commercial treaty with Germany is used to explain the existing misery. "I cannot go on," one merchant said. "The prices are too low."

"The landowner digs his cane into the sand. "Yes, if I were young," he sighs, "I would immigrate."

The Kreuz Zeitung says: "The same pessimistic spirit prevails among the Russian officials as well as the soldiers still in Europe. As in every Russian war, great declamations have taken place. The present war is unpopular in the army, as among business men and workmen.

"Heretofore Russia conducted its Asiatic wars in such a way that the people heard nothing of them. Now the Japanese war has taken an entirely different turn. The mobilization in these days of adverse economic conditions is seriously felt. The recruit who goes to war before he leaves home must have his farewell feast, and the greater the sorrow the more plentifully whisky flows. Finally the soldier cannot leave without a stipend, while tears and want remain behind.

"Another serious difficulty can be expected in the future. For military purposes locomotives and cars have been taken to Siberia. When it becomes necessary to shield famine-stricken regions from the result of a crop failure and supplies wait to be conveyed from one province to another, their lack will be as badly felt as in 1891.

"Serious conditions prevail in Polish Russia, and the Russian Government fears the excitement of the peasants and workmen. The Socialist propaganda has obtained a big foothold in Poland. Added to this is the fact that Polish trade, owing to the war, has been badly hurt."

MILLINERY TRADE COMPLAINS.

Thinks Ruling That Wild Birds to Eat Are Free Is Unfair.

The millinery importers are making much capital out of a recent decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers that dead birds, if intended for food purposes, are not dutiable. The case was one in which wild pigeons had been brought over in cold storage and had been assessed as dressed poultry at 5 cents a pound. The board held that they were free as wild birds.

The millinery importers are now asking what is the difference between an article prepared for edible purposes and the same article prepared for millinery purposes. If the same dead birds had been brought over minus their flesh and bones, but with the feathers still on the skin, they would have been assessed at 15 per cent., or if mounted, at 20 per cent. It is expected that a test of this view of the law will be made before long.

"FROG HOLLOW" HATTER HOT.

Stock Stolen, and He Is a Prisoner for Scratching a Policeman.

Morris Jacobson, who keeps a hat store at 829 Morris Avenue, in the Bronx, appeared before Magistrate Crane, in the Morrisania Court, yesterday morning both as complainant and as prisoner.

Jacobson said that on Saturday Vincent Ludwisky of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Morris Avenue entered his store while he was in the rear part, and, seizing a straw hat, rushed out into the street and got away with it.

Jacobson was taking a rest in front of his store about midnight when Ludwisky again appeared, wearing a new straw hat. The sight was too much for the seller of hats, and he rushed out and, according to the testimony, smashed the hat.

Policeman Stockman attempted to arrest Jacobson, and says the storekeeper scratched his face.

After Jacobson had been arrested Stockman captured Ludwisky. Jacobson declared that his store had been left unattended after his arrest, and before the door had been fastened hats and other articles valued at $300 had been taken by residents of "Frog Hollow."

Ludwisky said that he had been so intoxicated on Saturday he did not know what he had been doing. Jacobson, on hearing this, consented to the man's discharge. The hatter, however, was not so fortunate, for he was held in $200 bail for trial for having assaulted the policeman.

THE TELEPHONE PARADOX.

Why Increase in Subscribers Reduces Company's Profits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under "Topics of the Times" in your issue of the 12th inst. you comment very sensibly on the inconsistency that the more business a telephone company does the less profit it makes per subscriber. This apparent paradox, while only too well known to telephone men, is a matter difficult to explain to the telephone subscriber, and I fully expected that ere this some practical telephone engineer would have shed some light on the situation.

While not a telephone man, my profession as an engineer has lately brought me in touch with the mechanical problems of automatic telephone systems, necessitating my having had to go quite fully into the act of present manual practice, and while the problem is one rather difficult to make clear without the employment of technical terms, I think the explanation which follows will enable any one to prove the truth of the question beyond peradventure; of course, the figures are approximate.

The switchboard in the exchange is built in sections, each of which contains on an average the terminals of the lines of 200 incoming subscribers. These terminals are called "jacks," and the panel containing them is called the answering panel.

In addition to these 200 incoming jacks, each section must contain the outgoing jacks of each subscriber in the exchange. This is necessary in order that the operator in each section may be able to connect any of the incoming subscribers in a section with any other subscriber in the exchange. The panel containing these outgoing jacks is called the multiple panel.

On the above basis the switchboard in an exchange of 2,000 subscribers, would contain ten sections, that of a 5,000 exchange 25 sections, and that of a 10,000 exchange 50 sections; consequently each section in exchanges of these capacities would contain respectively 2,200 jacks, 5,200 jacks, and 10,200 jacks. The total number of jacks in a 2,000 exchange is therefore 22,000.

The average mind would at once arrive at the conclusion that the total number of jacks in a 5,000 exchange would be two and one-half times that of a 2,000, or (55,000,) and that the total number in a 10,000 switchboard five times that of the 2,000. A 5,000 capacity switchboard, however, would contain twenty-five sections of 5,200 jacks each, or a total of 130,000, while a 10,000 capacity switchboard with its fifty sections of 10,200 jacks each, would contain 510,000 jacks.

For sake of argument, we will say that each jack with its connection and labor, represents a cost of $1.

Each new subscriber added to a 2,000 exchange has to be "multipled" into ten sections, necessitating ten jacks; but each new subscriber added to a 5,000 exchange has to be "multiplied" into twenty-five sections, requiring twenty-five jacks; while each new subscriber added to a 10,000 exchange has to be multiplied into fifty sections, requiring fifty jacks.

Now, as to the number of "hello girls" necessary to operate exchanges of the size mentioned. While one operator can take care of each section of a 2,000 capacity switchboard, the larger exchanges require three or more operators per section, besides assistants, relief operators, and monitors.

It is, therefore, evident that a company starting out with 2,000 subscribers, on a basis of say $50 per year for service, makes less profit on each 200 subscribers added; and such is the decrease in the profit as the exchange mounts up to 5,000 or 10,000 that the company must either increase its rates or quit.

To my mind, one of the most interesting exhibits in the St. Louis Exposition is that of the invention of a German named Faller, who has succeeded in eliminating the multiple feature, not only from automatic practice, but also from present manual practice. So great are the savings affected by this elimination of the "bugaboo" of telephony that we may, in the near future, look for, not only much lower rates, but also what is almost as much to be desired—infinitely better service.

R. W. HADDEN, M. E. AND E. M.
New York, July 16, 1904.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The area of low pressure central over the Carolinas Saturday morning has made no advance eastward in the last thirty-six hours, and as a result rain has continued in Atlantic Coast districts. Exceptionally cool weather prevails to-night in Eastern districts, and the temperature is below the seasonal average generally east of the Rocky Mountains. Fair weather will prevail Monday except in New England and along the South Atlantic Coast, where rain will continue. The winds along the New England Coast will be mostly light to fresh east, on the middle and South Atlantic Coast fresh west.

Steamships departing to-day for European ports will have light east winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York and New Jersey, fair to-day, preceded by rain in early morning; Tuesday fair, warmer; light north winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Pennsylvania, partly cloudy and warmer to-day; Tuesday fair, warmer; light, variable winds.

New England, rain to-day, followed by fair in the afternoon; Tuesday fair; light to fresh east winds, becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—TIMES. 1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	69	66	67
6 A. M.	67	64	66
9 A. M.	73	64	66
12 M.	80	64	68
3 P. M.	84	64	66
6 P. M.	85	64	66
9 P. M.	76	64	66
12 P. M.	73	63	66

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	66½
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1903	76
Corresponding date for last 25 years	74

The thermometer registered 65 degrees at 3 A. M. and 85 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum being 66 degrees at 10 A. M. and the minimum 64 degrees at 2 P. M. The humidity was 77 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 97 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Music at Corlears Hook Park.

The programme of music at Corlears Hook Park to-day, by S. Berger's Military Band, will be as follows:

"Star-Spangled Banner"	Key
March—"Sincerely Yours"	Whitney
Overture—"Fra Diavolo"	Auber
Waltz—"Golden Sunset"	Hall
Medley—"The Leader"	Witmark
Descriptive Piece—"The Charge of the Cavalry"	Luders
Baritone solo from "Il Trovatore"—Mr. Emil Couchud.	Verdi
Selection—"Blue Bells"	Haviland
Chinese Dance—"

VIEWS OF WOMAN WHO SWAYS COTTON MARKET

Miss Giles, Statistician, Talks of Her Unusual Business.

KEEPING WATCH ON CROP

Never Speculates, but Is Keenly Interested in Watching the Effect of Her Figures.

To have influenced the cotton market to the extent of 60 points is a recent experience of a very charming young woman in New York. This young woman, whose office in the Morris Building, in Broad Street, bears all the evidences of a successful business career, is Miss Katherine Giles.

Miss Giles enjoys the distinction of being the only woman cotton statistician in America, and, so far as can be learned the only cotton statistician whose work is not connected with any brokerage or cotton business, but who concentrates on the single line of the cotton output.

"People have said to me," remarked Miss Giles modestly to a reporter, "that I am a clever woman. I am not clever at all. I simply took advantage of the opportunity that came to me. Any woman who has her eyes open would do the same thing. Of course, it sometimes happens that a woman does not have her eyes open at the right time, but that is not the usual characteristic of the young business woman in Wall Street and its neighborhood."

"How did your opportunity come to you?" was the natural question.

"My employer died and I stepped into his place. That is all. I had always followed his work as his assistant, and had thoroughly familiarized myself with details so that it was a very simple matter to go right on."

"Of course you have a great opportunity to speculate, knowing the market so well?"

Miss Giles looked as horrified as, with her pleasing, candid face, it was possible to look.

"I never speculate," she said firmly. "Never! Why, it would simply ruin my business if I should do so. What credit could my customers put in my statements if I had any personal gain in the rise or fall of the market? To tell you the plain truth, I know very little about the values of cotton, and the less I know the better it is for me. My reports are not based on any question of values; they simply contain information gained in regard to weather conditions and the year's output.

"The most essential thing in the whole business is truthfulness. You can fall flat in a couple of years if you don't stick to the truth.

"I have more than a thousand correspondents situated all over the cotton counties in the South. I may have a few overseers on the list, but the majority of them are men who are directly interested in cotton raising. They are cotton planters. The real cotton planter knows to the quarter of a bale how much he is going to raise on an acre. It is to his interest to know it, and to let me know what he knows.

"This knowledge is sent to me by means of the postal card system. Each of my correspondents sends me a report twice a month. I send out two reports a month during the Summer and the Fall; during the Spring months and late Winter only one.

"My first report this season sent the market down more than 50 points because I predicted a good year. It is said that it meant a difference of millions of dollars. Of course that part of it is not my affair. I simply made out my reports conscientiously and mailed them to my customers. The first I knew the telephone was hot with messages all the time, the office filled with people, and the newspapers came out with the announcement that my report had made the difference.

"The first time that my report ever influenced the market was about two or three years ago. Until that time, for five years previous, I had sent my reports regularly and had worked very conscientiously, but could not see that I had anything to do with the ups and downs. All at once my report made a difference of from 25 to 30 points, and I was a proud woman, you can be sure. Such excitement! I absolutely didn't know whether I was on my head or feet. Imagine how any woman would feel to know that great failures and great fortunes are the direct result of her statistical work, and think for a moment of the responsibility that it implies.

"The reason my statistical report influenced the market at that time was because it gave out the crop as 10,300,000 bales, which followed the estimate of J. Bustin, who made the crop 11,200,000. You see, there was difference enough to influence the market.

"Was I right in my estimate? Fortunately for my standing, I was."

"In the case that your report differed very materially from that of the Government, what would you do?" was asked.

"What would I do? I could do nothing at all. My report is made out with the greatest care from the statistics at hand. I can only make it out one way—the absolutely honest way. If it differs—well, I should wait the result with terrible anxiety, but that is all. My customer is not obliged to take that report. He knows the conditions under which it is made, and he knows the uncertainty of conditions, but he probably will use it, and that is where the anxiety comes in."

"There is a queer thing about my business," Miss Giles remarked, "and that is that I cannot increase the number of my customers to any great extent. You see, the more general you make your information, the less valuable it becomes."

BIT POLICEMAN'S FINGER.

Delirious Prisoner Then Threw Ambulance Surgeon to the Street.

After biting a piece from a policeman's finger and knocking an ambulance surgeon from the ambulance into the street, a man, who said he was Robert Burns, was landed in a cell in Bellevue Hospital last night suffering from delirium.

It was shortly after 8 o'clock that Policeman Young of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station noticed a man fall to the sidewalk at the corner of Thirtieth Street and Tenth Avenue. According to the policeman he started to bite the curbstone. The policeman went to the man and endeavored to get him on his feet, when the man turned on him and bit him. The policeman rapped for assistance, and then summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital.

It was decided to take the man to Bellevue, and when the ambulance reached the corner of Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue the man jumped up and grabbing Dr. Peabody, threw him out of the ambulance. The physician landed on his back, but was not seriously hurt. Burns was then placed on his back, and during the remainder of the journey the policeman and the surgeon had to sit on him to keep him from jumping out.

When the hospital was reached the man fought like a maniac, and it took six men to place him in the cell. He said that he had no home, and that he had been on Blackwell's Island suffering from malaria. He had left the institution on Friday, he said.

ROW IN COOPER UNION.

Doorkeeper Assaulted During Salvation Army Meeting.

Religious services conducted at Cooper Union by the Salvation Army were interrupted several times last night by a number of noisy men, and three of them were arrested after they had assaulted the doorkeeper.

Capt. Carrie Lovett was talking when five men walked into the hall. After making a disturbance, they were requested to leave the hall, and did so, but returned a short while later.

Morris Keyser, the doorkeeper, thought that they were intoxicated, and refused to admit them, whereupon they assaulted and knocked him down. The services were interrupted until Policeman Bell of the Mercer Street Station was sent for, and took three of the men to the station house.

COMMUTERS UP IN ARMS.

Oppose Longer Trains and Fewer on New Haven Road.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 24.—Longer passenger trains and fewer of them is the new policy of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. In the new time card which went into effect to-day about twenty-five trains were discontinued, which will mean that several hundred employes, including conductors, engineers, firemen, and brakemen will be laid off. The cut is the most sweeping that has ever been made by the company, and the commuters of the Westchester and Connecticut towns are up in arms over it. They say that the reduced train service will be a hard blow to the suburban towns.

The greatest complaint arises from the cutting off the theatre train, which leaves New York at 11:30 at night. This has been a favorite for years. Hereafter there will no train for the Westchester towns after 9:30 at night until 12:02 in the morning. The commuters also object to the new schedule of evening trains, and say that if they miss the 6:30 out of Grand Central Station they can get no train until 7:20, which will get them to their homes late for their meals, and entail trouble with the cooks. The company's object in making the change is said to be to economize and at the same time simplify things at the Grand Central Station.

RAIN FOR TEMPERANCE CROWD.

Meetings of National Society and Other Ocean Grove Happenings.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 24.—In the heavy rain to-day the cold-water advocates now in conference here turned out in large numbers to the several meetings held on the camp meeting grounds. These were in charge of the National Temperance Society, which to-day observed the silver anniversary of the establishment of yearly reunions at Ocean Grove.

The anniversary sermon was preached this morning by the President of the society, the Rev. Dr. David Stuart Dodge of New York City. Seated on the platform with the officers of the society were five Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The sermon this evening was preached by the Rev. Dr. E. C. Locke, pastor of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

The National Sunshine Society will meet here to-morrow in annual conference. On the following day the eighth Bible conference of the American Bible League will begin a four days' session, in charge of the Rev. Dr. L. W. Munhall of Germantown, Penn.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, who sang in the Auditorium last evening to 8,000 delighted auditors, has been engaged to sing in "Elijah" next season.

ARREST ALLEGED TORTURERS.

Suspected of Maltreating Aged Couple in Orange County.

Detective Sergeant Petrisino of Inspector McClusky's staff yesterday arrested Salvatore Damico and Rafello Leto, Sicilians, on a warrant issued by Magistrate Josiah Case of Deer Park, Orange County, N. Y., charging the men with torturing Patrick McGuirk and his wife, a couple over seventy years of age, who live in Deer Park, on the night of July 6.

Sheriff Wood of Orange County learned that two men answering the description given had worked in the neighborhood and had been seen in the vicinity on the night that the burglary was committed, when they called for their packs, and refused to sleep in the colony, saying they would rest in the woods and go to New York the next day.

Detective Petrisino was detailed to the case, and after visiting the Italian neighborhoods finally found the men who answered the description in an intelligence office at 87 Mulberry Street. They will be arraigned in the Tombs Court to-day and turned over to the Orange County officials, who have been notified of the arrest.

PISTOL PRODUCED A DRINK.

Watchman Says He Was Forced to Serve Alleged Burglar.

John Doyle, twenty-four years old, of 553 West Fiftieth Street, was arrested at Forty-fifth Street and Eleventh Avenue last night on a charge of robbery. He is accused of entering the saloon of John McGowan, at 557 Eleventh Avenue, early yesterday morning at the point of a pistol and attempting to rob the till. A watchman in the saloon says the man robbed him of 25 cents, all the money he had with him.

According to Detectives Lynch, Boyle, and Fitzpatrick of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who made the arrest, the watchman told them that Doyle knocked on the door and demanded admittance. The watchman refused and was about to close the door, which he had opened the length of a chain, when Doyle thrust a gun in his face. The watchman then opened the door. He says that Doyle ordered him to put up a pousse café. The watchman did the best he knew how, and alleges that Doyle then went to the till, but found it empty. Then he took the watchman's 25 cents.

RUSHING WORK ON LOUISIANA.

Newport News Company Doubles Force Building the Battleship.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 24.—It is quite evident that the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company intends to win in the battleship building contest with the Brooklyn Navy Yard, for, after allowing the Government builders to reduce the lead of 10 per cent., held April 1, to 6 per cent. on July 1, the local company has put a double force of workmen on the battleship Louisiana, and from now on the work is expected to go right ahead and to make noticeable gains over the Connecticut.

The Connecticut will be launched Sept. 25, and it is expected that the Louisiana will be put overboard about the same time, although no official announcement of the exact date has been made. There is much interest in the contest.

FLETCHER FAMILY REUNION.

Descendants of Robert Fletcher Will Meet in Tremont Temple, Boston.

Austin B. Fletcher of this city, the President of the Fletcher Family Union, has issued a call for a meeting of the descendants of Robert Fletcher, who lived in Concord, Mass., in 1630. The annual family reunion will be held in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Wednesday, Aug. 31. A family dinner will be served, addresses will be made by prominent members of the union, and a trip will be made to Salem to visit the Witch House and other historic spots, and to enjoy a clambake at Salem Willows.

All the descendants of Robert Fletcher, whether having the Fletcher name or not, are invited to attend the gathering. The Vice Presidents include Prof. William I. Fletcher of Amherst and Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont.

SHERIFF FINDS MISSING MEN.

One Jumps from Second Story—Other Arrested in Hay Mow.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 24.—Sheriff Barker of Warren County this morning took to the county jail at Belvidere two men wanted for an alleged assault on Constable Charles P. Baker of Belvidere in June last. The prisoners are George Shipps of Belvidere and Edward Ludwig of Easton.

Shipps entered his home, and was caught after jumping from a second-story window, and Ludwig was arrested in a hay mow near the Delaware Water Gap. Both men were committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail for the September Grand Jury.

OARSMEN FOR ST. LOUIS

New York Delegation Leaves for Creve Coeur Lake.

TO ATTEND BIG REGATTA

Annual Races of National Amateur Association Will Be Held Next Friday and Saturday.

A party of about twenty-five oarsmen of New York and vicinity left yesterday afternoon for St. Louis, where they will attend the thirty-second annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, to be held on Creve Coeur Lake on Friday and Saturday of this week. The party, which occupied a special car attached to the Continental Limited on the West Shore Railroad, leaving the foot of West Forty-second Street at 3:45 P. M., included President James Pilkington and Secretary Fred Fortmeyer of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, President John O'Regan of the Middle States Regatta Association, Robert H. Pelton of the Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn, Frank Vesely of the First Bohemian Boat Club, John J. Mulcahy, William Varley, and C. S. Titus of the Atalanta Boat Club; Fred Fuessel of the Harlem Rowing Club, Robert Farnam and John Ryan of the Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn, and John Hoben, Joseph McLoughlin, and Frederick Shephard of the Ravenswood Boat Club of Long Island City.

Vesely, Fuessel, Shephard, and Titus will compete in the senior singles at the regatta, Mulcahy and Varley in the senior double and senior pair-oared events, Hoben and McLoughlin in the intermediate doubles, and Farnam and Ryan in the intermediate and the senior pair-oared race. No fours or eights are being sent by the New York clubs on account of the distance and expense.

The list of entries for the regatta follows:

Intermediate Single Sculls.—Toronto Club, Toronto, Canada, W. Obernesse; Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester, Mass., James A. Ten Eyck, Jr.; North End Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo., Herman Kirtman; Arlington Boat Club, Arlington, Mass., George H. Lloyd; Century Boat Club, St. Louis, Mo., Ernest J. Hess; Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, N. Y., Frederick Shephard; Hartford Boat Club, Hartford, Conn., Edward C. Atherton; Berliner Ruder Club, "Hellas," Berlin, Germany, Waldemar Sand.

Association Senior Single Sculls.—Toronto Rowing Club, Toronto, Canada, Frank Smith; Arlington Boat Club, Arlington, Mass., Clarence E. Johnson and George A. Lloyd; University Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn., Jesse Williamson, Jr.; Detroit Boat Club, Detroit, Mich., Divie B. Duffield; Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, N. Y., Frederick Shephard; First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City, Frank Vesely; Hartford Boat Club, Hartford, Conn., E. N. Atherton; Century Boat Club, St. Louis, Mo., Ernest J. Hess, Union Boat Club, Albany, N. Y., Charles E. Bulger; Berliner Ruder Club, "Hellas," Berlin, Germany, Adolf Moller; Harlem Rowing Club, New York City, Fred Fuessel.

Championship Senior Single Sculls.—Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn., James B. Juvenal; East Boston Athletic Association, Boat Club, East Boston, Mass., Frank B. Greer; Hartford Boat Club, Hartford, Conn., Edward C. Atherton; First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City, Frank Vesely; Atalanta Boat Club, New York City, Constantine S. Titus.

Intermediate Double Sculls—Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, N. Y., bow, John Hoben; stroke, Joseph McLoughlin; substitute, Frederick Shephard. St. Louis Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo., bow, Louis Joachim; stroke, Joseph Edward Dilg; substitutes, Frank Shonidt and Louis Grosjean. Pensacola Boat Club, Pensacola, Fla., bow, William McGowan; stroke, William A. Garratt. Berliner Ruder Club, "Hellas," Berlin, Germany, bow, W. Sand; stroke, A. Muller.

Senior Double Sculls.—Independent Rowing Club, New Orleans, La., bow, John Wells; stroke, Joseph Ravanack. Atalanta Boat Club, New York City, bow, John J. F. Mulcahy; stroke, William M. Varley.

Intermediate Pair-Oared Shells.—Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn—Bow, Robert Farnan; stroke, J. Ryan. Detroit Boat Club, Detroit, Mich.—Bow, W. B. Maurice; stroke, C. S. Ritter. Century Boat Club, St. Louis, Mo.—Bow, William H. Flase; stroke, Frank M. Lansing. Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.—Bow, A. Boeher; stroke, O. Wolff; subs., W. Fischer and J. Maurer.

Senior Pair-Oared Shells.—Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.—Bow, J. Joachim; stroke, J. Buerger; subs., G. Voerg and F. Dummerth. Atatlanta Boat Club, New York City—Bow, John F. Mulcahy; stroke, William M. Varley. Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn—Bow, Robert Farnam; stroke, J. Ryan.

Intermediate Four-Oared Shells.—Mound City Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.—Bow, Fred Suerig; 2, Martin Fromanack; 3, Charles Aman; stroke, Michael Begley; subs., Frank Jaeger and Joseph Fromanack. Central Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.—Bow, Ernest Beal; 2, H. Fetschonek; 3, William Roth; stroke, A. Tebeau; subs., N. Roemer and William Buchanan. Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.—Bow, A. Boeher; 2, W. Fischer; 3, H. Bruehmer; stroke, O. Wolff; subs., J. Schott and H. Benzen. South Side Boat Club, Quincy, Ill.—Bow, George A. Zimmerman; 2, Charles Hener; 3, George Duesdicker; stroke, Charles Bisser; sub., John Timme. Independent Rowing Club, New Orleans, La.—Bow, John M. Gleason, Jr.; 2, Peter F. Mumford; 3, James J. Woulfe; stroke, Maurice P. Woulfe; sub., Ferdinand Demouelle.

Senior Four-Oared Shells.—Mound City Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.—Bow, Fred Suerig; 2, Martin Fromanack; 3, Charles Aman; stroke, Michael Begley; substitutes, Frank Jaeger and Joseph Fromanack. Century Boat Club, St. Louis, Mo.—Bow, Dr. Arthur M. Stockhoff; 2, August C. Erker; 3, George Dietz; stroke, Albert F. Nasse. Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.—Bow, G. Voerg; 2, J. Freitag; 3, L. Heim; stroke, F. Dummerth; substitutes—W. Fischer and F. Mueller. Independent Rowing Club, New Orleans, La.—Bow, J. M. Gleason, Jr.; 2, Peter F. Mumford; 3, James J. Woulfe; stroke, Maurice P. Woulfe; substitutes, John Wells and Joseph Ravanack.

Intermediate Eight-Oared Shells.—Detroit Boat Club, Detroit, Mich.—Bow, M. D. Richardson; 2, L. G. Hammer; 3, B. Craig; 4, H. H. Emmons; 5, E. G. Wasey; 6, R. Inglis; 7, J. Symington; stroke, I. W. Craig; coxswain, R. H. Clark; substitutes, W. B. Maurice, C. S. Ritter, H. L. Pierson, and J. E. Liggett. Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.—Bow, A. Boeher; 2, W. Fischer; 3, H. Bruehmer; 4, O. Wolff; 5, J. Schott; 6, J. Joachim; 7, J. Maurer; stroke, H. Benzen; coxswain, O. Becker; substitutes, R. Steinke, W. Weaver, J. Reisling, and E. Fuilhorst.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells.—Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, Fred Cresser; 2, M. Gleason; 3, F. Schell; 4, J. Flanigan; 5, C. Armstrong; 6, H. Lott; 7, Joe Dempsey; stroke, John O. Exley; coxswain, L. C. Abell; substitutes, H. G. De Baecke, C. McCleanaghan, John O'Brien, and E. Carson. Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, Canada—Bow, P. E. Reiffenstine; 2, W. R. Wadsworth; 3, C. W. Rice; 4, P. E. Boyd; 5, George Stange; 6, J. H. Mackenzie; stroke, Joseph Wright; coxswain, S. Loudon; substitutes, M. Allen and A. B. Bailey.

INCUBATOR BABY STOLEN.

Press Agent at Dreamland Has the Nightmare and Talks.

The press agent at Dreamland, Coney Island, has only every other "Sunday off." Yesterday was his day "on." Last night it was announced at the office where the publicity promoter of the establishment holds forth that one of the incubators which are a feature of the show had been burglarized last Tuesday and its inmate stolen.

The abstracted infant, it was said, had been born to Mrs. Kate McCauley (address not given) on April 18. It has been in a Dreamland incubator ever since, and by the time when it was stolen was about ready to face the problems of the world. In connection with the affair the police have been asked to look for Miss Lillian Sherman in this city and Philadelphia, where she formerly lived. The Sergeant at the Coney Island Police Station was trying to figure out last night whether he would make the charge burglary or kidnapping. The Sergeant asserts that the press agent dozed on duty, had the nightmare, and talked in his sleep.

JEALOUS MAN HAD 3 KNIVES.

Police Arrest Him for Stabbing Boarder with the Biggest One.

James Rosso, twenty-nine years old, of 148 Leonard Street, a laborer, was arrested on the roof of 152 Leonard Street last night, charged with having stabbed Joseph Demay, twenty years old, in the neck. Demay is in the Hudson Street Hospital in a serious condition.

Rosso and his young wife and baby live in two rooms on the fourth floor of the building, and Demay boarded with them. Rosso was jealous of Demay, and last night, the police say, the two men quarreled. When Policemen Stern, Mitchell, and O'Connell heard cries for help coming from the window they ran up and found Demay stretched out on the floor badly cut. Rosso, with his hands and clothing stained with blood, was found hiding behind a chimney.

In his pockets were found two sharp, short-bladed fruit knives. His wife handed the police a knife with a blade eight inches long, and two inches wide, with which, she said, he had stabbed Demay.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

THE Brokaw ideas of summer clothes seem to have nearly hit the bull's eye, judging by the score of sales. We have aimed at comfort in the fabrics and fashioning, adhering, as always, to all that good form demands.

Do you know the satisfaction in a really cool Worsted or a light gray Wool Crash? You should.

Suits $15.00 to $34.00.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

FIGHTING WM. ROCKEFELLER.

Fisherman's Case Sent Back for a New Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., July 24.—The case of William Rockefeller against Oliver Lamora, the old soldier who fished in St. Regis River in what Mr. Rockefeller contends is his private park, has again been sent back to the County Court for a new trial by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The unequal contest between Lamora, who has little besides his pension money, and William Rockefeller is attracting the attention of sportsmen throughout the State, some of whom may now come to Lamora's aid. Messrs. Saunders & Saunders of Dickinson Centre are acting as Lamora's attorneys. They maintain that Lamora has always respected the property rights of Mr. Rockefeller. The law, they say, is settled by the courts of this State that all trails used by the public for twenty years or more without consent of the owner thereby become dedicated to the public, and are as much public ways as a road laid out under the statute.

They maintain that trails of this character lead from public highways to the middle branch of the St. Regis River, where Lamora caught some fish, thence to the ponds and lakes on William Rockefeller's private park; that when these lands were acquired by Rockefeller these trails were well defined and that Rockefeller purchased with full notice of their character and subject to the people's right to travel over these roads.

The fish caught, they contend, were propagated by the State in the public hatcheries at the expense of the State, and planted in the public waters.

ASBURY PARK PEOPLE WALK.

Late Theatre Train Under New Rule Stops at Interlaken Station.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 24.—No stopping of trains at North Asbury Park on Sunday caused considerable commotion on the theatre train last night, which was the first compelled to stop in the early hours of the morning at Interlaken Station instead of North Asbury Park, under the latest notice issued from the Ocean Grove Association, and afterward by the railroad people.

The theatre train left New York last night at 11:50, and Communipaw at 12:01, on the New Jersey Central Road, in charge of Conductor Knapp. Most of the passengers had ticketed to Asbury Park and Ocean Grove. On leaving Communipaw Conductor Knapp received his orders, reading, "No stop at North Asbury Park Station."

The conductor notified the passengers, and there was a howl of disappointment. In threatening weather and in great darkness the train arrived at Interlaken about 1:45 o'clock this morning, where it unloaded nearly 100 passengers, with their baggage, leaving them all with at least one mile to walk from there to their homes.

KEHOE TO GIVE UP POLITICS.

Red Hook Leader's Action Blow for Anti-McCarrenites.

The announcement of Assemblyman James J. Kehoe, Michael Coffey's protégé, that he would cease to take an active interest in politics in future, although he now holds the leadership of the Ninth District, is a hard blow for the anti-McCarren men.

Kehoe, backed by ex-Senator Coffey, always has proved too strong to be dislodged as leader in the Red Hook District. Senator James H. McCabe, nominated in 1902 by Willoughby Street, and who later went over to McCarren when the Senator threw down the gauntlet to McLaughlin last Fall, has tried for leader against Kehoe two or three times, but each time Kehoe won.

The abdication of Kehoe may mean that McCabe will try again on Aug. 30 for the leadership. McCarren intends to present the strongest candidates he can find to oppose the McLaughlin-Shevlin-Doyle-Tammany men that no doubt will be put against his men at that time in every one of the twenty-one districts of the county.

Babcock and Overstreet in Town.

Joseph W. Babcock of the Third Wisconsin District, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, and Jesse Overstreet of the Seventh Indiana District, Secretary of that body, arrived in town late last night. To-day they will open the committee headquarters at 1,135 Broadway in the St. James Building. Babcock has served as Chairman for several Congressional campaigns.

George H. Laslin Dies at Summer Home.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 24.—George H. Laslin, a retired millionaire paper manufacturer of Chicago, died to-night at the Gables, his Summer residence here, aged seventy-six years. His health had been failing for more than a year, but the direct cause of his death was dropsy, aggravated by heart trouble.

Mr. Laslin was born in Connecticut. Early in life he became engaged in the paper business in Berkshire County, Mass., and later started a similar business in Chicago.

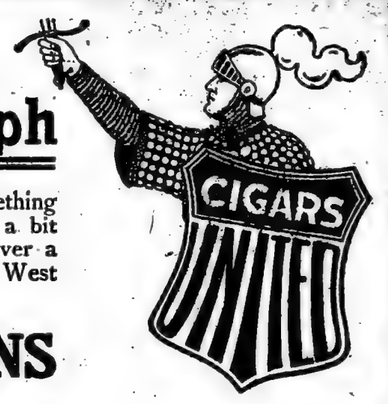
Woman Dies at Age of 103 Years.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Mrs. Mary Nixon of Bryn Mawr, a suburb of this city, who last Christmas celebrated her 103d birthday, died to-day. She had been a widow thirty-two years. Mrs. Nixon was born in this city, and was one of twenty-one children, none of whom lived to be more than half her age. She leaves sixteen great-grandchildren.

New Haven Woman Hangs Herself.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 24.—J. Dwight Schumway found the body of his wife hanging from a beam in an outer room of his home here to-day, and it was evident that she had been dead for several hours. Mrs. Schumway hung herself by means of a halter. She was middle aged. No cause for her act is known.

A Cigar Triumph



We are coming to you to-day with something of which we've a right to feel just a bit proud. It is a real triumph. For over a year we have been having made in Key West and are now ready to offer you, the

FLOR de VALLENS

Havana Cigar (Reina Victoria Size)

$7.00 Box of 100 **$3.50 Box of 50**

7 Cents Each

A single cigar, a box or a thousand at the same rate — that's our way, you know.

Every sprig is genuine Havana Tobacco—and the very best, grown in the Vuelta Abajo district of Cuba. Not merely "hand made"—but *Cuban hand made*, by men who pass down the art of cigar making from father to son for generations.

In no other way than through the United System could you secure cigars of this size and quality for less than $11.00 by the hundred. The United System price is 7 cents each over the counter. Have a box sent to your house or office to-day. 'Phone 2847 Chelsea.

Same prices by mail, delivered. Remit to Flatiron Building.

Stores all over.

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY

Stores Everywhere

One always in sight.

RIGHT TO TRANSFERS.

Clearly Affirmed in the Appellate Court Decisions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sufficient time has elapsed for a calm legal analysis of the four decisions rendered by the Appellate Division of the First Department last Wednesday in the litigation over transfers. It was quite natural that the first impression should have been that the company had won. Any one familiar with the manner in which opinions are received by the reporters of the press could well understand how such an impression could be given. The first opinion was in the Topham case, in favor of the company, but there were three other cases against the company and seven opinions in all. The part of the first opinion most widely printed, however, is not the decision of the court, strange as it will appear to the layman. I refer to the portions of Judge Hatch's opinion in which he seems to think that the railroad company is vested with a discretion in obeying the law, in the selection of transfer points. The opinion written by a Judge is only the decision of the court when concurred in by a majority of the Judges. Besides, as the present Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals said in the case of People ex rel. McLaughlin vs. Police Commissioners, 174, N. Y., 450,468: "A judicial opinion, like evidence, is only binding so far as it is relevant, and when it wanders from the point at issue it no longer has force as an official utterance. The failure to read the opinions of courts with this fact in mind gives rise to much fruitless litigation."

Now, while Judge Hatch seems to think that this point of discretion was a good one, he followed up this part of his opinion by saying that the point was not presented in any of the cases under review. He said: "This portion, so far as I have seen, has not as yet been printed in any newspaper."

This construction of the statute, however, does not avail the defendant in the present case, as it has pleaded no such defense in its answer, nor has it proved the same upon the trial. There is not a suggestion in the answer that the defendant has at any time fixed transfer points which will promote the convenience of the traveling public. * * * An examination of the testimony also fails to show that the defendant has made any compliance whatever with the provisions of Section 104, or that the plaintiff could have reached his destination by a single fare over any line operated by the defendant. The witness called to establish the fact of the issuance of the transfer failed in his recollection upon such subject, and could not testify that retransfers were issued, nor does it appear that such question has been presented in such form as to be available to the defendant in any of the cases now pending before this court.

Since the foregoing was written Mr. Justice Ingraham has considered the whole subject in an opinion handed down herewith. I concur in his opinion so far as it affects the leases made prior to May 1, 1891, for the reasons assigned by him.

Consequently what Judge Hatch said on everything except his concurrence with Judge Ingraham was what lawyers call obiter dicta, and is not to be regarded as law. Particularly is it to be so considered when in another case (the Blume case, brought and tried by the attorneys for the Transit Reform Committee of One Hundred) it was shown by the cross-examination of the company's own witnesses that "congestion" at Twenty-third Street and Broadway was less than at Thirty-fourth Street, Broadway, and Sixth Avenue, and as every one knows is greater at the Circle at Fifty-ninth Street, Broadway, and Seventh Avenue, and yet at these points there is no "danger to life and limb." Besides, since the company has been giving transfers—this, of course, Judge Hatch could not know because it was not in evidence before him—at Twenty-third Street and Broadway there had been proved to be no danger. Again, if the company had such discretion under the law as it stood, why did they seek to secure from the last Legislature an amendment lodging such discretion in the State Board of Railroad Commissioners?

Judge Laughlin was the only Judge out of the five who sat who concurred with Judge Hatch in the point as to railroad company discretion in fixing transfer points. Nor is the decision in the Topham case to be regarded as a decision that the company is under no legal obligation to furnish transfers at Broadway and Twenty-third Street.

The only point upon which four out of the seven Judges agree is one that throughout the entire transfer litigation was never raised by the attorneys for the company, namely, Judge Ingraham's point that, inasmuch as Chapter 305 of the Laws of 1885 was not pleaded in the Topham case, the court must test the suit by the railroad law as it stands to-day, and that, applying the law in its present form, it could not apply to leases made prior to May, 1891. Judge Ingraham, however, indicates what his opinion would be if Chapter 305 of the Laws of 1885 had been pleaded. "I cannot find that Chapter 301 of the Laws of 1885 has been repealed. It is not, however, necessary to consider whether or not the act of 1885 is in force, or what rights the plaintiff had under it, as the right of the plaintiff to recover is expressly limited by the complaint to a violation of Section 104 of the railroad law of 1892."

Of course the railroad law of 1892 could not possibly apply to a lease made before 1891, but the transfer provisions of the law have been in force since 1885, and the leases which obligate the company to give transfers at Twenty-third Street and Broadway were made both under the law of 1885 and 1892. Last the lawyer who drew the complaint in the Topham case be unjustly blamed—he was not, by the way, one of the committee's attorneys—it should be added that this objection never occurred to any of the company's lawyers, possibly for the same reason that it did not occur to the committee's lawyers, namely, the present railroad law 104 is a continuation of the law of 1885, with some additional technical formalities required in the making of a lease, and it was so decided by the same appellate tribunal in the Mendoza case several years ago. Judge O'Brien, who wrote the prevailing opinion in the Mendoza case, argues very strongly in a dissenting opinion in the Topham case that his associates this time are bound by their previous decision. So thought the committee's lawyers, and so, evidently, thought the three Judges of the Appellate Term, the five Judges of the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, and the ten Municipal Court Judges who followed the Mendoza decision.

While, of course, it would have been a most gratifying thing to secure a unanimous affirmance on all points, it is not to be wondered at that four Judges out of twenty-five (or six) decide in favor of the company. The remarkable thing is, however, that every one of the company's contentions has been judicially overruled, and the only comfort the company can find is a technical defect in a pleading and the suggestive obiter dicta as to discretion.

It is true that Judge Ingraham goes so far as to sustain the old point that because the Interurban operates in Westchester County it is relieved, but in this opinion only Judge Van Brunt concurs.

The decisions of the court, therefore, taken together, constitute, as Mr. Lehmaier has pointed out, a clear affirmance of the right to transfers with the Twenty-third Street intersection still in doubt, until a different pleading and a different set of facts come before the court. Every line written by the majority members of the court indicates, however, that when the issue is squarely presented they most logically sustain the committee's contentions.

JULIUS HENRY COHEN.

New York, July 15, 1904.

MAINE NOT THE FIRST.

John R. Spears Cites Other Instances of Spanish Treachery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Ernest H. Crosby's letter on the destruction of the Maine in Havana Harbor invites me to remind the readers of THE TIMES that the Maine was not the first American warship attacked treacherously in Spanish-American waters in time of peace.

The story of an earlier attack can be found in the "naval affairs" volumes of the "American state papers."

In the years following the war of 1812 a considerable number of armed vessels owned in the United States were commissioned as privateers by various Spanish-American republics that were then at war with Spain. The work of these privateers proved exceedingly irritating to the Spanish authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico. In consequence the Spanish people of the two islands came to show a strong hatred for the American people; that is to say, the Spanish hated the American people because a certain portion of the American people showed a practical and effective sympathy for the Spanish-Americans in revolt.

Beginning about 1819 the Spanish hatred manifested itself in numerous piratical attacks on American merchantmen trading to West Indian ports. No effort was made by the Spanish authorities to check the pirates, and Regla, on Havana Bay, became the headquarters of the Cuban pirate gang.

In time some of the Cuban pirates went to Porto Rico, where they fitted out six armed vessels that were commissioned as privateers to capture any vessels bound to or from a certain 1,200-mile strip of the Spanish Main that had been declared blockaded by a Spanish General. These privateers, so called, looted every American vessel they caught regardless of the origin of her voyage or her destination. One of them, the Pancheta, fired on the American war schooner Grampus with disastrous results, of course.

The destruction of American merchantmen was so great that Congress authorized the building of five schooners and the purchase of a small fleet of others, and the building of five huge rowboats, with which the American Navy undertook the work of clearing away the pirates. Commodore David Porter was placed in command of the fleet, and he sailed from Norfolk, bound to San Juan, Porto Rico, on Feb. 14, 1823.

Arriving off San Juan on March 4, Porter sent the schooner Greyhound into the harbor to obtain from the Governor of the island a list of all the privateers that had been commissioned by him, with blank copies of the papers issued, in order that the American cruisers might be able to distinguish between the privateers and other armed vessels that might be found afloat.

It is manifest that "Spain had everything to lose and nothing to gain" from an attack on any of Commodore Porter's fleet. But a candid reading of the correspondence shows that the Spanish Governor detained the Greyhound. Then he turned the supreme command over to his Lieutenant and went into the country. The Lieutenant issued an order to the commandant of the Morro to allow no more of the American warships to enter the harbor, and he carefully kept all knowledge of this order from the Americans until it was too late to stop another of the schooners that was sent in to learn why the Greyhound did not come out.

This little schooner was the Fox, commanded by Lieut. William H. Cocke. She was a mere cockleshell, and was armed with three small guns. As she approached the huge Morro a blank shot was fired—the usual signal for ordering an approaching ship to sail close under the Morro's walls. Capt. Cocke accordingly headed close in for the Morro, when four or five guns, loaded with ball and scrap iron, were fired at the little schooner, and Cocke was killed.

And the soldier who fired the final shot, on seeing Cocke fall, shouted:

"I have avenged the Pancheta."

The history of the war of the Spanish-American pirates shows that Spanish officials of the highest (Captain General) class were repeatedly guilty of doing things out of private malice, that were contrary to good international policy.

This is by no means an attempt to change Mr. Crosby's mind. But because so many people in these days mistake their natural pusillanimity for the Christian love of peace it seems worth while to say that the murder of Cocke was overlooked, as was the murder of the Virginius crew. The American people were then and hereafter so forgiving and long-suffering that naturalized American citizens, on going to Spanish-American countries previous to the days of McKinley, almost invariably felt obliged to return to their original allegiance in order to escape the humiliation heaped upon those who looked to the Stars and Stripes for protection.

JOHN R. SPEARS.

Northwood, N. Y., July 19, 1904.

Many Eminent Physicians and Thousands of Consumers Say:

"To Pass the Summer Comfortably DRINK Dr. Brush's Kumyss"

For sale by all druggists. Put up in pint bottles only. Be sure you get the genuine. Refreshing, invigorating, sustaining. New York Depot, 217 W. 125d St. One dozen

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

McGinnity Saves Last Game in West for New York.

"IRON MAN" SUCCEEDS AMES

No Contests in American League—McGraw's Men at Home with Brooklyn To-morrow.

The New York National League team finished its Western tour at Chicago yesterday with a victory by 6 to 4. To secure this verdict, however, Ames was taken out of the box in the sixth inning and his place taken by McGinnity. This change saved the game for the New Yorks, for the "Iron Man" had the Chicagos at his mercy. Since they left home McGraw's men played eighteen games, winning eleven and losing seven. They won and lost at Philadelphia, captured four games and lost one at St. Louis, won two and lost two at Cincinnati, made the same record at Pittsburg, while of the four games played at Chicago they won three.

Of the other games played in the National League yesterday, the Cincinnatis outclassed Boston, the score being 11 to 4, and at St. Louis the Philadelphians divided honors with the local team in a double header. No games were played in the American League, all the Western teams being in the East.

The local National League team has no game scheduled for to-day, but to-morrow and Wednesday the Brooklyns will play at the Polo Grounds, while on Thursday and Friday McGraw's men will visit Washington Park, Brooklyn. On Saturday and the following Monday the Philadelphia team will be at the Polo Grounds. Besides the New Yorks, the Brooklyns' engagements this week include a game with Boston on next Saturday. This will be the last week of the Greater New Yorks at home until Aug. 19. To-day they will play Chicago, and on the following tour days St. Louis.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 6; Chicago, 4.
Cincinnati, 11; Boston, 4.
St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 5.
Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York	Chicago	Cincinnati	Pittsburg	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Boston	Philadelphia	Games Won	Percentage.
New York	..	5	5	5	7	13	13	11	59	.720
Chicago	5	..	6	8	7	9	8	8	49	.613
Cincinnati	5	6	..	6	9	9	7	8	50	.602
Pittsburg	5	4	6	..	5	4	10	8	43	.568
St. Louis	3	6	6	7	..	3	8	7	44	.543
Brooklyn	1	2	3	4	13	..	9	9	31	.365
Boston	1	5	5	1	2	4	..	9	30	.353
Philadelphia	3	2	2	2	4	4	3	..	20	.250
Games lost	23	31	33	33	37	54	55	60		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

American League.

Club.	Boston	Chicago	New York	Cleveland	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Games Won	Percentage.
Boston	..	4	7	4	9	4	9	13	50	.625
Chicago	3	..	7	9	4	10	8	10	50	.602
New York	6	3	..	7	7	4	7	12	46	.582
Cleveland	7	4	4	..	7	4	7	8	44	.571
Philadelphia	6	8	5	4	..	6	3	11	42	.532
St. Louis	9	3	6	5	4	..	5	8	34	.453
Detroit	8	7	5	4	4	6	..	3	32	.410
Washington	0	2	2	1	2	4	5	..	16	.208
Games lost	30	33	33	33	37	41	48	61		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Take Last Game of Western Series from Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—For a while this afternoon it looked as if the Chicagos were going to break their record and win a game from the New Yorks. Then the tide turned and victory floated into New York's grasp by the score of 6 to 4. Aside from the fact that McGraw's men won, tightening their hold on the lead, the game could not have been made better for the immense throng of "fans" who were gathered to see it. It was brimming with uncertainty and surprises from the beginning, and the thousands who stood and stretched their necks to the snapping point for over two hours felt well repaid for their trouble. Any one who viewed the game from a seat had to occupy it for three hours or more, for by 2 o'clock, an hour before the game was called, practically all the seating capacity was exhausted, except in the sunbleachers, and shortly after the spectators began overflowing upon the field, which they surrounded many rows deep. Late-comers were fortunate to find a spot where they could even get a glimpse of the battle.

Weimer and Ames were opposed to each other at the start, and things started all Chicago's way. Jake held the "Giants" at bay for five innings, during which they could get only one run for their efforts, and in that time the Colts had profited by their hits and Ames's weakness on bunts to the extent of four runs. The visitors began landing on Weimer hard in the sixth and almost tied up the game right there. This prompted McGraw to switch "gunners," and McGinnity was called into play to stop the home players. He did it effectually.

More hits in the seventh put two runs over the board and sent New York into the lead. Manager Selee retired Weimer and sent Wicker to the rescue in the hope that the "Colts" would make a strong finish, but the hops proved false, and the visitors added one run to their margin in the ninth. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	2	4	1	0	0
Casey, 3b	1	1	1	2	0
Chance, 1b	1	2	12	3	0
McCarty, cf	0	2	1	0	0
Kling, c	0	0	7	2	0
Evers, 2b	0	1	2	3	0
Tinker, ss	0	0	0	0	2
Barry, rf	0	0	1	0	1
Weimer, p	0	1	1	1	0
Wicker, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	4	11	27	15	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McG'm'k, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Brown, rf	1	2	3	0	0
Devlin, 3b	1	2	1	2	0
McGann, 1b	1	1	7	2	0
Mertes, lf	0	3	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	2	1	5	0
Gilbert, 2b	1	1	5	2	0
Warner, c	1	1	5	0	0
Bower'n, c	0	1	2	1	1
Ames, p	0	0	0	3	0
McGin'y, p	0	0	0	0	1
*Dunn	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	13	27	15	2

*Batted for Ames in sixth inning.

Chicago	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	—6

Left on bases—Chicago, 10; New York, 8. Two-base hits—Mertes, Evers, Slagle, Dahlen, Browne. Sacrifice hits—Casey, Tinker, McCarthy, Gilbert, Browne, Kling, Devlin. Stolen bases—Chance, Slagle. Double plays—Gilbert, Dahlen, and McGann; Evers and Chance. Struck out—By Weimer, 4; by Wicker, 1; by Ames, 4; by McGinnity, 2. Hits off Ames, 8 in five innings; off McGinnity, 3 in four innings; off Weimer, 12 in seven innings; off Wicker, 1 in two innings. Base on balls—Off Weimer, 2; off Ames, 3. Wild pitches—Ames, Weimer. Time—2:06. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and O'day. Attendance, 27,000.

TWO GAMES IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—St. Louis and Philadelphia to-day broke even on a double-header. McFarland outpitched Fraser in the first, the home team hitting the Philadelphians hard.

A batting rally off Nichols in the eighth inning won the second game for Philadelphia. Attendance, 18,900. The scores by innings:

	R	H	E.
St. Louis	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	2	—10	17	1
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0—	5	10	1

Batteries—McFarland and Grady; Fraser and Roth.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H	E.
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	9	1
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0—	4	12	0

Batteries—Nichols and McLean; Mitchell and Roth.

CINCINNATI, 11; BOSTON, 4.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Four bases on balls and five singles netted Cincinnati six runs in the first inning to-day. The handicap proved too much for the Bostons, who took things easy thereafter. Hahn held the Bostons safe throughout. Dolan retired in the seventh because of the sudden illness of his child, Kelly going to right and Peitz to first. Attendance, 8,067. Score by innings:

	R	H	E.
Cincinnati	6	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	—11	16	1
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2—	4	7	3

Batteries—Hahn and Schiel; McNichols and Needham.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 6; Kansas City, 7; (first game.)
Kansas City, 1; Milwaukee, 3; (second game.)
Louisville, 3; Columbus, 6.
St. Paul, 7; Minneapolis, 6.
Toledo, 5; Indianapolis, 4.

Eastern League.

Montreal, 1; Baltimore, 4.

Sheriff Awed Jersey City Players.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—Sunday baseball being prohibited in Buffalo, the Buffalo and Jersey City teams of the Eastern League, were to have played at Tonawanda to-day, but the Jersey City team would not play when it found Deputy Sheriffs on the scene. The Buffalo nine then began a game with an amateur nine and the Deputy Sheriffs stepped in and arrested Catcher Shaw of the Buffalos and a player in the amateur nine. They will have a hearing on Tuesday and a test case may be made out of the affair.

READY FOR BIG AUTO RUN.

St. Louis Tourists, with Escorting Party, Will Start To-day.

About twenty automobiles, all containing parties of from two to six persons, will leave this city this morning bound for the World's fair at St. Louis. The vehicles, with their chauffeurs and passengers, will line up in front of the Automobile Club of America, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, where ths start will be made at 9 o'clock. Besides these twenty machines destined for the long 1,300-mile run, there will be about forty or fifty other machines, which will act as an escort to the St. Louis tourists. The escort will accompany the members of the big run as far as Peekskill, where a stop will be made for luncheon. The members of the Automobile Club of America and of the Long Island Automobile Club will compose the escorting party. At Peekskill a delegation from the Stamford (N. Y.) Automobile Club will meet the party and will escort the tourists to Poughkeepsie, where the first over night stop will be made.

Augustus Post, Chairman of this long tour, which is being held under the auspices of the American Automobile Association, announced Saturday that fifty-eight regular entries had been received for the run. While not so large as had been predicted early in the season, there is consolation in th the fact that the majority of them are from Eastern points, as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, but assurances have been sent to the committee that many additional tourists will join the party on the route, falling in line at the smaller towns, so that when all of the Eastern sections meet at Chicago a large automobile party will ride out of that city for the final three days' run into St. Louis. The entry into St. Louis will be made on Wednesday, Aug. 10.

Among some of the New Yorkers and others who will start from this city this morning are Windsor T. White, in a ten horse power car; C. H. Gillette, Secretary of the American Automobile Association, in a ten horse power car; A. R. Pardington, Chairman of the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association, in a ten horse power car; Augustus Post, R. P. Scott of Baltimore, driving the new seventy horse power car recently built for Harlan W. Whipple, President of the American Automobile Association; A. G. Willis, with a party of four; Paul H. Deming, Ray D. Lillibridge, Web Jay, A. R. Pendleton, in a twenty-four horse power car; W. E. Metzger, with three passengers, in a eight and one-half horse power car; F. A. La Roche, in a twenty horse power car; Dr. William J. Morton, in a twelve and one-half horse power car; James M. Waters, in a twenty-four horse power car, and Mrs. Susan D. Malpass with five passengers.

The latter is the only lady directly entered in the run, although there will be several ladies in the party of tourists. James L. Breese is another prominent New Yorker who is entered, but he will join the party at Buffalo. He will drive his powerful German forty horse power car that made such a good record in the Mount Washington hill-climbing contest. His will be one of less than half a dozen foreign-made cars in the run. Steam automobiles seem to be quite popular, as there are a dozen vehicles among the fifty-eight entries that are operated by steam.

The New England delegation leaving Boston today will meet the New York automobilists on Tuesday at Albany. The Massachusetts Automobile Club will send a large escorting party with the St. Louis tourists for a half day's journey out of Boston.

No racing will be permitted on the route, and only those members of the party who present their report every night after the prescribed day's run will receive a certificate from the American Automobile Association at the close of the run. Should any member be inclined to push on ahead of the main party he will receive no official recognition from the Touring Committee of the association.

Over 5,000 Competitors in St. Louis Sports.

Over 5,000 competitors have taken part in the various sports which have been held in the Stadium at St. Louis since the opening of the exposition, according to Secretary James E. Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Association, who is chief of the Department of Physical Culture at the World's Fair. The entry list for the three days of the Amateur Athletic Union championship meeting in June alone amounted to 561 entries and was the most representative in the history of the organization, twenty-three localities being represented with entries as follows: New York City, 213; Chicago, Ill., 50; Cleveland, Ohio, 2; West Point, N. Y., 29; Rushville, Ill., 2; St. Louis, Mo., 110; Boston, Mass., 5; Cambridgeport, Mass., 3; San Francisco, Cal., 9; New Wilmington, Penn., 1; Buffalo, N. Y., 4; Amherst, Mass., 3; Milwaukee, Wis., 5; Baltimore, Md., 22; Bethlehem, Penn., 7; Oakland, Cal., 2; Columbia, Mo., 21; Cincinnati, Ohio, 3; Philadelphia, Penn., 4; Kansas City, Mo., 11; Colorado, 46; Iowa, 3; Westminster, Penn., 4; unattached, 2.

Canadians Win at Bisley.

BISLEY, England, July 24.—Private Perry of Canada won the King's Prize yesterday with a score of 321 points. He thus takes the King's gold medal and a $1,250 purse, having defeated all the best shots of the British Empire. His score was ten better than the winning score of 1903. The Prince and Princess of Wales were among the spectators, and the Princess of Wales distributed the prizes. The Prince of Wales congratulated Perry, and said the empire owed much to the colonials for their loyalty and devotion. Earl Roberts also congratulated Perry, and greeted him as an old comrade who had fought at Paardeburg.

Corp. McGregor, also of Canada, won $60 and the National Rifle Association badge, with a score of 306 points.

Eastern Cyclists for Olympic Races.

The Olympic bicycle races, scheduled to take place in the Stadium in St. Louis the first week in August, are attracting a great deal of attention and receiving a large entry. Among the entries received Saturday are the following: E. F. Root, Boston, Mass.; Oliver M. Dorion, New York; George Glasson, New York; Floyd McFarland, San Jose, Cal.; Joseph Folger, New York; Floyd Krebs, Newark, N. J.; J. Frank Gallen, Hartford, Conn.; George C. Schaefer, New York; Fred Scheps, the Australian champion; Charles Hatfield, Newark, N. J.; J. P. Jacobson, New Haven, Conn.; Frank J. Cadwell, Hartford, Conn., and George Wiley, Syracuse, N. Y.

Motor Cycle Run to Philadelphia.

The New York Motorcycle Club will conduct an open run from New York to Philadelphia and return on a Sunday of next month. The exact date will be fixed later. A time limit of fourteen hours will be established, and medals awarded to all who complete the journey within that time. The New York Club has also appointed a committee to consider and report on the feasibility of a race meet on Labor Day.

Canadian Athletes for World's Fair.

James E. Sullivan, chief of the Department of Physical Culture of the World's Fair, has received word from Secretary Herbert Brown of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union that Canada will be represented by a team of athletes at the Olympic Games that take place in St. Louis Aug. 29, 30 and 31, and Sept. 1, 2, and 3. Among those who have entered and will compete are J. P. Craig, J.B. Peck, P. Molson, Peter Deer, and J. D. Morrow of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, and E. Desmarteau of the Montreal Police Athletic Association.

Trophy for School Athletes.

A one-hundred-dollar silver cup has been offered for the schoolboy relay race at the Richard Webber Association games at Sulser's Harlem River Park on Wednesday afternoon. In addition to the relay race there are five other events for public school athletes on the programme. Entry blanks can be secured from W. H. Pardon, 205 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, or Charles Dieges, 25 John Street.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M. American League Park. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago.—Adv.

SEAWANHAKA CUP RACE.

Small Yachts to Contest for Famous Trophy Next Week.

The match race between the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Montreal and the White Bear Yacht Club of St. Paul, Minn., for the Seawanhaka Cup will begin on Thursday of next week on Bay St. Louis, near the former city. The White Bear Club, being the challenger, built five boats, two of which were from designs by Crowninshield of Boston and one from designs by Charles D. Mower of this city. The trials held in the second week of July resulted in the selection of one of the Crowninshield boats.

The Seawanhaka Cup was offered by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club of Oyster Bay and this city in 1895 as a perpetual challenge trophy for small yachts. A Scotch yacht was the first challenger, and the match sailed that year resulted in a victory for the Seawanhaka Club. The competing yachts were called half-raters; that is, boats about 15 feet on the water line. In 1898 the Royal Canadian Yacht Club challenged and sent a boat of the same class designed by George H. Duggan and called Glencairn. The cup was defended by El Heirie, designed by Clinton H. Crane. Glencairn won three straight races and carried the cup to Montreal, where it has since remained. The Seawanhaka challenged for several years in succession without avail, and finally gave up the contest when its boat struck a submerged rock within a short distance of the starting line. One of the conditions under which the cup is held is that the challenging yacht shall be given a clear course. The selection of a course on which the challenger could be stranded was regarded as a deliberate violation of the conditions, and as some acts of the Canadians in previous matches had been open to serious criticism, the Seawanhaka Club withdrew from further attempts to recover the cup. The task was then taken up by the lake clubs with no better success. The White Bear Club challenged for the first time last year.

Yachts and Yachtsmen.

Two gasoline launches have been built by Wood of City Island from designs by Gardner & Cox for the Pratt brothers. The smaller, for John T. Pratt, had a successful trial trip and was turned over to her owner last week. The larger one will be ready in about ten days. She is for H. I. Pratt. This boat is of steel, 93 feet on the water line and 96 feet over all. She is equipped with twin screws and two motors, each of 250 indicated horse power, capable of developing 300 horse power. She is built under a guarantee to make 20 knots an hour. The Dodger, as she is named, will have her motors installed this week. The other launch will probably be named Weent. She is 65 feet on the water line and 74 feet over all. She is built of double planked mahogany and equipped with one screw and one motor of 125 horse power. In her trial trip on the Sound last Saturday she was run thirty miles and averaged seventeen miles an hour. Her motor ran smoothly for a first trial and without vibration.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, seventy-footer Virginia was launched at Jacob's yard, City Island, on Wednesday. She has been overhauled and prepared for commission, and her sails will be bent in a few days.

Jacob has about half completed the hull of a forty-foot motor boat from his own designs for W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. The boat, which is very narrow, will be equipped with a sixty horse power Mercedes motor, which will be ready for delivery in about ten days. The boat is to be finished on the arrival of the motor.

A member of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, whose name is withheld at his request, gave a cup to be known as the Challenge Cup for Seawanhaka fifteen-footers. The conditions were that there should be a series of six races in 1903 and a like series in 1904. The winner of the first series was to hold the cup temporarily, and permanently if it should also win the second series. If a different yacht should win the second series a match will be arranged between the two, and the winner of two out of three races will take the cup. The winner of the 1903 series was the Cayenne, owned by Clyde Hunt. Four races of the 1904 series have already been sailed. The other two are scheduled for July 30 and Aug. 20. The race for the Alfred Roosevelt Memorial Cup, which failed on July 9 for lack of wind, will be resailed later in the season.

Charles F. Herreshoff 2d is in Providence, R. I., arranging for the speed trial of a motor boat designed by him and built by the Chase Pulley Company. The boat is 37 feet on the water line and 40 feet over all. She is equipped with a forty horse power motor, also designed by Mr. Herreshoff, and is expected to make twenty-four and perhaps thirty miles an hour.

The sixteenth annual regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club will be sailed on Saturday, July 30, off Greenwich, Conn. It is open to yachts enrolled in any recognized yacht club. There is a special handicap class for schooners, and provision is made for all classes of sloops. Commodore George Lauder, Jr., offers a cup for schooners, and cups for the various classes of single-stickers are offered by Vice Commodore Edward Shearson, Rear Commodore Seymour J. Hyde, Commodore Robert E. Tod, J. C. Stewart, and J. Kennedy Tod.

Anson Phelps Stokes has invented and patented a centreboard with which he has equipped his thirty-footer Galatea. The board is metal plate, preferably of bronze, rounded at the upper and lower ends. The upper end is segmented and strengthened by an additional plate on each side. Two pinions with bevel rears suitably journaled mesh with the segmental edge of the board, and these pinions are operated by vertical shafts attached to hand wheels above the centreboard trunk. The advantages secured are extraordinary strength in the board, rigidity against lateral movement, avoidance of rubbing and undue strain on the sides of the trunk, and remarkable ease in lowering and raising the board. A bronze centreboard also serves as ballast, and not the least gain of Mr. Stokes's invention is that this ballast can be placed at will where it will do the most good.

The fleet of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club will rendezvous at Sea Cliff, Hempstead Harbor, on Saturday, Aug. 6, for the annual cruise. On Sunday there be an informal run to Black Rock; on Monday, the first squadron runs to Thimble Islands; Tuesday, water sports at Thimble Islands; Wednesday, second run, to Shelter Island; Thursday, inspection of the fleet by Commodore James N. Norris and his staff; Friday, third run, back to Thimble Islands. Saturday the fleet will disband after a reception on board the flagship Leslie. Commodore Norris has offered three prizes for yachts making the best runs in Classes A, B, and C from Thimble Islands to Shelter Island. The Mason Cup will be sailed for under the usual conditions, and prizes will be awarded for the run from Shelter Island to Thimble Islands.

Albert L. Pope of this city has purchased the auxiliary yawl Possum from A. Erdmann through the agency of Stanley M. Seaman. The Possum was built in 1898 by Larry Huntington at New Rochelle. She is 44 feet over all and an excellent cruising boat.

The first heat of the championship team race of raceabouts between the Seawanhaka-Corinthian, American, and Indian Harbor Yacht Clubs will be sailed off Oyster Bay, L. I., on Thursday next. Three boats on a side from the Seawanhaka and Indian Harbor Clubs will compete in the first heat, and the winners will be matched against a team of the American Yacht Club on Friday.

The schooner Uncas, James E. Weir, Jr., Atlantic Yacht Club, has been chartered for the season by Macconnell & Cook to Walter R. Herrick of the New York Yacht Club. The same agency has sold the gasoline launch Canoga for M. A. Heath of this city to John M. Patermann of Charleston, S. C.; the gasoline launch Loretta for A. C. D. Wilson of Trenton to Stevenson Taylor of this city, and the sloop Gismand for Charles L. Morrison of this city to Willis L. Sawyer, also of this city.

Commodore A. C. Bellows of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club has offered a $100 perpetual challenge cup to be raced for by members of the Gravesend Bay Yacht Racing Association. The class for which the cup will be given has not been selected, but it probably will be the twenty-one-foot or raceabout.

Squadron runs were scheduled yesterday by both the Bensonhurst and Brooklyn Yacht Clubs. The former was to have been from the clubhouse at Ulmer Park to Clifford's S. I., and return, and the latter to Sandy Hook and return. Both runs, however, were abandoned on account of the easterly storm that prevailed. The Brooklyn Club will have a run to the Hook to-day and a run to some other place every day during the week, except Saturday, which will be devoted to aquatic sports.

The English-built steam yacht Christabel, chartered by Adrian Iselin, Jr., New York Yacht Club, arrived in this port Saturday from Cowes via St. Michael's. This is the second time the Christabel has been chartered by an American She carries a crew of fourteen men. She went to the Morse Iron Works, South Brooklyn, to refit and prepare for the New York Yacht Club cruise.

Watertown Yachtsman Drowned.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 24.—While on the annual cruise of the Crescent Yacht Club to the Bay of Quinte, one of the club's members, Byron A. Gifford of this city was drowned last night at Bath, Ontario. He was thirty years old and married. The body was recovered.

Standing of Local Cricket Teams.

The defeat of Columbia Oval and Essex County on Saturday in the championship series of the Metropolitan League and New York Cricket Association has produced a change in the standing of the various teams competing for pennants.

Livingston has now a clear lead for first place, Columbia Oval has gone down to third place, and Brooklyn has advanced to second. In the association the first defeat sustained by the leaders has reduced their chances of ultimate success, while the West Indians are now so close up that there is little to choose between their position and that of the leaders. The records:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Cent.
Livingston	7	6	0	1	1.000
Brooklyn Team A	6	5	1	2	.833
Columbia Oval	7	4	1	2	.800
Paterson	7	3	3	1	.500
Manhattan	6	2	3	1	.400
Brooklyn Team B	8	1	7	0	.125
Kings County	9	1	7	1	.125

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Essex County	10	9	1	.900
West Indians	9	8	1	.888
Thistles	10	7	3	.700
Paterson Team B	5	5	3	.625
Union County	9	5	4	.555
Yonkers	11	4	7	.363
O. N. T.	12	4	8	.333
Newark	8	2	6	.250
Col. Oval Team B	9	2	7	.222
Manhattan II	8	1	7	.125

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks and Bonds Still Upon the Rise as a Rule.

But Their Motion Is Momentum, Without Any Fresh Impetus, Apparently, Upon a Weekly Resume.

The security markets still keep way on, but they are running under reduced steam and without any fresh motive power. Possibly this is no more than should be expected, and is necessary to a wholesome condition of the markets, for boilers which forever accumulate pressure burst eventually. The effect of the reduced momentum was not marked in the volume of business, the number of shares dealt in falling by less than 6,000 shares to 3,624,106. This will surprise many, for the general impression had been of quieter markets. The slowing down is apparent enough in the distribution of business and in the range of prices. The descriptions of stocks dealt in fell by 30, as compared with the previous week, to 85, including 67 rises and 18 falls of a point or more. The bonds moving similarly fell in number by 14, to 37, including 5 declines. Although the market has been called reactionary it will be seen that the upward trend is still strong.

Despite the somewhat smaller total business the leading dozen absorbed 150,000 more shares, making for the 12 three-quarters of the week's business. Just half of the dozen moved only a fraction, whereas in the previous week only one moved so little, and Union Pacific and Steel preferred each improved 4 points. Last week Steel preferred rose only one-half and Union Pacific added 1½ to its handsome previous gain. Union Pacific was also more active than Steel, and in fact was the most active stock of the week, showing that it remains the leader of the market, although it has often been said that Steel had displaced it. Atchison was both the most widely tipped stock and made the greatest rise among the 12 leaders, or 2¾, affording another sign of the slackening rise.

The volume of bond business on the Exchange fell off something over $1,000,000, to over $15,000,000, which is a full volume for recent years, although it was considerably exceeded in 1902. Steel 5s and Union Pacific convertibles alone absorbed one-third of the total business, with the Rock Island issues in a class by themselves as second in activity. All these descriptions were steady rather than strong, none rising over a half point. Among inactive and little known properties there were many advances of entire points, and outside the Exchange the tone and volume was even better than on the Exchange, which is a better mart for the speculative propositions.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Steel Foundries Co. preferred stock.
Great Northern Railway preferred stock.
Hamilton Trust Co., Brooklyn.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
United States Mining Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Homestake Mining Co.
National Fireproofing Co. on preferred.
Pittsburg Coal Co. on preferred.
Street's West Stable Car Line Co. on common.
Trenton Potteries Co. on preferred.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Eastern Trust Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	225	230
Albany & Susquehanna	225	..
Allegheny & West	145	..
Allis-Chalmers	9¾	10¼
Allis-Chalmers pf	45¾	50
Amalgamated Copper	52⅜	52½
American Car & Foundry	19¼	19¼
American Car & Foundry pf	77½	79
American Coal	200	230
American Cotton Oil	26½	28
American Cotton Oil pf	88¾	90
American District Telegraph	25	27
American Express	200	206
American Grass Twine	6	6¾
American Hide & Leather	4	4¾
American Hide & Leather pf	20	23
American Ice Co	7¼	7¾
American Ice Co. pf	23¾	29½
American Linseed Co	9	10
American Linseed Co. pf	26	32
American Locomotive	22¾	22¾
American Locomotive pf	86½	87½
American Malting Co	3	4
American Malting Co. pf	17	19
American Smelting & Refining	57¼	57½
American Smelting & Refining pf	98¾	99
American Snuff	120	130
American Snuff pf	90	91½
Am. Steel Foundries	6	8
Am. Steel Fds. pf	34	36
Am. Sugar Ref	129¾	129¾
Am. Sugar Ref. pf	129	130
Am. T. & Cable	89	92
Am. Teleg. & Telep	132	133¼
Am. Tobacco pf	133	138
Am. Woolen Co	11¼	12
Am. Woolen Co. pf	76½	..
Anaconda Copper Mining	73½	75½
Ann Arbor	26	30
Ann Arbor pf	55	60
A., T. & S. F.	79¼	79¾
A. T. & S. F. pf	97⅞	97½
Atlantic Coast Line	116	117½
Baltimore & Ohio	85	85¼
Baltimore & Ohio pf	94	95
Boston & Albany	265	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	52¾	52½
Brooklyn Union Gas	215	220
Brunswick City	5	7
Buff., R. & P.	126	130
Buff., R. & P. pf	180	..
Buff. & Sus. pf	86	87
Butterick Co	49	49½
Canada Southern	66	66
Canadian Pacific	124½	124½
Central R. R. of N. J.	163	165
Cent. & S. A. Tel.	102	105
Ches. & Ohio	34	34½
Chi. & Alton	39¾	39½
Chi. & Alton pf	79	81½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	120	120
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	120	130
Chicago Great Western	14¾	14¾
Chicago Great Western pf. A	51½	53
Chicago Great Western pf. B	22½	24½
Chicago Great Western deb	81	84
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	80	85
C., M. & St. Paul	148¾	148½
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	179	181
Chicago & Northwestern	178½	179½
Chicago & Northwestern pf	225	225
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	135	140
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	175	..
Chicago Term. & Trans.	6¾	6¾
Chicago Term. & Trans. pf.	14½	15
Chicago Union Traction	4¾	5
C., C., C. & St. L.	75	76
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	110
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	60	75
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	75	80
Cleveland & Pittsburg	178	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	37⅜	37½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	65
Col. Southern	14½	15
Col. Southern 1st pf.	48½	49
Col. Southern 2d pf.	20¾	21
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	9	9¼
Commercial Cable	178	200
Consolidated Gas	65	..
Consolidated Gas	194¾	196
Continental Tobacco Co. pf	114	116
Corn Products Company	13¾	13
Corn Products Co. pf	66	70
Delaware & Hudson	160½	161
Del., L. & W.	286	270
Denver & Rio Grande	22	22¾
Denver & Rio Grande pf	72	73
Des Moines & Ft. D.	19	25
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf	100	..
Detroit Southern	3	3
Detroit Southern pf	4	5
Detroit United Railway	64	65
Diamond Match	128	132
Distillers' Securities	21	22½
Duluth, S. S. & A.	6¾	7
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	10	11¼
Erie	25¾	25¾
Erie 1st pf.	62¾	62¾
Erie 2d pf.	47¾	47¾
Evansville & Terre Haute	55	58
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	75	80
Ft. W. & Denver City	40	51
General Chemical Company	49	51
General Chemical Company pf.	95	97
General Electric	162	163
Gold & Stock Tel.	116	..
Great Northern pf.	170	155
Hocking Valley	..	98
Hocking Valley pf.	79¾	81¼
Homestake	55	55
Illinois Central	137½	137¼
Illinois Central pf.	104¾	104¾
International Paper Co.	14½	14½
International Paper Co. pf.	39¼	39¼
Iowa Central	19	19½
Iowa Central pf.	36	37½
Joliet & Chicago	175	..
Kanawha & Michigan	26½	29
Kansas City, F. S. & Mem. pf.	73½	74¾
Kansas City Southern	21¾	22¼
Kansas City Southern pf.	43½	44¾
Keokuk & Des Moines	12½	14½
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	47	52
Kn. Ice, Chicago, pf.	52	60
Laclede Gas pf.	80	100
L. E.

ONE-SIDED STAKE RACES

Each of Week's Big Events Seems Held Safe by One Horse.

TURF STARS AT SARATOGA

Handicap Features of Opening Promises to Bring Out Great Field—Brighton's Accident List.

For the one week of racing remaining at Brighton Beach before the Summer intermission and the change of scene to Saratoga stake fixtures of importance and value are liberally distributed through the coming six days, but if there had been deliberate conspiracy among horsemen to render the stakes of the future as one-sided as possible, it could not have succeeded better than has been managed by chance and the accidents of training and racing.

The Brighton Oaks, a race which patrons of the turf have anticipated with keen interest ever since it was known that Hamburg Belle was fit and ready to run, because of the promise it gave of a meeting between the Futurity winner of last season and the great filly Beldame, now in prospect is a one-horse race, Newton Bennington, owner of Beldame, having declared his determination that the filly shall not start. Under the conditions of the race Hamburg Belle gets an allowance of fifteen pounds, and horsemen are asking what owner will send out an entry to chase Hamburg Belle home, unless it be some thrifty souls content to accept a little easily earned second and third money.

For the $7,500 Neptune Stakes horsemen have agreed unanimously on the distribution of the three prizes, and with the stakes conceded to James R. Keene's Sysonby, and second place as surely held safe by E. R. Thomas's Flyback should that colt be left in New York to run for the race, the Neptune is not likely to attract a field more numerous than will fill the three places.

The Iroquois Stakes, another nice plum, seems already credited to the account of John A. Drake, who has eight entries engaged in the race, but who hardly will have need of any other than Ort Wells. The Iroquois attracted a high class of three-year-olds, but chance seemingly has spoiled a good race by eliminating the horses that might have made Ort Wells gallop. Highball being dead. Delhi resting at Saratoga, and Knight Errant having pulled up lame after his race for the Brighton Derby Saturday.

The weights allotted for the Seashore Handicap, to be run to-morrow, promise what will not be realized, for Hermis, placed at the top of the list with 133 pounds, according to the plans of the E. R. Thomas stable, is to go to Saratoga, there to be fitted for his engagement in the Saratoga Handicap, to be run next Monday. Hurst Park is the only one of the high weights than can be counted on to run, but there are some really good horses among the lightweights, and these may save the fixture from the fate that appears assured for the other stakes of the week.

The notable horses, and especially those engaged in the Saratoga Handicap, will be gathered at the Springs within the next day or two, and the prospects are that the big event of the opening, the Saratoga Handicap, will be a fitting sequel to the great Spring handicaps of metropolitan racing. From present indications Irish Lad will be the only prominent horse of the fields that ran for the Metropolitan, Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton that will be absent, and to replace him there will be Waterboy, Gunfire, and several fast horses from the West that recently have attracted attention, and that are looked on as formidable opponents to the stars of the Eastern turf. Of the horses that have raced in the East Lord of the Vale, Bad News, and Grand Opera have showed quality sufficient to command respect should they be in the Saratoga field, and, taken altogether, the feature of the opening day at the midsummer meeting of the Saratoga Club is a most promising race.

The ill-fortune that has attended the Brighton Beach meeting in the shape of accidents to horses and horsemen has aroused turfmen to lively controversy over the question of whether the mishaps could have been prevented by greater care on the part of the track managers, and a number of trainers have indulged in severe criticism of the eagerness of the Brighton Beach Association for fast time and racing records, to which they attribute the breaking down of the many horses that have gone wrong. The list of accidents to horses is a long one, and includes some illustrious names, chief among which are Highball, dead as the result of his race over the Brighton track, and Irish Lad, a cripple that may never start again, while Saturday two horses of four that ran for the Brighton Derby, Knight Eerrant and Broomstick, pulled up slightly lame, and a horse in another race broke down so badly that he could be got off the track only with great difficulty.

Of fatal accidents to jockeys, Brighton Beach has a grewsome list, longer than that of any other New York track, but that may be because the track is the oldest about the city. Some patrons of cross country sport are ready to say now that the steeplechase course is a trappy, treacherous one, because it is so confined in the small oval of the mile track. Two deaths of steeplechase riders killed while racing through the field at the present meeting have served to recall some of the other fatal mishaps that attracted attention at the seaside course, and yesterday the stable boy ballad, which immortalized Jockey Moran, in dolorous verse, "The people cried 'for shame,' the judges was to blame; allowin' all them horses for to start," was quoted around many racing stables.

Moran's case was the most conspicuous accident of its character that ever happened on an Eastern race track, as the boy was killed in a race for which the largest number of horses that ever started in America, ran, thirty-one competing on the narrow Brighton course, which would permit of only about ten running abreast. Moran rode Miss Daly, and was one of three jockeys that were thrown in the scramble, the others being Lane, who rode Bonnie Lee, later the dam of Dr. Rice, and Garrison, destined to be the great "Snapper," who rode Blizzard. Of the jockeys who rode in that memorable race, two others, Andy McCarthy and Stone, were killed in later races.

There has been a great change in race-track management since Moran was killed, but two deaths at one track in a space of little more than a week is forcing the average high, and steeplechasing has suffered in popular estimation, though the best judges of cross-country racing agree that the recent Brighton Beach accidents were of a character that might have happened at any time in the hunting field, and could not have been guarded against, as the horses which were responsible for the falls, Terrible Terry and Opuntia, were schooled jumpers that might safely negotiate the same course any number of times.

DASH RACES AT EMPIRE CITY.

Two Weeks of Trotting and Pacing Under the New System.

The first trotting meeting ever held in America where all the purse races are dashes will be held at the Empire City track during the week beginning Aug. 8, and twenty-three open races are scheduled in addition to seven stake events. The prize list amounts to $50,500. The result of this innovation in trotting is awaited with interest by horsemen generally, though its success is practically assured by the indorsement it has received from owners and drivers. Under the dash system, the races at the Empire City track will be given for almost every horse in training from the one in the 2:05 class to the one in the 2:30 class. The programme will be duplicated at Brighton Beach during the week following.

Although there may be reasons why dash racing should not be universally adopted in trotting, the arguments in favor of it are so numerous that horsemen wonder why the plan was not adopted long ago. Among the reasons advanced is the fact that the public dislike long drawn-out racing, they want the competition short, sharp, and decisive. When a horse can race in three or four dashes during the week his value is increased. The owner is benefited, because there is always a class for his horse which can race several times during a meeting. The money is more evenly distributed, and horses last longer. Best of all, the fastest horse will invariably win the race. By the arrangement of the programme at Empire City and Brighton, horses can start several times each week. Entries for the Empire City meeting close to-day with Alfred Reeves, Secretary, 390 Washington Street, New York. Records made that day are no bar.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, ridden by jockeys who have never ridden a winner, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Falmouth	108	*Bardolph	106
*Dramatist	108	*Sam Craig	106
*Phaon	104	G. Whittier	103
*Kingraine	101	*Nine Spot	101
*Demurrer	101	*Sir Shep	99
Bolina	98	*Worry	98
*Reveille	94	*Champlain	89
*Tol San	89	*Tikki	89

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap for four-years-olds and upward, over the short steeplechase course; about two miles through the field.

Amur	152	Royelle	137
Mystic Shriner	148	Tireless	137
Good and Plenty	146	Daylesford	135
Gortnagallon	140	Trek	133
Malden	139	Libretto	130
Jiminez	137		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Glorifier	127	St. Bellane	124
Jack McKeon	112	Austin Allen	112
Britisher	112	McChord	112
Diamond Flush	109	Torchello	109
Earldom	102	Light Note	102
Colossal	102	Glowstar	102
Legatee	102	Metallic	99
High Life	99		

FOURTH RACE.—The Sea Gull Stakes, for fillies three years old, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Lady Amelia	121	Possession	106
Turquoise Blue	121	Flammula	109
Graceful	115	Tol San	108

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Lord Badge	105	Keynote	95
Brigand	96	Gold Dome	90
April Shower	96	Illyria	89
Himself	95	W. B. Fasig	86

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, fillies, and geldings, special weights; five and a half furlongs.

Mazer Mouse	107	Zeala	107
Sparkling	107	Rose Mary Kane	107
Baronetta	107	Sportsman	107
Throcton	107	Ismailian	107
Veiled Lady	107	Meadowhorn	107
Bella Glenoora	107	Fairy Dance	107
Gotowin	107	Nightmare	107
Rare Music	107	Salt and Pepper	107

Trotter Onward Silver Sold to Italian.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 24.—Baron Francketti of Florence, Italy, has bought of J. L. Drurin of Bardstown, Ky., the eight-year-old chestnut stallion trotter Onward Silver, 2:05 1-5, by Onward, dam Sylvan Maid, by Aberdeen. The price was $21,000.

Vanderbilt's Horse Truande Won.

PARIS, July 24.—William K. Vanderbilt's Truande won the Prix de Montigny, seven and a half furlongs, at St. Cloud to-day.

DIPLOMATS WIN IN POLO.

American Charge d'Affaires Captains Winning Team Against Russians.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—Spencer F. Eddy, American Chargé d'Affaires and a team which included Secretaries Beaumont and Sperling of the British Embassy carried off the honors to-day in an international polo match between civilians and military officers at the picturesque Beloselsky grounds, outside St. Petersburg, by a score of 5 to 4.

The military team included Princes Beloselsky and Cantacuzene, both of whom married American women.

Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, presented cups to Mr. Eddy and the other members of his team.

Gessler Gives Up Football for Baseball.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 24.—Baseball, in preference to football, was chosen by Gessler, the utility outfielder of Brooklyn, to-day. He had been asked by the Brooklyn management to refrain from playing football, and he has decided not to return to Johns Hopkins University, where he played on the gridiron last year as a medical student. He is now making arrangements to enter a Philadelphia college, where they have no athletics.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—R. H. Sexton, South Africa.

HOLLAND—Luis Urdarris, Buenos Ayres; F. Bonnett, Geneva.

IMPERIAL—W. B. Churchman, Jr., Barcelonets, P. R.; C. Stuart Brown, Scotland.

MANHATTAN—Robert Dobbie, Glasgow.

PLAZA—R. K. Wetmore, Newport.

SAVOY—Countess Stavra, Paris.

MURRAY HILL—The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, London; Dr. G. L. Magruder, Washington; A. W. Butler, Brighton, England; the Rev. H. Montgomery, Belfast; W. O'Neil, Tralee, Ireland; R. Lorne, Geelong, Australia; Robert Harkness, Bendigo, Australia; J. K. Maclean, Glasgow.

FIFTH AVENUE—James A. Dorsey, Dallas, Texas; Dr. R. C. Ramsdell, Washington; Leslie M. Shaw, Washington.

ALBEMARLE—Mrs. MacGregor Fraser, England.

NORMANDIE—M. Shibusawa, Tokio, Japan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Abt, L., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. L. Abt, clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Becker, Fahren Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Heidel, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. H. Wade, house furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Bernheimer Bros., Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, cloaks and millinery; G. R. Rosenthal, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Beall, Livingstone, Dry Goods Co., Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. L. S. Livingstone, millinery; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Branning & Brother, Shreveport, La.; H. Branning, notions; Union Square Hotel.

Cohen, M., Son & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Cohen, notions and furnishing goods; 74 Worth Street.

Connell, M. J., Co., Butte, Mont.; W. D. Horgan, cloaks and boys' clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Cohn, A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Cohn, carpets; Hoffman House.

Doty & Stowe Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; E. E. Grimes, groceries; Hotel Navarre.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; V. E. Amluxen, silks; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Friend, I., Chicago, Ill., clothing; Hotel Wellington.

Frank, J., Nashville, Tenn., clothing; M. Frank, clothing; Hotel Spalding.

Fechheimer, Kiefer & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. H. Fechheimer, clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Franklin Woolen Company, Chicago, Ill.; G. C. Strauss, woolens; Hotel Savoy.

Friedman & Rosenau, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; I. Friedman, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. H. Gimbel, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. E. Frank, yarns; 93 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Goldsmith Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. M. Glodsmith, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Decker, silks and ribbons; 107 Fifth Avenue; Hoffman House.

"Hub, The," Baltimore, Md.; B. Schlisner, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Harris, A. & Co., Dallas, Texas; C. B. Harris, dry goods; 50 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hirsch, Elson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; I. Hirsch, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. Miller, furnishing goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Heyman, S., & Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; S. Heyman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Kaufman, C., & Co., New Orleans, La.; F. S. Kaufman, millinery; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

McAuslon & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, cloaks and suits; Miss A. Collins, waists; Hotel Venetian.

Moore & Beirs, Rochester, N. Y.; E. J. Beirs, clothing; L. W. Moore, clothing; Hotel Gerard.

Meyer, Wise & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Wise, furnishing goods; 310 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.

Meng & Schaeffer, Rochester, N. Y.; H. F. Schaeffer, hats; W. Heid, hats; Victoria Hotel.

Mayer, Scheuer, Offner & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Buxbaum, clothing; E. J. Stronsky, trimmings; Hotel Netherland.

Miller Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. L. Miller, dry goods; Hotel Savoy.

Nugent, R., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. A. Mills, suits, skirts, waists, umbrellas, and mackintoshes; 106 Grand Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Netcher, C., Chicago; Miss K. Carey, ladies' wear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Nicklas, P., Brother & Co., Martinsburg, West Va.; W. O. Nicklas, clothing; Continental Hotel.

New York Dry Goods Cmpany, Helena, Mont.; H. Feigelman, general dry goods; 64 Greene Street.

Oppenheimer, Seasongood & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; F. Seasongood, clothing; 74 Leonard Street; Hotel Netherland.

Peterson & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Parke, furnishing goods; W. E. Zoernsch, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Wellington.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Mount Vernon, Ind.; J. Rosenbaum, dry goods; M. Cohn, furnishing goods; Hotel Wellington.

Reins & Meisz, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Meisz, furnishing goods; 839 Breadway; Hotel Albert.

Rhodes Brothers, Tacoma, Wash.; H. A. Rhodes, notions; Hotel York.

Simon Clothing Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; L. Simon, clothing; Hotel Wellington.

Silberstein Brothers, Dallas, Texas; M. Silberstein, clothing; L. Silberstein, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Metz, hosiery and underwear; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Gerard.

Solomon Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; S. B. Solomon, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Sonneborn, B., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Sonneborn, clothing; Hoffman House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Wright, W. H., & Sons Company, Ogden, Utah; Mrs. L. Cox, millinery; F. T. Wright, domestics; Miss M. Wykes, cloaks, suits, and waists; Mrs. N. Parish, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Wellington.

Whitehill, T., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; S. Whitehill, clothing; N. Whitehill, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; S. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 398 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Webber Dry Goods Company, Cairo, Ill.; H. Weber, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Corner grocery and butcher shop for sale, cheap, 527 Mercer St., Jersey City.

Candy and stationery store, opposite school, $150; rent, living rooms, $20. 119 Edgecombe Av.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES BOUGHT.
Richard Hatfield & Co., 35 Nassau St. ESTABLISHED 1874.

AUCTION SALES.

BANK FIXTURES.
VAN PRAAG & CO.
JOHN VAN PRAAG, AUCTIONEER,
SELL ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1904,
entire contents and fixtures of the
TWO FEDERAL BANKS,
located at 590 Broadway, and at cor. Grand and Orchard Streets, N. Y.
Particulars later. Auctioneer's office, 11 Lispenard St. Telephone 963—Franklin.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.—Louis L. Wendell, Auctioneer, sells Monday, July 25th, 1904, 1 o'clock, 414 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, chattels mentioned in mortgage executed by Weiner & Weis to Archibald C. Weeks.

Morris A. Freedman, Auctioneer, sells Japanese high art at 351 Grand St., evenings.

THE TURF.

Last Week of Brighton Races

DAILY AT 2:30.

SIX EVENTS TO-DAY, INCLUDING THE
$1,500 SEA GULL STAKES
and a Steeplechase Handicap.
MUSIC BY MYGRANT'S BAND.

Course can be reached from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge by Special Electric Trains on Brighton Road and by Smith Street Trolley Cars. Trains on Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Also via 39th St. Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., boats leave every 20 minutes, connecting with special electric trains.

AUTOMOBILES.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.
Five-story building full of French and American Automobile Supplies; largest variety; lowest prices.
Washable Linen Dusters, latest style, at $3.50.
Pumps, Chains, Caps, Goggles, Lamps, Horns, &c.
City Agents for Orient Buckboards, $250 up.
E. J. Willis Co., 3 Park Place, near Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE OWNERS ANXIOUS—YOUR CHANCE!
Offers will be submitted on following automobiles:
Elberon Victoria, practically new, asking price $750;
24-horse Panhard, new condition, swell, $5,000;
Northern Runabout, $500, COMPLETE, with top;
Ten Oldsmobiles, all years and styles, cheap;
Long-Distance RUNABOUTS, $250 to $400;
$2,600 Tonneau Cars, like new, $750-$850;
1903 and 1904 SEARCHMONTS, all improvements;
Electric RUNABOUTS, $75-$150, (less batteries;)
Waverley ELECTRICS, like new, $275-$350;
Tires, Lamps; new and second-hand, cheap.
Now is the time to buy bargains.
BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE,
131 West 51st St., near 6th Av.

SPORTING GOODS.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES,
new and second-hand, $50 up; on time or rental,
BOWLING ALLEYS.
We make better bowling alleys than any one else in the business; ask any expert bowler.
BAR FIXTURES
in stock for immediate delivery, $100 up.
Store Fixtures and Cabinet Work.
Designs and estimates on application.
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Salesroom, 27, 29 4th Av., corner 19th St.

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Fine seven-story corner, with store, west side, near L station; 4% mortgage; pr. $110,000.
Seven-story corner, with stores, on corner of busiest station of rapid transit road, Harlem; 4% mortgage; take good lots part payment.
Four thousand dollars profit positive one year; 35-foot apartment house, west side; low rents; price $35,500.
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IN BOOM SECTION.
RIPE FOR BUILDERS.
PRICE AND TERMS RIGHT.
LEVY BROS., 116 W. 125TH ST.

A bargain in well-paying triple flat; actual rent, $3,960; can be bought for $36,500; size, 37x87x100; near Broadway and 86th St.; easy terms. Henry E. Dreyer, 141 Broadway.

92 St., near Lexington. 10-family flat, 6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; pr., 25,000; mtg., 19,500. E. M. Michaelis, 208 B'way.

82d, East.—Seven-story, fourteen-room house; rent, $4,400, $41,500. Folsom Brothers, 885 Broadway.

75th, Near 3rd.—Double tenement; rent, $1,620; $14,500, $2,250 cash. Folsom Brothers, 885 Broadway.

Lenox Av., near 138 St. Flat, 10-fam., 5 rooms and bath each; 2 stores; pr., 30,000; investment. E. M. Michaelis, 208 B'way.

Vesey St., near W. B'way Loft building, 5 story, 25x100; no expenses; pr., 51,000; rent, 5,110. E. M. Michaelis, 208 B'way.

5-story, 23-foot flat, all improvements; rents $4,650; price, $40,750; easy terms.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

73d, Near 2d.—14-room tenement; offered lease $2,000; $22,500. Folsom Bros., 885 Broadway.

Stable, 50 stalls; can make 150 stalls; 87½x100; terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

123d St., Near Lenox.—Modern triple flat, $29,500; rents, $3,300. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

LEVY BROS.,
116 West 135th St.
GOOD BARGAINS IN BRONX FOR QUICK BUYERS.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bath rooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

BARGAIN.—Beautiful 2-family house; 11 rooms; open plumbing, marble mantels, tiled vestibules; all improvements; near rapid transit; $4,500; $800 cash. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

Two-family houses, 13 rooms, two baths; heat; all improvements; near Park, school, elevated, and Rapid Transit stations; most desirable location and prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

Chance for Speculators.—Southern Boulevard; six five-story flats; two families on each floor; always rented; good location; asking only $19,000; can be rented for $2,100. Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

Choice building lots, $400 up, $5 monthly; sewer, water, gas; near elevated extension, rapid transit, trolley; houses on easy terms; open Sundays. Bronx Co., 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Alexander Av.—5-story double, 5-room flat; baths; stores; rent, $2,400; price, $22,500. 148th St.—4-story double, 5-room flat; baths; price, $14,500. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

For Sale.—Bronx lots, with building loans; also money for first mortgages. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

LOTS, $750 each; best location, William's Bridge; assessments paid; plot 50x114; also corner 100x105. WHITE & CO., 4,171 3d Av.

25-foot corner flat and stores; rents $2,100; price, $22,500; easy terms. Apply
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 176th St. and 3d Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

$400.—$5.00 monthly. Bronx lot near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 176th St. and 3d Av.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE, MUST SELL.
Refined, original, attractive residence.
Built for family with good taste.
Semi-detached; windows on three sides; built by days' work with selected hard brick and other best materials. To make quick sale will sell $1,000 less than duplicate house next just sold for, and take only $1,000 cash.
PRICE $10,700.
3-story and basement; on first floor reception room, foyer hall, dining room, butler's pantry, and kitchen; no coal used on premises; heated from central heating plant away from building, and cooking done on gas range; location, Brooklyn Av., 24th Ward; photographs furnished upon application.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049-Main.

The Wise Little Man says that Eastwood, Jamaica, is *the* place to live. He has other things to say about Eastwood in to-morrow's issue.

RENT BUYS HOME.
30 minutes from Brooklyn Bridge; N. Y.; express trains; fare, 5c.; beautiful detached houses, plot 40x100; $100 cash down, balance monthly payments. STOKES & KNOWLES, 176 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH LOTS $175.
Few higher; titles perfect; closing estate; will build your house; rent pays it off; cars close. Edwards, 838 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Estate must sell 11-room private brick dwelling, Hancock St.; easily arranged for 2 families; asphalt street; $5,200. KETCHAM BROS., 128 RALPH AV.

$2,000 invested in a Brooklyn property will earn about 8 per cent. yearly. E., 142 Times office.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

Long Branch.—Facing ocean, large and small furnished cottages to rent for season 1904. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Hohokus!—House and 24 acres finest farmland! Near depot! Cheap! Bode, 306 East 89th St.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

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107-113 WEST 125TH ST.,
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV.
NEW BUILDING, 50x88.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

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Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator; janitor service; rents, $250 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. H. EDGAR AGENT.
81 NASSAU ST. Tel. 4,370 Cortlandt.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Buildings, stores, lofts, and offices to let in downtown section. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Erin Building, 259 William St., near Chambers; elevator power; all light floors; rent low.

Factory, 165 West 19th St.; 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Stable Wanted—Centrally located, above 23d St.; will lease for 10 years; mention full particulars. Equitable Realty Company, 140 West 42d St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WHITE, ELIZABETH W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. WHITE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Harrison & Byrd, No. 59 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of March, 1904. J. BLAKE WHITE, Executor. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for the Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WALL, SELENA V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SELENA V. WALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Broadway, in the City of New York, Room 512, on or before the thirtieth day of October next.

Dated New York, the twenty-second day of April, 1904.

SELENA V. STRAIL, Administratrix.
L. J. MORRISON, Attorney for Administratrix, 44 Broadway, New York City.
ap26-law6mM&Sat

KAPP, REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA KAPP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of May, 1904. EDWARD KAPP and OSCAR J. KAPP, Executors. EINSTEIN, TOWNSEND & GUITERMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Larchmont Park
LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.
18¼ MILES FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION, AT FORTY-SECOND STREET.
THIRTY MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Express Trains, Larchmont first stop.
A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive suburb.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED.
Electric Lights, Gas, Thorough System of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Etc.
DO NOT BE FOOLED BY BUYING UNIMPROVED PROPERTY AND THEN HAVE TO PAY ASSESSMENTS. BUY WHERE THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE MADE AND PAID FOR.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY in Westchester County, and LARCHMONT PARK affords the Homeseeker and the investor the BEST OPPORTUNITY for profitable Real Estate Investment.
CHOICE LOTS, $500 AND UP. EASY TERMS, SMALL CASH PAYMENTS.
NO INTEREST CHARGED.
TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICE, and very Low Commutation Rate.
WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c. Representatives will take visitors to Larchmont Park at my expense any day.
EDWARD McVICKAR,
27 PINE STREET. Telephone, 3026 John. NEW YORK.

PARK HILL.
Homeseekers have idea that all lots in Park Hill are high priced. We have some bargains that will surprise you; all situated on high ground in desirable section; all improvements; no better homesite. Rare opportunity for investment; terms reasonable. No proposition for exchange considered.
THE VALLEY FARMS CO.,
115 Broadway, New York; Yonkers, 301 Yonkers Ave., at Dunwoodie Station.

Pelham Manor.—A gentleman's handsome residence, stable, one acre, will positively be sold on July 30, at foreclosure sale to the highest bidder; a rare chance to secure a bargain. Address E. B. Hord, 52 Broadway, Room 1,130.

DON'T LOSE THIS CHANCE.
Lake Mahopac; 90 acres, house, 10 rooms, fruits, lake frontage; bargain, $55 an acre. Cooley & West, opposite station, White Plains.

Rent Buys Home.—Westchester lots, $75, $100, $125; easy terms; houses built to suit. Godhelp, 48 West 117th. Don't call; write.

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TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK.



Buy a home at
GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON
(Opposite Grant's Tomb.)
NOW don't put it off.
Prices are going up steadily. Prompt purchase means dollars saved on advance occurring very shortly. Houses from $4,500 to $12,500. Terms equal to renting.
Booklet and tickets free via Franklin, 42d and 130th St. Ferries and Trolleys.
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Phone 1247 Mad. 1,133 B'WAY.

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage.
No commissions.
Lowest charges for examining titles.
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22 William Street, N. Y.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.
Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
JENNER & CO.,
(Undivided Estates Exclusively,)
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

LARGE SUMS TO LOAN.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT PREFERRED.
Loans with merit will receive prompt attention and be accepted with dispatch. M. MORGENTHAU, Jr., & Co., Tel. 2,237-8 Cortlandt. 135 Broadway.

FLEISCHMANN REALTY & LOAN CO.,
Real Estate Operators and Brokers,
234 BROADWAY.
If you wish to buy or sell real estate, consult us. REAL ESTATE LOANS A SPECIALTY.

Wanted—$8,500 loan, first mortgage; property improved; Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton, S. I.; annual rental about $800. Estate, 1,050 Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Several 50 per cent. first mortgage loans on suburban, vacant, 6 per cent.; will pay liberally. H., 1,089 Fox, Bronx.

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 83K Tribune Building, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$625 buys six-room Queen Anne cottage; fruit and shade trees; two railroads and trolleys; fare, 5c.; 7 miles from 42d St. ferry; $100 down, balance easy payments. Call Jeweler, 558 Hudson St., near

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NEW YORK STATE.

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Vacation Bureaus.
All the necessary information and literature pertaining to Summer resort hotels, boarding houses, railroad time tables, and steamship sailing schedules can be had free of charge at the Vacation Bureaus of The New York Times, located at No. 32 Park Row and No. 129 West 125th St., New York.

A Summer Paradise
will help you to decide where to spend your vacation. Send four cents in stamps. J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.

Long Island.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
MILES OF OCEAN BOARDWALK.

The Massapequa Hotel,
Massapequa, L. I.
Famed for the beauty of its environments, the high character of its equipments, and superiority of its cuisine. Boats, golf, tennis, billiards, bowling. Long-distance telephone. Surf and still-water bathing. Accommodations 300. All the comforts of home.
Thomas H. Fraser, Prop. S. E. Coffin, Mgr.
Send for booklets. Massapequa, L. I.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
FINEST BATHING IN THE WORLD.

ROSSMORE HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Centrally located; large, well furnished rooms, modern and comfortable; superior table; orchestra afternoons, evenings. W. J. KEHOE.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
"NATURE'S PLEASURE GROUND."

Catskill Mountains.

Grand View Mt. House, East Windham, N. Y.—Finest location in Catskills; elevation 3,000 feet; refined surroundings. Alfred J. Galer.

Adirondacks.

Hotel AMPERSAND
AND COTTAGES.
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Now open. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N.Y.

Westchester County.

BERKELEY INN,
POTANTICO HILLS, N. Y.
Delightful rooms in farmhouse; elevation 700 feet; every comfort; no mosquitos; charming surroundings; hour distant; commutation; inspection invited: $15 upward.

Port Jervis.

THE INN AT HIGH POINT.
Always delightfully cool. A great family resort in the mountains. Leon St. John, Port Jervis, N. Y.

Hudson River Counties.

Oscawana Lake House, Peekskill, N. Y.: high elevation; on lake; boating, bathing, fishing; fine scenery. Mrs. Joseph Lee, Proprietor.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN,
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND, CONN.
WILL OPEN FOR THE SUMMER SEASON
Beautifully located, with all rooms en suite and modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service for select patronage.
Superior stables and "auto" quarters; Golf, Tennis, Casino Sports, Music, and perfect walks and drives through picturesque country.
D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.

Rhode Island.

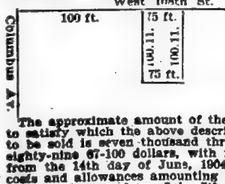
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Spring House. This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

Vermont.

THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.
LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, Lake Dunmore, Vt.
A most picturesque lake and delightful mountain resort; 30 miles from Middlebury; excellent service and cuisine; new management. Send for Booklet. LOUIS W. SEVERY, Mgr.

"The Castleton," Castleton, Vt.—A delightful place to spend the Summer. Send for booklet. Philip R. Leavenworth.

REFEREES' NOTICES.
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THEODORE RIEPER, plaintiff, against JACOB SCHUBACK and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the westerly side of Columbus Avenue (formerly Ninth Avenue; and running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly, and parallel with said Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Eighth Street, seventy-five feet, and thence southerly, again parallel with said Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.
Subject to a certain mortgage for fifteen thousand dollars, executed by John Rochester to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which mortgage bears date February 24th, 1897, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on February 24th, 1897, in Section 7, Liber 71 of Mortgages, at Page 321.
Dated New York, July 14th, 1904.
GOTTHARDT A. LITTHAUER, Referee.
LAWRENCE N. MARTIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 105 West One Hundred and Eighth Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is seven thousand three hundred and eighty-nine 87-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 14th day of June, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $463.78, with interest thereon from July 8th, 1904, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,007.74 and interest.
The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $15,000 and interest thereon at 5% per annum from the 24th day of February, 1897.
Dated New York, July 14th, 1904.
GOTTHARDT A. LITTHAUER, Referee.
jy18-2aw3wM&Th&au8.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL AGNEW.
Whole Block Beach Front,
ATLANTIC CITY.
400 Rooms. 200 with Bath.
Thoroughly rebuilt, refurnished, reopened, and complete. Hydrotherapy Baths. Swimming Pools; rates reduced $2.50 daily; $12 to $18 weekly; automobile; booklet; orchestra. A. C. Mitchell & Co.

GRAND ATLANTIC.
UNDER NEW LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.
Virginia Av. and Beach, Atlantic City.
Capacity 600; hot and cold sea water baths; improved cuisine and service; fine cafe; musical concerts; suites, rooms in bedrooms; rates $2.50 and up daily; $15 up weekly; American plan; coaches meet trains; photo; booklet. A. C. Mitchell & Co.

CHALFONTE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
New; Complete; Ten Stories; Fireproof; Always Open.
THE LEEDS COMPANY

Atlantic City IN **THREE HOURS**
Passing Through Lakewood
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (N. R.) 9:40 A. M. and 2:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M. South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier.
Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

WHITE OAKS, NORTH ASBURY PARK, 611 SIXTH AV.
An attractive cottage; modern improvements; convenient to beach. A. J. MACKEY, Prop.

Avon-by-the-Sea.

AVON INN,
Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.
A high-class family resort, on the ocean edge. Its superb location, superior equipment, and faultless service distinguish it as one of the leading hotels of the New Jersey resorts. THIS SEASON UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT AND PROPRIETORSHIP.
—NOW OPEN.—
EDWARD M. SHANKS, Manager.
N. Y. Office, 1,404 Broadway.
Telephone, 4,285 38 St.

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
And Eight Cottages.
35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R. via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry; altitude 800 feet.
Tel 7B Bernardsville. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Mgr.

Summit.

THE BEECHWOOD,
New York's Ideal Near-By Resort.
21 MILES, 12 TRAINS, LACKAWANNA R. R.
GOLF, TENNIS, MUSIC.
Descriptive Booklet.
H. K. ARMSTRONG, Summit, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

Mount Pocono.

Tobyhanna House, Tobyhanna Pa. Highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. Cornish.

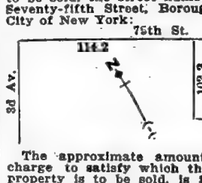
COUNTRY BOARD.
1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.
MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; whole some farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular. W. V. DENMAN.

One or two families or single people can be accommodated for the Summer in a private family at Bay Ridge; ideal location; garden, stable, &c.; home environments. Address Box O 203 Times.

The Outlook, Franklin, N. Y.—Lovely resting place; boating, games; cool rooms, large balconies, good beds, hearty food, shady lawns, pure spring water; easy terms. J. Marsland, Prop'r.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Boating, fishing, driving; free transportation; excellent table. Apply to A. W. DEYO.

REFEREES' NOTICES.
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY H. BELL, plaintiff, against ANN HODGINS and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of June, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Seventy-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fourteen (114) feet two (2) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Seventy-fifth Street with the easterly line of Third Avenue; thence running southerly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a wall one hundred and two feet (102') two inches (2") to the centre line of the block; thence running easterly, along said centre line, nineteen feet (19') seven inches (7"); running thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and two feet (102') two inches (2") to the southerly line of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence running westerly, along said southerly line of Seventy-fifth Street, nineteen feet (19') seven inches (7") to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, June 16, 1904.
JAMES FRANK, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 206 East Seventy-fifth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $8,360.00, with interest thereon from the 9th day of June, 1904, together, with costs and allowance amounting to about $295, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $322.43 and interest.
Dated New York, 16th day of June, 1904.
JAMES FRANK, Referee.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, August 17th, 1904, at the same hour and place.
Dated New York, July 11th, 1904.
JAMES FRANK, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy25-2aw3wM&Th&au17

SUMMONSES.
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ADELAIDE M. DAVIS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. FLITNER and Mary Flitner, his wife, name Mary being fictitious, first name being unknown to plaintiff; Edgar Logan, Albert Greenebaum, Laura S. Palmer, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated June 22, 1904.
SAMUEL T. CARTER, JR., Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendant Laura S. Palmer:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of July, 1904, and filed on the 9th day of July, 1904, in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, the summons and complaint in the action having been filed in said office on the 23d of June, 1904.
Dated New York, July 9th, 1904.
SAMUEL T. CARTER, JR., Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy11-1aw5wM&au23

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. CONEY ISLAND
They cannot burn! They cannot sink!
LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.
Including Admission TO STEEPLECHASE PARK — Round Trip Tickets. 25c.
Including Admission TO BOTH LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK — Round Trip Tickets. 30c.
SPECIAL TRIPS TO-DAY.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:35, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR."
GLEN ISLAND
Special attractions this season: Japanese Village, Bazaar, Tea House, Theatre, Native Hawaiian Singers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand menagerie. Museum. Aviary. Aquarium. "KLEIN DEUTSCHLAND." Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Billiards and outdoor sports. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte.
TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
Leave Cortlandt Street Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00 P. M.
East 22d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.
Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 22d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION, 40 CENTS,
including free admission to all attractions.

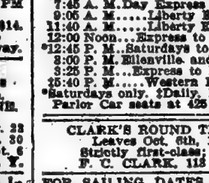
Dreamland ROUND TRIP **BOATS 25 Cents**
TO CONEY ISLAND,
including admission to
DREAMLAND.
Four largest steel steamers afloat, including the "Dreamland," "St. Johns," "Grand Republic," and "Rosedale."
Leave W. 129th St. every hour, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Leave 22d St. hourly on the half hour, 9:30 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. Leave Battery every hour, 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M.
Round trip from W. 129th St., 30 cents.
Round trip from 22d St. and Battery, 25 cents, including admission to Dreamland.

MANHATTAN BEACH
Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 minutes after 34th St. time. Special table to-day.
Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS:
Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 7:36 A. M. to 10:36 P. M. Special table to-day.
Via 30TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY:
Leave Whitehall St. 10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M. hourly; 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:40 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings. (except Sunday.)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.. 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier..... 9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:50 (1:20 Saturdays only), 1:50, (2:20 Saturdays only), 2:50 (3:30 Saturdays only), 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, (9:50 Saturdays only), 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.

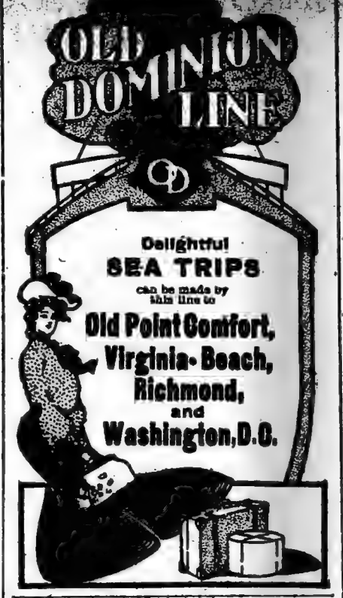
REFEREES' NOTICES.
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN S. LYLE, Plaintiff, against THE PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATIVE ICE COMPANY et al., Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of June, 1904, the undersigned referee, appointed therein, will sell, at public auction, on the 26th day of July, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Samuel Go, Strickler, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those six certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in Section 6, in Block 1,669 on the Land Map thereof, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, distant two hundred and fifty (250) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue; and running thence northwardly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets; thence eastwardly along said centre line one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence southwardly and again parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, and thence westwardly along said northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Said premises being known by the numbers 315, 317, 319, 321, 323 and 325 East Ninety-seventh Street.
Dated New York, July 16, 1904.
REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.
PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52-54 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street numbers being 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, and 325 East Ninety-seventh Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $42,435.73, with interest thereon from the 20th day of June, 1904, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to the sum of $408.48, with interest thereon from the 29th day of June, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,600.00, with interest.
Dated New York, July 1st, 1904.
REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.
jy5-2aw3wTu&Fa|y25

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.
NO. 7,222.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OTTO MILLARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Otto Millard, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1904, the said Otto Millard was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 25, 1904.

NO. 6,175.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—LEVI BRENER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Levi Brener, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 26th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 17th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 18th, 1904.



OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
New York.....July 30|Philadelphia....Aug. 13
St. Paul.....Aug. 6|Germanic.....Aug. 20

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNETONKA.....July 30, 7:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 6, Noon
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
MESABA.....Aug. 20, 9 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland.....July 30|Zeeland.....Aug. 13
Kroonland.....Aug. 6|Finland.....Aug. 20
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Commencing Aug. 6, the large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line will call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Oceanic..July 27, 5 PM|Celtic.....Aug. 5, Noon
Arabic...July 28, 8 AM|Baltic.....Aug. 10, 4 PM
Teutonic.Aug. 3, 10 AM|Majestic..Aug. 17, 10 AM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz.Jly 26,2:30PM|K.Wm.II.Sep.6,12:30PM
K.Wm.II..Aug. 9, 1 PM|Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 16, 10 AM|Kronprinz.Sep.20, 1 PM
Kronprinz.Aug.23, 1 PM|K.Wm.II..Oct. 4, 11 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Friedrich.July28, 10AM|Barbar'ss.Aug.25, 10 AM
Bremen....Aug. 2, 10 AM|Friedrich.Aug. 30, Noon
Kurfurst.Aug. 9,10 AM|Bremen.Sept. 8, 10 AM
Alice....Aug. 13, 10 AM|Albert..Sept. 15, 10 AM
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Luise....Aug. 6, 11 AM|Irene....Oct. 8, 11 AM
Irene....Aug. 27, 11 AM|Hohenz'n.Oct.15, 11 AM
Hohenz'n.Sep.10, 11 AM|Albert....Oct. 22, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM|Luise...Oct. 25, 11 AM
From Bremen Pier, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis N. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
*Moltke..Jly 28, 10 AM|†Patricia..Aug.13,8:30AM
Batavia..July 30, 7 AM|Hamburg..Aug.16, 11 AM
*Deutschl'd.Aug.4,10 AM|Palacia..Aug. 20, Noon
†Pennsylv'a..Aug.6, Noon|‡*Blucher..Aug.25, 10AM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.
‡Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Prinz Adalbert...Aug. 16, 9 A. M.; Oct. 4, Noon
Prinz Oskar....Sept. 6, 2 P. M.; Oct. 25, 10 A. M.
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward.
According to Season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

COOK'S VACATION TOURS
All Travelling Expenses Included.
BERMUDA.
Delightful 10-Day Ocean Trips.
July 30, Aug. 13, 27, Sept. 10, 24, $44.50.
THOUSAND ISLANDS, ST. LAWRENCE and RAPIDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, LAKES CHAMPLAIN and GEORGE, HUDSON RIVER, SARATOGA, &c.
8-day trip, $58.50, July 27, Aug. 10, 24, Sept. 7.
10-day trip, $75.00, Aug. 2, 16, 30.
12-day trip, $100.00, Aug. 4, Sept. 1.
And many other pleasant Summer Tours.
Independent Travel Tickets to All Summer Resorts at Lowest Fares.
Programmes and particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,185 BROADWAY AND 649 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Lucania...July 30, 8 AM|Etruria.Aug. 20, 10 AM
Umbria...Aug. 6, 10 AM|Lucania...Aug. 27, 7 AM
Campania.Aug.13, 8 AM|Umbria...Sept. 3, 10 AM
Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria $65 and upwards according to accommodation.
Vernon Service.
Aurania...July 26, 1 PM|Carpathia...Aug. 9, Noon
Mediterranean Service.
Pannonia..Aug. 2, Noon|Slavonia..Aug. 30, Noon
Ultonia...Aug. 16, Noon|Pannonia..Sept. 13, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Anchoria.July 30, Noon|Ethiopia..Aug. 13, Noon
Furnessia.Aug. 6, Noon|Columbia..Aug. 20, 2 PM
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class. $18 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Rotterdam.....Aug. 2|Statendam.....Aug. 23
Ryndam.....Aug. 9|Potsdam.....Aug. 30
Noordam.....Aug. 16|Rotterdam.....Sept. 6
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in
NOVASCOTIA
where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.
THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S new 19-knot flyer,
"PRINCE ARTHUR"
maintains a direct weekly service between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.
Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight.
From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin, berth, and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 86 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
PORTLAND LINE,
IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.
White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each.
Illustrated, descriptive booklet containing list of hours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 360 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32, East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1200—Orchard.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS and TICKETS. 25 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolmercati, Hartfield & Co., 20 Wall St.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A.M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A.M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A.M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P.M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P.M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P.M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*8:55 P.M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P.M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:55 P.M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P.M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:22, 9:55, *10:55 A.M., 12:22, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, *Congressional Limited.) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P.M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A.M., 12:25, *3:55, (*3:25, *Congressional Limited.) *3:55, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P.M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—8:25, 4:25 P.M., 12:10 A.M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A.M. and 9:25 P.M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P.M. and 12:10 A.M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—9:25 P.M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A.M. week-days, 4:55 P.M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A.M. week-days and 8:25 P.M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A.M., 2:55 P.M. week-days, Sundays, *7:55 A.M.
CAFE MAY.—12:55 P.M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A.M., 12:25, 12:55 (Saturdays only, except Long Branch), 1:25 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25 (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 6:55 P.M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A.M., and 4:55 P.M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 8:30 A.M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, †10:55, 11:55, *10:25, *10:55, A.M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55 (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 9:25, 9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P.M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *†9:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A.M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25 (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *4:55, 5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P.M., 12:10 night.
*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113 and 241 Broadway; 185 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD, General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., 24:30 (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 2:10 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 9:00 A. M., 24:30, 21:05, 3:30, 5:30 (except Long Branch, 4:45), 4:55, 5:30, 6:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 5:30 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL), *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, 21:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, 9:06

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—Bank book No. 8, Hamilton Bank of New York City, Washington Heights Branch, special deposit department; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

Lost—Bank Book No. 18,923 of the American Savings Bank; payment stopped; return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. Line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

17th St., 116 East.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; exceptionally clean house; excellent table; table board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

55th St., 71 West.—Pleasant, cool, large and small rooms, with bath; meals optional.

85th St., 9 East.—Excellent accommodations; Summer rates.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable single room, third floor, southern exposure; good board; references.

104th St., 61 West.—4th-story rooms; small but comfortable; $6.50 upward; others; excellent table.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished room, with or without board; also table boarders.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, cool, handsome room; excellent table. American family; references exchanged.

127th St., 264 West.—Second-story front, with or without board; terms low; American family.

Country in the city; elegant rooms; two dining rooms; regular and vegeterian; lawn and Summer house; homelike. 2,138 5th Av.

Madison Av., 110, near 29th St.—Table board; Summer rates; wholesome, appetizing cooking; rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. Line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

17th St., 55 West.—Front parlor; also hall room; $3 upward; scrupulously clean; references.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; near Irving Place.

20th St., 51 East.—Front hall room, one flight; private; rear Gramercy Park; reasonable.

22d St., 463 West.—Best newly furnished rooms for the money in New York City; running hot, cold water and baths.

44th St., 123 West.—Cool, comfortably furnished apartments and single rooms to rent; very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

44th St., 212 West.—Fine, large, cool rooms; telephone; all conveniences; refined surroundings.

51st St., 233 West.—Newly decorated rooms for gentlemen; private bath; transient; table d'hote.

65th St., 59 West, "Omaha."—Large, cool rooms, single, en suite; running water, elevator; references. Clarke.

78th St., 163 West.—Large room, adjoining bath; also smaller room; telephone; transients accommodated; references.

87th St., 116 East.—Large front room, nicely furnished; private house; one or two gentlemen.

103d, 131 West.—1 or 2 cool rooms; 1 flight; near elevated; low. Fisher.

Morningside Heights.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite, light, airy, well furnished, on Morningside Park, near Columbia University and car line; river view; reasonable; elevator; restaurant. Address A. J., The Invermere, fifth floor, 415 West 118th.

HELP WANTED.

10c. Line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A large Brooklyn department store requires the services of thoroughly experienced heads of stock for jewelry, ribbons, hosiery, etc.; first-class positions and good salary to parties that can qualify. Address L., Box 215 Times.

A. A. Vantine & Co. want an experienced girl for perfume laboratory; must understand capping, tying and labeling bottles. Apply at 15 East 18th St

A.—Wanted—Experienced seamers on petticoats on 2-needle power machines. S. H. & M. Co., 308 Mercer St.

Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require a manager and buyer for their dressmaking department; one capable of going abroad and selecting models; all communications treated as strictly confidential.

Experienced operators on fine silk and flannel waists; good wages, steady work. Max Roth, 48 Walker St.

Misses' suit models wanted; 34 bust, 41 skirt measure. Wightman & Co., 21 Waverley Place.

Model.—Stylish young lady, perfect 36 bust, to try on silk waists. David I. Ullman, 28-30 West 20th St.

Neckwear.—Experienced slipstitchers on squares and four-in-hands. Bachrach Co., 259 5th Av., near 26th St.

Stenographeic and bookkeeping teacher for Kentucky Methodist College; reply stating salary and qualifications. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Young woman as model, filling the following requirements: Full bust, 36 inches; waist, 26 inches; back, 16 inches; skirt, 43 inches; for a high-class retail establishment; to act also as saleswoman; permanent position to right person. Address Box H, 123 Times.

Wanted—Stenographer, very competent, for permanent position; commercial house; good pay. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—Typewriter; good, fast operator; one with liberal education; salary, $10. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Young girl; Protestant; neat sewer, to learn slipper trimming business. Box V 101 Times.

Males.

Calendar salesmen wanted to handle the advertising calendar line of the Osborne Company; must be well-educated, experienced, strictly high-class men with A1 references; established trade, exclusive territory, and permanent position; liberal commission, or salary to experienced men. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, from 9:00 to 12:30, The Osborne Company, 31 Union Square West, New York.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require the services of an active, experienced butcher, one who thoroughly understands all cuts, also must be rapid and accurate at figures, to fill position as Inspector in fresh meat department; good, steady position for right man. Apply third floor, Manager of Meat Department.

Telegraphers.—Wanted, competent men having had railroad or commercial experience, for out of town. Address Box 185 Times.

Wanted—First-class salesman with a trade in metal polish; salary or commission, or both; communications strictly confidential. Address Consolidated Metal Polishing Co., 197 Varick St.

Wanted—Strong young men to prepare for firemen and brakemen, all railroads; firemen, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; write, send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—A competent salesman for a good line of cloaks and ladies' raincoats; must have good trade in the city or out of town; state reference. D. B., 197 Times.

Wanted—Stock clerk in silk-waist house; state references. Apply by letter only, David I. Ullman, 28-30 West 20th St.

Wanted—Salesmen and out-of-town agents for good selling article in the millinery line; communicate A. Shapiro, 114 Spring St.

Wanted—Stenographer; very good opportunity; salary, $10. G., 338 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. Line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

Companion.—Accustomed to American, European, and Asiatic travel, lady wishes position as companion; best references. G. M., 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; familiar with all office work; good penman; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Painstaking, Box 191 Times.

Stenographer.—Six months' experience; neat, accurate; High School graduate; best references; moderate salary. Anxious, Box 152 Times.

Stenographer.—Good education; general business adaptability; quick, accurate; references; moderate salary. Quiote, Box 125 Times.

Stenographer—Broad experience; legal, commercial; cultured; competent; A1 credentials; would substitute. Superba, Box 116 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; will substitute; best references; $15. J. T. H., Box 118 Times.

Males.

As Companion or Secretary.—By English gentleman of refinement and education; clear, sympathetic reader. X. Y. Z., New York Times Office.

An experienced accountant, bookkeeper, wants any office work; terms to suit. Occupation, 199 Times.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers; city and country; disengaged at present; family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Address Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Handy man on a gentleman's estate by married man; rough carpentering, bricklaying, painting. E. Knight, Ardsley, N. Y.

Porter.—Young man, colored, strictly sober, as porter in office. Address Arthur Bryan, 228 West 62d St.

Private secretary with ten years' experience, confidential positions; also expert stenographer; highest references. D. H. F., 155 East 56th St.

Salesman seeks high-class specialty; not afraid of straight commission if properly backed up; highest credentials; kindly appoint interview. B., 181 Times.

Stock clerk in wholesale house; six years' experience; highest references. J. A. S., 338 50th St., Brooklyn.

Tutor.—Highly successful and experienced tutor, English, would undertake young boy for thorough grounding; highest recommendations. A. E. C., Box 194 Times Office, New York.

KILLED IN STRUGGLE WITH MAN HE SHOT

Barber's Customer Threatened Murder If Cut While Being Shaved.

THEN FIRED AT SHOPKEEPER

In Fight for Possession of Weapon Fatal Bullet Was Fired—Third Recent Killing in Harlem Neighborhood.

In a struggle for the possession of a revolver in front of Vincenzo Saitta's barber shop, at 2,101 Third Avenue, yesterday morning an unidentified man was shot and killed and Saitta was seriously wounded in the left shoulder. This is the third man that has been killed in a shooting affray in the neighborhood in the last week, while four others have been wounded.

According to the story of Saitta and several witnesses, who are held to await the action of the Coroner, a man, believed to be an Irish laborer, entered the barber's shop about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He had been drinking, and complained about being obliged to wait so long for his turn in the chair. By the time it arrived he was in an ugly mood, and threatened to blow the top of the barber's head off if he cut him.

After being shaved he decided to have his hair cut, and gave explicit instructions as to how he wanted it done. The job was finally completed, but not to the stranger's entire satisfaction, and it was some time before he finally paid his bill and started to leave the shop.

He got as far as the doorsill, however, when he suddenly re-entered the shop and demanded that Saitta give him $10, which he said had been stolen from his coat pocket while he was in the chair.

Saitta denied that any money had been stolen from the man and started to close the door. The stranger, throwing the door wide open, drew a revolver and fired at Saitta. In an instant the barbers and customers were in a wild panic, and everybody sought shelter behind chairs and tables. A second shot struck Saitta in the left shoulder, but despite his wound he grappled with his assailant, throwing his left arm around the man's neck and clutching the barrel of the revolver with his right hand.

The two men struggled desperately, and finally staggered through the doorway and out on the sidewalk. It was evident that the Italian was getting weaker and was about to faint from the loss of blood, when a third shot rang out and the men fell in a heap on the sidewalk.

Detective Haggerty of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, who was standing at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue, heard the shots and arrived on the scene just as the two men dropped unconscious. His whistle brought Policeman Dodd to his aid, and a hurry call was sent to the Harlem Hospital for an ambulance. By the time Dr. Burns arrived the stranger was dead and Saitta had recovered consciousness.

The barber told his story to the police while his wound was being dressed, and he was finally taken to the hospital a prisoner.

Nicolo Frazzi of 318 East One Hundred and Seventh Street and Rocco Somponeo of 400 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, barbers employed in the shop, corroborated Saitta's statement in every detail, as did Frank Dieleto of 2,197 First Avenue and Carrie Saitta, the barber's wife. All were placed under arrest and sent to the House of Detention as witnesses.

The dead man is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs 170 pounds, and has gray hair, mustache, and eyes. He wore a black diagonal coat and waistcoat, striped trousers, black tie, and lace shoes. In his pockets were found $3 in bills, some small change, a bunch of keys, and a pocket knife.

AN IMMIGRANT ACCUSED.

If Guilty, Jakobowsky Should Be Deported, Says Magistrate.

"If this man shall be proved guilty of the crime charged, the immigration authorities should see to it that he is promptly deported," was the comment of Magistrate Whitman in the Essex Market Court yesterday in the case of a young fellow who said he had been in the country only two months and who was accused by a fellow-countryman of robbing him in the street.

According to the story told by Blia Pom Baskey, who lives at 537 Fifth Street, and who has been in this country almost a year, he was looking for a job on Saturday afternoon when he was stopped by David Jakobowsky, who asked Baskey if he were looking for a job. Jakobowsky told him he would get him a good job in a Bowery hotel at fine wages. Baskey said that when Jakobowsky asked him for some money for a bond, he showed $100 in Hungarian money and $17 in American bills, which, he says, Jakobowsky grabbed. Policeman Lein heard the outcry and made the arrest. Magistrate Whitman held Jakobowsky in $500 bail for trial.

FOURTH OF JULY'S VICTIM.

Mrs. Rebecca Ruben, Shot by Unknown Person, Is Dying.

The authorities at Mount Sinai Hospital telephoned the Coroners' office last night to take the ante-mortem statement of Mrs. Rebecca Ruben, thirty-three years old, of 353 West Forty-seventh Street, who was dying from a bullet wound received on the evening of July 4. At the time she was shot Mrs. Ruben was sitting on the stoop of 1,582 Madison Avenue, where her mother, Mrs. Betsy Garfinkle, resides.

Three shots were fired in rapid succession from a window opposite, one of which struck Mrs. Ruben in the breast. An ambulance was called at the time, but the woman refused to go to the hospital. The following morning she was removed to Mount Sinai Hospital, where she was operated on. The police worked on the case for a week, but could not learn who fired the shots.

Newark Bay Diver Hurt.

Richard Weinborn, twenty-two years old, of 174 Union Street, Jersey City, has a trapeze apparatus rigged on two poles erected in Newark Bay near Danforth Avenue, from which he has been practicing a high dive which he expects to give publicly at Coney Island before the season closes. While making the dive yesterday he slipped and fell, striking on his stomach. When rescued he was unconscious, and was taken to the City Hospital. He is seriously injured internally.

Husband Fractures Wife's Skull.

During a quarrel between Mrs. Mary Stoll, twenty-eight years old, of 15 Stagg Street, Williamsburg, and her husband, Michael yesterday, Mrs. Stoll was struck on the head with a blunt instrument, fracturing her skull. The woman was removed to St. Catharine's Hospital, where her condition is considered serious. Stoll was arrested on a charge of felonious assault.

Preferred Death to Operation.

Because he dreaded an operation for appendicitis Harry Stock, a tailor, twenty-three years old, committed suicide early yesterday morning by drinking carbolic acid in his home, at 51 Ludlow Street, where he had lived on the top floor.

Hotel Patron Died in Bath.

J. C. Midgley, a commercial traveler of Barre, Mass., about forty years old, was found dead in a bathroom at the Hotel Seville, Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Dr. C. G. Burdick of the New York Hospital said he had probably died from heart disease.

VAIN VIGIL OF DETECTIVES.

Follow Mrs. Connors to Station in Hope of Finding Husband.

Mrs. Thomas Connors, wife of the broker, who disappeared last week from Madalin with several thousand dollars belonging to the villagers, is safely on her way to Canada. Deputy Sheriff Baumbusch, who followed her to New York Friday in the hope that he could locate the husband by keeping the wife in sight, has returned to Madalin.

Mrs. Connors, after spending Friday night and Saturday in New York, just where the police tried in vain to learn, appeared at the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City Saturday evening and bought a ticket to Sarnia Tunnel, Canada. When she went to the baggage room to check her four trunks she found Baumbusch and two Central Office men patiently watching the baggage. There was no one with her.

Connors left Madalin early last week. Shortly after his departure a warrant was sworn out for him by Peter Rifenberg, a merchant of that place, charging him with grand larceny in the second degree. The merchant said that Connors had gone with $500 of his money. When the clients of the brokerage office run by Connors declined to accept the return of the margins deposited by them as a compromise Mrs. Connors packed her four trunks and headed for New York.

Baumbusch was right behind her when she left the train at the Grand Central Station and entered a cab. He was joined at the station by two Central Office men. When Mrs. Connors's cab started the deputy and the detectives followed in a cab of their own. Mrs. Connors gave her pursuers the slip by leaving her cab and taking an elevated train. Then there was nothing to do but watch her trunks. They were taken from the Grand Central Station to Jersey City, and there the vigil of the detectives began and ended.

LITTLE JOSEPH'S HOT SODA.

It Was Corrosive Sublimate, but Only a Weak Solution.

When the weather is warm Mrs. Conboy of 307 East Twenty-sixth Street keeps a bottle of soda water on the ice for her four-year-old son Joseph, and he is very fond of it. Yesterday afternoon the boy was invited into the adjoining apartment to play with the children of Mrs. Mary Jennings. While in the kitchen Joseph opened a closet door and saw a soda bottle containing a liquid that looked like soda. The other children were nowhere in sight, so the boy took a drink. A minute later he burst in upon his mother, who was taking a nap.

"Oh, mamma," he cried, waking her, "Mrs. Jennings's soda isn't nice; it burns."

Mrs. Conboy hurried the boy to the kitchen and saw that his face and hands were severely burned. Guessing what had happened, she did not stop to dress, but picked the child up in her arms and rushed with him to Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. Erdwurm worked over the boy, and in an hour he was able to go home with his mother. He said that the boy had taken a weak solution of some powerful drug. When Mrs. Conboy arrived home she learned from Mrs. Jennings that it was a weak solution of corrosive sublimate.

FLAMES SHROUD DEAD BODY.

Candle Near Coffin Set Fire to Mourning Drapery.

Policeman Hudson of the Mercer Street Station was standing near Bleecker and Macdougal Streets about 9 o'clock yesterday morning when a crowd of excited Italians ran from 176 Bleecker Street, shouting fire and pointing up to a front window on the second floor. The policeman ran into the building, while a man turned in an alarm of fire. He found a much-draped small room filled with smoke.

A number of Italians were weeping in the hall, and as Hudson dashed into the room he tripped over a coffin containing a dead body. The coffin was covered with a black pall, and a number of candles were burning in the room. It was but the work of a minute for the policeman to pick up a tub containing water and dash it about the room. Then he tore down the curtains and drapery and threw them from the window. The fire was out before the arrival of the firemen.

The fire was caused by one of the candles coming into contact with a curtain. The flames spread to the drapery, and a burst of flame followed, which drove the mourners from the room. The body was that of Michael Scarpa, sixty years old, and the funeral was to have been during the afternoon. There was great excitement in the street when the pall which had covered the body was flung burning into the street.

BRONX PORT CHESTER DEMAND

Union of Taxpayers' Committees Sends Letter to Fornes.

Bronx Borough taxpayers who have grown weary waiting for the Board of Aldermen to act upon the application of the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company for a franchise will make a final effort to force the matter to a climax during the present week. Special committees representing the various taxpayers' and property owners' associations in the Bronx will visit the members of the board personally and a large delegation will attend the regular meeting of the board.

The North Side Board of Trade, which had led the fight for the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company, has several committees at work, and President Albert E. Davis has sent a letter to President Charles V. Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, which he will receive to-day. In this he says, in part:

All through the Borough of the Bronx the demand for small houses and apartments exceeds the supply. A remarkable building development is progressing, and this is in anticipation of the operation of the road. A failure to act will develop New Jersey and Long Island at the expense of New York City, for New York's increase of population must have homes.

RUNAWAY IMPERILS TROLLEY.

Policeman Hangs on to Frightened Animal in Williamsburg Street.

Policeman Edwards, who is attached to the Stagg Street Police Station, Williamsburg, saved a crowd on a street car yesterday afternoon from a runaway horse.

The animal was attached to a light wagon, driven by John Letwin of 75 Seigel Street. Letwin was driving the animal along Grand Street, and at Manhattan Avenue the horse frightened at a passing trolley. It ran into Manhattan Avenue, and at Maujer Street the policeman, who was standing on the corner, jumped for the horse, catching the bridle, and was dragged some distance.

Just as the horse was subdued a trolley car of the Bushwick Avenue line was crossing Manhattan Avenue, filled with men, women, and children, who saw the animal approaching the crossing, and believing that the animal would dash into the car many jumped to the street. Fortunately no one was seriously hurt, although several of the passengers received bruises about the body by falling.

TRIED TO RESCUE PRISONER.

Friends of Williamsburg Italian Who Shot a Man Attacked Policemen.

During a fight between two Italians, Antonio Govanata, a shoemaker, fifty-three years old, of 447 Marcy Avenue, Williamsburg, and Sante Vacio, forty years old, of 449 Marcy Avenue, yesterday, Vacio was shot three times, once in the abdomen and twice in the chest. He was removed to the Cumberland Street Hospital, where his condition is reported as being very serious. His assailant was arrested by Policeman Benson of the Clymer Street Station.

When Govanata's countrymen saw him under arrest they made a desperate effort to rescue him, and it was necessary for the policemen to draw his revolver to keep the crowd at bay. This he managed to do until other officers came to his assistance. Govanata was then taken to the police station.

STRIKES STOP WORK ON PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL

Men Say Assurances Given by City Officials Proved Worthless.

UNION TERMS ARE NOT MET

Labor Leaders Criticise Failure to Make Provision in Franchise for Hours and Wages.

The first strike in the Pennsylvania tunnel is in progress against the O'Rourke Contracting Company, and according to the labor delegates has practically tied up the entire work. The strikers included members of the Safety Association of Engineers, the Stationary Engineers' Union, the Eccentric Firemen's Union, the Rock Drillers' and Tool Sharpeners' Union, the Caisson Workers' Union, and the Dock Builders' Union.

The strikes against this firm were ordered first by the safety engineers, who demand the eight-hour work day and union wages. Soon after the other trades struck. The strike was then extended to the other contracts of the firm.

Matthew McConville, business agent of the Safety Association of Engineers, said yesterday that the trouble had been brewing for some time. According to McConville the firm was paying $3 a day for twelve hours' work, the union wages being $24 a week for eight hours' work.

McConville and other delegates who were seen talked very bitterly about the strike in the tunnel. They said that the Board of Aldermen and the Borough Presidents had promised that they would get union wages and the eight-hour work day, though a provision to that effect was kept out of the franchise.

"Now," said McConville yesterday afternoon, "we want to know what Borough Presidents Haffen and Cassidy and the other Borough Presidents have to say about the matter. They all led us to believe that we would have the eight-hour work day and union conditions."

McConville brought the subject up before the Central Federated Union later. He said that the strike affected the tunnel at Thirty-second Street and Twelfth Avenue, and would be kept up against the contractors. He said also that all the other jobs of the same contractors were tied up as far as his organization could do so. These included the caisson work for the Wanamaker building, Eighth Street and Fourth Avenue, and the New York Central improvements from Forty-second to Fiftieth Street.

There was trouble besides on the Long Island side of the tunnel. An English syndicate, he said, was importing men here to do the work and getting master mechanics at $100 a month who receive $7 a day usually in this country.

There was a good deal of criticism of the Board of Aldermen which granted the tunnel franchise, and every one interested in the matter at the time the permission to dig the tunnel was given. It was finally decided to write to Vice President Green of the Pennsylvania Railroad and ask him to see that union wages were paid and that union conditions were observed in the tunnel.

The strikes on the other contracts of the firm do not appear to evoke much interest. McConville said that 800 men were out altogether.

MAY AVOID SUBWAY STRIKE.

Discussion in Federated Union of Painters' Differences.

The threat of a general strike in the subway to-day by the Building Trades Alliance was discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union. Representatives of the alliance were present and set forth their side of the case. A strike in the subway, if it went into effect, would probably disrupt the Central Federated Union, and all present appeared to realise that.

After the meeting it was announced that the matter had been left in the hands of the Organization Committee, which will try to bring about some kind of a settlement between the Amalgamated Painters' Society and the Brotherhood of Painters before any drastic action is taken. The trouble is on account of a demand of the Amalgamated Painters' Society which does not come under the Central Federated Union rapid transit agreement, not being affiliated with that body, demanding one-half of the work of painting. A meeting of the alliance will be held this forenoon, at which the decision arrived at will be reported, and it was said last night that the matter will probably be adjusted in some way without a strike.

LABOR MEN MAKE CHARGES.

Complain to Washington Against Inspectors of the St. Louis.

Martin B. Dolphin, Chairman of the Committee of the Central Federated Union and of the unions in the Marine Trade Council, appointed to protest against the sailing of the American liner St. Louis without being thoroughly inspected, made a report yesterday to the central body. He went over the whole history of the condition of the St. Louis, and arraigned the Inspectors for permitting the ship to sail.

"This is a common thing," he said. "Vessels have been known to leave this port with patches on their steam pipes, in order to make them last if possible until the vessels reach the other side, where the repairs can be done more cheaply than in America. The St. Louis is one of the subsidized vessels which carry the mails, and we reported the matter to the Congressional committee, which met in the Whitehall Building several days ago. In spite of our efforts the St. Louis went to sea, in order to get her repairs done by cheap foreign labor. We were too late in getting our protests to the commission, it appears."

It was decided to make charges against the local Inspectors to the department at Washington.

PALLAS CALLS CONVENTION.

Park Commissioner as Labor Leader Warns Unions of Peril.

Park Commissioner John J. Pallas, who is still President of the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York, has issued a call for the eighth annual convention of the Federation, to take place in Elmira, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 13. In the call he says:

This is a critical year for labor unions. It is of the utmost importance that a full representation should be in attendance at this convention. Never in the history of the country have employers of labor been so thoroughly organized. They make no secret of the object of their organization, the principals of which is the destruction of labor unions, which, in their judgment, can best be brought about through the medium of the open shop.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW QUESTION.

To Argue Its Constitutionality in Brooklyn Supreme Court.

Argument will be had before Justice Lambert in Motion Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, this morning in an action brought to test the constitutionality of the eight-hour law by the Brooklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Company. The suit is directed against Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn to compel him to approve the bills of the company for paving Butler Street in that borough.

In discussing the matter, Mr. Littleton said that he had held up the bills because the Inspectors reported that the men worked more than eight hours a day.

"I had no option," added Mr. Littleton; "the law gave me none. I told the officers of the company that they would have to go to court for a ruling. The constitutionality of the law has never been decided. Although it is designed for the benefit of the toiler, it has a reverse effect in some cases. But as it stands, I have to administer it as I find it."

POLICEMAN'S BUSY HALF HOUR.

O'Donnell Made Two Arrests for Two Assaults Near Police Station.

Policeman Hugh J. O'Donnell of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station early yesterday morning captured two men who are charged with having committed two assaults with the intention of robbery within a few blocks from the station house and within a half hour of each other. O'Donnell was standing at Thirty-fifth Street and Third Avenue about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning when he heard cries for help coming from in front of 219 East Thirty-fifth Street. As the policeman ran up the sounds of a struggle ceased and two men ran down toward Second Avenue. He gave chase, but the men ran up Second Avenue and into Thirty-seventh Street, where they disappeared.

O'Donnell went back to where the men had been struggling, and there on a pile of paving stones he found Michael Fitzpatrick, who lives at 213 East Thirty-fifth Street. The man was almost unconscious, and there was a bad cut on the side of his head. O'Donnell picked the injured man up and ran into the station house not far away. Here Fitzpatrick so far recovered as to object to going to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. "I can rough it to the hospital," he said.

Both started out, and the policeman and his charge had reached Second Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, when cries of "Police, Police!" were heard again. O'Donnell left Fitzpatrick sitting on a step while he ran to Thirty-sixth Street and Second Avenue. As he ran up he found a colored woman lying in the street and saw two men disappearing in the direction of Third Avenue.

Near Third Avenue O'Donnell overtook one of the fugitives. The man turned and aimed a blow at the policeman. The latter grabbed him by the collar and swung his nightstick. The man who had attempted to fight went down, and as he did so the officer went after the first man and caught him just as he turned south on Third Avenue. With his prisoner O'Donnell went back to the other man, who was just recovering consciousness as they came up.

Both men were taken to the station house, and as they were brought in Fitzpatrick came in. He declared that he recognized both as having assaulted him. He had hardly spoken than the woman who had been assaulted at Thirty-sixth Street and Second Avenue arrived, but she was not sure as to whether the prisoners were her assailants. The man whom the policeman knocked down gave his name as Philip Miles. The other man said that he was James Shields. They were held in $1,000 bail each for examination to-day in the Yorkville Court.

FOUGHT ON ELEVATED TRAIN.

Policeman and Three Alleged Thieves Struggle—Two Escape.

George Meyers of 228 East Eighty-ninth Street, who the police say is an ex-convict, was held in $2,000 bail for examination by Magistrate Mayo in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning on the charge of attempted highway robbery.

Policeman Joseph Daly of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, who made the arrest on a Third Avenue elevated train on Saturday night, said that Meyers was only one of a trio caught in the act of robbing a passenger on the train, the other two escaping.

Daly testified that while he was in plain clothes, riding on the train, he saw one of the three men take a watch out of the pocket of Harvey Hale of 105 Intervale Avenue. Then the policeman closed in on the men. In the mix-up which followed the watch was dropped and lost. Daly tried to hold the three men, but they were too much for him, and two got away, but Daly landed Meyers safely in jail, although the latter fought him all the way from the Forty-second Street elevated station to the police station.

While Daly was struggling with the men several windows of the car were broken and the women passengers became much alarmed.

HELD FOR STOPPING CAR.

Ankner Was Arrested for Turning Controller When His Mother Fell Off.

John Ankner, living at 516 East Eighty-sixth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Breen in the Tombs Court yesterday charged with having assaulted Peter Dowd, a motorman employed on the Ridgewood line, Brooklyn.

Dowd charged that on Saturday night as he was bringing his car over the bridge Ankner jumped on the front platform and turned the controller so that the power was shut off, and that, as the car came to a stop, Ankner forced him from the platform.

Ankner said that the motorman had not stopped the car when Mrs. Ankner, his mother, fell off, and he thought it was his duty to see that the car was stopped.

Magistrate Breen did not take that view of the case, and, in holding Ankner in $500 bail for trial, made a few remarks on the subject of passengers stopping cars to the danger of those on board.

"There are too many of these cases," said the Magistrate. "Persons desiring to stop the car have tried this sort of thing many times. It is extremely dangerous, and last night, for instance, this car and the one behind it was crowded, and if the reverse lever had been turned by mistake there might have been a serious accident. I will hold the prisoner for trial."

ON TOO MANY BONDS.

Magistrate Declines to Accept Bail Offered by Two Men.

Magistrate Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, refused to accept Robert Oppenheimer and Sigmund Schwartzcoff as bondsmen for two keepers of alleged disorderly houses that the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station raided Saturday night.

On looking over the bail bonds taken by the desk Sergeant at the West Thirtieth Street Station Saturday night and sent to the court with the police returns the Magistrate discovered that Oppenheimer was on the bonds of twenty-three persons and Schwartzcoff was on six.

In announcing his decision not to accept the men the Magistrate said that the bondsmen of this particular class had a way of beating their liability if the bonds should be forfeited.

MYSTERY IN TWO ARRESTS.

Woman and Man Held for Having Stolen Goods.

Bertha King, a young woman who said that she lived at 725 Eighth Avenue, was arraigned yesterday morning before Magistrate Flammer in the Jefferson Market Court on the charge of having stolen goods in her possession. John S. Harriott, who declined to say where he lived, was arraigned with her on the charge of being an accomplice.

Detective Sergeant Rheame, who appeared against the prisoners, refused to say anything about the case, referring those who questioned him to Police Headquarters. Upon his request the accused were remanded under $1,000 bail each to appear for examination this afternoon.

At the Central Office it was said that other arrests would be made in the case, and for that reason it would be inadvisable to give out the facts.

WOMAN DISLIKES LANDLORD.

Mrs. McCann's Reason for Using Axe on House.

Mrs. Kate McCann of 798 Eleventh Avenue was placed under $300 bail for her good behavior for three months by Magistrate Moss in the West Side Court yesterday morning for her disorderly acts, and her husband, Frank McCann, was put under $1,000 bail for examination on the charge of assaulting Policeman Krentzer of the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

William L. Brooks, the owner of the house in which the McCanns live, told the Magistrate that the woman took an axe on Saturday night and chopped down a portion of the stairs and also dug large holes in the wall of her apartments.

When asked by Magistrate Moss why she did this, Mrs. McCann said:

"I broke the house because it was Brooks's; that is the only answer I have to make."

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Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.

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J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

PUSHCART MEN WANT TO RETAIN EX-GOV. BLACK

Committee Will Ask Him to Fight Woodbury's Bridge Order.

NOT TO SELL FOR THREE DAYS

Commissioner's Plan to Segregate Peddlers Under Williamsburg Bridge Denounced at Mass Meetings.

Five thousand pushcart peddlers held several meetings on the East Side yesterday and made as many protests against the latest orders of Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury that they must occupy stands under the Williamsburg Bridge. The result of the day's gatherings was a unanimous decision on the part of the pushcart men not to try to sell anything for three days. The leading pushcart organization decided to retain ex-Gov. Black to make a fight before the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining Commissioner Woodbury from putting his plan into effect.

The most important meeting was that of the East Side Citizens Peddlers' Association, held in the hall at 88 Forsyth Street. Here President Sigmund Schwarts of the general union presided, and 1,000 men tried to crowd into a room built for not more than 300. Most of them got in somehow, and each one was ready with an anti-Woodbury speech. This meeting was scheduled for 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but so many were present at 3:30 that President Schwartz, who arrived then, called the meeting to order, in order to "let off steam," as he expressed it.

This meeting appointed a committee to see ex-Gov. Black, and to retain him, if possible, to prosecute their fight before the Supreme Court. This committee, after arranging for counsel, will make an attempt, President Schwartz said, to call on Mayor McClellan and lay before him the grievances of the pushcart peddlers. This will not happen before Tuesday. The men who attended this meeting voted not to try to sell any goods for three days, and the jobbers who sell to the pushcart men have promised not to buy or try to sell any perishable goods for the same period.

Schwartz said, too, that a delegation from the Italian Peddlers' Union visited the hall in the afternoon and promised co-operation with the Hebrews in the fight against Commissioner Woodbury.

Another grievance of the pushcart men aired at length in the meetings yesterday was the taking away of the licenses by men of Commissioner Woodbury's staff of those peddlers who have violated the order and sold in the street. It was said that fifty-six licenses had been so confiscated.

FOUR BIG LINERS IN.

Arabic and New York a Trifle Late—Scholes Brings Diamond Sculls.

Four transatlantic liners, two of which were due on Saturday, reached their piers in New York and Hoboken yesterday morning, the vessels being the White Star liner Arabic, the American liner New York, the French liner La Bretagne, and the Hamburg-American liner Moltke. All four vessels brought a large number of passengers and all reported pleasant passages.

On the Arabic came Hannis Taylor of Memphis, ex-Minister to Spain, and Lou J. Scholes, the Canadian oarsman, who won the Diamond Sculls at Henley, England. While in Scotland the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Mr. Taylor by the University of Edinburgh. A similar honor awaits him at Dublin University, which, however, he was unable to accept at this time, owing to a summons he received calling him home. He will return in the Fall for the degree.

Mr. Scholes brought the Diamond Sculls over in a mahogany box, on which are tablets giving the names of the former winners of the trophy.

On the New York among others were the Polish Prince Andre Poniatowsky, the Vicomte de Clinchamp, R. V. Dey, and Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell. One hundred and seventeen of La Bretagne's steerage passengers, coming from Marseilles, where there is smallpox, were transferred to Hoffman Island for observation.

NEW YORK FARMER SHOT.

Fatally Wounded in Quarrel with Stephentown Hotel Keeper.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 24. — George Fischer, twenty-five years old, a farmer, living in Stephentown, N. Y., a small village just over the State line, was brought to the House of Mercy Hospital here to-day, suffering from a bullet wound just below the heart. He is probably fatally wounded.

In an ante-mortem statement Fischer said that he was shot during the night in the Vanderbilt House, in Stephentown, by A. B. Dannburg, the proprietor. An altercation had arisen because Dannburg refused to serve him liquor. Dannburg is said to have surrendered to the police at Troy, N. Y.

SAY BOY IS A BURGLAR.

Policeman Catches One Lad—His Three Companions Escape.

Arthur McArdle, eighteen years old, of 441 West Thirtieth Street, was locked up in the West Twentieth Street Station last night on a charge of burglary. The boy, according to the police, has served several terms in prison, and only recently was released after serving a six months' sentence.

Policeman Riley saw four boys last night attempting to enter the storehouse of the White Star Express Company at 615 West Twenty-fifth Street. The boys seeing the policeman scattered. Riley followed McArdle to the North River. At the foot of Twenty-fifth Street the boy was about to jump into the river when the policeman caught him.

The lock of the storehouse had been broken open by a blunt instrument, and the panel of the door had been broken. The other three boys escaped.

Japanese Killed Boarding Train.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 24.—Tata George Tano, who is said to have been a salesman for a New York importing house, was here yesterday afternoon, and last evening started to take a train for New York. He fell and slipped under the wheels. One leg was cut off, and he was otherwise injured. He was taken to All Souls' Hospital, where he died to-day.

Young Girl Kills Self After Discharge.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., July 24.—Margaret Morris, sixteen years old, killed herself yesterday at her home, 11 First Street, by taking poison. The girl, of a sensitive nature, had been brooding over losing her position in a cigar factory. She thought the other girls slighted her because she was without work, and resolved on suicide.



It's such a small affair that we hesitate to steer our friends towards it lest there shouldn't be enough to go round.

Just a couple of hundred Norfolk j

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy, warmer; light southeast to south winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,023. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

30,000 STRIKERS DEFY DETERMINED PACKERS

Allied Trades Walk Out at Chicago and Struggle Begins.

WIFE'S SCORN STARTS RIOT

Tells Striking Husband to Go Back to Work—Three Men and Herself Hurt.

CHICAGO, July 25.—With all peace negotiations broken off and with all the allied trades unions employed at the different plants, with the exception of the teamsters and the stationary engineers, out on strike in sympathy with the butcher workmen who quit work two weeks ago, the stock yards strike to-night had settled down to what promises to be a long, bitter fight.

As has been threatened for some time, the allied trades quit work when called on to-day to assist the striking butchers in their efforts to bring the packers to terms. In several instances the men did not wait for the official notification from their leaders to strike, but threw down their tools and quit work of their own volition.

A 6 o'clock to-night the statement was made by Michael J. Donnelly, President of the Butchers' Union, that every union man employed at the stock yards, with the exception of the teamsters and stationary engineers, had responded to orders for a general sympathetic strike. The engineers, he declared, would join the strikers to-morrow morning, and unless there was a speedy settlement of the difficulty, he said, the teamsters would undoubtedly join in the struggle soon. According to Mr. Donnelly, to-day's strike swelled the number of men who have quit work at the stock yards in Chicago alone to nearly 30,000 persons.

Both Sides Determined.

Both sides to the controversy declared to-night that they were perfectly satisfied with the present state of affairs, and that they were willing to make it a fight to a finish to determine who shall dictate the terms of settlement.

According to the packers, the general strike to-day was a failure, it being asserted by them that not more than half the members of the Allied Trades quit work when officially called out by the leaders this morning. The further statement was made by the packers that should all the union men decide to join the strikers it would make little difference to the employers, as they had sufficient resources to contest the ground for an indefinite period.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The Allied Trades held a meeting to-night and signed an agreement that none of the unions would return to work until the packers had signed working agreements with each union represented at the stockyards. As the majority of the labor organizations had been working without an agreement before to-day's strike a settlement of the sympathetic strike, it is believed, will be a great deal more difficult than the adjustment of the controversy with the butcher workmen, the original strikers.

If the unions live up to their pledge with each other, it means that all the unskilled workmen must be granted working agreements with the packers before resuming work. With the packers in their present state of mind, it is the general opinion that they will never agree to accept such a proposal.

A Wife's Reproach—Its Result.

Because Mrs. Marie Zlatrick reproached her husband for not returning to work today a riot was begun, and not until three men and Mrs. Zlatrick had been badly hurt could the police stop the fight.

The outbreak occurred on Ashaland Avenue, near the stock yards. Mrs. Zlatrick told her husband that it was his duty to go back to work. Neighbors and strikers, to the number of about twenty men and women, immediately resented this seditious counsel by attacking the woman and her supporters.

No arrests were made and Zlatrick is still on strike.

Later Mrs. Anna Tickle, whose three sons are in the strikers' ranks, was severely beaten and robbed of a small amount of money. One son, Leopold, was arrested in connection with the attack.

Strikers Cripple Independents.

A new phase of the strike situation developed late this afternoon, when notice was given by the unions to the independent packers at the stock yards that their men would not be allowed to handle animals which had been handled in any way by non-union men. It is necessary for these independent concerns to take all of their live stock into the yards over Union Stock Yards runways, where the stock must be handled by non-union men, since the union men employed by the stock yards company in this line of work were among the employes who joined the sympathetic strike to-day.

The ultimatum of the unions leaves the independent packers no alternative but to receive their live stock directly from the country or to close business entirely. A meeting of the independent packers was held to-night to map out some plan of action, but no definite conclusion was reached. Another meeting will be held to-morrow to consider the matter.

Before peace negotiations had been broken off to-day, representatives of the teamsters' union, as had been agreed on last night, were in conference with the packers in an effort to arrange some sort of settlement which would prevent a spread of the strike.

Immediately on the return of the teamsters' committee to union headquarters it

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NAPHTHA LAUNCH ABLAZE.

Menaces Yachts at the Rendezvous of the New York Yacht Club.

The twenty-five-foot naphtha launch of the steam yacht Rambler, belonging to Lewis Cass Ledyard, Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, lying at the yacht club rendezvous off East Twenty-fourth Street, caught fire about 11 o'clock last night and drifted out among J. P. Morgan's steam yacht Corsair, W. B. Leeds's Noma, and other yachts.

The burning launch was drifting toward the Corsair, on board of which were J. P. Morgan, his daughter, Mrs. Satterlee, and Mr. Morgan's physician, Dr. Marcoe, when the Health Department steamboat Franklin Edson reached the launch and prevented her from bumping the big steam yacht. The little boat was destroyed and it sank.

Capt. John C. Sylvia of the Rambler, Master Pilot of the Pilots' Association, went ashore in the naphtha launch about 10 o'clock. The launch was to call at the yacht club rendezvous for him later. It is supposed the launch was kept in readiness for the Captain, and that the fire started while she was lashed to the Rambler's side about 11 o'clock.

The crew only was aboard the Rambler and the watch discovered the fire. He yelled to his mates, and all ran for the launch. But the watch had already loosened the ropes, and he and another sailor let the launch drift from the steam yacht. A hose had been made ready and water was poured on the launch as she drifted away seen she was drifting toward other steam seen she was drifting toward other steam-yachts.

The Franklin Edson had put out of the Sixteenth Street dock for her last trip to North Brother Island, and the Captain spied the burning launch as his craft steamed up the river. By that time the launch afire had attracted attention on shore, and boats were put out toward her and the watches on the numerous steam yachts at anchor had called all hands on deck in readiness to shunt the launch off if she came too close.

On board Mr. Leeds's Noma was a gay party. The yacht had been handsomely decorated for the evening reception to the owner's friends. A few anxious moments were passed until those on board saw that the danger was past. Then everybody stayed on deck to watch the progress of the fire. O. H. P. Belmont and Sydney Smith were among the guests.

On board the Corsair the watch saw that the launch would be drifted by the tide toward his vessel, and he warned his shipmates. The launch drifted on toward the big yacht until it got within 100 feet of her. The naphtha aboard the launch had exploded by that time, but she was burning briskly and the Edson crew was making strenuous efforts to get ahead of the launch and move her off from the Corsair, to put out the fire or sink her.

The Edson was just in time. She poured water on the flames as she got close to the launch, and in a few minutes had the fire out. The launch had burned to the water's edge, and went down.

How the launch caught fire could not be ascertained. She was probably the fastest of her class, as last year at Newport she won the Hen and Gamecock Colors for launches, which put her at the head of the launch fleet for the Summer.

SUBWAY WORKERS STRIKE.

Building Trade Alliance Takes Action Because of Painting Work.

The threatened general strike on the subway by the Building Trades Alliance was ordered yesterday in spite of the fact that the Central Federated Union was engaged in an attempt to settle matters amicably. To-day about 2,000 men will go out, thus tying up all work except that of the painters. The strike is a flat violation of the arbitration agreement between the Rapid Transit Contractors' Association and the Central Federated Union, and the contractors will be free to hire any men they choose and finish the work without any reference to this agreement.

The strike was decided on at a meeting of the Alliance yesterday forenoon, in a hall on Sixty-seventh Street near Third Avenue. At the meeting of the Alliance last week, it had been decided to send a committee to General Contractor McDonald, with the ultimatum that the strike would go into effect yesterday if he did not agree to a proposition that the Amalgamated Painters' Society should have one-half of the painting in the subway.

No committee called on Mr. McDonald, but the Alliance alleged that a registered letter was sent to Mr. McDonald containing the ultimatum, and that he did not reply to it. When this was reported at the meeting of the Alliance yesterday, walking delegates of the trades in the Alliance employed in the subway went through the entire subway and ordered the men not to return to work after they quit at 5 P. M. last evening until the terms of the ultimatum had been complied with.

The principal trades affected are the plumbers, tile layers, electrical workers, plasterers, and wire lathers. Other trades in the alliance are the carpenters, elevator constructors, and, millwrights, cement masons, marble cutters, bluestone cutters, and members of the Amalgamated Painters' Society. Few of the last six trades are employed in the subway, and no members of the Amalgamated Painters' Society are employed. The strike is to force the contractors to give 50 per cent. of the painting to the Amalgamated Painters' Society. This organization is not in the Central Federated Union, while the Brotherhood of Painters was an affiliated body, and obtained all the painting work.

FIRE ENGINE HITS CAR.

Three Firemen Thrown, but Continue—Passengers in a Panic.

A collision between a Reid Avenue trolley car and a fire engine in Brooklyn last night resulted in injuries to three firemen and caused a small panic among the passengers on the car.

The accident occurred at Utica Avenue and Herkimer Street. Engine 134 was speeding down Herkimer Street when the collision occurred. A Reid Avenue car, on its way to the ferries at the foot of Broadway and well filled with passengers, reached the crossing at Utica Avenue and Herkimer Street at the same time as the engine. The gong of the engine clanged, but the motorman of the car, which was on Utica Avenue, did not stop, and the car struck the engine on the side, hurling it against the curb.

Capt. William L. Brown of the engine company, Engineer Alfred Welch, and Driver Charles Hirschy were thrown from the engine to the pavement. Brown and Welch received contusions of the arms and legs and Hirschy's left ankle was sprained. All three declined to have a physician called to attend them, pluckily remounting the engine, which had not been seriously damaged, and continuing on the way to the fire.

Latest Shipping News.

Steamer Vaderland, from Antwerp. Outside the bar at 1:25 o'clock this morning.

LEAPED TO DEATH IN FLIGHT FROM POLICE

Supposed Burglar, Trying to Clear Air Shaft, Fell Five Stories.

CHASE OVER HOUSE AFIRE

While Firemen Fought Flames in Basement, Fugitives Were Chased on Roof.

Fleeing from policemen over roofs on the west side of Second Avenue, near One Hundred and Fourth Street, last night, Patrick J. Cash, twenty-three years old, of 317 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, fell five stories in the airshaft between 2,023 and 2,025 Second Avenue and was killed. A man who said he was John Higgins, twenty-three years old, of 200 East Ninety-eighth Street, a companion of Cash, who was fleeing with him, was arrested and taken to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, where he was charged with attempted burglary.

The case came while a fire was in progress in the basement of the five-story tenement at 2,025 Second Avenue. The crowd was being kept back by Sergt. Raynor, Roundsman Mills and several policemen of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street station. Suddenly, shrill screams were heard coming from the third floor of the tenement house at 247 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, next house but one to Second Avenue, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Ventura. Policemen Pierce and Woods, followed by the Sergeant and Roundsman, ran to the house. They saw the figure of a woman at the window wringing her hands.

"What's the matter?" asked Policeman Pierce.

"Burglars! Burglars!" screamed the woman.

Instantly the policemen mounted the steps and rushed into the hallway and up the stairs, taking three steps at a bound. When they reached the third floor Mrs. Ventura and her husband were in the doorway.

"They ran up to the roof," said the man.

Pierce and Woods were in the van of the policemen, and they continued on up the stairs. At the fourth floor they caught sight of Cash and Higgins on the fifth floor landing, and doubled their efforts. They had a longer climb than the fleeing men and were nearly winded.

As they reached the fifth floor they saw the figures of the two men disappearing through the doorway leading to the roof, and knew they had gained on the men, for the flight of steps there is shorter.

The house 247 East One Hundred and Fourth Street adjoins the building at 2,023 Second Avenue, and the roofs are on a level. Cash and Mullen ran to the roof of 2,023 and then turned north. There is an air shaft between 2,023 and 2,025 Second Avenue, about five feet wide and extending above each roof is a coping about three feet high. Cash, who was in advance of Higgins, leaped up on this coping and then tried to leap across to the roof of No. 2,025, in which the fire was in progress.

It was dark and the leap was a dangerous one. Higgins had jumped up on the coping and was about to follow Cash, when he saw the man fail to reach the coping of the other roof and shoot downward through the shaft. Higgins leaped back to the roof and ran into the arms of Policeman Woods. The policemen had seen Cash disappear, and thought he had dropped flat on the other roof. Higgins, however, told them of his fall.

The policemen had reached the roof by that time and a throng numbering hundreds had gathered in the street, the news of the chase having spread. Women living in neighboring apartments were screaming out of their windows hysterically, and the neighborhood was in an unroar. Policemen who took Higgins down through the tenement at 2,023 Second Avenue say that many of the women there had crawled under beds, fearing there would be shooting. It was the same in 247 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, around the corner, where the chase had its start.

While Woods and other policemen held Higgins, Policeman Pierce made his way to the foot of the air shaft and found the body of Cash.

The body was taken into the basement of 2,023, where it was viewed by Higgins. He said the man was John Mullen. Later the body was identified as that of Cash. The man lived with his sister Mrs. Annie Demott.

The fire for which the alarm was turned in was slight.

Mr. and Mrs. Ventura told the police that they were sitting in the dining room of their apartment when they heard the fire bells. The fire seemed to be in the neighborhood, and both went to the front window.

According to Mrs. Ventura they heard sounds in the room and turned to see what the matter was. They were confronted by two men, one of whom had a revolver.

"What do you want here?" Mrs. Ventura asked.

She says the men demanded that they give up some keys, and threatened to kill them. Mrs. Ventura then turned to the window and screamed, and the men fled from the room.

It is thought that Higgins and Cash started down the stairway first, but hearing the policeman coming up turned and fled to the roof.

The Fire Marshal is investigating the origin of the fire. It is said that Cash and Higgins were seen in the neighborhood just before the flames were discovered.

According to the police, "Red" Cash was a member of the "Joe Baker gang." The police say it was this gang that assaulted Policeman Pierce about nine months ago. As a result of the assault Pierce was in the hospital nearly six months, and several times his life was despaired of. Pierce was one of the policemen close on the heels of Cash when he leaped to his death.

Baker, said to be the leader of the gang, was arrested last night in a prize fight raid in Harlem.

PLEADS FOR HER ASSAILANT.

Saves Her Sister from Sentence for Trying to Kill Her.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 25.—Because of the pleadings of her sister, whom she had attempted to kill, May Montgomery was saved from a term in prison to-day. She has been indicted for assault in the first degree. She tried to murder her sister, Mrs. Emma Miller, in Glens Falls six months ago while in a fit of jealous rage.

At the trial to-day Miss Montgomery pleaded guilty, but Mrs. Miller made such a pathetic plea that sentence was suspended.

BARNARD'S REGISTRAR QUITS.

The Dean, Miss Gill, Who Stopped "Co-Ed" Play, May Resign.

It was learned yesterday at Columbia University that Miss Mary S. Knox, the Registrar of Barnard College, has tendered her resignation, and that it has been accepted by the Trustees. Miss Knox is a graduate of Smith College, as also is Miss Laura D. Gill, the Dean of Barnard. They both came to the Morningside institution at about the same time.

The resignation of Miss Knox and the fact of her intimate relation with the Dean give rise to a persistent rumor that Miss Gill will also resign soon.

There has been more or less friction between Miss Gill and the young women under her charge for some time. The young women have an organization known as the Cercle Française. The members of this club had planned to join forces with the Société Française of Columbia for the purpose of producing a play in French. Barnard girls were to take the female parts and Columbia men were to fill the male rôles.

The play had been selected and rehearsals were about to begin when Dean Gill vetoed the whole plan. Such an arrangement, she averred, was far from proper, and she sent forth the dictum that if Columbia wanted to produce a show she must look elsewhere for the girls, and if Barnard was to dabble in dramatics, the girls must take the male parts themselves.

The girls gave up their plans with a great deal of regret, but started out to make the best of the situation by assigning the men's parts to the girls best qualified to take them. All went well and the young women were counting upon presenting their show before a large crowd of their friends, when Dean Gill issued another command that inasmuch as some of the girls had to appear in trousers no man should be admitted to the performance. This was a most crushing blow, but the play was given. No man was present, except the musicians, and they were carefully hidden behind screens so that they could get no view of fair Barnard in knickerbockers.

MERRYMAKERS IMPERIL TRAIN.

Men and Girls Jump from Handcar Just Before Crash.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, N. J., July 25.—The arrest here to-day of three young men revealed an accident which occurred on the Lackawanna Railroad Saturday night in which one of the fastest express trains on the road narrowly escaped being wrecked.

The prisoners, Hadley Mason, Walter Quick, and Albert Jones, all of Scranton, have been employed in the construction of the new railroad bridge across the Delaware River near Portland. Mason, Quick, and Jones went to Portland last Saturday night and met three village girls, who consented to take a ride on a hand car as far as the Delaware Water Gap.

They had a jolly time for five miles, and finally came to the Manunka Chunk tunnel. It was 11 o'clock then, and the tunnel looked so ominous that the girls grew frightened and wanted to stop the hand car and get off. The young men were reckless, however, and sped on into the tunnel. Nothing happened in going through, but when they emerged on the other side they were horrified to see the Buffalo Express bearing down upon them.

There was no time to stop, and all six of the occupants jumped only a few seconds before the locomotive struck the hand car. All of the party were severely bruised and scratched by the cinders and rock ballast, but only Albert Jones was seriously hurt, he having his shoulder broken. The hand car was broken to pieces.

Detectives went to work on the case Sunday and arrested the three men. Jones gave information and was released. The other two furnished bail in $500 each.

FIGHT DUEL, BOTH DEAD.

Colorado Men Empty Revolvers and Then Resort to Knives.

TRINIDAD, Col., July 25.—Word has been received here that two guards employed by the Victor Fuel Company at Hastings, twenty miles north of here, became involved in a quarrel and decided to fight a duel.

They armed themselves with revolvers and began firing at each other. When the guns were emptied the two men drew knives and fought until both dropped dead. The names of the duelists were not given to the Coroner here, who was notified of the affair, and together with the Sheriff has gone to the scene of the duel.

WED SECRETLY AT SEASHORE.

Indianapolis Man and Former New York Girl Surprise Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 25.—Friends in this city have just learned of the marriage, which took place in Atlantic City a week ago, of Edward S. R. Seguin, a wealthy young man of Indianapolis, and Miss Clara Louise Chandler, the daughter of a former well-known politician of New York.

They were married secretly by Magistrate Irving of Atlantic City at the Hotel Rudolph.

Mr. and Mrs. Seguin came to Indianapolis last night and were at the Hotel English until noon to-day, when they left for a week's stay at a cattle ranch near Cataract, Ind., in which Mr. Seguin is interested. This morning Mr. Seguin said that his bride left New York in the company of her sister and joined him at Atlantic City. Upon leaving her New York home the young woman remarked to her mother:

"You need not be surprised if I come home married."

Mr. Seguin denied that the mother was opposed to the marriage.

MISS BENEDICT TO WED?

Engagement of Commodore's Daughter to Clifford B. Harmon Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 25.—It is current report to-day that Miss Louise Benedict, the youngest daughter of Commodore and Mrs. Elias C. Benedict, has become engaged to Clifford B. Harmon, a wealthy Philadelphian. Neither party will affirm or deny the rumor at present. Miss Benedict is with her parents at Indian Harbor, Greenwich. Mr. Harmon is a member of the firm of Wood, Harmon & Co., real estate brokers of Broadway, New York, with twenty-five branches scattered throughout the country. He has charge principally of the Western section of the United States.

Mr. Harmon is a guest at the Maples, in Greenwich, and it is a coincidence that the Maples is Mr. Benedict's property and Miss Benedict's childhood home. Friends of Mr. Harmon say that if there is to be a wedding it will be very quiet. Mr. Harmon is an ardent automobilist.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the leader all the world over. Use no other. —Adv.

HENRY G. DAVIS WILL MARRY HIS OLD LOVE

Vice Presidential Nominee to Make Mrs. Reynolds His Bride.

ROMANCE OF HIS YOUTH

As a Brakeman He Strove to Gain Her Hand, but Her Parents Objected Because of His Poverty.

Special to The New York Times.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, West Va., July 25.—Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate, will in the Fall marry Mrs. Katherine Reynolds, widow of Dr. John Reynolds of Shepherdstown.

Mrs. Reynolds is seventy years old, while Senator Davis is eighty. There is an interesting story back of the approaching wedding. Many years ago, when Henry G. Davis was a brakeman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, he became a suitor for the hand of Miss Katherine Cushwa, whose family was one of the most prominent in Washington County, Md.

Miss Cushwa was a pronounced beauty, and was the acknowledged belle in the section in which she lived. Her family being an aristocratic one, she became leader, in the exclusive social set, and at all social gatherings Miss Cushwa's society was sought after by the young gallants of Maryland and West Virginia. She and young Davis met for the first time at a dance at a country house, and frequently thereafter he became her escort.

The friendship thus begun speedily ripened into love. Davis proposed, and the young woman was willing, but her parents could not reconcile themselves to the idea of their beautiful and accomplished daughter marrying a poor railroad brakeman, and the young man was sent on his way with a broken heart.

Young Davis disappeared, to rise rapidly in the railroad service until he became the richest and most powerful citizen in his State, while Miss Cushwa became the bride of Dr. John Reynolds, a prominent physician of Shepherdstown. Her old flame, Mr. Davis, also in the course of time was married in a distant part of the State.

It was not until many years afterward that the two old lovers came together again, one as a widower and the other as a widow. The old spark rekindled into a flame, with the result that there will be a notable wedding at the quaint old town of Shepherdstown some time in the month of October, so the gossip says.

Mrs. Reynolds is remarkably well preserved, and for a half century or more has been social leader of Shepherdstown.

She is the mother of two grown-up children and grandmother of a half-dozen interesting boys and girls. She lives in a beautiful old-fashioned house within a stone's throw of the stately Potomac, and many distinguished men and women have enjoyed her hospitality.

POLICE CAPTAIN SHORT DEAD.

Commander of Parkville Precinct Passes Away at Brooklyn Home.

Capt. Martin Short of the Parkville Station, Brooklyn, and one of the best-known members of the New York police force, died at his home in Vanderveer Park, Brooklyn, this morning.

Capt. Short was made a Captain fifteen years ago and for a long time commanded the Bedford Avenue police. When Brooklyn was a separate city Capt. Short was once dismissed from the force, but was soon reinstated by the courts.

He was a veteran of the civil war, and was the Commander of Mansfield Post, G. A. R.

DOESN'T WANT TO BE GOVERNOR

Taggart's Friends Believe He Will Nip Boom in Its Bud.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—The boom for Thomas Taggart for Governor, started by a few of his most enthusiastic supporters, including two or three Democratic editors, will probably be nipped in the bud shortly by Mr. Taggart himself. His closest friends do not believe he will consider the matter seriously.

The election of Taggart as National Chairman would cause the Democracy of Indiana to renew its courage, and the leaders will enter upon the campaign determined to carry Indiana next November if it is within the range of possibility.

BURGLARS TRAVEL BY AUTO.

Police Along the Sound Confront Crime in New Conveyance.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, July 25.—The Rye police no longer doubt that the burglars who have been pillaging the homes of New Yorkers along the Sound are traveling in an automobile.

Early this morning the burglars entered the homes of R. M. MacDonald and W. A. Thomas, on the Boston Post Road, between Harrison and Mamaroneck, and stole about $800 worth of silverware and $150 in cash. Mr. MacDonald is a New York broker, and lives near the old mansion of John Jay, first Chief Justice of the United States. Mr. Thomas is a railroad builder. Both families were asleep when the robberies occurred, and did not discover their loss until this morning.

In searching about afterward the servants at the MacDonald mansion found in the mud wide tracks, apparently made by a heavy automobile, and traces of oil. They followed the tracks, and found that they led to the Thomas house. The police of the Sound towns are now looking for a car supposed to be used by the robbers. Mr. Thomas keeps a large St. Bernard watchdog, but the animal did not even whimper while the robbery was going on.

CASTS OF PRIMITIVE RACES.

St. Louis Report Says New York Museum Will Make Unique Studies.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—The American Museum of Natural History of New York, which has been negotiating with the Exposition authorities for some time, will make life casts of certain representatives of all primitive peoples now at the fair, and reproductions of these casts will be made and distributed throughout the United States in schools and libraries as educational features.

The process of making these casts will be practically the same as that employed in making death masks of notable persons. The people of whose bodies casts will be made are the Patagonians, the Igorrates, the Moros, the African pigmies, the cliff dwellers, and other unusual types of the American Indians.

For Nervous Women.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate quiets and strengthens the nerves, relieves nausea and sick headache, and induces refreshing sleep.—Adv.

HALTS SHIP IN FINLAND GULF.

Russian Warship Searches the German Steamer Lisboa.

BERLIN, July 25.—The German steamer Lisboa of the Oldenburg-Portugal Line has been stopped and searched by a Russian warship in the Gulf of Finland.

She was then released.

AUTO DITCHED BY DOG.

Buffalo Lawyer Seriously Injured—Companion at Point of Death.

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., July 25.—George F. Schultz, a Buffalo lawyer, is in a serious condition and Mrs. A. L. Pearce of Sanborn lies at the point of death as the result of an automobile accident.

While running at high speed on a country road Schultz's automobile struck a dog. The heavy machine was turned over in a ditch, crushing Schultz and Mrs. Pearce beneath it. Two other occupants of the car escaped unhurt.

GIRL BICYCLIST KILLED.

Run Down by Truck—Policeman Saves Driver from Crowd.

While riding a bicycle along Fourth Avenue, near Second Street, Brooklyn, last night Kate Gilman, fourteen years old, of 336 Second Street was run over and instantly killed by a large double truck.

A number of people who saw the accident started for the driver, William Prentice, and he would have been roughly handled if it had not been for the appearance of a policeman, who took him into custody. Prentice, who was on the verge of collapse because of the shock, declared that the accident was unavoidable.

POTTERS PLAN TRIP ABROAD.

The Bishop and His Wife Sail for Continent in October.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 25.—Bishop and Mrs. Henry C. Potter will leave Cooperstown the middle of September, and after attending the triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church to be held in Boston in October, will sail for Europe, where they will spend several months in touring the Continent. It is understood that the Bishop will visit several of the noted springs of the Continent.

Bishop and Mrs. Potter will be accompanied abroad by Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, who will spend the first week in August attending the races at Saratoga.

MRS. G. K. DAVIS'S DIVORCE.

Decree Recommended to Former Miss Gallatin—Husband Balked at $1,200 Dress.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 25.—Lawrence B. Jones, to whom the case was referred as examiner, to-day recommended that Mrs. Helen C. Davis be granted a divorce from her husband, G. K. Davis. The husband is a wealthy coal operator, and his marriage to Miss Gallatin at St. Thomas's Church, New York, six years ago was a society event.

Trouble appeared when the husband refused to pay his wife's dressmaker's bills. It was claimed she was extravagant, as one gown she purchased cost $1,200, but the husband was sued for the bill. The wife claimed her husband had deserted her and when she wrote him letters he refused to answer.

J. P. MORGAN'S BOSTON LEASE.

May Entertain Archbishop of Canterbury During Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 25.—J. P. Morgan has leased the palatial residence of J. Montgomery Sears on Arlington Street for the purpose, it is understood, of entertaining the Archbishop of Canterbury during the General Convention of the Episcopal Church.

The Archbishop will sail from England about Sept. 1, coming by way of Canada. He will be accompanied by his wife and by his private chaplain.

Mr. Morgan will have as his guests at the Sears mansion Bishop William Croswell Doane, D. D., of Albany and Mrs. Doane, and probably Bishop David H. Greer (Bishop Coadjutor) of New York, and Mrs. Greer, and the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., rector of Trinity Church, New York, and Mrs. Dix, as well as other friends.

The Archbishop's final decision to come to this country is the result of three specific invitations forwarded him. Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle, D. D., of Missouri, who is the Presiding Bishop of the whole convention; Bishop Lawrence, on behalf of the Diocese of Massachusetts, and Richard H. Dana, on behalf of the General Committee, all wrote invitations. To all of these the Archbishop has affirmatively replied.

TROLLEY HITS HORSE CAR.

Many Persons Hurt on Twenty-eighth Street Cross-Town Line.

A collision occurred between a Twenty-eighth Street crosstown car and a southbound Seventh Avenue electric car soon after 10 o'clock last night, in which several persons were cut by falling glass, the driver was so badly hurt that he was sent to a hospital, and one woman whose name could not be learned was said to have been seriously injured. She was taken home in a cab.

Ordinarily the Seventh Avenue cars have the right of way; but it is said that there was a mix-up in the signals, and the driver of the horse car and the motorman of the electric car each tried to cross ahead of the other, with the result that they came together with considerable force. The horse car, driven by Harry Waters of 3 Mangin Street, was struck just back of the middle of the car and pushed from the track. Waters was thrown to the street, and was later sent to Bellevue Hospital.

About fifteen persons were in the horse car and nearly all were cut by falling glass. The woman who was taken away in a cab was thought to be badly hurt.

There were only about half a dozen persons in the Seventh Avenue car, and they all escaped injury. Traffic was interrupted for about forty-five minutes.

Daisy Leiter's Engagement Broken?

LONDON, July 26.—The Daily Express understands that the engagement of Miss Daisy Leiter and Major Crawley has been broken off.

Many Attempts to Wreck P. R. R. Trains

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 25.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day made the announcement that since July 13 six attempts have been made to wreck fast passenger trains near Pittsburg. Three negro suspects whose names are not given have been landed in the Greensburg jail by "Si" Matthias, the company's detective.

Senator G. G. Vest Is Much Weaker.

SWEET SPRINGS, Mo., July 25.—Ex-Senator George G. Vest is much weaker and is failing gradually

SINKING OF SHIP AROUSES BRITISH

But Naval Men Justify It, if Ship Had Contraband.

OFFICIAL VIEW DEFINED

Balfour Refuses to Demand Release of Allanton.

RUSSIANS SINK THREE SHIPS

Two Are Japanese Vessels—Two Others Seized—American Vessels in Peril Off Japan Coast.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, July 26.—There is great indignation among British shipping and insurance men on account of the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander by the Vladivostok squadron, but naval officers say the Russians had a right to sink that vessel and any other vessel which they can prove is loaded wholly or in part with contraband.

"The chances are that they will sink the Shawmut if they catch her," a British naval Captain said to-day, "and they will have a perfect right to do it."

The Times editorially declares that the sinking of the Knight Commander is wholly unjustifiable. While admitting that Great Britain is the last country in the world to restrict the rights of belligerents at sea, it holds that neutral rights have been outraged by the Vladivostok squadron in sinking the Knight Commander.

Lord Stowell's Dictum.

It quotes Lord Stowell, whom it regards as perhaps the greatest master of public law this country ever possessed, as altogether opposed to the proposition that a belligerent may destroy an incriminated ship, saying:

"The act of destruction, Stowell holds, cannot be justified to the neutral owner by the gravest importance of such an act to the public service of the captor's own State. To the neutral it can only be justified under such circumstances by full restitution of its value."

The Times fully indorses the view held in the insurance market, which, it says, is based on Stowell's doctrine. The Times thinks there should be a protest from the British Government to Russia in this case, and another in the case of the Allanton.

It is evidently being settled that Russia will grant all Great Britain's demands growing out of the seizures by the Russian Volunteer cruisers.

Case of the Allanton.

Urgent representations are being made by the owners of the Allanton in the hope of inducing the Government to demand the release of that vessel, which was recently confiscated by the Vladivostok prize court. A deputation which saw Premier Balfour to-day argued that the case of the Allanton was on all fours with that of the Malacca.

It seemed to be the judgment of those composing the deputation that their Government, having secured the release of vessels captured in the Red Sea, should stoutly demand that the Allanton be restored to her owners and back the demand, as it did the demands touching the Red Sea cases, with a strong naval demonstration.

Mr. Balfour replied that there was no analogy between the case of the Allanton and that of the Malacca. The latter was seized by an unauthorized vessel, not a regular warship. There were good grounds for representations to Russia respecting the Allanton, but not for a demand for her instant release.

This statement of Mr. Balfour brings out clearly the position of Great Britain in the Malacca case. Had that vessel been seized by a regular warship the chances are that Great Britain would not have attempted to prevent its going to a prize court.

Russian Warships for the Red Sea.

It is expected that regular Russian warships will be present in the Red Sea in a short time to take the places of the Volunteer cruisers, and it is quite probable that these very Volunteer cruisers, after returning to the Baltic, may come back to the Red Sea via Libau, duly commissioned as warships.

There is every reason to expect that there will be more seizures of British ships, but in the judgment of persons entitled to speak authoritatively because

of their knowledge of international law it is extremely doubtful whether Great Britain will intervene in any case where the seizure is properly made.

It is regarded as possible that questions may arise between Russia and Great Britain through subsequent Russian naval operations in the Red Sea, but it is not regarded as possible that Great Britain will undertake to prevent seizures made according to accepted usages by regularly commissioned warships.

How a Grave Crisis Was Averted.

An interesting incident transpires in reference to the Malacca case. While that vessel was passing through the Suez Canal en route to Port Said, the Foreign Office communicated with the Admiralty.

"Have we any warship at Port Said?" asked the representative of the Foreign Office, and when he was told that cruisers detached from the Mediterranean squadron would not reach Port Said in time to head off the Malacca he was delighted.

"Thank God!" he exclaimed.

The Foreign Office wanted a show of force in the shape of an impressive movement by the Mediterranean squadron, but did not want an act committed which in all probability would cause an actual break with Russia. It wished to be stern, but not offensive.

Insurance Men's Views.

The Times's insurance correspondent, discussing the case of the Knight Commander, says:

"Large amounts had been written against war risks, both on the hull and cargo, on the ordinary assumption that captures would be subject to some kind of civilized jurisdiction. As it is, the vessel and cargo, some of which perhaps was contraband but the greater part non-contraband, are sent to the bottom together, and no inquiry now is possible.

"The Knight Commander's cargo included bridge work and about £6,000 worth of railway trucks, and no doubt the presence of this railway material caused the destruction of the vessel.

Dilemma of Owners.

"Owners and underwriters, as regards non-contraband, are in a hard position. They have no possible means of preventing contraband cargo from being shipped in the same vessel with their goods, and may at any moment suffer heavy loss if the Russians be allowed to capture and sink neutral steamers as they please.

"It is clear that the rules of contraband and the position of neutrals require new and authoritative definition. The oversea trade of the various nations is too large and important to be at the mercy of any country which in war time makes its own laws and generally runs amuck. An international conference of the maritime nations will become an urgent necessity if Russia proceeds in her present course.

"The size of modern steamers and the varied nature of their cargoes make old customs of contraband obsolete and new ones need to be framed by general consent if we are to be freed from the individual caprice of nations at war. In a case like the sinking of the Knight Commander demands for compensation should be made by the Governments of the innocent sufferers. Much of the cargo was owned by American shippers."

JUSTIFIED IN WASHINGTON.

Naval Opinion There Is That Russia Is Within Her Rights.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The week's investigation by the State Department of the problems connected with the operations of belligerent ships against neutral merchantmen, has crystallized in a letter addressed to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The company recently wrote to the department expressing apprehension for the safety of the big steamer Shawmut with her cargo of food supplies intended for Japan, and of other vessels of the line about to follow with general cargoes, and asked as to the company's rights and exemptions and liabilities on the high seas and within the war zone in the East.

The department does not deem it opportune to make the reply public, but it is understood to be based upon expressions delivered in preceding administrations of the State Department, which in substance warned shippers against the carriage of contraband and of violation of port rules imposed by belligerents in a position to enforce them.

The case of the Knight Commander is regarded here as complicated and difficult of treatment, although a more complete statement of facts is expected to simplify the problem. It is apprehended that if the contention of the shippers' agents that the cargo contained no contraband is correct, the general doctrine of "neutral flag covers neutral goods" has been violated by the destruction of the ship and cargo.

As to the Knight Commander herself, the State Department probably will leave to the British Government the adjustment of any issue with Russia growing out of her sinking.

As some surprise has been expressed at the reports of the sinking by Russian cruisers of defenceless merchant ships instead of taking them into port, it may be stated that the general naval opinion here justifies that course in the event that the Russian warships, as is suspected, have not enough men aboard to furnish prize crews to conduct the captured ships to the nearest prize port.

This is a desperate course and according to the naval view here is full of risk for the Russians, who must be prepared to pay in full and in cash for any maritime property belonging to the citizens of a neutral power able to demonstrate that his goods were not contraband and that his ship was not subject to seizure under the rules of a prize court.

STEAMSHIP ARDOVA RELEASED.

British Vessel Seized by the Smolensk Given Up at Suez.

SUEZ, July 25.—The British steamer Ardova, which after being fired at by the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Smolensk, was seized by that vessel, arrived here today flying the Russian naval flag and with a prize crew aboard.

The British cruiser Venus was in port and anchored close to the captured steamer, whose Captain lodged a protest with the British Consul against his vessel's capture and detention.

Subsequently the Ardova was released and her prize crew landed. Part of the Ardova's crew, who are on board the Smolensk, will be landed at Jedda, Arabia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.—Vessels arriving here report that a British warship is patrolling off Cape Helas, Turkish ports south of the Dardanelles. She is using her searchlight with the supposed view of intercepting any British ships which may have been captured by the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers if they attempt to pass the Dardanelles.

SINK 3 SHIPS, CAPTURE 2.

Russian Vladivostok Squadron May Have Seized Other Big Vessels.

TOKIO, July 25.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron was seen to the eastward of Kasusa Province (on the east side of Tokio Bay) at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It was steaming to the east.

YOKOHAMA, July 25.—The British steamer Tsinan has arrived here with the crew of the British steamer Knight Commander, which was sunk by the Russian Vladivostok squadron off Izu. The Knight Commander's cargo was a general one. Her European passengers were detained by the Russians, and her crew of twenty-one was transferred to the Tsinan.

Captain's Story of Capture.

Capt. Brown of the Tsinan says that the Knight Commander met three warships at 7:30 o'clock Saturday morning. The Russian officers who boarded the Knight Commander took her Captain back with them and ordered the crew to come on board one of the Russian warships within ten minutes. The Russians then sank the Knight Commander.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the warships met the Tsinan and transferred the crew of the Knight Commander to this vessel.

An Indian Boatswain of the Knight Commander says the Russians boasted that, besides sinking the Knight Commander and halting the Tsinan, they had sunk two small Japanese vessels and that before meeting the Knight Commander they had captured a German steamer, believed to be the Arabia, belonging to the Hamburg-American Line, and the Cheltenham, a British vessel. The Russians said they had plenty of coal.

Before leaving the Tsinan Capt. Brown was ordered to blow off steam and not to move his vessel until the Russians had disappeared over the horizon. When last seen, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the warships were steaming in a southeasterly direction, toward the mouth of Tokio Bay.

The American Trading Company, agents at Yokohama for the Knight Commander, deny that the vessel had any contraband on board, according to her manifest.

Warships Crowded with Men.

The three warships which sank the Knight Commander are reported by Capt. Brown to be crowded with men. Their bottoms are foul and they look grim and ugly! They are thought to be short of prize crews.

The sinking of the Knight Commander without a trial is regarded as an unwarranted act, affording grounds for apprehension as to the treatment by the Russians of other neutral vessels.

Americans are anxious concerning the possible fate of the Korea, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the America steamer Shawmut, which left Puget Sound on July 16 for Hongkong. The Yokohama agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company cabled a warning to the Korea at Midway Island. It is not known whether either of these steamers carry contraband.

An officer from the Russian fleet who boarded the steamer Tsinan said that the officers of the fleet had received instructions from St. Petersburg to treat the British flag with the greatest respect, but if the Tsinan had railway material aboard the Russians should either capture or sink her.

The officer said that the commanders of the vessels concerned in the sinking of the steamer Sado had been severely censured by St. Petersburg for not positively ascertaining that there were no people remaining aboard. He said the Knight Commander would not heave to until four shots had been fired.

The Russian officer boasted and asked for whisky, and he offered to pay for a few bottles.

The shipping of the coast is now generally restricted. The Vladivostok fleet was last reported at the mouth of Tokio Bay, and developments are momentarily expected. Great indignation is manifested over the sinking of the Knight Commander.

OTHER VESSELS IN PERIL.

Valuable Cargo on the Korea—British Steamship Overdue.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.—Uneasiness is felt here for the safety of the British steamer St. Hubert, Capt. Wardale, which sailed from Caleta Buena del Sur, Chile, May 27, and Honolulu July 2, for Yokohama. The vessel is now overdue, and it is thought she may have been captured by the Vladivostok Squadron.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Korea is now within one or two days' sail of the Japanese coast. The steamer sailed from San Francisco on July 12. She left Honolulu before the receipt of the news that the Vladivostok fleet was in the Pacific.

The Korea has on board large quantities of machinery, steel, and foodstuffs for Japan. She carries nearly $1,000,000 in treasure, $745,000 being consigned to Hiogo, the remainder being destined for Shanghai and Hongkong. There is also a quantity of arms and ammunition for Manila on board the vessel. Fears are entertained that the Korea may be seized by the Russians.

KNIGHT COMMANDER'S CARGO.

Most of It Had Been Landed Before She Met Warships.

Howard, Houlder & Rowatt of 21 State Street are the New York agents of the Knight Steamship Company, Limited, which owned the Knight Commander. When the Knight Commander left New York she had on board a cargo valued at about half a million dollars, which was consigned in part to Singapore, Manila, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Kobe, her clearance papers being made out in the order named.

The vessel had discharged at all the ports except Kobe, and was en route to that port when intercepted by the Russians. The value of the cargo consigned to Japan is said to have been over $200,000.

The manifest of the steamship on file in the New York Custom House shows that among this cargo, which was of the miscellaneous order, were forty-two cases of electrical machinery valued at $10,400, 756 packages of mild steel plates, 2,050 boxes of tin plates, five cases of saddle leather, 2,000 bundles of wire, and 785 packages of electrical railway trucks, valued at about $23,000, a large quantity of pipings, and about 1,000 kegs of nails. Nowhere in the Japanese consignments was there any mention of dynamite, powder, or any other kind of explosives, or firearms or ordnance of any description.

However, when the Knight Commander left New York she did have on board a considerable cargo of naval stores, but the entire lot was consigned to the United States Naval Station at Cavite, Philippine Islands. This was discharged at Manila several weeks ago. The cargo to Shanghai consisted of about 130,000 yards of flannels. The agents in Japan for the Knight Commander were the American Trading Company. This concern, however, had nothing to do with her cargo.

RUSSIANS ROUTED IN 14-HOUR BATTLE

Swept from Hills and Plain by Firing Line 15 Miles Long.

TASHI-CHAO EVACUATED?

Czar's Forces Said to be Retreating to Hai Cheng—Evacuating Niu-Chwang.

LONDON, July 26.—Cabling under date of July 24, The Daily Mail's Niu-Chwang correspondent describes a fourteen hours' desperate battle with heavy losses on both sides, and which resulted in the Russian position at Tashi-chao being rendered untenable, by reason of which they will be compelled to retreat toward Hai-cheng.

"The battle began at 6 o'clock in the morning," the correspondent says, "the Russians resuming the attack on the Japanese position on the heights east of Tashi-chao. After a few hours the Japanese left flank from Ta-ping Mountain captured the village of Tang-hudituen, compelling the Russians to retreat to Tienghuatuen, six miles from their base.

Routed by Sudden Attack.

"The Russians, now reinforced, maintained the position until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Japanese right flank made a sudden appearance on the hills south of Tashi-chao and by a tremendous fire forced the Russians to retreat.

"The Japanese firing line extended fifteen miles.

"After two more hours of an incessant storm of shot and shell they swept the last hill and the plain clear of the Russians."

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Minister Conger at Peking has cabled the State Department under to-day's date that he has been informed that the Russians to-day evacuated Niu-Chwang.

TIEN-TSIN, July 25.—Information has been received here to the effect that the Japanese have not entered Niu-Chwang. The Russian civil administration departed last night, and the destruction of Russian Government property began this morning at the instance of the administration.

MUKDEN, July 25.—The nearest Japanese outposts have shown no change for several days past, and there are no signs that they contemplate advancing.

New branch societies of the "Boxers" are appearing among the Chinese under the titles of "Paguatuank" and "Khunuanmin." A number of the leaders have been captured and ordered punished by the Chinese Governor.

May Be General Advance.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—The simultaneous movement of the Japanese against Tashi-Chao and Hai-Cheng and their move west from Saimatsza may indicate that the Japanese have started a forward movement all along the line, but the War Office's information has not yet established such a concerted advance.

The General Staff's dispatches in regard to the Japanese advance against Tashi-Chao is meagre and incomplete. Fighting was still in progress, according to the latest reports. If the Japanese develop great strength it is not believed Gen. Stakelberg will offer serious resistance. It is conceded that if the Russians fall back north of Tashi-Chao, Niu-Chwang will be untenable and its evacuation is expected at once.

In addition to the fighting west of Saimatsza the War Office also has reports of a sharp movement July 22 and July 23 at Kan Pass, northeast of Ta Pass, on the Feng-Wang-Cheng—Hai-Cheng Road.

The Daily Telegraph's Liao-Yang correspondent, telegraphing Sunday, reports that Tschi-chao was definitely evacuated after a severe engagement which was intended to retard a Japanese flank movement on Liao-Yang, but the dispatch does not give the place of the battle or the date.

The correspondent at Tien-Tsin of The Standard reports incessant fighting since Thursday around Tashi-Chao and Kaichow, in which the Japanese were steadily forcing the Russians back.

A dispatch from Liao-Yang to a news agency here, reporting heavy fighting there all of Sunday, it would appear, refers to this battle, and from this and other reports it seems that some 30,000 Russians were engaged and that the battle, to a great extent was an artillery duel, no mention being made of a cavalry charge, although the ground is fairly open and level.

PREMIER BALFOUR HOPEFUL.

Says Signs Portend Favorable Issue of Seizure Controversy.

LONDON, July 25.—Answering half a dozen questions based on the seizure of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Malacca and other ships by Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers, Premier Balfour, in the House of Commons to-day, after referring to the diverse character of the questions, went on to say:

"The difficulties—I may say great difficulties, I do not wish to minimize them—arising from these captures deal with a problem which has given and is still giving the Government great anxiety, but of which I may say the signs portend a favorable issue. More than that, I think it would be inexpedient to say."

With reference to the question whether Great Britain was bound under the Suez Canal Convention to allow a British vessel taken as a prize to pass through the canal against the will of the owners, the Premier said:

"No act of war, so far as I am aware, has been committed in the Suez Canal, and the convention expressly provides that a prize shall be treated as a man-of-war, and men-of-war are to have free right of passage. Therefore I do not think any particular difficulty attaches to that branch of the question or gives rise to a difficult subject for controversy between the two powers. I think there can be no doubt that we are bound to allow a prize of war to traverse the canal.

"The Suez Canal is under international management, and it is not for an individual power to say what the rule binding the Egyptian Government ought to be, but in the British Government's view a legitimate prize may traverse the Suez Canal without breach of the international arrangement."

Dealing with other features of the questions, Mr. Balfour said he did not believe that the removal of a portion of the cargo of seized ships at the discretion of the captain of a visiting warship without the adjudication of a prize court, was sanctioned by the practices of international law.

Touching upon the question which has been raised on the subject of the status of the vessels of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, Mr. Balfour said he must regard this for the present as forbidden ground.

"It gives rise," said the Premier, "to a controversy which will better be settled if the House will for the present be content with what I have said."

The Cabinet will meet again to-day to consider the case of the Knight Commander and the general situation arising from the action of the Russian warships.

The report of the Captain of the Malacca was presented at the Foreign Office yesterday, and the demand of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company for compensation will probably be considered.

The London newspapers this morning consider that Premier Balfour's statement in the House of Commons yesterday proves that the situation is still exceedingly grave, and they insist that the Government shall act promptly in demanding an explanation of the Knight Commander incident, which is characterized by The Daily Graphic as an "outrage of the most gratuitous and barbarous kind."

The Morning Post in an ironic editorial asks to what purpose Great Britain maintains a large navy if such things are to be permitted.

CZAR CENSURES GRAND DUKE.

Said to Have Blamed Brother-in-Law for Red Sea Trouble.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—Great Britain's bill for damages against Russia for demurrage and other indemnities connected with the arrest, detention, and shelling of British ships in the Red Sea will probably be very heavy. Already it is roughly estimated at $5,000,000.

The popular version of the Red Sea entanglement, which has so embarrassed the Russian Foreign Office, is that it grew out of Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich (head of the Department of Mercantile Marine) practically taking matters into his own hands and commissioning the vessels of the Volunteer Fleet which had passed through the Dardanelles bound for the Far East to hoist the Russian war flag and seize merchantmen in the Red Sea.

It is understood that the Emperor has censured his brother-in-law for taking a step of such gravity without consulting the Foreign Office. There is general relief, however, at the fact that Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich's precipitate action has not resulted in irreparable complications. The blunder of the Grand Duke is attributed to his comparative youth and inexperience in affairs of State.

He is well known in the United States, as he was First Officer on board the armored cruiser Dmitri Donskoi on the occasion of the visit of the Russian squadron to Hampton Roads and New York in 1903.

The correspondent of The Associated Press was informed at the Foreign Office to-day that the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers Smolensk and Petersburg, while refraining from the right of stopping or searching neutral vessels, will not return home at once, but will remain in the Red Sea until relieved by regularly commissioned warships, against whose right to stop neutral ships and search them for contraband no question can be raised. Later the Volunteer Fleet vessels will be recommissioned.

The Foreign Office considers that further international complications regarding their action are entirely unlikely, and the officials here are convinced that all the collateral questions will be amicably adjusted.

BERLIN, July 25.—The German Ambassador to St. Petersburg, in announcing that orders had been issued to release the Hamburg-American Line steamer Scandia, captured in the Red Sea by the Russians, conveyed the assurances of the Russian Government that the Russian auxiliary cruisers henceforth would not be permitted to search or seize neutral vessels in the Red Sea.

Regarding the case of the North German Lloyd steamer Prinz Heinrich, seized by the Rusian Volunteer Fleet vessel, Smolensk, the Ambassador informed the authorities here that the two seized mail bags would be returned as soon as possible, and that hereafter the mails would not be molested by the auxiliary cruisers.

CAPTURE OF THE ARABIA.

Hamburg-American Liner Chartered for Pacific Coast Service.

BERLIN, July 25.—According to a dispatch to the Lokal-Anzeiger from Tokio the German steamer Arabia, captured by the Vladivostok squadron, had on board a cargo of 3,000 tons of flour. The dispatch confirms the reports that the Arabia and an unnamed British steamer have been sent as prizes to Vladivostok.

The Arabia is a Hamburg-American Line vessel. She was recently chartered for the service of the Pacific Coast of America.

BRITAIN DETAINS A STEAMSHIP.

Suspects Vessel at Hongkong Has Been Sold to Japan.

LONDON, July 25.—It is stated that the British Government has detained the British steamer Mascotte at Hongkong on the suspicion that she has been purchased by the Japanese Government.

The Mascotte sailed from Sunderland, England, May 18, for Hongkong. She was reported to have been sold to the Japanese Government.

BURGLARS CUT THROUGH WALL

Entered Brooklyn Doctor's House and Robbed It at Leisure.

Dr. Perry Dickie of 17 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, returned to his home from the country yesterday to find that burglars had cut through a brick wall into his house and ransacked the place from top to bottom, carrying off a lot of valuable property.

Dr. Dickie closed up his house in June and went with his family to New London, Conn., for the Summer. Yesterday the police sent him word that his house had been robbed and he returned to town to figure out his loss.

The robbery is believed to have been committed on Saturday night last. A servant employed by Dr. C. F. Gildersleeve of 15 Schermerhorn Street on Sunday morning saw a strange man leaving Dr. Dickie's house, carrying a big bundle. Suspecting that the stranger was a thief, the servant called up Police Headquarters on the telephone and detectives were sent around to the Dickie residence. Entering the house they found things turned topsy-turvy generally. The burglars, it was discovered, had first entered a vacant house adjoining. Making their way to the attic they had broken through the wall into Dr. Dickie's house.

NEW AMERICAN BISHOP.

Pope to Appoint the Rev. C. Van de Ven of Baton Rouge.

ROME, July 25.—At a meeting of the Propaganda this morning it was decided to submit for the approval of the Pope the appointment of the Rev. C. Van de Ven of Baton Rouge, La., as Bishop of Natchitoches, La.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—Father C. Van de Ven is one of the most popular priests attached to the Louisiana Diocese. He was born in Holland thirty-nine years ago, and will be, if appointed, one of the youngest Bishops in the world. He was educated in the Seminary of Boise le Duc, Holland, and ordained in 1890. He came at once to Louisiana, and has been a parish priest since. The recommendation of the Propaganda is considered tantamount to an appointment.

Song Writer's Wife a Suicide.

Mrs. Blanche Madden, twenty-three years old, wife of Edward Madden, the writer of "Blue Bells," "Under the Cocoanut Tree," and other songs, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid late last night in the home of her friend Mrs. Jacob Naething, at 424 East Fifty-second Street. She died an hour later in Flower Hospital. Domestic troubles, which led to a derangement of her mind, according to Mrs. Naething, were the cause of the tragedy. The song writer and his wife, she said, had lived apart for several months. Mrs. Madden met her husband two years ago in this city. She then had the income of property worth $20,000, left her by her grandmother, which she was to inherit in full when she became twenty-five years old.

30,000 STRIKERS DEFY DETERMINED PACKERS

Continued from Page 1.

entered into a conference with the representatives of the allied trades to consider a proposal which had been submitted to the unions by the packers. In the meeting between the teamsters and the packers the packers offered to change the time of reinstating all strikers from forty-five days to thirty-five days. They made no concessions other than this, and this proposal was submitted to the allied trades committee.

President Donnelly of the Butchers' Union, however, refused to consider the proposal, and all hopes of an immediate settlement were lost. President Golden of the Teamsters' Union strongly urged that the proposal be considered and that another effort for a settlement be made. The sentiment of the meeting was overwhelmingly against him, and the committee adjourned without intending to arrange any more meetings with the packers.

After failing in the peace negotiations, President Golden of the Teamsters' Union advised the members of the International Committee of the Teamsters' Union that his efforts to bring about peace to-day had been unsuccessful and asked their sanction for a sympathetic strike of the packing trade teamsters.

President Donnelly to-night said:

PRESIDENT DONNELLY TALKS.

"It is useless to try to convince the packers that they discriminated against our men, consequently I have given up all hope of securing peace. I shall do nothing until the packers are prepared to accept our terms unconditionally.

"This I know will be the final result, as the entire packing industry has been ordered out in sympathy with us and it is impossible for the packers to secure sufficient skilled labor to carry on their business."

Despite the sympathetic strike, all the plants worked on regular time to-day, although at a reduced capacity. At Armour & Co.'s plant it was said that 1,880 hogs, 700 cattle, and 200 sheep were slaughtered during the day. At the other six plants a similar amount of work was accomplished, and it was predicted by all that to-morrow there would be a decided increase in the number of animals slaughtered.

The receipts of live stock to-day were unusually small, being 3,000 cattle, 5,000 hogs, and 8,000 sheep. About two-thirds of this stock was disposed of to packers, the remainder to be disposed of in to-morrow's market.

MEAT FAMINE APPROACHING.

Many Restaurants Will Soon Eliminate All Meats from Bill of Fare.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The meat famine is rapidly becoming a fact. Practically all the reserve stock in the storehouses is said to have been exhausted, and the retail markets are having difficulty in securing sufficient meat to accommodate customers. The resources of the independent packers and the country butchers are now being taxed to the utmost.

In some markets in Chicago to-day prices were 2 cents per pound higher than those of Saturday.

Restaurant keepers are having trouble getting full meat supplies for patrons who rebel at a vegetarian diet. Some markets had steaks but no roasts, others had beef but no pork. In a few cases the butchers had meat of no kind. Some of the best-known restaurants in Chicago threaten to eliminate meat entirely from bills of fare in case the market goes higher.

The same conditions prevail in many of the large cities in the Middle West. From Cincinnati comes the report that tenderloin beef is so scarce that even the highest priced resturants are unable to serve it.

St. Louis, Kansas City, Topeka, Springfield, and St. Paul are among the cities which already are beginning to experience the first symptoms of famine. In these centres as well as in many others in the East, including Boston, prices have advanced from 1 to 2 cents a pound.

STRIKE ORDERS HELD UP HERE.

Men Don't Want Another Strike, and the Leaders Know It.

No order to strike was communicated to the butcher workmen and meat cutters here yesterday, though they fully expected it, and in fact dreaded a new strike order. The local plants were operating with a full force of the old employes and no attention was paid to a few non-union men who were employed here and there.

It was admitted yesterday that the strike order had been sent. The men here, however, get higher wages than those of any other city, and have shown a disinclination to go on strike. The local leaders therefore thought it best to hold up the orders in the hope that a strike would not be insisted on here. Some of the members of the Advisory Board who were seen condemned National President Donnelly for ordering a second strike without calling a conference first.

General Organizer H. L. Eichelberger, who has charge of matters here for the union, said:

"Two telegrams have been received by me from President Donnelly, each of which read, 'Follow the lead of Chicago.' I considered them indefinite as far as the local situation is concerned, for matters are different here from Chicago. I will wait for details and nothing will happen here for twenty-four hours, or perhaps forty-eight hours."

A member of the Advisory Board said that it would be outrageous to order a new strike here. New York was not a big packing centre in the same sense as Chicago.

"We have no trouble with our employers," he continued, "and a new strike would be disastrous."

ST. JOSEPH MEN MAY DISOBEY.

Allied Unions Have Not Walked Out, and Strikers Are Powerless.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 25.—To-night it seems doubtful if the allied unions of the South St. Joseph packing houses will obey the order of the National officers to strike. The men did not go out to-day, much to the surprise of the strikers, and efforts to persuade them to quit work were unsuccessful.

A large number of strikers to-night wore red bandana handkerchiefs about their heads and faces, and, together with the fact that they were armed with clubs, so greatly alarmed passengers on the electric cars to Lake Contrary that a report became current that a concerted attack was to be made on the packing plants and the non-union men there.

Several cases of assaulting non-union men did occur, but there was no concerted action.

Fall Hurt Only a Little, Thank You.

Feeling oppressed by the heat last night, Miss Nora Kenney, twenty-four years old, of 2,407 Second Avenue, went to the window to get a breath of air. In some way she lost her balance and fell to the street. Policeman Milan witnessed the fall and ran to her assistance, excepting to find that she had been instantly killed. Instead, as he approached her, the young woman got up and said, "I guess I'm not much hurt." She guessed right.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:15 A. M.—202 West Thirty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

10:30 A. M.—64 First Street; owner unknown; no damage.

1:30 P. M.—311 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

2:20 P. M.—1,430 Third Avenue; J. Gould Bros.; damage $2.

5:20 P. M.—54 Lexington Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—60 Amsterdam Avenue, Vanderbilt Clinic; damage trifling.

8:36 P. M.—2,025 Second Avenue, owner unknown; damage, $200.

8:20 P. M.—284 Eldridge Street, Kate Carson; damage trifling.

10:10 P. M.—501 to 505 East Seventy-fifth Street, Alter & Eckstein; damage, $8,000.

TAGGART TO BE MADE CHAIRMAN TO-DAY

His Election by the National Committee Is Conceded.

TO MAKE BELMONT TREASURER

Likely That He Will Have to Accept—Contest of the Colonels for Sergeant at Arms.

At the meeting of the Democratic National Committee to-day at the Hoffman House Thomas Taggart of Indiana will be elected Chairman. That was generally conceded last night by the leaders, including William F. Sheehan, the personal representative of Judge Parker. Beyond the election of Taggart no definite programme was arranged, although the result of the conferences held yesterday afternoon and last evening by the Parker leaders and members of the National Committee in the room of David B. Hill resulted in a fair understanding as to what probably would be done.

An Executive Committee, composed of members of the National Committee, and four or five prominent outsiders whom Judge Parker wishes to be identified with the management of the campaign, will be named, and it is more than probable that William F. Sheehan will be requested to serve as the Chairman of that committee.

August Belmont is the only man whose name was mentioned yesterday in connection with the Treasurership of the committee. Mr. Belmont has said that he did not wish the office, and would not accept it, but the disposition last night among the members of the committee and the Parker managers was to force it on him. The impression prevailed that notwithstanding his assertion that he would not take the place, the tender of it could be made to Mr. Belmont in such a way that he could not refuse.

It was asserted by those who were leaders in stirring up the sentiment in favor of thrusting the honor on Mr. Belmont that the post would be in no wise beneath his dignity, notwithstanding the fact that he had been an aspirant for the Chairmanship, in proof of which contention they pointed out the fact that Cornelius N. Bliss, a man of scarcely less prominence in the financial world than Mr. Belmont, and an ex-Cabinet officer, had accepted the position of Treasurer of the Republican National Committee after, as is generally supposed, he had refused the Chairmanship.

The fight over the Secretaryship of the committee is a hot one, the contestants being Edwin Sefton of the District of Columbia, Urey Woodson of Kentucky, and C. A. Walsh of Iowa, the present Secretary. The general impression last night among the members of the committee was that Sefton and Woodson would have within a few votes of each other, with the outcome uncertain.

Samuel Donelson, who claims Tennessee as his residence, but who lives most of the time in Washington, D. C.; John I. Martin of St. Louis, and James Oliver of New York are engaged in a spirited contest for the position of Sergeant at Arms. The office is at present held by Martin. It was said last night by members of the committee that there was a probability that the election of a Sergeant at Arms would be indefinitely postponed, there being nothing for that officer to do until the time comes for making arrangements for the next National Convention.

Picturesqueness was lent to the canvassing of Cols. Donelson, Martin, and Oliver by the character of their headgear. Col. Martin wore a very large Panama; Col. Donelson had on a sailor hat with a red and white band, and Col. Oliver was arrayed in a white yachting cap. Col. Martin claimed to have enough pledges of members to insure his election, but the Donelson men said that he was talking through his hat. When that statement was repeated to some of the Martin men, one of them retorted that if Col. Donelson talked through his hat he certainly would produce a magaphone effect. In explaining his hat, Col. Oliver said that he had put it on because he expected "to get aboard the ship."

One of the arguments being used against Col. John I. Martin had to do with the demonstration made at the St. Louis Convention for Senator Cockrell of Missouri. In order to arouse enthusiasm over the nomination for President, no matter who the successful candidate was, the National Committee invested in 10,000 small American flags. The plan was to give these to the spectators when the nomination was made as an inspiration to them to let themselves loose. Five thousand of the flags had been stored underneath the seats, and at intervals throughout the hall men had been stationed to take them from their hiding places and distribute them among the crowd at the psychological moment.

The men who were to do the distributing evidently thought that moment had arrived when Champ Clark put Senator Cockrell in nomination, for at that instant the crowd suddenly discovered the hiding place of the flags which had been purchased with the National Committee's money, and used them with such effect that the Cockrell demonstration lasted longer than either the demonstration for Parker or for Hearst.

Col. Martin admitted last night that the flags used in the Cockrell demonstration had been bought by the National Committee to stir up enthusiasm over the Presidential candidate selected by the convention, but asserted that what had been done was done without his cognizance, that all members of the committee acquitted him of collusion with his assistants.

An indication of the interest in the meeting was furnished by the fact that before thirty-five and forty of the members of the National Committee had arrived in the city up to last night, and it was said that there would not be more than eight absent at the meeting to-day. Among the most prominent arrivals were Senator Gorman, Senator Dubois of Idaho, Senator Johnson, W. Daniel of Virginia, who was Chairman of the Committee on Platform at St. Louis; John P. Hopkins, the Illinois leader; David B. Hill, James M. Griggs of Georgia, and Congressman H. D. Clayton of Alabama. Senator Tillman is expected this morning.

National Committeeman C. A. Walsh of Iowa, who is a candidate for the Secretaryship of the committee, will not be here, having given his proxy to W. A. Deford. Mr. Deford is conducting Mr. Walsh's canvass for him. The plea which he is making for Mr. Walsh's re-election is that the refusal to re-elect Walsh would be a slap at the Bryan element. Mr. Walsh has been the Secretary during Mr. Bryan's campaigns. He says that Walsh does not want the place unless the Parker men should be of the opinion that his election would be a conciliation to the Bryan wing of the party and helpful to Judge Parker on that account.

It has been decided that all of the members of the National Committee will go to Esopus to pay their respects to Judge Parker on Wednesday. They will leave on a special train at 11:35 and will return to the city at 4:45 the same afternoon.

CALLS BRAKEMAN A BIGAMIST.

Married Hospital Nurse Who Tended Him and Is Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, July 25.—Behind the arrest of Harry Graem, a brakeman employed on the Harlem Railroad, who was held for examination by Justice Hall at Pleasantville to-day on a charge of bigamy, is the story of a romance which resulted in Graem marrying a nurse in the White Plains hospital who attended to him when he had been seriously injured.

Graem was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Katie Malloy Graem, who asserts that the prisoner married her in December, 1903, in St. Andrew's parish in Manhattan, and that a priest performed the ceremony. She says she will produce a certificate.

Graem, on the other hand, says his only lawful wife is Mrs. Lena Agnes Graem, who was the nurse in the hospital at White Plains and who was married to him at the West Pleasantville Methodist Church on June 12 last by the Rev. Mr. Taylor.

A short time previous to the marriage Graem was working on a train in the North White Plains terminal of the Harlem Railroad, when his left shoulder was crushed between two cars, and he was taken to the hospital. Among the nurses there was Miss Lena Agnes Wingert, his present wife, under whose care he was. The couple fell in love, were married, and went to live at Pleasantville. The man was arrested Saturday afternoon while on his train.

Kruger's Body Sent to The Hague.

CLARENS, Switzerland, July 25.—The body of Mr. Kruger, late President of the Transvaal, who died here July 14, was placed on board a train to-day, bound for The Hague. The funeral car was decorated with flags and flowers and the coffin was covered with the flag of the late Transvaal Republic.

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SILVER DEMOCRATS LOYAL TO THE TICKET

James K. Jones Vouches for Them to Judge Parker.

SENATOR DANIEL A VISITOR

Candidate's Mother Reaches Rosemount and Will Remain for His Notification.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 25.—Chairman James K. Jones of the Democratic National Committee, after a long conference to-day with Judge Parker, gave an inkling of the lines along which the campaign would be conducted. He said the Democrats were not going to contest hopelessly Republican States, but were going to contest some States which their adversaries considered hopelessly Republican. Questioned about the attitude of the silver wing of the party, he rebelled against the expression "silver wing," saying it was not descriptive of the 6,500,000 Democrats who had voted that way.

"A Democrat then is a Democrat now," he said, "and whether he is a silver man or a gold man, he is going to turn to and work loyally for the ticket. If he doesn't he isn't a Democrat."

"Did you bring assurances to the Judge of support from the Bryan men?"

"I might have done so," answered Mr. Jones, "but I felt it was unnecessary."

Mr. Jones, however, told Judge Parker that every Democrat who voted for Bryan in 1896 and 1900 will vote the Democratic ticket this Fall. He said further that the money question is not an issue in the campaign, except in that it had made a personal issue by Judge Parker himself. The fact that there is no money plank in the platform is satisfactory to Democrats who favor free silver, and therefore, Senator Jones said, Judge Parker's position in declaring for the gold standard is not offensive to them.

Senator Jones said he does not favor the Presidential candidate making a canvass by going on a general stumping tour. From this it is taken that the subject of personal campaigns was one of the topics of the conference and that Judge Parker reiterated his objection to Presidential candidates taking the stump.

Another visitor to-day was Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, Chairman of the committee at St. Louis, which drafted the National platform. Mr. Jones and Senator Daniel came up to Esopus together. Still another visitor was Daniel J. Campau, Michigan member of the National Committee.

Neither Mr. Jones nor Senator Daniel, who came to Rosemont by special invitation, had ever met Judge Parker before. They left sounding his praises in glowing terms. Senator Jones was not a Parker man before the convention, but now he confesses that he is completely won over and may be counted on for any service he can perform in the campaign.

After the visitors had gone there arrived from Connecticut a brisk, sweet-faced old lady, alert and bright as a bird, and bearing all the best characteristics of the old New England grandmas of whom so much has been written.

She was Mrs. Harriet Parker, the mother of the Judge, and she as little looked her eighty years as does Senator Davis. She was brisk as a wren. On the porch she got a hug from her big son, whose face showed how glad he was to see her.

After dinner Mrs. Parker said she wanted to go down to the building used by the newspaper correspondents at the gate of the grounds and see how they did their work. Her daughter-in-law escorted her, and she manifested the liveliest interest in the mysteries of telegraphing and writing "copy."

She had intended to go to Cortland and stay at the farm where the Judge was born, but, learning that the notification would take place Aug. 10, she decided to come here and see it. She may make a short trip to Cortland before that happens. She usually stays all Summer with the Judge, but will have to give that up this year because of the rush of business at Rosemount.

"I am very proud of my son, naturally," she remarked. "He has always been a good boy, and I am sure he has always tried to do his best in the positions he has held up to this time. Of course I hope he will be elected in November, but I have only prayed that he will become President if he can fill the office well."

She looks as little like a great-grandmother as her son looks like a grandfather. A glance at her gives a good idea of where the Judge got some of the qualities that have made him a Presidential candidate and helps to explain such actions as his gold standard telegram.

Judge Parker is going right ahead with the work which fell to his share at the end of the last term of the Court of Appeals. The cases are divided among the Judges. There was some expectation that owing to the rush of work entailed by the campaign Judge Parker might have to turn over his share of the court cases to some other Judge, but instead of that he had gone straight ahead and has nearly cleaned up his part of the work. He will soon have it all out of his way and be free to turn his entire attention to the campaign.

The oil painting of the Judge by A. Muller-Ury has been completed and approved by the subject. It is to be sent to the Democratic headquarters in the Hoffman House, though no intimation of the identity of the person or persons who ordered it painted has been given. It was ordered before the National convention, showing how certain the particular managers were that he would be nominated.

The picture represents the Judge standing with an unfinished brief on a table by him. Back of him is a library, in which are the New York reports and other books, prominent among them being the works of Thomas Jefferson. The Judge, by the way, has written a preface for a book on Jefferson, shortly to appear.

Of more significance is the fact that his hand rests on a copy of Cooley's "Constitutional Limitations." There is good reason for the belief that in his letter of acceptance the Judge will lay emphasis on the necessity for a return to the observance of the limitations on the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Government and a cessation of the encroachments of one upon the others.

So far as the Judge can make it so, this will probably be one of the leading issues of the campaign after he has declared himself.

TAMMANY'S LETTER TO PARKER

Text of Murphy's Invitation to the Judge to Attend Dinner.

The contents of the letter sent to Judge Parker July 12, on behalf of Charles F. Murphy and Mayor McClellan in which the writer, Edward S. Rapallo, invited the Judge to attend a dinner and reception at the Democratic Club of this city, became known yesterday. The letter reads as follows:

"66 Broadway, July 12.

"My Dear Judge Parker.

"I find that the leaders of the local Democratic organization are desirous of testifying to their cordiality and thorough loyalty in the most emphatic manner They believe it would evidence more mutual cordiality if you found it convenient to accept from the local Democratic Club the first public reception tendered you in the city.

"If agreeable to you, it is suggested that a reception at that club be preceded by a private dinner at that club in order that Mr. Murphy and a few others may have the opportunity of welcoming you. They desire that I should invite you to such a dinner, which they would be most happy to attend.

"I had an interview with Mr. Cram to-day, who assured me that he spoke on behalf of Mr. Murphy, Mr. McClellan, and the others. He desired that I ascertain from you as soon as possible whether such a plan would meet with your approval, and if so, whether you would name a date, in order that he might make the necessary arrangements upon learning from me, in case you will, in the matter.

"It is needless to say how pleased I am to extend you and such other friends as you wish a hearty invitation to the private dinner, leaving the club to invite you to the public reception.

"E. S. RAPALLO."

NOTIFICATION OF DAVIS.

To be Held at White Sulphur Springs, West Va., Aug. 17.

BEDFORD, Pa., July 25.—Ex-Senator Davis said to-day that yesterday he received a telegram from Judge Parker saying that he would hold his notification meeting on Aug. 10. As Mr. Davis had planned to have his notification meeting one week later than did Mr. Parker, he sent a telegram to John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, Temporary Chairman of the St. Louis Convention, advising that his notification meeting would be held at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, on Aug. 17.

Senator Davis, Judge George Gray, of Delaware, Col. J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, and several other prominent Democrats who are stopping here, held several conferences to-day, but none of them would say what they had talked about.

Senator Davis, in company with his daughter, Mrs. Lee; his grandchildren, his private secretary, Mr. Robb, and Manager M. E. Bemis, of the Bedford Springs Hotel, took a horseback ride this afternoon. The Senator sat on his horse as straight as an arrow, and those who saw him could not believe that he was a man eighty years of age.

OPPOSITION TO TAGGART.

Chairman J. K. Jones Booms Campau, Who Was Favored by Mr. Davis.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 25.—Judge Parker had a four-hour visit to-day from Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, Chairman James K. Jones of the National Committee, and Daniel J. Campau of Michigan. They came to hold a last conference with the Judge prior to the meeting of the National Committee to-morrow.

It developed at this conference that there is still some opposition to Mr. Taggart among the members of the National Committee. Those who oppose him do so on the ground that he is not big enough for the place. Ex-Senator Jones is one of them.

The candidate around whom they would rally if they saw any chance of beating Taggart is Mr. Campau. When it became certain that neither Senator Gorman nor ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan could be induced to take the Chairmanship, the opponents of Taggart secretly nursed a boom for Campau. This Campau talk has been quietly going on for nearly a week, but has not become public because there was no prospect of success.

This is one of the things concerning which ex-Senator Davis came to consult Judge Parker last Wednesday. The Vice Presidential nominee has never been enthusiastic over Taggart. He pointed out Campau's qualifications, saying that his experience was greater than that of any other member of the committee.

"He is the Nestor of the committee," Mr. Davis told Judge Parker. "Though he is a young man, he is the oldest member in point of service."

Mr. Campau admitted to-day that some of the National Committeemen were still talking other candidates than Taggart, but would not mention any names. Mr. Daniel was in a talkative but highly uncommunicative mood. "How did I find Judge Parker?" he repeated. "I found him wearing the look of a man who expected to be elected President."

DEMOCRATIC CLUB GETS BUSY.

After Hurried Conference Decide to Entertain National Committee.

It was a noticeable feature of the gathering of Democratic leaders from all parts of the country at the Hoffman House yesterday that none of the leaders of Tammany were on hand to meet them and extend them a welcome to the city. The only two Tammany officials who were seen about the Hoffman during the afternoon or evening mingling with the politicians of their political faith from other sections were Col. Arthur C. Butts and William Clark of the Corporation Counsel's office. It soon became the subject of remark that Tammany and the Democratic Club was treating the visitors shabbily. When Mr. Clark heard of the criticism which was being passed upon the organization he at once interested himself in setting things to rights.

He got some of the officers of the Democratic Club on the telephone and inquired how it came that members of the National Committee had not been extended the courtesies of the club. The result of his prodding was that a hurriedly called meeting of the Board of Governors of the club was held during the afternon, at which it was decided to entertain the members of the committee and prominent Democrats in attendance on the committee's meeting by giving them a reception and supper at the clubhouse to-night.

The announcement of this decision was made last night by President John Fox, who said he hoped the newspapers would emphasize the fact that as there was not sufficient time to notify the members of the club by mail of the reception they would accept the invitation to be present through the press. The Board of Governors of the club will act as a reception committee.

W. A. CHANLER'S BOOM GROWS.

Poughkeepsie Man's Gubernatorial Ambition Encouraged by Newspapers.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 25.—Impetus was given to-day to William Astor Chanler's boom for the Democratic nomination for Governor by the Democratic newspapers of Hudson and Newburg in the neighboring counties of Columbia and Orange. Mr. Chanler's friends in his home county of Dutchess were gratified by many offers of support.

The announcement that Mr. Chanler had re-entered politics caused surprise at first, because it was understood that he had withdrawn from this field of activity. An impression prevailed that he had announced in a speech last Fall that he would never seek public office again. Such a statement was made, but it was spoken by Robert Winthrop Chanler, Assemblyman from Dutchess County.

Whatever Assemblyman Chanler's purpose may have been last Fall, it is known that he will willingly re-enter politics if he can aid in any way the interests of his brother, William Astor Chanler.

Assemblyman Chanler and Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler are on their way home from Europe. They are expected here in time to take an active part in the Fall campaign.

CANNON HEAD STUMP SPEAKER.

Babcock Plans to Send "Uncle Joe" About in a Private Train.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Speaker Cannon will be the star stump speaker of the Republican Congressional Committee during the campaign. Secretary Cortelyou has expressed a desire that the Congressman make several speeches in the larger and more important States. Mr. Cannon says that inasmuch as Republicans everywhere regard the National ticket as perfectly safe and the Congressional districts as threatened in a number of States it was his duty to devote himself strictly to the Congressional fight. He promises, incidentally, to say a good word wherever he goes for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

Mr. Cannon and Assistant Secretary Taylor of Wisconsin to-day had a conference in regard to the Wisconsin situation. The Speaker will make several speeches in the Badger State, and will try to adapt himself to the dilemma that is presented there. He knew Gov. La Follette when the latter was a member of the House and of the Committee on Ways and Means, and he cherishes a high regard for his ability and sincerity. He is also a warm friend of Senator Spooner.

Chairman Babcock of the Congressional Committee has decided to make the Speaker the most important card of the campaign. He will give him a special train and get up the biggest meetings to be held on the occasion of his coming. He will speak in all the large States and go into every doubtful Republican district. He will make several speeches in the Third Wisconsin District, Mr. Babcock's.

When asked what the political prospect was in the West, "Uncle Joe" said: "Crops are good and politics quiet out in Illinois. There is nothing to worry the Republicans in my State so far as I can see. The Electoral votes of Illinois is certain for Roosevelt and Fairbanks by a big, rousing majority.

VICTORY DEPENDS UPON STATE TICKET—MURPHY

Gubernatorial Candidate Must Need No Vindication, He Says.

NOT INVITED TO ESOPUS

Parker, Though, Will Welcome Murphy at Any Time in Same Way as All Loyal Democrats.

For the first time since before leaving to attend the St. Louis Convention, Charles F. Murphy appeared in Tammany Hall yesterday and held court among the faithful. He was met by a crowd of district leaders and others who filled the big long room at the Wigwam, and his first act was to declare that Tammany would support the Parker and Davis ticket honestly, sincerely, and with all its strength. At the same time he declared that no man "who needed vindication," could be nominated for Governor on the Democratic ticket without inviting disastrous results.

"At no time has there been any question as to where Tammany stands in this campaign," declared the Tammany leader. "I issued a statement in St. Louis after the convention in which I said that Tammany would support the ticket and now I repeat that we shall support the candidates honestly, sincerely, and with our full strength. Even before the convention I said that Tammany would support the nominees whoever they might be. If the rest of the country does as well as Tammany will do, there will be no question as to the election of Judge Parker."

"When are you going to Esopus to see Judge Parker?" was the first question Mr. Murphy was asked.

"I have no plans to go to Esopus," he replied. "I have received no invitation as yet to go there, and no arrangements have been made. What may come, however, I do not know."

"Whom do you favor for National Chairman?"

"Am I in National politics?" he said with a laugh. "It certainly has not looked like it lately."

"How about State politics?" he was asked.

"Well, the State ticket must be carefully prepared," he said. "The success of the National ticket depends very largely on the make-up of the State ticket, and if the State ticket is loaded down with men who want vindication, I don't believe we can win. This is not a good year for vindication."

"Do you mean that neither Stanchfield nor Coler should be named?"

"Nothing more to say on that point," he replied. Mr. Murphy then was asked what he thought of McClellan for Governor, but his only answer was to ask, with some surprise, if he were a candidate. The Tammany leader was asked when Tammany would hold its ratification meeting for the Parker and Davis ticket.

"That meeting will be held at the proper time," he said. "There has been no unusual delay that I can see, and there is no hurry. General ratification meetings are held by our campaign committee, which has not yet got to work. Perhaps they do not consider it necessary to hold a ratification meeting until after the entire State ticket has been named. We are arranging to put our banners and our big transparency in front of the hall, and are doing everything in accord with regular custom."

Friends of Judge Parker last night at the Hoffman House made it plain that while the Democratic presidential candidate would be glad at any time to see Charles F. Murphy at Esopus and to go over the political situation with the Tammany leader, he does not believe that there is any reason why Mr. Murphy should receive any especial attention in the way of invitations from him.

According to these friends, the Judge will issue no invitation to Mr. Murphy. When Justice Morgan J. O'Brien was at Esopus last week he asked Judge Parker, as Congressman Cockran had done the week before, if he would be willing to receive Mr. Murphy. He was told that Mr. Murphy, or any other Democrat, would be welcome at Rosemount. Judge Parker let it be known that, as the Presidential candidate of his party, he is the party leader and that he does not recognize any factional disturbances whatever. He expects all good Democrats to visit him without invitation, and he does not intend to issue invitations without good cause. Such good cause he does not find in regard to the Tammany leader, although he will be pleased to meet him at any time and to come to any proper and reasonable understanding with him. It is regarded as probable that Mr. Murphy will go to Esopus on Thursday.

Corporation Counsel Delany and August Belmont have had a talk concerning the visit of Mr. Murphy to Esopus, and the general understanding among Democrats is that a complete understanding will be reached. Friends of Judge Parker declare that a welcome hand awaits Murphy at Esopus and that if the Tammany leader will but state his wishes, he can in all probability have Mayor McClellan nominated for Governor, and also may succeed in having some man other than Senator McCarren named for Chairman of the State Executive Committee.

Mr. Murphy and Mayor McClellan yesterday denied all knowledge of the letter said to have been sent by Edward S. Rapallo to Judge Parker, inviting him to come to the Democratic Club for a reception and a dinner at which he would meet the leading members of the local organization. The Rapallo letter was said to have had the backing of both the Mayor and the Tammany leader, but Democratic Club men and friends of Mr. Murphy last night, characterized Mr. Rapallo as a "butter in."

When Mr. Rapallo himself was seen at 66 Broadway yesterday, he said that although he was a member of the Democratic Club he was not connected in any way with its management, and did not at any time presume to speak for the management of the club. Furthermore he declined to speak and would not throw any light on the Esopus letter mystery.

There was a report last night that Mayor McClellan would go to Esopus to-day on John B. McDonald's yacht Sapphire. Among the Democrats at the Hoffman House this was generally credited, although no verification could be obtained in the city, as Mayor McClellan was at his country home, at Monmouth Beach.

BABCOCK-OVERSTREET TALK.

Congressional Committee Officers Explain Republican Confidence in Success.

Congressmen Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin and Jesse Overstreet of Indiana, Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, are in town, and yesterday they opened the headquarters of their committee in the St. James Building, at Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street.

"There seems to be no good ground for the belief that the Democrats can make any gains in the Congress districts of the country this year," declared Chairman Babcock. "In the first place, there was a general Republican slump two years ago, especially in the city districts, and the Democrats cut down our seventy majority in the House to thirty in the present Congress. The twenty districts which we lost were all city districts. We were hard hit in New York and Brooklyn, besides losing a district each in Boston, Omaha, and Louisville, and in other places.

"However, I believe there is an excellent chance to regain some of these districts this time.

"Concerning the situation in my own State of Wisconsin, I am confident that the Electoral vote will go to Roosevelt, and that all of the Republican Congress districts will be retained. The fight there between the two Republican factions will hurt nothing but the State ticket, and of course there is no telling at this time what may happen to the State ticket."

Congressman Overstreet paid his respects to Thomas Taggart of his own State, Indiana.

"The reason the Democrats will make Taggart the National Chairman," he said, "is because he is a good loser, because he wears the 'smile that won't come off.' On the morning after his election Taggart will issue Bulletin No. 1 claiming everything in sight, and he will keep it up until the morning after election, when, with a smile, he will tell how it happened the other way."

ODELL HERE, SILENT.

Won't Discuss Root as Gubernatorial Probability—Platt Here, Too.

Gov. Odell returned to the city yesterday to take up the reins of management in the Republican campaign. The Governor-Chairman declined, however, to make any comment on the discussion of Elihu Root for Governor or on the Governorship generally.

Senator Thomas C. Platt was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for a short time, saying his visit had nothing to do with politics, but that he simply had stopped at the hotel to visit his favorite barber while on his way to Highland Mill. He did not see Gov. Odell, but had a short chat with William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the State Executive Committee. The Senator will go to Oyster Bay Wednesday to attend the notification of President Roosevelt.

Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee, arrived in the city last night and will to-day look over the new headquarters in the Metropolitan Life building, before going to Oyster Bay for the notification. All of the furniture has been moved into the National Committee suite, and everything is in readiness for Chairman Cortelyou to begin the work of the campaign as soon as the notification ceremony is over.

TINY PONY ON LARGE SPREE.

Mr. Woodruff's Welsh Pet Hard Hit by New York Tipple.

About a week ago ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff received a shaggy-haired little pony from Wales and named her Bedelia. He sent the pony to Delaney & Creamer's stables on East Twenty-eighth Street, and each night since big Tom, one of the stablemen, has taken the pony out for a walk.

As the pony is not more than forty inches high no one interfered when Bedelia followed Tom along the sidewalk of Fifth Avenue last night for her evening walk. After going through Thirty-fourth Street Tom led the pony over to Fourth Avenue and down to a corner saloon where Tom decided to quench his thirst. He was afraid to leave the pony outside, so he took Bedelia into the saloon to watch her while he was having his drink.

After he had quenched his thirst he called upon Bedelia to follow him, but Bedelia wouldn't budge. When several men in the place attempted to assist him in getting Bedelia out she kicked vigorously. One of the men remarked that she was kicking because Tom had refused to treat her, so a bucket of mixed ale was procured. Bedelia finished the contents of the bucket, and then expressed a willingness to leave the place. On the way back to the stable she staggered.

When Tom got her in the stable she began to kick and raise a disturbance. Then she settled into a state of alcoholic coma, as the ambulance surgeons say, and at last accounts Big Tom was bathing her head in ice water and giving her large doses of bromo-seltzer.

TRAIN WRECK KILLS THREE.

P. R. R. Freights Crash Up State—Fireman Thrown Headfirst Into Firebox.

DELEVAN, N. Y., July 25.—Two freight trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad collided to-day between Lime Lake and Delevan. In the wreck three men were killed and one was injured.

The dead are Fireman Fred McCarthy of 969 Seneca Street, Buffalo; Engineer Frank Bedford of 74 Fillmore Avenue, Buffalo, and Brakeman Winslow Cullinan of Buffalo. The man injured is Engineer W. McCleary, also of Buffalo.

The body of McCarthy was recovered and taken to Olean. The bodies of Bedford and Cullinan were buried under a big pile of wreckage. When the collision occurred McCarthy was shoveling coal into the firebox. The shock threw him head first into the firebox, and he was found there, burned to death.

Coroner Randall of Franklinville is to hold an inquest to-morrow to endeavor to fix the responsibility for the accident. A misunderstanding of orders is unofficially given as the cause.

LONG ISLAND FENCE ROW.

Railroad and Abrams Estate Busy Building and Destroying.

LYNBROOK, L. I., July 25.—Workmen to-day completed the work of destroying the fence erected recently by the Long Island Railroad to establish its right to a strip of land adjoining the tracks of the Long Beach Railroad. On Saturday night Walter White, one of the heirs to the Elbert Abrams estate, chopped down a section of the fence, and thereby invited arrest, but instead of arresting any one the Long Island Railroad had Section Boss George Bedell on hand with a force of men to remove the debris.

The fight is an old one that is renewed at intervals. The railroad claims to own the property under grants to the Long Beach Road. The Abrams estate claims ownership, and some time ago the estate sold a section of land to Joseph Curiale, a barber. The disputed section came within the part sold. The road ran up a fence, and the barber, holding a warranty deed, demanded that the Abrams estate put him in possession, as guaranteed under the deed. There was a conference of lawyers, and as a result the fence was demolished by the Abrams estate, and this has been going on at intervals for some weeks. As soon as the railroad runs up a fence the agents of the estate tear it down. Mr. White's session with an axe on Saturday night was caused by the announcement that the latest and most elaborate fence would be protected.

CHICAGO WHEAT GOES UP.

Russia's Attitude Causes Further Advance of One Cent in September.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Possible complications between Russia and other powers played an important rôle in the wheat market to-day. As a result September wheat at the close here showed a gain of an even cent. Corn is up ⅝, oats are ¼ higher. Provisions were down 5 to 12½.

Some reports of rust were received from the Spring wheat country, but in the main crop advices were favorable. Heavy primary receipts and weakness in cash grain were apparently overlooked by the majority of traders. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 59,900 bushels. The amount on passage decreased 392,000 bushels, and the visible supply decreased 544,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 839,000 bushels compared with 698,700 bushels a year ago. Minneapolis, Duluth, and Chicago reported receipts of 430 cars against 360 cars last week and 276 cars a year ago.

PRIEST RAIDS SUNDAY SALOON.

Dean McNulty of Paterson Surprises Alderman's Customers.

PATERSON, N. J., July 25.—The Very Rev. Dean McNulty made an unexpected visit yesterday morning to Alderman Daly's saloon on Grand Street. The priest knew that if he attempted to enter the place by the same doors the patrons use he would be stopped, so he went up stairs, and upon meeting a member of the household received permission to go down a rear flight of stairs and into the yard.

In this way he got into the saloon. When the priest walked into the barroom there were a number of men lined up against the bar drinking, but they soon scattered. The Dean now says that he will lodge a complaint against the proprietor of the place.

$1,000,000 Contract for Gun Forgings.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Rear Admiral Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, to-day awarded contracts for about $1,000,000 worth of gun forgings, dividing the award equally between the Bethlehem and Midvale Companies. These two companies were the only bidders, and each bid 30 cents per pound. Whether either company will demand that the contract be awarded by lot is not known. In the event of such a demand the question will be referred to the Secretary of the Navy.

BEGINNING THIS MORNING AND ENDING WITH SATURDAY,

An Imperative Pre-Inventory Sale of

Suits for Boys and Young Men

AT RADICAL PRICE REDUCTIONS.

The very garments for which we have sued for your faith and favor—garments that in fabric and tailoring represent the spirit and the letter of the Saks standard (we know of none higher), are offered at almost one-half their true worth. Second Floor.

SUITS FOR YOUNG MEN.

Single and Double Breasted Models of tropical-weight Cheviot, Homespun, Scotch Tweed, Fancy Worsted or blue Serge. Sizes 14 to 19 years.

Formerly $8.50 to $12. This week at $6.75. | Formerly $13.50 to $18. This week at $8.75.

SUITS FOR BOYS.

Double Breasted and Norfolk Models, of Summer weight Cheviot, Homespun or Tweed, in tan or gray mixtures; sizes 7 to 16 years.

Formerly $3.75 to $5. This week at $2.95. | Formerly $6.50 to $12. This week at $4.95.

Eton Collar Sailor Models (5 to 10 yrs.) and Russian Blouse Models (2½ to 8 yrs.), of tropical and medium weight Cheviot, Homespun and Wool Crash, in fancy mixtures, and English Serge in blue, royal, red or brown; long French models with detached collar and silk scarf, patent leather or white kid belt.

Formerly $3.75 to $5. This week at $2.95. | Formerly $6.50 to $9. This week at $4.95.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

ROOT FOR GOVERNOR, CRIES THE WEST, TOO

Senator Millard of Nebraska Tells President of Sentiment There.

BRYAN NOT DEAD, HE SAYS

Crane of Massachusetts a Visitor at Sagamore Hill—Local Grumbling at Notification Programme.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 25.—Senator Millard of Nebraska told the President to-day that there was intense interest in the West concerning the Republican Gubernatorial contest in New York. In his State, he said, the demand was universal that Elihu Root be the candidate on the Republican ticket, and Republicans throughout all that section of the West, he declared, believed that Mr. Root would strengthen the ticket in this State and take it out of the doubtful list. The Senator drove to Sagamore Hill early in the afternoon and returned to New York on the 4 o'clock train.

"I can't remember any time when the West has been so interested in New York State," the Senator said, "and the interest centres largely around Mr. Root. He is very popular in the West, and every one there thinks he would add great strength to the ticket in New York. I share their opinions.

"I have just come from Milwaukee, and I believe that if both factions in Wisconsin play fair, as they have promised to do, there is little doubt, if any, that Wisconsin will be found in the Republican column. As to my own State, Nebraska, that is safely for Roosevelt, but we won't make the mistake of taking anything for granted. Bryan is far from being in the dead class, and he will make a whirlwind campaign in the State in the hope of electing a Democratic Legislature which would insure his election, he believes, as the successor of Senator Dietrich.

"Even Bryan has no hope of carrying the State for the Presidential ticket, and will concentrate his efforts on the Legislature."

Senator Millard led the beet-sugar interest in the Senate several years ago against Mr. Roosevelt's Cuban reciprocity measure. Since that time he and the President have not been very close, but the Senator will put forth his best efforts toward a Republican success in his own State.

Among the other visitors to Sagamore Hill to-day were M. H. De Young of The San Francisco Chronicle, Silas McBee of New York, editor of The Churchman, and Gen. Grenville M. Dodge. They took luncheon with the President and left on an afternoon train for New York.

Ex-Gov. Winthrop Murray Crane of Massachusetts came here last night expecting that he would find Chairman Cortelyou here. It is believed that Gov. Crane will be a member of the Advisory Committee of the National Committee, and was greatly disappointed to find that Mr. Cortelyou would not be here until to-morrow. Gov. Crane is spending the night as the President's guest.

Considerable feeling has been stirred up here because the town people are not to be invited out to Sagamore Hill to see Mr. Roosevelt notified of his nomination. Some of them claim that they went to Secretary Loeb to learn what sort of welcome they would get if they went out to the Hill on Wednesday, and were not encouraged. About half a dozen of the leading citizens have been invited, and the others who believe they are in the same class are kicking.

Sylvester Holmes, who runs the hardware store here, is the leader of those who think that they have a grievance.

"When I asked Loeb," he said, "whether we would be welcomed he told me no. He said all the invitations had been issued and only those holding them would get on the grounds. We don't care about luncheon, but we want to hear the speeches.

"Why, four years ago, when Mr. Roosevelt was notified that he was nominated for the Vice Presidency, we had a reception down here in the hall, and Mr. Roosevelt and his wife came down, and we had a spread of our own. Now when we want to see him told about his nomination for the higher office we can't do it. I'm for Mr. Roosevelt, but I tell you if we get our Long Island spunk up we'll go up there anynow."

An elderly woman in mourning garb, who said she was Mrs. Ferrier of Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, alighted from an early train to-day and told a hackman to drive her at once to Sagamore Hill, as she had an important engagement with the President. In spite of her benign aspect, there appeared something eccentric in her statements, so the hackman drove her up to the executive offices and called the attention of the Secret Service men to her. She finally saw Mr. Loeb, to whom she told a story about having had her pension money held up and how she was satisfied the President would redress her wrong. After some time she was convinced that the President could do nothing, and after treating all the little girls she met on the street to peanuts and ice cream she was induced to take the 2 o'clock train for Brooklyn.

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Are prepared to take orders for Gowns for immediate use, and also for Early Autumn wear, from a number of advanced models recently received. Such orders can be completed without delay.

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ought to indicate that the best selling fabrics are being offered for your selection. No matter what the price was, any short length that you want in any fabric that you fancy, for **$15.**

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th St.

APARTMENT MANAGER GONE.

Russell Sage's $200 with Him and New Twins Behind.

The police of the West One Hundredth Street Station were asked last night to look for Augustus Mulligan, the Superintendent of the Meiba apartment house, at 1 West One Hundred and Second Street, which is owned by Russell Sage. Mulligan has been missing since July 15. On that day he went to the offices of the agents of the property and drew $200 to pay off the help employed about the apartment house. He telephoned to his wife that he would be home at 3 o'clock that afternoon, and that was the last heard from him.

Since he disappeared his wife has become the mother of twins, girls. The tenants of the apartment house, who have a high regard for the Superintendent and his family, last night decided to offer a reward for information concerning his whereabouts.

HUNTED MURDERER GIVES UP.

Up-State Farmhand Who Killed His Father-in-Law Surrenders.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 25.—Fred Mason, the farmhand who shot and killed his father-in-law, David Wilson, at the latter's home near Amber yesterday, surrendered to the Sheriff this evening. He was brought to Syracuse and locked up in the Court House.

Several deputies and farmers hunted last night and to-day for Mason, but got no track of him until late this afternoon, when a farmer living a few miles from Amber rode to that village and told the officers that the murderer had come to his place and offered to give himself up.

Two deputies drove to the farm and got the man, who readily surrendered. His case will be presented to the next Grand Jury.

TRY WOMEN FOR MURDER.

Wife of Supposed Suicide Charged with Having Helped Killed Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 25.—Mrs. Evaline Schoepfer and Miss Aurora Cupps were to-day placed on trial for the murder of Charles T. Schoepfer on Aug. 2 last. The first named defendant was his wife.

Two months ago J. Henry Jahn filed an affidavit saying that the women had killed Schoepfer. The body was then disinterred and the women held for murder.

It was supposed that Schoepfer had killed himself. He was buried as a suicide.

NAVAL BRIGADE MAN'S SUICIDE.

Brooklynite Drowns Himself at Camp at New Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 25.—Edward Byron, a member of the Second Battalion of the New York Naval Brigade, which is in camp here, drowned himself in the harbor during a fit of temporary insanity this afternoon.

Byron, who had been acting queerly since morning, came out of his tent, knocked down the guard as he passed, and rushed into the water. Comrades who witnessed his act took Byron from the water, but life was then extinct.

He was attached to the Engineer Corps and lived in Brooklyn, where he was employed at the navy yard.

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Instead of the Metropolitan Express Co., will represent the United States Express Co., in New York City, North of 59th Street, on and after August 1st next.

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CENSOR 4-PLY

"LION BRAND"

COLLARS AND CUFFS

2 FOR 25c. 25c. A PAIR.

AT ALL DEALERS.

DON'T HAVE TO WAIT.

Eighteen trains a day between New York and Buffalo by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads. New York Central 2c. mileage ticket pays the fare. See time table in this paper.

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41 BLEND OF TEAS?

If not, you have missed a treat. They are always uniform in quality and flavor, as per table complete without them; send for copy Callener's Magazine and price list, mailed free on request. Telephone, 4,588 Cortlandt, 41 and 43 Vesey St.

The Premier Motor Cars

We have been selling the Premier Motor Cars all Summer, but the factory has not been able to supply them fast enough for us to be able to talk about them.

The Premier is exactly the car that the well-informed motorists are demanding this season. There is a growing demand for the air-cooled car, and we have selected the Premier as the most perfect example of this system of cooling.

The Premier Car without tonneau has 1.25 h. p. per hundred pounds; and if fitted with tonneau the proportion is 1.10 h. p. per hundred pounds, being the highest proportion yet attained in any of the lighter cars, hence the Premier is the fastest and most powerful light car on the market.

One prominent man who bought his Premier Car about the 1st of June, says that he has been running it a great deal, practically every day since then, some days running over a hundred miles, and he says: "It is the easiest running car I have ever been in. It is as fast as one cares to ride, on good roads equal, under good conditions, to about forty miles an hour; and it can be brought down on the high or direct drive to four to six miles an hour, with careful handling of the controlling valves. As to hill-climbing, I believe it will go up any hill which any car can climb, or over any roads. I have not been troubled with the car heating, even on the hottest days."

We now have a number of the Premier Cars, type F, such as this man writes about, without tonneau, at $1250, with tonneau, at $1400. If you are interested in the car we should like to have you let us know when it will be convenient to give you a demonstration of the Premier. Shown in the Basement.

Men's Outing Trousers

Two hundred pairs of Men's stylish, light-weight Outing Trousers bear a price that makes a saving:

$3.50, Worth $4 and $5

They are in light and medium-colored flannels, homespuns and cheviots, made peg-top fashion, with turn-ups and belt-straps.

Trousers that look cooler, and *are* cooler, than those that belong to your Summer suit.

Wear 'em in town, if you choose—lots of men are doing so. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The $1 Shirts at 55c

It is seldom that men will find such an array of quiet, good-looking patterns and colorings in negligee shirts at such a low price as are included in this offering of Shirts at

55 Cents Each

They are well-made, of woven and printed madras and printed percale—the very grade that the maker turns out regularly to sell for a dollar. Made over a good model, well-fitting and ample, with separate cuffs; well laundered, and in all sizes from 14 to 17.

Lots of attractive patterns are still here, and you save nearly half the value of each shirt. Ninth street aisle.

Those Boys' Suits at $1

A mighty lucky stroke, that—to get such stylish, cool Summer Suits for boys as these, to sell at a dollar.

A hundred and fifty of them are here today:

Sailor Blouse Suits in 3 to 8-year sizes.

Russian Blouse Suits, in 2½ to 5-year sizes.

Of tan union linen and fancy striped galatea—jaunty and well-made,

At $1. Worth $1.35 to $1.50

Also one hundred and fifty pairs of all-wool silk-sewed fancy cheviot Trousers; sizes 4 to 16 years; worth $1.35 and $1.50, at $1 a pair. Second floor, Ninth street.

Women Are Always Asking For These Mohair Suitings

Mohair Suitings are staple dress fabrics, if there ever were any. All through the Summer they are in demand for the slightly, serviceable walking skirts, whole tailored suits, and, of course, bathing suits.

We have kept our stock of them up to the top notch; and you'll find them here in an excellent assortment of shades and qualities. Such as:

38-inch Mohair Brilliants, in blue, gray and brown, at 45c, 50c, 65c and 75c a yard.

44-inch Corded Mohair Striped Brilliants, in two shades each of brown and blue, at 65c a yard.

44-inch Melange Mohair, in two shades each of blue, gray and brown, and one of red, at 65c a yard.

44-inch Mohair Sicilian, in two shades each of blue and brown, and one of red, at 75c a yard.

Black Mohair Brilliants, 38-inch, at 37½c and 50c a yard; 44-inch, at 75c, 85c and $1 a yard.

And the following two qualities of Mohair Sicilians, which we secured much under-price:

50-inch, at 50c a yard, worth 75c
52-inch, at 75c a yard, worth $1.25

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

The Graceful "Lillian"

The woman who relies on the "Lillian Corsets" to do her figure justice, or to aid it, if necessary, makes a wise choice.

For "Lillians" are planned by the most expert corsetier in Europe, to give French style, *chic* and grace to the American woman's figure, with due allowances for national characteristics.

And inasmuch as the most comfortable corsets are those that fit best, the Lillians, on account of their perfect lines, give ease as well as style.

We control the Lillian Corsets exclusively. These are some of the best of the season's models:

At $2.75—Of fine quality batiste; for medium figures; light but very durable.

At $3.75—For long and slender-waisted figures.

At $5—Admirable model for average figures; beautifully made, and graceful.

At $6.50—For medium and short figures. Of single-ply batiste; handsomely trimmed with lace and ribbon.

At $9—Designed especially for large women desiring cool, light-weight corsets. Low bust, long over hips and abdomen; supporters at front and sides.

Special attention given to fitting. Second floor, Tenth street.

A Concerted Exit of All Our Mohair and Silk Tailored Suits And Summer Dress Skirts

Exeunt Omnes. Let them all vanish with the telling! The new valuations appearing to-day on these superb gatherings of Women's Tailored Suits and Dress Skirts should accomplish this desired result in short order.

Every Tailored Suit in our Summer stock, of mohair, taffeta and pongee, is included, and every single Dress Skirt we have. It is a season's-end round-up that involves hundreds of suits and skirts, and thousands of dollars—and it's a most important announcement for women who rely on midsummer clearance sales such as this, to replenish their ward robe at a saving.

Our season is over, to be sure, but Summer isn't half done, and many a Summer trip has gotten only as far as the planning. And here are the beautiful traveling suits and stylish skirts that will be most needed, at these stirring, out-and-out reductions:

Tailored Suits

At $10; Earlier Prices $21 and $22

Our entire collection of Mohair Suits in Eton and jacket styles; in plain brown, black and blue; a few in fancy mixtures. Plain tailored or prettily trimmed; walking length skirts.

At $15; Earlier Prices $22 to $26

Suits of taffeta and peau de soie; blouse and coat styles; tailored or prettily trimmed; walking skirts.

At $18; Earlier Prices $30 to $32

Suits of taffeta, in blouse and Eton styles; all prettily trimmed.

At $20; Earlier Prices $34 to $45

Suits of taffeta, in blouse and jacket styles; plain tailored or artistically trimmed.

At $25; Earlier Prices $30 to $37.50

Tailored Suits of pongee, in blouse and Eton styles; with pretty touches of trimming.

At $30; Earlier Prices $50 and $60

Suits of exquisite taffetas and a few of crepe de Chine, in very artistic styles—our handsomest Summer Tailored Suits.

Dress Skirts

At $3; Earlier Prices $4.50 and $5

Skirts of cheviot and unlined voile; all trimmed.

At $4.75; Earlier Prices $6.50 and $8.50

Skirts of shark-skin, or plain and canvas-weave cheviot; also a few of cloths; all well finished.

At $6.50; Earlier Prices $9 to $15

Skirts of cheviot; plain and trimmed; all unlined.

At $10; Earlier Prices $15 to $18

Skirts of Eolienne; pretty styles; all silk-lined; also of broadcloths, unlined.

At $15; Earlier Prices $20 to $27.50

Skirts of voile; all silk-lined; a few of velvet in this lot; charming styles.

At $20; Earlier Prices $25 to $32

Skirts of voile, crepe de Chine and taffeta; silk-lined throughout and attractively trimmed.

At $25; Earlier Prices $34 to $37.50

The remainder of our handsomest Skirts, of voile and silk; all silk-lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

$6 Now for $10 and $12.50 Covert Cloth Jackets

We have taken out the peg, and dropped prices down another notch on our remaining Covert Cloth Jackets for women.

About a hundred and seventy-five of these stylishly tailored, jaunty jackets are affected—coats that hold their usefulness on cool days and evenings all through the Summer, and become every-day companions later on in the Fall.

The lot contains a various group of styles, with ample quantities of every size, in one style or another.

And the new price makes the offering the most attractive one of the season:

Six Dollars Each!

Instead of $10 and $12.50—the former very moderate valuations. Second floor, Broadway.

Low-Priced Paris Lingerie

Low-priced, that is, considering the fineness of the materials, the beauty of the handwork, the daintiness of the laces and embroideries on these charming bits of French underwear.

We buy liberally of these fine things, and price them closely, for the benefit of women who enjoy possessing refined garments, when they can get them within their means.

The following Nightgowns and Chemises are all of fine nainsook:

NIGHTGOWNS

At $3.50—High neck and long sleeves; hand-made with hand-stitching and embroidered edge.

At $5.50—Low neck and long sleeves; hand made and front embroidered; ribbon trimmed.

At $7—Low neck and long sleeves; hand-made with hand embroidery, or embroidered and trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

CHEMISES

At $3.75—Hand-made and hand-embroidered; ribbon trimmed.

At $5—V neck; hand-made, with beading and embroidered edge; ribbon-trimmed.

At $6—Low neck skirt chemise; hand-made with hand-embroidery and trimmed with torchon lace and ribbon.

Second floor, 4th ave. and 10th st.

The Good SHOE NEWS Brought Lively Selling -:-

But with 6,000 pairs in this large midsummer offering the news is quite as good today as it was yesterday. There are many shoes at half price, though, of course, all are not so radically reduced. Almost all are Summer Oxford Shoes, such as everybody wants right now, but which the manufacturers, as well as we, know must be sold quickly. That is why such excellent shoes cost so little, though you have still two months of wearing time ahead.

The Men's Oxfords at $1.50 and the Women's Oxfords at $1 are really astonishing offerings, which everybody recognizes at a glance; and yet the other groups that cost a little more are worth ever so much more. The values are equally great throughout the entire offering. Just a word of warning that if today is as busy as yesterday, you had better not put off until tomorrow the buying that you should do today.

Men's Shoes

At $1.50, worth $3

Oxfords with welted and stitched soles; lasts and patterns this season's best.
Patent coltskin, Oxford and Blucher style.
Patent leather Oxfords with dull kid top.
Velour calf Oxfords; medium toes.
Black kidskin; plain toes.

At $1.90, worth $3 and $3.50

Many are the balance of our own "Wear-Well" lines, others a factory clearance of $3.50 styles.
Patent coltskin in several styles of Oxford and Blucher low shoes.

At $2.90, were $3.90

Sold by us at $3.90, although $5 shoes by every standard:
Black wax calfskin, Blucher style.
Tan Russian calf in Oxford and Blucher styles.
Black kidskin in two styles.
Not all sizes in every line.

Fourth avenue.

Boys' Oxford Ties

At $2.50, were $3 to $4.50

All our regular lines of highest grade Oxford shoes are reduced to $2.50 a pair. All the best styles and leathers. Sizes 13 to 5½.

Women's Oxfords

At $1, worth $1.50 to $2

Half a dozen styles in all the best sizes.
Tan goatskin Oxfords, neat shapes.
All-patent leather Oxfords, medium toes and heels.
Kidskin Oxfords, extension soles, military heels, both kid and patent leather tips.
Kidskin Oxfords, thin turned soles, patent leather and kid tips.

At $1.25, worth $2

Oxfords, of various good styles, made from fine grade kidskin, with tips of both patent leather and kid; military and Cuban heels; medium and thin turned soles.

At $1.50, worth $2 and $2.50

Tan Russia calf Blucher Oxfords, welted soles. Brown kid Oxfords, light soles.
Kidskin Oxfords, in various shapes and weights, high and low heels.
All-patent leather Oxfords, with narrow toes and Cuban heels.

Women's Oxfords

At $1.90, worth $3

High-class Oxfords, in sizes and widths to fit all feet, including the very slim ones. The kidskin is selected from the best tannage. The sole leather is all oak-tanned. Shoes are made by the Goodyear welt process that assures comfortable, flexible and durable soles. The styles are the most popular lasts in high-priced goods. Patent leather, in two styles; Kidskin, in three styles. Widths AA to E.

Girls' Shoes

Oxfords at 90¢, were $1.50

Black kid with tips; spring heels. Sizes 8½ to 2.

Oxfords at $1.25

All our regular lines that were $1.50 to $2—including black and tan calfskin, all-patent leather and chrome kidskin. Sizes 6 to 10½.

Oxfords at $1.50

Regular lines that sold at $2, $2.50 and $3. All made with welted and stitched soles of best quality oak-tanned leather; including Russia and box calfskin, patent leather and kidskin; all spring heels. Sizes from 11 girls' to 6 women's.

Today's Fine Offerings of SUMMER FURNITURE

The rumble and roar of the train-loads of August Furniture make it necessary to quickly get the room that the Summer Furniture now occupies. While this furniture is distinctly made for use in Summer homes, every housekeeper likes several pieces of it in the living rooms and bedrooms of her Winter home, and the good furniture store keeps a certain quantity of it all year round. We'll get more of it after the big August occasion is over; but the housekeeper with an eye to thrift will pick out the pieces she wants now, when many are at half price or a third below what must be paid for them later.

Here are suggestions of the pieces offered today:

Chinese Reed Furniture

Our own importation of the lightest and most comfortable reed furniture ever made. Bamboo frames with reed seats and backs, in plain and fancy patterns. Natural finish, not shellacked.

$2.75, from $5.50—Arm Chair.
$3.85, from $7.75—Arm Rocker.
$3, from $6—Arm Chair.
$4.25, from $8.50—Raised-head Couch.
$3, from $6—Fancy Arm Chair.
$3.25, from $6.50—Arm Chair.
$6, from $12—Fancy Reed Sofa.
$4, from $8—Reed Table.
$4.50, from $9—Arm Chair.
$4, from $8—Arm Rocker.
$3.50, from $7—Arm Chair.
$3.10, from $6.25—Arm Rocker.
$4.50, from $9—Raised-head Couch.
$3.25, from $6.50—Reed Table.
$5, from $10—Reed Sofa.
$4, from $8—Reed Arm Chair.
$3.50, from $7—Reed Arm Chair.
$6.25, from $12.50—Reed Sofa.
$5, from $10—Reed Table.
$3.75, from $7.50—Fancy Arm Chair.
$4.50, from $9—Reed Arm Chair.
$3.25, from $6.50—Reed Arm Chair.
$4.75, from $9.50—Reed Sofa.
$4, from $8—Fancy Arm Chair.
$3.25, from $6.50—Fancy Arm Chair.
$4, from $8—Reed Arm Chair.
$3.75, from $7.50—Reed Table.

Fancy Reed Furniture

All the newest sorts in big Arm Chairs and Sofas, Magazine Sofas, High-backed Arm Chairs, comfortable Rockers; some with fancy cushions and high colors.

$6.50, from $13—Green reed Arm Chair.
$10, from $15—Bronze reed Arm Chair.
$12, from $18—Green reed Writing Desk.
$7, from $10.50—Gold reed Arm Chair.
$15, from $22.50—White enamel reed Settee.
$7.25, from $11—Green reed Arm Chair.
$7, from $10.50—Bronze reed Arm Chair.
$8, from $12—Bronze reed Arm Chair.
$10, from $15—Purple reed Arm Rocker.
$13, from $20—Red reed Settee.
$15, from $23—Red reed Settee.
$13, from $20—Green reed Settee.

Odd Sorts of Summer Furniture

$3, from $5—Fancy cane imported Bench.
$21, from $32—Cane Sofa, fancy color.
$3.25, from $4.75—Porch Chair, cane seat and back.
$3, from $5—Rustic wood Lawn Tables.
$9, from $13.50—Bamboo and rush Arm Chair.
$14, from $21—Bamboo and rush Sofa.
$11, from $17—Oak Arm Chair, fibre seat and back.
$13, from $20—Cane Chair, fancy color.
$12, from $18—Green oak Arm Chair, fibre seat and back.
$8, from $12.50—Bamboo and rush Rocker.
$5, from $8—Rustic wood Lawn Vases.
$20, from $30—Green oak Sofa, fibre seat and back.
$3, from $5—Rustic wood Arm Chairs.
$10, from $15—Bamboo and rush Arm Chair.
$7.50, from $11.75—Bamboo and rush Arm Chair.
$8.25, from $13—Bamboo and rush Arm Chair. Fourth floor.

The Two-for-One Sale of Girls' Wash Dresses

There's an average of one-half to be saved outright on these pretty Wash Dresses for Girls—

$1—for $2 to $3 Dresses
$2—for $3.50 to $5 Dresses
$3—for $5.50 to $7.50 Dresses
$5—for $8 to $12 Dresses

—in some cases your investment brings you dresses worth triple their present prices.

And it's because we're saying good-bye to every Girl's Wash Dress in our stock.

All this season's pretty styles—Sailor, Russian, Guimpe and High-neck Dresses, for girls of 6 to 14 years. Materials are lawn, linen, pique, chambray and other ginghams, madras and cheviot, in white and various colors. Prettily trimmed, of course, in all sorts of effective styles.

It's better to come today than later—there were eight hundred dresses to start the Sale; but they're going fast. Second floor, Ninth street.

Taffeta Silk Petticoats

Three suggestions from our ample Summer stock of Silk Petticoats—handsomely made, of excellent qualities of taffeta, and moderately priced:

At $5—In black and white stripes; deep accordion-plaited flounce trimmed on bottom with black silk ruche.

At $8—In solid colors; accordion-plaited flounce, finished with gathered ruffle and fine plaits; silk foundation.

At $9—In black; circular flounce, trimmed with cluster of fine plaits; silk foundation.

Other styles up to $30. Second floor, Tenth street.

Stylish Trimmed Hats at $5

First, is a collection of about twenty spic-span-new White Chip Sailor Hats that have just come from our workrooms. They are smartly trimmed with flowers, foliage and ribbon, and there are no two alike.

Then we also offer today, at the same price, about fifty Summer Hats that have been picked out of our regular stock, because they show the marks of handling. They are beautifully made, and in the very latest Summer styles. Prices until this morning have been $8, $10, $12 and $14; now they are all marked

Five Dollars Each Second floor, Tenth street.

Linen-finished Cotton

Of course, this very attractive, new weave of cotton cloth won't fool anybody into believing it is linen; nor is it meant to.

The makers have simply borrowed from the linen some of the characteristics that make it so desirable for Summer frocks, waists and skirts. It has a glossy, mercerized finish, a heavy linen-like weave, and a fine, clear color of white.

It will launder well, and make splendid skirts and dresses for knockabout wear.

Thirty-two inches wide, and only

15 Cents a Yard Broadway.

Printed Cotton Batistes At Six Cents a Yard

In designs and colorings, and in quality of cloth, these Printed Cotton Batistes are regular "shilling" quality—as a glance at them will assure you. At

6c a yard, instead of 12½c

they represent one of the best offerings of low-priced cotton goods we have made. The manufacturer stands the loss; and you get two yards of the material for the price of one. 32 inches wide; in a variety of neat and conventional, also larger designs.

If you want your share of this good bargain, don't wait too long. Rotunda.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FRANCE TELLS CHINA TO AVENGE SLAIN PRIESTS

Also Demands the Surrender of Two Captives.

ACTS TO FORESTALL GERMANY

Prompt Exercise of Privilege to Protect Catholics in the East May Avert Rupture with Vatican.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 25.—The massacre of two Belgian missionaries at I-Chang, in the Chinese province of Hu-Pe, is an incident of much greater importance than it may seem at first sight, inasmuch as it happens at a moment when the relations between France and the Holy See are unusually strained, and thus makes a weighty factor in the situation, for France exercises a protectorate over all Catholic missions in the Far East, and it is her privilege to demand satisfaction for the murders just committed.

Should the Concordat be denounced France would lose this protectorate, which is of great importance to her prestige and commerce in the East, and it would probably become Germany's, who is known to covet it. M. Delcassé, therefore, has not lost a moment in cabling to the French Minister in Peking instructions to demand the exemplary punishment of the murderers and the surrender of two other priests who have been carried off in the same district as hostages.

This confirms what I have already cabled you as to M. Delcassé's real desire not to bring about open or immediate rupture with the Vatican. Such prompt action cannot fail to produce a conciliatory impression on the Pope and pave the way for a better understanding between Church and State.

The two murdered priests are Belgian Franciscan monks, the Vicar Apostolic of Hu-Pe Province and his brother.

I-Chang, where the crime was committed, is the furthest navigable point for trading vessels on the Yangtse-Kiang, and is the centre of that very rich district. Consequently, it is very hostile to missionaries. It is where the last Boxer rising had its origin. An Italian missionary was murdered here in 1900, and in view of these circumstances the note dispatched by M. Delcassé to Peking is couched in plain and even peremptory terms.

Several attempts have been made by French, German, and English explorers, notably by the French Lieut. Hourst, to establish trade relations higher up the Yangtse-Kiang than I-Chang, but always unsuccessfully.

AMERICAN LECTURES IN PARIS.

James H. Hyde Founds a Course at the Sorbonne—Lecturers Coming Here.

PARIS, July 25.—Owing to the success of the French lectureships at Harvard University and elsewhere in the United States, established through the influence of James H. Hyde of New York, he has offered to found a similar course at the Sorbonne upon American literature and American institutions.

Dr. Louis Liard, the Rector of the University of Paris, has accepted the offer with the understanding that the American course will be made permanent if it is successful. Prof. Barrett Wendell, of Harvard, has been appointed to open the course in November.

This will be a notable innovation in the conservative Sorbonne, which has never heretofore admitted lectures in the English language.

René Millet, ex-Minister of France to Sweden and to Servia, has been secured for the Hyde course at Harvard, his subject being "France in the Mediterranean." Afterward he will visit leading universities of the United States.

Funck-Brentano, the author, will also tour the United States under the auspices of the American section of the Alliance Francaise.

ATTACH ASPHALT CO. PROPERTY

Venezuela Puts New York Concern Into Hands of Receiver.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Friday, July 22.—The Government by a motion before the Federal Court, the defense being unrepresented, has placed an attachment on all the properties belonging to the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, especially on the asphalt lake, Guanoco.

Senor Carner, the former Manager of the company, was appointed receiver.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Brief notice of the action of the Venezuelan Government has reached the State Department, both from Mr. Bowen, the United States Minister to Venezuela, and from the representatives of the asphalt company at New York. The statements made are substantially in accord with those contained in the Caracas dispatch.

The department already has the matter under consideration, and is awaiting a full statement of all the facts in the controversy with a view to intelligent action in the premises.

Two weeks ago President Castro demanded of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company 500,000 bolivars, ($9,650,000,) and gave notice through one of his Cabinet Ministers that he would proceed legally before the Venezuelan courts to secure the money. President Castro based his claim upon the allegation that the asphalt company gave material aid to the late revolutionary movement and especially to Gen. Matos, which made it necessary for the Castro Government to expend the amount demanded in suppressing the rebellion.

The suit is the culmination of a long series of litigations growing out of the claim of a rival concern, the Warner-Quinlan Syndicate, to part of the asphalt lake at Felicitad. The Venezuelan courts last Winter decided in favor of the New York and Bermudez Company.

MERRY DEL VAL NOT OUT.

Vatican Organ Denies Report That He Submitted Résignation.

ROME, July 25.—The Osservatore Romano, the Vatican organ, denies the report published by the Tribuna yesterday that Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, had tendered his resignation.

The report in the Tribuna said that the Secretary's resignation was owing to the hostility of the Cardinals, which indicated that they accused him of rendering impossible an accord with France. The report added that the Pope had refused to accept the resignation.

WIFE MURDERER PARDONED.

Adolph Reich, Octogenarian Convict, May Be Freed To-day.

Edward Lauterbach, who recently interceded with Gov. Odell on behalf of Adolph

HOYT'S CHAUFFEUR ARRESTED.

Was Going Forty Miles an Hour Past Riverhead, It Is Charged.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 25.—J. O. Kern, chauffeur for Colgate Hoyt, was arrested last evening by Sheriff Preston for alleged violation of the speed law.

On Saturday afternoon Highway Commissioner Edwards while at work on the main road about a mile east of Riverhead saw a big touring car go past. The Commissioner said the car was going so fast that he couldn't read the number. Mr. Edwards pulled out his watch, and, taking the time, called up Justice of the Peace Fred H. Tuthill at Jamesport to watch for the machine. In just six minutes after the Highway Commissioner took the time Mr. Tuthill, who was four miles away, shouted back over the 'phone. Not far beyond Mr. Tuthill's a breakdown occurred, and E. L. Brown, a liveryman, got a job to tow the car to Greenport. Justice Tuthill rushed up to Riverhead, and a warrant was sworn out for the arrest of the chauffeur. He was arrested later.

Kern said that he started from Oyster Bay with Mr. Hoyt's son and daughter, and that they were going to Greenport to catch a boat for New London, where they were to meet Mr. Hoyt. The chauffeur said that when he reached Wading River he saw that he had only an hour and a half to reach Greenport, which was still thirty-four miles distant. He admitted that he was going fast, but denied that he was spinning along at a rate of forty miles an hour.

The regular reward for catching a speeding auto is $25. To that Riverhead adds $10. Justice Taft said that Kern's bill was $50. He had only $20, so Town Clerk Hagen went on his bond for $100, and the case was set down for to-morrow. It is the first of the sort here.

ANTI-BURGLAR MEETING HELD.

Mount Vernon Residents Discuss Ways and Means in Secret.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, July 25.—A secret session of about fifty of the residents of Cockran Manor, one of the residence sections of Mount Vernon, was held to-night at the Mount Vernon Police Station to discuss means of ridding that part of the town of burglars. The meeting was attended by George Semler, President of the Siwano Golf Club; ex-Senator Isaac N. Mills, Adrian A. Buck, and other recent victims of the housebreakers. Mayor Brush presided.

At the close of the session, no one who was there would say a word regarding what had taken place. A report is in circulation, however, that some unusual measures will be adopted, as the people of the neighborhood, especially the women, are terrorized by the frequent robberies. The citizens learned among other things that owing to the lack of policemen only one man patrols the entire district which has been visited by the burglars, and that his beat is a mile long.

OUR BATTLESHIPS AT FIUME.

Several Officers Ill with Typhoid Left at Trieste.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Cable messages received at the Navy Department show that the battleships Kearsarge, Maine, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, and Iowa, and the cruiser Mayflower arrived at Fiume, Hungary, to-day from Trieste, and that the cruisers Olympia, Baltimore, and Cleveland left Trieste yesterday for Corfu, Greece, on their way to Villefranche.

Several officers of the fleet were left in the hospital at Trieste for treatment for typhoid fever, and the Mayflower will return there soon to take them aboard in case their condition justifies their return to the fleet. The two enlisted men reported sick at Trieste with typhoid fever, whose names were omitted in the cable message reporting the other cases, are John W. King, mess attendant of the Kearsarge, and James T. Foley, ordinary seaman of the Maine. King is reported to be in a serious condition, but Foley is doing well.

DEWEY WINS LEGAL BATTLE.

Court Decides That He and His Men Must Have Prize Money.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—After a legal battle of several years, Admiral Dewey and his men who fought the battle of Manila are to receive their prize money, on account of the capture of the Don Juan de Austria and other Spanish property.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day Justice Gould signed an order confirming the report of the Auditor in the case overruling all exceptions filed by either side to the report. The amount of the property captured finally was fixed at $1,627,355, a sum considerably in excess of what the Government claimed to be due. One half of the amount will be paid to the captors, while the remainder, as provided by law, will be placed to the credit of the Navy Pension Fund.

SHE WANTED A DIVORCE QUICK.

Took Her Pipe-Loving Husband to the Police Station.

Sergt. Brennan was busy on his books at the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station last night, when the door was suddenly thrown open and a rather small man landed in the middle of the floor. He was followed a moment later by a rather heavy woman. The little man was pulled to his feet, none too gently, and pushed against the Sergeant's desk by the woman, who remarked as she did so:

"Sergeant, I want a divorce. I'm tired of this. My husband here hasn't given me 5 cents in three months, and I won't put up with him any longer; so you might as well give me the divorce without any more talk, and save your own time and mine."

"I make pretty good money, Sergeant," said the little man, "but she won't let me smoke me pipe in the house, nor have me pint o' beer when I come home all tired out in the evening, and I don't think it's fair."

"Well," she said. "I won't have him smelling up the house with his nasty old pipe, and, anyhow, if he has one pint of beer he very soon wants another, and I'll not put up with it any longer; so give me my divorce." Thus spoke the angry wife.

Sergt. Brennan explained that they would have to go to court to settle the matter. They left promising to see a Magistrate to-day. The man said he was Patrick Welch, a waiter of 211 East Twenty-sixth Street, and that his wife's name was Bella.

INCENDIARY WORK CHARGED.

Tenement Lessee Arrested for Firing House at Night.

Fire that started in three places early yesterday morning routed fifty negro occupants of a lodging house at 202 and 204 West Thirty-seventh Street. The lessee of the building, William H. Smith, a negro, who lives at that address, was arrested. A fire insurance policy for $1,000 on the place is said to have been found upon him. He was held in $3,000 bail for examination Wednesday morning in the West Side Court. Assistant Fire Marshal Frial told the court that he believed that Smith had started the fires.

"I know of no crime worse than that," said Magistrate Moss.

BROTHER KILLS BROTHER.

Angered at Play Ten Year Old Shoots Twelve Year Old.

URBANA, Ohio, July 25.—Chester McCreary, aged ten, shot and instantly killed his brother, William, aged twelve, near North Lewisburg, to-day.

The boys were at play, when Chester be-

FALL RIVER STRIKE ON IN FULL FORCE

81 Cotton Mills, Operating 3,750,000 Spindles, Are Involved.

26,000 TEXTILE WORKERS OUT

Only Two Mills Start Up, and One Closes at Noon—Strikers Preserve Order.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 25.—The end of the first day of the strike of 26,000 cotton mill operatives saw no change in the situation. Both sides are determined. With the strikers it is a question of how long they can exist on strike benefits. On the part of the owners it is a matter of how long they can afford to have their mills idle.

But two mills succeeded in starting up, the Bourne and Narragansett. At the noon hour, when the operatives left the Bourne plant, they were taken in hand by strikers and did not return to work. The mill closed its doors at 2:30 o'clock. The Narragansett operated with a small force until the usual closing hour. None of the other mills even attempted to begin work.

The only semblance of violence to mark the day occurred at the Bourne mills shortly before they were shut down. A non-union operative, in attempting to leave the mills unobserved, started down a fire-escape from the second floor in the rear of the building. Strikers on the street near by saw the man and a number of stones were hurled at him. He reached the ground safely, however, and made his escape to the woods.

The strike leaders repeatedly warned their followers that violence must be avoided at all costs, and their advice was generally heeded. The streets were quiet this evening, and there was little in the mill section to indicate that the bread winners of thousands of families were engaged in a struggle certain to be accompanied with hardships and privation for many.

The strike, ordered as the result of a reduction of 12½ per cent. in wages, affects 37 corporations, which operate 81 mills, with an aggregate of 3,750,000 spindles and a weekly output of 12,500,000 yards of cloth.

When the mill whistles blew at the usual time this morning the engineers were at their places, but there were not enough operatives to run them, and before 8 o'clock practically all of them had shut down, the strikers, who in some instances had assembled near the mills, dispersing quietly.

As early as 5:45 o'clock some operatives were on the streets, but they were out only to take places near the mill gates and watch developments. By 6:15 o'clock it was apparent that the strike order would be generally obeyed. The manufacturers kept the gates open until 7 o'clock, but half an hour later accepted the situation.

Chairman Willard Howland and Messrs. Palmer and Barry of the State Board of Arbitration arrived from Boston at noon and went into conference with Mayor Grimes. The members stated that they had no plans, but would spend a day or two on the field and try to formulate some suggestion for a settlement.

An East End grocer has posted a notice in his window that on Monday next, between 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., he will supply food free to all children under ten years of age who may apply for it.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., July 25.—Five hundred and fifty operatives struck to-day at the mills of the United States Cotton Company here against a 12½ per cent. decrease in wages. A few new hands, for the most part women, went to work, but soon stopped, and the mills shut down.

TAUNTON, Mass., July 25.—A reduction in wages of 12½ per cent. went into effect at the cotton mills of the Corr Manufacturing Company at East Taunton to-day, but there was no strike.

SUNCOOK, N. H., July 25.—A shut-down of two weeks began here to-day in the three cotton mills of this town, which employ about 1,500 operatives, and when the mills reopen it will be with a reduction of 12½ per cent. in the wages of the workers. So far the operatives have taken no action on the proposed reduction.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 25.—A reduction in wages of 12½ per cent. went into effect this morning in the cotton mills of the Williamstown Manufacturing Company, at Williamstown, and the North Pownal Manufacturing Company. There had already been a 10 per cent. cut.

CHICOPEE, Mass., July 25.—The Chicopee Manufacturing Company will this week lay off between 600 and 900 of its hands, owing to the condition of the cotton business. The remainder will work on a four-days-a-week schedule.

6,000 MINERS GO ON STRIKE.

Have Been Out Since July 1 in Alabama —Strike Declared Now.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 25.—The district convention of United Mine Workers to-day promulgated an official strike order. About 6,000 men are affected, the pumpers and firemen alone being exempt from the order.

Differences over wages, hours of work, and differentials are the causes of the strike. The total membership of the mine workers' local is about 11,000, but under temporary contracts approximately 5,000 of these remain at work.

The striking miners have been out since July 1, pending a settlement of the questions, but no strike was declared until to-day.

PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL STRIKE.

O'Rourke Representative Says That Less Than 100 Men Are Out.

It was said yesterday at the office of the O'Rourke Construction Company, on whose contract for the Pennsylvania tunnel at Thirty-second Street and Twelfth Avenue there is a strike that the labor delegates greatly exaggerated the number of men out. A representative of the firm said:

"There are less than 100 men out, and we pay the highest wages. Some time ago a labor committee came to us with the wages they said other firms were paying. We asked for affidavits, which they promised to get, but they failed to keep their promise."

DOGFIGHT AHEAD OF TIME.

Animals Met Before Reaching Pit—Italian Colony Scared.

Two large and savage bulldogs, bent on chewing each other up, kept the Italian colony in Mott Street, near Prince, in a state of excitement for ten minutes last evening until a policeman appeared and tore the brutes apart. One of the dogs, Bruto, weak from loss of blood, but still belligerent, and its owner, Clementino Zuzolo, a butcher, of 41 Spring Street, are locked up in the Mulberry Street Station, the latter being charged with cruelty to animals. The other dog, McMano, and its owner got away when the police appeared.

According to the police, the two dogs were intended to be the combatants in a matched fight in a pit prepared for the purpose in some tenement basement near by. But the dogs, which, it is said, have

JUDGE HOOKER'S LAST HEARING

Jamestown Bar Association Meets in Rochester for Final Action.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 25.—The final hearing on the charges brought against Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker by the Jamestown Bar Association was begun in the law offices of John Desmond, in this city, to-day. Four sessions have already been held in the investigation, two at Fredonia and two at Dunkirk.

Mr. Desmond is a member of the subcommittee appointed to hear the evidence. Associated with him are E. W. Hufcott, Dean of the Cornell Law School, and Messrs. Bascom of Fort Edwards, Johnston of Albany, and Huntington of Pulaski.

Justice Hooker is represented by Assemblyman Arthur C. Wade of Jamestown and ex-Congressman Laidlaw of Ellicottville. Frank W. Stevens, President of the Jamestown Bar Association, is summing up in behalf of that body.

POLO TROUBLE SETTLED.

Dedham Consents to Play in Championship and New Draw Is Made.

Efforts to bring about an amicable solution of the polo difficulty between the Bryn Mawr and the Dedham Clubs regarding the eligibility of A. E. Kennedy to play on the Bryn Mawr team in the coming championship tournament have been crowned with success. Dedham has consented to remain in the championship tournament competitions, and yesterday, at the office of H. L. Herbert, 15 Church Street, Chairman of the Polo Association, a special meeting of the Executive Committee was held to act upon Dedham's action and make a new draw for the big games.

W. H. Goodwin represented the Dedham Club and the other members present were Charles Wheeler, for Bryn Mawr; Oliver W. Bird, Meadow Brook; W. A. Hazard, Rockaway, and Chairman Herbert. Mr. Goodwin stated that Dedham had consented to waive its protest that Kennedy had not given sufficient notice of his intention to withdraw from the Philadelphia Country Club for the purpose of playing on the Bryn Mawr team, and that the club was anxious to enter the championship. The members gladly accepted the entry and expressed themselves afterward as very glad that the incident had closed so satisfactorily.

Dedham's entry makes four teams that will compete in the polo championship next week at the Point Judith Country Club, near Narragansett Pier, the others being Bryn Mawr, Myopia, and the winner of the junior championship. A change of dates was rendered necessary, and the junior championship competition, which will be played first, was put forward one day and will be played on Monday, Aug. 1. Three days will now be required for the National championship. The first game will be on Tuesday, Aug. 2, between Myopia and Dedham. On Wednesday, Bryn Mawr and the winner of the junior championship will play, and the final contest between the two winners will be played on Saturday, Aug. 8. Mr. Goodwin announced that Dedham would enter the following team: Allan Forbes, J. G. Averell, Joshua Crane, Jr., and Moses Williams, playing in that order. No changes are made in the make-up of the other teams, as previously announced.

The annual Point Judith Country Club tournament will follow the championship events, beginning Tuesday, Aug. 9, and continuing through Saturday, Aug. 13. The first and second Bryn Mawr teams, Rockaway, Country Club of Westchester, and Myopia are entered.

The prize list for the tournament of the Westchester Polo Club of Newport was issued yesterday. The contest will come immediately after the completion of the matches at Point Judith. The entries close Aug. 5, and there will be three cups for competition—the Westchester Polo Cup, the Newport Cup, and the Breton Reef Cup. Following this will come the Saratoga tournament, from Aug. 24 to 31. The chief trophy will be the cup given by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and won last year by the Buffalo Country Club.

INTERNATIONAL TUG-OF-WAR.

Probable Make-Up of N. Y. A. C.'s Team to Represent America.

One of the most interesting contests in connection with the Olympic games that are to be held in the Stadium in St. Louis from Aug. 29 to Sept. 3 will be the international tug of war. In the arrangement of this contest, teams which could be made up in America to represent the different countries can compete, and no doubt nearly all the countries that have a large following in America will pick out their strongest men in order to win the handsome medals that are to go to the members of the winning team. The American team that will be entered will be from the New York Athletic Club, and it promises to be one of the strongest teams that ever pulled a rope. Charles J. Dieges, a member of the New York Athletic Club, who is a junior champion at throwing the 56-pound weight, has suggested to Capt. Charles H. Sherrill that the following team be entered as the American team:

Richard Sheldon, weight thrower; Conley, New York University, weight thrower; Fuerbach, ex-champion shot putter; Chadwick, a former weight thrower, and Charles J. Dieges. It is confidently expected that these five men can pull any five men that the world can produce. All of them are giants in stature; are trained athletes, and should have no trouble whatever in winning the competition for America. The Norwegians, Swedes, Germans, Italians, and French are organizing, and will be represented by the strongest men they can possibly produce. The tug-of-war contest this year will be pulled on dirt; cleats have been abolished. The contest, of course, will not prohibit more than one team being entered from one country, and no doubt the Milwaukee Club, the Chicago Club, and the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association will also enter teams for this contest with hopes of winning the cup, which goes to the team or club scoring the greatest number of points.

Autos Finish First Stage Safely.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 25.—All those booked from New York in the great automobile run, under the auspices of the American Automobile Association, bound for St. Louis, arrived here in good time this afternoon and all in good condition. There were no accidents outside of a couple of punctured tires and the smashing of one carburettar, none of which caused hardly any delay in the trip. The first car to snort into townn was at 3:45 o'clock with two special drivers, A. LaBlanc and F. A. LaRonche.

The second car to appear was that carrying A. L. and A. W. Pope, being driven by George Soules. The other cars came to town by ones, twos, and threes, and arrived at any time until 6 o'clock.

Columbia in St. Louis Arts Congress.

Twenty-three professors of Columbia have been invited to participate in the International Congress of Arts and Sciences, to be held at St. Louis on September 19 to 25. The best known scholars of Europe and America will take part in the congress and every college and university of note here and abroad will be represented by one or more professors. Among the members of the Faculty of the local university who will bake addresses are: President Butler and Profs. Woodbridge, Adler, Sloane, Robinson, Munroe Smith, Jackson, Cohn, Brander Matthews, Hamlin, Woodward, Osborn, Boas, Cattell, Strong, Starr, Giddings, Jacobi, Burr, Chandler, Seligman, Clark, and Burgess.

Australians for Olympic Games.

J. E. Sullivan has received from Richard Coombes, President of the Amateur Athletic Union of Australasia, a letter stating that the Australian Association will be represented at the Olympic games by C. H. Gardner, L. H. McPherson, and P. J. Higgins. Gardner will compete in the standing broad jump, 400-meter hurdle, 200-meter hurdle, running broad jump, 110-meter hurdle, and three standing jumps, as well as in the handicap events. McPherson, who is one of the crack hurdlers of Australia, will compete in the 200-meter hurdle handicap, 400-meter handicap, and no doubt in several of the other handicap events. He is quite a pole vaulter as well as runner. P. J. Higgins is a former 440-yard champion, winning this event in 1892 in 0:53 2-5.

Gossip of the Billiardists.

Howard Gould has planned a private billiard room in his Sands Point house, which will be circular in form and 50 feet in diameter.

Chicago billiardists are to have a National amateur tournament this Fall, in which event



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AUTOS OFF FOR ST. LOUIS

New York Delegation Starts on Fifteen-Day Run.

NON-STOP RECORD TRIAL

F. A. La Roche Expects to Reach World's Fair To-morrow—Several Ladies in the Party.

Automobilists were present in large numbers yesterday morning in and around the Automobile Club of America, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. Some of them were going to St. Louis in their motor cars, others were to escort the long-distance tourists as far as Peekskill, where the noon stop was made for luncheon, while others were simply curious spectators, wishing that they were going, but still willing to extend their best wishes for all possible success in the long fifteen-day trip which means a ride of over 1,300 miles, over roads good, bad, and indifferent.

The start of the New York automobile tourists for St. Louis was made about 9:30 o'clock from the clubhouse. Augustus Post, Chairman of the Touring Committee of the run, which is held under the auspices of the American Automobile Association, was the first to get away. Over twenty machines followed him, but only sixteen bore the St. Louis placard. Among the escort were Emerson Brooks, Chairman of the Runs and Tours Committee of the Automobile Club of America, and Robert Lee Morrell, the famous Columbia amateur actor a dozen years ago, who is a member of Mr. Brooks's committee. Mr. Morrell was accompanied by his wife, she being one of the few ladies in the automobile party. J. T. Birdsall, A. L. Riker, and John F. Plummer were among the others who went along to see that the St. Louis travelers reached their first lunching place successfully.

F. A. La Roche was one of the St. Louis starters, but it was not his intention to remain long with the party. He is driving a twenty-horse-power car and he proposes to run to St. Louis without stopping his motor. It is an arduous attempt, but Mr. La Roche recently finished a non-stop contest through New England, completing 1,053 miles, and he feels sure of eclipsing this record. He hopes to reach St. Louis in forty-eight hours, entering the World's Fair city to-morrow morning, two weeks ahead of the regular tourists. It will be necessary to stop the machine occasionally to take on fuel, but when that is done the engine will be kept going. Mr. La Roche said he would not attempt to make fast time, just keeping going would be enough for him. With him in the machine were H. H. Everett, Morris Mason, and Nicholas Le Blanc. The latter will take turns with Mr. La Roche in driving the machine.

Among the others in the St. Louis run were C. H. Gillette, with Mrs. Gillette, R. P. Scott, Albert L. Pope and Arthur W. Pope, Ray D. Lillibridge, with Miss Lillibridge; C. W. Burchwood, P. F. Megargee, Webb Jay, H. C. Esselstyne, Winsor T. White, C. H. Page, and Max R. Green, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Sweinhart, A. V. Bradley, A. J. Seaton, A. D. McLaughlin, and E. J. Brockwood.

It was remarked by the spectators who were not automobilists that few of the cars looked as if they were equipped for a 1,300-mile run. Some had small trunks and bundles strapped behind the seat, and Mr. Lillibridge had an arrangement under the front seat where he could keep ice for cooling any refreshment he might want other than farmer's well water, which most of the tourists will be glad to get in between the luncheon and dinner stops.

Owing to the length of time required for the run and the fact that less than 100 miles will be made during most of the days, there was little use to take much baggage. The night stops have been arranged that the tourists will sleep in good sized towns nearly every night, and accommodations have been arranged ahead at the leading hotels. There will be no hardships for the tourists, unless, of course, a machine should break down, when the hapless owner will have to be left to his fate.

The run is the longest that has ever been attempted by a big party of automobilists and their ranks will be augmented at different points on the route, so that when the Eastern motorists wheel out of Chicago on Monday morning, Aug. 3, for the final two days run to St. Louis a large detegation is expected to be in line. The Boston automobilists who also started yesterday, will join the New Yorkers tomorrow night at Albany, and continue the journey to Buffalo together. Buffalo will be reached Saturday night, and Sunday will be spent there.

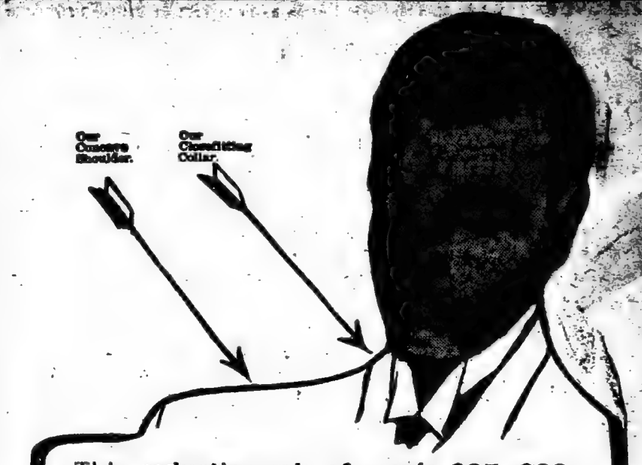
One of the unexpected starters was Joseph Wilkins of Omaha, an enthusiastic automobilist who just arrived in the city after a four weeks' trip in his motor car from Nebraska. He immediately joined the party to make the return journey. Notwithstanding cheerful reports that have been made on the condition of the Western roads, Mr. Wilkins said that many of them were in bad shape and he expected the tourists would encounter trouble before completing the journey.

The automobilists, after leaving the Automobile Club, went up Fifth Avenue, by the side of Central Park, to One Hundred and Tenth Street, then up Seventh Avenue, across Central Bridge, up Jerome Avenue, through Van Cortlandt Park, to Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Peekskill where the noon stop was made.

HIGH SPEED GASOLINE LAUNCH.

S. H. Vandergrift's Comanche May Beat Thirty Miles an Hour.

The Comanche, a high-speed gasoline launch built for S. H. Vandergrift of Pittsburg, a member of the New York and the Larchmont Yacht Club, was launched at the works of the builders, the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury, at Morris Heights, yesterday. The launch is 66 feet 6 inches over all, 65 feet on the waterline, 6 feet beam, and of minimum draught. The model has long torpedo boat stern and sharp overhang, with very fine entrance lines for the forward body. The forward deck is curved at the sides, and what is commonly known as "turtle back." The gasoline engine has nine cylinders, each 10 by 13 inches. The hull is divided into three compartments, the forward and aft cockpits for passengers and the engine is placed



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LESLIE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE

TROTTING CIRCUIT OPENS

Baron Gratton Wins the Chamber of Commerce Stakes for Pacers.

LOU DILLON EQUALS RECORD

New Time for Main Race Made by Two Pacers—Ed Geers Drives Two Winners.

DETROIT, Mich., July 25.—Baron Gratton, driven by Ed Geers, this afternoon at the blue ribbon meeting of the Detroit Driving Club, which opens the Grand Trotting Circuit, won the $5,000 Chamber of Commerce Stakes for 2:24 pacers. It was the fastest race in the history of the stake, the former record of 2:06¾, made in 1902 by Direct Hal, being broken in the first heat, which was won by Morning Star. The record was placed at 2:06¾ by Morning Star in this heat, and this mark was equaled by Baron Gratton in the second heat, Baron Gratton then equaled Direct Hal's record in the third heat.

An equal feature of the day with the Chamber of Commerce Stakes was the appearance of Lou Dillon, the champion trotter, in an attempt to break the Grosse Point track record. Driven to wagon by her owner, C. K. G. Billings, Lou Dillon succeeded only in equaling the record, 2:05¼. The time by quarters was 0:30½, 1:02½, 1:34, 2:05¼.

Baron Gratton was favorite for the Chamber of Commerce, bringing $350 in early pools, with China Maid second choice at $260 and Morning Star third choice at $200. In later pools Baron Gratton brought $50 and the field $50. Morning Star had the pole for the first heat, and with China Maid cut out the pace to the three-quarters, where China Maid broke badly. Morning Star won the heat, with China Maid, Angus Pointer, and Judge Denny distanced. In the second heat Morning Star broke in the stretch after a hard drive with Gratton, and the gelding won the heat by a head from Ethel Mc. Baron Gratton won the third heat by a head from Morning Star. Under the terms of the stake, only the heat winners appeared for the fourth heat, and a bad break by Morning Star just after the word was given for the start left him hopelessly in the rear.

Geers also won the 2:20 trot with Alexander in straight heats.

Star Hal was favorite for the 2:07 pace, which he won in straight heats with ease, taking the first one in 2:04¾, which is the fastest mile of the year. Summary:

2:20 Trotting.—Purse, $1,500, three in five heats.

Alexander, b. g., by Star Duroc, (Geers)	1	1	1
Bonnie Russell, b. h., (Hudson and Snow)	2	3	2
John Caldwell, b. g., (Thomas)	3	2	7
Leta, blk. m., (De Reyder)	5	4	3
Snyder McGregor, ch. g., (Hogan)	4	5	6
Gov. McCauley, b. g., (Foote)	9	10	4
Jennie Scott, b. m., (Collins)	8	8	5
Enchantress, ch. m., (Norton)	6	7	9
Miss Leo Rex, b. m., (W. Marvin)	10	6	10
George E., br. g., (Clement)	11	9	8
Checkmate, b. g., (Ritchie)	7	Dis.	

Time—2:11; 2:11; 2:10¾.

The Chamber of Commerce Stakes, $5,000, for 2:24 pacers.

Baron Gratton, b. g., by Gratton, (Geers)	2	1	1
Morning Star, b. h., (McCleary)	1	4	2
Ethel Mc., ch. m., (McCarthy and Snow)	3	2	4
West, b. g., (Agnew)	4	3	3
Angus Pointer, b. g., (MacPherson)	Dis.		
China Maid, b. m., (McLaughlin)	Dis.		
Judge Denny, b. g., (Kerr)	Dis.		

Time—2:06¾; 2:06¾; 2:06¾; 2:09¾.

2:07 Pace.—Purse, $1,500; two in three heats.

Star Hal, br. h., by Brown Hal, (Snow)	1	1	
Whitfield Stratton, b. h., (McGuire)	2	3	
Lou Dillon, b. m., (Billings)	3	2	

Time—2:04¾; 2:06¾; 2:06¾.

TENNIS AT LONGWOOD.

Harry Allen Seized with Cramps While Playing—Big Entry.

BOSTON, July 25.—Although the soggy condition of the turf delayed the starting of the annual tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club grounds to-day until after the noon hour, thirty matches were played before darkness, and the day's schedule practically completed.

What promised to be one of the best matches of the day, between E. W. Leonard, the State champion, and H. T. Allen of Philadelphia, came to a sudden end in the third set, when Allen was seized with cramps. Summary:

First Round.—B. C. Wright beat M. A. Brigham, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1; G. S. Keyes beat G. W. Morrill, 6—2, 6—1, 6—0; B. S. Prentice beat C. Moulton, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3; R. Hooker beat W. B. Rotch, by default; H. Ward beat F. J. Sullaway, 6—3, 6—2, 6—0; H. W. Cabot beat T. S. Osborn, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0; A. F. Bell beat J. D. E. Jones, by default; G. H. Miller beat J. O. Ames, by default.

Second Round.—E. B. Hilliard beat H. S. Movius, by default; B. B. V. Lyon beat W. F. Sutcliffe, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1; G. H. Nettleton beat C. B. Wilbar, 6—1, 7—5, 6—3; A. F. Fuller beat E. L. Beard, Jr., 6—2, 6—2, 6—0; O. B. Harriman beat H. W. Stiness, by default; E. W. Leonard beat H. F. Allen, 6—3, 6—2, 6—5; A. Stillman, 2d, beat H. K. Aldrich, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2; K. Horton beat H. W. Robinson, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3; E. Stillé beat F. V. Chipman, 6—3, 6—1, 6—1; J. B. Read beat H. Miller, 6—3, 7—5, 4—6, 6—0; H. J. Holt beat C. Hale, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3; R. Le Roy beat D. P. Rhoades, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3; B. C. Wright beat G. S. Keyes, 6—4, 6—0, 6—3; H. Ward beat N. W. Cabot, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3; A. E. Bell beat G. H. Miller, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2; E. R. Spear beat P. M. Smith, Jr., 6—1, 6—1, 6—1; H. H. Scott beat H. Ward, 6—3, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; L. T. Wallis beat R. Stevens, by default; F. E. Barnard beat H. F. Cole, 6—0, 6—1, 6—0; A. Cordman beat J. F. Lovering, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3; B. F. Merrill beat E. B. Dewhurst, by default; G. M. Ford beat F. P. Shaw, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1; G. A. Lyon, Jr., beat M. Bruce, by default; W. L. O'Brien beat F. L. Miller, 6—3, 5—7, 8—6, 7—5; W. J. Clothier beat G. Beals, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2; N. F. Hallowell beat C. B. Mouton, by default; L. F. Sanborn beat A. B. Rotch, by default; A. L. Hoskins beat A. Cross, 6—0, 6—0, 6—4; R. Hooker beat B. S. Prentice, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4; R. C. Seaver beat A. S. Pier, 6—4, 8—10, 9—7, 6—2; R. Hickox beat M. G. Chace, by default; F. P. Ware beat S. F. Wise, 6—4, 11—9, 2—6, 6—3.

Third Round.—A. L. Hoskins beat L. F. Sanborn, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0.

Metropolitan Tennis League.

In the series of matches for the championship of the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League, the Kings County Tennis Club of Brooklyn still holds to the leading positions, with the New York Ath

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THE CASE OF THE KNIGHT COMMANDER.

It cannot be denied that the sinking of the British ship Knight Commander, following so closely upon the seizing and carrying away of the mails of the German ship Prince Heinrich, carries altogether too strong a suggestion of common piracy to be agreeable to the civilized world. We put these two cases together, and separate them from the case of the Malacca, because, as we have already pointed out, it was only the questionable status of the captor of the Malacca which made her proceedings questionable. If she had been a regular Russian man-of-war and had come into the Red Sea by an open door she would have been quite within her rights as a belligerent ship in requiring to be satisfied that the Malacca was not carrying contraband to Russia's enemy. The commander of the British merchantman put himself altogether in the wrong by refusing to show the ship's papers, which would have made out a prima facie case for her inviolability. But without any question of the status of the seizing vessel, the taking of the mails from the Prince Heinrich, and the sinking of the Knight Commander, which was sunk by a Russian cruiser of the status of which there is no question, show a disposition to hold up and paralyze the commerce of the world whenever it is to the interest of a nation at war so to do. This disposition proceeds from an obsolescent view of international law. The sinking of a suspected carrier of contraband, instead of taking her before a neutral tribunal, can be justified only by the clearest proof that she was carrying contraband to the enemy of Russia. How can the nation to which the ship belongs be expected to acquiesce without inquiry in the decision in his own favor given by a Russian naval officer, who is perfectly aware that he will be applauded at home in proportion to his activity and enterprise and not at all according to his circumspection in making seizures and destroying neutral ships?

The question What is contraband of war? is a complicated and perplexing question. Nobody cares for the opinion on it of a casual Russian naval officer, who is sure to give himself the benefit of every doubt. Perhaps nobody cares very much for the opinion on it of a Russian prize court, and yet the decision of such a court is not reviewable in another country except by war. There are some articles which have no other than a military use, and which are contraband of war per se, like arms and ammunition. A vessel laden with these carries them at her own risk, as she is warned by neutrality proclamations, and is properly confiscable when she is caught. But there are other articles which may or may not be contraband of war according to their destination and of which the main use is peaceful. The position of nations in regard to these questions is so apt to be determined by their temporary interests that the rule as laid down by Lord SALISBURY at the beginning of the Boer war, and cited by Prof. BASSET MOORE in an interview in The Herald, is all the more creditable to its author as the Prime Minister of a belligerent Power:

> Foodstuffs with a hostile destination can be considered contraband of war only if they are supplied for the enemy's forces. It is not sufficient that they are capable of being so used; it must be shown that this was in fact their destination at the time of seizure.

And as with foodstuffs, so also with all articles which are equally useful or indispensable to an army or to a body of non-combatants. Foodstuffs furnish an instance particularly interesting to us because they form the bulk of our exports to Japan. The Knight Commander is said to have carried a "general cargo" in regard to the greater part of which there is a strong presumption that it is not confiscable. But the food question seems to be directly raised by the seizure of the German steamer Arabia, of which the cargo is stated to be 330,000 sacks of flour. It was a German ship; it might equally have been an American ship. We have already in effect announced our adherence to Lord SALISBURY'S doctrine, and that we shall acquiesce in no seizures of food shipped for Japan which are not shown to be intended for the use of the Japanese fighting forces. It is very likely that the commander of the Vladivostok squadron, vessels of which made both of these last seizures, has not heard of the withdrawal of Russia from the pretensions made by the vessels of the Volunteer Fleet in the Red Sea. But all the same he is in evident danger of getting his country into serious trouble.

FREE TRADERS KEEP OFF!

An amusing example of the Republican habit of exalting the economic policy of protection as if it were a moral principle backed up by the whole Ten Commandments is to be found in Secretary HAY'S address at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Republican Party at Jackson, Mich., July 6. In the course of an eloquent tribute to LINCOLN, Mr. HAY paused for a moment to consider the behavior of certain lawless persons, not Republicans, in presuming to share the Nation's pride in the great President. It was in this part of his address that he declared that "only those who believe in human rights and are willing to make sacrifices to defend them; who believe in the Nation and its power; who believe in the American system of protection, championed by a long line of our greatest and best, running back from MCKINLEY to WASHINGTON, * * * have any title to name themselves by the name of LINCOLN, or to claim a moral kinship with that august and venerated spirit."

Suppose PEEL, in the course of a speech devoted to the denunciation of COBDEN and his propaganda, had declared that no Englishman was entitled to any share in the national pride of the glory of Agincourt, or had the right of moral kinship with the Britons who secured the covenants of Magna Charta, unless he admitted the divine origin of the Corn Laws and worshipped them daily. Had PEEL permitted himself this extravagance of partisanship, he would have felt particularly cheap and silly had his words been recalled to him at a later day when political and economic exigencies had compelled him to assent to the repeal of the Corn Laws.

In some future day of fuller understanding and economic enlightenment the American people may do away with the Dingley tariff; they may even do away with protection. Possibly the Republican Party may be the instrument of accomplishing the popular will in this reversal of policy. With what emotions would Secretary HAY then re-peruse his prohibition of moral kinship with the august and venerated LINCOLN to all tariff reformers and free traders! Even in moments of lofty oratory it is well to keep an eye on the mutations of human belief and Government policy. It is the party duty of every Republican now, no doubt, to insist that protection is religion, that free trade is sin. But prudent Republicans will not publicly avow that belief upon an occasion so conspicuous and memorable that the words are likely to go thundering down the ages to plague and mortify them.

PUSHCART REFORM.

Commissioner WOODBURY is entitled to more active and intelligent co-operation in his effort to regulate the pushcart nuisance in the streets of this city than he has thus far received. The approval of his work in this direction is general, no doubt, and perhaps cordial, but if it does not find expression in a form which will impress the small politicians and ward leaders, in one way or another they will make it difficult for him to accomplish results of permanent advantage to the city. For the moment the pushcart interest is doing all the talking and holding all the public meetings. Its representatives are proclaiming their largely imaginary grievances in speeches, in memorials to the Mayor and the Borough President, and in talk to newspaper reporters. They are the only ones heard from, and Commissioner WOODBURY is in the position of one fighting a great public evil and nuisance single-handed. He should at least have the active co-operation and outspoken approbation of the heads of other departments of the City Government, and it is not too much to expect that organized commercial and civic bodies which take an active interest in the general welfare of the city shall put themselves on record as supporting and even demanding the reform which he probably cannot accomplish other than locally without such assistance.

It is not to be expected that the pushcart peddlers will submit quietly and willingly to such regulation as will materially change their status as public nuisances. For so long a period they have enjoyed immunity from effective restraint as to impress them with the idea that they have a vested right in the streets of New York which they may defend at law if it is attacked. They propose, we are told, to retain ex-Gov. BLACK as counsel to obstruct in every possible way the course of municipal reform, and if public opinion finds no other expression than in a silent approval of Commissioner WOODBURY'S efforts they are very likely to succeed. His effort is to reduce a great public evil to the least expression and make the best of conditions which have no good excuse for being. Effective reform must begin by cutting down the number of licenses as rapidly and impartially as possible, to the point of ultimate extinction. This, as we have before pointed out, should begin by canceling licenses obtained by fraud or misrepresentation and such as are abused by the deliberate and persistent violation of municipal ordinances. This would reduce the number by hundreds weekly. Renewals of licenses should be granted only when it is shown that the business they authorize is necessary and that the public interest will be served by permitting it to be carried on. To see to this is the duty of the Mayor, and public-spirited citizens should lose no opportunity of impressing him with a realizing sense of his responsibilities in this matter.

The streets of New York are not numerous enough nor wide enough to permit their conversion into market places. They are congested with traffic as it is, and their invasion by pushcarts creates conditions which anywhere else would be recognized as intolerable. The present management of the pushcart industry is disgraceful. The spectacle of a police officer driving a herd of these people with their vehicles to a station to be robbed of their stock, incarcerated, fined by a Magistrate, and turned loose again to repeat their trespass in some other neighborhood where they can make more satisfactory arrangements with the officers on patrol is calculated to make the self-respecting citizen blush for his city and his citizenship.

MGR. MERRY DEL VAL.

The report seems authentic that Mgr. MERRY DEL VAL has resigned his office as Papal Secretary of State, and that the Pope has refused to accept his resignation.

If this be true, it appears that the Pope has been ill-advised. That, indeed, is manifest, if Mgr. MERRY DEL VAL has been his adviser. It is conceivable that the Vatican may have good reasons for desiring a rupture of the Concordat under which it has lived in a not intolerable relation with France for a century, and that it sees its way to a more eligible "modus vivendi" for the Church in France. But it is not conceivable that it should be for the advantage of the Church to discourage its friends in France and to strengthen its enemies. And that is without question the result of the efforts of the Papal Secretary. It is likewise inconceivable that it could be to the advantage of the Vatican to pick a quarrel with France upon the score that its ruler has exchanged civilities with the ruler of Italy, with the added absurdity that the ruler of Italy, politeness to whom was assumed to have contaminated M. LOUBET, has himself been treated by the Vatican with distinguished and unprecedented consideration. Mankind has grown accustomed to expecting entire "correctness" of form from the Vatican, whereas Mgr. MERRY DEL VAL'S method of notifying all the Catholic Courts of Europe excepting that of France how the Vatican had snubbed France was the very height of bad form. It is evident that friction in the relations of the Vatican with the rest of the world is increased by the continuance in office of the Papal Secretary, and would be diminished by his retirement.

MR. CORTELYOU'S FIGURES.

To cheer and encourage the Notification Committee on its way to Sagamore Hill, Chairman CORTELYOU has prepared a tabulated guess of the Electoral vote. Putting New York, West Virginia, and New Jersey with 58 votes in the doubtful column, he gives to Mr. ROOSEVELT a total of 267 Electoral votes, made up of all the States he dare lay his hands on; while to Judge PARKER he assigns 151 votes, all in the South. There are 476 votes in the Electoral College, so that 239 are required to elect. Mr. CORTELYOU'S table, it will be seen, elects his candidate before the first gun is fired, making further fighting unnecessary.

Campaign tables of the Electoral vote are always subject to overhauling. We should overhaul Mr. CORTELYOU'S table by deducting from his Republican column Connecticut, 7; Delaware, 3; Indiana, 15; Wisconsin, 13; Maryland, 8, a total of 46, leaving Mr. ROOSEVELT with 221 votes. It would not be an act of desperate hardihood to add to the 151 votes which he concedes to Judge PARKER New York, 39; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 8; Wisconsin, 13; West Virginia, 7, bringing the Democratic total up to 221, which happens to be just Mr. ROOSEVELT'S number. This leaves New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana in the doubtful column, with a total of 34 votes. Each of those three States is first-rate Democratic fighting ground this year. Mr. TAGGART'S friends say that he will bring over Indiana. New Jersey and Connecticut usually go as New York goes—even Mr. CORTELYOU concedes the doubtfulness of New Jersey, a significant campaign fact of which Democrats will not fail to take notice. New Jersey and Indiana, with 27 votes, added to the 221 of the foregoing computation, would make up a majority of the Electoral College and elect the Democratic candidate.

The probabilities of the campaign do not sustain Mr. CORTELYOU'S optimistic estimate. A Republican table which includes Maryland this year will not inspire confidence among experienced politicians, even on the Republican side.

ALDERMEN AND LABOR LEADERS.

The essential viciousness of deciding great questions of public policy with reference to the wishes and at the dictation of the trades union leaders is seen in the threat to tie up work on the Pennsylvania and New York Central terminal improvements because the contractors are reluctant to pay more money for a shorter day's work than is necessary or desirable in existing circumstances. The Board of Aldermen, in granting these important franchise privileges, endeavored to saddle them with conditions which they were warned at the time were without binding force upon contractors engaging to do the work who were not parties to the conditions imposed. This was what is popularly known as "chucking a bluff." But the union leaders seem to have understood it as a condition of the franchises that such rules and regulations as they might prescribe must govern the relations between sub-contractors and their workmen, and finding that in this they were mistaken they threaten to embarrass the work by strikes, so that its completion shall be made as difficult and costly as possible.

The Aldermen had nothing more to do with the hours of labor or wages agreed between contractors and laborers on a piece of work done by a private corporation than they had with the color that corporation should paint its cars or the number of coats it should give them. Probably they knew this—certainly they were told so on very good authority. But they flattered the labor leaders by insisting upon conditions which could not be enforced and should not be respected unless the mutual advantage of the parties immediately in interest is promoted thereby. The result is that the public interest will suffer to whatever extent the labor leaders can persuade the workmen that they are being wronged by having to conform to the usages established in other employments.

CAMPAIGN MANNERS.

When the Silver Republicans and the Populists seized the machinery of the Democratic Party in 1896 and put forward Mr. W. J. BRYAN as their leader in the audacious foray, they found themselves in a position of absolute freedom and no responsibility. Their candidate had nothing to lose. Any change in his fortunes was a gain, any political company was welcome, and nobody could compromise or embarrass him. What could a Burchard or any other campaign blunderer do to harm a man with five hundred brand-new principles? So Mr. BRYAN was as free as a comic opera tenor to go up and down the land, visit the enemy's country, speak on any platform, accept any man's invitation, and be glad to get it.

The free and easy manners of Mr. BRYAN'S campaigns have not been put off by some of his friends and former followers. So we hear of a delegation from Chicago to invite Judge PARKER to speak at a ratification picnic in that city, and of an invitation sent to him by minor Tammany men bespeaking his presence at a reception in this city to meet the chiefs of the Hall and others. The Chicago enthusiasts had the forethought first to approach Mr. BRYAN, who will not attend their picnic; then they asked the candidate. The Tammany subalterns, we presume, inclosed attested copies of their full powers.

Doubtless these amiable persons mean well, and in these days, while the Democratic ship lies with flapping sails waiting for the chosen campaign commander to come on board and get her under way, they cannot apply at headquarters for counsel and direction. The rules of common courtesy are not suspended, however, pending the choice of a Democratic Chairman. A candidate for the high office of President of the United States ought not to be put under the necessity of declining invitations. The simple expedient of an informal and private inquiry whether the senders of the invitation could hope that it would be favorably considered would in every case avoid all possible embarrassment.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—When, some years ago, an eminent New Yorker made public proclamation that all the established notions about the maneating proclivities of sharks were wrong, and that attacks of these creatures upon humans, instead of being, as everybody had supposed, of frequent occurrence, were extremely rare if not altogether unknown, resentful surprise was expressed on all sides, and people confidently waited to see the eminent New Yorker overwhelmed with proofs that the homicidal reputation of sharks was well deserved. The proofs, however, did not arrive, and the reward offered for evidence of a single instance in which a man had even been bitten by a shark was never claimed. Now it is the mule that has found a defender, and notions even more firmly established than those in regard to the most sinister of fishes are threatened with overthrow. Col. GEORGE E. JENKINS, Quartermaster and Commissary General of the National Guard of Nebraska, speaking, as he says, with the authority derived from "a lifetime of close association with the mule," thus deposeth: "I have never known the mule to kick a man nor have I ever met a man who knew of his own knowledge another man who has been kicked by a mule." This is a very remarkable and important statement, and it deserves immediate and careful investigation. Col. JENKINS does not deny that mules kick; he only asserts that, so far as his own large experience goes, they do not kick men. As to whether they would do it if men were rash enough to get within reach of their highly energized heels, the Colonel makes no suggestion, and even if the experience of many others has been like his own, it may be that the innocence of the mule is, like not a little innocence of other kinds, a mere matter of lack of opportunity to be anything else. For it is inconceivable, or almost so, that "Danger!" would have been writ so large on the mule by immemorial and universal tradition if the animal really had always been discriminating enough to spare his masters the devastation he distributes so widely among inanimate objects. And yet there is the case of the shark to make the believer in tradition cautious. It is, as a matter of fact, extremely difficult, if not impossible, even in places where sharks are numerous, to find anybody whom they have bitten or anybody who has seen anybody else actually mangled by them. The mule, however, has more chances to kick men than the shark has to bite them, and if he doesn't do it, ever, the abstention is nothing less than amazing proof of the mule's right to a revision of current opinions about his character.

—Two reasons, or excuses, are offered by the New Haven Road for the very extensive reduction in the number of its trains which it has just made. The first is that the number of travelers on the line is unusually small, so that fewer trains will be adequate to meet the demand for transportation, and the second is that the decreased service will facilitate the changes now making at the Grand Central Station. However it may be with through passengers, the commuters can see nothing in either of these explanations—nothing, that is, except an effort to conceal the real reason for the reduction, which they, after their vehement custom, hold to be the result of a spasm of ruthless and malevolent economy. The decrease in travel, if real, has not been marked enough for them to notice. Certainly the population of all New York's suburbs has been steadily increasing, and never more rapidly than this year, and for every one of these people any diminution in the facilities for getting back and forth between the city and home is a serious grievance, angrily resented as the breaking of a tacit but thoroughly understood contract. Fewer trains and longer ones form a wretched substitute for the more numerous short trains which the commuters know are needed for the comfortable and profitable conduct of suburban life. As it is, they feel that neither their convenience nor their interest is allowed to count against the road's immediate gains, and their ordinary, inevitable complaints turn to rage as they study the new time table. As for the simplification of the station problem, that seems a far-fetched pretense. A vast amount of work remains to be done before any interference with the existing tracks becomes necessary, and even then the advantage of a reduction slight as compared with the whole number of trains is hard to see. A day's inconvenience, though very great, would be endured, but this is something different.

—A breach of promise case that differs from most of its class in that it excites at least a few other emotions than those of wonder and disgust has just terminated in London with a verdict of £150 to the plaintiff. Miss RABEL RODERICK and Mr. DAVID CHARLES DAVIES, it seems, first met at a wedding where he served as best man and she as sister of the bride. He is a prosperous dairyman and she the forewoman in a millinery establishment. Possibly because one wedding suggests another, the two quickly progressed from acquaintance through friendship into an engagement, and the course of love ran ominously smooth until some time after the happy day was fixed. Then came trouble of a curious sort. One evening DAVID promised to meet RABEL on a certain corner at a certain hour. RABEL was prompt at the tryst, but DAVID, while on his way to the place of meeting, encountered a friend whom he had not seen for six months, and it was the hour next beyond the certain hour when he arrived, breathless, explanatory, and apologetic. RABEL was not moved to commiseration by DAVID'S dyspnoea, she held the explanations inadequate, she scorned the apologies, and—she sulked. It was three hours before they parted, and in that time she spoke hardly a word, and the few not cheering. DAVID kissed her when they parted, but he went home very thoughtful as to the future, and he kept thinking until finally he wrote a letter in which he told RABEL that all was over. It wasn't, for the court proceedings followed and the judgment for £150. In the course of the trial DAVID'S counsel, referring to that too quiet evening, asked RABEL: "Did you intend always to act like that if he was a little late, or was it in the nature of an example to him?" "More of the nature of an example," she answered, and then her counsel said, "Ladies sometimes expect more attention when they are engaged than when they are married." To this the opposing lawyer retorted, "You don't know as much about it as some of us do." Now, was the young woman justified in sulking or was the young man justified in regarding her sulks as proof that he had made a mistake and had a right to back out of his contract? What the jury thought about it is evidenced by the verdict, but their opinion is not quite conclusive.

—By far the best justification we have ever seen for the raising of telephone rates as the number of subscribers increases was given in the letter of Mr. R. W. HADDEN, printed in THE TIMES yesterday. Complex as to detail, it was comprehensible enough as a whole, even to the layman, and it did prove, we suppose, that in all the ways mentioned it costs the telephone companies to serve two customers more than twice as much as it costs them to serve one. But, somehow or other, we remain dubious and interrogative. Are there not other ways than those mentioned—ways in which the telephone companies find the ratio of expenditures to revenues decreasing as the business increases, and do not these decreases to some extent make up for the multiplying of "jacks" and of operators? And do 50,000 "jacks" really cost ten times as much as 5,000? It's queer if they do. However, Mr. HADDEN'S letter gave some information of much interest to all to whom it was new, and they are numerous.

NOISES OF THE NIGHT.

From the Point of View of One Who Was a Victim.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to your article about people who worry themselves about noises, I want to say that this morning a "tiresome" trio, a man and two woman, left this house at 8 o'clock to take up the day's labor. The three were dull, heavy eyed, and weary from loss of sleep, because last night, "in the ordinary conduct of life," the son of the householder in the rear had in a few friends, (college men,) and with his sister as pianist, they sang songs without intermission from 10 P. M., until 1:15 A. M.

After an hour or so of peace a neighbor, "in the ordinary conduct of life," put out of doors a young dog, who objected to the cold and wet and whose wailing continued until daylight. This house produced only three victims to "the noises that accompany the ordinary conduct of life," (as defined by you it takes in all-night picnics, dancing, and music;) there are at least fifty more houses to be heard from, the number of victims to a house might easily be five. Five times fifty, plus three—253 victims to the desire of one man to enjoy himself unrestrainedly.

While the weary and nerve-racked victims are struggling with the necessary conduct of life, the yawper is sleeping behind shutters within sight of where I am writing, and will arise refreshed and renewed some time this afternoon.

It would be very comforting to your public to believe you were with us in this matter of noises. TIRESOME.

Brooklyn, July 23, 1904.

Prison Nuptials for a Princess.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, July 15.—M. Léon Laforge, who styles himself Prince de Vitanval, and is an inmate of the Fresnes Prison, is engaged to be married. The civil ceremony is to take place some time in August, and in the meanwhile his fiancée, Mlle. Guillermaire, who is an artist, has been interviewed by the representative of a Parisian contemporary, to whom she has related a very romantic story. She is nearly 40 years old, and says that she is the natural daughter of a reigning Prince, who has promised her a handsome present when the religious marriage is celebrated abroad at the expiration of the term of imprisonment to which the bridegroom-elect has been condemned. She has, indeed, received an official and secret message to the effect that her dowry will amount to upward of 2,000,000 marks. It is owing, as she explains, to the fact that an important document has been missing from the Prince's papers that their union has been delayed. Naturally the ceremony at Fresnes will be of the most simple character. Besides the witnesses, only the Mayor and a couple of policemen in mufti will be present. She intends, however, to write and ask the Prefect of the department whether she cannot lunch with her husband and friends after the ceremony, and she trusts that this little favor will not be refused. The Prince de Vitanval, she says, is beguiling the tedium of incarceration by writing a volume of poems entitled "Sous les Verrous" and a five-act drama called "La Princesse Fatale."

Bathing Children for a Living.

From The London Chronicle.

Who would guess that London's Education Committee employs bathing women among its numerous classes of workers? Yet such is the case. They are not, however, the venerable old ladies familiar to us on the coast in the days of our innocence; but the helpers who are called in to superintend the washing of children in the schools for the mentally deficient. The rate of pay is certainly handsome. They are allowed 2s. 6d. for one and a half hours' work. In addition, however, they are called upon to wash the towels and tidy up the bathroom after use.

The Tragedy of Anne Hutchinson.

The interesting article entitled "The Tragedy of Anne Hutchinson," printed in THE TIMES of Sunday, July 17, was written by John D. Champlin, Esq.

RIGHT OF SEARCH ON HIGH SEAS

Russian Vessels in Red Sea Called Pirates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of this date concerning the release of the Malacca you certainly advance some remarkable arguments concerning the right of search on the high seas. The high seas are neutral ground. All vessels have equal rights there.

If a Russian vessel stops another flying the flag of Great Britain, say, the master of the British vessel has an undoubted right to refuse to show his manifest. The bare suspicion of contraband is not a ground in international law for capture and confiscation.

The two vessels now cruising as Russian men-of-war in the Red Sea are simply pirates, and should be treated as such. If these vessels have the right, as you seem to give them, to play the part of merchantmen to pass through the Bosphorus, and the part of war vessels afterward, they must surely have the right to hoist the merchant flag again and go back into the Black Sea if in danger of capture. And we may yet see them do this very thing.

DAVID PEACHAM.

New York, July 23, 1904.

A BOOM IN MEAT STRIKE.

Will Impress Upon Poor the Value of Vegetable Food.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present meat strike will no doubt do some good.

It will impress upon the minds of many poor people the fact that flesh of animals is not so much of a necessity after all, in satisfying hunger and keeping healthy and strong. They will discover from practical experience, if not from books and lectures, that the vegetable kingdom contains all the elements essential for sustaining body and brain, at less cost, than where meat is largely used.

If they are of a humanitarian turn of mind, they will hail with joy the knowledge of this fact, and their hearts and hands will be enlisted in spreading the grand truth of honest food by practice and precept, thereby lessening a little the necessity of slaughtering innocent creatures that desire to live and enjoy happiness in this world as well as we do. C. R.

Port Jefferson, July 25, 1904.

FOR YOUNG MEN'S PARKER CLUB.

Call for Meeting in Twenty-first Assembly District.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago in your editorial remarks upon the political phases of the "Democratic Party" you made a stirring appeal to the younger elements, with leaning to the "Democratic Party," and very well stated the need of drawing them back into the fold. After serious cogitation I have concluded to participate in the campaign and give my little energy in the above attempt. I desire to form a Young Men's Parker Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District, and I appeal to you to aid me. I would desire to make a call to all young men who are under twenty-five years of age and over twenty, but who will be of age in time to vote at the coming election. All such young men so interested to meet Monday, Aug. 1, 1904, at 2,177 Eighth Avenue. I shall give the use of the room. Furthermore, others who are interested, but will be unable to attend, to kindly write to said address.

G. GERSCHANEK, A. B.

New York, July 24, 1904.

IN DEFENSE OF PUSHCARTS.

A Saving of Time, Trouble, and Expense to the Housekeeper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the present agitation anent the pushcart men, I am more than surprised nothing has been said in their favor.

They are cheap, polite, and on the spot. One is saved the trouble of looking for things, something to be considered with the temperature where it usually is in New York at this time of the year, and instead of paying more for this they charge ever so much less. As an example, cucumbers selling at the cheap markets on First Avenue at three for 5 cents, were selling at my door at 5 cents a dozen. And so it is with everything.

Indeed, with the pushcart men suppressed, I shudder to think what the grocers will ask for fruit and vegetables or how the poor people can keep body and soul together. Why not begin suppressing a little higher up? E. V. JAMES.

New York, July 23, 1904.

JEROME FOR GOVERNOR?

This Man Deplores the Idea of His Nomination.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you not lend your aid in staying the inclination—if any there is—among Democrats to nominate Jerome for Governor?

I am a good Democrat and would like to vote the Democratic ticket, but I can not stomach Jerome. He has no stability and no genuine regard for the public welfare. Everything he does is for the purpose of advertising Jerome.

Why can't we have a man of culture and education for Governor—a man of the stamp of E. M. Shepard or Eugene Philbin?

New York is a large State and contains many broad-minded, unselfish gentlemen, and it seems a pity that we cannot have a chance to vote for one of them, instead of such a man as Jerome. P. P. I.

New York, July 25, 1904.

Christian Endeavor Work Prospers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES there was printed an editorial from The Cincinnati Herald and Presbyter on "The Waning of the Christian Endeavor Movement." The editor of The Herald and Presbyter must have had a bad day and been out of spirits, or he never would have written such a mournful screed. The tone of it is evidently not characteristic of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the statements made were entirely untrue with reference to the spirit of the Christian Endeavor movement. There are more Christian Endeavor societies to-day than ever before in the history of the movement, and they are doing better work than ever before.

WILLIAM SHAW.

Boston, July 24, 1904.

Sausages Made of Lion's Flesh.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, July 15.—Opposite a flat occupied by a lawyer lived a dealer in stuffed birds and animals. The operations connected with the latter business were carried on in the courtyard intervening. So long as dogs, cats, cockatoos, and other small creatures were manipulated the lawyer did not so much mind, but when the dealer started stuffing a lion he brought an action. Defendant denied ever having operated on the king of beasts in the courtyard at all. But the lawyer brought witnesses, one of whom, a pork butcher, swore that the dealer certainly had stuffed a lion, and that he (witness) had used the meat of the animal for making "Lyons sausages." The court then decided for the plaintiff. No proceedings appear to have been instituted against the pork butcher.

Wireless Messages Across Baikal.

From The London Globe.

A French scientific journal states that a wireless telegraph is now working across Lake Baikal. There are stations on the east and west banks, and another on the ferryship which carries the trains and breaks the ice in Winter, thus enabling her to keep in communication with both banks during her passage.

ORIGIN OF NAME "ESOPUS."

Thought to be Derived from Unknown Indian Source.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the article on the legends of Esopus in the Sunday Times I notice there is no mention of the origin and meaning of the name of that pleasant village, wherefore I am writing you what little I know in regard to a point upon which local history and tradition are silent.

Shortly after the return of Henry Hudson from his exploration of the river that we call by his name, the Dutch East India Company established fur-trading posts on the Island of Manhattan, at Fort Orange, (now Albany,) and in the district called by them Esopus. This last locality owed its importance to the confluence of the Walkill, Rondout, and Esopus Rivers within its bounds, and to the fact that Indian trails connected it with the rich fur countries of the Delawares. The name Esopus was later especially applied to the principal settlement in the district, and since that town adopted its modern title of Kingston, has been borne by the newly important village five miles to the southward.

The old records refer to the natives of the vicinity as the "Esopus Indians," and some have supposed that the name of the town was derived from that of an aboriginal tribe. It appears, however, that the Minnisinks, Nantcokes, Minsees, and Delawares who poured down the trails of the Walkill with their packs of furs were indiscriminately called "Esopus Indians" from the name of the post at which they gathered to trade. The savages who inhabited the Esopus district were Minsees of the Wolf clan of the Lenni Lenapi, and are said to have called themselves "Warywanawancks."

Schoolcraft, in a special report on certain Indian names, says: "Esopus, though classic in sound, is a word said to have been derived from the Indian, but the committee has not been able to trace such origin. The nearest approach to it is in 'Sepus,' the name of a river among the Metoacs, and 'Seepu' or 'Sipu,' having the same meaning in Mind. * * * As the water communication from this point to the Delaware was a very prominent one, long known and celebrated among the Indians, the probability of its having been called 'The River' or 'Seepus,' as above hinted, is still worthy consideration."

In support of this view it is to be noted that the English Governor, Col. Nichols, in his proclamation of 1665 refers to the district as "Sopes," and that the name is very generally rendered "Sopus" in the colloquial writings of the colonists. The word "seepus," or "sipu," appears frequently in Indian nomenclature, notably in the Lenapi name for the Mississippi—"Namaesi Sipu."

The fact that the name of the fabulist Aesop is written "Esopus" by the Dutch has induced a belief that the Greek slave stood godfather to the town in the Western wilderness—a belief strengthened by an occasional but wholly unauthorized spelling of the name as "Aesopus" with its Greek diphthong.

Personally, I would think it safe to accept Schoolcraft's theory that the name is of somewhat uncertain Indian origin. The Dutch pioneers were a very busy, unromantic set. They cared little about picturesqueness in names, but as localities must needs be named they christened them with often unrecognizable perversions of the original native designations or named them after places in the homeland or distinguished fellow-countrymen, or for fancied resemblances of topographical features to the most commonplace objects. If our philologists would bear in mind this custom of the early settlers they would avoid perpetuating some rather ludicrous errors. The Island of Pollepel, that lies at the northern gate of the Highlands of the Hudson, is named, not after an Indian chieftain, as a deservedly well-known writer would have us believe, but after the Dutch soup ladle, which it is supposed to resemble; and our own Spuyten Duyvil (Pardon! O shade of Diedrich Knickerbocker!) means not "In Spite of the Devil," but simply Spitting, Squirting, or Spouting Devil.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

Far Rockaway, N. Y., July 25, 1904.

ALL RIGHT; BUT WHO'S MORTON?

Thus the Admiral Who Didn't Know About the New Secretary of the Navy.

From The Chicago Record Herald.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—That sudden Cabinet changes are apt to be confusing to the officials of the United States in other parts of the world is evident from a message received at the Navy Department from Admiral Yates Stirling of the Asiatic Squadron. Since Paul Morton of Chicago, the new Secretary of the Navy, was sworn into office some instructions were sent Admiral Stirling, and, with the usual brevity of the cable code, were simply signed "Morton," the last name of the Secretary. Admiral Stirling answered promptly as follows:

Instructions received; will be carried out. Who is Morton? STIRLING.

Navy Department officials were astonished for a moment until they realized that even in this day of wonderful rapidity of news dissemination, it might be possible that recent sudden Cabinet changes had not become fully known and digested by our naval officers in Asia.

When He Weakens.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

"A Judge will sit on his bench all day and say fifty times, 'You are discharged,'" remarked the observer of events and things, "but when he goes home and his wife requests him to go into the kitchen and repeat those words to the cook he's ready for the woods."

BY THE TAFFRAIL.

If only the sea could open wide,
Or the veil be torn away,
How our weird and wild imaginings
Would pale to the real, fantastic things
That down in the murky depths abide,
Piled there day by day.

Here in the dim-lit world below
Of the Things that were and be,
Is the moldering hulk of a Dutchman's ship
That sank to the blow of the English whip
Years and years ago.
And here she is lying and no one cares
To know her name or how she fares,
She is only a phantom of other years
In the gloom of the ancient sea.

And here is a mighty galleon
With ingot and bar and doubloon.
How many a slave she wrung for these
In the golden isles of the Carib seas,
In the lusty days that are dead and gone
In the deep and dark lagoon.

And here by her side is a Yankee barque
That sailed with a last-year tide.
And she who is weeping may dry her tears,
And she who is waiting may wait for years,
Alone by the shore when the skies are dark
For the Sea is her loved one's Bride.

And around the barnacled ships below,
Where the Things of Time are massed,
There is desert and vale and hill and dale,
Jungle and brush and strange things sail
Where the sea flowers bloom and blow.
And all is Peace in this wondrous world,
Save when a ship, by the tempest whirled,
Bursts—by a thousand fathoms hurled—
Midway to the great At Last.

Ah, if only the sea could open wide,
Or the veil be torn away,
How our weird and wild imaginings
Would pale to the strange, majestic things
That down in the pale-green depths abide,
Piled there day by day.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

HERE'S ALL ABOUT MINTON; EVER HEAR OF HIM BEFORE?

Did You Know That He Nominated Parker for President?

AMAZING TALE OF HOW HE DID IT

Men, Money, and Providence All Seem to Have Done His Bidding—How Did Hill, Sheehan, and Belmont Find Their Way to Flatbush?

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Now that the Democrats of the Nation in convention assembled have declared for Chief Judge Alton B. Parker of New York State as their choice for the Presidency, there will be brought into the limelight a new President maker.

He is Maurice M. Minton.

Of course, Mr. Minton's task is only a little better than half done. So far, though, he has managed with such consummate skill that those who have watched his curves and twists are expecting greater things from him, for Mr. Minton was truly born under a "lucky star."

What was accomplished by Daniel J. Manning, Marcus A. Hanna, William C. Whitney, and the others who in the past placed men of their choice in line for the Presidency pales into insignificance with the accomplishment of Mr. Minton. His was of the herculean and gigantic kind, when comparison is made with that which distinguished them. They were men of vast wealth, who had powerful corporations to their back, and in their undertakings men of the greatest influence were at their beck and call. What is more, they well knew their political book. Maurice M. Minton had no such powerful acquaintance or friends. He is a poor man, and a struggler in life's battles. Besides, the book of politics was to him a sealed one, of which he knew nothing. He had not studied it. He had never played even the most unimportant part in any kind of a political game.

When he set about to get for Judge Parker the Presidential nomination the science of politics was about as unknown to him as could be the greatest sciences to the babe at its mother's breast. Added to this he had not much of an acquaintance with Alton B. Parker, and he knew no one who could furnish the financial sinews of war necessary to wage a big political battle. Yet he got thousands of dollars and he sat in the convention of which he was not even a member and saw the man of whose political fortunes he had largely been the making nominated for the highest office within the gift of any people. His accomplishments cannot but sound more like an Arabian Nights tale than as a truthful chapter from political history.

It is more than a strange tale how this Maurice M. Minton, just in the prime of life, who was unknown to politics and politicians, has brought Judge Parker up to within hailing distance of the Presidency. As what Mr. Minton primarily set about doing has so successfully terminated there no longer remains necessity for observance of a confidence that has been long maintained. Therefore, the tale may now be unfolded from the time real action started, more than a year ago in a little country game of draw poker, up to the day which witnessed the ending of the first chapter in this great battle. When the curtain opened it was a million dollars to a doughnut that nothing would come of the efforts of Maurice M. Minton. Now those few who were in the know at the outset when Mr. Minton determined to capture the Presidential nomination and who watched each of his successive brilliant moves right down to the end, would not be a whit surprised should he close the final chapter with Alton B. Parker occupying the Presidential chair. It all tends to show what might be accomplished in this home of the free and land of the brave when a man of iron will, of pluck, perseverance, and of brain essays to do the accomplishing.

Until about two years ago the acquaintance of Mr. Minton was indeed limited. Certain it is that if his list of acquaintances amounted to 100 persons, not another individual could have been considered among those he knew well enough to address as "old pal." It was his first perception of character and of real worth that led Mr. Minton to pick out and to look upon Judge Parker as of the timber from which Presidents are hewn. It was his ability to mold men into his way of thinking and into his way of doing things that brought to his side an almost stranger to him, this same Judge Alton B. Parker. It was that ability which shows him how to break the ice with that stranger, who was himself something of a recluse, and which permitted of his breathing into that stranger's ear without danger of affront a hope that was listened to and which eventually sprang into the liveliest ambition. That hope caused Judge Parker to cure the future in its invisible eye and made him welcome a belief, born of Maurice M. Minton's whisperings, that the Presidential chair might come within his grasp. It was that ability, too, that brought it within the range of the possible for Mr. Minton to seek and to obtain not alone for himself in his tremendous undertakings, but to surround himself and his protégé by men of rare political knowledge and tact and by men of very great wealth the one he had picked out to place in the going for stakes that are the richest in honor known to man. It was that ability likewise that gave to the unknown Minton the avenue through which he could place Judge Parker's name before the voters of the Nation, to create sentiment for him, and to keep that name booming along each day with a rapidly growing political strength. It was Maurice M. Minton's ability also that made of Judge Parker a willing and an eager pupil to this stranger tutor to whose teachings Judge Parker paid solemn heed and to whose advice he gave not only close attention, but followed to the letter in the contest. So much for the ability that made it possible for Maurice M. Minton to accomplish his task.

Mr. Minton lives in a handsome home at Albemarle Avenue and Mariborough Road, in New York's pretty suburb of Flatbush, on Long Island. His home has been the scene within the past year of gatherings the most important politically. Since early last November, when the Parker movement took on full force, there have been gatherings there of leading Democratic politicians, who went there from almost every State in the Union. Since November Judge Alton B. Parker has scarcely missed a Friday night at the Minton home.

On the occasion of his visits Judge Parker usually met, in addition to Mr. Minton, August Belmont, former Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, once in a while former United States Senator David B. Hill, and at least twice former United States Senator Edward F. Murphy, Jr., and within the past several months politicians from almost every State.

Maurice M. Minton was the lodestone that drew Judge Parker to Flatbush, and it was the advice of Maurice M. Minton that Alton B. Parker sought and followed. No one saw Judge Parker come or go. The same was true of the other of Mr. Minton's lieutenants, for from the Democratic nominee for President down through the list, and including Belmont, Murphy, Hill, and Sheehan, they were all lieutenants of Minton, who mapped out almost every important move made on the political checkerboard in the Parker campaign. In most instances, too, Mr. Minton himself executed the movements he had himself planned.

Mr. Minton sought and not without some difficulty got on a good footing with Alton B. Parker. This was brought about through an acquaintance in whose friendship Judge Parker placed great store. In passing it might be stated that this friend of the New York jurist is known to be a very prominent Republican, who, no doubt, little thought he was bringing together two men destined to cut a very considerable swath in the political history of this country. Soon after being "put right" Mr. Minton fell to telling about what had been uppermost in his mind Judge Porker at the outset could nto see things just as did Mr. Minton. He, however, found his new friend a very plausible reasoner and soon became a ready listener to his suggestions, which looked the more feasible as Mr. Minton talked then.

Mr. Minton had picked out his man who he intended should provide the finances with which to defray the expenses necessary in conducting a political campaign on National lines, and who was to publicly receive credit for naming a candidate for President. The man of his choice was August Belmont, the wealthy New York financier, whose banking institution has long been the American connection of the Rothschilds, and who is a power in street railway affairs in Gotham. Mr. Minton knew Mr. Belmont when he saw him. That was about all. Mr. Belmont's acquaintance with Mr. Minton amounted to about the same thing, if as much. Yet Mr. Minton succeeded in obtaining an audience with the capitalist, to whom he unfolded his plans, and in time interested him in the project of securing the Presidential nomination for Judge Parker.

At first Mr. Belmont was inclined to believe the task a hopeless one. He spoke of the prejudice that had existed among the Democrats of the West and South against a New Yorker. But Mr. Minton explained to Mr. Belmont how conditions had changed. He spoke of the distrust with which the business element of the country viewed Roosevelt, who was sure of being the nominee of his party. Mr. Belmont wanted to know how much money Mr. Minton thought would be necessary to defray the legitimate expenses of such a campaign. Mr. Minton stated that he could not answer that question, except that it woud undoubtedly take a great deal of money. He pointed out that Mr. Belmont could well afford to taks such a chance with what would prove but a trifle as compared with the great Belmont riches. To have the honor of naming a candidate for President of the United States who would stand a mighty good chance of being elected Mr. Minton thought would be a recompense sufficient to satisfy any outlay, particularly where the expenditure would amount to but a very small part of a big whole. Mr. Minton pointed to Mark Hanna, who made it possible for William McKinley to receive the Presidential nomination at St. Louis in 1896, who turned the current of public thought from William Jennings Bryan to McKinley, and who landed his man in the White House.

"You could be the Mark Hanna of the Administration," suggested Mr. Minton, "in case Parker is nominated and elected. I believe it possible to nominate him, and I earnestly believe he could be elected."

Mr. Belmont had but the slightest acquaintance with Judge Parker. There were several other conferences, including one with the Judge at his farm. Mr. Sheehan and several others were at that meeting. After it was through with Mr. Belmont told Mr. Minton to cut loose, meaning that he was willing to furnish the money to organize throughout the country for the Parker movement or to see to it that the money was available whenever funds were necessary. No special amount was named. Mr. Minton understood it that whenf he needed money, no matter in what amount, he had simply to draw on Mr. Belmont. He lost not a moment in getting down to effective work. By the 1st of last October he had made of Judge Parker a pretty well-known quantity politically. By the end of November the Parker bureau at the Minton home at Flatbush was in full blast. Representative Democrats from almost every State in the Union were coming and going. Every evening from one to half a dozen men would get off at the Beverley Road Station on the Long Island Railroad. Quietly they would wend their way to Minton's. There they would meet Mr. Minton by previous engagement made over a telephone, the number of which is not in the public telephone books and which is private. Sometimes they would meet Mr. Belmont, and on other occasions Mr. Sheehan was on hand. Aside from the coterie of Mr. Minton's Saturday night friends no one in Flatbush knew aught of what was going on at Minton's. When at home Mr. Minton left his house promptly at 8:30 each morning, walked to the Beverley Road Station, and took a train for his New York office, which is well down underneath the great golden dome of the Pulitzer Building, where The New York World is published. During February, March, and April he traveled extensively, visiting almost every State. On these visits he met and conferred with the "right" men in each State—the men who could see to it that delegates would be chosen to the National Convention who would not be adverse to Judge Parker's candidacy. Where it was thought advisable the delegates were instructed for Parker. Where it was not thought best, or where there was reason to fear a split or that bad feeling would be engendered, there was no endeavor to secure instructions. In some instances, at State conventions, Mr. Minton deemed it wisest to instruct for "a favorite son," and taht was done. In other instances there were no instructions at all, though in most eevry case resolutions pledging the delegates could have been forced through. Mr. Minton had his eye bent on the future. He wanted no animosities. Confident that he had Parker's battle well in hand, he was desirous of spreading salve over whatever bitterness that would

COUP WITH MEADOWHORN

Kentucky Filly Was Backed at Long Odds and Led All the Way.

GRACEFUL WON THE SEA GULL

Three Favorites Were Successful in the Brighton Beach Races, Which Were Run on a Heavy Track.

In readiness to accept anything that might happen at the ill-fated Brighton Beach race meeting as quite a matter of course, racegoers yesterday simply could not help being surprised when, as the finale of a topsy-turvy afternoon's sport, a trotting horseman's betting coup succeeded, and Meadowhorn, backed at long prices, galloped in first before a big field of "good things" that had been carefully prepared by running horsemen of all degrees of skill and acumen. Before that happened many things had happened to shake the philosophy of the rainy-day crowd, numbering something like ten thousand spectators in grand and field stands, and Meadowhorn's victory was the finishing stroke.

Meadowhorn, backed to win in a race against some fair horses only last Friday, for some reason was overlooked in yesterday's contest until a decided support for the filly in the betting called attention to her. She ran in the five-and-a-half-furlongs for maidens, fillies and geldings, last on the card, and after being backed from 40 to 1 down to 15 to 1, broke first of her field and made every post in the race in advance of the others, finally winning with ease by four lengths. Review of the race showed that Meadowhorn had been backed with persistent courage by a small group of men, who later were identified as trotting-horse trainers and drivers, friends and turf associates of Crit Davis, himself an old trotting horseman, who first appeared on the Eastern turf as trainer of the running horses owned by J. E. Pepper. The filly ran in the name of J. J. Offutt of Kentucky, and so far as could be learned, the only persons who profited by the coup were trotting horsemen and one bookmaker, who was quick enough to awake to the occasion when he learned the identity of the men who were betting on Meadowhorn.

As the natural result of the heavy going, Lady Amelia, the top weight in the single stake event of the afternoon, the Sea Gull, was withdrawn, and only five horses, including two added starters, ran for that race, six furlongs for three-year-old fillies. At all stages of the betting Flammula, still trained in the stable of G. Follansbee, though the team as the property of Mrs. H. M. Mason, wife of Mr. Follansbee's trainer, was favorite, with Possession the next choice. Ishlana, one of the added runners, broke first and raced out in front to the last turn, where Graceful, second to that point, took command and galloped in the lead the remainder of the distance, winning cleverly by a length and a half.

In the opening event, Champlain, from the stable of Frank Farrell, unbacked by his owner and ridden by the apprentice boy J. J. Walsh, made most of the running and won by two lengths, to the surprise of his owner and trainer, who had not suspected him of ability to run in the soggy going.

For the short course steeplechase Good and Plenty, after a hot struggle with Maiden into the last half mile, was relieved suddenly by Maiden falling. Good and Plenty then went on and winning easily by 100 lengths. Daylesford also fell and did not finish. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, ridden by jockeys who have never ridden a winner, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Champlain, 89, J. J. Walsh, 7-1, 5-2	4	1	1¹
Kingraine, 101, Gordon, 5-1, 2-1	2	2	2²
Ninespot, 101, Racine, 12-1, 5-1	7	6	3h
Bardolph, 106, C. Phillips, 7-2, 7-5	9	4	4

S. Whittier, 103, H. Thompson, 4-1, 2-1 ..... 1 3 5
Sam Craig, 106, Doherty, 40-1, 15-1 .. 8 5 6
Sir Shep, 100, Hayward, 100-1, 30-1 .. 6 8 7
Reveille, 85, Quinn, 4-1, 8-5 ..... 10 7 8
Tol San, 89, W. Mara, 15-1, 6-1 ..... 3 10 9
Falmouth, 109, Grotser, 60-1, 20-1 .. 5 9 10

Time—1:49 3-5. Fair start. Won cleverly, second and third ridden out. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Gonsalvo-Lillian Russell, owned by Frank Farrell and trained by F. D. Weir.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap for four-year-olds and upward; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

	S.	1½	F.
Good and Plenty, 146, Ray, 11-10, 2-5 ..	1	2	1¹ⁿᵒ
Mystic Shriner, 148, Gallagher, 5-1, 6-5 ..	3	3	2ᵈⁿᵒ
Trix, 133, Dayton, 50-1, 10-1	4	5	3
Maiden, 139, Mara, 3-1, even	2	1	4
Daviesford, 135, Soffel, 12-1, 3-1	5	4	*

*Fell and did not finish.

Time—4:30 3-5. Good start. Won easily; place the same. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Rossington-Famine, owned by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and trained by Charles Kiernan.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Britisher, 112, J. Martin, 6-5, 2-5	2	2	1¹
Glorifier, 127, Hildebrand, 8-5, 3-5 ..	3	1	2ᵈ
Torchello, 109, Cormack, 8-1, 2-1	5	4	3ʳᵈ
Jack McKeon, 112, Redfern, 25-1, 6-1 ..	1	3	4
Light Note, 102, R. Fisher, 100-1, 40-1 ..	8	5	5
Austin Allen, 112, C. Kelly, 8-1, 8-5 ..	4	6	6
Earldom, 102, E. Walsh, 60-1, 20-1 ..	7	7	7
Metallic, 102, Creamer, 100-1, 40-1 ..	6	7	8
Glowstar, 102, Lee, 100-1, 40-1	9	9	9

Time—1:16. Good start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner br. c., by Plaudit-British Blue Blood, owned by J. A. Drake and trained by Enoch Wishard.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sea Gull Stakes, for fillies three years old, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Graceful, 115, H. Phillips, 12-1, 5-2 ..	3	2	1½
Marmee, 109, Cormack, 10-1, 2-1	2	4	2h
Possession, 106, Hildebrand, 16-5, 7-10	5	5	3½
Ishlana, 106, Sperling, 20-1, 5-1	4	3	4
Flammula, 109, J. Martin, 7-10, 1-3 ..	1	1	5

Time—1:15. Good start. Won cleverly, place ridden out. Winner b. f., by Goldfinch-La Cachuca, owned by the Fairview Stable and trained by J. J. McLaughlin.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong.

	S.	⅞.	F.
Keynote, 95, Hildebrand, 11-10, 1-3 ..	3	1	1½
April Shower, 96, J. Jones, 4-1, 1-1 ..	2	2	2ⁿᵒ
Himself, 95, D. O'Connor, 8-5, 1-3	4	3	3ʳᵈ
*Hlynn, 89, Kunz, 8-5, 1-3	1	4	4

*Coupled in betting as Daly entry.

Time—1:55. Good start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner b. g., 5 years, by Chorister-Rapture, owned by J. A. Kyle and trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, fillies and geldings, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Meadowhorn, 107, H. Cochran, 15-1, 6-1	1	1	1⁴
Gotowin, 107, H. Phillips, 7-1, 5-2 ..	4	4	2½
Sportsman, 107, Cormack, 15-1, 6-1 ..	2	2	3½

THE TURF.

Last Week of Brighton Races

DAILY AT 2:30.

SIX EVENTS TO-DAY, INCLUDING THE

$2,000 SEASHORE HANDICAP.

MUSIC BY MYGRANT'S BAND.

Course can be reached from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge by Special Electric Trains on Brighton Road and by Smith Street Trolley Cars. Trains on Long Island Railroad, foot of L. 34th St., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Also via 39th St. Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., boats leave every 20 minutes, connecting with special electric trains.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. BROOKLYN vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

AUTOMOBILES.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.

Five-story building full of French and American Automobile Supplies; largest variety; lowest prices.

Washable Linen Dusters, latest style, at $3.50.
Pumps, Chains, Caps, Goggles, Lamps, Horns, &c.
City Agents for Orient Buckboards, $250 up.
E. J. Willis Co., 8 Park Place, near Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE OWNERS ANXIOUS—YOUR CHANCE!

Offers will be submitted on following automobiles:
Elberon Victoria, practically new, asking price $750;
24-horse Panhard, new condition, swell, $5,000;
Northern Runabout, $500, COMPLETE, with top;
Ten Oldsmobiles, all years and styles, cheap;
Long-Distance RUNABOUTS, $250 to $400;
$2,600 Tonneau Cars, like new, $750-$850;
1903 and 1904 SEARCHMONTS, all improvements;
Electric RUNABOUTS, $75-$150, (less batteries;)
Waverley ELECTRICS, like new, $675-$350;
Tires, Lamps; new and second-hand, cheap.
Now is the time to buy bargains.
BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE,
131 West 31st St., near 6th Av.

Ismailian, 107, J. Martin, 4-1, 7-5 .. 6 6 4
Bella Signora, 108, Higgins, 30-1, 4-1 .. 7 7 5
Zeala, 107, H. Callahan, 7-1, 5-2 .... 10 5 6
Salt and Pepper, 107, Redfern, 2-1, 4-5 .. 9 8 7
Maxey More, 107, Lee, 100-1, 40-1 .. 5 3 8
Nightmare, 107, Hildebrand, 7-1, 5-2 .. 8 9 9
Rose Mary Kane, 107, C. Kelly, 10-1, 4-1 ..... 3 10 10
Throcton, 107, R. Fisher, 100-1, 40-1 .. 12 12 11
Rare Music, 107, E. Walsh, 25-1, 10-1 .. 11 11 12
Barnetta, 112, Daly, 300-1, 100-1 .... Left

Time—1:10. Poor start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. f., by Meadowthorpe-Fannie Horn, owned by J. F. Offut and trained by Crit Davis.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Reliable 140	Courtmald 110
Collector Jessup 110	Numeral 110
Right and True 110	W. R. Condon 110
Et Tu Brute 107	Ben Crockett 107
Prince Ching 105	Shipshape 105
Gold Salmi 105	Tomcod 105
Cottage Maid 105	Shrine 105
Honiton 105	Inquisitive Girl 100

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; non-winners at the Brighton Beach meeting; selling allowances; six furlongs.

*Yoladay 107	Jolly Witch 105
Jerry C. 104	Pink Garter 103
Roundelay 102	Flying Redskin 102
Black Prince 102	Only One 102
Facetti 102	Confessor 102
Fra Filippo 102	Goldfleur 99
*Consuello II. 97	*Perry McAdow 97
*Suzanne Rocamora. 94	*Beniala 94

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies, mares, and geldings, three years old and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Thistle Heather 104	Unmasked 103
Hettie G. 103	Allan 103
Phillipine 103	Cottage Maid 101
Cottage Maid 101	Monster 101
Mary Worth 101	Ninespot 101
Gaviota 101	Naughty Lady 98
*Trepan 98	Hydrangea 96
*Dr. Loder 84	*Viona 84

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FOURTH RACE.—The Seashore Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

Hurst Park 126	Major Daingerfield. 121
Lord of the Vale 114	Rosetint 106
Palmbearer 95	Pentaur 86

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old; special weights; one mile and a sixteenth.

Prince Salm Salm 110	Louis H. 110
Bound Brook 110	Fat Costigan 110
Dr. Chapin 110	Waterford 107
Boy Blue 107	Bouvier 107
Tide 107	Harlem Sailor 107
Black Socks 105	Rosie Denham 105
Princess Athelings .. 105	My Mate 105
Belle of Portland 105	Lady Prudence 105

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies, two years old; penalties and allowances; five furlongs.

Peggy 119	Diamond Flush 116
Martha Gorman 116	Lizzie Albertine 99
Grace Thistle 99	Halcyon 99
Katie Caffrey 99	Teacress 99
Bag of Tricks 99	Calmness 99
Resemblance 99	High Life 99

W. C. DALY TO STAND INQUIRY.

Queer Running of Himself and Illyria the Cause of Stewards' Action.

For the suspicious running of his horses Illyria and Himself, which were coupled in the betting and ran third and fourth in a four-horse race at Brighton Beach yesterday, W. C. Daly, known throughout the country as "Father Bill," again is under investigation by the racing officials, the Stewards representing The Jockey Club at the Brighton meeting having called on the turfman for explanations. The race was the fifth of the card and Keynote and April Shower were the only horses that ran against the Daly entry. Under the rules the horses Illyria and Himself, running in one interest were coupled, and were backed as one horse. Himself was known to be a good performer in muddy going, and as he had shown good form recently, the Daly entry opened favorite, being held by some layers at odds on, and generally quoted at even money. The Daly entry went back in the betting fast, however, and finally started at 17 to 5, while Keynote was made favorite.

When Himself was saddled, racegoers who are familiar with the horse, and who always before have seen him run with red-flannel bandages on his fore legs, noted that he wore rather heavy shin boots. The betting had prepared the watching crowd for the running of Himself, however, and when April Shower and Keynote ran away from him in the early stage of the race many jocular remarks were made. Himself was beaten off, though he finished before his stable mate Illyria, the last horse.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Britisher, trained by Enoch Wishard, and Glorifier, trained by J. H. McCormick, both went to the post for the six-furlong race for two-year-olds at Brighton Beoch yesterday with their tongues strapped down to the lower jaw. Glorifier was so rigged that his tongue was held securely. The strap on Britisher slipped slightly, but he did not get his tongue out or over the bit. The effect on horsemen who have followed the lead in hoods, cut down boots, queer plates, and other odd rigging still is to be observed.

Steeplechase Jockey "Jimmy" Mara, just out of the surgeons' hands after a fracture of the collar bone, got another fall in the steeplechase yesterday, Maiden going down with him while getting out in front with Good and Plenty. Mara was shaking up and his newly mended shoulder badly twisted, but rose and climbed into the wagon waiting for him, as soon as he recovered from the shock.

R. W. Nelson's Baronetta, entered in the last race yesterday and carrying three pounds over weight that no jockey able to manage her might ride, refused to go to the post and hung at the paddock turn, in spite of the fact that by permission of the Stewards she started to the post minutes before the call to the post was sounded. When she finally was clubbed into going on she refused to go up with her field and was left at the post.

The racing stables of S. S. Brown, E. E. Smathers, and E. R. Thomas, in which are many of the prominent horses that have raced at the Brighton Beach meeting, were shipped to Saratoga yesterday morning. A number of other stables will follow them to-day.

The sister to the great Waterboy, a splendid big brown filly, two years old, by Watercress-Zealandia, named Zeala, made her turf debut yesterday in the last race, and in spite of the stable assurance that she was hardly up to a hard race, was one of the choices. She carried the colors of S. Paget, and, ridden by H. Callahan, finished close up with her field.

Three horses engaged in the Saratoga Handicap worked for that race at the Saratoga track yesterday, and showed moves good enough to attract the attention of horsemen. H. B. Duryea's Gunfire galloped a mile and a quarter in 2:08⅘. C. Fox's Africander went a similar distance in 2:11⅕, and the three-year-old Pulsus, which races in the name of Fred Gebhard, went a mile and a quarter trial in 2:09.

The dispersal sale of the J. J. Ryan racing stable, in which is trained the great weight-carrying sprinter Reliable, has been set for Thursday of this week at the Brighton Beach track. It has been suggested that some patron of steeplechasing seeking a good horse for jumping purposes might find that animal in Reliable, but the steeplechasing owner willing to pay for him has not yet been identified.

ROCKAWAY POLO TEAM WINS.

Westchester Beaten in Deciding Period for Ladies' Cups at Cedarhurst.

The unfinished polo game between the Rockaway and Westchester Country Club teams for the Ladies' Challenge Cup was completed yesterday afternoon on the field of the Rockaway Hunting Club, near Cedarhurst, L. I.

When the match last Friday was called on account of darkness at the conclusion of the third period, the score was tied at 2¾ goals each. The same players lined up yesterday for the final period and the honors went entirely to Rockaway, whose players made four goals, all that were scored, winning the game, therefore, by 6¾ to 2¾.

Rene La Montagne, Jr., who was severely injured in the former match, was back in the saddle again, and it was largely due to his quickness and accuracy in hitting that the home team won so big a victory. Summary:

ROCKAWAY.	WESTCHESTER.
1. Rene LaMontagne, Jr.	1. E. S. Reynal.
2. J. C. Rawlins.	2. J. C. Cooley.
3. Foxhall P. Keene.	3. J. M. Waterbury, Jr.
Back. D. Chauncey.	Back. J. I. Blair.

Fourth Period, (unfinished game.)

Goal.	Made By—	Time.
1—Cowdin,	Rockaway	4:00
2—La Montagne,	Rockaway	1:30
3—Keene,	Rockaway	2:00
4—Chauncey,	Rockaway	0:30

Summary.—Score—2¾ goals for each team when game was called on account of darkness, July 22. Goals scored in fourth period—Rockaway 4. Final score—Rockaway, 6¾; Westchester, 2¾. Referee—H. T. Brokaw.

The final game for the Ladies' Cups will be played to-day, between Rockaway and Bryn Mawr first.

The Great Neck Polo Club tournament was to have begun yesterday, but the Great Neck Freebooters defaulted to Westchester, so the first game will be played to-morrow between Great Neck and the Country Club of Westchester.

Policemen to Hold Games.

The third annual picnic and games of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association of Greater New York will be held on Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 8 and 9, at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue. The events of the first day will be as follows: 100, 220, and 440-yard dashes, handicap; one-mile run, championship of Police Department; sack race; throwing 56-pound weight for distance, handicap; fat men's race, 225 pounds; one-mile run, open to policemen, firemen, and letter carriers; 220-yard run, for members' sons under sixteen years; shoe race. The second day's events will include 100-yard dash, for members who have not won a prize; 220-yard hurdle race, for members over ten years in the department; 440-yard run, handicap; sack race; throwing 56-pound weight for height, handicap; shoe race; potato race; three-legged race. The events are closed for members of the association with the exception of the one-mile run, which is open to policemen, firemen, and letter carriers who are registered with the Amateur Athletic Union. Entries will close Aug. 2 with John T. Nilon, Thirty-seventh Precinct, 1,925 Bathgate Avenue, Bronx, and Dieges & Clust, 25 John Street, Manhattan.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

Orth Pitches First Game for Greater New Yorks and Wins.

BROOKLYN TWICE DEFEATED

Champion Bostons Break Losing Spell with St. Louis—McGraw's Men Beat Elmira Team.

In one of the best played games of the season on local grounds, the Greater New Yorks, at the fourth attempt, defeated the Chicago team yesterday by a score of 1 to 0. It was essentially a pitchers' contest, in which Orth, who was recently traded by the Washington Club for Hughes and Wolf, was pitted against Owens, and the newcomer on the New York team pitched a masterly game and was finely supported. A three-base hit and a single in the last inning won the game for the local team. Only one more of the games scheduled in the American League was decided, Boston beating St. Louis after eleven innings, by a score of 4 to 3. Rain stopped the other contests. Three games were played in the National League, Pittsburg winning twice from Brooklyn, while Cincinnati was victorious over Chicago. The New Yorks, on their way home from the West, stopped off at Elmira, N. Y., and defeated the Father Mathew team of that city by a score of 4 to 2. Elliott, late of Cincinnati, pitched his first game for the Polo Grounds team. Marshall, who came from the Philadelphia National League team, was the catcher, and Manager McGraw played short stop.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and other contests to be played today follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Pittsburg, 3; Brooklyn, 0.
Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 1.
Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 3.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	....	5	5	5	7	13	13	11	59	.720
Cincinnati	5	....	7	6	9	9	7	8	51	.614
Chicago	5	6	....	8	9	6	8	8	49	.598
Pittsburg	5	6	5	....	7	10	8	8	45	.577
St. Louis	3	3	3	6	....	8	7	7	44	.543
Brooklyn	1	2	3	4	3	....	9	9	31	.356
Boston	1	5	2	2	4	7	....	9	30	.353
Philadelphia	3	2	2	2	4	4	3	....	20	.250
Games lost	28	32	33	38	37	58	55	60		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Brooklyn at New York.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Boston.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 1; Chicago, 0.
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 3, (11 innings.)

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	Chicago.	New York.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	....	7	4	9	5	9	13	51	.630
Chicago	4	....	7	4	10	8	9	50	.595
New York	6	4	....	7	7	12	12	47	.584
Cleveland	7	4	4	....	7	7	9	44	.571
Philadelphia	5	8	5	4	....	6	3	11	42	.532
St. Louis	6	5	3	4	4	....	5	7	34	.447
Detroit	0	2	7	3	4	6	....	8	32	.410
Washington	0	2	3	2	4	4	2	....	16	.209
Games lost	30	34	33	38	37	42	46	61		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Orth's Pitching Too Much for Chicagos, Who Are Beaten 1 to 0.

As a pitchers' contest and as an exhibition of vigorous and accurate fielding the last meeting at American League Park yesterday between the Greater New Yorks and the Chicagos has not been surpassed this season by the local clubs of the big leagues, but the batting was very feeble. Orth pitched his first game for New York, and his masterly delivery demonstrated the wisdom of Manager Griffith in securing him from the Washington Club in exchange for Hughes and Wolfe. Always rated as a pitcher of high class, Orth's effectiveness was dimmed by the indifferent support he received at Washington, but yesterday, with almost perfect fielding to back him up, he pitched one of the best games of his baseball career, as the batting efforts of the powerful Chicago aggregation will attest, and won by a score of 1 to 0. Only four hits were made off him, and they were recorded in the first, second, fourth, and sixth innings. He struck out seven Chicagoans and gave but one man—Davis—a base on balls.

It was in the seventh inning that Orth gave the best evidence of his stamina and effectiveness. Davis, the first man at the bat, got his base on balls. In the fourth inning he made a three-base hit after two strikes had been called. Donahue hit a bounding ball to Elberfeld, who attempted to make a double play by touching second base and throwing to first. In both he failed. Davis beat the fielder to second, and then Elberfeld threw widely to first to catch Donahue. Both were advanced a base by Dundon's sacrifice. With a runner on third, another on second, and only one out, the situation was a rather serious one for any pitcher, but Orth never faltered. Tannehill hit to Anderson and Davis attempted to score. The New York first baseman, however, made a true throw to Kleinow, and Davis was easily retired. Sullivan ended the suspense by putting out a fly to Dougherty. No runs had been made up to this period by either team, and in the eighth and ninth innings the visitors were put out in regular order. Only twenty-nine of the New Yorks went to bat in the nine innings and thirty-two Chicagoans. In the last chance for the local men Orth was the first put out, Dougherty, who had been unable to hit safely, batted sharply to right field, and the ball bounding over Green's head, the runner reached third base. Keeler was cheered as he went to the bat, and the infielders played rather close in for a sacrifice. Rain began to fall, and managers called in from the field and wanted the game stopped. The umpire ordered him back to his position. Keeler finally swung hard, the ball bounded high, and Dundon made a splendid attempt to stop it, but it passed him, and Dougherty tallied.

With the exception of the final inning Owens kept the opposing batsmen guessing, and the fielding of the visitors was faultless. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	0
Green, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	0
Callahan, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	1	1	6	0
Donahue, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0	0
Dundon, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0	0
Tan'hill, 3b.	0	0	1	3	2	0
Sullivan, c.	0	0	6	1	0	0
Owens, p.	0	1	0	1	4	0
Total.	0	4	27	10	12	0

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Dough'ty, lf.	1	1	2	1	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	1	2	1	0	0
Elber'ld, ss.	0	0	1	0	1	0
And'son, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0	0
Williams, 2b.	0	0	2	3	4	0
Fultz, cf.	0	0	4	0	0	0
Conroy, 3b.	0	0	0	2	1	0
Kleinow, c.	0	0	8	0	0	0
Orth, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	1	4	27	7	1	

*One out when winning run was scored.

Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

First base by errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Orth, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; New York, 5. Struck out—By Orth, 7; by Owens, 1. Three-base hits—Davis, Dougherty. Two-base hit—Green. Sacrifice hits—Dundon. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Attendance, 1,822.

BOSTON, 4; ST. LOUIS, 3.

BOSTON, July 25.—Boston turned the tables today, winning the last of the series with St. Louis, an eleven-inning game, by the score of 4 to 3. The champions' victory, however, was due chiefly to the visitors' mistakes. Hemphill was put out of the game for disputing a decision. Attendance, 4,942. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1—4	9	0
St. Louis	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3	6	4

Batteries—Gibson and Criger, Farrell; Howell and Kahoe.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg Won Two Games from Brooklyn—New Yorks at Elmira.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 25.—Pittsburg won both games to-day with ease. The pitchers did good work and were well supported, except in the second game, when Brooklyn's three errors netted two runs for Pittsburg. There were no special features in either game. Attendance, 6,590. Scores:

PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Leach, 3b.	1	2	2	3	0	
Beaum't, cf.	0	0	3	2	0	
Kruger, lf.	0	0	2	1	0	
Wagner, ss.	0	2	4	3	0	
Bransf'd, 1b.	1	2	10	1	0	
Sebring, rf.	1	0	3	0	0	
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	1	5	0	
Smith, c.	0	0	2	1	2	
Flaherty, p.	0	0	1	2	0	
Total.	3	6	27	18	0	

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Gessler, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	
Dillon, 1b.	0	1	7	1	0	
Lumley, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Sheckard, lf.	0	0	1	1	0	
Strang, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0	
Babb, ss.	0	0	1	5	3	
Bergen, c.	0	0	3	5	4	
McG'rn'k, 3b.	0	0	3	2	0	
Cronin, p.	0	0	1	0	1	
Total.	0	3	24	15	0	

Pittsburg	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned run—Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hit—Lumley. Three-base hit—Wagner. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, Ritchey. Stolen bases—Wagner, Babb. Double plays—Kruger, Smith, and Leach; Wagner and Bransfield; Bergen, Dillon, and Babb. First base on balls—Off Flaherty, 1; off Cronin, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Sheckard. Wild pitch—Cronin. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Leach, 3b.	0	1	1	4	0	
Beaum't, cf.	1	0	2	0	0	
Kruger, lf.	1	1	2	1	0	
Wagner, ss.	1	1	0	3	5	
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	0	11	0	1	
Sebring, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0	
Carisch, c.	0	0	7	0	0	
Case, p.	1	1	0	0	0	
Total.	4	5	27	11	1	

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	0	2	1	0	1	
Dillon, 1b.	1	0	12	1	0	
Lumley, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Sheck'd, lf.	0	2	2	0	0	
Strang, 2b.	0	0	1	5	0	
Babb, ss.	0	0	3	3	1	
Ritter, c.	0	0	3	8	1	
McC'm'k, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	
Garvin, p.	0	0	1	0	0	
Total.	1	4	24	15	3	

Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hit—Sheckard. Home run—Wagner. Stolen base—Beaumont. First base on balls—Off Case, 1; off Garvin, 3. Struck out—By Case, 7; by Garvin, 3. Passed ball—Carisch. Wild pitch—Garvin. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer.

CINCINNATI, 4; CHICAGO, 3.

CHICAGO, July 25.—In a ragged fielding game on both sides, Cincinnati won in the tenth inning to-day. The locals did much the better hitting, but their errors were costly, and one of Lundgren's passes developed into a run. Attendance, 3,000. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Chicago	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0—3	13	4
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1—4	8	3

Batteries—Lundgren and O'Neill; Walker and Schlei.

NEW YORK 6, FATHER MATHEWS 3.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 25.—The New York National League baseball team played an exhibition game with the Father Mathews, a strong independent nine, here to-day. There was an attendance of 3,000. Notwithstanding the difference in the calibre of the teams, the game was close and interesting throughout. Manager McGraw, who began his baseball career here, played at third base. The score by innings follows:

	R	H	E
New York	1 0 0 3 0 0 1 1 ..	7	2
Father Mathews	0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—3	7	2

Batteries—Ames and Bowerman; Hughes, Strom, Fennell, and Curtis.

Eastern League.

AT MONTREAL.

	R	H	E
Jersey City	0 4 1 0 0 0 1 0 2—8	12	2
Montreal	0 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—4	10	3

Batteries—Pfanmiller and Vandergrift; Pappalau and Gibson.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R	H	E
Newark	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1	5	0
Rochester	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 ..—4	6

SUMMER RESORTS.

The New York Times

Vacation Bureaus.

All the necessary information and literature pertaining to Summer resort hotels, boarding houses, railroad time tables, and steamship sailing schedules can be had free of charge at the Vacation Bureaus of The New York Times, located at No. 32 Park Row and No. 129 West 125th St., New York.

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Overlooking bay. Commodious rooms; homelike; beautiful scenery; fine drives and roads; golfing. C. A. BROWN.

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at Kiskatom; plenty of shade; magnificent scenery; comfortable rooms; telephone; eggs, milk from own farm; fishing. Fred Saxe, Catskill, N. Y.

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Accommodates 50; situated 3½ miles from Cairo; beautiful location; newly renovated; generous table; $7 to $10. W. R. Longman, Cairo, N. Y.

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PALENVILLE, N. Y., (Catskill Mountains.) Finest location. Modern improvements. (Booklet.) Terms, apply Philo A. Peck.

Sun Side Farm,

Sun Side, Greene Co., N. Y.

Home comforts, peerless cuisine; refined surroundings; scenery unsurpassed; $6 to $7. M. J. RICHTMYER.

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Capacity, 100 (Shady.) Good rooms, generous table; $6. G. B. Hocomb.

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On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.

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In Earlington Park.
For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in the place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.
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A Refined and Homelike Resort for Health and Comfort.
Good Air, Superb Table, Pure Spring Water. Golf and all Attractions.
Only 2¼ hours from New York.
Trains leave Grand Central Station 7:54 A. M. 10:20 A. M., and 4 P. M.
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Quaker Hill, Pawling, New York.

Elevation 1,200 feet. Accommodations 350. Nearest high-class mountain resort to New York City. Only 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Most beautiful resort in the hills or adjoining Berkshires. Weekly golf and tennis tournaments. Orchestra. Write for booklet.
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The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitoes. Band concerts, delightful drives, Summer social features and outdoor sports.
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Upper Saranac Lake.
Select. Homelike.
Open from May to Nov
Excellent Fishing, Golf and all Sports.
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The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known feature for Summer comfort and recreation.
Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia.
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21 MILES, 32 TRAINS, LACKAWANNA R. R.
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One block from BEACH ARCADE. Accommodates 300. Illustrated booklet.
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A whole square on the ocean.
New suites with private bath.
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Facing ocean. Casino and Esplanade. Capacity 400. F. C. Ten Broeck.

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Capacity 125. A. D. WIDDEMER.

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This house opens for its 25th successful season.
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Leading Resort of Maritime Provinces.
DUFFERIN HOTEL open all year; COLUMBIA HOUSE, open Summers only; sightly location; on Digby basin; every modern convenience. C. A. Jordon, Digby, N. S.

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Fine yachting, fishing, good roads, golf course close to the hotel. For circular apply to HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston. Representative at 3 Park Place 11 to 1 daily.

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Cuisine and service unexcelled. Beautiful drives; golf; music.
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Beautifully located within eighty feet of Long Island Sound; forty-seven miles from New York. Send for Booklet. H. C. CHAPMAN, Prop.

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In the heart of the Green Mountains. One of the most complete hotels in the State. Everything modern. Beautiful drives; fishing, &c. Send for booklet.
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Facing Spring Lake and overlooking the ocean; cuisine unexcelled; all home comforts.
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Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes; boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

Lake Raponda Hotel and Cottages; beautiful, cool location; table and beds of the best; modern conveniences. W. C. Tift, Wilmington, Vt.

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Water Gap House—Now open; in the mountains of Pennsylvania; finest scenery in the country; hydraulic passenger elevator; private baths en suite, and a general renovation; golf, orchestra, mountain spring water through the house.
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Elevated, Modern, Near Water Gap.
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CATARACT HOUSE,

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Tobyhanna House, Tobyhanna Pa. Highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. Cornish.

COUNTRY BOARD.

1 *time*, 10c.; 14 *times*, 8c.; 30 *times*, 6c.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular. W. V. DENMAN.

The Outlook, Franklin, N. Y.—Lovely resting place; boating, games; cool rooms, large balconies, good beds, hearty food, shady lawns, pure spring water; easy terms. J. Marsland, Prop'r.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Boating, fishing, driving; free transportation; excellent table. Apply to A. W. DEYO.

Beechwood Grove House, Callicoon, N. Y.—Large rooms, nicely furnished; farmhouse; good board; good spring water. F. Houbbert.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of THE UNIQUE BAZAARS, an alleged bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the stock in trade of The Unique Bazars, the above-named alleged bankrupt, heretofore doing business at No. 125 Market Street, in the City of Newark, County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, including the fixtures used by it in said business, is now offered for sale by Robert C. Ten Eyck, receiver of the said alleged bankrupt.

The said stock of merchandise consists of candies, toys, pictures, stationery, plated ware, notions, jewelry and such other articles as are usually found in what is known as a "Five and Ten Cent Store," which was the nature of the business it conducted, and the said fixtures are those usually found in such a store. The receiver will also sell the good will of said business and the lease of said store and premises.

The said stock and fixtures may be inspected at No. 125 Market Street, Newark, New Jersey, on July 28th and 29th, 1904, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Bids may be submitted for the said property to Robert C. Ten Eyck, receiver, at the offices of Charles R. Carruth, his attorney, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 1st day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, to which time and place they will be opened by the receiver. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least ten per cent. of the amount of the bid. The creditors of said alleged bankrupt are requested to attend at the opening of said bids to express their opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of such sale. If the receiver shall reject all bids, then the said property will be sold at public auction at No. 125 Market Street, Newark, Essex County, New Jersey, on the 4th day of August, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.

ROBERT C. TEN EYCK,
Receiver of The Unique Bazars.
CHARLES R. CARRUTH, Attorney for Receiver, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FRANK H. MAJOR, doing business as White & Major, alleged bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the order of the above court the undersigned will sell all the property, assets, and fixtures of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a stock of umbrella and parasol handles, manufactured umbrellas and parasols, walking sticks, umbrella frames, fixtures, safe, tools, etc., now contained in the premises 46 Howard St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at private sale, as follows: Sealed bids may be submitted to and received by Lloyd M. Howell, at his office, No. 135 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the first day of August, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at which time and place said bids will be opened by the receiver.

All bidders will be required to deposit a certified check or cash for 10% of the amount of their bids. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors to attend at the time and place above stated, to express their approval or disapproval of the acceptance of any bid received.

If all bids are rejected by the receiver the property will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on the 3rd day of August, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

The property may be inspected at the premises No. 46 Howard St. on July 27th, July 28th, and July 29th, between the hours of 10:30 A. M., 12 M., and 2 P. M. and 3 P. M.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.

LLOYD M. HOWELL, Receiver.
135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EPSTEIN BROTHERS, Attys. for Receiver, No. 320 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
New York.....July 30 Philadelphia...Aug. 13
St. Paul.....Aug. 6 Germanic.....Aug. 20

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNETONKA .....July 30, 7:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA .....Aug. 6, Noon
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
MESABA.....Aug. 20, 9 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland.....July 30 Zeeland.....Aug. 13
Kroonland.....Aug. 6 Finland.....Aug. 20
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Commencing Aug. 6, the large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line will call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Oceanic...July 27, 5 P. M. Celtic.....Aug. 5, Noon
Arabic...July 29, 6 AM Baltic.....Aug. 10, 4 PM
Teutonic.Aug. 3, 10 AM Majestic.Aug. 17, 10 AM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprins.Jly 26, 2:30PM K. Wm. II. Sep. 6, 12:30PM
K. Wm. II..Aug. 9, 1 PM Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 16, 10 AM Kronprinz.Sep. 20, 1 PM
Kronprinz.Aug. 23, 1 PM K. Wm. II..Oct. 4, 11 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Friedrich.July 28, 10AM Barbar'sa.Au.25, 10 AM
Bremen...Aug. 2, 9 AM Friedrich.Aug. 30, Noon
Kurfuerst.Aug. 11, 10 AM Bremen..Sept. 8, 10 AM
Alice...Aug. 13, 10 AM Albert..Sept. 15, 10 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
*†Moltke.Jly. 28, 10 AM †‖Patricia.Au.13, 6:30AM
Bulgaria.July 30, 7 AM Hamburg.Au.18, 11 AM
*Deutsch'd.Ag.4, 10 AM Phoenicia.Au. 20, Noon
†Pennsylv'a.Au.6, Noon *Pfalz.Au.25, 10AM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.
‖Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Prinz Adalbert...Aug. 11, 9 A. M.; Oct. 4, Noon
Prins Oskar...Sept. 6, 2 P. M.; Oct. 25, 10 A. M.
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward.
According to Season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Lucania...July 28, 8 AM Etruria.Aug. 20, 10 AM
Umbria...Aug. 4, 10 AM Lucania...Aug. 27, 7 AM
Campania.Aug. 13, 8 AM Umbria...Sept. 3, 10 AM
Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria, $65 and upwards according to accommodation.

Tuesday Service.

Aurania...July 26, 1 PM Carpathia...Aug. 9, Noon
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Pannonia, Aug. 2, Noon Slavonia.Aug. 30, Noon
Ultonia...Aug. 16, Noon Pannonia, Sept. 13, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Anchoria.July 30, Noon Ethiopia, Aug. 13, Noon
Furnessia.Aug. 6, Noon Columbia, Aug. 20, 2 PM
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Rotterdam.....Aug. 23 Statendam.....Aug. 23
Ryndam.....Aug. 9 Potsdam.....Aug. 30
Noordam.....Aug. 16 Rotterdam.....Sept. 6
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in

NOVA SCOTIA

where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.

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new 19-knot flyer,

"PRINCE ARTHUR"

maintains a direct weekly service between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.

Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight. From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin, berth, and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 26 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.

PORTLAND LINE,

IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.

White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each.

Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 36, East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1300—Orchard.

ALONG THE GULF and LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.

The Quebec Steamship Co.'s S. S. Campana leaves Montreal for Nova Scotia Aug. 1, 15, 29, etc., returning leaves Pictou, N. S., August 8th, 22, Sept. 5, etc., calling at Prince Edward Island, Gaspe, Quebec, and other points.

We arrange a circular tour by this route, New York to New York, 8 days for $51.55 and up, including meals and berth on S. S. "Campana." Send for particulars to

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 and 1185 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave., New York, or Arthur Ahern, Secretary Quebec S. S. Co., Quebec.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Empress of Japan.....Aug. 15th
R. M. S. Athenian.....Aug. 29th
Empress of China.....Sept. 5th
R. M. S. Tartar.....Sept. 19th
Empress of India.....Oct. 3d
Empress of Japan.....Oct. 31st

HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Miowera.....Aug. 19 Manuka.....Sept. 16

For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.



Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Mobile, Ala.; Georgia, Florida. Free, book, "Sea Trips."

NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE SUMMER EXC. TICKETS.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., 16 Burling Slip, N. Y.

CLARK'S ROUND THE WORLD TOUR
Leaves Oct. 6th, 190 days, $2,000.
Strictly first-class; limited numbers.
F. C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, N. Y.

Delightful Summer cruise, Halifax and St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EZRA R. CHAMPION, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated April 14th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Aug. 17th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 25th, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELWOOD O. ROESSLE, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Elwood O. Roessle of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1904, the said Elwood O. Roessle was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

July 25, 1904. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
*7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*2:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *2:25, (*2:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, &c. (Interlaken Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55 (Saturdays only, except Long Branch), 1:25 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25 (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 3:30 A. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55 (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only), 5:25, 6:55, 7:55, 9:25, 9:25 P. M. (8:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25 (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

†Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113 and 261 Broadway; 132 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "243 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only), 8:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 8:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 21:30, (3:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 21:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEABRIGHT, POINT NORWOOD—8:00, 11:30 A. M., 21:20, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53 (except Long Branch, 4:45), 4:53, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL), *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *8:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, ‖1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., 12:15 mdt. 24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, ‖8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, †*4:00, *6:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON—8:00, 10:00, 12:02 A. M., §3:00, 12:15, 11:35 P. M.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, 24:25, †8:00, (†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖3:00, *1:20, †3:00 P. M. New York to Pottsville and Hrsb'g only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Fr. ft. of Rector St., Fr. S. Atlantic Hlds., Seabright, Monmouth Bch. and Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 to Asbury Park) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 6:00 P. M.

†From Liberty Street only. *Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ¶Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry,

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,

149 Broadway, New York.

(NORTHWEST CORNER LIBERTY STREET.)

CAPITAL	$1,000,000.00
SURPLUS	2,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS . .	644,565.96

Allows Interest on Daily Balances subject to check and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM H. LEUPP, President. H. S. MANNING, V.-Pres.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y. ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treas.

DIRECTORS:

George Blumenthal, Albert L. Banister, James Campbell, Raymond J. Chatry, William A. Clark, George Crocker, S. C. T. Dodd, James M. Donald, Joel Francis Freeman, John W. Griggs, John R. Hegeman, Myron T. Herrick, C. I. Hudson, Philip Lehman, William H. Leupp, H. S. Manning, Samuel A. Maxwell, Emerson McMillin, Henry S. Redmond, Edward C. Schaefer.

Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING

Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,000,000

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS AND ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

RICHARD A. McCURDY, WALTER G. OAKMAN, FREDERIC CROMWELL, G. G. HAVEN, R. SOMERS HAYES, ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., JAMES N. JARVIE, AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD

JOHN W. CASTLES, President. WALTER G. OAKMAN, Chairman of the Board.

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit and Foreign Drafts.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series "B."

Pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated September 1st, 1897, and supplemental agreement dated February 1st, 1901, the undersigned invites tenders of the above certificates for sale and delivery, as of August 1st, 1904, at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $100,000, the sum now payable to the Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series "B," and will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, July 30th, 1904.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., July 15th, 1904.

Empire Trust Company

Successor to McVickar Realty Trust Co. and Empire State Trust Co.
Capital and Surplus - - $1,500,000.00
Main office 42 Broadway.
Branch offices { 537 Fifth Ave. / 450 Columbus Ave. / 242 East Houston St.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held Tuesday, July 19th, 1904, the following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED, That the stock transfer books of this Company be forthwith reopened and remain open until 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, July 30th, 1904, at which hour and day they shall again be closed, to so remain until the further order of the Board or the Executive Committee."

E. T. NICHOLS, Secretary.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,

115 Broadway, New York, July 25, 1904.

In view of the proposed liquidation of the affairs of this company, the stock transfer books of the Company will remain closed until the further order of the Board.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE B. SEELEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,

66 BROADWAY.

COUPONS PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1ST, 1904.

Arizona Gold & Copper Co. 1st 6s.
Bates Advertising Co. First 5%.
Beaver Dam Water Co. First 5%.
Bedford Park Water Co. First Consolidated 5%.
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. Deb. 5%.
Corning, N. Y., Bridge 4%.
Goodwin Car & Elmira Bridge Co. Car Trust 6%.
Haight, D. L., 5%.
Hastings, Village of, Sewers 4%.
Hudson River Electric Power Co. First 5%.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. First 6%.
North Georgia Electric Co. First 6%.
Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Co. First 6%.
Swett, A. L., Electric Light & Power Co. First 5%.
Sing Sing Electric Lighting Co. 4%.

DUE AUGUST 15TH, 1904.

National Consolidated Oil Co. First 6%.
Staten Island Beach Land Improvement Co. Inc. 6%.

DUE AUGUST 18TH, 1904.

Cheektowaga, N. Y., Union Free School 5%.

DUE AUGUST 20TH, 1904.

Breitkopf Brewing Co. First 5%.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.

The Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%), payable on and after August 10th, 1904, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 26th, 1904.

The Stock Transfer Books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 25th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on August 10th, 1904.

R. L. SMITHERS, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, July 11th, 1904.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY,

42 Broadway, New York, July 21, 1904.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. (½ of 1%) was declared, payable August 29, 1904, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, July 28, 1904. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. Thursday, July 28, 1904, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, August 15, 1904.

WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary & Treasurer.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.

A dividend of two and one-half per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable August 15th next, to stockholders of record on August 5th, 1904, at 3 P. M. Dividend checks will be mailed by the transfer Agents of the Company.

A dividend of five per cent. has been declared on the common stock, also payable August 15th.

GEO. H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, July 25th, 1904.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.

New York, July 19, 1904.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. payable on and after August 1st.

The transfer books will be closed from July 23d to Aug. 1st incl.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE BROOKLYN DOCKS.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Docks, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at 88 Wall Street, Room 1,008, New York, N. Y., on the 2d day of August, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHARLES E. ROGERS, Jr., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals, suitably indorsed on envelope for Repairs to Heating System, Main Building, and Pipe Covering, Main Building, at the Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, East, New York, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 29th day of July, 1904, to the State Commission in Lunacy, at the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., when the bids will be opened and read publicly.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of F. A. Wheeler, Purchasing Steward, No. 309 Broadway, New York City, or by application to G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the right to reject all bids is reserved.

T. E. McGARR, Secretary,
State Commission in Lunacy.
Dated Albany, July 5, 1904.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name and style of KAPLON & WIEN, as manufacturers of and dealers in waists at Nos. 536 and 538 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated New York, July 15, 1904.

JACOB KAPLON,
JOSEPH WIEN.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.

OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27TH,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 101 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

3,684 shs. South Yuba Water & Mining Co.
$3,000 Delaware Securities Co. 5 p. c. Coll. Trust Bds., 1922.
$3,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Consld. Bds., 1941.
$2,000 Pacific Ry. of Mo. 5 p. c. R. E. Extended 40-year Bds., 1938.
$3,000 Houston & Texas Cent. R. R. Genl. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$6,000 Beach Creek R. R. Co. 1st 4s, 1936.
$5,000 3d Avenue R. R. Co. 1st 5s, 1937.
$6,000 Clev., Cin., Chic. & Ind. Ry. Co. Genl. Consld. 6 p. c. Bds., 1934.
$3,000 St. Paul & Nor. Pacific R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 40-year Bds., 1923.
$5,000 St. Paul Eastern Grand Trunk Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1913.
$8,000 Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R. Genl. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.
10 shs. Michigan Central Ry. Co.
$7,500 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. (So. West. Div.) 3½ p. c. Bds., 1925.
$8,000 Chic. & Alton R. R. Co. 3 p. c. Refd. 50-year Bds., 1949.
25 shs. Lakewood Hotel & Land Assn.
35 shs. Forest Hotel Co.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.

100 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
100 shs. U. S. Title Guaranty & Indemnity Co.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

253 shs. Brooklyn City R. R.
20 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
$22,500 Socorro Co. of New Mexico 1st 6s, 1923, (Hypd.)
258 shs. Century Building Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
15 shs. Broadway & 7th Av. R. R. (Guar.)
10 shs. Ramapo Water Co.
100 shs. Ulster & Delaware R. R. Co.
30 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
30 shs. Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chic. R. R.
26 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
6 shs. N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
12 shs. U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co.
13 shs. Morton Trust Co.
$35,000 Guayaquil & Quito R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds and orders of Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. of London for $27,500 above bonds.
5 shs. Mutual Alliance Trust Co.
200 shs. Eastern Steel Co. 1st pf.
300 shs. Eastern Steel Co. common.
250 shs. Wall Street Daily News Co.
200 shs. U. S. Realty & Construction Co. common.
$36,787.60 Certf. of Indebtedness Mexican Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., dated April 25, 1904.
$6,750 Certf. of Indebtedness Mexican Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., dated April 25, 1904.
25 shs. First National Bank.
50 shs. National City Bank.
90 shs. Pacific Bank.
5 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
$5,000 Pitts., Wheeling, Lake Erie Coal Co. 4s, 1932.
5,000 shs. Picacho Blanco Mining Co. of Arizona.

Earning Six Per Cent. Already.

The San Luis Mining Company is no longer an experiment. It is already earning six per cent. on its entire outstanding capital. The earnings for the present are going into betterments, but they will soon be available for dividends.

The stock is being sold to provide more and better equipment so as to increase more rapidly the earning capacity.

The Company has the largest and richest mining property in the State of Durango, Mexico—the richest mining State in the Republic. It is moderately capitalized, carefully and conservatively managed, and has the most promising outlook of any mining enterprise in that part of the country.

The stock at the price at which it is now selling barely represents what has been expended on the property in betterments. The purchaser gets his interest in the Company's great and magnificent property itself for nothing.

Write for Particulars.

MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary,
27 William Street, New York.

WE OWN AND OFFER, SUBJECT TO SALE

$75,000

Remainder of RECENT ISSUE of $200,000

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

5% 20-YEAR SCHOOL BONDS.

Price and Details on Application.

A. L. RICH CO.,

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION BONDS.
CINCINNATI, NEW YORK,
First Nat. Bk. Bldg. 32 B'way.
Tel. 4603 Broad.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.05	.05	L. W. Con.	.06	.06
Alpha Con.	.09	.07	Mexican	.85	.80
Andes	.20	.21	Occid. Con.	.82	.82
Belcher	.15	.17	Ophir	2.40	2.55
Best & Bel.	.70	.71	Overman	.12	.13
Bullion	.18	.16	Potosi	.17	.18
Caledonia	.47	.49	Savage	.25	.26
Chal. Con.	.17	.18	Sag Belcher	.08	.06
Challar	.15	.17	Sierra Nev.	.28	.26
Confidence	.70	.70	Syndicate	.05	.05
C. C. & Va.	1.10	1.15	St. Louis	.09	.08
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.23	.26
Crown Point	.11	.13	Utah Con.	.11	.10
G. & Curry	.13	.13	Yel. Jack	.19	.20
Hale & Nor.	.65	.66	Silver bars	.58½	.58
Julia	.05	.06	Drafts, sight	07½	.07½
Justice	.13	.13	Telegraph	.10	.10
Ky. Con.	.01	.02			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 46@47½.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 25.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5½	5⅞	Lexington	3¾	3¾
Anaconda	11	13	Little Puck	3¾	4
C., K. & N.	32½	35	Little Bessie	2¾	2⅞
C. C. Cons.	8¼	8⅝	Missouri	2	2½
Dante	3¾	3½	Mollie Gibson	4	5
Dr. Jackpot	4¼	4½	Moon Anchor	5	6
Elkton	45½	65¾	New Haven	2½	3
El Paso	87	90	Old Gold	8½	9½
Gold Dollar	4½	4⅞	Pharmacist	3¼	4½
Golden Cycle	40	45	Portland	158	165
Gold Sovereign	6½	6⅝	Rose Maud	5¼	5½
Isabella	21½	28	Rose Nicol	..	2
Jackpot	....	5½	S. Eclipse	1½	2½
Keystone	4⅝	4⅞	Vindicator	65	70
Last Dollar	....	40	Work	6¾	7

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
70 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Gilbert M. Plympton, Thos. A. Gardiner, Wm. L. McKenna.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,

BANKERS.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Investment Securities.

List of Bonds and Guaranteed Stock Sent on Application.

27 William St., Cor. Exchange Place, N. Y. | 232 La Salle St., Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO.

BONDS and STOCKS

DEALT IN.

S. H. P. PELL & CO., 43 Exchange Pl., N. Y.

Municipal, Railroad, Corporation { 4% TO 6% BONDS

Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,

BANKERS,

Philadelphia—27 Pine St. NEW YORK—Boston

C. E. GOODMAN & CO.

2 Wall St., New York

Investment Securities

Bank Stocks a Specialty

Dominick & Dominick

BANKERS.

100 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

LETTERS OF CREDIT

Available throughout the World

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LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

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49 Wall St., NEW YORK. | The Rookery, CHICAGO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, July 25, 1904.

Impl Japanese Gov—
Kuhn, Loeb & Co tempory ctfs full paid for £% steri loan
7,000 ..... 92⅝
5,000 ..... 92⅞
Rep of Cuba 5s
Speyer & Co ctfs full instl paid
5,000 ..... 101⅛
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s
3,000 ..... 102⅝
1,000 ..... 102⅝
adjustment 4s stamped
5,000 93
1,000 ..... 95¼
Atlan Coast L 4s
5,000 ..... 98⅞
Balto & Ohio gold 4s
1,000 ..... 102⅞
pr lien 3½s
1,000 ..... 95⅛
P, L E & W V 4s
3,000 ..... 98⅞
3,000 98
S W Div 3½s
19,000 ..... 91½
Bklyn Rap Tr ref conv 4s
6,000 ..... 78½
25,000 ..... 78¾
5,000 ..... 78⅝
2,000 ..... 78⅞
Bklyn Un Elev 1st
3,000 ..... 108⅛
Bur, C R & N 1st
500 102
500 102
Cent of Georgia cons 5s
3,000 ..... 110⅝
5,000 ..... 110½
2d inc 5s
1,000 ..... 40⅝
15,000 41
Cent Pac gtd 4s
5,000 ..... 101¼
2,500 ..... 101⅜
Cen Pac gtd 3½s
10,000&20f 87¼
25,000 ..... 87⅜
Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000 ..... 118½
Chic, R I & Quincy 4s joint bds
10,000 ..... 97¼
1,000 ..... 97⅜
1,000 ..... 97½
2,000 ..... 97¼
11,000 97
Ill Div 3½s
24,000 94
C, R I & P gen 4s
9,000 ..... 104½
C, R I & P R R 4s
5,000 ..... 71½
4,000 ..... 71½
6,000 ..... 71⅜
10,000 ..... 71½
3,000 ..... 71¾
15,000 ..... 71½
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s
7,000 ..... 101⅞
Col F. & I conv 5s Trust Co ctfs
5,000 75
Col & So 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 84⅝
25,000 85
Consol Tob 4s
5,000 64
5,000 ..... 64⅛
1,000 64
14,000 ..... 64⅛
7,000 64
Denv & Rio Gds con 4s
3,000 100
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 7s
1,000 88
Dist Sec Cor 5s
1,000 ..... 63½
10,000 63
3,000 ..... 63½
Erie 1st con 4s
5,000 ..... 98¼
Erie 1st gen 4s
1,000 ..... 84⅝
Erie Pennsylvania coll trust 4s
2,000 ..... 93¼
6,000 ..... 93¼
50,000 93
2,000 ..... 93½
Erie 1st gen 4s
3,000 85
1,000 ..... 84¼
Ft Wth & D C 1st
1,000 ..... 104½
Hocks Val 4½s
10,000 ..... 107⅝
Inter Paper 6s
2,000 ..... 109½
K C, Ft S & M 4s
8,000 ..... 84½
Kings Co Elev 4s
25,000 ..... 90½
2,000 ..... 90⅝
2,000 91
2,000 ..... 90⅞
Louisv & Nashv coll trust 4s
25,000 ..... 98⅜
18,000 ..... 98⅝
5,000 99
25,000 ..... 98⅜
10,080 ..... 98⅞
5,000 99
10,000 ..... 100⅝
6,000 ..... 100⅜
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
3,000 ..... 80½
1,000 ..... 80⅝
1,000 ..... 80½
Total sales 106,540

Manhattan con 4s
10,000 ..... 108⅝
Mor & Es 1st 7s
1,000 129
Nassau Electric R. R 4s
2,000 83
N Y Cent & H R M C col 3½s
15,000 ..... 91⅛
N Y Dock Co 4s
1,000 ..... 91½
N Y, L E & W P pur money 4s
1,000 ..... 96¼
coll tr 5s
1,000 ..... 108⅝
N Y, L Erie & W Col & R R 5s
1,000 ..... 118⅝
2,000 118
N Y, C & W ref 4s
2,000 ..... 103¼
Nor & W con 4s
25,000 ..... 101½
11,000 S 101⅜
Norfolk & West Pocah C & C 4s
5,000 ..... 93¼
5,000 93
Nor Pac gen 3s
22,000 ..... 74½
4,000 ..... 74½
2,000 ..... 74⅝
Northern Pac 4s
500 105
10,000 ..... 105¼
Ore & Short Line 4s partic bds
21,000 ..... 97½
12,000 ..... 97⅝
Oreg S L 1st 6s
1,000 ..... 125⅛
Penn conv 3½s
7,000 ..... 86⅝
Reading gen 4s
2,000 ..... 99½
1,000 ..... 99⅝
72,000 99
Rens & Sar 1st
7,000 142
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s
5,000 ..... 116½
unify & ref 4s
1,000 ..... 90⅝
1,000 ..... 90½
1,000 90
5,000 ..... 90⅛
5,000 ..... 90½
St L & San Fr R R refundg 4s
5,000 ..... 81⅞
2,000 82
12,000 ..... 81⅞
St L Southwestern 1st 4s
12,000 ..... 96½
5,000 ..... 96⅝
5,000 ..... 96½
cons 4s
41,000 ..... 71¾
Southern Pacific 4s
2,000 ..... 94½
9,000 ..... 94⅝
1,000 94
So Pacific 4½s
9,000 ..... 100⅝
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000 115
Third Av conv 4s
1,000 ..... 94½
Tol, St L & Wn prior lien 3½s
1,000 ..... 84½
Tol, St L & Wn 4s
1,000 ..... 78¾
Un Pac 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 105¼
1,000 ..... 105⅝
Un Pac conv 4s
10,000 ..... 102⅞
45,000 ..... 102⅝
10,000 ..... 102⅝
10,000 S 102⅜
5,000 S 102⅛
5,000 ..... 102⅞
10,000 ..... 102⅝
18,000 ..... 102⅝
20,000 ..... 102⅝
3,000 ..... 102⅝
18,000 ..... 102⅝
50,000 ..... 102⅞
5,000 ..... 102⅞
13,000 ..... 102⅝
United Railroads of San Fr 4s
5,000 ..... 82⅝
10,000 83
U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s
1,000 82
5,000 ..... 81½
U S Steel Corp skg fd 5s
55,000 ..... 79⅜
140,000 ..... 79½
10,000 ..... 79½
20,000 ..... 79¾
110,000 ..... 79⅛
17,000 79
88,000 ..... 79⅜
36,000 ..... 79⅝
2,000 ..... 78⅞
2,000 ..... 78⅝
registered
500 ..... 79⅝
Wab 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 117⅞
Wn Nor Car 1st
2,000 115
Western Un funds & real est 4½s
2,000 ..... 104⅜
Wis Cent gen 4s
1,000 ..... 89⅞
$1,785,500

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Monday, July 25, 1904.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
6,230	Amal. Copper	52½	53¾	52¾	52⅝
110	Am. Car & Fdy.	19½	19½	19	19
60	Am. Ice pf.	29½	29⅝	28½	28½
250	Am. Locomotive	27⅞	27⅞	27¼	27½
10	Am. Smelting	57½	57½	57½	57½
460	Am. Sugar	129½	129⅞	128¾	129
4,880	A., T. & S. F.	79⅞	79⅞	78¾	78½
810	Balt. & Ohio	85½	85½	84¾	84¾
3,800	Can. Pac. Ry.	152⅝	153¼	151⅞	152⅜
40	Ches. & Ohio	34¾	34¾	33¾	33¾
190	Chi. & Alton	40½	40⅝	40½	40½
250	Chi. Gt. West.	14½	14⅝	14¼	14½
8,700	C., M. & St. P.	148⅝	148⅝	147¼	147¼
1,180	Col. Fuel & I.	38½	38½	36⅞	36⅞
2,630	Erie	25⅝	25⅝	23⅝	24⅛
400	Erie 1st pf.	62½	62⅝	60⅞	60⅞
10	Illinois Central	137½	137½	137½	137¼
180	Louis. & Nash.	114⅞	115	114⅝	115
10	Manhattan	151	151	151	151
1,030	Met. Street Ry.	116⅜	116½	115¼	115½
230	Mex. Central	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝
20	Mo., K. & T.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜
8,430	Mo. Pacific	94½	94½	93⅜	93⅝
10	Nat. Biscuit	49	49	49	49
110	N. Y. Central	119½	119½	118¾	119
70	N. Y., O. & W.	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30¼
7,290	Penn. R. R.	121⅞	121⅞	120¾	120⅝
20	People's Gas	100⅞	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜
12,580	Reading	53¾	54	53	53⅝
90	Republic Steel	8	8	8	8
20	Rep. Steel pf.	46	46	46	46
10	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	53	53	53	53
9,580	So. Pacific	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅞
180	So. Railway	24¾	24¾	24	24
6,100	Tenn. Coal & I.	43⅞	44⅝	43½	44
280	Texas Pacific	25⅞	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞
14,290	Union Pacific	97½	97⅞	96⅜	96⅞
40	U. S. Leather	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,030	U. S. Steel	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12⅝
19,740	U. S. Steel pf.	63⅞	63⅞	62¾	62⅝
10	Wabash	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
110	Wabash pf.	36⅝	36⅝	36	36
10	Wis. Cent. pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝

106,540

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$2,000	N.Y., O. & W. 4s.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
3,000	Third Av. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½
6,000	Union Pac. conv.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝

$17,000.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—New York exchange was 35c premium before and 40c premium after clearings. Time and call loans, 5@5½ per cent. With the subsidence of bullish activity on the Eastern Exchanges one of the excuses for local pool activity was lacking. As a result business on the home Exchange was restricted to a very few issues to-day. Cah preferred was the most active stock during the morning, and on sales of about 400 shares fell off from 42⅝ to near 42. Biscuit shares, both common and preferred, were firm, but dull. North Chicago went at 72 and West Chicago at 42¾. Late trading took Swift's shares down a point and broke Biscuit common below 43. West Chicago sold up to 43.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	American Can pf.	42	42	42
50	Am. Radiator common.	47	47	47
25	Diamond Match	130½	130½	130½
370	National Biscuit	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
70	National Biscuit pf.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5	North Chicago	73	72	72
40	Quaker Oats pf.	84	84	84
25	South Side Elevated	91¾	91¾	91¾
3	Swift & Co.	101	101	101
36	West Chicago	43	42¾	43

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 25.—The trading was dull and without feature, but prices were firm. The transactions, amounting to 534 shares of stocks and $46,000 of bonds, were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Atl. Coast Line 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
5,000	Seaboard 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾
9,000	Ga. & Alabama 5s	104½	103⅝	104½
2,000	Ga. So. & Florida 5s	114½	114½	114½
2,000	United Ry. 4s	91½	91½	91½
6,000	United Ry. Income pf.	48⅝	48	48
1,000	City & Suburban 5s	113½	113½	113½
2,000	Anacostia & Potom. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Charleston Con. Elec. 5s	85	85	85
5,000	Consolidated Gas 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾
8,000	Brewing Co. 4s	54	53½	54

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Atlantic Coast Line	118	118	118
100	Seaboard	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
50	Northern Central	83¾	83¾	83¾
300	United Ry. 4s	8	8	8
40	Consolidated Gas	76¾	76¾	76¾
20	Fidelity & Deposit	130	130	130
10	U. S. Fidelity	103	103	103
4	Elec. Lt. & Power pf.	36	36	36
216	Ala. Coal & I. pf.	3	3	3

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$149,759,606
Gold	46,870,819
Silver	90,886,788
United States notes	15,239,354
Treasury notes of 1890	101,153
National bank notes	17,622,739
Total receipts this day	1,719,991
Total receipts this month	35,206,734
Total receipts this year	35,206,734
Total expenditures this day	2,210,000
Total expenditures this month	56,420,000
Total expenditures this year	56,420,000
Deposits in National banks	120,064,190

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$519,569,969
Silver dollars	469,873,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,770,738
Silver bullion of 1890	4,956,216
Total	$1,002,169,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$519,569,969
Silver certificates outstanding	469,873,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,727,000
Total	$1,002,169,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$27,085,029
Gold certificates	19,785,720
Silver coin and bullion	21,690,671
Silver certificates	9,196,117
United States notes	15,239,354
Other assets	80,241,811
Total in Treasury	$123,268,712
Deposits in National banks	120,064,190
Total	$243,332,902
Current liabilities	93,563,355
Available cash balance	$149,759,606

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices in the market for outside securities yesterday were somewhat irregular, but there were more advances than declines among the small number of active issues. Interborough Rapid Transit was fairly active and rose a full point from the low price of the day, though only half the gain was held until the close. Northern Securities was reactionary, with the general market and because of disappointment at the fact that there was no announcement in regard to the rumored plans for the distribution of the dividends which have accumulated on the stock. Montreal and Boston Consolidated was actively traded in, and the price advanced to 1⅝ from Saturday's bid of 1¼. There was also considerable trading in the old stock at slightly higher prices than those recently recorded.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
885	American Can. pf.	42⅝	42	42⅝
200	British Columbia Cop.	2⅞	2⅝	2½
100	Buffalo Gas	4	4	4
200	Gold Hill Copper	9-16	9-16	9-16
890	Greene Con. Copper	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
200	Great North. pf., w. r.	165	165	165
2,550	Inter. Rap. Tr.	133⅝	132⅞	133⅜
250	Int. Mercantile Marine.	5	4⅝	4⅝
20	Lord & Taylor pf.	103	102⅞	103
300	Manhattan Transit	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,070	Mont. & Boston	1	1	1
500	Mon. & Bos. old buy.	60	⅞	⅞
3,150	Mont. & Bos. ctfs.	⅞	9-16	⅞
110	N. Y. Transportation	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,750	North. Securities	104	103½	103¾
600	Pacific Pack. of N. J.	⅞	⅞	1
800	Seaboard A. L. pf.	16¼	16⅞	16¼
85	Standard Oil	627½	627	627½
5,745	South. Pac. rights, w. i.	2⅝	2⅝	2 11-16
1,700	Union Copper	1	15-16	15-16
42	United Rys. of St. L. pf.	54	54

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Nominal, 1 Per Cent.

The Market Reacts a Trifle Upon Strikes and War News, and a Rise in Sterling Bringing Gold Exports Within Discussion.

The stock market opened yesterday under the combined influence of general professional opinion that some reaction was due upon purely speculative considerations, and to the accompaniment of news well adapted to produce that result without the assistance of that feeling. The concurrence of two first-class strikes and a war in which Russia is sinking English merchantmen and American goods in British bottoms are liable to seizure at any moment with prospect of disagreement regarding the correctness of the procedure, is not compatible with true buoyancy. The war situation, which seemed improving in the morning newspapers, was said by Premier Balfour during the day to be giving anxiety still, and he added that the most serious question of all—that of the passage of the Dardanelles—would not be submitted to The Hague. This tightened money in London raised sterling in Paris, and helped to cause a decided bulge in sterling here, just at the time when ordinarily supplies would be coming into the market in quantities adequate to depress it, and make gold exports out of the question. Another day's similar rise of sterling would warrant calculations regarding a loss of gold which has not heretofore entered into general estimates of the condition of our money market during the crop-moving season. There are two reasons why this borrowing of trouble seems unnecessary—the rise of sterling may tempt out the supplies of bills now lacking, and those who have gone short of the market as usual may be enabled to cover after all. In other words, the rise in the sterling market seems primarily to be a bear panic, and only secondarily and in a subsidiary way a reflection of the relations of domestic and foreign money markets. And the price of wheat rose sharply.

With factors of this calibre operative it must be said that the softness was moderate, and the fractional recessions reassuring rather than otherwise. Steel preferred went off with the others, the confident expectation of the dividend being chastened by reflection upon what sort of report might be expected at a time when the production of pig iron is at the year's lowest. Colorado Fuel and Tennessee Coal resisted the reaction upon determined buying of Tennessee. But the buying was of the sort which usually is followed by equivalent selling, and it did not seem to be thought that the price would resist the anticipated selling. Eries, especially first preferred, were exceptionally weak upon revival of doubt regarding the declaration of the dividend. The market to-day will open with the denial of this report, in all probability, and the behavior of Erie should furnish a tolerable clue to the speculative temper. If the denial is taken cordially and Eries rise, the reaction may be deferred. But if credence is given to the report, the market may be taken to be in mood for believing such news, and the reaction may proceed.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

*Allis-Chalmers	1½	Minn., St. P. & S.	½
Allis-Chalmers pf.	5	S. M.	1
American Ice	½	N. Y. Air Brake	½
American Loco. pf.	½	Pressed Steel C. pf.	½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1½	Rep. I. & S. pf.	1
American Woolen	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	3¼
Chi. G. W. pf. A.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Tenn. C. & Iron	½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	1	U. S. Realty & Imp.	1½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

American Ice pf.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
American Malting pf.	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	Missouri Pacific	⅛
Am. Tel. & Tel.	⅝	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y., O. & W.	½
Atlantic Coast Line	4½	Norf. & Western	½
Baltimore & Ohio	⅝	Pennsylvania	½
Brooklyn Rap. Trans.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Reading	⅝
Chi. Union Trac. pf.	⅝	Rubber Goods pf.	1
Consolidated Gas	1½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	½
Delaware & Hudson	⅜	So. Ry. extended	⅝
Erie	⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Westinghouse E. & M. assenting	4
General Electric	1	Wheel. & Lake Erie	⅝
General Electric pf.	½	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Illinois Central	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d inc. 5s	1
Colorado F. & I. con. 5s, Tr. Co. ctfs.	2
Western North Carolina pf. 6s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 25	418,452
To date this year	60,884,662
Corresponding date last year	95,096,671

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 25	$1,785,500
To date this year	$361,460,200
Corresponding date last year	$389,329,950

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Butte Electric Light and Power Co. on preferred-stock holders of record to-day. City Trust Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Smelting and Refining Co. on common stock.
Distillers' Securities Corporation.

ROPE AND TWINE TO PAY.

Will Not Pass Interest on Bonds—Vice President Resigns.

It was officially announced after a meeting of the Directors of the Standard Rope and Twine Company yesterday afternoon that the interest coupons for Aug. 1 on the company's bonds would be paid. There was much talk yesterday about the likelihood of the interest being passed.

It was announced that A. R. Turner had resigned as Vice President and Director, and that George W. Montgomery had taken his place as Vice President.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

The Lehigh Valley Traction Company has been organized, to build a trolley from Newark to Morristown, with an eventual continuation to Easton, Penn.

It developed that the Nut and Bolt Association held a meeting in this city last Friday and reaffirmed the old price schedule. Nut and bolt manufacturers have been benefited as a result of the construction of tunnels under the Hudson.

A dispatch from Philadelphia states that the Norfolk and Western Railway Company is building a considerable number of short spurs to new mines in the Pocahontas field.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list $2,058,500 additional capital stock of the United Fruit Company.

RAPID RISE IN EXCHANGE.

Demand Sterling Advances 60 Points Owing to Short Covering.

A sharp advance in sterling exchange yesterday considerably discomforted a good many speculative dealers in exchange who were caught short of the market, and led to a renewal of discussion as to the possibility of a resumption of the gold export movement. Bankers seemed agreed in view that talk of gold exports was altogether premature, though naturally it was admitted that if the movement continued for a while at yesterday's rapid pace the export of gold would be the natural result. Closing last week at about $4.87¼ the price of demand sterling rose yesterday to $4.8785, an advance of 60 points in demand with almost as sharp advances in the other forms of exchange. An advance as rapid as this is very unusual in the exchange market, although some of the daily fluctuations in recent months during the time of the heavy gold exports were nearly as large as that which occured yesterday. Opinion differed somewhat as to the causes which brought about the sixty-point jump in demand sterling, which brought a mild panic to those who were short of exchange. Some attributed the movement chiefly to the further hardening of money in London, while others considered this as only a minor influence. Perhaps explanation enough was found in the fact that the supply of bills was much smaller than many had expected to find in the market at this time, and more short contracts had been made than could be satisfied with the bills that were offered by bankers and others. Such speculative movements in exchange are about as numerous as similar movements in the stock market, although it is seldom that they influence the exchange market as much as was the case yesterday.

Before the close the price of demand sterling receded about 15 points from the highest of the day, the net advance since Saturday being about 45 points.

STEEL DIRECTORS TO MEET.

Schwab's Name to be Called for Last Time To-day.

The quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation will be held to-day. Action will be taken on the preferred dividend, and the statement of earnings for the second quarter will be made public. This statement, it is expected, will show about $19,500,000. As several of the most important Directors of the corporation are away, the meeting will be largely a routine one. This will be the last meeting at which the name of Charles M. Schwab, former President of the company, will be called as a Director, as his resignation takes effect after to-day.

A report was circulated that the Steel Corporation intended to build a railroad from Lorain to Pittsburg, but this was authoritatively denied.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixtd days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3@3¼ per cent. for five months, 3¼@3½ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $112,612,667; balances, $6,161,366; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $904,756.

Money on call in London, 3@3¼ per cent.; short bills, 2⅞@2 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 15-16@3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.8775 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.85@$4.8510; demand, $4.8785@$4.8790; cables, $4.8835@$4.8840.

Commercial bills at $4.83¾@$4.85. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94⅝@95 and 95⅜; guilders, 40⅜ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—20@30c premium. St. Louis—45c premium.

THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 25.—The transfer to the Bank of England of the instalment due on the Japanese loan stiffened the money market to-day. Discounts hardened in anticipation of the new issue of Exchequer bonds.

The Stock Exchange was more cheerful, although quiet. It was chiefly occupied with mining shares and the carryover.

Consols opened firm, eased later, and closed a fraction above the lowest quotations of the day.

Americans opened irregular. There was a firm undertone, and they moved slightly above parity. Grand Trunk was flat on reports of a decrease in the traffic. United States Steel preferred opened strong and closed quiet.

Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95⅝.

Closing stocks: Consols, for money, 88 9-16; Consols, for account, 88⅝; Anaconda, 8⅜; Atchison, 80⅞; Atchison, preferred, 99½; Baltimore and Ohio, 81¼; Canadian Pacific, 127¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 35; Chicago Great Western, 15; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 152; De Beers, 18¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 74½; Erie, 20¼; Erie first preferred, 64¼; Erie second preferred, 39½; Illinois Central, 140½; Louisville and Nashville, 120½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18¾; New York Central, 122; Norfolk and Western, 63¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 31½; Pennsylvania, 62½; Rand Mines, 9⅝; Reading, 27½; Reading first preferred, 42½; Reading second preferred, 35½; Southern Railway, 25⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 91½; Southern Pacific, 52¾; Union Pacific, 99⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 96½; United States Steel, 13; United States Steel preferred, 64⅝; Wabash, 18; Wabash, preferred, 37½; Spanish 4s, 85¼.

Bar silver steady; 26 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 30¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅞@2 15-16 per cent., and for three months' bills, 2 15-16@3 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.70; Lisbon, 17.

Bar gold, 77s.9d. American eagles, 76s. 4d.

The Stock Exchange will be closed on Saturday, July 30, and Monday, Aug. 1, (a bank holiday.)

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 25.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was quiet. The tone somewhat improved. Russian Imperial Fours closed at 92.65 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 505.

Three per cent. rentes 98f. 2½c. for the account.

The private rate of discount was 1 7-16 per cent.

BERLIN July 25.—The Boerse was quiet to-day in expectation of international political developments. Americans were higher. Exchange on London 20 marks 45½ pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

Knitting Machine Co. Receivership.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 25.—Application was made in the United States District Court here to-day by Cyrus A. Byers of Ohio and others for the appointment of a receiver for the Ruth Knitting Machine Manufacturing Company, a Delaware corporation, whose plant is at York, Penn. A rule to show cause why the receiver should not be appointed was made returnable Sept. 5.

Swift and Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, July 23d, averaged .1088 per lb.—Adv.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Reaction in Prices Due to General Profit Taking.

Small Success of Efforts to Influence Market Through Steel Stocks—Rumors of No Dividend Depress Erie.

Profit taking in nearly all the issues which have been the most prominent in the trading of the past two weeks resulted in a general decline in those issues, which were, however, sufficiently well supported to prevent any serious declines, from the closing prices of last week. Southern Pacific was a conspicuous exception to the rule, showing a net gain of three-quarters of a point despite the reactionary tendency of its foster parent, Union Pacific. There was very little animation in the trading yesterday, the response to the bidding-up process adopted here and there in the list by some of the larger traders being very limited. From the opening of the market liquidation in the active stocks was apparent, and this deterred the majority from anything like aggressive efforts to continue the advance despite further reports of an enlarging iron business, which had been one of the favorable influences for some days.

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Erie Dividend Rumors.

The postponement of the Erie dividend meeting a week ago gave just the opportunity that was needed to make a football of Erie first preferred for the time being, and the opportunity has not been neglected, as was shown by the movement in the stock yesterday. The rumor was spread that the dividend was to be passed and in a short space of time the price of the stock fell from 62½ to 60½, and a good many who watched the tape and formed their opinions accordingly, said it was evident the dividend would not be paid. The view still taken by the majority, however, is that the full dividend will be declared when the Directors meet for the purpose. In ordinary course the dividend would not be paid until the end of August.

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Republic Iron's Metamorphosis.

For several days past the Street has been given in various forms, official, semi-official, and otherwise, reports of the large earnings the Republic Iron and Steel Company is making out of its oil wells. Of late a great deal has been advanced in support of the contention that the steel trade is improving, but in connection with the affairs of the Republic Iron and Steel Company very little was heard about steel improvement, while a great deal was being said about oil-well profits. From the character of yesterday's bull points on the stock one would infer that the company was being converted from a steel company into a miniature competitor of the Standard Oil Company. The stock was strong yesterday in company with the other members of the steel group, the preferred showing a net gain of a point.

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Two Market Leaders.

Jacob Field's activity in the steel stocks, including Tennessee Coal and Iron, which were among the most prominent of the day's issues, made him appear as the leader of the forces still working for higher prices, but the effort to bull the market through the steel issues was only moderately successful. The most important of the group, United States Steel preferred, after advancing a little further in the early trading, readily reacted a full point, and closed with a net loss of three-quarters of a point. The stocks in the group were more easily sustained, but in these also there was considerable reaction from the best prices of the day. With Field leading the bulls, the Wormsers were still active on the other side, and at the end of the day they appeared to have more points to their credit than those who contended for higher prices.

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Steel Meeting To-day.

The decline in Steel preferred was readily explained by the desire to take profits in advance of the meeting at which action is to be taken on the quarterly dividend, the maintenance of which at the full rate has been the principal basis of the recent upward movement in Steel preferred. The results of the meeting will not in ordinary course be announced until after the close of the market to-day, so another session remains in which to even up before the facts become known. Even more important than the dividend to be declared would seem to be the light that will be thrown on the company's prospects by the announcement of the unfinished business on the company's books at the beginning of the present quarter.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.00
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.54¾@.54½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.43@.45
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.30
Cotton, middling	10.80
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.05
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.04¼
Pork, mess	14.50
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.08
Lard, prime	7.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	14.75
Butter, Western creamery	.17¼@.17¾

CHICAGO, July 25.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 98@99c; No. 3, 88@95c; No. 2 red, 96@98c; No. 2 corn, 49¾c; No. 2 yellow, 51c; No. 2 oats, 39¼@39¾c; No. 3 white, 38@42c; No. 2 rye, 71c; good feeding barley, 35@38c; fair to choice malting, 42@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.18; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.23½; prime timothy seed, $2.95@3; mess pork per bbl, $12.70@$12.75; lard, per 100 lb, $6.72½@$6.80; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.25@$7.37½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $11.25.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low	Close.
July	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.27@10.29
August	10.33	10.38	10.22	10.20@10.21
September	9.90	9.90	9.81	9.84@ ..
October	9.72	9.72	9.60	9.64@ 9.65
November	9.58	9.60	9.56	9.57@ 9.59
December	9.67	9.67	9.58	9.61@ 9.62
January	9.67	9.67	9.61	9.64@ 9.65
February	..	..	..	9.60@ 9.68
March	..	..	..	9.68@ 9.70

LIVERPOOL, July 25.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 300 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 1,900 bales, all American; middling upland, 6.12d; futures opened steady, 5 points lower on near and 1@3 points lower on distant positions; closed quiet, but steady, net 3@4 points higher on old and 3 points higher on distant positions; July, 5.59; July-August, 5.58; August-September, 5.72; September-October, 5.42; October-November, 5.29; November-December, 5.26; December-January, 5.23; January-February and February-March, 5.22; March-April 5.22. Manchester—Yarns quiet but steady; cloths, good demand.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—No. 2 red closed at $1, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.07⅝, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	$1.02	$1.02½	$1.02	$1.02
September	91 7-16	92⅝	91⅛	92¼
December	90½	91¼	90½	91⅛
Corn—				
July	55¼	55½	55¼	55¼
September	..	..	..	54⅝
December	52	52⅝	52	52

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	93⅝	94⅞	93¼	94⅜
September	87	88	86⅞	87⅞
December	86¾	87¼	86 3-16	87⅛
Corn—				
July	49½	49¼	49	49¼
September	49½	49⅝	49 1-16	49⅝
December	45¼	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝
Oats—				
July	39	39⅝	39	39⅝
September	33	33¼	32 15-16	33⅛
December	33¼	33 7-16	33¼	33⅜
Lard—				
September	$6.95	$6.95	$6.87½	$6.87½
October	7.00	7.00	6.92½	6.92½
Ribs—				
September	7.52½	7.52½	7.42½	7.42½
October	7.52½	7.55	7.47½	7.47½
Pork—				
September	12.85	12.87½	12.70	12.70
October	12.87½	12.87½	12.70	12.70

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
August	..	..	..	6.00@6.05
September	6.05	6.10	6.05	6.05@6.10
October	..	..	..	6.15@6.20
November	..	..	..	6.25@6.30
December	6.35	6.45	6.35	6.35@6.40
January	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45@6.50
February	..	..	..	6.50@6.55

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 25.—The weekly statement of the associated National banks of Boston follows:

	July 23, 1904.	Increase for Week.	July 25, 1903.
Loans	$175,034,800	$202,000	$154,886,000
Circulation	7,376,000	*11,000	6,971,000
Deposits	189,086,000	*519,000	135,954,000
Due banks	76,550,000	*217,000	60,726,000
U. S. deposits	2,767,000	1,000	2,220,000
Due from agts.	42,553,000	*26,000	23,979,000
Exchanges	11,299,000	*964,000	11,551,000
Due from oth's.	20,765,000	*1,003,000	10,626,000
5 per cent fund.	374,750	3,250	324,000
Legals	7,615,000	106,000	7,250,000
Specie	15,094,000	653,000	16,271,000
Reserve excess.	5,771,714	592,714	3,679,286
N. Y. excess	23,584,714	*204,286	5,797,286

*Decrease.

Excess of reserve two years ago: In Boston, $2,492,142; in New York, $8,697,143.

The money market is little changed. With the approach of the time for shipping money to the interior to move the crop there is naturally a little firmer feeling in the market. This firmness is evident more in time loans than in call money. There seems to be plenty of funds on call with only a light demand. Following is a statement of rates, bank clearings, &c.: Call loans, 2@3 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3½@4¼ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4@5½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2 per cent.; New York funds, 50c discount; clearings, $114,222,529; balances, $1,430,216; Sub-Treasury debit, $125,680.

The foreign exchange market is firmer. Sterling rates have been advanced. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	Sixty Days.
Cables	$4.88½	
Sterling	4.86	$4.85½
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.18⅛	5.15⅞
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	.40⅜	.40⅛

The Boston stock list had the same tendency that was shown in New York. Most of the Coppers were rather soft, but Lawson's Trinity was strong; Copper Range, Utah, and Amalgamated were the most active. United State Mining sold ex dividend for the first time. Boston Consolidated reached a fraction. Massachusetts Electric was decidedly weak and lost a couple of points. No explanation of the decline was offered, but it is admitted that business during the Summer has not been what was hoped for. The quotations follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
352	Atchison	79¼	78⅝	78⅝
10	Atchison pf.	97⅞	97¼	97¼
2	Boston Elevated	152¾	152¾	152¾
2	Boston & Albany	249	249	249
7	Boston & Maine	167	167	167
2	Fitchburg pf.	139	139	139
950	Massachusetts Electric	18⅝	17⅜	17⅜
259	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	73½	69½	69½
108	N. Y., N. H. & H.	194½	194	194
1	Old Colony	214½	214½	214½
20	Pullman	225	225	225
100	Union Pacific	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
10	Union Pacific pf.	94½	94½	94½
20	West End	91¾	91¾	91¾
7	West End pf.	112	112	112

TELEPHONES.

321	American	133	132	132¾
175	New England	125	125	125
100	Mexican Telephone	1¼	1¼	1¼
91	Western Telephone	12⅝	12	12⅛
11	Western Telephone pf.	90½	90¾	90¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	20	20	20
645	American Sugar	129½	129	129
83	American Sugar pf.	129¾	129¾	129¾
100	American Woolen	11¾	11¾	11¾
25	American Woolen pf.	77½	77¼	77½
23	*Edison	250	250	250
11	General Electric	161¾	161	161
207	Massachusetts Gas	40	40	40
114	Massachusetts Gas pf.	93	91¾	91¾
12	Mergenthaler	176	174¾	174¾
20	Pullman	222	221	221
86	United Fruit	107¼	106½	106½
16	United Shoe Machine	50	50	50
10	United Shoe Mach. pf.	91	90¾	91
370	U. S. Steel	12⅝	12½	12½
2,629	U. S. Steel pf.	63½	62¾	62¾
7	Westinghouse pf.	98	98¾	98¾

MINING.

50	Adventure	87½	87½	87¼
138	Allouez	8 11-16	8¼	8 11-16
355	Atlantic	9¼	9	9¼
2,511	Amalgamated	63¾	62	62¾
50	Anaconda	18¾	18¾	18¾
540	Arcadian	1⅞	.85	1¼
50	American Zinc	12	12	12
700	Bingham	26⅞	26	26
1,710	Boston Consolidated	7	6¾	6¾
29	Calumet & Hecla	470	470	470
16	Centennial	25	24½	24½
2,330	Copper Range	57⅛	56⅝	56⅝
1,062	Daly West	17	15	16
90	Dominion Coal	44¼	43	43¼
25	Guanajuato	1¾	1¾	1¾
105	Granby	3	3	3
200	Isle Royale	11¾	11¾	11¾
20	Michigan	4½	4½	4½
205	Mohawk	48	48	48
110	*Osceola	63	62	62¾
225	Santa Fé	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
310	Shannon	6¼	6	6
2,474	Trinity	8¼	7⅝	8¼
760	U. S. Mining	22¾	22¾	22¾
3,792	Utah	38½	37½	37½
180	Victoria	3¾	3½	3½
150	Winona	8	7¾	7¾
1	Wolverine	76	76	76
100	Wyandotte	.65	.65	.65

*Ex dividend.

RECEIVER FOR BERGER & BLOCK.

J. J. Meyers Superintending Operation of Big Manufacturing Plant.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, has appointed Lawyer Joseph J. Meyers of 309 Broadway, Manhattan, receiver for the manufacturing plant of Berger & Block, known as the New York Wrapping Machine Company, at 36 and 38 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, in an action brought by Richard A. Berger against S. Wesley Block, the President of the concern. Lawyer Meyers was required by the court to furnish a twenty-five-thousand-dollar bond. He took official charge of the plant yesterday and personally superintended the manufacture of machines for wrapping and packing candy and chewing gum. The plant is the biggest of its kind in this country.

Receiver Meyers is directed by the court to complete all unfinished contracts and to continue the business of manufacturing the wrapping machines in the same manner in which it was conducted by Berger & Block.

Barrett Wants His Money Back.

Deputy Sheriff Porges has received an attachment for $5,000 against Elisha P. S. Wright in favor of Reginald Barrett, who alleges that Mr. Wright induced him to purchase on Feb. 8 last 150 shares of stock of the Atlas Fire-Proofing Company and 50 shares of the Atlas Holding Company for $5,000, on representations which Mr. Barrett alleges were not true. The attachment was granted on the ground of non-residence and was served on two banks. Mr. Wright was President and Treasurer of the Atlas Fire-Proofing Company.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JAMES S. HARRIS & Co.—Schedules in the assignment of James S. Harris & Co., stock brokers, of 27 William Street, show liabilities of $155,201, nominal assets of $155,261, and actual assets of $68,961, among the items of which are stocks pledged as collateral, $29,627; due from customers, $12,344; due from brokers, $2,451; cash, $1,014; two Consolidated Exchange seats, $2,000; office furniture, $370; real estate, $891; account of James S. Harris, $20,114. Among the creditors are the Corn Exchange Bank, $25,000, secured; Wilhelmina Harris, $67,588; Mrs. J. S. Harris, $7,135; C. F. Stoppani, $5,000; J. H. Kaiser, Silver Creek, N. Y., $6,430; E. G. Potter, $5,773; F. P. Share, Brooklyn, $5,610; Howell & Dodsworth, Charlotte, N. C., $3,662; Gilbert & Clay, New Orleans, $4,901; S. M. Van Buren, $2,786, and Charles N. Van Buren, $2,472. Thomas R. Harris filed individual schedules showing nominal liabilities of $72,861, and no assets.

ROBERT LEWIN.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received two executions for $546 against Robert Lewin, wholesale dealer in woolens, at 40 Walker Street, in favor of Henry W. T. Mail & Co., and levied on everything in the place, consisting of nineteen pieces of cloth, a safe, and desk. Mr. Lewin began business in 1891 as a partner in the firm of Hirsch & Lewin, who dissolved in 1898, since which time Mr. Lewin has carried on business alone. On Saturday night, May 14, he was found unconscious in a coatroom at Terrace Garden, was taken to a hospital, and afterward removed to his home, but has not yet recovered, it is said, from his injuries. In the meantime, having been unable to attend to his business, his accounts became overdue and unpaid, and one of the creditors took judgment against him, on which the executions were issued. Trade reports estimate his liabilities at $40,000.

Out of Town.

TRENTON.—Vice Chancellor Garrison today appointed Francis H. Stillman of New York and Frank P. McDermott of Jersey City temporary receivers for the Conover Manufacturing Company of Jersey City. The company was engaged in the manufacture of steam condensers. The liabilities are $76,000, and nominal assets $99,000. A rule to show cause why the appointment should not be made permanent was granted, returnable in Newark on Aug. 1.

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Special to The New York Times.

OWATONNA, Minn., July 25.—The Hanson Mercantile Company was adjudged bankrupt to-day; liabilities, $90,000; assets, $14,000.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

General Appraisers' Assignments of Subjects Are Rearranged.

Each Sub-Board Now to Consider Questions Relating to All Products of One Material to Avoid Conflict.

The new assignments of subjects to the three sub-boards of the Board of United States General Appraisers were approved yesterday by the Treasury Department, and went into effect at once. The changes were made in order to simplify the work of the sub-boards and that each board might handle the raw material and all articles manufactured from it. The assignments are as follows:

Board No. 1, consisting of General Appraisers Sharretts, Lunt, and McClelland.—Paragraphs 1 to 86 of the tariff law on chemicals, oils, and paints; 97-120, earths, earthenware, and glassware; 194-208, wood and manufactures of wood; 218-217, tobacco and manufactures of tobacco; 258-261, (in part,) fish; 348-383, wool and manufactures of wool; 408, beads, &c.; 416, cork, &c.; 418, toys; 426, feathers, artificial flowers, &c.; 428 and 432, furs and fur hats, &c.; 454-456, jewelry, precious stones, &c.; 457-447, leather, gloves, saddlery, bridles, &c.; 448, manufactures of amber, cork, gut, &c.; 450, manufactures of furs, leather, gelatine, &c.; 453, musical instruments.

To Board No. 2, consisting of General Appraisers Fischer, Howell, and De Vries.—Paragraphs 121-193, metals and manufactures of metals; 302-322, manufactures of cotton; 333-347, flax, hemp, and jute, and their manufactures; 384-392, silks and silk goods; 398-407, pulp, paper, and books; 409, braids, &c., of chip, straw, &c.; 449, manufactures of chip, straw, &c.

To Board No. 3, consisting of General Appraisers Waite, Somerville, and Hay.—Paragraphs 209-212, sugar, molasses, and manufactures of; 213-288, agricultural products and provisions, except that part, Paragraphs 258-261, relating to fish; 289-301, spirits, wines, and other beverages; 403-463, sundries, except those parts, (408, 409, 416, 418, 425, 426, 432, 434-450, and 453,) assigned to Boards 1 and 2; unenumerated articles, administration, and free list.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

VINCENT M. YOUMANS.—Vincent M. Youmans, clerk at 586 Fifth Avenue, and residing at Larchmont, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $16,961, of which $3,350 are secured, and assets consisting of $1.57 cash and two life insurance policies of $25,000 each, which are valued at $6,850 and are pledged as collateral for loans. Under the will of Daniel D. Youmans, 200 shares of stock in Youmans, a corporation, is held in trust, to pay the income to the petitioner during his life, but there is no income from the stock now. Among the creditors are the National Life Insurance Company, $4,850, and H. M. Black & Co., $3,000, both secured by life insurance policies; Youmans, a corporation, $8,200 for borrowed money; Lucy G. Youmans, $1,200, borrowed money; James Butler, $1,847, rent of apartment, and Samuel Blum, $1,000, money loaned. James Butler recently obtained a judgment against Mr. Youmans for $1,722, and execution was issued to the Sheriff. Mr. Youmans has been Secretary for several years of Youmans, hatters, at Fifth Avenue and Broadway, but this is an individual matter and does not concern the corporation.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, Henry, and Milton Chapman—Gude Brothers	$84
BENJAMIN, Abraham—G. Smith, costs	23
BINSEN, George H., Ernst Busching, and the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York—F. W. Cullinan, Commissioner	1,811
BOYCE, Arlington S.—J. F. Spurber	127
COHEN, Max—L. Wolf and another	22
CULLINAN, Patrick W., Commissioner—F. J. Finn, costs	85
COLCORD, Alice B.—H. White and another, costs	110
CROWLEY, Henry—E. W. S. Johnson and another, costs	173
DE CLAREMONT, Marcel—Pitt & Scott, Limited	377
EDDRIDGE, Charles R.—R. Thedford	294
FROEHLICH, Lionel—J. H. Degelman	65
GUILLOTT, Rose M.—A. Stein	79
GOODMAN, Morris—N. H. Cohan and another	80
HERTER, Peter and Maria A.—A. Voicksy, costs	117
McDERMOTT-BUNGER D

FORECLOSURE SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, (mortgagee,) complainant, vs. EASTERN MILLING AND EXPORT COMPANY, Joseph C. Murphey, and Bertha J. Murphey, (mortgagors,) et al., defendants.—In Equity, April Sessions, 1903. —No. 57.

Receivers' sale under decree of foreclosure, &c. In the above cause, and ancillary decrees in the United States Circuit Courts for the Middle District of Pennsylvania and the District of Maryland.

Whereas, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, on the Fourth day of May, A. D. 1904, a decree was entered in the above-entitled suit foreclosing the mortgage of the said defendants, the Eastern Milling and Export Company, Joseph C. Murphey, and Bertha J. Murphey, as mentioned and described in said complainant's bill of complaint, and

Whereas, ancillary decrees were thereafter entered, to wit, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1904, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, and on the 18th day of October Sessions, 1903, No. 3, in Equity; and in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1904, to wit, Equity Docket —, folio 511, Equity, wherein and whereby the said original decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania was approved and confirmed, and extended as to all its terms and conditions to the mortgaged premises lying and being within said ancillary jurisdictions and districts, and

Whereas, it is therein, inter alia, ordered, adjudged, and decreed that all the mortgaged properties, real, personal, or mixed, now or formerly owned by the above-mentioned Eastern Milling and Export Company, Joseph C. Murphey, and Bertha J. Murphey, mortgagors, as mentioned and described in the mortgage attached to the said complainant's bill of complaint, viz.:

THE FOLLOWING TWENTY-SIX (26) FLOUR-MILLING PLANTS, viz.:

1. The MOUL MILL, at Felton, York County, Pennsylvania.

All that certain piece of land with mill property, race, buildings, and other improvements thereon, situate in the borough of Felton, York County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post the corner of lands of Eli Sechrist and other land of Edwin T. Moul; thence south forty-six degrees east forty-six feet along the public road by other land of the said Edwin T. Moul across the tail race to a stake; thence across the said public road and by other land of said Edwin T. Moul north twenty-nine degrees east one hundred and ninety-one feet to a point; thence by same north seventy-three degrees east one hundred and fifteen feet to a point; thence by same south forty-three degrees east two hundred and ninety-eight feet to a point; thence by same south forty-three degrees east thirty minutes east two hundred and fifty-seven feet to a stake; thence across the said public road and by other land of said Edwin T. Moul south forty-nine degrees west one hundred and nineteen feet to a point; thence by same south twenty-nine degrees west one hundred and seventy-two feet to a point; thence by same south forty-three degrees west two hundred and forty-three feet to a point; thence by same south forty-six degrees west one hundred and eighty-eight feet to a stake; thence across the said public road and by other land of said Edwin T. Moul south forty-three degrees west two hundred and forty-two feet to a point; thence by same north forty-seven degrees west two hundred and fifty-six feet to a point; thence by same north forty-three degrees west two hundred and forty-three feet to a point; thence by same north forty-three degrees west thirty minutes west two hundred and fifty-seven feet to a stake; thence across the said public road and by other land of said Edwin T. Moul north forty-nine degrees east one hundred and eighty-eight feet to a point; thence by same north twenty-nine degrees east one hundred and seventy-two feet to a point; thence by same north forty-three degrees east two hundred and forty-three feet to a point; thence by same north forty-six degrees east one hundred and eighty-eight feet to a stake; thence across the said public road and by other land of said Edwin T. Moul south forty-three degrees west two hundred and forty-two feet to a point; thence by same south forty-seven degrees west two hundred and fifty-six feet to a point; thence by same south

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of New Dwelling Near Riverside Drive—Another Deal for Richardson "Spite House"—Transactions by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold the five-story American basement dwelling 325 West One Hundredth Street, 20 by 100.11, adjoining the residence of Peter Doelger, at the corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundredth Street. This is the tenth house sold out of a row of twelve, built by James Livingston.

"Spitehouse" Changes Hands Again.

The old Richardson "spite house," at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-second Street, a five-story structure on a lot measuring 5 by 102 feet, has been bought by C. A. Stein. The property last changed hands something over a year ago, when it was sold by the Richardson heirs to James V. Graham. The purchase by Mr. Stein is probably responsible for a report that he had bought the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-second Street. He denies that he has acquired the latter property.

New Apartment Hotel Leased.

Phinney & Corsa have leased for Gunn & Grant, to the Stirling Hotel Company, the eight-story apartment hotel at 208 and 210 West Fifty-sixth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, for a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of $400,000. The house will be called the Hotel Stirling.

Upper Seventh Avenue Purchase.

Max Gomprecht has sold for Lazard Kahn to Gustave Marder the two five-story apartment houses, with stores, 2,365 and 2,367 Seventh Avenue, on plot 50 by 100.

Annie Ramge has sold 2.789 Eighth Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

The firm of Lionel Froelich has sold 122 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, a five-story three-family flat, 25 by 87 by 100, for Dr. Julius E. Carlin, to a Mr. Rosenfeld.

Samuel Chocklow has sold for P. Pinkiert 236 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 99.11.

M. L. Kramer has sold for M. J. Herrmann the three-family apartment house 444 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Max Gomprecht has sold for John Matts to Gustave Gluck and Joseph Jacobson the two five-story double flats 134 and 136 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 50 by 100.

To Improve 125th Stree Corner.

Plans have been filed at the building Department for the twelve-story hotel to be built at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street by the J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company. It will have a façade of limestone and brick, with a frontage of 72.6 feet and a depth of 119 feet. The cost is estimated at $300,000 by Architects Buchman & Fox.

Annual Rental of Hippodrome Site.

The lease of the site of the proposed hippodrome, on Sixth Avenue, from Forty-third to Forty-fourth Street, which was recorded yesterday, shows an annual rental varying from $50,000 to $60,000. The lease is taken in the name of the Forty-fourth Street Company.

Deal on West Fortieth Street.

Joseph Levy & Son have sold for Orlando W. Blauvelt the three-story dwelling 222 West Fortieth Street, 14.3 by 98.9.

The Sun Realty Company has sold to William Ross the five-story flat 224 West Sixty-second Street, 25 by 100.5.

F. Gouget has leased for George A. Walton, a term of three years, the property 115 West Eighty-second Street.

Sale on Upper Madison Avenue.

Nasanovitch & Wolf have sold for Abraham Samuels 1,472 Madison Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, 26.8 by 95, adjoining the northwest corner of One Hundred and First Street; also, for a client, 47 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11; also, for Charles C. Baake, 149 West One Hundredth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Samuel Wollheim has sold to an investor 54 and 56 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Madison Avenue, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Dr. Philip Meirowitz has sold the six-story elevator apartment house 51 to 55 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 75 by 100.11.

Thomas Capek & Co. have sold for ex-Alderman Edward F. McEnney 419 East Seventy-fifth Street, a two-story frame building.

Lower East Side Transactions.

Nathan Walker has sold for a Dr. Elsberg to a Mr. Feifer 22 Rutgers Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 84.7.

Pizer Brothers have bought from Otto W. Doll the three-story building 80 Chrystie Street, 25.5 by 100.

John Solomon has sold for Barnet Friend to Abraham Goldberg, for $42,500, the six-story tenement 604 East Ninth Street.

To Build on Wendover Avenue.

The Jerry Altieri Company has bought the northwest corner of Fulton and Wendover Avenue, a plot 81 by 100, and will erect thereon two five-story flats. H. J. Radin of Jacob Leitner's office negotiated the sale.

O'Hara Brothers have sold for David Bussing to Kate Joyce the plot at the northwest corner of Webster Avenue and Gun Hill Road, 78.9 by 76.9 by 22.3.

Gerald Connor has sold the dwelling 2,258 Hughes Avenue, on plot 50 by 100.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to I. Berkman and Giovanni Gentile, respectively, two plots, each 50 by 92, on the south side of Two Hundred and Eleventh Street, east of White Plains Avenue.

Weisberger & Kaufman have sold for Miss Vena B. MacLean to a client of theirs 456 Manhattan Avenue, a five-story double flat on a lot 27x95.

Successful Sale at Arverne.

The sale of cottages at Arverne-by-the-Sea, conducted on Saturday by L. J. Phillips & Co., resulted as follows: Southeast corner of Montrose Place and Remington Avenue, to Lewis A. London, for $7,050; adjoining cottages on Montrose Place, to Abraham Samuel, for $5,500, and the fourth cottage to Hilda Greenwald, for $5,500. The third cottage was bid in for the owner's account, at $5,650.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

3d Av, n e corner of 119th St, 25.6x75, brick tenement and store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henrietta Goldman, $18,100

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Madison Av and 125th St, n e corner, for a twelve-story brick hotel, 72.8x119.5; J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company, of 4 East 42d St, owner; Buchanan & Fox of 11 East 59th St, architects; cost, $300,000.

No. 907 East 13th St, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 25x89.7; L. Waltenbaugh of 185 East 92d St, owned; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 19 and 21 East 128th St, for a six-story brick flat, 50x84.11; Silverson & London of 220 Grand St, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $52,500.

Freeman St, s e corner of Stebbins Av, for six four-story brick tenements, 25.11x100; August Gross and Charles Hermann of 169 East 92d St, owners; Albert Rothermel of 663 East 148th St, architect; cost, $40,000.

138th St, s s, 237 ft e of St. Ann's Av, for two four-story brick tenements, 37.6 by 88; Adolph Beischun of 669 East 135th St, owner and architect; cost, $52,000.

166th St, e s, 90 ft w of Home St, for a two-story brick store and dwelling, 25x40.6; C. W. Petersen of 1,077 Home St, owner; John De Hart of 1,099 Fox St, architect; cost, $4,500.

Webster Av, e s, 130 ft n of Tremont Av, for a one-story frame wagon shed, 72x72; Adolph Freund of 666 East 175th St, owner; James A. Elliott of 2,257 Bathgate Av, architect; cost, $700.

Lincoln St, e s, 125 ft s of Morris Park Av, one pair two-story frame dwellings, 20x48; Edward J. Cahill, Morris Park Av, owner; Arthur Cahill, same address, architect; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

41st St, s s, 725 ft w of 11th Av, to a two-story brick factory; New York Butchers' Fat Melting Company, premises, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, July 25.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 108 ft n of land of Charles Chesebrough, 35.7x150x87x150; Amsterdam Av, w s, 50.10 ft n of 182d St, 24.11x150; Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women to Lydia F. Snowden and others, quitclaim 1,000

AVENUE C, 180, e s, 25.9x83; Amasa H. Scoville and others to Sigmund Rosenwald ..... Nom.

AVENUE C, 180, e s, 25.9x83; Sigmund Rosenwald to Frank McCoy ..... Nom.

CATHARINE ST, w s, at s s of Lot 12, partition map of land of heirs of Thomas E. Walker, runs w 73x n — x e — x s —; Elizabeth W. Walker to R. C. Dorsett, quitclaim ..... Nom.

CATHARINE ST, w s, at s s of Lot 12, partition map of land of heirs of Thomas E. Walker, runs w 73x n — x e — x s —; Arthur L. Walker and others to R. C. Dorsett, quitclaim ..... Nom.

CRESTON AV, 2,386, e s, 25x95; Isaac C. Birch to Cora B. Hildreth, (mtg $5,000). Nom.

CRESTON AV, e s, 149 ft n of 184th St, 25x95; Isaac C. Birch to J. H. Hildreth, (mtg $5,900). Nom.

FORDHAM AV, Lot 216, map of Central Morrisania, 50x128.8x50x127; Lot 217, same map, 50x127.5x50x125.2; Chasen Mowry, administrator, individually, and others to Anna H. Gerding, quitclaim .. Nom.

FORDHAM AV, Lot 216, map of Central Morrisania, 50x128.8x50x127; Lot 217, same map, 50x127.5x50x125.2; Chasen Mowry and others to Anna H. Gerding, quitclaim ..... Nom.

FORDHAM AV, Lot 216, map of Central Morrisania, 50x128.8x50x127; Lot 217, same map, 50x127.5x50x125.2; Benjamin F. Gerding to Anna H. Gerding, quitclaim. 50

FORSYTH ST, 205, w s, 28x66.7; Jacob Janos and others to George Brown, ½ part, all title, (mtg $23,600,) other consideration and 100

FRANKLIN AV, 1,385, w s, 44x207.6x 26.3x208.1; Lydia H. E. Hunter to Harry Williams, (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and 100

HOME ST, n s, 120.11 ft w of Stebbins Av, 25x104; Sarah Jackson to W. S. Smith ..... Nom.

HOME ST, n s, 120.11 ft w of Stebbins Av, 25x104; W. S. Smith to Charlotte L. Bell, quitclaim ..... Nom.

INTERVALE AV, n w s, 955.6 ft n s of 167th St, runs n 91.1x e 69.11x n 15.9x s e 75.2x s w 75; American Mortgage Company to Frank Starkman, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

JONES ST, 15, n s, 25x100; Michael Schiavone to Vincenzo Marone and others, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and 100

LOT 582, map of Wakefield; Albert Schrader to Annie Hill ..... Gift

MADISON ST, 287; Jane S. Sturges to Dora Sokolski, quitclaim ..... Nom.

MORRIS AV, e s, 99.6 ft s of 152d St, 16.7 x70x17.11x70.3; Isaac P. Smith to Karl Gutscher ..... Nom.

STEBBINS AV, n w corner of Home St, runs n 50.4 x w 60.4 x w 202.6 x s 104 x e 220.11; Charlotte L. Bell to John O'Leary, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and ..... Nom.

VERMILYEA AV, n e corner of Emerson St, 100x25; Timothy Donovan to John J. Mooney, other consideration and 100

WEST END AV, w s, 75.11 ft s of 102d St, 0.6x100; Odalie M. Gleises to L. H. Rogers, Jr. ..... Nom.

WEST END AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 25.6x100; L. H. Rogers, Jr., to James H. Havens, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, n w corner of 119th St, runs w 100x n 100.11x e 20x s 80x e 80x s 20.10; Louis Fuhs and others to Business Men's Realty Company, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

3D AV, w s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 100x 128.8x100x125.2; Anna H. Gerding to Jacob Simon ..... Nom.

64TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Mary S. Geoghegan and others to William M. Smith, ½ part, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

64TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Frederic S. Gillis to William M. Smith, ½ part, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

84TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 20 x102.2; John S. Wise, referee, to Catharine C. Hunt and another, executors 19,000

84TH ST, s s, 370 ft w of Columbus Av, 30x102.2; John S. Wise, referee, to Catharine C. Hunt and another, executors 23,000

84TH ST, s s, 224 West, 25x102.2; George H. Tiemeyer to Frederick Lumstedt, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and 100

106TH ST, 208 and 210 East, 50.6x23.5x irregular; Ruben Rosenthal to Meyer Barber, (mtgs $62,750,) other consideration and 100

106TH ST, 208 and 210 East, 50.6x23.5x irregular; Julius M. Rosenthal to Ruben Rosenthal, quitclaim ..... Nom.

113TH ST, 324 West, 16.8x100.11; Francis M. Jencks to John R. Crowley, other consideration and 100

118TH ST, 346 East, 25x100.10; Felix V. Wheatty and another, executors, to Rocco Di Onofrio, (mtg $10,000) 12,900

122D ST, 219 East, 20x100.11; William G. Rose to Isidore Jackson and another, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

122D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 30x100.11; Dora Valentine to Isidore Jackson and another ..... Nom.

123D ST, 422 East, 20x100.11; Emma Crocicchia to Giovanni Vannutelli, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

125TH ST, s s, at centre line of old Bloomingdale Road, 34x104.4; Margaret B. Schlesinger to Alois Gutwillig, all title .. Nom.

125TH ST, n e corner of old Bloomingdale Road, runs w — x n — x e — x s —; Margaret B. Schlesinger to Central Building and Improvement Company, all title ..... Nom.

134TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; George H. Engel, referee, to Adrian H. Jackson 1,350

149TH ST, n e s, 204 ft s e of Bergen Av, 25.10x100; George J. Grossman to Ann F. Vion, quitclaim, other consideration and 100

149TH ST, n e s, 204 ft s e of Bergen Av, 25.10x100; Ann F. Vion to Annunzio Sentini, other consideration and 100

217TH ST, s w corner of 4th St, 205x114, Wakefield; Joseph Schneider to Tremont Realty Company, (mtg $2,750,) other consideration and 100

236TH ST, s s, Lot 797, map of Wakefield, 100x114; G. A. Moses to Charles J. Chapman ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

CLOOS-LONGO, Grace L., to William H. Young and another, executors; 8th Av, 910 to 914, n e corner of 54th St, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

COMBES, Susan, to Harlem Savings Bank; 116th St, 165 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent 5,000

CROWLEY, John R., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, 113th St, s s, 86.8 ft e of Manhattan Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 5,000

FELLER, Mary, to James W. Furman; 14th St, n w corner of 2d Av, due Oct. 15, 1904, 6 per cent 4,000

FURMAN, Jacob, to Louis P. Bach; 114th St, 21 East, 5 years 20,000

GOLDING, Sam, to the Jefferson Bank; Stanton St, 278 and 280, 1 year, 6 per cent 18,000

GUTSCHER, Karl, to Frank Meug; Morris Av, 630, 5 years 1,500

HAVENS, James H., to L. Harding Rogers, Jr.; West End Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000

HAVENS, James H., to L. Harding Rogers, Jr.; West End Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,500

JACKSON, Isidore, and another to Dora A. Valentine; 122d St, s s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 10,000

KENNY, Katie, to Ethel Stephens; Bryant St, e s, 100 ft n of 172d St, correction .. 3,000

LEVENSON, Ede, to Abraham Goldsmith; 105th St, s s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 6 years, 5 per cent 27,000

LEVY, Charles S., to Cornelia B. Schwartz; 149th St, s s, 175 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 7,500

MAYER, Adelheid, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Willis Av, n w s, at s w s of 147th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

MOONEY, John J., to Timothy Donovan; Vermilyea Av, n e corner of Emerson St, 3 years 2,000

O'LEARY, John, to Charlotte L. Bell; Stebbins Av, n w corner of Home St, 3 years 3,000

SAUTINE, Annuncio, to Ann F. Vion; Gerard St, n e s, 204 ft s e of Bergen Av, 5 years 15,000

SIMON, Jacob C., to Anna H. Gerding; 3d Av, w s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 4 years. 12,000

SIMON, Jacob C., to Anna H. Gerding; 3d Av, w s, 100 ft s of 174th St, prior mtg $12,000, 4 years 12,000

SMITH, William M., to Charles A. Geoghegan and others; 64th St, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $10,000, installments 5,000

SMITH, George R., and others to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 85th St, 174 East; also 85th St, 176 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 80,000

SOBEL, Leon, and another to Henry Greenberg; Houston St, n e corner of Mangin or East St, 280 ft e of Goerck St; also, Houston St, n w corner of Mangin or East St, 210 ft e of Goerck St, this parcel leasehold, due Jan. 1, 1905, 6 per cent 80,000

STARKMAN, Frank, to American Mortgage Company; Intervale Av, n w s, 655.7 ft n e of 167th St, prior mtg $3,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 500

WILLIAMS, Harry, to Lydia H. E. Hunter; Franklin Av, 1,385, prior mtg —, due Oct. 2, 1906, 6 per cent 2,250

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 166th St, 100x104.7; Antonio Seerbo against Samuel Schwab, owner; Walter A. Dick, owner and contractor $525

MADISON AV, 1,940; George B. Genela against Frossie Stanzker, owner and contractor; Samuel J. Stanzker, contractor 800

PROSPECT AV, e s, corner of Mace Place, 100x100; Emanuel M. Liguori against Prospect Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, owner; John B. Roberts & Co., contractors 404

29TH ST, 527 West; Jonathan K. Fairbanks against Mary J. Reid, owner and contractor 41

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

HOUSTON, Tompkins, and East 3d Sts; Henry Greenberg loans to Leon Sobel and Louis Kean $9,000

177TH ST, s s, 160.9 ft e of Central Av, 50x125; Ella O. Willits loans to Russell Realty and Improvement Company 10,500

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, w s, whole front between 73d and 74th Sts; F. M. & S. Schlechter against Onward Construction Company and another, May 4, 1904 160

117TH ST, 416 East; H. Grohman against Eliza J. Koupal and another, March 8, 1904 93

129TH ST, 251 to 255 West; Michele d'Amore against Crescent Mercantile and Realty Company and another, July 12, 1904 1,370

LisPendens.

60TH ST, n s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5x70x 100.5; Philip Weinberg against Albert F. Mazdo and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Emberg.

109TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 19x100.11; the Metropolitan Savings Bank against Matilda W. Brower and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. S. Hutchins.

13TH ST, n s, 88 ft w of Avenue C, 27.6x103.3; American Mortgage Company against Cassie Muldoon and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

47TH AV, n s, 260 ft w of 2d St, 40x100; 4th Av, n s, 340 ft w of 2d St, 40x100, and gore Lots 325 and 339, map of property at Woodlawn Heights, Bronx; Annie L. Morris against Anna A. Burton and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Morris, Sentelle & Main.

PRINCE ST, 458, and 230 Bowery, two actions; Bernard Loth against Henry J. Barrett, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Lewinson, Kohler & Schattman.

AT AUCTION

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction

Wednesday, July 27, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

103-105 Greenwich Ave.,

N. W. Corner W. 12th St.,

valuable plot, size 40x62.8x irregular, with 3-story brick building and store thereon.

Maps, etc., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

SAME DAY,

Valuable Corner Property,

431 Canal Street,

Northwest Corner Varick St.,

three-story brick building, with store size of plot, 28.9x61.7x irregular; can be leased to one tenant.

Maps, etc., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

Great Bargain.—$63,000, two doubles (7 rooms) below 106th (Columbus,) 54 front; rent, $7,200. Bright Future.—116th St., near 7th, 5-story double flat, 32 front; price $44,000. Cheapest in Town.—$30,000; 5-story avenue triples, (stores,) improvements; rent $3,550; little cash. $40,000.—Six-story apartment, 18 rooms, 4 families on floor, 37.6 front; rent $5,700. Cinch.—$175,000; new six-story elevated, seven apartments on floor, 100 front; rent $21,000. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 Seventh Av.

BARGAINS FOR INVESTORS. Fine seven-story corner, with stores, west side, near 8 station; 7% mortgage; pr. $110,000. Seven-story corner, with stores, on corner of busiest station of rapid transit road, Harlem; 4% mortgage; take good lots part payment. Four thousand dollars profit positive one year; 33-foot apartment house, west side; low rents; price $38,500. ROBT. LEVERS, 354 West 114th St.

LOTS ON 8TH AV., IN BOOM SECTION. RIPE FOR BUILDERS. PRICE AND TERMS RIGHT. LEVY BROS., 116 W. 135TH ST.

Central Park West.—Modern seven-story elevator apartment house; price $125,000; guaranteed rental $14,000; exceptional bargain. George Ranger, 241 West 125th St.

131ST STREET DWELLING. $13,000 purchases brownstone house, 17.6x50x 100; private block; sold to close estate; great bargain. George Ranger, 241 West 125th St.

A bargain in well-paying triple flat; actual rent, $3,900; can be bought for $36,500; size, 27x87x100; near Broadway and 86th St.; easy terms. Henry H. Dreyer, 141 Broadway.

Lenox Av. Corner, Near 116th St.—$65,000 purchases; new corner; all rented; splendid investment; great future. George Ranger, 241 West 125th St.

$26,000 purchases 26-foot plot, 98th St., near Amsterdam; six rooms, 10 family; no improvements; exceptional bargain. Ranger, 241 West 125th St.

A 5-story 30-foot apartment, all modern improvements; will sell very cheap. Shaw & Co., 113 W. 125th St.

Harlem Dwelling.—16 front; private block; grand condition; $18,500. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

92 St., near Lexington. 10-family flat, 6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; pr., 25,000; mtg., 19,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Bargain.—$20,000 dwelling, 120th, (7th Av.,) 18 front, extension. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

82d, East.—Seven-story, fourteen-room house; rent, $4,400, $41,500.- Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

75th, Near 3rd.—Double tenement; rent, $1,620; $14,500, $2,250 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lenox Av., near 135 St. | Flat, 10-fam., 5 rooms and bath each; 2 stores; pr., 30,000; investment. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Vesey St., near W. B'way | Loft building, 5 story, 25x100; no expenses; pr., 51,000; rent, 5,110. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

102d St., Near Manhattan Av.—$26,500 purchases five-story flat; no improvements; 10-family house; bargain. George Ranger, 241 West 125th.

5-story, 33-foot flat, all improvements; rents $4,650; price, $40,750; easy terms. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Lenox Avenue—$22,500 purchases choice 4-story dwelling, near 121st St.; owner anxious to sell; bargain. George Ranger, 241 West 125th St.

64th St., Near Broadway.—5-story double flat, 6 rooms and bath; private block; brokers entertained. Adolph Kronengold, 165 Broadway.

73d, Near 2d.—14-room tenement; offered lease $2,000; $22,500. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

Stable, 50 stalls; can make 150 stalls; 37½x100; terms. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

133d St., Near Lenox.—Modern triple flat, $29,500; rents, $3,300. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

LONG ISLAND.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

Road House on South Country Road.—Good house, 123 acres, 25 acres cleared, $6,500; 50-acre farm, house, barn, $2,000; house, barn, lot 50x150, $800; woodland, $30 acre; cottages, building lots, shore fronts. George Herrmann, Jr., Centre Moriches, L. I.

Wardenclyffe, 1,500 acres woodland, $13,500; Setauket, 685 acres, $6,350; Port Jefferson, 200 acres, $2,000; Westhampton, 285 acres, $1,710. Miller Place, 130 acres, $910. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

House cleaning and repairing: 'Phone 6291—J 38, Davis & Bright; estimates given on all work at cheapest rates; stoves and furnaces repaired and cared for. 1,607 Broadway.

Two new cottages for sale or rent, Ninth Av., Rockaway Park; cheap. See Superintendent.

QUEENS.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL, ARISTOCRATIC EAST ELMHURST, the new town site of over 2,000 lots, with all city improvements, cement sidewalks, macadam boulevards, on an elevation fronting BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY. FISHING, BOATING, BATHING FOR ALL LOT OWNERS. Choice lots; Lots $175 upward; 15 minutes by trolley from 34th St. Ferry via Jackson Avenue to De Witt St.; 5c. fare. Send postal for circular and views. BANKERS LAND & MORTGAGE CORPORATION, 367 MANHATTAN AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

RICHMOND.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

For Sale—Corner lot, 40x75, desirable location, Prohibition Park, Staten Island; 2 blocks from trolley; cheap if purchased now. Schwekert, 24 Bay St., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

N. Y. STATE.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

For 30 years we have sold COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

Buyers get our free catalogue. Owners, send us details of your property. Phillips & Wells, 96K Tribune Building, N. Y.

BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

No. 6.

TALKS BY THE WISE LITTLE MAN.



He says that it is human nature to be foolish, and that the most easily fooled people in town are those who follow the real estate advertisements; for, as he remarked before, people say more in the advertisements than in their prayers. Many times you will find people buying suburban lots just because they are cheap, or because the advertisement or the agent says so; when, as a matter of fact, the purchaser is sure to discover, sooner or later, that they are dear at any price.



No one should buy a building site, says the W. L. M., (at least within the city limits) unless it is supplied with water, sewer, gas, fine sidewalks and pavement, and every modern convenience and comfort. Talking about

Eastwood,

Jamaica, he never gets tired telling people that this beautiful and rapidly selling property has all these advantages. Besides that, everything is paid for in advance and is included in the price of the lots, so that a purchaser does not have to worry now or hereafter about how he is going to pay the assessments for public improvements. Many a man in the Bronx has gone broke and down and out on account of assessments.

More about Eastwood (a whole lot) is told in the Little Book which anyone can get by asking for it.

A site (2 lots) at EASTWOOD can be had now as low as $900; or, a finished home for from $4,500 to $7,000. If you are all right otherwise, you don't need much cash.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,
Beekman and Park Row, New York.

P. S.—Forgot to say that a ten dollar bill is all you need to start an investment at Eastwood. After that easy monthly payments and no interest for first year.

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE, MUST SELL. Refined, original, attractive residence. Built for family with good taste. Semi-detached; windows on three sides; built by days' work with selected hard brick and other best materials. To make quick sale will sell $1,000 less than duplicate house next just sold for, and take only $1,000 cash. PRICE $10,700. 8-story and basement; on first floor reception room, foyer hall, dining room, butler's pantry, and kitchen; no coal used on premises; heated from central heating plant away from buildings, and cooking done on gas range; location, Brooklyn Av., 24th Ward; photographs furnished upon application. FRED. M. SMITH, "Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049-Main.

RENT BUYS HOME. 30 minutes from City Hall, N. Y.; express trains; fare, 5c.; beautiful detached houses, plot 40x100; $100 cash down, balance monthly payments. STOKES & KNOWLES, 176 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH LOTS $175. Few higher; titles perfect; closing estate; will build your house; rent pays it off; cars close. Edwards, 838 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Estate must sell 11-room private brick dwelling, Hancock St.; easily arranged for 2 families; asphalt street; $6,200. KETCHAM BROS., 139 RALPH AV.

BRONX.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

$5,500—2-story and cellar, 9 rooms and bath, full lot; terms to suit.

$7,750—3-family frame, 4 and 5 rooms and bath, full lot.

$15,250—4-story double brick, 4 rooms and bath; rents $1,500; mtge. $11,500.

$16,750—4-story double brick, 5 rooms and bath, 25x72x98; rents $1,722; mtge. $11,700.

Lots and plots ripe for investment. SCHAEFER, 759 Courtlandt Av. Open evenings until 9 P. M.

LEVY BROS., 116 West 135th St.

GOOD BARGAINS IN BRONX FOR QUICK BUYERS

HERE'S VALUE!

Bargain; 138th St., 5-story double flat, near elevated station; rent $3,400; price $31,000. J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149th St. and 3d Av.

Builders, Attention!—Plot, 75x118, on Stebbins Av., near Freeman St.; rapid transit station; price, $8,000; terms to suit; also 100x100, on 140th St., near St. Ann's Av.; price, $16,000; terms to suit. Jos. F. Vion, Smith Building, Bronx.

Another Bargain.—For sale, 3-family house, one block from rapid transit station; also Westchester Av., 14 rooms and basement store; price, $6,250; mortgage, $4,000. Call or write Jos F. Vion, Smith Building, Bronx.

Builder Needs Money.—For sale, 3-family house, fully detached; in good condition; full lot; 1 block from 3d Av.; price, $7,750; rents, $850; must be sold this week. Jos. F. Vion, Smith Building, Bronx.

BARGAIN.—Beautiful 2-family house; 11 rooms; open plumbing, marble mantels, tiled vestibules; all improvements; near rapid transit; $4,500; $900 cash. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms, Open Sunday.

Two-family houses, 13 rooms, two baths; heat; all improvements; near Park, school, elevated, and Rapid Transit stations; most desirable location and prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

Builders, Attention.—Investigate at once; can offer plot in Van Nest, 50x145, near Bronx Park, short distance from new rapid transit; price, $1,500; mortgage to suit. Jos. F. Vion, Smith Building, Bronx.

Chance for Speculators.—Southern Boulevard; six five-story flats; two families on each floor; always rented; good location; asking only $19,000; can be rented for $2,100. Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

Do you want a bargain? For sale, plot 100x 100, 2-story frame house, 6 rooms; also barn; near trolley; price, $2,800, or will exchange for farm in Conn. Jos. F. Vion, Smith Building, Bronx.

Choice building lots, $400 up, $5 monthly; sewer, water, gas; near elevated extension, rapid transit, trolley; houses on easy terms; open Sundays. Bronx Co., 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Alexander Av.—5-story double, 5-room flat; baths; stores; rent, $2,400; price, $22,500.

148th St.—4-story double, 5-room flat; baths; price, $14,500. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Half block from 3d Av.; best section Bronx; 6-room house; price, $3,650; mortgage, $2,000. Jos. F. Vion, Smith Building, Bronx.

Attention—House and lot, 25x125; Intervale Av., 3 blocks rapid transit station; price, $4,800. Jos. F. Vion, Smith Building, Bronx.

LOTS, $750 each; best location, William's Bridge; assessments paid; plot 50x114; also corner 100x105. WHITE & CO., 4,171 3d Av.

25-foot corner flat and stores; rents $2,300; price, $22,500; easy terms. Apply Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (200th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

$400.—$5.00 monthly. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

NEW JERSEY.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

Palisades Park.—New cottage, 6 rooms; bath; improvements; choice location. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Hohokus!—House and 24 acres finest farmland! Near depot! Cheap! Bode, 306 East 86th St.

NEW ENGLAND.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast. $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—TO LET.

$625 buys six-room Queen Anne cottage; fruit and shade trees; two railroads and trolleys; fare, 5c.; 7 miles from 42d St. ferry; $100 down, balance easy payments. Quif Jeweler, 858 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

330 West 80th; furnished dwelling to let; 4 and 2 story extension; size 20x53; extension, 10x18; 12 rooms and 2 baths; possession Oct. 1, 1904; rents $3,700 and Croton. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Large list houses unfurnished; others with furniture; sacrifices; central locations. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

WESTCHESTER.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

Larchmont Park

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.

16½ MILES FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION, AT FORTY-SECOND STREET. THIRTY MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Express Trains, Larchmont first stop. A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive suburb. ALL IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED. Electric Lights, Gas, Thorough System of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Etc.

DO NOT BE FOOLED BY BUYING UNIMPROVED PROPERTY AND THEN HAVE TO PAY ASSESSMENTS. BUY WHERE THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE MADE AND PAID FOR.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY in Westchester County, and LARCHMONT PARK affords the Homeseeker and the investor the BEST OPPORTUNITY for profitable Real Estate Investment.

CHOICE LOTS, $500 AND UP. EASY TERMS, SMALL CASH PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGED.

TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICE, and very Low Commutation Rate.

WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, maps, prices, &c. Representatives will take visitors to Larchmont Park at my expense any day.

EDWARD McVICKAR,
27 PINE STREET. Telephone, 2016 John. NEW YORK.

PARK HILL.

Homeseekers have idea that all lots in Park Hill are high priced. We have some bargains that will surprise you; all situated on high ground in desirable section; all improvements; no better homesite. Rare opportunity for investment; terms reasonable. No proposition for exchange considered.

THE VALLEY

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—Bank book No. 3, Hamilton Bank of New York City, Washington Heights Branch, special deposit department; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

Lost—Book No. 111,722, New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Findes please return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c Line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

17th St., 116 East.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; exceptionally clean house; excellent table; table board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

55th St., 71 West.—Pleasant, cool, large and small rooms, with bath; meals optional.

82d St., 9 East.—Excellent accommodations; Summer rates.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable single room, third floor, southern exposure; good board; references.

104th St., 61 West.—4th-story rooms; small but comfortable; $6.50 upward; others; excellent table.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished room, with or without board; also table boarders.

118th St., 540 and 542 West, Cathedral Heights.—Delightfully situated large and small rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, cool, handsome room; excellent table. American family; references exchanged.

127th St., 264 West.—Second-story front, with or without board; terms low; American family.

129th St., 106 West.—Two gentlemen or couple; excellent board; refined surroundings; moderate rate; references.

Country in the city; elegant rooms; two dining rooms; regular and vegeterian; lawn and Summer house; homelike. 2,138 5th Av.

Madison Av., 110, near 29th St.—Table board; Summer rates; wholesome, appetizing cooking; rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c Line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

8th St., 5 East, Near 5th Av.—Pleasant, cool, newly furnished rooms; $2 up to $6 weekly; permanent, transients accommodated.

17th St., 55 West.—Front parlor; also hall room; $3 upward; scrupulously clean; references.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; near Irving Place.

22d St., 463 West.—Best newly furnished rooms for the money in New York City; running hot, cold water and baths.

44th St., 123 West.—Cool, comfortably furnished apartments and single rooms to rent; very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

44th St., 212 West.—Fine, large, cool rooms; telephone; all conveniences; refined surroundings.

51st St., 233 West.—Newly decorated rooms for gentlemen; private bath; transient; table d'hote.

58th St., 118 West.—Nicely furnished large, small, and medium-sized rooms for bachelors; references.

65th St., 59 West, "Omaha."—Large, cool rooms, single, en suite; running water, elevator; references. Clarke.

66th, 62 West.—Large and light cool rooms, convenient for one or two. Ducey.

78th St., 163 West.—Large room, adjoining bath; also smaller room; telephone; transients accommodated; references.

87th, 116 East.—Large front room, nicely furnished; private house; one or two gentlemen.

103d, 131 West.—1 or 2 cool rooms; 1 flight; near elevated; low. Fisher.

106th St., 211 West—Beautiful single or connecting rooms; cool, light, clean; bath, closets. Ryan.

Cool, comfortable rooms for select people, facing ocean; near depot; first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

Morningside Heights.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite, light, airy, well furnished, on Morningside Park, near Columbia University and car line; river view; reasonable; elevator; restaurant. Address A. J., The Invermere, fifth floor, 415 West 118th.

HELP WANTED.

10c Line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A large Brooklyn department store requires the services of thoroughly experienced heads of stock for jewelry, ribbons, hosiery, etc.; first-class positions and good salary to parties that can qualify. Address L., Box 215 Times.

A.—A.—A.—We will receive applications by mail for permanent positions in all our departments for the coming season. John Daniell, Sons & Sons, Dry Goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

A.—Wanted—Experienced seamers on petticoats on 2-needle power machines. S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

Cloak figures wanted for salesrooms; 36 bust, 43 skirt length; good salary. Max Wersba, 162 5th Av.

Experienced operators on fine silk and flannel waists; good wages, steady work. Max Roth, 48 Walker St.

Millinery.—Good hands on ready-to-wear hats; also copyists; steady work. James G. Johnson & Co., 655 Broadway.

Neckwear.—Experienced slipstitchers on squares and four-in-hands. Bachrach Co., 259 5th Av., near 28th St.

Stenographic and bookkeeping teacher for Kentucky Methodist College; reply stating salary and qualifications. G., 338 Broadway.

Stenographer.—Publishers up town, $15; down town, legal department, two, $15; permanent positions. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

Stenographer, experienced in legal work; one who is rapid and accurate. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced grocery saleswomen. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced girls for their auditing department. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Protestant laundress; references; country; good wages. Call Wednesday, Miss Wild, 28 West 33d St.

Wanted—Stenographer, very competent, for permanent position; commercial house; good pay. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—Young girl; Protestant; neat sewer, to learn slioper trimming business. Box V 101 Times.

Males.

Experienced furniture salesmen wanted by the Wanamaker Store. Apply furniture store, fourth floor.

Spring setters wanted at Wanamaker's. Apply at 67 West 10th St.

Stenographer and typewriter, young Christian between 20 and 25 years of age, for position with large corporation; must be thoroughly experienced and willing to work long hours when necessary; good opportunity for ambitious person. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Strong young men to prepare for firemen and brakemen, all railroads; firemen, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; write send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—An experienced millinery salesman with acquaintance with trade in New York and vicinity; good position and opportunity. Apply New York Millinery & Supply Co., 628-630 Broadway.

Wanted—First-class salesman with a trade in metal polish; salary or commission, or both; communications strictly confidential. Address Consolidated Metal Polishing Co., 197 Varick St.

Wanted—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced boys for their auditing department. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—A competent salesman for a good line of cloaks and ladies' raincoats; must have good trade in the city or out of town; state reference. D. B., 197 Times.

Wanted—Competent young man to act as stenographer; must have experience and intelligence; salary, $15 per week. H. H., Box 124 Times.

Wanted—Competent stenographer and office man for position out of city. Write, stating terms and references. Manufacturer, Box 125 Times.

Stenographer Wanted—By a New York Stock Exchange house; state references and experience. P. O. Box, 1,614.

Wanted.—Stenographer; very good opportunity; salary, $10. G., 338 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

8c. Line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

Nurse.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 22 East 115th St.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; familiar with all office work; good penman; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Painstaking, Box 191 Times.

Stenographer.—Six months' experience; neat, accurate; High School graduate; best references; moderate salary. Anxious, Box 152 Times.

Stenographer.—Good education; general business adaptability; quick, accurate; references; moderate salary. Quiote, Box 125 Times.

COURT FROWNS UPON RACING NEWS BUREAU

Alleged Poolroom Exchange Asks Injunction to Get Telephone Service.

JUDGE ADVISES DAMAGE SUIT

Raided Bureau's Lawyers Say It Is Losing Money by Doing Business Without Telephones—Decision To-day.

The case of the New York and New Jersey Distributing Company against the New York Telephone Company came up for an argument yesterday before Justice Scott in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court on the application of the first company for an order to show cause why the telephone company should not be restrained from refusing to render the contract telephone service which it had been giving to the "distributing" company before the police raided the "distributing" company's plant in the Park Row Building.

Lawyers O'Reilly and Meyer, on behalf of the complainants, said that the telephone company carried out the terms of the contract until Police Inspector Schmittberger and twenty policemen swooped down on the Park Row offices and carried away the thirty telephones, at the same time arresting twenty-one men found there. All of these men had been released, as there was no proof that they had committed a crime, although the police asserted that they were furnishing racing news to the poolrooms about town. Counsel said that the telephones had been replevined and were back in place waiting for the telephone company to resume the terms of the contract for the use of their wires.

Lawyer Herbert Limburger, who also appeared as counsel for the so-called "distributing" company, said he thought that the company ought to have a mandatory injunction. Justice Scott said he didn't believe that. Mr. Limburger said that the company distributed not only racing, but other news. The raid, he said, had been without warrant of law.

"We won't go into that," said Justice Scott, smiling. "The question before the court is simply a legal proposition. You claim that the telephone company has violated its contract with you. If you have been damaged by such alleged breach of contract you have your action at law, and a court of equity will grant you a mandatory injunction on this, a legal breach of contract."

Later, when Mr. Limburger said that his company was losing money all the time, Justice Scott said the method to be pursued was to bring an action to recover damages. Lawyer Cahill, on behalf of the telephone company, said that the company had discontinued the service because Police Commissioner McAdoo had said that the "distributing" company was a poolroom exchange.

Justice Scott will decide the case to-day.

BAKER FRISCHMAN KILLED.

Mortally Hurt in Fight in His Coney Island Restaurant.

As the result of an assault made upon him early yesterday morning, Herman Frishchman, twenty-five years old, a baker and restaurant keeper on Surf Avenue, Coney Island, died yesterday forenoon in the Reception Hospital.

At about 1:30 A. M., three large men who had been ejected from the Metropolis Hotel and other places on the island for raising a disturbance, entered Frischman's restaurant. They began throwing bottles and other articles about the place. Frischman, who was small of stature, remonstrated and a scuffle ensued. The men rushed out on the street, Fleischman followed them. When they reached the sidewalk, one of the disturbers, Joseph Laughlin, a boiler maker, of 522 Henry Street, Brooklyn, is alleged to have struck the restaurant man on the head with one of the bottles. Frischman sank to the ground. Thereupon, Laughlin and his companions, who were William Zimmerman, also a boiler maker, twenty-three years old, of 150 Van Brunt Street, and John Travis, twenty years old, of 538 Hicks Street, started to kick Frischman's prostrate body.

All three men were arrested.

Frischman's father, Ignatz Frischman, who died last Winter, invented the frankfurter roll and, it is said, made a fortune out of it. Herman Frischman is survived by a widow and a young son.

Eastern Trust Dissolution Approved.

Stockholders of the Eastern Trust Company yesterday voted to accept the plan of dissolution announced by the Directors of the institution a few weeks ago. The stockholders' meeting also passed a resolution of thanks to President Jesup and the retiring officers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

8c. Line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

Stenographer.—Broad experience; legal, commercial; cultured; competent; A1 credentials; would substitute. Superba, Box 116 Times.

Stenographer.—Energetic young lady; five years' experience; accurate; thorough business education. Thorough, Box 129 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Grace, Box 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; educated; accurate; understands office work; $10. Eleanor, Box 209 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. R., Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; will substitute; best references; $15. J. T. H., Box 118 Times.

Males.

Boy, 14½, neat appearance, desires position where efficiency will be appreciated by advancement; references; permanent; intelligent. Daniel Rosenfeld, 156 Orchard St.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers; city and country; disengaged at present; family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Address Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Gardiener, &c.—Cook.—Man and wife desire steady position; wife as cook; man care for horses or garden; best reference. Howard, 344 West 17th St.

Handy man on a gentleman's estate by married man; rough carpentering, bricklaying, painting. E. Knight, Ardsley, N. Y.

Porter.—Young man, colored, strictly sober, as porter in office. Address Arthur Bryan, 228 West 62d St.

Private secretary with ten years' experience, confidential positions; also expert stenographer; highest references. D. H. F., 155 East 56th St.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Accurate, rapid; several years' experience; thorough business education; salary $17; would substitute. Secretary, 264 8th Av.

Tutor.—Highly successful and experienced tutor, English, would undertake young boy for thorough grounding; highest recommendations. A. B. C., Box 194 Times Office, New York.

Typewriter.—Young man as typewriter, office assistant, and to make himself useful around office; highly recommended; experienced. X Y Z, 1,364 Broadway.

Useful Man.—In private family; care horses, drive; single; milk, raise vegetables, attend lawn and furnace; good references. V Box 198 Times.

Young man, 23, thoroughly familiar with all the details attached to the real estate and insurance business, desires position in busy office; furnish A1 references. W Box 191 Times.

Young man, 23, seeks position at anything; fair penman; furnish good references. P Box 193 Times.

Young man, 17, desires position; has best reference. Mittelman, 108 Lewis St.

GIANT POSTMAN ARRESTED.

Six-Foot-Four Carrier Confesses to Taking Money from Mail.

Martin N. Sullivan, who is known as "the giant of the letter carriers," and who stands 6 feet 4 inches in his stocking feet, is in trouble. He was arrested on Saturday night by Post Office Inspectors Jacobs and Meyer on a charge of abstracting money from the mails. The Inspectors say that they found on him marked bills sent in decoy letters.

When Sullivan was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, in the Federal Building, he towered above every one else in the room. He broke down and made a full confession. Having no bondsman, he was committed to the Ludlow Street Jail in default of $2,500 bail.

PRIEST PRAYS, POLICE KNEEL.

Cahill Knocked by Car Against Elevated Railroad Pillar.

"If I'm going to die, get me a priest," groaned a man supposed to be John F. Cahill, fifty-five years old, of 1,071 Elsmere Place, the Bronx, in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station House yesterday afternoon. He had jumped from a north-bound Third Avenue car at Thirty-fifth Street and had been hit by a south-bound car. The slow, a glancing one, threw him against an elevated railroad pillar and fractured his skull, broke his left arm, and bruised his entire body.

A policeman ran around to St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church, in East Thirty-seventh Street, and returned with Father Byrne. The latter knelt down beside the man, who had recovered consciousness, and Matron Mary Waldron, the reserve force of the station, the Sergeant, and some others in the room knelt down while the priest prayed. A Bellevue Hospital ambulance which had arrived took him to the hospital in a serious condition.

COMPANIES ARE BLAMED.

Coroner's Jury Finds Deaths Due to Corporations' Faults.

The Coroner's jury before Coroner Leonard Ruoff at Jamaica, after hearing the testimony of those who witnessed the death of Rafello Cozzo, a laborer, of 320 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, Manhattan, on July 19, at Long Island City, brought in a verdict holding the Interurban Construction Company responsible for not giving proper protection to its employes while they are at work. Cozzo fell through a hole in a floor, receiving a compound fracture of the skull.

The same jury held the Daimber Motor Company of Astoria responsible for the death of Ralph Schultier, seventeen years old, of 230 Monitor Street, Brooklyn. On July 9 last the young man was out in his boat, when he was run into by one of the company's boats, throwing him into the water and drowning him. The jury held it was through the company's neglect in not having its boats in proper condition for use.

KEMP ALIMONY NOT INCREASED

Court Considers $2,500 of $6,000 Income Enough for Wife.

Justice Giegerich yesterday handed down a decision denying the application of Mrs. Lillie Kemp, who asked the court to compel her husband to pay to her $5,000 a year more for the support of her children.

Mrs. Kemp is suing her husband for a separation, and pending the trial of the suit the court ordered Mr. Kemp to pay $2,500 a year alimony out of his income of $6,000. In her application for the additional $5,000 for the support of her children Mrs. Kemp asserted that by the terms of his father's will he was to receive an additional income of $9,000 a year providing he could show that $5,000 of this amount was being paid to his children. In case he did not accept the $9,000 allowance, it was to be distributed among his sisters and brother. His counsel, in opposing Mrs. Kemp's application for the additional allowance, explained that the sisters and brother of Kemp were now receiving the nine-thousand-dollar income.

MELANCHOLY PATIENT SUICIDE.

Leo Jakobi Shoots Himself at Home of His Physician.

Leo Jakobi, forty years old, proprietor of the Auto Supply Company at 1,662 Broadway, shot and killed himself yesterday morning at the home of Dr. J. E. N. Lordly, 145 West Eighty-seventh Street, where he had been living for eight weeks under the care of the physician. The deed, it is said, was prompted by acute melancholia, which resulted from an attack of grip which Jakobi suffered last Spring.

Jakobi formerly lived at the St. Lawrence Hotel, Seventy-second Street and Lexington Avenue. His wife and two children are in the Catskill Mountains.

It was found that Jakobi had kept the revolver in a valise in his room unknown to the physician. At the office of the Auto Supply Company no surprise was expressed when it was reported that the proprietor had killed himself. It is said that Jakobi was Vice President of a woolen manufactory in Philadelphia.

SPECTACULAR STEEPLE BLAZE.

Firemen Cheered as They Climbed Eighty Feet to Put It Out.

Eighty feet above the sidewalk, on the scaffold about the unfinished tower of the new St. Peter's German Lutheran Church, at the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, some smoldering charcoal, forgotten by a gang of roofers, set fire to the timbers late yesterday afternoon and started a spectacular but practically harmless blaze.

Robert K. Potter of 15 Madison Square North saw the blaze first, when it had caught on the boards of the highest platform of the scaffolding, and the smoke was enveloping the top of the steeple. He turned in an alarm. Truck No. 2 and Engine No. 58 quickly arrived, as well as other apparatus, and a big 85-foot extension ladder was run up to the burning platform. It had reached the boards, but two firemen with hand extinguishers soon had the blaze out.

A big crowd watched the blaze, and cheered the two firemen in their dizzy position. The damage was trifling. The church, which is now more than half completed, is to cost $250,000.

HURLED INTO CAR IN CRASH.

Runaway's Driver Took Flight Through Window—Passengers Hurt.

Four persons were hurt yesterday morning by the collision of a delivery wagon with a Sixth Avenue surface car at Thirty-ninth Street.

The delivery wagon was in charge of George McKenzie. Michael Reedy, a boy, was seated with him. The wagon was being driven west through Thirty-ninth Street when at Fifth Avenue the traces broke. The horse bolted and ran west at a furious pace. A Sixth Avenue the runaway hit a north-bound car of the "combination" kind. The wagon shafts struck the car near the forward end, which was the closed part. McKenzie was thrown off his seat and through one of the opened windows. Reedy was thrown to the pavement, landing on his head.

In the front of the car were a Mrs. Miranda and Thornton Ellis of 680 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Miranda was struck by one of the shafts and received slight injuries. Ellis was caught between parts of the wagon and pinned down and both of his legs were broken.

The rest of the passengers were in a panic for a few seconds.

To Sell Chinese Goods.

The customs authorities will sell on Thursday at Independent Stores, Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, forty-four lots of Chinese goods from the cargo of the steamer Heathfield which was wrecked in October, 1903. The total value of the goods is about $1,700, and they include Chinese sauces, peanut oil, chinaware, opium lamps, tea, drugs, clothing, and wine.

PEDDLERS' STRIKE OFF; WOODBURY MAY GET OUT

Compromise Reached in the Bridge Market Scheme.

VENDORS MAY USE STREETS

But Only Until Enough Central Places Can Be Provided—Mayor's Plain Talk to Commissioner.

For the time being, at least, a truce has been patched up between Commissioner Woodbury of the Department of Street Cleaning and the pushcart peddlers of the city. The latter have called off their strike against taking up their assigned stands under the Williamsburg Bridge, and today all pushcart men who can find locations under the bridge will resume their business there, while others, until such time as provision can be made for them at other stands, will resume their business on the streets, subject to the "move-every-half-hour" requirement of the law under which they work.

This understanding with Commissioner Woodbury was reached only after one faction of the pushcart men had enlisted the support of Borough President Ahearn by informing him that the Commissioner of Street Cleaning had ordered all pushcart men off the streets, although provision had been made for the accommodation of only 10 per cent. of them under the Williamsburg Bridge.

President Ahearn immediately denounced such action as outrageous and carried the matter to Commissioner Woodbury and then to Mayor McClellan. The Mayor plainly lacks enthusiasm over the latest Woodbury idea and informed Commissioner Woodbury yesterday that he would have to exercise more common sense in his handling of men and affairs. New rumors were started to the effect that a change in the Commissionership is likely at an early date.

Pushcarts were entirely absent from under the bridge yesterday, and all the members of the Pushcart Men's Union let it be known they were on strike. One set of men besieged the office of the commissioner while the others, under the leadership of Sigismund Schwartz, went to Borough President Ahearn.

Later in the day Commissioner Woodbury, Borough President Ahearn, and Health Commissioner Darlington got together and decided that the pushcart men eventually would have to get off the streets and concentrate at the various markets to be designated. However, in the meantime they decided all pushcart men who could not obtain spaces in the present allotment should be permitted to work in the streets.

Announcement of this result was made known last night at the meeting of the New York Peddlers' Association, held in New Rivington Hall, at 237 Rivington Street, and at the meeting of the United Citizens' Peddlers' Association at 83 and 85 Forsyth Street. President Joseph Leef of the New York Peddlers' Association explained to his men what agreement had been reached, while President Schwartz of the United Citizens' Peddlers' Association went over the ground for his followers.

Both these men said that Commissioner Woodbury had insisted on the establishment of regular market places as a benefit to the city and as a means of putting a stop to the friction between the peddlers on the one hand and the police and Street Cleaning Department on the other, but that before stalls could be furnished to all he would be willing to make any satisfactory arrangement. Accordingly, the members of the two organizations accepted the situation, called off their "strike," and also called off their big parade of protest, which was to have been held to-day. To-day they will return to business, operating in half-hour shifts in the streets where they cannot find regular locations under the bridge.

The wholesale fruit dealers backed the strike of the peddlers yesterday with financial assistance, and it is estimated that the enforced holiday of the men cost the market gardeners fully $50,000 in perishable stock. The only market visible under the bridge yesterday was that of the fish peddlers, who have been there for more than a year and who are well satisfied with their quarters.

Roundsman Ammon of the street cleaning squad said that one of the reasons why no carts were in sight was that the peddlers did not own their own carts except in a small number of cases, renting their carts at 15 to 30 cents a day in most instances. As the cart owners were opposing the orders of the Commissioner they locked up the carts and thereby caused the greater part of the strike.

Among some of the protesting peddlers yesterday at City Hall and the Commissioner's office where those from the Wall Street district, where they had been selling pies and cakes to hundreds of messenger and office boys daily. These men said they had been put out of business without warning, and they declared the boys needed them, as obviously they could not go from the Wall Street district to the Williamsburg Bridge to buy their small five and ten cent luncheons.

ORDER CAME TO HOLD LINER.

St. Louis, However, Whose Sailing Was Protested, Was at Sea.

Supervising Inspector Rodis of the local Bureau of the Steamboat Inspection Service, speaking yesterday of the sailing of the American liner St. Louis despite the protest of the Central Federated Union that she was in a damaged condition, said:

"The St. Louis sailed Saturday morning, and late Saturday afternoon an order came from Washington to hold her in port until the complaint and protest of the Central Federated Union committee could be investigated. The Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor had no information on the subject except that which was contained in the protest forwarded to him, and he simply ordered the boat held until the facts could be ascertained. The steamer was well out to sea when this order came and it was impossible to hold her."

THE "SILENT SIX" THREATEN.

Engineer Haggerty Gets Letter Promising Coat of Tar and Feathers.

John Haggerty, an engineer connected with the Bureau of Immigration on Ellis Island, who lives at 900 Crescent Street, Astoria, showed Magistrate Connorton in Long Island City yesterday a threatening letter which he had received. The letter was as follows:

We will give you until the first of the month to vacate the house or treat you to a coat of tar and feathers. You are interfering with a poor, innocent old woman.
SILENT SIX OF THE VIGILANCE LEAGUE.

Haggerty said that the house where he lives was owned by Mrs. Fredericka Sanders, an aged woman, who has been boarding with him. Haggerty agreed to buy the house and pay for it in monthly installments. He says that he had complied with all the conditions of the sale, but that he seems to have incured the enmity of some persons in Astoria, who wish to drive him out of his home.

Magistrate Connorton will make an investigation.

Presidential Betting Odds the Same.

Betting on the Presidential election in the financial district yesterday was confined to a bet of $1,000 on Roosevelt to $600 on Parker, the Parker end being taken by W. Lee Gwynne and the Roosevelt end by J. J. Judge, and to another bet in the same amount and at the same odds which was reported without the names of the bettors. At odds of 6 to 10 a good deal of Parker money was offered, but most of the Roosevelt money was held for odds of 10 to 7 or even closer.

NICARAGUA NEGOTIATES LOAN.

J. P. Morgan & Co. Likely to Head Syndicate Taking $3,500,000 Bonds.

It was learned yesterday that the Republic of Nicaragua is negotiating a loan of about $3,500,000 in this market and that it is likely that J. P. Morgan & Co. will head a small syndicate to take the issue of bonds. The proceeds of the loan are to be devoted to railroad building and to Government roads, among other public improvements.

An official announcement of the terms of the loan is expected in a short time.

FIRST NEW COTTON HERE.

Grown by Negro Planter—Sentimental Bidder Gives 19 Cents.

The first bale of new cotton to be received here this season was sold at auction yesterday in front of the Cotton Exchange. Superintendent King acted as auctioneer, and the bale brought $66.50. As the bale weighed 350 pounds, the cost per pound was 19 cents. This price is merely sentimental, as the proceeds are generally devoted to some charity.

The cotton was raised in Albany, Ga., by a negro planter, who for several seasons has succeeded in getting to market the first bale of cotton from his section. The cotton was shipped by Stewart & Co. of Savannah, and was consigned to Shearson, Hammill & Co.

STRIKERS CAUSED SUICIDE.

Hardware Dealer Malle Despondent by Trouble in Building Trades.

Thomas W. Monroe, fifty years old, of 516 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head with a thirty-two calibre revolver. Mr. Monroe was engaged with a firm dealing in builders' hardware in Manhattan, and was despondent because of business depression due to strikes in the building trades. In addition to this one of his daughters has been ill for some time, and constant watching over her had caused him to suffer from nervous prostration.

In a note which he left he said that he feared that he would become an imbecile, as his memory had gone from him. He told his wife where insurance policies amounting to nearly $60,000 could be found.

The dead man leaves a widow and two daughters.

NEW PRESERVATIVE DEADLY.

Health Department Watching for Beta-Naphthol in Milk.

The New York Board of Health is closely examining samples of milk suspected of containing a new preservative which has caused much illness and many deaths throughout the country, particularly in Philadelphia. The drug is beta-naphthol, a coal tar product, and while harmless in itself, soon creates a poison when put into milk.

Harold G. Murray, Secretary to Commissioner Darlington, said yesterday that none of the drug had been found here so far. "They are a little afraid of our rigid examinations here in New York," said Mr. Murray. "Nearly all of these adulterations which are tried outside fail to come here. We do have adulterations here, too, of course, but they are not so plentiful as elsewhere. We are constantly endeavoring to keep down the death rate of infants in the Summer, but our observation teaches us that more deaths are caused from a lack of cleanliness than from adulterations. For example, it is a common thing for a mother or somebody who has the care of a baby to wash its milk bottle in the vessel in which she washes her table dishes. She might almost as well give her baby poison."

MAYOR FLEES WRITER'S CRAMP

Takes His Vacation as Bond-Signing Time Comes Round.

By taking his vacation in August Mayor McClellan will escape the arduous task of signing some $30,000,000 of coupon bonds, which are a part of a recent issue of $37,000,000. The buyers of $30,000,000 of these securities want coupon bonds, and that means that the Mayor and the Controller must make 30,000 signatures. The other part of the total issue is in registered bonds.

Beginning with Monday next the Mayor will lay down the cares of his office and spend his time at his Monmouth Summer home, with the exception of an automobile trip into New England that he may take if his automobile keeps on its good behavior. During August, therefore, President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen will be acting Mayor, and he will have to sign the bonds. The bond purchasers are clamoring for their bonds, which were awarded two months ago, but Mayor McClellan wants it understood that he had nothing to do with the delay, as it just happened that the banknote company which made them could not get them finished before the Mayor's vacation.

Controller Grout starts for Europe to-morrow, but a special act authorizes two of his deputies to do his share of the signing.

INSPECTOR LUNDBERG OUT.

Was Probationary Official Who Examined the General Slocum.

Henry Lundberg, who was the United States Steamboat Inspector who examined and passed the hull and equipment of the excursion steamboat General Slocum, is no longer connected with the United States Steamboat Inspection Service. The announcement that Lundberg was out of the service was made at the noon recess of the Federal Board of Inquiry into the Slocum disaster yesterday. Supervising Inspector General George Uhler, who is a member of the board, made the announcement.

"Lundberg," said Inspector General Uhler, "was an Assistant Inspector of Hulls, and held his position only on probation. Not long after the Slocum accident his six months' probation expired and he simply was not recommended for reappointment. He ceased to be connected with the service about July 12."

The Federal Commission, which is now holding hearings to determine the cause and responsibility for the disaster, is very anxious that Lundberg should testify, but it is not believed that he will appear at any of the hearings. As the commission has no power to compel the attendance of witnesses, it is left entirely with him whether or not he will submit to an examination by the board. That Lundberg probably would not appear was made plain by a communication that was received by Mr. Smith of the commission yesterday. The communication was from Mayer & Gilber, lawyers of 38 Park Row, and in it the lawyers stated that they had advised Lundberg not to appear.

ESSEX CLERK MISSING.

No Cause Known for Lithgow's Disappearance from Hotel.

John T. Lithgow, thirty-three years old, bookkeeper at the Essex apartment hotel, at 572 Madison Avenue, has been missing since last Saturday afternoon. His accounts are all right, according to the manager, and he had little money and few valuables when he left the hotel. He had been heard to speak of his anxiety about a young woman friend who was to have been operated upon in Roosevelt Hospital Saturday night. The manager thinks that his worry from this cause may have had something to do with his disappearance. The young woman, the manager learned, recovered after the operation, but the hospital authorities say that Lithgow did not appear there.

Lithgow is 5 feet 11 inches tall, with dark complexion, hair, eyes, and mustache. He wore a dark mixed suit and a straw hat. The manager says that he always was most exemplary in his habits.

Boom in Exchange Seat Prices.

Another bull movement in Stock Exchange seats now appears to be well under way. The last sale was at $62,000, a decline from a recent high point of about $67,000, but now, it is learned, the sale of two seats is being negotiated at $69,000 and $70,000, respectively. The next reported offer of a seat is at $72,000.

ALL day long, in the country, you can go around without a coat, provided you wear correct OUTING TROUSERS. When night comes and the need for something more conventional presents itself, the double breasted Blue Serge Coat (as we tailor them) quite naturally supplies the missing note.
Most of our customers are buying this handsome combination.
We have some special Outing trousers reduced to $3.50 that are painfully cheap.
SMITH, GRAY & CO.



Get your share of the good things.
Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

OPENHYM WILL VALID.

Surrogate Upholds Provisions That Benefit Unnamed Charities.

The death of Adolphe Openhym, the silk merchant, who jumped into the Harlem River from High Bridge on March 30 last, was recalled yesterday by a decision handed down by Surrogate Fitzgerald confirming the report of Referee Frederick S. Wait in the matter of the settlement of the account of Augustus W. Openhym and Robert B. Hirsch as surviving executors and trustees of Joseph Openhym, a brother of Adolphe, who died in 1894, leaving an estate of several million dollars.

Joseph Openhym left a short will, drawn without the assistance of counsel, but so carefully that the Surrogates' Court refers to it as "the will of a successful merchant and careful business man, containing a clause which is not duplicated in any will that has come up for construction since the passage of Chapter 701 of the laws of 1893."

That law was especially enacted to regulate gifts for charitable purposes, and was inspired by the trouble over the Tilden will. By the action of Surrogate Fitzgerald in upholding the will several hundred thousand dollars will now go to charity, as there will be no appeal from the decision. The decision is considered the most important rendered in the Surrogates' Court in many years.

Joseph Openhym left an absolute life interest in all of his property to his brother Adolphe. The clause of Joseph's will that puzzled the executors read as follows:

Upon the death of my said brother, Adolphe Openhym, I give and bequeath one-tenth of my estate to charitable institutions within the discretion of my executors hereinafter named.

The executors made no attempt to execute this charitable bequest, but sought the instructions of the court as to the validity of this clause.

JUMPED FROM FERRYBOAT.

Unknown Man Disappeared When Boat Was in Middle of North River.

A man about thirty-five years of age, wearing a gray suit and a straw hat, jumped overboard from the Hoboken ferryboat Paunpeck of the Christopher Street Line on her 4:15 o'clock trip from Hoboken yesterday afternoon. The man's body did not come to the surface.

G. A. Murphy of 165 West Fiftieth Street and Nathan W. Hevittan of 592 Broadway were standing near the front of the boat when the man jumped. The rain kept most of the passengers inside, but the unknown kept walking from the bow to the stern in a way that excited Murphy's and Hevittan's attention. Suddenly he threw away a cigar which he had been smoking and leaped from the forward deck. Murphy shouted to Pilot Smith, who stopped the boat, and a Central Railroad of New Jersey tug also stopped, but they could not see the body. The man's hat, which floated down the river, was not picked up. The boat was about in midstream when the man leaped.

LAST RITES AT THE SURF.

Priest and Doctor Work Together Over Boy at Rockaway Beach.

Frank Murphy, eighteen years old, of 124 East Ninety-sixth Street, was drowned yesterday while in bathing off the foot of Oceanus Avenue, Rockaway Beach. Murphy, with his brother Edward, and cousin, John Dooley, went in bathing at about 11 o'clock. Murphy, who was a strong swimmer, went out in the ocean much further than the others. While swimming to shore, against the tide, he suddenly threw up his hands and sank.

Life Guard Bingham, who was standing on the shore, was the first one to see him, and yelled to Edward Murphy to swim out and try to save his brother. He did, but it was no use, for when he reached him Frank had gone down for the last time. Bingham swam out and dived under water and brought the body up. Dr. Hatfield worked over him for nearly an hour trying to revive him, but failed.

The Rev. Father Henry Murray of the Church of St. Rose of Lima administered the last rites of the Church while the doctor was working. The scene was witnessed by the drowned boy's mother and brother and a crowd of 100 persons.

SULLIVAN A POOR LAWYER.

Got Mixed Up Right Away on Alibis While Defending Himself.

John Sullivan, a Bowery character, who has appeared as a defendant in police courts for different minor offenses, was again a defendant yesterday before Magistrate Breen in the Tombs Court, charged with stealing $4 from the cash drawer of Alexander Cohen, the manager of a shoe store at 198 Bowery. Sullivan acted as his own lawyer. His first question to Cohen was:

"When I left the store, where were you?"

"I thought you said you were not near the store," replied Cohen.

Sullivan was held for trial.

Opposition to Jersey Sewer Plan.

Commissioner Darlington of the Department of Health had a long talk with Mayor McClellan yesterday over the decision of the New Jersey Supreme Court permitting the dumping of the proposed new $10,000,000 New Jersey sewer into New York Bay. This would carry the sewage of Paterson, Passaic, and Newark into the Bay, and Commissioner Darlington is opposing this plan bitterly. He wants the Jersey officials to empty the sewer into Raritan Bay. His contention is that the water surrounding Manhattan Island at this time is not fit to swim in, and that it would be absolutely offensive if the New Jersey sewer is permitted to add its quota of filth.

Steamer Cygnus for Rockaway Beach.

The Iron Steamboat Company announces that its fast steamer Cygnus will make a special excursion to Rockaway Beach on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week, leaving foot of Twenty-second Street, North River, 11:15 A. M., and Pier 1, (new,) North River, 11:45 A. M. Returning, leave Rockaway Beach 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets, 50 cents; children, 30 cents. No steamer from New York has been running to this famous resort since the loss of the General Slocum.

Old ex-Coroner a Good Fighter.

Former Coroner James M. Robinson of Queens County was in his saloon at 15 Borden Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday morning, when Eugene Grennan, a discharged bartender, started a fight with him. It is said that he tried to stab his former employer. Robinson, who is about seventy years old, beat the man insensible with a club. Grennan was taken to the hospital.

Admiral Cooper Home on Sick Leave.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy, with showers at night; fresh south winds.

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NEGRO NON-UNIONIST KILLS MEAT STRIKER

Colored Strike Breakers Clash With Rioters in Chicago.

700 TEAMSTERS QUIT WORK

International Union Ratifies Action and Walk-Out Follows—Non-Union Drivers Fearful of Trouble.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Disorder in the stockyards fight developed into a serious state of affairs to-night, when a negro non-unionist shot and killed a striker, after having been attacked by the rioters.

Lines of vigilant policemen guarded the entrances to the stockyards all day and night, but despite this precaution disturbances were numerous.

While an attack was being made on a crowd of colored strike breakers as they were leaving the stockyards to-night John Stokes, one of the strikers, was shot and fatally wounded by one of the negroes.

Stokes, together with fully a hundred companions, it is said, rushed on the negroes, and one of the latter drew a revolver and fired into the crowd, hitting Stokes. The police were close at hand and succeeded in scattering the rioters after considerable difficulty.

The union men and their friends have become so embittered against the colored strike breakers that the appearance of a negro in the vicinity of the stock yards is almost certain to be followed by violence.

A negro barber, about to climb upon a street car at the entrance to the stock yards to-night, was dragged to the street by a mob and beaten until unconscious. When the police arrived they announced that the colored man was dead, but in the course of an hour he was revived by physicians and will recover.

The mob was under the impression that the barber was employed in some of the packing plants, and without waiting to ask any questions attacked him before he could offer an explanation.

Chief of Police O'Neill, who has taken personal charge of the 375 policemen detailed to stockyards duty during the strike, declared to-night that the police had the strike situation well in hand, and that they would be able to control the strikers and their friends.

Sympathetic Strike Complete.

The teamsters voted to-night to join the general strike, and the 700 drivers employed in the packing industry in Chicago will quit work to-morrow.

With the union teamsters out, every union organization represented in the Chicago packing plants will be on strike.

The greater portion of the fresh meats disposed of to the local trade is hauled in wagons to the down-town district by these teamsters. With the men on strike and non-union men in their places, rioting is almost sure to follow.

When Mayor Harrison was asked to-night if he intended to take any action in an attempt to stop the strike, he said that for the present at least the matter would be under the control of the Police Department.

Little if any advantage was gained by either side to-day, and there is no hope to-night of any immediate settlement of the difficulty.

Realizing that they are facing one of the hardest propositions in the history of the packing industry, the packers are leaving nothing undone to gain the upper hand in the struggle with their 30,000 union employes who are on strike. All day long workmen from outside points were rushed to Chicago and taken to the stock yards under police protection to fill the places of the strikers. To-night it was announced by the packers that 7,000 new men were now installed in the different plants at the stock yards.

With these men and with the new arrivals that are expected each day the packers expect to get their affairs in such shape that the strikers wil be compelled to seek a truce in the hostilities and a peaceable settlement at the dictation of the employers.

Although the receipts of live stock to-day were small compared with receipts on corresponding days under normal conditions, many cattle, hogs, and sheep were left in the pens to-night unsold.

With all the union workmen out on strike, with the exception of the packing house teamsters, the only additions to-day to the ranks of the strikers were about 100 teamsters, who quit work as individuals, preferring to do this rather than wait for an official order to walk out, and the waitresses in the restaurants at the stockyards controlled by the packing companies. The teamsters have become restless, and the general belief is that few if any of the 700 employed in the packing industry will wait for the sanction of the international officers of the union to go on strike.

When questioned regarding the situation to-night Michael J. Donnelly, President of the Butchers' Union, the organization which precipitated the original strike, said:

"I have no hope of an immediate settlement. The fight is on, and the only thing we can do now is to stick to the end."

Recall Ultimatum to Independents.

The union organizations recalled their ultimatum issued yesterday prohibiting their members employed in the independent plants from killing live stock purchased in the stock yards, where the animals are being handled by non-union employes. The labor leaders took this step after the independent packers had pointed out to them that if such an order was carried out it would be a benefit to the packers.

That hunger is felt among some of the families of the striking laborers and is driving them to deeds of desperation was illustrated when a throng of women and children descended on a peddler's wagon at Wood and West Forty-third Strets to-day.

The sight of the wagon piled high with watermelons, peaches, and other fruit seemingly maddened the crowd, which, in an instant, swarmed over the wagon, seizing on everything within reach despite the peddler, who rained blows right and left with his whip.

Finding his stock fading away, he drew a revolver and fired into the air to scare off the invaders. At the sound of the shots a crowd of men appeared and charged on the peddler. Fleeing for his life before the enraged crowd, the peddler escaped by jumping on a passing trolley car. When the police reached the scene the wagon was found stripped. Even the seat and movable boards had been carried off for firewood.

Strike Breaker Almost Killed.

Two thousand persons saw one of the most brutal cases of slugging and some of the poorest marksmanship on the part of the police since the strike at the Stock Yards began. A strike breaker, John Mulloy, had just left the yards, and reached Forty-first and Halsted Streets, when three men, of whom one is John Doody, attacked him.

Mulloy was knocked down and nearly killed. His nose was broken, his eyes cut open with terrific blows, and one ear was nearly torn off. The sluggers had not completed their work when five policemen appeared, whereupon the trio ran.

The chase led through a crowd of strike sympathizers and curious spectators, through streets and alleys, to the Halsted Street Viaduct, the policemen calling upon the fugitives to stop on pain of being killed. The crowds in the streets were so large that the policemen were afraid at first to use their revolvers, and in the crush two of the sluggers leaped into a laundry wagon and were rapidly driven away.

The third man was kept in sight, and as soon as he reached the approach to the viaduct the policemen began shooting. The noise sounded as if a sham battle was in progress. Apparently every shot was aimed to hit, but all missed. Doody had an apparently clear way ahead of him, and was running like a deer, when he stumbled and fell. Before he could pick himself up the policemen were upon him, and he was held until a patrol wagon came from the Stock Yards Police Station. He was put in a cell to await a hearing in court.

Mulloy, while the excitement of the man chase was at its height, was found by friends, who quickly took him away.

Girls Precipitate Race War.

Development of a race war is rapidly proceeding throughout the strike district, the trouble starting in the Stock Yards restaurants, where all the dining room girls quit on account of the presence of colored cooks.

As rapidly as a girl took off her apron and walked out a colored man was employed in her place. Thereupon twenty-five girls in Swift & Co.'s restaurant quit in a body, twenty-five at Nelson Morris & Co.'s, and thirty at Armour & Co.'s.

The first step taken by the feminine strikers after tearing off the aprons was to march to a hall and hold a meeting, where it was decided to form themselves for picket duty and see that no girls went into the yards to work either in the strike-affected places or in the restaurants of other firms.

A dozen of them took up places at Exchange Avenue and Halstead Street, and every young woman who passed was "buttonholed" and urged to go home or stay and do picket duty. Not a few complied, but the others broke away and fled into the yards to work.

Four girls were roughly handled, but not seriously hurt.

PACKERS WIN AT FORT WORTH.

Plants Running on Full Time and Pay Roll Is Increased.

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 26.—The beef strike here is over so far as the packers are concerned.

The plants have nearly as many men as they need, and it is only a matter of hours when they will be obliged to turn away a number of men who are applying for work. Each plant to-day added fully 150 men to its list of employes.

SAVED BY CELLULOID COLLAR.

It Acts as Armor Plate When Highwayman Shoots Detective.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 26.—Detective Michael Reilly of the Mount Vernon police force, and who at one time fought Indians with Gen. Miles, while attempting to arrest a highwayman in South Terrace Avenue to-night was shot at close range. His life was saved by a turndown celluloid collar, which stopped the force of the bullet. The bullet after passing through the collar bruised the detective's neck and knocked him against the fence. Reilly immediately recovered from the shock and gave chase, firing his revolver as he ran, but the man escaped.

The noise of the shooting attracted a large crowd, who joined in chasing the man. William Neis, who attempted to stop the fleeing robber, was fired upon and forced to retreat.

In the last few weeks many burglaries and hold-ups have been committed in West Mount Vernon and other parts of the city. Paul Bolger, Treasurer of Columbia Hose Company, was held up on the South Street Bridge last night by a man who answers the description of Reilly's assailant. The highwayman pointed a revolver at Bolger's head, and, after taking a small amount of change, said: "You are not the man I am looking for."

Reilly saw a tall man with a slouch hat who answered the description of the highwayman in South Terrace Avenue to-night at 9 o'clock and tried to arrest him. Then the shooting occurred.

Reilly was removed to the Mount Vernon Hospital, where the surgeons said that if it had not been for his collar he would have been killed.

BOLD BURGLARS, INDEED.

Robbed Safe Just After a Vigilance League Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 26.—Undaunted by the action of the indignant residents of Corcoran Manor and Chester Hill, who had a meeting early in the evening and decided to employ outside detectives to run down the marauders who have been looting their homes, burglars last night forced an entrance into the jewelry store of S. Taneser, at 128 South Fourth Avenue, in the heart of Mount Vernon's business section, and escaped with $1,500 worth of booty. Entrance to the store was gained through a fanlight on the roof, from which the burglars slid down a rope to the floor.

The burglars opened the safe by working the combination. When they emptied it they locked it again.

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PLUNGER RYAN ACCUSED OF $800,000 SWINDLE

Arrested at Brighton for St. Louis Turf Investment Frauds.

BIG BETS WHILE PRISONER

Induces Detectives to Let Him Watch Monster Win Third Race, and Cash in with Bookmakers.

John J. Ryan, owner of a string of fast horses and a plunger at the race track, where his big and successful betting in the last fortnight has brought him into public notice, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant issued by Gov. Odell, charging grand larceny and embezzlement said to involve an amount of at least $800,000. Ryan, who is wanted on these charges at St. Louis, was locked in a cell at Police Headquarters before bail was furnished by Representative Timothy D. Sullivan.

The charges against Ryan grew out of his connection with an alleged get-rich-quick concern, which operated in the Exposition City until it was broken up by Circuit Attorney Folk. Ryan is said to have been the head of this concern, which was operated somewhat on the lines of the 520 per cent. Miller syndicate. It is said to have proved a success to the extent of having parted unsuspecting persons of a speculative turn of mind from about $1,000,000. Several indictments are pending against Ryan as a result.

Ryan was arrested at the Brighton Beach race track, where two of his horses were entered for yesterday's races. Except for his arrest, Ryan had a lucky day. His Reliable, which has caused a sentation on the Eastern tracks, ran in the first race and came in the winner. His Monster, on which he is said to have cleared $25,000 in bets last Thursday, got away with the third race. Ryan had much money on both horses.

It was just before the bell rang for the start in the third race that Detective Sergeants Vallely and M. W. Collins and Detective Lee Killian of St. Louis met Ryan at the entrance to the betting ring.

"I have a Governor's warrant for your arrest, Ryan," said Vallely. "You are wanted in St. Louis on a charge of having embezzled $800,000, and the requisition papers have already been honored."

Ryan looked at the three detectives for a minute. Then he lit a cigar and in the most unconcerned manner replied:

"Those people in St. Louis took a great deal of unnecessary trouble. If they had told me that they wanted me I would have gone there without any warrant. I am innocent, and have nothing to fear."

The detectives prepared to take their prisoner along and leave the track, when Ryan stopped them.

"Say, boys," he remarked, "if it does not make any difference to you, wait until this race has been run. I have a horse running in it, and he is going to get away with the bunch, and I want to put some money on him."

Vallely told him he thought it would be all right. Ryan then made for the betting ring, where he put $1,000 on Monster with one bookmaker himself, while he sent out more money with some of his commissioners at the track.

Then with the detectives he went to the grand stand, where they watched the race. When Monster finally passed the judges' stand, four lengths in front of the others, Ryan cheered as lustily as any one at the track.

"That puts me a few thousands ahead," he remarked to Vallely. "I tell you, Monster is a great horse, all right."

After Ryan had cashed in his winnings he met ex-Assistant District Attorney Daniel J. O'Reilly and promptly retained him as counsel. Then the prisoner was taken to Police Headquarters in Manhattan and held until Justice Amend had accepted Sullivan as his bondsman.

Ryan will be taken to the District Attorney's office this morning, where remaining details in connection with the requisition proceedings will be gone through. Unless habeas corpus proceedings or some other motions should intervene, Detective Killian will start with his prisoner for St. Louis some time to-day.

Ryan's entire stable was to have been sold out at Brighton Beach to-morrow. After his winnings on Monster last week he told several of his acquaintances that he intended to quit the track and go to Europe for a rest.

Ryan first began to figure prominently at the Eastern tracks about three years ago. In 1901 he got into trouble with the Western Jockey Club and was ruled off the Fort Erie track on a charge of "ringing." He was under the ban for the entire season, but has since been reinstated.

At the opening of the season last year he appeared in this city and bought a small string of horses. There are about half a dozen altogether in his stable.

The indictments against Ryan were filed by the St. Louis Grand Jury last week. There is one general indictment of the blanket variety, charging the embezzlement of $800,000 and two warrants charging grand larceny. On one of these one Lizzie Menges appears as the complainant, and on the other the complainant is a woman named Elizabeth Bearilen, both living in St. Louis. The aggregate amount involved in both these charges is some $125.

Mr. Fickesson, in speaking of the arrest, said:

"We have been after Ryan since last February a year ago. St. Louis at that time was a veritable hotbed for get-rich-quick concerns, and Circuit Attorney Folk made up his mind to go after them. At first his efforts were largely directed toward trying to get some of the money back for the victims, but when a few of the get-rich-quick fellows skipped out and left nothing on which to make good he finally went after them tooth and nail, raided several concerns, and broke them up that way. Ryan's concern was one of the latter.

"Ryan had induced thousands of poor persons to invest their entire savings with him by holding out to them the usual rosy prospects with which get-rich-quick promoters bait their hooks. These prospects in Ryan's case were to be realized through an alleged infallible 'system' of beating the races.

"Ryan, after the bubble burst, promised to make good, and in that way, and by dilatory motions, succeeded in staving off prosecution. In the meantime his books disappeared and were later found across the river in Illinois.

"We found some $195,000 belonging to the concern in local banks. That amount was divided among a number of depositors who had organized for the purpose of retrieving their losses in some measure. There were many who did not care to have it publicly known that they had contributed to Ryan's project, but even to that the amount did not yield up more than about 12 or 15 cents on the dollar.

"That was in March last year. About that time another feature entered into the case, which caused further delay. In some manner the Federal authorities at Cincinnati were given to understand that Ryan had valuable testimony to give in connection with the Post Office prosecutions then in progress. Ryan took the stand at the trial of a Cincinnati Post Office official named Miller, who was acquitted. We have not seen Ryan in St. Louis since that time."

TRAIN WRECK PLOT FAILS.

Pile of Ties in Cut Found by Quick-Witted Conductor.

Because of the good eyesight of a conductor on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, what might have been a bad accident was avoided last night at a cut near the Hunt's Point Station. Just beyond the cut, which is thirty feet deep, there is a crossing where the trains slow up.

The train leaving New Rochelle at 7:55 was slowing up, according to the rule, when the conductor, standing on the platform of the second car, leaned out to look ahead. About 100 yards ahead he saw something on the north track. He signaled to the engineer to hold the train where it was, and sent men back and ahead with torpedoes and red lanterns to signal any train approaching.

Then he went back to the station, where by telegraph he was able to notify the main dispatcher's office of the trouble and to ask that a wrecking crew be hurried to clear the track. To provide further against accident, he hurried back to his own train. The passengers were growling at the delay, but he paid no heed to them, and ran up the track to help in stopping the train that was almost due. His dispatch, however, had delayed this train, and it went up slowly, with the wrecking crew on board.

The conductor then went aboard his own train and gave the signal to go ahead. He knew that he had saved one of the heaviest trains of the commuter service from dashing into a pile of railroad ties that had been wedged between the tracks and piled above them.

The passengers, when they learned why they had been delayed in getting to the city, made it a point to apologize to the conductor for their growling. His name could not be learned last night.

At the point where the ties were laid on the track there has been trouble before, trains having been stoned. On one occasion some one fired a pistol at a train, the bullet narrowly missing a passenger.

Near by there is a shanty colony of Italians who work on the road. A few days ago one of the foremen had trouble with several of the men, and they were discharged. It is said that they have since made threats of doing damage. The police have been notified and railroad detectives placed on the case.

ADMIRAL TAYLOR IS DEAD.

Man Who Commanded Indiana Off Santiago Expires in Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

SUDBURY, Ontario, July 26.—Rear Admiral N. C. Taylor of the United States Navy, who commanded the Indiana at the battle of Santiago, died at Copper Cliff General Hospital at 8:15 to-night of peritonitis.

Admiral Taylor arrived at Sudbury July 16 on a visit to his son, Roger Taylor, Superintendent of smelters at the Canadian Copper Company's works at Copper Cliff. The Admiral, who was taken suddenly ill at the Balmoral Hotel, was removed to Copper Cliff by special train last Wednesday and a specialist called from Montreal.

The Admiral's condition improved somewhat up to last night, when the case presented a more serious aspect, and the specialist was again summoned from Montreal, but the condition of the patient became rapidly worse and he expired before the specialist arrived.

At the Admiral's deathbed were his wife, his daughter, Mrs. W. R. Gherardi, and his two sons, Roger and Presley. The body was shipped by the Canadian Pacific Railroad to-night en route to Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Taylor, her two sons, and daughter.

Rear Admiral Henry Clay Taylor was born in Washington on March 4, 1 5. He entered the Naval Academy in 18 0, and was made an Ensign in May of the same year.

He served in the civil war on board the Shenandoah in the actions off Wilmington in 1863 and the Spring of 1864. He was transferred to the Iroquois, which was sent to relieve the Kearsarge in the English Channel, and subsequently to search for Confederate cruisers in the East Indies.

He was promoted Master in November, 1865; Lieutenant one year later, Lieutenant Commander in 1868, Commander in 1879, Captain in 1894, and Rear Admiral in 1901.

During the war with Spain he commanded the battleship Indiana, and took part in the destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago. In 1902 he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

He was four on the list of Rear Admirals, a member of the General Board, and of the Army and Navy Joint Board, with Admiral Dewey. He had not seen sea service since October, 1899.

INDICT CHICAGO BOOKMAKERS.

Grand Jury Orders Racing Stopped at All Cook County Race Tracks.

CHICAGO, July 26.—After indicting twenty-four bookmakers this afternoon the Grand Jury ordered Sheriff Barrett to take immediate steps to stop all gambling at the race tracks in Cook County. Before leaving the jury room Sheriff Barrett promised the jurors that he would comply with their request in every detail.

If the orders of the Grand Jury are carried out it will mean the absolute suppression of any bookmaking or gambling whatever at the Harlem, Hawthorne, and Worth race tracks. With the ban against betting enforced it is believed the tracks will be compelled to close their gates, as was the case at Washington Park when Mayor Carter Harrison prohibited all forms of betting at the South Side track in June.

Among the bookmakers who were indicted to-day are Fred Cook, owner of English Lad; Steve L'Hommedieu, Marcus Cartwright, B. J. Weller, Barney Schreiber, and William Applegate.

SUICIDE FROM FERRYBOAT.

Woman Jumped Overboard, Leaving Unsigned Note on Deck.

As the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Philadelphia of the Twenty-third Street line was going down the river on her way to Jersey City yesterday morning a poorly dressed woman of middle age climbed over the rail on the lower deck just aft of the women's cabin and jumped into the water. She was whirled around in the wake of the boat for three or four seconds at a point about opposite Castle Point, Hoboken, and then sank. Her body was not recovered.

A black cloth shopping bag was picked up on the deck of the ferryboat where the woman had stood. It contained an unsigned note, one sentence of which was, "As God is to judge me, I never saw or knowed nor heard of the woman that was found at 332 East Twenty-ninth Street."

Miss Margaret Cronin of 332 East Twenty-ninth Street said last night that the suicide might be her mother, who had been acting queerly, she said, since the finding of a dead woman in the hallway on July 12. The woman was at first thought to have been murdered, but it was later shown that she died from natural causes.

Cornelius Vanderbilts Sail for Home.

BERLIN, July 26.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., which sailed from Bremen for New York to-day, has aboard Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Prof. Lamprecht, a noted economist, and Herr Sternebers, Prussian Under Secretary of State for Agriculture.

PARKER TAKEN TO TASK BY AN INDIGNANT WOMAN

If I Can Be Photographed, Why Not You? Asks Miss Roberson.

QUOTES HIS OWN DECISION

If the Millers May Legally Picture Her on Their Flour Sacks How Can the Judge Object to Snap-Shotters?

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 26.—Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate for President, said last week that he did not propose to be photographed by camera men. This statement has called forth a protest from Miss Abigail Roberson of this city, the young woman who last year sued a big milling company for damages for publishing her likeness on one of their advertisements, and whose prayer for relief was denied by the Court of Appeals, of which Judge Parker was and still is Chief Justice. Miss Roberson yesterday sent a letter to Judge Parker. Among other things she says:

"My Dear Sir: I read in The Associated Press dispatches yesterday afternoon that Mrs. Parker was obliged to leave home to avoid the annoyance of ubiquitous photographers, notwithstanding the warning given by you and reported in the same dispatches last Saturday morning in which it was announced that that would be the last day of promiscuous photographing of yourself and family, and wherein you are quoted as saying: 'I reserve the right to put my hands in my pockets and assume comfortable attitudes without being everlastingly afraid that I shall be snapped by some fellow with a camera.'

"I take this opportunity to remind you that you have no such right as that which you assert. I have very high authority for my statement, being nothing less than a decision of the Court of Appeals of this State wherein you wrote the prevailing opinion. The action was one in which I was the plaintiff, and the Rochester Folding Box Company and another corporation were the defendants, and is reported in 171 New York at Page 538.

"You may recollect that the facts in that case were undisputed, and that it was admitted that the defendants without my knowledge or consent, and knowing that they had no right or authority so to do, had secured my photograph, and, having caused it to be enlarged and lithographed in life size, had circulated about 25,000 copies thereof as an advertisement of the commodities in which one of the defendants dealt; that the likenesses were posted conspicuously in stores, warehouses, saloons, and other public places, and had been recognized by my friends and others; that my good name had been attacked. I desired an injunction against the defendants restraining the further use thereof.

"The question arose upon demurrer, and the Special Term held that the complaint entitled me to relief. The Appellate Division of the Fourth Department unanimously affirmed that decision, and upon the appeal to the Court of Appeals this latter court was divided, three of the Judges deciding with you that the facts admitted furnished no ground for relief and three dissenting. You referred to my cause of action as a 'so-called' right of privacy, and admitted that such publicity, 'which some find agreeable,' is to plaintiff very distasteful, and that I suffered mental distress, 'when others would have appreciated the compliment to their beauty,' and in an opinion sixteen pages long you arrived at the conclusion that I had no rights that could be protected by your tribunal.

"To be perfectly fair to you, I ought to say that you expressly excepted from the effect of your decision any publication under similar circumstances which was in its nature libelous. It necessarily follows, therefore, when you now say that you reserve the 'right' not to be photographed with your hands in your pockets or in other comfortable attitudes, either that you are asserting a right for yourself and your family which you are unwilling to accord to litigants before your court or else that there is something in the attitude suggested of such a nature that a reproduction of it with photographic exactness would be necessarily libelous. It is not apparent how your likeness in the attitude suggested could be libelous, at least not as long as you kept your hands in your own pockets.

"I am forced to the conclusion that this incident well illustrates the truth of the old saying that it makes a lot of difference whose ox is gored. I sympathize with Mrs. Parker in her annoyance, but I know of no reason why you or your family have any rights of the nature suggested which do not equally belong to me. Indeed, as between us, I submit that I was much more entitled to protection than you.

"I was a poor girl making my living by my daily efforts, and never had courted publicity in any manner. I had never appeared before the public in any capacity nor solicited any favor at its hands. You, on the other hand, are a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people of the United States, and that fact makes you the legitimate centre of public interest. You are asking the suffrage of the American public, and the American public would seem to have some legitimate right of investigation. Your candidacy is something more than merely voluntary, and it may fairly be said that you have invited the curiosity which we have both found to be somewhat annoying.

"To this extent, at least, it would seem to me that the right which you denied me, but which you now assert for yourself, was stronger in my case than in yours."

Judge Parker, in deciding Miss Roberson's case, denied that privacy existed as a legal right. In his opinion he recognized the sympathy to which she was entitled, and the impertinence of the milling company in refusing to be governed by her wishes, but he denied the right of an individual to prevent his features from becoming known outside of his circle of friends and acquaintances.

In the course of his opinion he says:

"The right of privacy, once established as a legal doctrine, cannot be restrained to the publication of a likeness, but must necessarily embrace as well the publication of a word picture, a comment upon one's looks, conduct, domestic relations, or habits. And were the 'right of privacy' once legally asserted, it would necessarily be held to include the same things if spoken instead of printed, for one as well as the other invades the right to be absolutely let alone. Insult would certainly be in violation of such a right, and with many persons would more seriously wound their feelings than would the publication of their picture; and so we might add the list of things that are spoken and done day by day which seriously offend the sensibilities of good people to which the principle which the plaintiff seeks to have imbedded in the doctrine of the law would seem to imply. I have gone only far enough to barely suggest the vast field of litigation which would necessarily be opened up should this court hold that privacy exists as a legal right, enforceable by injunction."

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers.—Adv.

ALEXIEFF TAKES CHARGE?

Report That He Has Ordered That Troops Be Placed at His Disposition.

BERLIN, Wednesday, July 27.—In connection with the dispatches from the Far East alleging that antagonism between Viceroy Alexieff and Gen. Kuropatkin exists, the Lokal Anzeiger's St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Viceroy issued a ukase ordering that troops arriving at Mukden after July 15 should be placed at his disposition, instead of that of Gen. Kuropatkin.

TURKEY GRANTS OUR DEMANDS?

It Is Again Reported That a Settlement Has Been Reached.

VIENNA, July 26.—According to a private telegram from Constantinople, the Council of Ministers has held two sittings for the purpose of considering the old demands of the United States Government regarding American educational institutions in Turkey, and also the question of raising the Turkish Legation at Washigton and the American Legation at Constantinople to the position of embassies.

The telegram states that a settlement of both questions has been reached and that the Sultan will receive Mr. Leishman, the American Minister, next Friday.

MASSACRE IN ASIA MINOR.

Villages Destroyed and Twenty-five Persons Slain by Cheikh Salan.

LONDON, July 27.—The Daily Mail publishes a dispatch from Taurus, Asia Minor, saying that on July 18 the well-known chief, Cheikh Salan, attacked and destroyed the villages of Ootchkillssa.

Twenty-five persons were killed, including a priest and servants attached to a convent. Women were taken into slavery.

The dispatch says that massacres are expected in the sandjak of Bayazid and immediate help is urgently called for.

AMERICAN HELD IN FRANCE.

Charged with Robbing Georges Mewbatt in Chicago in May.

MARSEILLES, July 26.—An American bearing a passport issued to Charles Kuhn has been arrested here on the charge of robbing Georges Mewbatt at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, last May.

The prisoner, who is forty-five years old, had $12,000 in his possession. He traveled in company with Mewbatt on the White Star Line steamer Gothic from New Zealand under the name of Henry Van Dyck.

DENIES DAVIS IS TO WED.

Ex-Senator's Secretary Says There Is No Truth in the Report.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Penn., July 26.—Senator Davis refused flatly to be interviewed to-day on the subject of his proposed marriage to the widow of Dr. John Reynolds of Shepardstown, West Va., but his private secretary, Mr. Charles Robb, denied the report and said there was absolutely no truth in it.

A photographer from New York arrived here to-day with a portable photographic studio, and made quite a number of posings of Mr. Davis. The Senator and his party, including his daughter, Mrs. Arthur Lee, his granddaughter, his private secretary, and Manager H. E. Bemis of the Springs Hotel, took a much longer ride this evening than they had taken at any previous time.

MALARIA MICROBE DISCOVERED

Venezuelan Physicians Say It Can Be Cultivated in Flower Mediums.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In a report to the State Department, Consul Plumacher at Maracaibo, Venezuela, says that two doctors of Medallin, Colombia, announce that they have discovered the true microbe of malaria.

They say that it can be cultivated in mediums prepared with flowers of erythrina umbrosa ducara.

TO SWINDLE MRS. ROOSEVELT.

Young Woman in Pittsburg Wrote Her Letters Asking for Charity.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 26.—An attempt to swindle Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President, out of $50, is being investigated by the Pittsburg Charity Department.

The young woman who tried to secure the money on the ground that she needed it to pay for a surgical operation on a child, will not be prosecuted, as that is not Mrs. Roosevelt's wish. Because of the respectability of the young woman's family her name is withheld from the public.

She wrote two letters to Mrs. Roosevelt enlisting sympathy and financial aid, and the President's secretary, William Loeb, Jr., asked the Charity Department to investigate. Mrs. Roosevelt has been notified that the applicant for charity is unworthy.

BEGAN TO SMOKE AT 70 YEARS.

Edward Atkinson, Statistician, Says He Hopes to Prolong His Life.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 26.—"I did not learn to smoke until I was seventy years of age, and I cannot help thinking how much pleasure I have lost," wrote Edward Atkinson of Brookline, the grizzled statistician, to a friend the other day.

Mr. Atkinson is now in his seventy-eighth year. His friends have noted with what deep satisfaction he smokes cigars after dinner. Mr. Atkinson is said to have taken to smoking as a means to prolong his life, being a firm believer in the beneficial effects of the weed.

"I am making up for lost time," he says.

SCARED UNION CLUB STEWARD.

Young German Who Sought "Mr. Vanderbilt" Waited Before Building.

A young German, well dressed, frightened the steward of the Union Club, at Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, last night by walking up and down in front of the building for two or three hours. The police were notified, and Detectives Hyman and Marion took the young man to the East Fifty-first Street Station.

Through an interpreter he told Sergt. Hall that he was Carl Wurtemberg, twenty-three years old, and that he left Germany last March. His father is a well-to-do druggist there, he said, and he himself holds a diploma as a pharmacist. In proof of these statements he showed his diploma, as well as his passports.

The young man said that when he reached New York he obtained employment with wholesale druggists at Eighteenth Street and Third Avenue. He lost his job six weeks ago. The last of his money went yesterday, when he was compelled to give up his lodgings in Grosse's Hotel, at Fifth Street and Cooper Square.

He had heard the name of Vanderbilt as synonymous with great wealth, and he determined, he says, to see Mr. Vanderbilt and ask him to use his influence in getting him another place.

Sergt. Hall gave him letters to several druggists whom he knew, and this morning he will look again for employment.

BRITAIN TO DEMAND APOLOGY OF RUSSIA

Also Damages and Agreement Not to Sink Ships.

FIRM OVER DARDANELLES

Lansdowne Reminds the Czar of Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

MORE SHIPS SEIZED AND SUNK

Another P. & O. Liner Captured in the Red Sea—Vladivostok Squadron Spreads Terror off Japanese Coast.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 27.—The British Government is taking energetic action in the case of the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander by the Vladivostok squadron.

The demands which will be made upon the Russian Government will include compensation to the owners of the ship and to the owners of the goods on board the Knight Commander, an apology for the action of the Russian cruisers, an dan agreement that instructions be given which will prevent a repetition of such action.

All information received by the Government tends to establish in the official mind a belief that an outrage has been committed for which no excuse exists in international law. Those aware of the feelings of the Ministry said last night that all the members of the Cabinet were in accord regarding the principle of the inviolability of innocent neutral shipping as well as upon the principle that a neutral ship cannot be destroyed, even if carrying contraband of war.

British ship owners are up in arms over the dangers which shipping is now running and are bombarding the Government with representations looking to the thorough protection of their interests.

Seizures in the Red Sea.

The Foreign Office, while expressing regret at the seizure in the Red Sea of the steamer Formosa, says the only possible explanation consists in the fact that the Russian Government's orders to cease interfering with neutral vessels have not yet reached the commanders of Volunteer Fleet steamers. The Russian Government has given the most explicit pledge that there shall be no more Red Sea seizures.

Respecting the Red Sea seizures, while the negotiations have been carried on in the most conciliatory manner, in the representations to the St. Petersburg Government Foreign Secretary Lansdowne declared that Great Britain could not, in view of her treaty alliance with Japan, allow any interpretation to be placed on treaties relating to the Dardanelles which would permit of the free passage of vessels of the Russian Volunteer Fleet from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean with the view of their subsequent employment for war purposes.

It has not been generally known that Lord Lansdowne went so far as to call Russia's attention to the Japanese treaty, though suggestions have been published in British and Japanese papers that the action of the Smolensk and Petersburg in traversing the Dardanelles had placed Turkey in the position of giving assistance to Russia, and that this made it Great Britain's duty to come to the relief of her ally, as required by the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

It is understood that the Russian authorities gave careful consideration to this feature of the British representations, and although maintaining the British contention to be unjustifiable determined, in the interest of general peace and in order to settle the question, to waive the war privileges claimed for the two Volunteer Fleet steamers and not to authorize further operations of ships of that character.

Premier Balfour's Statement.

Premier Balfour, replying to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, said the Government was not aware of any convention concluded in 1901 between Turkey and Russia providing special conditions for the passage of the Dardanelles by special Russian ships.

Mr. Balfour, while disclaiming that he was giving an authoritative decision, said he believed the declaration of Paris in 1856 contemplated the abolition of privateering and the declaration that a neutral flag covers an enemy's merchandise except when contraband of war. Dealing with the question of whether the Russian Volunteer vessels being private ships commissioned by the State were different materially from privateers, the Premier said that the whole question of the status of the Volunteer ships was now under discussion between Great Britain and Russia, and that it would not be desirable to discuss that point in the House of Commons at present.

Regarding the suggestion that in view of Russia's reservations at Paris in respect to privateering and her recent commissioning of the Volunteer ships, the British Government would consider the propriety of denouncing the declaration of Paris and of reserving the right to capture during

war time an enemy's property carried under a neutral flag, Mr. Balfour said he could not hold out any hope that Great Britain was going to make recent occurrences the occasion of any remonstrance to other powers upon that broader subject.

In regard to the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander by the Russians off the coast of Japan, he said inquiries were being made on the subject, but he was not yet in a position to make a statement.

Russia's Action Called Scandalous.

Arthur Cohen, one of the counsel for the British Government in the Alabama claims arbitration case, now a Judge of the Cinque Ports and standing counsel for the University of Cambridge, said last night:

"It is scandalous, this reckless seizure and destruction of neutral shipping by Russian vessels. The sinking of the Knight Commander was totally illegal. Wheaton in his work on international law states explicitly that if the prize is a neutral ship, no circumstances will justify her destruction before condemnation, that if the vessel is destroyed full compensation must be given to her owner, but that owners of contraband of war on board the ship, if any, have no substantial ground for complaint, because the destruction of the vessel does not injure them.

"Had the Knight Commander been condemned as a good prize the owners of the contraband cargo would consequently suffer no loss by the sinking of the ship. Owners of neutral goods on ships are entitled to compensation, as are the owners of the vessels.

"Russia may advance the contention that the Knight Commander was carrying contraband of the character of which her owner was aware, and that he therefore was guilty of an offense against international law. This would not justify the sinking of the Knight Commander, nor would the unwillingness of the Russian commander to reduce the complement of his squadron in order to furnish a prize crew be an excuse for such action. That was the misfortune of the Russians.

"It seems to me to be time for the United States and Great Britain to say that they will not allow this extension of the rules relating to contraband of war or this extraordinary interference with neutral commerce."

Delay Dangerous, Says The Times.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—The Times, in an editorial to-morrow will reinforce its utterances of to-day in denunciation of the destruction of the Knight Commander by the Vladivostok squadron.

"We cannot doubt," says The Times, "that representations of unmistakable character will be made the moment the leading facts have been officially ascertained.

"Delay is fraught will very real danger. It takes a long time for Russian officers to receive orders of a kind which they are not likely to regard with favor, and until they have received orders that exploits of this sort must cease our shipping remains exposed to fresh acts of lawlessness and violence."

MARINE INSURANCE FLURRY.

Vladivostok Raiders Cause Big Rise of Rates in London.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—The Times's insurance correspondent says:

"The principal interest of the day centred in the big steamers known to be near Japan on their way from Pacific ports of the United States. These are steaming into the mouth of the Vladivostok cruisers.

"It was reported this evening that the Holt steamer Calchas has actually been captured. She is of 6,748 tons and has provisions from Tacoma for Japan. A demand for reinsurance war risks came from America, where they are believed to have been originally written.

High Offer on the Shawmut.

"The American steamer Shawmut continues to excite much attention. She also is from Tacoma with provisions for Yokohama. War risks on her hull, insured at a value of £175,000, were originally placed at 7s. 6d. per cent. for the six months expiring Aug. 7, and reinsurances were offered to-day at 10 guineas per cent.

"Another big American steamer with provisions is the Pacific Mail Company's Korea, but she is understood to be at Midway Island.

"The British steamer St. Hubert, with nitrate from South America for Japan, caused anxiety and 20 guineas per cent. were paid on her yesterday, but she arrived at Yokohama.

"It will be no bad thing if the question whether provision cargoes can be generally treated as contraband is raised in an acute form.

"Insurances on the sunken British steamer Knight Commander against war risks amount to about £60,000, divided fairly evenly between hull and cargo. As the hull was British and the cargo principally American, it is anticipated that the two Governments will act together in demands for compensation.

Underwriters Rush to Reinsure.

"The movements of the Vladivostok squadron led to very active business in war-risk insurance on steamers known to be on their way to Japan. These were principally reinsurances by underwriters who accepted risks at small rates during the past few months.

"Coal steamers from South Wales which have reached Chinese waters, steamers from Java, Rangoon, Hongkong, &c., were all in the market and being done at rates which ran to about 5 guineas per cent. The number of steamers which are possible captures is very large."

RAIDERS HEADING NORTH.

Believed to Have Captured or Sunk Another Japanese Vessel.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, July 26.—The Russian Vladivostok cruisers are apparently going north, but this is not certain.

They seem to have sunk or captured another Japanese steamer.

Raiders Also Reported Off Formosa.

By The Associated Press.

VLADIVOSTOK, July 26.—Private reports received from Shanghai say that the Vladivostok squadron has been seen east of the Island of Formosa, (400 miles south of Shanghai and about 1,350 miles southwest of Yokohama.) It is understood that colliers are awaiting the cruisers there. The further destination of the squadron is not known.

It is stated that Viceroy Alexieff is coming here.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—The statement that the Vladivostok squadron is now eastward of the Island of Formosa is somewhat astonishing. This report comes from a Russian correspondent, who is peculiarly well situated to have definite information regarding the doings of the squadron. Just prior to the last sortie of the Russian cruisers from Vladivostok this correspondent wired the statement that they would be detained for a long time for repairs, which was palpably a blind to cover the real movements of the cruisers. Some similar reason may be back of the present statement as to the whereabouts of the squadron.

TWO MORE SHIPS CAPTURED.

The Formosa Seized in the Red Sea and the Calchas Off Japan.

SUEZ, July 26.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company's steamer Formosa has just arrived here, flying the Russian naval flag and with a prize crew on board. She was captured in the Red Sea by the Smolensk of the Volunteer Fleet. She is said to have on board the Red Sea Pilots who have been on the Smolensk and Petersburg, as well as the Ardova's crew.

The Russian Consul is awaiting instructions for the release of the Formosa.

The Formosa, with Capt. Snow in command, sailed from London en route to Yokohama on July 9. She left Suez on the 23d.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—It is considered certain here that the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company's steamer Formosa was seized by the Volunteer Fleet steamer Smolensk before the receipt of instructions from St. Petersburg. It is expected that the vessel will be immediately released under the agreement entered into between Russia and Great Britain.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—The owners of the British steamer Calchas, bound from Puget Sound to Japan, have received a telegram from Hongkong reporting that the Calchas has been seized by the Vladivostok squadron.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 26.—The Calchas cleared from Tacoma at midnight July 8 and sailed from Victoria on the 10th. She had a cargo of 4,297 tons, including 7,846 pieces of timber, 23,300 sacks of flour, 70 tons of machinery, 10 tons of cotton, and 50 tons of tobacco.

She was to stop at Kobe, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Manila before proceeding to Liverpool.

Capt. W. T. Hannah of Liverpool is master of the vessel.

JAP WARSHIPS IN RED SEA?

Rumored in Suez That They Have Arrived There.

LONDON, July 27.—The Daily Mail's Suez correspondent asserts that the steamer Formosa will be released this morning. She was seized, he adds, on Sunday, 430 miles south of Suez.

The same correspondent says it is rumored that Japanese warships have arrived in the Red Sea, but that he is unable to confirm it.

ADMIT SINKING THE HIP-SANG.

Russians Say British Steamer, Refusing to Stop, Was Torpedoed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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SHANGHAI, July 26.—The Russian Consul General, replying yesterday to inquiries by Sir Pelham Warren, the British Consul General, confirmed the information that the British steamer Hip-Sang was sunk in Pigeon Bay by a Russian torpedo on July 16.

The reason alleged is that the steamer refused to stop. The Captain, officers, and passengers were saved and taken to Port Arthur. The British Minister is endeavoring to arrange that they be allowed to leave.

SANK SHIPS WITHOUT WARNING.

Crews of Japanese Vessels Fired On by Raiders Probably Drowned.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Japanese Legation to-day received a cablegram from the Foreign Office at Tokio giving the story of the Captain of the British steamer Tsinan regarding the sinking of the Knight Commander by the Vladivostok Squadron.

After speaking of the Knight Commander crew witnessing the sinking of two Japanese sailing vessels by the Russian men-of-war, as already announced, the dispatch says:

"In these cases the Russians made no signals to the Japanese vessels, and did not search them, but simply sank them. As no attempt was made on the part of the Russians to rescue the crew of these vessels all of them must have been drowned."

SUNKEN SHIP'S BOATS FOUND.

Filled with Property from Knight Commander—Her Officers Prisoners.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, July 26.—Fishermen at Tago and Idzu picked up three boats belonging to the Knight Commander containing about 100 suits of clothes, a quantity of Mexican dollars, gold and silver watches, and books. It is believed that the crew proceeded in these boats to the cruisers, but were not allowed time to transfer the contents of the boats.

It is now certain that the master and officers of the Knight Commander were taken prisoners by the Russians and sent to Vladivostok in the cruiser Rurik.

Meanwhile the Japanese remain perfectly cool, evidently being determined not to be diverted from their main purpose by these incidents. There is profound indignation in the British and American communities at the sinking of the Knight Commander.

Britain to Release the Mascotte.

LONDON, July 26.—The original owners of the British steamer Mascotte, which is detained at Hongkong by the British Government, on suspicion that she had been purchased by the Japanese Government, have received a cable message from Hongkong announcing that she will be released. The owners of the vessel say they sold the Mascotte to an English firm in Japan for mercantile purposes.

JAPANESE TRYING TO CUT OFF KUROPATKIN

Battle Between Liao-Yang and Mukden Reported.

RUSSIANS QUIT TASHI-CHAO

Mikado's Troops Capture City After Severe Battle—Samsonoff Reported Wounded.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegrams.
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SHANGHAI, July 26.—A Niu-Chwang correspondent telegraphs that Tashi-Chao has been occupied by the Japanese.

PEKING, July 26.—The Japanese here regard as a foregone conclusion the complete success of their arms at Hai-Cheng, An-shan-Chan, and Liao-Yang, where the greatest battle of all is expected.

The Japanese military experts still in Peking speak contemptuously of the strategy of Gen. Kuropatkin. They consider that he has violated every canon of strategy laid down by modern military authorities. His men, under constant defeat, are, it is declared, becoming demoralized.

The Russian intelligence service appears singularly defective. Until yesterday the Russians seem to have been ignorant of the position of the Fourth Army Corps under Gen. Nodzu.

By The Associated Press.

TIEN-TSIN, July 26.—It is reported that the Japanese took the Russian position at Tashi-Chao last night at the point of the bayonet.

It is also reported here that heavy fighting has occurred between Liao-Yang and Mukden.

MUKDEN, July 26.—The latest reports received here are to the effect that the Russians, with about 100 guns in action in the Tashi-Chao engagement, inflicted serious losses on the Japanese and destroyed many of their guns.

The Japanese attack on the centre of the Russian position was repulsed, but the Russians yesterday were ordered to retire and to occupy the heights five miles north of Tashi-Chao. This movement was carried out in good order.

Train with Wounded at Mukden.

The Empress's hospital train passed through Mukden to-day bearing 314 men who were wounded in the fight at Tashi-Chao.

Small bodies of Japanese are reported to be moving in the direction of Benitsu, forty miles east of Yantai Station and toward Sing-Ching, (seventy miles east of Mukden.) If this is true it indicates the intention of the Japanese to try and turn the Russian position at Liao-Yang from the direction of Mukden.

BERLIN, July 26.—A correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger who was an eye witness of the fighting near Tashi-Chao telegraphs from Liao-Yang under to-day's date that the Japanese unexpectedly opened a cannonade in the evening of Saturday. The artillery battle was continued Sunday and lasted fourteen hours.

The Russian batteries, continues the correspondent, were served better than those of the Japanese. The Russians made a fierce bayonet attack and retained their positions at nightfall, but were unexpectedly ordered to retire during the night.

On the morning of July 25 the Russians evacuated the railroad station at Tashi-Chao, carrying off the movables and burning the bulk of their supplies.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, July 27.—Dispatches received yesterday by the War Office announce that the Russians have retreated to Hai-Cheng.

The Russians decided to withdraw from Tashi-Chao Sunday evening. Gen. Zaroubaieff, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, who is Gen. Stakelberg's senior, resolved to take this step in consequence of the reports of scouts that the Japanese were turning the Russians' left flank.

The Japanese forces are believed to have included the whole of the armies of Gens. Oku and Nodzu. More than seven divisions of Japanese were engaged.

General Japanese Advance.

The Russians withdrew in perfect order, favored by the beautiful moonlight.

The Japanese advance against Gen. Kuropatkin's armies seems at last to have begun in earnest. The enemy are moving up strongly from the south and have captured Kan Pass, on the road to Hai-Cheng. Gen. Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese column in the vicinity of Sai-ma-Tse, which is believed to be two divisions strong, is marching along the valley of the Tai-Tse with the obvious aim of cutting the railroad above Liao-Yang.

The Russian losses in the fighting near Tashi-Chao are not ascertainable, but it is admitted that they amounted to several hundred men.

The evacuation of Tashi-Chao was prepared for long ago by the Russians. The retirement is not regarded as materially altering the situation. The Russians had strongly fortified Hai-Cheng in view of this contingency.

In a dispatch to the Emperor, dated July 25, Gen. Kuropatkin says:

"On July 21 the Japanese occupied a height facing Pikan Pass. This interfered considerably with our observation outpost service, and consequently on the same day a Russian force occupied the pass.

"On the following morning Lieut. Col. Dementieff, commanding a detachment, determined to occupy the southern slope of the hill. This was done about noon.

Russians Outflanked.

"That afternoon the Japanese attacked and turned our left wing. Then, taking advantage of the formation of the country, they began to turn our right. Other companies of Dementieff's force hastened to his assistance, to which several companies were also sent from the nearest points. These troops as they arrived helped to check the turning operations of the enemy, who finally brought into action, however, as much as a brigade of infantry, with which he pressed our troops and turned both our flanks.

"Our men, exposed to a terrific fire, retired step by step, but at the same time offering a stubborn resistance to the enemy, who ceased to attack at 7 o'clock on the evening of July 22 after occupying Pikan Pass.

"Our casualties in wounded were Capt. Minime and 49 men. The number of killed is not yet known.

Hot Artillery Duel.

"On July 24 the enemy resumed activity on the south front, and a fight began on the left flank with a fusillade from the outposts near Ta-Chi. For the next twelve hours the enemy maintained a heavy and uninterrupted artillery fire. This artillery duel went in our favor, the Japanese batteries operating against the villages of Tientsiatung and Santsiatse being reduced to silence by 4 P. M.

"Simultaneously with the artillery cannonade the enemy made a vigorous attack in the direction of Dafangshieng with the object of breaking up the centre of our position. Our troops repelled all attacks, and we retained all our positions. The battle ended at 9:30 in the evening.

"Details of the fighting and of the extent of our losses are not yet available.

"The commander of our troops, who had sustained the enemy's attacks for two days and repelled them all, after giving his men some rest, began to retire to the north without being molested by the enemy."

Gen. Kuropatkin does not mention the number of troops engaged in the withdrawal to Hai-Cheng, but the presence of Gens. Zaroubaieff and Stakelberg, both corps commanders, shows that the total must have been large, though certainly far inferior to the combined forces of Gens. Oku and Nodzu.

The preceding determined attack on Tan-Chi, ten miles southeast of Tashi-Chao, probably rendered the evacuation of the latter place imperative.

Alarm in St. Petersburg.

Although military men do not seem to be alarmed at the situation, pointing out that the withdrawal of the southern army from Tashi-Chao tends to concentrate Kuropatkin's forces, thus giving him a smaller front to defend, considerable nervousness is manifested here by those not in the secrets of the Russian Commander-in-Chief, especially as Gen. Kuropatkin himself points out the danger threatening his line of communications to the north owing to the development of the Japanese advance from Sai-ma-Tse toward Mukden.

If this column be pushed home and the Japanese cordon should be at the same time be tightened from the south and east Gen. Kuropatkin's danger would be easily conceivable, and consequently there is already talk of his preparing to meet this danger by withdrawing to Mukden and there awaiting further reinforcements.

In this connection a report from Vladivostok to-night that Viceroy Alexieff is going there is peculiarly interesting.

A rumor is current here that Gen. Samsonoff was severely wounded during the fighting at Tashi-Chao.

JAPANESE OCCUPY NIU-CHWANG.

French Flag Said to Have Been Flying from All Russian Buildings.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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SHANGHAI, July 26.—A Niu-Chwang correspondent, telegraphing yesterday, (Monday,) stated that the Russians had evacuated Niu-Chwang, but M. Grosse, the Civil Administrator, was continuing to exercise his functions until the Japanese arranged to take charge of affairs.

PEKING, July 26.—The news of the occupation of Niu-Chwang by the Japanese was known in every tea shop in Peking to-day, but it excited no surprise.

It had been expected for some time, and the Chinese Customs Taotai, Wen-Yun, who, under the Japanese, will take office in the port, was already close to Niu-Chwang, awaiting the Russian evacuation.

By The Associated Press.

TIEN-TSIN, July 26.—The Japanese occupied Niu-Chwang at 5 o'clock last evening. The French flag was flying from all the Russian buildings.

It is reported here that the Japanese lost 380 men in killed and wounded in the fighting outside of Niu-Chwang. The Russian losses are not known.

A small detachment of Japanese scouts entered Niu-Chwang last night. About 200 troops arrived there this morning and more are expected this evening.

Crowds of Russian refugees were this morning awaiting trains at Yin-Kow, the port of Niu-Chwang, in order to get away.

The Chinese flag is flying over the Custom House at Niu-Chwang.

NIU-CHWANG, July 26.—Japanese scouts have already passed through here and the troops are expected momentarily.

The Russian inhabitants of Niu-Chwang have left.

Japanese flags are flying all over the city.

MUKDEN, July 26.—Twenty troop-laden transports, escorted by a Japanese squadron, are cruising off the entrance of the Liao River.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 27.—The Yin-Kow correspondent of the Matin says that the Japanese entered Niu-Chwang at 5 o'clock in the morning and hauled down the Russian commercial flag, which had been substituted for the military standard, on the residence of the Governor. The Japanese standard was hoisted, the Chinese flag flying from the neighboring buildings and the Custom House.

The Consular authorities had taken precautions to insure the safety of the European residents, who were armed.

The Russians, who refused to follow the retreat, have been cut off.

The Japanese cavalrymen, the correspondent says, carried the most modern accoutrements, and each man had a compass and field glass.

Competent authorities had thought that a Japanese attack was out of the question owing to the large Russian reinforcements arriving during the last two weeks.

The dispatch in conclusion says that Japanese troops are still filing into Niu-Chwang.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 27.—According to the correspondent of The Standard at Tien-Tsin a foreigner who has arrived there from Mukden describes the conditions existing in the Russian camp as deplorable.

The troops, he says, are badly supplied with provisions, and the officers are indulging in pleasurable pursuits.

FIGHTING AT PORT ARTHUR.

Chinese Report Engagements on Both Land and Sea.

CHE-FOO, Wednesday, July 27, 9 A. M.—A junk bringing Chinese refugees from Port Arthur has just arrived here.

The Chinese report that when they left Port Arthur July 22, heavy fighting was going on both on land and sea. They are unable to give details.

They report that the Japanese have heavily fortified Sanchinpo Hill.

AMERICAN SHIPPERS ALARMED.

Question the State Department Concerning Vessels in the Far East.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The seizure of merchant vessels by Russian cruisers and the summary action of Russian officers in sinking the Knight Commander has brought the State Department many inquiries from vessel owners and merchants engaged in trade with the Orient.

Attorneys for these interests were at the State Department to-day, but until officially and fully advised of the circumstances under which vessels were seized there can be no communication between Washington and St. Petersburg regarding the matter. No formal demand for indemnity has been received from the American Trading Company.

While it is hardly likely that such a claim will be presented to the department until the extent of the damage done and all the facts connected with it can be learned, it will doubtless be held that there is no justification under international practice for the destruction of a vessel and her cargo under the conditions reported in the Knight Commander case.

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ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

PLANS COMPLETE FOR ROOSEVELT NOTIFICATION

Oyster Bay Barred from Grounds, but Decorates Loyally.

LOEB IS BLAMED, AS USUAL

Scarcity of Vehicles for Guests—Chairman Cortelyou and Senator Kean at Sagamore Hill Already.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 26.—National Chairman Cortelyou arrived here this evening and was driven at once to Sagamore Hill, where the finishing touches were put on the plans that are to mark to-morrow's notification ceremonies, when the President will be officially informed that he was the choice of the Chicago Convention.

The ceremonies will be marked by extreme simplicity, and will not occupy over an hour, being limited to "Uncle Joe" Cannon's address of notification and the President's speech of acceptance. In all about 150 persons will attend. The notification committee consists of one member of each State and Territory, and in addition there are a number of invited guests, men high in the counsels of the party and personal friends of the President. Such a display of frock coats and high hats will never have been seen in Oyster Bay. The committee and guests will leave Long Island City at 10:30 on a special train, which will run through to this place without stop, arriving here an hour later. Carriages, if enough can be found, will convey them over the three miles to Sagamore Hill.

The President will leave here Thursday morning at 9 o'clock on a special train. Mrs. Roosevelt will accompany the President to Washington. He will return to Oyster Bay about Aug. 20, and remain about a month.

In spite of the continued dissatisfaction at the methods of Secretary Loeb in disbarring them from any participation in the ceremonies of to-morrow, the loyal citizens hung flags from their houses to-day and the town is well dressed in bunting. To-night strings of Japanese lanterns are burning under the trees in many gardens and are swung in strings across the street, giving the place a gala appearance. Oyster Bay citizens may be "sore" but they do not let it interfere with their loyalty. The name of Loeb, however, is not very popular.

Among the arrivals to-night were Senator Kean of New Jersey, who is related to the President, and Miss Kean, his sister. Douglas Robinson, Mr. Roosevelt's brother-in-law, also arrived to-night. All are guests at Sagamore Hill and will remain over for to-morrow's ceremonies. Chairman Cortelyou may remain over to-morrow for a further conference with the President. Before leaving here he is expected to announce the names of the twelve members of the Executive Committee. He may also announce the personal Advisory Committee.

Ex-Gov. Winthrop Murray Crane went away at 8 o'clock this morning and said he did not see Mr. Cortelyou. No information concerning his visit was disclosed.

Practically all of the members of the committee which to-day will go to Oyster Bay to notify President Roosevelt of his nomination arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. They were assigned to the "Royal Suite" as a meeting room.

Speaker Joseph G. Cannon of the House of Representatives, who acted as permanent Chairman of the National Convention, and who is the Chairman of the Notification Committee, arrived late in the afternoon, and soon was buried in the preparation of his speech. The most notable absentee on the committee is Senator Depew, who is in Europe.

Speaker Cannon was asked what the news was.

"Nothing very new or startling about the trip," he said. "We are going to tell President Roosevelt that he has been nominated, and we have a sneaking idea that he'll accept. I am now working on my speech to deliver, because there is a stenographer who wants to get at me and have me dictate. He wants the substance of the speech before the shadow falls."

The Speaker said that he was feeling in good trim and had abandoned the notion of a European trip, which he had formed in Chicago at the time of the convention, when he was ill.

DR. McDONALD'S EARLY SWIM.

Randall's Island Physician Started Home at 4 A. M.—Landed in Court.

Because he tried to swim to Randall's Island at daybreak yesterday morning, after an all-night visit to Manhattan with congenial friends, Dr. J. Clarence McDonald, twenty-three years old, a member of the staff of the Children's Hospital on Randall's Island, landed a prisoner in Harlem Hospital. He arrived at the dock, foot of East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, about 4 A. M., expecting to find a boat there to take him to the island. There was none in sight, and without removing any of his clothing he plunged overboard and started to swim the channel, which at this point is about 600 feet wide.

Patrolman Andrew Stebbins of the Harbor Squad heard the splash and put out in a rowboat. A strong tide was running, and Dr. McDonald was almost exhausted when Stebbins reached his side. Unable to pull the man into the boat, Stebbins started to tow him to shore, but the doctor broke away, and in the struggle Stebbins lost an oar. The shouts of the policeman attracted the attention of Roundsman Klute and Sergt. Mott of the Harbor Squad Station, foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and they put out to the rescue in the police launch. The physician was pulled on board.

Stebbins lodged a complaint of intoxication against McDonald, and he was put to bed a prisoner in the hospital. In the Harlem Court McDonald gave the name of Dr. Frederick K. Worth, house physician at the Children's Hospital on Randall's Island, and told Magistrate Crane that he had fallen off the dock and was swimming for shore when the policeman got him. The court remanded him for twenty-four hours, and later a member of the hospital staff came over and took the swimmer back to the island by boat.

Attractive Journeys

Special low rates are now in effect to the Lakes and Summer resorts of the West and Northwest, via the Chicago & North-Western Ry. These rates, combined with the ample and convenient train service to the fishing and hunting grounds of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Michigan, the mountain resorts of Colorado, the Black Hills, Yellowstone, the Yosemite, and the Pacific Coast offer an unusual opportunity to visit the

Summer Resorts of the West

Tickets on sale daily from Chicago to
St. Paul and Minneapolis, $18 round trip. Duluth and Superior, $22 round trip.
Sault Ste. Marie, $20.75 round trip. Marquette, $17.25 round trip.
Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, $30 round trip.
Hot Springs, S. D. (Black Hills), $27.50 round trip.
Correspondingly low rates from other points.

We publish numerous maps, extensive hotel lists and interesting booklets which are at the disposal of the public; and will gladly answer inquiries and give all possible assistance in arranging Summer Excursions to the West and Northwest.

Write for printed matter, time schedules, maps and full information as to hotels, train service, etc.

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The Rock Island System lands you at the very foot of one of the noblest peaks in the Rockies—Pike's Peak. Only a night's ride from Chicago and St. Louis. Tourist rates in effect June 1 to September 30—$30 from Chicago; $25 from St. Louis.

Full information at this office.

HAL S. RAY, C. E. P. A., Downtown Office, 401 Broadway, Uptown Office, 373 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Rock Island System

CALLS OFF COLORADO TROOPS.

Gov. Peabody Acts in Opposition to Many Cripple Creek Citizens.

DENVER, July 26.—Gov. Peabody to-day issued a proclamation calling off military rule in Teller County and placing the Cripple Creek district in charge of the civil authorities.

This action was taken by the Governor in face of opposition from many influential citizens of Cripple Creek, who desire to prevent deported union miners from returning to the district. Before issuing his order, however, the Governor received assurances from Sheriff Edward Bell that his forces were able to control the situation.

Military rule was proclaimed in Teller County on June 8 in consequence of disorderly acts following the explosion at Independence, June 6, by which many non-union miners were killed and injured. Previous to that there had been a large force of soldiers on duty for many months in the Cripple Creek district. Before the explosion occurred these had all been withdrawn. No troops are now under arms anywhere in Colorado, and good order prevails in all the mining camps.

The military expenses of the State during the past eighteen months, due to strikes, are said to aggregate about $1,000,000.

SHOOTING OF TWO AMERICANS.

Consul at Mazatlan Says Mexican Officials Are in Jail for It.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The American Consul at Mazatlan has reported to the State Department on the recent shooting of two Americans at Aguas Calliente.

He says that the Alcalde went to the house of the Recorder and asked him to arrest Clarence Way, which he refused to do, claiming there was no reason therefor. The Alcalde then made out the warrant himself. The Commissioners met Mr. Way in front of his house and showed him the order of arrest, and he replied that he would accompany them as soon as he had eaten his breakfast and changed his clothes.

They objected to this and undertook to carry him, when Way called the cook, Lattimer, who came out unarmed and tried to prevent the arrest. After Way had been forcibly taken Lattimer started into the house, and one Castro, thinking he had gone for arms, shot and wounded him. Way, seeing this, attempted to enter the house, whereupon Castro fired twice, killing him instantly.

The Alcalde and the two Commissioners are now in jail.

DEPUTY SHERIFF REBUKED.

Called Upon to Explain Shooting at Speeding Automobilists.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 26—Sheriff Preston has called upon Deputy Sheriff Sherman J. Wicks of Patchogue for an explanation of his conduct in shooting at an automobile occupied by John Foley, Jr., and two friends on July 17, because they failed to stop when ordered to. The Sheriff says that if the accounts of the affair are right, Wicks is not fit to keep his place. Part of the Sheriff's letter is:

"It should be unnecessary for me to call your attention to the difference between a felony and a misdemeanor. While the law provides that certain force may be used to arrest a person charged with committing the former, the same rule will not apply to a misdemeanor, although committed in the presence of an officer."

KRUPPS WORKING FOR RUSSIA.

Large Orders for War Material Being Executed at Essen.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 26.—A dispatch from Essen says large orders for war material have been received at the Krupp works from the Russian Government.

The workmen are consequently working overtime.

RUSSIAN WAR STORES BURNED.

Cable and Wire for Torpedoes Destroyed in St. Petersburg Fire.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—Fire to-day destroyed the largest electric cable wire factory in St. Petersburg. The loss was about $1,250,000.

A large quantity of cable and wire for the torpedoes and mines intended for the Baltic Squadron was destroyed.



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In appointing this company as trustee or executor you are assured of permanent, conservative, conscientious and profitable services, and security against individual incompetency.

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An Interesting Booklet on Application.

BOYS HURT WHEN BOOM BROKE.

Score Dropped Twenty Feet Into Pit—Scared Parents Rescue Progeny.

Two boys were seriously hurt and about twenty others badly cut and bruised early last evening by the breaking of a derrick boom on which they were swinging, in One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, between Webster and Clay Avenues.

The street between these two avenues is obstructed by a mass of rock, forty feet high, which has not yet been blasted through, and the derrick is being used in cutting steps in the rock, so that pedestrians may pass over without going a block north or south. The workmen had left the job an hour before, and the police say that no watchman was left there by the contractor. They are now looking for him.

The boys, twenty-five or thirty in all, were having great fun swinging on the thirty-foot boom in a wide half circle over a pit twenty feet deep. Suddenly the boom broke in the middle, and every boy was thrown to the rocks below.

The police secured the names of six boys, including the two worst injured, who were treated by the ambulance surgeons. The others picked themselves up and limped home without official assistance. The two seriously hurt are Thomas Male, fifteen years old, of 1,232 Webster Avenue, who received a possible fracture of the skull and contusions of the back, and Ernest Zillmer, fourteen years old, of 1,233 Webster Avenue, who had contusions of the head and possible internal injuries.

The ambulance surgeons spent an hour fixing up the boys' injuries, and wanted Male and Zillmer to go back to the hospital with them, but the boys' parents refused and they were taken home. Reports that some of the boys had been killed spread through the neighborhood soon after the accident and brought anxious fathers and mothers to the scene by the dozen. When they had learned what happened fathers and mothers carried off their youngsters to bind up their wounds and administer fitting punishment at home.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night:)

9:20 A. M.—80 St. Nicholas Avenue; Samuel Frank; damage, $100.

12:20 P. M.—69 Manhattan Street; owner unknown; no damage.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

TAGGART WILL HEAD NATIONAL COMMITTEE

His Election Unanimous — No Treasurer for Democrats Yet.

BELMONT TO BE URGED AGAIN

Woodson Selected as Secretary Against Bryanite Contingent — Taggart Charges Dissolved.

By the unanimous vote of the Democratic National Committee, Thomas Taggart of Indiana was yesterday elected its Chairman. Urey Woodson of Kentucky was elected Secretary; Edwin Sefton of the District of Columbia, Assistant Secretary; John I. Martin of Missouri, Sergeant at Arms, and Samuel Donelson of Tennessee, Assistant Sergeant at Arms.

The office of Treasurer was left unfilled. The man for that place will be selected by the Chairman and the Executive Committee. August Belmont says he will not take it, but members of the committee say that the tender will be made to him in such a manner that he cannot refuse. If Mr. Belmont should persist in his refusal, either James M. Guffey of Pennsylvania, or John R. McLean of Ohio probably will be chosen.

Upon the motion of Mr. Sheehan of New York, who held a seat in the committee by proxy, it was decided that there should be two Vice Chairmen, an executive committee of not fewer than five or more than seven members, and a finance committee of not fewer than three or more than five members. Mr. Sheehan probably will be named as Chairman of the executive committee, the membership of which, under the resolution adopted, need not be confined to the membership of the National Committee.

The committee met at noon. Long before that hour the corridor of the Hoffman House was crowded with politicians of more or less promihence in the party. Among the most distinguished noted were ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle, ex-Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, William Randolph Hearst, and Senator P. H. McCarren.

Senator Gorman, August Belmont, William F. Sheehan, Col. James M. Guffey, and David B. Hill were in conference in Mr. Hill's room for a few hours before the meeting of the committee, and a final appeal was made to Senator Gorman to take the Chairmanship. He refused to permit the consideration of his name.

One of the incidents of the day was an attempt to influence the committee against Taggart with a yarn to the effect that the Republican National Committee would upon his election as Chairman spread broadcast the charge that he was interested in the gambling resort at French Lick Springs, Indiana. The Democratic Committee had heard that before, however, and had learned that Mr. Taggart leases the hotel at French Lick Springs from the railroad company, but has nothing to do with the gambling house. So the revival of the tale fell flat.

TAGGART'S ELECTION.

The committee was called to order in the big parlor of the Hoffman House by Chairman James K. Jones of Arkansas. The members of the committee present were Henry D. Clayton, Alabama; William H. Martin, Arkansas; M. F. Tarpey, California; John I. Mullins, Colorado; Homer S. Cummings, Connecticut; Richard R. Kenney, Delaware; Jefferson B. Browne, Florida; Simon P. Donnelly, Idaho; Roger C. Sullivan, Illinois; John Atwood, Kansas; N. C. Blanchard, Louisiana; George E. Hughes, Maine; L. Victor Baughman, Maryland; William A. Gaston, Massachusetts; Daniel J. Campau, Michigan; T. T. Hudson, Minnesota; W. A. Rothwell, Missouri; James C. Dahlman, Nebraska; True L. Norris, New Hampshire; William B. Gourley, New Jersey; Norman E. Mack, New York; Josephus Daniels, North Carolina; H. D. Allert, North Dakota; John R. McLean, Ohio; Frederick V. Holman, Oregon; J. M. Guffey, Pennsylvania; George W. Greene, Rhode Island; Benjamin R. Tillman, South Carolina; E. S. Johnson, South Dakota; R. E. L. Mountcastle, Tennessee; R. M. Johnston, Texas; D. H. Perry, Utah; Bradley B. Smalley, Vermont; J. Taylor Ellyson, Virginia; John T. McGraw, West Virginia; Timothy E. Ryan, Wisconsin; James L. Norris, District of Columbia, and R. L. Williams, Indian Territory.

Senator Bailey of Texas was the manager of the Taggart forces, and the activity which he showed in securing proxies to be assigned as he saw fit was taken to indicate that the Taggart men had determined to take no chances, and had intended to put up a fight for their man whether or not a veto was put on his selection by friends of Judge Parker. But as things turned out all was harmony, and Senator Bailey was generous enough to give one of his numerous proxies to William F. Sheehan in order that Mr. Sheehan might give the proxy of Urey Woodson, which he held, to John P. Hopkins, the Illinois leader.

When the roll had been called and all of the proxies presented, Committeeman Clayton of Alabama moved that M. F. Tarpey of California be elected Temporary Chairman. Mr. Tarpey was elected. He said he would not weary the committee with oratory, as there had been an oversupply of that at St. Louis. Henry Lehmann of Louisiana was elected Temporary Secretary upon the motion of Committeeman Norris of the District of Columbia.

National Committeeman Norman E. Mack extended to the committee the invitation of the Democratic Club to attend a reception and supper last night. It was accepted.

Mr. Mack then brought up the suggestion of a visit of the committee to Esopus today to pay their respects to the Democratic standard bearer. Upon motion of Senator Bailey of Texas, the suggestion that the visit be made was adopted by a rising vote. The rendezvous for members of the committee will be at the Forty-second Street Ferry. The special train which will carry the committee to Esopus will leave at 11:35 over the West Shore. It will depart from Esopus on the return trip at 4:45, arriving in New York at 7 P. M.

On motion of Mr. Holman of Oregon, John I. Martin was elected temporary Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. Bailey then moved that the committee proceed to the election of a Chairman. John W. Kern, former candidate for Governor of Indiana, who held the proxy of John Y. Terry of Washington, nominated Thomas Taggart of Indiana. There was no other nomination and Mr. Taggart was unanimously elected. A committee of three, consisting of Committeeman Blanchard of Louisiana, Committeeman Ellyson of Virginia, and Mr. Kern was appointed to find Mr. Taggart and bring him into the meeting.

When the new Chairman was escorted into the parlor he was greeted with general and hearty applause. On taking the chair he spoke as follows:

"I thank you for the great honor which you have done me in selecting me for your Chairman. I realize fully the responsibility that goes with the honor. I feel that with our candidates and our platform we can win the coming election, but we can do it only by the united efforts of the members of the committee and of every Democrat. I ask you for your help in the future. I will fill the duties of my office faithfully, and, I hope, intelligently."

WOODSON FOR SECRETARY.

The election of a Secretary was then taken up. The only two names presented to the committee were those of Committeeman Urey Woodson of Kentucky and Committeeman C. A. Walsh of Iowa. The result of the vote was: Woodson, 35; Walsh, 12. The votes secured by Mr. Walsh were those of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Idaho, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, South Carolina, Washington, Wyoming, and New Mexico.

This was taken as an indication of the Bryan-Hearst strength in the committee, Mr. Walsh having been the candidate of that element. All of the other members of the committee present voted for Mr. Woodson. Woodson's election was made unanimous. Then Edwin Sefton of the District of Columbia was unanimously chosen as the assistant secretary of the committee.

Senator Bailey nominated John I. Martin of Missouri for Sergeant at Arms, and Samuel Donelson of Tennessee for Assistant Sergeant at Arms. This was the result of an understanding between the two leading candidates for the place, and the election of Messrs. Martin and Donelson was by acclamation.

William F. Sheehan then arose and said: "I desire to submit for your consideration this proposition—that the Chairman appoint not to exceed two Vice Chairmen, as his judgment may determine, an Executive Committee to be composed of not less than five and not more than seven members, and a Finance Committee to consist of not less than three nor more than five members. If the Chairman should see fit to amalgamate the two committees then their membership shall not be greater than seven."

"How about the Treasurer of the committee?" broke in Senator Tillman.

Mr. Sheehan replied that the election of a Treasurer could be taken up later. He said he thought that matter could safely be left to the discretion of the Chairman and the Executive Committee.

Senator Bailey of Texas said that there were a number of Western States which the Democrats had an excellent chance of carrying, and he thought that the membership of the Executive Committee ought to be sufficiently large to permit of representation from some of these States on the committee. That could not well be done if the membership of the committee was limited to the number suggested by Mr. Sheehan. He suggested that the membership of the Executive Committee be increased.

Mr. Sheehan agreed that the Chairman and the Executive Committee, when they thought it advisable, should have the authority to select an additional member or members from any State or States in which Democratic prospects would be materially bettered by such action.

With this understanding the resolution of Mr. Sheehan was passed and the committee adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

David B. Hill held a long conference after the meeting of the committee with William F. Sheehan, August Belmont, Norman E. Mack, Thomas F. Ryan, and Cord Meyer.

TAGGART TALKS OF PLANS.

Eastern Headquarters Here—Western in Indianapolis, Maybe.

When National Chairman Taggart appeared in the corridor of the Hoffman House some three hours after his election yesterday scores rushed to extend their congratulations. He shook hands with all comers, and repeated his statement made in committee that he was deeply appreciative of the honor conferred upon him, and that he did not overlook the great responsibilities which attached to the office.

"I shall not appoint the members of the Executive or Finance Committee for a day or two yet," he said in response to questions. "I shall be here for several days, and, besides, I desire first to go with the others to Esopus to-morrow to call upon Judge Parker.

"Yes, I may see fit to combine the two committees. It is left to my discretion as to whom to appoint Chairmen or a Chairman, as the case may be. Of course I have no names to suggest now.

"I shall appoint two Vice Chairmen. One, of course, will be in charge for the East—here in New York. The other will be in charge for the West."

"Will his office be in Chicago?" was asked.

"Well, that isn't settled yet," answered the Chairman. He intimated it might be in Indianapolis.

Mr. Taggart said the Treasurer would be elected by the Finance Committee, and probably from among its membership. This he stated might take place soon after the appointment of the Finance Committee or some time thereafter.

Before Chairman Taggart returns to Indiana he expects to accompany Norman E. Mack about the city to inspect several places which the National Committeeman has obtained options upon for offices for the National Committee.

THE CAMPAIGN LEADER.

Thomas Taggart, Who Twice Carried Indiana, Republicans' Stronghold.

Thomas Taggart of Indiana, successor to James K. Jones of Arkansas as National Chairman of the Democratic Party, was born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1856. He was brought to this country when very young. In course of time young Taggart became the proprietor of a small hotel close to the railroad in Indianapolis, and is now chief owner of one of the largest hotels in the Indiana metropolis. He has accumulated wealth out of the hotel business.

Mr. Taggart served as a ward worker and step by step rose to prominence in the councils of his party in Marion County, Ind. He twice carried it, a heavy Republican district, for his party. This achievement brought him the Chairmanship of the State Committee in the second Cleveland-Harrison campaign. From that time to this he has been recognized as one of the most potent Democrats in his State.

JUDGE PARKER'S QUIET DAY.

Works on Court of Appeals Cases—Committeemen Reach Esopus To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 26.—This was the quietest day Judge Parker has had since his nomination. He spent most of it in working on the Court of Appeals cases that fell to his lot in the division of work among the members of that tribunal. He was enabled to make much more progress than has been the case in any one day for some time.

There was the usual batch of political letters to be answered, but Mrs. Harriet Parker, the Judge's mother, who arrived last night, found practically no political work to interest her.

The Judge received a telephonic communication from the National Committee, telling him the result of the election as soon as it had been held. The Judge learned yesterday that many of its members intended to come here to-morrow, but he was not told how many would come.

No especial preparations have been made for the visit. The understanding here is that the Committeemen are merely coming to pay their respects, and that they will not be here long enough for any programme of entertainment to be carried out. They are expected here at 2:06, and will probably stay a couple of hours. Each of them will have a chance to make the acquaintance of the candidate and to take a look at Rosemount.

How they will all get here is the chief problem vexing the villagers. Rosemount is a half mile from the station over a hilly and rocky road. There are not enough suitable rigs in town to accommodate all the committeemen. Serious consideration has been given the suggestion of impressing into service Capt. Pat Quinn's carry-all. The result of inquiries among other distinguished citizens to find if there are any available rigs has been dispiriting.

It is feared that a compromise will have to be adopted by which only the very fattest sages will be allowed to ride. The thin ones will have to walk up the hill.

COTTON STRIKE COMPLETE.

Not a Wheel Moves in Eighty-one Fall River Mills and 26,000 Men Idle.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 26.—The cotton-mill strike in this city has tied up the mills so completely that by noon to-day not a wheel was moving in the eighty-one mills. The places occupied Saturday by 26,000 employes were deserted.

The Hargraves No. 2 Mill was the only one attempting to resume operations, but the number of operatives who reported for work was so small that the mill was shut down before noon.

Offers of assistance by the public are being received by the strike leaders, and a committee will be appointed to solicit financial aid. One offer of $5,000 was received to-day from a merchant. Another citizen gave 1,000 loaves of bread.

To-day large parties of strikers were engaged digging clams and picking berries.

MURPHY ABSENT FROM DEMOCRATIC LOVE FEAST

Wrote That He Had "Important Engagement."

COLER BOBS UP, THEN BACK

He Sees Hill, and Although He Wears a Parker Badge He Tarries Not—Leaders Absent.

Owing to the failure of Charles F. Murphy to appear at the Democratic Club last night at the reception given by the club to the members of the Democratic National Committee, a damper was thrown over the affair, and many of the guests gave expression to wonderment at the action of the Tammany leader.

Practically all of the members of the National Committee attended the reception, which gave every evidence of being the hurried affair that it was. It had been started on the spur of the moment the night before, when the suggestion was carried to President John Fox of the club. Ex-Senator Hill, William F. Sheehan, Chairman Taggart, and other leading Democrats appeared, and did their share toward the promotion of harmony, but Mr. Murphy sent the following letter of regret, which was shown by ex-Senator Fox:

TAMMANY HALL,
New York, July 26, 1904.

The Hon. John Fox, President Democratic Club, New York City:

My Dear Sir: I regret extremely my inability to attend the reception to-night given by the club to the members of the National Democratic Committee, because of an important engagement made a few days ago and which it is impossible for me to break. Hoping that the reception will be a gratifying success in every way, I remain, very truly, CHARLES F. MURPHY.

All of the friends of Mr. Murphy were kept busy during the evening explaining that the Tammany leader did not mean to slight any of the guests or members of the National Committee, but that he actually had business which was of greater importance than meeting the National Committee of his party.

President Fox of the club acted as the Chairman of the impromptu reception committee, with Chairman Cord Meyer of the State Committee as his chief aide. One of the first men to arrive at the clubhouse, outside of the score or more of club members who were there, was ex-Senator David B. Hill, who arrived promptly at the hour of 9, accompanied by Senator John Daniel of Virginia and Norman E. Mack, New York's member of the National Committee. President Fox greeted his visitors and escorted them to the reception room upstairs. There Hill shook hands with a few of the club members and took a seat in a corner with Gen. St. Clair.

Shortly afterward Chairman Taggart arrived with William F. Sheehan, while after them came Senator Bailey of Texas and then the rest of the committeemen, thick and fast. All of the guests expressed surprise at the absence of Mr. Murphy, and then they began to ask for Mayor McClellan, but he, too, was absent. A canvass of the crowd in the clubhouse showed only three Tammany district leaders present. They were ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, Julius Harburger, and Water Commissioner John T. Oakley, who left early.

Ex-Senator Charles A. Towne was there, however, doing the honors, and so was President Charles V. Fornes of the Board of Aldermen. Ex-Councilman Stewart M. Brice was on hand with a selection of friends, and even ex-Assemblyman "Dick" Butler, who was Every's Assemblyman in 1903, was a shining star. Three times did Butler manage to corral Hill in a corner and hold him up for three minutes before some of Hill's friends could rescue him.

Ex-Controller Bird S. Coler appeared in the offing shortly after Hill arrived. Coler wore a huge Parker badge. Hill saw Coler and Hill saw the badge. At the same time Coler saw Hill, and there was a hurrying of feet, while Coler's coattails were seen disappearing down the stairs. He did not show up again near Hill.

After the reception had been in progress for an hour President Fox took Chairman Taggart by the arm and led him to the dining hall of the club, where covers had been laid for seventy-eight guests. Senator Hill and Gen. St. Clair brought up somewhere behind, and the rest fell in anywhere. The guests at the dinner included all the National Committeemen, the prominent club members, and some invited guests.

MURPHY'S TRIP TO ESOPUS.

May Go To-day—The Mayor Intends to Go This Week.

Plans have been made by Charles F. Murphy to go to Esopus to-day to see Judge Parker and, unless these plans are disarranged because of the fact that the members of the Democratic National Committee also will visit the Presidential candidate to-day, the Tammany leader will be at Rosemount by noon. It is expected that he will be accompanied by Judge Morgan J. O'Brien or Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, maybe both.

Mayor McClellan also will be a visitor at Esopus before the close of the week. He will go on Friday or Saturday and will be accompanied by Corporation Counsel Delaney.

ODELL NEAR McCLELLAN.

Also Near Hill—Summer Home at Monmouth Beach.

Gov. Odell in company with Mrs. Odell took all of yesterday afternoon for Summer residence hunting in New Jersey, and when they returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night it was learned that a residence had been obtained at Monmouth Beach.

It is the Governor's intention to take up his living quarters at the seashore almost immediately. As Chairman of the State Committee and general manager of all the work to be done by the Republicans in the President's own State this Fall most of his time will have to be passed in this city. The Governor believed it desirable to get away from the scene of the day's activities at nightfall, and accordingly planned to live near the sea, though not so far as to be out of touch with headquarters.

This is in line with the plan pursued by Chairman Hanna in the campaign of 1896.

Politicians found much to comment upon in that Chairman Odell had taken up quarters where Mayor McClellan has his Summer home, and even more, that he is so near Normandie-by-the-Sea, where David B. Hill is expected to pass the Summer.

Bet at 10 to 7 on Election.

Only one election bet was recorded yesterday on the curb. Bunnell & Buchanan wagered $1,000 to $700 with R. H. Sadler that Roosevelt would be elected. The odds for the day closed at 10 to 7 on Roosevelt.

HERRMANN VERDICT REVERSED.

Justice Smith Raps at Jury for Believing Woman's Story.

WHITE PLAINS, July 26.—Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith to-day handed down an opinion in the case of Mrs. Charlotta Herrmann against her reputed husband, George Herrmann, a well-known lumberman in New York City. The case had been in the courts for two years and had been tried twice. The first trial resulted in a disagreement by the jury, and the second trial was won by Mrs. Herrmann; the jury gave her a judgment for separation and alimony on the ground of desertion.

In giving his opinion to-day the Judge reversed the action of the jury and dismissed the case, and gave the verdict for the husband, on the ground that there was no marriage performed. He said the wonder was that twelve honest business men of New York could be led to believe the story of the woman.

West Virginia Special Session.

CHARLESTON, West Va., July 26.—The West Virginia Legislature met to-day in special session to consider tax reform bills agreed on by the Republican leaders.

PROFITS IN STEEL TRUST.

Justice Coxe Decides for Complainant in Promoters' Fight.

The profits realized by some of those interested in the promotion of the United States Steel Corporation were shown recently through an action brought in the United States Circuit Court by William H. Van Tine against William J. Hilands for a partnership accounting, which was finally decided yesterday by Judge Coxe for the complainant.

According to the complaint, in February of 1901 Van Tine and Hilands entered into an agreement by the terms of which they were to procure options on large blocks of stock of the Carnegie Steel Company, which plant was subsequently merged into the United States Steel Corporation.

Judge Coxe says the evidence showed the defendant, aided by the complainant, secured in one instance 1,543 shares of the Carnegie stock from Pittsburg parties, making a profit of not less than $175,000.

"Both parties," declared the court, "knew that it was a time of almost unprecedented speculative activity, when immense sums were being paid out of all proportion, apparently, to the services rendered, and when millions were being made by men who were not conspicuous for either industry or ability. It is not probable that at such a time any one was giving away opportunities of unquestioned value."

Unless the parties can agree upon the amount, a referee will be ordered to determine the sum to be paid to the complainant.

RACES CRAZE CHILD-WIFE.

Mrs. Tocholz, Seventeen Years Old, Sees Them in Her Delirium.

Raving about horse races, Rose Tocholz, a seventeen-year-old wife, lies in the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital. Her mind deserted her on account of losses at the race track, and she keeps calling for "Harry," a bookmaker whom she met recently.

"Come on, Irish Lad!" she would scream yesterday. "Look, Harry, look! They're in the stretch now. Irish Lad wins!"

The patient's mother, Mrs. Mary Greenhorn, of 313 East Ninety-seventh Street, has asked the police to try find "Harry." She thinks the sight of him may bring the girl back to her right mind.

Though only seventeen years old now, the girl has been married two years. She lived with her husband only nine days. Then they quarreled and separated.

LUDLOW JAIL HOUSECLEANING.

Keeper Fitzpatrick Suspended "For the Good of the Service."

Sheriff Erlanger yesterday suspended Bernard Fitzpatrick, a keeper in Ludlow Street Jail, pending the preferring of charges. The Sheriff said that while the charges made as to the management of the jail had not been sustained, yet he believed that for the good of the service it was good policy to suspend Fitzpatrick.

As Fitzpatrick is a civil service appointee, it was necessary for the Sheriff to prefer charges against him before he could dismiss him from the service, and this will be done.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises..4:50	Sun sets...7:22	Moon rises...

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:35	Gov. Isl'd...8:04	H. Gate..9:57
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:45	Gov. Isl'd...8:15	H. Gate..10:08

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Citta di Torino, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	.....12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Oceanic, Liverpool via Queenstown	..... 1:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
	*8:00 P. M.	
Roman Prince, Brazil, Argentina, &c.	.....11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 28.

City of Savannah, Savannah	....	3:00 P. M.
Hesperides, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Matanzas, Mexico, via Tampico	.....12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Moltke, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

Adirondack, Haiti, Magua, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Arabic, Liverpool via Queenstown	.....	6:00 A. M.
Sabine, Brunswick and Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tiomo, Yucatan and Campeche	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

Anchoria, Glasgow via Moville	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bulgaria, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Coamo, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	12:00 A. M.
El Sud, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Maraval, Grenada, Trinidad, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton via Cherbourg	8:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Ocean Monarch, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Oneida, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sarnia, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao, Venezuela, &c.	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 27.

Advance, Colon, July 20.
Croydon, Hull, July 12.
Pannonia, Gibraltar, July 13.
Pennsylvania, Gibraltar, July 18.
Sabine, Brunswick, Ga., July 24.
Teutonic, Liverpool, July 20.

THURSDAY, JULY 28.

Deutschland, Hamburg, July 21.
Jenny, Gibraltar, July 14.
Llandaff City, Swansea, July 14.
Nueces, Galveston, July 21.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

City of Macon, Savannah, July 27.
El Cid, New Orleans, July 24.
El Dorado, Galveston, July 23.
Germania, Naples, July 16.

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

Celtic, Liverpool, July 22.
Excelsior, New Orleans, July 24.
Umbria, Liverpool, July 22.

Arrived.

Bremen, Bremen, July 16.
Vaderland, Antwerp, July 16.
Emilie, Trieste, June 15.
Mexico, Havana, July 23.
Korona, Demerara, July 12.
Denver, Galveston, July 20.
Harry Luckenbach, Sabine Pass, July 17.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, July 25.
Carib, Georgetown, S. C., July 21.

Sailed.

Aurania, for Liverpool via Queenstown.
Catania, for Brazil, Argentina, &c.
Cearense, for Barbados, the Guianas, &c.
El Alba, for Galveston.
Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
Kansas City, for Savannah.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen.
Monroe, for Norfolk.
Yucatan, for Central America via Colon.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 26, 9:30 P. M., southeast, light breeze, cloudy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Leon XIII., at Genoa, July 23.
Prins Willem I., at Amsterdam, July 23.
Roma, at Marseilles, July 23.
Byron, at Rio Janeiro, July 23.
Astoria, at Glasgow, July 25.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, at Bremen, July 26.
Elise Marie, at Flushing, July 24.
Zeeland, at Antwerp, July 26.

Sailed.

Canning, from Rio Janeiro, July 23.
Terence, from Rio Janeiro, July 23.
Carpathia, from Liverpool, July 26.
Goodwin, from Calcutta, July 3.
Pharsalia, from Singapore, July 9.
Elleric, from Algiers, July 20.

Passed.

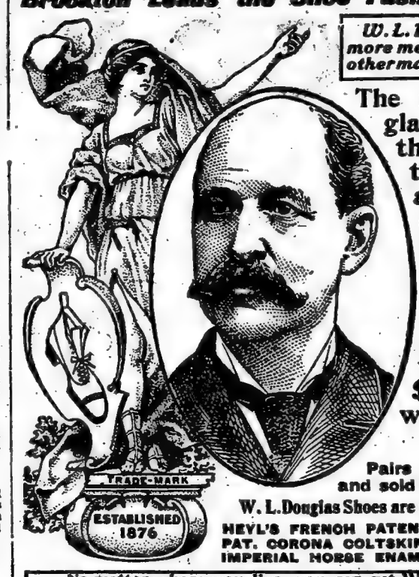
Baron Balfour, for Shanghai, Sacres, July 26.
Pretoria, for Hamburg, the Lizard, July 26.
Kansas City, for Bristol, Brow Head, July 26.
Strabo, for Manchester, Brow Head.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES

UNION MADE. THE ... IN THE WORLD.

Brockton Leads the Shoe Fashions of the World.



W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes ... the greatest ... in the world, is, they are made of the highest grade imported and domestic leathers; they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoes in the world.

2,473,464

Pairs of Fine Shoes were made and sold by W. L. Douglas in 1903.

W. L. Douglas Shoes are made of the following leathers:

HEYL'S FRENCH PATENT CALF, DOUGLAS VICI KID, PAT. CORONA COLTSKIN, AC-ME CALF, FINE CALF, IMPERIAL HORSE ENAMEL, RUSSIA CALF, ETC.

No matter where you live, you can get W. L. Douglas shoes; they are sold by shoe dealers everywhere. W. L. Douglas $5.00, $4.00, $3.50, $3.00, $2.50 and $2.00 shoes for men; $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 for boys. W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom guarantees their value and protects you against high prices. Take no substitute.

In W. L. Douglas men's $3.50 shoe stores, you will find all the new and popular styles; narrow, medium and wide toes, in all widths. One pair will outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.50 shoes. Also W. L. Douglas High Grade Boys Shoes, $2.00 and $1.75.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded everywhere to be the finest Patent Leather produced.

Fast Color Eyelets will not turn brassy.

Write for new Illustrated Catalog. Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

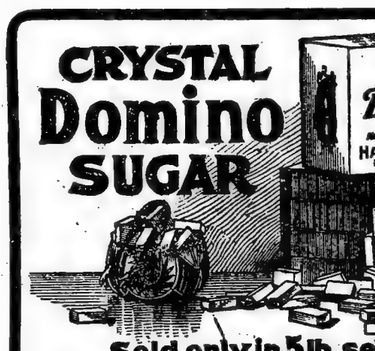
W. L. Douglas $3.50 Shoe Stores in Greater New York:

433 Broadway, corner Howard Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1449 Broadway, corner 41st Street.
95 Nassau Street.
142 East 14th Street.
250 West 125th Street
674 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, cor. 120th St.
356 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
345 Eighth Avenue.
520 Willis Avenue, near 149th Street.

BROOKLYN.

708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
494 Fifth Avenue
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.

CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR



A Triumph in Sugar Making!

Sold only in 5 lb. sealed boxes!

Hence, no dirt, no waste, no possible adulteration. Every piece sparkles like a cluster of diamonds, the result of its perfect crystallization. You will be pleased the moment you open a box. You will be better pleased when you have tried it in your tea, coffee, etc. SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

Store open till 5:30 evenings.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Dainty mid-day lunches, 8th Floor.

95c. for our $1.50 hand bags.



WOULDN'T be able to offer these wonderful bargains in leather goods if we hadn't secured a special surplus stock of a manufacturer. They include 500 of the popular $1.50 "Vanity" bags at 95c.—genuine seal or walrus grain.

Basement Salesroom.

Sizes 8, 9 or 10 inches—
braided or double strap handle — black, tan and brown — frames of nickel or gilt — special at 95c. $1.50 bag, 95c

$1 for new coral red leather belts, genuine calf, French gilt buckle, moire lined.

50c. for "Vanity" and braided handle hand bag, separate change purse.

59c. for genuine seal pocket books, single and double frames.

$3.95 for $4.75 well made sole leather suit case, steel frame.

$5.25 to $7.50 for genuine alligator Oxford bags—12 to 18 inches.

$5 walking skirts at $2.50.



DON'T think there's over 150 in this lot—not one that was ever priced at less than $5 before—pre-inventory exigencies prompt us to price them to close out in a day at about half.

Third Floor.

Walking skirts $5 skirts, $2.50 — made of fine all wool materials—in a variety of styles and fabrics—skirts that have a graceful swing to them and fit in every detail according to fashion's requirements—you'd consider them good value at $5—special to-day at $2.50

Linen suits — handsome ideal creations—made from a very fine quality of linen—a miscellaneous lot priced at ⅓ less than their actual worth just to make a quick clearing before we take stock.

Dainty conceits — In tan, white—coat and blouse effects—not one in the lot worth less than $7.75—while they last at $5

Women's bathing suits $5 for $7.75 suits of fine grade of mohair, a variety of chic styles, tastefully trimmed.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Laces at ⅓ to ¼ their value: 10,000 yards of Remnants.

Clearing prices 5c. 10c. 15c. 25c and 45c. Used to sell at 15c to $2

WONDERFUL what a saving just a few cents make on each yard of these dainty and beautiful laces—a saving in dollars to everybody who comes for one look at their exceptionally high quality and richness of design is sufficient to cause every woman of exacting tastes in dress to select enough for all near future needs.

Main Floor.

What a variety and what useful lengths—1¼ to 5 yards—and then they are this season's favorite laces—those seasonable, up-to-the-second styles required by Dame Fashion for trimming those smart creations; and though Autumn may bring out new effects, yet these have gained such a hold on discriminating dressers that they are bound to carry their popularity far into the ensuing season, and the selection of any number of yards or any designs, whether you pay 5c. for the 15c. kind or 45c. for the $2 kind, will not come amiss.

5c for 15c laces. — Lierre Edges, Lierre Bands, Venise Edges, Venise Bands

10c, 15c, 25c for laces worth up to $1. — Chantilly Laces, Alencon Laces, Point d'Esprit, Embroidered Vals.

45c for up to $2 laces.

These dainty laces come in White, Butter, Ecru and Black—all very popular. The demand is so great just now for short pieces of fine laces that this lot of 10,000 yards cannot last very long, and we'll leave it to you whether an early selection does not seem advisable.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

500 more pairs women's Oxfords, worth to $3.50, at $1.35.

THE manufacturer of these fashionable ideal kid welt Oxfords half way promised to hold this lot of 500 pairs for another Eastern store, but the latter failed to show up at the appointed time, and the maker wired us that we could have them on the same basis as we secured the first assembly of 750 pairs, that created so much activity in our shoe department Monday. We would have gladly taken five times as many, because we recognized in them the greatest footwear bargain of the entire season, and right at the height of this Oxford season, too. If you want a pair as badly as most women you'll not delay.

Second Floor.

$3.50 Oxfords, $1.35



Hundreds of women needing new Oxfords to finish out the season will read this announcement and recognize it as the greatest value-giving opportunity of the Summer. We have all sizes, so you are absolutely sure of a pair of perfect fitting, stylish low shoes worth $2.50 to $3.50, at $1.35 if you will come to-day.

$2.50 Oxfords, $1.35



Three lots of complete sizes ideal welted sole Oxfords — AA, A and B widths—worth $3.50—new toes, stylish military heel, $1.35.

Four lots women's S. C. S. $3.50 ideal kid turn and welt sole Oxfords, AA, A and B widths—sizes 2½ to 8; best of styles $1.35.

200 pairs women's kidskin lace Oxfords, military heel, patent tip—$2.50 Oxfords—complete sizes, B, C and D widths—to-day at $1.35.

98c. for boys' $1.75 Oxfords, kid and patent leather, sizes 10 to 13½.

19c. for babies' 35c. to 50c. first shoes—fancy shoes in pretty colors.

50c. for women's good canvas ties and a few fancy Oxfords in broken sizes.

50c.—Broken sizes children's white canvas shoes—no mail orders on 50c. items.

$1.35 for women's $2.50 white canvas Oxfords, ideal for summer wear because they're so cool and comfortable to the feet; they have the popular military heel; your vacation or outing isn't complete without them.

$1.95 for Simpson Crawford Co. $3 Shoes; made in lace and button styles; soft, flexible dongola stock, military heel, all sizes and widths; the best shoe in the world made to sell at $3; special clearing price, $1.95.

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

Le CONCOURS d'ÉCONOMIES

(The Contest of Economies)

An International Money-Saving Competition

A dozen foreign countries have exhibits in the great under-price competition which the WANAMAKER Store presents today. Japan, China, Persia and Mexico compete with the nations of Europe for the favor of the thrifty—and there are special offerings presented by Uncle Sam as well.

Each exhibit is decorated with the flags and colors of the nation that produced it. And attractive as is the merchandise offered, the prices today are the lowest that you have seen in many a day on merchandise of equal character. You'll enjoy the breezy interest of the store today as much as you will appreciate the economies that may be profited by.

Suggestions of the merchandise offered are given below:

UNITED STATES

Boys' Military Blouse Waists, 35c

Just 96 dozens in the offering—1152 waists—and they present a rare chance to secure these smart-looking Summer Waists for boys of 2½ to 8 years, at savings up to over half.

Cut in military style, of chambray, lawn, percale, basket weave cheviot, galatea and union linen; in white and colors.

Regularly 50c, 75c and $1;

Now 35c Each Ninth st. aisle.

37½c All-Wool Challis At 25c a Yard

We have sold over a thousand pieces of this fine American-made All-wool Challis since the first of the year. That means 40,000 yards. The large contracts we have placed for the materials—we keep a standing order at the mills—have allowed us to sell them at the very low price of 28c a yard; whereas they are rightfully worth 37½c.

Today we offer the balance of our season's contract—20,000 yards, at the specially low price of

25c a Yard

In weave and texture the goods compare favorably with imported qualities costing twice or three times as much; and every woman knows the varied uses and great serviceability of *good* challis.

In very desirable shades—white, cream, two shades of light blue, lavender, pink, champagne, tan, Nile green, pearl gray, slate, cadet blue, scarlet, garnet, royal blue, dark blue, navy blue, and black. 27 inches wide.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Men's Collars

Six for 50c

This is another offering of the collars that are bought with enthusiasm whenever we present them. A fine large collection is ready today, in four heights of high turnover collars, two styles of lay-down collars, and three heights of piccadilly collars. All sizes from 14 to 17½. They are in the newest and most correct styles. Correct in sizes and handsomely laundered. Clean and fresh in their new boxes, and sold only by the box of six for 50c. Ninth street aisle.

FRANCE

Men's Cheviot Shirts From Paris

This is a collection of about one hundred and eighty smart Negligee Shirts for well-dressed men. The bodies are made of plain material, and the plaited bosoms are made of the same material in fancy patterns, either in stripes or plaids, which harmonize exactly, and give the distinguished effect so much admired in imported shirts. All cuffs are attached. The finish throughout is in the style and with the thoroughness of custom-made shirts. Sizes from 14 to 17.

The regular price has been $3.50; today they are $2 each. Ninth st. Elevator Counter.

Men's Suits, $8.50

WANAMAKER Suits at such a little price! Further argument is hardly necessary. However, we'll simply state a few interesting facts about the suits that now bear this very low price:

Summer weights, of blue and black serges and fancy cheviots.

Fair assortment of sizes.

Former prices, $10 to $15.

Now $8.50 a Suit

'Nuff sed. Second floor, Fourth ave.

ENGLAND

English Cretonnes A Third Under-Price

Just a good-natured growl from the British Lion, that prices on such adaptable, pretty Cretonnes as these, for hangings and furniture coverings, should drop in price a full third:

At 20c a Yard, from 30c

400 yards English Cretonnes in a variety of white, cream and dark grounds. 31 inches wide.

At 25c a Yard, from 35c

1,500 yards English Reversible Cretonnes in two-toned greens, blues and pinks. 31 inches wide.

At 30c a Yard, from 45c

1,000 yards English Cretonnes in cream and white grounds; floral designs in various colorings. Also red and ecru in tapestry effects. 31 inches wide.

Tenth street aisle.

SCOTLAND

Towels and Table Cloths From Thistle-Land

Splendid offerings of Scotch Linens, as sturdy as the thistle itself, but as soft as its down; today at prices that will stimulate housekeepers into eager buying:

KITCHEN TOWELS

Kitchen Towels of good full-bleached all-linen crash: 17 inches wide. One yard long; and hemmed; at 12½c each, from 16c.

2½ yards long; made into roller towels; at 24c each, from 38c; 27c each, from 31c.

TABLE CLOTHS

Snow-white Table Cloths; bordered all round; unhemmed; 72 x 72 in., at $2.25; 72 x 90 in., at $2.75; 72 x 108 in., at $3.25 each.

Matching 20-inch Napkins, $2; 22-inch, $2.50; 24-inch, $3 dozen. Front of Rotunda.

IRELAND

"Old Bleach" Linen Remnants at Reductions

Most women are familiar with this fine, soft Linen of Irish make. Here's a collection of the odd lengths, in just the weights and qualities best adapted for making shirt-waists and dresses; and now marked close to *half price.*

IRISH BLEACHED NAPKINS

$1.25 Quality at $1 a Dozen

We're usually proud to be able to sell these splendid Bleached Linen Napkins at $1.25 a dozen. Today they're specially priced at $1 a dozen—18 inches square.

Front of Rotunda.

Handkerchief News Worth Hearing About

Some of the excellent bargains in pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, for men and women, that this Sale offers:

At $1 a dozen—Women's Initial Handkerchiefs; hand-worked block initial, all letters.

At 12½c each—Men's and Women's Unlaundered Initial Handkerchiefs; hand-worked letters; full assortment of initials. If laundered and boxed, would be easily worth 20c each. Main Aisle.

Irish Lawn Ties At 25c, from 50c

From a leading handkerchief maker in Belfast, who has sent us a thousand dozens of these pretty ties up to now. The present half-price offering constitutes all he had left.

1½ yards long, of fine, sheer lawn; square or pointed ends; white grounds with printed designs and inserted block patterns, or colored grounds with white patterns. Hemstitched all around; fast color, so that they will launder well. Now

25c Each

instead of 50c, as formerly. Main Aisle.

GERMANY

Stocking Bargains For Women and Children

We go direct to the manufacturers in Germany for these splendidly serviceable lines of Women's and Children's Stockings; so that they are low-priced at their original valuations.

Today's prices on these groups represent, in most cases, actual reductions from former figures. The exceptions are in the item of Women's Stockings. Some lines are small, others broken; but all sizes will be found in each lot.

Women's Stockings

At 15c a Pair; worth 25c to 38c

Of fast black Cotton, Lisle Thread and gray Cotton. Some of these have been 18c, though worth the higher prices. The rest were actually priced 25c to 38c.

Children's Stockings

At 25c a Pair; were 35c to 50c

Full-fashioned tan Cotton Stockings; narrow ribbed in light, medium and dark shades.

Tan Lisle Thread Stockings; also black; in pretty all-over openwork patterns. Main aisle.

Fancy Jewelry At Little Prices

This is an attractive collection of inexpensive Summer Jewelry, in imitation gun metal and plated designs. All are made in Germany, in attractive patterns. Although quite inexpensive at their regular values, they are now marked at the reductions named in the list that follows:

Imitation gun-metal Lorgnette Chains, set with imitation amethysts and crystals; at 50c, regularly 75c.

Fancy Bead Lorgnette Chains, at 50c, regularly $1.

Plain imitation gun-metal and silver Lorgnette Chains, at 20c, regularly 25c.

Three-strand imitation Pearl Necklaces, at 50c, regularly $1.

Nickel Fobs, set with imitation amethysts and topaz; at 20c, regularly 25c.

Hat Pins, set with imitation amethysts, crystals, topaz and turquoise; at 20c, regularly 25c.

Fancy Enamel Brooches, consisting of violets, lilies, pansies and miniatures; at 20c, regularly 25c.

Crystal Clover Charms, at 25c, regularly 50c.

Main aisle.

SWITZERLAND

Embroidered Swiss Muslins At 25c Yard, from 50c to $1.50

These are the finest qualities of Swiss Muslins that we import from St. Gall. About a thousand yards altogether, in small quantities—a dress-pattern or two of each design or color. Hence we price them

25c a Yard

instead of 50c to $1.50 a yard, their former prices.

There are white, tan and black grounds, with fancy figures and colored polka-dots. Also Swiss Plumetis, in white and blue grounds with printed figures—all 32 inches wide. In 44-inch width there are white grounds with black-and-blue, green-and-lavender, and red-and-blue cluster dots; and tan grounds with black polka-dots.

Front of Rotunda.

MEXICO

Mexican Drawn-work Some Torrid Reductions

Pretty pieces of deft Mexican hand-drawn-work, valued by housekeepers by reason of their decorativeness, are marked today a quarter to a third beneath their usual prices:

8-inch Square Fringed Doilies; $2 a dozen, from $3; or 17c each.

20-inch Square Center-pieces; hemstitched; at $1.50 each, from $2.

33-inch Square Table Covers; hemstitched; at $3.25 each, from $4.

Also a collection of odd pieces—Table and Tray-covers and scarfs; more or less mussed, at about half-price.

Ninth street aisle.

ITALY

Marble Busts and Pedestals---Reduced

We are always proud of our collection of Italian Marbles. We don't pick them up, haphazard, through importers; but send our buyer over to Italy to choose them on the floor of the studios and ateliers in which they are produced.

Resultant economies are large—intermediate profits are eliminated; and our first prices on these artistic pieces of Sculpture are very low.

Today we make still further concessions on these fine groups:

Marble Busts

At $14, from $20. At $32.50, from $42.50.
At $20, from $25. At $35, from $47.50.

Marble Pedestals

At $7.50, from $10. At $11.50, from $15.
At $9, from $12. At $15, from $22.50.

Tenth street aisle.

AUSTRIA

Austrian Fancy China At Ten Cents

Here's a tempting tableful of pretty, individual pieces of Fancy China from Austria; in bright flower decorations with gilt.

They have just arrived in time to be included in this sale; and every piece is *worth double* today's selling prices:

Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, Fruit Saucers and Oatmeal Saucers—10c each.

Tenth st. Elevator Counter.

JAPAN

Wares Artistic And Practical

These are some of the many things to be found in the Japanese exhibit. All distinctive in character, and unusually low in price:

Oatmeal Bowl, Plate and Cream Jug, 15c a set; were 25c.

Colored Decorated Sugar-and-Cream Sets, 45c; were 75c.

Blue and White Bowls, 5c; were 10c.

Fancy Footed Dishes, 50c; were $1.25.

Blue and White Teapots, 25c; were 50c.

Decorated Egg Cups, 10c; were 20c.

Imari Bowls, 25c; were 35c.

Blue and White Milk Pitchers, 10c; were 20c.

There are not many of an article in some instances. But there is wide variety of different articles to choose from.

Tenth street aisle.

More Fine News of Women's DRESSES

These mid-summer reductions on our stock of Women's Dresses are proceeding serially.

Today it's the turn of a new group.

Women's Voile Tailor-made Suits.

Some of the smartest, finest Summer Suits that have been in our stock are affected—and every woman knows what desirable Summer frocks they make—especially for semi-dressy occasions.

These splendid lots, at these new prices:

At $25, formerly $45 and $50

Suits of voiles, in black, blue and tan; blouse and Eton styles. Skirts in walking and dress lengths. All silk-lined throughout and prettily trimmed.

At $30, formerly $42 to $62

Suits of voiles, in black, tan and brown; Eton and blouse styles. Dress skirts all silk-lined throughout; jackets attractively trimmed.

At $40, formerly $63 to $90

Our handsomest Voile Tailored Dresses, in black and light colors; artistic in design; prettily trimmed and silk-lined throughout.

And then a Costume item:

At $25, formerly $45 to $75

Costumes of crepe de chine, net and voile; mostly in black and blue; a few of light colors; the latter somewhat mussed. All trimmed and silk-lined throughout.

Second floor, Broadway.

BELGIUM

Fine Courtrai Flax Linens Under-Price

Courtrai flax is celebrated the world over as not only the most lustrous and most beautiful flax that grows, but also the softest and most serviceable. These Belgian linens have been going up in price, and new lots that are coming will cost us much more. These offerings today are at attractive concessions from our previous low prices, as follows:

Grass-bleached Table Cloths; bordered all around; unhemmed; 69 x 72 inches; at $2 each, worth $3.

Another quality of Double Damask Cloths, special designs—

71 x 72 inches, at $2.75 each, worth $3.50.
71 x 90 inches, at $3.50 each, worth $4.38.
71 x 108 inches, at $4.25 each, worth $5.25.

Matching Napkins, 22 inches square, at $3.75 dozen, worth $4.25; 26 inches square, $5 dozen, worth $5.75.

Real Duchesse Lace Handkerchiefs

A group of beautiful handkerchiefs, formerly sold at $1.35 to $1.75: now $1 each.

Others that were $2, now $1.25 each. Main aisle.

PERSIA

Hamadan Rugs At Small Prices

Here is a collection of about one hundred of these attractive Oriental Rugs, in sizes that average 2½ x 5 feet. They can be used in any room of the house; are in splendid wearing qualities, and in a large variety of designs and colorings. They are the most popular rugs at the regular prices. Today they are marked as follows:

$5.25 from $8
$4.50 from $7
$3.25 from $5 Ninth street aisle.

CHINA

Pongee Silks: Shantung—Shanghai

China has been making silk for several thousand years; and, while other nations have struggled nobly after her, they haven't been able to touch the time-honored Chinese Pongee Silks in lasting qualities.

We offer some of these famous Silks today—secured from importers at a reduction. There are

SHANTUNG PONGEES

Made in the province of that name, in the natural bamboo or ecru color:

26-inch, $1 Quality, 75c a Yard
34-inch, $1.25 Quality, 90c a Yard

They are woven from pure, unadulterated silk upon hand-looms, and are easily washable; and will not slip, as some cheaper kinds do—that come from the Canton district. Of equal quality are the

$1.25 WHITE SHANGHAI PONGEES at 90c a Yard

which constitute the other offering today. These are woven, as their name implies, in the Shanghai district, and are pure and durable. Rotunda.

Prices Have Melted On Refrigerators

Try as they might, these Refrigerators haven't been able to use their preserving qualities on their prices with any effect! Today these have all shrunk by *a clear third.*

We need the space, so discontinue the line—a thoroughly efficient make, that we can recommend for its ice-saving and food-preserving qualities.

Made of solid oak, golden oak finish; lined with zinc. Ice-chamber so proportioned as to be economical in space, yet large enough to hold a sufficient quantity of ice. It has a substantial floor of galvanized steel, so that if the ice accidentally falls, it cannot break through into the provision chamber. A good circulation of cold, dry air makes it impossible to contaminate milk and butter.

Height	Width	Depth	Formerly	Now
42 in.	27½ in.	22 in.	$17	$11.25
49½ in.	29½ in.	24½ in.	$23.75	$15.75
49 in.	32½ in.	24 in.	$25.75	$17
50¼ in.	39½ in.	24 in.	$38.50	$26.65
52 in.	27 in.	24 in.	$25.75	$16.75
58 in.	30¼ in.	26 in.	$35	$18.65
65 in.	33½ in.	26 in.	$33	$22
61 in.	43 in.	26¾ in.	$54	$36
76 in.	50 in.	28½ in.	$75	$50

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

RELIABLE'S GREAT RACE

Watercress Colt, with 140 Pounds, Made Pace and Won in Mud.

LORD OF THE VALE'S STAKE

August Belmont's Horse Took the Seashore from Hurst Park at Brighton Beach Track.

In direct opposition to race track traditions that have endured for years, Reliable, with 140 pounds and top weight in the opening sprint of the Brighton Beach racing programme yesterday, made the pace from the first jump to the last of the six furlongs allowance race, and won, on a track so deep in mud and slush that even in the fact of his starting the great sprinter surprised horsemen. Reliable now is owned and trained in the stable collected by the "get-rich-quick" plunger, John J. Ryan, and it was due chiefly to the fact that Ryan does nothing according to rule, that Reliable ran.

Nine horses ran in the race, which, by the achievement of Reliable, was the real feature of the afternoon, and simply because of the weight he carried and the doubt that was expressed as to the ability of any son of Watercress to run in heavy going. Reliable ridden by J. Boland, went back in the betting to a point that could not have failed to suit his owner. Honiton was made the favorite, and started at 11 to 5, while against Reliable as good as 4 to 1 was laid. It was a revelation to backers when Reliable broke in front of his field, and going straight on, made every post a winning point and even with his crushing weight, lasted the race out, and won, hard ridden, a head before Honiton, which was second all the distance, and beat Gold Saint a neck for the place after a fighting finish.

Following out the win of Reliable, one other horse of the Ryan stable was returned first, in Monster, which came from the rear and running over Mary Worth in the last three furlongs won as he pleased at odds of 9 to 10, after being backed down from 6 to 5. The two triumphs for the Ryan stable may make a change in the plan of the owner to go abroad for the late Summer and Fall, as Ryan bet on both horses and was credited with winning enough to more than offset his losses earlier in the Eastern season. Monster was always the favorite, and went to the post at a price several points shorter in the betting than he opened at, Ryan being his chief backer, and even betting on his horse after he had been placed under arrest on charges concerning his "get-rich-quick" syndicate in Missouri, officers from St. Louis having the plunging owner in charge when he witnessed the victory of Monster.

Monster, ridden by the popular jockey Hildebrand, broke back in the field, while Thistle Heather led off, but Hildebrand moved up steadily after the run through the back stretch was begun, and passing Thistle Heather on the last turn, came on and won with ease, three lengths before Cottage Maid, which beat Trespan a head.

The stake fixture of the afternoon was the race for the Seashore Handicap, one mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds and upward, fourth on the card. For this four of the six horses named on the programme went to the post, with the eccentric Major Daingerfield handicapped at 121 pounds, the post favorite because of his known liking for heavy going, while Lord of the Vale was a slight second choice over Hurst Park. Lord of the Vale went out with Hurst Park at the lifting of the barrier, Hurst Park having the rail to the paddock turn, where Lord of the Vale, in an effort to take the track, went into Hurst Park and fostled him so that Hildebrand had to catch that horse up. When Hurst Park was taken back, Lord of the Vale went on and took the track and led to the last turn, where Hurst Park made an effort for the lead, and for a few strides showed in front. Lord of the Vale, however, went wide on the last turn, and carried Hurst Park out so far that Hildebrand again eased his mount, Lord of the Vale then going on and with the short way home fighting the race out with Hurst Park, which came again at the end. To the spectators there was a question which horse won, and the backers of Hurst Park hissed loudly when the number of Lord of the Vale was placed up as that of the winner. Major Daingerfield seemed to sulk all the way and finished last. The riders of Lord of the Vale and Hurst Park were called up by the Stewards, but after they had been questioned the original placing was confirmed. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Reliable, 140, J. Boland, 10-8, 7-5	1	1	1h
Honiton, 103, Hildebrand, 11-5, 1-1	4	2	2½
Gold Saint, 106, H. Cochran, 10-1, 4-1	2	3	3h
Col Jessup, 110, C. Kelly, 5-1, 2-1	5	4	4
Courtmaid, 105, Wonderly, 60-1, 20-1	6	7	5
W. R. Condon, 110, J. Martin, 6-2, 2-1	8	8	6
Shrine, 105, Cormack, 6-1, 2-1	7	6	7
Right and True, 110, J. Jones, 30-1, 10-1	3	5	8
Tomcod, 105, D. O'Connor, 300-1, 100-1	9	9	9

Time—1:15 3-5. Fair start. Won ridden out, place same. Winner b. c., by Watercress-Arnetie, owned by J. J. Ryan and trained by T. F. Coles.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners at the Brighton Beach meeting, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Volsday, 107, Travers, 8-5, 7-10	4	2	1h
Confessor, 103, J. Martin, 6-1, 2-1	1	1	2hd
Suzanne Rocamora, 94, Curd, 15-1, 6-1	3	5	3½
Perry McAdow, 97, Cole, 20-1, 3-1	7	3	4
Jerry C., 104, Creamer, 15-1, 5-1	10	7	5
Reniala, 94, Coleman, 15-1, 6-1	11	9	6
Pink Garter, 103, H. Cochran, 12-1, 5-1	6	3	7
Flying, Redskin, 102, Hildebrand, 15-1, 6-1	9	10	8
Jolly Witch, 107, Wonderly, 20-1, 8-1	2	4	9
Gold Fleur, 101, Robbins, 12-1, 5-1	8	11	10
Facetti, 102, J. Jones, 60-1, 20-1	5	6	11
Roundelay, 102, Cormack, 30-1, 12-1	14	13	12
Only One, 102, D. O'Connor, 100-1, 40-1	12	12	13
Consuelo II., 97, Lee, 4-1, 8-5	13	Fell.	

Time—1:15 2-5. Poor start. Won handily, second horse ridden out. Winner b. c., by Faraday-Alta Vola, owned by E. R. Thomas and trained by William Shields.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies, mares and geldings; three years old and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	½.	F.
Monster, 101, Hildebrand, 9-10, 1-3	5	1	1h

THE TURF.

Last Week of Brighton Races

DAILY AT 2:30.

SIX EVENTS TO-DAY, INCLUDING THE

$1,500 HOLIDAY STAKES.

MUSIC BY MYGRANT'S BAND.

Course can be reached from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge by Special Electric Trains on Brighton Road and by Smith Street Trolley Cars. Trains on Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Also via 39th St. Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., boats leave every 20 minutes, connecting with special electric trains.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL—Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. BROOKLYN vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

AUTOMOBILES.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.

Five-story building full of French and American Automobile Supplies; largest variety; lowest prices.

Washable Linen Dusters, latest style, at $3.50. Pumps, Chains, Caps, Goggles, Lamps, Horns, &c. City Agents for Orient Buckboards, $250 up. E. J. Willis Co., 8 Park Place, near Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE OWNERS ANXIOUS—YOUR CHANCE!

Offers will be submitted on following automobiles:

Elberon Victoria, practically new, asking price $750;

24-horse Panhard, new condition, swell, $5,000;

Northern Runabout, $500, COMPLETE, with top;

Ten Oldsmobiles, all years and styles, cheap;

Long-Distance RUNABOUTS, $250 to $400;

$2,800 Tonneau Car, like new, $750-$850;

1903 and 1904 SEARCHMONTS, all improvements.

Electric RUNABOUTS, $75-$150, (less batteries.)

Waverley ELECTRICS, like new, $275-$350;

Tires, Lamps; new and second-hand, cheap.

Now is the time to buy bargains.

BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE,

134 West 31st St., near 6th Av.!

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Horses going to Boston, will start first-class team; [illegible] Price reasonable. [illegible] 9th Av.

Oddest Maid, 101, J. Jones, 20-1, 6-1	7	8	2h
Preston, 96, Travers, 8-2, 2-1	10	6	3h
Ninepool, 103, E. Walsh, 20-1, 6-1	3	4	4
Thistle Heather, 104, J. Martin, 4-1, 6-5	1	4	5
Mary Worth, 101, H. Cochran, 60-1, 20-1	9	2	6
Viola, 84, Notter, 60-1, 20-1	4	7	7
Gaviota, 103, Wonderly, 12-1, 5-1	2	9	8
Queen Elizabeth, 102, Cormack, 50-1, 12-1	2	8	9
Dr. Loder, 87, Murphy, 200-1, 60-1	8	10	10
Philippine, 101, Miles, 200-1, 60-1	11	11	11
Hetty G., 101, Kunz, 300-1, 80-1	12	12	12

Time—1:50. Poor start. Won handily; place ridden out. Winner blk. g., 3 years, by Plaudit-B. & S., owned by J. J. Ryan and trained by T. F. Coles.

FOURTH RACE.—The Seashore Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Lord of the Vale, 114, C. Kelly, 11-5, 3-5	1	2	1h
Hurst Park, 126, Hildebrand, 12-5, 3-5	3	1	2h
Pentour, 91, J. Jones, 20-1, 3-1	2	3	3h
Major Daingerfield, 121, J. Martin, 12-10, 1-5	4	4	4

Time—2:07 4-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. c., 4 years, by Hastings-Lady Violet, owned by August Belmont and trained by A. J. Joyner.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Prince Salm Salm, 110, C. Kelly, 9-5, 7-10	6	2	1h
Belle of Portland, 105, Hildebrand, 6-1, 2-1	5	1	2hd
Lady Prudence, 105, Cormack, 4-1, 8-5	1	3	3h
Bound Brook, 110, Travers, 7-2, 7-5	2	4	4
Rosie Dinham, 105, H. Callahan, 15-1, 6-1	7	5	5
Bouvier, 107, Wade, 30-1, 10-1	9	6	6
My Mate, 105, D. O'Connor, 15-1, 7-1	4	8	7
Princess Athaling, 105, F. Thompson, 30-1, 10-1	7	7	8
Pat Costigan, 110, Valentine, 30-1, 6-1	8	10	9
Waterford, 107, Redfern, 8-1, 3-1	11	9	10
Harlem Sailor, 107, Weinhold, 200-1, 80-1	10	11	11

Time—1:50 1-5. Fair start. Won easily, second horse eased up when beaten. Winner ch. c., by Lord Esterling-Glen Waitk, owned by L. V. Bell and trained by J. H. McCormick.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies two years old, penalties and allowances; five furlongs.

	S.	¾.	F.
Teacress, 99, Hildebrand, 1-1, 2-5	3	3	1h
Katie Caffrey, 99, W. Hennessy, 30-1, 8-1	4	2	2½
Diamond Flush, 116, Redfern, 13-5, 7-10	1	1	3d
Calmness, 99, E. Walsh, 5-1, 8-5	6	5	4
High Life, 99, D. O'Connor, 10-1, 3-1	8	7	5
Lizzie Albertine, 99, J. Jones, 50-1, 12-1	7	8	6
Bag of Tricks, 99, J. Martin, 20-1, 6-1	9	6	7
Resemblance, 99, Kunz, 40-1, 12-1	2	4	8
Grecce Thistle, 99, H. Cochran, 50-1, 12-1	5	8	9

Time—1:03 2-5. Fair start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. f., by Watercress-Teatro, owned by S. Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages; six furlongs.

Ingold	123	King Pepper	108
Damon	122	The Captain	102
Stalwart	120	Jack McKeon	100
The Musketeer	113	Tol San	98
Cloten	113		

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; over the short steeplechase course; about two miles through the field.

Black Death	160	Royelle	140
Cock Robin	155	Woden	135
Walter Cleary	150	Sast Kelston	132
Philma Paxton	145	Perion	132
Gortnagallon	143		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

*Duke of Kendal	111	Lord Melbourne	103
Old England	108	Unmasked	103
Numeral	108	Palm Reader	99
April Shower	106	Gold Dome	99
Atwood	104	The Bowery	97
Buckleya	104	Conkling	94
Baikal	103	Brooklynite	94
Agnes D.	103	*Bob Murphy	89

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FOURTH RACE.—The Holiday Stakes, for two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Tongorder	112	Dazzle	102
*St. Beliane	108	Gold Ten	99
Votaday	107	Raiment	99
Merry Lark	107	Dance Music	99
*Martha Gorman	104	Brush Up	99

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Eugenia Burch	108	Hydrangea	102
Rosetint	121	Illyria	100
Duke of Kendal	119	W. B. Fasig	97
Possession	106		

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Austin Allen	117	Light Note	102
Buttling	117	Jetsam	102
Amberjack	107	Cederstrom	102
Colossal	102	Miller's Daughter	99
Trapper	102	Spar	99
Black Prince	102		

STANLEY DILLON'S STAKE.

Favorite for the Classic M. and M. Won in Straight Heats.

DETROIT, July 26.—Before 12,000 people at the Grosse Pointe Track this afternoon, Stanley Dillon, owned by J. H. Brown of Detroit, and driven by Ed Geers, won in straight heats the classic Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake for 2:24 class trotters. Stanley Dillon was not driven out in any heat. It was a popular victory, both because of the local ownership of the horse and because Driver Geers was behind the horse, and both horse and driver received an ovation as Dillon finished more than a length ahead in the third and final heat. A floral sulky was presented to Driver Geers when he returned to the judges' stand after the third heat.

Stanley Dillon was favorite for the big stake, bringing $200 in the morning pools, with Miss Clay at $105, and the rest of the field bringing $105. In later pools Dillon sold for $100, with the field at $130. Twelve horses scored for the first heat. They came down to the judges' stand five times before they were sent away, and then the start was the poorest of the afternoon. Hialia had the pole, but broke on the backstretch, and Baraja led to the three-quarters. Geers took Stanley Dillon into the lead at the head of the stretch, and won by half a length easily, with Ruth C., a gray mare owned by Senator Chisholm of Cleveland second. Stanley Dillon led all the way in the second heat with Ruth C. and Jolly Bachelor fighting for second place all the way round, the gray mare finishing next to Dillon after a hard drive. Stanley Dillon again led all the way in the third heat, in which Ruth C. took second only after a hard fight with Black Thorn. Summary:

2:16 pace.—Purse, $1,500, three in five heats.

Benny, br. g., by Sphinx, (Colby)	1	1	1
Vice Regal, b. g., (James)	3	2	2
Jaffa, b. g., (Shackett)	4	4	3
Bourbon C., b. g., (McMahon)	2	5	4
Minaicid, br. m., (Snow)	5	3	5
Stein, b. g., (G. McCleary)	dis.		
Edgar Boy, b. h., (Fuller)	dis.		

Time—2:11¾; 2:12¾; 2:11¾.

2:24 Trot.—Merchants and Manufacturers' Stakes, $10,000, three in five heats.

Stanley Dillon, b. g., by Sidney Dillon, by Steinway, (Geers)	1	1	1
Ruth C., gr. m., (Kenney)	2	2	2
Black Thorn, blk. h., (De Ryder)	5	3	3
Jolly Bachelor, b. g., (Spear)	6	6	4
Miss Rosedale, ch. m., (Brawley)	4	4	5
Miss Jeannette, blk. m., (Ekers)	9	8	4
Emma Hoyt, blk. m., (Stinson)	12	6	7
Alfie Kay, b. m., (McKee)	8	10	8
Jessie Birchwood, ch. m., (McGuire)	3	9	ds
Italia, b. m., (Hudson)	7	7	ds
Baraja, b. g., (Shaw)	11	11	ds
Miss Gay, b. m., (Wilson)	10	12	dr

Time—2:12¾; 2:11¼; 2:13.

2:13 Pacing.—Purse, $1,500.

Bob O'Refi, ch. g., by Edwin V., (McMahon)	2	1	1
Black Hal, br. g., (Snow)	3	4	4
Bob, ch. g., (Wilson)	4	3	3
Hazel Patch, br. g., (Flack)	1	2	2
Kingmore, b. h., (Pearse)	5	7	5
Vyzole, ch. g., (Herrison)	7	6	6
Ella Gita, b. m., (Sarm)	6	5	ds
Englewood, ch. g., (McGuire)	dis.		

Time—2:07¼; 2:08¾; 2:09.

2:12 Trot.—Purse, $2,000.

Consuelo S., br. m., by Directum, (De Ryder)	1	1	1
Billie Foote Boy, b. g., (Critchfield)	2	2	2
Lady Patchie, b. m., (Spear)	3	3	3
Kent, ch. g., (Spear)	4	4	4

Time—2:11¼; 2:10¾.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

The investigation by the Stewards of the Brighton Beach meeting into the running of W. C. Daly's horses Himself and Illyria, last and next to last in the race won by April Shower on Monday, was concluded yesterday, and it was stated, after Daly and his trainer, Douglas Carter, had been questioned, that no evidence of fraud had been found. The Stewards nevertheless found that the running of the horses had been far enough from the straight lines to lecture Daly, as one of the Stewards put it, and to make suggestions to the Stewards of The Jockey Club looking to the prevention of a similar case in future.

Jockey Robins, who recently made his appearance at Brighton Beach after riding successfully in the West, yesterday was signed by J. H. McCormick to do the riding for the stable of L. V. Bell through the remainder of the Eastern season.

Jockey Grover Cleveland Fuller, who has been in retirement of his own seeking since the Gravesend Spring meeting, was at the Brighton track yesterday, but still was on the ground under the sentence profounced by Archie Zimmer, who is the holder contract on Fuller. According to Zimmer, Fuller will ride again when he is ready to behave himself.

Two jockeys won four of the races at Brighton Beach yesterday, the newcomer from the West, C. Kelly, making a tie with Hildebrand, as each rode two winners. Kelly's winning mounts were Lord of the Vale and Prince Salm Salm, while Hildebrand's winners were Monster and Tencress.

In opposition to the accepted idea that the sons and daughters of Watercress cannot run in heavy going, two of the progeny of Watercress were returned winners at Brighton Beach yesterday. They were Reliable, in the first race, and Tencress, in the last. Another of the get of Watercress, Reniala, ran second in the fifth race.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

Rain Stops Games at Polo Grounds and American League Park.

HARD DAY ON CHAMPIONS

Boston Americans and Pittsburgs Beaten at Home—Chicago Nationals Win.

Rain interfered with a number of games in the major leagues yesterday, the Americans being the greatest sufferers. Notwithstanding the heavy rain that fell about noon and threatening weather afterward, the gates of the Polo Grounds were opened and probably 1,500 persons bought tickets and received rain checks to see the New Yorks and Brooklyns play. Both teams were upon the field, but before the New Yorks received a chance to practice a rather heavy drizzle drove the players to cover and the game was called off. All of McGraw's men are in good condition, with the exception of Devlin, who was been ill with malaria for some time. It is the intention to give the third baseman a rest for a few days, and "Jack" Dunn will take his place.

Speaking of his team's championship chances, McGraw said that, barring accidents, he could not see how the team could lose. Still, he would make no prediction, as the unexpected might happen at any moment. Manager McGraw further said that his pitching staff was in excellent form and that his new players, Pitcher Elliott and Catcher Marshall, performed creditably in the game at Elmira on Monday.

By defeating Cincinnati yesterday Chicago resumed its old position next to the New Yorks. At Boston the Philadelphia National League team secured a big lead in the first inning and finished one run ahead. At Pittsburg the champions were easily defeated by St. Louis, the score being 6 to 1.

The Greater New Yorks were unable to play the St. Louis team, and no game will be contested at American League Park until to-morrow. At Philadelphia the Athletics were beaten by the Detroits, and Comiskey's team from Chicago continued its fine performances which were left off here and defeated the champion Bostons by a score of 4 to 3.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and the contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 1.
Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 7.
St. Louis, 6; Pittsburg, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York	Chicago	Cincinnati	Pittsburg	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Boston	Philadelphia	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York		5	5	5	7	13	13	11	59	.720
Chicago	5		7	6	8	9	6	8	50	.610
Cincinnati	5	7		6	9	9	7	8	51	.600
Pittsburg	5	5	6		5	6	10	5	45	.370
St. Louis	3	6	6	8		8	7	7	45	.549
Brooklyn	1	2	3	4	2		9	9	31	.356
Boston	1	3	5	1	2	4		9	30	.349
Philadelphia	3	2	2	2	4	4	4		21	.259
Games lost	21	32	34	34	37	58	56	60		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Brooklyn at New York.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Boston.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Detroit, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Chicago, 4; Boston, 3.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston	Chicago	New York	Cleveland	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston		4	7	4	9	5	9	13	51	.622
Chicago	4		7	7	4	10	8	9	51	.600
New York	6	4		7	7	4	7	12	47	.588
Cleveland	4	4	4		7	7	9	9	44	.571
Philadelphia	5	6	5	4		7	6	3	41	.525
St. Louis	2	3	4	4	4		5	7	34	.447
Detroit	3	7	5	1	4	5	6		33	.418
Washington	0	2	2	1	2	4	5		16	.308
Games lost	31	34	33	33	38	42	46	61		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis Batted Opportunely and Easily Defeated the Pittsburgs.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 26.—St. Louis won the game in the first inning by hitting Leever hard and with the assistance of two errors. Taylor was a puzzle that Pittsburg could not solve, except in the fourth, when Sebring made a two-base hit followed by Ritchey's three-bagger, scoring the only run. Attendance, 2,670. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	1
St. Louis	4	0	2

Batteries—Miller, Leever and Smith; Taylor and Grady.

CHICAGO, 3; CINCINNATI, 1.

CHICAGO, July 26.—To-day's game was a pitchers' battle, which the locals won in the fifth inning on two singles, Seymour's errors, and a long fly. Capt. Kelley scored Cincinnati's run on his double to left field and Corcoran's duplicate for two bases to deep right. Capt. Chance was put out of the game in the second inning for questioning a decision by Umpire Moran calling Tinker out at first base. The decision provoked a wild demonstration on the part of the spectators, and after the game Moran was escorted from the grounds by policemen. Attendance, 2,000. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	0	0
Cincinnati	0	1	0

Batteries—Wicker and Kling; Ewing and Schiel.

PHILADELPHIA, 8; BOSTON, 7.

BOSTON, July 26.—A handful of people saw an old-fashioned free-hitting game to-day, Philadelphia winning, 8 to 7. Duggleby was retired in the fourth inning. Stops by Raymer and Wolverton and Thomas's batting were the main features. An injury to O'Day necessitated using players as umpires, with fair success. Attendance, 150. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	4	9	0
Boston	0	1	2

Batteries—Sutthoff, Duggleby, and Roth; Willis and Moran.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

CHICAGO, 4; BOSTON, 3.

BOSTON, July 26.—The champions had to-day's game well in hand until the ninth inning, when, with two men out, Ferris kicked Dundon's grounder into left field and Donahue scored from first. L. Tannehill's hit then allowed Dundon to score the winning run. Except in the sixth inning Altrock pitched winning ball. Attendance, 6,487. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0
Boston	0	0	0

Batteries—Altrock and McFarland; J. Tannehill and Criger.

DETROIT, 2; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Detroit won to-day's game principally through the fine pitching of Killian. Bender relieved Plank at the end of the eighth inning, and the visitors failed to get a hit off him. Attendance, 3,007. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0

Batteries—Killian and Wood; Bender, Plank and Shreck, Powers.

American Association.

Louisville, 7; Columbus, 6.
Indianapolis, 7; Kansas City, 1.
Milwaukee, 7; St. Paul, 6.

ROCKAWAY WINS POLO CUPS.

Bryn Mawr's First Team Beaten in Final Game at Rockaway Club.

Bryn Mawr's championship team, that will meet the Dedham and Myopia polo teams next week at Narrangansett Pier, was badly defeated yesterday at the Rockaway Hunting Club near Cedarhurst, L. I., in the final competition for the Ladies' Challenge Cup. The match also marked the close of the annual Rockaway polo tournament that has been unusually successful this season. Bryn Mawr was beaten by the strong Rockaway combination, consisting of Cowdin, Keene, La Montagne, and Chauncey, by 8½ goals to 2.

The match was played without handicap allowances, and was well contested from the start, but the superior team work, more powerful hitting, and greater accuracy at the goal lines were the contributing elements in the Rockaway victory. Both La Montagne and Chauncey showed the benefits of long-continued practice, and they played well up to the best game of Cowdin and Keene, the veterans of many a year. In the first period, Bryn Mawr, while less brilliant in individual work, was practically the equal of the home delegation. Kennedy made some splendid runs, and Snowden and Wheeler were effective in all their plays. Keene also showed to better advantag than he did last week, and not until time was within one minute of being called did Cowdin make the first goal.

In the second period Rockaway set out to play a dashing game, and made three goals in succession, two by Cowdin and one by Chauncey. Then Snowden, by a superb run after a good carry by Kennedy, made the first Bryn Mawr score in thirty seconds, and Cowdin closed the period with one more point for Rockaway. Bryn Mawr did some of its best team work in the third period, and held Rockaway down to one goal, made by Cowdin. Rockaway held possession of the ball during the greater part of the time, and the fact that Bryn Mawr was forced to make the three safeties, shows how hard pressed the visitors were in this period. Snowden scored once for his side, but the three-fourths of a goal lost for safeties did not advance the team materially.

Rosengarten began well for Bryn Mawr in the final period by scoring a well-judged goal, but after that Rockaway took complete possession of the game, making three more goals, La Montagne getting the first one and Keene the last two. The play was fast and exciting at this point, for these three goals were made in three minutes, Keene's last goal being struck in thirty seconds. Chauncey was struck on the head by a mallet in a melée for the ball, but he was not badly injured. The field was slippery, and light showers of rain fell, but the clubhouse piazza was crowded with guests anxious to see the final game for the big cups. The teams and score:

ROCKAWAY.	BRYN MAWR.
1. Rene LaMontagne, Jr.	1. C. R. Snowden.
2. J. E. Cowdin.	2. M. G. Rosengarten.
3. Foxhall P. Keene.	3. A. E. Kennedy.
Back. D. Chauncey, Jr.	Back. Charles Wheeler.

First Period.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1	Cowdin, Rockaway		14:30

Bryn Mawr penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

Second Period.

2	Cowdin, Rockaway		4:30
3	Chauncey, Rockaway		3:00
4	Cowdin, Rockaway		1:00
5	Snowden, Bryn Mawr		0:30
6	Cowdin, Rockaway		2:30

Rockaway penalized ½ a goal for a foul.

Third Period.

7	Cowdin, Rockaway		3:00
8	Snowden, Bryn Mawr		1:30

Bryn Mawr penalized ¼ of a goal for three safeties.

Fourth Period.

9	Rosengarten, Bryn Mawr		3:00
10	La Montagne, Rockaway		1:30
11	Keene, Rockaway		1:00
12	Keene, Rockaway		0:30

Summary.—Goals earned—Rockaway, 9; Bryn Mawr, 3. Lost by penalties—Rockaway, ½ for a foul; Bryn Mawr, 1 goal for four safeties. Net score—Rockaway, 8½; Bryn Mawr, 2. Referee—O. W. Bird.

ROSE TO COMPETE HERE.

Champion Weight Thrower to Enter the Next Intercollegiates.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 26.—Keene Fitzpatrick, athletic director of the University of Michigan, announced to-day that he will send Ralph W. Rose, 1907, Science, to the Eastern intercollegiate championships next year to represent the University of Michigan. Rose is the man who has broken the world's records for putting the twelve and sixteen pound weights, and his appearance in the East will probably mean new figures in the shot put and hammer throw for the college world. Rose is about twenty years old, is 6 feet 4 inches in height, and weighs 220 pounds. Last April, at the relay games of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, he put the shot close to 47 feet, winning in easy style from the best college athletes of the East.

He was unable to compete in the National championships in the World's Fair at St. Louis on June 4, because the Western conference intercollegiate championships were held on that same day in Chicago. In that meet Rose put the sixteen-pound shot 48 feet 8 2-5 inches, breaking the world's record of 48 feet 2 inches, held by Dennis Horgan. He also threw the discus more than 120 feet, and hurled the hammer close to 150 feet. He had previously, in the Winter, put the twelve-pound shot 58 feet 7 inches, breaking the record of 55 feet 1 inch, held by George Gray. Rose is improving rapidly in throwing the hammer, discus, and fifty-six-pound weight, and as he will compete in all his favorite events in the Olympic championships in August and September at St. Louis, he should make a great showing. The record for putting the shot in the Eastern intercollegiate is in the neighborhood of 46 feet, which should be easy for Rose.

Eastern League.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	2	0
Montreal	0	0	0

Batteries—Thielman and Vandergrift; McCallum, Bliss, and Gibson.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	3
Rochester	1	2	0

Batteries—Pardee and Lynch; Fertsch and McAuley.

Buffalo, 9; Baltimore, 3.
Toronto, 2; Providence, 5.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.01
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.54¾
Oats, No 2 mixed	.42@.44
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.30
Cotton, middling	10.70
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.05
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	22.62½
Tallow, prime	.04¼
Pork, mess	14.50
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.06¼
Lard, prime	7.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	14.25
Butter, Western creamery	.17@.17¾

Corn, No. 2, 49¾c; No. 2 Spring wheat, 98@99c; No. 2, 88@95c; No. 2 red, 97@99c; No. 2 corn, 49¾c; No. 2 yellow, 51¼c; No. 2 oats, 40@40¾c; No. 3 white, 39@41¾c; No. 2 rye, 72c; good feeding barley, 35@37c; fair to choice malting, 42@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.18; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.23½; prime timothy seed, $2.95@3; mess pork, per bbl, $12.75@12.90; lard, per 100 lb, $6.77½@6.80; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7.25@7.37½; short clear sides, (loose,) $7.35@7.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $11.25.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	10.24	10.24	10.15	10.20@10.25
August	10.15	10.22	10.06	10.10@10.12
September	9.62	9.64	9.57	9.63@ 9.64
October	9.61	9.65	9.58	9.62@ 9.63
November	9.57	9.57	9.57	9.56@ 9.57
December	9.58	9.61	9.53	9.58@ 9.59
January	9.59	9.63	9.

The New York Times.

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THE TWO CHAIRMEN.

Democratic Chairman TAGGART has probably had more experience in practical political work than Republican Chairman CORTELYOU. But Chairman CORTELYOU'S years of service in the White House have doubtless made him acquainted with a larger number of important men in the Nation whose names Chairman TAGGART cannot at present place upon his list. Mr. TAGGART has had something of a political career in Indiana, creditable, but of no great distinction; he is locally popular and has won some reputation as a political manager in the limited field to which his activities in the past have been confined.

While leading members of the party in the East had hoped that a Democrat of recognized National standing might be chosen for this arduous post, Mr. TAGGART, we think, will do as well as anybody if the material with which he must make his campaign is supplied to him. We do not mean money. Funds he must have, for a large amount of money is required in a Presidential campaign for the honorable and legitimate purposes of organizing the forces. It is in that department of his work which has to do with enlightening the voter that Chairman TAGGART will need material of high quality and in considerable abundance.

Primarily he must depend upon the candidate. Upon him every Democratic eye is fixed, to his utterances every Democratic ear pays eager attention. Certainly no candidate ever contributed to his own campaign material of a higher utility and more notable effectiveness than Judge PARKER when he sent his telegram to Mr. SHEEHAN at St. Louis. A good month's work was there done in five minutes. The Convention's grievous error was corrected, the currency issue was banished from the campaign, and the candidate stood revealed to the country as a man of the highest courage and honor. To the further utterances of Judge PARKER the managers of this campaign must look first of all for the arguments, the appeals, and the persuasions with which they must attempt to convince the minds of the voters. When his speech and letter of acceptance are before the country other men of "light and leading" in the party will make their contributions, and within a reasonable time if the Democratic Party has awakening and convincing things to say to the people of the country they will be said, and it will be the business of Chairman TAGGART and his associates to give them such publicity that they shall be missed by no voter.

It is hoped, perhaps expected, that Chairman TAGGART will be able to carry his own State for the Democratic candidate. He may be a past master of the political arts that he deems best adapted to carry Indiana, but if he is wise he will at the very beginning dismiss from his mind all notion of attempting to carry the country by political arts. The country can be carried only by winning the independent vote, the vote which elected Mr. CLEVELAND in 1884, which elected him again by a much larger Electoral majority in 1892, and which elected Mr. MCKINLEY in 1896 and 1900. The independent voter is above all intelligent. His support can be won only by appeals fit to be made to a sensible man, by evidences worth the consideration of a man able to do his own thinking.

THE PASSING OF THE COMMONS.

Mr. BALFOUR has just succeeded in passing through the essential stages in the House of Commons the Government measure regulating the licensing of public houses for the sale of liquor. The majority which he finally obtained was 85, which is about the normal figure at present since the secession of a number of his followers on the Chamberlain scheme. But any action at all on the bill was secured only by the application of the closure, the English equivalent for our "previous question," and the closure was applied by a much smaller majority and only after a bitter debate and a stubborn contest in the course of which Mr. BALFOUR himself was howled down. The scenes in the House during this excitement are described as very much like those in an open-air political meeting in the provinces or a stormy session of the French Chamber.

The cry of the Opposition was, of course, that free discussion was being destroyed, and there was a good deal of truth in the cry. When the closure was ordered on the first clause of the bill [illegible] than a third of it had been debated at all, and fifteen pages of amendments were peremptorily thrown aside. Mr. ASQUITH, summing up for the Opposition, said in closing: "We are taking part in a parody of debate and making ourselves accomplices in a caricature of the forms of the House and a betrayal of the spirit of Parliamentary institutions." There were two features of the policy of the Government which were particularly offensive to the Opposition. The closure was applied to a measure of second-rate importance involving no serious and permanent national interest; and it might have been avoided had the Government introduced the bill in good time and pressed it with energy. But there is no indication that the tactics of the Ministry have produced any impression on public opinion. The bill itself is in some quarters exceedingly unpopular, but the means by which it was forwarded leave the mind of the people quite indifferent.

Our readers can recall the experience of our country in a similar direction. When Speaker REED broke down the dilatory tactics of the opposition by counting members of the House who refused to vote and thus made the quorum needed for his own party, it was regarded as an extreme and dangerous precedent to establish, and, in some ways, it undoubtedly was so. But the change which appeared so revolutionary has been generally accepted, and even the minority would hardly ask now for the restoration of the power to retard business in this manner. The fact is that the House of Commons and our House of Representatives are each too large for the transaction of serious business. In our country the trouble is met by the formation of powerful committees and in England the powers of the House are steadily engrossed by the one great standing committee known as the Cabinet. In order to get anything at all done it is necessary to give to the Government and its supporters the right to say absolutely when talking shall cease and voting begin. On the one hand this is irresponsible action. A determined majority can have its own way and the minority cannot stay it. But on the other hand the majority becomes more directly and completely responsible for this very fact. Since it has its own way it must give an account of what it does.

In the United States in the past few years there has been a strong tendency to pass on to the Executive the powers which Congress, even with its great committees, finds it impracticable to exercise efficiently. The war with Spain was brought on in that way; the new possessions were acquired substantially in that way, and have been largely governed in like fashion. In both the great English-speaking, self-governing nations, the "representative" body is becoming more and more the instrument for the ascertainment of the general purposes of the people. The actual work of legislation and of government is being delegated to committees and to the Executive. That appears to be now and is likely to be for a long time to come the line of the least resistance.

IMPENDING RIOT IN CHICAGO.

The ability of the municipal authorities of Chicago to maintain the peace and hold in check the riotous element which surrounds the stockyards will in large degree determine the fitness of that community for self-government. For negligence in making provision for the adequate safeguarding of life and property the excuse cannot be pleaded that the trouble is sudden and unexpected. It has not come suddenly, and everybody in and out of Chicago expects it. As soon as the strike was resumed the packers began to fortify their places of business by building stockades around them. This was not done secretly nor was there any room for doubt as to why it was done. The packers at least expect trouble and are doing what they can to protect themselves.

The local police are very confident that there will be no trouble and that if there is they can handle it. This is satisfactory as far as it goes, but respect for the law and for the police is not so firmly established in the minds of the trades union partisans in Chicago that optimism of this character is altogether convincing. The thirty thousand men on strike will be peaceable enough, no doubt, as long as they can keep the establishments of the packers closed; but as their places are filled up and they see the chance of re-employment diminishing they are likely to be heard from in ways which will put the arrangements of the police severely to the test. The situation is one which would seem to warrant anticipatory recourse to the militia, to be held in reserve until needed. The workingmen of Chicago have a reputation for turbulence which does not afford a basis for any exchange of congratulations that in this instance they are showing a pacific disposition. Where Socialistic influences dominate the temper of the populace is not to be counted on an hour ahead.

THE CHURCH AND CHINA.

We printed yesterday, in a dispatch from our Paris correspondent, the news of a quite unexpected development of the difficulty between the French Republic and the Vatican. It seems that, for the purpose of protecting Catholic missions in China, the French Republic is not only a Catholic Power. It is the "Most Catholic" Power, owing, no doubt, to the decadence of Spain and the tension of relations between the Vatican and Italy, and chiefly to the fact that it is only France of Catholic nations which has a naval force in the Far East sufficient to compel the attention of China to Catholic demands for reparation.

Two Catholic missionaries have been murdered by Chinamen in the back districts, and in this fact the French Minister for Foreign Affairs sees a fine "business opportunity." The fact that [illegible] happened not to be Frenchmen at all, but Belgians, is a detail negligible, in view of the chance offered to France to fix and collect the indemnity. How afflicting, to the statesmanlike mind of M. DELCASSÉ, the throat of his Premier, just at this most interesting juncture, to break off relations with the Vatican altogether, so that the republic can no longer represent it in the Far East, nor avenge, by heavy amercements, its slaughtered saints. We can almost hear the practical M. DELCASSÉ expostulating with the fanatical M. COMBES: "Oh, of course, priestcraft is a great danger to the republic. 'There is the enemy.' We know all about that. But, my friend, can't you understand that this is business and just go a little slow on your moral issue until we work these Belgian priests for all they are worth. And that is the very region where we have for years been trying to get some trading concessions and have never been able to get any. I am not a superstitious man, but I tell you what, COMBES, I see the finger of Providence in this thing. Just look at what Germany got for those two missionaries, and if the Chinamen pretend that a Belgian missionary ought to come cheaper than a German I'll show them what's what. Now, please don't be a fanatical ass until I get this thing in shape."

Thus we can plausibly imagine the Minister for Foreign Affairs laboring with the Premier. The zeal of M. DELCASSÉ must be sharpened by the fact that if COMBES goes on headlong in the good work and breaks off relations with the Vatican the Vatican may apply to Germany for its good offices in the matter. Now the Kaiser is an admitted past master in the art of working missionaries, that is to say, dead missionaries, for all they are worth. It is in fact his laurels in that line that will not permit M. DELCASSÉ to sleep. Kiao Chau, and coal mines, and a right of way, to say nothing of the votive cathedral—that is what Germany has got and what France might get if the fixed idea of the Premier did not endanger her getting it. If the Kaiser is appealed to he will get, no doubt, as much for the Belgians as he did for the Germans. But, beyond the votive cathedral, and perhaps a trifle of money, none of it will go to Rome and even less, if possible, will go to Brussels. The blood of the Belgian martyrs will be the seed of the German trade. This thought must add to the poignancy of M. DELCASSÉ'S grief as he tries to check his impetuous leader's mad career.

A PRIVATE PUBLICIST.

Mr. DAVID PEACHAM, whose fame had not reached our ears until yesterday, appears to conduct a private factory of international law. Yesterday he favored us and our readers with a sample of its output. Overruling or ignoring all the text writers and all the Judges, from Lord STOWELL down, he informs us that "if a Russian vessel stops another flying the flag of Great Britain the master of the British vessel has an undoubted right to refuse to show his manifest." He further sets forth that "the two vessels now cruising as Russian men-of-war in the Red Sea are simply pirates, and should be treated as such."

Mr. BALFOUR would no doubt be much relieved if he felt at liberty to adopt this short and easy method with Russian vessels which assumed to search British merchantmen. If Mr. PEACHAM were walking down a side street at 8 A. M., with a large bag, and a person in the uniform of a policeman accosted him and demanded his name and address, and also an opportunity to inspect the contents of the bag, Mr. PEACHAM might have "an undoubted right" to refuse the information. But his judicious friends, if any, would not counsel him to avail himself of that right. He might also hold that he was not concluded by the policeman's uniform, corresponding to the naval flag of a belligerent Power, and that the assumed policeman was simply a tramp and should be treated as such. But if he undertook to treat him as such poor Mr. PEACHAM would probably get into difficulties. His accoster would probably say "You come along with me," and in case of a refusal would probably club him until he raised large contusions on Mr. PEACHAM'S head. He would then drag him to the police station, or prize court, where he would receive no sympathy from the Sergeant in charge, but only an application to feel his bumps. And justly so. And this, which would happen to Mr. PEACHAM, is what came near happening to the master of the Malacca for refusing information about himself to a vessel apparently authorized to ask it, and what would have served him quite right if it had happened to him.

"WHO IS MORTON?"

The telegram of Admiral STERLING to the Navy Department promising immediate compliance with an order received and ending with the ingenuous inquiry "Who is MORTON?" has rare value in adding to the gayety of nations. It is one of those perfectly natural happenings, the result of kaleidoscopic reorganization of the personnel of the Cabinet. Admiral STERLING is certainly not to blame for wanting to know who was sending him dispatches and signing his family name, as the head of the house of Cecil might have signed "SALISBURY" with reasonable assurance that whoever read it would know who had subscribed it as well as if it had borne the autograph of ROBERT ARTHUR TALBOT GASCOYNE-CECIL, Baron CECIL, Viscount CRANBORNE, Earl of SALISBURY, and fifteen or twenty other titles and degrees. In time "MORTON" will doubtless mean as much to a United States naval officer as SALISBURY meant to a department [illegible] in the British Foreign Office; but [illegible] the hours of his appointment [illegible] portfolio of the Navy in the Cabinet of President ROOSEVELT reaches the several squadrons the question Who is MORTON? is likely to be asked much as Admiral STERLING asked it—for information. If the rate for ocean cablegrams were lower it is quite possible the question might have been asked less tersely and in a form more in accordance with the colloquial usages of the blunt sailorman. However, it is good as it stands, and the President will show himself deficient in the sense of humor if he does not characterize it as de-lightful.

"AFRO-AMERICAN REALTY."

Like most undertakings which are the outgrowth of "race prejudice," the Afro-American Realty Company, which has been formed to depress real estate values in order to bring desirable apartment houses into the market as homes for negroes, promises to be a business mistake from which those who are connected with it will learn wisdom in the best of schools, but at a cost for tuition which they may be reluctant to pay. In part their plan is perfectly feasible. In one way or another they can buy more or less improved real estate in desirable neighborhoods and can fill the houses so acquired with negroes. The effect will be to change the character of such neighborhoods very quickly and completely. Values will decline, and as white tenants leave it will be found that the number of unobjectionable negro tenants standing ready to take their places is not great enough to prevent neighborhood deterioration. This will mean either idle apartments or a gradually declining scale of rentals. All owners will suffer to some extent from this, but the realty company which brought it about will not escape the injury it has inflicted upon others. Its own investments will decline in value and instead of making money it will lose it.

This is so obvious that if there were any good faith in the proposed plan we should be likely to find it a scheme of real estate speculation which begins by running down a neighborhood, buying up depressed property, rehabilitating it by removing the cause of offense, and selling the property again at a substantial advance. This might be done successfully once or twice, but it is scarcely probable that it could be conducted on a large scale or with profit. There would be unusual difficulties in financing such transactions. The negro has not yet established his status as a desirable tenant, and while he has been the recourse of owners who have unprofitable apartments on their hands, negro settlements are rarely invited if other use can be made of what are designed to be permanent improvements. Mortgage and building loans would be hard to get in connection with such undertakings as the Afro-American Realty Company proposes for the reason that the security would be regarded with suspicion. Instead of reproving and overcoming race prejudice, the plan as outlined would intensify it and put in jeopardy what the self-respecting negro has already gained in the matter of race advancement. Thrifty negroes who are invited to supply the capital for a campaign of real estate depression would do well to consider the matter very carefully.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We have been scolded several times of late for intimating rather openly that the view of public obligations taken by a considerable number of people in the District of Columbia is measurably less stern than that which people elsewhere deem it necessary at least to defend in all open discussions of right and wrong. We notice, however, that The Washington Times treats as a wild absurdity our suggestion that the Captains of excursion boats owe something to the public as well as to themselves and their families, and that they cannot escape quite all responsibility for the consequences of taking out great crowds on vessels as ill-protected from accident as was the Slocum by pleading that if they press their owners for competent crews and proper equipment they will lose their jobs. Admitting that if no Captain would take out a death-trap, no death-traps would be taken out, The Times contemptuously adds: "It is also true that if a few thousand men who make their living in almost any nefarious business would make up their minds to starve for the good of humanity, the world would be rid of the business; and one is just about as likely to happen as the other." That is a very curious presentation of the case—a presentation which we, with all our reprehended tendency to criticise the keeping of jobs at any cost to conscience, would not have made. For we, unlike our charitable contemporary, have too much respect for steamboat Captains of all sorts to admit, even by implication, that it is hopeless to expect them to be more scrupulous and in case of need more self-sacrificing than other men engaged in "nefarious business." If steamboating is necessarily "nefarious," the fact is news to us. We do not believe it, and do believe that, if it were, a large majority of the Captains now in service would seek other occupations. It is as important for Captains to "keep their jobs" as it is for the rest of us working folk, but they, also like the rest of us, are usually able to recognize that there are other things even more important, and, most fortunately for us all, the world is so built that only in comparatively rare instances does it confront anybody with the alternative of starvation or criminality. We hold no brief for the owners of excursion steamers, and have shown no hesitation in enumerating their transgressions, but we have yet to be convinced that many Captains would be "bounced" for putting their crews through an occasional fire drill or for making requisitions for hose through which water could be pumped.

—It is very grievous to us that any remarks of ours about city noises should have been taken, even by a single reader, as proof that we think no city noises either harmful or unnecessary, or that we lack sympathy for those who suffer from the assaults upon their nerves made by inconsiderate neighbors. "Tiresome," whose variously admirable letter we printed yesterday, can confidently assume that we are with him in the reprehension of those who disregard the needs and rights of others by making unseemly uproars at unseemly hours, but the compunctions his carefully courteous sarcasm created in our minds do not prevent us from wondering if he and his friends would have been quite as heavy-eyed as they were after the obviously immoderate celebration he described as taking place in a near-by [illegible] resolutely determined [illegible] stead of the worst of the almost inevitable incidents of city life. While others should have due regard for his desire for quiet, he should have due regard for the desire of others occasionally to raise their voices in innocent song. Occupancy of an urban residence, especially if it be, as most of them are, a congeries of homes, involves a multitude of compromises if any are to be even moderately happy, and the flat dweller who resents the absence of such quietudes as can be secured only in suburban villas with good big yards is quite as selfish as are they who too often forget and too long the thinness of city walls and the nearness of every city window to other windows. It is bad to lose sleep, but it is also bad when a young man cannot invite his sister to play the piano for his guests. And most of us can cultivate indifference to most noises—if we really try. Those who cannot do so are unfortunate, but their inability gives them no right to demand an adaptation of what we called the "ordinary conduct of life" to their idiosyncrasies. As for the canine ululation which destroyed the little of our correspondent's night the college songs had left, that was certainly pretty bad. The dog, qua dog, is all right, but the city dog is almost all wrong, and if we thought that with our help "Tiresome" could banish that dog utterly and permanently he would certainly have it, partly for his own sake and partly for the sake of the dog, who is even more unhappy than he makes his human neighbors.

—Again this year, as for several years past, the first bale of cotton to reach this market has been raised by a negro planter who has developed a particular ambition for winning this particular form of fame. And an excellent form it is, especially for a negro, though it would be well worth the seeking of any white man, since to send on the first bale is proof positive of ability to raise early cotton, and early cotton means victory over the boll weevil. That, in turn, means safety for our most important crop from a dreadful menace. It is well to experiment with Guatemalan ants, and with all the sprays that chemists can invent, but as yet only rapid growth and early maturity have promised safety from that worst of bugs, and anybody, white or black, is usefully employed who devotes his energies to getting cotton into the bale before the weevil has a chance to devour it. So Albany, Ga., should recognize the merit of its negro planter who year after year forwards the "first bale" to the North. That it brings 19 cents a pound is something, and that it calls attention to the intelligence and success of a negro in the line of endeavor where that race is most needed is also something, but even more is the evidence that even if the ants fail, the resistless march of the little beast from Mexico need not threaten our National prosperity.

—Admiral DEWEY and his men, after a fight in the courts vastly longer and at least as fierce as the fight in Manila Bay, are to get as prize money their lawful share of the value of the Spanish ships they sank. The result of the suit is another victory for men who are not accustomed to defeat in anything they attempt, but the day is rather late for such victories, and would-be hero worshippers will gently regret that the day for them, instead of being late, is wholly past. For prize money is a relic of barbarism. War is no longer regarded on the land as a device for getting wealth, even incidentally, from the enemy, and there is no good reason why the navy should cling to the old ideas after the army has abandoned them. The rewards that are enough for soldiers are enough for sailors, and, as it is quite certain that the sailors will demand prize money as long as the law allots it to them, the thing to do is obviously to change the law. The next generation of sailors would be as content with glory and their pay as is the present generation of soldiers, and there would be no more thought of a pecuniary reward for the work of capturing ships than for that of taking cities.

Whitaker Wright's Will.

From The London Mail.

The will has now been proved of Whitaker Wright of Lea Park, Godalming, who committed suicide by swallowing cyanide of potassium on Jan. 26 last at the Law Courts, within an hour after sentence of seven years' penal servitude had been passed upon him by Mr. Justice Bigham.

The gross estate is sworn at £148,200, but the net personalty is given as nil. Presumably the valuation of the estate did not include all the assets nominally belonging to Mr. Wright at the date of his will, (Jan. 2, 1902,) although the net result is doubtless accurate. The will reads as follows:

"I give and bequeath all my property, both real and personal, whatsoever and wheresoever, unto my wife, Anna Edith Wright, absolutely, and appoint her the sole executrix of this my will, dated this second of January, 1902."

Mrs. Wright is described in the will as of Lower House, Thursley, Surrey. The attesting witnesses are Joseph Bishop of Lea Park, Godalming, butler, and Henry Card of Lea Park, footman.

There is no reference to the testator's domicile as being elsewhere than in England, and nothing to suggest whether his name, as has been asserted, was formerly other than that which he afterward used.

An American in London.

From The London Globe.

An American visitor with a worried look was seen yesterday, Baedeker in hand, wandering about Westminster. She was evidently searching for something that should be there but wasn't. At last she approached a policeman. "Could you tell me where the aquarium is?" she asked. The policeman replied, after some thought, that it was in the hands of the housebreakers. She looked dissatisfied, but, evidently thinking it better to move from the neighborhood of so dangerous a class, put up with the Abbey and the Houses of Parliament.

Insulting the Kaiser.

From The London Telegraph.

BERLIN, July 6.—A curious case of lese majesté is reported from Colmar, where an impoverished bookbinder named Decker, a cripple, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for this crime. He entered the police office, asked for a piece of paper, and wrote some remarks on it which were regarded as an insult to the Kaiser. Decker has been already charged with nine different offenses of a similar character, for four of which he had suffered long periods of imprisonment. His object in nearly every case was to secure board and lodging.

AFTER THE RACES.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Oh, the "Leadpipe Cinch" is a shadowy thing,
Compacted of air and mist!
When you struggle to grasp, it eludes your clasp
And is off in a trice, I wist!
It passes and changes and rambles and ranges,
Always seductive and bland,
But the hopeful wight never knows the delight
Of holding it fast in the hand!
(But ah, the delight, if only one might
But hold it fast in the hand!)

The "Dead Sure Thing" is sister to it,
Intangible, flitting, and fair!
And the rainbow gold we remember of old
And it were an excellent pair!
And it has for its brother, that deceiver, that other,
The will-o'-the-wisp that doth run;
And the undoubted fact is we find it in practice
Much worse than a "hundred to one!"
(And the undoubted fact is the most strictly

TALES OF A VETERAN.

Stories of One Who Escorted Andre to Execution.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A friend gave me a clipping from your paper in regard to the Sons of Revolutionary Soldiers.

My uncle, Julius B. Knapp, of Fort Jefferson Street, Coldwater, Mich.—who is well and active—was born May 3, 1817, in Litchfield, Conn., and is the youngest son of Jared and Catherine (Baldwin) Knapp. Jared Knapp was born in Stamford, Conn., July 27 1751, died Oct. 22, 1848, aged ninety-seven, in Warsaw, N. Y. He enlisted in the first of the Revolutionary war in a Connecticut regiment in Litchfield, Conn., and served through the war; was an Orderly Sergeant, and one of Washington's Life Guards. He saw Gen. Washington sign Major André's death warrant, and was one of the guard who escorted André to his execution.

Jared Knapp, wife, and son Julius came in a carriage from Litchfield, Conn., to this town in 1825. Thus other children had come before. He was fond of talking of Gen. Washington and telling war stories in his later years, and was bright and active to the end of life.

EVA KNAPP MEANSON.

Warsaw, N. Y., July 25, 1904.

POLICEMEN AT CROSSINGS.

Public Servants on Guard Where B. R. T. Removed Gateman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently the gateman at the crossing (at grade) at Avenue C, on the Brighton Beach branch of the Kings County "L" has been removed during the morning, being on only from noon to midnight or thereabout, and doubtless the same thing has been done at other crossings.

Meanwhile—and here is my complaint—I see two policemen attending the needs of people at that crossing. The services of some one are much needed, but it is not justified to employ men paid by the taxpayers, but the B. R. T. should be compelled to hire men. A TAXPAYER.

New York, July 25, 1904.

SAD FATE OF THE MUGWUMPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In common with many readers of your paper, I take THE TIMES because it is clean and safe to let the children have. But your policy toward President Roosevelt is now going to make me drop THE TIMES in favor of another paper. You have unceasingly villified [sic] and dogged the best President this country ever had, and for no reason whatever, so far as I can see. Any damned Mugwump will be glad to read your libel and think you are smart; but election day will show you how far the common people are ahead of the daily papers and your rot talk. Dare you publish this?

A STANCH ROOSEVELT ADMIRER, FORMERLY A DEMOCRAT.

New York, July 25, 1904.

A Plea for Street Pianos.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your valuable paper of to-day a correspondent expresses the desire that street pianos may be abolished, claiming that their influence is demoralizing. I am not an organ grinder, I understand, play, and encourage classical music. However, I would not hesitate to say that in the music rendered by the street pianos there is absolutely nothing "brutalizing." Although of the rag-time variety, it is not bad, and frequently these street pianos play selections from good operas. The street piano collects a crowd of youngsters, in whose life it is a spot of joy. They love music, but many of them are deprived of it.

The very sight of these little ones dancing to the music of the crude but kindly street piano does one's heart good. It can hardly add to the confusion in the streets. The children are there playing anyhow; it only brings them together for a happy moment. I think it would be wrong to deprive of the harmless street piano the many adults as well as children who love music, but who otherwise have no opportunity of enjoying it. ALETHEIA.

New York, July 25, 1904.

Used His Head for Advertising.

From The Paris Daily Messenger.

A curious scene was witnessed the other afternoon on the terrace of a Boulevard café. A gentleman dressed in what had once been stylish clothes, a gray frock coat, shiny at the seams and somewhat frayed at the cuffs, patent leather boots, rather cracked, and a top hat of faded lustre, was sitting offering a book on the altar of a great thirst. Presently he removed his hat to wipe away the beads of perspiration which had gathered upon his forehead. Immediately a great cry of amused astonishment went up from the crowded terrace, and passers-by stopped to ascertain the cause. The gentleman's head was bald, bare of hair as an egg, and across it in letters plain to read, ran the legend: "This evening at 8 o'clock, don't miss the performance at ——." He had transformed his head into a living, moving board for a music hall announcement. Soon the crowd attained such huge proportions that the proprietor of the café became alarmed, and politely hinted to his customer that it would be better for him to leave. This he did, but a little further on along the Boulevard he was again obliged to remove his hat to remove the condensed moisture, and the same scene was repeated.

That Italian Treason Case.

From The London Telegraph.

ROME, July 8.—The arrest of Capt. Ercolessi and his wife at Messina for high treason, which originally seemed of small importance, is now acquiring great prominence, as the case reveals a complete organization on the part of both the great neighboring powers to obtain possession of Italy's military plans. According to what is asserted the War Office has proof that the two powers implicated, namely, France and Austria, even changed their military arrangements, according to the information received about Italian military preparations in Sicily, where the traitor carried on his work. Fortunately, it seems that Ercolessi was arrested before he had succeeded in selling what would have been the real cardinal points of the defense of Sicily.

Gen. de Galliffet and Reporters.

From The Paris Messenger.

Gen. de Galliffet, ex-Minister of War, is noted for his curt ways. Some of his political opponents assert that the curtness is assumed and that it can be put on one side when the occasion arises. However that may be, the General's periodical letters to one Paris paper or another always add to the gayety of nations. Several reporters called at his house to obtain his opinion on various matters relative to the Dreyfus revision, and to the question, "Can I see the General?", an obsequious concierge replied by presenting the following note: "To every inquisitive reporter. Sir: We are living in the midst of rascals of every kind. The press is their impresario. The fool of a public stands the damage. Full stop, that's all. Gen. Galliffet.—Left with my concierge."

Rest for a Weary Pair.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A Baltimore Avenue boy, aged six, seems to have an imaginative mind as well as a humane disposition.

Recently his mother noticed that at bedtime every night he laid his little boots together upon their sides instead of resting them upright.

"Please tell me why you always place your boots by your bed," she said.

"[illegible]

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AGAIN.

Don't Claim Infallibility, but Have Effected Some Cures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The anonymous letter signed "Orthodox," which was published in THE TIMES this morning, contains a challenge to Christian Scientists which should not go unanswered.

Our critic lays stress upon the failures of Christian Scientists, and says: "Why do they not publish a complete list, showing the total number of cases treated and then show the percentage that recover, instead of printing a few testimonials from obscure places of cases that they claim have recovered?"

If Christian Scientists went so far as to claim infallibility in their practice of healing, there might be some foundation for this sweeping request. The healing work now being done in Christian Science is frequently among cases which had formerly been practiced upon by medical doctors without success. Thousands of authentic testimonials of such cases have been published in the Christian Science publications from persons living in the largest and best-known cities in the United States, and there is no excuse whatever for the statement that they come alone "from obscure places."

Some of our most advanced physicians acknowledge the healing power of metaphysics, and some have publicly admitted that Christian Science has healed cases in which materia medica could not reach.

Christian Scientists do not attempt to influence others to accept their treatment, although they are willing to try to help those who come to them for relief.

Would it be fair to assume that an orthodox church was unsound in its teachings because some of its members failed to conform to the tenets of that church and did not live the life of an orthodox Christian? Although it is claimed for Christian Science that it is the truth, none will assert that Christian Scientists as individuals have reached the full understanding of that truth. Even our doctors and ministers do not claim to be infallible, although they are striving to do their utmost in the administration of their respective professions.

As to the mortality among Christian Scientists and their patients, it is but fair to state that in a Christian Science church in this city, with a membership of thirteen hundred, the death rate for 1903 was less than three per thousand, as compared with 18.81 per thousand for the City of New York during the same period.

In conclusion, would it not be fair to judge Christian Science not so much by what it does not, but by what it does? An acquaintance with Christian Scientists shows that they are good, reliable, public-spirited citizens, and above the average in integrity and morals. Should not a tree be known by its fruits?

The editor of a local paper said a week ago, at the time of the dedication of a new Christian Science church at Concord, N. H., "The more frequently Concord receives thousands of Christian Science visitors, the more cordial and sincere is her welcome. They are the right kind of people."

If our orthodox brother were more consistent with the teaching of Scripture to "judge not" lest he himself be judged, and were to depend more upon a life of good works than upon attempting to prove the futility of the labors of others, he would not thus leave himself open to contradiction, nor make orthodoxy a cloak for intolerance. RICHARD P. VERRALL,

Publication Committee.

New York, July 25, 1904.

French People Degenerating?

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, July 15.—Are we degenerating? is a question which French people may well ask after reading a very noteworthy article by Dr. Louis Lenthal, who is a member of the commission which is investigating the cause of the decrease of population in this country. The worthy physician, who is a great authority, says that a state of things which is so widely deplored is not due to a diminution in the birthrate, but to the terrible increase of the deathrate. He paints no fanciful picture when he points out that "alcoholism alone is killing France." Tuberculosis, he continues, which of all diseases is the most easily avoided, is raging in France with more violence than in any other country in the world. Every year it kills more than 150,000 victims, and contaminates more than half a million more. Then typhoid, typhus, dysentery, scarlatina, and other diseases and infectious maladies, which are decreasing in England, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Norway, the United States, and even in Italy, are, on the other hand, remaining at a very high average in France, some even displaying a marked tendency to develop. Smallpox, which has nearly disappeared from every civilized land, continues to make thousands of victims in France, and hecatombs in her colonies. Such is the gist of Dr. Lowenthal's article, and it cannot be said that he is inclined to be unduly pessimistic.

Russophilia of the Kaiser.

Just before the German steamer was stopped in the Red Sea by a Russian cruiser and the mails for Japan taken off, the St. Petersburg correspondent of La Matin wrote to his paper as follows:

"Germany is losing no opportunity of proving her burning friendship for Russia. The German Embassy is as busy as the editorial office of a big newspaper. All the members of the staff are out at work collecting news and rumors. The smallest details are sent daily to the Emperor William, who immediately telegraphs congratulations or condolences, or dispatches wreaths to bereaved families."

A Motor Torpedo Boat.

From the London Pall Mall Gazette.

Another naval novelty. The Admiralty have decided upon having a motor torpedo boat built. The vessel will be 150 feet long, and carry on her deck a tube that can be trained all round. It is proposed that the motors should be placed below the water line, and covered with a protective deck. One advantage the motor boat possesses over the steam-propelled one is that it has no funnel and makes no smoke. This renders it more difficult of detection at nighttime and, of course, more effective for use in an attack made under cover of darkness.

Finds Some Drawbacks.

From The Washington Star.

"I suppose you enjoy the freedom from care that a fortune brings?"

"Well," answered Mr. Cumrox, "it's good to have money. But if I hadn't gotten rich I wouldn't have had to study French or learn to pronounce the names of Wagner's operas."

CUPID'S LYRE.

As soon as this old world evolved
From nebulae and fire
Dan Cupid sought materials
To make himself a lyre.

Some heartstrings he selected first,
And then, to help along,
He chose with sly and cunning skill
Some purse strings good and strong.

Some apron strings, more than a few,
He added to his plan,
And then he played with music sweet
To charm the ear of man.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

HER FOLLOWERS.

I do not sing with music sweet
When Mabel bakes a cake to eat;
Ah, no, another theme I treat:
When Pretty Mabel Sweeps the Street.

I twang my lyre the sight to greet,
In Winter snow, or Summer heat,
Her stunning gown with train complete
Clears up the dirt in manner neat.

Along her pathway sure and fleet
Two microbes all alone, cut to order
And boy! beside her [illegible]

FRANCE IS SENDING WARSHIPS TO MOROCCO

Division to Stay at Tangier Until Police Are Organized.

SPAIN OPPOSED TO THE STEP

It Is Not Expected She Will Co-operate with France by Sending a War Vessel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 26.—The dispatch of a French naval division to Tangier is the first step on the part of France toward the assertion of those predominant interests in Morocco which Great Britain recently recognized and which no country is disposed to dispute except Spain.

I have it on the best authority that the presence of this naval division off Tangier will be maintained until an efficient native police force has been organized in Morocco for the protection of foreigners and their property. As no such police force has so far been in existence it is probable that the task will be a somewhat lengthy one, and the presence of a French naval division at Tangier may thus acquire a character not far removed from permanency.

This action on the part of the French Government has not been decided on without previous consultations with the American, British, German, and Spanish Governments. From the first three there was no objection, and from America and Great Britain there was even encouragement, but I have good reason to believe that Spain is by no means contented.

Spain's remedy lies in sending a battleship to co-operate with the French division, but it is not thought likely that she will do this, though if she should not she must inevitably find herself in the same position as was France with respect to Egypt after de Freycinet's refusal to co-operate with the British fleet off Alexandria at the time of Arabi's rising.

Mr. Perdicaris's recent visit to M. Delcassé and his clear demonstration of the dangers incurred by Europeans in Morocco have undoubtedly hastened the present move, which, however, was decided on some time back and is in pursuance of M. Delcassé's long-nourished dream of ultimately adding Morocco to the French colonial empire.

TRIPOLITANS ATTACK ITALIANS.

Consulate at Derna Saved by Warship's Chance Arrival.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 26.—A Tripoli dispatch says an Italian woman at Derna, Tripoli, who had abandoned her husband in order to become a Mohammedan, was brought back to the Italian Consulate by the Italian kavas. The natives were greatly excited and attacked the Consulate.

By chance the Italian warship Flavio Gioja arrived meanwhile and landed troops and guns to protect the Consular premises.

MOVE AGAINST CUNARD LINE.

Austro-American Company to Add Thirteen Vessels to Its Fleet.

VIENNA, July 26.—What is regarded in some quarters as the first decisive indication of the breakdown of the Cunard Steamship Company's monopoly of the Hungarian emigrant traffic to the United States is an arrangement reached to-day at Trieste, by which the Austro-American Line, with the assistance of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Companies, will increase its capital from $1,000,000 to $4,000,000 for the purpose of adding thirteen vessels to its existing fleet and establishing fortnightly sailings between Trieste and New York.

The company will be known as the United Austrian Navigation Company, and will work in close harmony with the two German lines, which have taken $1,250,000 of the new stock.

Herr Bailin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Line, and Herr Wiegand, Director General of the North German Lloyd Line, have joined the board of the new company as Directors, though the company will remain an exclusively Austrian concern.

It is expected that the company will have the support of the Austrian Government.

KRUGER'S BODY AT THE HAGUE.

Queen Wilhelmina Sends a Wreath—Funeral Service at Cemetery.

THE HAGUE, July 26.—The train bearing the body of ex-President Kruger arrived this afternoon. Large crowds were at the station.

The Court Chamberlain, in the names of the Queen and the Prince Consort, laid on the coffin a beautiful wreath bound by a ribbon inscribed with their initials. Many other wreaths were composed of orchids, the favorite flower of Joseph Chamberlain.

The scene was not very impressive. Spectators sometimes raised their hats, but they smoked and bore an air of idle curiosity. The only signs of genuine sorrow observed were among the women.

The hearse was drawn by six horses and was followed by a procession consisting of forty carriages and many persons on foot. The representatives of the Court and two of the Cabinet Ministers had left the station after offering their condolences. The cortège was preceded by the Burgomaster and a detachment of mounted police and traversed a picturesque route, which was crowded, to Eikendrinen Cemetery, where the coffin was placed on a catafalque in the chapel, which was draped and banked with flowers.

Pastor Fernhout read the service for the dead, and orations by admirers of Mr. Kruger brought the ceremonies to a close.

WIPE OUT MACEDONIAN BAND.

Turkish Troops Surprise and Kill Fifty Men Near Kumanova.

SALONIKA, July 26.—Last Sunday a detachment of troops near Kumanova surprised a Bulgarian band of fifty-two men who were setting fire to the granaries.

The band was destroyed, only two of the men escaping.

THE COSTA RICAN REFLOATED.

Leyland Liner Dragged Off Reef—A Remarkable Feat.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 26.—The Merritt & Chapman Company's wrecking steamer Premier of New York succeeded late last night in dragging the Leyland Line steamer Costa Rican from the dangerous reef on which she had been lying for five weeks.

The feat is considered here as remarkable, owing to the size of the vessel, and exposed as she was to stormy weather. The Costa Rican is now being surveyed.

Grout Goes to Europe.

Controller Grout sailed for Europe yesterday. He will return on Aug. 22 on the Minnehaha. While abroad he will spend most of his time on the Isle of Wight.

STEAMSHIP HIGH ON ROCKS.

City of Rockland Strikes on Maine Coast and May Be Saved.

ROCKLAND, Me., July 26.—The Eastern Steamship Company's steamer City of Rockland, bound from Boston for Penobscot River ports, struck on Gangway Ledge, in Penobscot Bay yesterday and it is improbable that she can be floated. Her 800 passengers were taken off by the J. P. Morse, a tug, and landed at Rockland. The baggage of the passengers was removed to tugs, but nothing could be done toward saving the freight. The rising tide threw the stern of the steamer upward and forced her bow under the rock on which she was resting, holding her and acting as a fulcrum under the hull.

The City of Rockland carried a heavy load of freight. She was built in East Boston, Mass., in 1901. She is valued at about $300,000. Her length is 274.3 feet, beam 38.5 feet, and depth 14.4 feet. Her net tonnage is 1,025, and her gross 1,696.

NO FEDERAL AID IN VENEZUELA.

Asphalt Co. Confers with State Department, but No Decision Is Reached.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—There is no intimation as yet that this Government will take any steps to protect the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company from the apparently arbitrary action of the Venezuelan Government in attaching its property. Representatives of the company were at the State Department to-day, and had an interview with Solicitor Penfield in regard to the situation, but no decision was reached.

MORE GRADE CROSSINGS GO.

On Long Island Road from Bay Ridge to Borough Line.

An agreement has been finally reached between the Brooklyn Grade Crossing Commission and the Long Island Railroad Company, by which all of the grade crossings between Bay Ridge and the borough line are to be eliminated. The city has agreed to pay its share up to the sum of $2,500,000, but after its share has reached this amount its obligation ceases and the Long Island Railroad Company must carry out the rest of the improvement at its own expense. One of the improvements taken from the city will be in the depression of the freight yards between Sixth and Seventh Avenues and known as the Summit yards. Neither will the city be compelled to pay for the construction of subways or ducts.

THE BRIDGE FROM 12 TO 12.

Being the Metrical Musings of Julius the Sweeper.

Policeman Charley Schilp, who has charge of the telephone booth and information bureau at the Manhattan end of the Bridge, suddenly dropped into poetry yesterday and recited a poem entitled "The Rush Hours at the Bridge Entrance."

"I got one I writted myself," remarked Julius, the bridge sweeper, proceeding to unwrap several yards of manuscript which he took from his trousers pocket. "I got one dot is never out yet. I made it up vhen I vere vaiting for der hosemen to squirt der vater on der foot path yesterday."

"What are you talking about?" asked Schilp.

"A poultry," answered Julius. "I got it in my own head. Yust listen to dis:

On der Bridge is fighting vimmen,
Rushing, crushing to der cars;
Gosh, dot makes my brain in swimmin'
'Till I see all sorts of stars.
One-leg sailors beg mit baskets,
One-armed soldiers beg for bread,
Tell us of his favorite battles
Und his comrades vhich are dead.
Truckmens fighting mit policemen,
Makes my hair and mit deir yells;
Motormens und car conductors
Cursing, shouting, ringing bells.
Milkmens, grocers, butchers, bakers,
Cross der Bridge at break of day;
Lawyers, doctors, undertakers,
Bridge car smash-ups, dot's deir lay.
Organ grinders mit deir monkeys,
Gutter bands can't stop to play;
Dogs mit tricks und lively donkeys,
All of dem come past dis vay.
Vall Street bankers, some are dreamers,
Chase for gold, neglect deir health;
Mine promoters, dey are schemers,
Hurry cross der Bridge for vealth.
Sidevalk fakirs peddling collars,
Pies und candy dot's home made;
Making shange mit leaden dollars;
Faking, dot's deir stock in trade.
Curbstone childrens selling flowers,
Key rings, peanuts, chewing gum;
Dey don't care for rain or showers,
Only skip vhen coppers come.
Perfume men vhat's peddling vapors,
Greek men selling Turkish mats;
Girls und vimmens selling papers,
Boys who carry dogs und cats.
Der only time der Bridge is dead
Is vhen der crowd is home in bed.

"How is dot for a poultry?" concluded Julius.

"Well," said Schilp, "it's cheaper than beef since the butchers have struck," and then Julius folded the poem and carefully put it back in his pocket.

A PARISIAN CONEY ISLAND.

Combination Dreamland and Luna Park for the French Capital.

Col. John H. Caswell will sail on the Oceanic to-day bound for Paris, where he will represent Frank C. Bostock in the preliminaries looking to the establishment in Paris of a combination to be known as "Fairyland," involving a capitalization of $5,000,000. The plans indicate that it will be an open-air institution involving many of the best features of Dreamland, Luna Park, and other amusement places now established in this country, as well as other things which are entirely new.

It was Mr. Bostock's original intention to promote the enterprise entirely alone, but several American and French capitalists now are in the project. Mr. Bostock will follow Col. Caswell early in the Fall.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Bostock has consented to Capt. Bonavita's return to the arena for a farewell performance with his twenty-seven lions. The exhibition will be at 10 o'clock on Thursday night, and will be in the nature of a benefit for the injured trainer.

⁂

"The Darling of the Gods" will open its St. Louis run next Sunday night. The Imperial Theatre in that city has already been sold out for the first performance. The company will leave here by special train to-day. Miss Blanche Bates still has the leading part.

⁂

Fred Mace will continue to take the part of Thomas Q. Seabrooke at the Casino. Mace is a dentist and a graduate in medicine from the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia. But he has found singing more lucrative.

Ambassador Choate Outlined in Fire.

A special fire spectacle has been arranged for to-morrow night in honor of the reunion of the State Constitutional Convention, in Pain's amphitheatre, Manhattan Beach. After the blowing up of the Philadelphia, Joseph H. Choate, President of that convention and now Ambassador to England, will make his first appearance in fire of many colors. Several of the prominent Judges of the State of New York will be present to witness the exhibition.

Miss Marx at Duss Concert.

Miss Eleanore Marx was the soloist at Duss's popular concerts at Madison Square Garden last night. She sang two songs, the popular "Il est Beau, Il est Doux," and an aria from "Ariosa," as well as several encores, insisted on by the audience, which was well pleased by Miss Marx's singing.

Parish House for All Angels' Church.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for the four-story parish house to be erected at 251 and 253 West Eightieth Street for All Angels' Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. S. Delaney Townsend is rector. It is to be 50 feet front and 77 feet deep, with a façade of brick with trimmings of limestone. [illegible] architect.

AUTO AS AMBULANCE FOR INJURED MAN

Farmer Taken to Hospital by Car on the St. Louis Run.

TOURISTS REACH ALBANY

Escorted to the City from Schodack by a Committee of Local Automobilists.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26.—No mishap occurred on the first two days' run to mar the tour of the American Automobile Association to St. Louis. At sunset all but two of the touring cars which set out from New York and Boston reached this city, and their passengers are now quartered at the Ten Eyck Hotel. The last car to arrive in the afternoon was the seventy horse power car driven by R. P. Scott of Baltimore, but who started from New York with C. S. Scott, R. P. Wausson of Baltimore, and Emerson Brooks of New York. The big car had some trouble down the river by one of its chains giving out, but otherwise it was in excellent condition. There was no attempt to make fast time, and no record of the time of arrivals was made.

The first machine to pull up at the hotel was the car driven by A. L. Pope. It arrived about 12:30 o'clock and was quickly followed by F. Ed Spooner and D. B. Huss in the ten horse power car which won the prize in a recent British reliability run. Both of these machines left Poughkeepsie at 8:05 o'clock. Assistant Secretary A. B. Tucker of the American Automobile Association and M. L. Downs arrived by train during the forenoon and were at the hotel when the first arrivals came in. A committee of local automobilists, headed by President William E. Milbank and Secretary Oliver A. Quayle, went to Schodack Centre, where the Boston Post Road and the New York Post Road converge, and escorted the tourists into the city. Confetti was scattered to mark the route, but a twenty-five-mile-an-hour wind blew it away rapidly.

The car containing Secretary and Mrs. Charles H. Gillette broke an exhaust valve, but H. C. Esselstyn, who came along soon after, helped Mr. Gillette out of his troubles.

Two miles south of Hudson, as Ray D. Lillibridge was rattling along in his ten-horse-power car, a farmer rushed out and stopped him. The farmer explained that a farm helper had bored into his finger with an auger and was losing blood rapidly. He asked Mr. Lillibridge to take the man to Hudson. Mr. Lillibridge had to ask one of his passengers to get out to be taken up by the next car, and he hurried the injured man to the Hudson Hospital.

While the tourists were idling about the hotel an animated discussion arose over the movement to get rid of the numerous French terms used in automobiling. The consensus of opinion favored plain and sensible English terms, such as the words "engineer" instead of "chauffeur" and "motor house" instead of "garage."

Messages from Gov. Odell and Mayor Gaus were delivered to Chairman Augustus Post of the Touring Committee addressed to Mayor Wells of St. Louis, commending the trip and those making the run.

R. C. Swinehart picked up a piece of steel twelve miles outside of Hudson which ripped his tires badly. His machine will be repaired and he will join the tour later.

James M. Waters, driving a twenty-four-horse-power car, who left New York City at 11 o'clock this morning, arrived a little after 5 o'clock to-night. These two belated arrivals completes the entire entry list of tourists entering for the run from New York.

La Roche Finds Roads Bad for Auto Tour.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 26.—F. A. La Roche, on his non-stop automobile trip to St. Louis from New York, reached this city at 2:45 this afternoon. He ate his dinner in front of a hotel, took on gasoline, and left for the West at 2:55. He said the roads in the Mohawk Valley are in bad condition and he doubts the ability of many of the St. Louis tourists to get through. He has not slept since yesterday morning.

Mr. La Roche arrived in Utica at 9 o'clock in the morning, making the run from Albany to Utica in twelve hours. Mr. La Roche spent only fifteen minutes in Utica, leaving at 9:15 for Syracuse.

BABY DIED ON VOYAGE.

Son of Lieut. Bostwick, U. S. N.—Bremen's Captain Makes 100th Trip.

The steamship Bremen, from Bremen, docked at Hoboken at 7 o'clock last night. In command was Capt. Nierich, who completed his one hundredth round trip voyage across the Atlantic.

John A. Bostwick, three years old, the son of Lieut. Lucius Allyn Bostwick, United States Navy, died on the trip. Mrs. Bostwick was on her way here with her son to join the father, expected soon from the Far Eastern station.

IT WAS NOT A MOUSE.

Two Broadway Kittens Get an Object Lesson in Zoology.

A man with forked whiskers and a derby hat that rested on his ears took his stand in Broadway just below Eleventh Street yesterday afternoon, and, opening a grip swinging over his shoulder, produced a variety of mechanical toys, which he wound up and put in operation on the sidewalk. The toy to which the vendor devoted most of his attention was a big tin bug, which, on having its spring tightened, moved in a circle on the pavement, opening and closing its wings.

The man had no novelties in his stock, and interest in his display was limited to that shown by two small boys and a colored billposter, who with his paste bucket and brush in hand, watched the display in amazement. It was new to him, and he was new to Broadway.

While the little group followed the movements of the figures two coal-black kittens strolled out on the doorstep of the St. Denis Hotel. Their coats were glistening and their necks were decorated with bands of blue silk ribbon. In an instant their eyes lighted on the bug, circling on the flagstones, lifting and lowering its wings of yellow and green. Together the kittens assumed a crouching attitude. Tails waving slowly and lithe limbs working tense in suppressed excitement, the pretty animals prepared to spring.

Some passersby noticed all this and paused to watch developments. The sidewalk merchant, intent on maintaining his exhibition, saw nothing except his moving stock. The billposter had no eyes for anything except the gorgeous bug.

Like two flashes of black the kittens leaped across the pavement. They converged at one point, and the gaudy bug was there when they landed. There was a flurry of black, green, and yellow, some whirring of disarranged machinery, and then the kittens jumped back in astonishment. Their victim was not what they had expected, but they had done what they expected. The bug lay on its back with twisted wings and broken legs. The owner viewed the wreck and screamed:

"Demon liddle cats! It iss not mices you have killed! My bug iss on der bum!"

The billposter shared the merchant's wrath. He said no word, however, but lifted his brush from his paste bucket and with two dexterous movements cnanged the kittens in color from shiny black to dirty cream. They rushed back into the hotel, the negro ran around the corner, and the merchant, kicking his lamented bug into the gutter, set out for more promising fields of endeavor.

FEAR FOR ARTHUR SELLER.

Secretary of Lorillard Refrigerator Company Is Missing.

Arthur Seller, secretary of the Lorillard Refrigerating Company, has been missing since July 21 from his place of business and his home, 223 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street. His affairs are in perfect shape and his wife and family are at a loss to account for his absence; they fear that he may have met with an accident. Inquiries at the hospitals and through the Police Department have given no trace of him.

The last seen of the missing man was on the afternoon of [illegible] day at his desk in the office of the [illegible] Company, on Ingersoll [illegible]

A BABY COOED HIS RESPITE.

Court Impressed with Infant's Vote of Confidence in Father.

Frederick Dobank, who lives in East New York, was in the Gates Avenue Court yesterday, accused of assault by his wife, Mrs. Dobank went to court with her baby in her arms. As Dobank was led from the prisoners' pen the baby saw him and set up a cry of delight. The little one waved its chubby hands toward its father, laughed, cooed, cried, and made such a fuss generally that the court proceedings were interrupted. Magistrate Higginbotham ordered Dobank to take the child in his arms. The baby stroked its father's face affectionately, and the court smiled at the picture.

"Well, Dobank," said the Magistrate, "you can't be a bad fellow when that baby takes such delight in seeing and being with you. Babies and dogs don't make mistakes in that direction. Go home, and report to me a week from now."

MISS BENEDICT IS ENGAGED.

Rumor That She Will Wed Clifford B. Harmon at Greenwich Is Confirmed.

The rumor of the engagement of Miss Louise A. Benedict, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict of Indian Harbor, Greenwich, to Clifford B. Harmon, the real estate dealer, of 256 Broadway, was confirmed yesterday.

Miss Benedict, the youngest daughter of the Commodore, was born in this city, although she has spent much of her time in Greenwich. Owing to her mother's ill-health she has led a quiet life. Her favorite diversion is driving a four-in-hand or a tandem. She is an expert whip. Mr. Harmon is about ten years her senior, and was thought by his Philadelphia friends to be a confirmed bachelor until he met Miss Benedict here last April. Since that time he has been a frequent visitor at the Benedict mansion in Greenwich, and was often seen with Miss Benedict riding in his automobile.

Mr. Harmon is the son of the late Capt. W. R. Harmon, United States Army. His residence in the suburbs of Philadelphia is one of the show places of that city. He has an elaborate stable of horses and fast automobiles, is one of the best whips of the city, and belongs to all the big clubs. He is much interested in choice dogs also.

The wedding will take place at Greenwich in the Fall, it is understood, and will be a quiet one owing to Mrs. Benedict's poor health.

"AL" ADAMS'S SON, HE SAID.

Cab Fare Disputant Also Called Capt. Cottrell "Devery."

A young man who said he was Louis Adams, a son of "Al" Adams, the policy king, with two other men and a young woman in a cab, were driven to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night.

The cabman told Capt. Cottrell, who was sitting on the steps, that he had driven one of the men and the woman from a roadhouse at One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Seventh Avenue down town, picking up the man, who said he was Adams and the other man on the way. He wanted some money.

Cottrell became angry when Adams called him "Devery," and ordered the whole crowd away. The disputants had meanwhile come to an agreement, and they went.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the Long Branch Horse Show, house parties on the Jersey coast, the polo at Great Neck, and other open-air diversions in the vicinity of the city, as well as the arrival and departure of various ships from and to Europe, New York has this week and to-day many well-known people passing through town. Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds have been stopping on their yacht off East Twenty-sixth Street. Mrs. Alexander Van Nest and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have been among those in town returning from Newport, and Miss Angelica Gerry and Robert L. Gerry were also in New York yesterday. They left here in the evening for Newport.

⁂

Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills sail to-day from England. On their arrival here they will go direct to Newport for the remainder of the Summer.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson will spend a part of August in the Adirondacks. Mr. Thompson has already left Newport for the camp, and Mrs. Thompson will follow in a few days.

⁂

A dance will be given Saturday evening at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club in honor of the visit of the Philadelphia Corinthian Yacht Club, which is on its annual cruise. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer are due here to-day on the May from Philadelphia. Mrs. Van Rensselaer will be one of the patronesses of the dance. Others will be Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, Mrs. William J. Mathewson, Mrs. Frank S. Hastings, and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, who have been at the Meadow Club, Southampton, for July, will leave there Aug. 1 for Bar Harbor.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ukman have taken Louis Boissevain's country place at Southampton for the remainder of the season. They were at the Meadow Club this month.

⁂

Mrs. James E. Martin has left Martin Hall, at Great Neck, for Richfield Springs, where she is spending a few days with her father, William E. Brokaw. Mrs. George W. Childs is at Richfield Springs, as is also Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr.

⁂

Bishop Potter and Mrs. Potter will remain at Fernleigh, Cooperstown, until some time in August, and will then go to Maine for several weeks. They will for a time entertain the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson, during his visit in the United States.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Lewis of Philadelphia and Mr. Lewis's sister, Miss Eleanor Lewis of Philadelphia, are among those at Richfield Springs.

⁂

Mrs. Ward McAllister is at Bernardsville, stopping at the Somerset Inn.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Shattuck have taken a cottage at the Profile House, N. H., for the season.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and their children after Aug. 1 will entertain at their camp in the Adirondacks, on the Upper St. Regis.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. C. Duval are at the Savoy Hotel, London, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Betts are at Claridge's.

⁂

Announcement has been made in Philadelphia of the engagement of Miss Mary Eustis Hazlehurst, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hazlehurst, and William Yorke Stevenson, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson. The latter is a nephew of Mrs. Frederick Thurston Mason and Mrs. John H. Easby.

⁂

The Celtic, arriving on Friday from Liverpool, will bring Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster and the Misses de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley Robinson, and H. R. Labouisse.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 26.—Mrs. William P. Thompson and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells gave luncheons to-day. Mrs. William H. Carter, James V. Parker, Mrs. C. H. P. Gilbert, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave dinners to-night.

Mrs. Sperry, wife of Capt. C. S. Sperry, President of the Naval War College, gave a luncheon at the training station.

Miss Dorothy Whitney, daughter of the late William C. Whitney, is a guest of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney at her villa on the Cliffs.

Miss Isabella May of Washington is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt at Sandy Point Farm.

Rear Admiral M. Chester, United States Navy, and Mrs. Chester have arrived at the Bay View, Jamestown.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt entertained a party of friends on his [illegible] to-day. Among [illegible]

POOR, WET DOG INVADED WALDORF DINING ROOM

Ran Off with Diner's Chop, Parsley Trimmings, and All.

WAITERS DIDN'T SEE JOKE

But Everybody Else Did and the Skye Meanwhile Was Carrying His Viand to Safety.

He was a Skye terrier of the kind that causes the fancier to sniff. Besides, he was wet, bedraggled, and not overclean. A proud cabman at the Thirty-fourth Street entrance of the Waldorf-Astoria spurned his friendly advances as the animal walked by at the dinner hour last evening.

It looked nice and warm inside the corridor, and in went the dog. No one stopped him, and he kept on to the Red Room. He apparently did not see what he wanted, so he kept on. Then he went to the Oriental Parlor.

"What a beauty!" ejaculated a woman, who thought she ought to admire everything in such a place, and she made a grasp for the tramp dog. He did not like her and kept on his tour of investigation. Presently he reached the dining room, stopped to sniff, and wended his way in among the guests in evening dress.

"Come here, dear," and "Oh, how pretty!" were among the expressions of admiration passed by some dining guests as they spied the terrier on his tour, but the unknown scorned them all and kept on for the vacant gilded chair that he had spied at the table where two women in evening dress and a man were enjoying some fine chops. He leaped on the vacant chair as if it were for him, sniffed, and looked at the women.

"What a dear! He's a beauty! Isn't he nice?"

These and some other expressions met the animal as he sat in the gilded chair and took a sniff at a dollar chop. The women did not mind at all. The dog didn't either, and the next minute he had the chop off the plate in a jiffy and was on the floor scurrying for dear life among table legs and other impediments for the dining room door.

The women laughed and thought it a joke, and at last the man did, too; but the waiters and attendants thought a horrible false step had taken place and that the reputation of the place was at stake. The dog with the chop and tomato sauce and the parsley decoration was on his way out through the Thirty-fourth Street door in a second or so, with a lot of waiters, attendants, porters, bellboys, and others in pursuit. The terrier did not stop to eat his dinner there, but thought he could dine more quietly at the East Thirty-fourth Street ferry, so he went there. Cabbies and others chased him, but he eluded them all and was soon safely trotting a block off.

WALKED 6,000 MILES, DUPED.

Man Tramps from Costa Rica to St. Louis—A Pedestrian from Roumania.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Footsore, travel-stained, and weary, Renaldo Walco, a British subject from San José, Costa Rica, has reached the World's Fair after a walk of 6,000 miles, only to find that he had been deluded by a mythical prize of $1,500 which he had heard had been offered by the Exposition Company to the person who walked the longest distance to attend the Fair.

Almost at the same moment that Walco arrived another long-distance pedestrian reached the World's Fair grounds in the person of Mauritius Hechter of Bucharest, Roumania, who had also attempted a long-distance walk, and who had met with defeat.

Hechter started to walk to St. Louis from Bucharest. He undertook to reach here by July 7. He arrived many days late, and then only after giving up his journey afoot in Washington and taking a train. The prize he was after was 40,000 francs offered by the Roumanian Touring Club, of which Crown Prince Ferdinand is President.

ST. LOUIS EMPLOYES' BUREAU.

Civic Federation's Project for World's Fair Visitors.

The welfare department of the National Civic Federation has established a World's Fair bureau in the Transportation Building at the World's Fair grounds, St. Louis, and H. H. Vreeland, President of the department, has sent letters to 10,000 employers of labor offering the services of the bureau to any employes who might feel inclined to visit the fair. In this letter Mr. Vreeland explains that the bureau will be glad to arrange free of all charge for economical accommodations through responsible agencies, to prepare and furnish itineraries for the systematic observation and study of objects of special interest in the various departments, and otherwise to do everything possible to contribute to the profitable enjoyment of those who visit the exposition under its auspices.

Mr. Vreeland says that one of the Illinois members of the federation has sent 6,000 employes to the fair, and that an Ohio member has arranged for 2,500 to go, while many smaller groups have been announced. In most cases the employer has helped either by bearing some of the expense or by securing reduced railroad transportation.

IN THE SHOPS.

There is nothing much more expensive in the way of baby carriages than the English coach. These are strong substantial vehicles and are being improved in minor ways that add to their value. One of the recent improvements is a canopy top. This consists of a frame supporting a straight sun top, covering the entire carriage and with a valiance of several inches depth around the sides. This cover is removable, is made of pique and similar materials that can be laundered. There is a real danger to children's eyes in allowing them to lie in the carriage looking up at the light with only a white sun top, physicians say, and for the English coach there is a piece of dark green cotton beneath the white to overcome this difficulty. The frames with the washable canopy cost $8 and up.

⁂

There are pretty things in the way of fancy work made of fine scrim. One of the larger pieces is a small table cover. This ready stamped and with a soft colored border costs $1.65. Ready embroidered it will cost $10.50. There are other pieces to match it, work bags and cornucopias for scraps, all made of the scrim and embroidered in some of the designs in cross stitch. The pieces are particularly attractive.

⁂

There are pretty things in woven jackets which have almost the appearance of being hand made. One of these is in the form of a loose sack of white, made with sleeves flaring out into a slight bell at the lower edge, the neck without a collar and cut with a point in the front. There is a border of pale blue around the edge of the jacket, and on the neck and sleeves. It fastens with ribbon in front and costs $3.25.

⁂

Flowered muslin pillow covers are pretty for use on pillows for Summer couches of different kinds, and cost [illegible] each.

⁂

A tiny silver loving cup with the Brooklyn Bridge engraved upon it costs $2.75. The engraving is very fine. The little cup is not much more than an inch in height and mounted upon a black pedestal of wood.

⁂

Other small silver loving cups, but three times or more as large, cost only $1.50. They are also engraved with various New York views, the usual ones, the Bridge, Goddess of Liberty, Grant's Tomb, and the Flatiron Building, but the work is not as fine. They, too, are mounted upon ebony pedestals.

WHIPPED SURGEONS AND COP.

Three Men Had to Subdue Ambulance Patient in Broadway.

James Keenan, fifty-eight years old, of 557 West Fifty-fourth Street, a nephritis patient of Roosevelt Hospital, was being removed to Bellevue last night when he became violent.

Keenan began to yell at Thirty-eighth Street on Broadway, and then he attacked Dr. White. He jammed him against the side of the ambulance, and was beating him about the head when Dr. Thomas tried to interfere. He then attacked Dr. Thomas, and got him down, jamming his head against the bottom of the ambulance. He grabbed each surgeon by the throat and yelled triumphantly as the wagon was being drawn along swiftly by the horse, which was so spirited that Driver McMahon did not dare go to the aid of the physicians. He simply drove on and yelled for aid.

Passers-by stopped in Broadway to watch the flying horse and the yelling driver, and they could see a man inside holding the throats of two other white-coated men. Policeman Nash saw and heard as well, and jumped for the vehicle. McMahon pulled up, and the policeman jumped in. The man grabbed him by the throat and a fight ensued. The two doctors were so exhausted they could not help Nash, and he was pinned down to the bottom by the violent patient. Then the doctors recovered sufficiently to help, and they all sat on him until they reached Bellevue. Nash lost two buttons and his helmet was smashed. He had to change his uniform and get a new helmet before going back to post.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS SAIL.

Admiral Walker Says Main Question Now Is Sanitation.

Rear Admiral Walker, Chairman of the Panama Canal Commission, together with Commissioners Harrod, Grunsky, and Prof. Burr of Columbia University, sailed yesterday afternoon for Colon on the steamship Yucatan. They will meet Gov. Davis of the Canal Zone and Col. Frank Hecker on arrival, and the only absent member of the commission will be William Barclay Parsons, who is in England.

"At present there are about 2,400 men at work," said the Admiral. "I do not believe that we will have a very serious labor problem to deal with, though 12,000 men will be employed. We will aim to do all we can by the aid of machinery. At present there is all the labor there we want. The main work at present is the sanitation of the strip and this is progressing successfully."

THROWN FROM ENGINE'S PATH.

Locomotive Driver Tossed Sleeping Man from Track.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, July 26.—John S. Dunn of this place selected the west-bound passenger track of the Jersey Central Railroad here as a bed yesterday, and the fact that he is alive to-day is due to the quick action of John Monohan, the engineer of a drill engine.

Monohan spied the object on the track and rushed to the front of the engine, pitching the drunken man by main strength to one side, the fireman having reversed the engine in the meantime.

"G'wan!" muttered the man, as he was rolled down the embankment.

MRS. GEORGE CROCKER IS DEAD

Her Daughter's Marriage to J. J. L. Ewing Postponed Indefinitely.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 26.—Mrs. George Crocker of New York and San Francisco died at Shields Villa, at Ochre Point, the Summer home of the family, to-day, after a prolonged illness.

Because of ill-health Mrs. Crocker sailed last February for France, where an operation was performed. About a month ago her condition became so serious that anxiety as to the outcome of her sickness was felt.

Mrs. Crocker arrived here last Thursday morning from New York. Upon her arrival from Europe she occupied a suite on the Fall Rives Line boat to avoid changes and to make the journey as easy as possible. She was then in a critical condition. She had been under the constant care of physicians and nurses since her arrival. She gradually became weaker, and within the past two days had been unconscious and steadily failing.

Mrs. Crocker's death will cause a change in the plans for the marriage of Miss Rutherford to J. J. Langdon Ewing, which was to have taken place here and which would have been the leading social event of the season. The plans for the wedding will now be discontinued, and all arrangements for the future movements of Mr. Ewing and Miss Rutherford will be held in abeyance. It is expected that Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who was an intimate friend of Mrs. Crocker, will recall her invitations for her early social entertainments.

The arrangements for the funeral have been completed. A brief service will be held at the Shields villa to-morrow, the Rev. M. H. Porter, D. D., of Emmanuel Church officiating. The body will be taken to-morrow evening direct to California, where the interment will take place.

At the bedside when Mrs. Crocker died were her husband and three children, Miss Alice Rutherford, Mrs. Phillip Kearney, and Alexander M. Rutherford. Mr. Irving, Mrs. Crocker's sister, and her husband were also present at the end.

Mrs. Crocker's maiden name was Emma Hanchett, and she was long famous as one of the beauties of her native State, California. She was first married to a Mr. Rutherford, who was the head of one of the departments of the Southern Pacific Express Company. By her first husband she had three children. For some years after Mr. Rutherford's death his widow did not remarry, but finally, in 1894, she became the wife of George Crocker.

The marriage took place in this city, and soon after Mrs. Crocker began a brilliant social career. She had a cottage at Newport and a town house and entertained lavishly, the affairs at the Crocker house generally taking the form of musicales and large dinners. She moved in the same set with Mrs. Herman Oelrichs and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

Her last entertainment was given a year ago last Winter, when she opened her new town house at 1 East Sixty-fourth Street. This was a musicale at which Nordica sang.

MRS. ELIZA M. HEINZE DEAD.

Mother of the Montana Mining Man Passes Away in Germany.

Mrs. Eliza Marsh Heinze of Brooklyn, widow of Otto Heinze, and mother of F. Augustus Heinze, the Montana copper man, died on Sunday at Nauheim, Germany. Mrs. Heinze went abroad in May to spend the Summer. For several weeks she had been taking the baths at Nauheim, where she was stopping with her daughter, Mrs. William M. Fleitman, of Manhattan.

Mrs. Heinze was a daughter of the late Eleazer Lacey of Brooklyn. She was sixty years old. She was married to Otto Heinze about forty years ago, and made her home at 80 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Heinze was in the wholesale dry goods business. Besides F. Augustus Heinze, Mrs. Heinze is survived by two sons, Otto C. Heinze and Arthur P. Heinze, and two daughters, Mrs. Fleitman and Mrs. Watjen, the latter living in Bremen, Germany.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Stephen Scudder Vreeland.

Stephen Scudder Vreeland, widely known in the [illegible] died at Durham, N. C., yesterday afternoon. [illegible] At the time of his death he was at the head of the Vreeland-Benjamin Agency, at 160 Nassau Street, this city. He is survived by a widow and one child.

Obituary Note.

JOHN BARKER of 139 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, died Monday morning at his home after a lingering illness. Mr. Barker was fifty-eight years old, and was born in Yorkshire, England. He came to this country in 1870, and was employed as a stenographer by Morton, Bliss & Co. At the time of his death he was manager of the Bliss estate. He leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. J. W. Hyde.

JOHN ROGERS, SCULPTOR, DEAD

Was a Famous Modeler of American Groups.

John Rogers, widely known as the sculptor of the "Rogers groups," died yesterday at his home, in New Canaan, Conn., where for several years past he had lived with his family in retirement.

Mr. Rogers was born in Salem, Mass., in 1829, although he spent the greater part of

FINANCIAL.

Greene Consolidated Gold Co

Incorporated Under Laws of West Virginia. Capitalization, $5,000,000

(Full Paid and Non-Assessable.)

W. C. GREENE, President. M. L. SPERRY, Vice-President.
E. B. TUSTIN, Treasurer. SCOTT WHITE, Assistant Treasurer.
GEORGE S. ROBBINS, Secretary. JOHN H. MARTIN, Assistant Secretary.

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W. C. GREENE,	BIRD S. COLER,	H. E. HUNTINGTON,
E. B. TUSTIN,	GEO. S. ROBBINS,	M. L. SPERRY,
P. MELIODON,	W. E. D. STOKES,	H. F. BLOUNT,
ALFRED ROMER,	EMIL BEROLZHEIMER,	EPES RANDOLPH,
HENRY OLLESHEIMER,	J. B. SHOWALTER,	CHARLES M. SHANNON,
JNO. H. MARTIN,	J. DUGUE DE LE FAUCONNERIE,	SCOTT WHITE,
C. LE PLUS,	LOUIS A. DUNHAM,	MYRON M. PARKER.

50,000 Shares at $10 Per Share.

Pursuant to order of the Directors of the Greene Consolidated Gold Company, 50,000 shares of the Treasury Stock of the company are offered for sale at par, $10 per share, payable one-half cash with subscription, balance on October 1st, 1904.

The property of the Greene Consolidated Gold Co. is situated thirty miles southwest of Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, and consists of 2,559 pertenencias, or 6,320 acres, running fourteen miles along the channel of the San Domingo River, together with the bench gravels adjacent, and is one of the largest and richest gold deposits in the world. A complete plant, with capacity for handling four thousand cubic yards of gravel per day, is now on the ground and being erected. The plant will be in operation in October, 1904, and should show net earnings of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per month. The property is entirely paid for. Titles are direct from the Government, and are perfect. No bonds or preferred stock, and no indebtedness outside of current monthly expenses.

The sale of this block of Treasury stock will furnish funds sufficient to finish the erection of the plant and leave fifty thousand shares of stock in the treasury for reserve. The capitalization is very low in proportion to intrinsic value, as the extent and value of the property will enable it to pay large and continuous dividends for many years to come. The management is in the hands of conservative, practical business men of the highest standing.

The President of the Company, Mr. Wm. C. Greene, is a practical miner of many years' experience in actual mining, knowing what to do and how to do it; who *has personally owned* the property for many years, and who is entirely familiar with all the conditions to be encountered. The management guarantees that the property will be worked as a legitimate investment proposition for the benefit of stockholders, and full information to stockholders will always be given, as has been done by the Greene Consolidated Copper Company—which is under the same management.

Subscription Blanks, Prospectus, Maps and further particulars will be sent on application. Subscription books will be opened at the offices of the company, 24 Broad Street, New York; Mechanics' National Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo., and at the French-American Banking and Development Company, 37 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the first day of August, and close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, August 10. Subscriptions will be allotted pro rata in case of oversubscription. One-half of the amount of subscription must accompany application, balance payable on October 1st, 1904.

Make all checks payable to the order of GEO. S. ROBBINS, Secretary, 24 Broad Street, New York, or JOHN H. MARTIN, Assistant Secretary, Mechanics' National Bank Building, Broadway and Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

TRANSFER AGENT, N. Y., North American Trust Co. | REGISTRAR, N. Y., N. Y. Security & Trust Co. | REGISTRAR, ST. LOUIS, Mercantile Trust Co.

DEPOSITORY, N. Y., Guardian Trust Co. | DEPOSITORY, ST. LOUIS, Mercantile Trust Co.

Morton Trust Company

38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - - $6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued. Foreign Exchange.

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LEVI P. MORTON, President.
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. E. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.
JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President. T. B. MINAHAN, Asst. Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,
George F. Baker,	Joseph C. Hendrix,	Levi P. Morton,	Winthrop Rutherfurd,
Edward J. Berwind,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Frederic Cromwell,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	Jacob H. Schiff,
James B. Duke,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	John Sloane,
Henry M. Flagler,	Joseph Larocque,	Samuel Rea,	Harry Payne Whitney.

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LEVI P. MORTON, THOMAS F. RYAN, EDWARD J. BERWIND, G. G. HAVEN, JAMES N. JARVIE, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, ELIHU ROOT, JACOB H. SCHIFF, HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

Wanted—An active man and $1,000 to $10,000 additional capital to invest in building field Baltimore and New York. The right man can handle his own money, draw salary, and make good interest. Address Egerton Brown, Box 219 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

90TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., in cash, payable September 1, 1904, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1st, 1904.

For the purpose of the above dividend the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, August 1st, and remain closed until the morning of Monday, August 22d, 1904.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

New York, July 20th, 1904.

ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

New York, July 5th, 1904.

The Board of Directors have this date declared the regular quarterly dividend for the quarter ending July 31st, 1904, of 1½% on the Preferred Capital stock of this Company, to be paid on August 1st, 1904.

They have also declared a dividend of 1½% on the Common Capital stock of this Company, to be paid on August 1st, 1904.

For the purpose of payment of such dividends the stock transfer books will be closed from July 15th, at 3 P. M., until August 2d, at 10 A. M. CHARLES H. WERNER, Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, July 27, 1904.

A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies), at this office on and after August 15th, 1904, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 30th, 1904. EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY,

72 Broadway, New York, July 21, 1904.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. (½ of 1%) was declared, payable August 29, 1904, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, July 28, 1904. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. Thursday, July 28, 1904, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, August 15, 1904. WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary & Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 22, 1904.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company, payable on and after August 15, 1904, to Stockholders of record, at 12 o'clock Noon, July 30, 1904. Transfer books will not close.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

STANDARD ROPE AND TWINE COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons due August 1st on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, 26 Wall Street, New York City. JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

ROBT WADSWORTH, N. Y., JULY 27, 1904.—Sealed proposals for building ward wing on hospital at post will be received until 10 A. M., Aug. 12, 1904. Information furnished on application. United States reserves right to accept or reject any proposal or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for building ward wing," addressed Lieut. GEO. L. HICKS, Jr., Q. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Copartnership GERMAIN & FREEMAN, 78 Cedar st., expires July 31st, 1904. ALBERT G. Germain withdraws. The business and assumes liabilities.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$8,000 Delaware Securities Co. 5 p. c. Coll. Trust Bds., 1922.
$3,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Consld. Bds., 1941.
$2,000 Pacific Ry. of Mo. 5 p. c. R. E. Extended Bds., 1938.
$3,000 Houston & Texas Cent. R. R. Genl. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$6,000 Beach Creek R. R. Co. 1st 4s, 1936.
$5,000 3d Avenue R. R. Co. 1st 5s, 1937.
$6,000 Clev., Col., Cinn. & Ind. Ry. Co. Genl. Consld. 6 p. c. Bds., 1934.
$3,000 St. Paul & Nor. Pacific R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 40-year Bds., 1923.
$5,000 St. Paul Eastern Grand Trunk Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1913.
$8,000 Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R. Genl. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.
10 shs. Michigan Central Ry. Co.
$7,500 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. (So. West. Div.) 3½ p. c. Bds., 1925.
$8,000 Chic. & Alton R. R. Co. 3 p. c. Refd. 50-year Bds., 1949.
25 shs. Lakewood Hotel & Land Assn.
35 shs. Forest Hotel Co.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.

100 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
100 shs. U. S. Title Guaranty & Indemnity Co.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

20 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
$22,500 Socorro Co. of New Mexico 1st 6s, 1923, (Hyd.)
258 shs. Century Building Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
16 shs. Broadway & 7th Av. R. R. (Guar.)
10 shs. Ramapo Water Co.
100 shs. Ulster & Delaware R. R. Co.
30 shs. United N. J. R. & Canal Co.
30 shs. Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chic. R. R.
25 shs. N. Y. Bank of Commerce.
6 shs. N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
12 shs. U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co.
13 shs. Morton Trust Co.
$35,000 Guayaquil & Quito R. R. 1st Mtge. 9 p. c. Bonds and orders of Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. of London for $27,500 above bonds.
5 shs. Mutual Alliance Trust Co.
200 shs. Eastern Steel Co. 1st pf.
300 shs. Eastern Steel Co. common.
250 shs. Wall Street Daily News Co.
200 shs. U. S. Realty & Construction Co. common.
25 shs. First National Bank.
50 shs. National City Bank.
90 shs. Pacific Bank.
5 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
$5,000 Pitts., Wheeling, Lake Erie Coal Co. 4s, 1932.
5,000 shs. Picacho Blanco Mining Co. of Arizona.
105 shs. East River Natl. Bank.

A FAIR DIVISION.

The reason why so many mining companies come to grief is not so often the fault of the mines as of the methods employed. The promoters try to grasp too much for themselves and so fail altogether to raise the money that the enterprise needs to make it a success.

The United Verde itself came so near failing that its stock, which now sells for $100 a share, once sold for fifty cents.

The **SAN LUIS MINING COMPANY** is a conspicuous exception.

It has a magnificent property, on which has already been expended $750,000 in cold cash in the way of development and equipment. It has uncovered and developed ore bodies almost limitless in extent and as rich as the neighboring mines of ancient Guanajuato and Zacatecas. It is already a large producer and is earning profits which for the present are applied to betterments, but later they will be available to pay generous dividends. It has a low capitalization and is carefully, conservatively, and economically managed, and there is no mining company in North America in which the outlook for the investor is more safe and promising.

And yet the stock is for sale at a price that represents but little more than the actual expense already incurred for the development and equipment of the property, so that the investor buys into the mine for practically what it has cost to develop it.

No fairer division was ever made between the men who owned the mines and the men who furnished the money to turn their values into dividends.

Write for further particulars.

MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary,
27 William Street, New York.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY

Chamber of Commerce Building
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits . 4,453,054.89

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Frederic P. Olcott,	Frederic Cromwell,
James Stillman,	G. G. Haven,
Anthony N. Brady,	E. W. Coggeshall,
James N. Jarvie,	Michael Coleman,
James H. Post,	Ernest Ehrmann,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

NEW YORK.
358 FIFTH AVE.,
66 BROADWAY.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
3D AVE. & 148TH STREET.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.
JOSEPH. T. BROWN, 2nd V. P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3rd V. P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V. P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. & Treas.
J. M'LEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.
BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

Mortgage Insurance.

Amount of Mortgages guaranteed by this Company sold to investors during the past four years:

$73,000,000.

Loss of principal to investors.... 0
Loss of interest to investors..... 0

Every investor secure, satisfied, content.

Has any other form of investment such a record?

A large number of choice mortgages always on hand for immediate investment.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co

Capital & Surplus, $3,500,000

146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.

CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

B. MORRIS, President.
N. ELY, First Vice Pres.
A. JACKSON, Second Vice
CHARLES E. BROADE, Tr
EDWARD D. PAGE, Sec.
H. TUCKER, Assistant

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
115 Broadway, New York, July 25, 1904.

In view of the proposed liquidation of the affairs of this company, the stock transfer books of the Company will remain closed until the further order of the Board.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE B. SEELEY, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of CROCKER & FITZGERALD will be held at the office of the Company, Numbers 352 and 354 West Forty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on August 3d, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors of the Company for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated July 14th, 1904.

JAMES LEITCH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the LIEBIG MALT EXTRACT COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, at 108 and 110 East 125th St., in the City of New York, on Friday afternoon, August 5th, 1904, at three o'clock, for the election of Directors and for such other and further business as may be properly brought before said meeting.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.

GEORGE F. SMYTH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 173 8th Av., New York City, on the 1st day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

STEPHEN MERRITT, President.

CENTRAL FOUNDRY COMPANY,
116 Nassau St., July 18th, 1904.

For the purpose of the annual meeting, the transfer books of this company will close at the office of Baring, Magoun & Company, 15 Wall Street, on July 28th and will reopen on August 25th. WINTHROP L. ROGERS, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

Jacob Berry. Established 1865. H. L. Bennet.

JACOB BERRY & CO.

MEMBERS { New York Consolidated Stock Ex. New York Produce Exchange. Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

H. W. Bearman

Member N. Y. Consol. Stock Exchange.
Stocks and Bonds dealt in for cash or on margin. New York and Boston markets.
'PHONE 1818 BROAD—52 B'WAY, N. Y.

What to Buy, When to Sell,

better determined by readers of our "Guide to investors" and "Daily Market Letter." Both yours free—for the asking.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.,

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
53 Broadway, New York City.
121 WEST 42D STREET.

"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your broker is as essential as selection of right stocks."

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Selected List of Investment Securities

fully reviewed in our current list of offerings at prices to yield from 4½ to 5% and over.

Upon application we shall be pleased to forward copy.

Spencer Trask & Co.

William and Pine Sts., New York
Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

FISK & ROBINSON

BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK. 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities.

Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

Letters of Credit.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS.

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FISCAL AGENTS FOR CITIES AND CORPORATIONS.

49 Wall St., NEW YORK. The Rookery, CHICAGO.

Redmond & Co.

41 WALL ST., New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

ISSUE
Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world.

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BANKERS,
NEW YORK. BOSTON. BALTIMORE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Detroit Southern Railroad Company

Preferred and Common Stock Trust Certificates.

A Receiver of the property of the Detroit Southern Railroad Company having been appointed, the undersigned at the request of holders of a large amount of the above certificates have agreed to act as a Committee for the purpose of protecting the interests of certificate holders.

A Protective Agreement has been prepared, and copies of same can be had upon application at the office of the Colonial Trust Company, or to either of the undersigned.

Holders of the above certificates desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of the agreement are requested to deposit their certificates with the Colonial Trust Company, the Depositary under the agreement, on or before August 5th, 1904. Negotiable receipts will be issued by the Depositary on the deposit of certificates.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1904.

JOHN E. BORNE, Chairman,
FREDERICK J. LISMAN,
D. G. BOISSEVAIN, } Committee.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, Counsel.

P. S. BABCOCK, Secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

We have opened, for the benefit of our uptown clients, an office at 4,298 Broadway, corner 34th St., under management of Mr. Saml. C. Jackson, where all facilities for trading will be found.

HOLTZ & SPERLING

Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICE, 52 BROADWAY.
Phone 3976 Broad.
BRANCH OFFICE, 1,298 BROADWAY.
Phone 238—38th.
NEW YORK.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK

N E COR. 23D ST. & 6 AVE.
ALLOWS INTEREST
FROM FIRST OF EVERY MONTH

Accounts can be opened and deposits and drafts made by mail. Correspondence invited.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital, $2,000,000 Surplus, $3,000,000 — 15 Nassau Street, Equitable Building

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,800,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 58¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

The following were the sales of mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange: 200 Best & Belcher at .75, 100 Caledonia at .51, 100 Confidence at .75, 150 Monton at .16, 400 Justice at .12, 250 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.05, 600 Phoenix at .12@.13, and 2,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated from .06 to .07.

Lead Merger Announcement.

An announcement in connection with the proposed merger of the National Lead Company and the United Lead Company is expected to-day, according to a statement of a Director of the first named corporation yesterday. It is understood that certain slight differences that developed between the two companies after the merger agreement was signed to the Board of Directors have been adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Reaction in the outside market yesterday was general, but for the most part the declines were limited to fractions. Northern Securities and the other active issues were all under more or less pressure largely as the result of the conditions prevailing in the Stock Exchange market, which they followed more or less closely. There was considerable trading in New York Central debentures, in which there were sales of one lot of $50,000 and several smaller amounts. A good deal of activity was shown in Southern Pacific rights, which declined to 2½.

The principal transactions, in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	4½	4½	4½
1,650	American Can pf	42	41½	41½
100	American Chicle	93	93	93
100	American Chicle pf	83	83	83
200	Bay State Gas	5-32	5-32	5-32
300	British Columbia Copp.	2½	2⅜	2½
500	Buffalo Gas	4	4	4
100	Central Foundry pf	8	8	8
200	Empire Steel pf	34	34	34
1,000	Gréene Con. Copper	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝
100	Gt. North. pf., w. r.	170	170	170
1,820	Inter. Rapid Transit	*134	133¼	133⅝
22	Lord & Taylor pf	103	102⅝	103
200	Montreal & Boston	11-16	⅝	11-16
150	Mon. & Bos. Con., w. i.	1½	1½	1½
1,000	Northern Securities	102⅞	101⅝	102⅝
230	Seaboard Air Line	9	9	9
500	Seaboard Air Line pf	16⅝	16¼	16½
10,360	So. Pac. rights, w. i.	2 11-16	2½	2½
21	Standard Oil	630	620½	630
100	Tonopah Min. of Nev.	8 1-16	8 1-16	8 1-16

*Less than 100 shares.

BONDS.

$6,000	Nassau Electric 4s	83	82⅞	83
62,000	N. Y. Central deb. 4s	98⅝	98¼	98¼

†Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 26. Bid.	Asked.	July 25. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55½	56	55½	
American Can	4⅜	4⅝	4½	4⅝
American Can pf	41¾	41⅞	42⅛	
American Chicle	92½	94	91	92½
American Chicle pf	81½	83½	79	81
American Malting 6s	101	103	101	103
American Nickel	...	...	1	...
American Typefounders	25	...	25	...
Am. Typefounders pf	84	87	84	87
Am. Writing Paper	2½	3	2⅝	3¼
Am. Writing Paper pf	10⅞	12	10⅞	12
Am. Writing Paper 5s	72	73	72	73
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	4½	5½	4½	5⅝
Borden's Cond. Milk	120	...	120	...
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	109	110½	109	110½
British Columbia Copper	2¼	2½	2¼	2⅜
California Copper	...	⅞	...	⅞
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Canadian Steel, full paid	6	7	6	7
Lake Superior Corp. rcts.	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4⅜
Lake Sup. Corp. pf. rects.	7½	8½	7½	8½
Lanston Linotype	9½	9⅝	8⅝	9½
Lord & Taylor	102	...	...	102
Mackay Companies	23½	24¼	24	24½
Mackay Companies pf	67	70	66½	70
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	...	70	...	...
Manhattan Transit	...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Mexican Cent. 4s	101¼	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off.	8	9	8	9
Mont. & Boston Copper	⅝	11-16	⅝	11-16
Mont. & Boston receipts	⅝	...	⅝	...
Montreal & Boston Con.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
National Sugar pf	100½	102	100½	102
N. Jersey Steamboat 5s	92	...	92	...
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, w. i.	98¼	98⅝	98⅜	98½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	45	47	79	81
N. Y. Transportation	4½	5	4⅜	5¼
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	1⅞	3	1⅞	3
Northern Pacific reg.	130	...	130	...
North. Pac. when rel.	132	139	132	139
Northern Securities stub.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Northern Securities	102	103	103¾	103½
Otis Elevator	32	33	30	32
Otis Elevator pf	86	89	87	89
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	2½	3	2½	3
Peo., Dec. & Evans	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Phoenix Mining	10	13	10	13
Pope Manufacturing	5	6	5	6
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	78½	80	78½	80
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	19	21	19	121
Royal Baking Powder	117	122	117	122
Royal Baking Pow. pf.	103	104	103	104
Safety Car Heat.	183	190	183	190
Seaboard Air Line	8⅞	9¼	8⅝	9
Seaboard Air Line pf.	16½	16⅞	16½	16½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	88	90	88	90
Seminole Mining	1-32	⅛	1-32	⅛
Simpson-Crawford	...	27	...	27
Simpson-Crawford 6s	...	75	...	75
South Elberon Land 5s	...	55	...	59
South. Cotton Corp., w. i.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
South. Cot. Corp. pf.	82	86	82	86
South. Pac. rights, w. i.	2⅛	2⅜	...	...
South. Pac. pf., w. i.	112	114	...	...
Standard Coupler	28	30	28	30
Standard Coupler pf.	110	122	110	125
Standard Milling	6	7	6	7
Standard Milling pf.	25	28	25	28
Standard Milling 5s	74	76	74	70
Standard Oil	627	630	625	627
Storage Power	...	⅞	...	⅞
Tenn. Copper	27	29	27	29
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	7⅛	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛
Trenton Potteries	9	11	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	77½	81	77½	81
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	73	70	75
Union Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Union Typewriter	80	83	80	83
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	109	112	109	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	104	106½	106	106½
United Box Board	1	1¼	1	1⅛
United Box Board pf.	8½	9½	8½	9½
United Copper	5½	...	5½	...
United Copper pf.	50	...	50	...
United Lumber 1st 5s	1	50	...	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	1	3½	1	2½
U. S. Realty & Con.	7	7¼	7	7⅞
U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	60½	63	60½	63
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	...	...	7	...
U. S. Ship., new, pf., w. i.	41	...	41	...
U. S. Ship. 5s certif.	20	23	20	23
U. S. Ship. 5s, undepd.	16	19	16	19
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B	...	...	...	...
U. S. Steel 5s, Series D	107⅞	108¼	107⅛	108⅛
Universal Tobacco	⅜	1	⅜	1
Universal Tobacco pf	2	5	2	5
Virginia & Southwestern	32	40	32	40
Va.-Car. Chemical 5s	95⅝	96¼	95⅝	96¼
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 1st mtg. 4s, w. i.	80	87	80	87
Wabash-Pitts. Term., 2d mtg. bonds, w. i.	25	40	25	40
White Knob Copper	4⅝	5	4½	6
Wildman Consol. Mines	1	1⅝	1	1⅝
Worthington Pump pf.	117	...	117	...

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	239	242	239	242
B'way & 7th Av. 1st 5s	99½	100½	99½	100⅜
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	111	106	111
Broadway Surface 5s	101¼	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, R. T. & W. E. 5s	98	101	98	101
Brooklyn City R. R.	234	237	234	237
Central Park, N. & E. R.	204	207	204	207
Con. Traction of N. J.	66¼	67	66¼	67
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	108	108½	108	108⅜
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 2d	75	80	75	85
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	58	63	58	62
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80	85	80	90
Interborough Rapid Transit	74	76	74	76
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	69¾	70½	69¾	70½
Nassau Electric 4s	82½	83½	82½	83¼
New Orleans Rys.	9½	10	9½	10
New Orleans Rys. pf.	29½	31	29½	30½
New Orleans 4½s	74	75	74	77
Ninth Av. R. R.	185	200	185	200
N. Yas. Co. Ry. ctf.	103	104½	103	104½
North Jersey St. Ry.	30	40	30	40
Public Service Corporation	...	...	...	...

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, July 26, 1904.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
11⅝	12⅛	2,250	Allis-Chalmers Co	11⅝	13⅜	11⅝	13¼	...
52	55	200	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	55	55	55	55	+5
51½	51⅝	27,800	*Amalgamated Cop. Co	52⅜	52⅝	51½	51⅝	− ⅜
18¼	18⅝	690	Am. Car & F. Co	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½	− ⅛
27	28	30	Am. Cotton Oil	27	27	27	27	...
195	200	505	*American Express	200	200	198	198	−1
7¼	7⅝	120	*American Ice Co	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
28½	29	100	*Am. Ice Co. pf	28½	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	− ⅛
21⅝	22	2,000	*Am. Locomo. Co	22⅜	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	− ⅛
86	88	60	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	...
56½	56⅝	2,610	*Am. S. & R. Co	57⅛	57⅜	56⅝	56⅝	−⅜
98½	99¼	350	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	99⅝	99⅞

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Weak; Call Money Easy, 3-4@1 Per Cent.

Prices Yield According to Speculative Sentiment and Accumulation of Intrinsic Factors—Steel Trust's Report.

For once the stock market did just what everybody thought it should and intrinsic considerations require. With strikes East and West of bitter temper and considerable proportions; with Russia's warships plunging around beyond reach of orders in seas where American cargoes are due, and actually seizing and sinking British cargoes under conditions with possibilities of wide extension of the area of hostilities, with the produce markets reflecting a pessimistic forecast of the wheat crop at 540,000,000 bushels; and with bear fictions filling the air it is no time to bull stocks. The anticipated denial of yesterday's reports regarding Erie's dividend was forthcoming, and the price was unchanged, despite an entirely fresh crop to the effect that a quorum attended despite denials, and that discussion, not to say controversy, ensued which would be interesting if authentic. Tennessee Coal was sold as it had been bought on Monday, and the effect upon the price was as had been anticipated. Republic Steel reflected the natural sequel to circulation of stories regarding fabulous profits elsewhere and otherwise than in the iron trade. Brooklyn Rapid Transit failed to respond to stimulating facts about its earnings, and the Pacifics were appraised as worth less without any developments offsetting the influences which have made them the leaders of the market upward. The recent boom was explained by its conductors as sentimental; the present reaction is also sentimental; but there is nothing in the least sentimental about the decline and fall off of prices. A dozen stocks fell a half point for each one which rose as much.

Steel Trust ranged through two points, but closed above the bottom reached upon the false report of a change in the dividend rate. The quarterly statement was not available until after the close, but it leads itself to conservative views of the future of the corporation and the iron trade. It is of course agreeable to learn that a deficit below dividend requirements of $1,857,120 in the preceding quarter is replaced by a surplus above dividend requirements for the June quarter of $2,777,644. For the half year the comparison is for a surplus of $920,524 against a surplus last year of $17,037,047. The allowance for depreciation and reserve funds of $3,059,062 certainly does not err on the side of liberality, coming as it does after a quarter in which the allowance had been even more decidedly skimped. However, as for the present the statement is comparatively reassuring, even if it is not stated and cannot be understood how such excellent results have been reached in such a state of the trade as is described by all its recognized organs without Wall Street affiliations. It is as to the outlook that the statement is least satisfactory. The orders on hand have been reduced by a million tons, and now are at the lowest total for any quarter in the trust's history, standing at 3,192,277 tons and comparing with 4,666,578 last year, and 4,741,993 in 1902. If from the 3,192,277 there be deducted orders for which specifications are lacking in the same proportion as heretofore the outlook is lean indeed. Estimating next quarter's earnings liberally at half of the corresponding quarter last year, the nine months will show less than $50,000,000 earned, and $25,000,000 must be earned in the fourth quarter alone if the year's dividends are to be earned otherwise than by instructions from the New York office to the mills' accountants.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers pf....5 | Distillers' Sec.....½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf..½ | N. Y., O. & W.....1
Am. Snuff pf.....½

Stocks Declined.

Amalgamated .....⅝ | Missouri Pacific....1
Am. C. & Fdy.....½ | Nat. En. & St.....½
American Express...4 | Nat. R. R. of M. pf.2½
American Locomotive ¾ | Nort. & Western.....½
Am. Smelt. & Ref..2½ | North American.....1
Am. Sugar Ref.....1¾ | Pennsylvania.....1
Anaconda Copper....1 | People's Gas.....⅝
At., Top. & S. F....1½ | Peoria & East.....1¾
At., S. F. pf.....¾ | Pressed S. Car pf....¾
Baltimore & Ohio....½ | Pullman.....1
B'klyn R. T.....1½ | Reading.....¾
Canadian Pacific....½ | Rep. I. & S. pf.....2½
Ches. & Ohio.....½ | Rock Island.....½
Chi. Gt. West. pf....½ | Rock Island pf.....1
Chi. G. W. pf. B....½ | Rubber Goods.....1
Chi., M. & St. P....½ | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. ¾
Chi. & N. W.....1¼ | St. L. S. W.....½
Chi. Un. Tract.....½ | Sloss-Sheffield .....½
Col. Fuel & I.....½ | South. Pacific.....½
Col. & South. 2d pf.1½ | South. Ry. ext.....¾
Con. Gas.....½ | So. Ry. pf. ext.....⅞
Dul., S. S. & A. pf..½ | Tenn. Coal & I.....1½
Erie .....½ | Texas & Pacific.....1½
Gen. Electric.....1½ | Third Avenue.....1
Ill. Central.....¾ | Union Pacific.....1½
Inter. Paper.....¾ | U. S. Leather pf.....¾
Louis. & Nash.....1⅝ | U. S. Rubber pf....1½
Manhattan Elev.....¾ | U. S. Steel.....½
Met. Sec.....½ | U. S. Steel pf.....1¾
Met. St. Ry.....⅝ | Va.-Caro. Chem.....½
Mo., K. & T. pf....1½ | West. E. & M.....1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mo. Pac. con. 6s.....1

Bonds Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s.....1 | Chi. & N. W. s. f. 6s.1 | So. Ry. 1st 5s.....1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 26	542,202
To date this year	61,426,864
Corresponding date last year	95,783,138

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 26	$1,808,000
To date this year	$363,274,200
Corresponding date last year	$392,658,450

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Automatic Electric Co. of Chicago.
Nassau Trust Co. of Brooklyn.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Ames Shovel Co.

COLORADO FUEL PLAN.

Protective Committee Devises Scheme to Do Without All Assents.

The Bondholders' Protective Committee of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has practically solved, so it was stated yesterday, the problem of putting into effect its financial reorganization plan without the assent of all the holders of the debenture bonds.

Under the scheme which is said to have been worked out the debenture bondholders opposing the plan may retain their bonds with all the rights originally appertaining to them. Just exactly what the plan is under which this will be made possible could not be learned yesterday. The amount of bonds held by the opposing holders is said to be not much more than $1,000,000.

REPORT OF THE STEEL TRUST.

Showing for the Quarter About What Had Been Expected.

The quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation yesterday did not bring forth any surprises, as both the amount of the earnings which would be shown and the dividend which would be declared had been generally expected. The statement of earnings shows as follows:

April, 1904	$6,963,938
May, 1904	6,256,518
June, 1904	6,870,374
Total net earnings after deducting, each month, the expenditures for ordinary repairs, renewals, and maintenance of plants, also interest on bonds and fixed charges of the subsidiary companies	$19,490,725
Less appropriations for the following purposes, viz.: Sinking funds on bonds of subsidiary companies	$469,425
Depreciation and reserve funds	3,059,062
Total	$3,528,487
Balance	$15,962,238
Deduct: Interest on United States Steel Corporation bonds for the quarter	5,867,175
Sinking fund on United States Steel Corporation bonds for the quarter	1,012,500
Total	$6,879,675
Balance	$9,082,563
Dividend for the quarter on preferred stock of United States Steel Corporation, 1¾ per cent.	6,304,919
Surplus for the quarter	$2,777,644

	Tons.
June 30, 1904	3,192,277
March 31, 1904	4,136,961

While this report is considerably better than the last quarter, it contains at least one feature which is disquieting, and that is that the orders on hand have dropped more than 1,000,000 tons, and are now at the lowest point in the history of the corporation. This is taken as assuring a reduction in the earnings for the quarter which will end Sept. 30, and estimates of from $14,000,000 to $15,000,000 for the earnings of that quarter are already being made.

Aside from the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. upon the preferred stock, payable Aug. 30, 1904, the only other action of importance was the election of Thomas Morrison of Pittsburg as a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles M. Schwab.

CONFER OVER MERGER DECREE.

Elihu Root in Wilmington Represents Northern Securities Company at a Conference.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 26.—Elihu Root and Maxwell Evarts of New York, representing the Northern Securities Company, and R. V. Lindabury, F. L. Stetson, and Judge Levill, representing Harriman & Co., conferred with Judge Bradford in the United States Circuit Court here to-day relative to the form of decree granting a preliminary injunction in the Northern Securities case. Action was deferred for a week, when there will be another conference.

The decree, which is in course of preparation, is in compliance with the Judge's decision in Trenton, granting a preliminary injunction restraining the company from making a pro rata distribution of its assets.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Finch, Pruyn & Co. of Glens Falls, N. Y., capital, $3,000,000, will begin at once the construction of new paper mills with a daily capacity of seventy-five tons.

The Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company has voted to mortgage its corporate property for $24,000,000, to secure bonds for the same amount. To-day at Albany the company will modify its certificate of incorporation so as to permit the transmission of electric power as far East as Utica and south to the Pennsylvania line.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ¾ and 1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3@3¼ per cent. for five months, 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for six months, and 3¼@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $206,889,676; balances, $12,757,675; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,041,751.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; short bills, 2 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.8775 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.85@$4.8510; demand, $4.8770@$4.8775; cables, $4.8830@$4.8835.

Commercial bills at $4.83¾@$4.85. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.17½@5.17½; reichsmarks, 94⅞@95 and 95⅜ less 1-32; guilders, 40 5-16 less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 65c premium; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—20@30c premium. St. Louis—45c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 26.—Money was in considerable demand in the market to-day, though the pressure was less acute, owing to the release of Japanese money, which assisted in meeting the settlement requirements. Discounts were firm.

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull, and prices were easier. Consols receded, being affected by the monetary conditions. The indications are that there will be no more cheap money when the holiday and harvest necessities are met. Home rails weakened.

Americans opened dull and improved a quarter to half a dollar, though the increases were often nominal. They closed quiet.

Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95⅝. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 88 5-16; consols for account, 88⅜; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 80; Atchison preferred, 99; Baltimore and Ohio, 80⅝; Canadian Pacific, 127½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 34⅜; Chicago Great Western, 14⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 151; De Beers, 18⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 74; Erie, 25⅝; Erie first preferred, 62¼; Erie second preferred, 38½; Illinois Central, 140; Louisville & Nashville, 120; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18⅝; New York Central, 121¾, Norfolk and Western, 60½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 32; Pennsylvania, 62; Rand Mines, 9⅞; Reading, 27½; Reading first preferred, 42½; Reading second preferred, 35¼; Southern Railway, 24⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 90½; Southern Pacific, 53; Union Pacific, 95⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 96½; United States Steel, 12⅜; United States Steel preferred, 63⅝; Wabash, 17⅝; Wabash preferred, 37; Spanish 4s, 85¼.

Bar silver firm at 26 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 15-16@3 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.50; Lisbon, 16.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £40,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 26.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were depressed, owing to the announcement of the occupation of Niu-Chwang by the Japanese. Little business was transacted.

Russian imperial 4s closed at 92.75, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 504.

Three per cent. rentes, 97 francs 90 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 25½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, July 26.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was dull, and prices were weak.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40⅜ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Stocks Decline Further on Numerous Bear Reports.

Rumor That Steel Dividend Was to be Reduced Disproved After Market's Close—Foreign Exchange Maintains Its Advance.

It was quite natural, doubtless, that the last opportunity to influence the market by rumors that this quarter's dividend on Steel preferred was to be reduced should be utilized by the bears. At all events the chance was an attractive one, and all during yesterday's session of the stock market reports were going the rounds that the dividend would not be at the regular rate. As a result the stock was the leader of the downward movement, which carried nearly all stocks considerably below Monday's prices. The temper of the market was such that the suggestion of disappointment at the last moment in regard to the Steel dividend was quite sufficient to force the stock down a couple of points. But these rumors, although accepted in some quarters, did not receive general credence, and it was not difficult to rally the stock nearly a point from the lowest. The net loss on trading in about 75,000 shares amounted to 1⅝ points.

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Fear of Foreign Complications.

Undoubtedly the thought of the possibility of foreign complications as a result of Russia's procedure in regard to the seizing of neutral ships was one of the influences which led traders to strengthen their position, incidentally depressing the market by profit-taking sales by some commitments on the short side of the market. While the majority did not appear to look for any untoward event that would in any way involve the United States with Russia the possibility of such a thing was admitted. It was deemed the best plan to go slowly while the fear of such an event was even dimly entertained.

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Much Bearish Comment.

As if in keeping with the course of the market the Street yesterday was full of bearish comment on the situation, which was in marked contrast with the absence of such comment during the recent advance, when nearly everything that was said about the situation was favorable and the little that was unfavorable was passed by unnoticed. Yesterday there were more bearish crop estimates. James J. Hill was again quoted as predicting a small wheat crop, this time a crop 100,000,000 bushels below last year's yield, which was 637,000,000 bushels. There was news of idle railroad equipment, side-tracked for lack of business, and much more of the same tenor. Undoubtedly the conditions have changed very little during the past week, but undoubtedly, too, the attitude of traders has changed more in the same interval.

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Many Bulls Left.

Sentiment, however, was by no means wholly bearish. Among those who were the most pronounced bulls in recent weeks there were many who are still confident of the market's capacity for further improvement. These look upon the reactionary tendency of the past few days, including yesterday's rather sharp decline, as the healthy reaction which had been predicted, and which it was claimed was necessary if the market were to command the support of the more conservative traders as well as a larger share of public favor.

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Sterling Exchange Still Strong.

Sterling exchange remained firm despite the rapid advance of the previous day. The suggestion of possible gold exports contained in the rapid rise in exchange rates was another of the influences which tended to check buying and to accelerate the downward movement in the stock market.

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More Discussion of Erie Dividend.

In addition to the Steel dividend the Street was still busying itself with the Erie first preferred dividend, about which there was much gossip during the day. The names of some of the Directors of the road were mentioned as favoring the passing of the dividend, but it was said that the majority were inclined to declare the regular amount. The divergence of views was again fought out in the market, forcing at first a further sharp drop in the stock to 39¾ and later bringing about a recovery to 61, which left the stock just where it closed on Monday.

Greene Consolidated Gold Co. Stock.

By a circular issued yesterday $500,000 new Treasury stock of the Greene Consolidated Gold Company was offered for public subscription. The stock is put out at $10 a share, par, payable one-half in cash at the time of subscription, and the balance on Oct. 1. The proceeds of the sale of stock will be used for the erection of a gold mining plant on the company's property on the San Domingo River, Mexico, about thirty miles from Cananea, Sonora County, where the mines of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company are located.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$149,932,657
Gold	44,518,642
Silver	31,011,914
United States notes	14,994,120
Treasury notes of 1890	86,782
National banknotes	17,282,286
Total receipts this day	1,363,674
Total receipts this month	36,570,406
Total receipts this year	86,570,406
Total expenditures this day	1,760,000
Total expenditures this month	58,180,000
Total expenditures this year	58,180,000
Deposits in National banks	120,830,331

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$520,599,969
Silver dollars	470,255,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,773,339
Silver bullion of 1890	4,949,670
Total	$1,003,577,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$520,599,969
Silver certificates outstanding	470,255,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,723,000
Total	$1,003,577,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$26,069,772
Gold certificates	18,446,870
Silver coin and bullion	21,398,772
Silver certificates	9,613,142
United States notes	14,994,120
Other assets	29,982,567
Total in Treasury	$120,445,243
Deposits in National banks	120,830,331
Total	$241,275,574
Current liabilities	91,842,917
Available cash balance	$149,932,657

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alta	.05	.05	L. W. Con.	.06	.06
Alpha Con.	.08	.09	Mexican	.79	.85
Andes	.18	.20	Occid. Con.	.79	.82
Belcher	.16	.15	Ophir	2.30	2.40
Best & Bel.	.65	.70	Overman	.11	.12
Bullion	.18	.18	Potosi	.15	.17
Caledonia	.41	.47	Savage	.22	.25
Chal. Con.	.17	.17	Sag Belch.	.04	.08
Challar	.14	.15	Sierra Nev.	.22	.23
Confidence	.65	.70	Syndicate	.05	.06
C. C. & V.	1.05	1.10	St. Louis	.10	.09
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.22	.23
Crown Pt.	.09	.11	Utah Con.	.10	.11
G'd & Curry	.11	.13	Yal. Jack	.19	.19
Hale & Nor.	.60	.65	Silver bars.	58⅛	58⅛
Julia	.05	.08	Drafts, sight	.07⅛	.07⅛
Justice	.12	.18	Telegraph	.10	.10
Ky. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 46@47⅛.

Special to The New-York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5⅝	6¼	Lexington	3½	4
Anaconda	11	12¼	Little Bessie	3½	4
C. K. & N.	22½	23	Missouri	2⅞	3⅛
C. C. Cons.	5¾	6¼	Mollie Gibson	4⅜	4⅝
Elkton	95	96	Moon Anchor	4⅞	5
El Paso	90	91	Pharmacist	⅜	⅝
Gold Dollar	4⅝	4⅞	Portland	155	170
Gold Sov.	6¼	6⅝	Rose Maud	5¼	5⅝
Isabella	30	35	Rose Nicol	1⅞	2
Jackpot	..	5	Vindicator	6⅞	7
Keystone	3⅝	4⅜	Work	1¼	1⅝

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 26.—The money market is practically unchanged. Funds are plenty, but the crop demand from the West and the South is expected soon. The rates for time loans are possibly a bit higher than they have been. Call loans, 2@3 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 3@4¼ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, 10c discount. Clearings, $21,860,012. Balances, $1,884,434. Sub-Treasury debit, $116,678. The foreign exchange market is somewhat easier, but quoted rates remain unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88⅛	
Sterling	4.88	$4.85½
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	.40¼	.40⅛

The Boston stock list closely followed the tendency shown in New York, and the coppers, which were so strong until yesterday, had considerable reaction. Copper Range went below 54, and Utah seemed to be under special pressure. Amalgamated, United States Mining, Bingham, Shannon, and Trinity were soft. The local specialties had a similar tone. Trading was much more quiet than it has been lately. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Atchison	75¼	77⅜	77½
36	Boston & Albany	252½	252½	252½
3	Boston & Albany	249	249	249
43	Boston & Maine	166	163	163
150	Chicago Junction	144	144	144
401	Massachusetts Electric	18	17⅛	17⅛
265	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	70¼	70	70
50	N. Y. N. H. & H.	194	193¼	193½
37	Old Colony	204½	204	204
19	Pere Marquette	74	74	74
6	Pere Marquette pf.	70	70	70
17	Pullman	221	221	221
735	Union Pacific	96⅝	95½	95⅞
5	West End	91½	91¼	91½
1	West End pf.	112	112	112

TELEPHONES.

402	American	132¼	131⅛	131⅜
14	New England	125	125	125
30	Mexican	1¼	1¼	1¼
146	Western	12⅝	12½	12⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

68	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	75½	75	75
1,080	American Sugar	129	128	128¼
2	American Sugar pf.	129½	129½	129½
180	American Woolen	11⅞	11¼	11⅞
103	American Woolen pf.	77¼	77	77¼
10	Edison Electric	250	250	250
102	General Electric	161¼	161	161
50	Ga. Ry. & Electric	42	42	42
50	Massachusetts Gas	40	39⅞	40
451	Massachusetts Gas pf.	82	81½	82
112	Swift & Co.	101½	101¼	101½
158	United Fruit	107½	106½	107
40	United Shoe Machine	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝
612	U. S. Steel	12½	11⅝	11⅝
5,700	U. S. Steel pf.	62¼	60⅜	61¼

MINING.

100	Adventure	93⅝	93⅝	93⅜
100	Allouez	8⅝	8½	8½
2,085	Amalgamated	62⅜	51⅝	51¾
30	Atlantic	9	9	9
200	Arcadian	1⅛	1	1
855	Bingham	26⅞	25½	25½
726	Boston Consol.	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛
22	Calumet & Hecla	480	472	475
595	Centennial	24½	23¾	24
50	Consolidated Mercur	22	22	22
5,364	Copper Range	56	53½	54⅜
910	Daly-West	16¼	15½	15½
150	Dominion Coal	48	42½	48
100	Granby	3	3	3
500	Guanajuato	1⅜	1½	1½
150	Isle Royale	11¾	11	11¾
70	Mayflower	50	50	50
103	Michigan	4⅜	4	4
105	Mohawk	42½	42½	42½
10	Old Dominion	13½	13½	13⅝
115	*Osceola	62	61½	61½
100	Parrot	24	24	24
85	Quincy	85	85	85
11	Santa Fé	1¼	1¼	1¼
635	Shannon	6	5⅝	5⅝
10	Tamarack	86	86	86
1,761	Trinity	8⅝	8	8⅛
170	U. S. Coal & Oil	11	10⅝	10⅝
1,610	U. S. Mining	22⅜	21⅝	21⅞
2,510	Utah	37⅜	37	37
225	Victoria	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Wolverine	75	75	75

*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The local market was not greatly disturbed by the decline in New York, partly because traders were in doubt whether the reaction was due to unfavorable factors in the situation or to a natural movement after such a steady rise. Commission houses were practically out of the market, and the only activity was in Reading, which absorbed over one-half of the day's sales. United States Steel preferred and Philadelphia Electric, with the exception of the arbitrage issues, the entire movement here was limited to the smallest of fractions, the most severe decline being the loss of ⅝ in International Smokeless Powder. Total sales, 20,165 shares; $52,000 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amalgamated Copper	51¾	51⅜	51¾
100	Atchison	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
396	Cambria Steel	20⅜	20½	20½
400	Con. Lake Superior	4	4	4
100	Elec. Co. of America	8¼	8¼	8¼
400	Erie	24½	24	24½
20	General Asphalt	6	6	6
100	Hunt. & Broad Top pf.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
450	Int. Smokeless Powder	18½	18½	18½
30	Ins. Co. of North Am.	23¾	23¾	23¾
7	Lehigh Valley R. R.	37½	37½	37½
120	North. Central R. R.	84	84	84
446	Penn. R. R.	59¾	59¾	59¾
19	Penn. Salt receipts	39	39	39
2	Philadelphia Traction	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,145	Philadelphia Electric	6 5-16	6¼	6¼
515	Philadelphia Co.	39¾	39	39
100	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	13½	13½	13½
11,455	Reading	26 9-16	25 15-16	26¼
47	Reading 1st pf.	41¾	41¾	41¾
100	Susquehanna Steel	13-16	13-16	13-16
100	Union Pacific	95½	95½	95½
125	United Gas Imp.	85¾	85¼	85¾
38	Union Traction	54	54	54
750	U. S. Steel	12½	11⅝	11⅝
3,100	U. S. Steel pf.	62¼	60½	61

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 26.—New York exchange was 25c. premium. Time and call loans, 5@5½ per cent. There was moderate selling on the local exchange to-day, and in the main the price trend was easy. Can preferred to the extent of 500 shares went at 42. In New York there was small selling of Biscuit common, and the local tendency was to follow after. Thus nearly 500 shares went during the morning on the scale down to near 48. The preferred shares were dull and firm. Boxboard preferred sold at 85, and Quaker Oats preferred slipped off a point early. In bonds during the morning there was a fair market. Metropolitan Elevated "Extension" 4s went at 87 and the Gold 4s at 95½. Swift's, to the amount of $5,000, went at 101½. In the afternoon there was further pressure on Can preferred, and the price sagged down to 41½. Swift's sold up fractionally, but did not hold well.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	4½	4½	4½
710	American Can pf.	42	41½	41½
112	Chicago Tel. Co.	122	122	122
1	Chicago City Ry.	178	178	178
20	Canal & Dock	60	60	60
513	National Biscuit	48⅝	48⅛	48¼
27	National Biscuit pf.	106½	106¼	106¼
80	National Carbon pf.	104	104	104
30	Quaker Oats pf.	83	83	83
80	Swift & Co.	101½	101	101
100	Street's Stable Car	30	29⅝	29⅝
35	Street's Stable Car pf.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
100	United Box Board	5½	5½	5½
35	West Chicago	43	43	43

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The trading was narrow, but prices were firm, and there was a good undertone to the market. The transactions, amounting to 1,287 shares of stock and $90,000 of bonds, were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	North Carolina 4s	102	103	103
6,000	Seaboard 4s	63½	63½	63½
10,000	Seaboard 3-year 6s	88	88	88
1,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	104	104	104
1,000	United Rys 4s	92	92	92
3,000	United Rys. incomes	46	47½	47½
5,000	Oncacostia & Potomac 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
6,000	City & Sub. 5s, (Wash.)	103	103	103
7,000	Brewing Co. 4s	53⅞	53½	53¾
16,000	Cotton Duck 5s	60¼	60	60¼
13,000	Ala. Coal & Iron 5s	64½	64½	64½
20,000	Va. deferred Brown Bros. certificates	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝

STOCKS.

387	Seaboard	9½	9	9¼
100	Seaboard pf.	16½	16½	16½
10	Northern Central	84	84	84
100	United Rys.	8	8	8
200	Consolidated Gas	77	76¾	77
885	Cotton Duck	2¼	2¼	2¼
125	U. S. Fidelity	102½	102	102
20	Mercantile Trust	132	132	132
404	Ala. Coal & I. pf., war.	2	2	2

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 26.—Transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Sewer Pipe	20	20	20
110	Brewing	35	35	35
100	Consolidated Ice	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Crucible Steel	5½	5½	5½
90	Crucible Steel pf.	36½	36½	36½
110	H. W.	5	4¾	4¾
270	Mon. Coal	8	8	8
390	M. L. & H.	32½	32½	32½
270	Mon. Coal	8	8	8
52	Nat. Fire Proofing	28	27½	28
90	Pittsburg Coal	56⅝	56⅛	56⅜
250	United States Steel	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝
330	United States Steel pf.	62¾	61	61¼
7	West. Electric Sec.	14	14	14

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, July 26, 1904.

Cons. Gas Co of N Y. 1,000
Nat City Bk certs full paid for conv deb 6s 11,000 178
Imp Japanese Gov't, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temporary cts full paid for 6% sterling loan 1,000 ..... 93⅜ 34,000 ..... 93½ 13,000 ..... 93⅝ 8,000 93
Adams Express 4s 1,000 103
Am. Ice & Ld. 6s 4,000 ..... 84½
A., T. & S. F. gen 4s 1,000 ..... 102⅞ 14,000 ..... 102⅜ 500 ..... 102⅝ 2,000 ..... 102⅜ 91,000 ..... 103 Adj 4s, stamped 10,000 ..... 93 500 ..... 94½
Atl. Coast Line 4s 8,000 ..... 99 5,000 ..... 98⅞ 3,000 ..... 98⅝
B. & O. prior lien 3½s 2,000 ..... 94½ Gold 4s 1,000 ..... 103 10,000 ..... 103⅜ 8,000 ..... 103⅝ 2,000 103
P. J. & M. 3½s 1,000 ..... 91¼
P. L. E. & W. V. 4s 8,000 ..... 98¼ S. W. Div 3½s 3,000 ..... 91⅜ 1,000 ..... 91½
Bklyn Ferry 5s 5,000 ..... 62½
Bklyn R. T. ref. conv 4s 8,000 ..... 78 5,000 ..... 78¼ 1,000 ..... 78⅜ 2,000 ..... 78⅝ 3,000 ..... 78½
Bklyn Un Elev 1st 4,000 ..... 103¼
Cent. of Ga. cons 5s 10,000 ..... 110½ 1st inc 5s 10,000 ..... 78½ 2d inc 5s 20,000 ..... 40⅜ 4,000 ..... 40¼ 6,000 .....

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Investor Buys West Thirtieth Street Building—Dwelling at 618 Fifth Avenue Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

De Selding Brothers have sold for Gertrude B. Miller to H. H. Holly 20 West Thirtieth Street, a five-story building, with store, on plot 27 by 98.9. The buyer will hold the property as an investment.

Fifth Avenue Residence Sold.

The Greene & Taylor Company has sold for the City Real Property Investing Company the four-story brownstone dwelling 618 Fifth Avenue, on lot 25 by 100, Columbia College leasehold. The buyer is John A. Tallman. The price is said to have been about $60,000.

Collins & Collins have sold for Frderick C. Beer the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 132 East Sixty-fourth Street, 15 by 100.5. Mr. Beer bought this house through the same brokers, and now resells at a profit. It is nearly opposite the new residence being erected by James R. Cleveland.

The Sterling Realty Company has sold to J. J. Radley the three-story brownstone dwelling 111 East Seventieth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Macmillan Company Takes Title.

The Macmillan Company took title yesterday to the property on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 103.1 feet north of Twelfth Street, together with an interior lot at the rear, 25 by 25.7. The transfer was made by Edward F. Searles for a nominal consideration.

Buyers for West Side Houses.

William R. Ware has sold to Dr. James H. Crook the three-story dwelling 46 West Eighty-fourth Street, 18.3 by 102.2.

Mary G. Davis has sold to a Mr. Loewer 163 West Eighty-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling, 17 by 100.8.

Young & Gahren have sold for Leroy P. Moore to J. Walter Thompson 37 West Ninety-seventh Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 17 by 100.11.

Transferred to Archbishop Farley.

The property 1,715 and 1,717 Broadway, near Fifty-fourth Street, sold recently at auction for $91,500, was transferred yesterday to Archbishop Farley. Attorneys familiar with the details of the transaction said yesterday that it represented nothing more than a purchase by an estate in which the Archbishop has an interest, and that it had no connection with the affairs of the Church. The Archbishop has mortgaged the parcel for a total of $89,450.

Washington Heights Plot Sold.

Frederick A. Booth and Duff & Brown have sold a plot, 35 by 199.10, running through from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Forty-first Street, west of Broadway.

David Stewart has sold for Roderick J. Kennedy the three-story whitestone dwelling 618 West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, on lot 17 by 100, and a client for occupancy.

Purchase on Eighth Avenue.

William Richtberg, as broker, has sold 832 Eighth Avenue, a four-story flat, with store, on lot 25 by 70, to an investor.

Builders Buy on 131st Street.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from Ellen W. Brown and resold to a builder 5 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a three-story frame dwelling, on lot 25 by 99.11.

Dr. Philip Meirowitz is the buyer of the thirty-foot double flat 23 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, the sale of which was recently reported.

East 101st Street Transactions.

M. Rubinger & Co. have sold for a Mr. Coldowitz, for $35,000, the seven-story tenement 317 East One Hundred and First Street, on lot 29 by 100.

Charles Wynne has bought from Catherine Foley the five-story double flat 9 East One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 100.

L. Klinger & Co. have sold for a Mr. Brenner the two five-story double tenements 335 and 337 East Ninety-seventh Street.

Duff & Conger have sold for Hugo Gorsch to William S. P. Shields of Philadelphia the plot fronting 110 feet on the south side of Eighty-eighth Street, about 60 feet east of Third Avenue. Mr. Shields will erect a building on the site, which will be leased to the Government as a branch Post Office.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold for Eugene H. Tower to a speculator the two-story brownstone dwelling 210 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

Well & Mayer have sold the two five-story flats 309 and 311 East Sixty-first Street, 50 by 100.5; also, 988 to 994 Brook Avenue, four four-story flats on plot 100 by 85; also, 532 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

Operators Buy in Greenwich Village.

Sturtz & Gibbons have sold for the estate of John H. Thode to Lowenfeld & Prager, for $36,000, the southeast corner of Perry and West Fourth Streets, 50 by 53.

J. Windman, as broker, has sold the property 127 Henry Street for about $40,000.

Polizzi & Co., in conjunction with L. Klinger & Co. have leased for N. Ringel the seven-story double tenement 343 East Twenty-fourth Street, for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $19,500.

Miles & Helfer have sold for an estate to Messrs. Lowenfeld & Prager 286 Monroe Street and 454 Cherry Street, two lots, 25 by 100, running through the block. The property will be improved.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

Charles Wynne has bought from Frank Walker the two five-story double flats 831 and 833 Southern Boulevard, on plot 50 by 100. Mr. Wynne has sold to Goldfarb & Gold the two five-story triple flats 829 and 831 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, each 27 by 100, which he bought recently.

It is reported that the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, between Washington and Bathgate Avenues, has been sold. The plot contains about thirteen lots.

M. F. Kerby has sold for Joseph Leitner to Philip Cahill the two-family house on the west side of Honeywell Avenue, 36 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street; also, for Michael Maher to Moses Schloss the three-family house 2,143 Washington Avenue.

William Peters & Co. report the following sales in the Van Nest section of the Bronx: For Joseph Gamache to Clara Neugebauer, the two-family dwelling on the south side of Morris Park Avenue, 150 feet east of Adams Street; also, for Elizabeth Smithson to Frank Silverman the one-family dwelling on the west side of Garfield Street, 255 feet north of Columbus Avenue; also, for Richard Roessler to H. Meyer the two-family dwelling on the west side of Van Buren Street, 300 feet south of Morris Park Avenue.

Frank B. Walker has bought from Isabella Weeks the five-story flat 135 Alexander Avenue.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought from J. S. Wood a plot of six lots on the south side of Two Hundred and Eleventh Street, east of White Plains Avenue, 150 by 92.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Broadway, n e corner of 124th St, 101.10x75, seven-story tenement; foreclosure sale, to Jacob D. Butler.....$154,571

By S. De Waltearss.

Topping Av, 1,742 e s, 125 ft n of 174th St, 25x95, two-story frame and brick basement, two-family dwelling; public auction sale, to George L. McFadden.... 6,200

By James L. Wells.

Bailey Av, w s, 255.9 ft n of Macomb Av, four lots, map Nos. 71 to 68, with six lots, map Nos. 52 to 47, on Albany Road, irregular; executors' sale, to Martha M. Shrady.....3,490

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Nos. 251 and 253 West 80th St, for a four-story brick parish house, 50x77; Corporation of All Angels' Church of 246 West 80th St, owner; J. Hardenbergh of 1 West 34th St, architect; cost, $80,000.

No. 181 7th Av, for a frame coal bin, 20x80; F. A. Post of 351 West 114th St, owner; J. E. Collins of 196A 13th St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $4,700.

Nos. 437 and 439 East 12th St, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 48.6x90.3; H. Lippman of 439 East 117th St, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 334 East 112th St, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 25x87.11; A. Di Benedetto of 333 East 113th St, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $30,000.

No. 72 2d Av, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 24.3x90.16; Hillman & Golding of 234 East 3d St, owners; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $30,000.

Stebbins Av, e s, 113 ft n of 165th St, for a three-story brick tenement, 21x80; Rudolph Pose of 178 Beach Av, owner; Walter H. E. Hornum of 288 Lenox Av, architect; cost, $7,500.

Melrose Av, n w corner of 156th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 82.2 by 92.2; Etheilinda Morse Shera of 272 Manhattan Av, owner; Harry T. Howell of 138th St and 3d Av, architect; cost, $55,000.

Alterations.

Items Involving Less Than $5,000 Omitted.

No. 216 West 83d St, to a five-story brick dwelling; Roman Catholic Church of Holy Trinity, owner; J. H. McGuire of 48 East 42d St., architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 55 West 16th St, to a five-story brick loft building and store; J. Corduke of 116 West 42d St, owner; Mullikeu & Moeller of 7 West 38th St, architects; cost, $7,500.

Nos. 232 and 234 East Eighty-third Street, for two five-story brick tenements; A. Cohen of 833 East 79th St, owner; O. Reissman of 30 1st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 3, 4, and 6 West 24th St, to a four-story brick theatre; H. C. Eno and another of 13 South William St, owners; R. Maynicke of 298 5th Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 165 West 73d St, to a four-story brick studio; M. Veltin of 164 West 74th St, owner; C. H. Rich of 255 West 9th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

6th Av and 55th St, s w corner, to a six-story brick office building; H. J. Braker of 100 William St, owner; Smith, Westervelt & Austin of 7 Wall St, architects; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, July 26.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,809 and 1,811, e s, 49.11x80; Henry Wendt to John Hargus. (mtg $30,000).....Nom.

AVENUE A, 269, w s, 23x94; Charles J. F. Bohlen to Philip J. Schlotterbeck, (mtg $11,000).....Nom.

BARKER AV, c s, 50 ft s of Elizabeth St, 50x100, Olinville; Richard O'Hara to Marie L. Hogan.....Nom.

BECK TERRACE, n s, 66 ft e of Crimmins Av, runs n 80x e 45x n 20x e 25x s 100x w 70; Alfred E. Hall to Constantine Wegner, (mtg $5,000).....13,500

BROADWAY, 1,715 and 1,717, w s, runs s 51.8½ w 59.4x n 26x w 20x n 25x e 96.6; Marcus J. McLoughlin, executor, to John M. Farley.....91,500

EAST BROADWAY, 181, s s, 26.1x100; Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company to Leopold Ehrmann, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and.....100

EAST BROADWAY, 181, s s, 26.1x100; Nathan M. Goldberg to Leopold Ehrmann, all title, quitclaim.....Nom.

ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 174.2 ft s of Rivington St, 25.3x87.6; Ann E. Price, individually and another, executor and trustee, to Max Mendelson.....30,000

ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 174.6 ft s of Rivington St, 25.3x87.6; Max Mendelson to Isaac Lipschitz, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and.....100

ELDRIDGE ST, 21, w s, 25x100; Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company to Leopold Ehrmann, (mtg $27,000,) other consideration and.....400

FORREST AV, w s, 88 ft n of 165th St, 33.3 x87.6; Laura Menn to Marie Menn and another, (mtg $2,750).....Nom.

FULTON ST, s w corner of William St, 45x81.7; the Ministers, &c., Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to the Royal Baking Powder Company, quitclaim.....1,500

GROVE ST or AV, w s, 158.7 ft n of 18ist St, 26.5x120.8; Frederick W. Brooker to Sarah P. Lyons, (mtg $3,250,) other consideration and.....100

HENRY ST, 127, n s, 25 2x70.6x25.3x70.6; Louis Kalisky to Middletown Realty Company, (mtg $24,000).....100

HUGHES AV, e s, 345 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 25x—; Siegfried Weis to Belmont Realty and Construction Company.....Nom.

LINCOLN AV, 166 and 167, w s, 50x100; Henry A. Hartmayer and others to Mary Hartmayer.....Nom.

LOT 36, partition map of Wells and another against Storer and others, Bronx; Samuel Steinmetz to Amelia Steinmetz..Nom.

LOT 383, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Samuel Steinmetz to Amelia Steinmetz.....Nom.

MERCER ST, 45, n w s, 25x100; Orville D. Campbell and others to Harry Kotler and another.....

PARK, w s, 125.10 ft n of 95th St, 25.2 x100; Fannie D. Thompson to J. C. Thompson, (mtg $10,000).....Nom.

PITT ST, 53, w s, 22x100; Nathan Glassheim and others to Nathan Garfield, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 153d St, 127.9x134.0x124.11x107.10; Pierrepont Realty Company to Max Marx and another, (mtgs $165,000,) other consideration and.....100

TINTON AV, w s, 267.6 ft n of 161st St, 135x82.8x irregular; Conrad Kopp to Nathan Marcus.....13,500

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 25 ft n of 173d St, 25x90; Israel Silberkleif to Julia Silberkleif, ½ part, (mtg $12,700).....Nom.

1ST AV, 193 and 195, w s, 46.1x100; the Middletown Realty Company to Louis Kalisky, (mtg $115,000,) other consideration and.....100

2D AV, s w corner of 101st St, 25.8x90; Henry Stemme and others to Kaliman Cohen, (mtg $16,000).....

2D AV, e s, 51.2 ft n of 91st St, 25x90; Moses Ochs to Henry Rosner, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and.....100

2D AV, s w corner of 101st St, 25.8x90; Kaliman Cohen to Henry Rawak, ½ part, (mtg $24,500).....Nom.

3D AV, w s, 75 ft n of 164th St, 25.3x80; Henrietta K. Anderson to Andrew Anderson, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and.....100

3D AV, e s, 25 ft n of 85th St, 26.3x100; Francis M. Bell and others to Yorkville Bank, other consideration and.....100

3D AV, e s, part of Lot 915, map of Wakefield, runs e 100x n 42x w — x s 42; Bertha Pfaff to Frances M. Schmander and another.....1,100

5TH AV, w s, 103.1 ft n e of 12th St, 25.9x100; lot begins 125 ft w of 5th Av x 77.7 ft s of 13th St, runs s 25.7 x e 25 x n 25.7 x w 25; Edward F. Searles to the Macmillan Company.....Nom.

5TH AV, e s, 91.11 ft n of 124th St, 18x80; James W. McElhinney, referee, to Sundel Hyman.....17,000

5TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 1st Av, runs n 97.x, s 15.5, e 54.x, s 81.; Margaretha Diefenthaler to Emeline D. Winthrop, quitclaim.....Nom.

15TH AV, s s, being Lots 607 and 668, map of Wakefield, 100x228; George H. Utter to Teresina Durnin.....Nom.

52D ST, 406 West, 20x50; Edward J. McGean, referee, to Samuel Huston, (mtg $16,000).....540

61ST ST, s s, 133 ft w of 2d Av, 16x100.5; Fannie D. Thompson to J. C. Thompson.....Nom.

63D ST, n s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 100x100.5; 64th St, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 125x 100.5; George A. Heye to Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, other consideration and.....100

74TH ST, 307 East, 20x102.2; Sarah Stein to Solomon Lachman and another, (mtg $10,000) other consideration and.....100

75TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 75x 102.2; Lambert Suydam to Max Rubin and another, other consideration and.....100

95TH ST, 335 and 337 East, 60x100.8; J. William Hill to Carrie Teven, (mtg $46,000,) other consideration and.....100

97TH ST, 37 West, 17x100.3; Le Roy P. Moore to J. W. Thompson, (mtg $9,000).....Nom.

100TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; Benjamin F. Romaine and another, executors, to Nathan Loewy..Nom.

100TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; Louis T. Romaine and others to Nathan Loewy.....Nom.

101ST ST, 332 East, 25x100.11; Ignazio Florio Co-operative Society to Abraham Bernstein and another, (mtg $22,500,) other consideration and.....100

111TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x100.11; Max Liebeskind to Henry Kamsler, (mtg $91,000,) other consideration and.....100

120TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of 7th Av, 18x 100.11; Bernard Galewski to Nellie Voit, (mtg $31,000).....Gift

120TH ST, n s, 156.3 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x 100.10; Solomon Jacobs to Anna Mousha, (mtg $7,500).....Nom.

132D ST, n s, 381 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x 99.11; Margaret A. Norris, executrix, to Catharine Finneron, (mtg $5,000).....Nom.

134TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 15x99.11; William R. Wilcox to William F. Havemeyer, (mtg $22,000).....Nom.

135TH ST, 628 East, 25x100; Frances Meiner to Gottlieb Glauber and another, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and..100

135TH ST, 517 East, 25x100; Charles Neuburger to Bernard Neuburger, ½ part.....Nom.

161ST ST, s s, 21 ft e of Melrose Av, 25x 65; Helena Bruckner to Henry Rohleder, quitclaim.....Nom.

161ST ST, s s, 46 ft e of Melrose Av, 25x 65; Henry Rohleder to Helena Bruckner, quitclaim.....

162D ST, n s, 476 ft e of Broadway, 16x 99.11; Charles H. Knox to William F. Kohring, other consideration and.....100

162D ST, 765 East, 26.10x100; Herman Hoops to Louis Guerr, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and.....100

175TH ST, s w s, 192.1 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 25x94.1x25x94.2; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Maria L. O'Sullivan, (mtg $4,000).....600

192D ST, s s, 4 w exterior line of land of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, runs s 332x w 36x n 336 [illegible] 0.67 acre, Exterior line of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, runs n 332x w 36x n 336 x e 36 to beginning, 0.27 acre; Exterior line of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, runs n and n w 1,117 to w 348x n s 72x s e 1,140x w 17x s 330x s w 85, contains 2.87 acres; Broadway, n w s, at n s of Harlem River, runs n 99.10x w 1,676x s 165x e 1,575, containing 3.84 acres; Guaranty Trust Company to the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company.....550,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

CHAPPELL, George, to Albert F. Brugman, guardian; 165th St, n s, 145.5 ft e of Boston Av, 5 years.....2,500

COHEN, Kallman, to Henry Stemme and another; 2d Av, s w corner of 101st St, installments, 6 per cent.....8,500

COLLINS, Mary A., to Jacobine Mimath; 22d St, s s, 220 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..9,500

DURSIE, Lorraine, to Catherine C. Hill; 15th Av, s e corner of 3d St, or White Plains Road; also, 15th Av, s s, Lot 667, map of Wakefield, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,500

EHRMANN, Leopold, to Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company; East Broadway, 181, prior mtg $30,000, installments, 6 per cent.....6,500

EHRMANN, Leopold, to Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company; Eldridge St, 21, prior mtg $27,000, installments, 6 per cent.....6,000

ERNST, Moritz L., and another to Bernhard Lichtenstein; 3d Av, n s, 125.10 ft s of 173d St, 3 years.....17,000

FARLEY, the Most Rev. John M., to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; Broadway, 1,715 and 1,717, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....60,000

FARLEY, the Most Rev. John M., to Marcus J. McLoughlin, executors; Broadway, 1,715 and 1,717, prior mtg $60,000, due Oct. 10, 1904.....29,450

FURMAN, James W., to Stephen H. Jackson; Cherry St, n s, 55.3 ft w of New Chambers St, prior mtg, — due June 1, 1905, 6 per cent.....2,000

GOLDSCHMIDT, Katharina, to Engelbert Brunn; 9th St, (Av,) s s, 305 ft w of 4th Av, (St,) Wakefield, due July 1, 1909.....2,000

GORMLEY, Edward V., to John C. Adams, executor and trustee; Home St, s s, 252.11 ft e of Stebbins Av, 3 years.

GRANVILLE, Thomas J., or Thomas J. Gravel, to August Stover; Robbins Av, e s, being Lot 162, map of Wilton, &c., 2 years.....2,500

GREENWALD, Ignatz, and another to Richard W. Sampson; 3d St, 297, 5 years 14,000

GREENWALD, Ignatz, and another to Florence N. Harris; 3d St, 297, 1 year..5,000

GRIFFIN, Jeremiah J., to Albert F. Brugman, guardian; 165th St, n s, 113.4 ft e of Boston Av, 5 years.....2,500

HARPER, John, to Emil C. Bondy and another, executors; Amsterdam Av, e s, 50 ft s of 150th St, 2 mtgs, 3 years, 4½ per cent., each.....15,000

HERSKOVITS, Albert, and another to Adolf Hochstein and another; 127th St, 14 and 16 West, prior mtg $58,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.....15,000

HESSBURG, Gussie, to Loretta Gallagher; 84th St, 210 West, 4 years.....25,000

HESSBURG, Gussie, to Josephine Dahn; 84th St, 210 West, 2 years, 6 per cent....3,000

HYMAN, Sundel, to Mary A. D. Lange; 5th Av, e s, 91.11 ft n of 124th St, 3 years.....14,000

JAEGER, Karl, to Annie V. H. Tappenback; Mapes Av, n w s, 660 ft n e of 180th St, 3 years.....6,000

JAEGER, Karl, to Henry G. Silleck, Jr.; Mapes Av, n w s, 660 ft n e of 180th St, prior mtg $6,000, due Jan. 26, 1905, 6 per cent.....3,000

J. C. LYONS BUILDING AND OPERATING Company to Washington Life Insurance Company; Bleecker St, 150 and 152, due June 1, 1907, 4 per cent.....100,000

KIRSH, Nathan, to Samuel J. Huggins and another, trustees; Cherry St, 416, 5 years.....20,000

KOHRING, William F., to American and Foreign Christian Union; 162d St, n s, 476 ft e of Broadway, 3 years.....11,000

KOOPMAN, John C., and wife to William V. Simpson; 171st St, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av; also, Buchanan Place, n s, 200 ft w of Jerome Av, due Jan. 25, 1905, 6 per cent.....500

KOTTLER, Harry, and another, to Orville D. Campbell et al; Mercer St, 45, due July 15, 1919, 4 per cent.....27,000

LIPSCHITZ, Isaac, to Max Mendelson; Eldridge St, e s, 174.3 ft s of Rivington St, prior mtg $22,000, 4 years, 6 per cent. 4,500

LOEWY, Nathan, to Louis T. Romaine and others; 100th St, n s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year.....56,000

LOUIS TREMEL COMPANY to William H. Geiger; Lot 72 to 75, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate, 3 months, 6 per cent. 2,500

MACMILLAN COMPANY to Bowery Savings Bank; 5th Av, w s, 103.1 ft n e of 12th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....45,000

MARCUS, Nathan, to Conrad Kopp; Tinton Av, w s, 267.6 ft n of 161st St, 3 years.....11,000

MARCUS, Nathan, to Pensten Realty Company; Tinton Av, w s, 267.6 ft n of 161st St, 2 years.....2,500

McCORMACK, Isabella, and another to Helen M. Ashmead; 211th St, centre line, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 2 years.....1,000

McGUIRE, Margaret C., to George W. Earl; 1st Av, n w corner of 87th St, due July 1, 1908, 4½ per cent.....13,000

MENDELSOHN, Max, to Regina T. Lohmann; Elridge St, e s, 174.2 ft s of Rivington St, 3 years.....22,000

MENN, Mary, to Elise Boyd; Forest Av, n s, 104.7 ft n of 165th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....2,750

O'HARA, Richard, to William G. Wood and another, trustees; Barker Av, e s, 50 ft s of Elizabeth St, Olinville, 1 year.

PIFFARD, Pauline A., to Georgiana Kendall; Greenwich St, 205, 19-80 part, 3 years.....5,000

POLSTEIN, Isaac, to Sender Jarmulowsky; 111th St, s s, 52.6 ft e of Park Av, prior mtg $23,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..25,000

PRAGNELL, Agnes M., widow, to Jennie C. Merz; Bryant St, w s, 85 ft n of Freeman St, 3 years.....2,000

RUBIN, Max, and another to Lambert Suydam; 75th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....26,500

SCHLOTTERBECK, Philip J., to Minnie C. Struckel; Avenue A, 269, 5 years..11,000

SCHMANDER, Frances M., and another to Bertha Pfaff; 3d Av, e s, adjoining Lot 910, map of Olinville, being part of Lot 915, map of Wakefield, 5 years....1,100

SCHMIDT, Jacob, and another to Emma E. Levin; Bronx Park Av, w s, 75 ft n of 179th St, 3 years.....3,100

SHERMAN, Emma V., to John A. Stewart and others, trustees; 91st St, s s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years.....18,000

SOMMER, David, and another to State Bank; 118th St, 19 West; also 133d St, 153 West, 6 months, 6 per cent., each note.

THE CORPORATION OF THE FIRST Presbyterian Church in the City of New York to Margaret S. Orr; 12th St, 12 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....28,000

VOIT, Nellie, to Bernard Galewski; 120th St, s s, 90 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year.....1,500

VREELAND, Edward, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lexington Av, n w corner of 112th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....7,500

WAGNER, Constantine, to Alfred B. Hall; Beach Terrace, n s, 68 ft e of Crimmins Av, prior mtg $5,000, 5 years.....3,500

WEIHER, Lorenz, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 111th St, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 105,000

WEIHER, Lorenz, to State Realty and Mortgage Company; 111th St, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $105,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....35,000

WEINSTEIN, Morris, to American Mortgage Company; 40th St, 339 East, 1 year.....8,500

WILKIE, John, to Catharine Gerhards; 143d St, 229 West, due July 1, 1906, 6 per cent.....500

WOODHULL, Jesse C., to the Windsor Trust Company; 5th Av, w s, 50.5 ft s of 47th St, prior mtg $400,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.....30,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CLINTON AV and 170th St, s w corner, 25.3x79.6; John R. Smith's Son against John Robinson, owner; Brohmer Brothers, contractors.....204

FORSYTH AND HESTER STS, n w corner, 20x60; Israel Pomeranz against Samuel Barkin, owner and contractor...644

GREENWICH AV, 111 and 113; Angus McPhee against Harris Ratnor, owner and contractor.....67

PITT AND STANTON STS, s e corner, 100 x100; Israel Pomeranz against Abraham J. Dworsky, owner; Christ Holst, contractor.....229

37TH ST and 7th Av, s w corner, 75x25; Seile Elfin against S. K. Gray, lessee, owner, and contractor.....1,500

105TH ST, 333 and 335 East; Joseph F. McDermott against Simon Uhlfelder and another, owners; Edward J. McConologue, contractor.....191

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CANNON ST, 93 to 95½; Rider Ericsson Engine Company against L. Lippmann and another, June 3, 1904.....$168

165TH ST, 778 East; Samuel Leboyer against William Dresing and another, May 24, 1904.....55

Lis Pendens.

CHISHOLM ST, w s, 290 ft s of Jennings St, 40x 115.2x irregular; Harlem Savings Bank against John J. Francis and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. B. Whitman.

COLUMBUS AV and 60th St, s e corner, 75.5x 80; H. Galaher Derby against Louis Brandt and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

LEROY ST, s s, 292.11 ft e of Hudson St, 21.8x 100; the House of the Holy Comforter, Free Church Home for Incurables, against Mary A. Bensel and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dexter, Osborn & Gillespie.

RYER PLACE, Plot 187, 25x102x25x98, and parcel beginning at a point on the s s of Lot 187 100 ft e of Ryer Place, runs e 13x n w 25x w 13x to a point 95 ft e of Ryer Place x s e 25 to beginning, map of Ryer Homestead, Bronx; Winfield C. Rainier, administrator, against Catherine O. Corcoran and another, (action to declare lien;) attorney, S. Sturts.

WEST END AV and 105th St, s e corner, 20.9x 90; John H. Higgins and another, trustee, against William Wister and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. L. Bayliss.

12TH AV, Lot 11 to 14, map of lands of Samuel Ryer, 12th Ward; William H. Payne against John F. Russell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. F. Seaburne.

64TH ST, 121 West; Charles Fitzpatrick against Ethel H. Fitzpatrick, (action to impress trust;) attorneys, Wentworth, Lowenstein & Stern.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—TO LET.

[illegible] buys six-room Queen Anne cottage; fruit and shade trees; two railroads and trolleys; [illegible] miles from 42d St.; price, $1,100; owner, [illegible] easy payments. Apply Jewelers, 58 Hudson St.; near 11th; also [illegible]

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Great Bargain.—$63,000, two doubles (7 rooms) below 106th (Columbus,) 54 front; rent, $7,200. Bright Future.—116th St., near 7th, 5-story double flat, 82 front; price $44,000. Cheapest in Town.—$30,000; 5-story avenue triples, (stores,) improvements; rent $3,550; little cash. $49,000.—Six-story apartment, 18 rooms, 4 families on floor, 37.6 front; rent $5,700. Cinch.—$175,000; new six-story elevated, seven apartments on floor, 100 front; rent $21,000. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 Seventh Av.

LOTS ON 8TH AV., IN BOOM SECTION. RIPE FOR BUILDERS. PRICE AND TERMS RIGHT. LEVY BROS., 116 W. 135TH ST.

Central Park West.—Modern seven-story elevator apartment house; price $125,000; guaranteed rental $14,000; exceptional bargain. George Ranger, 241 West 125th St.

131ST STREET DWELLING. $13,000 purchases brownstone house, 17.6x50x 100; private block; sold to close estate; great bargain. George Ranger, 241 West 125th St.

A bargain in well-paying triple flat; actual rent, $3,900; can be bought for $36,500; size, 27x87x100; near Broadway and 86th St.; easy terms. Henry H. Dreyer, 141 Broadway.

Lenox Av. Corner, Near 116th St.—$65,000 purchases; new corner; all rented; splendid investment; great future. George Ranger, 241 West 125th St.

$28,000 purchases 26-foot plot, 98th St., near Amsterdam; six rooms, 10 family; no improvements; exceptional bargain. Ranger, 241 West 125th St.

Harlem Dwelling.—16 front; private block; grand condition; $13,500. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

92 St., near Lexington. 10-family flat, 6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; pr., 25,000; mtg., 19,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Bargain.—$20,000 dwelling, 120th, (7th Av.,) 18 front, extension. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

82d, East.—Seven-story, fourteen-room house; rent, $4,400, $41,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

75th, Near 3rd.—Double tenement; rent, $1,620; $14,500, $2,250 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lenox Av., near 135 St. | Flat, 10-fam., 5 rooms and bath each; 2 stores; pr., 30,000; investment. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Vesey St., near W. B'way | Loft building, 5 story, 25x100; no expenses; pr., 51,000; rent, 5,110. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

102d St., Near Manhattan Av.—$26,500 purchases five-story flat; no improvements; 10-family house; bargain. George Ranger, 241 West 125th.

5-story, 23-foot flat, all improvements; rents $4,650; price, $40,750; easy terms. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Lenox Avenue—$22,500 purchases choice 4-story dwelling, near 121st St.; owner anxious to sell; bargain. George Ranger, 241 West 125th St.

64th St., Near Broadway.—5-story double flat, 6 rooms and bath; private block; brokers entertained. Adolph Kronengold, 165 Broadway.

73d, Near 2d.—14-room tenement; offered lease $2,000; $22,500. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

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Bargain.—Two double flats, with stores; 3d Av, near 94th. Kahn, 223 East 123d.

133d St., Near Lenox.—Modern triple flat, $29,500; rents, $3,300. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

8th Av.—5-story double, full lot; price, $25,000; bargain. Tanco, 165 West 129th St.

BRONX. FOR SALE—TO LET.

$5,500—2-story and cellar, 9 rooms and bath, full lot; terms to suit.

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Another Bargain.—For sale, 3-family house, one block from rapid transit station; also Westchester Av., 14 rooms and basement store; price, $6,250; mortgage, $4,000. Call or write Jos F. Vion, Smith Building, Bronx.

Builder Needs Money.—For sale, 3-family house; fully detached; in good condition; full lot; 1 block from 3d Av.; price, $7,750; rents, $850; must be sold this week. Jos. F. Vion, Smith Building, Bronx.

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Chance for Speculators.—Southern Boulevard; six five-story flats; two families on each floor; always rented; good location; asking only $19,000; can be rented for $2,100. Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

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Alexander Av.—5-story double, 5-room flat; baths; stores; rent, $2,400; price, $22,500. 148th St.—4-story double, 5-room flat; baths; price, $14,500. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

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COATES, HOWARD W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HOWARD W. COATES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Eugene L. Bushe, No. 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1904. EDWARD J. O'BRACEN, Executor. EUGENE L. BUSHE, Attorney for Executor, No. 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
mh16-lawSmW

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Leave 129th (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

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Leave Central Park 59th Street Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 3:50, 4:00 P. M.
East 32d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.
Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 32d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION, 40 CENTS,
including free admission to all attractions.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
"NATURE'S PLEASURE GROUND."

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE POPULAR ALL WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They cannot burn! They cannot sink!
LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.

Including Admission TO STEEPLECHASE PARK	Round-Trip Tickets, 25c.
Including Admission TO BOTH LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK	Round Trip Tickets, 30c.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave 129th (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO
Rockaway Beach.
STEAMER CYGNUS,
OF IRON STEAMBOAT FLEET.
Wednesday.....July 27th
Thursday.....July 28th
Friday.....July 29th
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 11:15 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1 North River, 11:45 A. M. Returning Leave Rockaway Beach 5:30 P. M.
Round Trip Tickets..... 50 Cents
Children..... 30 Cents

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR."
GLEN ISLAND
Special attractions this season: Japanese Village, Bazaar, Tea House, Theatre, Native Hawaiian Singers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand menagerie. Museum, Aviary, Aquarium. "KLEIN DEUTSCHLAND." Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Billiards and outdoor sports. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners A LA CARTE.
TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
Leave Central Park 59th Street Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 3:50, 4:00 P. M.
East 32d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.
Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 32d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION, 40 CENTS,
including free admission to all attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH
Via L. I. R. R.:
Leave N. Y. foot of E. 34th St., 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Race Days,) and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 min. after 34th St. time. Separate table Sunday.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS:
Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:50, 9:15 A. M., and half hourly from 4:40 to 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 3:36, and 4:01 P. M. and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate table Saturday.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY:
Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M., and every 40 minutes to 9:40 P. M.

Dreamland
ROUND TRIP **BOATS** 25 CENTS
TO CONEY ISLAND
INCLUDING ADMISSION TO DREAMLAND.
Four largest steel steamers afloat, including the "Dreamland," "St. Johns," "Grand Republic," and "Rosedale."
Leave W. 129th St. every hour, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Leave 22d St. hourly on the half hour, 9:30 A. M. to 3:30 P. M. Leave Battery every hour, 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M.
Round trip from W. 129th St., 30 cents.
Round trip from 22d St. and Battery, 25 cents, including admission to Dreamland.

MAUCH CHUNK
SWITCHBACK & GLEN ONOKO
via
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
SWITCHBACK, 50c. EXTRA.
JULY 31
ROUND TRIP TICKETS
ADULTS - $1.50
CHILDREN - 75c.
Special train from { Liberty St., 8.30 A.M. South Ferry, 8.25 A.M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier.....9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:50 (1:20 Saturdays only), 1:50, (2:20 Saturdays only), 2:50 (3:30 Saturdays only), 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, (9:50 Saturdays only), 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK STATE.

House Boating Among the Thousand Islands.
If you have not decided just where to go this Summer, send a two-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, for a copy of the 54-page illustrated catalogue of the "Four-Track Series." Then you will be able to find just what you want. New York Central ticket agents will gladly give information.

A Summer Paradise
will help you to decide where to spend your vacation. Send four cents in stamps. J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.

Long Island.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
MILES OF OCEAN BOARDWALK.

The Massapequa Hotel,
Massapequa, L. I.
Famed for the beauty of its environments, the high character of its equipments, and superiority of its cuisine. Boats, golf, tennis, billiards, bowling. Long-distance telephone. Surf and still-water bathing. Accommodations 300. All the comforts of home.
Thomas H. Fraser, Prop. S. E. Coffin, Mgr.
Send for booklets. Massapequa, L. I.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
FINEST BATHING IN THE WORLD.

LONG BEACH, L. I.
COOLEST SPOT ON THE ATLANTIC.
LONG BEACH HOTEL
A. E. DICK, Mgr.
Propr. Hotel Grenoble, N. Y. City.

FORT LOWRY HOTEL Bath Beach, L. I.—All pleasures of a refined summer resort; aced. 600; ½ mile covered boardwalk; on ocean front. A. Richardson, Proprietor.

ROSSMORE HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Centrally located; large, well furnished rooms, modern and comfortable; superior table; orchestra afternoons, evenings. W. J. KEHOE.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
"NATURE'S PLEASURE GROUND."

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N.Y.
On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.
HOTEL EARLINGTON,
In Earlington Park.
For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in the place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.
New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on application. The great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

Catskill Mountains.

3½ hours from New York.
Through parlor car service to
Hotel **Kaaterskill,**
ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAIN.
ELEVATION, 3,000. CAPACITY, 1,200.
Same management as former years.
Excellent cuisine. Vegetables and milk from Kaaterskill Farm. Water from Famous Spring. Golf Links, (remodeled,) Tennis, Canoeing, Livery. Kaaterskill Hotel Co., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

THE ARLINGTON, Hunter, N. Y. Select Resort for select people; excellent location; finest cuisine, $12 up. Booklet. B. GROSSMAN.

Grand View House and Cottages, Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly kosher.) Capacity 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring water. Terms apply S. R. EPSTEIN.

RIPLEY HOTEL, Hunter, N. Y. Location unsurpassed; modern improvements; best accommodations; strictly Kosher. Mrs. B. Atkins.

Grand View Mt. House, East Windham, N. Y. —Finest location in Catskills; elevation 3,000 feet; refined surroundings. Alfred J. Galer.

Staten Island.

THE MIDLAND BEACH HOTEL,
MIDLAND BEACH,
STATEN ISLAND.
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.
GEO. E. WILSEN, PROP.

Hudson River Counties.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
Nyack-on-Hudson; 60 minutes to city, 5 to depot; beautiful shady lawn to river front; 20 miles river view; moderate rates; homelike surroundings; tennis and other sports.

Oscawana Lake House, Peekskill, N. Y.; high elevation; on lake; boating, bathing, fishing; fine scenery. Mrs. Joseph Lee, Proprietor.

Thousand Islands.

MURRAY HILL HOTEL,
THOUSAND ISLANDS.
High-class resort; excellent cuisine; special rates to early guests. WM. P. CHASE, Murray Isle, N. Y.; 70 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Sullivan County.

THE EDGEMERE, V. P. DUBARRY, PROP.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
New; Complete; Ten Stories; Fireproof; Always Open.
THE LEEDS COMPANY

Atlantic City in THREE HOURS
Passing Through Lakewood
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, Leave Liberty (Ferry) Station (N. R.) 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M. South Ferry, 6 minutes earlier.
Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE,
N. Y. Ave. and Beach. Elevator, baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. The proprietor's private power yacht free to guests. $12.50 per week and up. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

SCARBOROUGH.—Directly on the Beach, Maryland Av. $2.50 a day up; $12.50 a week. Walter R. Davis, Mgr.

THE KILCOURSE,
Oak Av., opposite Reading R. R. Special rates. OWEN KELLY.

Avon-by-the-Sea.

AVON INN,
Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.
A high-class family resort, on the ocean edge. Its superb location, superior equipment, and faultless service distinguish it as one of the leading hotels of the New Jersey resorts. THIS SEASON UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT AND PROPRIETORSHIP.
—NOW OPEN.—
EDWARD M. SHANKS, Manager.
N. Y. Office, 1,404 Broadway.
Telephone, 4,285 38 St.

Asbury Park.

A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA.
Hotel Columbia
AND COTTAGES
NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J.
MAINTAINING A REFINED PATRONAGE.
Now Open. Capacity, 400. Booklet.
W. HARVEY JONES, Prop.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
3d and Ocean Aves., Asbury Park, N. J.; 80 yards from surf; now open. S. Kemps.

WHITE OAKS, NORTH ASBURY PARK, 611 SIXTH AV.
An attractive cottage; modern improvements; convenient to beach. A. J. MACKEY, Prop.

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
And Eight Cottages.
35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry; altitude 800 feet.
Tel 7B Bernardsville. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Mgr.

Summit.

THE BEECHWOOD,
New York's Ideal Near-By Resort.
21 MILES, 12 TRAINS, LACKAWANNA R. R.
GOLF, TENNIS, MUSIC.
Descriptive Booklet.
H. K. ARMSTRONG, Summit, N. J.

Ocean Grove.

THE COLONIAL.
OCEAN GROVE.
This well-known house open for the season; special rates. S. FOSTER.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

Mount Pocono.

Tobyhanna House, Tobyhanna Pa. Highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. Cornish.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

WHITE MTS.
MAPLEWOOD HOTEL,
MAPLEWOOD, N. H.
SOCIAL AND SCENIC CENTRE.
High Altitude. Free from hay fever. Hotel OPENS JULY 6. Maplewood Cottage nearly opp. OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER. Terms moderate. Accommodates 125 people. Leon H. Cilley, Mgr. Write for Booklets. SEVERAL COTTAGES TO RENT. Booklets at 3 Park Place, New York City.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN,
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND, CONN.
WILL OPEN FOR THE SUMMER SEASON
Beautifully located, with all rooms en suite and modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service for select patronage.
Superior stables and "auto" quarters; Golf, Tennis, Casino Sports, Music, and perfect walks and drives through picturesque country.
D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.

Rhode Island.

NEW
PLIMPTON HOTEL,
WATCH HILL, R. I.
Open June to September.
Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Fishing. For Booklet and Information Address
THOMAS PARKER, Proprietor.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
Spring House. This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

Vermont.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOTEL,
LAKE DUNMORE, VT.
In the Green Mountains. Capacity 300. Elevator, electric lights, steam heat. Orchestra. Fine Bass fishing, all outdoor sports. Excellent cuisine. Moderate Rates. Booklet.
FRANK J. QUINN, Prop'r.

"The Castleton," Castleton, Vt.—A delightful place to spend the Summer. Send for booklet. Philip R. Leavenworth.

VACATION TRIPS BY SEA

CIRCULAR TICKETS AT SPECIALLY LOW RATES.

BERMUDA, ST. JOHN, N. B., & NOVA SCOTIA.
2,200 MILES ON THE OCEAN.
Sail from New York 10 A. M. July 30th, Aug. 13, 27, Sept. 10, 24, for Bermuda, by Quebec S. S. Co., thence by steamships of Pickford & Black Line to St. John, N. B., connecting closely with S. S. "Prince Arthur" for New York, via Long Island Sound. Time, 14 days. Fare includes meals and berth on steamers and five days' hotel accommodation at Bermuda. This trip may be reversed at a small extra cost, leaving New York to join Pickford & Black steamers from Halifax, N. S., for Bermuda August 8, 22, Sept. 5th. **$67.00**

Along the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence.
Over 2,700 Miles in Smooth Waters.
The Quebec S. S. Co.'s S. S. "Campana" sails from Montreal August 1, 15, 29, Sept. 12, for Pictou, Nova Scotia; returning, leaves Pictou August 8, 22, Sept. 5, calling at Quebec, Gulf and Prince Edward Island Ports. Two weeks' trip from New York by rail to Montreal, connecting with this service to Pictou, rail to Halifax, thence S. S. "Prince Arthur," via Yarmouth, N. S., and Long Island Sound to New York. Fare includes meals and berth on steamers. Or a trip in reverse direction, 8 days or more, leaving New York to Boston and Halifax, and joining S. S. "Campana" at Pictou. Meals and berth included on S. S. "Campana." **$60.55**

Tickets for these trips include stop-over privileges. Particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261-1185 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., New York. **$51.55**

COOK'S VACATION TOURS
All Travelling Expenses Included.
BERMUDA.
Delightful 10-Day Ocean Trips.
July 30, Aug. 13, 27, Sept. 10, 24, $44.50.
THOUSAND ISLANDS, ST. LAWRENCE and RAPIDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, LAKES CHAMPLAIN and GEORGE, HUDSON RIVER, SARATOGA, &c.
8-day trip, $58.50, July 27, Aug. 10, 24, Sept. 7.
10-day trip, $75.00, Aug. 2, 16, 30.
13-day trip, $100.00, Aug. 4, Sept. 1.
And many other pleasant Summer Tours.
Independent Travel Tickets to All Summer Resorts at Lowest Fares.
Programmes and particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,185 BROADWAY AND
649 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R., New York.
St. Paul.....July 30/Philadelphia...Aug. 13
St. Paul.....Aug. 6/Germanic.....Aug. 20

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNETONKA.....July 30, 7:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 6, Noon
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
MESABA.....Aug. 20, 9 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland.....July 30/Zeeland.....Aug. 13
Kroonland.....Aug. 6/Finland.....Aug. 20
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Commencing Aug. 6, the large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line will call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Oceanic..July 27, 8 PM/Celtic.....Aug. 5, Noon
Arabic..July 28, 6 AM/Baltic.....Aug. 10, 4 PM
Teutonic.Aug. 3, 10 AM/Majestic.Aug. 17, 10 AM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm. II..Aug. 2, 1 PM/Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM
Kaiser..Aug. 16, 10 AM/Kronprinz.Sep.20, 1 PM
Kronprinz.Aug.23, 1 PM/K.Wm.II..Oct. 4, 11 AM
K.Wm.II.Sep.6, 12:30PM/Kaiser..Oct. 11, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Friedrich..July 28, 10AM/Barbar'sa..Aug. 25, 10 AM
Bremen...Aug. 2, 9 AM/Friedrich..Aug. 30, Noon
Kurfurst..Aug. 11, 10 AM/Bremen..Sept. 8, 10 AM
Alice...Aug. 13, 10 AM/Albert..Sept. 15, 10 AM

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Luise...Aug. 6, 11 AM/Irene....Oct. 8, 11 AM
Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM/Hohens'n.Oct. 15, 11 AM
Hohens'n.Sep. 10, 11 AM/Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Luise..Sept. 24, 11 AM/Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM
From Bremen Pier, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 41 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
*Moltke..July 28, 10 AM/*Patricia..Aug. 18, 8:30AM
Bulgaria..July 30, 1 AM/Hamburg..Aug. 18, 11 AM
*Deutschl'd..Aug. 4, 10 AM/Phoenicia..Aug. 20, Noon
†Pennsylv'ia..Aug. 6, Noon/*Bluecher..Aug. 25, 10AM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.
‡Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Prinz Adalbert..Aug. 16, 9 A. M.; Oct. 4, Noon
Prinz Oskar...Sept. 6, 2 P. M.; Oct. 25, 10 A. M.
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward.
According to Season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Lucania...July 30, 8 AM/Etruria..Aug. 20, 10 AM
Umbria...Aug. 6, 10 AM/Lucania...Aug. 27, 7 AM
Campania..Aug. 13, 7 AM/Umbria...Sept. 3, 10 AM
Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria $65 and upwards according to accommodation.
Tuesday Service.
Carpathia...Aug. 9, Noon/Aurania..Aug. 23, Noon
Mediterranean Service.
Pannonia, Aug. 2, Noon/Slavonia..Aug. 30, Noon
Ultonia...Aug. 13, Noon/Pannonia..Sept. 13, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Anchoria..July 30, Noon/Ethiopia..Aug. 13, Noon
Furnessia..Aug. 6, Noon/Columbia..Aug. 20, 2 PM
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
Illustrated Book of Tours apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Rotterdam.....Aug. 2/Statendam.....Aug. 23
Ryndam.....Aug. 9/Potsdam.....Aug. 30
Noordam.....Aug. 16/Rotterdam.....Sept. 6
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa.
Citta di Torino..July 27/Nord America..Aug. 17
Cabin, $56 up. Dining Saloon on Promenade Deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 39 Wall St.

CLARK'S ROUND THE WORLD TOUR
Leaves Oct. 6th, 190 days, $3,000.
Strictly first-class; limited numbers.
F. C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—Book No. 149,706, New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1 daily; meals for two, $20 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th, near 5th Av.

11th, 138 West.—Large pleasant rooms; excellent table; also small room; references; transients accommodated.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

55th St., 71 West.—Pleasant, cool, large and small rooms, with bath; meals optional.

85th St., 9 East.—Excellent accommodations; Summer rates.

92d St., 122 West.—Desirable single room, third floor, southern exposure; good board; references.

101 Waverley Place, N. W. Washington Square.—Large comfortable room; excellent table; Summer rates.

104th St., 61 West.—4th-story rooms; small but comfortable; $6.50 upward; others; excellent table.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished room, with or without board; also table boarders.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, Cathedral Heights.—Delightfully situated large and small rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, cool, handsome room; excellent table. American family; references exchanged.

127th St., 264 West.—Second-story front, with or without board; terms low; American family.

129th St., 106 West.—Two gentlemen or couple; excellent board; refined surroundings; moderate rate; references.

Country in the city: elegant rooms; two dining rooms; regular and vegeterian; lawn and Summer house; homelike. 2,138 5th Av.

Madison Av., 110, near 29th St.—Table board; Summer rates; wholesome, appetizing cooking; rooms.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—By gentleman, wife, and child, four and one-half years old, three rooms and bath, with meals, in apartment hotel on upper west side, or similar accommodations with private family; rates reasonable. Address H., Box 207 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

8th St., 5 East, Near 5th Av.—Pleasant, cool, newly furnished rooms; $2 up to $6 weekly; permanent, transients accommodated.

16th St., 23 West.—Neatly furnished, cool bedroom, $1.75; improvements. Heyl.

17th St., 55 West.—Front parlor; also hall room; $3 upward; scrupulously clean; references.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; near Irving Place.

22d St., 463 West.—Best newly furnished rooms for the money in New York City; running hot, cold water and baths.

44th St., 123 West.—Cool, comfortably furnished apartments and single rooms to rent; very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

44th St., 212 West.—Fine, large, cool rooms; telephone; all conveniences; refined surroundings.

51st St., 233 West.—Newly decorated rooms for gentlemen; private bath; transient; table d'hote.

65th St., 59 West. "Omaha."—Large, cool rooms, single, en suite; running water, elevator; references. Clarke.

66th, 62 West.—Large and light cool rooms, convenient for one or two. Ducey.

78th St., 163 West.—Large room, adjoining bath; also smaller room; telephone; transients accommodated; references.

87th, 116 East.—Large front room, nicely furnished; private house; one or two gentlemen.

103d, 131 West.—1 or 2 cool rooms; 1 flight; near elevated; low. Fisher.

106th St., 211 West—Beautiful single or connecting rooms; cool, light, clean; bath, closets. Ryan.

Cool, comfortable rooms for select people, facing ocean; near depot; first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

Seventh Av., 32, Near 13th St.—Delightful front room, with veranda; improvements; gentlemen; private.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A large Brooklyn department store requires the services of thoroughly experienced heads of stock for jewelry, ribbons, hosiery, etc.; first-class positions and good salary to parties that can qualify. Address L., Box 215 Times.

A.—A.—A.—We will receive applications by mail for permanent positions in all our departments for the coming season. John Daniell, Sons & Sons, Dry Goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

A.—Wanted—Experienced seamers on petticoats on 2-needle power machines. S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

A misses' suit model wanted; 34 bust, 41 skirt. Wightman & Co., 21 Waverley Place.

Cloak figures wanted for salesrooms; 36 bust, 43 skirt length; good salary. Only those with experience need apply. Max Wersba, 162 5th Av.

Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require a manager and buyer for their dressmaking department; one capable of going abroad and selecting models; all communications treated as strictly confidential.

Millinery.—Good hands on ready-to-wear hats; also copyists; steady work. James G. Johnson & Co., 655 Broadway.

Neckwear.—Experienced slipstitchers on squares and four-in-hands. Bachrach Co., 259 5th Av., near 28th St.

Stenographic and bookkeeping teacher for Kentucky Methodist College; reply stating salary and qualifications. G., 338 Broadway.

Stenographer. — Competent, experienced; high-class position; $12 to start. Rossman, 108 Fulton St.

Stenographer, experienced in legal work; one who is rapid and accurate. G., 338 Broadway.

The 14th Street Store requires an experienced man to take charge of their china stock rooms. Apply to General Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Bright young woman, 18 to 20, for office work; must be high school graduate; $6 to commence; state experience, if any, and particulars. "Manufacturing Company," 196 Times.

Wanted—Teachers of shorthand and bookkeeping for positions with best class commercial institutions out of town. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Young girl; Protestant; neat sewer, to learn sloper trimming business. Box V 101 Times.

Males.

Siegel Cooper Company require the services of stablemen, wagon washers, and cleaners. Apply at stable, 221 West 17th St.

Several experienced salesmen will be employed in Greater New York territory for calling upon the trade handling incandescent gas lighting supplies. Address, by letter only, giving references and salary required to start, Block Light Company, 17 Park Place, N. Y. City.

Stenographer and typewriter, young Christian between 20 and 25 years of age, for position with large corporation; must be thoroughly experienced and willing to work long hours when necessary; good opportunity for ambitious person. 241 Broadway.

Stenographer.—Well-educated young man; splendid opportunity; $10 start; quick advancement. Rossman, 108 Fulton St.

Wanted—Salesmen, for carpets; only those who are thoroughly experienced need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Salesmen, for linoleum and oilcloth; only those who are experienced need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Experienced salesmen, for Oriental and domestic rugs. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Competent young man to act as stenographer; must have experience and intelligence; salary, $15 per week. H. H., Box 124 Times.

Wanted—Teachers of shorthand and bookkeeping for positions with best class commercial institutions out of town. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted.—Stenographer; very good opportunity; salary, $10. G., 338 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

8c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

Companion, &c.—By a young German lady of culture who can speak a little English as manager of household, as companion, (no objection to travel); would gladly undertake the education of children who have lost their mother. Address Fanny Riesenhuber, Theresien Strasse, 93, fourth floor, Munich, Germany.

Cook.—Colored girl wishes to go to country with private family as cook; reference. Warren, care of Geter, 426 West 46th St.

Nurse.—Reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 22 East 115th St. Hetherington.

Stenographer.—Good education; general business adaptability; quick, accurate; references; moderate salary. Quiote, Box 125 Times.

ALDERMEN VOTE FOR THE WESTCHESTER ROAD

62 Ayes to 8 Noes—Port Chester Matter Set for Aug. 9.

ROAD PROMISES SUBWAY BID

Will Make Effort to Build East Side Tunnel to Connect with Its Westchester Line.

With only eight dissenting votes, the Board of Aldermen yesterday approved the application of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad for permission to cross the streets of the Bronx in the construction of an electric road to various points in Westchester County, including a spur to White Plains and another to the Connecticut line at the Village of Port Chester. Sixty-two affirmative votes were cast on the passage of the resolution after a favorable report had been received from the Railroad Committee. During the debate on the Westchester grant Alderman McCall, the nominal Tammany leader of the board, promised that at the next meeting, to be held Aug. 9, a report would be made on the Port Chester application, so that that matter could be disposed of by the members at that time.

Immediately on the passage of the resolution a statement was issued by the banking house of Dick & Robinson, which is financing the Westchester Road, in which it is stated that the Westchester Company will enter the field to bid for the construction and operation of the proposed east side subway, which will extend from the lower end of the city up Broadway and Lexington Avenue to the Harlem River. This would enable the company, if it got the contract, to make a connection with its Westchester line at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, making possible an interchange of cars and the operation of through trains from White Plains and the cities and towns along Long Island Sound and the Bronx to the Battery.

The assertion of Alderman Goodman, the Republican leader, that the people of the Bronx three to one wanted the Port Chester Road was contradicted by Aldermen McCall, Harnischfeger, Shiel, Docharty, Gass, and Murphy. When the vote was taken these Aldermen voted against the grant: Davies, Goodman, Meyers, Grifenhagen, James Odell, Robinson, and Sturgis. The resolution now goes to Mayor McClellan for action.

Dick & Robinson, in their statement issued after the passage of the resolution, state that the general supervision of the road will be under Samuel Hunt, Vice President of the company and one of the Trustees for the City of Cincinnati of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, while the engineering plans will be under the direction of John Bogart, formerly State Engineer of New York. James P. McDonald will be the contractor, he having had twenty-five years of experience building roads in this country, South America, and the West Indies. They say he will put 15,000 men and all the necessary plant to work as soon as the right of way is obtained, the contract calling for the completion of the road in two years. The statement also says:

"The stockholders of the company held a meeting to-day and voted to increase the capital stock of the corporation from $1,000,000 (its present figure) to $20,00,000. An issue of $15,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds has been authorized, and a syndicate organized by Messrs. Dick & Robinson, bankers of New York and Philadelphia, has already arranged to furnish $13,500,000 toward this issue, which sum will be immediately available upon the approval of the present ordinance by the Mayor of New York."

CARPET BEATER HER WEAPON.

Mrs. O'Brien Doesn't Allow Any One to Tickle Her Under Her Chin.

Mrs. Nora O'Brien, aged thirty-five, the wife of a mechanic of 78 North Henry Street, Williamsburg, yesterday thrashed Joseph Goldberg, a real estate dealer, of 20 Boerum Street, with a carpet beater because she did not allow any man to tickle her under the chin. Having done this she marched the man to the Herbert Street Police Station and preferred a charge of assault against him.

In the Manhattan Avenue Court Goldberg was held in $1,000 bail for a hearing on Monday.

Plans for Irish League Convention.

Over 100 prominent Irishmen met at the Hoffman House last night to arrange for the National convention of the United Irish League of America, which will be held at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 30 and 31, and also for the reception to be tendered to John E. Redmond, the leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and his associate Members of Parliament, who will reach New York from Ireland on Aug. 25. Mr. Redmond will be accompanied by Patrick O'Brien, M. P., Capt. A. J. C. Donellan, M. P., and Conor O'Kelly, who is organizing branches of the league on the Pacific Coast.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

8c. line—3 times, 12c.; 1t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; familiar with all office work; good penman; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Painstaking, Box 191 Times.

Stenographer.—Six months' experience; neat, accurate; High School graduate; best references; moderate salary. Anxious, Box 152 Times.

Stenographer—Broad experience; legal, commercial; cultured; competent; A1 credentials; would substitute. Superba, Box 116 Times.

Stenographer.—Energetic young lady; five years' experience; accurate; thorough business education. Thorough, Box 129 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Grace, Box 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; educated; accurate; understands office work; $10. Eleanor, Box 209 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. R., Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; will substitute; best references; $15. J. T. H., Box 118 Times.

Males.

As military instructor in a school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 134 New York Times.

Boy, 14½, desires position in office where a bright, industrious, honest, and capable boy is wanted. Daniel Rosenfeld, 156 Orchard St.

Handy man on a gentleman's estate by married man; rough carpentering, bricklaying, painting. E. Knight, Ardsley, N. Y.

Private secretary with ten years' experience, confidential positions; also expert stenographer; highest references. D. H. F., 155 East 56th St.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Accurate, rapid; several years' experience; thorough business education; salary $17; would substitute. Secretary, 254 8th Av.

Stock clerk in wholesale house; six years' experience; highest references. J. A. S., 333 50th St., Brooklyn.

Typewriter.—Young man as typewriter, office assistant, and to make himself useful around office; highly recommended; experienced. X Y Z, 1,364 Broadway.

Useful Man.—In private family; care horses, drive; single; milk, raise vegetables, attend lawn and furnace; good references. V Box 198 Times.

BALDWIN PALMER ROBBED.

Knitting Mill Man the Victim of Footpads in Queens.

Armed residents of Ridgewood, Borough of Queens, and police reserves from the Glendale Precinct hunted early yesterday morning for footpads who waylaid Baldwin Palmer, a knitting mill owner, who lives at Cypress Avenue and North Street, and after beating him unconscious robbed him of jewelry and money to the amount of $1,500. Two arrests have been made by Capt. O'Brien and his men, one of the prisoners being a special officer, Charles Wilson, forty-one years old, of 279 Grove Street. The prisoners will be arraigned to-day in the Flushing Police Court on charges of highway robbery and assault.

Mr. Palmer, with deep wounds in his head and face, and his body a mass of bruises, is in a serious condition at his home. He was walking through Grove Street, between Cypress and Evergreen Avenues, when two men with handkerchiefs tied over their faces jumped from the shadow of a tree and ordered him to throw up his hands. Both were armed with clubs, and one also carried a revolver.

Mr. Palmer, who is a powerful man, jumped forward and struck one of them a blow in the face, knocking him down. As he did so the other footpad brought his club down on Palmer's head, smashing his hat and inflicting a deep scalp wound. Though dazed, Mr. Palmer put up a hard fight, but his two assailants rained blow after blow upon him and finally knocked him insensible. Persons living in the neighborhood heard Palmer's cries for help and the sound of the scuffle. They got to the place in time to see his assailants running toward some woods, carrying with them his diamond ring, two diamond shirt studs, gold watch and chain, and a large roll of bills. The men escaped in the darkness.

It was about this time that Wilson, according to the police account, met Officer Undermark on Grove Street and told him that a man was lying on the sidewalk near by unconscious. Palmer was taken to his home, and when he revived told a story that led Capt. O'Brien to go out and arrest Wilson and another man. The police say that Palmer identified Wilson as one of his assailants.

AUTO PERIL ON FERRYBOATS.

Inspector Testifies to Many Violations of the Law.

At the investigation into the General Slocum disaster, being conducted by the Federal commission, sitting in the Whitehall Building, Capt. George B. Knapp, an Inspector of boilers, detailed from Dubuque, Iowa, to re-inspect harbor vessels here, testified as to the menace to ferryboats caused by law-violating automobile drivers.

Capt. Knapp testified that he had seen ten automobiles on East River boats the previous day, and that in each machine the statute providing that the spark be extinguished was ignored. The machines also ran on and off the boats with their own power, another violation. The Iowa Inspector will lay the facts before the Collector of the Port, together with a memorandum of the numbers of the offending machines. The penalty is a fine of $500.

George B. Castle, Vice President of the Multiple Woven Hose and Rubber Company, testified that it was practically impossible to make a linen fire hose that would answer the purpose of a steamship for more than three months, as the moisture rotted the hose so that it was soon useless.

Edward Flannagan of 445 West Twenty-eighth Street, the mate of the General Slocum, testified that had the fire-fighting apparatus of the boat been in working order he probably could have controlled the flames.

Robert S. Rodie, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats of the Second District, said that there was no limit put on the number of passengers that a ferryboat could carry. In the rush hours they were often overcrowded, and in case of collision or panic there would be great danger to lives.

COAL HORSE TOOK A SWIM.

Fell Overboard at Pier No. 2—Hauled Out at the Battery.

A big gray horse attached to a coal wagon of Wynn Brothers fell overboard at Pier 2 North River yesterday afternoon, and it was two hours before policemen of the Harbor Squad and volunteers rescued the animal. The horse was attached to a three-horse truck, and in backing around to load from a coal barge it stepped over the stringpiece, becoming wedged between the barge and the pier.

Michael Higgins, the driver, and another man hung over the side of the pier while Roundsman Mulhall and others cast off the lines holding the barge, which was pushed away so as to let the horse down into the water. Mulhall and Roundsman Ryan, with Policeman McKeon, jumped into a rowboat. They forgot the oars, and paddled with their hands until they reached the horse, cut the harness, and attached a rope to the bridle.

The horse was guided by the boat and swam under Pier 2, Pier 1, and Pier A, around the breakwater and into the cove where yacht tenders land, and then to the stone steps leading to the plaza. Thousands watched the rescue as twenty men struggled to pull the animal up the stone steps. In the course of the proceedings Policeman Charles Robinson fell overboard and was fished out by a brother officer.

FAINTED IN BRIDGE TRAIN.

Young Woman Did Not Recover Until Train Reached Terminal.

Miss Maude Fenn, twenty-two years of age, of 645 President Street, Brooklyn, was caught in a crush at the Brooklyn end of the bridge shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday, and after standing in a crowded "L" train car she fell in a faint to the floor. Several men lifted the unconscious girl from the floor and placed her on a seat. Car windows were thrown open, but despite all efforts to revive her she had not recovered when the train pulled into the Manhattan terminal.

On the upper platform, Patrolman Furlong of the Bridge Squad took charge of the young woman. The policeman carried Miss Fenn down stairs to the Emergency Hospital, where she was revived after a half hour's work.

BALL PLAYER FELL FROM ROOF.

Thirteen-Year-Old Lad Tumbled Six Stories to Death.

David Hammeman, thirteen years old, died in Gouverneur Hospital last night after falling six stories off the roof of his home at 19 Rutgers Place.

The boy was playing ball on the roof, and as he ran to make a catch near the rear of the roof lost his balance and fell headlong to the yard below. In his descent his body struck several clothes lines, which parted under his weight, and when picked up nearly every bone in his body was broken.

Special Train to Save Voyagers a Day.

The Hamburg-American Line has completed arrangements for a special train service between Berlin and Hamburg in connection with the sailings of the Deutschland, Moltke, Blucher, and Hamburg. It is no longer necessary for the passenger to arrive in Hamburg on the day before sailing to purchase his passage or exchange his return ticket and check his baggage. This may all be attended to at the Berlin office of the company. The train leaves the Lehrter Bahnhof on the morning of sailing and goes through to Hamburg, where it is coupled to the special train leaving there for Cuxhaven. The steamer sails as soon as the passengers and their baggage are aboard. This new arrangement practically saves the passenger a day.

M'DONALD SAYS STRIKE WILL NOT DELAY SUBWAY

General Contractor Says Tunnel Will Be Finished on Time.

TILE LAYERS STAY AT WORK

Fifteen Hundred Brotherhood Painters Now at the Job—Power House Not Affected.

The new strike on the subway, which was ordered by the Building Trades Alliance on Monday afternoon, brought out 1,100 mechanics belonging to the alliance yesterday. The tile layers, though they belong to the alliance, did not strike, as their union at a meeting late on Monday night decided that they must remain at work. The officers of the alliance, however, are bringing strong pressure on them to quit.

Fifteen hundred painters belonging to the Brotherhood of Painters are at work, an additional force of 360 being put on just before the strike was declared, in order to hurry along the work. It is to get one-half of this work for the Amalgamated Painters' Society that the strike has been declared.

The contract for the painting is held by Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins. Mr. Holbrook said yesterday that the painting will be finished in a day or two, anyway.

The bricklayers and members of several other unions, which are not in the alliance, are at work in the subway.

The following is an estimate of the strikers in the different trades: Carpenters, 170; electrical workers, 270; plumbers, 190; metal lathers, 195; plasterers, 335.

Mr. Holbrook had a talk with Secretary W. C. Douglas of the Rapid Transit Contractors' Association over the situation, after which he said that no meeting of the contractors had been called so far to consider the situation.

John B. McDonald, the general contractor, said that he had not had time to consider the situation.

"All I can say," he said, "is that the men are out, but I hope matters will soon arrange themselves. In this case 'least said sooner mended' is a good proverb. The subway will be finished on time in any case."

One of the labor leaders had been quoted as saying that the strike would give Mr. McDonald a good chance of getting out of his promise to deliver the subway to the operating company on Aug. 1. Asked about this Mr. McDonald said:

"We never answer talk like that. We only laugh at it."

The strike of the electrical workers is partly against the employment of non-union men by the Westinghouse Company, which has the contract for the lighting and electrical work on the subway, and the General Electric Company, which is doing the electrical work in the power house, and the Allis-Chalmers Company, which has a contract for the power house machinery. As most of the men employed by these firms are non-union, work on the power house has not been interfered with.

FORTY PEDDLERS FINED.

Arrests Continue, Despite the Compromise with Woodbury.

Forty pushcart men were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Whitman, in the Essex Market Court, and all were fined $1 or $2 each. The majority got fines of $1, and they paid these under protest.

President Schwartz of the Peddlers' Union of Greater New York was in court all day, and he promised each peddler arraigned that Commissioner Darlington of the Health Board would be in court before the day ended to explain to the Magistrate that the agreement made by Commissioner Woodbury with the peddlers insured them against arrest for the next few weeks.

The Commissioner did not appear in court, however, and Magistrate Whitman finally settled all the pending cases by imposing the nominal fine. Each man arrested was followed to court by a big crowd, which hooted and jeered at the police.

SPOILING EASTERN MARKETS.

Merchants Complain That Unsalable Goods Are Shipped There.

There have been several complaints recently from Consuls and merchants in Oriental countries of the practice which is said to prevail among American shippers of unloading unsalable and out of date goods on the Oriental markets. One of the most recent complaints comes from a representative of one of the leading mercantile houses at Shanghai, who says that the market for American metal specialties in the East is being destroyed by this practice, and that the Germans and the English are getting the trade. The evil, he admits, has not reached glaring proportions, but very little will often prejudice the Oriental mind against a whole class of goods.

There is little opportunity to deceive Oriental purchasers in fabrics or foodstuffs, and it is hardly ever attempted, but the whole line of metal goods, electrical appliances, &c., is new to them, and some American manufacturers have evidently taken advantage of this fact to unload goods that had proved absolutely unsalable at home. One of the more notorious instances of this practice occurred a few years ago when a lot of high wheel bicycles was unloaded on the Shanghai market long after they had gone out of use in America and Europe.

MILLERS FIGHT GRAIN RATE.

Appeal to Trunk Line Committee to Raise It to That of Flour.

A conference between the National Millers' Federation and the Grain Committee of the Trunk Line Association, with some Southern railroad officials, was held yesterday in the offices of the Trunk Line Association.

The millers want the rates on grain raised to a par with those on flour. They say that after having built up a trade in American ground flour in the Baltic ports, England, and Holland, the railroads here discriminated against flour in favor of grain and made it possible that foreign millers could buy American grain, grind it in Europe, and undersell the American millers. Now, they say, the European millers have started to buy Russian and other grains so as to shut out American wheat as far as possible.

No action was taken as it is the opinion of the Trunk Lines that the subject is too wide a one to be passed upon by them alone, and that a conference at which Western roads will be present will have to be called before any such changing of rates as the millers want can be decided on.

Civil Suits for Poolroom 'Phones.

In view of the opinion expressed on Monday by Justice Scott in the Supreme Court that the New York Telephone Company was acting properly in refusing to continue the telephone service to the New York and New Jersey Distributing Company, the Distributing Company, through its counsel, Lawyers Daniel O'Reilly and Maurice Meyer, yesterday withdrew its application for a mandatory injunction compelling the telephone company to resume service to the Distributing Company, which is known as the "poolroom syndicate." The lawyers for the Distributing Company said they would bring a civil action for damages against the telephone company, which Justice Scott suggested was the proper course to pursue.

Final Divorce for Mme. Nordica.

Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, yesterday announced that he would make final the decree of interlocutory divorce granted to Mme. Nordica from her husband, Herr Zoltan Doeme. Herr Doeme had carried the case to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, claiming that Mme. Nordica had obtained the decree by fraud and collusion; but the Appellate Division ruled that this was not the case, so the opera singer will now be granted an absolute divorce.

MANY APPROPRIATIONS MADE.

Aldermen Vote $160,000 for [illegible]—Request from Woodbury Held Up.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday pushed the work of passing appropriations to the limit in order to clean the calendars before the Aldermen go on their vacations.

These appropriations were made:

Two thousand dollars in special revenue bonds to defray the expenses of the Aldermanic Committee which will visit the St. Louis Exposition in October in honor of "New York Day;" $50,000 for the celebration for the opening of the rapid transit subway, the committee named to spend this money consisting of Aldermen Richter, Donahue, Ware, Jones, Diets, Doull, and Diemer; $160,000 for the Police Department for 400 new patrolmen; $50,000 for the Topographical Bureau in the Bronx; $409,000 for Bridge No. 4; $80,000 for the Harlem Ship Canal; $20,000 for work on the brownstone building in City Hall Park; $243,000 for the Department of Health; $100,000 for cleaning the sewers in Manhattan; $87,000 for a new boat to run to North Brother Island, and $3,000 for the School of Agriculture in De Witt Clinton Park.

Commissioner McAdoo of the Police Department asked the board to grant $85,000 more for the new Police Headquarters. An appropriation of $750,000 had been made, but the lowest bid received for the work was $815,000. On motion of Alderman McCall the request for more money was rejected. This means that Commissioner McAdoo will have to readvertise for bids, and if he cannot cut down the figures he will have to have new plans prepared, which will cost $20,000 and delay the work a year. The Board also held up a request from Commissioner Woodbury for $243,000 to increase the Street Cleaning Department plant in Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn. It was referred to committee, whereas the Commissioner wanted immediate consideration. Another request held up was for $1,000,000 for the Water Department.

$5,500,000 FOR SCHOOLS.

Board of Aldermen Spurred to Vote by Mayor's Message.

Spurred on by an emergency message from Mayor McClellan, the Board of Aldermen yesterday passed resolutions of the Board of Estimate appropriating $5,500,000 for the Department of Education, in order that the work of the department may be continued without interruption.

The letter from the Mayor urged the immediate passage of the resolutions because of the insufficiency of school accommodation in the city, not only in the matter of sites, but also in recreation centres, vacation schools and playgrounds, the equipment of kindergartens, cooking schools, workshops, and lighting facilities. The resolutions which were passed in response to this call authorize the issue of $5,000,000 of corporate stock for the purpose of improving sites already owned by the department; special revenue bonds for $140,000 to provide proper lighting facilities, special revenue bonds for $316,343.72 for recreation centres, vacation schools, playgrounds, kindergartens, cooking schools, and workshops.

"The very apparent necessity of doing all in our power," said the Mayor in his letter, "to remedy the school situation with which we are confronted makes it unnecessary for me to impress on you further the obligations we all are under of putting at the disposition of the Board of Education the funds represented by these several appropriations."

TIFFANY'S $18,000 A YEAR.

Son of Charles L. Tiffany Must Live on That, Court Says.

Burnett Y. Tiffany, son of the late Charles L. Tiffany, who left an estate valued at several millions of dollars, must still continue to live on the $18,000 a year, which was all that the executors of his father's will decided to allow him. According to the will of Mr. Tiffany and its codicil, the executors need have allowed him only $3,000 a year, but they increased this sum to $18,000, which he now receives.

A trust fund of over a million dollars was set aside for Burnett Y. Tiffany, but his father, by the codicil to his will, directed that unless there was a change in the life and habits of his son an income of $3,000 was enough for him to live on. He directed his executors only to allow him this sum, unless they chose to give him more.

Subsequently Burnett Tiffany applied for an order compelling the trustees of his father's property to pay to him regularly the income of the trust fund in full.

Surrogate Thomas sent the matter to ex-Supreme Court Justice Abraham R. Lawrence. Justice Lawrence finds that the accounts of the executors are correct, and says that they have acted within their discretion in making the young man the allowance of $18,000. There has been, he adds, no change in Burnett Y. Tiffany's life or habits.

EQUITABLE LIFE'S BIRTHDAY.

Dinner Marks Forty-fifth Anniversary of the Society.

A dinner was given in the Lawyers Club last evening to celebrate the forty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. About 150 persons were present, including a large number of the college graduates who have just finished a post-graduate course in life insurance conducted by the Equitable.

Gage E. Tarbell, Second Vice President of the Equitable and founder of the college class of life insurance, presided. The other speakers were Bainbridge Colby of New York, Miss Martha Voorhees of Baldwinsville, N. Y.; H. L. Rosenfeld of New York, E. L. Porter of Pittsburg, and R. K. Morton of Baltimore. Announcement was made of the results achieved by the society during the forty-five years of its history, and all the speakers paid tribute to the memory of the founder of the Equitable, Henry B. Hyde.

Mayor Vetoes Fire-Proofing Plan.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen a letter was read from Mayor McClellan vetoing the proposed ordinance affecting the construction of fire-proof buildings. The Mayor declares that instead of increasing the safety of buildings the ordinance really lets down the bars, as it permits the use of fire-proofed wood in many cases where now metal is demanded. He also declares that building people have told him that the fire-proofed wood could only be furnished in such small quantities that building would be greatly retarded by the enforcement of the provisions.

New Lake Steamer for N. Y. Central.

The Western Transit Company, which is the New York Central and Hudson River's freight connection on the Great Lakes, has recently put into commission their new steamer Duluth, which is the largest package freight vessel on the Great Lakes. She is 401 feet long, 50 feet beam, and 30 feet depth, with a carrying capacity of 6,000 tons. This makes seven modern steel steamers in the Western Transit Company's fleet, and, in addition to these, the company has nine iron and wooden steamers. This fleet of sixteen steamers enables the New York Central to give a daily freight service from Buffalo to Milwaukee, Chicago, Duluth, Superior, and Portage Lake.

Suicide on Wife's Grave.

With a revolver bullet in his heart, Charles Lesser, sixty-six years old, a tailor, whose daughter Lena kept house for him in a flat at 279 Evergreen Avenue, Williamsburg, was found dead yesterday on his wife's grave in the Evergreens Cemetery. A few hours before Lesser killed himself he tried to end his life in his own home with the same revolver.

Lesser's wife died thirteen months ago, and he became subject to melancholia.

Against Van Cortlandt Crossing.

In accordance with a request contained in a message from Mayor McClellan, the Aldermen yesterday voted to join in a petition to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners to abolish the grade crossing at the Van Cortlandt Park station. This is the crossing where a fatal collision of an automobile and a train occurred recently.

THE costume of the Igorrotes at the [illegible] is ideal for this humid, sweltering weather, but it required a special permit of the U. S. Government.
Next to that would come the Bathing Suit, of which we have a large and splendid variety. $1.50 to $7.50.
And then would come, would certainly come, the BLUE SERGE SUIT. We sell a great many of these, they are made with the greatest possible care of the very best materials, and we have a large stock constantly on hand. $12.50 to $25.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"Every time!"

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

BRIGHTON TRACK OWNER BUYS BIG BEACH TRACT

Purchase Said to Indicate Change in Race Course Site.

PARK MAY SUCCEED TRACK

Increased Value of Property, Which May Be Used for Exclusive Summer Resort, Back of Plans.

The purchase of a ninety-acre tract of land adjoining the holding at Sheepshead Bay of the Coney Island Jockey Club by an agent said to represent the Manhattan Beach Improvement Company and the Brighton Beach Racing Association was announced yesterday. Following the transfer it was said that the Brighton Beach Racing Association contemplated the construction of a new race course at Sheepshead Bay, intended to be the successor to the track now in use by that racing club. The property which changed hands is opposite the Manhattan Beach Improvement Company's property, and is bounded by Hog Point Creek, Broad Creek, and Plum Island, the latter place being now owned by William Engeman. The owner of the larger part of the land before the transfer was C. S. Striker, the other owners holding small plots, and agreeing to the transfer by Mr. Striker, to the agent of the purchasing companies, E. C. M. Fitzgerald.

The property acquired adjoins a twenty-acre plot already owned by the Brighton Beach Racing Association, but that it is intended to construct a race course there is not thought likely, as the shape of the land in the present holdings is not suited to that purpose. When asked about the reported plans for a new course yesterday, William Engeman, President of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, declined to make any statement other than that he had bought the property for investment, and other officials of the club asserted ignorance of the chief owner's plans. It was believed, however, by men interested in other race tracks that the purchase of land was for a hotel building scheme, as the Brighton Beach track as it now stands is amply adequate to the present needs of the Brighton Club, and will continue to be a valuable racing property for years.

The steady increase in the value of property at Brighton Beach, and the plans of the Manhattan Beach Improvement Association for the construction of a great Summer resort, under restrictions that will make the Manhattan Beach reservation with its exclusive hotels and cottages, somewhat resemble Newport, are thought to have influenced Mr. Engeman, whose race track property is next to the Manhattan Beach Company's holdings. It thus is asserted that within a few years the Brighton Beach race track property will become too valuable to remain idle for even a part of the Summer, and that accordingly, Mr. Engeman, who is practically the owner of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, is preparing a way for a change of base for his racing property, with the intention of turning the present home of the club into a park and Summer resort, when the occasion arises, and moving the scene of racing to the new property after he has secured land enough joining the Striker place to accommodate a race course.

To remove the Brighton racing plant to another track at present would be more costly than the returns of the racing would justify. An absolutely new track, to take a part in the New York racing circuit, while the old Brighton track still is in operation, is considered out of the question, as the tracks already in existence take up all the time that is available under the distribution of dates by the State Racing Commission.

YACHTSMEN IN SQUADRON RUN.

Opening Event in Brooklyn's Club Week Cut Short.

"Club Week" is to the Brooklyn Yacht Club what "Race Week" is to the Larchmont Yacht Club. The difference is that instead of regular races, informal squadron runs are made from the clubhouse on Gravesend Bay to various points on the Lower and Raritan Bays. The run yesterday was to Perth Amboy, but in consequence of fitful winds that port was not reached. Four yachts started in the run. The schooner Sunshine, flagship of the club, Commodore S. S. Fontaine; the yawl Gulnare, Lucien P. Atkinson; sloop Pocahontas, Blanchard Atkinson, and sloop Wenona, Rear Commodore, A. C. Soper.

The start was informal. The Gulnare was first to leave her moorings about 10:15; the Wenona followed about 10:30, the Sunshine about 11 o'clock, and the Pocahontas late. The wind was westerly and very light. Half an hour after the start the boats were widely separated, but without steerage way.

The Sunshine and the Wenona managed to get in a little race during the day. Close hauled, standing for the west bank, the latter gained on the schooner, and after an hour's perch took the lead, but in Prince's Bay the wind hauled more to the westward and the reach was turned into a beat. The Sunshine stood in close to the Staten Island shore, while the Wenona went off on the first tack toward the Jersey shore. When they crossed tacks again his former had a lead of fully two miles. It was then about 1:30 o'clock, and a succession of vain squalls made up in the south and the wind died out.

Longwood Tennis Advances Rapidly.

BOSTON, July 26.—Expeditious work on the part of the committee brought the single matches in the Longwood Cricket Club's tennis tournament to the fourth round to-day.

The star match of the day was between Holcombe Ward of Orange, N. J., and A. W. Bell, the California chmapion, and although the Eastern man won, his opponent, playing the same net game, gave him a stiff four-set battle.

Summary:

Third Round.—B. B. V. Lyon beat R. Hickox, 6—0, 6—2, 6—2; B. C. Wright beat R. Hooker, 6—2, 6—3, default; W. J. Clothier beat W. L. O'Brien, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1; E. W. Leonard beat O. B. Harriman, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2; J. B. Read beat E. Stille, 6—1, 7—5, 6—4; R. Le Roy beat H. J. Holt, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4; L. T. Wallis beat F. E. Barnard, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2; R. C. Seaver beat E. B. Hilli

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Showers; light south winds.

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TAMMANY MAKES TERMS WITH PARKER

Will Name Candidate for Governor.

DEMANDS OTHER OFFICES

Wants McCarren and Cord Meyer Ousted—Murphy the Lion, Hill Solitary, at Esopus Harmony Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 27.—Here are the terms which Charles F. Murphy to-day proposed to Judge Parker in the course of a harmony session in which he assured the Judge of Tammany's loyal support during the campaign, and in which the National Committee and other distinguished guests enjoyed the hospitality of Rosemount:

Tammany to name the candidate for Governor, but not necessarily to name Mayor McClellan.

Thomas F. Conway of Clinton to be nominated for Attorney General.

State Senator McCarren to be forced out of the Chairmanship of the State Executive Committee, and, if possible, George M. Palmer of Schoharie to be elected in his place.

Cord Meyer to be induced to quit the Chairmanship of the State Committee if any way can be found to do it.

In addition to this, the afternoon conferences developed the fact that Attorney General John Cunneen is on the slate of the Court of Appeals to succeed Judge Celora E. Martin, who retires under the age limit, and Judge D. Cady Herrick to succeed Judge Parker.

State Senator Victor Dowling, who was one of the conferrees, is slated to succeed Justice Freedman on the Supreme Court bench.

Leader Murphy Jubilant.

Judge Parker assented to the proposition that Tammany should name the candidate for Governor.

As to the rest, it can only be said that Mr. Murphy seemed to be having everything his own way, and at the close broke his silence to tell the reporters with a beaming smile that everything had been very agreeable to him.

It was clearly not ex-Senator Hill's day. He was distinctly out of it from start to finish, notwithstanding that this is his long-heralded and eagerly-anticipated visit to Rosemount.

After he had finished his conference with Judge Parker and was about to go, Mr. Murphy said, repeating the statement that everything had been very agreeable to him:

"I am here, in common with other Democrats throughout the country, to assist in promoting Democratic harmony and success. Everything that has occurred here to-day has impressed me with the fact that there is nothing to prevent all Democrats uniting to make a successful canvass in the State and Nation. New York City will give the greatest majority ever known."

Hill on Band Wagon's Back Seat.

The belief here is that Murphy got practically everything he wanted. When ex-Senator Hill was spoken to he declined to talk, saying:

"I have been in the rear rank for some time so far as talking is concerned, and I guess I'll stay there. You can say that I have a back seat on the band wagon."

Mr. Hill was practically alone nearly all the time. Mr. Murphy when he was not talking to Judge Parker was holding a levee crowded by enthusiastic and admiring Democrats, while Hill sat off in a corner of the piazza alone.

August Belmont was equally out of it. He and his brother, Perry, came up to launch a boom for Cord Meyer for Governor. He attempted to spring it after Mr. Murphy had announced that Meyer was not to be tolerated even as Chairman of the State Committee, and the Gubernatorial boom fell dead on the spot. After that Mr. Belmont spent most of his time in the swing at the side of the house.

The National Committee was expected at 2:06. Mr. Murphy wanted to have a talk with the Judge before they got here, so he came up at 12:06, accompanied by Mr. Conway, Senator Dowling, and Justice Morgan J. O'Brien. Judge Parker knew last night that they were coming on this train.

Visitors Give Murphy Clear Field.

They were met at the station by the Rev. Dr. Hall, and driven to Rosemount. Mr. Conway, Mr. Dowling, and Justice O'Brien at once walked about the grounds so as to give to the Judge and Mr. Murphy a chance to begin their talk at once and get it over before the National Committee arrived. The Judge and Mr. Murphy seated themselves on the porch and jumped into their conference with hardly any preliminaries. The Judge did practically all the talking. He was much in earnest. He waved his forefinger at Mr. Murphy, a habit of his when he is interested in what he is saying, and the Tammany chief sat smoking placidly and inscrutably, hardly interjecting a word.

Judge Parker finished what he had to say just as the maid arrived on the porch to announce luncheon. When they were in the house Mr. Murphy unfolded his proposition.

He had at the beginning of the conference assured the Judge of Tammany's loyal support. Now he proceeded to tell the Judge what Tammany wanted. He began by saying that despite anything the Judge might have heard to the contrary, Tam-

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STORE WRECKED WITH BOMB.

Italian and Wife Thrown from Bed—"Black Hand" Work.

A dynamite bomb or infernal machine which had been put in the doorway of Poggroriale Ciro's grocery store, at 252 Elizabeth Street exploded at 1:30 o'clock this morning, wrecking the store. Ciro and his wife, who were sleeping in a rear room, were thrown out of their beds.

Ciro said later to the police that for some time he has been receiving letters written in red ink, with a skull and crossbones at the top of the page, and signed with a "black hand," in which the writer demanded $2,000, with the threat of blowing Ciro and his wife into atoms. He paid no heed to the letters, as he said he could imagine no reason why any one should demand his life.

On July 23 he received a letter in which he was commanded to meet the writer at the end of the Third Avenue elevated road on the night of July 28 with $2,000. This letter also bore the skull and crossbones and was signed with the black hand. Ciro became frightened and turned the letter over to the police. They have worked on the case ever since, but have not been able to learn anything, for Ciro said he could give them not the slightest clue to the writer.

Mrs. Ciro was slightly hurt. She was sent to the hospital. The police had to drive a crowd of excited Italians from the street near the building.

BANK FAILURE AFTER DROWNING

Dead Cashier and Son Suspected of $100,000 Shortage at Grinnell, Iowa.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, July 27.—A shortage reported to be in excess of $100,000 is alleged to exist in the affairs of the First National Bank of Grinnell, whose cashier, H. C. Spencer, and his son, W. C. Spencer, the bookkeeper, were drowned in each other's arms in a lake near Grinnell ten days ago.

The doors of the bank are closed and the institution is in the hands of the National Bank Examiner. To-night the examiner decided to make a statement, and, it is expected, a final report will be made to-morrow. If the alleged shortage exists it would seem that it had been made by the elder Spencer in protection of his father, Charles H. Spencer, who was the cashier of the bank ten years ago.

One day he was killed, presumably accidentally. Following his death, a shortage of $20,000 is alleged to have been discovered. In some manner the matter was straightened out, and depositors lost nothing. Now it develops that the alleged shortage may have been made good by securities that are worthless, and that these have been carried for ten years by H. C. Spencer, the cashier who was drowned. Whether the grandson's name will be mentioned in the same connection is problematical until a complete report has been made.

Following the drowning of father and son a week ago, no Coroner's inquest was held. Their deaths were firmly believed to be accidental. The son swimming in the lake, had gone beyond his depth, it seemed, and his father went to his assistance. Before the two, arm in arm, could reach the shore they sank. The elder Spencer's wife was the only witness of the tragedy. Her version was accepted.

SUBWAY STRIKES THREATEN.

Possible General Lock-out of Carpenters in Tunnel.

A new factor appeared in the trouble in the subway yesterday when the Building Trades Employers' Association decided to act. If the strike continues lockouts on a large scale will be inevitable, including a general lockout of the carpenters, who have been at work only a week since the last lockout.

The General Arbitration Board of the Building Trades Employers' Association, which met on Tuesday night at the Building Trades Club, did not adjourn until 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The subway trouble was the last matter to be taken up. J. Odell Whitnack, a member of the association, has a contract for the doors and wood trim of the stations. He had ten men at work, and was going to put on a large force when the strike took place. He preferred a grievance to the General Arbitration Board against the carpenters. The Tucker Electrical Company, whose men have struck on the subway, also preferred grievances.

The Arbitration Board will meet again to-morrow and a general lock-out of all the carpenters employed by the Master Carpenters' Association is on the programme if the striking carpenters do not return to work this week. A lock-out of the electrical workers is also threatened. A general meeting of the Electrical Workers Union will be held this week, at which their strike is expected to be called off.

Chief Engineer S. L. F. Deyo said yesterday that though the electrical workers who were putting in the electric lights had struck in the power house, the power house would be turned over to the operating company in the time specified. John B. McDonald reiterated that the subway would be in operation at the time announced.

WELL-TO-DO, DIED ON CART.

John Weed, Worth $100,000, Was Delivering Ton of Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISON, N. Y., July 27.—Estimated to be worth a hundred thousand dollars, John Weed, who for fifty years had delivered coal to the residents of Harrison, Rye, and Milton Point, died of heart disease this afternoon in one of his wagons, while he was delivering a ton of coal to a customer. No one saw Mr. Weed, who was seventy-eight years old, fall from his seat, and his faithful horse, whom he had driven for twenty years, took his body to his office.

The hands of his old gold watch, which he prized very highly and which he had said had not stopped in years, pointed to 4:50 o'clock, the time at which Dr. E. L. Peeler, the attending physician, believes Mr. Weed died.

Mr. Weed was one of the best known merchants along the Sound. Although Mr. Weed was well to do and had his two nephews associated in business with him, he took extreme delight in getting on one of his wagons and delivering coal, as he did when he was poor.

Only to-day Mr. Weed met an old friend and said that he never felt better in his life. A few hours later he was dead. Coroner Wiesendanger of Yonkers, who took charge of the body, found $86 in cash and ten checks for a considerable amount in the old gentleman's pockets. Mr. Weed was a widower, and his only surviving heirs are three nephews.

Eighteen trains a day between New York and Buffalo via the six-track New York Central or the West Shore R. R.—Adv.

BALFOUR SAYS RUSSIA HAS ACTED ILLEGALLY

Sinking of Ship Discussed by the Defense Committee.

THREAT IN BRITISH NOTE

Protest to Czar's Government Says Measures Will Be Taken if Fullest Reparation Is Not Made.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 27.—A feeling of deep satisfaction possesses Premier Balfour and those associated with him in the British Government on account of the surrender by the Russians of the steamship Malacca.

There was grave fear in the early stages of the Malacca incident that it would be necessary to take the vessel away from the Russian prize crew by force. It had been settled irrevocably that the steamer should not be taken to Libau, or any other Russian port. The Mediterranean fleet had been so disposed that it would have been easy to halt the Malacca, but it was felt that it would be a grave error to proceed to extremities as long as there was ground for hope that Russia would surrender the vessel in response to the demand that had been made on her.

Government Firm Throughout.

The event has fully justified the prudent course of the British Government, but it must not be forgotten that the Government never for an instant wavered in its determination to get the Malacca restored to her owners, and it may be added that Great Britain was quite as firmly set in her purpose to put a stop to all forms of interference with British shipping by Russian volunteer cruisers.

There is reason to believe that the same resolute attitude has been taken with respect to Russia's misuse of her rights as a belligerent in the Far East. The sinking of the Knight Commander has undoubtedly been the subject of a stout protest to the Russian Government, and it is understood that St. Petersburg has been informed that Great Britain will not tolerate such outrages.

It is reported that Russia is likely to respond to these representations in a manner satisfactory to the British Government, and that as soon as she can communicate with her cruisers they will receive orders likely to bring their practices nearer in line with the intelligent and humane opinion of the civilised world.

The London Times, discussing the Knight Commander case editorially, says:

"The case of the Knight Commander, which has for the moment diverted attention from the Red Sea captures, appears to be of even deeper gravity. No foreign diplomatist who is acquainted with British usage in serious international complications will misunderstand the words of the Prime Minister on this subject. The information received, he says, leaves very little doubt that the ship was sunk. 'I am afraid,' he adds, 'that there is a question of a breach of international law.'

Balfour's Language Significant.

"British statesmen do not employ such language lightly, nor is it their habit to get up in Parliament and accuse a friendly power of the violation of the code which regulates the relations of States with each other save in very serious circumstances and upon evidence which is conclusive.

"The Russians will be very ill-advised if they cherish the ignorant notion, which seems to be entertained in some quarters in Vienna, that the moderation of the Prime Minister's tone implies indecision or want of firmness in the assertion of our rights.

"The Nation remains calm because it is confident in the goodness of its cause, and is not less confident that his Majesty's Ministers will know how to maintain, and if need be vindicate, our clear, incontestable rights, and because it is loath to believe that rights so patent and well established are being deliberately infringed by the orders or with the assent of the Russian Government, but public feeling upon the subject has been strong from the beginning and grows daily stronger at the news of each fresh wrong."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Thursday, July 28.—That the British Government regards the sinking of the steamer Knight Commander by the Russian Vladivostok squadron as a breach of international law was admitted by Premier Balfour in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon.

Answering questions regarding the destruction of the Knight Commander and the seizure of the Malacca and other vessels, the Premier said he hoped to be in a position to make a brief statement regarding the Malacca to-day. As to the sinking of the Knight Commander, he regretted that "information which reached me this morning confirmed this regrettable occurrence." Mr. Balfour added:

"There is no question of loss of life, but I am afraid there is a question of a breach of international law."

Defense Committee Meets.

A lengthy meeting of the Defense Committee was held yesterday, under the Presidency of Premier Balfour. The Attorney General, Sir Robert Finlay, was present.

The Attorney General does not usually attend these meetings, but it was stated that the questions at issue between Russia and Great Britain were under discussion, and that Sir Robert was called in to advise as to the points of international law involved.

The British Government yesterday sent instructions to Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador to Russia, to protest energetically against the sinking of the Knight Commander. Until the presentation of the note to the Russian Government the greatest secrecy will be maintained regarding its contents, but it is known that Mr. Balfour and his colleagues have decided to demand that the fullest reparation shall be made by Russia. Should this reparation not be made it is declared that measures will be taken to follow up the diplomatic demands.

The British note, as Sir Charles Hardinge will submit it, will not mention the amount of indemnity Russia must pay to the owners of the ship and to British subjects having goods on board the vessel, but all that will be sought will be the establishment of the principle of indemnity and apology. A salute of the British flag must also be conceded and the future protection of neutral shipping must be assured.

The attitude of the British Government is the result of the thorough consideration given to the reports received from Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister at Tokio, and the examination of international law authorities by legal experts. The dispatches from Sir Claude confirm the reports that the Knight Commander had no contraband of war on board. The Government and all the British authorities, it is asserted unite on the point that there was no justification for the sinking of the vessel.

It is felt in Government circles that the Knight Commander incident overshadows the Red Sea seizures, which have practically been adjusted, but which have failed to settle the question of the rights of neutral commerce.

Russia May Delay Reply.

In the light of the declaration of the Russian Government respecting contraband of war, made three weeks after hostilities commenced, no representations have been made by Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador, to Foreign Secretary Lansdowne regarding the Knight Commander, the Ambassador not having received advices from St. Petersburg on the subject, nor is it seen by the Russian diplomats how it is possible for their Government to make a prompt answer to the British demands.

It is not known when the Vladivostok Squadron will return to port. The commander of the squadron, it is pointed out, unquestionably seized the papers of the vessel, including her manifest, and therefore will be able to present reasons to show why he sank the ship, and with these reasons in their possession the Russian authorities will be able to complete their answer to the British representations.

In the opinion of the Russian diplomats the cargo, or at least a portion of the cargo of the Knight Commander, was contraband of war under the Russian declaration. The bridgework among the cargo is said to have been destined for the Fu-San-Soul Railroad, which the Japanese are building for military purposes. The Russian declaration also announced that rice and other foodstuffs are contraband if sent at the enemy's cost or order.

Attention is specifically called to the feature of the declaration saying that "neutral ships with contraband of war of any sort can, according to circumstances, be not only seized, but also confiscated." If the ship can be confiscated, it is contended, she can be sunk as well.

While Russia holds that her declaration has never been seriously questioned, the British authorities claim that the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg first specifically reserved the rights of his Government in case of an emergency arising, and, later, filed objections against the various provisions of the declaration. The United States also reserved her rights when acknowledging the receipt of the Russian declaration.

American Declaration Sought.

The British authorities are persistent in their desire to induce the United States to make a declaration in respect to the policy it proposes to pursue in the matter of the protection of commerce, but nothing has yet been done so far as is known here, and the authorities are looking forward with intense interest to the result of the deliberations of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay.

Thomas Gibson Bowles, (Conservative,) will ask Premier Balfour in the House of Commons to-day if the Government is aware that the Russian armored cruiser Dmitri Donskoi, after being allowed to take 500 tons of coal at Port Said, and after her Captain had given his word of honor that he would proceed at once, and by the direct route, to Cadiz, remained off Port Said and stopped and examined six vessels, which were about to enter the canal, and a few days later stopped other ships off Alexandria.

Mr. Bowles also wants to know what steps the Government will take to prevent belligerent ships securing at British ports "coal to be used in operations of war."

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—An Imperial ukase has been issued placing seven merchantmen purchased abroad in the last few months on the navy list, four of them as second-class cruisers.

These four have been re-christened "Don," "Ural," "Terek," and "Kouban." The other three are listed among the transports. The former identity of these vessels is not revealed.

There is reason to believe that the cruisers will be sent at once to the Red Sea to replace the Volunteer Fleet steamers, the war status of which is in dispute.

BLUECOAT SAVES CHILDREN.

Runaway Pony Stopped at Car's Side—Little Girl Hurt.

Policeman John Dundon of the Jersey City police force saved four children from possible fatal injury last night at the risk of his own life. Dundon was standing near the Coles Street crossing, when he saw a runaway pony attached to a phaeton and containing four children coming down Newark Avenue.

The policeman realised something was the matter, and jumped out into the roadway. He caught the bridle of the frightened pony just as a trolley car was near. The car grazed Dundon and the pony. Eleven-year-old Jeannette Press was thrown out of the vehicle, and her right ankle was dislocated. The other children in the phaeton were Elsie, 9 years old; Viola, 10 years old, and her brother John, 5 years old. They were unhurt.

CYRUS P. WALBRIDGE NAMED.

Republican Candidate for Governor of Missouri on First Ballot.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 27.—Cyrus P. Walbridge of St. Louis was nominated for Governor of Missouri to-night by the State Republican Convention.

The nomination was on the first ballot.

Texas White Cappers Kill Negro.

LOCKHART, Texas, July 27.—A mob of masked whitecappers to-day killed one negro and severely beat another. The mob first visited Tom Coperton, who was taken from his home and mercilessly beaten. From Coperton's cabin the mob went to the home of John Larremore and endeavored to enter the house. Larremore's wife opened fire on the mob, which the whitecappers returned. After the fusillade Larremore was found dead in the hallway of the house.

THIEF SHOT ON STREET BY HARLEM DETECTIVE

House Breaker Mortally Hurt in Wild Break for Liberty.

CONFESSED MANY ROBBERIES

Got Away from Officers After Arrest and Was Brought Down After Race of Blocks.

In a desperate attempt to escape arrest which was attended by some sensational gunplay in the streets of Harlem last night, William Daly, eighteen years old, and a self-confessed hotel and flat thief, was shot and in all probability mortally wounded by Detective McAvoy of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

There have been a great many flat robberies recently in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street section of Harlem, and the police have been kept constantly on the jump. At about 5:30 yesterday afternoon Detective McAvoy, with Detectives Horton and Black of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, was in a pawnshop at the corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Eighth Avenue, looking over the books in an effort to trace some goods stolen a couple of days ago from a flat on West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. While they were standing at the counter Daly entered the pawnshop carrying a big bundle. He was nattily dressed and did not look like a burglar, but for all that McAvoy was suspicious. Daly, however, was quick-witted. He sized up the trio for plain-clothes men and when he saw that he was being observed, tried to bluff it through. He walked boldly up to the counter and addressed the clerk, saying:

"I pawned a coat here a couple of weeks ago, and I've lost the ticket. Can you tell me what to do to get my coat back. I will need it for to-morrow."

The clerk told him that he must find the ticket or he would lose his coat. Daly picked up his bundle and walked out of the shop. McAvoy and the other detectives followed him. Before he had gone a block McAvoy grabbed him by the arm and pointed to a near-by hallway.

"I want to talk to you," McAvoy said. "What have you got in that bundle?"

Daly said there was clothing in the bundle, and opened it. The first thing to roll out was a bunch of skeleton keys and the next a neatly made and businesslike contrivance for picking locks.

"What are you doing with these things?" demanded McAvoy. The youth said that he had found them in the street and just taken them along. The detective then told him he had better come to the station house and do some more explaining.

By this time a big crowd had collected about the entrance to the hallway. Detective McAvoy for that reason took his prisoner back to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and started west toward St. Nicholas Avenue. The other detectives followed a little distance behind and kept the crowd away. The detective had only a light grip on Daly's arm and was asking the prisoner questions.

When the party reached the corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Daly suddenly wrenched away and at the same time landed a vigorous blow on McAvoy's chest. He started to run east through One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. McAvoy shouted to him to stop, and the other two detectives came up on the run. All three started out in pursuit, and McAvoy pulled his gun as he ran.

McAvoy fired two shots in the air, shouting to Daly to stop. The youth paid no attention. By this time a crowd had joined in the chase. Daly sped across Big Avenue like a deer. Then McAvoy fired a third shot, aiming at Daly's legs. The shot went wild, and McAvoy took aim and let fly for the fourth time just as Daly turned a bit to measure the distance between himself and his pursuers. The bullet hit him in the left side, and Daly rolled into the gutter, where he lay in a heap when the detectives ran up.

"Why didn't you aim at my legs? You have done me up for sure," Daly groaned, as McAvoy lifted him up in his arms and laid him on a stoop near by.

Daly was rushed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital in a dying condition. On his way there he said that he lived at 980 Eighth Avenue, and that he had been engaged in robbing flats ever since he left his home, eighteen months ago. Daly comes from respectable parents.

HUMAN FIRE LADDER.

Two Six-Foot Policemen Make One and Put Out Wine Store Blaze.

A good deal of excitement was caused at the Brooklyn Bridge last evening by a slight fire in the wine store of Luyties Brothers, under a bridge arch and facing on Frankfort Street. As the smoke curled up passengers on the bridge cars and those afoot were fearful that they might be in danger, and traffic was stopped for a few minutes.

Policemen Rempe and Struble, both over six feet tall, ran to the scene, and climbing over the stone railing and making a human ladder out of themselves, Rempe climbed down first and hung by his hands. Then Struble climbed down to the roof of Luyties' building, using Rempe's body as a ladder.

Then he helped Rempe down, and the two broke through the scuttle and discovered a small blaze in the loft. Seizing a number of bottles of seltzer, the two men soon had the fire out. No alarm was turned in and the damage was slight.

SNORE IN CHURCH COST $5.50.

Woman Who Objected to Being Wakened Reprimanded as Well as Fined.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 27.—Mrs. Anastasia Vanovitch had to pay $5.50 and submit to a severe reprimand because she snored loudly in St. Casimir's Church last Sunday. Mrs. Vanovitch fell asleep soon after the mass started, and her snores quickly distracted the attention of those near her from their devotions. Two ushers then shook and aroused her, much to her indignation.

To-day she had them arrested, charging them with assault and battery. Justice Waltese discharged the ushers, and then, turning to Mrs. Vanovitch, said with severe countenance:

"Don't you know a church is the place to worship and not to sleep. The next time you go be careful to keep awake and attend to your devotions." He then compelled her to pay the costs.

Don't Lie Awake Nights.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate taken just before retiring quiets the nerves and induces refreshing sleep. Supplies the needed nerve food.—Adv.

SINK THREE RUSSIAN SHIPS.

Japanese Torpedo the Lieutenant Burukoff and Two Other Destroyers.

CHE-FOO, July 27.—Russian refugees who have arrived here report that the Lieutenant Burukoff and two other Russian destroyers were torpedoed and destroyed by the Japanese on the night of July 25.

The Lieutenant Burukoff was the vessel which made more than one trip from Port Arthur to Niu-Chwang after the Russian stronghold had been cut off from communication with the outside world on the land side.

The foregoing dispatch does not say where the three destroyers were sunk, but it was presumably near Port Arthur.

Nothing has yet been reported as to the fate of the Russian gunboat Sivoutch, which was lying up the river at Niu-Chwang, and which can hardly have escaped the Japanese. The officers of the Sivoutch declared some time ago that they would never surrender.

CAME 3,000 MILES TO CONFESS.

Newark Lad Repented Early Crimes—Placed on Probation.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 27.—Anthony Fischer has come three thousand miles to give himself up for crimes committed here a few years ago, when he was the leader of a gang of young thieves who infested this city. Chief of Police Hiner, who rounded up the gang at that time, found that their courage sprang from reading dime novels, and succeeded in having them all committed to the Jamesburg Reform School.

Fischer broke jail soon after, and beat his way to California. He roamed for a time over the West, and found the land anything but that which he fancied. Homesick, he came back to-day and gave himself up. Judge Reilstab said that a young man who would come home 3,000 miles to atone for a crime must be repentant, so he placed Fischer under the care of the probation officer.

DIED WHEN PARDON CAME.

Trenton Prisoner Breathed His Last as Priest Brought Parole.

TRENTON, N. J., July 27.—George Rogerson, aged twenty, sent to State prison from Hudson County in 1901 for breaking and entering, and paroled last Wednesday by the Court of Pardons, died in the State Prison Hospital at 3:10 yesterday afternoon, just ten minutes after the document to release him arrived at his bedside.

Rogerson was left an orphan when a very small boy, and was sent to the Catholic orphanage, where he remained a number of years. When he was able to shift for himself he fell in with bad company and wound up in prison with a five-year term. A year ago his condition necessitated his removal to the prison hospital, and it was found that he had consumption.

Father Aloysius Fisch, spiritual adviser for Catholic prisoners, when it was apparent that Rogerson had not many more days to live, arranged that if the Court of Pardons would parole him, Rogerson should spend his dying hours outside the prison walls, at St. Francis Hospital. The thought of dying outside of prison cheered the youth, and he revived for a time, but reaction came with successive delays in the pardon negotiations.

At 3 o'clock yesterday Father Fisch went to the bedside of the dying boy and told him the precious paper had arrived. Rogerson smiled. He was too weak to speak. There was a fit of coughing, a moment of rest. Father Fisch recognized what was occurring, and administered the last rites of the Church.

MILITIA TO GUARD HANGING.

Kentucky's Governor Learns of Plan to Save Condemned Man.

FRANKFORT, July 27.—Upon receipt of information that an attempt may be made to release Custer Gardner, to be hanged at Murfordville, Hart County, Ky., to-morrow, Gov. Beckham to-day ordered fifty men of the Louisville Batteries to be in readiness to go there to-night.

Gardner assassinated Squire Osborne and his son.

AMERICAN PHONES FOR RUSSIA.

Chicago Company to Establish a Big Exchange in St. Petersburg.

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, July 27.—The Western Electric Company of Chicago has secured a contract for the installation of a telephone exchange system in St. Petersburg, Russia, capable of accommodating 40,000 subscribers. The wires are to be laid in American conduits.

BROWN MAY LOSE HIS JOB.

President of White Plains Accused of Having Accepted a Pass.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 28.—John J. Brown, President of the Village of White Plains, and Superintendent of the Keeley Institutes in New York State, has been summoned to appear before County Judge Platt to show cause why he should not forfeit his office as President.

The complaining witness against Mr. Brown is Matthew H. Moore, who accused him of violating Article 13, Section 140, of the State Constitution by accepting a free pass from the New York Central Railroad Company and using it for his personal benefit. The case will be heard before Judge Platt on Wednesday.

BIG HORSE MOUNTED STAIRS.

Boston Draught Animal's Adventures End Without Mishap.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 27.—A big draught horse climbed three flights of stairs of his own accord in a box factory in this city this afternoon. The animal was being shod in a blacksmith's shop near by. While the smith was working the bellows, the horse quietly walked out and up into the factory.

It seems that the animal was accustomed to reach his own stable by climbing a short runway. So when he saw an open door in the box factory and a flight of steps he entered the door and climbed the stairs.

After an hour's unsuccessful effort to drag the beast down stairs, D. Callahan, its owner, obtained a stout coil of rope. With the assistance of many men, who pulled with Callahan, the animal was finally persuaded to go down the three stairs without a stumble.

Fear Shark Ate a Bather.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, July 27.—Chester Kennedy went swimming here to-day and suddenly gave a cry of agony and disappeared beneath the waves. It is supposed that a man-eating shark caught him. All efforts to trace his body proved fruitless.

Miss Anna Lee Crawford, eighteen years old, went beyond her depth yesterday and was carried out by the undertow. Her body was recovered to-night.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Has taken gold medals against all other brands.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT RECEIVES FORMAL NOTIFICATION

The President's Acceptance Speech Warmly Applauded.

AFFAIR LARGELY INFORMAL

Makes Light of Democrats' Claim for Support—Echoes Cannon's Assertion That Enemies Dare Not Tell Truth.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 27.—President Roosevelt was formally notified to-day that he had been chosen as the standard bearer of the party by the Republicans, and the President accepted the nomination tendered to him. The notification ceremonies went off with smoothness and dispatch.

It was a great day on Sagamore Hill, and in Oyster Bay as well. The town was early astir in anticipation, and was gay with bunting, the American flag, and the President's picture being displayed everywhere. Decorators had also been busy along the three-mile route to the President's house, and every hundred feet or so big flags were strung across the road, while similar decorations were displayed from nearly every one of the handsome houses that line the route to the President's mansion. At the entrance to the private road leading to the hill the flag decorations were profuse. The President's home was hung all around with red, white, and blue.

The special train consisting of two Pullman cars bearing the committee and guests pulled into the station promptly at 11:30 A. M. A roadway had been roped off at the depot, and through this the arrivals were escorted to the carriages awaiting them. Considerable surprise was manifested when it was found that Senator Platt and Elihu Root were not among the guests. Senator Depew, who was the New York member of the Notification Committee, is in Europe, and National Committeeman William L. Ward is ill at Shelter Island. Gov. Odell and ex-Gov. Black left the train arm in arm and took the carriage with "Uncle Joe" Cannon. Conspicuous among the guests was Oscar S. Straus, who had made known his allegiance to Mr. Roosevelt.

A great cheer went up from the crowd at the station as the guests entered their carriages. The committee first posed for pictures to the horde of photographers, who, failing to get admission tickets to the hill, had gathered at the station. Only the official photographers of the National Committee were allowed at Sagamore Hill.

President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt stood just within the door of their house and shook hands with the guests as they were presented by Secretary Loeb. Mrs. Roosevelt was attired in a flimy gown of white lawn and lace, and wore a topaz necklace. She had a pleasant word of greeting for every one of her husband's guests. Miss Alice greeted many of the guests whom she knew as they went out on the wide verandas.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon moved from group to group on the verandas, and shouts of laughter followed him everywhere. Finally, after a lot of desultory talk among the guests, the sombreness and hotness of whose attire was emphasized by the white, filmy gowns of the women, some one dragged out two small wooden benches to the spot where Speaker Cannon was standing and informed him that they constituted the rostrum.

"Are you going to break away from your text as you did in Chicago?" asked Edward Lauterbach.

"No, Sir," answered the Speaker. "I'm going to read my speech; it's seven minutes long—first time I ever read anything seven minutes long in my life."

As the Speaker drew his speech from his pocket and bowed to the applause that greeted him, the President took up a position at his right hand, Mr. Cannon's elevation giving him the opportunity to speak directly at the President's head. Once the President interrupted Mr. Cannon's address. It was while he was speaking on Mr. Roosevelt's actions in the Panama Canal matter. The President was following him closely.

"They Dare Not Tell the Truth."

"They dare not tell the truth about your official actions and then condemn them," he thundered.

"That's perfectly true," said the President, with his usual emphasis. "That's perfectly true."

A salvo of applause that echoed down the valley followed this outburst.

Speaker Cannon also brought out a lot of applause when, in referring to the telegram of Judge Parker he said it was better to be right late than never, and better to be right in one thing than wrong in all.

The President was greeted with great applause as he stepped on the platform to reply, and his formal announcement of acceptance was loudly cheered. He spoke with his usual emphasis and brought out the points of his address with great clearness. As he began his address, Mrs. Roosevelt stood just outside of the ring of auditors and listened closely. Miss Alice Roosevelt took up a position directly alongside of the platform and during the whole course of the President's address her eyes never left her father's face. A great round of applause followed this sentence, ejaculated with sneering emphasis:

"They either openly or secretly, according to their several temperaments, now ask the people to trust their present promises in consideration of the fact that they intend to treat their past performances as null and void."

The applause was renewed when he said, "We know what we mean when we speak of an honest and stable currency. We mean the same thing from year to year."

There was a broad smile on the President's face as he went on:

"We do not have to avoid a definite and conclusive committal on the most important issue which has recently been before the people, and which may at any time in the near future be before them again."

More applause was brought out when he said that whenever the need arises there should be an adjustment of the tariff schedules, but that such changes could with safety be made only by those whose devotion to the principle of a protective tariff is beyond question.

"Uncle Joe" jumped upon the platform as soon as the applause following the President's address had subsided.

"Hold on a minute," he shouted as he

through was about to scatter over the lawns. "The President and the committee will now take up a position on the porch steps and have their respective shadows secured ere the substance fades. The President and the guests will have their photographs taken, and then the President and everybody else will be photographed."

After a number of group pictures had been taken by the official photographers, Miss Ethel Roosevelt and her brother Archie brought out their cameras and snap-shotted everybody within focus again and again. Ethel made her father her special mark, and used up several rolls of film getting him in different positions and talking to different people.

Then bouillon and lemonade and ice cream were served to the guests standing around on the broad piazzas. The Misses Christine, Margaret, and Lorraine Roosevelt, as well as some of the male house guests, went about with huge bowls of salads, croquettes, and the like, and managed to get lots of fun playing at impromptu waiters.

The whole affair was free from suggestion of formality. At one time Miss Alice was the centre of an interested group of men, including her uncle Douglas Robinson, to whom she was talking earnestly, while she held in her hands a long, shivery-looking green snake, which twined itself around her wrists and wriggled up the front of her white dress. It was an uncanny looking reptile, with its vividly green folds around the young girl's hands, but she seemed to like it.

Gov. Odell and ex-Gov. Black were constantly together. While luncheon was being served on the piazza the two found a secluded bench under the trees, where they had an earnest conversation. They had to be summoned when the guests were departing, so interested had they become.

The President speeded the parting guests as he had welcomed their coming, and they left Sagamore Hill in time to catch the special, which left here at 3:30. Chairman Cortelyou went with them. He said he would not announce the personnel of his Executive Committee for several days. The President and his official family will leave here at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning on a special train. This will bring to an end official life at the "Summer Capital" until the President returns some time between Aug. 13 and 20.

SPEAKER CANNON'S ADDRESS.

Says Roosevelt Keeps Up Party Record for "Doing Things."

Speaker Cannon's address was as follows:

Mr. President: The people of the United States, by blood, heredity, education, and practice, are a self-governing people. We have sometimes been subject to prejudice and embarrassment from harmful conditions, but we have outgrown prejudice and overcome conditions as rapidly as possible, having due regard to law and the rights of individuals. We have sometimes made mistakes from a false sense of security or from a desire to change policies instead of letting well enough alone, merely to see what would happen, but we have always paid the penalty of unwise action at the ballot box and endured the suffering until under the law through the ballot box we have returned to correct policies.

Tested by experience, no nation has so successfully solved all problems and chosen proper policies as our nation. Under the lead of the Republican Party for over forty years the United States, from being a third-class power among the nations has become in every respect first. The people rule. The people ruling, it is necessary that they should be competent to rule. Competency requires not only patriotism but material well-being, education, and statecraft.

Defense of Protection.

The people, under the lead of the Republican Party, wrote upon the statute books revenue laws, levying taxes upon the products of foreign countries seeking our markets which replenished our Treasury, but were so adjusted as to encourage our people in developing, diversifying, and maintaining our industries, at the same time protecting our citizens laboring in production against the competition of foreign labor. Under this policy our manufactured product to-day is one-third of the product of the civilized world, and our people receive almost double the pay for their labor that similar labor receives elsewhere in the world, thereby enabling us to bear the burdens of citizenship.

Liberal compensation for labor makes liberal customers for our products. Under this policy of protection our home markets afford all our people a better market than has any other people on earth, and this, too, even if we did not sell any of our products abroad. In addition to this, we have come to be the greatest exporting nation in the world. For the year ending the 30th of June, 1904, our exports to foreign countries were valued at $1,460,000,000, of which $450,000,000 were products of the factory. The world fell in our debt last year $470,000,000, an increase of $75,000,000 over the preceding year.

Parker and His Telegram.

This policy of protection has always been opposed by the opponents of the Republican Party, and is opposed by them to-day. In their last National platform, adopted at St. Louis, they denounce protection as robbery. They never have been given power but they proceeded by word and act to destroy the policy of protection. Their platform is as silent as the grave touching the gold standard and our currency system. Their chosen leader after his nomination, having been as silent as the sphinx to that time, sent his telegram saying in substance that the gold standard is established, and that he will govern himself accordingly if he should be elected.

I congratulate him. It is better to be right late than never. It is better to be right in one thing than wrong in all things. I wonder if it ever occurred to him that if his vote and support for his party's candidate in 1896 and 1900 had been decisive we would now have the silver standard. I wonder what made him send that telegram after he was nominated and why he did not send it before! When did he have a change of heart and judgment? And does he at heart believe in the gold standard and our currency system, or does he try now to reap where he has not sown? If, perchance, he should be elected by forcing together discordant elements, if such be with a Democratic House of Representatives or House and Senate there would be no harmonious action in legislation or administration that would benefit the people, but that doubt and discontent would everywhere distress production and labor. Consumption would be curtailed. In short, we would have an experience similar to that from 1893 to 1897.

The Democrats Converts?

If this chosen leader and his friends are converts to Republican policies, should not they "bring forth fruits meet for repentance" before they ask to be placed in the highest positions to affect the well-being of all; or, if they profess all things to all men, then they are not worthy the confidence of any man. If clothed with power, will they follow in the paths of legislation according to their loves and votes as manifested by their action always heretofore, or will they stand by, protect and defend the gold standard and our currency system that have been created under the lead of the Republican Party?

Correct revenue laws, protection or free trade, the gold standard and our currency system, all depend upon the sentiment of the majority of our people as voiced at the ballot box. A majority may change our revenue laws; a majority may change our currency laws; a majority may destroy the gold standard and establish the silver standard, or, in lieu of either or both, make the Treasury note, non-interest bearing and irredeemable, the sole standard of value.

The "Assured Certainty."

Sir, let us turn from the region of doubt and double-dealing, the debatable land, to the region of assured certainty. The Republican Party stands for protection. It stands for the gold standard and our currency system. All these dwell in legislation enacted under the lead of the Republican Party and against the most determined opposition of the Democratic Party, including its leader and candidate. These being our policies, and having been most useful to the country, we have confidence in and love them. If it be necessary from time to time that they should be strengthened here and controlled there, the Republican Party stands ready, with loving, competent hands, to apply the proper remedy, I say "remedy." Being our policies, we will not willingly subject them to their enemies for slow starvation on the one hand or to sudden destruction on the other.

Since the Republican Party was restored to power, in 1897, under the lead of McKinley, our country has prospered in production and in commerce as it has never prospered before. In wealth we stand first among all the nations. Under the lead of William McKinley, the war with Spain was speedily brought to a successful conclusion. Under the treaty of peace and our action, Cuba is free, and, under guarantees written in her Constitution and our legislation, it is assured that she will ever remain free. We also acquired Porto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines, by a treaty the ratification of which was only possible by the votes of Democratic Senators.

Cry of Imperialism.

Civil government has been established in Porto Rico, and we are journeying toward civil government in the Philippines as rapidly as the people of the archipelago are able to receive it, and this, too, notwithstanding the false cry of "imperialism" raised by the Democratic Party and still insisted upon, which led to insurrection in the Philippines and tends to lead to further insurrection there. The record of the Republican Party under the lead of William McKinley has passed into history. Who dares assail it?

In the history of the Republic, in time of peace, no Executive has had greater questions to deal with than yourself, and none have brought greater courage, wisdom, and patriotism to their solution. You have enforced the law against the mighty and the lowly without fear, favor, or partiality. Under the Constitution you have recommended legislation to Congress from time to time, as it was your duty to do, and when it was passed by Congress, have approved it. You have, under the Constitution, led in making a treaty which was ratified by the Senate and is approved by the people, which not only assures, but, under the law and appropriations made by Congress, proceeds with, the construction of the Panama Canal.

Record for "Doing Things."

The Republican Party, under your leadership, keeps its record from the beginning under Lincoln of doing things, the right thing at the right time and in the right way, notwithstanding the opposition of those who oppose the right policies from the selfish or partisan standpoint. They dare not tell the truth about your official action or the record of the party and then condemn it. They can, for selfish or partisan reasons, abuse you personally and misrepresent the party which you lead. It is true, however, that so far their abuse of your action and their alleged fear of your personality is insignificant as compared with the personal and partisan carpings against Lincoln, Grant, and McKinley when they were clothed with power by the people. Those whose only grievance is that you have enforced the law and those who carp for mere partisan capital will not, in my judgment, reap the harvest of success. The Republican Party for you and under your leadership appeals to the great body of the people who live in the sweat of their faces, make the civilization, control the Republic, fight its battles, and determine its policies, for approval and continuance in power.

The office of President of the United States is the greatest on earth, and many competent men in the Republican Party are ambitious to hold it, yet the Republican Convention met at Chicago June last and unanimously, with one accord, nominated you as the candidate of the party for President. I am sure all Republicans and a multitude of good citizens who do not call themselves Republicans said "Amen."

In pursuance of the usual custom, the convention appointed a committee, of which it honored me with the Chairmanship, to wait upon you and inform you of its action, which duty, speaking for the committee, I now cheerfully perform with the hope and the confident expectation that a majority of the people of the Republic will in November next approve the action of the convention by choosing Electors who will assure your election to the Presidency as your own successor.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

His Defense of His Party and Its Platform.

President Roosevelt's speech of acceptance was as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee: I am deeply sensible of the high honor conferred upon me by the representatives of the Republican Party assembled in convention, and I accept the nomination for the Presidency with solemn realization of the obligations I assume. I heartily approve the declaration of principles which the Republican National Convention has adopted, and at some future day I shall communicate to you, Mr. Chairman, more at length and in detail a formal written acceptance of the nomination.

Three years ago I became President because of the death of my lamented predecessor. I then stated that it was my purpose to carry out his principles and policies for the honor and the interest of the country. To the best of my ability I have kept the promise thus made. If next November my countrymen confirm at the polls the action of the convention you represent, I shall, under Providence, continue to work with an eye single to the welfare of all our people.

A party is of worth only in so far as it promotes the National interest, and every official, high or low, can serve his party best by rendering to the people the best service of which he is capable. Effective government comes only as the result of the loyal co-operation of many different persons. The members of a legislative majority, the officers in the various departments of the Administration, and the legislative and executive branches as toward each other, must work together with subordination of self to the common end of successful government. We who have been intrusted with power as public servants during the past seven years of administration and legislation now come before the people content to be judged by our record of achievement. In the years that have gone by we have made the deed square with the word; and if we are continued in power we shall unswervingly follow out the great lines of public policy which the Republican Party has already laid down; a public policy to which we are giving, and shall give, a united, and therefore an efficient, support.

The Appeals of Two Parties.

In all of this we are more fortunate than our opponents, who now appeal for confidence on the ground, which some express and some seek to have confidentially understood, that if triumphant they may be trusted to prove false to every principle which in the last eight years they have laid down as vital, and to leave undisturbed those very acts of the Administration because of which they ask that the Administration itself be driven from power. Seemingly their present attitude as to their past record is that some of them were mistaken and others insincere. We make our appeal in a wholly different spirit. We are not constrained to keep silent on any vital question; we are divided on no vital question; our policy is continuous, and is the same for all sections and localities. There is nothing experimental about the Government we ask the people to continue in power, for our performance in the past, our proved governmental efficiency, is a guarantee as to our promises for the future.

Our opponents, either openly or secretly, according to their several temperaments, now ask the people to trust their present promises in consideration of the fact that they intend to treat their past promises as null and void. We know our own minds, and we have kept of the same mind for a sufficient length of time to give to our policy coherence and sanity. In such a fundamental matter as the enforcement of the law we do not have to depend upon promises, but merely to ask that our record be taken as an earnest of what we shall continue to do.

Making the Trusts Obey Laws.

In dealing with the great organizations known as trusts, we do not have to explain why the laws were not enforced, but to point out that they actually have been enforced and that legislation has been enacted to increase the effectiveness of their enforcement. We do not have to propose to "turn the rascals out," for we have shown in very deed that whenever by diligent investigation a public official can be found who has betrayed his trust he will be punished to the full extent of the law without regard to whether he was appointed under a Republican or a Democratic Administration. This is the efficient way to turn the rascals out and to keep them out, and it has the merit of sincerity. Moreover, the detection of trust in the last seven years have been accomplished in numbers, when compared with the extent of public service, never has the administration of the government been on a cleaner and higher level; never has the public work of this Nation been done more honestly and efficiently.

Unwise to Change.

Assuredly it is unwise to change the policies which have worked so well and which are now working so well. Prosperity has come at home. The National honor and interest have been upheld abroad. We have placed the finances of the Nation upon a sound gold basis. We have done this with the aid of many who were formerly our opponents, but who would neither openly support nor silently acquiesce in the heresy of unsound finance; and we have done it against the convinced and violent opposition of the mass of our present opponents who still refuse to recant the unsound opinions which for the moment they think it inexpedient to assert. We know what we mean when we speak of an honest and stable currency. We mean the same thing from year to year. We do not have to avoid a definite and conclusive committal on the most important issue which has recently been before the people, and which may at any time in the near future be before them again. Upon the principles which underlie this issue the convictions of half of our number do not clash with those of the other half. So long as the Republican Party is in power the gold standard is settled, not as a matter of temporary political expediency, not because of shifting conditions in the production of gold in certain mining centres, but in accordance with what we regard as the fundamental principles of National morality and wisdom.

Every Dollar Worth a Dollar.

Under the financial legislation which we have enacted there is now ample circulation for every business need; and every dollar of this circulation is worth a dollar in gold. We have reduced the interest-bearing debt, and in still larger measure the interest on that debt. All of the war taxes imposed during the Spanish war have been removed with a view to relieve the people and to prevent the accumulation of an unnecessary surplus. The result is that hardly ever before have the expenditures and income of the Government so closely corresponded. In the fiscal year that has just closed the excess of income over the ordinary expenditures was $9,000,000. This does not take account of the fifty millions expended out of the accumulated surplus for the purchase of the Isthmian Canal. It is an extraordinary proof of the sound financial condition of the Nation that instead of following the usual course in such matters and throwing the burden upon posterity by an issue of bonds, we were able to make the payment outright and yet after it to have in the Treasury a surplus of $161,000,000. Moreover, we were able to pay this $50,000,000 out of hand without causing the slightest disturbance to business conditions.

Tariff Readjustment.

We have enacted a tariff law under which during the past few years the country has attained a height of material well-being never before reached. Wages are higher than ever before. That whenever the need arises there should be a readjustment of the tariff schedules is undoubted; but such changes can with safety be made only by those whose devotion to the principle of a protective tariff is beyond question; for otherwise the changes would amount not to readjustment but to repeal. The readjustment when made must maintain and not destroy the protective principle. To the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer this is vital, but perhaps no other man is so much interested as the wage-worker in the maintenance of our present economic system, both as regards the finances and the tariff. The standard of living of our wage-workers is higher than that of any other country, and it cannot remain so unless we have a protective tariff which shall always keep as a minimum a rate of duty sufficient to cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad.

Tariff Repeal.

Those who, like our opponents, "denounce protection as a robbery," thereby explicitly commit themselves to the proposition that if they were to revise the tariff no heed would be paid to the necessity of meeting this difference between the standards of living for wage-workers here and in other countries; and therefore on this point their antagonism to our position is fundamental. Here again we ask that their promises and ours be judged by what has been done in the immediate past. We ask that sober and sensible men compare the workings of the present tariff law, and the conditions which obtain under it, with the workings of the preceding tariff law of 1894 and the conditions which that tariff of 1894 helped to bring about.

We believe in reciprocity with foreign nations on the terms outlined in President McKinley's last speech, which urged the extension of our foreign markets by reciprocal agreements wherever they could be made without injury to American industry and labor. It is a singular fact that the only great reciprocity treaty recently adopted—that with Cuba—was finally opposed almost alone by the representatives of the very party which now states that it favors reciprocity. And here again we ask that the worth of our words be judged by comparing their deeds with ours.

The Cuban Treaty.

On this Cuban reciprocity treaty there were at the outset grave differences of opinion among ourselves, and the notable thing in the negotiation and ratification of the treaty, and in the legislation which carried it into effect, was the highly practical manner in which without sacrifice of principle these differences of opinion were reconciled. There was no rupture of a great party, but an excellent practical outcome, the result of the harmonious co-operation of two successive Presidents and two successive Congresses. This is an illustration of the governing capacity which entitles us to the confidence of the people, not only in our purposes, but in our practical ability to achieve those purposes. Judging by the history of the last twelve years, down to this very month, is there justification for believing that, under similar circumstances and with similar initial differences of opinion to our opponents, would have achieved any practical result?

We have already shown in actual fact that our policy is to do fair and equal justice to all men, paying no heed to whether a man is rich or poor; paying no heed to his race, his creed, or his birthplace.

Capital and Labor—One Law.

We recognize the organization of capital and the organization of labor as natural outcomes of our industrial system. Each kind of organization is to be favored so long as it acts in a spirit of justice and of regard for the rights of others. Each is to be granted the full protection of the law, and each in turn is to be held to a strict obedience to the law, for no man is above it and no man below it. The humblest individual is to have his rights safeguarded as scrupulously as those of the strongest organization, for each is to receive justice, no more and no less. The problems with which we have to deal in our modern industrial and social life are manifold, but the spirit in which it is necessary to approach their solution is simply the spirit of honesty, or courage, and of common sense.

In inaugurating the great work of irrigation in the West the Administration has been enabled by Congress to take one of the longest strides ever taken under our Government toward utilizing our vast national domain for the settler, the actual home-maker.

The Panama Canal.

Ever since this continent was discovered the need of an Isthmian Canal to connect the Pacific and the Atlantic has been recognized; and ever since the birth of our Nation such a canal has been planned. At last the dream has become a reality. The Isthmian Canal is now being built by the Government of the United States. We conducted the negotiation for its construction with the nicest and most scrupulous honor, and in a spirit of the largest generosity toward those through whose territory it was to run. Every sinister effort which could be devised by the spirit of faction or the spirit of self-interest was made in order to defeat the treaty with Panama and thereby prevent the consummation of this work. The construction of the canal is now an assured fact; but most certainly it is unwise to entrust the carrying out of so momentous a policy to those who have endeavored to defeat the whole undertaking.

Our foreign policy has been so conducted that, while not one of our just claims has been sacrificed, our relations with all foreign nations are now of the most peaceful kind; there is not a cloud on the horizon. The last cause of irritation between us and any other nation was removed by the settlement of the Alaskan boundary.

Justice to Cuba.

In the Caribbean Sea we have made good our promises of independence to Cuba, and have proved our assertion that our mission in the island was one of justice and not of self-aggrandisement; and thereby [illegible] than by our [illegible] Venezuela and Panama we have [illegible] the Monroe doctrine as a living [illegible] designed to secure the [illegible] of the nations [illegible] action of civilization [illegible] ment, and the peace of the world. Our steadily growth in power has gone hand in hand with a strengthening disposition to use this power with strict regard for the rights of others, and for the cause of international justice and good will.

We earnestly desire friendship with all the nations of the New and Old Worlds; and we endeavor to place our relations with them upon a basis of reciprocal advantage instead of hostility. We hold that the prosperity of each nation is an aid and not a hindrance to the prosperity of other nations. We seek international amity for the same reasons that make us believe in peace within our own borders; and we seek this peace not because we are afraid or unready, but because we think that peace is right as well as advantageous.

American interests in the Pacific have rapidly grown. American enterprise has laid a cable across this, the greatest of oceans. We have proved in effective fashion that we wish the Chinese Empire well and desire its integrity and independence.

The Philippines.

Our foothold in the Philippines greatly strengthens our position in the competition for the trade of the East; but we are governing the Philippines in the interest of the Philippine people themselves. We have already given them a large share in their government, and our purpose is to increase this share rapidly as they give evidence of increasing fitness for the task. The great majority of the officials of the islands, whether elective or appointive, are already native Filipinos. We are now providing for a legislative assembly. This is the first step to be taken in the future; and it would be eminently unwise to declare what our next step will be until this first step has been taken and the results are manifest. To have gone faster than we have already gone in giving the islanders a constantly increasing measure of self-government would have been disastrous. At the present moment to give political independence to the islands would result in the immediate loss of civil rights, personal liberty, and public order, as regards the mass of the Filipinos, for the majority of the islanders have been given these great boons by us, and only keep them because we vigilantly safeguard and guarantee them. To withdraw our Government from the islands at this time would mean to the average native the loss of his barely-won civil freedom. We have established in the islands a Government by Americans assisted by Filipinos. We are steadily striving to transform this into self-government by the Filipinos assisted by Americans.

The principles which we uphold should appeal to all our countrymen, in all portions of our country. Above all they should give us strength with the men and women who are the spiritual heirs of those who upheld the hands of Abraham Lincoln; for we are striving to do our work in the spirit with which Lincoln approached his. During the seven years that have just passed there is no duty, domestic or foreign, which we have shirked; no necessary task which we have feared to undertake, or which we have not performed with reasonable efficiency. We have never pleaded impotence. We have never sought refuge in criticism and complaint instead of action. We face the future with our past and our present as guarantors of our promises; and we are content to stand or to fall by the record which we have made and are making.

THE LIST OF GUESTS.

Oyster Bay Represented Officially—Senator Platt Kept Away.

The following is the list of guests invited to the notification ceremonies:

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt,
Miss Alice Lee Roosevelt,
Master Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.,
Master Kermit Roosevelt,
Miss Ethel Roosevelt,
Masters Archibald and Quentin Roosevelt,
Mrs. W. S. Cowles,
Douglas Robinson,
Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt,
Misses Christine and Margaret Roosevelt,
Masters George, John, and Philip Roosevelt,
Mrs. J. West Roosevelt,
Miss Corinne Roosevelt,
Master Oliver Roosevelt,
Senator John Kean,
Miss Kean,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Reeve Merritt,
C. Grant La Farge,
George B. Cortelyou,
S. R. Odell, Jr.,
W. C. Platt,
*Elihu Root,
Cornelius N. Bliss,
Frank S. Black,
Charles S. Francis of Troy,
Secretary Loeb,
Assistant Secretary Barnes,
Stenographer M. C. Latta,
The Rev. Dr. Washburn,
Girard Beekman,
William Beekman,
Edward Lauterbach,
*Not present.

William L. Swan,
Mr. Russell,
Jacob H. Schiff,
Frank C. Traverse,
A. P. Montant,
Charles E. Russell,
A. L. Chenery,
The Rev. Mr. Bowman,
Charles S. Lewis,
James Speyer,
William J. Youngs,
Sheriff Jerome B. Johnson,
John A. Weekes,
Frederick D. Weekes,
James K. Ludlam,
The Rev. Mr. Wightman,
Thomas J. Ellison,
R. H. Hazard,
E. F. Fowler,
The Rev. Father Power,
Thomas S. Young,
Prof. B. Frank Cooley,
Dr. F. A. Wright,
Eugene A. Philbin,
Theodore A. Swan,
Oscar S. Straus,
Frederick P. Morris,
Samuel L. Parrish,
William Barnes, Jr.,
Robert W. De Forest,
The Rev. Father York,
H. C. Kudlich,
Townsend Scudder,
John J. Bartlett,
*William L. Ward,
Supervisor Jones of Oyster Bay,
Supervisor Willets of Oyster Bay,
James L. Long, Clerk of Oyster Bay.

CANNON TALKS OF PLANS.

To Begin Speaking Soon—Calls Indiana Safe, Despite Taggart.

Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, after arriving from Oyster Bay late yesterday afternoon, very much wearied, took to his apartments at the Waldorf and announced he would be in bed by 8 o'clock. Many of those making their headquarters at the Waldorf returned from Oyster Bay and said they intended to start for home forthwith without dinner. For some reason New York wasn't at all attractive to them, and the porters at the Thirty-fourth Street side couldn't order cabs and carriages fast enough for some.

Before completing arrangements for his 8 o'clock slumber Speaker Cannon said:

"I'm going to Washington to-morrow, and I'll then take a short cruise. Then I'll begin my speaking tour, making the first speech in Boston. From the Hub I'll work up through the New England States to Maine and will return here about Aug. 10. I'll possibly speak here then. After that I'll begin yellin' in the Middle West for about ten days."

As to Thomas Taggart, Mr. Cannon said: "Tom's a good fellow and a great politician, but he's not the only pebble on the Indiana beach. We're going to have a great fight in Indiana. It will be the liveliest kind of a campaign, and will start early. But Tom's election as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee won't make any difference there.

"I know something about conditions there myself. Don't be afraid. Tom won't carry that State for the Democrats."

CAMPAIGN WRITERS SWARM.

Republican Headquarters Deluged with Tide of Poetic License.

Pending the opening of Republican National Committee headquarters the New York County Committee rooms in the Madison Square Building are like molasses to flies with scores of campaign poets and song and prose writers. Some of their offerings, to judge from a few exposed to private view yesterday, would not be allowed wastebasket room in an Arizona newspaper office. The liberties taken under the poetic license code are hugely humorous. The prose offerings are a little better.

The campaign song offerings predominate. There seems to be a general impression that the Republican National Committee will get out a campaign song book, and this has moved choristers and lyric writers, yet without reputation, to deluge the committee rooms with their handiwork. All allege to understand that "if used" compensation will be granted. Thus far no one has been assured that money will be paid for such contributions.

All of the writers have been told to come around on Aug. 5, when the National Committee machinery is started well. It is expected that the rooms will be stormed, and Chairman Cortelyou and his assistants will be importuned to lend an ear to the choicest morsels of campaign music.

The Republican Campaign Book has not yet made its appearance, and the song book will certainly not be issued until some time after that.

Cortelyou Going to Chicago.

Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee will start for Chicago to-day. Western headquarters are to be opened on Aug. 5 simultaneously with those in this city in the Madison Square Building. Secretary Elmer G. Dover will be in command of the Chicago headquarters.

TAMMANY TALKS TERMS WITH PARKER

Continued from Page 1.

many was not tied up to the candidacy of Mayor McClellan for Governor.

He admitted that he would like to see McClellan Governor of New York, but he was not sure that at the time the State Convention held it would prove to be good policy to nominate him. In a certain contingency, which he explained, it would be impolitic. Should that event not arise his preference would be for McClellan. But as things stood the Governorship was an open question, and one not likely to be closed very soon.

Whoever the candidate might be, however, Mr. Murphy argued that New York City should be allowed to name him. He put this on the ground that as the Presidential candidate came from up State, the city was entitled to the next best place. Judge Parker conceded this, and agreed New York City ought to have the naming of the candidate.

The Conway boom for Attorney General was put by Mr. Murphy on the ground that it would whip into line that part of the State which defeated Bird S. Coler for Governor in 1902. He also spoke of the nomination of Justice Herrick for the Court of Appeals to succeed Judge Parker. It was the fued between the Herrick and Smith-Weed factions which beat Coler in spite of the unprecedented majority he rolled up in New York City.

To Placate Herrick Faction.

Conway has always been a Herrick man, and as such has been ruled out of two State conventions where Hill was in control. He has twice been nominated for Attorney General, and each time, Mr. Murphy pointed out, has run ahead of his ticket. Mr. Murphy insisted on his nomination on the ground of harmony. He argued that the Hill faction had won at St. Louis, and that in order to secure harmony and carry the State all other factions ought to be conciliated. The Hill people would naturally support Parker; the other side must be placated. Coler's fate could be avoided by both Judge Parker and the Gubernatorial candidate if the Herrick faction were placated.

The Herrick faction are undoubtedly in alliance with Murphy now. Conway slipped into town yesterday and slipped out again without being seen by anybody but Judge Parker. To-day he returned with Mr. Murphy to plead his cause. There is every evidence that if Murphy can land the nominations of Conway and Herrick he can get the Clinton County support in the State Convention and annex it to his column in his fight against Hill for State control.

Notwithstanding this the Judge did not discourage Mr. Murphy's proposition, and it is understood that when Mr. Hill arrived later and was informed of it he raised no strong objection. Murphy's watchword throughout has been harmony, and none of the others could gainsay his argument that the placating of the other factions would be necessary to success.

The Tammany leader then announced that he could not "stand for" the continuance of Senator McCarren as head of the Executive Committee. He said that he himself expected to serve on that committee, and could not afford to have McCarren in a position of superiority over him. He could not take orders from McCarren, and he did not want to "step up to the Captain's office."

The Judge pointed out that McCarren is now Chairman of the committee, but Mr. Murphy said that he had never been elected to that office. The committee had never met nor organized. It was the custom for the first man elected to be Chairman, but an election could at any time upset that custom if the committee chose to take such action.

As to the Chairmanship of the State Committee, Mr. Murphy thought Cord Meyer could be got out of that office in one way or another, and he wanted it done. He displayed the strongest hostility to Mr. Meyer.

Devery's Lieutenant Appears.

Practically all the important matters of the conference were out of the way when the train containing the National Committee arrived. There were two carloads, but not all the committee came, and not all who came were members of the committee. August Belmont, Asa Bird Gardiner, "Charlie" Edwards of Texas, and a number of other outsiders appeared, prominent among them being ex-Assemblyman "Dick" Butler and ex-Congressman Ryan, who came on behalf of William S. Devery to assure the candidate of "Big Bill's" loyalty.

All the available rigs in town had been impressed into service. They varied from carriages driven by men in livery to ancient carryalls driven by farmhands. Such a procession as went up the hill has never before been seen in Esopus. It was a momentous event and a spectacular one, and the decorations on Amee's general store indicated the feeling of all patriotic Esopians.

The train had been held twenty minutes to wait for Senator Bailey, who did not appear, and consequently it was long after the expected time when the first carriage appeared at Rosemount. Mr. Murphy retreated to the end of the piazza while the Judge, standing at the steps, welcomed the newcomers.

It was noticeable that as soon as the visitors had passed from the Judge's side most of them made a bee line for Murphy. In a moment the Tammany chief was holding a levee of his own. There were two crowds, one around the Judge at the steps, the other around Mr. Murphy at the end of the porch.

The Judge's wife, mother, sister-in-law, and daughter stood near by and the guests were presented to them. Asa Bird Gardiner stood talking to the ladies for an hour, and seemed to be enjoying himself immensely.

When Mr. Hill first appeared on the porch he and Murphy rushed across to each other, shaking hands warmly and talking for about five minutes in the most cordial manner. Then Murphy resumed his place at the end of the porch and Hill was alone.

Hill's Solitary Afternoon.

He stood there solitary in the corner for a while and then retired to the opposite end of the porch from Murphy and sat down. Here he spent most of the rest of the afternoon. After a while Dr. Hall, who was trying to make every one happy, came over and asked: "Is there anything I can do for you, Senator?"

Mr. Hill replied in the negative, and Dr. Hall went away. Presently the ex-Senator saw little Parker Hall wandering around with a toy lamp. He called the boy over to him and asked him to explain the workings of the lamp.

"It's all dark," said Parker. "It don't make any light unless you want it to. Then you press a button."

"Humph! That would be a good thing to use in a campaign, Parker," remarked Mr. Hill.

But Parker didn't understand, and after looking at him doubtfully went away. Mr. Hill was alone again.

It was about this time that August Belmont, finding that his Meyer boom had collapsed as soon as it was sprung, went over to the swing and sat in it. He was even more solitary than Mr. Hill. After awhile Mr. Belmont came back to the porch, but still remained alone.

Most of those who came had never seen Judge Parker before, and they were all surprised and delighted with him. A general idea was voiced by Mayor E. L. Jones, Chairman of the Maine State Committee:

"So much has been said about Judge Parker's [illegible] official character that I unconsciously expected to meet a cold and formal man. I never in my life met a more genial, delightful man, nor one easier to get acquainted with. Even my impressions of his appearance were upset, for I expected to meet a dark-haired man and have met a red-haired one. Somehow, one expects to find red-haired men easier to get along with."

Visitors Wander About the Grounds.

Dr. Hall marshaled the guests into the house, where the punch bowl was, and then circulated among them with cigars. Gradually the crowd thined out. Many were inside the house, studying with interest an autograph picture of Theodore Roosevelt sent by the latter to the Judge a long time ago, and others were wandering around the grounds or lying on the grass on the hill overlooking the Hudson.

"Charley" Edwards of Texas, Secretary of the Congressional committee, was presented to the Judge, who said, upon learning his visitor's position:

"I suppose you will be pretty busy before long?"

"Busy?" replied Edwards in his foghorn voice. "Why, Judge, I'm as busy now as a boy in a bumblebee's nest."

The scattering of the guests enabled the Judge to resume his conference with Mr. Murphy. About this time young Parker Hall was seized with the idea that it would be a good thing to half-mast the flag. He had actually carried out his malign purpose when one of the Judge's stenographers, attracted by the shouts of laughter from the crowd, ran down to the flagpole and hurriedly raised it again.

The carriages were coming up from the driveway to take the guests back to the station to catch the 4:45 train, when John G. Maher of Nebraska noticed the newspaper photographers lingering around the porch. He is a Bryan man and a personal friend of the Nebraskan leader. It struck him that it would be a good illustration of the harmony prevailing in the Democratic Party if the various leaders who have until lately been hunting each other with tomahawks were photographed together.

The Harmony Photograph.

He broached his scheme to them and they fell enthusiastically in with it.

"Come along, Murphy," called Hill, catching the Tammany leader by the arm, and the two, with Chairman Taggart, went to the steps, called Judge Parker, and were photographed together. Maher, the Bryan representative, stayed out of the picture because he did not consider himself a big enough man to pose with the other leaders. He said the Bryanites were in the picture in spirit if not in flesh.

Mr. Hill went down on a later train. He was alone in the carriage when he was driven to the station. Mr. Belmont wanted the Tammany men to go on his yacht, and frequently came to the front of the porch and scanned the horizon for some sight of it. But the Tammany men, as there was no way on when they were ready to go, all walked over the hills to the station without waiting for one. Mr. Murphy led the party, striking out over the hills at a swinging gait. Mr. Belmont waited for a carriage.

The moment Mr. Hill had gone, Judge Parker sent Justice O'Brien out for Mr. Murphy, and there was a short final conference, at the end of which both men shook hands very earnestly.

Everybody who was at the Judge's house was convinced that all breaches either had been or were certain to be healed, and buoyancy and high spirits pervaded the entire crowd.

Chairman Taggart said that the National Committee would begin its work at once, and that a meeting would be held almost immediately. Urey S. Woodson, Secretary of the committee, said that it would get together to make preliminary arrangements to-morrow. The first thing to be done, he said, was to select new headquarters. The committee had decided to leave the Hoffman House.

"We are going to find rooms in an office building," said Mr. Woodson, "and to-morrow Mr. Mack will take us around New York to find a suitable place."

He said he did not know whether the oil painting of Judge Parker which had been sent to the Hoffman House would be transported to the new headquarters or not, but believed it would be. Branch headquarters will be opened in the West, he said.

"There is nothing in this talk about Bryanite dissatisfaction," said Mr. Woodson. "My State, Kentucky, is fairly honeycombed with Bryan men, and every one of them is enthusiastic for the ticket. As for the criticisms made against Mr. Bryan himself for the line he is taking in his speeches, his critics do not appreciate what good work Mr. Bryan is doing among his own followers by those new arguments. I think Mr. Bryan's work will be understood better a little later on in the campaign."

Stump Speaking Arrangements.

Though the campaign has not yet begun, some of the speechmaking arrangements are already being made. John Sharp Williams, who is now in Mississippi, will establish his own headquarters at Washington as soon as his committee has notified ex-Senator Davis of his nomination, and from there he will go wherever sent by the National Committee. The Maine men here to-day say that Senators Bailey and Daniel have promised to speak in Maine.

"We are going to cut the Republican majority in Maine in the old figure of 15,000," said Frederick W. Plaisted, the Maine member of the Congressional Committee.

"That will be cutting in half the big majorities that have been cast in the last eight years. We are also going to make a fight for Llewellyn Powers's Congressional district, the Fourth, and we think we can carry it."

One of the incidents of the day was the brief conversation between Mr. Murphy and a prominent Democrat from a State which was instructed for Hearst at the St. Louis Convention. The other man had remarked on the harmony in the party, saying that he and Murphy had been against Parker when last they met.

"Yes," said Murphy, "and it was such men as you who nominated him. You were fools enough to instruct for Hearst, and thereby you drove everybody to Parker."

ENTHUSIASTIC FOR PARKER.

Visitors Praise His Personality—McClellan to Go to Esopus.

Expressing himself as pleased with the outcome of his visit to Esopus, Charles F. Murphy arrived home last evening on the second section of the train that brought back the members of the National Committee and their guests who had gone to see Judge Parker.

"There is nothing I can say at this time to add to the statement I gave out at Esopus," said Mr. Murphy on his arrival. "My visit was very pleasant and I found Judge Parker an affable, genial man of very high type. We talked over matters at considerable length and with absolute harmony of feeling. I hope to see Judge Parker again before very long, and I know that everybody in Tammany Hall will work with might and main for his election."

The Tammany leader, after leaving his traveling companions at the ferry, met some political friends by appointment, and then went to his home.

Chairman Taggart and all of the other members of the committee on their return expressed themselves as captivated with Judge Parker and enthusiastic over his chances of success at the polls.

"We had a very pleasant social visit," said Chairman Taggart, "which all of us enjoyed greatly. We became his warmest admirers at once, and were impressed with him as a fine physical and intellectual type of man, a typical American gentleman. With such a man as our standard bearer we have the best possible chance of winning."

On the way back to the train last night the members of the National Committee adopted resolutions thanking Norman E. Mack, the New York member, for their reception and entertainment both in New York City and Esopus. Mr. Mack came back on the train with the members.

Ex-Senator Hill did not return with them. He went to Albany.

Mayor McClellan will go to Esopus to-morrow or Saturday to see Judge Parker. The Judge indicated to August Belmont, John B. McDonald, and Judge O'Brien last week that he would like to see the Mayor whenever it should be convenient for him to go up the river.

The Mayor will make the trip on the Sapphire, John Pierce's yacht, and will be accompanied by Mr. McDonald, Judge O'Brien, and Corporation Counsel Delany.

WON'T GO TO CHICAGO MEETING.

Judge Parker Declines Invitation and Asks Mayor Harrison to Visit Him.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Judge Parker, the Democratic Presidential candidate, will not come to Chicago to attend the Democratic demonstration planned for Aug. 20. This information was contained in a letter received to-day by

JAPANESE EXPECT DECISIVE BATTLE

Hope Coming Big Engagement Will Terminate Campaign.

ARE MOVING ON HAI-CHENG

At the Same Time Kuroki and Nogi Are Endeavoring to Form a Junction to Cut Off Kuropatkin.

LONDON, Thursday, July 28.—Cabling under date of July 26, the Niu-Chwang correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Japanese have not pursued the fleeing enemy, as they desire to co-operate with the First Army in a decisive battle between Hai-Cheng and Liao-Yang, which, even in the opinion of Russian officers, will result in a Russian defeat and will terminate the campaign."

The correspondent says that the Japanese captured a number of guns in the battle of Tashi-Chao, but this statement is not confirmed from any other source.

With two Japanese armies converging on Hai-Cheng, it is not expected that Gen. Kuropatkin will long hold that position.

TIEN-TSIN, Tuesday, July 26, (Delayed in transmission.)—Gen. Kuroki and Gen. Nogi are endeavoring to form a junction so as to cut off Gen. Kuropatkin's army between Liao-Yang and Mukden.

SING-CHING, (seventy miles East of Mukden), July 27.—Simultaneously with the advance from the South the Japanese from the North have pressed forward toward the West, as if to strike the railroad south of Mukden.

The move is not made by a heavy force, so far as is known, and it is considered scarcely possible that the Japanese would dare to extend such a line, leaving the troops on the Russian left in a position to flank them.

Notwithstanding the prophecies of some of the Manchurian weather experts there is only a light rainy season this year. Rain is falling everywhere, however, and several of the rivers are overflowing.

The question of provisioning the troops will soon have to be faced by the Japanese, as the movement of transport trains through the country is already almost impossible.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—A telegram from Gen. Kuropatkin was received to-day confirming the report of the occupation of Tashi-Chao by the Japanese July 25, and adding that a Japanese division had moved on Hai-Cheng.

Another telegram from Gen. Kuropatkin filed yesterday said a Japanese division was then holding Tashi-Chos, with outposts several miles northward of the main body. Gen. Stakelberg's and Gen. Zaroubaieff's corps were at Hai-Cheng, but the rear guard of the Russian army was halfway between Hai-Cheng and Tashi-Chao.

The Japanese, it was then believed, were probably halting, as usual with them after each advance, to recuperate and entrench. Two Japanese divisions were nearing Simu-Chen, which bears the same relation to Hai-Cheng that Tang-Chi does to Tashi-Chao. These forces were also stopping and throwing up earthworks eight miles southeast of Simu-Chen, which is strongly held by the Russians.

Skirmishers from either side were within speaking distance.

JAPANESE LOST 800 MEN.

Russian Losses at Tashi-Chao Unknown —Night Attack Was Successful.

TOKIO, July 27.—In a daring night attack against a Russian force estimated at five divisions, with 100 guns, Gen. Oku succeeded in driving the enemy from their strong line of defense south of Tashi-Chao.

Advancing on Sunday, Gen. Oku found that a superior force was confronting him and that a heavy artillery fire from the enemy was checking his men. He thereupon decided to hold the positions he then held and to attempt a night surprise. This was successful, the Japanese troops hustling the Russians into retreat to Tashi-Chao.

The Japanese had only 800 casualties. No estimates of the Russian losses are given.

The Taku-Shan army did not participate in this fight, it being located to the east of Tashi-Chao. Moving to the northwest, this Taku-Shan force fought and won a separate action on Friday, July 22, at Pan-Ling, losing thirty-one men.

The commander of the Taku-Shan army charges that the Russians violated the Japanese flag, which they hoisted in an attempt to deceive the Japanese, after which they fired a volley into the Japanese ranks. The Russians left fourteen dead in Pan-Ling.

The Japanese began the advance against the Russian positions south of Tashi-Chao on Saturday, July 23. On this date the vanguard occupied positions in the vicinity of Chui-chia-Tun, to the southeast of Tashi-Chao, developing the position and strength of the enemy. The Russian line was through the hills south of Tashi-Chao, extending almost due east and west of the railroad. The position of the enemy was fortified. The strongest point was at Tai-Ping Mountain, to the southeast of Tashi-Chao, and here the heaviest force had assembled. The Russians had two battalions of artillery posted near Chatenganon, due south of Tashi-Chao and ahead of the main line.

The Japanese deployed to the westward from the vicinity of Chui-chia-Tun and, confronting the Russian line to the east of the railroad, began the advance at an early hour on Sunday morning. At 9 o'clock the Japanese right had reached a bluff a little less than two miles from Tai-Ping Mountain. In the afternoon the Russian batteries, posted in various positions on the heights, opened with vigor, shelling the advancing Japanese line.

The strength of the Russians gradually developed during the day, and Gen. Oku estimated it at five divisions and 100 guns. The Russian fire prevented a general advance and determined Gen. Oku to decide to await the advance of darkness to deliver a night assault. Two divisions of Russians occupied the Hai-Cheng road, and Gen. Oku took the precautionary measure of engaging this force with artillery. The Russians replied with artillery and the duel lasted until darkness.

Suddenly, at 10 o'clock Sunday night, the entire Japanese right was hurled against the first Russian position east and west of Tai-Ping Mountain, and easily captured it. At midnight the second position was attacked, and by daylight the Japanese occupied the eminence to the east of Shan-chia-Tung. The Russians were in retreat toward Tashi-Chao.

At 7 o'clock Monday morning the Japanese seized Cheny-shi-Shan without resistance and pursued the Russian force toward Tashi-Chao.

GLORIOUS, SAYS ZAROUBAIEFF.

Russians Merit Reward for Their Valor —Withdrew in Perfect Order.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—Emperor Nicholas has received the following dispatch from Gen. Kuropatkin, bearing to-day's date:

"At 11 o'clock this evening I received the following dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Zaroubaieff, (commander of the Fourth Siberian Army Corps,) dated at 5 o'clock on the morning of July 24:

"'On July 23, after concentrating, the Japanese took the offensive.

"'Our troops occupied a position at Nandaline on the heights south of Tsianchiatcia, the right wing covering Tiantsiatons, Ysunatoun, and Sanssiatsia. The Japanese opened a cannonade against the three last-named points, their fire scarcely ceasing for fifteen hours.

"'At about 6 o'clock an artillery attack was begun against the troops posted at Tsianchiatsia and Nandaline. The enemy's fire increased at 7 o'clock in the morning, being concentrated on our position south of Tsianchiatsia.

"'Toward Dafanshen a Japanese battery was observed firing on us, and from the village itself.

"'According to reports received from our cavalry stationed south of Tsilachoun, opposite our position at Nandaline, nothing was seen of the enemy in the direction of Tantchu.

"'At about 7 o'clock Japanese infantry was observed massing in the district of Mantsiatoun, Yantsuokara, and Dafanshen.

"'The fire now became centred on our troops occupying the heights south of Tsianchiatsia. At the same time two battalions of Japanese infantry attempted to occupy the mountain to the northwest of Dafanshen, but, being dislodged by our artillery, the Japanese took flight. Our shells burst full in the enemy's ranks.

"'At about 11 o'clock between three and four Japanese battalions were firing on our troops occupying the heights of Tsianchiatsia, battery of Russian field artillery and another of horse artillery then began to fire from Nandaline, their fire converging upon Dafanshen. As a result the Japanese fire slackened.

Russian Artillery Effective.

"'Immediately after 11 o'clock the troops posted at Tsianchiatsia were reinforced by a reserve battery, our fire again causing a considerable slackening of the enemy's cannonade.

"'At 2 o'clock in the afternoon all of our artillery, beginning from the Nandaline position, changed front and opened fire upon Dafanshen with such marked success that the troops in that section of the field attempted to take the offensive against the Japanese right flank.

"'A battalion sent in advance reported the presence of large reserves of the enemy on the line from Mentsiatoum to Fanchankou. The battalion sustained heavy casualties and was obliged to retire.

"'At the same time the Japanese occupying the heights of Fanchankau threw forward at least three more batteries.

"'At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the massing of the Japanese infantry suggested that they intended to force our position at the village of Tsianchiatsia, which was held by the Barnaoulsk Regiment. About five or six Japanese batteries were engaged at this time, and their fire increased toward evening.

"'At 7:30 o'clock the Japanese fire was at its height, and in the last rays of the setting sun the enemy delivered his attack on the Barnaoulsk Regiment. The latter, reinforced by three battalions under the command of Col. Debrotin, valiantly swept back the enemy, making four bayonet charges and capturing a number, not yet ascertained, of rifles, together with ammunition.

"'At 9 o'clock in the evening the cannonade ceased, but the rifle fire continued until late in the night.

"'We retained all our positions.

Russians Outnumbered.

"'After the fight it was ascertained that our eighteen battalions had been engaged with at least two Japanese divisions, supported by an overwhelming number of batteries. The general extent of the position measured nine miles.

"'In these circumstances I did not think it advisable to resume the action on the following day, and resolved to retreat toward the north. The withdrawal was effected in perfect order.

"'Our losses have not yet been ascertained, but they are estimated at about 20 officers and 600 men killed or wounded. Among the wounded is Col. Auspensky, commanding the Tomsk Regiment.

"'I must testify to the remarkable firmness displayed by all the troops in my command during this difficult action, which lasted sixteen hours. The Siberian regiments, which met the main Japanese attack, in particular distinguished themselves by their unwavering endurance. Not an inch of ground was yielded despite the enemy's enormous numerical superiority and the repeated attacks on our centre, where the fighting on four occasions was conducted at close quarters with the bayonet, which the Japanese could not withstand.

"'The list of the men meriting rewards for their share in this glorious fight will follow. In the meantime I beg to mention the great valor of the Tobolsk and Tomsk regiments, of two battalions of the Semipalatinsk regiment, and in particular of the Barnaoulsk regiment, which covered itself with glory. The conduct of all our batteries, which remained in action for fifteen and a half hours under heavy fire, was beyond all praise.

"'I am unable to give the exact number of losses sustained by the Japanese, but I venture to say that these losses were greater than ours.'"

The report of Gen. Zaroubaieff furnishes the first detailed account received here of the battle of July 24 leading up to the evacuation of Tashi-Chao, the fruits of which are already apparent in the Japanese occupation of Niu-Chwang.

The Japanese attack followed a junction of the armies of Gens. Oku and Nodzu, and at least two divisions, greatly superior in the number of guns, participated in the assault on the Russian position, which was held by only eighteen battalions over a front of nine miles.

JAPANESE CHANGE TACTICS.

Use Extended Formations with Satisfactory Results.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, July 25.—In the fighting at Chan-Tan on July 19 the Japanese availed themselves of our South African experiences and used extended formations, with obviously satisfactory results.

The German formation hitherto employed was partially accountable for the heavy losses.

PARIS THINKS CRISIS ENDED.

French Influence Exerted to End British-Russian Difficulties.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, July 27.—Whatever may have been Russia's original plan in regard to the seizure on the high seas of foreign vessels alleged to be carrying contraband of war, there is good reason to believe that it will be abandoned as soon as the necessary orders can be conveyed to the commanders of the Russian cruisers and that their indiscriminate interference with foreign merchantmen will be stopped.

In diplomatic circles here the satisfactory issue now expected to the difficulties that have recently arisen between England and Russia is attributed to some extent to the discreet and efficacious efforts of France and to the friendly appreciation of those efforts shown in St. Petersburg and London.

Without exaggerating the modest part it is possible for a common friend to play in such circumstances, it has nevertheless been sufficient to justify the remark made to-day by a friend in the diplomatic service, who said it must be admitted that the Anglo-French entente had given evidence of its usefulness.

SICKNESS AMONG RUSSIANS.

Japanese Learn That Fever and Dysentery Are Prevalent.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, VIA FU-SAN, July 26.—Reports from the Russian lines agree that much fever and dysentery exist among the soldiers.

It is the opinion that much of the sickness is caused from neglect of sanitary precautions in the Chinese towns occupied.

The first work of the Japanese on entering towns which the Russians have abandoned is to clean thoroughly the streets and houses. Many of the houses are found in a most filthy condition and are infested with swarms of flies.

AMERICA TO PROTEST AGAINST RUSSIAN ACTS

State Department Will Object to Seizures by Czar's Navy.

THE ARABIA AS SAMPLE CASE

Senator Mitchell Says Her Cargo Was Not Contraband Nor on War Order Warranting Confiscation.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The State Department has finally received a formal protest against the action of the Russian Navy in seizing American goods, and, as a result of its preliminary study of the law and precedents governing the subject, it is prepared to act energetically and promptly.

This protest relates to the seizure of an American cargo on board the Hamburg-American steamer Arabia, bound from Portland, Ore., for Hongkong.

United States Senator J. H. Mitchell of Oregon, telegraphed the State Department a statement of the conditions under which the Arabia carried this cargo. Mr. Mitchell stated that he represented the Portland Milling Company, which had shipped on the Arabia for Hongkong 99,000 sacks of flour, worth about $100,000. He declared that this flour was part of the normal trade of the company, and was not a war order. Mr. Mitchell requested the State Department to take the necessary steps to secure indemnity and satisfaction for the owners of the flour, and also to protect legitimate neutral trade from such serious interference as the attacks by the Vladivostok squadron.

Maxwell Evarts and D. A. Chambers, two attorneys, came to the State Department to-day in connection with the same seizure. They were referred to the solicitor of the department, who also has before him the protests of the Portland Milling Company.

The department officials positively decline to say what course they intend to pursue, save for a declaration that there will be no inconsiderate action, that the whole subject of interference with American trade by belligerents in the present war will be considered, and that each protest that may be forwarded will be part of a uniform and consistent policy to be followed by the department. So far it has little information as to the corcumstances connected with the seizure of the Arabia and her cargo. As the vessel was under a German flag it is presumed that Berlin will receive the first reports of an official character. None of the attorneys actually knew from any of their own principals that the ship had been seized, and the basis for that belief rests so far upon newspaper publications.

The case of the Knight Commander, a neutral ship, laden with neutral goods, and sunk by the Vladivostok Squadron, which is regarded as a particularly strong one against the Russian Government, has not yet been made the subject of a formal protest, although discussed between officials and attorneys, and that case, therefore, will not accompany the Arabia case if the latter is to be presented at once to the attention of the Russian Government. Undoubtedly, however, the dictum of Hall, an English authority, which unqualifiedly bars the sinking of a neutral ship, will be adopted here as it is in England as the only sound principle to follow in the Knight Commander case.

RUSSIA FREES STEAMERS.

The Malacca Released at Algiers and Two Other Ships at Suez.

ALGIERS, July 27.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Malacca, which was seized in the Red Sea July 16 by the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Petersburg, arrived here to-day with a prize crew on board.

After a protracted conference on board the Malacca between the British and Russian Consuls and Capt. Schwartz, commanding the prize crew, it was announced that the Russian flag would be hauled down this evening. At sunset the flag was hauled down. The British flag will be re-hoisted on the vessel to-morrow morning.

The landing of the prize crew and the interviews between the Russian and British Consuls were conducted with the utmost cordiality.

The orders to surrender the Malacca were evidently a complete surprise for Capt. Schwartz, who immediately after his arrival notified the French naval authorities that he required 600 tons of coal and a good supply of water and provisions to take him to Libau on the Baltic. It was not until an hour later that the Russian Consul, M. Towaizevsky, boarded the Malacca and informed Capt. Schwartz of the settlement of the difficulties regarding the Malacca since the vessel sailed from Port Said.

It transpires that during the Malacca's voyage in the Mediterranean to this port two British warships escorted her for a short time and then disappeared.

SUEZ, July 27.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Formosa, which was captured in the Red Sea by the Volunteer Fleet steamer Smolensk, and which arrived here yesterday morning flying the Russian naval flag, and with a prize crew on board, has been released, and has continued her voyage eastward.

The Hamburg-American Line steamer Holsatia, which arrived here this morning, also having on board a prize crew, has likewise been released.

In accordance with instructions from Berlin, all German steamers bound East are provided by the Russian Consul here with a free pass for the Red Sea, in case they should meet Russian war vessels.

PERIM, Red Sea, July 27.—Two Russian vessels, supposed to be the Volunteer Fleet steamers Petersburg and Smolensk, passed here this morning bound for Jibuti, French Somaliland. They showed no colors.

The British steamer City of Agra, (last reported at Liverpool for Kurrachee,) passed here to-day and signaled that she had been delayed by a Russian warship in the Red Sea.

THE GAELIC WARNED IN TIME.

Occidental and Oriental Liner Told to Wait Orders at Midway.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's steamer Gaelic, Capt. Brown, now en route from this port to Japan and China, has been warned of the presence of the Vladivostok fleet in the Pacific.

The vessel left here on July 16. When she touched at Honolulu her Captain was apprised by cable of the condition of affairs in the Orient and was ordered to stop at Midway Island to await further orders by cable.

D. D. Stubbs, General Manager of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, said to-day that the Gaelic would probably be ordered to proceed to Japan. "We are awaiting developments," he said, "and I believe the steamer will only be delayed a short time at Midway before she proceeds on her voyage.

"The Gaelic is expected to arrive at Midway to-day or to-morrow. She is carrying a cargo of merchandise valued at $333,000, and her treasure box contains silver bullion valued at $947,000. Her largest consignment of flour is destined for neutral ports in the Orient. For Japan she is carrying sixty-six rolls of leather, 600 cases of alcohol, and a miscellaneous assortment of merchandise."

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING TRADE.

It Is Felt That Nobody Is Safe—Great Harm Done by the Allanton Case.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, July 27.—The London Times's insurance correspondent says:

"Ten guineas per cent. was paid today by American reinsurers of the steamer Shawmut. The rates would probably be higher but for the conviction that Japanese cruisers are on the way to intercept the Vladivostok raiders.

"Business in war risks, principally reinsurances at substantial rates, continues active, and the present uncertain outlook is most damaging for ordinary shipping enterprise.

"The Allanton's confiscation has done immense harm, more than even the Malacca and Knight Commander incidents. Where shipowners or merchants have the active support of the Government they have some confidence, in spite of much grumbling at alleged diplomatic delays, that their interests will be protected, but if confiscations of innocent steamers and cargoes are to go on nobody is safe.

"It is strongly felt that the Government should take up all well-founded grievances as strongly as it did the Malacca capture.

"The Spanish steamer Jupiter, with Welsh coal for Japan, left Hongkong about July 16, and much anxiety is felt in regard to her. She is insured against war risks at a value of £80,000.

"Six German steamers have been chartered to take £300,000 worth of war material from Hamburg to Constantinople. The natural inference is drawn that this material is intended for the equipment of Russian volunteer steamers or warships in the Black Sea."

So far as is known the British Foreign Office has made no representations to Russia in regard to the case of the Allanton, a British steamship which was captured by the Vladivostok Squadron in the middle of June, and which was taken to a prize court at Vladivostok, which confiscated the vessel and cargo. An appeal was allowed and is still pending. It will probably be months before it is heard in St. Petersburg.

It appears that the vessel was not carrying contraband. She was sent from Cardiff to Japan with a contraband cargo, i. e., Welsh coal. She discharged this cargo in Japan, and then went to Muroran, Hokkaido Island, on the northeast coast of Japan. She there loaded Japanese commercial coal (which is not contraband) for a firm in Singapore, and passed through Tsugaru Strait in order to take the shorter west coast route. The Vladivostok Squadron there intercepted her.

It is stated that if the Captain of the Allanton had feared capture he would certainly have taken the safer but longer east coast route.

The facts have been represented to the British Foreign Office, but Lord Lansdowne's view is that, as an appeal to the Russian Admiralty Court has been allowed, the case is still sub judice, and no steps can be taken by the British Government. In the meantime the owner is deprived of the use of his vessel, a very valuable one.

It is alleged that Russia is trying to prove that a vessel which has once carried contraband can be punished for her past offenses if she is subsequently captured.

RUSSIANS STILL NEAR TOKIO.

Vladivostok Cruisers' Raid Practically Stops All Shipping.

TOKIO, July 27.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron was seen sixty miles off Tokio Bay at dawn this morning. It then moved to the south.

Foreign and domestic shipping is to-day practically at a standstill, and it is possible that on account of future uncertainty it will be only partially resumed when the present raid of the Russian Vladivostok squadron comes to an end.

The sweeping list of articles declared by Russia to be contraband of war renders almost every vessel approaching Japan liable to seizure. American and British shipping and commercial interests generally are deeply concerned at the losses already sustained, and the probable future impairment of trade; they are anxious also that their respective Governments reach an understanding with Russia concerning contraband of war without loss of time.

The steamer Siberia, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is held at Kobe, Japan, her sailing having been postponed indefinitely.

EMPRESS DOWAGER AIDS MISSIONARIES IN CHINA

Contributes $6,000 to Help Found a Medical College.

OFFICIALS MAY FOLLOW SUIT

The Institution Is to be Established by One English and Two American Associations.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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PEKING, July 27.—For the first time since she was responsible for the Government of China the Dowager Empress has publicly recognized the medical work of Protestant missions.

Recently the London Mission, the American Board of Foreign Missions, and the American Presbyterian Mission agreed to found jointly a college where modern medicine and surgery could be taught to medical missionaries of these three bodies. In accordance with the scheme a medical college is now under construction. The entire cost of building and equipment is being undertaken by the London Mission alone.

The students will undergo five years' training, and at the end of the course a diploma will be granted. The training will be regardless of creed, but the bulk of the students at first will naturally be Christians.

The cost is estimated at £10,000. Toward this the Dowager Empress has contributed 10,000 yen, (about $6,000.) Subscriptions are now being sought from high Chinese officials, who are expected to follow the example of the Empress.

REVOLT IN CHINA SPREADS.

Foreign-Trained Imperial General Joins Rebels in Kwang-Si.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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PEKING, July 27.—The Chinese are once more alarmed at the extension of the rebellion in Kwang-Si Province, which for years has been the scene of famine and disaffection.

Orders were recently issued for the arrest of one of the imperial commanders, Brigadier Tsu-Shen-Wu. He promptly joined the rebels, and as he is a graduate of the Tien-Tsin Military College and was trained by foreign instructors his defection adds to the anxiety.

The Chinese Government declares that it is competent to check the rebellion. The reports that France threatened armed intervention unless the rebellion was quickly suppressed were baseless. The attitude of the French Government toward China in her recent difficulties in the provinces bordering on French Indo-China has been both sympathetic and friendly.

FEWER HORSES IN PARIS.

Result of Development of Automobile Industry Causes Alarm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 27.—The development of the automobile industry is frightening the Ministry of War and the Municipality of Paris.

The former, in view of the diminution in the number of horses that can be utilized for war purposes, is offering a prize for the best type of automobile military cart.

The municipality is seeking to make up for the deficiency in its revenues caused by the decline in forage taxes in Paris. The number of horses has been reduced this year by 869 as compared with last year.

CZAR AS LORD'S ANOINTED.

People Spent Night in Prayer and Fasting Before His Visit to Novgorod.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, July 27.—The London Times's Russian correspondents say the following extract from the Petersburger Zeitung, describing the Czar's recent doings at Novgorod, affords a typical instance of the servile adulation which even the German subjects of the Czar deem it necessary to adopt:

"The blessing of the troops, who knelt devoutly before his Majesty, was a profoundly moving spectacle. His Majesty held the sacred ikon aloft and pronounced aloud a blessing in his own name and that of the Empress.

"Thousands wept with emotion and spiritual ecstasy. Pupils of girls' schools scattered roses in the path of the monarch.

"People pressed up to the carriage in order to carry away an indelible memory of the hallowed features of the Lord's Anointed. Many old people had spent the night in prayer and fasting in order to be worthy to gaze at his countenance with pure, undefiled souls.

"The greatest enthusiasm prevails at the happiness thus vouchsafed to the people."

CONFIDENCE AT PORT ARTHUR.

Belief That the Stronghold Cannot Be Taken—Japanese Beaten Back.

LIAO-YANG, July 27.—A Russian correspondent of The Associated Press who has just arrived here after a two months' stay at Port Arthur gives an interesting narrative of the situation in the beleaguered fortress when he left there, July 14, which shows that the Japanese operations till then had not advanced so far as has been supposed. Several Russian successes are chronicled, but the report of a Japanese reverse with the loss of 30,000 men is definitely disposed of, not being even mentioned by the correspondent, who says:

"When I put to sea in a junk the land position on the Russian right flank, surrounding Green and Semaphore Hills, which the Russians had lost, had been recaptured by assault. The heights of Huinsin, which the Japanese defended desperately, alone remained in their hands, but I am convinced that this position also has since been retaken. The very morning of my departure, July 14, the position was being bombarded by six-inch howitzers and shells were falling repeatedly into the Japanese works, causing great disorder.

"The Japanese are discouraged by their failure to close the entrance of Port Arthur with fireships, and have stopped sending them in. They have also grown tired of bombarding the fortress and shore batteries.

"The Russian squadron is intact and the health of the garrison is splendid, but the sameness of food is trying. There is no epidemic or infectious disease at Port Arthur, with the exception of a few cases of intestinal disorders, which, however, are entirely confined to the men on outpost service, who are subjected to great privations compared with the remainder of the garrison.

"The spirits of the troops are excellent, although, of course, they all would like to have the siege raised and be freed from the oppressive monotony and the absence of all communication with the outside world.

"Pessimists are rare, the vast majority of those within the fortress being firmly convinced that Port Arthur is in no danger of falling. Many have ceased to believe even in the possibility of an attempt to take the fortress by storm. The blockade itself presents no terrors. There is a sufficient supply of preserved goods, wheat, and flour to last a long time, and there is also enough coal for the squadron.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

WHEN packing for vacation remember: Lest you fail to remember: Outing Shirts in Madras, Linen and Cheviot; fast color Bathing Suits, fancy Underwear, strong Belts, Summer Socks, natty Neckwear. You can't be too critical in your taste, for we were as critical as we knew how when we selected these goods.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

Simpson Crawford Co.

A musical combination that will interest you.



1 Cecilian piano player slightly used, $200.

The Cecilian is the most perfect piano player in the world.

1 Gabler piano slightly used, $300.

The Gabler represents the highest deal of piano construction.

If you don't want to pay cash we will arrange for easy monthly payments.

We represent 15 different makes of pianos.

Catalogue mailed free.

Fourth Floor.

Simpson Crawford Co.

May Be Rochester Murder Mystery Clue.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 27.—The Albion authorities discovered some evidence to-day that may have an important bearing on the mysterious Lowe murder. They raised a swamped row boat in Oak Orchard Creek. The boat was entangled with lines and tackle. Lowe's body when found, was only fifty yards from this boat.

Senator Vest's Condition Critical.

SWEET SPRINGS, Mo., July 27.—Ex-Senator George G. Vest's condition to-day is again considered very critical. The Senator's only nourishment now is eggnogg, the white of an egg and milk.

Store open till 5:30 evenings.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Dainty mid-day luncheon. 8th Floor.

No man is too busy to read of this great

clearing sale of men's Summer furnishings

IF you knew the extraordinary values on the very kind of negligee shirts, cool underwear, bathing suits, hosiery, neckwear—in fact, every article of Summer furnishings—you'd take the time to read the details of this great and positive clearing, beginning to-day and continuing Friday and on Saturday until 1 P. M.

There's no getting around the fact that every exacting man will require these articles of apparel to finish out the Summer season, and it's merely a matter of good common sense to buy them at these saving prices. Now, isn't your supply running short a little?

12½c for 25c. batswing ties—pure silk, fancy patterns. Always in good taste.

50c for $1 suspenders, pure silk, non-elastic web, hogskin unbreakable ends, novelty designs.

Bathing suits.



79c for men's $1.25 Jersey bathing suits, 2-piece, fast color, plain or combination borders.

1.25 for men's $1.50 to $2.50 wool or merino bathing suits, combination borders.

1.95 for men's $3 to $4.50 bathing suits, just a few of the higher grades of pure worsted suits, broken sizes.

Main Floor.

75c for $1.50 white negligee shirts.

A GOOD way to start this bargain news of high quality new style negligee shirts. Prices quickly tell the story to busy men. Read every item.

$1.98 for highest grade $2.50 to $5 negligees.
$1.48 for $2.50 and $2 white and fancy negligees.
$1 for all grades of $2, $1.50 and $1.75 negligees.
75c for men's $1.50 white madras negligee shirts.
65c for men's $1.00 white oxford negligee shirts.
39c for 50c to 75c white and fancy negligees.
$1.75 for men's $3.50 silk mixed negligee shirts.

29c for 39c to $1.00 underwear—long and short sleeved shirts; various makes and kinds; Summer weights—no drawers to match.

19c for 25c to 50c pure silk four-in-hand scarfs—black and fancy; always popular.

Men's underwear

50c for men's 75c and $1.00 shirts and drawers—broken lines. Cool, high quality underwear for hot days.

95c each for men's $1.50 to $2.50 Summer gauze weight white merino shirts and drawers—the well-known English make of Furley & Buttrum.



17c for boys' plain colored genuine Buster Brown hose. They're an exceptional bargain at that price.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

98c for infants' $2.50 bonnets.

THAT'S but a single example of the many bargains to be found in our infants' bazaar, but it's one that no particular mother will overlook. The story runs 98c. to $1.48 for bonnets selling regularly at $2.50 to $4.

Second Floor.



These dainty little creations, so popular for the little tots at this time of year, are made of an extra good quality of sheer lawns—elaborately trimmed with beautiful embroidery, lace and all silk ribbon. $4.00 bonnets, $1.48

98c for $1.75 infants' long Bedford cord coats, neatly trimmed.

$1.50 for infants' $2.25 coats.

$3.75 for $5.50 short coats of fine cashmere, effectively trimmed.

39c for 75c short dresses of nainsook—6 months to 2 years.

39c for boys' and girls' 75c Russian blouse dresses of fine white lawn.

19c for children's 50c white lawn aprons, 1 to 12 years—not many of any one style.

Women's cool 25c. vests 12½c.

A 12½c. vest would cling so tightly and cause any amount of discomfort during this hot weather, but just remember these are regular 25c. vests. Any woman knows what cool, high grade ribbed vests 25c. will buy, and 12½c. buys this identical kind here to-day. Once in a while there's a little imperfection, but it's inconsiderable.

Yes, it's our Pre-Inventory Clearing—else prices wouldn't be so low as you'll find them in this sale of Summer underwear. 25c. Vests, 12½c

15c. for women's 25c. swiss ribbed lisle thread vests—plain and fancy trimmed.

19c. for women's 35c. swiss ribbed vests and lace trimmed umbrella drawers.

35c. for women's 50c. swiss ribbed lisle thread vests, very sheer and elastic—3 for $1 during this sale.



SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Children's 25c. Drawers at 12c.:

The sizes are one to sixteen years—all at the bargain price of 12c. for a pair of regular 25c. drawers. So you are not lured here by a low price, only to find that the sizes you want are proportionately higher. This is a sale that's fair to everybody, and it will bring a crowd. You'll see, to-day. Here are three items with as many prices. The sizes are 1 to 16 years in each case, and the only noticeable difference is in the trimming.

Second Floor.

12c. for children's 25c. drawers, good muslin, simple in width, trimmed with tucks and hemstitching; the sizes are 1 to 16 years.

19c. for children's 28c. drawers of cambric or muslin, tucked and trimmed with hemstitched cambric ruffle; sizes 1 to 16 years.

28c. for children's 50c. drawers, superior quality cambric; trimmed with hemstitching and fine quality of embroidery.

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

There Was a Lively Day Yesterday In Our INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY CONTEST

And Another Is Promised Today---

The booths all over the Main floor are gay with the colors of the nations competing. The store is cool and bright. There is interest for the sightseer, and there are delightful opportunities for the thrifty. Our New York public, as well as visitors to the city, will find WANAMAKER'S well worth a visit. Midsummer dullness is a thing unknown to this store.

There is too much good news to confine to the booths of the nations. The other half of the store's story must be told without flags and bunting to mark it. The price-interests will prove quite as attractive even without these additional decorations.



FRANCE.

Men's Bath Robes At $3

A group of about one hundred French Terry Bath Robes, specially made for us by one of the best manufacturers in Paris. While we have sold these robes previously at $3, their recognized value has been $5, in all other stores except WANAMAKER'S.

We import these Bath Robes by the hundred every season, and buy them as low as the largest commission houses can buy them, and sell them to you at what would be counted wholesale price.

Practical Summer bath robes in neat patterns, $3 each.

Ninth street Elevator Counter.



ITALY

Marble Busts and Pedestals — Reduced

Our collection of Italian Marbles is selected on the floor of the studio and ateliers in which they are produced.

Resultant economies are large—intermediate profits are eliminated; and our first prices on these artistic pieces of sculpture are very low.

Today we make still further concessions on these fine groups:

MARBLE BUSTS

At $14, from $20. At $35, from $47.50
At $20, from $25.

MARBLE PEDESTALS

At $7.50, from $10. At $11.50, from $15.
At $9, from $12. At $15, from $22.50

Tenth street aisle.



JAPAN

Japanese Wares

In the Japanese booth many new items have been added, such as

Handled Bonbons at 15c, were 25c.
Cups and Saucers at 25c, were 50c.
Mustache Cups and Saucers at 25c, were 75c.
Blue-and-white Fancy Dishes at 85c, were 75c.
Blue-and-white Covered Bouillon Cups at 25c, were 35c.
Pin Trays at 10c, were 25c.

Tenth street aisle.



UNITED STATES

Men's Black Silk Scarfs at 25c

Four-in-hand Scarfs of black barathea silk of excellent quality, in full 50c shape, and in every way the full equal of 50c scarfs. 2¼ inches wide. Just four hundred and fifty to sell at this price, 25c each.

Ninth street aisle.

Boys' Waists, 35c

Smart-looking Summer Waists for boys of 2½ to 6 years, at savings up to over half.

Cut in military style, of chambray, lawn, percale, basket weave cheviot, galatea and union linen; in white and colors.

Regularly 50c, 75c and $1
Now 35c Each Ninth st. aisle.

37½c Challis at 25c

In weave and texture the goods compare favorably with imported qualities costing twice or three times as much; and every woman knows the varied uses and great serviceability of *good* challis.

In very desirable shades—white, cream, two shades of light blue, lavender, pink, champagne, tan, Nile green, pearl gray, slate, cadet blue, scarlet, garnet, royal blue, dark blue, navy blue, and black. 27 inches wide,

25c a Yard

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.



GERMANY

Stockings at 25¢ for Women and Children

Today's prices on these groups represent actual reductions from former figures. Some lines are small, others broken; but all sizes will be found in each lot.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 25c a Pair, were 37½c to 75c

About 1,100 pairs, all of this season's importation, in the following qualities:

Black Lisle Thread, plain or ribbed; also plain tan Lisle Thread; or tan Cotton extra size. Black Cotton, with white split feet.

A few other styles in various sizes, in the lot, which are too small to itemize.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS

At 25c a Pair; were 35c to 50c

Full-fashioned tan Cotton Stockings; narrow ribbed in light, medium and dark shades.

Lisle Thread Stockings; black; in pretty all-over openwork patterns.

Main Aisle.

Women's Summer Coats

On a New Price-Level

It takes less money today than at any time earlier in the season, to buy these stylish Summer wraps for women who like pretty and at the same time practical things:

Coats of Pongee and Cloth of Gold, in three-quarter and full lengths, at
$15, from $18 to $25

Hip-length Coats of cloth of gold, at
$12, from $16.50

Second floor, Broadway.



IRELAND

"Old Bleach" Linen Remnants at Reductions

Most women are familiar with this fine, soft Linen of Irish make. Here's a collection of the odd lengths, in just the weights and qualities best adapted for making shirt-waists and dresses; and now marked close to *half price*.

Irish Bleached Napkins

$1.25 Quality at $1 a Dozen

We're usually proud to be able to sell these splendid Bleached Linen Napkins at $1.25 a dozen. Today they're specially priced at $1 a dozen—18 inches square.

Front of Rotunda.

Handkerchief News Worth Hearing About

Some of the excellent bargains in pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, for men and women, that this Sale offers:

At $1 a dozen—Women's Initial Handkerchiefs; hand-worked block initial, all letters.

At 12½c each—Men's and Women's Unlaundered Initial Handkerchiefs; hand-worked letters; full assortment of initials. If laundered and boxed, would be easily worth 20c each.

Main Aisle.

Irish Lawn Ties

At 25c, from 50c

1½ yards long, of fine, sheer lawn; square or pointed ends; white grounds with printed designs and inserted block patterns, or colored grounds with white patterns. Hemstitched all around; fast color, so that they will launder well. Now 25c each, instead of 50c, as formerly.

Main aisle.



SWITZERLAND

Embroidered Swiss Muslins

At 25c Yard, from 50c to $1.50

These are the finest qualities of Swiss Muslins that we import from St. Gall. About a thousand yards altogether, in small quantities—a dress-pattern or two of each design or color.

The larger assortments are in the white and tan grounds with colored polka dots and fancy figures, and in black grounds with white figures and polka dots.

We have added several lots of sheer Mull and Organdie Cloths, woven in Switzerland, with French printing. Prices have been until today 87½c, 40c and 50c.

At 25c a Yard

Front of Rotunda.



MEXICO

Mexican Linens

Pretty pieces of deft Mexican hand-drawn-work, valued by housekeepers by reason of their decorativeness, a quarter to a third beneath their usual prices:

8-inch Square Fringed Doilies; $2 a dozen, from $3; or 17c each.

20-inch Square Center-pieces; hemstitched; at $1.50 each, from $2.

33-inch Square Table Covers; hemstitched; at $3.25 each, from $4.

Also a collection of odd pieces—Table and Tray-covers and scarfs; more or less mussed, at about half-price.

Ninth street aisle.



AUSTRIA

Austrian Fancy China At Ten Cents

Here's a tempting tableful of pretty, individual pieces of Fancy China from Austria; in bright flower decorations with gilt.

They just arrived in time to be included in this sale; and every piece is *worth double* today's selling prices:

Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, Fruit Saucers and Oatmeal Saucers—10c each.

Tenth st. Elevator Counter.



PERSIA

Hamadan Rugs At Small Prices

Attractive Oriental Rugs, in sizes that average 2½ x 5 feet. They can be used in any room of the house; are in splendid wearing qualities, and in a large variety of designs and colorings. They are the most popular rugs at the regular prices. Today they are marked as follows:

$5.25 from $8 $3.25 from $5
$4.50 from $7

Ninth street aisle.

First Aid to the Heated-- Outing Clothes for Men

The air is thick, every Summer, with recipes for keeping cool. Leaving aside the recommendations as to what to eat and drink, and what not to, it becomes a question, and the really important one, of *dressing* coolly.

Here's where WANAMAKER'S comes in strong, as a life-saving and temperature-reducing station, by means of its stock of Outing Clothes for Men.

We keep a constantly replenished stock of all these cool things—coat-and-trouser suits, separate coats and separate trousers, as late in the Summer as we see any demand for them.

Well made—light-weight, but so strongly put together that they keep their shape and style indefinitely. Although built primarily for country wear, they have become quite the proper clothes for city men—we're getting more sensible with every Summer, here in New York. If you don't believe it, walk down Broadway and see—and then think of our London cousins with their top hats and frock coats on an August day!

Here are some of the cool clothes we specialize in:

Outing Suits of light-colored striped flannel; stylishly made, in a number of fine patterns; with quarter-lined coats, and trousers with belt-straps and turn-ups; at $12.

Outing Suits of Botany worsteds, in dark and medium grays, at $12 and $15.

Outing Suits of handsome light-colored homespuns; made in single and double-breasted sack styles, at $15 and $16.50.

Outing Trousers, in a large assortment of stylish patterns, at $3.50 to $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Today's News From The SHOE SALE

This July sale has brought some of the best shoe bargains that have been seen in New York for a long time. In the first place, the shoes are of the character to satisfy those who are buying them. There is no riff-raff, no poorly made stock, nor are there any shoes that the manufacturers have turned out of their stocks because of imperfections.

You have learned to know that WANAMAKER Sales mean first of all, GOOD SHOES. We examine every lot of sale shoes just as thoroughly as we do our regular stock. We are sure that these shoes are perfect in every way, that they are proper in style, and that they will give you good service. These things granted, you'll agree that the prices are remarkably low.

Here are suggestions of some specially interesting lots for today:

Women's $3 Oxfords at $1.99

Kidskin and patent leather; made on shapely lasts; with soles of oak leather, welted and stitched. All sizes and widths to fit every normal foot.

Women's $2 and $2.50 Oxfords, $1.50

Tan Russia calf Blucher Oxfords; Cuban heels and welted soles. Brown kid Lace Oxfords, with turned soles and Cuban heels. Black kidskin Oxfords, in various toe shapes, with tips of kid and patent leather. Sizes in all styles practically complete.

Women's $2 Oxfords at $1.25

Kidskin, in half a dozen choice styles; thin turned soles, with patent tips and military heels; others with heavier soles and lower heels.

Women's $1.50 and $2 Oxfords, $1

Tan and black Oxfords; stylish and well-made. None of these shoes are sold for *less* than $1.20 wholesale. You can choose from black kid, tan goatskin and patent leather, in a dozen different styles.

Girls' and Children's Oxfords, 90c

Worth $1.50. Black kid, in various good styles; all spring heels; solid oak soles; medium toes. Sizes 8½ to 2.

Men's Yachting Oxfords at $1

White canvas Oxfords, with heavy red rubber soles, sewed on. Just the thing for a day or a month on the beach or board-walk.

Men's $3 Oxfords at $1.50

Just half-price for patent leather Blucher and Oxford style Low Shoes; welted soles; this season's best styles.

Men's $3 and $3.50 Oxfords at $1.90

From our own shelves and from our manufacturers' floors; patent leather, kid, tan calf; all the best sorts.

Boys' Shoes at $1.50

Sturdy Lace Shoes of tan and black calfskin, made to stand hard knocks and look decently. Not all sizes.

Fourth avenue.



CHINA

Pongee Silks: Shantung—Shanghai

We offer some of these famous Silks today—secured from importers at a reduction. There are

SHANTUNG PONGEES

Made in the province of that name, in the natural bamboo or ecru color:

26-inch, $1 Quality, 75c a Yard
34-inch, $1.25 Quality, 90c a Yard

They are woven from pure, unadulterated silk upon hand-looms, and are easily washable; and will not slip, as some cheaper kinds do—that come from the Canton district. Of equal quality are the

$1.25 WHITE SHANGHAI PONGEES at 90c a Yard

which constitute the other offering today. These are woven, as their name implies, in the Shanghai district, and are pure and durable.

Rotunda.

Women's Dressing Sacques A Stock-Clearing

Each of the following price-groups is composed of several smaller ones, in which sizes have become broken. Then, too, some of the dressing sacques are mussed from handling. But each lot contains all sizes, in one style or another; and the new prices atone for any trifling short-comings:

At 50c, from 75c

Of White Lawn; Kimono style, with hemstitched border; or border of colored lawn.

At $1, from $2

Handkerchief Kimonos, lavender with pink hemstitched border.

At $3, from $4.25 and $4.50

Of White Lawn; some in the new blouse effects; others with full front and fitted back; trimmed with lace and insertion or embroidery.

At $3.75, from $5

Of fine White Lawn; front and back in loose effect; others in blouse style, with large collars. Trimmed elaborately with lace, insertions and ribbon.

At $4, from $6.50

Of fine White Lawn; tight-fitting or loose effect; trimmed in various ways, with fine lace, insertion and ribbon.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Cool Shirt-Waist Suits At Sharp Savings

Shirt-Waist Suits of linen, lawn, pique, and other charming, cool Summer materials, most of them easily washable, are included in this attractive gathering today.

We specialize on these practical and pretty Shirt-Waist Suits for women, every Summer; and the styles are designed exclusively for us.

Now stock-clearing time prompts drastic reductions, like these:

At $5, from $6 to $7.50

Shirt-waist Suits of lawn, linen and mercerized cheviot; a number trimmed with lace, others plaited.

At $7.50, from $8.50 to $10

Shirt-waist Suits of lawn and linen; plaited or trimmed with lace.

At $8, from $12

Shirt-waist Suits of linen and linen crash, in three styles.

At $10, from $15

Shirt-waist Suits of linen, in five styles; one style with plaited waist of lawn, trimmed with plain linen; buttons.

At $12, from $16.50 to $18

Shirt-waist Suits of fancy pique, linen and stamine; one style, plaited, tailor effect; others trimmed with lace, embroidered straps or folds of colored linen.

Second floor, Broadway.

Where the Boys Strike a Snap

Just one hundred and three of them can share in this news; and they must be assorted, as to sizes, as the table below indicates.

And if some mother buys a couple of suits—which is really a wise proceeding—some one of those one hundred and three boys will have to go without! So it's best to be early.

Two groups—one of Serge and Cheviot Sailor Suits, for boys of 4 to 12; the other of Russian Blouse Suits with sailor and Eton collars; in serges and cheviots, in sizes for 2½ to 7 years.

And we have newly priced them at $3.75 a Suit, from $5 and $7.50

Here's the schedule:

SAILOR SUITS

5 in four-year size. 3 in nine-year size.
13 in five-year size. 6 in ten-year size.
4 in six-year size. 8 in eleven-year size.
8 in seven-year size. 13 in twelve-year size.
2 in eight-year size.

RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS

2 in two and a half-year size.
11 in three-year size. 4 in six-year size.
16 in four-year size. 6 in seven-year size.
10 in five-year size.

Second floor, Ninth st.

Women's Lace Mitts Absurdly Under-Price

Think of buying a $2 pair of heavy Silk Lace Mitts for 15c! That's what is possible here today. Not many, at that great reduction, to be sure—but we're cleaning house in a thorough fashion, and these higher values are among the sufferers. Others, in black and white, in various lengths and designs; worth $1.75, $1.50, down to 50c a pair, now all at

15 Cents a Pair!

Also a full line of *Kayser Double-tipped Silk Gloves*, in black and white, at 50c, 75c and $1.

Tenth street.

Fire-place Screens Dinner Gongs

Both Japanese. Both sharply reduced. Thus:

2¼-foot Screens, with two-fold bamboo frames and cloth panels,
75c, from $1.25 $1, from $2.

Dinner Gongs, about twenty-five in all, at one-third to one-half below former prices.
60c to $8.75, formerly $1 to $17.50.

Japanese Store, Third floor.

Women's Vests At 10c Each; 3 for 25c

These are vests we counted as exceptional values at 12½c, 15c and 18c, of white ribbed Cotton; low neck, sleeveless; plain or trimmed; also low neck, with short sleeves, plain, not trimmed.

Garments are full in size and width. Now at 10c each; three for 25c.

Broadway.

Girls' Bathing Suits $3, were $4 to $5.75

August, the month of dog-days, is *the* month for bathing. But it also is low tide in our stock of bathing suits—we clear them out before that time. That's why a new price rules today on this small group of Girls' Bathing Suits—

$3 a Suit formerly $4 to $5.75.

They are of brilliantine and flannel, in pretty shirt-waist, blouse and Russian effects. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Pillow Shams and Scarfs Reduced

We have raided our stock-room, and brought a quantity of these pretty Bureau Covers and Pillow Shams into the daylight for quick dispersal, before the new stock arrives.

It is a sort of clean-up of small quantities, some of which are a bit soiled from handling; but we've established new prices that will amply counteract these slight shortcomings.

Scarfs at 50c, from 95c

18 x 54 inches; a great variety of patterns with scalloped edges; on fine lawn.

Scarfs at 50c, from 75c

Hemstitched Cotton Renaissance, 17½ x 50 inches.

Scarfs at $1.25, from $1.75

In imitation of Mexican drawn-work; 20 x 54 inches; hemmed; some with plain hem, others hemstitched.

Pillow Shams at $1.25, from $1.75

In imitation of Mexican drawn-work, and many other desirable patterns; in some cases similar to those in the bureau scarfs.

Broadway.

PACKERS REFUSE TO MEET STRIKERS AGAIN

Insist at Conference Agreement Was Violated—Call Talk Futile.

FREIGHT HANDLERS TURN OUT

Riot, Fire, and Storm Make Day Exciting in Chicago—Strikers' Families Face Real Hunger.

CHICAGO, July 27.—After a conference between the strikers and packers to-night, at which all hope of further arbitration was abandoned, the freight handlers employed at the stock yards station of the Chicago Junction Railroad went on strike. The men gave as their reason for quitting work their unwillingness to handle meat turned out by non-union workmen in the packing plants.

While the number of freight handlers employed at this station is only forty men, still their decision to join the sympathetic strike is a severe blow to the packers, as the greater portion of the dressed meats shipped from the yards to the local trade passes through the hands of these men.

Should non-union men be engaged to take the places of the strikers a strike of the union switchmen may follow. With the switchmen out it would only be a matter of a short time until the strike would spread to the other employes of the railroads.

When the union teamsters went on strike the Chicago Junction Railroad was depended on by the packers as a means of supplying their down-town customers. The strike to-night, however, leaves the packers without an outlet for supplying the city trade, unless non-union men can be obtained to take the places of the strikers or non-union teamsters be employed to make city deliveries.

An attempt to deliver meat with non-union teamsters would without doubt precipitate rioting, as the new men would be harassed by strike sympathizers from the time they left the yards until they reached their destination.

Two years ago, during the union teamsters' strike at the stock yards, non-union men were employed to make deliveries under police protection, and some of the worst riots in the history of Chicago took place.

PACKERS REJECT FUTURE ADVANCES

"We had an engagement with Mr. Donnelly's organization and the Allied Trades which they have failed to live up to, and under the circumstances we do not care to make any further agreements with them."

This is the statement which was signed by the representatives of the packers and handed to the members of the State Board of Arbitration to-night at the end of a conference between the two bodies, held at the request of the State Board in an endeavor to bring about another meeting between the packers and the strikers.

After to-night's conference with the State Board of Arbitration, Arthur Meeker, manager for Armour & Co., said that the packers were still willing to live up to the terms of the original agreement, but that the strikers would have to take the initiative.

"Police rule" was to-day declared in the stock yards district. Beginning this afternoon, no one was allowed to traverse the streets in the vicinity of the stock yards unless good cause could be shown for doing so. This to a great extent put a stop to the picketing by the strikers, which had been going on all day up to the time the order was given. When night came the police were complete masters of the situation in the district.

A rain and hailstorm which broke over the stock yards district during the afternoon caused much confusion in the live stock pens. With not an adequate number of drivers to handle the animals under ordinary conditions, when the hail began to fall the frightened animals ran about the yards completely beyond the control of the inexperienced drivers. It required nearly three hours to bring order out of the chaos.

During the excitement several persons were seen to escape from the yards with live sheep in their arms. These men were said to be friends of the strikers, who took advantage of the opportunity to secure a little fresh meat.

At least 1,000 new employes were taken into the yards to-day and put to work. A conservative estimate of the number of animals slaughtered to-day by the different plants placed it at about one-half the amount disposed of under normal conditions.

RIOTERS' VICTIM IS DEAD.

Iceman, Shot Tuesday, Succumbs—Further Violence of the Mob.

CHICAGO, July 27.—During the day, for the first time, wholesale picketing was inaugurated. Hundreds of men were scattered to various corners of roadways as pickets. Promptly, as a result, a clash occurred at the Root Street entrance of the yards.

Francis T. O'Brien, Secretary of the Acme Manufacturing Company, approached the entrance on a wagon. He was delivering a load of sleeping equipment for non-union men, a large number of whom are being housed from night to night within the boundaries of the yards. A group of pickets accosted him and told him that if he desired to avoid unpleasantness he had better turn around and go back to his factory.

Mr. O'Brien hurried over to the so-called "Watita Stockade," the strikers' headquarters, and insisted on a prompt interview with President Donnelly.

"I don't see how we can help you," Mr. Donnelly is reported as having said. "The teamsters' strike is on, and none but union drivers are supposed to be about the yards."

"If you stop us from delivering furniture," Mr. O'Brien replied, "we will shut down our plant and throw hundreds of union woodworkers out of employment. Think it over," and he stalked out of headquarters.

Kitty English, a forewoman in the sewing department of Swift & Co.'s plant, was mobbed and badly hurt by a crowd of girl strike sympathizers at Halsted and Root Streets. Fully a dozen girls took part in the attack. They beat the forewoman with their fists, tore her clothing, and finally stabbed her in the face with a hatpin.

After a desperate struggle Miss English escaped. No arrests were made.

Repulsed in an attempt to remove a hanging effigy, policemen were compelled to draw their revolvers at Fifty-first and Loomis Streets before they could disperse a mob of strike sympathizers armed with clubs and baseball bats.

The trouble arose from the refusal of John Witrie, formerly a member of the Firemen's Union, to go on strike. To show their contempt for his action the strike sympathizers hanged him in effigy near his home.

On the lay figure was pinned a placard bearing his name and an opprobrious epithet. The mob were throwing stones at the dummy when interrupted by the police.

Clarence Hall is the first victim claimed by death as a result of the strike. Hall is dead at the Continental Hospital.

Last Tuesday he, with R. F. Keating, his employer, an ice dealer, was driving past a crowd of rioters. Two shots were fired, one of which struck Keating, passing through his leg, and struck Hall. The police never ascertained who fired the shots.

Joseph Vharam was found unconscious in front of his home near the stockyards suffering from several knife wounds. The man was taken to a police station. When he recovered consciousness he said he had been attacked by strikers. Two arrests were made.

Eight colored strike breakers, on their way to work in the different plants in the stockyards, were arrested. Alighting from a car, the non-union men were surrounded by a crowd of strike sympathizers. Policemen who were on guard saw the negroes reach toward their hip pockets.

As the negroes reached the entrance to the yards the police stopped and searched them. They found a revolver on each one. Arrests followed, the charge being carrying concealed weapons.

The storm this afternoon saved the life of J. B. Joyce, a negro strike breaker. A mob which had attacked the man was dispersed by the sudden bursting of the storm, his assailants fleeing to places of shelter.

There appeared to be no chance for the negro to escape alive until suddenly the storm broke just as the police were clubbing their way toward the centre of the mob. The police rushed with the injured negro aboard a street car.

FIRE IN THE STOCKYARDS.

Swift's Lard Refinery Burns—Incendiary Talk Refuted by Packer.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Fire was discovered among the packing houses in the stockyards to-day in the lard refinery of Swift & Co., and soon gained such headway that every available fire engine in the stockyards district was called out.

The building, 150 by 250 feet and three stories high, was filled with tierces of lard, many of which exploded, spreading the burning grease in every direction. Louis F. Swift was on the ground and directed the firemen in their attempts to reach the blaze.

Thousands of strikers attempted to get near the burning building, but as soon as the police arrived ropes were spread, blocking the streets for three squares away. The top story of the building was wood and burned like tinder. The contents of the building were said to be valued at $400,000.

"The fire was caused," Mr. Swift said, "by the burning out of a motor. The grease-coated walls and ceilings of the rooms caused a rapid spreading of the fire. There is absolutely no reason to think that the blaze was of incendiary origin."

When the fire was discovered scores of non-unionists were working in the building. Most of them were on the first floor.

A feature of the blaze was the temporary imprisonment of nine young women stenographers in an elevator in Swift's office building. The cage was caught between two floors, and the young women were in a panic, fearing the fire would spread from the burning refinery building before they could be rescued.

Members of the office force put up ladders and, cutting the wire work of the elevator cage, took the young women out and carried them to safety.

STRIKERS' WIVES ARE HUNGRY.

In Grim Silence Union Families Shun Aid to Mislead Employers.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Despite the fact that a relief fund of $60,000 was voted last night to alleviate the distress of strikers and their families who are in want, there was little change to-day in the condition of the thousands of poverty-stricken strike sufferers huddled in the squalid district generally referred to as "Back on the Yards."

Instead of complaining, there is a disposition to conceal destitution, lest the fact of the impoverishment of the strikers becoming known might operate against the success of the unions' struggles.

Like the Spartan mothers of old, hungry wives and mothers of strikers sit in silence in their spare homes, purposely avoiding those who might seek them out with charitable motives. Two elements enter into the silent, grim fortitude of these women—loyalty to the unions and pride.

Applications for relief are rare, indeed, although it is said that want confronts hundreds, and scores are actually hungry now.

SAY POLICE AID STRIKERS.

South St. Joseph Employers Charge Inadequate Protection.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 27.—Numerous assaults on non-union men in the vicinity of the packing houses continued to-day. More special policemen were added to the force, but the managers of the packing plants complain that they cannot secure adequate protection for their employes from the force of officers already on duty in South St. Joseph.

They charge the police with being in sympathy with the strikers.

While the union men affected by the latest strike order have been walking out ever since the announcement of its receipt, not all of them have gone out.

The managers of the packing plants say they do not believe all the union men will walk out. They reiterate that the plants will be kept in operation.

APPEAL TO SHERIFF IN VAIN.

Omaha Police, Unable to Cope with Strikers, Ask to Withdraw.

OMAHA, Neb., July 27.—The Board of Fire and Police Commissioners of South Omaha, declaring their inability to police the strike district, to-day requested Sheriff Power to take charge of the strike.

The Sheriff investigated and reported that there was no apparent necessity for extra police, as there was no lawlessness of any kind in South Omaha.

ATTACK NEGRO NON-UNIONISTS.

Kansas City Strikers Make Assault on Packers' Box Car.

KANSAS CITY, July 27.—Armour & Co. tried to-day to take thirty negroes in a box car into their plant, but a mob of strikers and strike sympathizers forced the crew to stop the train. Some of the negroes were pulled off and roughly handled, but others jumped from the car and escaped. When the police arrived the crowd had dispersed. At several other points strike breakers were attacked by strikers, but no one was seriously hurt.

Following these disturbances an extra force of police was sent to the district.

At a special meeting to-night the allied trades will vote on the matter of a sympathetic strike.

MAY BE INDEPENDENT COMBINE

Schwarzschild and Cudahy Companies Meet Men—No Local Strike.

All signs yesterday pointed to continued peace among the meat cutters and butchers in this city. A conference has been arranged in Chicago between officers of the union and the representatives of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger and the Cudahy Companies, at which it is expected that these companies will make an independent agreement with the union and break away from the so-called Beef Trust. Henry S. Eichelberger, the local leader of the union, said yesterday that there will be no strike here to-day, if at all.

The principal packing firms outside of the two in question are the Armour Company, Swift & Co., the National Packing Company, consisting of six smaller firms alleged to be organized by the two first named, and Nelson Morris & Co. Eichelberger said that no strike can take place here until after the conference. Most of the men here were against a strike yesterday. Those who want a strike are the radical element of the lowest paid men. There was plenty of meat, and it was said that the local supply far exceeded the demand.

At Sea on the Oceanic.

The White Star liner Oceanic, which sailed for Liverpool yesterday afternoon, had among her passengers Marshall Field of Chicago, Senator P. C. Knox of Pennsylvania and Mrs. Knox, Peter Gerry, William Gibson, R. T. Bayliss, Lady Broome, T. A. Bull, W. P. Clyde, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cornell, Miss Anita Formosa, H. J. Hardenbergh, Julio B. Herrera, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Huff, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Lippincott, Lieut. N. D. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McAlpin, Norrie Sellar, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Smith, and Lieut. J. Wormald.

LABOR FEDERATION PLANS TO CONTROL CONGRESS

Gompers Frames Questions for Candidates to Answer.

PENALTY IN CASE OF REFUSAL

Government by Injunction, Eight-Hour Bill, and People's Sovereignty Issues the Union Will Raise.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Federation of Labor has formed a plan for making sure of the attitude of candidates for Congress on all labor questions.

President Gompers has framed a set of questions that will be put to candidates, and will solicit their views in a public and unequivocal manner. Committees from the labor organizations in each Congressional district will act in harmony to arrange an interview with candidates in which the laboring men will present their questions and ask a definite and clear answer.

The general officers of the federation are going to urge on all the local bodies throughout the country co-operation in this one line of action, with a view to gaining strength in Congress and greater promise of success in the matter of labor legislation.

The questions that are to be propounded are the following:

"Will you vote against government by injunction by voting for our bill on that subject?"

"Will you vote for our Eight-Hour bill?"

"Will you vote for the people's sovereignty by voting to establish in the people a right to a direct vote on public questions?"

President Gompers says that these questions are susceptible of a yes or no answer. The name of the candidate who is not willing to make an answer to them will be given the widest publicity the Federation can secure in that candidate's district. He says that a refusal to reply in ten days would be construed as a plain negative and treated accordingly.

NAVY YARD MEN MAKE DEMANDS

Insist That They Enjoy Half Holiday as Well as Washington Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The employes in the various navy yards of the country are raising a question that may rise to the importance of a political issue. The employes of the Washington yard enjoy, as do all the Government employes in the departments in Washington, a half holiday on Saturday throughout the hot weather. There is no deduction from pay for the time thus taken from the public service, and the half day is a holiday pure and simple.

The same privilege is not in force at other yards, and the Secretary of the Navy of late has been receiving three or four petitions daily from navy yards in all parts of the country asking that the half holiday be made general. There has also been a demand for an increase of wages, and the petitions in this line have begun to pile up formidably.

There is an ominous undertone in the statements from the workmen, who evidently regard a Presidential year as one of especial opportunity for demands from laboring men. Through official channels the Secretary of the Navy has told the men that no increase of pay could be expected at this time in view of the present condition of the labor market and the limitations imposed by Congress on appropriations.

BAD ROADS FOR AUTOISTS.

Several St. Louis Tourists Lose Their Way, but All Arrive in Utica.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 27.—H. C. Esselstyne and G. C. Bradley of New York driving a ten-horse power automobile, were the first of the St. Louis tourists in the run of the American Automobile Association to reach this city to-day. They arrived in Utica at 11:15 o'clock, and during the afternoon twenty-six other vehicles drew up at Baggs' Hotel, where the automobilists are quartered for the night.

To-morrow they will run to Syracuse. The tourists found some stretches of bad roads in the Mohawk Valley, and the fact that there was no pike between Albany and Schenectady made the day's ride a hard one. Some of the drivers took the wrong road out of Albany, while others had like experiences between this city and Little Falls. Many roads traversed by the motorists were full of holes, soft, and in very muddy condition. The appearance of the machines show the rough treatment to which they have been subjected.

President H. W. Whipple and other members of the association express themselves as well satisfied with the trip thus far. Good time has been made, and no accidents or break-downs of any consequence have occurred. It was decided to-night to use confetti from this city during the remainder of the trip west to guard against delays by losing the route.

The start for Syracuse will be made to-morrow morning, and the autoists have planned a number of side trips to points of scenic interest in Central New York. Charles J. Glidden of Boston, who is making an auto trip around the world, has covered 16,500 miles up to date in his twenty-four horse-power machine. He has traversed thirty-two countries, and intends to travel 40,000 miles in all.

KIDNAP COLORADO MINERS.

Four Non-Unionists Spirited Away—Soldiers Powerless.

Special to The New York Times.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., July 27.—Late last night the Sheriff and police learned that four non-union miners had been taken from the house of John Fisher at Hollywood by a gang of unknown men.

One of the men made his escape after being beaten over the head with a club and went at once to Victor and reported the outrage.

The order relieving the soldiers from duty has gone into effect, and the officers were powerless, but immediately notified the civil authorities, who have been making diligent search.

YOUNG WOMAN A SUICIDE.

Mary Dickhoff Had Little Quarrel with Her Mother.

Mary Dickhoff, twenty-two years old, who lived with her father and mother at 1,845 First Avenue, drank a small quantity of acid last night after having a difference with her mother over some trivial matter, and was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital by Dr. Rainsforth.

It was at first thought that she would recover, as she had taken but a small quantity, but she died shortly before midnight.

Alleged Footpads Held in Flushing.

The four men who were arrested in Flushing on Tuesday on suspicion of knowing something about the robbing of Baldwin Palmer of Ridgewood were arraigned before Magistrate Connorton yesterday. They were Charles Wilson, also known as "Rug" Wilson, who is said to be employed as a special policeman at a picnic park in Ridgewood; William Ray, a saloon keeper; Arthur McLaughlin, a porter in Ray's saloon, and Lawrence McBride. Wilson was held in $1,500 bail for examination on Aug. 4. McLaughlin was held in $500 bail as a suspicious person. Ray was paroled in the custody of Capt. O'Brien of the Newtown Precinct and McBride in the custody of his counsel.

MILLS CLOSED TILL OCTOBER.

Fall River Treasurer Says Strike May Go On Indefinitely.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 27.—"Unless the operatives agree to come into the mills and work under the proposed 12½ per cent. reduction, it is doubtful if any attempt will be made by the manufacturers to run the mills before October."

This is the statement made to-night by a prominent mill Treasurer. In explaining his attitude he said that the whole matter was a question of finance. The manufacturers have found that to continue operations under the old wage scale would mean a loss of money, he said. They prefer, therefore, to have the mills closed.

That an immediate settlement of the strike is considered improbable by the mill Treasurers was further made evident to-day, when a majority of them left the city for their Summer homes.

The strikers, too, seem to be of the opinion that the controversy will be long-drawn-out, and the greatest care is being taken to husband the union funds. Strike leaders in many instances are drawing only a portion of their allotted salaries.

No attempt was made to open a single mill affected by the strike to-day, and the strikers' ranks remain unbroken.

The strike, regardless of the fact that it involves 26,000 men, women, and children, is the quietest of any in the history of the city, although probably the most determined.

The weavers held a large mass meeting at the Bijou Theatre late this afternoon, at which 2,000 striking mill operatives were present. Addresses were made by President Golden of the United Textile Workers, Secretary Hibbetts of the same organization, and Secretary Whitehead of the weavers.

The weavers voted not to begin paying strike benefits until Aug. 8.

CUTS OFF HUSBAND.

Mrs. Cruikshank, in Codicil, Turns Over His Portion to Sister-in-Law.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 27.—The will of Mrs. Mary Dimick Cruikshank, wife of William M. Cruikshank of New York, was proved to-day in the Surrogate's Court at the Nassau County Court House. In the will, which was dated Nov. 9, 1901, she left one-half the estate, amounting to $30,000, to her husband, and to be sole executor and to have full charge of the estate in trust.

If she dies leaving no issue the estate will be divided as follows: $5,000 to husband, $5,000 to her sister, Margaret G. Mack, and cousins to receive $500 each. The rest of the estate is to be kept in trust, and the income paid over to her stepmother during her life, and on her death half to her sister and half to her husband.

In the codicil, dated Jan. 2, 1904, she revokes the bequest to her husband in regard to half the estate, and gives it to her stepsister, Margaret G. Harrison. Of the $5,000 bequeathed him in the codicil she cuts him off with $1,000.

ACCIDENT IN CYCLE RACES.

Attendant of Nat Butler Struck by Motor-Pacing Machine and Badly Hurt.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 27.—A serious accident marred the bicycle races to-night at the Charles River Park. At the conclusion of the twenty-mile motor paced race Andrew Olsen, an attendant of Nat Butler, who had just won the race, while crossing the track, was struck by the motor cycle used in pacing Stinson and ridden by Hunter. Stinson was still riding, and the collision threw both of the men to the track, besides knocking down Olsen and severely injuring him.

The riders were uninjured, but Olsen was unconscious and an ambulance was at once summoned. It was discovered that his right wrist was broken, a finger severed from his left hand, while there was a deep cut over his left eye and he was also suffering from internal injuries. At the hospital it was said that Olsen's condition was very critical.

The twenty-mile race, that had barely been finished when the accident occurred, was won by Nat Butler in 27:36 4-5, leading McLean by two and a half laps, who had led for the first fifteen miles. W. S. Fenn won the five-mile race in 11:43 2-5. Frank L. Kramer was second and Floyd McFarland third.

B. M. COHEN'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Insurance Man in Bath with Acid Bottle Near By.

Bernard M. Cohen of 7 West Ninety-second Street, an insurance agent, with an office at 56 Liberty Street, was found unconscious in the bathtub at his home last evening by his wife. A bottle which had contained carbolic acid lay on the floor, and he died a few minutes after the arrival of the doctor.

Henry Hess, the son-in-law of the dead man, said that it had been Mr. Cohen's custom to come home at 5 o'clock, take a bath, take his medicine, and go to a restaurant at Eighty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue to meet his wife for dinner.

Yesterday Mrs. Cohen waited for him for some time, and as he did not put in an appearance she went to the restaurant and had her dinner, and returned to the apartment about 7:30 o'clock. A short time later she went into the bathroom and found her husband.

The police of the West One Hundredth Street Station were informed that Mr. Cohen had committed suicide, but upon more examination the report was changed to "probably accidental death." Coroner Jackson made an investigation, and said that he thought Mr. Cohen had taken the carbolic acid by mistake.

The Coroner learned that Mr. Cohen's brother, Samuel, seventy-two years old, died a week ago, and that Mr. Cohen's grief had made him ill. The doctor told him that his heart was weak, and prescribed some medicine. It was this medicine which he kept in the bathroom, and which he probably intended to take last night.

Mr. Cohen was formerly in the woolen business, but for ten years has been connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Fidelity and Casualty Company, with an office at 56 Liberty Street. He was seventy years old, and is survived by his wife and an only daughter, Mrs. Rosa Hess.

INSURANCE FRAUD CHARGED.

Alleged False Proof of Loss—Three Men Surrender.

Alexander Spear, head of the furniture house of Spear & Co. of 353 Sixth Avenue; Arthur M. Schlesinger, a fire insurance adjuster of 56 Pine Street, and Augustine Thomas, a clerk employed by him, surrendered yesterday on indictments found against them by the Grand Jury for furnishing false proof of fire insurance loss.

From the complaint in the case it appears that Mrs. Anna M. Gwynette of 525 West End Avenue in October purchased a lot of furniture from Spear & Co on the installment plan, and subject to a chattel mortgage.

Under the rules of the insurance company to which she went, this furniture was not qualified for insurance. Two weeks after she got the policy there was a fire in the house, and when the insurance company started an investigation Schlesinger's firm, who had been employed to adjust the claim, sent Augustine Thomas to do the work.

Spear, in a statement to Assistant District Attorney Garvan, said he was approached and asked to furnish a false bill for the value of the goods and sign papers showing that they had been paid for in full, and that he did so. Mr. Garvan says he feels convinced the woman is blameless in the matter. Spear was held in $2,000 bail, and the other prisoners in $2,500 each.

Marble Cutters Ordered Back to Work.

The marble workers who are on strike at the Hall of Records because Robert Reid & Co. of Astoria, L. I., refuse to discharge a foreman who is being disciplined by the union, were ordered yesterday to return to work by the general Arbitration Board of the Building Trades Employers' Association. The Marble Workers' Union has signed the arbitration agreement, and this is the second time the men have been ordered back to work. If the second mandate is not obeyed a general lockout of 8,000 marble workers will be declared.

CAT AERONAUT KILLED EMULATING SQUIRREL

'Twas a Flying Squirrel Bound Out the Window.

AND 'TWAS THREE FLIGHTS UP.

Hector Dared to Death by His Rival, Santos-Dumont—Burial by Night Follows.

Because Hector, the big black cat of Mrs. Mary Gehring, who lives on the fourth floor of 100 West Thirtieth Street, thought he had wings and could fly across the street as well as Santos-Dumont, the flying squirrel of the same household, Hector now lies under three feet of Tenderloin sod.

The squirrel was named in honor of the inventor of flying machines. It reached the Gehring household about the time that the French inventor's air vehicle was being sliced into shreds by unknown enemies. Santos-Dumont had not joined the family ten minutes before Hector began to show ill-concealed signs of jealousy and animosity. Every time, though, he made a spring at Santos the wily little flyer winged his way speedily to the top of a bookcase, a wardrobe, or some equally inaccessible piece of furniture. Then Hector always emitted an ill-tempered growl much bigger than his body and eyed his enemy maliciously.

This kept up a long time, and the little Gehrends could not make peace between the pets. Hector got more bad tempered every day, and Santos more coolly impudent in his trespassing on the cat's territory. The flat was kept in a perpetual state of excitement by thefts by the winged squirrel and unsuccessful attempts at revenge on the part of Hector. Last night the feline warrior made his last leap.

He saw Santos-Dumont in a corner near the window and crept up toward him, silent and determined. The squirrel was gnawing on a piece of hard bread, forgetful of everything else in the world. Just before Hector got in reach of him he looked up from his meal and saw the danger. Taken by surprise Santos turned to the open window, rose from the floor, and fluttered softly out into Thirtieth Street.

Quivering with suppressed rage, Hector, the black giant, saw his little enemy elude him for the thousandth time. With a snarl he sprang, regardless of consequences, straight through the window. The Gehrend children buried Hector in the backyard.

FRANCE'S AIM IN MOROCCO.

Paris Papers Now Realize a Move Toward Annexation Has Been Made.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 27.—The French newspapers are waking up this evening to the fact which I cabled to you yesterday that the dispatch of two French iron-clads to Tangier is the first step toward the realization of M. Delcassé's long-cherished plan to annex Morocco.

M. de Mahy, one of the chief spokesmen of the Colonial Party in the Chamber, in an interview on the subject expressed the belief that France, although ostensibly carrying out a pacific mission in Morocco, must inevitably be drawn into armed conquest sooner or later.

Spain's objections have not yet been overcome. Spain is opposed principally to the French proposal that Morocco shall be treated commercially exactly as Egypt has been by England and shall remain commercially free for a time limit of twenty years.

BISHOP OF DIJON GIVES WAY.

Finally Decides to Obey the Pope's Order and Goes to Rome.

PARIS, July 27.—Bishop Nordez of Dijon, who was summoned to Rome under pain of the loss of his episcopal powers, started for Rome during the night.

The foregoing indicates that one of the prelates who have been hesitating between orders from Paris and Rome, and around whom the present bitter dispute between France and the Vatican wages, has finally decided that it is better to quarrel with his lay than with his religious superiors.

The Bishops of Dijon and Laval were formally ordered by Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, to present themselves in Rome before July 20. The French Department of Public Worship ordered them to stay at their posts and to disregard the orders from the Holy See. At first they decided to obey Paris and not Rome, but now, it seems, the Bishop of Dijon has weakened.

It was probably a letter he received from the Papal Secretary of State which decided the Bishop to obey. In that letter Cardinal Merry del Val said:

"Unless you present yourself before the Sacred Congregation in Rome prior to July 20 you are thereby, through the sole fact of your abstention, deprived of all episcopal powers."

The Cardinal furthermore hinted that the Bishop would be excommunicated.

The French Government contests the Pope's right to dismiss French Bishops without the Government's consent as being a violation of the Concordat, which the French Government, as a result of the controversy, is expected to terminate, having already demanded the complete withdrawal of the letters which the Vatican addressed to the two Bishops mentioned. The failure of the Vatican to withdraw the letters, it was announced July 20, would result in the Papal Nuncio at Paris receiving his passports.

LIBERALS CAPTURE A SEAT.

Win Bye-Election at Oswestry—Fight Was Mainly on Tariff Issue.

LONDON, July 27.—The Liberals gained a seat at Oswestry, (West Shropshire,) in the bye-election yesterday necessitated by the succession of the Hon. George Ormsby-Gore, (Conservative,) to the Harlech Barony. The fight was mainly on the tariff question. The result was as follows:

A. H. Bright, Liberal	4,542
W. C. Bridgeman, Conservative	4,157
Liberal majority	385

At the last election Mr. Ormsby-Gore defeated Mr. Bright by 1,088 votes.

FAVORS CHICAGO'S INTERESTS.

Judge Grosscup Holds Traction Grants Do Not Date Back.

CHICAGO, July 27.—In the case which involves the attempt of attorneys for the Chicago Union Traction Company to take from the city street car lines, hinging on grants of the Legislature after 1875, as well as before, Judge Grosscup, in the United States District Court, to-day expressed the opinion that actual extensions of lines made after the adoption of the city and village act of 1875, which imposed a twenty-year limitation on franchises, did not extend back over that limitation and derive right and authority from the act of 1865, the ninety-nine-year act.

The expression of the Federal Judge is held to be a strong point for the city's interests, as it means that the traction company's attorneys, in the decree in which they ask for nearly all the lines involved, misinterpreted the court's decision.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

IMPRESSIVE

Blue Serge Suits for Men

At Fifteen Dollars.

That you may tide this season and anticipate the advent of next, good judgment dictates a suit of blue serge. We have a series of such suits which are of superior indigo dyed blue serges in single and double breasted models. The coats are half, quarter or eighth lined with excellent mohair; the trousers include full hip and conservative models, with or without cuffs. When one contemplates the exceptionally high character of the garments—the distinctiveness and individuality which find expression through the tailor's talent, fifteen dollars is an exceptionally modest price.

OUTING TROUSERS

A series of extremely well-tailored models of Flannel Cheviot, Homespun, Wool Crash and Hopsacking in an extensive variety of the very newest patterns and weaves. The models include conservative, peg-top and extremely wide hip bloomer effects, invested with all the little knacks such as side clasps, straps and belt straps to insure convenience and comfort.

18 styles at $3.00. 22 styles at $4.00. 16 styles at $5.00.

We have about six hundred

Summer Suits for Men

in single and double breasted models of fine fabrics in mixtures. They did cost $16.50, $18.00 and $20.00 earlier in the season. Now $12.50 is the price. Suits for the men of abnormal proportions are also to be found in the collection.

FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

A Clearance Sale of

Straw Hats for Men.

At One Dollar.

Formerly $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

Split, Sennit, Milan and Mackinaw braids, with high or low crowns, wide or narrow brims.

Straw Hats for Boys and Children.

Formerly 78c., 95c. and $1.45. At 35c

Straight brim models for the elder boys, and wide, soft brim sailors with silk bands and streamers for the children.

FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY

A Clearance Sale of

Negligee Shirts for Men

At Price Reductions of One-Third to One-Half.

Perhaps you know the manner of shirts our stock affords. Then all you need know is that those offered here are from our regular stock, some twelve hundred in number, embracing the season's most favored fabrics and designs.

Negligee Shirts of Madras or French Percale in neat designs, stripes or plain white; cuffs attached or detached. Sizes 14, 14½, 15, 15½, are plentiful, a few 16, 16½, 17, 17½.

Formerly $1.50 and $2.00. At $1.00

Negligee Shirts of Silk and Linen in blue, tan, gray or white, with attached or detached collar and soft attached cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17½.

Formerly $3.50 to $4.00. At $2.00

FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

A Clearance Sale of

Leather Belts for Men

At Extremely Reduced Prices.

Not even so minor a thing as a belt will we allow one season to borrow from another. Therefore:

Belts of black Seal, Walrus or Grain Leather, with the newest buckles. All sizes, though not in all styles.
Formerly $1.50 to $2.50. Special at 85c

Belts of Pigskin, black Grain or gray Suede, gunmetal and gilt buckles, in various styles. Sizes 28 to 50.
Formerly 75c. to $1.25. Special at 50c

Belts of various high grade Leathers. Sizes 30 to 42.
Formerly 50c. Special at 35c

"The Perfect Table Water."

The pure, sparkling, delicious

Londonderry

LITHIA WATER

gives a relish to your meals, and a distinct aid to digestion. Sold by all dealers in mineral waters, and in every hotel and club in America.

Funeral of Mrs. George Crocker.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—Brief funeral services were held this afternoon at the Shields villa over the body of Mrs. Crocker, the Rev. Dr. E. H. Porter, rector of Emmanuel Church, officiating. Only a few intimate friends were invited, but there were many beautiful floral tributes sent by the Summer residents. The body will be taken to New York to-morrow by special boat and train, and will be placed in a tomb to await arrangements for transportation to San Francisco.

Christening of the Seton Baby.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 27.—In the account of the christening of Ann Seton, daughter of Ernest Thompson Seton, which was published in THE TIMES on Sunday, certain errors occurred. The christening Mr. Seton said to-day, was a private ceremony according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church. Homer Wise of Virginia was godfather and Mrs. W. E. Benis of New York godmother. There was no invited guests and no lawn party.

The New York Times.

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THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

President ROOSEVELT accepts without protest, qualification, or amendment the extreme doctrines of the most fanatical protectionists in this land and puts them before the people as his own. In his speech to the committee which waited upon him at Sagamore Hill yesterday to notify him of his nomination for the Presidency there was not one word or line that would provoke a murmur of dissent from the most selfish beneficiary of the Dingley tariff; there was not a grain of comfort for any one who applauded the sentiments of MCKINLEY'S last speech at Buffalo. The protective tariff as the Republican Party has made it and as Mr. ROOSEVELT declares it must be maintained, without change, without revision, without any abatement of its evils and abuses, is treated by him as a thing in its essence just, sacred, and permanent. We have said that he commits himself to protection with a fanatical zeal. How otherwise than as an evidence of fanaticism are we to construe his declaration that protection is "vital" to the farmer and to the merchant? In what other sense can we read his repetition of the time-worn phrases about the impossibility of maintaining the American wageworkers' standard of living if we do not have "a protective tariff which shall always keep as a minimum a rate of duty sufficient to cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad"? He declares that we must "always" maintain this rate of duty as a minimum. Is it not fanaticism to insist on that principle when already our factories are able to turn out many commodities at a price with which the foreign manufacturer, with all the advantage of pauper labor, is wholly unable to compete, while other commodities we are able to sell abroad in competition with the foreign manufacturer in his own market? It ought to be an elementary truth of tariff discussion that, in the case of commodities in the cost of which labor is not the dominant factor, an import duty based on difference of labor cost not only need not "always" be maintained, but is and must be superfluous and impertinent.

The "vital" necessity of a high tariff to the farmer is, of course, demonstrated by Republican enthusiasts by the exhibition of the ancient argument that protection, by building up thriving manufacturing towns and villages, makes a market for the products of his farm. There is a light breaking over the minds of this Nation, and particularly over the minds of its manufacturers, which deprives that argument of all cogency—it is the light of the great truth that the blind, bigoted, greedy, and selfish Republican policy of protection for private interests, whatever it may have done in the past, now stands in the way of our industrial development, hampers our commercial expansion, and is a check upon the growth of our National wealth. Speaker CANNON, in notifying Mr. ROOSEVELT of his nomination, alluded with joy and pride to our manufactured exports amounting to $450,000,000. Those are figures of humiliation, not of boasting. With our resources, with our industrial genius and our highly productive labor, we ought to export thrice, certainly not less than twice, that annual value of manufactured goods. The present capacity of our manufacturing plants exceeds the home consumptive demand by probably 100 per cent.; that is, we consume but half our possible manufactured product. But the outflow across the seas is a mere dribble, a bargain-day surplus, and sold at bargain-counter prices, in a multitude of cases much below the price exacted of the domestic consumer. In this direction lies the vital interest of the farmer and the merchant; it is in the material lowering of the tariff hindrances to a larger export trade that we see open to us the short way of building up great manufacturing communities throughout the country, in which the farmer can find a profitable market for his crops and produce. It is to a freer trade with foreign countries that we must look as a source of National wealth, by which we have hitherto refused to benefit.

The light of this new gospel has not penetrated to Sagamore Hill. There the old old, hard Bourbon faith is preached, there the perpetuation of Dingleyism is assured by the reiteration of the familiar Republican doctrine that changes in the tariff "can with safety be made only by those whose devotion to the principle of a protective tariff is beyond question." We are entirely confident that if this most important issue of the campaign, about which President ROOSEVELT thinks it worth while to say nothing new, can be brought to the comprehension of the American people, if not merely American consumers but American producers and manufacturers can be persuaded to study and understand the bearing of an extortionate and job-ridden protective tariff upon their interests and upon the Nation's interests, as many of them do already understand it, their votes will sweep from power the party which insists that a customs tax averaging 50 per cent. upon dutiable imports is demanded and must always be demanded for the fostering of our industries.

If President ROOSEVELT is disappointing in respect to the subject of the tariff, he is in no less degree unsatisfactory when he touches upon organized labor. With strikes raging from one end of the land to the other, with some branches of trade demoralized through the arrogance and recklessness of the unions, with the memory of enormous losses rankling in the minds of thousands of employers, at a time when stark unreason seems to rule the councils of labor, and when no contract or commitment can be made in any way depending for its fulfillment upon the disposition of organized labor, Mr. ROOSEVELT dismisses the relations of workingmen and their employers with a few bland and perfectly balanced phrases without meaning, without indication of any fixed belief, and conveying only the impression that in the strife now waging to prevent the oppression of all industrial freedom a Republican candidate for the Presidency thinks it prudent not to commit himself. "Wages are higher than ever before," he says, in discussing the tariff, and he talks of American labor's standard of comfort. Yet that part of American labor which is organized, said to be about 15 per cent., is by its incessant strikes and its turbulence and lawlessness doing its utmost to nullify the benefits of high wages by keeping wage earners idle through long weeks and months, and, by denying the right of unorganized labor to work at all, is openly endeavoring to make its standard of comfort that which prevails in American almshouses. And multitudes of employers hold Mr. ROOSEVELT himself, through his personal interference in the anthracite strike, in some measure responsible for these evil conditions. It is only necessary, he says, to approach the solution of the labor question in "the spirit of honesty, of courage, and of common sense." We think the country would have been better pleased had he approached this question, not with the timidity of a candidate, but with the courage of a statesman and a patriot.

What Mr. ROOSEVELT has to say about our policy in the Philippines is eminently candid and true. It would be folly for us at the present moment to give political independence to these islands, with the resulting and immediate loss of their civil rights and personal liberty. It would be sinful to withdraw our government and protection. We are doing in wisdom and honor the best we can do for the Filipinos. We join also in Mr. ROOSEVELT'S congratulations to the country upon our foreign relations. We congratulate him upon having a statesman of such conspicuous ability and soundness of head and heart in charge of that department of the Government. We wish we could with equal heartiness assent to Mr. ROOSEVELT'S observations concerning the National currency and the service of the Republican Party in contributing to its soundness. Our currency system is not at this moment as sound and safe as it would be if the Republican leaders had not felt that the currency issue was in the partisan sense too serviceable a one to be thrown away by the enactment of completely remedial laws. The greenbacks and the silver dollar stand as proofs of the party's perfidy to the National interest and safety.

RUSSIA AND NEUTRAL COMMERCE.

No wonder the case of the Knight Commander is arousing so much excitement in England. It is a British case to-day; it may be an American case to-morrow. It might as easily have been the Shawmut that was stopped, seized, and sunk as the Knight Commander. The American temper would in that case be as warm to-day as is the British temper. In order to avert disastrous results from popular excitement, which may very readily rise to such a height as to infect official action, it is most desirable that Americans at large should have a clear notion what, in such cases as are liable to arise, are the respective rights of men-of-war of a belligerent and merchantmen of a neutral.

No doubt the actual condition of the law of contraband gives the amplest scope for controversies, and seems almost designed to secure that the crop of them shall not fail whenever a war is waging by a naval power. The general classification of some articles as necessarily contraband, when destined to a belligerent, since they admit of no other than a military use, of some articles as never contraband, since they do not admit of such use, and of a third and by far the largest class, as contraband or not according as they are or are not intended to increase the fighting force of the belligerent to whose ports they are consigned, is as reasonable as it is well established. But evidently, upon the question whether the questionable imports are intended for military use, there may be the greatest variety of interpretation. The neutral shipper may and will take one view, the commander of a belligerent cruiser may and will take the other. Some impartial tribunal is needed in order to hold the balance fair between their conflicting claims. Such a tribunal ought, evidently, to be in every case international. Only such a tribunal can properly interpret and administer international law. In default of such a tribunal each country establishes a prize court of its own which more or less closely approaches the impartiality that might be expected of an international tribunal. It is no flattery to say that the British prize courts have come nearest to it. The greatest authority in cases involving the rights of search and seizure remains Lord STOWELL, and yet, when the decisions were rendered by which he is remembered and for which he is honored, his country was at war. He was, so to speak, the judicial agent of a belligerent Power. And yet he so laid down the law that his decisions are respected in every civilized country, and his own high pretension, put forward from the bench, of not allowing his patriotism to warp his judicial uprightness, and of putting forward no consideration of which a candid representative of a neutral Power would not have to acknowledge the cogency, has been accepted by the legal profession of the world as simply the statement of the fact.

The law is in a state of flux on this very point of the right of search. What HERBERT SPENCER described as "the state of militancy" is directly opposed to and by "the state of industrialism." The mediaeval spirit which looked upon fighting as the normal condition of man is confronted by the modern spirit which regards it as a lamentable and abnormal deviation from the normal course of peaceable development and evolution. We referred the other day to the action of the Russian captor of the Knight Commander as indicating an obsolescent view of international law. Without doubt the modern tendency is to limit the right of interference with trade by belligerents and to enlarge the rights of neutrals to carry on commerce while war is raging. ANTHONY TROLLOPE, who happened to be in this country when the controversy over the stoppage of the Trent was at its height, indignant at the pretension of Commodore WILKES, described it as a pretension that brickbats have the right of way over peaceful traffic. That is exactly the pretension made in this case by the commander of the Russian ship.

A London paper says that there is no precedent for such an act within a century. To say that a precedent in these matters is old is to invalidate it. The older it is the worse it is. But the act of this Russian was condemned in advance, almost or quite a century before it was committed. Said Lord STOWELL: "Where a ship is neutral the act of destruction cannot be justified to the neutral owner by the gravest importance of such an act to the captor's own State; to the neutral it can be justified under any such circumstances only by a full restitution in value." But in this case evidently it was not vital to Russia that the Knight Commander should not be allowed to deliver her cargo. The questionable part of the cargo, the part condemned as contraband, is said to have consisted of railway supplies. They would have raised a nice question for a prize court. If it were proved that they were intended for a railroad in Korea it would be clear that such a railroad was primarily and at present a military facility for Japan against Russia. The seizure would doubtless be held good and the vessel condemned. If, on the other hand, they were intended for a railroad in Japan itself, the possible military use of such a road would not be allowed to outweigh its prevailingly peaceful use, the vessel would be released, and the owners compensated for the damage and delay occasioned to them by the seizure.

Merely to state this case, whether it be actual or only suppositious, is to show how it requires a competent and impartial adjudication. It is simply intolerable that a casual naval officer should be allowed to take the law of such case into his own hands. That he was short of hands and could not spare a prize crew or that he feared his capture might be recaptured before she could reach a Russian port—these are entirely irrelevant considerations. The plain fact is that he has prevented the ship from being brought before a court for adjudication, and that, therefore, all presumptions are in favor of the owners and against him. "A full restitution in value" is what the British Government is entitled to demand and the Russian Government to grant for the ship; what our Government is entitled to ask and the Russian Government bound to grant for such of the cargo as is owned by Americans. As for the future, in case of other Russian cruisers whose commanders are given to magnifying their offices, it would probably be well that the authorities of the American port which an American steamer leaves for Japan should be satisfied that she carries no contraband, and that an American man-of-war, more powerful than any cruiser of the Vladivostok Squadron, should thereupon be detailed to accompany the merchantman and to see that she completes her voyage without molestation.

THE SUBWAY.

The strike of subway workers promises to be as futile as are most of the ill-advised attempts of organized labor to impose upon employers conditions which they cannot accept. By reason of a quarrel between two painters' unions as to the share which each should have of the work to be done, a sympathetic strike was called and twelve hundred men of various trades gave up their jobs. It is said that the real motive of the strike is to impress Mr. MCDONALD with the fact that in making a public announcement of the date of the completion of the subway without consulting the union leaders and receiving their gracious approval he was guilty of lèse majesté and must be properly punished. They do not mean to give up their cool and comfortable employment any sooner than they must, and the idea that they must be industrious and get out in time to accommodate the public is not agreeable to them. That the subway strike is a flagrant violation of the arbitration agreement entered into between the Central Federated Union and the Subway Contractors' Association is to be regretted, perhaps, but a little thing like that must not be permitted to restrain the eagerness of the union leaders to keep in evidence. Of course they have destroyed all basis of confidence in the value of such agreements on their part, but even that is better from their point of view than having things go smoothly and leaving labor too well contented with its position.

As a matter of fact, the strike is not seriously embarrassing the subway contractors and will not probably delay work twenty-four hours. There is plenty of labor available, and New York is not Chicago. The men who have given up their jobs are their own dupes and will probably regret it before they secure other employment as satisfactory or as comfortable. It doubtless causes the contractor some anxiety and will embitter the public against the Building Trades Alliance, but beyond this it will be without results. The subway will be opened on time, and any more serious attempt to hinder it than is expressed in the strike of those who do not want to work will be a dangerous experiment.

DE SENECTUTE.

The announcement made with unnecessary "indignation" by ex-Senator HENRY G. DAVIS, Democratic Vice Presidential candidate, that he has no intention of marrying, will be received with general regret. Granted that this is a matter which chiefly concerns himself and that if he does not wish to marry there is probably no reason why he should, it remains true that such action on his part would confer a great deal of genuine pleasure upon a large number of estimable people. It is proverbial that all the world loves a lover. It might be crystallized with equal solidity into our proverbial philosophy that a great many elderly people of both sexes would be vastly rejuvenated and made to feel really quite young again by the connubial example of a gentleman as old as Mr. DAVIS and as prominent.

It is perhaps needless to say that the popular notion that the "dead line" is drawn somewhere about fifty, and that one who has passed it, by however little, should be content thereafter to become a lean and slippered pantaloon, eating soft things, going to bed early, and doing what he can to keep out of the way of younger people who tolerate him only when he takes good care not to become a nuisance, is not shared by the elderly of either sex. They insist that age is measured by heart throbs, not by figures on a dial; that a man is only as old as he feels, whatever the date of his birth, and that old age never overtakes one who does not sit down and wait for it. They take great comfort in reading "De Senectute," and wish that some one would bring it up to date with the thousand examples which might be cited since CICERO'S observations of relative youth masquerading behind gray hairs and wrinkles. They hail with sincere delight every evidence that men whose years entitle them to the honorable distinction of venerable are often as young for all practical purposes as other men of forty to fifty, and a great deal younger than a multitude of those who reach thirty-five worn out and blasé, with no further capacity for pleasure and with emotions and passions burned to ashes and dust. They rejoice in the familiar lines of HOLMES, penned in the afternoon of life, which forbid applying the designation "old" to one

Whose visionary brain
Holds o'er the past an undivided reign.
If yet the minstrel's song, the poet's lay,
Spring with her birds, or children at their play,
Or maiden's smile, or heavenly dream of art
Stir the few life-drops creeping round his heart—
Turn to the record whence his years are told,
Count his gray hairs, they cannot make him old.

Mr. DAVIS is, we believe, an octogenarian. The chronological fact is undisputed, but his vigor and strength and clearness of mind are said to be those of maturity untainted by a trace of senile decrepitude. This fact endears him to many thousands of men who, if not nearly as old as he in years, are still old enough to have felt the inhospitable elbows of contemporaneous humanity in their ribs, reminding them that they cannot longer keep up with the procession and will not be permitted to obstruct it. Mr. DAVIS'S place for the moment is just a little ahead of the band wagon. He is young enough to be an exceptionally successful business man, to attend to his work with intelligence refined by long experience, to attend conventions which try the nerves and exhaust the bodies of younger men, to accept nomination, and to undertake with very serious purpose the labors, worries, and anxieties of a National canvass. For all of this the "elderly to old" population of the United States hold him in great admiration. If in addition it had been true that he is about to marry a lady for whom he cherished a youthful affection, and who is presumably herself of discreet age, a whirlwind of enthusiasm would have been created for him, and he could have counted on the vote of every citizen past middle life. Think, also, of the enthusiasm his act would have created among the old maids and widows! True, they do not vote, but any one who should say they have no influence would speak without knowledge. Mr. CORTELYOU might not have conceded the election in advance to Mr. TAGGART, but in the still watches of the night he would have lost much sleep wondering what Mr. ROOSEVELT could possibly do to match his strenuousness against that of an opponent old enough, de jure, to be his grandfather, but young enough, de facto, to be his junior brother.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—For special reasons that had nothing to do with "Christian Science," and as little to do with a desire to give the "other side" of a question which, so far as we are concerned, was closed long ago, we relaxed a well-considered and deliberately taken rule by printing yesterday a letter from one of Mrs. EDDY'S press agents. The space thus used was not, perhaps, wholly wasted. The letter, unlike some issued by this particular capper's predecessor, was a very crude and clumsy production, and therefore not potentially dangerous to anybody worth saving from Eddyite deluding and exploiting, while its absurdities of logic and its falsities of statement provided a dozen weapons for those who still hold it worth their while to argue with the more intelligent—or less unintelligent—followers of the Old Dame Who Stole the Humbug. How grotesque, for instance, was the ignorance displayed by the man's assertion that "some of our most advanced physicians acknowledge the healing power of metaphysics!" If there be any such, their acknowledgment can be explained only on the theory that they have advanced so far as to have left behind them the remembrance of the definition of the word "metaphysics" they once possessed. Of like quality was the declaration that some of the same physicians "have publicly admitted that Christian Science has healed cases in wh materia medica could not reach." Of course there are no physicians who deny the existence of maladies in which the use of some form of suggestion, not the use of drugs, is indicated, but we have yet to hear of one who admitted that the Eddyot "healers" have or exercise any power not exerted with more or less success by every charlatan and by every regular practitioner as well. And the impudence of asking that the "healers," like the doctors, be judged by their successes instead of by their failures! The loss of a single patient is utter condemnation of a system that consists of a denial of the very existence of death-causing influences, while the doctor who only says he will do what he can toward delaying the inevitable final victory of such influences has the best of rights to receive credit for even a measure of success. As for the testimonial from the inhabitants of Concord, N. H., that the more visitors with money to spend that Mrs. EDDY can attract to the place the better content will the natives be, that tells more about the Concordites than it does about the Eddyites, and what it tells is the deterioration of the once famous New England conscience.

—In the fact that Judge PARKER, acting as an interpreter of the law, once told a young woman that she could not enjoin an unauthorized use of her photograph, but is now taking some precautions to prevent such use of photographs of himself, there was an opportunity for a bright young woman to write an amusing letter—a letter which would have given effective expression to a justifiable sense of grievance on the part of the young woman and would have put the Judge in the slightly embarrassing position of defending his own course at the expense of his beloved mistress, the law. But apparently the young woman who signed the letter we published yesterday is not up to the task of writing amusingly every day, and very evidently on a day when she was just a little dull she allowed some lawyer who is probably dull every day to use her grievance in a serious effort to make some political capital against the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. For the letter in every line demonstrated that it was only signed by the nominal author, and that it was written by a lawyer, and every line, too, proclaimed the truth that the writing was not sincere—that the writer knew perfectly well that between the cases of the young woman and the Judge, in this matter of photographs, there is no real analogy. She proceeded after the act of which she complained and tried to prove that she had suffered an injury recognized by existing laws; Judge PARKER, on the contrary, took certain measures well within his power—and within that of young women as well—to prevent the commission of the act to which he objected. That made all the difference in the world—for a lawyer—and should have prevented him from making a point that was, to his necessary knowledge, no point at all. If this and other young women will pardon us, we will venture to say that they are held to no such strict responsibility, and one of them might without exciting criticism have ignored the difference in question if only she had been witty and entertaining. To make the case worse for the lawyer who did write this letter, he knew—or should have known—not only that Judge PARKER, in the opinion denying to Miss ROBERSON the relief she claimed clearly told her to seek it from the Legislature, with the implied prediction that she would get it there, but that the Legislature has since been moved by this very case so to amend the law that henceforth there will be full and easy redress for anybody subjected to the annoyance from which she suffered. Either through ignorance or intention, therefore, the writing of this letter was a pretty contemptible piece of business, pardonable only because ludicrously futile.

—Great hopes have been excited in vegetarian minds that the meat strike will enforce a general adoption of the only diet which they consider either healthful or virtuous, and that everybody will feel so well after a few weeks of compulsory vegetarianism that even when the compulsion ceases they will not go back to fleshly food. That, of course, is one way to look at the situation, and nobody doubts that a diminution in the amount of meat eaten will be a good thing for most of us, but there is another view, and one which is a little disquieting. It is expressed by The New York Medical Journal as follows: "We must admit that we have some misgivings concerning the results of vegetarianism suddenly imposed upon an entire people. What one does voluntarily in the way of dietetic performances is probably less apt to induce untoward consequences than that which is forced upon a person—the involuntary experiment to end nobody knows when. Then, too, there is the gorging with meat which is pretty sure to ensue upon the cessation of the famine, and out of it the vegetarians are tolerably sure to try to make capital." Those of us, however, who are neither vegetarians nor doctors will not worry much over the probability of becoming the former against our wills or of suffering from a surfeit of a recovered food. From present indications an enforced abstention from meat is unlikely to be general or prolonged. Even if the trust packers are reduced to complete idleness and kept there, the "independents," already numerous and sure to be more so, will probably be able to give us all an occasional steak or chop.

—"Mr. LOEB, as usual, is blamed." So say the dispatches from Oyster Bay in describing the chagrin of the natives at their exclusion from the notification ceremonies. Mr. LOEB is a very useful and convenient person. Apparently his salary is adjusted to the unpleasantness of his duties, which include unprotesting acceptance of responsibility for all mistakes that anybody in his neighborhood may commit. Abroad the newspapers have an editor who goes to jail whenever anything libelous or irreverent appears in his paper; here we have the Private Secretary to serve the Great Man in a similar way. The job would be regarded by some as unpleasant, but presumably it has its compensations, among them, permanancy of tenure. The Private Secretary who, "as usual, is blamed," never gets discharged.

CATTLE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Gratuitous Grazing Adds to Beef Trust's Powers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not a fact that the Beef Trust is getting great strength and immense wealth at the expense of the public by reason of free pasturage to immense herds of cattle on the public domain? Taken with the protective tariff, preferential railroad rebates, and the power to buy cattle and sell beef at its own price, this gratuitous grazing on public lands is a service of great power to the trust in cornering the meat market. How can the farmer who must buy or rent his farm, including pasture land, and pay annual taxes on it, compete in raising cattle with those herders who get pasturage from the Government free, on millions of acres, without taxation or rental? Why not take away this prop from the trust, which is said to rob the herders of the advantage by controlling the price at which they shall sell.

There was a time when New York and Boston were great cattle markets, and every section of the country produced at fair prices the beef required for local consumption. All that business has been much reduced and practically destroyed by a monopoly of the sale of beef produced at little cost to the cattle men and trust, but at public expense, resulting elsewhere in unfertile fields, slim crops, abandoned farms, and poor whites.

The press notices of the existing situation, to the effect that there is beef for only a few days and then famine, read as if this land of plenty was like the garrison at Port Arthur or some disabled vessel adrift at sea on short allowance of meat rations, while all the time we, the people, actually own in fee the thousands of square miles on which the beeves fatten and the thieves batten, may be.

Many are shocked at the graft from pool selling, liquor, and other immoralities, non-indulgence in which can hardly be classed as race suicide, while this colossal graft on the public lands and pockets and subsistence of the people into the coffers of a few falls like rain on the just and the unjust, and the people pay for the stuffed club that knocks them out.

The remedy? A tax on every head of cattle grazed on the public domain, and collect it and give the farmstead holder a chance under fair competition at the business which was once his. G.

New York, July 21, 1904.

NEGROES WOULD DEFEAT ROOT

Element of Weakness in His Candidacy for Governor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Root for Governor, Cries the West, Too," was the heading of a news item in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day.

It is not generally known that the political complexion of the next election will, in a large measure, be decided by the solidarity of the negro votes, and the colored voters to a man, who are affiliated with the Republican Party, are against Mr. Root. The Republicans in this State cannot win out without the aid of their negro contingent. In this State there are 81,425 colored voters. In the last National election McKinley's plurality was 8,380. Thus, if the colored vote can be split, Mr. Root, if nominated, can be defeated by any good man whom New York State's united Democracy may put up.

Mr. Root's Union League speech on disfranchisement cast the die of his defeat. It is therefore a foregone conclusion that if Mr. Root is the Republican standard bearer the colored vote will defeat him if a good Democrat is put up. There are already more than 17,000 negro Democrats in Greater New York. The man then, who, the Republicans think, would add strength to their ticket in New York would be a weak point in their armor. His nomination therefore will elect a Democratic Governor.

CLAUDE G. WILLIAMS.

New York, July 26, 1904.

GEN. GREENE FOR GOVERNOR.

Machine Republican Picks Him Out as Sure Candidate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps a suggestion at this time will do no greater harm than it did once before. We have read a great deal of the refusal of ex-Secretary Elihu Root to be a candidate for Governor.

As a machine Republican, and perhaps a little previous, I want to say that there is one man who can and probably will be, who will add strength and lustre to the Republican ticket. That man is that soldier and scholar, Gen. Francis V. Greene. His record of service in the United States is one to be proud of, his service to the people of the City of New York has not been equaled, his ability to perform every duty that has ever been assigned him with honor and credit, his manhood, his true type of an "American," and his Republicanism never were questioned.

I want to say that every delegate to the convention will know of him before many moons. Put it in your hat that Greene is the man. This might be a bombshell in some quarters, but it is pretty near being right. FORWARD.

New York, July 26, 1904.

Contraband of War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your interesting editorial in to-day's TIMES you say: "We have already in effect announced our adherence to Lord Salisbury's doctrine, and that we shall acquiesce in no seizures of food shipped for Japan which are not shown to be intended for the use of the Japanese fighting forces." But suppose the 330,000 sacks of American flour per Arabia consigned, for obvious reasons, to an astute Yankee dealer; how long do we believe before it would become Government hard tack? Or the 541,388 pounds of innocent pig lead per Corea good Japanese bullets?

J. STUART DOTTEN.

Brooklyn, July 26, 1904.

Artistic Swearing.

From the London Globe.

The desire for artistic swearing seems to be almost universal if we may judge from the variety of our correspondents. Even clergymen are included. One writes to say that he quieted even a cabby of great talents by a glib and impressive repetition of the writing on a box of Swedish matches. But perhaps the cabby was especially vulnerable. The words may strike only on the box seat.

A Little of the Old Adam In Him.

From The Washington Star.

"What a beautiful lawn you have!"

"Yes," answered Mr. Nagley's wife, "my husband keeps it that way."

"He must be very industrious."

"Yes. He never misses a day with his lawn mower; although I could scarcely get him to touch it until the neighbors began to complain about the noise it made."

Substitution in the Drug Store.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

"Have you a two-cent stamp?" asked the lady in the drug store.

"No, ma'am," replied the clerk; "but we have something just as good. Here are two one-cent stamps."

Piqued, but Not Heartbroken.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The jilted Philadelphia man who sent as a wedding present to his former sweetheart a miniature coffin full of old love letters took a delicate means of demonstrating that his heart had not been broken.

ORIGIN OF NAME "ESOPUS."

Equivalent of "Brook" and in Use Among Algonquins.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Arthur Guiterman of Far Rockaway makes a mistake in quoting Dr. Schoolcraft as authority for throwing doubt upon the derivative of "Esopus." At the time he wrote it may have been, to him, a doubtful word, but better authorities have long since removed it from the doubtful list.

The Rev. Mr. Megapolensis, Dutch minister at Fort Orange, (Albany,) who studied the Indian languages and served in missionary labors among the Mohicans and Mohawks, wrote the name "Sypous" in 1656, an equivalent of Sépuus, (Eliot,) "a brook" or creek. Indian speakers threw the accent of their words forward to the penult, leaving the initial sound indistinct and uncertain in many cases. This was especially so in the early days when the name was first written—1614-16. The early Dutch writer supplied the sound by adding the letter "E," presumably from his familiarity with the name of Esop or Greek Aesop. Sépuus is generic. It is written dialectically in several forms. It is a composition of Sépu, "river," and es or us, diminutive, hence "a small river."

It was of as general use among the Algonquins as our words "brook" or "creek" are among ourselves. It appears first in the Esopus form on a carte figurative of the Hudson of presumed date 1614-16, in application to a stream on the east side of the river, as it may have been properly as a generic, but became permanent at Kingston Point, about 1623, as the name presumably of Rondout Creek, from which it was extended by the Dutch to the Kleine Esopus, south of Rondout, in the town where Judge Parker resides; to the grote Esopus, now the Rondout, and to the Esopus, now called the Saugerties, at that place. The early traders gathered on the north side of the creek at a cove or nook which they called Punthoekje, (now Ponkhockie,) which became the general locative, Sopus, and the name by which later Wildwijk was called, (now Kingston.)

As a matter of correction it may be added that the Esopus Indians never "called themselves Wargnawancks," nor by any other general name which has been handed down. The Dutch called them "Esopus Indians," and by that name only were they known nationally. They were an independent nation of Delaware stock, but of the division known as Minsis, Monseys, or Minnisinks. "Wargnawancks" is one of the corruptions of the very sonorous Warronawanka, which seems to have been the name of the bay lying on the south side of Kingston Point. Some of the corruptions of this name are redundant in lettering. The locative onk seems to have been added to the original, and so able a scholar as De Laeb spelled it all out "Waranawankcougys."

Judge Parker's candidacy will have served a useful purpose in bringing out the history of the Sopus country if in nothing else, and it is not necessary to add to it any romantic nonsense. E. M. R.

Newburg, July 26, 1904.

THE COLOMBIAN POLICY.

Good Cause for Rebuke of Roosevelt in November.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Doubtless you answered George B. Chandler, and without delay. Indeed, he may truly be said to have received his reply by return mail. But my impression is that he well knew all along the scandalous facts about our course toward the little Colombian Republic; that was not in a corner, nor at a period remote. I believe he was just stirring you up to jump again on "The Terror" for the fun of seeing the fur fly. Thanks, many, to him and to you. The subject can hardly be overthrashed.

Thousands of your grateful readers burn yet with indignation against that Administration outrage.

Think of Cleveland in such a rôle! or "sane and safe" Judge Parker!

Let us resolve to rebuke in November the National injury, wrong, spoliation, plunder, pillage, rapine, and prevent once for all any remote repetition of similar reckless, conscienceless, shameful misuse and abuse of power. LUTHER MARTYN.

New York, July 25, 1904.

FROM HANNA TO CORTELYOU.

This Republican Characterizes It as a Long Slide.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading your editorial in THE TIMES of this date, "Mr. Cortelyou's Figures," I would suggest to him through THE TIMES that he follow the example of Mr. Hanna, who on being asked in 1896 if Mr. McKinley would be elected, replied that Mr. McKinley would be President if not by one means, by another. It seems to me that it is a long slide from Mr. Hanna to Mr. Cortelyou, and that Mr. Roosevelt has chosen a boy to do a man's work.

A REPUBLICAN.

New York, July 26, 1904.

A Bookkeeping Triumph.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Now, dearest, just see," said Mrs. Newlywed, "since I commenced keeping our accounts we haven't got nearly so many bills to pay. Now, see, you haven't got any butcher's bill or milkman's bill to pay at all this month."

"But, darling, we certainly had plenty of meat and milk all the time."

"Yes, dearest," replied Mrs. Newlywed, "but I bought them from the grocer."

Lhassa and Thalassa.

From The London Globe.

A classical parallel has been found for the cry "To Lhassa, to Lhassa!" in the Greek shout "Thalassa! Thalassa!" There is now an added point in recalling the jingle.

SOME UNDISCOVERED STANZAS FROM THE RUBY YACHT.

A grand piano underneath a cow,
A graphophone, a German band, and thou
With a hand organ and calliope—
Oh! Sheol were Gehenna, sure enow.

When twin moons hang upon the wav'ring Crag,
While o'er the footboard leaps the she-night-nag,
And on thy chest squats Bunny-of-the Welsh;
Go to, O Saki! Lo! thou hast a jag.

"Thou shalt not" and thou shalt! Each human life
With some stern limitation is at strife:
Yet, do we bow to custom more than law—
It's beastly form to eat pease with a knife.

What burdens Fate doth lay upon our backs!
A squalling babe—bare feet—a box of tacks—
Profanity that stabs the midnight air—
Ah, well! we split the infant with an axe.

If when "the angel of the darker brink"
Draws taut thy life chain, sev'ring its last link,
And bears thee, squawking, o'er the gruesome Styx,
Hang to his tail—he'll spill thee in the drink—

And such a drink! No Hi-Baile luriceth there,
No Coque-Tale stealeth from thy days and care,
No Jinne-Fizze smileth benison on thirst—
Just water—nasty stuff!—"Who put it there?"

W. H. P. FRENCH, U. S. A.

W. C. WHITNEY'S ESTATE VALUED AT $21,000,000

Nassau Appraiser's Report Filed—Tax to the State, $222,000.

HIS REAL ESTATE $2,000,000

Report Shows the Many Interests of the ex-Secretary of the Navy—Horses Valued at $275,000.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 27.—Charles F. Lewis, County Treasurer of Nassau County, an Inheritance Tax Appraiser, filed his report to-day in the Nassau County Surrogate's Court in the matter of tax on the estate of William C. Whitney. The value of the estate in the State of New York which is subject to tax is $21,234,101.10.

The report finds that the amount of the tax to be paid to the State by the estae is $238,918.77, but from this sum there is allowed to the estate a rebate of $11,695.93, because of the payment of the tax before the expiration of six months from the date of death of Mr. Whitney.

Counselor Winthrop, for Harry Payne Whitney, and Counselor George B. Stoddart, for Mr. Lewis, were present in the Surrogate's office when the report was approved by Surrogate Robert Seabury.

The appraiser's report is as follows:

REAL ESTATE.

871 Fifth Avenue, New York	$1,400,000
New York stables	90,000
Nassau County property	319,400
Sheepshead Bay property	150,000
Saratoga property	42,500
Adirondack property	118,500
Total	$2,120,400

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Interest in firm of P. Mogenhan & Co.	$25,000
Contents of 871 Fifth Avenue, (sold to Mr. Smith)	200,000
Silverware and silverplate	12,300
Personal property at Aiken	10,000
Personal property at Lenox, (October Mountain)	5,000
Personal property at Westbury	27,298
Private car	15,000
Automobiles	20,000
Personal property at 871 Fifth Avenue	74,251
Wines	31,252
Linen	5,000
Picture, (Raphael)	20,000
Race horses	275,000
Life insurance	31,250
Carriage horses and carriages	6,000
National Fuel Company, in bonds and shares	91,800
Matawok Land Company	22,500
St. Nicholas Skating & Ice Company	1,750
Coney Island Jockey Club	4,025
Metropolitan Magazine Company	10,000
Nassau County Bank	1,600
Cuba Railroad Company	150,000
Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company	30,000
San Vincente Cattle Company	6,327
National Horse Show Association	6,000
Saratoga Association	66,300
Electric Vehicle Company, par	38,250
Same company, in gold bonds	127,800
Nassau Light and Power Company	70,000
United States Trust and Guarantee Corporation, par and bonds	6,749
National Bank of Commerce	337,014
Industrial Trust Company of Providence	26,000
Public Service Corporation, in par value and bonds	37,520
Fifth Avenue Trust Company	10,000
Raquette Lake Railway Company	5,000
Raquette Lake Railway Company	25,000
Raquette Lake Transportation Company	102,000
Raquette Lake Transportation Company at 5 per cent	12,000
Consolidated Tobacco Company	4,730,950
International Cigar Machine Company	11,712
Chihuahua Mining Company	50,000
Westchester Racing Association	50,000
Guggenheim Exploration Company	622,500
Press Club mortgage	1,500
Aiken Club, bond	2,000
Metropolitan Club	14,700
Chamber of Commerce	2,500
Meadow Brook Club	1,500
Standard Oil Company	7,078,400
Morton Trust Company	1,311,414
New York Transportation Company	58,781
Metropolitan Security Company	1,620
Consolidated Tobacco Company	57,562
Metropolitan S. S. Company	58,000
Option to purchase 5,000 shares of the American Smelting and Refining Company and 2,500 shares of the Guggenheim Exploration Company stock	125,000
Restigouche Salmon Club	12,000
Camp Harmony	12,500
Tallacoola Club	19,500
Promissory notes	98,470
Equity in Moore & Schley loan	654,806
Equity in Strong, Sturgis & Co. loan	110,747
Participation Union Lead and Oil Company	225,000
Consolidated Tobacco Company, syndicate subscription	200,000

The total amount of personal estate is $20,785,822.48, making a grand total of $22,906,222.48. From this amount $1,672,121.38 is taken, which represents various debts incurred by Mr. Whitney, and the expense in settling the estate, leaving a total of $21,234,101.10 which is subject to tax.

The report of Appraiser Lewis was approved in regard to the cash value of property subject to tax imposed by acts in relation to taxable transfers, and the tax which is liable is assessed and fixed as follows:

Legacy to Adelaide Randolph, stepdaughter, $250,000, cash value of property, is taxed $12,500.

Legacy to Arthur Bertram, stepson, is the same.

Legacy to Beatrice Bond, not related, $39,444.44, tax $1,972.22.

Provisions for support during minority of Dorothy Whitney, daughter, $197,222.22, tax $1,972.22.

Five-tenths of the residuary estate, Harry Payne Whitney as executor, for the benefit of himself, or in case of his death, to Flora Payne Whitney, Mary Whitney, both granddaughters, and Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, grandson, $10,248,717.23, with taxes at $102,487.17.

One-tenth of the residuary estate to Harry Payne Whitney, as executor, for the benefit of Pauline P. Paget, as daughter, and in case of death to Olive Paget, granddaughter, $2,040,742.44, tax $20,497.42.

One-tenth of the residuary estate to Harry Payne Whitney, as executor, for the benefit of Payne Whitney, the son, and in case of death, for benefit of Joan Whitney, granddaughter, $2,049,742.44, tax $20,497.42.

Three-tenths of the residuary estate to Harry Payne Whitney for the benefit of Dorothy Whitney, as daughter, and in case of death to her surviving issue, $6,149,230.33, tax $61,492.30, making a total taxation of $233,918.77.

SUES TO STOP TRAIN.

Basking Ridger Wants "Millionaires' Express" to Halt for Him.

NEWARK, July 27.—Dayton A. Minard of Basking Ridge to-day began suit for $25,000 damages against the Lackawanna Railroad for alleged breach of contract and also asks that the company be ejected from the land which it now occupies for a station at Basking Ridge. Minard asserts that he deeded the land in question to the railroad people in 1871 with the specific understanding that when the tracks were laid and a station built that Basking Ridge people would get the same accommodations in the way of train service that would be given to any town within three miles of the station. the station.

In violation of this agreement, Minard says, the Lackawanna has inaugurated an express train service from Hoboken to Bernardsville, which is only a mile and a half distant from Basking Ridge, and that the train does not stop at the latter place. The train is known as the "Millianaires' Train."

Subway Opening Celebration.

Members of the Aldermanic Committee which has in charge the celebration for the opening of the Rapid Transit subway system already have begun their preparations. Alderman Richter, the Chairman, with Alderman Doull, a member, called on Mayor McClellan yesterday and asked him to call a special meeting of the Board of Estimate so that the Aldermanic $50,000 appropriation for the celebration could be approved. This appropriation was passed by the Aldermen on Tuesday at the same time the committee was appointed. Mayor McClellan told the Aldermen that there would be a special meeting of the Board of Estimate on Tuesday next to pass the school bonds, and that if the Aldermen were ready at that time with their statement of what they wanted to do with the $50,000 it could be taken up at once.

FUSS OVER FLYING FUZZ.

Dogs' Falling Hair Got in Shaving Lather and Baby's Throat.

Mrs. Minnie Ney appeared before Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court yesterday, complaint having been made against her by people living in the flat below hers on the sixth floor of the Harold apartment house, 489 Manhattan Avenue. She said that she was a martyr for the love of her dogs, of whom the neighbors were jealous. The specific complaint against her was that she violated the city ordinance in airing her dogs' beds at the windows, and that after combing the dog she threw the loose hair out of the window. The complainants were George F. Root and George A. Reuter.

"I can't shave at an open window," said the first George. The dog hair blows in and mixes up with the lather, and we have to keep a mosquito net over the baby so that it won't choke to death with the floating combings."

"Yes," said the second George. "It is so bad that the curtains look like buffalo robes, they are so full with the fur of the poodles."

"Do you throw the hair of the dogs out of the windows?" asked the Magistrate.

"No," said Mrs. Ney. "I save their hair. They are so dear, my Dotsy and Chimp. I love them like children. You ought to see them in their little cribs asleep with their pretty heads on their pillows, but Dotsy is not very well just now. She has sore eyes, and—"

"Don't you think they ought to be in the cemetery, madam?" asked the Magistrate.

"Oh, no, your Honor. They are so sweet and—"

"Do you throw their hair out of the window and air their beds on the sills?"

"Never, and I never will again."

Discharged.

FLUSHING SAW DEVIL WAGONS.

Two of Them, Derelicts, Marked Kennedy's Misfortunes.

Some simple folks dwelling at Flushing yesterday took a walk out Jamaica Avenue to a spot just beyond the little stone bridge on the outskirts of the town to have a look at two derelict devil wagons, one of which was capsized in a ditch, while the other hung impaled on the stump of a fractured telegraph pole. They came away wondering whether the spot was infested by some hard-working hoodoo against the new-fangled conveyances.

The strange feature in connection with the two wrecks was that both machines belonged to the same man, and had come to grief within a few feet of each other, though with almost twelve hours' lapse of time. The owner of the autos is Milton Kennedy, an automobile manufacturer, and the ditched machine had been sent out with a relief expedition for the purpose of towing the other machine back to the stable It would not have happened if Mr. Kennedy, who was returning to Brooklyn shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning with a colored native to guide him over the strange road, had not by mistake tried to make a short cut through a telegraph pole.

Mr. Kennedy fractured the telegraph pole, his left arm, and a couple of ribs. The colored man was thrown out, but landed on his head and, while not much hurt, thought he saw a lesson in the accident.

"Guess ah can take a hint when it comes as plain as dis," he said, as he picked himself up and made off through the darkness, leaving Mr. Kennedy to care for himself.

GHOST YARN FROM THE BRONX.

Hop-Brewed Dream, Say Some—There's a Brewery Opposite.

Bronx Borough residents who have occasion to pass the corner of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Third Avenue during the wee small hours of the morning are telling a story of a ghost that sits on the corner of the ancient frame dwelling at 3,165 Third Avenue and makes mysterious motions with its long arms. The building, which is a two-story structure, formerly was known as Hammer's Road House, a famous hostelry in the days when the Bronx was a wilderness.

Later it was run by "Tim" Kelly, and the ghost hunters don't know whether it is Tim Kelly's or old John Hammer's ghost. Hupfel's brewery is directly opposite the haunted structure, and a hop masher named Burkins claims the credit for the discovery of the ghost. The skeptical say that the apparition is nothing more than a cloud of hop-laden vapor from the brewery.

Less kindly persons say that the ghost was evolved by hop-laden brains.

PILOT CRITICISES INSPECTORS.

Capt. Dow Expresses His Opinion at Slocum Hearing.

Only two witnesses were examined by the Federal Board of Inquiry into the Slocum disaster yesterday. They were Thomas H. Barrett of the local bureau of the steamboat inspection service and Capt. Luther B. Dow, master of the Pilots' Association of New York. Inspector Barrett said that the inspection of vessels was left to the Assistant Inspectors, and that after they have examined and passed a ship the certificate of inspection is read over and then signed by the Inspectors. Mr. Barrett said he had charge of the inspection of boilers and machinery, while his associate, Gen. Dumont, had charge of the inspection of hulls and equipment.

Capt. Dow testified at length, and was very pointed in his criticism of the way marine affairs are conducted in New York Harbor. If the Slocum had had a licensed mate and a uniformed crew many more lives might have been saved. The failure of the regulations to call for licensed mates on inland waters, he said, was a great mistake. Capt. Dow then referred to a man who got a master's license after three months' service as a pilot.

"The local Inspectors," he said, "granted this man a master's license, and we claim they had no right to do so. We made a complaint to them, but that was all the good it did. The force of Assistant Inspectors in this port is not one-half big enough, and a vessel like the General Slocum or Grand Republic cannot be properly inspected in one day."

MOTHER FINDS LOST CHILD.

Recognizes Baby Four Years Missing—Alleged Kidnapper Held.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 27.—While passing through Poplar Alley yesterday Mrs. Emma Lewis saw a chubby youngster whom she thought she recognized as a child she lost on Dec. 26, 1900, and who then was five years old. She made some inquiries which verified her belief. She at once secured a warrant for the arrest of Thomas Moss, charging him with kidnapping.

Magistrate Stewart this morning held Moss under $500 bail, at the same time ordering that the child be held by Mrs. Powell, who has been boarding it for the last three years at $3 per week. This was paid by Moss.

Moss has little to say about the case further than that he will be cleared at the trial. Mrs. Lewis says that she was ill at the time the child disappeared from her home. She has lived within two blocks of the child's boarding house for the past two years.

Pastor Cordova's Successor Named.

SOUTH RIVER, N. J., July 27.—The Rev. W. Horner, formerly a member of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will fill the vacancy in the pulpit of the local Methodist Church caused by the resignation of the Rev. J. F. Cordova. The Rev. Mr. Horner was for a time a professor in a Western college before he took up preaching. The new minister will arrive here to-morrow. With his family he will occupy the parsonage, which has been vacated by Mrs. Cordova, and will take up the work of rebuilding the church membership, which has been somewhat depleted of late.

TROUBLE COMING OVER PARNELL HOME FUND

Parnell's Brother Blames Redmond for Failure of Plan.

THOUGHT HE WOULD GET HOME

Found It Was to Go to Irish Nation—Meanwhile Government That Parnell Hated Owns It.

John Howard Parnell, the brother of Charles Stewart Parnell, has sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Dublin a letter relative to the plans of the Irish Nationalists for buying the Parnell home at Avondale. In it he says:

"Some time ago I inclosed a letter from Mr. Edward Dwyer of New York City, a well-known Irish Nationalist, who is at present on a visit to Ireland, along with a letter from me on the above subject.

"I now submit a further letter to you for space, giving my own opinion in regard to the fund, with some items of information which the Irish and Americans are not aware of. Some years ago Messrs. Redmond and Tallon visited America to raise a fund for the erection of a monument and the purchase of Avondale to the memory of my late brother, Charles S. Parnell. Before Mr. John Redmond left I asked him if he would, with the aid of the late Mr. Edward O'Flaherty of New York, try and get a loan by mortgage on Avondale to purchase the old home. I got him all the necessary papers, rentals, &c., to enable him to lay the scheme before Irish-American capitalists. In our conversations he never mentioned it was his intention to buy Avondale for the Irish nation, because if he had I would have told him I would object, as I had already been offered Avondale by the Court of Chancery, to purchase it under the Land act.

"I broke off my arrangements with the court in order to let Mr. Redmond buy it, as I understood, for the Parnells. Mr. Redmond cabled from America they had received sufficient money for the monument as well as for Avondale. At a meeting at the Mansion House, Dublin, after their return, Mr. Redmond gave an account of their mission and said that he was going to buy Avondale, not for the Parnells nor in my brother's name, but for the Irish nation.

"I was naturally astonished at these remarks; it was not what I asked him to do before he left Ireland. This proposal of giving my brother's home away was not doing justice to his memory.

"Being heir-at-law to Avondale, I resented this arrangement. Mr. Redmond also remarked that if any of the Parnells chose to live at Avondale they could do so, meaning that the Parnells were to be made caretakers in their own home, the same way as the Irish landlords treated their evicted tenants.

"In fact, the Parnells were to be evicted and banished from their country.

"Now, I did not consider those proceeding patriotic. I am sure the Irish race in America would not have listened to any such unusual action if they knew what the consequences would be.

"After the meeting in the Mansion House I told Mr. Redmond I would never agree to such a proposal, and said I would try and buy Avondale. If I could not buy I would sell, rather than for our family to be kicked out of the country.

"Some time before the auction I met Mr. Patrick Boylan, a rich butcher, and I made an agreement with him to purchase Avondale and to resell to me, giving me two years to get the money. Mr. Boylan unfortunately died in the meantime, and the place passed into other hands, and when the two years were up I could not raise the money, and Mr. Redmond, although he obtained money to buy Avondale, as the subscribers believed for the benefit of the Parnells, refused to do anything.

"The home of my late brother was allowed by Mr. John Redmond to fall into the hands of the Government, a Government hated by my brother. The Irish people really must not think I was against the nation having an interest in it. On the contrary, while I was living there I did all in my power to make it of interest to the people, and carried on all my brother's patriotic works, which he used to take so much interest in the development of Irish industries. Only for my patriotic feelings for the country all the historic testimonials and presentations connected with my brother would have been lost; fortunately I kept them. If Avondale is not purchased back for the Parnells and the Irish nation, all these will be lost as there will be no place to put them.

"I have no selfish motive in regard to Avondale. All I want is to see the historic place remain in the name of the Parnells and be used as a park for the people.

"I wish the Irish-Americans who subscribed to request John Redmond to restore the house and the historic portions of it to the Parnells.

"I think they might sell Avondale back to me under the Land Act. It could then be considered a National Park. If Avondale is not restored I will go out myself to America and explain to the people from public platforms all the particulars as to the loss of the place to the country, I think the time most opportune for a true statement of facts to be given by the Trustees in justice to themselves, and the Irish race particularly, as I learn Mr. John Redmond will shortly appear again in America appealing to the Irish race there for more funds."

COL. SAVAGE MAKES TERMS.

Satisfactory Agreement with Musicians for English "Parsifal."

Henry W. Savage announced yesterday that he had met the representatives of the Musical Mutual Protective Union and that they had come to an agreement as to the scale of wages to be paid the musicians in the production of "Parsifal" in English at popular prices. He will engage sixty men.

It is announced that the first production will be at the Tremont Theatre in Boston on Oct. 17.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Many members of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, now in this city to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the convention, have been invited by the managers of "The Runaways" to attend a performance of that play at the Manhattan Beach Theatre to-night. Some of those who have accepted the invitation of Messrs. Shubert, Reynolds, and Corbin are Owen Cassidy, State Senator George A. Davis, Stephen S. Blake, ex-Assistant District Attorney, and Robert E. Dayo. There are some sixty others.

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"The Little Princess," which was presented on Broadway with Millie James in the title rôle, will open a short season at Asbury Park on Aug. 22. The production is under the direction of William Wood.

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From Dreamland, Coney Island, comes the announcement that this breesy resort is becoming a fad with Wall Street financiers. "Henry Clews," says the press agent, "has gone to Dreamland on an average of three times a week lately, often unaccompanied." The same press agent laments the fact that the financier has not yet "bumped the bumps."

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The West End Theatre will open the season on Saturday evening, Aug. 22, with "The Two Little Sailor Boys."

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"The Snow Man," a one-act comedy, was presented at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre last night. The principal characters are Richard Maxwell, assumed by John W. Mitchell, and Rose, his wife, played by Miss Grace Merritt. The play went on at 8:30 and required about twenty minutes for presentation. The audience received it with liberal applause.

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Gov. Odell entertained Gov. Pardee of California and Mrs. Pardee in a box at the New Amsterdam Theatre last night.

TOOMEY NOT A 'COPPER CLERK'

And He Had Taylor in Court for Calling Him One.

William Toomey is a clerk employed in the brokerage house of Hutton & Co., 33 New Street, and Nathan J. Taylor used to be employed there. Why Nathan J. Taylor is no longer in Hutton & Co.'s employ did not appear yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields, where both Taylor and Toomey were present.

But it did appear that Toomey had received letters from Taylor addressed to

"Mr. Billy Toomey, Hutton's Copper Clerk, 33 New Street, City," also

"Mr. Billy Toomey, Hutton's Confidential Clerk," also

"Mr. Billy Toomey, Hutton's Head Order Clerk and Chief Operator."

Toomey objected. He said that to be a "copper clerk" was just the same as being a "crooked clerk," and had been so ever since Amalgamated Copper was put on the market. He didn't mind being called "Hutton's confidential clerk," or even "Hutton's chief order clerk." But "Hutton's copper clerk"—not for him. So he had had Taylor brought to court.

"H'm," mused Commissioner Shields. "A 'copper clerk.' I suppose that is a polite way of calling a man a tinkerer. But I don't know of any law that prevents a man from calling another a tinkerer, and especially when it is done so politely. I've got several clerks around here that ought to be called that."

But he held Taylor for examination to-morrow just the same.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The principal out of town entertainments and diversions yesterday consisted of the Monmouth Horse Show; the polo at Great Neck, and the beginning of the eastward cruise of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia. To-morow evening begin the regular order of club dances at Southampton and other resorts. This evening there will be the usual dance at the Casino, Newport.

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Col. John Jacob Astor, who has been in town for the past few days, left yesterday for Newport.

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Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Beeckman, who were in town yesterday, will leave for Newport to-morrow.

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The Marquis and Marquise Aguedin are at Saratoga for the Summer. The Marquise Aguedin is a relative of Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester.

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Mrs. James Speyer has arrived at Bar Harbor, where she has taken a cottage for the Summer. Mrs. William P. Douglas and Miss Douglas are also among the recent arrivals.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Pruyn will leave their residence near Cedarhurst this week for Ilseboro, Me., where they will pass the remainder of the Summer.

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Bishop Potter, Mrs. Potter, and Mrs. Potter's son, F. Ambrose Clark, and Mrs. Clark are booked to sail in October for Europe.

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Among the visitors to town yesterday were Mrs. Clarence Mackay and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. The latter is about to go to the Adirondack camp of the Reids.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are en route to this country on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., having sailed Tuesday.

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The engagement that had been rumored of Miss Louise Benedict, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, and Clifford Harmon of Philadelphia, is now formally announced. Miss Benedict is a sister of Mrs. Thomas Hastings. Mr. Harmon is a son of the late Capt. W. R. Harmon, U. S. A.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—It was a lively day in society with two large musicales, several luncheons, and many notable dinners to-night.

Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, and Mrs. William B. Leeds gave luncheons. Mrs. John J. Mason entertained at a musicale. Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman gave a dinner and a musicale. Dinners were also given by Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan. The artists at the two musicales were Michael Banner, Walter Kiesewelter, Richard Poitlan, Philip Herford, and Hans Kronold.

Owing to wet grounds the matches in the ladies' lawn tennis tournament at the Casino were not played this morning, and there was time only for one match this afternoon. This was between Miss Cynthia Roche and Miss S. G. Pell on one side and Miss Robinson and Miss Moran on the other. Miss Robinson and Miss Moran won the first set 6—4, but failed to hold their game in the other two sets, Miss Roche and Miss Pell winning the second, 6—3, and the third, 6—2. The tournament will be continued to-morrow and completed Friday.

The outdoor fête to be given Saturday, Aug. 6, on the grounds of Mrs. E. J. Berwind's villa, The Elms, for the benefit of the Newport Association for the Control, Relief, and Prevention of Tuberculosis, is meeting with general favor among the Summer residents, and promises to be successful socially and financially.

Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore have arrived at their villa, Chateau Sur Mer, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Knight, Jr., of Philadelphia are entertaining Count de Linlberg Stirum of Paris at their new villa, and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hoffman have as their guest Prince de Beres et Chail.

Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane will leave Friday for Bar Harbor, where they have taken a cottage until Sept. 1.

Mrs. William Astor's first dinner at Beechwood will be given Saturday evening, Aug. 13.

Col. C. F. Robinson, who has been on Mr. Morton F. Plant's yacht Ingomar in foreign waters, is expected from Europe in a few days. Mrs. Robinson has been at her cottage on Kay Street for several weeks.

French Cruiser Visits Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—The French armored cruiser Duplex of the North American squadron arrived here to-day, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Rivet. She was seven days from the Azores. Salutes were exchanged between the warship and the forts and naval station. The Duplex will remain here four days. She then goes to Boston.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

DALENZ—GALLIGAN.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, July 27.—Miss Sadie Josephine Galligan, a niece of Mr. and Mrs. John D. McGlincey of South Orange, and Robert Stephen Dalenz of Orange were married here this evening in the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, South Orange, by the rector, the Rev. James J. Hall. The ceremony was witnessed only by members of the two families, but the reception which followed immediately afterward at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. McGlincey on Third Street was attended by many.

RIGAL—WOOLF.

Announcement was made yesterday of the wedding of Miss Gertrude Woolf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Woolf of 56 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, to David Rigal, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Rigal of 124 Gough Road, Birmingham, England, at Kimberley, South Africa, on July 27. Mr. Rigal is a prosperous diamond broker in Kimberley.

FAIRBROTHER—LOEFFLER.

Miss Martha Veronica Loeffler, whose family for three generations has lived in Bethune Street, was married at St. Bernard's Church on West Fourteenth Street yesterday afternoon to Walter Franklin Fairbrother of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father St. John.

MUCH OF JERSEY AT OLD TENNENT HARVEST HOME

Came in Autos and Carryalls, on Bicycles and Afoot.

GREAT VETERINARY SHOW

Hundreds of Horses with Hundreds of Equine Ailments—Something About the Historic Church.

FREEHOLD, N. J., July 27.—The annual harvest home of historic old Tennent Church was held this afternoon and evening, and a great crowd, from all parts of Monmouth, Mercer, Middlesex, and Ocean Counties, gathered on the grounds. They came in all sorts of vehicles, automobiles, motor cycles, carriages, farm wagons, carryalls, hacks, and bicycles, and all sorts of people were there. The greatest curiosity was the "horse show." The students of the equine race could learn much looking over the host of horses tied to the thousands of tie posts which had been provided. There were the well-groomed animals from city stables; nags whose protruding bones denoted much work and little feed; horses that were lop-eared, wall-eyed, spavined, knock-kneed, bob-tailed, and knee sprung, and a veterinary going along the balky, kicking, neighing line could find traces of glanders, influenza, strangles, sore back, scratches, bone spavin, through pin, ringbone, windgalls, swelled legs, stand cracks, thrush, seedy toe, side bones, and laminitis.

Tennent harvest homes have been held yearly since 1868. The church edifice was built over a century and a half ago and services are held there yet. Blood of wounded soldiers appears on some of the benches in the church, and Col. Monoelon of the British Army, who was killed in the battle, is buried just outside the church door. The Battle of Monmouth was fought about the ancient edifice, and bullets were imbedded in the old frame structure. Cannon balls are frequently plowed up on the neighboring farms.

The salary of the pastor of Tennent Church is raised largely through the harvest home, the receipts of which are large. There is always a band of music in attendance, but all "fakirs" are barred. No gold bricks are sold, "sweat boards" are tabooed, "thimble games" ruled out, and only patriotic peanuts and virtuous lemonade are sold outside the bounteous supper and ice cream. The supper is the real Jersey article, consisting of great portions of luscious turkey served on tables decorated with gladiolas and nasturtiums, huge slices of cold roast beef, cold lamb, chicken salad, potato salad, dried beef, pickles, olives, and cake. Altogether, the harvest home yesterday was a good, old-fashioned celebration, at which the people had a great time unmarred by fear of bunko steerers and pickpockets.

PANAMA GOVERNMENT PACIFIC.

Awaits Settlement of Clearance Paper Dispute Before Fining Steamships.

PANAMA, July 27.—The establishment of a port at Ancon under the control of the authorities of the "Canal Zone" has created considerable friction between the steamship companies and the Government at Panama, the latter claiming that the companies should get their clearance papers from the Panaman authorities.

A conference was held to-day between the Minister of Foreign Relations, Tomas Arias, and the American Minister, as a result of which it was agreed that the steamers can go into Ancon, the Panama Government simply filing protests, but not imposing any fine on the steamship agents, pending the final settlement of the questions at issue.

IN THE SHOPS.

For the woman who is boating, fishing, or amusing herself in any way about the water there is nothing which will keep her so dry or cost less than an oilskin suit. Those to be found are said to be in the lightest form of oilskin ever made up. They come in two pieces, skirt and short jacket, with military standing collar. This last is lined with corduroy to make it comfortable. All told, the suit costs only $4.50.

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Pretty linen suits for women, simply but well made, with the seams on the skirt double stitched and the waists tucked in wide tucks, yoke deep, and with simple applied trimmings, cost $10. They have been, some of them, more than double the price. They are to be found in natural color, white, and blue.

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A natural color linen shirtwaist pattern, stamped for embroidery, costs only 39 cents. There is a front piece, collar and cuffs stamped, and the material is ample for the waist. It is one of the thin linens—almost as thin as the grass cloth.

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White butchers' linen shirtwaist patterns, also stamped, for solid and cross-stitch embroidery, which are used together with such pretty results, cost $1.97.

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Pretty little pincushion boxes with basket cost 39 cents each. They are covered on the outside with a linen-colored cotton and lined on the inside with paper. There are four sides, and on the outside of one is a tape needle, on the outside of another a paper of needles. A small tomato-shaped pincushion and a full pocket finish the other two sides.

***

Little pincushion chairs cost 34 cents. These are tiny, of rattan, about four inches high, with the back and seat upholstered with satin. The seat is used for the cushion, and a strap of ribbon across the back holds a thimble. The frame is gilded.

***

There are delightful things to be found in dolls' hats. These are large, with the rims over two inches wide. The straw is mixed, showing several different colors like the straws of some of the children's hats of this season. A wide gauze ribbon is tied around the crown of the hat, finishing at one side with a large bow. All this for only 24 cents.

***

More cunning than these, because less often seen, are boy doll hats of the regulation men's style, a white straw sailor with a black band. These cost 17 and 18 cents, according to size.

***

Small silk flags with long pins can be had for 4 cents.

***

Very pretty is a small armchair for a child; one in mission style costing $2.42.

***

There are pretty little things in bent wood furniture for dolls, little round stands and chairs that are charming. They are comparatively expensive, costing considerably over $1 each.

***

Here is something in the way of a picture which could not be called exactly high art, but it is very good in effect. It is rather a large picture for one of the kind, perhaps 2½ feet by something less in width. The background is a rich, dark green, and upon it, appearing like a flock of wild geese, are a number of ballet girls—a flutter of red gowns and white skirts, dark and red gold locks. The girl at the left in the picture is large, the next a little smaller, and so on to the fifth or sixth maiden, who is up in the corner diagonally opposite and is the smallest of all. With a two-inch frame of dark wood, there is something just right for the right place, costing the small sum of $2.98.

***

For the artist who sketches in the fields and woods; for the matron who would go to the seashore and keep off the damp sands; for any of a number of people who like to have a seat of some kind where none are to be found, there is a small stool, with an iron frame and canvas top, which can be folded into convenient size for carrying, and all this for 49 cents.

HARD LUCK IN DIARY.

Hungry Prisoner Made Entries as to His Misfortune.

A man who described himself as Edward Sullivan, twenty-five years old, of 90 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, was arrested by Policeman Martin in Newark Avenue, in that city, yesterday afternoon for snatching a purse from a woman. He said he committed the theft because he needed money with which to buy food.

Sullivan kept a diary which was found in his inner coat pocket. These entries appeared:

I am dead broke. How are you fixed?
Received letter June 21.
Answered on June 24.
July 4—On the bum. Didn't have any breakfast. Free lunch for dinner.
July 6—Still on the bum.
July 10—Still on the bum. On the bum for fair. Down and out. Get in line or you are out.

Sullivan told the police he did not care what became of him. They gave him a square meal and then locked him up.

ADMIRAL TAYLOR'S FUNERAL.

No Military Ceremonies—Navy Department to Close.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—In respect for the memory of the late Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who died Wednesday at Ludbury, Ont., the Navy Department will be closed at noon to-morrow. Secretary Morton did not learn of the news in time to reach here from Chicago. Mr. Darling will attend the funeral as acting Secretary.

The President was notified early to-day of the Admiral's death, as also were Admiral Dewey and other friends of Admiral Taylor. Both Admiral Dewey and Admiral Evans are expected to attend the funeral.

At the request of Mrs. Taylor, communicated to the department by telegraph to-day, there will be no military ceremonies on the occasion of the Admiral's funeral. The remains will be conveyed to Arlington Cemetery, where the funeral services will be held to-morroy afternoon.

OLD TARRYTOWN NEGRESS DEAD.

Amanda Foster Was Born in the Home of Gov. De Witt Clinton.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 27.—Amanda Foster, aged ninety-eight, the oldest colored resident of this place, died at her home in Wildey Street last night. Mrs. Foster was born in Albany in the home of De Witt Clinton, who was Governor of New York State at the time.

Her mother was in the employ of Gov. Clinton. She knew Washington Irving, and her husband founded the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Yocum.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Yocum, rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Richmond, S. I., died in the rectory at that place yesterday morning after a brief illness from acute indigestion.

Dr. Yocum, who was a "Low Churchman," was seventy-three years old. He was born in Pennsylvania and received his theological education at Richmond, Va. His first church work was as a missionary in China. He was made pastor of St. Andrew's on June 15, 1876.

Dr. Yocum was independent of his parishioners. He was endowed, while his church was not. More than a century and a half ago Ellis Duxbury, a founder of St. Andrew's parish and a wealthy resident of the island, decided to make the parish permanent, but instead of endowing the church he concluded to endow the rector. By means of a legal document he created the rector of St. Andrew's, (then Dr. McKenzie,) a corporation in perpetuity, to hold and enjoy the rents of certain lands on Staten Island, including the site of the present Quarantine station, part of Clifton, Rosebank, Richmond, and Stapleton.

By the terms of the deed these lands were not to be sold, and the rentals therefrom were to be turned over to the rector in place of a regular salary. Notwithstanding this legal stipulation, the land was sold, little by little, by the trustees, the last lot bringing $75,000. The original land is estimated to be worth from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 to-day, but Dr. Yocum did not consider that it would be right to try to regain either the land or the income of it, although the rentals from it would have made him a very rich man.

John W. Waters.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 27.—John W. Waters, thirty-five years old, formerly a newspaper man and a Republican politician of New Britain, Conn., died this afternoon in the Mount Vernon Hospital, after a week's illness, of typhoid fever. Mr. Waters was reporter of the Connecticut Legislature and City Clerk of New Britain for several years. He also established a daily newspaper in that city.

After leaving New Britain he came to Mount Vernon, where he was the editor of The Daily Argus. He left The Argus two years ago to become the New York agent of the Audit and Appraisal Company of Philadelphia. Mrs. Waters is so ill from nursing her husband that she was removed to the hospital a few days ago and was a patient there at the time of his death.

John Francis Holme.

DENVER, Col., July 27.—John Francis Holme (Frank Holme) of Chicago died here to-day of consumption. He was one of the best-known newspaper illustrators in the country. He originated the Bander Log Press for the printing of limited editions of hand-made books. He was born in Corinth, West Va., on June 29, 1868.

Obituary Notes.

Ex-Congressman JOHN A. MORRISON of Cochranville, Penn., died at his home there yesterday. He was ninety years old. In 1850 he was elected to Congress and represented this district in the thirty-second session.

Will Go to St. Louis in Canoe.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., July 27.—Clifford and Bert Gillis, Ralph Beers, and Bert Kipp are planning a trip to the St. Louis fair by canoe. They expect to start in a few days in a large canoe built especially for them, and intend to make the entire trip in that way. They will carry the flag of the Forum, a social organization of young men.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The barometric conditions have not changed materially during the last twenty-four hours, except in the Far Northwest. The weather has cleared in the eastern districts. There will be showers and thunderstorms to-morrow generally in the Atlantic Coast districts, and showery weather will continue Friday over practically the whole of the above-named districts. High temperatures are indicated east of the Rocky Mountains. The winds along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts will be mostly light to fresh south

MARES IN A HEAD FINISH

Possession, in a Whipping Final, Defeated the Fast Rosetint.

VOLADAY WON THE HOLIDAY

Favorites Were Successful in Three Races on a Heavy Track at the Brighton Beach Course.

Aided by all the skill and strength that the most successful jockey of the season could bring to bear, Possession, ridden by Jockey Eugene Hildebrand, squeezed home winner of the fifth race at Brighton Beach yesterday after a contest that saved the afternoon from the commonplace. The contender at the finish, and in fact throughout the race, was the gallant four-year-old Rosetint, which with top weight fought the issue out with Possession to the last jump, the two mares, both under the whip and all out, finishing far away before the other three runners in the race, with Possession the winner by a head. The struggle was the only real close one of the day, the other events being won in rather tame fashion, with three post favorites successful in the course of the afternoon, though the track still was heavy enough to put a severe handicap on the followers of established form.

Possession and Rosetint met in the fifth race on the card, a handicap at one mile and a furlong, for which seven horses originally were named to run. Eugenia Burch and Duke of Kendal were scratched, however, leaving Rosetint as the top weight with exactly scale weight, 121 pounds, while Possession, with 106, and in receipt of three pounds from Rosetint, was the next in the list, all the others going with very light weights. Hildebrand rode Possession, and Redfern had the mount on Rosetint, the betting from first to last being between the two mares, with Possession always the favorite. Rosetint led away, but Redfern seemed undecided about taking advantage of his place in front and let W. B. Fasig show in the lead for a part of the distance, Rosetint alternately going on and being pulled back until the horses were on the last turn, where Possession took the lead and, by going straight on, decided for Redfern that it was time for him to make his effort with Rosetint. From the head of the stretch to the winning post the two mares then fought out, both hard ridden under punishment, Hildebrand with the advantage of the rail position keeping Possession abreast of Rosetint into the last few jumps, where he called on his mount for a last effort and, simply outriding Redfern at the end, won with Possession by a head, Redfern then being so exhausted that he all but fell off Rosetint as he was pulling up. Far back in the rear Illyria was third, ridden out to beat Hydrangea and W. B. Fasig.

Voladay, owned by E. R. Thomas, proved himself a real credit to his sire, Faraday, progenitor of mud runners, by coming back after a race in deep mud only the day before and winning the Holiday Stakes, five and a half furlongs selling for two-year-olds, in rather easy fashion. Four horses of the ten named to start for the Holiday were withdrawn, Voladay then starting favorite, though Gold Ten, Brush Up, and Martha Gorman all were well backed to win. At the lifting of the barrier Gold Ten was jostled and knocked back to last place. While Brush Up shot to the front and went on to make the race. On the turn to the stretch Brush Up was in front, Gold Ten then being in the first flight also, while Voladay was abreast of them. On the stretch Travers sent Voladay along, and the Thomas colt easily took command and won with something to spare from Gold Ten, which was about used up in the early effort to recover the ground lost at the start.

For the opening race Stalwart and The Musketeer beat each other by racing out together until both were tired and stopping, Ingold then going on from third place, and at the finish winning with a lot in hand by two lengths and a half, Stalwart getting the place.

Duke of Kendal was an even-money favorite for the third race, a mile and a sixteenth, selling, but Travers, who rode him, never seemed to decide in his mind whether to get out and race or wait with the horse, the jockey's indecision giving Atwood the chance to slip far enough in front to hold the result safe when it came to a finish. Atwood started at 20 to 1, and was fairly well backed by his stable following. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Ingold, 123, Hildebrand, 16-5, even..	1	3	1½
Stalwart, 120, Travers, 8-5, 3-5.....	3	1	2ª
Tol San, 98, D. O'Connor, 100-1, 40-1.	4	5	3½
The Musketeer, 113, E. Walsh, 5-1, 2-1	2	2	4
Cloten, 113, Odom, 7-2, 8-5.....	5	4	5

The Captain, 102, J. J. Walsh, 60-1, 20-1 ..... 7 7 6
Jack McKeon, 100, Crimmins, 20-1, 6-1 6 6 7

Time—1:15. Fair start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Ingoldsby-Radiance, owned by A. Featherstone and trained by Julius Bauer.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward; handicap; all to be entered to sell for $1,000; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

	S.	1½.	F.
Royelle, 140, Veitch, 2-1, 3-5.....	1	1	1ª
Woden, 135, Connelly, 20-1, 5-1.....	4	2	2ns
Cock Robin, 135, Ray, 15-20, 1-3....	5	3	3ª
Perion, 132, Bernhart, 50-1, 10-1....	2	5	4
Gortnagallen, 143, J. O'Brien, 6-1, 7-5	3	4	5

Time—4:37. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner br. g., 6 years, by Hermence-Vis-a-Vis, owned by Mr. Chamblett and trained by Silas Veitch.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Atwood, 104, H. Callahan, 20-1, 5-1..	5	1	1ª
Duke of Kendal, 111, Travers, 1-1, 1-2	4	2	2ª
Brooklynite, 94, Kunz, 8-1, 3-1.....	3	3	3ª
Conkling, 94, J. Jones, 4-1, 6-5.....	2	5	4
Bob Murphy, 99, Coleman, 8-1, 5-2....	6	4	5
Gold Dome, 99, Hildebrand, 4-1, 8-5..	8	6	6

Lord Melbourne, 103, C. Kelly, 40-1, 12-1 ..... 7 8 7
Numeral, 108, Miles, 60-1, 15-1..... 9 7 8
The Bowery, 97, D. O'Connor, 300-1, 100-1 ..... 1 9 9

Time—1:49. Good start. Won cleverly, place ridden out. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Aintree-Isabel II., owned by C. A. Ainwick and trained by T. J. Slattery.

FOURT RACE.—The Holiday Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Voladay, 107, Travers, 8-5, 3-5.....	1	3	1½
Gold Ten, 96, Hildebrand, 3-1, even..	5	2	2½
Brush Up, 104, J. Martin, 4-1, even..	2	1	3ª
Dance Music, 99, J. Jones, 30-1, 10-1.	3	4	4
Martha Gorman, 104, W. Hennessey, 4-1, even	4	5	5
Raiment, 99, D. O'Connor, 50-1, 15-1.	6	6	6

Time—1:08. Fair start. Won easily, place the same. Winner b. c. Faraday-Alti Vola, owned by E. R. Thomas and trained by William Shields.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	¾.	F.
Possession, 106, Hildebrand, 9-10, 1-3..	2	1	1h
Rosetint, 121, Redfern, 6-5, 1-3.....	1	2	2hd
Illyria, 100, D. O'Connor, 40-1, 6-1....	3	4	3ª
Hydrangea, 102, J. Martin, 15-1, 4-1..	4	3	4

W. B. Fasig, 97, Lee, 100-1, 15-1 2.... 5 5 5

Time—1:56 4-5. Good start. Winner and second horse ridden out, whipping. Winner b. f., 3 years, by Requital-Retained II., owned and trained by Charles Oxx.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Trapper, 102, Hildebrand, 1-2, out....	1	2	1ª
Black Prince, 102, Crosswaithe, 20-1, 6-1	3	3	2hd
Austin Allen, 117, Odom, 5-1, 6-5.....	4	3	3ª
Colossal, 102, Travers, 20-1, 6-1.....	2	1	4
Light Note, 102, R. Fisher, 20-1, 6-1..	6	6	5
Amberjack, 107, D. O'Connor, 10-1, 3-1	5	5	6
Cedarstrome, 102, Wade, 50-1, 12-1....	7	4	7
Miller's Daughter, 99, Cole, 40-1, 10-1.	7	7	8
Jetsam, 102, J. Martin, 40-1, 12-1.....	9	9	9
Spar, 99, J. Jones, 20-1, 6-1.....	10	10	10

Time—1:16. Fair start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner br. c. by Hastings-Tarpel, owned by S. Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Old England	115	Hindred 114
Kilogram	113	Mart Mullen 113
King Pepper	110	All Right 105
Canajoharie	104	*Emergency 99
Piquet	99	*Oriskany 97
Inquisitive Girl	97	*Hippocrates 94
*Dapple Gold	94	*Vagary 92
*Merry Moments	92	*Fickle 92

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Brighton Beach meeting, over the short steeplechase course; about two miles through the field.

Mystic Shriner	153	Ten Candles	150
Malden	146	Philma Paxton	145
Swamplands	130	Libretto	136
Trek	172		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, special weights, with allowances; six furlongs.

Terchello	114	Diamond Flush	109
Tackling	107	Invader	107
Knight of Weston..	102	Sailor Boy	102
Bradwood	102	Flat	102
Bells Signors	99	Throcton	99
Lamallian	97		

FOURTH RACE. The Iroquois Stakes, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and a furlong.

Ort Wells	126	Knight Errant	126
Gold Saint	111	St. Valentine	111
Pentaur	111		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

Major Daingerfield..	126	Eugenia Burch.....	119
Cloverland	108	Keynote	104
Palmbearer	102	Brigand	99
Lady Potentate.....	92	April Shower	96
Lord Melbourne.....	90	Conkling	90

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old, selling allowances; five furlongs.

Merrie Lassie.....	105	Miss Modesty	104
Gotowin	104	Belle Dixon.....	102
The Veiled Lady.....	102	Bonnie Agnes	102
Virginia Francis	99	Rare Music	99
Halcyon Days	99	Woolnola	99
Flavor	99	Meadows	99
*Bisque	97	*Long Days	94
*Fair Reveler	94	*Roly Poly.....	94

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

LOU DILLON AT DETROIT.

Trots Mile in 2:04 and Breaks Grosse Pointe Track Record.

DETROIT, Mich., July 27.—Rain threatened to seriously interfere with the third day's Grand Circuit racing at the Grosse Pointe track today. The first event was delayed half an hour, and then the programme was started with a fine drizzling rain falling. The weather cleared, however, and the 8,000 persons in attendance saw three favorites finish first and Lou Dillon break the track record of 2:05 by one second. She made the first quarter in 0:30¼, the half in 1:01, and the three-quarters in 1:32½. Announcement had been made that Lou Dillon's owner, C. K. G. Billings, did not expect to see a phenomenal mile made under the unfavorable track and weather conditions. Millard Saunders drove in place of Mr. Billings.

John M. and Gallagher were equal favorites for the 2:09 pace at $100, with the field at $40. John M. won the first heat by a fine drive in the stretch, after trailing behind Al Bock and Gallagher to the three-quarter pole, and was in front all the way in the second heat. Geers took second place in the second heat with King Direct, after a hard race down the stretch with Gallagher.

Hal Fry, the favorite for the 2:14 trot at $100, with Angiola $65, Sweet Marie $55, and the other five bringing $40, failed to finish in the money, the race going to Sweet Marie in straight heats. Dr. Strong won the 2:10 trot, after losing the first heat to Judge Green. Eudora won the 2:25 pace, the last event on the card, in straight heats. Summaries:

2:09 Pace.—Purse, $2,000; two in three heats.

John M., blk. g., by Paris-Laura, (Spear)....	1	1	
King Direct, blk. g., (Geers).....	3	2	
Gallagher, b. g., (James).....	2	3	
Al Boch, blk. s., (Sanders).....	4	4	
Red Bird, b. s., (Michael).....	5	ds	

Time—2:07; 2:06¼.

2:14 Trot.—Purse, $1,500; three in five heats.

Sweet Marie, b. m., by McKinney, by Carr's Mamb, (Smith).....	1	1	1
Angiola, ch. m., (Ames).....	3	2	2
Wild Wilton, br. g., (Cares).....	2	3	3
Direct View, br. s., (La Ryder).....	6	5	7
Joymaker, b. s., (Geers).....	4	4	4
Hal Fry, b. g., (Foote).....	5	6	5
Nella Jay, ro. m., (McKee).....	7	7	6
Gold Bug, b. g., (Stewart).....	8	dis.	

Time—2:10; 2:10¼; 2:10¾.

2:10 Trot.—Purse, $1,500; two in three heats.

Dr. Strong, gr. g., by Strong Boy-Viola S., (Gahagan)	2	1	1
Judge Green, b. g., (Le Ryder).....	1	3	5
The Roman, b. g., (Snow).....	4	2	3
Norrie, b. g., (B. Shank).....	3	6	2
John Taylor, gr. g., (Wilson).....	5	6	4
Lady Gail-Hamilton, blk. m., (Hudson)...	6	4	7
Robert Mac, b. g., (Geers).....	8	8	6
Queen Wilkes, b. m., (Spear).....	7	7	dr
Topsey, b. m., (Haws).....	dis.		

Time—2:09; 2:09¾; 2:10¼.

2:25 Pace.—Purse, $1,500; three in five heats.

Eudora, blk. m., by Wilton, (Snow).....	1	1	1
McEurie, ro. g., (Geers).....	4	2	2
Monarch Chimes, blk. s., (Cares).....	5	3	3
Joe Gratton, ch. s., (B. Shank).....	2	5	5
William M., b. g., (McCarthy).....	6	6	4
Starch, ch. s., (Foote).....	3	4	ds
Winnie King, ch. m., (Wilson).....	dis.		

Time—2:10¾; 2:12¾; 2:12¾.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

C. A. Ainwick, owner of the winner, Atwood, in the third race at Brighton Beach yesterday, a selling affair, put in a claim and secured the useful four-year-old Duke of Kendal, running in the name of E. R. Thomas, for $2,860, Duke of Kendal being entered to sell for $2,000. The price was less than half the value of the horse. J. L. McGinniss, owner of Brooklynite, the third horse, put in a claim for Duke of Kendal also, and wished to press it over the Ainwick claim, but was ruled out by the Stewards of the meeting.

As a sequel to the ruling of the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, which gave to Mr. Chamblett's horse, Royelle, the purse won by Neponset on the ground that Neponset had not been properly registered, Mr. Chamblett, who protested Neponset's right to the purse, has turned over to T. E. Mannix, owner of Neponset, a check for the amount of the race in question, as he declared he made the protest simply as a matter of principle to see that the rules were enforced, and had no wish to profit on a technicality. Mr. Chamblett's action was the more generous as he had forfeited his right to third money in another race, Royelle being technically a winner now, and so being ineligible for the place he secured, as he ran with an allowance as a non-winner.

Green B. Morris yesterday made the announcement that the horses Toupee, Judge Denton, and Ben Crockett, which were not entered in the combination sale of horses in training to be held Saturday, would be sold at private sale, the animals having been reserved from the general offering with that purpose in view.

Though John J. Ryan, the "get-rich-quick" man and turf plunger, was absent from the race track yesterday by force of circumstances, being under arrest still on fraud charges made in warrants from Missouri, he reminded the layers at Brighton Beach that he is around by making a plunge on Trainer "Billy" Lakeland's filly, Gold Ten, for the Holiday Stakes. As the greater part of the Ryan commission, placed by his regular betting agents, went on for the place and Gold Ten ran second, Ryan added something to his winnings of Tuesday, when two horses of his stable were first.

Jockey Hildebrand rode in all of the five races on the flat at the Brighton Beach track yesterday, and on three mounts, Ingold, Possession, and Trapper, was first, while on a fourth mount, Gold Ten, he was second. His only unplaced mount was Gold Dome, in the third race.

Cycling at the World's Fair.

Word was received yesterday from the Department of Physical Culture of the World's Fair that considerable interest is being taken in the bicycle races scheduled to take place from Aug. 1 to 6. Among the entries received yesterday were August F. Andrews and Charles Mott, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. Nash McCrea, Springfield, Mass.; A. W. MacDonald, Somerville, Mass.; Leo Larson, St. Louis; Charles Schlee, Newark, N. J.; Anthony Williamson, Milwaukee, and George Russell, Dixon, Ill.

Neil Outfought Hugh McGovern.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Frankie Neil of San Francisco, bantam champion pugilist of the world, clearly outfought Hughey McGovern of Brooklyn at the National Athletic Club here tonight. The fight throughout was the most vicious ever witnessed in this city between little men. There was scarcely a second during the six rounds that the boys were not in action. Both boys were under the required weight of 118 pounds.

Harvard Athlete Arrives Here Ill.

F. M. Murphy, the crack Harvard high jumper, who was to have competed against the athletes of Oxford and Cambridge in the international meet in London, and who left England suddenly before the meet, arrived last evening on the steamship Teutonic.

"The story that I was homesick and left England on that account," he said, "is untrue. I left England because I was on the verge of nervous prostration."

Hetty G. Lowers Major Delmar's Record.

ALBANY, July 27.—Hetty G., bay mare, owned by Thomas W. Murphy of Glen Cove, L. I., broke the track record heretofore held by Major Delmar at the Island Park course, at the race meet here to-day, pacing a mile in 2:04¾.

PULITZER SCHOOL OPENS 1905.

Advisory Board to be Appointed Before Work Is Laid Out.

The Pulitzer School of Journalism is not to be opened this coming school year. Secretary Frederick P. Keppel of Columbia says that while a tentative course of work has been planned, nothing will be done till Mr. Pulitzer appoints what is to be known as an advisory board. This board, it is expected, will consist of the men who have made journalism a success in New York City. The plan of work which has been formulated will be submitted to them for their approval.

It is not likely that any work will be begun until the building in which the school is to be housed is completed. This, Mr. Keppel says, will be some time during the school year beginning in October, 1905.

Accidentally Kills His Friend.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 27.—Thomas Magner, fifteen years old, accidentally shot and killed his friend, Patrick O'Brien, eighteen years old, while shooting an old revolver in a grove to-night. Magner supposed that all the chambers in the revolver were exploded and was snapping the trigger when O'Brien approached and received a ball in the left temple. Magner was arrested and was bailed by his father.

LADIES SHOW FINE HORSES

Mrs. Gerken Wins Three Firsts in Monmouth County Exhibit.

CHILDREN RIDE IN RING

Branch's Single Entry in Harness Classes Scores Unusual Honor—Society Evinces Lively Interest in Judging.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 27.—With a record-breaking attendance for the first day, the eleventh annual horse show of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association was opened at Hollywood Park to-day. The judging began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and by 6 o'clock the eleven classes on the programme had been disposed of. Since the last horse show the grand stand was burned, but it was promptly rebuilt, and, while practically the same size, contains several minor improvements over the old one. No automobiles were admitted to the grounds, but a number of them landed their passengers at the gates. In the parking spaces in the lower end of the field were several four-in-hands and a big collection of fashionable traps of every variety.

Society turned out in far better numbers than has been the case in the past at the opening of the horse show. Mayor McClellan's box was one of the very few that was unoccupied. Most of the spectators came early and remained through the judging of the hunters, the last but one to come into the ring. There was decided interest in the horses and social chit-chat gave way while the exhibitors were in the ring to criticise upon the merits of the horses themselves.

As is usual with the Monmouth County show, ladies were prominent exhibitors, and they carried off a good share of the coveted ribbons. Mrs. John Gerken had her customary fortune and won the largest number of individual honors. She won first in the classes for ponies in harness and ponies under saddle and for horses shown to runabouts, but in the class for high steppers her notable winners, Newsboy and Shop Girl, were placed second to the splendid pair of blacks, Donner and Blitzen, owned by Mrs. R. F. Carman. Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's fine pair of chestnuts, driven by Richard Donnelly, had to be content with third. Mrs. Gerken, however, drove Newsboy in the runabout class and won the blue, beating Mrs. Edward R. Ladew's Katzenjammer Kid.

The pony saddle class, children to ride, was one of the interesting sights of the day and delighted the little ones who viewed the scene with their elders from the grand stand or the more plebeian side lines. Mr. Gerken's pony Towthorpe Queen, a frequent winner in other shows, and ridden by James Roach, won handily, as the knowing ones had predicted from the minute the ponies entered the ring. Master R. F. Carman rode the pony that was adorned with the red ribbon, but the only pony ridden by a little girl was relegated by the judges to fourth place.

Only three tandems of seven entries came into the ring, so the expectant interest in this class was materially diminished. It took the judges some time to determine, however, whether Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's pair or the entry of Lehman Strauss were worthy of first honor, but at last Mrs. Grosvenor got the blue ribbon. Her winners, a pair of bays, were driven well by Richard Donnelly.

Mrs. H. G. McIlwaine led the field in saddle horses and Miss Henrietta C. Weatherbee got second. John K. Branch won an unusual honor when his chestnut mare Inighonette first won the blue in the novice class for harness horses and a little later won in the regular harness class for horses not exceeding fifteen hands. The honor was all the more marked because in the latter class Inighonette beat Mrs. Carman's black mare Blitzen. This was the only entry that Mr. Branch had in the classes judged, and it was the only horse to win more than one first.

The roadster class had ten entries and occasioned genuine enthusiasm among the lovers of road steppers. They were all sent around the ring at a fast clip, and after a long try-out Edward R. Ladew's chestnut mare Addie McGregor, who showed good speed, secured the blue, W. J. Buttfield and Harry L. Toplitz getting second and third, respectively.

Charles Pfizer won first honors in the class for hunters, beating P. F. Collier's and S. D. Holloway's entries, which got second and third, respectively.

Among the large number present at the show were Mr. and Mrs. Isaac V. Brokaw, Walter E. Hildreth, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., T. J. O'Donohue, Jefferson Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Day, William L. Beadleston, Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. Carman, P. F. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Clarence C. Minzesheimer, Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donahue, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Proal, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Cook, Mrs. Hecht, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Fred Hoey, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Greenhut, Mr. and Mrs. William Woodside, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Miss E. Woolworth, Mrs. J. C. Rennard, Mrs. H. G. McIlwaine, Miss Helen G. Alexander, H. S. Borden, Miss Amelia Wagner, Mrs. Albert Young, Mrs. Edward Murphy, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Byrnes, Mrs. George M. Pullman, Henry Seligman, Edward Wassermann, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rothschild, Arthur McAleenan, J. B. Greenhut, Peter Morris, Frank T. Clarke, James A. Farley, David Bonner, Thomas A. Maitland, Louis Haight, Charles F. Baker, and James S. Wadsworth.

The awards:

Ponies in Harness.—Won by Mrs. John Jerken's b. s. Doncaster Model: C. C. Minzesheimer's br. m. Bo-Peep, second; F. M. Warburg's br. m. Bella, third; Miss Helen Gertrude Alexander's ch. m., unnamed, fourth.

Horses in Harness, Novice Class.—Won by John K. Branch's ch. m. Inighonette; Edward Knierim's blk. m. Kissing, second; Stuart Duncan's br. m. Starlight, third; Edward Knierim's blk. g. Ebony Bellboy, fourth.

Pairs of Harness Horses Over 15.3 Hands.—Won by Stuart Duncan's b. g. Rosador and b. g. Atlas; John Doyle's b. g. Banker and b. m. Lady Olcot, second; George Watson's b. g. Marvel and b. g. Marvelous, third; Walter and Frederick Lewishon's b. g. Hector and b. g. Hercules, fourth.

Saddle Horses Over 14.2 and Not Exceeding 15 Hands.—Won by Mrs. H. G. McIlwaine's ch. m. All Ablaze; Miss Henrietta C. Weatherbee's br. g. Queenie, second; Master R. F. Carman's g. g. Conqueror, third; Central Park Riding Academy's ch. g. Pretty, fourth.

Harness Horses Over 14 1 and Not Exceeding 15 Hands.—Won by John K. Branch's ch. m. Inighonette; Mrs. R. F. Carman's blk. m. Blitzen, second; Stuart Duncan's blk. m. Dusky Queen, third; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's ch. m. Admiration, fourth.

Roadsters Not Over 15 Hands.—Won by Edward R. Ladew's ch. m. Sadie McGregor; W. J. Buttfield's b. m. Miss Banahan, second; Harry L. Toplitz's b. s. Grand Gratton, third; Frederick Gerken's blk. g. Joe N., fourth.

Pairs of High Steppers Not Exceeding 15.1 Hands.—Won by Mrs. R. F. Carman's blk. g. Donner and blk. m. Blitzen; Mrs. John Gerken's ch. g. Newsboy and ch. m. Shop Girl, second; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's ch. m. Admiration and ch. g. Fascination, third; Stuart Duncan's blk. m. Dusky Queen and blk. g. Davenham, fourth.

Ponies in Saddle, Not Exceeding 14 Hands. Ridden by Children.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's bay m. Towthorpe Queen, ridden by James Roach; Master R. F. Carman's skew. g. Checkers, second; Miss Elsie Wall Ladew's ch. m. The Gibson Girl, third; the Sea Shore Riding School's b. and w. m. Nelly, fourth.

Tandems, Not Exceeding 15.1 Hands.—Won by Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's bay g. Boy Blue and bay g. Jack Horner; Lehman Strauss's bay g. Salute and bay g. Command, second; Charles T. Proctor's bay s. Brockton Boy and bay g. Hiawatha, third.

Hunters or Jumpers.—Won by Charles Pfizer's bay g. Yourfellow; P. F. Collier's bay g. Dunsardle, second; Sidney J. Holloway's roan g. Jack Frost, third.

Horses to Runabouts, Not Under 14.3 and Not Exceeding 15.1 Hands.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's ch. g. Newsboy; Mrs. Edward R. Ladew's blk. g. Katzenjammer Kid, second; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's ch. g. Elevation, third.

The show will be continued throughout the week.

St. Bartholomew Athletes Suspended.

The Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association yesterday suspended from further competition until definite action is taken F. Lafforgue of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club for competing under another man's name in the relay race at the games of the Angelus Council, No. 540, Knights of Columbus, last Saturday at Grand Street Park, Brooklyn.

The committee also suspended H. T. Hornidge of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club for conduct detrimental to the sport.

National Golf Committee Appointed.

President G. H. Windeler of the United States Golf Association yesterday appointed the following committee to nominate officers for next year: Charles B. MacDonald, Chairman, Garden City Golf Club; Alan L. Reid, Chicago, Ill., and R. E. Freeman, Boston, Mass.



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CURB BETTING ODDS WIDEN.

Only Wager Reported Is at 10 to 6½ on Roosevelt.

The odds in the betting on the Presidential election, which for some days had shown a tendency to narrow down, became wider again yesterday. The only bet reported on the curb was made at odds of 6½ to 10, Anness & Newman placing $650 on Parker against $1,000 on Roosevelt put up by Norman De Mauriac.

Offers of $1,000 to $700 remained without takers. The offerings on the result in New York State are still at even money, but no wagers on this proposition were reported.

BLOODHOUND AFTER ROBBER.

Loses Trail of Man Who Shot Mount Vernon Detective.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 27.—The man who shot Detective Michael Reilly at Mount Vernon on Tuesday night, and who was chased by a posse led by Police Sergeant Grant, Detective Atwell, and Policeman Thistleton early Wednesday on the Harlem Railroad tracks, managed to escape after he had fought a duel with the police officers. Though a bloodhound was turned over to Chief of Police Van Buren of Bronxville by F. R. Chambers, a resident of Lawrence Park, and, although the hound took up the scent and followed the route taken by the highwayman for two miles, he finally lost the trail.

Detective Reilly was about to arrest the man, when he deliberately fired upon him at close range, and the detective owes his life to a celluloid collar which deflected the bullet, and it only grazed his neck. After six shots were fired the highwayman, who was wanted for holding up and robbing Paul Bolger, fled toward Bronxville. A posse was organized and to-day Sergt. Grant and Policeman Thistleton followed on his trail and held him up in front of the Bronxville station. The desperado pulled two revolvers and fired point-blank at Sergt. Grant. Fifteen shots were fired between the officers and the robber, and during the heavy fire he managed to escape.

He is described as a man about 5 feet 9 inches tall, and weighing about 170 pounds. He wears no collar, and has on a dark-brown slouch hat, and is shabbily dressed. He answers the description of the burglar that robbed a number of houses in Yonkers and who held up several residents there in the same manner that he attacked Bolger.

MANUFACTURED SMALL CHANGE

Italian Counterfeiter Sub-Treasury Officials Wanted Admits Guilt.

Officials of the Sub-Treasury for some time past have been annoyed by the amount of small counterfeit coin that daily made its appearance, and for several months Inspector Flynn of the United States Secret Service and his operators have endeavored to locate its source. Yesterday the Inspector and a half dozen of his men, assisted by Detective Sergeant Petrosini of the Central Office, arrested Salvatore Brandaleone at his home at 276 First Avenue, and Gionanni Goirdano of 406 East Eleventh Street. Arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building, the two men pleaded guilty, and were committed to the Ludlow Street Jail in default of $5,000 bail each.

In the home of Brandaleone the officers found over two hundred newly made counterfeit dimes and quarters, including twenty plaster of paris molds for dimes, crucibles, metals, files, plating materials, and tools used by counterfeiters in their work. Brandaleone, who is a distinguished looking Italian, of perhaps sixty years, had but recently moved into the flat with his wife and three daughters. The women accompanied the father to the Federal Building, where they watched his arraignment and subsequent commitment in tearful silence.

B. R. T. POLICEMAN ARRESTED.

Charged with Larceny of a Pocketbook at Luna Park.

William T. Mason, a special policeman of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was arrested last night at the starting point of the express trains at Coney Island, in front of Luna Park, on the charge of grand larceny. The complainant was Charles Wilking of 243 Bleecker Street.

Wilking had just boarded a train when he missed his pocketbook, containing $116 and some papers. He immediately notified Policeman Whalen, who was near the spot. About the time that the policeman arrived a newsboy said that he had seen Mason pick up a pocketbook. Mason was thereupon arrested.

At the police station Wilking minutely described what his pocketbook had contained, and it was found in the possession of the prisoner. Assistant Corporation Counsel Britt was present when Mason was arrested and said that he would be at Coney Island in the morning to prosecute Mason.

STRIKE RIOT IN NEW HAVEN.

Two Non-Union Bollermakers Injured in Battle with Twenty Assailants.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 27.—Thirteen men who have been employed in the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad shops in the places of striking bollermakers, were returning in a body to their boarding house to-day when they were set upon by a gang of twenty or more men alleged to have been strike sympathizers.

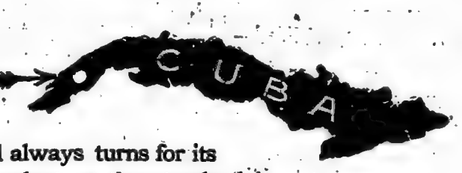
When the fight was over two of the non-union men lay disabled on the ground. They were Albert Goldberg and Isadore Herzog. The former's left arm was broken and one of his eyes blackened, and Herzog had a badly bruised leg. The police took them to the office of a physician near by, and after their injuries were attended to the men were able to walk home.

William F. Preston of Carlisle Street was arrested, and is said to have been identified by some of the strikebreakers as one of the assailants. He was charged with breach of the peace, and was held in bonds of $200, which were furnished.

Allison's Secretary for Congress.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 27.—Albert F. Dawson, private secretary for United States Senator Allison, was nominated for Congress to-day by Republicans of the Second Iowa District. The convention indorsed the State and National platforms.

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GREAT COAL STRIKE THREATENED AGAIN.

Miners Say Operators Defy President's Board's Findings—Situation Becomes Alarming.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 27.—"If the operators refuse to abide by the terms of the President's Strike Commission, there will be another general strike, and the whole country will be made to ring with their bad faith," was the declaration by district officials of the United Mine Workers to-night.

Both miners and operators believe they are in position to win if a strike is declared at this time, and for this reason the situation is regarded as doubly threatening.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 27.—Miners here are prepared for the worst, while operators are indifferent. One operator said to-night:

"I do not care what happens in the future. The so-called peace arrangement was forced on the operators, and ever since it went into effect there has been nothing but petty strikes, wrangling, &c."

When the Conciliation Board will meet again, or whether it will ever meet, is not known. A great many think it is dead.

District President Fahey of the conciliation board said to-day:

"The situation is critical."

Another miners' officer said:

"The operators are looking for trouble and they will

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New Yorks Win Easily Owing to Brooklyn's Glaring Errors.

AMERICANS DID NOT PLAY

Chicago Defeated by the Champions at Boston—Pittsburg Loses Again to St. Louis.

For the fourteenth time this year the New York team yesterday defeated the Brooklyns quite handily and were without the services of Bresnahan and Devlin. The fielding of Hanlon's men was unusually poor, and the one sided score was chiefly due to that. Wiltse pitched an excellent game for New York, striking out nine men and keeping the hits well scattered. The Cincinnati and Chicago teams were unable to play on account of rain, but St. Louis again captured a game from Pittsburg, and Boston beat Philadelphia. In the American League, the Greater New Yorks were not scheduled to play, but to-day, to-morrow, and Friday they will meet St. Louis in the last games at American League Park, until Aug. 19. At Boston yesterday the Champions were victorious over Chicago by a score of 2 to 1, Philadelphia shut out Detroit, while in two games at Washington the tail-enders shared equal honors with the Cleveland team.

The scores yesterday, the standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 11; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 5.
St. Louis, 5; Pittsburg, 4.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	5	5	5	7	13	14	11	60	.726
Chicago	5	..	7	8	7	6	9	8	50	.610
Cincinnati	5	7	..	6	9	7	9	8	51	.600
Pittsburg	5	5	8	..	5	10	8	8	45	.563
St. Louis	3	6	6	5	..	7	8	7	46	.554
Boston	1	5	5	1	3	..	7	10	31	.356
Brooklyn	1	2	3	4	3	9	..	9	31	.352
Philadelphia	3	2	2	2	4	4	4	..	21	.256
Games lost	23	32	34	35	37	56	57	61		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.
New York at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Boston.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Boston, 2; Chicago, 1.
Philadelphia, 5; Detroit, 0.
Washington, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Cleveland, 7; Washington, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	Chicago.	New York.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	5	7	4	9	6	9	18	52	.627
Chicago	4	..	7	9	7	4	10	8	9	51	.593
New York	6	4	..	7	7	4	7	12	47	.588
Cleveland	7	4	4	..	7	7	7	7	45	.570
Philadelphia	5	8	5	4	..	7	6	4	11	43	.531
St. Louis	6	5	3	4	4	..	5	7	34	.447
Detroit	3	7	5	4	5	6	..	3	33	.413
Washington	0	2	3	2	2	4	5	..	17	.215
Games lost	31	35	53	34	38	42	47	62		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.
St. Louis at New York.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Ragged Fielding by Brooklyn Enables New York to Win Easily.

Nothing could more clearly show the popularity of the New York team than the large turnout at yesterday's game at the Polo Grounds between the National League leaders and the Brooklyns. Notwithstanding the fact that Hanlon's men are striving hard to keep from dropping to the foot of the list of championship aspirants, and have won but one game from New York out of fifteen played, at least six thousand enthusiasts were present, and they seemed to enjoy the one-sided feature of the contest. Although without the services of Bresnahan at centre field and Devlin at third base the local team did not seem to be affected by their absence, and they won by a score of 11 to 2. It was not by an overabundance of good batting that the result was accomplished, but by wretched errors on the part of the Brooklyns and the wild pitching of Jones. Had all the chances of the local team been accepted its score should have been three runs instead of eleven. Wiltse's pitching was far above his usual display, although his record included a base on balls, which developed into a run, and a batsman hit by a pitched ball. With these exceptions his delivery was steady and effective, and nine men struck out. Poole started to do the pitching for Brooklyn, and did fairly well for two innings, when he was relieved by Jones. All the hits of the New Yorks, with the exception of one, were made off the latter, but these would not have been expensive had Jones been properly supported.

Brooklyn began the run-getting in the third inning, when Jordan was sent to first base on called balls. On a poor attempt to bunt Poole was retired on a foul fly by Warner. Dobbs raised the Brooklyn "rooters" to their feet by placing a nice single in centre field, on which Jordan reached third. Dillon was thrown out at first by Wiltse, but Dobbs landed on second. Lumley made one of his terrific hits to between centre and left fields, scoring two runs, but the little right fielder was not contented with securing third and attempted to stretch the hit to a home run. In this he failed by a wide margin by throws of Mertes to Dahlen and the latter to Warner. Strang's fumble of Dahlen's ground hit in the fourth inning, after one man was out, resulted in two runs. A sacrifice placed Dahlen on second, and Warner's hit over Babb's head enabled Dahlen to cross the plate. Two more runs were scored in the fifth inning, and both were earned. McCormick hit to right field, got to second on Browne's sacrifice, and advanced a base on Dennis's hit to left field. After the latter had stolen second Mertes's high ball to left field scored both runners. Two singles and a bunt sided by wild throws of Jones and Jordan added another run to the New York score in the sixth inning. Although only one hit was made in the eighth inning, five men tallied on two bases on balls, hit by pitcher, fumbles by Babb and Jordan, and a dropped fly by Dobbs. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf	1	2	1	0	1	McCor'k, cf	2	2	1	0	0
Dillon, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	Browne, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Lumley, rf	0	1	2	2	0	Marshall, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Sheckard, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Dunn, 3b	2	2	2	2	0
Strang, 2b	0	0	1	2	1	McGann, 1b	1	0	10	0	0
Babb, ss	0	2	4	1	1	Mertes, lf	0	1	0	1	0
Bergen, c	0	1	4	5	0	Dahlen, ss	3	2	0	2	1
Jordan, 3b	1	0	2	2	2	Gilbert, 2b	1	1	2	4	0
Poole, p	0	0	0	0	0	Warner, c	1	2	12	2	0
Jones, p	0	0	0	0	1	Wiltse, p	0	1	0	1	0
Total	2	7	24	12	6	Total	11	11	27	12	1

Brooklyn .....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
New York .....0 0 0 3 2 1 0 5 .—11

Bases by errors—New York, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Wiltse, 1; off Poole, 1; off Jones, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Brooklyn, 5. Struck out—By Wiltse, 9; by Poole, 1; by Jones, 2. Three-base hit—Lumley. Sacrifice hits—Browne, Mertes, Gilbert, Dillon. Stolen bases—Dunn, (2,) Mertes, Sheckard, Babb. Base hits—Off Poole, in two innings, 1; off Jones, in six innings, 10. Hit by pitcher—By Wiltse, 1; by Poole, 1; by Jones, 3. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Attendance—8,000.

BOSTON, 8; PHILADELPHIA, 5.

BOSTON, July 27.—Hard and timely batting, coupled with Philadelphia's errors, gave Boston a victory to-day. Philadelphia also hit freely, but was outplayed in the field, although good plays were numerous. Notice of suspension served on Doyle and Dooin necessitated the playing of substitutes. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston .....2 0 0 0 0 2 3 1 ..—8	13	1	
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 2 0 2 0 1 0—5	9	3	

Batteries—Wilhelm and Needham; Fraser, Sparks and Roth.

ST. LOUIS, 5; PITTSBURG, 4.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—Pittsburg made but one hit up to the eighth, when three hits and an error gave them the only chance they had during the game to win. Lynch was wild and forced in a run. Attendance, 2,610. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—4	6	1	
St. Louis .....1 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0—5	10	1	

Batteries—Lynch and Carisch; O'Neil and Grady.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston Beat Chicago in an Exciting Ten-Inning Game.

BOSTON, July 27.—Boston defeated Chicago by a score of 2 to 1 in an exciting ten-inning game to-day. The visitors scored on Dundon's two-base hit, Freeman's error, and McFarland's hit. Boston tied the score on Parent's three-base hit and Ferris's safe drive, and won in the tenth on a base on balls and Stahl's hit, which he did not run out. Attendance, 7,310. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2	9	1	
Chicago .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	7	2	

Batteries—Young and Criger; Smith and McFarland.

TWO GAMES AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Honors were even to-day in the double-header between Washington and Cleveland, the locals winning the first game by the score of 3 to 2, while the second went to the visitors, 7 to 0. Patten allowed only four hits in the first game and was given fine support. In the second, Bernhard easily outpitched Townsend. Attendance, 4,500. Scores by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Washington..... 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 .—3	7	2	
Cleveland..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2	4	1	

Batteries—Patten and Clarke; Donahue and Bemis.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Washington..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	9	1	
Cleveland..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 5 0—7	13	0	

Batteries—Townsend and Kittredge; Bernhard and Abbott.

PHILADELPHIA, 5; DETROIT, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Waddell shut out Detroit with ease to-day. In the fifth inning, while fielding a bunt, Catcher Wood and Pitcher Stovall collided and Wood fell, dislocating his left elbow. The accident caused Stovall to lose his steadiness, and four runs were scored by the home team. Attendance, 4,063. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	3	0	
Philadelphia .....1 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 ..—5	12	1	

Batteries—Stovall, Wood, and Drill; Waddell and Shreck.

Eastern League.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City..... 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—4	7	0	
Montreal..... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—3	7	4	

Batteries—Pfannmiller and Vandergrift; McCarthy and McManus.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark..... 1 0 0 1 0 0 8 1 1—12	10	3	
Rochester..... 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 6 0—10	16	5	

Batteries—Brackenridge, Wolfe, and Lynch; Schultz, Mills, and McAuley.

Toronto, 6; Providence, 5.
Buffalo, 9; Baltimore, 11, (12 innings.)

American Association.

Toledo, 7; Louisville, 6.
Milwaukee, 4; St. Paul, 3, (first game;) Milwaukee, 1; St. Paul, 7, (second game.)
Indianapolis, 5; Columbus, 5, (twelve innings.)

Gossip of the National Game.

The new inclined runway from the platform of the elevated station at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, through Manhattan Field to the entrance of the Polo Grounds is a decided innovation and will facilitate the handling of the big crowds that are expected during the balance of the season.

At the St. George Cricket Grounds, Hoboken, N. J., on next Sunday, the Hobokens are scheduled to play the strong team of the Cuban X Giants.

If the New York Nationals win the championship it is quite likely that McGraw's men and the Chicagos will tour the world. That is all the arrangement that has been made for such a trip, according to President Brush of the New York Club.

Manager Barrows has severed his connection with the Detroit team, and Mr. Lowe is now in charge of the players.

"Connie" Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Americans, has made an offer for "Jack" Fox, the young and hustling outfielder of the Utica Club of the New York State League. In seventy-three games Fox had a batting average of .335 and a fielding average of .920.

Lush, left fielder of the Cleveland team, is likely to be out of the game for some time. Lush injured his foot in the game with Philadelphia on Saturday, and he is now in the care of a physician.

In a game between the Philadelphia Giants and the Young Men's Christian Association team of Trenton, N. J., on Monday, Foster, pitcher for the Giants, shut out the opposing team without a hit or a run. The Giants scored the only run of the game in the ninth inning.

Word comes from Chicago that President Hart of the Chicago National League team was so incensed at Umpire Moran's decisions Monday that he intended to protest all future games in which Moran officiated; in fact, he would refuse him admission to the grounds.

The story that Frank Selee, manager of the Chicago National League team, had received a princely offer to manage the Greater New Yorks, and had practically accepted, was vehemently denied by Frank Farrell, owner of the local American League Club, yesterday. Mr. Farrell said the story was an injustice to Griffith, who had worked hard for the success of the team, and nothing but the worst kind of luck was keeping it from first place. Mr. Farrell admitted that Manager Selee had talked with him on as manager of an American League Club.

Junior Athletic Championships.

The entries for the junior championships of the Metropolitan Association are now being received by the committee, but several aspirants who have failed to join some club in the association will be rejected. The Metropolitan Association championships are open only to the members of the clubs in the association, and from present indications the teams which represent these organizations will be as large as they have ever been. This is partly due to the fact that the handsome banner which has been offered to the club securing the greatest number of points is creating a keen rivalry among the larger clubs, particularly the New West Side A. C. the Greater New York Irish A. A., the New York A. C., and the Pastime A. C.

There are eight track events, consisting of 100-yard run, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, mile run, three-mile run, 120-yard hurdle race, and 220-yard hurdle race.

The field events are: Putting the shot, throwing the 16-pound hammer, throwing the discus, throwing the 56-pound weight, running high jump, running broad jump, and the pole vault.

Entries close in August with the Championship Committee, care J. E. Sullivan, 15 Warren Street, New York.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M. American League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis.—Adv.

ON THE TENNIS COURTS.

Eastern Championship in Doubles Begins—Budlong Retains Rhode Island Title.

BOSTON, July 27.—The starting of the Eastern championship in doubles was the attractive feature of the tennis at the Longwood Cricket Club to-day. The former champions, William A. Larned and O. S. Campbell, made their appearance in the doubles and showed rather poor form, although they won their match with G. W. Merrill and H. F. Cole in straight sets. Holcombe Ward and B. C. Wright, this year's unbeaten pair, were in fine fettle in their match with H. H. Whitman and B. S. Prentice, two strong players, and the contest developed the best tennis of the day.

Of the matches in singles those between W. J. Clothier and G. A. Lyons, Jr., and E. W. Leonard and A. F. Fuller were the best contested. Lyon, an old Yale champion, kept Clothier busy for two sets by fast net play, but the Harvard man passed him in the third and won. The Leonard-Fuller contest went through four sets before the former's more accurate play won for him the match.

With the Wrenn brothers on the courts tomorrow, it is expected that the semi-finals in the doubles will be reached by night. Summary to-day:

Eastern Championship Doubles.—First Round—W. A. Larned and O. S. Campbell beat G. W. Merrill and H. F. Cole, 6—3, 7—5, 6—1; W. H. Ward and B. C. Wright beat H. H. Whitman and B. S. Prentice, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2; G. H. Nettleton and A. F. Fuller beat L. S. Ilsley and D. Sears, 6—0, 6—1, 6—3; A. Codman and N. W. Cabot beat J. S. Lovering and G. S. Keyes, 6—2, 5—7, 6—1, 6—2; W. J. Clothier and E. W. Leonard beat W. L. O'Brien and L. Underwood, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4; H. F. Allen and R. Le Roy beat S. P. Ware and N. F. Hallowell, 6—2, 13—11, 6—2.

Second Round.—H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander beat R. C. Seaver and G. A. Lyon, Jr., 6—3, 7—5, 7—5; C. H. Miller and H. Miller beat L. Delano and F. S. Pruyn by default; H. F. Allen and R. Le Roy beat E. B. Hilliard and O. B. Harriman, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2.

Longwood Cup Singles.—Fourth Round—A. Codman beat L. T. Wells, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3; N. F. Hallowell beat A. L. Hocking, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2; W. J. Clothier beat D. A. Lyon, Jr., 6—4, 6—2, 6—0; E. W. Leonard beat A. F. Fuller, 6—1, 6—2, 3—6, 6—0; H. Ward beat H. R. Scott by default.

Fifth Round.—B. C. Wright beat K. Horton, 6—2, 2—1, default.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 27.—Clarence R. Budlong of Providence successfully defended his title of tennis champion of Rhode Island at the Young Men's Christian Association Tennis Club courts here this afternoon by defeating J. D. E. Jones of the Wannamoisett Golf Club in a four-set match. The score was 2—6, 6—3, 6—2, 8—4. Jones showed the effects of his hard playing in singles and doubles of last week, and his bad ankle was a handicap. Budlong was in excellent form, always aggressive and steady at critical moments.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 27.—The first tennis tournament of the season opened here to-day with a mixed doubles tourney at the Kebo Valley Club. The entry list was not a long one, but good tennis was displayed. Summary:

First Round.—Amos Pinchot and Miss M. Lawrence defeated J. Snow and Miss Fanny Lawrence, 6—0, 7—5; J. Barney and Miss Knowlton defeated Mr. and Mrs. Eno by default; P. Pearson and Miss Ogden defeated Russell Hard and Miss Louise Knowlton, 6—3, 7—5, 6—1; Wendell and Miss Bigelow defeated Randolph and Miss Browning by default; Constable and Miss J. Lawrence defeated Augustine Derby and Miss Ruth Lawrence, 8—6, 6—2.

Second Round.—Amos Pinchot and Miss M. Lawrence defeated J. Snow and Miss Fanny Lawrence, 6—0, 6—2; P. Pearson and Miss Ogden defeated Parker and Miss M. Knowlton, 6—0,

ATHLETES OF P. S. NO. 103 WIN.

Capture Half-Mile Relay Race at Webber Society Games.

Schoolboy athletes of Public School No. 103 of Manhattan were the principal winners at the games of the Richard Webber Society, held at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon, capturing the half-mile relay race and the 220-yard handicap and running a dead heat with Public School No. 82 in the 100-yard run. In the running broad jump E. Gluckman of Public School No. 103, who was on scratch, jumped 17 feet 1¼ inches, and obtained second place. Summary:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap, Open to Schoolboys.—Won by William Walter, P. S. No. 39, (9 yards;) Earle Denroche, P. S. No. 40, (7 yards,) second; John Kelly, P. S. No. 39, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:11 2-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap, Open to Members of ebber Society.—Won by William McCade, (scratch;) J. Boehm, (scratch,) second; Albert J. Celler, (penalized 4 yards,) third. Time 0:11 2-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap, Open to Senior Schoolboys.—Dead heat for first place between Raymond Reid, P. S. No. 103, (8 yards,) and Lee Shepherd, P. S. No. 82, (10 yards;) Herbert Kopff, P. S. No. 18, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:11. Run off for first prize won by Reid.

440-Yard Run, Novice, Open to Members of Webber Society.—Won by John J. Galligan; J. Ashton, second; A. F. McKenna, third. Time—1:18.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap, Open to Junior Schoolboys.—Won by Howard Lalor, P. S. No. 103, (10 yards;) Thomas A. King, P. S. No. 18, (18 yards,) second; John Kelly, P. S. No. 39, (14 yards,) third. Time—0:25.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap—Open to members of Webber Society.—Won by J. J. Boehm, (scratch;) Walter M. Schillinger, (3 yards,) second; Fritz Fetter, (scratch,) third. Time—0:30 4-5.

880-Yard Relay Race for Schoolboys.—Teams of four boys, each boy running 220 yards.—Won by Public School No. 103, with Walter Cooney, Dominick Reda, Arthur Held, and Edward Gluckmann; Public School No. 18, second; Public School No. 39, third. Time—1:46.

One-Mile Run, Handicap—Open to members of Webber Society.—Won by William McCade, (scratch;) John J. Galligan, (scratch,) second; James Stewart, (15 yards,) third. Time—5:24 2-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap—Open to senior schoolboys.—Won by Maurice Sturm, Public School No. 10, (15 inches,) 5 feet 6¼ inches; W. McManus, Public School No. 83, (12 inches,) second, 5 feet 4½ inches; F. McNally, Public School No. 103, (12 inches,) third, 5 feet 2½ inches.

Needle and Thread Race, 120 Yards, Open to Members of Webber Society.—Won by Miss A. Weinberger and J. F. O'Connor; Miss E. Witzmann and J. J. Galligan, second; Miss Mary Bobb and J. J. Boehm, third. Time—0:27 1-5.

Running High ump, Open to Members of the Webber Society.—Won by Albert A. Celler, 4 feet 10½ inches; Henry Wagner, second, 4 feet 4 inches; Robert Watson, third, 4 feet 3 inches.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap, Open to Senior Schoolboys.—Won by C. Robinson, Public School 18, (24 inches,) 18 feet 1½ inches; E. Gluckmann, Public School 103, (scratch,) second, 17 feet 1¼ inches; D. Reda, Public School 103, (7 inches,) third, 15 feet 6½ inches.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap, Open to Members of Webber Society.—Won by Albert A. Celler, (scratch,) 18 feet; F. Nickles, (6 inches,) second, 16 feet 11 inches; A. F. McKenna, (6 inches,) third, 15 feet 11 inches.

Events for N. Y. A. C. Swimming Meet.

The midsummer swimming meet of the New York Athletic Club will be held on Saturday afternoon, July 30. The events embrace a 100-yard novice, a 100-yard handicap, and an 880-yard handicap. Many entries have been received, and the races promise to be the best yet held this year. The feature of the day will be the 880-yard handicap, in which C. M. Daniels will be on scratch. He will in this race endeavor to give all the best swimmers in the East a good start, including Charles Ruberl, the present champion at that distance, and the result is expected to be the most exciting event furnished by this arduous sport.

Manhattan Swimming Club's Races.

The Manhattan Swimming Club has arranged to hold a meet on Saturday, Aug. 13. The card will consist of four races, a 50-yard novice, 100-yard handicap, 300-yard handicap, and a 100-yard scratch invitation. It is probable that the National Swimming Association of Philadelphia and the Brookline (Mass.) Swimming Club will be represented. Entries close Aug. 11 with J. P. Egan, Secretary. One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and North River.

Brooklyn Yachts in Fresh Breeze.

The second squadron run of the Brooklyn Yacht Club was held yesterday in a fresh southwest breeze that bowled the yachts along, scuppers down. The run was to Old Orchard Light, on the Prince's Bay side of the West Bank, thence to the Southwest Spit near Sandy Hook, and back to the club anchorage in Gravesend Bay. The yachts participating were the flagship Sunshine, Commodore S. S. Fontaine; sloop Pocahontas, Blanchard Atkinson; sloop Wenona, Rear Commodore A. C. Soper; yawl Guinare, Lucien P. Atkinson, and cabin launch Bookie, D. H. Kimmelman. The squadron returned to the anchorage about 5 o'clock. In the evening a vaudeville show was given in the club pavilion before a large audience.

Seawanhaka Yachtsmen Forfeit.

The team contest of raceabouts, three boats to a side, between the Seawanhaka-Corinthian and Indian Harbor Yacht Clubs, scheduled for to-day at Oyster Bay, has been forfeited by the former to the latter. The Seawanhakas were unable to get their boats ready, and rather than delay the match decided to forfeit. The team race between the Indian Harbor and American Yacht Clubs will be sailed off Milton Point on the Sound to-morrow.

PLUMS that await your picking—we've let down the price of our $25, $22, $20, $18 and $15 suits several notches to—

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OLD CROW RYE

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NEVER SOLD IN BULK.
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WESTCHESTER WON IN POLO.

Great Neck Defeated in Opening Game for the Challenge Cup.

Westchester and Great Neck opened the polo tournament of the Great Neck Polo Club yesterday, meeting in the first competition for the challenge cup. Westchester won handily by 13 goals to 9¼. The winners allowed the home quartet seven goals by handicap, and of the sixteen goals scored in the four periods, made 13 to 3 for the weaker team. Waterbury, Cooley, and Reynol played a fast, accurate hitting game from the start, but it was not until the third period that the visiting team succeeded in picking up its handicap and forging ahead.

W. R. Grace started the game well by making the first goal for Great Neck in thirty seconds. Assisted by Morgan Grace, who made a long carry with the ball, he ran it up the field and safely between the posts. After a series of hard plays Reynol began the scoring for Westchester, and Waterbury next made a goal in thirty seconds, getting the ball at the throw-in and carrying it unaided the length of the field. Reynal made two more goals, his last being in thirty seconds, and Iselin, who played a very creditable game, scored the second point for Great Neck.

The second period was the most closely contested of the match. Cooley made two goals, all that were scored. Morgan Grace made some long carries with the ball, but the work of his team was weak at critical points, and the superior all-around play of Westchester practically kept the home delegation on the defensive the greater part of the time. Westchester made four good goals in the third period, and Iselin made the last count for Great Neck. In the last period Westchester virtually controlled the game, making three more goals. The teams and score:

WESTCHESTER.		GREAT NECK.	
1—E. S. Reynal	3	1—W. R. Grace	2
2—F. C. Cooley	5	2—Morgan Grace	1
3—J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	3	3—Arthur Iselin	1
J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	3	Back—Herbert T. King	2
Back—J. I. Blair	3		
Total	19	Total	12

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
1	W. R. Grace	Great Neck	0:30
2	Reynal	Westchester	4:20
3	Waterbury	Westchester	0:30
4	Reynal	Westchester	0:40
5	Iselin	Great Neck	3:50
6	Reynal	Westchester	0:30

Great Neck penalized ½ for a foul.

SECOND PERIOD.

7	Cooley	Westchester	6:20
8	Cooley	Westchester	0:00

Great Neck penalized ½ goal for a foul.

THIRD PERIOD.

9	Reynal	Westchester	1:00
10	Iselin	Great Neck	4:10
11	Waterbury	Westchester	4:50
12	Blair	Westchester	0:30
13	Blair	Westchester	2:55

FOURTH PERIOD.

14	Blair	Westchester	0:55
15	Blair	Westchester	0:20
16	Cooley	Westchester	1:00

Summary.—Goals earned—Westchester, 13; Great Neck, 3. Allowed by handicap—Great Neck, 7. Lost by penalties—Great Neck, ½ of a goal for one foul and one safety. Net score—Westchester, 13; Great Neck, 9½. Referee—M. G. Rosengarten.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Bee Hive, Kansas City, Mo.; C. S. Odor, cloaks, suits, and furs; 21 West Third Street.

Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; D. H. Steele, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Wellington.

Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. A. Sherburne, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Thomas, manufacturing department; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Blackfield & Ziskind, Galveston, Texas; H. Blackfield, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cohen, J. H., Pittsburg, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Capwell, H. C. & Co., Oakland, Cal.; H. C. Capwell, notions; 115 Spring Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Snyder, ladies' and infants' wear; Mr. Weeks, furs; 2 Walker Street.

Davison-Paxon-Stokes Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. V. Wellborn, cloaks, suits, and waists; M. Donthit, carpets; 455 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Dyer, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Frank, A. B., & Co., San Antonio, Texas; A. B. Frank, notions; 43 Leonard Street.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Schneeberger, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Albert.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Meyer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Goldsmith Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Goldsmith, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Hunt Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; H. Hunt, manufacturing department; 40 Thomas Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Hollander, A., & Son, Alleghany, Penn.; D. Hollander, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Hirsch Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Hirsch, dry goods; Hotel Netherland.

Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; A. C. Hislop, dry goods; 406 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Hundley-Smith Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. R. Wall, notions and laces; 43 Leonard Street.

Krotosky Brothers, Scranton, Penn.; I. Krotosky, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Kohn, clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Kann, E., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. R. Sachs, upholstery goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Levy, Loeb & Co., New Orleans, La.; J. H. Levy, dry goods; 320 Broadway; Holland House.

Mosbacher, G., Oakland, Cal., cloaks, suits, and waists; 178 Greene Street.

Manstach, H. H., Cumberland, Md., clothing; Hotel York.

Marks, J. S., Rochester, N. Y., clothing; Hotel Spalding.

McLeon Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. McLeon, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Manhattan Clothing Company, Norwich, Conn.; L. Kronig, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Moody, A. L., Fargo, N. D.; dry goods.

Moody, H., Moorehead, Minn.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Macauley, G. T., Company, Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Macauley, silks and ribbons; 511 Broadway; Gregorian Hotel.

Panton & White Company, Duluth, Minn.; A. Reid, domestics, silks, and dress goods; J. Reid, dry goods; G. F. Miller, notions, books, and silverware; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Pasive, Scurry & Co., Carbondale, Penn.; W. G. Scurry, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenberg, L., Chicago, Ill.; piece goods; Hotel Netherland.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. P. Jackson, white goods; 72 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Rothschild, A., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; E. Leszynski, cloaks; 64 East 11th Street. A. R. Rothschild, ladies' wear; 11 West Nineteenth Street.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; E. McGrath, cloaks; 31 Union Square; Hotel Normandie.

Strawinski & Gipe, York, Penn.; M. C. Gipe, dry goods; Everett House.

Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Bloch, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; P. Weyand, silks; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Wile Brothers & Weile, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Weill, clothing; L. Weill, clothing; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Savoy.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, housefurnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; S. W. Shumaker, housefurnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Wildberg, A. & H., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Wildberg, hats; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Indianapolis, Md.; R. E. McKenny, prints and wash goods; 43 Leonard Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—R. Peacock, Cairo, Egypt; M. Bromley Wilson, England; Count de Pange and Count d'Caraman, Paris.

GRAND—Capt. Tenney Ross, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Senator Redfield Proctor, Proctor, Vt.; Louis F. Payn, Chatham, N. Y.

PLAZA—J. Benthall, England.

NETHERLAND—The Rev. H. Montgomery, Belfast; Rupert Lowe, London; Jim Ledlie, Cork, Ireland.

CAMBRIDGE—D. J. M. Baernrether, Vienna.

ALBEMARLE—George H. Bridgman, Kingston, Jamaica.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Mayor W. B. Kirk, Syracuse.

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Opens June 30th. Special rates on application.
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FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 15.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Equipment Mortgage Bonds, dated September 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sixty-two (62) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

9	191	440	626	857	994	1058
24	245	479	634	861	999	1142
41	316	482	646	878	1004	1165
58	330	495	742	892	1016	1187
72	340	520	749	913	1026	1190
79	359	527	789	922	1029	1237
128	365	577	815	929	1032	1250
137	391	620	839	948	1033	1295
189	398	624	842	990	1038	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By J. N. WALLACE,
4th Vice-President.

New York, June 1, 1904.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the sixty-two bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
For Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
W. H. SMIDT,
[Seal] Notary Public, Rockland Co., Certificate filed in New York Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1904, attached thereto, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1904, at par. Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
By J. N. WALLACE,
4th Vice-President.

THE SOCIETY OF TAMMANY OR COLUMBIAN ORDER IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE 4½% BONDS.
DATED AUGUST 1ST, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that eighteen (18) of the above-described bonds were this day drawn for redemption, as provided in article 8 of the above-described mortgage, numbered as follows: 12, 35, 62, 63, 65, 70, for $1,000 each, and 115, 120, 127, 175, 176, 160, 168, 140, 139, 152, 157, 161, for $500 each.

SOCIETY OF TAMMANY OR COLUMBIAN ORDER IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
By PETER F. MEYER, Treasurer.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, with the coupons maturing August 1st, 1904, attached, will be paid at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of August, 1904, at par and interest to said date.

SOCIETY OF TAMMANY OR COLUMBIAN ORDER IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
By PETER F. MEYER, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK
NEGOTIABLE
ALLOWS INTEREST
FROM FIRST OF EVERY MONTH
Accounts can be opened and deposits and drafts made by mail. Correspondence invited.

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, N. Y.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
SURPLUS.....$2,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....$644,565.96

DIVIDENDS.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.
July 27th, 1904.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 22.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company August 23d, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 2d, 1904. Cheques will be mailed from the Office of the Company. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. August 2d, 1904, and reopen at 10 A. M. August 23d, 1904.

P. G. JENKS, Treasurer.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 19.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) will be paid on the common stock of this Company August 30th, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 9th, 1904. Cheques will be mailed from the Office of the Company. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. August 9th, 1904, and reopen at 10 A. M. August 30th, 1904.

P. G. JENKS, Treasurer.

99TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., in cash, payable September 1, 1904, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1st, 1904.

For the purpose of the above dividend the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, August 1st, and remain closed until the morning of Monday, August 22d, 1904.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

New York, July 20th, 1904.

CASEIN COMPANY OF AMERICA.
New York, July 27th, 1904.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 17.

A quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company Aug. 30th, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 30th, 1904. Checks will be mailed from the office of the company.

The transfer books will close at 12 o'clock noon July 30th, 1904, and reopen at 10 A. M. August 10th, 1904.

MAURICE BARNETT, Secretary.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, July 11th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent., payable at the Company's offices on August 1st, 1904. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 16th of July, and re-opened on Tuesday, August 2d, 1904.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Treasurer.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY,
42 Broadway, New York, July 21, 1904.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. (½ of 1%) was declared, payable August 29, 1904, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, July 28, 1904. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. Thursday, July 28, 1904, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, August 15, 1904.

WM. G. ROOKEFELLER, Secretary & Treasurer.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held Tuesday, July 19th, 1904, the following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED, That the stock transfer books of this Company be forthwith reopened and remain open until 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, July 30th, 1904, at which hour and day they shall again be closed, to so remain until the further order of the Board or the Executive Committee."

E. T. NICHOLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY,
New York, July 26th, 1904.

Coupons of the NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS maturing August 1st next will be paid on and after that date at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City.

GEORGE E. SPENCER, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend, No. 37, of 1¾ PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Graphophone Company will be paid August 15, 1904, to stockholders of record August 1.

By order of the Directors.

E. D. EASTON, President.

E. O. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO.
Boston, Mass., July 27, 1904.

Coupons due August 1, 1904, from Pere Marquette Railroad Company 4% per cent. Gold bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.
New York, July 19, 1904.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. payable on and after August 1st.

The transfer books will be closed from July 23d to Aug. 1st inc.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

United States Steel Corporation.

Quarterly Dividend No. 13 of 1¾% on the Preferred stock, payable Aug. 30, 1904, was declared July 26th to stockholders of record Aug. 6. Transfer books close at 15 M. Aug. 6 and reopen at 10 A. M. Aug. 31.

RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY.
30 Broad Street,
New York, July 20, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of holding the annual meeting of this Company at Corinth, New York, August 24th, 1904, the transfer books of both the preferred and common stock will be closed August 1st, 1904, and reopened on the morning of August 25th, 1904.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y., JULY 27, 1904.—Sealed proposals for building ward wing on hospital at post will be received until 10 A. M., Aug. 12, 1904. Information furnished on application. United States reserves right to accept or reject any proposal or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for building ward wing," addressed [illegible] Jr., Q. M.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15 AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for Investment or on Margin.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check.
Financial Agents for Corporations and investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit
Issued available the world over.

Municipal, Railroad, Corporation { 4% TO 6% BONDS
Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia—27 Pine St., NEW YORK—Boston

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
List sent on application.

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Copper Range and Treadwell.

The Lake copper district has some undoubted advantages. It is nearer to Eastern markets and there is no sulphur in the ores.

These advantages are, however, every year becoming of less and less importance. Transportation facilities are increasing, distance is coming to be of less account, and the advance in the art is giving us easier and cheaper methods of getting rid of the sulphur.

The compensating advantages of the Southwestern district are many.

1. The ores are of much higher grade. Three per cent. is unusually high in the Lake district, while in Arizona eight and ten per cent. ores are not unusual.

2. Gold prevails in the ores in the Arizona copper mines to such an extent that it materially reduces the cost of the production of the copper and sometimes entirely eliminates it and turns the copper into a by-product costing nothing.

3. The Arizona mines are comparatively new and the greater expense of deep mining need not be incurred for many years to come. In the Lake district some of the mines are already a mile deep and approaching exhaustion.

The GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING COMPANY has the largest property on the Verde Copper Belt, the richest mining district of the great Southwest. The TREADWELL property is several times as large as that of its near neighbor, the famous United Verde, and just as rich. The TREADWELL COMPANY has developed its property to such an extent that vast—almost limitless—ore bodies are already disclosed, and they are as rich as any in the world. It is now erecting a smelting plant of a capacity commensurate with the ore bodies uncovered, and when this is completed and running the TREADWELL will take its place among the great copper producers and dividend-payers of North America.

If the Copper Range has been or is such a good purchase, the TREADWELL is much better.

Prices of TREADWELL stock will be quoted on application.

George A. Treadwell Mining Co.,
27 William Street, New York.

Detroit Southern Railroad Co.

First Mortgage 50 Year 4% Gold Bonds.

The undersigned, at the instance of the holders of a majority of the said bonds, have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of depositing bondholders.

A Protective Agreement has accordingly been prepared, copies of which can be obtained from the NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, 26 Broad Street, New York, or from either of the undersigned.

Holders of the above bonds are requested to deposit their bonds, with June, 1904, coupons attached, with the NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, which has been appointed depositary, on or before the **first day of August, 1904,** Negotiable temporary receipts will be issued by the depositary. Application to the New York Stock Exchange to list engraved certificates of deposit will be made in due time.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1904.

OTTO T. BANNARD, Chairman.
SIDNEY C. BORG,
P. J. GOODHART,
GEORGE B. MOFFAT,
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, } Committee.
GROESBECK FOWLER, Secretary.

HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE,
LEOPOLD WALLACH,
Counsel.

Empire Trust Company
Successor to McVickar Realty Trust Co. and Empire State Trust Co.
Capital and Surplus - - $1,500,000.00
Main office 42 Broadway.
Branch offices { 537 Fifth Ave. 450 Columbus Ave. 1242 East Houston St.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000.
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

ALFRED M. LAMAR,
BANKER.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
MAIN OFFICE, EXCHANGE BUILDING, 60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BRANCH OFFICES: 215 WEST 125TH ST. 20 EAST 42D ST. 12 EAST 23D ST. TEMPLE BAR BLDG., B'KLYN.
STOCKS—GRAIN—COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Send for our letter,
"THE SITUATION AND THE OUTLOOK,"
Also Daily Market Letter, both mailed free upon request.
Address inquiries to Statistical Department.

DE CORDOVA & CO.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
52 Broadway, New York.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN
bought or sold for cash or on margin.
BRANCH OFFICES { Hotel Endicott, 81st St. & Col. Av. 193 Montague St., Brooklyn. ALBANY, NEW YORK.
Private Wires to Boston, Hartford and Worcester.
Send for our very SPECIAL letter.
—AMAL. COPPER—

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Further declines occurred in the market for outside securities yesterday in sympathy with the falling off in the general market, although in few issues were the losses as large as those recorded in the active stocks on the board. The trading in Southern Pacific rights was quite lively, and the price went downward with the rest of the list. Very little business was done in the low-priced issues, which depend largely upon manipulation for their activity, the day's market not being favorable for such operations. One of the largest declines was that in American Can preferred, which sold from 41¼ down to 40, and closed at the lowest of the day.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,050	American Can pf	41¼	40	40
20	American Chicle	92½	92½	92½
100	Copper Range	52½	52½	52½
100	Elec. Lead Reduction	½	½	½
1,340	Greene Con. Copper	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞
100	Hack. Meadows	13½	13½	13½
925	Interborough Rap. Tr.	138⅝	133	133
300	Manhattan Transit	1½	1½	1½
1,910	Northern Securities	102	101⅛	101⅛
50	Otis Elevator pf	89	88	85
100	Seaboard Air Line pf	16½	16½	16½
7,190	South. Pac. rights w. i.	2½	2⅜	2 7-16
18	Standard Oil	630	628	630
100	Tonopah Mining	8	8	8
100	White Knob Copper	4½	4½	4½
$13,000	N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1,000	Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 27. Bid.	Asked.	July 26. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	54	55½	54	56½
American Can	4⅜	5	4⅜	4⅝
American Can pf	39⅜	40½	41	41¼
American Chicle	92½	94	91	92½
American Chicle pf	81½	83½	78	81
American Malting	101	103	101	103
American Nickel	..	1	..	1
American Typefounders	..	..	25	..
Am. Typefounders pf	84	87	84	87
Am. Writing Paper	2⅜	3	2½	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	10⅞	12	10⅞	12
Am. Writing Paper 5s	72	73	72	73
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	4½	5½	4½	5½
Borden's Cond. Milk	120	..	120	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	100	110½	105	110½
British Columbia Copper	2½	2⅝	2¼	2½
California Copper	..	⅞	..	⅞
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Canadian Imp., w. i.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp. Inc., w. i.	20	40	20	40
Casein Co. of America	4	7	4	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf	..	60	..	60
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1	1¼	1	1¼
Central Foundry pf	7¼	8½	7¼	8½
Central Foundry 6s	51	55	51	55
Chesapeake Transit 5s	..	98	..	98
Chicago & Alton receipts	80	81½	80	81½
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	93⅛	..	93⅛	..
Compressed Air	⅞	½	⅞	½
Con. Refrigerating	4	4½	3¾	4¼
Con. Rubber Tire	⅞	1	⅞	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1⅝	3½	1⅝	3½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	8⅝	10	8⅝	10
Copper Range	51½	53	52	54
Cramps' Shipbuilding	20	25	20	25
Cuban 6s of 1896	96	..	96	..
Denver Union Water	24½	27	24½	27
Denver Union Water pf	30	35	30	35
Detroit & Mackinac	58	65	58	65
Det. & Mack. pf	88½	92	88½	92
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	32½	35	..	..
E. W. Bliss	135	145	135	145
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	40	46	40	46
Electric Boat pf	72	80	72	80
Electric Lead Reduction	⅛	1	⅛	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	1½	..	1½
Electric Vehicle	9	9½	9	9½
Electric Vehicle pf	13½	14½	13½	14½
Electro Pneumatic	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Empire Steel	5½	7	5⅝	7
Empire Steel pf	35	40	36	40
Erie con. 4s	84	..	84	..
Gold Hill Copper	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
Great North. pf., w. i.	160	175	160	175
Greene Con. Copper	14⅝	15⅜	14⅝	14⅞
Greene Con. Gold	8½	10½	9½	10½
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s, ex coupon.	53	..	53	..
Guggenheim Exp. 70% pd.	85	100	85	100
Guggenheim Exp.	..	115	..	115
Hackensack Meadows	15	16	13	16
Hackensack Water 4s	91½	92	91½	92
Hacker, Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts.	10	15	10	15
Hall Signal	70	82	70	82
Havana Tobacco	26	28	26	28
Havana Tobacco pf	36	38	36	38
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	85	..	85
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	85	92	85	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	85	95	85	95
Houston Oil	1	2½	1	2½
Houston Oil pf	12	19½	12	19½
Inter. Rapid Transit	132⅜	133¼	132	133¾
Inter. Mer. Marine	4⅝	5	4½	5
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	15	20	19	20
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	60	80	60	80
International Salt	12	14	12	14
International Salt 5s	44	47	44	47
International Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf	..	35	..	35
Inter. Silver 1st 6s	100½	101	100½	101
Iron Steamboat, new	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Kirby Timber	70	75	70	75
Kitchener Mining	1-32	⅛	1-32	⅛
Lackaw. Steel, full paid.	64	71	64	71
Lake Superior Corp. rcts.	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
Lake Sup. Corp. pf. rcts.	7⅞	8½	7⅞	8¼
Lanston Linotype	8¾	9½	8¾	9½
Lord & Taylor	107	..	107	..
Mackay Companies	23¼	24½	23¼	24½
Mackay Companies pf	66	70	67	70
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Mexican Gov. 5s	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off.	8	9	8	9
Mont. & Boston Copper	⅝	11-16	⅝	11-16
Mont. & Boston rcipts.	⅜	½	⅜	½
Montreal & Boston Con.	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅞
National Sugar pf	100⅜	102	100⅜	102
N. Jersey Steamboat 5s	92	..	92	..
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, w. i.	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	45	47	45	47
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	70	81	70	81
N. Y. Transportation	4½	5	4½	5
North Am. Lum. & Pulp.	1⅞	3	1⅞	3
Northern Pacific reg.	130	..	130	..
North. Pac. when-iss.	130	133	132	133
Northern Securities stub.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Northern Securities	102	103	103¼	103½
Otis Elevator	29	32	30	32
Otis Elevator pf	86	89	86	89
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	⅝	1	⅝	1
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	2½	3	2½	3
Peo., Dec. & Evans	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Phoenix Mining	10	13	10	13
Pope Manufacturing	5	6	5	6
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	78½	80	78½	80
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	19	21	19	21
Royal Baking Powder	117	122	117	123
Royal Baking Pow. pf.	103	104	103	104
Safety Car Heat	183	190	183	190
Seaboard Air Line	8⅞	9	8⅝	9⅛
Seaboard Air Line pf	16⅛	18½	16⅛	16⅝
Seaboard Air Line 5s	88	90	88	90
Seminole Mining	1-32	⅛	1-32	⅛
Simpson-Crawford	..	27	..	27
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	..	50	..	50
South. Cotton Corp. w. i.	12¼	12½	12¾	12½
South. Cot. Corp. pf., w. i.	85	86	85	86
South. Pac. rights, w. i.	2⅜	2 7-16	2½	2⅝
South. Pac. pf., w. i.	111½	113	112	114
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	110	125
Standard Milling	6	7	6	7
Standard Milling pf	25	28	25	28
Standard Milling 5s	74	76	74	76
Standard Oil	627	630	625	627
Storage Power	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Tenn. Copper	27	29	27	29
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	7½	8 1-16	7½	8½
Trenton Potteries	9	11	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	77½	81	77½	81
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	75	70	75
Union Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Union Typewriter	80	83	80	83
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	109	112	109	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	108	109½	108	109½
United Box Board	1	1½	1	1½
United Box Board pf	8½	9½	8½	9½
United Copper	5⅜	..	5¼	..
United Copper pf	80	85	80	..
United Cumber 1st 5s	..	50	..	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	..	3½	1	3½
U. S. Realty & Con.	6½	7½	7	7½
U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	60½	63	60¾	63
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	7	..	7	..
U. S. Ship. pf., new, w. i.	41	41	41	..
U. S. Ship. 5s, certif.	20	23	20	23
U. S. Ship. 5s, undepd.	16	19	16	19
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A.	..	..	..	..
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
U. S. Steel 5s, Series D.	107½	108½	107½	108½
Universal Tobacco	..	½	..	½
Universal Tobacco pf	2	5	2	5
Virginia & Southwestern	30	40	32	40
Va.-Car. Chemical	95¾	96¼	95¾	90¼
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 1st mtg. 4s, w. i.	80	87	80	87
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 2d mtg. bonds, w. i.	25	40	25	40
White Knob Copper	4½	5¼	4½	5
Wildman Consol. Mines	1	1⅜	1	1⅜
Worthington Pump pf	117	..	117	..

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	239	242	239	242
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st 5s	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	111	108	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. 1st 5s	100	102	100	101
Brooklyn City R. R.	234	237	234	237
Central Park, N. & E. R.	204	207	204	207
Con. Traction of N. J.	66¼	67	66¼	67
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	108	108	108	108⅜
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	75	85	75	85
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	62	63	62	63
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	83	90	85	90
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	74	76	74	76
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	69¾	70½	69¾	70½
Nassau Electric 4s	82½	83½	82½	83½

Gas Companies.

Am. Light & Traction	48	51	48	51
Am. L. & T. pf., ex div.	91	92½	91	92½
Bay State Gas	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Brooklyn Borough Gas	48	52	48	52
B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	183½	184½	183½	184½
Buffalo Gas	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
Buffalo Gas 5s	61	..	61	..
Central Union Gas 5s	107	110	107	110
C. G. of N. J. 5s	88½	90	85½	90
Con. Gas. deb. 6s, w. i.	..	..	..	..
30% paid	170	173	170	173
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	28	29	28	29
Denver Gas 5s	75	76	75	70
Denver Gas 6s	101½	102½	101½	102½
Hudson County Gas	220	..	220	..
Hudson County Gas 5s	105⅜	..	105⅜	..
Indianapolis Gas	58	62	58	62
Indianapolis Gas 6s	106½	..	106½	..
Laclede Gas, new ref. 5s	100⅝	102	100⅝	102
Mutual Gas	200	210	200	210
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	107¾	109	107¾	109
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	111	113	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. G. Co. con. 5s	106	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	35	..	35	..
Northern Union Gas 5s	104½	..	104½	..
Ohio & Indiana Gas	3	5	3	5
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95	93	95
St. Paul 5s	92	95	92	95
Syracuse Lighting	45	55	45	50
Syracuse Lighting pf	83½	..	85½	..
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	99½	100¼	99½	100¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	5	7	5	7
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	59	62½	59	62½
East River Ferry	75	85	75	85
East River Ferry 5s	85	90	85	90
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	108	111	108	111
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	106	107	106	107
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	95	97	95	97
Union Ferry	29	31	29	31
Union Ferry 5s	87	90	87	90

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 27.—The local money market remains very dull. The supply of funds is ample. The usual table follows. Call loans, 2@3 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 3¼@4 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, 10c. discount. Clearings, $19,020,691. Balances, $1,191,348. Sub-Treasury debit, $126,437. The foreign exchange market is strong and rates have been advanced ¼ cent all around. They are now quoted as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88⅜	
Sterling	4.86⅞	$4.85⅞
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅞
Guilders	.40⅞	.40¾

The Boston stock list was weak and rather dull. Copper Range was by far the most active stock on the local Exchange, and in the afternoon it became the softest. It was fiercely attacked and quickly fell to 51, from which point it had a partial rally. The other coppers were weak, but did not go off as rapidly or as much as Copper Range did. United Fruit dropped 8 points to 103, and Dominion Coal was weak.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,755	Atchison	77⅝	75⅝	76
145	Boston Elevated	152½	152½	152½
3	Boston & Albany	249	249	249
80	Boston & Maine	163	163	163
115	Chic. Junc. & Stk. Yds.	144½	143	143
5	Fitchburg pf	137½	137½	137½
71	Mass. Elec.	18	17⅝	18
26	Mass. Elec. pf	70	70	70
4	Old Colony	202	203	203
2	N. Y., N. H. & H.	194	193½	193½
28	Pullman	218	219	219
1,295	Union Pacific	95¾	94½	94½
20	Union Pacific pf	94⅝	93½	93½
45	West End	91½	91	91½
3	West End pf	111¾	111¼	111¾

TELEPHONES.

400	American	131½	131	131½
12	New England	124½	124½	124½
20	Western Tel.	13	12¾	12¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

30	Am. Ag. Chemical	15	15	15

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Weak; Call Money Easy, 3-4@1 Per Cent.

The Reaction Proceeds Upon the Domestic Speculative Situation, and in Sympathy with Foreign War Agitation.

Considerations affecting both prices and values were accentuated rather than altered in yesterday's market. Steel's statement, which on Tuesday had been a cause of weakness in anticipation, was cause of further weakness upon consideration of its purport. Comment by the chief organ of the trade was especially caustic. "There is no really good buying movement in any branch of the iron industry" is in singular contrast with the optimistic view that Steel should rise on sentiment, which forecasted improvement upon conditions as they were at the time the Steel Trust made its report.

The foreign situation is a trifle more acute if that be possible. When the British Premier in his place says that Russia has violated law, and it is officially stated that the British Ambassador is to ask an apologetic salute of the flag violated by Russia's warships, it is time for financial circles to safeguard their dealings. The remark is applicable on both sides the ocean, for the first formal protest was lodged at Washington yesterday, and it remains to be seen whether the United States will be more complaisant regarding unlawful treatment of American goods than England regarding British bottoms. Scarcely in less degree is the sale of our foodstuffs important to us than to our customers. They might conceivably supply their needs elsewhere better than we could find a market elsewhere. Interruption to our trade in foodstuffs is as serious intrinsically as legally, and for its effect as a precedent as for its immediate specific application. The topic and outlook are not to be minimized.

As matter of fact, stocks were sold here yesterday on this consideration alone, not because of any distrust of the range of values intrinsically, but because the risk of holding stocks through a war flurry was greater than the chance of getting them back again cheaper. London was a free seller in this market upon similar considerations, motived both by a desire to take profits and to avoid risks in a rising money market across the water and a rising sterling market here, bespeaking progress toward gold exports. All foreign markets were, like ours, rather agitated than thoroughly alarmed. The produce markets also were higher, with adverse effect upon the Grangers. In short, there was not a single sustaining feature, even speculative sentiment being favorable to a reaction, partly because it was due before the rise could be resumed safely by its friends, and partly because they were cheerful at seeing the untoward sequel to assumption of leadership which queered the rise by giving the bears a mark to aim at, and estranged quiet buyers who turn sellers whenever a certain sort of advice becomes dominant. July now joins January in setting a new sign of when it is well to sell stocks in a rising market.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref.	½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1½	Nort. & West. pf.	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Mexican Central	1		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	½	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Amal. Copper	1	N. C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Amer. Car & F.	½	National Biscuit	1½
Am. C. & F. pf.	1½	National Lead	½
Am. H. & L.	1	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
Am. Ice pf.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Locom.	1	N. Y. Dock	2
Am. Locom. pf.	½	N. Y. O. & West.	1¼
Am. Sm. & Ref.	1½	N. & West.	1½
Am. Steel Foundries	2	Pacific Mail	1¼
Anaconda	2	Penn. R. R.	1½
At., T. & S. F.	1½	People's Gas	½
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Pressed Steel Car	1¾
B'klyn R. T.	1¾	Pullman	1
Canadian Pacific	1¼	Ry. St. Spring pf.	2½
C. R. I. & P. pf.	½	Reading	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chicago & Alton	1½	Rock Island	½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	3	Rock Island pf.	1¼
Chi. Gt. West.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Chi. Ind. & St. P.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	St. L. S. W.	½
Col. F. & Iron	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Col. & South. 1st pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Con. Gas	1	Southern Pacific	1
Cent. Tob. pf.	½	Southern Railway	2
Corn Prod. pf.	¾	Tenn. C. & I.	¾
D. & R. G. pf.	1¾	Third Avenue	1½
Det. Un. Ry.	2	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Dist. Sec.	1	Twin City	½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Union Pacific	½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	U. Rys. Inv. pf.	1
Hock. Valley	3¾	U. S. Leather	1½
Ill. Central	1¾	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Iowa Cent. pf.	2¾	U. S. Steel	½
Louis. & Nashv.	1¾	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Manhattan Elevated	1	Va. Car. Chem.	1
Met. Sec.	3	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	1¼
Met. Street Railway	½	Wis. Central	¾
Mo., Kan. & Texas	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	1¼

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., M. & St. P. 4s, Series A	1½	Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 27	602,684
To date this year	62,029,548
Corresponding date last year	96,283,037

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 27	$2,292,580
To date this year	$365,506,780
Corresponding date last year	$395,229,350

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Amalgamated Copper.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Huntington and Broad Top on preferred stock.

Osceola Mining.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Central Foundries Co.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 27.—There was a fair demand for investment bonds, but as a whole the market was dull but steady. The transactions, amounting to 264 shares of stock and $146,000 of bonds, were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$100	Tenn. Settlement 3s	96	96	96
1,000	North Carolina 4s	102	102	102
5,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
10,000	At. C. L. new 4s ctfs.	91	91	91
4,000	Seaboard 4s	89¾	89⅜	89¾
5,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	87½	87½	87½
12,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	94¾	94⅝	94⅞
3,000	Geo., Caro. & North. 5s	109½	109½	109½
100	Northern Central 4½s	112	112	112
1,000	Geo. & Ala. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
8,000	Florida Southern 4s	95½	95	95
1,000	Geo. Southern & Fla. 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼
7,000	N. & Carolina 5s	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
21,000	United Railway 4s	92⅜	92½	92⅜
4,000	Union Railways inc.	47½	47½	47½
4,000	Chas. Con. Ry. & Ry. 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾
20,000	No. Bir. Ry. 5s	120	120	120
1,200	Cotton Duck 5s	61	60½	61
1,000	Consolidated Gas 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾
2,000	Light & Power 4½s	82½	82½	82½
4,000	Maryland Telephone 5s	86	86	86
14,000	Alabama Coal & I. 5s	64½	64½	64½

STOCKS.

20	Atlantic Coast Line con.	250	250	250
25	Seaboard	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	Brewing Co.	6½	6½	6½
150	Cotton Duck	2¾	2½	2¾
4	Consolidated Gas	76½	76½	76½
1	Merchants' Bank	170	170	170
1	Elec. Light & Power pf.	35	35	35
25	Ala. Coal & I. pf. war.	3	3	3

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Bulls in Retreat with Bears Urging Them On.

There was much discussion concerning the identity of the buyers of the stocks sold yesterday. Commission houses were doing very little, showing that the public were not taking the stock that was coming on the market. On the contrary, through stop orders, many of which were reached the outsiders were probably fairly large sellers. Doubtless the opportunity offered the shorts to cover sales made at the top of the upward movement was profited by, but according to accounts the bears were still going short on the market, the outstanding short interest being probably as large if not larger when the market closed than it was when the market opened. There seemed to be less difference of opinion as to the selling. Besides the fairly large volume of short stock that was put out the Western crowd was believed to be letting go of much of the stock they had accumulated on the recent advance.

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Much Stock Sold by London.

London was a fairly heavy seller of stocks and contributed its share to the declines in steel and the active railroad stocks. All told, London sold probably 40,000 shares, which is much more than they have done on balance either way in some time. The further rise in sterling exchange here, taken in conjunction with the London selling, was looked upon as a reflection of the view the London market took of possible complications with Russia, and both were factors which served to weaken the market here.

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Bear Traders Active.

The market of the past week has given the bears confidence again and they are now working as energetically to put the market down as the bulls were working in the opposite direction a short time ago. Whenever opportunity offered yesterday stocks were sold down, the favorite point of attack, because of the likelihood of its influencing effectively the rest of the market, being Steel prefered, which the traders sold as low as they could on every weak spot.

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Unusual Bond Trades.

During the past few days the list of bond sales has included a number of bonds which are very seldom dealt in, some trades being reported in issues the previous sales of which were made at this time a year ago or even two years ago. It was suggested that the trading in unusual bonds at this season was due to the reinvestment of interest money by persons who preferred to put the money into the bonds which they already hold, trades thus being made in bonds which are seldom called in the bond crowd.

IRON TRADE STILL DULL.

Speaking of the iron and steel business The Iron Age to-day says:

A good many of those who are watching developments in the iron trade do not seem to get down to the heart of the matter, and that is whether or not consumption is expanding, and, if so, to what extent. To begin with, it is only now freely admitted how wretched the situation was during the past few months, and how much is needed to restore us to normal conditions. Now, as a matter of fact, there has been only a very moderate increase in the current tonnage output of finished iron and steel, all the flourish of starting mills which have been temporarily idle for repairs to the contrary notwithstanding. As yet, what is much more important, specifications on orders are only in some lines taking the place of shipments disposed of, or a little better. Nor do some of the great leaders in the industry expect much improvement in the consumption during the current quarter.

Yet the feeling is better throughout the whole industry, and that, we take it, is based upon the hopes engendered by the greater facility with which new projects may be financed. Inquiries three months since for material from promoters of new enterprises aroused little interest, unless the cash was in sight—an exceedingly rare occurrence then. Now the schemes come in much better form, but it takes an enormous tonnage to keep the plants running, even at the present diminished rate.

The reports of the tonnage on the books of the United States Steel Corporation must not be taken too literally. We doubt whether even 100,000 tons as a unit is quite reliable, in the nature of the case. They possess some value as the basis of comparison, always assuming that the subsidiaries keep getting the same share of the whole. The report of orders on hand may reflect the temperament of the buyers rather than the volume of business or consumption, and it is possible that we entered the third quarter running at a better rate than we did the second quarter, in spite of a falling off in orders of nearly a million tons according to the record.

There have not been any particularly interesting developments during the week. The Eastern pig iron trade has shown some weakness, in spite of the fact that the Southern makers are holding at higher figures. In the West the Southern producers have practically surrendered the market to their Northern rivals in the whole territory north of Cincinnati and east of Indianapolis.

Pittsburg reports that sellers are demanding more money, and in some cases are getting it, for pretty round lots.

Ordinarily the argument on the part of a manufacturer that he has reached or even has passed cost is not a very effective one with the buyer, who has heard the cry of wolf too often, but at the present time the actions of makers of pig iron speak quite emphatically and bear him out.

There is no really good buying movement in any branch of the iron industry. A fair tonnage is coming out, and it is in some lines rather better than it has been.

It is, of course, yet too early to judge what effect the new anti-dumping policy of our Northern neighbors is likely to have on our export trade. Shipments are being rushed on all orders taken prior to June 7, so as to get deliveries through before Aug. 31. After the latter date we will learn just how the new method will be applied.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

$5,000 Delaware Securities Company 5 per cent. collateral trust bonds, due 1922, interest January and July. 70

$3,000 Brooklyn City Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. consolidated bonds, due 1916-41, interest January and July, 108.

$2,000 Pacific Railway of Missouri Real Estate 5 per cent. extended bonds, due 1938, interest January and July, 113⅝.

$3,000 Houston and Texas Central Railroad general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1921, interest April and October, 94.

$6,000 Beech Creek Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1936, interest January and July, 106⅝.

$5,000 Third Avenue Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, due 1937, interest January and July, 119¼.

$6,000 Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway general mortgage consolidated 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1934, interest January and July, 130⅝.

$3,000 St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railroad Company 6 per cent forty-year gold bonds, due 1923, interest February and August, 126⅝.

$5,000 St. Paul Eastern Grand Trunk Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1913, interest January and July, 112¾.

$8,000 Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company general mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1932, interest June and December, 110⅝.

10 shares Michigan Central Railway Company, $100 each, 120½.

$7,500 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Southwestern Division first mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds, due 1925, interest January and July, 91¼.

$8,000 Chicago and Alton Railroad Company 3 per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, due 1949, interest April and October, 94.

25 shares Lakewood Hotel and Land Association, $100 each, 205.

35 shares Forest Hotel Company, 116.

100 shares Merchants' Trust Company, 187½ to 189½.

100 shares United States Title Guaranty and Indemnity Company, 125.

20 shares Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, 220.

10 shares Metropolitan Trust Company, 601¼.

26 shares National Bank of Commerce, 208¾.

6 shares New York Security and Trust Company, 619½.

12 shares United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 410¾.

$35,000 Guayaquil and Quito Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, coupons January and July, and orders of the Ecuadorian Association on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. of London for $27,500 Guayaquil and Quito Railroad 6 per cent. bonds, $28,000.

5 shares Mutual Alliance Trust Company, 200.

$46,787 69-100 certificates of indebtedness Mexican Sugar Refining Company, Limited, dated April 25, 1904, $500.

$6,750 certificates of indebtedness Mexican Sugar Refining Company, Limited, dated April 25, 1904, $100.

5 shares Metropolitan Trust Company, 601.

$5,000 Pittsburg, Wheeling and Lake Erie Coal Company 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1932, interest January and July, 43¼.

Ohio Bank Closes Its Doors.

LANCASTER, Ohio, July 27.—The Lancaster Bank, on which a run began Monday, failed to open its doors to-day, and Henry Peters, President of the Fairfield Bank, has been named receiver. The bank is a private concern. It is capitalized at $15,000, with more than $300,000 deposits. It is stated that the concern is wholly solvent.

DISCUSSING GOLD EXPORTS.

Further Advance in Sterling Exchange—Varying Views as to Probability of Gold Shipments.

Sterling exchange yesterday rose 25 points above the high price reached on Monday, and it closed for demand at $4.88, or within ten points of the high of the day. The rumors of gold exports that had been current since the beginning of the week, when the price of exchange began to advance so sharply, became more specific, and it was said that gold would go out by Saturday's steamer. At the Assay Office, however, it was stated that no arrangements even of a tentative character were made to secure gold bars, and doubt was expressed in some quarters that any gold at all would go to England at this time. There is no question of shipments to any other point owing to the position of exchange at both Paris and Berlin, which with London are the three points to which gold usually goes from New York. It was calculated by some exchange experts that demand sterling will have to advance 40 or 50 points above the highest figure reached yesterday before gold exports could be arranged with any advantage. In the same quarters the opinion was expressed that the movements in the local exchange market within the next few days would probably put an end for the time being to the talk of gold shipments. Even if gold should be sent abroad the shipments cannot assume large proportions unless resort be had to gold coin, for the reason that the Assay Office's supply of gold bars amounts to only $4,000,000. The shipment of coin would require a much sharper advance in exchange than that which would permit the export of gold in bars.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Holders of record to-day of Southern Pacific stock are entitled to subscribe on or before Sept. 1 next at the rate of one share for each five now held to the new issue of $40,000,000 preferred stock.

It is reported from Philadelphia that the Maryland Telegraph and Telephone Company will issue $6,000,000 bonds, of which $2,000,000 will be used to build an electric light and power house, and the balance to retire the first mortgage bond and exchange for the general mortgage bonds.

From the copper plants in Salt Lake Valley there was forwarded to the refineries of the East during last week 798,834 pounds of copper bullion, containing gold and silver, and of a value exceeding $250,000.

The Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners has authorized the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brockton to issue 1,000 shares of additional capital stock at $100 per share. The proceeds of 500 shares will be used to pay off the floating debt incurred by additions to the plant, and 500 shares will be devoted to the purchase of the Whitman Light and Power Company.

The General Railway Signal Company, capital $5,000,000, has been formed by the consolidation of the Pneumatic Signal Company of this city and the Taylor Signal Company of Buffalo.

The name of George A. Beaton & Co. has been changed to the Mowry Mines Company, and its capital has been increased to $1,500,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ¾ and 1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2@2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3@3¼ per cent. for five months, 3½@3¾ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $182,052,744; balances, $9,073,461; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $329,462.

Money on call in London, 3 per cent.; short bills, 2 15-16@3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8510@$4.8520; demand, $4.8795@$4.88; cables, $4.8845@$4.8850. Commercial bills at $4.83¾@$4.85. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.17½@5.17¾; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 @95 1-16 and 95⅝; guilders, 40⅛@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, at par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½@; telegraphic, 10c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—15@20c premium. St. Louis—50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 27.—Money was in keener demand in the market to-day. Discounts were firm at a shade under the Bank of England's rate of discount. A further hardening was repressed somewhat by the rise in Continental exchanges. There was some talk of the rate of exchange making further advances. Gold is coming here from New York, and in the meanwhile the Bank of England is buying the moderate quantities offered on the Continent and elsewhere.

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull all round in consequence of the nervousness caused by the political situation and rumors of coming trouble in the markets. There was little doing beyond the settlement. Consols led the general depression.

Americans opened weak, showed some resistance to the general tendency, but recovered only a fraction. The United States Steel dividend was a factor for firmness, notwithstanding the disappointing statement. The threatened spread of the meat strike caused an uncertain tendency, and prices closed weak.

Foreigners were heavy. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95⅝.

After a slight hardening prices closed flat on Premier Balfour's opinion that the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander was a breach of international law.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 8 consols for account, 87 13-16; Anaconda, 3⅝; Atchison, 78¾; Atchison preferred, 98½; Baltimore and Ohio, 85¾; Canadian Pacific, 126⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 33¾; Chicago Great Western, 14½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 150; De Beers, 18⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 22; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 73½; Erie, 24⅝; Erie first preferred, 62; Erie second preferred, 37¼; Illinois Central, 138; Louisville and Nashville, 113¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18; New York Central, 127; Norfolk and Western, 61⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 31⅝; Pennsylvania, 61¼; Rand Mines, 9⅝; Reading, 26½; Reading first preferred, 42½; Reading second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 24; Southern Railway preferred, 90; Southern Pacific, 51⅝; Union Pacific, 97⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 12; United States Steel preferred, 62½; Wabash, 17; Wabash preferred, 36; Spanish 4s, 85¼.

Bar silver quiet at 26⅝d per ounce.

Money, 3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 15-16@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38; Lisbon, 16.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £106,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 27.—Stocks on the Bourse to-day were depressed throughout. Rio Tintos lost 16 points. Russian Imperial 4s closed at 92.70 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 504.

Three per cent. rentes 97f. 57½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 20c. for checks.

BERLIN, July 27.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was sluggish and prices were weak. Americans were depressed upon yesterday's New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$148,866,459
Gold	84,675,291
Silver	31,195,999
United States notes	15,069,681
Treasury notes of 1890	96,017
National banknotes	16,912,321
Total receipts this day	1,508,282
Total receipts this month	28,079,271
Total receipts this year	33,079,271
Total expenditures this day	1,180,000
Total expenditures this month	10,340,000
Total expenditures this year	10,340,000
Deposits in National banks	120,188,050

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$521,696,969
Silver dollars	470,237,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,750,330
Silver bullion of 1890	4,949,670
Total	$1,004,639,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$521,696,969
Silver certificates outstanding	470,237,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,706,000
Total	$1,004,639,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$25,537,291
Gold certificates	16,589,210
Silver coin and bullion	21,385,460
Silver certificates	9,780,429
United States notes	15,069,681
Other assets	29,567,450
Total in Treasury	$118,879,911
Deposits in National banks	120,188,050
Total	$240,067,960
Current liabilities	91,679,501
Available cash balance	$148,388,459

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 27.—Incorporated to-day:

Price Fireproofing Company, Poughkeepsie; capital, $300,000. Directors—W. B. Price, E. P. Platt, and F. B. Lown, Poughkeepsie.

South Brownsville Improvement Company, Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—A. J. Rudolph, Brooklyn, and M. B. Wolowitz and Isidor Wolowitz, New York.

The Lima Insulator Company, Lima, (electric insulators;) capital, $100,000. Directors—E. W. Lothrop, Boston, Mass.; D. H. Finucan, Lima, and A. M. Wellman, Friendship.

J. R. Heinicke, Incorporated, New York, (building materials;) capital, $50,000. Directors—O. R. Jaecker, Whitestone, L. I.; Louis Fort, Brooklyn, and O. E. Jacoby, New York.

F. W. Carlin Construction Company, Brooklyn, (contracting;) capital, $50,000. Directors—F. W. Carlin, J. W. Wallace, and M. A. Hickey, Brooklyn.

Van Dyck-Churchill Company, New York, (machinery;) capital, $50,000. Directors—J. R. Van Dyck, Jersey City; L. B. Churchill, New York, and C. F. Decker, Croton Falls.

The Renova Medical Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. M. Atkin and H. S. Cates, New York, and Aloysius Donnelly, Brooklyn.

C. S. Goss & Co., New York, (building material;) capital, $25,000. Directors—C. S. Goss and C. L. Kingsley, New York, and Clair Foster, Douglaston, L. I.

Newburger Electric Company, Brooklyn, (contracting;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Herman Devos, R. B. Banton, and Banton Moore, New York.

Adams Mattress Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. M. Cowperthwait, Yonkers; Ernest Wernher, New York, and T. I. Wilson, Brooklyn.

Magnetic Power Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. O. Stevens, Plainfield, N. J., and Albert Graham and A. J. Raymond, Brooklyn.

Bogopoler Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Philip Brailowsky, Samuel Mirkuilson, and Israel Albert, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Columbia Dredging Company, Jersey City; capital, $75,000. Incorporators—George Arents, Jr., George T. Smiley, and George P. Stacey.

The Steel Company of America, to mine and manufacture metal and metal products, Jersey City; capital, $8,000,000. Incorporators—A. H. Henderson, A. E. Smith, and E. C. Sicardi.

The Cumberland Coal Company, Princeton, filed certificate of dissolution.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 27.—The Wilmington Mining Company, to engage in general mining, was chartered at Dover to-day; capital, $20,000.

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, July 28.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated matters.

1—Campbell vs Shanley	27—McDaniel vs Monahan
2—Marsh vs Cheshire Lime & Builders' Supply Co	28—Danton vs Danton
3—Spier vs Hyde	29—Perlman vs Shafronowits
4—In re Mut Milk & Cream Co	30—In re 58th and 60th Sts
5—City of N Y vs Nat Auto Fire Alarm Co	31—Lloyt vs Rice
54—Same vs same	32—Loos vs Snyder
6—Barber Asphalt Co vs Grout	33—Hagerty vs Hagerty
7—In re Moore	34—Hayden vs Arnold
8—Allen vs Ward	35—Fowler vs Fowler
9—Allen vs Ward	36—Murphy vs Murphy
10—Penn. N Y & L I R R vs Cong. &c	37—Epstein vs Shepard & Morse Lumber Co
11—In re Randall	38—In re Withey
12—In re Watson	39—Am Trad Co vs Hall
13—Muldoon vs N Y C & H R R R Co	40—Ingersoll vs Cunningham
14—Banker vs Caledonian Oil Co	41—In re Passannati
15—Golden vs Staley	42—Long Pole Lumber Co vs Horn
16—Stahl vs Spuigaric	43—Whitmore vs Southgate
17—Am Transfer Co vs Borgfeldt	44—Palmenberg vs Palmenberg
18—Bank of Harlem vs Little	45—Hardie vs Crowell
19—Kabiger vs McFarland	46—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co. (in re Grant)
20—Kip vs Hollingsworth	47—Same. (In re Hill)
21—Rosenstein vs American Novelty Wks	48—Bril vs Rose
22—Carter vs Carter	49—Schwartz vs Schwartz
23—Field vs Bradhurst	50—Brinkman vs Gaffney
24—Solafani vs Solafani	51—Springer vs Springer
25—Strickland vs Nat Salt Co	52—City of New York vs Hebrew Pub Co
26—State Bank vs Margovitz	

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Taylor and Gray for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Palmieri, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Iselin for the People.

1—Michelino Veno	10—Meyer Fast
2—John Nichols	11—John Kalish
Ernest Burke	12—Sigmund Paschal
3—William M Falvey, Jr.	13—Charles Pettersen, Carl Udelins
4—Mary Pierson Jennie Williams	14—William Woodin
5—Henry Hofman	15—Joseph Shane
6—Gerry Hamilton	16—George Meyers
7—Bertha Miller	17—Morgan T. James
8—Minnie Johnson	18—Vito Salvino, Matteo Bonkino
9—Charles Thurn	19—Joseph Angelmotto
10—Giuseppe Maffeo	20—John W Harris
11—Fritz Miller	21—John Whelan
12—Michael Volgare	22—Domenico Ferraro
13—Enocensio Cantasano	23—David Limmer
14—Rosa Bali Pleading.	24—Jacob Bigliser
1—Frank Gustafson	25—Alfonso Pepla.
2—Bedros Cadiellan	26—John Steffler
3—Max Hoffart	27—Owen J. Finnegan
4—Henry Lewis	28—Richard Byrne
5—Samuel Gaty, Richard Parker	29—Frank Passolano
6—John Moran	30—Joseph Greenfield
7—Edward Ferry	31—Sydney J. Smith
8—Henry Leary	32—William H. Armhold
9—Harry Meyer	33—Henry G. Smith

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People. 1—Issy White.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—(June term continued)—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Appleton for the People.

1—Jennie Branti	9—Mary Rogers
2—Arthur Middleton	10—Charles Smith
3—Nan Burt	11—Mary Flanagan
4—Minnie Washington, Jr., Williams	12—Vito Acotino
5—Sarah Byrd	13—William Fleetig
6—Elizabeth Noll	14—Morris Twetchenhaum
7—Hattie Daniels, William Terry	15—James McManus
8—Norah Hill	16—Anna Johnson
	17—Georg Haug

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Wimpfheimer vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company—Barlow S. Weeks.—Williams vs. May Herrington Corporation Liquidating Company—Milton S. Guiterman.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Wood vs. Martin—William L. Turnet. In re Deed—Paul L.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

New General Order Rate Schedule Is in Effect.

Collector Stranahan Announces the New Rates of Storage, Labor, and Cartage on Unclaimed Goods.

Collector Stranahan yesterday announced that the schedule of rates for labor, cartage, and storage on "general order goods" had been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that a contract based on it, with the American Transfer Company, had been signed, and would go into effect at once.

The "general order schedule" is the schedule of rates for storage, labor, and cartage for imported goods not claimed by the consignees within forty-eight hours after their arrival in this port. Then they are sent to bonded warehouse and held there, at the importer's expense, to await a claimant. If not claimed within a year they are sold.

The old schedule was made about fifty years ago, and included only about 100 articles. Collector Stranahan said yesterday that it included about everything that wasn't imported and failed to mention anything that was. The new schedule includes everything that is imported as far as the committee which prepared it could find out. It mentions about 1,200 articles. It was prepared by representatives of the Collector, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, and the bonded warehouse men.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Sausages Must Pay Duty as Prepared Meats—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Judge Byron S. Waite yesterday, the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled a protest by the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company of New York against the classifications as prepared meats at 25 per cent. of certain sausages. The testimony showed that they were composed of meat, vegetables, and spices and packed in fat or oil. The importer asserted that they were "blood puddings," and dutiable as non-enumerated manufactured articles at 20 per cent.

General T. S. Sharretts writes a decision sustaining a claim by William S. Hansell & Sons of Philadelphia that articles invoiced as brown harness soap and Propert's saddle soap were true soaps and dutiable at 20 per cent. They had been classified as blacking at 25 per cent.

In a decision by General Appraiser Fischer the board overrules a claim by Baese & Co. and R. F. Downing & Co. of New York that souvenir postal cards printed by the autochrome process are dutiable as lithographic prints. He rules that they are printed matter at 25 per cent. Mr. Fischer is also the author of a decision overruling a protest by Hermann Boker & Co. of New York against the classification at 45 per cent. as manufactures of metal of iron and steel sheets covered with a sheet of copper on one side and of nickel on the other, the whole welded together by pressure. The importers alleged that they were dutiable at various rates as sheets of iron or steel

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of New Apartment Houses in Upper Lenox Avenue Section—Good Volume of Minor Transactions—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Mulligan & Tiernan, builders, have sold to Edelson & Hoffman the two six-story apartment houses now nearing completion at 59 and 63 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, near Lenox Avenue, on plot 75 by 100.

Deals on West Ninety-sixth Street.

L. & H. Pincus have bought from Charles Stich the two apartment houses 202 and 204 West Ninety-sixth Street, on plot 55 by 100, and have sold to Mrs. A. Watterson the five-story apartment house 302 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 38 by 100.

Monroe E. Heilbrun has resold for Henry B. Levy the five-story double flat 164 West Ninety-sixth Street, 29 by 100.8.

F. Benzer has sold for E. Levenson 8 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, a five-story stone-front flat, 30 by 100.11; also, 507 East Sixteenth Street, a five-story tenement, 23.9 by 92.

Abram Bachrach has resold the five-story triple flat 133 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 27 by 99.11.

To Alter East 16th Street Building.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for the remodeling of the four-story structure at 16 and 18 East Sixteenth Street, owned by Columbia University and formerly occupied by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, into a loft and store building. A new front is to be erected and the height of the building increased to six stories. It will also be enlarged by a six-story rear extension, 38 by 120. An elevator will be installed and fireproof staircases built. The improvements will cost $50,000, according to the estimate of Architects Horenburger & Straub.

Resale of East 132d Street House.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have resold for Lowenfeld & Prager to G. Bavar for occupancy the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 43 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 20 by 100.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold, through J. Hattenbach to the Rev. H. Masliansky the three-story stone-front dwelling 109 East One Hundred and Third Street, 16 by 100.11.

A. Simon and E. Stern have sold for M. Kahn to J. J. Kander the five-story double flat 50 East Eighty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Seiserd & Feist have bought, through Nathan H. Well and Clement H. Smith, the four-story brownstone double flat 237 East Eighty-fifth Street, 27 by 100.

Samuel Greenfield has bought from Marcus Levy the five-story tenement 313 East Seventieth Street, 31.3 by 100.5.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold the four-story tenement 1,053 Second Avenue, 20 by 68.

Sale of 26th Street Tenements.

Adolph Firestone & Co. have sold for Justice Addison Brown to Jacob Berman the three five-story tenements 320, 322, and 324 East Twenty-sixth Street, 75 by 98.3.

G. Carlucci & Co. have leased to G. B. Grattarola the five-story tenement 406 East Twenty-fourth Street, for three years, at an aggregate rental of $6,450.

To Build on Avenue C Corner.

Kidansky & Levy have sold the northwest corner of Avenue C and Eighth Street, 63 by 70.6, to Charles Adams, who will erect a six-story tenement on the plot.

Charles E. Duross has leased the three-story dwelling 251 East Thirteenth Street, for Lowenfeld & Prager, to Mary White, for a term of years.

Company Buys Bronx Corner.

The Sterling Realty Company has bought from John J. Radley and M. J. Ramsey the northeast corner of Third Avenue and St. Paul's Place, a plot 127 by 100. The company gives in part payment the dwelling 11 East Seventieth Street, the sale of which was reported in this column yesterday.

The Ernest-Cahn Realty Company has sold for M. L. & C. Ernest to Joseph Pimstein 3,878 Third Avenue, a five-story triple flat with stores, on lot 25 by 125.

Brook Avenue Tenements Sold.

Samuel Sussman, in conjunction with Kaplan & Shapiro, has sold for Levine & Levine, the three four-story brick tenements 1,474, 1,476, and 1,478 Brook Avenue, each 25 by 100, for $49,000.

William Stonebridge has sold for Mary Woods to Wolf Durland the two-story two-family dwelling, on lot 23 by 145, on the south side of Crescent Avenue, 100 feet west of Belmont Avenue; also, the vacant lot, 25 by 126, on the south side of Crescent Avenue, 54 feet east of Hughes Avenue.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to J. Brandon two lots on the east side of White Plains Avenue, north of Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 54 by 90.

New Rochelle Sale.

The Lockwood homestead, consisting of five acres on the shore of the Sound, adjoining the residence of William E. Iselin on Davenport Neck, has been sold by James F. Fitzpatrick to Robert C. Fisher. The property has a frontage of 251 feet on the Sound, with a view in all directions. The price paid was about $35,000.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Canal St, 431, n w corner of Varick St, 20.9x61.7 and irregular, three-story building, with store; public auction sale, to Alfred E. Marling.....$16,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

No. 317 to 321 East 28th St, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 40.10x35.9; Simberg & Bernstein of 15 Wooster St, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $70,000.

Nos. 238 and 240 East 111th St, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 40x87.11; S. Mandel of 262 East Broadway, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $35,000.

122d St, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for a six-story brick flat, 50x82.8; West Side Construction Company of 940 West End Av, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

Bainbridge Av, w s, 232 ft s of 199th St, for a two-story brick shop and stable, 40.8x20; Daniel Hoilihan of 201st St and Briggs Av, owner; J. McMillian of 111 East 205th St, architect; cost, $1,200.

Jerome Av, n e corner of Fordham Road, for a four-story brick tenement, 45x65; Walter E. Rollins of Walton Av and Fordham Road, owner and architect; cost, $24,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Nos. 16 and 18 East 16th St, to a four-story brick loft and store; Columbia University, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 1,483 to 1,489 2d Av, to three four-story brick tenements and stores; E. Camader estate of 140 Nassau St, owner; J. G. Michel of 49 Liberty St, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, July 27.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,809 and 1,811, e s, 49.11x80, John Harper to Henry Wendt, (mtg $30,000).....Nom.

AVENUE B, 104, w s, 20x24.6; Morris Magenheim to Joseph Goldberg, (mtgs $16,000.) other consideration and.....100

BREMER AV, e s, 14 ft s w of Lot 44, map of Highbridgeville, contains 83-1,000 acres; Thomas Thwaite to Anna L. Thwaite, rerecorded.....Nom.

BREMER AV, e s, 14 ft s w of Lot 44, map of Highbridgeville, contains 83-1,000 acres; Anna L. Thwaite to Melissa Thwaite, rerecorded.....Nom.

BROOK AV, 988 to 994, e s, 108.8x111.6x102.5x75.1; Jonas Weil and another to Jacob Rabinovitz, (mtg $39,000).....Nom.

BROOK AV, 548, e s, 25x100; George Lauben[illegible] to Louis D. Livingston and another, (mtg $13,000).....

BRYANT ST, n e corner of Freeman St, 53x100x50x85.8; Herman Mundheim to Louis Rosenstein, other consideration and.....100

BURNSIDE AV, n s, 39.2 ft w of Anthony Av, 18.8x81.9x18.3x87.8; Bronx Borough Bank to Agnes M. Pragnell, (mtg $4,500).....Nom.

CROTONA AV, w s, 29 ft s of 169th St, 25x80; John McSorley to Rose McSorley, quitclaim.....Nom

ELIZABETH ST, s s, 102.5 ft from White Plains Road, runs w 40 x s 120 x e 40 x n 120; Charles W. Saunders to Clinton S. Harris and another.....Nom.

FORD ST, s s, 125 ft w of Webster Av, 20x109.6x25x110.6; Henry J. Salzmann and another to Otto Heimecke and another, (mtg $4,000).....100

HOUSTON ST, s s, 105 ft w of Congress St, 21x75; Ann Graham to James P. Graham.....Nom.

HUGHES AV, w s, 102.11 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 16.8x95; John A. Straley, referee, to Charles M. Prestin, receiver, (mtg $2,900).....450

JACKSON AV, s e corner of 158th St, 100x50; Max Katz and another to Sigmund Katz, 1-3 part, (mtg $6,000.) other consideration and.....100

JACKSON AV, s w corner of 158th St, 100x80.7x100x81.7; Max Katz and others to Sigmund Katz, ⅓ part, (mtg $9,500.) other consideration and.....100

LEWIS ST, 55, w s, 25x100; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Abram L. Kass, (mtg $12,500).....17,000

LEXINGTON AV, 443, e s, 19.6x75; James Kyle and another to James E. Tower, (mtg $16,000.) other consideration and.....100

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 109th St, 20.11x68; Manuel B. Berkowitz to Joseph Rabinowits, (mtgs $17,750.) other consideration and.....100

MADISON AV, n e corner of 128th St, 99.11x16.3; 128th St, n s, 336 ft w of Park Av, 18.9x99.11; Abraham C. Weingarten and another to David Kidansky and another, (mtg $32,500).....Nom.

MADISON ST, n e corner of Gouverneur St, 62.3x73.8x62.0x74; David Kidansky and another to Abraham C. Weingarten and another, (mtg $70,000).....Nom.

MIDDLETOWN ROAD, n s, 209.7 ft w of Eastern Boulevard, 44.7x155x42.8x155, Westchester; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Richard W. Shaw.....2,100

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of Boston Road, 90x24; James McGovern to Edward Schorn and another, other consideration and.....100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, at centre line of 142d St, runs w 75.11x n 79.11x e 62x s 81; James A. Deering to John F. Cockerill.....18,000

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, n e corner of 150th St, 62.6x100; 150th St, n s, 475 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x96; Ruth L. Bailey to Henry Acker.....Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, at centre line of 153d St, runs e 200 x s 25 x w 100 x s 25 x w 100 x n 50; Carrie M. Butler to William Stenderson, (mtg $17,885).....Nom.

TINTON AV, w s, 75 ft n of 146th St, 150x100; Mary E. Brugman to Joseph Huber, Jr.....Nom.

VAN BUREN ST, w s, 250 ft s of Columbus Av, 25x100, Van Nest Park; Bucarilli V. Baroncini to Giovanni Curzocrea, (mtg $2,575).....Nom.

WASHINGTON ST, 81 to 85, e s, 60.1x54.2x irregular; Ira A. Weekes, Jr., to Daniel J. Faour and others, (mtg $32,000).....Nom.

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 203d St, 50x110; Frank Brookfield, referee, to William G. Watt.....4,225

2D ST, n s, 190.10 ft w of Avenue A, 40.11x100; Samuel Mandel and another to Max Meyers, (mtg $48,000,) other consideration and.....100

2D ST, n s, 391.7 ft e of 1st Av, 0.1½x100, strip; William Astor to Samuel Mandel and another, all title, quitclaim.....Nom.

2D ST, n s, 391.7 ft e of 1st Av, 0.1½x100, strip; James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, to Samuel Mandel and another, all title, quitclaim.....Nom.

3D AV, e s, at centre line of the block between 111th and 112th Sts, runs s 25 x e 100 x n 25 x w 100; Ruben S. Klamberg to Ida Mendel, (mtg $36,200,) other consideration and.....100

8TH AV, w s, 91.3 ft n of 32d St, runs w 100x n 7.6x e 22.2x s x e — x e 65.2x s 0.6; Wilbur H. Kirkham, executor, to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company.....25

8TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of Avenue D, 27.9x97.6; Maurice J. Burstein to Jonas Weiss, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and.....100

9TH AV, s e ¼ of Lot 317, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Katie Lasklewicz to Katie Lasklewicz.....Nom.

10TH AV, s e corner of 208th St, runs s 49.11 x e 100 x s 50 x e 25 x n 99.11 x w 125; Isabella Bloch and others to Solomon S. Schwab, all title.....Nom.

12TH, n s, 305 ft w of Avenue C, 100x103, Unionport; William F. Schneider to Margaret Burfeind, quitclaim.....Nom.

16TH AV, s s, w ¼ of Lot 549, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Malinda G. Mace and others to Stanislaw Zbudowski, (mtg $375).....675

25TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 100x98.9; Herkules Wehrle and another to Edgar R. Newman, all title, quitclaim.....Nom.

25TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 100x98.9; Edward M. Merrill and another, executors and trustees, to Edgar R. Newman.....65,000

31ST ST, 223 East, 20x98.9; Annie T. Kelly and others to Charles H. Wenzell, ½ part.....Nom.

47TH ST, 1 East, 25x100.5; Edwin Gould to Helen M. Gould, (mtg $32,000).....Nom.

48TH ST, 43 West, runs s w — s 92.5x — w 25x n 100.5x e 33½ to the Trustees of Columbia College to Levantia W. Boardman, other consideration and.....100

56TH ST, 416 West, 25x100.5; Isabelle L. Dandridge and another to Reginald S. Jaffray, (mtg $15,000).....Nom.

56TH ST, 416 West, 25x100.5; Reginald S. Jaffray to George R. Raymond, (mtg $19,250).....Nom.

56TH ST, 414 West, 25x100.5; Fannie C. Elliott to George R. Raymond, (mtg $19,250).....Nom.

58TH ST, s s, 162 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5; Henry C. Quimby to North American Trust Company, trustee.....Nom.

62D ST, 314 East, 25x100.5; Israel Tamases to Samuel Rachman, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and.....100

63D ST, 234 to 238 East, 75x100.5; Jonas Weil and another to Louis Levin, (mtg $63,500).....Nom.

64TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Thomas F. Devine to Joseph Welk.....Nom.

64TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Joseph Welk to Ann Errett, (mtg $6,500).....100

68TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.5; Daniel I. Brodley to Mary B. Averill, ½ part.....Nom.

69TH ST, 204 West, 18x100.5; Adolph Stern, referee, to Bertha Leonard, (mtg $16,000).....1,500

96TH ST, s s, 89.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 54.6x100.8; Jacob Gomprecht to Alexander H. Pincus, (mtg $56,250).....Nom.

109TH ST, 236 to 242 East, 100x100.10; Mendel Alterman to Simon Lefkowitz, (mtg $56,000,) other consideration and.....100

111TH ST, n s, 251 ft w of 4th Av, 16x100.11; Charles W. Hessen to Jacob D. Lipkowitz, (mtg $5,000).....Nom.

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; 10th Av, s e corner of 24 St, 205.11x24, Wakefield; Francis L. Golden to Eliza Golden, all title.....Nom.

121ST ST, 302 West, 33.6x100.11; Alexander H. Pincus and another to Annie Watterson, (mtg $24,500).....Nom.

122D ST, n s, 225 ft e of Park Av East, 100x100; Adah M. McDermott, individually and as executrix, to C. A. Becker, (mtg $6,000).....12,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

ACKER, Henry, to Franklin Savings Bank; St. Nicholas Place, 10, 3 years.....40,000

ALEXANDER, Robert, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 7th Av, e s, 80.4 ft s of 57th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....12,000

ANDERSON, Henry B. to Edward C. Cammann; 57th St, 142 East, 3 years.....13,000

AVERILL, (Bradley,) Mary B. to Tillie Weiss; 68th St, n s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....35,000

BERLINER, Jacob, to Zion Widow and Orphan Society; 385 Water St, 3 years..6,500

BERLINER, Jacob, to Rena Salzberger; 385 Water St, 6 months, 6 per cent.....340

BLOCK, J. Henry, to Mary D. Hubschmitt; Park Av, n w corner of 179th St, 3 years.....6,000

CLAUSEN & PRICE BREWING COMpany to Metropolitan Savings Bank; West End Av, n e corner of 59th St; also West End Av, e s, 75.4 ft s of 60th St, 3 years.....50,000

COCKERILL, John F., to James A. Deering; St. Nicholas Av, w s, at centre line of 142d St, prolonged, 3 years, 4 per cent.15,000

COHN, Chaye, widow, and another to Elkan Kahn; 98 Allen St, prior mtg $17,500, due Jan. 26, 1908, 6 per cent...1,800

ELLIOTT, Fannie E., to Reginald S. Jaffray; 56th St, s s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years.....2,250

FAOUR, Daniel J., and others to John A. Weekes, Jr., and another; Washington St, 81 to 85, due May 1, 1908.....18,000

GAFFNEY, David, to Lily W. Beresford, trustee; 91st St, n s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 3 mtgs, 3 years, each.....75,000

GOLDBERG, Joseph, to Rebecca Magenheim; 104 Avenue B, prior mtg $14,000, installments, 6 per cent.....2,150

GOLDSTEIN, Joseph; to Claire L. Taylor; 3d St, 189 East, 5 years.....28,000

GOLDSTEIN, Joseph, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 189 East 3d St, prior mtg ——, demand, 6 per cent.....7,800

GOLDSTEIN, Solomon, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Madison St, 331, n w corner of Scammel St, 5 years.....36,000

GOULD, Helen M., to Edwin Gould; 47th St, 1 East, 5 years, 4 per cent.....52,000

GRIEPEN, James H., to George Fischer; 506 West 40th St, 3 years, 6 per cent...4,000

GRUNTAL, Frances, widow, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 61st St, s s, 178 ft w of Lexington Av, due Jan. 1, 1908, 4 per cent.....15,000

HEATHER, Charles, and others to Henry Allen; 29th St, 525 West, prior mtg $2,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,000

HEFFERNAN, Edward J., to Simeon C. Bradley; Maple Av, n w s, 150.2 ft n e of 180th St, 3 years.....3,000

HELMECKE, Otto, and another to Henry J. Salzmann and another; Ford St, s s, 125 ft w of Webster Av, prior mtg $6,000, 3 years.....2,000

HERTZEL, Garrison J., to Harlem Savings Bank; 165th St, n s, 19.11 ft w of Forest Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....9,000

HIDDEN, Thomas E., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 46th St, s s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....40,000

ISENBART, Esther, to Jonas Weil and another; 330, 334 to 340 West 17th St, collateral.....9,000

JACOB, August, to Lambert Suydam; Washington Av, s w corner of 171st St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....100,000

JAFFRAY, Reginald S., to Fannie L. Elliott; 56th St, 416 West, 3 years.....4,250

JENKINS, James S., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Elm St, 210, 1 year.....18,000

JOHNSON, Mary E., to Susan A. Berrian; Villa Av, w s, 134.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 5 years, 6 per cent.....1,000

JUDIS, Irving, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Houston St, s w corner of Macdougal St, 5 years.....66,000

JUDIS, Irving, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Houston St, s w corner of Macdougal St, prior mtg $87,000, demand, 6 per cent.....9,000

JUDIS, Irving, to Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; Houston St, 157 West, 5 years.....21,000

LACHMANN, Marl, and another to Samuel H. Frankenheim; Forsyth St, 50, demand.....6,000

LASKIEWICZ, Katie, and another to Alexander R. Lynch; 9th Av, s s, being e ½ of Lot 317, map of Wakefield, due July 1, 1907, 6 per cent.....1,000

LEFKOWITZ, Shimon, to Mendel Alterman; 109th St, 236 to 242 East, four mtgs, prior mtgs $56,000, installments, 6 per cent., each.....5,000

LEVIN, Louis, to Jonas Weil and another; 63d St, s s, 80 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $22,000, installments, 6 per cent.....8,000

LEVIN, Louis, to Jonas Weil and another; 63d St, s s, 80 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $20,000, installments, 6 per cent.....10,000

LEVIN, Louis, to Jonas Weil and another; 63d St, 234 East, prior mtg $21,500, installments, 6 per cent.....8,000

LEVIN, Louis, to Jonas Weil and another; 63d St, 234 to 238 East, collateral.....3,000

LIPKOWITZ, Jacob D., to Charles W. Hessen; 111th St, n s, 251 ft w of 4th Av, prior mtg $5,000, 5 years.....2,500

LIPPMAN, Israel, to the Greenwood Cemetery; Grand St, s s corner of Attorney St, 5 years.....95,000

LIPPMAN, Israel, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Grand St, s e corner of Attorney St, prior mtg $95,000, demand, 6 per cent.....36,000

LIVINGSTON, Louis D., and another to George Laubentracht; Brook Av, e s, 25 ft s of 150th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..5,000

LONGACRE REALTY COMPANY to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 45th St, 71 to 75 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent...95,000

LONGACRE REALTY COMPANY to Lillie McGovern; 45th St, 71 to 75 West, prior mtg $95,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....10,000

MEYERS, Max, to Samual Mandel and another; 2d St, 130 and 132, prior mtg $18,000, installments, 6 per cent.....18,000

MOORE, Thomas L., to Charles G. Elliott; 98th St, s s, 150 ft e of 10th Av; also 99th St, n s, 104 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,000

NEWMAN, Edgar B., to the Bank for Savings; 25th St, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....25,000

NEWMAN, Edgar B., to Edward M. Merrill; 25th St, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, prior mtg $25,000, due Aug. 1, 1909, 4 per cent.....17,500

NEWMAN, Edgar B., to Edward M. Merrill; 25th St, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, prior mtgs $42,500, due Aug. 1, 1909, 4 per cent.....16,500

PIGUERON, George H., to Atlantic Dock Company; 16th St, 104 and 106, s s, 125 ft e of Union Square, demand, 6 per cent.10,000

RABINOVITZ, Jacob, to Jonas Weil and another; Brook Av, 988, 992, and 994, (3 mtgs,) prior mtgs ——, installments, 6 per cent., each.....2,000

RABINOVITZ, Jacob, to Jonas Weil and another; Brook Av, 990, prior mtg $10,000, installments, 6 per cent.....3,500

RACHMAN, Samuel, to Israel Tamases; 314 East 62d St, prior mtg ——, installments, 6 per cent.....2,000

RATKOWSKY, Bernard, to Joseph A. Cohen; East Broadway, 54 and 56, prior mtg $50,000, due Dec. 28, 1904, 6 per cent.....20,000

REGGEL, David, to Charles Wynne; 101st St, n s, 145 ft w of Madison Av, collateral.....2,525

RILEY, Thomas F., to Theodore Roehrs; Lots 520 and 543, map of Van Nest Park, 3 months, 6 per cent., notes.....2,000

ROSENSTEIN, Louis, to Herman Muenheim; Freeman St, n e corner of Bryant St, 5 years.....5,000

RYAN, Michael D., to Sussman Weill; Lexington Av, 77, s e corner of 26th St, demand, 6 per cent.....3,500

SCHIFF, Marcus, to Hymaan Schiff; 90 Cannon St, 2 years, 6 per cent.....4,000

SCHIFF, Marcus, to Oscar Dobroczynski and another; Cannon St, 90, prior mtg $30,000, 1 month, 6 per cent.....14,000

SCHIFF, Marcus, to Lena A. Weber and another; Cannon St, 90, 3 years.....20,000

SCHIFF, Marcus, to Oscar Dobroczynski and another; Cannon St, 90, prior mtg $20,000, due —, per cent.....10,600

SCHORN, Eduard, and another to James McGovern; Boston Road, n w corner of Prospect Av, 3 years.....7,500

SHAW, Richard W., to Martha A. Arnow; Middletown Road, s s, 269.7 ft w of Eastern Boulevard, Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent.....1,500

SHLACHETZSKI, Israel D., and another to Dora E. Sarasohn; 104th St, s s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $15,000, due March 1, 1909, 6 per cent.....3,325

SMITH, Frederick R., to Emma Princh; 153d St, 492 West, due July 1, 1905, 6 per cent.....560

SOLOMON, David, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Avenue B, w s, 46 ft s of 14th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....9,000

TOWER, James E., to Fanny P. Robertson; Lexington Av, 443, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....12,000

TOWER, James E., to Almira J. Brown; Lexington Av, 443, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years.....4,000

TREACY, Patrick S., to John Schaible; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 80.10 ft n of 160th St, 3 years.....6,000

VAUPEL, August F., to Matilda M. Weiss; 154th St, n s, 132.4 ft e of Courtlandt Av, equal lien, 5 years.....5,000

VAUPEL, August F., to Charles Vaupel; 154th St, n s, 132.4 ft e of Courtlandt Av, equal lien, 5 years.....5,000

VINGUT, George F., to Equitable Trust Company; 34th St, 46 West; also, 5th Av, 123; also, Greenwich St, 83 and 85; also, West St, 54; also, Front St, 2; also, Whitehall St, 47; also Stone St, 34; also, Broadway, 1,451 and 1,453, n w corner of 41st St; also, Boulevard, s e corner of 180th St; also, 68th St, 151 West, gold..30,000

WASSMER, Joseph E. to William H. Thorn; Hull Av, w s, 275 ft s of 209th St, due July 1, 1907.....5,000

WATTERSON, Annie, to Alexander H. Pincus and another; 121st St, 302 West, installments, 6 per cent.....4,000

WATTS, William G., to Warren B. Semmis; Webster Av, s e corner of 203d St, 3 years.....2,500

WEEKS, Joseph, to Thomas F. Devine; 64th St, n s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 5 years.....6,500

WEINGARTEN, Abraham C., and another to David Kidansky and another; Gouverneur St, n e corner of Madison St, 7 years, 6 per cent.....14,000

WEINGARTEN, Abraham C., and another to David Kidansky and another; Madison St, 325, 7 years, 6 per cent.....7,000

WEISS, Jonas, to Maurice J. Burstein; 8th St, s s, 155 ft w of Avenue D, prior mtg $30,000, installments, 6 per cent...12,000

WELLBROCK, Leonora H., to Richard Grant; 368 to 372 Front St, 3 years, 6 per cent.....2,000

WENZELL, Charles H., to Mary Brown; 91st St, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 1-3 part, due April 15, 1906.....500

WOLF, Charles L., to Anton M. Mosle; Columbus Av, s w corner of 98th St, 3 years, 4 per cent.....20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ATTORNEY ST, 168; H. Harris & Co. against Nathan Thumen and Morris Lipkin, owners and contractors.....801

ARTHUR AV, 2,100 and 2,102, Bronx; Thomas Hickey against Thomas Giordano, owner and contractor.....50

17TH ST, 135 to 139 West; Joseph M. Roman against Conrad F. Kruse and W. Stanley Baker, owners and contractors.250

17TH ST, 135 to 139 West; Joseph M. Roman against Conrad F. Kruse and W. Stanley Baker, owners and contractors..100

116TH ST, 5 West, s s (wide street.) ONLY ACTUAL BUYERS apply. (Easy terms.) Morris B. Baer. (owner,) 15 Cortlandt St.....557

Half block from 3d Av.; best section Bronx; 6-room house; price, $3,650; mortgage, $2,000. Jos. F. Vion, Smith Building, Bronx.

Attention—House and lot, 25x125; Intervale Av., 3 blocks rapid transit station; price, $4,300. Jos. F. Vion, Smith Building, Bronx.

LOTS, $750 each; best location. William's Bridge; assessments paid; plot 50x114; also corner 100x105. WHITE & CO., 4,171 3d Av.

No. Reasonable Offer Refused.—Two 2-family frame houses, near Zoological Park. Reiss Bros., 191st St., Melrose Av.

West 60th St., about 200 feet from subway station, two plots, 54x100, and 36x100. Address Owner, Box 215 Times.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

BARGAIN.—2-family house, 14 rooms, lot 25x100; price, $9,500. LOSERE, 371 Brook Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

$400.—$5.00 monthly. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL, ARISTOCRATIC EAST ELMHURST,

the new town site of over 2,000 lots, with all city improvements, cement sidewalks, macadam boulevards, on an elevation fronting

BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY,

FISHING, BOATING, BATHING

FOR ALL LOT OWNERS.

Choice lots; Lots $175 upward; 15 minutes by trolley from 34th St. Ferry via Jackson Avenue to De Witt St.; 5c. fare. Send postal for circular and views. BANKERS LAND & MORTGAGE CORPORATION, 887 MANHATTAN AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

M. Everitt Macy and another against George H. Winslow and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. E. & G. F. Chamberlin.

177TH ST, s s, 100.9 ft e of Central Av, 50x125; Anne Feinberg against Isabella M. Meeks and another, (specific performance;) attorney, M. A. Howlett.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Great Bargain.—$83,000, two doubles (7 rooms) below 106th (Columbus;) 54 front; rent, $7,200. Bright Future.—116th St., near 7th, 5-story double flat, 32 front; price $44,000. Cheapest in Town.—$30,000; 5-story avenue triples, (stores,) improvements; rent $3,650; little cash. $40,000.—Six-story apartment, 18 rooms, 4 families on floor, 37.6 front; rent $5,700. Cinch.—$175,000; new six-story elevated, seven apartments on floor, 100 front; rent $21,000. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 Seventh Av.

LOTS ON 8TH AV.,
IN BOOM SECTION.
RIPE FOR BUILDERS.
PRICE AND TERMS RIGHT.
LEVY BROS., 136 W. 135TH ST.

Central Park West.—Modern seven-story elevator apartment house; price $125,000; guaranteed rental $14,000; exceptional bargain. George Ranger, 241 West 125th St.

Superior modern double flat, 27.10x90x100; mtg., $29,000; old rents, $3,912; asking $37,500; an investor's opportunity. CHAS. S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

131ST STREET DWELLING.
$13,000 purchases brownstone house, 17.6x50x100; private block; sold to close estate; great bargain. George Ranger, 241 West 125th St.

Lenox Av. Corner, Near 116th St.—$65,000 purchases; new corner; all rented; splendid investment; great future. George Ranger, 241 West 125th St.

$28,000 purchases 26-foot plot, 98th St., near Amsterdam; six rooms, 10 family; no improvements; exceptional bargain. Ranger, 241 West 125th St.

Attractive three-story dwelling, 104th St., near Riverside Drive; butler's pantry extension; two bathrooms; price reasonable. CHAS. S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

Harlem Dwelling.—16 front; private block; grand condition; $13,500. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

92 St., near Lexington. 10-family flat, 6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; pr., 25,000; mtg., 16,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Bargain.—$20,000 dwelling, 120th, (7th Av.,) 18 front, extension. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

82d, East.—Seven-story, fourteen-room house; rent, $4,400, $41,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

75th, Near 3rd.—Double tenement; rent, $1,620; $14,500, $2,250 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lenox Av., near 135 St. Flat, 10-fam., 5 rooms and bath each; 2 stores; pr., 30,000; investment. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Vesey St., near W. B'way Loft building, 5 story, 25x100; no expenses; pr., 51,000; rent, 5,110. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

102d St, Near Manhattan Av.—$26,500 purchases five-story flat; no improvements; 10-family house; bargain. George Ranger, 241 West 125th.

Lenox Avenue—$22,500 purchases choice 4-story dwelling, near 121st St.; owner anxious to sell; bargain. George Ranger, 241 West 125th St.

64th St., Near Broadway.—5-story double flat, 6 rooms and bath; private block; brokers entertained. Adolph Kronengold, 165 Broadway.

A 5-story 30-foot apartment, all modern improvements; will sell very cheap. Shaw & Co., 113 W. 125th St.

73d, Near 2d.—14-room tenement; offered lease $2,000; $22,500. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

Stable, 50 stalls; can make 150 stalls; 37½x100; terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

133d St., Near Lenox.—Modern triple flat, $29,500; rents, $3,900. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 73d.

Washington Heights.

Plot 50.6x99.11; mtg., $10,000, at 4½%; income from two cottages, $960 per annum. Price, $16,500; 161st St., near B'way. CHAS. S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$5,500—2-story and cellar, 9 rooms and bath, full lot; terms to suit.
$7,750—3-family frame, 4 and 5 rooms and bath, full lot.
$15,250—4-story double brick, 4 rooms and bath; rental $1,500; mtge. $11,500.
$16,750—4-story double brick, 5 rooms and bath, 25x72x98; rental $1,722; mtge. $11,700.
Lots and plots ripe for investment.
SCHAEFER,
759 Courtlandt Av.
Open evenings until 9 P. M.

LEVY BROS.,
116 West 135th St.
GOOD BARGAINS IN BRONX FOR QUICK BUYERS

HERE'S VALUE!

Bargain; 138th St., 5-story double flat, near elevated station, rent $3,400; price $31,000.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St. and 3d Av.

CENTRAL BRIDGE.—A TRACT OF 38 LOTS, FIVE MINUTES FROM ELEVATED STATION, TO EXCHANGE, OR LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS MADE TO RESPONSIBLE BUILDER WHO WILL IMPROVE. NORTHERN REALTY CO., 55 LIBERTY ST.

In centre of piano manufacturing district; 3-story brick factory, suitable for any business; 50,000 square feet; stores and lofts all heated; engine, boilers, and elevators; convenient to N. Y., N. H. & H., N. Y. Central, and Erie Roads. Montgomery, 135th St., east of 3d Av.

Builders, Attention!—Plot, 75x118, on Stebbins Av., near Freeman St.; rapid transit station; price, $8,000; terms to suit; also 100x100, on 160th St., near St. Ann's Av.; price, $16,000; terms to suit. Jos. F. Vion, Smith Building, Bronx.

Another Bargain.—For sale, 3-family house, one block from rapid transit station; also Westchester Av., 14 rooms and basement store; price, $6,250; mortgage, $4,000. Call or write Jos F. Vion, Smith Building, Bronx.

Builder Needs Money.—For sale, 3-family house; fully detached; in good condition; full lot; 1 block from 3d Av.; price, $7,750; rents, $850; must be sold this week. Jos. F. Vion, Smith Building, Bronx.

BARGAIN.—Beautiful 2-family house; 11 rooms; open plumbing, marble mantels, tiled vestibules; all improvements; near rapid transit; $4,500; $800 cash. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

Two-family houses, 13 rooms, two baths; heat; all improvements; near Park, school, elevated, and Rapid Transit stations; most desirable location and prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

Builders, Attention.—Investigate at once; can offer plot in Van Nest, 50x145, near Bronx Park, short distance from new rapid transit; price, $1,500; mortgage to suit. Jos. F. Vion, Smith Building, Bronx.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
ALL WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They cannot burn! They cannot sink!
LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions

Including Admission TO STEEPLECHASE PARK — Round Trip Tickets. 25c. Round Trip Tickets.
Including Admission TO BOTH
LUNO PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK — 30c.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO
Rockaway Beach.
STEAMER CYGNUS,
OF IRON STEAMBOAT FLEET.
Thursday.....July 28th.
Friday.....July 29th.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 11:15 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, North River, 11:45 A. M.; Returning Leave Rockaway Beach 5:30 P. M.
Round Trip Tickets.....50 Cents
Children.....30 Cents

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR."
GLEN ISLAND
Special attractions this season: Japanese Village, Bazaar, Tea House, Theatre, Native Hawaiian Singers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand menagerie. Museum. Aviary. Aquarium. "KLEIN DEUTSCHland." Bowling, Bathing, Fishing. Billiards and outdoor sports. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners A LA CARTE. TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
Leave Cortlandt Street Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00 P. M.
East 22d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.
Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 22d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION, 40 CENTS,
including free admission to all attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH
Via L. I. R. R.:
Leave N. Y. foot of E. 34th St., 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Race Days,) and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 min. after 34th St. time. Separate table Sunday.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS:
Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:50, 9:15 A. M., and half hourly from 4:40 to 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 3:36 and 4:01 P. M. and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate table Saturday.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY:
Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M., and every 40 minutes to 9:40 P. M.

Dreamland
ROUND TRIP BOATS 25 CENTS
TO CONEY ISLAND
INCLUDING ADMISSION TO DREAMLAND.
Your largest steel steamers afloat, including the "Dreamland," "St. Johns," "Grand Republic," and "Rosedale."
Leave W. 129th St. every hour, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Leave 22d St. hourly on the half hour, 9:30 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. Leave Battery every hour, 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M.
Round trip from W. 129th St., 50 cents.
Round trip from 22d St. and Battery, 25 cents, including admission to Dreamland.

BELLEWOOD
New Mountain Excursion Resort 75c. Excursions Every Sunday
BAND CONCERT. AMUSEMENTS.
OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY DINNER, 50c.
LEHIGH VALLEY R.R. Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 9:00 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.) 9:20 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:36 A. M.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION EVERY SUNDAY.
L. I. R. R. AND FAST NORWICH LINE
STEAMER "CHESTER W. CHAPIN."
Special express train will leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; Brooklyn, F. B. Av., 8:15; Bedford, 8:20 A. M. Tickets on sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices commencing on Friday. Right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets.
Staterooms, music, and refreshments on steamer.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "
" " 129th St. Pier.....9:30 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:50 (1:20 Saturdays only), 1:50, (2:20 Saturdays only), 3:50 (3:30 Saturdays only), 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, (9:50 Saturdays only), 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.

COUNTRY BOARD.
1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village 6m minutes; circular. W. V. DENMAN.

A limited number of elderly people can be accommodated with refined home surroundings at a physician's country place; one hour from New York. Address S. A. T., Box 118 Times Office.

The Outlook, Franklin, N. Y.—Lovely resting place; boating, games; cool rooms, large balconies, good beds, hearty food, shady lawns, pure spring water; easy terms. J. Marsland, Prop'r.

Pine Grove Farm; high location; shady piazza; first-class board, pleasant rooms, $5 per week. Address Mrs. M. Gibbons, Stanton Hill, Greene County, N. Y.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Boating, fishing, driving; free transportation; excellent table. Apply to A. W. DEYO.

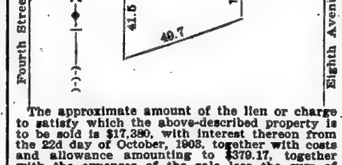
Rayvella Hall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., (near Fallsburgh;) on large farm; sanitary improvements; illustrated booklets.

Beechwood Grove House, Callicoon, N. Y.—Large rooms, nicely furnished; farmhouse; good board; good spring water. F. Houbbert.

The New York Times
Vacation Bureaus.
All the necessary information and literature pertaining to Summer resort hotels, boarding houses, railroad time tables, and steamship sailing schedules can be had free of charge at the Vacation Bureaus of The New York Times, located at No. 32 Park Row and No. 129 West 125th St., New York.

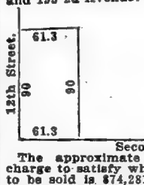
REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AMBROSE K. ELY, plaintiff, against JOHN P. RYAN and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of November, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that lot of land in New York City bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street, distant fifty-six feet nine inches southeasterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Fourth Street (originally known as William Street and later as Asylum Street) with the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street; running thence southerly, and parallel or nearly so with said Fourth Street, forty-one feet five inches; thence easterly forty-nine feet seven inches to a point distant in a line drawn from West Thirteenth Street, parallel to Fourth Street, fourteen feet four inches southerly from the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street; thence northerly, and parallel with Fourth Street, fourteen feet four inches to a point on the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street distant thirty-three feet five inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Eighth Avenue with the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street; thence westerly and along the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street fifty-six feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, July 18, 1904.
JAMES T. SULLIVAN, Referee.
SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 302 and 304 West 13th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,380, with interest thereon from the 22d day of October, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $379.17, together with the expenses of the sale less the sum of $1,100, which has been paid on account. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,000 and interest.
Dated New York, July 18, 1904.
JAMES T. SULLIVAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM L. CONDIT, Plaintiff, against THOMAS R. GODWIN et al., Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, known as Nos. 193 and 195 2d Avenue, in said borough and city, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at the northwest corner of 2d Avenue and 12th Street; running thence north along the west side of 2d Avenue sixty-one (61) feet three (3) inches; thence west parallel with 12th Street ninety (90) feet; thence south parallel with 2d Avenue sixty-one (61) feet three (3) inches to the north side of 12th Street; thence east along the same ninety (90) feet to the point of beginning.
Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.
SAMUEL D. LASKY, Referee.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 50 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the street numbers being Nos. 193 and 195 2d Avenue:



Second Avenue.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described is to be sold is $74,281.67, with interest thereon from the 8th day of June, 1904, together with the costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $2,344.59, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is $1,533.32 and interest.
Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.
SAMUEL D. LASKY, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRIDENBURG, DANIEL M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL M. BRIDENBURG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ira E. Miller, attorney, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1904. ANNIE BRIDENBURG, Administratrix. IRA E. MILLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 32 Nassau St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.
jy21-1aw6mTh

BIDSON, MARGARET B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET B. BIDSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1904. UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Executor. PECKHAM, MILLER & KING, Attorneys for Executor, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

MAHON, BESSIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BESSIE MAHON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Vernou Bouvier, Jr., No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November, 1904. Dated New York, the fourth day of May, 1904. ELIZABETH NOON. Executrix. JOHN VERNOU BOUVIER, Jr., Attorney for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my5-1aw6mTh

NEVINS, JULIE F. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIE F. H. NEVINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Strauss, their attorney, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 21st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1904. JOHN DUSCHELEER, IDA MASON, Executors. CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. ap14-1aw6mTh

RANDEL, CAROLINE M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE M. RANDEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Benner, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1905.—Dated New York, the twenty-sixth day of July, 1904. EMILIE R. ROGERS, Executrix. CHARLES BENNER, Attorney for Executrix, 100 Broadway, New York City.
jy28-1aw6mTh

WOODHULL, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. WOODHULL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of James W. McElhinney, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of December, 1904.—Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1904. CAROLINE P. WOODHULL, Executrix. JAMES W. McELHINNEY, Atty. for Executrix, 132 Nassau Street. je9-1aw6mTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

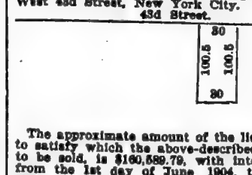
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD KAHN and ISIDORE R. SILVERSTEIN, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name and style of KAHN & SILVERSTEIN, alleged bankrupts.
Pursuant to an order of the above court, duly made and entered herein, on July 26th, 1904, the undersigned, receiver of the estate of the said alleged bankrupts, will sell the property belonging thereto, consisting of a stock of youths' suits and juvenile clothing, cloths, linings, buttons, safe, tables, chairs, etc., all now contained in the premises formerly occupied by said alleged bankrupts at Number 10 West 4th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as follows:
Sealed bids for said property may be submitted to William Lesser, receiver, at his office, 320 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on or before Monday, August 1st, 1904, at 11 A. M., at which time and place they will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by cash or a certified check for at least ten per cent. (10%) of the amount thereof, and the receiver reserves the right to reject all bids submitted. Said property may be inspected on said premises on July 28th and 29th, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Creditors are respectfully invited to attend the opening of said bids and express their opinion as to the acceptance or rejection thereof.
Should the receiver reject all bids, then said property will be sold at public auction on said premises on August 4th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy. WILLIAM LESSER, Receiver.
KRAKOWER & PETERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, New York

DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIPS

TO QUAINT NEW ORLEANS
Elegant New Passenger Steamships
of the **Southern Pacific**
Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.
Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.
For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

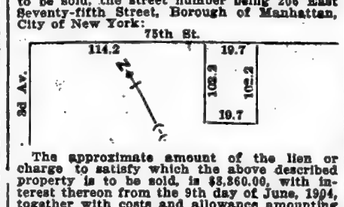
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ATLANTIC DOCK CO., plaintiff, against THE BATES REALTY COMPANY and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 3d day of June, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-third Street, distant one hundred (100) feet west from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Seventh Avenue and the southerly side of Forty-third Street; thence running southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches; thence running westerly and parallel with Forty-third Street thirty (30) feet; thence running northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Forty-third Street; thence running easterly along the southerly side of Forty-third Street thirty (30) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the aforesaid several dimensions and distances more or less. Also all and singular the boilers, engines, and steam heating and power plant; also the elevators and all machinery attached thereto, including the guides and cables necessary to operate said elevators; also all belting, pulleys, gearing, appliances, and appurtenances thereto attached, now installed and to be hereafter installed and placed in said premises, and also the range, refrigerators, and all kitchen fixtures now installed and to be hereafter installed and placed in said premises.
Dated New York, June 3, 1904.
LEWIS M. ISAACS, Referee.
GEORGE G. DUTCHER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 40 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street numbers being 206 and 208 West 43d Street, New York City.
43d Street.



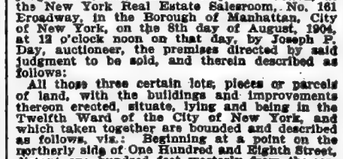
The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $30,582.79, with interest thereon from the 1st day of June, 1904, together with costs and allowance amounting to $290.51, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,416.88 and interest.
Dated New York, the 3d day of June, 1904.
LEWIS M. ISAACS, Referee.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to July 28th, 1904, at the same time and place.
Dated New York, June 28th, 1904.
LEWIS M. ISAACS, Referee.
GEORGE G. DUTCHER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 40 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
je30-2awth&tu6w&fy28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY H. BELL, plaintiff, against ANN HODGINS and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of June, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Seventy-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fourteen (114) feet two (2) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Seventy-fifth Street with the easterly line of Third Avenue; thence running southerly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred and two feet (102') two inches (2") to the centre line of the block; thence running easterly, along said centre line, nineteen feet (19') seven inches (7"); running thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and two feet (102') two inches (2") to the southerly line of Seventy-fifth Street, nineteen feet (19') seven inches (7") to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, June 16, 1904.
JAMES FRANK, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 206 East Seventy-fifth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $8,560.00, with interest thereon from the 2d day of June, 1904, together with costs and allowance amounting to about $295, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $322.43 and interest.
Dated New York, 16th day of June, 1904.
JAMES FRANK, Referee.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, August 17th, 1904, at the same hour and place.
Dated New York, July 11th, 1904.
JAMES FRANK, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy25-2aw3wM&Th&au17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THEODORE RIEPER, plaintiff, against JACOB SCHUBACK and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the westerly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; and running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly, and parallel with said Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Eighth Street, seventy-five feet, and thence southerly, again parallel with said Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.
Subject to a certain mortgage for fifteen thousand dollars executed by John Schuback to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which mortgage bears date February 24th, 1897, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on February 24th, 1897, in Section 1, Liber 71 of Mortgages, at Page 321.
Dated New York, July 14th, 1904.
GOTTHARDT A. LITTHAUER, Referee.
LAWRENCE N. MARTIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 71 Pine Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 105 West One Hundred and Eighth Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is seven thousand three hundred and eighty-nine 61-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 14th day of June, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $463.78, with interest thereon from July 5th, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,007.74 and interest.
The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $15,000 and interest thereon at 5% per annum from the 24th day of February, 1897.
Dated New York, July 14th, 1904.
GOTTHARDT A. LITTHAUER, Referee.
jy18-2aw5wM&Th&au3

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JOHNSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES JOHNSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of February, 1904. ELLEN JOHNSON, Executrix. BENEDICT & BENEDICT, Attys. for Executrix, 68 Wall St., New York City. fl5-1aw6mTh

OLD DOMINION LINE.


DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 36 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
New York.....July 16|Philadelphia....Aug. 13
St. Paul.....Aug. 6|Germanic.....Aug. 20

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNETONKA.....July 30, 7:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 6, Noon
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
MESABA.....Aug. 20, 9 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland.....July 30|Zeeland.....Aug. 13
Kroonland.....Aug. 6|Finland.....Aug. 20
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Commencing Aug. 6, the large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line will call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Arabic...July 29, 6 AM|Baltic....Aug. 10, 4 PM
Teutonic..Aug. 3, 10 AM|Majestic..Aug. 17, 10 AM
Celtic.....Aug. 5, Noon|Cedric....Aug. 19, Noon
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm.II..Aug. 9, 1 PM|Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM
Kaiser..Aug. 16, 10 AM|Kronprinz.Sep.20, 1 PM
Kronprinz..Aug.23, 1 PM|K.Wm.II..Oct. 4, 11 AM
K.Wm.II.Sep.6, 12:30PM|Kaiser..Oct. 11, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Friedrich.July25, 10AM|Barbar'sa.Aug.25, 10AM
Bremen...Aug. 2, 9 AM|Bremen...Sept. 1, 9 AM
Kurfuerst.Aug.11,10 AM|Bremen..Sept. 8, 10 AM
Alice....Aug. 13, 10 AM|Albert..Sept. 15, 10 AM
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Luise....Aug. 6, 11 AM|Irene....Oct. 8, 11 AM
Irene....Aug. 27, 11 AM|Hohenst'n.Oct.15, 11AM
Hohenst'n.Sep.10, 11 AM|Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM|Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
*Moltke.July 28, 10 AM|†Patricia.Au.13, 6:30AM
Bulgaria.July 30, 7 AM|Hamburg..Au.13, 11 AM
*Deutschl'd.Ag.4,10 AM|Phoenicia..Au.20, Noon
†Pennsylv'ia.Au.6, Noon|*Bluecher.Au.25, 10AM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.
‡Will call at Dover for London and Paris.
Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Prinz Adalbert...Aug. 16, 9 A. M.; Oct. 4, Noon
Prinz Oskar...Sept. 6, 2 P. M.; Oct. 25, 10 A. M.
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward.
According to Season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Pier 54, N. River, foot of 14th St.
Lucania...July 30, 8 AM|Etruria.Aug. 10, 10 AM
Umbria...Aug. 6, 10 AM|Lucania...Aug. 17, 7 AM
Campania.Aug.13, 8 AM|Umbria...Sept. 2, 10 AM
Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria $65 and upwards according to accommodation.
Tuesday Service.
Carpathia...Aug. 9, Noon|Aurania..Aug. 23,Noon
Mediterranean—Adriatic Service.
Pannonia..Aug. 8, Noon|Carpathia..Aug. 29, Noon
Ultonia...Aug. 23, Noon|Pannonia..Sept. 13, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Anchoria..July 30, Noon|Ethiopia..Aug. 13, Noon
Furnessia..Aug. 6, Noon|Columbia..Aug. 20, 3 PM
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS. 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Rotterdam.....Aug. 2|Statendam.....Aug. 23
Ryndam.....Aug. 9|Potsdam.....Aug. 30
Noordam.....Aug. 16|Rotterdam.....Sept. 6
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in
NOVASCOTIA
where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.
THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S new 19-knot flyer,
"PRINCE ARTHUR"
maintains a direct weekly service between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.
Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight.
From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $35.00, including cabin, berth, and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 26 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,
PORTLAND LINE,
IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.
White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each.
Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of Coast Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32, East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1200—Orchard.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co's steamships see to-morrow's issue.

Delightful Summer cruise, Halifax and St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

New Jersey Central
Sandy Hook Route
From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.
Boats leave at 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 2.30, 4.00, 5.30, 6.00 P. M.; Sundays, 10.00 A. M., 1.00, 4.00, 6.00 P. M., for all
New Jersey Coast Resorts

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.

Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Mobile, Ala., Georgia, Florida. Free, book, "Sea Trips."
NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE SUMMER EXC. TICKETS.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 16 Barling Slip, M. Y.

Central Hudson Boats leave Franklin St. daily for W. Point, Cornwall, N'burgh, Rondout. Po'keepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

TWO THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS
Every Day—Each Way
BETWEEN
MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO and VANCOUVER
giving easy and rapid communication with
THE
CANADIAN ROCKY MOUNTAINS
THE
PACIFIC COAST
THE
ORIENT AND AUSTRALASIA
Via **Canadian Pacific Railway**
June 13 to October
E. V. SKINNER, Asst. Traffic Manager, 458 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1,000 Is. Spl.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—CHICAGO.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.—*EXPOSITION LIMITED
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIM

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Gold and seal locket, below Beekman St. Finder please return to William W. Bliven, 140 Nassau St.

Lost—July 20, small gold watch, monogram M. B., going from Pier 34 on Belt Line to transfer and 23d St. car to 23d St. Ferry; suitable reward. Adress M. E. Brown, 159 Madison St., Brooklyn, or Ide, Times.

Lost.—Vicinity Broadway, 42d St., Saturday night, screw-tail, yellow bulldog, white markings, brass collar; liberal reward. Mack, 249 West 21st St.

Lost—Scotch collie, male, tan and white, half clipped; reward. Elder, 151 8th Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

1.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1 daily; meals for two, $20 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th, near 5th Av.

11th St., 138 West.—Large, pleasant rooms; excellent table; also small room; references; transients accommodated.

17th St., 116 East.—Desirable, well furnished rooms, exceptionally clean house; excellent table. Table board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

55th St., 71 West.—Pleasant, cool, large and small rooms, with bath; meals optional.

83d St., 122 West.—Desirable single room, third floor, southern exposure; good board; references.

101 Waverley Place, N. W. Washington Square.—Large, comfortable room; excellent tabe; Summer rates.

104th St., 61 West.—4th-story rooms; small but comfortabie; $6.50 upward; others; excellent table.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished room, with or without board; also table boarders.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, Cathedral Heights.—Delightfully situated large and small rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

127th St., 264 West.—Second-story front, with or without board; terms low; American family.

129th St., 106 West.—Two gentlemen or couple; excellent board; refined surroundings; moderate rate; references.

137th St., 247 West.—Large room; running water; southern exposure; Summer rates; table guests; special dinner tickets good until used.

Country in the city; elegant rooms; two dining rooms; regular and vegeterian; lawn and Summer house; homelike. 2,138 5th Av.

Madison Av., 110, near 29th St.—Table board; Summer rates; wholesome, appetizing cooking; rooms.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—By gentleman, wife, and child, four and one-half years old, three rooms and bath, with meals, in apartment hotel on upper west side, or similar accommodations with private family; rates reasonable. Address H., Box 207 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

8th St., 5 East, Near 5th Av.—Pleasant, cool, newly furnished rooms; $2 up to $6 weekly; permanent, transients accommodated.

17th St., 55 West.—Front parlor; also hall room; $3 upward; scrupulously clean; references.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; near Irving Place.

22d St., 463 West.—Best newly furnished rooms for the money in New York City; running hot, cold water and baths.

44th St., 123 West.—Cool, comfortably furnished apartments and single rooms to rent; very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

44th St., 212 West.—Fine, large, cool rooms; telephone; all conveniences; refined surroundings.

51st St., 233 West.—Newly decorated rooms for gentlemen; private bath; transient; table d'hote.

58th St., 118 West.—Nicely furnished large, medium, and small rooms for bachelors; central.

65th St., 59 West, "Omaha."—Large, cool rooms, single, en suite; running water, elevator; references. Clarke.

66th, 62 West.—Large and light cool rooms, convenient for one or two. Ducey.

78th St., 163 West.—Large room, adjoining bath; also smaller room; telephone; transients accommodated; references.

87th, 116 East.—Large front room, nicely furnished; private house; one or two gentlemen.

103d, 131 West.—1 or 2 cool rooms; 1 flight; near elevated; low. Fisher.

106th St., 211 West—Beautiful single or connecting rooms; cool, light, clean; bath, closets. Ryan.

Seventh Av., 32, Near 13th St.—Delightful front room, with verandn; improvements; gentlemen; private.

Out of City.

Cool, comfortable rooms for select people, facing ocean; near depot; first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

Females.

A.—A.—We will receive applications by mail for permanent positions in all our departments for the coming season. John Daniell Sons & Sons, Dry Goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require a manager and buyer for their dress-making department; one capable of going abroad and selecting models; all communications treated as strictly confidential.

Neckwear.—Experienced slipstitchers on squares and four-in-hands. Bachrach Co., 259 5th Av., near 28th St.

Registered Pharmacist.—Large department store requires a young woman in their patent medicine and drug department; must be registered. Address Short Hours, Times Office.

Stenographers.—Four; salary $12, $15; also two competent law stenographers. 150 Nassau, Office 1,737.

The 14th Street Store requires thoroughly experienced saleswomen for all departments. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 W. 13th St.

Wanted—Teachers of shorthand and bookkeeping for positions with best class commercial institutions out of town. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Young girl; Protestant; neat sewer, to learn slipper trimming business. Box V 101 Times.

Wanted—Young lady to canvas; salary and commission. Call Room 14, 14 Church St.

Males.

Advertising solicitors wanted who can obtain business; liberal commission basis. Dickinson Newspaper-Magazine Advertising Agency, 132 Nassau St., Room 302.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced salesmen for their furniture department. Apply at Superintendent's Office.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter, young Christian between 20 and 25 years of age, for position with large corporation; must be thoroughly experienced, and willing to work long hours when necessary; good opportunity for ambitious person. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter with experience for American concern in San Juan, Porto Rico; salary, $70 per month. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Competent young man to act as stenographer; must have experience and intelligence; salary, $15 per week. H. H., Box 124 Times.

Wanted—Teachers of shorthand and bookkeeping for positions with best class commercial institutions out of town. G., 338 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. *line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.*

Female.

Companion, &c.—By a young German lady of culture who can speak a little English as manager of household, as companion, no objection to travel; would gladly undertake the education of children who have lost their mother. Address Fanny Riesenhuber, Theresien Strasse, 93, fourth floor, Munich, Germany.

Cook.—By light-colored Southern girl, just arrived, as first-class cook in private family; city or country. Wiggs, care of Burch, 329 West 52d St.

Housework.—By light-colored Southern girl, just arrived, to do housework in small private family. Wiggs, car of Burch, 329 West 52d St., one flight.

Infant's Nurse.—By reliable young Protestant; North Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 22 East 115th St.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; familiar with all office work; good penman; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Painstaking. Box 191 Times.

Stenographer.—Good education; general business adaptability quick, accurate; references; moderate salary. Quiote. Box 125 Times.

Stenographer.—Six months' experience; neat, accurate; High School graduate; best references; moderate salary. Anxious. Box 152 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; will substitute; best references; $15. J. T. H., Box 118 Times.

Stenographer—Broad experience; legal, commercial; cultured; competent; A1 credentials; would substitute. Superba, Box 116 Times.

Stenographer.—Energetic young lady; five years' experience; accurate; thorough business education. Thorough, Box 129 Times.

POLICE AND PUSHCART MEN IN EAST SIDE ROW

Peddler Makes Big Crowd Think That He Is Dead.

AMMONIA SHOWS HE LIVES

Committee Headed by Goldfogle Sees Mayor, Who Puts Dr. Darlington in Charge of Situation.

Commissioner Woodbury's effort to chase the pushcart peddlers under the Williamsburg Bridge yesterday resulted in innumerable clashes between the street vendors and the police, and at noon the excitement reached almost to the riot point. By that time no less than forty peddlers had been arrested. Magistrate Whitman was being overworked in the Essex Market Court and the reserves had been called out.

Both to the police and to President Sigmund Swartz of the Peddlers' Benevolent Association it became evident that something would have to be done quickly, and a committee was hastily appointed to see the Mayor. The committee selected comprised about thirty men, headed by Congressman Goldfogle and Louis Zeltner, and they lost no time in getting to the City Hall.

The explanation of the push-cart men was that Major Woodbury, having been informed that the peddlers who had licenses had a right to go wherever they chose, had taken another tack; that now he was acting within the law, but was enforcing a law that had been regarded as obsolete. This law required, as the peddlers explained, that they do not stop more than thirty minutes in one place, and remain a certain distance away from street corners. This law, the peddlers said further, the Commissioner had himself broken a day or two ago when he had ordered them to stand at one side of the street only. Against the police, too, the peddlers had charges. They said that the police had asked in some instances to see the licenses, which, when produced, were retained by the police.

Congressman Goldfogle and Louis Zeltner placed these grievances before the Mayor, and the Mayor informed them that under the law and the rights which their licenses gave them, the peddlers were not required to go to any particular spot. He told them also that whatever licenses had been taken away from any of their number which were regular would be returned. The committee urged that the Mayor in some way arrange for a meeting at which it could meet Commissioner Woodbury and talk things over with him.

The Mayor met the situation by placing Commissioner Darlington in charge of it. The Commissioner promptly sought out Commissioner Woodbury and the two men were still in consultation when the Mayor left the City Hall for the day. They are likely to consult with the Mayor to-day in the hope of bringing about some solution of the matter which shall be fair to the pushcart men and also bring about the more sanitary conditions which Major Woodbury is striving for.

The greatest rumpus of the day came at about noon, and was precipitated by a peddler who pretended to be dead. The rumor got abroad that he had been killed by the police. The supposed victim was Samuel Levine, living on Cannon Street.

Levine was standing with his pushcart at Attorney and Rivington Streets, where Policeman Cavanaugh, one of Commissioner Darlington's men, saw him. According to Cavanaugh, Levine was too near the curb. Cavanaugh arrested Levine, who tried pleading. He told Cavanaugh that he had a wife and two children, and that he did not know that he was violating the law. Cavanaugh was obdurate, however, and when Levine saw that he could do nothing with him along this line he bolted.

Levine ran into a saloon to escape. Cavanaugh and Policeman Spencer who reached the saloon, but Levine had vanished. The policemen then made a search of the house, and finally pulled Levine out from under a bed on the second floor. He pretended to be unconscious.

The two men carried the prisoner out upon the sidewalk, and when they arrived there the crowd fell to by him upon the pavement. Then Mrs. Levine threw herself upon her prostrate husband and began to wail. The crowd took it to be that she was crying because the man was dead. Levine didn't move a muscle, and as the crowd was very great the two policemen pressed a covered wagon into service and carted the prisoner toward the station house.

Before the wagon had reached the Delancey Street Station the crowd became menacing, and Policeman Spencer when he had reached the door grabbed Samuel Ebstein and arrested him on the charge of interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty. When the prisoner had been carried into the police station, still apparently dead, the Captain ordered out the reserves to disperse the crowd. It happened that Dr. Doesch of the Gouverneur Hospital was in the roll room at the time, and he promptly brought the prisoner back to life by holding a bottle of ammonia under his nose which cause Levine to throw a back handspring.

In the Essex Market Court several hours later Levine was well enough to tell his story, in which he charged that Spencer had struck him with his club and caused a wound which Magistrate Whitman had some difficulty in noticing. He was fined $1.

In the financial district, particularly in the locality policed by the men of the Old Slip Station, a crusade aagingt the peddlers was also started yesterday, and a number of arrests were made.

Leo Jakobi's Will Filed.

The will of Leo C. Jakobi, who committed suicide on Monday last, was filed for probate yesterday. Mr. Jakobi was proprietor of the Auto Supply Company of 1,662 Broadway, and had been separated from his wife. No mention is made of his wife, Paula Jakobi, in the will. The estate, excepting a few small bequests, is to be divided between the testator's two daughters as soon as the younger attains the age of twenty-five years. The testator bequeaths $1,000 to the Society for Ethical Culture.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. *line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Grace, Box 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; educated; accurate; understands office work; $10. Eleanor, Box 209 Times.

Stenographer Typewriter.—Rapid, accurate; best references; office exporience; good education. Address O., 186 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Experienced; permanency; down town; salary moderate; copying home. S., 167 West 63d St.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. R., Box 211 Times.

Males.

A first-class man is open for a position requiring executive ability; 12 years' experience; references; knowledge German and Spanish. Address E., 217 Times.

As military instructor in a school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Bookkeeper, cashier, office manager of executive ability, many years' experience in very responsible position, seeks similar one where accuracy and reliability are essential. Reynolds, 461 West 164th St.

Elevator Runner.—Colored, experienced; best reference. J. Durant, 224 West 17th St.

Mathematical and military instructor, 20 years' experience. Dandy Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Accurate, rapid; several years' experience; thorough business education; salary $17; would substitute. Secretary, 254 8th Av.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Young man willing to assist with office work; $10. Williams, 218 Times Office.

Typewriter.—Young man as typewriter, office assistant, and to make himself useful around office; highly recommended; experienced. X Y Z, 1,364 Broadway.

Useful Man.—In private family; care horses, drive; single; milk, raise vegetables, attend lawn and furnace; good references. V Box 198 Times.

COL. G. M. PRICE ROBBED.

Burglars Get Silver from His Park Slope Home—Negro Confesses.

Burglars entered the home of Col. George M. Price at 18 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning and carried off a quantity of silverware. Late yesterday afternoon the Brooklyn police were notified by the authorities in Jersey City that they had arrested a colored man who they believed had committed the theft.

Col. Price said yesterday that he believed that there were two burglars in the house. This was evidenced by the fact that the dumb waiter had been used to hoist some one from the basement to the second floor. The burglary took place after midnight, because Col. Price, who with two servants occupy the house, in the absence of Mrs. Price, sat reading until after that time. He arose again at 8 o'clock in the morning and discovered that the silver closet had been rifled.

The colored man arrested in Jersey City yesterday morning by Policeman Foley was Alexander Prayun of 18 Pell Street, New York. He had a hat box containing 132 pieces of silver tableware, knives, forks, and spoons, marked "P." Col. Price visited the Jersey City Police Headquarters late yesterday afternoon and identified the property.

The prisoner confessed his guilt to Chief Murphy and implicated another. He said they clambered over the fences to get to the yard of Col. Price, and entered by forcing the window of the extension.

INSANE NEGRO IN COURT.

Davis Tries to Kill Himself and Bites and Kicks Policemen.

While a Seventh Avenue car was passing Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning at about 11 o'clock, a big negro ran out of the building and threw himself in front of the car. The motorman was barely able to stop his car in time to avoid killing the man.

Several policemen pulled him off the track, and then the negro turned on them, kicking, biting, and yelling. The excitement was so great and the crowd so large that Magistrate Flammer was obliged to temporarily suspend court.

The negro, who in the meantime had been overcome, was brought into the courtroom.

While standing unattended in a corner he showed signs of insanity again. He bit and otherwise injured several detectives before he was again subdued. He was committed to Bellevue and created some more disturbance while waiting in the detention room. The sight of Roundsman Taggart, however, who is 6 feet 4 inches in height and weighs 315 pounds, scared the negro into final submission.

The police say that the negro, who gave the name of William Davis, an assistant janitor, of 103 West Fortieth Street, was in the courtroom early in the morning to see the Magistrate and that he was told to wait.

CARRIED OFF BOOTY ON TRUCK.

Thieves Make Early Morning Raid on East Side Silk Store.

Thieves early yesterday morning entered the wholesale and retail silk store of John Brosky at 121 East Fourth Street, selected silk skirts, uncut material, and other goods to the value of $3,500, and drove away with their booty in a truck. Two men have been arrested in connection with the burglary, and the police are looking for two others and the goods.

Stefan Lumiewski, proprietor of a soda water and fruit stand at 129 East Fourth Street, saw the truck in front of Brosky's store. Two men were on the truck and two others were carrying goods from the place. When the truck moved away Lumiewski followed it. At Pitt Street the men on the wagon whipped up their horses and disappeared. The fruit dealer continued to follow the two men on the street, and at Houston and Pitt Streets he met Patrolman Quinn and Detective Levins of the Union Market Station. They arrested William Frank of 165 Broome Street and Samuel Downs of 205 Forsyth Street. The men would make no statement to the police. A general alarm has been sent out by the police for the other men, wagon, and stock.

Frank and Downs, who said his right name was Davis, were held in Yorkville Court for further examination Monday in $2,000 bail each.

DIAMOND CUTTERS WIN.

Employers Grant Wage Advance Demanded During Strikes Abroad.

A new wage schedule, which carries an advance of 20 to 25 per cent., was conceded on Tuesday by the diamond cutters to their employes. About 500 men are affected.

The employes, who are organized in the American Machine Diamond Cutters' Union, made their demands several weeks ago, while the cutters and polishers at Amsterdam, Antwerp, and other European cities were on strike. A number of American cutters went back to Europe this Summer, and there is said to be a scarcity of this kind of labor in the United States.

Most of the diamond cutting and polishing in New York is in the hands of five or six concerns. There is scarcely any diamond cutting in this country outside of New York. The cutters are paid by the piece and get from $25 to $75 a week, it is said, the amount varying with the amount of business on hand, the character of the stone, and the degree of skill required in the workmanship.

SUICIDE IN AIRSHAFT.

Young Mother Had Premonition of Death by Her Own Act.

Mrs. Bertha Abrahams, twenty-four years old, while in a supposedly delirious condition early yesterday morning, with difficulty crawled through a small window at her home, on the sixth floor of a tenement at 251 Seventh Street, and jumped down an airshaft, receiving injuries from which she died an hour later.

The woman was the mother of a child ten days old, and had been under a delusion that she would die by her own hand. Some time in the early morning hours yesterday M. Goodman and his family, on the first floor of the tenement, were aroused by a crash in the areaway. Goodman found Mrs. Abrahams at the bottom of the shaft, unconscious and terribly injured. When he ran up to the Abrahams apartments he had difficulty in persuading the occupants to answer his knocks on the door, as the family thought that he was a burglar.

Door-Plate Thief Arrested.

George Navotny, twenty-one years old, who refused his address, said by the police to have been in prison three times, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective McDonald of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station on a charge of burglary. Two weeks ago the police arrested Frank Clausen and John Geran, charged with stealing brass doorplates on the upper west side. Navotny is supposed to be the third man of the gang. He was arrested as he was removing a brass plate from the rear of the electric bell at 35 West Seventy-third Street, a house said to be owned by Mrs. Henry C. Potter. Eight plates were found in his pockets. Navotny was arraigned in the West Side Court and held for examination.

Woman Cleaner Killed in Elevator.

Mrs. Mary Lawless, forty-four years old, of 66 State Street, Brooklyn, a cleaner employed in the Continental building, 46 and 48 Cedar Street, was almost instantly killed in an elevator at the sixth floor, at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Nicholas Harris, a colored man, twenty-five years old, who was operating the elevator, had his left hand badly lacerated while trying to save her, and was removed a prisoner to the Hudson Street Hospital.

The woman started to alight at the sixth floor of the building and fell out. Her head was crushed when the elevator man started his car down to rescue her.

Nordica Divorce Decree Signed.

Justice Scott in the Supreme Court yesterday signed the final decree of divorce granted to Mme. Nordica, the opera singer, from Herr Zoltan Doeme.

NOTED THIEF HELD FOR CLARK JEWEL ROBBERY

Coleman, Who Has a Long Police Record, Arrested Here.

JEWELRY IS WORTH $60,000

Belongs to Mrs. H. C. Potter's Daughter-in-law—None of It Has Been Recovered—How Clue Was Found.

In William Coleman, a man of many aliases and who, since Adam Worth and "Mickey" Gleason are no more, is considered by Pinkerton men the dean in his particular profession, the police believe they have the man who on July 6 stole $60,000 worth of jewelry from the office of the Clark estate at Cooperstown, N. Y. The jewelry was the property of Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, daughter-in-law of Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Bishop Potter's wife.

Coleman was arrested on Tuesday night at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue by Detective Sergeants Dowling and Oppenheim of Inspector McClusky's staff. The arrest was made at the request of George S. Dougherty, Assistant Superintendent in charge of the criminal department of the Pinkerton Detective Agency in this city, and on a warrant charging grand larceny in the first degree. Coleman is well known to Inspector McClusky's men, having been taken to Police Headquarters twice during the last three months.

Yesterday he was arraigned before Magistrate Breen in the Tombs Court and then turned over to Deputy Sheriff Theodore Snyder of Otsego County, who, with Assistant Superintendent Davis of the Pinkerton agency and Detective Sergeant Dowling, took him back to Cooperstown.

According to Inspector McClusky, the stolen jewelry, which had been at the office of the Clark estate only a few days when stolen, was contained in three tin boxes, which were kept in the safe. On the day of the robbery, according to the Inspector, both the office and the safe had been left unlocked. Some one had entered the office while the clerks were out, but it was not until 6 o'clock the same evening that the robbery was discovered and the empty tin boxes were found in the basement of the building.

The Pinkerton Agency was called into the case and its investigation led to Coleman's arrest. On the day following the theft of the jewels, Assistant Superintendents Beutler and Davis were sent to Cooperstown to look into the matter. Mr. Beutler at once decided that the robbery had been committed by a first-class sneak thief of long experience.

"The conditions our men found," said Assistant Superintendent Dougherty yesterday, "were these: The office had been entered during the luncheon hour when the employes were away. The door of the safe had been closed, but only locked on 'half turn,' just enough to keep it from blowing open. In our investigations of bank robberies about the country we have found that experienced bank thieves everywhere, when committing daylight robberies, are in the habit of selecting a time when most of the clerks are away, hence our conclusion that this robbery was committed by a man of that class.

"Our Mr. Beutler wired us to send a number of photographs of professional criminals. We sent about 500 altogether. These Beutler exhibited to about a dozen people in Cooperstown, who would have been in a position to observe if any person had been seen about the office building shortly before the robbery. As a result we have several witnesses who picked out the picture of Coleman as that of a man who had been seen near the building within an hour of the time when the jewels disappeared. With two of these witnesses our men went before Justice Stockan, who issued the warrant. We have several more witnesses, and there is no doubt in my mind that Coleman will be convicted. The warrant was given to Inspector McClusky, and he and his men should have all the credit for the arrest."

None of the stolen jewelry has been recovered. Coleman, when he was taken before Magistrate Breen, gave his occupation as that of a clerk, and denied that he had ever been in Cooperstown, but beyond that declined to make any statement. Mr. Dougherty said yesterday that no evidence, except the identification of his photograph by several people in Cooperstown was in the possession of the agency, but several Pinkerton detectives are at present working on the case, and developments are expected before long. Mr. Dougherty said he did not think the jewelry would be recovered for some time, because expert thieves seldom dispose of them at pawnshops, as it the wont of the small fry in the profession. He said he would not be surprised if the jewelry had been melted and the stones taken out, or it had been shipped to confederates in Europe.

The Pinkerton people, who know Coleman well, say that like many notorious criminals, he entirely lacks originality in everything except his thieving exploits, and that he mingles too freely with other criminals. He has been tested at least a dozen times, frequently has been convicted, and at last a score of his sixty years have been spent behind prison bars. His hair and moustache are now turning gray, but he is just as agile as ever.

Under the name of Walter Williams he was sentenced to Sing Sing for five years on Sept. 14, 1869 for robbing a bank in Poughkeepsie. On Aug. 17, 1871, he made his escape in a tug. The prison was not then, as now, surrounded with walls on the river side. Coleman saw the crew of the tug go ashore. He dropped from a window in the prison to the deck of the tug, went down into the engine room, and started the engine, thereupon he returned to the deck, and, taking the wheel, steered the craft down river. He abandoned the boat near Spuyten Duyvil and made his way to this city dressed in the Captain's clothing, which he found on board.

One of his most daring attempts at robbery was committed in Washington in 1900, where he was known as Henry E. Hill. There he tried to steal a package containing $80,000 worth of Internal Revenue beer stamps from the safe of the Collector. He was caught, but acquitted, as the robbery had not been consummated. In November, 1899, he tried to steal a satchel of currency in the National Park Bank in this city. He was arrested then, too, but escaped conviction. In 1877 he was arrested at Lockport for a bank robbery and served four years at Auburn. In 1894, under the name of Watson, he stole $2,700 from a safe in an express office at Augusta, Ga., and got seven years in State's prison. On July 4, 1898, he was arrested for robbing the Post Office at Rochester, N. H., and sentenced to four years in prison.

DYNAMITER REVEALS PLUNDER.

Leads Officers to Hiding Places of Loot from Train in Montana.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 27.—George F. Hammond, one of the bandits who dynamited a Northern Pacific passenger train, near Bearmouth, Mont., on the night of June 16, has made a full confession to Sheriff Doust of this county, and the officials of the railroad company. Hammond is being taken back to Montana for trial.

The highwayman says the booty was about $3,500 in money and about 400 small diamonds. In the division he got all the diamonds and $1,500 cash. The bandit guided the officers to his cache near Coeur d'Alene City Sunday, and they dug up three hundred and fifty diamonds and $225 in money. He also guided the officers to another cache near Hillyard, where $169 more was recovered.

Hammond says that he and his partner stole fifty pounds of dynamite from a mine with which they blew open the express car. Hammond came to Spokane, where he was betrayed by a companion with whom he became associated after the robbery and was arrested.

House Transferred to Helen Gould.

The dwelling 1 East Forty-seventh Street, adjoining Helen M. Gould's residence at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, was conveyed to Miss Gould yesterday by Edwin Gould for a nominal consideration over a mortgage of $62,000.

DOCTORS ON A RAMPAGE.

Members of St. Luke's Hospital Staff Do Up Objecting Cop.

Patrolman Nicholas J. Dunne, of the West One Hundreth Street station, with one tooth missing, his lower lip gashed, his face lacerated, his jaw and entire body bruised, and his right hand sprained and in splints, appeared in the West Side Court yesterday as complainant against Dr. Julius Taylor, twenty-seven years old, and Dr. Henry W. Kellogg, twenty-seven years old, of the staff of St. Luke's Hospital, whom he charges with malicious mischief, assault, and disorderly conduct.

Dunne said that the physicians were throwing stones at a lamppost at One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue early yesterday morning, and that they assaulted him when he remonstrated. As proof he cited his condition. The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge of assault, but denied that they had broken the globe. Magistrate Pool held each prisoner in $1,000 bail for trial and on the charge of breaking the street lamp, imposed a fine of $25 upon each prisoner.

In default of bail in the assault charge, the young physicians went to jail, but late in the afternoon they were bailed in the sum of $1,000 each by attaches of the hospital.

POLICE PICNICKERS ACCUSED.

Jury Condemns Conduct in Not Helping Quell Corona Riot.

The jury which investigated the death of Policeman Charles Cameron, who was killed a week ago last Sunday at a picnic riot in Corona, rendered a verdict late yesterday afternoon to the effect that they were unable to say who fired the fatal shots. The jury not only exonerated Patrolmen Gerrity and Keller of the Astoria Precinct, who were sent out to quell the riot and who had an encounter with some one under the stand where Cameron's body was found later, but warmly commended them for doing their duty.

Relative to Policemen L. C. Hauptner and Max Hoffer of the East Twenty-second Street Station and James Gorman from the Central Office, who were with the picnic party, it being their day off, the jury condemned their conduct and advised they be held for the Grand Jury for neglect of duty in not going to the aid of Cameron when the trouble first started. The jury also advised that the Police Commissioner and his deputies and all commmanding officers discontinue the practice of detailing men in plain clothing to outings and similar affairs, and that only men in uniform be sent.

THE BRIGHTON LAND PURCHASE

Will Be Used for Building, Not Racing, Says Mr. Engeman.

William A. Engeman, President of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, announced yesterday that the land purchased by him between the Sheepshead Bay race track and the eastern end of Coney Island would not be used for racing purposes, but that it was intended for building purposes. He added:

"We have not planned to build right away. One reason that we purchased this land is that we need it in connection with our other holdings there, and another reason is that it is a good investment. We are going to fill it in and make it suitable for residences."

It was said yesterday that a new corporation, distinct from the racing association, but with the same men in it, would be formed for the purpose of carrying on the real estate business.

BIEN MUST PRODUCE GARDINER.

Court Wants to See Complainant Against Marconi Company.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court yesterday, issued an order directing Lawyer Franklin Bien to reveal the name and address of his client who has brought an action against the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America for an accounting and for the appointment of a receiver for the company.

The name appearing in the complaint is Henry Gardiner, but the defendants in the suit claim this name is fictitious, and that they have no person named Henry Gardiner as a stockholder of record in the company.

GET ALLEGED TRAIN ROBBERS.

Texas Rangers Catch Two Farmers Accused of Holding Up Express.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 27.—Capt. McDonald and a squad of State Rangers have arrested two men who they say are the train robbers who held up the International and Great Northern express train near Palestine, on the night of July 22.

The men are in jail at Palestine. They are young farmers, living near Jewett. The evidence is said to be strong against them. The rewards aggregate $12,000.

Under the new law in this State death is the penalty for the crime.

DETECTIVE IS ARRESTED.

Allegheny County Saloon Keepers Obtain Warrant in Jersey City.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 27.—Saloon men of Allegheny County rejoiced to-day when news came that William J. Manning, a detective, had been arrested in Jersey City at the request of the Pittsburg police. Manning is wanted here for perjury, and extradition papers will be asked for at once.

About 300 salon keepers in Allegheny County this spring were refused liquor licenses on the testimony of Manning, who was employed by the Anti-Saloon League to secure testimony, and lived well all Winter here. He left the State after the trials.

SHIPBUILDING TRUST CASE.

Judge Platt Signs Decree of Foreclosure on $16,000,000 Mortgage.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 27.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Platt signed the decree of foreclosure and sale in the case of the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, and the New York Security and Trust Company, as complainant, against the United States Shipbuilding Company, James Smith, Jr., as receiver of the Shipbuilding Company, and the Eastern Shipbuilding Company.

A mortgage for $16,000,000 was given in August, 1902, to cover an issue of 5 per cent. bonds, which were taken by the complainant. On June 30, 1903, interest was defaulted and then action for foreclosure was taken.

Criminal Courts Hoseless.

The discovery was made yesterday that the Criminal Courts Building is practically without fire protection. A group of men in the building noticed that there was no fire hose on the fire plugs attached to the standpipes. They called the attention of Coroners' Physician Weston to the matter, and he explained that at the time of the Iroquois Theatre fire in Chicago the hose was examined, and found defective and rotten. It was removed, he said, and since then none has been brought in to replace it. Borough President Ahearn when told of the matter said he would order an immediate investigation by Superintendent of Public Buildings William Walker.

Child Left in Department Store.

A neatly dressed little girl about two years old was left by her mother yesterday in the nursery room of a Sixth Avenue department store, and was sent to Police Headquarters. The roof of the store is arranged as a nursery, and when a child is left a check is given to the mother, while a tag bearing a similar number is hung about the child's neck. The child left in the store yesterday had blue eyes and fair complexion, and wore a white dress of medium quality.

PLUNGER RYAN DECIDES TO ALLOW EXTRADITION

Will Answer $800,000 Larceny Charges in St. Louis.

STARTED LEGAL BATTLE HERE

Thought Better of It, However, When He Faced Prospect of a Night in Tombs.

After starting a legal fight against his extradition from New York, John J. Ryan, the race track plunger, who was arrested on Tuesday on a charge of grand larceny and embezzlement in St. Louis, decided yesterday to withdraw his petition for a writ of habeas corpus and go at once to that city with the officers who came here after him.

Ryan was indicted in St. Louis in connection with the get-rich-quick turf syndicate scheme by which persons in the West were mulcted out of about $800,000. After his arrest on the race track at Brighton on Tuesday he was released on $5,000 bail by Justice Amend in the Supreme Court. Ryan surrendered himself at the District Attorney's office yesterday morning. His counsel, ex-Judge John Nolan of St. Louis and Daniel O'Reilly, were waiting for him. They had prepared papers for an application to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. O'Reilly immediately went before Justice Fitzgerald, and after he had explainted that Ryan denied that he was the man mentioned in the St. Louis indictment, Justice Fitzgerald granted the writ, making it returnable to-day. Assistant District Attorney Johnston argued that it had been held repeatedly in the courts of this county that there was no power vested in a Justice here to admit a prisoner to bail who was legally held on a Governor's warrant demanding his surrender to the authorities of another State. Justice Fitzgerald postponed further proceedings until 4 o'clock in the afternoon in order that he might look over the authorities Mr. Johnson had referred to.

Ryan, followed by all of the lawyers, then went into the court house corridor to talk over the matter. After becoming satisfied that he would be compelled to remain in the Tombs all night in case he continued the legal fight, Ryan told his counsel to drop further proceedings, and left the court house in the custody of Detective Killian and Assistant Circuit Attorney Fickheisen of St. Louis. He told them he wanted to stop at the Waldorf-Astoria for the night, and the permission was granted.

NO PITY FOR POOR LANDLORD.

Daiken Paid $10 Because He Was Disrespectful to Mrs. Mitchell.

There was rejoicing among the tenants of the big Majestic Apartment House, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, yesterday when its owner, George Daiken, was fined $10 in the Harlem Court. He was charged with disorderly conduct by Mrs. Dora Mitchell, who had apartments on the third floor.

Mrs. Mitchell is the wife of W. P. Mitchell, a bond broker. She said that Daiken used violent and disrespectful language to her and refused to allow the children to ride in the elevator. After hearing a mass of evidence pro and con Magistrate Crane said that no man had a right to abuse a woman as Daiken had the complainant, and fined him $10, wishing it was possible to make it $250.

Daiken paid the fine and left court in a towering rage, saying there was no justice in this country for a poor landlord. Daiken has been in trouble with his tenants for months past, and about a month ago was soundly thrashed by ex-Corporation Counsel John C. Walte, upon whom he used a policeman's nightstick. A good many of his tenants say now that they are going to move out.

TWO CONSULS APPOINTED.

M. Marshall Langhorne Goes to New China Treaty Post.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—M. Marshall Langhorne of Lynchburg, Va., has been appointed Consul at Chung-King, China, and Frank S. Hannah of Evanston, Ill., as Consul at Magdeburg, Germany.

Chung-King is one of the treaty ports just opened by China to trade. Mr. Langhorne was commercial agent at Dalny before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war. The Magdeburg vacancy was created by the death of Consul William A. McKellip of Maryland last April.

$25,000,000 FOR IRRIGATION.

Fund for Reclaiming Arid Land Increased by Land Sales.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—An increase of the arid land reclamation fund held by the Treasury to approximately $25,000,000 is announced in the report of the Auditor for the Interior Department for the fiscal year ended June 30.

This is the fund accumulated from the proceeds of public land sales in California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Convention of the Deaf Here.

The local members of the Empire State Association of the Deaf are making preparations for the annual convention of that body, which, after a round of the cities of the State, meets here after sixteen years. The business sessions will be held in Tuxedo Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, beginning Thursday evening, Aug. 4.

$1,000 Increase for Stevenson.

Deputy Controller James W. Stevenson had a pleasant surprise yesterday when he reached his office in the shape of a note left by Controller Grout before he sailed for Europe on Tuesday. The note informed Mr. Stevenson that his salary had been raised from $6,000 to $7,000, the same as received by Mr. Stevenson's predecessor, Edgar J. Levey.

Berlin-Bremen Steamship Train.

A special train has been provided by the North German Lloyd line for the accommodation of the cabin passengers from Berlin sailing on its express steamships from Bremen to New York. This special train leaves the Lehrter Station in Berlin at 10:40 A. M. Monday, arriving in Bremerhaven alongside the steamer early Tuesday morning. The train consists of sleeping cars only and baggage is checked directly from Berlin

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and thunderstorms: light to fresh south winds.

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STRIKE MAY INVOLVE CHICAGO RAILROADS

Freight Men Ready to Stop Handling Meat.

THE ORDER HAD GONE OUT

But President Curran Recalled It, Pending Conference to be Held To-day.

CHICAGO, July 28.—After issuing a general order that would have involved all the Chicago railroads in the stockyards strike, Lawrence J. Curran, President of the Freight Handlers' Union, to-night reconsidered his action and is now holding his order in abeyance pending a conference to-morrow morning with leaders of the Allied Trades Unions, whose members are on strike.

It is stated, however, that if President Donnelly of the Butchers' Union and the other strike leaders express a desire to have the order enforced it will be put into effect at once. The central council of the Freight Handlers' Union was in session at midnight, and it is stated that all preparations have been made to put the strike order in force if it shall be deemed necessary.

President Curran's order if enforced will work a severe hardship on the packers, as the notification to the men states explicitly that no freight delivered by or billed to the packing companies, whether delivered at the freight houses by teams or in cars, is to be touched by the members of the union.

A meeting of the railroad managers was held to-night to discuss the situation, but what action, if any, was decided upon was not made public.

President Curran's Order.

President Curran's order to the men follows:

"At a meeting with the business agents of the local freight handlers' unions to-day it was decided that all men under the jurisdiction of our organization in the various railroads in Chicago be ordered not to receive or deliver any freight of the packers, whether this freight is delivered at the freight houses by teams or in cars."

The order, which was signed by President Curran and all the business agents, was posted in all the railroad freight houses to-night.

At the same time that this step was being taken by the freight handlers' President, the first move in an effort to bring about another conference between the packers and the strikers was being made. Henry C. Wallace, the well-known writer and lecturer on agricultural topics of Des Moines, Iowa, and A. L. Ames of Buckingham, Iowa, President of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association, are the sponsors of the new movement for peace.

Mr. Donnelly, who was made spokesman for the labor leaders, said he would welcome another conference with the employers. He also informed Mr. Wallace that the strikers were willing now to concede the time limit in which the men should be reinstated. Heretofore, Mr. Donnelly insisted that the men be reinstated within a specified time.

M. Wallace said to-night that he and Mr. Ames would call on the packers' representatives to-morrow and endeavor to bring about the desired conference.

To-night both sides to the dispute at the Stock Yards were claiming a victory. According to the packers, all the plants in Chicago are running at nearly the regular capacity. On the other hand, the labor leaders declare the packing industry in this city is completely demoralized and that business is almost at a standstill.

That the statement of the labor leaders is not altogether true is evidenced by the fact that the packers are slaughtering thousands of animals every twenty-four hours.

Insane Lithuanian's Mad Attack.

Intense excitement was aroused in the crowded Exchange Building in the stock yards by an attempt to kill George T. Ward, a member of the commission firm of Alexander, Ward & Conover. The would-be slayer had made his way unnoticed into Ward's office in the Exchange. Without a word he produced a huge knife from under his coat and made a lunge at Ward. The commission man leaped from his desk and ran to the end of the office, where the furnishings formed a barricade. Jumping behind it he faced his assailant.

The sight that met Ward's gaze prevented any further delay. White-faced and with set teeth the intruder was obviously a mad man. The fellow whetted his knife on his coat sleeve and stealthily advanced upon Ward, who jumped over the desks between himself and the door and rushed into the hall. The assailant followed, yelling and flourishing his murderous weapon.

He was almost upon the broker when a well-directed blow from a policeman sent the maniac sprawling. The assailant tried to regain his feet, and slashed right and left with his knife. It was knocked from his hand by a blow from a policeman's club, and, still struggling, he was taken to an office close at hand, where he was overpowered and searched.

He proved to be a Lithuanian, unable to speak or understand English.

The hanging of effigies was the principal diversion among the strikers and strike

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GOULD ROAD CONSOLIDATION?

Report That Missouri Pacific and Wabash Systems Will Be United.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28.—Upon excellent authority it is said that the Missouri Pacific and Wabash Railroad systems will be consolidated into one system, and Joseph Ramsey, Jr., President of the Wabash, will be placed in charge of the combined Gould lines.

While it is believed that this action will not be taken until Mr. Gould returns from Europe, it is generally understood that plans along this line are formulated. With the appointment of Mr. Ramsey as chief executive of the Missouri Pacific the question of the successor of Russell Harding, Vice President and General Manager, who recently resigned to accept an executive position with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, will be solved. It has long been known that Mr. Gould has had under consideration a consolidation of his interests not only for the sake of harmony, but for saving in operation.

With this in view he has effected the consolidation of the lines east of Pittsburg, and his attorneys are now working upon a consolidation plan for the lines west of Pittsburg.

Above all others Mr. Ramsey is eligible to take charge of the combined properties. Mr. Gould is President of the Missouri Pacific, but, his interests being so numerous, he has not the time to give to the system which he desires.

Mr. Ramsey, with headquarters at St. Louis, will be in a position to overlook the properties with the least loss of time. In addition to being one of the best operating officials in the country, Mr. Ramsey is familiar with all departments of a railroad and could attend to many departments outside of operation. He has recently completed the Pittsburg extension of the Wabash, which was built at great cost, and which it is believed will prove immensely profitable to the system.

Mr. Ramsey is at present in Pittsburg. When seen regarding the statement that the Missouri Pacific and Wabash are to be combined and he is to be put in charge he said:

"So far as I know there is nothing in the rumor. However, I am not familiar with the intentions of Mr. Gould regarding the Missouri Pacific, and, as he is now in Europe, it is not likely that anything of this nature will be done until his return.

"Mr. Harding is now in charge of the line and will surely remain in control until after the return of Mr. Gould.

"If there is any change to be made I am not acquainted with it, but any such change contemplated will take place in September after the return of Mr. Gould."

As chief executive of the two systems, Mr. Ramsey will be the head of railway mileage aggregating 8,624 miles, of which the Missouri Pacific is 6,108 miles.

The terminals of the two systems reach Ogden, El Paso, and Laredo in the West; New Orleans in the South, St. Louis, Toledo, and Buffalo in the Central States, and Pittsburg in the East, with plans for lines extending from Pittsburg down through West Virginia, with the object of reaching Baltimore.

ELEVATED IN SHEET OF FIRE.

Defective Insulation Causes Electrical Display in East New York.

Persons in the neighborhood of Fulton Street and Miller Avenue, East New York, late last night witnessed an extraordinary electrical display. The insulation on one of the feed wires of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, which are stretched beneath the elevated railroad at that point, became soaked with water and the current escaped. The structure itself caught fire, and for half an hour burned fiercely for half a block on either side of the defective wire.

An elevated train bound for the Broadway Ferry was directly over the spot when the flames leaped forth, while on the opposite track a train from the Brooklyn Bridge was discharging its passengers at the Van Sicklen Avenue Station, near by. Between the outward and inward tracks at that station there is a third track, on which were standing several empty cars, and from the street below it looked as if all the cars were on fire.

Policeman Charles J. McMurray of the Liberty Avenue station sent an alarm of fire, and the police reserves from the Liberty Avenue Station were ordered to the scene. The passengers on both trains were badly frightened and most of them were assisted to the platform.

The firemen started to play a stream on the blaze, unmindful of the fact that water is a good conductor, and dropped their hose in a hurry.

By the use of grappling hooks the feed wire was finally torn away and fell to the ground. The instant it struck the sidewalk there was more trouble, for here and there on the walk were pools of water, and pedestrians found it risky to go within several yards of the wire.

Wires running alongside the one that caused the disturbance stretched into the hotel of John Thoenes at 139 Miller Avenue, and while the excitement was at its height outside the hotel the patrons within were fleeing in terror. The electricity had entered the place and exploded like a giant firecracker.

After much delay the current was shut off at the power house. Practically the only damage done was to the elevated road, and this is estimated to be slight.

MRS. POTTER AIDS COLEMAN.

Sees That Identification of Jewel Suspect Is Conducted Fairly.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 28.—For an hour to-day Mrs. H. C. Potter, wife of Bishop Potter, remained in the Otsego County Jail and watched five villagers identify William Coleman, arrested for stealing the Clark jewels, valued at $60,000. She saw to it that the identification was conducted with all fairness to the prisoner.

Coleman was lined up with seven other prisoners in the jail and all placed along the wall of the corridor. Then seven persons were led in to identify him. Each passed down the row of prisoners looking for the missing stranger seen before July 7.

All except two after close scrutiny laid their hands on Coleman's shoulders. After each examination Mrs. Potter, who closely followed the proceedings, directed that Coleman change places in line so that there should be no collusion among those outside.

It has developed that Coleman was in Cooperstown for two weeks before the robbery. Where he stayed is a mystery. All the hotel keepers of the village are sure that he did not remain at their hotel.

Coleman will be arraigned before Justice Stocker at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning and will be held for the Grand Jury in the Fall.

MURDERED SOLDIER FOUND IN A CREEK

J. T. Hammett's Body Has Deep Wound Made by Bayonet.

MYSTERY IN THE CRIME

Police Question Dead Man's Comrades at Fort Schuyler, but Fail to Find Slayer.

James T. Hammett, a private in the Eighteenth Company of the Eightieth Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Schuyler, was found murdered yesterday. The body was in Westchester Creek. Death was caused by a stab wound in the right side, 14 inches deep and 1¾ wide, evidently made by a bayonet. In addition two ribs on each side of the body were fractured. There was also a bruise on the left hip.

According to the officers of the regiment, Hammett is the son of a planter living in or near Nashville, Tenn.

Corp. Richard M. Spencer, who admits, according to the police, that he had been drinking with Hammett on Monday night, when he was last seen alive, was detained for several hours yesterday by Coroner O'Gorman, but was not placed under arrest. His story sheds little light on the motive for the murder, and although the police have several other witnesses who saw the soldier the night he disappeared, none could tell anything that would lead them any nearer to a solution.

It became known last night that a telephone message was received at the fort on Wednesday, stating that the body of a soldier from the fort was in Westchester Creek. The fort authorities endeavored to learn the truth or falsity of the report by telephoning to the police. Hammatt was known to be missing, but as it would have been about eight days before his absence would have made him a deserter under army rules, not much importance was attached to the telephone message.

Inquiry has been started as to the identity of the senders of the message, who knew of the body in the creek nearly twenty-four hours before the attention of the police was called to it.

The body was found about 500 feet north of the Unionport Bridge by Capt. P. J. Penny of the tugboat Harlem River. Penny notified Policeman Harvey of the Westchester Station, who got permission to remove it to the stables of the Westchester Police Station, near the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Station.

The first report to the Coroners' office was that the man evidently had been drowned. While searching the clothing Policeman Harvey found the stab wound in the right side. Coroner O'Gorman, who was at City Island, was then notified.

Just before the Coroner arrived at the station Capt. Scott of the Eightieth Artillery passed the stable. He was told of the finding of the body, and that the man was evidently a soldier. He looked at the body and identified it as that of Hammett.

Capt. Scott told the police, they say, that Hammett was on guard duty on Sunday. When he was relieved at guard mount about 8:30 Monday morning he received a furlough until reveille Tuesday morning, a usual custom. He said that Hammett went to his company quarters and slept until evening. He left the fort with Corp. Spencer, and Spencer returned alone. Hammett failed to respond at the reveille roll call Tuesday morning.

When Coroner O'Gorman arrived he went with Acting Captain Tappin and Detective Lynch to visit Raines law hotels in the Westchester village frequented by the soldiers. In Main Street near Westchester Avenue they visited the hotel of William Krumsiek. From a description Krumsiek thought he remembered the soldier, but could not tell his name. He went to the stable and identified the dead soldier as one who had been drinking in his place with a corporal late on Monday night.

According to the police Krumsiek said that on Monday night the dead man and a Corporal entered the hotel and went to the parlor where they sat at a table at which were sitting Mrs. Emma Chase, a chambermaid in the hotel, and a civilian whose name he did not know. He did not see much of them during the evening except when they were served with drinks.

The Corporal left the hotel first, and soon afterward Hammett followed. That was about 11 o'clock. The proprietor said that Hammett wanted to sleep in a chair until morning, but the hotel man wanted to close up and forced him to leave. Mrs. Chase at that time had gone to her room. Shortly before 12 o'clock two soldiers woke Krumsiek up and told him they had found a soldier's campaign hat in the street, and they wanted to leave it there. Krumsiek objected and told them to take it back to the fort.

Detective Lynch took Corporal Spencer to the Westchester Station and questioned him there. According to Detective Lynch Spencer said:

"About 8 o'clock on Monday night Hammett and I went to Krumsiek's Hotel and went into the parlor. Emma Chase and a civilian were seated at a table drinking. The man had a bunch of money and said he would put up for the drinks.

"We drank quite a little beer, and then Hammett went away. When I left the place the door was locked, and I had to climb through a window to get out. I then went over and took a car to the fort. Hammett and I enlisted about the same time and we were always the best of friends. I'm from Kentucky and he from Tennessee, and that's how we come to go together."

After questioning Spencer, Coroner O'Gorman allowed him to go. Spencer told the Coroner, he says, that he was in the hotel until 4 o'clock in the morning. He said he saw Hammett put out of the place by Krumsiek. That was denied by the woman.

Charles Peterson, an employe of the National Refining Company, whose factory is in Westchester Avenue near the creek, told the police that early Tuesday morning he saw three men standing by the bank of the creek and that one man jumped in. Another yelled out:

"Save him! Save him!"

Peterson says he started to run for the bank, but saw the man in the water swimming out boldly for the opposite bank. He soon reached it, and, climbing out of the water, sat down.

George Ferrar, an engineer at the National Refining Company's factory, says he saw Hammett standing near the fountain at Westchester Avenue and Main Street, and that the soldier was soaking wet. He thought the man had fallen into the fountain.

Spencer was allowed to go back to the fort.

GEN. SLOCUM INDICTMENTS.

Grand Jury Probably Will Place Responsibility To-day.

Indictments of the Federal Grand Jury following the investigation into the General Slocum disaster in all probability will be handed down to-day. A special session of the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court has been convened to allow the Grand Jury to make its report, and Judge Edward B. Thomas will preside.

The Grand Jury has made an exhaustive examination of all the witnesses, practically, in the case. With but few exceptions all of those who testified before the Coroner's inquest held in the Bronx a short time after the disaster, have been before it. All the exhibits, the life preservers, hose and couplings, alleged to have been worthless, a big truck load in all, that were before the Coroner's jury were removed to the rooms of the Grand Jury in the Federal Building, and there subjected to a most critical examination. Two weeks ago the Grand Jury finished its part of the work, and since that time William A. Ball, Assistant United States District Attorney, and Assistant United States Atorney Wise, who presented the case to the Grand Jury, have been busy drawing the indictments.

According to a rumor in the Federal Building yesterday an indictment will be returned against Capt. Van Schaick under Section 5,344, and another against Inspector Lundberg and Inspector Fleming. The latter is an inspector of hulls, and testified at the Coroner's inquest that he had nothing whatever to do with the inspection of the General Slocum. The rules of the United States governing the inspection of steamboats provides that the inspection of the Slocum should have properly been made by the two Inspectors, Lundberg and Fleming together.

The indictments, it is generally thought, will be so drawn as to include the officials of the company upon charges of having been a party to the Captain's failure to properly do his duty as provided by law.

KILLED BY BURSTING TANK.

Employe of Soda Water Apparatus Factory Hit by Flying Steel.

One man was killed and three were injured, one of them severely, yesterday afternoon by the bursting of a soda-water tank in the establishment of Silberman, Faerber & Schultz, builders of soda apparatus, on the third floor of the building at 318 and 320 East Houston Street. The man killed was Morris Tobock, who had worked in the plant for about six months. None of his fellow-workmen knew his address.

Tobock, who was twenty-two years old, was filling the tank with carbonic acid gas, and was assisted in the work by Morris Faerber, the senior member of the firm. They were testing the metal cylinder for a pressure of at least 150 pounds to the square inch. The vessel had been built to stand a pressure of 400 pounds, but when the gauge registered 150 an explosion followed. Pieces of steel were hurled through the walls of the building, and all of the workmen on the floor were knocked down.

The top of the tank struck Tobock, who was closer to it than the others. It killed him instantly. Faerber was hurled to the other end of the room and landed on his back. He was picked up unconscious and taken to Bellevue Hospital by Dr. Teaves. Others in the place were cut by flying glass and metal. The force of the explosion shook the adjoining buildings, and scores of the tenants rushed into the street, believing the place had been struck by lightning.

Policeman James P. Hickey carried some of the injured men into the street, and then summoned an ambulance. When it was found that Tobock was dead the Union Market police patrol wagon was sent for and his body was removed to the Morgue.

NOT PART OF UNITED STATES.

Treasurer Tracewell Defines Panama Canal Zone's Status.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—"While the general spirit and purpose of the Constitution is applicable to the zone, that domain is not a part of the United States within the full meaning of the Constitution and laws of the country."

This is the substance of an opinion made by Controller of the Treasury Tracewell today defining the authority of the Panama Canal Commission regarding disbursements and the relation of the canal zone to the United States.

In effect the Controller decides that the commission is amenable to the laws except in cases where the act creating the commission specifically provides for its action. The Canal Commission cannot be regarded as a branch or bureau of any of the executive departments.

The will and sound discretion of the President and his commission will control, subject only to the general spirit and purpose of the Constitution. The local revenues of the zone shall be handled in accordance with such rules as they may authorize.

He holds it unnecessary to decide whether those revenues are in a general sense moneys of the United States because they are not such moneys of the United States as are required to be accounted for to the Treasury Department. The Controller also holds that the commission would have no authority to adopt a system of alloting pay by employes on the Isthmus similar to that in use in the navy.

DISMISS 2,000 MEN.

Lack of Demand for Cars the Cause, Pullman Officials Say.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Lack of demand for new cars has compelled the Pullman Company to let go fully 2,000 men from its shops since July 1. Officials of the company say the shops are well caught up on all contracts and new orders are coming in slowly.

They expect, however, a big improvement in the business in the Fall, when the re-employment of all the men let out during the Summer will become necessary. For three or four years the Pullman Company has maintained a large complement of men, and while the reduction appears large at this time, there are said to be more hands at work now than formerly during periods of what were regarded as normal times.

Ithaca Has Poisoned Candy Mystery.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 28.—The police are investigating a poisoned candy mystery. Frederick Lampilier, bartender at the Ithaca Hotel, ate four chocolate creams which had been left on the bar by an unknown person, and which were in a small sack marked "Reddy," his nickname. He became violently ill shortly afterward with symptoms of arsenic poisoning.

Two in one. Bifocal lens for near and distant vision at Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS FOR DEMOCRATIC TREASURER

Marshall Field Considering Invitation to Serve on Committee.

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN SHEEHAN

Taggart on the Gambling Casino Story —Committeemen's Subway Trip —Devery and Hearst.

The proposal that J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, should became the Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee and that Marshall Field of Chicago should be one of the members of the Executive Committee, was discussed at a conference held by National Chairman Thomas Taggart, William F. Sheehan, August Belmont, Marshall Field, John P. Hopkins, and several others at the Manhattan Club, Wednesday night.

It has been settled definitely that Mr. Sheehan is to be the Chairman of the Executive Committee and that August Belmont is to be one of its members. Senator Gorman probably will be another member and it is much desired by both Judge Parker and Mr. Sheehan that Marshall Field should be the Illinois representative on the committee. When Mr. Field's presence in the city became known, he was invited to the conference, and the appeal made to him to serve on the committee was of such a nature that he consented to take the suggestion under advisement. In the event that he should decline to serve, the Illinois member of the committee will be James H. Eckels, ex-Controller of the Currency and at present the President of one of the big banks of Chicago. Daniel J. Campau of Michigan also is understood to be slated for a place on the committee.

It is understood that when Mr. Belmont refused to permit the consideration of his name for Treasurer of the committee, Judge Parker concluded that his friend, J. Edward Simmons, would be the best man for the place, and sent for him to visit him at Esopus. Mr. Simmons was at Rosemount recently, and it is asserted that he expressed his willingness to serve as Treasurer if the committee desired his services. The probability is that he will be chosen. The only other names mentioned in connection with the place are those of James M. Guffey of Pennsylvania and John R. McLean of Ohio.

Chairman Taggart said yesterday that he might be able to announce both the membership of the Executive Committee and of the Finance Committee before he started for Indianapolis to-day.

The attention of Chairman Taggart was called yesterday to the report published in a morning newspaper to the effect that he was interested in a gambling casino at French Lick Springs, Indiana, where he has large hotel interests.

"I am the President of the French Lick Springs Hotel Company," he declared, "a corporation of which the Monon Railroad is the principal bondholder. The lessee of the casino leases his property from the corporation, but I have not a dollar of interest in his enterprise and never had a dollar's interest in any gambling enterprise in my life."

During his three terms as Mayor of Indianapolis Mr. Taggart was a conspicuous foe of the gambling interests, and the warfare on the gamblers never was more fiercely waged in Indianapolis than at that time.

Mr. Taggart spent a busy day going over the preliminary campaign matters with various committeemen and leaders. In Indianapolis on Monday evening his townsmen have arranged to give him a rousing reception. On Tuesday Chairman Taggart's organization in Indianapolis will hold a monster ratification meeting in the interest of the Parker and Davis ticket, at which ex-Senator Charles A. Towne of this city and Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas will be the speakers. Following this on Wednesday will be the Indiana Democratic State Convention, at which there had been some talk of nominating Taggart for Governor. He is against the proposition, however, desiring all his time for the Chairmanship work. After the convention Mr. Taggart will return to New York, locate the National headquarters, and take up the active work of the campaign.

Most of the members of the National Committee were taken through the rapid transit subway yesterday as the guests of John B. McDonald. The trip was arranged by Gen. L. Victor Baughman of Maryland, who is a friend of the contractor. They gathered at the City Hall station shortly before noon, and found Perry Belmont there to do the honors with Mr. McDonald. Chairman Taggart and Norman E. Mack, New York's member, were detained on other business. The start of the others, with their guests, was made promptly with W. H. Hamilton, the engineer of maintenance of the Interborough system, in charge of the two cars pushed by a locomotive.

The first stop was made at Columbus Circle, from which point a straight run to Ninety-seventh Street was made, then to Manhattan Viaduct, after which Claremont was visited and a luncheon served. Henry D. Clayton of Alabama acted as Chairman, and toasts were drunk to Judge Parker and to Mr. McDonald. On the ride along the subway many of the workmen cheered for Parker, and at two of the stations flags bearing the name of Judge Parker decorated the overhead crossways. At the Thirty-third Street station a big flag bore the inscription, "Success to Judge Parker, the Friend of Labor." Before starting on the trip many of the committeemen called at the City Hall and met Mayor McClellan, who received them in the main reception room of the Mayor's suite.

William Randolph Hearst and William S. Devery were two conspicuous figures about the Hoffman House last night meeting members of the National Committee. The night before several of the committeemen had gone out to look up Devery. They found him and in return he called at the Hoffman yesterday and invited all hands into the café. Whenever a committeeman appeared Devery ordered up a fresh basket of wine. Committeeman Dahlman of Nebraska made a speech during the evening in which he said that Devery was the real, simon-pure article, and invited him to come out to Nebraska if ever he got tired of New York. Both Devery and Hearst saw Chairman Taggart during the evening.

SULTAN TO LEAD HIS ARMY.

Will Take the Field Against Moorish Pretender in Person.

TANGIER, July 28.—The British cruiser Hermione arrived here to-night from Gibraltar.

According to news from Fez, the Sultan is collecting a big army outside that city. The imperial tent has already been pitched outside the walls of Fez, which is taken to indicate that the Sultan will personally lead his forces against the Pretender, who is active in the districts of Taza and Ujda.

MINISTER MURAVIEFF STONED.

Attacked While on His Way to the Czar's Palace.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—As Minister of Justice Muravieff was driving to the Peterhof Palace this afternoon to report to Emperor Nicholas the assassination of Minister of the Interior de Plehve, stones were thrown at him and his carriage windows were broken.

The identity of the Minister's assailants has not yet been discovered.

ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR.

London Hears of General Movement Against Besieged Citadel.

LONDON, July 29.—Special dispatches from Shanghai and Yokohama report that a general attack upon Port Arthur has begun.

A report that Gen. Kuropatkin is wounded, which is appearing in various quarters, seems to have originated at Tien-Tsin, but it is not confirmed from any reliable source.

WORLD'S FAIR SALARIES CUT.

Reductions Announced for Aug. 1 of from 5 to 20 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28.—Orders were issued by the World's Fair Executive Committee to-day announcing a reduction in salaries of all World's Fair officers and employes, to take effect Aug. 1. The cuts range from 5 per cent. for those employes receiving from $50 to $85 per month to 20 per cent. for the department chiefs and directors now receiving $500 or more a month. Secretary Stevens said that 350 persons in the executive department would suffer by this order.

In addition a large number of stenographers were notified to-day that their services would not be required after Aug. 1. Many of these are greatly distressed over being relieved on such short notice.

WU TING-FANG RECALLS SON.

Ex-Minister from China Summons Lad to Peking at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 28.—Wu Chao Chu, son of ex-Minister Wu Ting-Fang, who has been attending school here, to-day received a message from his father, who is Vice President of the Foreign Board at Peking, directing him to return to China at once.

Young Wu says that he will start on Saturday or Monday. The summons was unexpected, especially as he had matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, having intended to take a four years' course there. He says that he does not know why he has been called to China, but feels sure that he will not return to the United States. He has been in this country for many years, and but dimly remembers his home in China.

NON-UNION MEN BEATEN.

Disorder Follows Withdrawal of Troops from Cripple Creek.

Special to The New York Times.

CRIPPLE CREEK, July 28.—John and James Fisher and Frank Miller, who were kidnapped with two other non-union miners Tuesday night near Victor after military law was declared off, have returned to the camp. They were badly beaten. Miller says he could identify his assailants.

John Schmidt, the fourth victim, was so badly beaten that he is reported in a serious condition. He is lying at a ranch three miles below Victor and is unable to be removed. His wife left to-day to attend him. Sheriff Bell says he has a clew that will lead to the arrest of his assailants. He says he will make an example of them. A large force of deputies will be put on to assist the Sheriff in maintaining order.

Sheriff Bell will not guarantee protection to any person who has been driven from this district because of his alliance or sympathy with the Western Federation of Miners. He made this plain to-day in a message to Patrick Carvel, one of the hundreds who were deported after the Independence dynamite outrage. Carvel is now at Colorado City, and notified Sheriff Bell that he wished to return to the district and resume his residence here.

FED NEGRO, MUST LEAVE TOWN.

Mississippi Restaurant Keeper Appeals to Governor in Vain.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 28.—Because he allowed a negro to eat in his restaurant, Louis G. Pallota, an Italian restaurant keeper of Star, Rankin County, Miss., has been notified to abandon his business and leave that place immediately. The demand came from prominent citizens of Star, who are bitterly opposed to negroes.

Pallota has appealed to Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi for protection, but he has been unofficially informed that the State authorities can do nothing for him.

He was advised to leave Star, as the people there have indicated their determination to chase him away. He intends to appeal to the Italian Minister at Washington.

RACES CLASH IN TEXAS.

Negroes Try to Run Politics—One Dead, Another Punished.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 28.—The attempt of the Republicans of Caldwell County to put out a county ticket composed of negroes has resulted in the killing of the negro Chairman of the Republican Committee, John W. Larremore, and the punishment of Tom Caperton, a negro attorney.

In Caldwell County the negroes compose nearly 40 per cent. of the voting population. They organized and announced their intention of promulgating a county ticket with negro candidates only, denounced Democrats, and preached social equality.

A committee of well-known citizens of the district called upon Larremore and other leaders, fearing a race war, so critical had conditions become. The negroes, anticipating the visit of the committee, refused a conference and denounced the whites. A fight was started, and in the struggle Larremore was shot and killed and four of the others were captured. Caperton was insolent, and the committee punished him. The others were ordered out of the county. Further trouble is feared.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

MINISTER PLEHVE SLAIN BY A BOMB

Russian Statesman's Assassin Believed to Be a Finn.

MANY PERSONS ARRESTED

One of Them Just Prevented from Throwing Another Bomb.

SCORE OF BYSTANDERS HURT.

Plehve's Coachman Killed and an Officer Mortally Wounded —A Widespread Plot Suspected.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—M. de Plehve, the Minister of the Interior, was assassinated at 9:50 o'clock this morning by means of a bomb thrown at his carriage while he was driving to the Baltic Station to take a train for the palace at Peterhof, where he was to make his weekly report to the Emperor.

The assassination is believed to be the outcome of a widespread plot, the existence of which had been suspected for several days. Numerous arrests have already been made, including that of the assassin, a young man who is believed to be a Finn named Legio, and who is now in a hospital, severely and perhaps mortally injured by the explosion of his own bomb.

An accomplice of Legio, also apparently a Finn, but whose name is unknown, has been arrested. He had in his possession a bomb, which he tried to throw, but he was overpowered by the police just in time to prevent great loss of life.

The assassin wore a brown overcoat and a railroad official's cap. He stood on the sidewalk just as M. de Plehve's carriage was about to cross the canal bridge near the station. The Minister was escorted by a number of detectives on bicycles, and one of them jostled the assassin, who then rushed into the road and threw the bomb after the carriage, crying "Long live freedom!"

The missile struck the hind wheel and exploded with fearful force, killing or wounding over a score of persons. M. de Plehve and his coachmen were killed outright, and an officer of the guard was mortally injured.

The Assassin Arrested.

One of the cyclist detectives arrested the assassin, who endeavored to escape, though wounded by splinters in the face, arm, and abdomen. He made no attempt at resistance, however, when seized by the detective, and confessed his crime, but refused to give his name.

The assassin is now in a hospital. The physicians performed an operation on him, and it is rumored that he is unconscious from the effects of poison he took after his arrest.

The bomb thrower must have known perfectly well that Minister de Plehve would pass the spot this morning, for the Minister makes his report to the Emperor every Thursday.

The infernal machine was thrown with deadly accuracy, and the assassin was favored by the fact that traffic where the tragedy occurred is always of the heaviest owing to the crossing of lines of surface cars and the continuous stream of heavy trucks. M. de Plehve was always apprehensive of attempts upon his life and used to drive as rapidly as possible. His coachman, however, was compelled to go slowly at this point.

Accomplice with Bomb Found.

The police immediately after the explosion arrested a suspicious individual who took refuge in a hotel opposite the scene of the tragedy. He carried a bomb similar to that thrown by Legio. As soon as the police saw the bomb they scattered, but an employe of the hotel rushed up behind the accomplice and pinned his arms.

The explosive is believed to have been pyroxylin, as it gave off little smoke. The force of the explosion was so terrific that it not only broke every window within a radius of half a mile, but reduced the heavy paving stones to powder, heaved up the pavement, and flung a heavy piece of the ironwork of the carriage across the canal, severing the thick mast of a barge, which fell, stunning the captain of the barge. Everybody in the street was knocked down and more or less bruised.

The first hurried investigation of the police seems to connect the crime with the plot which was frustrated by the explosion at the Hotel du Nord here on April 13, when Kazanoff, one of the conspirators, was killed by the accidental explosion of an infernal machine which at the time, it was said, was intended for M. de Plehve, on that occasion a companion of Kazanoff escaped.

Owing to the frightful force of the explosion on that occasion, which completely wrecked two rooms, blowing the body of Kazanoff almost to atoms, the heads of the police believe it is possible that the explosive was identical with that used in to-day's tragedy, and that the perpetrator was the man who escaped at that time.

Wild Confusion After Crime.

After the bomb was thrown the wounded and maddened horses of the Minister's carriage dashed away with the front wheels, the only portion of the vehicle remaining intact. Immediately there ensued a scene of the wildest confusion. Police and gendarmes hurried up from every direction and vast crowds gathered about the spot where the body of the Minister lay.

The Associated Press correspondent was at the scene of the tragedy within five minutes after it occurred. M. de Plehve's shockingly mangled body was lying in the middle of the road. It had been partially covered with a police officer's overcoat.

A policeman came up and raised the overcoat in order to rearrange it, revealing for one instant the head of the Minister, battered almost beyond recognition. The roadway was strewn for a hundred yards with the wreckage of the carriage and pieces of the red lining of the Minister's official overcoat. A few yards from M. de Plehve's body lay the coachman's remains. Passengers by the Peterhof train began to arrive upon the scene. Among them were the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, who stopped their motor car within a couple of paces of M. de Plehve's body and were told by a policeman the terrible tidings. They were much affected.

Consternation in City.

The news of the tragedy spread like wildfire throughout St. Petersburg, causing consternation everywhere. Police reserves were hurried to the scene from all parts of the city.

Guarded by police, the body remained in the street until the arrival of the judicial officials, even in the case of the most powerful Minister of the empire, the law requiring that this formality be observed before the body could be removed.

When the officers of the law, headed by Minister of Justice Muravieff, had terminated the necessary formalities by drawing up a written report of the crime, the remains of the Minister of the Interior were conveyed to a humble chapel adjoining the station, the windows of which miraculously escaped destruction. The priests and people, with characteristic Russian piety, at once joined in a solemn requiem. The square in front of the station was filled with a reverent crowd of peasants and laborers, and the busy hum of traffic was silenced. A priest proclaimed, "the eternal memory of the departed servant Wenceslas," while all those in the congregation dropped to their knees.

The Body Taken Home.

The body was then placed in a carriage, covered by a robe, and was taken to the deceased's magnificent town residence, adjoining the Ministry of the Interior. The carriage, surrounded by mounted gendarmes, passed through the crowded streets, the sidewalk being a solid mass of people. Even the cross streets were black with spectators for blocks. As if by magic everybody in the city seemed to have suddenly become aware that a frightful catastrophe had occurred, and to have hurried to the scene. As the carriage passed all heads were uncovered.

M. de Plehve's assassination was officially announced at about 1 o'clock and was followed immediately by the issuance of extra editions of the papers. Although they contained only four lines referring to the tragedy, the newsboys were fairly mobbed by the crowds in the streets, so eager were all for details of the crime. Intense excitement reigned everywhere. Only the assassination of the Emperor could have created more of a sensation, as next to his Majesty himself de Plehve was regarded as the most powerful personality in the Russian Government.

An impressive service was conducted at the Minister's residence this evening, to which only intimate friends were invited by M. de Plehve's assistant, M. Durnovo, who is temporarily in charge of the Ministry of the Interior. The magnificent staircase and the reception rooms were draped in black. The body of the Minister was completely covered by a white shroud which concealed the ghastly mutilations. It reposed in a black and silver casket in a corner of the vast hall, surrounded by luxuriant palms. Gendarmerie and non-commissioned officers stood sentinel at the head of the casket, while at its foot were two high officials of the Ministry.

The hall and the adjoining rooms, which are decorated in the Byzantine style, somewhat resembling a church, were crowded with distinguished personages, including the Grand Duke Alexis, the High Admiral; Admiral Avellan, Chief of the Admiralty; Prince Hilkoff, Minister of Railroads; Minister von Plehve's associates, M. Wahle, M. Durnovo, and M. Sevastianoff, and the members of the Diplomatic Corps in full force, including Spencer Eddy, American Chargé d'Affaires; Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, and M. Bompard, the French Ambassador.

A special edition of The Official Messenger, which was distributed late this afternoon, contained only a brief announcement of the death of M. de Plehve and the intimation that an official requiem would be conducted.

Czar Almost Breaks Down.

Minister of Justice Muravieff went to the Peterhof Palace this afternoon to report the assassination of the Minister to Emperor Nicholas. His Majesty was greatly affected by the news, coming, as it did, on top of the bad tidings from the seat of war, fears of international complications, and the strain incident upon the hourly expectation of an event so close to the father's heart.

The Emperor almost broke down when he was informed of the Minister's murder. He did not leave the Palace during the entire day, although he had arranged to go to Oranienbaum (nineteen miles from St. Petersburg) to attend the consecration of the new harbor.

The Empress has not been informed of the tragedy in view of the hourly expectation of the birth of an heir to the throne.

The news was broken to the Minister's wife at Kybinsk, on the Volga, while she was on her way to their country seat with their son, who is thirty-seven years old. Another child, a daughter, is married to M. Voutch, an official attached to the Council of Ministers, who was the sole relative of de Plehve able to attend the first requiem mass for the repose of his soul.

M. de Plehve saw his wife and son off last night and then drove to the residence of Gen. Bogdanovitch, an old friend and associate, with whom he remained until a late hour. The Minister appeared to be preoccupied, and some of the guests asked him if he had received any more threatening letters, and remonstrated with him for going about unprotected. Curiously, M. de Plehve replied:

"I am safe enough every day in the week except Thursday. No one knows of my movements beforehand except on that day, when everybody knows I go to present my weekly report to the Emperor."

Finns in a Great Plot?

LONDON, Friday, July 29.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Helsingfors, under date of July 27, says that the Russian police declare they have discovered a widespread conspiracy, having its centre at St. Petersburg, the alleged object of which was to take the life of the Minister of the Interior.

Numerous arrests, the dispatch says, have already been made, and domiciliary searches are taking place nightly.

The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says it is reported in the Danish capital that a large body of conspirators exists both in Russia and Finland determined to exterminate all the leading Russian statesmen and the officials held responsible for the present system of government.

COUNT CASSINI SHOCKED.

Says Dead Minister Was a Man of High Moral Character.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 28.—News of the assassination of Minister of the Interior de Plehve was received at the Summer headquarters of the Russian Embassy here to-day with deep feeling. The members of the embassy expressed great esteem for the dead Minister.

Count Cassini saw The Associated Press representative in the reception room of the embassy's cottage, on Roberts Avenue, just after noon. It was apparent that he felt keenly the tragic death of the Minister, and he quickly explained his manifestation of grief by saying that he had known M. de Plehve personally.

The Ambassador was still without official information concerning the assassination, and said that for that reason he was unable to talk on the matter save in a general way.

He said that the assassination of M. de Plehve would be greatly deplored by the Czar's Government, especially at such an important time as this. "The Minister," he said, "was a very efficient and capable official and a man of high moral character," adding:

"If the assissins meant to inflict a severe blow on the Government, while they have accomplished their purpose in one way in depriving it of the services of de Plehve, they have overstepped the mark in that they have committed a deed which surely will rouse the Russian people to the highest degree of patriotism.

"The Russian people are about the most patriotic people in the world, and their devotion to their country will be increased by this terrible crime."

LITTLE SURPRISE IN PARIS.

De Plehve's Political Theories Abhorrent to Most Frenchmen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 28.—The news of the assassination of M. de Plehve was received here with the expressions of official regret and horror which are de rigueur under the circumstances, but it is the duty of the mere chronicler to make plain that M. de Plehve's political theories and administrative practices were so abhorrent to the party which is actually in power and to the French Republican spirit in general that his sudden suppression gives rise to but little real wonderment.

M. de Plehve was supposed, rightly or wrongly, to have countenanced the massacres of Jews at Kishineff, or, at any rate, to have done very little to hinder them. He was admitted by his admirers to be conservative, or, as they call it here, reactionary, to the last degree. Socialism, which is the dominant force in the Chamber here to-day, was to him an accursed creed whose disciples were fit only for Siberia or the gallows.

He was credited with the belief that the Socialist organization in Russia was mainly Semitic, hence his hostility to the Jews.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, July 28.—The assassination of M. de Plehve caused considerable excitement here. The newspapers issued special editions giving details of the crime.

President Loubet telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas expressing his condolences and France's horror at the crime, and Foreign Minister Delcassé immediately drove to the Russian Embassy and had a long conference with the Charge d'Affaires.

M. de Plehve's assassination is regarded in official quarters as being a severe blow to Russia, and an event of considerable international importance.

The impression prevails in well-informed circles that the Minister's death will greatly weaken the influence of the powerful war party, which has favored an agressive policy in Manchuria, and which has included de Plehve, Viceroy Alexieff, the Grand Duke Alexander, Michailovitch, M. Bezobrazoff, and Gen. Wogack, thus possibly influencing the future course of events in the Far East.

Public opinion is likely to suggest M. Witte as M. de Plehve's successor, well-informed persons consider this to be improbable.

The fact that de Plehve, who was notoriously autocratic, was assassinated shortly after manifesting more liberal tendencies, especially regarding Jewish questions, causes considerable comment here.

GERMANS CONDEMN DE PLEHVE.

Tageblatt Says Millions of People Will See Justice in His Murder.

BERLIN, July 28.—The newspapers print lengthy editorials on the assassination of M. de Plehve. Singular unanimity characterizes the estimates they make of the dead Minister. Even the intensely pro-Russian Kreuz Zeitung pronounces him to have been harsh and ruthless in carrying out his policy.

The Post sees in the murder proof that oppression generates resistance.

The Neueste Nachrichten and the Taegliche Rundschau express no surprise at the murder. The latter says M. de Plehve's government system was based on cynical disregard of all natural human instincts.

The Reichsbote, the organ here of those who belong to the Orthodox Church, connects the murder with the agitation of the German Socialists, and the Agrarian Tages Zeitung takes the same view.

The Liberal newspapers discuss the event with less reserve. The National Zeitung says the victim "stubbornly followed a system of which to-day's tragedy is a frightful 'Mene Tekel,'" adding:

"Russia can only be saved from a crash by wise reforms."

The Tageblatt thinks "millions of oppressed people see in it an act of inherent justice."

RED SPECTRE REAPPEARS.

London Papers' View of the Murder of M. de Plehve.

LONDON, Friday, July 29.—The failure of the reactionary system in Russia, of which the murdered Minister of the Interior was a typical representative, is the leading theme taken up by the editorials in this morning's newspapers, which comment with horror upon this latest political crime as a stain upon the pages of Russian history.

Little surprise is felt at the removal of a man who, though honest and able and well meaning, was regarded as the evil genius of his country. The editorials generally extend the utmost sympathy to the Czar, surrounded with difficulties both at home and abroad.

The Daily Telegraph says:

"There is no mistaking the meaning of the blow. The red spectre has reappeared at an unhappy stage of Russian history, and the system of Czardom is again threatened at its heart by an enemy destined sooner or later to be more fatal than the enemy on the frontier. The wonder is that de Plehve so long escaped his doom."

"It is a grim portent," says The Standard, "and the best hope for Russia is that the warning may be understood and the opportunity taken for a change of men and an altered policy in the highest quarters."

Extended accounts of M. de Plehve's career accompany the descriptions of his assassination. It is alleged that he spent as much as $500,000 yearly in police measures for his personal protection. This is probably exaggerated, but it is known that the cost of the Secret Service was greatly augmented under his régime.

POPE PIUS'S COMMENT.

Hopes Worse Events Than War Are Not Threatening Russia.

ROME, July 28.—The murder of M. de Plehve created a great sensation among the authorities and people here. Crowds rushed to the Russian Embassy, where, however, no news had been received.

The first telegram announcing the assassination reached the Vatican. It came from Paris, and was addressed to Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State. The Cardinal took it immediately to the Pope, who, raising his hands above his head, exclaimed:

"How awful! Let us hope that worse events than war are not impending in Russia!"

DEPLORED IN WASHINGTON.

Fear Had Long Been Felt in Washington for de Plehve.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The first official information received here of the tragedy at St. Petersburg came this morning in a short cablegram to the State Department from Spencer Eddy, the Chargé of the American Embassy in the absence from that capital of Ambassador McCormick. Although the assassination is deeply deplored here, it cannot be said that it has caused much surprise in the circles best informed as to the conditions in St. Petersburg. De Plehve was regarded as a reactionist, and was particularly severe in his treatment of the radical element in Russian politics. He was able to enforce his policies through his absolute control of the Secret Service and police. His life, in consequence, had often been threatened.

But recently, it is pointed out here, he had shown a disposition to ameliorate the condition of the Jews in Russia, who had been specially the complainants against the Government policy of repression, and it was believed that the Minister had regained his popularity with the radical classes.

DEPORTATION OF FINLANDERS.

Bank Officials, University Professors, and Editors Doomed.

The latest news to reach this city from Finland contains the names of a number of Finnish notables doomed to deportation following the assassination of Bobrikoff. Among the most prominent of these are Dr. E. Estlander and Prof. V. T. Homén, both of the Faculty of the Helsingfors University.

They were seized in their homes early in the morning of July 4. The next day Baron von Aifthan, a prominent bank official and near relative of the late Governor of the Province of Nyland, and Dr. Herman Gummerus, an official of the Helsingfors Public Library, were arrested. All were taken to St. Petersburg under a strong military guard. Their passports bore the notation: "Political prisoners; to be deported."

Before the people had time to recover from the sensation caused by these arrests another, still more astounding, was made by order from the highest authority. The prisoner in this case was Baron Rabbe Axel Wrede, Professor of Civil Procedure, Roman Law, and Judicial Encyclopedy at the Alexander University in Helsingfors.

Baron Wrede was arrested on his estate, Wredeby, in the Province of Nyland. Under an escort of police and gendarmes he was brought to a country inn, where he was closely guarded for several hours and then put on board a train for St. Petersburg. In the meantime his house in Helsingfors was searched by agents of the Russian Government.

The imperial commission appointed to investigate the Bobrikoff assassination, which has a grant of 5,000 rubles a month with which to carry on its work, is still busy investigating. As yet no evidence has been forthcoming to show that Schauman had any accomplice, and all of those arrested have been released with the exception of Schauman's father, a former high official, who still is held incommunicado by the police.

Two of the great Helsingfors dailies have been suppressed—Hufvudstadsbladet (The Metropolitan) for one month for printing an obituary notice on the death of Bobrikoff's assassin, and Paivalethi, which was the organ of the New Fenoman Party, for all time.

In the final issue of the latter paper five articles were suppressed by the censor, one being the editorial farewell to readers and staff, and another an article on modern philosophers. The last named article was suppressed because Nietzsche's name occurred in it.

All existing text books in history have also been placed under the censor's bann, and their places are to be taken by others edited in St. Petersburg.

BEST-HATED MAN IN RUSSIA.

De Plehve an Oppressor of Alien Races and Liberals—Was 56 Years Old.

It is not likely that in the whole of Russia yesterday, when the news of the assassination of Wenceslas Konstantinovitch de Plehve was made known, there was a single person who asked "Why?". The question that was asked everywhere was doubtless "Which?"

Which of the races that de Plehve persecuted produced his murderer or murderers was asked. Was it the Finns, who have seen their ancient liberties destroyed by the Czar, acting on de Plehve's advice? Was it the Armenians, who, within the past year, have seen the property of their vengrated Church confiscated by Holy Russia? It might have been the Jews, for it was de Plehve who was accused of direct responsibility for the horrors of Kishineff. It might have been the Poles, for did not de Plehve, all through his official career, in spite of his Polish blood, wage unrelenting warfare against them? Again, it might have been no alien race, for the Minister of the Interior had sent thousands of Russians to Siberia, had ordered the Cossacks to flog and slay students, had been responsible for much of the terrible existing system of espionage under which no one in the empire is safe.

This relentless despot, this reactionary of the reactionaries, was, if one judged by his appearance or his manner, the last man one would take to be a prophet of oppression. He looked like a poet or a musician, and, in talking of his work, he conveyed the impression that he was bubbling over with kindness toward all his fellows. Foreigners of distinction who have visited Russia and talked with de Plehve have come away declaring that the man must have been grossly maligned. A leading English Jew who was in St. Petersburg shortly after the Kishineff massacre and talked with the Minister declared afterward that de Plehve was doing all he could to help the Jews.

Was Absolutely Sincere.

The reason for this seeming phenomenon may be found in the fact that de Plehve was absolutely sincere. Even his bitterest enemies, and in Russia, that land of hated officials, no Minister ever drew upon himself the destestation of so many races and classes, admitted that he was acting according to his lights. He believed that the whole of the Czar's empire must be "Russified," that the Jews were dangerous, that liberalism would, unless suppressed, be its ruin of the country.

De Plehve was about fifty-six years old. He came of a noble but impoverished family, largely Polish in descent, and it was to a Polish nobleman that he owed his start in life. This man became his patron, and paid for his education, which was that of a Russian of the upper class.

After studying law de Plehve obtained a position in one of the Moscow courts, and his ability soon resulted in advancement. He became Procurator at Vladimir and other places, and later was appointed an Imperial Counsel in Warsaw. Here his career as a persecutor of alien races and of those possessing liberal tendencies began. He hunted down those suspected of treason, and among those whom he caused to be punished were even the members of the family which had assisted him in his boyhood.

Organized Secret Police.

At the time of the assassination of Alexander II. de Plehve was Procurator of the Courts of St. Petersburg. The Czar's murder resulted in his appointment as First Chief of the State Police, and he immediately began to organize the system which has made the Russian secret police the most famous and most notorious in the world.

De Plehve's power continued to grow, and soon after the present Czar ascended the throne he came to be known as the most powerful subject in the Empire. In 1901 de Plehve was appointed Secretary of State for Finland, in which capacity he inaugurated the policy which has brought the Grand Duchy to the verge of revolution. He became Minister of the Interior after M. Sipiaguine was assassinated early in 1902.

What part, if any, de Plehve actually played in the Kishineff massacre will probably never be known, but his enemies have asserted that he actually planned the massacre through his political friend and agent, Kroushevan, known as the most rabid anti-Semite in Russia, and proprietor of The Bessarabetz, a newspaper of Kishineff. Kroushevan certainly poisoned the minds of the people of Kishineff against the Jews by publishing a series of strongly worded anti-Semitic articles.

The object of de Plehve is said to have been to attract the attention of the people at large from the Government. It should be added that the allegations made against de Plehve in this respect have never been proved.

TALK OF DE PLEHVE.

Arriving Ambassadors Tell of Murdered Minister.

The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, in yesterday from Hamburg, brought an unusually large number of passengers for this season of the year. The big vessel had a splendid voyage, and although no records were broken, she made the trip in the fast time of five days seventeen hours and forty-two minutes from Cherbourg Breakwater to Sandy Hook.

Bellamy Storer, the American Ambassador at Vienna, and Charlemagne Tower, who represents this country in a similar capacity at Berlin, were among those who came over in the Deutschland. Both were much grieved to hear that M. de Plehve, the Russian Minister of the Interior, had been assassinated, the Minister having been a friend of both diplomats. Mr. Tower, speaking of the dead Minister, characterized him as a man of great force, and said that he was generally considered the "strong force behind the Russian Government."

"I am very sorry to hear of M. de Plehve's assassination," said Mr. Storer, "and I am of the opinion that the blow was not intended for the Minister of the Interior particularly, but was directed against the Ministers in General. M. de Plehve represented the iron will of Russia, and while he was not concerned directly with the Russo-Japanese war, he was nevertheless recognized as one of the strong men of the empire."

Mr. Storer, referring to Austria-Hungary, said that there was no longer any tariff agitation in that country, the question having been settled by commercial treaties with Germany and Italy. Mr. Tower said that he was going to his home in Philadelphia and later to his Summer home near Utica.

Mrs. E. H. Sothern, (Virginia Harned,) also was on the Deutschland, as were also Gen. Avery D. Andrews, Prof. S. Feitler, H. L. Havemeyer, and C. L. F. Robinson. Mr. Robinson sailed aboard Commodore Morton F. Plant's yacht Ingomar and brought over some of the prizes won by the Ingomar in races in European waters.

HAY CABLES LAMSDORFF.

Secretary of State Expresses Sympathy to Russia's Foreign Minister.

WINDSOR, Vt., July 28.—Secretary of State John Hay was here to-day as the guest of Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor, when informed of the assassination of M. de Plehve. The Secretary had received no previous information concerning the tragedy, having left his Summer home at Newbury this morning before any dispatches from the State Department reached him. He declined to discuss the matter further than to express "the deepest horror at the fearful crime and profound sympathy with the friends of the dead statesman."

Secretary Hay later cabled Count Lamsdorff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, an expression of his profound sympathy on the loss of his colleague. He telegraphed a similar expression of sympathy to Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to the United States.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

4:27 P. M.—228 West Twenty-eighth Street; Mrs. May Howard; damage, $5.

7:50 P. M.—214 and 216 Elizabeth Street; Morris Goldberg; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—152 and 154 Elizabeth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

11:35 P. M.—344 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

ANDREW D. WHITE'S ESTIMATE OF DE PLEHVE

With Elevation to Office, He Changed for Worse.

CAUSED KISHINEFF HORROR.

Ex-Ambassador Thinks Russian Minister's Defense of His Course Was Unconvincing.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 28.—The Post Standard will say to-morrow:

Former Ambassador to Germany Andrew D. White was seen by a Post Standard reporter at the residence of his brother, Horace K. White, in James Street, before he left for Ithaca yesterday afternoon.

When asked if he had the acquaintance of M. de Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, the news of whose assassination reached Syracuse earlier in the day, Mr. White answered that he knew him well, having met him frequently in the course of official business during his stay at St. Petersburg in 1892, 1893, and 1894, as Minister of the United States to Russia. In discussing de Plehve and the assassination, Mr. White said:

"At that time de Plehve had not arrived at the position of full Minister of the Interior, but was the First Assistant Minister in that department, and in that capacity took up various American matters, especially the dealing of the Russian Government with some of the great American insurance companies. The Russian Government had made the companies a great deal of trouble, and I was instructed from Washington to discuss the matter. Gen. Bacheller, now Judge of the International Court in Egypt, very ably representing the companies.

"I think both Gen. Bacheller and myself found M. de Plehve very agreeable and apparently, as far as his Government allowed him, reasonable. I also met him socially at various times and found him agreeable and interesting.

"I was therefore greatly surprised at learning, when he was promoted to the first place, that his whole character seemed to change. His part in the horrible massacre and plunder of the Jews, men and children, at Kishineff, caused him to be regarded with abhorrence by the whole world.

"Even more frightful has been his connection with the destruction of the liberties of Finland. In my mind, that is the most wicked thing in the history of the last two centuries.

"There is no time to go into it here further than to say that it has turned the best, the most civilized, the most educated, and most loyal province in the empire into a land in which the opposite of all these characteristics is more highly developed than in any other part of the empire. Other things done by Plehve were also calculated to bring most bitter hatred against him.

"He attempted to help his cause by a defense of his conduct toward Finland which was published in an American magazine. But it certainly must have failed to convince any thinking man at all aware of the circumstances.

"During two Summers I lived mainly in Finland, coming frequently to St. Petersburg, and the transition in passing from the cultivation and civilization of Finland to the atmosphere of Russia was the most depressing I have ever known.

"I do not wonder at his assassination, although I deeply lament it. Among other reasons for this regret, it will doubtless be made a pretext for new oppression and new cruelties toward the Jewish population and toward the Finlanders. Assassination always defeats its purpose, and this will be, I fear, no exception to the rule.

"I can only account for M. de Plehve's atrocious, reactionary, and despotic conduct since he came to the position of Minister on the theory that he found that the clique in control of the Winter Palace, men and women, who seem to have brought the present Emperor into subjection to them, obliged M. de Plehve as a condition of his tenure of office to do their will.

"His ambition doubtless led him to adopt their racial and religious hatred, as well as their detestation of anything like constitutional government."

Mr. White concluded by saying that, having lived twice officially in Russia, he had observed closely the condition of the empire, and that though he saw the most wretched condition of things during the Crimean war, the situation at present is the most desperately bad in Russian history, and that it has been brought on by an exercise of despotism more unreasonable, cruel, and shortsighted than anything in recent human history outside of the Turkish Empire.

TO EXTERMINATE THE UNION.

Nebraska Packers Ask Men to Agree to Terms for This Purpose.

Special to The New York Times.

NEBRASKA CITY, July 28.—The Morton Packing Company of this city, of which Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy, is a heavy stockholder, is preparing to wage a war against the unions, and this morning an agreement was presented to the men to sign which, if lived up to, will disrupt the organization. Some of the clauses of the agreement are:

"I agree to work with any man, whether he be a member of a labor organization or not.

"I agree not to participate in any strike with the view of interrupting the progress of the work.

"The company reserves the right to hire or discharge any of its employes; to designate the number of apprentices and helpers, and to hire them at mutually satisfactory wages."

As yet none of the old men have signed the agreement, and the company is erecting a high stockade around the packing plant.

LOCAL STRIKE AGAIN NEAR.

Beef Cutters Threaten to Disregard Leaders Unless They Act.

Unless the meat cutters and butchers in New York hear to-day from the conference between the international leaders of their union and the Schwarzschild & Sulsberger and Cudahy Companies the local union is likely to call a strike over the heads of the leaders. H. L. Eichelberger, who represents the National officers here, said at a meeting of the Advisory Board, held late last night, that he had wired to President Donnelly about the situation, but received no reply.

This did not satisfy a number of the members, who hung around openly declaring that they were not taken into the confidence of the leaders, and that the latter knew more than the rank and file did. An impromptu meeting was held, at which the men said they would take the matter in their own hands to-day and come out openly in favor of a strike if satisfactory news does not come from Chicago. They will give thirty-six hours to clear away the perishable stuff, and then 8,000 will strike.

Slocum Medals Presented.

A number of citizens, representing the East Side Citizens' Association, were present yesterday in the hall at 101 Avenue A at the exercises in connection with the presentation of medals by the friends and relatives of the victims of the Slocum disaster to Inspector Nicholas Brooks, Inspector Max Schmittberger, and Capt. Stephen McDermott of the Police Department. The presentation address was made by the Rev. George C. F. Haas, pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran Church. The medals are of gold, suspended from a gold bar, upon which is inscribed the name of the officer. Across the supporting chains is a wreath bearing the rank of the officer. Surmounting the bar is a steering wheel of a ship resting upon crossed night sticks. The face of the medal bears two crossed anchors; below is a life buoy surrounding the coat of arms of the city, and at the bottom are crossed flags in colors.

STRIKE MAY INVOLVE CHICAGO RAILROADS

Continued from Page 1.

sympathizers about the stock yards to-day. An attempt of a student from the University of Chicago to remove an effigy from an electric light wire at Forty-seventh and Justine Streets caused a small riot, in which the student was severely beaten by strike sympathizers. The student was accompanied by Miss Mary McDowell, head resident of the University of Chicago Settlement, near the stock yards.

Miss McDowell addressed the strikers and apparently persuaded the men that she and the student were working in the strikers' interests, and that the hanging of effigies would do more harm than good to the strikers. The strikers cheered and professed themselves as readily agreeing to hang no more effigies.

Miss McDowell and the student, after he had his wounds dressed, returned to the university.

While thousands of stock yards workers were going home this evening Grant Taylor, colored, was set upon near the yards by a mob and beaten nearly to death before the police, with drawn clubs, dispersed the rioters.

As soon as Taylor recovered consciousness he told the police that he was a janitor employed by Swift & Co. His nose was broken, both eyes were closed, his jaw was crushed, and one of his arms was dislocated at the shoulder.

Not to be outdone by the heads of departments at the packing houses, Miss Anna Rheinhart, an Armour & Co. telephone operator, drove a bus about the yards all day. She did so, she said, because her services would be more valuable to her employers at the present time as a bus driver than as a telephone operator.

Negro Strike Breakers Scared Away.

Word reached the union headquarters this afternoon that two trainloads of white and colored strike breakers, gathered in Buffalo, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, were stopped by strike sympathizers who flagged the trains between Whiting and Hammond, Ind., and that the strike breakers were driven off and scattered.

The trains belonged to the Erie and Lake Shore Railroads. Their coming and the character of their passengers had been foretold by railroad men in sympathy with the strike, and the attack followed. Two hundred non-union men were diverted from their destination at the stock yards in consequence.

While aboard a trolley car, Frederick Matthews, a colored strike breaker, was pursued and attacked by a crowd of strike sympathizers upon leaving the stock yards for home. The car had scarcely left the yards when a cry was raised that a strike breaker was aboard. Fifteen men climbed on and attacked Matthews, who made an effort at resistance and shouted for help.

A number of policemen heard his cries and started to the rescue. The motorman, however, had shot his car ahead at full speed. Stopping the next car the police ordered the motorman to give pursuit. A five-car race followed, both cars plunging along at top speed, while the "wrecking crew" of the first car pounded the strike breaker without mercy.

A passing freight train at a grade crossing finally compelled the first car to stop. Matthews's assailants, seeing that they would be overtaken, leaped to the ground and fled. The colored man was given police protection to his home. No arrests were made.

ARREST 32 SPECIAL OFFICERS.

Omaha Sheriff and 150 Deputies Take Full Charge of Stockyards.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, July 28.—Sheriff Power to-day swore in 150 deputies and went to South Omaha, where he took full charge of the stockyards strike situation.

Sheriff Power arrested as vagrants thirty-two men brought here from Colorado to act as special officers. The authorities say the men will be forced to return to Colorado.

The packers have prepared affidavits declaring the inability of the local authorities to protect life and property and ask that the militia be called out. To-day, at the instance of the packers, warrants for the arrest of 105 strikers were sworn out, charging violence.

Another lot of warrants, issued at the instance of the strikers, bear the names of Robert C. Rowe of Armour's, Michael R. Murphy of Cudahy's, L. B. Patterson of Swift's, and Charles K. Urquhart of the Omaha Packing Company, who are charged with having imported men into the State to do police duty.

Constantyn J. Smyth, the strikers' attorney, said:

"The packers had forty members of a Colorado gang known as Reno's thugs and gun men. Last January these men were employed by the mine owners in Southern Colorado to stir up trouble and incite riot, so that troops might be called."

PARKER WILL MAKE NO DEALS WITH TAMMANY

Won't Use Influence for Any Candidate for Any Place.

OPPOSES POLITICAL BARTER

Same Policy Will Be Pursued in National Politics—Mayor McClellan to Visit Rosemount To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 28.—Judge Parker will not deal with anybody for support on the basis of a division of State offices, a reconciliation of local difficulties, or anything else. He will not make any promises, nor will he throw his personal influence for or against any candidate for any place before the State Convention or elsewhere.

This authoritative statement is made here to-day. It has especial reference to the visit of Messrs. Hill, Murphy, Belmont, Taggart, and the other distinguished Democrats who were here yesterday, but it is the announcement of a rule which Judge Parker will follow throughout the campaign, and is for the guidance of all persons who may desire to make bargains with him. There will be no bargains at Rosemount.

Judge Parker's conception of his position in this campaign is that if he were to make any agreements to conciliate factions by offering them one place or another on the State ticket he would practically be engaged in a transaction of bargain and sale. He feels that he would be selling offices for votes, in some cases, and in others would be selling offices for a promise of abstention from warfare upon him. Both, he thinks, would be little different from bribery, and both would be utterly beneath his dignity and would place the campaign on a plane far below that on which he intends to conduct it, so far as he himself is concerned.

The Judge has marked out for himself a definite plan of action throughout this campaign, and to that he intends to stick. Any swapping of offices, bargaining or deals would be irreconcilable with that plan of action. As to the idea of conciliating the anti-Hill and Tammany factions by such nominations as those of Conway and Herrick, it was said by one close to the Judge: "That would be a mercantile transaction, and the Judge could only be described as a purchaser."

Judge Parker has never varied from this policy from the first, but it has not been generally understood, and some politicians are proceeding upon the assumption that they can get the candidate's influence one way or the other.

Persons acquainted with the Judge's position in this matter contrast his attitude with that of the Republican candidate in the latter's use of Federal patronage on behalf of Addicks against the Delaware regulars; Foraker against Dick in Ohio; the late Mr. Quay against the Wanamaker independents in Philadelphia, and in other cases of that kind. They say that it makes Judge Parker cut a more creditable figure than his opponent, and all the more so that Mr. Roosevelt's policy is generally sanctioned by political usage, and is universally regarded as quite the proper thing.

The propositions for nominating Conway, Herrick, and the others spoken of will have to be pushed on their merits, and whatever deals Mr. Murphy, Mr. Conway, and the other anti-Hill men may choose to make will have to be made with the other politicians with whom they must reckon in the State Convention. Mr. Murphy is aware of that by this time, and it is understood that he regards the Conway alliance as considerably strengthening him.

Judge Parker's friends are not antagonistic to the nomination of McClellan or any other man whom Tammany may choose to bring forward for Governor. The sum total of the situation is that Mr. Murphy came to Esopus with his terms, and found a man who would not deal. The Judge has had a day for full consideration, and there will be no change in his determination.

Mayor McClellan will be a visitor to Rosemount to-morrow. He will come here on the steam yacht Sapphire. With him it is expected there will be John B. McDonald, Bourke Cockran, and F. P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company.

Mr. Murphy believes that as a Gubernatorial candidate Mr. Root will have the backing of corporation and financial interests that would make it impossible for Mayor McClellan to win.

Harry F. Cahill, fourteen years old, of Montclair, N. J., whose father is a friend of Frederick Parker, the Judge's brother, reached here on foot last night. A bed was made for the lad on a couch, where he slept until this morning, when Harry started on his tramp to Hunter, Ky., where he has relatives living.

Despite the strong protest made by Charles F. Murphy to Judge Parker on Wednesday against having Senator Patrick H. McCarren head the Executive Committee which will have charge of the State campaign, it was said last night on authority that Senator McCarren will not be displaced. Neither will Cord Meyer be displaced as Chairman of the State Committee, although neither Meyer nor McCarren will be permitted to interfere with Tammany.

From a source very close to Senator McCarren it also was learned that he will not give up the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee in response to any demand, although no demand is looked for from Judge Parker or Senator Hill that he do so. While the Executive Committee has not met and elected a Chairman, McCarren regards himself as the Chairman, and others do also, because of the fact that he was the first named on the Executive Committee. Were Judge Parker or Senator Hill to intimate that McCarren give up the post as a harmony move McCarren would protest that he stood by the Parker movement at a critical period in its life, and that he should not be turned down now.

MAY FORCE ROOT TO ACCEPT.

But He Writes to Odell He Doesn't Want Nomination.

At a conference of up-State Republican leaders yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, called by Gov. Odell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, the Governor read a letter which he had received from Elihu Root, in which Mr. Root deprecated the use of his name in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination and stated that he did not wish to be considered a candidate.

Gov. Odell refused after the adjournment of the conference to make Mr. Root's letter public, saying that he regarded it as confidential. He said that Mr. Root was expected back in the city to-day, and that he hoped to see him. If Mr. Root, he said, informed him that he had no objection to the publication of the letter, it would be given out.

Instead of convincing Gov. Odell and the other Republican leaders that Mr. Root could not be persuaded under any circumstances to accept the nomination for Governor, the effect of the letter was to create the impression that a united demand from his party would find Mr. Root responsive to the call of duty. It is understood that at their interview to-day Gov. Odell will learn definitely from Mr. Root whether he would decline a unanimous nomination if it were tendered him. If Mr. Root merely stands upon the declaration of his letter that he does not want the nomination, those leaders who believe that Mr. Root is the strongest candidate whom the Republicans could name, will proceed to put fresh enthusiasm into the boom, and the prospect seems to be that it would sweep all before it.

When Gov. Odell was asked what the conference had accomplished he said: "We discussed propositions and reached conclusions." As to the nature of either the propositions or the conclusions the Governor was reticent, but he admitted that they had to do with the management of the campaign in the State.

While it was the consensus of opinion, after Mr. Root's letter had been read, that he could be induced to take the nomination under certain conditions, nevertheless the probability of his positive and final declination was discussed and the merits of other candidates whose claims would have to be considered in the event of Mr. Root's withdrawal were taken up. Among the available candidates whose merits were discussed were Lieut. Gov. Higgins, ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Collector Stranahan, Speaker Nixon, Senator George M. Malby, and ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn. Mention was also made of Gen. Anson G. McCook.

THE TIMES

NEXT SUNDAY

A Year on St. Peter's Throne

Graphic pictures of the intimate life of the present Pontiff.

"It will be the Pope and not Dr. Combes, Premier of France, who will repudiate the Concordat. It will be Pius X., not some future Pontiff, who will extend the hand of forgiveness to United Italy."

Boy King of Spain to Go A-Courting

Alfonso will visit England to plead his suit with Princess Victoria Patricia, niece of King Edward.

Mascots of the Training Stables

The dog that brought luck to Hermis, Irish Lad's goat, Waterboy's pony, and McChesney's parrot.

When a Street Car's Day of Usefulness Is Ended

Some do service in other cities. More go to the funeral pyre and the dump heap.

DEAF MUTES who MARCH AND DRILL to Fife and Drum

Remarkable facility acquired by patient effort.

At Home With a Chinaman and His Family

How the transplanted Celestial of wealth and culture lives. His view of Americans.

Camp Followers of Vanity Fair

The "Lady of the Road" and her flourishing Summer business.

A Dog That Lives on Street Cars

Her history is misty, but her habits are well known.

An Ocean Graveyard

Collection of queer relics that tells of tragedies of the deep.

NEW IDEAS from LONDON AND PARIS

Mrs. Astor's traveling gowns. Lace trimmed linen and batiste costumes.

Order Your SUNDAY TIMES In Advance.

RUSSIA PARTIALLY SATISFIES BRITAIN

Balfour Announces Volunteer Ships Are to be Withdrawn.

OTHER DISPUTE NOT ENDED

Russia Does Not Admit that the Sinking of the Knight Commander Was Illegal.

LONDON, Friday, July 29.—In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Premier Balfour said the acute stage of the Red Sea incidents had passed and that the Russian Volunteer Fleet vessels would be withdrawn.

He laid down the British view that no belligerent warship could issue from the Black Sea and that the Volunteer Fleet vessels in issuing therefrom, if they took belligerent action, either had no right to issue or no right to take such action. The strongest possible exception had been taken to the seizure of the Malacca on this ground, the Premier added, and he went on to say:

"The Russian Government have met us in this matter, I will not say on general principle, but in regard to this particular instance. The Malacca could not be stopped before she left Port Said, but she has now been released at Algiers. The Russian Government at the same time gave us assurances that, if the vessels of the Volunteer Fleet made further captures before instructions could reach them, pending the discussion of the general principle involved, no action should be taken, and that these captures should be regarded as not having occurred. In accordance with that arrangement the Ardova and Formosa have been released.

"We have received assurances that the Volunteer Fleet vessels are to be withdrawn from the Red Sea, and we have little doubt that there will be no further desire on the part of the Russian Government to employ them as cruisers.

"So far, therefore, as these ships go, the controversy has passed out of the acute stage. I will not say that the Governments of this country and Russia have reached an agreement on the general principle, but I think we need not anticipate that any practical violation of the view which we very strongly hold is likely to occur."

Other Questions Cause Anxiety.

Mr. Balfour assumed a more serious tone as he referred to the Knight Commander.

"There are, I am sorry to say," said the Premier, "other questions, not connected with the incident at all, which must cause some discussion between the two Governments, and, like all discussions between Governments, there may be legitimate cause for anxiety. We hold that it is not proper that on the authority of the Captain of a cruiser goods alleged to be contraband of war should be taken from a merchant ship without trial."

This statement of the Premier was greeted with an outburst of cheers.

"The proper course," continued Mr. Balfour, "according to international practice, is that any ship reasonably suspected of carrying contraband of war should be taken by the belligerent to one of its own ports, and its trial should there occur before a Prize Court, by which the case is to be determined. Evidently if it is left to the Captain of a cruiser to decide on his own initiative and authority whether particular articles carried on a ship are or are not contraband, what is not merely a practice of nations but what is a necessary foundation of equitable relations between belligerents and neutrals would be cut down to the root."

This statement of the Premier was also cheered. He continued:

"More serious than the others is the case of the Knight Commander. If, as our information leads us to fear, she was sunk by a cruiser of the Vladivostok Squadron on the ground that she carried contraband of war, in our view it is entirely contrary to the practice of nations in war time, and we have earnestly pressed our view on the Russian Government. We are under a strong impression that when the case is brought, as it has been brought by us, before the Russian Government they will give such orders as to prevent a recurrence of unfortunate incidents of that character. I feel confident that will be the case."

The Duties of Neutrals.

In conclusion Mr. Balfour said:

"I cannot help feeling that there is some misapprehension regarding the duty incumbent on neutrals. I have so far only stated what we believe to be the duties and obligations of belligerents, and these duties, to the best of our abilities, we mean to see carried into effect, but the belligerent of to-day is the neutral of to-morrow, and the neutral of to-day is the belligerent of to-morrow. There are duties incumbent on neutrals which must be borne in mind by the ship owners of the country.

"It is undoubtedly the duty of a Captain of a neutral ship to stop when summoned to stop by a cruiser of a belligerent and to allow, without difficulty, his papers to be examined. That obligation on neutrals we have systematically, consistently, and sternly enforced when we have been belligerents, and it would not become us to minimize that duty."

In reply to a question regarding the seizures in the Red Sea, Mr. Balfour said that if any damage had been done the claims for compensation would not be affected by the Anglo-Russian arrangement.

Asked whether any difference between the two countries likely to lead to war would be referred to The Hague Arbitration tribunal, the Premier replied:

"That is a hypothetical question which I can hardly be expected to answer. The Government will not be suspected of any desire to plunge recklessly into hostilities. I would be traveling beyond my functions if I were to say what cases are or are not of a character which should be submitted to The Hague Tribunal until the case arises."

Mr. Balfour's statement was punctuated with cheers.

Statement by Lansdowne.

Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, practically repeated verbatim the statement previously made by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons. He declared that the examination of the cargo of the Knight Commander "appears to have been very perfunctory," and added:

"Under these circumstances the Government could come to no other conclusion than that a very serious breach of international law had been committed by the captors of the Knight Commander. Under no hypothesis can the Government conceive that a neutral ship could be sunk on the mere fiat of a cruiser's commanding officer, who assumed that the cargo of the vessel included articles which were contraband.

"Therefore I do not suppose that the Russian Government will hesitate to disavow the conduct of the persons by whom this outrage, for it was an outrage if the facts are as stated, was committed."

Lord Lansdowne in conclusion said:

"We considered it to be our duty to lodge a strong protest against the conduct of these Russian ships. We accompanied the protest with a request that orders be issued to prevent a recurrence of similar incidents, and we demanded the release of the Knight Commander's British crew, who were taken to Vladivostok. The manner in which the Russian Government has dealt with the representations we had already felt it our duty to make in regard to other cases justifies the hope that the representations we now make will not be made in vain."

Russia Asks for Time.

Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, informed Lord Lansdowne yesterday morning that if Russia had committed a wrong she was ready and willing to make full reparation, but before any action could be taken in the Knight Commander case the Russian Government must have the opportunity of receiving the report of the commander of the Vladivostok Squadron. Lord Lansdowne was not disposed unduly to press the matter, and promised to wait a reasonable time.

It developed yesterday that the United States is depending on Great Britain to obtain compensation for the loss of the Knight Commander's cargo. It is the custom for shipowners to be responsible for cargoes, and therefore the American claim is to be made to the owners of the Knight Commander, who, of course, are British, and who in turn will make a claim to the British Government.

While Russia is willing to make full reparation if any wrong has been committed in the case of the Knight Commander, Count Benckendorff, in conversation with Lord Lansdowne, made no admission that the commander of the Vladivostok Squadron had violated international law in sinking the vessel. According to the Russian view it was the duty of the commander to destroy the supplies believed to be on their way to the Japanese, and it is added that the papers he took from the Knight Commander before she was sunk will establish whether her cargo contained contraband. As stated here, the whole Russian case will rest on this point.

The British Government anticipates that Russia will make every effort to get in communication with the Vladivostok squadron and obtain the report of its commander as quickly as possible in order to give a definite reply to the British communication.

Danger to Other Ships.

What further concerns the authorities here, and, it is said, concerns the United States as well, is the dangerous situation of other neutral shipping on the Pacific which may have on board goods which the Russian commanders may consider contraband. The protest made, therefore, has wider application than the mere case of the Knight Commander.

There is considerable speculation as to what will result should Russia refuse to recognize the British contentions, but it is said by the officials here that the negotiations will be conducted on the part of Great Britain in the most conciliatory spirit, though at the same time it will be made clear to Russia that the British Government is determined that its rights shall be respected, and it is hoped that an agreement on the subject of neutral shipping satisfactory to all the powers will be reached.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—Foreign Minister Lamsdorff late to-night received the protest of the British Government regarding the sinking of the Knight Commander. The protest declares the act to be contrary to the law of nations, and asks that instructions be sent to the Russian commanders to prevent its recurrence.

Count Lamsdorff has not yet replied to the protest, but it is believed that he has already sent assurances to the British Government through the Russian Ambassador at London that the necessary steps in this direction have been taken.

BRITAIN WARNED IN APRIL.

Dispatch in London Times Predicted Volunteer Ships' Transformation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 28.—The attention of THE NEW YORK TIMES's correspondent was directed to-day by a gentleman who has followed the progress of the Far Eastern war with exceptional care to a dispatch from Kieff published in The London Times on April 5, which was specifically prophetic of the recent happenings in the Red Sea.

The dispatch gave fair notice to Great Britain and the rest of the world of Russia's intention to commission vessels of her Volunteer Fleet as cruisers and send them through the Dardanelles to harry the commerce of neutral nations. Under date of April 2 the Kieff correspondent of The London Times wrote:

"It is stated at Sevastopol that the auxiliary cruisers Smolensk and Orel of the Russian Volunteer Fleet have received orders to prepare for cruiser service outside the Black Sea. It is generally thought among Volunteer Fleet officers that these fast light-armed transports may be told off later to intercept merchant vessels laden with contraband of war for Japan."

This warning does not seem to have made a great impression on the minds of those connected with the Intelligence Department of the British Admiralty, or, if it did, doubtless it was decided that Great Britain was not called upon to take any action until there should be actual interference with British commerce.

"I dare say," said the gentleman who clipped this dispatch from The London Times and pasted it in his scrap-book, "it was felt to be poor policy for this Government to serve notice on Russia that we should object to the execution of the plan set forth by the Kieff correspondent. The thing to do was to be prepared to act in any emergency growing out of the proposed privateering which should concern us directly.

"But, whatever the Admiralty may have thought at that time, it certainly was prepared to act when the Malacca was seized. It did not get its cruisers to Port Said in time to stop the Malacca there, which really was most fortunate for all concerned, but the cruisers ordered there were diverted by means of wireless telegraphy, so that one of them got to the Dardanelles in ample time to keep the Malacca from entering the straits if she had attempted it, and the other got in touch with the Malacca and shepherded her practically all the way to Algiers.

"There seems to me nothing to criticise in the action of the Government with respect to the warning it had from Kieff. I call attention to the dispatch because it indicates that the Russian violation of treaties as to the Dardanelles was deliberately planned and executed."

CALCHAS SEIZURE DOUBTED.

Yokohama Agents of British Owners Think Ship is Safe.

LONDON, July 28.—The owners of the British steamer Calchas, reported to have been captured by the Russians in the Far East, have received a telegram from their agents at Yokohama saying:

"Have no further information to report. Calchas seizure very duobtful."

According to a dispatch from Liverpool July 28, owners of the Calchas, bound from Puget Sound to Japan, had received a telegram from Hongkong reporting that the Calchas had been seized by the Vladivostok Squadron.

RUSSIAN LOSSES AT TASHI-CHAO SEVERE

Japanese Artillery Mowed Foes Down by Hundreds.

TORCH APPLIED TO TOWNS

Czar's Troops Set Fire to Tashi-Chao and Other Places Before Retreating North.

LONDON, Friday, July 29.—The Daily Mail's Niu-Chwang correspondent, in a long description of the battle of Tashi-Chao, says it was not until the Japanese attacked all along their front that the Russians retreated.

The Japanese artillery were immeasurably superior and their shrapnel was frightfully destructive. Russian gunners went down by hundreds, but their guns were served with magnificent bravery.

The Russian officers, the correspondent adds, speak in the highest terms of the bravery of their men. They say Russia has already lost one campaign owing to the recklessness of the Emperor's advisers, but she must have Manchuria, and she is now preparing for another campaign.

LIAO-YANG, Wednesday, July 27.—The Russian retirement from Tashi-Chao was terribly galling to the rank and file, who, after two days' hard fighting, held their positions and believed themselves on the eve of a great victory.

The Russian artillery was better disposed than in any previous fight. The batteries scientifically supported each other, all of them being in a position to deliver the most effective fire.

At 3 o'clock the extreme left of the Russians was ordered to attack. The movement was anticipated by the Japanese, however, who hurled themselves on the Russian position. The Barnaoulsk Regiment bore the brunt of the shock, and after a hard fight drove off the Japanese in disorder at the point of the bayonet.

Marquis Oyama, commander in chief of the Japanese field forces, is reported to have been personally in command.

The Japanese loss at Tashi-Chao is estimated at from four thousand to five thousand, resulting chiefly from the attempts to take intrenched positions in the face of a heavy artillery fire.

Supplies at Hai-Cheng are running low.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—A telegram received from Gen. Kuropatkin to-day announced that the position at the front had not changed.

It is generally believed here that startling developments are imminent.

All the war correspondents have been ordered to Harbin.

TOKIO, July 28.—The Russians abandoned Tashi-Chao at noon on Monday, retiring before the advancing army under Gen. Oku. They applied the torch to Tashi-Chao and the surrounding towns, and when the Japanese arrived they found the flames still raging.

The Japanese pursuit extended beyond Tashi-Chao, and the Japanese left wing occupied Yin-Kow.

The positions held by the Russians last Sunday night south of Tashi-Chao consisted of nine miles of trenches and fortifications.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The following cable dispatch was received by the Japanese Legation, dated at Tokio to-day:

"Gen. Oku reports that, pursuing the enemy with his forces, he advanced on the 25th inst. to the north of Tashi-Chao. The enemy retreated northward, leaving Tashi-Chao and Niu-Chia-Tun in flames."

TIEN-TSIN, July 28.—The Tenth and Eleventh Corps of the Russian Army have arrived at the front and joined Gen. Kuropatkin's forces.

TRUST CONSUL GENERAL MILLER.

Japanese Arrange That He Shall Stay at Niu-Chwang.

NIU-CHWANG, July 28.—United States Consul General Miller is to continue in office under the Japanese administration. He watched Japanese interests here during the Russian administration, and his conduct of affairs since the beginning of the war has won for him the highest praise.

Trade here is brisk, and the confidence of the natives has been restored.

The question of keeping the French flag over the Administration Building is being considered.

Major Takayama, the Japanese Administrator of Niu-Chwang, has arrived here, and has issued a notification to the population that lives and property will be protected.

Mr. Gilchrist, an American, who was Deputy Commissioner of Customs here under the Russian administration, has been appointed Commissioner of Customs.

TOKIO, July 28.—The Liao River is now open to trade and neutral vessels.

JAPANESE TACTICS SUPERIOR.

Value of Their Artillery Compared with Russians' Also Demonstrated.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, July 27.—The fighting at Chan-Tan afforded evidence of the superior tactical ability of the Japanese in comparison with their enemy when executing preconceived plans.

The turning movement, which involved a march of sixteen miles over a precipitous country in great heat, was a remarkable feat, demonstrating a high order of stamina on the part of the infantry.

The Russians again failed to employ their artillery to advantage. The Japanese mountain guns, employing indirect fire from a concealed position, more than held their own against field guns.

OKU'S REPORT OF VICTORY.

Japanese Casualties in Fighting Near Tashi-Chao About 800.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, July 27.—Following is the text of Gen. Oku's report on the fighting near Tashi-Chao July 24 and 25:

"Our army, after driving in the enemy's outposts, at 11 A. M. on the 23d occupied a position extending from the vicinity of Hsia-tang-Chi via the highlands of Shen-shu-Tun to Chu-kia-Tan, the cavalry being with the left wing near Hu-an-kiang-Tze. The enemy had two batteries near Cha-pen-Gan, on the Hai-Cheng road, searching the vicinity of Wu-tai-Shan, while the main force of his cavalry advanced southward from Ta-ping-Shan toward Chang-I-Tan. His principal position was strongly entrenched. It extended from Wu-chi-tau-Ku via Ta-ping-Ling and Tun-kia-Tung to Niu-shin-Shan, the greatest concentration being west of Ta-ping-Ling.

"Our forces having deployed from the vicinity of Ku-sun-Yau to Wu-tai-Shan via Tu-lau-po-Tien and Wo-lung-Kong, assumed the offensive at dawn on July 24, and at 9 A. M. the right wing reached hills 180 metres high southwest of Ta-ping-Ling.

"About sixteen batteries of the enemy were in action from a position near Wag-mai-Tai, Cheng-kia-Kau, and Tsien-chi-lau-Kau, but there was no fighting as yet on the Kai-Chow and Hai-Cheng highways.

"The nature of the ground was unfavorable to our artillery, and the infantry's advance was therefore suspended in face of the enemy's heavy cannonade.

"At nightfall we bivouacked in close touch with the enemy, who apparently had five divisions, of which two were along the Kai-Chow—Hai-Cheng road, necessitating great vigilance in that quarter.

"At 10 P. M. that night a strong force on our right carried the enemy's first position east of Ta-ping-Ling, thereafter attacking two more of his positions. All our corps in that vicinity were occupied at daybreak on the heights eastward of Shang-hsi-Tan, after which the enemy began to retire toward Tashi-Chao.

"About 7 A. M. Ching-hi-Shan was occupied unopposed, and we pursued the enemy toward Tashi-Chao.

"Our casualties on these two days were about 800.

"A detachment of the Taku-Shan army at noon on July 22 enveloped a regiment of the enemy holding a position on the Pan-Ling road and drove them out. At 7:30 P. M. the enemy retreated northward. This regiment was the Seventeenth Rifles. Our casualties were 9 killed and 22 wounded. The enemy left 14 killed and 3 prisoners."

Details of the occupation of Tashi-Chao on July 25 are still unpublished.

It appears to be clearly proved that the Russians in Manchuria are using dum-dum bullets.

VLADIVOSTOCK FLEET OFF AWA.

TOKIO, July 28.—The Vladivostok squadron is reported off the Province of Awa to-day.

Awa is about 200 miles southwest of Yokohama, and is at the eastern entrance of the inland sea.

STEAMSHIP KOREA SAFE.

Pacific Mail Liner Eludes Russian Fleet and Reaches Yokohoma.

TOKIO, July 29—7 A. M.—The steamship Korea has arrived safe.

Much apprehension had been felt concerning the safety of the Pacific Mail Company's big liner Korea, owing to the presence of the Russian Vladivostok squadron off the eastern coast of Japan. The vessel was due at Yokohama yesterday, and it was feared the Russian fleet would seize her. In fact, a report reached San Francisco yesterday that she had been captured.

The Korea carried, besides a rich cargo, three-quarters of a million in treasure for Hiogo, Japan. She had railroad iron and machinery for Japan, and leather. She carried arms and ammunition for Manila. The vessel alone would have been a rich prize, as she cost $2,000,000. She carried 420 officers and crew and many passengers, among whom are a number of navy people bound for Manila. Among these are Capt. S. M. Ackley, United States Navy; Mrs. Richardson Clover, Lieut. George W. L. Laws, Capt. A. D. H. Ward, and W. Cameron Forbes, Philippine Commissioner

WARSHIPS QUIT PORT ARTHUR?

Chinese Arriving at Che-Foo Say Three Large Vessels Have Gone Out.

CHE-FOO, July 28.—Chinese refugees who left Port Arthur thirty-six hours ago say that three large warships have left that port. The Chinese cannot give the names or the type of the vessels.

It is impossible to confirm this story from foreigners.

A Russian army officer, a trusted agent of Gen. Stoessel, the commander of the forces at Port Arthur, arrived here yesterday for the purpose of purchasing steel for use in the dockyards at Port Arthur.

This officer declares that the Russians are sanguine that Port Arthur will never fall.

SHOWER STOPS BLOODHOUND.

Police Use Dog Seeking Thief Who Shot Mount Vernon Detective.

Residents of Bronxville are in fear that the highwayman who recently shot Detective Reilly of the Mount Vernon police force is at work in their vicinity. All Wednesday night and yesterday policemen from Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and Bronxville searched the woods in hopes of finding the fugitive, but their efforts were futile. For three hours yesterday afternoon Montie, Frank R. Chambers's bloodhound, followed the highwayman's trail, but refused to work after the thunder shower came up.

While five men sat in the parlor of Mrs. Rasmussen's home on the Bronxville Road playing cards Wednesday night a thief walked in the front door and up to the room of John Oben, on the second floor. He discarded his brown slouch hat and Oxford ties, and, taking Oben's light trousers, coat, and hat, left the house. The highwayman left his shoes behind and went out of the place in his bare feet.

The Rasmussen household was aroused about 3 o'clock yesterday morning by the barking of the dogs. A strange man was seen lurking around the outbuildings. Roundsman Lawrence of the Yonkers police believes that the man returned for his shoes, but the dogs scared him away.

Later last evening members of F. M. Garmond's family saw a man peering through the windows of their home and set the dogs on him. He disappeared in the woods.

SNUB GOV. VARDAMAN.

Postal Officials Refuse to Accept His Name for Mississippi Town.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 28.—Mississippians are enraged at the failure of the Post Office officials at Washington to confirm the name of the town of Vardaman, Miss., which was named in honor of Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi.

Vardaman is a small town on the Okolona Houston Branch of the Southern Railway, just being built. Application to the Federal authorities at Washington for confirmation of this name as the proper name of the Post Office was made, and the application was refused.

Those interested will appeal to President Roosevelt, if necessary. Gov. Vardaman's friends attribute the rebuke to his pronounced anti-negro expressions and his criticisms of the President's policy.

UNITED STATES ASKS RUSSIA ABOUT ARABIA

Requests Information Regarding Seizure of Steamship.

FORMAL PROTEST AVOIDED

State Department Does Not Question Russia's Right of Search, but Will Protect American Interests.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The State Department took action to-day in the Arabia case, but assumed a very moderate and conservative stand.

A note was sent to Spencer Eddy, the Secretary of the United States Embassy in St. Petersburg, instructing him to lay before the Russian Government the basis of information which this Government has in regard to the Arabia and her seizure with a large consignment of American flour on board destined for Hongkong, and in no sense contraband of war, and ask for such information as the Russian Government may have in regard to the matter.

Assistant Secretary Loomis said to-night that every care was taken to avoid an attitude of protest in the dispatch. The right of seizure will be recognized by the United States Government, but American interests that clearly commit no violation of the rules as to contraband of war will be protected.

The State Department is yet without definite or official information as to the Arabia incident, and does not even know where that vessel is at this time. The failure of the Captain of the vessel to avail himself of the opportunity to state his case to the nearest American Consul is beginning to be looked upon as suspicious. The State Department is satisfied that the Russian Government has as little definite information as Washington now has, for the American representatives were several days ago charged to promptly send on any information they might get, and no word has been received in regard to the whereabouts or condition of the Arabia.

Secretary Loomis decided not to make public the dispatch to Mr. Eddy in order to avoid the appearance of criticising the Russian policy of seizing merchantmen suspected of having contraband cargoes. This Government observes strictly the rule of neutrality of sentiment in the present difficulty between Russia and Japan.

The dispatch to Mr. Eddy is understood to make no question of the right of Russia to stop and search suspected steamers. The principle of indemnity for innocent cargoes is, however, insisted on distinctly, and there is no disposition here to doubt the willingness of Russia to make good any injustice that may follow seizures. The representations to be laid before the Russian Government are to be followed by more emphatic declarations should their reception be unsatisfactory.

This Government has said nothing as to the Arabia herself. As she sailed under the German flag that is a matter for the German Government to attend to. The dispatch sent to St. Petersburg to-day concerned only the cargo of 99,000 sacks of Oregon flour, shipped from Portland to Hongkong.

The department was able to forward full and indisputable information from the shippers to prove the innocence of the goods and of the parties to whom they were shipped.

There is some reason to believe that it has been found difficult to precisely fix the ownership of the American stores on the Knight Commander, and much will depend on whether they were shipped at the risk of the consignee or the consignor.

Mr. Eddy cabled the State Department to-day that the steamship Ardova, the British vessel which was conveying stores for the Philippine Government when seized in the Red Sea, was released two days ago. This confirms the press report from Suez.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28—4:02 P. M.—The United States is preparing to take a strong position for the protection of neutral ships carrying American cargoes. This is indicated by the fact that the United States yesterday made an official inquiry of Russia regarding the British steamer Ardova, seized by the Volunteer Fleet vessel Smolensk in the Red Sea, which had American Government stores on board. The Ardova had already been released when the inquiry was made.

To-day the Foreign Office received a communication from the United States asking whether the Arabia, a German ship chartered by an American company, had been released, and adding that according to information in possession of the United States Government the Arabia's cargo of flour was bound for Hongkong. While the communication did not take the form of a protest, it is believed that unless the Arabia is released a formal protest will be lodged. The Government could only reply that it was completely without information, the Arabia not yet having arrived at Vladivostok, where it was reported she had been sent in charge of a prize crew.

Nothing has been done in the matter of the Knight Commander. American interests in this case have been confided to Great Britain, whose flag she flew.

Russia has not yet replied to the United States offer to join Great Britain in the protection of the seals at the Kommander Islands.

DEFENDS SINKING OF PRIZE.

Editorial Believed to Reflect Views of Russian Foreign Office.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The Russ to-day prints an important editorial on the case of the Knight Commander, which is believed to reflect the attitude of the Foreign Office.

It quotes extensively from "The Perils of the Working of International Law," which is a German standard work on maritime law, to show that there is justification for sinking a prize in case the vessel is too old or slow, when there is difficulty in getting her to the nearest home port, and when there is danger of recapture.

The Russ also quotes from an English draft of the Maritime Statutes, signed at Turin in 1892, citing circumstances in which a captor has the right to sink or burn a captured vessel. The Russ concludes:

"Consequently, from the standpoint of international law, the British have no right to protest, as the nearest port, Vladivostok, was about 1,600 miles away. The question of the validity of the capture of the vessel is quite apart, and will be settled by a prize court. Any discussion of the merits of the case before its decision is out of place."

It is understood that the Don and Ural (commissioned on Wednesday by Russia as second-class cruisers) are already on their way to the Red Sea to take the place of the Petersburg and Smolensk of the Volunteer Fleet. The Don and the Ural were formerly transatlantic liners and were purchased from a German company.

WAR RISKS STILL RISING.

Merchants Taking Out Policies Protecting Shipments to End of Year.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, July 28.—The London Times's insurance correspondent says:

"War risk business was again active to-day and rates were even firmer than yesterday. The risks to steamers in Far Eastern waters are obviously most serious.

"Cargo in British steamers for Japan is being done against war risks at about £1 per cent. as a rule, but when cargoes are large and underwriters are full rates go up to 1½ and 2 per cent.

"Many merchants are taking out war risk policies protecting all their shipments to the end of the year. This prudent course is taken as regards Indian and Chinese as well as Japanese shipments. The rates are about 2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent.

"Reinsurances on steamers in Far Eastern waters continue brisk.

"The vague reports regarding the Pacific Mail Company's Korea are not taken very seriously, and lines on her cargo were written to-day at 5 guineas per cent. The Korea left San Francisco on July 12. From a detailed list of her cargo it is clear that it is of a most miscellaneous character, and it is valued at rather more than £100,000, exclusive of specie. The vessel is valued at £280,000, but the hull is not insured here against war risks. The Korea is bound for Japan, Shanghai, Hongkong, and the Philippines.

"Two per cent. is being paid for war risks on steamers about to leave Pacific ports of the United States for Japan."

AMERICAN CONSUL ACTS.

Begins Investigation of Disturbances in Turkey in Asia.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Without waiting for the assent of the Turkish Government to his projected trip into the disturbed districts of Turkey in Asia, Mr. Norton, the American Consul at Erzerum, it is understood, has started on his mission of investigation.

There are some American missionary institutions in the direction in which he is headed, and as there have been some sanguinary collisions between the Turkish troops and the inhabitants there, Mr. Norton thought it his duty to learn how these outbreaks affected the American missions.

SIGN GERMAN-RUSSIAN TREATY

Von Buelow and M. Witte Settle Many Commercial Questions.

BERLIN, July 28.—The commercial treaty between Germany and Russia was signed to-day by Count von Buelow, the Imperial Chancellor, on behalf of Germany, and M. Witte, President of the Russian Ministerial Council, on behalf of Russia.

NO BAIL FOR "AL" ADAMS.

Justice Keogh Decides That He Was Properly Sentenced.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 28.—Supreme Court Justice Keogh to-day handed down his decision in the matter of the application of Al Adams for a stay of resentence, and to be admitted to bail pending an appeal. Justice Keogh says Adams's sentence was an indeterminate sentence, and that within the law the term of a sentence imposed upon any person convicted of a crime must be so limited as to expire during the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, and October. It was also the law of this State at the time that Adams committed the offense that any person confined in State prison under conviction of a felony, when the term equals one year, can earn for himself a commutation of his sentence of two months for the first year and two months for the second year.

After the commission of the offense by Adams, the opinion says, and before his sentence on April 21, 1903, a new law was enacted, the effect of which was to deprive convicts confined under indeterminate sentences of the right to earn commutation. Justice Keogh says it was the law that existed when the offense was committed that Adams violated, and it is the punishment for such offense as declared by that law that he should receive. The sentence imposed by Justice Scott under the law as it existed when the offense was committed, Judge Keogh continues, was legal, and the commutation to which he is entitled will cause his term to expire in October. The court therefore dismisses the application for a stay and admission to bail.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Fainted in Kitchen of Brooklyn Residence and Fell on Stove.

Mrs. Mary O'Keefe, seventy-two years old, employed as the housekeeper at the residence of William H. Male, 135 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, was burned to death during the absence of the family at Mount Kisko. The old woman was cooking her supper last night when she fainted and fell across the gasoline stove.

A boy in the neighborhood saw smoke coming from the basement and sent in an alarm. When the firemen arrived they found the housekeeper dead and the room on fire. They quickly put out the blaze. The woman's body was sent to an undertaker's and the family notified.

We Never Advertise Unless We Have Extraordinary Values to Offer

Our Biggest Yearly Sale

Is drawing to a close. **TO-DAY AND SATURDAY** are the last days of this memorable sale. Bargains yet abound in every show case and show place, piled high and priced low, guaranteeing you a saving of 30%, 50% and 40%. Remember, **TO-DAY AND SATURDAY** are the most astounding values we ever gave.

Business Suits

Men's $16 and $18 Suits for **10.75**
In every shade and style worsteds, tweeds, serges, homespuns, thibets; single and double breasted.

Men's $22 and $25 Suits for **14.75**
In imported fabrics, all hand tailored, extremely swell; sizes to fit every man.

Men's $28 and $30 Suits for **17.75**
Made of the costliest worsteds, thibets, tweeds, serges and cassimeres; single and double breasted styles.

Outing Suits.

Men's $12 & $14 Outing Suits.... **5.75**
All the newest and wanted patterns are in this lot, all the fabrics sought after are here; striped flannels, neat cassimeres, cheviots and popular homespuns.

Men's $18 & $20 Outing Suits.... **8.75**
Fine indigo blue serges, rough finished cheviots, handsome homespuns and swell patterned cassimeres; they are all hand tailored, single and double breasted.

Open All Day Saturday.

Taylor Clothing Co.
BROADWAY COR. CHAMBERS ST.



"I would imprison all slovens, Robinson, for untidiness is a crime."
—*Beau Brummell to his Valet.*

HERE IS A DOUBLE TEXT FOR A SERMON ON TIDINESS:

A TIDY SUIT OF BLACK OR BLUE SERGE OF THE USUAL $15 TO $18 SORT:

$12.00

AND THE TIDY SAVING IN PRICE AS WELL.

SOME BROKEN LOTS OF FANCY MIXTURES INCLUDED.

Close at 1 P. M. Saturday.

Browning, King & Co

Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d Sts., 16 to 26 Cooper Square, New York.
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BOROUGH EXPRESS,
(The New Local Express Co.)

Instead of the Metropolitan Express Co., will represent the United States Express Co., in New York City, North of 59th Street, on and after August 1st next.

OFFICES.
No. 145 West 125th Street, Near 7th Avenue,
Columbus Avenue, Corner 94th Street,
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Telephone Call No. 1823 Broad.
M. W. Foreman, General Agent.

$75 FINE FOR AUTO SPEEDER.

Paul Rene Brushes Aside a Barricade and Gets $25 Extra.

MATTITUCK, L. I., July 28.—Paul Rene of Manhattan was arrested at Shelter Island yesterday on a charge of speeding his automobile, and Justice Pike fined him $50 for violating the speed law and $25 for resisting arrest.

Officer Chapman and his assistants, L. V. Gould and B. R. Tuthill, attempted to arrest Rene on the main highway on Tuesday. Rene, it is said, refused to stop, and Chapman signaled to his helpers down the road to throw up a barricade. The barricade consisted of a heavy fence rail, but the big touring car brushed it aside and continued on its way. Chapman learned the number of the machine and found the owner on board his yacht at Shelter Island. Mr. Rene brought the constable back to Mattituck in his machine. He pleaded guilty when arraigned and paid his fine.

FAIL AFTER DOUBLE CRIME.

Murderer and Suicide Speculated with His Partner's Money.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 28.—The firm of Heathfield & Washburn, grain dealers, with offices in the Board of Trade Building, has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court. Washburn recently murdered his family and committed suicide as the result of business troubles.

The secured liabilities of the firm are $37,732; unsecured, $18,173; assets, personal property, $7,586, and real estate, $1,000.

Attorney Dudley, who filed the petition, said:

"Mr. Washburn was engaged in speculation for some time before he killed himself. Mr. Heathfield was a victim of his partner. I should say $15,000 in the funds of the partnership were dissipated by speculation."

Van Dine Gives Himself Up.

John H. Van Dine, formerly credit clerk employed by the firm of Spear & Co. of 253 Sixth Avenue, who was wanted for supposed complicity in the attempted fraud on the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, involving the sum of $8,500, walked into the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon and gave himself up to Assistant District Attorney Garvin. Later he was taken before Judge Cowing, who fixed bail in $2,500, which was furnished.

Freed on Land Fraud Charge.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Lacombe discharged John A. Benson, who was under indictment in the Washington conspiracy to defraud the United States by the acquisition of school lands, known as forest reserve lieu lands, in Oregon and California by means of fictitious affidavits and application by fictitious persons. Judge Lacombe in his decision said that the Government had a right to appeal the case.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Pay 55¢ for a Dollar Shirt?

Your size is here—14 to 17.

Your taste can surely be met—fancy and neat stripes and figures, in percale or madras; desirable colorings.

Your pocket certainly is appealed to—$1 shirts for 55c—a saving of nearly fifty per cent. on shirts you'd be perfectly willing to pay full price for.

3,600 of them here today; made in plain negligee style, with detached cuffs. Neatly made, amply cut, well finished; splendid for Summer wear—

55 Cents Each

Ninth street aisle.

Want an Odd Pair of Trousers?

Two suggestions, in case you wish to jack up your wardrobe to that extent:

$5 Trousers at $3.50

The five-dollar mark they bore in our regular stock. Now $3.50, because size-lines are broken. Striped worsteds, Summer weights, in stylish patterns and durable qualities.

Trousers at $2.50

Black and blue serges and cheviots. If the coats and vests they belonged to were still here, their pro rata share in the cost of the suit would be much more than $2.50—depend on that!

Odd Vests, 50c

The price bears no relation to the value—simply indicates our desire to get rid of 'em. Serges and mixtures.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Sporting Goods

At Lightened Prices

We've made sport of former prices on Sporting Goods, in a manner that will delight the sportively inclined.

There are special offerings today in Baseball, Tennis and Golf Goods, in addition to the splendid regular lines of those, and other athletic goods, that we constantly carry in stock:

BASEBALL

Olive tanned leather Catcher's Mitts; crescent shape pad; laced thumb; patent wrist; sold regularly at 50c; now 35c each.

All-leather Catchers' Mitts, men's size; tanned drab buckskin palm; double-stitched patent wrist pad; reinforced pocket; sold regularly at $1, now 50c each.

Men's Mitts, sold regularly at $1.50, $2 and $3, now $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each.

Baseball Shirts, for sizes 13½ to 16 years; sold regularly at $1 and $1.50, now 50c each.

Baseball Suits; cap, shirt and trousers—a sample line—sold regularly at $2 and $4, now 75c and $2 a suit.

Spalding's Base-balls, 10c. up to $1.25 each. Baseball Bats, 25c to $1 each.

GOLF

Leather Caddy Bags, including some made of pigskin, bridle leather and undressed leather; regularly sold at $5 to $12, now $3.

Canvas Caddy Bags, regularly sold at $3, now $1.

Standard rubber-cored and Wizard re-made Golf Balls, $4 a dozen.

Golf Clubs; a round-up of odd lots; one hundred in all; 75c each.

Caddy Polish, for cleaning golf clubs, 10c.

TENNIS RACKETS

More of the regular $6 and $7 Tennis Rackets, without the manufacturer's name, at $4.50 each.

Spalding's Tennis Rackets, $1, up to $7.
Wright & Ditson Tennis Balls, three for $1.
Wanamaker Tennis Balls, 25c each.
Tennis Balls, slightly soiled, 10c each.
Tennis Poles, 75c, $1, and $2 a pair.
Tennis Racket Covers, 50c and 75c each.
Spalding Tennis Nets, 75c, up to $5.
Tether Poles, complete with ball, $1.75.

Basement.

Parasols or Umbrellas—Which?

In this sandwich sort of weather, one can hardly tell whether a parasol or umbrella is necessary.

When in doubt, have both—it's an easy matter, while these fine groups at reduced prices last:

PARASOLS

At 35c, from 75c—Tan-colored Cotton Parasols, for seaside use.

At 75c, from $1.50—All-black and black-and-white Union Taffeta Parasols.

At $1.50, from $2.50 and $3—Fancy Silk Parasols; mostly in plain colors.

At $1.90, from $4—Fancy Silk Parasols, in black-and-white stripes; plain, or trimmed with grenadine ruffles.

UMBRELLAS

At $5, from $10—A small lot of 26 and 28-inch All-silk Umbrellas, with very handsome handles. Ninth street aisle.

Children's Waists And Dresses

Wash Waists and Silk Waists for girls; Short Dresses for children—all priced at less, by far, than they are worth. That's the news for today, of especial interest to mothers:

Girls' SHIRT-WAISTS at 75c to $1.50
Worth $1.25 to $2.50

Of white lawn; plain effects, with plaits, or trimmed with embroidery insertions. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Girls' CHINA SILK WAISTS at $2.50 and $3.75, worth $3.25 and $5

Richly trimmed with lace insertions; yoke of hand-drawnwork, or plain tailored effect; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Children's DRESSES at 50c to $1.25
Worth 75c to $2

Babies' and Children's Short Dresses, of nainsook and lawn; yoke, waist and guimpe styles; embroidery or lace-trimmed. Sizes 6 months to 6 years. Main aisle.

All Our Men's Straw Hats Now 50c and $1

Sennit Straw Hats, **Fifty Cents**, from $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3.

Split Straw Hats, **One Dollar**, from $2, $2.50, $3 and $3.50.

About one hundred and fifty dozens of the first group; one hundred dozens of the second—a goodly supply of sizes and dimensions in each. And the hats are all new and clean—most of them came down from our reserve stock this morning.

Surely, this is Straw Hat Economy—with half the Summer still to hear from!

Ninth street aisle, and Second floor, Ninth street.

Here's a Stirring Sale of Hosiery and Underwear

To judge from the instant appreciation with which our recent offerings of Hosiery and Underwear have been received, lots of people are about ready, just now, for a new Summer supply of both.

So today we come forward with a most important collection of Undergarments, Stockings and Socks for everybody; at prices that can't fail to make an impression. There are actual, straight-out reductions from our own stock; and sundry groups, advantageously bought, and priced in the same manner. And the goods involved are all of especially suitable warm-weather kinds, for men, women and children:

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 25c a Garment, were 38c and 50c

German open-mesh Lisle Thread; ecru or white Shirts, with short sleeves.

White ribbed Lisle Thread Shirts, without sleeves, or with short sleeves; closed fronts.

Cobweb Crepe Shirts; sleeveless, open front. Drawers to match, in knee length.

Cream-colored mesh Cotton Shirts or Drawers, or ecru Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers.

Not all sizes in each style, but all sizes in the lot.

At 50c a Garment, were $1

Over five hundred pieces of Underwear, taken from our regular stock, and marked half price, because of broken sizes:

German open-mesh white or ecru colored Cotton Shirts; also white Linen Mesh Shirts, with short sleeves.

French Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers; Mercerized Cotton Shirts or Drawers, in pink or lavender.

MEN'S HALF-HOSE

At 15c a Pair, worth 25c

Of imported fast black cotton, with natural color or unbleached split soles, or with unbleached feet. Lisle Thread, in black, cadet blue or drab grounds, striped. Not all sizes in each style, but all sizes in the group.

Ninth street aisle.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 10c a Garment, Three for 25c; were 12½c and 15c

White ribbed Cotton Vests; low neck, without sleeves, plain or trimmed with lace in assorted patterns; also with low neck and short sleeves, plain, untrimmed. Broadway.

At 15c Each, were 25c and 38c

Vests of white ribbed Lisle Thread; low neck, sleeveless, trimmed with lace, in nine styles. Not all sizes in each style, but all sizes in the lot. Main aisle.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 25c a Pair, worth 38c

Six hundred pairs of plain black light-weight Lisle Thread Stockings, with double soles and high-spliced heels. Made by an American manufacturer of full-fashioned stockings, and sold at retail the country over at 38c. Broadway.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS

At 15c a Pair, were 20c to 35c

Fast black fine ribbed Cotton Stockings, with unbleached feet. Tan ribbed Cotton or Lisle Thread Stockings. All made in Germany.

Socks of white ribbed Lisle Thread, allover openwork; also of Cotton; white ground, with pink, sky blue, tan, black or cardinal stripes. Broken sizes. Broadway.

Who Wants New Shoes?

Worth a Half More, or Even Double, the Price Asked for Them

This July Sale comes just at the moment when almost everybody's shoes are showing signs of Summer wear. There are a number of kinds that are marked at just half price—remarkable bargains. But if these particular half-priced lots are not the sort you wish, there is wide variety for men, women and children, in shoes that are worth one-third to a half more than the prices marked during this Sale. All are good and stylish shoes, good-looking and comfortable, as well as serviceable.

Here are some special lots today:

Women's $2.50 Tan Kid Oxfords at $1.25

Turned soles, Cuban heels, neat lasts; handsome shoes, and just in time for vacation days.

Women's $2 Kid Oxfords at $1

Several styles, in various weights; patent leather and kid tips; all sizes.

Men's $3.50 Blucher Oxfords at $1.90

Patent coltskin; welted soles, flat toe-last; all sizes.

Children's $1.50 Kid Oxfords at 75c

Black kid; spring heels, heavy single soles; neat and durable.

Women's $3 Oxfords at $1.90

Kidskin and patent leather; made on shapely lasts, with soles of oak leather, welted and stitched. All sizes and widths to fit every normal foot.

Women's $2 and $2.50 Oxfords at $1.50

Tan Russia calf Blucher Oxfords; Cuban heels and welted soles. Black kidskin Oxfords in various toe shapes, with tips of kid and patent leather.

Fourth avenue.

Men's Tan Shoes at $1.90

Regular $3 Lace Shoes, of tan kid and calf-skin, with welted soles; also some in black box calf at the same price, that are of fine quality.

Men's $3 Oxfords at $1.50

Just half-price for patent leather Blucher and Oxford style Low Shoes; welted soles; this season's best styles.

Boys' Shoes at $1.50

Sturdy Lace Shoes of tan and black calfskin, made to stand hard knocks and look decently. Not all sizes.

Long Silk Coats at $12 Formerly $18 to $30

One hundred and twenty-five in the lot—all we have left of these handsome Long Silk Coats for Summer wear. They are in black and colors; in a full size-range, and in a variety of excellent styles. Original prices $18 to $30—today wise women will choose at **$12 each.**

Second floor, Broadway.

"L. R." Corsets

French beauty of design, American skill in making, joined in corsets of graceful lines, perfect fit and excellent wearing qualities—there's the "L. R." for you. Made to our express order by a leading firm of American corset-makers, and, according to our way of looking at it, the best American Corsets made. If you think we're biased, try the L. R. Corsets yourself:

At $2.75—For stout figures; low bust, long over hips and abdomen.

At $2.50—New model, made of very light and strong batiste; low bust, long hips.

At $2—Made of light-weight batiste; long waist, medium hips.

At $1.50—Pretty model for slender figures; accentuates bust and hips.

At $1—Of fine, cool batiste; your choice of models, in long, medium and short bust.

At $1—For short, medium or tall figures; of light-weight Summer net, of lasting durability.

Second floor, Tenth street.

A Scotch-Irish Linen Conclave

From both sides of St. George's Channel come these fine sorts of pure flax linens—provided particularly for provident housekeepers, who know—and appreciate—good linens when they see them, and buy them eagerly when they are as low-priced as these:

Bleached Scotch Dinner Napkins; full double damask, 24 inches square; our regular $3.50 quality; now $2.95 a dozen.

Roller Towels of good bleached Scotch crash; 17 inches wide, 2½ yards long; regularly 31c and 38c; now 24c and 27c each.

Bleached Irish damask Table Cloths, fine, sightly quality:

72 x 72 inches, $1.50 each, worth $1.90.
72 x 90 inches, $1.90 each, worth $2.35.
72 x 108 inches, $2.25 each, worth $2.85.

Medium size Napkins to match, 22 inches square, $1.90 a dozen, worth $2.50.

Plain Irish Huckaback Towels: all white borders, hemstitched ends; beautiful quality; 22 x 42 inches, 25c each.

Bleached Irish Napkins, 18 inches square; regularly $1.25 a dozen; during this Sale at $1 a dozen. Front of Rotunda.

Tailor-made Suits Ten Dollars!

When prices were in their prime—i.e., equivalent to fair values, these Women's stylish Tailored Suits cost $15 to $22—a third more, up to double today's clear-out price of

$10 a Suit!

There are cheviots, mohairs, mixed etamines and a few of canvas; in Eton and jacket styles; prettily trimmed, or plain tailor-finished.

It really amounts almost to giving these pretty suits away!

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's $6.50 Silk Petticoats at $5

If you wish to set off your tailored suit properly, here's the Silk Petticoat that will do it. Fine, heavy quality of taffeta, in various plain colors or black; deep accordion plaited ruffle; finished with gathered ruffle or ruche.

$5, worth $6.50

Two other interesting groups:

White Lawn Dressing Sacques

Various small lots, grouped together at 50c to $4; formerly 75c to $6.50. Loose or tight-fitting effect, or in kimono style.

Silk and Albatross Negligees

In a variety of charming styles; in China silk, albatross and challis; at $7.50 and $10; formerly $9 to $21. Main aisle.

Black Lace Etamine and Canvas Voile

Reduced

Black Wool Lace Etamine, 44 inches wide, at 37½c a yard, from $1.

Black All-wool Canvas Voile, regular 50c quality, at 37½c a yard.

The Etamine is of an open-mesh texture, the Voile of a closer weave.

Both are handsome, desirable, strong fabrics, light in weight; and at the new prices both lots, which are small, will go quickly.

Also a fine group of

BLACK DRESS GOODS REMNANTS

Summer weights of Black Mohairs, Eolleanes, Crepe de Paris, Nuns' Veiling, Etamines and Grenadines, in skirt and dress patterns, at *one-third below regular prices.* Rotunda.

Women's Belts

Far Under-Price

You'll agree that we haven't shown any hesitation in cutting prices on these various Belts for women, when you see what charming styles a small outlay will buy today. We're keen to clear up our stock—hence these deep reductions:

At 15c, from 25c and 50c

White Washable Cheviot Belts; bodice back, with gilt buttons and clasp. Others in white linen piped with red and blue; bodice back; oxidized clasp.

At 50c, from $1.50

White Washable Lace Hemstitched Belts; bodice back; gilt buckle.

White Plaited Linen Bodice Belts, with pearl buckle.

At 50c, from $1

Narrow-shaped Belts, in pique and linen; some with black French knots; gilt and black enameled buckles.

At 25c, from 50c

Crushed leather Belts, in black, white and colors. Main aisle, Broadway.

Summer Dolls

For the Little Summer Girl

Wax dollies are apt to get their complexions spoiled in Summer; and it's much better fun to play with dolls who can enter heartily into all your outdoor sports and games without feeling that they are going to be punished for spoiling their frocks.

So that's why most little girls like to play with Rag Dolls in Summer—such as these, of which we have a fine stock:

At 25c—Dressed Rag Dolls, 12-inch, including sun bonnet.

At 50c—The "American Maid" Dressed Rag Dolls, in pink and blue lawn; 18-inch.

At 50c—Rag Dolls, that can be dressed and undressed, with dresses in various colors; 18-inch.

At 50c and 75c—"Topsy Turvy" Rag Dolls, which can be changed from a white to a colored doll; 10-inch.

At $1—The "Babyland" Rag Dolls, dressed in pink and blue lawns, and bonnet, shoes and stockings to match; 14-inch.

At $1—"Babyland" Boy Dolls, dressed in red and blue sailor suits; 14-inch. Same, 20 inches high, at $3.

At $2—"Babyland Beauty" Rag Dolls, 17-inch, dressed in pink and blue lawns; including sunbonnet, shoes and stockings.

At $2—"Babyland Lady" Dolls, 20-inch, dressed in pink and blue lawns; including bonnet, shoes and stockings.

At $3—"Tommy Tucker" Rag Dolls; 20-in.

Colored Dolls, with jointed body, 8 inches tall, 10c each; 11-inch, 15c, from 25c; 14-inch, 25c, from 50c.

Walking Dolls, dressed in the latest French costumes, 7½-inch, at $2; 11-inch, at $3.

The "Babe Blanche" Dolls, dressed in the very latest Summer styles, at $3, $3.75 and $5.50. Basement.

Waken Up Your Piano

Put Summer Life Into Your Home



With an Angelus

Perhaps the one who plays the piano at other times is away during the vacation season, and the piano is idle. Perhaps it is rarely played anyhow. You can scarcely realize how much pleasure it will add to the entire household if you place an Angelus beside your piano. The Angelus is delightful all the year round; but in Summer time so many other entertainments are missing that one particularly enjoys music at home.

The Angelus makes piano players of every one, whether they have any knowledge of music or not. People who play the piano by hand enjoy the Angelus even more than those who do not have that ability. The Angelus is so thoroughly artistic in its possibilities that even the accomplished musician has no criticism to make of it. There is no other piano-player like it. There is none other that gives half of the finished artistic possibilities to the performer that the Angelus does. With it you have absolute control of tone, tempo, ritardando and accelerando in a way unknown to any other piano-player.

The Angelus is artistic and beautifully finished. It harmonizes with the handsomest upright piano as well as the grand. It occupies the least space, and is as easily moved aside from the piano as though you were rolling away a chair, and just as easily pushed up again when it is to be used. No other instrument ever devised gives anything like the powers possible with the Angelus.

The Angelus is easily shipped anywhere, either to your city or country home. You can pay for it in easy monthly sums, if you prefer. Price $250.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Austrian Fancy China

At New Prices

Here's a tempting tableful of pretty, individual pieces of Fancy China from Austria; in bright flower decorations with gold; at out-and-out reductions ranging from a quarter to one-third:

Olive Dishes, at 40c, from 60c.
Celery Trays, at 60c, from 90c.
Ice-cream Trays, at 95c, from $1.85.
Salad Bowls, at 50c and 85c, from 75c and $1.25.
Pudding Sets, 3 pieces, $1.75, from $2.50.
Comb-and-Brush Trays, at 70c, from $1.
Chocolate Pots, at $1.25, from $1.75.
Syrup Jugs, at 70c, from $1.
Condensed Milk Holders, at 70c, from $1.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Handkerchiefs, 12½c

The men's are worth 18c, the women's worth 20c. You save the difference. All pure linen, plain hemstitched; laundered:

The Men's, with ¼ and ½-inch hems.

The Women's, with ⅛, ¼ and ½-inch hems.

Today 12½c Each

Main Aisle.

Remnants of White Goods

At the rate at which we sell White Goods, it takes but a little while to accumulate a considerable quantity of remnants.

Today we offer another such accumulation, containing about every desirable kind of this season's white goods, in various patterns and lengths. It is excellent picking, for the woman who wishes materials for her white waists or skirts at a small outlay.

And the new prices throughout are just

Half Former Values

Broadway.

Candy Favors

Specially Priced

Here is a collection of pretty Favors and Novelties, to be filled with candy, that are specially suited for fairs and parties.

By way of making them specially interesting, we will fill them with candy, and tie them prettily with ribbon, for the same prices for which we have sold them empty.

Some of them are in imitation of burnt-wood articles, such as trunks, desks, steins, dice-boxes, satchels, racquet cases, golf bags, cameras, dog-houses, and the like; and prices range from 10c to 35c, filled.

And this is but one group of our splendid collection of dinner favors, ice-cream cases, mottoes, etc. If you are seeking suggestions for original features for fairs, bazars, dinners or cotillions, let us consult with you.

A Trio of New Candies

You'll vote them delicious, unanimously; and you will fancy their little price. They should be sold at 30c to 40c a pound:

Chocolate-covered Maple Walnuts.
20 Cents a Pound

Selected English Walnuts, rolled in maple cream and coated with chocolate.

Marshmallow Honey Cocoanut Caramels.
25 Cents a Pound

Best San Blas cocoanut, dipped in honey, and cut in the shape of a caramel, with marshmallow center.

Shell-bark Hickory Nougat.
25 Cents a Pound

Shell-bark hickory nuts, in chocolate or vanilla nougat.

Basement and Tenth street aisle.

Toilet Articles

For Less Than Usual

Mirrors and whisk-brooms; two needfuls for the dressing-table, priced considerably below their value:

Triplicate Mirrors, newly imported; metal frame and chain to hang by. At 60c each, worth $1.

Hand-Mirrors, wooden backs, in two colors; at 35c each, worth 50c.

Whisk-Brooms, in celluloid cases, at 33c each, worth 65c. Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

ST. VALENTINE'S STAKES

Himyar Colt Beat Gold Saint a Head for the Iroquois.

RACES RUN ON HEAVY TRACK

Major Daingerfield, with Top Weight, Easily Took the Handicap at the Brighton Beach Course.

Form was a side issue in some of the races at the Brighton Beach track yesterday, but it was all the same in the end, for the best backed horses won five races of the six on the programme, and in spite of the untoward circumstances of the afternoon the bettors generally were in a superbly satisfied frame of mind when the sport ended. In advance there was much grumbling at the ten-foot-wide stream that separated racegoers as they alighted from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit cars from the race course entrance, and patrons of the track made emphatic protest later against the damp seats, dripping roof, and rain and wind swept stands, but success in their betting operations made a vast change in the demeanor of the crowd and the wet discomforts of the day were forgotten entirely on the homeward journey.

The track was the worst that has invited racing in the course of the meeting, the water standing inches deep on the course beside the rail, and the going everywhere being deep and sloppy, but the crowd found no fault with that, as the very going helped to make prices against the horses that were most fancied.

Light fields ran, however, and the smallest field of the day went to the post for the single stake event of the programme, the $7,500 Iroquois, at a mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds, the bad track being responsible for the scratching of Ort Wells, which in advance seemed to hold the race at his mercy. With Ort Wells out, there were four runners, P. J. Dwyer's Knight Errant carrying the top weight, 126 pounds, while each of the other three had fifteen pounds off. From the opening of the betting to the end St. Valentine, from the E. R. Thomas stable, was the choice of the crowd, though in the first betting Knight Errant was a nominal favorite. At post time St. Valentine was a 6 to 5 chance, while Gold Saint was second choice, and Knight Errant was going back in the betting so fast that only the sound of the call to the post saved him from being the outsider. At the lifting of the starting gate Gold Saint went out to the front, and racing in the deep going nearest the rail, led for a trifle more than a mile of the distance, St. Valentine trailing close up to the turn into the stretch for the run home, where St. Valentine went on and joined with the pace maker. Through the last half furlong the horses were locked, Knight Errant making an effort at the same time, but never getting dangerously near the contenders. Into the last fifty yards of the race Gold Saint was in front, St. Valentine then getting to the front and, hard ridden at the end, winning by a good head, with Gold Saint second and Knight Errant two lengths away, third.

Five of the ten horses named to run in the mile and a quarter handicap were withdrawn, leaving in the top weight Major Daingerfield and four others, of which Cloverland was looked on as the contender with Major Daingerfield. The track was as bad as Major Daingerfield, a famous mud runner, could have desired, but in the face of his recent bad race backers were shy about taking the short price that was laid against him, and so the stable commission went on him at a remarkably good price considering the quality of his field. Then the public fell into line also, and Major Daingerfield started at odds on. A few yards after the start of the race, Keynote bumped into Cloverland, and later was thrown and fell with Hildebrand, the other horses going on and Kneynote taking the lead and making the pace for a trifle more than a mile of the journey. Major Daingerfield, second to that point, went on at the last turn, and after a little hustling took command from Keynote, and once in the lead had it all his own way. He won fighting against the bit at the end, a length and a half from Keynote, while away back Lord Melbourne finished third, a length and a half in front of Brigand, which did not extend himself a yard in the race.

There was a lot of solicitude in the crowd as to the fate of the popular jockey Hildebrand, when Cloverland fell with him, but this was put at rest when Hildebrand passed the stand on his way to the jockey's room with nothing worse than an expression of disgust and a liberal quantity of mud on his face. He was so little shaken up by the fall that he rode in the following race, and finished out the day for his backers by having another losing mount.

In the opening race Emergency, ridden by Travers, was the post favorite, in spite of the whispered report that Emergency recently had shown a decided aversion for mud. If the aversion was there, Emergency had no chance to prove it, for from a break in second place, Travers took the horse to the front and won all the way, King Pepper getting the place.

In the third race the National Stable's Invader, well backed at good odds, broke best and went on in front, winning from end to end, with the only beaten favorite of the day, Torchello, second.

The National Stable started another "good thing" in the last race, this being Belle Dixon, which was backed down to the post of favorite at the post, and, breaking in front, won in just the same style that Invader did, Gotowin, the next best-backed, finishing second. All the horses in the steeplechase stood up, and, after a run in a heavy shower, Malden came on at the end and beat Mystic Shriner easily. Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Emergency, 100, Travers, 13-10, 3-5..	1	1	1½
King Pepper, 110, E. Walsh, 5-1, 2-1.	2	2	2n
Dapple Gold, 94, Coleman, 8-1, 3-1...	5	3	3¾
Hippocrates, 94, Lee, 16-5, 7-5.....	8	4	4
Mart Mullen, 113, Hicks, 20-1, 8-1...	6	5	5
Canajoharie, 110, C. Kelly, 15-1, 4-1.	4	6	6
Inquisitive Girl, 97, D. O'Connor, 50-1, 15-1	9	7	7
Oriskaney, 97, Crimmins, 30-1, 10-1..10		10	8
Kilogram, 113, Redfern, 15-1, 6-1....12		11	9
Merry Moments, 93, R. Fisher, 40-1, 15-1	3	8	10
Vagary, 92, Cole, 100-1, 40-1.....	7	9	11
Hindred, 114, J. Jones, 100-1, 40-1...11		12	12

Time—1:16. Fair start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner b. g., 3 years, by Bathampton-Crisis, owned by L. V. Bell and trained by J. H. McCormick.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward over the short steeplechase course; about two miles through the field.

	S.	½	F.
Malden, 146, Mara, 7-10, 1-3.....	2	2	1n
Mystic Shriner, 158, Gallagher, 3-1, 1-1	1	1	2½
Trek, 132, Dayton, 40-1, 15-1.....	3	4	3n
Libretto, 130, Bernhart, 10-1, 3-1...	4	3	4
Swamplands, 136, W. Helder, 6-1, 7-5.	5	5	5

Time—4:46 2-5. Good start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner b. g., 6 years, by Lissak-Mag Rapture, owned by J. W. Colt and trained by G. R. Tompkins.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, special weights, with penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Invader, 108, Redfern, 5-1, 2-1.....	5	1	1n
Torchello, 109, Hildebrand, 4-5, 2-5...	1	2	2n
Buttling, 107, D. O'Connor, 5-1, 8-5..	2	4	3n
Bella Signora, 98, Crimmins, 15-1, 5-1.	6	3	4
Diamond Flush, 109, Shaw, 10-1, 3-1..	3	5	5
Ismailian, 100, Travers, 12-1, 4-1.....10		10	6
Sailor Boy, 102, O'Brien, 200-1, 60-1..	7	8	7
Knight of Weston, 102, J. Jones, 60-1, 20-1	2	7	8
Brushwood, 104, C. Kelly, 15-1, 5-1..	9	9	9
Throcton, 99, R. Fisher, 200-1, 40-1...	4	6	10

Time—1:15 3-5. Good start. Won easily, place the same. Winner ch. c., by Esher-Feigech, owned by the National Stable and trained by S. T. Lawler.

FOURTH RACE.—The Iroquois Stakes, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	M.	F.
St. Valentine, 111, Redfern, 13-10, 1 to 3	3	2	1n
Gold Saint, 111, Hildebrand, 13 to 20, out	1	1	2hd
Knight Errant, 126, J. Martin, 4-1, 1-1	4	3	3¾
Pentous, 111, Odom, 6-1, 7-5.....	2	4	4

Time—1:56 1-5. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner, b. c., by Himyar-Bracelet, owned by E. R. Thomas and trained by W. Shields.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Major Daingerfield, 126, J. Martin, 9-10, 1-5	2	2	1½
Keynote, 104, Travers, 9-2, even.....	1	1	2hd
Lord Melbourne, 90, Crimmins, 40-1, 8-1	4	3	3n
Brigand, 99, D. O'Connor, 15-1, 3-1...	5	4	4
Cloverland, 108, Hildebrand, 11-5, 3-5	3	Fell.	

Time—2:08 3-5. Good start. Won easily, second horse ridden out. Winner blk. h., 5 years, by Handspring-Mon Droit, owned by W. B. Leeds and trained by Thomas Welsh.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, selling allowances; five furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Belle Dixon, 103, J. Martin, 2-1, 4-5...	1	1	1n
Gotowin, 104, E. Walsh, 2-1, 4-5.....	4	3	2¼
Bisque, 97, Coleman, 40-1, 15-1.....	3	4	3d
Roly Poly, 94, Lee, 5-1, 2-1	5	5	4
Woolnois, 99, J. Jones, 20-1, 8-1.....	8	6	5
Flavor, 99, Kunz, 8-1, 3-1.....	2	2	6
Bonnie Agnes, 102, Hildebrand, 10-1, 4-1	7	7	7
Halcyon Days, 99, Crimmins, 30-1, 10-1	9	8	8
The Veiled Lady, 102, Travers, 10-1, 4-1	6	8	9
Meadows, 102, Creamer, 30-1, 10-1.....10		10	10

Time—1:03 3-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. f., by Sir Dixon-Catalena II., owned by the National Stable and trained by S. T. Lawler.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Austin Allen	112	Waterlight	102
Meadowhorn	109	Black Prince	102
Torchello	109	Sir Brillar	102
Diamond Flush	109	Perry McAdow	102
Amberjack	108	Florence Creigle	99

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for fillies and mares, three years old and upward; six furlongs.

Lady Uneas	115	Shipshape	95
Ancestor	106	Mary Worth	93
Graceful	105	Vagary	92
Courtmaid	102	Fickle	90
Dovecote	102	Queen Elizabeth	89
Princess Titania	98		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Himself	106	April Shower	106
Kingraine	106	Homestead	106
Bardolph	106	Monster	104
*Trepan	103	Baikal	103
Waterton	103	Unmasked	103
Cottage Maid	101	Garnish	100
Ninespot	96	*Courtmaid	96
Brooklynite	94	*Bob Murphy	89

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Eugenia Burch	126	April Shower	104
Rosetint	118	Illyria	97
Flammula	107		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Bill Bailey II	110	*Workman	109
Roundelay	107	Confessor	107
Martha Gorman	104	Halmira	104
Mon Amour	104	Brush Up	104
*Carrie Jones	104	Miller's Daughter	104
Jolly Witch	104	*Jerry C.	102
*Rubrfc	102	*Golden Buck	99
*Suzanne Rocamara	99	*Beniala	99

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; one mile and a sixteenth.

Ned Moore	110	St. Galien	110
Bound Brook	110	Louis H.	110
Remittal	110	Waterford	107
Lem Reed	107	Tide	107
Captain Jim	107	Sir Shep	107
Tom Lawson	107	Bouvier	107
Princess Atheling	105	Mutiny	105
Lady Prudence	105	Myrica	105

J. J. RYAN'S HORSES SOLD.

Reliable, Star Weight Carrier, Brought $15,000 at Brighton Beach.

The most remarkable sale of race horses held this season was conducted in the saddling paddock of the Brighton Beach race course, beginning at noon yesterday, when the racing stable of John J. Ryan, the "get-rich-quick" promoter of turf investment companies and race-track plunger, was disposed of under the hammer. Ryan, who was arrested several days ago on fraud charges connected with his "turf investment" company operated in St. Louis, was present, guarded by the detectives from St. Louis, who is to take the plunger back to St. Louis for trial, but the plunger, aside from the constant presence of the detectives, enjoyed every liberty. He had the run of the clubhouse, and ran up a big bill for champagne and cigars during the progress of the sale, and increased the total later by "inviting up" all the sales crew of the Fasig-Tipton Company.

The sale was announced some days ago, as Ryan declared that he had gone as far as he wished in racing for the present. This was nearly two weeks before he was arrested, Ryan saying when he made the announcement that he intended to go to Europe for a Summer tour. He remained here long enough to permit of the arrest, however, and by permission of the officers was allowed to remain in New York long enough to attend the sale of his horses.

The star of the offering yesterday was the great four-year-old Reliable, bought by Ryan in the Spring for $6,500. Since he has been in Ryan's stables, Reliable has carried all sorts of weights over sprinting courses and has proved to be the most remarkable weight carrier that the American turf has known in many years. Ryan has won many races with him, and in bets has won a sum estimated at $150,000.

For such a horse keen competition was expected. The contest was of short duration, however, as, after a bid of $14,000, made by M. L. Hayman for David Gideon, a bid of $15,000, made by A. Shields, secured the horse for E. R. Thomas. A number of the Ryan horses were bid in by agents of the Ryan Stable, and turned over to J. Boland, who will race them in his own name, Ryan taking this course in recognition of Boland's services. The best prices of the sale follow:

Paul Clifford, blk. g., by Lissak-Trousseau II.; C. T. Nolan.....$1,650
Melrose, b. c., 2, by The Pepper-Kate Bramble C. T. Nolan..... 1,750
Monster, blk. g., 3, by Plaudit-B. & S.; U. Z. de Arman..... 3,000
Jack Ratlin, b. h., 5, Spendthrift-Intacta; W. F. Schulte..... 3,000
Reliable, b. c., 4, by Watercress-Arnetti; A. Shields..... 15,000
Hyland, b. c., 4, by Mirabful-Kommins; W. Midgeley..... 1,000
Rossignol, ch. m., 5, by Rossington-Valuable; D. T. Pulsifer..... 1,100
Cottage Maid, ch. f., 4, by Halma-Palace; D. T. Pulsifer..... 1,700
Ben MacDhui, b. h., 5, by Macduff-Sierra Madre; J. H. Carr..... 1,000

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Jockey Frank O'Neil came down to New York from Saratoga to ride Ort Wells in the race for the Iroquois Stakes at Brighton Beach yesterday, and had made his weight and donned the J. A. Drake jacket before the colt was scratched the heavy going determining Trainer Wishard to scratch the horse at the last moment.

Jockeys Redfern and "Jack" Martin were the successful riders at Brighton Beach yesterday, each having two winning mounts. Travers won the one other flat race of the day, thus putting three races to the credit of the E. R. Thomas jockeys.

Hildebrand, the most popular rider of the season, went through the day at Brighton Beach without a winning mount, though he was second twice. His backers thought he was due when he got the mount on Cloverland in the fifth race, but Cloverland was backed by the Hildebrand system players. When Cloverland was jostled and fell at the head of the stretch, the expressions by the crowd were so varied that listeners were left in doubt as to whether Hildebrand's fall or the lost bets were the more regretted. Hildebrand escaped with nothing worse than a mud bath.

The steeplechase was run over a course so wet and slippery that all the jockeys rode with great care and took the jumps with due caution. The horses were not unusually good jumpers, but because of the careful riding all stood up and finished, as if to prove that with skilful riding the Brighton course even at its worst is not unusually dangerous.

The death of the great race horse and sire of winners, Onondaga, at Milton Young's McGrathiana Farm in Kentucky is reported from Lexington. Onondaga, by Leamington-Susan Beane, was a full brother to Sensation, and was about the best two-year-old of his time, twenty-three years ago. He was raced by the Dwyer brothers and won many races, including a sensational match race made between the Dwyers and the late Pierre Lorillard. In the stud Onondaga was very successful.

The weights for the Aintree Steeplechase Handicap, over the short steeplechase course at Brighton Beach, to be run to-morrow, have been announced by Handicapper Vosburgh, with Lavator as the top weight at 164 pounds. The other weights reaching or exceeding 150 pounds are Judge Phillips, 156; Fulminate, 155, and Big Gun, 150.

ROCKAWAY POLO DEFAULT

Bryn Mawr and Westchester in Final Great Neck Game.

THEN FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Ponies and Players Leave for Narragansett This Week—Newport Tournament Entries Close To-day.

Bryn Mawr's first polo team will be seen in the New York territory for the last time this season to-morrow at the Great Neck Polo Club, when its players will meet the four of the Country Club of Westchester in the final match for the Great Neck Challenge Cup. The third game in the contest was to have been played yesterday, but the Rockaway team defaulted to Bryn Mawr. One reason for this was the inability of the Rockaway men to play and get their ponies to Narragansett Pier in time for the junior championship contest which will be played next Monday afternoon on the field of the Point Judith Country Club. Had Rockaway played and won, it would have been absolutely impossible for the team to have remained for the final game to-morrow, so a default was the only thing under the circumstances that could be done.

By to-morrow night all of the Rockaway players will be at Narragansett. The excellent showing made by the players in the recent games at Cedarhurst has given the Rockaway Club members great hopes that the team will win the junior event. Rene La Montagne, Jr., Daniel Chauncey, Jr., W. A. Hazard, and P. F. Collier will compose the team. Mr. Collier has several of his polo ponies and hunters entered in the Monmouth County Horse Show at Long Branch, and he has been an interested spectator of the judging there.

The game to-morrow at Great Neck is expected to result in a hard fight, for under the conditions the trophy must be won three times to become the property of the winning club. Westchester captured the cup last year and the team is anxious to add a second victory toward ultimate possession. Bryn Mawr, owing to the fact that it will be one of the championship representatives next week, will naturally play the best game its members are capable of, and many lovers of polo will be on hand to see the contest.

The Bryn Mawr team will send its ponies to Narragansett Pier after the game, where Bryn Mawr will play the winner of the junior championship next Wednesday in the second of the National championship series. Several of the contestants are already at Narragansett practicing on the Point Judith Country Club field.

At the close of the Great Neck tournament local polo will practically be at a standstill until September. Squadron A will continue to play at Van Cortlandt Park, but there will be few, if any, matches after next week. Rumson will hold a tournament in August, near Seabright, which will attract some of the local teams. The month of August, in the polo world, will be chiefly occupied with the tournaments at the Point Judith Country Club, the Westchester Polo Club at Newport, and the Saratoga Polo Club. The entries close today for the Newport tournament, which will be held from Aug. 15 to 27. The Saratoga game will begin Aug. 24.

GRAND CIRCUIT TROTTING.

Angus Pointer Took the C. of C. Consolation in Straight Heats.

DETROIT, Mich., July 28.—Despite the rain of last night, the Grosse Pointe track was in good condition this afternoon for the fourth day's racing of the blue ribbon harness meeting of the Detroit Driving Club. The Chamber of Commerce Consolation Stake for 2:24 class pacers and the 2:05 pace were the features of the day's card. China Maid, which was well thought of by many for the Chamber of Commerce on Monday, was made favorite for the Consolation, selling before the race for $100, with the field $40.

Judge Benny was drawn before the race, and only three horses scored. China Maid broke badly at the first quarter in the first heat and again at the turn into the stretch, and was so far behind that, if Angus Pointer had been driven out, the mare would have been distanced. The judges took McLaughlin from behind China Maid for the second heat, but the new driver was no more successful with her. The mare broke again at the first turn in the second heat, and was hopelessly beaten before she turned into the back stretch. Angus Pointer had no trouble beating West. Summary:

2:17 Class.—Pacing; purse, $2,000; three in five heats

Bob Hughes, b. h., by Ashland Wilkes, (Highnight)	1	1	1
John Burns, gr. h., (Heidrick)	2	2	2
Gipsey Girl, gr. m., (Kennedy)	8	4	3
Hal Fredda, blk. m., (Browly)	4	5	4
Ash Rose, b. h., (Weatherly)	5	6	5
Glad Bells, b. h., (Geers)	6	3	Dis
Vernon, ch. g., (Samuels)	7	7	Dis
Bonnie Treasure, ch. g., (Johnson)	3	Ro	

Time—2:09¼; 2:09¾; 2:10¼.

2:24 Class.—Pacing; Chamber of Commerce Consolation; purse, $1,000; two in three heats.

Angus Pointer, b. g., by Sidney Pointer, (MacPherson)	1	1	
West, b. g., (Agnew)	2	2	
China Maid, b. m., (McLaughlin and Teachout)	3	3	

Time—2:08¼; 2:08¾.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500; three in five heats

Leta, b. m., by McKinney, (De Ryder)	1	1	1		
Ilive, b. m., (Geers)	5	2	4		
Silver Ore, gr. g., (Snow)	7	4	2		
Kathryn R., b. m., (Hudson)	6	3	3		
Sylvester J., b. h., (Stenson)	3	Dis			
Florist, b. g., (Teachout)	4	Dis			
Mary Scott, b. m., (Collins)	5	Dis			

Time—2:12¼; 2:18¼; 2:14½.

2:05 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,500; two in three heats.

Frank Yoakum, b. g., by Parker, (Gosnell)	1	1	
Joe Pointer, b. h., (McClary)	2	3	
Little Squaw, br. m., (Celderburg)	3	2	
Locanda, br. h., (Rosemire)	4	4	

Time—2:05½; 2:06¾.

Trotting and Pacing at Saugus.

SAUGUS, Mass., July 28.—The results of the harness races here to-day were

2:09 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500. (Unfinished Wednesday.)

Terrill S., ch. g.	1	2	5	4	1	2	1
Effie Powers, b. m.	2	1	3	2	5	1	3
Phoebe W., b. g.	5	4	1	1	2	3	2
Feeler Patron, b. g.	6	3	2	3	3	5	ro
Sagwa, b. g.	3	5	4	5	4	6	ro
Brown Sam, br. g.	4	dis					

Time—2:09¼; 2:10; 2:08¾; 2:10¾; 2:12; 2:13¼; 2:10¼.

2:26 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Annabel W., b. m.	1	1	1
Kitty Giltner, b. m.	5	2	10
Daniel, b. g.	2	7	8
S. H. Strong, ch. g.	9	12	2
McDougal, ch. h.	3	3	4
Oakland Belle, blk. m.	10	10	3
Mayzetta, ro. m.	4	5	5
American Boy, b. g.	8	4	7
Netina, b. m.	6	6	6
Kremaletta, b. h.	7	8	12
Lucky Jim, br. g.	13	9	11
Princess Tesa, b. m.	11	11	9
Listen, b. m.	11	14	14
Belle C., b. m.	12	13	13

Time—2:16½; 2:17¼; 2:18¾.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500

Ohio M., br. m.	1	1	1
Stephen P., br. g.	2	2	2
P. H. Flynn, ch. g.	3	3	3
Henry N., b. g.	5	4	4
Zibs, b. m.	4	dis	

Time—2:16½; 2:11¾; 2:12.

2:19 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Lady Laurin, b. m.	3	4	1	1	1
Antidee, b. m.	1	1	2	3	4
Jack Donnell, ch. g.	4	3	3	2	2
William P., b. g.	6	2	5	4	3
Brown Bradden, br. h.	2	5	1	5	dis
Kalanos, br. h.	5	6	4	6	dis

Time—2:13¾; 2:15½; 2:15; 2:16¾; 2:18¼; 2:26¾.

2:11 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Gracie Keller, b. m.	1	1	1
Lady K., blk. m.	2	2	2
Sonata, b. m.	3	3	3

Time—2:15½; 2:20¾; 2:17.

N. Y. Driving Club's Next Matinee.

For its matinee at Empire City track to-morrow the New York Driving Club has scheduled twelve races in addition to a couple of special exhibitions.

The most important contest will be the Class B trot, when Anna Littel and Edgewood will have another inning. There are two additional entries, including James Butler's Munroe and W. C. Floyd-Jones's King Chimes.

The first team race of the season will be held, when P. Ryan will drive his championship pair, Algonetta and Mattie Lynn Holt, against Luke A. Burke's pair, Elmora and West Wilton. The first race will be called at 1:30 P. M.

AUTOS COVERED WITH MUD.

St. Louis Tourists Encounter Rain and Bad Roads at Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 28.—Plastered with mud so thick that it was practically impossible to distinguish the colors of the cars, twenty-eight automobiles in the run of the American Automobile Association from New York and Boston to St. Louis arrived in this city to-day and spent the night here, intending to resume their tour to-morrow morning. The first car arrived at 9:45 o'clock this morning—a ten-horse power vehicle. At 10:20 o'clock Albert S. Pope and Arthur W. Pope came in. Next came a buckmobile driven by A. J. Seaton, who is carrying the message from the Mayor of Utica to the Mayor of St. Louis. He joined the run at Utica. It was nearly 6 o'clock this evening when the last car arrived.

The reception committee of the Syracuse Automobile Club met the tourists as they drove up to the Yates House. The members instructed the chauffeurs about the garage arrangements and issued invitations to a complimentary dinner to-night, followed by a theatre party and smoker.

A. B. Tucker, Assistant Secretary of the American Automobile Association, opened headquarters at the Yates House as representative of the Touring Committee, and tourists received instructions and information as to the condition of the roads between this city and Rochester for to-morrow's run.

The highways between Utica and Syracuse were pronounced as bad and deep with mud. This unpleasant condition was augmented by rain, which fell during a good portion of the run. From Albany to Utica, however, the roads were said to be miserable. Chairman Augustus Post of the Touring Committee said:

"The worst roads I ever saw are down in the Mohawk Valley. Several times I thought we were stuck for good, but by hard work we managed to extricate ourselves."

Charles J. Glidden, who is on a trip around the world, said he had traveled over half a dozen countries in his automobile, but he had never before seen such bad roads as are in New York State.

At the dinner to-night 150 persons were present. W. R. Brown, President of the Syracuse Automobile Club, presided. Mayor A. C. Fobes made a brief address of welcome and offered the freedom of the city to the tourists. Giles H. Stillwell of this city and Augustus Post of New York pictured a bright future for the automobile. Albert S. Pope of Toledo and C. A. Benjamin of Syracuse also spoke.

CONDEMN SUNDAY SPORTS.

Mount Vernon Pastors Will Visit Baseball Grounds to Detect Law Violations.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 28.—The local ministers have united with the Sabbath Observance Committee of this city in the endeavor to stop the playing of Sunday baseball. The clergymen have announced that they will speak from the pulpit on this subject, and several have said that they will visit all the baseball grounds within the city limits, and if the law is being violated will make complaint before Judge Simpson. The Judge has expressed himself as against Sunday ball and says that he will deal severely with any ball player whose guilt is proved.

Miss Annie C. Pearson, President of the Union Christian Endeavor Society; the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Tyndall, pastor of the Reformed Church, and the Rev. Dr. Herbert Welsh, pastor of the Chester Hill Methodist Church, are the leaders in the movement.

Chief of Police Foley says he is powerless to act, as the players do not in any way transgress any of the laws. They play, according to the police, in vacant lots, charge no admission, and sell nothing on the grounds. A boy peddles score cards for 10 cents.

An effort will be made to have an ordinance passed by the Common Council forbidding any Sunday sports within the city limits, and it is said that a majority of the Aldermen have promised to support the movement.

TENNIS CHAMPIONS BEATEN.

Larned and Campbell Put Out of Doubles at Longwood.

LONGWOOD, Mass., July 28.—Surprises developed in the tennis at the Longwood Cricket Club to-day, two ex-champions, W. A. Larned and O. S. Campbell, together with W. J. Clothier and E. W. Leonard, all meeting defeat in the Eastern doubles events. Campbell was unsteady, and the burden proved too much for Larned.

The appearance of the Wrenn brothers has increased the interest in the tournament, and a fine battle is anticipated to-morrow when they meet Ward and Wright in the semi-final round of the doubles.

Only one match in the single event was played to-day, W. J. Clothier getting into the semi-final round through his victory over N. P. Hallowell. Summary:

Eastern Doubles.—Second Round—H. J. Holt and R. L. Foster beat W. A. Larned and O. S. Campbell, 6—3, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4; H. Ward and B. C. Wright beat E. H. Nettleton and A. Fuller, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2. R. D. Wrenn and G. L. Wrenn beat E. R. Speare and T. B. Plimpton, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0. E. Stille and A. L. Hoskins beat J. E. K. Jones and partner by default; W. J. Clothier and E. W. Leonard beat A. Codman and N. W. Cabot, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

Third Round—R. D. Wrenn and G. L. Wrenn, jr., beat E. Stille and A. L. Hoskins, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0. H. Ward and B. C. Wright beat H. J. Holt and paul I. Foster, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4. H. F. Allen and R. Le Roy beat W. J. Clothier and E. W. Leonard, 8—6, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4. H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander beat H. Miller and G. H. Miller, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

Singles—Third Round—W. J. Clothier beat N. P. Hallowell, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2.

Bar Harbor Tennis Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 28.—The final match in the mixed doubles tennis tournament at the Kebo Valley Club was won this afternoon by Amos Pinchot and Miss M. Lawrence, who defeated Clifford Constable and Miss J. Lawrence in the last round after some fast playing. In their semi-final round Clifford Constable and Miss J. Lawrence defeated P. Pearson and Miss Ogden by 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Haverford Cricketers Play Bootham.

YORK, England, July 28.—English Quakers and Pennsylvania Quakers had quite a great reunion here to-day, for the visit of the Haverford College team of cricketers to Bootham has brought together representatives of the Friends' Society of the two countries.

The game is a two days' match, so that the final result will not be known until to-morrow, but so far as the play has gone the home team has the better of it, with a lead of 76 runs on the first innings.

The local ground apparently was not at all suitable to the batting of the Americans, for they were dismissed for a total of 92, the lowest score they have made so far on the trip. With the exception of W. P. Benbright, who played a good innings of 29, none of the men made any showing, although H. W. Doughtea, A. H. Hopkins, and R. L. Pearson all made double figures.

Bootham had previously run up a score of 168 in the first innings, to which Linney contributed 46 and Pollard 31. The home team had time to start their second innings, too, and scored 42 for the loss of two wickets.

Pocono Golf Club's Plans.

The Pocono Mountain Golf and Country Club, which controls a delightful nine-hole course in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania, on the Lackawanna Railroad, has secured as professional Eugene McCarthy, who enjoys the reputation of being one of the best home-bred golfers in the country.

McCarthy is now at work putting the finishing touches on the links in preparation for an attractive series of August matches.

The course was designed in accordance with suggestions made by Walter J. Travis, amateur golf champion of the world, and will ultimately prove one of the best Summer resort links in the East. A new clubhouse has been erected, and the members are looking forward to a successful midsummer season.

Championship Bowling at St. Louis.

Interest of bowlers all over the country is centred in the result of the world's championship contest at St. Louis, in which prizes of over two thousand dollars and a diamond medal valued at $500, presented by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, will be awarded for the highest scores. To date the list of competitors represent all sections of America, and some remarkably high scores have been made. George Haller, Long Island champion, starts West to-day for the purpose of entering the competition. Charles H. Ebbets of Brooklyn recently averaged nearly 200 for fifteen games on the alley. Women have also entered the list, Mrs. Gertrude Hill of Chicago, Western champion, having averaged 180. Under the rules of the contest any bowler may compete, a total of fifteen games to be bowled during any time of the progress of the fair. The prizes will be awarded on the basis of high totals and averages.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

WHEN packing the vacation trunk. Lest you fail to remember: Outing Shirts in Madras, Linen and Cheviot; fast color Bathing Suits, gauzy Underwear, strong Belts, Summer Socks, natty Neckwear. You can't be too critical in your taste, for we were as critical as we knew how when we selected these goods.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

All the Games on Local Grounds Were Stopped by Rain.

CHICAGO BEATS CINCINNATI

Boston and Philadelphia Won and Lost —Two Contests at Brooklyn To-day.

All three of the local clubs were scheduled to play yesterday, but rain caused a postponement. Two games will be played by the New Yorks and Brooklyns at Washington Park to-day, but the Greater New Yorks will adhere to their original schedule and play only one game with St. Louis. On Saturday, however, there will be two games at American League Park, and then Griffith's men will go West. At Boston yesterday the National League team of that city played two games with the Philadelphias, the Quakers winning the first by a score of 7 to 1, but in the second were shut out. Chicago and Cincinnati had another dilt at Chicago, but Selee's aggregation made a runaway race, the score being 8 to 2. Only one game was scheduled for the American League, the Greater New Yorks and St. Louis; but rain interfered. A postponed contest was decided between the Philadelphia and Detroit teams, the Philadelphians winning by 4 to 0.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and the contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 1.
Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 0.
Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York..	/	5	5	5	7	13	14	11	60	.723
Chicago....	5	/	8	6	7	9	8	8	51	.614
Cincinnati..	5	7	/	6	9	7	9	8	51	.593
Pittsburg...	5	5	6	/	9	10	7	8	45	.563

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE KILLING OF PLEHVE.

"Absolutism tempered by assassination." This terse and terrible description of the Russian form of government, published during the eighteenth century, is shown, by the awful event of yesterday, to be still accurate at the beginning of the twentieth. It is perfectly plain that the killing of PLEHVE was not an act of personal revenge any more than the killing of BOBRIKOFF. The unhappy and patriotic Finn who killed the latter left an explanation of his act which carried conviction of his sincerity to every man who read it, including the Czar, to whom it was addressed, if by chance the publication of it in Sweden eluded the vigilance of the Russian police and was allowed to reach the unhappy theoretical Autocrat of All the Russias. The slayer of PLEHVE made his motive clear, when he cried out, at the moment of throwing his bomb, "Long live freedom." The words recall the saying, as they recall the deed, instigated by the diseased vanity of a bad actor forty years ago. But it does not follow that there was anything theatrical in the exclamation of the Russian assassin, or that his "Long live freedom" had anything in common with the "Sic semper tyrannis" of JOHN WILKES BOOTH. In sober truth the violent act of the Russian who has slain PLEHVE, as of the Finn who slew BOBRIKOFF, is the one effective method of political agitation or of political criticism which the Russian form of government leaves open to a Russian or to a representative of any of the nations or tribes under the sway of Russia.

The fate of PLEHVE is that which it is in evidence that he apprehended. It is that which he had invited during his whole official life, and which especially he had invited since he had held the office of which he was the incumbent when vengeance overtook him. It was one of the risks of the career he had undertaken to run, the only sort of career that is open to any Russian to run, which has as its goal wealth and the social distinction which in Russia is inseparable from official distinction. He had run that career and arrived at that goal. On Wednesday he might well have considered himself the most successful man in Russia. For he had come up from nothing to become the most prevailing politician, the man who had most to say about the conduct of the Russian Government, "the power behind the throne." But on Thursday morning the disaster he had all along been courting at last overtook him. The fall for which he had been riding happened. A more impressive lesson upon the vanity of ambition has not been administered even in these times, so fruitful in such lessons.

There is a striking similarity and a still more striking contrast between his career and that of the only Russian whose career can be at all, in his generation, likened to his own. Like PLEHVE, WITTE started in life without any of those adventitious advantages which, important everywhere, are more important in Russia than in any other European nation. In fact, he had fewer advantages, for PLEHVE'S family, though impoverished and obscure, was originally noble. Each worked his way up by talent and energy to the place of Counselor of State, which each came to hold without any rival but the other. But their objects were very different. WITTE devoted himself to the development of Russia. PLEHVE devoted himself to the repression of Russia. WITTE endeavored to expand Russia on commercial and modern lines, and above all things to keep the peace while this expansion was accomplishing. Doubtless he is too intelligent a statesman not to know that the commercial modernization at which he aimed was the sure precursor of a political modernization which Russia would be most fortunate if she could accomplish peacefully. But there is no reason to believe that he troubled himself overmuch or at all about the political results of a movement which he advocated on purely commercial grounds, as tending to the aggrandizement and enrichment of the Russian Empire. When the expansion of Russia, on lines laid down by him, came to confront the expansion of Japan, he would, if it had been permitted to him, have arranged, at least he would have endeavored to arrange, a modus vivendi under which war might be averted. He headed the peace party in the Court politics, which are the only politics permitted under the Russian "institution." But the war party, headed by Admiral ALEXIEFF, prevailed, and WITTE was discarded and degraded, his retirement to be followed, it is true, by that of ALEXIEFF, in his turn discarded and disgraced for being shown to have given bad and ignorant advice, whereas the counsel of WITTE has been vindicated by time and war. But from the retirement of WITTE, the predominance of PLEHVE in the circle of counselors at the Russian capital has been undisputed.

It may well have seemed to an intelligent and patriotic Russian that the evil genius of the Russian Government had succeeded its good genius when PLEHVE superseded WITTE in the confidence of the Czar, and the spirit of progress was stifled by the spirit of reaction. "In a land in which freedom is familiar, indigenous, and full grown," the two opposing policies would have been brought before the public for a choice. In Russia not only is it impossible to bring public opinion to bear upon public questions. It is impossible to bring it effectively to the attention of the Czar, except by such violent and abhorrent means as a despairing Finn employed in killing BOBRIKOFF, and as a despairing Russian has now employed in killing PLEHVE. So long as the Government of Russia continues to be "absolutism," so long the only effectual means of "tempering" it will continue to be "assassination."

THE MEAT TRADE SITUATION.

If the news from Chicago is true all hope of conciliation in the butchers' strike is at an end, and the unions which deliberately violated their arbitration agreement will not have a chance to enter into new agreements. The outlook would thus seem to be a "fight to a finish." In this the advantage is all in favor of the employers. They have at least greater powers of endurance, and can manage in one way or another to make the public share, if not assume, their losses. Labor can do nothing of the kind. What the employers lose this year will come back to them next year in higher prices or lower costs; what labor loses in the wages of time passed in idleness is never regained.

If the purpose of the unions involved is to break up the trust they may be successful. The outside competition is not yet very formidable, but it is daily gaining in seriousness, and as the result of its inability to maintain supplies the task of effectively disciplining those who buy from other sources will soon become too serious to be lightly undertaken. At present the packers affected by the strike are distributing about half their normal output. It will be long before they are again running full, but many hundreds of men who left their work without a grievance and in violation of the pledge binding them will have to look for other employment.

THE CASE OF THE ARABIA.

The sinking of the Knight Commander was an extreme exercise of the rights of a belligerent cruiser, so far beyond the usual and precedented practice that it is plausibly denied to be within those rights at all. The case of the Arabia is equally extreme, although, since the ship was held and not destroyed, the case is not so sensational. Both cargoes were, in part, American owned. The right of the American owners to recover damages is as clear in one case as in the other. Fortunately for Russia, the ownership of the Arabia is German and not British, and the German Government has thus far shown much more consideration than the British for Russian exigencies and susceptibilities. That difference does not concern us. What we want in either case is a payment in full for property unlawfully detained or destroyed, and in each case we are entitled to it.

The strength of our case, in the matter of the Arabia, is in two points. The first is that the ship, at the time of her seizure, was plying between two neutral ports, and was not consigned to the port of a belligerent. She was thus in the same position as the Bundesrath, the German ship, bound for a Portuguese port, which the British seized at the beginning of the South African war, but subsequently released with apologies. The other point is that the American cargo on the Arabia, like the American cargo on the Bundesrath, consisted of flour. Flour destined for the fighting Boers would have been contraband, if it had been directed to a belligerent port. But it may fairly be argued that flour consigned to a Japanese port is not contraband at all. One of our correspondents has unthinkingly fallen into error, and maintains that American flour landed in Japan would presently be converted into "hardtack" for the Japanese Army. As a matter of fact, neither hardtack nor any other preparation of flour enters into the Japanese ration, which consists of dried fish and rice. Flour, then, would not be contraband if sent to Japan for the reason that it does not admit of a military use. When it is sent to Hongkong there is no question at all. Russia must pay for the flour on the Arabia, as well as for the American-owned cargo of the Knight Commander.

END OF THE CLOTHING STRIKE.

The strike in the clothing trade of New York, which has been in progress since June 22, has collapsed. The cutters have instructed their representatives to open negotiations with the employers and to secure the re-employment of as many of the old employés as places can be found for. The return to work of those whose places are not satisfactorily filled will be without conditions. The open-shop declaration of the members of the association remains on the walls of the shops, where it was posted, and is no longer academic, since it records an accomplished fact. It is understood that wages will not be materially reduced, if at all, but the employers have the right to make such conditions as they see fit both as to wages and hours of labor. The men have not only gained absolutely nothing, but fully half of the cutters who went on strike are likely to lose their jobs, without prospect of regaining them. The tailors are in somewhat better position, and have in a sense saved themselves at the expense of the cutters by dealing directly with the contractors, as heretofore. Neither has gained any advantage whatever, and a good deal of what the union had secured by the formative work of some fifteen years is put in jeopardy, if not destroyed.

Toward Mr. HENRY WHITE the feeling lately so bitterly hostile is undoubtedly changing, and will become something very different from that expressed at the Cooper Union meeting when it dawns upon the misguided membership that they would have been spared the mortification of defeat had they listened to his advice. The members have good reason to be indignant over the rejection by the strike leaders of the advantageous peace overtures which Mr. WHITE was authorized to conduct a week ago, and which were not permitted to reach them for consideration and action. To repair the damage done and rehabilitate the union it will now be in order for them to send for the man who was denounced at their meeting as a traitor and renegade and threatened with lynching at a rope's end, while those who exhausted their vocabularies of vituperation in discussing his attitude are defeated and discredited, and those they misled and deceived and between whom and an honorable termination of the strike they stood, are not disposed to give them even the poor satisfaction of bringing the futile and disastrous struggle to a close. For the men who were so misguided we have great sympathy, but it is difficult to resist the conclusion that had they heeded the conservative counsel of their National officers they would have fared much better.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Notwithstanding the greatest vigilance possible with the existing machinery of the Health Department and closer attention than was ever before given to known causes affecting the death rate of cities, several diseases continue epidemic in New York and account for a mortality above the normal average for this time of year. Pneumonia continues among the leading causes of death among adults. This is usually prevalent in the cold months, but the disease is one which seems to have assumed a new and unfamiliar phase and to be propagated by causes of which the medical profession knows absolutely nothing. There is also more cerebro-spinal meningitis than there should be in Summer. Diarrhoeal diseases are more prevalent than anything in the known conditions would explain, and are giving an infant mortality which sent the death rate up to 23.46 last week. This week the showing is somewhat better, but the situation remains disquieting. The deaths of the last five weeks from infectious diseases were as follows: June 25, 1,600; July 2, 1,317; July 9, 1,088; July 16, 1,139; July 23, 989. This gives an average, for these weeks, of 1,026 cases. Last week the deaths in this general classification numbered 1,726, a very discouraging showing as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

The entire Summer corps of physicians and nurses is now investigating diarrhoeal diseases under expert direction, and reports are made as to the character of the houses in which deaths occur, the general surroundings, and the care which the patients have received. Thus far this investigation has given no results of value for purposes of generalization, large numbers of deaths from diarrhoeal diseases having occurred in circumstances which would indicate a wholesome environment and the best of care. The milk supply is better safeguarded than it has ever been, every effort has been made to place useful information at the command of mothers, and the heat has not been great enough or long enough continued to diminish the powers of resistance in those attacked. Dr. HERMAN M. BIGGS is of the opinion that for some subtle reason which cannot be learned from the facts at command this is an epidemic year. He thinks the severe weather of last Winter in part responsible for it, but the connection is not sufficiently intimate to be accepted as establishing a theory. Last Winter had a considerable mortality of its own, and while some of those who survived it may have been impaired and weakened, it might be assumed without great stretch of the imagination that the survivors were the fittest and best able to outlive the Summer.

The conditions with which we are confronted impose upon parents the duty of extra vigilance. Those who feel that they cannot afford good advice from a family physician can always receive it from the medical staff of the Health Department, and if they follow it faithfully and intelligently they will have done all in their power to safeguard the lives for which they are responsible.

MUTE BARBERS.

A Chicago boss barber with a firm grasp on the principle that silence in the business is golden while the most flowing and insinuating speech is but silver shading off into pewter and Dutch metal, has begun the apprenticeship of a lot of mutes whom he expects to become the most popular operatives in the profession. Ideal recruits of this kind would be those who could hear but couldn't talk. These, however, are found scarce, the two disabilities when inherited generally going together. Not being able to get a full supply of the kind he would like he takes such as come along, and if they are deaf as well as speechless, the customers communicate orders to them in writing, which answers all practical purposes. The chief problem to provide occupation for a deserving class of persons barred out by their infirmity from most occupations and to introduce a silent service in barber shops in grateful contrast with that which has hitherto commonly prevailed.

But there is no statistical evidence that enough mutes exist to restock the profession and put it off a basis of reticence. Only a Corporal's guard can be raked together, while the number of beards to be reaped goes on increasing in a calculable ratio from one decade and generation to another. The work in general will continue with the usual conversational accompaniments and the talkative barber remain a stock figure for the current humorist to expend his pleasantries upon. He is not always so oppressively voluble as he is painted, only using enough language to conceal the absence of thought which may be one of the equipments for the trade. Taken "by and large," he is an interesting figure and no wholesale substitution for him of a new kind is in any way desirable. A few "mute" shops here and there might have an advertising force to draw custom, as "lady" shops have been found to do, not for the same reason, but there is no room for many of them, nor enough mutes to be so employed on any extended scale. The barber in general will continue to be what he has always been, a purveyor of harmless and sometimes rather interesting twaddle, an exercise which sweetens his toil and which the customer ought to absorb with at least an outward aspect of cheerfulness. The new departure in the business which Chicago initiates bears outward tokens of being a humbug designed to promote talk outside on the pretense of abating it as an accompaniment of the occupation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Men who attempt to establish independent telephone companies in the State of Connecticut have a hard row to hoe. In 1899 the Legislature of that State, acting, as was announced, with the admirable intention of protecting the people from losses that might be imposed upon them by telephone companies formed with a view to selling stock or blackmailing the existing corporations rather than to rendering a public service, passed some laws that have, indeed, prevented that form of wickedness with some degree of success. Incidentally, however, and of course quite accidentally, these same laws gave to the Connecticut incarnation of the great Bell Company what amounts to a complete monopoly of the telephone business in the State, both now and for such part of all time as may precede the repeal or radical amendment of the laws in question. For, under their provisions, concerns existing at the date of their passage were forbidden to extend their lines to other towns except upon a formal finding by the Superior Court that public convenience and necessity demanded such extensions, and the organization of new companies was forbidden unless the organizers could get a similar finding. Now, as it has turned out, there are practically insuperable difficulties in the way of proving that public convenience and necessity demand any telephones that the Bell people are not able and willing to supply for what seems to them to be a proper price. The fact that other people are willing to risk their money on the existence of an unmet demand is not enough to secure for them the required permission to open up new fields or to enter into competition with the monopoly. They always encounter sworn statements that the service already rendered is adequate to meet all reasonable needs and that the cost of the service is as small as is compatible with the making of moderate dividends—on stock carefully adjusted with a view to keeping them so. This situation of affairs telephonic is not enjoyed by everybody in Connecticut, and some of the discontented ones are actually talking of an attempt to remedy it. With all the ins and outs of the matter, of course, an outsider cannot pretend to deal, but even an outsider can see that the criticisms of the law have a certain credibility, and that there is nothing in the reputation either of the Connecticut Legislature or of Bell corporations to inspire a suspicion that the current complaints are based upon nothing better than ignorance or malice.

—What ought to be to many a rather interesting case of "Christian Science" practice is reported from Boulder, Col. In that vivacious town there lived until recently one H. C. MOREHOUSE, a man of some substance in the shape of real estate, but with such a queer twist in his mind that he was able to draw from it a conviction that certain nonsense about matter and its sensations, taught by the ancient dame supposed to be lingering on in Concord, N. H., is true. So the other day when he had what he knew wasn't really a pain in his right side, well down, he didn't summon a surgeon with speed, as sane folks do when so attacked, but he denied and denied and denied until—well, the Coroner finally arrived on the scene, and his knife revealed that Mr. MOREHOUSE had died of an entirely real case of appendicitis. There was no doubt about it—the facts were there in plain sight, and there is talk in Boulder of doing something to somebody. The talk, presumably, will come to nothing, since Mr. MOREHOUSE tried his experiment in what the Eddyots call "metaphysics" upon himself, and suffered all the consequences himself. Still, as we said before, the incident is interesting, since appendicitis is a disease far beyond the possibility of successful treatment by suggestion of any kind. The surgeons cannot always cure it, but if they are called in time they can give the sufferer much more than a fair chance for his life. This chance Mr. MOREHOUSE deliberately threw away, simply because he was the dupe of a gross delusion. He had been told by reckless or ignorant charlatans that they had one remedy for every mortal ill; perhaps he saw a little evidence that the remedy worked in a few cases; then he made the fatal leap from the particular to the general—and soon after the Coroner cut him up. It might have been worse. Mr. MOREHOUSE might have had diphtheria or smallpox or consumption, and then his delusion would have made him a public danger of the very worst sort. As it is, he is safely out of the way, and, just possibly, his fate may warn in time a few of the unfortunate mattoids who are risking it daily.

—One of our readers seems to be in doubt as to the truth of our assertion that the young woman who permitted a lawyer to lecture Judge PARKER about photographs had it in her power, even before the law was changed, to protect herself against the misuse of her portrait in much the same way that the Judge protected himself. "What could she have done?" the reader asks. Well, among other things, she could have done what the Judge did, and that was to refuse to permit people to take pictures of her except in conditions and parts which she regarded as fitting. She could also have prevented, if she chose, the taking of any pictures at all, in her own home and grounds, by anybody to whom she had not given permission to do so; at least she could have forbidden it, and except in very extreme cases the prohibition would have been observed, just as it was when Judge PARKER made his announcement to the photographers. Perhaps the young woman in question did all or most of these things, and yet her picture was secured and employed for a use to which she objected, and very properly objected, though the use was not particularly outrageous. Well, at the time when she suffered wrong, a Presidential candidate might have done so in the same way, and with the same lack of legal redress. Indeed, Judge PARKER has been forced as it is to see published broadcast pictures of himself that cannot be other than distasteful to him, not because there is anything intrinsically wrong in his occasional assumption of an attitude or a costume out of harmony with the conventional ideas of a Judge and a Presidential candidate, but because the pictures make public what is essentially private and subject him to undeserved criticism as posing, say, as a plain, farming person, or as one who "puts on no airs." A portrait always implies to some degree that the subject knowingly sat or stood for it. The implication is often wrong in the case of photographs, but people do not always stop to think of that fact, particularly when they view the pictures through the spectacles of political hostility. Of course a woman is much more sensitive about matters of this kind than a man need be, since what for her would be a serious offense would be for him only an annoyance, but the amount of actual protection from the law is and always has been about the same for each, and most certainly Judge PARKER'S decision in the Roberson case was not inconsistent with the restraints he placed upon the snap-shotters whom he admitted to his own property.

—How national fashions differ, in forms of expression as in other things! In the early stages of the Boer war, when the British were going through experiences something like those of the Russians in the East now, the various commanders used to begin their dispatches with "I regret to announce," and then they went on to tell how the burghers had maltreated this or that regiment and either repulsed its attack or actually defeated it. There was no pretense that affairs were going well, or that the repulse or the defeat was, on the whole, a British success. The Russian Generals do not "regret to announce." On the contrary they announce, with a fine imitation of joy, that they have just fought one of the finest battles recorded in history; that their men displayed prodigies of piety and valor, and that their final retreat was a magnificent specimen of its kind. If they find comfort in writing, and their friends at home comfort in reading, literature of this sort, who would begrudge them their satisfaction?

MEMORIAL TO SIR LESLIE STEPHEN

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a meeting of the friends of the late Sir Leslie Stephen, recently held in London—the Right Hon. Sir Alfred Lyall, K. C. B., presiding—it was resolved that an offer should be made to the University of Cambridge to establish a Leslie Stephen University Lectureship in Literature, (including criticism, history, biography, and ethics,) on the model of the Rede Lectureship.

It was further agreed that it would be desirable that there should be some permanent connection between the lectureship and Trinity Hall, Sir Leslie Stephen's college.

We were nominated by the meeting to be members of a committee to carry its decision into effect.

A sum of £358 12s. has already been paid or promised. Of this amount £109 has been set apart, in accordance with the wishes of the subscribers, who include some of Sir Leslie's American friends, for the expenses of reproducing in photogravure the portrait of Sir Leslie Stephen by G. F. Watts, R. A., and of presenting copies to institutions, including Harvard University, with which Sir Leslie Stephen was closely connected. The residue—about £250—is available for the endowment of the lectureship, but it is estimated that at least £900 will be required for that purpose.

Subscribers to the memorial of one guinea or upward will receive a copy of the photogravure of Watts's painting on giving notice of a wish to that effect before Aug. 20.

It is requested that further subscriptions should be forwarded to Mr. Sidney Lee, 108 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, London, England. Checks should be crossed "London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, Pall Mall Branch."

A. C. LYALL,
JAMES BRYCE,
EDWARD A. BECK,
Master of Trinity Hall;
A. BIRRELL,
F. W. MAITLAND,
DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD,
SIDNEY LEE.

London, July 18, 1904.

Concessions in City Life.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You say in city life we must make concessions. Must the honest, healthy worker make all the concessions and the thoughtless, noisy hog make none? No gentleman—poor, middle class, or rich—will disturb the rest of others. The young man who works generally needs his bed at night; it is the loafer who lives off parents or the public that is a nuisance. H. H.

New York, July 27, 1904.

Stanley's Work in Uganda.

From The London Times.

Lady Stanley has received the following letter from Mengo, Uganda, dated June 10, and signed "Apolo Kakwa Katikiro":

"I am very grieved to hear the death of your husband. For Mr. Stanley was the first helper in our country, and he aided us in settling our country. We therefore are very grieved for the death of our dear friend. I myself saw him when I was in England. I was ten years of age when he came here at first, and when he came the second time he found us in the country of Aukola, as we were sent away from our country, being persecuted by other people for our religion. He encouraged us and promised that he would tell the English to send soldiers to help us, and so he did. As we were greatly troubled the English came and helped us until now our country is increasing in all wisdom. It was he who reported the religion of Christ to our fathers when they were trying to learn the Mohammedan religion. And so he preached to the late King Mutesa that there is a better religion of Christ the Son of God, who will save all people. And so the King agreed that it would be necessary the people should learn that religion, and our fathers tried to learn it. And after our fathers we have tried to learn it since the English teachers came to our country, and the religion extended everywhere. Now Mr. Stanley seemed like our first guider in the religion, and because of this we are very grieved at his death. Now I have told you of our beloved Stanley, what he did in our country, and have nothing more to say except that we are greatly grieved, and ask you to accept my most sincere sympathy in your great loss. I send my greetings to your son Denzil. May God comfort you always."

Reasonable Enough.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"And what are you going to do when you're a man?" asked the visitor.

"I've been thinking," replied the bright boy, "of starting an elephant farm in Virginia."

"An elephant farm?"

"Certainly. Why not? They raise peanuts there."

Wise Counsel.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Don't be too anxious to get a husband," said the wise matron. "Don't go around hunting for one."

"Think I should just sit down and wait for one, eh?" replied the maiden.

"Yes, for you'll sit up and wait for one often enough after you've got him."

FOR ROOSEVELT; FOR PARKER.

Divided Politically, but United in Admiration for The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed in this morning's issue of your paper the article written by "A Stanch Roosevelt Admirer Formerly a Democrat," and I do not hesitate to state that his attack upon your paper is not only ridiculous but absolutely unjustified.

In the first place I have been a constant reader of your paper, having paid particular attention to your well-written editorials, and do not recollect that you have ever condemned Roosevelt without just cause.

Secondly, the egotistical character displayed by the President, the undignified method pursued by him in the execution of his duties, and the terrible condition of affairs occurring under his Administration all deserve the severest condemnation.

Instead of the circulation of your paper decreasing, as is intimated by that "Stanch Roosevelt Admirer," it will continue to increase, as the people know full well that your articles are correct in every respect.

Parker, who is far superior in every way to Roosevelt, will be elected without the vote of that "Stanch Roosevelt Admirer." M. M.

New York, July 27, 1904.

Likes Fearless and Independent Policy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The publishing of the letter signed "A Stanch Roosevelt Admirer, Formerly a Democrat," illustrates to good advantage the fearless and independent spirit which has been the keynote to your paper's success.

Such a policy appeals to the intelligent voter, and at the same time gives him confidence in your editorial page.

HENRY LUSSEN, Jr.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 27, 1904.

Admires Roosevelt and The Times, Too.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot help agreeing with the "Stanch Roosevelt Admirer," but I don't stop reading THE NEW YORK TIMES on that account. I can read a Democratic as well as a Republican paper; it will not influence me either one way or another, in spite of the many mistakes you claim President Roosevelt has made. I, for one, cannot see them.

Before his nomination you continually found fault with him for being ambitious to obtain the nomination. I would like to know what American who has the abilities would not be anxious to receive such an honor, the highest in the gift of the people. Another great mistake of President Roosevelt you claim is that he caused the secession of Panama in order to be able to carry out the building of the Panama Canal, &c. Now, has he done so? So far I have failed to see you prove it.

It is true President Roosevelt has shown great zeal to have this great enterprise, the building of the Panama Canal, realized, knowing full well the great benefits the commerce of our beloved country will derive when it is completed; but is it not also a benefit to the whole world? Where is the selfishness? I have watched the career of President Roosevelt from the time he was elected an Assemblyman in his native City and State of New York, and I cannot but say that all his actions were manly and for the interests of all the people, Democrats as well as Republicans, and the best proof is the Republican machine of New York tried to shelve him by forcing him to accept the nomination of Vice President. But an all-wise Providence decreed otherwise.

ANOTHER STANCH ROOSEVELT ADMIRER.

New York, July 27, 1904.

Happy with Roosevelt and The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a reader of THE TIMES from its first publication in 1851 from the days of Henry J. Raymond and George Jones until to-day, always admiring it for its conservatism, reliability, and high moral standard, I shall continue to read it, for "it is hard to leave old and valued friends whom we have long tried and loved for new ones." I can but take exception to its present political trend as a fair and independent paper, which I have always considered it to be. It formerly had kind and just allusions for President Roosevelt's many virtues, but since its advocacy of Judge Parker it can only resort to animadversion. Look at the element that surrounds President Roosevelt and contrast it with those who visit Esopus, some of whom THE TIMES could hardly indorse.

Take the words of Oscar Straus, an independent and conservative Democrat, who from frequent contact knows whereof he speaks. I can but quote him (as one of his admirers) for his "fearless devotion to right in its highest sense, and for his courageous, executive conservatism," and, although he may, like all mortals, make an occasional mistake, I consider him, as Mr. Straus says, quick in assimilating facts and conservative and deliberate in arriving at conclusions. In common with thousands of others, I consider him one of the best Presidents the country has ever had, and I have lived the allotted time of life and seen many Presidents. I trust you will "be to his faults a little blind and to his virtues very kind," but we can hardly expect even THE TIMES to be endowed with such virtue during a political contest. At all events, I could not enjoy my breakfast without THE TIMES.

ANTHONY ALLAIRE.

New York, July 27, 1904.

MULE'S KICK LIKE CARESS.

Experience of One Man Who Enjoyed the Sensation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with some surprise in THE TIMES that somebody claims that he has "never known the mule to kick a man." Now, I can very truthfully affirm that at least one man has been kicked by a mule, for I have undergone that experience in my own person.

The kick was achieved in a little Maryland town. A friend and myself were on a water trip from Baltimore, and the boat had made a landing at some obscure river port. As we were walking up the pier to view the curiosities of the place I, who was a little in advance, passed incautiously behind a mule, and the kick I speak of promptly followed. I was not so much surprised at being kicked as at the quality of the kick itself.

It was a very soft and gentle kick, and seemed more like a caress than a rebuff. The mule's hoof, as it struck my thigh, was as if shod in velvet.

My companion, who saw the mishap, made a careful detour of the mule, and the attitude of the few bystanders, I am very sorry to say, was more hilarious than sympathetic. In the temporary confusion caused by the kick and its attendant incidents I made such a hurried departure from the pier that I failed to identify any of the bystanders. I should not, of course, have omitted this duty if I had known, at the time, that I might be called on in the future for a corroboration of my tale. I regret, too, that I cannot just at present locate my companion of the trip. Hence it is impossible for me to produce a man who has seen another man kicked by a mule; and I can only offer the testimony of the man that was kicked.

This solitary experience, of course, does not prove much about mules. This particular mule might have been taught an unnatural trick. I have never invited further experiences, because I was apprehensive that all mules didn't kick alike. But an enthusiastic investigator might easily place himself in a position that would bring him further enlightenment on the subject.

New York, July 27, 1904. W. U. L.

TRUCKLING TO LABOR VO[TES]

Will Paralyze All of Our Industries [in] Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How much longer have the people to wait before the Government steps in and stops the continual strife and turmoil caused by so-called "labor unions?"

Has a man no right to exist unless he joins an organization that is conducted in a manner that may be repugnant to his conscience as a free American citizen?

Is there not one strong man in this great United States willing to grapple with this question before it is too late?

Must this menace to our free institutions and the progress and prosperity of our people be everlastingly permitted without the intervention of our lawmakers?

Unless this truckling to the "labor vote" ceases, it is only a matter of time when all our industries will be paralyzed and a blight be on our land.

Oh, for some big, brainy, fearless leader, that will enter the lists and champion the cause of "free" labor against the tyranny, injustice, and un-American sway of this oligarchy called "union labor."

A FREE MAN.

New York, July 27, 1904.

RUSSIA'S DISREGARD OF LAW.

Concerns Whole Civilized World—Sinking of Knight Commander.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every one who has read your editorials with reference to the seizure and sinking of British merchant ships by Russian ships of war and Russian pirates must admire their justice, fairness, and impartiality.

The seizure of the Malacca by the Smolensk was an act of piracy. Mr. Balfour admitted as much in replying to a deputation of shipping men, when he stated that the Smolensk was an unauthorised vessel. What is an unauthorised vessel when she commits acts of violence on the high seas? A pirate—and had an English man-of-war fired into and sunk her to prevent her repeating these acts the action would have been legal.

The right of search and seizure by a belligerent cruiser of a neutral vessel is absolutely legal, and no protest can be entertained against it, if such search and subsequent seizure have been carried out with due respect to the law on the subject, and the vessel thus seized must be considered a lawful prize until the prize courts declare otherwise.

The sinking of the Knight Commander (not the seizure) will undoubtedly cause the British Government to give very clear and explicit instructions to the British naval Commander in Chief in China how to act should another occurrence of such a kind take place.

I think Mr. Peacham's statements in his letter of yesterday's date may be wrong. The Captain of a neutral merchant vessel must produce the ship's papers when called upon to do so by a belligerent cruiser; otherwise his vessel may be seized upon bare suspicion of carrying contraband of war. Russia's utter disregard of international law not only concerns Great Britain, but the whole civilized world.

POWNAL-APLIN.

New York, July 27, 1904.

Religion in Alphabet.

From The London Express.

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, June 30.—The Commissioners who have just completed the demarkation of the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela have had some strange experiences.

At Roraima they fell in with an Indian chief named Jeremiah, who conducted service three times a day in a church which he had built. Jeremiah, in his capacity of priest, robed himself in some ancient European garments, and took up his position at the east end of the building, facing the worshippers, who all knelt devoutly.

The men occupied one side of the church and the women and children the other. The worshippers, unlike their priest, were entirely nude.

The service consisted of counting from one to ten, and saying the alphabet in English, each being recited first by the priest and then repeated by the congregation.

Both having been gone through ten times, the priest ran through a lot of names, among which Jesus Christ and God frequently occurred, the congregation reverently repeating these also.

Jeremiah cannot read or write, and teaches the people nothing more than this curious ritual, but evidently he has considerable authority over his people, which he wields for good.

Doubtful Honor.

From The Chicago News.

Little Willie—Say, Pa, what is an empty title?

Pa—An empty title, my son, is your mother's way of referring to me as the head of the house when there are visitors present.

A Modernist.

From The Washington Star.

"Why," asked the teacher, "did Nebuchadnezzar eat grass?"

And after a silence the small boy from Chicago made answer: "Maybe there was a beef strike in Babylon."

Tall Corn.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

A Southwest Georgia exchange says that in that section corn grows so tall it takes two men, standing on each other's reputation, to reach the top of it.

An Impression.

From The Washington Star.

"Do you think that music is of any practical benefit in life?"

"Well," answered Miss Cayenne, "judging from the photographs of eminent violinists, it must keep the hair from falling out."

WHEN THE MOSS IS ON THE BARD.

A bas the adolescent bards, and this insipid gush
Of "Whenny" rhymes—"When Susan sings," "When Mother stirs the mush,"
"When Mollie puts the kettle on," "When Father counts the cash,"
"When Uncle plays the violin," "When Nellie chops the hash,"
"When Jennie wields the scrubbing-brush," "When Mary draws the tea,"
"When Sallie goes to singing-school," "When Flossie smiles at me,"
And I might cite an endless list of "Whenny" rhymes to show
That you merely have to start them and then sit and watch them go.

Oh, verses flow so smoothly, if you get the "Whenny" knack,
"When Auntie pares her bunion" and "When Uncle sprains his back,"
The field is very fertile and you're never at a loss:
"When Grandpa hunts his slippers," and "When Silas drives the hoss."
You merely set it going thus: "When Father splits his vest,"
The natural unwinding of the mainspring does the rest.
Alas! The "Whenny" habit! 'Tis a vice that you should dread,
You wake at night and write them on your pillow in the bed.

The meter is so tempting and there is so much to say:
"When Mother grabs the poker" and "When Amos mows the hay,"
"When the brine is on the bacon," "When the pork is in the pot,"
Alas! You're in the clutches of the "Whenny" juggernaut.
You merely lay the pattern down and cut your goods to fit:
"When Hezekiah whittles" or "When Grandma starts to knit,"
"When Jonas jaws the hostler" and "When Tommy taps the till,"
"When poets cease from 'whenning'"—but I fear they never will.

J. W. FOLEY.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT REACHES WASHINGTON

Uneventful Trip from Oyster Bay to the Capital.

TO MEET HIS CABINET TO-DAY

Cheered by New Yorkers as He Crossed the City to Ferry Landing.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—President Roosevelt and party arrived in Washington at 6:16 o'clock and were driven directly to the White House. The train, which came in exactly on time, was a long one, drawn by two engines.

The President's special car, the last but one, was left outside the trainshed, and he headed the party, with Mrs. Roosevelt by his side, in walking its entire length. When he arrived at the engines both engineers were lined up with their right hands carefully wiped waiting for the customary salute. The President shook each man's hand with both of his, and each got a word of congratulation on the trip.

In New York the President's party was joined by Regis H. Post, Auditor for Porto Rico. Secretary Hartzell of the Island government has just resigned, and Mr. Post availed himself of the opportunity to present conditions in the island to the President. The trip from New York, which was without other incident, was occupied by their conversation.

Assistant Secretary Barnes did not return with the President's party, but went on a brief vacation to the Maine woods. He will return to Oyster Bay when the President again goes to his Long Island home.

The President will meet his Cabinet to-morrow. Postmaster General Payne, who has been in Maine, arrived to-night, and nearly every member of the Cabinet is now in the city.

DEPARTURE FROM OYSTER BAY.

Natives Gather at Station to Bid President Good-Bye.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 28.—Amid the acclaims of a multitude of his townsmen who gathered to bid him good-bye President Roosevelt left here at 10:30 to-day for Washington, and the Summer capital has assumed its wonted aspect again. The executive offices are closed, the Secret Service men and reporters have departed, and even Sagamore Hill is empty save for the servants and the younger children.

The decorations from yesterday had all been allowed to remain so that the President drove down from Sagamore Hill between lines and through arches of waving flags. It was the first sight he had had of the notification decorations and they pleased him mightily.

The Presidential party drove to the station in several carriages. In the party were Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Alice, W. Emlen Roosevelt and his daughters, and Senator and Mrs. Kean. At the station Secretary and Mrs. Loeb joined the party. The special train consisted of two coaches.

As the President alighted from his carriage a great cheer went up from the crowd at the station, and he and Mrs. Roosevelt stood on the rear platform and bowed and waved their hands.

At Long Island City a detail of mounted police, six in number, were in waiting, and these surrounded the open landau in which the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Mr. and Mrs. Loeb took seats. There was also a detail from the Central Office in New York, and the six Secret Service men who have been on duty in Oyster Bay.

Quite a crowd was waiting at Long Island City and the President got a warm reception.

CROWD AT JERSEY CITY.

The President Cheered as He Boards His Train.

Although Mrs. Roosevelt took the same train that bore the President to Washington, and will remain in the capital until her husband returns to Oyster Bay, she did not ride with him across town from the East Thirty-fourth to the West Twenty-third Street Ferry. The carriage in its trip across town contained only the President and his secretary.

The mounted policemen, two in front, two behind, and one on each side of the President's carriage, took position as soon as the boat reached this side. Secret Service Agent Tyree sat on the box with the driver and the Central Office men and Secret Service men, as well as the reporters, hustled for cabs. A cavalcade of a dozen carriages was soon formed and the procession drove through Thirty-fourth Street to Fifth Avenue, to Twenty-third Street, and thence to the ferry.

The President's trip across town seemed to be entirely unexpected, but whenever the cavalcade was seen and its significance became apparent, people lined up on the curb and men lifted their hats to the Chief Executive, while women waved their handkerchiefs. The President invariably lifted his hat in response. This was kept up along the entire route, especially on Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

There was a large crowd in the station in Jersey City. As the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, who had met in Jersey City, came up on the elevator a big shout went up, and when the President reached his car he stood on the rear platform and waved his hat for some time to the cheering crowd. As the train pulled out he appeared again and waved a farewell salute to the crowd.

NAMES MILITARY COLLEGES.

War Department Chooses Schools Which May Designate Candidates for Army.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—With a view of promoting military education in the various academies and colleges having army officers as Professors of Military Science, Secretary Root, when at the head of the War Department, made a regulation which provided that a certain number of students shall be taken from these schools annually and designated as candidates for appointment to the grade of Second Lieutenant in the army. The selection is confined to the six "whose students have exhibited the greatest interest, application, and proficiency in military training and knowledge."

The War Department has decided that each of the following schools is entitled to the appointment of an honor graduate:

St John's Military Academy, Manlius, N. Y.; Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Penn.; Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.; Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.; South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S. C.; Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

NORTH ASBURY PARK WINS.

Will Get Sunday Trains by Removal of Interlaken Station.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 28.—Sunday trains for North Asbury Park are to be restored by the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company. This was agreed to to-day by the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, after an acrimonious debate which lasted for several hours. The association met in special secret session to receive a new agreement from the railroad company, providing that the Interlaken station be abandoned and that the mile prohibitory limit for Sunday railroad trains be moved further south, so as not to take in the North Asbury Park station.

ROSENTHAL IN MONTREAL?

Federal Building Rumor Indicted Silk Man Was Seen There.

According to what appeared to be a well-authenticated rumor circulated in the Federal Building yesterday, A. S. Rosenthal, the former head of the silk importing firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co., who was indicted for silk frauds in 1901, was seen in Montreal on Tuesday last. He was accompanied by his daughter. According to the same rumor, Mrs. Rosenthal has been in this city for several weeks, making her home at the family residence in West Eighty-sixth Street.

Rosenthal, together with his partner, Martin L. Cohn and Charles C. Browne, an examiner of silks in the Appraiser's Stores, were jointly indicted in 1901. Rosenthal and Cohn were released under $30,000 bail each, and Browne under bail of $10,000. When the case was called for trial in January of this year it was found that Rosenthal had forfeited his bail. According to the Federal officials it is doubtful if Rosenthal can be extradited to the United States, even though he was arrested in Montreal.

At the Rosenthal residence, 29 West Eighty-sixth Street, it was said last night that nothing whatever was known there concerning the whereabouts of A. S. Rosenthal. The servant who answered the bell said that Mrs. Rosenthal was living there, but was at present away from the city for a few days. According to the servant nobody at the Eighty-sixth Street house has seen Mr. Rosenthal since the 20th of last November, when "he went abroad for an indefinite vacation."

MUST NOT SWEAR IN TUCKAHOE

Sheriff Causes Notices to be Posted That Punishment Will Follow.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y., July 28.—According to orders received from Sheriff Merritt a crusade has been started here to enforce the old "blue" laws which are still on the statute books. Deputy Sheriff Sarles, who recently made a raid on a prizefight in a barn at Valhalla, has posted notices in many conspicuous places in the town, quoting the law on the use of profane language, and he says he will enforce the law to the letter.

It is also stated that on Sunday an attempt will be made to close up all the saloons and concert halls, and that any one found in these places will be arrested and subjected to severe punishment. This action has been taken, it is said, at the instigation of the Sabbath Observance League of Mount Vernon, which has been urging the Sheriff to make some reform.

ELECTRICAL MEN STAY OUT.

Vote to Continue Subway Strike—Carpenters' Conference.

The Electrical Workers' Union, which is threatened with a general lock-out because its members violated the arbitration agreement of the Building Trades Employers' Association by striking on the subway, last night resolved to continue the strike. Officers of the union said it would be time enough to talk about the threatened lock-out when it came.

At a meting of the District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, which is also threatened with a lock-out for the same cause, Daniel Featherson, Secretary of the council, said the Master Carpenters' Association would meet a committee of the union to-day regarding the subway strike. No lock-out will take place pending the meeting.

DOVER OPENS HEADQUARTERS.

Republican Campaign Begun in Chicago —Cortelyou Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 28.—Secretary Elmer Dover of the Republican National Committee to-day began the work of the Presidential campaign at the Chicago headquarters in the Auditorium Hotel.

The programme this year, it was announced, will be practically the same as that of four years ago.

"Chairman Cortelyou," said the Secretary, "will arrive Saturday morning, and I presume the Western members of the Executive Committee will be here to meet him."

LIPTON STILL COVETS CUP.

Writes That He May Send Another Challenger to America.

ALBANY, July 28.—Dr. Andrew S. Draper, State Commissioner of Education, has received from Sir Thomas J. Lipton a letter in which the latter speaks about the possibility of sending another yacht to America to compete for the America Cup. In the letter he says:

"Whether or not I shall make another attempt I cannot say with any certainty as this depends upon many things outside of my control, although I may say I have not given up hope of lifting the famous old trophy, and I do not imagine I could rest content to leave it in its present environments. I presume it has by now become somewhat naturalized; nevertheless I think a change of air and a visit to its original home might do it good."

IN THE SHOPS.

They are brand new as far as New York is concerned, and they can't be found everywhere. There may be more of them some time, but the woman who likes "things different" will do well to consider these. They are Hungarian embroidered linens for the table, and the genuine article—that is to say, not made for New Yorkers according to designs they may be considered to admire, but according to native ideas. This means that they are in bright colors, many of them, and all the colors combined on each of the pieces. This makes them bright and gay and pretty for piazza luncheons, lawn teas, or any kind of a Summer entertainment where a bright note is required. Here are the prices, and they are remarkable considering that the work is all done by hand. A long scarf, 1½ yards, will cost only $2.50. There are doilies round and square. In six-inch these cost only 15 cents each; nine-inch, 30 cents, and a twenty-four-inch cloth, round, will cost $1.25; a thirty-six-inch cloth is $2.50, and a large round cloth, forty-five-inch, will cost $4.50. A 1½-yard cloth, round or square, will cost $6.

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There are other Hungarian linens which are more subdued in coloring and as pretty, if less characteristic and more familiar. These have the white ground with the embroidery in red, in a couple of shades of blue, or in red and blue together, and there are a few pieces to be found in a blue cloth with the embroidery in white. These come in even lower prices, and they are very attractive. One cloth, 20 by 45, will cost $1.25; twenty-four inches square, 75 cents; forty-five inches square, $2.50, and fifty-four inches square, $4. A cloth fifty-four inches square with a blue ground will cost $5; twenty-eight inches square, $1.25, and 20 by 64, $2.25. Doilies are only 10 cents.

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Those pretty sheer white cushion covers with Irish embroidery in white and hemstitched ruffles are among the best in service covers. One of these with a pretty clover design in the embroidery will cost $1. They range from that up.

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Square cushions are used for these, and they range in price according to size. They are filled with floss, and one twenty-two-inch square will cost 45 cents; twenty-four-inch, 55 cents, and twenty-six-inch, 70 cents. Under the sheer covers an extra covering of some color is used, a pale pink, or blue, or green, according to the colors of the room in which they are to be used.

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Berlin drawn work is one of the newest things in linen. This is most attractive, the pattern drawn in circles an improvement upon the straight lines of the usual drawn work. One centre piece has a wreath design, and running out from this single leaves, also drawn and having a very pretty effect. There are solid embroidered scalloped edges to these pieces. One in nine-inch will cost $1.25; eleven-inch, $2, and so on.

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In thinner table pieces there are very pretty things in linen lawn with a lace edge in attractive design on the lines of the Italian filet. Doilies small and round in this style will cost 15 cents, ranging up, 25, 35, and 60 cents. An eighteen-inch round piece will cost $1.15; a tray cloth, 18 by 27, $1.85; a thirty-inch square, $2.50, and one 18 by 54 the same price. A tray cloth, 12 by 18, will cost 90 cents.

"CHAMPAGNE," SHE CRIED, AND CROWDS SCOFFED

Frightened, Lost Immigrant Sought Help and Beer Was Offered.

CHASED INTO TENEMENTS

East Siders Thought She Demanded Wine, but It Was Her Uncle's Name That Girl Pronounced.

Hundreds of men and women on their way home from the shops of the east side stopped at East Houston Street and Avenue B at 6 o'clock last night to watch the peculiar actions of a handsome young woman who waved her arms wildly and shouted:

"Champagne! Champagne!"

"Where did she git it all?" asked a cynic near the curb.

Seeing the crowd gather about her, the young woman wept aloud and, suddenly darting across Houston Street, fled in the direction of the ferry. The crowd ran after her. Seeing that she was pursued, she stopped and ran into a doorway of a big tenement. The crowd shoved and elbowed up to this house, and each time any one spoke to the girl she replied:

"Champagne! Champagne!"

"I'll treat you to a beer," said a young man who caught hold of her arm and tried to drag her into a saloon next door.

She fought to get away from the man, saying: "Champagne! Champagne!"

Then she wept again, and the crowd took her away from the man who wanted to treat her to beer.

Again she turned and ran through Houston Street, going back to Avenue B, and turning up that thoroughfare. Seeing herself still pursued, she ran into the doorway of another tenement, and did not stop until she dashed into the apartments of a family on the fourth floor. The members of this family were eating supper when the girl flung the door open. She leaped over the end of a lounge and fell in a heap on the floor.

The members of the household grabbed her and threw her into the hall, believing she was crazy. At the head of the stairs she found a young woman who seemed to understand her and was able to converse with her in her native tongue. This young woman said the girl was a Slav, and assuring her that no harm would befall her, led her over to the Union Market Police Station, followed by the crowd.

At the police station matters were explained through an interpreter. The girl who had been shouting champagne said she had arrived here from Albany on Wednesday night, and was met at the railroad station by her uncle, who had taken her to his home. Yesterday her cousin took her to an east side tailor's shop and got a job for her, but when the day's work was over the girl found herself lost in this big city, as her cousin had forgotten to tell her how to get back to the house.

Her uncle, she said, was named Champagne, and when she approached any one on the east side and mentioned that name to try to locate her uncle's home, the strangers laughed at her. Believing the crowd meant to attack her, she had become frightened and had tried to seek a refuge in the big tenements.

The matron of the police station was directed to care for her until her uncle, Champagne, turns up. Several families residing near the police station sent around food for the lost girl, and at last accounts she had sixteen offers for supper outside of the many suppers that had been sent by persons who had scarcely enough food for themselves. The girl said her name was Rebecca Watkowsky, and that she was twenty-four years old.

WEDDING OR LUNCHEON?

Wedding, Said Jersey City Couple, and Then They Hurried Back to Work.

A young couple went without their noonday luncheon on Wednesday so that they might be married. The couple are employed in a shade manufacturing plant on Tuers Avenue, Jersey City, and shortly before noon learned that they would have Friday and Saturday of this week off. Constantino Perretti of 327 First Street had been paying marked attentions to Rose Messiner of 427 Monmouth Street for some time, both while at work and after. He suggested that the vacation might be made more pleasant if Miss Messiner were to become Mrs. Perretti.

She thought so, too, and a friend hastened to the Seventh Precinct Police Station and through Capt. Harrington to procure the services of a Justice of the Peace and have him on hand promptly at the lunch hour. Justice of the Peace Miller was sent for and the preliminaries arranged. Soon the couple appeared, somewhat out of breath and much flustered, but the ceremony went through successfully.

As the factory hands are allowed but a half hour for luncheon, the couple had to run down to the station in order to get back to work on time, and they had no time to get luncheon.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

The English rights of "The Snow Man," the comedietta which is being presented at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week by John W. Mitchell and Grace Merritt, have been sold by Mrs. Fanny Locke McKenzie of Chicago, the authoress, to Douglas Carnely, formerly with William Collier in "On the Quiet." Mr. Carnely will present the play in Great Britain with his wife.

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The Majestic Theatre will open Aug. 23 with "The Isle of Spice." It was first produced in Chicago a year ago. After running there for twenty weeks it was moved to Boston, and has been there for fifteen weeks. The production is under the direction of Gus Sohlke.

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Four railroads and two steamboat companies will run excursions to Dreamland, Coney Island, Sunday. Fifteen thousand out of town visitors are expected to take advantage of the low rates to see the new amusement centre. The merry-go-round, now being built, probably will be opened on Sunday.

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In "Little Johnny Jones" George M.Cohan will begin his starring season at the New York Theatre on Oct. 31. In his supporting company will be Mrs. Jerry J. Cohan, Ethel Levey, J. Bernard Dyllyn, C. Jack Harrington, Tom Lewis, and Sam Ryan. The chorus will number forty or more. The play is in three acts and will include twelve musical numbers.

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Sir Charles Wyndham has decided to come to New York for a visit of two weeks previous to his playing at the Lyceum Theatre here.

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Clyde Fitch, who arrives from France the middle of August, will rehearse and produce two plays—Clara Bloodgood in "The Coronet of a Duchess," and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert in "Granny."

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Charles Frohman has re-engaged Bruce McRae to play the leading part with Ethel Barrymore in Charles Frohman's production of "Sunday."

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David Belasco has just declined an offer from Frank Curzon, the London manager, for the English and colonial rights of "Sweet Kitty Bellairs." The comedy will be produced in London next year, but under the management of Mr. Belasco himself. Miss Crosman will resume her New York run in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" early in September.

Henry Wolfsohn's Engagements.

Henry Wolfsohn returned from Europe yesterday on the Deutschland. He has signed contracts for the appearance of Josef Hofmann, Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, Anton Hekking, 'cellist, and Mme. de Montjau, a soprano. Campanari will also be under Mr. Wolfsohn's management, and Mme. Kirkby Lunn, the English contralto, will make a concert tour in March, April, and May.

W. H. BALDWIN UNDER KNIFE.

Operated On for Intestinal Affection—Doctor Says Danger Is Slight.

President William H. Baldwin, Jr., of the Long Island Railroad is a patient at the German Hospital, at Park Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, where on Sunday last he underwent an operation for a slight affection in the abdomen. The operation was performed by Dr. Frederick Kammerer of 51 East Sixty-sixth Street, who said last night that Mr. Baldwin's condition was very satisfactory indeed.

"At no time since he came to the hospital," said Dr. Kammerer, "have we been at all apprehensive concerning the outcome of the trouble. While I do not feel at liberty to state the precise nature of it, I will say that, so far, it is nothing that warrants alarm on the part of Mr. Baldwin's friends. A careful examination showed that a certain part of the abdomen was inflamed, and an operation was promptly decided upon. It was necessary, of course, to administer an anaesthetic, but the patient was under the influence of it only a short time, perhaps half an hour."

Notwithstanding Dr. Kammerer's statement that Mr. Baldwin's condition was not such as to cause alarm, he admitted that nothing definite regarding the result of the operation would be known for five or six days yet. He denied that his patient had been suffering from appendicitis. "When he will be able to leave the hospital," said the doctor, "depends entirely upon the progress he makes in the next three or four days. We do not look for any unfavorable change in his condition, although any sort of abdominal trouble is necessarily more or less serious."

Dr. Joseph Fraenkel of 46 East Seventy-fifth Street, who has been in attendance upon Mr. Baldwin, said that the operation was a "very ordinary one," but that it was too soon to say with any degree of certainty how long he would have to remain in the hospital.

It is said that the illness which necessitated surgical treatment has been coming on for several weeks. Mr. Baldwin had been coming to the city from his country residence at Locust Valley, L. I., daily, up to about ten days ago, when his ailment grew worse and he was forced to remain at home. Last Saturday he came to the city and went to the Plaza Hotel for the purpose of consulting Dr. Kammerer, his physician. After diagnosing the case, the doctor ordered that he be removed at once to the hospital.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the first large dance at Newport, many house parties start from to-day, and the majority of the fashionable element which has been in town has left for that resort. The horse show at Long Branch, polo, and other out-of-door attractions, although interfered with by the weather, attracted many New Yorkers. This evening the Meadow Club, at Southampton, has a dance, and to-morrow there will be the ball at the Sewanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, at Oyster Bay.

***

The Count de Caraman and the Count de Pange, two well-known young men in Paris, sailed yesterday for Havre, after a visit to the St. Louis Exposition. Prince Alexander Radziwill of Pretoria was booked on the Friedrich der Grosse.

***

Mrs. Francis H. Leggett and Miss Sturgis are expected to-morrow from abroad. Miss McLeod, Mrs. Leggett's sister, who has been visiting in Maine, has returned to town. Mr. and Mrs. Leggett open Ridgeley Manor on Aug. 1.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Wright, with their daughter, Mrs. J. Edgar Coeleas, and J. Dunbar Wright, are at their camp in the Adirondacks.

***

Miss Mary Livingston Willard is traveling on the Continent. She will not open her house at Northeast Harbor this Summer.

***

Oswald Jackson will sail to-morrow for a European trip, a part of which will be passed automobiling in France and England.

***

Mr. and Mrs. A. Newbold Morris and Miss Eva Morris are at Ridgefield, Conn., occupying their country cottage there.

***

Miss Florence Rhett, who recently sailed for Europe, will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., in England for a few weeks of her foreign trip.

***

Col. Jay, Mrs. Jay, and their daughter, Miss Jay, are still at Newport, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan H. Grace (Miss Eden) are settled at their Great Neck cottage for the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thacher are at Sunny Hill, their Tenafly Summer home.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Emlen Newbold of Philadelphia are at Saranac Lake, where they will remain till October.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. William Carter, Mrs. Philip L. Lydig, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. George W. Collard, and Miss Georgianna G. King. Dinners were given by Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mrs. William G. Rolker, Miss Blight, Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick.

To-morrow evening Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt will give the first dance of the season, which will be a house warming for the new house at Sandy Point Farm. There will be about 120 guests, the greater number of whom will be entertained at dinner by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. William E. Carter, and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt. They will go from the several residences to Sandy Point in automobiles and carriages later in the evening. Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt will also entertain a small party at dinner.

One match was played in the ladies' doubles lawn tennis tournament at the Casino to-day. The contestants were Mrs. Barger Wallach and Miss Anna Sands on one side and Miss Maude Wetmore and Miss Margaret Busk on the other. Mrs. Wallach and Miss Sands won two straight sets, by a score of 10—8 each. The final match in the tournament will be played to-morrow by Mrs. Barger Wallach and Miss Sands against Miss Cynthia Roche and Miss G. S. Pell.

Prince de Bearu et Chalis, Attaché of the French Embassy at Washington, and Viscomte de Chambrun, Secretary of the Embassy, are at the Berkeley.

Rear Admiral Rivet and the officers of the French cruiser Dupleix, which is here on the way to Boston, made an official call to-day upon Col. William Ennis, United States Army, commanding the artillery district of Narragansett at Fort Adams, and was received with the usual salutes and other honors due his rank. Later Admiral Rivet, accompanied by a staff officer, called upon Rear Admiral S. B. Luce and Mrs. Chadwick, wife of Rear Admiral French C. Chadwick. He then visited the Trinity Churchyard and placed a wreath of roses on the grave of Chevalier de Ternay, who commanded the French vessel which came to this country to the relief of the American forces during the war of the Revolution.

DAWKINS—DUNCAN.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., July 28.—Miss Jessie Duncan of Brooklyn and William Dawkins of Bloomfield were married in the parsonage of the Park Presbyterian Church last night by the Rev. Charles S. Woodruff, the pastor. Miss Etta Brown was maid of honor and Albert Dawkins, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Women Kiss Man Charged with Assault.

Fifteen women who were eager to testify in behalf of a young man accused of assaulting and trying to kill a girl, hugged and showered kisses on the man when he was released on bail from the Essex Market Court yesterday afternoon. The man is Manny Zaconick of 24 Eldridge Street. He is accused of trying to strangle with a rubber hose, Yetta Brushnisky, whom he has courted for the last eight months, after she had refused to commit suicide with him. Yetta fainted several times when Zaconick was arraigned. The boy was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Whitman, and was released within five minutes after the Magistrate gave his decision.

LIKE CHANGE TO DOVER AS A PORT OF CALL

Ocean Travelers Find Convenience in the New Schedule.

TRAIN CLOSE TO THE SHIP

Hamburg-American Liners Make Fast to Well-Protected Pier to Receive Passengers.

The threescore passengers on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, in port yesterday, who, westward bound, bearded her at the Admiralty pier, Dover, July 22, were delighted with the change in the port-of-call schedule for this leviathan.

Leaving London on a comfortable train with first and second class coaches, in an hour and three-quarters the passengers were on the pier beside the huge ship. This pier will form the western boundary of the artificial harbor that is planned. The traveler had to walk only a few feet to board the ship.

This change in the Hamburg-American port-of-call scheme went into effect on July 1. Speaking of it, the commander of the Deutschland, Capt. Carl Kaempff, said yesterday that while it was tentative, the advantages of Dover were manifest. One result would be the elimination of Southampton as a port of call, with its various disadvantages, contributing to delay and chance of accident, and tender service. At the Admiralty pier craft like that commanded by Capt. Kaempff tie up as at a North River pier on its east or inharbor side absolutely regardless of wind, weather, or Channel conditions, as they are protected to the west by the pier in question and the old pier west of it, and to the east by the new harbor pier, which is practically finished.

Patrons on the Continent or those who leave vessels of the line at Dover are only five and a half hours from Paris by the Dover-Calais route.

The first greyhound of the Hamburg-American fleet to make Dover a port of call under the new arrangement was the Graf Waldersee, which touched there July 8 on its westward trip, and the second was the Patricia, July 12, going north seaward. As the schedule stands, the twin-screw express steamers of the line, the Deutschland, Hamburg, Moltke, and Blucher going East, will have as ports of call New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, and going west the Hamburg, Blucher, and Moltke will have New York, Dover, Boulogne, and Hamburg, while the Deutschland's Atlantic voyage westward will have but one break, at Dover. The twin-screw passenger steamers Pennsylvania, Pretoria, Patricia, and Graf Waldersee going east will stop at Dover, the Phoenicia and Palatia going direct to Hamburg, and, westward bound, the Graf Waldersee, Pennsylvania, Patricia, and Pretoria will stop at Boulogne and Dover, the Phoenicia and Palatia skipping Boulogne.

There is a Channel service from or to the old Dover pier to or from Calais thrice daily, giving connection with railroad service in England, France, Belgium, Holland, and Southern Europe.

A special Berlin train has been put on which leaves the Lehrter Banhof on the morning of the sailings from Hamburg of the Deutschland, Moltke, Blucher, and Hamburg so as to connect for Cuxhaven and save passengers at least a day over former schedules.

The vast artificial harbor off Dover will not be entirely completed at a cost of many millions—for several years. The south breakwater has not been begun. When it is completed the harbor will be about a parallelogram, with an entrance 290 feet wide at its southeast corner, and one 700 feet wide at the west end of the south breakwater.

PARROT BLOCKS BROADWAY.

Escapes from Owner and Takes Refuge on Top of a Car.

Traffic was tied up on Broadway last night by a green parrot which escaped from his cage on a Columbus Avenue car. Poll stood on the top of the car fifteen minutes and mocked his would-be captors.

The parrot belonged to Frank Emerson, who was taking him from Fort Lee to Erastina, S. I. All went well until the car reached Twenty-ninth Street, when Poll with a triumphant screech pushed the wire door of his prison open and flew to the top of the car.

"Come down, Poll," said Emerson persuasively, but he received an answer that shocked a passing truck driver.

Mr. Emerson climbed up after his pet. By that time conductor, motorman, and passengers had become interested in the escape of the bird, and lent their efforts to his capture.

Five or six men stretched themselves upward and peered over the top edge of the car at the parrot. He stuck to the middle of the roof, though, and made uncomplimentary remarks about everybody in sight.

Passers-by stopped to see the fun, and south-bound cars began to pile up behind. Up the street two blocks stood Policeman James Black. He is one of the most corpulent men on the force, and he stopped beds. Seeing the crowd at Twenty-ninth Street, he hurried down Broadway and assumed charge of the situation.

The policeman watched the futile efforts of the men around the car, and then smiling a cunning smile, went into the Gilsey House bar. In a moment he reappeared with a piece of cheese. That he thrust up over the top of the car, and in winning tones invited the bird to help himself, but the parrot laughed discordantly.

Presently, however, hunger, or perhaps curiosity, conquered. Poll walked toward the cheese, looked closely, and snapped at it. In a flash the policeman's big hand shot over and the bird was a captive again. He was restored to his cage and traffic was resumed.

JUDGE REED HELD BACK CASH.

Justice Smith Decides the Purdy-Lowerre Case for Plaintiff.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 28.—Justice Wilmot M. Smith has filed his decision in the case of Purdy vs. Lowerre, and it is in favor of the plaintiff.

The late John R. Reid of Babylon, at one time County Judge of Suffolk County, acted as attorney for Mrs. Purdy of Amityville in collecting interest money of a mortgage for $3,600, held by her on the property of Mr. Bulger in Babylon. It was shown by Mrs. Lowerre, daughter of Mr. Bulger, that, in his capacity as legal adviser to Mrs. Purdy, Judge Reid allowed Mr. Bulger to pay to him the principal of the mortgage held by Mrs. Purdy. Mrs. Purdy says she never had any knowledge of the mortgage being paid, and that for twenty years she had been receiving interest money from Judge Reid, he leading her to believe that the mortgage was still in existence.

In his decision Justice Smith says:

"It is extremely unfortunate that the principal figure in this case is dead. If he were alive and could be heard in his defense I believe the situation would present a different aspect. It is my duty, however, to deal with the facts as they appear in the evidence, and fortunately only one question of law is presented, because the facts, as they are material, are undisputed.

"Judge Reid was the agent of Mrs. Purdy only to collect the interest on her mortgage. He had no authority to receive payment on the principal, and she retained the bond and mortgage in her possession. When Mr. Bulger paid to him the principal of the mortgage he became the agent of Mr. Bulger, and it was his duty to pay the money to Mrs. Purdy and obtain from her the bond and mortgage and the certificate of satisfaction for his principal. This duty he did not perform. It seems to me equity demands that the party whose agent caused the loss must bear the burden. It follows that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief demanded in her complaint."

LIVED TO SEE FORTUNE GO.

Inventor of Hemming Attachment for Sewing Machines Dies Poor.

Isaac W. Barnum, inventor of the hemming attachment for sewing machines, and who is said to have possessed a fortune of half a million dollars a few years ago, died in poverty yesterday in a room which he rented at 409 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Barnum, who was born in Bethel, Conn., eighty years ago, became wealthy through his invention. Those who knew him say that he was careless with his money, and his fortune gradually slipped through his fingers, a considerable portion of it being sunk in Western real estate.

Mr. Barnum went to Sanborn, South Dakota, in 1880, and bought a large tract of land there, building a Congregational Church in the middle of the property. He hoped to realize much profit on the land, but several years later the church was moved to another part of town and his property depreciated in value. There was a controversy at the time over the moving of the church and it is said that some sort of a money settlement was made with Mr. Barnum.

Several months ago Mr. Barnum brought an action against a relative whom he accused of breaking an agreement to support him for the remainder of his life. Mr. Barnum asserted that he had turned over to his relative what remained of his fortune with that understanding. The referee in the case, however, decided against the old man.

For many years Mr. Barnum lived in a house in Halsey Street, in the Bedford district, and was a familiar and picturesque figure in that neighborhood.

ST. LUKE'S HEAD EXPLAINS.

Says Drs. Taylor and Kellogg Did Not Break Glass.

Superintendent George F. Clover of St. Luke's Hospital made a statement yesterday with reference to the arrest of Drs. Julius Taylor and Henry Kellogg, members of the house staff of that institution. He said:

"Drs. Taylor and Kellogg were coming toward the hospital via One Hundred and Tenth Street from Riverside Drive, when at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue they stopped to purchase peanuts. In crossing to the peanut stand they passed through the midst of eight or ten young fellows who were singing.

"Shortly after they heard glass breaking, and discovered one of the young fellows leaving a lamp post, the globe of which had apparently been broken. In a few minutes the doctors were approached by a policeman, who said he had discovered them in the act of breaking the glass. The doctors denied it. The policeman, Officer Dunn, called Dr. Taylor a liar. Dr. Taylor said he would allow no one to call him a liar, striking the policeman in the face and felling him.

"A man in citizen's clothes appeared and struck with his nightstick at Dr. Taylor. Dunn said this man was a policeman. As a matter of fact, he was Policeman Breckert, but under suspension. Breckert attempted to assist Dunn, and Dr. Kellogg prevented. Dr. Taylor called to his companion to allow Breckert to arrest him, as he intended to surrender himself to Dunn, but Dunn struck Taylor several times with his club and then started for the West One Hundredth Street Station. The policeman used his club unnecessarily and abused both doctors with profanity. While waiting for the patrol wagon the doctors were again struck with the club.

"Dr. Taylor appreciates that he did a grievous wrong in assaulting the officer instead of submitting to arrest, and deplores his action."

SAYS NIECE WAS ABDUCTED.

Mrs. Cheeks Causes Arrest of Relative and a Young Woman.

On complaint of Mrs. Margaret E. Cheeks of 56 West Fifty-eighth Street, Gertrude Taylor, of the Hotel Cumberland, Fifty-fourth Street and Broadway, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Pool on the charge of abduction. Arrested with Miss Taylor was Virginia H. Bowles, the niece of Mrs. Cheeks, who was wanted as a witness and who, Mrs. Cheeks says, was abducted by Miss Taylor.

Mrs. Cheeks told the Magistrate that Miss Bowles was only seventeen years old. The niece insisted that she was twenty.

Herman A. Wellbacker, who is in the automobile business, testified that he had been engaged to Miss Bowles, but that the engagement was broken last Sunday. He said that the girl was only seventeen years old, and that he knew her father, John B. Bowles, who lived in Salem, Va. He had telegraphed to the father, he said, and expected him to come to New York to prove the girl's age.

Magistrate Pool adjourned the hearing until Tuesday. The bail—$1,000—in Miss Taylor's case was continued, while Miss Bowles was placed under the charge of the probation offficer, Miss Smith.

LIEUT. CLEMENT DEAD.

Naval Officer Expires of Typhoid Fever in Trieste Hospital.

TRIESTE, Austria, July 28.—Lieut. James Wilkinson Clement of the United States battleship Kearsarge, who was left here in hospital when Rear Admiral Barker's squadron sailed, died of typhoid fever this morning.

Lieut. Clement was appointed to the Naval Academy from South Carolina in 1895. He received his commission on Jan. 28, 1901, and served as a Midshipman on the cruiser Brooklyn during the Spanish-American war. He was with the fleet during the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, and had charge of a torpedo boat in that campaign. He also took part in the suppression of the Moro uprising.

In September last, during the preliminary target practice of the fleet, Lieut. Clement was commended by the Secretary of the Navy in a special letter for an act of unusual bravery on the battleship Alabama. During gun practice the wadding in one of the big guns caught fire and endangered the entire turret with an explosion. The Lieutenant thereupon rushed forward and shut the breach at the risk of his life.

CAPT. SHORT'S FUNERAL.

Politicians, Veterans, and Police Pay Last Tribute to Brave Officer.

There was a throng of war veterans, politicians, and members of the Police Department at the funeral services for Police Captain Martin Short, held yesterday morning in St. James's Roman Catholic Church, Nostrand and Newkirk Avenues, Brooklyn. About 2,000 people attended the funeral. Grand Army Posts, the Knights of Columbus, Knights of the Maccabees, and the police force being represented by large delegations. Senator P. H. McCarren was among the politicians present.

At the church a solemn high mass was celebrated by the Revs. Thomas Lynch and John Meehan, the Rev. John L. Belford of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul preaching the sermon. The burial was at Calvary Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES MADISON WOOD, one of the oldest Odd Fellows in New York State, died at Matteawan, N. Y., yesterday. Next month he would have completed his sixtieth year in the order. He was initiated at Fishkill Lodge in 1844. He was eighty-seven years old.

Assistant Postmaster JOHN H. COZZINS, who suffered a paralytic stroke some years ago, is dead at his Saratoga home. Mr. Cozzins had been connected with the Post Office almost forty years. During the civil war he was connected with the seventy-seventh Regiment, New York State Volunteer Infantry.

GEORGE J. DAVIDGE, twenty-six years old, died Wednesday at his home, 132 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Davidge was the Treasurer of the Bijou Theatre, and formerly held that position in the Grand Opera House. His grandfather, W. P. Davidge, acted with Booth, and his father, W. J. Davidge, was well known as a comedian in Augustin Daly's companies. Mr. Davidge's mother is still on the stage, her name

FINANCIAL.

GreeneConsolidatedGoldCo

Incorporated Under Laws of West Virginia. Capitalization, $5,000,000

(Full Paid and Non-Assessable.)

W. C. GREENE, President. M. L. SPERRY, Vice-President.
E. B. TUSTIN, Treasurer. SCOTT WHITE, Assistant Treasurer.
GEORGE S. ROBBINS, Secretary. JOHN H. MARTIN, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

W. C. GREENE,	BIRD S. COLER,	H. E. HUNTINGTON,
E. B. TUSTIN,	GEO. S. ROBBINS,	M. L. SPERRY,
P. MELIODON,	W. E. D. STOKES,	H. F. BLOUNT,
ALFRED ROMER,	EMIL BEROLZHEIMER,	EPES RANDOLPH,
HENRY OLLESHEIMER,	J. B. SHOWALTER,	CHARLES M. SHANNON,
JNO. H. MARTIN,	J. DUGUE DE LE FAUCONNERIE,	SCOTT WHITE,
C. LE PLUS,	LOUIS A. DUNHAM,	MYRON M. PARKER.

50,000 Shares at $10 Per Share.

Pursuant to order of the Directors of the Greene Consolidated Gold Company, 50,000 shares of the Treasury Stock of the company are offered for sale at par, $10 per share, payable one-half cash with subscription, balance on October 1st, 1904.

The property of the Greene Consolidated Gold Co. is situated thirty miles southwest of Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, and consists of 2,559 pertenencias, or 6,320 acres, running fourteen miles along the channel of the San Domingo River, together with the bench gravels adjacent, and is one of the largest and richest gold deposits in the world. A complete plant, with capacity for handling four thousand cubic yards of gravel per day, is now on the ground and being erected. The plant will be in operation in October, 1904, and should show net earnings of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per month. The property is entirely paid for. Titles are direct from the Government, and are perfect. No bonds or preferred stock, and no indebtedness outside of current monthly expenses.

The sale of this block of Treasury stock will furnish funds sufficient to finish the erection of the plant and leave fifty thousand shares of stock in the treasury for reserve. The capitalization is very low in proportion to intrinsic value, as the extent and value of the property will enable it to pay large and continuous dividends for many years to come. The management is in the hands of conservative, practical business men of the highest standing.

The President of the Company, Mr. Wm. C. Greene, is a practical miner of many years' experience in actual mining, knowing what to do and how to do it; who *has personally owned* the property for many years, and who is entirely familiar with all the conditions to be encountered. The management guarantees that the property will be worked as a legitimate investment proposition for the benefit of stockholders, and full information to stockholders will always be given, as has been done by the Greene Consolidated Copper Company—which is under the same management.

Subscription Blanks, Prospectus, Maps and further particulars will be sent on application. Subscription books will be opened at the offices of the company, 24 Broad Street, New York; Mechanics' National Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo., and at the French-American Banking and Development Company, 37 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the first day of August, and close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, August 10. Subscriptions will be allotted pro rata in case of oversubscription. One-half of the amount of subscription must accompany application, balance payable on October 1st, 1904.

Make all checks payable to the order of GEO. S. ROBBINS, Secretary, 24 Broad Street, New York, or JOHN H. MARTIN, Assistant Secretary, Mechanics' National Bank Building, Broadway and Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

TRANSFER AGENT, N. Y.,	REGISTRAR, N. Y.,	REGISTRAR, ST. LOUIS,
North American Trust Co.	N. Y. Security & Trust Co.	Mercantile Trust Co.

DEPOSITORY, N. Y.,	DEPOSITORY, ST. LOUIS,
Guardian Trust Co.	Mercantile Trust Co.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries.)

Capital, $1,000,000.00. Surplus & Profits, $1,800,000.00

Personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York is taxable when kept within New York.

By the laws of New York both lineal and collateral inheritance taxes are imposed, not only on the estates of residents, but also on the personal estate of non-residents found in New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey.

It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons due and payable at the

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK,
on and after August 1st, 1904.

Ballard, Washington, Water Works	4½s	Prospect Pk. & C. I. R. R. Co.	4½s
Clallam County, Washington	6s	Paducah, Ky.	4½s
Essex County, N. J., Park	3.65s	Skaneateles R. R. Co.	5s
Essex County, N. J., Park	4s	Standard Chain Co. 1st (August 15th)	6s
Essex County, N. J., Court House	4s	Syracuse, N. Y.	Various
General Electric Co.	3½s	South Orange, N. J., Sewer	4s
Hammonton & Egg Harbor City Gas Co.	5s	Toledo, Ohio	Various
Kitsap County, Washington, S. D.	No. 32	U. S. M. & T. Co., Series "G"	4s
L. I. R. R. Co. 2d	7s	U. S. M. & T. Co., Series "I"	4s
Minneapolis, Minn.	Various	U. S. M. & T. Co., Series "M"	4s
Middletown, N. Y., Water	3½s	Village of Sandy Hill, N. Y., Sewer	3½s
N. Y. Dock Co. 1st	4s	Westerly, R. I.	3½s
Prospect Pk. & C. I. R. R. Co. 1st	6s	Woodlawn Cemetery Co.	6s

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
66 BROADWAY.

COUPONS PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1ST, 1904.

Arizona Gold & Copper Co. 1st 6s.
Bates Advertising Co. First 5%.
Beaver Dam Water Co. First 5%.
Beaver Dam Water Co. First Consolidated 5%.
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. Deb. 5%.
Corning, N. Y., Bridge 4%.
Goodwin Car & Elmira Bridge Co., Car Trust 6%.
Haight, D. L., 5%.
Hastings, Village of, Sewers 4%.
Hudson River Electric Power Co. First 5%.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. First 5%.
North Georgia Electric Co. First 6%.
Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Co. First 6%.
Swett, A. L., Electric Light & Power Co. First 5%.
Sing Sing Electric Lighting Co. 4%.
Union Club 5%.

DUE AUGUST 15TH, 1904.

National Consolidated Oil Co. First 6%.
Staten Island Beach Land Improvement Co. Reg. Int. 6%.

DUE AUGUST 18TH, 1904.

Cheektowaga, N. Y., Union Free School 5%.

DUE AUGUST 20TH, 1904.

Breitkopf Brewing Co. First 5%.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.
July 27th, 1904.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 22.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT (1¾%) will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company August 23d, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 2d, 1904. Cheques will be mailed from the Office of the Company. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. August 2d, 1904, and reopen at 10 A. M. August 23d, 1904.

P. G. JENKS, Treasurer.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 19.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) will be paid on the common stock of this Company August 30th, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 9th, 1904. Cheques will be mailed from the Office of the Company. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. August 9th, 1904, and reopen at 10 A. M. August 30th, 1904.

P. G. JENKS, Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
(Successor.)
Buffalo, N. Y., July 20, 1904.

Interest coupons maturing August 1st, 1904, from the Bonds of the Consolidated Mortgage of Buffalo Railway Company will be paid on and after said date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York City.

R. F. RANKINE, Sec'y and Treas.

RARE BOOK DEALERS
should read The New York Times Book Exchange weekly. In it may be found offerings and wants of those who are interested in books.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Selected List of Investment Securities
fully reviewed in our current list of offerings at prices to yield from 4% to 5% and over.
Upon application we shall be pleased to forward copy.

Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Sts., New York
Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

Redmond & Co.
41 WALL ST., New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world.

Vermilye & Co
BANKERS,
NEW YORK. BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

The Stock of the

SAN LUIS MINING COMPANY

is considered by many experienced and conservative investors the best mining investment on the market to-day.

The Company has a property comparable in the extent of its ore bodies with that of the George A. Treadwell Mining Company, the Copete, the Mitchell and the Greene Consolidated, and its ores are as rich as any of them.

Its property is developed to a point in advance of the property of any of the Companies above mentioned except the Greene Consolidated, for it is actually producing at a handsome profit. For only a short time its profits will be devoted to betterments; then they will be available for dividends.

Its location is in the two richest districts in the rich mining State of Durango, Mexico.

Its management is careful, conservative, economical and efficient.

The Company's capitalization is lower than that of any of the above-named Companies, while the showing that it makes is equal to the best of them.

The price at which the stock can be bought is such as to insure the investor a generous return upon the money invested.

The investment seems peculiarly safe and promising.

Only a little more stock is for sale to increase the equipment and earning power of the Company.

PRICES WILL BE QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

San Luis Mining Company,
27 William Street, New York.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK
N.E. COR. 23D ST. & 6TH AVE.
ALLOWS INTEREST
FROM FIRST OF EVERY MONTH

Accounts can be opened and deposits and drafts made by mail. Correspondence invited.

NOTICE.

LOSS OF STOCK CERTIFICATE.
AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that evidence of loss of Stock Certificate No. 6,591 for five shares of the preferred stock of this Company, issued in the name of Mary Zammit, has been presented to us; that we are about to issue a new certificate in place thereof, and that said former certificate will not be recognized by us as representing said stock.

July 28, 1904.
AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY.
By C. B. DENNY, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 149TH ST.

TRADERS A new, handsome, gilt-edged Memo Book to record the Purchase and Sales of stock mailed on receipt of 4c. in stamps.
The Mont. Benton Co., 526-532 West 28th St.

CONSOLIDATED SEAT FOR SALE CHEAP TO IMMEDIATE BUYER.
S. SHIRK,
42 BROADWAY, ROOM 487.

Wanted Loan—$20,000, second mortgage, on Broadway income property; security four times the amount. Address Attorney, Box 208 New York Times.

PROPOSALS.

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y., JULY 27, 1904.—Sealed proposals for building ward wing on hospital at post will be received until 10 A. M., Aug. 12, 1904. Information furnished on application. United States reserves right to accept or reject any proposal or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for building ward wing," addressed Lieut. GEO. L. HICKS, Jr., Q. M.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$148,886,472
Gold	44,627,222
Silver	36,142,982
United States notes	15,831,668
Treasury notes of 1890	58,756
National banknotes	17,493,432
Total receipts this day	1,923,699
Total receipts this month	40,009,170
Total receipts this year	40,009,170
Total expenditures this day	1,590,000
Total expenditures this month	60,930,000
Total expenditures this year	60,930,000
Deposits in National banks	120,838,031

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$522,050,969
Silver dollars	470,003,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,741,575
Silver bullion of 1890	4,948,125
Total	$1,005,333,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$522,050,969
Silver certificates outstanding	470,003,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,686,000
Total	$1,005,338,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$24,469,552
Gold certificates	20,157,670
Silver coin and bullion	21,586,632
Silver certificates	8,576,350
United States notes	15,831,668
Other assets	30,113,661
Total in Treasury	$120,715,528
Deposits in National banks	120,122,503
Total	$240,838,031
Current liabilities	91,951,559
Available cash balance	$148,886,472

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 28.—Transactions in the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
170	Brewing	25	25	25
113	Crucible Steel	5½	5½	5½
10	Crucible Steel pf	36½	36½	36½
25	Fireproof	7½	7½	7½
20	Jos. L. H.	31¾	31¾	31¾
8	Mon. Water	35	35	35
8	Ohio Fuel	37¼	37¼	37¼
50	Philadelphia Co.	33½	33½	33½
39	Pittsburg Coal pf	56¼	55¾	56¼
103	River Coal pf	19½	19½	19½
25	S. & Range	4½	4½	4½
200	U. S. S	11¾	11	11¾
1,159	U. S. S. pf	60¾	59½	60¾
25	West. Elec. seconds	78½	78½	78½
	BANK STOCKS.			
12	I. C. Trust	116	116	116
	BONDS.			
$3,000	Brewing 6s	113	..	..

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Thursday, July 28, 1904.

Impl Japanese Govt, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temporary ctfs, full paid for 6 per cent. sterling loan
£3,000 93
4,000 ..... 93½
Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full inst paid
500 ..... 101⅝
Adams Exp 4s
1,000 ..... 102⅝
Am H & L 6s
6,000 ..... 84½
Am Thread 4s
1,000 ..... 80⅝
At, T & S F gen 4s
15,000-S 103½
⅛ 88,000 ..... 103⅝
10,000-S 103
6,000 ..... 103⅝
Adjustment 4s
10,000 ..... 95⅛
Stamped
10,000 ..... 93¼
20,000 93
5,000 ..... 92⅞
5,000 ..... 93¼
500 ..... 93⅝
5,000 ..... 93⅝
Sold at opening
5,000 ..... 92⅞
Atl Coast L 4s
9,000 ..... 98⅝
21,000 99
Balt & Ohio gold 4s
5,000 ..... 102⅞
5,000 103
B'klyn R T ref conv. 4s
5,000 ..... 78½
B'klyn U El 1st
15,000 108
Canada So 1st
1,000 ..... 103⅝
3,000 ..... 103⅞
Cent of Ga 1st inc 5s
27,000 79
10,000 ..... 79½
Second inc 5s
10,000 42
5,000 ..... 42½
5,000 ..... 42¾
21,000 ..... 42½
Second inc 5s
4,000 ..... 42⅜
30,000 43
Third inc 5s
10,000-S 26
10,000 ..... 26½
5,000 ..... 28⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s
12,000 ..... 101¼
5,000 ..... 101⅜
5,000 ..... 101½
1,000 ..... 101⅞
36,000 ..... 101⅞
Can Pac gtd 3½s
35,000 ..... 57⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s
5,000 ..... 106⅝
C & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s
2,000 ..... 101½
Chi & Alt 3½s
1,000 ..... 78½
C, B & Q 4s joint bonds
2,000 ..... 96⅞
10,000 97
29,000 ..... 96⅞
Chi G L & C 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 106½
1,000 107
C, M & St P, W & M Div 5s
2,000 ..... 114⅛
Chi & N W deb 5s, 1908
2,000 105
C, R I & P R R 4s
28,000 71
10,000 ..... 71⅛
C, R I & P R R coll tr 5s
3,000 ..... 81⅝
1,000 ..... 81½
6,000 ..... 81⅝
4,000 ..... 81⅝
Col & So 1st 4s
1,000 85
10,000 ..... 85¼
Consol Tob 4s
15,000 ..... 83⅜
20,000 84
13,000 ..... 84½
10,000 ..... 84½
15,000 ..... 84⅜
41,000 ..... 84½
1,000 ..... 84½
10,000 ..... 84¼
Den & R G con 4s
1,000 ..... 101½
Det, M & M land grant 7s
10,000 81
Dist Sec Cor 5s
1,000 83
Erie 1st gen 4s
14,000 ..... 84½
Erie 1st con 4s
1,000 ..... 98⅝
Erie, Penn, coll tr 4s
20,000 93
3,000 ..... 93⅝
Ft W & R G 1st
8,000 ..... 83¼
Hock Val 4½s
28,000 ..... 107½
1,000 ..... 107⅝
Kings Co Elev 4s
1,000 91
Knoxv & Ohio 1st
5,000 124
Lacl G L of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 108½
Lacka Steel 5s
7,000 100
L S & M S deb 4s
5,000 ..... 101⅝
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s
2,000 ..... 102¼
Louis & N coll tr 4s
10,000 ..... 93⅞
10,000 ..... 95½
10,000 99
5,000 ..... 93¼
5,000 ..... 96½
Unified 4s
3,000 ..... 100½
1,000 ..... 100½
Manhattan con 4s
2,000 ..... 105⅝
5,000 ..... 105½
Mex Cent con 4s
1,000 ..... 62½
M & St L con 5s
5,000 118
Mo, K & Tex, St L Div 4s
1,000 ..... 83½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
2,000 ..... 89¾
1,000 90
Mo Pac trust 5s
1,000 ..... 107½
Mor & Es 1st 7s
1,000 130
Nash, C & St L 1st con 5s
2,000 115
Nassau Elec R R 4s
4,000 83
1,000 ..... 93¼
17,000 93
N Y C & H R, L S col 3½s
3,000 ..... 93½
M C col 3½s
10,000 91
N Y G, El L, H & P pur money 4s
5,000 96
N Y, O & W ref 4s
2,000 ..... 103⅜
Norf & W, Pocah C & C 4s
50,000 ..... 93½
4,000 s15F 93¾
Norf & W con 4s
26,000 ..... 101⅜
North Pac 4s
1,000 ..... 105½
Nor Pac gen 3s
1,000 ..... 74⅜
10,000 75
Ore S L partic 4s
18,000 ..... 97½
1st con 5s
1,000 ..... 114½
Pac Coast 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 109¼
Penn, Conv 3½s
3,000 ..... 97⅝
500 ..... 97⅝
3,000 98
500 ..... 98⅜
Peop G & C, Chi, 2d gtd
500 101
50,000 ..... 101⅝
Peo & E 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 90¼
Reading gen 4s
1,000 ..... 91⅛
3,000 99
50,000 ..... 98⅞
8,000 99
Read, Jersey Cent, coll 4s
10,000 ..... 96⅞
Rio Gr Jctn 1st
1,000 ..... 111½
R, W & O con 5s
2,000 118
St L & S F R R refunding 4s
15,000 ..... 81⅞
St L S W 2d inc 4s
10,000 76
Cons 4s
26,000 ..... 71½
1,000 ..... 71½
3,000 ..... 71⅝
3,000 ..... 71⅝
Seabd A L Ry gold 4s
5,000 ..... 89⅝
South Pac 4s
6,000 97
Southern Ry 1st 5s
11,000 ..... 114½
Stand R & T Inc
5,000 ..... 2½
Term Assn, St L gen refg 4s
50,000 ..... 98¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 117⅜
3,000 118
Third Av con 4s
2,000 ..... 94⅜
1,000 ..... 94½
3,000 ..... 94½
18,000 ..... 94⅝
3,000 ..... 94½
Tol, Peo & W 4s
2,000 90
Un Pac 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 105⅜
10,000 ..... 105⅝
Un Pac conv 4s
25,000 ..... 101½
20,000 ..... 101⅝
15,000 ..... 101⅜
5,000 ..... 101⅜
55,000 ..... 101⅝
10,000 ..... 101⅞
2,000 102
1,000 ..... 101⅞
13,000 102
2,000 ..... 102⅛
14,000 ..... 102⅛
35,000 ..... 102⅛
10,000 ..... 102⅜
1,000 ..... 102⅜
25,000 ..... 102⅜
20,000 ..... 102⅛
United Rys of San Francisco 4s
4,000 ..... 83⅜
U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s
3,000 ..... 81½
U S Steel Corp Skg Fund 5s
3,000 78
41,000 ..... 78½
10,000 ..... 77⅛
10,000 78
7,000 ..... 78⅛
10,000 78
38,000 ..... 78⅛
5,000 ..... 78⅛
40,000 ..... 78⅛
11,000 ..... 78⅛
6,000 ..... 78⅛
1,000 78
4,000 ..... 78⅛
3,000 ..... 78⅛
1,000 ..... 78⅛
130,000 ..... 78⅛
10,000 ..... 78⅜
10,000 ..... 78⅛
34,000 ..... 78⅛
50,000 ..... 78⅛
12,000 ..... 78⅜
3,000 ..... 78⅛
Registered
2,000 ..... 77⅞
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000-S 117⅞
1,000 ..... 117⅛
Wabash deb B
5,000 ..... 58¼
10,000 ..... 58⅜
10,000 ..... 58½
West Shore 4s
1,000 ..... 108¼
Registered
1,000 ..... 107⅝
W U Tel col tr 5s
1,000 ..... 108½
Wh & L E 1st con 4s
5,000 ..... 92¼
5,000 ..... 91¼
Total sales $2,116,500

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, July 28, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,750	Amal. Copper	50⅝	51⅜	50⅝	51⅛
10	Am. Car & F	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
60	Am. Locomotive	21	21¼	21	21¼
30	Am. Smelting	56	57	56	57
2,570	Am. Sugar	127⅝	129	127⅝	128⅞
10,750	At. T. & S. F.	78¼	78	78¼	77⅞
4,420	Balt. & Ohio	84⅜	85¼	84⅜	85¼
8,490	Brooklyn R. T.	50	51⅜	49⅝	50⅞
20	Can. Pacific	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝
20	Chi. & Alton	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
320	Chi. Gt. West.	14⅜	15⅜	14⅜	15⅜
14,210	C. M. & St. P.	145⅞	147⅜	145⅞	147⅛
90	Col. Fuel & I.	35	35¼	34⅝	35¼
2,100	Erie	24½	25	24⅛	24⅝
10	Ill. Central	135⅝	135½	135⅝	135½
330	Louis. & Nash.	112⅞	114⅜	112⅞	114
260	Manhattan	150⅜	151	150⅜	151
22,620	Met. St. Ry.	114⅞	117⅝	114⅞	117⅝
70	Mex. Central	9¼	9⅝	9	9⅝
10	Mo., K. & T.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
10	Mo. K. & T. pf.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
2,090	Mo. Pacific	91¾	92⅞	91¾	92⅜
20	N. C. & St. L.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
10	Nat. Biscuit	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
80	Nat. Lead	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
90	N. Y. Central	118	118	118	118
1,280	N. Y., O. & W.	30¾	31	30	30½
70	Norf. & West.	60	60½	60	60½
6,550	Penn. R. R.	119	120⅜	118⅞	120
230	People's Gas	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝
19,130	Reading	51⅜	53	51⅛	52⅝
10	Rep. Steel pf.	42¾	43¼	42¾	43⅛
3,140	Rock Island	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	22¼
6,210	So. Pac., ex rts	49⅝	49⅝	48¾	49½
2,410	So. Pac. rights	2⅜	2⅜	2	2⅜
440	South. Railway	23	23½	23	23⅜
930	Tenn. Coal	42¾	43⅜	42¾	43
100	Texas & Pac	24⅜	25¼	24⅜	25⅛
23,640	Union Pac.	96⅞	97¾	94⅞	96⅝
70	U. S. Leather	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,450	U. S. Steel	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
25,530	U. S. Steel pf.	59⅜	61	59⅜	60⅞
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	25⅞	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞
320	Wabash pf.	34⅜	35⅛	34⅜	35⅛
171,760					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
2,000	St. L. S. W. con. 4s	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
5,000	U. S. Steel 5s	78½	78½	78½	78½
$10,000					

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£227,000
Circulation increased	418,000
Bullion increased	185,309
Other securities increased	3,974,000
Other deposits increased	1,936,000
Public deposits increased	1,986,000
Notes reserve decreased	170,000
Government securities decreased	700,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 47.25 per cent. as compared with 50.70 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, July 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation decreased	6,250,000
Treasury accounts current increased	23,550,000
Gold in hand decreased	11,650,000
Bills discounted increased	127,000,000
Silver in hand increased	1,000,070

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Very few stocks were dealt in in the outside market yesterday. Even in the usually active issues the volume of trading was relatively small, and the bond department was not represented by a single issue. For the most part, however, the price movements were toward a high level, the recovery from the previous day's declines being general. American Can preferred rose 1¼ points from the low of the day. Sharp advances were recorded in both the common and preferred stocks of the American Writing Paper Company, but the trading in the two issues combined amounted to only 500 shares.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	Am. Can pf.	41¼	40	41
200	Am. Writing Paper	3½	3¾	3½
300	Am. Writing Paper pf.	12½	12	12½
100	Buffalo Gas	4	4	4
140	Electric Boat pf.	40	40	40
100	Elec. Lead Reduction	½	½	½
10	Havana Tobacco	27	27	27
1,100	Interborough Rap. Tr.	133⅝	133	133½
200	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	19	19	19
610	Manhattan Transit	1¼	1 7-16	1 7-16
100	Mont. & Bos. con. w. i.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	North. Pac. w. r.	139	139	139
1,100	North. Securities	103	101½	102
5	Otis Elevator	88	..	..
200	Seaboard A. L. pf.	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
3,510	South. Pac. rts., w. i.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	South. Pac. pf. w. i.	112½	112½	112½
150	Tenn. Copper	27½	27½	27½
400	White Knob Copper	4¾	4¾	4¾

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 28. Bid.	Asked.	July 27. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	4	4½	4¼	4½
American Can pf	41	41½	39¾	40½
American Chicle	92½	94	92½	94
American Chicle pf	81½	83½	81½	83½
American Malting 6s	101	103	101	103
American Nickel	..	1	..	1
American Typefounders	25	..	25	..
Am. Typefounders pf	84	87	84	87
Am. Writing Paper	3½	3⅝	2½	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	12½	14	10⅝	12
Am. Writing Paper 5s	72	73	72	73
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	4½	5½	4½	5½
Borden's Cond. Milk	120	..	120	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	109	110½	109	110½
British Columbia Copper	2⅝	2⅞	2¼	2⅝
California Copper	..	⅛	..	⅛
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Canadian Imp., w. i.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp. Inc., w. i.	30	40	30	40
Casein Co. of America	4	7	4	7
Casein Co. of Amer. pf.	..	60	..	60
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1	1¼	1	1¼
Central Foundry pf	7¼	8½	7¼	8½
Central Foundry 5s	51	55	51	55
Chesapeake Transit 5s	..	98	..	98
Chicago & Alton receipts	80	81½	80	81½
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	..	93½	..	..
Compressed Air	2	½	2	½
Con. Refrigerating	4	4¼	4	4½
Con. Rubber Tire	½	1	½	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1½	3½	1½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	8½	10	8½	10
Copper Range	51½	53	51½	53
Cramps' Shipbuilding	20	25	20	25
Cuban 6s of 1896	96	..	96	..
Denver Union Water	24½	27	24½	27
Denver Union Water pf	30	35	30	35
Detroit & Mackinac	58	65	58	65
Det. & Mack. pf	88½	92	88½	92
Dominion Securities	5	30	5	20
Eastern S. S.	23½	35	23	..
E. W. Bliss	135	145	135	145
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	40	44	40	46
Electric Boat pf	72	80	72	80
Electric Lead Reduction	⅛	1	⅛	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	1½	..	1½
Electric Vehicle	9	9½	9	9½
Electric Vehicle pf	13½	14½	13½	14½
Electro Pneumatic	..	⅛	..	⅛
Empire Steel	5¼	7	5¼	7
Empire Steel pf	34	40	34	40
Erie con. 4s	84	..	84	..
Gold Hill Copper	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
Great North. pf., w. r.	180	175	180	175
Greene Con. Copper	14⅞	15¼	14⅝	15¼
Greene Con. Gold	8½	10½	8½	10½
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s, ex coupon	53	..	53	..
Guggenheim Ex. 70% pd.	85	100	85	100
Guggenheim Exp.	..	115	..	115
Hackensack Meadows	13	16	13	16
Hackensack Water 4s	91½	93	91½	92
Hacken. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	10	15	10	15
Hall Signal	70	82	70	82
Havana Tobacco	26	28	26	28
Havana Tobacco pf	36	38	36	38
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	85	..	85
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	85	93	85	93
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	85	95	85	95
Houston Oil	1	2½	1	2½

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 3-4@1 Per Cent.

Our Market Becomes More Cheerful with London Upon a Turn for the Better in the Eastern Complications.

The factors bearing upon day-to-day bargaining showed marked amelioration yesterday, and it was promptly reflected in the course of business upon the Exchange. The British Premier made a statement as hopeful as Wednesday's was despondent, and London bought as many shares here as it had sold on the previous day. The Bank of England reported a declining reserve and increasing loans, but it did not raise its discount rate. This was equivalent to refusing to bid for our gold, and was reflected in lower sterling. Consequently there was some reassurance to local sentiment, although it cannot be said to have been much disturbed by discussion of the possibility of gold exports. Lenders at 1 per cent. would be willing if not glad to see funds go either to the provinces or abroad in moderately corrective amounts, and they are likely to be gratified. Russia's domestic disturbance, finding expression in assassination, was not disturbing to speculative sentiment, but was interpreted as increasing the pressure to adjust both internal and external controversies at once. All foreign exchanges did not agree so well as London and New York. Consols rose, but rentes fell. The Paris Bourse was strong, but Berlin's was depressed. It is a fair inference that London and New York are surer of themselves under trying conditions than either Paris or Berlin.

The result locally was a rise exceeding Wednesday's fall. The promptness as well as the extent of the reaction was discussed favorably as indicating that the days of looking on the darkest side of things was replaced by normal hopefulness and willingness to be convinced of better prospects. As everything representative of the day's temper was stronger, it is unnecessary to repeat specifications to be found in the price list.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
Am. Car & Fdy	¾	National Lead	1⅛
Amer. Linn. pf	2	Nat. Lead pf	1½
Am. Sug. Ref	1⅜	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Am. Steel Fds	1	N. & O.	1⅝
Am. Sugar Ref	1⅜	North American	½
Am. Tel. & Tel	1½	Pennsylvania	1⅝
At., Top. & S. F	2	People's Gas	1
At., T. & S. F. pf	1¼	Pressed Steel Car	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	1⅝	Ry. Steel Sp. pf	1
B'klyn R. T	1⅝	Reading	1⅝
Canadian Pacific	1½	Reading 1st pf	1½
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	Rep. I. & S. pf	1½
Chicago & Alton	1⅛	Rock Island	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	1½	Rock Island pf	1⅛
Chicago & N. W	2⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	St. L. S. W	½
Con. Gas	1	St. L. S. W. pf	1
Del. & Hud	½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Del. Un. Ry	2⅜	So. Ry. ex.	½
Erie	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I	1¼
Erie 1st pf	½	Texas & Pacific	1
General Electric	1⅜	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	1½
Illinois Central	1	Union Pacific	2⅝
Louis. & Nash	2¼	U. S. Pipe	1
Manhattan Elevated	1½	U. S. Leather pf	⅝
Met. Sec	4½	U. S. Rubber	½
Met. Street Railway	3⅜	U. S. Steel	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M	1½	U. S. Steel pf	⅝
Mo., K. & Texas	½	Va.-Car. Chem	¾
Mo., K. & T. pf	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers pf	.5	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf	¾
Am. Cotton Oil	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2
B. & O. pf	2½	Pacific Mail	⅞
C. R. R. of N. J	½	Tol., St. L. & W	1⅜
Kan. C. So. pf	⅞	Wabash pf	⅞
Nat. En. & St	2⅞	West. E. & M	1
Nat. Bis. & S. pf	.3		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d	1	Minn. & St. L	2
Cent. of Ga. 3d	1⅝	Morris & Es. 1st 7s	1
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 28	517,626
To date this year	62,547,174
Corresponding date last year	96,744,195

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 28	$2,181,000
To date this year	$367,747,780
Corresponding date last year	$397,613,950

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Peoria Bureau Valley Railroad for dividend.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Lake Shore Railroad.
Michigan Central Railroad.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

A lot of fifteen shares Bank of Commerce sold on the Exchange yesterday at 209.

The time for the deposit of the Detroit Southern 4 per cent. bonds with the New York Security and Trust Company, under the plan of the bondholders' committee, will expire Aug. 1.

According to a dispatch from Lebanon, the second Lebanon furnace of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, which has been idle for several months, has been ordered to resume operations at once.

A Reading dispatch states that two of the Henry Clay furnaces, which have been idle for three months, will resume this week.

The Federal Telephone Company has settled $600,000 of debt by transferring to the creditors bonds of subsidiary companies, and will now borrow $450,000 for extensions. The management, after a long embarrassment, sees its way clear for a profitable business.

The importation of automobiles to New York in the last six months amounts to $900,000.

Corporation Trust's Stock Transfers.

The Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, which, through its reincorporation under the laws of that State succeeded to the business of the old Corporation Trust Companies of New Jersey and New York, has arranged for the transfer of its stock transfer business to the North American Trust Company. The action follows the move made last week by the Stock Exchange in directing that all corporations whose stocks are traded in on its board shall transfer through some other company than the Corporation Trust Company. The Stock Exchange order was necessitated by its by-laws, which provide that every corporation whose stocks are listed must have transfer offices here. Such an office the reincorporated Corporation Trust Company could not maintain in this State under the so-called Brackett act passed by the last Legislature, forbidding any foreign corporation from acting as a registrar or transfer agent in New York.

Tilghman Sells Exchange Seat.

Sidell Tilghman, of Tilghman, Rowland & Co., members of the Stock Exchange, with offices at 40 Wall Street, has sold his seat on the Exchange. Mr. Tilghman became a member of the Stock Exchange in 1870, and has at different times served three terms as a member of the Governing Committee. He also has held a number of important committee positions.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Sharp Recovery in Prices Stimulated by London Buying.

One of the interesting features of the market yesterday as well as on Wednesday was the fact that to a much greater extent than has been usual of late the course of prices was influenced by the position of London. This naturally was due to the importance as a market factor of the strained relations between Great Britain and Russia over the Knight Commander incident, of the exact status of which London was better informed than was the New York market. The decline on Wednesday was accelerated by London's selling, and yesterday the advance was stimulated by buying from the same quarter. All told about 60,000 shares were bought for London account. Attention was drawn to the facility with which London changed its position in the market. After selling on Wednesday the market went still lower, and yesterday, after buying their stocks back, London had the satisfaction of seeing the market advance considerably above the prices which they had paid.

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The Advance in Metropolitan.

By common consent the advances in Metropolitan Street Railway and Metropolitan Securities were attributed to the fact that the list of securities held by a recently deceased capitalist identified with these companies contained little or none of either of these stocks. The argument was that there would be no stock for sale from this estate, and thus a possible source of pressure had been removed. It was recalled in some quarters that the sharp advance in the Metropolitan stocks yesterday and the argument advanced to explain them were in marked contrast with the reception of similar information in regard to the estate of a former prominent leader of the market under whose leadership Brooklyn Rapid Transit had been advanced to extraordinarily high figures. When it was learned in that case that the estate had little or none of the stocks with which the deceased leader had been identified the effect upon sentiment was distinctly unfavorable.

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Recovery in Steel Influences Sentiment.

The sharp recovery in Steel preferred, which sold up 1½ points and closed at the top price of the day exerted considerable influence upon sentiment, inasmuch as the decline in this stock was one of the depressing factors in the previous day's market. In this and in other active stocks the high prices of the afternoon were thought by some to be largely due to the repurchase of stock by those who had been frightened into selling it the previous day, some of it representing the buying back of long stock that had been thrown overboard the day before and some of it short covering.

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Question of Gold Exports.

Sterling exchange eased off yesterday, and in consequence there was much less talk of possible gold exports. In some well-informed quarters it was said that gold shipments to London were not likely. In all probability about half of the $10,000,000 which is to be paid over early next week, or possibly before the close of this week, to the local representative of the Cuban Government in part payment of the $35,000,000 of bonds purchased by Speyer & Co., will be sent to Havana in the form of gold. The balance may or may not be sent in the shape of paper currency, the equivalent of gold, of course. These shipments will, however, be made in several installments, and cannot be considered as in any sense a possible source of disturbance to the local money market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ¾ and 1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2@2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3@3¼ per cent. for five months, 3½@3¾ per cent. for six months, and 3¼@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $184,960,837; balances, $5,860,502; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $282,383.

Money on call in London, 3 per cent.; short bills, 2 15-16@3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8495@4.85; demand, $4.8770@$4.8775; cables, $4.8825@$4.8830.

Commercial bills were $4.83¾@$4.85. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.17½@5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95⅜; guilders, 40⅛@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@50c discount. Chicago—35c to 40c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount to par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, at par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—60c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 28.—This being Stock Exchange pay day there was increased stringency in the money market. Political considerations prevented the slackening of discounts.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened quiet and unsettled, being subject to the political outlook, but the trading closed with a better tone. Consols rallied well and closed strong. Home rails were firm.

Americans opened weak, in sympathy with New York, improved to above parity, became inactive until the last hour, hardened, and closed firm.

Russians drooped on the assassination of M. de Plehve. Japanese were firm. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95½.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 5-16; consols for account, 88⅝; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 79; Atchison preferred, 98¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 85½; Canadian Pacific, 126⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 34; Chicago Great Western, 14⅛; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 149½; De Beers, 19; Denver and Rio Grande, 22; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 73½; Erie, 25⅜; Erie first preferred, 67⅛; Erie second preferred, 47; Illinois Central, 135¾ ex-div.; Louisville and Nashville, 115¼ ex-div.; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18; New York Central, 120½; Norfolk and Western, 11⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91½; Ontario and Western, 31⅛; Pennsylvania, 61; Rand Mines, 9⅜; Reading, 26½; Reading first preferred, 82⅝; Reading second preferred, 58; Southern Railway, 24; Southern Railway preferred, 90; Southern Pacific, 70¾ ex-div.; Union Pacific, 98⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 12⅜; United States Steel preferred, 62; Wabash, 17; Wabash preferred, 36; Spanish 4s, 84⅞.

Bar silver steady at 26⅛d per ounce.

Money, 3@3¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 15-16@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.12; Lisbon, 10.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £111,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 28.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was firm throughout, except in the case of Russians, which were affected by the assassination of M. de Plehve. Russian imperial 4s closed at 91.75 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 504.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 67½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 24c for checks.

BERLIN, July 28.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet on account of the assassination of M. de Plehve. Americans opened weak, but improved.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 28.—The money market remains unchanged. The usual table of local rates, &c., follows: Call loans 2@3 per cent.; time loans, collatsral, 3½@4½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2 per cent.; New York funds, 5@10c. discount; clearings, $19,437,635; balances, $1,871,549; Sub-Treasury debit, $48,685. The foreign exchange market was rather easier, but quoted rates were unchanged, as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88¾	
Sterling	4.88¾	4.85½
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	.40½	.40¼

The Boston stock market was strong, although not particularly active. Copper Range advanced a couple of points and the rest of the Coppers went up a fraction. Daly-West was firm and somewhat active. There was a fair amount of trading in Steel preferred. Fruit rallied. The other local specialties were dull. Lawson says a Wall Street pool has been formed to take on 25,000 shares of Copper Range for a 20-point lift with fireworks.

The directors of the Central Oil Company have passed the August dividend of 25c. per share. The reason given is that it was considered better business policy to use the money in connection with the refinery at Spindle Top, Texas, which is just going upon a remunerative basis. The management of the Central Oil Company say its future is in the refining business. Yesterday's quotations in Boston were:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,955	Atchison	77½	76⅝	77½
30	Atchison pf	96½	96¼	96½
66	Boston Elevated	152½	152	152
51	Boston & Albany	250	249½	250
4	Boston & Maine	163	163	163
14	Fitchburg pf	137½	137	137
66	Mass. Electric pf	69¼	69¼	69¼
201	N. Y., N. H. & H	194	193	193
5	Pullman	219	219	219
2,045	Union Pacific	97	96	97
50	Rutland pf	30½	30½	30½
20	West End	91½	91⅜	91½
11	West End pf	112	111	112

TELEPHONES.

1,425	American	183¼	181½	182⅝
18	New England	126	124½	125
60	Western Telephone	13	13	13

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem	14½	14½	14½
20	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	75	75	75
250	Am. Pneu. Service	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Am. Pneu. Service pf	19¾	19¾	19¾
1,168	Am. Sugar	129	128	129
55	Am. Sugar pf	130	129⅝	130
10	Am. Woolen	11¼	11¼	11½
191	Am. Woolen pf	76½	76½	76⅝
2	Edison	250	250	250
21	General Electric	161¼	159⅝	161¼
70	Mass. Gas	39½	39½	39½
180	Mass. Gas pf	82¼	82	82¼
20	Mergenthaler	175½	173½	175½
1	Seattle Electric pf	98	98	98
41	Swift & Co	101¼	101	101¼
217	United Fruit	105½	104½	105½
31	United Shoe Machine	50	49½	50
245	United Shoe Mach. pf	31	31	31
49	U. S. Steel	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
2,670	U. S. Steel pf	60⅝	59½	60⅝

MINING.

50	Alloues	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,780	Amalgamated	51⅝	50½	51⅜
10	Am. Zinc	11	11	11
100	Atlantic	9	9	9
275	Bingham	26	24½	25
300	Boston Con. Cop. & Gold.	6¼	6¼	6¼
4	Cal. & Hecla	475	475	475
255	Centennial	24	23¼	24
2,110	Con. Mercur	25	23	24
4,945	Copper Range	55½	52¼	55¼
820	Daly-West	15	14½	15
50	Dominion Coal	41¾	41¾	41¾
110	Mohawk	42½	42	42¾
300	Montana C. & C	4	4	4
90	Osceola	61¼	61¼	61¼
50	Phoenix	1½	1½	1½
88	Quincy	87	86	87
335	Shannon	6⅝	5½	6⅜
1,870	Trinity	8¼	7⅞	8⅛
2,202	U. S. Mining	21⅞	21	21⅞
840	Utah	37⅝	37	37¼
100	Victoria	3	3	3
50	Winona	7¼	7¼	7¼
25	Wolverine	76	76	76

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Local prices hardened in sympathy with New York. The arbitrage stocks as usual led the movement. As a matter of fact the only active issues were Reading and the United States Steel. Cambria Steel advanced ⅝, Lehigh Navigation ⅝, Philadelphia Company ⅝, and United Gas Improvement 1¼. The sudden change in the market conditions took the Street by surprise, so much so that the local short interest remained uncovered until the afternoon rally, when it began covering and continued up to the close. Bonds remained quiet. Total sales 22,584 shares and $68,100 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	American Railways	47	47	47
10	American Cement	6	6	6
272	Cambria Steel	50¼	50¼	50¼
200	Cent. Lake Superior	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Con. Traction of N. J	67	67	67
50	Eastern Pennsylvania	70	70	70
900	Electric Co. of Am	8 15-16	8⅞	8 15-16
3	Flint & Broad Top pf	40¾	40¾	40¾
42	Ins. of No. America	23½	23½	23½
168	Lehigh Valley R. R	37½	37⅜	37½
214	Lehigh Navigation	78½	78¼	78½
10	Minehill Railroad	62¾	62¾	62¾
100	North Central R. R	84	84	84
470	Pennsylvania R. R	60 59 7-16		60
20	Philadelphia Traction	98¾	98¾	98¾
100	Philadelphia Electric	6¼	6¼	6¼
355	Philadelphia Company	39¾	39¾	39¾
4	Philadelphia Co. pf	45¾	45¾	45¾
13,780	Reading	26¼ 25 9-16	26 7-16	
100	Southern Pacific rights	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Southern Railroad	23	23	23
388	United Gas Improve	86	85	86
57	Union Traction	54	53¾	54
1,700	United States Steel	11⅝	11½	11⅝
3,710	United States Steel pf	61	59½	61

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thurs. Wed.		Thurs. Wed.
Alta	.05 .06	L. W. Con.	.06 .06
Alpha Con.	.08 .08	Mexican	.83 .85
Andes	.20 .20	Occid. Con.	.81 .81
Belcher	.17 .17	Ophir	2.35 2.45
Best & Bel.	.65 .69	Overman	.11 .12
Bullion	.20 .19	Potosi	.15 .15
Caledonia	.37 .37	Savage	.23 .23
Chal. Con	.18 .18	Sag. Belcher	.05 .05
Challar	.13 .14	Sierra Nev.	.22 .24
Confidence	.65 .63	Syndicate	.05 .05
C. C. & Va.	1.10 1.10	St. Louis	.10 .10
Con. Imp.	.01 .01	Union Con.	.23 .24
Crown Pt.	.10 .11	Utah Con.	.10 .11
G'd & Curry	.12 .13	Yel. Jack	.19 .19
Hale & Nor.	.65 .66	Silver bars	58¾ 58¼
Julia	.05 .05	Drafts, sight	.10 .10
Justice	.11 .12	Telegraph	.12½ .12½
Ky. Con	.01 .01		

Mexican dollars—Thursday, 46@47½; Wednesday, 46.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 28.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5¼	6¼	Little Puck	3⅝	4
C. K. & M.	32½	34	Missouri	..	..
Consolidated	8⅝	8⅞	Mollie Gibson	4½	5
Dante	3⅜	3⅝	Moon Anchor	8	8
Elkton	64½	65	New Haven	3½	3⅝
El Paso	88½	91	Pharmacist	3½	3⅝
Gold Dollar	4½	4¾	Portland	158	165
Gold Sov.	6	6⅜	Maud Nicol	5⅜	5⅝
Isabella	20¾	21½	Work	7½	7⅝

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 28.—Incorporated to-day:

Ringheim - Schlichten - Ramie Manufacturing Company, Esopus, Ulster County, (underclothes and hosiery;) capital, $250,000. Directors—Conrad Kremp, W. J. MacCabe, and C. L. Apfel, New York City.

Mosier-Degraff Contracting Company, Buffalo; capital, $150,000. Directors—Charles Mosier, L. De Degraff, and F. McGraw, Buffalo.

Charles B. Sholes Company, New York City, (chemicals;) capital, $50,000. Directors—C. E. Sholes, B. F. Ashley, and T. B. Carpenter, New York City.

The Hofele Iron Works, New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—D. B. Spence and T. F. Fay, New York City, and Lincoln McCormack, Irvington-on-Hudson.

The Westminster Printery, New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—F. E. Demuries, Edward Rock, and Thomas Conyngton, New York City.

Schroeder Ink and Color Company, New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. G. Schroeder, Oliver R. Schroeder, and C. D. Bernheimer, New York.

Knickerbocker Watch Company, New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. B. Jennings, Bennington, Vt., and E. R. Greene and James Davidson, Brooklyn.

Colden Realty Company of Flushing, Queens Borough; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. J. Herrick and E. V. Daly, Flushing, and H. B. Barker, Woodside.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Saqui Salve Company of Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Joseph H. Hanff, Emanuel H. Cahn, and W. H. Herr.

The White Star Laundry Company of Atlantic City; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—Robert T. Mosley, Walter E. Greenwood, and Otis M. Driscoll.

The American Package Corporation of Trenton; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—James Tarbox, David Rogers, and Wesley Smith, Camden, and Clarence Dunham, Gustavus A. Cook, and Charles Dunham, Trenton.

The Consumers Electric Company of Jersey City; capital, $75,000. Incorporators—George Arents, Jr., George F. Smiley, and George P. Stacy.

The Sonora Mining and Investment Company of Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, B. S. Mantz, and J. M. Mitchell.

The Art Novelty Manufacturing Company of Newark; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—J. R. Bowers, John Watson, C. A. Collins, and D. Rowe.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—

	1904.	1903.	Decrease.
3d week July	$55,443	$52,329	*$3,114
From July 1	157,270	157,318	48

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

3d week July	174,890	165,800	*9,090
From July 1	513,690	480,900	*32,790

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

3d week July	100,067	107,067	6,980
From July 1	306,099	313,643	7,544

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—

3d week July	131,332	135,246	3,914
From July 1	374,442	395,367	20,925

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—

3d week July	140,068	133,242	*6,826
From July 1	415,096	400,097	*14,999

MOBILE & OHIO—

3d week July	130,111	128,750	*1,361
From July 1	353,498	372,120	18,621

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

3d week July	146,401	127,136	*19,265
From July 1	428,178	369,102	*59,076

*Increase.

ROCKING VALLEY—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
June gross	481,852	457,720	524,408
Exp. and taxes	316,365	373,811	294,121
June net	165,487	279,919	340,282
Other income	183,327	229,000	156,894
Total income	348,814	508,519	398,676
Charges	124,455	103,302	135,943
June surplus	224,359	345,667	262,728
12 months gross	5,725,482	6,049,998	5,316,523
Exp. and taxes	3,892,620	3,838,526	3,229,331
12 months net	1,872,862	2,211,173	2,087,192
Other income	650,902	686,862	504,548
Total income	2,423,764	2,898,034	2,591,740
Charges	1,018,971	1,093,936	989,388
12 months' sur	1,404,793	1,804,098	1,602,872

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—

June, gross	139,391	147,440	74,875
Exp. and taxes	110,541	118,449	85,756
June, net	28,850	28,994	*8,820
Other income	993	1,107	636
Total income	27,513	30,101	8,184
Charges	21,600	16,844	12,233
June, surplus	5,913	11,737	*20,429
Gross, 12 months	1,657,867	1,281,322	1,096,359
Exp. and taxes	1,409,249	1,149,303	886,009
Net, 12 months	248,418	132,019	210,350
Other income	7,962	7,112	9,799
Total income	256,380	139,131	217,149
Charges	248,041	148,485	140,784
Surplus, 12 mos	8,359	*59,354	76,365

*Deficit.

THE TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for June—

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	348,030	363,914	*17,884
Op. expenses	229,981	247,097	*16,116
Net earnings	117,049	116,817	232
Other income	19,066	6,410	12,656
Total income	136,115	123,227	12,888
Fixed charges	42,403	49,961	*7,558
Surplus	93,712	73,266	20,446

Fiscal year—

Gross earnings	3,598,684	3,438,871	159,813
Op. expenses	2,802,220	2,659,951	142,269
Net earnings	796,464	778,920	17,544
Other income	199,436	22,893	76,593
Total income	995,867	811,816	94,051
Fixed charges	474,566	493,984	*19,418
Surplus	431,301	317,832	113,469

*Decrease.

BINGHAMTON RAILWAY reports for the quarter ended June 30—

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	62,979	60,002	2,977
Op. expenses	34,292	31,267	3,025
Net earnings	28,687	28,735	*48
Other income	964	1,319	*355
Total income	29,651	30,054	*403
Fixed charges	20,560	19,884	652
Surplus	9,145	10,200	*1,055
Surplus for year	33,028	32,001	1,027

The general balance sheet shows: Cash on hand $36,787, and a profit and loss surplus of $183,812.

BROOKLYN & ROCKAWAY BEACH RAILROAD CO. reports for the quarter ended June 30—

Gross earnings	280	485	*205
Op. expenses	5,389	5,326	63
Deficit	5,109	4,841	268
Other income	1,863	3,646	*1,783
Deficit	3,246	1,195	2,051
Fixed charges	5,617	5,634	*17
Deficit	8,863	6,829	2,034
Deficit for year	34,330	32,140	2,190

The general balance sheet shows: Cash on hand $108, and a profit and loss deficiency of $199,747.

L. CHAMP. & MOR. for quarter ended June 30—

Gross earnings	31,434	21,852	9,583
Op. expenses	23,622	31,161	*7,539
Surplus	7,812	19,309	17,121
Other income	49	99	*50
Total income	7,861	19,210	17,071
Fixed charges	1,371	757	614
Surplus	6,490	19,967	16,457
Surplus for year	31,096	†11,090	20,900

The general balance sheet shows: Cash on hand, $1,762, and a profit and loss deficiency of $12,336.

OSWEGO TRAC. reports for year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	46,992	38,247	8,745
Op. expenses	33,207	31,383	1,824
Net earnings	13,785	6,864	6,921
Other income	185	124	61
Net earnings	13,970	6,988	6,982
Fixed charges	13,767	13,774	7
Surplus	203	†6,786	6,989

*Decrease. †Deficit.

The general balance sheet shows: Cash on hand, $1,059, and a profit and loss deficiency of $31,725.

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, July 29.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Ideal File and Binder Co
2—Dazien vs Jayne
3—Trumenaker vs Woodbury
4—Bendheim vs Rutsky
5—Shepard vs Shepard
6—Oppenheimer vs Keenan
7—Medina vs Livingston
8—McNamara vs Woolfolk
9—Matthews vs Butler
10—Lebowitz vs Elias Paper Co
11—Donally vs Dean
12—Butler vs Hilton
13—People, &c, vs Federal Bank
14—Levenson vs Shields
15—Wolf vs Johnston
16—Finnegan vs Roberts
17—Murray vs Murray
18—Hickson vs Lucalso
19—In re Arthur Av
20—Epstein vs Boudin
21—Trotsky vs Trotsky
22—Justice vs Lupton
23—Doran vs Heyman
24—Vincent vs Jennings
25—In re Ronalds
26—In re F M Hausling Co
27—Harrison vs Wilson
28—In re Davidson Av
29—In re Jerome Av
30—In re Orchard St
31—In re Spuyten Duyvil Road
32—In re Ittner Place
33—Kertscher vs Judson
34—Seymour Realty Co vs same
35—City of N Y vs Harnett
36—Same vs Ran
37—McCarthy vs City of New York
38—Frankel vs Gruber
39—In re Morris Av
40—Light vs Light
41—Columbia, &c, Door Co vs Beard
42—Stokes vs Tully
43—Reilly vs Freeman
44—Klein vs Gironce
44½—Same vs same
45—Rotter vs Rotter
46—Brice vs Cholet
47—Easton Foundry, &c, Co vs Langley
48—In re New St
49—Barber Asphalt Paving Co vs Grout
50—In re Stich
51—In re E 175th St
52—Schwartz vs Schwartz
53—Bernheimer vs Brown
54—Bronx Borough Bank vs Kaestner
55—Mut Life Ins Co vs Sprague
56—In re Varian
57—Rhoades vs Andrews
58—Verien vs Ellman
59—People, &c, vs German-American R E & T Co
60—De Meil vs Townsend
61—Semel vs Baff
62—Ernst vs Moeller

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Taylor and Gray for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' CO

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Side Houses Sold on Seventy-first and Eighty-fifth Streets—Good Demand on the Upper East Side—Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the estate of Louis Stix the four-story brown-stone dwelling, with extension, 35 West Seventy-first Street, 18 by 100. The buyer is the present tenant, Edward C. Jameson.

Kate B. Stokes has sold the five-story American basement dwelling 70 West Eighty-fifth Street, on lot 16.8 by 102.2.

Sale of Columbia Leasehold.

Palen, Tully & Hoppock have sold for the estate of Joel W. Mason to Mrs. Mabel A. Downing the dwelling 37 West Forty-eighth Street, Columbia College leasehold.

Joseph E. Steckler has sold for George Zucker to H. Jaeger the three-story dwelling 327 West Forty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

Plans for New Bank Building.

Robert Maynicke is preparing plans for the new building to be erected by the Yorkville Bank at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, on plot 50 by 100. The structure, which will be of fireproof construction, will be either four or five stories in height, with banking rooms on the ground floor.

Long Lease of 76th Street Factory.

Julius Friend has leased for August Braun to Bernhard Feifer, cigar manufacturer, now at 208 Bowery, the entire six-story loft building 427 and 429 East Seventy-sixth Street, 50 by 102, for ten years at an aggregate rental of $45,000.

Polizzi & Co. have leased for W. & J. Bachrach the two five-story double tenements 535 and 537 West Fifty-ninth Street for a term of five years at a gross rental of $13,500.

Purchases on East 118th Street.

J. Lichtenstein has bought from Harris, Siegel & Gold the six-story apartment house 153 and 155 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 50 by 100.11.

Louis Lese has bought, through George Brettell & Sons, from Mrs. Eugene Tooker 216 and 218 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, two frame buildings, on plot 50 by 100.11. Mr. Lese is also the buyer of 210 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, sold recently through J. P. & E. J. Murray.

J. B. Theiss has sold for Peter V. Stocky the five-story flat 305 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, to M. Cohen.

Operator Buys on Attorney Street.

Adolph Hollander has bought, through Samuel Newman, 161, 163, and 165 Attorney Street, 75 by 100. This property has been in the hands of the present sellers, the Greis estate, for over forty years.

Bathgate Avenue Corner Sold.

The northwest corner of Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, a two-story dwelling, with stores, on lot 25 by 90, has been sold by W. F. & C. H. Smith to Grace De Fato and Diago Genchi.

The Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company has sold 1,737 Washington Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, a four-story flat, on lot 25 by 90.

D. Hexter & Co., as brokers, have sold to Blomberg & Co. 743 St. Ann's Avenue, a four-story flat, on lot 26.6 by 93.5 by 20.5 by 98.2; also, for Sophia Bolte to Weil & Mayer, 551 and 553 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, two four-story flats, on plot 50 by 118.

Sales of the following properties are reported by L. Chase: No. 712 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 339 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 919 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 143 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and 921 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street.

E. Fellman has sold for Henry Corn to Martin Brothers twelve lots on the Albany Post Road and Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street; also, for Christian Thurlander, the lot on the north side of Two Hundred and Ninth Street, 100 feet west of Ninth Avenue, to Schmaize Brothers, who will erect thereon a three-story factory. The same broker also negotiated the recent sales of plots on Broadway, near Dyckman Street, for the Brodhead estate to D. B. Freedman.

There are no sales at auction scheduled to-day at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Wakefield, 1st Av, 130.6 ft e of 4th St, 33x87.50; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, C. M. Preston, as receiver..... $1,710

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

436 St, 206 and 208 West, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 30x100.5, ten-story apartment house, together with all boilers, machinery, &c; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, the Atlantic Dock Company...162,000

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

104th St, 133 and 135 West, n s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11, seven-story apartment house; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, E. A. Thomas.....111,832

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Prospect Av, w s, 95 ft n of Tremont Av, for a three-story frame tenement, 21x59; Charis Forbach of 1,919 Prospect Av, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

Clay Av, w s, 50 ft s of 174th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x53.6; C. McKeon of 1,965 Clinton Av, owner; Charles F. Clarke of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

Lebanon St, n s, 420 ft w of Bronx Park Av, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21x50; August Diener, Bronx Park Av, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,000.

Hancock St, e s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; Jacob Cohn, West Farms Road, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,000.

Lebanon St, n s, 400 ft w of Bronx Park Av, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21x70; August Diener, Bronx Park Av, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,000.

165th St, s s, 190 ft w of 3d Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 46x84; Moorhead Realty Construction Company of 1,978 Lexington Av, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $40,000.

Davidson Av, n s, 87 ft e of Wordham Road, for a one-story frame shed, 50x16; Thomas B. Watson, Westchester, owner; Louis Thies, Westchester, architect; cost, $300.

Tremont Av, n s, 32 ft e of Honeywell Av, for a one-story frame office, 14x10; Charles Warth of 925 East 177th St, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 787 East 177th St, architect; cost, $200.

216th St, n s, 300 ft e of 4th Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x48; Llewellyn Lewis of 216th St and 4th Av, owner; John Davidson of 50 East 227th St, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

Items Involving Less Than $5,000 Omitted.

No. 531 East 12th St, to a five-story brick tenement; S. Bernstein Brothers of 194 Elm St, owners; O. Reissmann of 30 1st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 20 Park Av, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. R. Gumbrill, premises, owners; Carrere & Hastings of 28 East 41st St, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, July 28, 1904.

ANTHONY AV, 1,796, e s, 25x120.8x28x113.5; F. S. Perry to John P. Palmer, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

ARTHUR AV, e s, 100 ft n of Oak Tree Place, 25x90; Tommaso Giordano to Donato Petraglia and wife, other consideration and..... 100

AVENUE A, s w corner of 81st St, 17x70; Adam Wiener, referee, to Solomon Hecht 14,250

AVENUE A, e s, 98.1 x irregular, 25.6x75.9; Catharine A. Collins to Hannah Wallach, (mtg $7,500)..... Nom.

BATAVIA ST, 3, s s, 20x54.6x23x48.6; Front St, 80, n s, 23.8x85; Virginia A. Mackay-Smith to Ellen S. Haslett, 1-36 part, all title..... 805

BATAVIA ST, 3, s s, 20x54.6x23x48.6; Front St, 80, n s, 23.8x85; Emma C. Stuart, individually and as executrix, to Ellen S. Haslett, all title..... 805

BATAVIA ST, 3, s s, 20x54.6x23x48.6; Front St, 80, n s, 23.8x85; William C. Stuart to Ellen S. Haslett, 1-36 part, all title..... 805

BROOK AV, 1,243, w s, 17.8x90; Leopold Vath to Michael Gross, other consideration and..... 100

BROOK AV, 1,243, w s, 17.8x90; Michael Gross to Herman R. Elias, (mtg $4,500). Nom.

BROOK AV, 1,243, w s, 17.8x90; Herman R. Elias to Michael Gross, (mtg $4,500). Nom.

BROOK AV, e s, 29.3 ft n of 164th St, runs n w 106.8 s w 111.5x w 75.1; Jacob Rabinovits to Eastern Crown Realty Company, (mtgs $49,400)..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 1,235, w s, 17.8x90; Leopold Vath to David Bauteistetter, other consideration and..... 100

BROOKNER ST, n w corner of Orchard St, runs n 56.6, w 80, s 56.6 x 4.2x s 50.6x s 66.5; Emma A. Mason to Mary O'Neill, all title..... Nom.

BUCHANAN ST, 3, s s, 100 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x100; Louis H. Blair to Peter J. Shiell, (mtg $2,500)..... Nom.

L. Schoemaker to Metropolitan Express Company, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

LEBANON ST, n s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 24x100; David T. Logan to Bertha Gehle, other consideration and..... 100

LONGFELLOW ST, w s, 175 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; Martin Tully to Bridget Tully and another, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and..... 100

LOT 395, map of 473 lots, Haight estate, Westchester; Ephraim B. Levy to James Dermody..... Nom.

LOT 205, map of Van Nest Park; Charles Anderson to Victor J. Delwaide, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and..... 100

LOT 33, map of 143 lots, Paul estate, Westchester; Benno Cohen to Bridget Dermody..... Nom.

LOT 34, map of 143 lots, Paul estate, Westchester; Benno Cohen to Jennie Jordan..... Nom.

LOT 78, map of 473 lots, Haight estate, Westchester; Ephraim B. Levy to Sarah Hyams..... Nom.

LOT 324, map of 473 lots, Haight estate, Westchester; Ephraim B. Levy to Frederick M. Weiss..... Nom.

LOT 8 to 11, map of 473 lots, Haight estate, Westchester; Regent Realty Company to Mary Healy..... Nom.

LOTS 149 and 150, map of 473 lots, Haight estate, Westchester; Ephraim B. Levy to George E. Sealy..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 689, e s, 25x63; Anna E. Cowles to Henry F. Deane and another, other consideration and..... 100

MONROE AV, n e corner of 175th St, 70x39; Louisa Doll to Frederick S. Justice, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and..... 100

OAK TREE PLACE, n s, 95 ft w of Hughes Av, 16.8x115; Louis Eickwort to Samuel Mendelsohn and another, (mtg $3,500)..... Nom.

SHEIL ST, 26, n s, 50x95, Wakefield; Vittoria Pinelli to Samuel Gindin, (mtg $3,000)..... 4,500

THOMPSON ST, s w corner of Prince St, 83x75; Chaim Friedman and others to Raffaele Pavero and another, (mtg $67,500,) other consideration and..... 100

VILLA AV, e s, 185.3 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; Martin C. Keller to Mary A. Fitzpatrick..... Nom.

WATER ST, 676, n s, 25x100; Harris Frank to Gussie Goldbaum, (mtg $23,200) Nom.

1ST AV, 961, w s, 20x64; Hannah Nachman to Abram Bachrach, (mtg $7,200,) other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, e s, 25 ft s of 34th St, 24.7x80; Henrietta L. Campbell and others to Frederick Vogel, quitclaim..... Nom.

6TH AV, 153, w s, 18x80; August J. Reicher to Joseph Jacobus, 1-5 part, all title, other consideration and..... 100

6TH AV, 153, w s, 18x60; G. W. Tibbetts, trustee, to Joseph Jacobus, 1-5 part, all title, (mtg $2,500)..... 3,000

6TH ST, s s, 233 ft w of Avenue D, 25x70; Haiman Horn to Louis Wachtel, (mtg $16,750)..... Nom.

7TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x75; Mauro Pizzutiello to Joseph Laemmle, (mtg $70,000,) other consideration and... 100

8TH AV, n e corner of 154th St, 24.11x100; Henry Arnold to Henry L. Wolff, (mtg $28,000)..... Nom.

9TH ST, s s, 94.6 ft e of Stuyvesant St, 18.2x75; Charles J. Smith to John Reinhardt and another..... Omitted

9TH ST, s s, 218 ft w of Avenue D, 40x93.11; Morris H. Feder and others to Samuel N. Berlin and another, (mtg $54,000,) other consideration and..... 100

14TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of Avenue B, 20x103.3; George Luther to Elizabeth Muller, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

18TH ST, s s, 128 ft w of 9th Av, 19.6x92, irregular; Kate A. Ravensburg, individually and as executrix, and others to Kate A. Ravensburg..... 20,000

18TH ST, 308 West, 22x40.2x irregular; Kate A. Ravensburg, individually and as executrix, and others to Minnie E. Abbott..... 18,000

22D ST, n s, 325 ft w of 4th Av, 24.4x98.9; Henry Acker to James A. Bailey and wife..... Exch.

32D ST, s s, 424 to 432 West, 100x98.9; Bertha W. Chatterton to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, (mtgs $31,000,) other consideration and..... 100

35TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; William H. Jackson, referee, to Morris Franklin..... 14,525

35TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; William H. Jackson, referee, to Morris Franklin..... 14,550

47TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100.5; Joe Laemmle to Mauro Pizzutiello. Nom.

55TH ST, 538 West, 25x100.5; Emma Crocicchia to Giovanni Vannutelli, (mtg $13,000)..... Nom.

72D ST, 348 East, 16.8x102.2; Moses Rosenbluth to Dinah Rosenbluth and others, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

74TH ST, 339 and 341 East, 50x173.4x50.8x irregular; Philip Braender to Louis Lese, (mtg $38,000,) other consideration and... 100

76TH ST, 334 East, 25x102.2; Anna K. E. Ramge to Sigmund Lewy, (mtgs $10,000) Nom.

76TH ST, 222 and 224 East, 50.3x102.2; Morris Bloch to Lottie Schwartz, (mtgs $30,000,) other consideration and..... 100

81ST ST, n s, 123 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Louis Wachtel to Haiman Horn, (mtg $16,000)..... Nom.

81ST ST, n s, 148 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Louis Wachtel to Haiman Horn, (mtg $16,000)..... Nom.

85TH ST, n s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Henry Schilling to Augusta Hoff, (mtg $9,000)..... Nom.

85TH ST, 237 East, 27x102.2; Frederick S. Justice to Louisa Doll, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and..... 100

102D ST, n s, 50 ft w of Manhattan Av, 25.6x201.10; Max Korzendorfer to John L. Korzendorfer and others, (mtg $31,000).. Nom.

106TH ST, 18 East, 25x100.11; Dora Hagedorn to Ida Goldman, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

111TH ST, 249 East, 16x100.11; Isaac Davis to Sarah Davis, (mtg $5,000)..... Noth.

118TH ST, 153 and 155 East, 50x100.11; Ernestine Harris and others to Joseph Lichtenstein, (mtg $67,500,) other consideration and..... 100

126TH ST, 534 to 550 West, 225x99.11; Seymour Realty Company to Marx Ottinger and another, (mtgs $139,000)..... Nom.

153D ST, s s, 75.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Christian H. Werner to Frank Starkman, (mtg $11,000)..... 100

159TH ST, 623 East, 25x100; Eliza Miller to Charles Pinzka and wife, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and..... 100

166TH ST, 971 East, 100x150; Mary E. Bird to Thomas J. Quinn, (mtg $6,000).. Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABBOTT, Mamie E., to Kate A. Ravenburg and another; 18th St, 308 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

ANDERSON, Andrew, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, w s, 75 ft n of 164th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 14,000

BACHRACH, Abram, to American Mortgage Company; 1st Av, 951, 3 years..... 6,000

BACHRACH, Abram, to American Mortgage Company; 1st Av, 951, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

BAUM, John, and another to Annie Mager; 43d St, 313 East, due July 1, 1906, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

BEERS, David, to Anthony McOwen; Timpson Place, n w s, 210.5 ft s of 149th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

BENDELSTETTER, David, to Leopold Voth; Brook Av, w s, 96.7 ft n of 168th St, 5 years..... 5,000

BINDEWALD, Henry, to Elise Pullman; 20th St, 338 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 4,000

BORNHOFFT, E., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Forest Av, e s, 196 ft s of Home St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

DEANE, Henry F., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison Av, 689, s e corner of 62d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 48,000

DEARBORN, Sadie S., and others to Excelsior Savings Bank; 46th St, 46 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

DELAVAIDE, Victor M., to Charles Anderson; Lot 205, map of Van Nest Park, installments..... 900

DI LEMME, Antonia, to Columbo Califano; 112th St, 329 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

FISH, Jacob, to Frank Hillman and another; Columbia St, 62 and 64, rerecorded, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 22,500

FRANK, Meta, by Julius W. Bernsford, trustee; Park Av, s e corner of 96th St, 3 years..... 170,000

FRANK, Meta, to Joseph Goetz; Park Av, s e corner of 96th St, prior mtg $170,000, due Jan. 29, 1906, 5 per cent..... 15,000

FRANKLIN, Morris, to Charles N. Lee and others, executors and trustees; 35th St, s s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, two mtgs, 5 years..... 20,000

FRANKLIN, Morris, to Emma C. Orr; 35th St, s s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, prior mtg $20,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

FREIENSTEIN, Carrie, to the Corn Exchange Bank; 91st St, 132 West, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

GARFIELD, Nathan, to Nathan Glassheim and another; Pitt St, 53, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

GRAU, Rudolf, and wife to Jacob Tobler; Bristow St, e s, 105 ft n of Jennings St, 3 years..... 3,500

GREENWALD, Ignatz, and another to Samuel Klein; 3d St, 297 East, prior mtg $19,000, due Nov. 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 5,000

GREENWALD, Samuel, to Joseph Schwartz; 10th St, 207 and 209 West, prior mtg $42,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

GROSS, Michael, to Leopold Vath; Brook Av, 1,243, 3 years..... 4,500

HAGGERTY, Jane H., and others to Fanny N. Ramsall and another, trustees; 62d St, 324 and 326 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

HECHT, Solomon, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Avenue A, s w corner of 81st St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

HOFF, Augusta, to Henry Schilling; 85th St, n s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, due July 1, 1906..... 1,400

HOPKINS, Louise, to Celia Joyce; Willard Av, n s, 221.1 ft w of Bronx River, 5 years..... 1,200

HORN, MARMAN, to Louis Wachtel; 81st St, n s, 123 ft e of Avenue A, 2 mtgs, installments, 2 per cent., each..... 1,200

JOHNSTON, Mary M., to Elise Boyd; 75th St, 22 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

KLEIN, Moritz, to German Savings Bank; 125th St, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

KOPELMAN, Louis, to Phillip Weiss; 112th St, 329 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

of White Plains Road and 400 ft n of Morris Park Av, 5 years..... 1,500

KORN, Henry H., to Samson Lachman; 121st St, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, prior mtg $17,000, due Nov. 30, 1905, 6 per cent..... 5,000

LAEMMLE, Joseph, to Mauro Pizzutiello; 7th Av, w s, 74.11 ft s of 142d St, prior mtg $70,000, due Sept. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 13,775

LANGMAN, Mayer S., to Alfred Kankauer; Webster Av, w s, 156 ft n of 168th St, prior mtg $18,000, due Jan. 18, 1906, 6 per cent..... 500

LEITNER, Joseph, to Henry Schwanewede; Honeywell Av, 2,021 and 2,023, 2 mtgs, 3 years, each..... 4,250

LEITNER, Joseph, to Henry Schwanewede; Honeywell Av, 2,015, 3 years..... 4,100

LESE, Louis, to Philip Braender; 74th St, 339 and 341 East, prior mtg $38,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 15,000

LICHTENSTEIN, Joseph, to Ernestine Harris; 118th St, 153 and 155 East, prior mtg —, due Aug. 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 4,500

LIEBESKIND, Leon A., to City Mortgage Company; 96th St, s s, 300 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 68,000

LIPPMANN, Hirsel, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Macdougal St, 111 and 113, s w corner of Minetta Lane, prior mtg $33,600, due July 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 21,000

MENDELSOHN, Samuel, and another to Louis Eickwort; Oakitree Place, n s, 95 ft w of Hughes Av, prior mtg $5,500, due Jan. 27, 1909, 6 per cent..... 1,250

O'NEILL, Mary, to E. S. Clark; Broome St, 260 to 264, n w corner of Orchard St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 50,000

PAVERO, Raffaele, and another to Charles Friedman and another; Thompson St, 115 and 117, s w corner of Prince St, 172 and 174, prior mtg $67,500, installments, 6 per cent..... 14,500

PIGUERON, William G., to Henry C. Pigueron; 21st St, 38 East, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,000

PIZZUTIELLO, Mauro, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 47th St, 525 and 527 West, 3 years..... 10,000

PIZZUTIELLO, Mauro, to the New York Savings Bank; 7th Av, w s, 74.11 ft s of 142d St, due June 1, 1907, 4½ per cent. 70,000

QUINN, Thomas J., to Mary E. Bird; 166th St, (George,) 971 East, 2 years..... 6,500

REINHARDT, John, and others to Mary F. Bilman; 8th St, s s, 94.6 ft e of Stuyvesant St, 3 years..... 8,000

ROBINSON, Alice, to Christiana Gottheif; Perry Av, w s, 103.2 ft n of 207th St, 3 years..... 4,000

ROSENBLEITH, Moses, to Nettie Bien; 72d St, 348 East, prior mtg $7,500, 2 years..... 500

SEALY, George E., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 149 and 150, map of 473 lots of Haight estate, Westchester, 3 years..... 420

STARKMAN, Frank, to Christian H. Werner; 153d St, s s, 70.3 ft e of Morris Av, prior mtg $11,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

TOWNSEND, Howard, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 86th St, 15 East..... 70,000

TULLY, Bridget, and another to Martin Tully; Longfellow St, w s, 175 ft n of Jennings St, 5 years..... 500

VAUGHAN, William J., and another to Charles G. Elliott; 106th St, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

WALLACE, Hannah, to Van Norden Trust Company; Avenue A, w s, 76.8 ft s of 86th St, due July 22, 1907, 4½ per cent. 14,000

WEEHER, Lorens, to Lily W. Beresford, trustee; 111th St, n s, 475 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 90,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles L., and others to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Madison Av, n w corner of 107th St, due July 1, 1909..... 75,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles L., and others to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Madison Av, s w corner of 108th St, due July 1, 1909..... 75,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles L., and others to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Madison Av, w s, 44.2 ft n of 107th St, 3 mtgs, due July 1, 1909..... 46,500

WEISS, Frederick M., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 374, map of 473 lots of Haight estate, Westchester, 3 years..... 165

WOODHULL, Jesse C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 81st St, 35 and 37 West, due Aug. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent....175,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ATTORNEY ST, 166; Joseph Schwarz against Thumer & Lipkin, owners; H. Harris & Co., contractors..... 155

ORCHARD ST, 94; Frank Silverstein against Rosa Jackson and another, owners; Bernich & Cheesman, contractors..... 475

36TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of 1st Av, 75x98; F. J. Flick & Co. against P. Chauncey Anderson and another, owners; J. E. Laheney Company, contractor..... 82

74TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 30x100; F. J. Flick & Co. against estate of Alfred C. Clark, owner; J. E. Laheney Company, contractor..... 180

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV, 1,849; George E. Geneis against Frossie Sheckter and another, July 25, 1904..... 389

57TH AV, 2,205; Louis Sessler against Isaac Sterberg and another, June 7, 1904.... 245

19TH ST, 332 and 334 East; Adolph Shapiro and another against Morris Goldberg and another, April 7, 1904..... 375

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV and 167th St, n e corner, 36.1x119x irregular; Adele Kneeland, executrix, against Samuel Green and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. L. Boger.

NEW BOSTON ROAD, adjoining lands of Pugsley and Lounsbury, runs w 91 to Old Boston Road x s w 118 to New Boston Road x n e 175.3 to beginning, and New Boston Road, w s, 38.2 n s of above mentioned lot, runs n e 31.2 to land of Pierce x w 21.6 to land of Lounsbury x s 22 to beginning; Arvilla P. Keeler against Lydia M. Cowles and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Keeler.

57TH ST, 747 and 749 East; Abraham Davis and another against Rachel Rosenberg, (action to impress vendor's lien;) attorney, S. Wechsler.

6TH AV, w s, 25.3 ft n of 11th St, 18x60; Frederick Reicher against Joseph Reicher, individually and administrator, (amended partition;) attorney, W. R. Phelan.

81ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 97x98.9; American Mortgage Company against William C. Dewey and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowen & Sands.

91ST ST, n s, 169 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.8, and 91st St, n s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 75x100.8, leasehold; Lizzie Schillinger against Theodore Schillinger and another, (partition;) attorney, B. Lewinson.

128TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; William H. Rusch and another against Max Rosenthal and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Howland, Murray & Prentice.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Eisenberg, A., Baltimore, Md., dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Eilasberg Brothers, Selma, Ala.; E. D. Eilasberg, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; S. Seliger, notions; Victoria Hotel.

Goldsmith, M., & Sons, Reading, Penn.; M. Goldsmith, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Grosse Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; S. Prager, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Dyott, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. C. Hecht, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hickey & Freeman Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. F. Hickey, clothing; J. Freeman, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Kemper & Paxton, Topeka, Kan.; W. Connor, notions; Hotel Navarre.

Kats & Co., Bellefonte, Penn.; J. B. Kats, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Kleeman, J. W., & L., Springfield, Ohio; J. Kleeman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Kleeman Dry Goods Company, Scranton, Penn.; O. Kleeman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kline, A., Allegheny, Penn.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Lazard, C., Company, New Orleans, La.; J. C. Lazard, woolens and clothing; 99 Franklin Street; Hotel Manx House.

Mayer Brothers, Washington, D. C.; M. Mayer, millinery; 23 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Mayer & Co., Fort Smith, Ark.; B. Wolfe, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Marcuse, M., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. Marcuse, furnishing goods; 101 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Monsbach Brothers, Trinidad, Col.; B. Monsbach, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; G. M. McKelvey, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Woleott.

Morton-Pratt Company, Memphis, Tenn.; F. M. Crump, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Naylor, John S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. A. Billance, Jr., furnishing goods; 101 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. M. Given, dry goods; 45 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Rogers, W., Company, Lynn, Mass.; A. H. Stiles, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. W. Gates, candy; 43 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Rothschild & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Hotel Spalding.

Sarles, H. J., & Co., Liberty, N. Y.; H. J. Sarles, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Smith, F. G., Austin, Texas, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Sudbury Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, piece goods; Hotel Spalding.

Scheyer, B., & Brother, Eufaula, Ala.; H. Scheyer, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Staab, J., & Brother, Santa Fé, N. M.; A. Staab, dry goods; Hotel Netherland.

Winkler & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Winkler, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Curron, gloves and parasols; Miss J. F. Welch, fancy goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Gyger, furniture; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Imperial.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—D'Arcy Scott, Ottawa; Paul Forster, Budapest; Jules Joujon, Moscow; V. E. Panter, Vienna; A. Sorondo, Buenos Ayres, IMPERIAL—Edgar G. Barrett, Hongkong.

GRAND—Commander John A. H. Nichols, United States Navy.

PLAZA—S. M. and R. H. Royle, Nottingham, England.

FOURTH AVENUE—Gen. Batcheller, Cairo, Egypt; Lorenzo Elirage, Mexico; M. Matsuda, Osaka; and K. Stoyama, Tokio, Japan; Gen. Geo. R. Williams, Washington.

CONSTITUTION MAKERS' JUNKET

Visit Manhattan Beach and Coney as Guests of ex-Senator Reynolds.

Fourscore of the surviving members of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, who are in New York celebrating the tenth anniversary of that body, went to Coney Island yesterday by special train as the guests of ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, who had arranged for them to see all the Dreamland shows. Later they went to see the Manhattan Beach fireworks and also the performance in the theatre.

Among those in the party were Edward Lauterbach, Justice E. A. Spencer of Gloversville; Justice William Dickey of Newburg; George F. Lyon of Binghamton; Justice Leonard Giegerich, De Lancey Nicoll, Justice J. Rider Cady of Hudson; John M. Bowers, Justice James W. Barrum, William H. Peck, Judge Edward Countryman of Albany; Nathaniel Foster of Rochester; Tracey Becker of Buffalo; H. Austin Clark of Tioga; Judge John T. McDonough of Albany; William H. Cockrane, Louis Marshall, Morris Tekuisky, Senator Merton E. Lewis, and Charles E. Fitch of Rochester.

SAY HE KIDNAPPED BOY.

Jersey City Police Bring Charge Against Canal Boat Captain.

Detective Sergeant Aikman of the Central Office, Manhattan, and Detective Clarke of the Jersey City Police Headquarters, yesterday morning arraigned in the Tombs Police Court Michael Reiss, Captain of the canal boat Annie and Willie, now lying at Pier 4, East River, on the charge of kidnapping five-year-old William Brown of 330 First Street, Jersey City.

The boy has been missing since Sunday, July 17. Detective Clarke says that witnesses declare that late on that night they saw Reiss approach the boy as he was playing in front of his home, place his hand over his mouth to stifle his cries, and carry the lad off. Reiss denies the story.

Reiss was remanded by Magistrate Breen to await extradition papers from New Jersey.

BERMUDA LILY BULBS HERE.

Half Total Crop Arrives on the Trinidad —Other Half Coming.

The cargo of the steamship Trinidad, in yesterday from, Hamilton, Bermuda, consists of 3,638 cases of lily bulbs, which is about one-half of the year's crop on the island. The other half of the crop also is on the way, and a week hence there will be no lily bulbs for sale in all Bermuda. The entire growth is handled by American dealers, and it is estimated that the 2,000,000 bulbs grown this year are worth to the growers about $50,000 in gold.

The young bulbs are planted in October. Each grower plants an acre or an acre and a half in rows. In May and June the stalk withers like an onion top, and the digging of the bulbs is the work for July. If left too long in the ground they commence to take a second growth and become worthless.

SLEPT IN ENGINE TANK.

Mowbray Rode in Water from Albany, but Didn't Know Why.

Cleaners on a "dead" train which arrived from Albany on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad early this morning, at Fifty-ninth Street and the North River, found a man asleep in the tank of the engine attached to the train. The man, who said he was Thomas Mowbray, forty-eight, and homeless, was partially intoxicated. The water was to his waist as he sat in the tank.

Mowbray was turned over to the police. He said all he remembered was leaving Albany on the train. He could not account for the manner in which he got into the tank.

STREET URCHINS KILL TRAMP.

Knock Vagrant Down on Pavement—Death Followed Fractured Skull.

A crowd of street urchins chased Dennis Callahan, a tramp, forty years old, along Second Avenue, near Second Street, yesterday afternoon, jostling him and pulling his ragged coat. Finally one, bolder than the rest, hit the tramp in the jaw. Callahan went down like a log and lay so still that the boys scattered.

Dr. Schuh of 249 East Twenty-first Street, who was passing, worked over the unconscious man, but did not succeed in reviving him. Callahan was taken to Bellevue and died in an hour. His skull was fractured.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Major William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, having been relieved from duty under the orders of the Isthmian Canal Commission, will proceed to Portland, Me., and relieve Major Solomon W. Roessler.

Leave of absence granted: Capt. Wright Smith, Artillery Corps, for fifteen days, to take effect about July 30, with permission to go beyond sea; Capt. Easton R. Gibson, Thirteenth Infantry, two months; Capt. Frederick L. Knudson, Eighth Infantry, two months, when relieved from duty at St. Michael, Alaska; Capt. Philip E. M. Walker, Twelfth Infantry, one month and fifteen days.

Navy.

Capt. E. K. Moore is detached from the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to command the Chicago.

Surgeon G. H. Barber is ordered to the Hist and duty at naval training station, Narragansett Bay.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Sailed—Perry and Paul Jones, from San Francisco for trial course of Ohio; Fortune and Unadilla, from Mare Island for trial course of Ohio.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red.....$1.01
Corn, No. 2 mix

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing date the 11th day of September, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's Office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 17th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

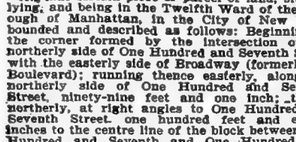
All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Bloomingdale); running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps, and machinery and connections of every description, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $206,226.79 and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, on account of which amount so due there has been paid $28,255.35. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,473.99 and interest; for 1902, $3,864.84 and interest; for 1903, $3,039.39 and interest; and water rates amounting to about $1,160.00.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, jy25-2aw8wTu&F&au17 Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CHANDLER, ELISABETH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to S. Newton Smith, Eugene Smith, Isabella S. Hall, Caroline B. Wheeler, Everett H. Smith, Frederick H. Smith, Claude L. Smith, Frank E. Smith, Rosa Mead Smith, and Edmund Hoyt Smith, the only heirs and next of kin of ELISABETH CHANDLER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Cyrus J. Lawrence of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Elisabeth Chandler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 6th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.]

JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

jul15-1aw6wF&au26

ALBRO, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ellen Albro, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Richard J. Lewis, No. 76 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of May, 1904. WILLIAM L. ALBRO, Executor. RICHARD J. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BORG, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON BORG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Simon Borg & Co., No. 20 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of May, 1904. CECILIA BORG, SIDNEY C. BORG, MYRON I. BORG, Executors. Wallach & Cook, Attorneys for Executors, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

DIEHL, PHILIPP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIPP DIEHL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Adolph Bloch, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of July, 1904. J. FRED POSS, MARTIN DIENST, Executors. ADOLPH BLOCH, Atty. for Executors, 99 Nassau Street, New York City. jy8-1aw6mF

DELMONICO, ROSA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSA DELMONICO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Henry Mayor, No. 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of April, 1904. JOSEPHINE C. DELMONICO, ALBERT THERIOT, Executors. HENRY MAYOR, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FIERZ, KATHARINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE R. FIERZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at our place of transacting business, No. 222 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1904. COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, Executor. SHEEHAN & COLLIN, Attorneys for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. mh25-1aw6mF

FORD, FRANCIS W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS W. FORD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Charles H. Tuley, No. 56 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1904. ANNA M. FORD, Executrix. CHARLES H. TULEY, Attorney for Executrix, 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh18-1aw6mF

HEARN, ALFRED WILLIAMS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIAMS HEARN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 99 Water Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of August next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1904.

LOUIS VERMILYE DAVISON, Executor. BROWNELL & PATTERSON, Attorneys for Executor, 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

1aw6mostri.

MacDONALD, LAURA.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Laura MacDonald, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Henry C. Quinby, 5 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated New York, July 22, 1904.—ALEXANDER MacDONALD, Administrator.—HENRY C. QUINBY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 5 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Jy22-1aw6mF.

NEUSTADTER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY NEUSTADTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lachman & Goldsmith, No. 55 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of June, 1904. ISAAC OPPENHEIMER, Executor. LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 55 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy15-6w3mF

The New York Times

Vacation Bureaus.

All the necessary information and literature pertaining to Summer resort hotels, boarding houses, railroad time tables, and steamship sailing schedules can be had free of charge at the Vacation Bureaus of The New York Times, located at No. 32 Park Row and No. 129 West 125th St., New York.

A Summer Paradise will help you to decide where to spend your vacation. Send four cents in stamps. J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.

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NEW YORK STATE.
Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

On Lake Canadaraga, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,
In Earlington Park.
For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in the place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.
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NEW YORK STATE.
Long Island.

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MILES OF OCEAN BOARDWALK.

The Massapequa Hotel,

Massapequa, L. I.
Famed for the beauty of its environments, the high character of its equipments, and superiority of its cuisine. Boats, golf, tennis, billiards, bowling. Long-distance telephone. Surf and still-water bathing. Accommodations 300. All the comforts of home.
Thomas H. Fraser, Prop. S. E. Coffin, Mgr.
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ROCKAWAY BEACH
FINEST BATHING IN THE WORLD.

LONG BEACH, L. I.
COOLEST SPOT ON THE ATLANTIC.
LONG BEACH HOTEL
A. E. DICK, Mgr.
Propr. Hotel Grenoble, N. Y. City.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
"NATURE'S PLEASURE GROUND."

ROSSMORE HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Centrally located; large, well furnished rooms, modern and comfortable; superior table; orchestra afternoons, evenings. W. J. KEHOE.

Catskill Mountains.

3½ hours from New York.
Through parlor car service to
Hotel Kaaterskill,
ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAIN.
ELEVATION, 3,000. CAPACITY, 1,200.
Same management as former years.
Excellent cuisine. Vegetables and milk from Kaaterskill Farm. Water from famous Spring. Golf Links, (remodeled.) Tennis, Canoeing, Livery. Kaaterskill Hotel Co., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

Grand View Mt. House, East Windham, N. Y.—Finest location in Catskills; elevation 3,000 feet; refined surroundings. Alfred J. Galer.

Dutchess County.

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Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
A Refined and Homelike Resort for Health and Comfort.
Good Air, Superb Scenery, Pure Spring Water. Golf and all Attractions.
Only 2¼ hours from New York.
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High-class resort; excellent cuisine; special rates to early guests. WM. P. CHASE, Murray Isle, N. Y.; 70 Wall St., N. Y. City.

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THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

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Tobyhanna House, Tobyhanna Pa. Highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. Cornish.

COUNTRY BOARD.
1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular. W. V. DENMAN.

A limited number of elderly people can be accommodated with refined home surroundings at a physician's country place; one hour from New York. Address S. A. T., Box 118 Times Office.

The Outlook, Franklin, N. Y.—Lovely resting place; boating, games; cool rooms, large balconies; table supply food, shady lawns, pure spring water; easy terms. J. Marsland, Prop'r.

Private house; can accommodate 6 to 8 adults; fine garden, bath, veranda, shade trees; 5 minutes to Post Office and station; $7 a week. Miss L. S. Bennett, Hobart, N. Y.

Pine Grove Farm; high location; shady piazza; first-class board, pleasant rooms, $5 per week. Address Mrs. M. Gibbons, Stanton Hill, Greene County, N. Y.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Boating, fishing, driving; free transportation; excellent table. Apply to A. W. DEYO.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—WILLIAM P. BONBRIGHT, Irving W. Bonbright, William F. Fisher, William E. Frenaye, copartners, transacting business under the firm name and style of William E. Conbright & Company, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM TURNER PIERCE HOLLINGSWORTH, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 7th, 1904.

JOHN VERNOU BOUVIER, JR., Attorney for Plaintiffs, office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the defendant, William Turner Pierce Hollingsworth:

The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventh day of July, 1904, and on that day filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, in said State.

JOHN VERNOU BOUVIER, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1904.

jy8-1aw6wF&au19

LIBRARIANS
will find The New York Times Saturday Review Book Exchange a weekly index of books wanted and offerings of books of special character or value.

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Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
New; Complete; Ten Stories; Fireproof; Always Open.
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Passing Through Lakewood
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (N. R.) 9:40 A. M. and 9:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M. South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier.
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Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE,
N. Y. Ave. and Beach. Elevator, baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. The proprietor's private power yacht free to guests. $12.50 per week and up. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

SCARBOROUGH.—Directly on the Beach, Maryland Av. $2.50 a day up; $12.50 a week. Walter R. Davis, Mgr.

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THE BEECHWOOD,
New York's Ideal Near-By Resort.
21 MILES, 17 TRAINS, LACKAWANNA R. R.
GOLF, TENNIS, MUSIC.
Descriptive Booklet.
H. K. ARMSTRONG, Summit, N. J.

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
And Eight Cottages.
35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry; altitude 800 feet.
Tel 7B Bernardsville. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Mgr.

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A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA.
Hotel Columbia
AND COTTAGES
NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J.
MAINTAINING A REFINED PATRONAGE.
Now Open. Capacity, 400. Booklet.
W. HARVEY JONES, Prop.

WHITE OAKS, NORTH ASBURY PARK, 611 SIXTH AV.
An attractive cottage; modern improvements; convenient to beach. A. J. MACKEY, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND.
Vermont.
THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.

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AND COTTAGES, Lake Dunmore, Vt.
A most picturesque lake and delightful mountain resort; all forms of amusement; excellent service and cuisine; new management. Send for Booklet. LOUIS W. SEVERY, Mgr.

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LAKE DUNMORE, VT.
In the Green Mountains. Capacity 300. Elevator, electric lights, steam heat. Orchestra. Fine Bass fishing, all outdoor sports. Excellent cuisine. Moderate Rates. Booklet.
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EDGEWOOD INN,
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND, CONN.
WILL OPEN FOR THE SUMMER SEASON
Beautifully located, with all rooms en suite and modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service for select patronage.
Superior stables and "auto" quarters; Golf, Tennis, Casino Sports. Miles and perfect walks and drives through picturesque country.
D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.

Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
Spring House. This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

VACATION TRIPS BY SEA.
Circular Tickets at Specially Low Rates.
BERMUDA, ST. JOHN, N. B., AND NOVA SCOTIA, 2,200 MILES ON THE OCEAN.
Sail from New York 10 A. M., July 30, Aug. 13, 27, Sept. 10, 24, for Bermuda, by Quebec S. S. Co., steaming 36 hours; Plymouth & Black line to St. John, N. B., connecting closely with S. S. "Prince Arthur" for New York via Long Island Sound. Time, 14 days. Rate $67.00
Fare .....
Includes meals and berth on steamers and five days' hotel accommodation at Bermuda. This trip may be reversed at a small extra cost, leaving New York to join Pickford & Black steamers from Halifax, N. S., for Bermuda, Aug. 8, 22, Sept. 5.
ALONG THE GULF & LOWER ST. LAWRENCE—OVER 2,700 MILES IN SMOOTH WATERS.
THE QUEBEC S. S. CO.'S "CAMPANA" sails from Montreal Aug. 1, 15, 29, Sept. 12, for Pictou, Nova Scotia; returning, leaves Pictou Aug. 8, 22, Sept. 5, calling at Quebec, Gulf and Prince Edward Island ports. Two weeks' trip from New York by rail to Montreal $60.55
Connecting with this service to Pictou, rail to Halifax, N. S., thence S. S. "Prince Arthur" via Yarmouth, N. S., and Long Island Sound to New York. Fare includes meals and berths on steamers. Or a trip in reverse direction, 8 days or more $51.55
Leaving New York via Boston or Halifax, and joining S. S. "Campana" at Pictou. Meals and berth included on S. S. "Campana."
Tickets for these trips include stop-over privileges. Particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261, 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Avenue, New York.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in
NOVA SCOTIA
where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.
THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S
new 19-knot flyer,
"PRINCE ARTHUR"
maintains a direct weekly service between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.
Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight. From Munson Line, Pier 41, N. R., N. Y., 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $52.00, including cabin, berth, and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 88 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,
PORTLAND LINE,
IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.
White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00.
Illustrated and descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32, East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1900—Orchard.

SUMMER CRUISE TO
HALIFAX, N. S., and
ST. JOHN'S, N. F.
Fine ocean passenger steamers ROSALIND and SYLVIA, sailing every Saturday at 11 A. M. Delightful cruise through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.
Round Trip to Halifax, $32.
" " St. John's, $60.
Rates include meals and stateroom berth. For further information and booklet apply to BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pier's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N., foot of Beach St., every week day, at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa. Nord America...Aug. 17 | Citta di Napoli...Aug. 31
Cabin, $55 up. Dining Saloon on Promenade Deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS
25 UNION SQUARE N.W.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE
TO NIAGARA FALLS.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—¶MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—‡ADIRONDACK & 1,000 Isls. Spl.
8:30 A. M.—‡EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—CHICAGO.
9:45 A. M.—‡SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.—*EXPOSITION LIMITED
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
1:50 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*" THE 20TH CENTURY LIM."
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—‡ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT & CHICAGO SPL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO & THOUSAND ISLS.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday. ‡Saturday only. ||Except Saturday and Sunday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturday at 2:47 P. M. Sundays 9:33 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations; also 338 and 728 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R. R.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—
BOSTON, via New London and Providence—*5:00, ‡‖10:00, *¶‖10:02 A. M., ‡‖1:00, *¶‖1:03, *¶‖3:00, ‡‖5:00, *¶‖6:01, *‖12:00 P. M.
BOSTON, via Hartford and Willimantic—†‖8:00 A. M., ‡2:00 P. M. Worcester via Putnam.
BOSTON, via Springfield—†9:00 A. M., †‖12:00, *‖4:00, *11:00 P. M.
FITCHBURG, via Willimantic, Putnam, and Worcester—†‖8:00 P. M.
LAKEVILLE and NORFOLK, †‖9:15 A. M., †‖8:30 P. M.
GREAT BARRINGTON, STOCKBRIDGE, LENOX, PITTSFIELD, via South Norwalk—*5:00, †‖9:15 A. M. ‡1:30, †‖8:30 P. M.
WATERBURY and WINSTED—*5:00, ‡8:00, †‖9:00, †‖10:02, §‖10:02 (to Waterbury) A. M., ‡‖1:03, ‡4:30, ‖*5:01, †‖6:00, ‖5:00 (to Waterbury) P. M.
Ticket offices at Grand Central Station and c125th St., also at c113, c261, 1,185, c1,354 Broadway, c8 Park Place, c25 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., 649 Madison Av., c273 West 125th St., 153 East 125th St. In Brooklyn, c4 Court St., 800 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, E. D. *Daily. †Except Sundays. ‡Sundays only. §Saturdays only. ‖Stops at 125th St. ¶Parlor Car Limited. ||Has Dining Car. cAgencies selling Parlor and Sleeping car tickets also.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.
O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: 27.32, d1.15, 27.45, 28.25, 25.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., R
Manch Chunk Local	*6.40 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo Express	*17.40 AM	*27.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.35 AM	*10.30 AM
Manch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.55 PM	*d1.10 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	3.35 PM	3.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*25.40 PM	*25.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 143, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 23 Union Sq. W. 1st, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 338 & 546 Fulton St., 3 Court St., 390 Broadway, & Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.
Lvs. Franklin St. Lvs. W. 42d St.
‡3:15 A. M. ..... Local train ..... ‡3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego. 8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M. ..... Liberty Express ..... 9:15 A. M.
11:40 A. M. ..... Liberty Express ..... *12:00 Noon.
12:00 Noon ..... Express ..... 12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M. Saturdays to Rockland. *1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kingston. 3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M. ..... Express to Rockland. 3:45 P. M.
5:40 P. M. ..... Western Express ..... 6:00 P. M.
*Saturdays only. ‡Daily. Balance except Sunday. Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
New York ..... July 30 | Philadelphia ..... Aug. 13
St. Paul ..... Aug. 6 | Germanic ..... Aug. 20
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNETONKA ..... July 30, 7:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA ..... Aug. 6, Noon
MINNEAPOLIS ..... Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
MESABA ..... Aug. 20, 9 A. M.
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland ..... July 30 | Zeeland ..... Aug. 13
Kroonland ..... Aug. 6 | Finland ..... Aug. 20
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Commencing Aug. 6, the large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line will call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.
WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Arabic...July 29, 6 AM | Baltic...Aug. 10, 4 PM
Teutonic...Aug. 3, 10 AM | Majestic...Aug. 17, 10 AM
Celtic...Aug. 5, Noon | Cedric...Aug. 19, Noon
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K. Wm. II...Aug. 9, 1 PM | Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 16, 10 AM | Kronprinz Sep. 20, 1 PM
Kronprinz Aug. 23, 1 PM | K. Wm. II. Oct. 4, 11 AM
K. Wm. II. Sep. 6, 12:30 PM | Kaiser...Oct. 11, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Bremen...Aug. 2, 9 AM | Friedrich...Aug. 30, Noon
Kurfuerst, Aug. 11, 10 AM | Bremen...Sept. 8, 10 AM
Alice...Aug. 13, 10 AM | Albert...Sept. 15, 10 AM
Barbarossa, Aug. 25, 10 AM | Kurfuerst, Sept. 22, 10 AM
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Luise...Aug. 6, 11 AM | Irene...Oct. 3, 11 AM
Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM | Hohenstaufen, Oct. 15, 11 AM
Hohenstaufen, Sept. 10, 11 AM | Albert...Oct. 25, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM | Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
Bulgaria...July 30, 9 AM | Hamburg, Aug. 16, 11 AM
*Deutschland, Aug. 4, 10 AM | Graecia, Aug. 20, Noon
¶Pennsylvania, Aug. 6, Noon | †*Bluecher, Aug. 25, 10 AM
¶Patricia, Aug. 13, 6:30 AM | ¶Pretoria, Aug. 27, 6 AM
*Grill Room and ¶Gymnasium on board.
†Will call at Dover for London and Paris.
Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Prinz Adalbert...Aug. 16, 9 A. M.; Oct. 4, Noon
Prinz Oskar...Sept. 3, 3 P. M.; Oct. 25, 10 A. M.
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward.
According to Season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Lucania...July 30, 8 AM | Etruria, Aug. 20, 10 AM
Umbria...Aug. 6, 10 AM | Lucania...Aug. 17, 7 AM
Campania, Aug. 13, 8 AM | Umbria...Sept. 3, 10 AM
Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria $65 and upwards according to accommodation.
Tuesday Service.
Carpathia...Aug. 9, Noon | Aurania, Aug. 23, Noon
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Pannonia, Aug. 6, Noon | Carinthia, Aug. 20, Noon
Ultonia...Aug. 23, Noon | Pannonia, Sept. 13, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Anchoria...July 30, Noon | Ethiopia, Aug. 13, Noon
Furnessia, Aug. 6, Noon | Columbia, Aug. 20, 1 PM
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, 2:30 A. M.
Rotterdam...Aug. 2 | Statendam...Aug. 23
Ryndam...Aug. 9 | Potsdam...Aug. 30
Noordam...Aug. 16 | Rotterdam...Sept. 6
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Empress of Japan...Aug. 15th
R. M. S. Athenian...Aug. 29th
Empress of China...Sept. 5th
R. M. S. Tartar...Sept. 19th
Empress of India...Oct. 3d
Empress of Japan...Oct. 31st
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Miowera...Aug. 19 | Manuka...Sept. 16
For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

CLARK'S ROUND THE WORLD TOUR
Leaves Oct. 6th, 150 days, $1,050.
Strictly first-class; limited number. F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:35 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—White French poodle; pink and black nose; reward for return. 304 West 89th St.

$10 reward for return of green leather bag, marked "A. E. C. P." lost on Saturday, July 23. John S. Wright, 318 Broadway, New York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1 daily; meals for two, $20 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th, near 5th Av.

11th St., 138 West.—Large, pleasant rooms; excellent table; also small room; references; transients accommodated.

17th St., 116 East.—Desirable, well furnished rooms, exceptionally clean house; excellent table. Table board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

55th St., 71 West.—Pleasant, cool, large and small rooms, with bath; meals optional.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable single room, third floor, southern exposure; good board; references.

104th St., 61 West.—4th-story rooms; small but comfortable; $6.50 upward; others; excellent table.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished room, with or without board; also table boarders.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, Cathedral Heights.—Delightfully situated large and small rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

127th St., 264 West.—Second-story front, with or without board; terms low; American family.

129th St., 106 West.—Two gentlemen or couple; excellent board; refined surroundings; moderate rate; references.

137th St., 247 West.—Large room; running water; southern exposure; Summer rates; table guests; special dinner tickets good until used.

Madison Av., 110, near 29th St.—Table board; Summer rates; wholesome, appetizing cooking; rooms.

Waverley Place, 101, N. W. Washington Square.—Large, comfortable room; excellent table; Summer rates.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—By gentleman, wife, and child, four and one-half years old, three rooms and bath, with meals, in apartment hotel on upper west side, or similar accommodations with private family; rates reasonable. Address H., Box 207 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

17th St., 55 West.—Front parlor; also hall room; $3 upward; scrupulously clean; references.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; near Irving Place.

22d St., 463 West.—Best newly furnished rooms for the money in New York City; running hot, cold water and baths.

44th St., 212 West.—Fine, large, cool rooms; telephone; all conveniences; refined surroundings.

51st St., 233 West.—Newly decorated rooms for gentlemen; private bath; transient; table d'hote.

65th St., 59 West, "Omaha."—Large, cool rooms, single, en suite; running water, elevator; references. Clarke.

66th, 62 West.—Large and light cool rooms, convenient for one or two. Ducey.

75th St., 163 West.—Large room, adjoining bath; also smaller room; telephone; transients accommodated; references.

87th, 116 East.—Large front room, nicely furnished; private house; one or two gentlemen.

108d, 121 West.—1 or 2 cool rooms; 1 flight; near elevated; low. Fisher.

Seventh Av., 82, Near 13th St.—Delightful front room, with veranda; improvements; gentlemen; private.

Out of City.

Cool, comfortable rooms for select people, facing ocean; near depot; first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A large Brooklyn department store requires the services of thoroughly experienced heads of stock for jewelry, ribbons, hosiery, &c.; first-class positions and good salary to parties that can qualify. Address L., Box 215 Times.

A—A.—A.—We will receive applications by mail for permanent positions in all our departments for the coming season. John Daniell Sons & Sons, Dry Goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Cloak figures wanted for salesroom; 36 bust, 43 skirt length; good salary; only those with experience need apply. Max Wersba, 162 5th Av.

Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, requires a manager and buyer for their dressmaking department; one capable of going abroad and selecting models; all communications treated as strictly confidential.

Stenographers.—Four; salary $12, $15; also two competent law stenographers. 150 Nassau, Office 1,737.

Wanted—Stenographer, thoroughly experienced, for temporary position; must be accurate; salary, $15. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographers, at once; must be experienced and accurate; Smith Premier operators. Call 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer; must be rapid and accurate; well-paying substitute position. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, with some knowledge of bookkeeping and good at figures; salary, $10. 241 Broadway.

Males.

Advertising solicitors wanted who can obtain business; liberal commission basis. Dickinson Newspaper-Magazine Advertising Agency, 132 Nassau St., Room 302.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced salesmen for their furniture department. Apply at Superintendent's Office.

Wanted—The 14th Street Store requires thoroughly experienced saleslerks for their camera department. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Expert stenographer and private secretary; must be steady, reliable, and young man of good family and address; highest references required; answer in own handwriting, giving references and past employment; preference to party experienced in banking office. E., Box 209 Times.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter, young Christian between 20 and 25 years of age, for position with large corporation; must be thoroughly experienced, and willing to work long hours when necessary; good opportunity for ambitious person. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter with experience for American concern in San Juan, Porto Rico; salary, $70 per month. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer and bookkeeper; must be accurate; concern in Oklahoma City; salary, $75 to $100 a month. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer (Christian) for position in Long Island City; one with railroad experience preferred; salary, $60 per month. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Competent young man to act as stenographer; must have experience and intelligence; salary, $15 per week. H. H., Box 124 Times.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer; must be rapid and accurate; well-paying substitute position. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, understanding German; shorthand required; salary, $16. G., 338 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

Companion, &c.—By a young German lady of culture who can speak a little English as manager of household, as companion, no objection to travel; would gladly undertake the education of children who have lost their mother. Address Fanny Riesenhuber, Theresien Strasse, 93, fourth floor, Munich, Germany.

Housework.—By young woman to do general housework in small family; city reference. Mackey, 725 Greenwich St., two bells.

Infant's Nurse.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, experienced as infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 22 East 115th St.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; familiar with all office work; good penman; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Painstaking, Box 191 Times.

Stenographer.—Good education; general business adaptability; quick, accurate; references; moderate salary. Quiote, Box 125 Times.

Stenographer.—Six months' experience; neat, accurate; High School graduate; best references; moderate salary. Anxious, Box 152 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; will substitute; best references; $15. J. T. H., Box 118 Times.

Stenographer—Broad experience; legal, commercial; cultured; competent; A1 credentials; would substitute. Superba, Box 116 Times.

Males.

A first-class man is open for a position requiring executive ability; 12 years' experience; references; knowledge German and Spanish. Address E., 217 Times.

An military instructor in a school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 346 New York Times.

DEATH AND DAMAGE IN TRAIL OF STORM

Lightning Kills Two Thoroughbreds at Gravesend Track.

MAN DROWNED IN ELIZABETH

Floods at Coney Island, Fires Throughout Jersey, and General Inconvenience Everywhere.

A terrific thunderstorm swept over Coney Island and vicinity yesterday afternoon, and was followed by heavy rains that deluged the streets and avenues of the seashore resorts. In the electrical storm that came first, lightning struck a stable at the Gravesend race track occupied by the horses trained by E. L. Graves and Frank Clarkson, and killed the two-year-olds C. W. R. and Waadtrace and set fire to the barn.

The bolt caused a panic among the stable hands, but all the other horses were rescued. The horses which were destroyed were the property of Frank Clarkson, and were valued at about $5,000. Another horse, Dinah Shad, the property of E. L. Graves, was reported to have suffered from shock, but was not injured seriously.

The rain storm put a stop to the afternoon business at Coney Island and the bathing resorts, and caused much inconvenience to visitors at the Brighton Beach race track. Because of the insufficient drainage, and the level nature of the country surrounding the race track, the water stood in the streets and made a ditch ten to fifteen feet wide between the car tracks and the race course entrance, and racegoers were compelled to wade through it, as no other means of crossing were provided.

At the height of the storm Surf Avenue, at Coney Island, also was several inches under water, and the side streets were impassable. The sewers early were clogged by debris, until a squad of street cleaners went out armed with crowbars and opened up the choked sewer mouths and street drains. Until this was done, however, holiday makers at Coney Island were marooned at whatever points they happened to be caught.

A one-story frame building, owned by the C. A. Woolsey Paint and Color Company and standing at the rear of the main plant, 500 Grand Stret, Jersey City, was set on fire yesterday afternoon by a bolt of lightning which struck in the middle of a vat containing varnish. John Randolph and Joseph Zimmer, who were mixing the varnish, were slightly shocked. The building burned down notwithstanding the efforts of several fire companies to save it. The loss was estimated at $3,500. The cupola of Public School No. 22, on Halliday Street, Jersey City, was shattered by lightning during the storm.

During the heavy rain at Elizabeth, Patrick Meckessey, sixty years old, employed by the city, was drowned in a sewer. Meckessey was engaged cleaning a sewer at the corner of Sixth and Bond Streets when a rain storm came up. The fall was so sudden and heavy that before the imprisoned man could get to a manhole the rush of water was upon him, and he was swept from his feet. The body was recovered after the deluge ceased. Miss Emma Bowes, fifteen years old, living at 19 Washington Avenue, was rendered unconscious this afternoon by a bolt of lightning which struck the sash of the window at which she was sitting.

At Bayonne a bolt struck St. Joseph's Catholic Church, and set fire to one of the side altars. A bolt had previously damaged the city fire alarm signal system, and an alarm had to be turned in by telephone. The fire was confined to the altar. Another bolt tore a hole through the belfry of Public School No. 6 on West Thirty-eighth Street, and a house on Curry's Hill, in the Constable Hook section, was hit. Several trees also were struck.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 28.—Fire to-night destroyed the storehouse of the Goodyear Vulcanite Rubber Company's works at Morrisville, Penn., across the river from this city, entailing a loss of $50,000 on material. Lightning set the structure on fire, and it was destroyed.

BRADLEY BEACH'S TORNADO.

One Cottage Destroyed and Two Others Pushed Up the Street.

Special to The New York Times.

BRADLEY BEACH, July 28.—A tornado swept through a portion of Bradley Beach this afternoon. It confined its activities to Ocean Park Avenue, and was preceded by a black funnel-shaped cloud. The two-story cottage of Clarence Bennett was demolished. Mrs. Bennett and her two daughters were in bedrooms up stairs, and were unable to escape before the house collapsed. They were unconscious when rescued, but were not badly injured.

A house owned by Mrs. Alice Flavel of Newark was lifted off its foundations, as was a cottage owned by James Titus. The front of a grocery store owned by Louis Van Gilluwe was blown in, and the clerks were injured by flying pieces of glass. The tornado raged for half an hour, and was accompanied by rain and hail.

MAGISTRATE TIGHE UPHELD.

Appellate Division Dismisses Capt. Goddard's Charges.

The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Second Department, sitting in Brooklyn, yesterday, by a unanimous decision, dismissed the charges preferred against Magistrate James J. Tighe by Capt F. Norton Goddard of the Anti-Policy Society. In view of the fact that the referee in the proceeding, ex-Judge George G. Reynolds, had given to the court a report adverse to the Magistrate, some surprise was expressed at the final result by several Brooklyn lawyers. Ex-Judge Reynolds said in his report:

"I am unwillingly forced to the conclusion that in this class of cases his bias is so extreme as to amount to an obstruction to the due administration of law in his court."

Magistrate Tighe was accused of acting with undue partiality toward several policy players arraigned in his court, some of whom, after he had dismissed the charges against them, were indicted on the same charges and pleaded guilty in the County Court.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

Bookkeeper, cashier, office manager of executive ability, many years' experience in very responsible position, seeks similar one where accuracy and reliability are essential. Reynolds, 461 West 164th St.

Boy of 18 to learn electrical or plumbing trade; honest and willing. Pilger, 74 Beach St.

Coachman.—Married, no incumbrances; medium size and weight; good references. Phelps, 350 West End Av.

Mathematical and military instructor, 20 years' experience. Dandy Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J.

Stenographer, &c.—Can stenograph, typewrite, sell, collect; was private secretary to former employer, (just retired;) am American, 30; can furnish highest references; desire permanent, progressive position. Industrious, Box 211 Times Office.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Accurate, rapid; several years' experience; thorough business education; salary $17; would substitute. Secretary, 264 8th Av.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Young man willing to assist with office work; $10. Williams, [illegible] Times Office.

NO LET UP, SAYS WOODBURY.

Tells Magistrate That President of Peddlers' Union Is a Liar.

Commissioner Woodbury of the Street Cleaning Department was in the Essex Market Court yesterday with Health Commissioner Darlington when about twenty pushcart men were arraigned. Dr. Woodbury lost his temper in the court and said to Magistrate Whitman that Sigmund Schwartz, the President of the Peddlers' Union, who was standing by, was "an infernal liar."

The twenty pushcart men were arrested this morning, charged with making trouble for the policemen and shouting and causing crowds to collect. Magistrate Whitman was about to fine them, when President Schwartz vehemently protested and said that an arrangement had been made with Dr. Darlington and Dr. Woodbury whereby the law in connection with these men was to be suspended for a few days until the conditions of the new pushcart market were fully established. Magistrate Whitman thereupon withheld action and telephoned to the two Commissioners.

"I understand, Commissioner," Magistrate Whitman said, addressing Dr. Woodbury, "from President Schwartz that you and Dr. Darlington have agreed practically to suspend the law in these cases for a few days until the pushcart men can become used to the new conditions."

Commissioner Woodbury plainly showed his anger. Turning to the Magistrate and pointing at Schwartz, he said:

"I know Schwartz to be an infernal liar. I have had men at meetings of these peddlers, and I tell you this man and some other men are deluding these people. You know me well enough to know whether I am doing away with any laws. It is about time that some one told these men that they must obey the law."

Turning to Leo Zeltner, an officer of the Peddlers' Union, the Commissioner said:

"If all these men were like Mr. Zeltner things would be different, but as it is the men are constantly deluded and know not the law."

President Schwartz made no reply to the remarks from the Commissioner. Magistrate Whitman warned the offending pushcart men that if they were arrested again they would be heavily fined, and paroled al of them.

SILENT COUPLE AT ODDS.

Wife and Husband Who Don't Speak Appear in Court.

An unusual case of silence between husband and wife was brought out in the Yorkville Court yesterday before Magistrate Mayo, when Mrs. Anna Fromer, who is living with relatives at 1,156 First Avenue, appeared against her husband, charging non-support. Fromer is a building contractor, living at 828 Cauldwell Avenue, the Bronx.

"My husband has not spoken to me for three and a half months," Mrs. Fromer said.

"What!" exclaimed the Magistrate. "Well, sometimes it is a wise thing not to answer when the wife is angry."

Mrs. Fromer said her husband treated her with contempt, but Fromer denied that and said:

"How can I talk to a woman when she doesn't talk to me?"

Mrs. Fromer called as a witness a servant, who said she had never heard any trouble, as there was never anything to hear. Neither spoke to the other.

Fromer expressed his willingness to support his wife, and Magistrate Mayo asked the wife to go with her husband and live in peace. She said emphatically she would not. Her husband turned to her and, in low tones, asked her to return home.

"That's the first time he has spoken to me in three and a half months," the wife said.

The case was finally adjourned until Aug. 25 in the West Side Court, when Magistrate Mayo said he hoped the couple would have made up their differences.

DENIED MRS. WOOD'S MOTION.

Court Would Not Give Judgment in Shipbuilding Suit.

The suit to recover $195,000 from the Commonwealth Trust Company, formerly the Trust Company of the Republic, brought by Ida C. Wood of Nassau County, came before Justice Lambert, sitting in Motion Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. It is alleged by the plaintiff that the trust company published, in June, 1902, a prospectus in which false representations were made regarding the value of securities of the United States Shipbuilding Company, of which the defendant company was underwriter. These false representations, the plaintiff says, caused her to invest in the bonds of the United States Shipbuilding Company.

The defendant interposed a demurrer, claiming that the complaint did not state a cause of action. A motion was made yesterday by the plaintiff to set aside the demurrer and for judgment. This motion was denied by Justice Lambert.

ERRANT ERRAND BOY REPENTS.

Pleads Guilty to Stealing Silk—Traveled Far on Proceeds.

After traveling half way across the country on the proceeds of a theft in this city and working his way back, during which time he had been sought by the police in vain, Emanuel Cohen, sixteen years old, of 232 East Broadway, appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday to answer to a charge of larceny of four bales of silk, valued at $250. The complainants are H. A. Caesar & Co., silk importers of 20 Greene Street. They allege that Cohen obtained the silk from them in April last by means of a false order from the firm of Goldstein & Kerner of 31 East Tenth Street, with whom the boy was employed.

Inspector McClusky learned that the boy would reach Washington, D. C., this week from Chicago, and he was arrested in the Washington freight yards, where he was in company with several older "hoboes."

Young Cohen, who seemed thoroughly repentant, pleaded guilty, and Magistrate Breen held him in $1,000 bail for trial.

NOW HE MAY LEARN TO DRESS.

Colored Boy Gets Seven Years to Acquire Sartorial Information.

Because he pleaded guilty to running through the streets without any clothes on, Edward Byrd, fourteen years old, of 212 West Sixty-second Street, was committed by Justice Deuel in the Children's Court yesterday to the House of Refuge until he could learn, as the Justice said, how to conduct himself properly.

Byrd was caught by Policeman Douglass of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station in Amsterdam Avenue late last night between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets. The boy, who is a negro, couldn't tell why he was offending the proprieties further than to say that he felt that he wanted the air and the night was very warm.

"I guess the House of Refuge people will teach you to keep your clothes on," was the terse comment of the Justice as he sent him up for seven years.

MARSH'S ARREST A MISTAKE.

Los Angeles Sheriff Telegraphs His Regrets and Engineer Is Freed.

Charles T. Marsh, a mechanical engineer, formerly of Los Angeles, Cal., and now of 298 Suydam Street, Brooklyn, who was arrested here Tuesday at the request of Sheriff George White of Los Angeles, was discharged in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning when word came from the Sheriff that he didn't want Marsh arrested after all, that the charge against him had been withdrawn, and it was all a mistake.

Marsh was highly indignant over his treatment. He had denied the charge. When he was told about the "mistake" he declared that he would cause trouble for those responsible for his arrest.

Must Deposit Bonds Before Aug. 1.

The time for the deposit of Detroit Southern 4 per cent. bonds with the New York Security and Trust Company, under the plan of the bondholders' committee, will expire Monday, Aug. 1. [illegible]

CIRO DECLARED VICTIM OF BLACKMAILER'S PLOT

Sicilian Whose Store Was Blown Up Received Threatening Letters.

MANY SIMILAR CASES KNOWN

Police Say Prosperous Italians Are Kept in Constant Terror—No Clue to Ciro's Foes.

The authorities made little progress yesterday in their efforts to find out who blew out the front of Poggioreale Ciro's little grocery store at 252 Elizabeth Street with dynamite during the early morning hours, and in police circles the opinion was very freely expressed last night that the mystery of the wrecked grocery store might remain a mystery forever. Central Office detectives, with such slender clues as they had been able to dig up between 2 o'clock and daylight, went about in the various Italian neighborhoods in the city all day and asked questions of the inhabitants, but they returned to Police Headquarters when night fell and reported that at every stage they found themselves baffled by a degree of silence that made all further progress impossible.

About the only thing at which the police were able to arrive was that the work had been done by some secret society or band of blackmailers. Italians everywhere in the section where the explosion occurred told the detectives that there should be no doubt on that point, but then they lapsed into silence which no end of questioning availed to break. Ciro himself handed over to the police a series of threatening letters having the traditional skull and crossbones and a blood red dagger for a crest. He admitted that he had some very definite suspicions as to who tried to kill him, but when asked to be more plain all of a sudden grew mysterious and told the detectives that it would be as much as his life was worth to do any further talking along that line.

The police ascribe this reluctance on the part of the Italians to the terror which certain secret organizations and their vengeance inspire in them. The entire section where Ciro's store is situated is inhabited by people from Sicily, where the Mafia is a grim reality to this day. Ciro, like the rest, is a Sicilian, and the tenement of which his store occupies the ground floor is inhabited exclusively by Sicilian families. Captain Martens, who is in command at Mulberry Street, yesterday said that for many months secret predatory bands composed almost exclusively of men from Sicily had made a good thing out of blackmailing prosperous Italians in this city. He said that during the time he had been in charge of the precinct he had had at least fifty such cases brought to his attention.

"There is very little hope, to my mind," said the Captain, "of ever breaking up these secret bands, from the fact that the Italians of all classes are in such mortal terror of the blackmailers that they do not dare to give the police any assistance whatever for fear that they will be marked for vengeance and murdered."

Ciro first came to the Mulberry Street Station about the middle of June, when he had received the first out of the thirteen threatening letters that came before his store was wrecked, and asked for a permit to carry a revolver, which was granted. After a few days he returned and told the Captain that he had received several more letters of the same kind and that he stood in great need of police protection. Capt. Mertens on this occasion took the Italian into his private room and questioned him at length. Ciro told him that he suspected certain persons, but when Capt. Mertens asked him to name them Ciro made for the door, saying as he went:

"Me speaka no more. Me shutta up. Suppose I tell they give me da stiletto."

That was the last the police at Mulberry Street Station saw of Ciro until they met with him again yesterday morning among the ruins of his shattered store front.

Capt. Mertens told of another case in which a man who had refused to pay tribute had his cheek slit open by a bale hook from mouth to ear. His assailant was arrested and brought to the station house, where he was identified by the victim before the latter was taken to the hospital. After he had been generally patched up a policeman took the victim to the station house, where he was asked to sign a formal complaint. The Italian refused.

"This time they cut me here," he told the Captain, pointing to the scar on his cheek. "If I do what you ask me they will cut me here," and the man passed his hand back and forward across his throat.

SON ROBBED FATHER.

Parent in Court Intercedes for Stenographer in Hard Luck.

In the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday Montague Torres, twenty-four years old, a homeless stenographer, with a week's growth of beard on his face and conscience stricken, was arraigned, charged with entering his father's home, at 341 Evergreen Avenue, and stealing money and jewels to the amount of $150. The prisoner's aged father and stepmother, weeping, pleaded with Magistrate Higginbotham not to send him to jail, and a clergyman also interceded in his behalf.

Two years ago Torres left his Brooklyn home for the West. He finally brought up in Philadelphia and secured a position there with a bridge-building firm, his relatives losing track of the young man in the meantime. Some time ago he lost his job, and on freight trains and by foot Torres made his way back to Brooklyn.

On Tuesday of last week the Torres home was robbed while the family was at Rockaway Beach. Among the articles taken and pawned in a Bowery shop were Mrs. Torres's gold watch, three gold rings, and two gold pins. The young man was discovered by a neighbor and ran, but was overhauled by Policeman Thomas Marron after a chase of five blocks and locked up in the Brownsville Station.

"I had nothing to eat for three days, your Honor, and was driven to steal," he said. "I will make amends," said the prisoner in court.

"We believe his story, Judge, and beg of you not to send our boy to prison. This disgrace is terrible. He feels it even as do we," said the father. "Monte had always been a good boy."

Mrs. Torres, who had made the charge against her stepson, told Magistrate Higginbotham that she wished to withdraw it. He adjourned the case until Aug. 17, and paroled young Torres until that date. He left the court with his parents.

MISS GREENWOOD LOST JEWELS

Disappeared from Trunks Sent to Long Island Station—Worth $3,500.

Much mystery attaches to the disappearance between June 22 and 27 of jewelry valued at approximately $3,500 from trunks belonging to the Greenwood family while in transit between this city and a resort at the eastern end of Long Island.

Miss Greenwood, sister of I. J. Greenwood, Jr., a boat line agent at 22 South Street, packed her trunks about June 20 and had them marked for her destination in Long Island. The trunks were taken to the place via the Long Island Railroad. Contingencies arose making it necessary to postpone the visit, and the trunks were ordered back without having been opened.

When returned to the Greenwood residence in this city, it was discovered that these articles were missing: Diamond cluster brooch, two pearl studs, two diamond cuff links, topas and diamond ring, opal and diamond ring, three-stone diamond ring, pearl star brooch, pearl crescent brooch, enamel turtle pin, three small scarf pins.

Inquiry developed nothing. Central Office detectives were detailed, and the Greenwood family employed private detectives as well, but without result. A reward of $500 has been offered for [illegible] the jewelry of [illegible] the reporter.

Store Open Saturday Night Till 10 o'Clock.



Sale of Men's Suits
$10 & $12 Outing Suits
At $7.50

You couldn't have a better suit for the hot days to come. These are in single and double breasted models (coat and trousers), of gray, brown and olive homespun, made in the characteristic manner of Vogel Bros.' tailoring.

Blue Serge Suits Reduced to
$9.50

In addition to these splendid Blue Serge Suits are involved all the small lots of fancy cheviots and cassimere suits that formerly sold at $12 and $15. Bear in mind these are Vogel Brothers' clothes and are far superior to the ordinary ready made kind. Special sale price, $9.50.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

BEGINNING THIS MORNING

$4.50	Negligee Shirts, the very finest Imported Novelties,	now	$3.
$3.50	" " D. & J. Anderson's very best	"	$2.75
$1.50	" " Fine custom finish	"	$1.
$1.	" " Nothing to compare with them in N. Y.	"	.75
$7.50	Bathing Suits, Bklyn. Knitting Co.'s best goods	"	$5.
$5.	" " " " " "	"	$3.50
$3.	" " " " " "	"	$2.
$1.	Virgoe Middleton & Co. Imported Silk Four-in-hands	"	.50
.50	Imported Foulard Silk, Evans' Best " "	"	.35
.40	"Boston" Silk Garters, Velvet grip	"	.25
.50	Silk String Ties, the best qualities	"	.25
.35	Imported Drop Stitch Lisle Half Hose	"	.25
$1, 75c and 50c	Underwear, small lots, broken lines,	"	.35

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"Just 'Cause."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Redford Av., Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN $1.15 SHIRTS 1.50 VALUE

$2.00 Manhattans are.....$1.45 $2.50 Manhattans are.....$1.88
$3.50 Manhattans, are Linen.....$2.63

Hosiery, Underwear, Pajamas, Neckwear, Bathing Suits and everything summery, at proportionate reductions. The best bought line of Men's Fixings in town.

WEBER & HEILBRONER,
"Furnishers to Men Who Know."
58 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. 757 Broadway, at 8th St.

SAILOR SAVES ACTRESS WHO TRIES TO DIE

Beatrice Orient Jumps Into the North River and He After.

SAYS SHE WAS DEFRAUDED

English Girl Did Not Want to Go Home After Losing Large Portion of Her Money.

A young woman with brown eyes and hair, and wearing expensive clothes, walked out on the pier at West Seventy-ninth Street yesterday morning and attracted the attention of persons thereabout by walking nervously along the stringpiece. Capt. Richard Kodak, whose boat lies at that pier, surmised that the woman intended to harm herself, and started toward her, but as he approached she jumped into the river.

Removing neither hat nor boots, Kodak plunged after her, and soon was swimming against the strong current in an effort to reach shore, meanwhile keeping a firm grip on the young woman. Thomas Murray, a watchman, threw a rope to the Captain and drew them both to shore. Dr. Peabody took the young woman to the Roosevelt Hospital.

There the patient said she was Beatrice Orient, and that she lived at the Park View Hotel, 29 West Forty-second Street. Detectives were sent there, and Mr. Washerman, the manager, and Mrs. Payne, the housekeeper, went at once to Miss Orient's assistance.

The prisoner was hysterical when she was arraigned in the West Side Police Court. When quieted she told Magistrate Crane that she would never try suicide again if he would let her go. As Mr. Washerman and Mrs. Payne were there to promise that she would be cared for, she was discharged.

When seen at the hotel in the afternoon Miss Orient would not say whether the name she was using was her own or not.

"My father and mother are people of means living in England," she said. "My two brothers are in South Africa. They were opposed to my going on the stage, which I did as a dancer in England. I believed that I should succeed in America, and landed here two months ago with $600.

"I did not get an engagement, and was about to return to my relatives when I met a Frenchman and his wife, who made much of me.

"They told me that as we were so congenial it would be a good thing for us to hire a flat and live together. My share would be $200, to pay for the furniture, and this would be deducted from my board, agreed upon as $18 a week. They were very charming, and I gave the $200, receiving a receipt for it. Then they wanted $50 more, and this I gave again, being given a receipt. I went to live with them at their flat, in Waverley Place.

"They at once began to annoy me, and finally made conditions such that I had to leave them, and went back to the hotel, where I was welcome.

"I was ashamed to write to my mother that I had been robbed, and went to bed to think what I should do. I could not sleep all night, and before any one was up dressed and sought the river. There they dragged me out."

The man whom Miss Orient blames for her misfortunes, when seen at his place of business yesterday afternoon, referred the reporter to his attorney, who proved to be a clerk in a Nassau Street law firm. There it was said that the clerk had gone to the day.

HELD FOR DEATH OF BOY.

Woman Accused of Fatally Beating Youngster Who Whipped Her Son.

Mrs. Nellie Bradley, twenty-nine years old, of 405 East Sixty-fifth Street, a widow with four children, was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon on the complaint of Miss Mattie Dosche of the same address, who says that the other caused the death of her seven-year-old brother Martin.

According to the story told by the boy's sister, Mrs. Bradley assaulted the boy after a fight in which he whipped one of her own children, a boy of ten years. Young Bradley, after getting his whipping, ran to tell his mother. It is alleged that she grabbed the Dosche boy by the hair and, after striking him a dozen times with her fists, slammed him up against the wainscoting so that his head was cut on the edge of the moldings. The Dosche boy died last Sunday in the Flower Hospital of epilepsy, said to have been brought on by the beating.

Magistrate Mayo sent both women before the Coroner.

LITTLE SCHOONER LIBELED.

Watchman Wants $13.50 from Only Foreign Trader with Negro Master.

The little schooner Sarah E. Douglass, the only vessel engaged in the foreign trade that is commanded by a negro, is to be libeled for $13.50, the libellant being "Bill" McDevitt, a pier watchman, who says that he has worked worth that amount for the owner of the craft. Capt. Cameron, the master of the Douglass, is now fifty-seven years of age, and for over thirty years he has been sailing the seas in the Douglass, and in all that time the only accident that has ever befallen the schooner was the loss of her maintopmast.

The vessel never has been repaired since she left the ways, with the exception of the new topmast, some deck work, and paint. She is owned in Old Nassau, and as soon as she has discharged her cargo of bananas and canned pineapples and the libel suit is adjusted, she is going back there for her first complete overhauling.

Frank Butler Taken to Bellevue.

Frank Butler, grandnephew of Benjamin F. Butler, and a newspaper man lately connected with a morning sporting and theatrical paper, was taken yesterday morning from his home at 2 West Ninety-ninth Street to the psycopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his sanity. Butler's hospital record gives his age as thirty-four years and his birthplace as Egypt. He is a son of Rose Eytinge, the former actress, and his wife is Alice Johnson, also an actress, recently head of the Murray Hill Theatre stock company.

Daly Dead; Sleuth Held Who Shot Him.

William Daly, eighteen years old, the self-confessed flat burglar who was shot Wednesday night in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, by Detective Edward McAvoy of the West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, from whom he was trying to escape, died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in the J. Hood Wright Hospital. McAvoy went before Coroner Goldenkranz later in the day with Police Captain McGlynn, who said that the shooting was justified. The Coroner held McAvoy pending the inquest.

Outing for Scully's Club.

City Clerk P. J. Scully, the Tammany leader of the Twelfth District, has arranged for an outing of his district organization, the Columbia Club, to be held at College Point, Aug. 13.



And who isn't?

If you're going where it's apt to rain suddenly you ought to know that we've rain coats of a summer weight cravenetted cloth, a mixture of silk and worsted, very light but firm, and only to be had from us in this country.

Oxford gray, $30—because fewer people have seemed to like tan the tan coats are $20.

Speaking of overcoats there's something in every size still among the Fall weights reduced to $15—some of those left were as high as $28.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.



Bathing Suits
from the Brooklyn Knitting Co.,
$3.00,
Reduced from $4.50, $5.00 & $6.00

Sharp Price-Reductions on
ManhattanShirts
$1.15, $1.38,
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Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores.
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Shirts
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Open Evenings.

IF YOU KNOW anything at all about Shirts—Manhattan means Shirt Value to you. For a few days, beginning Friday—Manhattan Shirts at $1.15
Some 75 cent underwear at 37½c.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS over New Amsterdam. Rain or Shine. Evenings at 8:20. "A Little of Everything." Offenbach Review.

NEW YORK THEATRE
MAID and the MUMMY
"Scores a Hit."—Herald.
A Merry Musical Melange.
Even'gs at 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.

NEW YORK ROOF
The Military Spectacle, BOYS IN BLUE
Vaudeville.
Over New York Theatre
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
GUERRERO in CARMEN

MANHATTAN BEACH | ARTHUR DUNN The Runaways
Pain's Spectacle—DECATUR, and GRAND FIREWORKS
TO-NIGHT.

DREAM LAND
A World's Fair in Itself. Coolest and Most Attractive Permanent Exposition. Bathing 25c., including admission. Free Vaudeville. Admission 10c.

LUNA PARK
FIRE & FLAMES AND ORIGINAL OF ALL GREAT SUMMER SHOWS—UNEQUALLED BY THE WORLD OF IMITATORS—ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

BOSTOCK'S
ANIMAL DREAMLAND ARENA. Coney Island. Miss —, a prominent society woman, voluntarily appears with ferocious pumas, panthers, and cougars.

LAST 3 TIMES TO VISIT
BEAUTIFUL VENICE IN MINIATURE MAD. SQ. GARDEN
DUSS

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF.
To-night at 8:15, Paris by Night
GRAND CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT.
Adm. 50c.

THE COOL 17TH BIG WEEK. CASINO B'way & 39th. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-morrow, 2:15. PIFF, PAFF, POUF.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42 St., B'way & 7th Av.
PARADISE ROOF GARDENS
Vaudeville. Extravaganza & Ballet.

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX. New Groups.
CINEMATOGRAPH.
Extra Attractions. Charming Music

LEE SHUBERT ARRESTED.

Theatrical Manager Held in Germany for Having Military Photographs.

Sam Shubert, the theatrical manager, received a cable dispatch yesterday from his brother, Lee Shubert, saying that the latter had been arrested and was being held by the military authorities at Aix-le-Chapelle, Germ

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light, variable winds.

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PRESIDENT CONFERS ABOUT MEAT WAR

Illinois Senators Tell Him Political Outlook Is Unaffected.

STRIKE HERE NOW ORDERED

Action Follows Refusal of Packers to Meet Labor Leaders—President Golden Arrested in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 29.—A Washington dispatch to The Tribune says:

"An important conference regarding the beef strike and the political situation in Illinois was held at the White House late this afternoon between President Roosevelt and Senators Cullom and Hopkins, who came to Washington upon invitation of the President.

"Their visit was for the purpose of having a lengthy discussion, but just as they arrived another political conference between the President, Secretary Paul Morton, Attorney General Moody, and Secretary Metcalf was about to begin, and the two Senators suggested that their talk be continued to-morrow morning. This suggestion was adopted and the Illinoisans will meet the President at 10 o'clock to-morrow and will go into full details regarding the situation.

"During their brief visit at the White House the Senators assured the President that Illinois is safely Republican, and they believe a Republican majority of at least 100,000 will be the result of the campaign.

Not Alarmed by the Strike.

"There has been some fear on the part of Republicans that the beef strike would affect injuriously the chances of carrying the State, but both Senators told the President such fear was without foundation. They were of the opinion the strike would be over soon, and that it would have no political significance. Some of the strikers are returning to work, non-union men are being employed, and the packing plants are in partial operation.

"It was said funds for the support of the strikers are not being subscribed in such amounts as to offer encouragement to them. All these elements, the Senators informed the President, would have a tendency to bring about a settlement of the strike, and there is a probability of further conference between representatives of the packing houses and the strikers, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory developments of the day and increased danger of violent acts.

"President Roosevelt was informed that so far as the strike has gone, it has been a strict fight between labor organization and the packers, and that politics has not entered into the question. They believe nothing of this kind will develop, as the strike will be settled shortly before the elections."

Strike Order in New York.

Unable to arrange a conference with representatives of the New York packers, Michael J. Donnelly, President of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, has ordered a strike of all the members of his organization employed in New York by Schwarzschild & Sulzberger and the United Dressed Beef Company.

The order, which was telegraphed to New York to-night, does not go into effect until Sunday, as the men in the Eastern packing plants do not report for work on Saturday.

The decision to extend the strike to the East was not taken until after Mr. Donnelly and his associates had spent the day in a fruitless effort to arrange a meeting with representatives of the Eastern packers, who came to Chicago last night to acquaint themselves with the situation here.

From a statement made by President Donnelly to-night it would appear that the men are becoming anxious to get back to work.

"We shall be glad to confer with representatives of the packers at any time," said Mr. Donnelly. "While I cannot say that our position is in any way changed, we are not anxious to keep up a running fight and shall be glad if a settlement can be effected."

More business was done to-day by the packers than at any time since the strike began. With to-day's additions to the new employes obtained from outside sources the statement was made to-night by one of the packers that fully 13,000 men are now at work in the seven plants where the union men are on strike. This is nearly half as many men as went on strike. The packers declare that they have more unskilled labor than they want and that when all the skilled labor which they have procured in other cities reaches Chicago all the by-product plants will open for operation.

Following the arrest of George F. Golden, chief of the packing teamsters' union, for picketing, riots became more frequent in the vicinity of the stockyards this afternoon. In one disturbance a mob captured a loaded meat wagon after it had left the stockyards, upset the wagon, and threw the meat into the street. The most serious riot of the day occured in South Chicago, where five men were arrested for trying to prevent the delivery of meat. The police, however, have the situation so well in hand that before the would-be rioters can get fairly started in their purpose they are scattered by the blue coats in all directions.

President Golden's Arrest.

President Golden's arrest was made by Police Inspector Nicholas Hunt.

Golden discovered a wagon owned by Terry & Co. being driven past his office near the stock yards. Putting his head out of the window, he called to the teamster: "Where are you going?"

"Anywhere I please so long as I attend to my own business," was the reply, whereupon Golden ordered the driver to turn back.

The Inspector heard the command and reassured the teamster, telling him to go on about his business. Then came a war of words, Golden paying his compliments to the Inspector. Hunt, shaking his club at the strike leader, declared there would be an immediate arrest if Golden did not "shut up." He did not "shut up," so the Inspector, with his club whirling in the air, ran up a flight of stairs leading to Golden's office and, seizing the labor leader by the arm, marched him to the street.

The teamsters' President and George T. Busse, another official of the union, who attempted to interfere, were put in charge of a Sergeant and sent to the Stock Yards Police Station. Later they were released on bail, but not until they had promised to keep away from labor headquarters until after the hearing in court to-morrow, and the labor leaders directing the strike had threatened habeas corpus proceedings.

The arrest of Golden greatly incensed the strike leaders. International President Cornelius P. Shea of the Brotherhood of Teamsters was outspoken in his denunciation. "Colorado methods seem to prevail," said he. Other leaders concurred in this view and hot talk prevailed about the strikers' headquarters.

Eighty colored men, being transported from the stock yards in two cars on the Lake Shore Road, were thrown into a panic by a furious attack by a mob who threw stones which demolished nearly every window in both cars.

At Fortieth and Wright Streets the explosion of half a dozen torpedoes warned the engineer to stop. Instantly a mob rushed out from various places of concealment and the stone throwing began. Three policemen standing upon the platforms beat back the rioters, but the negroes, thoroughly frightened, hid under the car seats while the train pulled away from the scene.

BUTCHERS SEND ULTIMATUM.

Schwarzschild and Cudahy Firms Asked to Leave Beef Trust.

An ultimatum was sent by the local advisory board of the meat cutters and butchers yesterday to Secretary Samuel Weil of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company to the effect that a general strike will be ordered here to-night if by to-day this company and the Cudahy Company have not severed their connection with the Beef Trust and made an agreement with the union.

According to General Organizer Eichelberger, a strike was actually ordered here on Thursday, but was staved off for thirty-six hours until he could communicate with National President Donnelly. It appeared that nothing satisfactory resulted. John Kennedy, Chairman of the ultimatum committee, said after the committee left Mr. Weil that Saturday was a sort of off day in the packing houses here, when only a few hours' work was done in cleaning the slaughter houses and preparing for Sunday, when the killing of cattle started. This was the reason for the strike going into full effect on Sunday.

"This will be a bigger strike than the last," he said, "and we will fight it to the bitter end. There will be no more dilly-dallying about the matter."

Mr. Weil when seen would neither admit nor deny the conferences arranged with a view to the two firms leaving the trust and making an independent agreement with the union.

"I believe there will be no strike here," he said. "In fact, I am nearly sure there will be none here."

When H. L. Eichelberger, who is the official representative of the National officers of the union, was told last night of the dispatch from Chicago stating that President Donnelly had ordered the strike of meat cutters and butchers here he said he had received no official notification of any kind from Donnelly. Until he received such official notification his programme would be unchanged.

"The Advisory Board met again to-night," he said, "and practically confirmed its action of to-day. Failing orders from President Donnelly, this action still holds good. I have sent to my headquarters, and no telegrams were awaiting me there. As representative of the National body, I would order the local strike under instructions from the National President. Even if I received the instructions, nothing could be done before twenty-four hours."

It was learned that the Advisory Board met last night, not in its usual meeting place, but at Morris Hall, Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue. According to a member of the Advisory Board a telegram came from Donnelly at 9 P. M.

"All negotiations with the two firms have been broken off," he said, "and the strike will be ordered to-morrow night. The Advisory Board will order the strike."

SEIZES ASPHALT LAKE.

President Castro Takes Property of New York Company.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trindad, July 29.—Ambrose Howard Carner, the former Managing Director of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, who was recently appointed receiver of the company as a result of the suit brought by President Castro, arrived at Guanaco yesterday on the Venezuelan gunboat Bolivar, accompanied by Attorney General Iribarron, and, backed by Venezuelan soldiers, took possession of the properties of the company, including the asphalt lake, against the energetic protests of Capt. Cooley, the company's representative.

The steamer Viking, belonging to the company, escaped the seizure and reached this port with the news of the Government's drastic action.

Foreign companies residing in Venezuela are alarmed over President Castro's aggressive policy, which is directed also against French, British, and German companies.

President Castro some weeks ago demanded $9,650,000 of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, alleging that the company had given material aid to the late revolutionary movement, and had caused the Venezuelan Government to expend that amount. The Government, by a motion before the Federal Court on July 22, the defense being unrepresented, placed an attachment on all the properties of the company, especially on the asphalt lake at Guanaco, when Señor Carner was appointed receiver.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The action of the Venezuelan Government in seizing the properties of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company has caused an unpleasant impression in Government circles. Officials are unable to understand the reason for what appears to be such an arbitrary procedure, as the Supreme Court of Venezuela heretofore has upheld the claims of the company to its properties.

Following notice of the action of the Venezuelan Government a few days ago in securing an attachment against the company with a view, it was understood, of obtaining damages because of aid alleged to have been given the revolutionists, United States Minister Herbert W. Bowen, at Caracas, was instructed to make a full and complete report to the State Department of the various legal steps which have been taken by Venezuela, together with other information bearing on the subject that may be available and pertinent.

His report is anxiously awaited, and on it will depend the course to be taken by the United States for the protection of the vested rights of the company, which seem to be so seriously endangered by the attitude of the Castro Government.

Large campaign map, four colors, valuable statistics and resume of the situation in doubtful States in the Special Political Supplement of to-morrow's Sunday HERALD.—Adv.

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DE PLEHVE'S SLAYER ELUDED POLICE TRAP

Police Knew of Plot and Had Made Several Arrests.

ACCOMPLICE'S BOMB FOUND

Clues in Far-Reaching Conspiracy to Assassinate Russian Ministers, but Spare the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, July 30.—The police have not yet established the identity of the assassin of M. de Plehve, or of his accomplice, though it has been ascertained that the former is a Little Russian, which accounts for his noticeable accent. The accomplice is a Jew.

It has developed that the police for some time past have been aware that a plot was maturing and notified one of the Ministers that a party of fifteen Anarchists had arrived in St. Petersburg. Several arrests were actually made some days before the assassination of the Minister of the Interior, and the police had the assassin's house marked and a trap set for his arrest on the night of July 14, but he did not return home.

The assassin, who is about twenty-five years old and whose name is said to be Porozeff, not Lego, as he gave it, was questioned yesterday by an examining Magistrate, but refused to make any statement.

To his guardians in the hospital, however, he admitted that it was a carefully planned crime, and said he was animated by humanitarian motives. He carefully avoided giving the slightest clew to his identity and asserted that he had no accomplices. He speaks Russian fluently, but with a foreign accent. The operation on him was so successful that he is expected to recover in three weeks.

While the identity of the assassin and his accomplice have not been definitely established, the police are making progress. They are amazed to find how far-reaching was the conspiracy. The documents found show the existence of a wholesale plot to murder Ministers, but the most remarkable feature is that it did not include the Emperor, who is distinctly declared to be "uninvolved."

Tried to Escape in a Boat.

The capture of the accomplice of the murderer was effected under circumstances showing that the conspirators pursued the very plan followed at the time of the assassination of Alexander II. The accomplices then were posted at several street corners, in order that if one man failed another might succeed. The same plan was adopted yesterday.

The accomplice, who is now under arrest, stood near the Baltic Depot ready to throw a second bomb in case the assassin stationed half a mile higher up the canal had failed. The former could watch the course of events, and when he heard the explosion he was satisfied that the murder had been accomplished and hastily went down the canal side, hired a boat for eighty kopecks per hour, and directed the boatman to take him for a row toward the sea, away from the scene of the tragedy.

The boatman noticed soon after they started that his passenger took a cardboard box out of his pocket and dropped it quickly overboard. The boatman said nothing, but when the passenger landed he called a policeman and gave the man in charge. The prisoner, who was respectably dressed, spoke Russian with a foreign accent. He refused to give his name. Divers searched the canal bottom and recovered the bomb. It is foreign made, though it is believed to have been loaded in St. Petersburg. It is small and melon-shaped, and it is believed to be fully as powerful as the one that killed M. de Plehve.

The assassin walked up and down the street at the corner whence he threw the bomb at least a quarter of an hour awaiting de Plehve's carriage. He did not arouse the slightest suspicion on the part of several policemen who were almost alongside of him, because he wore an official (railroad) cap. A uniform of any kind invariably inspires confidence in Russia. The murderer must have known de Plehve's carriage well, as he paid no attention to the passage of several other Ministers who had preceded de Plehve in going to Peterhof.

Rushed Toward the Carriage.

As soon as the victim's carriage appeared the assassin ran forward with the evident intention of throwing the bomb through the window. De Plehve must have seen him, and felt his coming doom before the death-dealing charge burst. Had the cyclist detective accompanying the Minister ridden straight he might have knocked down the murderer and saved the Minister's life at the cost of his own, but the cyclist instinctively swerved, enabling the assassin to launch the infernal machine after retarding the carriage. One account says that the assassin attempted to commit suicide with a revolver, which was wrested from him.

A relic of the tragedy was shown the correspondent of The Ascociated Press, the battered remnants of the deceased Minister's portfolio, which was lying in front of his seat. The upper portion was reduced to a pulp and the lower part was completely riddled with the nails with which the bomb was stuffed.

The post-mortem examination of the remains of de Plehve shows that his death was instantaneous. The body was terribly mutilated by splinters of the bomb and his legs were broken, as also was his left arm.

One of the pieces of the carriage was found in a second-story window of a house adjoining the Warsaw Hotel, and pictures were blown off the walls of another neighboring house.

The force of the explosion threw a woman out of a drosky a hundred feet away. She thought it was an earthquake.

De Plehve and several of the other Ministers were to travel to Peterhof yesterday in the same compartment. M. Muravieff, the Minister of Justice, and Count Protassoff-Bakhmetieff, a member of the Council of Ministers, were on the train, wondering at de Plehve's absence, when they heard the explosion and later received news that their colleague had been assassinated. The Ministers hurriedly left the train and drove to the scene of the explosion. M. Muravieff, being ex-officio Grand Procurator, was able at once to institute the legal proceedings, which were subsequently handed over to a subordinate.

It was later in the day, while M. Mura-

Continued on Page 2.

FIRE ENGINE HITS HORSE CAR.

Passengers on Grand Street Car All Jump Except Woman Who Faints.

While responding to an alarm of fire in Centre Street last night Engine 20 collided with a Grand Street horse car at Centre and Grand Streets. The car was thrown from the tracks and the fire engine slightly damaged. During the excitement a woman fainted, and she was attended by an ambulance surgeon.

Engine Company No. 55, which is in Broome Street, and Engine Company No. 20 reached Centre and Broome Streets at about the same time. The former company was given the right of way, and the other closely followed down the street.

The horse car, loaded with passengers, was crossing Centre Street when the engine turned the corner. The driver put on the brakes and stopped his car.

The driver of Engine 20 tried to turn his horses to the side. The distance was too short, and the off horse struck the car. The pole of the engine smashed in the side of the horse car, and it was shoved off the tracks.

The passengers in the car had got out before the crash came, with the exception of Mamie Coogan of 785 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. When the engine struck the car the woman fainted and remained unconscious for some time. An ambulance was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital, and after being treated she left for her home.

The fire which the engines were responding to was at 208 Centre Street, in the basement. The fire started in the paint store owned by Alexander Donald, and the damage amounted to $100.

HELPLESS IN WOODS FOR DAYS.

Old Man Bitten Almost to Death by Mosquitos Found by Boy.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, July 29.—A man who says he is John Almond, but who is unable to give any further account of himself, is lying in the Mountainside Hospital hovering between life and death, the result of exposure to the elements and the attacks of mosquitos. He is apparently about seventy years old.

He was found lying in the dense woods near the Passaic line last night by the fifteen-year-old son of Councilman O. B. Gould of Upper Montclair. The lad was attracted to the spot by groans. The boy ran to the nearest telephone and called up Police Headquarters. Chief Gallagher and Detective Sergeant Reilly went at once to the scene and carried the man to the hospital.

Apparently Almond had been there for several days. His legs up to the knees were blue from exposure and paralyzed. His face and hands were much swollen from mosquito bites.

The man wore a black frock coat, mixed gray trousers, white shirt and collar, and a soft black hat. He had a full gray beard and gray hair. He is too weak to talk. It is thought he was seized with a sudden attack of illness, and lying down, was too weak to get up again. Famishing with hunger, he had lain on the ground through all the terrible storm which swept through the Passaic Valley yesterday afternoon.

COUNTRY'S BIG EXPENDITURES.

Excess of $20,000,000 Over Receipts for July Worries the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Cabinet assembled to-day for the first time in four weeks. Six of the nine members were present, the absentees being Messrs. Hay, Taft, and Hitchcock.

The large excess of expenditures during the month of July was discussed and seemed to cause the President concern. The receipts thus far are more than $20,000,000 below the expenditures, a fact which is chargeable to large disbursements authorized by Congress, rather than decreased receipts. The latter show a falling off of less than $3,000,000, while the expenditures have exceeded those of the corresponding twenty-eight days of last year $9,000,000. The available cash balance is now $149,000,000, of which $105,000,000 is held by the depository banks, leaving the Treasury with a working balance of $44,000,000.

The first month of the fiscal year usually brings heavy demands on the Treasury. These will be discontinued with the close of July, after which the Treasury is likely to increase its available cash balance by excess of receipts.

The political situation was considered by the Cabinet in an informal and general way. There was some talk of the part various members of the Cabinet are to take in the campaign. No detailed arrangements for their participation have yet been made, except that Secretaries Shaw and Wilson have made a few engagements to speak.

Among the visitors received by the President was Senator Proctor of Vermont, who discussed with the President the political situation in Vermont. While admitting that the Democrats there are united, the Senator maintained that the State would give its usual Republican majority.

Gen. O. O. Howard called to inform Mr. Roosevelt that he expected to appear on the stump for him during the campaign.

GALLANT BRICKLAYER HURT.

Fell After Helping Woman Off Car Past Some Scoffers.

The ire of Michael Barrett, a bricklayer, was moved last night as he was riding on a crosstown Thirty-fourth Street car, when a well-dressed woman in the car tried to get through the crowded car to the street. She could not move forward and Barrett cried out:

"Won't none of yez move?"

None did until Barrett did. He made a lane for the woman and gallantly stepped down to the street and offered his arm to assist her off the car. She smiled at him and thanked him as the conductor pulled the bell.

Barrett was doffing his hat as he tried to acknowledge the woman's courtesy and get on the car at the same time. The car moved so suddenly that Barrett was thrown down and a number of the men on the back of the car laughed heartily at his discomfiture. But Barrett lay there, injured, for he had been cut badly in two places on the head. Dr. Humphreys of the New York Hospital attended Barrett and took him away in an ambulance.

Foreclosure Decree in Shipbuilding Suit

PORTLAND, Me., July 29.—Judge Putnam, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day entered final decree of foreclosure and sale against building plants in different parts of the country controlled by the United States Shipbuilding Company, on bills in equity brought by the Mercantile Trust Company of New York and the New York Security and Trust Company of New York.

Senator Platt's Son Worse.

A nurse in attendance on Frank H. Platt, son of Senator Thomas C. Platt, who has been ill with typhoid fever at the Hotel Ansonia, Seventy-fourth Street and Broadway, reported last night that Mr. Platt passed a very restless day and that his temperature was considerably higher. She said: "Mr. Platt's condition is not nearly as favorable as it has been for several days past."

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

PARKER AND M'CLELLAN CONFER AT ESOPUS

New York City Political Conditions Not Discussed, It Is Said.

TAGGART ALSO A VISITOR

Dubois Urges Anti-Polygamy Pronouncement in Letter of Acceptance—Predicts Big Victory in the West.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSEMOUNT, Esopus, N. Y., July 29.—Mayor McClellan accompanied by Corporation Counsel John J. Delany, John B. McDonald, and John Pierce, arrived at Rosemount on the yacht Sapphire at 3 o'clock this afternoon and was welcomed by Judge Parker. The visitors were with him an hour, most of which time they spent on the porch. But the Mayor and the Judge left the party and went into the house for fifteen minutes, where they talked together.

This conference, it is admitted, was devoted to politics, but it is said that the discussion was on general topics and did not relate to local conditions in New York.

The Mayor was asked what he had to say for publication and replied, "Only that I had a pleasant trip here and have enjoyed my visit very much." The Judge escorted the party down to the landing, where some moving picture operators were lying in ambush and proceeded to "take" the sailing of the launch. As Judge Parker turned away one of the men turned his machine upon him. The Judge raised his hand in protest and frowned.

When he returned to the house Senator Frederick T. Dubois of Idaho was waiting for him with Frank P. Morgan of Washington. Senator Dubois, who is the leader of the anti-polygamy forces, despite the fact that there is a strong Mormon vote in his State, had come to urge the Judge to incorporate a reference to the polygamy question in his letter of acceptance. It was Senator Dubois who secured the insertion of the anti-polygamy plank in the Democratic platform.

Mr. Dubois told the Judge that Idaho, Colorado, and Nevada and Montana were absolutely sure for the Democratic ticket, despite the obliteration of the silver issue. He said that Mr. Roosevelt was so popular personally in those States that if there were no other issue than his personality the Republicans would carry them, but that the labor conditions there, especially in Colorado, were such that the Democrats could not lose.

In addition to this, Mr. Dubois told Judge Parker that there was a good chance of carrying the State of Washington, owing to the popularity of ex-Senator George Turner, who has consented to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor. Mr. Turner was one of the leading candidates for the Vice Presidency at St. Louis. Mr. Dubois is sure Turner will carry the State, and thinks he has a good chance to carry the National ticket along with him.

Chairman Thomas Taggart of the National Committee made an unheralded visit here to-night. He had been sent for by Judge Parker, who wanted to explain his views about the conduct of the campaign before the Chairman goes back home. Mr. Taggart is on his way to Indianapolis. Judge Parker talked to him until it was time to catch the 10:20 train for the West.

Taggart will attend the State Convention at Indianapolis next Wednesday. As soon as the convention is over he will return, arriving late next week.

The Judge's talk was about the general political situation and particularly about the conduct of the campaign, on which he explained his views as fully as he could in the limited time at his disposal. He did not touch on local situations in any State, and this includes New York.

To matters in this State Mr. Taggart is paying no attention, and it is understood that the National leaders generally feel that they can best serve the interests of the party by keeping their hands off entirely and letting the New Yorkers settle matters to suit themselves.

Judge Parker will make no speechmaking tour in this campaign. Whatever he does say will be said at Rosemount. The only contingency in which this determination will be broken will be in case the National Committee should feel an urgent need of summoning him somewhere.

William F. Sheehan is not the only person being considered for the Chairmanship of the National Executive Committee. There is another whose name is under consideration, but his identity cannot be learned. It is not even settled yet that Mr. Sheehan will be a member of the Executive Committee. The matter rests entirely with him.

No new headquarters for the National Committee have yet been selected. Three sites are under consideration by Norman E. Mack and Secretary Urey S. Woodson. The Hoffman House is not being considered at all. The question of fusing the Executive and Finance Committees has not yet been decided.

ANTI-POLYGAMY INVESTIGATION

Dubois Says Republicans Are Delaying Only Until After Election.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, July 29.—Directly after the Presidential election, according to Senator Fred Dubois, the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will go to Utah and Idaho for the purpose of taking testimony in the case of Senator Smoot. Senator Dubois is a member of the committee which conducted the investigation of the Smoot case during the last session of Congress.

The anti-polygamy leaders promise to produce proof that plural marriages have taken place in Idaho since the manifesto of 1890. The committee intends to investigate particularly the question of Mormon domination in politics.

There was some talk of taking this step when the investigation was under way in Washington, but the idea was given up at that time, because the Republican leaders did not care to jeopardize their chances of carrying Utah in the coming Presidential election. The anti-polygamy leaders would have been glad to have the committee in session all Summer, but met with no encouragement.

The Republicans are, however, making their preparations to attack the Mormon question with vigor the moment the election is over, and arrangements for the trip to Utah and Idaho are already being made.

Lewis Nixon Leases Ship Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 29.—Willard P. Voorhees, the receiver of the Perth Amboy Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, announced this afternoon that he had leased the plant of the company at Perth Amboy to Lewis Nixon. The lease is dated May 1.

The Adirondack Mountains were never more beautiful than they are now. For particulars see New York Central ticket agent.—Adv.

CZAR APPEALS TO WITTE.

Said to Have Offered Him Plehve's Post with Title of Chancellor.

LONDON, July 30.—The Daily Telegraph's Berlin correspondent says that Emperor Nicholas sent a telegram to M. Witte, President of the Russian Council of Ministers, asking his advice, and offering him the post of Minister of the Interior, with the title of Chancellor.

BERLIN, July 29.—M. Witte, President of the Russian Committee of Ministers, will leave here for St. Petersburg to-night. His wife returned to the Russian capital yesterday.

PARIS, July 29.—Despite the prominence already given to M. Witte's name, well-informed circles here do not believe that he will succeed the late M. de Plehve as Minister of the Interior, as it is not considered likely that he would accept the office without receiving such extensive powers as the Emperor would hesitate to accord.

ELEVATED TRAINS CRASH.

Passengers Scared and Excited, but Unhurt in Third Avenue Collision.

A five-car City Hall Third Avenue elevated railroad train, filled with passengers, hit a three-car South Ferry train at the downtown Twenty-third Street Station at about 8:15 o'clock last evening, knocking down nearly every one in the South Ferry train, smashing some glass, and creating a delay on the road.

The three-car train was pulling out of the station when it was hit. Women shrieked, the scare penetrated through the train, and a rush was made to get out. The crash of glass added to the confusion.

The three-car train was able to proceed after a time and it went on to South Ferry. The five-car train was not disabled and reached City Hall at 8:50.

WANTS TROOPS BACK AGAIN.

Leader of Union Miners Says Mob Controls at Cripple Creek.

DENVER, Col., July 29.—President C. H. Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, who is here to confer with officials of the organization, is quoted in a daily paper as follows:

"It is time to call out the troops again to protect our men in the Cripple Creek district. There is no legal authority there now. A mob controls, and our men are being subjected to white-cappings, whippings, and every sort of brutal treatment. If the Governor had wanted to be fair he would have ended martial law, but left, say, fifty soldiers there to deal impartially with all violators of the law."

COLER IN A RUNAWAY.

Coachman's Jaw Broken—Horse Shied at Automobile.

Ex-Controller Bird S. Coler narrowly escaped injury in a runaway accident yesterday morning.

Mr. Coler left his home in Hancock Street, Brooklyn, at 9 o'clock in a landau driven by Patrick Cahill. Turning into Schermerhorn Street, the horse became frightened at an automobile and started to run away. Cahill pulled at the lines, and the breeching strap broke. The carriage stopped, but Cahill was thrown forward on the shafts and struck his head on the pavement. His jaw was broken.

Mr. Coler jumped out of the carriage immediately and started to help Cahill. A policeman ran up and began to take names.

"Don't bother about taking names," said Mr. Coler; "get a physician."

Later Mr. Coler said that the driver of the automobile did not stop to see what damage had been done.

SHOT WHILE AT SUPPER.

Georgia Farmer Killed Sitting at a Table with His Wife.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 29.—A special from Washington, Wilkes County, says that while Charles J. Tyler, a young farmer of the northeastern section of the county, was at supper with his wife last night, Dr. Thomas C. Burch emptied two loads of buckshot from the window into the body of Tyler, killing him instantly.

Dr. Burch has been taken in custody in the adjoining county, and officials are now carrying him to Washington, the county seat of Wilkes County.

TORPEDO BOAT TO THE RESCUE.

United States Destroyer Lawrence Saves Two Lives Off Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 29.—The torpedo boat destroyer Lawrence, which left here this afternoon bound east, cruising, made a timely rescue of two prominent young persons of this city who were clinging to the bottom of a canoe three miles off this place.

They were Miss Emily Vinton, the daughter of Edgar B. Vinton, a contractor, and William Tompkins. Their boat was capsized during a squall. Both were weak when the boats from the Lawrence picked them up. They were later taken ashore in a launch.

WOMAN SAVED THE TRAIN.

Flagged Troy Special, Using Red Tablecloth, Just in Time.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 29.—During a heavy thunderstorm yesterday afternoon a tree was uprooted and blown across the track of the Hudson River Railroad a short distance from the home of Mrs. James McKenna, three miles north of this city. It fell near a curve. Mrs. McKenna realized that the Troy special was due, and, seizing a red table cloth, she rushed bareheaded from the house in the pouring rain and raced up the track, waving the cloth as she ran.

She rounded the curve just as the Troy special appeared, a quarter of a mile up the road. The engineer stopped his train and came down from the cab to ask what was the matter. An assistant of Superintendent McCoy, who was riding on the locomotive, got down with him.

Mrs. McKenna told them about the tree on the track and then said: "I hope I didn't do wrong in stopping the train."

"Madam," answered Superintendent McCoy's assistant, "you are a brave woman and entitled to great praise."

"I thank you from the bottom of my heart," said the engineer. "I'm sure I wouldn't have seen the tree around that curve."

Produces Strength for Work.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate perfects digestion, strengthens the nerves, induces restful sleep, and builds up the general health.—Adv.

PORT ARTHUR'S FALL REPORTED IN CHINA

Unconfirmed Rumors Current in Che-Foo and Wei-Hai-Wei.

REFUGEES TELL OF ATTACK

Desperate Fighting This Week—Japanese Said to Have Lost Two Warships.

SHANGHAI, July 29, (Night.)—A telegram received here from Wei-hai-Wei confirms other telegrams received here to-day from Che-Foo to the effect that Port Arthur has been captured.

The Wei-hai-Wei telegram says also that the British fleet, which has been cruising, will return there to-morrow.

LONDON, Saturday, July 30.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Wei-hai-Wei, dated yesterday, says:

"It is supposed here that Port Arthur has been captured, as the British fleet is returning here to-morrow."

Presumably this report is from the same source as the dispatch from Shanghai reporting a Wei-hai-Wei rumor that Port Arthur has fallen.

Not much credence is attached for the moment to the Wei-hai-Wei report, though similar rumors are flooding the Continent.

Up to midnight the Japanese Legation had received no news indicating the fall of Port Arthur.

No news confirming the report appears in the morning papers.

CHE-FOO, July 29, (10 P. M.)—A junk containing thirty refugees from Port Arthur, who are all foreigners of the better class, arrived here to-night, having left Port Arthur yesterday.

The refugees report that exceedingly heavy fighting by land and sea to the east and northeast of Port Arthur occurred on Tuesday, Wednesday, and yesterday, and they express the belief that a general assault was begun yesterday.

They say that the bombardment was the heaviest experienced since the beginning of the siege and that the Russian forts made very little reply to the Japanese fire.

These foreigners confirm previous reports of the serious condition of the Japanese fleet.

Field Marshal Marquis Oyama, accompanied by his staff, left Dalny on Tuesday. He is coinducting the Japanese operations in person.

The fresh meat supply in Port Arthur is exhausted. Only the troops are getting salt meat. Non-combatants are subsisting mainly on oatmeal and rice.

Other refugees from Port Arthur say that the Japanese lost a cruiser and a gunboat last night as a result of striking mines.

CHE-FOO, Saturday, July 30—6 A. M.—Refugees who have just arrived from Port Arthur confirm previous reports that a general assault has been begun by the Japanese on that fortress, and they declare that the Russians are sanguine that the Japanese could not succeed in capturing the place even though they had twice as many troops.

The Russians, according to the refugees' story, are still hoping for succor from Gen. Kuropatkin. They are unwilling to believe the reports of his defeat at Tashi-Chao.

The refugees further confirm the reports that the Russian fleet is in a state of repair, but say that the fleet is unwilling to attack that of Admiral Togo on account of the mines which the Japanese place nightly at the entrance to the harbor. It was believed at Port Arthur that if the Vladivostok squadron or reinforcements from Gen. Kuropatkin should arrive the Russian fleet would take the risk of going out.

Ammunition is said to be growing scarce, and the large fort guns are not often discharged. Attempts to manufacture ammunition in Port Arthur are reported to have been failures.

All the public buildings are being used for hospitals.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, July 30.—At 12:30 A. M. the General Staff announced that there was no news from Port Arthur and no more reason to credit the report that it had fallen than the many similar reports previously in circulation.

It was stated that not a line of official news had been received from Port Arthur this week.

The British fleet on the China Station sailed from Wei-hai-Wei to the southward on July 8. The move created considerable discussion at the time, but later it was stated that the squadron had sailed so as not to be too near the scene of hostilities, owing to the fear that its presence near the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li might be interpreted as giving moral support to the Japanese.

Presumably the dispatch from Wei-hai-Wei received in London indicates a belief that the squadron is returning to its base because, as Port Arthur has fallen, there is no longer any need for it to keep away.

How the British squadron could have learned of the capture of Port Arthur in advance of all the rest of the world may possibly be explained by a telegram which was printed a fortnight ago and which said that there was no doubt British ships were observing events at Port Arthur.

Yung-Chen Bay, where the warships have been cruising, is only thirty miles southeast of Wei-hai-Wei, and it would be easy to keep dispatch boats in the vicinity of the besieged fortress. Wei-hai-Wei is 100 miles from Port Arthur, which is opposite it, across the Strait of Pe-chi-Li.

At Wei-hai-Wei there is a British wireless telegraph station, and the British warships are equipped with this means of communication. It is possible that Wei-hai-Wei has been in wireless communication with the fleet and that the information of the fall of Port Arthur was received in this manner.

SKRYDLOFF MAY GO HOME.

Report That He Will Return in Order to Take Out the Baltic Squadron.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—There is an unconfirmed rumor that Vice Admiral Skrydloff is coming back to St. Petersburg to take out the Baltic squadron. It is said that Vice Admiral Rojestvensky (in command of the Baltic squadron) is suffering from a liver complaint.

It is announced that the squadron's de-

parture for the Far East will not take place for at least two weeks.

VLADIVOSTOK, July 29.—It is definitely established that Viceroy Alexieff is coming here, and quarters for him and a suite of twenty have been prepared in the gymnasium.

RUSSIAN RETREAT EXPECTED.

Kuropatkin May Have to Withdraw His Entire Army Northward.

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TOKIO, July 29.—Pan-Ling, which was occupied by the Taku-Shan force on July 22, lies east of Tomu-Ching, and therefore the Taku-Shan army is now only sixteen miles from Hai-Cheng, which is consequently unsuited for Gen. Kuropatkin's next stand. Kuropatkin will probably select An-shan-Tien, midway between Hai-Cheng and Liao-Yang.

Accounts from the First Army show that Gen. Kuropatkin has posted a screen of two divisions eastward of Liao-Yang along the road from Liao-Cheng to Han-pa-Ling, which road crosses the Liao-Yang highway at Fang-ho-Yen, where the headquarters are, with reserves at An-Ping. The troops recently driven from Hsi-ho-Yen are now concentrated at Han-pa-Ling.

This screen of two divisions also covers the left flank at An-shan-Tien, where it is believed that Gen. Kuropatkin is preparing his next stand.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—Since the Russian retreat from Tashi-Chao and the taking of Niu-Chwang by the Japanese the feeling here has grown suddenly more pessimistic. With the Japanese able to get around Gen. Kuropatkin's right from Niu-Chwang, with their forces pressing in upon Hai-Cheng from the east, and with a Japanese column threatening the Russian communications above Liao-Yang, the withdrawal of the entire Russian army northward may be absolutely necessary.

In this connection the orders issued to the foreign war correspondents to go to Harbin and the news from Vladivostok that Viceroy Alexieff is going there are highly significant as indicating that Gen. Kuropatkin may already have decided that his present position is untenable.

The temper of the soldiers at the front over these continued retrograde movements is shown by the statements of two Russian correspondents with Gen. Herschelmann, who report in identical language that "the soldiers are tired of retreating," and the statement of another Russian correspondent, who says: "Our men retired from Tashi-Chao with heavy hearts." Still another correspondent says:

"We are all wonderstruck at the strategy and genius of Gen. Kuroki. Everything he plans is executed with clockwork regularity, although he has no railroad, but must march his men over mountain roads."

Perhaps the rain, which again seems to have begun, this time in earnest, may save Gen. Kuropatkin's position.

NIU-CHWANG, July 29.—Heavy firing was heard outside Niu-Chwang until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

KUROPATKIN WITNESSED DEFEAT

Was at Battle of Tashi-Chao—Russians Estimate Foes' Losses at 5,000.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, July 28.—The following report from Gen. Oku describes the operations which followed the successful night attack of July 24 by the Japanese right wing on the Russian position before Tashi-Chao:

"We reopened with artillery fire at dawn on the 25th, but, the enemy making only a feeble reply, we advanced and found him retiring.

"We pursued at noon a large column forming his rearguard, and passed Tashi-Chao, moving northward. We pursued beyond the town and saw a conflagration raging at the railway station and in the vicinity of the town.

"The enemy's position near Chengshih-Tau was very strong. Skillfully utilizing natural features, he had fortified a ten-mile line with trenches, forts, and defenses of felled trees.

"We occupied Yin-Kow on the 25th and found all the station buildings destroyed. The garrison had retired northward.

"The Russian vessels had gone up the Liao River. The Sivoutch, with its armament, is said to be anchored seven miles above Ten-chwang-Tai."

Later accounts suggest that the Russian plan at Tashi-Chao was to roll back the Japanese left, which rested on the road from Kai-Chow to Tashi-Chao, with a cavalry screen westward, but the Japanese attack on the night of July 25 frustrated this programme, the Russian left being driven back and Ta-ping-Ling, the key to the whole position, being seized.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Japanese Minister has received the following cablegram from the Foreign Office at Tokio, dated to-day:

"Gen. Oku reports further that according to the statements of Russian officers captured during the recent battle Gen. Kuropatkin was present on the battlefield, and that Gens. Sakharoff and Kondratovitch were wounded. Also that the Russian casualties were about 2,000. The Japanese casualties were about 1,000.

"Gen. Oku reports that investigations are being made regarding the number of prisoners taken and the quantity of munitions of war, &c., captured."

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—The General Staff denies the report circulated in European papers that Gen. Kuropatkin was wounded at the battle of Tashi-Chao. The General, it is added, is perfectly well.

LIAO-YANG, July 28.—Further details of the fighting below Tashi-Chao indicates that the Japanese losses may reach 5,000 men. The Russian losses are officially stated to be about 700.

The Japanese concentrated their attack against the Russian left, but were repeatedly repulsed.

RUSSIA BUYING MUCH COAL.

Orders 200,000 Tons—Belief That It Is to Go to Vladivostok.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 29.—A Cardiff paper says that in the last few days Russia has been a heavy buyer of South Wales coal for delivery in August and September at ports to be hereafter named. The orders approximate the huge total of 200,000 tons.

None of the orders was placed direct or through the Cardiff market. About 100,000 tons were bought through the North German Lloyd Company, and this week a Russian agent placed orders through two London houses for 100,000 tons.

It is believed that the bulk of the purchase is for the Vladivostok district. Six large steamers, carrying about 40,000 tons, have already been chartered through London for Manila. The terms of the charter provide that the steamers shall remain at Manila twelve days if deemed advisable, and then, if the way is clear, proceed to Vladivostok or as directed.

VLADIVOSTOK SHIPS CAUGHT?

Belief in Tokio That a Battle Would Occur Yesterday.

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TOKIO, July 29.—The Vladivostok cruisers this morning were somewhere south of a line between Isu and Oki.

It was believed that they would be driven off or brought to bay in the course of the day.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, July 29.—It is believed that the Vladivostok squadron is off Yokohama today.

Officers of the Hipsang Prisoners.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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SHANGHAI, July 29.—Jardine, Matheson & Co. received a telegram to-day from their Che-Foo agents stating that it is reported by European refugees from Port Arthur that the Captain and officers of the torpedoed British steamer Hipsang are prisoners at Port Arthur.

GEN. KUROKI A POLE?

His Nephew Says So—Father Fled to Orient After the Revolt of 1831.

BERLIN, July 29.—Gen. Kuroki's nephew, Josake Oshima, a student at the Berlin Technical University, has written a letter to the Tageblatt correcting a story which appeared in the Patrie of Paris, to the effect that Kuroki is half French.

Oshima says Gen. Kuroki's father was a Polish nobleman named Kurowski, who, after the revolution of 1831 fled from Russia and after being in the Dutch service in Borneo settled down in Japan, where he married a Japanese woman.

On his deathbed, Oshima adds, the father of Gen. Kuroki charged his son to avenge the wrongs of Poland upon Russia.

BIG LINER SAILS FOR ORIENT.

The Mongolia Leaves San Francisco—May Be Held at Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—The Pacific Mail steamship Mongolia sailed to-day for Japan and China, via Honolulu and Midway Island. She carries about 6,000 tons of general freight. The cargo is valued at nearly $2,000,000.

The Mongolia's passenger list is a full one. She carries 175 in her cabin, 15 in the steerage, and 250 in the Asiatic steerage.

If the Vladivostok squadron has not left the eastern coast of Japan when the big liner arrives at Honolulu she will be held there. She will also stop for orders at Midway Island.

The Gaelic of the Occidental and Oriental Line is still held at Midway Island.

WILL INDEMNIFY GERMANY.

Russia to Pay Damages for Seizures and Restore Mail Packages.

BERLIN, July 29.—The Foreign Office to-day informed The Associated Press that Russia had agreed fully to indemnify German shippers and their consignees for any losses sustained by the seizure of German ships and the detention of the Prinz Heinrich's mail.

An inquiry is now in progress to determine what claims shall be presented.

Russia also agrees to restore and forward the contents of the two seized mail packages.

BALLOONS CAN DROP BOMBS.

Prohibition by The Hague Peace Conference Expired Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—To-day marks the termination of the agreement entered into by the powers at The Hague Peace Conference, to which Russia and Japan were signatories, whereby the use of war balloons for throwing destructive explosives was prohibited for five years.

Both Russia and Japan are now free to use balloons to hurl dynamite into an enemy's camp, and developments in this direction will be closely watched by American military strategists. It is assumed here that both Governments are advised of the termination of the restriction.

The Hague Conference first adopted a resolution perpetually prohibiting the use of balloons for projecting dynamite into an enemy's camp, but subsequently, on the motion of Gen. Crozier, now Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the War Department, who was a delegate from this country, this prohibition was limited to five years. Gen. Crozier proposed that limitation because, while it was then recognized that the dirigibility and accuracy of travel of balloons were very uncertain, so that explosives, instead of falling among the forces of the enemy, might drop among non-combatants, it was believed that efficient and practicable work might be made possible later.

SECURITIES DECREE STANDS.

Elihu Root in Wilmington Argued In Vain for a Modification.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 29.—In the Federal court this afternoon Judge Bradford refused to modify the decree to be issued by him in the Northern Securities case.

Recently Judge Bradford, at Trenton, on the application of Harriman and others decided to grant a preliminary injunction restraining the Northern Securities Company from disposing of its property until the case had been more fully heard.

the hearing to-day counsel for Harriman presented a decree which it was desired to have filed in accordance with the decision.

Former Secretary Elihu Root, for the company, objected to the decree as framed because the form restrained the company from paying dividends on its stock. Mr. Root declared that there were a number of stockholders who would be affected if there were no dividends paid. Judge Bradford replied that, so far as he had observed, the people involved are Harriman, Hill, Morgan, and a few other financial magnates. "They would be in no immediate danger of starving if they did not get their dividends," he declared.

SULTAN RECEIVES OUR ENVOY.

Minister Leishman at Last Has an Interview with the Turkish Ruler.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Minister Leishman has cabled to the State Department from Constantinople that he had a long interview with the Sultan to-day.

No details are given, but it is assumed by the officials here that the interview was satisfactory.

The Minister had been trying for many months to gain personal access to the Sultan, so that he has made substantial progress.

RUSSIA, IN TURN, HAS ACCUSED GREAT BRITAIN

Has Filed Protest Against Shipments of Contraband to Japan.

MEANS TO DEMAND DAMAGES

Also Intends to Delay Negotiations in Regard to Right of Volunteer Fleet Vessels to Pass Dardanelles.

LONDON, Saturday, July 30.—Russia has filed a formal protest at the Foreign Office against British shipments of contraband to Japan.

The Associated Press learns that the Russian Government since the beginning of the war has carefully watched the manufacture of goods intended for the use of the Japanese Government, and as soon as it was established that such goods were about to be shipped to a hostile destination the facts were officially communicated to the British Government, with a request that measures be taken to stop the shipments.

It is further asserted that in many cases the British Government has not taken action, and it is understood that when the war ends Russia proposes to present a bill for damages to the British Government which will offset the indemnities claimed for the seizure of British steamers.

It is also learned by The Associated Press that Russia does not intend to hasten the settlement of the question of the right of vessels of the Volunteer Fleet to pass the Dardanelles, as, if negotiations on the subject were conducted at this time, as desired by Great Britain, Russia might be forced by the existing situation to grant concessions she would afterward regret.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—The correspondent of The Associated Press learns in an authoritative quarter that Russia is inclined to insist upon her right to sink a neutral vessel carrying contraband under the circumstances set forth in the naval rules governing the treatment of prizes, while admitting that if it cannot be established before the prize court that the ship was a legal prize Russia is responsible in the fullest degree for damages.

THE KOREA'S ESCAPE.

It Is Regarded in London as Improving the Shawmut's Chances.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, July 29.—The Times's insurance correspondent says:

"The event of the day was the safe arrival of the Pacific Mail Company's steamer Korea at Yokohama. She was due yesterday, and some excitement was caused in the morning by the report that she was believed by her owners to be captured. Her arrival is regarded as improving the prospects of the Shawmut.

"The Korea took seventeen days to cross from San Francisco, and it is now ascertained that the Shawmut did not leave Port Townsend till July 17. This would allow the Shawmut five days more before she may be expected off Yokohama, and in the meantime the Vladivostok cruisers will probably have to leave in order to avoid Japanese warships.

"Reinsurances on the Shawmut were done to-day at 8 guineas per cent."

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, July 29.—The steamship Korea arrived at Yokohama at 7 o'clock this morning. She saw no Russian warships, though she evidently passed close to them, and was not aware of danger.

THE ARABIA AT VLADIVOSTOK.

Less Than Half Her Cargo Contraband, So the Ship Will Be Released.

VLADIVOSTOK, July 29.—The steamer Arabia, which was captured by the Russian cruiser Gromoboi July 22, has arrived here in charge of a prize crew.

That portion of the steamer's cargo which is alleged to be contraband comes from Portland, Oregon. According to statements by the Chinese on board, many American steamers are engaged in carrying contraband.

The Arabia left Portland July 2 with a cargo of flour and railroad material. The greater portion of the flour, 2,706 tons, is addressed to Hongkong, and is not liable to seizure, but 486 tons of flour and 542 tons of railway material are addressed to Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki, and consequently are contraband. The iron of the cargo consists of platforms, wheels, axles, boilers, and parts of bridges.

As the contraband of war aboard the Arabia forms less than half her cargo, the vessel herself is not liable to seizure. After the contraband has been discharged, therefore, the ship will probably be released. The final decision as to her disposition rests with the prize court.

The prize crew on board consisted of Lieut. Vladislale and forty-two men from the cruiser Gromoboi.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 29.—Besides the Portland Flouring Mills Company, on behalf of which firm United States Senator John H. Mitchell protested to the State Department against the seizure of flour on the Portland and Asiatic Company's steamer Arabia by the Russian Vladivostok squadron, Balfour, Guthrie & Co. and the Multnomah Mills Company of this city shipped flour on the Arabia to Hongkong. The Portland Flouring Mills Company consigned its entire shipment to a Chinese port, but the other houses, together with T. M. Stevens & Co. of Portland and the Eddy, Falk and American Trading Company of San Francisco also dispatched flour to Japan.

The railway material on the Arabia was consigned to a Japanese firm and is supposed to be intended for the use of the road connecting Yokohama and Kobe. There were three shipments of cars from this port, the first lot going on the steamer Nicodema, which was not molested. The second shipment went forward on the Arabia and a third consignment is aboard the Aragonia, which sailed yesterday and is now at Astoria.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—The Associated Press is informed that the steamer Arabia will be released as soon as the contraband of war in her cargo is identified and removed.

DISPUTE RUSSIAN VIEW.

State Department Officials Consider Sinking of Neutral Ships Unlawful.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—W. Mynderse, a New York attorney, representing some of the cargo owners of the steamer Knight Commander, which was sunk by the Russian Vladivostok squadron, called at the State Department to-day and had a short, informal conference with Solicitor Penfield respecting a formal presentation to the Russian Government of the claims of the owners for the destroyed cargo. It was arranged that a written brief should be submitted later on embodying the legal points sought to be made in the case.

It is clear to the officials here that, regardless of any rules which Russia may have laid down for her own government respecting the sinking of neutral ships, the practice, opposed as it is to all modern principles of international law, cannot be permitted by this Government without a strenuous protest.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, July 29.—Evidence taken at the British Consulate shows that the Russian officers themselves stated that they sank the Knight Commander because she carried contraband.

The Russians gave the crew thirty minutes' law. The crew numbered sixty, of whom thirty-nine are held prisoners by the Russians.

DE PLEHVE'S SLAYER ELUDED POLICE TRAP

Continued from Page 1.

vieff was on a train journeying to Peterhof to report the case in person to the Emperor, that a stone was hurled through the Minister's compartment, narrowly missing him. Although the superstitious consider this a bad omen and see in it a connection with the de Plehve plot, the police think the culprit probably was a mischievous boy.

Gerschunin Terrorist Plot.

The general public is disposed to regard the murder of de Plehve as intimately connected with the far-reaching terrorist plot revealed last Summer by the arrest of Gerschunin, the Russian revolutionary agitator, at Kieff, where he had gone to organize an attempt on the Emperor's life at Saroff during the ceremonies incident to the canonization of St. Seraphim.

The subsequent trial established the fact that Gerschunin was the head of a murderous conspiracy, similar to the Nihilist conspiracies of the early eighties, the object of which was to create a reign of terror in Russia by killing Ministers, Governors, and the Emperor himself. Gerschunin is a Jew, and was a former petty official of St. Petersburg. The perpetrators of the murders as well as the victims were to be selected by lot.

The series of crimes resulting from this conspiracy began with the attempt on the life of Privy Councillor Pobiedonostseff, Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod, who was fired at by a man named Logowski March 22, 1901, and included the killing of M. Bogdanovitch, ex-Governor General of Ufa, European Russia, who was assassinated May 19, 1903; M. Bogoliepoff, former Minister of Public Instruction, who was shot by Peter Karpovich Feb. 27, 1901, and died March 15 of the same year from the effects of his wound, and M. Siplaguine, M. de Plehve's predecessor, assassinated April 16, 1902, by a student named Balmashoff, and the attempts on Prince Obolensky, (now Governor General of Finland,) while Governor of Kharkoff, he being fired at four times Aug. 11, 1902, and Prince Galitzsin, Governor General of the Caucasus, who was stabbed by three natives in the outskirts of Tiflis Oct. 27, 1903.

The more recent murders of Governor General Bobrikoff of Finland, who was shot by Eugene Schaumann June 16 and died the following morning, and of Vice Gov. Andreiff of Elisabethpol, Trans-Caucasia, assassinated July 17 last, probably were not connected with this plot. The latter crime was undoubtedly due to private vengeance.

The arrest of Gerschunin was conducted under dramatic circumstances. He had been shadowed by the Austrian police, and upon his arrival at Kieff tried to escape by jumping from an electric car, after an exciting chase. Gerschunin was captured, and he and two others, one of whom was a woman, were tried, convicted, and sentenced to death, but the Emperor, with de Plehve's acquiescence, extended mercy and commuted the sentences to fifteen years' imprisonmnt. Gerschunin is now serving his sentence in Schlusselberg Prison.

Question of de Plehve's Successor.

The appointment of de Plehve's successor is already encountering unexpected difficulties. The popular voice designating M. Witte does not represent the views in official quarters, where, perhaps, there exist jealousies caused by the strong personality of the former Finance Minister. In official quarters the list of candidates, who are numerous, is headed by M. Muravieff, the Minister of Justice; Prince Obolensky, the Governor General of Finland, and Governor General Klefels of Kieff.

M. Dournovo, the Under Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs, who has been appointed Acting Minister of the Interior, as de Plehve's senior associate, may remain in charge of the Ministry for some time, but he is not considered likely to be confirmed. He is not desirous of permanently assuming the heavy task of de Plehve's successor. Meanwhile many projects undertaken by de Plehve, such as administrative reforms, are at a complete standstill as the result of the death of the man who had all the strings in his own hands.

Mme. de Plehve, widow of the deceased statesman, arrived here this morning. She is terribly broken down, but is calm. She drove to the official residence of the late Minister. Friends tried to persuade the widow not to look at the remains of her husband, but she could not resist the impulse. The sight of the body caused the widow, who suffers from heart trouble, a terrible shock, and she fell to the floor in a fainting condition. Doctors revived her, and she was urged to go to the Minister's villa on an island in the Neva, and she eventually went there with her son.

The funeral of de Plehve will be held at the Novodevichy Monastery, St. Petersburg, Sunday afternoon. Requiem masses will be celebrated daily at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M. The son and daughter of the deceased were present at the mass celebrated this afternoon.

The requiem service at M. de Plehve's house to-night was most impressive. Mme. de Plehve and her son were present at the ceremony, as also were many officials and diplomats. A nun in the habit of her order knelt before the coffin, intoning prayers for the dead. These prayers will be continued without interruption until after the interment. The Emperor will attend the funeral Sunday afternoon.

On account of the situation here the American Ambassador, Mr. McCormick, although he has not completed his cure at Carlsbad, has decided to cut short his vacation and will leave for St. Petersburg Saturday.

RUSSIAN EDITOR URGES REFORM.

Says Government System Is Obsolete —Demands Freedom of Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—The newspapers print unusually full and free accounts of the crime, having been officially notified that no restriction will be placed on news or comment, save as they might interfere with the work of the police in unraveling the conspiracy back of the crime.

M. Souvorin, editor of the Novoe Vremya, in an article deploring the uselessness of assassination, takes occasion to discuss in a significant way the internal situation of the empire. He strongly advises the creation of a responsible Cabinet, such as he has from time to time advocated, with the object of bringing more harmony into the working of the various Ministries, which, he says, are at present too inclined to draw lines between each other's spheres of activity.

"We forget," says M. Souvorin, "that the organism of the Russian Government has become extremely complicated and that it still bears the imprint of a time when it was much more simple and patriarchal—say about the time of Catherine I.

"The press should be allowed more independence in order that it might, as the exponent of public opinion, assist both the Government and the public in their mutual relations.

The Russ declares that the dead Minister's faithful name will live in connection with agricultural and peasant reforms, and that it is an infinite pity he was taken off in the midst of his work, leaving his plans all unperfected.

The Novosti says:

"M. de Plehve was a great man, with a passion for order, which was shown in his handling of every problem thrown in his way. His ability to deal with perplexing questions touching all classes of society which fell into his hands evidenced his wonderful strength and versatility. His death is a loss to our national life."

RECEIVED MANY THREATS.

Court Chronicle's Editor Says De Plehve Ignored Them.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Jacob Goldberg, Max Berkovitz, and L. E. R. Robinson, constituting the new Russian Commission to the World's Fair, arrived to-day from St. Petersburg.

Mr. Goldberg, who is editor of the imperial Court Chronicle, said:

"De Plehve was a brave man. I worked under him and I knew him well. He received every day a stack of anonymous letters, many threatening his life, but he paid no attention to them. He was too busy attending to the work of the Government.

"The killing of de Plehve, in my opinion, was not due to personal dislike of him. It was more of a protest against the manner in which the office of the Minister of the Interior is conducted. His predecessor in office was assassinated in a similar way."

RUSSIANS ARE AGAIN ACCUSED OF BARBARITY

Gen. Oku Details Two Instances of Mutilation of Dead.

NO QUARTER NOW PROPOSED

Moscow Paper Says Prisoners Should Not Be Taken—Calls the Japanese Barbarians.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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TOKIO, July 28.—In his report on the fighting at Tashi-Chao Gen. Oku says:

"During the fight on the 24th the Russians gouged out the left eyes of two of our dead, dashed out their teeth, and filled the sockets of the eyes with mud and the mouths with gravel and rags."

LONDON, July 29.—The Times's Russian correspondents quote the Moscow Gazette, which urges the Russian commanders not to give any quarter to the Japanese.

"Our great Gen. Suvaroff," it says, "when he fought against the civilized French, often gave the order 'No quarter' to the troops. This, which was not cruelty nor barbarism, was necessary, and now necessity forces us in this war against a half savage, barbarous nation, to adhere to Gen. Suvaroff's rule of no quarter.

"In our war with Japan we are like a man attacked by a viper. It is not enough to frighten it and leave it to hide in the bush; it must be destroyed. And we must do this without considering whether England and the cosmopolitan plutocracy object or not.

"To burden the Russians with thousands of Japanese prisoners, spreading dysentery, typhus, and cholera among the Russian people, is perhaps in accordance with humanitarian principles, but it is very unwise.

"'No quarter; no prisoners' should be our motto."

COAL STRIKE MAY BE AVERTED.

W. D. Warriner, for Operators, Issues a Conciliatory Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 29.—W. D. Warriner, General Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and a member of the Mine Board of Conciliation, issued to the public this afternoon a long statement, in which he presents the side of the coal operators in their controversy with the miners on the check weighmen and docking boss question.

Mr. Warriner says the position of the operators in the matter has been misrepresented, and that they are not opposed to carrying out the award of the Strike Commission. On the contrary, they are pledged to carry out the agreement entered into until the expiration of the three years.

Regarding the check weighmen issue, he says that if a duly appointed umpire decides that they must collect from their miners an amount sufficient to pay the wages of the check weighmen, they will do so, no matter what the cost may be. The statement is conciliatory, and may be the means of averting the threatened strike.

JOHN T. BRADY ARRESTED.

Builder of Grant's Tomb Charged with Assault on Red Bank Workmen.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., July 29.—John T. Brady of New York, builder of Grant's Tomb, and a well-known contractor, was arrested to-day at his Summer home in Oceanic charged with having assaulted Charles Peterson and William Mead, who are building a bulkhead in front of M. C. D. Borden's Summer property in Oceanic.

The Brady and Borden properties adjoin. Going to and from work the men crossed Mr. Brady's Summer pier. This annoyed the contractor, who finally attacked them, it is alleged, and threatened them with a knife and pistol.

Mr. Brady was taken before Justice James Sickles of this place. He furnished bail for his appearance at the October term of court. He entered a complaint against Peterson and Mead for trespass.

BAD CHECKS FOR BROKERS.

"J. A. Warendorff" Sent Big Buying Orders, but Trick Failed.

A little while before the market opened yesterday a messenger boy from the Postal Telegraph office made a round of a dozen or so big Stock Exchange houses, including Henry Clews & Co., Charles G. Gates & Co., and Halle & Stieglitz, and left at each one a copy of the following letter:

Kindly open my account with inclosed check for $7,000 and purchase for my account 700 shares of National Biscuit common at opening of market.

J. ALEXANDER WARENDORFF.

The check inclosed in each note was drawn on the Fifth Avenue branch of the Knickerbocker Trust Company. The first proceeding by the various brokerage houses was to call up the Fifth Avenue branch of the Knickerbocker Trust and ascertain whether J. Alexander Warendorff had an account there. It didn't take very long to discover that he hadn't.

The Street was amused at the clumsiness of the trick more than at any other phase of it. It was on the lines followed by a schemer who sent fake buying orders to a lot of cotton firms some time ago, signed in the name of various prominent Southern houses. The purpose was simply to get a little movement in some particular month in which the sender of the letters was long.

WABASH GETS DECISION.

Scores Victory in Fight with Rock Island in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—A decision was rendered to-day by Circuit Judge Wood in favor of the Wabash Railway Company in its contest with the Rock Island Terminal Railway Company for possession of certain city blocks which both companies desire for the purpose of establishing terminal facilities.

The Rock Island Company brought suit against several persons, and the Wabash Company for the purpose of having the property condemned.

Judge Wood granted an injunction restraining the Rock Island Company from prosecuting the condemnation suit.

W. E. BREEZE FOUND GUILTY.

Ex-Bank President Is Sentenced to Seven Years' Imprisonment.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Saturday, July 30.—After being out for about eight hours the jury in the case of William E. Breese, late President of the First National Bank of Asheville, found him guilty of abstraction and misapplication of the funds of the bank, and Judge Keller sentenced him to seven years in prison.

The defendant's attorneys filed a bill of exceptions and gave notice of appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond. The verdict was returned at 12:25 this (Saturday) morning.

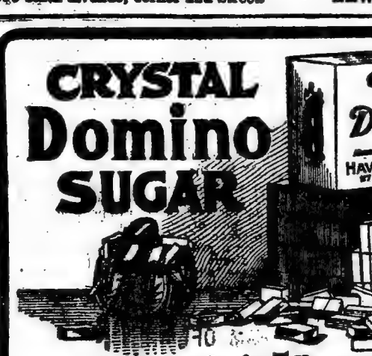
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Round-Trip $20 FROM NEW YORK
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Similar Excursions Aug. 10, 17, 24, 31. Tickets now on sale
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

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W.L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD.
The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world, is, because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. They are just as good as those that cost $5.00 to $7.00, the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the infinite care with which every pair of W.L. Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced anywhere, and why the sales for the year ending July 1st, 1904, were
$6,263,040.00
If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, and the high grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere.
W. L. Douglas $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for Boys. Best in the world. Boys all wear them.
Fast Color Eyelets will not turn brassy.
W. L. Douglas uses Corona Colt skin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded everywhere to be the finest Patent Leather produced.
Write for New Illustrated Catalog. Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra.
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W. L. Douglas $3.50 Shoe Stores in Greater New York:
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1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1449 Broadway, corner 41st Street.
95 Nassau Street.
142 East 14th Street.
250 West 125th Street.
974 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, cor. 120th St.
356 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
245 Eighth Avenue.
590 Willis Avenue, near 149th Street.
BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
494 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.

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FRANCE HAS VATICAN'S REPLY.

A Complete Rupture Is Now Believed to be Imminent.

PARIS, July 29.—The Vatican's reply to the French note demanding the recall of the letters summoning the Bishops of Dijon and Laval to Rome, was received at the Foreign Office this morning and was immediately translated for the Council of Ministers. It consists of two notes, dealing separately with the cases of the Bishops.

The Council of Ministers, after sitting until 5 P. M. discussing the Vatican situation, decided to keep its decision secret.

Premier Combes, when questioned after the Ministers had adjourned, declared that diplomatic convenances forbade him to speak. This statement is interpreted to indicate a complete rupture of diplomatic relations with the Holy See.

The French Government's note will be telegraphed this evening to M. de Courcel, the Secretary in charge of the French Embassy to the Vatican, who will communicate it to the Vatican authorities to-morrow.

It is believed that the Embassy Staff will leave Rome to-morrow and that the Papal Nuncio will leave Paris.

Supposed French Spies in Germany.

BERLIN, July 29.—Two Frenchmen have been arrested and imprisoned at Wilhelmshaven on suspicion of espionage. They had in their possession photographs of the new fortifications at Wilhelmshaven and of the fort at Altona.

Escapes from Pennsylvania Jail.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., July 29.—When Jeremiah Condo, a turnkey, went into the Centre County Jail, at 9 o'clock to-night to lock up the prisoners, one of them beat him into insensibility with an iron bar, and four men, George Henderson, Ira Dillon, William Green, and Dominick Constance, escaped.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2:25 A. M.—5 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; J. Offerman; damage, $50.
4:00 A. M.—257 East Sixtieth Street, owner unknown; no damage.
9:15 A. M.—242 Rivington Street; Isaac Tudous; damage, $25.
10:20 A. M.—143 East Broadway; Adolph Rubkowitz; damage trifling.
11:45 A. M.—725-727 Broadway; Frederick Buttenfield; damage, $25.
12:20 P. M.—625 East Eleventh Street; Sarah Smith; damage, $25.
1:35 P. M.—79 Suffolk Street; Abraham Kusbrow; damage trifling.
12:30 P. M.—606 East Eleventh Street; Dora Smith; damage, $25.
1 P. M.—250 East Eighty-eighth Street; John Flannery; damage trifling.
1:23 P. M.—96 Riverside Avenue; Alex Pollock; damage trifling.
1:35 P. M.—79 Suffolk Street; Abraham Kelshunan; damage trifling.
2 P. M.—209 Centre Street; Alexander Donald; damage, $25.
3:25 P. M.—1,253 First Avenue; Owen Loughlin; damage trifling.
6:35 P. M.—11 Pitt Street; David Weinhouse; damage, $50.
8:08 P. M.—Pier 23 North River; Thomas McNamara; damage trifling.
8:15 P. M.—212 Madison Street; Samuel Warhafsky; damage trifling.
8:55 P. M.—413 Cherry Street; Abraham Gordon; damage trifling.
9:40 P. M.—237 Monroe Street; Louis Miller; damage trifling.
9:45 P. M.—223 East Third Street; Emil C. Schwartz; damage trifling.
10 P. M.—58 Attorney Street; L. Carmen; damage trifling.
10:20 P. M.—108-114 Wooster Street; G. A. Suter & Co.; damage trifling.

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M'CARREN WILL FIGHT FOR THE CHAIRMANSHIP

Tammany Claims Parker Assurance That He Won't Get It.

TAGGART AND J. E. SIMMONS

Impression That National Chairman Doesn't Want the Banker as Treasurer of National Committee.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren is now the storm centre of the Democratic situation. The Tammanyites who made the pilgrimage to Esopus with Leader Murphy assert in the most positive language that they received a distinct promise that McCarren would not be the head of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee. They profess to have this pledge both from Judge Parker and William F. Sheehan and further declare that David B. Hill will acquiesce in the programme to name as Chairman of the Executive Committee some member other than McCarren. Some recent Tammany professions, however, have been pretty conclusively denied. It is contended that although McCarren was named as the first man on the committee he will not be Chairman until he has been so chosen by the committee. Acting under the direction of Judge Parker, William F. Sheehan, and David B. Hill, the Tammany leaders say, the committee will reject McCarren.

McCarren and his friends take the view that the fact that he was named as first man on the committee made him Chairman without further action. In this contention they say they are sustained by precedent. McCarren, it can be stated with authority, will not willingly forfeit his right to be Chairman. If he were to give in to Murphy in this matter, or if he were to be forced out of the way, he would inevitably lose the leadership of the organization in Brooklyn. There is only one condition on which McCarren could afford to give up the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee, it is said, and that would be that the Brooklyn organization would be allowed to name the candidate for Governor. Neither Tammany nor Hill is disposed to make him that concession, and the surrender of the Executive Chairmanship on any other terms, it is asserted by Brooklyn Democrats who have stood by him in the fight which he made for Judge Parker, would make his position as leader of the Brooklyn organization absolutely untenable.

McCarren's friends do not credit the information that Mr. McCarren's humiliation is being contemplated by either Judge Parker or Mr. Hill. It was because McCarren, without consulting with Leader Murphy, declared he was in favor of instructions for Judge Parker that he had his row with the Tammany leader. It is recalled by McCarren's friends, too, that but for him Murphy would have succeeded in wresting the State leadership away from Hill. In view of these facts, McCarren's friends do not believe any action will be taken by Judge Parker and Mr. Hill which would tend to vindictive feeling in the Brooklyn organization.

Charles F. Murphy did not appear at Tammany Hall yesterday. The information was given out that a delegation from Senator McCarren's district had called at Tammany Hall last evening and offered to desert their chief, but no names were made public.

Chairman Thomas Taggart of the Democratic National Committee left New York last night for his home in Indianapolis. He did not make public the membership of the Executive and Finance Committees which he was authorized to appoint, stating that probably it would be several days before he would be ready to announce them. J. Edward Simmons is considered the most likely choice for the position of Treasurer, although Mr. Taggart said yesterday that the Treasurer would not be definitely decided upon until after the committees had been appointed. He intimated that suggestions as to who would be Treasurer were purely speculative.

In view of the fact that it was friends of Judge Parker who gave out the information that Mr. Simmons had been sounded on his visit to Rosemount as to how he would regard a proposal to become Treasurer, the remark of Mr. Taggart was construed by some as indicating possible friction between Mr. Taggart and the friends of Judge Parker with respect to Mr. Simmons's selection. There is an impression abroad that the men who forced the selection of Mr. Taggart as Chairman would not exactly relish the idea of having William F. Sheehan as head of the Executive Committee, and as close personal friend of Judge Parker's and Mr. Sheehan's, such as Mr. Simmons is, as Treasurer.

Members of the National Committee still in the city were somewhat indignant yesterday when they learned that the "previous important engagement" which the Tammany leader pleaded as an excuse for his absence from the Democratic Club Tuesday evening on the occasion of the reception by the club to the members of the National Committee was an engagement to take dinner with J. Sergeant Cram. While the members of the National Committee were at the club, wondering why the Tammany leader was not on hand to welcome them, Mr. Murphy was seated at Mr. Cram's dining table, not many blocks away. It would have been possible for him to have kept his dinner engagement and have appeared at the club before any of the members of the National Committee had left, had he seen fit to do so, and his failure to put in an appearance, now that the nature of the engagement which kept him away is known, is being deeply resented by those who were the club's guests.

A NOTIFICATION PRECEDENT.

State Committee Will Attend Ceremony at Esopus on Aug. 10.

When the Notification Committee appointed by the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis goes to Esopus Aug. 10 formally to notify Judge Alton B. Parker of his nomination for President, the New York State Committee also will attend in a body.

It is understood that the next day a meeting of the State Committee will be held in this city. The presence of the State Committee with the Notification Committee at Esopus, it is believed, will create a precedent.

ODELL, UNCREDITED ROOT MAN.

For Him for Six Months, Governor Declares—Didn't Meet Him Yesterday.

Gov. Odell did not meet ex-Secretary Root yesterday at the Union League Club as it was generally expected he would. According to the last word of the State leader, the organization was of open mind regarding the nomination for Governor. When the Governor was asked about the Root letter he said: "Only Mr. Root himself can make that letter public. I am not in a position to say anything about it."

The Governor wouldn't say that the letter put Mr. Root out of consideration for the nomination. Referring to the Root sentiment, he said: "There is a great deal of Root sentiment. The sentiment up the State is very strong for him. In fact, up the State there is no opposition to Root worth mentioning. If he were a candidate practically all the up-State Republicans would be for him." Then he made this declaration:

"I have been for Mr. Root for the last six months—and I never got credit for it."

Michael J. Dady of Kings met the Governor by appointment at the Republican Club to present, it was understood, the protest of Timothy L. Woodruff against closing the entries for the Gubernatorial nomination at this time. All the Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens leaders were invited to see the Governor at the Fifth Avenue Hotel about noon. A number conferred with him, chief of whom were Chairman C. H. Murray and Executive Chairman William Halpin.

During the morning the Governor consulted a physician with reference to an affection of the throat which has been troubling him considerably of late. He will go to Albany to-day for the last time during the Summer season, having completed his arrangements for his stay at Monmouth Beach.

The most prominent up-State Republican to appear yesterday was James T. Rogers of the First Broome District, Republican leader in the Assembly.

"The sentiment for Governor in my section of the State seems to be all for Root," said Rogers. "I thought that Speaker Nixon would be a good candidate, but don't know that he's in a receptive mood. Root is unquestionably a very strong candidate. With him out of it, however, a second choice would be difficult. I believe that any man who favored the barge canal project would not run well in many sections up the State."

ANTI-LAUTERBACH FIGHT.

Plaza-Central Park Republican Club Will Contest Primaries.

That the Plaza-Central Park Republican Club would make another fight on the faction led by Edward Lauterbach at the primaries of Aug. 30 was decided at a meeting held in John Henry Hammond's office yesterday. William Einstein, Frank H. Partridge, Robert C. Morris, E. W. Harris, John Henry Hammond, Victor Spitzer, W. B. Davidson, and Beeckman Hoppin were in the conference. It was decided to put a full ticket in the field for the primaries.

The opponents of Lauterbach, Elsberg, and Mason fought them on March 29 and gave them a hard battle. The Lauterbach men, though, won by a safe margin. Ever since the Plaza-Central Park men have been planning to put up another and stronger fight.

200 HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

Reign of Terror at Croton—Big Posse Takes Twenty-nine Prisoners.

CROTON-ON-THE-HUDSON, July 29.—There has been a reign of terror in the Croton Valley from here to the Point, where New York City is erecting the new dam. It started last Saturday night. There have been at least 200 highway robberies, and in addition a number of stores here in Croton have been broken into.

Most of the hold-ups have been of Italians employed at the new dam or by the O'Rourke Construction Company, which is doing the filling-in for the New York Central here. About $5,000 was paid out in the valley last Saturday. Of this amount at least $1,250 is known to have been obtained by the highwaymen.

Within the last two days the highwaymen have extended their operations into Croton itself, and even held up hackmen. To-night Under Sheriff Charles F. Lane, with a picked force of forty-four deputies, all heavily armed, arrived here. They went to a big Italian boarding house known as "the British Flats," about a quarter of a mile south of Croton, and rounded up the inmates. From them they took eleven Italians for whom they had warrants.

Then they went to Croton Dam and arrested nine men, one woman, and a girl. When these had been sent here under an escort the main body proceeded to "Little Italy" on the heights above the dam and there arrested seven more men. The deputies still have four warrants to serve. The twenty-nine persons arrested are all in the lock-up here, the last party having arrived shortly before midnight. The deputies are now all on guard around the lock-up.

MAN JUMPS OFF FERRYBOAT.

Captain Says He Looked Ill and Was Cared For by Companion.

An unknown man committed suicide last night from the ferryboat Middletown of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company. According to the Captain and deckhands the man was helped aboard the boat by a companion. They say he seemed weak and acted as if he were ill.

He took a camp stool and sat on the starboard side of the ladies' cabin on the main deck. When the boat reached Bedloe's Island he was seen to get up and begin to walk up and down on the deck and mutter to himself.

When opposite Robbins' Reef the stranger hurried to the gates, opened them, and then dove from the stern of the boat into the water. A number of passengers saw the act and the boat was stopped. A boat was lowered and efforts made to find the man, but no trace of him could be found.

The man was described by a passenger to be about fifty years old. He had a clean face, slim build, wore a dark suit of clothes, a black overcoat, and a derby hat. Nothing was left on the boat by which the man could be identified.

DREAM OF JAIL COMES TRUE.

When Arrested Negro Dons Silk and Diamonds.

John Robertson, thirty-four years old, colored, of 700 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, was locked up in Police Headquarters last night on a charge of burglary. Robertson was the assistant janitor of the building at 101 Front Street, where he was arrested.

For some time past the firm of Joseph J. O'Donohue's Sons, importers of coffee and teas, have been missing large quantities of coffee, and recently they reported the matter to the Detective Bureau. Detectives Carey and Burke were assigned to the case, and for the last week have secreted themselves in the lofts at night.

Last night they heard some one trying to open the door. They hid behind the counter and in a few minutes saw a figure of a man in the dark go to a large bin of coffee and begin to fill a bag. The detectives turned on the electric lights and ordered the man to surrender. When recovered from his fright the colored man said:

"You're detectives. I had a dream that I was going to be arrested."

Robertson had on a pair of overalls and asked the detectives to allow him to change his clothes. They took him to the basement, where he clad himself in silk underwear and placed two diamond rings on his fingers and a diamond scarf pin in his tie.

SUES FOR INUNDATED FIELDS.

Connecticut Farmer Fights Attempt to Increase Greenwich Water Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 29.—Edmund C. Converse, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United States Steel Corporation, and William J. Smith, one of the wealthy residents of Greenwich, have been sued jointly by Albert W. Close, a Connecticut farmer, residing at West Stanwich, in the town of Greenwich, and 150 acres of land owned by them has been attached for $20,000.

Close claims that the defendants have damaged him greatly by damming up a stream on their property for the purpose of making a reservoir, which they have agreed to sell to the Greenwich Water Company. He has fifteen acres which he alleges have been made untillable. In one spot the water is said to stand nine feet deep

The Converse reservoir will increase the capacity of the Greenwich water supply 40 per cent. Mr. Converse is spending several millions of dollars in laying out a mammoth estate here, and Mr. Smith was his agent.

FAINTED ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Woman in Mourning Revived by One Who Left Victoria.

Miss Mary Warde, thirty-two years old, of 2,137 Madison Avenue, clad in deep mourning, swooned as she was crossing Fifth Avenue, opposite the Waldorf-Astoria, last evening. Policeman Carroll ran out in front of the carriages and pulled her to the curb before she was hurt.

One of the victorias passing stopped and a woman stepped out of it. She ran to the fainting woman, took out some smelling salts which she put to the sufferer's nostrils, ordered the policeman to send for an ambulance, had water brought, with which she bathed the woman's neck, and, then slapped the woman's hands until she had restored her to consciousness. Miss Warde became hysterical, but Dr. Reed of the New York Hospital soon arrived and went with her to that institution.

The woman in the carriage refused her name.

BROOKLYN OARSMEN WIN RACES AT ST. LOUIS

Seawanhaka Pair First in Two Events in Olympic Regatta.

SUPERB RACING CONDITIONS

Vesely and Duffield Qualify in Senior Singles for Final To-day—Young Ten Eyck Wins Handily.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 29.—The Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn won both the intermediate and the senior pair-oared shell events in the Olympic regatta, which opened this afternoon on Creve Coeur Lake under an almost entirely clear sky, and in a light breeze, which scarcely rippled the surface of the lake. Despite the perfect weather, the races were witnessed by less than 1,500 people, who were scattered along the course. The Berliner Ruder Club, Hellas, of Berlin, Germany, was the only important entry absent. All the races to-day were a mile and a half with a turn, except the intermediate eight-oared event, which was the same distance straightaway.

The first race of the day was the intermediate pair-oared shells event, which was won by the Seawanhaka crew with ridiculous ease, the Century Boat Club crew of this city, which was second, finishing seventeen seconds behind the winners. The Detroit Boat Club was third.

In the first heat of the intermediate singles, Lloyd of the Arlington (Mass.) Boat Club rounded the stakeboat in the lead, but apparently tired rapidly, and Shepherd of the Ravenswood Boat Club of Long Island City forged to the front and won easily. Lloyd was second, several lengths ahead of Obernesse. In the second heat Ten Eyck of Worcester, Hess of St. Louis, and Kirtman of St. Louis kept together until near the finish, when Ten Eyck pulled out ahead, and won by two lengths from Hess, who closed in a gallant spurt.

In the first heat of the association single sculls Duffield of the Detroit Boat Club rowed the greatest race of the day. He held a true course and won from Atherton of Hartford in a close finish. Atherton led over the return course until within three lengths of the finish, when Duffield pushed his shell out ahead and won by one-half a length. In the second heat Fred Fuessel of the Harlem Rowing Club, New York City, crossed the finish line first, but was disqualified for failing to turn the stakeboat, and Frank Vesely of the Bohemians of New York City was declared winner. Vesely pulled easily, closing in a grand spurt a bare length behind Fuessel. Clarence E. Johnson of the Arlington (Mass.) Boat Club took second place. Both first and second qualify for the final events to-morrow.

In the start of the senior four-oared shells event Erker of the Century crew broke his oar, and the boats were called back. The race, which was between three St. Louis clubs, was finally won by the Century Boat Club crew. The Mound City crew rowed a good race and got second two and a half lengths behind the winners. The Seawanhakas rowed their second race in the senior pair-oared shells, winning by six lengths from the Atalanta Boat Club of New York City. The summary:

Intermediate Single Sculls.—First Heat—Won by Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, N. Y., Frederick Shepherd; Arlington Boat Club, Arlington, Mass., George H. Lloyd, second; Toronto Rowing Club, Toronto, Ontario, W. Obernesse, third. Time—11:21 2-5.

Second Heat—Won by Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester, Mass., James A. Ten Eyck, Jr.; Century Boat Club, St. Louis, Mo., Ernest J. Hess, second; North End Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo., Herman Kirtman, third. Time—10:49 3-5.

Association Senior Single Sculls.—First Heat—Won by Detroit Boat Club, Detroit, Mich., Divie B. Duffield; Hartford Boat Club, Hartford, Conn., E. N. Atherton, second. Time—11:00 3-5.

Second Heat—Won by First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City, Frank Vesley; Arlington Boat Club, Arlington, Mass., Clarence E. Johnson, second. Time—11:18.

Intermediate Pair-Oared Shells.—Won by Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn, bow Robert Farnam, stroke Joseph Ryan; Century Boat Club, St. Louis, Mo., bow William H. Plase, stroke Frank M. Lansing, second; Detroit Boat Club, Detroit, Mich., bow W. B. Maurice, stroke C. S. Ritter, third. Time—11:05.

Senior Pair-Oared Shells.—Won by Seawanhaka Boat Club, St. Louis, Mo.; bow, Dr. Arthur M. Stockhoff; 2, August C. Erker; 3, George Dietz; stroke, Albert F. Nasse. Mound City Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.; bow, Fred Suenz; 2, Martin Fromanach; 3, Charles Amann; stroke, Michael Begley, second. Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.; bow, G. Voerg; 2, J. Freitag; 3, L. Heim; strike, F. Dummerth, third. Time—9:05 4-5.

International Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Detroit Boat Club, Detroit, Mich.; bow, M. D. Richardson; 2, L. C. Hammer; 3, B. Craig; 4, H. H. Emmons; 5, E. G. Wasey; 6, R. Inglis; 7, J. Symington; stroke, T. W. Craig; coxswain, R. H. Clark. Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.; bow, A. Boeher; 2, W. Fischer; 3, H. Bruehmer; 4, O. Wolff; 5, J. Schott; 6, J. Joachim; 7, J. Maurer; stroke, H. Benzen; coxswain, O. Becker, second. Time—9:25¾.

Wright and Ward Win in Tennis.

BOSTON, July 29.—B. C. Wright and H. Ward won an exciting five-set match from R. D. Wrenn and B. L. Wrenn, Jr., in the semi-final round of the Eastern doubles championship tennis tournament on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club to-day. When the rest came after the third set the Wrenns had a lead of two sets to one. When the fourth set was begun Ward and Wright put more speed into their game and got to the net more frequently. In spite of this the Wrenns gained a lead of three games to one, and seemed able to run the match out. Ward and Wright then made a wonderful rally. They took games that had been 40-love against them and won the set by 6—4. They took the next by 6—0 by the same kind of play.

H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander beat H. F. Allen and R. Le Roy in straight sets, and will meet Ward and Wright to-morrow afternoon. In the singles R. C. Seaver caused the surprise of the day by taking three straight sets from E. W. Leonard. Summary:

Eastern Doubles, Semi-Final Round.—H. Ward and B. C. Wright beat R. D. Wrenn and B. L. Wrenn, Jr., 9—6, 4—6, 2—6, 6—4, 6—0. H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander beat H. F. Allen and R. Le Roy, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

Longwood Singles, Fifth Round.—R. C. Seaver beat E. W. Leonard, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4. H. Ward beat A. Codman by default.

Haverford Cricketers in Draw Game.

YORK, England, July 29.—With a draw the result of the last game played, the Haverford College cricket team wound up its English tour here to-day, after a most enjoyable and successful series of games. The visitors came close to defeat at the hands of their English brethren to-day, but by a determined and plucky effort they changed the aspect of the match in the last forty-five minutes of play and were rewarded with a creditable draw.

The Bootham School team, made up of present scholars and "old boys"—past and present, as it was called—proved a strong aggregation, and in F. Pontefract they had an especially good bowler, who achieved considerable success in Haverford's first innings, when the home team obtained a lead of 78 runs over Haverford's effort.

In their second attempt at the bat Bootham put on a total of 182, and thus left Haverford needing 259 runs to win. This proved no easy task, and when four wickets were down for 30 runs it seemed as if defeat were in store for the Americans. H. W. Doughten and A. H. Hopkins then made a short stand, but it was A. T. Lowry who saved the game. By careful and stubborn play he resisted all efforts to dislodge him, and he was still undisposed of with 46 to his credit when time was called, and the match declared a draw.

Good Tennis by Newport Women.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—This morning the Casino was thronged with Summer residents to witness the final match in the ladies' doubles lawn tennis tournament. It lasted more than two hours. The contestants were Mrs. Barger Wallach and Miss Anna Sands on one side, and Miss Cynthia Roche and Miss S. G. Pell on the other. The former pair gave the latter odds of 30, and this nearly lost them the victory. Miss Roche and Miss Pell, on account of the handicap, were the favorites, but they were unable to hold out against the superior strength of their older opponents. The match was prolonged to five sets. Mrs. Wallach and Miss Sands won the first, 6—1, Miss Roche and Miss Pell took the next two at 6—2 and 6—3, and the fourth, the longest of the match, went to Mrs. Wallach and Miss Sands, 6—4. The deciding set was hotly contested to the end. Mrs. Wallach and Miss Sands won by 6—3.

WOMEN WIN BLUE RIBBONS.

Mrs. Grosvenor, Mrs. Carman, and Mrs. Gerken Secure Long Branch Horse Show Awards.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 29.—After the intermission of yesterday due to the rain, judging was resumed to-day in the Monmouth County Horse Show Association at Hollywood Park. The show began in the morning, so that the events postponed from yesterday could be judged before the regular classes of the day. Among the principal winners to-day were Mrs. J. B. Grosvenor, whose victories included the blue ribbon in the victoria pair class with Sultan and Khedive; Mrs. John Gerken, whose Newsboy won in the high-stepper class, and her Doncaster Model took first prize for ponies in harness; Mrs. E. R. Ladew, and Mrs. R. F. Carman.

An interesting contest was for road teams to be driven to a coach carrying not less than seven people. The coaches left Seabright not earlier than 4:30 o'clock, and were to arrive at the show ring within half an hour. Alfred Vanderbilt, entering as the Oakland Farm; Henry J. Braker, and W. F. Lewisohn drove coaches from Seabright to Hollywood, and as all finished on time, they were awarded the ribbons in the order named.

Summary:

Roadsters and Turnouts.—Won by Sadie McGregor, owned by Edward R. Ladew; Miss Banahan, owned by J. J. Buttfield, second; Graeme Gratton, owned by Harry L. Toplitz, third.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, not exceeding 15.3, to be ridden by ladies.—Won by Miss Chester, owned by C. E. Myrick; La Contributor, owned by Mrs. John Gerken, second; Elsa, owned by John Gerken, third.

Polo Ponies, not exceeding 14.2 hands.—Won by Silver, owned by Irving Brokaw; Padlock, owned by Sidney J. Holloway, second; Ready, owned by W. Strother Jones, third.

Ponies in Harness, not exceeding 12.2 hands, shown to appropriate traps and driven by children not exceeding 13 years of age.—Won by Doncaster Model, owned by Mrs. John Gerken; unnamed chestnut, owned by Miss Helen Gerturde Alexander, second.

High Steppers, not exceeding 15 hands, shown to appropriate traps.—Won by Newsboy, owned by Mrs. John Gerken; Admiration, owned by Mrs. J. B. N. Grosvenor, second.

Harness Horses, over 15.3 hands.—Won by Rosebery, owned by Mrs. J. B. N. Grosvenor.

Harness Horses, shown before basket phaeton.—Won by Blitzen, owned by Mrs. R. F. Carman; Katzenjammer Kid, owned by Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, second; Ethel, owned by Emil Seelig, third.

Horses suitable for gig, for Challenge Cup, to be won three times by the same owner before becoming his property. Won in 1902 by Dr. John L. Wentz.—Won by Sporting News, owned by Albert De Cernea; Boy Blue, owned by Mrs. J. B. N. Grosvenor, second; Ebony Bell Boy, owned by Edward Knierem, third.

Ponies in harness, over 13 hands and not exceeding 14.1. Won by Champion John English, owned by Mrs. J. B. N. Grosvenor; Tow Thorpe Queen, owned by Mrs. John Gerken, second; Harmony, owned by J. E. Bernstine, third.

AUTOISTS AT ROCHESTER.

St. Louis Tourists Find Fairly Good Roads and Visit the Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 29.—At 10 o'clock to-night all but one of the twenty-three automobilists making the St. Louis run to the World's Fair had reached Rochester. Most of the party arrived before 2 o'clock this afternoon. The first car to arrive from Syracuse was in charge of Albert L. Pope. Despite the rain of yesterday and last night, Mr. Pope said the roads between Syracuse and Rochester were in much better shape than he expected to find them.

The tourists, after their arrival at the hotel, called on Mayor Cutler, who presented them with a letter testifying to their presence in the city. The tourists who arrived are Harlan W. Whipple, Andover, Mass., President of the American Automobile Association, with chauffeur; C. N. Gillette, New York, Secretary; Carl Page, Windsor T. White, Augustus Post, Chairman of the Touring Committee of the Association; R. P. Scott, Baltimore; Charles J. Glidden, Boston; T. Frederick Lesh, Boston; George H. Lowe, Boston; Ray D. Lillibridge, New York; Webb Jay, Cleveland; W. C. Hurlburt, Detroit; F. N. Mamocross, Forestville, Conn.; James N. Waters, New York; Percy P. Pierce, Buffalo; F. Edward Spooner, New York; F. W. Richard, Boston; A. J. Seaton and Percy F. Megargle, Rochester.

The tour will be resumed early to-morrow morning with a run to Buffalo, where Sunday will be spent.

Thirty-Footers in Match Race.

A match race was sailed yesterday off Milton Point between the thirty-footers Nike of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club and Mimosa I. of the American Yacht Club. The race was originally fixed for July 15, but postponed on account of bad weather. The race was twice round a triangular course from Scotch Caps to Matinnecock Point to Red Springs, and back to the starting point. The yachts went off before the wind with spinnakers set on the port hand, the Mimosa leading. The Nike gained slowly in the run, and took the lead before rounding the first mark. She continued to gain in the reach on the second leg, and gained still further in the beat over the third leg. At the end of the first round she had a lead of nearly four minutes. The Mimosa picked up somewhat in the second round, but the Nike won by 3 minutes 3 seconds. Following is the record:

Nike, Victor I. Cumnock	4:53:38	2:58:38
Mimosa I., Trenor L. Park	4:56:41	3:01:41

Lucania Cricketers Defeated.

Cricketers from the steamship Lucania furnished the Livingston Field Club with a quick game yesterday at Staten Island. The match was finished in a little over one hour, for, after the sailors had been dismissed for a total of 36, C. H. E. Griffith, C. Dalton, and A. J. G. Cook knocked off the runs required for Livingston to win, and the home team gained the victory by 12 runs, with 9 wickets to spare. C. H. E. Griffith especially hit out in fine style for 31, not out.

For the Lucania, C. Cain, who scored 15, was the only man to reach double figures. H. Manley bowled with great effect for Livingston, and was responsible for the downfall of 5 wickets at a cost of 9 runs. The totals were: Steamship Lucania, 36; Livingston Field Club, 48 for 1 wicket.

Eastern League.

AT TORONTO.

		R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	7	2
Toronto	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 *	2	6	0

Batteries—Neuler and Vandergrift; Levy and Reul.

AT BUFFALO.

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0	3	11	0
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	7	1

Batteries—Hesterfer and Shea; Kissenger and Shaw.

Rochester, 2; Baltimore, 5.

Dinner on His 100th Atlantic Voyage.

Capt. Richard Nierich, commander of the North German Lloyd liner Bremen, tendered a dinner to his friends last evening in honor of the completion of his one hundredth round voyage of the Atlantic as a commander. The dinner was given on board the Bremen, and was attended by about fifty guests. Toasts were drunk to President Roosevelt and the German Emperor.

CAN'T RESTRAIN U. S. COURT.

Justice Blanchard Vacates Injunction Obtained by Johnstown Mining Co.

Justice Blanchard yesterday, in the Supreme Court, handed down an opinion in which he vacates a temporary injunction restraining the prosecution in the United States Circuit Court of Montana of an action brought by the Johnstown Mining Company against E. Rollins Morse and other defendants in certain proceedings to punish the defendants for contempt of court.

An order had been granted directing Morse and the other defendants to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court in violating an injunction issued here enjoining them from proceeding with the prosecution of a suit in Montana.

Justice Blanchard says that the Supreme Court in this State has no authority to restrain the Federal court in Montana from making any order it chooses, and therefore vacates the injunction.

NEWARK WOMAN MISSING.

Search for Mrs. Stewart Here—Slightly Demented, Friend Says.

Charles E. Husted of 60 Liberty Street reported to the local police last night that his cousin, Mrs. Bernetta Stewart of 29 North Seventh Street, Newark, had been missing from her home since last Monday and was undoubtedly in this city.

Mrs. Stewart was, he said, slightly demented and had disappeared twice before. Her husband had failed, he said, and her son had died. She was under a nurse's care.

TEAM RACE YACHTING FOR SMALL BOATS

Indian Harbor Raceabouts Beat American Club Boats.

VICTORY BY ONLY A POINT

Tartan Finishes Well in the Lead—Tricky Work of the Kid in Aiding the Cricket to Get Second Place.

One of the most exciting and interesting yachting encounters seen this year was the team race of raceabouts sailed yesterday off Milton Point, on the Sound, between the Indian Harbor and American Yacht Clubs. The Indian Harbor Club was the winner, but by the narrow margin of only one point, and the result was in doubt almost up to the finish, the points being 11 to 10.

There were three boats in each club team. The Indian Harbor Club was represented by the Tartan, the Tomboy, and the Maryola; the American Club by The Kid, the Cricket, and the Hobo. The Indian Harbor Club sprung a surprise by putting in the Tartan, which this season has shown herself the best all round raceabout on the Sound. Besides that, the club got the Hanan brothers to sail the Maryola, which, although without a very good record, was expected to do well under the handling of those redoubtable skippers. The American Club, on the other hand, was handicapped by failing to get Rascal II. in their team, which, while not as good as Tartan, easily ranks second.

The start was at 1:40, in a fresh northeast wind. There was some smart jockeying for position, with the advantage in favor of Maryola and The Kid. The Hanan boys succeeded in putting the Maryola across the line just one second after gunfire, with The Kid close on her heels. The Hobo was third, Tartan fourth, Tomboy fifth, and Cricket last. The course was a triangle, with the first leg from the Scotch Caps buoy to a mark near the Hen and Chickens rocks, off Larchmont; the second to a mark in the middle of the Sound, off Red Springs, in Hempstead Harbor, and the third across the Sound, to the starting point. The distance was 5½ knots and the yachts sailed the course twice.

The first leg was a close reach, and on that point of sailing the yachts kept close together. The Maryola held the lead to the first mark, but the Tartan moved up from fourth to second place. The second leg was a run, and spinnakers blossomed out as the racers turned the first mark. Before the run was over the yachts had strung out in a long line, and the Tartan finally secured first place. The Hobo held third place at the start, but while the Cricket moved up to fourth place The Kid had fallen back to last place. They rounded the second mark in the following order: Tartan, 2:26:28; Maryola, 2:26:32; Hobo, 2:27:14; Cricket, 2:27:51; Tomboy, 2:28:10; The Kid, 2:28:40.

The third leg was a beat. The Tartan and Maryola hauled up on the wind, and stood for the north shore on the port tack, but the Hobo went to starboard and headed up the Sound. The Maryola seemed at first to be beating the Tartan on the windward work, but as there was nothing to be gained by that the Hanans soon put her about and went after the Hobo, which it was possible would profit by splitting tacks. The Cricket and The Kid followed the Tartan and profited at the expense of the Maryola. The Kid made a surprising show, and moved up from the last place very close to second. The time at the end of the first round was: Tartan, 3:03:05; The Kid, 3:03:39; Maryola, 3:05:23; Tomboy, 3:05:33; Cricket, 3:05:52; Hobo, 3:07:09.

The gain of The Kid raised an element of uncertainty as to which would be the leading boat. The Tartan, however, dropped The Kid on the reach, and still further on the run. The Hobo passed the Tomboy and drew close up on the Maryola. The order in which they began the windward work on the last leg was: Tartan, 3:44:49; The Kid, 3:46:51; Maryola, 3:49:55; Hobo, 3:50:39; Tomboy, 3:51:30; Cricket, 3:51:50.

With a knot and three-quarters of windward work to do, the prospects of the Indian Harbor team did not seem very bright, especially as the Tomboy, under the management of her owner, Harry Maxwell, had not fulfilled expectations, to soon became apparent, however, that the Tartan was romping away from The Kid. The Tomboy soon disposed of the Hobo, but she was for a time rather worsted by the Cricket until the wind freshened, and then the Tomboy gained. She would eventually have put the Cricket under her lee, except for an unusual move on the part of The Kid. The end was about half a mile astern of the Tartan when the latter finished. She held on until near the line, but instead of finishing ran down on the Cricket and Tomboy, which were having an exciting struggle. The Kid placed herself on the weather bow of the Tomboy and defied every effort of the latter to shake her off. While these two were making a succession of short tacks the Cricket got away and slipped into second place. The tactics of The Kid were possible in a team race, but would not be allowed in an ordinary race.

The Indian Harbor team won by a score of 11 to 10. The judges were H. De B. Parsons, for the American Club; Frank Bowne Jones, for the Indian Harbor Club; umpire, Newbury D. Lawton of the New York Yacht Club. Following is the official record: Start, 1:40.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Tartan, A. H. Pirie	4:19:19	2:39:19
Maryola, C. W. Allen	4:31:37	2:51:37
Tomboy, H. W. Maxwell	4:31:45	2:51:45
The Kid, Oliver Harriman, Jr.	4:31:30	2:51:30
Cricket, Howard Willetts	4:31:23	2:51:23
Hobo, Trenor L. Park	4:36:51	2:56:51

Vanderbilt's Seventy-Footer to Race.

The first race of seventy-footers in two years will take place on the Sound to-day between the Virginia, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and the Yankee, owned by J. Rogers Maxwell. They will meet in the annual regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club off Greenwich, Conn. The Virginia was entered several days ago, but it was feared that the Yankee could not be made ready in time. However, Mr. Maxwell notified the Regatta Committee yesterday afternoon that the Yankee would be at the line, but that he would have to ask Mr. Vanderbilt to sail without a clubtopsail, as the Yankee is not ready. Mr. Vanderbilt assented.

International Motor-Boat Race To-day.

The second annual motor boat race for the Harmsworth Trophy, which was given last year to the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland by Alfred Harmsworth for international competition and was won by S. H. Edge in a Napier boat, will take place in the Solent, near the Isle of Wight, to-day. America is represented in the contest for the first time with Smith & Mabley's Challenger of this city, and the other countries that have entered fast auto boats are England, France, Germany, and Italy.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Capt. George L. Byroade, retired, is relieved at his own request from duty at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky.

Leave of absence for three months, to take effect about Sept. 25, is granted Capt. Lutz Wahle, Twenty-first Infantry.

First Lieut. Solomon L. Jeffers, Seventh Cavalry, having been found incapacitated for active service, his retirement is announced.

Major Matthias W. Day, Fifteenth Cavalry, is detailed to attend the encampment of the militia of the District of Columbia, to be held near Harper's Ferry, West Va., from Aug. 1 to 13.

Navy.

Capt. A. Wilker is ordered to additional duty in connection with the Naval War College, Narragansett Bay.

Lieut. J. W. L. Clement, Jr., died at Trieste, Austria-Hungary, July 28.

A cable from Admiral Stirling announces the following changes in the Asiatic fleet: Assistant Surgeon, J. P. De Bruler, from Subig Bay naval reservation to the El Cano; First Lieut. L. B. Purcell, M. C., from the Yokohama Hospital to the Rainbow; First Lieut. J. W. Wadleigh, M. C., from the Rainbow to the Raleigh; First Lieut. T. H. Brown, M. C., from the Raleigh to home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Tingey at Newport; Lebanon at Norfolk; Columbia at Frenchman Bay; Detroit at Boston; Annapolis at Santa Barbara; Mayflower at Trieste; MacDonough at Boston.

Sailed—Dolphin from Gloucester for Washington; Scorpion from San Juan for Colon; Preble from San Francisco for trial course of Ohio.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Alshuler, D. D., & Co., Racine, Wis.; D. D. Alshuler, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Barney, H. S., Co., Schnectady, N. Y.; L. Nicholson, clothing; 75 Spring St.; Belvedere House.

Burkhardt Bros. & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. E. Burkhardt, hats and caps; Hoffman House.

A potent stimulant, an appetizer, a sleep-bringing "night-cap."

John Jameson Three ★★★ Star **Irish Whiskey**

Aids the stomach, relaxes the nerves, cheers the mind.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N.Y.

WELCHS GRAPE JUICE

Here is a true thirst quencher. Welchs Grape Juice is not too sweet; it possesses the delicious tartness of the Concord Grape. When tired and thirsty it goes "right to the spot"—it satisfies.

Welchs Grape Juice is more than a mere beverage. You need it for health.

Sold by druggists and grocers. It's worth your while to specify "Welchs."

Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

FOR THE SUMMER



FRONT 1⅛ in. BACK 1¼ in.

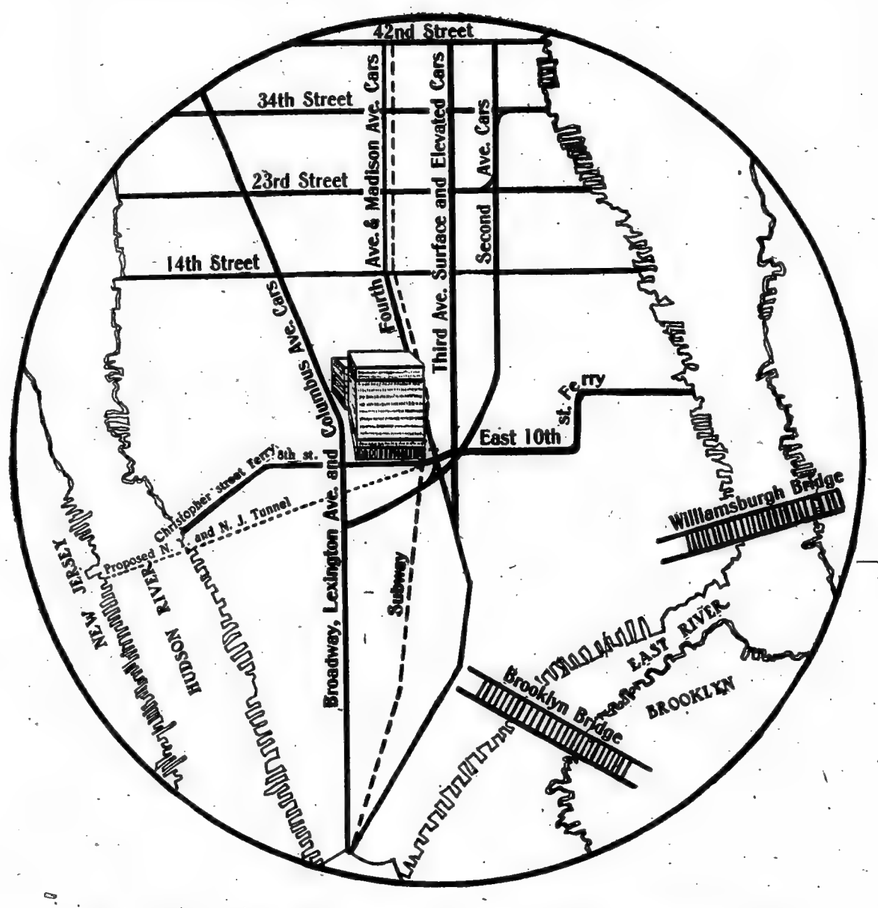
CENSOR 4-PLY "LION BRAND" COLLARS AND CUFFS

2 FOR 25c. 25c. A PAIR.

AT AL

ASTOR PLACE

The Transit Center of New York



A Bit of Municipal Geography

The WANAMAKER STORE is here at Astor Place today, because about nine years ago we recognized the truth of the hypothesis that Astor Place was the transit center of New York.

Long ago neighborhoods began to lose value as great store sites.

The modern store occupies a larger position in public affairs than to cater to the wants of the people in its immediate vicinage. Modern retailing is infinitely more than shopkeeping. The great retail store of today is an organization that girdles the globe along every parallel. It is a great public service institution for the collecting and the distributing of the world's products. As it is international in its gathering, it is practically unlimited in its distribution.

The great modern store occupies a field as broad as its transit facilities. Its trade is drawn by the gravitation of transit, as divided among the great retail centers of the country. The attractions between these centers are as accurately gauged as gravitation among the heavenly bodies. The meteor falls to the planet among whose influences it finds its orbit. The shopper goes to Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston or New York, according to the ease of transit and the power of attraction. As the retail center of New York is more powerfully attractive than other retail centers of the country—first, because all roads lead to New York, and all the produce of the world comes to New York—so WANAMAKER'S has become the tremendous success it has, largely because all roads lead to WANAMAKER'S, and the best of the world's produce is to be found at WANAMAKER'S.

Today more than ever before the map of New York shows WANAMAKER'S right in the center of the web. There is no other point in New York City where so many great lines of transit converge and come together. On the Broadway side pass the surface cars up Broadway, Columbus avenue and Lexington avenue. On the Fourth avenue side are the Madison avenue cars. At the corner of the new WANAMAKER'S now building at Astor Place are the Second avenue cars. A few steps away are the Third avenue surface and elevated cars. Passing along Eighth street are the cars from East Tenth street and Christopher street ferries. The subway is expected to be running on September 1st, and has a station in the WANAMAKER Basement. Cars from the Brooklyn Bridge come past the door. The Williamsburgh Bridge is nearer still. The Fourteenth street cars are only a step away. The Grand Central Station is a twelve-minute ride. All these are reached without transfers.

There is no other spot on Manhattan Island that compares for a moment with Astor Place as a transit center.

The great building that now faces Astor Place, and that can be seen from river and bridge, and from uptown and downtown, has been built here because the great Metropolitan public can most easily reach this central point.

And in a few more months both of these buildings, this fine, old store built by A. T. Stewart, and the new steel structure conforming to the most modern ideas, will together combine the largest and most aggressive retail institution in the country, and in the world.

The public that eight years ago marveled at the attempt to revive what was thought to be a dead retail center, has ceased to wonder that such an enormous investment should be made in retail building at Astor Place. And that wonder has ceased largely because of the realization of the fact we recognized years ago, that Astor Place is and must continue to be the transit centre of New York.

The Car Most Wanted Today

Combines Roominess and Power At a Moderate Price -:- -:-

We have been fortunate this year in having cars of the most desirable sort, and cars that have practically no rivals in their class.

The FORD was an immediate success among small cars. The double-opposed cylinder made a smooth-riding car that is highly appreciated by every one who has known it. It has ample power, is a splendid hill-climber, and is roomy and comfortable.

The Runabout, $800. The Tonneau, $900.



The Premier, $1400

The PREMIER has been limited in popularity only by the facilities of the factory producing it. The growing demand for air-cooled cars finds the Premier at the very front in the perfection of this device. The Premier has a long wheel base, four-cylinder motor, is splendidly constructed, roomy, powerful, and has delighted every one who has purchased it.

The Runabout is $1250. The large, handsome, luxurious Tonneau is $1400.

We also have a couple of Trebert-Searchmont cars. The superb and luxurious King of Belgium body, sumptuously upholstered, and splendidly constructed at every point, is now combined with a splendid twenty-horse-power Trebert four-cylinder gas engine. This Trebert-Searchmont, now priced at $2200, is the best bargain of the year in touring cars.

Whether you want a small machine, or a large one, we can meet your wishes with the best car of either sort that is produced at the price. Salesroom in Basement of Main Store.

Men's Summer Suits at $8.50

We count these suits as odd lots, but they are just as smart and handsome as any Summer suits you will find anywhere at $10 to $15, which were the prices they bore until we decided to clean up the lot.

They are made of serges and mixed cheviots, in the most correct Summer styles. A fair assortment of sizes, although the range is not complete, of course. They are very fine suits, indeed, to buy for $8.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Shirts and Collars

Economies in Each

Comfort plus style is a good Summer combination, for the man who is fortunate enough to hit it off right. We can help him to do so, in the matter of collars and shirts—economically, too:

Henley Collars at 12½c

A new model among our 2-for-25c Collars, that match up favorably with the usual 25c quality. Turnover style, high effect in front—the points are 2¾ inches deep, while the band is only 1½ inches. Low in back—1¾ inches—an ideal, good-looking, hot-weather collar. Designed to be worn with the stylish and convenient "Henley" Scarf, tied in a sailor knot, with short end. Splendid collars for 12½c each.

$1 Shirts at 55c

A reliable maker's full dollar quality Negligee Shirts. Stylish, quiet patterns, in stripes and figures; various colors, in madras or percale. Detached cuffs; all sizes, 14 to 17; plain bosoms. 55c each.

Ninth street and Broadway.

50c and $1, for Men's $1 to $3 Straw Hats

Split Straw and Sennit Braid—all we have left of these two styles are now at these two low prices.

Best choosing in sizes 6⅞, 6¾, 6⅞ and 7—some hats in all other sizes that you're apt to want. It's a great straw-hat buying time—a saving of one-half is about the least you can make.

Second floor, Ninth street.
Main floor, Ninth st. Elevator Counter.

St. Lawrence River Skiffs---Reduced

Made by the Whitestone Hollow Spar and Boat Company, and well-known for their excellence in construction, stanchness, seaworthiness, lightness, and the ease with which they can be rowed.

Prices have always been rigidly upheld on these boats; but now we are able to sell them at these interesting reductions; for every one who wishes to have a boat of his own on creek, river, lake or bay.

These two grades:

Grade 2

Keels, stems and frames of oak; white cedar planking, finished natural color with best spar varnish. Copper-riveted and nailed throughout; complete with polished brass fittings and two pairs of straight-blade oars, feathered and copper-tipped.

16 feet—$60, from $75. 18 feet—$75, from $90
17 feet—$70, from $85.

Grade 3

Same as Grade 2 in general construction, but with galvanized iron trimmings, and hull painted inside and out; with one pair straight-blade oars:

15 feet—$40, from $45. 17 feet—$50, from $55.
16 feet—$45, from $50. 18 feet—$52, from $57.50.

Basement.

Summer Stationery

In the country, or *en route*, the kind of stationery you like, is frequently hard to get. The experienced traveler takes his supply with him.

We suggest these kinds—good in quality, stylish in form, moderate in price:

"Envelnote"—a combination of note-sheets and envelopes. 24 sheets, in bond paper, 25c.

"Views of New York" Stationery; 24 sheets, each containing three views of interesting points; with envelopes; 15c.

"Vacation" Cabinets; four quires paper, 100 Colonial size envelopes; in white; 50c.

"Grenier" Papeteries—box decorated with these effective French designs, containing 24 sheets and 24 envelopes, in white French cambric; 30c.

"Old Mission" vellum; 60 sheets paper, 50 envelopes; white, kid finish; 30c.

"Lansdowne Linen;" for invitations and short notes, blue or white; oblong fold; one quire, with envelopes, 25c.

Stationery, Tenth street.

Prices Dip Downward on Women's Bathing Suits

It's curious, that we should prefer to have our stock of Bathing Suits at the ebb, just when they are in the high tide of popularity all along the coast from Maine to Florida. But the only things a storekeeper likes to keep in a store are the fixtures—and we have lots of plans ahead for the space these Bathing Suits for women now occupy.

In the prettiest styles of the year; in black and blue mohair—in shirt-waist, blouse and swimming suit styles—the last sleeveless and collarless. Suits that look well and wear splendidly, now newly priced thus:

$4.50 to $6 Suits at $3.50
$7.50 to $12.75 Suits at $5

Second floor, Broadway.

Plenty of scope for selection, too, among our stock of

Men's and Boys' Bathing Suits

The woods are full of seemingly low-priced Bathing Suits, these days; but they look better on the counter than on the beach, as many a man knows to his sorrow. Such cheap suits are apt to be rejected lots or canceled orders, picked up for a song here and there.

Our suits are all new, fresh stock, made particularly for us. All colors are fast; the woolen suits are all-wool; and the suits are amply cut, to fit well, but easily; and don't rip or burst in unexpected places.

Men's Cotton Suits, $1 and $1.25; Boys', 75c.
Men's Woolen Suits, $2 to $5.50; Boys', $1.50 to $3
Ninth street and Broadway.

Women's Walking Skirts

At Stock-Clearing Reductions

Prices on these Washable Summer Skirts for women are so much less than they were, that it's a very easy matter to buy a supply of stylish skirts to go with the Summer shirt-waists, at a very small outlay:

At $1, from $1.50 and $2

Walking Skirts, of pique and a few in blue linen; seven-gored, with plaited flare.

At $2.75, from $4 and $4.25

Walking Skirts, of white pique; and English rep in tan and blue; seven-gore plaited flare; with strapped seams.

At $3, from $4.50 and $5.50

Walking Skirts, of tan linen; eleven and sixteen gores; fitted, forming plaits from knees.

At $7.50, from $12

Walking Skirts, of pongee; rows of stitching down seams and around hips, giving the effect of yoke; plaited flare.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Wearables

Three Good Items

Women who are out for a profitable morning's shopping won't pass by these attractively-priced groups of Silk Petticoats, Lawn Dressing Sacques and Negligees, if they know what *real* money-saving is:

$6.50 SILK PETTICOATS at $5

Fine, heavy quality of taffeta, in various plain colors or black; deep accordion-plaited ruffle, finished with gathered ruffle or ruche.

WHITE LAWN DRESSING SACQUES
At 50c to $4, formerly 75c to $6.50

Various small lots, grouped together. Loose or tight-fitting effect, or in kimono style.

SILK AND ALBATROSS NEGLIGEES
At $7.50 and $10, formerly $9 to $21

In a variety of charming styles; in China Silk, albatross and challis.

Main aisle.

Girls' Suits and Dresses

Reductions galore—one-third to one-half.

Sailor Suits; regulation style, of linen in natural color. Hand-embroidered shield and chevron; sizes 14 to 18 years—$5, from $7.50.

Wash Dresses of lawn, chambray, pique and linen; white and colors; many good styles; sizes 6 to 12 years—$1 to $5, formerly $2 to $10.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Scarfs, Shams, Doilies, Centerpieces---Reduced

An attractive group of these decorative bits in lace and drawn-work, at prices reduced to a point where housekeepers will find them very hard to resist:

Small Doilies, at 20c, from 25c.
Doilies, 9 inches square, in imitation of Mexican drawn-work, at 25c, from 35c. Another style, 25c, from 50c, in a variety of patterns.
Oblong Centerpieces, 35c, from 45c; larger size, 50c, from 70c.
Extra large Square Centerpieces, $1, from $1.20.
Embroidered Pillow Shams, hemstitched, $1, from $2.
Bureau Scarfs, in imitation Mexican drawn-work, 18 x 54 inches, at $1, from $2.

Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

LUCK AGAINST ROSETINT

Hastings Filly Beaten After Interference by Eugenia Burch.

TWO CHOICES WERE FIRST

Races at Brighton Beach Track Were Well Contested and the Finishes Were Close.

Luck, the one element that the handicappers of the present day have not yet reduced to figures, presided over the running of the mile-and-a-furlong handicap, the feature event of the Brighton Beach programme yesterday, and to the very last jump wavered between two of the most unlucky mares that the season has produced. Even luck could hardly have managed it so that both Eugenia Burch and Rosetint could be beaten, for only two other horses—the mediocre April Shower and the execrably bad Illyria—ran, so in the end fortune had to decide between the fillies, and permitted the decision to go to Eugenia Burch.

The race was the fourth on the programme, and was run on a track that, though still damp on the surface and a trifle lumpy, was hard and all but fast. Eugenia Burch, the top weight, was ridden by Shaw, and Rosetint, in receipt of eight pounds, was ridden by Hildebrand. In the betting Rosetint always was favorite, Eugenia Burch and April Shower going to the post about equal second choices, with twenty-seven pounds' difference in weight between them. Eugenia Burch, about the best three-year-old filly of last season, started with the record of having been first but one time this year, and then having been disqualified.

With the general idea of trying to get away from any chance of a mishap, Hildebrand had orders to take Rosetint to the front in yesterday's race, and at the springing of the barrier he bustled the Hastings filly to the front. April Shower took second place, and raced in second place until the horses had almost completed the run through the back stretch, while Eugenia Burch went on and joined Rosetint. To the last turn Rosetint had a trifle the better of it, Hildebrand on the turn into the stretch for the run home going wide in order to get away from the slower part of the track on the rail. Eugenia Burch, racing close beside the favorite, went outside Rosetint, and the two, shaking off April Shower, entered the short stretch close together. Both fillies were hard ridden close on the post, Rosetint seeming to have a shade the advantage, until within thirty yards of the winning post, where Eugenia Burch began to swerve in and bored in to the rail, leaning on Rosetint and apparently compelling Hildebrand to pull up.

With the enforced shortening of Rosetint's stride, Eugenia Burch drew out a bit at the end, and, ridden out, won by a short half length, Rosetint finishing second, a length and a half in front of April Shower. Bettors confidently expected a claim of foul from Hildebrand, and the backers of Eugenia Burch looked for the disqualification of that filly, but Hildebrand did not go to the stewards, and the officials, though the interference took place just under their noses, failed to call the riders up, as they did in a former case of foul riding, and the horses were permitted to hold the places in the order of the finish.

Rosetint was one of four beaten post favorites in the course of the afternoon, the two successful choices being Bound Brook, who made all the running and won the last race a head before Sir Shep, and Brush Up, which raced out in front with Carrie Jones from the start, and after Carrie Jones gave it up on the stretch, went on and won in a whipping finish by a head from Bill Bailey II. In the opening event, a six-furlong sprint for two-year-olds, Austin Allen and Meadowthorn were the two best backed, Water Light, at 6 to 1, led away from the post and stuck to the lead all the way, winning, ridden out, by a head from Austin Allen.

In the second race Graceful was the favorite, with Princess Titania the next choice, and the T. L. Watt entry, Lady Uncas and Ancestor third in popular favor. Ancestor carried the stable's second colors, but had the more speed, and, breaking first, led all the distance, winning, ridden out, by a narrow margin from Graceful, while Lady Uncas filled third place. In the fourth race Monster and Trepan were equal favorites, Monster breaking best, and for a half mile racing out in front. The long chance, Brooklynite, then went up to the leader, and, hard-ridden into the last furlong, drew clear and won rather handily at the end, with Kingraine second. The weather was bright and clear, and the attendance was large. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Watertight, 102, Travers, 6-1, 2-1	3	1	1ns
Austin Allen, 112, Hildebrand, 1-1, 2-5	1	2	2½
Meadowhorn, 109, Redfern, 2-1, 7-10	2	3	3ns
Amberjack, 108, D. O'Connor, 30-1, 10-1	4	4	4
Black Prince, 102, Crosschwaite, 8-1, 5-2	6	6	5
Ferry McAdow, 102, Cole, 30-1, 10-1	5	5	6
F. Creigle, 99, Smithson, 200-1, 60-1	7	7	7

Time, 1:15 1-5. Fair start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner br. c. by Watercress-Lumina, owned by James Corrigan and trained by C. Purcell.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies and mares three-years old and upward, handicap; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Ancestor, 108, Redfern, 11-5, 7-10	1	1	1¾
Graceful, 105, Travers, 7-5, 3-5	6	5	2½
Lady Uncas, 115, Kunz, 11-5, 7-10	2	2	3¹
Mary Worth, 94, W. Hennessy, 60-1, 10-1	4	4	4
Shipshape, 99, E. Walsh, 40-1, 10-1	3	3	5
Princess Titania, 98, Hildebrand, 14-5, 1-1	5	6	6
Queen Elizabeth, 92, Crimmins, 60-1, 15-1	8	7	7
Dovecote, 105, J. Martin, 15-1, 6-1	7	8	8

¹Coupled in betting as T. L. Watt's entry.

Time—1:14 3-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. f., 3 years, by Plaudit-Addie C., owned by T. L. Watt and trained by B. D. Wood.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Brooklynite, 94, Kunz, 12-1, 5-1	3	¾	1¹
Kingraine, 106, Creamer, 15-1, 6-1	1	6	2ns
O'Connell, 96, Oxley, 6-1, 2-1	8	2	3ns
Trepan, 103, Travers, 16-5, 6-5	2	5	4
Ninespot, 98, Crimmins, 15-1, 6-1	9	8	5
Monster, 104, E. Walsh, 16-5, 6-5	5	3	6
Bardolph, 106, J. Martin, 7-1, 5-2	6	4	7
Homestead, 106, Hildebrand, 5-1, 2-1	4	7	8
Garnish, 100, D. O'Connor, 12-1, 5-1	7	9	9
Waterton, 103, O'Brien, 200-1, 80-1	10	10	10

Time—1:48 2-5. Good start. Won handily; place ridden out. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Ornament-Halmall, owned by J. L. McGinnis, and trained by J. P. Neumeyer.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	¾	F.
Eugenia Burch, 120, Shaw, 16-5, 7-10	1	2	1½
Rosetint, 118, Hildebrand, 4-5, out	2	1	2½
April Shower, 104, J. Martin, 16-5, 4-1	3	3	3¹⁰
Illyria, 97, D. O'Connor, 40-1, 6-1	4	4	4

Time—1:54 4-5. Good start. Won, ridden out; place the same. Winner b. f., 4 years, by Ben Strouse-The Humber, owned by Mrs. L. Curtis, and trained by W. C. Smith.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Brush Up, 104, Hildebrand, 2-1, 4-5	1	2	1h
Bill Bailey II., 110, Redfern, 10-1, 4-1	8	N	2½
Confessor, 107, J. Martin, 7-2, 7-5	3	4	3½
Workman, 109, Travers, 5-1, 2-1	9	5	4
Non Amour, 104, Kunz, 20-1, 8-1	11	10	5
Rubric, 102, Lee, 8-1, 3-1	7	11	6
Butuno, Rocamora, 99, Curd, 20-1, 8-1	5	7	7
Perry C., 102, Racine, 60-1, 20-1	10	11	8
Carrie Jones, 104, Holmes, 6-1, 3-1	2	1	9
Halmira, 104, Cole, 200-1, 100-1	4	3	10
Miller's Daughter, 104, O'Brien, 100-1, 40-1	12	12	11
Jolly Witch, 104, E. Walsh, 30-1, 20-1	6	9	12

Time—1:06 2-5. Good start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner b. f., by Ben Brush-Miss Landeman, owned by J. J. Rogers and trained by R. E. Watkins.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Bound Brook, 110, Redfern, 7-2, 7-5	2	1	1h
Sir Shep, 107, Hildebrand, 7-1, 5-2	7	3	2¹⁰
Lady Prudence, 105, Kunz, 4-1, 8-1	11	10	3h
Bowster, 107, Wade, 100-1, 40-1	4	9	4
Waterford, 107, Travers, 15-1, 6-1	8	5	5
Lem Read, 107, W. Hennessy, 12-1, 5-1	3	2	6
Princess Atheling, 105, F. Thompson, 30-1, 12-1	5	4	7
Mutiny, 105, Crimmins, 60-1, 20-1	10	11	8
Myrica, 105, Smithson, 60-1, 20-1	12	8	9
Tide, 107, D. O'Connor, 7-1, 5-2	1	7	10
Remittal, 110, R. Fisher, 20-1, 8-1	6	6	11
Ned Moore, 110, J. Martin, 5-1, 2-1	9	12	12
St. Gallen, 110, E. Walsh, 5-1, 2-1	13	13	13

Time—1:50. Poor start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Pessara-Coventry, owned by E. R. Thomas and trained by W. Shields.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners at the Brighton Beach meeting, special weights, with penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Martha Gorman	109	Czaraphine	109
Confessor	102	Black Prince	102
Earldom	102	In-the-Dark	102
Knight of Weston	102	Salt and Pepper	99
Campo	99	Gotowin	99
Dance Music	99	Nightmare	99
Little Buttercup	99	Bella Signora	99
Sinapis	99	Benlala	99

SECOND RACE.—The Aintree Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, over the short steeplechase course; about two miles through the field.

Lavator	164	Fulminate	155
Titian	148	Grandpa	142
Walter Cleary	140	Twilight	135

THIRD RACE.—The Neptune Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Tradition	122	Pasadena	117
Voladay	117	Buttling	112
Jonquil	107	Brushwood	107
Campo	104		

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Oaks, for fillies three years old, penalties and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Graceful	121	Sonoma Belle	121
Dimple	111	Little Em	111
Hamburg Belle	106	Lady Mirthful	106

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

Old England	115	Carroll D.	113
Atwood	112	Waterton	110
Counterpoise	110	Falmouth	110
Mary Glenn	108	*Mart Mullen	108
Consideration	102	Tithonic	102
Ben Crockett	99	*Oriskany	97
Queen Belle	97	Tol San	97
*Lady Mirthful	92	*Fickle	92

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

Eugenia Burch	126	Rosetint	118
Cloverleaf	114	Duke of Kendal	113
Palmbearer	110	Possession	109
Himself	107	Lady Potentate	106
April Shower	105		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Powell's Pitching Puzzles St. Louis and Westerners Are Shut Out.

The Greater New Yorks played a faultless fielding game against the St. Louis team yesterday, and to this the local men owe their victory by a score of 2 to 0. It was an ideal baseball day, and the playing was vigorous throughout. Both Powell and Pelty pitched with telling effect, the former's record being six hits by St. Louis, six strike-outs, and no bases on balls, but two men reached first by being hit by pitched balls. Williams gave a brilliant display at second base, as did Padden for St. Louis, but the latter's work was marred by dropping a thrown ball by Pelty.

The New Yorks began scoring in the second inning, when Williams waited patiently and was placed on first base on four bad balls. Fultz batted out a fly, which Padden caught, but Conroy made the first hit for his team, the ball going fast to left field. The runner was not entitled to more than one base, but Burkett allowed the ball to pass him, and Williams ran home. A moment afterward Pelty made a swift throw to Padden to catch Conroy off second, and would have succeeded had Padden held the ball. The miscue was not costly, however, for Kleinow's fly was taken care of by Hemphill, and Powell struck out. But for a fumble of Jones the New Yorks could not have scored their second and last run of the game, in the fifth inning. Kleinow's bunt was taken care of by Sugden and Jones, but Powell made a good hit to centre field for a base. Dougherty's fly was taken by Padden. Jones made a bad fumble of Keeler's hit, and Elberfeld's single to right field filled the bases. Anderson beat out the ball which he hit past third base, but was gathered by Wallace, and Powell scored. The bases were still occupied and two men were out. Kleinow, however, was not able to help the runners and struck out.

The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	1	2	0	1	Do'herty, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Heidrick, cf	0	1	4	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Hemphill, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Elb'feld, ss	0	2	1	2	0
Moran, 3b	0	2	0	3	0	And'son, 1b	0	1	10	1	0
Jones, 1b	0	0	10	0	1	Will'ms, 2b	1	1	4	4	0
Wallace, ss	0	1	0	0	0	Fults, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Padden, 2b	0	0	4	4	1	Conroy, 3b	0	1	2	4	0
Sugden, c	0	0	2	3	0	Kleinow, c	0	0	6	3	0
Pelty, p	0	0	0	1	0	Powell, p	1	1	1	1	0
Total	0	5	24	11	3	Total	2	7	27	15	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

Base by errors—New York. Base on balls—Off Pelty, 1; off Powell, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 4. Struck out—By Powell, 6; by Pelty, 3. Stolen bases—Hemphill, Moran. Double plays—Williams and Anderson; Conroy, Williams, and Anderson. Hit by pitcher—By Powell, 2. Passed ball—Sugden. Two-base hit—Williams. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Attendance, 1,851.

CHICAGO, 4; BOSTON, 3.

BOSTON, July 29.—Pitcher Owen, for Chicago, won the game from the champions to-day by a home run in the tenth inning. Brilliant plays were frequent, but Umpire Connolly had so many close decisions to render that the game was a continual wrangle. The score was 4 to 3. Attendance, 6,922. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	8	3
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	9	2

Batteries—Owen and Sullivan; Dineen and Farrell.

WASHINGTON WINS AND LOSES.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Washington and Cleveland again split even in the double-header to-day, the local team winning the first game by 1 to 0, while the second went to the visiting team by 6 to 2. The first game ran twelve innings, a wild pitch by Moore letting in the only run scored. The second game was called at the end of the seventh inning by agreement, to allow both teams to catch an early train for the West. Attendance, 3,000 at each game. Score by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1

Batteries—Jacobsen and Kittredge; Moore and Bemis.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Washington	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	6	10	4	

Batteries—Wolfe and Clarke; Joss and Buelow.

PHILADELPHIA, 2; DETROIT, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Philadelphia today shut out Detroit for the third successive time, winning by 2 runs to 0. Bases on balls were partly responsible for the home team's two runs. Neither side hit the ball hard. Attendance, 3,182. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	6	1

Batteries—Mullin and Drill; Plank and Powers.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New York Wins One Game and Brooklyn Takes the Other.

AMERICANS BEAT ST. LOUIS

Washington Shuts Out Cleveland in Twelve Innings—Boston Loses to Chicago.

The games in the major leagues yesterday, as a rule, were closely contested and won and lost by narrow margins. Of the ten games played five resulted in shutouts, the New York Nationals, Brooklyns, Chicago Nationals, and St. Louis, Cleveland, and Detroit Americans being included in that category. The surprises of the day were the defeat of the New York team by the Brooklyns in the first game of a double-header and Washington's victory over the Clevelands in twelve innings, Lajoie's men not being able to score a run. The Greater New Yorks, by Powell's excellent pitching and faultless fielding, shut out the St. Louis team, and Chicago turned the tables on the Boston Americans in a ten-inning game. Detroit failed to score against Philadelphia, and in the second contest between Cleveland and Washington the former scored six runs to two in seven innings.

Brooklyn's reversal of form in two games with the New Yorks was a revelation to the "rooters," because of the fifteen games that had been played between the two teams the Brooklyns only won one. Opposed to Mathewson and McGinnity were Cronin and Garvin, and all were effective, the batting being unusually light. At Pittsburg the champions and the St. Louis team each won a game, while at Chicago the local team was shut out by Cincinnati.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Brooklyn, 1; New York, 0.
New York, 2; Brooklyn, 0.
Pittsburg, 10; St. Louis, 1.
St. Louis, 8; Pittsburg, 5.
Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York	Chicago	Cincinnati	Pittsburg	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Philadelphia	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	5	5	5	7	13	15	11	61	.748
Chicago	5	..	8	8	7	6	9	8	51	.607
Cincinnati	5	8	..	6	9	7	9	8	52	.597
Pittsburg	5	5	6	..	6	10	6	8	46	.561
St. Louis	3	6	6	10	..	7	8	7	47	.553
Boston	1	2	3	1	2	..	7	11	32	.390
Brooklyn	1	2	3	4	2	3	..	9	32	.356
Philadelphia	3	2	2	2	4	5	4	..	22	.282
Games lost	24	33	35	36	38	57	58	62		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Philadelphia at New York.
Boston at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Chicago, 4; Boston, 3, (10 innings.)
Washington, 1; Cleveland, 0, (12 innings.)
Cleveland, 6; Washington, 2, (7 innings.)
Philadelphia, 2; Detroit, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston	Chicago	New York	Cleveland	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	5	7	4	9	5	9	13	52	.619
Chicago	5	..	7	9	4	10	8	9	52	.598
New York	6	4	..	7	7	5	7	12	48	.593
Cleveland	7	4	4	..	7	7	9	8	46	.568
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4	..	5	7	11	45	.542
St. Louis	6	5	5	4	4	..	5	7	34	.442
Detroit	3	7	2	5	4	5	..	3	33	.402
Washington	0	2	3	3	2	4	5	..	18	.222
Games lost	32	35	33	35	38	43	49	63		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

St. Louis at New York, (two games.)
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Washington at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York and Brooklyn Each Win a Game by Errors.

Over six thousand persons saw the New York and Brooklyn teams play two games at Washington Park yesterday, but instead of winning both, as was generally expected, the New Yorks were extremely lucky to get one. Each team was shut out, the Brooklyns scoring 1 run to 0 in the first game and the New Yorks 2 runs to 0 in the second. The all-round play of the Brooklyns was one of the surprises of the year. They not only did better fielding than the Polo Grounds players, but they excelled at the bat. Mathewson was responsible for his team's defeat in the first game. It occurred in the first inning. McCormick dropped Bobbs's line fly. Dillon advanced the runner by a hard hit ball to centre field for one base. Lumley's bunt fly was neatly taken with one hand by McGann, and Dunn attended to Sheckard's foul in the air. Mathewson sent Strang to first on called balls, filling the bases. He continued wild in his delivery, with the result that Babb also got his base on four bad balls, which forced Dobbs home, and it proved to be the winning run.

In the second game McGinnity and Garvin were the opposing pitchers, and so well did Garvin perform that only three hits were made off him. The Brooklyns outfielded the New Yorks, yet a base on balls, aided by a wild throw and a passed ball gave the New Yorks the only runs of the game. In the first inning too strenuous protests of Capt. Dillon and Strang against what they considered an unjust ruling of Umpire Zimmer in calling a strike ball on McGann resulted in their dismissal from the game, and when Dahlen was called out on strikes he, too, objected and was ordered off the field. Manager McGraw took his place, and played the position of short stop with all his old-time skill.

It was in the third inning that the New Yorks scored the winning run. Browne reached first on called balls, and landed at second on Dunn's fine single to left field. Both Garvin and Mertes were thrown out at first base. In attempting to catch Browne at third Gessler threw the ball high and Browne scored. Dunn subsequently tallied on a passed ball. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
H. McC'k, cf	0	1	1	0	1	Dobbs, cf	1	0	2	0	0
Browne, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Dillon, 1b	0	2	14	2	1
Dunn, 3b	1	0	0	1	0	Lumley, rf	0	1	3	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	2	13	0	0	Sheck'd, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Mertes, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Strang, 2b	0	1	1	4	0
Dahlen, ss	0	1	0	1	0	Babb, ss	0	1	1	3	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	0	3	4	0	Bergen, c	0	0	1	0	0
Bowerman, c	0	0	7	0	0	M. McG'n, p	0	0	0	2	0
Math'son, p	0	0	0	3	0	Cronin, p	0	0	2	3	0
Total	0	5	24	8	1	Total	1	6	27	14	1

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1; New York, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; New York, 7. First base on balls—Off Cronin, 1; off Mathewson, 3. Struck out—By Cronin, 1; by Mathewson, 7. Three-base hit—McGann. Stolen base—Mertes. Double play—McGann, (unassisted.) Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

(SECOND GAME.)

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
H. McC'k, cf	0	0	3	1	0	Dobbs, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Browne, rf	1	1	2	0	0	Dillon, 1b	0	0	1	0	0
Dunn, 3b	1	2	0	2	0	Gessler, 1b	0	2	10	1	1
McGann, 1b	0	0	9	1	0	Lumley, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Mertes, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Sheckard, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	0	0	0	Strang, 2b	0	0	0	0	0
McGraw, ss	0	0	5	3	0	Jordan, 2b	0	0	1	4	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	0	2	4	1	Babb, ss	0	0	4	1	0
Warner, c	0	0	5	1	0	Ritter, c	0	0	2	1	0
McGin'ty, p	0	0	0	0	1	M. McC'k, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
						Garvin, p	0	0	0	7	0
Total	2	3	27	12	3	Total	0	4	27	15	1

New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; New York, 5. First base on balls—Off Garvin, 6; off McGinnity, 2. Struck out—By Garvin, 5; by McGinnity, 4. Two-base hits—Ritter, 2. Sacrifice hit—McGann. Stolen bases—Gessler, Dunn. Double play—H. McCormick and McGraw. Wild pitch—Garvin. Passed ball—Ritter. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Attendance, 6,500.

TWO GAMES AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 29.—Pittsburg won the first game to-day from St. Louis through the fine work of Flaherty by 10 runs to 1. He not only kept the hits scattered, but batted in three runs. Errors and bases on balls were responsible for the loss of the second game, which St. Louis won by 8 to 5. Emslie had his wrist badly injured by a foul tip in the first inning and had to retire from the game. Attendance, 5,640. Scores by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0 0 1 0 1 8 0 0 ..—10	10	4
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	5	1

Batteries—Flaherty and Carisch; Corbett and Gray.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 2 0—5	12	2
St. Louis	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 3—8	11	4

Batteries—Lynch, Case, and Carisch; McFarland and Zearfoss.

CINCINNATI, 2; CHICAGO, 0.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Brown pitched a fine game for Chicago to-day, striking out nine men and allowing but five singles, but his field failed to do good work in the ninth inning, and the visitors scored twice on three errors, a pass, and Kelly's hit, and so won the game. Attendance, 12,000, including 9,000 school children admitted free. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	8	3
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2	5	0

Batteries—Brown and Kling; Harper and Schlei.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 17; St. Paul, 1.
Toledo, 5; Louisville, 6.
Indianapolis, 0; Columbus, 1.
Kansas City, 2; Minneapolis, 1.

New Jersey Rifle Team Chosen.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 29.—The New Jersey State team has been selected to shoot for the National Trophy at Fort Riley, Kan. It will consist of the following marksmen: Gen. Gird W. Spencer, Inspector General of Rifle Practice; Capt. William Hayes of Newark, coach; Private Howard Genach, First Regiment; Capt. W. F. Whittmore, Division Staff; First Lieut. E. L. Smith, First Lieut. W. A. Tewes, First Regiment; Capt. William H. Martin, Second Regiment; Commissary Sergeant Franklin Phillips, First Troop; Major Arthur Rowland, First Regiment; First Lieut. Marvin Rice, First Regiment; Sergt. Major R. W. Evans, Second Regiment; Corp. John Cabriel, First Regiment; Capt. William Libbey, Second Regiment; Sergt. J. R. Williams, Second Regiment; Sergt. M. S. Farr, Second Regiment; Corp. C. F. W. Sylvester, Second Regiment; Private J. O'Hare, First Regiment; Capt. John Malcolm, Fifth Regiment.

Of this number twelve men will be selected to shoot in competition and the remainder will be reserve. The team will leave for Fort Riley Aug. 18.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Baptist.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av., Cor. 64th St.
REV. LINN E. WHEELER
will preach on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor.—Rev. Guy C. Lamson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—The Rev. T. A. K. Gessler, D. D., will preach Sunday morning and evening.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31ST ST.
GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor.
REV. HILARY WILD PREACHES.
11 A. M.—"The Unworldliness of Jesus."
8 P. M.—"The Fruit of Their Thoughts."
Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M. ALL WELCOME.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square South.—Edward Judson, 10:45 and 7:30.

WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, (8th and 9th Avs.,) Rev. E. S. Holloway and Rev. L. F. Requa, Jr., Ministers.—Services 10:45 and 7:45. Open all Summer. Welcome.

Protestant Episcopal.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning Service and Sermon, 11 A. M.
Evening Service and Sermon, 8 P. M.
Owing to repairs being made the church will be closed during August.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low mass, 7:30; high mass and sermon, 10:45. Evensong, 4.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and Forty-fourth St., Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 9 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 104th St., Rev. E. E. Tippy, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., sermon by Rev. D. S. Grant Perkins, Assistant; 7:30 P. M., vesper service, with address; prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST. Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor.
The pastor preaches 11 A. M., 8 P. M.
Attractive services every night. All seats free.
11 A. M., 8 P. M., sermon by the pastor.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 618T ST., NEAR 3D AV., Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV. REV. ANDREW GILLIES.
11 A. M.—"Christ in the Mountains."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Pastor will preach at 11 A. M. NO EVENING SERVICE. Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., between Broadway and 8th Av., Richard E. Bell, P

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THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Not even ELIHU ROOT can save the State of New York to the Republicans this year. President ROOSEVELT, according to a generally believed report, has besought Mr. ROOT to take the nomination for Governor, and the leaders of the Republican organization join their pleadings to those of the President. They know that the Presidential candidate is going to need help in this State, and they with one accord turn to Mr. ROOT as the most powerful auxiliary force they can invoke.

Mr. ROOT would be a strong candidate—probably the Republican leaders are right in their belief that he would be their strongest. But how could he help Mr. ROOSEVELT? This is the President's home State. He is, of course, far better known than the ex-Secretary of War. The public have voted for him before and elected him. Surely he ought to call out the full party vote and run ahead of all other candidates on the Republican ticket, in which case he might help the Gubernatorial candidate, though it is difficult to see how the Gubernatorial candidate could help him. We suppose nothing could help him.

Gov. ODELL has inspired the people with so deep a distrust of the Republican organization that even if this were to be an ordinary Governorship election without the Presidential complication, any Democrat worthy of the office would probably be elected. But to the popular resolve to turn out Mr. ODELL's party must be added the immeasurable force of the Democratic reawakening.

The party is not only united, but it has a candidate who at the very beginning of the contest visibly stirs its enthusiasm and whose rugged strength of character and sound opinions will more and more arouse keen interest and admiration as the campaign proceeds. With the heavy handicap of Gov. ODELL's record—and he is all the time adding to the difficulties of his party by the scandal of his double function as Chief Executive of the State and Chairman of a partisan committee—and contending against the formidable strength of Judge PARKER's uniting candidacy ROOSEVELT and FAIRBANKS seem to be doomed to lose the Electoral vote of New York; and with the Electors goes the Governorship, even if Mr. ROOT should be the candidate.

Since the executive power of the State is expected to come to the Democrats they must put up a candidate worthy to wield it. The high quality of the Presidential nomination forbids them to descend to the walks of common politics for a name. There is a chance once more to choose a Democrat of brains and character, bound to no faction, hampered by no allegiances, who will poll every vote within the party and many more. The stories from Esopus about the "demands" and "conditions" laid down by Mr. MURPHY of Tammany upon the occasion of his visit to Judge PARKER never had any better foundation than the gossip of small Tammany politicians. They are, of course, untrue, and have been authoritatively denied. The demands are to be formulated this year and the conditions imposed, not by any man or any leader, but by the high interests of a great party confronted by a great opportunity.

THE LAW VINDICATED.

The most cheering news that has issued from Chicago in many days, in reference to "labor troubles," is that a "labor leader" has been arrested and locked up for issuing to a teamster orders in opposition to those issued by an Inspector of Police. The Inspector was present in the discharge of his duty to keep the peace and to facilitate the ordinary course of traffic. The labor leader was present in the discharge of his function of strike leader to obstruct the peaceable transaction of business and to stir up strife. The notion, which he seems to have entertained sincerely, that his arrest was an "outrage" instead of a proper exercise of police power, simply shows to what extent official laxity and cowardice have gone in encouraging riotously disposed workingmen in Chicago to disregard the law and its ministers. If the Police Magistrate before whom the case comes happens to be a sneak, of the kind with which Chicago is familiar, he will release the striker with an apology and the Inspector will be lucky if he escapes without a judicial reprimand. If the Magistrate happens to be a man fit for his place the warning now given to riotously disposed strikers that they are subject to the law and not above it will be duly impressed upon the particular culprit and upon all his tribe.

Official demagoguery has had very much to do with the labor troubles which have gone so near to ruin the industries and paralyze the progress of Chicago. Only once in all the history of those troubles have rioters been conspicuously confronted by an official who preserved an absolutely correct official attitude. And that official was not an official of the City of Chicago, nor yet of the State of Illinois; he was the President of the United States. The law which demanded unobstructed passage for the United States mails was enforced in spite of the Mayor of Chicago and of the Governor of Illinois. The latter never forgave the man who had shown up, by contrast, his own official delinquency, and devoted the remainder of his life to pursuing him.

In the emergency which has now arisen in Chicago it especially behooves the decent and law-abiding citizenship of that city to make itself felt. That there is such an element and that it is strong enough to prevail, when it takes the trouble to do so, we all know. Now is its occasion. If the solid citizens of Chicago make up their minds that a dispute between any class of employers and any class of workmen shall no longer be made the pretext of plunging the whole community into a condition of anarchy and riot the city will not again suffer the disgraces which the apathy of these same good citizens has allowed to come upon it.

"FROM YEAR TO YEAR."

"Now mark how a plain tale shall put you down." With all due respect for his high office and for himself, we venture to call the attention of Mr. ROOSEVELT to the words of Prince Hal addressed to the vaunting Falstaff, whose errors of fact as to the achievements of himself and his friends were hardly more "gross, palpable" than those the President has been induced to make as to his party and its course with the currency.

In his address to the Committee of Notification he said: "We know what we mean when we speak of an honest and stable currency. We mean the same thing from year to year."

The gold standard was first disturbed in the United States in 1878 by the passage of the act creating silver a full legal tender and providing for its coinage whenever presented at the Mint. That act was vetoed by a Republican President, but was passed over his veto by the aid of Republican votes cast, among others, by WILLIAM MCKINLEY in the House and Mr. ALLISON in the Senate, with Mr. WINDOM, who afterward became the Secretary of the Treasury. By the operation of this law gold was driven from the Treasury, which was gradually and steadily filled with silver, rendering the redemption of the legal tender notes in gold constantly more difficult. In 1884 Mr. CLEVELAND was elected President, and immediately declared his conviction that the silver policy of the Government would inevitably lead to repudiation of the obligation to pay the United States notes in gold. During his Administration he did all that could be done to provide against the perils he foresaw, but he received nothing but opposition and misrepresentation from the Republicans, who had put in their platform a declaration in support of international bimetallism in the hope of retaining the favor of the silver men.

In 1888 the courageous course of Mr. CLEVELAND in endeavoring to maintain the gold standard was met by the following resolution in the Republican platform: "The Republican Party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money and condemns the policy of the Democratic Administration in its efforts to demonetize silver." HARRISON was elected. The silver men held the Republicans to their pledges. The Sherman Silver Purchase act was passed in 1890. It was part of the price paid for the McKinley Tariff bill. It was declared afterward by Mr. SHERMAN himself to have been passed in order to prevent the passage of a free-coinage bill, a veto of which would have embarrassed the President mightily and probably have prevented the passage of a protectionist tariff. This law was in reality much worse than the first silver law. It compelled the Treasury to buy 54,000,000 ounces of silver every year without limit of time and to issue legal tender Treasury notes in payment. The paper currency was directly and forcibly inflated and the coin reserve was directly and forcibly debased.

This was the last Republican legislation as to the gold standard previous to 1900. It will be seen that the party had made its record extending over a dozen years. It had had its chance to show what it "meant from year to year." Mr. ROOSEVELT is correct in saying that it meant "the same thing." But that thing was not what he says it has been. It meant dickering with the silver men at every session. It meant buying votes for protection with votes for silver. It meant professions of false doctrine and practice as mischievous as the doctrine was false. It meant every successive phase of silver delusion or sophistry—international bimetallism, coinage of silver into legal tender dollars at the option of the owners, compulsory purchase of silver, with paper inflation, dragging gold from the Treasury vaults with a specially devised "endless chain." It did not mean the gold standard or anything like it. The gold standard for a dozen years was avoided like a pest. If the Republicans believed in it, as they now insist that they did, they betrayed their convictions at every turn. When their cowardice and treachery bore its natural and inevitable fruit, and the Treasury they had denuded of gold was exposed to the repudiation they had invited, what did they do? A Democratic President asked for authority to borrow gold in order to maintain gold payments. They refused it. He used the power conferred by an ancient statute, and they abused him for it.

By the unselfish labors of a large number of honorable and faithful men in each party the standard of value has been fixed and it has been put in the way of entire removal from the contentions of ordinary party politics. It is the duty and it should be the aim of every man who understands the facts to maintain that removal and to prevent the honor of the Nation and the welfare of the people from again being involved in the issues of a political campaign. In public men of importance and influence any other course is reckless and unpatriotic. We are confident that this would be the view of Mr. ROOSEVELT were he able to see the situation as it really is. He is devoted to his party. He is deeply interested in its success and in his own. He is not profoundly versed in finance and may not fully understand the true nature of the tortuous tactics his party has adopted. We think he has been misled into statements unsustained by facts and into appeals inconsistent with either justice or the highest expediency. The leaders of his party, from sinister motives, are striving to keep alive the contest over the gold standard, falsely representing their party as unwavering in its support of the right. Apparently Mr. ROOSEVELT has been induced to accept this view. It is the contrary of the truth. His error in regard to it and his public propagation of that error are deeply to be regretted.

THE SLOCUM INDICTMENTS.

The indictments found by the Federal Grand Jury against those responsible for the dreadful Slocum disaster will carry consternation into the ranks of the steamboat inspection service and send the thrill of a nascent zeal into the sluggish pulses of that bureau. A Federal indictment is a very different thing from one found by the July Grand Jury of this county on the verdict of a Coroner's jury. Those indicted are the President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, which owned and operated the ill-fated vessel: Capt. VAN SCHAICK, who commanded her; Capt. PEASE of the Grand Republic, Fleet Commodore, and FLEMING and LUNDBERG, Steamboat Inspectors.

For the persons named this is very serious business. The evidence warranted the findings, and will undoubtedly warrant the convictions which will be sought by the legal representatives of the Government. For criminal negligence and corporate greed which cost a thousand lives the penalties of the statute are wholly inadequate, but such as they are they should be enforced as a warning to others who have followed the same course with greater immunity from its natural and legitimate consequences. The persons indicted will scarcely get full justice. They may even escape on technicalities if the way to do so is open to them. If so the need of prompt action by Congress in the amendment of the law will be evident, and the reorganization of the whole steamboat inspection service will undoubtedly follow.

THE ARABIA'S CARGO.

At last we have, from Russian sources, an account of the cargo of the Arabia, a German ship under American charter, bound from Portland, Oregon, to Japan and China, and seized by a Russian cruiser for carrying contraband of war to the enemy of Russia. She is now at Vladivostok, awaiting adjudication by a Russian prize court.

It seems that the cargo consists of 2,706 tons of flour consigned to Hongkong, and 466 tons of flour and 542 tons of railway material and supplies consigned to Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki. It is, of course, only over the comparatively small part of the cargo destined for Japan that any question is made. The ship herself, and the greater part of her cargo, will be released, with demurrage for the detention.

If the prize court acts according to the modern rule and practice, the counsel for the owners of the part of the cargo in question should have no difficulty in convincing a competent and impartial tribunal that that part of the cargo must be released also. According to the rule laid down by Lord SALISBURY, against the immediate interest of Great Britain as a belligerent Power, foodstuffs are confiscable as contraband only when they are positively shown to be destined for the consumption of the military forces of the enemy. Now, we yesterday pointed out that the flour on board the Arabia does not and cannot meet this definition. Flour is not a component of the Japanese military or naval ration, which consists of dried fish and rice mainly, and in no part of flour, which the cooks of the Japanese Army or Navy messes would not know how to prepare so as to make it a nutritious or palatable article of diet. It follows, therefore, that, so far as the fighting forces of Japan are concerned, flour is not a foodstuff, and that its place, in the present war, is on the free list of articles exempt from seizure as being insusceptible of a military use.

As to the railroad supplies, if they are destined for Japan, they belong to the same class. They are articles of which the prevailing use in the Japanese islands, even in time of war, is peaceful. The Japanese roads are built and operated for peaceful traffic, as much so as the railroads of the United States. The fact that they are at present engaged in transporting troops and munitions of war, incidentally to their regular and prevailing use, would not warrant a court in deciding that they were primarily facilities for belligerent operations, and that supplies for them were therefore contraband.

In this respect the Japanese railroads differ from the Trans-Siberian Road, which is in its purpose primarily a military road and only incidentally commercial. They differ also from the roads the Japanese are constructing in Korea. These are primarily military roads, and supplies intended for them would be properly confiscable. But, according to the modern rule, as cited in the case of foodstuffs by Lord SALISBURY during the Boer war, the burden of proof that these supplies are intended for the military roads of Korea, and not for the commercial railroads of Japan would rest upon the advocates of condemnation. They must show that Korea and not Japan was the destination of these supplies. Apparently that would be very difficult. If the supplies were intended for Korea, it is to be presumed that they would have been consigned to Korea direct, without incurring the additional cost and delay of transshipment at Japanese ports. When the Arabia sailed, it is unlikely that the risk of seizure was regarded by the shippers as worth consideration. Even if it had been, there was as much risk in consigning the supplies to a Japanese as to a Korean port, since it is improbable that the distinction we are urging should have been made by the shippers. A fair court would require direct evidence that these supplies were destined for Korea before agreeing that they were lawful prize.

In the absence of such evidence upon this point, it is not to be supposed that our Government will acquiesce in any decision that any part of the cargo of the Arabia was rightfully subject to seizure. It seems to us quite certain that it will not so acquiesce in respect to the flour for Japan which formed part of that cargo.

THE "CANALS" OF MARS.

It is to be regretted, perhaps, that the modern astronomer is so intent upon destroying the popular faith in the visible evidence of inhabitation and a high state of civilization on the planet Mars which is offered by the parallel lines which have been designated canals. Father SECCHI's discovery of what he believed to be an extensive system of artificial waterways on the face of that planet, of a magnitude and accuracy of alignment impossible on earth with our present knowledge of hydraulics and the appliances now available for canal cutting, was a great contribution to human happiness, if not to human knowledge. It stimulated the imagination and gave us something to think about outside of ourselves. Moreover, it suggested certain interesting romances based upon the idea that at some time and in some circumstances possible in the future the enterprising Martians would invade the earth and have all kinds of fun with our people. Such invasion was never deemed imminent, but had it come it would probably have been no worse than one of the ancient world conquests undertaken successively by ambitious monarchs of the East, from which much immediate suffering and incalculable ultimate benefit resulted. The Martian invaders, had they been able to get here, would undoubtedly have taught us many things we do not know and are not now in a way to learn. The man who sets people thinking along lines they never followed before is as much a public benefactor as the proverbial duplicator of grass blades. So far as Mars is concerned, it has all grown out of the theory of the canals. A race of people capable of constructing waterways of such length and width that they may be recognized and identified by the aid of the telescope are so far ahead of puny terrestrial mortals that we had come to respect them as demigods at least. But for the example of what had been done in Mars it is even possible our strenuous President might have hesitated to undertake as a National work the Panama Canal.

But the astronomer is rarely content to let well enough alone. He has long been dubious as to the Martian canals, if not positively hostile to them, and has labored with more zeal than discretion to cast doubt upon their identification with a system of slackwater navigation. There is no doubt about the two hundred or more transcontinental lines called canals in the topography of that planet nor of their intersection in what seem to be lakes. Curiously enough, the principal basis for doubt as to the Martian canals is that Prof. LOWELL has found on the surface of Venus somewhat similar lines, and the conclusion is jumped at that both planets cannot be canalized. Why not, pray? Have we any reason to think that if the people of Venus, like the terrestrial Venetians, needed canals, they did not know as well how to build them as did the people of Mars? As a matter of fact, we know very little about either planet. Bright lines of uniform width and perfect accuracy of alignment suggest artificial improvements, for the good reason that none of the analogies of experience warrants us in believing that nature ever employs a T-square in designing continents or running waterways. When one finds a straight line he is quite safe in assuming that man had a hand in eliminating the beautiful curves it would otherwise have taken. The straight lines on Mars and on Venus may not be canals, but since we do not know what they are we might as well give up being dogmatic as to what they are not.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Of course the weather, since the long automobile run began, has been of a sort that would severely test the country roads of any country, but heavy showers and many of them are not enough to save us from deep humiliation as we read the daily reports of their experiences sent back by the participants in this contest. Every foot of the journey, so far, has been through one of the longest-settled and most prosperous parts of the country—one where the inhabitants have been much disposed to regard themselves as the very flower of our civilization, and really are, in most things, well educated enough to have an intelligent regard at least for their own obvious interests. And yet here, in the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys, where cities abound and towns that would be called cities almost anywhere else are innumerable, the automobilists have found the principal highways so deep with mud as to be nearly impassable by their powerful machines. "The worst roads we ever saw!" exclaim the native and foreign travelers alike, and they refrain from entering into details because language fails as an expression of their anger and disgust. What they mean, naturally, is not that the roads in this part of New York are worse than any in the United States or Europe, which would be an absurd exaggeration, even for indignant automobilists, but that they are the worst over which they ever tried to ride in regions where the expectation of finding roads at least decently good was a reasonable one. And that is bad enough. Even if the charge is not quite true, we all know that its approach to the truth is fairly close—so close as to convict the citizens of this haughty State of stupidity and extravagance entirely without excuse or palliation. That these automobilists have been inconvenienced is a small matter, but it is a matter not small at all that everybody who has had to use these roads through so many years has been subjected to an enormous amount of labor and expense, most of which they could have avoided if they had possessed sense enough to make practical application of what has been common knowledge for centuries—the knowledge that the only cheap roads are good roads, and that their construction is about the most profitable investment that can be made of public money.

—There will probably be general surprise that the efforts of "AL" ADAMS to get out of prison on a minute and technical irregularity have failed. The surprise will not be due to any suspicion that any court could have been influenced by the use, direct or indirect, of this most despicable criminal's filthy millions, but from a too-well-founded impression that in what has come to be our excessive precautions against the punishment of the innocent and the overpunishment of the guilty, a criminal with money can usually make a successful fight against paying all the penalty his offenses demand. That he can always get able lawyers to exhaust the resources of the law in his behalf is a fact so well known that we have ceased to wonder at it, and have almost come to accept as valid the arguments by which the lawyers justify conduct that is often, to their knowledge and that of everybody else, against public interest. In this case the point raised was that, as sentenced, ADAMS would come out of jail in the colder instead of the warmer half of the year, and of course, as applied to him, the plea was grotesquely absurd so far as it implied a claim that it made any difference to him whether he regained his forfeited liberty in Summer or in Winter, but the technically to a layman seemed as good as many another by which the march of justice has been thwarted, and if the plea had worked a weary "Of course!" would have been about the only comment. As it happens, however, it didn't work. Justice KEOGH, for one good reason or other—possibly because his is a better and a broader than the lawyer's mind—has declared the technicality upon which the counsel of the "policy king" relied to be so extremely empty that even the law does not recognize it. Doubtless the counsel will try again—that is their right and presumably they consider it their duty—but ADAMS is still in prison, time is running on, and the slow motion of the law, which so often favors criminals, for once operates against one of the basest of the class. It really looks as if this master sneakthief, despite his millions, would serve his sentence to the very last of its deplorably few days.

—We must decline to accept the testimony as to mules and their kicking that was presented yesterday by one of our correspondents. The declination does not intimate any doubt that he described with exactness the experience he went through; it merely holds that the experience does not count against the declaration of the Colorado Colonel that in many years of intimate and presumably loving association with mules he had never seen or heard of their kicking a man. According to our correspondent's own account, the mule behind which he incautiously passed did not kick him; it only touched him with its foot, and that apparently in crude but affectionate jest. Between kicking and touching there is an enormous difference, and therefore, with whatever of regret, we must stand by the Colorado Colonel until his evidence gets more effective refutation than that of "W. U. L."

Wants All Laws Enforced.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is the use of having city ordinances if they are not enforced? There are ordinances against the burning of soft coal and expectorating on street cars, "L" platforms, &c. Both ordinances are violated every hour of the day with the full knowledge of the police and the higher city officials, whose sworn duty it is to see that the laws are observed. The public libraries, for some inane cause, are closed on Sunday, but saloons all over the city are open and selling liquor from early morning till late at night on that day. What sort of a Governor would Mayor McClellan make if he lacks the ability to enforce the law in New York City? A. DALE.

New York City, July 26, 1904.

A Workhouse "Millionaire."

From The London Telegraph.

Remarkable details have come to light in connection with the career of John Rodgers, known as the "Donegal Workhouse millionaire." His will came up for proof before Lord Justice Walker at County Derry Assizes, a caveat having been entered in behalf of a nephew, a farmer, residing near Donegal town. At the last moment, however, a settlement was arrived at. Rodgers's name first came before the public through it becoming known that a "millionaire" was living in Donegal Workhouse. He returned to Ireland in April, 1903, from America, and, visiting his native place, was taken ill, and was treated in the infirmary. He was inundated with letters and telegrams from all parts of the country, begging for subscriptions. One institution asked that he "would be good enough to relieve their present necessities by sending his check for £10,000." A widow, residing in the neighborhood of Windsor, wrote:

"I am no longer young; I am past forty, fair, and of placid disposition. Five years ago the light of my life passed from this world to what I hope is a better sphere. Since then my life has been one of utter loneliness and misery. My home is situated upon the banks of the beautiful Thames, within sight of the historic Windsor Castle. I keep but one servant, and she is a treasure. I feel that we have many sympathies in common. Come to me, and I will try to make you happy. Terms we can discuss afterward."

Deceased showed his romantic disposition by remembering an old sweetheart in his will. His principal benefiiciary was his sister, who resides in Paisley, but legacies were also left to a number of American relatives.

No Cause for Alarm.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Has any one thought
This fact to disclose:
Esopus spelled backward
Is merely su'posa!

ANOTHER PARKER MESSAGE.

Dared Be Silent and Risk Losing the Nomination Rather Than Yield His Conception of Duty and Propriety.

James Creelman in The Review of Reviews.

For months before his nomination for President, Judge Parker was accused of cowardice because he refused to stain the traditions of his great judicial office by publicly discussing political questions. He bore the strain of open criticism and private pressure in silence. Political leaders and powerful newspapers, once urging his nomination, grew faint in their support, and showered him with messages of warning.

Not only his opponents demanded a statement of his views. His warmest supporters urged him to make his political opinions known. In behalf of the editor of The New York World, the writer of this article wrote to Judge Parker. This is a part of his reply, which I venture now to publish for the first time:

Albany, June 17, 1904.

You may be right in thinking that an expression of my views is necessary to secure the nomination. If so, let the nomination go. I took the position that I have maintained—first, because I deemed it my duty to the court; second, because I do not think the nomination for such an office should be sought. I still believe that I am right, and therefore expect to remain steadfast. Very truly yours,

ALTON B. PARKER.

There, in his own hand, is Judge Parker's explanation of his silence. It illustrates his character. He endured misrepresentation and caricature patiently. When the proper time came he spoke, and the whole Nation heard and understood.

Judge Parker's message declining to accept the Democratic nomination for President, except on the understanding that he would maintain the gold standard of money values, was no more remarkable and significant than his refusal to play politics from the bench. In these days of strenuous heroes, the American people welcome the tranquil courage of such a man. The Democratic Party can well invite comparison of the personalities of Alton B. Parker and Theodore Roosevelt.

PARSONS TO WORK FOR PARKER.

Believes the Judge Can Carry New York, and Why Not Other Doubtful States?

From The New York World.

LENOX, Mass., July 28.—John E. Parsons, the eminent New York lawyer, declared unequivocally to-day that he will support Judge Parker for President, and that he will exert his influence to bring about Parker's election.

"I was brought up as a Democrat," Mr. Parsons said. "So far as I ever have had party associations I have felt that those associations ought to be with the Democratic Party. The difference between the Democratic Party and me is that I have stuck to what I have considered to be the principles of the party, and the party has not always done so. Furthermore, in so far as concerns the ordinary questions, and particularly municipal questions, the point is often rather the man than the party. So my record would vary very much according to the accidental situation.

"Now comes a time when the nominee is, according to my judgment, an unexceptionable man for the position, and the platform, helped out by what I know of Judge Parker, makes me feel that it may be safely accepted. Putting these two things together, therefore, I felt that I might safely follow my old allegiance to party and my personal inclination and support my friend the Chief Judge.

"I have thought that what happened a year ago in the case of Judge Parker's friend, Judge John Clinton Gray, illustrates what may happen in New York State at the coming election. Judge Gray, to his surprise and somewhat to his disappointment, was elected, although the party ticket was defeated. That may very easily have been due to the esteem in which Judge Gray is held by the lawyers of the State. The same considerations apply in the case of Judge Parker, so that it has been my opinion that he might carry the State of New York.

"I observe that Mr. Cortelyou recognizes that New York is a doubtful State. If New York goes Democratic, I can see no reason why other so-called doubtful States may not also go Democratic.

"What I particularly wish to say is that I and, as I believe all, of his friends have such confidence in Judge Parker personally, in his courage, his firmness, his intelligence, and his capacity as to believe that he will dominate the party and protect it against any eccentricities on the part of persons whose names are conspicuous in the campaign and whose identification with some things furnishes cause for alarm."

Mr. Parsons made it plain that he does not intend merely to take a passive part in the campaign. He never has made a practice of speaking at political meetings, but he will work actively for Judge Parker in those directions in which his influence can be made most effective.

CLEAN, SAFE, FULL OF NEWS.

Courageous and Fair, Too, Is The Times, Says This Republican.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of course there is a limit beyond which you will not let us Roosevelt fellows go in exploiting our admiration for the President through the columns of THE TIMES, but I should like to say that, while I heartily agree in substance with the letter (mild profanity included) of "A Stanch Roosevelt Admirer, Formerly a Democrat," I am glad he gave you so fine an opportunity to exhibit your courage and that you have so promptly improved it.

You have shown that you believe in free speech, and that you will not "take a dare."

It is no small consideration, after all, to have a paper that is clean and safe, and full of news, and at the same time courageous and fair.

AN ADMIRER OF ROOSEVELT, FIFTY YEARS A REPUBLICAN.

New York, July 28, 1904.

To Regulate Wireless Messages.

The Wireless Telegraphy bill, introduced in the British House of Commons the other day by Lord Stanley, is no proposal for setting up a Government or other monopoly, as was stated in certain dispatches. According to a synopsis of the bill printed in The London Chronicle, licenses may be granted for the establishment and working of such undertakings by private companies, but it is directed against the establishment of monopolies by them.

One provision of the measure, which is of national importance, would confer upon the Government such powers as will enable them in time of war or grave emergency to take over or suppress or make use of all wireless telegraphs, so as to be of assistance to themselves, and also to prevent their being of use to the enemy.

Further, the bill will enable the Post Office to give to companies and stations such licenses as will prevent them from interfering with other "wireless" systems. At the present time any one can set up a wireless telegraphic station, which may not be effective in itself but yet absolutely ruinous to an effective station close by.

French Archers Beat English.

From The London Mail.

The first meeting of English and French archers since the wars of the Middle Ages took place at Le Touquet, near Etaples, July 16, the French being the victors in the international match.

Jap's Steaks.

From The Omaha World-Herald.

The Japs have captured Yung-Kow. They must have been playing for high steaks. Almost any old cow is a good catch at the present price of beef.

The Baby's Fate.

Oh, Mr. Stork,
In pity, wait—
They'll name it for
The candidate!

SUMMER SCHOOL OF SOUTH

Faculty More Efficient and Students More Ambitious.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You published a word last year about the Summer School at Knoxville, and this year the university repeats the experiment of Summer schooling with Dr. Dabney as President. On account of the St. Louis Exhibition and the development of other Summer schools there is a small decrease in attendance—though this decrease is less than was anticipated—but the students manifest more than ever before a desire to undertake serious work. The Faculty, too, is more efficient than ever, and the school bids fair to become a permanent institution.

The sentiment of the "teachers and citizens, students of the Summer schools of the South, representatives of every Southern State and every phase of educational service," comes out strongly in the following resolution quoted from their "declaration of principles":

"That the fine educational enthusiasm, the passion for service now so manifest throughout the South, calls for an adequately trained leadership to direct it into channels of constructive activity. The greatest educational need of the hour is educational statesmanship and directive capacity in the office of Superintendent, Supervisor, and Principal. To supply this need we appeal to our States for a more generous support of our State universities now entering upon a career of larger and greater efficiency."

The school opened with an attendance of over a thousand, who came very promptly at the beginning and went to work immediately. During the past three weeks this number has increased to 1,276, and will probably run to about 1,400. The professors report that they are working harder than any lot of Summer school people that ever lived.

JOHN EATON.

The Concord, Washington, D. C., July 26, 1904.

AUTOS ON FERRYBOATS.

Reasons Why There Is No Occasion to Fear Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day a letter appears signed "Taxpayer," and from his language one can easily imagine his Sunday dinner had provoked a serious cerebral condition on the subject of automobiles on ferryboats. If he had ever owned or operated an automobile of modern construction his pen would never have imposed itself on your valuable space. As a charter member of the Automobile Club of America, a taxpayer, and owner of several kinds of machines, I claim to be fairly well informed on the subject of the danger they constitute to passengers on ferryboats. They are harmless because—

First—All steam cars cut off the flame under the boiler at once on entering the boat. As a matter of fact, the old style of steam cars are not being manufactured and are fast disappearing. The modern steam car has no boiler at all.

Second—All gasoline cars as soon as they enter the boat stop the engine. As there is no exposed flame at all, there can be no fire or explosion, even if "Taxpayer" wanted one.

Third—Electric cars are also absolutely safe, though "Taxpayer" no doubt thinks they also explode and, as he says, "butcher people to make a Roman holiday."

The only portion of his letter worth considering is when he says, "Must the public be at the mercy of owners and chauffeurs?" As an owner I answer no most emphatically. There is no question but that the speed at which the average auto is driven on our city streets, including public harsoms, &c., is far in excess of what is safe and proper. Those rolling safes can be seen any day, especially at night, dashing down Central Park West, and other places where there is a grade, at often twenty-five miles an hour. Yet the police wait for the millionaire auto, with a party of guests returning home, and if they appear to be going too fast to his vision he makes an arrest, hoping that his name may appear the next day in some yellow journal. It is the young or inexperienced driver or ignorant chauffeur who causes endless trouble and brings into disrepute one of the most interesting, fascinating, and innocent of all pleasures.

FACTS.

New York, July 25, 1904.

TONS OF CAMPAIGN SPEECHES.

Democrats Sending Out Wagon Loads of Literature Every Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The headquarters of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, in the Riggs Hotel, is seemingly a quiet place, but there are half a dozen clerks who always have something to do, and there are possibly a score of callers from out-of-town daily. Every day several express wagons leave the side entrance of the hotel, loaded heavily with mail sacks, and down in the basement in a large room are fifteen expert folders, who are expected to make up 5,000 envelopes every day and address them.

These envelopes contain sometimes as many as ten different speeches. Thus 75,000 different voters are appealed to daily and 750,000 arguments are made in the interest of the Democratic candidates for Congress in all parts of the country. John Sharp Williams's speech on the tariff and Canadian reciprocity is being sent out in great numbers. The committee will send no pamphlets to New York City, reasoning that the people there read the newspapers and do not like pamphlets. Up-State New Yorkers, however, are receiving wagon loads of speeches.

No Drawback.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Chaucer was looking at some of his former spelling.

"It looks just as if I had learned it in the public schools," he reflected.

But, realizing that it was as good as any stenographer's, he kept right on turning out literature.

UNCLE SAM TO BRITANNIA.

Good mornin', Ma. Yew feelin' fit
An' able tew set up a bit?
I'm spry, an' don't jest get the mit
When courtin' Luck, or hev to sit
Up nights tew see that she don't flit.
We've sorter scrapped and bled an' fit,
But that don't matter nary bit:
"On tont kord yail" hez made a hit
Slap in the bull's-eye, all admit.
Blood's thicker 'n water, don't fergit;
An' langwidge binds us closar yit.
'Seems kinder 's though we're full o' grit
When we say, "Get!" things does tew spit.
'Pears like my eagle 's sorter lit
On some things he ain't goin' tew quit
(That critter 'll never fly the pit.)
An' ole Br'er Lion 's almost split
A'straddlin' sea an' land, tew wit.
Them two blood relatives can spit
In seven seas 'thout fear of writ
From any State to pack their kit
An' move erlong—Waal, I'll admit
We dew move on without permit,
An' some formalities omit;
But when the trespass is commit,
Dew we move off? I reckon "nit."
Our plucky little yaller chit
Hez sorter smote things, kinder smit
An' give Br'er B'ar both tat an' bit.
He's white cl'ar through, an' he don't quit
The other feller, or emit
Much gas 'bout chewin' what he's bit.
Hot stuff as soldier and as cit,
An' game to sew what he hes slit.
Love to the Lion. I submit
We're sorter, kinder, ruther IT.

W. E. P. FRENCH.

NEWPORT SOCIETY AT VANDERBILT DANCE

Fairylike Scenes at Sandy Point Farm Housewarming.

SEASON'S FIRST BIG EVENT

Cotillion Souvenirs Implements of Rural Labor—Other Entertainments—Latest Visitors at the Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt opened the formal season here with their housewarming and dance to-night at Sandy Point Farm, Portsmouth, which has been remodeled and enlarged. It was the first party of any size of the present season, and relieved the monotony of the small dinners which have been the rule. The guests numbered 120, being principally the younger married and single people among the Summer residents and including an unusually large number of visitors among the cottages.

As the guests approached the house after their drive of six miles over country roads and over the broad half-mile drive from the new iron gates of the farm to the house, the entrance was seen to be massed with tall palms, bay trees, and large hydrangeas in full bloom, the porte cochère being covered with flowers and trailing vines, forming bowers.

In the main hall the decorations were large formal trees lining the way on either side, and with many small electric lights twinkling among the leaves. These were continued to the library, in which the dancing took place. In this room the decorations were of white and green, harmonizing with the permanent decorations. Large silver vases with white roses were placed about the room. A life-size portrait of Mrs. Vanderbilt hung over the fireplace, and was framed with white jessamine, her favorite flower. Leading from the library to the sun parlor and thence to the broad verandas were palms, and at intervals between them large banks of American Beauty roses.

The supper was served on the verandas, on twelve tables, on which were placed the many prize cups which Mr. Vanderbilt has won in various contests, each filled with large bunches of American Beauty roses.

The grounds too, were decorated and illuminated. On the side leading from the main entrance to the river were broad terraces leading down through the Italian garden to the shore, the garden being outlined by columns of bay trees, and the paths brilliantly illuminated by electric lights. The garden beds were filled with American Beauty rose trees and the marble basin of the electrically lighted fountain with Egyptian lotus blossoms.

In the full glory of the moon shining upon land and water the scene was one of particular beauty, and the conversation tents erected on the shore of the East River had fully as many devotees as did the dance.

Arrangements had been made for twenty-five couples to participate in the cotillion, Elisha Dyer, Jr., leading with Mrs. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Vanderbilt with Mrs. Pembroke Jones. The favors were appropriate to the farm—miniature hoes, rakes, shovels, plows, milking stools, and other implements, tied with long bows of colored ribbons of various hues.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt gave the largest dinner of the season to-night, entertaining forty guests at Oakland Farm, and taking them later to the dance at Sandy Point Farm. Mrs. William E. Carter and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs also entertained at dinner, taking their guests to the dance. Other dinners were given by Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, and Mrs. Richard Gambrill.

During the afternoon a birthday party was given for Miss Whitney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Mrs. Frederick P. Sands and Mrs. F. K. Sturgis gave luncheons.

Austin Gray and Miss Alice Burnham of Boston, whose engagement was announced this week, appeared on Bellevue Avenue this evening and were congratulated by a large number of cottagers. They will be extensively entertained during their stay in Newport.

Pitzhugh Whitehouse and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitehouse, who landed at Boston yesterday from the Lvernia, have arrived at Eastbourne Lodge. W. F. Whitehouse and Sheldon Whitehouse, who have been on a short tour in Russia, and Norman Whitehouse, from Eton College, will arrive here next week.

The Vanderbilt dance has brought many visitors to Newport. Mrs. Langhorne Shaw is guest of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Janet Fish of Miss Anita Sands, Frederick Kernochan and Arthur S. Burden of Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer; Frank L. V. Hoppin of Mrs. Burke Roche, William Woodward of James T. Woodward, Mrs. George Putnam of Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie, and William P. Burden, J. De Wolfe Cutting, James W. Gerard, Ralph Ranlet, and A. De Navarro of other cottagers.

William R. Travers, who returned from Europe in the Deutschland, arrived at the Berkeley cottage to-night.

Charles L. F. Robinson, who has been abroad several months on Morton F. Plant's yacht Ingomar, returned to his cottage on Kay Street to-day.

Mrs. E. W. Roy of New York is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, at Gray Crag.

Mrs. William H. Tillinghast of New York is guest of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland at the Pinard cottage.

MRS. McMEMOMIN HURT?

Well, Hardly—Two-Flight Fall Just Shook Hairpins Loose.

Yesterday was family washday in the household of Mrs. Annie McMemomin of 54 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn. As she was hanging out clothes from a window in her home, on the third floor, she lost her balance and fell into the yard.

Six or seven of her horrified neighbors fell over one another in getting to the nearest telephone and summoning an ambulance from the Cumberland Street Hospital. They said that the woman's neck, both legs, an arm, and five ribs were broken. When the ambulance rattled and clanged up the street, with half the small boys of the neighborhood in its wake, Surgeon Rink hopped off and ran into the house, he found Mrs. McMemomin in her kitchen, her mouth filled with hairpins, and calmly going through the process of doing up her back hair.

"Well?" she interrogated coldly.

"Aren't you hurt?" inquired the astonished surgeon.

"Hurt?" returned Mrs. McMemomin through the hairpins. "Go on; it just jarred me, that's all."

And with a last twist to the hair she returned to the tubs.

WOULD SPARE HIS LIFE FOR $5.

Two Men Arrested for Alleged Attempt to Scare Tailor.

Late yesterday afternoon, Joseph Wasserberger, a tailor of 28 Attorney Street, went to the Delancey Street Station and told Capt. O'Connor that for the past two weeks two men had been demanding money from him. The men told him, he said, that they had been hired to assassinate him. For committing the deed they were to receive $5 from a man living in Attorney Street. The men told him that if he would pay them $5 each they would not kill him, and that they would spare his life from all future enemies.

Detective Eaton later caught one of the men, but the second tried to run away. Capt. O'Connor followed the man to the tenement house at 110 Rivington Street, where the fugitive ran up six flights of stairs on to the roof. The Captain finally captured the man and took him to the station house.

The slip of paper which was handed to Wasserberger was written in Hebrew, and read that Wasserberger's life was no longer in danger. The marked money, according to the police, was found in the men's possession.

"BABY KATIE" FALLS 4 STORIES

Only Breaks a Leg—Fell Down Stairs Twice Last Week.

"Baby Katie" Reed, the sixteen-months-old daughter of James Reed, who fell down a twenty-foot flight of steps twice last week and did not hurt herself, fell out of the fourth-floor window of her home, 211 West Thirty-fifth Street, yesterday, and landed in a big bundle of waste paper with only a broken leg.

"Baby Katie" was left alone yesterday while her mother went to the grocer's. She soon found her little chair, shoved it next the front window, the sill of which was low, and climbed up on it. The blinds were tied together by a string, but the baby pushed them out just far enough to fall through as she was peeking down into the street.

Policeman Fitzgerald of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station saw the baby fall. He found the baby in the bundle of paper next a refuse can. Her left leg had struck the edge of the refuse can and was broken.

"Baby Katie" was not unconscious at all, but strong enough to cry lustily. A crowd gathered. Back of it was Mrs. Reed. She asked a woman what the trouble was.

"Mrs. Reed's baby, they say, fell out of the window," was the reply.

Mrs. Reed fainted, but soon revived and learned that her baby was not badly hurt.

Dr. Peabody of Roosevelt Hospital took "Baby Katie" to the hospital, where she is rapidly recovering.

CONEY ISLAND CARS COLLIDE.

Motor Train Rams Trolley Car and Seven Persons Are Hurt.

Seven persons were more or less injured and many times that number badly frightened as the result of a collision at West Fifth Street and Sea Breeze Avenue, Coney Island, yesterday between a motor train of five cars on the Brighton Beach Line and a trolley car of the Smith Street line.

The accident occurred at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The motor train, controlled by Motorman Louis Post of 104 Hull Street, Brooklyn, was on its way from Brighton Beach to Coney Island, while the trolley car, No. 364, in charge of James M. Cafferty of 189 Twenty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, was bound toward Manhattan. The car was well filled with passengers and was going slowly. The speed of the motor train is said to have been about twelve miles an hour.

The place where the collision occurred is an unprotected grade crossing, one of those about which many complaints have been made by the residents of Coney Island recently. As the car approached the crossing some of its passengers looked up and saw the Brighton Beach train coming toward them. Instantly they gave the alarm. At the same moment Motorman Post, realizing that a collision was inevitable, blew his whistle repeatedly.

Those in the trolley car acted so quickly that not one of them was inside when the crash came. The trolley car was struck at right angles about half way across the track.

The force of the collision tore away one side of the Smith Street car completely and threw it a distance of twenty-five feet over on to the porch of a dry goods store owned by Samuel Lichter. The front car of the motor train was also smashed in. Accompanying the crash there was a shower of splinters and broken glass, which caused most of the injuries.

Those injured were:

KERR, JOHN, of 406 East Fifty-fifth Street, Manhattan, who sustained shock and a number of contusions.

KERR, Mrs. JOHN, his wife, similarly injured.

CAPLIN, Miss NELLIE, of 409 East Sixth Street, Manhattan; contusions.

SEAGAL, Mrs. LOTTIE, of 185 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, Manhattan; cut by flying glass.

SCHIFFMAN, CHARLES, of West Fifth Street, Coney Island; contusions about head and body.

DOVER, JAMES, of 368 Degraw St., Brooklyn; slightly cut.

BOWODITTO, DOMINICK, of 345 Navy St., Brooklyn; cut and bruised.

No one on the Brighton Beach train was hurt.

An ambulance from the Reception Hospital was at once summoned, and Surgeon Hall, who responded, dressed the wounds of the injured, who were able to go to their homes.

A wrecking crew was dispatched to the scene by each of the railroads, and traffic was delayed only a short time.

Opinions differ as to the responsibility for the accident. The passengers maintained that the motorman of the Brighton Beach train was at fault in that he did not come to a stop on the east side of West Fifth Street before crossing the trolley track. This, it was said, he should have done, according to the rule, inasmuch as the Smith Street car had the right of way.

Within two blocks of this crossing, which is one of the busiest in that section, is Public School No. 100, accommodating over 1,000 pupils, most of whom come from the west end of the island. Ex-Justice of the Peace Owen S. Finerty, who is a member of the local School Board for that district, has appealed personally and by letter to the railroad officials asking them to protect the various crossings thereabout, and particularly the one at West Fifth Street and Sea Breeze Avenue. It is said that a flagman is stationed at that point occasionally, but not permanently.

PUSHCART MEN TO MEET.

Confer with Darlington Sunday—McAdoo Makes a Remark.

Arrangements have been made by the pushcart men to hold three mass meetings on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in order to determine on a plan of action in their present difficulties with the city authorities. Health Commissioner Darlington, who has been put in charge of the entire pushcart situation by Mayor McClellan, who was dissatisfied with Commissioner Woodbury's handling of the matter, has agreed to attend the three meetings. At that time he will tell the pushcart men what sort of an agreement he will make with them, and it is expected that a satisfactory understanding will be reached. The meetings will be held at 53 Forsyth Street, 66 Sheriff Street, and 73 Ludlow Street.

President Sigmund Schwartz declared yesterday that he had instructed his attorney to bring an action for $25,000 damages against Woodbury for slander for having called Schwartz a liar in court.

Thirty-five peddlers were arraigned before Magistrate Whitman in the Essex Market Court yesterday, arrested at the instigation of Mr. Woodbury for standing too near one another. Each peddler was fined $1.

For the first time probably in years Broad Street and Wall Street above Pearl were comparatively free from pushcarts yesterday. There was some lamentation among the company of office boys and others who are in the habit of getting their midday luncheon at prices ranging from a cent for an ice cream sandwich to 3 cents for frankfurters, but it was short lived, for pretty soon they discovered that the pushcarts were not gone for good and all, but just removed.

Commissioner Woodbury has been making a special study of Wall and Broad Streets. The result is that all fruit vendors—or as many as the police of the Old Slip Station are able to round up—will be put on Broad Street below Beaver, while the dealers in merchandise are in their old stands in Beaver Street between Broad Street and Whitehall Street. The frankfurter men will hereafter be in Exchange Place back of the Custom House, along with the ice cream men.

Commenting upon the methods of Dr. Darlington and Dr. Woodbury, Police Commissioner McAdoo said yesterday:

"Both men are doctors, but the one believes in medication, the other in surgery. A hot water bag would do for Dr. Darlington, where Dr. Woodbury would use a saw and a rusty axe."

DROWNED AT CONEY ISLAND.

Body Thought to be That of Morris Kamler of Hoboken.

The wearing apparel of a man believed to be Morris Kamler of 120 Willow Street, Hoboken, was found last night at Balmer's bathing pavilion, Coney Island, and it is thought that the man was drowned while bathing off that point yesterday afternoon.

The clothing consisted of coat and trousers of a dark gray mixture, a white shirt with a black-striped bosom, a black Fedora hat, black shoes, and brown stockings. In a pocket of the coat was found a postal card bearing the above name and address from Kamler's cousin, Jacob, asking him to meet him on Saturday at 245 Rivington Street.

"LITTLE TIM" SULLIVAN NO HIGH-TONED MAYOR

Puts on No Frills When He Signs the City's Bonds.

"BEEF-AND" FOR LUNCHEON

No Finger Bowls, but the Place Was Good Enough for Sullivan on Any Day.

Joy reigned at the City Hall, and the clan of Sullivan was gay yesterday, for "Little Tim," the Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, was Mayor. None of your ruffled or highfalutin personages, however, was "Little Tim," but just the same, plain, ordinary every-day citizen that one would find at the race track on any decent day. It was "Little Tim" Sullivan's second experience as Mayor of the city, and it came about because Mayor McClellan was away visiting Judge Parker at Esopus and President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen was out of the city. Mayor McClellan will not return until Tuesday. President Fornes, however, will be in town on Monday, when he will act as Mayor.

Mr. Sullivan arrived early to labor. He was confronted by a stack of coupon gold bonds, which are a part of the $30,000,000 issue, which must be signed in separate $1,000 bonds.

For nearly two long hours the fine Bowery hand of Sullivan was busily signing "Timothy P. Sullivan, Acting Mayor," at the bottom of the bonds, turning out money faster than he ever made it before.

After working for two hours, Acting Mayor Sullivan received a visit from several of his friends in the Board of Aldermen, including Aldermen Richter and Dowling.

"One thing about this Mayor," remarked Richter, as he rambled into the Mayor's private office. "You don't have to send in a card ahead of you."

"That's because he ain't onto his job yet," said Dowling. "When he has been Mayor a while you'll have to send in a pinochle deck."

Acting Mayor Sullivan then, after he had been burdened with congratulations on all sides, suddenly announced that he had designated Alderman Doull as Acting President of the board.

"You see Fornes is away, and I am Acting Mayor," he explained, "and that leaves a vacancy as President of the board. Of course that's an office, even if the board won't meet till next week, and there will be no vacant offices hanging around while I am Mayor."

Secretary John H. O'Brien appeared at this moment with some pawnbrokers' licenses to be signed. The Acting Mayor hurriedly scratched his pen over them.

"Here are your poolroom licenses!" he said. "What? Pawnbrokers' licenses? Let me look at them."

Then the eagle eye of Sullivan carefully scanned the lot to see what bonding company stood for each applicant.

"Can't be too careful in these little matters," he said. "Never know when your overcoat or watch will have to go up."

The luncheon hour was celebrated in fine style by the Acting Mayor. He sent for his "kitchen cabinet" and invited Aldermen Richter and Dowling, Senator Fitzgerald, "Billy" Long, Referee "Johnnie" White, and Eugene Comisky to sit at his festive board.

"Are we going to the Hardware Club, where Mayor McClellan takes his guests?" ventured Senator Fitzgerald.

"Not on your life," responded the Acting Mayor. "Dolan's is good enough for me other times, and it's good enough for us to-day."

The company thereupon repaired to Dolan's for "beef-and," to the disgust of Alderman Richter, who complained of the lack of finger bowls.

All the afternoon the Acting Mayor labored at signing gold bonds and with other routine work of the office. Promptly at 4 o'clock, however, with his wrist numb, the Acting Mayor announced the day closed and started for the Bowery.

"You're a great Mayor, Tim," said some of his friends in the corridor. "If you were the real Mayor for a year there would be a million people come to town the first day."

"Yes," responded the new Mayor, thoughtfully, "but they would all bring their own gold bricks and lay-outs with them."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The arrival of the White Star liner Teutonic on Wednesday interested many, as she brought in a very large passenger list. Among those on board were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick de Peyster and the Misses de Peyster. There were a number of departures for Newport and the different resorts. The weekly dance was held at the Meadow Club, Southampton, and there was a dinner dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, a description of which appears elsewhere.

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Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are leaving for the Adirondacks. Miss Reid has been visiting Miss Thompson at the camp of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson. Miss Eweretta Kernochan is also in the Adirondacks, the guest of Mrs. Henry B. Livingston.

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Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont left yesterday for By the Sea, Newport, where they will remain until Aug. 15. They will then go to West Virginia for a short visit, as Mr. Belmont is on the Notification Committee to Vice Presidential Candidate Davis. Senator Bailey of Texas entertained Mr. and Mrs. Belmont at luncheon yesterday.

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Lord and Lady Craven have taken possession of their new house in Chesterfield Gardens, London. They have inherited the residence of the late Mrs. Isaac Sherman, the mother of Mrs. Bradley Martin.

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Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor have rented the Barney Camp in the Adirondacks for the rest of the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who have sailed for this side, were the guests at a house party given for them at Floors Castle, Scotland, by the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe before leaving Great Britain.

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Phoenix Ingraham is at Bar Harbor with his father, Judge Ingraham.

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The engagement is announced of Ernest Bayne of this city and Mrs. Kate M. Johnson (Miss Mitchell) of Louisville, Ky.

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Another engagement announced is that of Miss Mary Belle Hudson, daughter of A. B. Hudson of 500 Madison Avenue, to J. Roberts Coffin of this city.

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The wedding of Miss Sara Harlan Wistar and William Slater Waterman of Philadelphia will take place to-day in the Church of the Redeemer at Bryn Mawr. The engagement was announced only last Sunday. Thomas Talbot of New York, Dr. John Waterman of Boston, Charles F. Ward, and Charles Stevens of Philadelphia will be the ushers, and George Hall Waterman will be his brother's best man.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Philip Benkard (Miss Olin) are at Islip for the season, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Benkard (Miss Bartlett) are at Westchester at the Country Club.

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Mr. and Mrs. William V. B. Kip will soon go to Atlantic City.

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Miss Helen Miller Gould has closed Lyndhurst for the month of August and, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Anna Palen of Germantown, and Mrs. John A. Ingham of Irvington, left Tarrytown yesterday in her automobile for her home at Roxbury, in the Catskills. The party will spend Sunday in Warwick and expect to reach Roxbury by Saturday. Miss Gould makes the trip to Roxbury with her automobile every year.

SENTENCED TO A BATH.

Policeman Sees That Willie Obeys Court's Mandate.

"I think the best thing I can do will be to sentence you to undergo a good scrubbing at the public bath," said Acting Police Justice Ransom in the First Criminal Court of Jersey City yesterday, as he looked down with judicial severity upon Willie Elrich, ten years old, who had been arraigned on a technical charge of disorderly conduct. Willie's home is at 701 First Street, Hoboken. He disappeared on Thursday and was found curled up in a coal box in Jersey City early yesterday morning.

"I didn't run away from home," said the boy. "I went out to take a walk. When I got up to Jersey City Heights I was tired. Then it began to rain, and I crawled into the coal box. It was under an awning, and was nice and dry, if it was dirty," he added after a pause that was devoted to an inspection of his clothing. "I'd have gone home when I woke up," he continued, "but the policeman didn't give me a chance. He locked me up before I was awake."

"Well," said Justice Ransom, "I'll give you the benefit of the doubt on the charge of running away from home, but the sentence of the court as to scrubbing will stand."

Patrolman Allan was detailed to take Willie to the public bath. While he was being scrubbed his clothing was thoroughly dusted and he went home polished to a gloss.

WANTS TO CROSS HELL GATE.

Pennsylvania Railroad Asks for Franchise to Connect the Bronx and Queens.

There was a hearing before the Aldermanic Committee on Bridges and Tunnels yesterday on the application of the Pennsylvania Railroad, under the name of the New York Connecting Railway, for a franchise to cross Hell Gate and Ward's Island to unite the Boroughs of Queens and the Bronx. This is part of the plan to land freight back of South Brooklyn and to run by this line through Astoria and over the river to Mott Haven, where connections will be made with the New York, New Haven and Hartford tracks.

The Citizens' Union representatives appeared to oppose some features of the proposition, although favoring the application in the main. The Union wants the company to be prohibited from engaging in local traffic in the city and be compelled to use the line for through freight only. Joseph B. Crawford, chief engineer of the company, spoke for the franchise and explained the engineering features.

GEN. MOSCOSCO DEAD HERE.

Santo Domingo Plotter's End Hastened by Stab Wound.

Gen. Abelardo A. Moscosco, the Santo Domingo revolutionist who plotted to wrest the reins of government from President Heureaux a little more than a year ago, died yesterday in the Seaton Hospital for Consumptives, at Spuyten Duyvil. His death is said to have been hastened by a stab wound which he received a year ago in Porto Rico, and which was inflicted by men alleged to have been agents of the Santo Domingo Government.

Gen. Moscosco's plot was discovered, and Moscosco's connection with it was learned. He was about to be arrested as a traitor when he fled to Porto Rico. It is said that the Santo Domingo Government feared Moscosco's power, and that agents were sent to follow him and keep the Government informed of his doings. He discovered that he was being followed and got into a fight with his pursuers at Porto Plata, where he was stabbed. Fearing for his life, he fled to New York, arriving here just about a year ago. He made his headquarters at the Hotel America, in East Sixteenth Street. The wound bothered him, however, and he went into a decline. About six weeks ago he went to the Seaton Hospital.

His best friend and adviser in New York was Leonta Vasquez, who lives at the Hotel America, but who is absent from the city.

FREDERICK GOODALL, R.A., DEAD

Was Nearly Eighty-two Years Old—An Academician Since 1863.

LONDON, July 29.—Frederick Goodall, R. A., the artist, is dead.

Although Mr. Goodall was almost eighty-two years old, he was not the oldest member of the Royal Academy, Mr. Frith being his senior both in age and membership. He was born in London on Sept. 17, 1822, and was a son of Edward Goodall, the celebrated engraver.

Frederick Goodall showed his ability as an artist at a very early age, and when he was only fifteen won the "Isis" and the silver medal of the Society of Arts. When seventeen years old he exhibited his first picture at the Royal Academy, and in 1853 he was elected an Associate of that body, becoming an Academician ten years later.

Mr. Goodall's industry as an artist was very great. Hardly a year passed in which he did not exhibit three or more large pictures, and this activity was continued until a few years ago. He is best known for his Oriental pictures, though he also executed a large number of portraits.

When, some years ago, there was an embittered controversy owing to the poor character of some of the works exhibited by certain aged Academicians, Mr. Goodall did not escape criticism though the shafts of the critics were chiefly directed against the productions of Messrs. Herbert and Horsley.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is something for the woman to consider if she has not bought bent wood furniture in recent years. There are so many and such varied styles that the younger pieces would hardly recognize their older sisters. The woman who lives in a small apartment has discovered the new designs, however, for her dining room table is one of the bent wood pieces and a joy and delight to her forever. It is small, light to be moved if its position has to be changed, and it will last forever. A three or three and one-half foot table with a centre pillar formed of the bent wood will cost $9 or $10. These tables are much used for small dining rooms.

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There are pretty little card tables with graceful bent wood supports and hard wood tops which also cost from $9 to $10. This bent wood work is all of one kind of wood. It is beechwood grown for the purpose and practically flawless. It is made into most attractive furniture for Summer houses or any place where a light color is desired in its natural tones, but it is also finished in different ways to give it a mahogany or oak effect, or it is gilded for a finer grade of furniture. It is also pretty with an enamel finish in light colors, and chairs and sofas with the cane seat and white enamel frame are attractive.

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Speaking of tables, there are pretty things in small sizes with cane tops. These are six-sided stands with a graceful support of the bent wood, finished to imitate bamboo. There is a solid wood top beneath the cane and the latter can be raised to make things easy for the housekeeper who likes to keep furniture free from dust. These cost from $6 to $7.

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There are several pieces of this furniture in bamboo design. A settee with cane seat and back costs $10. Chairs are $5 and $7, according to style. One very pretty piece of furniture in this style is a service table for the dining room, with two caned shelves.

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Another small stand of the bent wood which is unique has the top, with the exception of the frame, covered with bright flowered cretonne. Chairs are upholstered to match.

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There are many pieces of the bent wood upholstered. One attractive piece with removable leather cushions is a semi-reclining chair. The cushions are hair stuffed and can be taken off entirely in Summer, if desired, leaving the cane seat and back. The whole thing costs $20.

MOUNTED POLICE WILL HANDLE BUSY TRAFFIC

McAdoo Tells of New System for Down-Town Streets.

WILL TEST SCHEME SOON

Broadway Will Be Patrolled Like Fifth Avenue—Heavy Trucks to be Kept Off Car Tracks.

Capt. Stephen O'Brien of the City Hall station, who was recently assigned by Commissioner McAdoo to take charge of the traffic regulation in the city, together with his work at the City Hall station, was in consultation with the Commissioner for more than an hour yesterday afternoon.

When the Commissioner was seen after the interview, he said that the Captain had suggested a new plan for the regulation of traffic, which undoubtedly would be adopted.

The plan is to have the down town sections of the city partoled by mounted policemen. Broadway and other busy streets would then be patrolled as Fifth Avenue is. The mounted policemen, the Commissioner said, would be on both sides of the street, and regulate traffic north and south. There would be two policemen on each side and their duty would be to prohibit heavy trucks from driving on the car tracks and keep them as near the curb as much as possible.

The Commissioner also announced that a Sergeant, a Roundsman, and four plain clothes men would be assigned to Capt. O'Brien, and they would aid in the betterment of the city's traffic.

The Commissioner has for some time been dissatisfied with the traffic regulation, and appointed Capt. O'Brien to the position in the hope that the situation would be changed. The scheme which is to be put into effect was the plan of ex-Deputy Commissioner Piper.

The Commissioner said that he thought that it would be tested in about two weeks.

WANT BETTER CAR SERVICE.

Merchants' Association Says Wagons Should Be Kept Off Tracks.

The Committee on Engineering and Sanitation of the Merchants' Association, which has been making an exhaustive study of the passenger transportation problem in New York, appeared before the State Railroad Commission yesterday and urged the adoption of various improvements in the local service. The committee, which consists of Samuel Whinery, H. Waller Brinckerhoff, Foster Crowell, Charles H. Myers, and Dr. George A. Soper, was present, with the exception of Mr. Crowell, who will be given a chance to present his views to the commission next Wednesday at 1:30 o'clock.

There were also present at the hearing, which was held in the Whitehall Building, Third Deputy Police Commissioner Harris Lindsley, Capt. Stephen O'Brien, Col. Dunn, Frank M. Baker, and Capt. J. M. Dickey.

The recommendations of the Merchants' Association include that immediate measures be taken to reduce to a minimum all obstructions to the movement of cars caused by vehicular traffic and building operations; that cars shall be provided in the congested sections capable of carrying fifty-two passengers each, and that a fair trial be given to double-deck cars. It was also recommended that all cars twenty-eight feet long shall carry a crew of two men in addition to the motorman during the rush hours. On congested lines it is recommended that cars shall stop at alternate cross streets and that the electric system now in operation through Central Park and East Eighty-sixth Street be continued to Riverside Drive.

Concerning transfers, the committee said that the service in that respect met all requirements and that its further extension meant a further congestion of traffic.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Samuel F. Morton.

Samuel F. Morton, the last of the three brothers who gave their name to the old Morton House, at Broadway and Fourteenth Street, died Wednesday in Detroit, Mich., of inflammatory rheumatism. He had been in poor health for some months, and Monday, by order of his physician, left this city to go to Mount Clemens for treatment.

To Mr. Morton and his brothers was due the widespread reputation of the Morton House, which was closed about a fortnight ago. The Mortons were identified with the hotel until about fifteen years ago.

Mr. Morton was fifty-three years old and unmarried. His birthplace was in Greenwich Village, this city. He was part owner of the Victoria Hotel, in Nassau, Bahama Islands. In 1876, while suffering from lung trouble, his physician ordered him to Nassau, and since that time he had spent the Winters there.

For some years he was associated with the Leland family in New York, Long Branch, and Chicago, having at one time had an interest in the Ocean House, at Long Branch. In late years he had been the New York representative of the Catskill Mountain House. While in this city he had made his home at the Monticello, in West Sixty-fourth Street.

Joseph M. Dodd.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 29.—Joseph M. Dodd died to-day at his residence, 39 Sussex Avenue, East Orange, from paralysis. He had been an architect for more than forty years.

Mr. Dodd was a son of George A. Dodd, and was born Dec. 23, 1836, in the old Dr. Isaac Pierson house, which occupied the present site of the Central Presbyterian Church of Orange. He was seventh in descent from Daniel Dodd, the English ancestor, who settled in Branford, Conn., in 1644. Mr. Dodd was a past master of Union Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Orange, and was also a member of Orange Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He was a Democrat, and had served as a member of the Essex County Board of Freeholders. He also was the first President of the Orange Board of Health. His mother is living.

Mrs. Angelina Strange Macy.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, N. Y., July 29.—Mrs. Angelina Strange Macy, wife of William H. Macy, Jr., of Harrison, died last night. Mrs. Macy, who was fifty-six years old, had been ill for several months of cancer. She and her husband a few years ago donated the money for the erection of All Saints' Episcopal Church in Harrison. Her husband and one daughter, Mrs. George Chamberlain, survive her.

William McLennan, the Author, Dead.

MONTREAL, July 29.—A private cablegram received here says that William McLennan, the well-known Canadian author, is dead in Italy.

Mr. McLennan was born in Montreal in 1856. After his graduation from McGill College he was admitted to the bar in 1880. He was well known as a contributor to magazines. Among his works were "Songs of Old Canada," "Spanish John," and "In Old France and New."

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. WILLIAM H. MAILLER died at noon to-day at her home, The Pines, New Brunswick, N. J., at the age of seventy, after two days' illness. Heart trouble caused death. Her husband, William H. Mailler, who once was a leading factor in the shipping industry of New York City, died on Oct. 12 last, aged eighty-one.

President Baldwin Much Better.

At the German Hospital it was said last night that the condition of President William H. Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad was very much improved.

STANDS PRE-EMINENT AND SUPREME,

Martini & Rossi

ITALIAN

Vermouth

FAR BEYOND ALL COMPETITION.

15,000 bottles sold annually.

SOMETHING INTERESTING

On 5th Ave., Corner 44th Street.

Medsigian Bros. of 539 5th Av. have put up a sign that they will not open their new stock of Oriental rugs until they have disposed of their old stock, which they are selling at greatly reduced prices. We think that this is a very good principle.

SULLY'S NERVES RACKED BY PIT SPECULATION

Former Cotton King Lies Ill at Wife's Residence at Watch Hill.

MAY ENTER MARKET AGAIN

Has No Interest in New Venture He Advertised, but Hopes to Bull Cotton After He Recuperates.

Daniel J. Sully, who for nearly two years dominated the cotton market, has decided to take a long rest in order to recuperate from the effects of the strain under which he worked while he was engaged in boosting cotton to prices unknown since war times.

Shortly after the announcement of his failure Sully took a trip through the South and he then let it be known that he had decided to quit the speculative cotton market for good and to devote his time and energies to a new company which was about to be formed for the purpose of exploiting a new bale and a new press. Col. S. F. B. Morse, one of his partners, was also interested in the enterprise which, it was said, would be backed by Southern and Western capital.

The prospectus of this company is about to be issued and it contains the first information of the fact that Sully after all will not have any interest in the new venture. Inquiry developed the additional information that the former cotton king was by no means in the best of health and that he would have to take a long rest before he would again enter the business arena.

Sully's friends say that the tremendous excitement incidental, to his gigantic operations in the cotton market so affected his nerves as to render it unadvisable for him to take upon himself any business which would require close attention. This his friends say Mr. Sully is now unable to give, and it may be some time before he will be able to return to the field of cotton speculation.

The present condition of Mr. Sully's health having prevented his participation in the new cotton enterprise he has now practically decided that his future career will lie in the direction of the cotton markets. This decision explains why he was desirous of bringing about a settlement with his creditors when chances for such a stitlement had become practically hopeless. Mr. Sully has intimated to his friends that when he shall be restored to health he will again endeavor to become a power in the cotton ring just as Theodore H. Price after his failure has become once more the most important figure in the speculative cotton market.

At the present time Mr. Sully is resting at the country place of Mrs. Sully at Watch Hill, R. I. It is a fine residence, which Mrs. Sully has only recently improved at a cost of thousands of dollars.

Regarding the status of the Sully bankruptcy affairs it was learned yesterday that it is very unlikely that the cass against Edwin Hawley and Frank H. Ray will be pressed. It is maintained that there was really no case against these two men which would permit of proof. The statement is attributed to some of Mr. Sully's former business friends that there was no joint account at all. They say that Hawley did not come to Sully's rescue because he had twice before advanced him money in order to save him from the collapse which would otherwise have occurred earlier.

Regarding the new company, which is to effect enormous savings to the producers of cotton and the prospectus of which will probably be made public in a few days, all that could be learned yesterday is that its operations will be based on a new bale which will be square and not round and on a new press which may be used by any gin and which will effect a saving in the price of marketing cotton which, it is estimated, will run into millions.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The northwestern depression has advanced to Minnesota. It has been attended thus far by high, shifting winds and little or no precipitation. An area of high pressure of considerable magnitude is moving inland over Washington and Oregon, and pressure is also high over the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States.

The weather has cleared in Eastern districts, but scattered showers and thunderstorms have continued in the East, Gulf, and South Atlantic States.

It is warmer in the interior valleys and Atlantic Coast district, and the temperatures are again about normal; in the extreme Northwest, however, another marked fall has occurred and the temperature to-night in Montana is about 18 degrees below normal.

Showers are indicated for the Mississippi Valley and the western portion of the lake region Saturday and on Sunday in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, Tennessee, and the Middle Atlantic States.

The temperature will continue to rise in the Ohio Valley, the lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States Saturday. It will be cooler over the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and in the west portion of the Mississippi Valley. The winds along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts will be mostly light south; on the upper lakes fresh south, increasing somewhat Saturday, and on the lower lakes light and variable, becoming southerly.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have light west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Saturday, warmer in the interior. Sunday fair; light, variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday, warmer in northern portion. Sunday fair; light, variable winds.

New Jersey—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light, variable winds.

New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	—TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	68	68	72
6 A. M.	68	68	70
9 A. M.	73	70	72
12 M.	79	75	74
3 P. M.	79	73	77
6 P. M.	77	78	78
9 P. M.	75	72	74
12 P. M.	73	70	73

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73½
Weather Bureau	73
Corresponding date, 1903	74
Corresponding date for last 25 years	73

The thermometer registered 90 degrees at 3 A. M. and 74 at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum being 79 at 4 P. M. and the minimum 67 at 5 A. M. The humidity was 77 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 71 per cent. at 8 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS



Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," begins a new story of child life in

**McClure

FINANCIAL.

GreeneConsolidatedGoldCo

Incorporated Under Laws of West Virginia. Capitalization, $5.000,000

(Full Paid and Non-Assessable.)

W. C. GREENE, President. M. L. SPERRY, Vice-President.
E. B. TUSTIN, Treasurer. SCOTT WHITE, Assistant Treasurer.
GEORGE S. ROBBINS, Secretary. JOHN H. MARTIN, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

W. C. GREENE,	BIRD S. COLER,	H. E. HUNTINGTON,
E. B. TUSTIN,	GEO. S. ROBBINS,	M. L. SPERRY,
P. MELIODON,	W. E. D. STOKES,	H. F. BLOUNT,
ALFRED ROMER,	EMIL BEROLZHEIMER,	EPES RANDOLPH,
HENRY OLLESHEIMER,	J. B. SHOWALTER,	CHARLES M. SHANNON,
JNO. H. MARTIN,	J. DUGUE DE LE FAUCONNERIE,	SCOTT WHITE,
C. LE PLUS.	LOUIS A. DUNHAM,	MYRON M. PARKER.

50,000 Shares at $10 Per Share.

Pursuant to order of the Directors of the Greene Consolidated Gold Company, 50,000 shares of the Treasury Stock of the company are offered for sale at par, $10 per share, payable one-half cash with subscription, balance on October 1st, 1904.

The property of the Greene Consolidated Gold Co. is situated thirty miles southwest of Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, and consists of 2,559 pertenencias, or 6,320 acres, running fourteen miles along the channel of the San Domingo River, together with the bench gravels adjacent, and is one of the largest and richest gold deposits in the world. A complete plant, with capacity for handling four thousand cubic yards of gravel per day, is now on the ground and being erected. The plant will be in operation in October, 1904, and should show net earnings of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per month. The property is entirely paid for. Titles are direct from the Government, and are perfect. No bonds or preferred stock, and no indebtedness outside of current monthly expenses.

The sale of this block of Treasury stock will furnish funds sufficient to finish the erection of the plant and leave fifty thousand shares of stock in the treasury for reserve. The capitalization is very low in proportion to intrinsic value, as the extent and value of the property will enable it to pay large and continuous dividends for many years to come. The management is in the hands of conservative, practical business men of the highest standing.

The President of the Company, Mr. Wm. C. Greene, is a practical miner of many years' experience in actual mining, knowing what to do and how to do it; who *has personally owned* the property for many years, and who is entirely familiar with all the conditions to be encountered. The management guarantees that the property will be worked as a legitimate investment proposition for the benefit of stockholders, and full information to stockholders will always be given, as has been done by the Greene Consolidated Copper Company—which is under the same management.

Subscription Blanks, Prospectus, Maps and further particulars will be sent on application. Subscription books will be opened at the offices of the company, 24 Broad Street, New York; Mechanics' National Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo., and at the French-American Banking and Development Company, 37 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the first day of August, and close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, August 10. Subscriptions will be allotted pro rata in case of oversubscription. One-half of the amount of subscription must accompany application, balance payable on October 1st, 1904.

Make all checks payable to the order of GEO. S. ROBBINS, Secretary, 24 Broad Street, New York, or JOHN H. MARTIN, Assistant Secretary, Mechanics' National Bank Building, Broadway and Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

TRANSFER AGENT, N. Y., North American Trust Co. | REGISTRAR, N. Y., N. Y. Security & Trust Co. | REGISTRAR, ST. LOUIS, Mercantile Trust Co.

DEPOSITORY, N. Y., Guardian Trust Co. | DEPOSITORY, ST. LOUIS, Mercantile Trust Co.

To the Holders of

Connecticut Railway & Lighting Company

First and Refunding 4½% 50-Year Gold Bonds:

By Agreement and Supplemental Mortgage dated June 23, 1904, between The United Gas Improvement Company, Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, and Colonial Trust Company, The United Gas Improvement Company agrees to guarantee by indorsement the interest on the above bonds, ($15,000,000 authorized, $10,289,000 outstanding July 1, 1904,) and the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company agrees to establish for the benefit of the bonds so guaranteed a sinking fund of one-half of one per cent. per annum on the total amount of outstanding First and Refunding Bonds, in consideration of an option to The United Gas Improvement Company to purchase, and an option to the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company to call the bonds so guaranteed, on any coupon date at 105 and interest.

Holders of First and Refunding Bonds desiring to secure the benefits of the above Agreement and Supplemental Mortgage, by giving to The United Gas Improvement Company the said option to purchase, and to the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company the said option to call bonds so guaranteed, at any coupon date, at 105 and interest, are requested to present their bonds **ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 15, 1904,** to the Colonial Trust Company, to be stamped as subject thereto, and for the indorsement thereon of the above guaranty and stipulation.

For information in regard to the precise terms of the Guaranty and Sinking Fund bondholders are referred to the Agreement and Supplemental Mortgage, copies of which may be obtained at our office or at the office of the Colonial Trust Company, 222 Broadway, New York.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.,
Mills Building, New York.

June 24, 1904.

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons due and payable at the

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK,
on and after August 1st, 1904.

Ballard, Washington, Water Works	4½s	Prospect Pk. & C. I. R. R. Co.	4½s
Clallam County, Washington	6s	Paducah, Ky.	4½s
Essex County, N. J., Park	3.65s	Skaneateles R. R. Co.	5s
Essex County, N. J., Park	4s	Standard Chain Co. 1st (August 15th)	6s
Essex County, N. J., Court House	4s	Syracuse, N. Y.	Various
General Electric Co.	3½s	South Orange, N. J., Sewer	4s
Hammonton & Egg Harbor City Gas Co.	5s	Toledo, Ohio.	Various
Kitsap County, Washington, S. D.	No. 32	U. S. M. & T. Co., Series "G"	4s
L. I. R. R. Co. 2d	7s	U. S. M. & T. Co., Series "I"	4s
Minneapolis, Minn.	Various	U. S. M. & T. Co., Series "M"	4s
Middletown, N. Y., Water	3½s	Village of Sandy Hill, N. Y., Sewer	3½s
N. Y. Dock Co. 1st	4s	Westerly, R. I.	3½s
Prospect Pk. & C. I. R. R. Co. 1st	6s	Woodlawn Cemetery Co.	6s

COUPONS PAYABLE AT THE

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING,
on and after August 1, 1904.

Central of Georgia Ry. Co. 1st Mtge.	5s
Detroit Gas Co. 1st Con. Mtge.	5s
Detroit Gas Co. 1st Series Income	5s
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Collat. Trust	4s
Elwood Water Co. 1st Mtge.	5s
Grand Rapids, Holland & Lake Michigan Rapid Railway Co. 1st Mtge.	5s
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company	4s
St. Louis & Cairo Collateral Trust	4s
New York & Jersey Railroad Co. 1st Mtge.	5s
Omaha Gas Co. 1st Con.	5s
Government of the Philippine Islands Certificates of Indebtedness	4s
Somerset Coal Co. 1st Mtge.	5s

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held Tuesday, July 19th, 1904, the following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED, That the stock transfer books of this Company be forthwith reopened and remain open until 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, July 30th, 1904, at which hour and day they shall again be closed to so remain until further order of the Board or the Executive Committee."

E. T. NICHOLS, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
(Successor.)
Buffalo, N. Y., July 20, 1904.

Interest coupons maturing August 1st, 1904, from the Bonds of the Consolidated Mortgage of Buffalo Railway Company will be paid on and after said date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York City.

R. F. RANKINE, Sec'y and Treas.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO.
Boston, Mass., July 27, 1904.

Coupons due August 1, 1904, from Pere Marquette Railroad Company 4½ per cent. Gold Bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

90TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., in cash, payable September 1, 1904, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1st, 1904.

For the purpose of the above dividend the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, August 1st, and remain closed until the morning of Monday, August 22d, 1904.

J. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

New York, July 20th, 1904.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company,
New York, July 7th, 1904.

The Directors of this company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the common stock of the company, payable on and after the 15th of August, 1904, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York City. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed orders. The transfer books for the common stock will close on the 30th day of July, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on the 16th day of August, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. G. GOODRICH, Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, July 27, 1904.

A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at the office of said lessee, on August 15th, 1904, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 30th, 1904.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 150.

A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared payable Aug. 15th, 1904, to stockholders of record at close of business July 30th, 1904. Checks will be mailed.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

Chicago, July 20th, 1904.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.
New York, July 19, 1904.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. payable on and after August 1st.

The transfer books will be closed from July 25d to Aug. 1st incl.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
List sent on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.,
BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 Wall St., NEW YORK. The Rookery, CHICAGO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
59 WALL STREET.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WATER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT JUNE 30TH, 1904.

RESOURCES.

New York City Bonds	1,359,029 00
(At market, $1,271,255.00)	
Other Bonds and Securities	1,487,531 61
(At market, $1,508,100.00)	
Bonds and Mortgages	275,810 28
Bills Purchased	518,388 83
Overdrafts	221 34
Loans on Collaterals	7,560,802 95
Cash in Vault and Banks	4,775,529 78
Interest, Etc., Receivable	77,019 75
	$15,994,323 54

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	775,686 66
(At market, $706,491.05)	
Deposits	13,156,728 30
Reserved for Taxes	28,500 00
Interest, Etc., Payable	33,408 58
	$15,994,323 54

BEGAN BUSINESS MARCH 1, 1899

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series "B."

Pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated September 1st, 1897, and supplemental agreement dated February 1st, 1901, the undersigned invites tenders of the above certificates for sale and delivery, as of August 1st, 1904, at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $100,000, the sum now payable to the Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders should be addressed to **Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series "B,"** and will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, July 30th, 1904.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., July 15th, 1904.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
(Nashville, Tennessee)
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, securing the above bonds, we hereby give notice that five (5) bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 36, 65, 84, 356, and 420, have been this day, fairly and without preference or discrimination, drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1904, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

Dated June 29, 1904.

METROPOLITAN TRUST CO. OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
(Atlantic Trust Company,) Trustee.
By BEVERLY CHEW, 2d Vice President.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK
NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.
ALLOWS INTEREST
FROM FIRST OF EVERY MONTH

Accounts can be opened and deposits and drafts made by mail. Correspondence invited.

TRADERS A new, handsome, gilt-edged Memo Book to record the Purchase and Sales of stock mailed on receipt of 4c. in stamps.
The C. Mont. Benton Co., 526-532 West 28th St.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.,
120 Broadway (Equitable Building).
NEW YORK.

COUPONS maturing August 1st, 1904, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office, namely:

Central Pacific Railway Co. First Refunding Mortgage 4s.
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Ry. Co. First Mortgage 6s.
Iberia & Vermilion Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5s.
Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7s.
Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co. (Dallas Division) First Mortgage 4s.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Assistant Treasurer.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 22.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company August 23d, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 2d, 1904. Cheques will be mailed from the Office of the Company. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. August 2d, 1904, and reopen at 10 A. M. August 23d, 1904.

P. J. JENKS, Treasurer.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 19.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) will be paid on the common stock of this Company August 30th, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 9th, 1904. Cheques will be mailed from the Office of the Company. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. August 9th, 1904, and reopen at 10 A. M. August 30th, 1904.

P. G. JENKS, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA Railway Company, Office of the Treasurer, 52 Wall Street, New York, July 28, 1904.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and of THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this company will be paid at this office on Saturday, August 20, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, August 6th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

WILLIAMSPORT GAS COMPANY.

INTEREST ON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons on above bonds, due August 1st, 1904, will be payable on and after that date at the office of the Fidelity Trust Company, Philadelphia, or at the office of the fiscal agents of the company, Messrs. T. Stephens & Co., No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

THOMAS W. STEPHENS, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILWAY CO.

No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 27th, 1904.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Indianapolis Division of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, due August 1st, 1904, will be paid at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New York. J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Tabulating Machine Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on the 9th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, to determine whether the capital stock of said Company shall be increased in the amount of $100,000, to wit, from $100,000 to $200,000, such increase to consist of 1,000 shares of the par value of $100 per share.

Dated New York, July 23d, 1904.

WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, President.
SAMUEL G. METCALF, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y., JULY 27, 1904.—Sealed proposals for building ward wing on hospital at post will be received until 10 A. M., Aug. 12, 1904. Information furnished on application. United States reserves right to accept or reject any proposal or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for building ward wing," addressed Lieut. GEO. L. HICKS, Jr., Q. M.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, July 29, 1904.

Imp Japanese Gov Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp'ry ctfs full paid for 6% steel loan		Kings Co Elv 4s	
500	93¼	4,000	90½
500	93½	Lack Steel 5s	
Republic of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full inst paid		4,000	101
1,000	101⅛	L S & M S deb 4s	
1,000	101	10,000	101⅝
3,000	100⅞	15,000	101⅛
2d inst paid		Louis & Nash coll trust 4s	
2,000	100⅛	15,000	99
U S 3s cpn 1908-18		20,000	99⅛
500	105⅝	Louis & N g 5s	
Adams Exp 4s		11,000	114½
2,000	103	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
Atl Coast L 4s		20,000	99⅞
100,000	99	4,000	99
30,000	99⅛	20,000	99⅛
2,000	99	2,000	99⅞
Am Hide & L 5s		1,000	99⅛
1,000	84½	M, K & T of T 5s	
A, T. & S. F gen 4s		1,000	105½
1,000, 3	103⅛	8,000	105½
2,000	103⅞	Nassau Elec R R 4s	
3,000	103	2,000	83
registered		Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s	
5,000	103¼	10,000	76⅛
adjustment 4s		10,000	77
stamped		N Y Cent & H Riv L S col 3½s	
15,000	93⅛	1,000	93⅞
10,000	93	N Y Cent & H Riv M C col 3½s	
Atl Coast L 4s		1,000	90⅝
2,000	99	gen 3½s	
Balt & Ohio pr lien 3½s		4,000	100
10,000	95	N Y C & St L 4s	
gold 4s		1,000	105
4,000	103	N Y G E L H & P pur money 4s	
P L E & W V 4s		9,000	96
4,000	98⅛	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
S. W. Div 3½s		10,000	103⅜
3,000	91½	22,000	103⅜
500	91⅝	Nor & W con 4s	
10,000	91⅝	1,000	101⅞
1,000	91½	1,000	101⅝
500	91⅝	North Pac 4s	
Brook Rap Tr gold 5s		3,000	105⅜
5,000	105	500	105½
ref conv 4s		2,000	105½
1,000	78½	Nor Pac gen 3s	
5,000	78⅝	1,000	75
1,000	78	Oregon S. L. 4s	
Brook Un Elv 1st 5s		partic bds	
5,000	106¾	14,000, c	97½
Cent of Georgia 1st inc 5s		4,000	97¼
15,000	79⅝	1st con 5s	
20,000	80	1,000	114½
2d inc 5s		Rio Grde Wn 1st	
15,000	42	9,000	100
20,000	42½	1,000	99¾
13,000	43	St L & Cairo 4s	
55,000	43	2,000	92½
5,000	43½	St L, Ir Mn & So gen 5s	
13,000	43¾	1,000	116½
2,000	43	unify & ref 4s	
6,000	43¼	3,000	90⅝
3d inc 5s		St L, Mer Bge 5s	
15,000	27½	1,000	112½
8,000	28	St L & F R R refund 4s	
5,000	28⅛	13,000	81⅞
4,000	28	cons 4s	
Cent Pac gtd 4s		12,000	96
30,000	101⅞	St L S W cons 4s	
Chesapeake & Ohio gen 6s		25,000	72
4,000	106¼	12,000	71⅞
1,000	106½	San An & A P 4s	
2,000	106⅝	6,000	83⅝
Chic & Alt 3½s		Scioto, V & N E 4s	
3,000	73½	1,000	101⅛
3,000	73⅝	So P Cal con 5s stamped	
C, B. & Q 4s		2,000	109
joint bds		South Pac 4½s	
5,000	96⅝	10,000	100⅝
10,000	96⅞	South Ry 1st 5s	
28,000	96⅝	5,000	114½
5,000	96½	1,000	114½
Chic, Ind & L refunding 5s		1,000	114½
10,000	113	3,000	114½
C, M & St Paul terminal 5s		South Ry, M & O col 4s	
1,000	110	2,000	95
C, R I & P R R 4s		Stand R. & T 6s	
30,000	71¼	4,000	40
30,000	71¾	Term Assn St L gen rfg 4s	
31,000	71⅞	5,000	98½
Chic, R I & P R R coll trust 5s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
5,000	81	1,000	117½
1,000	81½	Third Av con 4s	
20,000	81⅝	1,000	94⅜
Col & So 1st 4s		Ulster & Del 4s	
7,000	85	5,000	92
3,000	85¼	Un Pac 1st 4s	
2,000	85	2,000	105½
Con. Ry & Light refund 4½s		Un Pac conv 4s	
3,000	97	5,000	102½
Cons Gas of N Y Natl City Bank ctfs full paid for conv deb 6s		8,000	102
1,000	172⅞	3,000	102½
Cons Tob 4s		20,000	102½
5,000	64¼	1,000	102½
10,000	64½	75,000	102
5,000	64⅝	United Railroads of San Fran 4s	
20,000	64½	13,000	83½
3,000	64⅜	U S Leather 6s	
Den & Rio Grande con 4s		1,000	110½
8,000	101	U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s	
Impvmt 5s		25,000	81
1,000	105½	21,000	80½
Edison Elec Ill of N Y 1st conv 5s		U S Steel Corp stkg fund 5s	
25,000	105⅝	15,000	78½
Erie 1st con 4s		1,000	78⅝
4,000	98⅝	47,000	78½
1,000	98½	8,000	78½
10,000	98⅝	5,000	78
Erie 1st gen 4s		7,000	78¼
5,000	84⅜	16,000	78⅜
5,000	84⅝	20,000	78½
5,000	84½	10,000	78⅜
Flint & P M, Pt Hu div 5s		41,000	78¼
1,000	112⅛	1,000	78½
Ft Wth & R G 1st		Wabash 1st 5s	
5,000	83	6,000	117⅝
5,000	83¼	Wabash deb B	
7,000	83½	6,000	59
Georgia & Ala 1st con 5s		1,000	58½
15,000	104½	West Shore 4s	
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B		4,000	106⅛
1,000	12⅞	registered	
Hock V 1st 4½s		4,000	107⅛
3,000	107⅝	W U Tel col tr 5s	
7,000	107⅞	5,000	106⅛
Ill Cent 4s, 1952		West Union fund & real est 4½s	
2,000	105⅝	2,000	104½
Int & G N 2d 5s		Wheel & L E equip fund 5s	
1,000	99	1,000	100
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		Total sales	
5,000	110⅝		$1,502,500

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$149,071,700
Gold	44,327,625
Silver	30,956,547
United States notes	15,078,196
Treasury notes of 1890	100,737
National banknotes	17,434,733
Total receipts this day	1,870,116
Total receipts this month	41,879,266
Total receipts this year	41,879,266
Total expenditures this day	2,000,000
Total expenditures this month	62,930,000
Total expenditures this year	62,930,000
Deposits in National banks	120,423,730

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$522,566,966
Silver dollars	469,729,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,717,575
Silver bullion of 1890	4,943,125
Total	$1,004,956,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$322,566,966
Silver certificates outstanding	469,729,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,661,000
Total	$1,004,956,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$25,126,515
Gold certificates	19,201,210
Silver coin and bullion	21,883,292
Silver certificates	9,073,345
United States notes	15,078,196
Other assets	30,061,624
Total in Treasury	$120,423,362
Deposits in National banks	120,423,730
Total	$240,847,122
Current liabilities	91,775,362
Available cash balance	$149,071,760

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3D,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
25 shs. Consumers' Star Brewing Co. of B'klyn.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
90 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
200 shs. New York Steam Power Co.
1,000 shs. De Forest Wireless Teleg. Co., (Hypd.)
1,000 shs. American De Forest Wireless Tel. Co. Pfd., Hypd.
1,700 shs. Craig Metal & Chemical Corp. Pfd.
1,600 shs. Craig Metal & Chemical Corp. Com.
5,600 shs. Picacho Blanco Mining Co. of Arizona.
15 shs. Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
70 shs. Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Pfd.
10 shs. Ramapo Water Co.
100 shs. Federal Sugar Co. Pfd.
150 shs. Associated Merchants' Co. 1st Pfd.
10 shs. Joliet & Chicago R. R. Co.
15 shs. Metropolitan Plate Glass Ins. Co. (Hypd.)
250 shs. Thos. A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Co.
700 shs. Continental Coal Co.
25 shs. National Protective Asso.
4,998 shs. United States Coal & Coke Co.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $8,000,000.
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Few changes of importance occurred in the market for outside securities yesterday. In most of the recently active stocks the trading fell to the level of business in the less conspicuous issues, and barring the decline in Northern Securities to 101, there was scarcely an interesting feature to the market. The trading in bonds was even smaller than that in stocks, but the bond list avoided being passed entirely unnoticed, as it had been the day before.

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MONTREAL AND BOSTON CONSOLIDATED COPPER is now traded in in the regular way instead of "when issued." The new stock is now being delivered to the holders of the receipts issued by the Knickerbocker Trust Company for the old Montreal and Boston stock.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
210	American Can	4½	4⅛	4½
560	American Can pf	41½	41	41
205	American Chicle pf	85	*84	85
25	Am. Light & Trac. pf	92	92	92
100	Am. Writing Paper	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
200	Am. Writing Paper pf	12¾	12	12
100	British Columbia Copper	2⅞	2½	2½
100	Copper Range	54½	54½	54½
255	Electric Boat	43	40	42
300	Inter. Rapid Transit	133½	133¼	133½
100	Manhattan Transit	1½	1½	1½
000	Mon. & Boston Con	1½	1⅜	1⅜
400	Northern Securities	102½	101	101
10	Royal Baking Powder pf	104	104	104
100	Seaboard Air Line pf	17	17	17
200	South Pac. pf., w. i.	112⅜	112½	112½
25	South Pac. rights	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
75	Tennessee Copper	27½	27½	27½
1,030	White Knob Copper	4½	4	4

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	†International Salt 5s	50	50	50
13,000	N. Y. C. deb. 4s	98 7-16	98⅜	98 7-16

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 29. Bid.	Asked.	July 28. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	4	4½	4	4½
American Can pf	40½	41	41	41½
American Chicle	92½	94	92½	94
American Chicle pf	81½	83½	81½	83½
American Malting 6s	101	103	101	103
American Nickel	1	..	1	..
American Typefounders	25	..	25	..
Am. Typefounders pf	84	87	84	87
Am. Writing Paper	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Am. Writing Paper pf	12½	13½	12½	14
Am. Writing Paper 5s	72	73	72	73
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	4½	5½	4½	5½
Borden's Cond. Milk	120	..	120	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	100	110½	100	110½
British Columbia Copper	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
California Copper	..	⅛	..	⅛
Canadian Imp., w. i.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp. Inc., w. i.	30	40	30	40
Casein Co. of America	4	7	4	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf	..	60	..	60
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Central Foundry pf	7⅛	8½	7⅛	8½
Central Foundry 6s	51	55	51	55
Chesapeake Transit 5s	..	98	..	98
Chicago & Alton receipts	80	81½	80	81½
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	93¼	..	93¼	..
Compressed Air	..	⅛	..	⅛
Con. Refrigerating	3¾	4¼	4	4½
Con. Rubber Tire	⅛	1	⅛	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1½	3½	1½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	5	10	5	10
Copper Range	52	55	51½	53
Cramps' Shipbuilding	20	25	20	25
Cuban 6s of 1906	96	..	96	..
Denver Union Water	24½	27	24½	27
Denver Union Water pf	30	35	30	35
Detroit & Mackinac	58	65	58	65
Det. & Mack. pf

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Soft; Call Money Easy, 3-4@1 Per Cent.

Reaction from Excessive Activity Results in Speculative Inanimation and Weakness.

Foreign affairs cut a smaller figure in our stock market yesterday than on Thursday, but were still influential. London evened up its contracts over its holiday until Tuesday, and naturally was making no fresh commitments in the present inflammable condition of international politics. The Oriental situation altered in details only, no progress being made in principle. Russia's embarrassments, rather than Russian sympathy with the world's civilized thought, is the best guarantee that no addition to her burdens will be assumed unnecessarily. The decline in consols was not connected with international affairs, but was due to the ill success attending the issue of £6,500,000 exchequer bonds, or, in other words, to an oversupply of gilt-edged indigestibles. The suggestion that the meat strike might involve the railways was only a minor influence. More importance was attached to the buoyancy in the wheat market, which was not attributed (as on previous days) to the war situation, but to reports of rain and rust and moderated views of crop prospects. The money and exchange markets call for no remark, although it may be noted that more bank records promise to be broken to-day. Generally speaking, the market was quiet and professional, with comparative freedom from booms and tips, and fractional declines ruling. Steel preferred and Union Pacific were noticeably soft, the former upon doubt regarding the trade outlook, and the latter upon disappointment that the regular dividend had been declared at some uncertain date, although there had been meanwhile some speculation upon a rate which had not been supposed already settled. There were no more conspicuous recessions, the Grangers resisting pretty well the crop damage influence. The volume of business shrunk even more markedly for bonds than for stocks. Investment and speculation seem to have come to a somewhat fatigued condition together.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers pf...	1	N. Y. Air Brake....	1
Am. Locomotive pf..	1½	Pressed Steel Car..	½
Am. Tel. & Tel.....	½	Rubber Goods pf....	½
Col. & So. 2d pf...	½	St. Louis Southern..	½
General Electric ...	1	U. S. Rubber pf.....	1½
Metro. St. Ry.....	½	West E. & M.....	1

Stocks Declined.

American Ice	¾	K. C., Ft.S. & M.pf.	1¼
Am. Ice pf.....	½	Manhattan Elevated	¾
Am. Sm. & Ref. pf..	½	Minn. & St. L. pf..	12¼
Anaconda Copper ..	1½	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	1
At., T. & S. F.....	⅞	Missouri Pacific ...	⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf..	1	National Lead	½
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Nat. R. of Mex. pf..	1
Chicago & Alton	1¼	N. Y. Central	½
Chicago Great West.	1¼	N. Y., O. & W.....	⅝
Chicago Term. Tr...	½	N. & W.	⅝
Cleve., L. & Wheel..	8	Penn. R. R.....	½
Col. Fuel & Iron...	¾	Reading	¾
Detroit Un. Ry.....	1½	Rock Island	⅞
Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	½	Rock Island pf.....	1
Erie 1st pf.....	⅞	T., St. L. & W. pf..	½
Hocking Valley pf..	¾	Union Pacific	14
Illinois Central ...	1	U. S. Cast Pipe.....	1⅛
Int. Steam Pump...	2⅝	U. S. Steel pf.....	1
Int. Steam Pump pf.	4		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cen. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. reg.4s	1⅜
Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s.	1½
Louis. & Nash. 5s..	1½
S. L. M. Berg. 5s..	2½
Lack. Steel 5s	1
F. & P. M., P. H. Division 5s	1⅝
Stand. Rope & T. 6s.	1⅞
U. S. Leather 6s....	1

Bonds Declined.

D. & R. G. imp. 5s.. 1 | U. S. R. & I. deb. 5s 1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 29.....	382,390
To date this year.....	62,929,564
Corresponding date last year.....	97,205,353

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 29.....	$1,502,500
To date this year.....	$369,250,280
Corresponding date last year....	$399,998,450

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Cambria Steel Co. for semi-annual dividend.
Investment Co. of Philadelphia.
Fullman Co. for dividend.
Twin City Rapid Transit for dividend on common.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Central District Printing Telegraph Co.
Electric Co. of America.
Third Avenue Railroad.

Union Pacific Dividends Oct. 1.

Official announcement was made yesterday that the regular semi-annual dividends would be paid on Oct. 1 on the common and preferred shares of the Union Pacific. The books will be closed on Aug. 31, and will be opened on Oct. 12, one day after the regular annual stockholders' meeting. Announcement was also made that the capital stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company had been stricken from the stock list, as the amount outstanding had been reduced to a few hundred shares. All the rest of the stock has been gradually acquired by the Union Pacific.

To Use Toledo Terminal Company.

The Père Marquette and the Chicago, Hamilton and Dayton Roads decided to use the Toledo Railway and Terminal Company for their Toledo terminus. The results of this deal are that the Dayton and the Père Marquette jointly and severally guarantee both as to principal and interest $3,500,000 fifty-year 4½ per cent. gold bonds. These bonds are now offered by Rudolph Kleyboite & Co. They are a first and closed mortgage on all of the property now owned by the Toledo Railway and Terminal Company and all that may be acquired hereafter.

A Woburn Bank to Liquidate.

WOBURN, Mass., July 29.—The Directors of the First National Bank of Woburn have recommended to the shareholders that the charter of the bank which will expire on Jan. 18, 1905, be permitted to lapse and that the bank be placed in liquidation. It has a capital of $200,000, a surplus of $90,000, and deposits of about $300,000.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 29.—The stock market was dull, steady, and featureless, the transactions amounting to 632 shares of stock and $60,000 of bonds.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Atlantic Const Line....	99	98¾	99
14,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s.....	88½	88½	88½
6,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s.....	104½	104½	104½
*2,000	Ga. Southern & Fla. 5s.	114½	114½	114½
1,000	Carolina Central 4s....	91¾	91½	91¾
5,000	United Railways 4s.....	93	93	93
3,000	Baltimore City 5s.....	113½	113½	113½
1,000	North Carolina 4s.....	103	103	103
1,000	Browing Co. 4s.....	53¼	53¼	53½
4,000	Brewing Co. incomes...	24½	24	24½
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s.....	62¾	62¾	62¾
10,000	Ala. Coal & Iron 5s....	64½	64½	64½

STOCKS.

200	Seaboard.....	9¾	9¼	9¾
12	Northern Central.....	83¼	83	83
150	Con. Gas.....	76	76	76
155	Brewing Co.....	6¾	6½	6½
100	Cotton Duck.....	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Maryland Casualty.....	45	45	45
5	U. S. Fidelity.....	102	102	102
$3	Ala. Coal & I. pf. war.	3	3	3

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Lacks Animation—General Decline in Prices.

With the same uniformity with which stocks advanced on Wednesday they declined yesterday, only one of the active stocks escaping without a loss. As the day advanced the trading became very dull, and during much of the session the spirit of animation that had characterized the market almost uninterruptedly for several weeks was entirely lacking. In the opinion of some yesterday's declines were largely the result of the fact that the advance of the previous day had been overdone, and yesterday's reaction followed as a natural result of stocks having been bought in too much of a hurry on Thursday, just as they had been sold in too much of a hurry on Wednesday. The total transactions for the day amounted to only 382,000 shares.

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Sharp Decline in Steel.

Perhaps the most encouraging event of the day to the bears was the sharp decline in United States Steel preferred, which sold down to 59⅝, and closed with a net loss of an even point. The principal news of the day in regard to the company, the purchase of another of the trust's small competitors, was hardly in itself stimulating, however good the investment may really be. The fact that the trust has not been able to keep going the mills it already owns does not to the casual observer appear to offer any good reason for buying additional plants, although the aspect of the matter might be changed if consideration be given to the demand for the particular products manufactured by the plant that the trust has just acquired.

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Metropolitan Only Active Stock to Advance.

Metropolitan Street Railway went contrary to the general list, advancing still further, and showing activity second only to that in United States Steel preferred. The movement appeared to be a continuation of that of Thursday based on the supposition that a possible source of pressure had been removed by the fact that an estate which was supposed to have a good deal of the stock had little or none of it. The other tractions, although fairly strong in the early trading in sympathy with Metropolitan, all closed with net losses as compared with Metropolitan's gain of half a point.

RAILWAY'S $20,000,000 LOAN.

Illinois Central Gives Trust Deed on Twelve Branch Lines.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The Illinois Central Railroad Company to-day filed for record a trust deed on twelve of its branch lines in Illinois and Indiana to secure a loan of $20,000,000 made by the Union Trust Company of New York and Joel E. Williamson of Evansville, Ind.

Illinois Central Railroad purchased lines first mortgage gold bonds, bearing 3½ per cent. interest, and due July 1, 1952, in denominations of $1,000 to $20,000 each, will be issued for the amount of the loan. The funds derived from the sale of the bonds will, it is said, be used in refunding the original loans and purchasing the lines in question.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

A general resumption of work has been ordered in the Joliet plant of Illinois Steel Company next Monday morning. All the departments, which have been idle several weeks, will be reopened but one, about 1,500 men getting work.

Part of the coke plant of the United States Steel Corporation at South Sharon has been placed in operation and preparations are being made for starting two blast furnaces. A general resumption of the South Sharon mills is anticipated.

It is announced that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will purchase 1,000 acres of land for a new yard near Latonia.

The Aberdeen Copper Company has closed down its works owing to complications in the New York office. The shutdown is thought to be temporary.

On the Stock Exchange 147 shares of Bank of Commerce sold at 209 and 209⅛.

The report of the acquisition of the Fort Wayne Electric Light Company by the Fort Wayne and Wabash Valley Railway Company is semi-officially confirmed. This will give the Fort Wayne and Wabash Valley control of all the electric-lighting business in the city of Fort Wayne, Ind. It is also reported that negotiations have been closed for the purchase of the Fort Wayne and Southwestern Electric Railway, which is controlled at present by New York and New England interests.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Discussing trade conditions, Dun's Review says:

Confidence appears to be returning, despite a large addition to the army of unemployed. Labor disturbances are the most unfavorable factors in the industrial and commercial situation at the present time, curtailing the output of a few much needed products and reducing the demand for all commodities. Aside from this adverse influence the situation has improved, although progress is slow and frequently interrupted. Another week has put much wheat and cotton beyond danger and brought other crops nearer maturity. Dealers are providing for the future a little more freely, and in several important branches of industry orders come forward in greater bulk. Owing to special conditions the leading branches of manufacture do not make uniform progress, communications as to supplies of raw material making the current situation particularly puzzling at the textile mills and shoe shops.

***

Liabilities of commercial failures thus far reported for July aggregated $7,401,462, of which $3,175,214 were in manufacturing, $3,789,125 in trading, and $457,123 in other commercial lines. Failures this week numbered 220 in the United States, against 190 last year, and 18 in Canada, compared with 19 a year ago.

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Bradstreet's says:

More activity is noted at a few Western centres, but Fall trade is slow to assume form, pending assurance as to crop results and settlement of existing industrial disturbances. Crop conditions are, on the whole, favorable, though irregularity in sections prevents generalization. Fall inquiry and shipments of goods are livening up at the West, and are expected to become active early in August. The movement of Winter wheat to market, somewhat delayed this year, has at last begun in earnest. Coincidently, improvement in collections is shown at some centres, and the demand for money from the country has increased. The movement of currency to move the crops has assumed good proportions this week. Speculation in stocks and cereals has quieted down somewhat, and clearings show reductions both from last week and last year.

***

Bank clearings for the week ending with July 28 aggregate $1,844,108,788, 15 per cent. less than last week and 10 per cent. under last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $727,520,746, a decrease of 14 per cent. from last week and a loss of 4 per cent. as compared with last year.

***

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending July 28 aggregate 1,613,285 bushels, against 1,281,501 bushels last week, 3,181,442 bushels this week last year, 4,388,534 bushels in 1902, and 6,463,391 bushels in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports aggregate 5,186,174 bushels, against 12,006,624 bushels last year, 16,549,840 bushels in 1902, and 23,675,946 bushels in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggregate 415,844 bushels, against 706,847 bushels last week, 928,839 bushels a year ago, 28,405 bushels in 1902, and 563,604 bushels in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports of corn aggregate 2,310,544 bushels, against 5,357,695 bushels in 1903, 423,728 bushels in 1902, and 6,233,699 bushels in 1901.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,185,469, as against $2,222,128 for the previous week, and $2,440,323 for the corresponding week last year. The total value of the dry goods marketed was $2,305,444, as against $2,328,188 for the previous week, and $2,250,383 for the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ⅝ and 1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3@3½ per cent. for five months, 3½@3¾ per cent. for six months, and 3¼@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $180,061,822; balances, $11,117,727; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,715,998.

Money on call in London, 3@3¼ per cent.; short bills, 2 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 15-16@3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.85; demand, $4.8763@$4.8770; cables, $4.8820@$4.8830.

Commercial bills were $4.83⅝@$4.83. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95⅜; guilders, 40⅛@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@5c discount. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 25c premium; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—25@30c premium. St. Louis—60c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 29.—Money was in brisk demand in the market to-day for holiday and month-end requirements, and borrowers were largely dependent on the Bank of England.

Th tone on the Stock Exchange was calmer after yesterday's announcements in Parliament regarding the situation with Russia, and owing to satisfaction at the fact that the settlement had been concluded without disasters. Business, however, was inanimate, it being the eve of the holidays.

Consols opened higher and closed easier on account of the tightness of money. Home rails were in fair demand, but closed irregular.

Americans opened firm and inactive at a little above parity, and closed quiet with some stocks fractionally lower.

Kafirs were cheerful.

Foreigners were firm, especially Japanese. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95¾.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 88; Consols, for account, 88; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 79⅝; Atchison preferred, 98¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 86⅜; Canadian Pacific, 127⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio, 34½; Chicago Great Western, 14¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 158¼; De Beers, 19; Denver and Rio Grande, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 73¼; Erie, 25¼; Erie first preferred, 62½; Erie second preferred, 37; Illinois Central, 136¾; Louisville and Nashville, 117; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18¼; New York Central, 122; Norfolk and Western, 62; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90½; Ontario and Western, 31½; Pennsylvania, 61½; Rand Mines, 9⅝; Reading, 27; Reading first preferred, 82; Reading second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 24; Southern Railway preferred, 90¼; Southern Pacific, 50¼; Union Pacific, 98¾; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 12½; United States Steel preferred, 62¼; Wabash, 17; Wabash preferred, 36; Spanish 4s, 85½.

Bar silver firm; 27d per ounce.

Money, 3@3¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@3 per cent., and for three months' bills 2 15-16@3 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.12; Lisbon, 16.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 29.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm and had an upward tendency. Rio Tintos gained 10f. Russian Imperial 4s closed at 92.40 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 505.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f. 85c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 24½c. for checks.

BERLIN, July 29.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were higher. American rails were firmer.

Exchange on London 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills 3⅛ per cent., three months' bills 2½ per cent.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Concerning the movement of currency during the week The Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain of $7,508,800 in cash held by the banks.

They received from the interior $7,503,700 and sent to the interior $1,313,900. The gain from the interior was $6,189,800.

Receipts of new gold were $1,950,500, namely: $896,800 on New York Assay Office checks, $875,000 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $178,100 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $23,533,500; payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. fund, &c., were $24,165,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $631,500.

The total gain from the interior, $6,189,800, and new gold $1,950,500, was $8,140,300; deducting the loss of $631,500 on Sub-Treasury operations proper the net gain was $7,508,800.

The net gain from the interior is only about $100,000 more than in the corresponding week of 1903. It is considerably larger than for like weeks in 1902 and 1901. That may be due to the increase in money in circulation. The movement was without feature. Most of the receipts came from near-by and Eastern points, and the greatest part of the shipments went to near-by cities. Receipts were moderate from the West and South and shipments to these quarters were insignificant.

Receipts of new gold were the smallest since the week ended June 16. A large amount of gold from the Klondike is in transit, as well as a million from Australia. The activity of the Russian fleet may stop further shipments of Japanese gold to San Francisco.

The small loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper may be ascribed to the decline in pension payments to $1,174,000 from $2,781,000 in the preceding week. Receipts of customs were $2,968,800, a daily average of $494,800, comparing with a daily average of $491,000 in the preceding week. Payments to banks in redemption of the notes of other banks averaged nearly a million a day, but were offset by payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury to make good the 5 per cent. fund of correspondents.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $5,212,000 mutilated currency.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—With the exception of a little active trading in Electric Company of America, Reading, and United States Steel preferred, this market was without animation. Prices were less firm than yesterday. Cambria Iron receded ½, Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy, and Lancaster 2½, Westmoreland Coal 2, and United Gas Improvement 1. These movements were exceptional, fluctuations in the general list being very narrow. The trading element was uncertain in its attitude, and indicated that New Y marets were hard to read." Total sales, 14,683 shares and $98,000 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
18	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
130	Cambria Steel Cast.....	20¾	20¾	20¾
50	Cam. Steel Cast ex div..	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Electric Supply.....	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Con. Traction, N. J.	67	67	67
1,660	Electric Co. of America.	9	8¾	9
100	Erie	24¾	24¾	24¾
15	Harris. P., Mt. J. & L..	102	102	102
100	Inter. Smokeless Powder	15¾	15¾	15¾
118	Lehigh Valley R. R.	37¾	37¾	37¾
2	Minehill R. R.	62½	62½	62½
100	Missouri, Kan. & Texas.	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	Pennsylvania R. R.	59 11-16	59 11-16	59 11-16
100	Philadelphia Traction...	98¼	98¼	98¼
220	Philadelphia Electric...	6 3-16	6¼	6 3-16
6,925	Reading	26 5-16	25¾	25 15-16
12	Reading 1st pf.....	41¾	41¾	41¾
975	Tidal Gas Imp.....	86	85	85
250	Union Traction	54	54	54
700	U. S. Steel.....	11¾	11¼	11⅝
3,600	U. S. Steel pf.....	60¾	59¼	59¾
5	Westmoreland Coal	78	78	78

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¾c.

The following were the sales of mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange: 300 Sierra Nevada at .22, 200 Savage at .23, 100 Potosi at .15, 1,000 Gold Dollar at .04, 100 Ophir at 2.35, 100 Phoenix at .09, 300 Crown Point at .14, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.15, 1,000 Cripple Creek at .08, and 1,000 Work at .07@.08.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 29.—The money market continues very quiet, and rates are unchanged. Call loans, 2@3 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3½@4 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2 per cent.; New York funds, 7½@10c discount; clearings, $18,638,763; balances, $1,807,852; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $47,598. The foreign exchange market is steady and unchanged. Rates are quoted as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88⅝	.....
Sterling	4.85¼	4.85½
Commercial	.....	4.84½
Francs	5.18¾	5.18¼
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	.40⅛	.40⅜

The Boston stock list was not particularly active, although there was a fair amount of business in Copper Range, Amalgamated, Utah, and Trinity. All of these coppers in the afternoon fell from the highest point of the day, but Utah was comparatively firm. The rest of the local specialties were dull. There was very little interest in the proceedings of the day.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
725	Atchison.....	78⅛	77	77
16	*Atchison pf.....	96½	96	96¼
55	Boston Elevated.....	151½	151½	151½
5	Boston & Albany.....	250	250	250
158	Boston & Lowell.....	240	239½	240
8	Boston & Maine.....	163	162½	163
30	Chi. Junc. & Stk. Yds...	143¾	143½	143½
10	Mass. Elec.....	18¾	18¾	18¾
163	Mass. Elec. pf.....	71	69¾	69¾
38	N. Y. N. H. & H.....	193	193	193
1,008	Union Pacific.....	97	96¾	96¾
5	West End.....	91½	91½	91½
30	West End pf.....	112	112	112

TELEPHONES.

638	American.....	133¼	132¾	133
10	New England.....	125	125	125
140	Western Telegraph.....	13½	13½	13½
76	*Western Telegraph pf....	91	91	91

MISCELLANEOUS.

3	Am. Ag. & Chem.....	15	15	15
10	Am. Ag. & Chem. pf.....	75¾	75¾	75¾
300	Am. Sugar.....	129½	128¾	129½
5	Am. Sugar pf.....	129¾	129¾	129¾
161	Am. Woolen pf.....	76¾	76¾	76⅝
40	Dom. Iron & Steel.....	9¾	9¾	9¾
9	*Edison.....	250	250	250
13	Gen. Electric.....	162	161	161
103	Mass. Gas.....	33½	33½	33½
106	Mass. Gas pf.....	82¾	82½	82½
100	Swift & Co.....	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
295	United Fruit.....	106	105⅛	105⅞
501	United Shoe Machine...	50	49½	49½
177	United Shoe Mach. pf...	31	31	31
200	U. S. Steel.....	11¼	11¼	11¼
1,674	U. S. Steel pf.....	60¾	59½	59⅝

MINING.

30	Adventure.....	87¼	87¼	87¼
585	Allouez.....	8½	8½	8¼
3,025	Amalgamated.....	51⅞	50⅝	51¼
25	Atlantic.....	9	9	9
385	Bingham.....	25	24¾	25
750	Centennial.....	24¼	23¾	24
100	Central Oil.....	7	7	7
200	Con. Mercur.....	25	25	25
3,008	Copper Range.....	55½	54¼	54½
205	Daly-West.....	14¾	14½	14½
20	Dominion Coal pf.....	104¾	104¾	104¾
50	Franklin.....	7	7	7
550	Granby.....	3	3	3
420	Guanajuato.....	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Isle Royale.....	10½	10½	10½
20	Monawk.....	42½	42	42½
25	Montana C. & C.....	4	4	4
50	New Idria Mining.....	10	10	10
70	Osceola.....	63	62¼	63
25	Quincy.....	85	85	85
50	Rhode Island.....	80	80	80
105	Shannon.....	6	5⅞	5⅞
637	Trinity.....	8⅝	7⅞	8
365	*U. S. Mining.....	21¾	21½	21¾
2,840	Utah.....	38¼	37⅛	37½
150	Victoria.....	3¼	3	3
100	Winona.....	7⅞	7½	7½
72	Wolverine.....	76	75¾	76

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104⅝	105
2s, c., 1930	104⅝	105
3s, r., 1918	104½	105
3s, c., 1918	105⅜	106¼
3s, 1918, ern. 105	.....	.....
4s, r., 1907	106⅛	106⅛
4s, c., 1907	106¼	106¼
4s, r., 1925	131	132
4s, c., 1925	133	133
D. C. 3-65s	118½	..
Philippine 4s	110	..
A. C. & F. pf.	76	78¾
Am. Coal	240	250
Am. Cot. Oil	26	27
Am. C. O. pf.	89	90
Am. D. Tel.	29	30
Am. Sax.	193	198
Am. Gr. Tw.	5½	6½
A. H. & L.	4	4¾
A. H. & L. pf.	20¾	20⅞
Am. Lin. Co.	9	10
Am. M. Co.	3	4
A. M. Co. pf.	16½	19
Am. Snuff	121	130
Am. Sm. pf.	91¾	92
Am. Steel F.	5	35
Am. S. F. pf.	30	35
A. Sug. R. pf.	129	130
Am. T. & C.	89	92
Am. Tob. pf.	133	135
Am. W. Co.	11⅛	13½
A. W. Co. pf.	76	..
Ann Arbor	28	30
Ann A. pf.	55	60
Atlan. C. L.	116	118¾
B. & O. pf.	92¼	94½
B. A. L. pf.	105	..
B. Un. Gas	213	220
Bruns. City	5	7
B., R. & P.	127½	135
B., R. & P. pf.	140	169
Butterick Co.	49	49½
Canada So.	65	66
C. R. R. of N. J.	163	165
C. & A. pf.	81	84
C. B. & Q.	180	..
C. & E. I. pf.	125	135
C. G. W. pf.	21	22½
C., I. & L. pf.	70	85
C. M. & St. P. pf.	178¾	180
C. & N. W. pf.	200	225
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	175	..
C. C., C. & St. L.	74	76
C. C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	110
C., L. & W. pf.	75	80
Cleve. & P.	178	..
C. F. & I. pf.	65	75
Col. South.	14	15
C. S. 1st pf.	48	50
C. & H. C. & Iron	8⅝	9¼
Com. Cable	181	200
Consol. Coal	65	..
Consol. Gas	192¾	193¼
C. T. Co. pf.	113½	115
C. P. Co. pf.	68	70
D., L. & W.	265	270
D. & R. G.	21	22
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	19	25
Del. Match.	125	132
Dist. Sec.	21	22½
D. Co. of A. pf.	10	11½
Erie 2d pf.	36	37
Ev. & T. H. pf.	75	80
Gen. Ch. Co.	40	51
G. C. Co. pf.	93	97
Gt. Nor. pf.	170	185
Hock. Valley	64	67⅞
Homestake	53	54
Ill. C. l.	103⅝	..
Iowa C. pf.	35	36
Jol. & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M.	23	25
Kan. C. So.	21	22¾
K. & D. M.	12½	14½
K. & D. M. pf.	47	53
K. I., C. pf.	52	60
Lacl. Gas pf.	75	100
L. E. & W.	26	28
L. E. & W. pf.	85	100
Lake Shore	245	275
Long Island	52	55
Man. Beach	10	13
Md. C. pf.	110	120
M. W. S. El. Chicago	19	21
M. W. S. El. Chi. pf.	53½	..
Mich. Cent.	120	140
M. St. L.	44	51
N., C. & St. L.	112	114
Nat. Biscuit	47	47½
Nat. B. pf.	107¾	108½
Nat. Enam.	14½	15½
Nat. En. pf.	72	82
Nat. Lead pf.	90½	94
N. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	17½	18
N. Cent. C.	42	46
N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	95	100
N. Y. & N. H.	..	193
N. Y., C. & St. L.	27½	29½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	110
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
N. Y. D. Co.	16	20
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	40	45
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	147	150
N. & W. pf.	90	92
North Amer.	85½	89
Ont. Mining	3½	4⅜
Pacific Coast	60	61
P. C. 1st pf.	95	103
P. C. 2d pf.	67½	69
Pacific Mail	25	25¾
Peo. Gas & C.	17	21
Penn. Marq.	75	80
P., C. C. & St. L.	62½	65
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	93	96
P. Ft. W. & C.	180¾	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	174	..
Pul. Pal. ex 4.216	221	..
Quicksilver	⅝	1¼
Quicksil'r pf.	3½	4½
R. R. S. Ill. C. stk. ctfs	..	92
Ry. St. Spr.	19	20
Read. 2d pf.	67¾	70
Rens. & Sar.	203	..
R., W. & O., ex div.	131	135
Rub. G. M. C.	15¼	15⅝
Rutland pf.	30	40
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	40½	42
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	19½	21
St. P. & S. F. 1st pf.	70	72½
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	161	164
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	125	127
St. L. S. W.	37½	38
St. S. W. pf.	83½	85
S. R. & T. pf.	⅝	1½
T. P. L. Tr.	28	30½
T. R. & L.	17	20½
T. C. R. T. ex div.	93¾	94¾
Un. Pac. pf.	93½	94
U. Rys. Inv.	10½	11
U. Rys. Inv. pf.	48¾	49
U. S. Exp.	105	115
Wells-F. Ex.	204	212
W. & L. E.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Builder Buys Large Plot in the Bronx—Transfer of 54 and 56 Broad Street—Operators Active on Upper East Side—Dealings by Brokers.

Boneberg & Co. have sold a plot of fifteen lots fronting on the north side of Two Hundred and Seventh Street, Hull and Decatur Avenues, to a builder, who will improve the property.

Sale of 71st Street Dwelling.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. and Clifford N. Shurman have sold the three-story dwelling 328 West Seventy-first Street, on lot 17 by 100.5.

Charles H. Easton & Co. negotiated the sale of the dwelling 70 West Eighty-fifth Street for Mrs. Kate B. Stokes. The buyer is Charles A. Maurice.

Broad Street Property Transferred.

The property 54 and 56 Broad Street, 45.4 by 116.6, was conveyed yesterday by Joseph Wolf to Gibson Putzel for a nominal consideration over a mortgage of $270,000.

Resale of 122d Street Parcel.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have resold for Lowenfeld & Prager to Maurice M. Strauss the five-story double flat, with stores, 208 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 25 by 100.11.

Louis Lese has bought, through Ward Belknap from Eugene M. Muller and Adelaide V. Malloy, 111 and 113 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, two two-story dwellings on plot 38.9 by 100.11.

Polizzi & Co. have sold for Blumenstein & Posner the five-story double tenement 524 East Thirteenth Street, 25 by 103.3 feet.

Max Marx has bought from Arnold Kohn 119 and 121 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, old buildings, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Purchase on West 102d Street.

W. Alanson Alexander sold for Jennie L. Bargebuhr to William W. Adams 155 West One Hundred and Second Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 85 by 100.

Jacob Chaimowitz and Thomas Carroll have sold 225 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, a five-story double tenement.

To Improve West 158th Street Lot.

David Stewart has sold for Abigail R. Briggs to a client, for improvement, the lot, 25 by 100, on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 175 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Bronx Flats Change Hands.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for A. Michaelson to Jacob Marx 550 and 552 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, between Alexander and Lincoln Avenues, two four-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.

Weil & Mayer have sold 540 and 542 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, two four-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.

S. N. Freedman has bought through J. A. O'Connor the entire block fronting on One Hundred and Seventy-third Street from Washington to Bathgate Avenues.

Long Term Tenement Leases.

G. Garlucci & Co. have leased for Pachtman & Levin to Felice Fantozzi the new six-story tenement 27 and 29 Thompson Street, for five years, at an aggregate rental of $29,500.

D. Colucci & Co. have leased for K. Elm the five-story tenement at the southeast corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, at an annual rental of $3,000; also, for E. Kemper, the five-story building 2,201 Second Avenue, for three years, at an annual rental of $3,700.

Van Vliet & Place have rented for a term of years the three-story dwelling 252 West Eleventh Street to David T. Corde; also, the store at 453 Hudson Street to Jacob Friedman.

Bronx Brokers to Organize.

A movement has been undertaken looking to the organization of a local board of brokers in the Bronx. The plan is to maintain a thoroughly equipped central office where brokers may meet for the transaction of business. At a meeting, of which W. T. Stelle was temporary Chairman, held Thursday at the Smith Building, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, the scheme was favorably discussed. Another meeting will be held next Thursday evening.

Buyer for Brooklyn Dwelling.

Cory & Sands, as brokers, have sold the three-story frame dwelling 3,108 Avenue F, Brooklyn, for Elizabeth M. Eckhoff to Philander F. Barton.

There were no sales at auction scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

No. 28 West 125th St, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 24.10x86.11; J. Rauth of 49 East 87th St, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $26,500.

No. 516 East 139th St, for a five-story brick flat, 41.8x86.4; C. Brendon of 500 5th Av, owner and architect; cost, $40,000.

Nos. 248 and 250 Division St, for a six-story brick flat and store, 41.6x89; L. Kotzen of 77 Avenue C, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $45,000.

Simpson St, n s, 98 ft w of Freeman St, for a five-story brick tenement, 41.10x88; Adolph Wechsler of 1,241 Webster Avenue, owner; Harry T. Howell of 138th St and 3d Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

Teller Av, w s, 608 ft n of 169th St, for a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 20x56; John J. Healey of 1,359 Teller Av, owner; W. C. Dickerson of 149th St and 3d Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Eighth St, s s, 105 ft e of 4th Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 22; James W. Barker of 11th St and 4th Av, owner; William F. Rouse of 80 East 219th St, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

Items Involving Less Than $5,000 Omitted.

No. 54 East 116th St, to a five-story brick tenement; W. Solomon of 218 East 72d St, owner; B. Stecklers of 320 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 54 and 56 West 99th St, to two five-story brick tenements; W. Solomon, owner; B. Stecklers, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 622 to 638 9th Av, to nine five-story brick tenements and stores; J. F. Betz, Philadelphia, owner; G. W. McCabe of 2 West Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $100,000.

No. 340 3d Av, to four-story brick offices and stores; Trustees of St. Mathew's Church of 3,476 Broadway, owners; H. Davidson of 240 West 20th St., architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, July 29.

AMSTERDAM AV, 991 and 993, e s, 50x100; Max Marx to Martha B. Mosher, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 422, w s, 25x82; John Sasse to Regina Schaffner, (mtg $14,000) 100

AVENUE A, n w s, 38.8 ft s of 86th St, 25x75.9; Louis Kivovitz to Samuel Riegler, (mtg $13,250,) other consideration and 100

BAINBRIDGE AV, n w corner of 198th St, 20x29.9; Mary Katz and another to Grace De Fato and another, (mtg $6,500,) other consideration and..... 100

BOWERY, 110 and 110½, w s, 24.8x—x100.11; Smith E. Bernard Flynn, other consideration and..... 100

BRADHURST AV, e s, 25 ft s of 148th St, 25x75; Aaron C. Horn to Benjamin Harris and others, (mtg $13,500)..... Nom.

BROAD ST, 54 and 56, w s, 45.4x116.6; 35.6x113.7; Joseph Wolf to Gibson Putzel, (mtg $270,000,) other consideration and 100

BROADWAY, s e corner of Spring St, runs e 200 x s 71 x w 99.11 x n 12.4 x w 99.10 x n 51.1; Charles Donohue, referee, to the Interstate Land Holding Company, (mtgs $580,000)..... 250,000

CLINTON AV, n w s, 79.2 ft s of 182d St, 22x88.6x22x86.4; Amalia Berk to William FitzSimons, mtg $3,000,) other consideration and 100

CROTONA AV, n w corner of 170th St, 40.5x100.2x37.6x116.1; 170th St, n s, 35 ft e of Clinton Av, 25x109.2; 170th St, n e corner of Clinton Av, 35x109.2x19.1x110.4; Howard P. Wilds, referee, to Elias A. Goldstein..... 17,000

FOREST AV, w s, 162.8 ft n of 166th St, 20x87.6; Thomas J. Quinn to Annie Tager, other consideration and..... 100

JACKSON Av, e s, 185.9 ft s of 165th St, 21x84.1; Peter G. Thoretz to Karl Schlachter, (mtg $3,500)..... 6,500

LEXINGTON AV, 381, e s, 19.9x85; Emma Manson to Lillie G. Field, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

LOT 19, map of 107 lots of Hudson Park; Hudson P. Rose to Rosina Schmitzer..... Nom.

LOT 52, map of 120 lots, Daily estate; Hudson P. Rose to Napoleon Carielli..... Nom.

LOT 119, map of Gleason property, 24th Ward; Louis H. Hahlo, referee, to Joseph J. Gleason..... 3,000

LOT 120, map of Gleason property, 24th Ward; Charles A. Molloy, referee, to Joseph J. Gleason 3,000

LOT 472, map of of N. W. Stuyvesant; Albert Ritchie, referee, to Joseph Zimmern 19,025

MORRIS AV, 1,852, w s, 17.10x95; John F. Cowan, referee, to George L. Holeur. 6,000

MORRIS AV, 1,852, w s, 17.10x93; George L. Holeur to Annie M. Holeur, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and... 100

RIVINGTON ST, s w corner of Orchard St, 50.2x100; Christopher F. Frerichs, executor, to David Cohen..... 60,500

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 491.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 17.1x71.10; Cyrus Hitchcock to Charles Schneider, other consideration and 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 141st St, 20.1x105x19.10x108.9; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 38.4 ft s of 141st St, runs e 102.4 x s 62.1 x e 5 x s 27.11 x w 92.2 x n 91.3; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 166.1 ft s of 141st St, 36.6x80.1x36x88.2; Isidore Jackson and another to Cecelia Frankel and another, (mtg $133,500,) other consideration and 100

SUMMIT ST, n s, 343.9 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 22.6x100; George Schmitt, executor, to William Johnson and another 4,000

TIFFANY ST, 1,127, w s, 20x125; Edward H. Adelberg to Joseph Frey, other consideration and..... 100

UNION AV, 385, e s, 26.4x84.1; Robert Aeschbach to Lena Aeschbach..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 25x145; Samuel Rose and another to Adam E. Majewski and others, (mtg $15,500) 20,500

WESTCHESTER ROAD, s s, adjoining lands of George Baxter, runs s 355x e 42x n 381x w 48.6, Westchester; Basilius Busch to Louise Kiener, other consideration and 100

WEST ST, s w s, w ½ of Lot 18, map of Wardsville, 25x144x25x142; John F. Euler to Philip Euler, quitclaim..... Nom.

WEST ST, s w s, w ½ of Lot 18, map of Wardsville, 25x144x25x142; Louisa K. Wipf to Philip Euler, quitclaim..... Nom.

WEST ST, s w s, w ½ of Lot 18, map of Wardsville, 25x144x25x142; Mary MacLeod to Philip Euler, quitclaim..... Nom.

WEST ST, s w s, w ½ of Lot 18, map of Wardsville, 25x144x25x142; Fredericke M. Murdock to Philip Euler, quitclaim. Nom.

WEST ST, s w s, w ½ of Lot 18, map of Wardsville, 25x144x25x142; Wilhelmina M. Euler to Philip Euler, quitclaim..... Nom.

WEST ST, s w s, w ½ of Lot 18, map of Wardsville, 25x144x25x142; Catharine Durrenfield to Philip Euler, quitclaim. Nom.

WEST ST, s w s, w ½ of Lot 18, map of Wardsville, 25x144x25x142; Margaret M. L. Tunstall to Philip Euler, quitclaim.. Nom.

WEST ST, s w s, w ½ of Lot 18, map of Wardsville, 25x144x25x142; Philip Euler to John Allan Realty Company..... 100

1ST AV, e s, 26 ft n e of 47th St, 40.10x80; Irving Bachrach and others to Makes Baker and another, (mtg $32,000)..... Nom.

1ST AV, 2,331, w s, 25.5x100; Elizabeth W. Smith to Samuel Williams, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, 1,840, e s, 25.8x100; Max Rubinson and another to Sarah Hirshkowitz, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and.. 100

2D AV, n e corner of 110th St, 25.5x75; Franklyn Paddock, referee, to Henrietta Goldman 18,100

7TH AV, 2,144 to 2,148, w s, 70x86x70x94.10; Emilia Berrian to the Middleborough Realty Company, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and..... 100

10TH AV, 378, e s, 24.8x100; Chelsea Realty Company to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, (mtg $14,500,) other consideration and 100

11TH ST, s s, 218 ft e of Avenue B, 25x94.9; Jonas Freedman to Louis Messinger and another, (mtg $23,000)..... 100

12TH ST, s s, 270.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Magdalena Ruter to Max Stark, (mtg $37,000,) other consideration and 100

12TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of Avenue C, 50x108, Unionport; David E. Livingston to Edwin W. Miller, (mtg $600)..... Nom.

12TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of Avenue C, 100x108, Unionport; Thomas I. McAvoy and another to David E. Livingston, ⅔ part.. 1,600

12TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of Avenue C, 100x108, Unionport; Francis J. Sullivan and another, executors, to David E. Livingston, ⅓ part..... 800

12TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of Avenue C, 100x108, Unionport; David E. Livingston to William T. Keogh..... Nom.

17TH ST, 110 East, 24x92; Augustus Talbot and another, executors, to Ella L. Hemminger, (mtg $13,000)..... 30,000

17TH ST, 110 East, 24x92; Ella L. Hemminger to Katharine S. Tarr, other consideration and 100

20TH ST, 214 West; Harvey Iserman to Annie Klee ..... Nom.

20TH ST, 214 West; John B. Iserman to Annie Klee ..... Nom.

20TH ST, 214 West; Henry Brinkerhoff and another to Annie Klee ..... Nom.

20TH ST, 214 West; Clarence B. Iserman to Annie Klee, all title 2,333

28TH ST, 9 East, 25x98.9; Frederic A. Burlingame, referee, to Frederick E. Richards 45,100

32D ST, 445 West, 25x98.9; John Reilly to the Chelsea Realty Company..... 20,000

49TH ST, 346 East, 25x100.5; Hermann Brocker to Solomon Dobriner, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and..... 100

51ST ST, n s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 32.6x100.5; George A. Mills to John T. Farley, other consideration and..... 100

51ST ST, n s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 32.6x100.5; John T. Farley to Katherine C. Weidenfeld, (mtg $175,000,) other consideration and 100

52D ST, n s, 210 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Carrie Friedlander to Edward Moroney, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and..... 100

56TH ST, 207 East, 25x100.5; Mary Shea to Bridget Dooley ..... Nom.

56TH ST, 237 East, 25x100.5; Bridget Dooley to Eckel M. Stiger, (mtg $17,580).. Nom.

71ST ST, 209 East, 18.9x102.2; Minnie Ryan to Edward J. Sobolek..... 100

72D ST, s s, 405 ft w of West End Av, 20x102.2; Patrick A. Nolan to Jane Oakes, (mtg $32,000,) other consideration and 100

72D ST, n s, 405 ft w of West End Av, 20x102.2; Jane Oakes to Charles H. Fowler, (mtg $32,000,) other consideration and 100

75TH ST, n s, 347 ft w of Avenue A, 13.11x102.2; John S. McEnney and another to Vaclav Babor, (mtg $2,300)..... 100

79TH ST, n s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; James M. Dixon to Julie M. Swailn, quitclaim 625

79TH ST, n s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Julie M. Swailn to John J. Dixon and others, quitclaim 625

90TH ST, 129 West, 20.10x100.8; Philip Fisher to Cathleen Turney, (mtg $22,500) 100

90TH ST, 141 West, 26x100.8; Philip Fisher to Cathleen Turney, (mtg $22,500)..... 100

90TH ST, 143 West, 25.10x100.8; Philip Fisher to Cathleen Turney, (mtg $21,000) 100

97TH ST, n s, 74 ft e of 2d Av, 176x100.11; Jeannette Mehrbach to Harry Levin, (mtg $45,500,) other consideration and... 100

100TH ST, 157 and 159 East, 50x100.11; Louis Rosenblum to Emil Hamburger, (mtg $23,750,) other consideration and.. 100

100TH ST, 118 East, 19x100.11; Nettie Goldstein to Pauline Levensohn, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and..... 100

115TH ST, s s, 303.4 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; Joseph Roberts to Salvatore Purificate and another, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and..... 100

116TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Pleasant Av, 16.8x100.10; John J. Dixon to John J. Dixon and another 6,000

117TH ST, 334 East, 25x100.11; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Pietro Pellettiere and another, (mtg $13,500,) other consideration and 100

117TH ST, 334 East, 25x100.11; Pietro Pellettiere and another to Catarine L. Pellettiere, ½ part, (mtg $13,500)..... Nom.

120TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Rosie Pitzele and another to Annie Baschkopf, 1-3 part, (mtg $79,858.91).. Nom.

124TH ST, 444 West, 25x100.11; Julius Herrmann to Bertha Levy, (mtg $23,500) 100

134TH ST, 14 to 20 East, 100x99.11; Max Marx to Louisa Doll, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and..... 150

134TH ST, 605 and 607 West, 50x99.11; 125th St, 30 and 32 West, 50x99.11, ½ part; Philip A. Payton, Jr., to Afro-American Realty Company, (mtgs $80,000)..... 100

134TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 75x99.11; William F. Havemeyer to Henry Grossman and another, (mtg $10,000)... Nom.

135TH ST, 30 and 32 West, 50x99.11; James C. Thomas to the Afro-American Realty Company, ½ part, (mtgs $35,500). 100

137TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Alexander Av, 100x100; Brown Place, n w corner of 138th St, 100x120; 138th St, n s, 525 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Brook Av, s w corner of 138th St, 200x100; Brook Av, n e corner of 135th St, 100x100; 133d St, n s, 95 ft w of Brown Place, 50x100; James B. Potter and another, executors, to John C. Brown..... 74,475

144TH ST, 305 West, 25x99.11; Charles P. Fox to Abram Bachrach, (mtg $15,000) 100

148TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Jacob Chaimowitz and others to Rachael Rattenbach and others, (mtgs $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

177TH ST, s s, 160.9 ft s e of Central Av, 50x125; Isabella M. Meeks to the Russell Realty and Improvement Company, (mtg $2,835) 200

178TH ST, s w s, 192.1 ft w of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 25x94.1x22x94.2; Maria L. O'Sullivan to Mary L. O'Sullivan, by daughter, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and..... 100

209TH ST, n e s, 100 ft n w of Columbus Av, 25x98.11; Christena Thulander and another to Charles A. Schmaizl and others..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AUSTIN, Ellen E., to Janie H. Kellogg; Prospect Av, s w corner of 179th St, 3 years 6,000

COHEN, David, to American Mortgage Company; Rivington St, s w corner of Orchard St, prior mtg $40,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

COHEN, David, to American Mortgage Company; Rivington St, s w corner of Orchard St, 1 year..... 40,000

DEMAREST, Fannie, to Margaret J. Ray; Matilda St, n w s, Lot 73, map of South Washingtonville, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,700

DOBRINGER, Solomon, to Peter Bisher; 99th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years, 7 per cent..... 700

DOLL, Louis, to Max Marx; 134th St, 14 to 20 East, 4 mtgs, prior mtgs $28,000, 3 years, 6 per cent., each 2,800

DUDLEY, Henry S., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Convent Av, w s, 120.6 ft n of 127th St, 3 years..... 5,000

EGAN & HALLEY CONSTRUCTION Company to City Mortgage Company; Audubon Av, s w corner of 184th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 50,000

FISHER, Philip, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 90th St, 145 West, due Feb. 10, 1907, 4½ per cent. 18,500

FISHER, Philip, to Jacob Mohr; 90th St, 143 West, due Feb. 10, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 2,500

FLYNN, Bernard, to Smith Ely; Bowery, 110 and 110½, 5 years..... 30,000

FRANKEL, Cecilia, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; St. Nicholas Av, 622, s e corner of 141st St, prior mtg —, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

FRANKEL, Cecilia, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; St. Nicholas Av, 602, prior mtg —, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 2,700

FRANKEL, Cecilia, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; St. Nicholas Av, 616 and 618, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs —, 4 years, 6 per cent., each..... 1,500

FRANKEL, Cecilia, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; St. Nicholas Av, 604, 610 to 614, 4 mtgs, due Feb. 1, 1909, 6 per cent., each..... 1,700

FRANKEL, Julius, to Elkan Kahn; 2d St, 191, installments, 5 per cent..... 2,500

FREY, Joseph, to Joseph C. Schrader; Tiffany St, 1,127, 2 years..... 3,000

FRIEDMAN, Robert, to William L. Condit; 4th St, w s, 57.9 ft s of Jones St, 3 years 35,000

GAMACHE, Joseph, and another to John E. Eustis; Van Buren St, w s, 80 ft n of Columbus Av, 2 mtgs, 3 years, each..... 2,700

GLEASON, Joseph J., to Jane A. Demarest, executrix; Lots 119 and 120, map of the Gleason property, 24th Ward, 2 mtgs, 3 years, 6 per cent., each..... 2,000

GROSSMAN, Henry, to John C. Havemeyer, trustee; 134th St, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 1½ years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

GUNN, William, and another to Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 111th St, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 140,000

HATTENBACH, Rachel, and others to Jacob Chaimowitz and another; 148th St, n s, 375 ft w of 7th Av, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

HELLMANN, Paul, and another to James Suydam; Water St, 678 and 680, 4 years 34,000

HENNING, James W., to De Lancey Nicoll; 43d St, n s, 424.6 ft n w of 6th Av; 43d St, n s, 445 ft n w of 6th Av, prior mtg $50,000, 1 year..... 10,000

HINGSBERG, Axel, to John Gloeckner; lot 167, Map of Section A, Vyse estate, prior mtg, $3,750, due July 1, 1909, 6 per cent., semi-annually 1,000

HIRSHKOWITZ, Sarah, to Max Rubinson and another; 2d Av, 1,840, n e corner of 96th St, prior mtg $24,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,000

HOAG, William S., and another to Powell; 43d St, s s, 178.6 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year. 2,000

HOLEUR, George L., to Title Insurance Company; Morris Av, 1,852, 3 years..... 4,000

HOROWITZ, Abraham, and others to Isidore Jackson and another; 110th St, s s, 205.6 ft e of Park Av, demand, 6 per cent... 24,000

JAMES F. MEEHAN COMPANY to City Mortgage Company; Longwood Av, s s, 223.5 ft e of Prospect Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 60,000

JOHNSON, Johnson, and another to George Schmitt, executor; Summit St or Av, n s, 343.9 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 5 years 3,000

KING, Thomas W., to Lizzie Sallinger; Bryant Av or St, w s, 45 ft n of Freeman St, 3 years..... 1,500

KLEE, Annie, to Louis H. A. Schneider; 20th St, 214 West, 3 years, 5½ per cent., 11,000

KNAUF, Charles, to Herman Mundheim; Lot 203, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years, 700

KOBRE, Max, and others to Van Norden Trust Company; Madison St, 135 and 137, n w corner of Birmingham St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

LIVINGSTON, David E., to Thomas L. McEvoy; 12th St, n s, 105 ft e of Avenue C, Unionport, (2 mtgs,) 1 year, each..... 600

MAJEWSKI, Adam S., and others to Samuel Rose and another; Washington Av, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,500

MANGAN, Daniel, and wife to Patrick Burns; 159th St, 79 East, 5 years..... 2,500

McILHARGY, Charles A., and another to Anthony H. Brennan; 19th St, 440 West, prior mtg $4,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 2,000

MESSENGER, Wolf, and another to Jonas Freedman; 11th St, 614 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 9,925

MOSHER, Martha B., to Max Marx; Amsterdam Av, 991 and 993, prior mtgs $64,000, 2 years..... 2,500

PELLETTIERE, Pietro, and another to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 117th St, 334 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000

PURIFICATO, Salvatore, to Joseph Roberts; 115th St, s s, 303.4 ft e of 1st Av, due Feb. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 1,600

RICHARDS, Frederick E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 28th St, 9 East, 3 years..... 40,000

ROBERT, Daniel, to Bronx Investment Company; Cortlandt St, 42, 2 years..... 75,000

ROBERTS, Eleanora C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 86th St, 516 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 11,200

ROBERTSON, John, and another to Jonas B. Kissam; 138th St, n s, 218.4 ft e of Cypress Av, prior mtg, $42,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 35,000

ROMM, Hyman, to Caroline F. Butterfield; 13th St, 432 and 434 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

ROMM, Hyman, to Harris Mandelbaum; 13th St, 432 and 434 East, prior mtg, $50,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 8,000

SCHAFFER, Frederick D., to Harlem Savings Bank; 170th St, s s, being w ¼ of Lot 3, map of Fairmount, 1 year..... 3,000

SCHEVEIK, Edward J., to Minnie Ryan; 71st St, 209 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 9,000

SCHLACHTER, Karl, and wife to Adolph Konemann; Jackson Av, e s, 185.9 ft s of 165th St, due April 21, 1905..... 500

SCHMIDT, Henry, to John J. Bell; Washington Av, s w corner of 180th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 8,694

SCHNEIDER, Charles, to Chas. Hitchcock; Rogers Place, w s, 491.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years..... 3,000

SCOTT, Sarah C., to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Lots 489 and 490, map of Van Nest Park, 5 years..... 3,000

STARK, Max, to Magdalena Ruter; 12th St, s s, 270.6 ft e of Avenue A, prior mtg $30,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

TAGER, Annie, to Gustave Bernheim; Forest Av, 1,109, 5 years, 4½ per cent.. 7,500

TARR, Katherine S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 17th St, 110 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 17,000

TISCHLER, Samuel, and another to Edward G. Zollner; Crotona Av, n e corner of Garden St, 1 year..... 1,500

TRAUBE, Ludwig, to William Knoepke; 5th Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 111th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

TURNEY, Cathleen, to Philip Fisher; 90th St, 139 and 141 West, (2 mtgs,) prior mtgs, due Dec. 14, 1906, 5½ per cent., each..... 3,750

TURNEY, Cathleen, to Philip Fisher; 90th St, 143 West, prior mtg, due Feb. 10, 1907, 5½ per cent..... 3,500

WENNING, Katie, to Phebe A. Sidell; 127th St, 374 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 12,500

WILLIAMS, Samuel, to Augustus F. Holly, trustee; 1st Av, 2,321, 3 years.. 15,000

WYCKOFF, Emma F. H., to William A. Butler, Jr.; 39th St, n s, 65 ft e of Lexington Av, prior mtg $16,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

ZIMMER, Joseph, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Lot 472, map of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, 5 years..... 13,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROAD ST, 109 and 111, and Front St, 24; Rubin Grau against Anna Califano, owner and contractor 48

CATHARINE ST, 90; Joseph Bornstein against Rese and Louis Bernay, owners and contractors..... 290

GROVE ST, 58; J. L. & M. J. Engel against John Doe, owner; C. C. McKeever, contractor 42

51ST ST, 40 to 44 East; Joseph H. Prish against Joseph A. Farley Construction Company, owner and contractor..... 726

119TH ST, 311 West; Isidor Freid against Harlin J. Woodard, owner and contractor 296

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ELDRIDGE ST, 135 and 137; Samuel Lippmann against Jennie Wanderer and another, July 11, 1904, by bond..... $275

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 687; Adele Kneeland, executrix, against J. Brower Longworth and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. L. Bogert.

AVENUE B, 205; Rosa H. S. Dupignac and another against Anna C. Schulze and another, (amended partition;) attorney, W. L. Clark.

CANNON ST, 100; Isidor Berger against Congregation Gimilas Chased Krankem Unterslitzungs Verein, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. Silverstein.

GOERCK ST, 34; Saul Oliver against Annie Aronson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lese & Connolly.

PARK ROW, 82; the John C. Hart Realty Company against Amelia R. Lowther and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Wells, Jr.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 75 ft n of 150th St, 20x100; John J. Brown against Donald B. Toucey and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. B. Augustine.

207TH ST, n s, 495.8 ft w of 8th Av, 6 inches x 94.11; William Brennan against Mary W. Thomson and another, (specific performance;) attorney, W. E. Clare.

70TH ST, s s, 106.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.2x100.5, two actions; the New Amsterdam National Bank of New York against Emelie Simon, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Campbell & Moore.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished. 60th St., corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, Parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

The Alpine, 55 West 33d.—Bachelor leaving city for year, will sublet richly furnished apartment, four front rooms, bath, telephone; excellent service; furnishment cost $20,000; immediate possession; $150 month until October, 1905. Apply Superintendent, Alpine.

Apartments in Hatfield House, 103 East 29th St., furnished and unfurnished, 2, 3, and 5 rooms and bath; Summer rates.

If you have one book or a number of books which you wish to turn into ready cash, use The New York Times Book Exchange. The advertising rate is 5c. per word.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

167-113 WEST 125TH ST., ADJOINING CORNER OF 8TH AV.
NEW BUILDING, 60x98.5.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

2,030 Bathgate Av., Corner 179th St.—Large store and basement, with living rooms; modern building; low rent; favorable lease. Owner, 2,032 Bathgate Av.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, and offices to let in downtown section. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Erin Building, 259 William St., near Chambers; elevator power; all light floors; rent low.

To Let.—Part of office. Inquire 60 Liberty St., Room 32, Monday from 11.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES
IN THE HEART OF THE PARK SLOPE.
6TH ST., NEAR 8TH AVE, 20x54x100;
top story, 6 rooms and bath; parlor and basement; 7 and bath. They will go fast, as no more can be built in this exclusive section.
WILL BE SOLD AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
C. H. DENISON, BUILDER, on the premises.

LOTS ON 8TH AV.,
IN BOOM SECTION,
RIPE FOR BUILDERS.
PRICE AND TERMS RIGHT.
LEVY BROS., 116 W. 135TH ST.

BELOW ACTUAL VALUE.
Two tenements, west side, (wide street.) ONLY ACTUAL BUYERS apply. (Easy terms.) Morris B. Baer, (owner,) 15 Cortlandt St.

Only small amount cash required to buy the coziest 10-room private house; all improvements; open plumbing; first-class. 223 East 115th St. Owner on premises.

3d Av., (junction,) corner, three city lots; also small, well located, unencumbered, rented properties, with stores, for large properties. Cyrille Carreau, Grand St. and Bowery.

Cottage, 7 rooms, bath, large cellar and yard; best residential section; macadamized ave.; all assessments paid; easy terms. Real Estate, Box 202 Times.

92 St., near Lexington. 10-family flat, 6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; pr., 25,000; mtg., 19,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

82d, East.—Seven-story, fourteen-room house; rent, $4,400, $41,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

75th, Near 3d.—Double tenement; rent, $1,620; $14,500, $2,250 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lenox Av., near 135 St. Flat, 10-fam., 5 rooms and bath each; 2 stores; pr., 30,000; investment. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Vesey St., near W. B'way. Loft building, 5 story, 25x100; no expenses; pr., 51,000; rent, 5,110. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

West 60th St., about 200 feet from subway station, two plots, 54x100, and 36x100. Address Owner, Box 215 Times.

73d, Near 2d.—14-room tenement; offered lease $2,000; $22,500. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

Stable, 50 stalls; can make 150 stalls; 37½x100; terms. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

123d St., Near Lenox.—Modern triple flat, $29,500; rents, $3,300. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

Attractive three-story dwelling, 104th St., near Riverside Drive; butler's pantry extension; two bathrooms; price reasonable.
CHAS. S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

LEVY BROS.,
116 West 135th St.

GOOD BARGAINS IN BRONX FOR QUICK BUYERS

CENTRAL BRIDGE.—A TRACT OF 38 LOTS, FIVE MINUTES FROM ELEVATED STATION, TO EXCHANGE, OR LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS MADE TO RESPONSIBLE BUILDER WHO WILL IMPROVE. NORTHERN REALTY CO., 55 LIBERTY ST.

In centre of piano manufacturing district; 3-story brick factory, suitable for any business; 50,000 square feet; steam and lofts all rented; engine, boilers, and elevators; convenient to N. Y., N. H. & H., N. Y. Central, and Erie Roads. Montgomery, 135th St., east of 3d Av.

BARGAIN.—Beautiful 2-family house; 11 rooms; open plumbing, marble mantels, tiled vestibules; all improvements; near rapid transit; $4,500; $800 cash. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

Two-family houses, 13 rooms, two baths; heat; all improvements; near Park, school, elevated, and Rapid Transit stations; most desirable location and prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

Choice building lots, $400 up, $5 monthly; sewer, water, gas; near elevated extension, rapid transit, trolley; houses on easy terms; open Sundays. Bronx Co., 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Plot

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—MALINDA G. MACE, Frank C. Mayhew, and Ralph Hickox, as trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against LOUIS ESPOSITO, Anna Esposito, Sophie Duden, and Anton R. Beauyon and Marshall W. Green, partners, doing business under the firm name of Anton R. Beauyon & Company, and William Duden, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, known as lots Nos. 115, (one hundred and fifteen,) 116, (one hundred and sixteen,) 117, (one hundred and seventeen,) and 118, (one hundred and eighteen,) on "Map of building lots in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, near the William's Bridge Station, on the New York and Harlem Railroad," dated June 15, 1893, Henry C. Thompson, civil engineer and city surveyor, more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Magenta Avenue, as shown on said map, with the easterly side of White Plains Road; running thence easterly and along the said southerly side of Magenta Avenue 100 feet to the westerly side of Magenta Place; running thence southerly and along the said westerly side of Magenta Place 100 feet to Lot 130 (one hundred and thirty) as shown on said map; running thence westerly and along the northerly side of said Lot 130 (one hundred and thirty) and parallel with Magenta Avenue 100 feet to the northwest corner of said Lot No. 130, (one hundred and thirty,) thence southerly along the westerly side of Lot No. 130 (one hundred and thirty) and parallel with Magenta Place 25 feet to Lot No. 119 (one hundred and nineteen) on said map; thence westerly along the northerly side of said Lot No. 119 (one hundred and nineteen) on said map, and parallel with Magenta Avenue 164.50 feet to the said easterly line of White Plains Road; thence northerly and along the said easterly side of White Plains Road to the point or place of beginning, together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part in and to so much of Bartholdi Avenue and White Plains Road as lies in front of and adjacent to said lots to the centre line of said road, place, and avenue.

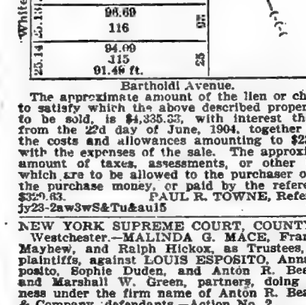
Dated New York, July 19th, 1904.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above:

Magenta Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $4,335.35, with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1904, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $236.38, with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $325.83.

jy23-2aw3wS&Tu&au15

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—MALINDA G. MACE, Frank C. Mayhew, and Ralph Hickox, as Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against LOUIS ESPOSITO, Anna Esposito, Sophie Duden, and Anton R. Beauyon and Marshall W. Green, partners, doing business under the firm name of Anton R. Beauyon & Company, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, known as lots Nos. 39, (thirty-nine,) 40, (forty,) 42, (forty-two,) 43, (forty-three,) 44, (forty-four,) 45, (forty-five,) and 45A, (forty-five A,) on "Map of building lots in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, near the William's Bridge Station on the New York and Harlem Railroad," dated June 15, 1893, Henry C. Thompson, civil engineer and city surveyor, more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Bartholdi Avenue with the easterly side of Pine Avenue, as said avenues are shown on said map; running thence southerly and along the said easterly side of Pine Avenue 159.97 feet to the southerly side of said Lot 45A, (forty-five A;) thence easterly and along the said southerly side of Lot 45A (forty-five A) to Lot 38 (thirty-eight) on said map; thence northerly and along the said westerly side of Lot 38 (thirty-eight) 167.76 feet to the southerly side of Bartholdi Avenue; thence westerly and along the said southerly side of Bartholdi Avenue 50 feet to Lot 41, (forty-one,) as shown on said map; thence southerly and along the easterly side of Lot 41 (forty-one) 100 feet to Lot 44 (forty-four) on said map; thence westerly and along the northerly side of Lot 44 (forty-four) 25 feet to Lot 42 (forty-two); thence northerly and along Lot 42 (forty-two) 100 feet to the southerly side of Bartholdi Avenue, and thence westerly and along the southerly side of Bartholdi Avenue 50 feet to the point or place of beginning, together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part in and to so much of Bartholdi Avenue and Pine Avenue as lies in front of and adjacent to said lots to the centre lines thereof.

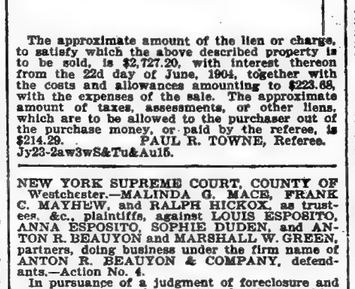
Dated New York, July 19th, 1904.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

Bartholdi Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $2,727.20, with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1904, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $223.68, with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $214.29.

jy23-2aw3wS&Tu&au15.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—MALINDA G. MACE, FRANK C. MAYHEW, and RALPH HICKOX, as trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against LOUIS ESPOSITO, ANNA ESPOSITO, SOPHIE DUDEN, and ANTON R. BEAUYON and MARSHALL W. GREEN, partners, doing business under the firm name of ANTON R. BEAUYON & COMPANY, defendants.—Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, known as Lots Nos. 39, (thirty-nine,) 40, (forty,) 42, (forty-two,) 43, (forty-three,) 44, (forty-four,) 45, (forty-five,) and 45A, (forty-five A,) on "Map of building lots in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, near the William's Bridge Station on the New York and Harlem Railroad," dated June 15, 1893, Henry C. Thompson, civil engineer and city surveyor, more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Bartholdi Avenue with the easterly side of Pine Avenue, as said avenues are shown on said map; running thence southerly and along the easterly side of Pine Avenue 159.97 feet to the southerly side of said Lot 45A, (forty-five A;) thence easterly and along the said southerly side of Lot 45A (forty-five A) to Lot 38 (thirty-eight) on said map; thence northerly and along the said westerly side of Lot 38 (thirty-eight) 167.76 feet to the southerly side of Bartholdi Avenue; thence westerly and along the said southerly side of Bartholdi Avenue 50 feet to Lot 41, (forty-one,) as shown on said map; thence southerly and along the easterly side of Lot 41 (forty-one) 100 feet to Lot 44 (forty-four) on said map; thence westerly and along the northerly side of Lot 44 (forty-four) 25 feet to Lot 42 (forty-two); thence northerly and along Lot 42 (forty-two) 100 feet to the southerly side of Bartholdi Avenue, and thence westerly and along the southerly side of Bartholdi Avenue 50 feet to the point or place of beginning, together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part in and to so much of Bartholdi Avenue and Pine Avenue as lies in front of and adjacent to said lots to the centre lines thereof.

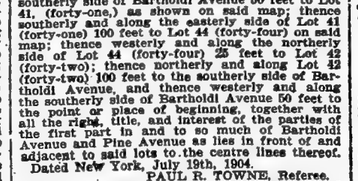
Dated New York, July 19th, 1904.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above:

Bartholdi Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,181.73, with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1904, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $236.04, with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $217.08.

jy23-2aw3wS&Tu&au15

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—MALINDA G. MACE, Frank C. Mayhew, and Ralph Hickox, as trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against ALICE WALSH, Alice Walsh, administratrix of the estate of M. Walsh; Margaret Walsh and Frederick G. Potter, "John" Thomlson, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, known as lots Nos. 39, (thirty-nine,) 40, (forty,) 42, (forty-two,) 43, (forty-three,) 44, (forty-four,) 45, (forty-five,) and 45A, (forty-five A,) on "Map of building lots in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, near the William's Bridge Station on the New York and Harlem Railroad," dated June 15, 1893, Henry C. Thompson, civil engineer and city surveyor, more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Bartholdi Avenue with the easterly side of Pine Avenue, as said avenues are shown on said map; running thence southerly and along the easterly side of Pine Avenue 159.97 feet to the southerly side of said Lot 45A, (forty-five A;) thence easterly and along the said southerly side of Lot 45A (forty-five A) to Lot 38 (thirty-eight) on said map; thence northerly and along the said westerly side of Lot 38 (thirty-eight) 167.76 feet to the southerly side of Bartholdi Avenue; thence westerly and along the said southerly side of Bartholdi Avenue 50 feet to Lot 41, (forty-one,) as shown on said map; thence southerly and along the easterly side of Lot 41 (forty-one) 100 feet to Lot 44 (forty-four) on said map; thence westerly and along the northerly side of Lot 44 (forty-four) 25 feet to Lot 42 (forty-two); thence northerly and along Lot 42 (forty-two) 100 feet to the southerly side of Bartholdi Avenue, and thence westerly and along the southerly side of Bartholdi Avenue 50 feet to the point or place of beginning, together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part in and to so much of Bartholdi Avenue and Pine Avenue as lies in front of and adjacent to said lots to the centre lines thereof.

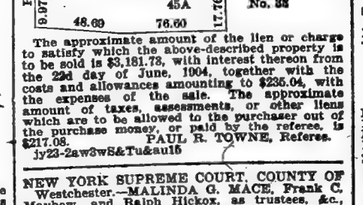
Dated New York, July 19th, 1904.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above:

Theriot Avenue.



Saxe Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,316, with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1904, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $207.40, with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $45.16.

jy23-2aw3wTu&S&au15

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —In the matter of the application of the LIVINGSTON & RIEGEL COMPANY for authority to change its name to the RIEGEL & ROOS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Livingston & Riegel Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the 29th day of August, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change is corporate name to the Riegel & Roos Company.

Dated New York, July 14, 1904.

LIVINGSTON & RIEGEL CO.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

Notice.—The foregoing notice is published pursuant to an order duly made by Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1904, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the said 15th day of July, 1904.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Petitioner.

jy16-1aw6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all parties interested in the estate of Edwin S. Hooley, Frank E. Brumley, and Norbert Heinsheimer, individually and as composing the firm of Edwin S. Hooley & Company, assigned to Louis B. Rolston for the benefit of creditors, as creditors, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, Part I., to be held in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Louis B. Rolston, Assignee of the above-named Edwin S. Hooley, Frank E. Brumley, and Norbert Heinsheimer, individually and as composing the firm of Edwin S. Hooley & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and, if no cause be shown, to attend the settlement of such account; and also to show cause why the assignee should not have the advice and instruction of the court as to what disposition should be made of the unsold assets referred to in the petition in this matter, and also why the Assignee should not have the advice and instruction of the Court as to all other matters which may arise upon this accounting herein.

In testimony whereof I have hereto caused the seal of said Supreme Court and of the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James Fitzgerald, Justice of the Supreme Court, and the seal of this Court this 26th day of July, 1904.

[L. S.]

THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

JAMES F. HORAN, Attorney for Assignee, 32 William St., New York, N. Y.

jy30-1aw6ws

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all parties interested in the estate of Edwin S. Hooley, Frank E. Brumley, and Norbert Heinsheimer, individually and as composing the firm of Edwin S. Hooley & Company, insolvent debtors.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, Part I., to be held in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Louis B. Rolston, Assignee of the above-named Edwin S. Hooley, Frank E. Brumley, and Norbert Heinsheimer, individually and as composing the firm of Edwin S. Hooley & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and, if no cause be shown, to attend the settlement of such account; and also to show cause why the assignee should not have the advice and instruction of the court as to what disposition should be made of the unsold assets referred to in the petition in this matter, and also why the Assignee should not have the advice and instruction of the Court as to all other matters which may arise upon this accounting herein.

In testimony whereof I have hereto caused the seal of said Supreme Court and of the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James Fitzgerald, Justice of the Supreme Court, and the seal of this Court this 26th day of July, 1904.

[L. S.]

THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

JAMES F. HORAN, Attorney for Assignee, 32 William St., New York, N. Y.

jy30-1aw6ws

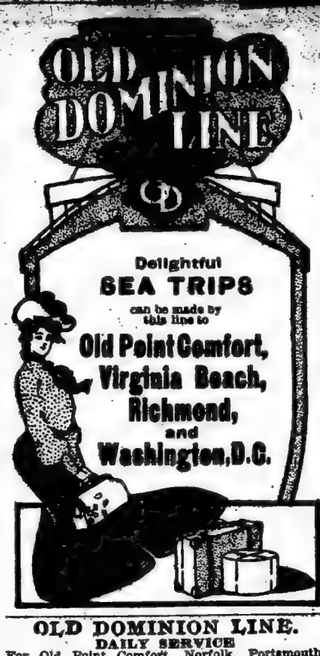
SURROGATE NOTICES.

WHITE, ELIZABETH W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. WHITE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Coleman, No. 100 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next. Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1904. MARIA L. BEEBE, Executrix. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executrix, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawnticketa, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 230 4th Av.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longmann's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 8 John St.



OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON

Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.

New York.....July 30/Philadelphia....Aug. 13
St. Paul.....Aug. 6/Germanic.....Aug. 20

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MINNETONKA.....July 30, 7:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 6, Noon
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
MESABA.....Aug. 20, 9 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.

Vaderland.....July 30/Zeeland.....Aug. 13
Kroonland.....Aug. 6/Finland.....Aug. 20

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Commencing Aug. 6, the large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line will call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.

Teutonic..Aug. 3, 10 AM/Majestic..Aug. 17, 10 AM
Celtic.....Aug. 5, Noon/Cedric.....Aug. 19, Noon
Baltic.....Aug. 10, 4 PM/Oceanic..Aug. 24, 5 PM

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.

Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

K.Wm.II..Aug. 9, 2 PM/Kaiser..Sept. 13, 10 AM
Kaiser..Aug. 16, 10 AM/Kronprinz.Sep.20, 1 PM
Kronprinz.Aug. 23, 1 PM/K.Wm.II..Oct. 4, 11 AM
K.Wm.II.Sep.6, 12:30 PM/Kaiser..Oct. 11, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Bremen..Aug. 2, 9 AM/Friedrich.Aug. 30, Noon
Kurfuerst.Aug.11,10 AM/Bremen..Sept. 8, 10 AM
Alice..Aug. 16, 10 AM/Albert..Sept. 15, 10 AM
Barbar.Aug. 25, 10 AM/Kurfuerst.Sept. 22,10 AM

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Luise..Aug. 4, 11 AM/Irene....Oct. 1, 11 AM
Irene..Aug. 18, 11 AM/Hohenz'n.Oct.15, 11 AM
Hohenz'n.Sep.10, 11 AM/Albert..Oct. 22, 11 AM
Luise..Sept. 24, 11 AM/Luise..Oct. 29, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., General Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 44 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.

Bulgaria.July 30, † AM/Hamburg, Aug.13, 11 AM
*Deutschl'd.Aug.4,10 AM/Phoenicia, Aug. 20, Noon
†Pennsylv'a.Aug. 6, Noon/†Bluecher.Aug.25, 10 AM
†Patricia..Aug.11,6:30 AM/†Pretoria.Aug. 27, 6 AM

*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.

¶Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa

by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Prinz Adalbert...Aug. 16, 9 A. M.; Oct. 4, Noon
Prinz Oskar...Sept. 6, 2 P. M.; Oct. 25, 10 A. M.

First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward. Excursions.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.

From Piers 51-52, North River.

Lucania..July 30, 8 AM/Etruria..Aug. 20, 10 AM
Umbria..Aug. 6, 10 AM/Lucania..Aug. 27, 7 AM
Campania.Aug.13, 8AM/Umbria..Sept. 3, 10 AM

Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria $65 and upwards according to accommodation.

Mediterranean Service.

Carpathia..Aug. 9, Noon/Auranis..Aug. 23, Noon

Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.

Parnonia, Aug. 2, Noon/Slavonia.Aug. 30, Noon
Ultonia..Aug. 23, Noon/Pannonia.Sept. 13, Noon

Apply 21 Broadway, New York.

Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Anchoria.July 30, Noon/Ethiopia, Aug. 13, Noon
Furnessia.Aug. 6, Noon/Columbia..Aug. 20, 3 PM

First saloon, $50 and up.

Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $13 & $14.

For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.

Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.

Rotterdam.....Aug. 2/Statendam.....Aug. 23
Ryndam.....Aug. 9/Potsdam.....Aug. 30
Noordam.....Aug. 16/Rotterdam.....Sept. 6

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in NOVA SCOTIA

where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S new 19-knot flyer, "PRINCE ARTHUR"

maintains a direct weekly service between NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.

Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight. From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Sunday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin, berth, and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 36 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,

PORTLAND LINE,

IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.

White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each.

Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer Boarding Houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1200—Orchard.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
TOURS & TICKETS
25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

COOK'S TOURS AROUND THE WORLD.

33d Annual Series. Illustrated programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway—649 Madison Ave., New York.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.

Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa.

Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 20 Wall St.

CLARK'S ROUND THE WORLD TOUR

Leaves Oct. 6th, 190 days, $2,000.
Strictly first-class; limited numbers.
F. C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co's steamships see to-morrow's issue.

Delightful Summer cruise, Halifax and St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRANK, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Daniel Frank, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Moses H. Ryttenberg, their attorney, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of June, 1904. RAY GOLDSMITH, Executrix. JACOB E. RYTTENBERG, Executor. MOSES H. RYTTENBERG, Attorney for Executrix and Executor, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The following trains from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets will be minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
10:55 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") (*3:25, 4:25, *4:55, 5:25, 8:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—8:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—8:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—8:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—(7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 1:26, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:55, 9:25 A. M., and 4:26 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 3:30 A. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., *12:25, *12:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car. †Parlor car. ‡Ferry train.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn: 4 Court Street, 366 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, ‡4:00 A. M., 9:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—‡4:00, *9:40 A. M., ‡1:20, 3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:10 A. M., ††7:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—‡†4:00 A. M., ‡†1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEABORE POINTS—‡4:00, 7:15, 8:30, 9:10, ‡11:20, 2:45, 3:30, 3:52, (except Long Branch, 4:45,) 4:52, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA — (READING TERMINAL)—*4:25, ††7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, $1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, ††7:30, $6:00, $10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, ‡†6:04, †10:00, ††12:00 A. M., ‡†1:00, ‡*4:00, *5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON—8:00, 10:00, 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 7:00, 10:25, 12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, *8:25, *‖9:10, (10:00, ‖11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖11:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Hrsb'g only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Ft. ft. of Rector St., Fr. S. Atlantic Hds., Seabright, Monmouth Bch. and Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 to Asbury Park) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M. ‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sunday only. ¶Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1300, 1254 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., E'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS "EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR."

TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street,			
" 10.00 am.	Daily.	Diner.
" 12.00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.
" 2.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"Royal Limited"4.00 pm.	Daily.	All Parlor'n
" 6.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
" 7.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
" 12.15 night.	Daily.	Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.

THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Lv. N. Y. City.	South Ferry.	Liberty St.	Daily.
Chicago, Pitts...	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Chi., Columbus...	1.55 pm.	2.00 pm.	Diner
Pitts., Cleveland	3.55 pm.	4.00 pm.	Lim'd
Pitts. Limited	5.55 pm.	6.00 pm.	Buffet
Cin., St. Louis...	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Cin., St. Louis...	9.55 am.	10.00 am.	Diner
Cin., St. Louis...	5.55 pm.	6.00 pm.	Diner

Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 106 Greenwich St., 26 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LINDHEIM, CLARA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Elise Adler, Bertha Rich, Johanna Kahn, Claire Jacobs, Abraham Sartorius, Cl

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

$50 reward for return of green leather bag, marked "A. E. C. P." lost on Saturday, July 23. John S. Wright, 318 Broadway, New York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

17th St., 116 East.—Desirable, well furnished rooms, exceptionally clean house; excellent table. Table board.

31st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savoyde—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

72d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

84th St., 122 West.—Desirable single room, third floor, southern exposure; good board; references.

106th St., 61 West.—4th-story rooms; small but comfortable; $6.50 upward; others; excellent table.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished room, with or without board; also table boarders.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, Cathedral Heights.—Delightfully situated large and small rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

127th St., 264 West.—Second-story front, with or without board; terms low; American family.

129th St., 106 West.—Two gentlemen or couple; excellent board; refined surroundings; moderate rate; references.

187th St., 247 West.—Large room; running water; southern exposure; Summer rates; table guests; special dinner tickets good until used.

Madison Av., 110, near 29th St.—Table board; Summer rates; wholesome, appetizing cooking; rooms.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—By gentleman, wife, and child, four and one-half years old, three rooms and bath, with meals, in apartment hotel on upper west side, or similar accommodations with private family; rates reasonable. Address R., Box 207 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

8th St., 22 East, near 5th Av.—Nicely furnished rooms, $2 up; gentlemen; references.

17th St., 55 West.—Front parlor; also hall room; $3 upward; scrupulously clean; references.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; near Irving Place.

22d St., 463 West.—Best newly furnished rooms for the money in New York City; running hot, cold water and baths.

23d St., 258 West.—Large room; private bath; also single rooms; gentlemen.

30th St., 7 East.—Parlor and bedroom, with bath, on second floor; square and hall room, third floor, front; gentlemen only; references.

44th St., 212 West.—Fine, large, cool rooms; telephone; all conveniences; refined surroundings.

51st St., 233 West.—Newly decorated rooms for gentlemen; private bath; transient; table d'hote.

65th St., 59 West, "Omaha."—Large, cool rooms, single, en suite; running water, elevator; references. Clarke.

66th, 62 West.—Large and light cool rooms, convenient for one or two. Ducey.

78th St., 163 West.—Large room, adjoining bath; also smaller room; telephone; transients accommodated; references.

87th, 116 East.—Large front room, nicely furnished; private house; one or two gentlemen.

103d, 131 West.—1 or 2 cool rooms; 1 flight; near elevated; low. Fisher.

Madison Av., 348, Near 44th St.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single, en suite; private bath; good service; moderate reference required.

Out of City.

Cool, comfortable rooms for select people, facing ocean; near depot; first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A large Brooklyn department store requires the services of thoroughly experienced heads of stock for jewelry, ribbons, hosiery, &c.; first-class positions and good salary to parties that can qualify. Address L., Box 215 Times.

A.—A.—A.—We will receive applications by mail for a permanent position in all our departments for the coming season. John Daniell Sons & Sons, Dry Goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

A.—Misses' suit models wanted; 34 bust, 41 skirt. Wightman & Co., 21 Waverley Place.

Edward A. Morrison & Son, 923 Broadway, require a manager and buyer for their dressmaking department; one capable of going abroad and selecting models; all communications treated as strictly confidential.

Wanted—Stenographers—10—positions from $10-$18: brokerage, commercial, German, Spanish, &c. Rossman, 108 Fulton St.

Wanted—Stenographer, thoroughly experienced, for temporary position; must be accurate; salary, $15. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographers, at once; must be experienced and accurate; Smith Premier operators. Call 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer; must be rapid and accurate; well-paying substitute position. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, with some knowledge of bookkeeping and good at figures; salary, $10. 241 Broadway.

Young lady to do addressing and general office work. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary expected; previous experience not necessary. Box U, 194 Times.

Males.

Advertising solicitors wanted who can obtain business; liberal commission basis. Dickinson Newspaper-Magazine Advertising Agency, 142 Nassau St., Room 302.

Boy of good manners and good family wanted in down-town law office. Ellsworth, 198 Times.

Camera Department.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced, expert camera salesmen. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—A first-class machinist and toolmaker to teach these subjects in a technical school, day and evening classes; one with experience as foreman of a toolroom preferred. Apply by letter, giving qualifications in full, to Instruction Committee, 36 Stuyvesant St., New York.

Wanted—Young man with experience in the insurance business; must be competent bookkeeper and stenographer. Address, stating salary, Insurance, Box 199 Times.

Wanted—Competent and experienced young men to manufacture crushed fruits, conc. syrups, and soda supplies with an old-established firm, Address E., Box 159 Times.

Wanted—A young lad to make himself generally useful; $3 to start. Address in own handwriting, stating age and references, Manufacturer, Box 204 Times.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer and bookkeeper; must be accurate; concern in Oklahoma City; salary, $75 to $100 a month. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter with experience for American concern in San Juan, Porto Rico; salary, $70 per month. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer (Christian) for position in Long Island City; one with railroad experience preferred; salary, $60 per month. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Spanish stenographer and typewriter; dictation in Spanish and translate into English; rapid operator. Mrs. Fields, 310 Broadway.

Wanted—Competent young man to act as stenographer; must have experience and intelligence; salary, $15 per week. H. H., Box 124 Times.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer; must be rapid and accurate; well-paying substitute position. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, understanding German; shorthand required; salary, $16. G., 338 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

Housekeeper or Nurse.—By a respectable widow, thirty years of age, as housekeeper in widower's family or nurse to invalid, lady or gentleman; wages not less than $30 per month. Address Lyons, Tottenville Post Office, S. I.

Secretary, &c.—English lady; secretary, reader, form speakers coached. Literature. 1,364 elocution literature, teachers, students; platBroadway.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; familiar with all office work; good penman; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Painstaking, Box 191 Times.

Stenographer.—Typewriter; experienced; understands Mimeographing; tabulating; salary $8. Wasserman, 143 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Good education; general business adaptability; quick, accurate; references; moderate salary Quiote, Box 125 Times.

Stenographer.—Six months' experience; neat, accurate; High School graduate; best references; moderate salary. Anxious, Box 152 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; will substitute; best references; $15. J. T. H., Box 118 Times.

Stenographer—Broad experience; legal, commercial; cultured; competent; A1 credentials; would substitute. Superba, Box 116 Times.

Males.

A first-class man is open for a position requiring executive ability; 12 years' experience; references; knowledge German and Spanish. Address E., 217 Times.

As military instructor in a school or academy. [illegible] Box 136 New York Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

Bookkeeper, cashier, office manager of executive ability, many years' experience in very responsible position, seeks similar one where accuracy and reliability are essential. Reynolds, 461 West 164th St.

Boy, 15, to learn electricity or plumbing trade; honest, willing. Pilger, 74 Beach St.

Coachman.—Married, no incumbrances; medium size and weight; good references. Phelps, 350 West End Av.

Mathematical and military instructor, 20 years' experience. Dandy Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J.

Stenographer, &c.—Can stenograph, typewrite, sell, collect; was private secretary to former employer, (just retired;) am American, 30; can furnish highest references; desire permanent, progressive position. Industrious, Box 211 Times Office.

Typewriter.—Young man as typewriter, office assistant, and to make himself useful around office; highly recommended; experienced. X Y Z, 1,364 Broadway.

Waiter or Useful Man.—Colored; best references. Clifford Lanier, 248 West 17th St.

JURY INDICTS SEVEN FOR SLOCUM DISASTER

Officials Held Responsible with Captain and Inspectors.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE FOR 3

Doubt, on Account of Statute's Wording, as to Whether Others Can Be Held on Lesser Charge.

Seven men were indicted yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury for responsibility in connection with the loss of almost one thousand lives in the burning of the excursion steamboat General Slocum on June 15. Those indicted were:

Capt. WILLIAM VAN SCHAIK, who was in command of the vessel.

JOHN J. FLEMING, United States Steamboat Inspector.

HENRY LUNDBERG, Probationary Steamboat Inspector.

FRANK A. BARNABY, President of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company.

JAMES K. ATKINSON, Secretary of the company.

F. B. DEXTER, Treasurer of the company.

Capt. PEASE of the Grand Republic and Commodore of the Knickerbocker Company's fleet.

The indictments against the first three, Van Schaik, Fleming, and Lundberg, are under Section 5,344 of the Revised Statutes, which defines the crime as manslaughter, the penalty being confinement at hard labor for a period of not more than ten years. The other four men indicted, Barnaby, Atkinson, Dexter, and Pease, are said to be charged with aiding and abetting the Captain of the Slocum in the neglect of his duty.

Because of the wording of the section doubt was expressed yesterday whether those indicted on the lesser charge could be held. It was stated that the attorneys of the accused would enter a demurrer, claiming that the law does not apply to their clients. The wording of Section 5,344 is:

"Every Captain, engineer, pilot, or other person employed on any steamboat or vessel, by whose misconduct, negligence, or inattention to his duties on such vessel the life of any person is destroyed, and every owner, Inspector, or public officer, through whose fraud, connivance, or misconduct, or violation of law the life of any person is destroyed, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and, upon conviction thereof before any Circuit Court of the United States, shall be sentenced to confinement at hard labor for a period of not more than ten years."

If this is not sufficient to cover the cases of those charged with aiding and abetting in the lawlessness alleged to have caused the loss of life on the General Slocum, the Government officers who have been active in the investigation believe that Congress will have to provide against future disasters by a more definite statute.

Judge Dittenhoefer, Terence J. McManus, and ex-Judge Julius Mayer, who represent the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, as such, and President Barnaby, Secretary Atkinson, Treasurer Dexter, and Inspector Lundberg, individually, announced after the presentment of the indictment yesterday morning to Judge Thomas in the United States Circuit Court in the Federal Building, that they were of the opinion that Section 5,344, "the only portion of the United States statutes applying to the case," would not give the Government grounds for a successful criminal prosecution against their clients. One of the counsel, who would not allow the use of his name, said:

"A man's duty depends upon what his judgment is at the time of danger may be. It would be a harsh law to hold a man criminally guilty when he had done according to his best judgment even if this should prove to have been in error. Many of the best river men contend that Capt. Van Schaik, considering the tide, the size of his boat, and the danger of the part of the river he was in, did exactly as he should have done."

When the indictments were presented to Judge Thomas yesterday the attorneys for the defense said that their clients were ready to surrender themselves at any time. They were all under heavy bail furnished to the Coroner. Time could be saved, they said, if the amount of bail to be required could be known so that the accused would be prepared to furnish it. Judge Thomas refused to fix bail before Monday morning.

Gen. Burnett, the United States District Attorney, said later that he would insist that the bail in each case should be $25,000.

GRAND REPUBLIC'S EQUIPMENT.

Inspector Testifies That He Found Nearly 1,200 Worthless Belts Between Decks.

Peter C. Petrie, an Assistant Inspector of Hulls in the United States Steamboat Inspection Service, gave some surprising testimony yesterday before the Federal commission that is inquiring into the Slocum disaster. Mr. Petrie's testimony referred chiefly to the excursion steamboat Grand Republic, which is owned, as was the Slocum, by the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company.

Mr. Petrie told the commission that when he inspected the Grand Republic he found that she was 325 life preservers short. When he called the attention of Capt. Pease, the fleet commodore and commander of the Grand Republic, to the shortage, that officer replied, he said, that he had plenty more between decks. "After this," continued Mr. Petrie, "I went to a cabin in the forward part of the vessel, between decks, and found between 1,200 and 1,500 life preservers. I made the crew hand them to me one by one, and looked every one of them over. Out of the entire lot I only found 130 that I passed."

"How long do you suppose those life preservers had been there?" asked Chairman Murray.

"I should think since the boat was built," answered Mr. Petrie.

"Did you order them destroyed?"

"I had no power to do so. I asked Capt. Pease why he did not take them out of the cabin, and he made no answer. The engineer, who was standing near, thereupon remarked, 'Send them down to the fireroom and I'll use them.' I do not know whether they were destroyed or not.

"I saw Capt. Pease at the Slocum inquest, a month after I had inspected the Grand Republic, and I asked him if he still had those life preservers on board, and he answered 'Yes.'"

The only power that the local Inspectors have to refuse a certificate, Inspector Petrie said, was in case the equipment was not up to requirements. They can condemn, but have no power to order life preservers destroyed. The affidavit of the Captain that deficiencies have been made up was considered sufficient, he said, and a certificate is granted.

"SISTER FRANCES" EXAMINED.

Questioned Before Surrogate—Held on One Lodger's Complaint.

Maria McCormack, who calls herself "Sister Frances," and who conducted a so-called home on West Thirty-second Street, was held in $3,000 bail for trial in the West Side Court yesterday on the complaint of one of her former lodgers, Ellen Crandall. The complainant says that the McCormack woman induced her to turn over $310, all she had, under the promise that "Sister Frances" would care for her for the rest of her life. After being "starved," as she said, at the home, "Sister Frances" was dispossessed for non-payment of rent and Mrs. Crandall and her effects were put on the street.

As soon as the police court hearing was ended an order was served upon "Sister Frances" to go before Surrogate Thomas for an examination at the request of Michael J. Horan, counsel for John Farrell, administrator of the estate of his aged niece, Mary Farrell, who died in the "Sister's" home on May 17.

According to Farrell his niece believed that "Sister Frances" was at the head of a religious community at Middle Village, L. I. Miss Farrell was known to have several bank accounts, Lawyer Horan said, but when a search of her rooms was made just after her death no bankbook was found. There was evidence, the lawyer said, that the woman's trunk had been broken open.

Farrell submitted an affidavit accusing "Sister Frances" of misappropriating a large amount of money, and of having carried on other frauds. Soon after the futile search was made, the affidavit said, "Sister Frances" sent word to Farrell that a bankbook would be found in a drawer which he says he had searched, and it was found. The affidavit said also, "I feel that Maria McCormack is an impostor."

It was so late when "Sister Frances" was taken before Surrogate Thomas that the hearing was adjourned soon after that time. Miss McCormack said that she conducted three homes; that she did not conduct a religious community, and had never worn religious garb. She was called "Sister Frances," she said, because she was of "the Third Order of St. Frances."

RESENTENCES 23 CONVICTS.

Attorney General Cuneen's Decision Applied to "First Conviction" Men.

Twenty-three "first conviction" malefactors, the first to be brought down from Sing Sing Prison to be resentenced because of Attorney General Cunneen's decision that indeterminate sentences do not comprehend the benefit of commutation derived from definite sentences, were herded in the Court of General Sessions yesterday prior to action by City Judge Rufus B. Cowing.

Warden Thompson had done his best to make the unfortunates comfortable. They were all in good humor and hearty. But, sartorially, their appearance was rococo in the extreme. They could not be arraigned in "stripes," and each apparently had to don a suit and headgear procured from a grab bag, as the thin wore garments of Falstaffian proportions, and the big and brawny had clothes that constricted them where the buttons held.

Judge Cowing in resentencing the batch of evildoers was characteristically humane. He took pains to tell each convict that while the commutation privilege could not be extended to them, he would in deciding their terms yet to be served give them an equivalent for good behavior, so that sentences were reduced in proportion, none of not less than one year nor more than two years and a half, for instance, being set at not less than one year nor more than two years.

The prisoners were taken back to Sing Sing, and about eighty more will come down in batches for resentence, each to be garbed as was yesterday's contingent. In court yesterday rules were not enforced with vigor, and nearly all of the gang had relatives or friends to greet them.

HEWITTS SELLING OUT.

Trust Gets Trenton Iron Company of Civil War Fame.

That the Hewitt interests are gradually withdrawing from the field in which the fortunes of the family were laid became apparent yesterday when announcement was made that the United States Steel Corporation had acquired the wire plant of the Trenton Iron Company of Trenton. This is one of the oldest iron companies in the United States. It was organized in 1847 by a special act of the New Jersey Legislature. The original incorporators were Peter Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, Edward Cooper, and James Hall. It was at the shops of this company that most of the cannon and other iron implements used in the first part of the civil war were made for the Union Government under rush orders.

What the price paid for the mill was could not be learned, but it was said to have been advantageous to the Steel Trust, and it is expected that the purchase will net 25 per cent. Payment was made in the steel corporation's second mortgage bonds. The mills will be operated by the American Steel and Wire Company, one of the subsidiary companies of the Steel Trust. The American Bridge Company, also a subsidiary of the steel company, has for some time owned the structural steel plant, the bolt and nut works, the rolling mill, and the steel works of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, also a Hewitt concern.

The authorized capital stock of the Trenton company is $2,000,000, but the actual amount outstanding is only $600,000. Its officers are: Edward Cooper, President; Erskine Hewitt, Vice President; Charles E. Hewitt, Treasurer, and Eagleton Hanson, Secretary, while the Directors are Edward Cooper, Peter C. Hewitt, Edwin F. Bedell, Erskine Hewitt, and Lloyd S. Brice.

TIN PLATE CUT $3 A TON.

Lowest Price in Trust's History—Lorain Rail Mills Closed.

Wall Street and the trade were surprised yesterday by the announcement made by the American Sheet Steel and Tin Plate Company of a cut of $3 a ton in the price of tin plate. This cut brings the price of 100-pound coke terne plates to $3.30 a box. This is the low record price since the formation of the so-called Tin Plate Trust.

Announcement was also made of the closing of all the rail mills of the Steel Trust in Lorain, Ohio.

OLD LIFE POLICY PAID.

Rockwood Took It Out in Mutual in 1843 —One Older.

The oldest life insurance policy in the United States, save one, was presented to and paid by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city yesterday. It was that of Charles Greene Rockwood, the nonagenarian ex-President of the National Newark Banking Company, who died at Caldwell, N. J., on July 17. The policy, No. 277, was taken out July 13, 1843, six months after the Mutual opened its doors.

When Mr. Rockwood applied for it he was a turpentine distiller. The statement of his family physician was accepted by the company in lieu of a medical examination. The policy's face value was $4,000, but if the holder had allowed all his additions to accumulate, its actual value would have been $18,158. The check forwarded yesterday to Charles G. Rockwood, Jr., Mr. Rockwood's son, Professor of Mathematics at Princeton University, was for $9,975.

The oldest policy in the United States is that of William E. Shepard of Englewood, N. J. It was issued by the Mutual on Feb. 7, 1842, and is No. 11 on the company's books.

Hayes Appoints Six New Foremen.

Fire Commissioner Hayes yesterday announced the appointment of six new foremen and of fifteen new assistant foremen. The foremen are Austin McDonald, David O'Keefe, and Joseph F. Hennessy of Manhattan, and John W. Hall, Joseph A. Dooley, and Francis K. Quayle of Brooklyn. The assistant foremen are Edward J. Barry, Michael F. McCann, John Spencer, William H. Osborne, Joseph McCarthy, William H. Rooke, Joseph J. Henry, and Michael F. Ruddy of Manhattan, and George A. McElroy, Charles Webber, William C. Devine, Peter F. Leydan, John Maebiband, John E. O'Brien, and Charles Stothard of Brooklyn.

SHOT AT PARK LAKE; KEEPS IDENTITY SECRET

Young Man with "Dana" on Garments Seriously Wounded.

SENT LETTER FROM HOSPITAL

Wrote to Mrs. B. W. Degnon at the Martha Washington—Man Shot Him, He Said.

A young man whose name is believed to be Dana is lying in a critical condition in the Presbyterian Hospital with a pistol-shot wound in his left breast. The only name the man has thus far given is "Frederick Coutroy of 334 West Forty-eighth Street," which, he admitted at the time he gave it, was fictitious. He was unconscious last night.

The refusal of the man to give his name is coupled with the avowed purpose on the part of his friends who have been discovered to keep his identity a secret. A short time after he was taken to the hospital he sent an ambiguously worded note to Mrs. B. W. Degnon at the Martha Washington Hotel. She sent at once for her attorney, George F. Cornwall, head of the legal department of the H. B. Claflin Company. Both Mr. Cornwall and Mrs. Degnon, who is a young woman from Philadelphia and has been living at the hotel for some time, admitted that they knew who the man was, but refused to make known his identity.

Shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning Policeman Andres of the Central Park squad heard a shot from the direction of the bridge that spans the lake in the park. He ran to the spot and found there a young man who had passed him on the walk only a few minutes before. Andres saw that the man's coat was stained with blood.

"Have you been shot?" asked the policeman.

"Yes," said the man; "some one shot me down here a ways—a man."

The policeman sent for a park ambulance in which the young man was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. There he again said he had been shot, but refused to give any further information. The wound did not appear to be serious at first, and while he was still conscious the man sent the letter to Mrs. Degnon. A detective learned that the contents of the note were as follows:

This may be my last letter. I was shot this morning and am now in custody in the Presbyterian Hospital. Can you make an excuse to my employer. Call him up and say I was called away. Don't give your name. They don't know me here, and never will.

The note was unsigned, but Mrs. Degnon was evidently well acquainted with the handwriting, as she said at once she knew the man who wrote it.

On the young man's underclothes was stamped "Dana," and there was at least one request for him by telephone during the day by that name. In his hat and on a watch which he carried were the initials S. L. D. The hat had been purchased in Marshall, Texas. Of the affair Mr. Cornwall said:

"I don't know the man personally, but I know of him and know who his people are. They do not live here. He is employed with a firm down town, and probably thought it would hurt him if he recovered and his identity became known. Mrs. Degnon comes from Philadelphia, and her family is a very good one there. I have acted for her in several legal matters. I know that she and the injured man were acquaintances, but further than that I do not care to make any statement. If he wants his name kept secret I see no reason why I should make it public."

Mr. Cornwall said he had heard the man's name used frequently lately, but refused to say in what connection.

"It is my opinion," he said, "that the fellow shot himself. If he had been shot by some one else there could be no reason why he would want to keep his identity a secret."

No revolver was found near him, but he was near enough to the lake to toss the weapon into it. When the man was first discovered there was a ring on his forehead which looked as if a revolver had been tightly pressed against it.

Mrs. Degnon was under the care of a physician in the Martha Washington last evening. She became hysterical soon after receiving the message. With Mrs. Degnon was Mrs. Grace Nosser, an actress, whose stage name is said to be Grace Rauworth, and who room with Mrs. Degnon.

LITTLE GIRL ASKS CITY AID.

Her Father Away, Mother Ill, and Brother in Army.

A bright, sweet-faced little girl walked into the office of Superintendent Meeks, of the Bureau of Dependent Adults yesterday afternoon, and asked that she be cared for until she could find a home for herself. She said that she was Mary O'Kiefe, fifteen years old, and that until yesterday she lived at 76 West Eighty-fifth Street with a Mrs. Taber, for whom she worked that she might have a home.

Yesterday, she said, Mrs. Taber moved to the country as she was not able to take Mary, the girl stayed last night with friends. She explained that her mother, Mrs. Julia O'Kiefe, for a year and a half, had been in the Metropolitan Hospital, suffering from consumption. Her father had left his family, and the only one to whom she could look for aid, she said, was her brother, John, a soldier in the Philippines.

She had expected that he would be discharged and come home this month, when she was to keep house for him. Instead, she received a letter from him a few days ago stating that he had reinlisted for three years and that his regiment was bound for China.

Superintendent Meeks will try to find a home for her.

TO EXTEND SUBWAY STRIKE.

Building Trades Alliance President Says More Will Go Out To-day.

The Master Carpenters' Association had a conference yesterday with representatives of the Brotherhood of Carpenters over the subway strike. The matter was left to the General Arbitration Board of the Building Trades Employers' Association. Representatives of all the unions whose members are on strike had conferences with the employers at the Building Trades Club, but as far as could be learned no definite conclusion was reached.

Among the unions threatened with a lockout on account of the strike are those of the plasterers, painters, electrical workers, and plumbers. A lock-out of these trades would involve 20,000 men. A meeting is to be held next week to amalgamate the Brotherhood of Painters and the Amalgamated Painters' Society.

Philip Weinseimer, President of the Building Trades Alliance, said last night that the strike will be extended to-day in spite of the threatened lockout to the carpenters and painters employed at the power house.

FOUND RING IN BIRDS' NEST.

Jersey City Lawyer Lost It Weeks Ago —How He Traced It.

Arthur B. Archibold, a Jersey City lawyer whose home is at 96 Newkirk Street, yesterday recovered a diamond ring valued at $175, which he had lost in an unusual place.

"The ring, which was rather worn," he said, "slipped from my finger several weeks ago while I was feeding a couple of pet Belgian hares, which I keep in a coop in the yard. Yesterday I noticed a pair of sparrows, which had their nest beside a tin leader running down the side of the house, feeding in the coop.

"Hanging over the side of the nest was some excelsior that I knew came from the coops. Procuring a ladder I decided to investigate the inside of the nest. I found three young sparrows and the ring."

Asked to Investigate Pneumonia Here.

Health Commissioner Darlington has invited eight prominent scientists to serve on the investigating commission, whose purpose is to avoid a pneumonia epidemic here next Winter. They are Dr. William Osler of Johns Hopkins, Dr. William H. Welsh of Johns Hopkins, Dr. Edward G. Janeway of New York University, Dr. J. Mitchell Prudden of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Emmett Holt of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Frank Billings of the Rush Medical College of Chicago, Dr. John H. Musser of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Theobald Smith of Harvard.

TO ENFORCE FERRY AUTO LAW.

No Fire in Machines on Brooklyn Ferry Company Lines.

As a result of a recent announcement made by the United States Steamboat Inspectors that they will enforce the statute prohibiting the carrying of automobiles on ferryboats unless the fires under them are extinguished, or the spark-generating apparatus disconnected, the Brooklyn Ferry Company yesterday issued an order to the effect that all fires on automobiles that are taken on board its boats must be extinguished beforehand and not relighted until the cars have left the vessels. In the future the cars must be pushed on and off the boats.

It was said that employes of the company would not be required to push the machines on or off the boats, and that if the owners or chauffeurs desire to cross the river they will have to get the machines on.

The ferries affected by this order are the Forty-second and Twenty-third Street lines to Broadway, Brooklyn, Twenty-third Street Ferry and Tenth Street Ferry to Greenpoint, the Grand Street Ferry, and the Roosevelt Street Ferry.

The fact that a fine of $500 is provided for each case where a gasoline automobile is carried with the spark lighted, $250 of which sum goes to the informant, caused the new order.

TAX RATES ANNOUNCED.

For Manhattan and Bronx Real and Personal Estate, 1.51342.

The official tax rate for the five boroughs for 1904, as passed upon by the Board of Aldermen, was announced in The City Record of yesterday, the rate to become effective as soon as Mayor McClellan signs the tax books.

For Manhattan and the Bronx the rate for corporations, joint stock companies, or associations exempt from taxation for State purposes, is 1.50546. For all other estate, real and personal, the rate is 1.51342. In Brooklyn the corporation rate is 1.565 and for real and personal estates 1.57296.

For Queens the corporation rate is 1.56432 and the other rate 1.57228. In Richmond the rates are 1.58485 and 1.59281. The difference in the rates is accounted for in the difference the different counties have to pay for State taxation. The aggregate amount of assessed valuations of estates for the year is fixed at $5,640,542,657.

PROBING HAMMETT'S DEATH.

Artillery Man Said to be Son of Nashville Planter.

The inquest into the death of Private James P. Hammett of Company 18, Eighteenth Coast Artillery, whose body, in which was a deep stab wound, was found floating in Westchester Creek, near Unionport Bridge, on Thursday morning, was begun yesterday afternoon at the office of Coroner O'Gorman. One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue. Six privates in charge of Lieut. Thompson were taken to the Coroner's office, where they were joined by Mrs. Emma Chase of Westchester, the woman who was seen drinking with Hammett last Monday night.

One of the other witnesses present was Capt. Abramhammer of the scow Flint. Abramhammer told the Coroner that while his scow was tied up in Westchester Creek on Monday night a stranger went aboard. He said he could not tell in the darkness whether the man wore a uniform or not. He ordered him off the scow, and a moment later heard a splash in the water and saw the man making toward the shore. Whether he reached there or not the Captain could not say.

The investigation was still in progress at a late hour.

STATEN ISLANDERS ROBBED.

Thieves Active There—One Haul of Silver Worth $4,000.

Staten Island is suffering from the visits of burglars who know their business well. On Saturday night burglars got into the house of Ernest Whitford, residing on Grace Place, Port Richmond, and stole silverware valued at $500.

Late Monday night the residence of W. Arnold, on Bard Avenue, West New Brighton, was broken into and silverware valued at $4,000 stolen. Entrance was made by forcing a rear window. The silverware was plainly visible to the thieves, as it stood on a side table in the dining room.

On Thursday morning the home of Mrs. Gaad of 120 Taylor Street, West Brighton, was entered and silverware valued at $500 stolen. On Wednesday night A. Tucker, residing on St. John's Avenue, Westerleigh, was aroused from his sleep by hearing a loud noise at the rear of his home. Dressing himself, he quietly went down stairs, but the thieves must have heard him, for when he reached the back of the house they were gone. They had just started to pry open the rear door.

On Thursday morning Peter Lorensen, a hotel keeper residing on Richmond Terrace, Mariners' Harbor, discovered a big negro attempting to break into the hotel. The negro took to his heels and disappeared.

On the east shore of Staten Island, and especially in Arrochar Park, the residents are being tormented at night by chicken thieves.

TEAM RUNS DOWN GIRL.

Banker's Wife Cares for Her Until Surgeon Arrives.

William H. Hollister, a banker, who lives at 8 West Forty-third Street, was driving a team and runabout on St. Nicholas Avenue, at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, last evening, when the team jumped in fright at an elevated railroad train, knocking down Julia Conheeney, twenty years old, of 216 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. The woman was not dangerously hurt, and Mrs. Hollister jumped out of the carriage and held the girl's head in her lap in a near-by saloon till a surgeon arrived.

Outside a crowd surrounded Mr. Hollister's carriage, and a man held the horses' heads, evidently to prevent the banker from driving away. He did not try, and the young woman refused to make a complaint against him, saying that it was not his fault.

BAGGAGE CAR JUMPS TRACK.

Spreading Rails Near Rockaway Almost Cause Disastrous Wreck.

Spreading rails almost caused a disastrous wreck on the Far Rockaway Division of the Long Island Railroad yesterday afternoon within a short distance of Hammels Station, Rockaway Beach. The baggage car of an east-bound train was derailed near a switch, and went bumping over the sleepers to the opposite track.

Fortunately the train was not going at high speed, and when the car was thrown from the track the couplings broke, which prevented the other cars from being dragged with it. Traffic was interrupted for hours on the two tracks before a wrecking crew from the Long Island City shops could get the baggage car back on the tracks. None of the passengers was injured.

1,000 PARCELS IN ESTATE.

Income of Aaron S. Robbins's Holdings Willed to Three Children.

The will of Aaron Swain Robbins of the dry goods firm of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., was filed yesterday. Mr. Robbins died of lockjaw at his country home, Douglaston, L. I., on July 4, from injuries received in a runaway.

The estate, which is valued at $1,500,000, is, with the exception of legacies amounting to $50,000, to be held intact, and the income is to be given to his three children. More than 1,000 parcels of improved property in Brooklyn are comprised in the estate.

Miss Serena Robbins, an unmarried daughter, is to inherit the home at Sixth Avenue and Park Place, Brooklyn. The country house at Cosy Point, Douglaston, is given to his married daughter, Mrs. Frederick T. Parsons, and a large mansion near Cosy Point is given to Mr. Robbins's son, Clarence H. Robbins. Ten thousand dollars each are given to three nephews and a niece. There are two other bequests of $2,000 each.

BURGLAR WITH A PAST CAUGHT AT TUCKAHOE

Keeps Name Secret—Woman's Picture and Poem Near Heart.

HE WAS A SOLDIER, HE SAYS

Fought Under Liscum — Disowned by Family—Couldn't Get Work—Tells of Experiences While Hunted.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, July 29.—The man who, according to his own confession, has held up several men near this town, who has robbed several large residences, who shot Detective Reilly on Tuesday, and who was hunted by men and dogs after that, was captured to-day in a freight car on the Harlem Railroad near the Tuckahoe station.

The burglar attempted to draw his revolver on James Quinn, a brakeman, who found him, but he was weak from hunger and exhaustion, and before he could point the weapon Quinn gave him a kick in the stomach which took all of the fight out of him. The train crew guarded the man until the Tuckahoe and Mount Vernon police arrived and took charge of him. The burglar is a tall man, with an intelligent look, and about thirty-six years old. When arraigned before Sergt. Clarke at the Mount Vernon Police Headquarters he refused to give his name and address.

Sergt. Grant and Patrolman Fero, who searched the man, found only a photograph of a young woman and a copy of Tennyson's poem, "The Little Rift." The picture was wrapped up in the printed lines, and was in an inside pocket next to his heart. When the police found the photograph the prisoner said: "Please don't take that away from me, for she's the only friend I have left."

The picture was taken by Fichtel, 126 Bergenline Avenue, Union Hill, N. J. The poem accompanying the woman's likeness read:

In Love, if Love be Love, if Love be cure,
Faith and unfaith can ne'er be equal powers;
Unfaith in aught is want of faith in all.
It is the little rift within the lute,
That by and by will make the music mute,
And ever widening slowly silence all.
The little rift within the lover's lute
Or little pitted speck in garner'd fruit,
That rotting inward slowly moulders all;
It is not worth the keeping: let it go;
But shall it? Answer, darling, answer, no.

"What's her name?" inquired one of the patrolmen.

"You'll never learn that from me," was the reply.

Besides being charged with attempted murder, the prisoner will be charged with holding up Paul Bulger, Treasurer of the Columbia Hose Company; with attempting to shoot Sergt. Grant and Patrolman Thistleton, and with getting into and robbing the home of John Olsen of Bronxville. If the highwayman is convicted of half the charges that will be preferred against him he will spend the remainder of his life in prison. While being brought to Mount Vernon the highwayman talked rather freely.

"I'm twenty-eight years old, and my parents are Americans," he said. "I come from fighting stock. My grandfather was a soldier, and every generation has had a soldier in the family. I'm the soldier of my family, which I have disgraced. My trouble started when a boy. My parents are wealthy and prominent, and, although they have disowned me, I'm not cur enough to disgrace them. If I should tell you who my folks are probably you would not feel so sore on me.

"When I was a young lad I was one of the boys. I took a drink occasionally, but was never drunk in my life. My relatives took exception to my drinking and the company it brought me in contact with. They nagged me until I became discouraged, and, running away from home, enlisted in the regular army. I fought in Cuba and the Philippines. When the fighting Ninth Regiment was ordered from the Philippines to China I went along as a First Sergeant. I was near Col. Liscum when he fell, fighting for the Stars and Stripes. He was a brave man. After serving six years in the army I was mustered out. That was five months ago.

"I came to New York and tried to get work. I didn't want to go near my folks because I am too proud. I tried everywhere to get a position, but failed. My money gave out, and then I became desperate. I tried to get a job as a laborer on the subway in New York a week ago, but an Irish foreman engaged two Italians and let me go. He wouldn't give me a job, although I was willing to work in the ditch. My sweetheart had jilted me, and I finally figured that the world was against me. I became more desperate every day. The other night I went to a back door and asked for something to eat, but the door was slammed in my face. I tried three other places with the same result.

"From that moment I turned highwayman. I robbed several people. I held them up at the point of a revolver and took their valuables. I only wanted the money to get food with. Finally I became ashamed of myself. I decided that I would again try to lead an honest life, so I jumped on a freight train and started for Boston to enlist in the army. At Mount Vernon I was put off the train, and, being without money, decided to turn footpad again to get something to eat. I stopped a man on a bridge in Mount Vernon—I don't know his name—and got some small change."

The prisoner then told of meeting Detective Reilly, of shooting him, and of his escape to a swamp near Bronxville. He continued:

"I remained there all night. The next day I tried to make my escape, but it was of no use. Everywhere I looked I saw armed men.

JUL 1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1904. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books. One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

MRS. GERTRUDE ATHERTON returns blithely to the attack on the forces which, she fancies, are opposed to the development of American literature in the right direction. She is glad of the chance to do battle in a cause she loves. Her letter, which we print conspicuously elsewhere this week, will be found stimulating in the reading. It may be a trifle illogical, especially in its implication that the editor of Harper's Monthly would have rejected "The Ambassadors" by Henry James, for did not that very novel appear serially in The North American Review, and are we to infer that the management of the firm that controls both periodicals lets not its right hand know what its left hand does? But to the winds with logic when we are discussing the penalties of authorship and the crushing of genius. For our own part we do not believe that a single thing in prose and verse worth printing ever escapes print in these days, yet we have read Mrs. Atherton's protest against the suppression of literature with admiration and interest. For our own part, though we know the editors to be the hardest worked, least appreciated of professional men, persecuted alike by their unreasonable authors and insatiable readers, yet we find Mrs. Atherton's remarks on the sins of the editors amazingly wholesome reading.

While Mrs. Atherton and other writers (most of whom it must be admitted are less gifted than she and less conspicuously before the public) continue to sharply criticise the magazine editors, (on the ground that, if they do not monthly reject masterworks, they surely would if they could find masterworks to reject,) Mr. H. M. Alden continues, in the Editor's Study of Harper's Monthly, not so much to reply to the charges against his kind as to set down the reflections they suggest to a mature, well-stored, and well-controlled mind. We direct attention to his comments upon and particularly

gust Harper, a part of which is quoted in THE BOOK REVIEW this week.

Everybody who reads the daily newspapers must be greatly interested in the recent doings of armed Russian vessels in the Red Sea, which have seemed, at times, to threaten a general European war. The questions of international law involved in these cases are clearly discussed in an important new book, which we review this week, namely, "War and Neutrality in the Far East," by Prof. T. J. Lawrence, Lecturer on International Law in the British Royal Naval College, and author of authoritative works on that subject. Prof. Lawrence's book treats of recent events in the Far East, of the outbreak of the present war, and the legal questions involved in the beginning of hostilities before the formal declaration of war; the expulsion of Japanese from Manchuria, the treatment of merchant vessels in enemy's ports, the protest of foreign naval officers to the Japanese Admiral at Chemulpo, are lucidly explained. The author writes before the Malacca incident, but he speaks of those armed vessels of Russia's Volunteer Fleet, which are theoretically merchantmen in time of peace. This, therefore, is an exceptionally timely book.

The book about Whistler by Mortimer Menpes is both the most vital and the liveliest of the books concerning that great artist and most eccentric man that has appeared since his death. Mr. de Kay, in his review, says that Menpes, until his break with Whistler took him altogether out of sight of the "master," was "really too close to Whistler to see him in the proper perspective." We doubt, too, if Mr. Menpes has the right quality of mind or has had suitable literary training to write an absolutely just estimate of such a character. This book justifies its title, "Whistler as I Knew Him," and, as our reviewer does not fail to note, "explains not only Master Whistler, but Pupil Menpes." Meanwhile, the legion of admirers of Whistler will await patiently the authorized biography by Elizabeth Robins Pennell.

Discussion of the children of current fiction, in this children's hour of light literature, continues briskly on our correspondence page. We would like to have the opinions of those readers who have been commenting on the Binks of Miss Daskam and the Skeesucks of Mr. Mighels of the village boys in the various magazine sketches of Mr. Edwin L. Sabin. These youngsters seem to us the real stuff. Mr. Sabin, we fancy, knows well the typical peculiarities of that strangest of animals, the human boy, even though he may not wholly understand the nature of it. Who does? In the August number of Everybody's Magazine Mr. Sabin has an account, from a boy's point of view, of a children's party, which is surely the real thing, if our own memories of childhood serve. In this group of children under ten years there are none who write poetry or compose music or have lofty aspirations. There is no boy who believes in the necessity of being washed. They are just the homely, ordinary children who grow to be the men and women that make up most of the world.

Mr. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, who has been living in Paris more than a year and has just returned to Chicago, has been studying Molière in his works and in the records of his life. While in Paris he made voluminous notes at the Bibliotheque Nationale and overhauled the archives of the Comédie Française. Mr. Chatfield-Taylor informs a Chicago newspaper reporter that the officers of the French Government tendered to him all possible assistance and were glad to learn from him that a thoroughly complete biography of the great French dramatist was at last to be written in the English language. For that is Mr. Chatfield-Taylor's avowed intention—to write just such a biography, and, indeed, he had ten chapters of it finished at last account. He also is writing a romance with Molière in

MENPES ON WHISTLER.

A Lifelike Picture of the Gifted and Eccentric "Master" by One Who Knew Him at Close Range.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

CHARLES DE KAY.

MR. MORTIMER MENPES is a gentleman who manages to impress unfavorably a good many writers for the London press; their remarks about his relations to Whistler, his exhibition of Whistler etchings, and the present volume on Whistler are often characterized by scant courtesy and sometimes border on injustice. Perhaps the tameness with which he bore Whistler's colossal impertinences has prejudiced them against him as a poor-spirited man who allows another to use and abuse him. But when they impugn the correctness of the estimate that Mr. Menpes has made of Whistler, they go too far. No book on the erratic genius which has appeared so far gives a more truthful and lifelike picture of the man than does this one—always, as indeed the writer is careful to proclaim in the title, from the strictly personal view of one who saw at one time a good deal of him and judged him according to his own light.

Whistler hypnotized those with whom he came in contact if he found them susceptible to his compliments and frightened by the sight of his claws. Though anything but unmanly at bottom, he was really more feminine than masculine in his character, and one way he had of taking possession of a friend was to keep the centre of the stage, do all the talking, and demand personal services. That Mr. Menpes has never realized this trait in his master does not speak well for the clearness of his sight, but allowance must be made for the fact that he was really too close to Whistler to see him in the proper perspective.

He describes how Whistler would send a note for him every morning, and discourse to him during the morning walk, as the master strolled and perhaps made a few sketches; he tells how he would pick up a child from the streets as a model and return to the studio; how he would cook with his own hands a luncheon, with infinite care and fastidiousness as to the table and its appearance, and how tender he would be with the little model, except that he failed to realize that the child would tire. Every description, every act, suggests a fine and rather coquettish lady.

Then they might adjourn to Whistler's tailor in Bond Street. "Curiously enough," remarks the guileless Mr. Menpes, "whenever one came in contact with Whistler one entirely forgot one's own affairs and became completely occupied with his. The fit of the master's coat was far more important to me at that time than my own artistic work. At the tailor's Whistler would give an elaborate description of how a certain coat was to be made, and the discussion generally ended in a violent attack on the tailor. Whistler would explain how the garment was to be made and the tailor would carry out his directions literally. But no sooner had the man accomplished the work than Whistler would say: 'This is all wrong! How dare you say that it is what I told you to do? I am a painter. It is not my business to make coats. That is your province. Therefore you should have led me to do what you knew to be right.'"

Menpes describes the master striding before the mirror for a quarter of an hour—hand on hip, his cane balanced between his fingers, and his hat cocked over one eye. All who entered the shop, no matter how pressing their business, must stop and interest themselves in Whistler and his coat. They might be seized by the buttonhole and compelled to aid Whistler in the anxious quest for a perfect fit. Again, we are given a view of Whistler at the hairdresser's, and what the master did after he had reduced the barber to a pulp by contradictory orders as to the cutting of his hair—how he wet his hair, shook it out to keep the curl, and then, with a comb, brought up the "white plume of Navarre" in which he had such pride.

Whistler was a man who hated to be alone, wanted company, but it must be the company of mirrors, and even when he indulged in personal communications with other artists whom he had invited to dinner, or entertained by his sparkling wit, there was no [illegible] fascinating figure, just a little more [illegible] and dainty! [illegible]

impulsive, and as vacillating as the heroine of one of Sardou's dramas. When he was not grappling with the extraordinary words of art now to his credit he was practising from that struggle—for his apparently careless, graceful work did not come quickly or with ease—and refreshing his nerves with impish tricks and the whimsies of a grand lady.

Holding this key to his character the reader of "Whistler as I Knew Him" will appreciate all the better the amusing pages Mr. Menpes offers to a public that has by no means lost interest in Whistler, despite the much talk about him in the press. It will explain not only Master Whistler, but Pupil Menpes. For between his lines one reads easily enough that he was Whistler's fag without knowing it, that the pupil whom Whistler alternately praised and browbeat, whom he used in the printing of his etchings and made to fetch and carry—between his own lines one reads that he never understood Whistler. He saw the manly side of Whistler's character, but it never occurred to him that the master had a strongly marked feminine element. When Menpes became less useful, when Whistler found that the man whom he was playing with was daring to entertain art projects of his own, then Menpes became a bore and Whistler took his time to alienate him by pinpricks and savage stabs. He tells how, after a serious disagreement, Whistler lured him back for another round of persecution.

Mr. Menpes has produced a volume which to art lovers is interesting from cover to cover; but it is occupied almost entirely with gossip and the superficial traits, sayings, doings of the master. Nowhere a sign that he has penetrated below the surface of Whistler's mind. There are some startling statements by Whistler regarding great figures in art like Rembrandt, Velasquez, Terborch, Canaletto, Turner, but we cannot tell how much was Whistler's veritable opinion, how much a desire to throw dust in Menpes's eyes.

Perhaps it is asking more than is fair when we demand from a former pupil and henchman the real inner Whistler unobscured by the habit of "getting a rise out of" those about him. For no one was more careful than Whistler to hide himself under a flood of talk, a flood so great that it became a detriment toward the end of his life, and caused many people to avoid him as they would an ordinary bore. Instead of asking the impossible, we should thank this writer for so many scenes in which we have Whistler to the life. And we also get interesting accounts of the way in which Whistler painted, the way in which he etched. More, on the other hand, might be expected of Whistler's remarks concerning h' contemporaries in France, England, and the United States. Take Degas, for instance, a painter who has many resemblances in his work to Whistler. It appears that Mr. Menpes cannot spell his name, for when he does allude to him he calls him Digars. In fact, the entire relation of Whistler to French art seems a sealed book to this writer, and one wonders why. Not congenital insularity—for Mr. Menpes is an Australian by birth and a traveled man.

Whistler being no more and his wife having preceded him, there being moreover no children in the case, it would be very interesting to learn what was Whistler's attitude toward women. In his relation as master to pupil Whistler found himself occasionally—for his visits to the famous class of young men and women in Paris were few and far between—in contact with female pupils. Occasions occurred when a spirited young American girl "talked back," indignant at the supercilious critique of the master; but while Whistler was not rude he did not like this independence, and the young lady vanished from the class. The lady he married late in life was an old friend, the widow of his architect, and the marriage was ideal. Mrs. Whistler was too placid and strong to worry over his freakish temperament and, until she died, guarded and protected him like a spoiled child, as indeed in a certain way he was a spoiled child. Of this curious episode in his life Mr. Menpes has nothing to say, because the break had occurred before, and master and pupil saw little of one another thereafter. It was unfortunate for Whistler that his marriage to a woman of this kind took place so late in life, for she was just the character to interpose between the artist and people who exasperated him and prevent him from alienating his friends and well-wishers by that suspiciousness of unfair motives which was one of his weaknesses. He managed to treat a great many people with whom he came in contact unfairly, and needed by his side a person who could quietly make him realize that others besides himself were to be considered.

Mr. Menpes does not attempt to place Whistler in the art world, for which perhaps we should be thankful. But he gives us a very living picture of the man, and for that has earned our gratitude. Whistler was so many-sided, he was such an extreme example of the American affected by, yet violently criticising, European ideas, artistic and social, that he may well be studied from different directions. Menpes cannot be censured for failing to understand the American streak of extravagance in speech that Whistler brought with him. He regarded his art seriously enough, but, do what he would, was not able to take the extravagant side of the man with sufficient lightness. But it is clear that he put up with far too much snubbing and sneering than was good for him and his master. It was indeed difficult to proceed with Whistler, for he had reduced the art of making impertinences to a science and his victim could not expect what he said last that should appear silly although they knew well that he was inventing his own sharp specimens and their confusion for the delectation of the next company.

The sumptuous volume is full of reproductions of etchings, oil paintings, water colors, pastels, and lithographs by Whistler, some of them new to Americans. They are often in colors. But neither color prints nor black and whites give more than a distant idea of the originals, because the latter depend for their charm on subtle gradations of tone which no reproduction can repeat. "St. Mark's, Blue and Gold," in the color print is not a nocturne, but a useless smudge. Here we are confronted with a barrier that cannot be passed. To understand and exquisite beauty of Whistler's work we must have the originals; color prints and half tones on the most highly glazed paper are only a makeshift.

CHARLES DE KAY.

THE MONOMANIACS.

RACHEL MARR. By Morley Roberts. Author of "The Promotion of the Admiral," "The Colossus," "The Fugitive," &c. 12mo. Pp. 454. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

A very thick book and a strange. Mr. Roberts out-Caines Hall Caine in his atmosphere of tense and haggard tragedy, out-Hardys Hardy in the wealth of detail from which the tragedy is drawn. All the principal personages in the story are stark monomaniacs. Yet at times the tale, compact as it is of soiled horrors and beauty and sweetness and youth misplaced, swings into a real power, and the writer's gaudily embroidered style forgets its alliterative tricks and says well things worth saying.

It seems safe to proclaim at once that the book in any sane view is unwholesome mentally, physically, and morally. It is the kind that finds readers surely enough, stirs them, and then drugs them. Perhaps the keynote of it may be found in the following; Rachel, aged seventeen and very beautiful, born out of wedlock, with a priest for a father, dwells with her moonstruck haunted mother on the Cornwall coast. At night when the young life stirs in her she goes out to bathe in the sea quite as unceremoniously as Eve might have done and as innocently. While she swims comes riding by Anthony, (named for that other saint,) a man rigidly, puritanically religious, but by nature passionate and predisposed and predestined to be Rachel's lover. His Great Dane dog discovers Rachel's shed gown by the margin, and Anthony recognises the garment. The circumstance leads to conversation, Rachel standing "in the water like a lily," with just her head above the tide. It is an unconventional occasion, but Anthony rebukes the girl for being out at night.

"Would you do anything for me if I asked you?" said Rachel.

"Anything that was right."

And Rachel laughed at him.

"Oh, what a man you are!" she cried; "How mean of you and little!"

"There's such a thing as right and wrong, Rachel."

"Yes, reverend Sir," she mocked, "and so my mother says, and so Father Brant says, and so we all say. But which is which?"

The rest of the dreeing of the weird, the working out of a snarled tangle of curses, the curse of Rachel's birth, the curse of Anthony's house, which grows gay devils and grave saints, who are at bottom devils too; the curse of another birth without benefit of clergy, which is used with singular freedom to advance Rachel's education in the knowledge of good and evil. Mr. Roberts makes much of the awakening into womanhood, and for the rest presses the uttermost of madness and unhappiness from the unlucky loves of Anthony and Rachel—one a natural woman burning to give, the other the creed-ridden man, with his ecstasy of the mortification of the flesh. The details of this affair may safely be left to the reader, but the author has been considerate enough to provide a sort of sario-comic relief in a drunken philosopher, and one other, a doctor of humorous openness of eye and mind. These walk through the universal Bedlam and save the reader from the complete obsession of the nightmare.

Eugene Sue.

THE PILGRIM'S SHELL; or, Fergan the Quarryman. A Tale of Feudal Times. By Eugene Sue. Translated from the original French by Daniel De Leon. 12mo. Pp. 350. New York: Labor News Company. 75 cents.

The translator presents this tale of horrors in an English dress with a confessed purpose of helping along by its means the "labor or Socialist movement." The gibbets and racks and grilling irons, the cruelties of feudalism at its worst, the hypocrisies of the Church at its worst also, rendered in Eugene Sue's most lurid colors suffer no toning down in Mr. De Leon's version. You are to be stirred into a frenzy of rage and grief by the spectacle of the most hellish torments occurring before your eyes, and you are doubtless to transfer your boiling indignation from the oppressors of the past to the oppressors of the present, to figure the modern workingman in the feudal serf. Apart from the proclaimed purpose, the story is of course one which revels in excitement of the questionable kind that comes from dwelling upon the various brute lusts of the flesh let loose. The story of Fergan is, moreover, a parable of the revolt of the under dog—accomplished, however, in no more violent fashion than needs must be. He stands for the sturdy common sense freeman, not the agitator. The scenes of the story are laid in France before and after the First Crusade, and between times in Palestine, where the Crusaders are shown committing unspeakable barbarities.

NEW JOB NEEDED.

Mrs. Atherton Thinks the Controversy Stirred Up by Her North American Review Article Ought to Be Beneficial.

New York Times Book Review.

My paper in The North American Review, "Why Is American Literature Bourgeois?" seems to have stirred up the controversy I hoped it would. It is only by a thorough stirring that an evil can be abated, and personally I am now, thanks to a liberal course of the American press, quite seasoned to the worst that can be hurled at me. There are still some things to be said on the subject, however, particularly to the "Nestor who has presided over a popular magazine for two generations."

He asserts, doubtless to punish me for my sin of commission, that complaint of the magazines is never heard from the really great authors. Not in print, perhaps, but I have heard several of them express their unbiased opinions on the subject, to the more limited audience. And what of Henry James? Unquestionably the Nestor would have declined to publish that entrancing novel "The Ambassadors" in his magazine, but even he will hardly deny that James is one of the greatest writers that any country has produced; and no one has ever written with such withering contempt of the thralldom of American letters to an outworn fetich. If he has not attributed this thralldom in so many words to the influence of the magazines, it does not take a phenomenal perception to get at what he means.

But it is hardly a case in point that the writers still preserve the haughty silence which has characterised even my humble self heretofore. Writers are usually able to take care of themselves, and need not write if they don't wish to, anyhow; I was raising a protest in behalf of the long-suffering public. Not only does it—living in a small way for the most part—learn nothing of life and human nature from its monthly pabulum, but it must find little to enliven its todium in the average magazine of even the highest class. Not long ago a friend of mine overheard two intelligent typewriters discussing one of the three leading American magazines. Their comments would have irritated the self-complacency of the Nestor, unless, to be sure, he hastened to say that he did not recognise the existence of typewriters. However, the magic world of fashion is numerically too small to support a magazine, and as these girls were subscribers they were not to be despised. The pith of their remarks was they could not see that the magazine was contributing anything to the improvement of their minds, and as it certainly no longer entertained them, they thought they would try another.

In one of the replies to my article I was asked what magazine I could possibly have had in mind when I alluded to two bound volumes containing stories so dull and ill-written that the only redeeming feature was a few lines by Gelett Burgess. It was one of the three leading magazines. To specify would be invidious, and is not necessary. The truth of the matter is—a truth that everybody thinks but is afraid to say aloud—we need new blood in the editorial chairs. The day for old fogies at the helm has passed in America. I am not now alluding to mere age, which in exceptional people has little to do with the mental attitude—except, indeed, to improve and broaden it. A man may be an old fogy at forty. But men who spend their lives on a cane-seated chair are more than sure to become old fogies and time-servers, and should be retired on a handsome pension. The country is full of brilliant young men, and they should be made use of before they, too, become old fogies.

It has been intimated that I do not appreciate any of my contemporaries—in America, at least—except Mark Twain, Bret Harte, and Henry James, and I have been especially reproached for not admiring Mary Wilkins. Now I could not even have conveyed the impression that I made no exceptions when I protested against the general character of American literature, and Miss Wilkins has no more sincere admirer than myself. Nor should I have classed her as a second-rate writer, as my opponent has done. There can hardly be a question, I should think, that she is the first short story writer in America, manifesting as she does more creative power and picturesqueness than Mrs. Deland and Mrs. Wharton (though not more art and intellect) and more brains than R. H. Davis.

The only other point I feel called upon to make is that editors themselves are constantly quoted as complaining of the dearth of good short stories—the Nestor stands alone in his assertion that magazine fiction has improved of late years. If the contrary is the case, why do editors print so much fiction? Why not have one short story in each number, and let that one be of exceptional merit? But we must wait for the new generation of editors before we can expect so radical a change as that. Our present editors are too conservative even to be cremated when they die.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

Munich, July 11, 1904.

P. S.—What a horrid little mind it is, by the way, that always assumes, when you raise a protest for greater breadth or range of subjects in fiction, that you are clamoring for the unspeakable! It is the same mind that finds all the great problems of life unmentionable. So they would be if treated as such minds would treat them. But do these people read nothing of the great literature—in the novel and the drama—that is being written in Europe?—pessimistic, perhaps, but intellectual, powerful, subtle, and, above all, interesting and instructive. G. A.

A CHINESE CRITIC.

AS A CHINAMAN SAW US. Passages from His Letters to a Friend at Home. Decorated cover. Pp. 334. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

We may not question the fact that the Chinaman thousands of years ago had some kind of civilization and a pagoda when the European was living in a cave like a brute, but that accident does not make the Chinaman of to-day the better man. "As a Chinaman Saw Us" is supposably written by one who, having lived some time in the United States, studied our manners and customs. Ostensibly he was a graduate of one of our colleges. It is to be regretted that the squint in the eyes of the Chinaman was never removed and obliquity of vision remained. Taking for granted that there is a Chinaman concerned in the volume, regret is expressed that he could only see our mistakes and so little of our better qualities. It may be our misfortune, but none of us take the Chinese seriously. Who is the original American? the author asks. Did some of the Chinamen who were blown across the Pacific in stray junks furnish the first quota of Americans? "China discovered America, and gave her the compass as well as gunpowder." The junk story wants confirmation. The compass we gladly admit is Chinese, but as to the gunpowder the very latest authorities deny that. Our critic calls America the dumping ground of the world, and so it may be, but that does no harm, but rather tends to our benefit.

America is "a hash," and that becomes evident when the real character of our motto, "E pluribus unum," is properly understood. An American is not always in America. He may be in any part of the world, but he is distinguishable at once when he opens his mouth, "for there is the adopted nasal twang." Society is much discussed. You can make no mistake when you understand that social conditions are best appreciated when a man eats. If he sheathe his knife in his mouth, he is a plebeian. It is the use of the fork which is the distinguishing trait. There is no Chinaman from the Canton coolie to the Peking mandarin who does not shovel in his rice in an elegant manner. For a Chinese lady to cripple herself with bandaged feet adds to her charms. But what of the American woman who ruins her figure and her health by corset strangulation? What a lesson that was, when the Chinaman said to the magnificently clad American female, "The Chinese lady dresses richer than the American, but her styles have been very much the same for thousands of years."

Gum chewing is commented on, and its origin, so it is stated, is due to the fact that the first men were ruminant animals. Whether this idea can be used in the evolution theory we do not know. There is a sort of pretense of modesty in the United States, but the lady who is shocked when during the ballet there is shown an exposure of the legs of the danseuse, does not hesitate to appear when in the breakers off the watering places in a scant costume, "which would arrest the attention of St. Anthony." Americans are the most superstitious of human beings, and are believers in the saving qualities of horse shoes. Some, but not of all the strictures this pseudo-Chinaman indulges in are well taken.

In Haiti.

UNDER THE DARKENING OF THE NIGHT. Historical Romance. By Ellen Chesal Chapeau. 12mo. Pp. 215. Washington: The Neale Publishing Company.

Haiti, just before it began to be a black republic, is in this book the scene of a story which seems, even in the writer's mind, to have been rather dim as to its outlines. For the reader the dimness is enhanced. However, this much is clear. There were two girls. One of them wanted a man named Louis, and one of them wanted another man. But Louis wanted the girl who wanted the other man, and the other man—a Colonel of militia—was slain by the slaves in insurrection. So Louis got the girl he wanted; the girl who wanted Louis remained unmarried for a memorial of him. You have, of course, pictures of kindly intercourse between masters and slaves, midnight warnings, and flittings when the black men rise to burn and kill, faithful servants following the exiles aboard an American ship and so safe to New Orleans. Moreover, there is a witch woman and a perfidious mulatto, who is chief machinator of evil.

1904

HISTORIC ROADS.

The Records and Experiences of Travelers Along Pioneer Roads of America.*

THIS additional volume of the "Pioneer Roads and the Experiences of Travelers" is of a singularly interesting character. Of all of these old roads that best known three-fourths of a century ago was the old Northwestern Turnpike which led from Winchester, Va., to the Ohio at Parkersburg. There were party jealousies in those early days, or may we call it rather "an old-time spirit of rivalry"? The pioneers of Pennsylvania and Connecticut were often at outs concerning the direction of a highway. Very early it was Washington's dream that there was to be a water connection between the East and the West, to pass through Virginia. The history of American turnpikes might be worthy of a separate volume, so important were they in settling the land. Mr. Hulbert writes:

In the days when the Northwestern Turnpike was created by legislative act canals were not an assured success, and railways were only being dreamed of. And the promoters of canals and railways were considered insane when they hinted that the mountains could be conquered by these means of transportation. With all the vast need of improvements the genius of mankind had never created anything better than the road and the cart; what hope was there now suddenly that America should surprise the world by overthrowing the axioms of the centuries past?

From 1790 to 1840 innumerable were the plans for the creation of turnpikes. There had been one great success, the Lancaster Turnpike in Pennsylvania, and then came innumerable projects. In 1811 New York had 137 chartered roads, with a total mileage of 4,500 miles, and the sum required to build them amounted to $7,500,000. Usually tollgates were placed at every ten miles. The law generally designated the tolls at 12½ cents for a wagon and two horses; each additional horse, 3 cents; cart and two oxen, 8 cents; saddle or led horse, 4 cents; score of cattle, 6 cents; coach or four-wheeled vehicle, 25 cents.

Very quaint is the description of a journey made by Thomas Wallcutt, who, in 1790, went over the Virginia route. Wallcutt had been a hospital steward during the Revolution, and had received in part payment for services one share in the Ohio company. Starting from Marietta he tells of his adventures. The trip was made in March, and there was much bad weather. The following extracts are taken from the account written by Wallcutt:

Weather raw and moist. To-day we crossed several of the large creeks and waters which fall into the Ohio. * * * We had so much trouble in crossing these streams that at last we forded on foot. * * * Two of the streams we crossed as often as twenty times. We walked this day about fifteen miles. * * * Friday, March 12—We set off before sunrise and got a little out of our road into the Morgantown Road, but soon got right again. We breakfasted at Webb's Mill, a good house and clever folks. Had coffee, meat, &c.; paid sixpence each. * * * Lodged at Wickware's, who says he is a Yankee, but is a very disagreeable man for any country, rough and ugly, and he is very dear. I paid 1 shilling apiece for the doctor's and my supper, upon some tea made of mountain birch, perhaps black birch, stewed pumpkin, and sodden meat. Appetite supplies all deficiencies. * * * March 16—It took me till dark to get to Davis's. * * * We got some bread and milk for supper, and drank a quart of cider. Mr. Davis was originally from Ashford, County of Windham, Conn. * * * His cider in a brown mug seemed more like home than anything I have met with. * * * Friday, March 20—A very dull prospect to-day. It rained hard in the night, and continues to rain this morning. * * * We stay at home to-day and murder time. * * * The doctor goes out and buys us 8d. worth of cakes, and we got a half pint of whisky, which makes us a little less sad. * * * Wednesday, March 31—* * * We dined about seven miles from Philadelphia; crossed the Schuylkill about sunset, and walked into town about dusk; crossed the Schuylkill over the floating bridge, and paid our toll. 1d. Pennsylvania each.

The author introduces a singularly touching letter written by Jason Allen to his father, in Montville, Conn. Allen had with him his wife and an infant, the child dying en route. Allen calls the way "broadagga," (Braddock's.) Writing home he says:

Thus my dear pearents you see we are deprived of the child we brought with us & we no not whether the child we left is dead or alive. I beg you to rite & let me no. Polly cant bear her name mentioned without shedding tears. If she is alive I hope you will spare no panes to give her learning.

Eric Bollman, possibly a German, has left some excellent remembrances of Pennsylvania of the year 1784. Bollman is delighted with the country, and he writes:

This is the "backwoods" of America, which the Philadelphian is pleased to describe as a rough wilderness—while in many parts of Europe, in Westphalia, in the whole of Hungary and Poland, nowhere, is there a cottage to be found, which, taking all things together, in consideration of the inhabitant, can be compared with the one of which I have past through.

This sketch of Tim Friend, a hunter, is well written:

I never saw such an illustration of perfect manhood. Large, strong, and brawny; every limb in magnificent proportion, energy in every movement and strength in every muscle, his appearance was the expression of manly independence, contentment, and intelligence. His conversation satisfied the expectations which it awakened. * * * He is a hunter by profession. We had choice venison for breakfast, and there were around the house and near by a great number of deers, bears, panthers, &c. * * * We left our noble hunter and his large family unwillingly, and followed the riverway to Bennett's Settlement, on Cheat River. * * * It was afternoon when we reached here, and night came when we were compelled to spend the night in a small blockhouse with Mr. McFarlain. We found Mr. McFarlain a respectable, intelligent farmer, surrounded, as usual, by a large and happy family. Directly after our arrival the table was set, around which the entire family assembled. This appears to be the usual custom in the United States with all the people who are in some measure in good circumstances. One of the women, usually the prettiest, has the honor of presiding at the table. There were good table appointments, fine china, and the simple feast was served with the same ceremony as the most fashionable society in Philadelphia. Never, I believe, was there in any place more equality than in this.

The Great Genesee Road, as it was called, began at old Fort Schuyler, as a western extremity of the Mohawk Valley Road. The latter turnpike was built in accordance with an act passed in 1794. Some one, made bolder than the rest, proposed that a canal should be built, and wishing to make the idea take root, the advocate of the water highway sent an article on the subject to a local paper, whose editor was compelled to refuse to print it, because of the ridicule to which the paper might be exposed. It was difficult to remove the prejudices of the times, as is thus explained:

The old waggoners, who for a generation had successfully competed, * * * could not compete with the Erie Canal, and it was indeed very significant that, when Gen. Clinton and party made that first triumphal journey by canalboat from Buffalo to Albany and New York, carrying a keg of Lake Erie water to be emptied into the Atlantic Ocean, they were not joyously received at certain points, such as Schenectady, where the old methods of transportation were the principal means of livelihood for a large body of citizens.

When in 1805 Timothy Bigelow wrote his "Tour to Niagara Falls" he gave a capital description of the Genesee Road. Descanting on the morals of a portion of the country he passed through Bigelow wrote:

Morality and religion do not seem to have much hold of the minds of people in this region. Instances of rudeness and profanity are to be met with in almost every place, but the people engaged in unloading the batteau were much more extravagantly and unnecessarily profane than is common. Several persons also, whom I saw at Little Falls this morning, told me that they knew full well that Adam could not have been the first man, or that he must have lived much longer ago than the Scriptures declare, because, they said, that it must have taken 5,000 years for the Mohawk to have broken through the rocks, as it has done at those falls.

Visiting Utica, Bigelow writes:

Utica was begun to be settled sixteen years ago, and is now a little city, and contains several elegant dwelling houses, some of which are of brick, and a few of stone, together with a great number of stores and manufactures of different kinds. * * * The facility of transportation by means of the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers on one side and Wood Creek, Oneida and Ontario Lakes on the other, together with the extraordinary fertility of the adjacent country, must at no great distance make Utica a place of great business and resort, and of course its population must rapidly increase.

In the older times men followed the trails. Sometimes the buffalo had made them. The Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, who made a trip in Missouri some three-quarters of a century ago, describes what were the character of some of these trails, and the many mistakes made in following them. Once when the party was fairly lost, for the guide was at fault as to the trail, Murray asked of the guide what direction he was taking. Sir Charles wrote:

I asked him to point out with his finger to the quarter which he would make for in guiding the party to Fort Leavenworth. He did so; and I took out my compass and showed him that he was pointing southwest, i. e., to Santa Fé and the Gulf of California, so completely had the poor fellow's head become puzzled, by the winding circuit we had made in the swamp.

In a Canadian Forest.

A FOREST DRAMA. By Louis Pendleton. 12mo. Illustrated. Philadelphia: Hy. T. Coates & Co.

The forest where this drama is played is the wilds of Canada. Alberta Ramson, born in these parts, of aristocratic English stock on her father's side, but humbler folk on her mother's, left Canada after her parents' death, while she was still a little girl, and went to England to her uncle's home, where she was treated with all the consideration and affection of a daughter of the house. That is until Harold, her cousin, grew old enough to appreciate her charm and beauty and to beg her to become his wife. Harold's parents disapproved of the match, and in spite of the fact that Alberta herself did not seem to desire Harold's attention, they were not satisfied so long as the girl remained single, and a menace to Harold's peace of mind. A nice young clergyman was straightway selected for the beautiful Alberta, and as there was nothing for her to do but to return to Canada, where, she had heard, still lived a sister of her mother, or link her future with that of the clergyman.

And so Alberta, alone and unprotected, set out for the unknown land of Canada. One Lucien Mérimée there was whom she had known in her childhood, and she sought out this erstwhile friend for help and counsel. In Canada she met with many thrilling adventures. An Englishman, Hawksworth crossed her path, fell captive to her beauty, and when she repulses him, actually kidnapped her and carried her to his "retreat" in the wildest parts of the wild country. The brave Lucien, of course, promptly came to the rescue, as did likewise Harold, who had crossed seas and traveled many miles by land in pursuit of his beautiful cousin.

And Hawksworth was not only a kidnapper of women, but he was far more, besides—but we mustn't tell all the story—and the rest of Hawksworth's career must be left to the reader to learn for himself. There are halfbreeds and Indians, French Canadians, and even a cheerful Irishman or two to be found in the story.

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The Literary Editor
THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
PHILADELPHIA

READY AUGUST 1ST

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Scientific Aspects of Mormonism

OR, RELIGION IN TERMS OF LIFE. By NELS L. NELSON, Professor of English in the Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, author of "Preaching and Public Speaking," &c. Octavo, net, $1.75. Leather, net, $2.50. (Postage, 15 cents.)

This work presents the metaphysics and theology of Mormonism, and defines the principles established by Joseph Smith and the Founders of the Mormon faith. The subjects of polygamy and social relations are not treated in this work, but will be taken up by the author in a later volume.

New York **G. P. Putnam's Sons** London

"Old English Ballads," edited with an introduction by W. D. Armes, in Macmillan's Pocket Classics; "Hobbes," by the late Sir Leslie Stephen in the English Men of Letters Series, and Menger's "Anglo-Norman Dialect."

"Working With the Hands"

With the Hands" was to help young men and women to prepare themselves to do something which the world wants done at the present time. My experience and observation teach me that there are many people who have a general education and who are anxious to do something to support themselves but in the world and to help forward the cause of humanity, but [illegible] of the fact that there are many [illegible] education that [illegible]

BURNING QUESTIONS.

A Remarkably Pertinent Book by The Rev. S. T. J. Lawrence on "War and Neutrality in the Far East."*

DR. LAWRENCE'S excellent book comes at "the psychological moment." The incident of the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Malacca and her capture by a vessel of the Russian Volunteer Fleet has set so many people talking about international law that it may be presumed great numbers would like to know something about a subject which to the lay mind seems so large and vague. Mr. Lawrence's treatment, at all events, is not vague. He sets out to show in the most straightforward fashion how the present conflict in the Far East came about, and with what diplomatic fictions the advance of Japanese and Russian to the inevitable clash veiled itself. Then, having removed the veil so far as might be and discovered the actual status of the two belligerents, of China, of Korea, and of the neutral powers, he proceeds to apply the admitted principles of international law to the conditions. Where there are no admitted principles he seeks to discover precedents and tendencies and by common sense methods to develop these for the guidance of the future. Thus he considers the several incidents of the war which have, to borrow Mr. Kipling's words, provoked "call and counter-cry."

"I have striven to write," says Dr. Lawrence, "from the point of view of a student of international affairs, without bias and without partiality," and then with a very proper spirit and admirable honesty he adds, "If I have a predilection it is for my own country and its interests." After that admission you expect and you find a pervading fairmindedness. It may be said at once, too, that you find nothing dull or technical, in spite of the fact that the book contains the substance of four lectures given at Cambridge in the Easter term of the present year and a paper read at the Royal United Service Institution May 25. Many of the topics, however, have been amplified and several questions left untouched in the lectures have been carefully considered. The opening paragraph of the book is worth quoting:

> In order to discover the causes of the present conflict between Russia and Japan we must go back for ten years, and dwell for a moment on the late war between Japan and China. Then, as now, the main grounds of quarrel centred in Korea. Then, as now, the statesmen of Tokio objected strongly to any foreign influence within the borders of the Hermit Kingdom. Then, as now, they established their own authority at the Court of Seoul, and used it to direct policy as well as reform administration. And the reason on both occasions was the same. It is a matter of life and death for Japan to keep Korea out of the hands of any stronger and aggressive State. She can no more afford to let it fall under the domination of Russia, or even of China, than Great Britain can afford to let Ireland belong to France or Germany. Dublin is eighty-four miles from Holyhead. Less than double that distance separates Pusan from Shimonoseki.

Next Dr. Lawrence considers the mythical "independence" of Korea, so much insisted on in state papers. For centuries Korea has been alternately propped up and pulled down by China and Japan. Now Russia has taken China's place.

> There is an air of unreality about all asseverations with regard to the integrity and independence of Korea. For ten years Russia and Japan have been rivals for influence over the country. Korea, too weak and too corrupt to protect herself, has been swayed alternately by one and the other of the neighboring empires. She cannot stand alone. The real question is, Which shall prop her up, and prop her up in its own interest rather than in hers? Japan controlled her in the war with China. Japan controls her now, and by the recent treaty of Feb. 27 has assumed what amounts to a protectorate over her. If Japan is successful in the present war she will remain a protecting power, under whatever diplomatic forms the fact may be disguised. If she fails Russia will take her place. * * *
>
> With regard to Manchuria, Russia's protestations of respect for Chinese sovereignty deceive no one, least of all the astute statesman who utters them in the Czar's name. The victory of Russia in the present struggle means the addition of that province to her empire, and probably the destruction in consequence of all the commercial and industrial privileges enjoyed in it by foreign nations under their treaties with China. The precedent of Madagascar would no doubt be followed. There Russia's ally, France, on adding the country to her colonial dominions in 1896, applied her own tariff to foreign trade and set aside the commercial privileges secured to British and American citizens by previous treaties with the native Hova Government.

Next, as to the presumption that a nation must not strike a blow at an enemy before a formal declaration of war has been issued and its application to Japan's recent action, Dr. Lawrence first quotes Gen. Maurice, author of "Hostilities Without Declaration of War," published in 1883, and adds his own conclusion. Here are the quotation and the conclusion:

> "Numerically, within the time I more particularly examined, Britain struck thirty of these blows, (attacks without formal declaration, namely,) France thirty-six, Russia seven, (not counting her habitual practice toward Turkey and other bordering Asiatic States, including China,) Prussia seven, Austria twelve, and the United States five at least."
>
> Unless, therefore, we are prepared to maintain the ridiculous proposition that the law of nations, instead of being deduced from the practice of nations, has no connection whatever with it, we must acquit Japan of the charge made against her, in the shape of declaration of war, of violating international law, she went beyond it by giving her adversary ample notice of what he might expect.

The author proceeds to quote the language of the Japanese note of Feb. 6 severing diplomatic relations with Russia, and expressly stating that Japan would take such measures as she thought fit for her own safety. In order to show that all this was understood in Russia he quotes also (from Das Neues Wiener Tagebiatt) the admission of Capt. Stepanoff of the Varlag as to hourly expectation of war on the part of Russian officers, and the preparations therefor, adding:

> Even in Port Arthur, the home of overweening confidence, there were preparations. On Feb. 3 the Russian squadron therein, reinforced by ships of the Armed Reserve, put out to sea possibly to practice evolutions in view of hostilities, possibly to look for a Japanese force. The fact that five days afterward, when the attack was at last delivered, the officers were engaged in festivity proves them negligent, but does not prove their foes treacherous.

Here is another paragraph:

> There are certain rights still held to belong to belligerents, which are, nevertheless, so harsh and so out of accord with the more humane spirit of modern times that they are invariably toned down in practice by concessions granted as a matter of grace and favor by the Governments concerned. What would happen if they were not granted passes the wit of man to discover. The rights they modify exist, like the royal prerogative of refusing assent to bills passed by both Houses of Parliament, only on condition of not being used. Perhaps some of them might be revived without much outcry, others, especially those which restrain commerce, could not be put in force without great danger to the power which attempted to restore them. Among the most prominent of these rights is that of dealing harshly with subjects of the enemy found within the territory of the State at the outbreak of hostilities. Grotius, the father of international law, who wrote early in the seventeenth century, says they may be made prisoners and detained till the end of the war. In modern days the right of wholesale arrest is held to have vanished, and its place is taken by a right of expulsion.

This leads to a discussion of the complaints made at the time of the summary expulsion by Admiral Alexieff of the Japanese from the Russian holdings in the Far East. The conclusion is not that the Russians violated international law in not allowing "days of grace," but were putting into practice a rather extreme but undoubted right.

> An unwieldy and ill-organized administration, suddenly exposed to the strain of a great war, broke down in this matter as in most others, and was unable at first to restrain the worst instincts of its own people. Afterward as order was slowly evolved from chaos, subjects of the enemy shared the benefits of the general improvement.
>
> Nevertheless, the courteous treatment of Russians in Japan is contrasted with the hustling of Japanese in Manchuria—hustling which caused much hardship.

In connection with this subject he considers the practice of allowing days of grace to the enemy's merchant ships lying in the ports of the opposite party—a practice in which the United States (allowing thirty days in the Spanish war) has gone further than any other nation. "We look in vain for such liberality in the present conflict," says Dr. Lawrence, and proceeds:

> Certainly it will be wise for British shipowners to read the signs of the times, and not calculate upon a continuance in future of the indulgences which have been accorded in recent years on the outbreak of hostilities to the merchantmen of the belligerent States. There is one class of vessel against which the full rights of war will almost certainly be exercised. I refer to swift liners, built on designs which make them easily adaptable for warlike purposes, and liable to be taken over by their Governments in the event of hostilities. It would be criminal folly for a State to permit the departure of any such ships of the enemy's nationality which happened to be in its ports at the outbreak of a great war.

Very interesting is the discussion of the international legal aspect of the doings of the neutral warships in Chemulpo harbor on Feb. 9, when the Variag and Koriets went to the bottom and their crews were taken off by the Talbot, (British,) the Pascal, (French,) the Elba, (Italian,) and the Vicksburg, (American,) while stories were told in addition that the Variag not sinking "the Russians boarded her again in the Pascal's boats and set her on fire." One question, of course, is the status of men so saved. As to the formal protest to Admiral Uriu made by the commanders of the Talbot, Pascal, and Elba, insisting on the neutrality of the port of Chemulpo, Dr. Lawrence has something to say and says it with spirit:

> The naval officer is often combatant and peacemaker, diplomatist, judge, and avenger all in one; and he performs these heterogeneous duties with a splendid efficiency and dauntless courage which are far beyond praise as they are too often remote from recognition and reward. If he finds himself suddenly confronted with an outbreak of what seems to him unlawful hostilities in the course of which the lives and property of British subjects are in imminent danger, it is his duty to afford them protection by every means in his power. And if among these means he includes a timely protest against the carrying on of warlike operations in a neutral harbor, he would be well within his rights in making it. But in the case before us there was no danger threatening British, French, and Italian subjects or their possessions. The Japanese preserved perfect order, and strictly respected all the rights of neutral combatants. There was, therefore, no ground for protest but that of high State policy, and this should have been left to the several Governments to occupy or refrain from occupying at their discretion. The matter is not likely to make a precedent, and it can safely be left to sink into oblivion.

The conduct of the commander of the American gunboat Vicksburg, who did not join in this protest, is noted by Dr. Lawrence with approval. Naturally, the question of the treatment of correspondents

> [illegible] and "Generally, as far as the neutrality question, and the attitude of the country to maintain its statement absolutely in the light of law and reason," something is said of Admiral Alexieff's threat to treat the correspondent of The Times of London and The New York Times as a spy. Quoting from Article XXIX. of The Hague Convention, the definition of a spy as one who, "acting clandestinely or on false pretenses, obtains or seeks to obtain, information in the zone of operations of a belligerent with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party," Dr. Lawrence shows that the definition cannot be made to apply to a newspaper correspondent or newspaper steamer so long as either is about his legitimate business—by wireless telegraphy or otherwise. Yet Dr. Lawrence thinks that the range of roving newspaper boats should be limited, and that when one such is in the field of operations there should be aboard a naval officer representing each belligerent to act as censor, "the penalty for persistent obstruction and refusal to obey signals to be capture and confiscation." Passing to the question of the use of marine mines on the high seas, provoked by the sinking of the Japanese battleship Hatsuse, Dr. Lawrence would prefer to attribute the loss of that ship to a mine lost from its moorings in territorial waters. Some such mines, he thinks, must have got out to sea by accident. The deliberate planting of mine fields on the high seas he considers, of course, a flagrant violation of international law.

Discussion of the use of neutral ports by warships of belligerents grows out of the action of Admiral Wirenius's fleet at Jibuti in the Red Sea and in the Gulf of Suez. The use of French (Somaliland) and Egyptian ports as bases from which to dash out and overhaul merchant vessels bound for Japan seems to Dr. Lawrence to involve a violation of the spirit of neutrality, but he is careful to explain that the length of time a belligerent warship may remain in a neutral port is a matter to be determined by the neutral power whose property the port is. International law does not, for instance, prescribe a twenty-four-hour stay as the maximum. That is merely a British rule. Nor is there any rule of international law limiting the quantity of coal to be furnished, though about that also Britain and some other countries have strict regulations. It is a principle of international law, however, that neutrals must treat one belligerent like the other. If a Russian ship is allowed to linger ten days in the port of a certain neutral, a Japanese ship cannot be forced to go in twenty-four hours; if a full supply of coal is given a Japanese, a like supply may not at a port of the same country be refused to a Russian warship.

It is pointed out that in the present case it is utterly impossible for the Russian Baltic fleet to reach the Far East without the help of coal taken on at neutral ports, and that granting such courtesy will necessarily work hardship to Japan, since she will hardly have occasion to send her fleet into the Baltic and have her turn of being helped. Theoretically, Dr. Lawrence would forbid absolutely the furnishing of coal to the warships of belligerents. Practically he knows such a rule is impossible of general adoption, since it would in case of war cripple every power without plentiful coaling stations widely distributed—operate, in fact, chiefly to the advantage of England.

The author discusses the conditions under which coal and cotton are contraband of war and the special privileges of mail steamers—which do not seem to be great except in the usage of the United States. As to the Russian Volunteer Fleet, just now so much talked of, though the Malacca incident was still in the future when he wrote, Dr. Lawrence notes the fact that ships of this fleet are in the practice of passing the Dardanelles under the Russian commercial flag.

> These vessels are in theory merchantmen when Russia is at peace, but are capable of being converted into public armed vessels when she is at war. They belong to the State. At all times they are in the service of the State. Their Captains are naval officers, and their crews are under naval discipline. They are used to take troops and criminals from Odessa and other Black Sea ports to the Far East. The tea trade and the passenger trade between these distant points are in their hands. They pass through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus as merchantmen, whereas it is difficult to see in what essential matter they differ from public vessels. Indeed, it is asserted that since the war began some of them have carried their armament in their hold, and have mounted the cannon as soon as they were safely outside the straits and in the Mediterranean. If Japan were a European power she would probably call Turkey's attention in a marked manner to what she would describe as a breach of the international agreement for the navigation of the waterway between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Throughout the war she will probably treat the ships of the Volunteer Fleet as public vessels of the enemy. Some of them seem to have been already captured.

It will be observed that Dr. Lawrence does not contemplate the capture of neutral vessels Japanward bound by these ships of dubious status. The case had not then arisen.

*"WAR AND NEUTRALITY IN THE FAR EAST." By JOHN WESTLAKE, K.C., LL.D., Lecturer in International Law at the Royal Naval College, and [illegible] of Upton Lovel, [illegible]. New York: The [illegible]

"The Lightning Conductor."

Mrs. C. N. Williamson, one of the authors of "The Lightning Conductor," is now in the United States. It may not generally be known that she was born here. She is said to be more amused than annoyed by the report that "The Lightning Conductor" was written to advertise the Napier motor car. The novel is based on an actual trip by Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, and the villain and hero autos of the story had their actual counterparts in "real life." Mrs. Williamson admits that, like "Molly," in the story, they were swindled on the first machine, but the good car was not a Napier. The one in the book was so called because one of that make had [illegible]

[illegible] story and a photograph of the car which was used in the English edition.

ARCHITECTURE.

GESCHICHTE DER BAUKUNST VON ALTERTHUME BIS DER GEGENWART. Ein Handbuch von Dr. D. Joseph. Professor an der Deutschen Universitaet Prag. Mit 972 Abbildungen. 2 vols. Pp. 811. New York: Bruno Hessling.

We cannot, it seems, get on without the German historian of art. Dr. Joseph reminds us in his "foreword" that it is eighteen years since Luebke wrote the preface to the sixth and final edition of his history of architecture. That fact has been accepted by an American publisher as a reason why Luebke should be brought down to date, and he has employed the unquestionably competent services of Mr. Russell Sturgis for that purpose. To Dr. Joseph or his publisher it appears as a reason why there should be a new history of architecture by a German professor, or by a Belgian professor in the German language. There is one excellent reason why Luebke or whoever else should be brought down to date. And that reason pertains not to the text but to the illustrations, for it is within these two decades that photography and direct printing from photographs have been so advanced that a history of architecture without the free use of photographic illustrations is hopelessly antiquated. This is a much more conclusive reason for a new edition or a new book than any discoveries in archaeology that may have been made in the interval, or than any new theories that a new professor is likely to excogitate. The latter pretension Prof. Joseph seems expressly to waive by modestly calling his book a "handbook" only and not taking the attitude of a philosophical historian, but only that of a compiler of things certainly known. It is upon the illustrations that the main stress of the publication is very properly thrown.

These are remarkably well chosen, and fairly well printed and presented. We find the stock things that no handbook of architecture should be without, and the absence of which the buyer of such a handbook would be entitled to resent as a fraud upon him. But we find much more. All the plausible restorations of antiquity which we owe to German research of Egyptian, Hellenic, and Etruscan things are represented, along with things not so plausible, such as Ferguson's "restoration" of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, of which a French archaeologist has said that there exists absolutely nothing to justify it. In addition there are enough reproductions of the actual state of famous antiquities to enable the reader, up to a certain point, to judge for himself of the restorations which accompany them. And in almost every division of the subject we come upon what will be novelties even to the reader versed in the literature and iconography of the subject. No general history of architecture, for example, contains anything like so full a representation of Russian, and in general of Eastern European work, and certainly none so good a representation of German work of all styles. German mediaeval work, both Romanesque and Gothic, but especially Gothic, has been so overrated by German historians, and so underrated by non-Germans, that the non-German reader is apt to acquire a rather ignorant contempt for it in the international comparison. This tendency is shared by Mr. Charles Moore, and is indeed the chief blemish of his admirable book on Gothic. It will be corrected, for the untraveled student, by inspection of Prof. Joseph's illustration of the German monuments, including, of course, the great German battle horse, Cologne, but including also more German and more individual works, such as Ratisbon and the great single-spired minsters of Freiburg, Bern, Esslingen, and Ulm, and in the Romanesque period, in addition to well-chosen views of Mains and Speyer and Trier and Worms, the pyramidizing pile of Limburg-on-the-Lahn.

In this, however, the author has made the mistake of taking the rude and comparatively characteriess west front, instead of the great polyapsidal "kapellenkrans" of the choir, as seen from the river, a mistake which he has repeated with respect to St. Stephen's at Caen, the "Abbaye des Hommes," following previous historians who have caused candid readers to wonder, by showing them only the west front, why any importance in the history of architecture should ever have been ascribed to it.

Upon the whole, this may be said to be the best illustrated history of architecture at present accessible, and architects and special students can scarcely afford to dispense with it on that account. Even the "general reader," whoever he may be, will find great entertainment in it, even though he be not a reader of German. As to the text, it is extremely cautious and "safe," which are prime merits in a general manual, but also it is extremely condensed and extremely dry. The author has carefully kept out his own theories and speculations, if he have any, and there is no philosophizing such as Kugler, for example, abounds in, and the minimum of treatment of architectural history in its relations to general history. It is a catalogue very slightly "raisonné," and very dry, for any other purpose than that of reference if you happen to want a particular fact. If you do you are very apt to find it. For a reader of a certain advancement in the subject it is pleasanter not to be guided at all by Dr. Joseph than to be misguided by Ferguson, for example, and for the less advanced reader much more profitable. But such a work as this, useful and to many indispensable as it is, falls very far short of a satisfactory history of architecture. For that [illegible] is still waiting.

1904

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Sidney Low's Appreciation of Stanley, Kipling's New Volume of Stories, and Other Topics.

MR. SIDNEY LOW writes in the last number of The Cornhill a very just appreciation of Stanley. It is the first careful estimate of the man's character and achievements which I have seen which seems to me to do full justice to him. It was Stanley's misfortune to be forever confounded in the public mind with a newspaper reporter. Now it is assuredly nothing against a man's character that he is a reporter for a respectable newspaper, but the public has its fixed conception of a reporter, whose sole object in life is to collect news, and it found it difficult to look upon Stanley as anything more than an exceptionally clever and successful reporter. If any man had said during Stanley's lifetime that he was a man of great military genius, a man who would have made an ideal Governor of some savage colony, most people would have declined to believe anything of the sort. Now that he is dead Mr. Low can say these things, and his opinion will be accepted without cavil. Mr. Low naturally feels indignant at the refusal of the Dean of Westminster to permit the burial of Stanley in the Abbey, and he wonders why the British Government could find no fit employment for the great explorer. Probably the Government was afraid of him, as it was of Gordon and Burton. It did not consider him a "safe" man. It is the penalty of greatness that commonplace people should consider a great man an unsafe man. But although the Government was afraid to employ Stanley, that does not account for the fact that the Government gave him no higher honor than it has given with lavish profusion to actors and brewers. When the record of the British Government in the matter of its treatment of the men whose fame is indissolubly connected with Africa is made up, it will be remembered that it sent Burton to chafe in a small Consulate; that it left Gordon to die at Khartoum, and that it knighted Stanley and then took no further notice of him.

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Mr. Low cannot approve of Stanley's attitude toward the men who, when he returned from his successful expedition to find Livingstone, expressed their doubts as to whether he had ever been at Lake Tanganyika, or had ever seen Livingstone. When, later on, they wanted to make amends for this outrage Stanley declined to accept the proferred hand of friendship. Why should he have done so? If a man without any possible excuse tells me that I am an impudent liar, and then after a year or two says that he was mistaken, I cannot see that it is my duty to throw myself on his neck and swear eternal friendship. Never was there an explorer who was treated with greater and more gratuitous insult than was Stanley after his first great African expedition. To expect him to forget it was more than we had a right to ask.

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Whatever may be the case in America there is no sign that Kipling's popularity has decreased in England, or on the Continent. His forthcoming volume of short stories will be published simultaneously here and in the Tauchnitz edition; as well as in French, Italian, German, and Norwegian. Also, there will be simultaneous Colonial and American editions. There is no other English story writer who has ever begun to have the recognition on the Continent that Kipling has secured. When we remember how many of his stories deal with subjects that one would think appealed exclusively to English readers, this is the more remarkable. The virility of them, however, is a trait that all nations can admire, and it is probably this quality which has given them such a unique popularity in countries where English men and things are not especially liked.

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In the address which the Genevan admirers of Mr. Stanley Weyman have recently sent to him, occurs the information that "the foundation and inspiration" of his art are intimately connected with the life and teachings of Calvin. This is as if one should say that Kipling owes his inspiration to Luther, and that the foundation of Meredith's art is the teaching of Mohammed. The Genevans must be a curious sort of people. Naturally they admire Calvin as their great man—and no one denies his intellectual greatness—but in what way he is the foundation and inspiration of a popular novelist it is not easy to see. Surely there is no figure that is less romantic than that of the Geneva reformer.

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Miss Olivia Rossetti Agresti's life of Giovanni Costa ought to interest a much wider circle of readers than those whose interest is confined to painting. Certainly Costa was a great painter, although his reputation, great as it deservedly is in Italy, has been slow to reach England. But Costa was something more than a clever painter. He was a patriot and a hero, and his patriotism was of that wild Garibaldian type that appeals to the love of the picturesque as well as to the admiration of the lover of his race. Instinctively the writer sees in Costa's life the elements of romance, and she has made the most of them. Costa took part with Garibaldi in the Mentana campaign, which was perhaps the maddest of all Garibaldi's enterprises—so mad, in fact, that it ought to have succeeded brilliantly. The part of the book which gives us Costa's experiences during that campaign perhaps gives one a better idea of it than almost any formal history.

As a teacher of painting Costa held the first place in Italy, and his pupils had an enthusiastic admiration for him. Those who were fortunate enough to spend a Summer with him at Bocca d'Arno have a fund of precious memories. No one has really seen Bocca d'Arno who has not seen it with the eyes of Costa. Some day Costa will obtain outside of Italy the reputation which he deserved. Meanwhile the more Miss Agresti's book is circulated the sooner that day will come.

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Whether the author of the book is Miss or Mrs. we are left to guess. Why will not women who write books give us some clue to their condition? Of course it makes no difference, so far as a book is concerned, whether it is written by a married woman or by a single woman, but really some clue ought to be given to the critic so that he may not be placed in the embarrassing position of calling a married woman "Miss" or a spinster "Mrs."

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Among new books is one by Mr. Eliot Stock entitled "The Divine Idea for Human Dress." It is to be published in a few days, and is, so we are told, designed to show what is the teaching of Scripture in regard to dress. That we are to go to the Bible for our fashions in clothes is a new idea, and it is hardly probable that it will meet with much acceptance. It is one thing to conform one's life to the teachings of Scripture, and another thing to conform one's clothes to the same teaching. Surely the simplest plan for Mr. Stock to follow would be to adopt the dress worn in Palestine in the time of Christ. Whether this would be adapted to modern methods of life is doubtful. Certainly it would be difficult to ride the bicycle in a blue cotton gown, although the feat is sometimes accomplished by Arabs in Cairo. And it would scarcely be practicable to put our soldiers into brass armor and to arm them with bows and slings. Mr. Stock's book ought to be an interesting one. As to its value we can only judge fairly when we have seen it.

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Mr. John London's new book, "A Daughter of the Snows," has been highly praised in the first review that I have seen of it. Mr. London unquestionably knows how to write in a picturesque and forcible manner, and there is noticeable in his work a steady improvement in matter and style. I hope he will not long persist in calling himself "Jack." Why not "Jacky" at once? The other sex has surely made sufficiently ridiculous the practice of using nursery diminutives instead of Christian names, and it is rather too absurd for men to imitate them.

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Mr. Bernard Capes is shortly to give us a new romance, to be entitled "The Extraordinary Confessions of Diana Please." It will probably be published early in August, and it will be one more evidence that publishers are waking up to the fact that there is really no inexorable law of nature forbidding the publication of good novels in midsummer. Mr. Capes is another novelist who steadily grows, both as a writer and in the favor of the public. I rather pride myself on having been among the very first to recognize in him a coming novelist, and the event has fully justified my faith in him.

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W. L. ALDEN.

London, England, July 18, 1904.

A Story of Expiation.

THE MOTHER OF PAULINE. By L. Parry Truscott. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Is L. Parry Truscott a man or a woman? We incline toward the theory that the author of "The Mother of Pauline" is a woman. No man would have been so relentless in his punishment, so determined to let not a spark of cheerfulness penetrate the gloom of an otherwise really excellent story. "The Mother of Pauline" is founded on the old question of sin and its expiation; it is the old story of society's punishment for the violation of her rules, and on the whole, as we have said, but for its gloomy outlook and the mental suffering which it depicts, the story would be a singularly attractive one. For the author writes well; she puts into her characters that indescribable something which makes them live; she gives them traits and she gives them faults.

Pauline Lomas is the daughter of a country squire, and the story opens with her childhood. She is a beautiful child, and the author has made the most of her beauty. Pauline is a spoiled child, and the author has made the most of that. Pauline is a wilful child, and the author has made the most of that. Pauline is a passionate child, and the author has made the most of that. Pauline is a child who has a strong sense of justice, and the author has made the most of that. Pauline is a child who has a keen sense of humor, and the author has made the most of that. But his is the most conspicuous instance of a lofty ideal usurping the place of intellect, and more than atoning for its absence. Costa took part with Garibaldi in the Mentana campaign, which was perhaps the maddest of all Garibaldi's enterprises—so mad, in fact, that it ought to have succeeded brilliantly. The part of the book which gives us Costa's experiences during that campaign perhaps gives one a better idea of it than almost any formal history.

As a teacher of painting Costa held the first place in Italy, and his pupils had an enthusiastic admiration for him. Those who were fortunate enough to spend a Summer with him at Bocca d'Arno have a fund of precious memories. No one has really seen Bocca d'Arno who has not seen it with the eyes of Costa. Some day Costa will obtain outside of Italy the reputation which he deserved. Meanwhile the more Miss Agresti's book is circulated the sooner that day will come.

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Whether the author of the book is Miss or Mrs. we are left to guess. Why will not women who write books give us some clue to their condition? Of course it makes no difference, so far as a book is concerned, whether it is written by a married woman or by a single woman, but really some clue ought to be given to the critic so that he may not be placed in the embarrassing position of calling a married woman "Miss" or a spinster "Mrs."

***

Among new books is one by Mr. Eliot Stock entitled "The Divine Idea for Human Dress." It is to be published in a few days, and is, so we are told, designed to show what is the teaching of Scripture in regard to dress. That we are to go to the Bible for our fashions in clothes is a new idea, and it is hardly probable that it will meet with much acceptance. It is one thing to conform one's life to the teachings of Scripture, and another thing to conform one's clothes to the same teaching. Surely the simplest plan for Mr. Stock to follow would be to adopt the dress worn in Palestine in the time of Christ. Whether this would be adapted to modern methods of life is doubtful. Certainly it would be difficult to ride the bicycle in a blue cotton gown, although the feat is sometimes accomplished by Arabs in Cairo. And it would scarcely be practicable to put our soldiers into brass armor and to arm them with bows and slings. Mr. Stock's book ought to be an interesting one. As to its value we can only judge fairly when we have seen it.

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Mr. John London's new book, "A Daughter of the Snows," has been highly praised in the first review that I have seen of it. Mr. London unquestionably knows how to write in a picturesque and forcible manner, and there is noticeable in his work a steady improvement in matter and style. I hope he will not long persist in calling himself "Jack." Why not "Jacky" at once? The other sex has surely made sufficiently ridiculous the practice of using nursery diminutives instead of Christian names, and it is rather too absurd for men to imitate them.

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One might wish that the author had given us more of the Ayres girls, the sisters of Pauline the elder. Theirs was a gay and care-free life, in happy contrast to the sad lot of their sister—and for this reason it would seem that the author rigidly excludes them from her story, only giving an occasional glimpse of them now and then by way of greater contrast. And Dr. Humphrey of the impossible waistcoats! He, too, is a man we might have liked to meet oftener.

And yet, in spite of our complaints—in spite of its gloom, in spite of the seamy side of life which it shows—there are not many, who, having undertaken to read the story, will not read it through to the end.

Stories of Teachers.

FIFTY-FIVE YEARS OLD, and Other Stories About Teachers. By C. W. Bardeen, editor of The School Bulletin. Pp. 216. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen, Publisher. $1.

Mr. Bardeen's book is a sort of heaven for good teachers. In it they are rewarded according to merit as they are not, perhaps, in life. For instance, when a gentleman who has taught for twenty years in one town is about to be dropped from his place on account of advancing years, it is not often the case that an eminent legal light convinces the School Board that they are making a grave mistake, and induces them, instead of firing the old gentlemen, to raise his salary. To be sure, it is made clear that the old gentleman fits the job; that he has mellowed in it, that to mellowness he has added year by year all that is good in new methods. The manner of the story—and the others—rather reminds you of "The Parent's Assistant"—though it is not good boys who are rewarded, but good grown-ups.

Another tale is of a young principal who began well, then got hornets about his ears, then saved the day by going outside of his proper field to rescue a boy from drowning. You get the idea that he deliberately took the chance more to recover his lost hold on the school than on account of his usual humanitarian impulse. At any rate he came prepared, waited patiently for a boy to fall in, and he brought with him a rope and a doctor. Another young principal has a haunted school and digs up a ghost. There is some rather good work in this story—impressionistic conversation effects, the talker a woman intense to the breaking point—and the same may be said of another story in which a vulgar and selfish young woman is made to tell about her unsuccessful career as a teacher. People who are not teachers will be interested in her statement of methods by which a teacher can, if she will, make or break the reputation of a pupil. This heroine kept on the margin of her books notes showing where her favorites were strong and where those she did not like were weak and questioned them according to the result she desired to obtain.

The stories here reprinted appeared in the School Bulletin between January and June, 1904.

Some Good Sellers.

"Japanese Physical Training for Men," by H. Irving Hancock, is reported by G. P. Putnam's Sons to be selling in its tenth thousand. The same house announces that it has received two cables from London for "Seagulls and Other Poems," by Enid Wellsford, the twelve-year-old poet.

A seventh edition of 5,000 copies of Rupert Hughes's "Real New York" is on the press of The Smart Set Publishing Company, who say they have received appreciative letters concerning this book from former New York residents who now live in New Mexico, California, and Manitoba.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce the following new printings: Fourth edition of "Dog-Watchers at Sea," by Stanton H. King, of the Sailors' Haven, East Boston; fourth edition of "Essays on Great Writers," by Henry D. Sedgwick, and second edition of "The Penobscot Man," by Fannie Hardy Eckstorm.

Mrs. Sara Andrew Shafer's book, "The Day Before Yesterday," has gone into its third edition. It bears the imprint of The Macmillan Company.

Poetry of France.

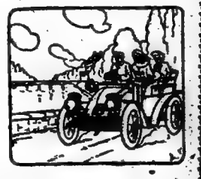
Any one desiring to read French poetry intelligently will find a guide in "A Companion to French Verse," by H. J. Chaytor of the Merchant Tailor's School, Liverpool. The book is divided into three parts—a treatise on French versification, poems for recitation, and notes. Part 1, starting from the syllable as the metrical unit of French verse, goes on to discuss the metrical value, the internal structure, rhyme, and interconnection of verses. There are thirty poems taken from well-known French writers, such as La Fontaine, Béranger, and Sainte-Beuve, in which the rules laid down in Part 1 are illustrated as shown by the notes. In these latter are given short biographies of the poets whose works occur in the book. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cents.)

A New Literary Magazine.

Warren Eldridge Price, who established and owned The Book-Lover three years and was its editor all the five years of its existence, announces a new magazine for book-lovers to appear by Sept. 1, and to be called "The Rose-Jar." It will be issued quarterly, and will contain 128 pages, each 9½ by 12 inches. Mr. Price has been gathering the material for the new periodical for many years, and undertook to bring it out because, on asking several literary people, he received favorable replies concerning the plan. The edition will be limited to 2,500 copies.

It's Almost as Good as Getting a Vacation To Read

The Lightning Conductor ($1.50)



and most of us have either had our vacation, or have to wait for it. When reading this book we for the time believe ourselves among what the Evening Post has truly called "such delightful people and such delightful scenes," and forget the daily grind.

5,000 more copies of this romance of travel are being printed, and this is the 17th printing of it.

Molly, the American heroine, has been delightfully portrayed by the American author, Mrs. C. N. Williamson, (Alice Muriel Livingston,) while Mr. Williamson, the talented English author, has described a thoroughly likable hero in his gallant Englishman who stoops to conquer.

The automobile, which is certainly one of the most prominent features of our time, is given almost human attributes in the laughable descriptions of the villainous, heavy explosive German car, and the volatile easy going French one.

The book is full of snappy American humor. There is a quick succession of vivid scenes in France, Spain, and Italy, described in a wonderfully terse yet effective fashion.

***Another book full of the vacation spirit is

The Romance of Piscator ($1.25.)

By HENRY WYSHAM LANIER.



The Evening Post says of it:—"If one may hearken to the song of the reel and get off to a trout or bass or salmon stream, he will scarcely ask for more cheerful company than that of Piscator, the Peri, and the General—two enthusiastic anglers and a most human pretty girl. . . . A story that sets out at a good, swinging pace, with everybody in cheerful humor, and goes through its 225 pages to a sane, logical conclusion at the same rapid, cheerful gait.

When next to the book of John Kendrick Bangs, author of "Dodo Hawkins, Quite Too Impossible," and "Coffee and Repartee," etc., etc.

ALEXANDER BAIN.

The Story of the Life of the Famous Aberdeen Professor Told by Himself.*

THE NAME of Alexander Bain, the Professor of Logic and English of the University of Aberdeen, is familiar to us. His many contributions to the English reviews have been widely read. These writings have revealed a superior order of mind. While we knew that the ground covered by Prof. Bain's intellectual achievements was wide, only by the reading of his autobiography are we made aware of the vast amount of his learning. The idea is general that a man given to logic is, in some manner, limited in his acquirements, and that logic has not to-day that supremacy it held some hundred years or more ago. This volume, the life history of a remarkable man, shows how extended was his ability in physics.

Alexander Bain's chances of success in life were in a measure curtailed by accidental environment, but by dint of will power and industry he rose to high position. His early struggles he particularly describes. He "was born on the 11th of June, 1819, at Skene Square, Aberdeen." His father had been a soldier, and after the peace of 1814 was discharged and returned to Aberdeen, when he became a handloom weaver. He married in 1815 and was the father of eight children, and Alexander was the second of the sons.

When my father married, the trade of handloom weaving was prosperous, and expert workers could make good wages, but it was the sad experience of our family that the remuneration of piece work steadily fell from year to year, and my early feelings of bitter distress were due to my father's announcing, time after time, the reduction of the rate per piece of the fabrics that he wove. As the income of his family was steady at the time, the result was that he increased his amount of production until—I can say for a number of years—his working day ranged from thirteen to fifteen hours.

The father, hard working as he was, taught his eldest boys their letters. "When my recollection begins I find myself in the school of an old dame who taught only reading, with spelling, and that wholly from the Bible." Then the child went to another school and the master discovered that his young pupil had a decided taste for mathematics. He was not more than six years old. When he was seven he applied himself to algebra. After that he gained some slight acquaintance with Latin and Greek. He was now transplanted to a school attached to Gilcomston Church, the teacher being a student of divinity. Now the boy plunged into geometry, and found no difficulty in it. In 1829, being eleven years old, he left school, "for good, now to enter upon some employment for a maintenance."

Bain must have been an incessant reader while at home. He tells of the delight Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" gave him. His father had many books, but they were mostly of a religious character and full of controversy. Bain remembers one, the title of which was "The Arians and Socinians' Monitor," and there was a print in it showing Priestley burning in hell. Describing the effects of these books on him the writer of the autobiography says that young as he was, he could not conceive how God should have created man for the sole purpose of inflicting punishment. The father, being a strict Calvinist, rather upheld such sad doctrines. What the lad thought concerning religion he kept to himself, and he remained in the "same attitude of reserve and concealment" through all his early years.

The real obstruction of my religious progress was the early development of the tendency to take all statements of fact in their literal sense and to compare them with one another and with the facts in their natural occurrence. Consequently on this tendency, or as an accompaniment of it, was the strong sense of contradiction, when varying statements could not be reconciled. From my earliest consciousness I had this peculiarity, in a degree beyond what I could observe in other children.

At an early age, then, Bain thought for himself. There was the chance that he might obtain a bursary, but the means of the family were too limited to even permit of this, so the lad took the place of errand boy in an auction shop. Books were occasionally sold, and the lad read them when he had a chance. Euclid fell in his way when he was only thirteen, and he had no difficulty in mastering it. He was put back to the loom to help his father, and there he stayed for the next five years. He tells of the pleasure derived from music. Now he made acquaintance with a blacksmith and his two sons, and these people had much to do with Bain's future. The two brothers were self-taught mathematicians, and introduced their companion to the Mechanics' Institute, where there was a library. Among the books were the leading authorities on mathematics and other subjects. Then began the true education of Alexander Bain. His ambition was aroused. When not at work at the loom he was studying.

It may be that Prof. Bain's ill-health began from overwork in his boyish days. He read understandingly Laplace, Newton, and, in another direction, Hume and Berkeley, and now his studies in mental science may be said to have begun. At the Mechanics' Institute there were lectures given by the young members, and Bain's first attempt in that direction was a discourse on the "Precession of the Equinoxes." He devoted all the time he could spare to mathematics and Latin, for now there was the chance of entering college. His particular talent had awakened the interest of some persons who could give him the chance of a higher education. Finally, when he was eighteen, he entered Marischal College. Again he writes of the delight of having access to many books and the pleasure of reading Boswell's "Johnson," and the deep impression made on him by the first sight of Bacon's "Novum Organum." We need not follow the education of the man further. He worked very hard and seems to have had the power of digesting and assimilating what he read.

The studies tended more and more to my dissent from prevailing religious creeds and were, therefore, not favorable to religious warmth, which I still aimed at cultivating. On the problem of conversion I had come to the belief that repentance was the work of the creature's self; Divine assistance being given in the way of ordinary providence, or the use of means, and not through extraordinary grace.

Studies in natural history occupied his attention. In fact, there was no branch of science he did not follow. Without any desire to become a specialist, Bain was the most universal of men, with a cosmical acquaintance; nevertheless, it was mental philosophy which seemed to occupy more particularly his attention. That was the bent of his mind. Having been graduated with honors, he now became acquainted with John Robertson, who had been assisting Mill in the editorship of The London and Westminster Review. Robertson offered to give Bain an opening for his compositions, and accordingly the future professor wrote his first article, a review of Sir John Herschel's "Natural Philosophy." The publication of this article attracted attention, and Grote's acquaintance followed.

The reception of the article in The Westminster was, on the whole, very favorable. Mr. Grote wrote to the editor, expressing his opinion of its merits and desiring to know if the author had written any other papers on natural philosophy. He also spoke to Mill in the same strain. This may be said to have been the beginning of my acquaintance with Grote, although it was several years before we became personally acquainted. My introduction to Grote took place at a meeting with him and John Mill in the London Library, followed by a long walk in Hyde Park. He was then preparing for press the two volumes on his history of Greece.

Much collegiate work was given to Bain, for he seems to have been capable of assuming any position as a lecturer or teacher. He lectured not on moral philosophy alone, but on the higher mathematics. Contributions were asked of him for the reviews, and his circle of acquaintances widened. The many marvelous discoveries of Faraday particularly interested Bain, and he wrote a notice of them for The Westminster Review, which added to his reputation. Anatomy and physiology were added to the studies of this industrious man. Frequent visits were made to London and the vicinity. Here is the description of an interview with Carlyle in 1842:

Carlyle was quite friendly and gracious. The first meeting naturally produced a deep impression, and I remembered ever after the chief points of interest. One of these was a reference to solicitations made by leading men in the popular Scotch Church party to the effect that he would in some way express his sympathy in favor of popular Church principles. What he actually said he did not repeat, but made this observation: "All that I could gather was that the Church of Christ was going to sticks." However grandiose his declamation upon the spiritual aspects of religion and duty, he could not be made to enter seriously into a practical movement as the one pending. Another remark was more in his usual style of denunciation of current theories for grappling with the depravity and degradation of the time. It was characteristic and shaped, no doubt, by the accidents of his own literary labors: "I have tried many recipes, Wordsworth and the rest, and, but for the French Revolution and German literature, [his special wares at the time,] I see very little hope for this old earth of ours."

Having written a paper on "Matter," Bain wished to submit it to Faraday before its publication, and an interview with Faraday is described:

I got an introduction to him from Dr. Arnott and saw him at the Royal Institution, but from his way of talking I soon discovered that his nervous power was not equal to the efforts of reading other people's work. Indeed, he said so himself. However, he gave me a ticket to the next Friday lecture at the institution, which consisted of an account of Chantrey's foundry for casting his statues in bronze. My only chance of hearing Faraday himself lecture was some two or three years later, upon his discovery of the magnetic property of the oxygen in the air. His manipulation was marvelous; but in his endeavor to follow out the speculative consequences of the discovery upon the motions of the atmosphere he was confused and unintelligible.

Admitted now to the exclusive circle of the leading men of science in London, Bain heard Sir John Herschel deliver an opinion on a most interesting topic:

Sir John Herschel was in the chair, and the business included the intimation by Hind of some additions to the list of asteroids between Mars and Jupiter, which had then reached only a very small number compared with present enumeration. There was also an account of a new star of the sort that appeared and disappeared, its locality being in the Milky Way. A very significant remark by the Chairman clung to my memory. Speaking of the crowded appearance of these stars, which went back to the early Chinese annals, and were usually given as in the Milky Way, outside of which the distribution is comparatively scarce, so that, by the doctrine of chances, whatever new event occurred would be naturally located where the mass was to be found.

That love for music which Prof. Bain first showed when he was a lad continued. He tells how he attended the theatre in London. He saw Macready play in "Julius Caesar," and speaks of the charms of Helen Faucit. As to the opera he writes:

I went to the three-shilling gallery on Saturday evenings when the entertainment, combining opera and ballet, lasted till midnight. The great Italian singers Grisi, Mario, and Lablache were then in perfection. Some of the solos of Mario exceeded in fascination of voice anything I have [illegible] at every

Going to Paris he visited that most distinguished Orientalist, Mohl:

Mohl was essentially an Orientalist, his standing being shown by the fact that he was President of the Oriental Society of Paris. He interested me greatly by opening up two new veins of information on the countries of the East. His earliest project had been to devote his life to a history of Chinese civilization, but found that memory broke down under the weight of the language. Still he had gone far enough to possess a great number of curious and interesting details respecting the early history of China. These he freely communicated in conversation, and they still remain in my mind. His actual position as a teacher in Paris was to give lectures in modern Persian to a very small number of pupils. . . . He was further known as a man of the most liberal political views, which he retained through the vicissitudes of French politics that overtook the country.

When in France of course the writer of the autobiography felt a certain curiosity concerning Comte, that wildest of Socialists.

We sought an appointment with Comte at his house, which he readily granted. His domicile was modest enough, being only a half floor of some three or four rooms altogether, and looked after by a single female servant. He received us in a bright-colored dressing gown, which only means that in regard to dress he was a Frenchman. We sat with him for an hour, while he poured out a monologue on the political prospects of the world, as viewed from the standpoint of his own philosophy. His utterance was so vehement and rapid to a degree that I could scarcely follow. He had the same command of magnilloquent diction which appears in his writing. . . . The general tenor of his discourse was to treat of the advancement of his schemes of political reconstruction, of which he had, as we know from his writings, a most extravagant anticipation.

An important work carried out by Prof. Bain was when he was a member of the Health Commission. The commission met weekly. The situation at the time was serious, for there was an outbreak of cholera in London. For many years Prof. Bain had been engaged in writing his "The Senses and the Intellect," a work requiring great attention and in which were presented a multitude of facts, together with abstract theory. Received at the time of its publication with more wonder than applause, Bain had the satisfaction of seeing a fourth edition of his work in 1894. He describes a meeting with Whewell, where Darwin was discussed:

Taken by Grote to luncheon at Trinity Lodge with Dr. Whewell. The main incident was that during luncheon Adam Sedgwick, the old geologist, came in a state of great excitement, and addressed Whewell to this effect: "Well, Master, what do you think I've been doing all the morning? Reading Darwin's new book on the 'Origin of Species' that has just come into my hands." He, thereupon, indulged in a vehement diatribe against Darwin, in which Whewell concurred, for setting aside the Creator in accounting for the universe. Most curious and remarkable was the defiance of Darwin's evolution to bring about the races of animals and man as we find them, remarking with vehemence, "I'll give you the Bank of Eternity to draw upon." He was of course unaware at that time of the limits put by physical authorities upon the age of the solar system. Sedgwick had made himself conspicuous by showing up the well-known "Vestiges" in The Quarterly Review, and he now felt much in the same mood with Darwin.

When Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave a large sum of money to be expended for the use of the Aberdeen Public Library, Prof. Bain thanked the donor in a most happy manner. He said:

In almost all ages churches and almsgiving charities have had the first place in the regard of wealthy donors. Education in every form had lagged behind these two prime objects. The founder of the Alexandrian Library would have appealed in vain to the wealthy traders and landowners of the place for a subscription in aid of that object, but might have got their help for a new temple. Even new universities have experienced only one ready flow of liberality, and that in their character as public charities.

The City of Aberdeen did not forget how much it owed to Dr. Bain for the interest he had taken in public education, and has placed a bust of him in the library. Though in declining health he kept to his work. His malady was muscular rheumatism, and his sufferings were great. Finally he died on the 12th of September, 1903, and he lies buried in Avendale Cemetery. His last request was that "no stone should be placed upon his grave; his books, he said, would be his monument."

*Autobiography. By Alexander Bain, LL. D., [illegible] Logic and English, University of [illegible]. With Supplementary Chapters by [illegible]. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

The Clintonian, 1904.

The senior class of the De Witt Clinton High School in this city has published the fourth issue of its Year Book, a thin octavo, bound in a solar brown, entitled "The Clintonian, 1904." Heavy calendered paper shows up beautifully the many photogravures and half-tones; the book is creditable both to the class and the publisher, the Eddy Press. In athletics a picture of the dozen cups won this year proves the boys are no laggards. There are a number of clever pen sketches by Foster Ware, one of the associate editors, as well as contributions in prose and verse signed by the students. The edition de luxe sent us is published at $1 at the main building, 140 West One Hundred and Second Street.

Satires of Juvenal.

In the Gildersleeve-Lodge Latin Series there has appeared "Juvenalis Saturarum, Libri V.," edited by Harry Langford Wilson of Johns Hopkins University. The 115 pages of the text contain the fifteen satires of Juvenal's fifth book, and are followed by 160 pages of commentary and 60 columns of index. For class use this is all that would be needed, but for the post-graduate and the advanced student there are footnotes to the commentary referring to the original sources and a seventy-five-page introduction. In this the editor treats of the development of Roman satire, gives a sketch of his author's life and works, tells the history of the text, and goes rather thoroughly into Juvenal's style, his diction, syntax, and metre. This chapter on [illegible] is more the nice skill with which the st[illegible] impre[illegible]

[illegible] Edited by Harry Roberts. THE FISHERMAN'S HANDBOOK. By Edgar S. Shrubsole. Illustrations from Photographs by Eric Archer. Cloth. Pp. 1,280. New York: The Bodley Head, John Lane, $1. Leather, $1.25.

Mr. Edgar S. Shrubsole writes a complete compendium of the art of fishing, not confining himself to fresh-water fishing alone, but describing sea fishing as well. The small volume, of a convenient form for carrying in the pocket, is written with a view of "assisting in the filling of every angler's basket." Be careful as to your outfit, writes Mr. Shrubsole, "and if purchases are to be made, invariably buy the very best." There are many methods of fishing and all of them are described. It is just the sort of book that the budding Waltonian will read to advantage, for it never is verbose, but is clear and brief and always to the point. Supposably you have little to learn when you are a salmon fisherman, and yet you may have much to acquire in other directions. One thing which is most desirable, not alone in salmon fishing, but in the entire piscatory art, is quiet and calmness. The man who flusters never can achieve success with the rod. It certainly requires a good stock of imperturbability to withstand the first plunge of a salmon and to feel him tingle at the very ends of your fingers.

All possible kinds of rods and tackle are described. We may be said to have little to learn as far as the materials for fishing are concerned. The American has his own rod, which looks, as far as split bamboo is concerned, to have been of our own invention. There may be some minor traps—English ones—which we might adopt. Nothing, however, can be better as to construction and durability than our own reels. The question of flies is an eternal one, and differs with the stream to be fished, the season of the year, and the whims of the individual. Certainly, as the author puts it, it is wiser to stick to local patterns. There are some strange terms used by Englishmen in fishing, particularly for pike. There is an interesting chapter, entitled "Paternostering for Pike," which seems to be fishing on the bottom for the fish.

We call particular attention to angling in salt water. Formerly this special sport was almost unknown. Mr. Shrubsole writes:

Angling in the sea is becoming more and more popular among all conditions of sportsmen, and the great army of sea anglers is rapidly transforming fishing in the sea from the rude hand-lining of ten years ago into a delicately defined art, which requires the skillful manipulation of fine tackle, if one is to succeed as an expert.

"Let some of our readers try to catch cod with a rod and reel, say, off Block Island this Summer, and they will soon find what excellent sport it really is. In the appendix there is much that is worth knowing concerning the outer man, that is, as far as get-up is concerned.

Mystery in the Desert.

IN THE DWELLINGS OF THE WILDERNESS. By C. Bryson Taylor. With decorations in color. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

"In the Dwellings of the Wilderness" is a story of mystery and horror in the desert. Three American explorers, attended by a band of Arabs, unearth a temple of long ago in a great mound called by the Arabs "the mound of the lost city." The stillness and mystery of the place affect the nerves of all three, though not to the same extent. Perhaps the miasma rising from the uncovered temple poisons them, too. In the temple they find a closed door before which a light has glowed for thousands of years. Radium? It seems not, for the light pales and is extinguished as the explorers approach it. There is an inscription on the outer door: "Whoso cometh now or hereafter wake not the soul that sleeps within," and on the inner door another—"Forbidden." Here is an account of what the explorers found in the chamber behind the hidden door:

By now the lamps had steadied to brighter burning, so that the tomb was thrown into the light. It was low and square and very small; and around the walls were paintings, still more or less preserved, whose subjects they did not then stop to ascertain. Deane turned over the thing, shriveled and leathery, which once had lived and moved and breathed even as they themselves. Said Merritt: "It's a woman. From the dress I should judge she was of high rank." He whistled. "Look at the jewels!"

As the body was turned face upward, stiff as a board, fixed to its crouching posture, the lamplight caught the flash of many jewels, the glint of gold, the dark fire of unknown gems. Around the shrunken neck was a chain of heavy links of gold; upon the shriveled arms, long and bony, with clawlike hands, were broad, chased armlets, set with many jewels.

This thing had been a beautiful but wicked Princess. For her misdeeds she had been entombed alive. The pictured story of her life was on the walls of her tomb. Imprisoning her, it had been thought that the evil spirit that possessed her would be forever entombed and harmless. But now the explorers had broken open and desecrated the tomb and released the evil spirit. Havoc followed, men went mad and died. But you must read the tale to know about it. It is remarkably well written, with style and discretion and feeling for effect. The heat of the desert, the glamour of the moonlight, the mystery of the darkness are graphically expressed without a straining for odd words and phrases. The book has none of that quality sometimes falsely called "picturesqueness," which often depends on strange conglomerations of adjectives and participles. In fact, it is more the nice skill with which the st[illegible] impre[illegible]

1904

BOSTON NOTES.

Publications of the Folk Lore Society—Some New Juveniles—A Few August Books.

THE eighth volume of the Memoirs of the American Folk Lore Society, announced for Autumn publication by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is devoted to the folk lore of the Pawnees, the Panis of the French explorers and missionaries, by turns the friend and the foe of the English settler. In the true tale of "Adam Smith and Big Foot," the legend once known to every American boy, the Pawnee was a timid, weak creature, equally afraid of his red brethren of other tribes and of the paleface, but quite willing to aid the latter. In "Indian Wars" he is described as gigantic and daring; the Jesuits seem to have found him subtle, not to say treacherous, and legends and superstitions will be the first perfectly trustworthy testimony in the matter.

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The children are to have their authoritative Indian book also, if one may be permitted to set Miss Mary Hazeltine Wade's "Ten Little Indians" beside the work of grave students. She is the originator of the "Little Cousin Series," and while writing its Indian volume was so impressed by the difficulty of selecting a fairly representative type that she decided to make a book exhibiting the widely differing lives and the varied customs of ten tribes. Miss Wade writes after study of the latest books written by private investigators and Government explorers, and her book is to be published by the W. A. Wilde Company.

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Among the coming art books of the season Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement's "Women in the Fine Arts" will be one of the most important, both on account of the magnitude of the subject and because of the skill shown in its treatment. The first of the biographies composing the book is dated 700 B. C., and the list is brought down to the present time. The publishers will be Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

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"The Art Galleries of Europe Series" is to be continued this year by Miss Mary Knight Potter, the author of the first volume, "The Art of the Vatican." The illustrations are to be in duogravure and the binding uniform with that of the two former volumes.

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A volume of prose by Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox is also announced by this firm, and its title, "The Life Beautiful," is one more indication, if any were needed, that both Bunyan and the Book to which his inversion of words referred are less read than they might be. The volume is composed of short essays on familiar topics, and is to be prettily bound.

***

Mr. Arthur Morrison's "The Green Eye of Goona" has that theme which will not grow dull at least until the Kohinoor ceases to blaze in the British crown—the stolen jewel. This diamond is hidden in a bottle of Tokay, which should protect it from a Mohammedan, but, as there are eleven other precisely similar bottles, the stone is well concealed from the English hero whose business it is to find it.

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There was a time when there was a new "Zigzag" book every Winter; then a year or two were missed, and after a time they ceased altogether. Now Messrs. Dana Estes & Co. have decided to reprint the entire seventeen with the original illustrations. Some of the volumes, especially that on Japan, will need no little revision, and will probably receive it from the author, Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth.

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This firm's Autumn list also includes Miss Evelyn Raymond's "The Doings of Nancy," one of those books of which girls may as well make the most while they have them, has a heroine who helps to support her family after her brother has been disabled in a "scrimmage," and her father is thrown out of employment. She endeavors to take their place by answering an advertisement for a boy to work in a garden, and succeeds in obtaining the place. The reaction from this species of juvenile heroine must follow the reaction against the woman who varies from King Lemuel's ideal homemaker, and once more will the good, timid, obedient little child have her day.

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She will not appear in the Pepper book which the Lothrop Company announces for September. Their first Autumn issue, Rose Cecil O'Neill's "The Loves of Edeoy," will appear Aug. 29. STEPHENSON BROWN.

Boston, July 20, 1904.

German by Mnemonics.

There is a royal road to the German tongue, says Max Straube, and to prove it he has compiled a "Manual of German Etymology in its Relation to English." For the ordinary English-speaking student of German, who has even the high-school knowledge of Greek and Latin such a book as this will remove the greater part of his difficulties. His main principle, which may sound startling at first, but on reflection seems unavoidable, in compiling such a book as this where analogy is the determining factor in selecting the words, that many should be chosen which even the most widely-read German sees infrequently. Yet if the foreigner grasps the similarities as shown here he will be astonished at the strides he makes in his German. (New York: Albright Publishing Company.)

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

TITIAN. By Georg Gronau. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A HISTORY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Marcus R. P. Dorman. Vol. II. "The Campaigns of Wellington and the Policy of Castlereagh." (1806-1828.) With four photogravures. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

AMERICAN HISTORY FROM GERMAN ARCHIVES. With Reference to the German Soldiers in the Revolution and Franklin's Visit to Germany. By J. G. Rosengarten. Part XIII. 8vo. Lancaster, Penn.: Published by the Pennsylvania German Society.

Essays and General Literature.

HOW TO WRITE A SHORT STORY. An Exposition of the Technique of Short Fiction. By Leslie W. Quirk. 16mo. Pp. 76. New York: The Editor Publishing Company, 150 Nassau Street.

AVRIL. Being Essays on the Poetry of the French Renaissance. By H. Belloc. 8vo. Pp. 238. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

ANCIENT EUROPEAN PHILOSOPHY. The History of Greek Philosophy Psychologically Treated. MODERN EUROPEAN PHILOSOPHY. The History of Modern Philosophy Psychologically Treated. By Denton J. Snider. Two volumes. 12mo. St. Louis, Mo.: The Sigma Publishing Company, 210 Pine Street. $1.50 per volume.

Travel and Sport.

IN ENGLISH HOMES. The internal character, furniture, and adornments of some of the most notable houses of England historically depicted from photographs specially taken by Charles Latham. Large folio. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $15.

FISHING. Edited by Horace G. Hutchinson. Two volumes. The Country Life Library of Sport. Octavo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.75 net per volume.

Fiction.

ROSABEL. By Esther Miller. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE INTERLOPER. By Violet Jacobs. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

COMICAL CONFESSIONS OF CLEVER COMEDIANS. By F. P. Fitzer. Edited by De Wolf Hopper. 16mo. New York: Street & Smith. 75c.

ASK MAMMA; or, THE RICHEST COMMONER IN ENGLAND. By the author of "Handley Cross," &c. Illustrated. By John Leech. A new edition. Small 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Juvenile.

MARCUS, THE YOUNG CENTURION. By G. Manville Fenn. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 392. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

A LITTLE GIRL'S BIRTHDAY BOOK. Miniature Name Books. History of the name with examples of the famous women who have borne it. Rose, Frances, Constance. 3 vols. Small 32mo. Boxed. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 40 cents per book.

Miscellaneous.

NEW ENGLAND FERNS AND THEIR COMMON ALLIES. An Easy Method of Determining the Species. By Helen Eastman. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MAJOR THOMSON'S BRIDGE SCORE AND Guide to the Score with Hints on the Declaration by Archibald Dana, and a Gain and Loss Account. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 25 cents.

FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS, AND THE NEW FISCAL POLICY. By Lord Brassey. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.25 net.

BRIGHAM'S DESTROYING ANGEL. Being the Life, Confessions, and Startling Disclosures of the Notorious Bill Hickman. 12mo. Illustrated. Salt Lake City, Utah: The Shepard Publishing Company. $1.

MEDICAL DIRECTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. 1904. 12mo. Published by the Medical Society of New York.

The "Purchase" in Romance.

THE ROSE OF OLD ST. LOUIS. By Mary Dillon. With illustrations by Audrie Castaigne and C. M. Relyea. One volume. Pp. 460. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

This story deals with the time of the Louisiana Purchase, and the negotiation of the French treaty occupies a large number of its pages. Historical characters are frequently introduced, and the reader has the pleasure of seeing at close range President Jefferson, the explorers Lewis and Clarke, Black Hawk, the famous Indian chief, besides most of the prominent families of old St. Louis, and such European celebrities as Napoleon, Talleyrand, and Marbois. The author has evidently been at much pains, too, to place all these real personages amid real scenes, and she devotes generous space to details the effect of which is to convey the local color of the Far West of that early day when even the Nation's capital could be truthfully described as "a forlorn village, with stretches of mud road with neither houses nor fields to outline it, and then for a block or more bare and ugly houses, hideous in their newness."

The hero is a Philadelphian, and, considering his years and opportunities for gaining experience, he is possessed of a youthfulness and ingenuousness extraordinary even in a hero of historical romance. The heroine is the most captious, capricious, and unreasoning of all the long line of dazzling young women who have harassed the hearts and interrupted the regular business of an equally long line of long-suffering young Americans of the favorite historic period. The villain halts at nothing, and seems to have decidedly more brains than the hero, (he will have to be "the hero" to the end, because the author never once reveals his first, second, or third name,) but in a historical novel the villain's efforts are frens, the beginning destined to come to naught, and there is no departure from the rule in the case of the Corsican, for Marbois, [illegible]

not seem to have made any attempt to suit the language of her characters to their times or their positions in the social scale. Farmers, soldiers, servants, and officials in America and European nabobs all speak the same extremely modern language, and would be just as much "in the picture" in that respect if they had all been assigned to live in Chicago in the year of grace 1904. The story's action, too, whisks them about between St. Louis, Washington, Philadelphia, and Paris with the most surprising ease. One has to keep reminding himself that there were no ocean greyhounds, no Pennsylvania Railroad, and no trolley cars in the days of old St. Louis in trying to account for the surprising speed with which the hero and heroine follow each other about.

But one must not demand everything in a historical novel, and if the hero accomplishes great results with very small means and the heroine is beautiful and good and ultimately appreciative of his efforts in her behalf, one must be satisfied. These essentials are to be found in "The Rose of Old St. Louis."

American and German Cookery.

GERMAN NATIONAL COOKERY FOR AMERICAN KITCHENS. A Practical Book of the Art of Cookery as Performed in Germany. By Henriette Davidis. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 536. Milwaukee: C. N. Caspar Company.

SOME FAMOUS RECIPES. Compiled by Georgia Harmony Keen. Paper. Pp. 119. Journal Press, Elizabeth, N. J. $1.

You must needs approach Henriette Davidis's "German National Cookery for American Kitchens" with due respect. The Kaiser himself must regard an effort of this kind as likely to induce a better feeling between Germany and the United States, for nowhere is the entente cordiale more likely to rise than when diverse nationalities tuck their napkins under their chins and partake of the same dish. The author is conscious that Germany does not monopolize the menu, and so there is to be found in the work what is called "Selected Recipes of Peculiar American Dishes." It would have hurt our feelings had there been no notice taken of "Pork and Beans." We find, then, this great National dish, fully explained as to the construction of it. The German is to be especially admired for his methods of preserving vegetables. Just at this season of the year when string beans are in abundance, the German way of salting them is worthy of attention. When in the Winter such beans are scarce, the method the lady gives will be found excellent for supplying the want of them. There always has been a certain dearth of fresh fish in Germany, and so the insipid carp is prized there, and many are the recipes for serving it. Innumerable are the soups of German origin.

Here are the beer soups, as the "frothy beer soup" and the "hasty beer," and, if these are not to your taste, you may indulge in "beer soup with raisins." This is a sweet soup. Then there is a soup, a mixture of beer and milk. This must be a difficult soup to make, because of the possible curdling of the components. Sauerkraut, with pheasant and oysters, does at least sound incongruous, but possibly you might get used to it. The good housekeeper, no matter what may be her origin, should learn how to cook "sour beef" or "Sauerbraten," which is a standard German dish. Some of the curious in the culinary art might like to know how you can transmogrify common ham into roast boar, but in this book is a recipe for it. What is the matter with ducks stewed in claret? A regular out-and-out delicacy is "bears' paws." The author declares that the paw is the best part of ursus. Of course you extract the claws. The recipe calls for long boiling. "Roasted bear" is also made clear. Then there is a remarkable dish, and it is composed of the tails of the beaver. As to puddings and pastries, the Germans make many varieties, all of them good. Who has not eaten lebkuchen is ignorant of the very best of cakes.

Georgia Harmony Keen's "Some Famous Recipes" has for motto, "Read, mark, and inwardly digest." We trust these words will act as a charm against dyspepsia. The sources of derivation of the many recipes are English or American. Here is the approved method of dressing terrapin. Certainly to Philadelphia of the older time is due the credit of the supreme dish, though Baltimore may claim it. The author writes that you may use either Madeira or sherry. Alas! Madeira is not obtainable to-day, but those who, through an accident, discovered a few old bottles of an ancient Madeira and had a terrapin cooked with the wine, will never forget how glorious was that feast. The name of that pastry cook's maid of Bath, of the time of Beau Nash, has gone down to posterity, enshrined in a Sally Lunn, and in the brochure there are two recipes for the reincarnation of her. The way to cook a ham is perfectly well given. You must bake your ham after boiling it, otherwise you have an imperfectly dressed ham. You may roam in the little book from the most commonplace of pies, which must be the pumpkin one, to the higher flight of the cabinet pudding. Would you satisfy your thirst, here is "gin twizzle," though what in "a jigger of gin" we confess we do not know. There are numerous ways of home-made candy described, and among them is the most detestable and insubstantious "fudge."

Van Bibber's Mission.

Harper's Book News

Bruvver Jim's Baby

During the past few weeks an animated discussion has taken a prominent place in the columns of this newspaper and elsewhere over the rival merits of the two wonderful "baby" books—*Bruvver Jim's Baby*, by Philip Verrill Mighels, and *The Memoirs of a Baby*, by Josephine Daskam. The author of *Bruvver Jim's Baby* is a man, but this fact, far from being a handicap, has led many of "The Times" correspondents to declare the baby altogether the more lovable, and the book one of the most deliciously humorous tales of recent years. It is a bright, cheering story of rough Western life—fresh, original, simple, and direct.

The Memoirs of a Baby

Josephine Daskam's clever book of baby-life is the other claimant for honors. It is a story for grown-ups that carries one back in the most entertaining way. The papers call it the "funniest of biographies." It is effervescent with natural, unaffected fun—a mirth-provoking story—and the cleverest work Miss Daskam has yet done. Sixty very funny drawings by Fanny Y. Cory are done in the same irresistibly amusing spirit. Text and pictures merge each into each.

The Givers

Of these new stories of New England life by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, the "Cleveland Leader" says: "Christmas is still a long way off, but prospective givers should begin now to read '*The Givers.*' It is the strongest book Miss Wilkins has ever written." These simple and homely tales, with their quality of quaint humor, become at times touchingly pathetic. They are literature of a high but not aloof order, and the atmosphere of sincerity goes straight to the heart.

Books for Summer Reading

In Search of the Unknown, by Robert W. Chambers. Pre-eminently a novel for vacation days. It contains half a dozen heroines—captivating girls such as Mr. Chambers always draws.

The Light of the Star, by Hamlin Garland. A love story of the stage in which this writer of spirited Western tales has scored a new and wonderful success.

Breaking Into Society, George Ade's latest fables in slang, humorously recounting "What Happens to Butters-In."

Extracts from Adam's Diary, by Mark Twain. A very funny diary in which Adam recorded his impressions of Eve while living in the Garden of Eden.

The Gates of Chance, by Van Tassel Sutphen. A series of fantastic but thrilling and modern tales of New York life.

The Later Adventures of Wee Macgreegor, by J. J. Bell. A new series of stories about the little Scotch laddie who has advanced into humorous literature created [illegible] a sensation a year ago.

Visions of Kings, by Gertrude Atherton. A [illegible]

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART

SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, JULY 30, 1904.—16 PAGES.

THE AMERICAN SHORT STORY.

It is curious about the short story. It is not so long ago since it was a habit of publishers to decline collections of short stories, irrespective of their merits. "Collected short stories don't sell. I don't know why, but they don't," was the publisher's formula to the young writer who approached him with a sheaf of short stories, even with evidence that they had been much appreciated when they severally appeared in the magazines. Publishers talk in that way no longer. Perhaps it is Mr. Rudyard Kipling, with the "Plain Tales from the Hills" and the "Soldiers Three," who has mainly wiped the eyes of the publishers—of the publishers who turn one color when they read of the success of those collections, and wish that they had had the chance of publishing them, and of the publishers who turn another and deeper color when they reflect that they actually had that chance and didn't jump at it.

For the magazines, short stories have always been in high request in this country, and the eagerness with which editors of magazines search in the work of a new writer for the promise and potency of success, and the chance of securing him or her who shows it for "the house," is what makes so exquisitely ridiculous that complaint that keeps recurring from the incapable attempters of the short story that the magazines are in possession of a "ring" of writers, and that the new writer has no chance. That is becoming now a moldy anecdote which sets forth how the editor of a magazine once casually fell, upon a social occasion, among young writers, who naturally asked the great man with the power of the keys what line of work he would recommend to a young writer, and how, when the great man answered, "Short stories by all means—we pay any price for good short stories," he was discomfited by a young writer who had no short stories to sell with the candid inquiry, "What do you do with 'em?"

But this anecdote, gray as it may be growing, is much younger than the proofs that the short story is a particularly congenial medium for the American writer. Not to go back to the days of Poe and Hawthorne, there are those who can remember the triumphs, in one-number stories, of the old Harper's, an encouragement of home talent which was all the more creditable to "the house" because it thus encouraged by paying for it home talent, when it might have, and did take, the benefit of all the British talent in the market by the simpler process of stealing it. There are, we repeat, those whose memories go back to the original publication of the short stories of Fitz James O'Brien and Fitzhugh Ludlow and Ned House, nay, to that of the "Don Bobtail Fandango" stories in which George William Curtis first showed his possession of the "magazine touch." None of these things has ever, we believe, been collected and reprinted, and yet there is some reason to believe that some of them are worth it.

At present so keen is the struggle for life of the magazines that among the magazines—meaning also the old-established magazines, and not merely those that have been beguiled into appearing by the delusive promise of cheap white paper, cheap linotyping, and cheap half-tones—the short story writer is in such demand as never before or elsewhere. There has been no more interesting or impressive competitive exhibition of him, and particularly of her, than is given in the magazines of the current month, which somehow have all come to the conclusion that August, the month when the heads of most families, the persons most open, must be the occasion for a festival of the short story. At any rate, several of them advertise themselves as "fiction numbers," and all evidently publish and display all the negotiable fiction they can command.

Of course we are not going to attempt an appraisal of this output. Doubtless the contribution to which more readers will turn at once than to any other is "They," by the past master of the short story, Mr. Kipling, in Scribner's. Such readers will be right in not being deterred by the failure of "Wireless." "They" is more in the way of "The Brushwood Boy," one of the author's excursions to the boundary of the supernatural, the reader's appreciation of which is rather temperamental than intellectual, and so there is no discussing the effect it makes. But it is safe to say that there are strokes of description in it which nobody now writing but its author could match. Another story, a very good story, "Not According to the Code," by Capt. Wilson, United States Army, in The Century, arrests attention for a reason irrelevant to its goodness, and that is the resemblance of its "donnée" to Mr. Kipling's "His Private Honor." One is ready to believe that the author of the later has never read the earlier, but clearly not that his editors have not done so, and one looks in vain for an editorial note explaining either that this story was or that it was not written with a knowledge of the other. There is no question of "plagiarism," but there is an insistent question all the same.

One reads and collates these stories, a dozen or more, in vain to find what they have in common to relate them to the American type, to which, for this purpose, we may refer Mr. Kipling also. The quality they seem to have mainly in common is the quality of being readable, and that does not carry us very far, and mainly tends to vindicate the editors. It does seem, however, that most of them sound not only the American note, but the American "society" note. The writer who can strike this seems sure of an unfailing demand. One is not surprised to find, of the writers who have struck it, Mrs. Wharton in two places, (really three, though the third contribution is not fiction,) and Mr. Robert W. Chambers also in two. And another and even safer generalization seems to be that the American short story writer is a workmanlike person, no longer at all an amateur, but as much a professional as if he had been trained and were working in Paris.

AN ABERDEEN LOGICIAN.

We publish this week an extended review of the "Autobiography" of the late Prof. Alexander Bain, Professor of Logic in Aberdeen University, and in the department of "Current Comment" we include some precious remarks on this same work from the Saturday Review of London, wherein the book is described as one of the stupidest of human productions. These remarks are worth reading. So, as we fancy most of our readers will agree, is our own review, which quotes many passages, and must convince any reasonable person that Bain's book is far from dull and stupid, and that it is, on the contrary, readable and interesting. Not a work of humor, to be sure, is this eminent Scotch thinker's chronicle of his own life; it is matter-of-fact to the last degree, as it should be, considering its writer's life-long mental habit.

No one can be surprised, of course, by The London Saturday Review's treatment of it. An Aberdeen logician of somewhat radical tendencies, a dissenter and worse, having no respect for Toryism and small reverence for the Church of England; a Scot, moreover, who was of humble origin, who had been a cloth weaver—such a one is fit food for the withering scorn of a Saturday reviewer. But the condemnation of Bain's book as dull has been general among the English reviewers, either because they have had a surfeit of autobiography, or because, as they care little for Scotchmen of any kind, Bain was the kind of rugged, hard-headed, inquisitive Scotchman they particularly dislike. Or if there is another reason, what is it? The book is surely a very good book of its kind.

Buyers and Readers.

Clement Shorter in London Sphere.

It was recorded the other day of a certain publisher that, cheered by the success of the political satires of Mr. Swinburne's "Poems," he remarked: "The public are ready to buy real poetry when they have a chance." As a matter of fact the greater part of the sale of Mr. Swinburne's new edition will be due to those who are anxious to secure a set of that poet's works upon their shelves, not to those who are anxious to read Mr. Swinburne's poetry. Mr. Swinburne's best poetry has long been accessible to his admirers in a succession of volumes at a not extravagant price, and I believe I am right in saying that these annual volumes of his have not, of recent years, sold to a greater extent than about 3,000 copies each.

Baron Corvo's New Book.

A fantastical, historical romance of the future from the pen of that literary dilettante, Frederick Baron Corvo, has just been presented by Chatto & Windus in London. The author is better known in this country by his "Tales That Toto Told Me" and "In His Own Image" than he is by his monumental, yet simply edited, work on "The Chronicles of the House of Borgia."

This Frederick Baron Corvo, who, in his little house in Cheniston Gardens, Kensington, London, answers to the simple name of "Mr. Rolfe," has long been the prize as well as the despair of publishers. His erudition and his manner of life are of the Middle Ages, and, while he is quite willing to give the public, from time to time, a genuine page of history made vivid and actual by his true power of visualization, he is not always ready to conform to the methods of modern manufacture of and traffic in literary wares. Hence the eagerness of publishers to secure him, and hence their despair when they get him.

Corvo's chirography is thoroughly characteristic of the man. It is a modern modification of the handwriting of the Italian poet Petrarca, from which the Venetian printer Aldus cut those types which have since borne his name. But where the script of Petrarca was oblique, that of his imitator is perpendicular. In this writing, which looks like copperplate, Corvo has indited to us the following note concerning his new romance:

It is called "Hadrian the Seventh," and is a character study of a tired, fastidious dynamic Englishman and misanthropic altruist, who was elected Pope about A. D. 1910, and took himself quite literally as "Ruler of the World, Father of Princes and Kings, Earthly Vicar of Christ," colloquing with sovereigns and sinners, colliding with Socialists and shams. The history of his brief pontificature, (which a Socialist bullet in the pulmonary artery ended,) of his cat and cigarettes, his wit and pathos and human sympathy, is written from the inside, with a scapel.

The Charter Oak.

W. H. Gocher of Hartford, Conn., has compiled a volume which he calls "Wadsworth, or the Charter Oak." It contains matter concerning Capt. Joseph Wadsworth and his associates, as well as the methods adopted to procure and preserve the Colonial Charter of Connecticut, which according to history was hidden by Wadsworth on All Hallow E'en in 1687 in an oak tree, having been taken by him from the Council Chamber after the candles were snuffed out.

The book will contain an introduction in which reference is made to the founding of Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield, the Fundamental Orders or Constitution of 1638-9, and sketches of Thomas Hooker the preacher, Roger Ludlow the lawyer, and John Haynes the colonizer. This is followed by sketches of William Wadsworth, his voyages and companions in the Lion who came to Hartford; Cromwell, who was at one time expected, and his ancestors, the regicides Whalley, Goffe, and Dixwell, and their sojurn in New England. Then come chapters dealing with the Charter Oak, the peace tree of the river Indians; "The Royal Oak"—the career of John Winthrop, Jr., the pine-tree shilling legend; "Patent, Charter, and Deed"—the Warwick patent, appointment of Winthrop as Governor, Lion Gardiner and his family, the Pequot war, the Charter, its keepers, the Indian deeds; "Hiding the Charter"—King Philip's war, Sir Edmund Andros and his career, Randolph's articles, taking of the Charter, Wadsworth's flight, the story of Weatogue; "The Man," in which is told "all that will ever be known of the man who preserved the Charter of the Colony, his will and inventory of his estate;" and an account of the fall of "The Tree" by I. T. Stuart, with reference to it by the daughter of Secretary Wyllys, Mrs. Sigourney, and George D. Prentice.

"Wadsworth, or The Charter Oak," will appear about the middle of September. It will be illustrated, and is to be sold by subscription only.

Small Books for Small Girls.

Little girls who wish birthday books with their own particular names on the cover will rejoice when they see those now being published by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co., (boxed, 40 cents per volume.) They are tiny things, not much more than 1½ inches square. They are bound in limp red morocco, gilt edge, with colored silk book marker, and on the side of each the name of the little lady whose book it is appears—that is, if the little lady happens to bear one of the hundred names with which these books are printed. Besides this, a history of the particular name which the book bears is given in a little preface to each book, as well as a list of some of the famous women who have borne that name. And if any little girl does not have the need of a "birthday book," there is no reason at all why she should not convert this particular little volume into a private diary

HOW TO DO IT.

ELSEWHERE in The Book Review this week Mrs. Atherton sets forth eloquently the sins of those editors and publishers who reject and refuse to publish good literature. Mr. Leslie W. Quirk views the book and manuscript market with different eyes. Nowhere else, he declares, is trade so good or prices so high. He quotes authorities to uphold his position that the demand for magazine stories exceeds the supply. If you can only write salable fiction a good living is assured to you. What is needed is some one to teach you how to do it.

Mr. Quirk will be your teacher if you will buy and read his little book called "How to Write a Short Story," and described as "An Exposition of the Technique of Short Fiction," which is published by the Editor Publishing Company in this city. It is Mr. Quirk's odd idea that—

There are many writers throughout the country, with good educations, with clear brains, and with the ambition to see their work in print, who are failing merely because they are not familiar with the technique of the short story. It is to these that I would appeal.

In his book Mr. Quirk aims to be practical. His theme is "the writing of a short story that will sell." He leaves to others "the discussion of polish, atmosphere, and artistic handling." He first talks of the plot, and he has neat ways of getting plots for his own part:

If you want to write a short story, and doubt if you have anything worth the telling, go to bed early some night, get up with the sun the next morning, and take a long walk. Now, with the smell of nature in your nostrils, let your imagination run "as wild as a spook on a spree." Suppose that cloud up there were an airship, with a kidnapper aboard, and suppose the boy who had been stolen were the King of Spain. Can't you work out the details of what might happen? Or suppose that girl over there should come to you, silently and mysteriously, and place a roll of greenbacks in your hand, with the words, "To pay for your burial." How would it end? Or suppose you stumbled over that bush there and dropped into a deep hole, where you lay, far below the surface, listening to the drip! drip! of water near you. And suppose you became thirsty and crawled nearer for a drink, and instead of water found a stream of red blood gurgling among the rocks.

But you may get your plot as you please, of course, so long as you get one. Mr. Quirk's idea is that you must have one, that is all, a good, workable, unhackneyed plot:

Make it unique, make it worth while, make it different from the other love stories of yesterday and the day before. Make it dramatic; melodramatic, if you will. But wake up your reader; startle the editor and make him read it in spite of himself.

That's the point. Startle the editor. It is difficult, but it can be done.

***

In regard to the "Method of Narration," Mr. Quirk has many wise words. He insists upon a definite plan. He advises against using the first person, against the diary form and the epistolary form. He is opposed to dialect stories, because they are out of fashion. In fact, his plan is to tell the tale simply in the third person. On the ground that "a story well begun is half told," he urges you to be very careful in writing your introductory paragraphs. He thus describes, very well, his idea of what a short story should be:

The ideal short story is the relation of an isolated incident. In a novel you may introduce your heroine in one chapter and your hero in another, and then shift scenes and seasons with bewildering rapidity to the very end. There is a runaway, perhaps, in which the man saves the girl's life. There is a forest in which the lovers get lost together. There is an automobile wreck that drives them to a farmer's house for supper. But each of these leads up to the climax—the inevitable marriage of the two.

Now, any one of these counter-incidents would make a short story, but all of them together lack the fundamental requisite of brief fiction—unity. The ideal short story begins in one place and ends in that place. It begins with a certain number of characters and ends with that number. It is an incident by itself, isolated from the other happenings of every-day life.

***

"When your story is ended," says Mr. Quirk, "stop":

Don't ramble on and tell how the man built a magnificent home and how the two turtle doves lived there for years and years. Lead your reader up to the engagement and drop the curtain abruptly on the scene of bliss. The chances are that later a flurry in stocks swallowed up all the man's wealth and that the white hands of the girl turned brown and chapped over the washboard. But if you stop at the proper place your reader will never think of the possibility of such things.

***

Mr. Quirk adds a good deal of sensible advice as to the preparation of manuscript and the sale of it. He ranks "the ability to sell a story nearly as high as the ability to write one." That is probably true, in these days of keen competition. On this head he has some good advice for the aspiring young writer:

If you write stories it is your business to make a systematic and thorough study of magazines that use short fiction. Then you must learn to note whether action, complications, character drawing, style, humor, or any one of a dozen other qualities is responsible for the acceptance and publication of every story you read. If you find stories that lack plot altogether, you must discover what feature takes its place. It is only in this way that you can become fully acquainted with the magazines.

Really that advice ought to be in the introduction to the book. It outlines the

philosophy of the whole thing. Do not write until you know how to dispose of your literary wares. By the time you comprehend the difficulties in the way of selling them, and the large fund of practical knowledge you must acquire and digest for the purpose, you may decide not to write at all.

Robert Stephen Hawker.

Robert Stephen Hawker, poet and vicar of Norwenstow, whose collected poems John Lane recently brought out, was a very eccentric person. In his younger days he used to daub the village physician's horse with stripes of paint until the animal looked like a zebra, and then summon the physician hastily to an urgent case miles away in the country. Two elderly women, whom he disliked, he is said to have driven out of the town by sending all the undertakers in Plymouth to measure them for their coffins. His marriage, too, was out of the ordinary. It happened while he was at Oxford. His father told him that he could not afford to keep him there any longer. Hawker at once set out to the home of his godmother, Miss Charlotte l'Ans, twenty-one years his senior, and the possessor of an annuity of £200. He is said to have "run from Stratton to Bude, arriving hot and blown," and proposed to her. She accepted him. He returned to Oxford a Benedick and won the Newdigate. The marriage was a happy one.

When his wife died Hawker wore at her funeral a pink hat without a brim. But this was in no disrespect to her memory; it so happened that it was his usual headgear at that time. He also wore crimson gloves and wading boots up to the hip, and was sometimes seen riding on a mule in a poncho, a blanket with holes cut in it for his head and arms. He was asked by a woman about this garment and replied that it was the robe of an "Armenian Archimandrite." His orthodox clerical attire consisted of a brown cassock with red buttons, girded with a cincture. This costume was criticised at a rural-decanal meeting, and he retorted hotly: "At all events, brethren, you will allow me to remark that I do not make myself look like a waiter out of place or an unemployed undertaker, and that I do scrupulously abide by the injunction of the seventy-fourth canon of 1603."

Indian Fairy Tales.

A volume of North American Indian fairy tales, entitled "The New World Fairy Book," by Howard Angus Kennedy, is to be brought out in this country by E. P. Dutton & Co. It is illustrated by H. R. Millar. There are twenty-eight tales in all. They are: "The Three Wishes," the story of how Goose-cap gave the Laughing-plant and the Hunting-flute to two brothers, and how the third brother asked to be wise and married a Chief's daughter; "The Ten Little Indians," "The Thunderers," "Robin Redbreast," the story of how a moony boy forgot, how his father would not have it, and how the boy became an O-pe-che; "The Wolf Boy," "The Water-Wolves," "Lightning Gold," the story of how the lightning coiled the gold round a tree, and the white man beat the earth-spirits, how the storm came back, and the earth-spirits beat the white man; "The Joker," "The Doctor Fish," "The Adventures of Chib," who was sent on some travels by the Water Spirit; "The Stonish Giants," the story that Ossawippi, who relates the fairy tales, brought back from the Mountains of the West; "The Giant with Nine Lives," "The Little Spirit of Massawunk," "The Star Wife," "The Enchanted Valley," "Kweedass and Kindawiss," "A Huron Cinderella," "The Great Serpent of the Hill," "The Battle that Never Was Fought," "The Luck-Mouse," "The Nymph and the Dryad," "The Animal Fairies," the story of how a small Scotch boy went to the great MacRabbit's Castle and how the animal clans chose a new Chief: "The Rabbit and the Wildcat," "Tintelle's Mother," which is the French-Canadian's story of how Tintelle's mother cried too much, how the Spirit-child had to carry the tears, and the flowers grew on the wise man's floor; "The Giant of Flaming Mountain," "The Cold Princess," and "The Snow Man's Bridge," the story of how the bride went tobogganing all day long, how the Snow-man pulled her tobogganing up the hill every time, how she went off with him to the north country, and what happened when his enemy came.

New Boys' History of England.

C. R. L. Fletcher, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, has written "An Introductory History of England from the Earliest Times to the Close of the Middle Ages," and the book will appear immediately in this country with the imprint of E. P. Dutton & Co. The history has been written in a manner to interest and "amuse" the boys. It is told like a narrative, and contains neither tables, summaries, nor lists of dates. It is the result of twenty-three years of teaching, and was suggested to the author "by certain uncomplimentary young gentlemen who were always complaining that they found history intolerably dull." Mr. Fletcher's idea of what English history should be is set forth in his preface as follows:

> My own view is that English history should be an inheritance of childhood; that its legends and its romance should grow into our thoughts from very early years, and should expand themselves with the expansion of our minds; that we should feel history and dream of it rather than learn it as a lesson. Happy is that boy who, having so "grown up with" the story of his country, can people the fields and lanes of his home with the figures of the past; can hear the clatter of Rupert's horsemen down his village street, and can picture the good monks catching basketfuls of trout in the streams, (there were more trout in Fountains the Benedictines, brethren, as I guess, than

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, July 29.—M. Coquelte's work on "Napoleon et Angleterre, 1803-1813," will be published soon in English form by Messrs George Bell & Co.

***

The Rev. S. Baring Gould has written a book, which the Methuens will publish, entitled "A Book of Ghosts." It is a collection of tales about supernatural appearances. The same publishers announce an illustrated book by J. C. Wall containing a popularly written account of legends associated with devils.

***

The Methuens have ready a "History of Miniature Painting," by Dudley Heath, profusely illustrated. This work is an addition to the Connoisseur's Library, and will be followed in the Autumn by a work on porcelain by Edward Dillon, and one on ivories by A. Maskell.

***

George Bell will publish in the Autumn the second volume in the series dealing with "Great Mezzotints of the Nineteenth Century." It will take up the work of Samuel Cousins, who left a collection of plates illustrative of Lawrence, Landseer, Chantrey, and others. The same publishers are preparing a limited edition of the "Life of George Morland," by Dr. George C. Williamson, with illustrations in collotype.

***

It is now reported that Prof. Goldwin Smith, who lately denied that he had written a voluminous autobiography, has written a volume of reminiscences of Gladstone, with whom, at one time, he had close relations.

***

T. Fisher Unwin will publish a book entitled "Lady Jean: The Romance of the Douglas Cause." It is a clear narration, by Percy Fitzgerald, of an affair in which Boswell was almost fanatically interested.

***

Messrs. A. & C. Black announce a juvenile volume by S. R. Crockett. It is called "Red Cap Tales," with the subtitle, "Stolen from the Treasury Chest of the Wizard of the North." The same publishers announce the third book of the series planned and started by Sir Walter Besant, the "Survey of London." Its subject will be "London in the Times of the Tudors."

***

The following new works of fiction are in the hands of the publishers: "The Bridge of Life," by Dorothea Gerard, and "Lindley Kays," by Barry Pain, (Methuen); "Sabrina Warham," by Laurence Housman, and "The Rose Spinner," (Murray); "Love Triumphant," by Mrs. T. L. Meade, and "The Children of Endurance," by the lady who writes as Lucas Cleeve, (Unwin). W.

An Echo of the Siege of Peking.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have secured the American rights to, and will publish in a fortnight, "Letters Which Never Reached Him," a volume of epistles to a foreigner in Peking at the time of the siege of the foreign legations in that city. The book appears anonymously. Editions have already been brought out in Germany and England, where the book has caused much comment. The writer of the epistles and her brother, who edits the volume, left Peking in 1899. The first letter is dated Vancouver, August, 1899. The letters were addressed to Shanghai. But "he" never received them; "he" had directed them to be forwarded to Peking, but "his" message never reached Shanghai, owing to the excitement caused by the Boxer uprisings. "He" was one of the last of the besieged to die. The editor writes of "his" death:

> On the 13th of August, when the besieged already had positive news of the approach of the relief columns under Gens. Gaselee and Fukushima, the Chinese made a particularly fierce attack, as if they hoped to overwhelm yet that small force which had held out seven weeks. Ever since the early morning the bullets came flying over the barricades like hail. * * * In the afternoon one of the Chinese refugees whom Col. Shiba had organized into a watch troop was wounded there. Our friend at once rushed forward to carry the wounded man out of the range of the bullets, but in the same moment he fell himself, mortally hit. In the evening they buried him. The next day the relief columns entered the town.

The letters contain descriptions of Vancouver, Banff, New York, Berlin, and other places where the writer and her brother stopped in their wanderings. In one letter, written in February, 1900, she writes about the New York women.

> They are always bent on pleasing, and they never rest before every one who approaches them is subjugated by their spell. They are always amiable, charming, and fascinating. * * * They live principally on admiration; besides that, on ice water and dainty small dishes at which they [illegible]

than they themselves, but I don't believe that they suffer from this knowledge.

The London Stage.

The new and enlarged edition, (in one volume, instead of two,) of H. Barton Baker's "History of the London Stage and its Famous Players, 1576-1903," already announced, is to be published next week by E. P. Dutton & Co. The first edition, which appeared in 1889 in two volumes, has been thoroughly revised, the original text pruned, and much new matter introduced, while the chronicles of the stage have been brought up to the Autumn of 1903. The author has endeavored to give, briefly, a continuous and consecutive history of the rise, progress, changes, vicissitudes, of the London stage, from its foundation in 1576 to the present day—from the Blackfriars of Shakespeare and the Drury Lane of Garrick to "the Vic." and the Bower Saloon. In treating of the actors, Mr. Baker has confined himself almost entirely to their stage careers.

The book is divided into four parts, dealing with the London stage under Queen Elizabeth and the Stuart Kings; the history of the patent theatre, of the "great" and "little theatre" in the Haymarket, and of the opera and ballet in England; the bygone theatres of the West; the Northern, Southern, and Eastern theatres past and present; and the West End theatres of to-day. In his last chapter, Mr. Baker speaks of the London stage of the present day. He says:

> London can boast to-day of more handsomely appointed theatres than can any other capital in the world, not excepting Paris and New York. Though in certain arrangements in the auditorium for the comfort of the audience the latter may be in advance, in the staging of plays we are easily first. But the playhouse, after all, is only the husk, the play and the actor are the thing! * * * It is disquieting, however, to every lover of the drama that each year more and more theatres are given up to variety shows and to mere buffoonery. * * * As long as the theatre is simply a business speculation, so long must it be conducted upon purely business lines, and its customers must be provided with what they want, and not with what they ought to have. * * * No, no National theatre is possible in this country until it is purged of Puritanism, and that desideratum is not likely to be realised until the Greek Kalends.

The book contains ten portraits, engraved on copper, of celebrated actors.

Celano's "St. Francis of Assisi."

Brother Thomas of Celano's life of "St. Francis of Assisi," in the original Latin, is about to be brought out here by E. P. Dutton & Co. The book is edited by the Rev. H. G. Rosedale, M. A., D. D., F. S. A., who has written a critical introduction containing a description of every extant version of the work. It is in three parts, the "Legenda Gregorii" and the "Legenda Antiqua" constituting the first life and the Marseilles, or Boncompagni, manuscript the second. The text of the "Legenda Gregorii" has been collated from the various manuscripts known; the text of the "Legenda Antique" is from the Assisi manuscript" and that of the "Tractatus Secundus" from the Boncompagni. Any errors in spelling or grammar have been reproduced in order to give the reader as accurate a copy of the manuscripts as possible. Footnotes, giving the various readings of the manuscripts, have been provided by the editor.

Very little concerning the author of the work, writes Dr. Rosedale, is known. Something, however, of his life and character can be obtained by a perusal of his writings. From his works it is shown that he was well educated. "He has a wonderful command of words, a graceful diction, a clear idea of method, and a remarkable tendency toward antithesis in his writings, while his power of vivid description is strongly marked." He became a member of the Franciscan brotherhood, probably because he was healed of some illness by St. Francis. Thomas of Celano was at Assisi before the death of St. Francis, was present during the last illness of the founder of the order, and obtained from him the habit, which, he writes in one of his works, he carried later on to Germany, when he returned to his post there. In 1229 he had written his first work containing the life of St. Francis, and concluding with a list of his miracles, forwarded it to Pope Gregory IX. Nine copies of this work are now extant, and Dr. Rosedale describes each in his introduction.

English Literature.

Stephen Gwynn, author of "John Maxwell's Marriage," "Fishing Holidays," "Highways and Byways in Donegal and Antrim," "Tennyson: A Critical Study," &c., has finished his new book on "The Masters of English Literature," which is to be issued by the Macmillan Company. This is an attempt, the author points out in his preface, to give "a survey of the literature which should concern itself only with such authors as can be deemed * * * essential" to the reader who has neither time nor inclination to study all those writers classed as "obligatory." The "main criterion" which has regulated the selection of names is not "public fame." Mr. Gwynn tells how and when any poem or prose work was written, quoting extracts from some of them to illustrate the sketch of each author.

The book opens with chapters on Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Herrick, Bacon, and Milton. These are followed by a chapter on "Puritanism and the Reaction." Other writers treated of are Dryden and the prose writers of the Restoration, Defoe, Addison, Steele, Pope, Swift, Young, Thompson, Collins, Gray, Dickens, John Henry Newman, Macaulay, Carlyle, and others. He writes in his chapter on Burns, concerning the poet:

> * * * His life divides itself into two periods—the first of twenty-seven years, in which he was veritably the ploughman; the second, divided from the first by a period of dazzling popularity and festivity in Edinburgh, covers only nine years, and is by far less fertile, even during the three years of it which were spent in the country, and it dwindles gradually to the guttering candle and the final darkness. Burns was through all his life habitually drunken on occasion, though he drank for conviviality, not for drunkenness; the count of his loves is numberless and squalid. Even if we bear in mind his own aphorism,
>
> What's done we partly may compute,
> We know not what's resisted,
>
> it is hard to find matter for edification in the detail of his life.

Heroes of History.

Ida Prentice Whitcomb, Principal of the Girls' School, Brooklyn, is the author of "Heroes of History," a book for fifth-year work in school, consisting of historical and biographical narratives and ethical lessons. A connection has been made between history and geography by geographical questions which have been proposed in some of the lessons whenever it seemed desirable. Few dates have been used and few long names. The narratives are taken from Oriental and European history. Among these are the tales of Buddha, Rameses II., Nebuchadnezzar, Moses, Hercules, Homer, Socrates, Alexander, Romulus, Hannibal, Caesar, Charlemagne, Joan of Arc, Peter the Great, Napoleon, Bismarck, &c., in all seventy-two. Many of the stories are well illustrated. (New York: Mayyard, Merrill & Co. 60 cents.)

Caesar's Gallic War.

A new edition of Caesar's Gallic war has been issued in the Gildersleeve-Lodge Latin series. The editors are Harry F. Towle and Paul R. Jenks of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn. In the 240-column vocabulary every hard word or construction is not only translated, but the right meaning is referred to the page it is used on. A synopsis of grammar is included in the notes that equal the text in number of pages, besides the regular stock references to the paragraphs of ordinary pages. Lastly the bugaboo of indirect discourse has been exorcised by the statement of a few simple rules. There are many maps and pictures and a rather full historical introduction. (New York: University Publishing Company. $1.25.)

"The Village."

Mrs. Sara Andrew Shafer, author of "The Day Before Yesterday," has returned to her girlhood's home in The Village, described in her book. She has lived in Baltimore ever since her marriage.

Eggleston's New Novel.

George Cary Eggleston is engaged upon a new novel dealing with a theme which has attracted him for a long time, and which he regards as of peculiar interest and promise.

WHO IS THE INTERLOPER ?

"He was young and strong, the fascination of the place he had just left, and the curious readiness of his rather complicated mind to dwell on it, and on the past of which it spoke, ran up, so to speak, against the active perfection of his body."

Mrs. Jacob (author of "The Sheepstealers") tells in "The Interloper" a strong story of human emotions; the characters live, the events enthrall; all is forceful, fateful, concise, poignant.

The book has already achieved a great success in England.

"The writer of this story is distinctly a writer to be reckoned with. It is a remarkable book."—The Athenæum.

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FROM READERS.

Concluding Contributions to the Discussion of the Infant Heroes of Miss Daskam and Mr. Mighels.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

I HAVE been much interested in the discussion pro and con of Miss Daskam's book, "Memoirs of a Baby." That it is stupid, vulgar, over-drawn, and lacks maternal insight are some of the charges brought against it. It has been only in the last few years that children have figured largely in the magazine "story," and now surely the little tots are having their innings, and justly so. Childhood is full of beauty and rhythm and sunshine. It stands for much that is good and true and genuine; but the trouble is, and has always been, that there is a large proportion of humanity that is not willing to credit the child with the intelligence, insight, and far-seeing philosophy that he possesses in such abundance. Were they to hear the wise sayings of the little ones they would not appreciate their worth; hence, when a child is written up, criticisms pour in from all quarters, but usually from the "maiden aunts" and "bachelor uncles"; naturally enough, their insight into child nature is somewhat limited; at least they talk at a disadvantage. They are prone, however, to air their opinions, and from this arise many of the objections that are so frequent.

I have read Miss Daskam's story, and, being a mother, enjoyed it to the fullest. Binks is not a "brain creation." He is the "real thing," and certainly exists to-day; but it takes a clever pen to write him up, and this "cleverness" Miss Daskam has displayed in a marked degree. I have heard children talk by the hour in the same strain as Binks. One cannot always account for words and sentences used by a child so young. Children are imitative, and whatever they hear others say they will repeat, but it means nothing to them. A child thinks rapidly, but not connectedly, as is plainly illustrated in the case of Binks.

The conversation between Binks's father and mother was sometimes very silly, but one does not have to go to the printed page to find such characters. It is simply a portrayal of that which exists. As to "maternal insight," I am quite safe in saying that Miss Daskam has shown quite as much—and in some instances more—insight into child life and child nature as the average mother.

I would not say the character of Binks is overdrawn. I have seen him, held him in my arms, heard his baby prattle. He is a funny little fellow, and has funny ways, but that is the "baby" of it. He is much more intelligent than he looks or acts.

MARY STANLEY BOONE.

Yonkers, July 27, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

I noticed in your paper the other day a letter in which the writer expressed a desire to know how Mr. Mighels, being a man, got the knowledge of babies which is evident in his book, "Bruvver Jim's Baby." As no one has answered this question, perhaps you may find room for a word on the subject from a friend of the author. Mr. Mighels had two little sisters who often used to be left in his sole care when he was a boy of eleven and the rest of the family were out. He has told me that he frequently put them both to sleep, washed and dressed them, little chap that he was, and that there is nothing about a baby he doesn't know. Mr. Mighels is capable and "lucky" with all young creaturgs, and during the time spent on a farm he has raised young colts, calves, and chickens, with great success. Perhaps all this accounts in great measure for his success with Skeezucks.

New York, July 27, 1904. A. C. D.

III.

New York Times Book Review:

I like Skeezucks better than Binks because I cannot help myself. I got more fun out of the book by Philip Mighels, and I sent it to a little niece who wants to go to Nevada now to look for Skeezucks and Old Jim and the puppy, and wants a doll made like the one Old Jim made, and loves Skeezucks just exactly as she loved a tiny brother who died. There's no use talking, Skeezucks is a taking little soul. Binks is pretty good, but he ranks with Buster Brown. He is not particularly real, and it does not matter about him, anyhow. But it is altogether different with Skeezucks, who gets hold of a man's heart and pulls it till it aches for his troubles and fills up with happiness when at last he sees those children coming to live in the camp. Where is the man who would not like to be Old Jim, when he has made that little fellow love him so hard that Skeezucks calls every nice thing "Bruvver Jim." I would rather have that pup Tintoretto in the house than Binks or the story of Binks, I'd get more fun and I'd be a better fellow to do business with. PINERO.

New York, July 26, 1904.

IV.

New York Times Book Review:

I read a review of "Bruvver Jim's Baby" in a Washington (D. C.) publication in which a little girl of eight had been permitted to write the concluding summary. She said, in effect, "'Bruvver Jim's Baby' is the nicest book I ever read, and I have read 400 or 500 books." It seems to me you have it there—the reason for the popularity of this story and the appreciation of the excellence of the portrayal of childhood and "motherhood" as attempted by the miners. I bought the book on that little girl's recommendation, and I have been obliged to read it three times over to my own little girls and boys. The tale appeals to children, to women, and to many of us men folk as well.

I have no hesitation in saying that Skeezucks seems to me one of the sweetest, most lovable babies that the literary world has ever brought to a book-loving world. The wit of Miss Daskam's "Memoirs" failed to appeal to my youngsters, though they like Binks just as they like any sort of a baby. But Skeezucks they love and "choose" invariably. I venture the modest prediction that "Bruvver Jim's Baby" will become a classic of Christmas literature. VAN T. S.

Trenton, N. J., July 26, 1904.

V.

New York Times Book Review:

Is it to you or to your correspondents that I owe many thanks for the discovery of Mr. Mighels's little Skeezucks? I am another bachelor, it wasn't all my fault, but Skeezucks makes me think I was meant to be a father. I could be an old uncle, or any lovable old thing to him! God bless the little chap, anyway! And the "boys," too, who wished so sincerely to see him laugh and be happy! Mr. Mighels knows babies, no matter how. As for some one who writes that he did not have Skeezucks talk because he did not know what to have him say—look to the few poignant little speeches that he makes for answer to that charge. Much speech would have ruined all that the sad little fellow was, from a purely artistic point of view. Skeezucks for me. A. E. W.

New York, July 28, 1904.

Warning to Antiquarians.

New York Times Book Review:

Perhaps no utterance of the late P. T. Barnum will be remembered so vividly as that in which he said, "The American people like to be humbugged." But there are exceptions to the rule, if, indeed, this may be considered a rule. For instance: In May, 1870, an enterprising publishing firm in Philadelphia reprinted a fac-simile copy of The Ulster County Gazette, (published by Samuel Freer & Son at Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 4, 1800.) It was a four-column, four-page paper, and contained much Congressional and foreign news, together with accounts of the death and burial of Gen. George Washington. The heavy column rules were reversed on the second and third pages. The Sheriff of Ulster County, Peter Ten Broeck, was evidently a very busy official, judging from the number of advertisements of Sheriff's sales. The paper upon which the reprints are produced, being of a brownish color, represents in a clever manner a very old publication. Indeed, the work was well done.

Now, the strange part of this incident is that so many really intelligent people believe the reproduction to be the original, and more than once I have known kindly disposed friends to become really angry with me when I attempted to "straighten their minds" on the subject. In fact, they would not believe me until I produced a number of copies of the paper, presented to me by friends who knew that for many years I had been collecting old newspapers.

The latest "great find" of The Ulster County Gazette occurred recently during the reconstruction of the old Continental Hotel at Fort Richmond, S. I., (the house in which Aaron Burr died,) and a local newspaper went into ecstasies over the discovery, claiming that Col. Burr had left it there!

Nor does the good-natured farce end here. The Boston News-Letter (No. 1, published by authority, containing news from Monday, April 17, to Monday, April 24, 1704) was also republished in 1876 to represent the original publication. It was originally published in Boston "by B. Green; sold by Nicholas Boone, at his Shop near the Old Meeting-house." The news was principally from London, with limited accounts of royal local appointments and the capturing of merchant vessels on the high seas. Copies of this production are still floating about the country, and a number have been sent to me. It contains two pages of two wide columns each.

It is with no desire to give offense to the would-be antiquarians that I make these statements; but simply to correct their delusions and to save them from unnecessary anxiety and trouble in the future.

IRA K. MORRIS.

West New Brighton, July 29, 1904.

Picture and Text.

New York Times Book Review:

The poor illustrator has come in for so many hard knocks lately, in The Critic and elsewhere, that I wish I might defend him from a thunderbolt or two, while privately sharing the feeling of your correspondent, Mr. Lebowich, that, after all, most of his work were better left undone. That gentleman is not the first to remark the ridiculous lack of correspondence between an illustration by Mr. Pierce and another by myself in Mr. Russell's edition of "In the Fog." The fact is that two sets of drawings were made, quite independently of each other; one for the book and the other for serial publication in Collier's Weekly. Their disparity was so laughably evident that it has never before occurred to me that, whatever our respective faults, any one would suspect us of complicity.

An illustrator is sometimes made to appear neglectful of his text by the mere changing of a title, a picture made for a certain passage being transposed to another through some exigency of editorship. An instance may be found in this same book, my picture of the American finding the dead Princess doing duty for a later visit to the same scene. Thus the candle carried in broad daylight must greatly have irritated so serious a reader as your correspondent. We—and "the puzzled reader"—are often similarly unlucky in the magazines. My illustration showing a New York Street in midwinter once appeared with a title which placed it by context in the month of May. Luckily, Mr. Lebowich never saw those snow piles.

Fiat justitia! Most of us do try to follow the text, whatever our artistic shortcomings. FREDERIC DORR STEELE.

Nutley, N. J., July 27, 1904.

Ainsworth's Novels.

New York Times Book Review:

Recent references in your columns to William Harrison Ainsworth's writings lead me to venture the opinion that several of his books will well repay perusal, notably "The Tower of London," one of the most fascinating of historical romances ever written, and evidencing a great amount of research and by no means dull and superficial knowledge of the period. "Windsor Castle," "Old St. Paul's," and "Rookwood" are all worth reading, and, I believe, should rank ahead of "Jack Sheppard." Cruikshank's illustrations add greatly to the interest of Ainsworth's novels and the supernatural element almost inevitably introduced makes them all-absorbing. Doubtless his "Tower of London" can be unhesitatingly recommended to any one who has not read Ainsworth, to start with. H. C. M.

Brooklyn, July 28, 1904.

"Stories Dimly Remembered."

I.

New York Times Book Review:

It so happens that only a fortnight ago I read for the first time "The Queen of Hearts," by Wilkie Collins, which is the book that Annie Fleming in "Appeals to Readers," July 23, has reference to when she inquires about the story of the young woman who visits three brothers, one of whom is her guardian. "Mad Monkton" and "A Plot in Private Life" are the most notable of the tales narrated by the old gentlemen for the entertainment of Jessie Belverion, the Queen of Hearts.

EDITH F. SCOTT.

Flatbush, July 26, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

Information desired by Annie Fleming (Page 502) may be afforded by referring her to Wilkie Collins's "Queen of Hearts": Fourth Day, "Brother Griffith's Story of Mad Monkton." There's "A Dream Woman's Story" also in the series of six-day stories in this book, something like the one your correspondent refers to, but it does not fit. Perhaps Hoffman's tales might contain the one sought for. I have a dim recollection of something of the kind in "Tales From Blackwood," but cannot recall it now.

ALBERT G. HALL.

Washington, D. C., July 24, 1904.

III.

New York Times Book Review:

The book inquired about by Annie Fleming is Wilkie Collins's "Queen of Hearts." The particular story she refers to is "Mad Monkton," the prophecy therein reading as follows:

When in Wincot vault a place
Waits for one of Monkton's race.
When that one forlorn shall lie
Graveless under open sky,
Begrared of six feet of earth,
Though lord of acres from his birth—
That shall be a certain sign
Of the end of Monkton's line.
Dwindling ever faster, faster,
Dwindling to the last-left master;
From mortal ken, from light of day,
Monkton's race shall pass away.

T. R. ADRIANCE.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 24, 1904.

IV.

New York Times Book Review:

The second story asked for by Annie Fleming in her letter entitled "Stories Dimly Remembered" is Erckmann-Chatrian's "Fledermäuse."

E. P.

University of Virginia, July 26, 1904.

[These questions of Annie Fleming have been answered by many other readers, to whom, on behalf of the inquirer, we tender thanks.]

Failings of Magazine Editors.

New York Times Book Review:

The request of "C. M." in THE BOOK REVIEW of July 23 for a definition of "the special fields of at least a few of the prominent magazines" would probably require more room than THE BOOK REVIEW could allow for the subject, and could best be answered from the editorial offices of those monthlies. As "C. M." remarks, there is a great similarity among the illustrated monthlies, articles which are used by one being available for others. Just at this time papers about Hawthorne are in demand, while short stories by any modern Hawthorne would be thrown out, because, as I noted in my letter printed July 9, the individuality of a strong writer must not oppose the individuality of the magazine. Editors will draw up long editorials to show that stories embodying the tragic and terrible, no matter how well written, are not popular with readers, and must, therefore, be kept out of the magazines, lest their financial income be in serious danger. Let alone the originality of their style, this rule, of course, shuts out of our leading literary journals such great short stories as those by Poe, Balzac, and Hawthorne. But, strange enough, after explaining at length why it would be inadvisable to favor such stories of genius, the very same editors will write more editorials asserting that the work of a modern Poe, Balzac, or Hawthorne would gain admission to the best magazines so easily as to prove the path of a latter-day genius to be strewn with roses and garlands. Now, it would be much better if the editors were more frank as to their limitations, or, rather, the limitations which they fancy must be religiously enforced. If these limitations bar them from publishing masterpieces like "Young Goodman Brown" and "The Fall of the House of Usher" because these stories, having in them elements of the tragic and terrible, might offend a small percentage of readers, why do not the editors honestly tell their readers the truth of the matter, instead of "beating around the bush" to the confusion of all? One New York monthly does come out squarely with the avowal that no poem, article, or story will ever be printed in that journal which by any hook or crook might give the slightest displeasure to man, woman, child, beast, or bird. This is a very effective safeguard against anything of the nature of a masterpiece appearing in that publication. And this particular monthly is not by any means the only periodical seeking to protect itself by setting up such careful safeguards.

I believe The Black Cat of Boston puts forth the proud claim of being the one and only magazine of America which welcomes a story not because of a writer's celebrity, but because of its merit as a story. But even The Black Cat accepts only those stories, by the well-known and

which the magazine endeavors to create a unique place among our periodicals. A Poe or Hawthorne story, however meritorious, which failed to observe the recipe by which the editor of The Black Cat believes short stories should be written, would quickly find itself being returned to its writer. Again we see the working of the rule that no writer's individuality must be put before the individuality of the magazine.

In this Hawthorne centennial year it is a fit time to bring forth this interesting subject; and now that we are giving so great honor to the name of Hawthorne, it is wholly proper to ask ourselves where we would expect to see his "Twice Told Tales" and "Mosses from an Old Manse" printed if they were being sent out to the magazines to-day instead of years ago.

W. A. C.

White Plains, July 28, 1904.

Winston Churchill.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

In your issue for July 23 "H. E. B." asks why Churchill's "three novels are not awarded chief place in contemporary American fiction." I will say: Because they are not worthy. "The Crisis" is especially bad. It makes fools, knaves, or buffoons of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, and all the heroes of the Nation. Filled with prejudice, absorbed in his residence in St. Louis, his book gives the most prejudiced Southern picture of these great men. The majority of the American people are not yet ready to accept this view. His "Crossing" is nearly as bad. He makes the Southern men and women call the colored man a "nigger." No reputable or cultured Southern man or woman ever so named the colored people. They were and are universally called negroes. If Mr. Churchill wants to have his books read he must make them true and have the "local color" true also. That they have not been so is only too palpable and too true.

JOHN L. LANE.

Evanston, Ill., July 28, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

We agree with "H. E. B." that Winston Churchill's "Crossing" deserves the highest place in contemporary American fiction. We place Gertrude Atherton's "Conqueror" beside it, and believe that, if it were more widely read, we would hear less of that nauseating political twaddle about Jeffersonian simplicity and perfection.

H. A. FAIRBAIRN.

Brooklyn, July 27, 1904.

A Startling Kind of Book.

New York Times Book Review:

While looking over the new books at Brentano's this last week, I met with a new book called "Depraved Finance," and its contents revealed some startling statements, and the following queries:

Why is the same quantity and quality of bread, made of American flour, sold in the cities of England for 2½ cents while the prices for the same in this country are more than double?

Why is the wholesale price of refined granulated sugar 174 cents in the United States, while the same is sold in England for 100 cents?

Why did the wholesale price of refined petroleum fly from 3¼ cents per gallon in 1893 to more than 8 cents in 1902?

Why have the people in Philadelphia to pay 20 cents for the same quantity and quality of coal which is sold in London for less than 9 cents?

Why are the farm products and fruit on our farms allowed to rot, while, according to the Children's Aid Society, hundreds of families in New York City must be content with meals of coffee and bread?

Why are there only 38 in every 100 of our population employed in gainful occupations, while in Canada and other countries the number is more than 50 in every 100 of the population?

The author gives some startling answers to these questions and states that the providing of dividends for bogus capital charged upon our country's resources as real money makes it necessary that we pay higher prices for all our commodities, and largely reduces the buying power of all our dollars, and often means lower wages for our workpeople.

I would like to mention more of the extraordinary statements made in this book, but it would tax your space too much.

New York, July 26, 1904. L. A. R.

The Snake in Eden.

New York Times Book Review:

Prof. Cowell says, in agreement with you, that "there is no original for the line about the snake" in the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. This is true only in so far as the non-appearance of the image in Omar's verses; but FitzGerald had seen it in an important apologue in the Mantik ut-tair, or Parliament of Birds, in which the presence of the snake in paradise at the moment of the creation of Adam is mentioned. In the course of this apologue Satan himself, in the form of a snake, addresses the Creator thus:

If malediction comes from Thee, also mercy comes;
Created things depend on Thee, for Destiny is in Thy hand;
If malediction be my utmost lot, I do not fear,
Since remedy there must be if there poison be.

FitzGerald undoubtedly took this stanza, wove it into his own magnificent verse, and incorporated it in his paraphrase in order to carry out his own idea of Omar's spiritual attitude. R. A

New York, July 28, 1904.

Praises the Book Review.

New York Times Book Review:

It is those who are isolated from the cities, the centres of light and learning, where great libraries are accessible, those who live "close to nature's heart," or at least in the little villages of our country, who most appreciate THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW. Most heartily do we enjoy it and praise the happy thought of the originator. E. L. C.

Clinton, New York, July 26, 1904.

1904

NAST AND TWEED.

Albert Bigelow Paine Sticks to His Point That Nast Began the Fight Against the Ring.

New York Times Book Review:

I DESIRE to thank you for calling attention to my error in stating that THE TIMES changed its ownership just previous to its attack upon the Tweed Ring. The statement has been repeated so often during the past generation without denial that I accepted it without question. I find the facts to be that after Mr. Raymond's death, which occurred June 18, 1869, Mr. Jones acquired a considerable portion of Mr. Raymond's holdings and assumed for the first time active editorial management, though the financial control of the paper was already in his hands. I shall take pleasure in substituting the word "management" for "ownership" in the forthcoming volume.

Concerning your statement, however, that Nast followed the lead of the newspapers in beginning his pictorial campaign I do not think you will be able to justify it by the evidence of the files. I have made very careful research during the past Winter, and if there was anything more than an occasional attack made by any of the New York journals prior to 1870 I have failed to discover it. Nast, who was a free lance at this time and always had a free hand, began his attacks on the city officials in 1867 in a picture printed in Pearson's for July. The Tweed Ring proper had not then been organized, but it was currently believed that there existed, and had existed for many years, a corrupt combination for despoiling the city, which Nast's picture symbolized as the "Steal Ring." In the same issue of Pearson's (Page 36) is mentioned a small cartoon of the ring Governor, Hoffman, who stands before a screen behind which the ring is rifling the City Treasury. This was originally published in Harper's Weekly, Oct. 10, 1868. Such pictures continued at intervals through 1869, and at the end of that year came the cartoon, "The Economical Council," (Pearson's for July,) in which assembly all the faces of the notorious ring appear. Early in January, 1870, "Shadows of Coming Events,"—by Nast, was published by Harper's Weekly. It was a combination of several pictures showing what might be expected in various departments of the city organization under ring rule. In one of the pictures Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly, and Hall are assembled about an equestrian statue of Hoffman, this being the first segregated collection in picture or print, so far as I can discover, of these particular individuals. THE TIMES had already assailed Tweed a few days before, and complimented "Shadows of Coming Events" Jan. 15 in the following words:

> The sketches of New York life under Democratic rule may not be entirely welcome to the Tammany chiefs, but the great body of citizens will sorrowfully admit that they are not in the least exaggerated. Mr. Nast ought to continue these satires on local and National politics.

Mr. Nast did continue, as did THE TIMES likewise. Neither had any positive evidence against the ring until more than a year later, but they had convictions and they had courage—Nast being ably sustained by Fletcher Harper. If there was any previous crusade made by any paper whose files are accessible at the Astor Library I have not been able to discover the fact, and I have worked diligently. Of course, errors will creep in, and I hope I am as willing to acknowledge them as the next man, but having spent almost an entire year in research and verification, I suppose it is only human not to welcome indictment on the charge of general inaccuracy and false statement, both of which it has been my chief concern to avoid. In closing, might I be allowed to add that THE BOOK REVIEW refers to the "overthrow of the Tweed Ring of 1870." The overthrow did not occur until November, 1871.

ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE.

New York City, July 25, 1904.

Author of "The Black Shilling."

New York Times Book Review:

"That is the most powerful book of the season," said a well-known critic as he closed "The Black Shilling," Mrs. Amelia E. Barr's latest novel of old New England life. "True, it is from a woman's standpoint, but nevertheless is not only convincing but picturesque. I wish I might have written it." It was my rare good luck to be dining at the same house with the man of letters, and from that moment any one longing was to really see and talk with the woman whom so many admire through her books. Cornwall, or Cornwall-on-Hudson, as Cornwallites like it called, is where Mrs. Barr makes her home. I chose for my visit a rather stormy day, feeling that I would be more likely to find Mrs. Barr at home, as I had heard of her many engagements.

Cherry Croft, Mrs. Barr's home, is not in the village, but away up on the side of old Storm King Mountain, and is reached by a beautiful road up, up the mountain. It is a large, handsome house, surrounded by well kept grounds, and there is a series of magnificent views, from all sides of the vine-covered piazza surrounding the house, of wooded mountain slopes, with a charming bit of the Hudson.

Mrs. Barr is noted for the welcome she accords to all. "Come in," called a cheery voice as I was ushered into her handsome drawing room. And then followed the pleasantest hour of my life. Mrs. Barr was charmingly gowned. She believes in tasteful dresses—and the air of peace and plenty and learning that filled the house well accorded with the gracious lady who greeted me. Mrs. Barr let me have a peep into her study and gave me many bits of information about her work and methods of work that would be of incalculable value to the young author.

I saw the original manuscript of her latest book, "The Black Shilling," and was interested to see that it was written in a large, bold hand, with few corrections. Mrs. Barr has a habit of writing her books over and over in her mind before she puts pen to paper, and then writes them rapidly, with few corrections. She has a habit of writing in bed, and has written many of her books in that way. She is a great reader, and has a large library, which she values highly. She has a habit of reading aloud to her husband, and has read many of her books to him before they were published. She is a great lover of nature, and has a habit of taking long walks in the woods, and has written many of her books while walking. She is a great lover of children, and has a habit of telling stories to them, and has written many of her books for children. She is a great lover of animals, and has a habit of keeping pets, and has written many of her books about animals. She is a great lover of flowers, and has a habit of gardening, and has written many of her books about flowers. She is a great lover of music, and has a habit of playing the piano, and has written many of her books about music. She is a great lover of art, and has a habit of painting, and has written many of her books about art. She is a great lover of travel, and has a habit of going to new places, and has written many of her books about travel. She is a great lover of history, and has a habit of reading about the past, and has written many of her books about history. She is a great lover of science, and has a habit of studying the natural world, and has written many of her books about science. She is a great lover of religion, and has a habit of attending church, and has written many of her books about religion. She is a great lover of philosophy, and has a habit of thinking about the meaning of life, and has written many of her books about philosophy. She is a great lover of literature, and has a habit of reading books, and has written many of her books about literature. She is a great lover of poetry, and has a habit of writing poems, and has written many of her books about poetry. She is a great lover of drama, and has a habit of going to the theater, and has written many of her books about drama. She is a great lover of comedy, and has a habit of laughing, and has written many of her books about comedy. She is a great lover of tragedy, and has a habit of crying, and has written many of her books about tragedy. She is a great lover of romance, and has a habit of falling in love, and has written many of her books about romance. She is a great lover of adventure, and has a habit of taking risks, and has written many of her books about adventure. She is a great lover of mystery, and has a habit of solving puzzles, and has written many of her books about mystery. She is a great lover of suspense, and has a habit of keeping people in suspense, and has written many of her books about suspense. She is a great lover of horror, and has a habit of scaring people, and has written many of her books about horror. She is a great lover of fantasy, and has a habit of imagining things, and has written many of her books about fantasy. She is a great lover of science fiction, and has a habit of thinking about the future, and has written many of her books about science fiction. She is a great lover of historical fiction, and has a habit of reading about the past, and has written many of her books about historical fiction. She is a great lover of contemporary fiction, and has a habit of reading about the present, and has written many of her books about contemporary fiction. She is a great lover of literary fiction, and has a habit of reading about the human condition, and has written many of her books about literary fiction. She is a great lover of genre fiction, and has a habit of reading about specific genres, and has written many of her books about genre fiction. She is a great lover of short stories, and has a habit of reading about short stories, and has written many of her books about short stories. She is a great lover of novels, and has a habit of reading about novels, and has written many of her books about novels. She is a great lover of poetry, and has a habit of reading about poetry, and has written many of her books about poetry. She is a great lover of drama, and has a habit of reading about drama, and has written many of her books about drama. She is a great lover of comedy, and has a habit of reading about comedy, and has written many of her books about comedy. She is a great lover of tragedy, and has a habit of reading about tragedy, and has written many of her books about tragedy. She is a great lover of romance, and has a habit of reading about romance, and has written many of her books about romance. She is a great lover of adventure, and has a habit of reading about adventure, and has written many of her books about adventure. She is a great lover of mystery, and has a habit of reading about mystery, and has written many of her books about mystery. She is a great lover of suspense, and has a habit of reading about suspense, and has written many of her books about suspense. She is a great lover of horror, and has a habit of reading about horror, and has written many of her books about horror. She is a great lover of fantasy, and has a habit of reading about fantasy, and has written many of her books about fantasy. She is a great lover of science fiction, and has a habit of reading about science fiction, and has written many of her books about science fiction. She is a great lover of historical fiction, and has a habit of reading about historical fiction, and has written many of her books about historical fiction. She is a great lover of contemporary fiction, and has a habit of reading about contemporary fiction, and has written many of her books about contemporary fiction. She is a great lover of literary fiction, and has a habit of reading about literary fiction, and has written many of her books about literary fiction. She is a great lover of genre fiction, and has a habit of reading about genre fiction, and has written many of her books about genre fiction. She is a great lover of short stories, and has a habit of reading about short stories, and has written many of her books about short stories. She is a great lover of novels, and has a habit of reading about novels, and has written many of her books about novels.

This one deals with New York during the war of 1812 and is called "The Belle of Bowling Green." Those who know Mrs. Barr's novels may guess what a treat there is in store for them in this book, which will be published in the Fall. When I tried to tell Mrs. Barr some of the delightful things I had so often heard of her, she blushed like a a girl and said: "Well, my dear, I have only tried to use the talent the good God gave me as He intended I should, and that is all."

She told me of a correspondence she had had with Mr. Fisher Unwin of London relative to a history of the American Commonwealth which Mr. Unwin intends to publish in the "Nation Series." It was proposed that Mrs. Barr should write the history of the American Colonies until the Declaration of Independence.

X.

New York, July 27, 1904.

Lists of "Best Books."

New York Times Book Review:

About once in every twenty years the question, Which are the greatest romances ever written? comes to the fore, and the recent publication in a New York newspaper of what the Rev. Dr. Gregory considers the best twenty-five works of fiction has aroused considerable comment among its readers, as evinced by numerous letters of criticism received.

It may be of interest to novel readers to recall at this time what has been the expressed opinion in times past as ascertained by extensive voting contests held both in this country and in England. But first let us see what the Rev. Dr. Gregory has to offer. His list is as follows: "Don Quixote," Cervantes; "Les Miserables," Victor Hugo; "Tristram Shandy," Sterne; "The Vicar of Wakefield," Goldsmith; "Pilgrim's Progress," Bunyan; "Paul and Virginia," St. Pierre; "Robinson Crusoe," Defoe; "The Wandering Jew," Eugene Sue; "Gulliver's Travels," Swift; "Gil Blas," Le Sage; "Pride and Prejudice," Austen; "Ten Thousand a Year," Warren; "Old Mortality," Scott; "Ivanhoe," Scott; "David Copperfield," Dickens; "Jane Eyre," Charlotte Brontë; "Daniel Deronda," George Eliot; "Vanity Fair," Thackeray; "On the Heights," Auerbach; "War and Peace," Tolstoy; "Last Days of Pompeii," Bulwer; "Le Père Goriot," Balzac; "The Scarlet Letter," Hawthorne; "Ben-Hur," Wallace; "The Leopard's Spots," Dixon.

In reply to Dr. Gregory some of the comments of readers are interesting. One thinks the omissions of Zola's "Débacle" and Weyman's "A Gentleman of France" sad mistakes, while others consider the leaving out of "The Cloister and the Hearth," "Lorna Doone," "The Three Guardsmen," "Henry Esmond," "Monte Cristo," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "She," "The Conqueror," and "The Queen's Quair" almost unpardonable. In regard to the first half dozen of this list the writer is inclined to agree, as well as in the opinion that the exclusion of some of these in favor of "Tristram Shandy," "Ten Thousand a Year," and "The Leopard's Spots" is truly remarkable.

As the result of a voting contest held in England some years ago The Pall Mall Gazette published the following list: "Ivanhoe," "Pickwick," "She," "Never Too Late to Mend," "Midshipman Easy," "Adam Bede," "The Woman in White," "Robinson Crusoe," "Charles O'Malley," "The Heart of Midlothian," and "Vanity Fair."

In this country at about the same time a voting contest was instituted by a periodical called Once a Week, which was participated in by people all over the country, and was decided as follows: "The Woman in White" received the largest number of votes as the best "sensational" novel, placing Wilkie Collins at the head of that school. As to the best historical novel Sir Walter Scott had it all his own way with "Ivanhoe" and "Kenilworth," though "The Last Days of Pompeii" had considerable following. "The Vicar of Wakefield" easily headed the list of "domestic" novels, closely approached by "John Halifax, Gentleman." "Monte Cristo" led the "dramatic" van, and the votes for the best sea story were divided between Cooper's "Pilot," Marryat's "Midshipman Easy," and Clark Russell's "Wreck of the Grosvenor." George Eliot and Thomas Hardy headed the list as writers of "country" novels, with "Adam Bede," "The Woodlanders," and "Far from the Madding Crowd," while Blackmore's "Lorna Doone" deservedly reaped a large harvest of votes. Charles Lever captured the military prize with his "Charles O'Malley," though many votes were cast for Cooper's "Spy" and Ouida's "Under Two Flags." "Ben-Hur" beat "Robert Elsmere" as the best religious novel, and "Endymion" and "Lothair" were unanimously voted the best political novels. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was, of course, considered the best "purpose" novel, though Reade's "Hard Cash," "Put Yourself in His Place," and "Never Too Late to Mend" won many votes. The vote for the best imaginative novel resulted almost in a tie between "She" and "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," with "The Marble Faun" next in order. A large majority chose the "Old Curiosity Shop" as the best pathetic story, "Jane Eyre" and "East Lynne" receiving some votes. Nearly everybody cast his humorous ballot for "Pickwick." "Handy Andy" ran well as the best Irish novel, "The Heart of Midlothian" was unanimously the best Scotch novel, (this was before the days of Barrie, Watson, and Crockett,) and "The Scarlet Letter" had a walk-over as the greatest American romance, rivaled only by "The House of the Seven Gables" and "The Last of the Mohicans." "David Copperfield" was chosen as the best English novel, some votes being cast for "Henry Esmond" and "The Tale of Two Cities," while the proud position of the best novel of all was won by "Vanity Fair." "Les Miserables" being its great and only rival.

C. F. A.

New York, July 20, 1904.

Books in Demand.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ending July 16: Fiction—Miscellaneous—"Little Women," and Lang's "Blue Fairy Book"; Miscellaneous—Longfellow's "Poems," Spencer's "Autobiography," and Maeterlinck's "Double Garden."

JEWISH ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

In the seventh volume of the Jewish Encyclopaedia, the chief article is the one on Jerusalem. The fortispiece of the volume is an ingenious five-fold map of the city printed on tracing paper, each fold in a different color. A study of the map will enable the reader to note the situations of the chief buildings at four different periods of the city's history, while the map forming the background shows the topographical characteristics of the various strata on which the city has been built. The forty pages of the text have thirty-three illustrations besides a four-fold panorama of Jerusalem as it is to-day. As one of the holiest of cities for the three great religions of Europe, there is much to tell, even though the subject is naturally treated principally from the Jewish standpoint.

Beginning with a long article on Italy, which includes an outline map showing places where Jewish communities have existed, the volume embraces all the entries under the letter J and K, and under L, as far as Leon, the ancient Spanish kingdom which in 1218 was joined to Castile. Strong as this encyclopaedia is in biographies, one of the most notable is that of the famous Jaffe family of rabbis, whose three branches are worked out into regular tables of pedigrees, running back to the fifteenth century, while the original progenitor is said to have been a rabbi of the twelfth century. Another such family is that of Joab, which has been traced from the middle of the tenth century.

The editors have opened to many scholars great tracts of Biblical knowledge which the Hebrew originals rendered unintelligible and whose German translations not many more could read. Such Biblical scholars will be astonished to learn that the ancestors of Nicoll and Moulton and Toy can be found among the old teachers of the Talmud, who laid, indeed, the foundation of our so-called Higher Criticism. The tales of Job and Jonah were treated somewhat mercilessly, and the weak points, both of the men and the stories pointed out in the "Sayings of the Fathers." Jephtha's vow was not valid, as he would have known had his religious education not been so neglected. There are dissertations on several other books of the Bible: Jeremiah, Joel, Joshua, Judges, Kings, and Lamentations. The stupendous work of the editors can be slightly realized when one learns that the output of Hebrew works since the conclusion of the Talmud. (about 500 A. D.) is estimated at 30,000. To this huge collection another 60,000 books and pamphlets on Jewish subjects, written by Jewish and Christian authors and published in the nineteenth century, must be added. Before the twelfth volume of the Jewish Encyclopaedia is published, the specialists who are building up this great library enterprise will have consulted at least two-thirds of these works, which of themselves form a great international library written in a dozen Oriental languages and in two or three dozen of modern tongues. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $6 per volume.)

Colonial Government.

SOUTH CAROLINA AS A ROYAL PROVINCE. By W. Roy Smith, Ph. D. New York: The Macmillan Company.

NORTH CAROLINA. A Study in English Colonial Government. By Charles Lee Raper, Ph. D. New York: The Macmillan Company.

These two monographs on North and South Carolina, though not the work of one author, may be noticed together. They were written from essentially the same standpoint, and their similarity would impress the most casual reader. Each work begins with an introductory chapter on the proprietary period. In the charter of 1663 to Lord Clarendon and seven others no distinction between North and South Carolina was contemplated; the rise of two distinct provinces was caused by the distance between the settlements about Ashley River and those at Albemarle. The latter were greatly neglected by the proprietors and had a comparatively independent development in the proprietary period. The southern part of the province, on the other hand, interested the proprietors, particular Lord Shaftesbury, much more. The difference between the form of government at first outlined for Carolina and that proposed in the fundamental Constitutions, and the efforts of the proprietors to enforce the latter, form about the most interesting part of the history of proprietary Carolina.

Each of these works has to take account of two great transitions. The first was the transition from chartered colony to royal province, which in the case of the Carolinas was accomplished early in the eighteenth century, and was principally caused by the dissatisfaction felt for the patentees' government. The second transition was the revolt of the Colonies from Great Britain, which from the constitutional standpoint meant the complete democratizing of the province—the culmination of a great contest between the prerogative and the popular elements. Each book ends with a chapter on the downfall of royal government.

Dr. Smith and Dr. Roper have given careful expositions of the executive, the legislative, and the judicial systems in South and North Carolina. The executive and the legislative in the provinces represented two opposing tendencies, and the central theme of Colonial history, as Dr. Smith states in his introduction, is to be found in the conflict between them. "According to the prevalence of the one or the other," he says, "the Colony would sink into a mere dependency without popular representation, or would develop into a Commonwealth independent of the mother country." Dr. Roper voices the same opinion when he says, "the downfall of the Crown's administration in North Carolina, as well as in the other provinces, is to be studied in the history and development of the Governor, Council, and lower house of Legislature, and in the development of the conflict between the executive and the lower house." Such questions as these must be retrospective in their view of the American Revolu-

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CURRENT COMMENT

Views of Experts on Matters of Interest in the World of Books.

GENIUS AND SYSTEMATIC EDUCATION.—The years of Tennyson's boyhood were spent in the isolation of a country residence; his companions were but his brothers and sisters, the books of the library, the wolds and groves of Lincolnshire. There the boy grew, and the spirit followed its natural bent, unrestrained. What were the influences potent in the development of the mind of the lad who afterward wrote "Idylls of the King"? We notice especially two; the boy's reading and his spontaneous effort to express his own ideas or to imitate such literary forms as excited his admiration. In his twelfth year Alfred Tennyson was poring over such books as "Don Quixote," "Samson Agonistes," Thomson's "Seasons," Scott's poetry, or Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon." These were followed, naturally, before he went to college—let the teacher of the present generation note—by the works of Shakespeare, Milton, Defoe, Burke, Addison, Swift. He must have used complete editions, for in that day edited selections of texts were unknown.

Was the reading of this gifted lad exceptional? It would seem not. He was one of twelve sons and daughters in the Tennyson household who read, also, and Arthur Hallam, destined for a business career, was his comrade. Other lads of that generation read similar books with the same eager interest. Scott pored over Pope's translation of the "Iliad" in his eighth year, and by his twelfth was familiar with Percy's "Reliques," Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," Spenser's poetry, the novels of Fielding, and read much other literature now relegated to the shelves as too tedious for pleasure. Mary Ann Evans read "Waverley" and the "Essays of Elia" before her tenth year, and, before she was twenty, Wordsworth had become her daily companion, and her reading was in the works of Addison, Bacon, Josephus, Milner—in short, in any books on serious subjects that fell in her way. * * * This habit of writing for the love of it does not seem to have been peculiar to the Tennyson family. The Brontë children all wrote tales, though but one of their number became famous. At the age of sixteen Scott and a friend composed, alternately, long romances, merely for their own entertainment, and before the future novelist was twenty essays on "The Authenticity of Ossian's Poems" and "The Origin of the Feudal System" attested his fondness for antiquarian lore. Ruskin, writing of his childhood, after enumerating required tasks, adds that he read the novels of Scott and Pope's "Iliad" of his own election; and in his seventh year he wrote, printing the words, a volume of forty pages in imitation of Miss Edgeworth's dialogues. In his ninth year he composed a poem of more than 200 lines, beginning "When first the wrath of Heaven o'erwhelmed the world." In the quiet evenings at Herne Hill the child of ten listened as he pleased to the reading of his elders, and his ear became accustomed to the rhythm and phrasing of beautiful sentences from Shakespeare, Spenser, Byron, Goldsmith, and other writers of an olden time. Stevenson, a schoolboy, roamed the streets of Edinburgh with pencil and paper in his pocket that he might strive to describe what he saw. Elizabeth Barrett translated Latin and Greek even as do our daughters now, but thereafter she sought her pen and strove to imitate the beauty of the original in metrical versions. Thus, at the age of sixteen, she had done into English verse the whole of "Prometheus Bound." But it was not merely the children of genius destined to literary fame who wrote. The impulse to express the crude observations and ideas of childhood was common, and arose in that generation because, for some reason, every impression received instantly caused activity and readjustment in the eager, unoccupied mind. * * * There is the same marked difference in the reading of the two generations. Our children do not pore over Scott's romances at ten or twelve years of age. Our young girls do not save their pennies that they may possess a complete copy of Wordsworth's poems. Pope's translation of the "Iliad" would be unknown among school children were it not edited, and taught in the classroom. Is the explanation to be sought in the lowering of ambition, or in a decadence of natural ability in the present generation? I think not. Never were so many seeking entrance in college halls, and many things, the use of libraries, the sale of books, popular interest in questions of public weal, and the rapid spread of scientific knowledge, indicate that intelligence is more widely diffused than ever before. It cannot be that children born of parents the best of the present generation enter life scantily endowed with natural gifts. No; the opposite is true; in this beginning of the twentieth century more children of exceptional ability and promise are born than at any time in the past.

Was, then, the educational system in the early part of the century better adapted to foster the art of expression and to stimulate originality? Systematic education, as regards children, has arisen in recent years. Furthermore, few of these children who afterward gained renown were given the benefit of such schools as the time of-

for the hour. Our own active, insistent, hurrying civilization, for all our educational facilities, may be diverting our youth of finest ability to other fields than those of literature or of art. We may be disciplining and calling into activity other faculties at the expense of the impulse toward expression in art.—H. A. Davidson in Journal of Pedagogy.

THE LITERATURE OF BUSINESS.—"There isn't any literature of business," said my friend the critic when I remarked at his dinner that this was a new literary subject on which something might be said.

"No," he went on with the regnant authority which critics are not shy of admitting after burgundy, "literature has one metier, and business has another metier; there can be no common ground between them. Anything that is literature must exist for its own sake—that's the essential. But business writing, however clever, exists only to sell something, to coax people to spend money. The cleverer it is the more it reeks with this commercial aim. I think it's an outrage to make such a jumble of contradictions as your 'literature business.'"

That is the language of a cult. It is the attitude of exclusiveness which belongs to every guild, profession, art, religion—the denial and reprobation of the new-comer which now exigencies call into the field. The naval engineer staff are not real naval officers. Methodist Bishops are not real Bishops, illustrators are not real artists, homoeopathists are not real physicians; all those things have been said.

But old fences are moved by new conditions. Once the only form of literature was poetry, and prose was a questioned intruder. Once the novel had to fight to be regarded as real literature, quite as hard as republics to be regarded by Kings as recognizable States.

But there is really no inherent reason why business writings may not have a place in literature, any more than political speeches or sermons. Both political speeches and sermons have a purpose outside themselves; they do not exist for their own sake. They are intended to bring things to pass, and to do it immediately. There is hardly need to recall instances; Demosthenes's habitual wind-up, "Wherefore, O Athenians, let us march against Philip"; Cicero's "Wherefore, O conscript fathers, let Catiline be gone"; the speech of Antony over Caesar's dead body as a consummate instance of persuasion; the sermons of Bossuet, of Jonathan Edwards, of Channing. Nobody questions that these, and thousands of others, are literature; yet they were conceived and shaped for a definite effect outside their own existence.

To-day the paramount human interest is no longer in the two great topics for which these political and religious discourses were written; it is in business. Little by little the operations of business have assumed the primacy in our considerations, and the appeals of business are, with most men, of the most engrossing moment.

Why, then, should not its operations and its appeals supply the material for genuine literature? Why may not some of its writings, its circulars, its advertisements, rise to the dignity of the literary recognition which has long since been given to the highest specimens of political and religious discourse whose immediate purpose was to persuade somebody to do something? I can find no serious reason why not.—Francis Bellamy in The Reader.

DILEMMA OF CANADIAN NOVELISTS.—In reference to your review of my story, "Isabel Broderick," might I state that although the book has reached England through an American channel, being first published in Boston under the title of "Bubbles We Buy," I am a Canadian, and all my life that has been passed away from Halifax, N. S., has been in England or on the Continent? But as we Canadians who attempt novel writing must necessarily try to suit the American market, either the hero or heroine must be of that nationality—better if both are.

While the Americans are willing to read of Canada as a wilderness inhabited by Indians and French peasants, they do not care to hear of its civilization or progress. These are some of the difficulties of suiting one's writing to a foreign market; but as Canadian editions are merely American books in a new binding, there is no help for it.—Alice Jones, author of "Bubbles We Buy," in London Academy.

HISTORICAL NOVELS.—Apropos of Mr. Jonathan Nield's "Guide to the Best Historical Novels and Tales," the Revue des Deux Mondes seriously examines the question of the historical romance. The writer rather gibes at Mr. Nield's pronouncement that a novel is a historical one when the author introduces into it dates, persons, or events which one can identify without hesitation. As a fact, this definition, if taken strictly, would lead to our inclusion in the category of, say, "Pendennis" and "Barnaby Rudge." He evidently thinks it rather unfair, too, that Mr. Nield should only put in his list twenty-two books of Dumas as against twenty of Miss Everett Green and twenty-eight of the late George Henty; but in an American writing primarily for our cousins and ourselves, it is difficult to see what else he could expect. What really staggers him is that of all the books in Mr. Nield's catalogue only fifteen are of an earlier date than 1814, and this leads the reviewer to opine that it is the great increase of historical research which has brought some knowledge of past times within the reach of all, and has thereby made it possible for the average writer to reproduce with more or less truth the life of almost any picturesque period. There is, no doubt, much in this, and it may be said that the article, on the whole, favors the view often expressed in these notes that the future is to the historical novel, and that before very long the fiction reading world will tire of reading, in the words of Bret Harte, "How Lord Augustus he said this, and how Lady Blanche she said that." The number of combinations possible—and probable—in the circumstances of daily life has nearly reached its limit under the persevering efforts of the ladies and gentlemen who turn out their two or three novels a year, and if one wants really striking pictures, one must get back to history. The worst of it is that, as the reviewer notes, not all figures in history are picturesque, and I suppose it is true that no novel has ever been written with Louis XIV. or Crom-

Jones of Asserio, and perhaps the time will come when the patrons of the circulating library are educated up to them.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE PREFACE.—Now and then one is led to wonder what has become of the preface. The indications are that it will soon be totally extinct. Of modern authors using the English tongue Mr. Bernard Shaw is almost the only one prefixing his works with prefaces properly so called. Occasionally we have introductions by various pens, but they are mostly meagre and perfunctory performances, impersonal and unphilosophical. The genre of the preface is kept alive in a sort still by the practice of giving a godspeed to some little-known or foreign work by means of the explanatory remarks by a familiar native celebrity. But the expository revelation of another in a preface has not the peculiar value of an expository revelation of one's self and one's own intent. In a certain way there is nothing quite equal to this. Avowed autobiography concerns itself with the events of a life and the conduct of a man in contact with them. To falsify a little, however unconsciously, is, when dealing with these matters, almost the condition of being human. In dealing with his literary convictions, or with those psychological experiences that express themselves in his book, on the other hand, a man generally sticks to the truth. And it is this side of him that comes out in a full and right and proper preface. Hence the good of it, and the good those get of it who are of the kind to be instructed by such genuine self-confessions.

It is Mr. Bernard Shaw who says, precisely in one of his prefaces and in extenuation of their garrulity, that the world could dispense with some of Shakespeare's plays if only, in exchange, he might have had the habit of writing prefaces. Every one will not want to go so far, and yet it is certain that a greater value would attach to those vari-colored plays if we had some one strictly personal utterance from their author as to the determining notion that was in him about the conduct of life. That, after all, is what we really want from any commanding fellow-creature—that he should tell us sincerely what he, who can do so many things, truly thinks of life and death, and the wise way to cross the distance between.

Something of this—pleasantly and colloquially in the best examples, for the writer does not know, in defending and explaining his work, how much he is talking from out his own inner being—is what is disclosed in a preface. For the sake of it we excuse many minor vanities, and not a little attitudinizing, Shawesque or other. The preface seems to be in a state of decadence because it appears to our present writers to be too egotistical, yet perhaps there are worse things than egotism in literature. It is probably impossible for a man to be much in earnest about his work and to keep his troublesome personal self quite out of it. No artistic worker is as self-conscious as he used to be; talent and genius, in the promise or in the fruition, mix more and more on equal terms with the common run of mankind. But there is such a thing as so deprecating the thought of being different that distinctions on which much depends may almost disappear. Not to take one's self too much au sérieux is a pose now in literature, quite as much as once it was to do so. This detached attitude is supposed to be a fruit of the mercantile spirit in which the modern author now so often woos the muse.—The Point of View in August Scribner's.

LITERATURE AND THE PAST.—Comparative estimates of different periods in the literature of any people are apt to be misleading, and never more so than when the present is contrasted with the past. Often, as in the case of Greek literature, the remote past seems brighter and fresher than all the after time. The Homeric poems seem indeed so incomparable with anything in literature and art as to belong to neither. In truth, they do not belong to either. As the first myths are the spontaneous creations of a plastic imagination, so the early epic is the product of the imagination reacting upon the legends of heroic deeds, and is thus inseparable from the race type rather than belonging to any particular department of its development. Sometimes, as among the Finns, there is no significant sequel in the national growth, and the marvelous epic stands alone, the single manifestation of a people's genius. * * * In the evolution of human culture as in that of the physical universe every advance involves at the same time a sacrifice of elemental force and a gain in structural excellence. It is in the lowest orders of organic life that the creative quality of that life is most conspicuous. So in literature the obvious and striking instances of creative power pass, giving place to a higher and more complex organization in which that power is veiled more and more in the progressive course of culture. Also, when the human imagination is most potently creative—that is, in the primitive and most plastic stage of the evolution—it is in its operation, whether of mythmaking or of rhythmic expression, the movement of the mass rather than the manifestation of individual genius. No later manifestation can seem so nearly a divine operation as this. What is there in the whole range of art and science—of all human culture—more marvelous than the genesis of a language?

Yet we would not call back into being these prehistoric wonders or those of the heroic renascence—nor those, indeed, of any age preceding our own—for our immediate delectation; we are quite well satisfied with such splendors as they show in our backward view, while pleased by their very remoteness.

Since the beginning of the individualistic development, which has been mainly Indo-European, and the first impulse of which was Hellenic, a few eminent writers stand for the times in which they lived—for their limitations as well as for their advantages—and because of the durability of manuscript and of the printed page, though much has been lost, enough of their writings remain to us for our just estimate and appreciation. There is not one of them we would willingly lose from the retrospect, though for many an age before ours whole groups of them have been eclipsed, sometimes by sinister neglect, but more often by

ton, or to such prose writers as Jeremy Taylor and Sir Thomas Browne, he certainly meant nothing to Dryden and Addison, to Goethe or Voltaire. During the distinctively mediæval period the great writers of Greece and Rome were hidden behind the barbaric veil; and, in turn, the wonders wrought inside that veil—the cathedrals, the chansons, the lyrics of troubadour and minnesinger, the Nibelungenlied, the poems of the Elder Edda, the heroic romances, and the mystery plays—were ignored in the ages which followed and which were illuminated by the revival of ancient culture, until the mighty reaction in the last half of the eighteenth century drew aside the veil and disclosed and magnified these wonders as a new inspiration to the imagination. In Queen Anne's reign all the great Elizabethan dramatists except Shakespeare and all the great poets who wrote before the middle of the seventeenth century except Milton were well-nigh forgotten. Even Spenser was scarcely read. Until the middle of the eighteenth century Shakespeare was but a nominis umbra on the Continent.

Our own age, including the last generation, may be said to be the only one which has the complete retrospect within the range of its clear vision and catholic appreciation. In another way the whole past is peculiarly ours—that is, as a part and not the mere background of our culture. We have no present inseparable from this past. Yet there is a present which, as something which is passing into the future, has a note of its own so distinct and independent as in one sense to repudiate the past—that is, repudiate it as something standing alongside, as an explicit factor in what is going on.

Such is our indebtedness to the past that we are never inclined to boldly enough assert this exclusiveness. We would not welcome Spenser's "Faerie Queene" as a poem of to-day. Plato's "Republic" or Sir Philip Sidney's "Apologie for Poetrie" or his "Arcadia" would fall upon dull ears for any present appeal. Scott's romances, widely as they are read, for the romantic interest that endures, would be no more welcome as present productions than Milton's epics or Sir Thomas Browne's "Religio Medici." All the great works of the past which we delight in as past would as works of to-day encounter that kind of resentment, mingled with wonder, which is aroused by what is alien, by things born out of their time.

Imaginative values are everlasting, but every age has its own form and habit which seem alien to another, and are only tolerated out of their time because of the essential excellence which they invest.

The merely outward costume and custom are attractive to us when reproduced for us in painting, play, or story, because of their novelty and picturesqueness, but we would not suffer them in the familiar intercourse of every-day life. Even the graceful minuet of the eighteenth century does not win its way with us except on the stage or as a contrived spectacle.

But the style of a writer is something nearer to his individual spirit and to the spirit of his time than any outward form. It cannot pass from age to age (an age in this connection, of course, not being limited to a generation) and still seem native to the time. Whatever its heritage of precious possessions, every age has its own work to do, creatively. No future development can give us another Dante or Shakespeare, or even another Scott. The world has had these in their own proper time and still has them as inalienable treasures; therefore it does not need their reincarnation.—Henry M. Alden in August Harper's.

THAT REMARKABLE GEORGE MEREDITH INTERVIEW.—One of the literary events of the week is undoubtedly the interview which Mr. Henry W. Nevinson, himself the author of two very pretty books, has secured with Mr. George Meredith for the columns of The Daily Chronicle. Mr. George Meredith has for long fought shy of the interviewer, although in his early days he was a journalist upon an Ipswich newspaper—not upon a Kent or Hampshire print, as I have seen stated. For twenty years or more he has lived his own life of splendid independence, his house a very castle into which the modern interviewer has found no entrance. The privileged visitor, indeed, even if associated with journalism, has made it a point of honor never to give in any form to the public one word of the master's brilliant conversation or of his views upon contemporary life.

It must be admitted that this intense reserve of Mr. Meredith has been broken down of late. Two well-known literary societies of London have stormed the citadel and met Mr. Meredith face to face. Further, we have now had the privilege of reading two interviews with Mr. Meredith, for although Mr. William Archer could not annex the great novelist for the series that he wrote in The Pall Mall Magazine, Mr. Harold Owen was more fortunate for The Manchester Guardian and Mr. Nevinson for The Daily Chronicle.

The greater part of Mr. Meredith's pronouncement upon affairs is outside the scope of this literary letter, but two points occur to me—the one is his enthusiastic advocacy of woman's suffrage and the other his attitude toward the poetry of the day. With regard to the woman's suffrage question Mr. Meredith, although he is probably in accord with the views of the majority of active politicians of both parties and is on the winning side, is not in the least in harmony with the literary feeling of the age. It is easy to demonstrate that the majority not only of men but also of women in literature are opposed to what is called woman's suffrage. From the male point of view Mr. Frederic Harrison put the matter in a nutshell when, assuming woman's suffrage in France, he declared that "the women would declare war for the temporalities of the Pope and the men would refuse to march."

With regard to the literary woman's point of view it is within my recollection that Mrs. Humphry Ward and a great number of others among the most cultivated women of to-day signed a memorial against woman's suffrage. Of course the unimaginative woman—the woman who is devoted to economics and Dryasdust work—is sure to be in favor of this movement, but it is at any rate worthy of note that nearly all our really good writers excepting Mr. Meredith are against it.

With regard to Mr. Meredith's point as to the poetry of to-day and the two great

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urbanity of criticism, that is a matter on which I have several times discoursed with less authority in this letter. "It seems," says Mr. Meredith, "as if critics were afraid to blame any one." That is true, and as a result we find now that a writer of very moderate talent, with the assistance of half a dozen friends who believe in him, can establish a reputation upon which he may flourish for years.

I am surprised, however, to find Mr. Meredith assuming in opposition to the Poet Laureate that people must read poetry now because it is so favorably reviewed everywhere. It is quite true that poetry is reviewed and that the most foolish volume of verse receives just as much praise as the best, but any bookseller will demonstrate to you, if his hair be gray, that he does not sell poetry or even verse as he sold it a generation ago.—Clement Shorter in London Sphere.

AN AMIABLE VIEW OF BAIN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—Yet of Bain's autobiography there is only one thing to be said, and this is that there is hardly an attractive page from beginning to end. There is some interest in the earlier pages. Bain rose from very humble circumstances, and his rise was very creditable. But, essentially, such a story has been told so often that it has lost its freshness. The self-made man, especially the Scotsman of books, is so common a type that the novelty is gone, and if he does not grow more interesting in his later life than he is in his earlier we do not want to have any more to do with him, though we take his merits for granted. He is not an exhilarating companion. Prof. Bain, instead of gaining in attractiveness as he goes along, becomes always more and more deadly dull. If he has given a wrong impression of himself that is his own fault, but taking him as he is in this autobiography he was the dullness of mechanical intellectuality personified. There is nothing to enliven the tedium of long disquisitions about his university lectures and his dry-as-dust books, which we cannot conceive tolerable to any one in these days. When he mentions distinguished men, as he often does, he tells us little we care to hear about them, and the number of absolutely commonplace people and commonplace, second-rate reading he mentions is appalling. We cannot imagine that these memorials will be read with any pleasure even by old students—a class of people who will read a good deal of stodgy stuff if their minds go back willingly to the days when they trooped into a professor's class room.—London Saturday Review.

ELIZABETHAN DRAMATISTS.—Beaumont and Fletcher, whatever their faults, are most amusing writers. More than most Elizabethan dramatists they laid themselves out to please. A crowd of great men older than themselves had taught them to write easily. They were free from the bombast of Marlowe, the pedantry of Jonson, and the labored crudity of Webster. They wrote like men of the world in an age when poetry was welcomed into the world and not rendered shy and insecure by mundane contempt. They submitted to the taste of their time, but that taste allowed them to be poets and enjoyed their wit and eloquence all the more because the deeper music of true poetry sounded in it. It was their great achievement, in fact, to prove that pure and delicate poetry is not incompatible with all the tricks and surprises of a sophisticated theatre. No writer either before or after them managed to make poetry comply with the arts of the stage as cleverly as they did. We may be sure that Shakespeare's finest poetry was above the heads even of his audience, and so, no doubt, was the finest poetry of Webster and Ford and other lesser men. You must read their plays carefully if you are to catch all their beauties. But reading Beaumont and Fletcher, you feel that their best things were written to be spoken. You can almost hear the actor saying them and winning tears or applause from every part of the house. That famous passage spoken by Bellario to Philaster—

Alas, my lord, my life is not a thing
Worthy your noble thoughts. 'Tis not a life,

'Tis but a piece of childhood thrown away—

has a beauty that would strike the dullest listener at a first hearing. It is an eloquent comment upon the situation put in the mouth of one of the actors rather than, like the finest things in Shakespeare, the very words a person so wrought upon would use, if he had the power so to express his feelings. The beauty of simple, inevitable poetry will often pass unremarked by an audience upon whom it yet produces its effect. They are moved without knowing how or why, and are not grateful to an art too near perfection to be recognized. But the eloquence that has its eye upon the audience and acts as a kind of chorus, prompting in explicit language the emotions which the dramatist wishes to excite, is always instantly admired. It saves the listener the trouble of finding out the import of the situation for himself, and explains to him directly what was only vaguely working in his mind. Of this kind of eloquence Beaumont and Fletcher are the most splendid masters. They contrive moving situations with extreme skill, and, having brought them about, explain their significance in glowing words. Of course this kind of art is not the highest. Every one who writes about Beaumont and Fletcher is at pains to insist upon their inferiority to Shakespeare. But most playwrights are inferior to Shakespeare, yet in the case of Marlowe, Webster or Ford critics are not forever laboring the point. The fact is, Beaumont and Fletcher had once the misfortune to be Shakespeare's rivals; but it is time now that they should be forgiven that unconscious offense, and judged on their positive merits rather than on their comparative shortcomings.

We must assume that they courted popularity and won it, and, having done so, we may marvel at the enduring beauty of their master. If they lived now they would be an abomination, the mere promise of moderate talent, with the assistance of

QUERIES.

TO SECURE attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

"B. F." Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio: "Clement Shorter, in his 'Victorian Literature' says that Mrs. Gaskell's 'Life of Charlotte Bronte' has had a larger sale than any other biography in English literature. Is this true?"

Mr. Shorter had apparently forgotten the existence of Boswell's "Life of Dr Johnson." Mrs. Gaskell's "Charlotte Brontë" was (and is) a popular biography, but Mr. Shorter's reference to its popularity is a gross exaggeration.

"D. H." Brockport, N. Y.: "Who was the 'Vicar of Bray,' and what is known about him?"

Brome says that the vicar was one Simon Allegn, (or Allen,) who was vicar of Bray, in Berkshire, from 1540 to 1588. "In the reign of Henry VIII. he was Catholic until the Reformation; in the reign of Edward VI. he was Calvinist; in the reign of Mary he was Papist; in the reign of Elizabeth he was Protestant. No matter who was King, he resolved to die the vicar of Bray." Haydn says that the vicar referred to in the song was Simon Symonds, who lived in the Commonwealth, and continued vicar until the reign of William and Mary. "He was independent in the Protectorate, Episcopalian under Charles II., Papist under James II., and moderate Protestant under William and Mary." Still another statement gives the name of one Pendleton as the true vicar. He was later rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, Edward VI. to Elizabeth. The song, which is given as anonymous in Johnson's "Famous Single and Fugitive Poems," is said to have been written in the reign of George I. One authority states that the author was Col. Fuller, or an officer in Fuller's Regiment. The song itself refers to no particular vicar, but to some real or imaginary person who was vicar of Bray from Charles II. to George I.

"M. C. L.," Plainfield, N. J.: "Referring to your explanation, in 'Queries' of July 2, to A. Roberts, Lima, Ohio, as to the source of the phrase 'Whom God would destroy,' &c., I would remind you of the similarity of Maxim 911 of Publius Syrus, 'Whom Fortune wishes to destroy, she first makes mad.' ('Stultum facit Fortuna, quem vult perdere.')"

"H. C. W.": "Can you give the dates of the first, second, and third editions of Hoyle's 'Games'?"

Hoyle's "Treatise on the Game of Whist" was first published in 1742. This first edition is one of the rarest books in the world, the copy in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, being said to be the only one which is known to exist. There was a second issue of the first edition in 1743. The second edition, so called, was also published in 1743, the third edition appearing, too, in this year. Hoyle's "Treatise on the Game of Picquet" was first published in 1744, his "Essay on Chess" first appearing in 1761, &c.

"OSWEGO," 508 Macon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Please state the origin, and, if possible, give the context of the following quotations: 'Hence these tears' and 'Shakespeare and the musical glasses.'"

The first quotation is from Terence's "Andria." The second quotation will be found in the ninth chapter of "The Vicar of Wakefield": "They would talk of nothing but high life, and high-lived company, with other fashionable topics, such as pictures, taste, Shakespeare, and the musical glasses."

H. W. HERRICK, Manchester, N. H.: "In reply to the request of William Wade of Oakmont, Penn., in Appeals to Readers of July 9, I would say that I have the poem, by Hannah F. Gould, 'The Frost,' as published in the volume of her poems, bearing date 1832, from a Boston publishing house, and that the version is the same as that in Chambers's Miscellany of that 1845. This early version, being thirteen years in advance of the copy in the latter work, shows that it was the author's first rendering of this beautiful poem."

Mr. Wade writes: "If the reader who so very kindly sent me the version of 'The frost looked forth,' from 'The Female Poets of America,' will send me his or her address, I will be obliged, and will send copies of various other versions. This version interests me, as closely resembling my recollections, and in giving me the satisfaction of knowing that there is authority in print for substituting 'costly pitcher' for that unwritable 'bloated pitcher.'"

ERIC SCHULER, Box 41, College Point, N. Y.: "Who publishes a cheap edition of 'A Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder'?"

The only edition of De Mille's "Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder" is published by Harper & Brothers, in cloth, at $1.25.

"E. G.," Chicago, Ill.: "Referring again to the inquiry of 'G. T. S.,' Charleston, S. C., there is a poem called 'The One-legged Goose,' by J. R. Planche, in 'One Hundred Choice Selections,' No. 24. This may be the one of which your correspondent is in search."

T. M. NORTH, Lake Mohonk Mountain House, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.: "I thank you for sending me the copy of 'The Tired Old Woman,' and, through you, the correspondent who furnished it. Two other copies, which were sent to me, were accompanied by the statement that the original is in James Payn's novel, 'Thicker Than Water,' where it is given as a real epitaph on the tomb of Sarah Dempster."

"D. A.," 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City: "Please give me some particulars regarding the scientist, Jules Marcou, who was associated, I think, with Prof. Agassiz in Cambridge, Mass."

Jules Marcou, who died in Cambridge in 1898, was born in France in 1824, and at an early age devoted himself to geological investigations. His work in the Jura Mountains brought him into personal relations with Louis Agassiz, and led to his first visit to the United States, where he remained for a number of months. After a brief visit in Europe, he returned to this country and prepared his geological map of North American territory belonging to Great Britain. Later he placed his fine abilities at our disposition, and won distinction as the first geologist to cross the States. On the failure of his health he returned to Europe, and for a time occupied the chair of geology in the Polytechnic School at Zurich. But America still attracted him, and in 1861 he made his permanent home here. He assisted Prof. Agassiz in founding the Museum of Comparative Zoology in Cambridge, taking charge himself of the palæontological division. The next thirty years of his life were full of activity, many of them being devoted to the governmental service and to the preparation of scientific works, which were published both in the United States and in France. Among his publications are "Researches Géologiques sur la Jura Salinois"; "Origin of the Name America"; "First Discoveries of California," and "Life of Louis Agassiz."

Mrs. William G. Nicoll, Babylon, L. I., N. Y.: "In answer to the request of 'Harriet,' 48 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York City, in Appeals to Readers of July 9, I inclose the child's poem desired, copied from a set of picture blocks which we have had many years, and which also contains 'The Death and Burial of Cock Robin.' I have never seen in any collection 'The Marriage of Jenny Wren,' which contains the lines for which 'Harriet' asked, but am very glad to furnish them."

We are indebted to our many other friends who sent copies of the verses and supplied information concerning them. The fullest version received was sent by Mrs. Nicoll, and this has been forwarded to "Harriet." As "H. P. S." noted in Appeals to Readers of July 16, "The Wedding of Jenny Wren," together with "Cock Robin's Death and Burial," is given in "Mother Goose's Nursery Rhymes," (New York: McLaughlin Brothers, probably published in the 60's.) Another correspondent, H. C. Craig of Curllsville, Penn., notes that the verses occur in "Mother Goose's Chimes, Rhymes, and Melodies," (Philadelphia: Henry B. Ashmead, no date, but published not later than 1860.)

"KENT," 141 Broadway, New York City: "In an English magazine of several years ago I find the following lines, credited to 'Lyall':

"'Ah! that hamlet in Saxon Kent—
Shall I find it when I come home,
With toil and traveling well nigh spent,
Tired with life in jungle and tent,
Eastward never again to roam?
Pleasantest corner the world shall show,
In a vale which slopes to the English sea,
Where strawberries wild in the woodland grow,
And the cherry tree branches are bending low,
No such fruit in the south countree.'

"Who is 'Lyall'?"

Sir Alfred Lyall has been long in the civil service in India, holding offices of high distinction. Among his works are a "Biography" of Warren Hastings; a book of religious and social studies relating to Asia; and a volume of poems, entitled "Verses Written in India." The lines quoted by our correspondent will be found in the latter volume (London, Kegan Paul, 1889.) Sir Alfred Lyall is the author of the poem entitled "Meditations of a Hindu Prince," concerning which there was considerable correspondence in this department several months ago.

"J. L. A.," Bellport, L. I., N. Y.: "Where can I obtain a finely illustrated edition of Gray's 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard'?"

A finely illustrated edition was formerly published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, but does not appear in their latest catalogue. Lane issues an illustrated edition of the poem, (together with the "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College,") with drawings by J. T. Friedenson, ("Flowers of Parnassus" Series, cloth, 50 cents; leather, 75 cents.) Another edition with illustrations is published by Dutton at $1.50; edited by Ernest Rhys, illustrated by R. W. A. Rouse.

H. T. HILL, Richmond, Va.: "Are there any manuscripts of 'Don Quixote' in existence? Is it true that Cervantes never corrected the text of his masterpiece? I have seen this stated somewhere."

There are no manuscripts of "Don Quixote" extant. Neither the actual first edition of the First Part, published by Cuesta in 1605, nor the true second edition, issued a few weeks later, seem to have been corrected by Cervantes or by anybody on his behalf. The editio princeps, indeed, swarms with blunders, and was clearly not corrected by the author. In 1607, however, he was residing in Valladolid, in indigent circumstances, while the printing of the First Part was done in Madrid. The corrections in the second edition were apparently made (with one important exception) at the instance of the censor, the book being worse printed than its predecessor. The 1608 edition of the First Part, on the contrary, contains many alterations and additions. The author was then residing in Madrid, and as this edition was certainly corrected by some one having a singular interest in its welfare, who could have done this but Cervantes himself? It was Don Eugenio Hartzenbusch who first started the theory that Cervantes never corrected a proof, but if we accept this theory and assume that the printer or some independent hand made the corrections in the edition of 1608 we must give up the famous passage in which Sancho laments the loss of Dapple. If Cervantes never "corrected the text of his masterpiece," this characteristic piece of humor must be rejected as inconsistent with a perfect text, inasmuch as it does not occur in the first edition, and must have been interpolated, according to the theory, by some one not the author.

NORMAN H. WILSON, 255 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In the last paragraph of 'Ernest Maltravers' Bulwer Lytton tells the reader that if he desires to know more about the characters in the book, he will soon be able to gratify his curiosity. Is there a sequel to 'Ernest Maltravers'?"

Yes; "Alice."

LOUISE COURADY, 340 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I would like to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the poem entitled 'Lines on a Skeleton,' which M. Y. B. Clark kindly sent me on application for the same, and which I have long wanted."

A. Hill, Lebanon Springs, N. Y.: "Please name the novels written by Besant and Rice. Where can I find a bibliography of the writings of Disraeli?"

(1.) "Ready-Money Mortiboy," 1871; "My Little Girl," 1873; "With Harp and Crown," 1875; "The Golden Butterfly," 1876; "This Son of Vulcan," 1876; "Our Villas," 1877; "The Case of Mr. Lucraft," 1877; "The Monks of Thelma," 1878; "By Celia's Arbour," 1878; "The Seamy Side," 1880; "Sir Richard Whittington," 1881; "The Ten Years' Tenant," 1881, and "The Chaplain of the Fleet," 1881. (2.) A bibliography of Disraeli's works can be found in The English Notes and Queries for April 20, May 12, May 27, June 10, June 24, and July 8, 1898. This bibliography also contains keys to "Vivian Grey," "Coningsby," "Lothair," and "Endymion." The six numbers of Notes and Queries can be obtained, we think, for 2s. 3d. from the office of the Journal, Bream's Buildings, E. C., London.

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(1.) "Mrs. Limber's Raffle" was written by William Allen Butler. (2.) All the more important Brontë manuscripts are in the possession of Smith, Elder & Co., the London publishers. (3.) Meredith's main authority for "The Tragic Comedians" is said to have been the book written by Helene von Racowitza (née Helene von Dönniges,) entitled "Meine Beziehungen zu Ferdinand Lassalle." (4.) Among the real names of some of the characters are: "Clotilde von Rüdiger" (Helene von Dönniges;) "Sigismund Alvan" (Ferdinand Lassalle;) "Marko Romaris" (Yanko von Racowitza;) "Count Kollin" (Baron Karff;) "Lucie, Baroness von Crefeldt" (Countess von Hatzfelt;) "Treaten" (Rustow,) and "Dr. Störchel" (Dr. Haeule.)

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In his life of Jackson James Parton says that the nickname grew. The remark was apparently first made by some soldier, who, impressed by the General's pedestrian powers, said that the General was tough. Then it was observed that he was as tough as hickory. Then he was called "Hickory," and finally the affectionate adjective "Old" was prefixed, and the title was complete.

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"S. S.," Cooperstown, N. Y.: "Who was 'the false Joan of Arc'?"

Our correspondent refers to one of the most remarkable impostors in all history. Joan of Arc was burned at the stake in Rouen in the presence of thousands of people on May 30, 1431. Notwithstanding this fact, there appeared in Mentz in May, 1436, a woman who claimed that she was Joan herself, and that she had never been burned, but only imprisoned for a period by the English. The authorities, doubting her story, sent for the real Joan's two brothers, and they immediately recognized her as their sister. All doubts were banished, and she was received with universal acclaim. She married a knight named Robert des Armoires and went to Orleans, where for three years she was received without hesitation by the citizens, all of whom had known the real Joan by sight, and many of whom had fought by her side. There are still extant in the registries of the cities of Mentz and Orleans records of public rejoicings held in honor of the imposter. In 1439 she disappeared from public view in these cities, but reappeared at intervals in the Chronique Scandaleuse of other places until the year 1457, when she vanished altogether from history. As Andrew Lang says in an exhaustive review of this strange case, published in The Nineteenth Century for May, 1895: "In the long array of historic impostors the foremost place is due of the false Pucelle. Not one of them had a more difficult part to play, not one of them played it with such spirit and unparalleled success." Many historians have accepted her story as a fact.

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"'Alas for him who never sees
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[Thanks are due to a host of readers for answers to this query.]

I. REYNOLDS, 235 East Forty-fifth Street, New York City: "Who was the 'King of Bantam'? I find in Ben Jonson's 'Alchemist,' Act II., Scene 1, the following:

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"Congreve's 'Love for Love' contains a reference to 'the present Majesty of Bantam,' and I have found allusions to Bantam and its king in other seventeenth century works."

Bantam is the name of a decayed town now deserted and of a district of the Island of Java. It was originally powerful and wealthy, and the seat of the King of Java. When Drake circumnavigated the globe he touched at Java, in 1580, and was royally entertained by the monarch. Doubtless his reports of the great wealth of the land soon passed into a popular proverb. The Portuguese first, and then the Dutch, obtained possession of Bantam, and, eventually the Dutch consolidated their possessions and deposed the King.

"Y. Y. Y. M. C. A. Building, Des Moines, Iowa: "What was the origin of the phrase, 'Liberty, equality, fraternity'?"

The phrase is attributed to Moinoro, the French printer. It was adopted as the watchword of the French Revolution of 1789; "The Sidney Side," 1880; "Sir Richard Whittington," 1881; "The Ten Years' Tenant," 1881, and "The Chaplain of the Fleet," 1881. (2.) A bibliography of Disraeli's works can be found in The English Notes and Queries for April 20, May 12, May 27, June 10, June 24, and July 8, 1898. This bibliography also contains keys to "Vivian Grey," "Coningsby," "Lothair," and "Endymion." The six numbers of Notes and Queries can be obtained, we think, for 2s. 3d. from the office of the Journal, Bream's Buildings, E. C., London.

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"Y. Y. Y. M. C. A. Building, Des Moines, Iowa: "What was the origin of the phrase, 'Liberty, equality, fraternity'?"

The phrase is attributed to Moinoro, the French printer. It was adopted as the watchword of the French Revolution of

"POLITICS," 1,220 Madison Avenue, New York City: "Who complained that Gladstone had no redeeming vices'? Is it true that the phrase 'practical politics' was first used by Gladstone? I have read an account of his political career, which stated that he originally used it in a well-known speech wherein he referred to the disestablishment of the Irish Church having been brought within the range of 'practical politics.'"

(1.) Disraeli said of Gladstone that "he had no redeeming defects." In making new applications of the apothegm the popular voice has usually substituted "vices" for "defects." (2.) "Practical politics" seems to have been first used by Disraeli in his "Vivian Grey," Chapter XIV.: "I remember his observing to a friend of mine, who was at that time desirous of getting into the House—'Hargrave,' said his lordship, 'if you want any information upon points of practical politics'—that was his phrase." The "lordship" in question was the Marquis of Almack. "Vivian Grey" (Part I., 1826; Part II., 1827) was written when Disraeli was barely past his twentieth year.

"P." Wheeling, West Va.: "Who was Gen. Wade, whose name is connected with the Irish bull:

"'If you'd seen these roads before they were made,
You'd bless the memory of Gen. Wade'?"

Gen. Wade—the same General who commanded the English Army in the rebellion of '45—was sent in 1724 to reconnoitre the Highlands, and his report to the English Government as to the measures he considered necessary for the civilization of the country resulted in his being appointed Commander in Chief in Scotland. In 1726 he commenced the construction of those important military roads which brought the inmost fastnesses in the north and west of Scotland within touch of the rest of Great Britain. His engineering triumphs are recorded in the historic bull:

Had you seen these roads before they were made,
You would lift up your hands and bless Gen. Wade,

which was inscribed on an obelisk which formerly stood on the road between Inverness and Inverary. Forty stone bridges were also built by Wade's "highwaymen," as he facetiously styled his working soldiers.

"J. U." Columbus, Ohio: "To whom do the following lines refer, and by whom were they written:

"'He nothing common did or mean,
Upon that memorable scene,
But with his keener eye
The axe's edge did try;
Nor called the gods with vulgar spite
To vindicate his helpless right.
But bowed his comely head
Down, as upon a bed.'"

They occur in Andrew Marvell's "Horatian Ode Upon Cromwell's Return from Ireland," and refer to Charles I.

Appeals to Readers.

"J. L. A." Bellport, L. I., N. Y.: "Does any reader happen to know the corporate or official names of the cemeteries and cities where are entombed the remains of the following American writers? Dr. Dio Lewis, the health reform author and physician; Dr. Nelson Sizer, author of important phrenological books, and Alfred Hudson Guernsey, who died in New York City in January, 1902."

"R. S. C." 61 East Seventy-third Street, New York City: "I wish to obtain information as to certain references in Lowell's poem to Agassiz. The references are to members of the Saturday Club and are as follows:

"'There, too, the face half rustic, half divine,' ('Agassiz,' Part III., No. 4, Line 1.)

"'Pricked with the cider of the Judge's wit,' (Ibid, Line 9.)

"'Hard by is he whose art's consoling spell,' (Ibid, Line 16.)

"'First he from sympathy still held apart,' (Ibid, No. 5, Line 3.)

"'And he our passing guest,' (Ibid, Line 17.)

"'He, too, is there,' (Ibid, Line 36.)

"Also the two following references in the 'Ode Read at Concord':

"'Where now our broad-browed poet sleeps,' (Part VI., Line 10.)

"'* * * * near him he
Who wore the ring of Canace,' (Ibid, Line 12.)"

IRVING ASHLEY, 25 Second Avenue, New York City: "Who is the author of the reading entitled 'The Story of a Girl Graduate'?"

J. W. GRAVES, 421 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.: "Can any reader give me the title and the name of the author of a volume of children's stories published about twenty-five years ago which included such stories as 'The Three Little Pigs,' 'Babes in the Wood,' and especially a story entitled 'Rumplestiltskin'? The stories were all in rhyme, and the last named told of a peddler whose character was best shown by the couplet:

"'To-day I stew and to-morrow I bake,
But the next day I will the Queen's child take.'

"It further told of a daughter who must spin yarn into gold, or was it the Queen?"

THOMAS M. JOHNSON, Osceola, Mo.: "Can any one tell me how to remove mold from books?"

"M. E. T." 331 West Twenty-first Street, New York City: "Can any reader give me the words of a song written by Stephen C. Massett called 'Learning to Walk'? I can recall only the first line—

"'Only beginning the journey.'"

CUYLER REYNOLDS, Box 417, Albany, N. Y.: "Who is the author of the poem entitled 'Passing Away'?

"PASSING AWAY.

"'Passing out of the shadow
Into a purer light;
Stepping behind the curtain,
Getting a clearer sight;
Laying aside the burden,
This weary mortal coil;
Done with the world's vexations,
Done with its cares and toil.
Tired of all earth's playthings,
Heartsick and ready to sleep;
Ready to bid our friends farewell,
Wondering why they weep;
Passing out of the shadow
Into eternal day—
Why do we call it dying,
This sweet passing away?'"

"F. B." 418 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York City: "I would like to obtain the complete poem of which the following is a part, and also to know the author's name:

"'BOOKS.

"'These are my friends—they will not prove
Debased, degenerate, harsh, unkind;
They do not give me back my love
With scorn that chills like Winter's wind.'"

1904

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Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

"CHINESE MADE EASY" is the title of a volume for the home student by Walter Brooks Brouner, A. B., M. D., of Columbia University, and Fung Yuet Mow, Chinese missionary in this city, which the Macmillan Company has in press for publication shortly. An introduction for the book is being written by Herbert A. Giles, M. A., LL. D., Professor of Chinese in the University of Cambridge, England, and late H. B. M. Consul at Ningpo. Speaking of the book, Prof. Giles says that "any one may gain, with the assistance of this book, a knowledge of the Chinese language, colloquial and written," and that "the student * * * can take it up and positively progress from day to day without further assistance of any kind."

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in active preparation a new volume of French Canadian poetry by William Henry Drummond, whose "Johnnie Courteau" and "The Habitant" have gone through several editions. Both volumes are very popular in Montreal, Quebec, and Ottawa as Christmas and birthday gift books. The forthcoming collection will be illustrated by F. S. Coburn, whose work in Mr. Drummond's other books and in the Putnam edition of Poe has been highly praised for its suggestive powers.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are to bring out a series of juvenile birthday and name books. Each volume will contain a history of the name, with examples of famous women who have borne it, together with a diary for the year, or birthday book, of 208 pages. The books, (2 inches by 1¼,) will be bound in limp leather, neatly boxed, and on the front covers the names will be stamped in gold. Among the names are Ada, Annie, Beatrice, Berths, Charlotte, Dorothy, Edith, Florence, Frances, Gladys, Hilda, Irene, Julia, Katharine, Louisa, Mildred, Nelly, Olive, Phoebe, Rose, Sarah, Victoria, Winifred, &c., in all 100 names.

Dante students in this country may be interested to learn of the publication by Raffaello Giusti of Leghorn, Italy, of "Dante e la Musica," by Arnaldo Bonaventura, the well-known Italian musician and littérateur. The introduction is written by Isidoro Del Lungo. The manner of treatment of this subject of "Dante and Music" is similar to that followed by Dr. Richard Thayer Holbrook in his "Dante and the Animal Kingdom."

The Northern Pacific Railway has purchased an edition of Olin D. Wheeler's "The Trail of Lewis and Clark," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Macmillan Company will publish during the Autumn a new book by Clifton Johnson, the author-illustrator, in which he will describe his adventures and observations among the "Highways and Byways of the South." The opening chapter deals with "Spring on the Florida Coast."

Among the articles in the August American Monthly Review of Reviews are "Alton B. Parker: A Character Sketch," illustrated, by James Creelman; "The Republican Convention at Chicago," by James H. Eckels; "The Democratic Convention at St. Louis," by a delegate to the convention; "Wireless Telegraphy To-day," by William Mayer, Jr.; "American Trade Interests in the War Zone," by Wolf von Schierbrand; "The New Norse Movement in Norway," by Mabel Leland, and several others, besides the usual departments setting forth "The Progress of the World," the new books, and leading articles of the month.

The September installment of Capt. Mahan's history of the War of 1812, in Scribner's Magazine, will continue the account of the engagements of the war on the waters and shores of the Great Lakes with special reference to the exploits of Perry. Illustrations by Carlton Chapman, Henry Reuterdal, and Stanley M. Arthurs will accompany the text.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in active preparation for publication in the Autumn Part II. of the history of the United States by William Estabrook Chancellor and Fletcher Willis Hewes. This will deal with "Colonial Union, 1696-1776." In this volume the account of the development is carried forward to the eve of the outbreak of the war of independence, and the "neglected period" of American history is fully treated.

The "Original Journals of Lewis and Clark," edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, which Dodd, Mead & Co. have in press for issue in the Fall, will appear in three forms. The regular edition, to be illustrated with portraits, views, maps, plans, and fac similes, will be in eight octavo volumes; a large-paper edition, to be limited to 300 sets on Van Gelder hand-made paper, will be in fifteen volumes, and will contain, besides the pictures in the regular edition, a series of full-page views of Indians, Indian manners, customs, curios, letters, &c. The édition de luxe, limited to fifty sets on Japan paper, will also be in fifteen volumes. It will have all the illustrations, portraits, &c., of the two other editions, besides many of the illustrations in two states, colored by hand after the manner of the originals, and in black-and-white.

"An Old Portfolio of Fashion," is the old Syrian cities, Homs and Hama. These towns lie within the plain of Syria, an Old-World battlefield so big that Gettysburg and Waterloo, it is said, might have been fought in different corners. It is here that Zenobia was defeated by Aurelian, that Crusader and Saracen battled for the Holy Land, Tancred led his armies, and Saladin won his victories. Jules Guérin is making the pictures for the article.

McClure, Phillips & Co. announce that Joel Chandler Harris's book, "Wally Wanderoon and His Story-Telling Machine," is to be brought out in London in the Autumn.

Scribner's Magazine for September will contain among its fiction an amusing story by the author of "The Green Pigs," Sydney Preston. "The Summer Landlord" will tell of a professor who keeps a Summer boarding house, purely with the object of studying human nature. The illustrations will be by Wilson Preston.

The item that is going the rounds to the effect that Mrs. Ella Higginson, the poetess and novelist, is about to publish a story called "Mariella of Outwest," is an error. The book was issued by the Macmillan Company two years ago.

Thomas Whittaker announces for publication in September or October "Saturday Night Sermons," by the Rev. Dr. George Thomas Dowling, rector of Christ Church, Los Angeles, Cal. The sermons originally appeared in The Los Angeles Express.

The September Century will be a "round-the-world number." It will contain contributions on "Ballooning in France," "The Czar and the Russian Lourdes," "An Imperial Prisoner of Java," "Red Sea Monasteries," Alaska, experiences in the antarctic region, a Japanese volcano, French and Spanish art, the locusts of Natal, and stories of Kamchatka, China, Venice, Nevada, Virginia, &c. Castaigne has made two frontispieces for the number, entitled "The Flying Dutchman" and "The Wandering Jew."

"The Berbers of Morocco," by Walter B. Harris, will be published in the September Scribner. The article is timely on account of the attention drawn to Morocco and Tangier by the capture of Perdicaris. The author describes these wild shepherds and their lives in mountain and forest haunts. The article will be illustrated.

Ernest Renan's "Letters from the Holy Land" to M. Berthelot will be published by Doubleday, Page & Co. in September. The epistles were written during Renan's sojourn in Italy and the Orient, where he went to gather material for his "Life of Jesus." The book has been translated by Lorenzo O'Rourke, who contributes an introduction. It will have as frontispiece a photogravure portrait.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are preparing for the holidays a new edition of "Love Poems of Three Centuries, 1590-1800," compiled by Jessie T. O'Donnell, author of "Short Lyrics," &c. The anthology is in two volumes, to be bound in flexible morocco. There will be a frontispiece.

Two short stories to appear in an early number of Scribner's Magazine are "The Penalty of Greatness," by Alice Duer Miller, author of "The Modern Obstacle," and "How the Baby Held Up Two Armies," by Mary Gay Humphries. The first is a "contemporary love story on very original lines," and will be illustrated by Christy; the incidents of the second tale take place in the English colony at Söul during the war between Japan and China. For this E. M. Ashe is making the illustrations.

The Aug. 6 number of The Churchman will contain, besides other contributions, an article on "The Public Schools of Japan," by Kogoro Takahira, Japanese Minister to the United States. The paper will be illustrated with drawings by native artists. Another article in the same number will be by Col. Charles W. Larned of West Point on "The Morale at West Point."

Thomas Whitaker will shortly publish a new volume of essays by J. Brierly of The Christian World, London, entitled "The Common Life."

Among the articles in the August Club Woman is "Woman's Struggle for Power," by Mrs. Doré Lyon; a new department called "General Federation Notes," conducted by Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker; "Little Home Libraries for the Children," by Katharine Louise Smith; "Traveling Libraries," by Rosine Ryan.

The subscription department of Harper & Brothers reports just now that of the books on its list those in greatest demand are Conan Doyle's original Sherlock Holmes stories, (recently issued by them in a new edition,) and the novels by William Black, "In Silk Attire," "Shandon Bells," "White Wings," &c.

In an edition of "Six Favorite Stories," which a blind lady at her own expense is having printed in raised letters for other blind people, is to be included, by permission of Harper & Brothers, Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman's story, "A Humble Romance" and Owen Wister's "Twenty Minutes for Refreshments." The edition is to be presented to the Blind Department of the State Library at Albany.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers are printing another edition of Mark Twain's "Extracts from Adam's Diary," which the public and even some critics at home and abroad have taken to very kindly. In Sweden also Mr. Clemens's Adam is smiled upon, since the publishers announce that they have just

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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

MRS. MARY AUSTIN, author of "The Land of Little Rain," has just finished her new romance of Southern California and Mexico, which is to appear serially in The Atlantic Monthly, beginning with September under the title "Isidro." Mrs. Austin is also to publish, through Houghton, Mifflin & Co., this Fall, some tales of the California desert, collected under the title "The Basket Woman."

Charlotte Weber, who did the colored frontispiece for W. D. Orcutt's "Robert Cavelier," is to paint a colored frontispiece for Edward Peple's new novel which G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation with the title "The Prince Chap." Mr. Peple, it will be recalled, is the author of that dashing historical romance published last Spring by John Lane and called "A Broken Rosary."

Kate Douglas Wiggin and the Misses Findlater visited Allan McAulay at Ardvorlich Cottage, Lochearnhead, Scotland, July 1. These are the authors who have written in collaboration the love story entitled "The Affair at the Inn," which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish in September. Mrs. Wiggin is remaining abroad longer than usual this Summer, and has gone from Scotland to Paris.

It has been asked, Who is the original of the "Singular Miss Smith," the heroine of Mrs. Kingsley's new novel? The young heiress occupied "the great Smith mansion on Beacon Street." There is only one Beacon Street, and that is in Boston. And there are also very good reasons for thinking that "Miss Smith" may have been a Vassar graduate on account of the interest which graduates of that institution have always taken in the problem of domestic service.

A special graduation ceremonial was held July 8 by the Edinburgh University Senatus, when the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Hannis Taylor, late Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain, and author of "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution."

Miss Fay Templeton, the actress, has written for the August number of The Fifth Avenue Magazine a poem, which is illustrated in color and with the latest photograph of herself. The magazine has made arrangements with her to write exclusively for its pages, and a collection of sketches of stage life will appear serially.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, who is spending the Summer at Gloucester, has just finished a new love story, with a dog as an important character. It is said to be the best novel she has yet produced, and will be brought out in October by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

In the August Architects and Builders' Magazine Miss Gabrielle Stewart has a second article on "Municipal Beauty." It is fully illustrated with views in and about New York. Among the pictures in this issue are views of mausoleums, showing some of the latest that have been erected, including among them notable designs. Barr Ferree has also in the same number an article on "The New Popular Resort Architecture, Dreamland," illustrated with photographs.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," &c., whose new story of childhood, "In the Closed Room," is now appearing in McClure's Magazine, has returned for the Summer to her English country home, Maytham Hall, Kent. Her estate is an old one, lying in a very picturesque part of England. The foundations of the house are said to be over seven hundred years old, and the old church on the grounds is mentioned in the Doomsday Book. Attached to the hall are two quaint villages. The section of Kent in which Mrs. Burnett lives is very popular with literary people. Henry James, Joseph Conrad, Ford Maddox Hueffer, Mme. Albanesi, and others have homes within a radius of ten miles from Maytham.

Herman Bernstein, author of "In the Gates of Israel," and whose novel "The Old and the New," will be published in the Fall, is at work upon another novel, this dealing with New England life.

A. J. Mounteney-Jephson is writing for the September Scribner "Reminiscences of Sir Henry Stanley." Mr. Jephson is the last surviving officer of those who crossed Africa with the late explorer. He writes that he "should like to show to those who did not know him, [Stanley], with all his faults, what a simple, lovable nature he had." With the article will be reprinted the engraved portrait which accompanied Stanley's own account of the expedition in Scribner's Magazine.

Those who are aware that Joseph Conrad is a Pole have probably wondered at his English-sounding name. His full baptismal title is Joseph Conrad Korzeniowski. When he was a sailor on an English merchantman Mr. Conrad found his messmates incapable of pronouncing his cognomen, and therefore dropped it. So that another name has been spared from the list of impossible ones, which already includes Sienkiewicz, Tourgenieff, Dostoievsky, Huoschinskaya, &c.

Another outdoor story by Frederic Irland is to appear in Scribner's Magazine for September. In this article the author relates experiences "In the Big Dry Country," among the most arduous tasks of which was fencing, describing the life of the cattlemen, the shearing of sheep, and the physical conditions of that arid region, in which "a thousand years are but as yesterday when past, and centuries have seen no change." Mr. Irland has provided a number of photographs to illustrate the article.

Henry C. Rowland, author of "Sea Scamps," bearing the imprint of McClure, Phillips & Co., recently returned from a trip to the West Indies, during which he visited Haiti. He was much struck by conditions there, and declares that, although the country is in a great turmoil and its finances in a very distressing condition, annexation by the United States would be profitable to both Governments. Germany and Holland, the two other nations most interested, he adds, are anxious for this country to assume some sovereignty over the "Black Republic," and he asserts that under proper management the country could be made to produce a very substantial revenue.

Will Irwin, co-author with Gelett Burgess of "The Picaroons," &c., before taking up his present profession of journalism had many experiences. He lived in nearly every State of the West and earned money at a variety of professions. He has been cow puncher, waiter, coachman, librarian, actor, and other things.

Mrs. O. E. Wood, the wife of the Military Attaché of the American Legation in Tokio, whose article describing a reception given by the Empress Dowager of China at her Summer palace appears in the current Century, found "the most despotic female sovereign in the history of the world" a woman of much dignity and charm, and the reception an event to be remembered all one's life.

Gilbert Holland Montague was recently awarded the Ricardo prize in economics at Harvard, and is now an assistant professor there. Mr. Montague is quite a young man, in spite of what one would believe on reading his book on "Trusts of To-day," published by McClure, Phillips & Co. Much of the work in that book—the extracting of facts and figures from documents, Government reports, &c.—was done while he was still a student at Harvard.

Mrs. Violet Jacob, author of "The Interloper," published by Doubleday, Page & Co., has been called by English critics "the Ellen Glasgow of England." It is also believed there that she will take a high place in literature. Her new story describes life in a quaint Scotch village. One of the incidents in it is the wedding of an old woman through the night to prevent her marrying.

Charles Wagner, author of "The Simple Life" and "By the Fireside," brought out by McClure, Phillips & Co., has completed arrangements for his lecture tour in America. He will spend at least two months here, and will be under the management of the J. B. Pond Lecture Bureau. His tour will begin in October, and he will deliver addresses both in French and English. He will also deliver a series of lectures for children.

Among the contributors in the current number of The Twentieth Century Home are Florence B. Travers, who writes about "Laundering in Different Countries"; Jane Marsh Parker, who writes a story on the servant problem; Gertrude Lynch, who has an article on "Some Successful Business Women"; Edwin Wildman, with an article on "Japanese Women"; Charlotte Perkins Gilman, with an article on "Homes for Working Women," and other well-known writers.

Archibald Cary Smith, the well-known expert yacht designer, has written his first yachting article for the September issue of Scribner's Magazine. It is entitled "Yacht Racing Recollections and Reflections." Mr. Smith treats of the art of boat sailing, and defines the qualities of a successful skipper. He tells the story of a cup winner from the designing and making of the boat and the preliminary drilling of the crew down to the finishing race, and he comments on the celebrated boats and skippers of the past and present.

Mrs. Atherton likes Munich, it is said. While she continues to discuss American literature in her lively fashion, she has decided to stay in Bavaria for another year at least. At Munich, just now, she is studying German, but it is hinted that she will presently be employing her time there upon another novel.

Henry Troth, a well-known American outdoor photographer, has been made a regular member of the staff of Country Life in America, which has among its workers A. Radclyffe Dugmore, the artist-sportsman and nature photographer.

Besides the contributions in the August Lamp mentioned in last week's BOOK REVIEW, there will be "The Earliest Portrait of Dante," with reproductions of the portrait, by Walter Littlefield; two articles on Daniel Vierge, "Vierge, the Artist," by Royal Cortissoz, and "A Visit to Vierge in His Studio," by Joseph Hawley Chapin, both illustrated, and a review by John Finley of "Lord Beaconsfield's Letters to Mary Gladstone." The frontispiece will be a portrait of Hamilton Wright Mabie from a drawing by George T. Tobin.

Basil King, author of "The Steps of Honor," the story of Harvard University life recently published by the Harpers, will presently return from his European tour to Boston, where he has taken a house for the Winter.

Will N. Harben, author of "Abner Daniel," has written a new novel which will be published in the Autumn by Messrs. Harper and Brothers. Mr. Harben is now in Dalton, Georgia, his birthplace and Summer headquarters.

Commercial French and German.

The Isaac Pitman Company of this city publishes a large number of very useful books supplementary to its regular list of stenographic works. Every one of these is meant to help the student of shorthand to develop into a foreign correspondent or to fit him to take a still more responsible position; therefore, each book is pointedly practical and can be used for either class or individual study. Furthermore, there is no reason why their use should be limited to stenographers, as all but those actually treating of that art are printed entirely in the ordinary way.

Two late additions to the Pitman list are a French and a German Commercial Reader, published at 85 cents each. They are called, respectively, "Lectures Commerciales" and "Deutsches Kauffmännisches Lesebuch," each of about 200 pages, with a 20 or 30 column vocabulary. Designed for students with an elementary knowledge of the language, they are printed entirely in the language they wish to teach. The German textbook contains a connected narrative dealing with the commercial history of the country; its chapters interrupted by brief articles on prominent men or business houses, who have been of importance to German commerce, by selections from Consular reports, commercial letters, stock exchange or bank statements, and by a list of abbreviations and of commercial phrases the foreigner must learn. There are also given fac similes of blank forms for many kinds of business activities—customs, banks, freight, telegraph, &c.; maps of various kinds, and other useful knowledge. The French book follows the same plan, save that it takes the student through a bank and a department store in place of the history.

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PRESIDENT NOT TO ACT IN CHICAGO MEAT FIGHT

Convinced That There Is No Need for His Interference.

DONNELLY WANTS NO AID

Refuses to Petition Roosevelt, and Says Strikers Are Winning—Packers Confident of Final Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—There is no doubt that the President and his official advisers are watching the conflict at Chicago with anxiety and that the Law Department of the Government is gathering information regarding the operations of the beef and other trusts that are suspected of proceeding in violation of law. But it is stated positively by those in authority that the President is not contemplating interference with the trouble a Chicago or elsewhere.

Months ago agents of the Department of Commerce, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, were sent to the West to make inquiries into the methods of the beef packers, both in the collection of cattle and in the sale of the product to dealers, and this information, so far as completed, is now in possession of the Government.

Senators Cullom and Hopkins of Illinois had a short talk with the President to-day on the political outlook in their State. Both Senators assured the President that Illinois was certain to give a majority of not less than 100,000. Both Senators are of the opinion that the strike will terminate shortly and that it will be forgotten before the November election. Speaker Cannon shares the optimism of the Senators regarding the outlook of the Republicans.

PREDICT WAR TO A FINISH.

Packers Confident, Strikers Determined —Both Sides Cry Victory.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The conflict between capital and unionism, which has been going on in the packing trade industry throughout the country for nearly three weeks, shows no sign of abatement. To-night both of the opposing interests seem as determined as ever in a fight to a finish, and the indications are that the struggle will continue until one side or the other makes a complete surrender.

The packers to-night declare that they have practically won their fight and that the strikers are becoming demoralized. The strike leaders say that the victory is with the workmen, and that it will be a matter of but a short time until the packers will be compelled to ask for peace.

Leaders of four of the allied trades unions, which went on strike in sympathy with the packing-house butchers, according to the packers made overtures to-day for reinstatement. The emissaries from these four skilled trades sought to learn upon what terms the strikers would be reinstated, the packers say, should they return in a body. The answer the packers say they gave to these peace missionaries was that the strikers would be re-employed as fast as conditions might warrant, but only as individuals, and not as members of any union.

The strike leaders disclaimed any knowledge whatever of the action taken by the four unions.

DONNELLY WON'T ASK PRESIDENT.

During the afternoon there was an attempt on the part of disinterested persons to induce President Donnelly of the Butchers' Union to appeal to President Roosevelt to offer his good offices and bring the strike to an end. Mr. Donnelly refused to consider the proposition.

"We are winning the strike, and need no help from the President," said Donnelly. "There may be a few desertions from our ranks, but they are comparatively few and do not hurt our cause to any extent. All talk about the strikers being on the verge of starvation is nonsense. Up to date there have been about 2 per cent. of the entire number of strikers who have applied for relief. We are prepared to carry on the strike indefinitely, having stations well equipped to supply all our men with food, and the distribution will be increased as the strike continues."

President Donnelly left to-night for Omaha, where he will address a meeting of the strikers to-morrow. He will also visit Kansas City and St. Joseph, and will return to Chicago next Thursday.

A committee from the striking trades met the officials of the Union Stockyards and Transit Company to-day in reference to the work of the live stock handlers. After the situation had been canvassed, it was decided to permit the men to continue handling live stock, both for the packers where their union men are on strike, and the independent concerns until some method might be devised whereby the Union Stockyards and Transit Company could be protected from possible injunction proceedings for discriminating against the big packers.

The packers continued to-day to add to their forces of non-union men. During the day 600 strike breakers, most of them white men, arrived at the stock yards. Against this arrival of new employes was registered the desertion of 300 men who have been taken into the yards since the strike began.

TAKE STRIKERS' FOOD.

The relief stations opened to-day by the packing trades Relief Committee were besieged all day by men and women seeking food. By evening all the supplies in the stations had been given away. Several hundred persons who had failed to reach the counters until too late were turned away empty handed.

The strikers say the reason the supplies gave out so quickly was because hundreds of outsiders took advantage of the opportunity to secure free provisions.

Obeying Police Inspector Hunt's orders to have no mercy on strike pickets found interfering, even by moral suasion, with the non-union men employed in the stock yards, the police were more active than any other time since the strike began. Strike pickets accosting teamsters, &c., were accordingly arrested unsparingly both singly and in groups.

Inspector Hunt announced that the arrest of President George F. Golden of the Teamsters' Union might be followed by the imprisonment of Sheriff Thomas E. Barrett. The Sheriff was last night called upon for protection from the police by the strikers, the call being made in a resolution adopted by the strike leaders on the ground of alleged unlawful acts of the police.

Inspector Hunt, in answer to inquiries as to what he would do should the Sheriff invade the stock yards district with deputies, said:

"Let Sheriff Barrett once cross my lines with his deputies for the purpose of interfering with the police and I shall arrest every man of them, Barrett and all, and shove them down stairs into cells. They will stay there for a while, too. If he wants to take care of his friends, the strikers, let him do it in some other way."

Sheriff Barrett declined to take any action in regard to the strike that might be construed as interfering with the police. A committee representing the Allied Trades employed at the stock yards called on the Sheriff and represented to him that police and private detectives in making arrests at the stock yards were acting in a way to excite riots.

The Sheriff was asked to send deputies to the stock yards district to protect strikers from the police and private detectives. The Sheriff suggested the strikers should go into the courts for relief if the police were not following the law. The committee departed intimating that they would appeal to the courts as suggested.

Withdrawal of credit, hitherto extended by local merchants and retailers to workmen on strike at the stock yards, coupled with the close approach of rent day, which falls on Monday, has brought about a new contingency that will require ready cash or leniency on the part of property owners. Although it is generally predicted that an era of eviction is not yet at hand, the fact remains that on Monday over $150,000 in rent is due from strikers, a large number of whom make no secret of their inability to meet the payments.

The procuring of meat supplies, even at the high prices asked, has become a serious question with many retail dealers of Chicago. A blacklist has been put in circulation by the strikers, bearing the names of retailers who have purchased meat from the big packers, and the men listed are finding it difficult to get supplies from the independent packers. The system of picketing in force has made it almost impossible for them to buy of the big companies.

The independent packers have been warned that the penalty for selling meat to the listed retailers will be the calling out of their own butchers. Several retailers whose business has been thus tied up say that unless conditions improve by Monday next they will go into the courts and seek an injunction against the strike leaders who are responsible for the blacklist.

Several big markets on the West and South Sides of the city have been forced to close.

BUTCHERS IN CONFERENCE.

Decision as to Strike Will Be Left to Vote of All the Locals.

The question of a local strike of the meat cutters and butcher workmen was left to a referendum vote of the different locals at a meeting of the Advisory Board held last night at Morris Hall, Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue. There are eleven locals, and the territory they cover besides the limits of the Greater New York includes Jersey City, Hoboken, Orange, N. J.; Newark, N. J., and Harrison, N. J. The vote must be in on Tuesday, and the question of strike or no strike will be decided by a majority vote of all the locals.

The Advisory Board spent the day yesterday principally in holding meetings, the longest of which was held in the afternoon, and resulted in the appointment of a committee to confer with representatives of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company and the United Dressed Beef Company in the office of the former. The conference began at 3 P. M., and lasted for two hours. After the conference neither side would say what had taken place.

Joseph Masterson, business agent of Local No. 5, said later that Local No. 5, which is composed of cattle butchers, would order its own strike, if a strike was ordered. He continued:

"It makes no difference what orders come from Chicago. The cattle butchers will hold a meeting to-morrow afternoon and decide for themselves whether to strike or not. If we decide not to strike, we won't strike, no matter what orders come from Chicago." The cattle butchers are the strongest branch of the union. If they failed to strike, the strike would be a failure in any case.

It was stated later that the committee wanted to know if the two companies had withdrawn from the Beef Trust. They were referred to the Chicago branches of the firms, and when the committee communicated with the latter by long-distance telephone, it was referred back to the local branches.

ROOSEVELT BOYS IN ST. LOUIS.

Enjoy Themselves on the Pike and Inspect the Indian Reservation.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30.—The three Roosevelt boys with their cousins, Philip Roosevelt and Alexander Russell, wasted little time this morning in resting from their long trip. They rose early, breakfasted at 8:30 A. M. and by 9 o'clock had left the Inside Inn, slipping away singly to meet at some prearranged spot on the grounds. They thus avoided attracting public attention.

Harry Watcham, Manager of the Inn, who is an old friend of the Roosevelt family, caught only a fleeting glance of one of the boys as he was leaving. "The boys show a great amount of discretion," said Mr. Watcham, "and they have already acquired some valuable ideas, from their experience in public life, as they show by keeping out of the way when they do not want to be seen."

There was no plan for their entertainment to-day and they went out with the intention of roaming over the grounds at will and seeing anything which attracted their interest. Mr. Watcham has made some plans for special trips next week, however, and the boys will do the grounds systematically before they leave.

The "Pike" was intensely interesting to the young sightseers, and they expressed genuine admiration and astonishment at the architecture of the exhibit palaces and the beauties of the illumination. To-night they took in the wild animal show on the Pike, while much of their time to-day was spent on the Indian reservation.

Boy Held Up for Five Cents.

John Joseph Mooney, twelve years old, of 15 West Ninety-ninth Street, was held up for a five-cent piece at One Hundredth Street and Central Park West last night. The police arrested Emil Wehenkel, fourteen years old, of 830 Columbus Avenue, on the charge of petty larceny. Mooney was held up by a number of boys near a lumber pile at the corner, and when he shouted they ran. Wehenkel was caught.

HIGHWAYMEN FIRE ON VICTIMS FROM AMBUSH

Wound Paymaster of Puritan Mines and Kill His Driver.

SECURE $3,000 AND ESCAPE

Whole Countryside Aroused by the Crime—Seven Italians Arrested on Suspicion.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., July 30.—Charles Hayes, a driver, employed by the Puritan Coal Company, is dead, and Patrick Campbell, the company's paymaster, lies perhaps fatally wounded at the Altoona Hospital, as the result of a hold-up and murder on the township road leading from Portage, this county, to the mining town of Puritan, at about 10:15 o'clock this morning.

The two men were in a buggy taking a satchel containing about $3,000 with which to pay the coal company's employes at Puritan, from the Adams Express office at Portage, to the coal town. When at a point about three-quarters of a mile out of Portage they were suddenly fired upon by three men armed with shotguns.

Hayes fell to the bottom of the buggy, pierced by thirty-seven buckshot wounds in his neck and breast, and died about half an hour later. Campbell was hit in the shoulder and fell from the buggy. The highwaymen came out from their places of hiding in the woods to the right of the road, secured the catchel of money, and escaped.

According to their usual custom, on the Saturday nearest the first of the month Campbell and Hayes started for Portage about 8 o'clock this morning. Some time later William Heisel, a farmer, who lives four miles from Portage, was going home in a spring wagon over the same road which the paymaster and his driver had taken. Three-quarters of a mile from town, where the road is flanked by woods, he suddenly came upon the body of a man, writhing in agony in the middle of the road. Leaving his wagon, Heisel discovered Campbell.

SHOT DOWN WITHOUT WARNING.

The paymaster was drenched with blood, which was flowing from a wound in the right shoulder. Although in agony, he was still conscious, and managed to whisper to Heisel that he and Hayes, his driver, had been fired upon by the robbers, and that, dizzy from his wound, he had fallen from the buggy, which had gone on.

Heisel staunched Campbell's wounds as best he could with a handkerchief and a bit of linen ripped from his coat, lifted him into the wagon, and started on out the road in search of the team and driver. He had not gone fifty yards when he came upon the paymaster's buggy standing at the side of the road, the horse, unharmed, nibbling grass.

When opposite the vehicle he discovered the seemingly lifeless form of the driver, huddled in the bottom of the buggy. He tried to lift the man into his wagon with Campbell, but could not. Hayes weighed 190 pounds. There was no help at hand, and nothing to do but to turn back to Portage for help.

When Portage was reached, Campbell, who was by that time unconscious, was placed in charge of Dr. J. A. Schofield and Heisel, securing assistance, went back for Hayes.

The body of the driver was taken to Portage, where physicians discovered that although Hayes was unconscious, life was not quite extinct. He was wounded beyond recovery, however, and died within ten minutes after being brought into the office.

Meanwhile Paymaster Campbell, who was still in the doctor's office, had regained consciousness, and was able to give a brief whispered account of the hold-up to Dr. Echofield and Landlord Yeckley of the Portage House, who was helping the physician.

THINKS ROBBERS WERE ITALIANS.

Though but half-conscious at the time, he remembered seeing three men run out of the woods, approach the buggy, and then scurry away again. He could give no description of the men except to say he thought they were Italians.

After his wounds had been temporarily dressed, Campbell was conveyed by train to Altoona, where he was admitted to the City Hospital. His injuries consist of buckshot wounds in the right shoulder, beginning at the arm pit and running up over the shoulder to the base of the neck. It was thought this morning that the wounds were not necessarily fatal, but the loss of blood occasioned by them before the arrival of assistance had so weakened the patient that his condition is critical. Campbell is thirty-seven years old, and married.

Hayes was forty-nine years old and unmarried. Both were old and trusted employes of the coal company and lived near the mines in Puritan. News of the tragedy spread like wildfire through Portage, and in a quarter of an hour hundreds of people were streaming over the road toward the scene of the murder armed with guns and revolvers. There was little to see there save a bloodstain at the spot where Campbell had fallen and another at the place where Helsel had discovered Hayes lying on the buggy.

The men quickly organized into parties and started into the woods in search of the murderers. They had little to work on, as there were not even footprints to show where the men had stood while waiting for their victims.

About 2 o'clock Policeman Jones of Portage arrested on suspicion a man who was seen attempting to board an eastbound freight train. The fellow, who is said to be an Englishman, was carrying a gun at the time of his capture, and made such muddled answers to questions put to him by the officers that it was thought for a time he must be one of the highwaymen.

Later developments show there is little evidence against him. As far as could be learned he is a harmless tramp.

Seven Italians were taken into custody at Wilmore on suspicion early this afternoon. Two of them had been seen about 2 o'clock running through the fields from the direction of Portage toward the settlement of foreigners at Wilmore. The officers were notified, and they were located in an Italian boarding house. A search of the premises revealed articles evidently stolen from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and this convinced the officers that they had landed two thieves, if not the perpetrators of the Portage murder.

Questioning brought out the fact that at least seven of the men had been out of work, having gone overland to Wilmore after being discharged by the Pennsylvania Railroad at Conemaugh. On this information, the officers arrested four more of the Italians, making a total of seven. Another search of the house disclosed a lavender slouch hat, such as Paymaster Campbell is said to have worn this morning. This is the strongest bit of evidence against the suspects.

DOCTOR'S AUTO HITS MAN.

Pedestrian Flung from Companions on Pelham Parkway.

August Newkirk of Mayflower Avenue, Baychester, was run over by a big touring automobile, driven by Dr. Alexander B. Johnson of 12 East Fifty-eighth Street, this city, last night and perhaps fatally injured. In the automobile with Dr. Johnson was Dr. C. R. Bolton of 48 West Forty-ninth Street. The doctors were returning from an afternoon's outing at Travers Island and were speeding along Pelham Parkway at a rate of about twenty-five miles an hour when as they neared Main Street, Baychester, they saw the man directly in front of them and only a few yards ahead. They did not think a man was in their path. It was too late to stop the machine, and a moment later it collided with Mr. Newkirk, throwing him several feet to the side of the automobile.

Dr. Johnson as quickly as possible brought his machine to a stop and with Dr. Bolton rushed back to the scene of the accident to see what it was that had been struck. They were surprised to see that it was a man. An examination of the unconscious form showed that he was badly hurt. Both doctors did all they could for the man, and while they were working over him another man and a boy, who had been with Mr. Newkirk, arrived. A few minutes later Mounted Policeman Olsen Buttels rode up, and as soon as he saw what had happened he telephoned to the Fordham Hospital, about five miles away, for an ambulance. He then notified his station, and Capt. Burfeind and Coroner O'Gorman jumped into an automobile and hurried to the scene.

When the ambulance and Capt. Burfeind arrived, the doctors had succeeded in reviving the injured man. He insisted upon the arrest of Dr. Johnson, the owner of the machine, and he was taken to the Westchester Station. He soon obtained bail.

Mr. Newkirk was taken to the Fordham Hospital. It was said there that his condition was serious. The man and the boy who were with him are said to have been struck gently as they were walking along. Newkirk said that the machine was going at a terrific rate.

BRIDE LOSES LIFE AT BEACH.

Dies Two Hours After Being Taken Unconscious from Water.

Mrs. Stella Sternhaus, a bride who recently returned from her honeymoon to her home at 109 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, went with friends yesterday afternoon to Manhattan Beach. There the young woman, an expert swimmer, went out with a steady stroke until her friends shouted to her to come back. Suddenly she raised her hands and cried for help. Harry Kresker of 1,819 Madison Avenue, who was nearer the drowning woman than anyone else, went to her aid. As he came near her she grabbed him about the neck and the two sank. The man managed to break the hold of the woman and started swimming with her ashore. The undertow was strong, and he was nearly exhausted when the lifesavers reached him.

Mrs. Sternhaus was unconscious when she was carried to the beach. Dr. Garrett Schenck, who lives near by, was summoned, and with his aid the woman was restored to her senses. She was carried to the Melrose Cottage, the crowd following and cheering the rescuer, who was himself so weak that he had to be supported.

Just after Mrs. Sternhaus was carried into the hotel she collapsed and was restored to consciousness by the aid of heart stimulants. She then asked that her husband be notified that she was safe, and that her friends be sure to find out the name of her rescuer.

The patient seemed to be regaining her strength, when she suffered another sinking spell and died two hours after she was taken from the water.

STOPPED IN CANADIAN WATERS.

American Tug Searched—Dominion Patrol Boat Petrel Active.

Special to The New York Times.

ERIE, Penn., July 30.—The Canadian patrol boat Petrel has started a crusade against American sloops, which, it is said, have commenced to fish in forbidden waters.

It became known to-day, despite the efforts of the Booth Fish Company to keep the matter quiet, that one of their tugs, the Cockerill, Capt. David Jones, was overhauled by the Petrel four miles over the boundary line yesterday, but released when no wet lines were found aboard.

It is stated that the Petrel suspected that blind nets had been set, and that after dragging for some time she secured fourteen boxes of them, valued at several thousand dollars.

CROWD LIFTED CAR OFF MAN.

Didn't Wait for Wrecking Crew—Victim Died Soon After.

Pinioned under a trolley car, which ran him down on Fulton Street, near Manhattan Crossing, East New York, early last evening, James Morrell, forty-eight years old, lay dying from his injuries while a crowd struggled to release him. Without waiting for a wrecking crew to arrive with jacks, the crowd caught hold of the car and wrenched and tugged away at it until they had raised it and the man was extricated. Their efforts proved unavailing, for the man was so badly hurt that he died a few minutes later.

With several other men, Morrell was pushing a heavily laden truck, drawn by a team of horses, into Kreckler's lumber yard, at the scene of the accident. The forward wheels of the truck had nearly reached the curb, when the car, in charge of Motorman Edward Blum, crashed into it. The truck was thrown aside, and Morrell, who was pushing the rear end of the vehicle, was dashed to the tracks, and before the car could be stopped his body rolled under the fender and was crushed by the forward trucks.

MARRIED WHEN NEAR DEATH.

Editor Weds Young Woman Who Helped Nurse Him.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 30.—Benjamin Conklin Cartwright, who at one time was editor of The Islip Herald, died on Thursday from consumption at his mother's home on Shelter Island. He was twenty-five years old.

Cartwright was married on July 19 to Miss Laura C. Richmond of West Medford. There had been an attachment between the two, and when, about two months ago, Mr. Cartwright was brought home from the West in a dying condition Miss Richmond aided his mother in caring for him. As his end drew near Mr. Cartwright expressed the wish to be married and Miss Richmond consented.

POOLROOM RAIDERS BRAVE STORM OF SHOT

Corner Ninety-three Men in House in Philadelphia Suburb.

POLITICIANS IN THE TOILS

Crowd Crashes Through Skylight in Wild Rush to Escape—Hustled to Jail in a Special Car.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—In the face of a rattling fusilade of bullets from second-story windows, Secretary Gibboney of the Law and Order Society, several of his agents and the entire Lower Merion Township Police force beat down the doors of the notorious poolroom on River Road, Manayunk, a suburb of this city to-day.

In the raid ninety-three men were arrested. Not one person escaped from the building. Several well-known politicians, including Thomas Sheeran, State Representative from the Fifth Ward, were arrested. A complete poolroom paraphernalia was taken in the raid. The operators were furnishing the results of races in Brighton, St. Louis, and Chicago by means of a cipher code over underground telegraph wires. All the men are now in Norristown jail awaiting bail.

The conclusion of this, one of the most sensational raids ever made on a poolroom in this State, was reached to-night, when the ninety-three prisoners were herded into a special car, attached to the 6:23 train from Broad Street Station and hurried to the County Jail at Norristown.

The raid was begun at 4 o'clock. At 4:05 o'clock the interior of the house looked as if it had been wrecked by a charge of dynamite.

The poolroom had been running for over a year unmolested by the Montgomery County authorities. The raiders to-day were the police of Lower Merion Township and the Law and Order Society officers, with D. Clarence Gibbony and A. B. Roberts President of the Lower Merion Commissioners and Senator from Montgomery County.

The raid was the outcome of a plan which had been made by Senator Roberts, representing the Lower Merion Commissioners, and Gibbony. About 3 o'clock Gibbony and ten of his men met Chief Isaac Chambers and seven officers at Forty-fourth Street and Belmont Avenue. A large delivery wagon with drawn curtains was used to carry the raiders to West Manayunk.

The wagon drove slowly up to the front gate of the little house. Suddenly the officers tumbled out of it from all sides and rushed into the front yard. Men began jumping out of windows and rushing out of the doors. Several officers drew their revolvers, and a half dozen shots were fired, but no one was injured. Six of the inmates of the house, who were on the top floor, got out of a window and climbed down upon the roof of the next door house. In attempting to cross a skylight they all crashed through into a room below.

Several of these men escaped, but they were the only ones, all the rest in the house being arrested. The arrests were made in many cases only after a hard struggle.

Patrol wagons arrived later and the entire crowd was taken to the Manayunk Police Station. None furnished bail.

Senator Roberts provided the special car for the prisoners' journey.

LOU DILLON BREAKS DOWN.

Champion Trotter Reported Dying as Result of Overwork.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 30.—Lou Dillon, the famous trotting mare that last year broke all the world's records, is dying. Such is the opinion of the experts at her stable at Glenville to-night. The little mare for which her owner, C. K. G. Billings, would not take any sum of money, has a high fever, her temperature having reached 104 degrees at midnight. Millard Saunders, her trainer, fears that she may not recover, though the best of medical aid is now being given. Sickness came suddenly this evening, as a culmination to her attempt this afternoon at the Glenville track to lower the world's record to high-wheel sulky, 2:08¾, held by Maud S. She failed by one-half a second, and it was seen as the little mare drew near the wire that she was all in. Her owner at once decided that she should be given a long rest, and preparations to that end were to have been made at once. To-night the fever developed.

Lou Dillon has done much hard work at the Glenville track this year, having covered some fast miles, but she has not seemed to be up to the standard of last year.

RYAN GIVES BOND IN ST. LOUIS.

Plunger Released on $7,000 Bail and at Once Starts East.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—John J. Ryan arrived in St. Louis to-day in the custody of a detective to answer four indictments charging the embezzlement of $800,000. Other indictments charge the larceny of smaller sums. Ten minutes after Ryan arrived over the Pennsylvania, his attorney, Charles Nolan, stepped from an Illinois Central train, revealing a chase which the attorney made from New York as the result of a ruse the detective had played to get the prisoner.

Nolan declares that Ryan was kidnapped by the detective and an attorney who went to Jersey City to represent the State in any legal proceedings which might arise. Nolan is outspoken in denouncing the methods which he says were used in taking Ryan out of New Jersey.

Ryan was released by the Sheriff in bonds of $7,000, for which his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Latoney, went surety.

As soon as his bond was accepted he took the train and started East. He will reach New York to-day.

COURT DEFINES U. S. FLAG.

Stars and Stripes Do Not Constitute Standard Unless Properly Arranged.

BOSTON, July 30.—Stars and stripes do not constitute a United States flag unless arranged according to the form authorized by the United States Government, according to a decision of Judge Adams announced in the Municipal Court to-day.

The opinion was given in the case of two persons who recently opened a store for the sale of decorations for the coming Grand Army of the Republic National encampment here, and who had been arrested on the charge of desecrating the United States flag by selling a lettered emblem with the usual stripes, but with the stars covering the entire third of the flag nearest the staff.

Judge Adams, ruling that this was not a United States flag, discharged the respondents.

15,500 MORE MEN OUT OF WORK

Harvester Co. Shut Down Indefinitely—May Open Again in a Month.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The three plants of the International Harvester Company will be closed Monday for an indefinite period and 15,500 men will be thrown out of employment.

The company's officials declare the shutdown has been ordered that an inventory of all the stock of the company may be taken, and they say the plants will be started again in a few weeks.

PROF. WEICHMANN INJURED.

He and His Wife Are Hurt in a Runaway Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., July 30.— Prof. F. G. Weichmann, the chemist, and his wife were seriously injured here this afternoon in a runaway accident. Their horse became frightened at an automobile and ran against Edward Dayton's carriage.

Mrs. Dayton was thrown to the ground, but escaped serious injury. Dr. Lewis attended Prof. and Mrs. Weichmann in the house of Mr. Vanscoy, where they were carried.

MOB ATTACKS SIXTY POLICE.

Hand-to-Hand Fight in St. Joseph—One Striker May Die.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 30.—Rioting again broke out in the stockyards in St. Joseph to-night when the packers endeavored to smuggle in a squad of non-union men.

Sixty policemen lined up across Illinois Avenue to oppose the mob of strikers.

A fierce hand-to-hand battle occurred in which almost every policeman broke his club on the heads of the strikers. Fred Van Nata, a striker, was badly hurt from wounds about the head and may die.

Several special police officers deserted their brother officers during the fight, throwing away their stars and clubs. The strikers say they will have 2,000 men at the plants to-morrow morning to prevent the entrance of two carloads of non-union men, who will arrive from Chicago.

ST. LOUIS AUTO IN SMASH-UP.

Runs Into Carriage in Rochester—Driver Hurt and $2,000 Horse Shot.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 30.—An automobile driven by one of the St. Louis tourists, while scorching through Rochester to-day, ran into a carriage driven by Simon August, a well-known horseman of Western New York.

The horse ran away, dragging the driver several blocks. August was seriously injured. The horse broke its leg, and it was killed. It was a fast pacer, valued at $2,000. The automobilists escaped.

HEED COMMUTERS' PROTESTS.

New Haven Managers Will Adopt New Schedule with More Trains.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 30.—It became known to-day that the retrenchment policy adopted by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, which resulted in the sweeping curtailment in the passenger trains running in and out of the Grand Central Station, will be modified on Sunday, when a new timetable will be put into effect and trains added.

The reduction of the train service has caused protests to be sent in to the company by thousands of commuters. Many persons considered the advisability of removing to Manhattan, while the new timetable has compelled many business men to arise an hour earlier and eat breakfast in the city.

HER RESCUER DIED UNTHANKED

Woman Didn't Visit Brooklyn Car Conductor Who Lost His Life for Her.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 30.—The Rev. H. C. Warren, pastor of the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church, to-day preached the funeral sermon over the body of Dewitt H. Brown, who died in the Brooklyn General Hospital Tuesday from injuries received at Coney Island on July 4.

Brown was a conductor on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Road. A woman jumped off his train as it was starting. Brown caught her as she was about to fall under the wheels, but lost one of his legs in the effort. After suffering for four weeks he died without a sight of the woman who saved or a word or line of thanks from her. She lives in Brooklyn.

In his remarks at the funeral the Rev. Mr. Warren did not hesitate to express his disapproval of the conduct of the woman.

BURGLARS WERE MAN AND WIFE

Pursued from Egg Harbor City to Camden and Captured.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR CITY, July 30.—When Jacob Allen of this city returned home to-day he found that his house had been robbed. The thieves carried away a gold watch and several hundred dollars.

The police learned that the thieves were a man and woman, who left this place for Camden on an early train. Chief Sonft followed in another train, and captured them just as they were about to leave the station. They were brought here and admitted the theft. The man said that his name was Sunderland, and that the woman was his wife.

CROWD SEES BOY DROWN.

His Companions at Rockaway Beach Vainly Try to Rescue F. W. Smith.

In sight of many pleasure seekers at Rockaway Beach, yesterday afternoon, fourteen year old Frederick W. Smith, of 650 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was drowned in Jamaica Bay, after two of his young companions had bravely struggled to save his life.

The boy was bathing off Eastern Avenue, when venturing beyond his depth he sank. Persons on shore screamed and Smith's young companions, who were swimming a short distance away, started to rescue him.

As Morris Swanwick reached young Smith and grasped hold of his arm, the lad broke away in his struuggle and sank. Diving after him, the boy seized Smith again and swam with him to the shore, where Dr. Schanck vainly tried to resuscitate him.

GREAT BATTLE IN MANCHURIA IS ON

Japanese Advance from South on Gen. Kuropatkin's Army.

ENGAGEMENT BEGAN FRIDAY

Continuous Firing Heard Yesterday—Russians Have Prepared for Thousands of Wounded.

HAI-CHENG, Friday, July 29, (Delayed)—The attack on the right flank of the Russian southern army developed at 7 o'clock this morning.

The battle was opened with a heavy artillery fire, under cover of which the Japanese infantry advanced along the railway until 11 o'clock, when their forward movement was checked.

The fighting continues, according to the latest accounts, but the result is not known.

NIU-CHWANG, July 30.—Continuous and heavy firing is heard from the direction of Hai-Cheng.

KU-CHIA-TZU, Manchuria, (about thirty miles southeast of Liao-Yang,) July 28.—As a great battle appears to be imminent a survey of the positions of the two armies will be interesting.

The main bodies of the Russians and Japanese are very near each other. They now form, in the north, a more powerful array than at any previous time. Virtually, however, the same conditions prevail north of Hai-Cheng as previously reported.

The Russians are holding Tien-shui-Chang, Chiu-tsai-Yan, Pien, and Kuan-Chia Passes, (all on the road between Feng-wang-Cheng and Liao-Yang.) The last named is three miles east of here.

In view of the fact that serious fighting is anticipated in the near future, the Chinese have begun to disappear from between the lines and to brick up their houses, though heretofore they have not vacated their property except in the immediate firing zone.

A mile and a half east of Kuan-Chia Pass The Associated Press correspondent accidentally crossed the zone of the Japanese fire and was fully twenty minutes crossing the bed of the Shi River (a branch of the Tai-Tse) under fire, evidently from the Yu-huang-Kao Temple, on the left side of the river and in plain view of the Russian pickets. The Japanese line extends thence south, and is apparently of great strength, with trenches and breastworks. It approaches within a mile of Pien Pass and continues along the Shi River to Si-Pen Pass and thence to Hoi-Yan.

The correspondent visited the entire Eastern line. It is an ideal region for military operations. Immense columns of troops are traversing the numerous valleys to reconnoitre the passes, and are finding mountain artillery on the hillsides. The Japanese officers are in plain view, pacing up and down the trenches as though encouraging their men. The Russians, from equally fine positions, are making offensive demonstrations of intense interest, inviting an attack and manoeuvring.

The first ascent of a Russian military balloon took place yesterday evening, and, against the flaming sunset, the balloon was visible to the entire Japanese Army around Mo-Tien Pass. The balloon caused much amazement among the Chinese.

Japanese continue to march across the upper part of the Tai-Tse River toward Mukden.

The Russians are making a demonstration in large force before Pien Pass, and also in front of Kuan-Chia Pass.

A detachment of Cossacks which attempted to reconnoitre the Yu-huang-Kao Temple to-day was driven back from its positions, both within hailing distance.

The Japanese, as this dispatch is filed, can plainly be seen taking up positions for the conflict. They are apparently determined to fight.

It is reported that the Russian commander has ordered preparations to be made for from 4,000 to 5,000 wounded.

FALL OF PORT ARTHUR DENIED.

But It Is Asserted That the Great Japanese Attack Has Been Begun.

TOKIO, July 30.—The rumors of the fall of Port Arthur are officially pronounced to be untrue.

The General Staff announces this evening that five Japanese officers have been killed and forty-one wounded in the fighting which has been going on around Port Arthur since last Tuesday. The losses in the ranks are not given.

This is the first announcement of its kind since the beginning of the siege of the fortress, and it indicates that there has been serious fighting.

CHE-FOO, July 30.—A junk which left Port Arthur on Thursday at midnight reports terrific fighting on land and sea, which had then been going on for three days.

The highest Japanese authority here says that the army and naval commanders of the besieging forces planned to begin the final assault last Tuesday and expected to effect the capture by July 29, but that no official reports were expected from the army or from Admiral Togo until the attack resulted in success.

Japanese correspondents here are now sending junks to the Miso-Tao Islands, ready to enter the harbor at Port Arthur immediately after the fall of the fortress.

The Associated Press correspondent learns from the same reliable authority that the movements of the Russian Vladivostok squadron hastened the present attack on Port Arthur, the Japanese authorities realizing that if the Vladivostok ships were to continue at large it meant the division of Admiral Togo's fleet and the probable escape of the Russian ships now cooped up at Port Arthur.

The most intense interest in the Port Arthur situation is taken here and at Shanghai and Tien-Tsin. Many commercial concerns in the latter places are constantly wiring here for news.

In this city many wagers are being made at odds of 20 to 1 in pounds sterling.

Port Arthur will not fall within the next ten months, German residents offering and Englishmen accepting the bets.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, July 31.—In view of the rumors of the storming and fall of Port Arthur the General Staff authorizes The Associated Press to declare positively that not a single position forming a part of the land defenses of Port Arthur has yet fallen into the enemy's hands, and that the besiegers are nowhere nearer than eight or ten miles to the fortress.

The General Staff also declares that the reported bombardments July 26, 27, and 28 were nothing more than preliminaries to an attempt to capture one of the outer positions to the east.

If the Japanese succeed in taking one of these positions they will have to bring up siege guns under a flanking fire from the adjoining positions and from cruisers sent out for this purpose.

If this task proves possible, then only will the Japanese be able to bombard the fortress itself and prepare for the final assault, and it is easy to see what a long, dangerous, and difficult operation lies before them.

HEAVY LOSSES AT TASHI-CHAO.

Japanese Casualties Numbered 1,043—Russians Suffered Severely.

TOKIO, July 30.—The Japanese casualties at the battle of Tashi-Chao were 12 officers and 136 men killed and 47 officers and 848 men wounded.

Gen. Oku estimates the Russian losses to have been at the lowest 2,000 men, and in his report expresses the opinion that the Russians decided to retreat at midnight Sunday after the Japanese had stormed Lai-Ping Mountain in a surprise attack.

Sunday afternoon a single Japanese detachment succeeded in penetrating the Russian line, but it was beaten back. The Japanese artillery was constantly exposed, and, occupying a disadvantageous position topographically, it was unable to score. At nightfall the situation seemed hopeless, with the prospect of a bloody renewal at dawn.

The Japanese right wing asked and obtained permission to surprise the enemy at night, which brought victory. The Japanese swept over the trenches into the first fortress at 10 P. M. This was followed by an assault on the second fortress, which was mastered at 3 A. M.

The Russians abandoned Tashi-Chao at 11 A. M. Monday, the Japanese shelling them and the vanguard pursuing.

JAPANESE CLOSE NIU-CHWANG?

Oyama Is Said to Have Ordered All Neutral Shipping Away.

CHE-FOO, July 30.—The Consuls here are asking the Japanese Consul for an explanation of Field Marshal Oyama's order that all neutral ships must remain away from Niu-Chwang.

Shipping interests are annoyed, saying that the Russians did not stop free traffic with Niu-Chwang.

NIU-CHWANG, July 30.—The Japanese have just removed two large electric mines from the mouth of the Liao River, and they are searching for sixteen other such mines known to be there.

The people who left Niu-Chwang before the Japanese came in are now returning, and confidence has been restored. The Japanese Specie Bank will open next week.

Gen. Oku has written a letter from Tashi-Chao thanking United States Consul General Miller for having maintained order and protected public property here.

It is reported here that the Russian gunboat Sivoutch has been destroyed at a point thirty miles up the Liao River.

It was announced from Tokio July 28 that the port of Niu-Chwang was open to neutral ships.

TO SUCCEED M. DE PLEHVE.

Report That Ignatieff Will Be Appointed—Funeral of Minister To-day.

LONDON, July 30.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Agence Russe says that Count Ignatieff will succeed the late M. de Plehve as Minister of the Interior.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 30.—The police declare they have not yet ascertained the name of the assassin of M. de Plehve. He obstinately refuses to answer questions, and his accomplice will not speak. The police expected this reticence, as the Anarchists' proclamations invariably warn their comrades not to answer the questions of a Magistrate.

Preparations have been completed for an elaborate funeral to-morrow. The Emperor will probably attend the service at the church adjoining the Ministry of the Interior, where the diplomats and Government functionaries will assemble at 10 A. M. The service will last two hours. Thence all those present will follow the hearse on foot to the Novodevichy Monastery, more than six miles distant.

Messages of condolence on the assassination of M. de Plehve have been received from all the foreign Governments by the Government here. Secretary Hay sent a telegram to Foreign Ministers Lamsdorff, and Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, on behalf of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, conveyed expressions of sympathy direct to the Emperor.

Ambassador McCormick telegraphed expressions of regret from Carlsbad to Foreign Minister Lamsdorff and to Mme. de Plehve. M. de Plehve was a personal friend of Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, and frequently visited the American Embassy.

PLEHVE FORESAW HIS FATE.

Told Correspondent He Would Be Victim of an Assassin's Attempt.

BERLIN, Sunday, July 31.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Tageblatt says he talked with M. de Plehve a few days before the latter's death. During the conversation the Minister, alluding to the murder of Gen. Bobrikoff, Governor General of Finland, said:

"Although my police are well acquainted with all the revolutionary elements, and I am well protected, I shall be the victim of a similar attempt some day, for nobody is safe from unforseeable contingencies."

The correspondent says that at the moment of the explosion he was sitting with M. de Plehve's Secretary in the Baltic Station awaiting the arrival there of the Minister. The Secretary sprang up and cried: "They have killed the Minister!"

WITTE GOT A SCARE.

Thought Man Who Wanted to See Him in Berlin Was an Assassin.

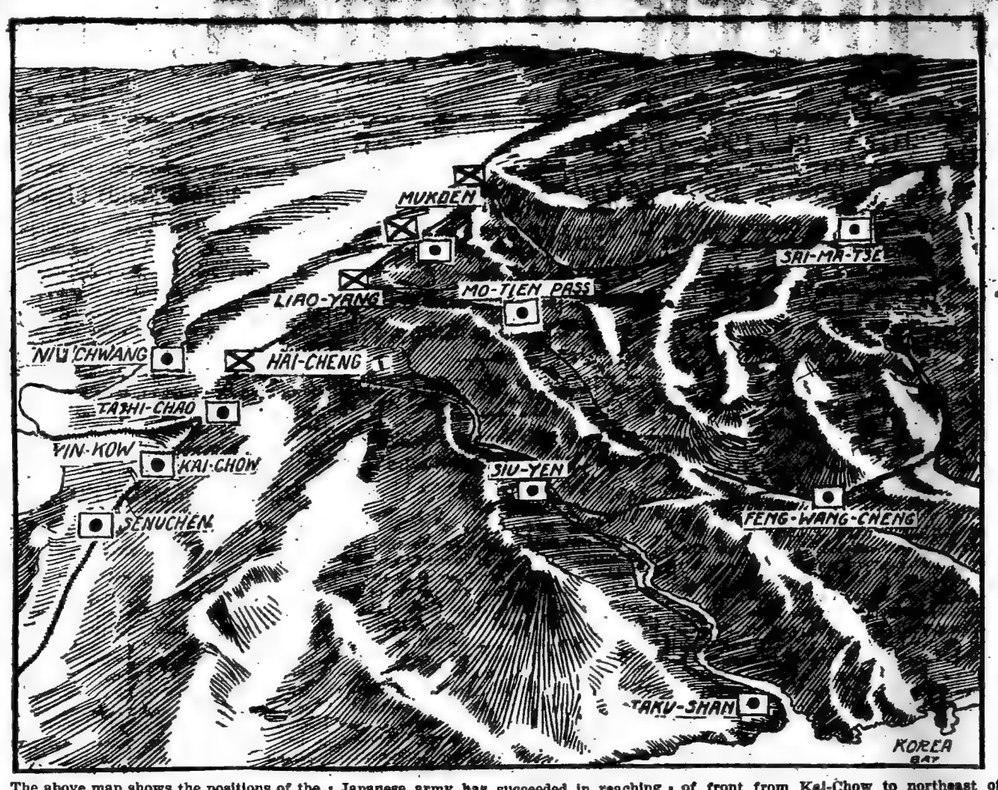
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 30.—Just before he departed from Berlin on his return to St. Petersburg after the successful conclusion of the Russian-German commercial treaty negotiations M. Witte was the victim of an assassination scare.

An elderly man clad in workman's clothes called at the Hotel Bristol and insisted on an audience with the ex-Finance Minister. M. Witte happened to emerge from the dining room while the man was talking excitedly to the hotel clerk.

M. Witte drew back in alarm, but it was afterward discovered that the visitor was quite harmless. He was formerly a stationmaster in Russia. He is now living in Berlin and called to pay his respects to M. Witte, who was once his chief.

POSITIONS OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES IN MANCHURIA



The above map shows the positions of the Russian and Japanese forces in Manchuria after the Japanese had defeated the Russians south of Tashi-Chao and had occupied that town. The Mikado's troops have now advanced against Hai-Cheng, and the battle begun on Friday was in the vicinity of that city, as it is stated that the firing could be heard at Niu-Chwang.

The map shows the dangerous position in which Gen. Kuropatkin now finds himself. The concentration of Japanese eastward of Liao-Yang was described in dispatches from Russian sources a fortnight ago as "enormous." According to telegrams printed in the course of the past four days a Japanese army has succeeded in reaching a point between Liao-Yang and Mukden, so that if the Japanese in the south should again prove victorious and attempt to drive the Russians still further northward Kuropatkin's army will be in danger of being cut off from retreat along the railway.

It is understood that the greater part of Gen. Kuroki's troops proceeded some time ago from Feng-Wang-Cheng toward the north, while Gen. Oku continued to fight against Gen. Kuropatkin in the south. The armies of Gens. Kuroki and Oku were reinforced by part of the troops not required at Port Arthur. This explains how the Japanese were able to cover the immense extent of front from Kai-Chow to northeast of Liao-Yang.

The enormous value of Niu-Chwang to the Japanese and the corresponding loss to the Russians have already been pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The railway at Port Niu-Chwang connects that place with China, and the Japanese will thus be able to draw supplies from that country, enabling them to dispense to a great extent with their transport service. Niu-Chwang will of course also provide a base for the landing of still more troops to oppose the Russians. The latter are now dependent solely on their railway and on the country through which they march.

CONFISCATION OF THE ARABIA IS EXPECTED

German Captain, It Is Said, Admits Carrying Contraband.

DECLARES THAT HE PROTESTED

American Charterers Assured Him There Was No Danger of Meeting Russian Ships.

VLADIVOSTOK, Sunday, July 31.—The Prize Court here will to-morrow begin an examination into the case of the Portland and Asiatic Company's steamer Arabia, which was seized by the Russian Vladivostok squadron.

The German Captain of the steamer is much upset by the capture of his vessel, and declares that when the American company hired the boat he did not know that he was expected to carry contraband material. He protested when he discovered what the nature of his cargo was to be, as did also the Hamburg-American Company, which owned the boat. The American charterers assured them, however, that there was no danger of the steamer's capture, as the Vladivostok squadron was not near her route.

If this is confirmed in court the vessel and cargo will probably be confiscated, with the exception of that portion of the cargo which was addressed to Hongkong, and concerning this there appears to be some doubt.

It turns out that 2,800 tons of the cargo of flour was not addressed to any person or place, but to "order." The consignee holding the order for this flour may be at any stopping place of the steamer.

RETURNING TO VLADIVOSTOK.

Russian Ships Pass Tsugaru Strait—Raid Very Costly to Japan.

TOKIO, July 30.—The Vladivostok squadron passed Tsugaru Strait, on the way to Vladivostok, at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

It is expected that shipping will be resumed on the eastern coast. The Pacific Mail Company's steamship Korea will be held at Yokohama and the steamship Siberia at Kobe until their safety is assured.

The German Mail Steamship Company is using Kobe as a terminal for the transshipment of passengers and cargo.

The raid of the Vladivostok squadron has been an extremely disastrous one. It is estimated that 200,000 tons of chartered shipping have been held ten days, at a loss of $7,500,000.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The State Department has received the following cablegram from Minister Griscom at Tokio, dated to-day:

"Officially reported that Russian squadron has returned to Tsugaru Strait, bound westward."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's liner Gaelic, which reached Midway Island on July 29, and has been held there pending advices regarding the movements of the Vladivostok squadron, proceeded on her way to Yokohama to-day.

The Gaelic carries a cargo valued at $333,637 and silver bullion worth $247,821. She has a miscellaneous assortment of merchandise for Japan, most of the flour in her cargo being consigned to neutral ports.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company to-day notified shippers that the company would not receive freight for Yokohama at present.

TREASON IN CZAR'S FAMILY?

Grand Duke Said to Have Instigated the Revolt in the Caucasus.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 30.—Apropos of the alleged desire of certain Russian Grand Dukes to embarrass the Czar and Count Lamsdorff by directing the recent high-handed activities of the Volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea without consulting the Foreign Office, a curious rumor is current here.

It is that the insurrection in the Caucasus, which is causing the Russian authorities much anxiety, was directly instigated by a certain elderly Grand Duke, who deliberately fomented discontent among the Armenians in the Caucasus in order to increase the Czar's distractions.

The feud between this Grand Duke and the Czar is said to be an old one.

ADMITS BRITAIN'S ANXIETY.

Colonial Secretary Speaks of Danger of Foreign Complications.

LONDON, July 30.—Colonial Secretary Lyttelton, addressing the British Medical Association at Leamington to-day, many foreign delegates being present, said:

"It is no rhetorical exaggeration to say that at the present moment we live as regards our foreign relations in a period of great anxiety.

"Obviously the first duty of the country, the Ministers, and the Crown is to assert with firmness the rights of citizens of this country and to protect, so far as in them lies, their lives, property, and liberty.

"Secondly, and scarcely less important, it is right to remember two things—first, that in dealing with any foreign country it is right to credit her with a desire to act in a friendly and pacific spirit toward us; second, that it is right to use no such language in any remonstrance that may have to be made which will enlist upon the side of unauthorized aggression the honor of the Government which has not sanctioned those acts.

"You may well imagine how, in endeavoring to enforce these principles, the example of the King has been the greatest encouragement and the most animating stimulus to the Government of this country."

MANY HURT IN TRAIN CRASH.

Thirteen in Hospital as Result of Collision Near Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 30.—In a head-on collision between two three-car electric trains on the Manitou line at Rigney's Bluff, eight miles northwest of this city to-night, thirteen persons were so badly hurt that their removal to hospitals was necessary. A score more were slightly hurt. Several of the victims sustained internal injuries, and one at least, August Birbott, is likely to die from his hurts.

Investigation shows that the accident was due to disobedience on the part of the crew of the wegt-bound train in failing to wait at a switch east of the scene of the accident. The motorman of the east-bound train, Myron Kerr, disappeared after the wreck and has not been seen since.

All the injured live in Rochester, except Anna Blakely of Madoc, Canada.

The cars barely missed rolling over Rigney's bluff and dropping into Lake Ontario, thirty feet below.

WHAT TWO PARTIES REPRESENT

Discussion of Tariff Issue in Coming Campaign.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Republican platform says that rates of duty should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that public interest demands their alteration, but it is a historic fact that no Republican Congress has ever readjusted tariff duties except to raise them.

Take, for instance, steel rails made in America and sold abroad for $8 a ton less than an American can buy them of the Steel Trust at their works in Pittsburg. American agricultural machinery costs the foreign farmer much less than it does the American farmer. I could, without much trouble, but space will not permit, relate several instances.

A short time ago I read a newspaper article that impressed me very much. An American sea Captain touching New York sent an order up town for three sewing machines for export. They were delivered on board of his vessel for $25. Had three American citizens openly bought those same machines for their wives to be used in American homes the price would have been $50 instead of $25.

The tariff question will be a very prominent issue in this campaign. The voters have two invitations before them: The Republican Party pretends that the fundamental purpose of the tariff is to protect the American workingman against the pauper labor of Europe.

The Dingley tariff creates and shelters the trusts which tax the American workingman on everything he eats, wears, and uses. Support the Dingley tariff, which means cheapness abroad and dearness at home, is the Republican invitation. Vote for lower prices for necessaries of life and put an end to the trust scheme, which plunders the American for the benefit of the foreigner, is the Democratic invitation.

Which invitation as an American citizen, a man of sense, should you accept?

DEMOCRAT.

Stuatsburg, N. Y., July 25, 1904.

Satolli to Visit Huntington.

Cardinal Satolli has accepted an invitation from Father John C. York of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church at Huntington, L. I., to spend Aug. 4 and 5 in Huntington.

NOTE POINTS TO SUICIDE.

Found at Seabreeze Beach After Disappearance of a Bather.

Reinhart Tuenther, a baker of 336½ Fifteenth Avenue, Newark, is believed by the police to have committed suicide by drowning himself at Seabreeze Beach, Tottenville, S. I., last night.

Tuenther went to the beach with another man and engaged a bathhouse and hired a bathing suit. His companion did not go into the water. Tuenther disappeared and his clothing was found in the bathhouse. A searcher picked up on the beach a bottle from the mouth of which protruded a pencilled note, which read:

"July 30, '4.

"Mangles & Schmidt, bakers, Newark, N. J.: All is lost.

"REINHART TUENTHER."

The firm was communicated with and an employe named Louis Weisensahl went to Totenville. He said he did not believe the note found was in Tuenther's handwriting.

ENGINEER KILLED IN WRECK.

White Mountain Express Runs Into Freight Near Cedar Hill.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 30.—The White Mountain express from New York, bound north over the Hartford division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, ran into a freight train at Cedar Hill station to-night.

The engineer of the express, named McIntosh, was killed, his fireman seriously injured, and the baggagemaster slightly hurt. No passenger, it is said, was injured. Traffic on this division is blocked.

TWO STEAMERS BRING $425,000

American Shipbuilding Company Buys the Minnetonka and Minnewaska.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—The steamships Minnetonka and Minnewaska, built on the lakes for ocean service two years ago, were sold here to-day at public auction, the American Shipbuilding Company getting them for $425,000. This is the concern which built the boats.

They are now at the yards in South Brooklyn, but will be brought here.

Orange Raises Republican Banner.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 30.—More than 2,000 persons witnessed a Republican banner raising in Main Street, Orange, to-night. There was a big display of fireworks and the emblem was slightly damaged by fire caused by the explosion of a rocket. Charles Lusk, a boy, also suffered injuries in the face by the explosion of a Roman candle. Congressman R. Wayne Parker made an address at the rooms of the McKinley and Roosevelt Club. He predicted the election of Roosevelt and Fairbanks and asserted that Judge Parker had given his views on the money question after being aware of the fact that he practically had secured the nomination.

Keahon's Tammany Outing.

Followers of Patrick H. Keahon, the Tammany leader of the Seventh Assembly District, will hold their annual outing to College Point, Long Island, on Tuesday, Aug. 9. The boat will leave the foot of West Eleventh Street at 9 o'clock. On the return there will be a parade through the Seventh District, led by a band of fifty pieces, while fireworks galore will enliven the line of march.

Killed Woman, Then Shot Himself.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—Crazed by drink, Girolema Mele, aged sixty-one, to-night shot and killed Mrs. Maddalena Mandora, fifty-five, in her apartments, 47 Hillside Avenue, then, running to his own apartments a short distance away, he blew out his brains, dying instantly. The killing of the woman occurred in the presence of the woman's two small children.

Prof. Goodyear Honored.

Prof. William H. Goodyear has been elected an honorary member of the Architects' Society of Rome, in recognition of his recent observations on mediaeval architecture, which have been published by the Macmillan Company for the Brooklyn Museum.

Frank H. Platt Better.

Although the condition of Frank H. Platt was worse on Friday than before, he was improved last night. His nurse spoke favorably of his condition at a late hour in the evening.

Shot Wife, Killed Himself.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—John Paris, a tailor living on Fort Meyer Heights, Va., near Washington, to-day shot his wife and then killed himself. His wife will recover. Jealousy is said to have been the cause for the crime.

Manager and Show Girl to Wed.

Marion Griffith, one of the show girls of the "Piff, Paff, Pouf" company, is engaged to be married to Livingston Roe, a London theatrical manager.

HIGGINS LOOMS UP ON GUBERNATORIAL HORIZON

Lieutenant Governor, Though, Says That He Wants Root.

WON'T TAKE RENOMINATION

If Root Will Not Accept Nomination, Odell's Friends Will Back Higgins Against Woodruff.

Lieut. Gov. Higgins, who, with Elihu Root out of the running, is considered to have the best chance of the Republican nomination for Governor, came to the city yesterday and made the interesting announcement that he had importuned Mr. Root to accept the nomination.

Mr. Higgins stated that he had written Mr. Root a letter some time ago in which he had informed Mr. Root that the sentiment of the Republicans of the State was very much in favor of his becoming the standard bearer of the party in the State, and in which he had expressed the hope that Mr. Root would not permit any consideration to swerve him from the path of duty to the party which had shown him so much honor and which needed the service which he was now able to render it.

"I have received a reply to my letter from Mr. Root," said Mr. Higgins, "in which, he informed me that he could not see his way clear to accepting the nomination, but nevertheless I still have hope that Mr. Root will not turn a deaf ear to the call of his party. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the sentiment of the Republicans of the State. I should say that it was practically unanimous in favor of the nomination of Mr. Root."

"Will you stand for a renomination for Lieutenant Governor in the event that Mr. Root should accept the nomination for Governor?" Mr. Higgins was asked.

"Positively not," he responded. "I believe that I have done my share of service for the State."

It was recalled that when Mr. Higgins was brought out for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor at Saratoga after it had been decided that George W. Sheldon could not go on the ticket, his selection was made possible through the support of Speaker Nixon, whose Gubernatorial aspirations it was thought by some might be jeopardized by Higgins's candidacy. Mr. Higgins was asked if he would show reciprocity toward Speaker Nixon and support him for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor in the event that Mr. Root should conclude to accept the nomination for Governor.

"My understanding is that Mr. Nixon will not be a candidate either for the Governorship or the Lieutenant Governorship under any circumstances," Mr. Higgins replied. "I am informed that Mr. Nixon will run for the Assembly again and will be a candidate for re-election as Speaker, which position he undoubtedly will get if the Legislature should be Republican, as it certainly will be in my judgment."

Elihu Root left the city yesterday for his home in Clinton, N. Y. He did not see Gov. Odell, so that the situation with respect to Mr. Root's acceptance of the Republican Gubernatorial nomination remains as it has been since Mr. Root wrote to Gov. Odell informing him that he did not want the nomination and could not see his way clear to its acceptance even if tendered. Gov. Odell left for Albany, but will be back in the city again on Monday. So far as could be ascertained yesterday, no conference between him and Mr. Root has been arranged.

If Mr. Root's determination not to accept the nomination no matter what pressure is brought to bear on him should remain unalterable, it is the general impression that the Odell machine would be behind the candidacy of Lieut. Gov. Higgins. The friends of ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff would put up a fight for him as against Higgins.

The statement of Mr. Higgins that he would not accept a renomination for Lieutenant Governor and that Speaker Nixon could not be induced to take second place on the ticket, coupled with the insistent appeals which Republicans from all over the State are making to Mr. Root to permit his nomination, has created the impression among the politicians that the Republicans are suffering somewhat from fright over the prospects in New York State. With Root as the candidate for Governor they would go into the campaign with confidence, but with Root out of it it is evident that they are inclined to be apprehensive of the outcome.

AMERICAN SHOE MARCHING ON.

Its Popularity in Denmark Is Leading to Unfair Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Since the publication of Consular reports on the demand in Denmark for American boots and shoes, reports United States Consul Frazier, from Copenhagen, one prominent shoe store in Copenhagen has announced itself by a conspicuous sign as the "Headquarters of the American Shoe Syndicate of New York," and a company advertising itself widely as the Danish-American Shoe Company has been organized. It has been impossible to ascertain that either of these institutions carries, to any extent, American-made shoes. On the other hand, it appears they are supplied with "American shoes" of European manufacture, a more or less successful attempt having been made to copy the well-known American model.

Still another large retail shoe store has been opened recently, carrying as leaders fair imitations of the American model. This latter house carries a limited stock of bona fide American-made shoes of the best grades, and informs the Consul that there is a large demand for them.

The facts mentioned above illustrates forcibly the popular demand for the American-made shoe. Unfortunately, the desire of the consumer to come into possession of the real article is often defeated, for the simple reason that in many stores when a prospective customer asks to be shown American shoes he is shown, as a rule, shoes made after the American model, but by European manufacturers.

A large retail shoe store is soon to be opened in Copenhagen by Belgian manufacturers, who, it is said, will endeavor especially to meet the demand for "American shoes."

It would appear therefore that events are rapidly occurring to establish the correctness of the opinion ventured in the last report upon the subject from the Consul's office, that Denmark, Copenhagen in particular, furnishes a splendid field for the establishment of an American shoe store, conducted on American plans, selling only American-made shoes of approved models. One price only, from $3.50 to $4, should be maintained. Such an establishment should succeed in Copenhagen from the beginning.

STABS PLAYMATE AND LAUGHS.

Fourteen-Year-Old Boy Fights Plainfield Policemen.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, July 30.—Released only a week ago, after having been arrested for stealing, Edgar Wooden, a fourteen-year-old boy, chuckled in court to-day when he admitted having stabbed his playmate, Louis Parrot.

When captured by the police, the lad fought fiercely, but in court he told of having been clubbed, adding that the police had stuck their night sticks through the bars of his cell to continue the punishment. In sentencing him, Judge Runyon told the boy that he was the most artful liar that ever had appeared in a court. Wooden's picture is in the Rogues' Gallery, and he has a long police record.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

290 Fifth Avenue,
Between 30th and 31st Sts.

Positively Last Sale Before Removal.

Greatest Bargains
This House Has Ever Offered.

Beautiful Imported Gowns,

$15-$25-$35 and $50.

Last Season's Winter Models in

Street Suits,
representing only the first houses of Paris,
$25 to $65.

Fancy Silk Waists,
$5 Upward.

Elegant Coats
for all seasons and occasions,
$10 Upward.

We're Not Losing—But Investing

if we can make a customer of you at the price of all profit and half of the cost of the garments you choose. There isn't an event like our

Semi-Annual Remnant Sale

anywhere. Every six months sees every short length of woolens, no matter what you ought to pay rightfully, closed out for clearance at $15 a suit—coat and trousers $11. Trousers $4.00.

ARNHEIM

Broadway @ 9th Street.

AUTOS MAY CARRY MAILS IN DENMARK

Government Experimenting to Secure Suitable Machines.

TO SUPERSEDE STAGE SERVICE

Severe Tests Must Be Met—Chance for Autos of American Manufacture.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The automobile commission recently sent abroad by the Danish Government on a tour of inspection with a view to reporting as to the adaptability of the automobile for short-route mail service has just returned to Copenhagen. The commission is composed of officials from the Post Office and other Governmental departments and engineers appointed by the Government.

United States Consul Frazier has forwarded the following comments upon the work of the commission, which appeared in a recent issue of one of Copenhagen's leading daily papers:

"The members of the commission visited a large number of places in North and Central Germany, France, and England. The object of the commission was to investigate to what degree the automobile might be made a substitute for secondary railways.

"It was evident to the commission that the automobile offers the best of service in places where the modern machine has been employed in the public service. The automobile reaches its destination on time, and has advantages over the railway train, which often in foreign countries, especially in England, fails to arrive on schedule time. It is, however, only on the shorter routes that the automobile has as yet been introduced into the postal service.

"The greater number of foreign automobile manufacturers have hitherto paid little attention to the construction of automobiles for practical purposes. The few manufacturers who have, however, given special attention to this subject have been successful, as is evidenced by the cordial reception which the public has given the automobile omnibus, for instance.

"If speed were not a consideration, it was evident to the commission that it would not be advisable to replace the present stage service with automobiles. On the other hand, if quicker delivery is the main object, the automobile will best meet the requirement.

"It is the intention here in Denmark, possibly, to replace the stage by automobiles. It will be required that the automobiles have a speed of about twelve miles an hour on the average, which is about the speed maintained in the public mail service in foreign countries."

The Danish Government, according to Consul Frazier, has recently entered into a ten-year contract with a local company for the delivery of mails over the stage routes in Denmark proper. This company proposes, with the consent of the Post Office department and under its supervision, to install automobile coaches in place of horse-drawn vehicles. This is an important branch of the postal service, since there are so many small islands without railways. The passenger and freight traffic make many of the routes quite profitable.

Four automobile omnibuses of French and, probably, German and Scotch manufacture will be given a three months' trial, beginning with September 1 of this year. It is confidently expected that the experiment will be successful, and if so that there will be a large demand during the next two or three years for automobiles of the omnibus type.

The following are the rather severe conditions to be met before any particular make of automobile will be purchased: The body of the car must be approved by the commission. The machine must be run 1,243 miles after coming from the factory, at the maker's expense, an inspector appointed by the commission being on board all the distance. The car is then to be taken apart and each part carefully inspected, cleaned, and readjusted, and the car is to be run for three days at the expense of the maker. The car will then be forwarded to Copenhagen and run for three months by a driver furnished by the maker, who shall be accompanied by an agent of the commission. The commission will pay the salary of the driver, will furnish gasoline and oil, and provide housing for the car. The commission will pay one-third the price of the car on ordering it, one-third on its delivery in Copenhagen, and one-third at the end of the three months' trial, if it is found satisfactory. The trials are to be conducted under the supervision of the Post Office Department, and from their decision there is no appeal. The car must accommodate sixteen persons, including the driver, and be capable of carrying one ton of freight besides, at an average speed of twelve miles an hour on a 9 per cent grade.

The commission is desirous of interesting American manufacturers of omnibus automobiles.

Le Boutillier Bros

New White Waists

Women's White Lawn Shirt Waists, elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes laces or embroidery,

98c

Women's fine White Lawn Shirt Waists, tucked and trimmed with insertions of embroidery, at

$1.50

Our regular $2.00 Waist.

Women's White Lawn Shirt Waists, trimmed with lace or embroidery; also in white Linens, Crashes or Madras—

$1.98

Women's Lawn Shirt Waists, trimmed with Valenciennes lace or embroidery—

$2.98

formerly sold for $5.00.

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

World's Fair to Pay $600,000 More.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—The second $600,000 installment to liquidate the $4,600,000 Government loan to the World's Fair will be paid promptly on Aug. 1, according to Secretary Walter B. Stevens. This will constitute the fourth payment, making the entire amount paid to the Government $1,408,149, or nearly one-third of the loan.

Michigan Bank Closes Its Doors.

GOSHEN, Ind., July 30.—The State Bank of White Pigeon, Mich., capitalized at $251,000, and one of the oldest financial institutions in the southern part of the State, did not open for business to-day. A statement was issued by the officers of the bank promising the depositors payment in full. No reason was assigned for the suspension.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:50 A. M.—494 East Seventy-fourth Street; Annie Izack; damage, $150.

9:00 A. M.—418 Fifth Avenue; Charles H. Moore; damage, $25.

9:30 A. M.—Mulford Avenue and Haight Street, Westchester; Frank Geise; damage, $125.

1:40 P. M.—141 West Twenty-eighth Street; Louis Gemier; damage, $10.

2 P. M.—182 Madison Street; Louis Polesky; damage, $500.

3 P. M.—524 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; D. Goodwin; no damage.

9:45 P. M.—Forty-seventh Street and Twelfth Avenue; E. Ogden Company; damage trifling.

9:35 P. M.—409 Amsterdam Avenue; Adam Liebman; damage trifling.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS GET ALLEGED BANDIT KING

Raid After Hundreds of Robberies at Croton Watershed.

EXTORTION GANG ARRESTED

Used Masks and Rifles Whenever Workmen Were Paid—Got $2,200 Once, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, July 30.—In Antonio Filparo, the Deputy Sheriffs of Westchester County believe they have captured the leader of a gang that has robbed hundreds of Italian laborers in the vicinity of New York City's watershed property. Filparo was captured last night in a shanty near the Cornell dam by Under Sheriff Charles M. Lane and his deputies, Hill, Kuss, and Sarls, after he had been held up at the point of a revolver by Sheriff Lane. He was armed with a rifle and had a cartridge belt and mask.

For more than six weeks the laborers employed on the Cornell dam and other reservoirs in Northern Westchester County have been held up and robbed by a gang with headquarters in the northern section of Westchester. Sheriff Merritt of White Plains was notified on Friday night that the bandits were hiding in what is known as "the Bowery" at Croton. He directed Under Sheriff Lane to round up the gang, and as a result fourteen were arrested and are now locked in the White Plains jail.

When Filparo's camp was searched a rifle, a black mask, and two revolvers were found. His wife, a pretty Neapolitan girl, was also arrested, because it is alleged that she lured the victims of her husband into the camp, where they were robbed. According to the statement of one of the men under arrest, the bandits are members of the "Black Hand Society," which has been robbing farmers and Italians for some time. Most of the hold-ups have occurred after the men had received their pay from New York. It is said that each man was forced to give up $40 or forfeit his life. Friends of the victims have generally "chipped in" and raised the money to save them from threatened death. An Italian who received a letter saying that unless he gave up $50 he would be murdered sent word to the Sheriff, and on his information the posse was sent out to run down the gang.

The followers of the alleged bandit king number about thirty. They have been living with him and his wife in a large rookery called "the British flats." Filparo gave it out that he was keeping a boarding house, but other Italians say that the men paid no board, and that the flat was a stronghold and rendezvous for the "Black Hand Society." The bandits, it is alleged, also sent men to live at other boarding houses so that they could spy on their countrymen and pick out those who had saved money.

The latest hold-up by the gang occurred about midnight Tuesday last at a shanty occupied by a large number of workmen on the State Road near Cross River, twenty-one miles north of White Plains. About 100 Italians employed by a contractor were asleep in the shanty when they were aroused by a voice ordering them to get up. At the door were three masked men, each with a leveled rifle. Each of the bandits carried a revolver at his hip and a stiletto. The Italians were ordered out into the road, where they were lined up, and while two of the masked men kept them covered with their Winchester's the third said:

"We are hard up. We need your money. Surrender or we will shoot you on the spot."

Each man gave up all he had in his possession, and it is reported that the bandits got about $2,200.

Most of the men robbed are employed in building the new Muscoot dam, and since the robbery the contractors have armed their employes with shotguns and revolvers so that on next pay day in case there is an attempt made to commit another highway robbery the brigands will meet with a warm reception.

"Parts of the watershed," said Sheriff Merritt to-day, "have become the retreat for the worst characters in the United States. I am going to drive the brigands from the country."

It is said that fifteen more brigands are hiding in the woods north of Croton, and if they do not surrender soon to the deputies the brush will be fired and they will be smoked out.

Thirteen of the alleged robbers were held for the Grand Jury.

WAR AIDS JAPAN'S TRADE.

Increase Said to be Due to American and European Sympathy.

Trade conditions in Japan are presented in a characteristic Oriental light by the official report of a Tokio commercial body, which attributes to American sentiment and sympathy the unusual demand in this country for Japanese products and wares.

"When it became imminent that war would be begun between Russia and this country," writes the Japanese chronicler, "as might have been supposed, there was felt some influence in our industries and trades, because we felt that the markets of Europe and America would be sensitive, fearing a general participation in the impending conflict. When, however, the area of the war narrowed down to a limited sphere, and prices were reported to have risen abroad, confidence was soon restored, and save in the tea trade we have felt little or no effect from the war. In the tea-growing districts of Japan, and in Formosa, the laborers have been conscripted for military service on the continent, which has, of course, tended to limit agricultural activities in that direction. In the hope of realizing high profits the growers held on to what stock they had, but when they learned that the merchants of New York, London, and Paris were selling at wholesale and retail in regular quantities they ceased speculative tactics and made reasonable efforts to maintain a steady and firm market.

"Wholly calm conditions prevail in the Japanese silk and matting trades, as also they do in the sale of porcelains and other wares. Matting orders that are usually received in September and October are now filled and ready for shipment, the orders having been rushed in during March by the American and European houses, and we are inclined to regard as one development of the war the fact that sympathy, mingled with curiosity, in the United States is prompting very considerable purchases of our goods by Americans.

"Steel in every conceivable shape and form has recently figured in American imports here, and this traffic continues quite regardless of the war's progress, the only obstacle being possible detention upon the coast for military reasons."

New Jersey Republicans Organizing.

TRENTON, N. J., July 30.—Acting Chairman E. C. Stokes issued a call to-day for a meeting of the Republican State Committee in this city on Tuesday at 12 o'clock for the purpose of organization. State Treasurer Frank O. Briggs of this city will be elected Chairman. Winton C. Garrison of Newark will probably succeed William Riker as Treasurer. J. Herbert Potts of Hudson County is a candidate for Secretary against John S. Gibson of Essex, who desires a re-election.

J. P. MORGAN'S ESCAPE.

In Automobile Which Narrowly Missed Collision on Broadway.

J. Pierpoint Morgan's large coach automobile, while taking Mr. Morgan up Broadway yesterday afternoon, came within a few inches of joining a mixup caused, just ahead, by the collision of a northbound Columbus Avenue car and another automobile at Fourth Street.

Mr. Morgan's automobile was going up just behind the car at a fair rate. At the curb, near the Fourth Street corner, was a large touring car owned and occupied by William C. Allis of 2,134 Spruce Street, Philadelphia. The chauffeur of this machine, Charles Lawton, suddenly turned a lever to turn the automobile, and it backed with great swiftness into the electric car.

The automobile struck the trolley car, which was of the open kind, near the rear. The shock jolted the car, which lurched but kept on the tracks. The upright hand rail, the last on the car, was smashed, and the car was scraped and scratched. On the rear of the automobile was a large basket containing a repairing kit. This was crushed and the automobile was bent and scraped, although not so badly injured that the journey could not be continued.

Riding on the rear seat of the car, backward, was J. Ordones, twenty-one years old, of 132 West Sixteenth Street, who was talking to an elderly man. The young man was swinging his left foot over the edge of the car. The automobile struck his foot, tore his trousers' leg to shreds, and badly bruised his leg. His shoulder also was badly bruised.

Both car and automobile stopped. Mr. Morgan's coach automobile was directly in the rear of the car, and the chauffeur, who was making good time, was about to turn out and pass the car. He did so, putting on full speed, and just escaped striking the touring car, clearing it by a very few inches.

Mr. Morgan at the time was leaning forward, smoking and chatting with a man friend. The sudden jolt caused Mr. Morgan's Panama hat to fall to the back of his head. Seizing his hat, he called to his chauffeur to stop, and waited until the trouble was ended before proceeding.

CIVIL SERVICE IN NORWAY.

United States Consul General Bordewich Describes the System.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—According to United States Consul General Bordewich, who reports from Christiania, Norway, the system of civil service prevailing in Norway differs radically from the American system. The employes in that country may be divided into three classes—the professional, the departmental, and the diplomatic and consular. In the professional class come ministers of the State church, the judiciary, district and State hospital physicians, professors at the university, and some of the teachers of the high schools. Everybody in this class is a graduate of the Norwegian University. Before appointment in the service of the State application must be sent through the department having charge of the office applied for. Out of the total number of applicants three are selected by this department, and the final appointment is made at a Cabinet meeting. All such appointments have to be approved and signed by the King.

Candidates for the departmental service must have had a school training justifying their appointment in the grade they seek to enter. Previous practical training is the principal consideration in promotions. The department of finance makes all minor appointments independently, while the higher offices are filled in the same manner as in the professional class.

Inasmuch as Norway and Sweden have diplomatic and Consular officers in common, this branch of the civil service stands somewhat by itself. When a vacancy occurs it is duly advertised in both countries, and any citizen of either country may send in his application. These applications are sent to the Government of the respective country, and a selection is then made in a combined Swedish-Norwegian Cabinet meeting. Previous training is the main point considered when appointment or promotion is made. For years none but people with experience in the service have been appointed to be chief officer at a Legation or at a Consulate of importance.

All appointments are permanent. Removals can only be made for cause. Examinations are both oral and written. Physical tests are required on the police force and in the Fire Department, while tests of eyesight are made for pilots. Women are generally employed as subordinates in offices, and are paid about 25 per cent. less than men.

Salaries differ widely, but the road to promotion is open to all. Yearly salaries paid to some officeholders in Norway are as follows:

The two Ministers of State, $5,360 each; the other Cabinet officers each $3,216. Both the Minister at Christiania and the one at Stockholm have free residence and liberal allowance for entertainment and representation expenses.

The Judges of the Supreme Court receive from $1,930 to $2,680. The salaries in the different departments range between $536 and $1,876. Ordinary clerks receive about $321 at the beginning, with increase every three years if not promoted.

The Bishop at Christiania receives $3,752 and free residence provided by the State. The smallest income of any Minister of the State Church is $643. The Evangelical Lutheran is the established religion of the State.

In the diplomatic service the salaries of the chief diplomatic officers at the following places are: Paris, St. Petersburg, and London, $16,080 each; Berlin, $12,864; Copenhagen, $9,648; Madrid, Lisbon, and Vienna, $8,756; Rome, $7,772, and Washington, $6,432.

Some of the salaries paid the officers in the Consular Service are: Antwerp, $3,886; Copenhagen, $3,216; Havre, $3,886; Genoa, $3,216; London, $6,432; Liverpool, $2,412; Leith, $4,288; Hamburg, $4,020; Washington, $4,288; New York, $8,040.

In State and municipal offices the hours of labor are from 4 to 6 daily. Full pay is allowed for sickness of not more than one year's duration, and a month's vacation, with pay, is given annually. On retirement for old age or disability pensions of from 25 to 50 per cent. of the former salary is paid to the pensioner.

DOMESTIC BRIMSTONE NOW.

New York Market Invaded by Louisiana Producers, and Price War Is On.

Sicily's supremacy as a producer of brimstone is being threatened by the United States, and in the last month the first commercial quantities of American brimstone have made their appearance in the New York market. The domestic brimstone comes from mines in the southwestern part of Louisiana and is of excellent quality. In spite of the absence of any duty on crude brimstone, the domestic producers have been able to undersell the foreigners, and a price war has been precipitated.

The domestic product began to arrive here about four week ago, and since then the wholesale price of brimstone in the New York market has dropped from $21,85 to $21.00 a ton. The domestic mines are the property of the Union Sulphur Company. Nearly 10,000 tons have already been received in New York, and there is already a falling off in the imports.

The mines of the Union Sulphur Company have been worked for some time, but this is the first time that any attempt has been made to capture the market here. The product has been sold in the West and South, where the advantage in freight rates operated against imported brimstone

POLICE COMMISSIONER SHIFTS 17 CAPTAINS

Hussey, Burns, and Dillon Get Important Precincts.

KEMP SENT INTO EXILE

Mr. McAdoo, as Reason for the Change, Gives Usual Explanation, "For the Good of the Force."

Police Commissioner McAdoo before leaving his office at Headquarters in Mulberry Street on Friday evening intrusted his Secretary, Mr. Howell, with the documents transferring seventeen Police Captains from the stations over which they have been in command. This is the largest "shake-up" since the present Commissioner has been in office. Mr. McAdoo before starting on his twenty-one days' vacation left word with his deputies that they must not discuss his action. The Commissioner, however, left the following statement:

"This is in no sense a general shake-up. It is merely the making of some changes that I am convinced are necessary for the greater efficiency of the force, and which I concluded ought to be made now.

"I have given Capts. Hussey, Burns, and Dillon three very important precincts, and I will hold them responsible for good results. I consider the Twenty-second Precinct—West Forty-seventh Street—one of the most important precincts in the city, and in some ways quite as much so as the Nineteenth—the Tenderloin, or West Thirtieth Street Station. The Captain in that precinct must be firm, courageous, and impartial, and of course thoroughly upright and possessed of good judgment. I shall expect good work from Capt. Hussey, and it will be his fault and not mine if good results are not obtained.

"Capt. Dillon is a young officer, and showed good capacity this Spring when drilling the force for the annual parade. This precinct is a very important one.

"I send Capt. Burns to the Thirty-second Precinct—East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street—with confidence that I will get good results from him.

"I have filled the vacancy caused by the death of Capt. Schultz by sending Capt. Deevy there, and I will find another Captain without making promotions to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Capt. Short. No promotions therefore are at this time necessary."

The Captains transferred, with their former stations and new ones, are as follows:

Capt. JAMES J. HUSSEY, from the West Thirty-seventh to the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

Capt. CORNELIUS G. HAYES, from the West Forty-seventh Street to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

Capt. JOSEPH BURNS, from the Church Street to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station.

Capt. JOHN J. McNALLY, from the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street to the Church Street Station.

Capt. JOHN DALY, from the Union Market to the West Twentieth Street Station.

Capt. MARTIN HANDY, from the West Twentieth Street to the Union Market Station.

Capt. MICHAEL FOODY, from the Wakefield to the Alexander Avenue Station.

Capt. JOSEPH C. GEHEGAN, from the Alexander Avenue to the Wakefield Station.

Capt. JEFFERSON DEEVY, from the Central Office to the Bronx Park Station.

Capt. CHARLES D. KEMP, from the West Sixty-eighth Street to Long Island City Station.

Capt. JAMES E. DILLON, from the Grand Central to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

Capt. JOHN COONEY, from the Long Island City to the Grand Central Station.

Capt. MICHAEL DEVANNEY, from the Butler Street Station to the Bridge Squad.

Capt. JOHN MURTHA, from the Bridge Squad to the Richards Avenue and Rapelyea Street Station.

Capt. DENNIS DRISCOLL, from the Bedford Avenue to the Butler Street Station.

Capt. PATRICK HAPKINS, from the Adams Street to the Bedford Avenue Station.

Capt. PATRICK MURPHY, from the Richards Avenue and Rapelyea Street to the Adams Street Station.

The general opinion in Mulberry Street was that Capts. Hayes, McNally, and Kemp might regard their transfers as a rebuke, falling most heavily upon Capt. Kemp, who goes to Long Island City. "Goatville" is not highly regarded in police circles, but Long Island City is considered "the limit." Capt. Kemp was looked upon by Gen. Greene as one of the best men on the force. Capt. Foody's transfer from "Goatville," as the Wakefield Precinct is known, to Alexander Avenue Station, which the Commissioner regards as one of his most important posts, attracted general attention among politicians and in police circles yesterday, as, like Capt. Cooney, he has been in exile since the fight against William S. Devery.

A transfer which excited a great deal of comment in Brooklyn police circles was that of Capt. Patrick J. Murphy to the most important precinct of the borough while an official inquiry affecting his conduct while in command of Brooklyn Headquarters on Thursday night was being made by Deputy Commissioner Farrell. The Adams Street Precinct, to which Murphy goes from Hamilton Avenue, is known as the Brooklyn Tenderloin, and is regarded as the most responsible command in the local department.

Yesterday Inspector Wiegand investigated the stories about Capt. Murphy and submitted a report to Deputy Commissioner Farrell, who sent it to Mulberry Street.

"Inspector Wiegand," said the Commissioner, "reports that there appears to be good cause for complaint to be made against Capt. Murphy, for conduct unbecoming an officer. The report has been sent to the Commissioner in Manhattan."

The complaints against Capt. Murphy caused much surprise in local police circles, as he has enjoyed the reputation of being one of the strictest and most efficient commanders in the department.

OBJECT TO WOOL DUTY.

Manufacturers Say High Tariff Prevents Their Development.

An agitation in favor of free wool is gaining ground among the manufacturers of woolen goods, and it is likely that before Congress meets again some definite steps will be taken to lay the situation before it. It is contended by the woolen men that the development of their industry is very much checked in this country by the heavy duty imposed on their raw material, while the farmer, they declare, does not benefit.

As a matter of fact the manufacturers of this country can use all the wool that can be produced here in the manufacture of certain grades of goods. They must have certain foreign wools for the manufacture of other grades, and the only effect of the tariff, they declare, is to make this material more expensive and the cost of the finished cloth proportionately higher, thus reducing consumption.

Much complaint is also made of the way in which the duty is assessed on wool. A system of "fences" has been erected, and when wool passes a certain value abroad a very heavy advance is made in the duty. Thus wool worth more than 12 cents a pound pays a duty of 7 cents a pound, while if its value falls below 12 cents the duty is only 4 cents a pound. This great difference in duty on account of a very small fluctuation in value is a constant temptation to undervaluation and other forms of customs fraud. Violent fluctuations in value such as often occur abroad also upset all a manufacturer's plans, and often a fluctuation of a fraction of a cent in the price of a foreign wool makes the price of it landed in America prohibitive to the manufacturer. This has recently occurred in the case of a class of Russian wool used largely in the manufacture of carpets. It has become too valuable, with the additional duty paid, for this purpose, and it is fit for nothing else.

The manufacturers argue that they are just as much entitled to free raw material as the silk trade, which has been fostered and built up under this system, and it is likely that an appeal to Congress for relief will be made along these lines.

SUPERHEATED STEAM BEST.

Prussian State Railroads Find It Saves Coal and Water.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—Vice and Deputy Consul General Mason at Berlin makes "Superheated Steam for Locomotives in Germany" the subject of his latest report. "The first two engines equipped with superheaters, put into service in 1898 by the Prussian State railroads, are still running," he states, "and after various modifications had been made they gave, according to an official report, entire satisfaction. They are to-day considered two of the best twin engines for express and ordinary passenger service, in spite of the fact that they are in various respects not up to date in construction. The next order was for four twin locomotives in which the superheater was placed in the smoke box instead of the boiler, and all of these engines have proved satisfactory. At present there are some fifty locomotives equipped with the Schmidt superheater in use or in course of construction for the Prussian State railroads.

"In an article that appeared in Die Eisenbahn Technik der Gegenwart, a technical publication of high standing, published by C. W. Kriedel of Wiesbaden, the results shown by the tests made public up to that time are summed up as follows:

"Locomotives using superheated steam under favorable conditions use 5 per cent. less coal and 15 to 20 per cent. less water than engines using saturated steam. Owing to its lightness, superheated steam is especially effective when the action of the piston is very rapid. A greater strain for a short time can be maintained by engines using superheated steam than by those using saturated steam."

NATIONAL RIFLE RESERVE.

War Department Adopts Plan to Develope Expert Marksmen.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, under authority of the War Department, has announced plans for the formation of a National reserve of qualified riflemen. Those who qualify under the rules adopted will receive a National marksman's button.

The board points out that in the event of war the United States must depend very largely upon the militia and the volunteers for their fighting force. With the modern arms it is all important that the soldier should know how to shoot and to hit what he shoots at.

"By the plan proposed," says the report of the board, "we believe that the United States will within a few years have more than 1,000,000 who will have on the line of battle nearly all the requirements for the most efficient soldiers in the world. We propose to educate our young men and boys over fifteen years of age to be an army of expert rifle shots. A high degree of skill in rifle and revolver shooting, and the confidence which a knowledge of this skill gives will make a timid man brave and a brave man more courageous."

It is especially desired to induce practice by the younger men, because by far the larger part of an army in the field will be made up of very young men, so that every endeavor should be made to carry on more particularly the practice of the young civilians. It is recommended that this should be done by means of shooting galleries and field ranges, and that in erecting armories for the National Guard additional range facilities be provided. The report advocates the establishment of sufficient range facilities to permit of active rifle practice by 500,000 to 1,000,000 men.

The plan was devised by a board of which Gen. W. P. Hall, United States Army; Gen. Bird W. Spencer, President of the National Rifle Association, and I. A. Haskell, Vice President of the National Rifle Association, were members. It has been approved by Secretary Taft and officially promulgated by the War Department.

IMPORTERS COMPLAIN.

Declare That Work of Government Statisticians Is Useless.

The tobacco trade is making a fight for some sort of reform in the method of preparing statistics of the imports into this country. This work is under the control of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and it is declared that the method now in use makes the statistics turned out by the bureau almost useless to the trade.

The immediate cause for the complaint is the result of an investigation undertaken after the issuance of a statement some time ago showing the great discrepancy in the imports of wrapper and filler tobacco. At Philadelphia alone in two years more than a million pounds of filler was imported, and not an ounce of wrapper. As wrappers pays a duty of $1.85 a pound and filler only 35 cents, the natural inference was that some of it must have been wrongly invoiced. When the attention of the Treasury Department officials was drawn to these figures, they took refuge in the plea that these figures were very probably wrong, as the statistics of imports were compiled from the importers' invoices and not from the records of the goods as duty is finally paid on them. Thus if a lot of tobacco is invoiced as all filler and the examiner finds that it is 10 per cent. wrapper and assesses the duty on that basis it goes into the statistics as all filler. In the Philadelphia case, however, it was found that it was really true that no wrapper had been imported.

Another case pointed to as an example of the uselessness of the figures turned out by the Bureau of Statistics is that of Mobile, Ala., where, according to the records, 400,000 pounds of tobacco were imported from Cuba last year. No one could understand why so much tobacco was entered at a small port like Mobile, and immediately a cry arose that there must be something fraudulent in it. An investigation showed that the tobacco was all for export, was never landed, but was entered and cleared at the Mobile Custom House at the same time. Nevertheless, as it had been entered, it had to go on the records of the Bureau of Statistics as an import.

Another fruitful cause of error in the figures is the practice of many of the importers of re-exporting tobacco that is improperly packed in order to avoid seizure. Under the law, if an examiner finds more than 15 per cent. of wrapper in a bale of filler the whole bale must pay wrapper duty. It is the custom then for importers when notified that a quantity of tobacco is packed this way to withdraw their entry, re-ship the bale to Cuba, and have it repacked there. Thus, if 100 bales are found to contain 25 per cent. of wrapper invoiced as filler, the whole lot is reshipped to Cuba and the wrapper sorted out. The lot, thus reduced to seventy-five bales, comes in again, and again goes into the statistics. The result is that the port is credited with the importation of 175 bales of tobacco instead of with seventy-five, which was the quantity really imported.

This condition of affairs has been fully laid before the Treasury Department and the Department of Commerce and Labor by the tobacco trade, but so far no system has been devised to give better results. The officials maintain that to take the liquidations on the basis of the duties actually paid and compile the statistics from that would not be correct, as importers often take their cases to the Board of General Appraisers and to the courts and secure a change in classification or in the rate of duty. It is not explained how this would affect the quantity of goods actually imported. It is also pleaded that to compile the statistics from the records of liquidations would cause nearly a month's delay in the publication of the figures.

Broadway. **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th Sts.

WE HAVE ORGANIZED, BEGINNING MONDAY, AUGUST THE FIRST,

An Exceptionally Important Sale of

FIVE HUNDRED

White Lawn Shirt Waist Suits for Women

AT RADICAL PRICE CONCESSIONS.

The series of models affords ten of the season's most impressive and distinctive effects from which to select. They are of fine white Lawn, the majority of which are elaborately trimmed with laces and embroideries. Sizes 32 to 44, divided into three classes, as follows:

Regularly $4.50 and $5.00. At $2.95
Regularly $5.50 and $6.50. At $3.90
Regularly $7.50, $10 and $12.50. At $4.90

In addition we will present the remainder of our

Tailored Summer Suits, Dresses and Skirts for Women

AT RADICALLY REDUCED PRICES.

FIFTY-FIVE
Tailored Coat Suits
of Linen in white or colors,
Formerly $8.50 to $12.50. At $4.90

NINETY-SIX
Fancy Summer Costumes
in a variety of models of fine Linens in white or colors.
Formerly $18.50 to $25.00. At $8.90

TWO HUNDRED
Separate Wash Skirts
Of White Pique. Special $1.50
Of white or colored Linen in new side plaited model. Special $3.50

THREE HUNDRED
Separate Cloth Skirts
in dress and walking lengths which embrace a variety of styles and fabrics.
Formerly $4.50 to $5.50. At $2.95
Formerly $6.50 to $9.50. At $4.90
Formerly $10.00 to $12.50. At $6.50

FIVE HUNDRED
Wash Dresses for Children
A comprehensive variety of styles and materials. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12.
Formerly $1.50 to $2.00. At 75c
Formerly $2.50 to $3.00. At $1.35
Formerly $4.00 to $5.50. At $2.35
Formerly $6.00 to $7.50. At $2.95

BEGINNING ON MONDAY, AUGUST THE FIRST,

An Exceptionally Important Sale of

High Grade Shirt Waists for Women

Regularly $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50

Special at $1.55

Some two thousand four hundred exceptionally well made waists are involved. They represent the entire stock of a manufacturer who devoted his entire time to the fashioning of waists of the better class. The collection of models affords twenty-two new and distinctive styles made of fine white lawn, richly elaborated with laces and embroidery. Sizes 32 to 44.

For Monday and Tuesday

Clearance Sale of Corsets

At Prices Reduced One-Half and More

La Premier, Z. Z., C. B., R. and G., J. B. and W. B. Corsets of Brocade, embroidered Batiste and Coutil. Because they show slight finger marks, the following reduced prices prevail:

Formerly up to $35.00 At $9.90
Formerly up to $8.00 At $2.45
Formerly up to $2.75 At $1.45
Formerly up to $1.50 At 79c

Clearance Sale of

Fine Silk Petticoats

For Monday, August the First.

Of Taffeta Silk in black and a full complement of colors. The collection affords a most diversified series of models of which we have not a complete variety of styles. To effect their immediate disposition we offer:

Petticoats formerly up to $9.50 At $4.95
Petticoats formerly up to $12.90 At $7.95
Petticoats formerly up to $15.50 At $9.95
Petticoats formerly up to $19.50 At $11.95
Petticoats formerly up to $25.75 At $14.50

For Monday and Tuesday, Special

Rhinestone Bar Pins

Sturdy, well-made pins of sterling silver, heavily plated with 14 kt. gold and set with brilliant stones. They are offered in five sizes, at the following special prices:

7 stone size, Value 50c, At 39c
9 stone size, Value 65c, At 45c
11 stone size, Value 75c, At 50c
13 stone size, Value 85c, At 55c
16 stone size, Value $1.00. At 65c

For Monday and Tuesday a Sale of

Washable Belts for Women

Value 50c. At 25c

Dainty Belts of white mercerized washable Bengaline with straps, gilt buckle and four detachable gilt buttons.

Clearance Sale of Parasols

Formerly $5.00 to $7.50

At $2.45

You are invited to select from our entire stock of Parasols of plain, striped and fancy colored taffetas, without reserve or restriction, at two-forty-five instead of five to seven-fifty.

INVESTIGATE TUBE IMPORTS.

Steam Gauges Being Sold at Prices So Low as to Cause Suspicion.

The Treasury Department, assisted by the American Protective Tariff League, is carrying on an investigation into the alleged undervaluation of glass tubes from Scotland imported into this country. The tubes are used for steam gauges for engines, and are not made at all here. Some time ago it was noticed that the market price was being cut very heavily by several firms which had not been in the business of importing these goods before, but had imported other kinds of glass products.

An investigation was started, which resulted in the information that the tubes were being sold in this country, presumably at a profit, at less than the agents of the Scotch manufacturers could import them for. So far no tangible evidence of undervaluation has been discovered, but it is the opinion of the investigators that if any fraud is being committed it is through erroneous classification of the goods.

New Zealand Wants Hardware.

The general prosperity and the briskness of building operations in New Zealand has brought about an unprecedented demand for hardware and building materials in that colony, and the English and Australian importers are seriously embarrassed by a shortage of these commodities at home. The New Zealand builders are becoming alarmed, and are fearing a withdrawal of property owners from their contracts unless they can continue work which has been at a standstill for some months on account of the dearth of hardware, and the United States and Argentina are now looked to for relief, as many artisans and laborers were procurable in those countries when the British labor fell short early in the present year.

CONDITIONS IN COLOMBIA.

Still Troubled with Currency, but Trade Is Improving.

C. L. Flye, an American, who has extensive coffee interests at San Marta, Colombia, has been stopping at the Astor House, breaking a journey to Porto Rico. With him is H. J. Bartlett, who has spent the last twelve years at San Marta as manager of the Libano Coffee Company, and is now returning to his home in London. They confirm the recent reports of ratio fluctuations and unlimited currency, and say that no silver is to be seen in the country, only bills being in circulation. These are printed upon every conceivable form of stationery, even foolscap being a popular tender. During the present month $75 remitted from Barranquilla in gold currency cost $7,500 in Colombia money, while as high as 200 per cent. has been paid in the past.

The congestion of traffic along the Magdalena River, following the cessation of the revolution last Winter, which taxed the capacity of the steamers, has been relieved. Produce and merchandise are being now rapidly dispatched, and there has been a recent drop of 10 to 1 in river freights, although at one time $30 a ton was charged for moving coffee from Saragossa to the seaports. As a result of this unprecedented traffic there has been a sudden demand for new steam vessels on all the waterways of the country, and orders have been placed with constructing firms of Pittsburg and elsewhere in the United States and Europe for New tonnage. Mr. Flye is confident that material benefits will accrue to the people of Colombia from the administration of Gen. Reyes as President, in whom, he says, all classes of Colombians centre their hopes for an era of peace and progress.

RUSSIAN GRAIN FAMINE.

All Crops in Southern Districts Much Below Normal.

The latest reports from Odessa concerning the grain situation in Russia not only confirm the earlier advices of famine conditions prevailing in Bessarabia and certain other districts, but relate the utter failure of oats and seed to yield throughout the empire. From Theodosia comes word to New York agents as follows:

"Our grain market is quite exhausted, and the new crop can hardly be expected before the middle or end of August. We regret to advise that the news we are getting about the crops from the interior of the Crimea and from the northern districts is very unsatisfactory, despite the best expectations held out some four or five weeks ago. There will be no oats or seed, and barley will yield but 50 per cent. of last year's quantity."

A Eupatoria correspondent writes:

"Crop prospects are unchanged. Cutting has commenced, and we can now say that barley is far less than the average, while oats are a total loss."

The Odessa-Mediterranean and Nicolaieff-Mediterranean markets are described as Black Sea shippers as remaining hopelessly dull, only insignificant cargoes being obtainable for Marseilles or Genoa, for which the nominal rate is 7f. per ton. It is anticipated that arrivals will now begin to be more numerous at Odessa, however, what little grain and barley there is to be forward will be shipped.

Intense heat has prevailed since the 15th of this month in the Dneiper district, which has proved more than unfortunate, as that section alone promised well a few weeks ago, and was looked to by the interests of Southern Russia to save the country from the impending agrarian crisis.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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"LET THE NOMINATION GO."

We reprinted yesterday a letter of Judge PARKER addressed to JAMES CREELMAN, Esq., in response to one from that gentleman urging the Judge, as early as mid-June, to make a statement of his views on current issues, a statement Mr. CREELMAN believed necessary to secure the nomination for President. Judge PARKER'S reply was as simple and conclusive as was his telegram to the St. Louis Convention, and had in it a tone of candor even more revealing and characteristic.

"If so," wrote the Judge, under date of June 17, "let the nomination go." He explained that he had determined to keep silent for two reasons, because he deemed it a duty to the court of which he was a member, and because he did "not think the nomination for such an office should be sought." The value of this communication published at the present moment is that it shows very clearly how the mind of Judge PARKER was working some time before the meeting of the convention. We have no desire to exaggerate the importance or the virtue of the action of the Democratic candidate in the situation presented to him. It seems to us the natural action of a sincere man with a high standard of official dignity and fidelity and a high appreciation of the nature of the office for which his name was being publicly considered. Seeing plainly what this standard and this appreciation demanded of him in the premises it did not seem worth while to him to seek the greatest honor a man can obtain from his party by conduct inconsistent with these views. If the nomination could be had in no other way, why, "let the nomination go."

It is not to be denied that such an attitude in such a situation is unusual. To assume it modestly, to adhere to it quietly, to explain it only when asked to change it by friends deeply interested in the principles for which he and they stood together—that is a course not without distinction. But it is obvious that there was no consciousness of singularity in it on the part of the gentleman who pursued the course; still less was there the slightest suggestion of pose in connection with it or the faintest intimation of contrast between his conduct and that of others not so clear of vision or so firmly poised. It appears to have been all in the day's work, as the old saying is, just the carrying out in practice of the ideas which his mind and his conscience had framed for him.

"I still believe," said Judge PARKER, "that I am right, and therefore expect to remain steadfast." His letter, written in the freedom of private correspondence, now become public, indicates a character which we think will prove attractive to the American people. They are prone to like and they well may like and trust a man who expects to remain steadfast so long as he believes he is right, and with whose steadfastness the getting or losing of a Presidential nomination makes no difference.

AFTER PLEHVE, WHAT?

Doubtless it is true, in the memorable words of DISRAELI, spoken in the House of Commons just after the murder of LINCOLN, that "Assassination has never changed the history of the world." In fact, the course of nations is guided by tendencies which are beyond the control of any individuals, and which the removal of any individuals does not disturb. And yet it would be sad and strange if the awful lesson inculcated by the successive killings of BOBRIKOFF and PLEHVE should be lost upon the Czar.

It is interesting to observe that it is not wholly lost upon the Russian press, and that at least one Russian newspaper, the Novoe Vremya, makes bold to say that the assassination of PLEHVE should be followed by substantial modifications in the system which he represented and to so great a degree embodied, and against any modification of which he would surely have protested and struggled. But the proposals of the editor of the Novoe Vremya do not practically carry us very far. The most important of them is for the formation of "a responsible Cabinet." Responsible to whom? We know what political responsibility means in Great Britain, in France, in the United States. It means responsibility to the public opinion of the country, a public opinion informed and enlightened by the "unlicensed printing" of all the statements and of all the arguments that anybody with access to a printing press may think germane to the subject in hand. What it means in the German Empire it would be difficult to say off-hand, or even on reflection. The only fully privileged appeals to the people that can there be taken seem to be the speeches in the Reichstag. For these, and for these alone, the authors cannot be "questioned elsewhere." That is good so far as it goes, but it by no means goes far enough to satisfy an Englishman or an American, or, under the present Government and system of France, a Frenchman. But what can it mean in Russia excepting a Cabinet responsible to the Czar? That is precisely the Constitution in theory, and so far as the Czar chooses to make it so, in practice, of the actual Cabinet or Council of State. To modernize it and assimilate it to the Cabinets of Western Europe would be nothing short of a radical reconstruction of the Russian Government, which it is not to be supposed that M. SOUVERIN either meant to advocate or would be allowed to advocate.

Meanwhile, the rumor is welcome that the Czar has offered the portfolio of the slain Secretary of the Interior to the late Minister of Finance. It is superfluous to say that that appointment could be conferred only on the Czar's own motion, and against the efforts of the bureaucratic ring. For that ring has already succeeded in shelving M. WITTE in a place of much dignity and no influence, from which it is quite certain that he cannot bring his efforts effectively to bear upon the Government of Russia. It is true that his programme of peaceful and commercial expansion, against the programme of "brusquing things" which his opponents have managed to impose upon the Czar have been conspicuously vindicated by the failure of the substituted programme. If his advice had been taken an arrangement would have been come to with Japan which would have saved Russia the deepest humiliations in all her history. To reappoint M. WITTE to a place of real and effective responsibility would be to retrace, so far as that is now possible, the steps that have led the country into this valley of humiliation. It would be a brave and statesmanlike step backward. If it were taken it could not be said that assassination had not changed for once, and changed for the better, the history of Russia.

TO DESTROY CENTRAL PARK.

Mr. ERNEST FLAGG, in the current number of Scribner's, makes a very radical suggestion for the replanning of the city. It is so radical that it will be likely to make the Mayor's commission stare and gasp. This is of no particular consequence, since we suppose that nobody familiar with the subject expects from that commission anything much more to the practical purpose than staring and gasping.

But Mr. FLAGG'S proposition is also adapted to making the community in general if not quite stare and gasp at least sit up and rub its eyes. For an essential, if not the essential, part of his plan for the beautification of New York is the destruction of Central Park, the one thing of beauty in which the community agrees in taking pride and delight. After enumerating the familiar criticisms upon the street system of 1807, Mr. FLAGG goes on to point out that the mischiefs of that layout, so far from being relieved, were aggravated by the laying out, forty years later, of the "Central" Park, which interrupted two of the main lines of longitudinal traffic, Sixth and Seventh Avenues, destroying their usefulness for over two miles of their length, and greatly impairing it above and below the area of interruption.

Of course, all this is evident as soon as it is stated, was, indeed, evident before to many investigators who were yet more cautious than Mr. FLAGG, and did not quite venture to propose laying violent hands upon the most valued of our municipal possessions. The site of Central Park was not selected by the men who made the Park, who indeed, had no voice in the selection. The selection was a compromise between conflicting real estate interests, and was finally determined by the fact that this rocky tract was unavailable for building operations, except at a vast expense for grading and excavation. But the point in which Mr. FLAGG chiefly differs from his predecessors is in the small value he attaches to the Park, now that we have got it. It was, he admits, a nice little rus in urbe, before the skyscrapers came along to border it and to destroy the illusion. Now a rural park in this region is a manifest and convicted absurdity which ought not to stand in the way of an urgently needed public improvement. Let the city, says Mr. FLAGG, cut a swath of the width of the existing blocks between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, including the width of the avenues themselves, from Christopher Street to the Harlem River, a strip a thousand feet wide by ten miles long, the central avenue of the city. For two miles and a half the city already owns this strip. For the remaining seven miles and a half it would be necessary to condemn land enough to broaden the strip to a thousand feet. But the expense of this would be to a considerable degree compensated by the peddling to private owners for building purposes of the land between the lines of Fifth and Sixth Avenues and of Seventh and Eighth, from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Tenth. The great central avenue would thus form a feature something like that of the Champs Elysées in Paris or of the proposed Mall in Washington. The bordering grounds should be laid out "in a formal rather than a naturalistic way," and those persons who desire to be regaled with rural scenery can traverse the central avenue and cross the Harlem River in quest of it.

It is a most interesting project. Its author has prudently refrained from "figuring" on it. If the occasion for figuring should ever arise it would be necessary to take account of the claims of the riparian owners along the Park, especially on the east side thereof, who have paid very fancy prices for land overlooking the Park, which, with the execution of this scheme, would command nothing but a view of new houses across the way. The owners of these plots would be as much outraged by a proposition to destroy Central Park as would the owners of skyscrapers overlooking Trinity and St. Paul's churchyards if the Trinity Corporation should conclude to erect skyscrapers of its own on those empty spaces, and the legal claims against the municipal corporation would be much more solid than those against the ecclesiastical corporation, since the aggrieved owners have been paying taxes not only upon the present but also upon the prospective value of their land, and this prospective value the execution of this scheme would destroy. But it is needless to accumulate either practical or sentimental objections to this plan of Haussmannization. The interest of it is likely to remain exclusively academic.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKES.

The loyalty of trades unions to the orders of ignorant, largely unprincipled, and wholly reckless and dangerous leaders is one of the most surprising and distressing phenomena of the whole labor situation. Mr. DONNELLY, the head of the butchers' organization, managing a strike brought in violation of the most solemn contract obligations and undertakings, and in repudiation of an agreement reached between the representatives of the employers and the workmen, deems it necessary to the success of his movement that he shall have outside help. He is now considering the wisdom, from his point of view, of calling out all the freight handlers and railroad men of the systems furnishing transportation to and from the stock yards. Mr. DONNELLY is not himself a railroad man, and it would suggest itself to one not familiar with the way trades unions are run that the freight handlers and other railroad men to whom such a demand was addressed would take it before their respective unions for careful and deliberate consideration. It does not appear, however, that they have any idea of doing anything so sensible and prudent. Like the children who followed the Pied Piper of Hamelin from the streets of their native city into a hole in the ground, the brakemen, freight handlers, and others are waiting until Mr. DONNELLY shall bid them give up their jobs and make a supreme and utterly futile sacrifice to bolster up a lost cause for a few hours or a few days.

The unselfishness of organized labor in such matters would be sublime if it was intelligently directed to the accomplishment of good results. There is an incident which may be observed daily at the stock yards which might be studied with profit by these complacent victims of an irresponsible leadership which they follow so blindly. In a letter from Mr. JOHN GRAHAM to his son, PIERPONT, this is described as follows:

> We've got an old steer out at the packing house that stands around at the foot of the runway leading up to the killing pens, looking for all the world like one of the village fathers sitting on a cracker box before the grocery—sort of sad-eyed, dreamy old cuss—always has two or three straws from his cud sticking out of the corner of his mouth. You never saw a steer that looked as if he took less interest in things. But by and by the boys drive a bunch of steers toward him—or cows, may be, if we're canning—and then you'll see Old Abe move off up that runway, sort of beckoning the bunch after him with that wicked old stump tail of his, as if there was something mighty interesting to steers at the top and something that every Texan and Colorado, raw from the prairies, ought to have a look at to put a metropolitan finish on him. Those steers just naturally follow along on up that runway and into the killing pens. But just as they get to the top Old Abe, someways, gets lost in the crowd and he isn't among those present when the gates are closed and the real trouble begins for his new friends.

If the members of unions with no stake in the quarrel of the butchers will reflect upon the lesson to be learned from the incident described, and with which they are doubtless quite familiar, it may result to their advantage.

THE POPE IN WORLD POLITICS.

The interesting portrait study of the present occupant of the chair of St. Peter, given in another part of this paper by Mr. WALTER LITTLEFIELD, should concern not only Catholics. The personality of the Pope has always counted for much in European politics. It so counts still, though doubtless for less than four centuries ago, before the Reformation, and when, throughout Europe, "Catholic" was an exact synonym for "Christian." At present it is a factor in the planetary politics into which European politics have expanded. We had occasion, the other day, to adduce a curious instance of this fact, in the proceedings following the murder by Chinese of two Belgian missionaries. France has had the advantage and the corresponding responsibility of being the secular arm of the Papacy in the Far East, by reason of the naval decadence of the Powers which might be supposed to be more congenial agents of the Vatican. And we seemed to be confronted by the peculiar and amusing probability that, if the tension of relations between the Elysée and the Vatican should result in a rupture, the secular agency of the Church "in partibus" might be bestowed, since surely neither Great Britain nor the United States would entertain a proposal to assume it, upon the only remaining Government which had "sea power" enough to make it available, to wit, upon the German Kaiser, sometimes known as "the Protestant Pope." Thus would the whirligig of Time bring in his revenges in a very striking way, when the Pope of Rome should invoke the representative of Martin Luther to look after his interests in quarters in which no Catholic Power was at once able and willing to do so!

Already the present Pope has agitated Europe, in only a year of Papacy, more than any one of his recent predecessors has done throughout his whole reign. PIUS IX., indeed, started on his Papal career as a "reforming Pope," a pretension with which the late THOMAS CARLYLE made rudely merry, more than intimating that the only effective reformatory measure a Pope could initiate was official suicide. It is no wonder that the activities of a Pope seem portentous to the Church as well as to the world. A Pope who "does things" is by no means the kind of Pope the Church is looking for, and undoubtedly some of the performances of the present Pope have been adapted to give the impression that King Stork had been inadvertently elected, in place of the King Log who was meant to be chosen. The appointment of the pragmatical and not overmannerly MERRY DEL VAL as Papal Secretary might have been passed as an oversight. But the Supreme Pontiff has been careful to adopt and make his own the most blazing indiscretions of his subordinate.

In regard to the rupture, which is now all but declared, between France and the Vatican, it will be seen, in the light of the study to which we are referring, that the Papal view is one liable to be taken by an Italian priest, of no very wide outlook, to whom the questions between the Vatican and the Quirinal are questions purely of Italian politics. In fact, the cosmopolitan pretensions of the Church are curiously at variance with the fact that in its practical administration it is almost exclusively an Italian institution, and that it is in his original character of the Bishop of Rome that the Pope actually acts. When we have arrived at the Papal point of view, it becomes credible how the Vatican may have gone out of its way to affront the President of the French Republic for presuming to visit the King of Italy, while at the same time it was delighting to honor the monarch whom it insisted that France should snub. The effect of the performance upon patriotic Frenchmen who were trying to be also faithful Catholics does not seem at all to have engaged the attention of the Pope or of his chosen counselors. Illogical as this course may have been, Mr. LITTLEFIELD makes it clear, and that is a main interest of his study, that the Vatican stands ready for a reconciliation with the Quirinal, and that it does not insist upon the actual restoration of the temporal power in its old form and with its old boundaries, but is willing to accept a reasonable equivalent in "compensations elsewhere." With the display of such a temper there is no apparent reason to despair of a reconciliation.

THE PUSHCART EVIL.

The incidents of the past few days should convince Mayor MCCLELLAN that it is much easier and better not to create a great public evil than to regulate it after it is created. Holders of pushcart and peddlers' licenses have no idea of conforming to any other rules than those of their own making. They will do so only when the alternative is having to conform to the law which keeps them moving. Commissioner WOODBURY is making an earnest effort to induce these people to do business in places set apart for the purpose, where the public nuisance and public danger of street obstruction and traffic congestion shall not be created, where adequate street cleaning, the free movement of fire engines and ambulances, and other public functions will not be interfered with. As long as his discussion of the subject was academic the Mayor and other city officials having an interest in this matter approved the reform as a good thing; but the moment the Street Cleaning Commissioner begins to do things, peddlers and pushcart vendors set up a great howl and rush to the local politicians for protection. These besiege the Mayor at the head of delegations of curbstone merchants, begging for relief from what they are pleased to call oppression and injustice. The Mayor is troubled, and begins to fear that perhaps his energetic Commissioner of Street Cleaning is going a little too far. The President of the Board of Health, than whom no one should better know the evils of the present system, finds his sympathies acted upon and appeals to the Street Cleaning Commissioner not to be too hard upon these unfortunate people, but to try and accomplish his ends by easy stages, clothing the iron hand in the velvet glove. And so it goes all along the line.

The fact of the matter is that no pushcart vendor has been or will be annoyed, molested, or arrested for plying his vocation in the street or doing anything which his license permits. Every arrest made and every fine imposed in court has been for a specific, deliberate, and persistent violation of one of the city ordinances which these people understand perfectly, but which they have no intention of respecting until compelled to do so by the City Magistrates. The subordinate of the Street Cleaning Department committing any injustice against one of these people would lose his official head in the time required to write his discharge, and the disposition of the Mayor to put on the brakes does vastly more credit to his heart than to his judgment. Commissioner WOODBURY'S hands should be upheld and strengthened in every effort to accomplish what his predecessors in office have been afraid to undertake. He is dealing with a very difficult problem, is opposed by the powerful influence of the pushcart trust, and knows from experience that if he relaxes the tension for an hour the streets will again belong to the pushcart vendors, who will own them as completely as might a victorious army of invasion. It would be well if such bodies as the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the Board of Trade and Transportation, and other influential civic organizations should take the lead in shaping a sound public opinion in this matter, and thus assist in counteracting the vicious influence of those who are willing to sell the public interest for the promise of a few votes which may or may not be delivered.

A TRAP FOR THE KAISER.

The gorgeous snubs which the German Kaiser has been administering to artists and critics who do not follow his command and admire the only proper, conservative, academical, and Prussian style of painting has produced a sensitiveness among the heretics which betrays itself in their refusal to play when a little bit of ground is offered them to play in. Officials who have to carry out the imperial orders find themselves between the devil and the deep sea; they are considered tyrants by the artists whose works are ignored and far too lenient by their lordly master. In this condition of things the official who had charge of the exhibition of paintings for St. Louis foregathered with his wits and decided that what the Emperor lacks is a thorough knowledge of the meaning and excellence of pictures by leading lights of the Secession. Could he be persuaded that there was any worth in these pictures then the Secessionists might be declared "Court-worthy" and a lot of good fellows now consuming themselves with wrath at cavalier treatment would descend from their sulks and join the band of artists who were to show America the best that is in German art.

This wise official determined to lay an art trap for the Kaiser. He chose Herr HEINRICH WOLFFLIN, Professor of the History of Art at the Berlin University, and posted him in the Grand Berlin Exhibition against the coming of the Kaiser. Herr WOLFFLIN it seems regards the modern impressionist in the light of a human being, and considers him sometimes an artist; therefore his the task, when presented to the Kaiser, to insinuate a few words in favor of the new direction and soften the rage of the prejudiced monarch.

The trap was laid. Prof. WOLFFLIN stood with the other chiefs of the exhibition when the Kaiser was announced. Now was the time. But the Kaiser, strange to relate, was in a hurry. He shot through the entrance and began to pass the pictures in review with his usual vivacity. Once only did he pause; it was before a picture that might suggest the ticklish subject. The high official turned to introduce Prof. WOLFFLIN; he was not there. Back, half a gallery back, there he stood with his nose against a picture unwitting of the wrath that gathered in a Privy Councilor's breast. Presently all the galleries were "done" and Kaiser WILHELM paused on the threshold, The Privy Councilor seized the moment to present Herr WOLFFLIN, who stood awaiting the lead of the sovereign that is necessary on such occasions.

But some one had peached; the Kaiser saw the trap. He drew himself up as if on the parade ground, and, sternly fixing with his gaze that unfortunate professor, uttered these words, a sentence which already has become part of the art history of modern Germany: "You will please be so good as to make front proper, against the modern direction!" and without waiting for a reply, left the gallery. The expression in German was scarcely polite; it was a command scarcely veiled by an impatient "please," and officialdom took it for the deathknell of all attempts to instruct or mollify the Kaiser. That is why the German exhibit at St. Louis does not include the works of the modern impressionists. They have an exhibition of their own at Charlottenburg, whence they hurl defiance at the Kaiser and the academicals.

The error of Geheimrath LEWALD was to suppose that Kaiser WILHELM has anything to learn. It's just the other way; he is there to teach artists and critics and university professors to "make front properly" against their most cherished convictions. L'état, la littérature, les arts et l'université—c'est Moi!

OVERHEAD CHECK ON HORSES.

Cruelty of the Practice Suggests a Convincing Argument.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cannot the press do something to arouse public sentiment against the wretched overhead check on the horse? One of the worst of its many bad features is that it holds the horse's eyes up to the sun in a most unnatural and painful manner. I think a convincing argument would be this:

Strap the owner's and driver's heads back at the same angle and compel them to make their way through the thoroughfares and stand for hours in the sun in front of our large stores, and every time they show by look or action the discomfort they feel give them an extra jerk and a crack about the ears with the whip, and if they be so blinded by the sun pouring into their upturned eyes that they cannot exactly see where they are going, why lay the whip on heavily, just to take the nonsense out of them and to train them.

This is the treatment that we see thousands of horses receive every day, and women (oh! shame to say it) ride complacently behind their suffering horses.

E. C. H.

Corona, L. I., July 27, 1904.

O Blessed Relief!

From The Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Housekeep—Yes, I'm going to take the children away to the country for a few weeks.

Mrs. Naybor—You'll take your servant girls along with you, of course?

Mrs. Housekeep—Certainly not! I need a rest myself.

Merely Wished to Know.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"Miss Passay," he said, "there is something I have for some time wished to ask you."

"Oh," she gasped, "I'm so glad—that is, I—I mean, is it anything personal?"

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Not Incompatible, for One Simply Complements the Other.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Life would not be worth living if it were without interests, and if everybody agreed with everybody life would be uninteresting. Fortunately, all, or mostly so, that makes life interesting and worth living operates on us from the outside. We are only an infinitely little part of the Great Whole. "Topics" in to-day's TIMES confirms all this by his concluding words, so full of comfort to himself and many others, on President Remsen's unscientific and unfair claims for science vs. philosophy and philosophers, as presented by "Topics of the Times." But when scientists and common folk dare to criticise the tiresome superiority of the philosophers they emphasize their inferiority by laboriously trying to be superior to what they are attacking by themselves assuming to be philosophers.

None of us can jump out of our skins, and scientific investigators must round out their lives within their skins as well as the philosophers. Both philosophers and scientific investigators deal with facts. They deal with them in different ways, but if either assume to hold something that is final, nature soon gives them notice of their error and failure. All science, all knowledge, is only tentative, but progressive, because science and philosophy are never complete; and, while we are ourselves incomplete in comprehension and all that, science and philosophy will continue to be tentative, incomplete, and subject to revision.

How interesting! Scientific men find fault with philosophers, and philosophers have much reason to find shortcomings in the reasoning of holiday philosophers in the shape of scientific men. Buechner, of matter and force fame, a scientific man who cried for facts, was as a philosopher, in the estimation of Schopenhauer, a mere sophomore. And in the estimation of philosophers who are also scientific men, that pure scientific man, whom all of us thank for favors conferred, Haeckel is found wanting and in error when he deserts protozoa in search of a monistic view of the world.

The truth of the matter is that science and philosophies are not incompatabilities, but the one complements the other, and they are related in the world's history as are the senses and intellect of man and men. Utilizing the shortcomings of philosophers for the consolation of those whose senses and intellects are untrained in both science and philosophy is sheer cultural invalidism worthy of "Christian Science."

DR. ADOLPH RUPP.

New York, July 25, 1904.

VICIOUSNESS OF THE SHARK.

Visitor to Antipodes Saw One Bite Boy's Leg Off.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's "Topics of the Times" a discussion appears as to the viciousness of the shark as far as human beings are concerned. It is assumed that no one has ever witnessed a single instance. In 1886 I crossed the harbor of Sydney to Manley Beach on a visit to the late Sir John Robertson, the then Premier of New South Wales.

It was on a Saturday afternoon, a recognized half holiday. In the middle of the harbor, close to where I was passing, was a small sailboat with a number of young men, several of whom were idly lounging about. One young man had his legs hanging over at the side with his feet in the water. (It was midwinter—the antipodean Summer.)

Suddenly I heard a heartrending shriek and to my horror I perceived a shark snatching at one of his legs. It was only by a supreme effort that his companions succeeded in dragging him into the boat. His leg was torn clean off.

I. MORDAUNT SIGISMUND, M. D.

New York, July 26, 1904.

New York's Water Supply.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of a possible water famine I suggest that one of the streams flowing into the Hudson River be stored and utilized for power only to pump the water of the Hudson into a reservoir and connect with the Croton system. We can then have an unlimited supply for all time similar to the Fairmount Water Works in Philadelphia, where the water of the Schuylkill River, flowing over a dam furnishes the power to pump the water above the dam into the reservoir in Fairmount Park. The difference in this case being that another and smaller stream will furnish the power, This plan probably will be less expensive than any scheme yet proposed, and the cost of the power to maintain an abundant supply of water will be reduced to a minimum.

MECHANIC.

New York, July 27, 1904.

Last of the Light Brigade.

From The London Telegraph.

In the recent birthday honors list were a number of veteran officers who received marks of royal favor in commemoration of the jubilee of the Crimean war. His Majesty, at the same time, was not forgetful of the splendid heroism displayed throughout the campaign by the rank and file of the British Army, and he has conferred on Sergt. Nunnerley, formerly of the Seventeenth Lancers, who took part in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, the medal for meritorious service. The Secretary to the Army Council has intimated to Sergt. Nunnerley that King Edward bestows this honor upon him, together with the annuity, "as a reward for his long and highly meritorious service, including the Crimean war." Nunnerley is a man of splendid physique, standing 6 feet 2 inches, and, in spite of his years, retains a fine soldierly appearance. Two brothers also served with him in the Crimea.

The gallant old lancer gives a vivid description of the daring charge of fifty years ago. He says: "We had not proceeded far before the men in the left division of my squadron were nearly all mowed down, including a Sergeant, who had his head blown off, but afterward rode about thirty yards before he fell from the saddle. Every shot from the enemy's guns came with deadly effect, and I had many hair-breadth escapes from death. Within a few yards of the Russian guns my horse was shot and fell on its head. I endeavored to pull it up, but found the animal was unable to move, its foreleg having been blown off. I left my wounded charger and forced my way on foot, when I was attacked by Russian cavalry, through whom I succeeded in cutting my way. No sooner, however, had I got clear of my foes than I was knocked down and ridden over by a number of riderless horses. Having regained my feet, I observed one of the Thirteenth Light Dragoons under his horse, which had been killed. The rider (Trooper J. Malone) not being able to free himself, I succeeded in dragging the horse off him and set him at liberty. Later on I assisted Sergt. Major Farrell of the same regiment to carry Capt. Webb, who was badly wounded, out of danger. I once more returned to the open under a heavy fire and brought out Trumpeter William Bretton, who was very seriously wounded. I then caught a stray horse belonging to the Eighth Hussars, which I mounted, and returned up the valley, galloping through scores of dead comrades and horses that lay there strewn over the ground. Later on I found that out of 145 men belonging to the Seventeenth Lancers who went into the charge only thirty-five could be discovered. Some were on Russian horses, and the rest on horses belonging to other British regiments, whose riders had been killed. On the morning of the battle there were thirteen of us lancers in one tent, and at night I was the only one left."

No Wonder.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"What's the matter with Garrage's voice? It sounds like a fog horn.

Why, Garrage was out in the country with his auto yesterday and some one stole his squawker. So all the way in he honkhonked with his voice and that's what's the matter with it."

THE TEN LIVING QUESTIONS.

From The New York World.

The real, living, burning questions of the campaign are:

I.—ROUGH RIDER OR JUDGE?

Shall the people of the United States have for the next four years a Personal or a Constitutional Government—the sovereignty of a party dictator or the sovereignty of the people—a Rough Rider or a Judge for Chief Magistrate?

II.—REFORM THE TARIFF.

Shall the tariff never be revised except with the consent and under the direction of its beneficiaries—by "the friends of its abuses, its extortions, and its discriminations"—or shall it be revised in a judicial spirit by "the friends of the masses and for the common weal?"

III.—CURB THE TRUSTS.

Shall monopolies like the Beef Trust, controlling universal necessaries of life, continue to receive the protection of a sheltering tariff, and enjoy still longer indulgence in the non-enforcement of anti-trust laws by reason of their enormous contributions to party campaign funds and their potential influence with party leaders?

IV.—THE ABUSE OF POWER.

Shall the action of the President in ridding himself of the one successful trust prosecutor in order to placate the corporations—in making his former private secretary and head of the Department of Commerce a campaign-fund solicitor from the very corporations he was appointed to "diligently investigate"—in appointing a railroad corporation official Secretary of the Navy, and a political agent of the Southern Pacific Railway to the head of the department to supervise and curb corporations, (all to aid his own campaign,)—shall this "surrender of the Rough Rider" be approved by the people?

V.—NO CORPORATION RULE.

Shall the rule of corrupt corporations in politics and their controlling influence in Government be further enlarged and confirmed by continuing in power a party closely allied with them by the granting of special privileges in the tariff, by the election of corporation agents to Congress and to State offices, and through the reconstruction of the Cabinet to meet their views?

VI.—STOP THE EXTRAVAGANCE.

Shall we continue a policy of reckless extravagance, as evidenced by the expenditure of more than $2,500,000,000 during the last four years, or shall we return to a reasonable economy?

VII.—CHECK THE CORRUPTION.

Shall corruption bred of too long a lease of power, as instanced in the half-disclosed postal frauds, in the land-office scandals, in the pension abuses, in the sale of offices and negotiation of corrupt public contracts by Senators Dietrich and Burton, in the purchase of a seat in the Senate by the Democrat, W. A. Clark, ratified by Republican Senators, and in the ascendency and Executive recognition of notorious corruptionists and professional spoilsmen, be condoned and continued?

VIII.—NO "BIG STICK" BLUSTER.

Shall the attitude of the United States toward foreign nations be that of a bully with a "big stick," and a chip on his shoulder, or shall we return to the policy of Washington and Jefferson—"Peace and friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none"—minding our own business and expecting other nations to do the same?

IX.—WHAT WILL THE FILIPINOS DO TO US?

Shall we continue the malevolent effect upon ourselves of so-called "benevolent assimilation" in the Philippines until it is too late to withdraw from that deplorable and un-American adventure in Asiatic colonialism—which becomes all the more dangerous the more we impose upon them the veneer of our civilization—and until the hybrid and forever alien races of those islands shall be incorporated into our body politic, to cast the die in our National Conventions, as the delegate from Hawaii did at Kansas City in 1900; to participate in our elections, to sit in our Congress, and eventually to help to govern those who now by force impose upon them government without consent and taxation without representation?

X.—"LET US HAVE PEACE."

Shall we, forty years after the end of the war and after a complete reconciliation of the once hostile States, tear asunder by a revival of the sectional issue the bonds of fraternity and concord—and this when the people of the South have just secured the nomination of a conservative and sound-money Democrat for President, and have given repeated instances of the strongest National and patriotic feeling?

A TENTH-STORY REVERIE.

A breeze blows in at the window here, with
the music of wind-swept leaves;
The patter of rain on a farmhouse roof and
a flash of the trickling eaves;
The glimpse of a long, long lane that turns
and winds among the trees;
The scent of clover and mint and thyme
and the buzz of humblebees;
A breeze blows in at the window here, with
the sickles' harvest tune,
The ripple and splash of a rock-bound
stream and the light of a harvest moon
That filters away through the leaves and
boughs in a yellow filigree;
A breeze blows in at the window here that
is fraught with memory.

Here is the tower of a granite pile and
here is an endless wall
Of brick and stone, with the misty light of
the city over all,
Up from the street comes a ceaseless din,
and the rattle of wheels on stone,
But the breeze blows in at the window
here, with the scent of a rose, half-
blown;
With the tinkle far of a schoolhouse bell
and the cry of lads at play,
The murmuring chant of the forest deep
and the fields that stretch away
To the rising hills, where the moon is hid,
till the yellow flames arise
As the rays of a night-lamp swung for us
through the arch of star-gemmed skies.

Here are the streets where the toilers are,
and the din of busy wheels,
But a breeze blows in at the window here
like a welcome thief, and steals
The glow of the city streets away, and the
pulsing roar grows dim
In the melody of a church bell's chime and
the chant of an evening hymn.
The stony streets are turfy paths and the
city's din and roar
Is the far-off note of the woodland wild
or the break of waves on shore,
When the free-winged winds from the far
hills blow, and the tears that dim the
eye
Are dewdrops on wood violets in the
cloistered dells that lie.

A breeze comes in at the window here, like
a soothing message blown
From the world of birds and trees and
flowers to the world of brick and stone;
Cries out to the heart that is caged and
barred and bids it spread its wings
For a little while and wander back where
the sweet-voiced wild-bird sings;
The tinseled glow of the city pales in the
light of the yellow moon
That filters down through the boughs and
leaves, and the joy of the wild-bird's
tune
Rings out in a song of welcome home; while
the city's roar grows dim
In the rhyme and chime of the old church-
bell and the note of an evening hymn!

J. W. FOLEY.

A MISSOURI DEPUTY SEES CONEY FIRE SHOW

After Escaping Safely He Tells of a Real Missouri Show.

A "HANGIN' BEE" AT UNION

No One-Ring Affair When George Collins, the Bank Burglar, Went to His Death.

When Detective Lee Killian of Missouri came here a few days ago with Assistant Circuit Attorney Fickheisen to take Plunger Ryan back to St. Louis, he was accompanied by Deputy Sheriff "Jim" Carmody, who, as he expresses it, "don't like nuthin' high-toned, no how." "Jim" followed the other members of the party from the cars when the train reached Jersey City, and as he walked aboard one of the big Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboats he gazed at the rows of electric lights in the boat cabin and exclaimed:

"By go-rye! I didn't 'spose we were goin' in a the-a-ty till we kem right in."

He was greatly surprised when his companions informed him that he was not in a theatre but a ferryboat. And when the party arrived in New York Jim Carmody refused to stop at a hotel where they had "carpets on the flo'," as he put it. He wanted a plain, every-day hotel, where there were seats in the barroom, so he stopped at a Raines Law establishment on Third Avenue. And when the case was disposed of the party went to Coney Island and visited the amusement places there.

Deputy Sheriff Carmody was not told what he would see when they led him into the fire show. He occupied a seat in the front row, and was greatly amused at the byplay in the street scene. He watched the King of the Dentists barking from his wagon in the square, and whispered that he remembered seeing that fakir out at Union, Mo. And while he was greatly interested in a burlesque street fight which he believed was genuine the firebells clanged and the fire engines came dashing into the square. Just then a burst of flame shot from the papier maché hotel. The Missouri Sheriff jumped from his seat and ran through the doorway labeled "Emergency Exit." Jim's friends didn't see him again that night, but on the following morning found him sitting in the barroom of the Third Avenue Hotel behind a bottle.

"How did you folks escape?" he asked.

"I were mighty near th' place th' fire started. I stood for a minute near the do'way to watch them 'ere New York firemen, but I don't think considerable about their work. How many lives were lost?"

"Why, that was simply a show," explained one member of Jim's party.

"Show!" exclaimed Jim. "Well, I swan! I didn't think you folks East burned hotels jes' for show. I nevah saw nuthin' ter equal that show, 'ceptin' the hangin' of George Collins out in Union last Spring."

Jim looked with a far-away glint in his eye.

"'Twere in March. I nevah seed nuthin' ter tich it. It were suttinly th' slendidest hangin' what evah kem off in Missoury. George, he were th' pal of Rudolph, the Missoury Kid, who were caught up Hartford way in Connecticut. George and th' gang robbed th' Nation'l Bank out at Union, totin' off $5,000 cash, not ter mention th' pile of bonds. Well, Sah, after they had done gone and killed that 'ere Pinkerton deteckertive they put George on trial right directly acrosst the road from the bank he robbed.

"Over yondah on the other cornah were the jail and the place where they swung him were on the fourth cornah of th' squar'. So you see they toted him 'round th' fo' cornahs before finishin' the job. And thar were no triflin' about it. They jest fixed the day fo' the hangin' and the Sheriff sent out tickets to all his friends in th' county, 'kase he jes' made up his mind that that 'ere hangin' 'ud be a three-ring affah. Why, Sah, th' day befo' that set for th' end of George, Union looked like she were expectin' Comical Brown or Dee'cation Day.

"Thar war mules an' carts an' lemonade an' thimble riggers, an' punch an' judy, an' foot races a-many. The hangin' bee were booked for daybreak, but as mighty few of th' Sheriff's pussonal friends got 'round by that time, th' Sheriff jes' postponed th' show till afternoon, kase he didn't want no one to miss it. 'Round yeah you folks might suttinly think that we're silly like. But 'tweren't. I sed to th' Sheriff: 'What time will she come off!' An' he said:' Look yeah, I'm a-runnin' this, an' I can't tell what time she'll come off. Mebbe 2 o'clock.' An' when 2 o'clock kem thar weren't all present what had tickets, so the' Sheriff schadieled up a plan ter have th' body of George placed on show in Hank And'son's saloon. So after they hanged George they toted his body over to Hank's. I thought they were carryin' things mighty fur, but the' Sheriff said: 'Deed 'n I ain't!'

"You see, out in Missoury we must take care when 'lection time is comin'; so I 'spose th' Sheriff had an eye ter business. Th' crowd jes' swarmed in till the place were so gol-derned crowded you couldn't breathe nuthin' but pipe smoke. An' most everybody were a-buyin' drinks. I noticed th' Sheriff o'derin' a heap whenever his friends kem a-trottin' up ter shake hands; but he had thems 'ere buckskin mittens on which kind o' interfaired wif his puttin' his hands in his pockets for changes. But it were a right mighty good show, anahow. Guess you never had a hangin' down to Coney Island, heh?"

COAL STRIKE HANGING FIRE.

Anthracite Workers Meet To-morrow—Board to Consider Grievances.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 30.—The first two days of next week are expected to settle the question of whether the Lackawanna and Wyoming districts are to be swept by a strike of the anthracite mine workers.

On Monday the Executive Board of the workers will meet, and on Tuesday a meeting of the conciliation board for which the miners asked will be held. The Executive Board will discuss the refusal of the operators to observe the check weighing and check docking boss award, and will decide whether the orders of the annual convention to declare a strike at every colliery where the award is not enforced shall be obeyed at once.

The conciliation board, besides again taking up this question, will be asked to settle the grievance of the Coxe Brothers & Co. workers. If it does not, the workers will at once take a strike vote. The general demand among them is for the strike without delay.

President W. L. Connell of the conciliation board declared that the operators did not want a strike, and that they were willing to adhere to every award offered by the Strike Commission.

ANTHRACITE COAL ADVANCED.

Increase of 10 Cents a Ton Announced—Soft Coal Also Up.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Circulars were issued to-day by the anthracite producing companies advancing the price of coal 10 cents a ton. At the same time orders were issued closing down for a week every hard coal mine in the State and cancelling every unfilled order received under the July prices.

Announcement was made also by the selling agents of Pocahontas and New River bituminous that hereafter soft coal from those two regions intended for tidewater will be sold at $2.50 a ton for lots less than 5,000 tons, and $2.40 for lots more than that amount. These important announcements have more or less demoralized the coal market and this week promises many developments.

While the advance in price of Pocahontas and New River was unexpected at this time, it is not surprising, and it is not expected to disturb the market conditions of that product materially. A meeting of the operators of the two regions named was held last Thursday in New York and the advance decided upon.

GYPSIES GIVE MONEY'S WORTH.

Tell Woman Where Missing Watches Are—Roosevelt Loses a Tip.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., July 30.—Mrs. A. R. Williams of Huntington has become a convert, within limits, to belief in the mystic powers claimed by gypsy fortune tellers. The recovery of two gold watches figured largely in her conversion.

A roving band of gypsies recently gathered upon one of the greens in Huntington. The authorities received complaints from residents of the neighborhood, and the gypsies were ordered to move on. They did so, but a couple of fortune tellers visited many houses.

Mrs. Williams had mourned as stolen the two gold timepieces. When one of the seers stopped at her house and offered to unfold the future for a quarter of a dollar, Mrs. Williams invested. It was not because she believed, she afterward explained, but it didn't cost much to try.

"I've had two gold watches stolen," said Mrs. Williams. "Tell me where they are, and I'll ask you nothing more."

"Where were they kept?" asked the gypsy.

Mrs. Williams told her they had been kept in a bureau drawer in an upper room. The gypsy asked for a glass of clear water. This she covered with a handkerchief of many hues, and applied her ear. In a moment she looked up.

"Your watches were not stolen," she said. "They are in a corner of the drawer below the one in which you generally keep them."

Investigation proved the accuracy of the gypsy's statement.

The gypsy band left town for Sagamore Hill, six miles distant, intending to tell President Roosevelt who is to occupy the White House next March, but when they heard that the President had left Oyster Bay, they turned aside.

HOW REYES PLACATED CASTRO.

Appointed Venezuela President's Friend Governor of Border Department.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CARACAS, Venezuela, July 28.—By his appointment of Dr. Luis Cuertxo Marques as Governor of the border department of Santander, Gen. Rafael Reyes, the newly elected President of the Colombian Republic, has succeeded in establishing an entente cordiale with President Cipriano Castro of Venezuela, Dr. Marques being a warm friend of President Castro. And in the political and diplomatic circles of all the South American capitals President Reyes's master-stroke of diplomacy is the all-absorbing topic of conversation.

Just how delicate was the Colombian executive's self-appointed task may be judged by the fact that Santander has long been the hatching ground of revolutionary movements. The election of Gen. Reyes was made possible by the revolution which ended the first of this year, and which was virtually engineered and financed in the Department of Santander, aided and abetted by Venezuelan malcontents, who hoped to carry the issues of the Colombian civil conflict over into Venezuela and to precipitate a war in that country, effecting the downfall of Castro.

Throughout his campaign, Gen. Reyes apparently gave the Venezuelans in Santander every encouragement in their machination against the Castro administration, while, in reality, he held them skillfully in check and upon the cessation of hostilities he gave them distinctly to understand that in Santander they could not hope to plot Venezuelan uprisings.

President Castro's courteously couched response to Gen. Reyes, congratulating the people of Colombia upon his election as President, is believed throughout South America to mark the end of all animosities. A treaty of mutual concessions in political and commercial questions between the two administrations is looked for at a not far distant date.

PHILADELPHIA POSTAL INQUIRY

Postmaster McMichael's Administration Undergoing Rigid Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Two distinct inquiries into the management of the Post Office in this city are under way. A squad of Inspectors is at work under a general order originating with the President, and the United States Civil Service Commission, through Commissioner Alford W. Cooley of New York, has undertaken to canvass the returns and records affecting 535 applicants for positions in the classified service, including 68 women.

That the expense of conducting the Post Office has been increased more than $10,000 a month without corresponding betterments in the service is one of the general charges under investigation. The others allege gross violations of the Civil Service law, favoritism, and the creation of sinecures for personal friends of Postmaster McMichael and his assistant, Mr. Knowles. It is also charged that Superintendent of Mails Alexander has created costly and unnessary work for a horde of extra clerks and carriers. Over 150 witnesses testified before Commissioner Cooley at a secret hearing held on Thursday night, and seventy-six rejected applicants have been identified as the complainants before the Commission.

OLD BATTLESHIP'S JOURNEY.

The Essex Arrives at Ogdensburg on Her Way to Toledo.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 30.—The famous old battleship Essex, now a training ship of the United States Navy, arrived here to-day in charge of the Ohio Naval Reserves, en route from the Portsmouth Navy Yard to Toledo, Ohio, which is to be her permanent station. She carries a crew of 300 men.

The ten guns which comprise her armament were stripped and forwarded by rail, owing to the passage through the Canadian canals.

The deepest vessel that ever perviously passed through the Canadian canals drew fourteen feet six inches, and all levels had to be raised to float the Essex. She is barkentine rigged, has three masts, and registers fourteen hundred tons. The hull is twenty inches thick below the water line and fifteen above.

Marine H. G. Wadsworth of Toledo was lost overboard at Montreal. His body was recovered and was accompanied home by a detail from the ship.

NEW NATIONAL LABOR PARTY.

Call Issued for a Convention to be Held in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 30.—A call was issued here to-day for the election of delegates to a National Political Labor Party Convention to be held in Chicago, Aug. 29. Representatives of the union affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor are behind the movement. It is the intention to form the new political party of workingmen, farmers, single taxers, turner societies, and economic reform bodies.

In the call for a convention, which was sent broadcast to-day, both the Democratic and Republican Parties are accused of betraying the confidence of the working people, and the statement is made that, instead of political freedom, "is being reared both a political and industrial despotism unsurpassed even in Russia."

Americans' Gift to King Edward.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The California Knights Templar are preparing a gift for King Edward in appreciation of the honor conferred upon them by the King in sending a personal representative with the delegation from the Great Priory of England and Wales to the conclave at San Francisco. The gift is a volume recording the history of the conclave, specially bound and ornamented.

MONUMENT OF OLD CITY UNEARTHED IN SUBWAY

Marble Block That in 1818 Marked Fort George Bastion Site.

OF INTEREST TO HISTORIANS

Old Fortification at the Battery Was Razed in 1787 to Make Room for a House for George Washington.

An interesting relic of old New York was unearthed by laborers in the subway excavations in Battery Park yesterday afternoon. The relic, which is an almost square block of white marble, marking the southwestern bastion of Fort George, was discovered among the entwining roots of what had once been a giant elm thirty-two inches below the surface of the ground.

The inscription on the block of marble reads:

> To perpetuate the site of the S. W. Bastion of Fort George, in 40 degrees, forty two minutes, and eight seconds N. Lat., as observed by Capt. John Montresson and David Rittenhouse, in October, 1769, the Corporation of the City of New York, have erected this monument, A. D. MDCCCVIII.

The block rested on an equally well-preserved base of brownstone. The inscription of the marble stone is uninjured, and a little polishing, according to Superintendent McDonald, will restore it to its original appearance. The dimensions of the block are 29 by 31 by 30 inches. According to John Healy, an expressman who has lived in the neighborhood for more than sixty years, it has undoubtedly been buried for at least that length of time, as he said he would certainly have remembered the monument had it been in view in that period. Mr. Healy cannot remember when the great elm, whose roots had grown around the stone, was planted. The tree was about the last of the big trees in that part of the city to be cut down when the subway excavations were begun.

Mr. McDonald was much interested in the discovery, and yesterday afternoon, as soon as the stone had been taken from its long resting place and placed to one side he issued orders to his men not to touch the cavity from which the stone had been taken. He desired to hear from the city authorities and from persons interested in the history of New York, he said, before putting workmen in the big hole. According to Mr. McDonald's measurements the hole from which the stone was taken is on the western border of State Street, about 100 feet north of the point where it is intersected by Bridge Street.

Charles Hemstreet, author of "When Old New York Was Young," speaking last night of the find, said that it was one of the most interesting that has been made in New York from a historical standpoint in many years.

"The finding of this slab," said Mr. Hemstreet, "is particularly interesting in that it shows the absolute beginning of the City of New York. As for the site of the ancient fort which it marks, the early records show that in 1614, when the inhabitants of this city numbered only a few fur traders, sent over by the Dutch East India Company, there were many Indians on the island, and these traders, for their own protection, built a fort which they called Fort Manhattan.

"As the importance of the post increased the fort was enlarged, and twelve years later, in 1626, when Peter Minuit became the first Governor of the province, a second fort, more substantial, was constructed. In 1664 the island passed from the control of the Dutch to the English, and the city, which up to that time had been known as New Amsterdam, became New York, in honor of the then Duke of York, who became King James II. On the accession of the Duke of York to the throne the name of the fort was changed to Fort James, retaining that name until 1702, when in the reign of Queen Anne it was renamed Fort Anne. In 1714, on the accession of George I., the name was again changed, and it was known thereafter, until it was demolished in 1787, as Fort George.

"The fort was torn down to make way for a house intended for occupancy by George Washington, as it was thought at that time that New York would be the seat of the National Government. Philadelphia became the capital, and the house, on its completion, was known as the Government House. In 1815 the Government House was torn down and on the site were built several residences, that then being the fashionable section of New York. On the same site to-day is being erected the new Custom House.

"As for this monument just discovered, I have communicated with several persons in New York to-night who have made a study of such matters, but have found no one who can place the monument. However it is no doubt one of the many monuments erected in olden times to commemorate historical events, and was probably, like a great many others, disregarded after a few years and was lost.

BLUECOAT WAS ON HAND.

Policeman Looking in Window When Italian Started to Fight.

James Dongo, an Italian, went into Samuel Grossner's clothing store at 56 Bowery, last night and said he wanted to see some shirts. Grossner showed some worth $1 each. Dongo offered him 25 cents for one, and this nettled Grossner, who ordered the Italian out of the store.

Dongo took a razor from his pocket and made a lunge for the haberdasher. The latter sidestepped, and Policeman Zwirman, who had been looking in the window, ran in and made the Italian a prisoner before he could do any harm. Dongo was locked up.

HARD-HEADED ALPHONSE.

Tumbled Five Stories and Bounced Up with Only a Bruise or Two.

Alphonse Richardson, a colored boy living at 219 West Sixty-first Street, was playing on the roof yesterday when he tried to cross to the next house by way of the coping around the narrow airshaft. He fell in. A mattress hanging out of a third-story window in the shaft broke the lad's fall, but he tumbled to the basement, five stories in all. He was rubbing a bump on his head when a crowd of colored people and Dr. Irving, a Roosevelt Hospital ambulance surgeon, reached him. The doctor found only a couple of bruises on the boy's body and a lump on his head.

"You've got a hard head, Alphonse," said the doctor, who could not persuade the lad's mother to let him take the boy to the hospital.

"Mah body's jess as hard," said the lad.

Mexican International Extension.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 30.—Engineers are in the field between Durango, Mexico, and the Port of Mazatlan, making surveys for the proposed extension of the Mexican International Railroad to Mazatlan. Recently a petition, signed by business men of Durango, favoring the construction of the road, was forwarded to President Diaz. Minister Fernandez of the Department of Communications answered the petition, in behalf of the President, stating that the Government stood ready to grant a substantial subsidy and in other ways promote the building of the line.

Watson Accepts Populist Nomination.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 30.—Joseph A. Parker, a member of the Executive Committee of the Populist Party, received a telegram to-day from Thomas E. Watson of Georgia stating that he will accept the nomination for President recently tendered him by the National Populist Party.

COPS TO ELEVATE THE DRAMA.

Members of Police Band Will Appear in Some City Theatre.

Now that the police band has won the approval of New Yorkers, so that it is cheered on parade and its concerts for the pension fund largely patronized, the members have decided to seek theatrical victories.

Roundsman Daniel Fogarty of the theatre squad has the matter in charge. He is undecided as to which of the theatres offered by the managers he will select. Newton Macmillan has written the play, which is to be a curtain raiser. By permission of Commissioner McAdoo fifty of the men in blue and brass will appear.

LITTLE WAIFS' HARD TIME.

Cared for at Last After Having Searched Long for Parents.

Little ten-year-old Mary Burke and her four-year-old brother Edward were sent to the Children's Society last night, after having been away from their parents for several days. Their father is a conductor out of work. The family was evicted from a house on West Fifty-seventh Street last Tuesday, and the children were left to shift for themselves.

They searched for their parents without avail, meanwhile sleeping in a hall and being fed by former neighbors. Yesterday a woman found them asleep and took them to Father Cassidy of the Paulist Fathers. He gave them a good meal, and then had the children sent to the police.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Saturdays and Sundays in town during the heated season are devoid of social incident. To-morrow many will go to Saratoga for the month for the racing season there. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay and the Herman Duryeas among others. The Harry Payne Whitneys will visit the Springs for a time.

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The engagement is reported of Miss Rita Burgess and Walter F. Gurnee, Jr. Miss Burgess is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Burgess (Miss Cora Larrabee) of 507 Madison Avenue. Mr. Gurnee is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee (Miss Belle Barney) of 417 Fifth Avenue and a brother of the Misses Belle and Mary Gurnee.

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Miss Alice Roosevelt, who was in town Thursday with her aunt, Mrs. Cowles, has accepted an invitation to visit the Walter Damrosches at their Bar Harbor home, the Stanwood cottage. She will be there several days the coming month.

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Although J. Pierpont Morgan went to Bar Harbor by rail, he has made his headquarters on the Corsair, which arrived in the bay Wednesday night.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gruner are in the Adirondacks, the guests of Mrs. Gruner's father, Simeon Drake.

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Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low are occupying the Vaughn cottage at Northeast Harbor, Me.

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A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. William M. Benjamin of Garrisons.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30.—Newport society gave up its afternoon to the automobile races at Sachuest Beach, and joined with the crowd which assembled on the sands and rocks to get a view of the contests. The Summer residents were there in all sorts of carriages and automobiles. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt had a large party in their automobile, Alfred G. Vanderbilt drove out with a party of men in his break and four-in-hand, Pembroke Jones, Clarence W. Dolan, Harry Hamlin, Hamilton Fish Webster, John Jacob Astor, William E. Carter, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Harry O. Havemeyer, Jr., Oliver H. P. Belmont, Austin Gray, E. L. Ludlow, and many others had parties.

There were but few luncheons at the cottages, Mrs. F. K. Sturges and Mrs. William H. Sands entertaining in this way, and Edward H. Bulkeley giving a luncheon at the Clambake Club.

To-night all Newport was dining out. Mrs. Stuyvesant gave her first dinner of the season, entertaining forty guests. Mrs. E. J. Berwind also gave her first dinner, and similar entertainments were given by Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Mrs. William B. Leeds, Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Egerton L. Winthrop, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. William T. Bull.

Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, who is entertaining a house party for the week end at Gray Crag, gave a breakfast this morning preceding the automobile races, among the guests being Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Cutting, Mrs. Ray, and Mr. Goold Redmond. Mrs. Clark gave a dinner Friday night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe.

Mr. A. De Navarro is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beckman, John A. Dix of Robert Sedgwick, William B. Briston of J. D. R. Baldwin, James D. Hague of Arnold Hague, Miss C. N. Cameron of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds, Nicholas Biddle of Mrs. Silas Fairchild, George H. Warring, Jr., of Frederick Sheldon, and Mrs. Cornelius T. Lee of Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt.

Ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry made his first appearance to-day at the Casino, registering there for the season.

Mrs. William R. Travers is visiting Mrs. Joseph Harriman at her cottage on Bellevue Court.

J. P. Greene, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Mrs. Greene arrived at Jamestown to-day and opened their cottage there for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin has shown an unusual interest in those who walk on Bellevue Avenue, and has two large openings cut in the hedge in front of her cottage, Snug Harbor, in which she has placed settees for the accommodation of the public.

To-day's registration at the Casino included Isaac H. Clothier, Frederick Kernochan, Mrs. W. B. Duncan, Jr., John A. Dix, A. De Navarro, George McFadden, William A. Briston, Mrs. J. S. Putnam, Miss C. N. Cameron, James D. Hague, F. Hamilton, Albert Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler B. Jackson, Nicholas Biddle, A. S. Burden, G. R. Fearing, Jr., and Henry G. Gray.

SOCIETY AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 30.—The week's end at Tuxedo was marked by a number of arrivals, many coming out to spend Sunday with the cottagers.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, who passed the week at Martha's Vineyard, returned yesterday, and entertained at dinner to-night.

Others who are entertaining guests to-night are Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Hamilton, and Mr. and Mrs. William C. Fargo.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Cammann have leased the Price cottage for the season, and Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Haven have arrived at the Chester Davis cottage. Other cottage arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Ronalds, Mrs. Christopher Wolfe, and Mr. B. Bancroft Smith.

Among the week's arrivals are F. A. Juilliard, Robert Varnum, Mrs. C. W. Cooper, Dr. and Mrs. Percy D. Malcolm, Guy Fairfax Carey, O. J. Brand, Mr. and Mrs. Chester D. Ely, R. H. Matthews, H. G. Barber, Goold Hoyt, Miss Heyward P. Lorillard, F. J. Deiter, E. C. Kent, J. C. Lord, Mrs. J. B. Lord, H. C. Oakley, T. W. Porter, Stewart Waller, Max A. Wesendonck, Gordon Douglas, F. M. Endicott, Richmond Talbott, and Griswold Lorillard.

Traded Rags for New Suit and Cash.

ROSLYN, N. Y., July 30.—James Dainor of this place hung out a new suit of clothes in the backyard last night to dry, as he had been caught in the rain. In the pockets were $4.50 in cash and tickets to a church fair with a face value of $15. This morning he found that the clothes, cash, and tickets were gone. In place of the new suit he found some ragged garments that had evidently been discarded by a tramp.

"HOBO JOE" POET SINGS OF MILLERTON

Fair Town Never Had a Poet Before, but Now—

EDITOR APPRECIATES HIS VERSE

Modestly He Proclaims His Poverty of Fame, but He Breathes the Air of Kings.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 30.—A cheerful-looking individual, with rubicund visage, keen blue eyes, and garments the worse for wear, strolled into the village of Millerton, the fairest of all Dutchess County, yesterday. Until his arrival all Millerton had labored under a heavy cloud of sadness. To-day all Millerton is bursting with pride and joy. Before "Hobo Joe" Thornton's ragged trousers had come to town Millerton mourned the lack of a poet to emulate the lofty verse of the bards of Rhinebeck, "beautiful, Republican Rhinebeck," Pawling, and Dover. With "Hobo Joe's" arrival all has changed, the darkness has been dissipated, the sadness is gone.

On "Hobo Joe's" arrival here he went straight to the office of Col. Card, the village editor. With little formality and less embarrassment he proceeded to lay before the editorial mind the exigencies of a life on the road.

He began by observing cheerfully that Millerton appeared to be a right thrifty sort of place, and followed this with intimations that he and thriftiness had long been strangers.

Editor Card is a philosopher and a philanthropist. A few minutes later the tramp was savagely enjoying a hearty meal. Between bites he allowed that in the vicissitudes of life he had been worse treated. There was a certain Mrs. Cole he held in scorn, who had given him two dry, thin slices of bread for a repast. He hummed meditatively:

> My dear Mrs. Cole,
> Your heart and your soul
> Were revealed in those slices of bread.

"Indeed, you are a poet!" exclaimed the amazed editor.

"I am, most excellent Sir," proudly replied "Hobo Joe."

> No trumpet of fame is sounding my name,
> No silver or gold have I got;
> No title I claim of ancestors' shame,
> No mansion, no castle, no cot.
> But I breathe the air of Princes and Kings,
> Gaze on the same sky above,
> Knowing the Master ordered all things
> With wisdom and fitness and love.

"Hobo Joe" also showed an unusual willingness to work for the occasional dimes and hand-outs that came his way. It was in this way that Millerton came to be enshrined in the niche of fame by "Hobo Joe." Under the inspiration of Editor Card's bounteous favor the poetic muse evolved this tribute:

> Fair Millerton on the Harlem Road,
> I'd gladly choose as an abode.
> Its paper, breezy, bright, and true,
> With news accurate, terse, and new,
> Tells what's going on at home, afar,
> And all about the Japan war.
> Fair Millerton, Fair Millerton, it's blest indeed thou art,
> And I am loath, Fair Millerton, in truth, from thee to part.

Before saying farewell to Millerton's free-handed hospitality "Hobo Joe" paid his respects to "Field Marshal" Lou Payn's constituents in Chatham, who had used him despitefully and cast him out, as follows:

> When God created man, we're told,
> He formed him out of dust;
> While some of them retained their mold,
> Some others of them bust.
> He looked them o'er, picked out the whole,
> And made them perfect men.
> The others were not worth a soul,
> To Chatham he sent them.
> And so it is that Chatham's race
> Are never classed with men;
> No soul, no heart—but in their place
> The gizzard of a hen.

BLUE RIBBONS FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. Grosvenor Gets Four Firsts at Long Branch—Alfred Vanderbilt Won.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 30.—Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor was the most notable winner to-day at the closing day of the Monmouth County Horse Show held in the club grounds at Hollywood Park. The attendance was one of the largest ever seen at the Monmouth County show, and the standard of the horses judged was of a high character. The number of women exhibitors was one of the marked features of the day, and, indeed, the horsewomen carried off the major share of the awards. Besides Mrs. Grosvenor, other victors were Mrs. John Gerken, Mrs. R. F. Carman, and Mrs. A. E. Dieterich.

Mrs. Grosvenor won four blue ribbons. All were well earned, for all the classes in which she won had good entries. In the class for harness pairs shown to a runabout Mrs. Grosvenor's fine chestnut pair, Fascination and Elevation, scored a great victory, beating Mrs. Gerken's old-time winners, Newsboy and Shop Girl. Mrs. Grosvenor's other firsts were won in the class for harness horses before a lady's trap, in the saddle class, and for harness pairs shown to stanhopes or spider phaetons. Mrs. R. F. Carman's admirable pair of blacks, Donner and Blitzen, beat both Mrs. Grosvenor's prize pair and Mrs. Gerken's Newsboy and Shop Girl in the harness-horse class not exceeding fifteen hands.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt won the blue ribbon for road teams shown to a coach. Stuart Duncan was second. Mrs. Gerken's only first was secured in the tandem class with Newsboy and Shopgirl.

In the flat race for ponies George Watson, who was riding Charles F. Hahn's mare Blackacre, was unseated by coming in contact with a post. He was somewhat shaken up, but received no serious injury.

Pairs of Horses, not exceeding 15.2 hands, shown to runabouts.—Won by Mrs. J. B. Grosvenor's Fascination and Elevation; Mrs. John Gerken's News Boy and Shop Girl, second; Mrs. Edward R. Ladew's Buster Brown and Katzenjammer Kid, third.

Road Team, shown to coaches.—Won by A. G. Vanderbilt; Stuart Duncan's entry, second.

Harness Horses, shown in a trap apropriate for a lady, and ladies to drive.—Won by Mrs. J. B. Grosvenor's Blue Boy; Stuart Duncan's Starlight, second; Mrs. Edward R. Ladew's Katzenjammer Kid, third.

Hunters or Jumpers, shown over six fences, five feet high.—Won by Mrs. A. E. Dieterich's Buck; F. P. Keller's Dunsandle, second.

Flat Race for Ponies, not over 14.2 hands, about a quarter of a mile, amateur riders.—Won by Tottiae Rogers, owned by William L. Beadleston; Sidney J. Holloway's Paddlock, second.

Harness Horses, over 14.1 hands, and not exceeding 15 hands.—Won by R. F. Carman's Donner and Blitzen; Mrs. John Gerken's News Boy and Shop Girl, second; Mrs. J. B. Grosvenor's Fascination and Admiration, third.

High Steppers, shown to appropriate traps.—Won by John T. Spratley's Virginia Coon.

Tandems, not exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's News Boy and Shop Girl; Lehman Strauss's Active and Alert, second; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's Admiration and Sensation, third.

Saddlehorses, over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by J. B. M. Grosvenor's Petroleum.

Reunion of the Cameron Clan.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 30.—About one-half of the 150 descendants of James Cameron, held their third reunion here to-day. Their ancestor was the grandson of the James Cameron who came from the home of the Lochell Clan in Scotland, and with his wife and five children, settled on the Hudson River, near Luserne, where he and his children became the owners of many thousands of acres. The principal feature of to-day's reunion was the erection over his grave of a bronze tablet, prepared by the Society of the War of 1812.

TRAIN HITS AUTO UP STATE.

Carries Machine and Occupants on Cowcatcher 250 Feet.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 30.—Mrs. Edward Cornwall and her son of this city while crossing the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg tracks in an automobile this afternoon were struck by a passenger train. The machine and its occupants were carried on the cowcatcher a distance of 250 feet.

When the train stopped the engineer climbed out on the running board and lifted Mrs. Cornwall from the wreckage of the machine, while the train crew removed her son. They were seriously injured, and were removed to the hospital.

CRANKS AT NATIONAL CAPITOL.

Tall Man Tries to Sell "Stored Sunlight" for Illuminating Purposes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Capitol Building, with its big white dome, has a great attraction for visitors to Washington, and it also has attractions for the Summer cranks who are drawn into its cool corridors.

Horner Reynolds of Alliance, Ohio, who has a scheme for collecting from Uncle Sam millions of dollars in imaginary rents due him for the occupancy of imaginary people of imaginary houses, called at the big building to-day. He told his troubles to a Capitol policeman, and was locked up until the police surgeons can make an examination of his mental condition.

Later a tall individual, in a frayed-out suit of black, sought the chief electrician, and when he found that official had gone home became confidential and told how he had invented a plan for supplanting gas and electric lighting by using "stored sunlight" for illuminating purposes. He added that he expected to become a billionaire in less than one year after his scheme is adopted by the Government.

JOHN A. WILLETT DEAD.

He Was Passaic's Fourth Mayor and Organized a Bank There.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 30.—John Allen Willett, fourth Mayor of Passaic, died this morning at his home, in Gregory Avenue. He was born at Argyle, N. Y., on Jan. 17, 1824, and received his education at Cary Seminary, in Genesee County. In 1864 he went to New York City, and was for years a successful commission merchant. He was one of the organizers of the New York Mercantile Exchange, and one of its Vice Presidents. He came to Passaic in 1868. In the two subsequent years he was a member of the City Council, serving with Gen. Bird W. Spencer, whom he succeeded as Mayor in 1885, being the only Democrat to hold that office.

Mr. Willett organized the Passaic National Bank, and was its President for a time. He also was at the head of the Passaic Gas Company, in which he owned the controlling stock.

Mr. Willett married, in 1852, Miss Ann Torry of Bethany, N. Y., who survives him, together with four children.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Joseph W. Yates.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, July 30.—Joseph Washburn Yates of Plainfield, died this morning at Lake Minnewaska, N. Y., where he had gone for his health. He was one of the oldest members of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, and from 1854 to 1884 he was in partnership with Robert Porterfield, a firm which carried on an exporting and importing business with Africa. For many years he was a trustee of the New York State Colonization Society, and was Minister for Liberia in this country. In 1876 Gov. George B. McClellan appointed him a trustee of the State Agricultural College of New Jersey. He was a Director of the Plainfield Public Library and other local institutions. Mr. Yates was a Democrat. Surviving him are a widow and four children.

Richard A. Harrison.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 30.—Richard A. Harrison, one of the most prominent lawyers of Ohio, died here this morning of old age. He was eighty years old. He was a member of Congress in 1861 and a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention and a former member of the Ohio Senate. He leaves a widow and four children, one of whom is Mrs. D. K. Watson of Washington, D. C.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES J. STUPP, chief clerk in the State Architect's office at Albany, and for ten years City Treasurer of Auburn, N. Y., died yesterday at his Summer home on Owasco Lake, aged sixty years.

Mrs. HARRIETTE A. FOLGER, widow of Frederick Fitch Folger of Hudson, and daughter of the late Col. Elisha Camp and Sylvia Hale of Basket's Harbor, died in Hudson, N. Y., Friday. Mrs. Folger was for over fifty years a resident of Hudson. Her funeral will take place to-morrow from Christ Church, Hudson.

ALEXANDER W. HUME, who was called the pioneer tailor of Fifth Avenue, died on Thursday at his home, 1,180 Jackson Avenue, in the Bronx. He was born in Quebec, in 1823; came here when a boy, and, after learning the tailoring trade, started in business in 1843. He retired in 1894. He leaves a widow, three sons, and three daughters.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The eastern area of high pressure is passing off to sea over the Middle Atlantic Coast. The temperature to-night is slightly above the seasonal average east of the Mississippi, and there has been a general rise in all districts except the Missouri Valley, where somewhat cooler weather prevails. High temperatures will prevail in the interior valleys and eastern districts for the next few days. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be fresh to brisk south.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern Pennsylvania, scattered showers and thunderstorms to-day; Monday fair, fresh to brisk south winds.

New Jersey, fair on the coast, showers in the interior to-day; Monday fair, fresh south winds.

Eastern New York, fair on the coast, showers in the interior, warmer to-day; Monday fair, fresh to brisk south winds.

New England, fair to-day, except showers in northwest portion; Monday showers, fresh to brisk south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as foll

TOBY, M. P., SAYS BALFOUR IS AFRAID OF THE UPPER HOUSE

Had to Modify the Licensing Bill Because of Peers' Attitude —Immense Salaries of British Attorney General and Solicitor General—More About the Late Mr. Weare.

By HENRY W. LUCY.

LONDON, July 16.—As frequently happens in the House of Commons, a fierce flare-up has been followed by a period of almost absolute stagnation. Strangers who watched from the gallery the outburst that followed on the fall of the guillotine on amendments to the Licensing bill on the first alloted day naturally expected that the five succeeding it would be equally uproarious.

On the contrary, the House has plodded along through the hot Summer afternoons and nights meekly submitting to the tyranny whose first touch stung it to the quick. The bill may be regarded as absolutely safe, a certain achievement of the session. To that end Mr. Balfour has contributed one or two concessions that have roused resentment on his own side among more ardent friends of the "trade." It is done less with regard to the House of Commons, absolutely at his mercy, than with a view to what may take place in the House of Lords.

This is a matter in which the position of the peers happily lifts them above the influence that dominates the polls. In his cynical manner, Mr. Balfour has scarcely deigned to obscure the fact that the bill was brought in with the object of mollifying a potent trading class, who in their characteristically blunt fashion announced intention of withdrawing their support at the forthcoming general election unless it were made worth their while.

The threat applied to individual members on the Ministerial side has wrought its effect. The peers will come back to the new Parliament, however it may fare with their party in the Commons. They accordingly are not quite sound on the licensing question, and it has been found necessary to soothe their unbiased convictions on an important public question by limiting the absoluteness of the surrender to the liquor trade contemplated in the bill as introduced in the Commons.

One of the two big steamers built for the Cunard fleet with public money loaned on exceptionally favorable circumstances is so far advanced that it will be launched next year. It is being built on the Tyne by John Brown & Co., who on Wednesday turned out from the Clyde the Caronia, a twin-screw steamer added to the Cunard fleet on the usual terms of private enterprise.

The Caronia is of 21,000 tons. The yet unnamed new ship building on the Clyde will be nearer 30,000. A curious question is, I understand, engaging the minds of the builders and owners of the new sea giant. Her height out of the water, even when full loaded, will nearly approach that of an ordinary London flat. The question is, What effect upon her speed will the power of a head wind have upon her. Of course, much greater will be the effect of half a gale, either from port or starboard, meeting the mass of her broadside. As there is no ship afloat of her build and size, the problem will remain unsolved till she makes her first passage to New York.

Sir Edward Clarke some years ago declined the proffered Attorney Generalship on the plea that it was not worth the while of a barrister in large practice to accept it on condition, newly enforced, that he should not accept briefs from the public. The salary of the Attorney General is £7,000, the Solicitor General getting £1,000 a year less. That would certainly fall short of the average earnings of a man holding Sir Edward Clarke's place at the bar. Gradually, however, things have righted themselves. There has grown up and extended the practice of exacting fees for other than routine work common to the law office.

A return just made to the House of Commons of payments made to Sir Robert Finlay, Attorney General, and Sir Edward Carson, Solicitor General, shows that their fees considerably exceed their official salaries. During the last financial year the Attorney General drew in fees the quaintly precise sum of £12,921 7s. 9d. The Solicitor General fobbed 9d. less than £7,000. The total income of the head of the English bar thus worked out to £19,921 7s. 9d, his colleague pocketing £13,058 19s. 3d. These incomes compare with the £5,000 a year, the maximum salary of a Cabinet Minister, and more closely with the £10,000 a year drawn by Lord Halsbury in his dual capacity of Lord Chancellor and Speaker of the House of Lords. The latter work does not come to much. But the Lord Chancellor sits daily through a considerable portion of the year in the Court of Appeal, drudgery that finds no parallel in the case of his legal colleagues of a lower professional rank.

Some time ago, apropos of an article contributed by Lady Ribblesdale to one of the monthly magazines, I referred to the historic murder of Mr. Weare, which eighty years ago compelled the attention of the country. A contemporary broadsheet celebrated the crime in a verse the grim simplicity of which fascinated Thackeray:

They cut his throat from ear to ear,
His head they battered in;
His name was Mr. William Weare—
He lived at Lyon's Inn.

A reader in Michigan sends me some interesting, not ordinarily accessible, particulars of the deed. He writes: "I have a copy of The Weekly Dispatch of London, in the year 1823. It consisted of four small pages, and cost 8½d. On reading your letter I turned up the record written at the time. The murder took place on October 24, 1823, in Gill's Hill Lane, about six miles from Watford. Thurtell was driving his victim in a gig. Weare having been invited to stay at the cottage of an accomplice named Probert for a day's shooting. The shooting was of quite another kind than he anticipated. Taking up Weare at his residence in Lyon's Inn, Thurtell, reaching the loneliness of a country lane, first shot his companion, then cut the pistol into his brain, and, to make quite sure, cut his throat from ear to ear. There were three in the job, Thurtell, Probert, and Hunt, Probert turned King's evidence, and was, as you state, convicted of horse stealing in June of the folowing year and hanged at Newgate. Hunt, condemned to death, was reprieved and transported to New South Wales, where he died."

I hear a story about Mr. Gladstone which does not appear in John Morley's Life, but is told upon equally high personal authority. During one of his visits to Italy while he was yet Prime Minister, he had occasion to see an Italian statesman on public affairs.

Mrs. Crawford, a well-known Paris correspondent of an English paper, called with intent to interview the Premier, and partly owing to pertinacity, partly to laxity on the part of the attendant, she managed to get access to the room where the two statesmen were in confabulation. Naturally, their conversation was interrupted while she remained. But what is a drawback like that to a veteran journalist?

A certain question of international interest affecting Great Britain and Italy was then to the fore. Taking note of the private meeting on which she had stumbled, putting this and that together, and adding much from the stores of imagination, the Paris correspondent succeeded in sending a very interesting article to her journal in London. Mr. Gladstone was furious, and gave strict orders that the enterprising lady was not even to be allowed to approach the house. A month or two later some one asked him whether he had read Marion Crawford's "Mr. Isaacs." Fire glowed in the old man's eyes, his voice sank to deepest notes of indignation. "Marion Crawford!" he cried. "No. If I were aware of the authorship I would never read a line that woman wrote." For him there was only one Crawford, the irrepressible lady who for many years has known and dilated on the mysteries of Paris.

Mr. Gladstone did not often make a verbal mistake of this kind. But there was one other, much more widely known. During one of the Midlothian campaigns he applied to Scotland the name "Land of the Leal" which the songstress hymned when she was thinking of heaven. It was a long time before Mr. Gladstone heard the last of this little blunder.

Turning over a collection of old letters in a forthcoming sale of MSS. at Sotheby's I came upon an interesting one, dated 1864 and signed "Robert Cecil." It was addressed to Abraham Hayward, the well-known contributor to The Quarterly, The Edinburgh, and Fraser's. It runs thus:

"A new review has been projected, of which I am one of the editors, and knowing how valuable your co-operation has been to the other reviews, I venture to ask you whether you have the leisure, or if the leisure the inclination, occasionally to contribute to this new one. Its main object is to supply the liveliness which has been so painfully lacking lately in the elderly quarterlies, without the startling peculiarities on the subject of religion which have stood so much in the way of the new ones."

This letter was penned at what some admirers regard as the most interesting epoch of the life of the late Premier. Still bearing the courtesy title Lord Robert Cecil, a younger son, with no hope of the Marquisate, he was bravely earning his own living by his pen. At this time he regularly contributed leaders to The London Times, grateful for what he at the time regarded as the liberal grist brought to his mill. It was in 1865 that his brother, Lord Cranborne, died, opening up to the working journalist the pathway to the Marquisate and a great career among British statesmen.

Lord Salisbury enjoyed the rare combination of being as effective with his pen as he was supreme in debate. Some statesmen like Mr. Gladstone are at their best in Parliament or on the platform, lacking in style when they take the pen in hand. Some, like Mr. John Morley, are more powerful as writers than as speakers. Lord Salisbury was equally at home in either field of political warfare. His articles in The Quarterly, to which he continued to contribute up to his succession to the Marquisate, in 1868, are delightful reading, even at the present day.

It is interesting to note that while he did not spare Mr. Gladstone, the phials of his bitterest scorn were poured on the head of the "Jew adventurer," with whom, ten years later, he was to journey home from Berlin arm in arm, bringing peace with honor.

CHARLES BOOTH COMING HERE.

Famous English Statistician a Passenger on the Campania.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—The Cunard Line steamer Campania, which sailed from here to-day for New York, has among her passengers Charles Booth.

The Right Hon. Charles Booth is one of the most interesting of the foreign visitors to America this year. It is only recently that the value of the work that he has been doing has been recognized, officially at any rate, but within the last month he has been made a member of the Privy Council, while Joseph Chamberlain complimented him by placing him first on the list of members of the Tariff Commission.

Mr. Booth is a wealthy man, who has devoted his life to studying the condition of the poor in great cities, particularly London. In order to do this effectually he employed a whole army of assistants, who were for years engaged in collecting statistics of the most minute kind.

The result of these inquiries was seen in the monumental "Life and Labor of the People in London," the first volume of which was published in 1891 and the last in 1897. No one who has not read this book can form an idea of the detailed, exhaustive information it conveys. The results of house-to-house canvasses of hundreds of miles of streets are contained in it, the causes and results of pauperism, and semi-pauperism described, and the sum of the inquiries set forth in tables which are more appalling than any descriptive writing.

From 1892 to 1894 Mr. Booth was President of the Royal Statistical Society. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society and a member of the Athenaeum Club.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S TRIP PUT OFF

Illness Delays Journey Here—Appeals for Protection from Reporters.

LONDON, July 30.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick has been obliged to alter the plans for her American trip in consequence of nervous prostration, from which she has suffered since her release. It is not likely that she will be able to start before the end of August, if then. She has been ordered to rest, and is in no condition yet to personally acknowledge the very many letters and telegrams of congratulation, which have been greatly appreciated.

Her mother's house at Rouen, France, is literally besieged by reporters, who in behalf of London newspapers patrol the neighboring streets, watch the house day and night, attempt to scale the high walls of the garden, and otherwise force an entrance into the grounds. The nuisance has become so great that the police have been requested to suppress it.

PARIS, July 30.—Baroness de Roques has written from Rouen to the American Embassy here imploring protection against inquisitive reporters.

MARTIAL LAW IN HONDURAS.

Bonilla Takes Precautions to Prevent Another Revolution.

MOBILE, Ala., July 30.—Officers and passengers of the fruit steamer Helen, from Puerto Cortes, say Honduras is on the verge of another revolution. President Bonilla is maintaining martial law despite the fact that Congress is in session.

He is said to have placed dynamite guns on the highest elevations commanding the approaches to Tegucigalpa, which has had the effect of holding the turbulent element in check thus far. The guns are practically useless, as artillerymen capable of properly handling them cannot be secured. It is reported that Bonilla is seeking a competent artillery instructor in this country.

FRENCH FOREIGN MUSEUM.

Loubet Accepts Honorary Presidency—Many Valuable Relics Offered.

PARIS, July 30.—President Loubet has accepted the honorary and Foreign Minister Delcassé the effective Presidency of the newly formed Society for the Creation of a Museum for Foreign Affairs.

Many members of the Diplomatic Corps have joined and numerous presents have already been received, including, from the German Emperor, the pens with which Bismarck signed the armistice and peace preliminaries in 1871 and Chateaubriand's portfolio. M. Delcassé has placed numerous relics preserved in the Foreign Office at the disposal of the organisers of the new museum.

Mgr. Falconio Not Going to Manila.

ROME, July 30.—The Vatican denies the statement that Mgr. Falconio, Papal Delegate to the United States, will be sent to Manila to replace the late Archbishop Guidi as Apostolic Delegate there. A new Delegate to the Philippines will soon be appointed. Meanwhile Father O'Connor, Archbishop Guidi's secretary, will remain there to deal with ordinary affairs.

Killed in Daring Bicycle Jump.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 30.—Oliver Beis, known as "Daring Beis," died at the hospital here to-day from injuries received from a fall at Crystal Beach, where for two weeks he had ben making a flying bicycle leap from a trestle

MR. HAGGARD'S STRANGE DREAM

A Dying Dog Tries to Communicate with the Novelist.

SUGGESTION OF TELEPATHY

Beast, at the Time of the Dream, Was Run Over by a Train on a Bridge.

H. Rider Haggard's story of his strange dream, which raises the question of telepathic communication between a human being and a dog, is here given in full, together with the confirming documents. The matter appeared in The London Times of July 21, and a synopsis of it was cabled to this country.

Perhaps you will think with me that the following circumstances are worthy of record, if only for their scientific interest. It is principally because of this interest that, as such stories should not be told anonymously, after some hesitation I have made up my mind to publish them over my own name, although I am well aware that by so doing I may expose myself to a certain amount of ridicule and disbelief.

On the night of Saturday, July 9, I went to bed about 12:30, and suffered from what I took to be a nightmare. I was awakened by my wife's voice calling to me from her own bed upon the other side of the room. As I awoke, the nightmare itself, which had been long and vivid, faded from my brain. All I could remember of it was a sense of awful oppression and of desperate and terrified struggling for life such as the act of drowning would probably involve. But between the time that I heard my wife's voice and the time that my consciousness answered to it, or so it seemed to me, I had another dream. I dreamed that a black retriever dog, a most amiable and intelligent beast named Bob, which was the property of my eldest daughter, was lying on its side among brushwood, or rough growth of some sort, by water. My own personality in some mysterious way seemed to me to be arising from the body of the dog, which I knew quite surely to be Bob and no other, so much so that my head was against its head, which was lifted up at an unnatural angle. In my vision the dog was trying to speak to me in words, and, failing, transmitted to my mind in an undefined fashion the knowledge that it was dying. Then everything vanished, and I woke to hear my wife asking me why on earth I was making those horrible and weird noises. I replied that I had a nightmare about a fearful struggle and that I had dreamed that old Bob was in a dreadful way, and was trying to talk to me and to tell me about it. Finally, seeing that it was still quite dark, I asked what the time was. She said she did not know, and shortly afterward I went to sleep again and was disturbed no more.

On the Sunday morning Mrs. Rider Haggard told the tale at breakfast, and I repeated my story in a few words. This I need not do here, as the annexed statements set out what occurred quite clearly.

Thinking that the whole thing was nothing more than a disagreeable dream, I made no inquiries about the dog and never learned even that it was missing until that Sunday night, when my little girl, who is in the habit of feeding it, told me so. At breakfast time, I may add, nobody knew that it was gone, as it had been seen late on the previous evening. Then I remembered my dream, and the following day inquiries were set on foot.

To be brief, on the morning of Thursday, the 14th, my servant, Charles Bedingfield, and I discovered the body of the dog floating in the Waveney against a weir about a mile and a quarter away. The two certificates of the veterinary surgeon, Mr. Mullane, are enclosed herewith. They sufficiently describe its condition.

On Friday, the 15th, I was going in to Bungay to offer a reward for the discovery of the persons who were supposed to have destroyed the dog in the fashion suggested in Mr. Mullane's first certificate, when at the level crossing on the Bungay Road I was hailed by two platelayers, who are named respectively George Arterton and Harry Algar. These men informed me that the dog had been killed by a train, and took me on a trolley down to a certain open work bridge which crosses the water between Ditchingham and Bungay, where they showed me evidences of its death. This is the sum of their evidence:

It appears that about 7 o'clock upon the Monday morning, very shortly after the first train had passed, in the course of his duties Harry Algar was on the bridge, where he found a dog's collar torn off and broken by the engine, (since produced and positively identified as that worn by Bob,) coagulated blood, and bits of flesh, of which remnants he cleaned the rails. On search also I personally found portion of black hair from the coat of a dog. On the Monday afternoon and subsequently his mate saw the body of the dog floating in the water beneath the bridge, whence it drifted down to the weir, it having risen with the natural expansion of gases, such as, in this hot weather, might be expected to occur within about forty hours of death. It would seem that the animal must have been killed by an excursion train that left Ditchingham at 10:25 on Saturday night, returning empty from Harleston a little after 11. This was the last train which ran that night. No trains run on Sunday, and it is practically certain that it cannot have been killed on Monday morning, for then the blood would have been still fluid. Also men who were working around when the 6:30 train passed must have seen the dog on the line, (they were questioned by Algar at the time and had seen nothing,) and the engine driver in broad daylight would also have witnessed and made a report of the accident, of which a daylight he would probably know nothing. Further, if it was living, the dog would almost certainly have come home during Sunday, and its body would not have risen so quickly from the bottom of the river, or presented the appearance it did on Thursday morning. From traces left upon the planks of the bridge it appears that the animal was knocked or carried along some yards by the train and fell into the brink of the water where reeds grow. Here, if it were still living, and, although the veterinary thinks that death was practically instantaneous, its life may perhaps have lingered for a few minutes, it must have suffocated and sunk, undergoing, I imagine, much the same sensations as I did in my dream, and in very similar surroundings to those that I saw therein—namely, among a scrubby growth at the edge of water.

Both in a judicial and a private capacity I have been accustomed all my life to the investigation of evidence, and, if we may put aside our familiar friend "the long arm of coincidence," which in this case would surely be strained to dislocation, I confess that that available upon this matter forces me to the following conclusions:

(1) The dog Bob, of its own myself there existed a mutual attachment, either at the moment of his death, if his existence can conceivably have been prolonged till after 1 in the morning, or, as seems more probable, about three hours after the event, did succeed in calling my attention to its actual or recent plight by placing the never portion of my being is capable of receiving such impulses when enchained by sleep into its own terrible position. That subsequently, as that chain of sleep was being broken by the voice of my wife calling me back to a normal condition of our human existence, with some last despairing effort, while that indefinable part of me was being withdrawn from it, it will be remembered that in the dream I seemed to rise from the dog) it spoke to me, first trying to make use of my own tongue, and, failing therein, by some subtle means of communication whereof I have no knowledge telling me that it was dying, for I saw no blood or wounds which would suggest this to my mind.

I recognized, further, that if its dissolution took place at the moment when I dreamt this communication must have been a form of that telepathy which is now very generally acknowledged to occur between human beings from time to time and under special circumstances, but which I have never heard of as occurring between a human being and one of the lower animals. If, on the other hand, that dissolution happened, as I believe, over three hours previously—what am I to say? Then it would seem that it must have been some non-bodily but surviving part of the life or of the spirit of the dog which so soon as my sleep gave it an opportunity reproduced those things in my mind, as they had already occurred, I presume, to advise me of the manner of its end or to bid me farewell.

There is a third possibility which I will quote, although the evidence seems to me to be overwhelmingly against it, and, for the reasons already given, it is inherently most improbable—namely, that the dog was really killed about 6:30 on the Monday morning, in which case my dream was nothing but a shadow of its forthcoming fate.

Personally, however, I do not for a moment believe this to have been the case, especially as the veterinary's certificate states that the animal's body must have been "over three days" in the water at the time of its discovery.

On the remarkable issues opened up by this occurrence I cannot venture to speak further than to say that, although it is dangerous to generalize from a particular instance, however striking and well supported by evidence, which is so rarely obtainable in such obscure cases, it does seem to suggest that there is a more intimate ghostly connection between all members of the animal world, including men, than has hitherto been believed, at any rate by Western peoples; that they may be, in short, all of them different manifestations of some central, informing life, though inhabiting the universe in such various forms. The matter, however, is one for the consideration of learned people who have made a study of these mysterious questions. I will only add that I ask you to publish the annexed documents with this letter, as they constitute the written testimony at present available to the accuracy of what I state. Further, I may say that I shall welcome any investigation by competent persons. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, H. RIDER HAGGARD.

Ditchingham, July 16.

No. 1.
(Certificate A.)
Bungay, July 14, 1904.

Dear Sir: In pursuance of your instructions I have inspected the dog found in the water at the Falconbridge, Bungay.

It was in a very decomposed and tympanitic condition.

In answer to your inquiries—

(1) I believe it is your dog Bob, which I have frequently attended, and which was at my house for one week under treatment.

(2) Cause of death—

Fracture of the skull in three places, the skull being smashed almost to a pulp by some heavy, blunt instrument. The wounds are not caused by gun shot.

(3) The body must have been in the water over three days, and very probably the dog was killed on the night of July 9, (Saturday,) after which it was missing.

Both fore legs were fractured just below the knees. I should say this was done by a large trap, probably an otter trap, as the injuries are too severe and high up the legs to be caused by a rabbit trap. It seems probable that the dog went to the water to drink and stood upon the table of the trap, his body being afterward thrown in the river.

F. J. MULLANE, M. R. C. V. S.

(Certificate B.)
Bungay, July 15, 1904.

To H. Rider Haggard, Esq.: Having heard the story of the destruction of the dog Bob by a train on Saturday night, I am of opinion that his injuries are compatible with that method of death. The guard of the engine might have shattered his head, and the wheel of the engine severed the bones of the fore legs.

F. J. MULLANE, M. R. C. V. S.

No. 2.

On the night of July 9 I was awakened by most distressing sounds proceeding from my husband, resembling the moans of an animal, no distinct words. After listening for a few moments I woke him up, whereupon he said that he had had a nightmare in which he was engaged in some struggle connected with our retriever dog Bob, and that Bob was trying to talk to him and explain that he wanted help. It was quite dark at the time, so I conclude it must have been about 2 A. M.

July 15, 1904. M. L. HAGGARD.

No. 3.

On Sunday morning, July 10, my father mentioned at the breakfast table that he had had a horrid nightmare about my black retriever dog, Bob.

He said that he dreamed the dog was dying in a wood and trying to make some communication to him. My mother corroborated this statement, saying he had made such a noise that he had even awakened her, and she roused him as he seemed so disturbed.

Of course, we all laughed at it at the time, for we did not know then that anything had happened to the dog, for I had seen him myself at 8 o'clock in the preceding evening.

July 14, 1904. ANGELA RIDER HAGGARD.

No. 4.

(a) On the evening of Sunday, July 10, I, who am in the habit of feeding the dogs, told Daddy that Bob had not come to his breakfast or his supper that day, so I thought he must be lost.

LILIAS R. HAGGARD.

No. 4.

(b) Daddy had said at breakfast on Sunday that he had dreamed that Bob was dying in a wood, and that he, Daddy, was trying to extract something from Bob, and that Bob was trying to speak.

July 14. LILIAS R. HAGGARD.

No. 5.

On Sunday morning at breakfast Louie (Mrs Rider Haggard) said "Rider" (Mr. Rider Haggard) "had a nightmare last night, and made such noises that he woke me up, and I had to wake him."

When Rider came down we talked about his nightmare, and he said with a laugh, "Yes, it was old Bob, he was being killed, and he was calling to me to save him."

July 14, 1904. L. R. HILDYARD.

No. 6.

At breakfast on Sunday, the 10th, Mrs. Rider Haggard laughingly complained of having been disturbed in the night by the noise Mr. Haggard made in his sleep, so much so that she had been obliged to wake him up. Mr. Haggard explained that he had had a nightmare in which he had been struggling violently, and also dreamed that he had been trying to understand something that the dog Bob, who was dying, was saying to him.

July 15, 1904. IDA HECTOR.

OUR DEMANDS ON TURKEY.

Mr. Leishman Insists on Concession as to Armenian Schools.

PARIS, July 30.—The Temps prints a dispatch from Constantinople announcing that the American Minister, Mr. Leishman, during his audience with the Sultan yesterday, insisted on the settlement of the question of treatment equal to that accorded to foreign schools for the Armenian schools under American protection in Asia Minor.

Mr. Leishman also mentioned a proposal to raise the respective legations to the rank of embassies.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The battleship squadron, under Admiral Barker, sailed today from Fiume for Gibraltar.

The State Department gathers from Minister Leishman's report that he has had a satisfactory exchange of views with the Sultan at Constantinople, so that the cruise of the squadron has served its purpose, and it is not regarded as necessary now to extend the trip into Turkish waters.

If there should be any hitch, however, in the further negotiations the European squadron will remain in the Mediterranean within call of the Minister, and if matters should proceed to the extreme the battleship squadron might be turned back eastward from Gibraltar. Otherwise the big ships will proceed home, timing themselves to arrive at New York about Sept. 10.

HOLE IN EXTRADITION TREATY.

Amendment of Our Convention with Canada May Be Necessary.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A hole in our extradition treaty with Canada has developed as the result of an effort on the part of the State Department to secure the extradition of Harris Cohn, charged with receiving stolen goods in Chicago.

Cohn was held for extradition by Judge Snider at Hamilton, Ontario, but he appealed to the High Court of Justice, which has discharged him from custody, on the ground that the clothing which Cohn was accused of receiving was not an actual equivalent of the money, securities, and other valuables referred to in the extradition treaty.

The American Government has appealed to a superior court, and if defeated there it will be necessary to amend the extradition treaty.

GERMAN OFFICER IN JAIL.

Figured in Blise's Novel and Court-Martial Followed Its Publication.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, July 30.—An aftermath of the sensation caused by the publication of ex-Lieut. Blise's novel, "A Little Garrison," has developed in the conviction by a court-martial of Lieut. Witte, the original of one of the characters of the book.

The charge was perjury and oppression of his inferiors, for which he was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary, to be cashiered and to two years' loss of civil rights.

American to Manage Railroad in Peru.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 30.—Announcement has been made of the appointment of Halbert S. Kerr as General Manager of the Cerro de Pasco Railway of Peru. Mr. Kerr has accepted the offer, and yesterday resigned as General Superintendent of the San Pete Valley Railway. He will leave for Peru Sept. 1.

15,000,000
BOTTLES SOLD ANNUALLY.
Martini & Rossi
ITALIAN
Vermouth
STANDS PRE-EMINENT AND SUPREME,
FAR BEYOND ALL COMPETITION.

RUPTURE OF FRANCE WITH POPE COMPLETE

Embassy at Rome and Nunciature at Paris to be Closed.

AGAINST DELCASSE'S DESIRE

Foreign Minister Overruled by Premier Combes—Belief That the Dispute Will Be Adjusted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 30.—The rupture of diplomatic relations between France and the Holy See is due to the predominance of M. Combes over M. Delcassé in the Ministerial Council held yesterday and to the fact that an anti-Clerical plank is essential to the Ministerial platform if the present Cabinet is to survive the rocks and pitfalls which await it as soon as the Chamber reassembles after the Summer vacation.

M. Delcassé is essentially a Minister of peace, and is personally opposed to ultimata. The fact that he has signed arbitration treaties right and left proves this. He recognizes the Pope as a great factor in the peace of the world and as a possible arbitrator to whom to appeal should war in Europe ever be threatened. In his great scheme of international peace the Pope is a trump card which he cannot afford to throw away.

The French Foreign Minister has very successfully isolated Germany, but if the Concordat be denounced Germany will claim the protectorate over European Catholics in the Far East, and that would lead to the destruction of French prestige in Asia.

Most probably the present tension will last until the end of the Parliamentary vacation and a solution satisfactory to both parties will then be found. The possibility of a schism or the foundation of a Gallican Church independent of Rome is extremely remote.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, July 30.—The rupture between France and the Vatican is complete.

The Holy See's lengthy reply to the French note, though most courteously worded, merely amounted to a polite statement that the Pope did not intend to infringe the stipulations of the Concordat and would not withdraw the letters calling the Bishops of Dijon and Laval to Rome.

The French note, in reply, severing the relations between France and the Vatican, was couched in the following terms:

"After having on several occasions pointed out the serious blows struck at the Government's rights under the Concordat by the Vatican dealing directly with the French Bishops, without consultation with the power with which the Concordat was signed, and seeing that the Pontifical Secretary of State in his reply of July 25 affirmed those proceedings, the Republican Government has decided to conclude official relations, which at the Holy See's desire had become objectless."

Papal Secretary of State Merry del Val replied that an order to leave Paris would be telegraphed to Mgr. Lorenzelli, the Nuncio here, who left Paris to-night on his way to Rome

Foreign Minister Delcassé last night sent word to M. de Courcel, the French Chargé d'Affairés at the Vatican, two notes, one for the Papal Secretary of State announcing the rupture, and the second note instructing the Chargé and the others of the Staff of the Embassy to return to Paris immediately.

The Papal Nuncio, who was visiting the Comtesse de Villeneuve, near Versailles, was unofficially informed of the situation last night and returned to Paris immediately. He sent long cipher dispatches to Rome this morning.

The Rome correspondent of the Temps telegraphs that M. de Courcel conferred with Cardinal Merry del Val this morning, and it is believed he will leave Rome to-night.

It is not expected that the rupture will have any immediate consequences beyond the mutual withdrawal of the representatives of France and the Vatican and the suppression of the embassy and Nunciature, as the denunciation of the Concordat requires Parliamentary sanction. Consequently fresh developments are improbable until the appointment of the new Bishops comes up. Well-informed persons do not believe that the Vatican will retaliate by withdrawing France's protectorate over the Eastern Catholics.

The impression prevails that the Government will be satisfied with having given the Vatican a lesson and that it will not seek to repeal the Concordat when Parliament reassembles.

The fact that the Vatican's reply to the French note was drawn up in Italian, which is not the official language of the Church, France, or diplomacy, causes some irritation.

SUES NIECE FOR RELICS.

Charles H. Ward Brings Action for Articles of Revolutionary Associations.

When John Ward died, on Aug. 9, 1896, he was survived by two brothers, Charles H. and William C. Ward. Until William died he was administrator of the estate of John, and was succeeded in that capacity by Charles, who is now endeavoring through the Surrogates' Court to get possession of many historical relics held by Miss Maria E. G. McK. Ward, a daughter of William C. Ward, who lived at 38 West Thirty-seventh Street.

It was in that house that Eliza Ann Partridge made her home for many years. She was an eccentric spinster and a cousin of Henry C. Ward, who died in 1872. He had fallen in love with her, and left her his fortune. Among the property was a house in Bond Street, which she carefully kept closed for thirty years, "in respect to his memory." The house was not opened until after Miss Partridge died, about two years ago. Then it was found to contain many curios and relics of all sorts, including letters written by Washington.

Miss Ward's uncle, Charles H. Ward, says that his niece refuses to give him any information concerning these curios. They had been handed down from his great-grandfather, Gov. Samuel Ward, and his grandfather, Lieut. Col. Samuel Ward, and came into the possession of John Ward.

Wilson & Wallis, counsel for Miss Ward, admit that the documents are in existence, but assert that they are now her property, for the reason, she says, that her father made an agreement on April 7, 1898, by which all of the personal estate of John Ward, including books, paintings, letters, objects of art and curious, and all of the effects in the house in West Thirty-seventh Street was turned over by her father to Miss Partridge for the consideration of $3,287. Miss Ward was a beneficiary under Miss Partridge's will

Arnold, Constable & Co.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1.

12,000 YARDS
Black Taffeta Silks
Special Value, 65c per yard.

Women's Furnishings.

FANCY DIMITY DRESSING SACQUES, trimmed with embroidery; value $1.50 and $2.75..75c & 1.50
FANCY DIMITY WRAPPERS, embroidered collars and cuffs; value $3.00..... 2.00
WHITE LAWN WAISTS, lace trimmed..... 1.50
WASHABLE COTTON PETTICOATS, dotted and striped effects; value $2.50..... 1.75

Women's Neck Wear.

Linen Stock Collars, with silk ties attached, all colors..... 25c
Heavy Embroidered Linen Turn-overs, with eyelet holes, in white and colors..... 25c
Embroidered Mull Ties, Embroidered Silk Windsor Ties, Hemstitched Silk Ties..... 50c
Heavy Embroidered Linen Stocks and Collar & Cuff Sets 50c
Hand Embroidered Butcher Linen Stocks & Bands 1.50, 2.00, 2.50
Hand Embroidered Batiste Collars..... 1.50 to 5.00

Linens.

Table Cloths and Napkins at the following prices:—

TABLE CLOTHS.
2 x2 yards..... 4.00 each
2 x2½ " ..... 5.00 "
2 x3 " ..... 6.00 "
2½x2½ " ..... 6.50 "
2½x3 " ..... 7.50 "

NAPKINS to match:—
⅝x⅝, 4.00 doz.
¾x¾, 6.00 "
All are of fine double damask, and in handsome patterns.

Broadway & 19th Street.

METEORIC SHOWERS IN THE AUGUST HEAVENS

Myriads of Shooting Stars Will Make Brilliant Display.

SATURN HAS PLACE OF HONOR

Planet's Disk Larger Than at Any Other Time of the Year—In Opposition Aug. 10.

August as we all know is noted for its dog days as well as for the season when the young men get their annual vacation and go off to mountain or seashore to enjoy their turn with the charming fair ones. It is also the second month in importance so far as meteoric showers are concerned, November being its superior in this respect. However, the shooting stars in August often make a very fine display. Each of these shooting stars is of a size between a marble and a large paving stone, or perhaps somewhat larger, and no doubt very frequently smaller than a pea. They move around the sun in inconceivable myriads. They are so very distant that our telescopes do not aid us much in distinguishing them, and we can never distinguish them except under extraordinary circumstances.

At the time we see the meteor it is usually moving with enormous velocity, so that it often travels more than a score of miles in a second of time. Such a velocity is almost impossible near the earth's surface, as when too close to us the resistance of the air would prevent it. Aloft in the emptiness of space there is no air to resist the meteor. It may have been moving around and around the sun for thousands, perhaps for millions, or years without let-up or hindrance, but the supreme moment arrives, and the meteor perishes in a streak of splendor. In the course of its wanderings the body comes near the earth, and within a few hundred miles of its surface, of course, begins to encounter the upper portion of the atmosphere with which it is inclosed.

To a body moving with the appalling velocity of a meteor, a plunge into the atmosphere is usually fatal. Even though the upper layers of air are excessively attenuated, yet they suddenly check the velocity, almost as a rifle bullet would be checked if fired into the water. The friction causes the meteor gradually to become red hot, then white hot, until it is finally driven off into vapor with a brilliant light, while we on earth, many, many miles below, exclaim: "Look, look quickly; see that beautiful shooting star!"

Small as millions of these celestial fireflies are, their velocity is so prodigious that they would render the earth uninhabitable were they permitted to rain down unimpeded on its surface. We must, therefore, among the other good qualities of our atmosphere, not forget that it constitutes a kindly screen, which shields us from a tempest of projectiles the velocity of which no artillery could equal. It is in fact the very fury of these missiles which is the cause of their destruction. Their haste to strike us is so great that friction dissolves them into harmless vapor.

In these beautiful Summer evenings one loves to watch the setting sun building fairy temples in the sky and painting its dome and minarets with shimmering gold. It often casts a shaft of light on the darkening sea, which stretches almost to one's feet as he rests on the shore. The brightness seems like a golden stairway leading away up to the temples in the sky. Meanwhile the Summer sea whispers a sweet lullaby to the departing glory in the west and tumbles aimlessly about like a dreamy child. But for the sea we could almost thing for the nonce that the universe seemed standing still listening to its own whispering melody.

What pleasure one takes watching the silhouettes made by the everchanging clouds, and frequently what startling likenesses of engines he can see. The other evening a lonely Summer bachelor was pensively studying the clouds, hoping to find in them something to remind him of his dear one across the ocean on a Summer outing. Suddenly his eye caught the familiar shape of a mouse in the section of the heavens that had attracted his attention. No use to look for her there any longer, said he, as he turned away with a sigh.

The sun has now moved quite a distance away from us, although our thermometers seemed tacked up quite high. Aurora, however, while polishing up her mirror for her morning toilet, does not heliograph the light of day at quite as early an hour as



was the case only a few weeks ago. And this reduction of the period of sunlight keeps us from being overpowered by the heat, which, under opposite conditions, would, with the humidity, make it almost unbearable.

The moon begins and ends her series of conjunctions with the planets by paying Jupiter visits on the 2d and 30th of the month. Unfortunately, however, the disk is rather too great for scenic effect, although the distance between the two heavenly bodies is not too great. Last quartering of July's moon takes place on the 4th, followed on the 8th by conjunction with Neptune, and on the day following with Mars. On the 12th, the day after the new moon, there is a meeting with Venus, and on the 13th there is a very close meeting with Mercury, which barely escapes occultation. Not until the 20th is there another conjunction, and then there is a somewhat distant one with Uranus. Saturn has a turn on the 24th, and six days later the series is brought to and end by the second meeting with Jupiter.

Saturn has the place of honor in August, as on the 10th he is in opposition and rises just as the sun is about hidden behind the line of the western horizon. This is the most favorable chance for viewing the planet, and we then shall have its disk larger than at any other time of the year, and apparently more brilliant. The beautiful, mellow light of this fine planet that one ever associates with him marks him easily in his diamond setting. The beautiful system of rings that this planet displays is always of greatest interest, and well worth watching for. One should always improve every possible chance to view them through a good glass and have their mysteries carefully explained.

Jupiter, having passed quadrature, makes rapid strides during August on his way toward opposition. He still lords it over his brothers in the morning skies, and is as usual a beautifully bright object to greet the early risers. He is slowly increasing in size, and when in October he rises about sunset and challenges fair Venus for the supreme rulership of the evening sky, he will indeed be well worthy of our attention. Neptune, also a morning star, is working placidly along toward quadrature, and just before the year ends we shall have him also in opposition, and once again an evening star. His movements are so majestic and there is so much to learn about him that one can hardly help feeling that he is deprived of a great deal by not being afforded an opportunity of seeing him.

Mars has now for some time been a morning star, and he will remain for quite a while ranked as such. He rises now rather more than an hour earlier than the sun, but so slowly does he move that when the month closes this time will be only advanced by about half an hour. He is gradually growing in size, and in December will have almost doubled his present diameter. Venus now sets about thirty-five minutes later than the sun, which interval will be increased to almost an hour before the month closes. The sharp-eyed can no doubt already see her beautiful disk in the sunset glow a little to the left of where the sun went down.

PROMINENT EASTERN OARSMEN WHO COMPETED IN THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP REGATTA ON CREVE COEUR LAKE, ST. LOUIS, YESTERDAY.



C. S. TITUS, ATALANTA B.C.



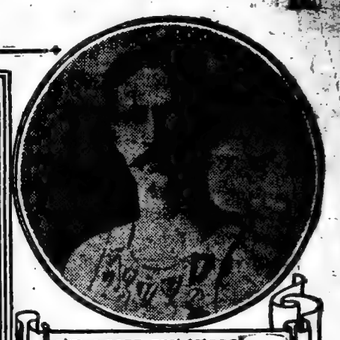
FRANK B. GREER, EAST BOSTON A.A. B.C.



VESPER B.C. SENIOR EIGHT.



HOBEN AND McLOUGHLIN, RAVENSWOOD B.C.



FRANK VEJELY, FIRST BOHEMIAN B.C.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New Yorks Take Poorly Played Contest from the Quakers.

TWO WINS FOR AMERICANS

Greater New Yorks and Chicagos on Even Terms and One Game Behind Boston.

The New York National League team, with two of its leading members absent, had some difficulty in defeating the Philadelphians yesterday at the Polo Grounds, and Gilbert's fine stop of a hard hit ball in the ninth inning probably saved the game from being prolonged. The Quakers played poorly in the field, but early in the contest they batted Taylor freely, and, with the assistance of two errors, scored three runs, which placed them in the lead until the fourth inning. Taylor's subsequent work was excellent, and his support almost without a flaw. Pittsburg captured two games from St. Louis, Chicago shut out Cincinnati, and Boston defeated Brooklyn by a score of 6 to 0.

The success of the Greater New Yorks in two games with St. Louis, and Chicago's victory over Boston give the American League champions an advantage of only one game over the New Yorks and Chicagos, who are now on even terms. This week the Eastern teams transfer operations to the West, the Greater New Yorks playing at Detroit to-morrow, Boston at Cleveland, while Chicago will meet the Washingtons. Of the other games in the American League, the Philadelphias won from Detroit, and Cleveland triumphed over Washington.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 6; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 0.
Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 0.
Pittsburg, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Pittsburg, 2; St. Louis, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York	Chicago	Cincinnati	Pittsburg	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Philadelphia	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	5	5	5	7	13	15	12	62	.721
Chicago	5	..	5	8	7	6	9	8	52	.612
Cincinnati	5	5	..	6	9	7	6	8	52	.591
Pittsburg	5	5	6	..	8	10	6	8	48	.571
St. Louis	3	6	6	10	..	7	8	7	47	.540
Boston	1	5	5	2	3	..	9	9	33	.367
Brooklyn	2	2	3	4	3	9	..	9	32	.352
Philadelphia	3	2	2	2	4	5	4	..	22	.259
Games lost	24	33	36	36	40	57	59	63		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.

American League.

SCORE OF GAMES.

New York, 3; St. Louis, 2, (10 innings.)
New York, 9; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 6; Boston, 4.
Philadelphia, 4; Detroit, 1.
Cleveland, 9; Washington, 4.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston	New York	Chicago	Cleveland	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	7	5	4	9	5	9	13	52	.612
New York	6	..	4	7	7	7	7	12	50	.602
Chicago	7	6	..	9	4	10	8	9	53	.602
Cleveland	7	4	4	..	7	6	7	9	47	.573
Philadelphia	5	5	8	4	..	6	7	11	46	.548
St. Louis	6	3	5	4	4	..	5	7	34	.430
Detroit	1	5	7	4	5	6	..	3	33	.393
Washington	0	2	2	3	2	4	5	..	18	.220
Games lost	33	33	35	35	38	45	50	64		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Find Quakers Troublesome, but Locals Win by 6 to 4.

The tailenders of the National League from Philadelphia gave the leaders quite a scare at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and but for a difficult stop by Gilbert in the last inning of the Quakers they would have caused much uneasiness among the New Yorks and their "rooters." At that period the score was 6 to 4 in favor of the local players, with Suthoff, the first baseman, out. Taylor made a good attempt to stop Thomas's hard hit ball in time to catch the runner at first, but failed. Gleason batted up a foul, which Bowerman captured close to the visitors' bench. It was the most difficult catch of the game. Wolverton batted sharply to left field, and then came McGee, who hit a fast ball toward right field which Gilbert picked up from the ground on a run and threw accurately to first base.

It was a poorly played and noisy contest, and some of Umpire Moran's rulings produced many unfavorable comments among the 8,000 spectators. Bresnahan and Devlin were still absent from the New York team, the former being at Toledo attending a sick wife, and the latter nursing an injury received on the late Western tour. Both have notified McGraw, however, that they will be ready to play in the opening game with Chicago on Tuesday. Bresnahan's batting and fielding were missed in yesterday's game, but Dunn played well at third, and batted three times safely out of four at the bat. There was not much to choose between the pitchers, but Taylor received the better support. In the second inning Wiltse and Marshall held themselves in readiness to take part in the game, but Taylor's subsequent efforts proved too effective to make a change.

"Jack" Doyle's failure to catch Suthoff's thrown ball, Dunn's safe hit, and Wolverton's error in allowing a ball thrown from right field to pass him, enabled Browne to score in the first inning. Eight of the local team received a chance at the bat in the fourth inning, and four runs were scored, two being earned. Browne got his base on balls. Dunn, McGann and Dahlen hit safely, but Gilbert reached first on a fumble by Hulswitt. In the fifth inning McCormick scored on a bunt, Dunn's safe hit and another bunt by McGann.

The Philadelphias hit vigorously in the second inning, and three runs were the result, but only one was earned. Browne fumbled Titus's hit, and Bowerman let Browne's throw go to the grand stand. McCormick allowed Gleason to stretch a hit for one base into one for three bases, and the "Kid" tallied on Wolverton's out. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	2	3	0	0	McC'm'k, cf.	1	1	1	0	1
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0	Browne, rf.	2	0	2	0	1
Wolv'ton, 3b.	0	1	3	3	1	Dunn, 3b.	1	1	3	0	2	0
McGee, rf.	0	1	2	0	1	McGann, 1b.	1	2	14	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	6	2	1	Mertes, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Titus, lf.	1	1	3	2	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	1	4	3	1
Hulswitt, ss.	1	1	1	0	2	Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0
Donahue, ss.	0	0	0	0	1	Bow'man, c.	0	1	5	0	1
Dooin, c.	0	0	5	4	1	Taylor, p.	0	0	0	8	0
Suthoff, p.	0	0	1	2	0						
*Roth	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	4	10	24	13	7	Total	6	9	27	14	4

*Roth batted for Sudhoff in ninth inning.

Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4
New York	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	..	—6

Bases by errors—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Suthoff, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 8. Struck out—By Taylor, 4; by Suthoff, 3. Two-base hit—McGann. Sacrifice hits—Gleason, Hulswitt, Mertes. Stolen bases—McCormick, Dunn, Dahlen, Thomas. Double plays—Suthoff, Doyle and Dooin; Wolverton, Doyle and Wolverton. Hit by pitcher—By Suthoff, 1. Passed ball—Dooin. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Carpenter. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Attendance, 8,000.

BOSTON, 6; BROOKLYN, 0.

Willis had the Brooklyn team at his mercy yesterday at Washington Park, and receiving fine support Hanlon's men were unable to score a run. Only three hits were made off the Boston pitcher, while Jones was batted hard, two home runs and a two-baser being charged against the Brooklyn pitcher. Both teams performed well in the field, Tenney's first base playing being the feature. Boston scored their first run in the first inning on a base on balls and Tenney's two-baser. They did not tally again until the seventh, when Raymer batted safely, went to second on a sacrifice, to third on an out, and home on Willis's single. They scored two more runs in the eighth inning on Tenney's single, Abbatichio's sacrifice, and Delehanty's home drive to the left field fence. In the ninth inning Carney placed the ball in right field for one base and got to second on Moran's sacrifice. Geier quickly got a ball that he liked and hit it to the centre field ropes for a home run, Carney tallying before him. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Geier, cf.	2	3	1	0	0	Dobbs, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	2	8	4	0	Dillon, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Abbat'hio, ss.	0	0	3	3	0	Lumley, rf.	0	0	3	1	0
Cooley, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	0	1	1	0
Delah'ty, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0	Strang, 2b.	0	1	2	1	0
Raymer, 2b.	1	2	1	2	0	Babb, ss.	0	0	4	2	1
Carney, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	Bergen, c.	0	1	3	2	0
Moran, c.	0	0	5	1	0	Jordan, 3b.	0	0	2	4	0
Willis, p.	0	0	1	4	2	Jones, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total	6	11	27	13	0	Total	0	3	27	14	1

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

First base by errors—Boston, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 4. First base on balls—Off Willis, 3; off Jones, 2. Struck out—By Willis, 4; by Jones, 2. Home runs—Delehanty, Geier. Two-base hit—Tenney. Stolen base—Lumley. Sacrifice hits—Raymer, Abbatichio, Moran. Double plays—Moran, Delahanty, Tenney, and Willis; Tenney and Abbatichio. Hit by pitcher—By Jones, 1. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Time—2 hours. Attendance, 3,500.

CHICAGO, 3; CINCINNATI, 0.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The visitors were unable to hit Weimer to-day and were blanked, 3 to 0. Chicago bunched six pretty hits, three of them for extra bases, in the first and eighth innings. On a close decision declaring Tinker safe at second, in the seventh inning, nearly the entire Cincinnati team surrounded Umpire Johnstone, and Kelley, Seymour, Huggins, and Woodruff were put out of the game for their continued objections to the ruling. Attendance, 7,000. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	..	—3	8	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	1

Batteries—Weimer and Kling; Hahn and Schlei.

PITTSBURG WON BOTH GAMES.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 30.—Pittsburg won both games, the first by Taylor's wildness and by hitting at the right time. In the second game the score was tied in the eighth inning through Farrell's wild throw, and won in the ninth with Leach's hit scoring Ritchey. The only feature of either game was Kruger's running catches of two long flies, both of which looked like three-baggers, when they started. Attendance, 7,850. Scores by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Fittsburg	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	..	—5	7	1
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2	5	1

Batteries—Miller and Smith; Taylor and Grady.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2	8	1
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	5	3

Batteries—Leever and Carisch; O'Neill and Zealous.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Defeat St. Louis Twice Before Large Crowd.

The Greater New Yorks did a good afternoon's work yesterday by defeating the St. Louis two games, thus placing them on an equal with Comiskey's fast aggregation from Chicago, and only one game behind the Boston champions. Over 12,000 persons were present. The St. Louis team was outplayed in both games, although it required ten innings before the local players were returned the winners of the first contest. Chesbro pitched in excellent form, and only one error was committed in the field. In the second game Orth was pitted against Sudhoff, and the recently acquired Washingtonian won his second New York victory by steadiness and effectiveness.

Both teams scored in the fourth inning of the first game. After two of the visitors had been retired Hemphill sent a hard ball to Elberfeld and reached first in safety. Moran's hit earned two bases for the batsman, and Hemphill scored. Elberfeld by fast running beat out the ball he sent to short stop, and a double play was spoiled by Padden dropping a throw by Wallace on Anderson's hit. Williams batted safely to left field, and Elberfeld tallied. In the fifth inning St. Louis made another run on hits by Padden and Sugden, a double steal, and Glade's single to right field. Sugden attempted to score, but was thrown out by Keeler to the plate.

The New Yorks tied the score in the seventh inning on Williams's single, Fultz's sacrifice, and McGuire's good hit. In the tenth Sugden made a horrible throw to first to retire Dougherty, and the latter got to third. On Keeler's hit he scored.

In the second game the local men began scoring in vigorous style in the third inning, and at the close had collected six runs. Errors predominated, but there were individual instances of hard hitting. Fultz making a home run hit between right and centre fields, and sending three men home in advance of him. In the sixth inning Orth got to second base on a hit over Moran's head, and Dougherty enabled him to score by a neat single to centre field. The next inning Jones took Padden's place at second base, and Sugden went to first. Wallace's wild throw placed Williams on second. After two men were out Conroy hit to centre field fence, scoring Williams and making the circuit of the bases himself. St. Louis also scored two runs in the seventh inning on Hemphill's single to left field, Moran's two-baser, and Wallace's hit for two bases to centre field. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Dough'ty, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Heidrick, cf.	0	1	3	1	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	2	1	0
Hemphill, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	Elb'feld, ss.	1	1	1	6	1
Moran, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0	And'son, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0
Jones, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0	Williams, 2b.	1	2	4	4	0
Wallace, ss.	0	0	2	6	0	Fultz, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Padden, 2b.	1	2	7	3	1	Conroy, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Sugden, c.	0	1	4	1	1	McGuire, c.	0	1	8	1	0
Glade, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Chesbro, p.	0	0	2	1	1	0
Total	2	6	28	16	2	Total	3	9	30	15	1

*One out when winning run was made.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—3

First base by errors—St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—New York, 8; St. Louis, 2. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 1; off Glade, 3. Struck out—By Chesbro, 7; by Glade, 3. Two-base hit—Moran. Sacrifice hits—Fultz. Stolen bases—Dougherty, Fultz, Padden, Sugden. Double plays—McGuire and Williams; Williams and Anderson; Elberfeld, Williams, and Anderson; Moran, Padden and Jones. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

CHICAGO, 6; BOSTON, 4.

BOSTON, July 30.—Gibson's wildness and loose playing by the locals gave Chicago a four-run lead in the first inning to-day. Boston tied the score in the third inning, but in the eighth Davis got a base on balls and Dundon and McFarland followed with triples, scoring two runs. Boston outbatted Chicago. Jones was removed from the game for protesting a decision in the seventh. Ground rules were in force, hits to the ropes going for three bases. Attendance, 14,101. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—6	9	0
Boston	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4	11	2

Batteries—Altrock and McFarland; Gibson and Criger.

PHILADELPHIA, 4; DETROIT, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Inability to connect with Waddell's delivery was the cause of Detroit's fourth successive defeat by Philadelphia. Killian retired in the fourth inning because of illness. Attendance, 9,760. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	6	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	..	—4	8	0

Batteries—Stovall, Killian, and Beville; Waddell and Shreck.

CLEVELAND, 9; WASHINGTON, 4.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—The game to-day was marked by poor playing by the Washington team and timely and consecutive hitting by the locals. Donahue had Washington completely at his mercy until the last inning, when he let down, six hits netting four runs. Lajoie's batting and Buelow's catching were the features. Attendance, 5,455. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	3	..	—9	14	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—4	13	5

Batteries—Donahue and Buelow; Patten and Clarke.

Eastern League.

AT TORONTO—FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	—4	6	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—4		

Batteries—Eason and Vandergrift; Falkenberg and Fuller.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	3	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	2	5	4

Batteries—Thielman and Vandergrift; Applegats and Raub.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	—5	11	1
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	—1	11	3

Batteries—Pardee, Wolfe, and Shea; Brockett, Yerkes, and Shaw.

Montreal, 4; Providence, 6 (first game). Montreal, 2; Providence, 2 (second game).

Rochester, 0; Baltimore, 3.

American Association.

Toledo, 5; Louisville, 4.
Milwaukee, 5; Minneapolis, 3.
Kansas City, 0; St. Paul, 5.
Indianapolis, 4—2; Columbus, 5—5, (two games.)

ON LOCAL CRICKET CREASES.

Championship and Other Matches on the Prospect Park Grounds.

Another long list of championship cricket matches was brought off by local players yesterday, who, scattered over all the grounds in the vicinity of the city, had eight games on their schedule.

Brooklyn Team B sent a weak team of eight men to Paterson, where the local club beat them by 108 runs. The totals were: Paterson, 146; Brooklyn Team B, 38.

The Columbia Oval team visited Prospect Park for a league game with Brooklyn Team A, and suffered defeat by 40 runs. The totals were: Columbia Oval, 53; Brooklyn Team A, 93.

The Thistles entertained Union County at Prospect Park in a championship match of the New York Cricket Association, and were somewhat surprised in being defeated by 31 runs. The totals were: Union County, 104; Thistles, 73.

The Essex County Club, leaders in the race of the New York Cricket Association, had an easy game at Prospect Park, where the Manhattan second team proved easy victims by no less than 126 runs after their opponents had declared with only six wickets down. The totals were: Essex County, 156, (declared for six wickets;) Manhattan II., 30.

The Yonkers team had an association match with Columbia Oval at William's Bridge, where they won by 59 runs. The totals were: Yonkers, 102; Columbia Oval, Team B, 43.

The West Indians visited Newark for their association game with Newark and won by thirty runs after an interesting match. The totals were: Newark, 51; West Indians, 31.

The Paterson and O. N. T. teams also played at Newark, where Paterson won a closely contested match by 38 runs. The totals were: O. N. T., 46; Paterson Team B, 86.

Two teams of the Kings County Club, Captained by A. B. Lewis and F. Hoyle, played a club match at Prospect Park, which resulted in a victory for the latter's team by the narrow margin of four runs.

Team B of the West Indians played the Lily Whites at Prospect Park and lost by sixty-one runs. The totals were: West Indians Team B, 45; Lily Whites, 106.

Sunday Baseball Legal in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 30.—Judge Hazen of the District Court to-day decided that Sunday baseball could be played in Topeka. One of the Missouri Valley League players had been arrested on the charge of playing Sunday ball. The court held that the Kansas laws did not name baseball as a Sunday offense.

TROTTING AT EMPIRE CITY

Record-Breaking Performances at New York Driving Club Matinee.

DON DERBY MAKES NEW MARK

Luke A. Burke's Trotting Team Wins Match Race and Makes New Record in Its Class.

Perfect conditions of track and weather and a large entry list of well-known local trotters and pacers, combined to make the seventh matinée of the New York Driving Club at the Empire City Park, Yonkers, yesterday the best of the season. Excellent racing was seen in almost every class, and the various trials against time were unusually successful, new marks being made in every case. The attendance was the largest of the season, every seat in the huge grand stand being filled with interested spectators, who, as usual on matinée days, were the guests of the club, no charge being made for admission, seats, or programmes.

The most notable performances of the day were made by James A. Murphy's pacers, Don Derby and Free Advice. The former was sent against his mark of 2:07¼ and succeeded in clipping off the fraction, going the mile in 2:07. Free Advice paced a mile to beat 2:12, and won by a margin of three-quarters of a second, going the distance in 2:11¼. Andrew Phillips's Don Riley was twice driven a mile to beat 2:11¾, pacing, and succeeded in the second attempt, covering the distance in 2:10.

The match between the trotting teams of Luke A. Burke and P. Ryan, which had been pending for several weeks, was finally decided, and the Burke pair not only won in straight heats but made a new trotting team record for the season of 2:16¾, the former mark being 2:17½ by the Ryan pair. Summary:

Class H, Trotting.—Best two in three one-mile heats.
Albert C., gr. g., (Thomas F. Lynch, Jr.)....1 1
Hiderim, ch. g., (W. J. Clark).....2 2
Jeanette, gr. m., (M. Loughman).....3 3
Time—2:15¾; 2:14¾.

Class I, Trotting.—One mile.
Bow Rene, b. g., (M. Bruckheimer).....1
Penatus, ch. g., (H. C. Korner).....2
Time—2:12¾.

Class F, Trotting.—Best two in three one-mile heats.
Princess Pique, blk. m., (Thomas B. Leahy).....3 1 1
Brightlight, br. g., (Stewart Barr).....1 3 2
Eula Mac, blk. m., (A. E. Perrin).....2 2 3..
Time—2:16¼; 2:15¾; 2:18½.

Class D.—Trotting; best two in three; one-mile heats.
Wilton Boy, b. g., (Arthur Lape).....1 1
Maisour, blk. s., (Charles C. Lloyd).....2 2
Time—2:15; 2:15¼.

Class K.—Trotting; one mile.
Judge Boardman, b. g., (Harry T. Toplits)....1
Gracie, br. m., (John F. Cockerill).....2
Boralmas Brother, b. g., (Walter M. Jermyn)..3
Too Soon, b. g., (Isaac A. Hopper).....4
Teddy K., br. g., (Thomas B. Leahy).....5
White Clay, gr. g., (Andrew Crawford).....6
Time—2:24½.

Class B.—Trotting; best two in three; one-mile heats.
Anna Littell, b. m., (John F. Cockerill).....1 1
Edgewood, b. g., (A. E. Perrin).....2 2
Munroe, b. g., (James Butler).....3 3
Time—2:13; 2:14.

Class I.—Pacing; best two in three; one-mile heats.
Bessie Reid, ch. m., (Isaac A. Hopper).....1 1
Baron Said, b. h., (M. Bruckheimer).....2 2
Dyreen, br. g., (George W. Grote).....3 3
Time—2:20½; 2:17.

Trotting Teams.—Best two in three one-mile heats.
Elmora, blk. g., and West Wilkes, blk. g., (Luke A. Burke).....1 1
Algonetta, b. m., and Mattie Lynn Holt, b. m., (P. Ryan).....2 2
Time—2:24; 2:16½.

Class G.—Pacing; best two in three one-mile heats.
Enoch, b. g., (Samuel McMillan).....2 1
Darling, b. h., (Dr. H. D. Gill).....1 *
Bessie Thompson, b. m., (W. W. Cochran)...5 2
Helen H., br. m., (Christopher Hackett).....3 4
Ataleta, ch. g., (Arthur L. Kenker).....4 3
*Distanced.
Time—2:16¼; 2:16.

Class J.—Trotting; best two in three one-mile heats.
Possibility, ch. g., (Thomas F. Russell.....1 1
Alcolea, b. m., J. C. Stratton, Perrin.....5 2
Belfry Chimes, b. m., (Andrew Crawford)...2 4
Nighthawk, b. g., (L. W. Boynton).....5 3
Lady Fair, blk. m., (George W. Grote).....4 ..
Time—2:20½; 2:18½.

Class F, pacing; one mile.
Lady Direct, b. m., Dr. H. D. Gill.....1
King Tom, ch. g., Christopher Hackett.....2
Time—2:17.

Class E, pacing, exhibition to beat 2:11¾ by Don Riley, b. g., Andrew Phillips, (Crawford.) Time—2:17½; 2:10.

Class D, pacing, exhibition to beat 2:12 by Free Adria, ch. s., James A. Murphy. Time—2:11¼.

Special exhibition to beat 2:07¼, pacing, by Don Derby, ch. g., James A. Murphy. Time—2:07.

THE MONK'S NEW RECORD.

Speedway Trotter Goes Half Mile at Cleveland in 1:00½.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 30.—A one-day meeting was held at the Cleveland Driving Park to-day to take the place of the usual Grand Circuit meeting, that having been abandoned in consequence of the inability of the local association to sell pools. To-day's meeting was in the nature of a benefit, and the programme was made up largely of speed exhibitions.

Lou Dillon, the champion trotter, made an attempt to beat 2:08¾ to a high-wheeled sulky but failed, her time being 2:09¼. She showed that she has been worked hard this week, this being the third time she has trotted against the watch since Monday.

Several records were broken, however. The Monk defeated Equity in a half-mile trotting race, lowering the world's record for a half-mile to 1:00½. Mr. Billings's team of pacers, Hontas Crooke and Prince Direct, paced a mile to pole in 2:10, lowering the amateur record of 2:18 held by themselves.

Women Drivers in Trotting Race.

Women driving harness horses was the feature at the trotting matinee of the Parkway track yesterday. Mrs. Frank P. Martin, behind Boundless, won the half-mile race from Mrs. E. R. Parker, driving Happy Willes, in straight heats. The last heat of the contest was timed in 1:08. Summary:

One-Mile Match Race.—Trotters and pacers.
Krasato, blk. g., (Wm. L. Kenyon).....1 1
Dawson, Jr., blk. s., (M. J. Dogarty).....2 2
Near Ella, br. m., (George Ihnken).....3 3
Time—2:27 3-5; 2:27½.

One Mile.—2:15 trotters and 2:18 pacers.
Lerida, b. m., (C. W. Roberts).....1 1
Lord Belgrave, br. g., (Frank Jacobus).....2 2
Elliott Stone, gr. g., (William Danigan).....3 3
Wiltonia, br. m., (S. Flaherty).....5 4
Charlie B., b. g., (W. H. Strang, Jr.).....6 5
Walter M., b. g., (George Ihnken).....4 6
Time—2:22½; 2:21.

One Mile.—2:40 pacers and 2:37 trotters.
Merrill Hawker, rn. s., (E. R. Strong).....1 1
Prince Charlie, br. g., (W. H. Strang).....2 2
Teddy Roosevelt, ch. g., (Charles Monerief)..3 3
Adrastus, br. g., (J. M. Boales).....4 4
Time—2:23½; 2:23¾.

Half Mile.—Women to drive.
Bounder, blk. g., (Mrs. Martin).....1 1
Happy Willes, blk. g., (Mrs. Parker).....2 2
Time—1:10; 1:08.

GRAVESEND BAY YACHTING.

Marine and Field Boats in Championship Race Series.

The midsummer regatta of the Marine and Field Club, and third race of the series for the championship of the Gravesend Bay Association, was sailed yesterday afternoon off Bath Beach. There was a good wholesale breeze from the southeast, and the yachts went off on a broad reach for a mark off Fort Hamilton. From there the larger boats made a close reach to the Craven Shoal Buoy and beat from that mark to another off the Atlantic Yacht Clubhouse at Sea Gate. Thence they had a broad reach to a mark off Ulmer Park, and a run with spinnakers to starboard to the starting point. The smaller boats went direct from Fort Hamilton to the Atlantic Yacht Club mark, and thence over the same course as the others. All classes sailed twice round. The sloop Maydic led the fleet over the course, but she may lose to the Redwing on time allowance. The Bobtail led the thirty-footers. Excepting the Maydic the winners were Bobtail, Naiad, Ogeemah, Beta, Kelpie, and Colleen. The Sandpiper had a sail over. Miss Judy finished first in the Ogeemah's class, but her owner reported that he had fouled the Fort Hamilton mark, so she was disqualified. Following is the record:

CLASS M—SLOOPS.
Start, 3:05.

Boat and Owners.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Maydic, W. H. Childs	4:19:01	1:14:01
Redwing, J. B. O'Donohue	4:22:51	1:17:51

CLASS N—30-FOOTERS.
Start, 3:05.

Bobtail, Edgar F. Luckenbach	4:22:34	1:17:34
Eva, E. H. M. Roehr	4:23:29	1:18:29
Bagheera, Hendon Chubb	4:23:16	1:18:16

CLASS P—SLOOPS.
Start, 3:10.

Lizana, D. S. Wylie	4:24:00	1:14:00
Bonita, Haviland Brothers	4:26:39	1:16:39
Naiad, J. Palmer	4:22:56	1:12:56
Kate, J. Negus	4:31:46	1:21:46

CLASS Q—SLOOPS.
Start, 3:15.

Mary, M. Grundner	4:36:33	1:21:33
Ogeemah, A. Mackay	4:32:43	1:17:43
Miss Judy, D. D. Allerton	4:30:02	*
Karma, J. C. Erskine	4:37:30	1:22:30
Careless, F. J. Havens	4:34:29	1:19:29

CLASS R—SLOOPS.
Start, 3:15.

Sandpiper, W. W. Redfern	4:42:17	1:27:17

CLASS R R—15-FOOTERS.
Start, 3:20.

Alpha, Holcambe & Howells	4:55:11	1:35:11
Beta, Snedeker & Camp	4:53:57	1:33:51
Delta, J. J. Mahoney	4:54:41	1:34:41

MARINE AND FIELD—ONE DESIGN.
Start, 3:20.

Kelpie, W. K. Brown	4:50:40	1:30:40
Esperance, T. A. Hamilton	4:54:26	1:34:26

CLASS V—CATS.
Start, 3:25.

Martha, M. R. B. Moore	4:47:17	1:22:17
Boozle, C. D. Durkee	Did not finish.	
Colleen, W. J. Remmey	4:46:00	1:21:00
Orient, R. H. Rummel	4:52:00	1:27:00

*Disqualified.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB SPORTS

Women Contest in Rowing and Swimming Races—Launches Race.

Yesterday was ladies' day at the Brooklyn Yacht Club's house on Gravesend Bay. The ladies not only had the grounds of the club practically to themselves, but they were also very much in evidence on the water, for there was a ladies' rowing race and a ladies' swimming race. In the former there were four starters—Mrs. Blanchard Atkinson, Mrs. Hinkey, Mrs. Wiltburger, and Mrs. Diacke. All rowed dingheys except Mrs. Diacke, who rowed a skiff. Mrs. Atkinson took the lead at the start and held it throughout the race, which was about three-quarters of a mile in length. Mrs. Hinkey lost a good deal by rowing wide of the course on the first half. On the last she gained considerably on Mrs. Atkinson, but could not quite overtake her. Mrs. Wiltburger took third place. Mrs. Diacke dropped out before making the turn.

The ladies' swimming race was between Mrs. Diacke and Mrs. Wilt

OFFICE HOLDERS' SALARIES RAISED ABOUT $100,000

Largest Increase Under Tammany Is $2,500 in Law Department.

INCOME OF ONE MAN IS CUT

Deputy Superintendent of School Buildings Loses $300 a Year—New License Bureau Costs $38,000.

For the first time since the new Tammany administration came into power, in January last, The City Record of yesterday printed the salary list, which must be published twice a year, in January and July, according to the charter. This list contains the names of approximately 40,000 employes of the city, together with the dates of their appointment, their salaries, and any increases or decreases that may have been made in the salaries in the last six months. The last list issued by the Low administration contained only the list of employes up to Dec. 31 preceding, many of whom retired on that date.

The present issue of The City Record contains 493 pages, each half the size of an ordinary newspaper page. There are comparatively few increases in salaries, although the total of the increases will reach approximately $160,000 a year, exclusive of $38,000 needed to pay the salaries of the new Bureau of Licenses. Thomas Hassett, chief clerk to Mayor McClellan, is the first man in The Record whose salary shows an increase, it having been raised from $2,100 to $3,000 a year on the day of his appointment. Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, bookkeeper to The City Record, received an increase of $300 to $1,800, these being practically the only increases in the Mayor's staff.

William O'Connor, Secretary to President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, obtained an increase of $400 to $2,100. Other employes of Mr. Fornes's office received advances of $100 and $200 a year. Hubert L. Smith, Assistant Deputy Controller, was increased $500 to $5,000, and Joseph Haag, chief bookkeeper in the Finance Department, was advanced $500 to $5,500. Mr. Haag has been in the city's service since 1870. There are several other $200 and $300 increases in the Finance Department.

Several important increases in salaries are shown in the Law Department. James T. Malone, Assistant Corporation Counsel, has an increase of $1,000; John J. O'Brien, another assistant, gets $2,000 increase; John F. O'Brien, assistant, $500; J. Gabriel Britt, assistant, $700; Curtis A. Peters, junior assistant, $450; Patrick E. Callahan, a Brooklyn assistant, $1,000; John P. O'Brien, the assistant in charge of the Tenement House Department Bureau, $2,500; Louis Gans, junior assistant in the same bureau, $300, and Herman Stiefel, assistant in charge of the Bureau for the Recovery of Penalties, $2,000 increase.

Frank H. Sigerson, stenographer to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, gets $450 increase, to $2,550. Warden William Flynn of the City Prison gets $700 increase, to $2,500. William Howell, secretary to Police Commissioner McAdoo, gets an increase of $600, giving him a total of $3,000. Clarence M. Morgan, Deputy Superintendent of School Buildings for the Department of Education, gets $500 increase, to $3,000, while Harry M. Devoe, another deputy, is reduced $300, giving him $2,250.

Hayward L. Lynah, hospital physician at Willard Parker Hospital, gets an increase of $1,080; Alfred T. Metcalfe, clerk in the office of assistant chief clerk of the Brooklyn Health Department, $1,050; Assistant Superintendent Michael J. Rickard of Bellevue, $500; Thomas F. Murphy, Superintendent of Parks, $500; John W. Smith, Director of the menagerie in the Park Department, $500; Charles H. Bull, Assistant Engineer in the Department of Water Supply, $400; John H. Stewart, an assistant engineer in the Borough President's Bureau of Highways, $1,400, and E. Percy Bolande, appointment clerk in the Borough President's office, $450 increase.

John Osborne, general bookkeeper in the Bronx Borough President's office, gets $500 increase; William Kearney, Chief Clerk, $500; Andrew J. Provost, Jr., Assistant Engineer in the office of the Brooklyn Commissioner of Public Works, $1,900, and Martin Moger, Jr., Chief Clerk to the Coroners' office of Queens Borough, $1,500.

James B. F. Smith, Special Deputy Clerk to Special Term, Part III., Supreme Court, gets $1,900 increase, to $4,000, and James F. McGee, Clerk of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, gets $1,000 increase, to $4,500.

Another interesting feature of yesterday's City Record is the first part of the list of real estate assessed values, with map. The issue of yesterday shows the map of property in Section 1, Blocks 1 to 315. The size and description of each parcel of property, together with the name of the owner, is given, so anybody can make a comparison between his assessment and that of his neighbor. There are thirteen sections in Manhattan and the Bronx, twelve in Brooklyn, and five each in Richmond and Queens.

SAILOR ONCE, SAILOR AYE.

Intemann, Thirty Years a Cop, Goes Back to Sea.

Over thirty years ago Herman Intemann, a sailor, became a member of the New York police force. Intemann was retired on May 10, after serving thirty years and three months. He remained at his home at 538 Union Avenue, the Bronx, for a few months, but became tired of the inactive life, and the possibility of again being on the sea caused him to forsake his home and take service. Intemann thereupon shipped as master-of-arms on the American Line steamer New York, which sailed yesterday for Southampton.

During the last ten years of his police service Intemann was stationed at the piers, and when the opportunity came for him again to take service he could not resist. Intemann came to New York in 1886 as a cabin boy on a German ship.

While a policeman Intemann got the nickname of "The Daring Dutchman," as it was said he had no fear of anything. He owns a gold medal, presented by the department for the capture of two bank burglars on the Bowery some years ago. His skull was fractured in the fight with the burglars, and again in a Hester Street row.

DIED WATCHING SON AT GOLF.

Marmaduke Tilden, Jersey City Politician, Stricken at Club.

Marmaduke Tilden of Jersey City died suddenly yesterday from apoplexy while sitting on the piazza of the home of the Jersey City Golf Club, at Bentley and Westside Avenues, where he had gone to witness a game in which one of his sons took part.

He was born in Jersey City in 1836. In early life he was in the employ of the Erie Railroad, and for twenty years had charge of a freight pier in New York. He was an active Republican, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen from 1872 to 1875, and again in 1877-8. He was also a member of the Legislature in 1877-8, and a member of the Board of Finance in 1881-2. In 1890 he removed to Larchmont, where he became Steward of the Larchmont Yacht Club. Two years ago he returned to Jersey City.

COURT FOLLOWS CHILD'S WISH.

Justice Giegerich Decides Father Shall Have Daughter.

Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the Supreme Court ruling that Thomas H. Darragh is the proper person to have the custody of Ruth Darragh, his nine-year-old daughter.

Mary Darragh, the mother of the child, is being sued for divorce. Recently she obtained a writ of habeas corpus in the Supreme Court for the production of the child, whose custody she asked the court to award to her. In opposing the writ Darragh submitted an affidavit by the child, in which Ruth said that she did not wish to live with her mother because her mother had tried to get her to pose for a Fifth Avenue artist. That determined the Justice in his decision.

WIDOW SUES MRS. LAW.

Mrs. I. N. Love Asks $5,000 for Doctor's Professional Services.

Through her counsel, C. L. Burr, Mrs. I N. Love, who lives in the Empire Hotel, has started an action in the Supreme Court against Mrs. George Law, who since the death of her husband has been making her home in Paris. Mrs. Love is the widow of Prof. Love, a lecturer on medical subjects, who also practiced in this city. He was Mrs. Law's physician up until the time of his death.

When Mrs. Law left New York and went to Paris Dr. Love treated her there successfully. While on his last trip abroad Dr. Love died suddenly on the steamship Aurania, on July 18 of last year. His widow now sues for $5,000 for the professional services which the physician rendered to Mrs. Law just before his death. In the meantime an attachment has been issued here against $3,000 of Mrs. Law's property pending the trial of the suit. When George Law died, about six years ago, he left his widow about $8,500,000.

"LITTLE TIM," MAYOR, AT RACES

Not for Pleasure, but to Watch the Western Union.

Once again did "Little Tim" Sullivan hold down the Mayor's chair yesterday in the absence of Mayor McClellan and President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen. Acting Mayor Sullivan signed 500 more of the gold coupon bonds, and then, taking advantage of the half holiday, started for the Brighton Beach racetrack to see the closing day's races of the meeting.

"Got anything good for to-day, Tim?" inquired one of his friends who stopped him in the lobby. Mayor Sullivan looked hurt.

"I think you make a mistake," he said. "I am merely going to the racetrack to-day to see if the Western Union Telegraph Company is keeping its promise to my Police Commissioner."

On Monday Mr. Fornes will be back, and will serve as Mayor, while Mayor McClellan is expected in town Tuesday. For the remainder of August, after Tuesday, Mr. Fornes is expected to serve as the city's executive.

SURROGATES' ACCOUNTS O. K.

Commissioners Find That Present Chief Clerk Has Improved Methods.

The Commissioners of Accounts, who were asked by Surrogates Thomas and Fitzgerald to investigate the Surrogates' financial accounts, have sent a preliminary report to Mayor McClellan. In it they say that the work of investigation was materially retarded by reason of the fact that during the latter part of the incumbency of the late J. Fairfax McLaughlin, who was Chief Clerk, the records were imperfectly kept. That necessitated research among original documents for information which should have been obtainable from the books.

The report commends the work of James A. Donnelly, who, since he succeeded Clerk McLaughlin six months ago, has kept the financial accounts of the office in an excellent manner. The Commissioners report that most of the faults noticed at the time they made their report to Mayor Van Wyck in 1900 have been corrected, but add that the most important of their recommendations was not adopted until Mr. Donnelly took charge as Clerk of the Surrogates' Court. The Commissioners find the accounts of the office to be correct.

MIDDAY BURGLAR HUNT.

One of Three Alleged Cloth Thieves Caught by Police.

The offices of Abrahamson & Cohen, manufacturers of women's skirts and waists on the fourth floor at 199 Greene Street, were closed at noon yesterday, as is usual on Saturdays. At 1:20 o'clock Abraham Cohen, of Cohen & Co., who have offices on the top floor, went to the building. As he passed Abrahamson & Cohen's place he noticed that the iron shutters on the lower part of the door had been opened.

Cohen and an employe went down stairs to investigate. Looking through the open shutter, they saw three men at work in the showroom. These men were rushing about the rooms carrying bolts of silk and valuable silk waists, which they were placing in a large cloth in the middle of the floor, not far from the door.

Cohen shouted to his employe to run down stairs, lock the street door, and give the alarm to the police. The man ran to the Mercer Street Police Station. Acting Captain Powers and twelve men ran to the building and surrounded the block. Several of the policemen went to the roofs of buildings near by.

The three men, when they heard the alarm, started to escape. One of them ran to the hallway, knocking down Cohen as he ran down stairs. He also knocked down Cohen's employe and made good his escape. The other two men escaped from the building by the rear fire escapes. One of these men was caught in a rear yard by Detective Lynch, after a chase. He said that he was Harry Simmons, a guard on the elevated railroad. The third man escaped.

ROCKEFELLER SCHOOL PLANS.

New Buildings on East Sixty-seventh Street Will Cost $325,000.

Plans have been filed with the Building Department for the new laboratory to be erected on Exterior Street, near East Sixty-seventh Street, for the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, of which William H. Walsh of Johns Hopkins University is President. It is to be a five-story building, 136 feet front and 60 feet deep, with a facade of limestone and brick, decorated with pilasters of brick, and having a porch entrance flanked by decorative columns.

The first floor will be fitted up as an assembly hall, with a library and study and a Directors' room. The upper floors will contain a series of large general and special laboratories and research rooms. On the fifth floor will be a dining hall and living quarters, and on the roof a special operating room and quarters for the animals under examination. Adjoining the main building will be a two-story structure, in which animals will be kept, and a powerhouse of the same height.

The cost of the buildings is estimated at $325,000 by Architects Shipley, Ruttan & Coolidge of Boston.

Old Drygoods Salesman Buried.

The funeral services of Solomon Luke, said to be the oldest dry goods salesman in New York, were held at his residence, 207 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, last night. Mr. Solomon was for over thirty years a successful dry goods merchant in Albany, when in the early seventies he sold out his business in that city and entered the employ of A. T. Stewart. A few years later he was employed by the H. B. Claflin Company, with which firm he remained until last January, when he retired.

Car Breaks Auto Down.

An automobile occupied by its owner, George Watkins of 74 Logan Street, Brooklyn, a friend, and a chauffeur, collided with a southbound electric car of the Second Avenue line in front of the bridge entrance yesterday afternoon. One of the axles of the automobile was broken and those in it were severely shaken up. No arrest was made. The machine was towed away.

S. L. DANA NAME OF MAN SHOT IN CENTRAL PARK

Until Friday Was a Clerk in New Amsterdam Bank.

HIS RECOVERY UNCERTAIN

Coroner Asks That Mrs. Degnon Be Kept Under Surveillance, but Countermands Order Later.

S. L. Dana is the name of the young man who was found in Central Park on Friday morning with a pistol shot wound in his right breast, and who persists in making a mystery of the circumstances surrounding the shooting. Dana's identity was established through a mission worker connected with the Young Men's Christian Association in West Twenty-third Street, where Dana had a room. Yesterday afternoon, while the young man was unconscious, an officer of the New Amsterdam Bank called at the hospital and identified Dana as the man who held a clerkship in the bank up to the day that the shooting occurred.

After an ineffectual attempt to make the man tell something about himself, Coroner Jackson telephoned yesterday afternoon to Police Headquarters and asked that Mrs. Beatrice W. Degnon, who lives in the Martha Washington Hotel, at Thirtieth Street and Madison Avenue, be put under surveillance. The Coroner explained that there was no charge against her, but that if Dana should die he would want Mrs. Degnon as a witness, and he wanted to be sure that she would be within his jurisdiction should need arise for her.

Sergt. Place, after receiving the message, thought that the proceeding was rather unusual, and, calling up Coroner Jackson on the telephone, asked him the reason for watching a woman against whom the police had no evidence. The Coroner said that he would consider the matter, and later countermanded the order.

Mrs. Degnon is the young Philadelphia woman to whom Dana sent a note from the Presbyterian Hospital within a short time after he was brought there. It has been said by the hotel people that Dana called frequently on Mrs. Degnon, and the photograph in his watch is believed to be of her.

Mrs. Degnon, it is said, has been prostrated since the occurrence, and has refused to see any one except her lawyer, George F. Cornwall, of the H. B. Claflin Company.

Coroner Jackson went to the hospital yesterday morning to take the man's antemortem statement. The bullet wound has not been probed, and the physicians cannot say yet whether or not the wounded man will recover. Dana was conscious when the Coroner arrived.

"Who are you?" asked the Coroner.

"Oh, I guess you know that," was the reply.

"But I want you to tell me."

"Well, I guess we'll let it go at that," said the sick man. "I don't want to talk."

Coroner Jackson then went on to explain to Dana that he was acting very foolishly in attempting to keep up the mystery.

"You are badly wounded," said he, "and if you die innocent persons may be made to suffer through your actions if it is the fact that you shot yourself. If there was a homicide you should aid the authorities in clearing the matter up."

"There's been no crime," was all that Dana would say. He finally said, though, that he would think the matter over.

At the New Amsterdam Bank it was said that Dana had come there well recommended from H. B. Claflin & Co. He seemed quiet and methodical, and his accounts were in perfect shape. It was said by one of the officers that he was no longer in the bank's employ.

At the Y. M. C. A. building, in Twenty-third Street, it was said that Dana had come there from the Fifty-seventh Street branch, where he formerly lived. It was understood that he was from Waco, Texas, and that the members of his family there have been informed of his condition.

William Cummings, a lawyer in the Townsend Building, Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway, also identified Dana yesterday. He told Coroner Jackson that he had transacted some legal business for Dana, but refused to disclose the nature of it. So far as he knew, Mr. Cummings told the Coroner, the young man had no reason for shooting himself.

Coroner Jackson said yesterday that he inclined to the attempted suicide theory, but he said that the fact that the wound was in the right breast and that no revolver had been found furnished mysterious elements.

DOCTOR'S MID-SEA VISIT.

Celtic's Surgeon Boarded Bark—Capt. Lindsay to Forsake the Sea.

The arrival of the White Star liner Celtic yesterday afternoon marked the last westward voyage of her commander, Capt. H. St. G. Lindsay, R. N. R., as a commander of transatlantic liners. Capt. Lindsay, after a long career on the sea, is going to begin a commercial career in Liverpool. He has been a sailor for over thirty-one years, having sailed out of Liverpool as an apprentice sailor on the steamship Atma. Nine years later he entered the White Star service as a junior officer.

Among the arrivals on the Celtic was R. F. Outcault, the artist, who drew a picture on the way over that was auctioned off at the concert for $170. The money will go to the Seamen's Charities of New York and Liverpool.

Two incidents of the Celtic's last eastward voyage that have not been published in this country were reported on the vessel's arrival. One was the suicide of a steerage passenger from Maryland, who jumped overboard and was rescued, and the next day hanged himself. The other was the sighting of the French bark Grande Duchesse Olga flying signals that a doctor was wanted on board. Dr. Dickson of the Celtic went on board and found the mate suffering from blood poisoning in one of his hands. The mate's fingers were amputated, and he was brought on board the Celtic and taken to Liverpool, where he is now in a hospital, recovering.

ANGLED FOR TROUSERS.

Naughty Land Fisherboys Got 200 Pairs, Factory Man Says.

Twelve-year-old Louis Entrolla of 150 Cherry Street and Joseph Feresi, also twelve, of 74 Oliver Street, were arraigned in the Children's Court yesterday for stealing two pairs of boys' knee breeches from William Lipschitz's factory at 84 Market Street. Lipschitz said he had 6,000 pairs of trousers in his shop last Friday evening, and later missed 200 pairs.

Richard Degarma, a boy in Lipschitz's employ, told the Justice that as Lipschitz was paying off the help on Friday evening he saw four boys steal a lot of trousers through the side door of the factory. He said the boys had a long fish pole to which was attached a long line and a fishhook. With this outfit the boys managed to get, he thought, several hundred pairs and secrete them in umbrellas which they were carrying.

The boys were held for examination.

SAYS HOTEL MAN JILTED HER.

Miss Jungers Seeks $25,000 Damages from A. C. Jones of Boston.

Miss Corinne Jungers, who is twenty years old, has begun an action in the Supreme Court against Allen C. Jones, proprietor of the American House of Boston, to recover $25,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage. As the girl is a minor, the suit has been brought in the name of her mother, Mrs. Marie Jungers.

According to the complaint, Miss Jungers became acquainted with Jones in May, 1902, and she says he proposed marriage to her in June, 1903, while she was on a visit to Boston. She says she accepted the offer, but that on June 4 last he married Ruth Antoinette Robbins.

DOG HOWLED NEAR DEATHROOM

Behavior of Neighbor's Pet Led to Discovery of Mrs. Dayton's Body.

Owing to the actions of a neighbor's pet bulldog, the body of Mrs. Emma A. Dayton, a widow, was discovered yesterday in her little room on the third floor of 302 Eighth Avenue. Daisy, the bulldog, is owned by Mrs. Duff, who lives in a room adjoining that occupied by Mrs. Dayton. On Wednesday Daisy began to act strangely. She kept running about Mrs. Duff's apartment, barking and howling. All efforts to quiet the dog failed, and by Friday night the animal's actions aroused the anxiety of the Duffs so much that Mr. Duff went to the West Twentieth Street Station and told the Sergeant that he feared something had happened to his next-door neighbor, Mrs. Dayton, as no one had seen anything of her since Tuesday afternoon and her door had been locked ever since.

Officer Cooney was sent to investigate, and on breaking down the door of Mrs. Dayton's apartment her body was found lying on the floor. She was dressed in her street clothes, as if she had been preparing to take a walk when her death had occurred.

"Mrs. Dayton didn't say much about herself," said one of her neighbors, "but you could tell by her manners that she came of a good family. She was a great reader—not trash or that kind of thing, but classical works. She seemed rather despondent, and complained often that she could not sleep. She was about fifty-five years old, and had a son Frank, who supported her.

"He was even more reticent about himself than she was. He made his living by manual labor, but looked as if he had not always had to work and didn't like it. He came on Thursday to see his mother, and give her some money to pay for the rent of her room and for her living, but he found the door locked. We advised him to break in the door, as we feared that something had happened to her, but he was afraid. He said that she would not like it and he wouldn't do it."

After the body was found it was removed to the Morgue. It is supposed that Mrs. Dayton died of heart disease.

THREATEN TAR AND FEATHERS.

"Silent Six" May Make Some Noise If They Visit Astoria Man.

The home of John Haggerty, an Astoria (L. I.) business man, will be guarded by plain-clothes policemen to-morrow, and if the threat, made anonymously by letter, to clothe him in tar and feathers on Aug. 1 is carried out, it will be accomplished only after a stiff fight.

A few days ago Mr. Haggerty received the following letter:

TAKE NOTICE.

We will give you until the first of the month to vacate the house, and if you fail to comply we will treat you to a coat of tar and feathers. You are interfering with and annoying a poor innocent woman, and must move out of the house.

SILENT SIX.
Vigilance League.

Mr. Haggerty declares he knows who penned the letter. Some time ago he purchased from Fredrica Sanders, an aged woman, the house at 909 Crescent Street, and agreed to pay for it in regular installments, allowing her to reside in part of the house pending final settlement.

Mrs. Sanders decided recently that she did not care to sell the house, and demanded that the Haggertys move out. They refused, and she caused their arrest, charging that on July 1 Haggerty had seized her by the throat. Magistrate Connorton discharged Mr. and Mrs. Haggerty yesterday.

Haggerty showed the Magistrate the letter signed by the "Vigilance League," saying:

"I shall be right here on Aug. 1 and shall entertain all visitors according to my estimate of their needs. I'll make them make some noise."

ATTACKS RIVAL ON STREET.

Young Italian Slashes Grown-Up in Fight Over a Girl.

Francisco Strada of New Brunswick, N. J., who is nineteen years old, is only a plain workman. Carmel O. Cassanite, who is forty years old, is a foreman. Both formerly lived in this city in a boarding house, whose proprietor has a pretty daughter, whose name is Rosa. Both fell in love with Rosa. She preferred the younger man and her father preferred the older.

One day Rosa and her father went back to Italy. Strada found out yesterday that they were gone and came to New York to find where their destination was. At Leonard and Baxter Streets he met Cassanite and accused him of being the cause of the girl's flight. There was a fight and Strada slashed the older man with a razor, wounding him severely.

Strada was arrested, despite determined efforts of his friends to free him, and in the Centre Street Court was held for examination on Wednesday.

THIRTY HEROES YELL "WHOA!"

Platoon of Police Temporarily Stops a Runaway—Driver's Ups and Downs.

A bay horse attached to a delivery wagon owned by J. W. Jacobs, a grocer at 2,088 Madison Avenue, and driven by John Wendt, was frightened by an automobile at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Lexington Avenue yesterday afternoon and ran away. At One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street two cross-town cars were passing in opposite directions, and the horse slowed its pace. Wendt thought the animal would come to a stop, and relaxed his hold on the lines, but when the cars passed by the horse bolted, and Wendt was thrown back into the wagon.

Just at that time the afternoon platoon of thirty men was being turned out of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, and the policemen were marching down Lexington Avenue in a column of twos. Seeing the runaway, they ran into the street, yelled "Whoa!" and brought the horse to a stop. When they let go of the animal, however, it started up again, and Wendt, who had picked himself up, was again thrown down.

Policeman Croake was standing at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and grabbed the horse. He was dragged about fifty feet before he brought it to a stop, and his clothing was badly torn. No one was injured.

ROTTEN LIFE PRESERVERS.

Todd Testifies He Condemned 537 of 647 on the Dean Richmond.

Capt. James A. Todd of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service in Buffalo was the only witness examined yesterday by the Federal Commission that is investigating the Slocum disaster. Capt. Todd testified that on his re-examination of the steamboat Dean Richmond he found 647 life preservers, of which number he condemned 537. The covers of about 300 were so rotten that they could be torn by the slightest pressure of the finger. In the rack, he said, so far as appearances went, the life preservers looked all right.

On other boats that he had examined he said there was much hose which supposedly was new, but which, he added, would not stand as much as ten pounds' pressure. On the steamboat Albany Capt. Todd said 250 feet of new hose was brought on board while he was there. This, he said, would not stand the required 100 pounds' pressure.

MR. AND MRS LOVE DIVORCED.

Secretary of Chicago Horse Show Association to Pay $50,000 Alimony.

CHICAGO, July 30.—A decree of absolute secured a decree of absolute divorce to-day from Sidney C. Love with $50,000 alimony, $25,000 of which was paid in court. The rest is to be paid in the next three years, in annual installments.

The grounds for divorce set forth by Mrs. Love were cruelty and desertion. In addition to the alimony Mrs. Love was allowed $4,900 to cover her expenses since separation from Mr. Love and $2,000 to cover lawyers' fees.

The Loves were married in October, 1898. At the time of her marriage to Mr. Love, Mrs. Love was the widow of a wealthy Philadelphian. Mr. Love is Secretary of the Chicago Horse Show Association.

BRITISH OFFICER HERE TO STUDY COTTON

Government Wants a Collection of Seed from the South.

TO EXPERIMENT IN AFRICA

Cultivation of the Plant Will Be Made on the "Model Farm"—American Machinery the Best.

On the Cunarder Umbria, which arrived last night after a fast run from Liverpool, was J. Wesley Hoffmann, D. Sc., who is sent over here by the British Government to study the Southern cotton fields and to make a collection of seeds to be used in experimental cultivation of the cotton plant on what is termed "the model farm" in Western Africa. Dr. Hoffmann has been for fourteen months in Western Africa representing the British Cotton Growing Association, which was organized by the Lancashire manufacturers for the purpose of developing the cotton industry in Africa.

"The natives of the interior have long been growers of cotton," he said last night, "which they ginned and wove with their crude native machinery. When the British Cotton Growers' Association was organized, the Government appointed me to go out there and superintend the development of the industry. I find that the American seeds do not change or deteriorate from acclimatization.

"This year we have placed 50,000 acres under cultivation. As an official under the British Government it perhaps does not sound very well for me to say it, but it is a fact that American machinery and everything that comes from your country meets with popular favor over there. We have now several American gins in operation at Kano, which we call the African Manchester, and in the near future I expect to see that place one of the most important cotton manufacturing centres of the world. In the Niger delta alone there are forty square miles of fertile cotton growing lands. As this territory is developed it will open up a market for American machinery, for it is a recognized fact that your machinery is the best in the market."

Another passenger on the Umbria who attracted much attention on the trip was ten-year-old Jessie Kinsella, who left here six years ago to attend the Convent of Zion School in London. She comes back to spend the Summer vacation with her parents at 306 Washington Street, Brooklyn.

GOT BRIDE AND LOST HER.

But Kokkes Is Rejoined by Wife, Who Eludes Watchful Parents.

Jacob Kokkes, twenty-nine years old, and Frieda Fredericks, eighteen years old, were married by Police Justice Max Phundheim in Hoboken yesterday. The young woman's parents keep a boarding house at 322 Hudson Street, that city. Kokkes, who is an engineer, came to this country from Amsterdam eight months ago. Four months ago Kokkes went to live in the Fredericks' house, and immediately fell in love with Frieda. When he asked the girl's parents for their daughter they ordered him from the house.

Freida told her mother yesterday that she was going to take a short walk. She met Kokkes, and the couple hurried to Justice Phundheim's office, where the ceremony was performed. Kokkes and his bride then returned to the Fredericks house to break the news. Instead of receiving the parents' blessing, as they expected, the bridegroom was thrown out and the bride was made a prisoner in her room.

The angry husband went to Police Headquarters and asked for assistance to recover his bride. A policeman was detailed to get Freida out of the house, but Mrs. Fredericks positively refused to allow Freida to leave the place. The mother finally consented to come outside, and while the policeman was explaining that she could not prevent her daughter from joining her husband, the bride, clad in a skirt and kimona, slipped out of the basement door and with her husband jumped into a cab. They were out of sight before Mrs. Fredericks could make a move to stop them. The couple went to the Union Square Hotel, in Manhattan. Kokkes says he will appear in the Hoboken court to-morrow morning to ask for an order directing Mrs. Fredericks to deliver Freida's clothes to her.

BIG BUMP FOR LITTLE BOY.

Falls Four Stories and Loses Three Teeth in Consequence.

The only injury that little Winfield Scott Patterson, Jr., four years old, received yesterday from a fall from the fourth-story window in his home to the street was the loss of three teeth and a slight cut on his chin. The boy a short time after the accident was playing around the streets with his companions.

The boy lives at 486 Ninth Avenue. With his sister, Hazel, nine years old, the little fellow was playing on the fire-escape when he fell. The child struck the sidewalk in front of Edward Wageck of 323 West Thirty-eighth Street. He picked up the boy and carried him into the hallway just as the mother and father came rushing down the stairs.

The boy, after recovering from his fright, began to cry, and an ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital. Dr. Irving found that there was no work for him.

THRILLS IN THIRD AVENUE.

In "A Child of the Slums" the Villains Fare as Usual.

Melodrama was the bill at the opening of the Third Avenue Theatre last night. From the beginning to the end of "A Child of the Slums" there was not a single moment unmarked by either thunderous applause of the worthy sentiments of hero and heroine, hisses for the villain, or the impressive silence of expectancy. If a blonder, more childlike maiden or a more despicable villain 'ever trod the boards of Manager Martin J. Dixon's playhouse, Third Avenue doesn't recall it.

Richard Gerson (John Ternlock) and "Bill" Maglone (Martin Somers) were the two malevolent plotters, the former monopolizing the waxed mustachios and polished manners, and the latter having a corner on the Bowery dialect. Mr. Somers's work was especially effective. Midge, the "Child of the Slums," was played to the evident approval of the large audience by Ernie Yeomee. Lawyer Mathers (J. E. Toole) and his wife (Helen Trowbridge) furnished "the comedy element." Miss Jessie Lansing played the part of Hilda Brittle, a lady with a past, who had turned from the ways of the wicked.

At the climax of Act II. a large freight train rushed noisily across the back of the stage. In its flight it was boarded by Midge, who took this novel way of escaping from Bill Maglone. The end of the next act was even more thrilling. Bill's wife, Mag, in a sudden spasm of conscience, held an axe above his head to prevent his slipping the wronged Frank Wentworth (George Darrell) through a yawning trapdoor.

Not until after 11 o'clock were the schemes of Gerson and Maglone thoroughly foiled.

SAW ACCIDENT, HAD A FIT.

Epileptic Made Ill by Seeing Painters Fall from Scaffold.

Two painters, Adam Greshner and August Bracker, were working on a scaffold about thirty feet up on the building at 104 West Fortieth Street yesterday, when the rope slipped and both were thrown to the street. Two of Greshner's ribs were broken, and Bracker's right arm was fractured. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

When the accident happened John J. O'Brien, twenty-one years old, a tailor of 601 Tenth Avenue, was passing. He was overcome by the sight of the two men lying on the sidewalk and had an epileptic fit. He was treated by Dr. Richards and taken to his home.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Desirable Merchandise at Low Prices.

Leather Bags and Suit Cases (Main Floor).

ALLIGATOR BAGS, $4.25 to 12.00
ENGLISH CROSS GRAIN BAGS, 15 in., $7.00; 16 in., $7.50; 17 in. 8.00
THE KIT BAG, made of English russet leather, hand sewed, with two handles and straps on the outside; 20 in. 17.50
A good line of well made SUIT CASES, sizes 22 to 26 inch, from $2.25 to 17.50

Men's Handkerchiefs.
(MEN'S WEAR DEPARTMENT.)

Just imported, Men's "Outside Pocket" Handkerchiefs, silk and linen weave, white centers with colored borders and colored centers with woven stripe borders, unique designs, the latest French novelty, each ..... .48

Toilet Articles (Basement).

Unprecedented Midsummer Offering of Toilet Goods. Immense variety of the most reliable makes—COLOGNES, EXTRACTS, TOILET WATERS, SOAPS, CREAMS, POWDERS, and every dainty necessity to add to the pleasure and comfort of milady's toilet.

PACKER'S TAR SOAP, cake ..... .13
WITCH HAZEL SOAP, cake ..... .03
VIOLET AND CRUSHED ROSE TALCUM POWDER, 25c. value, for ..... .10
JOHANN MARIA FARINA COLOGNE, bottle ..... .25
FLORIDA WATER, bottle ..... .10
PARMA VIOLET EXTRACT, bottle ..... .15

Final Clearance Sale of Hammocks, at 75c., $1.48 and $1.98 each.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED THE DAY RECEIVED.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Sts.

ROYAL GIFTS IN ALMSHOUSE.

Mrs. Bell, Broker's Widow, Will Take Treasured Souvenirs to Island.

Harriet De Forest Bell, seventy-seven years old, yesterday returned to Bellevue Hospital after having been discharged the day before. The woman is suffering from old age and rheumatism.

Mrs. Bell formerly lived at 519 East Fifteenth Street, and on July 19 she was evicted. Her furniture was placed on the sidewalk, and for two nights she guarded it. Among her possessions were, she said, valuable Italian laces and dress ., which, she said, had been given to her by the royal family of Italy.

While watching the furniture she contracted a cold, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Her furniture was taken to the Bureau of Incumbrances, and there stored. The woman was discharged from Bellevue on Friday, and immediately went to the bureau and found, she said, that her belongings had been improperly cared for. She took several things, and yesterday went back to Bellevue because she had no money.

Mrs. Bell said that she was the widow of William James Bell, who was a member of the firm of Bell, Courtney & Mills, brokers, who had offices in Wall Street. In the panic of 1873 her husband's firm failed, she said, and she and her daughter went to Paris.

In Paris, she said, she became a teacher of languages and supported her child. After being there a year her husband, she said, committeed suicide, and she went to Italy. In Naples, she said that she rented the Plaza Satriana, and for many years American visitors stayed there. Her daughter, she said, became a teacher in the Royal College, and afterward was the assistant Director. While in Italy, Mrs. Bell said members of the royal family often visited her home and it was then that they gave valuable laces and dresses to her. These, she said, she kept, never wearing them.

About five years ago, Mrs. Bell said, she and her daughter returned to this country and she moved to Fifteenth Street where she made her living by sewing. Her daughter left her and Mrs. Bell does not know where she is. Mrs. Bell said that she knew many prominent persons in this city, but that she was too proud to ask them for assistance. She will be taken to Blackwell's Island to-day, carrying with her the gifts of royalty.

MISSING FROM SOUND BOAT.

O. C. Jaquith, Hartford Jeweler, Left Room Coming Here.

When the Sound steamer Middletown of the New Haven Line reached her dock at New Pier 19, East River, at about 7:30 o'clock this morning, it was discovered that O. C. Jaquith, who had occupied an outside stateroom on the upper deck, was missing. His absence was discovered by the ticket taker, who found the door of Jaquith's room ajar. He pushed it open and found clothing strewn about the room, while on the bed lay the ticket, where it could be readily found.

There was no word or letter explaining the disappearance.

HARTFORD, July 30.—O. C. Jacquith was a jeweler of this city, and had a place of business at 800 Main Street. He was about forty years old and married. He had been in poor health of late. His wife says that he expected to combine business with pleasure in his trip to New York, and that she knows of no reason for his apparent suicide.

DIED WHILE AT DINNER.

Man Thought to be E. G. Holste Stricken at Brighton Beach.

A man supposed to be Edwin G. Holste, a lumber inspector, of 545 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, dropped dead while dining in the Brighton Beach Hotel about 9 o'clock last evening. He entered the dining room of the hotel apparently in the best of health and spirits, but while partaking of the food which had been placed before him, he suddenly toppled to one side and before any one could reach him fell upon the floor. He was dead when an ambulance arrived.

Some papers bearing Holste's name and address were found in the man's pockets. Several persons from the Decatur Street address started for Brighton Beach late last night to see if they could identify the body.

CHICAGO STORE HEADS COMING.

Thirty-one Managers on Two Special Cars Will Buy Goods Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Thirty-one department managers of one department store left this afternoon for New York, where they will buy Fall stock. Orders for Spring delivery will also be placed. The party left on two special cars attached to a Michigan Central train.

They will remain from two to four weeks and go to the various manufacturing centres of New York, New England, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

UNIFORM CORPORATION LAW.

Question to be Discussed by Secretaries of State at St. Louis.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 30.—Through the efforts of Secretary of State John W. Morton, an arrangement has been made whereby Secretaries of States and Territories will meet in St. Louis, Sept. 28.

The object is to discuss ways and means for securing a uniform law in corporation charters and kindred matters.

The Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor will send a representative

THE FREE LUNCH MICROBE.

Dr. Darlington Says He's Not the Only New One to Come to Town.

A new microbe has come to town, and letter writers are beseeching the Board of Health to abandon all other work and chase it away. This menacing stranger is the free lunch microbe. Certain persons with a penchant for microscopical analysis have been sampling the contents of water tumblers in which patrons of free lunch counters rinse their forks and spoons after making the rounds of the dishes. This water, which remains unchanged day after day, it is asserted by complainants in some saloons, is full of microbes.

During the past week, in addition to the usual rush of Summer diseases, Commissioner Darlington had to contend with a reflex wave of the Woodbury agitation. Every disturbance of that sort hits the Health Board in some way or other. But the free lunch microbe seemed like the last straw.

"I have no doubt," said Dr. Darlington to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, "that the rinsing receptacles on free lunch counters in certain saloons very largely patronized are quite as dangerous as they are represented to be. Complainants frequently write to us about unclean and unsanitary spoons, forks, and dishes used in cheap restaurants. They write to us about the danger from microbes on peanuts sold on pushcarts. In fact, I can scarcely imagine anything that is not complained about in one form or another. To attend to all of them we should require a staff of fifty thousand men. I am very sor

Part Two
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Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday,
July 31, 1904.

GREATEST CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK'S HISTORY

Money and Argument Are Plentiful on Both Sides.

THE CHOICE FOR GOVERNOR

Democratic Aspirants, Their Careers, and Chances for the Nomination—Whom the Leaders Are Backing.

However partisans may differ as to the probable outcome of the present campaign in New York, there is unanimity of opinion among politicians of all classes that it will be the greatest in the history of the Commonwealth. Both Presidential candidates are from the State of New York. This is an unprecedented honor for the Empire State and in itself would be sufficient to arouse the interest of the voters to an unusual degree. But there are many other reasons why partisan feeling is bound to be excited to a high pitch, chief among them being the fact that the carrying of New York is absolutely essential to Democratic success, and its loss would be dangerous to the Republicans.

There is no apathy in either organization. Each sees a fair prospect of victory and both are determined to achieve it. Every appeal that the statesman can make, every art that the politician has learned by years of experience, will be used to influence the voters. Money will be plentiful on both sides. No possible advantage anywhere will be overlooked or neglected. The rivalry between the organizations will be intense. The leaders who control the organizations, the most prominent of them at least, have everything at stake. This is especially true of Gov. Odell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; of David B. Hill, the Democratic State leader, and of Senator P. H. McCarren, who has been slated for Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, and who, if he be chosen for that place, will have the management of the Democratic State campaign. It is true in a lesser degree of William F. Sheehan, of State Chairman Cord Meyer, and of Tammany Leader Murphy, of William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, and William L. Ward, the Republican National Committeeman. There never was a campaign in which more political fortunes were in jeopardy than that which has now been inaugurated in New York.

It is always the case that when there is the best chance of victory the undertow of friction in the organization is strongest. The obvious reason for this is the clash of ambitions. There is no strife for nominations when they are regarded as mere empty honors. It is only when the opportunity of winning seems good that candidates spring up on all sides and push their claims with an insistence which not infrequently causes bitterness. The Democratic organization is now passing through this experience.

It is also true that long continuance in power is promotive of friction in an organization. The Republicans have been in power in New York for years. Their troubles have been so thoroughly chronicled that repetition is unnecessary. As long as the ghost of free silver could be raised to frighten the voters of New York, Republicans had little cause to apprehend that the Democrats would carry the State in a Presidential year. The enormous majorities their State ticket received in 1898 and 1900 undoubtedly were helpful to them also in off years, operating as a discouragement to Democratic enthusiasm. This can be taken as true despite the fact that two years ago Bird S. Coler came within less than 9,000 votes of defeating Gov. Odell for re-election. But with the money issue finally interred, New York Republican politicians can bask in no such security as they have enjoyed for the past eight years. Therefore the troubles within their organization, due to heartburnings over the struggle for leadership and the distribution of patronage, may well be a cause of concern.

ABOUT EVENLY DIVIDED.

All things considered, both parties may be said to be on an equal footing in the campaign about to be waged in New York. Each has a Presidential candidate, each will have money in plenty to run the campaign in the State, and if it be true that the clash of ambitions in the Democratic organizations, now that there is a chance of Democratic success, is not conducive to perfect harmony of action, it is no less true that friction among the Republicans over the spoils which they have so long enjoyed, and which they hope to continue to enjoy, has led to factional divisions which have somewhat impaired the strength of their organization.

The prospect is that neither organization will have a cut-and-dried State Convention this year. The rivalry in the organizations is too intense. In each party there are a half a dozen or more declared or receptive candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination, and in this uncertain year the bosses of the party will not dare to be dictatorial. Every candidate must have a fair chance. There must be no basis furnished for a post-convention charge that a candidate did not receive fair treatment. That might mean the loss of votes and neither organization is in a position to throw away votes.

Not in a decade in New York has there been such a careful canvassing of the strength and weakness of the proposed Gubernatorial candidates. The disposition of the leaders on both sides seems to be to pick out their strongest man regardless of any other consideration. The way in which candidates are being put under the political microscope by the political scientists is the best possible evidence that the outcome in New York is regarded as doubtful.

The candidates who have been entered for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination either by their own declared intention of seeking it or by the announcement of their friends and admirers are Mayor George B. McClellan, District Attorney Jerome, Controller Grout, Bird S. Coler, Supreme Court Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Congressman Francis Burton Harrison, John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, ex-Congressman Cornelius A. Pugsley of Westchester, William Astor Chanler, Judge Denis O'Brien of Watertown, Charles W. Goodyear of Buffalo, and W. Caryl Ely of Buffalo.

Those who have been most spoken of in connection with the Republican nomination are Elihu Root, Lieut. Gov. Higgins, ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Speaker Nixon, Collector of the Port Nevada N. Stranahan, Sub-Treasurer Hamilton Fish, Mayor Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo, ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Senator George M. Malby, and Charles S. Francis of Troy.

In this article the Democratic Gubernatorial candidates only will be dealt with. An analysis of the strong and weak points of the Republican Gubernatorial candidates will be the subject of a subsequent article.

IN McCLELLAN'S FAVOR.

There are many arguments advanced in favor of the candidacy of Mayor McClellan. The one on which most stress is laid is that Mr. McClellan's nomination would be a notice to the State and country at large that there was perfect harmony among New York State Democrats. The moral effect of such a showing, it is urged, would be of great help to Judge Parker both within and without the State of New York. It is a no inconsiderable claim on behalf of Mayor McClellan, also, that as a Gubernatorial candidate he would be full size. It is generally conceded that both in intellectual equipment and in the character of his experience Mr. McClellan is well-fitted to be Governor. His many years of service as a Representative in Congress gave him a knowledge of the manner in which legislation is initiated and the methods by which it is carried through which could not fail to prove valuable to him as Chief Executive of the State. As Mayor of the greatest city in the Union, he has admittedly demonstrated executive capacity of a high order. He has, therefore, both legislative and executive experience of an exceptional character.

Mr. McClellan has an attractive personality. A gentleman by birth and education he is at the same time a man of most democratic manner. He is a good mixer and makes a good impression wherever he goes. He is equally at home on Fifth Avenue or on the Bowery. In the campaign which he made for the Mayoralty, Mr. McClellan proved that he is a first class campaigner. It is true that he read all of his speeches, but no man ever read speeches with greater effect that he. The power he put into his reading was such that not once throughout his campaign was there the least sign of impatience on the part of any audience which he addressed.

The best tribute to the character of the administration which Mayor McClellan has given the city is that from quarters where the reaccession of Tammany to power had been viewed with apprehension and distrust there has since come generous praise for the administration's head. While he has been charged with mistakes, he has very generally been given credit for correct intentions, and the tone of his administration, notwithstanding the criticism which has been passed upon the management of some of the departments, has not suffered much, if any, in comparison with that of his predecessor, Mayor Low.

REMSEN GAS BILL ISSUE.

The act of his administration which has brought down upon him the most criticism and which undoubtedly would be one of the chief issues raised against him were he to become the Democratic candidate for Governor was his signing of the Remsen Gas bill. Gov. Odell vetoed the bill and took occasion in his veto to insinuate that Mayor McClellan had not shown a proper solicitude for the interests of the city. Without attempting to discuss the merits of the controversy which was raised by the clash of opinion between the Mayor and the Governor on the subject, it is a rather interesting fact that Elihu Root, the man for whose nomination as the Republican candidate for Governor there seems to be more sentiment than for any other whose name has been mentioned and to whom there is good reason for stating that Gov. Odell offered his support, wrote a letter to Gov. Odell, which was read at the gas hearing in Albany, in which he strongly urged the Governor to indorse the action of the Mayor by approving the measure. If Mr. Root, therefore, should be the Republican candidate for Governor the gas issue could not be used with any effect against Mayor McClellan, and the fact that Mr. Root has been the known favorite of the Republican leaders, including the President, would weaken any argument against Mr. McClellan's candidacy based upon the gas issue, even though some one else than Mr. Root should be selected.

The theory upon which Mayor McClellan's candidacy is based is that he would bring out a great vote for the Democracy in New York City. It is admitted that the up-State Democrats would not take kindly to the prospect of having a Tammany Mayor elected Governor, even though his administration had been above reproach. The claim that Mayor McClellan would prove the best vote-getter, so far as New York city is concerned, is seriously questioned, however, by many city Democrats. Conceding that all the praise which has been given to the Mayor has been deserved, they assert that the fact still remains that he has antagonized the very same elements of the population which are generally supposed to have wreaked vengeance upon Mayor Low—the saloon element and the pool room element. The expectation which these two elements had that their violation of the law would be overlooked when Tammany came into power, provided they were not too flagrant, has not been realized. In fact, the surveillance to which they have been subjected under the regime of Police Commissioner McAdoo is said to be even more strict than that which troubled them under the administration of Mayor Low. It is claimed by Tammany leaders that resentment among the saloonkeepers against the present administration is not such as to create alarm of a serious defection of the saloon vote, but there is no gainsaying that the pool room men are bitter. Hundreds of them have been subjected to fine and imprisonment and have lost their employment in the bargain. All the weight of their influence, whatever it might amount to, undoubtedly would be cast against the election of Mayor McClellan to any office to which he might aspire.

The attack which Tammany Leader Murphy has made upon the autonomy of the Brooklyn organization would not help the candidacy of Mayor McClellan in that borough. The stupid and offensive course which Tammany pursued at St. Louis towards the candidacy of Judge Parker might also react against Mr. McClellan among up-State Democrats.

It has been said, and with good authority, that Judge Parker has been inclined to regard favorably the nomination of Mr. McClellan for Governor. It has also been stated, and with equally good authority, that David B. Hill was inclined to the opinion that the nomination of the New York Mayor would be unwise. Advisers of Mr. Hill who are in his confidence assert that there is nothing personal to Mr. McClellan in Mr. Hill's opposition to his candidacy. Mr. Hill's opposition, they say, is based entirely upon the theory that there is always an element of danger in nominating a Tammany Mayor for Governor for the reason that before the day of election something might arise in connection with the city administration which would imperil his candidacy.

TAMMANY STILL IN DOUBT.

It is presumed that if Mayor McClellan were nominated for Governor he would not resign the Mayoralty until after the election. Tammany would not care to take a chance on Mr. Fornes as Mayor unless compelled to do so. There might be some feeling against the Mayor, too, for failing to serve out his term. Whether or not the present leader of Tammany can afford to give his consent to the nomination of Mr. McClellan as yet has been undetermined by him. Much as he would like to see the Mayor nominated, he realizes that the affiliation between President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen and the Sullivans and the connection between the Sullivans and McCarren might prove hazardous to his leadership if Mr. Fornes should become Mayor. That is what Mr. Murphy undoubtedly had in mind last Wednesday when he informed Judge Parker that while Tammany would like to have the naming of the Gubernatorial candidate, it was not yet committed to the candidacy of Mr. McClellan.

Among the Democratic politicians who keep in touch with the inner workings of Tammany Hall there is an impression that, with Mayor McClellan put out of consideration, the choice of Tammany for the Gubernatorial nomination might be District Attorney William Travers Jerome. A friendly alliance between Tammany and Mr. Jerome might be startling to some, but even stranger things are constantly occurring in politics.

Notwithstanding his repeated declaration in the Mayoralty campaign of last year that no good could come out of Tammany, Mr. Jerome has frankly acknowledged that what he had deemed impossible has come to pass, and he and Mayor McClellan's Police Commissioner, Mr. McAdoo, have been working in harmony. His disposition toward the organization ever since it became apparent to him that Mayor McClellan did not intend that there should be any backstep in the matter of the suppression of poolrooms, disorderly resorts, or violations of the Sunday law, has been distinctly friendly. His past denunciations are rapidly being forgotten in the light of his present attitude, and there is a belief among many of the district leaders of the organization that there is no candidate, other than Mayor McClellan, now being generally considered, for the Gubernatorial nomination whose success would give greater assurance of fair dealing toward Tammany than would that of Mr. Jerome.

HILL FRIENDLY TO JEROME.

Ex-Gov. Hill has been friendly toward the Jerome boom. The manner in which Jerome won his fight for the Anti-Gambling bill in Albany captivated the Democratic State leader. He concluded that if Mr. Jerome was strong enough to force a Republican Legislature into line for a measure which some of the most powerful of the Republican leaders bitterly opposed, he would be a candidate who would be able to stump the State with good prospect of success. This does not mean that Mr. Hill is actively behind the candidacy of Mr. Jerome, but only that Mr. Hill regards Mr. Jerome as a most available candidate.

Undoubtedly the vigorous and successful fight which he made for the Anti-Gambling bill made Mr. Jerome many warm admirers up State. The man who went after the king of gamblers, Richard Canfield, kept after him until he put him out of business and did not hesitate to subpoena a Vanderbilt to help make the case, appealed to up-Staters, Republicans as well as Democrats, as the right sort. If any one has any doubt on this subject clippings from the up-State press eulogizing Mr. Jerome for his stand can be had in such quantities as to be convincing.

There are those who think that the popularity which Mr. Jerome gained up-State by his fight to put Canfield out of business would be more than offset by the distrust which his excise views would excite. It will be recalled that Jerome also tried to pass through the Legislature a bill which would permit Sunday opening in the City of New York, and failed signally because of up-State opposition. There is little probability that the up-State people could be reconciled to Mr. Jerome's excise views, although there may be some ground for the assertion that since his fight for the Anti-Gambling bill the farmers up-State would be more inclined to take Mr. Jerome's opinion on a question involving the moral welfare of this community than they were before.

Jerome's friends grow enthusiastic when they talk of the prospect of his nomination. They say he would make a whirlwind campaign, and they believe he could duplicate the great demonstrations which he called forth everywhere he went in the first Low campaign. In the corruption which has prevailed at Albany, it is said, he would find the occasion for another crusade such as he made against the immoral conditions which prevailed under the Van Wyck administration. He would arouse the people of New York, it is predicted, as Folk has aroused the people of Missouri, and fairly sweep the Republicans off their feet. It is a fact that several prominent up-State Republicans have stated that they would fear Jerome more than any other candidate the Democrats could nominate, just for the reason that there was a possibility that Mr. Jerome was not unlikely to create a furor which would stampede many of the up-State Republican voters.

Those who do not look favorably upon the candidacy of Mr. Jerome say that not only would his excise views injure his candidacy up-State, but that in their estimation Mr. Jerome is not anything like as strong in New York City as he was when he made his run for District Attorney. In proof of this claim they cite his trouble with the Citizens' Union over the candidacy of Mayor Low, asserting that many independent Democrats who supported Low would not support Jerome.

GROUT A VOTE-GETTER.

Controller Grout has on every occasion upon which he has submitted himself as a candidate to the people of Brooklyn or Greater New York proved he was a wonderful vote-getter. In the Mayoralty campaign of last year he ran ahead of Mayor McClellan, notwithstanding the feeling which was stirred up against him by his acceptance of the Tammany nomination and his withdrawal from the Fusion ticket. Mr. Grout is a fine campaigner. Without the ability of Mr. Jerome to make clever hits, he has a greater capacity than Mr. Jerome for marshaling facts in telling fashion. It was very generally said in the campaign of last year that there was no Democratic orator whose addresses contained more meat than those of Mr. Grout. He has the faculty of getting at the heart of things. Combined with his intellectual force he has undaunted courage. All through the trying ordeal he underwent when there was an outcry for his removal from the Fusion ticket because of his acceptance of the Tammany indorsement, Mr. Grout kept his head and his nerve. He gave his detractors as good as they sent, and in his appeal to the electors for vindication of his course he displayed an absolute confidence of what the verdict would be. His confidence was justified by the returns.

It is generally conceded that as a Gubernatorial candidate Mr. Grout would make a good impression up-State, where Democratic gains must be made if the State is to be carried. Not as showy as Mayor McClellan or Mr. Jerome on the platform, he gives the impression of being more solid than either. His manner is without magnetism, yet he makes warm friends; and he showed in the Murphy-McCarren difficulty that he will stick to them when assailed. Mr. Grout is serving his second term as Controller. Previous to his election as Controller he was President of the Borough of Brooklyn. He is a man of admitted executive capacity, being generally regarded as one of the strongest members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Because of his espousal of McCarren's cause as against Tammany, Mr. Grout is heartily disliked by Leader Murphy, and all the weight of Tammany influence undoubtedly will be thrown against his nomination. This is likely to prove a fatal handicap to him if the disposition of Judge Parker's friends to do everything they reasonably can to conciliate Tammany continues unchanged.

Bird S. Coler was the Democratic nominee for Governor against Gov. Odell two years ago. Notwithstanding the fact that he never made a single speech during the entire campaign, the fight for him being carried on by David B. Hill, he made a surprising run, coming within less than 9,000 votes of being elected. His majority over Odell in Greater New York was 122,000, and but for the unexpectedly large Republican gains in Albany, Clinton, and Rensselaer Counties, where Hill had refused to compromise with his factional enemies in the organization, Coler would have been elected.

Coler owed his nomination to Hugh McLaughlin, the then Brooklyn leader, who formed an alliance with Hill. McCarren tried to defeat him for the nomination by bringing out Judge Parker as a candidate. Judge Parker would not give his consent to his nomination, so at least it was claimed by Hill, and his name was not presented to the convention. There was no doubt that the sentiment of the delegates was for Parker. Coler is now seeking to get even with McCarren by joining in with the fight which Tammany is making on the Brooklyn leader.

HOW COLER FIGURES.

Considered merely from the standpoint of the race he made against Gov. Odell, the claim of Coler for the nomination should be entitled to serious consideration, but notwithstanding the good showing he made in the election returns in that contest, viewed as a political asset Mr. Coler is regarded by many of the political leaders of his party as largely composed of watered stock.

Judge Morgan J. O'Brien is being mentioned as a possible Tammany "dark horse." Judge O'Brien is a member of the Supreme Court Bench of the First Judicial District, and his term does not expire until 1915. He was talked of as a possible candidate for Mayor last year and in 1901. Judge O'Brien is highly thought of in Tammany Hall, and is a close personal friend of Judge Parker's.

John B. Stanchfield ran for Governor against Benjamin B. Odell in 1900. Odell's majority was 111,126. That was a Presidential year, when the prospect of free silver through the election of Bryan still haunted the business men of New York. Mr. Stanchfield and his friends assert, with good reason, that Gov. Odell's majority did not afford a fair test of their respective popularity. Mr. Stanchfield is a lawyer of ability, a good platform speaker, and a man whose dignity of manner makes a good impression. Since his race for Governor he has been seen about the legislative halls of Albany engaged in pushing legislation, and it is undeniable that he has not added to his reputaton thereby. He became the attorney for Richard Canfield in the action which District Attorney Jerome brought against that notorious gambler, and there are many who think that his connection with Canfield, even as an attorney, would furnish an argument against his candidacy if he should be made the Democratic nominee.

William Astor Chanler, the scion of an aristocratic and wealthy family and distinguished as a South African explorer, was remarkably successful in both of his ventures in politics in New York City. In 1897 he defeated Richard Van Cott for member of the Assembly in the Fifth District, and in 1898 he was triumphantly elected to Congress from the Fourteenth District over Lemuel Ely Quigg, turning the majority of 12,000 which Quigg had received in the 1896 campaign to an adverse vote of between 6,000 and 7,000. Mr. Chanler is popular in Dutchess County, where he has a Summer home, and the first announcement of his candidacy came from Poughkeepsie.

Charles W. Goodyear of Buffalo was first brought out as a Gubernatorial candidate by Editor William Conners of that city. Mr. Goodyear has accumulated a large fortune by dealing in lumber. He controls a railroad which runs from the lumber field of Pennsylvania into Buffalo. He was Chairman of the Erie County Democratic Committee when Grover Cleveland ran for Mayor of Buffalo, and also in 1882 when Mr. Cleveland ran for Governor. He took Mr. Cleveland's place in the law firm of Cleveland, Sicard & Bissell when Mr. Cleveland retired from the firm. Importance has been given to Mr. Goodyear's candidacy from the fact that ex-President Cleveland has written a letter warmly indorsing it. In his letter Mr. Cleveland said:

"As a Democrat, still much interested in the grand supremacy of my old State and in the fortunes of New York Democracy, I should look upon Mr. Goodyear's nomination as the wisest and the best that could possibly be made."

Since Mr. Cleveland wrote his letter lauding the action of Judge Parker in sending his famous telegram to the St. Louis Convention, friends of the Democratic candidate for President have been disposed to give kindly attention to the availability of Mr. Goodyear. It is said that Mr. Goodyear did not support either the National or State tickets in 1896 and 1900, and even voted against Hill and Sheehan in 1891. This assertion has been made by those who claim to have had the admission from Mr. Goodyear himself. If proved to be true it probably would be a very serious handicap to Mr. Goodyear's candidacy.

W. Caryl Ely, the other Buffalo man mentioned in connection with the nomination, is President of the International Traction Company and a wealthy man. He was some years ago a member of the Assembly. He has no particular backing.

A fact which would operate seriously against the nomination of any Buffalo man for Governor is that Attorney General John Cunneen of Erie County will be a candidate for the Court of Appeals, and is considered to have an excellent chance of nomination. Erie County could not hope to get the nomination for Governor and also the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Ex-Congressman Pugsley of Peekskill is a banker, and has been President of the American Bankers' Association. He was elected to Congress from the Westchester District in 1900, the year in which McKinley swept the State. He was renominated in 1902, but was defeated, owing to the fact that the Annexed District was separated from the Westchester District. He was talked of for the Gubernatorial nomination two years ago.

Francis Burton Harrison, the young Congressman from the Thirteenth District, who overcame a Republican majority of 6,000 and had a majority of over 2,500, has been favorably mentioned for the Gubernatorial nomination by some of the up-State leaders, probably owing somewhat to the fact that he was one of the most loyal supporters of Judge Parker at St. Louis, despite the opposition of Tammany Leader Murphy.

The suggestion of Judge Dennis O'Brien has not been taken seriously, for the reason that it is not believed that Judge O'Brien would surrender the position on the Court of Appeals, to which he has just been re-elected.

Breese Secures Writ of Error.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 30.—When the United States District Court convened today the attorneys for William E. Breese, who was convicted of misappropriation of funds of the First National Bank of Asheville and sentenced to seven years in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, made a formal application for and were granted a writ of error to the Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va. A bond in the sum of $15,000 was tendered and accepted.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS VISITS JUDGE PARKER

Declines Later to Talk of National Committee Treasurership.

WHALEN AND PEABODY CALL

Presidential Candidate Receives a Silver Loving Cup, Presented by His Kingston Neighbors.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, July 30.—As J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, New York, was leaving Rosemount this afternoon he was asked if he had agreed to take the position of Treasurer of the National Committee.

"I can't discuss it. I mustn't," he replied.

"Was it not your purpose in coming to Rosemount to talk the Treasurer's post over with Judge Parker?"

"I won't say," was his answer. "It is a matter I am not at liberty to talk about."

Mr. Simmons has known Judge Parker a long while, and they are great friends. It has been assumed for some days that if he would serve the committee he would have the financial end of the campaign bureau. Mr. Simmons and John J. Whalen took luncheon with the family, and afterward spent a long while with the Judge in his library.

Mr. Whalen came to talk with Judge Parker about his wing of the local New York Democracy. As is known, he is neither cheek with Charles F. Murphy nor jowl with Senator Patrick H. McCarren. What he asked of Judge Parker, or if he asked anything at all, no one could learn.

George Foster Peabody arrived at Rosemount early in the forenoon and left tonight for Lake George. He is close to the Shepard following of the Democracy in Kings. He declared after his visit that he had simply come to pay his respects to the National choice of the Democracy, and that he had espoused no man's cause.

Other visitors at Rosemount were Congressman Van Duser of Nevada, who carried instructions from the sage brush country to St. Louis for Mr. Hearst, and Prof. William Hoyne of Indiana. Seaman Miller, a former Assistant District Attorney under John R. Fellows, spent an hour on the porch.

A messenger this morning brought a loving cup of silver to Judge Parker, presented him by his twenty-six friends who went from Kingston to St. Louis as his neighbors, fighting for his nomination.

William F. Sheehan came up from New York to-night to spend Sunday with his family. He will return to New York Monday.

DEMOCRATS SEEK QUARTERS.

Desirable Rooms Not Found Yet—Taggart Will Decide.

Considerable difficulty is being encountered by the Democratic National Committee in getting desirable rooms for headquarters in the Fifth Avenue-Twenty-third Street section, in spite of the understanding that Committeeman Norman E. Mack of this State has secured options on some good locations.

Secretary Urey Woodson of Kentucky occupied most of his time yesterday looking over sites that Mr. Mack had suggested, and he failed to find any that was satisfactory to him. Mr. Woodson did not deem it advisable to reach any decision until the arrival of Chairman Taggart on Friday. Mr. Taggart will be detained in Indiana over Wednesday, on which date the Democratic State Convention in his State will be held. On Thursday he expects to start back for New York, reaching here some time Friday, and on Saturday, it is hoped, a location for the headquarters can be settled upon, so that the place may be put in shape.

Tawney to Manage Republican Speakers

CHICAGO, July 30.—Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee spent to-day conferring with prominent party leaders from the Middle West, and to-night announced that Congressman James A. Tawney of Minnesota had been appointed to manage the speakers' bureau during the coming campaign.

THREE YEARS FOR MOUNT.

Sentence of Hotel Keeper Who Beat Tarbell, Princeton Student.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 30.—Arthur C. Mount of Monmouth Junction, a hotel keeper, was sentenced to-day to three years' imprisonment on a charge of atrocious assault on Swift Tarbell, who is a son of Gage E. Tarbell, one of the Vice Presidents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York.

Tarbell is a Princeton sophomore. He, with two companions from the university, stopped at Mount's hotel. Tarbell had an argument with the proprietor over a horse blanket, and the student asserts that Mount used a club on him. As a result he lost his left eye and was otherwise injured.

The case will be appealed.

DOLLAR WHEAT IN CHICAGO.

Shorts Cover on Big July Deliveries—Default 1,000,000 Bushels.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The Board of Trade to-day saw wheat cross the dollar mark. On strong demand from shorts to buy grain for July delivery the price was put up from 98 cents to $1.00½ a bushel.

There was probably a total of 500,000 bushels of July wheat that had to be bought under penalty around the dollar mark.

Two hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat delivered after the session to-day did not begin to fill all of the sales for July delivery, and it is said that the result was a default of about 1,000,000 bushels all told that will have to be made good by a cash penalty.

GOULD INTERESTS LOSE SUIT.

Court Appoints Receiver for Virginia Passenger and Power Company.

RICHMOND, Va., July 30.—Judge Mullen filed his opinion at Petersburg to-day in the case of George E. Fisher and others against the Virginia Passenger and Power Company and others. It grants Mr. Fisher's plea for the appointment of a receiver, taking the ground that the company is utterly insolvent and that an accounting is necessary to protect the rights of all concerned.

This is adverse to the Gould interests, at whose instance a few days ago Judge Waddell appointed receivers for the whole system, of which the Passenger and Power Company is only a part. The petitioners based their petition on the ground that it was necessary to prevent the wrecking of the system by the harassing suit of Fisher. Counsel for the Goulds in the Petersburg case will appeal to the State Supreme Court.

Sylvester S. Battin Left $209,901.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 30.—According to an inventory filed here to-day, the late Sylvester S. Battin, the bankes, left an estate worth $209,901.

TUCKAHOE 'TRACEY' STUBBORN

Burglar Withholds Name and Refuses Food—Very Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, July 30.—The burglar who was arrested in the freight car at Tuckahoe the other day still refuses to make known his name. Although he sent for Father Edward J. Flynn of the Church of the Sacred Heart to-day, it is said that he stubbornly refused to disclose his identity. Father Flynn labored with the prisoner for some time, but couldn't get a word about his family from him.

In the Court of Special Sessions this morning the prisoner was arraigned under the name of John Tracey. He was charged with attempting to murder Detective Michael J. Reilly.

"I am guilty of the charge," he said, "but I ask your Honor not to try me this morning, for I am too sick to stand such an ordeal."

Judge Simpson was moved by the prisoner's words and adjourned the case until Monday.

"Tracey" was so weak that he collapsed in court and had to be removed to the police station in a patrol wagon. Dr. Adams was summoned and he found the man in a critical condition. His vitality is gone, and now the prisoner refuses to eat. To-night he is too weak to raise himself from his cot and pleads with the keeper to be left alone. It was learned to-day that all Friday night the highwayman prayed to die.

FALL RIVER STRIKERS AIDED.

American Federation of Labor Will Give Part of $20,000 Weekly.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 30.—A telegram received at union headquarters to-day from John Golden, President of the United Textile Workers in Washington, said that the American Federation of Labor had promised to support the Fall River strike. President Golden and Secretary Albert Hibbert of the Textile Workers, went to Washington last Thursday to meet the Federation officials and secure their help in connection with the local contest.

The close of the first week of the strike, involving some 26,000 operatives and 81 mills, finds the situation without a change since the strike order went into effect Monday morning. Each side to the controversy remains firm—the manufacturers holding to their position that the mills will be operated only on condition that the 12½ per cent. reduction be accepted and the operatives equally firm that they will not work under this reduction.

It is estimated by the strike leaders that it will cost $20,000 a week to continue the strike, but they are convinced that this amount will be forthcoming. Aside from the funds which have been pledged by unions not only in this city, but throughout the State, many private contributions have been received and promised.

WASHINGTON STRIKE GOES ON.

Bricklayers Make Advances, but Negro Federal Employe Remains at Work.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Efforts to end the bricklayers' strike in the Washington Barracks have failed. An authorized committee from the Bricklayers' Union to-day proposed to Capt. Sewell, in charge of the work, that if he would discharge the men taken on to fill the places of the strikers the men who struck on account of the employment of the colored non-union bricklayer Taylor would return to work.

Capt. Sewell rejected the proposition on the ground that the strike breakers are now under the civil service regulations and cannot be discharged except for cause.

GOV. PEABODY ATTACKS MINERS

Issues Address Explaining His Course in Colorado Labor Troubles.

DENVER, Col., July 30.—Gov. James H. Peabody to-day issued an address explaining and vindicating his acts in dealing with the labor troubles in Colorado. He refutes the contention that the strike inaugurated by the Western Federation of Miners at the ore-reduction works in Colorado City was called because of the failure of the Legislature to enact an eight-hour law.

The Governor goes into the history of the Western Federation of Miners, which, he declares, has been replete with assaults, dynamite outrages, and murder. "It became necessary," he states, "to confine certain men in military guardhouses as one of the safest and most expeditious methods of restoring order." He denies the charge that he is waging war on labor unions generally, and claims that the Western Federation of Miners is an organization which has no counterpart in this country. "Its official proclamations," he declares, "issued from time to time, have amounted to a declaration of war."

BACK AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

G. A. Hull, Long Mourned as Dead, Rejoins Family in Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, July 30.—After an absence of nearly a score of years George A. Hull, formerly a well-known resident here, who for many years has been mourned as dead, returned to Orange and met his wife and children.

When he left town Mr. Hull was a partner with the late Thomas G. Barber of Orange in a big woodworking establishment, but went to Africa and Australia to conduct another business enterprise. For ten years his family heard from him at intervals, but after that Mr. Hull worked into the interior, and letters which he wrote never reached their destination. Several months ago he reached Brisbane, Australia, and wrote to his brother, Charles A. Hull. The brother was dead, but his widow at once replied. Nothing more was heard from him until he presented himself at his home yesterday afternoon. He had stopped at San Francisco and had visited the St. Louis Exposition en route across the continent.

Mr. Hull is sixty-eight years old and enjoys perfect health. He probably will make his home in Orange.

MARTIAL LAW FOR BONESTEEL.

Gov. Herried Agrees to Send Troops to Boontown During Filing Period.

BONESTEEL, S. D., July 30.—Troops have been requested by Sheriff Taylor, and Gov. Herried has agreed to send them. From Aug. 8 until Sept. 10, the filing period, this town will be under martial law. The militia's presence is considered necessary to protect $300,000, which will be brought to town each day.

Sheriff Taylor will take charge here Monday. It has been planned to meet every train during the filing period with soldiers. Every passenger will be made to prove that his business here is legitimate.

WINS AGAINST INSANE SLAYER.

Wife of Man Killed by Reeve Gets Judgment for $5,000.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 30.—In the damage suit brought by Mrs. Pauline Rafford against Tuthill Reeve, the insane slayer for damages for the killing of her husband, Warden Rafford, Judge Jaycox, as referee, has awarded $5,000 and costs.

About $2,000 is held in Reeve's name, which may be attached provided that a claim now pending for the payment of a couple of legacies fails. It is said that if the legacy claim is established there will be nothing to levy on to satisfy the judgment.

TO FIGHT M'CARREN DURING THE CAMPAIGN

Tammany After His Scalp, Despite Murphy's Harmony Talk.

TO UNDERMINE LEADERSHIP

Contests Started Against Kings Leader in His Own Districts with Patronage Bait—Col. Bell Going.

Continued warfare on the leadership of Senator Patrick H. McCarren in Brooklyn is to be waged by Tammany Hall in spite of the fact that a National campaign is on, and that Charles F. Murphy indulged in harmony talk at his recent meeting with Judge Parker at Esopus. Plans are being laid by Tammany at the present time so to undermine McCarren at the primaries in Kings County on Aug. 30 that his Chairmanship of the county Executive Committee shall be taken away from him. That discredited the expectation is that he will be retired from the State Executive Chairmanship.

Whether or not this desire on the part of Mr. Murphy can be carried out, it is the firm determination of the Tammany leaders to bring about such a result if it be possible, and to that end he has instructed Frank A. O'Donnel, President of the Tax Commission and until lately the Treasurer of Tammany Hall, to refrain from taking his vacation for the month of August. Instead of going away, Mr. O'Donnel, who is one of the shrewdest political managers in the Tammany organization, will remain in town and personally will furnish the brains for planning the campaign which Deputy Fire Commissioner William A. Doyle and James Shevlin will conduct against the McCarren leadership.

This fact became known in Tammany circles last night and caused some surprise because it was the general feeling that the anti-McCarren fight would cease for a time at least, in order that the party might present a united front in the National and State campaigns.

Arrangements already have been made by the Tammany men, backed by city patronage, to launch anti-McCarren organizations in several of the McCarren districts in Kings County. The object of these organizations will be to elect anti-McCarren leaders in a sufficient number of the districts to control the new Executive Committee and depose McCarren from the Chairmanship. As the delegates to the September State Convention are to be elected at the primaries on Aug. 30, the fight will include a contest for a sufficient number of these delegates from Kings County to control the entire delegation of sixty-three votes under the unit rule.

The contests against McCarren have been started in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Districts. At present only the Seventh and Ninth Districts are controlled absolutely by the anti-McCarrenites, Doyle himself being the Seventh leader, and Assemblyman Kehoe, backed by ex-Senator Coffey, being the Ninth District leader.

It will be necessary for the anti-McCarren men to control two-thirds of the district leaders to control the Executive Committee and so depose McCarren, as the Executive Committee is composed of the twenty-one district leaders and eight other members ex officio, such as Col. Bell, who is Chairman of the General Committee, the Treasurer of the committee, and a few others who are McCarren men.

As features in the anti-McCarren fight, it is likely that in the coming week Corporation Counsel Delany will announce the removal of Col. James D. Bell from office as Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of the Brooklyn office. This place pays $10,000 a year and controls a mass of patronage. Col. Bell is an outspoken McCarren man and marched in St. Louis at the head of the parade of the McCarrenites for Parker. The only thing that has halted his removal before this has been the failure of Doyle and Shevlin to agree upon his successor. It was said last night that this agreement had been reached and would be put into effect this week.

It also is expected that during the coming week an agreement will be reached between Doyle and Shevlin as to a man for Deputy Bridge Commissioner for Brooklyn, a place that pays $4,500 a year. This post has been vacant ever since Gottfried Westeracher was removed by Commissioner Bell, more than a month ago. With these two places filled, it is said to be the intention of the anti-McCarren men to move rapidly on the Tax Commissionership held by James B. Bouck, leader of the Fourth Kings District, and on the Charities Commissionership held by James H. Tully, both outspoken McCarren men.

As Bouck comes directly under the supervision of President O'Donnel of the Tax Board he is looked upon as a likely one to go soon, but he would have to be removed by Mayor McClellan, as would also Commissioner Tully. There is a feeling that Mayor McClellan will not mix himself up in the situation enough to remove a Commissioner appointed by him, but the Tammany men feel confident that he will aid them to the utmost in the fight.

There is still another place on which the anti-McCarren men have their eyes, that of Assistant Sanitary Superintendent for Brooklyn, a place now held by Dr. P. J. Murray, Senator McCarren's friend. Mr. Shevlin selected the name of Dr. Charles H. Pflug of Brooklyn for the place, but this appointment did not meet the approval of Mr. Doyle, and so the matter is being held in abeyance until the two men can agree on some man.

Among the Tammany leaders the talk against McCarren is most venomous. They freely declare in private conversation that McCarren has acted the ingrate to Charles F. Murphy and that he now seeks to displace Murphy as the real political leader of Greater New York. Furthermore, they declare, as did James Shevlin in an interview some time ago, that the fight against McCarren can be waged irrespective of the fact that a National campaign is on, and without injury to the Parker candidac

PAGET WON THREE RACES

Tradition Took the Neptune Stakes and Hamburg Belle the Oaks.

GREAT CROWD AT BRIGHTON

Twenty-five Thousand Visitors Saw the Last Day's Racing of the Seaside Summer Meeting.

The last day of the Brighton Beach Summer race meeting and the last of racing in the metropolitan tracks for a month yesterday drew a crowd that equaled the record of attendance at the seaside. As on several days earlier in the meeting the grand and field stands were filled to the standing room stage.

Three important stake events were on the programme, but in each of these there was one horse so overshadowing the others that owners of the lesser lights declined to compete against seeming certainties, and with odds-on favorites at practically prohibitive prices in all the stakes three horses ran in the Brighton Oaks, three ran in the Aintree Steeplechase Handicap, and six ran in the Neptune Stakes, the favorite winning in each, while one other odds-on favorite was successful in the opening race.

The stable racing in the name of Sydney Paget was conspicuous in the victories achieved, as three races, including the two most important stakes, went to fillies carrying the Paget jacket, Hamburg Belle, the Futurity winner of a year ago, romping in first for the Oaks, Tradition making big weight concession to her field, taking the Neptune Stakes, and Czaraphine easily capturing the first race.

Hamburg Belle's Oaks race amounted practically to a walkover, for in spite of the fame that filly achieved a year ago, the conditions of the Oaks let her in with an allowance of fifteen pounds, very ordinary fillies being required to carry higher weights, simply because Hamburg Belle had not won this season. Three of the field named on the card were scratched, Sonoma Belle and Dimple starting against her because second and third money waited to be taken down. Hamburg Belle went to the post at 12 to 1 on, the only betting being between the other two for the place. At the post Sonoma Belle, after unseating her rider in a stumble, was remounted and led away, Dimple turning just as the barrier rose, jostling Hamburg Belle, and throwing the favorite back last. Hildebrand on Hamburg Belle quickly steadied his mount, however, and before the horses had passed the stand beginning the mile and a sixteenth run, Hamburg Belle was in front, and galloped there to the end. On the far turn Travers sent Dimple up with a rush, and for just a few strides had her beside Hamburg Belle, Hildebrand a bit overanxious then hustling the favorite to get away from Dimple. In twenty yards Hamburg Belle was clear again, and galloping the remainder of the distance under a pull won easily by a length, Dimple beating Sonoma Belle by five lengths.

The Paget stable had two entries in the Neptune Stakes, Tradition, with three pounds penalty, and Jonquil, with a maiden allowance, a very ordinary lot of four opposing them, and the Paget entry starting favorite at 8 to 1 on. As Tradition already has earned about the full limit in penalties for future stakes, and Jonquil still is entitled to every allowance, the stable declared to win with Tradition, and keep weight off the colt. It was accepted as a foregone conclusion that the stable would run first and second, but owing to a bad break for Jonquil there was room for some doubt in the early part of the race as to whether this would be accomplished. Pasadena jumped away in front, and went on to make the pace, Tradition going after him at once and taking second place as soon as the horses got in motion, while Jonquil dropped in behind the leaders and to the far turn ran shut off behind the first flight. On the turn Pasadena began to tire and dropped back to the choice of the Paget entry, Jonquil at the same time closing by going to the outside. Pasadena held his head to the last bend, Tradition then passing him and leading into the stretch, from which point to the end she held command. Jonquil had to race just a little to shake off the tiring Pasadena, and when well into the straight took second place beside Tradition, the Paget pair then swinging on in front to the post, Tradition winning easily by three parts of a length, with Jonquil pulling up behind her second, a length and a half in front of Pasadena, which lasted just long enough to beat Voladay a head for third money.

In the first race Czaraphine, also ridden by Hildebrand, was favorite at 10 to 7 on, and running through her field in the first few jumps, made all the pace and won with a lot to spare from Martha Gorman, the second choice.

The presence of Lavator in the Aintree Steeplechase caused three of the six horses named on the card to be withdrawn, Lavator, ridden by Mara, then starting favorite at 5 to 3 on. Lavator went out at the fall of the flag, and, outrunning and outjumping his field over the two-mile course, won pulled to a canter, twenty lengths away from Grandpa, second. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten nonwinners at the Brighton Beach meeting, special weights, with penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Czaraphine, 109, Shaw, 3-5, 1-4	1	1	1¾
Martha Gorman, 100, Hildebrand, 16-5, 7-10	6	4	2h
Gotowin, H. Cochran, 25-1, 5-1	2	2	3½
Earldom, 102, W. Hennessey, 60-1, 20-1	3	3	4h
Bella Signora, 100, O'Brien, 60-1, 15-1	9	5	5½
Beulah, 90, Travers, 20-1	5	6	6h
Salt and Pepper, 100, D. O'Connor, 30-1, 8-1	7	7	7h
Little Buttercup, 99, Lee, 30-1, 8-1	4	8	8h
Nightmare, 99, R. Fisher, 200-1, 60-1	12	9	9
Dance Music, 99, Kunz, 30-1, 8-1	11	10	10
Sinapis, 99, Smithson, 1,000-1, 300-1	13	11	11
Campo, 99, Crimmins, 20-1, 6-1	10	12	12
In the Dark, 102, Creamer, 1,000-1, 300-1	8	13	13

Time—1:08 2-5. Fair start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner ch. f., by Rubicon-Seraphim, owned by S. Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

SECOND RACE.—The Aintree Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

	S.	½	F.
Lavator, 164, Mara, 3-5, out	1	1	1²⁰
Grandpa, 142, O'Brien, 2-1, out	2	2	2¹⁰
Walter Cleary, 140, Mr. Stone, 9-1, 6-5	3	3	3

Time—4:31 2-5. Good start. Won easily, place the same. Winner ch. g., aged, by Salvator-Hot Spring, owned by J. W. Colt, and trained by G. R. Tompkins.

THIRD RACE.—The Neptune Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
*Tradition, 122, Hildebrand, 1-8, out	2	2	1¹
*Jonquil, 107, Baissen, 1-8, out	5	5	2½
Pasadena, 117, H. Cochran, 30-1, 5-1	1	1	3h
Voladay, 117, Travers, 12-1, 2-1	6	6	4
Buttling, 112, Hicks, 30-1, 6-1	4	4	5
Brushwood, 107, J. Martin, 75-1, 20-1	3	3	6

*Coupled in betting as Paget entry.

Time—1:14. Fair start. Won easily, place the same. Winner b. f., by Goldfinch-Reclare, owned by S. Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Oaks, for fillies, three years old, penalties and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Hamburg Belle, 106, Hildebrand, 1-12, out	3	1	1¹
Dimple, 111, Travers, 20-1, 6-5	2	2	2¹
Sonoma Belle, 121, H. Cochran, 10-1 1-2	1	2	3

Time—1:47 4-5. Good start. Won easily, second horse ridden out. Winner ch. f., by Hamburg-Isiac, owned by S. Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Counterpoise, 110, Martin, 2-1, 4-5	3	5	1h
Consideration, 104, Desouza, 15-1, 6-1	4	4	2h
Old England, 113, Fuller, 13-10, 1-2	10	2	3½
Tol San, 98, D. O'Connor, 15-1, 6-1	7	8	4
Queen Belle, 98, H. Cochran, 6-1, 2-1	5	3	5
Mary Glenn, 108, Creamer, 15-1, 6-1	1	1	6
Mart Mullen, 108, Travers, 8-1, 3-1	6	10	7
Falmouth, 110, Weihr, 200-1, 60-1	11	7	8
Lady Mirthful, 92, Lee, 40-1, 15-1	9	9	9
Tithonic, 102, Kunz, 100-1, 40-1	3	11	10
Fickle, 96, R. Fisher, 100-1, 30-1	2	6	11
Ben Crockett, 100, O'Brien, 30-1, 10-1	Left.		

Time—1:14 2-5; poor start; won ridden out; place the same. Winner ch. g., 4 years, by Bathampton-Balance II., owned by J. L. Holland, and trained by J. C. Smith.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Duke of Kendal, 113, Shaw, 6-1, 2-1	1	1	1¼
Cloverland, 114, J. Martin, 4-1, 7-5	3	4	2½
*Palmbearer, 110, Baissen, 4-1, 7-5	5	3	3h
Eugenia Burton, 126, Fuller, 2-2, 3-5	6	5	4
*Lady Potentate, 105, Travers, 4-1, 7-5	4	2	5
Possession, 100, H. Cochran, 6-1, 2-1	7	6	6
April Shower, 115, Creamer, 15-1, 6-1	2	7	7

Time—2:06 4-5. Good start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner b. c., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Duchess of Kendal, owned by C. A. Alswick and trained by T. J. Slattery.

AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS OF PROMINENCE IN TWO SUNDAY'S TOURNAMENTS.



JOHN REID, FOUNDER OF ST ANDREWS GOLF CLUB

MISS FRANCES C CRISCOM. EX-NATIONAL WOMAN CHAMPION

JOHN REID, JR. ST. ANDREWS

FINDLEY S. DOUGLAS, EX-NATIONAL CHAMPION

WILLIE WEIR, PROFESSIONAL, MORRIS COUNTY GOLF CLUB, N.J.

ARTHUR R PENN, POLAND SPRINGS PROFESSIONAL

SARATOGA'S SUMMER MEETING.

Racing to Begin To-morrow with the Running of the Saratoga Handicap.

The August race meeting of the Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses will open to-morrow at the new race course, Saratoga Springs, with the running of the twelve-thousand-dollar Saratoga Handicap, over a mile and a quarter course, as the chief event of the opening. Rich prizes are liberally distributed through the twenty-two days of racing arranged for the meeting, and many events of greater value than the Saratoga Handicap will be decided before the horses and horsemen return to the metropolitan race tracks for the Fall campaign, but the Saratoga Handicap holds first place in popular interest no less because of its value than because following the splendid series of races for the great Spring handicaps of the New York season. The Saratoga, in the field announced, promises a renewal of the glorious rivalry among the best lot of mature horses that the American turf has ever known.

The list of entries sent out for the big figure numbers nine horses, and, though some notable horses are not included, in the runners named to go include all the best of the season, with the single exception of Irish Lad. The entries embrace Waterboy, champion of the turf in 1903, just returned to his old winning form at the Brighton Beach meeting; Hermis, victor in the Suburban Handicap of the Spring; The Picket, winner of the American Derby a year ago and of the Brooklyn Handicap this season; Claude, hero of many Western Derby races; the fast horses Lord of the Vale, Bad News, and Grand Opera, and the problematic animals, Major Daingerfield and Caughnawaga.

The race for the Saratoga Handicap, splendid as it promises to be in itself, will be the prelude to another great contest on Saturday for the $50,000 Great Republic Stakes, for which the best of the Saratoga Handicap horses will run.

With the prospect of a meeting equal to the splendidly successful racing at Saratoga under the management inaugurated by the late William C. Whitney, Saratoga this Summer is again the centre of turf affairs in America. Horses and horsemen have been gathering there for the past ten days, and following the wind up of the Brighton Beach races yesterday New York to-day practically will be deserted by the men of the racing world. There also is every indication that the racing at Saratoga this Summer will attract the fashionable patronage that was distinctive of the earlier seasons when Mr. Whitney in person directed the affairs of the club and the conduct of the racing, as many cottages have been engaged for August.

LEAGUE TENNIS MATCHES.

Metropolitan Team Contests on Englewood and Crescent Courts.

The tenth series of matches for the championship of the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League was played yesterday and brought about more evenly contested and fiercely played matches than has yet been seen in the competitions for the titles and trophies. On the courts of the Englewood Field Club, Englewood, N. J., some surprise was created as the champion of the home club scored a fine victory over Ross Burchard, the expert of the West Side Tennis Club. In this match Harry Torrence defeated Burchard after three close sets, the score being 3—6, 6—2, 6—3. Torrence found the former Yale player, Burchard, weak on his back-hand strokes after the first set had been lost to the Englewood man. Torrence then began to place hard drives to Burchard's left-hand court, and, although the West Sider played good tennis, he was unable to overcome this sort of attack and met defeat. The old-time Harvard player, Hugh Tallant, won the other singles contest for the West Side Club, as he defeated George B. Case of Englewood, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2. The doubles resulted in a stirring contest that was spectacular because of the high lobbing and the spirited rallies at the net. The victory finally went to C. C. Kelly and Ross Burchard of the West Side Club in two sets, at 10—8 and 6—4, after Harry Torrence and George B. Case of Englewood Field Club had several times been within a stroke of taking the first set.

R. H. Carleton, the former Harvard expert, and W. A. Campbell, playing for the Crescent Athletic Club on the courts at Bay Ridge, made a clean sweep of their matches with the team of the Kings County Tennis Club. The latter were the leaders in the contest for the championship and their loss of the three points will put the Crescent men into the first place. The outcome of the matches is regarded as an upset, as the Kings County Club had its best men on the courts against the Crescents, who have pulled up from fourth place to first in the last few weeks. W. A. Campbell won the opening match in the singles over Samuel Westfall by the score of 6—3, 6—4. Then the Canadian ex-champion Frederick G. Anderson, was defeated by the Harvard man, Carl Carleton, in a rapidly played three sets, in which Anderson was three times within a point of taking the match in the final deuce set. The score was 6—2, 6—8, 8—6. Campbell and Carleton in the doubles cleanly outplayed their opponents, Westfall and Anderson, winning both sets, the final score being 7—5, 6—4.

LA ROCHE MEETS BAD ROADS.

Automobilist Arrives in Chicago on His Non-Stop Record Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 30.—F. A. La Roche, a member of the American Automobile Association, who is attempting to establish a record of 3,000 miles in an automobile without once stopping the engine, passed through Chicago this morning on his journey from New York to St. Louis. Barring accident he will reach the World's Fair on Monday and remain there two days, seeing the sights of the exposition, while the automobile will be kept in motion, either in tours about the fair grounds or in a trip to Kansas City.

On Wednesday Mr. La Roche expects to begin his journey to New York, and if no unforeseen accident happens he will terminate his long run on Sunday, Aug. 7. The continuous record at present is 2,000 miles, established in England, where the roads are far more satisfactory than in America.

"The highways of America," said Mr. La Roche this morning, "are the worst in the world. The standard for bad roads, moreover, is the one-hundred-mile stretch between Albany and Utica, N. Y."

Ward and Wright Tennis Champions.

BOSTON, July 30.—Holcombe Ward and Beals C. Wright won the Eastern tennis championship in doubles at the Longwood Cricket Club to-day by defeating H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1. Wright's brilliant service and his strong overhead strokes were the features of the match and contributed materially to the success of the pair.

Hackett and Alexander sent the score to four all in the first set, but Ward scored a service ace and Wright three brilliant places for a love game, and then the pair took the deciding game on their opponents' errors. Ward lost his service in the second set, but made a fine rally after the games were three all, and the new champions won easily. The rest of the match was never in doubt.

S. F. Ware and N. P. Hallowell won the consolation doubles and B. B. V. Lyon the handicap single event.

Ward and Wright will meet the Western champions at Newport next month. Summary: Eastern Doubles.—Final Round—H. Ward and B. C. Wright beat H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1.

SEVENTY-FOOTERS RACE

J. Rogers Maxwell's Yacht Yankee Won Season's First Contest.

VIRGINIA MADE POOR START

Light Wind Seriously Interfered with Sport at Annual Regatta of Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

The first race of the yachts popularly known as the 70-footers since 1902 was sailed yesterday between the Yankee and the Virginia in the annual regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club off Greenwich, Conn. The Yankee, steered by her owner, J. Rogers Maxwell, won easily. The Virginia was steered also by her owner, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Mrs. Vanderbilt was on board. The race was comparatively dull for want of wind. The start was postponed from noon to 2 o'clock in the expectation of a breeze, which was very light when it did come. The Virginia handicapped herself badly in the beginning by getting too far away from the line between the preparatory and starting signals. The wind was so light that it took her a very long time to get to the line. It was a one-gun start, and Mr. Maxwell put the Yankee over promptly, while the Virginia was four minutes behind the signal. That was so much lost time, and the Yankee had a lead at the start practically impossible to overcome.

The first leg of the triangular course was a broad reach at the start, but a shift of wind made it a run on the latter part. The second leg was a beat, and the third leg a reach at first and afterward a run. The wind was southwest at the start, but it varied several points during the race. It freshened after the yachts were sent off, but fell again before the finish. The Yankee gained on every leg, and added three minutes to the advantage she had at the start. They were stopped at the end of the first round of the course. Summary:

SCHOONERS—HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 2:05. Course, 12 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Quickstep, Edward Shearson	5:45:52	3:40:52
Seneca, R. I. Raines	5:16:44	3:11:44

SLOOPS—EIGHTY-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:05. Course, 12 miles.

Virginia, W. K. Vanderbilt	4:44:10	2:39:10
Yankee, J. R. Maxwell	4:39:41	2:31:41

SLOOPS—SEVENTY-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:10. Course, 12 miles.

Neola, George M. Pynchon	4:53:16	2:43:16
Aspirant, Wilmer Hanam	5:01:39	2:51:39
Khama, S. J. Hyde	5:10:00	3:00:00

SLOOPS—FIFTY-ONE-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:05. Course, 12 miles.

Daphne, L. D. Armstrong	5:46:17	3:41:17
Quickstep, Edward Shearson	5:45:52	3:40:52

SLOOPS—THIRTY-SIX-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 12 miles.

Mignon, Joseph Fournier	5:09:32	2:54:32
Mimosa III., T. L. Park	4:45:08	2:30:08
Spasm, E. D. King	4:46:05	2:31:05
Anoatok, W. G. Brokaw	4:48:29	2:33:29
Sakana, R. S. McCreery	4:57:08	2:42:08
Memory, H. M. Rabcock	4:50:32	2:48:32

SLOOPS—THIRTY-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 12 miles.

Nike, V. D. Dunmock	4:52:23	2:37:23
Nellie, W. H. Bush	4:59:04	2:44:04

RACEABOUT CLASS.

Start, 2:20. Course, 12 miles.

Idler, O'Donnell Iselin	6:00:43	3:40:43
Hobo, T. L. Park	5:41:05	3:21:05
Rascal II., S. C. Hopkins	5:41:24	3:31:24
Jolly Roger, T. B. Bleecker	5:49:41	3:29:41
Tomboy, J. R. Maxwell	5:51:38	3:31:38
Tartan, A. H. Pirie	5:41:56	3:31:56
Maryola, C. W. Allen	5:55:54	3:38:54
Busy Bee, R. T. Wainwright	5:53:39	3:33:39
Cricket, J. M. Willetts	5:49:47	3:22:47
Rogue, A. B. Alley	5:43:45	3:23:45

SLOOPS—TWENTY-FIVE-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:25. Course, 9 miles.

Snapper, F. S. Page	6:06:41	3:41:41
Robin Hood, George Gartland	6:03:20	3:38:20

LARCHMONT TWENTY-ONE FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:25. Course, 9 miles.

Vaquero II., J. M. Marble	6:03:00	3:38:00
Houri, J. H. Esser	6:01:00	3:36:00

INDIAN HARBOR YACHT CLUB ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 2:30. Course, 9 miles.

Kenoshi, C. D. Mallory	5:11:31	2:41:31
Anawanda, E. C. Hay	5:11:01	2:54:51
Wa Wa, J. E. Montalle	5:16:31	2:46:36
Shoshone, Geo. F. Dominick	5:11:31	2:41:31

SLOOPS—TWENTY-ONE-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:30. Course, 9 miles.

Luto II., F. P. Currier	5:03:08	2:33:08

SLOOPS—EIGHTEEN-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:35. Course, 9 miles.

Marina, Winfield Ayers	Not timed	
Colleen, John Wilson	Not timed	
Loule Bell, J. M. Williams	5:58:07	3:06:07

BAY SHORE HORSE SHOW.

Excellent List of Entries in 40 Classes—Judging Will Begin Thursday.

Many fine horses will be seen in the coming exhibit of the Bay Shore Horse Show Association, which will be held at Bay Shore, L. I., for three days during the coming week, beginning Thursday. Over 350 entries have been received, a larger number than in former years.

Frederick G. Bourne of Oakdale will send his noted hackneys, Delaware, The Squaw, and Indian Queen. Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor will send her harness pair, Fascination and Elevation. J. F. Carlisle has entered his imported hackney, Coronation, and his trotting pair, Underwriter and Promoter. Mrs. John Gerken will show Newsboy and Shopgirl, the winners of many blue ribbons. Richard Carman enters his high steppers, Donner and Blitzen. Miss Electra Havemeyer will show her pole ponies, and Edward Ladew will send Katzenjammer Kid and Buster Brown. Nathan Straus will send his speedway trotter, Belton, Jr. Miss Emily Bedford will show at Bay Shore for the first time her saddle horses. Sidney Holloway will show his string of high jumpers. Harry T. Peters of Islip enters a number of saddle horses, and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock of Westbury also enters hunters and saddle horses.

Forty classes are to be judged during the three days. There will be two classes for trotters, a roadster class, and the usual succession of harness classes. There is a class for horses before a woman's basket phaeton and one for horses and runabouts. The conventional four class is in figure prominently. Ponies in harness and polo ponies will be well represented. The combination harness and saddle class is also included. Five saddle classes are on the programme and three jumping classes.

The judges will be Frank Sturgis of New York, Reginald W. Rives of New Hamburg, N. Y.; Robert L. Stevens of Westbury, L. I.; W. L. Herbert of Lakewood, N. J.; W. C. Gulliver of Southampton, L. I.; George Willing of Philadelphia, and Dr. Roscoe R. Bull of Brooklyn.

Among the boxholders are J. Ives Plumb, Mrs. J. B. Grosvenor, Charles Gulden, William T. Hayward, Joseph Stoppani, F. S. Jones, Clarence W. Seaman, J. Henry Dick, Edward D. Farrell, George A. Ellis, Jr., Judge E. E. McCall, Thomas Adams, Jr., Joseph E. Owens, Charles P. Hubbe, Clarence L. Fabre, H. R. Brinckerhoff, Harry Barber, J. Adolph Mollenhauer, Jay F. Carlisle, J. Richmond Gibb, H. F. Mollenhauer, John Gibb, J. P. Baiter, W. H. Moffitt, H. Reiners, Allan Pinkerton, H. G. Timmermann, Simon F. Rothschild, Schuyler Parsons, Samuel T. Peters, H. O. Havemeyer, George J. Weaver, George Nicholas, Edward C. Blum, Lester Dei Garola, Juan Ceballos, Julian F. Fairchild, H. H. Wood, Frederick G. Bourne, H. H. Hollister, W. C. Orr, W. H. Wharton, E. H. Sharman, F. D. Creamer, Charles O'Donohue, Peter Doelger, Willard L. Candee, and Charles B. Coddington.

Race Horses Sold at Auction.

A combination sale of race horses in training, consigned by half a dozen different owners, was held in the saddling paddock at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, the chief offering being the horses of J. P. Kraner's Fairview Stable. In this lot was Golden Maxim, a colt for which $25,000 was refused last season. Golden Maxim went to D. T. Pulsifer, agent, for $2,250. The best prices of the sale were as follows:

Golden Maxim, ch. c., 4, by Golden Garter-Miss Maxim; D. T. Pulsifer.....$2,250
Trepan, b. g., 4, by Top Gallant-La Creole; W. C. Daly.....1,000
Little Buttercup, b. f., 2, by Kingston-Flying Squadron; E. Peters.....1,000
Dapple Gold, b. g., 3, by Golden Garter-Mottle; J. W. Colt.....1,325
Scotch Thistle, br. c., 3, by Knight of the Thistle-Arrowgrass; Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.....1,300

NEW AUTO BOAT RECORD

Standard Defeats the Herreshoff Entry by Narrow Margin.

OVER 24 MILES AN HOUR

Three Competitors in Atlantic Yacht Club Races All Show High Speed—Nat Herreshoff Steers His Craft.

Very fast time was made yesterday in the motor boat races held by the Atlantic Yacht Club twice over a ten-knot course, starting in front of the clubhouse at Sea Gate and rounding the Robbins Reef bell buoy. Only three boats went over the course, half a dozen other entries failing to appear at the starting line, but these three, although entirely representative of the manufacturing element, made a splendid race, and gave the statisticians of motor boat figures something to talk over with great satisfaction.

The auto boat Standard, managed by her owner, C. C. Riotte, which recently won the challenge cup offered by the American Power Boat Association, making in those events the best time done by a power boat in America, eclipsed her former figures. Her best previous time was a trifle over 23 statute miles an hour, but in the twenty-knot run yesterday the boat covered the course in 56 minutes 50 seconds, an average of 21.05 knots an hour, or 24.207 statute miles. This was a remarkable showing, and the little group of auto boat enthusiasts who watched the contest were more than delighted at the result.

The Standard has as her opponent the Swift Sure, the new boat designed and built by Nathaniel Herreshoff. The Herreshoff boat is propelled by steam, being, in fact, the only auto steam boat in existence in this country. She is equipped with triple expansion engines capable of giving 100 horse power, and her boiler is tested to stand 270 pounds of steam. The boat is 51 feet long. The Standard is 58 feet long and has a horse power of 110 to 125. For her first test and with her engines not yet tuned up to their best, the showing of the Herreshoff boat was considered admirable, and the opinion was freely expressed that the boat might beat the Standard's time in the near future.

M. Herreshoff, who came down from Bristol in his steam yacht Roamer on purpose to see the race, steered the Swift Sure himself and said he was well pleased with her time. Her elapsed time over the twenty-knot course was 59 minutes and 36 seconds, an average of 20.13 knots an hour, or 23.15 statute miles.

The Vingt-et-Un, a smaller edition of the Challenger, which was beaten in England yesterday for the Harmsworth Cup, sailed over the course in a class by herself. Her time was 57:54, a little better than the Herreshoff boat, giving the Vingt-et-Un an average of 20.77 knots an hour, or 23.88 statute miles. C. M. Hamilton steered the boat. The interesting feature of the race was the close time made by all three boats, and the fact that each one did better than twenty knots an hour.

Commodore Harrison B. Moore's steam yacht, Zara, was the committee boat. The summary:

Course, 20 knots.

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Standard, C. C. Riotte	2:30:15	3:27:06	0:56:50
Swift Sure, N. G. Herreshoff	2:30:42	3:30:10	0:59:36
Vingt-et-Un, Smith & Mabley	2:36:21	3:34:15	0:57:54

ADAMS WINS SWIMMING RACE.

Defeats Daniels in Handicap Event at Travers Island.

E. H. Adams of the New York Athletic Club won the 880-yard handicap swimming race at Travers Island yesterday afternoon, defeating C. M. Daniels, the club champion, by sixty yards. Adams had a handicap allowance of 50 seconds, while Daniels swam from scratch. Adams's time was 13:33 2-5 and Daniels' was 13:34. Otto Wahle of the same club was third. The other competitors in the event were J. A. Ruddy of the New Athletic Club, Raymond Mulvey of the Tuscarora Athletic Club, and F. A. Wenck.

The 100-yard handicap had ten starters, and was won by H. B. Warren of the New York Athletic Club, who defeated William H. Hickin, unattached, by a yard and a half. L. B. Goodwin of the New York Athletic Club, the scratch man, was third, a yard behind Hickin. A novice race, 100 yards, was won by G. R. Lewes of the Tuscarora Athletic Club by two yards from J. H. McCoy of the Manhattan Swimming Club, with G. E. Schefler, Jr., of the New York Athletic Club third. The summary:

100-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by H. B. Warren, N. Y. A. C., (6 seconds;) William H. Hickin, unattached, (7 seconds,) second; L. B. Goodwin, New York Athletic Club, (scratch,) third. Time—1:10.

100-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by G. R. Lewes, Tuscarora A. C.; J. H. McCoy, Manhattan Swimming Club, second; G. E. Schefler, Jr., New York A. C., third. Time—1:29 4-5.

880-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by E. H. Adams, New York A. C., (50 seconds;) C. M. Daniels, New York A. C., (scratch,) second; Otto Wahle, New York A. C., (78 seconds,) third. Time—13:33 2-5.

Winning Stables at Brighton.

The triple victory achieved at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday by the Sydney Paget stable made a marked change in the standing of the winning owners at the meeting, the addition of $11,860, earned in three races yesterday, moving the Paget stable up from third place on the list to first place, with a total of $31,380 won in the twenty-two days of racing at the seaside track, the greater part of this sum being to the credit of the great two-year-old filly Tradition. The stable of S. S. Brown is the second largest winner, with a total of $24,150, of which nearly all was won by Broomstick, hero of the Brighton Handicap, and the holder of the world's record for a mile and a quarter. The stable of E. R. Thomas is third, with $21,010, James R. Keene fourth with $15,130, J. A. Drake fifth with $14,630, J. W. Colt sixth with $6,700, and J. J. Ryan seventh with $5,670. The Colt winnings were exclusively in steeplechases, that stable leading the winning list for the season among the steeplechasing stables.

SUMMER RESORT GOLF EVENTS.

Tournaments Planned for Shinnecock, Shelter Island, and Deal.

Golf in Summer resorts has already attained considerable activity, and the month of August will be particularly lively at all of the prominent links by the seashore and in the mountains. One of the most popular of the several Summer resort tournaments will begin this coming week at the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club near Southampton, L. I. This tournament has for several years attracted the pick, not only of the local players, but many notable players from Boston. A large number of competitors is expected to start in the qualifying round on Thursday morning, and the match play rounds for the leading cups will be played on the following two days. The Shinnecock course is in splendid condition, and a number of special competitions are being arranged for women during the coming month.

Two more interesting Summer tournaments are being planned for links near New York, at Deal and Shelter Island. The former event will probably come in the third week of August, while that at Shelter Island will occupy a portion of the last week. The Stockbridge, Mass., tournament will come toward the end of the month, and there will be open tournaments at Ekwanok, near Manchester, Vt., and Lenox. A host of minor competitions will keep all the Summer courses in activity. At Hollywood the members are planning a special match for professionals on Aug. 16.

Most of the men and women who intend to play in their respective championships which will come, one in September and the other in October, will do all the golfing they possibly can during the next month, so as to be in good practice for the National events. The men's amateur event will come first, during the first week in September, at the Baltusrol Golf Club, while the women will play in October in Philadelphia. It is more than likely that one or two big tournaments may be arranged by local clubs just before the National tournament, so as to give an opportunity to the contestants to engage in friendly play preparatory to meeting for the big honor of the year.

Keene Colt Rigodon Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 30.—Rigodon, a four-year-old colt attached to the stable of James R. Keene of New York, fractured his left shoulder on the Saratoga Association's track early to-day and had to be shot. The accident occurred while Rigodon was being exercised on a time trial. The rider was thrown heavily, but sustained only a few painful bruises.

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RYE BEACH, N. Y.
ON THE SOUND.
THE HOME FOR AUTOMOBILES.

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AUTO BOATS
THE LATEST PAD.
Launches from 30 to 70 feet, equipped with our new
"Speedway" Gasoline Motor.
Speed 15 to 35 miles per hour.
Send 10-cent stamp for latest catalogue.
GAS ENGINE & POWER CO. and CHARLES L. SEABURY & CO., Consolidated, Morris Heights, New York City.
Down-town Office, 11 Broadway.

SMOKY FIREPLACES
MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE
Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people
JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.
This advertisement appears Sunday only.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM
26 to 42 Flatbush Ave., Junction Fulton Street.
Store Closes At 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon.

Men's Negligee Shirts.
$1.50 to $2.00 Values at 74c.
In every way they are high grade, comfort Shirts. Some are plain in color, dark tones; others are in striped and figured effects. Made of fine quality madras. Some have cuffs attached, others detached.

More Oxford Ties Reduced.
Inventory brought to light several hundred odd pairs of high grade $2.50 to $3.50 Oxford Ties that we have reduced for prompt clearance to..... $1.50
They comprise all styles and all leathers. All are representative of the highest workmanship.

In the Basement Special Clearing Sales Department.
None of the following goods will be sent C. O. D. No mail or phone orders filled.

Oddments in Laces At One-Half and One-Fourth Prices.
There are only several hundred yards remaining of the pretty 25c. and 50c. net top and Venise Galloons which we have reduced to..... 12½c

Batistes, Dimities, Cotton Voiles
And other representatives of beautiful cotton wash goods will be on sale to-morrow, in short lengths
At One-Third to One-Half Value
The original prices ranged from 12½c. to 60c. per yard.

50c. Dress Voiles at 29c.
Look like the expensive imported weaves. Damp weather will not rob them of their crispness. Closely woven and double width.

Swiss Model Cuckoo Clocks.
Walnut, with white figured dial; accurate time keepers and ornamental. We've just received a new lot for this special sale,
45c.

11c. for 18c. Hemstitched Pillow Cases
Excellent quality muslin; very good workmanship; 45x38½ inches in size.

Women's Imported Stockings, Lisle Thread, Reduced to 19c.
Absolutely fast black, double soles, high spliced heels; excellent for wear; correctly shaped.

Men's $1.00 White Negligee Shirts at 48c
A great variety of styles. Never did so little money buy so big a dollar's worth. Cut, finish and fit all that could be desired.

$1.25 White Lawn Waists at 69c.
A fine quality; very pretty styles; trimmed with beautiful embroidery, dainty plaits front and back, tucked cuffs.

Agate Coffee Pots, 4 Quart Size, at 55c.
The "L. & G." agate ware, which is the very best made. It wears; no danger of the enamel cracking and peeling off.

A. D. Matthews' Sons
BROOKLYN.
67 Years Compelling Low Prices.

Round Trip to St. Louis FREE.
As the Fair does not close until December, we extend the time for bringing in the Doll's Dress made of Yama-Mai Silk until Oct. 1st. Somebody must go to the Fair free. Particulars at Yama-mai Silk counter.

Economy Sale of Blankets!
The manufacturers, with whom we have contracts, offer us a substantial discount if we will permit them to cancel our orders at the prices we agre

News of New Jersey Resorts

CROWDS AT ATLANTIC CITY.

No End of Gayety at Lively City by the Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 30.—The closing week of the present month shows all the hotels filled to their capacity. One would think that dancing during the Summer months is not the most pleasant pastime, but such, judging from the popularity of the weekly dances at the Hotel Rudolf, is not the case. There were two there this week, the first being the regular dance and the second given in honor of Miss Lillian Beno, by Harry Woolton Hodges of Virginia. The Virginia reel and other figures were danced, the music being furnished by the Ladies' Symphony Orchestra of Boston.

The American Fisheries Society held its annual meeting in this city, and there were present delegates representing the United States Fish Commission and every State Fish Commission in the country. Headquarters for the convention were at Young's Hotel. Among the many papers read was one by Dr. H. M. Smith of Washington, D. C., who created considerable discussion when he stated that sharks were rapidly being accepted as a table food and that it would not be long before "man eaters" and other deep sea species of this fish would be found on the bills of fare of the biggest hosteiries in the country.

Two big automobile parties came to the shore during the week and, unknown to each other, both tried to break the record run from Philadelphia to the seashore. The first car to arrive contained Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Kirkman, Miss Anna B. Kirkman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Gordon, and Miss Estell Gordon. They made the trip from Mobile, Ala., to this city in Mr. Gordon's big automobile. On arriving here the party registered at the Hotel Rudolf. The run from Philadelphia to this city was made in two hours and ten minutes.

The second automobile party registered at the Hotel Islesworth. This car contained A. C. Foss and daughter, Gertrude; Edward Andrews, Sigmund Levy, Miss Zelmer Lichtenheim, and M. Hamberger. All save Miss Lichtenheim, who is from Montreal, are from New York. They made the trip to this city in two hours and fifteen minutes from Philadelphia.

An edict has gone forth from the Mayor's office to the effect that all hotels and cafés employing an orchestra must order the music to stop at 12:30 o'clock each night and that all lights in the cafés on Saturday night must be turned out at 11:55 o'clock.

Mrs. Arthur Pue Gorman, wife of United States Senator Gorman, is at the Hotel Marlborough.

After ten years of wrangling, arguing, and discussion Atlantic Avenue is to be paved.

Something of a sensation was caused in the city when the news that a general change had been made in the management of Young's Pier became noised about, and later confirmed. Harry D'Esta resigned his position with Capt. John L. Young to enter the mercantile business in this city, and W. E. Shackelford has taken charge of the managerial interests of this amusement enterprise. Director James Willard, Sr., has been looking after the theatrical end of the pier, and Walter M. Ebel, son of ex-State Fish Commissioner Fred W. Ebel of Harrisburg, Penn., has been appointed press agent of the pier.

A vaudeville and dramatic performance was given this week for the benefit of the Atlantic City Hospital. A snug sum was realized.

RAILROAD MEN AT CAPE MAY.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 30.—It is now said that Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt will come to the Stockton Hotel on Aug. 22. Whether the President will come later or at the same time is not known.

After considerable agitation the new line of steamers between Lewes, Del., and Cape May, connecting Cape May with Baltimore and Washington by way of the Queen Anne's Railroad, has been established, the first of the service beginning yesterday. The hotel proprietors and business men generally contributed a fund to guarantee the Queen Anne's Railway Company a sufficient sum to put the steamer Queen Caroline in service. As the railroad company is in the hands of a receiver, a certain amount of money had to be deposited with the Baltimore courts in order that the bondholders of the road would consent to certain increased expenditures during the receivership. These legal obstacles were overcome within ten days time from the starting of the movement.

A number of prominent railroad men from various parts of the country were here attending a meeting of the Committee on Train Rules of the American Railway Association on Thursday, yesterday, and today. They will remain over until Monday. In the party were included the following: Robert Pitcairn, resident assistant at Pittsburg to the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Chairman of the committee; W. G. Besler, Vice President and General Manager Central Railroad of New Jersey; J. R. Kenly, Fourth Vice President and General Manager Atlantic Coast Line Railroad; G. E. Evans, General Manager Louisville and Nashville Railroad; C. A. Goodnow, General Manager Chicago and Alton Railway; R. H. Auston, Assistant General Manager Chicago and Northwestern Railway; A. M. Schoyer, General Superintendent Pennsylvania Company; M. S. Connors, General Superintendent Hocking Valley Railway; F. C. Rice, General Superintendent Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; Stuyvesant Fish, President Illinois Central Railroad and President American Railway Association; George W. Stevens, President Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, and First Vice President American Railway Association; W. F. Allen, Secretary American Railway Association; J. E. Fairbanks, Assistant Secretary American Railway Association.

CLERGYMEN TO PLAY BALL.

To Meet Physicians on Asbury Park Diamond.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 30.—Another week and Asbury Park's season will be at its height. The arrivals this week were up to the average.

A series of canoe races and other aquatic sports attracted thousands of spectators to Deal Lake this afternoon. The races were arranged by the Deal Lake Canoe Club. They included men's doubles, one mile; mixed doubles, quarter mile; ladies' doubles, quarter mile; sculls, half mile, and a tub race. Medals were awarded the winners.

This evening, in the Asbury Avenue Casino, a performance for the benefit of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association was given by prominent vaudeville stars summering here. Thursday evening a dance was the attraction at the Fifth Avenue Arcade. It was managed by a committee representing the Hotel Columbia. Next week John Duss and his Metropolitan Orchestra will be here. They will play in competition with Arthur Pryor's military band, and for three evenings the rival organizations will unite and play under the leadership of Pryor.

Asbury Park's Ministerial Union has adopted a memorial, asking the Beach Commissioners to modify the character of the Sunday evening concerts in the Casino. The divines recommend that the concerts be made free and that rag-time selections be eliminated from the programmes.

On Tuesday afternoon next a team composed of nine Asbury Park clergymen will cross bats on the athletic grounds with a baseball nine made up of an equal number of local physicians. The players will wear bathing suits, and the proceeds of the novel game will be divided between the Long Branch and Spring Lake hospitals. Prominent women summering here will preside at the refreshment booths, and the struggle will be umpired by a local undertaker and a veterinary surgeon.

A barn dance was enjoyed by the young folk at the Hotel Columbia this evening.

Frank and Herbert Croker, sons of Richard Croker, were Coleman House guests this week. Mgr. Thomas Taaffe of Brooklyn is registered at the Hotel Columbia. The Rev. W. S. Byrne of New York is a new-comer at Sunset Hall. Dr. Nelson Smith, Jr., of New York is being cared for at the Wellington. The Rev. Stewart N. Robinson of Syracuse and the Rev. J. R. Robinson of Delhi, N. Y., are registered at the Fenimore. The Rev. H. L. Mendenhall of New York has quarters at the Minot House. Dr. W. J. Currie is a New York representative at the Hotel Brunswick. Dr. and Mrs. S. Dana Hubbard of New York have rooms at the Frederick.

MUSIC AT OCEAN GROVE.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 30.—Ocean Grove's musical season is now in full swing. Wednesday evening an audience numbering 6,000 enjoyed Mendelssohn's oratorio of "The Elijah," with Gwilym Miles in the title rôle. The chorus was composed of 700 singers from Ocean Grove and New York. This evening the Ocean Grove Festival Chorus, assisted by Viola Waterhouse, Mary Byrne-Ivy, Edward Walker, and Frederick Leon Percippe as soloists, gave Gaul's "Holy City." Next Wednesday evening Cowen's "Rose Maiden" is to be sung, and a week from to-night Haydn's masterpiece, "The Creation," will be heard. Eight hundred singers will compose the chorus when "The Creation is produced. They will include the New York Festival Chorus, the Philadelphia Festival Chorus, and the local chorus.

Children's day will be observed in the Auditorium to-morrow morning. In the evening the cantata of "The Birth of Christ" will be rendered, to be followed by a service of song and story on "The Star, the Cross, and the Crown." Musical Director Tali Esen Morgan will have charge of the entertainments.

To-morrow afternoon the annual memorial service for those who have passed away during the year will be held in the tabernacle, and at 5 P. M. the anniversary prayer meeting will be held in Thompson Park, on the exact spot where, thirty-five years ago, the first prayer meeting was held in a tent occupied by the late Joseph H. Thornley of Philadelphia.

Noted Bible commentators have been holding forth this week in the temple. They lectured before the Seaside Bible Conference, an adjunct of the American Bible League. The initial session was held Tuesday evening, and the closing meeting this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. L. W. Munhall of Philadelphia was in charge.

SPRING LAKE'S AMUSEMENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, July 30.—Several meetings of persons prominent in Spring Lake amusement circles have been held recently considering plans for the three days' carnival to be held the second week in August. It is proposed to make it a gala four-day event, the programme to include an automobile parade, golf tournament, an illuminated night water parade on the lake, with a fine display of fireworks; a coaching parade, gentlemen's trotting and pacing road races on the Ocean Boulevard, to conclude with a full-dress ball at the beautiful new Monmouth Hotel. Welling G. Sickel is the Permanent Chairman, and the Committee on Entertainment is composed of Lemuel E. Wells, Frank F. Shute, Senator O. H. Brown of this place, Dr. W. G. Schauffler, and L. R. Johnson.

The bowling tournament at the Casino is now in full swing and some good scores are being rolled up.

The Breakers Orchestra is giving daily concerts, and also playing for the evening dancers.

The new Monmouth, the Breakers, the Allaire, the Wilburton, the Essex and Sussex, and, in fact, all the popular hotels here are entertaining a number of guests. Pleasures at the houses are never lacking.

Canoeing off the bathing beach is a favorite pastime with bathers who do not object to an occasional upset by the canoeists.

The Thursday morning euchres at the Casino are very popular.

LIFE AT BELMAR.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, July 30.—The social swirl at the Belmar Club continues, and this delightful pleasure palace is always the scene of mirth and gaiety, particularly during the evening hours. The amusements here are varied, and entered into with spirit.

Card parties are of nightly occurrence, while fancy and full dress hops claim several evenings each week.

An excellent orchestra dispenses music. The sacred concerts on Sunday evenings are largely attended.

The bathing pavilions are doing a thriving business, and Jackson's pavilion, which, by the way, has a ballroom annexed, is nightly the scene of throngs of young people.

The Hotel Columbia is enjoying an excellent season.

The promoters of the fair to be held in August, the proceeds of which will go toward the endowment of a bed for women in the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch, are meeting with gratifying success in the sale of tickets.

POINT PLEASANT NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, July 30.—Besides the hops at the prominent hotels, interspersed with euchre and whist parties, there have been all kinds of lesser amusements, excursions, dinners, and moonlight straw rides. The excellent drives leading to and from this Southern Jersey resort make the last pastime a real luxury.

The Warwick Arms Orchestra gives daily concerts in the ballroom, and Sunday evening sacred concerts are an attractive feature.

An automobile touring party consisting of three carloads is making its headquarters at the Beacon-by-the-Sea.

Golf and yachting are popular out-of-door pastimes very liberally indulged in. The links of the Point Pleasant Golf and Country Club are daily the scene of some exciting contests.

The "kickers' handicap" on the links of the Country Club, adjoining Pine Bluff Inn, was won by Mrs. C. E. Carpenter of Philadelphia, with 102 points. Her son, Aaron Carpenter, won the gentlemen's prize with 84 points, the score agreed upon by the directors.

BOWLING AT AVON.

Special to The New York Times.

AVON, July 30.—The boardwalk at Avon furnishes a cool, shady trysting place, which is very popular with the young folks here. During these warm days the beach is crowded with old and young. Plans are in course of completion for some jolly moonlight bathing parties. Dancing at Avon Inn every night brings all the young people together, and the social swirl at this pretty resort is now apparently at its height.

This has been a very busy week, with a round of card parties, dancing at the hotels, and larger cottages and fishing had crabbing parties on Shark River. Interest is centred in the bowling tournament at Avon Inn, which will be finished the end of the week. Two silver loving cups, first prizes for lady and gentleman bowling the highest score, are the trophies to be awarded.

The Inn in the near future will be the scene of a grand military ball. In previous years these military functions have been managed by the Old Guard of New York.

At Allenhurst.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENHURST, N. J., July 30.—Over one hundred card experts engaged in a game of progressive euchre at the Allenhurst Club Thursday evening. Only members of the club and invited guests were permitted to take part. The church fair held in the pavilion Tuesday afternoon for the benefit of the Episcopal Church of St. Andrew, given under the auspices of the Woman's Guild, was a success, both socially and financially. A cotillion last evening was the social feature of the week at the Hathaway Inn.

LENOX HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, July 30.—In sports golf has been pre-eminent this week. Malcolm McBurney of New York has established three new records on as many golf courses besides winning the gold medal in the opening round of the invitation tournament at the Wyantenuck Golf Club in Great Barrington. McBurney is a son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles McBurney of New York and is a junior at Harvard College. Although but twenty-one years old, he has been playing golf six years and last year was the amateur champion of the Berkshires. He began to show remarkable golf form at Lenox early in the week, where he reduced the amateur record, held by Mortimer M. Singer of New York, from 80 to 75 strokes in a match game with David T. Dana and Samuel Frothingham. Following this exhibition he played an eighteen-hole match on the Stockbridge course with Willard Scudder of New York and established a new record of 71, which is better than any professional or amateur player has done before. Wednesday, at Great Barrington, he headed the list of men playing in the tournament and made an amateur record of 73 for the course.

At Shadow Brook Inn golf course H. H. Hungerford of New York won the tournament and Charles A. Bowles of Springfield the weekly handicap. In Pittsfield the second round for the cup offered by W. E. Edminster of New York reduced the field to eight players.

Aside from dinner giving, driving, and canoeing there has been little doing in the Berkshires, a mid-Summer quiet having taken the place of the events and gayety of June. Wednesday evening, at Stockbridge, the canoe club held a moonlight meet on the Housatonic River. The course was a mile up the river and return. In the canoes were Mr. and Mrs. Horace R. Morehead, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Southworth, Miss Elsie Trowbridge, Miss Grace Brownell, Miss Eleanor Rodman, Miss Nora Iasigi, Miss Amelia Hamilton, Misses Kobbe, Hague, and Bangs, Robert C. Stetson, A. C. Van Rensselaer, Frank Bangs, and Philip Kobbe. The club will give a costume parade late in August.

Plans have been prepared for a flower show on Friday, Aug. 5, at which a novel competition is to be a feature. The show is to be held in the interest of Miss Ethel Folsom's convalescents' hospital in Lee, and Miss Helen Parish, Miss Charlotte Barnes, Mrs. Edward Wharton, Miss Adele Kneeland, and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia are to arrange floral table decorations for awards. The greenhouses of George G. Haven, William D. Sloane, Giraud Foster, John Sloane, Morris K. Jesup, John E. Parsons, and Mrs. Robert Winthrop will show a collection of perennials and annuals in competition.

There have ben many arrivals at the cottages. Nelson Winthrop of Paris and his sons Harold and Gerald are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, Egerton Winthrop of Newport is at Highwood, the residence of Mrs. H. A. Cram. W. V. R. Berry of New York is a guest of Edward R. Wharton. Mr. Wharton returned to Lenox this week from the Adirondacks. Mrs. A. Cass Canfield has been a guest of Mrs. Edward Wharton. Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Borland and family are guests of Mrs. Borland's mother, Mrs. George G. Haven. J. Harry Alexander of New York is a guest of William D. Sloane. Joseph H. Seaman of New York is being entertained by William A. Read.

Mrs. William Pollock of New York gave a dinner Wednesday evening at Holmes-dale, the former residence of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Dr. George A. Lung, United States Army, has arrived at Curtis Hotel on his annual visit to Lenox.

Mrs. Sidney Haight of St. Louis is a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom.

Mrs. Frederick Crowninshield entertained the Stockbridge cottagers this week, and plans were made for the formation of a corporation to acquire land for a museum in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. John Caldwell of Pittsburg gave a reception this afternoon for Dr. and Mrs. Fisher of Pittsburg, who are their guests.

Mrs. Lucius Tuckerman of Washington is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. James Lowndes of Washington at her country place in Stockbridge.

Many entertainments and amusements have made the hotels gay this week. Curtis Hotel has had the largest July business in its history.

Judge Edward Hall of New York, with Mrs. Hall and Miss Hall, are at Hotel Aspinwall.

Congressman Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Mass., has been at Shadow Brook Inn, Lenox this week for the golf tournament, in which he took part.

In the mixed doubles on the Shadow Brook tennis courts this week Miss Gertrude Feicher of Troy and U. S. Kerr of Boston won a hard-fought contest in the finals.

Progressive euchre parties at Hotel Maplewood in Pittsfield have been nightly events. One on Monday evening arranged by George E. Shaw of New York had forty participants. The awards were to Col. Harry Sherrard, W. E. Bevin, George E. Shaw, Miss L. McGovern, Miss S. Seaman, Mrs. T. S. Wardsworth, Mrs. W. H. Bevin, and Miss L. Baldwin.

Many New Yorkers are registered at the Berkshire inn, in Great Barrington.

WHERE FISH ABOUND.

Casting the Fly in Rangeley Lakes—Camp Life.

Special to The New York Times.

RANGELEY, Me., July 30.—The whole chain of Rangeley lakes, hotels, camps, and private places are teeming with guests. Those who returned from a camping trip report seeing much wild game. The deer are very tame and fearlessly follow their paths down to the water's edge.

The season seems to promise great numbers of partridge for the September shooting.

Many New Yorkers have arrived both at camp and hotel. August at the Rangeley Lake House will be more gay if possible than ever before. J. C. Dill of New York arrived Monday, coming via Quebec in his automobile, making a trip of 1,100 miles in fifteen days. His daughter, Miss Emma, accompanied him, and their journey was filled with interesting and amusing adventures. The family is now at Outlook, their cottage on the hotel grounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Y. Weber of New York are for a week at the hotel before going to Dodge Pond, where, with their guides in a small log cabin, they will remain for a month.

Dr. H. R. Humphries and friend, William Gortz, had great luck fly fishing at Kennebago, where they caught hundreds of small trout.

Prof. H. M. Leipziger and L. N. Hirshfield of New York are touring the lakes.

The Rangeley Lake House links, which are the only ones in this section, attract a large number of golfers.

Senator A. J. Beveridge of Indiana is a great favorite with the children, and he passes most of his time out of doors.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Putnam Stevens of New York are in camp.

Winthrop E. Scarrett, President of the Automobile Club of America, and family are at the Rangeley Lake House.

Down in Mooselookmeguntic Lake, on Students' Island, at the Birches, are now more than a hundred people greatly enjoying life. Sunset Cabin is taken by a party from Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. A. L. Sanford had an hour's sport with a ten-pound salmon, which, just as she was landing him, broke the line, leaving the lady angler to mourn fisherman's luck. Her niece, Miss Anne Varner of Portsmouth, Ohio, caught a seven-pound square-tailed trout.

The fly fishermen are always casting the fly at the Upper Dam pools, where many big fish can be seen, but only five record ones have been landed this week. Fishing is much like a game of poker—you know the cards are all there, but what you will get is not sure.

The fish are in the Rangeley Lakes; who will catch them?

Seal Harbor Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

SEAL HARBOR, July 30.—Strong interest in tennis has been manifested this season and bids fair to rival that of last year. It is proposed to have a big open tournament some time in August, similar to the one which was so successful last year, only on a larger scale.

AT WHITE MOUNTAIN HOTELS.

Special to The New York Times.

DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H., July 30.—At this the furthest north of the New Hampshire mountain resorts the weather has been delightful, with none of the heat and showers so prevalent further down the mountains. There is a peculiar quality in the air of Dixville Notch that is like a draught of champagne, especially in the early morning when the sun has not burned the dew off the grass, and the wind comes sweeping up through the Notch in a cool draught that, if it were only "salty," would be like a sea breeze.

There has been much fishing here of late in Lake Gloriette, where trout rise to the fly like a cat to a saucer of milk. The fish here have been tamed by systematic feeding, and the man in charge of the hatchery, who takes them their daily meal of chopped liver, always provides an interesting sideshow. Thirty-two hundred pounds of trout were caught here and served daily last season on the Balsams table, yet the supply seems undiminished, and it is estimated that in this tiny lake, but a stone's throw from the hotel, there are upwards of 25,000 speckled and salmon trout, weighing from a quarter of a pound up to some big fellows of four or five pounds each. Guests are allowed to fish at will.

At Camp Millsfield, which is nine miles distant in the heart of the virgin forest, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Hoge and their son are some of the New Yorkers enjoying fishing and camp life in the thickest of New Hampshire's woods.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rasmus and Mrs. Carl Rasmus of New York are all-season guests at the Balsams.

A fine herd of Jerseys is at the Balsams farm, and many evenings the guests walk down from the hotel to see the milking—an interesting process for the city-born child to watch. The "Farmstead" at the Balsams is now open, and many guests are enjoying the simple country cooking and the delightful accommodations at this new north country hotel.

The Hampshire Inn, at Colebrook, entertains several New York people, prominent among whom are Mr. and Mrs. A. Carroll Dana.

W. W. Boylston of New York, a member of the Parmachenee Club, has been spending a few days at the Monadnock House, in Colebrook, while awaiting some New Yorkers, fellow club members, who will accompany him on the long trip up to the lake, where they are to put in several weeks in midsummer fishing.

Bethlehem's gala day on Thursday was a great success. The Governor of the State was present with his staff and assisted in the dedication of the new baseball grounds and grand stand in Bethlehem Park. The Bethlehem Cadet Band of twenty pieces made its début on Tuesday, when it escorted the Governor and party up from the station to the Sinclair House, where over fifty delegates to the convention of the State Board of Agriculture were being entertained.

Summer residents and tourists who enjoy travel in the mountains annually are getting to be very much interested in the preservation of New Hampshire forests. Several meetings have been held this Summer in various parts of the White Mountains, and the New Hampshire Forestry Commission's work was ably presented to Bethlehem guests on Tuesday, when its Secretary, George H. Moses of Concord, gave a talk on "New Hampshire Out of Doors," illustrated with stereopticon pictures.

Mount Agassiz has been climbed this week by a large number of Bethlehem visitors, who enjoyed the superb view from the summit.

All of the Bethlehem hotels are entertaining guests from New York. Familiar faces are to be seen at the Sinclair, Highland, and Strawberry Hill, the Hillside Inn, Uplands, Agassiz, and Howard Houses.

At the Maplewood Hotel and cottage tea served daily in the rotunda is among pleasant features of social life. The bowling alleys at the Maplewood Casino were opened on Wednesday, and a dancing party on Friday night was preceded by a vaudeville show, at which a large number of the guests was present.

The Balsams also has its contingent of New York people.

The Twin Mountain House, which has always a large New York patronage, has received additions to its colony this week. The Twin Mountain House Amusement Society is flourishing, and has planned unique entertainments this season for the children and grown-ups as well. The latest was a children's party, which was on Saturday afternoon, and the playing of many old-fashioned games such as "Going to Jerusalem" and "London Bridge," was a feature of the sport.

At the Kearsarge, at North Conway, the Randall House, and the Mount Lafayette House in Franconia, several Southern arrivals are registered.

At Franconia Inn, Mrs. Sarah Vanderbilt Macfarlan of Brooklyn, a cottager, is entertaining a house party.

The usual Saturday gold handicaps have commenced at the Waumbek, and will continue during the season, unless they conflict with tournament play. The sacred concerts on Sunday evenings are becoming a very interesting feature of Waumbek life. Vocal selections supplement the orchestral numbers.

AT PENNSYLVANIA RESORTS.

Many Arrivals at Water Gap—Notes from Other Points.

Special to The New York Times.

WATER GAP, Penn., July 30.—The air and water and the general environments here are of a nature to satisfy the most exacting. Life around Water Gap is as free from care and as jolly as any one could desire. During the past week arrivals have been very numerous and all the resorts here are filled to a certain extent.

The bathing beach has been very popular, as has been the fishing. The baseball game between the All-Collegiates and the Glenwoods on Friday was a thrilling affair. It took thirteen innings to decide the winner, which was the former, by 11 to 8. The dances on Wednesday and Saturday evenings at the Kitatinny, are well attended.

Mount Pocono Amusements.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, July 30.—Perfect weather is adding to the enjoyment of the large numbers at the various resorts, and midsummer is proving delightful. A week more will find the season at its height. All sorts of outdoor amusements, especially golf, are in demand, while those who delight in walks and drives find the roads in excellent condition. Fishermen and hunters are meeting with success, while the concerts, dances, and card parties at night are largely attended.

A coaching party who are daily discovering new delights on the Pocono is composed of Mr. and Mrs. A. de Blackinton, Miss Gilpin, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Smith, Miss F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. F. Gilpin, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Bulkley, and Edwin F. Ferris of New York. They have apartments at the Montanesca.

The Misses Lillian V. and K. I. Higgins of Brooklyn are pleasantly located at the Ontwood for a lengthy sojourn.

J. R. Connely, cashier of the Westfield Trust Company, Westfield, Mass., accompanied by his wife, is at the Pocono Mountain House.

W. A. Redding of New York is spending his twenty-seventh season at the Pocono Mountain House. He is connected with the firm of Redding, Kiddle & Peabody.

Dancing at Stroudsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, July 30.—The crowd of visitors the past week has been much larger than ever before and the influx is still going on. Social life in this resort is very gay and progressive euchres, heart, and whist parties are in order. Dancing is very popular at the Highland Inn and at the Highland Dell. The former had a very enjoyable affair on Thursday evening and the latter one on Saturday evening. The Highland Dell won the tennis tournament from the Highland Inn this week.

Bushkill's Many Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

BUSHKILL, July 30.—To-night this resort is entertaining more guests than ever before in its history. Accommodations are getting scarce and late comers will have to sleep on cots in the halls. The Saturday evening dances at the Forest Park House are very popular. The euchre party held at the Oak Grove resulted in favor of Mrs. B. Stuebner, Miss Kitty Coleman, Arthur V. Brinker, Henry Testa, and B. Stuebner.

Visitors to Long Island

SOUTHAMPTON'S FLORAL SHOW

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 30.—An entertainment will be given this afternoon at the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club for the benefit of the orthopedic ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital of New York and for St. Mary's Hospital for Children. Bridge whist and seven-handed euchre will be the principal attractions for the older members of the society circle, while for the children many attractive features have been arranged. Among those who are arranging the entertainment are Mrs. Charles T. Hudson, Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mrs. George G. De Witt, Mrs. Philip Hiss, Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mrs. Frederick A. Snow, and Mrs. Stephen H. Peil.

A social event which is being awaited with much pleasure is the floral parade, to be held at the Southampton Horse Association grounds on Saturday, Aug. 13. The committee in charge of the affair consists of Mrs. James L. Breese, Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, Mrs. R. H. Headley, Jr., and Mrs. H. W. McVickar, who have arranged for competition the following five classes:

Class 1.—Children under fourteen years in pony carts. Decoration alone to count.

Class 2.—Decorated phaetons or runabouts driven by ladies. General effect to count.

Class 3.—Horseback Class—Prizes for most artistic and original costume and decoration.

Class 4.—Boys and girls in comic rig of any kind. Costume of rider or driver to count as well as rig.

Class 5.—Decorated automobiles. Decoration alone to count.

The first prizes will consist of silver plate, second and third prizes ribbons. The entries will close Aug. 10.

The annual tennis tournament for the Waller Cup, which has been in progress at the Meadow Club since Thursday, will close this afternoon.

The centre of social activity next week will be the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, the attraction being the annual invitation golf tournament. The best players of the country have been invited, most of whom have written acceptances.

The annual invitation tennis tournament of the Meadow Club will be held during the week beginning Aug. 8.

The Southampton Horse Association has decided not to hold a horse show this season, but during the week beginning Aug. 15 the officers of the association have arranged for a steeplechase and several other interesting contests, for which valuable prizes will be offered.

Cardinal Gibbons, who is being entertained in Southampton as the guest of the Rev. Francis J. O'Hara, is the recipient of many courtesies from the members of the Summer colony. Last Saturday evening he was entertained at dinner at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend, Monday he was a guest at dinner at the residence of Samuel L. Parrish, and Thursday evening Dr. P. F. Chambers gave a dinner in his honor. Mr. Parrish's guests were Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Foley, the Rev. F. J. O'Hara, Henry E. Howland, Henry Kirke Porter, Col. Samuel E. Tillman, and Col. Henry May. The guests at Dr. Chambers's were Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Foley, the Rev. F. J. O'Hara, ex-Mayor Smith Ely, Mrs. Thomas G. Cauldwell, John B. Cauldwell, Samuel Parrish, and Mrs. W. Ely. On Sunday afternoon the Cardinal and Bishop Foley went for a drive with Father O'Hara. They called upon ex-Sheriff William Walton of Brooklyn at his Summer residence, Oak Crest. Cardinal Gibbons will preach to-morrow morning in the Catholic Church.

J. Pierpont Morgan sailed into Peconic Bay Sunday, and after anchoring his yacht, the Corsair, drove to Southampton, where he called on friends. He took luncheon with Dr. James and Dr. Markoe.

Henry A. Barclay and family have gone to Bar Harbor, where they will spend the remainder of the season.

Charles Steele, who has been spending the Summer thus far on his yacht, the Rivire, will spend August at his Southampton residence.

Mrs. A. Hart McKee has taken Mr. Schermerhorn's cottage for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll is at her cottage, Wyndemere, for the Summer.

N. W. Halsey has rented Mrs. Thomas's cottage, Sandhurst, for the remainder of the season.

Miss Annie Duane is spending the season in Southampton with her sister, Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys.

J. D. Travis, the golf champion, will play in the Shinnecock Hills golf tournament next week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Snow gave a dinner to eighteen friends at the Meadow Club Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend will entertain twenty guests at dinner this evening.

Edgar M. Phelps has rented one of the Thomas cottages at Old Town for the remainder of the season.

Among those at the Meadow Club are Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay and the Misses Barclay, Mrs. James Hyde Beekman, Miss Francis Ogden, and H. C. Kretschmar.

GYMKANA AT EASTHAMPTON.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTHAMPTON, July 30.—The most important and thoroughly enjoyed event of the past week was the gymkana which the members of the Maidstone Club held to-day at the Talmage Farm. A large representation of the fashionable members of this and the adjacent Summer colonies attended. The most interesting event was the goose race, in which handsomely gowned women drove geese, suitably harnessed, to a goal 100 yards away. There was also an egg race exclusively for women, in which the fair contestants carried eggs in spoons while on horseback. The doll perambulator and shirt races were shared by both men and women. John Drew was one of the clerks of the course.

The Riding Club recently held its second meet at the Old Mill, Wainscott. Nearly twenty members assembled, and a merry paper chase was enjoyed, Mr. Drew and Miss Drew being the hares. In the afternoon Mrs. Drew entertained the party at her cottage.

The annual tennis tournament began on the links of the Maidstone Club Monday, when the men's handicap singles occurred. On Tuesday afternoon the ladies' scratch singles began.

Elaborate arrangements are being made for the annual Village Improvement Fair, which will be held on Thursday. It is expected that both socially and financially it will surpass all its predecessors of past years. Several new and unique features will be introduced, while the array of fancy and toilet articles which have been produced is very large and attractive.

YACHTS AT SHELTER ISLAND.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., July 30.—Interest in aquatic sports was stimulated during the last week through the visit on Tuesday and Wednesday of the Rhode Island and Sachem's Head Yacht Clubs. While here they were liberally entertained by the management of the Prospect House. On Tuesday the Greenport Band furnished music, while on Wednesday races and a reception, followed by fireworks, were given in honor of the visiting yachtsmen.

The masquerade balls given by the children at the Prospect House are proving a delightful source of entertainment for the grown as well as little members of the Summer colony. The grotesque costumes and intricate figures attract considerable interest.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have been reviving interest in croquet at the Country Club, and a tournament may be arranged for early competition.

Barn Dance at Bath Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH BEACH, July 30.—A barn dance at the Fort Lowry Hotel, Bath Beach, last night was attended by hundreds of Summer visitors as well as a large number of young people from Brooklyn and Manhattan. Only persons in costume were admitted to the ballroom, but the onlookers crowded the verandas on three sides of the ballroom. The young women dancers wore calico and gingham dresses and sunbonnets, while the swains were garbed in overalls, huge straw hats, and jumpers. The electric lights were inclosed in pumpkins hollowed out, and the pillars were sheathed in shocks of wheat. Tired dancers had to do without chairs, using instead piles of hay in the corners and at the sides of the ballroom. The fiddlers were hidden behind a huge pile of hay just inside the door of the main dining room, adjoining the ballroom. An admission was charged, the receipts to be used in buying ice cream for poor children.

LIFE SAVERS' NEW RECRUIT.

Girl Swimmer Breaks Records at Long Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, July 30.—Some time ago seven guests of the Long Beach Hotel formed a volunteer life-saving crew, Captained by the bathing master, E. Garretson. These young men are all crack swimmers, but their colors have been lowered by a girl of nineteen years. Miss Norma Hamilton heard about the new volunteer crew, and wanted to join it. The men laughed at first, but finally arranged a series of test water exploits which would have severely taxed any one of them to pass. Miss Hamilton not only passed but lowered every record existing at Long Beach, swimming a half mile in time almost equal to the professional record, and in deep sea diving completely outdoing the men examiners. She was unanimously elected to the crew, and will accompany them to Coney Island next week, when all the volunteer life-saving crews of the country meet for a grand competition. She is the only female member of a regularly organized volunteer life-saving crew in the country, and will of necessity be in a class by herself.

A subscription euchre will be held next Thursday afternoon at the Long Beach Hotel. The prizes are to be the most elaborate ever offered at this resort.

The shooting season is in full swing. The lowlands are full of snipe, and the many hunters do not seem to diminish their number. A flight of a hundred birds went over the Long Beach Clubhouse Wednesday, the first of the many large flocks which always settle on the marshes in the latter part of July.

"FAIR WEEK" AT SEA CLIFF.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., July 30.—"Fair week" is engrossing every one's attention here excepting those who are too deeply interested in German camp meeting and the Summer school for the young people. The Summer school is to be opened the day after the close of camp meeting, Tuesday next, and will be continued until Wednesday evening.

The fair of St. Boniface Parish opens on Wednesday and will continue for ten days or two weeks.

The Methodist fair opens on Thursday at the chapel. It is under the direction of John G. Jenkins of Brooklyn, assisted by Fenwick B. Small as Secretary and Charles W. Bell as Treasurer.

The social whirl has been swift, and increasing this week. Beginning with the masquerade at the Yacht Club on Saturday evening, which is one of the most brilliant affairs of the season, every day and evening has been filled with some social happening. On Saturday evening Mr. Geissenhainer gave a dance to about twelve friends, and there were dances at all the large houses. On Sunday evening at most of the hotels there were sacred concerts. At the Sea Cliff House Mrs. Pomares, Mr. Agramonte, Prof. Monestel, Mrs. Ferrer, and other visitors help to make the concerts enjoyable.

At the Plaza they have Miss Law, violinist, Mr. Collier, Miss Schiller, and Mr. Vail, vocalists, and several fine pianists.

On Wednesday evening an enjoyable point euchre party at the Yacht Club was the best attended of the season. To-night they will have a minstrel show.

TEACUP TIMES AT WATER MILL.

Special to The New York Times.

WATER MILL, July 30.—The third of the series of teas given at the Water Mill Country Club last Saturday was a decided social success. Mrs. Frederick M. Littlefield presided. There was a large attendance of gentlemen. The fourth tea will occur this afternoon at the Country Club.

A ladies' putting tournament will be held this afternoon at the Country Club. The prize will be a silver cup offered by the club.

An eighteen-hole sweepstake handicap golf tournament was held at the Country Club Saturday. The winner was Mr. F. V. Littlefield, with a net score of 87. F. M. Littlefield was second, with a net score of 88.

Last night a dance was held at Mecox Inn. The patronesses were Mrs. Samuel McConnell, Mrs. George A. Griffin, Mrs. W. A. Leonard, and Miss Helen Halsey.

LAWN FETE AT FREEPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 30.—The

Varied Delights of the Adirondacks

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 30.—One of the big boating feats of the last half dozen years at Lake Placid is that of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, visitors to the Ruisseaumont, who have made the ascent of Whiteface Mountain without a guide. While it was not their first experience on mountain trails, it was their first visit to Whiteface Mountain, and when they left the Ruisseaumont in the morning had only a vague idea of the exact location of the point at which they were to land and begin the ascent. Mr. Thomas carried his own pack, and the luncheon at the summit of the mountain was prepared by Mrs. Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas had planned to have a mountain guide accompany them, but through some misunderstanding he was not on hand when they set out.

M. Campanari, the baritone singer, who is spending the Summer at the Ruisseaumont with the members of his family, seems to be able to catch fish where others fail, for in angling off the pier at the Ruisseaumont he has made many valuable hauls. In one day he killed eleven pounds of lake trout. One of the peculiarities of the singing angler is that he uses a tennis ball for a "bob" or a float.

Arthur N. McGeoch and the members of his family have arrived at Camp Gordon, near the Ruisseaumont, where they will remain throughout the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. McGeoch bring their horses and carriages.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin I. Pardee, and Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Dangler frequently entertain their friends at a dinner of pancakes in the woods.

The members of the Ruisseaumont baseball team continue to win at baseball, for in their last match they defeated the All Lake Placid team by a score of 8 to 10.

At Whiteface Inn the tennis players are very proud of their recent victory over the representatives of the Lake Placid Club. T. J. Wood, Whiteface, defeated R. Rogers, Lake Placid Club; R. S. Hawthorne, Whiteface, defeated M. McCarroll, Placid Club; C. W. Carpenter, Whiteface, defeated A. H. Carr, Placid Club; George Carpenter, Whiteface, defeated X. Rogers, Placid Club; C. W. and George Carpenter defeated Schell and Rogers, Placid Club; Hawthorne and Curtis defeated Carr and McCarroll, Placid Club.

A round robin tennis tournament at the Whiteface Inn courts is engaging the attention of all tennis players at Whiteface Inn, as every player will meet every other player before the finals have been decided.

A children's cotillion has been arranged at Whiteface Inn for next Wednesday night.

Irving B. Kingsford of New York, son of Daniel P. Kingsford, is getting many large trout in the waters of Lake Placid and the neighboring streams while in company with Sam Barton, the guide. They frequently tramp many miles by day and camp by night on the shore of some remote pond. On one occasion they killed twenty-five pounds of brook trout.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Wood, Mr. Gresham, Miss Gresham, and Lieut. F. D. Berrien, United States Navy, who are spending the Summer at Whiteface Inn, made the ascent of Whiteface Mountain on July 20, and at the summit they got caught in a snowstorm, which contributed to a very disagreeable experience.

One of the most interesting events on the Stevens House golf course was the foursome between the amateurs A. W. Tillinghast and Harold Naylor against the professionals George Bouse and George D. Keddie. The match was for thirty-six holes, and the amateurs won by 4 up and 3 to play. The scores for the thirty-six holes were: Tillinghast, 146; Naylor, 154; Bouse, 151, and Keddie, 156.

W. J. McConville has been chosen Captain of the Stevens House Golf Club, and is busy arranging dates with the representatives of other golf teams throughout this section of the Adirondacks. The Stevens House Club has many very good players, and it is proposed to challenge some of the fastest teams in the country, among them the Equanox team of Manchester, Vt.

G. A. Stevens maintains his form, as was apparent in a game Friday, when he played the best ball of McConville and Naylor and defeated them by 3 up.

It is proposed to hold an entertainment in the form of tableaus at the Hotel Grand View in August for the benefit of Stony Wold Sanitarium, of which Mrs. Newcomb is the head.

NEWS FROM LAKE GEORGE.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 30.—Many of the smaller hotels are now completely filled, and the larger ones are quite comfortably full. The weather has been delightful all this week, the sun just warm enough to give the young women that coat of tan which is one of the most desirable acquisitions of an outing.

The Katskill has been the Mecca of wedding parties, no less than twelve newly wedded having registered there.

A. B. Colvin, who, with his family, is occupying the large cottage at the Fort William Henry, one morning this week entertained a party of sixty of the hotel guests with a trolley ride to Ondawa Park, a delightful spot in Greenwich, about forty miles away.

Lady Galt and the Misses Galt of Montreal are spending a few weeks at the Fort William Hotel. There are three most indefatigable fishermen staying at this house, J. W. Lovett, John M. Leicht, and Dr. Bingham of New York. Wednesday the Doctor caught a sixteen-pound pickerel. Another visitor is F. J. Jermyn of Scranton, who has just returned from a trip to China and India.

Emile Berliner is spending the Summer at the lake.

Gen. and Mrs. C. W. Clous, Gen. and Mrs. J. S. Butler, and Col. G. C. Bacon are located for the Summer in Katskill Bay.

William A. Grippin of Bridgeport, Conn., who is occupying for the first season his new home, Blythewood, on Gull Bay, has just launched an electric yacht, which is much admired. The boat is thirty-six feet long, and has a storage battery of forty-four cells.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cary Eggleston are entertaining Miss Mabel E. Dunn of Binghamton and their son, Dr. Horace Wardner Eggleston, of the State Hospital in that city.

Just over the mountains to the west is Brant Lake, a delightful body of water, which would be much more popular were it not for its proximity to Lake George. Here the bass season opens twenty days earlier than with us. C. B. Mears has taken from Brant Lake since July 11 118 bass and 32 pickerel. Among the bass were thirteen that weighed four pounds or more each. Besides these he is sure that he returned to the lake fully 100 bass weighing one and a half pounds and under. Mr. Mears has enjoyed the fishing there for the past eight seasons.

BIG KILL OF PICKEREL.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., July 30.—Mr. Henry Sanford, who with the members of his family has a cottage at the Ampersand for the season, has established a record for a day's fishing in the waters of the lower Saranac Lake. Assisted by his guide, Mr. Sanford killed seventy pounds of large pickerel Thursday. They were unusually beautiful fish, closely resembling large pike, and the exhibit attracted the attention of a large number of visitors to the hotel and the cottages in the neighborhood. The fish were made deliciously edible by the chef at the Ampersand, and about 200 people enjoyed the products of Mr. Sanford's remarkable catch.

W. A. Pier, J. M. Hill, W. F. Lockwood, and A. S. Rice, the latter the son of ex-Gov. Rice of Massachusetts, visited the Ampersand this week in canoes, having made the journey from Long Lake, a distance of upward of ninety miles.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hall, Miss Hall, and Miss Knight are at Hillcrest cottage, which has been leased by Mr. and Mrs. Hall for the Summer.

The members of the Ampersand baseball team are rejoicing over their recent victories over the Saranac Lake team. The last contest was a twelve-inning struggle, and at the end the score was 9 to 8 in favor of the Ampersand players. The Messrs. Richard played an exceptionally fine game for the Ampersand team.

Women Catching Fish.

Special to The New York Times.

ALGONQUIN, N. Y., July 30.—The women visitors to the Algonquin on the Lower Saranac Lake are taking a hand in the catching of fish. There was a fishing party on Thursday in which Mrs. Grindley, Miss Grindley, Mrs. Peyser, Miss Peyser, and Seymour Peyser participated. The anglers were out half a day, and upon their return they weighed in forty pounds of pickerel and bass, one of them, which was caught by Miss Peyser, weighing 10½ pounds. Capt. James T. Brady of the Artillery Corps of the United States Army, accompanied by Mrs. Brady, is at the Algonquin for an extended visit.

YACHTING INTERESTS NOW ACTIVE AT PAUL SMITH'S.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., July 30.—The interest of campers and cottagers along the lakes of the St. Regis Chain is centred at this time in the programme of races of the St. Regis Yacht Club, which took on their formal aspect upon the arrival of Anson Phelps Stokes, the Commodore of the club. There have been several events up to this time, and R. W. Stuart's yacht Peek-a-Boo, Lewis S. Thompson's Flying Fretz, and H. L. Hotchkiss's Osowaw have been distinguishing themselves in the open class. The yachts are all sailed by their owners, and in the races of the Idem class, in which each boat is after the same pattern and is of the same size and reach of canvas, the result depends upon the skill of the sailor and the condition of his craft. To such extreme is this carried that the sailing yachts of the Idem class in the St. Regis Yacht Club are cared for with the attention that one might expect would be shown a racehorse.

Commodore and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes arrived at their camp, Birch Island, this week, where the Misses Stokes, the Baroness Halkett, and Miss Mann awaited their coming. William Strong McGuire will soon join the company at Birch Island, where he will spend a week, and later will become the guest of the Rev. William Brown Lusk at the cottage of the latter, on the St. Regis River.

A Post Office has been opened at Upper St. Regis Lake, and Paul Smith's Hotel Company is erecting a copper wire telephone circuit to aid the delivery of telephone and telegraph messages to the camps and cottages along the lakes.

One of the cottages at Paul Smith's Hotel is being made ready for the coming of the Duchess of Manchester, who is at present in the Roan Mountains, in Tennessee. The Duchess of Manchester will be accompanied by Mme. Yznaga.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine has arranged to make a tour in New Mexico, and as she enjoyed the services of her guide, Chester McAffrey, who is an excellent cook, she has prevailed upon him to accompany her. Mrs. Blaine is expected to arrive at the Stokes camp, Pearl Island, in the Upper St. Regis Lake, again in the Autumn.

Mrs. H. B. Livingstone is entertaining Miss Rhetsie Kernochan and Louis Livingstone 2d at her camp, on the Upper St. Regis Lake.

Lewis S. Thompson is launching a thirty horse power motor boat, the first to be brought into the Adirondacks, and anticipates many victories over other speedy boats afloat on the lakes of the St. Regis Chain. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are entertaining Miss Ruth Morgan. Miss Jeane Reid has been a guest at the Thompson camp. William Payne Thompson has been on a fishing tour in the preserve of the Restigouche Salmon Club, and this week arrived from Newport, accompanied by Mrs. Thompson, to spend some time at the camp of Mr. and Mrs. S. Thompson.

Mrs. William T. Carter, who has Camp Regmont, Upper St. Regis Lake, is entertaining Col. and Mrs. Henry H. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Challen, Miss Challen, Miss Mattewan, Miss Morrice, Mr. and Mrs. Ashforth, and Mrs. L. A. Ferguison.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Turner have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Coates and Mr. and Mrs. George H. Earle, Jr., at the Coates camp.

The Misses Gould, who have been visiting Mrs. Robert Hoe at her camp, Point Rush, Upper St. Regis Lake, have returned to their homes. Mr. Nassau and Miss Nassau and Miss Marrie have joined the house party at Point Rush.

Judge E. H. Lacombe of New York and Miss Peck of Waterbury, Conn., are the guests of Judge and Mrs. Townsend at their new camp, The Rocks.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Peabody are at the camp of Col. Jacob C. R. Peabody, their son.

Mr. William H. Penfold has returned to his camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake after a trip into Canada, where he has been enjoying some of the salmon fishing in the preserves of the Restigouche Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor and the members of their family will occupy the C. T. Barney camp for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson have added a handsome new boat house to their camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake.

Miss Mary Lothrop is the guest of her uncle, A. M. Lothrop, at the Lothrop camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Silas L. George, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hungerford, Mr. and Mrs. Roswell S. George, John R. Pettite, and Miss Brodhead composed a party that made the trip to the Ampersand with a four-in-hand this week.

Mr. James Otis Post and Miss Alice Winifred Post of Bernardsville have joined the Rev. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Mrs. C. G. Mitchell, and Miss Mitchell at the Mitchell camp, on Upper St. Regis Lake.

A lively interest is manifested in the reservation of rooms at Paul Smith's Hotel for the months of August and September. A number of members of Yale baseball teams will be among the visitors, and games will be arranged with the representatives of other resorts in the Adirondacks. The Yale spirit which makes it the favorite in the betting is also manifest in baseball in the Adirondacks, where the amateur game has reached very interesting competition.

CHILDREN PLAY GOLF.

Special to The New York Times.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., July 30.—More than one golf schedule has been upset here by Jupiter Pluvius during the past week, and players have been kept on the qui vive as to the next move of the elements. First to be postponed, was the men's weekly handicap, and the disappointment was keen among players who had come considerable distance to take part. Then the children's handicap scheduled for Tuesday had to be postponed to the day following, which happily turned out to be perfect.

The first tee presented a pretty spectacle when Miss Mary Runkle, the first player, drove off. The players and spectators were grouped about to watch the driving, and the little folks were a bit nervous at first.

The prizes were handsome silver cups, presented by Miss Marjorie Bryan, daughter of Henry C. Bryan of New York. The first prize was won by Miss Mary Runkle of Plainfield, N. J., who played scratch, the second prize, by Master Harold Danzinger of New Orleans, and the third prize, by Master Everett Cooke of Paterson, N. J. A consolation prize was awarded to Miss Elizabeth Griggs, daughter of ex-Attorney General Griggs, of Paterson, N. J.

Wawbeek Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

WAWBEEK, N. Y., July 30.—Miss S. W. Sanderson, Secretary to ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, and her mother, Mrs. E. W. Sanderson, who have been at the Wawbeek for an extended visit, have gone to Greenfield, Mass.

L. Christy is at the Wawbeek, the guest of B. G. Southack. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Melcher, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Sayre, and Miss A. B Englis have been among recent visitors.

A. Wentworth Scott, associate editor of Country Life in America, accompanied by Leo R. Hicks; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Farnsworth, Mrs. B. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Andrews, Mrs. S. V. Arrowsmith, and Miss E. Arrowsmith are among the recent arrivals at the Wawbeek. Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Truslow, Miss Helen Truslow, and Percival Truslow are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hobbs.

SARANAC INN NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., July 30.—A fair for the benefit of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium will be held at Saranac Inn Aug. 27, and already much interest is manifested in it. Mrs. D. W. Riddle and Mrs. Thomas Blagden have the details in charge.

Mrs. Stanley Mortimer has leased the Ferris camp on Doctor's Island and has taken possession, accompanied by Mrs. D. Ogden Fowler of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Swenson are entertaining E. A. Swenson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Romeyn, Miss Emma L. Romeyn, and Miss E. Rosalind Romeyn at their camp on the Upper Saranac Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Seligman, Joseph L. Seligman, Mrs. Margaret V. Seligman, and Miss J. Bedell Seligman are at the Seligman camp on the Upper Saranac Lake.

Mrs. Alexis Du Pont Smith, Miss Anita Downing, Miss Dorothy Dunn Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William H. George, Miss George, J. Henry Dunn, and Mrs. Fred M. Dunn and child compose a happy house party at Camp Sunrise.

Mrs. M. B. Barber, Mrs. C. H. Paine, and Miss Paine have apartments at Saranac Inn.

Miss Mary Evarts, daughter of Senator William P. Evarts, has joined her sister at Saranac Inn.

Major T. A. Kendall, United States Army, and Mrs. Kendall are the guests of D. W. Riddle at his new cottage at Saranac Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Perry Keating are occupying their cottage, Kinderwold, at Saranac Inn.

There are many arrivals from New York at Saranac Inn, as well as from other Eastern cities, and the season is one of the liveliest in the history of the Upper Saranac Lake. Golf, tennis, riding, and driving share the attentions of the visitors.

SUMMER VISITORS THRONG CATSKILLS

Transportation Facilities Taxed to the Utmost.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, July 30.—The August rush at the resorts in this region is on in earnest, and transportation facilities are taxed to their utmost. Entertainments of all sorts are of nightly occurrence, whist parties being the favorite amusement this season, while the game of poker has devotees at many of the hotels.

The joking propensities of a young man summering near here caused a sensation this week and might have resulted fatally. Walter Wood, Miss Lucy Wood Miss Annie Schumbhof, and Alice Ford of Brooklyn are summering at the Woodbine Cottage. A few days ago the quartet went boat riding, and during the ride Mr. Wood drew a small and harmless garter snake out of his pocket to frighten the young women. He succeeded, and a trio of feminine shrieks was followed by three splashes, and three badly frightened young ladies were found in the creek wading to the shore, vowing that they would never ride with Mr. Wood again.

The hop at the Glenwood on Wednesday evening was enjoyed greatly.

The golf links at the Grant House are in splendid condition, and are dotted daily with golfers.

A number of yachts have been anchored in the creek and on the river near here during the past week.

Miss Nellie Post Smith is leading the orchestra at the Prospect Park Hotel.

Miss Nan Walker of New York, summering at the Rockwood, at Cairo, has a "turnout" which is the envy of all the boarders in that region. On Tuesday Miss Walker started for a drive with Miss Frances Dockery of Brooklyn, and when near Lake's Mill Bridge the horse became frightened and bolted. A rocky cliff here mades the road dangerous, but Miss Walker managed to guide the horse along the narrow path. The young ladies jumped at a wide place in the road and escaped safely, but the horse was injured and the wagon broken.

The straw ride last evening and the progressive euchre Wednesday at the Evergreen Grove were enjoyable affairs.

The ladies at the Rockwood will have a leap year party this evening.

The Maple Lawn has 175 guests, every room in the house being filled. The Dellwood and Columbian are also full.

The Palenville bowling team were defeated by the Catskill team on Monday evening at Catskill.

The Cottages at Elka Park are all occupied.

The fair for the benefit of the Tannersville Synagogue Anche Hashoran has been a great success financially and has been largely attended.

The benefit for the musicians at the Blythewood last evening drew a large crowd.

The guests of the Cold Spring House will be tendered a masquerade and fancy dress ball this evening by Manager Belber.

A Japanese party at the Kaatsberg, at Hunter, last evening gave considerable pleasure to the guests.

A series of tableaus were given at Squirrel Inn, Haines Falls, Tuesday evening, for the benefit of North Mountain Home, the fresh-air home.

The guests of the Cockburn House are holding a fair to-day for the benefit of the fresh-air fund.

The management of the Grand Hotel commenced work this week on the foundation for an electric plant. The house will be considerably enlarged during the Winter.

The Hotel Switzerland is crowded.

SHARON SPRINGS NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON SPRINGS, July 30.—The height of the season finds Sharon crowded and with a continuance of present conditions for the next four weeks there is no question that the early prophecies of this being a record-breaking season will come true. Among the entertainments of the week at the Sharon House were a donkey party Monday night, a whist party Wednesday evening, a euchre party Friday night, and a concert to be given this evening. A watermelon party afforded a great deal of amusement to the guests at the Manhattan Tuesday evening.

Band concerts are now given every Wednesday afternoon at Fether's Hotel for the benefit of the people at the upper end of the village.

E. Berla of New York gave a coaching party to Cooperstown and Richfield Springs Thursday.

John J. Galvin, baritone, will sing at this evening's concert at the Sharon House and also at the band concert Sunday afternoon.

A very pleasant euchre party was given at the Eldredge Thursday evening.

A large and pleasant whist party took place at the Pavilion Monday evening.

BIG TARPON AT FIRE ISLAND.

Special to The New York Times.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., July 30.—A Florida tarpon, weighing 140 pounds, was taken alive yesterday from the pound net in Great South Bay, nearest the Surf House. It is believed to be the first silver tarpon ever captured so far north. It was purchased for one dollar by Peter Doelger, the New York brewer, who took it to the city to be mounted. He will present it to the Wa Wa Yonder Club, which has a house and fifty-two members near Havemeyer Point Inn, five miles out from Babylon. The largest school of porpoises ever seen in this vicinity passed Great South Bay yesterday, leaping and gambolling far up the bay. The larger fish evidently surrounded and protected a big group of babies, which the females were teaching to dive and seize bluefish.

SARATOGA'S SEASON NOW IN FULL SWING

Everything in Readiness for the Racing Events.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 30.—This famous Summer resort promises for the next thirty days to be the liveliest amusement town in America. The season will next week begin to reach the altitude popularly described as its "height." Racing stables galore have formed a procession Saratogaward during the past ten days or more, and the beginning of the end of the racing cavalcade is not in sight. One thousand will form an easy estimate of the high-bred horses that will figure on the running track of the Saratoga Racing Association this year, and they aggregate a value that would be hard to estimate. Frank R. Hitchcock, the President, and successor to the late William C. Whitney, has established himself in the Wakeley cottage for the turf season, which will begin on Monday next and conclude on Aug. 25. There will be twenty-two racing days. Everything in and about the race track is in perfect order.

The month of August will be ripe with all kinds of outdoor diversions. The Saratoga Polo Club, the Saratoga Golf Club, and Saratoga Lawn Tennis Club, as well as other organizations, have been burning midnight oil elaborating programmes.

The most pronounced fad of the present season is automobiling, and the horseless vehicles are daily increasing in number, the majority of them being what are in ordinary parlance known as "record breakers." While carriage riding behind spirited thoroughbred horses is confined to conventional hours, so as to be in line with the fashionable procession of Saratoga's Summer society, the autoists apparently derive much pleasure in ignoring the commands of the clock, as they can be seen speeding morning, afternoon, and night.

The ease and rapidity with which outlying roadhouses can be reached by the autoists has substantially revolutionized the hours of entertainment at those popular places. Midnight is no longer considered a late hour, especially when a dinner is included in the jaunt.

Though the Republican State Committee has not yet issued its call for the State Convention there appears to be a general understanding that it will assemble here on Sept. 14. The proprietors of the United States Hotel and other hotels are already receiving communications from leading Republicans from all parts of the State requesting that rooms be booked for them for that date. A number of prominent Democratic politicians are credited with having engaged rooms here for the following week, which indicates that the Democratic State Convention will also be held in Saratoga.

There is still an active demand for cottages.

The regular concerts at Congress Hall have been begun by Doring's Orchestra of Troy, which arrived here this week. Victor Herbert returned to the Grand Union Hotel on Thursday last, and will personally conduct his orchestra till the close of the season. Paul Hensberg's Twenty-second Regiment Band will on Monday next begin its engagement at Running Park. Sacred concerts will be given to-morrow evening by Herbert's, Stub's, and Schneider's orchestras.

TENNIS IN THOUSAND ISLANDS.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, July 30.—The annual tennis tournaments at the Thousand Islands are now in progress. During the past week the big tournament at Frontenac has been played, most of the young society people of the islands taking part either as players or spectators. In connection with the tournament several other interesting events were held, the chief of which were a tennis tea, given at the courts Wednesday afternoon, and a big tennis dance, given at the Hotel Frontenac Thursday evening.

Announcement has been made of the annual tennis tournament at the Thousand Island Yacht Club on Welcome Island, which will take place Aug. 15 to 20. Besides the usual prizes several cups have been offered by members.

The opening of the regatta season at the Chippewa Bay Yacht Club to-day attracted much attention. Races are scheduled between power boats, of which some of the fastest in the world are along the St. Lawrence River. On following Saturdays there will be sailing and power boat races of different kinds, which will draw very large crowds of Summer people. All the races are under the auspices of the American Power Boat Association.

In the auditorium at Thousand Island Park last evening was given the third big concert by the chorus and orchestra. The chorus has grown to 300 voices, and there are now nearly forty in the orchestra. Among the soloists were Miss Cecelia Bradford of New York, violinist; Miss Beatrice Fine of New York, soprano, and W. E. Chamberlain of New York, baritone.

The Twenty-ninth Separate Company, N. G. N. Y., of Watertown, is to come to Alexandria Bay in August for the annual encampment.

A field day is being arranged to take place at Edgewood on Aug. 10. The large number of college boys in the vicinity assures a big entry. The track on the driving park is being scraped and rolled, and prizes are being secured. B. N. Johnson, Syracuse, 1905, is manager.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS GAY.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, July 30.—Life at this resort is a dizzy round of gayety.

Every week now there are, at the least, three musicales at the Earlington, two musical teas at the Waiontha, Golf Club, a tennis tournament in the Spring Park, one or two band concerts, and a mid-week hop for the younger element at the Earlington. Added to these is a long list of informal entertainments.

At the Earlington during the last week Miss Charlotte Dandridge, Miss Nerada Van Der Veer and Louis Haslanger have been singing with success, while Miss Emma Ostrander, Miss Grace H. Foster, and Miss Marie Josephine Morgan have interested many with readings.

The children at this hostelry and their friends in the other hotels and cottages are much pleased at the hops on Wednesday evenings, which the Messrs Earle have reserved for them.

At a recent tea at the clubhouse, Mr. Edward Roberts sang, and on Friday of this week the young ladies in charge were Mrs. Justin R. Swift, Mrs. Samuel D. Edick, the Misses Swift, Miss Hinds, and Miss Flora Henry. Oliver Drake Smith, who is spending much of his Summer, as usual, at the Tuller, has offered a cup for which the men of the club will play in a handicap golf tournament. The Greens Committee in charge includes Oliver Drake Smith, S. Peabody Cuthwaite, B. Urquhart Livingston, Wilmot L. Cole, and Dr. F. D. Bailey. A silver energne is on exhibition in town for which the ladies of the club will soon compete in a tennis tournament.

At the euchre party at the Tuller on Saturday evening the prizes were won by Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Conklin, Miss Smeaton, and Mrs. Smeaton. This was followed on Monday evening by a seven-hand euchre party, given in honor of Mrs. G. H. Gerard, who left town on Tuesday.

Life has been going very smoothly for the guests at the Kendallwood, with a concert on last Saturday, when Mrs. Goodbar of Boston, a guest in the house; Miss Pauline Swift, and Mr. Edward Roberts sang. At the Berkeley-Walontha are the usual orchestral concerts every evening.

The guests at the Majestic were highly entertained on Thursday evening by the readings by Miss Florence Greenman, the solos of Alvah Nichols, and the orchestral numbers under the direction of George H. Franklin.

For the tennis tournament in the Spring Park on Wednesday, the prizes were won by Miss Swift, Miss Pauline Swift, Mr. Hoyns, and Mr. Callan.

LONG BRANCH DOINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 30.—With a Horse Show of four days at Hollywood, good bathing, driving, and sailing on the Shrewsbury River, it has made a busy week for the cottagers and hotel guests at this resort.

Not in many Summer seasons have there been so many prominent New York politicians residing so near each other as there are along the North Jersey coast this season. Among them are David B. Hill, at Normandie; Col. Bliss, at Seabright; Gov. Murphy, at Elberon; Senator Murphy, at Elberon; ex-Lieut. Gov. William Sheehan, at Elberon; Mayor George B. McClellan, "Reservation," Long Branch. Gov. Odell is the last of the number to arrive at the seashore; he has taken a cottage at Monmouth Beach. Preparations are being made and a week is to be set aside during the month of August for holding an automobile show at West End, in connection with a floral parade.

Nearly $1,000 was realized by an entertainment given at West End on Tuesday in aid of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at Long Branch and for the Home for Crippled Children of New York. The latter has a Summer home for the children on Third Avenue, at Long Branch, where a number of children are now enjoying the sea breezes.

AT NORTHEAST HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTHEAST HARBOR, July 30.—The real opening of the social season at this resort may be said to start in earnest with the weekly Monday night hops at the Kimball House, and the opening one of this year was no exception to those of years past. The ballroom of the hotel, always handsome, has been improved and beautified, and everything is in shape for the enjoyment of the guests. A large number of couples enjoyed the dancing and the excellent music, and left with the wish that the next one came Tuesday instead of seven days later. The fine weather has attracted the golfers to the links in throngs. Under the leadership of Mr. J. G. Thrope of Cambridge, Mass., the best players are planning to invade the Bar Harbor links, and make the men of Kebo tremble for their laurels.

A strong interest in tennis has been awakened here, along with other out-of-door sports. Two of the finest courts which the resort possesses have been completed this Spring for F. S. Pepper and for Dr. Charles Frasier, both of whom are enthusiastic players. Several other very fine private courts are owned by cottagers, to say nothing of the excellent ones at the hotels.

A very popular place for parties and luncheons is the tea house at the head of the Sound, which is within easy riding distance or by water. A delightful sail up through the Sound, culminating in a stop at the house and a drive back, or another sail is a pleasant way of spending an afternoon, and the place has been doing a rushing business.

Stamford's Prosperous Season.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., July 30.—Stamford is enjoying one of the most prosperous seasons in its history. Most of the boarding houses are well filled and every incoming train increases the number. Golf still holds first place as the favorite form of recreation, while euchre continues to grow in popularity among the older set. During the week a number of interhouse euchres were played. At the new Grant last Wednesday the Churchill Hall representatives carried off first honors, the first and second prizes being won by Mrs. Warren T. Evers and Mrs. Henry T. Fields, both of New York. The most important event of the week was the subscription recital given at the Rexmere Monday evening by the Swedish musicians, Tillie and Martin Wall of Stockholm.

Yachting at Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, July 30.—The yachting fever is prevalent here this week in anticipation of the coming races under the direction of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. Ex-Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn is establishing quite a record at the Edgewood as a bowler, having made with his partner, Miss Juliet Smith, the highest team individual score of the tournament. Six beautifully engraved silver loving cups were offered as prizes. The lucky ones were Mr. Wurster and Miss Smith, highest team score; H. S. Duell and Mrs. I. H. Jenny, high individual scores, and E. A. Boas and Mrs. H. D. Cheever, low scores.

South Poland Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH POLAND, Me., July 30.—The popularity of golf here remains unquestioned, and the early season tournaments give promise of many interesting contests to come. Horseback riding is also being enjoyed by many of the younger set, and driving and cards are much in vogue among the older patrons. Mrs. I. J. Johnson and the Misses Johnson of Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., are here for a return visit. Mrs. E. E. Meacham and her son, M. L. Meacham of New York, are again at the Mansion House.

WILD ARAPAHOE PEAK.

All the Characteristics of the Rockies Amid Its Crags.

Arapahoe peak gives the climber more scenery than the more frequently climbed peaks. In its makeup there is medley of the Rockies. Forests, waterfalls, crags, snow and a glacier adorn its slopes. The peak breaks into a number of summits that are shattered and flung together in fierce confusion. On the north shoulder of the peak is an icy epaulet, the Arapahoe glacier. This remnant of other times still has in miniature the form movement, color and the crevasses of its more expansive days. The peak and the glacier may both be seen in one climb. Either is well worth while to all who hold communion with form, color and silence. On the way to the summit the climber will pass the historic Fourth of July mine. A State road has been surveyed and will soon be built across the upper slopes of the peak at an altitude of 12,000 feet above sea level. This road will be a scenic thoroughfare across the range between Boulder and Grand Counties, and will make the many striking scenes on this peak more accessible.

Caribou is the nearest town to the top of the peak, but climbers often outfit at Eldora, Ward or Boulder.

Rocky Mountain Joe of Boulder has guided more people to the top than any one else. He is an interesting fellow, who wears long hair and delights to tell stories that the average tenderfoot wants to believe. He has followed trails for years, and is a good companion on the trail or by the campfire.—Denver News.

FUNDS, BUT NO CANDIDATES.

Curious Dilemma in Which Maine Independents Find Themselves.

A final effort will be made to infuse life into the moribund independent ticket movement. The promoters realize that it cannot succeed without the names of Mr. Cobb and Mr. Allen to head it, and their refusal to be a party to any such scheme was the death blow to the plan. That is conceded, and the only hope the independents have is to persuade these gentlemen to change their minds. That they should succeed in this is too absurd to consider, but it was said yesterday that the attempt would be made.

According to one of the independents, a committee will in a few days wait upon Congressman Allen and ask him once for all if he will consent to have his name placed on the independent ticket along with Mr. Bisbee and the rest. If he will not do so, then the committee will inform him that he must take the consequences and that a campaign will be made against him along with the rest of the Republican nominees. No further attempt will be made, it is said, to induce Mr. Cobb to allow his name to go on the ticket.

The independents claim to have raised a fund of $1,200 or $1,500 to carry on their campaign, and if the movement fails, as it practically has already, then it is supposed that the money will be used for the benefit of the regular Prohibition ticket.—Portland Press.

DOGFISH AS MAN EATERS.

Sea Cannibals a Real Peril Along the Coast of Maine.

The dogfish have completely driven the shore fishermen out of business along the Maine coast, inflicting enormous losses at this season of the year, when the demand for sea food is brisk and prices high, and causing besides thousands of dollars' loss in fishing gear. The dreaded pests of the sea are here in larger numbers this year than ever. They were due early in July, but did not make their appearance further east than Seguin at that time, and fishermen this way hoped that they would not come till late in the season.

Now, however, the bays along the coast and all along shore are alive with the dogfish.

They have destroyed the industry along the coast employing thousands of men, who have been forced to seek other means of making a living. No fish except from the deep sea fishermen are coming into the market, and the situation is a desperate one.

An Owl's Head inshore fishermen set 1,500 hooks a few days ago, and when he pulled his lines found about a thousand dogfish on them. He was so incensed that he labored for hours killing them, and, talish his fishing gear home, disgustedly abandoned fishing, but slept soundly that night with the satisfaction that he had ridden the seas of a regiment of the worst enemy fishermen ever encountered.

"People generally cannot imagine the incalculable injury inflicted upon one of Maine's greatest industries by these dogfish," said a fish dealer Wednesday. "Forty-odd vessels bring fish from inshore to our place of business, and to-day but four are in service, and they are working under extreme difficulties. Not a trip do they make but their loss of fishing gear amounts to $25 or over. Dogfish were never thicker on the coast, and it seems high time that Congress awoke to the fact that something must be done to do away with the pest. It will be brought to the attention of the next Congress, and I sincerely hope that it will result in something beneficial to the fishermen.

"It is imperative that some measures for the extermination of the pest be taken. Dogfish are growing in numbers every year. They come in July and remain till cold weather. Where they go then is as much of a mystery as the whereabout of the mackerel. They are unlike other fish, inasmuch as they do not spawn, but give birth to their species like an animal. Their voraciousness makes them dangerous to human life as well as destructive to fish of all kinds. They have even been known to bite lobsters in two, and frequently fishermen find fine cod and haddock with big chunks bitten out as if cut with a surgical instrument."

Another man, speaking of the danger to human life from dogfish, related an occurrence off Moose Island, near Boothbay Harbor, thirty-odd years ago, when he was a youth. Two young Bostonians spending the Summer there were out sailing one day when they dropped anchor and one of them sprang into the ocean for a swim. He was immediately surrounded by a school of dogfish and in his death agony begged piteously to his companions in the boat to shoot him and end his torture. His companion had a sporting rifle with him. There was no small boat in which to go to his rescue. In a few minutes his companion sank. The body was never recovered and was probably quickly eaten by these cannibals of the sea.

At Monhegan, twenty years ago, a small boy fell from a boat in which his father sat and before he could be rescued he was killed by dogfish. Instances are related in which they attack the oars of a boat when in use in the water and bite slices out of them. During the dogfish season it is dangerous for persons when rowing to put their hands in the water as is the custom of many on hot days.—Bangor Commercial.

EXCURSIONS.

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LEAVE FOOT 22D ST., North River, 2:00, 9:35, 10:10, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:35, 1:10, 1:45, 2:20, 2:55, 3:30, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 6:00, 6:30, 7:15, 7:45, 8:20, 9:00, 10:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 10:45, 11:15, 11:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:15, 2:50, 3:25, 4:00, 4:35, 5:10, 5:50, 6:25, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:40, 11:40 P. M.

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Cuisine and service unexcelled. Beautiful drives; golf; music.

ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Prop. J. A. SHERRARD, Mgr.

New Hampshire.

WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES.

JEFFERSON, N. H.

A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. NOW OPEN.

WHITE MTS.

MAPLEWOOD HOTEL,

MAPLEWOOD, N. H.

SOCIAL AND SCENIC CENTRE.

High Altitude. Free from hay fever. Hotel OPENS JULY 4. Maplewood Cottage nearly opp. OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER. Terms moderate. Accommodates 125 people. Leon H. Cilley, Mgr. Write for Booklets. SEVERAL COTTAGES TO RENT. Booklets at 3 Park Place, New York City.

Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

Spring House. This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

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THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, Lake Dunmore, Vt.

A most picturesque lake and delightful mountain resort; all forms of amusement; excellent service and cuisine; new management. Send for Booklet. LOUIS W. SEVERY, Mgr.

NOVA SCOTIA.

DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Leading Resort of Maritime Provinces.

DUFFERIN HOTEL, open all year; COLUMBIA HOUSE, open Summers only; sightly location; on Digby basin; every modern convenience. C. A. Jordon, Digby, N. S.

The New York Times

Vacation Bureaus.

All the necessary information and literature pertaining to Summer resort hotels, boarding houses, railroad time tables, and steamship sailing schedules can be had free of charge at the Vacation Bureaus of The New York Times, located at No. 32 Park Row and No. 129 West 125th St., New York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:26 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:35, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25, P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 1:25, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 3:30 A. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *†9:55, *9:55, *†10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M.; 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M.; 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *†9:55, 9:55, *†10:25, *10:55 A. M.; 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 281 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn: 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 21:30, 3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., 21:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 21:20, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, (except Long Branch, 4:45,) 4:53, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA — (READING TERMINAL). *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, 21:30, 2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt. 24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, †*4:00, *6:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON—8:00, 10:00, 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 7:00, 12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, †8:00, §9:10, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., (Reading only), §11:00, §*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Hrsb'g only, †4:00, §5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Fr. ft. of Rector St., Pr. 8. Atlantic Hlds., Seabright, Monmouth Bch. and Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 to Asbury Park) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. ±Sundays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON

Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.

St. Paul.....Aug. 3 | Germanic.....Aug. 20
Philadelphia.....Aug. 13 | New York.....Aug. 27

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 6, Noon
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
MESABA.....Aug. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 27, 6:30 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.

Kroonland.....Aug. 6 | Finland.....Aug. 20
Zeeland.....Aug. 13 | Vaderland.....Aug. 27

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Commencing Aug. 6, the large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line will call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.

Teutonic.....Aug. 3, 10 A M | Majestic.....Aug. 17, 10 A M
Celtic.....Aug. 5, Noon | Cedric.....Aug. 19, Noon
Baltic.....Aug. 10, 4 P M | Oceanic.....Aug. 24, 5 P M

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.

Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

K. Wm. II...Aug. 9, 1 PM | Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 16, 10 AM | Kronprinz Sep. 20, 1 PM
Kronprinz Aug. 23, 1 PM | K. Wm. II. Oct. 4, 11 AM
K. Wm. II. Sep. 6, 12:30 PM | Kaiser...Oct. 11, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Bremen...Aug. 2, 9 AM | Friedrich...Aug. 30, Noon
Kurfuerst...Aug. 11, 10 AM | Bremen...Sept. 6, 10 AM
Alice...Aug. 13, 10 AM | Albert...Sept. 15, 10 AM
Barbar'sa...Aug. 16, 10 AM | Kurfuerst...Sept. 22, 10 AM

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Luisa.....Aug. 6, 11 AM | Irene.....Oct. 3, 11 AM
Irene.....Aug. 27, 11 AM | Hohenst'n...Oct. 15, 11 AM
Hohenst'n...Sep. 10, 11 AM | Albert.....Oct. 22, 11 AM
Luisa.....Sept. 24, 11 AM | Luisa.....Oct. 29, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

GELPCKE'S & Co., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y. Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.

*Deutsch'd...Aug. 4, 10 AM | Phoenicia...Aug. 20, Noon
‖Pennsylv'ia...Aug. 6, Noon | **Bluecher...Aug. 25, 10 AM
‖Patricia...Aug. 13, 6:30 AM | *Pretoria...Aug. 27, 6 AM
Hamburg...Aug. 18, 11 AM | *Deutsch'd...Sept. 1, 6 AM

*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.

‖Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa

by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Prinz Adalbert...Aug. 16, 2 P. M. | Oct. 4, Noon
Prinz Oskar...Sept. 25, 10 A. M.

First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward. According to Season.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.

From Piers 51-52, North River.

Umbria...Aug. 6, 10 AM | Lucania...Aug. 27, 7 AM
Campania...Aug. 13, 8 AM | Umbria...Sept. 3, 10 AM
Etruria...Aug. 20, 10 AM | Campania...Sept. 10, 6 AM

Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria, $65 and upwards according to accommodation.

Tuesday Service.

Carpathia...Aug. 9, Noon | Auranla...Aug. 23, Noon

Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.

Pannonia...Aug. 7, Noon | Slavonia...Aug. 29, Noon
Ultonia...Aug. 21, Noon | Pannonia...Sept. 13, Noon

Apply 21 Broadway, New York.

Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Furnessia...Aug. 6, Noon | Columbia...Aug. 20, 2 PM
Ethiopia...Aug. 13, Noon | Astoria...Aug. 27, 11 AM

First saloon, $50 and up.

Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $18 & $14.

For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.

Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.

Rotterdam.....Aug. 13 | Statendam.....Aug. 28
Ryndam.....Aug. 20 | Potsdam.....Aug. 30
Noordam.....Aug. 16 | Rotterdam.....Sept. 6

Holland-America Line, 39 Bway, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line

Sailing every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa.

Nord America...Aug. 17 | Citta di Napoli...Aug. 31

Cabin, $55 up. Dining Saloon on Promenade Deck.

Bolognesi, Marchetti & Co., 29 Wall St.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in

NOVA SCOTIA

where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S new 19-knot flyer, "PRINCE ARTHUR"

maintains a direct weekly service between

NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.

Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight. From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $33.00, including cabin, berth, and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 56 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

CLARK'S ROUND THE WORLD TOUR Leaves Oct. 9th, 190 days, $2,000. Strictly first-class; limited numbers. F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

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7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
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*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Some demand for west side dwellings, an occasional investment purchase, such as that of 20 West Thirtieth Street, and desultory trading by small operators, both in Manhattan and Bronx, have combined to keep the volume of business somewhat above the midsummer average, but without altering its thoroughly featureless character.

The hopeful expressions very generally heard as to the outlook for Fall business are perhaps the most encouraging phase of the present situation. The fact is that, unless there is to be some great change in conditions, there has seldom been at this season of the year such a variety of influences positively favorable to a lively period of dealing during the closing months of the year. Optimistic predictions as to Fall business, made on Aug. 1, are usually based upon the belief that "things must get better—they can't get any worse," but the support of current opinions is not of this negative sort. The city, as regards nearly every class of structure with the exception of large office and business buildings, is under built. After having passed through the greater part of two years, the first of which was disturbed by a prolonged building strike, and the second by a tight money market, there is at last some prospect of a return of those conditions which will make the field of new construction more inviting than it has been at any time since 1902.

Of the recent and very substantial improvement in the mortgage market there can be no doubt. Current filings show an increasing amount of 4½ per cent. loans, and one loan broker gave it as his opinion last week that before the end of the year there would be in the market as much 4 per cent. money as there was in 1901. In this connection it is interesting to repeat the view expressed by Controller Jordan, of the Equitable Life, early in the year, when the stringent condition of the mortgage market was just beginning to make itself felt, that he would not be surprised to see considerable 4 per cent. money seeking mortgage investment in the Fall. Those who are seeking signs of a more liberal supply of funds in the real estate field also find no small amount of encouragement in the record-breaking figures revealed by current bank statements.

Added to these circumstances, that of the promised subway opening on Sept. 1 can have only the most helpful influence. It is true that the road cannot be operated on that date to those more remote sections which it was particularly designed to benefit, but there is a good deal of improved property, the investment standing of which will be measurably improved by the subway, while there is also enough vacant property along that portion of the route about to be opened to engage the attention of builders for some time and to keep them busy until they can get to Washington Heights.

LATEST SALES BY BROKERS.

Samuel Green has sold, through Francis B. Robert, to John Walsh, the two lots on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 50 by 100. Mr. Walsh will begin immediately the erection of a six-story flat, with stores.

Mr. Robert has also sold for the Van Hofe estate to Ruth Mackey 120 and 122 East Eighty-eighth Street, a five-story brick tenement and a frame dwelling, covering a plot 51 by 100.

Builders Buy on 93d Street.

Kidansky & Levy have bought, through Walter J. Starr, and resold to builders, 312 to 316 East Ninety-third Street, old buildings on plot 75 by 100.8.

Another Panama Loan of $200,000.

The Republic of Panama has loaned $200,000 to Martha Hensle on the property at the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The mortgage has five years to run, and will bear 4½ per cent. interest.

Operator Buys in Dyckman Tract.

Max Marx has bought, through Bernard Smyth & Sons, from Annie E. and Angelina M. Knapp the block front on the west side of Ninth Avenue, between Two Hundred and Eleventh and Two Hundred and Twelfth Streets, 199.10 by 150.

Upper Eighth Avenue Deal.

A. W. Miller & Co. have sold for the Cosmopolitan Range Company and Samuel Eisnitz, respectively, the two five-story flats 2,197 and 2,199 Eighth Avenue, on plot 50 by 80.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold for C. Scherding to James E. McLarney 235 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a four-story flat, on lot 25 by 99.11. In part payment the buyer gives 1,038 Third Avenue, a three-story building, on lot 17.11 by 90, Beekman leasehold, and properties at Mount Vernon and Far Rockaway.

Shaw & Co. have sold for Edward S. Clinch to a client, for occupancy, 131 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 20 by 55 by 100.

Michael O'Connor is the buyer of 326 West Seventy-first Street, the sale of which through Richard V. Harnett & Co. and Clifford N. Shurman was reported yesterday.

Louis Becker has leased for Robert R. Perkins, as executor, 15 King's Bridge Road, a three-story dwelling, to a Mr. Hart, for a term of years.

Sale of Park Street Property.

Sforza & Kiernan have sold for John A. Boccieri to James F. Bannan the property 85 Bank Street and 171 Worth Street.

Elias Ebstein has sold to Thuro Brothers the six-story tenement 410 Cherry Street, 27.4 by 97.8.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for a client 66 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement, 20 by 85, to Adolph Bruchmann.

Polizzi & Co. have sold for Blumenstein & Posner the five-story tenement 524 East Thirteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

Buyer of Block Front in the Bronx.

S. N. Freedman is the buyer of the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, between Bathgate and Washington Avenues, sold recently through J. A. O'Connor.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for Harris & Siegel to M. L. & C. Ernst the four-story flat 456 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Annie Friedland has sold to a client of Phineas Lewinson 996 Brook Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

Building at East Elmhurst.

The Bankers' Land and Mortgage Corporation reports sales of over $50,000 worth of lots in less than three weeks, at their new property, East Elmhurst, on the shore of Flushing Bay. A number of attractive dwellings are now being erected and many purchasers are having plans prepared. Four water front lots were sold last week and will be made the site of a handsome cottage in the French style of architecture. The architects of the company are at work on the plans for the new pier and float, for the exclusive use of lot owners.

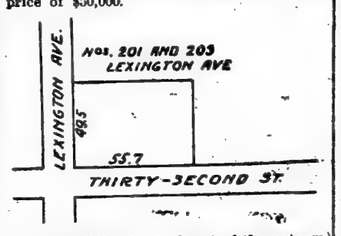
West End Hotel at Auction.

The West End Hotel and cottages at Long Branch will be sold at auction next Saturday by order of the executors of the Hildreth estate. The sale, which will take place on the premises at 2 P. M., will be conducted by Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly. The business block on Brighton and Second Avenues, owned by the same estate, will also be offered.

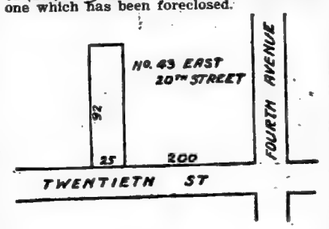
THE AUCTION ROOM.

Sales of two apartment properties under foreclosure were the only items of any importance among last week's legal offerings. The ten-story structure at 206 West Forty-third Street was bought in by the plaintiff, the Atlantic Dock Company, for $162,000, while that on the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street went to Jacob D. Butler on a bid of $11,000 over incumbrances, or a total of $154,571.

The property shown in the following diagram is one of the more attractive parcels in this week's list. The sale will be conducted to-morrow by Auctioneer John M. Thompson by order of the trustee under the will of Matthew Byrnes. The sale is the outcome of a series of unusual circumstances. It appears that an offer of $49,000 was made for the property and was accepted by the trustee, but pending the confirmation of it by the court another bidder came forward and said that he would give $50,000. Under these conditions the court could not see its way clear to confirm the sale at $49,000, and in the meantime the $49,000 bidder declared that he, if necessary, stood ready to give $52,000 for the property. Finally, it has been decided, with the approval of the court, to put the parcel up at auction with an upset price of $50,000.



A loft building in the heart of the uptown mercantile district will be sold on Thursday under foreclosure at the stand of Philip A. Smyth. This property, the location of which is shown below, carries a mortgage of $103,500 in addition to $40,000 due on the one which has been foreclosed.



Another foreclosure down for Thursday, which may attract some outside bidding, is that of the dwelling adjoining the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-third Street, directly opposite Charles M. Schwab's new mansion. The house is sold to satisfy a judgment of $6,100 over a prior mortgage of $25,000.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 348 mortgages for $5,696,339, of which 162, for $1,948,374, were at 6 per cent.; 25, for 9,200, were at 5½ per cent.; 126, for $2,041,285, were at 5 per cent.; 43, for $1,381,750, were at 4½ per cent., and 10, for $315,730, were at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 264 mortgages for $4,274,893, of which 97, for $824,580, were at 5 per cent.; 92, for $2,207,712, were at more, and 75, for $1,642,100, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 1.
By John M. Thompson.

Levington Av, 201 and 203, n e corner of 32d St, 49.5x55.7, two five-story brick flats; trustee's sale.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

La Fontaine Av, w s, 25 ft n of 181st St, 25x102.2x26.3x94.3, vacant; foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee; due on judgment, $910.

14th St, Unionport, n s, 200 ft w of Avenue A, 100x108, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freedman, referee; due on judgment, $1,794.

TUESDAY, AUG. 2.
By Samuel Goldsticker.

Mott St, 234, e s, 126.1 ft s of Prince St, 25x92.2x24.9x92.5, five-story front and four-story rear brick tenements; foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee; due on judgment, $3,444; subject to other mortgages for $20,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

Cambreling Av, w s, 425 ft n of Bayard St, 25x87.6, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, John C. Coleman, referee; due on judgment, $2,012.

Livingston Place, s e corner of 17th St, 53x120, seven-story brick flat; Sheriff's sale of all title and interest of Louis Cohn on Aug. 4, 1903.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.
By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

180th St, 1,044 East, s s, 51.10 ft w of Mapes Av, 23.11x102.11, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, Ralph C. Miller, referee; due on judgment, $407; subject to another mortgage for $2,750.

THURSDAY, AUG. 4.
By Philip A. Smyth.

20th St, 43 East, n s, 200 ft w of 4th Av, 25x92, eight-story brick loft building; foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee; due on judgment, $50,311; subject to another mortgage for $103,500.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

West End Av, 282, e s, 24.4 ft n of 73d St, 20x80, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee; due on judgment, $6,405; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Tiebout Av, s e corner of 189th St, running through to Stevens Place, 62x174.5x63.2x102.5, three-story brick stable; partition sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee.

17th St, 246 West, s s, 256.9 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x92.1 and irregular, three-story-frame tenement; partition sale, John F. Coffin, referee.

FRIDAY, AUG. 5.
By Herbert A. Sherman.

St. Nicholas Place, at centre line of 153d St, running through to Edgecombe Av, 50x200 and irregular, vacant; foreclosure sale, John Hunter, Jr., referee; due on judgment, $7,885.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Exterior and East 67th St, s w corner, for a five-story brick laboratory, 136x99, and two one and two story brick buildings, 40.8x67 and 38x86.8; Rockefeller Institute of 5 West 68th St, owner; Shepley, Ruttan & Coolidge, Boston, Mass., architects; cost, $325,000.

Nos. 413 and 415 East Twenty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick factory, 50x82.9; J. Kreib of 344 East 43d St, owner; F. Wandelt of 131 East 34th St, architects; cost, $25,000.

Avenue C and 11th St, n w corner, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 51.9x74.8; M. O'Kern and another of 564 Canal St, owners; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $35,000.

No. 31 Mangin St, for a three-story brick factory, 25.4x80; C. P. Champion of 124 Pearl St, owner; Bannister & Schell of 69 Wall St, arehitects; cost, $15,000.

Arthur Av, e s, 125 ft s of 187th St, for two three-story brick tenements, 20x56; G. Iamascio of 239 Arthur Av, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

Arthur Av, n w corner of Oaktree Place, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20x55; Thomas Gioragano of 1,113 East 180th St, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $9,000.

Jennings St, n s, 213 ft e of Union Av, for three five-story brick tenements, 40x92; Sauer, Gross & Herbener of 45 West 95th St, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $90,000.

176th St, n s, 106 ft w of Bathgate Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 25.8x76; Michael Redmond, Jerome Av and 233d St, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 2,026 Jerome Av, architect; cost, $27,000.

149th St, junction of Willis Av, for a two-story-and-basement brick store, 204.4 front and irregular depth; Intercolonial Realty, Finance and Bond Company of 60 William Street, owner; George F. Belham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $75,000.

Locust Avenue, east side, 255 ft n of 136th St, for a one-story brick boiler house, 50x54; Central Union Gas Company of 138th St and Locust Av, owner; Anthony F. A. Schmitt of 604 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 124 and 126 East 86th St, to two five-story brick tenements; A. Herzog of 111 Nassau St, owner; M. Zipkes of 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $8,000.

48th St, 37 West, to a four-story brick dwelling; M. A. Downing of 40 West 48th St, owner; C. P. Musseleck of 103 East 125th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, July 30.

BATHGATE AV, 2,244, e s, 42.8x100; Webster Av, w s, Lots 3, 4, and 5, partition map of the heirs of Rebecca Bassford at Fordham, 170.3x40.10x183x43.11; Abraham Storm to Edwin S. Storm, quitclaim ..... Nom.

BATHGATE AV, 2,244, e s, 42.8x100; Webster Av, w s, Lots 3, 4, and 5, partition map of the heirs of Rebecca Bassford at Fordham, 170.3x40.10x183x43.11; Thomas B. Storm to Edwin S. Storm, quitclaim ..... Nom.

BATHGATE AV, 2,244, e s, 42.8x100; Webster Av, w s, Lots 3, 4, and 5, partition map of the heirs of Rebecca Bassford at Fordham, 170.3x40.10x183x43.11; Amelia A. Smith to Edwin S. Storm, quitclaim ..... Nom.

BATHGATE AV, 2,244, e s, 42.8x100; Webster Av, w s, Lots 3, 4, and 5, partition map of the heirs of Rebecca Bassford at Fordham, 170.3x40.10x183x43.11; Edwin S. Storm to Joseph I. Berry, ¼ part ..... Nom.

BECK ST, 58, e s, 25x100; Alice Fitzpatrick to Maurice Aborn, (mtge $9,000) 100

BROAD ST, s e corner of Pearl St, runs s 42.2x e 37.2x n 1.4± e 25.10± n 38.8± w 55.8; Fanny F. de Tuits and another, individually and as trustees, to Sons of the Revolution, 1-3 part, all title 26,666

BROAD ST, s e corner of Pearl St, runs s 42.3x e 37.2x n 1.4± e 25.10± n 38.8± w 55.8; Henrietta Hutton and another to Sons of the Revolution, 2-3 part, all title 53,333

BROOK AV, 527 and 529, w s, 50x90; Mitchel Rubin to Sarah Rubin, ½ part, all title, (mtg $96,000,) other consideration and 100

BROOK AV, 996, e s, 26.6x111.5x25x120.4; Ernestine Harris and others to Annie Friedland, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

BROOK AV, 996, e s, 26.6x111.5x25x120.4; Annie Friedland to Sarah Asinoff, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

COLUMBUS AV, s s, 75 ft w of Taylor St, 25x100, Van Nest; John Carey to Wolf Karnis, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and 100

DOMINICK ST, 48, n s, 20x87.6; William J. Bradley to John J. Bradley, ½ part ..... Nom.

GRAND ST, n s, 75 ft w of Wooster St, 25x100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to the Demorest Pattern Company ..... Nom.

HUDSON ST, 282, n e corner of Dominick St, 20x55.6; William J. Bradley to John J. Bradley, ½ part ..... Nom.

HOUSTON ST, s e corner of Wooster St, 75x48.1x--x45.1; Joseph M. Brody and others to Samuel N. Berlin and another, (mtgs $115,000,) other consideration and 100

LENOX AV, 344 and 346, e s, 50x84; Anna Habicht and another to Charles Yung, (mtg $47,500) other consideration and 100

LENOX AV, n e corner of 113th St, 201.10x x125; George M. Nixon to Catharine McGuckin, (mtg $261,500,) other consideration and 100

LENOX AV, n e corner of 113th St, 201.10 125; Catharine McGuckin to Henry J. McGuckin, (mtg $261,500,) other consideration and 9,600

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 35th St, 24.8x100; Helen D. Tracy to Francis G. Brown, Jr., trustee, all title ..... Omitted

LOTS 76 and 79, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to John B. Dosso ..... Nom.

LOT 229, map of Van Nest Park; Joseph Gamadie and others to William Hunold, (mtg $3,000) 100

MERCER ST, 123, w s, 25x100; Sigmund Simon and another to Boerne Leerburger, (mtgs $25,000) ..... Nom.

NEW ST, 26, n s, 22x24.7± irregular; Francis W. Savin to the Commercial Cable Building Company ..... Nom.

OLD ALBANY POST ROAD, w s, 537 ft s of lands of Thomas E. Thorn and others, 100x296.8x100.8x287.2, King's Bridge; Leo Schlesinger to John C. Martin and another, other consideration and 100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 25 ft n of Elsmere Place, 24.1x95x24x95; Grace C. Marvin to Charles H. Huerstel, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and 100

RIVINGTON ST, 285, s s, 20x70; Harry Shwitzer to Jacob Connor, (mtgs $15,500) ..... Nom.

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 49.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 17.1x71.10; Charles Schneider to Catharine E. Prigge, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and 100

STANTON ST, n s, 25 ft w of Columbia St, 25x100; Ignatz Braun to Lena E. Braun and another, (mtg $28,000) ..... Nom.

3D AV, e s, 101.1 ft s of 99th St, 25x100; Hannah Ottenberg to Rudolph Offner, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100

3D AV, 3,780, e s, 25x100; Isidor Lind and another to Garrson J. Hertzel, (mtgs $21,450,) other consideration and 100

5TH AV, 2,107, e s, 18.6x110; Sigmund Simon and another to Boerne Leerburger, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

21ST ST, n s, 144.9 ft e of Broadway, 23x98.9; Marie Coryell to Robert Alexander, exchange and 100

22D ST, 407 West, 16.8x98.9; Joseph Dunn and another to Elizabeth F. Buckley 100

24TH ST, 243 West, 20x85; Robert Alexander to Marie Coryell, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

26TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; William Britton to Jane E. Britton, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

26TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 98.9; William Britton to Jane E. Britton, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

28TH ST, 9 East, 25x98.9; Frederick E. Richards to George D. Ebermayer ..... Nom.

28TH ST, 448 West, 25x98.9; Chelsea Realty Company to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, other consideration and 100

76TH ST, s s, 300.3 ft w of 2d Av, 24.9x 102.2; David Hertz to Samuel Weinraub, (mtg $16,250,) other consideration and 100

90TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.8; Jacob Smalls and others to Jacob Levy and another, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100

91ST ST, 207 East, 25x100.8; Leopold Einhorn to David Bodenstein and another, (mtgs $20,000,) other consideration and 100

94TH ST, n s, 225.6 ft w of Central Park West, 17.6x100.8; Ida H. Wesslage to Lillie E. Schumacher ..... Nom.

111TH ST, 219 East, 25x100.11; Jono Krinsky and others to Jacob D. Lipkowitz, (mtg $29,500,) other consideration and 100

112TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 125x 47.11x138.4x107.11; Clara Macgowan to Emma W. Wingate, all title ..... Nom.

121ST ST, 223 to 227 West, 75x100.11; Alfred E. Hanson to Hudson Realty Company, (mtg $63,000) 100

121ST ST, 223 to 227 West, 75x100.11; Hudson Realty Company to Hannah Jacobs and another, (mtg $63,000,) other consideration and 100

123D ST, 239 East, 25x100.11; Marcelia Markus to Samuel B. Fisher and another, (mtg $6,500,) other consideration and 100

131ST ST, s s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 15x 84.11; Fisher A. Baker and another, executors, to George W. Dunn 9,600

121ST ST, s s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 15x 84.11; Estelle J. Fteley to George W. Dunn, quitclaim ..... Nom.

134TH ST, 544 East, 25x100; Moritz L. Ernst and another to George Ott, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and 100

147TH ST, 317 East, 24.11x100; Charles H. Zumbuehl to Andreja Sremats, (mtg $9,000) 100

153TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 100 x199.10; Archer M. Huntington to Charles H. Tweed and others, trustees .. Nom.

155TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, runs w 250 x n 199.10 x e 225 x s 99.11 x e 25 x s 99.11; Lansing Investment Company to Archer M. Huntington, other consideration and 100

158TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Jane J. Thayer and others, trustees, to Isaac Ehlfer 50,000

158TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Isaac Heifer to Isaac Schlesinger and another, (mtgs $40,000). Nom.

179TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Audubon Av, 50x100; Theodore Baumeister to Frank Demuth, other consideration and 3,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALEXANDER, Robert, to Marie Coryell; 21st St, n s, 144.9 ft e of Broadway, 5 years, 4½ per cent 46,000

BERLIN, Samuel N., and another to Joseph M. Brody and others; Houston St, s e corner of Wooster St, installments, 6 per cent 9,000

BODENSTEIN, David, and another to Leopold Einhorn; 91st St, 207 East, installments, 6 per cent 2,000

COHN, Lizzie, to Rosie Braunschweiger; Union Av, e s, 91 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 4,000

CONNOR, Jacob, to Harry Shwitzer; Rivington St, 235, prior mtgs $15,500, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,500

COOPER, Hene, to Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company; Washington Av, 1,737, due Oct. 15, 1904, 6 per cent 1,000

DEMUTH, Frank, to Theodore Baumeister; 179th St, n s, 175 ft w of Audubon Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 4,000

DEMOREST PATTERN COMPANY to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Grand St, 64, n s, due Sept. 1, 1907 50,000

DEMOREST PATTERN COMPANY to Lee H. Smith; Grand St, 64, n s, prior mtg $50,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

DOSSO, John B., to E. B. Levy; Lots 76 and 79, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year 900

DUNN, George W., to William Arrowsmith, trustee; 131st St, s s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,300

DUNN, George W., to Caroline F. Ott; 131st St, s s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent 750

FISHER, Samuel B., and another, to Marcella Markus; 123d St, 239 East, prior mtg $6,500, installments, 6 per cent ... 1,500

FISHER, Samuel B., and another, to Louis Shulsky; 123d St, 239 East, prior mtg $8,000, installments, $62.50 monthly, 6 per cent 500

GINDIN, Samuel, to John Pinelli and another, attorneys; Shiel St, s s, 399.4 ft e of 4th Av, William's Bridge, 1 year 500

GREENSTEIN, Samuel, to the State Bank; Scorck St, 27 and 29, 3 years, 6 per cent 8,000

HANSON, Alfred E., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 121st St, 225 West, 3 years 20,000

HART, Nathan S., to Rosetta Hart; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 161st St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 14,000

HELFER, Isaac, to Jane J. Thayer and others, trustees; 158th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, two lots, two mtgs, 5 years 40,000

HENSLE, Martha, to Republic of Panama; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 126th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 200,000

HUERSTEL, Charles H., to Grace C. Marvin; Prospect Av, e s, 25 ft s of Elsmere Place, installments 1,850

JACOBS, Hannah, and another to Hudson Realty Company; 121st St, 227 West, prior mtgs, $18,000; due July 1, 1907, 6 per cent 4,000

LEVY, Jacob, and another to Jacob Small and another; 90th St, 240 East, installments, 6 per cent 2,500

LOGAN, Edith A., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 56th St, n s, 299.8 ft w of 5th Av, due Aug. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent 83,000

MACHIZ, Ida, to H. Livingston Center, trustee; Oliver St, 79, w s, due July 1, 1907 20,000

NORTH AMERICAN REALTY COMPANY to Josephine E. Lesster; 52d St, s s, 370 ft e of 8th Av; also interior lot at centre of block, 370 ft e of 8th Av, 17.7x60, 2 years 10,000

PACIFIC REALTY COMPANY to City Real Estate Company; 22d St, 28 East, prior mtge $95,000; due Feb. 1, 1906 ... 30,000

PECK, Josephine, to the Mutual Bank; 29th St, 6 West, demand, 6 per cent, note 10,000

SILVERMAN, Frank, to Ansel Kaufman; 10th Av, 833, 837, and 839; 55th St, 506 West, all title; 56th St, 502 West, leasehold, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

SIMON, Sigmund, and another, to Lawrens R. Bowden and another, executors; 5th Av, 2,107, e s, 3 years 10,000

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 55th St, n s, 231.8 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 40,000

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broad St, s e corner of Pearl St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 40,000

SORIA, Annie F., to Gustavus Sidenberg; 187th St, 125 West, 3 years 18,500

SREBLATZ, Andreja, to Charles H. Zumbuehl; 147th St, 317 East, 5 years 3,500

STEDMAN, Gertrude H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 71st St, 37 West, ½ part, all title, 1 year, 5½ per cent 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV, s w corner of 63d St, 40.5 x70; R. & M. Talsky against the Netherlands Corporation, owner; L. M. Sire, contractor $800

11TH ST, 237 and 239 West; Pasquale Lauria against Leonor Spielberger, owner and contractor 2,600

18TH ST, 15 and 17 West; John W. Rapp against Brogan Construction Company, owner and contractor 1,853

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

1ST AV, 2,331; Samuel Williams against Elizabeth W. Smith, July 5, 1904 157

97TH ST, 130 East; John Graham against Hatasatah Realty Company, July 18, 1904 3,848

116TH ST, n w corner of Pleasant Av; Patrick Reddy against Louis Meryash and another, July 12, 1904, by bond 5,350

Lis Pendens.

121ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; David Herts against Albert E. Weber, (action to recover amount;) attorney, C. Schwick.

135TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Mabel G. Maynard against Belma Brill, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stern, Singer & Barr.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

T. D. Richardson of Toronto has been appointed Canadian manager of the New York Underwriters' Agency.

James S. Young & Co. have been appointed agents of the Atlas Assurance Company of London for Philadelphia and vicinity.

Whitlock & Cummings have been appointed Chicago agents of the Dutchess Insurance Company, the Glens Falls Fire Insurance Company, and the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

F. W. Bauer of Albany has been appointed New York State special agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

W. R. Holloway, American Consul General at Halifax, Nova Scotia, reports that during the recent annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Manufacturers' Association it was announced that measures were being taken to establish a department of insurance which would furnish fire insurance at cost to members. The annual income of the fire insurance companies in Canada is $4,000,000, of which amount more than 35 per cent. is paid in dividends and agents' salaries.

Embezzlements and defalcations in the United States during the month of June, as collated in the current issue of The Monthly Bulletin of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, aggregated $755,044, and were divided as follows:

Banks	$584,000
Benevolent societies and associations	19,704
Court trusts	89,000
Federal and State	37,521
Firms and corporations	14,087
Municipal	4,200
Transportation companies	3,692
Miscellaneous	2,840

The Insurance Press says that the lost steamer W. H. Stevens, which was burned and went down in Lake Erie nearly two years ago, had about $40,000 worth of copper on board, and search for her has been kept up by the insurance companies ever since. Some weeks ago it was announced that she had been located; the report was false, but it seemed to stimulate the crew of the wrecking steamer so that they found the wreck in a few days, and have already raised nearly half of the valuable cargo. She was in about seventy feet of water, and the task of finding her was a very difficult one.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises..4:54	Sun sets...7:18	Moon rises.9:29

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..10:00	Gov. Isl'd..10:17	H. Gate..12:13
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..10:07	Gov. Isl'd..10:26	H. Gate..12:22

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, AUG. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, AUG. 2.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Bremen, Bremen		9:00 A. M.
Catania, Brazil via Pernambuco, &c	3:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Manzanares, Ciudad Bolivar	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ocean Monarch, Argentina, Paraguay, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pannonia, Trieste		12:00 M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti, Venezuela, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Reidar, Brazil via Rio Janeiro	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.		
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Heilig Olav, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Teutonic, Liverpool via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, AUG. 4.		
Antilla, Bahamas via Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Napolitan Prince, the Azores	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Bahamas via Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Cuba, Yucatan, &c	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JULY 31.
Arkalia, San Juan, July 26.
City of Columbus, Savannah, July 29.
Colorado, Brunswick, July 28.
La Champagne, Havre, July 23.
Llandaff City, Swansea, July 14.
Nueces, Galveston, July 21.
Sabine, Brunswick, Ga., July 24.

MONDAY, AUG. 1.
El Valle, Galveston, July 26.
Furnessia, Glasgow, July 21.
Kroonland, Antwerp, July 23.
Minnehaha, London, July 23.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, July 22.
Proteus, New Orleans, July 27.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, July 23.

TUESDAY, AUG. 2.
Basil, Para, July 21.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, July 23.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, July 25.
Lampasas, Galveston, July 27.
Numidian, Glasgow, July 23.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.
Gaelic, Liverpool, July 27.
St. Paul, Southampton, July 27.

Arrived.

Celtic, Liverpool, July 22.
Terence, Barbados, July 24.
Umbria, Liverpool, July 23.
Martello, Hull, July 16.
Dordogne, Banes, July 24.
Afghan Prince, Shields, July 13.
British King, Antwerp, July 16.
City of Macon, Savannah, July 27.
Jenny, Palermo, July 9.
El Dorado, Galveston, July 23.
Vigilancia, Havana, July 26.
Miramichi, Fernandina, July 27.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, July 29.
Northwestern, Port Arthur, Texas, July 22.
Beatrice, Newcastle-on-Tyne, July —.

Sailed.

Bulgaria, for Hamburg.
Minnetonka, for London.
Lucania, for Liverpool.
New York, for Southampton.
Vaderland, for Antwerp.
Calabria, for Naples.
Anchoria, for Glasgow.
Ireland, for Denmark.
Straits of Dover, for Norfolk.
Nordkap, for Tilt Cove.
Trinidad, for Bermuda.
St. Hugo, for Manila, &c.
Coamo, for San Juan.
Zulia, for Curacao, &c.
Ely, for Banes.
Sarnia, for Kingston.
Mexico, for Havana.
Maraval, for Grenada.
Ferb, for Baltimore.
Sabine, for Brunswick, &c.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Citta di Napoli, at Genoa, July 27.
Fricka, at Bordeaux, July 28.
Bordeaux, at Havre, July 29.
Egyptian Prince, at Montevideo, July 19.
Benedict, at Para, July 29.
Merchant Prince, at Rosario, July 3.
Barbarossa, at Plymouth, July 30.
Hamburg, at Cherbourg, July 30.
Burmeister, at Cherbourg, July 30.
Prinzess Irene, at Genoa, July 30.
Etruria, at Queenstown, July 30.
Armenian, at Liverpool, July 29.
Idaho, at London, July 30.
Cedric, at Queenstown, July 30.

Sailed.

United States, from Copenhagen, July 27.
Breis Izel, from Nantes, July 28.
Diamant, from Hamburg, July 28.
Philadelphia, from Southampton, July 30.
Prinzess Alice, from Bremen, July 30.
Zeeland, from Antwerp, July 30.
La Gascogne, from Havre, July 30.
Campania, from Liverpool, July 30.
Noordam, from Rotterdam, July 30.

Passed.

Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
Albenga, from New York, Perim, July 30.
Barbarossa, from New York, Scilly, July 30.
Prins Adalbert, for New York, Gibraltar, July 30.
Tuscarora, from New York, the Lizard, July 30.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See

HARD TRAVELING IN MEXICO.

Experience of Two New Yorkers—Varied Obstacles on Railway.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 30.—E. L. Stryker and E. G. Ferris of New York have experienced some of the drawbacks of railroad travel in Mexico during the rainy season.

They visited mining property in which Mr. Stryker is interested in the State of Oaxaca, and were returning to this city over the Mexican Southern Railway. In the Rio Colorado Canon the train was stopped by a washout, about 300 feet of track having disappeared. The passengers were compelled to climb over a hill and wait for another train to be made up and sent back from a station ahead.

Two hours after starting the second time progress was again interfered with by a great bank of mud that had coasted down a mountain and settled on the track. Fifty peon laborers, carried in a forward coach for such an emergency, attacked the mud with shovels, and in three hours succeeded in clearing the track.

A few miles further on the engineer spied a mass of rock on the track, the result of a landslide. When the train stopped and the passengers saw the new difficulty they abandoned hope of reaching this capital inside of a week. But it was different with those in charge of the train. Several skilled mechanics drilled holes in the rock, inserted dynamite sticks, and touched off the fuses. The greater part of the obstruction went into the air and descended far away from the track, and the shovelers did the rest.

According to Mr. Stryker, none of the foreigners on the train regretted the delays, because of the unrivaled scenery of that section.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Lieut. Col. Otto L. Hein, Tenth Cavalry, having been found incapacitated for active service, his retirement is announced.

A board of survey to consist of Capt. Thomas J. Lewis, Second Cavalry, and Capt. George G. Bailey, Quartermaster, will convene at Jeffersonville, Ind., to investigate and report on the shortage of Quartermaster's stores for which Col. James M. Marshall is accountable.

Navy.

Lieut. S. S. Robison's orders June 23 to proceed home are revoked and ordered to duty in connection with the Board on Wireless Telegraphy, Navy Yard, New York.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—El Cano, at Ichang; Standish, at Annapolis; Hist, at Newport; Perry, Paul Jones, Fortune, and Unadilla, at Santa Barbara; Chesapeake, at New London.

Sailed—Whipple, Worden, Truxton, Hopkins, and Hull, from Newport for New London; Solace, from Guam for Honolulu; Scorpion, from Puerto Plata for Guantanamo; Dixie, from New Bedford for Tompkinsville; Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, and Missouri, from Fiume for Gibraltar.

AT AUCTION

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,

will sell at auction

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1904,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

On the Premises,

EXECUTORS' SALE,

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF

DAVID M. HILDRETH, Dec'd.

By order of Annie L. Hildreth and Walter E. Hildreth, Executors.

West End Hotel

AND COTTAGES.

Ocean & Brighton Avs.

West End, N. J.

(LONG BRANCH.)

The desirable three and four-story frame hotel with all modern improvements, gas, electric lights, water, electric bells, improved plumbing, hot and cold baths, etc.—Containing about 425 rooms, and cottages with about 125 rooms. Restaurant with similar appointments and separate kitchen. Bathhouses, Pavilion, etc. Also on BRIGHTON AND SECOND AVENUES, Business block leased in part to various business concerns. To be sold in 3 parcels, consisting in all of about 20 acres, with ocean water front privileges.

Possession of the property will not be given until September 15, 1904, so that the sale in no way will interfere with the conduct of the Hotel business for the season of 1904.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps and further particulars on premises, or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St., New York City.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer, will sell at auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, August 9th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, 62 West 23d Street, 4-Story Business Building, 431, 433, 435, 437, and 439 3d Avenue, and 202 E. 30th Street, being N. E. Cor. 30th Street, 93.9x100. GEORGE LOWTHER, } Trustees.
ELIZA B. FOGARTY, }
WM. A. BOYD, Attorney, 146 Broadway.
Particulars of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 115 Broadway. Tel. 2481 Cortlandt.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

West Side.

A.A.A.—WILL YOU BUY THIS?

BIG BARGAIN **I NEED THE MONEY**

To a quick purchaser I will sell a grand piece of property on 52d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., size 32½x100½, irregular; price $21,500, chance of a lifetime. Address Widow, Box 106, 617 8th Av.

West 108th St.—Two triples; steam heat; $59,000; rent, $6,400; very desirable.
West 109th St.—Two triples; fine condition; $58,000; old rent, $5,900.
West 105th St.—30-foot double; rent, $4,200; price, $37,000; mortgage to suit.
West 106th St.—5-story double, $28,500; rent, $3,000; mortgage to suit.
West 100th St.—Cheap triple; rent, $2,600; can be bought under $25,000.
NATKINS & CO., 104TH ST. & COL. AV.

INVESTOR'S OPPORTUNITY.
Finest triple flat, west side Harlem; swell location; rent $4,200; price $37,500. Call for particulars, Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Bargain!—Four-story and basement private dwelling, 20x60x102.2; must be sold on account of sickness; 76th St., near Columbus Av. For particulars, address Bargain, 1,496 2d Av.

BELOW ACTUAL VALUE.
Two tenements, west side, (wide street.) ONLY ACTUAL BUYERS apply. (Easy terms.) Morris B. Baer, (owner,) 15 Cortlandt St.

WITH BUILDING LOAN.
A plot, size 45x99.11, near 125th St. and 8th Av.; price $34,000; mortgage $19,000. Seixos, 204 West 141st St.

Amsterdam, near 79th St. | 15 family flat; 4 rooms and bath each; stors; price, $40,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

146th St., near Willis Av. | 15 family flat; 4 rooms and bath each; price, $23,500; rent, $2,450. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Two modern triple flats, West nineties, at bargain figure; particulars to bonafide investors possessing $15,000 cash. Strauss, 76 John St.

West 60th St., about 200 feet from subway station; two plots, 54x100 and 36x100. Address Owner, Box 215 Times.

West 60th St., about 200 feet from subway station, two plots, 54x100, and 36x100. Address Owner, Box 215 Times.

Washington Heights.

ALL RIPE FOR IMPROVEMENT.
Audubon Av. front, 187th-188th; both corners. Audubon Av., s. w. corner 191st; four lots. Bradhurst Av., facing Colonial Park; two lots. St. Nicholas Av., near 160th; one lot. Lind and Sedgwick Avs. (Bronx); 10 lots. See your own broker, or
P. S. TREACY, 1,929 Broadway.

Washington Heights.—Bargains lots and houses. 558 West 170th St.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

—: SUMMER BARGAINS :—
Third Avenue, 149th, two five-story flats.

Near Washington Avenue, two sixteen-family, rent $5,600, price $48,000, mortgage $38,000. 60x100.

Washington Avenue, corner residence, hardwood, parquette flooring, hot water heat, 70x100; sacrifice.

Third Avenue, three four-story brick flats, stores; rent $7,560, mortgage $57,000, price $70,000.

Jackson Avenue, High School block, three-family house, $7,750, heated; elegant house and neighborhood.

Bargains in lots, private, three-family and five-story flats all at offices.
RICHARD DICKSON,
3,391 Third Avenue, 166th Street.

TEN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES.
Within two blocks of subway station; excellent neighborhood; 13 rooms; one 6-room and one 7-room apartment; steam heat, open plumbing; tiled bathroom; hardwood finish; all improvements; price, $7,500; reasonable terms to suit. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

ATTENTION! MUSHROOMS GROW OVER NIGHT IN BEDFORD PARK!
7-room detached house, all improvements, $4,500.
10 two-family detached houses, $6,250 up.
300 choice lots, near cars, $350 up.
O'HARA BROS., Bedford Park, Bronx.
Open Sunday.

CENTRAL BRIDGE.—A TRACT OF 88 LOTS, FIVE MINUTES FROM ELEVATED STATION, TO EXCHANGE, OR LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS MADE TO RESPONSIBLE BUILDER WHO WILL IMPROVE. NORTHERN REALTY CO., 55 LIBERTY ST.

In centre of piano manufacturing district; 3-story brick factory, suitable for any business; 50,000 square feet; stores and lofts all rented; engine, boilers, and elevators; convenient to N. Y., N. H. & H., N. Y. Central, and Erie Roads. Montgomery, 135th St., east of 3d Av.

Bargain.—Cozy house and two lots in desirable neighborhood; 8 large rooms, all improvements; garden; assessments paid; near "L" station, school, and churches; $2,000 cash. Call Sunday evenings only. Owner, 920 East 183d St.

$500 CASH buys elegant 2-family house, all improvements, near rapid transit; price $4,250. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

MODERN one-family cottage, all improvements, near rapid transit, $3,000; terms to suit. PETERS, Morris Park Av. and Taylor St., Van Nest.

Cottage, 7 rooms, bath, large cellar and yard; best residential section; macadamized ave.; all assessments paid; easy terms. Real Estate, Box 202 Times.

Morris Av. lot, 25x103, sewered, $1,700; Crotona Av. house, lot 23x80, sewered, graded, $2,300; 219th St. lot, $500. Woodall, 707 Tremont Av.

$5 monthly; building lots, near 3d Av. trolley, L; $400 up; assessments paid; houses to order. Bronx Company, 3d Av., 174th St.

We have bargains in double, triple flats; also lots, plots. Call or write. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

21 acres near Bedford Park Station, Bronx Park Botanical Gardens; great bargain. George Niner, 30 Pine St.

STORE.—Six rooms, 40x87, White Plains Road, Bronx. Price $3,600. ULLMAN, 502 Willis Av.

Bargain.—Corner, 100x100, near 174th St. station; asking $13,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

$500 cash, balance easy terms; $4,100; new house, near "L." Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For Sale—At Bayport, L. I., 5 acres clear, level land, 196 feet on country road, in sight of station, 10-room cottage, good repair; barn, fruit, shade; commutation New York 27 cents; $3,000; blueprints. Address E. R. Pearse, Center Moriches, N. Y.

Road House on South Country Road.—Good house, 123 acres, 25 acres cleared, $6,500; 50-acre farm, house, barn, $2,000; house, barn, lot 50x150, $800; woodland, $30 acre; cottages, building lots, shore fronts. George Herrmann, Jr., Centre Moriches, L. I.

MANHASSET.—Five minutes from station; new ten-room Cottages with every modern improvement, for sale or to let. GEORGE O. LINKLETTER, Manhasset, L. I., or ANDREW J. ONDERDONK, 71 Wall St., New York.

Wardencliffe, 1,500 acres; Miller Place, 1,000 acres; Port Jefferson, 935 acres; Setauket, 700 acres woodland, $10 acre; fakira charge $90 acre similar land. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Two new cottages on 9th Av., Rockaway Park; sale or rent cheap. See Superintendent.

$400.—$5.00 monthly. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$10 monthly buys two beautiful $355 city lots; one a corner. Box 96, Jamaica.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

SHORE FRONT VILLA PLOTS
AT ACTUAL COST
for a few days longer in the new town site of 2,000 lots with macadam boulevards, water, gas, cement sidewalks, at
EAST ELMHURST, L. I.,
the prettiest, healthiest, highest, and nearest shore front property in New York City, on
PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
FISHING, BATHING, BOATING to all lot owners. Over $50,000 of lots sold in these first three weeks.
Lots from $175 to $445, on monthly installments; worth three times this money to-day; will bring seven times these prices on completion of bridges and tunnels now building.
SEND POSTAL FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS.
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CORPORATION.
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A few good agents can secure employment.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

A Genuine Bargain.—$2,600; terms to suit; an elegant Queen Anne cottage; 8 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; connections to sewer, water, and gas; large plot; fruit and shade; half hour out; two railroads; commutation, 7 cents; others; send for photos and particulars. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Farm for sale cheap at Livingston, N. J.; 48 acres; 24 acres clear land and 24 acres covered with all kinds of fruit trees; also house with 10 rooms; barn which can stall 20 cows; terms cheap. Apply Owner, 19 Niagara St., Newark, N. J.

Palisades Park.—New cottage, 6 rooms; bath; improvements; choice location. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Hohokus!—House and 24 acres finest farmland! Near depot! Cheap! Bode, 306 East 89th St.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

A fine domestic Gothic House, with picturesque gables; has centre entrance through tiled vestibule, opening into large square hall in golden ash and walls of old blue. Parlor and library are finished in hazel, with carved mantel of special design. Dining-room in weathered ash, with tapestry panels and paneled ceiling; French windows opening on piazza. Complete kitchen equipment; coal range, solid porcelain sinks; solid porcelain tubs in laundry. Seven bedrooms in white enamel, with mahogany doors. Two bathrooms and two additional toilets. Plot 55x100. Terms, easy enough. Other houses, some higher, some lower. Take Flatbush L train or any Brighton Beach trolley to Beverley Road, our office, 22 minutes.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner
257 Broadway, New York.

BROOKLYN'S NEWEST ROW; 3 AND 4 STORY HOUSES WITH AND WITHOUT EXTENSION DININGROOM; IN WHITE, BROWN AND RED STONE. 2D ST., OPPOSITE PROSPECT PARK. OPEN DAILY, SUNDAYS AND EVENINGS. WM. H. REYNOLDS, Builder

EASTWOOD
JAMAICA.
The Place to Live
Send for the LITTLE BOOK to
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
Beekman and Park Row, New York.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES
IN THE HEART OF THE PARK SLOPE.
6TH ST., NEAR 8TH AVE, 20x54x100:
top story, 6 rooms and bath; parlor and basement; 7 and bath. They will go fast, as no more can be built in this exclusive section.
WILL BE SOLD AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
C. H. DENISON, BUILDER, on the premises.

Finest two-family houses in Brooklyn, just being completed; 12, 14, and 18 St. Charles Place; open Sunday; price and terms reasonable; see these houses before buying; only 20 minutes from New York side of Bridge; neighborhood unsurpassed. Apply on premises.

Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.—Brownstone, swell front, 10 rooms, 19½x96; furnace, fireplaces, exposed plumbing, speaking tubes, wired for electricity; ideal home. Address E. R. Pearse, Center Moriches, N. Y.

For Sale.—Two very fine double flats in Brooklyn; built three years; have not raised rent since they were built; rent for $2,568; price, $28,000. H. Lemmermann, 185 4th Av., Brooklyn.

Bargain.—South Portland Av., near De Kalb Av., three-story basement stone; all improvements; $9,000; mortgage $5,000. John Ohnewald, 186 Remsen St.

Flatbush.—8 rooms and bath; near cars; lot 50x100; fine condition; price, $4,800. D. E. Johnson, 140 William St., New York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE



IS FOUND IN A

GRANTWOOD
HOME OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON,
city, and Sound. All the city's conveniences are available without its drawbacks. 270 ft. above Hudson insures healthy location. Houses sold on easy terms. Price $4,500 to $15,000. Write for Booklet and free tickets via Franklin, 424, and 130th St. Ferries and trolleys.
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.,
PHONE, 1847 MAD. 1133 BROADWAY.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

An opportunity seldom offered to any one wishing to purchase a splendid farm; 200 acres of fine soil; property divided into tillage, pasture, and woodland; keeps 25 cows and 4 horses; good house, 14 nice rooms; horse stable and cattle barn; icehouse, carriage house, other outbuildings; running water to all buildings; one mile to depot and short distance to several large places; farm, with 50 tons of hay, all the farming tools, $2,000; easy terms. J. S. Smiledge, Stafford Springs, Conn.

A pleasure grove (now rented for $1,200) of 12 acres, well shaded with chestnut, oak, pine, walnut, and birch trees; restaurant, bar, dancing pavilion, bowling alleys, icehouse containing 100 tons; 3-mile long, sweet water lake; plenty fishing; 3 steamers; 20 rowboats; a landing station, with storehouse and 6 acres, suitable for hotel purposes; 15 miles from Hartford; all for only $15,000; principals only. Kirchner, 441 East 121st St., New York.

FOR SALE, $1,000.
Cottage, 7 rooms; open fireplace, broad piazzas, barn; Lake Iroquois, Hinesburg, Vermont; 12 miles from Burlington; best location on the shore; 8 acres beautiful woods, and white birch grove. Address Geo. W. Kenyon, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

Catalogue free; dairy farms. Write Geo. H. West, Ballston Spa, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Absolute Bargain in modern brick factory building, near N. Y. C. FLOYD S. CORBIN, 96 Broadway.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

PENNSYLVANIA.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For Rent, Chestnut St., Philadelphia.—Ground floor and basement, Chestnut St.; front width, 40 feet; rear width, 150 feet deep; heat furnished; also few desirable offices; rents very moderate. Apply Public Ledger Business Office, 6th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

REAL ESTATE.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.
Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
JENNER & CO.,
(Undivided Estates Exclusively.)
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

Money to Loan on
Bond and Mortgage.
No commissions.
Lowest charges for examining titles.
WYMAN & CO.,
22 William Street, N. Y.

4% 4½% **A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.** BROKERS AND DEALERS IN MORTGAGES. 128 Broadway. **5%**

FLEISCHMANN REALTY & LOAN CO.,
Real Estate Operators and Brokers,
234 BROADWAY.
If you wish to buy or sell real estate, consult us. Estates managed and properties leased.
REAL ESTATE LOANS A SPECIALTY.

House Cleaning and Repairing Co. 'Phone 6251 —J. H. Davis & Bright; estimates given on all work at cheapest rates; stoves and furnaces repaired and cared for. 1,607 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

PARK HILL.

Homeseekers have idea that all lots in Park Hill are high priced. We have some bargains that will surprise you; all situated on high ground in desirable section; all improvements; no better homesite.

LINCOLN PARK—DUNWOODIE.
Desirable plots in restricted residential sections at Lincoln Park and Dunwoodie.
Rare opportunities for investment; terms reasonable. No proposition for exchange considered.

THE VALLEY FARMS CO.,
116 Broadway, New York; Yonkers, 301 Yonkers Ave., at Dunwoodie Station.

For Sale or to Let.—Beautiful modern eleven-room cottage; ¾-acre plot; high ground; select part of Port Chester; all improvements; little cash required. Call or address Turner, 61 Lenox Av., city.

Farm, 74 acres; fruit, water, woodhouse, and outbuildings; 2½ miles from station; in excellent condition; other farms; some gentlemen's places for sale or rent. Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Farms, Country Seats. Cooley & West, Inc. Main Office, Mt. Vernon and White Plains.

Rent buys home, Westchester.—Lots, $75, $100, $125; easy terms; houses built to suit; Godhelp, 48 West 117th St. Write, can't call.

Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley depot! Cheap! Graeb, 1,088 Union Av., Bronx.

Hartsdale.

House.—Eight rooms, bath, butler's pantry, steam heated; near depot; ¼ of an acre; all improvements; price, $6,500. Lander & Hammond, Hartsdale, N. Y., Depot Square.

House.—10 rooms, bath, butler's pantry, steam heated; improvements; windmill, stable; about ¾ of acre; near depot; price, $8,500; terms easy. Lander & Hammond, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Scarsdale.

At Scarsdale.—14 acres; old-fashioned house; 10 rooms; outbuildings, shade and fruit; high elevation; near trolley and depot; price, $28,000. Lander & Hammond, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Twenty acres, small house and barn, fronting on two leading roads; under cultivation; high elevation; one mile from station; price, $900 per acre. Lander & Hammond, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

DETACHED HOUSE.—8 rooms; heater; all improvements; beautifully located; lot 85x100; restricted; near station, trolley, churches, schools; $3,700; $1,450 cash, balance 5%. Address FRANK W. WOLFE, Station "A," Yonkers. Take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

MT. VERNON—TAKEN ON MORTGAGE.
Good location; 9-room house; built 3 years; lot 100x100; to quick buyer $4,750; this is a snap; lots alone worth the price asked; be quick. Carpenter, 261 W. 116th St.

I MUST SACRIFICE,
unless the owner of some fine Chester Hill and Corcoran Manor building lots. Particulars from Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon.

CITY OF HOMES.
Most complete rental and sale list for Mount Vernon; Chester Hill property a specialty. Cooley & West, inc., Mount Vernon.

White Plains.

GRANDEST AVAILABLE SITE
in Westchester County; Pleasantville, 40 acres, $7,000; farm buildings included; the sightliest situation one could find. Cooley & West, White Plains.

AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN.
White Plains residence, all improvements, over 6 acres, fruit, near station, $10,500.
Cooley & West, Inc., opp. station, White Plains.

"CANTBEATIT."
Residence at White Plains, 2 baths, about 15 acres, Sound view, including garden; cottage, $25,000. Cooley & West, Inc. White Plains.

White Plains.—For sale, on easy terms, two new houses, 6 and 8 rooms each; all improvements; desirable neighborhood; $3,500 and $5,000. Clarence Le Vieux, White Plains, N.Y.

Yonkers.

At Yonkers on Hudson, 28 minutes from 42d St.; access by West Side Elevated; modern 12-room house, latest appointments; plot of land about 75x160, for sale $8,500; terms, $1,000 cash; house could not be built to-day for less than $9,500; possession October 1st. Attractive 10-room modern house, plot 50x100, for sale at $7,000; terms, $500 or more cash; additional ground if desired. Bellows & Warren, Real Estate, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

Yonkers-on-Hudson.—Beautiful villa plot, 100 by 128; high ground; view of Hudson and Palisades for miles; golden opportunity. Wm. H. Richardson, Yonkers, N. Y.

LOWERRE ON THE HUDSON.
11-room house; high ground; fine view; $5,250; taken in foreclosure; big bargain; quick. Carpenter, 261 West 116th St.

Yonkers—Tract of land adjoining depot; all improvements; ready to subdivide; $1,500 acre. George Niner, 30 Pine St.

New modern dwelling, 36.6x36.6; plot 50x100; improvements; price $4,500. ULLMAN, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$650 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweller, 353 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT
Sixteen New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.

They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.

Size 25x85x102.2.

FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.

These houses are ready for inspection.
CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST.
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway.

Cottage, brick, six rooms, bath, etc., 305 West 48th St., to let; upper and lower piazzas; in good neighborhood; house and plumbing in first-class order; rent, $28. Apply on premises, or J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway, near W. 74th.

98th St., 130 West.—Four-story dwelling; modern plumbing; newly decorated throughout; $1,200. Apply on premises, or Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Large houses; best locations; complete list, $900 to $4,500. See Duross, 155 West 14th St.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.
Will rent several large houses for furnished rooms. Security, D 9, 153 6th Av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
Wanted—Within 60 miles of New York, property suitable for manufacturing purposes, with shipping facilities, where water power can be developed. Owners address FLOYD S. CORBIN, 96 Broadway.

Tenements and flats on long lease, cash security, and good management; exceptional opportunity for estate lawyers desiring larger guaranteed income. Natkins & Co., 104th St. and Columbus Av.

Every owner of unimproved property desirous of making money should drop postal to New York and Suburban Improvement Co., 3 West 29th St., New York.

Particulars wanted of all kinds of real estate for sale or exchange in New York City. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

Wanted—Tenements, flats, and apartment houses on long lease; cash security and good management. K. C., 100 Times, Down Town.

Residence or small farm within 25 miles of city wanted for fine oil paintings and cash. Address J. F. D., 273 5th Av.

Particulars of all kinds real estate for sale or exchange in New York City. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

Cash paid for lots in William's Bridge. Send letter or call, Batusin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Wanted—Bronx lots for cash, between 177th and 183d Sts., 3d Av. to Southern Boulevard. Kneppe & Co., 395 Ridgefield.

Wanted—Vacant houses, flats, for waiting clients; owners send particulars. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Will BUY or LEASE 5-STORY DOUBLE COLD-WATER flats; up town preferred. Fern, 38 University Place.

$50,000 at 4½% to loan on city real estate. Goldberger, 585 East 143d St.

West side flats and tenements; immediate purchaser. Natkins & Co., 102 West 104th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

Handsomely furnished offices of a large corporation on Tower Broadway will be sub-let on favorable terms to reliable party. Address THE BROKERS' REALTY AND MORTGAGE CO., 155 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT; 25x92.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

ADJOINING BROADWAY,
24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST.
STORE, OFFICES, STUDIOS.
New, Absolutely Fireproof Building.
Elevators, steam heat, electric light, gas, service, mail chute, and all modern improvements; ready for occupancy; moderate rentals. Apply on premises.

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.,
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV.
NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9,
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

A.—Large, light, desirable loft at 629, 631, 633 E. 16th St.; may be secured until Oct. 1st at half the regular rental; immediate possession; elevator service and power; satisfactory renewal can be made with owners of building after Oct. 1st. Keep Mfg. Co., 808 B'way, N. Y.

Desk room and basement in fine real estate office; suitable for plumber, carpenter, or painter; good location; fine opportunity for business; reasonable rent. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

2,080 Bathgate Av., Corner 179th St.—Large store and basement, with living rooms; modern building; low rent; favorable lease. Owner, 2,082 Bathgate Av.

A choice store, 154 West 20th, near 6th Av.—Suitable any business; convenient department stores; janitor shows. TREACY, Agent, 1,929 Broadway.

Grand house, near Broadway, suitable first-class business; elevator, rear stairway; long lease. Fermit and particulars, Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Southwest Corner 6th Av. and 11th St.—Top loft, 7,500 ft.; absolute length four sides; super; elevator; sprinklers. Apply engineer, premises.

WATER-FRONT PROPERTIES.
FACTORIES AND FACTORY SITES.
FLOYD S. CORBIN, 96 BROADWAY.

Buildings, Stores, Lofts, and Offices to let in downtown section. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 24th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Houses, buildings, lofts, stores, stables, to rent; all parts city. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

To Let.—Part of office. Inquire 60 Liberty St., Room 32, Monday from 11.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL LE MARQUIS,
12-14-16 EAST 31ST ST.
NEAR 5TH AV,
New York's Newest and Up-to-date Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
Every convenience known to modern times has been made for the comfort of patrons.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED.
TO LEASE, APARTMENTS OF 2 TO 6 ROOMS, WITH BATHS.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

THE ALABAMA.
15 EAST 11TH ST.
(Very near 5th Av.)
NEW FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOTEL.
Delightful Summer location, (near Washington Square,) and especially convenient for those wishing to locate near the wholesale dry goods district.
The Alabama's rooms are famous for their spaciousness, while the extraordinary closet room is one of its chief recommendations.
The bathroom arrangements include shower bath attachments.
Two elevators, a mail chute, and a retinue of courteous attendants assist in maintaining the high standard of the Alabama.
Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.

THE BRAYTON,
62 MADISON AV., COR. 27TH ST.
High-class Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
Handsomely furnished apartments, unfurnished; transient rates, room and bath, $1.50 to $2.50; 2 rooms and bath, $3.50 to $4.50; 3 rooms and bath, $6 per day. Apartments furnished in willow for Summer. Mary E. Tucker, Prop. Roof garden for tenants and their guests.

THE SEVILLIA, APARTMENT HOTEL,
117 West 58th St. Absolutely Fireproof.
Several desirable apartments, one to six rooms and bath, to rent, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st, from $600 to $1,800. Three furnished apartments to sublet for the Summer at low rental. Restaurant, electric light, telephones. Unexceptional references required.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, Parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

The Alpine, 55 West 33d.—Bachelor leaving city for year, will sublet richly furnished apartment, four front rooms, bath, telephone; excellent service; furnishment cost $20,000; immediate possession; $150 month until October, 1905. Apply Superintendent, Alpine.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.—Attractive apartments, well furnished, overlooking parks and Hudson River, near Columbia University; elevator, restaurant; reasonable Summer rents. Address A. J., fifth floor, 415 West 118th St.

Apartments in Hatfield House, 103 East 29th St., furnished and unfurnished, 2, 3, and 5 rooms and bath; Summer rates.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
50-foot plot, best section Washington Heights, near subway station; $10,000, free and clear; will exchange for smaller equity and cash. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

LEGITIMATE EXCHANGES.
SHARKS NOT WANTED.
HORACE ROUNDS, PARK ROW BUILDING.

Two four-story west side dwellings wanted; 3-story flat or country residence in exchange. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BROKERS WANTED.

One or two men of sterling character to handle, on liberal terms, in town or country, stock of manufacturing company, world-wide and leading staple, produced at less cost than by competitors. New York City directorate. L. T., Box 200, Times.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.
Dresscutting, dressmaking, ladies' tailoring and millinery taught from A to Z; don't delay; enter now for Fall work; $5 starts you. Our cut-to-order coat, suit, shirtwaist, and skirt patterns will make your dressmaking easy. Paris models on exhibition this week. Night school Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. 52 days for two weeks. McDowell School, 310-318 6th Av., between 19th and 20th Sts.

MACHINERY.
150 H. P. 14½x14 Modern Rail and Wood Center Crank High Speed Engine, 100 H. P. 13x12 Erie Ball, two 10½x16½x12 Cross Compound Automatic Engines. Three 11x17x14 Tandem Compound. Large lines of engines for electric light plants. Wickes Bros., 115 Cedar St.

New Ingersoll Rock Drill, 3¾ cylinder. A number of second-hand machines, also 16x18½x18 Ingersoll Straight Line Air Compressor. Get our prices. Wickes Bros., 115 Cedar St.

RARE BOOK DEALERS
should read The New York Times Book Exchange weekly. In it may be found offerings and wants of those who are interested in books.

APARTMENTS TO BE LET—UNFURNISHED.

NOW READY FOR INSPECTION
The Madison Square
37 MADISON AVENUE

A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class.

Unexcelled situation, facing Madison Sq., the quietest and most beautiful of New York's small parks—within a few minutes' walk of the best shops and theatres, and easily accessible to all the principal transit systems. The building has been specially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire quiet and dignified surroundings, a cheerful outlook and abundance of light, air and sunshine.

Particular attention has been given to privacy and home comforts.

A general dining-room for the convenience of all tenants is provided, and arrangements can also be made to have meals served in the apartments—both housekeeping and non-housekeeping.

Suites with bath from $425 to $1,400, including service.
Housekeeping apartments from $1,400 to $3,000.

GEO. R. READ & CO., Agents.
1 MADISON AVE.,
or at office on the premises any hour day or evening.

343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
$950. to $1300. (one completely furnished $1650.) exceptional light, including servants' quarters, choice residential street (asphalted) convenient to 86th St. subway station, B'way and Amsterdam Av. cars; 7 to 8 rooms, butler's pantry, and bath each; every modern accessory, including elevator, long distance telephone each apartment, electric light, all night elevator service; attractive entrance; liveried service, quiet and exclusive. Superintendent on premises or Midlothian Co., 128 B'way. Tel. 6955 Cortlandt.

THE EVARTS AND THE SENATE,
Located 231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park; most beautiful location down town; all modern improvements; hall attendants; suites 5 and 6 rooms, bath; $38 to $65.
JOHN PETERS & CO. 200 East 14 St.

ARLEIGH,
620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class elevator apartment house, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service; one block from Rapid Transit station.

IVY COURTS.
210-220-230 West 107th St.
Five, six, and seven rooms; maids' toilet; telephone, hall, elevator service; $50 to $70 month; liberal concessions during Summer months.

HOLYOKE.
758 West End Av.; elegant apartments; will rent until October at reduced rents; regular leases thereafter; high-class apartments.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS.
21 West 31st.—Five new family apartments now being added to the second floor; booking now going on for the Fall renting. Ap

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

Lost.—$500 reward for return of jewelry lost or stolen from trunks between June 22 and 27; liberal reward for information leading to recovery of same; diamond cluster brooch, two pearl studs, two diamond cuff links, topaz and diamond ring, opal and diamond ring, three-stone diamond ring, pearl star brooch, pearl crescent brooch, enamel turtle pin, and three small scarf pins. Communicate with I. J. Greenwood, Jr., 22 South St., city.

Lost—July 20, gold enameled hunting case watch. Finder please return to 13 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, and receive reward.

$10 reward for return of green leather bag, marked "A. E. C. P.," lost on Saturday, July 23. John S. Wright, 318 Broadway, New York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savoy.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

40th St., 62 West.—Desirable, cool rooms, with board; opposite Bryant Park; telephone.

83d St., 61 East.—Large and small rooms; refined Jewish family; adults only.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, Cathedral Heights.—Delightfully situated large and small rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

122d St., 150 West.—One very desirable room; excellent table; American family; references exchanged.

129th St., 106 West.—Two gentlemen or couple; excellent board; refined surroundings; moderate rate; references.

Madison Av., 672, 694, 696.—Newly fitted; whole floors; suites with baths; superior cuisine.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—By gentleman, wife, and child, four and one-half years old, three rooms and bath, with meals, in apartment hotel on upper west side, or similar accommodations with private family; rates reasonable. Address H., Box 207 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1 daily; meals for two, $20 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th, near 5th Av.

18th St., 11 West.—Delightful rooms, southern exposure; best sanitary conditions; large, small; reasonable; transients.

17th St., 55 West.—Front parlor; also hall room; $3 upward; scrupulously clean; references.

23d St., 327 West.—Neatly furnished large cool rooms; water; near bath; large closets; Summer rates; reference.

23d St., 258 West.—Large room; private bath; also single rooms; gentlemen.

30th St., 7 East.—Parlor and bedroom, with bath, on second floor; square and hall room, third floor, front; gentlemen only; references.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

65th St., 59 West, "Omaha."—Large, cool rooms, single, en suite; running water, elevator; references. Clarke.

66th, 62 West.—Large and light cool rooms, convenient for one or two. Ducey.

80th St., 141 West.—Large, cool, handsomely furnished rooms; superior table; Summer rates; references.

87th, 116 East.—Large front room, nicely furnished; private house; one or two gentlemen.

91st St., 101 West.—Two rooms to rent; man and wife or two gentlemen; cool; pleasant. Bodine.

103d St., 131 West.—Large and medium rooms; one flight; near elevated; low for Summer. Fisher.

Cathedral Heights.—Ideal Summer location; furnished apartments or single rooms; long or short term; Summer rates. L. Sanford, 430 West 118th St.

Madison Av., 348, Near 44th St.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single, en suite; private bath; good service; moderate reference required.

Morningside Heights.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite; light, airy, well furnished; on Morningside Park, near Columbia University and car line; river view; reasonable; elevator, restaurant. Address A. J., The Invermere, fifth floor, 415 West 118th St.

St. Mark's Place, 13.—Parlor and back parlor to let, with two beds and all improvements. Simon, third floor.

Out of City.

Cool, comfortable rooms for select people, facing ocean; near depot; first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Female.

A large Brooklyn department store requires the services of thoroughly experienced heads of stock for jewelry, ribbons, hosiery, notions, &c.; first-class positions and good salary to parties that can qualify. Address L., Box 215 Times.

A.—A.—A.—We will receive applications by mail for permanent positions in all our departments for the coming season. John Daniell Sons & Sons, Dry Goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Cloak figures for salesrooms; 36 bust, 43 skirt length; salary, $18 to $20; only those with experience need apply. Max Wersba, 162 5th Av.

Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require a manager and buyer for their dressmaking department; one capable of going abroad and selecting models; all communications treated as strictly confidential.

Lady agents to introduce our belt for woman; circulars free; samples mailed; 25c. Call Mrs. Peil, 109 West 100th St.

Millinery.—Goods hands on ready-to-wear hats. Also copyists on trimmed hats, and stock girl. James G. Johnson & Co., 655 B'way.

Millinery.—Strictly first-class trimmers and makers wanted. Apply Siegel Cooper Company; Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Models wanted to try on costumes; 36 bust, 42 skirt length. Floersheimer, Roman & Hahn, 73 Wooster St.

Operators Wanted—Experienced on two-needle Singer hemstitching machines. S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

Waitresses.—Siegel Cooper Company require the services of experienced waitresses (half time) for their lunch room. Apply at Supt.'s Office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Stenographer, thoroughly experienced, for temporary position; must be accurate; salary, $15. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographers, at once; must be experienced and accurate; Smith Premier operators. Call 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer; must be rapid and accurate; well-paying substitute position. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Misses' suit models wanted of 34 bust and 41 skirt measures. Wightman & Co., 21 Waverley Place.

Wanted—Stenographer, with some knowledge of bookkeeping and good at figures; salary, $10. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographers; two $12 positions; three $10 positions. Call Room 4, 253 Broadway.

Wanted—Young women to pose in costume for illustrators. Flagg, 70 5th Av.

Young lady to do addressing and general office work. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary expected; previous experience not necessary. Box C, 194 Times.

Males.

A POSITION—NOW OPEN for.
Managers, Salesmen, clerical men. Salaries, $1,000-$5,000. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

A.—A.—Several stylish young ladies as models for our salesroom; 34 bust; good pay to the right parties. Apply all week, Conhaim & Co., 805 Broadway.

Boys, anywhere, everywhere, can earn good salary by working for us in spare hours. Send six two-cent stamps for outfit and write "Perkins," 81 Chambers St., N. Y.

China Packers.—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced men to pack and unpack china. Apply at Supt.'s Office before 10 A. M.

Head man for china department.—A large department store requires a young man as head of stock in their china dep't. Address China, Box 296 Mad. Sq.

Siegel Cooper Company require a competent salesman in their cut flower department; must furnish best of references. Apply at Supt.'s Office before 10 A. M.

The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced cabinetmakers and finishers for their furniture dep't. Apply to Gen'l Sup't, 57 W. 13th St.

The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced grocery packers. Apply to Gen'l Sup't, 57 W. 13th St.

Wanted—Salesman; a first-class man, able to handle large propositions and willing to handle small ones; experienced and reliable; can secure a permanent position selling Osborne Art Calendars for advertising purposes in territory where we have established trade. Call Monday or Tuesday, 11 to 3, The Osborne Company, 31 Union Square, New York.

Wanted—Strong young men to prepare for firemen and brakemen on all railroads; firemen, $95 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $105; some established; preferred. Send stamp for particulars. Railway Association Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Expert stenographer and private secretary; must be steady, reliable, and young man of good family and address; highest references required; answer in own handwriting, giving references and past employment; preference to party experienced in banking office. E., Box 200 Times.

WOULD RECLAIM RICH LANDS.

Bureau of Forestry Seeks to Save Fertile Kansas Valley.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Kansas River floods have called new attention to the methods recently advocated by the Bureau of Forestry for controlling the course of the stream and for repairing the damage to inundated farm lands. A year ago the damage wrought exceeded $20,000,000 and over 100 lives were sacrificed. The flood of 1903 was the greatest since 1844. Until a year ago the valley of the Kaw was most fertile.

The flood came. In some cases the rich soil was cut away to the barren sands or gravels, in others coarse sand was laid six and eight feet deep over the fields; in still other places great holes were gouged out and lakes formed acres in extent.

The Bureau of Forestry is now sending to the citizens of the Kaw Valley a circular of recommendations for guidance in forest planting on their damaged lands, in which it is said:

"Wherever the river has changed its course and straightened its channel every possible effort should be put forth to keep it straight. Much of the damage that was caused in the great flood of 1903 is directly traceable to crooks in the stream. The soft, bare banks should be covered with willows to prevent the stream from again becoming crooked. In addition to the protection of the caving river banks and the reclamation of the sanded and eroded lands, the land owners of the Kansas River Valley should immediately co-operate to secure continuous belts of timber 250 feet wide on both banks of the stream."

The flood prepared an excellent seed bed for trees, and willow and cottonwood seedlings are growing thick on ground that was too wet to plow last year. The young cottonwoods can be taken up and set out on the sandy ridges which the flood has damaged. Thus the nursery stock will cost nothing but a little labor.

PERKY LEAVES FOOD COMPANY.

Wishes to Devote Entire Time to O'Read Institute Venture.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 30.—Henry D. Perky, the founder of the new estate of O'Read, in Baltimore County, Maryland, and President of the National Food Company of this city, retired from that company yesterday. His resignation was accepted at a meeting of the Directors.

Mr. Perky's disposal of his large interests in the food company and his retirement from the Presidency are due to his intention to devote all his time to the enlargement and building up of his venture in Maryland, to which he removed his school of domestic science, known as the O'Read Institute. He proposes to establish boys' schools there, to be operated on the lines of the Welfare work, which he is so ardently promoting.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Males.

Wanted—A first-class machinist and toolmaker to teach these subjects in a technical school, day and evening classes; one with experience as foreman of a toolroom preferred. Apply by letter, stating qualifications in full, to Instruction Committee, 36 Stuyvesant St., New York.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; young Christian between 20 and 25 years of age, for position with large corporation; must be thoroughly experienced, and willing to work long hours when necessary; good opportunity for ambitious person. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Competent and experienced young men to manufacture candied fruits, conc, syrups, and soda supplies with an old-established firm. Address E., Box 159 Times.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer and bookkeeper; must be accurate; concern in Oklahoma City; salary, $75 to $100 a month. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter with experience for American concern in San Juan, Porto Rico; salary, $70 per month. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter with experience for American concern in San Juan, Porto Rico; salary, $70 per month. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Spanish stenographer and typewriter; dictation in Spanish and translate into English; rapid operator. Mrs. Fields, 310 Broadway.

Wanted—Competent young man to act as stenographer; must have experience and intelligence; salary, $15 per week. H. H., Box 124 Times.

Wanted—Stenographer, understanding German; shorthand required; salary, $16. G., 338 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

Children's dressmaker; work guaranteed; first-class; ladies' shirt waist suits. Bodine, 101 West 91st St.

Cook.—By French cook in private family, where French is spoken; wages, $25-$30; best references. Clotilde, 138 West 25th St.

Girl of 15, public school graduate, wants employment in a business where there is a prospect of advancement. V. McGill, 1,413 Vyse St., Bronx.

Housekeeper or Nurse.—By a respectable widow, thirty years of age, as housekeeper in widower's family or nurse to invalid, lady or gentleman; wages not less than $30 per month. Address Lyons, Tottenville Post Office, S. I.

Maid.—German young woman; good traveler or invalid's attendant; references. Archer, 319 West 58th St.

Seamstress.—First-class French seamstress; good dressmaker; out by the day. 176 Christopher St.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; good long-hand writer; best references; $10. Miss G., Box 190 Times.

Stenographer.—American; some experience; desires opportunity; educated, enthusiastic, naturally intelligent; references. Moderate, Box 192 Times.

Stenographer.—Superior education; expert; capable assuming responsibility; would substitute; highest credentials. Alpha, Box 183 Timss.

Stenographer.—Typewriter; experienced; understands Mimeographing; tabulating; salary $8. Wasserman, 143 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; willing to substitute; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Rapid, accurate; best references; office experience; good education. Address O., Box 186 Times.

Stenographer.—Energetic young lady; five years' experience; accurate; thorough business education. Capable, Box 129 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Reliable, Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. May, Box 210 Times.

Stenographer-typewriter desires permanent position; rapid and accurate; no agencies. M. L., 71 2d Av.

Males.

As military instructor in a school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from last employers; city and country; disengaged at present time through family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Coachman.—Married, no incumbrances; medium size and weight; good references. Phelps, 350 West End Av.

Mathematical and military instructor, 20 years' experience. Dandy Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J.

Nurse to chronic mental, physical, invalid gentleman; personal references; long experience. Nurse, 821 6th Av.

Position desired by young man (29) thoroughly experienced in general office work and bookkeeping; ten years' reference one concern. Box O 190 Times.

Stableman, Porter, or Useful Man.—By colored man; strong. Samuel Taylor, 220 West 62d St.

Stenographer, &c.—Can stenograph, typewrite, sell, collect; was private secretary to former employer, (just retired;) am American, 30; can furnish highest references; desire permanent, progressive position. Industrious, Box 211 Times Office.

Typewriter.—Young man as typewriter, office assistant, and to make himself useful around office; highly recommended; experienced. X Y Z, 1,364 Broadway.

Useful Man.—Colored man; country preferred. Care Janitor, 248 West 17th St.

THIS WEEK'S AMUSEMENTS

Edward Morgan will appear in "The Eternal City" at the Academy of Music on Thursday night. Practically all the members of the old company, except Miss Viola Allen and E. M. Holland, will be seen at the reopening. Miss Janet Waldorf, whom Liebler & Co. say they brought all the way from Bombay, India, is to be Donna Rona, the part formerly taken by Miss Allen. Others in the cast will be Frederic de Belleville as Baron Bonelli, Frank C. Bangs as the Pope, W. H. Bartholomew as Father Pilferi, W. E. Bonney as Bruno Rocco, Jefferson Lloyd as General Morra, and William Eville as Félice.

Rehearsals of the new musical mixture to be offered at the Weber & Ziegfeld Music Hall will be begun the middle of next month. The hall has been remodeled this Summer, and the utmost care has been taken in the fire-proofing.

"The Girl from Kays" will go into the Herald Square Aug. 22, and "Military Mad," the new Ditrichstein farce, into the Garrick the same night.

The People's Theatre will begin its season July 30 with Theodore Kremer's melodrama, "The Road to Ruin." Frankie Neill, the pugilist, is an added attraction. He will spar four rounds at every performance.

SHOWS THAT RUN.

The Mysterious Face is still the chief attraction at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre. Spadoni, the juggler, continues to do wonderful things with his heavy iron weights. Belle Hathaway's troupe of performing monkeys, Rice and Prevost, Charles T. Aldrich, Hill and Sylvani, Al Waltz, and Collins and Hart remain on the bill. Josephine Sabel has been added to the cast of "Parsifalia."

At the Casino "Piff, Paff, Pouf" runs on. No date for the departure has been set, as the attendance has not shown any signs of decreasing.

With its dozen comedians, sixty pretty girls, and tuneful music "Paris by Night" stays on top of the Madison Square Garden. The open-air garden is always cool.

At the New York Theatre Richard Carle's "The Maid and the Mummy" has made a hit. The sextet that sings the chorus of the "Polly" songs is particularly popular.

"A Little of Everything," with Fay Templeton, Pete Dailey, Joseph Sparks, George Schiller, and Harry Kelly, is at the Aerial Theatre. It will go on tour early in September.

The New York Roof Garden will have an entire change of programme this week, except for Rosario Guerrero, who will remain. The new vaudeville features are the Four Lukens, the Orpheus Comedy Four, Keno, Welsh and Montrose, Moa and Goodrich, Four Emperors of Music, and Zimmer the juggler. Ned Wayburn's Girls will introduce new specialities.

VAUDEVILLE.

Robert T. Haines and Laura Hope Crews will head the bill at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week. They will present "Their Honeymoon," which shows the troubles of a newly wedded couple trying to cook and keep house in a Harlem flat. Mme. Ballerini, a daring aerial performer, will do startling tricks on the flying trapeze. The Golubocks, Russian singers and dancers, make an important feature. The Welch Montrose Trio have a singing and comedy act. Others on the bill are Eslardo, Arthur Voelker, Lyster, Morton, and Elliott, the Belleclaire Brothers, Lyster and Cooke, Jacobs and Van Tyle, and the Sisters Meredith.

"The Millionaire and the Actress," a short sketch, will be presented by William Bonelli and company at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. The playlet concerns a certain plutocrat, who, in order to get access to the fair popular idol, impersonates a reporter. Next to this the chief feature of the bill is the team of bicyclists, Palfrey and Barton. William H. Pascoe will present "Love and War." Some of the other numbers on the bill are Zieka and King, Lydell and Butterworth, Bert Baker, Daisy Dumond, Bohanan and Corey, and Le Page.

"Caprice," in which Mrs. Fiske made her first success, will be given by the stock company at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre this week. This drama was presented originally at the Herald Square Theatre. In the cast which will give "Caprice" are H. Dudley Hawley, William Hawley, Hugh Ford, Miss Berg, and Miss Jessie Izette. The Three Westons, with their musical specialty, are at the top of the vaudeville bill. Laurence Crane, known as the Irish Magician, will offer some new magical tricks.

Donald Brian will be the leading man in the production of "Myles Aroon" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this week. In his supporting company are Adelaide Keim, George Bryant, Don Jarrett, and Miss Eleanor Carroll. Bert Baker is in the vaudeville section. Murphy and Nolan will perpetrate some sidewalk conversation. Others are Alexander and Hoffman, and Daisy Dumond.

At the Eden Musee the most recent addition to the World in Wax is a figure of Judge Alton B. Parker, the Democratic nominee. He stands out in front of King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the Pope, and President Roosevelt. The concerts go on regularly.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Oscar Hammerstein offers for his concert at the Paradise Roof Gardens to-night the following bill: Josephine Sabel, Charles T. Aldrich, Rice and Prevost, Al Walz, Hill and Sylvani, the Mysterious Face, Belle Hathaway's monkeys, Spadoni, Eleanor Falk, and Kartelly.

On top of the Madison Square Garden the following members of the "Paris by Night" company will be seen and heard to-night: Snyder and Buckley, Falk, Arnold and Valmore, Ben Welch, Madge Lawrence, Julia Curtis, Nelson and Milledge, Tim Cronin, and Victor's Royal Venetian Band.

The band of forty musicians at Terrace Garden will give a concert to-night. Several soloists have been engaged.

Rosario Guerrero will be at the New York Roof show to-night. Datas, the human dictionary of dates, is another attraction. There are several more numbers on the bill.

For to-night, the final evening of Duss's engagement at the Madison Square Garden, the programme will be entirely made up of "request numbers" and violin solos. Mme. Marx will sing "Pleurez, pleurez, mes Veux," from Massenet, Homer More, the baritone, will sing Schumann's "Two Grenadiers."

CONEY ISLAND AND MANHATTAN

In honor of the centennial anniversary of the bombardment of Tripoli on Wednesday, Aug. 3, Pain's fiery destruction of the Decatur at Manhattan Beach will be attended by unusual ceremonies. The Commandant and officers of the navy yard in Brooklyn have been invited, besides President Benjamin F. Tracy of the Navy League, Paul Morton, the new Secretary of the Navy, and Capt. J. W. Miller of the Naval Militia.

Belle Gordon, the bag-puncher, and her sister, also a bag-puncher, will be at Dreamland, Coney Island, this week. Their act is termed "A Lesson in Boxing." They will introduce all the famous blows adopted by pugilists in the prize ring. The Golden Gate Quartet will begin its sixth week at Dreamland. Other performers are Sato Sonatarlo and company, Dollie Cole, Melvin Howard, Smith and Bowman, and Villard and Lee.

A mysterious young woman, who keeps her face veiled, enters the cage with Bostock's leapards twice a day at the animal arena, Coney Island. The press agent has made dark hints that "her name appears in Manhattan bluebook." However this may be, her daring performance with the spotted beasts attracts large crowds. Capt. Bonavita, who was attacked by his lions not many days ago, will begin training them all over again. He will start with five of them first, and then add the others gradually, one at a time. A new jaguar has been added to Mme. Morelli's troupe.

"A Girl from Dixie" will be put on at the Manhattan Beach Theatre to-morrow night. It ran for a short while at the Madison Square last Winter. The present company is almost the same as the original, containing D. L. Don, Charles K. French, Olga May, and Clifford Leigh. The amusement to-day at the beach consists of Herrmann, the magician, and Shannon's Band.

The chute-shooting elephants continue to be the big attraction at Luna Park. The slide has been lengthened so that the odd performance will last a few moments longer. Additions are being made all the time to the various sideshows. An entrance for launches has been made in the rear of the park.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Mrs. Leslie Carter made what she believes to have been her last appearance in "Du Barry" last night in Seattle, Washington. Since Mrs. Carter first took the rôle she has played it 1,118 times, and has drawn to the box-office something in excess of $1,200,000. She will come from the West to New York.

"The Snow Man," the comedietta which John W. Mitchell and Grace Merritt presented at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week, will go on tour through other large cities of the country. Its northernmost stop is at Montreal.

Mr. Proctor's moving-picture man succeeded in getting his lens fixed on Judge Parker and Mayor McClellan when they met at Esopus day before yesterday. The pictures will be shown at all the Proctor houses to-day.

William H. Crane arrived here yesterday on the Celtic to prepare for his coming production.

MADE RICH BY GOLD MINE.

Madison Square Garden Employes Said to Have Made Lucky Investment.

Two men connected with the Madison Square Garden who have been working for years on modest salaries are said to have recently "struck it rich" in an old neglected gold mine in California. They are now reported to be worth $500,000 each. The fortunate ones are James S. Stewart, chief electrician, and T. J. Reynolds, Superintendent of the Garden.

Mr. Reynolds has been connected with the Madison Square Garden many years, his chief duty being to change the interior of the huge building every time the attraction changes. He makes the Garden ready for a circus with three rings, and then turns it into "Venice" with a canal. He and Mr. Stewart were induced to take an interest in the California claim, which lies near the small town of Yreka. Soon afterward the diggers struck a vein with rich ore in it. Since then they have been turning out ore worth about $1,200 a ton. It is said to be the biggest "strike" ever made in that section.

PLAYWRIGHTS AS PLAYERS.

Revival of W. S. Gilbert's Parody of "Hamlet" Delights London Critics.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 20.—A theatrical performance which was decidedly out of the ordinary took place at the Garrick Theatre yesterday on the occasion of a charity benefit. After "The Fairy's Dilemma," the regular bill at the Garrick, had been given, another play by W. S. Gilbert which was written some forty years ago, and had not been seen in London for a long time, was put on. This is "Rosencrantz and Guildenstein," a parody on "Hamlet."

The extraordinary feature of the performance, however, was that all the parts in the burlesque were taken by eminent playwrights, and the cast included such distinguished names as Capt. Marshall, Anthony Hope, Bernard Shaw, and W. S. Gilbert, himself as King Claudius.

The plot of the parody, which is one of Gilbert's cleverest pieces of work, furnishes opportunity for many of the jokes and humorous twists for which the author had in his youth written a five-act tragedy of such unspeakable badness that it ran ful roasting. The tragedy is naturally a tender subject to Claudius, and, as he tells his Queen, although the play was already five acts too long, he added a sixth, in act by which the penalty of death was meted out to all who sneered at the play. The mere mention of the ill-fated tragedy is also fatal.

Now, the Hamlet of the parody, played by Captain Marshall, has the same tendency to soliloquy which Shakespeare's hero exhibits, and causes considerable distress at the court by falling into a melancholy monologue on all occasions. Consequently Rosencrants and Guildenstein are summoned and invited to try to put a stop to the unfortunate young man's mania for soliloquy. Ophelia, (Mrs. Madeline Lucette Ryley,) who is the daughter of the Lord Chamberlain, has been betrothed to Hamlet, but does not care for the Prince, and cherishes a sneaking fondness for Rosencrants, and a plan is concocted to get Hamlet out of the way.

The one remaining copy of Claudius's tragedy is in the possession of the Lord Chamberlain, and at the suggestion of Rosencrants Ophelia steals it from his study. Then Hamlet, all unconscious of the traitorous conspiracy, is persuaded to act it, and as the chief part contains many soliloquies the Prince is delighted, and with the help of some strolling players presents the tragedy before the court.

Claudius is enraged at seeing the tabooed tragedy presented before the court with the Prince in the star rôle, and poor Hamlet is sentenced to be banished to a country called "Engle-land," where dwells a cultured race who will ensnare the exile in their hearts. As Claudius says, he believes the people there will put up with that sort of thing.

Hamlet, according to Ophelia, "is idiotically sane, with lucid intervals of insanity," and "always dresses as King James the First." Captain Marshall's rendering of the part was excellent, and the poor Prince's attempts to soliloquize perhaps the most amusing part of the piece. With rolling eye Hamlet strolls on in the limelight, busily soliloquizing, to be interrupted after a few words by Rosencrants or Guildenstein, who finish his sentences for him and take his rhetorical questions for riddles and conundrums, or else by Bernard Shaw, who as a courtier in a mouse-colored costume offers him glasses of water every few minutes.

W. S. Gilbert as the heavy father with bushy eyebrows was so excellent as to almost make one feel a passing regret that so fine a comedian had spent most of his life writing plays instead of acting them. A crowd of other distinguished playwrights had a thinking parts, Anthony Hope, Col. Newnham Davis, Edward Rose, and others, while Lady Colin Campbell was the Queen.

The play was so delightfully amusing as to please even those who regard a parody of Shakespeare as a sacrilege; in fact, as The Times says, there is more in the play than mere amusement. "It is really a subtle piece of criticism." The Times's critic remarks, "sometimes of Shakespeare's play, sometimes of the commentators, and sometimes of the actors who have played the great part."

JERSEY CENTRAL WANTS LAND.

Commissioners Named to Condemn Property—Status of the Law.

On the application of W. A. Barcalo, counsel for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Justice Jonathan Dixon, at Jersey City, yesterday appointed Cornelius J. Cronan, Elmer E. Demarest, and Joel M. Johnson commissioners to condemn lands in Bayonne owned by Othile and George Thumm. The land, Mr. Barcalow said, was needed for a spur the company proposes to lay from its main track to the Kill von Kull.

At the same time Justice Dixon granted a writ of certiorari removing the matter to the Supreme Court for review on the ground that the law under which the commissioners were appointed is unconstitutional.

NEW TOMBS PRISON A FINE SUMMER RESORT

Refrigerated Air and Electric Light for City's Guests.

COOLER THAN REGULAR HOTEL

An Abundance of Fine Food, Too, for Those Who Have Money to Pay for It.

"Say," said one of the city's boarders, as he talked with his lawyer yesterday in the counsel room of the Tombs, "if dere wus only a floatin' bath and a baseball ground in here dere wouldn't be a better Summer resort on earth. I ain't been warm this Summer. When I wus up in de old Tombs for swipin' a watch it wus hotter'n blazes, but dis place is all to de ice cheat."

Nan Patterson, who ought to know, says that the cold air pumped through the corridors and into the new cells makes the place far cooler than the average Summer hotel. There is the thermometer to prove it. A reporter who went through the city prison yesterday, with Deputy Warden Hanley, found the temperature at 70 degrees in the top corridor and from 70 to 72 in the others during the warmest part of the afternoon. There was a breeze blowing through them strong enough to swing a catboat. Not a man, even the prisoners taking their afternoon turn around the galleries, was in his shirt sleeves. Thermometers are hung on the wall on every tier. Not one of them has reached the 80 mark this Summer.

There is nothing of the damp, prison air about the new Tombs that made the old structure an abomination to enter; none of the dirt and grime. There are two shower baths in each tier. The prisoners may use them as often as they wish to; they must use them once a week. The cells are far larger than the ordinary fifty-cent room in a cheap hotel. Each one is fitted with a cold air ventilator and an electric light. The cold air pipes do not run through the cells, but are boxed in a chamber and the air forced out by a pump. There is a large tank of iced water on each tier, the outcome of a fund established by the "Tombs Angel," Mrs. Foster.

In the matter of diet the new Tombs is hardly a Summer resort unless the prisoner has money to spend. Nan Patterson has, and so have a number of others who are likely to spend the entire Summer in the prison. The prisoner without money or friends gets the usual prison fare—bread, coffee, and meat stew, with an occasional dish of currant jelly or rice pudding.

But for prisoners with plethoric purses Caterer Lowenstein has a restaurant and broiling range right in the Tombs. He dispenses fish, steaks, salads, softshell crabs, broiled lobsters, clam chowder, olives, sardines on toast, cold chicken, and fruits off the ice, and almost everything else that the jaded appetite of a Summer boarder might require. These delicate repasts are actually called for, almost every day, in the Tombs. These feasts must be eaten with the fingers and a spoon. The prison rules do not permit knives and forks. When the caterer sells a prisoner a steak, he has to cut it in small pieces for him. The prices are about the same as would be charged at any respectable outside restaurant.

In the morning feasts mute, the Tombs is deficient as a Summer resort. The men can get along well enough, but for the women it is a hardship to get along without a looking glass. The best they can get in that line is the bottom of a tin pan polished to the brightness of silver, or a glass electric switchboard with a black background. The women help one another, Nan Patterson included. Stories told about her having a maid to dress her hair are untrue.

OPEN MARKET PURCHASE ABUSE

Controller of the Treasury Says It Leads to Fraud.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—In disposing of the accounts of Pay Director Thompson, in charge of the Portsmouth, N. H. Navy Pay Office, for the fiscal year, 1903, in which open market purchases amounting to several hundred thousand dollars are shown, the Controller of the Treasury says:

"The purpose of advertising is to invite competition by notifying those who have the desired articles for sale of the terms and conditions upon which the Government will purchase. Experience has taught us that purchases should be made in no other way, and the law so commands when time and circumstances admit of this method, but when this precaution is generally neglected by a department, fraud and scandal follow almost as a matter of course. It is expected that the ordinary rules relative to advertising, contracting for supplies and making payments therefor in the future will be followed by you and all other officers of the Navy."

CLAIMS TYPEWRITER RECORD.

Miss Pretty, Government Employe, Writes 22,000 Words in 7 Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The speediest operators on typewriting machines in the Government's service are found in the Patent Office. The champion of the office is Mary E. Pretty of Pennsylvania. She lays claim to the world's championship on her record of copying in seven hours 22,000 words.

An order was filed yesterday for certain evidence that was required in court within a limited time. The force of typewriters in the manuscript division is depleted by reason of the vacation season. The order was made "special," and instructions were given to get the work out at the earliest possible moment. Miss Pretty was assigned to the duty.

MURDERED SOLDIER BURIED.

Comrades Fire Salute Over Body of Private Hammett.

The funeral of Private J. P. Hammett of the Eighteenth Coast Artillery, whose body was found in Westchester Creek last Thursday, was held yesterday at Fort Schuyler. The interment followed in Greenwood, eight of the dead soldier's comrades accompanying the body to the cemetery to fire a salute over his grave.

Coroner O'Gorman said yesterday that there were no new developments in the murder mystery. Capt. Burfiend of the Westchester Police Station has been recalled from his vacation and last night he said that he expected to have the case cleared up in the next forty-eight hours.

UPHEAVAL IN BOGOTA?

It Is Said Marroquin and Reyes Are Declared to be Traitors.

COLON, July 30.—A dispatch from Cartagena says rumors are in circulation of an upheaval in Bogota. President Marroquin and President-elect Reyes are, according to the rumor, declared to be traitors and Congress has been closed.

The people of Cartagena are anxiously awaiting confirmation of the rumors.

Brian L. Burrows's Illness More Serious.

Brian L. Burrows, Secretary of the Rapid Transit Commission, is seriously ill from nervous prostration at a sanitarium at Summit, N. J., where he was taken a few days ago. Word was received here yesterday that instead of being improved by the treatment he has been receiving, he had grown worse. Mr. Burrows had worked five years without a vacation. He was secretary to the Mayor during part of Mr. Strong's administration.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S
5TH AVE. 28th St. and Broadway 5TH AVE.
CONTINUOUS FROM 1 TO 10:20 P. M.
Grand scenic revival of the always popular Irish romantic drama made famous by W. J. Scanlan and Andrew Mack, entitled
"MYLES AROON"
introducing for the first time at this theatre the new Irish singing comedian, Donald Brian, supported by the stock company favorites, including GEORGE BRYANT, DAN JARRETT, EDWIN FOWLER, HENRY MILLER, JR., MARY BERTRAND, ELEANOR CARROLL, and others. New scenery and effects.
In the Entr'acte Vaudeville,
JONES, GRANT & JONES,
(First reappearance after three years' separation,) BERT BAKER, GREGORY & LIND, DAISY DUMOND, UNION SQUARE QUARTET, MURPHY & NOLAN, ALEXANDER & HOFFMAN, The Kalatechnoscope, and many others.
BIG SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
BILLY CLIFFORD, WINONA SHANNON AND COMPANY, ANNA LAYNG & CO., DE VINE and WOLLEY, CHINESE WILLIAMS, and a score of others.

125th St. And St. Lexington Ave 125th St.
Every Afternoon at 1:30. Every Eve. at 7:30
First revival in several years of Minnie Maddern Fiske's great success,
"CAPRICE"
presented with elaborate scenic and costume effects and an unusually strong cast, including JESSIE IZETT, MARION BERG, MATHILDE DESHON, WALLACE ERSKINE, H. DUDLEY HAWLEY, AL. PHILLIPS, HUGH FORD, VERNER CLARGES, AL. ROBERTS, and others.
BETWEEN THE ACTS.
THE THREE WESTONS, LAWRENCE CRANE, THOMAS E. WHITBRED, the Kalatechnoscope, and other stars.
SPECIAL SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
"FOR LIZETTE," THE THREE WESTONS, FISHER & CLARK, PAULINE MORAN, and twenty other clever specialties.

23RD St. West of Sixth Avenue 23RD St.
CONTINUOUS—12:30 TO 10:45 P. M.
EVERYTHING NEW IN VAUDEVILLE.
First presentation of the clever sketch, "THE MILLIONAIRE AND THE ACTRESS," by
WILLIAM BONELLI & CO.
including Edith Martin & Ruth Richmond.
WILLIAM H. PASCOE & CO.
in Edmund Day's comedy of sentiment, "LOVE AND WAR," including HELEN MAR WILCOX and EDWARD CHAPPELLE.
"ELIZABETH'S DAUGHTER."
presented under the direction of the author, Charles De Lang, by a special company.
PALFREY & BARTON, ZIEKA & KING, LYDELL & BUTTERWORTH, BERT BAKER, YACKLEY & BONNELL, THE LEROYS, KILTIE TRIO, the Kalatechnoscope, and others.
SPLENDID SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY
"CHRISTMAS EVE ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND," THE FOUR EMPERORS OF MUSIC, MERRIT & MITCHELL, MONA DESMOND, and others.
SPECIAL:
SPLENDID MOVING PICTURE OF
JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER
on dock at Rosemount bidding good-bye to
MAYOR McCLELLAN
and friends. Exhibited at all PROCTOR HOUSES ALL THIS WEEK. FIRST EVER TAKEN of the Democratic Presidential Candidate.
DON'T MISS IT!

KEITH'S
14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV.
DEVOTED TO B. F. KEITH'S ORIGINAL IDEA
E. F. ALBEE ..... General Manager
Continuous Perform

PART THREE

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1904.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

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CONGRESSMAN Jesse Overstreet of Indiana asked a New York newspaper man now to pronounce "Esopus." The Western pronunciation, he said, was "Ess-opus." He was told the correct pronunciation was "E-soap us."

"Sort of curious, isn't it," remarked Congressman Babcock, "that we should have Presidential candidates hailing from places with such queer names as Oyster Bay and Esopus?"

"It doesn't matter so much where a man is from as it does where he is going," was the sage observation of Mr. Overstreet.

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WHEN I was in Cork last," said Chauncey Olcott, "I got acquainted with one of those really good story tellers who have helped make Ireland famous. Some incident came up in the local courts which brought out the following:

"'Ah, it isn't always the larnin' that counts in a man. If the brains are in him they'll work without trainin', though maybe a little touchin' up doesn't hurt.

"'Now, there was me ould fri'nd Tom Sullivan, who med piles iv money on horse dealin' in Cork's own town, an' was Magisthrate an' all, though he couldn't tell his own name if he saw it in writin'. Well, I mind the day Sergt. Darcy brought Pete Garvey up before Tom for bein' "drunk and disorderly in the public streets"—as they say. Now Darcy was a bit of a bog Latin scholar, and, thinkin' to flustrate Tom, he put the case this way: "Pete Garvey in hoc signum staggerum, your Worshippum."

"'Tom looked bothered for a minit and scratched his poll. Then, with one of thim sudden jerks of his, he pointed to Garvey and thundered out:

"'"In hoc finum bobissimum peelerum," and I declare he had to explain to thim reporter fellows who write books every day that Garvey was fined a bob, or a shillin' if ye like, for bein' drunk and disorderly. Oh, it's the brains, not the larnin', that counts.'"

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COMMISSIONER PALLAS of the Park Department tells a story illustrating the philosophic nature of some of the tramps who delight to enjoy the shade of the spreading elm in Central Park.

Almost unobserved, a man in shabby raiment sat down near him on a bench a few days ago, turned his back, and rested his head on his right palm. In a few moments the little English sparrows, then the pigeons, and last a pair of squirrels began to collect near the feet of the apparently drowsy and unobserving tramp. Upon closer scrutiny the Commissioner saw the left hand of the man fly out and back, and bread crumbs were thick around him on the asphalt walk. He did not seem to observe his feeding flock, and if he were enjoying the feast it was concealed beneath a very extraordinary sang froid.



It interested Commissioner Pallas, and he approached the tramp and approved of his thoughtfulness, to which the kindly peripatetic responded: "Yes, I have been hungry for two days, and I have chosen the nearest thing to a meal and I feel full, yes, vicariously full, when I see the birds and animals having a feast. I found this piece of bread on a doorstep at the entrance to the Park, and it has given me a full meal."

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YOUNG Kermit Roosevelt has a companion who, while at the Groton School, prided himself upon his English birth and parentage. As Fourth of July approached young Roosevelt asked the boy mischievously:

"Are you English?"

The reply was emphatically in the affirmative.

"Well, said the President's son, "aren't you glad we whipped you, so you can have a holiday on the Fourth of July?"

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JUDGE HENRY E. HOWLAND, Fellow of the Yale University Corporation, whose reputation in New York and elsewhere among Yale men as a raconteur is too well known to elaborate, told several excellent stories at the recent Yale alumni dinner. One ran thus:

"A well-known lawyer experienced religion and joined the church," said Judge Howland. "His friends, upon learning of his desire to ally himself with active religious work, decided that there was one point upon which he might still improve, and they talked to his pastor about it. Said they in effect: 'So-and-So is a fine man in every way, but he does fail to stick closely to the truth when he tells about his fish catches, and we wish you would caution him about it.'

"The minister did his duty, and the lawyer acknowledged his carelessness. 'That is my besetting sin, parson, and hereafter I'll be careful. I shall buy a pair of scales and verify every statement I make by them.'

"Not long afterward he was blessed with a son. In due time there was question about the weight of the boy. The fond mother spoke up and said, 'Take father's new scales and weigh baby in them.'

"The nurse and the whole household crowded around, unable to believe the registered figures, which told them that the new baby weighed precisely fifty-three and a half pounds."

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ONE of Judge Howland's best stories refers to a Southern planter who was showing some Northern friends about his plantation. The visitors noticed a great number of men working in gangs about the place.

"Do your men work better that way?" asked one man.

After explaining his system, the man ventured the remark that he employed many old Confederate soldiers.

"And how do they do?" asked one of the party.

"Well, over there are four men. One was a private, one a Corporal, one a Major, and one a Colonel in the service," said the planter.

"Are they equally good at their jobs?"

"Oh, no. The private is a first-class workman, and the Corporal is pretty good, too," said the planter. "The Major is so-so, and as for the Colonel, well, I hesitate to say anything against one who fought in the war, but I've made up my mind that I shall not hire any Brigadier Generals."

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WHERE are you spending the Summer?" asked A. H. Hummel of a young lady who visited him the other day.

"Long Island," replied the questioned one; "but it is anything but Long Island for me. I cannot keep my servants long—in fact, no sooner do they land in my country home than I have to discharge them."

"Oh, you mean you are in 'Fire' Island, then," retorted Hummel. The lady vanished.

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THE REV. DR. W. S. RAINSFORD of St. George's is fond of telling of the lessons he learns from the little members of his flock.

"I was not always so keen for open churches," he confessed recently, "but a four-year-old girl settled my mind on that point. I was walking with her, listening to her childish prattle, when we passed a tightly closed and locked church.



"'I s'pose God has a key to let Himself in,' she remarked, looking thoughtfully at the barred door, 'but the people have to go to the sexton.'

"I didn't have a church then," continued the doctor, "but I made up my mind that when I did have one the people would not have to hunt up the sexton to get in."

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AFTER Eugene Field's return from his first trip to Europe, where he "spent his patrimony like a Prince," and before he went to Denver, he had a little close personal experience with hard times. One day he walked into a leading St. Louis hotel, and, squaring himself before the register, inscribed his name in his well-known copper-plate chirography. The clerk had never heard of him, but he read the name with a quick glance and said:

"Do you wish a room, Mr. Field?"

"No," was the answer.

"Dinner?"

"No."

"Then may I ask what you do want?" continued the clerk.

"I just wanted to arrive," replied Field solemnly. "I had not arrived at a good hotel for many months. I feel better. Thank you," and he stalked out with long, heavy strides.

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CAPT. WALTER H. CHATFIELD of the Fifth Infantry, recently home from the Philippines, tells this as a story of service current out in that country. A battalion out on a "hiking" expedition had halted for the Sabbath. The men were all worn out and anxious for rest. But the Chaplain was most intent on having services, it being the night before Easter. The Chaplain hadn't a candle to read service by, and an obliging private hunted one up for him. Then the private started for his tent, but the Chaplain halted him, asking if he wouldn't turn in and help with the singing. Music was not this private's strong point. But he had a lot of respect for the Chaplain, so he halted, took station close to the minister's elbow, and, converting himself into a candlestick, said:



"See here, Chaplain, I can't sing a hell of a lot, but I can hold the candle. Go ahead with the services—I can help that much."

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F. C. SMITH, a well-known fire insurance man at 43 Cedar Street, recently canceled an insurance policy of a woman who lives at Esopus, made famous by Judge Parker's residence there. The woman was decidedly dissatisfied with his letter, which, of course, was typewritten.

She replied tersely as follows:

"You are very impertinent. You think you are awful smart. You needn't print your letters, cos I can read writing."

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MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH tells of an incident in one of her rescue missions. She was putting a little waif to bed, folding her new clothes and teaching her a childish prayer. "Now, follow me," said Mrs. Booth, "and say as I say:

"'Now I lay me down to sleep,'"

The child repeated the words.

"'I pray Thee, God, my soul to keep,'" continued the missionary.

"'I pray Thee, God, my clothes to keep,'

was the version of the child.

"No, not clothes, my child. I'll take care of your clothes."

The little girl jumped to her feet in terror. "But won't you pawn them?" she asked. "That's what they always do at home when I have new clothes."

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AT a children's party at Buckingham Palace the other day a little incident occurred which furnished Queen Alexandra, who is very fond of children, with considerable amusement. One of the small people present, a three-year-old son of Lady Lurgan's, has a passion for soldiers and was showing his appreciation for the scarlet-coated military bandsmen who were playing in the garden by picking daisies and presenting them. Presently the Queen chanced to pass by and graciously asked the small boy to give her a daisy. The youngster looked her Majesty over and compared her quiet gown with the gay uniforms he admired, then firmly replied: "No. Grass for you," and handed the Queen a tiny handful of grass. The Queen went off laughing at the little boy who was honest enough to show that he preferred bandsmen in red coats to royalty.



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NEW YORKERS have often been called "provincial" by strangers, who say that the inhabitants of this city think the entire world is bounded by the Hudson, the East, and the Harlem River. If a young servant of Augustus Van Wyck is a fair type of the Gothamite, the strangers are certainly right. This young man had never left the city up to his eighteenth year, and had never evinced any desire to do so. Then, however, some of his friends prevailed upon him to take a short trip "up State."

He went—about twenty-five miles. After a week he came back. Ex-Judge Van Wyck wanted to know what his man thought of the outside world.

"What kind of a trip did you have, John?" he asked.

"Well, Sir," replied the youth, "all I've got to say is this: If the world stretches as far south o' here as it does north it's a mighty big place."

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YACHT signals are queer things to get tangled up with," remarked the Rear Commodore of the Rocking Chair Fleet as he sipped a highball on the veranda of the pretty little clubhouse of the Sachem's Head Yacht Club, up on the Connecticut shore. "Gen. 'Tom' Watson, the Broadway broker, found it out when he was Fleet Captain of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and once tried to be more polite than the code of signals allowed. Signals differ in different clubs, and I won't swear to the fact of the letters, but as I remember it the flag 'C' meant 'Yes' and 'S' meant 'Leave of absence is granted.' Gen. 'Tom' was in command of the Connecticut National Guard before he went into the yachting branch of the service at Commodore Adams's suggestion, and a stickler for etiquette. So he conceived the idea that he could be exceptionally polite, put those two flags together and have them read, 'Yes; leave of absence is granted.'

"One day when one of the captains flew the flag asking for leave of absence, Watson hoisted the 'C. S.' combination on the flagship in response. It is many a day since there was such a commotion in New London Harbor. Every boat in the fleet launched her small boat, and the whole bunch steered straight for the flagship, much to the consternation of Fleet Captain Watson. He was on hand to receive the first comers, who hauled alongside with a request to know 'What can I do to help you, Sir?'



"This sort of question came at him from all sides, until the fleet captain, having been told 'Better look at your code book, Sir,' by one of the more venturesome of the boatswains, descended to the cabin and discovered that the true translation of his polite signal, 'C S,' was 'I am in distress and need assistance at once.'

"The boys had the laugh on 'Tom' for fair that time, and his stock of champagne had to be renewed that night from the Pequot Club stores. I have heard it asserted that Gen. Watson has never tried to be overpolite since then."

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RIP REUKEMA, a Milwaukee lawyer and member of the Wisconsin Legislature, is Superintendent of one of the largest Sunday schools in the city.

Mr. Reukema was making a children's day address, and wishing to get an explanation of "manna" asked: "What is the staff of life?"

An agitated hand waved the air, and, on being encouraged to make reply, a lad answered: "Whisky."

The assemblage was astonished, but roared when the boy, encouraged to make himself clear, continued:

"Moses threw down his staff and then the people saw a snake."

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A PURITAN sort of creature, all fluffy and lacey, thought to make a hit with David Warfield by criticising the ways of some up-to-date friends.

"Now, tell me, Mr. Warfield," said she, "truly and honest, do you like to see women smoke?"

"Oh, I don't know," he replied thoughtfully, "they're mighty handy in a company where a fellow wants to borrow a light."

Mascots of the Training Stables

The Dog That Brought Luck to Hermis—Waterboy and No. 13—Irish Lad's Goat—McChesney's Parrot.

SUPERSTITION follows the races. Wherever you find horses, jockeys, and trainers there is an astounding abundance of this quality of mind. All signs afforded by the mascots to the folks about a racing stable are considered, and the mascot stands a barometer for the trainer's and jockey's spirits.

There is a dog in the manger down at the Thomas stable, and a pretty dog, too. It was presented to Mr. Thomas by Sir Thomas Lipton, and that genial sportsman, who believes most vigorously in mascots, said playfully when he presented Minnie to her present owner, "There, Thomas, there's a dog for your manger, and if I'm not mistaken a good mascot for your new Hermis."

Before that time Hermis had been minus a guiding star. But Mr. Thomas has been heard to remark: "It's mighty queer how that horse's luck did change. By Jove, I believe it was Lipton and the dog."

Minnie is a little fox terrier, bright and of rather varying disposition. When Minnie turns snappy every one is on the qui vive until the next race is run and either won or lost. Generally when Minnie is in this mood the Hermis stakes are dropped at the track.

When the "sixty-thousand-dollar beauty" won the Brighton Cup Minnie was at the track. She was in specially fine spirits that day, not a snap had she snapped or a whine had she whined for days; the Lipton mascot was doing herself proud. During the race Mr. Thomas kept her on the far end of a chain. It is alleged about the stables that as Hermis came in first Minnie raised upon her haunches and howled in a nerve-racking and ear-splitting manner. Whether this was the finest of mascot intuition or a mere combination of band, shouting, and cheering that touched the howl-producing strain in the dog's nervous system can't be decided, but the racing people like to believe that it was a howl for Hermis and not for mere physiological reasons.

Two years ago last April fools' day the men and boys were seated at breakfast in the dining room at the Haggin stable. Ah Sing, the Chinese cook, was busy ladeling out oatmeal and preparing smiles that would stay on all day when he suddenly raised his sharp little eyes and exclaimed:

"Where is Bailey boy?" and for the first time the men and boys noticed that the most diminutive boy about the stable was missing from his place. However, before any one had time to go in search of the missing one he appeared in the doorway panting and very flushed.

"I say fellers," he managed to jerk up from some place in the region of his diaphragm, "I say, there's a colt down in the little pony's stable—honest."

Now, until the addition of this last word not one at the table had doubted Bailey, but that word was just enough to start the fuse of incredulity, whereupon one boy, recollecting that it was the first of April, retorted:

"'Aw, gwan, Bailey, you can't fool us, even if it is April fool's day.

Then Bailey became indignant, and so vigorously did he protest against all possibility of a joke that one of the boys offered himself as a victim and accompanied Bailey to the stable. There, sure enough, was a little colt beside the Shetland pony that belongs to Mrs. Joyner.

Bailey was delighted, and to him was given the honor of naming the new arrival. Here Bailey's superstition came to the front.

"I'll tell you, fellers," swinging his drab cap on his head hind end to, "we'll name her No. 13, 'cause she was born on April fool. You see, it's bad luck to be born on that day, but this bad number will set it right—see?"

Waterboy's Mascot.

So the colt was named No. 13 and two weeks later became Waterboy's mascot. It all happened this way:

Waterboy was being ridden out of the stable on his way to "early gallops." As he passed the enclosure where the little colt was kept the thoroughbred whinnied and No. 13 did her best to respond; then this colt, as yet very long of leg and short of body, trotted along by the fence and conversed in horse language with Waterboy.

It is interesting to note how very much attached animals become to each other. For instance, every morning when Waterboy goes to exercise the colt goes too; if she doesn't the big horse seems lonesome and actually becomes sulky. At the races No. 13 is always to be found in the field, and she has not missed a race since she was able to make the distance between the stalls and the track.

Dick Leslie, another, in the accompanying



"HE IS" WATERBOY'S INSEPARABLE COMPANION.

DICK PERCHES ON MR. CHESNEY'S BACK

"MINNIE" WHO FORETELLS THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HERMIS

"BILLY" SLEEPS WITH IRISH LAD

Sleeps in the Stall.

Billy sleeps in the stall with this famous race horse; at meal time is always on hand, not to eat, but simply to sit by and take notice. He seems to understand that his whole mission in life is to play the soothing rôle for Irish Lad. Whenever this horse is in a nervous condition Billy seems to know it and makes a great rumpus outside the stall until the door is opened for him.

E. E. Smathers has a horse and a parrot. The horse is "Big Mac." McChesney's mascot is not more nor less than a bird of brilliant plumage, but saving grace he is not a "Polly," neither does he insist that he "wants a cracker" just after having eaten. Nor does he call incessantly for Ethel. In fact, in all save a habit of slight profanity, the bird is a model and this particular mold must have been broken when Dick was hatched.

"McChesney, McChesney—oh, McChesney," is the first cry heard in the morning about the stable. The bird sleeps on a beam high up in the stall and makes a fuss when shut up in a cage.

McChesney and this bird are great friends, and the big horse does not seem to object to the bird's making a perch of his back; in fact, many an hour does Dick spend ensconsed in the middle of the racer's back.

Such a sure predictor of events is this bird that his croak when ominous, like that of the raven, is well heeded by believers in mascots. He is such a pet about the place that not one of the stable folk, even after Dick has chewed up part of a saddle or hidden a stirrup, wish him to "leave the beam above the door," and as yet no one has admonished him to "get back into the tempest and the night's Plutonian shore," for only when there has been a failure on McChesney's part to win some race does this bird croak "nevermore."

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A BRAVE GIRL, INDEED.

THE bravest girl in the State of New Jersey on Uncle Sam's list of rural mail carriers is Miss Villa Potter of Willow Grove. She carries the mail from Newfield, Gloucester County, to Porchtown and the surrounding county, covering a route of twenty-nine miles all told.

Miss Potter has been an invalid for eighteen years, being a victim of typhoid fever when thirteen years old. Her father, Michael Potter, was killed in a well several years ago, and her brother, Frank, died carrying the mail. Then she determined to help her mother make a living.

Every morning her mother wheels her out to the mail wagon, and assists her to get in. The farmers all along the route built the boxes close to the roadside, so that the invalid can deliver the mail without getting out, for she cannot stand alone. Her brother takes care of three horses and two cows, and by the help of her daughter makes a comfortable living.

Miss Potter's [illegible] was enthusiastically approved by the people, who, she says, show her every possible kindness. Her popularity increases because of her punctuality.

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HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S NEW GIFT.

A VALUABLE little gift of curiosities was presented to the New York Historical Society last week in a most unexpected manner. Early one warm morning, when even the seekers after historical material were uncommonly few in the library of the old building at Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, a gentleman walked briskly into the room, and, laying a small package upon the librarian's desk, said in a businesslike voice:

"Here is a little gift I would like to give to the society. I found them in my rooms, but as I am soon going to Paris I will have no use for them, and, having once been a member of the society, I thought you might like to have them."

The librarian thanked the donor, who was Meredith Howland, the Parisian representative of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Howland for several years has resided in Paris, but during his brief visit to his native land at present is spending part of his time at Bar Harbor.

The most unexpected feature of the gift came after Mr. Howland had departed. Upon investigating the package the librarian, Mr. Kelby, discovered a splendid letter of George Washington, referring to Revolutionary war matters, two letters of Gov. George Clinton written in 1790, a commission signed by John Jay as Governor and Robert H. Livingston appointing Aaron Stockholme Lieutenant Colonel of cavalry in the Second Division of New York militia, April 15, 1800; an autograph of Henry Clay, an old Staten Island land deed of 1750, with the curious seals attached, and a big parchment deed from the Mayor and Commonalty of New York, granting a lot of ground in the Seventh Ward, between Clinton and Montgomery Streets, with thirty-eight feet front on the East River, to William Bedlow Crosby, for the trifling sum of $19.31. The deed is dated Nov. 28, 1806, and is signed by De Witt Clinton as Mayor.

Besides these letters and documents there were about thirty pieces of civil war paper currency, including bills of trade issued by many towns, villages, and business houses, besides some old bank bills, over a dozen old Confederate bills, several being private bank bills, and a small box filled with civil war copper tokens.

Most valuable of all was the letter of George Washington, which would readily bring from $50 to $100 at auction. It was dated "Headquarters, April 21, 1783," and is addressed to Lieut. Col. William S. Smith, commanding the post at Dobbs Ferry. Col. Smith was one of Washington's aides early in the war, and after the war he married the only daughter of President John Adams. The letter reads:

"The cessation of hostilities having been now proclaimed, you will now permit any Citizens of the State of New York or of the United States to pass and repass your Post with any Vessels, Boats, or Water Craft, without hindrance or molestation, upon their reporting themselves to you or to such officer as shall be appointed by you for the purpose. I am, Sir, Your most Obedient Servant,

"GO. WASHINGTON."

Among the business issues of paper money which were accepted in trade by the respective houses were two curious bills of Charles Delmonico. One is for 5 cents and the other for 15 cents. Each contains on the face of the bill a view of the Delmonico restaurant at 2 South William Street, with the autograph "C. Delmonico." Among the town and village bills are those of Jersey City, Newark, Kingston, Rondout, Albany, Troy, Rochester, Hudson, and the Great Salt Lake Corporation.



MONK.

The Dog That [illegible] in the Rapidly [illegible] Cars.

MONK'S DELIGHT IS STREET CAR RIDING.

Her History Is a Bit Misty, But Her Habits Are Well Known.

IF there should be a prize contest for the most popular dog in New York the prize would be awarded to "Monk," the mascot of the Crosstown Division Street cars. Monk is the horse-car dog, and she has probably traveled more miles on the cars than any individual in New York, except the drivers and conductors themselves. Her circle of friends and admirers is undoubtedly larger than that of any other animal in the city.

Monk's early history is unknown. Her pedigree would not be interesting. She is said to be a "full-blooded little yellow dog," with even more than the intelligence for which this breed of canines is noted. She knows so much that some of the car men feel that she is a little uncanny and are almost afraid of her. Where she first saw the light of day is unknown, but she came to public notice, it is believed, at the old barn of the Christopher Street line of horse cars.

No one is quite certain how long ago that was. Some of the men say that Monk is five years old at least, and others declare that she has been riding around on the cars for anywhere from ten to twelve years. During that time her travels have become somewhat curtailed as certain lines of horse cars have been supplanted by the trolleys, but there are still enough of the style of cars she prefers to permit her riding a large portion of her day. She makes use of the trolley as a convenience. Occasionally when a ride on a west side line seems desirable she jumps on to the cross-town trolley, travels over to Ninth Avenue, jumps off, and transfers to the Ninth Avenue car without a transfer check, and rides up to Fifty-third Street, remaining on the west side as long as agreeable, when she trolleys back across the city again.

Monk's most popular trip is across Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, so far as general testimony goes. It would require word from all the conductors and drivers in town to make sure of the exact line of her different routes of travel from day to day. Often she will start at the beginning of a car line, waiting at the ferry until the particular car she wishes makes its appearance, when she boards it and starts off.

Monk's headquarters now are at the car barn at Fourteenth Street and Avenue B. At least at the barn they consider themselves specially in her favor, because she spends a good portion of her spare time there, but they admit that she visits other barns and has friends whom they do not know. There is proof of this, because some mornings Monk will make her appearance having a much-bedraggled look and covered with dirt. She has perhaps been making a night of it, and looks the worse for wear. But she will disappear from view for a time, and when she appears again she is washed and cleaned and looks the perfect lady all her friends declare her to be.

A Feminine Trait.

It is said to be chiefly a feminine fondness for men's society which makes Monk a horse-car dog. To be sure, she is fond of driving, and has a distinct preference for horse cars, but the latter may be a matter of early habit. That it is the men in whom she chiefly delights is proved by the fact that the times she is around the barn is when the greatest number of men are off duty. She spends most of Sunday at the barn, but not, it is thought, because she has any religious objections to travel on that day.

Except that she is apt to be on the road when most of the men are out, and in the barn when they are there, her habits are uncertain. As a rule she arrives early in the morning—about 6 o'clock. Recently she has had a particular friendship for one of the men with an attractive baby at home, and as he is on night duty, when he comes in in the morning she goes home with him, to play with the baby until perhaps noon.

It is due to her social habits and not to any gift of second sight that Monk becomes aware of the presence of nice babies or anything else that pleases her in the houses of the men. She is impartial in distributing her favors. She makes no class distinctions and is nothing of a Socialist. She may be found at one time during the day in the Superintendent's room on the upper floor taking a nap; she is in the starter's room on the first floor next, or she will be in the room where the men are to be found. She does not require an invitation to make personal visits at the homes of the men. She may in one week go home to dinner every day with a different man, or she will be at the barn around the noon hour if she has been out to breakfast. She was found one day recently fumbling in the pockets of a man who had fallen asleep in the barn. She would put one paw into a pocket and delicately pull out something which she ate. This was sugar, the man explained when he was awakened. He had been feeding Monk with it for some time past, and had become a prime favorite with her. The dog's tastes are diversified, and when the men feed her with chewing gum for the fun of seeing her trying to chew it she wags her tail and asks for more with as nearly a human expression as it is possible to find on a dog's face.

Has No Enemies.

Notwithstanding her intelligence, Monk is not a trick dog. She will sit on a horse's back with pleasure, has been known to sit up with a pipe in her mouth, and will run after a ball, but she never becomes expert, because she does not accept one man as an intimate friend for a time sufficiently long to be taught. So far as is known Monk has not an enemy. None of the men has ever been seen to ill-treat her in any way. "She is a natural pet. It would not be healthy for any one to hurt her," as Head Starter William B. Wheeler says.

Monk's intellectual gifts and social habits have never prevented her from performing her domestic duties. She has followed the Bible injunction to be fruitful and multiply, and anticipated President Roosevelt's prejudice against race suicide. She has brought up from time to time a numerous progeny, and they say at the barn that there is a certainty that none of the famous kennels has ever produced pups like Monk's.

Monk had her picture taken for THE TIMES, and while she was glad to sit, it was one of the trials of her life to go to the photographer and pose upon a plush stool. The result, however, gives a satisfactory idea of her charms. In color Monk is yellow, with a shaggy coat, beautiful brown eyes, a tail which curls, two soft ears, one of which—except when she is depressed by the photographer—she wears cocked, while the other droops. She has an appearance of great intelligence, and is called Monk as an abbreviation of monkey, from the shrewd expression of her face.

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Why the Crowd Came.

Judge William E. Werner of the Court of Appeals tells of the proprietor of a restaurant in Rochester who displayed a sign, "You can't beat our [illegible]." A wag rushed off the [illegible] and took some time for the proprietor to [illegible] the width of the street [illegible] the sign read.

PANAMA AS A HEALTH RESORT

With Thorough Renovation It May Become So in Time.

Panama, July 3, 1904.

WHAT would you think of Panama as a health resort? That is not exactly the way it has been characterised by those who have had the misfortune to spend some time here in passing or by those who have read of the many thousands of deaths which occurred during the building of the railroad and the digging of the canal. The story of eighteen Frenchmen who came in a party, but one of whom survived a single month, though perhaps exceptional, is certainly true and hardly reassuring. Nevertheless the enthusiastic young engineer Mr. Lee Prince, who assisted in cleaning up Havana and who will oversee the sanitary work on the canal zone, informs me that a health resort is what they propose to make of this section, and it is no joke, either! When I come this way again (if not too soon) the grand transformation scene will have been accomplished.

But how is it now and what of the voyage hither? A year ago, on the occasion of my first visit, we were indeed talking about a canal, but now that we are in possession these questions may have greater interest.

It might be fondly imagined that a "sail o'er Southern seas" would be an agreeable change from the voyage across the Atlantic. Under favorable conditions it might be so, for while the Caribbean is generally "nasty," a larger vessel would be rocked more gently by the choppy sea. There are some pleasant things about the voyage. The temperature is rather agreeable; this time it was never uncomfortably warm, though usually the last two days on the Caribbean are muggy and sticky. The glimpses of land along the Windward Channel are a source of excitement. If in good time, Cuba should be passed on Saturday just before sunset. The eastern promontory is a steep, thickly wooded bluff apparently uninhabited, with mountains from 3,000 to 8,000 feet high at uncertain and changing distances. If too late to get a good view of this island, we may see Haiti and Santo Domingo the next morning, less picturesque, yet still interesting.

Creature Comforts Count.

But on shipboard the table and other creature comforts are more important than scenery. While a safe arrival is the great desideratum, one would like to be comfortable en route. There was much grumbling and, I fear, some swear words over the poor table and service of the Allianca, on which I left New York June 21, though it may have been to our advantage that there was no temptation to overeat. The ventilation, or lack of it, was such as to compel some of those who occupied inside rooms below to spend all of their nights in the saloon, which I was glad to do myself on the two occasions when closed port holes were necessary. Now that this line of steamships has passed into Government ownership, it is to be hoped that the small, antiquated ships will soon be replaced by vessels large enough to accommodate the rapidly increasing traffic and arranged and conducted with some regard to the comfort of the passengers.

The distance from New York to Colon is a trifle less than 2,000 miles. To make this in five days, instead of seven, would not require an ocean greyhound, while a similar reduction in fare would seem reasonable, the present tariff being equal to that for the longer journey across the ocean. If the authorities, when they buy or build new vessels, would kindly see that the bathrooms are amidship, instead of in the stern, they would receive the heartfelt gratitude of all the lady passengers who at present must sacrifice their morning ablutions out of regard for the preservation of their breakfasts and general happiness.

If accommodations on shipboard were poor, the company was good. At the Captain's right sat Mr. J. F. Wallace, though not the head, possibly the most important member of the Canal Commission, since he is the chief engineer responsible for the plans and construction of this great work. Since our arrival on Tuesday, (June 28,) he has already taken charge, relieving Major Black of the regular army, who has been continuously on duty here for more than a year carefully studying the operations of the French, and since the transfer to our Government acting as chief and superintending the work still going on at Culebra.

Opposite Mr. Wallace sat Col. Gorgas, who has charge of the sanitary measures here, as he had also at Havana. Other officials were Major Le Garde and Dr. Carter, Southern men who have had experience in Cuba, (including the yellow fever,) and are therefore especially well qualified to enter upon the work in Panama. With several engineers, physicians, clerks, and secretaries, there was a company of twenty or thirty in addition to the ordinary passengers. Among the officials were three nurses —Miss Hibbard, Superintendent of the hospital nurses, a lady of large experience, who held a similar position in Cuba and on the hospital ship Maine in South Africa; Miss Magurk, and Miss Markham.

First Glimpse of Colon.

In spite of agreeable company and fondness for the sea, every one rejoiced to see Colon. It is said never to look so beautiful as when seen from the stern of a vessel, yet it is also a pretty sight to the one approaching for the first time. The crescent-shaped harbor is large enough to float Great Britain's navy, but as the space between the horns is wholly unprotected, when a good norther blows a ship lying at the wharf is liable to be dashed to pieces and must steam for the open sea. Hence the necessity of a breakwater for the mouth of the canal, which we see a mile or more to the right, while yet some distance from the dock. On the point between is the fine house of De Lesseps, now occupied by one of our Commissioners. The shore is fringed with a row of cocoanut palms and a good many small houses, some mere ugly shanties, others pretty dwellings, occupied by railroad officials. Colon is even pretty in spots after going on shore, though "horrible hole" is what it is most frequently called. During ten months of the year it rains almost every day in good heavy showers. I have read that 240 inches is the average. Naturally it is muddy. If the soil were as sticky as in some parts of Indiana and Michigan one would never be able to step off the plank walks. The main street runs along the front, with houses on one side only, facing the shore. Almost every building has a store below, and one may shop for curios to better advantage than in Panama, and also find here a better assortment of photographs. A visit to the back streets might better be omitted. The town is really on a flat, swampy island, where there is no pretense at drainage, and it is remarkable that the place is not more unhealthy than it is. The location of Panama seems much more salubrious, yet, strange to say, it is there that yellow fever is endemic, while the residents of Colon declare that the only cases which occur on that side are brought across the Isthmus. Dengres and pernicious fevers, however, which are said to be worse than yellow, exist both sides of the Isthmus impartially. To the traveler going south on the west coast comes the question where to wait for the day of sailing. Before my first visit I was informed that whatever I did I should wish I had done something else. Besides the danger of being devoured by mosquitos at Colon, it is so hot and damp that one feels excessively limp, even when doing nothing. Let no one rail at the laziness of the people in the torrid zone until he has labored there himself a while. In Panama there is usually more or less danger from yellow fever. The so-called best hotel is poor and dear, but there is more to take up one's time. On board ship at La Boca there is nothing to do but watch the tide go out and leave bare the mud flats half a mile wide, but the air is cooled and more bracing than elsewhere, there are no mosquitos, no danger from fever, and far better table and service than I have seen since leaving New York. For excitement one may go daily to the city four miles distant if he choose. Having tried them all, my preference is for La Boca, especially if there is fever in Panama, the truth in regard to which it is by no means easy to discover.

Crossing the Canal.

On Tuesday last we were favored with a special train to take us to Panama, which was, however, from one point of view, a disadvantage, as the tropical scenery, and even the wretched little villages, are sufficiently picturesque to deserve more than a passing glance from an express train. Soon after leaving the Colon station we cross the canal, which on the right appears like a fine broad stream, opening out into the sea. Several times again we cross it when narrower, as also the Chagres River, a muddy stream, at times a rushing torrent, now well-known to fame, and later to be controlled and rendered useful, supplying most of the water for the canal.

The country shows luxuriant vegetation, here and there a clearing with banana groves, a few vegetables, and one or two cornfields, but mostly a tropical thicket, impenetrable save to one with a machete. The regular train pauses at a number of villages, at one station a half dozen houses, at another perhaps fifty, some perched on a hilltop, others close to the track. Most of the houses have but one or two rooms, some are of cane with thatched roof, the majority, built by the canal company, are of wood, with tin roofs. The people are mostly negroes, with a few Chinese, and some of mixed blood. They look contented and happy as they watch the train go by; the small children, clothed either in a single garment or in their brown skins only, are as cunning as possible.

The highest point of the railroad is well over toward the Pacific side, near the celebrated Culebra cut, where the ridge is being cut down several hundred feet to make way for the canal. On a previous visit to the isthmus I went out there for a day to see how the work was progressing. A few hundred men have been continuously employed here in order that the contract should not lapse. This part of the work, though tedious, is comparatively plain sailing. It was very pretty to see from a safe distance the explosion of dynamite cartridges, by which the earth was loosened from the hillside and made to fall directly into the open cars. The French learned by experience that it was better to cut away the hill in terraces, by which means operations could be carried on at the same time on four different levels and the danger of caving in was avoided. At the lowest point half of the necessary depth has been attained, though but little of the width. This is not at all an unhealthy place in spite of frequent showers. It is in the lower and swampy sections that the greatest mortality will occur.

Sanitation Neglected.

The house where Major Black has been living for more than a year is very pretty and comfortable. Not far distant is the village for the workmen, which would be well enough had not all measures of sanitation been totally neglected. Now there will be a grand cleaning out that will make the people stare. Doubtless many of the former evils can be eradicated, but when it comes to turning up the rank soil in many places it would seem as if the skill of Uncle Sam's best experts must fail to render laboring here innocuous.

On the arrival of our train at the new station in Panama, I am deserted by most of the passengers, the officials proceeding at once to the French hospital above the city on Ancon Hill, where they are quartered for the present, the rest to the hotels in town. I go on later to the La Boca pier, as a year ago, to find to my sorrow that the Loa is not at the dock, but out in the harbor, so I am compelled to return to Panama for a few days, since the steamer, as usual, will sail several days behind time.

When once Panama has been thoroughly renovated it will not be a half bad place to stay, while it may even be a health resort for the people of the Isthmus. It has an ideal location on a small promontory, with water on three sides and the best of opportunities for drainage. There is not half so much rain as on the other side at Colon, but still quite enough. The narrow streets, the [illegible] balconies, the Chinese and other shops, all characteristic of a Spanish-American town, tempt one to stroll or drive, though the rough and ill-kept pavements would make the former preferable were it not for the heat. But this and the cheap fares (10 cents gold) make driving even short distances common. Besides good sanitation and drainage there is also want of a first class hotel. Three dollars and 50 cents a day seems a pretty good price for uncarpeted rooms, with the cheapest kind of furniture, though in this climate simplicity is not amiss, and the chief essential, a mosquito bar, being provided, one is not inclined to grumble about the furnishings. But everywhere Americans desire a good table. This should not mean just such a one as we have at home, but one suited to the climate and the best of its kind. A hotel that would provide this would fill a long felt want; also a good establishment at lower rates would doubtless be well patronized. Real estate, however, is held at absolutely prohibitive prices, so that it may be that we shall have new American towns springing up in the canal zone, leaving the Panamanians out in the cold. For Panama and Colon, though within the ten-mile limit, have been especially exempted from the zone, as with these included there would have been little left for them to govern.

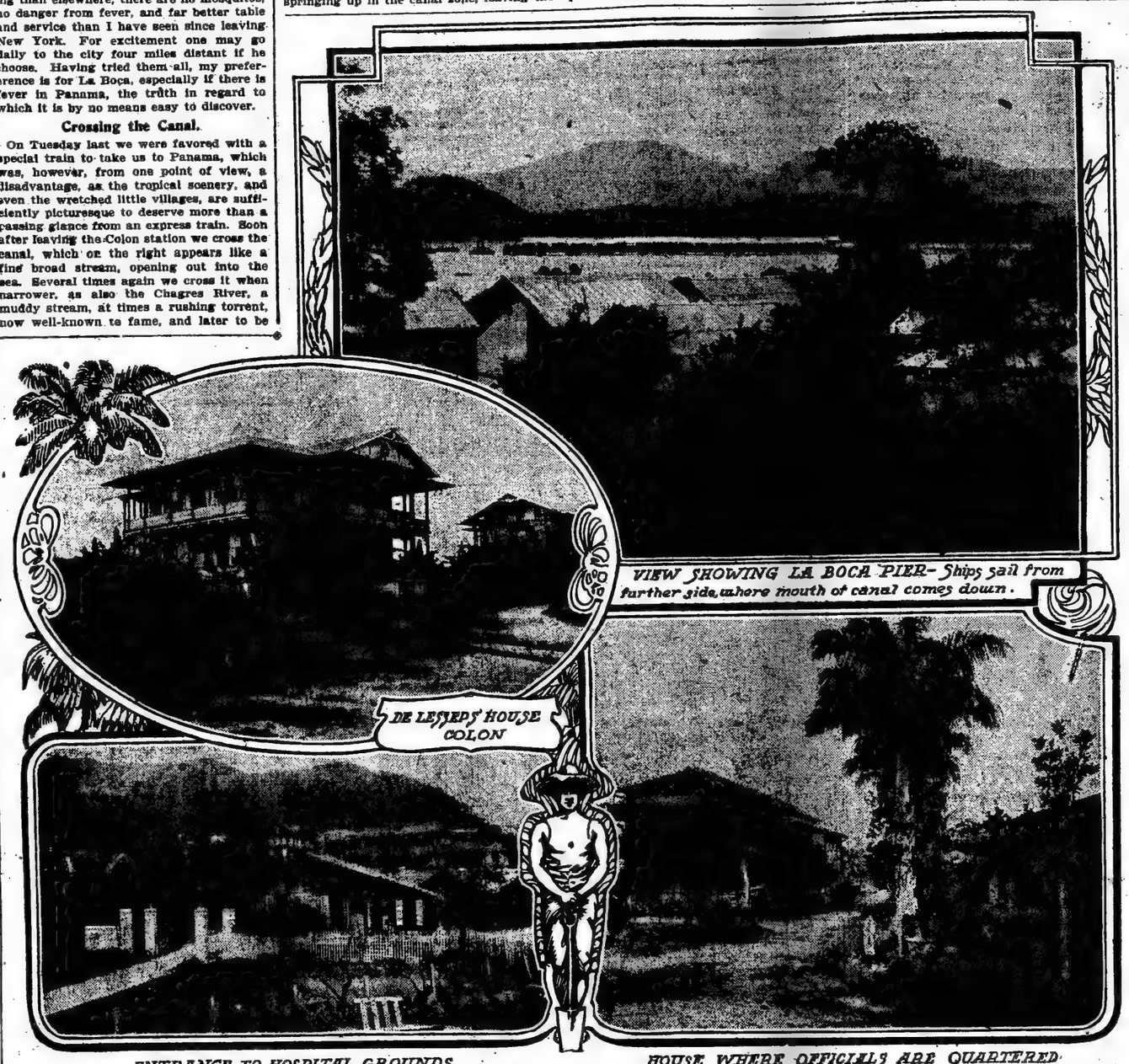
A Blanket Needed.

The members of the official party who had not been here before were agreeably disappointed in finding conditions more favorable than they expected. The temperature is comfortable, not by any means so bad as the hottest days in New York, and the hospital and its surroundings are altogether charming. It is a drive of not more than twenty minutes to the uppermost buildings. The avenue leading up the hill is lined with royal palms brought from Algiers. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and the buildings, seventy-five in number, are constructed in a fashion best adapted to this climate. They are mostly but one room wide, with windows on either side and a sort of atticlike roof, not partitioned off, but with openings protected by blinds, affording excellent ventilation. Up here there is always a breeze, and a delightful prospect of city, harbor, ocean, and low mountains, while the moon rising out of the Pacific gave an added touch of romance to the already charming scene. The first night the use of a blanket was to some a quite surprising luxury. The excellent condition of most of the buildings after a lapse of twenty years, many of these for a long time unused, was an unexpected gratification to the officials. Fresh paint with some repairing and improvements will soon put all in the best of trim, the present situation being vastly better than was found at Havana or Manila. Great credit is due to the French nurses and officials who have kept things up as well as circumstances would allow. A few patients are here now, but none with contagious diseases, so there are delightful quarters not only for those who are connected with the hospital, but for other Government officials also. The hospital has accommodated 800 patients at a time; and when 30,000 or 40,000 men are working on the canal there will doubtless not be too much room, however excellent the sanitation in the zone. But additions can easily be made if necessary. In connection with the hospital there has also been an orphanage where many children have been cared for and brought up in the way they should go. The French Company spent more than $1,000,000 here, making generous provision for the unfortunate.

On Thursday evening, June 30, there was a little excitement in the form of a banquet given by the President, Señor Amador, to the members of the Congress of the Republic who had tendered a banquet to him not long before. Besides these gentlemen other dignitaries were in attendance, representatives of the French and United States Governments, Gov. Davis of the canal zone and Col. Gorgas. The dining room was beautifully decorated with United States and Panama flags and with wreaths and other arrangements of exquisite tropical flowers. The menu comprised many courses and different kinds of wine. Music was provided by a band and a stringed orchestra, and after the banquet came the usual speeches. Most of the gentlemen were in regulation evening dress, to which the Bishop, in his robes and Col. Gorgas in his most becoming white uniform afforded a pleasing variety. The only English speech of the evening was by Gov. Davis, who expressed [illegible] and co-operation which he had experienced and extended greetings from the oldest to the youngest republic on this hemisphere.

In closing let me say that the United States seems particularly fortunate in having here so many men who seem not only to be well fitted by education and experience for the tasks before them, but who are fine looking, cultivated gentlemen, and who will doubtless prove worthy representatives of our great nation.

ANNIE S. PECK.



VIEW SHOWING LA BOCA PIER—Ships sail from further side, where mouth of canal comes down.

DE LESSEPS' HOUSE COLON

ENTRANCE TO HOSPITAL GROUNDS

HOUSE WHERE OFFICIALS ARE QUARTERED

NAVY SEEKS IMPROVEMENTS IN AMMUNITION.

THE bursting of three of the large guns on the battleship Iowa, the fatal accident on the Missouri from a flareback during target practice with one of the twelve-inch guns, and the explosion of the powder magazine at Iona Island, have already resulted in changes for better protection in the ordnance branch of the navy, but investigations now under way are likely to result in other improvements in the making of ammunition as well as in the handling of it.

At the powder magazines it has been decided to increase the number of gunnery officers in order that personal supervision can be given by the authorized officers and more responsible people than civilians employed; mechanical devices are being used to overcome the flarebacks.

In the case of the Iowa's guns the theory advanced was that the explosion was the result of using smokeless powder in guns not especially built for any other than the brown powder. The properties of smokeless powder are not entirely understood today, although they are known not to be the same as those of brown powder, and scientific research is developing something new the more it is extended. When a charge of brown powder is exploded in a gun only about 35 per cent. of it is converted into the gas which forces the projectile unon its mission, the remaining 65 per cent. being converted partly into a residue which may be called dirt, some of which remains in the bore of the gun, although a part of it is forced out by the gas, and thus the projectile does not get the full power of it. In the case of smokeless powder 98.5 per cent. of it is converted into gas upon explosion, and as it burns more progressively than brown powder the pressure falls less rapidly; hence a higher pressure follows the projectile to the muzzle than in the case of brown powder. However, the pressure of smokeless powder is not excessive at the breech, otherwise it would not be fit for service use, for guns of enormous size could not be built to withstand the excessive pressure. But there is a greater pressure in the chase of the gun with smokeless powder than there is with the brown powder, and this is the accepted reason for the bursting of the Iowa's guns. It is for this reason, also, that guns designed for smokeless powder are made stronger in the chase, and the gun itself is lengthened, so that the continuous high pressure on the base of the shell can be maintained as long as possible. Although the percentage of [illegible] is greater with smokeless powder than with brown powder, there is a certain amount of dirt left in the bore.

The flareback accident on the Missouri is generally admitted to have been caused by the smoldering residue of a burning cartridge bag. The gunnery officers aver that where there is any of this material left in the gun after firing the admission of oxygen to the bore will produce an explosion of the gases. To overcome the possibility of such accidents being repeated it has been ordered that compressed air, water, or steam shall be injected into the gun after firing. But this will continue only so long as the Bureau of Ordnance is awaiting the reports on the experiments with various materials for cartridge bags, with a view of reducing the quantity of material used to a positively safe limit or finding some other absolute remedy.

It is proposed that, with smokeless powder, a cartridge bag can be made of its own material; that is, to make the powder into strips like tubing, with a hole in its centre, then to tie these strips together in the form of a bag, and this, it is claimed, can be done without much [illegible]

JONAH:

A TRUE SEA YARN.

—BY—

GEORGE GRIFFITH,

(Author of "The Stolen Submarine," &c.)

THE oldest of all sea superstitions, as far as I have been able to trace during many wanderings over the fields of ocean, is that of Jonah, and only once have I seen it, so far as the outer senses are concerned, proved to the letter. To the sailor before the mast "Jonah" means an unlucky man. That is to say, a man who has had no luck in his own life, and brings no luck wherever he goes, especially on board ship—and this is the story of such a man during the period that I was shipmate with him.

Two vessels of the once famous Blackwall Line left Melbourne loaded with wool about thirty years ago. One was the Lincolnshire and the other the Somersetshire, and they cleared Port Philip Heads within a couple of hours of each other. I was a youngster before the mast on board the Lincolnshire, and one of the somewhat mixed crowd forward of the mast was an old shellback named Bill. None of us knew what names he had used when he had signed on, and he never told us. He was just Bill.

From the Captain's room to the forepeak there was no man on board that stately old ship more learned in sea craft than Bill was. From truck to kelson there was nothing about a sailing ship that he didn't know, and yet he had not been many days at sea before Bill, stranger to all of us, as we mostly were to each other, began to be looked upon with suspicion. He was "an unlucky man." Little jobs that he did as well as any man on the Seven Seas could do them somehow went wrong while the work of a novice held good, and, worse than all, he had the fatal gift of prophecy.

We lost the Somersetshire the first night out, and Bill said as she faded away into the twilight:

"Well, we'll see her again before we see old England."

The morning that we sighted Staten Island that pyramid of rock which is commonly called Cape Horn was as fine and bright as you would see a Spring morning off the coast of England, and not much colder. The sea was smooth; we had a fair wind, and there were only a few white fleecy streamers of cloud in the sky. Every one on board seemed to think that we should get safely round that dreaded corner of the earth; but when I came on deck at seven bells (7:30) that morning I saw Bill standing on the forecastle head.

"I guess we'll see that —— thing again," he said, "before we've done with it."

He was right. Within an hour or so the barometer went down with a jump, and all hands were hard at work shortening sail. Square masses of fog, each distinct from the other, and known as "Cape Horn blankets," were looming up round the south-eastern horizon. That afternoon the tempest burst on us. Then came twenty days of stress and strife and struggle, during which the gallant old ship was driven mile by mile down toward the icy solitudes of the South Shetlands.

It would take many pages to tell the story of that fight for life and the hope of home, but in the end we got a slant of wind, and, true enough, we saw Staten Island again. This time we got round and caught the good southwester, and for days and days more we tore away northward under every stitch we could carry, and certain daring spirits ventured the opinion that we should have a good voyage home.

"It ain't over yet, sonny," said Bill. "There may be some of us won't see the end of it."

A Fateful Moment.

It was only a few days after this that a sudden and unexpected order came to shorten sail. All hands were on deck and we stripped her, until the big ship was under bare poles with only three fore and afters set. Then the spanker was brailed up and furled, and still the wind kept dropping and shifting and puffing from different points, and then came night and silence made, if possible, more intense by the occasional flap of a sail, or the clack of a rope against a mast or the standing rigging—and so for hours we waited for the hammer of fate to strike us, the Lincolnshire swinging lazily to port and starboard, no doubt wondering, if ships have souls, as some used to say they have, why she had thus been stripped of her wings, and stopped in the midst of her splendid course.

And then upon the silence there stole a sound which no man who has once heard it can ever forget—a gentle sigh in the distance rising to a hiss.

"All hands lie down and hold on!" came a sharp order from the quarter deck, but most of us had obeyed before it was uttered. We knew what that sound meant, and down we went, hanging on to the first solid thing that came to hand. The hiss rose to a scream, the scream deepened into a roar, the firmament split from horizon to horizon, as though the sword of the Archangel had clovened it through. Then came a crash of thunder like the trump of God, and then the heavens and the sea seemed to come together, and for the next few minutes, which seemed like hours, we were fighting and struggling and gasping for breath with a roar of wind in our ears and a choking of water in our mouths. The sails went out of the bolt ropes like so many rags of cotton, and the stanch frigate-built ship heeled over as though a squall had struck her under full sail. For certain uncounted seconds she hung between time and eternity, and then the blast passed. She righted, and the water flowed off her decks through the swilling scuppers, and a man who was holding on the main fife rail near to me said, as he got up and shook himself:

"Well, if that ain't the end of Bill, it —— well ought to be."

But it wasn't. Bill's end was many days off yet.

The pampero went as it had come—out of silence and darkness back into silence and darkness again. The mercury in the barometer rose to its normal level, and the next midday saw the old Lincolnshire stooping and swaying under ever stitch that she could carry, beneath the cloud-dappled skies of the region of the south-east trades. And so, day after day, we went northeastward over the lonely sea till the good wind began to die away into puffs and varying breezes, and the clouds joined together into a dense brown pall, and the rains came down, and the waters that were above the firmament flowed in unceasing streams into those that were below it.

After that we drifted with the currents and were driven by sudden and fitful squalls from this quarter and that into what is perhaps the most ghastly and terrible region of the world, the zone of equatorial calms.

The water is without a ripple, the heavens without a breath. The tar bubbles up between the planks, and the drinking water gets warmer and warmer, and the boiled pork and salt horse grow more loathsome every day—and then other ships drift like ghosts out of the night into the same area of elemental death, and so it goes on.

But something else goes on also, and that is work. Now no good seaman ever objected to work in its proper times and seasons; but of all things abhorrent to the real deep-sea sailor's mind the most hateful is the sailor's Eleventh Commandment:

Six days shalt thou work and do all that thou art able,
And on the seventh holystone the decks and scrape the cable.

I regret to say that our skipper was one of those misguided captains who believed in this ordinance, and on the first Sunday in the calms, which was our sixth day in that dismal region, he had the watches alternately working at bending new sails and generally getting ready for the run home. It took a whole Saturday and Sunday, and when the work was over Bill looked up at the newly bent sails and cursed them with a solemn eloquence which somehow seemed curiously suitable to the miserable monotony of our surroundings. But this was not held among us in the forecastle for a good omen. We had come to know that when Bill cursed anything it generally came to a bad end, and that is just what these sails did.

Out of the Doldrums.

Five days later we drifted out of the doldrums and on the edge of the north-east trades, and then the good old ship settled down to her work again, and we went ripping across the short seas, and on the second day fell into company with our long-lost sister ship, the Somersetshire. Her we raced neck and neck for two days and nights, and on the third morning, just as she was leading us by about a quarter of a mile, we saw her fore-top-gallant-mast sway forward with one of her plunges and come down amidst billows of smothering canvas, and so we left her.

Nearly a fortnight later I was awakened by the shriek of a blast of wind, a heave of the ship which swung my hammock nearly up to the beams, three distinct bangs, as of great artillery, then a ripping and tearing of shattered canvas, and then Bill's voice just above the forecastle hatchway, saying in a tone of grateful regret:

"There go the skipper's —— Sunday top-sails —— them!"

Every man and boy was on deck in an instant, and then began a hand-to-hand struggle for life or death between human skill and energy and the suddenly aroused elemental forces, which lasted for sixty-four hours on end.

For about twelve hours we drove along to the southward and eastward through a chaotic mingling of sea and mist and rain, dominated by the ever louder howling wind. The sea was not rough. It had no time to be, for when a wave upheaved itself its crest was cut off by the wind as though by some huge scythe and hurled in a blast of stinging spindrift across the struggling, staggering ship, and then the lashing storm-driven rain beat it down again.

At daybreak it was "shorten sail again, and heave her to." Everything came off her except the close-reefed main lower top-sail, and then I was sent with two others to lash a tarpaulin on the weather mizzen rigging. The object of this was to drive her head up into the wind whenever she payed off before it; in other words, to keep her as nearly stationary as possible.

This heaving-to is the last resort but one in a sailing ship's fight for life out in mid-ocean. The other is to let her drive before the gale till it blows itself out, or she hits something that ends her career for good and all. Then before the end of the watch came the dreaded order, "Hands to the pumps!"

"—— if I didn't think so!" said Bill, as we waded and hauled ourselves aft along the swimming deck. "This old barkie will never see Dungeness."

To which another old shellback replied with a growl:

"I'm —— if I think you will anyhow."

And then we went at it, the most back-breaking and heart-breaking work that a sailor can do. For three hours out of four these pumps clanked, and the bilge-pump on the lee side, with which I made a much too intimate acquaintance, rattled and squeaked, and still the carpenter's face was longer every time he took his ominous report aft. Just before 4 on the morning of the third day we heard the most terrible cry that man ever hears on the high seas: "Man overboard!"

And then a voice screamed into my ear:

"It's Bill!"

What had happened was this: The Captain had found that the straining of the old ship had opened her seams to such an extent she was practically in a sinking condition, so he had wisely decided to make a run for it and get her on an even keel, so that perchance the seams might close and the leaks stop. The watch on deck had been ordered to set the lower mizzen-trysail. The sheet was sodden and swollen, and just for one fatal moment it jammed. The men hauling on it let go to get a fresh hold, and then with a flap and a bang the great sail "took charge," and the men were hurled this way and that as the heavy rope lashed to and fro along the deck. When they picked themselves up Bill had vanished.

The Spell Broken.

Those who read this yarn may call it miracle, consequence, or coincidence, as they please; but it is a literal fact that in the very hour of poor Bill's death the wind fell away and swung round to the south-westward. The good old ship was taken out of irons and got on an even keel. The leaks closed, and by breakfast time the Lincolnshire was tearing away before a freshening sou-wester with all her kites out, and poor Bill's ocean grave far behind her. By midday the pumps sucked which meant that she was dry, and after our long, weary struggle of over a hundred days, we never had another stroke of ill-luck. Off Plymouth we picked up the Somersetshire again, and the two gallant old craft raced neck and neck up the Channel like a couple of long-parted sea-chums in friendly rivalry. We were first up the river and into the South-West India Dock, and when we came to compare notes we found that in the hundred and six days' voyage from Port Philip Heads to London docks there was just an hour and three-quarters' difference between us.

But what took the conceit out of both crews was the fact that there, lying comfortably at her berth loading up for her next trip, was Green's old Renown, one of the finest Blackwall ships that ever floated. We had seen her taking in wool beside the quay at Sandridge, now Port Melbourne. She had left nearly a week after us, and had made the passage without a single mishap in eighty-four days.

It was nearly twenty-five years after this that I spun this yarn after dinner at the chief officer's table in the saloon of the Union liner Tartar, on a trip home from Cape Town. When I had finished the chief officer looked a little puzzled and said:

"I don't remember anybody of your name among the crew of the Lincolnshire, Mr. Griffith."

To which I replied:

"No. When you hook it from your ship as I did at Williamstown you don't usually ship again under your own name, do you?"

And then there was a laugh, and the erstwhile sailor lad and the midshipman of the old Lincolnshire shook hands and had another just for auld lang syne.

THE DAUGHTERS AND THE DAMES

An Ancient Heroical Ballad from a Fragmentary Manuscript that Will be Found in the Year 2217 A. D.

Come, all ye doughty Maids-at-Arms
That boast historic names!
I sing of War and wild alarms,
Of Daughters, eke of Dames.

I tell in rhymes of parlous times,
And how a strife befell
About The House That Morris Built—
The Mansion of Jumel!

The forest oaks that form its frame
Were felled by ancient men
So long ago—the oldest Dame
May scarce remember when!

A glory falls about its walls,
For that, from burning sun
And beating storm they held the Form
Of him—our Washington.

To whom the jars of cliques and creeds
Were worse than little worth;
Who placed the Pride of Noble Deeds
Above the Pride of Birth.

Then whose the right to guard its door
And clip its sloping green?
And who is fit to scrub its floor
And keep its windows clean?

Out spoke a sprightly Daughter
That feared nor Man nor Mouse,
"We are the best Housekeepers
So we shall keep that House!

"'Tis ours to rub its brasses bright,
To have its chambers done,
Because our Fathers fought the fight
And marched with Washington!"

Then up and spake an ancient Dame
Of sixteen years—and mo'!
Her face was fair, her braided hair
Was white as Pittsburg snow:

"O, Daughters of a curtailed line!
I wot 'tis clear enough
That, e'en as yon disputed Shrine,
Ye stand upon a Bluff!

"No Ancestors had ye at all,
Of crimson blood or blue,
When ours arrived at Faneuil Hall
In Fourteen-ninety-two!

"By Granther's Clock! By Plymouth Rock!
By Pye and Cock, I swear
That we'll maintain that hallowed Fane
With sweet maternal care!"

Ah! wilder than the horrid night
When Troy was lapped in flames
Was that which knew the deafening fight
As Daughters closed with Dames!

But who met whom in wordful strife
Let others tell—not I
That love so well this gladsome life
And am too young to die.

At length, o'erworn with repartee,
The panting Leaders cried,
"Ho! Truce! To whom the prize shall be
Let Pallas' self decide!"

Behold! upon those cohorts proud
That strove with clang and shout
Pallas descended in a cloud—
A cloud of deep, dark Doubt.

"O, Pallas!" rose a chorused prayer
Of sweet soprano tone,
"Award that House, with judgment fair,
To Us—and Us alone!"

Then Pallas gave a plaintive sob
And faltered, wary-wise,
"I don't exactly like the job;
Suppose we Compromise!"

* * * * * * * *

Just here, the cruel hand of Fate
Cut short the Manuscript;
And Clio, like a Candidate,
Stands grimly silent-lipped.

"And did the Daughters' doughty band,
Or did the Dames prevail?"
A Writers' Cramp befall the Hand
That seeks to lift the Veil!

But still that Mansion stands serene
Upon the heights; and wide
Unrolls above its sloping green
The Flag for Which Men Died.

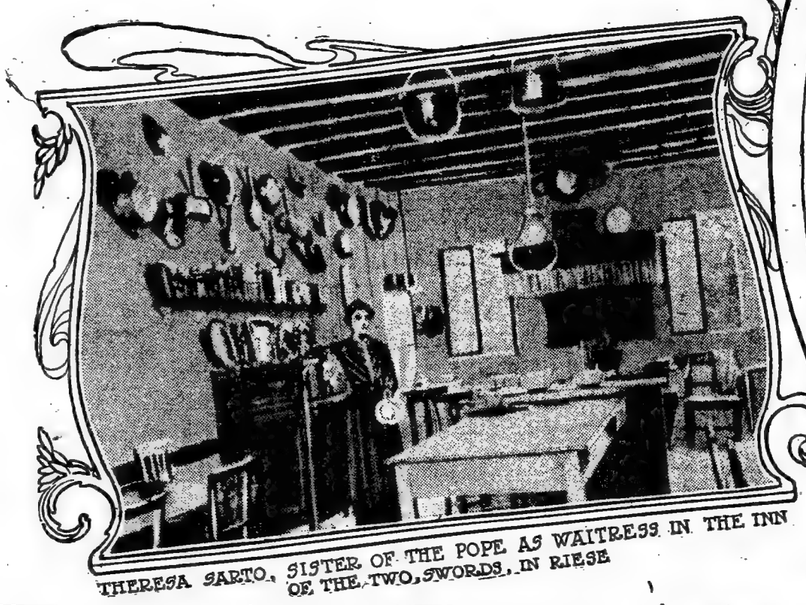
And still, beneath those Stars, I wis,
Are some that wear the plaited
Of Knights of Thee, of Sons of Thee,
Of Daughters [illegible] of Dames!

ARTHUR G[illegible]

A YEAR ON THE THRONE OF ST. PETER

Pius X. Not the Passive Pontiff He Is Supposed To Be.

How He Looks and What He Says--He and Not Combes Will Break the Concordat—Ready to Make Peace with the Quirinal.



THERESA SARTO, SISTER OF THE POPE, AS WAITRESS IN THE INN OF THE TWO SWORDS, IN RIESE



POPE PIUS X



HIS EMINENCE, CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL, SECRETARY OF STATE, AND HIS SUITE.



HOUSE AT RIESE WHERE THE POPE WAS BORN.



BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF THE POPE, AND THEIR CHILDREN.

Le Son Eminenze Rmo Sig.r Cardinale Rampolla
Pio P. X.

NEXT Thursday Bishop Sarto, as his Holiness Pope Pius X., will have occupied the throne of St. Peter one year. According to the Gerarchia Cattolica he is 258 in the line of recognized Pontiffs. He has just entered his seventieth year.

The twelve months that have passed have been outwardly signalized by only two events of importance. One concerned the interior government of the Church and the other its international status—the exposition of "Instruction on Sacred Music" and the letter of remonstrance addressed to the Catholic powers on the event of the French President's visit to the Quirinal. More or less authentic stories have also come to us of minor reforms in various departments of Church government, in the hierarchy in Spain, in foreign missions, in the Pope's entourage, and in the administration of the affairs of his personal household. But of those grave problems which Church diplomats and others viewed as bequeathed by Leo XIII. not one has been advanced into prominence by either the Holy Father or the Curia. Apparently they have been allowed to take care of themselves. And were it not for the seeming indiscretions in regard to the Gregorian chant and the Loubet affair there would appear to be little so far in the reign of the present Pontiff of either interest or importance to non-Catholics.

Nevertheless it is not my purpose to dwell largely upon these two subjects nor merely to reveal what the "Instruction on Sacred Music" was intended to convey to Roman Catholic worshippers, what the Loubet remonstrance to the world at large, but to show that the year in the Vatican has been one of alert and active preparation which is likely to result ere long in far-reaching and radical action.

Unless the shadows on the walls of the Vatican are ill-interpreted by those who should possess singular facilities for reading them, it will be the Pope and not Dr. Combes, Premier of France, who will repudiate the Concordat. It will be Pius X., not some future Pontiff, who will extend the hand of forgiveness to United Italy. And when the excitement caused by these events has subsided it may be found that the prestige which France once possessed at the Vatican has passed to non-Catholic Germany, and that the Kaiser has become the protector of Roman Catholics in the Holy Land.

I.

BISHOP SARTO THE MAN.

It is necessary to know something of this man, Giuseppe Sarto. Everybody probably realizes that he is a good man in the most revered acceptation of the term. But have his life, his habits, his management of affairs of state revealed anything else? Apparently not—so far. Is he in reality what all the world has believed, a simple, saintly man, the logical human result of a narrow, peasant, religious environment in youth, of a conservative, reactionary middle age passed in a position of authority and activity and influence, whose horizon was confined within a bird's-eye view from the top of San Marco? It has been thought that all these things accounted for his "injudicious" rebuke to Roman Catholic music lovers, for his shortcomings in diplomacy, and for his selection of young Mgr. Merry del Val for his international spokesman, when he might have availed himself of the ripened and tried diplomacy of Cardinal Rampolla, the Secretary of State of his predecessor, and the friend of France.

It will be recalled that Cardinal Sarto as the Patriarch of Venice was not a "papabile," except in so far as all Cardinal Bishops, Priests, and Deacons are "papabili" in a technical sense. At the time of the conclave a year ago very little was said about him outside of Italy. There, owing to his personal acquaintance with certain members of the House of Savoy, (he actually owed his position as Patriarch of Venice to the late King Humbert's disinclination to exercise the royal prerogative over the Patriarchate,) Giuseppe Sarto was lightly dubbed by the popular press "the Quirinal's candidate." But one heard a great deal about the candidacy of Cardinal Oreglia, the Camerlengo; of Cardinal Girolamo Gotti, Prefect of the Congregation of Propaganda; of Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli; of Cardinal Domenico Svampa, Archbishop of Bologna, and even of Cardinal Angelo di Pietro, as a moderate "papabile." Especially prominent was the Premier of the departed Leo, who, had it not been for the "Spanish veto" exercised by the Austrian Cardinals on the bidding of Kaiser Francis Joseph, might to-day have occupied St. Peter's throne. Still it was "the Quirinal's candidate" who won. Thus did the Sacred College give an ironical rebuke to the popular press. However deeply his personal feelings and affections might be disturbed, Pius X. would never allow them to dictate the functions of his sacred office, of that the College was sure. Never would the dynasty of Savoy be recognized as ruling United Italy until the good of the Church needed such a step.

Pius X. One Year Ago.

On the day after the election an inspired organ of the Vatican, Il Popolo Romano, (not the official organ, that is the Osservatore Romano,) thus characterized the new Pope:

> Pius X. represents exactly those members of the Sacred College who hold that the new Pope should give a more active direction to ecclesiastical administration and discipline without neglecting on that account the political and diplomatic action of the Holy See. We look for no outward changes in the relations between the Holy See and Italy, but there is no reason to expect that these relations will be more strained.
>
> And this, on the same date, from the Government organ La Tribuna, which, whatever diplomatic move it may have followed, showed that the move had been ventured and lost:
>
> He [Pius X.] represents, in fact, a tendency toward what might be called a crafty and yielding form of irreconcilability [intransigenza]—that is to say, the most annoying form of all. That will not change either the attitude of the Government or that of the Italians toward the Vatican. It is no business of ours to ask if the Church has thus wisely consulted its own spiritual interests. All that can be said is that Italy, in its respect to-day as yesterday for law, will ask nothing of the new Pope that he cannot give, and will give him nothing to which he has not a right.

How He Looks and Lives.

Here are two notes on the personal appearance and daily life of Pius X. One was written by a Catholic lady and the other by a minor official of the Vatican, both of whom are personally known to the writer. Their observations are of very recent date.

> Imagine a man rather below medium height, with large, strong features, especially emphasized through a firm, square jaw, broad upper lip, and a prominent nose that is neither Roman nor Arabic, yet suggestive of both. The cheekbones, while high and large, are not prominent. The neck is full and apparently muscular. The ears are set low and well back. The hair, short, straight, and coarse, is snow white over the temples. The mouth is slow to give expression to emotion, which, however, plays rapidly about the eyes and the deep crows' feet there, illuminating the whole face with an expression of rough kindliness and indulgent humor. This is Pius X. There is nothing of that wonderful sweetness, softness, gentleness, and spirituality which so strongly characterized the features of his artocratic predecessor. He speaks Italian with the harsh accent of Venezia, and in his French he rolls his R's as they do in Gascony. He does not impress one as being a great man, but rather a good man—as one who had sprung from the people, and had lived much among them and knew them, and yet, by some mysterious gift of intellect or spirit, had always been superior to them.
>
> "What has impressed me more than anything else," writes my clerical correspondent, "is the state of tranquil activity that has seemed to have taken possession of the Vatican and all its departments. Even to the last days of the late Pontiff there were visible bustle and activity on every hand. There was what the French call 'movement.' Often it represented nothing but the desire to be doing something without much thought as to what that something might be. Even the Swiss, the Palatine, and the Noble Guards moved about as though each guardsman were an envoy upon whose message depended the fate of the Church. Now all is changed. There is no ostensive bustle, no unnecessary steps, but we are all very wide awake."
>
> "Papa Sarto"—he is called that, but without the slightest touch of familiarity, nor yet even with the idea of mysterious veneration which caused the venerable Leo to be spoken of as "Papa Pecci." He is "Papa Sarto" in a sort of fatherly, respectful sense, just as he was so called by the gondoliers of Venice a year ago. And he leads here about the same life that he did there. He rises at 5 and says mass usually at 6. He then has a cup of coffee, a bowl of milk with yelk of egg, and a Venetian roll. At 13 o'clock he has his favorite "risotto col pioci" (rice with mussels.) Then for two hours he shuts himself up with state affairs, and possibly gives an audience or two. He dines alone—of a thin soup, fish, a roast with vegetables, and fruit, with a good wine. All are abstemiously partaken of, and there is his cup of black coffee. After dinner he takes a short nap, and later pays a visit to the gardens, unless some undertaking requires his special attention. An hour or two in the afternoon are usually spent in reading. For supper he has a cup of bouillon, with meat and fruit, and with the usual wine and cup of black coffee. When his old friend Mgr. Callegari of Padova, whom he recently made Cardinal, is here he usually plays chess with him in the evening or chats with various members of his household. This life is probably not very different from that led in Venice. Of course he misses the Lido, where he and his secretary, Mgr. Bressan, were always rowed every morning just after mass.

The Pope and His Sisters.

> Although a year ago much was made by the press of the peasant origin of Pius X., many of the stories concerning him in this respect are without foundation. He fully realizes the dignity of his great office. His brother and sisters, nieces and nephews, when calling on him have never overstepped the mark of decorum, although the contrary has been stated. In his family there are ten sisters and two brothers. The Pope's brother, Angelo Sarto, is a farmer in Grazie. Four of his sisters are married; two live in Riese, where they were all born, one of them as wife of the keeper of the Inn Due Spade, and two in Salzanò. Three maiden sisters, Anna, Maria, and Rosa, who lived with their brother in Venice, have since been in Rome occupying a little apartment in the Corso Vittorio Emanuele.
>
> When the hot weather set in, about the middle of June, they were sent by the Pope to pass the Summer in Castel Gondolfo, which, unlike the Vatican—as will later be explained—is an actual temporal possession of the Popes. The palace there has immense grounds and commands both the Mediterranean and Lake Albano; it is about an hour's journey by rail from Rome. In late years, owing to unscrupulous caretakers, many of the fine old furnishings of the palace have been spirited away.
>
> When the sisters first came to Rome they dined one day with their brother. It is a rule in Vatican etiquette that the Pope shall always sit alone at his own table. At this innovation the Head Chamberlain is said to have wept. As is well known, it is within the power of the Pontiff to grant patents of nobility, and it was on one occasion suggested to Pius X. by a very high personage that the sisters be made Countesses. "But they have a title already," blandly replied Pius. "They are my sisters."
>
> The Pope has one nephew who is a parish priest, Don Giambattista Parolin. In describing a recent visit to the Vatican, he said: "Zio Beppi (the Venetian for Uncle Joe) always walks down stairs by himself. He would have nothing to do with the 'seggiola,' (sedan chair.) He has no use for the carriage or the guards either. Can't he walk, and what is he afraid of? His Holiness takes his own line and dismisses the guards and carriage and walks off with one companion—sometimes Mgr. Callegari and sometimes with me! I have walked with him in the garden. I do not think that they like us Venetians at the Vatican."

II.

VATICAN REFORMS.

With slight changes in his retinue Pius X. adhered quite strictly to the ceremonies attached to his public life until after Easter. He then began to reform his guards—the Swiss, the Palatine, and the Noble. The duties of the Swiss Guards, he thinks, can very well be done away with. It has been their office to accompany the Pope in his excursions in the gardens, to "keep" the famous bronze door and the entrance to the tunnel which leads to the Castle of St. Angelo, although that entrance has been walled in since 1870. When the Pope [illegible] the other day that King Peter of Servia was about to establish a guard of mercenaries, he asked with grim humor of a familiar: "I wonder if my Swiss would not please him?"

Years ago when Pius IX. went about Rome the horses of the Noble Guard were the pride of the city. When the present Pope came there were found just four horses in the stables. These have since disappeared. The stables will be used as storehouses. The Noble Guard has been cut down one-third and the Palatine Guard reduced from 200 to 100. The later corps is commanded by Count Pecci, a nephew of the late Pope. He is fully in sympathy with the present household reforms.

A Blow at Relics.

But Pius X. had not sat on St. Peter's throne many months before innovations which extended beyond the temporal estate were made. One morning the Vatican awoke to find that the Roman Congregation of Indulgences and Relics, founded by Clement IX., had been abolished. Later when the proof sheets of the "Gerarchia Cattolica for 1904" were returned to the Vatican printing house, it was found that his Holiness had struck out the names of six Popes. According to the old reckoning Pius X. should be the 264th from St. Peter; instead of that he is down as the 258th.

In this suppression of Popes, Pius X. acted on the advice of the famous historian, Mgr. Duchesne. The eliminated Pontiffs are, Anacletus, now identified with Pope Cletus; St. Felix II., who merely acted as Bishop of Rome during the exile of Pope Liberius; Pope Christopher, who usurped the throne; Donus II., who never existed but whose presence is accounted for from the fact that a scribe seeing the words "Domnus Papa" thought they indicated another Donus; John XVI., an anti-Pope, and John XIX., who has been identified as John XVIII.

The fire in the Vatican library last Winter caused the Pope not only to order new fire apparatus to replace the obsolete hand engines and bucket brigade, but to take measures to have the books and manuscripts better protected. It would cost millions to make the library fireproof. Meanwhile the Pope is paying freely the price of extreme vigilance.

The poverty of Italian priests is proverbial. A programme has been devised for their relief, but the Pope has not yet made it public. It forms part of a far more important work. The following anecdote, which is vouched for, not only illustrates this subject, but shows the grim way in which Pius X. occasionally administers justice. One of the priests of St. John Lateran got into trouble last Winter because of his debts. He was ordered to the Vatican. A long explanation followed, in which the priest attempted to show that the calls on his purse for the poor had been so great that his unusually high stipend of 20,000 lire was altogether too meagre for him to live on. "What could you live on," sympathetically inquired Pius, "if there were no calls for the poor on your purse?" "Oh, easily on 200 lire," rejoined the priest. A few days later his debts were paid, and he was removed to a charge where there was no almsgiving required, but where the annual stipend was just 200 lire.

The Young Premier.

Early in October of last year Pius X. issued his first encyclical to "Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops, and other Ordinaries in Peace and Communion with the Holy See." It attracted little attention aside from the fact that it was the first public utterance by the new Pope. Its marked strain of humility and piety caused the following specious but curiously unprophetic criticism, as we shall see, to be made of it by an eminent Roman Catholic commentator: "He will not be a political but a religious Pope. He renounces the vast designs of an ambitious diplomacy; he will not intervene in political struggles; he will not expose the prestige of the Church and the interests of religion to [illegible] would risk receiving in the contest". This sentiment seemed, at the time, borne out by his appointment of Mgr. Merry del Val as Secretary of State and his subsequent elevation to the Cardinalate. Del Val was then only thirty-eight years of age, a Spaniard by birth and an Englishman by education. Although almost unknown in Rome, he had held responsible posts in London and Madrid, and had once been sent on a delicate mission to Canada.

This appointment of a comparatively young man to a post that had been held at various times by statesmen like Antonelli and Rampolla made it quite evident that Pius X. intended to be Pope in a good deal more than in name.

Before dealing with what have been called the "youthful indiscretions" of the new Secretary of State, it is proper to explain another "indiscretion" in which he could have had no possible hand—the attempt of the Holy Father to reform Church music throughout his entire jurisdiction.

III.

GREGORIAN CHANT BOGEY.

It has been customary for the Popes to issue from time to time instruction on sacred music. Pius IX. did not hesitate to issue such instructions, nor did Leo XIII. As the late Patriarch of Venice had long been known as both artist and practical musician, it was deemed inevitable that, as Pius X., he would shortly avail himself of his prerogative in this respect. Concerning the character of music given in Roman Catholic churches, particularly in Paris, London, and in the wealthier cities of the United States, it is unnecessary to go further than to point out that large sums are annually expended for it, and that "movements" from Verdi, Bizet, and Mozart are performed in a sanctified atmosphere, which is absolutely foreign to the original conceptions of their composers. Pius X. realized this and issued his "Instruction on Sacred Music." The time had come, he thought, to draw a distinction between "the worship of music" and "music for worship," and to define that sacred music should be a help to reverence and not a distraction. In making this point clear, he naturally placed melody and congregational singing above harmony and the finished rendrings by professional singers, who might or might not be in sympathy with the spirituality they interpreted. And, with the character of music for worship once defined, it followed as a matter of course that certain musical instruments, which had never been identified with sacred music and certain voices cultivated to give music its most artistic independent expression, should both be forbidden in the Church. The following passage from the recent "Instruction on Sacred Music" will convey an idea of the Pope's status as an artist. It is for musical critics to show that his ideas are unsound:

> Sacred music should possess, in the highest degree, the qualities proper to the liturgy, or, in particular, holiness, goodness of form, from which its other quality of universality spontaneously springs. (1) It must be holy; and therefore must exclude all profanity, not only in itself, but in the manner in which it is presented by those who execute it. (2) It must be true art; for otherwise it will be impossible for it to exercise on the minds of those who listen to it that efficacy which the Church aims at obtaining when admitting into her liturgy the art of musical sounds. (3) It must at the same time be universal, in the sense that while every nation is allowed to admit into its ecclesiastical compositions those special forms which may be said to constitute its native music, still these forms must be subordinated, in such a manner, to the general characteristics of sacred music that no person of any nation may receive an impression other than good on hearing them.
>
> The Pope in his "Instruction" by no means condemns the use of modern music in the Church, "since it, too, furnishes compositions of much excellence, sobriety, and gravity that they are in no way unworthy of liturgical functions," and yet, that people might draw a distinction between the worship of music and mu[illegible] as a means to worship, and also that [illegible] start from the proper ground [illegible] the advisers [illegible] would [illegible]

use of the Gregorian chant by the people, so that the faithful may again take a more active part in the ecclesiastical offices, as was the case in ancient times."

IV.

THE POPE AS A DIPLOMAT.

In connection with the Pope's international policy, as expressed through Cardinal Merry del Val, something might be said in regard to the attitude of the Vatican toward American Catholics, toward the establishment of a National Independent Church in the Philippines, toward the Catholic Liberal movement in England, and toward the present dynasty in Spain in the light of the Pope's personal acquaintance with Don Carlos, the Carlist Pretender. Moreover, speculation might be indulged in as to how far the Vatican would encourage the Christian Democratic movement in Italy, and as to its relation to the Social Democratic movement in Austria. So far, in regard to these things, policy has not departed from the lines laid down by Leo XIII.

When one comes to view from within the attitude of the present Pontiff in regard to the French question and the Temporal Power principle, the same cannot be said. Here we find the policy of Pius X. rapidly and emphatically defining itself.

Leo XIII. gave no public utterance expressing his opinion of the attitude of the French Government toward the Catholic Orders. It was his idea and the idea of his Premier, Cardinal Rampolla, to allow matters to take their course until the Government should find it expedient to denounce the Concordat of 1801, when a more modern and mutually advantageous agreement might be drawn up. The present Pontiff holds the same view as to the insufficiency of the Concordat to the present needs of the Church, but he sees in a prolongation of the struggle a weakening of ecclesiastical authority. He, therefore, determined to hurry matters toward a crisis. In addressing the members of the Sacred College about the middle of March he alluded, in uncompromising terms, to the religious situation in France, and said:

> We deplore and we highly disapprove of such rigors, which are essentially contrary to the idea of liberty, to the inherent rights of the Catholic Church, and to the laws of civilization itself, which forbid the striking of peaceful citizens. * * * In deploring these exceptional measures we feel impelled to express our regret at the action of the French Government in treating as abusive and illegal those letters addressed to the First Magistrate of the republic by several of the clergy of good reputation, among them being three members of the Sacred College, the august Senate of the Apostolic See. It surely cannot be considered an offense to draw the attention of the Chief Magistrate to matters closely connected with imperious public duties and the conscience and well-being of the public.

A Rebuke to France.

Although this address was regarded outside the Church as the natural admonition of the Holy See toward a Catholic country, within it had a deeper significance. It made and was intended to make a visit by President Loubet to the Vatican during his sojourn at the Quirinal absolutely impossible. As we all know, the French President visited King Victor Emmanuel in Rome and ignored the Vatican. Pius X. and his young Premier then proceeded to the next step. A Papal protest was made to the Catholic powers on two grounds: That the head of a Catholic State "bound 'ipso facto' by special ties to the Supreme Pastor of the Church" had gravely offended the sovereign Pontiff by ignoring him in the very seat of the Pontifical See, and that he had further offended him by paying homage to Victor Emmanuel III., "who, contrary to all right, withholds the sovereign Pontiff's civil sovereignty." The transcript sent to the powers other than France contained an interpolated phrase to the effect that the retention of the Papal Nuncio in Paris should not serve as a precedent for similar offenses on the part of Catholic sovereigns, as he had been retained for "reasons of order." He is still there, although the French Ambassador at the Vatican, M. Nisard, has been recalled and will not return. In the meantime French affairs at the Vatican are attended to by M. de Navenne, who holds the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary.

Pope's Right of Protest.

The right of the Pope to make such a protest has not been denied, but even Catholic critics have not hesitated to describe it as "the ill-advised work of young Merry del Val," an act calculated to estrange still further from the See French Roman Catholics who might by it be forced to choose between their country and their Church. Such was, indeed, the immediate effect of the protest in France. The French press, however, probably inspired by the feeling that misery loves company, was not slow to draw attention to another point. It was the insult which the protest "obviously" conveyed to the sovereign and Government of United Italy.

[illegible] other foreign [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

King of Italy paid a visit to Bologna, the Archiepiscopal city of the Romagnas, which has long been regarded on the part of churchmen as inviolable an adjunct of Temporal Power as even Rome. There it was that Victor Emmanuel III. was visited and welcomed and received homage as the head of the house of Savoy, as sovereign of a province which was severed from the Papal States by an act of his grandfather, by Cardinal Svampa, attended by the full retinue and ceremonials of the office as Archbishop of Bologna—there this Prince of the Church called upon the King of United Italy and, in the name and by the authority of the sovereign Pontiff in the Vatican, welcomed him.

A month ago the Pope sent out a circular letter of inquiry to the Bishops and Archbishops, who are, according to the Concordat, also officials of the French Government, asking for advice in the event of the possible separation of Church and State in France. At the same time the following "communiqué" was addressed to the editors of recognized organs of the Papacy throughout Europe:

> **"The Papal State."**
>
> The press must make it clear to Roman Catholics that the sovereignty of the Holy Father is one thing and his claim upon this or that territory another.
>
> For instance, France might formally renounce any claim upon Alsace-Lorraine, but this would not mean the renunciation of her sovereignty over other territories. In the same way the Pope might, by treaty, renounce a portion of the territory which rightly belongs to him in favor of another power. He could even invest the unlawful occupant of such territory with the rights of lawful ownership. In other words, he could condone an illegality, and, under certain conditions and guarantees, he might expressly recognize a situation created by that illegality.
>
> But he could never give up his real, actual, and complete sovereignty, which he needs for his dignity, and to be able to administer the Church freely and independently.
>
> Any Pope would rather take refuge in the catacombs than renounce his sovereign freedom.
>
> As to the Papal State, neither Pius IX. nor Leo XIII. nor the present Pope ever asserted that this state must be re-established exactly as it existed before, and these three Popes never denied the possibility of an understanding with United Italy, at least in principle. Popes in several former centuries repeatedly sanctioned territorial changes in the Papal State brought about by treaties."

V.

TEMPORAL POWER DEFINED.

If this means anything, it is that the Pope regards Temporal Power as merely the means of enabling him, with complete sovereign dignity, "to administer the Church freely and independently." It should be remembered that the question of Temporal Power is not directly concerned with Catholic dogma; it concerns rather a dogmatic fact. It may be regarded simply as an aid to church administration and may be defined and altered according to the will of the Pontiff in power. Clearly, Pius X. is ready to receive advances from the ruler and Government of United Italy. The mutual benefits accruing there from an entente between Church and State would be almost infinite, and the prestige of each would be raised throughout the world. Would the Italian Government be willing to reaffirm the royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870, which guaranteed to the Pontiff the dignity of a sovereign Prince, and the law of May 13, 1871, which guaranteed to his Holiness and his successors forever the ownership of the Vatican and Lateran palaces and the estate of Castel Gandolfo, and a yearly income of 3,225,000 lire, both of which measures have lapsed owing to the non-agreement of the Pope on one side, and on the other to the practical revocation of both decree and law by Crispi in 1878? Is Pius X. ready to accept what was ignored and rejected by Pius IX. and Leo XIII.? Would he consider a clean title to the Vatican, which he now actually occupies on the sufferance of the Italian Government, and to other separate territory of no large extent as a sufficient re-establishment of "the Papal State"? Evidently he is ready to open negotiations from which, he must realise, he would gain nothing more from a material point of view.

When the pros and cons of the rupture of the Concordat, when the results of an entente cordiale between Vatican and Quirinal have been properly appraised for both United Italy and the Church, Germany, with its additional Cardinal, with its repealed law against the Jesuits, and with its Kaiser ready to protect Catholics in the Near East by force of arms and on the Pope's commission, should not be left out of reckoning.

What will the second year of Pius X.'s administration bring forth? With a [illegible] better precedent for prophecy, who [illegible] dreamed when Leo XIII. was elected that he would, before many months had [illegible] order the band of the Papal Bianco to play "La Marseillaise" and instruct Cardinal Lavigerie to cry "Vive la [illegible] Pius X. will certainly [illegible] What he will do may [illegible] [illegible]

A JAPANESE PROBATIONER IN ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL.

Little Mlle. Tama Ide Has Come to America to Study Trained Nursing.

A LITTLE Mlle. Butterfly, from fair Tokio, in far-away Japan, has entered Roosevelt Hospital as a "probationer" in the Training School for Nurses. She is Tama Ide, and when she came to America, a little over a year ago, her only object was to study. Indeed, all her life had been devoted to study, and she wanted to crowd into her graceful little head the knowledge of centuries. She was progressing nicely along her chosen path when the war between Russia and Japan broke out. Then came, as an inspiration, a new and vital purpose. Little Mlle. Tama Ide gave up her ambition to learn what was in the books, and without a sigh of regret turned to sterner things. She would become a trained nurse. Of course, she could be of no immediate service to the defenders of her land, but there would always be the sick and suffering, and Japan had no great plethora of trained nurses.

Now, being a trained nurse is not altogether an easy matter. There is the hospital, for instance, to be considered. Many apply, but few are chosen, for the three years' course is of a nature to discourage all but the most sincere and persevering, and hospitals have little time to waste in experiments. Also, hospitals are very careful about knowing all about those whom they are to train. Romantic girls who have only a vague idea that it would be "lovely" to be a nurse are very promptly discouraged.

Tama Ide was not one of these. She left her studies and went about matters in the right way. She procured a letter from the Japanese Minister, and another from the Japanese Consul. Then she went to see Miss Samuel, the Superintendent of the training school at the Roosevelt Hospital. She stated her case as best she could, for Tama Ide's knowledge of English having been gained much from books, she reads the language much more easily than she speaks it. The Superintendent, while sympathetic, gave no real encouragement. She feared, perhaps, that the little Japanese girl, with her halting speech, could not acquire rapidly enough those hard, technical words that must go into the vocabulary of a trained nurse.

A Potent Appeal.

Miss Ide saw how matters stood, and, still undismayed, she had recourse to her pen and wrote a letter to Miss Samuel. It must be confessed that it was rather a long letter, but it was full of the outpourings she found it impossible to give utterance to in the presence of this kindly but distinctly practical teacher. It was beautifully written and it said beautiful things. It showed how much she wanted to help, and it showed, too, that she was very idea will never be too late. I know how hard it is, how trying it looks, and at the same time how lovely, too.

"Our Empress and the ladies of the noble families are greatly interested in the work of the Red Cross Hospital, and I believe the time is already here for the more demand of the highly and perfectly educated nurse in our country.

"I am naturally fond of reading and spent most part of my whole life for the some thing, and I have been longing for the chance when I could take up study in America, but, considering how noble is the work of a nurse, I feel that no other thing can come near to it.

"I must tell you a little about myself. thoughtful sympathy and judgement as to the acceptability of this letter to you.

"With much respect, I remain,

"TAMA IDE."

Only one misspelled word in the whole letter—"judgement"—and one that a good many people never get right.

Quick to Learn.

The letter settled the matter. Tama Ide was received as a probationer and donned the simple uniform of the apprentice last week. She still has some difficulty in coping with the medical terms, but she is quick to learn and never forgets. All the nurses love her, and it is evident that she in turn loves all the nurses, especially "that so kind Mees Samuel."

She did not want to sit for her photograph at first, but when told that Miss Samuel as well as THE TIMES would like to have her portrait she cheerfully consented and went down to the X-ray room of the hospital for the ordeal.

Very few Japanese girls have applied for instruction in any of the New York hospitals. Miss Ide is the first of her nationality to be admitted to the Roosevelt Hospital school. Some months ago a Japanese girl was admitted into the school of the New York Hospital, but her knowledge of English was so hopelessly deficient that she was reluctantly released.

When a Street Car's Day of Usefulness Is Ended

WHEN a street car reaches the limit of its usefulness in a city, one of three things happens—it is sold to a railway company operating in a lesser city or town, it is broken up and burned, or some one who wishes to evolve it into a playhouse or shop or novel shelter purchases it. The woodwork of fifty Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company cars has just gone up in smoke. A dozen antiquated horse cars once operated by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company are in the Adirondack Mountains, being transformed into tiny out-of-door houses for consumptives. Thus the street car's fate is as uncertain as that of the passengers it carries.

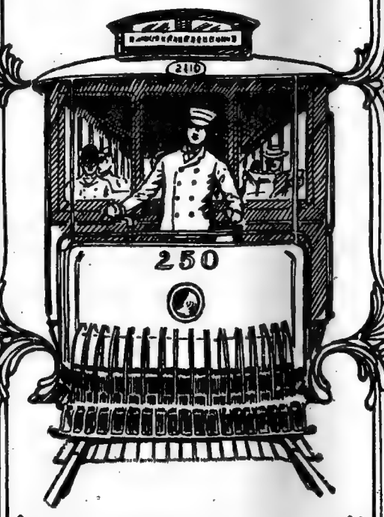
If a company chose to repair a car whenever necessary—that is, to repair weak parts and repaint—the car could, like Tennyson's brook, practically go on forever, unless it went to pieces all at once and nothing first. It is estimated that a car treated thus is practically rebuilt in fifteen years. So the reason the city street car is condemned is not so much because it is old, but because it becomes obsolete in style. No other vehicle has equaled the street car in improvement during the last decade, although it is quite as subject to the dictates of fashion as the gorgeously appareled Fifth Avenue parader on Easter Sunday. Fashion changes with less frequency in street car circles than among the modistes, but is followed with equal rigor.

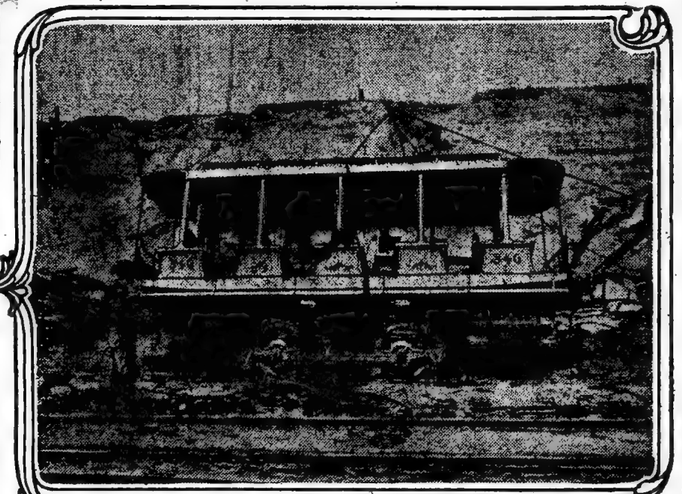
It is not so long since the reign of the horse car ended in large cities, but that the various types can be recalled, from the "bobtail," of which Park Row saw the last a few years ago, to the Christopher This combination of fact resulted in a decision to banish the big cars, and so they have been disposed of, a few at a time, until only thirty remain in operation. These cars were practically as good as new, and hence brought a high price.

Another factor in street railway affairs which tends to force cars into the hands of the second-hand agent is the tendency toward shorter cars. A few years ago opinion was all the other way, but the majority of managers now hold that the shorter car is the best dividend payer, and most of the cars for urban lines now building in the shops are of reduced length. This is, where a line is drawn between the country and city street car. The suburban trolleys handle long-haul traffic, and are run at a much higher rate of speed over stronger roadbeds, equipped with a heavier rail. For them the long, heavy car is wholly suitable, but for the short-haul passenger traffic of the city the short, lighter car is held most desirable. The eventual transfer of many



IN THE YARD OF THE CONDEMNED





DISMANTLING CONDEMNED CARS

total number of trolley cars burned every year in Brooklyn will average between seventy-five and one hundred.

It is stated that in the last seven years the Brooklyn company has purchased 1,700 new trolley cars at an average cost of from $4,000 to $5,000 each. When a new lot of cars is received it is divided among the lines most deserving. Observing persons have noticed that a new car is an unheard of luxury on some of Brooklyn's trolley lines. Passengers on the Gates Avenue line in Brooklyn are witnesses of an opposite condition. The reason is that those who ride on the first-mentioned lines seem to possess in great degree Uncle Sam's traditional habit, whittling, and they see in the seats of open cars an exceptional opportunity, of which they are not slow to take full advantage. These same persons scratch their initials on the glass of the car windows or on the woodwork. They are vandals, and the better the car the keener seems their desire to destroy. When a car ceases to be useful on these lines it is about ready for the bonfire.

Patrons of the Gates Avenue cars are satisfied with using the seats to sit upon, and make no effort to secure souvenirs. As a consequence the cars of this line are, on an average, superior to those of any other line of the Brooklyn system.

The number of cars in Brooklyn and Manhattan is about the same in each Borough—

AN AUTOMATIC LIFE BELT

Novel Invention Which May Be Worn While Asleep.

PASSENGERS on ocean liners may soon be able to sleep in life preservers, if the plans of a Harlem inventor do not go awry. This man is E. Salvator of 228 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. He has been working for some time on an invention by which, he says, the danger of drowning in one's berth after a night collision or wreck of an ocean steamship will be reduced to a minimum.

Mr. Salvator's attention was first called to the necessity of a life preserver one could sleep in by the sinking of the French Line steamship La Bourgogne in the Summer of 1898, when hundreds of lives were lost. The ship went down in the darkness so quickly after the collision off the Newfoundland coast that scores must have been drowned in their staterooms.

Salvator was ruminating over the helplessness of a traveler thus trapped in a sinking ship when he had occasion to cross the ocean. There was a midnight panic on this ship, and descriptions of the scenes of confusion as the passengers rushed madly about in the darkness or semi-darkness impressed him with the belief that something ought to be done to put a life-preserver within instant reach of a passenger on his awakening from sleep.

To sleep with a cork jacket on was out of the question, so the inventor began to work along a totally different line. He decided to make a preserver that would be made effective only by its coming in contact with water. This idea he has now worked out and has obtained a patent on. It works on the principal of a water-generated gas which fills a belt and gives it buoyancy. Uninflated the belt is a light thing, which would hardly be felt if worn by a sleeper, but when filled with gas it is blown up to the size of an ordinary cork jacket.

The belt is made of rubber and is about 8 inches wide, and can be blown up by means of a small cylinder. In this cylinder is placed a composition of acids which when acted upon by water instantly inflates the belt. The belt has been tested in the ocean and it has been found that the water acts upon the acids and inflates the rubber in less than three seconds. The ingredients in this composition Mr. Salvator keeps secret. The composition is the result of four years' work in the laboratory. It will retain all its strength for several years.

Speaking of the merits of this new theory of life preservation, Mr. Salvator said:

"One of the horrors of ocean travel is the chance of not getting hold of a life preserver at the critical moment if summoned from a sound sleep by the cry that the ship is afire or is sinking after a collision. How many persons have been drowned by not being able to get a life belt in the darkness can never be known, but no one who has traveled much by sea can have failed to note the imminence of that peril.

"When one is aroused by a sudden cry the first impulse is to reach the deck. This impulse is natural and overmastering. Even the thought of a life preserver is for-

At Home With a Chinaman and His Family.

How the Transplanted Celestial of Wealth and Culture Lives—His View of Americans.

DURING the World's Methodist Conference, recently held in Los Angeles, visitors at the missionary exhibit noticed the frequent presence of a very elegantly dressed Chinese family who displayed an absorbing interest in the Chinese exhibit, which was in charge of different delegates who explained what they knew of Oriental customs. The exhibit consisted of idols, swords, armor, and costumes which were far less elaborate than the dresses of the three little children who accompanied the Chinese couple. The entire group always listened deferentially to the missionary's explanations, which varied according to individual viewpoints. One day a very young man held forth on the subject of idols. Dissent was written all over the Chinaman's face, but he made no comment whatever until the boy had finished his speech, when a bystander who had noticed the Chinaman's disapproval, asked him what was wrong with the talk.

"He has never been in China, and he knows very little about the religions or civil customs of our country," he answered. "Not one of his statements is wholly correct. The image of which he was talking is not a Shinto idol but a representation of Buddha. Buddha was born in India, not in China, and he was of pure Aryan descent. He did not enjoin idol worship nor human sacrifice. He was a very good man, like your Christ."

"Oh, well," said a listener soothingly, "they were all heathen, anyway, and the names don't matter particularly."

"Yes, that's just the way you Occidentals lump us together," the Chinaman retorted, gravely. "Even the missionaries do not understand. Suppose I should go back and tell my people that all Americans cheat each other in business and that the only worship known in this country is money worship? I should not be lying, but neither should I be telling the whole truth. So it is with you—you do not understand us. But it does not matter," he added, still more gravely. "All this is good in its way, I suppose."

When the family had withdrawn a bystander informed the interested observers that the man was one of the wealthiest Chinamen in Los Angeles, and a very good citizen to boot. His son is studying law at Leland Stanford University, and the three little children who accompanied him have their private tutor.

California, which has long been the favorite haunt of Americanized Chinese as well as the opium smuggling class, has some very wealthy Chinese citizens who have absorbed more or less of the ethics of their adopted country—very different in manner and appearance from the Chinese of Eastern cities, being outwardly prosperous, well-groomed, and self-respecting. In Los Angeles and San Francisco there are many beautiful homes where these law-abiding protégés of Uncle Sam live in apparent contentment as well as luxury. Generally they are very exclusive, but take passive interest in all celebrations of national importance to the extent of appearing in public on these occasions in their carriages, accompanied by their children, and less often by their wives, who look very demure and picturesque under their gorgeous parasols.

In a Chinese Household.

In consideration of certain business courtesies exchanged between a Chinese curio merchant and an American man of affairs the wife of the former invited the American wife to call on her at her beautiful suburban home. The invitation included "any friends that the lady might wish to bring." Consequently three American women took advantage of the occasion to satisfy their curiosity concerning the domestic interior of a Chinese household. In deference to American custom the entire family was present to welcome the guests—the merchant, his wife, a grown son, a nine-year-old schoolboy, and a tubby little chap of two. It was a distinct surprise to the Americans to be received and entertained in such a thoroughly modern fashion by people of an antipodean race, who still retain much of their native aloofness in spite of their acknowledged enlightenment.

sense of his advantages over his less favored countrymen, and assumes all the crisp, up-to-date importance of the American schoolboy. His father is a prosperous physician of Los Angeles.

The little girl with the flower basket is an heiress in her own right, being the only child of a very wealthy retired tea merchant. She has her governess and a whole suite of big, cool bamboo screened rooms which present a curious mingling of Oriental magnificence and American utility. The brass bedstead has a very gorgeous dragon-embroidered yellow spread weighted at the hem with massive gold fringe. The teakwood tabourettes, jade and pearl inlaid, are burdened with American toys and dolls. Little white lack nightrobes hang side by side with gorgeously embroidered Chinese robes in the great sandalwood scented press which contains the queer picturesque garments in which little Miss Woo appears in public. The young lady is a quaint little person, so very shy that she had to be coaxed by her governess a long while before she ventured to bestow her little gifts upon the visitors. Her dress, while of handsome material, was not particularly becoming, being clumsily made and poorly fitted; her little white velvet slippers were the most awkward things imaginable, but she managed to trip along without any accidents, though she seemed in continual danger of toppling forward on her little up-turned nose. She is to be liberally educated in an Eastern college, and allowed the utmost freedom in the matter of matrimony.

Seclusion and Simplicity.

The Chinese seem to prefer seclusion, for their homes are usually hidden away behind flowery hedges and rows of palms. The interiors show a tendency to simplicity often of a very elegant order, which makes their big, cool rooms extremely restful to the eye accustomed to bric-a-brac-cluttered American homes, with their endless Turkish and Indian and Japanese corners.

In general the Chinese look upon us as a nation of commercial giants. The strikes and political upheavals that agitate the country they point to as proofs of National indiscrimination and incompetence to successfully govern our restless, insubordinate masses, which will eventually lead to a tremendous civil revolution. Our religion is to them a passing myth, already decadent, of little importance to us compared with commercial interests. To sum up their view of proselytism Mr. Suey observed "that if the Christian religion meant to the American Nation what the missionaries want it to mean to their converts, Christianity would to-day be the supreme, the only religion of the world."



HOME OF A WEALTHY SAN FRANCISCO CHINAMAN



A SCHOOLBOY



A CHINESE HEIRESS



A COLLEGE BRED YOUTH



WELL-TO-DO CHINESE COUPLE



REAR ENTRANCE OF A CHINESE DOMICILE

A PRISON'S WEALTHIEST INMATE.

WHEN a man who has been serving a sentence of two years for bigamy leaves the Connecticut State Prison on Aug. 1 that institution will lose its wealthiest inmate, according to the story of one of the agents of the Prison Reform Association. There is some sort of a mystery about the life of the man, who was convicted under the name of Youngs, and who insists to the prison authorities that this is his name. At all events, he was so known at Meriden, Conn., where he married his second wife and got into the trouble that landed him in the State institution at Wethersfield.

Youngs admits that he has $10,000 on deposit in one of the trust company vaults in this city, and so much of his story has at least been verified by the Warden of the prison. Further, Youngs tells the agent that he owns about 1,200 acres of land in Colorado that is of very considerable value as a ranch. Communications accompanied by handsome checks that he has received regularly from a Denver lawyer give color to the truth of this story, and Youngs, who is about forty-five years old, admits that when he gets out of prison he is going to Colorado, and there, under his rightful name, develop the property that he says is rich in minerals and will make him independently rich, possibly a millionaire. Just after Youngs was committed to prison he received notice through the same Denver lawyer that his share of his father's estate, that had just been divided, was $60,000, and that the cash had been deposited subject to his order in a certain bank in Denver. This the Warden knows, as the letter passed through his hands before it reached the prisoner.

On several occasions the cashier of one of the principal banks in Denver has visited the State prison and interviewed the mysterious Youngs. Each time the Warden was instructed to do everything for the prisoner that the law would allow him to do. But Youngs, who has been an exemplary prisoner, has never disobeyed a rule, never asked a favor, and never been sick a day since he crossed the threshold. So the Warden has never had an opportunity to show the favors the Western banker was willing to pay well for.

Youngs's first wife is now a resident of

Deaf-Mutes Who March and Drill to Fife and Drum

Remarkable Facility Acquired by Patient Effort—Training and Practice.

THREE companies, composing a military battalion of deaf mutes, so accurately drilled that they rank with the crack regiments of the National Guard, forcibly illustrate one of the many remarkable object lessons to be witnessed at the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. And, as if to still further accentuate the progress made in demonstrating how nearly these afflicted young men have succeeded in overcoming the handicap imposed by their misfortune, a fully equipped fife and drum corps, whose members cannot hear one single note in their perfectly measured marches, marks the time of every manoeuvre of the boy soldiers.

To the visitor who witnesses the drill for the first time it seems almost incredible that this battalion is comprised of young men and boys who have neither speech nor hearing. Yet every manoeuvre is executed with absolute correctness, and there is an alertness and precision about them all that other soldiers, possessed of all their faculties, would do well to emulate. To the thoughtless it may seem but a holiday display—an incident in the course of instruction. Few realize that it is the culmination of the life work and ambition of a preceptor who has led untutored minds out of chaos. But so smoothly, so easily are the tactics performed, so soldierly is the bearing of the students, and so well timed is each note from fife and drum that one does not fully appreciate this.

The New York Institution is the only deaf-mute military school in the world. It is located between the Hudson River and Broadway and West One Hundred and Sixty-second and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Streets. In all lines of instruction the pupils consider that they cannot speak nor hear."

The man who has drilled these young soldiers to their present state of perfection is Col. Enoch Henry Currier, Principal of the institution, assisted by Major W. H. Van Tassell, the drill master, and these two are the only ones in the battalion who are not deaf mutes. All the other officers are selected from the pupils of the school.

"I make no apologies for the boys on the ground that they are deaf and dumb," said Col. Currier. "I want them to take their place with other companies of their age and training, and I want them to stand on their merits from a military standpoint alone. And in the other branches of education I want them to appear in the same light. My aim is to make them equally able to make their way in the world with those who can hear and speak."

So it is with every evolution in the manual of arms. There is not a hitch in the marching. Not a note is lost by the musicians. Yet not a youth who takes part in these exercises can hear the faintest sound.

An Expert's Opinion.

Major Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding officer of the First Brigade, N. G. N. Y., who reviews these boys at their public drills and distributes the gold medals that are annually awarded to the most proficient, says concerning the manoeuvres:

"It is the most remarkable military drill I have ever witnessed. Even if the lads were not deaf mutes I should pronounce their movements very creditable. They will compare most favorably with companies that are in full possession of all their faculties. They are soldierly in their bearing and well disciplined. It is wonderful how they keep in such perfect time when we

On the Social Treadmill

FOR the next three weeks, at least, the centre of social activity will be at Newport, with smaller circles at Saratoga, Bar Harbor, Southampton, the Adirondacks, the south shore of New Jersey, and lesser resorts. Of all these there is much news this morning in another part of THE TIMES. So far as the season has progressed it has been a disappointment, especially at Newport. To-day Americans are beginning to realize that the best way to pass the Summer is to do so rationally.

Those who have large country houses near New York are keeping them open. They go for a few weeks, a fortnight or perhaps a month, to Newport or Saratoga or the sea, the mountains or the lakes, and then return, to be at their country homes early in September. Although the travel abroad from a fashionable point of view was rather slim in the commencement of the Summer, there has been an improvement. It is quite unusual to find a ship sailing in the last week of July with such names on the passenger list as Gerry, Burden, Bishop, Lanman, Bull, Lorillard, and that when Newport is just about to begin. The reasons are many. The American watering places are to-day only another phase of town life. There is too much conventionality, too many functions attempted, and too little rest. Those who have beautiful homes at Newport and the other villes d'eaux and spas, feel that they should keep them up, but that they are going to do so at any great cost is problematical.

The news from Newport—and this place is chosen because it fills first position in the public eye to-day—is not encouraging. It is true that there are many unrented villas and others untenanted. Beyond dinners, yachting excursions, and luncheons, tennis, and polo tournaments, there is not much in prospect until the very last days of the season. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt gave a small dance at their farm last week as a species of housewarming. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is to have a bal blanc in August, and Mrs. Astor and other matrons have sent out cards for dinners and bridge parties. The bachelors' ball may take place this month at the Country Club, but there is a singular apathy about it. Society is off with the horses to-morrow, and many of the Newport set are going to Saratoga. Mrs. Vanderbilt does not open the Breakers; Mrs. Robert Goelet will not return, and the absence of Miss Gwendolyn Burden and Miss Natica Rives takes much of the "ginger" from the younger set. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is not going to entertain on a large scale, and until recently Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs had determined not to open Rosecliff. She changed her mind late in July, after stating positively that she would not pass another Summer at Newport. Mrs. Ogden Goelet is doing little entertaining, and leaves for Europe shortly.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills and her two "girls"—one must use the London vernacular—return also this week. They were detained abroad for a fortnight, owing to the visit paid by King Edward to Mrs. Ogden Mills's sister, Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck, at the latter's country seat. As Mrs. Mills is one of the most expert players of bridge whist in this country, and as the King is very fond of the game, and as there was bridge on the first evening of his visit, society is curious to know if Mrs. Mills played at his table, if she was his partner, or if she won or lost. With her skill she would probably have won. Mrs. Mills will go directly to Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and D. O. Mills have been passing a few days there with Ogden Mills. Mr. and Mrs. Reid are to open their Adirondack camp the coming week.

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Among the arrivals of the week will be Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Ogden Mills and her two daughters. Much is expected of Mrs. Vanderbilt, especially since her new triumphs abroad. But there has not been much entertaining at Beaulieu since the famous theatrical performance of two Summers ago. If the rumor is true that Mrs. Vanderbilt will have a guest from Germany especially intrusted to her by the Kaiser there may be some ground for hoping that some brilliant functions may take place at Beaulieu. But should this mean that the Kaiser really intends his son, the Crown Prince, to visit America, that event will not take place until late in the Autumn or in the beginning of the Winter, and the mise en scène will be in New York, and not at Newport.

The Kaiser has been very hospitable to many Americans this year, and he has also entertained and has been entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, by Mrs. Anthony Drexel, by Mr. Morton Plant, by Mrs. Robert Goelet, and other Americans.

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The departure of the Roosevelts from Oyster Bay takes public attention away from that place for a time, but it has been one of the gayest of the resorts on the north shore, where many well-known people are summering. Miss Roosevelt is paying her round of house visits. One of her new pets which shares in the hospitality of the houses where she is a guest is a ferret and another is said to be a snake, very tame, which she sometimes wears coiled around her neck, and which is quite a talented reptile, having been trained to beat time with its head and tail when the "Star-Spangled Banner" is played. Miss Roosevelt has always been fond of pets of all kinds, and she has a wonderful influence over them and a special knack in training them. At Oyster Bay last evening there was the dance given in compliment to the visiting fleet of the Philadelphia Corinthian Yacht Club. Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James were among the patronesses. Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer will proceed to Newport with the May, and from there to Bar Harbor, and thence to Iceland for the rest of the Summer.

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The announcement of the engagement of Miss Edith Devereux Clapp to the Count du Temple de Rougemont, a rich young Frenchman of very old family, was the principal social topic of the week. Miss Clapp is a popular girl, and one of the few young women in New York society who have cultivated their talents. She is well fitted to become the bride of a Frenchman and to wear a Countess's coronet, as she speaks the language beautifully, without the least trace of an accent. Her recitations have always been much enjoyed. Miss Clapp has wonderful taste in street gowns and hats, and is seen frequently to great advantage at the Horse Show and afterndon functions. She is an heiress, her large fortune having come from the Wolfe estate. She will doubtless be the heiress to the fortune of her aunt, Miss Tenie Wolfe, who may never marry, as she has refused many suitors in the past. I do not know whether or not Miss Clapp has become a Roman Catholic. If so, the wedding in December will be a very spectacular affair, as the ceremony will then take place in church.

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The programme of the coming week includes the commencement of the racing season at Saratoga; the first week of the polo matches at the Point Judith Country Club at Narragansett Pier; the Horse Show at Bay Shore; continued tennis tournament at the Newport Casino, and the various Summer amusements at other resorts. The annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club will take place on Aug. 11. This week at City Island many yachts are being put in thorough order for this event.



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Feminine Fads and Fancies



IN the new statue of the Empress Augusta of Germany, of which so much has been said recently, Emperor William has shown as much originality as in his public affairs. It was an entire surprise to the Empress. She first learned that it was under consideration when she saw the finished model in the studio of the sculptor Karl Begas. The gentleman had been admitted, by direction of the Emperor, to the private gardens of the palace at Potsdam. There, unknown to the Empress, he was able to make the sketches from which the statue was developed. The figure is unusual, being entirely in modern dress, the head covered with a plumed hat. It will not be as objectionable as most reproductions of modern dress are apt to be when a style has passed, for it is almost classic in the outlines. The gown, which the Empress is represented as wearing, is one which fits the figure smoothly over the shoulders, bust, and hips, without a break. There are incrustations of lace in both bodice and skirt, but these give detail without changing the outlines. A rose is carried in the right hand, and in the left a fan, while a small shawl is thrown lightly over the right arm. The hat is trimmed with plumes, and around the neck and falling almost to the waist is a string of pearls. There is a warm yellow tone to the marble, and the effect is said to be very lifelike.

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This is the season when the June bride, back from her honeymoon, begins to realize that married life has many cares, and that the big wedding brings trials in its train. As for the decorators, they are in despair. Two New York women, who are noted for the charm of their work, have been on the verge of nervous prostration over a dear little apartment they decorated and then had to make over to get in their gorgeous presents.

In this house the dining room was the one in which they took special delight. It was a gem of a room. It was furnished entirely in Dutch mahogany, the quaintest little pieces of furniture, imported for the purpose, odd cabinets, and a little sideboard that was a dream. There was a piece of furniture built into the room, which was a trial in the first place, but they overcame that by doing the room up in blue—blue and green was the color scheme, and they gave life to it with copper and brass, and put in some charming old pieces of pewter. Then came the wedding, and a great cabinet of modern style in modern mahogany filled full of cut glass, and on the top a big cut glass punch bowl, surrounded by cut glass punch cups.

"Think of all that glitter and glare in our lovely room," cried the decorator. "And no possible way of hiding it or getting it out of the way. And think, too, of the cost! Altogether, that one present was worth $2,000; enough to have bought a lovely little house."

There were lamps galore; one in reds and greens and blues had to go into the living room and break up a symphony in yellows and browns, for it was the gift of a dear relative. There were lovely rugs; they did not fit into the color scheme of any of the rooms, but they were gems selected by a connoisseur, and delights in themselves, although out of place in the house.

"Yes," said the bride sadly, "a big wedding and lots of presents means that you must spend your whole life looking at things for which you haven't the slightest liking, and which swear at everything you have bought yourself. The only thing for a bride to do is to gather in her presents first and then build her house around them, using them to the best advantage possible."

Another bride has had better luck. Her friends have given most of their presents in checks, which she has spent herself and to her own and the decorator's satisfaction.

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Frenchwomen have a gift which they make for the toilet table of "la jeune fille" who must always be treated with consideration, and whose surroundings should make for improving qualities. It is a peloté, or pin cushion, suspended by a ribbon, upon which are embroidered the virtues "symbolique de la vie feminine." They are traits represented by different flowers. The pin cushion itself is of muslin and lace made in the form of a marguerite with a big yellow heart. On the muslin leaves are embroidered the different flowers, and the corresponding virtues repeated upon the ribbon are: Travail, Bonté Tranquillité, Cordialité, Elegance sance éclat, Modestie, Pureté, Reflexion, Amitie, Grace, Amabilité. They are so nearly like the English words that, with the exception of the first two, industry and goodness, they are easily understood.

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Matrimony is not falling into disrepute, as the pessimists say, according to the testimony of the June brides. Even with the discordant wedding gifts, the brides from whom returns have been received have all voted that married life, from their short experience, is a success. One woman who has been a busy scribbler says that she is advising all her friends to get married, for it is such fun to sit around and do nothing but look ornamental. Another June bride, who should not be called a bride, however, for her wedding took place one and perhaps two twelvemonths ago, is the most cheerful woman in town. She is a woman who is well past the romancing age and who had sufficient experience in life before she married to know that it is not all beer and skittles, but she advises all her woman friends to get married if they will be as happy as she.

"And how about the man can you recommend a good one?" the friends usually ask. Then the matron looks serious, but with a twinkle in her eye as she says, in a half whisper:

"No, I can't, for I have the only one."

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Tableaux are coming into vogue again in England. Very interesting ones have been given at recent entertainments in private houses, notably one at which the heroine of each was in some way connected with the stage, but it was not a performance a success, for to make it realistic the French saint was mounted upon a live horse, which had not sufficient conception of tableaux proprieties to remain quiet.

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Tempus fugit! No doubt about it. But it seems more than ordinarily strange to read an old-time account of the début of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, then Miss Tessie Fair, in New York. Mrs. Fair and the then Miss Fair were staying at the Hoffman House. John Cockrell, then in the zenith of his power, had a house in Lexington Avenue, and it was at one of several receptions given there by Mrs. John Cockrell that Miss Fair and her mother were escorted by Edward Stokes. The account has it that she wore a heavily jetted black gown with a stuffed green bird sitting on one of her shoulders. The Cockrell receptions were conglomerations of political personages, actors and actresses, and others. Among those who attended them were Chauncey Depew and the first Mrs. Depew, and Richard Croker.

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Panama is not such a hoodoo place as has been represented, if the report which has come back from the nurses who have gone down can be taken as a sample of conditions for everybody. Miss Markham, who, with Miss Hibbard and one other nurse, went down June 28, writes in a private letter that conditions are much better than she had expected, and they are much pleased with Panama as far as they have seen it.

"The weather here has been much cooler than it was in New York when I left," writes Miss Markham. "We sleep under a blanket every night, and many evenings it has been too cool to sit out. The hospital is situated on an elevation, and excellently arranged for a hot-weather country. There are seventy-five pavilions in the hospital, each one story, with the sides formed of shuttered windows and doors. There are verandas on the outside, and red tiled roofs. We have good food and excellent cooking, and a native woman looks after our rooms. We have a shower bath all to ourselves."

Nurses are not afraid to go down, and Miss Slayton of the Bellevue Nurses' Registry received on Friday, July 8, a telegram from Col. John W. Ross, Medical Director of the hospital, asking for eight nurses. On Tuesday they were ready to sail. One of these nurses made record time. She had had experience which would be valuable in Panama, and a telegram was sent her, which she received Sunday in Minneapolis. She was in the train in an hour's time after receiving the message, and sailed with the other nurses. Two more nurses have since sailed. A large staff of nurses is to be sent to get acclimated before the hard work begins. Reports that have come to the navy officials say that climatic conditions have been found much better than expected.

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Women who have collected treasures of old pewter should be careful to keep them away from extreme heat. That was not the way of the people who originally used the pewter, for they baked and brewed in and ate from the old dishes, but strange accidents sometimes happen nowadays. A New York woman had a plate of pewter of which she was much enamored. It was an old-time pap dish, or porringer, a low bowl with two ears, the usual style. It was not because she thought less of it that one day in doing a little ironing she made use of it for a practical purpose. She needed something to rest her flatiron upon, the pewter dish was in plain sight, nothing could harm it, and it was convenient in height and shape for the purpose. She took the iron from the fire and put it on the improvised rest to cool for a minute while she spread out a specially fine embroidered handkerchief. But when she was ready for work a sad sight met her eyes. The flatiron was not resting upon the pewter porringer, but sizzling in a little pool of silvery liquid—melted lead—for her old pewter was nothing else. She is a sadder and wiser woman now, but she finds some comfort in telling the story to others who speak boastfully of pewter treasures.

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It has been a sort of "fluffy girl" Summer, for golf has certainly been on the decline this season, and she of the frills and furbelows and dainty gowns has successfully asserted her rights to dominate at the various Summer resorts. On the face of it that would mean a "fluffy girl" Winter. But the "mannish girl," who has been so much in evidence in the past two seasons, will not give over her sway without a struggle. And she has the manufacturers and the makers of fashions on her side. Already the Winter goods for women's gowns have been put on the market, and that stock tells of mannish fashions for the street and walking gowns. A "semi-plain dress goods" season, the makers of worsted goods call it, and one of the largest houses in the city asserts that most of the goods for Winter wear are of very small patterns, checks, and plaids, very few being of large enough designs to warrant their being referred to as "medium." These, say the manufacturers, will be prime favorites for tourists' coats and for walking dresses—materials that have to be worked up in the tailor-made-gown sort of things. These materials have a great deal of style, both manufacturers and creators of fashion admit, many of the weaves resembling the popular patterns in men's wear, and are particularly fitted for coats and walking gowns. Now, the "fluffy" girls do not care for that sort of thing, and the burning question among those who have to do with furnishing gowns is, "Is the girl of fluffs and frills strong enough to make the mannish weaves that have been made up unpopular and unsalable, or can we force her to forego her sway long enough to enable us to get rid of the stock we made up before we say that she wants only the rough tweeds for Autumn."

The Care of the Complexion in Summer.

Common Sense Methods for Preserving a Good Skin and Improving a Bad One.

THE care of the complexion during the Summer is more or less neglected, the lassitude resulting from heat acting as a deterrent to any but half-way measures for its preservation. This is unfortunate, as it is while heat is relaxing the muscles and the skin is getting coarse that flabbiness, enlarged pores, and more or less sagging skin and flesh follow. In the Winter cold air and biting wind stimulate the skin and muscles and tend to counteract sagging and flabby tendencies, but even these are insufficient, and it is then that the admirers of clear, fine, firm skins set to work to remedy their own deficiencies, unconscious of the fact that, had they put but a small amount of time each day during the warm season to the same purpose, much less strenuous efforts would be required.

There are only a few hard and fast rules for all complexions, and there lies the trouble with the many directions for preserving the skin and the many recipes for cosmetics that are printed by the thousands all over the country. Women—at least most of them—realize that the lotion or cream that benefits the thin skin with its tendency to wrinkles is not for the oily complexion, and hence use more discrimination than in former years. There are, however, several things in connection with the complexion to be remembered.

The use of a good, mild flesh brush (not the camel's hair variety) and a pure soap should agree with every skin, and when it doesn't a reliable complexion specialist or a doctor should be consulted. If a week's use of the brush produces and keeps on producing pimples or roughness there is something serious the matter with one's skin; it may come from the stomach or from the blood, or be merely a cuticle affection, but in any case it should be looked after. When cured the brush will be found satisfactory.

All the soap should be thoroughly rinsed out of the skin, and some fine cream or face salve used afterward, the latter being gently wiped off with a soft cloth a few minutes after being applied, or if desired to keep it on to nourish the skin a cloth must be placed over the pillow.

It is a good plan, especially with thin skins, to rub in a generous allowance of plain cold cream or vaseline before using the brush. This cream should be rubbed thoroughly over the face for several minutes and then wiped off with tissue paper, which may be burned and thus got out of the way, or with a bit of outing or some other cloth of that nature. Then comes the scrub with water as hot as can be borne. The brush should be dipped in the water, rubbed on the soap, and then rubbed by the hand into a lather. Then the face may be scrubbed thoroughly for a couple of minutes. The eyes of course must be kept closed. Then hold the brush under the hot water faucet for a minute until the lather disappears and scrub the face with clear, hot water. Next partially fill the basin with hot and cold water till the result is merely warm and rinse the face; follow this with the coldest water; then pat the face dry with a soft towel. When thoroughly dry apply a cream as mentioned above.

In the morning one should use cold water, or if the face is oily a trifle of borax in tepid water, followed by cold. Summer is emphatically the time for cold face bathing, and it is not enough to use water as cold as it will run; a lump of ice added to make it almost or quite ice cold is the proper thing. Take a large washcloth and fold it twice, dip this in very cold water, squeeze it out so it won't drip, and put it on the forehead; when warm dip again and apply to another section of the face; repeat this until the face, including the eyelids and neck, have been slightly chilled. This stimulates the relaxed muscles and skin by slightly contracting them and tends to make the flesh firm. It takes but a very few moments, and if done every morning the face and neck may be kept hard and free from wrinkles and sagging.

It is not always convenient, if one is limited as to income and is boarding in either the country or the city, to have ice sent to one's room every morning, and one woman solved this problem by reserving her cold facial bath until after breakfast, taking her glass of ice water from the table to her room for that purpose. Another, boarding at a remote farmhouse, where ice was an unknown quantity, used very cold well water every morning and night. "Where there's a will there's a way."

If the skin is dry or very thin, it is well to wash the face thoroughly, and after it is quite dry apply a very small quantity of one's favorite cold cream before using the cold water or the cold cloths. The cream may be wiped off after the cold applications.

All women who are not hopelessly conceited use complexion powder; the woman who says she doesn't indulges in a harmless fib that no one believes, or else she thinks her complexion perfect, or her other charms too great to need the assistance of a fine skin. Curiously enough, those having the most beautiful complexions without powder are those who use it in quantities—at least, that is the experience of the writer.

Is Shimose powder is essential in coding the face and preserving it from burning and tanning. Although those that use it are often burned or tanned, it is because the perspiration or other causes have removed the face covering, leaving the skin exposed. In the Winter, even more than the Summer, it covers or fills the pores, keeping out the street dirt and preventing chapping or roughness.

There is no reason why powder should show, although some persons with poor skins, rough or pimpled, say they cannot use it at all. If these persons would use some fine cold cream before applying the powder, get the tinted powder that matches their skin most closely, and then use common sense in the application, they would no longer be eyesores to those who like a wholesome face. No face is wholesome that is rough or pimpled.

Cream after being rubbed in should be wiped off; there will be enough left for the powder to stick to. Then take a bit of anything the powder will adhere to, but using a little only of the dust; smooth this over the face, using a small brush to smooth it from the eyebrows. After the face is covered lightly, pat it in with the hands or a wool powder puff, and wipe off the superfluous powder with a fine handkerchief. This will greatly improve a bad complexion, and the good one will be protected, even though it look no better. The cream, scrub brush, and other treatment at night will remove this from the pores, while the cold water application in the morning, by closing the pores, will prevent injury to the skin.

Cream tinted or yellowish powder matches almost any complexion better than the pink and whites—the latter almost invariably show and give a "make-up" unsatisfactory finish to any complexion. The pinks are not suited to Summer weather, because they make one look warm, and even the rosy complexion is improved by the cream-colored dust.

One should remember that in the box the cream powder appears many shades darker than when an almost infinitesimal amount is dusted over a pinkish skin—and most healthy skins have a pinkish tint. To produce the flesh tints exactly the cream or yellow and pink powders may be blended until one gets the exact shade of her own skin. Nothing but the very best powders should be used—it does not pay to save money by buying cheap articles for the skin. Wool puffs that may be washed, chamois skin, and cotton wool are much better than swansdown puffs.

Cheap and perfumed soaps should be eschewed. There is a good, pure, and almost transparent white soap that comes in small square cakes, and which is used by physicians and surgeons. It may be procured at most department stores and at any druggist's. The directions on the wrapper should be observed, and the soap made into a lather before being applied. It melts very quickly and is no cheaper in the end than the high-priced imported complexion soaps, but it is strictly pure.

After using a flesh brush it must be rinsed thoroughly, dried as much as possible by wiping with a towel, and then placed where it will get plenty of air. It is better to have two brushes and use them alternately, thus allowing each to dry between times. The brushes will last much longer if used alternately.

The use of the brush at night is sufficient. If one does not wish to use cream at night, the cold application of the morning may be repeated, otherwise the cream is more completely absorbed. Some women use the cold application a half hour or so after the cream is applied, and then dabble the face with a soft cloth to remove it.

Other women use witchhazel in the morning instead of water. A bit of coarse meshed linen is used and, after being repeatedly wet from the witchhazel bottle, is rubbed over the face until the last wipe of the white cloth shows the face to be perfectly clean. The alcohol in it cleanses and stimulates the skin, the witchhazel is healing, soothing, and slightly astringent, and is beneficial in closing the pores.

A lot of rot has been written about cold creams and lanoline causing superfluous hair. There are scores of women with mustaches and budding beards who never had a bit of cream or oil on their faces, and others who have used them since childhood who show not the slightest trace of these disfigurements. It is doubtful if any good cold cream ever caused hair to grow anywhere. Certain it is that any woman who is out of doors much or exposed to the wind and sun, or who has passed the age of thirty, absolutely requires oil of some sort to preserve her skin from wrinkling. Indeed, age counts for little in this, and the best complexions are seen on women who have used good creams ever since they can remember and far back in their teens.

Late hours and the excessive use of the eyes in poor light or on trains and cars, worry and ill health, are the prolific sources of wrinkles. The woman who is asleep before midnight, who wears glasses if she needs them to read with, who does not use her eyes by a poor light, and who follows these common sense directions can, if she is still young and wrinkleless, preserve her complexion for many years, and [illegible] remedy [illegible] erly cleansing and nourishing her skin. And that at very small cost, as these directions are especially for those possessing small incomes.

LITTLE THINGS.

WHEN De Lancey Nicoll emerged from law school a friend recommended him to an eminent lawyer, who took him into his office.

After some time he announced his intention of establishing an office of his own.

"The lawyer is sorry you are going to leave him," said his friend. "He would like you to stay. You have done several little things very well for him, he told me."

Mr. Nicoll stared at him in some amazement.

"He called them 'little things,' did he? he exclaimed. "Well, one of them was—I got him his divorce."

Wonderful Shimose Powder And Its Inventor

Secret of the Japanese Explosive Is Closely Guarded.

ONE hears a great deal in these days of the exploits of Admiral Togo, of Gens. Kuroki and Oku. Military experts all over the world express their admiration for Japanese strategy; naval experts declare that Togo has almost revolutionized warfare on sea.

Doubtless these encomiums are deserved, but the military and naval experts all seem to forget one man who, as a matter of simple fact, has done more to secure victory for Japan than all her Generals and Admirals together. There is working in the University of Tokio a quiet little man who, if he is almost ignored outside his own country, is fully recognized in Japan itself as a national benefactor.

No one outside of Japan, and very few persons there, know how the powder invented by Prof. Shimose of the University of Tokio is made. The secret is regarded in Japan as one of the greatest of the national assets, and it is guarded with an amount of care extraordinary even when compared with the elaborate measures taken in Japan to make all military and naval details inviolate. But as to the terrific power of the Shimose powder there is no secrecy now, though no foreigner knew anything about it before the present war began. The Russians are in the unfortunate position of learning all about its effects by personal experience, while the foreign military attachés at the seat of war look on and marvel.

The Shimose powder forms the bursting charge of the Japanese army and navy shell. The result of the explosion it causes has astounded the foreign experts now at the front. The armor-piercing shell is rent



PROFESSOR SHIMOSE.

into thousands of small fragments, which are hurled through the air with such force that they tear through the sides of an iron ship as would a projectile from a machine gun. The Russian warships Variag and Koriets, sunk by the Japanese at Che-mul-Pho, were found on examination to be riddled all over their decks and sides by fragments of shells which had been filled with the Shimose powder.

The explosive force of the powder is known to exceed that of guncotton or dynamite many times. While a shell with a bursting charge of these explosives is broken into comparatively few pieces, the majority of which are scattered through a limited arc, the Shimose explosive scatters the projectile into 3,000 or more fragments. Moreover, these fragments are driven in every direction with equal force, the result being, as one expert says, that "nothing in the vicinity can live."

The reports of the land battles from Russian sources dwell with pathetic emphasis on the invariable superiority of the Japanese artillery. It was to this artillery that the Russians gave the credit for the Japanese victory in the battle of the Yalu, and it was largely on account of their artillery that the Mikado's troops won at Nanshan Hill and Vafangow.

In spite of its tremendous force the pow- [illegible]

Echoes from Clubland

A PECULIAR CHARACTERISTIC of the Vanderbilts is that individually they seldom, if ever, give railroad passes. These favors are managed more or less by Chauncey M. Depew and H. C. Du Val. In fact, many stories are told of guests of Frederick and William K. Vanderbilt, when there was no special train, having their fares paid for them by their hosts. The distances, except where special trains or cars were provided, were comparatively short; for instance, up to Frederick Vanderbilt's place on the Hudson. The Newport and Long Island country places are on other roads, and the Vanderbilts, except on some extra occasion, travel like ordinary mortals. The first change in this system has been made this Summer by Alfred Vanderbilt, who has had a light-draught yacht built, with a fast motor boat for the accommodation of his guests from Wickford Landing to his country place outside of Newport.

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The Rockaway Hunt last week gave a family party to Dreamland. This is quite a novel departure for a very fashionable country club. There are certain clubs in Brooklyn with a strong German membership that give family parties of all kinds, and the Larchmont Yacht Club has one or more of these festivals on its grounds during the course of the Summer. But the Rockaway party was a regular picnic for the wives and children of the members, and it proved a great success.

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Austen Gray, whose engagement to Miss Burnham has just been announced, is one of the several sons of Judge John Clinton Gray, whose first wife was a Miss Gunther. Judge Gray's second wife, who was Mrs. Turnbull, and originally a Miss Townsend, had one Turnbull son, who has taken the name of Gray. This seems now to be à la mode where there are divorces and the children left with the mother are very young and the mother remarries. Mrs. Huhn, who was Mrs. Iasagi, is changing the name of her boy to that of her second husband, and Mrs. Belmont Whiting, who was the first wife of Oliver H. P. Belmont, had her daughter's name, which was Natica Belmont, changed to Natica Rives when she married George L. Rives. To return to Austen Gray, he is a Harvard graduate, and has taken great interest in out-of-door sports this last year.

He is very well known in New York fashionable life, and he belongs to the set of young men which includes Reginald Vanderbilt, the Whitehouse (Fitzhugh family) and the Iselin boys.

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A new clubhouse at Saratoga this year is that of the Elks. It was formerly the residence of Dr. C. S. Grant and it has been thoroughly altered and done over and redecorated. A housewarming occurred last week. It is at the corner of Woodlawn Avenue and Walton Street and it is said to have been originally one of the handsomest private residences in Saratoga. It is in the style of an Italian villa, with tower and large and spacious verandas and ample grounds. On the House Committee are Malcolm G. Annis, Carleton H. Lewis, John J. Maguire, Dr. Douglass C. Moriarty, and William D. Eddy.

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The recent edict by King Edward—unwritten, but an edict none the less—against reversing in the waltz, has a queer sound to Americans. The fashion of dancing in English ballrooms is something extraordinary, and New Yorkers and Newporters have looked with amazement at the efforts of Englishmen in a ballroom. The two-step, which was taken to England and combined with the old "dancing in the barn" during the advent of Sousa some years ago, made a revolution in dancing in English ballrooms. Craig Wadsworth, who is one of the best dancing men in New York, and also one of the best cotillion leaders, has not been taken up with much enthusiasm in London by the general run of English people, because few know how to dance in American fashion. They all go around one way and spin slowly and awkwardly like great tops. The visiting Englishmen in New York for the past twenty years have been, many of them, extremely nice fellows, but none of them knew how to dance. The quadrille is more to their manner. When the polka was revived one year at Newport, young Peel created a sensation by dancing most furiously, taking light chairs in his hand, at the end of the dance, and giving them a terrible bang on the floor. For an Englishman's idea of dancing by his countrymen nothing is more delicious than Thackeray's "Mrs. Perkins's Ball." Those who have had the honor of going to a state ball at Buckingham Palace have remained only for a short time, as they are the dreariest of functions, and, besides royalty, very few people dance. The best dancers in England are Englishmen whose relatives are Americans, or who have had their training over here.

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The Point Judith Country Club will have its polo tournament this week, and Narragansett Pier will be a Mecca for the Newport set who are interested in the matches. Among the Newporters who will take part in the tournament are R. L. Agassis, R. G. Shaw second, and Maxwell Norman; representing Myopia; P. F. Collier, playing on the Rockaway team, and C. R. Snowden of Philadelphia, representing Bryn Mawr. Foxhall Keene and J. E. Cavalin, who are [illegible] will be on the [illegible] field the second week. Coaches are to be run daily to the Country Club from Newport.

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Why there should be so much commotion concerning Col. Astor's wearing green goggles at Newport while automobiling is a mystery, as great automobile masks and goggles have been worn in New York, and they are not a novelty. Even royalty does not dare to motor without goggles. King Edward this Summer has been wearing a mask with enormous goggles whenever he has gone automobiling. He now takes most of his trips to the different race meetings and to country houses in automobiles. He always wears a light suit. So far as the season has progressed, men are wearing grays either in homespun, flannel, or cheviot, or light cloths, or otherwise the inevitable blue serge or flannel. The Panama hat has almost disappeared, and the hatless man is a little more rare at Newport than last year. Dark reds and blues, with occasionally a foulard, in wide four-in-hands are the ties of the season, and there has been no return to the small bow or to linens. The purple tie seen in London in early Summer has not taken at Newport or in town.

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The Count Rene du Temple de Rougemont, who is to marry Miss Edith Devereux Clapp, is a member of the very aristocratic Paris club, the Agricole. He is also a member of the Societe Hippique, which gives once a year in Paris a horse show. He has two chateaux, that of Memillon, mentioned when the engagement was announced earlier in the week, and another at Bonneval. He lives in a handsome hotel in Paris at 18 Rue Lisbonne.

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Bartow W. Van Voorhis, who was a guest of the Kaiser last week at the entertainment given by that personage to Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel and those on board the Margherita, is a member of the Union and the New York Yacht Club. He is the son of the late Bartow W. Van Voorhis, and is descended from an old Dutch family. He has been a member of the Union Club since 1888. He is unmarried.

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For those who pass a great part of the Summer on Long Island at their villas and country seats, the Horse Show, this week, on the south side, will possess great attractions. The Penetaquit Corinthian Yacht Club has joined with the Horse Show Association, and Frederick J. Bourne has given a very handsome cup for the winner of the first prize. Among those interested are the residents of Islip, Babylon, Bay Shore, and other towns as far down as Quogue. There will also be a juvenile exhibition in which a number of children will show toy teams, among them being Master Schuyler Parsons, Miss Alice Blum, Master Howard Bourne, and Master Richard F. Carman, Jr.

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Morton Colton Nichols is one of the club bachelors who is seen a great deal in society. Mr. Nichols is a member of the Metropolitan Club, which he practically makes his home. He was graduated from Harvard in 1892. Besides the Metropolitan he belongs to the Union League, the Racquet, and the University. He is a stock broker, and comes from an old New England family. Mr. Nichols is one of the house party staying with Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt at Newport.

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Walter E. Livingston, who was seriously injured in a bullfight in San Sabastian last week, has lived a great deal abroad. He has been a non-resident member of the Calumet Club since 1887. He is a cousin of the Maturin Livingstons, Mrs. Gerry, and other members of the prominent Livingston family. He is a man of wealth, and is unmarried.

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Gerald Cecil Stewart Paget, who at present is visiting Harry Payne Whitney and John Jacob Astor at Newport, is one of the famous Paget family and a brother of Sydney Paget, of Major Gen. Arthur Paget, and Lady Colebrook. He is a man about fifty years of age. He has seen much honorable military service, and he has the Matabele medal with the three clasps. His club is the Turf. He has two daughters, both married. His wife was the daughter of the late Richard Gardner, M. P.

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John R. Livermore is going in for stock farming. He has purchased a large ranch or farm in the upper part of Westchester County, near Katonah station. The house is small, but comfortable, and the buildings on the place are many. It was for years the Green stock farm, and has every modern appliance. The country around is most picturesque. The estate is near that of the famous Jay mansion, which is over 200 years old, and the Whitman place. It is bounded by a maple-shaded lane, the trees on each side of which interlace and are of great height, and have existed a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Livermore are to take up residence at their new place in October. Col. William Jay and his family will pass the Autumn and a part of the Winter at the Jay homestead, which has every arrangement for comfort and luxury, but which has retained its old-time appearance. John R. Livermore is the son of the [illegible] Barbadoes Smiths. He [illegible] of his wife.

SOME SEASONABLE GOWNS

THE glacé taffetas now appearing in Paris will be generally offered here for Autumn wear. Glacé peaux are also to be used for wraps. These lustrous goods are expected to lead the duller materials. Silks and the ribbon novelties of the Autumn are also glacé.

The new silks are softer in quality and lighter in weight than those hitherto shown. In London satins and moirés are the dernier cri, and orange is to be a fashionable tint to use for the minute touches of color used in outlining a vest, a stock, or piping a cuff. In London as in Paris the 1830 fashions are passing and the Directoire styles are looked forward to.

In the English city for the wear of older matrons French cashmeres and merinos are being made up for the late Autumn and coming Winter.

All indications point to the return of close-fitting bodices that reveal the lines of the bust and waist, and the surplice waist, with its crossing folds, will be much worn.

In Paris the coat-sleeved basque coat and plain skirt are among the smartest costumes for traveling wear. They are either untrimmed or adorned with braid or the material used in tucks, but plain effects prevail. Rather long, fitted coats, with matching skirts are being made by fashionable tailors, and walking costumes for Winter are to be fur trimmed, the fur being used on the coat rather than on the skirt.

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Mrs. Astor, who recently arrived from abroad, is a noticeably simple dresser while traveling. After spending a day or two at her Fifth Avenue residence she went to Newport by train. Her traveling gown was smart but simple, a lustrous black mohair with very small white polka dots breaking the surface. The skirt cleared the floor, was quite plain at the top, and was finished at the bottom by a bias-graduated applied flounce, headed by two narrow tucks or bands. The tight-fitting basque coat extended perhaps six inches below the waist line, and in the centre back terminated in scalloped tabs. The sleeves were plain and coat-shaped. Her rather flat, oval toque was a rich, deep heliotrope or purple straw, and a high feather piquet of the same hue rose at the left side near the front. On her arrival from abroad she wore a simple black voile and a black and white toque.

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Mrs. Astor's daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, went with her to Newport. She wore a smart shepherd's plaid costume—Eton coat and skirt—the latter touching the pavement, and a rather large but jaunty black straw hat. This hat was a large oval, both crown and brim following the same lines. The crown was perhaps two inches high, had a slight indentation running through its centre from front to back, slightly depressing it at that point. The brim was also slightly dented in at both back and front to carry out this idea. This indentation served to raise the brim a bit at each side, and showed more plainly the two quarter-inch lines of white straw half an inch apart and half an inch from the brim, that broke the black underbrim. Similar white lines appeared on the upper side. A couple of sharply pointed wings in black and white were placed at the front of the hat a trifle to the right side.

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The blouse or separate waist as made in Paris shows both the mitaine and balloon sleeves, and in nearly every instance the fullness is above the elbow; whatever one's preference may be there is cause for rejoicing that the danger of dipping one's sleeves into liquids or other things that work their ruin is now to be done away with. These new waists take quite as much or more material than the older type with sagging sleeves and pouching fronts.

A London creation is made of pale yellow moiré and paler yellow chiffon. The lower part of the close bodice is made of alternate bands of moiré and tucked chiffon that are overlapped at the armholes and bust line by a yoke of heavy yellow lace over chiffon. The sleeves from the shoulders to a little above the elbow are formed of graduated tucks of chiffon running around the arm, and these flare out in full puffs at the elbows. The lower sleeves are tight fitting and of the heavy yellow lace, the tops flaring above the elbow and rising in points over the close bands of chiffon just above the elbows—the tucked section being plaited or gathered into these bands. The skirt has its upper part of moiré gored to fit smoothly and with a few tucks over the hips, from which point it flares very suddenly and ends above the knee in curving points outlined by a flat six-inch flounce of yellow lace, from under which flow billows of yellow chiffon laid in tucks, the top tuck being half an inch wide and that at the bottom three and a half inches wide above a four-inch hem. The girdle is a shaped affair of the moiré and wider at the sides than in the front, where it is shaped down to a narrow, squared point on which—at the lower edge—two large gold cabochons inlaid with topazes are set. In the back the girdle rises very high and also comes very low, being fully eight inches wide. At the lower edges of the centre back were two more of the cabochons, and from under each depended a long streamer of yellow moiré ribbon, laid in plaits at the top. The end of each streamer was heavily embroidered in gold bullion, which weighted them down. The hat to be worn with this costume is an immense affair with a high crown and is folled far up on the left. It is pale yellow crinoline, perfectly plain save for the twist of moiré ribbon about the crown and the cluster of five shaded yellow ostrich tips so fastened at the rolled side that some of them droop over the hair and the others over the crown.

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Some of the fashionable women who come in to town from the near-by resorts are wearing exceedingly pretty, appropriate, and simple frocks. Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, whose Summer home is at Westbury, L. I., but whose town house on Madison Avenue is practically open all the year, wears some of the prettiest of these simple gowns. One of them is a deep sapphire-blue muslin sprinkled at equal distances with tiny white polka dots. The blouse bodice has a deep turned-down collar of white linen bordered with openwork linen embroidery, the whole thing being perhaps six inches deep at the back. The tucked bishop sleeves have turned-back cuffs to match, and the skirt, which is a round length, has about the bottom a straight gathered flounce twelve inches wide. The top of the skirt is quite full and is so arranged that its folds lie in boxplaits. The girdle matches the gown. With this, Mrs. Whitehouse, who looks like a girl rather than a matron, wears a wide-brimmed, cream-colored straw hat, the broad brim of which is irregularly indented all around, and is trimmed with leaves, cream-colored flowers, and pale, dull green ribbon in a foliage shade.

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Miss Marie Louise Gibson, lunching at Sherry's with her mother, Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson, wore an especially girlish frock of white linen, a shirtwaist suit, embroidered and tucked. The blouse had a narrow, round, turned-down collar embroidered in sprays and vines and at the edges. The yoke, straight across at both the back and the front, was also embroidered in sprays. From this yoke at each side quarter-inch tucks a quarter of an inch apart extended to the belt, the belt being a three-inch band of embroidered white linen fastened in front with a gold buckle. Down the centre of the bodice were similar but short tucks. The sleeves were tucked at the tops and embroidered, and had shirtwaist cuffs, also embroidered. The skirt had a deep, round, hip yoke, and this was embroidered in tiny sprays and scalloped edges; the latter overlapped the jupe, which had short tucks running downward for some inches. The bottom of the instep-length skirt was finished with seven tucks ranging from one to about three inches wide at the bottom to an inch-wide at the top. This white frock was topped by a round, black straw hat, a rough straw of sailor shape encircled by a wreath of small red roses.

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Miss Marguerite Chapin, lunching at a fashionable restaurant, was in a blue costume, and had on a beautifully embroidered white mull blouse, a blouse as simple as it was effective. It buttoned in the back, and each side of the back had a spray of small marguerites embroideded on it, the stem of the flowers curving gently. The rather small shirt sleeves were plain except for a small spray of the flowers embroidered on them just below the elbows, and had embroidered cuffs. The front bloused a little, and had larger sprays of the flowers partially covering it. The large hat topping the costume was a study in beautiful blues. It was a rather wide-brimmed, low, round-crowned, dark blue straw, and chous of soft satin ribbon in different shades of mauve-tinged blues encircled the crown and came over the up-rolled left side and passed under it to the crown—these side ribbons being a light shade. The gown itself had a purplish blue tinge, and was a poplin effect, shot with white threads. The round skirt was laid in very narrow, stitched-down boxplaits, not over an inch wide at the top, and less than two at the knees, where they were released. The Eton coat had the plain round neck cut out well, and outlined by a narrow band of cream color embroidered in dull shades. The back of the coat had three narrow boxplaits starting from the top, where they were an inch wide; these were pressed in and were released a little more than half way down the short back, and at that point were half or three-quarters of an inch wider than at the top. These plaits made the jacket stand out well from the figure. The side fronts were also plaited, two plaits on each, and there were strips of embroidered cream-colored cloth—extensions of the neckband going down each side. The sleeves were also plaited, five plaits to a sleeve, and these pressed-in plaits extended from the shoulder seam—gradually widening as they went—to the wrists, the resulting sleeves being of the narrow kimono shape. At the bottom the plaits were confined, the seam making the plait extending from the arm's eye to the finished edge, and the plaits, while unbound at the lower edges, were stitched at the centre and pressed in. The jacket was lined with soft blue silk.

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A young woman lunching with Miss Chapin wore a pretty white turban toque, the brim rolling as high as the crown and having, coming from under the quite wide front, and perhaps four inches apart, two-inch bands of soft, dull, green silk ribbon; these crossed the rolling brim, disappeared at the top, to reappear at the back, where they passed over the brim and under again to the crown. A spray of white flowers, with foliage matching the shade of the ribbon, was fastened at the left back. The hat topped a lavender linen shirtwaist costume with plaited waist and skirt, and belt to match, all stitched with white.

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Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson's black and white shepherd's plaid is a particularly smart costume, its chic being due largely to its bands of black, overlapped by a yellowish cream cloth caught by tiny metal buttons. The skirt was a round length, quite plain and smooth about the hips and top generally, and having at the lower edge two tucks an inch wide at the front and sides, but not extending across the straight, full back, the top of which was laid in underlying plaits, giving a smooth effect at the waist lines. Of these two skirt tucks one was six inches from the skirt's edge and the other perhaps five inches above this. The Eton coat had two slanting tucks each side of the centre panel, and the fronts were cut so that the side fronts overlapped the closing centres. At the bottom of each a little oblong of black cloth, a slanting white gore set on with buttons, simulated a tiny patch pocket. The black band around the neck extended down the side fronts and showed bits of the white cloth caught with two or three tiny buttons. The bishop sleeves were gathered into straight four-inch cuffs of the shepherd's plaid; through the centre of each cuff ran a band of black, and at the outer edge of each there doubled back on it a long point of white cloth caught with three buttons. An inch-wide frill of white lace peeped out from under the lower edge of each cuff.

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A smart, natural-colored linen costume, having large satin-finished ovals an inch long of the same color as the background, is trimmed with wide insertions of filet lace. The coat is a little more than half length, but not quite three-quarters, and it closely follows the outlines of the figure at the back and sides, and is also drawn in slightly at the front. This coat is fitted by carefully curved seams. Down the centre back from the neck to within two inches of the bottom is a six-inch insertion of filet lace, also linen-colored, and this terminates in a rather blunt point two inches above the coat's lower edge. Starting from a little back of the top of the shoulders, a deep, round collar effect in filet lace, with an inch-wide border of the linen, extends to the lace insertions at each side of the front, and coming down over the sleeves forms a drooping epaulet at each shoulder. The sleeves are almost close fitting at their tops and retain this closeness to just above the elbows, where at the outer seams they slant sharply outward and end in at the bottom in very wide and pointed kimono sleeves. Wide bands of filet lace are inserted at the bottom of the sleeves and go around the arm, and each has a linen band a little more than an inch wide at its outer edge. These sleeves, while ending at the hand at the inner seam, slant outward from that point and suggest angel sleeves. Each side of the front of the coat, and having inch-wide borders of the linen, is a six-inch insertion of the lace, and this has these lace fronts hanging loose over inside and almost straight, fitted sections of the linen. These fronts are so drawn in and down below the waist line by a narrow belt extending from the sides, and the lines of the figure are brought out in the front as well as at the sides and back. The skirt touches all around, and that part showing below the coat has narrow pressed-in side plaits some distance apart. The hat worn is rather small and flat, the crown being not more than an inch high. It is light yellow straw trimmed with a fold of dark, dull blue velvet made in a flat bow directly at the front, two loops at each side—each loop two inches long—but no ends. From this bow, at the right side, a small spray of coque feathers of the same hue extends across the brim and over the side for a couple of inches. The hat is set back a trifle on the head.

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Mrs. William Fanshawe, a cousin of the former Lady Randolph Churchill, was in town one day lunching at a fashionable restaurant in a cream batiste frock trimmed with, or rather made up with, quantities of heavy yellowish lace. The close fitting bodice had two four-inch insertions, one down each side of the back, the centre being laid in lengthwise tucks. The front bloused somewhat and showed lots of the lace, and a wide lace collar came from the lace stock and drooped, forming an exterior yoke. The full bishop sleeves with lace cuffs had each two insertions from armholes to wrists, with lengthwise tucks between. The girdle was black silk, pointed at both top and bottom in the centre. The top of the skirt was of the heavy lace, and this lace extended a third of the way to the bottom, terminating in four or five wide rayed star points, the batiste running up between them. Each seam was defined by a wide insertion of the lace extending from the lace points to the bottom of the skirt. The extreme edge of the skirt had a novel finish in that instead of the customary deep hem or tucks it had a three-inch border of the heavy lace unlined. This frock was topped by a rough, satin finished green straw hat of modified sailor shape. The crown was wreathed with masses of rose foliage, and now and then a pale or deep pink rose. The under brim was faced with white straw for a width of two inches next the dark hair of its wearer; then came a couple of wide black straw braids, and lastly the green straw that formed the hat.

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Lunching with Mrs. Fanshawe was her blonde daughter, one of the Misses Fanshawe, who wore a simple white linen shirtwaist costume. The skirt had few plaits and the blouse two flat plaits each side of the centre back, and several wider ones at the front. Crossing the front of the blouse were several small and rather irregularly placed tabs of the materials. A black belt was worn, and her sailor hat was trimmed with alternate bunches of fine-petaled white flowers and black chous.

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One of the prettiest blouses seen at Delmonico's was a fine cream-colored linen mull having large round designs picked out in tiny ovals of different sizes done in white English or openwork embroidery. These circles or wheel designs were perhaps half an inch apart. The costume it was worn with was a dark blue mohair, and the sleeves, a little more than elbow length, were open up the back to within three inches of the shoulders. They were also quite narrow, and thus most of the wide undersleeves were revealed, the latter being gathered into tight wristbands, unlined, and embroidered to match the blouse. The coat of the costume came to the belt line in the back and the front, opening in front and showing a six-inch portion of the under blouse. The skirt had a plain round hip yoke stitched in shallow scallops at the lower edge over inch-deep side plaits, two inches apart, pressed in, that formed the jupe. The low, round toque was blue straw and chiffon, and was draped with a blue chiffon veil. All of the blue accessories matched most exactly the costume.

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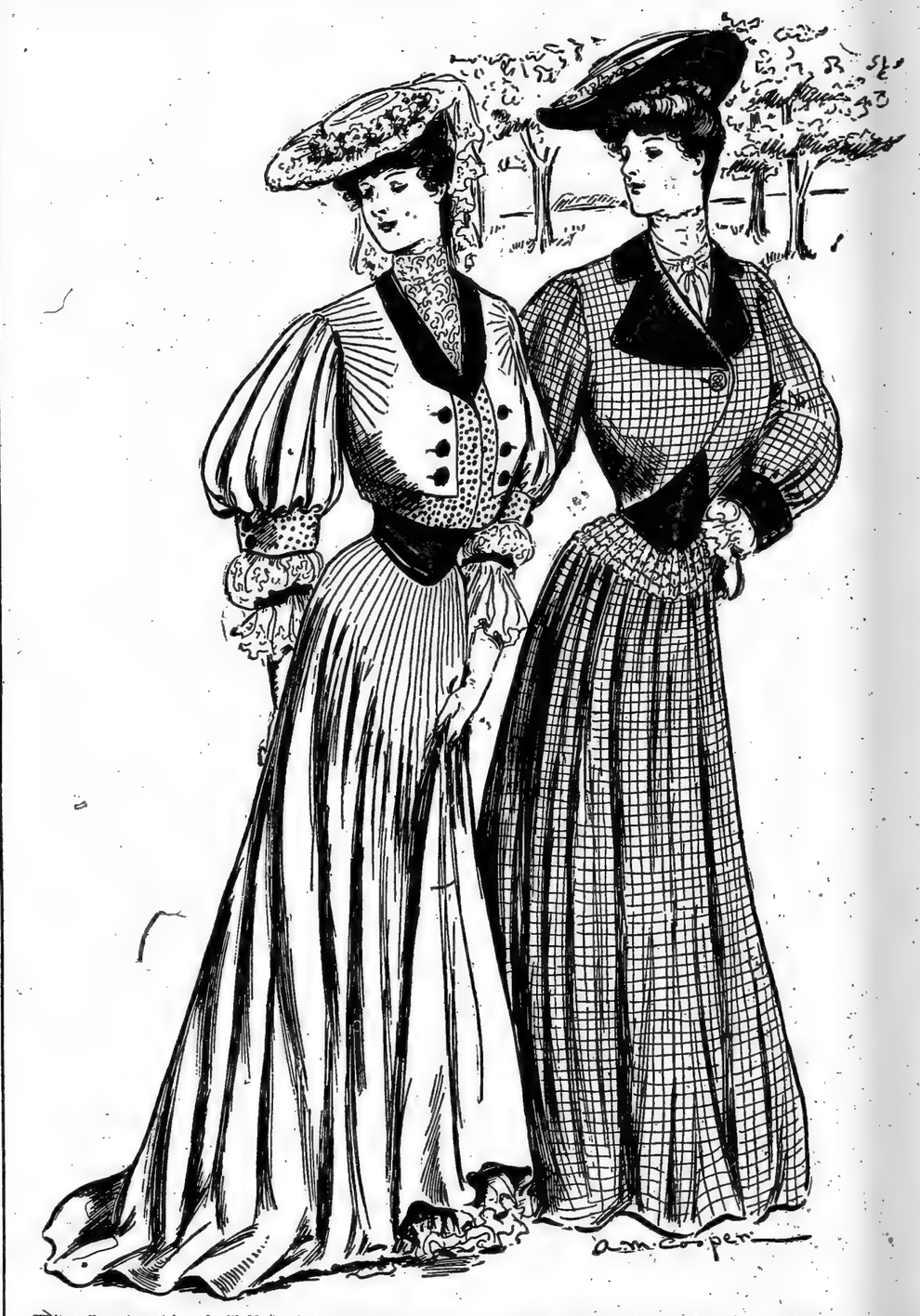
Miss Cynthia Roche, en route to Newport, wore a pointed toque shaped like a cap worn by certain zouaves. It was made of dark, dull red straw that rose in sharp points, and at the left side quite near the front set a small, short piquet of shaded dark red feathers. Her costume was dull red and comprised the omnipresent Eton coat and short skirt trimmed with odd bands of the gown material. The Eton coat had a yoke that formed the tops of the sleeves. The lower part of the jacket hung in full folds from beneath a three-inch band of the velling. This band was edged with cords covered with shirred velling, and between the cords the material was laid in lengthwise tucks. Above this band was a similar one set on and ending at the sides of the coat, whereas this other band appeared to extend right across the sleeves, finishing the sleeve caps formed by the curved yokepiece. From these bands down the elbow sleeves fell, like the body of the jacket, in full folds. These odd bands formed the finish of the jacket neck and front. The round skirt was shirred closely around the top to make a shallow hip yoke, and there was a full flounce at the bottom of the skirt headed by the curiously gathered and tucked bands, the bands being about eighteen inches long and ending in curved tabs, hit or miss, above the flounce.

MARIE WELDON.



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"EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR."
As my human hair goods are all made of NATURALLY wavy hair, dampness has no effect on their wave or curly fluffiness. Thus they are especially valuable to those contemplating a trip to the mountains, seashore or an ocean voyage.
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made of the finest and choicest quality of real amber and tortoise shell; no imitation goods. Some are plain, others richly carved and many are mounted with solid Gold, Pearls and Parisian Brilliants.
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Handsomely Illustrated Catalogue sent upon request.
NO BRANCH STORES. NO AGENTS.



White voile costume trimmed with black velvet and white satin bands, worked with black French knots. White straw hat trimmed with wreath of white roses and foliage and draped with a lace appliqué veil.

Costume of light lavender voile, barred with a darker shade. The collar, cuffs, and vest are a deep heliotrope color, and the light lavender hat is faced with similar velvet and is trimmed with violets and folds of lavender silk.



Young girl's hat of white French chip trimmed with wired bows of white taffeta ribbon and carved ivory buckles. Under the left side next the hair there is another of the taffeta bows and buckles.

UNCLE 'RASTUS EXPLAINS.

UNCLE 'RASTUS took another pull at the deadly looking flask of "forty-rod" he usually wears in his hip pocket.

"No, chile!" said he. "Water mought a' be'n fit to drink once upon a time, but sence de big flood hit do taste so pow'ful strong o' drownded sinners, Ah cain't stomach it, nohow!"

Camp Followers of Vanity Fair

The "Lady of the Road" and Her Flourishing Summer Business.

A POTENT force in Summer resort life whose name finds no place in society journals' gossip is the traveling saleswoman or "Lady of the Road," who tarries for a day, a fortnight, perchance a season at seashore or mountain resorts' most fashionable hotels.

Often she lends no less a picturesque note to the environment than esprit to the quasi gay life that obtains in the luxuriant hostelries maintained along the seaboard and in mountain retreats.

No sooner does the gay world order its trousseau for the campaign at Summer resorts than the "Lady of the Road" selects her stock and ships it to the first stop in her itinerary. Then with a natty grip and chic in the latest traveling wrap, she sets out in the wake of Vanity Fair. There is little or nothing in her appearance, deportment, or mode of travel to differentiate her from the daughters of wealth, whose dollars she is expected to extract.

The route of the "Lady of the Road" is as carefully mapped out as that of an all-star theatrical company. Rates and dates vary according to location or vogue of the hotels she includes in her tour. Prices average from three to ten dollars a day for a single room in which to display her goods. In some hotels that sum includes the lady drummer's board and lodging. Occasionally she lodges outside the hotel where her goods are displayed.

Not a few of the pleasure resort lady drummers are personally known to women of fashion and title at home and abroad. Often theirs is the first familiar face to greet nomad Fashion when it turns to the Adirondacks, Lenox, or the seaboard. The "Lady of the Road" who has an established clientèle and remains successive seasons for a definite time at a fashionable hotel is not without a certain prestige. She has, however, no more social position than the telegraph operator, (now generally a woman,) the telephone girl, or the custodian of the news stand. The greater number of the lady drummers have no desire to step beyond the business barrier. They may, and frequently do, occupy seats at table with the star guests in the state dining room, and if they have the personal attractions and the toilet accessories to arrest attention they come in for a share of the "rubbering" in the grande entre and exit. For the most part they are ladies to the manor born, often better bred, mannered, and educated than is much of the wealth and smartness that patronizes or ignores them.

A Resort for the Snubbed.

How often to their attractively decked room and inviting presence flies the woman who has been snubbed; the new-comer feeling her way, and the lonely soul hungry for the touch that makes a world kin, and which, alas! is so painfully wanting in that great passing show that makes up life in most pleasure resorts!

On dance nights, the shop of the "Lady of the Road" is the wall flower's refuge; the lonely veranda cactus jardinière!

What more natural, more plausible than to drop in to examine for the hundredth time the lady drummer's dainty wares, when by doing so, making a bluff at interest, one is less conspicuous for being snubbed, left out in the cold by the Lord's anointed, without which no well-regulated Summer resort could exist.

To the "Lady of the Road" the bud is liable to confide her affairs of the heart likewise comes to her first gossip of an engagement, maybe a scandal or divorce To the society reporter she is an oasis in a desert. It depends wholly upon her capacity to give and accept sympathy how far she becomes, before a season's close, the lady confessor of the entire community.

Her sympathy no less than her market is by no means confined to women. Men never known to go into a shop at home soon get the habit of dropping in for a chat with the lady drummer. With time hanging heavy upon their hands, and for lack of something better to do, they will hover for hours with childlike delight over her wares, and buy and buy often with a lavishness, a recklessness, their business associates at home would never credit.

The lot of the "Lady of the Road" of a day or a night stand is quite another story from that of her sister booked for a long run. The labor of packing and unpacking hurriedly, getting up at unearthly hours to catch boat or train, always with the risk of striking a golf or tennis tournament inviting guests to the open and leaving a deserted hotel, is not the least of her troubles. A rainy day, keeping guests in doors, is her financial salvation.

Catering to Vanity Fair in the guise of the Summer resort woman drummer, as an organized business, is an innovation of the past five years.

Origin of the Business.

It originated less than ten years ago in the White Mountains, where a few thrifty Yankee housewives, to eke out the family income, sold now and then to guests at neighboring Summer hotels jellies from their larders, honey from the apiary, bedroom slippers, knitted socks, laces, crocheting—all the homely industries of long Winter evenings by the kitchen fire.

They carried their handicrafts in baskets to the hotel verandas, where soon their coming was awaited as eagerly as the arrival of the mail.

The hotel proprietors exacting no charge for the privilege of displaying their wares, the sales were almost pure profit. When one housewife got more orders than she could fill without slighting her home duties she asked a neighbor to help her out. Frequently when the family affairs kept her at home a neighbor—generally a wayside spinster spoiling for a touch with the gay world—took the wares to the hotels and disposed of them, receiving in payment a slight commission in the form of farm products or yards of rag carpet rather than hard cash.

The success of the White Mountain women invited the imitation of their sisters in the Catskills and Adirondacks until the business finally made way to the seashore. Each recruit added to the stock some product characteristic of the locality or favored ingenious ways to attract purchasers. From these primitive efforts has sprung in incredibly short time a distinctively organized business extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with large capital invested and thousands of women employed. It embraces all classes and conditions, from the Canadian Indian squaw, with sweet grass baskets; Syrians, Armenians, Russians, with curious laces, Oriental embroideries, and old brass and silver often beaten into ancient arabesque designs while the customer waits, to the dignified, silk-lined representative of a woman's art decorative society of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, or San Francisco.

Extending the Season.

The growing popularity of Florida and California as Winter resorts has extended the working season of the "lady of the road" from three to nine months. Practically it is now an all-year-round business. When ordinarily she began in May or June to gather her stock and set out in July to be gone until the 1st of September or October, she now scarcely closes the Summer season when her wits are at work to devise novelties for the Winter tour.

One of the most successful in the business is a Frenchwoman. She gives employment the year round to scores of clever needlewomen in their homes making dainty kimonos, negligées, head-dresses, veranda wraps, and all sorts of linen embroideries. She sells these wares through women drummers on commission after the manner of the Women's Exchange.

She pays her traveling saleswomen a salary, with or without commission, and defrays all expenses of travel and maintenance. Sometimes the saleswomen work on commission alone. The shrewd, alert woman prefers the latter arrangement, since the prices asked and received for most merchandise at fashionable resorts are usually out of all proportion to their intrinsic value.

Not a few successful women have goods consigned to them on commission by leading merchants of the country.

"Our average earnings," said a successful Summer resort drummer, "equal and frequently far exceed the salary of a school teacher or woman newspaper reporter. Then the novelty of travel and encounter with people has a charm not to be outlasted in stores and marts.

FASHIONS IN MEN'S SHOES.

PATENT leather will be the thing for men's shoes this Winter, both for dress and street wear. This the manufacturers have decided on, and man must yield whether he wills or not. The "double-decked" sole and the "bulldog" toe have been set aside for less eccentric and neater shapes. "Staple shape" is what the manufacturers call the patterns they are turning out. These have had a forerunner in the shape of the tan shoes, which have been all the go this Summer, and which will hold the vogue they now have until cold weather is well on us in October or November, according to the prophets at this sort of thing. There has been an attempt to revive the "toothpick" shape abroad, but this has not met with approval among the fashionable and well dressed men, and the rounded toe that is a happy medium between the "bulldog" and the "toothpick" has alone been accepted.

London at one time set the fashion in shoes, but this is not the case now, as the American manufacturer has so successfully invaded the foreign field that the fashion is made here. Both the German and the Frenchman, as well as the British, take kindly to the American shoe, the chief reason being that the well-shaped and easy feeling machine-made shoe is so much cheaper that even the extremists in dress hesitate to take the made-to-order shoe that does not fit so comfortably on the normal foot as does the American custom-made article.

Plain patent leather Oxfords, with a ribbon tie, will be the proper thing for a dress shoe, while for the street there will be both the high tie and the button boot, each with a slightly decorated toe cap, a modest sort of affair, in both the patent leather itself and the enameled leather and vici kids, both of which will be provided for those men who find that the patent leather is too heating or too apt to crack to suit them.

There may be a "trick of the trade" in this forcing of the patent leather to the front this Winter, for there were a good three or four seasons ago, when the Summer fashion in tan and russet shoes was followed by a Winter season of ordinary black calfskin shoes. Then, it may be remembered, there was at every bootblack's stand a manipulator of the brush who stood ready, for a dime, to convert the russet shoe of Summer into the black calf-skin of Winter. This was done with a sort of paste that some one had invented, and the shoe dealers found that their sales were materially interfered with, and manufacturers suffered accordingly. Possibly it was to avoid a repetition of this disaster to the trade that the mandate has gone forth that patent leather shoes will be the vogue when the tans are found to be a trifle out of season. An attempt was made two years ago to push the "patents" for Summer wear. This met with disastrous failure, as the patent leather shoe is altogether too hot and trying on the feet. Its failure as a Winter boot that will catch the fancy of everybody is not considered as in the range of possibilities.

"Tans will be worn, possibly until December," said a big Broadway dealer, "and here is a 'tip' that I have been giving to my patrons all this season. As soon as you buy a pair of tan shoes put them on and wear them home with you. If a proper fit has been secured there will be no trouble about doing that. But before you leave the store have the boy polish them with the tan polish he has in stock. This will not only keep them from changing their color or shade, about which most men are so particular, but it will also keep them from getting stained. Besides, after such a polish as you will get in any first-class store water will not have so much of an effect on them even if you get them wet, as it would if you wear them with only the factory polish on them. It may be a little thing, but it will go a long way toward keeping you satisfied with the shoes you buy."

Among the extremists there will be an attempt to force the wearing of the patent leather shoe with a top of either white kid or suede tops in the various light browns and tan shades. Berry Wall, Luis Onativia, "Bob" Hilliard, and the late Lorillard Kip all tried at various times to make a "go" of this fad, and all in turn failed to find [illegible] to the [illegible] to [illegible] though [illegible] the latter has at times had something of a vogue, and at one time a dozen years or so ago, was really the correct thing among "the fellows of the clubs." Manufacturers do not think the attempt will be any more of a success now than at previous attempts, though the prevalence of the white tennis and yachting shoe at the Summer resorts this year they look on as a possible straw, showing a tendency that way.

Another thing that has helped to a belief that the innovation may be popular is the success that has been had with a line of Oxfords and slippers put out by one of them. They are made of lizard skin, and come in solid and mixed colors. For veranda wear they have had a certain vogue—among men who go to extremes in dress—in the Oxford shape, and have had a real success as slippers. In the latter they have been in champagne, heliotrope, black and gold, grays, and even in lighter colors, notably combinations in which blues and pinks have played a part. The Oxfords have been in grays and light browns. The slippers have sold well, and for house wear are really a very good sort of thing, and not at all inappropriate. But though both Newport and Lenox have tolerated the shoes, and Saratoga may enthuse over them in August, their reign will be short, for they are at best but a passing fad. But they may point the way, as some manufacturers think, to the patent leather with the light top for street wear this Winter. The new lizard shoes are said to be made from the skin of the huge lizards that are common in the South American countries, from which they are imported.

HOW HE FELT.

THE Rev. Sam Jones used to tell of a man he noticed several times around a camp meeting in a Southern State. He seemed to take considerable interest in the services, but never went forward to the mourners' bench.

Finally Mr. Jones went to him one day and said: "Isn't it about time for you to get religion?"

"I don't feel fittin'," replied the man.

"Well," said Mr. Jones, "don't you want fittin'?"

The man shook his head [illegible] and reverently answered: "I [illegible] [illegible]

THINGS NOVEL, QUAINT AND CURIOUS



JAPANESE FLOWER BOOK.

A NICE little Japanese woman who came to this country recently brought with her one of the most important of the educational works upon which she was brought up—this is her book of flowers. Japanese women are being better educated now, but heretofore they have been taught little but the etiquette of the country, what was necessary for them to know concerning household duties, a little music—to strum a little on the samisen—and the arrangement of flowers. This last is important in a country where a single branch does duty for what an American would require a big bouquet, and where the cherry trees are cultivated not for their fruit, but for the beautiful blossoms. She is an ignorant damsel indeed who cannot make a poem of a single branch of any flowering plant at her command.

It is to illustrate for her how this is to be done that the flower book is necessary. It is a pamphlet of 52 pages with a flexible blue cover, the title being on the right-hand corner. The contents are read, as in all Japanese books, from right to left. The first cover page is red with large black letters, four pages after that are devoted to text and the rest of the book is given up to the illustrations.

Each page shows a flower in some kind of a low jar or tall vase and resting upon a graceful stand, some high and others very low, all more or less graceful in shape, delicate in outline, and, as a rule, with curving legs. These repeat the curves of the flower stalk which outline half circles, curves with which we are familiar in this country in the more exaggerated outlines of the Japanese miniature trees.

On each page is a little text, a poem appropriate for the illustration. Wall panels are in the background with their decorations of storks and the Japanese sacred mountain showing the general decorations of a room.

Only one hanging pot is shown in the book. This is a graceful boat-shaped vessel with a decoration of flying bats. There is a single vine in it, one short branch rising above the boat and only a single one below, though it is formed of two, one twined afound the other to obtain the single effect. It shows the same curves that are to be seen in the plants. These are not difficult to obtain, the tender branches being tied into a position which they keep as they grow older. This flower book is said to be centuries old, was originally Chinese, and introduced to the Japanese by the older nation, which gradually forgot the delicate art for which the Jap is now famous.

A CHEMICAL DETECTIVE.

TRULY the way of the transgressor is hard and his ingenuity is kept busy eluding the constantly increasing methods of detecting him. The latest device is extremely subtle, and it will be a clever thief who can see his way clear out of the trap which a scientific mind has prepared for him.

It was invented by a chemist of Budapest, and is a chemical powder, of a yellow color, which has the curious property of dyeing the skin of the person touching it a deep blue. The color is not removable by any known means, and washing it only makes the color deeper. However, after about a fortnight it begins to wear off, and at the end of about three months all traces of the coloration will vanish.

THE PYRAMID LIMP.

THE pyramid limp is a disease that usually attacks the tourist the second or third day after his arrival in Cairo.

To many visitors the pyramids are all there is to see in Egypt, and once arrived there they proceed to make the ascent.

It is not an easy climb, as these steps are so high that no one can reach the top without help from before and behind, and the result is strained and lamed muscles.

Residents and habitués recognize the pyramid limp in an instant, and the sufferer is greeted with jeers whenever he makes reference to his sufferings.

WAYSIDE INN FOR GEESE.

YEARS before the war Daniel Scott, the owner of "Scotland's" plantation, in Albemarle County, Va., began the custom of feeding flocks of wild geese each Spring and Summer on their semi-annual migrations. The custom has continued to this day, being kept up by the descendants of Mr. Scott.

He had a special garment which he donned when feeding the hungry birds, and in this they invariably recognized him.

The children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of the first geese must have been well instructed in regard to this "wayside inn," for they always tarry there to get provisions.

United States Senator Thomas S. Martin is the present owner of "Scotlands."

CURIOUS FORM OF LIGHTNING.

THAT lightning dearly loves a tortuous path is clearly indicated in the accompanying illustration, made from a photograph, taken by William Archibald of Newark, N. J. It is a beautiful specimen of the kind that is technically called meandering lightning, since it wanders about in every direction without any seemingly well-defined idea of getting down to business, though in this case one of its flashing filaments did strike a telegraph pole.

Photography of lightning is one of the most interesting and sensational phases in the whole catagory of picture-making.



For instance, imagine the pleasure Mr. Archibald experienced when he stood with his kodak only forty-nine feet away from the telegraph pole which the lightning struck! Then, again, lightning is a most interesting electrical study, given us by Franklin, who ascertained by means of a kite flowing in the teeth of a storm that lightning and electricity were identical, and that the sudden flash of light was caused by the discharge of electricity between two clouds or between a cloud and the earth itself.

In either case the discharge follows the path of least resistance, and the high pressure current of electricity, once let loose, drives the air before it, compressing it until it offers a high resistance, when the lightning shoots off in another direction, the photographic result looking like a ribbon of light tied up into a lot of knots.

Franklin's discovery led to the invention of the lightning rod, but even this pointed rebuke has sometimes failed to please the strenuous energy, which has in its revenge melted the lightning conductor and done other damage.

BIRDS AS SUMMER BOARDERS.

NEAR Jefferson Market is a man who makes a specialty of taking birds as Summer boarders. By the middle of June his aviary is full, and remains so until September. Many of his feathered friends are brought back to him year after year from more or less palatial homes uptown.

It costs only 25 cents a week to board a pigeon, but the charge is 35 cents a week for a canary. The latter eat less, but they are more trouble to care for. They are more subject than other birds to asthma. Board for a parrot costs 50 cents a week. Parrots are the trouble makers of a birds' boarding house. They talk too much. Special rates are made for star boarders like a goldfinch.

An English magpie was the pet of the bird boarding house last Summer until he seized an engagement ring that the fair bookkeeper for the birds had laid on her desk, and escaped with it to the top of a neighboring roof. He brought it back when he was hungry, as though aware of the enormity of his offense; but for the bad scare he gave the young woman he was deprived of his parole.

Persons who can afford it would rather put their birds out to board during the Summer than leave them with friends. They get better care.

The story is told of a woman in Central Park West who left her pet parrot with a "dear, dear friend," two Summers ago while she went to Europe. In Paris she received a letter describing in detail the death of Polly. When she returned she was shown a spot in Riverside Park where the bird was surreptitiously buried. Policemen wondered why they occasionally found a bunch of flowers on that particular grass bank. One day, while the mistress of Polly was reading at her window, the bird flew in. Rather than be bothered with the care of it the "dear, dear friend," had sold it for $2 to a pastry cook on Columbus Avenue. The parrot escaped, came back, and the friend confessed in tears

Keepers of birds' boarding houses have a way of protecting themselves when boarders die on their hands. They cut off ether the head or the wings to show the owners. One woman was very angry with a bird boarding house keeper for doing this. She thought he might have had the decency to bury her little pet with his head on. She would not believe him when he told her that eight out of ten owners insisted on proof of a bird's death. One bird boniface in Lexington Avenue had to defend himself in a civil suit for the loss of a pet canary.

Aquariums full of goldfish are also sent to birds' boarding houses for the Summer. The charge for them depends upon the size.

A KANAKA CANOE.

THE early Kanakas built their fast sailing canoes out of the body of a single tree, hollowing it out, and staying the edges with strips of hard wood, these strips extended to the ends, and covered a space at both stem and stern. The triangular sails were made of fine matting, and the little craft was steadied by an outrigger. The ruling chiefs and their families traveled in large double canoes, with a raised platform in the centre for passengers.

The building of a canoe was a very serious business. Offerings were made to the gods, and prayers were especially addressed to the fisherman's tutelary saint. A priest finally stood with the owner at the bow of the canoe and recited the last prayer in unbroken silence; death and disaster were sure to follow if any extraneous noise disturbed the scene.





A NOVEL MOTOR VEHICLE.

SOMETHING new in the way of motor vehicles is a one-wheel arrangement, in which the driver or rider sits in the centre. It is the invention of an Italian, Lilio Negroni, and attracted much attention at the last automobile exhibition at Turin. The wheel is of steel, with a pneumatic exterior, and on the inside a concentric frame, which supports the motor and driver's seat. This inner frame or circle is moved by means of smaller wheels set at regular intervals on the circumference of its outer edge. The motor operates the vehicle with a friction coupling and chain transmitter, connecting with a cog wheel in the frame, which grips with another cog wheel on the inside of it.

As the wheel rolls over the ground the inner frame, holding the motor and driver's seat, by means of its specific weight maintains these in the normal position.

Steering this new vehicle is a delicate matter, as the slightest movement of the body of the driver aside from the centre of gravity will upset the equilibrium of the wheel and send it out of its course. The brakes are self-acting, and the wheel is brought to a stop by the interlocking of the inner frame and outer circle.

The vehicle has not yet been perfected, and may never be entirely practical, but it is interesting, and serviceable in bad weather and over rough roads, its large curves offering less resistance to obstacles than those of smaller wheels.

A TREE MOSQUITOES SHUN.

M. DE PARVILLE, in the Journal des Débats, announces a discovery which should be of interest to Jerseyites and other dwellers beneath the curse of the mosquito—a tree which makes things so unpleasant for the pestiferous little insect that it will not come within a radius of a hundred yards of the vicinity in which the tree grows.

The tree is a native of China, and its effect on the insect was discovered by accident. In the English settlement on the banks of the Si-Kiang River one of the houses surrounded by these trees (called papaya) was found to be free from the pest, while the other houses in the neighborhood were infested by mosquitos. However, after a cyclone, during which the papaya were demolished, the insects appeared there in full force.

The papaya has also the property of making meat tender when hung in its branches, and this, together with the fact that the sap of the tree is used in medicine as an aid to digestion, would seem to indicate that its effect is semi-digestive.

Like to Buy a Real "Creation" for $15, Ladies?

Here's a Fairyland Shop Where Magnificent Gowns Can Be Purchased for a Song.

FAIR lady, would you garb yourself in all the splendor and luxury that a Paquin or a Redfern creation gives? Would you wear gowns the like of which were never seen before and will never be again? Would you own the masterpieces of the modiste's art and enjoy the feeling that you are appareled in costumes unique in their perfection?

Would you do this if still it involved no increased purse, no beseeching of a fist-tight husband or an unyielding father for an enlarged allowance?

In short, if you could make yours by right of purchase a $500 "dream of a gown" for $15, would you do it?

In a little shop facing on one of the big squares near the fashionable residence district and a stone's throw from the Rialto such gowns are to be had. Because of the obscurity of its situation its next door neighbor is a blacksmith's establishment, and because of the very nature of the business one might pass and repass the place a hundred times and remain in ignorance of its existence.

It is one of a row of little one-story brick buildings, erected years ago when that portion of the city was still country, with the tiniest of show windows and the narrowest of doors. It has a frontage of perhaps a dozen feet on the street, and is less than twenty feet deep.

Once inside, however, all this is quickly forgotten. Ranged around two sides of the little room very modern and substantial looking show cases are filled with an array of gowns, the splendor and beauty of which are calculated to make the visitor unmindful of all else.

Full of Beautiful Gowns.

Here are ball gowns with trains long enough for the King's drawing room, covered with spangles, glittering with gold thread, draped in the filmiest of gossamer veiling. Theatre, dinner, and reception gowns are here, shewing the hand of the master, every one, and, what is more, bearing the name. Simple in effect, they are like the majority of French creations, but upon examination show a multitude of complexities and hand needlework that instantly puts them out of reach of even the ordinarily rich.

There are chic morning walking suits which one might have seen on Mamselle on her walk in the Bois. There are beautiful matinées, too, of frothy lace, chiffon, and ruchings, and kimonos that look as if they were just imported from their native land. One of especial beauty is of pale silk pink satin crepe, embroidered with storks in silver and black, and lined with the most tender shade of pink silk.

Jackets there are ranging in everything from the universal covert cloth to one built by Worth, whose original price must have been more than $300. Of black taffeta, in cavalier style, it is elaborately gorgeous.

The display is complete, including also opera cloaks almost priceless in their trimmings of real lace, fur, and velvet.

The highest price charged in this little shop is $45. This is for imported gowns which have never been worn. A gown, of canal cost originally, which has been worn in public, costs half as much and less, according to its condition.

In some instances the neck band, the ends of the sleeves, and the bottoms of the skirts are soiled somewhat. These can be had for $10 and $15. A cleaning establishment, across the way, is pointed out to the purchaser, who will charge only professional prices for restoring these garments to their original condition.

Run by Two Sisters.

To accomplish successfully such a seemingly impossible task shows the presence of an unusually good business head somewhere. There is no evidence of it in the little shop, however. Two sisters, whose sole aim in life seems to have been reached when the customer has paid them a price for a gown which is less than the real value of a part of the lace on it, are the proprietors.

The secret lies in the methods employed in securing the gowns. Their acquaintance among the women whose pocketbooks are full enough to own these creations is seemingly endless. Although they don't mention names, they remark in the most commonplace way that it took considerable persuasion to induce "one lady" to part with some particular gown whose beauty of itself enhances twofold its actual value. The identity of the "lady" is not disclosed, but she must be of the "400," and their seeming intimacy with her is surprising.

The reasons for the disposal of these creations seem to be many and strange. "Mrs. —— received a bad fright in her carriage the evening that she was wearing this gown for the first time," one of the sisters explains as she displays a goregous affair in old rose. "She ordered the coachman to return home immediately, removed the gown with all haste, and then told her maid to send for us. She would never wear the 'hateful thing' again.

"A woman will bring home from Paris trunks full of gowns. An intimate 'friend' will be with her as she is dressing for dinner, donning one of her purchases for the first time.

"'My!' the friend will explain in well simulated horror, 'don't think of wearing that thing. It is positively an outrage to your beauty to ruin it by such a frightful looking dress.'

"The next morning we receive word from Madame through her maid that we are to call that day to buy a gown she has no further use for.

Why the Owners Sell Them.

"Superstition, strange as it may seem, plays no small part in causing these women to part with their gowns. The arrival of an unwelcome guest, the petty quarrel with a friend, the broken glass, and the thousand and one other unpleasant occurrences of a day are all attributed more often than you would think to the poor, blameless dress worn for the first time.

"Then, again, we get a gown because the owner wants to see it worn on the stage, to have the pleasure of telling her friends that one of her dresses is now being displayed by some well-known actress. And it is perfectly true that many of the less securely placed 'stars' find it very convenient to take advantage of this little place to fill out their wardrobes with gowns they could never get otherwise.

"Many of the women who sell to us are prompted by a sort of childish impulse to make happy the hearts of the chorus girls, whose delight over these creations may be eagerly imagined. It is seldom, though, that this impulse renders the seller unwilling to accept pay for her dresses.

"In fact, we insist that they take pay. Often they devote the money to charitable purposes, but we make it a point to let them know that it is all a strictly business proposition.

"Of course there have been occasions when a prominent society woman is in immediate need of a certain sum of money, which she desires to keep unknown to her husband. It is then that she sends for us, disposes of a half dozen or more of her gowns and pockets the money for her own uses. If the husband notices the disappearance of some particular dress explanations are easy, and money for another to take its place is always forthcoming.

"Actresses, well known and otherwise, are our most numerous buyers. This is so because most of the gowns here are too elaborate for persons in modest circumstances to wear on ordinary occasions. On the other hand, there are thrifty housewives and young girls with limited allowances who fill their entire wardrobe in this little shop."

Got the Idea Abroad.

The sisters have been in business a little over a year. How they conceived the idea and built up their trade is interestingly told by the elder one:

"For years I was a 'traveling companion' of several society women. While on the Continent I wondered how ladies' maids could afford to take employment so much more cheaply than they do here.

"In the Paris papers there would be scores of advertisements stating that a lady's maid would take service at $5 a month 'and wardrobe.' It was not until I discovered what the 'and wardrobe' meant that I learned the reason for their willingness to work for such seemingly poor wages.

"When a society woman starts on a tour of the Continent she finds that her frequent purchases of gowns are causing her baggage to assume the proportions of a caravan. Traveling with a handbag on the Continent is annoying enough for the American accustomed to our almost perfect service. But when one has a dozen or more trunks to carry about, the worry of wondering what will happen to them at the next frontier, with its small army of customs inspectors, is well nigh maddening.

"So it is that the gowns are disposed of at each stopping place after Madame has worn them there. At the next city the wardrobe is renewed again.

"In Nice, Monte Carlo, Marseilles, and the other fashionable resorts of Europe, little shops, like this one, are thick. And it is the maid who has the disposal of the gowns in charge.

Profits of the Maids.

"This is what 'and wardrobe' means, and it is no longer surprising that $5 a month additional is satisfactory. The proceeds from these sales of gowns must not hundreds of dollars to a maid during a single season.

"The more I thought about it the more firmly convinced I became that such a shop would pay in this city. Woman's chief privilege is the right to change her mind, and how many women have not found that a gown which they thought would be 'just the thing' turns out when finished to be the 'worst-looking dud' they ever saw? And the best part of it all, from our standpoint of profit, is the fact that another woman will find the same gown entirely suited to her taste.

"So we—my sister and I—opened this little shop. We have capital behind us, and are in it for 'keeps.' My sister does all the buying. She dresses always in black, carries a little bag, and interviews the prospective seller at her own home, except in cases where the maids are sent to us here and the bargain is transacted that way.

"I love nothing better than to watch the happiness that comes to 'my girls,' as I call my old customers, when they find a gown to their liking and get it—for $10, perhaps. It gives me more real pleasure than anything else I know of to see how absolutely delighted they are, arrayed in a gown which they've only worn in their dreams before.

"It is fun for me, makes 'my girls' happy, and gives the society woman a little money which she may need—and so all around I guess it is the best business in the whole city."

Rushing Work On Battleship Connecticut

WORK on the battleship Connecticut, which is in course of construction at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is rapidly progressing, and it is safe to state she will give the Louisiana a stiff race for completion.

There was a general disregard for torpedo tubes when work on the battleship was begun, and when the plans for the Connecticut were drawn no arrangements were made for the tubes. About two months ago a prominent officer at the Brooklyn Navy Yard began to agitate the matter and communicated with the authorities at Washington, and the department finally agreed to permit torpedo tubes to be placed in the ship. Long before this time the bow of the battleship had been completed, and when the order arrived to place the tubes in the ship many changes had to be made; this added much more to the expense of the vessel and was the direct cause for the delay.

Everything is running smoothly now and the Brooklyn Navy Yard authorities say the Louisiana will be away back in the race for completion.

The main and auxiliary machinery of the battleship Connecticut is being constructed at the Steam Engineering Department at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the main engines are now erected in the machine shop and will be ready to be installed as soon as the Connecticut is launched, which, from present indications, will take place on October 1. Prominent experts who have visited the yard to inspect this machinery pronounce it a magnificent piece of work. The castings are really a work of art and reflect great credit on the foundry department.

The propelling engines are right and left, placed in watertight compartments and are separated by a middle line bulkhead. The engines are vertical inverted-cylinder, direct acting, triple expansion type, each with a high-pressure cylinder 32½ inches, an intermediate cylinder 53 inches, and two low-pressure cylinders 61 inches in diameter, the stroke of all pistons being 48 inches. The indicated horse power of propelling engines will be 16,500 when making about 120 revolutions per minute and with a steam pressure of 250 pounds at the high-pressure cylinder.

The order of the cylinders, beginning forward, is forward low-pressure, high-pressure, intermediate-pressure, and after low-pressure. The forward low-pressure and high-pressure cranks will be opposite, also the intermediate and after low-pressure cranks, the second pair being at right angles to the first. The sequence of cranks will then be: High-pressure, intermediate-pressure, forward low-pressure, and after low-pressure. The main valves will be worked by Stephenson's link motions with double bar links. There is one piston valve for high-pressure cylinder, and two each for the intermediate and low-pressure cylinders. The framing of the engines is of forged steel columns trussed by forged steel stays. The engine bed plates are of cast steel, supported on the keelson plates. All crank, line, and propeller shaftings are hollow. The shafts, piston rods, connecting rods, and working parts generally are of forged open hearth steel.

There are two main condensers. Each one has a cooling surface of about 10,375 square feet, measured on the outside of the tubes, the water of condensation passing through the tubes. There are two main circulating pumps of the centrifugal type, one for each condenser. These are driven by a vertical compound engine. For each main condenser there is an independent air pump of the double-vertical, single-acting type. All pumps were made by M. T. Davison.

There will be an auxiliary condenser of about 350 square feet of cooling surface in each engine room connecting with all auxiliary machinery. There is also an auxiliary condenser in each dynamo room with 970 square feet of cooling surface. To each of these condensers there is attached an air and circulating pump.

There will be twelve water tube boilers of the Babcock and Wilcox type placed in six water-tight compartments. The total grate surface of these boilers will be 1,097 square feet. Total heating surface 32 square feet. There will be main and auxiliary feed pumps, ash-hoists, turning engines, blowers, and engines, refrigerating machinery, motors for workshop machinery, distilling and evaporating apparatus, and reversing engines.

Chief Smith, the head of the steam engineering department, gives a great deal of credit to his foreman and mechanics for the neat and careful way the work has been performed.



ENGINES OF THE CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVED ON INSTRUCTIONS.

THE late John D. Townsend, in the earlier days of his practice, defended a client undoubtedly guilty of murder. The only chance of salvation for the man was to have him feign insanity. Accordingly Mr. Townsend instructed his client to assume a vacant expression, and to all questions put to him mumble idiotically, "Spoons! Spoons!"

The evidence was not very strong against the prisoner, and, convinced by the lawyer's eloquence, the jury brought in a verdict for acquittal.

Mr. Townsend quietly congratulated his client upon the result of the trial, and gave him an appointment to meet him in reference to his fee.

The man surpassed his instructor, for, looking vacantly in his lawyer's face, he muttered "Spoons! Spoons!" and fled.

NEED FOR EXPERT PACKERS.

IN these days of trade expansion competent packers count for a good deal more than they used to when I went into the export business," said a man who has seen the dry goods district of New York expand from Cortlandt Street to Spring Street. "Some firms have a dozen of them, familiar with the language and geographical conditions of all the little republics that have come into the world of commerce in the past ten years. Trade in these places has grown a good deal faster than facilities for handling the goods. Wherever there is tidewater we are all right. But in the South American republics and some parts of Cuba, for instance, we have good customers far away from the coast lines.

"It is just as important to get a man's goods to him in salable condition as it is to sell them to him in New York. If his consignment is broken or otherwise damaged, we have to make reductions that often more than wipe out our profits. If we don't make concessions we lose customers, because British and German merchants who compete with us in these new markets do make them. Our only protection is to have shipments put up by men as much superior to the oldtimers, who made all boxes look alike, as a racing yacht is superior to a fishing sloop.

"A packer to get a good job to-day must know as much about all the different parts of the southern end of our continent as he does about Brazil or Chile. When the goods are through the Custom House his troubles have only begun. There are then the worst mountain roads, and the clumsiest river boats in the world to contend with. In some cases consignments to the inland cities are carried on mules. It is his duty to know when this is the case and get his materials together so that the mule can carry one parcel on each side of his back. If the packages are too large, the mules cannot carry them. In brief, bungling packing in such trade does more damage than good salesmanship can overcome."

NEW LIGHT ON A BIBLE INCIDENT.

THE Sunday school teacher had just read aloud the thirty-first chapter of Genesis, and proceeded to question the class about its contents:

"Tell me about Jacob's departure from the home of Laban," he asked.

"Well, he stole Laban's underwear," was the startling response.

"That was the way the little fellow interpreted the line. "And Jacob stole away unawares to Laban the Syrian."

PART FOUR

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1904.

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

It is a long time since Wall Street has been so interesting. Bulls and bears who have been right have made all sorts of money, and students of the market within a few days, even if not strictly between two Sundays, have had examples of long swings, and short swings, and a chapter of the cycle of values which is at all times in some stage of progress. It must be admitted that the students have had a little the best of it so far as cheap entertainment goes, for the fun has been expensive to those who have indulged in any such folly as being logical as regards cause and effect, or have had any pride of consistency to prevent being strict opportunists, alternating from bull to bear at the lightest whim of the moment. "Who sups with the devil must have a long spoon." A short memory and a capacity for sprinting is the correct equipment for such markets as the present. Only a little while since our financial tutors and guardians were instructing us that present conditions went for nothing. Wall Street dealt in futures, and the ills of the moment were of no consequence compared with the happy days adhead visible to the eye of faith. And sure enough prices mounted as though they would go through the roof, contrary to the soundest sort of reasoning and the most sedative of facts.

Then suddenly the tune changed. The futurities which had not happened could not be very well blamed for altering the character which, being non-existent, they could not be thought to possess, not even by making believe very hard. But we were told that the market had had rise enough, and that prices should recede whether or not the reasoning for the rise, which had been almost furious ever since Parker was nominated, was correct. This was an example of the "swing" which professionals seek to profit by. They recognize that the daily movements are too swift and small even for them to catch, just as the cycle is too slow and not large enough to be worth playing for. Cycles run for a decade or thereabout, and average, say, upward of 50 points. Between the lowest of 1892 and the maximum of 1902 there was a difference of 62 points. That averages not much above legal interest, if no accidents are to be allowed for, and ciphers out too small a profit for human nature's daily food on the Wall Street basis.

The week opened with the classic reactionary swing in progress, and everything was strictly professional and satisfactory, when all calculations were upset by something happening in Asia. Russia's warship sank a British merchantman, and Russia's militia navy used its guns without being regularly commissioned so to do, or in other words turned pirate. Premier Balfour mentioned the "regrettable occurrence" to Parliament—could he have really regretted the occurrence which delivered his country's ancient enemy into his hand?—and prices shrunk throughout the world. Consols fell a point, and sterling rose as though it might be necessary for us to finance the fresh fighting. The next day Mr. Balfour mentioned the occurrence again, to say that Russia was making amends, and prices rose. The change from Wednesday's downward plunge to Thursday's booming temper was as good an example of a short swing as can be asked. It is just what the speculative butterflies like, and singe their wings by trying to catch the turn. In this case it was the professionals who suffered, for there is nobody else in Wall Street. The generous Westerners who had begun to buil the list at the top—or at least had begun to talk publicly about doing it, which is a different matter—are thought to have had stocks to distribute, and to have found it desirable, not to say necessary, to distribute them on a descending scale, rather than a rising one. This displeased them and also the party favoring a "healthy reaction." Reaction to the ground floor was all right, but collapse into the cellar had not even a distant family resemblance to an orderly decline on the market's technical position to a level which should entice into the market the covetous without affrighting the timid, and so the word was passed again to begin discounting the future once more. Those who were bulls and bears on the right day will have the price of another flutter, but the bulls who were frightened into selling on Wednesday, and the bears who delayed selling until Thursday, are now reflecting how different it is the next morning.

Such has been the psychology of the week's market, and if the view appear a trifling one to take of such serious questions as were involved, it can be said in justification only that it is the market's fault. How is it possible to deal seriously with a market which ignores for weeks and months the possibilities of a first-class war, and then has two opinions about it within two days? Hostilities are not over, and the settlement of peace may prove as disturbing as the making of war. Perhaps the week's object lesson in the uncertainties of national disputes may have its uses alike for those who did and those who did not profit or suffer by this one. How, also, is it possible to be serious over the woes of those who were discomposed by the argument, or rather by the prices supporting the argument, that the Street was discounting the future only to find that before the future arrived or its prospects had altered the Street had forgotten all about it and was dashing off on another scent, to find between sunset and sunrise that the scent was false, and that after all the discounting of the future was the real and only true and correct tip? Perhaps, but once more the presumption is weakened that prosperity alone is to be discounted. Each check to the rise emphasizes the fact that discounting the future is a two-sided game. However, the play may proceed merrily once more, if the logic of prices supports it as well as it did before. Whoever will take the trouble to run an eye over the averages will admit their cogency. Declining days have been few, and whenever there has happened a sequence of them the advance has been violently resumed. On Wednesday, for instance, there was a decline of 1.04, following a decline on the previous two days, but on Thursday the rise was 1.40, or larger than the fall on Wednesday. If the market had been in a mood preferring to discount adversity rather than prosperity there was material enough to promote a further fall. But the mood is hopeful, and the facts are forced to fit the mood.

So far as the crop outlook goes little forcing is necessary. Mr. Hill may be right in anticipating a yield of wheat 100,000,000 bushels below last year, or say 540,000,000 bushels, but the weight of authority is not with him. Says Dun's, "The outlook for the principal crops seems very bright. * * * There seems now no good reason for anticipating less than 600,000,000 bushels of wheat, while a little improvement in the Red River Valley might raise the figure still higher." Assuming a loss from last year in bushels, there is little reason for thinking there will be a loss in dollars, even for wheat alone, while there remains every reason for expecting a gain in both values and quantities in other crops. For cotton the prospect is the reverse of that for wheat—that is to say, an increase in quantity to the neighborhood of 12,000,000 bales will offset the decrease in price. The condition of the crop improved during July, and is now better than for six years over unprecedented acreage. The steadiness in the option market is poor argument against ample supplies, the strength arising from the market being oversold in anticipation of conditions daily approaching realization. In corn there is little change in price on an annual comparison, and there may be little change in quantity. The result ought to be satisfactory, except to those who will be satisfied with nothing except a constant breaking of records. Oats and hay are above the average, and the hay crop is well worth mentioning in a Wall Street article, even though Wall Street does not deal in it.

This fair outlook may not be realized, and of course the prospect might be better. In some cases the veracious Agricultural Department does report conditions above par, but Wall Street's farmers, good golfers as they are, will be satisfied if their hope of par crops is not upset on the way in from the ninth hole, which has been passed in good shape. To act on this belief is called most decorously "discounting the future." The other way of expressing it is "betting on the crops." Whichever phrase be used it describes Wall Street's chief occupation.

More high-sounding phrases might be used, but the fact is that the present stock business is a huge wager upon events beyond control or knowledge. If the past week is any criterion quick changes and wide ranges are the outlook. It is more attractive to the speculator, and especially to the trader, than to the investor. He is conspicuous by his absence, being sensible enough to know that in the large profits made by fortunate guessers last week there was no share for him. The outsider could scarcely get to his broker's office before the opportunity was past. It might be said almost that only room traders can make money in such markets as we have had and are likely to have, but they make much when they are right. It would be a good sign if we were to hear more of the activity in the bond market, and less of the feverish and overdone speculation observed last week.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPROVEMENT

List Showing Which Stocks Have Contributed Most and Which Least to Recent Advance.

The recent advance in prices carried the market on an average about 9¾ points above the low level of the year. The improvement, however, was far from uniform, the advances in many of the most active stocks being much in excess of the average and that in many others much below the average. There is little to distinguish the railroad stocks from the industrials in the distribution of the improvement that has taken place, for the proportion of industrials that rose more than the average is about the same as that in the railroads. In the list below are given the advances at the recent high prices over the lowest prices of the year in seventy-nine active stocks, the average improvement in which was 9.71 points. The stocks that exceeded the average are arranged in one group and those that fell below it in another. The arrangement divides the list nearly in two, the first division including thirty-eight stocks and the second forty-one stocks. One interesting feature of the list is that most of the Gould stocks are among those which rose less than the average for the seventy-nine stocks. Thus Missouri Pacific rose 8½, Wabash common 2¾, the preferred 4⅞ points, and Western Union 3½ points.

Following is the list of stocks and the improvement in each:

Amalgamated Cop.	11¼	National Lead	9⅞
Am. C. & Fdy. pf.	11¾	New York Central	7⅞
Am. Locom. pf.	13⅜	Norf. & West	9⅜
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	12⅜	N. Y., Ont. & W.	11⅞
Am. S. & R. pf.	10⅜	Pennsylvania	10¼
Am. Car & Fdy.	4¼	People's Gas	9⅜
American Ice pf.	4⅜	Pressed Steel Car	9⅜
American Locom.	7	Pressed Steel Car pf.	9⅜
American Sugar	8¼	Reading	16
At., Top. & S. F.	15⅞	Reading 2d pf.	16⅞
Average Improvement	9.71	Reading 1st pf.	7⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	13	Rock Island	4⅞
B'klyn R. T.	15	Rock Island pf.	9⅜
Canadian Pacific	16¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	8⅜
Ches. & Ohio	6⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	14½
Chi. Ind. & West.	11¼	Southern Pacific	11¼
Chi. M. & St. Paul	12⅜	Southern Railway pf.	12⅛
Chi. & N. W.	19⅜	Southern Railway	7
Colorado Fuel	12¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	11⅜
Consolidated Gas	10½	Texas Pacific	6½
Delaware & Hudson	12¾	Texas Pacific pf.	5¼
Erie	5	Third Avenue	7
Erie 1st pf.	8¼	Union Pacific	18
Erie 2d pf.	6⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	87½
General Electric	15⅜	U. S. Steel pf.	12⅛
International Paper	4⅜	Union Pacific pf.	5⅝
Int. Paper pf.	6½	United States Leath.	1
Iowa Central	5⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	8⅜
Illinois Central	11⅞	United States Rub.	9⅜
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	10⅜	United States Steel	12⅜
Kan. City So. pf.	14	Va.-Car. Chemical	3⅜
Louis. & Nashville	17	Va.-C. Chem. pf.	5½
Manhat. Elevated	12⅜	Wabash	2⅝
Met. Securities	31½	Wabash pf.	4⅞
Met. Street Railway	12⅞	Western Union	3½
Mexican Central	5⅜	Wh. & Lake Erie	1⅝
Mo., K. & Texas	8⅜	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	5
Missouri Pacific	8½	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	2⅞
N. Y., N. H. & H.	15⅞	Wisconsin Central	2⅜
National Biscuit	15⅜	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	3⅜

COAL TRADE FARING WELL

The Half Year's Results and Indications.

A Very Large Anthracite Tonnage Has Been Moving and Bituminous Prospects Are Brightening.

Here is the way the hard coal trade figures for six months:

Month.	Tons. 1904.	Tons. 1903.
January	4,134,245	5,964,950
February	4,326,269	5,070,608
March	4,375,033	5,211,548
April	5,407,786	5,044,990
May	5,285,079	5,156,449
June	5,728,795	5,436,497
Total	29,257,207	31,884,052

The tonnage certainly shows a most gratifying condition of business, being within about 8 per cent. of the extraordinary tonnage of last year, when every effort was being made to make good the depleted stocks of consumers and dealers. It exceeds by over 50 per cent. the tonnage for 1902, which included, to July 1, only six weeks of strike, and is about 10 per cent. ahead of 1901, when there was, for a time at least, an effort made to stock up after a strike.

The anthracite coal trade has settled down to a quiet, regular business on the basis of a million tons a week, which, following a tonnage of almost unprecedented volume for the first six months of the year, indicates a most prosperous year for this branch of the fuel industry. There is every reason to suppose that the tonnage for the year, April, 1904, to April, 1905, will be as great as that for the year, April, 1903, to April, 1904. The stocks this Spring were but little, if any, larger than they were a year ago, and the growth of the country and the prosperity that prevails in those sections of the West where the use of anthracite is optional are good reasons for supposing there will be no decrease in the amount of coal used for domestic purposes, even though certain parts of the East may not be as prosperous as they were a year ago, for it must be borne in mind that people will keep warm, at all events, and fuel will be one of the last items to economize on. Anthracite has become so much a domestic fuel that the depression in some manufacturing lines will not alter to a marked degree the demand for this coal, and it must also be borne in mind that few, or none, have yet accumulated a large stock of coal against possible future strike difficulties, and that this is a factor of demand that will become more and more important as the months roll by.

Altogether it is safe to say that the shipments for this calendar year will be at least 56,000,000 tons, with the same tonnage for the coal year, April to April. Considering the favorable conditions thus far in 1904, the regularity of the output, as well as its volume during the several months that have passed, it would seem that this year would surely go on record as the banner year for gross and net earnings. To be sure, there is still the question of the disposition of the small sizes, but that need not trouble any management with a view beyond the present day and hour. Any company can to-day afford to use its surplus of buckwheat coal for ballast, at or near terminals, if it does not want to put it on the culm banks at the mines. The actual surplus of pea and buckwheat, the troublesome part of the tonnage, is very small, being not over one-fourth or one-fifth of the small coal output, which is in turn about two-fifths of the whole amount of shipments.

There is a better tone in the soft coal trade, not so much because of business done, but because of the inquiries received and the prospects of improved conditions within a short time. It is recognized that the trade, so far as supply and demand is concerned, has reached a point where a very little improvement in the actual buying will make a vast deal of difference in market conditions, improving prices and encouraging further inquiries very speedily. Needless to say, after the prolonged depression, and the incurring of losses in many instances, all concerned in the soft coal trade will welcome a revival. There is still lots of coal being used, 95 per cent. of the 1903 tonnage will be used this year, and the operator who receives a number of orders will soon raise his price above the absurdly low level, and, moreover, cease pushing for business in the reckless manner that has characterized some operators this year. Thus conditions will soon be readjusted, for it is a fact that many consumers have gone short of the market, and are still short. We are told of typical mill towns in New England where no manufacturer has put in any reserve coal, although often carrying from two to six months' supply on hand. They are buying at present only enough for their transient needs, which are small on account of short time. This short time, however, will not long prevail. There are many indications of strong business revival in the Fall.

Recent action on the part of representatives of the car-service departments of the various large coal-hauling railroads indicates that whatever laxity has characterized the imposition of demurrage charges in the past is at an end. For the future, it is semi-officially announced, demurrage records will be accurately kept and bills presented and payment insisted upon. At a recent meeting at Atlantic City representatives were present from the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Reading, Lehigh Valley, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Norfolk and Western. On behalf of all of these roads a rigid collection was insisted upon, some of the roads which have in the past opposed such interpretation of the rules yielding to pressure brought to bear by the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio. It was positively agreed that the embargo rule shall be enforced in every case where demurrage charges are not promptly paid. All the roads reported an increased collection of these charges, and greater increases are expected for this month. The presence of representatives of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Norfolk and Western was an innovation, indicating how far-reaching is the movement. These will hereafter be considered members of the organization, adding materially to the scope of its power and influence.

In the bituminous coal regions a materially lighter coke demand has reduced tonnage of this class. The Pennsylvania Railroad reports 4,556,132 tons of coke originating east of Pittsburg and Erie, against 5,428,259 tons to the end of June. The same road's bituminous coal figures in these two years show very little reduction.

Taking the three bituminous coal roads reaching tidewater on the Chesapeake Bay, there does not appear to have been any loss of tonnage. The Baltimore and Ohio, reporting for four months, the Chesapeake and Ohio for four months, and the Norfolk and Western for five months show a combined total of 14,110,676 tons, compared with 13,474,029 tons last year. All of these lines have practically equaled or exceeded their coal traffic of 1903. If these bituminous coal movements be taken as an index of the demands of industry, the Summer's requirements have thus far proved themselves to be well sustained and without signs of slackening. On the contrary, seven Ohio railroads report a falling off in bituminous shipments from 5,629,948 tons last year to 5,055,777 tons this year.

Baltimore and Ohio tonnage, four months:

	1903.	1904.
Anthracite	345,433	365,160
Bituminous	5,585,522	6,006,058
Coke	1,404,922	968,514
Total	7,333,822	7,339,732

Chesapeake and Ohio, four months:

By Destinations.	1903.	1904.
To tidewater	880,209	1,004,545
To other points and roads east	468,783	373,753
To other points and roads west	706,283	973,814
Total, Ches. and Ohio	2,025,275	2,352,111
From connections	60,474	54,618
Grand total	2,085,749	2,406,729

FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

LOSS OF GOLD IMPROBABLE.

Price of Bar Gold in London Does Not Favor Gold Shipments at Present.

Gold exports which, since the completion of the Panama payments in May, had been given no thought were somewhat suddenly brought to the attention of the Street early last week by a sharp advance in the rate of sterling exchange. The advance in the price of demand sterling to $4.8810 on Monday last did not reach the point where engagements of gold could be made, but it went far enough to suggest gold exports as an immediate possibility, and the attention given to the matter was sufficient to make the prospect of further gold shipments a market factor of some importance. On second thought the Street took the view that, even if gold were to go, the present condition of the banks would make such a movement a benefit rather than a hardship. At all events, this view was expressed by some of the most experienced bankers in the financial district. The same view was expressed at the time the large gold shipments of the Spring were imminent, and the completion of the export of over $60,000,000 of gold in the course of sixty days without any unfavorable effect upon the local money market confirmed this view, although at the time it was said by many that such opinions were expressed merely for the purpose of minimizing the effect of gold exports, which must need exert more or less unfavorable influence upon local banking conditions. Money is about as low now as it was when gold was going abroad this Spring, and it does not appear that the loss of a little gold just now would harm us at all despite the approach of the time when crop-moving will considerably increase the demand for currency.

Gold shipments, however, do not by any means seem certain. Even when exchange was at its highest of the week many bankers claimed that there was little likelihood of gold being sent abroad, and the further course of exchange, putting as it did a stop for the time being, to talk of gold exports, vindicated their judgment of the matter. The price of bar gold in London which is controlled by the Bank of England was so low as to suggest that the bank was not specially anxious to attract gold to that city despite the high rates of discount. The position of the bank, judged at least by its bids for bar gold, seemed to be that gold attracted in ordinary course by high interest rates would be acceptable enough, but that the situation did not call for an increase in the receipts of gold by specific bids for the precious metal. At a price of 77s. 9½d. for bar gold in London, the parity of sterling cables in New York, allowing for interest, is about $4.8890, which is considerably higher than the rate went during the past week. Each advance of a quarter-penny in the London price of bar gold is the equivalent of a reduction of 18 points in the parity of sterling exchange in New York.

Normally, August is a month of gold imports rather than of exports, and if precedent is foloiwed any gold that may now go out should exchange rates after the reaction during the latter part of the week to $4.8775 for demand sterling, again advance sharply, will soon be sent back to us with a good deal of additional gold that will be sent in part payment of our crop and other exports.

AMERICAN IRON IN ENGLAND.

Suggestion That English Warrants Be Issued for American Iron Favors Producers in United States.

A movement is now going on among English iron dealers to have warrants issued in such form that they will cover American iron as well as the grades of English and Scotch iron against which warrants are already issued. It is proposed to establish another form of warrant to be known as Standard Foundry warrant, making a third in the group of warrants of which the other two already in general use are known as the Scotch warrants and the Cleveland warrants. In this country the warrant system is still in the stage of development, although the progress in the establishment of the system has been much more rapid in recent months than in previous years, but the advantages of the system are generally recognized in Great Britain and it is admittedly desirable for producers to be able to dispose of their iron by warrant rather than by direct sale. Heretofore, American iron that has been shipped to England has been disposed of without the instrumentality of the warrant, and this has to some extent, at least, handicapped American producers in disposing of their iron on the English market. Owing to this fact, the extension of the warrant system in England to include the product of American furnaces will doubtless be welcome to American producers, but in England the suggestion which is already maturing, is not being received with unanimous favor.

Commenting on the plan, The London Statist said in a recent issue: "It seems like putting a weapon in the hands of our foreign industrial competitors wherewith to beat us. If they choose to send us their iron to sell for what they can get, they are at liberty, under our fiscal system, to do so. But why should we provide them with the means of obtaining from us as consumers higher prices than they have been, and presumably will be again, willing to accept as dumpers? The arrangement may be a good one for brokers, but it seems to us distinctly a bad one for the British iron trade."

PITTSBURG'S WIDENING ACTIVITIES.

Chicago's progress as a centre for the issuance and trading in foreign exchange has been brought to wide attention in recent years, and more particularly in recent months, when one of the most important of the banks in New York dealing in foreign exchange went to Chicago to secure a head for its foreign exchange department. But other interior cities have been following in the lead of Chicago, and some of them are now doing an extensive foreign exchange business of their own. Pittsburg is among the cities that are increasing their activities in this line. The First National Bank of that city has for some time had an active foreign exchange department, and now one of the Pittsburg trust companies is in search of a capable manager for a department devoted to foreign exchange. The increase in Pittsburg's exchange facilities just at this time is interesting in view of the efforts recently made to increase the foreign business of the steel companies

Told 'Round the Ticker.



WORMSER AND HOUSMAN, as the Street knows them, but, more elaborately stated, Isidor Wormser and A. A. Housman, furnished a spectacle which was of considerable interest to the traders on the floor last Thursday, even if of small amusement to the shorts. For the first time on record they were both on the same side of the market and industriously engaged in bulling the list. There was talk of having a group picture taken, but Mr. Wormser was afraid that he wouldn't show at all, and the idea was given up. "Housman's a group all by himself," he allowed.

H. C. PERKINS and Leigh Hunt are associated in an enterprise of which little is heard in the Street, but which, from a recent report of Horace .N. Allen, United States Minister at Seoul, Korea, appears to be doing considerable business just the same. It is nominally a mining company, but its activities are not confined to that branch of industry. According to Mr. Allen's report the company in which the New Yorkers named are chief officers is doing the largest developmental work of its kind in Asia.

HOWARD T. JONES of J. S. Bache & Co. has gone to Saratoga to take charge of the firm's branch office there for the Summer.

L. CLARENCE ROOT, who was Vice President of the New York Security and Trust Company until its recent consolidation with the Continental Trust Company, has been elected Treasurer of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company, with headquarters at Hoosick Falls. Mr. Root is Secretary of the Reform Club.

ARTHUR E. GRANNIS is posted for the Stock Exchange seat of Allen B. Wallace. He is proposed for membership in the Exchange by George B. Post, Jr., and A. F. Ferris, and his seat is understood to be one of the seventy-thousand-dollar purchases of the past week.

LEON GILBERT is up for the seat of Sidell Tilghman, the head of the long-established firm bearing his name, who has retired from active business after a membership of twenty-five years. Mr. Gilbert is proposed by J. H. Parker and Daniel O'Dell.

JAMES B. DILL appears to have accomplished the impossible once more—in the automobile line. When he started to go from here to Montreal, then up along the St. Lawrence to a point somewhere on the neck of the woods, and thence through the woods in question to his camp in the Rangeleys, autoists who were skeptical about the first trip of the kind last year became more skeptical than ever. There were at least corduroy roads for him to travel over on the former trip; there was considerable doubt whether there were any roads at all between the neck of the woods where Mr. Dill was to leave the river and the Rangeleys. The party is now safe in camp, although somewhat chewed up by mosquitos. A telegram to this effect was received at Mr. Dill's office last week.

PAINE, WEBBER & CO., a large Boston firm belonging to the New York Stock Exchange, has reorganized under the old name, H. I. Foster having been admitted at the same time that George E. Learand retired.

JOHN W. GATES and Charles G. Gates are among the many Wall Street men who have gone to Saratoga for the races there, which begin next week. Charles G. Gates & Co. announce that they have opened a new branch office in Saratoga under the management of O. C. Wells, resident partner.

JAMES R. KEENE is also going to Saratoga. Mr. Keene's name is nearly always associated in some way with market movements, but of late his name has not been in market talk as of old. In fact Mr. Keene has been absent from the Street a great deal of late, and is apparently taking little part in the doings on the Stock Exchange.

GEORGE F. BAKER, President of the First National Bank, is to prolong his stay in Europe until the beginning of September. A friend of his is authority for the statement that Mr. Baker, in common with many other Wall Street people, expects the balance of the Summer to be very dull, and therefore sees no reason to return sooner. The Street is inclined to consider as nothing more than stock market reports the recent statements that the First National Bank interests under the lead of Mr. Baker have been very active in the trading in Reading.

OSCAR MURRAY, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, sailed for Europe on Wednesday last, for his annual vacation. Mr. Murray was speeded on his way by several officials of the road, who accompanied the steamer down the Bay on board Baltimore and Ohio tugboats. The tooting of the tugs was very vociferous, according to all acccounts. Charles Gates was down the Bay on his and his father's paddlewheel yacht, and he reported upon his arrival in the Street that it seemed to him from the noise as if every tug in the harbor was tooting as he passed.

WILLIAM L. BULL, head of the Stock Exchange firm of Edward Sweet & Co., has gone to Europe for a two months' vacation, an unusually long one for him. Mr. Bull expects to spend most of his time in London and Paris.

CHARLES DeWITT was quite disgusted with the market yesterday. It promised to be a rather dull day from the start, but he was congratulating himself that he had at least one 1,000-share order. It wae to sell Southern Pacific at 48½. It took him a long time to get rid of 300 shares, and it was growing tiresome when his customer sent word to buy a thousand instead of selling it. Mr. DeWitt tried that and had as much trouble in buying 200 as he had in selling 300. He gave it up in disgust with some pertinent remarks about markets in which one could neither buy nor sell.

J. T. PORTER of Hill, Malone & Co., cotton brokers, has been sending some witty crop reports from Texas, where he is personally examining boll weevils and other cotton pests. Hill has incorporated these reports in his market letters and has illustrated them with pen sketches. One of these shows Porter trying to keep on the back of a broncho, while the other shows him examining a weevil with a microscope. The weevil, 8,000 times magnified, is shown below in the shape of a long-looking bathing girl. Hill is a [illegible]

lapses in his market letter on occasions is too erotic, with the accent on the second syllable.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., and his father-in-law, United States Senator Aldrich, attended the annual reunion of mill agents' Superintendents at Danielson, Conn., last week. The mills represented were not those that grind slowly.

First Vice President VOORHEES of the Reading Railroad, who has been abroad for some weeks, will sail for home on Aug. 10 via Cherbourg.

HENRY H. ROGERS sailed for Europe last Wednesday. Mr. Rogers is not sailing to avoid anything, as he will be back Sept. 10 to take part in the dedication of the million-dollar memorial church he is building at Fairhaven.

NORRIE SELLAR, one of the leaders in fashion as well as of the pit on the Cotton Exchange, is about to sail for Europe. Mr. Sellar has the reputation of being an excellent judge of the market—in New Orleans. He never takes his eye off the Southern quotation board for more than the necessary moment in which to make a trade. Then he is the observed of all observers, for everybody wants to know what Norrie is doing.

DANIEL J. SULLY'S illness has not stopped jokes at his expense. One of the brokers on 'Change has a letter from a Southern friend in which he says:

"For Heaven's sake don't you Yankees grow another bull leader until this crop is marketed."

B. G. HUGHES, the practical joker, who was suspected by some of being back of last week's mysterious orders in National Biscuit, is credited with another joke. Some broker who collects autographs—some valuable ones are in his books—had a photograph of a well-known Senator. He sent it to him for an inscription, but imagine his delight when it came back to him with the following accompanying lines:

"The inclosed was duly received, together with a request that I put my name on it. I am perfectly willing to do this, but you have not remitted the customary fee, and I cannot deviate from my inflexible rule, viz., 'no cash, no signature.' I may add that my signature is very easily imitated; which is a great advantage to those requiring many copies of documents, testimonials, &c., for professional or other use, and that I never prosecute any one for forgery, providing my full fees are paid. Please let me know whether you wish my name for Republican or Democratic purposes, as terms vary, and will name my best prices."

It was only when he came to the signature that he realized it was a joke.

LEWIS NIXON'S lease of the Perth Amboy Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, now in a receiver's hands with a claim of $83,000 against the Government, will put an end to the somewhat humorous suggestions that he may get one of the good things in the reorganized Bethlehem Steel and Shipbuilding Company. There have been suspicions that reports to that effect were circulated in the belief that they constituted quasi jests at Mr. Nixon's expense.

RABORG & MANICE have discontinued their up-town office at Forty-fourth Street and Broadway, and T. A. McIntyre have opened a new branch at the same address. Henry P. Stevens is manager of the McIntyre branch.

PROMINENT ABSENTEES.

Some Members of the Stock Exchange Who Seldom Are Seen on the Floor.

At this season of the year, and especially on Saturdays, the attendance on the floor of the Stock Exchange is usually small, owing to the fact that so many who contribute to the activity of the Exchange are away on vacations, many being out of town for extended periods, and a still larger number absenting themselves for the half day at the close of the week. Yesterday there were relatively few brokers on the floor, despite the fact that this year some who are usually absent a good deal have been induced to stay because of the recent activity which came as a welcome relief after so long a period of dullness. Another class of absentees than those who are away for recreation are those who, though members of the Exchange, seldom or never go on the floor. The number of these is probably larger than generally supposed. There are many members actively engaged in business who almost never visit the Exchange, preferring to remain in their offices. This, of course, is most often the case in firms which have several partners members of the Exchange. But apart from these, there are a good many who are members who are in no way engaged in business as brokers. Among these are several active trust company officers, including Brayton Ives, formerly President of the Stock Exchange, and now President of the Metropolitan Trust Company. Thomas F. Ryan is also a member, though he does not frequent the floor of the Exchange, and Bird S. Coler is as seldom seen there. Four of the Goulds—Edwin, Frank Jay, George J., and Howard—are among the members who forego the privileges of the floor, the family being more largely represented than any other on the roll of the Stock Exchange. Among the prominent financiers who hold seats are E. H. Harriman and George Crocker.

PROFUSION OF PANAMA BONDS.

Some English Holders of Old Issues May Miss Dividend.

English financial papers are perturbed over the prospect of loss to such British holders of the bonds of the old French Panama Canal Company, dating 1881-88, as they do not hear that they can participate in the 185,000,000 francs distribution if they lodge their claims and proof with the official liquidator before Dec. 14, next. The proof must consist of the original bond or bonds, together with an official statement of claim filled out in French upon a blank which the liquidator supplies.

This prescribed method might seem a little exacting if it were not for the fact that the old French Panama Canal Company had a habit of getting out a new bond issue every few minutes, to speak with slight exaggeration. Consequently there is a profusion of "obligations" which have been treated with typical lightness since the company went to pieces in 1888. It is figured altogether that the claims entitling holders to share in the purchase money aggregate about 1,880,886,739 francs, so that, if all bonds are presented, the qualifying "obligations" are worth something like 10 cents on a dollar.

These bonds are entitled to qualify: Obligations, 5 per cent. of 1882; obligations, 3 per cent., 1888; obligations, 4 per cent., 1884-85; obligations "nouvelles," first, second, and third series; "premium" obligations, 1888. All these except the 3 per cents., third series, and premium bonds of 1888 will lapse unless presented within the specified time. The two issues in question were originally put out through a separate Société Civile, and their payment is insured by a deposit of French rentes. The shares of the Compagnie Universelle du Canal Interoceanique de Panama will not come in for any dividend and no premium bonds come in for any, the bearing members higher [illegible] will entitle holders to participate

TARIFF AND TREASURY IN GOOD AND BAD TIMES

Secretary Shaw's Singular Exegesis of Republican Dogma.

TARIFF FOR PROSPERITY ONLY

In a Repetition of 1894, Treasury Would Suffer Worse Than It Did Then, Secretary Says.

The following somewhat remarkable paragraph appeared in a published interview with Secretary Shaw last week, in which he was asked whether, with conditions such as they were in 1894, there would be a Treasury deficit of $90,000,000 by the end of the current fiscal year:

"In 1894 we had hard times. The people were buying in foreign countries only what they had to buy—that is, necessities; not luxuries. We were under the Wilson-Gorman law then; and the Wilson-Gorman law was a much better revenue producer than the Dingley law is—relatively speaking. Of course it wasn't as good a protectionist measure by any means. But if we should have hard times as we had in 1894 it would be found that the revenues would suffer more than they did then. The Dingley tariff is a tariff for prosperity."

Provided the Secretary of the Treasury was correctly quoted—and the interview has not been denied—it would appear that the Republican Party, in the event of its re-election, is pledged by its chief official financier to keep the country out of hard times, irrespective of physical conditions, at peril of having the party's chief financial principle wreck the country's finances.

"The Dingley tariff is a tariff for prosperity," was the Secretary's admission. He had just been justifying his prediction at last Winter, that under conditions of continued prosperity the Treasury deficit by the end of 1905 would amount to $28,000,000, according to the estimates of appropriations. Appropriations exceeded the estimates by about $53,000,000, but Secretary Shaw explained that of the total amount, $56,500,000 was for the Sinking Fund, which is usually left in the Secretary's hands, and that it might not be necessary to use this money. So, he figured, his original estimate might be expected to be reduced by some $3,000,000, to a $20,000,000 deficit by June of 1905.

In thinking of the possibility of such a deficit, it becomes interesting to consider also what would become of Mr. Root's boast in his Chicago Convention speech, that under the existing beneficent currency system it is possible for the Secretary of the Treasury to expand or reduce circulation at will. The utterance found pretty effective denial in the feats that the banks were performing of increasing circulation, in spite of an oversupplied and congested money market, at the very time the ex-Secretary of War was talking. There will be further contradiction this Fall if the crops are good and a stimulated money market makes it more profitable for the banks to increase their loans than their circulation.

What Mr. Root referred to was a scheme of which his former colleague is particularly fond. It consists in bringing about a decrease of circulation by depositing Government moneys in banks on conditions that the banks will use as security bonds theretofore deposited to secure circulation, and in encouraging an increase, by allowing the substitution of other collateral for public deposits on condition that the Government bonds released are used as the basis of circulation. But all this depends upon Mr. Shaw having Government moneys to deposit. The case is the same as with the plan about which he consulted several New York bankers last Spring, of calling Government deposits well in during the Spring and Summer, so that when the campaign opened and money tightened with the Fall season the Treasury might be in a position to court friendship from these very important financial institutions. In either proceeding the first requisite is having Government money to deposit, and Mr. Shaw now admits that in the event of anything like hard times the "prosperity" tariff would not begin to do as well as the Wilson-Gorman law, although the latter, of course, "wasn't as good a protectionist measure by any means."

At this point one might stop to remind Secretary Shaw that it was not the Wilson-Gorman tariff law, but the McKinley act that the country was under in the hard times of 1894. But his little historical blunder need not affect the admission that the Dingley tariff does not supply as well the needs of the Federal Government as a law materially more moderate in its schedules. With this admission a large question arises, What is the existing tariff for? When the obvious answer is made and the issue is duly joined as to who and what is "protected," persons interested in the purely financial side of the matter can go away and leave the other disputants arguing the effect of the tariff upon farmer and workingman as compared with manufacturer. And when they are in a quiet place, out of reach of the noise, they may ask: "What is the effect of this tariff upon the Treasury, which it is supposed to supply with revenue?"

Secretary Shaw furnishes the answer: "But if we should have hard times, as we did in 1894, it would be found that the revenues would suffer more than they did then. The Dingley tariff is a tariff for prosperity." Suppose then that hard times, or, to put it mildly, a decrease of existing "prosperity" should come. According to Secretary Shaw's doctrine, if the tariff were increased on its present lines it would make matters worse; if decreased it would diminish "protection" and be rank heresy generally. There is, of course, a third possibility in a shifting of schedules by making increases in quarters from which more revenue could be drawn and decreases in quarters from which little money flows into the Government coffers. But this would also shift "protection," which is the first object of the tariff, and would let a whole lot of deserving folks suffer for the benefit of the Federal finances. It would never do.

In view of the above, it is easy to explain any of the assertions made in various convention speeches and which are likely to be heard during the campaign, that the party in power is the one and only friend and safe guardian of the Federal Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury admits full merrily that the tariff is a tariff for prosperity only, its revenue feature being quite incidental to the all-important principal of "protection." The Treasury has been saved serious hurt in the past because of the "prosperity" that the tariff and its party have created, and ought to be thankful enough to put up with such little inconveniences as the $30,000,000 deficit coming in 1905. The party, that is to its tariff, guarantees the indefinite continuance of such prosperity, irrespective of physical conditions, so long as the [illegible] is allowed to remain in force. It is a particular argument around which one may [illegible] as many times as he likes, with [illegible] friends whom he has [illegible] are tired of discussing [illegible] tactics that is [illegible] to who-ask what the [illegible]

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Neglected; Call Money Easy, 3-4@1 Per Cent.

No News, Almost No Business, and as Small Price Movement as Practicable—A Typical Holiday Market.

Yesterday's business upon the Stock Exchange might be dismissed with the statement that it aggregated about 70,000 shares, and that changes were irregular and fractional. That sufficiently indicates a holiday market, with nothing of significance occurring. To this result the lack of any business in London on account of its holiday and the lack of any sort of important news, domestic or foreign, contributed about equally. Union Pacific was somewhat weaker than the others, apparently because of the declaration of the regular dividend, despite an unauthorized expectation of an increase. In the stock market there was no reflection of such news as there was—for example, an excellent bank statement, and decreasing prospects of an anthracite strike—but in the cotton market there was reflection of improving prospects of the crop.

The bank statement showed a reduction of loans of $2,511,000, apparently indicating that Wednesday's decline was due to liquidation, and that Thursday's rise was merely covering of short sales and not renewed buying of the same sort as Wednesday's selling. The surplus is a new year's record, and at $55,089,500 is unwieldy. It does the money market no good, nor the stock market either, for it is well understood that the money does not belong here, and will not stay here, and hence is no reliance to borrowers. The situation is hot so extravagantly easy as the price of accommodation and the statistical situation indicates upon its face, but no trouble is being borrowed now except by lenders in a 1 per cent. money market.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amer. Ice pf..... ½|Ft. W. & D. C. stk..1

Stocks Declined.

Amer. Linseed..... ½|So. Ry. ext..... ¼
C., M. & St. P..... ⅞|Union Pacific..... ⅞
Corn Products..... ½|U. S. Rubber pf..... ½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Gila. V., G. & N. 5s.1 |Iowa Cent. 1st 5s.....1¾
Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s.1¼|

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 30	79,120
To date this year	63,008,684
Corresponding date last year	97,484,714

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 30	$388,000
To date this year	$369,838,280
Corresponding date last year	$401,449,950

THE ERIE DIVIDEND.

No Danger If Prospects Are No Worse Than Earnings.

While everything is not as cheerful in the affairs of the Erie as its best friends would like, yet there seems to be no actual basis for the reports spread by the bears last week that the dividend on the first preferred stock of the road was in danger of being reduced or passed altogether. This will appear from an examination of the earnings of the road for the past year, which, while they showed heavy decreases, still leave a sufficient surplus to provide for usual improvements and additions. In the accompanying statement the earnings for the month of June, which have not yet been published, are estimated, allowing for an improvement over May, and the charges and expenditures are figured on the basis of last year.

Net to May 31	$10,627,000
Net June	1,600,000
Total	$12,227,000
Profits from coal companies	2,700,000
Other income	300,000
Total	$15,227,000
Charges	10,500,000
Balance	$4,727,000
Dividend	1,915,000
	$2,812,000

This would show about 5 per cent. on the first preferred stock after the payment of a dividend. The only contingency which might throw doubt on the payment of the dividend would be that the threatened strike in the coal regions and the possibility of another severe Winter might so affect earnings during the coming year as to make the husbanding of all resources of the road an urgent necessity. During the week, however, the chances of a strike have diminished, and the prospects of continuing good business with a possible improvement later on would indicate that the fears, if any were entertained, were somewhat exaggerated. It would seem that with a clearing situation ahead the hesitancy regarding the wisdom of a dividend declaration would disappear.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, July 30, 1904.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
51	51¼	3,300	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	51¼	51¼	51	51	— ⅛
18	19	100	Am. Car & Found. Co.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
26	27	210	American Cotton Oil	26½	26½	26½	26½	
6¼	7½	120	*American Ice Co.	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
27½	28	200	*American Ice Co. pf.	28	28	27½	27½	+ ½
8¾	9½	100	*American Linseed Co.	9	9	9	9	— ½
20¾	21	300	*Amer. Locomotive Co.	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
56¾	57	1,500	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝	
90	94¾	100	*Amer. Snuff Co. pf.	91½	91½	91¼	91¼	
128¾	129	200	*Amer. Sugar R. Co. pf.	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	— ¼
76¾	76⅞	2,250	Atch., Top. & S. F.	76⅛	77	76¼	76⅞	— ⅛
95½	95⅝	212	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	95¾	95⅞	95⅝	95⅝	— ⅛
83⅝	83⅞	1,113	Baltimore & Ohio	83½	83⅝	83¼	83⅜	— ⅛
50⅝	50⅞	1,400	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	50⅜	51	50⅜	50⅝	— ⅛
86	87	200	Buf. & Susquehanna pf.	86¾	86¾	86⅝	86⅝	— ⅛
39½	40½	500	Chicago & Alton	39½	39¾	39½	39½	— ⅛
13⅝	13⅞	900	Chicago Great Western	13⅞	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
146¼	146⅝	3,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	146¾	146⅞	146¼	146⅜	— ⅜
34½	35½	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
102¾	103½	100	Consolidated Gas	102¾	102⅞	102¾	102⅞	— ⅛
12½	13	241	Corn Products Co	12¾	12¾	12½	12¾	— ⅛
70¾	71½	120	Denver & Rio G. pf.	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	— ⅛
2	22	70	Detroit Southern	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
24¾	24½	710	Erie	24¼	24¾	24¼	24½	
60¾	61	11	Erie 1st pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	
	42	100	*Ft. Worth & Den. C.	41	41	41	41	+1
135¾	136	600	Illinois Central	135½	135⅝	135¼	135⅝	+ ⅛
69½	69½	25	International Paper	69½	69½	69½	69½	
30½	33	200	International Steam Pump	31½	31½	31	31	
114	114¼	600	Louisville & Nashville	113¾	114	113¾	114	+ ¼
150¼	151½	500	Manhattan Elevated	150½	150⅝	150¼	150⅝	
87½	89	600	*Met. Securities	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
117¾	118	3,720	*Met. Street Railway	118	118⅜	117⅝	118	
95	97½	1,700	Mexican Central	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
91¾	91¾	1,200	Missouri Pacific	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	— ¼
47	47¾	20	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	
20½	21	800	*Nat. Lead Co.	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
126	128	100	*New York Air Brake	127	127	127	127	+ ¼
30	30½	820	N. Y., Ontario & West.	29¾	30	29¾	30	
59	60½	125	Norfolk & Western	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	
110	110⅝	4,435	Pennsylvania Railroad	110¼	110⅝	110½	110½	— ⅜
99¾	100	300	People's Gas, Chicago	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99½	— ⅛
32⅝	33	40	Pressed Steel Car	33⅛	33¼	33⅛	33⅜	— ⅛
51¾	52	4,700	Reading	51⅝	52	51⅜	52	+ ⅛
43	45	20	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	
21¾	22	200	Rock Island Co.	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	
51½	51⅞	300	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf.	51⅜	51⅞	51⅜	51⅞	+ ⅛
32⅞	33½	100	St. Louis Southwest. pf.	33	33	33	33	+ ⅛
27	27½	4,350	Southern Pacific rights	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
48⅝	48¾	1,335	Southern Pacific	48½	48⅝	48¼	48¼	— ⅜
22	23¼	300	South. R'way extended	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
43	43⅜	650	Tennessee Coal & Iron	43¼	43¼	43	43¼	+ ⅛
94¾	95	24,270	Union Pacific	95½	95⅞	94¾	94¾	— ⅝
93¾	94	114	Union Pacific pf.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅛
82½	83	10	*U. S. Leather pf.	83	83	83	83	
10¾	10¼	200	U. S. Rubber	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
74	76	650	U. S. Rubber pf.	76½	76½	75¼	75¼	+ ½
11⅝	11⅞	400	U. S. Steel	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
59¾	59¾	1,000	U. S. Steel pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	
25¾	26⅛	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
101	101½	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	101½	101½	101	101	— ¼
87½	88½	110	Western Unoin Tel.	88	88	88	88	

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Trading Very Small—Many Traders Off on Vacations.

No effort was made by traders or any one else to make yesterday anything more than a Summer half-holiday in the stock market, and such it was in all reality. So far as anything like activity was concerned the market consisted of just one stock, Union Pacific, which supplied 22,000 shares out of the total of 70,000 shares. Its net change was in keeping with that in more neglected issues, being a fractional decline. No trace of broadness was left in the market. One trader stood hopelessly trying to either buy or sell at the same price, a stock that in the recent market movement had been one of the active features, and he found both equally difficult. The bank statement still further increasing the large holdings of cash had no market effect, despite the other favorable features of the statement. In fact the market was such as it happened to be and reflected no outside influence and very little in the way of manipulation even.

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Holiday in London.

Some pointed to the fact that it was a holiday in London as a partial explanation of the dullness here. London possibly might have stimulated the market a little so far as prices were concerned, but it would hardly have added much to the day's transactions. Monday is also a holiday in London, so that this influence for whatever it is worth will still be effective to-morrow. A more likely reason for the small amount of business done apart from the disposition of the market to remain quiet after the recent unusual activity was the fact that the weather and the spirits of the traders combined to induce many to devote the day to recreation.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ¾ and 1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety day and four months, 3@3¼ per cent. for five months, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $193,336,784; balances, $8,068,059; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $804,-420.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 15-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.85; demand, $4.8765@$4.8770; cables, $4.8820@$4.8825.

Commercial bills were $4.84¼@4.85¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95⅜; guilders, 40⅛@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 25c premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying at par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—25@30c premium. St. Louis—60c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26⅞d per ounce and in New York at 58¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¾c.

The following were the sales of mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange: 2,000 Work at .08, 500 Isabella at .21, 100 Mexican at .87, 100 Occidental at .84, 300 Elkton at .66, and 300 Consolidated California-Virginia at 110 and 115.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30.—Incorporated to-day: National Soapstone Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—G. P. Breckenridge, Felham Manor; W. H. Elaine, Hastings-on-Hudson; L. F. Goldman, New York.

Investor Land Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—C. A. Sears, G. F. Hare, New York; R. H. Sanderson, Newark, N. J.

National Typewriter Novelty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—B. Travis, W. G. Smith, New York; E. G. Allen, Coatesville, Penn.

Hunter Trading Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—H. R. Hunter, Coney Island; T. F. Travis, B. S. Coyne, New York.

P. Moss Ridge Mining Company, Watertown; capital, $100,000. Directors—G. O. Graham, J. A. Moore, Joseph Marrian, Watertown.

Cranberry Transportation Company, Carthage, Jefferson County, (to operate steamboats on Cranberry Lake and Oswegatchie River, Adirondack Park); capital, $100,000. Directors—J. B. Humes, F. P. Wilder, Bessie B. Wilder, Carthage.

Peerless Tube Company, Fisher's Island; capital, $25,000. Directors—M. L. Starke, Lawrence Carrier, C. E. Watkins, New York.

Brooklyn Union Coal Company, Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. H. Baker, W. H. Cragg, R. E. Hemstreet, Brooklyn.

The Bottsford-Dickinson Company, New York, (contracting); capital, $20,000. Directors—H. C. Bottsford, E. E. Bottsford, C. E. Hole, New York.

Pohly & Co., New York, (millinery;) capital, $5,000. Directors—C. S. Pohly, James Bradford, Paul Kalmus, New York.

The Times Square Realty Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. C. Rosenburg, S. Scheller, New York; Edward Maroney, Brooklyn.

The Clinch Electric Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—E. C. Clinch, Jr., M. K. Averell, N. D. Thompson, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The New Jersey Warehousing Company, Newark; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Joseph M. Byrne, Benjamin Meyer, J. J. McGrath.

The Long Branch Contracting Company, Newark; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—H. O. Carriere, Y. Lazarus, W. E. Dodge.

Public Service Company, (to purchase securities and bonds,) Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Clifford E. Parker, Charles A. Harris, and Carl W. Schoonmaker.

Mines Development Company, Jersey City; capital, $3,000,000.

Steeplechase Park Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000.

Automatic Opera Chair Company, Jersey City; capital, $150,000.

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Price Movements in Stock Market Continue Downward.

Depression Due More to the Tightness of Money Than Any Other Factor—American Rails No Longer Buoyant—Mines Still Weak.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 30.—The Stock Exchange has had another war cloud, dear money week, with trading extremely sluggish and price movements distinctly downward.

It is doubtful, however, whether fear of a serious disagreement between Great Britain and Russia has been a very potent factor. The tightness of the money market has unquestionably been the controlling influence, and according to the present outlook the same influence will be felt in the coming weeks, for there is no indication of substantial relief from the prevailing stringency.

Consols are even lower than last week, and the other principal British Government stocks are from ¼ to ½ under last week's closing prices. The declines in other gilt-edged securities are even greater.

Foreign Governments are likewise depressed, this market sympathizing with the Continental Bourses, which have been characterized by moderate weakness, due partly to the assassination of M. de Plehve. The price changes, however, have not been startling.

British rails, with one or two exceptions, are lower in spite of the dividend announcements being quite as good as was expected. The depression is due to the all-pervading sag in the market.

American rails are no longer buoyant, but share in the universal depression. Erie stocks are notably weak, being down 1¾ to 3 points.

Mines still refuse to respond to the desire of the multitudinous body of interested parties that they advance to a higher price level. There have been no significant price changes and no developments indicative of improvement.

The demand for money has greatly outrun the supply credits, so the Bank of England has been called upon for large sums. A slight betterment is expected next week, but nothing like permanent ease.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 30.—To-day was a holiday on the Stock Exchange.

Bar silver quiet, at 26⅞d. per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.; discount rates, short, and three months' bills, 2 15-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.05; Lisbon, 16.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 30.—Prices on the Bourse today were weak and business was inactive. Russian Imperial Fours closed at 92.25, and Russian bonds of 1904, at 504.

The private rate of discount is 1¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97 francs, 67½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs, 24 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, July 30.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet. Americans were weaker. Exchange on London, 20 marks, 46¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates, short, and three months' bills, 2 15-16 per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 30.—New York exchange was 30@40c premium. Time and call loans, 5@5½ per cent. Week-end trading on the home exchange was limited to small transactions. Such stocks as Swift's, Can preferred, Biscuit common, and Telephone were steady on small orders, but American Radiator rose from 48½ to 50; Title and Trust gained a point, Biscuit preferred ½, and West Chicago ½. Dealings in bonds were moderate.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange today were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾
30	American Radiator	50	50	50
10	Chicago Telephone	122	122	122
60	Chicago T. & T.	95	94	95
100	National Biscuit	47¾	47¾	47¾
100	National Biscuit pf.	108	108	108
92	National Carbon	30½	30½	30½
100	Quaker Oats pf.	82	82	82
60	Swift & Co.	101	101	101
68	West Chicago	44	43¼	44

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 30.—Following are this week's quotations of manufacturing stocks:

No. shares.	Sales.	Previous Quotations.
Amory		125⅝
Amoskeag		1,665
Androscoggin		126
Appleton		110¼
Arlington Mills		125¾@127½
Atlantic		125
Bates		172
Belvid. Wool. Mfg., Lowell.		702½
Bigelow Carpet		103
Boott		415
Boston (new)		210½@210
Boston Duck		1,175
Cabot		62½
Chicopee		41¼
Cocheco		215
Columbia		1,012½
Continental	30¼	30
Dwight		1,000
Edwards		175
Everett		115
Franklin		99¼
Great Falls		80
Hamilton Cotton		50
Hamilton Woolen		50
Hill		50
Hillsborough Mills (woolen).		25
Jackson	650	626
Lancaster (new)		68
Lawrence		107½
Lockwood		90¼
Lowell		632½
Lowell Bleachery (new)		82
Lowell Machine Shop		800
Lyman Mills		70
Manchester Mills pf.	99¼@99¼@99	68
Massachusetts		76
Mass. Cotton of Georgia		100
Merrimack		62½
Middlesex		60
Monadnock		850
Naumkeag Steam Cotton		69½
Nashua Mfg. Co.		602½
Newmarket Mfg. Co.		71¾
Pacific		2,065
*Pepperell	241¾	241¾
Plymouth Cordage		431
Queen City Cotton		100
Salmon Falls Mfg.		105½
Stafford		107¼
Stark		900
Thorndike		1,062½
Waltham Bl. & Dye Wks.		80
Wamsutta		115¼
Washington		128
York		860

*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Local trading came close to being the lightest of the year to-day, the sales aggregating only 4,215 shares and $7,000 bonds. The latter is the smallest total recorded in many months. The only features were a three-point advance in Delaware Insurance stock, and the raising of the bid for International Smokeless Powder to 10, without bringing out any stock. The strength of Delaware Insurance was due to the readjustment of its capital and surplus, made necessary by losses suffered from the Baltimore fire.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
35	Cambria Steel	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜
100	Catawissa first pf.	58½	58½	58½
45	Delaware Insurance	21	21	21
350	Electric Co. of America.	8 15-16	8¾	8¾
70	Ins. Co. North America.	23½	23½	23½
150	Lehigh Valley	87¼	87¼	87¼
130	Marsden	3½	3½	3½
65	Pennsylvania R. R.	59¾	59½	59½
200	Phila. Rapid Transit.	13	13	13
35	Philadelphia Traction	96¼	96¼	96¼
2,000	Reading	26	25⅞	26
	Reading 1st pf.			
	Reading 2d pf.			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 30.—The money market is unchanged. Rates for call loans are low, but time loans are somewhat higher. Call loans, 2@3 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3½@4¼ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2 per cent.; New York funds, 10c discount; clearings, $18,091,759; Sub-Treasury debit, $81,735. For the week: Clearings, $111,951,380; balances, $9,275,240.

The foreign exchange market is quiet and steady. Rates are unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88¾	
Sterling	4.88¼	4.85½
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¼
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	95.⅝
Guilders	.40½	.40¾

Things were extremely dull in the stock market. Even Copper Range, Utah, and the other stocks which have been the features for the past two weeks were dull to-day, and while the tone of prices was heavy, they did not change much. Daly-West, however, was under considerable pressure, and went down to 11½ for a small lot. There is reason to believe that something has gone wrong at the mine. The continued weakness of the stock indicates that the outlook is not all that the insiders are trying to make the public believe it is. It is said that the dividend may be paid for a year or so, but that no one can tell what will happen after that, as the rich ore is rapidly being exhausted.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Atchison	76⅞	76⅝	76⅞
7	Boston & Albany	250½	250¾	250½
5	Boston & Maine	163	163	163
30	Massachusetts Electric	18½	18¼	18¼
33	N. Y., N. H. & H.	191½	191	191
32	Pere Marquette pf.	70	70	70
500	Union Pacific	95⅜	95	95
5	West End	91½	91½	91½

TENEPHONES.

114	American	133	132¾	132¾
2	New England	123½	123½	123½
190	Western	14	13½	13½
5	Western pf.	92	91	91

MISCELLANEOUS.

21	American Sugar	129¼	128¾	128¾
113	American Sugar pf.	130	129½	129½
100	American Woolen	11¾	11¾	11¾
209	American Woolen pf.	77	76½	76¾
90	General Electric	163¾	161¾	161¾
5	Massachusetts Gas	39½	39½	39½
6	Massachusetts Gas pf.	83	82¾	82¾
2	Mergenthaler	175¾	175¾	175¾
14	Swift & Co.	101	101	101
5	United Fruit	106	106	106
15	United Shoe Machine	49¾	49¾	49¾
15	United Shoe Machine pf.	31	30¾	30¾
360	U. S. Steel pf.	60	59¾	59¾

MINING.

105	Amalgamated	51¾	51¼	51¼
100	Bingham	25	25	25
100	Bonanza	55	55	55
5	Calumet & Hecla	475	475	475
699	Copper Range	54¾	53¾	53¾
703	Daly-West	14½	11½	12
50	Dominion Coal	45	45	45
50	Mass	4½	4½	4½
100	Old Colony	96¾	96¾	96¾
50	Osceola	63¾	62¾	62¾
5	Parrot	23¾	23¾	23½
110	Santa Fé	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
134	Trinity	8	7¾	7¾
100	U. S. Mining	21¾	21½	21½
183	Utah	37¾	37½	37½
150	Victoria	3⅝	3	3⅝
60	Winona	7¼	7	7⅞
80	Wolverine	77½	77	77½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alta	.05	.05	L. Wash. C.	.06	.06
Alpha Con.	.07	.08	Mexican	.53	.52
Andes	.18	.19	Occid. Con.	.31	.31
Belcher	.19	.19	Ophir	2.50	2.35
Best & Bel.	.63	.71	Overman	.12	.12
Bullion	.19	.19	Potosi	.15	.15
Caledonia	.43	.43	Savage	.25	.24
Chal. Con.	.18	.19	Sag Belcher	.05	.06
Challar	.14	.14	Sierra Nev.	.22	.23
Confidence	.65	.65	Syndicate	.05	.05
Con. C. & V.	1.15	1.15	St. Louis	.10	.10
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.23	.23
Crown Point	.11	.12	Utah Con.	.10	.10
Gould & C. C.	.11	.11	Yel. Jacket	.20	.21
Hale & Nor.	.71	.72	Silver bars	.58¾	.58¾
Julia	.05	.05	Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Justice	.11	.11	Telegraph	.12¼	.12
Ky. Con.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars—Saturday, .46@.47; Friday, 46@.47½.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 30.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	6¼	Mollie Gibson	4¾	4¾
C. K. & N.	3¼	3½	Moon Anchor	1¾	2
C. C. Con.	8¾	9¼	New Haven	2½	3¼
Dr. Jackpot	4¾	4¾	Old Gold	8½	9¼
Elkton	64	65	Pharmacist	3¼	3½
El Paso	89¾	91	Portland	157½	167
Gold Sov.	6¾	6¾	Rose Maud	5¾	6¼
Isabella	19	20	Rose Nicol	1¾	2¼
Keystone	4¾	4¾	Work	8¾	9
Missouri	2¼	2½			

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 30	2,542,474
Same week last year	2,571,333
To date this year	63,008,684
Corresponding date last year	96,987,542

	Par Value.
Bonds for the week	$10,157,580
Same date last year	$13,273,000
To date this year	$369,838,200
Corresponding date last year	$399,364,450

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	July 31,'03.	July 30,'04.	Decrease.
Railroads	2,287,405	2,215,987	71,418
Industrials	283,933	270,487	7,446
Banks	25	163	*138

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	July 31,'03.	July 30,'04.	Decrease.
Railroads	$12,218,500	$10,027,400	$2,191,100
Industrials	1,054,500	44,000	1,010,500
Government	5,000	10,000	*5,000
State			

*Increase.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
3d week July	$9,002	$7,797	$1,205
July 1-July 21	21,468	21,785	2,683
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
3d week July	72,711	94,007	*22,286
July 1-July 21	220,884	269,569	*48,685
ATLANTA & CHARLOTTE AIR LINE—			
Gross, May	274,170	243,040	31,136
Ex. and taxes	204,495	192,776	11,719
Net, May	69,681	50,264	19,417
Gross, 11 months	3,251,025	2,915,590	335,435
Ex. and taxes	2,140,745	1,940,412	200,333
Net, 11 months	1,101,280	975,118	126,162
*Decrease.			
	1904.	1903.	Increase.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Gross, June	688,830	707,720	612,482
Expenses	379,463	376,800	802,388
Net, June	309,367	330,920	310,114
Gross, 12 months	7,529,955	7,452,734	6,913,255
Expenses	4,408,907	4,222,466	3,832,014
Net, 12 months	3,121,148	3,220,329	2,681,241
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Gross, June	936,472	1,065,271	718,903
Expenses	632,751	670,178	477,318
Net, June	303,721	395,093	241,585
Gross, 6 months	5,869,469	5,747,380	4,286,932
Expenses	4,020,914	3,718,958	2,940,989
Net, 6 months	1,878,555	2,028,422	1,345,945

CHICAGO UNION TRACTION eleven months ended May 31—

Gross	$7,784,607
Expenses	5,532,597
Net	2,252,010
Charges	2,086,024
Surplus	166,986

For the year ended June 30, 1903, the company showed a deficit of $212,615, which makes an increase in surplus for eleven months of $378,601.

FALL RIVER MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 30.—G. M. Hahnards & Co. quote mill stocks as follows:

Cotton Stock.	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co		93	
Arkwright Mills		92½	
Border City Mfg. Co.		98	97½
Chace Mills	92½	97½	
Davol Mills		96	
Flint Mills		97	
Granite Mills		122½	
King Philip Mills		130	
Laurel Lake Mills		122½	
Merchants' Mfg. Co.		82	
Mechanics' Mills		80	
Osborn Mills		55	
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	115	130	
Sagamore Mfg. Co.		96	96
Stafford Mills		90	
Stevens Mfg. Co.		122½	120
Tecumseh Mills		120	
Wampanoag Mills		85	
Westamoe Mills		88	85

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—The market was very

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
Bald Eagle Valley (semi-annual)	1	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. com.	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 30
Central R. R. of N. J. (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 1
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha com. (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 0
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 6
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 2
Cleveland & Pittsburg (guar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 2
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Lehigh Valley com.	1	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Lehigh Valley pf.	10	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Louisville & Nashville	2½	Aug. 10	July 25	Aug. 10
Nash., Chat. & St. L. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Norfolk & Western pf. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 19	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Northern Pacific (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Northern Pacific (extra)	¾	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Peoria & Bureau Valley (semi-ann.)	4	Aug. 10	July 29	Aug. 10
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Rock Island pf. (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 15	July 18
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 15	July 30	Aug. 16
Union Pac. com. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Aug. 31	Oct. 12
Union Pac. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Aug. 31	Oct. 12
Wilmington & Northern	¾	Aug. 16	.....	.....
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Boston Elevated Ry. (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Columbus (Ohio) Ry. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 15
Coney Island & Brooklyn	4	Aug. 1	July 27	Aug. 1
Detroit United (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Grand Rapids Ry. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 18
Harrisburg (Penn.) Traction	3	Aug. 1	July 21	July 31
Jacksonville (Fla.) Elec. pf.	$3	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Milwaukee El. Ry. & Light pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
Northern Texas Traction, Ft. Worth (quarter)	¾	Aug. 1	July 20	July 30
Philadelphia Co. com. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 1
Seattle Electric pf. (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 17
Twin City Rap. Tran. com. (quar.)	1¼	Aug. 15	July 30	Aug. 16
Union St. Ry., N. Bedford, Mass.	2	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 14
United Traction, Albany	1¼	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 2
Worcester Rys. & Investment	$2.25	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 20
BANK STOCKS.				
Astor National	5	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	7	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 2
German-American	3	Aug. 1	July 23	Aug. 1
N. Y. National Exchange	2	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Pacific (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn	3	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 1
Twenty-third Ward	2½	Aug. 1	July 29	July 31
TRUST COMPANIES.				
City	4	Aug. 1	July 26	Aug. 2
Farmers' Loan & Trust	10	Aug. 1	July 24	Aug. 1
Guarantee Trust Co. of Phila.	5	Aug. 9	.....	.....
Kings County, Brooklyn	2½	Aug. 1	July 26	July 31
Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 1
Nassau, Brooklyn	3	Aug. 1	July 27	Aug. 2
FIRE INSURANCE.				
Phœnix (semi-annual)	5	.....	.....	On demand
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Amalgamated Copper (quarter)	½	Aug. 29	July 28	Aug. 15
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 11	Aug. 2
American Chicle com.	1	Aug. 20	Aug. 13	Aug. 22
American Glue pf.	4	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 23
American Graphophone com.	1	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Am. Graphophone pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Am. Hatters & Furriers' Corporation (semi-annual)	3	.....	.....	On demand
Am. Light & Trac. pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 2
Am. Seed. Machine pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 1
Am. Steel Founders pf.	1	Aug. 1	July 23	Aug. 2
American Tobacco com.	3	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
American Tobacco pf. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Amoskeag Mfg. Co. (semi-annual)	$5.0	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 14
Amoskeag Mfg. Co. (extra)	$2.50	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 14
Automatic Elec. Co. (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 27	Aug. 2
Brooklyn Union Gas	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 4	Aug. 31
Butte Elec. & Power com.	1½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 10
Butte Elec. & Power pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 26
Cambria Steel	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 30
Cambridge (Mass.) Gas Light Co. (semi-annual)	5	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 21
Cambridge (Mass.) Elec. Light (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 20
Casein Co. of Am. pf. (quarter)	2	Aug. 10	July 30	Aug. 10
Chicago Edison (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Cleve. & Sandusky Brew. pf.	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 12	Aug. 15
Consol. Car Heating (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 16
Consol. Car Heating (extra)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 16
Consolidated Gas, N. Y., (quar.)	2	Sept. 15	Aug. 26	Sept. 16
Consol. Gas pf., Pittsburg	3	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 20
Cuban-American Sugar Co.	3	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
De Witt Wire Cloth Co. com.	2	Aug. 1	July 19	Aug. 1
Edison El. Ill., Boston, (quarter)	2½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 16
Greene Consol. Copper	3	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
H. B. Claflin 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
H. B. Claflin 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Int. Steam Pump pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
Investment Co. of Philadelphia	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 30
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron common	5	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron preferred	2½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Keystone Watch Case com.	3½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 21
Keystone Watch Case pf.	2½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 21
Lawyers' Title Insurance	2	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Michigan State Telephone pf. (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Municipal Gas, Albany, N. Y.	2½	Aug. 1	July 27	Aug. 1
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
Nat. Steel & Wire pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 3	July 22	Aug. 4
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 30 Books open Aug. 15
Omaha Elec. Lt. & Power pf. (semi-annual)	$2.50	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 20
Omaha Water 1st pf.	2½	Aug. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Pacific Coast (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 14	Aug. 1
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 14	Aug. 1
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 14	Aug. 1
Pennsylvania Traffic	4	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 15
Pepperill Mfg. Co.	$6	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 19
Procter & Gamble com. (quarter)	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 30
Pressed Steel Car com. (quar.)	1	Aug. 31	.....	.....
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 24	.....	.....
Pullman (quarter)	$2	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 30
Quincy Mining	$2.50	Aug. 25	Aug. 1	Aug. 2
Rogers Locomotive Works	1½	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Rogers Locomotive Works pf. (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Syracuse Lighting pf.	1¾	Aug. 1	July 26	Aug. 1
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.R. pf. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
Torrington Co. com.	4	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 1
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle com. (quar.)	$1.50	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle pf. (quar.)	$1.75	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
United States Mining	50c	Aug. 15	July 25	Aug. 6
U. S. Steel Corporation pf.	1¾	Aug. 30	Aug. 7	Aug. 30
United States Rubber pf.	1½	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
Western Tel & Tel. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 1

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, July 30, 1904:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,386,700	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$19,527,000	$3,265,000	$1,800,000	$19,250,000	$1 078 000
2,050,000	2,952,300	Bank of Manhattan Co.	21,326,000	12,189,000	2,160,000	32,238,000	.....
2,000,000	1,458,400	Merchants' National	14,605,400	6,104,700	1,366,700	20,276,800	.....
3,000,000	3,381,800	Mechanics' National	22,251,000	4,393,000	1,742,000	23,468,000	339,000
1,500,000	3,693,300	Bank of America	26,401,600	7,753,000	2,437,500	32,418,800	.....
1,000,000	284,300	Phenix National	3,298,000	863,000	235,000	3,147,000	48,100
25,000,000	16,883,300	National City	130,833,300	64,314,800	8,745,300	207,036,300	5,046,000
300,000	7,564,200	Chemical National	24,737,300	5,387,200	1,946,000	24,592,500	.....
600,000	362,000	Merch. Exch. National	6,489,400	1,211,700	587,100	6,249,100	139,500
1,000,000	2,219,400	Gallatin National	8,658,600	1,134,700	532,600	6,553,000	979,200
300,000	120,400	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	2,000,900	473,100	47,800	2,300,500	47,100
700,000	1,548,800	Mechanics & Traders'	4,342,000	793,000	471,000	4,744,000	.....
500,000	530,900	Greenwich	2,458,700	591,300	467,900	2,532,200	.....
5,000,000	4,075,600	Am. Exch. National	28,297,000	3,491,000	2,389,000	22,151,000	3,869,000
25,600,000	11,786,900	Nat. Bank of Commerce	172,651,100	25,227,600	16,726,500	165,903,000	11 299 200
3,000,000	4,513,600	Mercantile National	24,078,200	4,362,500	1,374,400	22,467,600	2,168,400
422,700	618,500	Pacific	4,041,900	511,000	337,300	3,703,700	.....
450,000	1,095,100	Chatham National	6,270,900	747,300	936,500	6,417,200	43,700
200,000	400,500	People's	2,139,300	425,600	349,300	2,642,500	.....
2,000,000	2,100,800	National Bank of N. A.	17,405,700	2,668,600	2,034,100	17,322,200	809,100
3,000,000	6,705,800	Hanover National	58,172,700	12,698,100	3,791,000	65,142,700	50,000
1,000,000	1,985,800	Irving National	7,017,000	1,170,000	514,000	6,650,000	201,500
2,550,000	648,200	Citizens' Central Nat.	15,624,400	2,452,500	2,097,000	19,293,100	1,530,000
500,000	313,100	Nassau	2,684,900	384,400	254,600	3,057,800	.....
1,000,000	1,322,200	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,458,800	1,609,400	602,100	6,989,200	38,900
1,000,000	360,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather	7,400,700	2,122,000	373,600	9,138,800	98,500
2,000,000	3,397,200	Corn Exchange	28,588,000	3,300,000	4,147,000	36,288,000	.....
750,000	1,076,000	Oriental	7,595,700	1,491,400	403,800	7,692,400	.....
1,500,000	6,794,300	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,341,000	4,040,000	1,322,000	21,737,000	45,900
3,000,000	7,090,200	National Park	71,989,000	17,879,000	5,714,000	84,856,000	2,363,200
250,000	135,300	East River National	1,109,100	154,900	208,900	1,227,300	49,000
3,000,000	3,041,200	Fourth National	21,339,300	3,586,000	2,966,400	25,005,000	50,000
200,000	1,402,900	Second National	9,010,000	1,116,000	1,224,000	9,719,000	262,000
10,000,000	13,743,900	First National	92,013,700	36,567,600	2,036,800	103,166,000	4,977,000
1,000,000	873,700	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	7,505,000	1,304,700	527,000	6,883,200	604,600
250,000	767,700	Bowery	2,990,000	408,000	353,000	3,439,000	.....
200,000	663,800	N. Y. County National	4,320,000	976,500	485,400	5,328,200	50,000
750,000	524,300	German-American	3,567,900	650,600	226,800	3,511,200	.....
1,000,000	4,006,600	Chase National	47,022,000	12,552,200	2,030,500	56,529,500	50,000
100,000	1,378,000	Fifth Avenue	9,142,700	2,288,900	288,600	9,961,100	.....
200,000	676,200	German Exchange	2,670,400	190,000	695,000	3,270,500	.....
200,000	574,900	Germania	2,696,400	525,000	257,800	4,995,800	.....
300,000	1,346,200	Lincoln National	12,100,500	1,142,600	2,185,700	13,081,400	239,800
1,000,000	1,287,400	Garfield National	7,333,900	1,954,800	257,300	7,665,400	48,600
250,000	379,500	Fifth National	2,479,500	512,500	126,400	2,522,900	240,200
1,000,000	1,429,000	Bank of the Metropolis	6,565,500	1,837,400	762,100	9,745,500	.....
200,000	548,600	West Side	3,352,000	571,000	293,000	3,909,000	.....
500,000	1,428,100	Seaboard National	14,400,000	2,670,000	1,704,000	16,871,000	120,000
300,000	593,900	First National, B'klyn.	4,162,000	638,000	665,000	4,530,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,935,900	Liberty National	10,755,700	2,911,000	249,000	9,977,600	970,600
1,000,000	495,000	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	4,928,600	1,091,000	443,200	5,437,600	.....
300,000	549,400	New Amsterdam Nat.	5,850,200	1,142,300	554,700	6,899,800	100,000
350,000	550,400	Astor National	4,327,000	1,000,000	172,000	4,831,000	350,000
103,850,000	114,392,000	Total, National banks.					
12,322,700	19,931,400	Total, State banks.					
115,972,700	134,323,400	Total	1 097 338 100	271 182 900	86 048 100	1 204 965 600	38 962 900

*As per official reports: 36 National banks, June 9, 1904; 17 State banks, June 6, 1904.

LARD AND TALLOW EXPORTS.

Big Increase Noticed in the Last Six Months.

The export trade in lard and tallow has made remarkable gains during the past few months. Great Britain has been the largest buyer, but Germany has also been in the market for considerable supplies. The exporters here attribute the large buying partially to the Russo-Japanese war.

The fact that the buying during the last year has been much larger than the preceding one is a gratifying showing for the exporters of these products. The exports of lard during the month of June showed an increase of 12,200,000 pounds compared with the corresponding month last year, and the exports of tallow last month showed an increase of 2,300,000 pounds, compared with the same month last year. The average monthly shipments of lard for the United States during the first six months of this year showed an increase of 2,000,000 pounds per month. The total exports for last year show an increase of 68,600,000 pounds compared with the preceding year. The total foreign shipments of lard for the year ended June 30 amounted to 551,200,000 pounds. The exports of tallow during the last year amounted to 76,600,000 pounds, an increase of 49,500,000 pounds over that of the preceding year, a gain of considerably over 50 per cent.

The exporters state that the increase is not due to lower prices here or to any especially favorable trade conditions on the other side, except that the consumption has increased, and the war has caused the dealers in Europe to buy supplies ahead lest the prices be advanced and there be difficulty in securing the goods when needed. The stocks of both lard and tallow in Europe are now large, and the exporters are therefore hardly expecting that the remaining six months of the year will show the same increase in the foreign movement that was in evidence during the first six months.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended July 30 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$683,800.00	$26,700.00	$37,000	$48,900.00	$116,900.00	$776,800.00
Colonial	100,000	2,134,500.00	64,200.00	194,300	435,300.00	340,400.00	2,875,700.00
Columbia	300,000	4,046,000.00	208,000.00	119,900	317,000.00	3,500.00	4,151,000.00
Con. National	1,000,000	3,693,900.00	356,200.00	50,500	381,000.00	325,000.00	2,519,400.00
Fidelity	200,000	754,464.00	10,745.00	44,273	65,850.00	.....	734,936.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,582,100.00	79,200.00	82,300	182,300.00	250,000.00	2,068,900.00
Gansevoort	200,000	2,000,743.00	11,536.00	178,192	196,878.00	69,858.00	2,295,705.00
Hamilton	200,000	2,955,450.00	143,046.00	36,229	157,545.00	250,000.00	3,426,400.00
Jefferson	400,000	2,029,000.00	12,700.00	75,400	248,100.00	6,300.00	1,946,900.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,286,100.00	84,700.00	132,600	55,200.00	55,200.00	3,049,800.00
Mutual	200,000	2,519,077.00	32,555.00	230,329	212,745.00	5,424.00	2,329,792.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,624,896.00	31,785.00	144,948	594,144.00	309,198.00	2,252,555.00
Plaza	100,000	3,000,700.00	94,000.00	87,000	531,000.00	.....	3,372,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,137,220.00	13,589.00	80,154	82,926.00	239,932.00	1,371,230.00
State	100,000	7,213,000.00	443,000.00	292,000	202,000.00	978,000.00	8,841,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,668,000.00	43,000.00	185,000	91,000.00	.....	2,015,300.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,368,200.00	54,900.00	151,200	190,500.00	203,100.00	1,821,000.00
United National	1,000,000	2,050,000.00	235,700.00	59,200	78,400.00	.....	1,162,700.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	597,710.00	10,780.00	19,330	110,460.00	.....	497,430.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,929,500.00	32,200.00	248,000	184,300.00	227,000.00	2,331,700.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,555,600.00	23,400.00	108,700	89,200.00	57,600.00	1,648,700.00
Broadway	150,000	2,052,000.00	61,144.00	172,112	329,644.00	.....	2,258,300.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,552,900.00	100,200.00	50,000	445,500.00	22,200.00	1,882,000.00
Mfrs. National	252,000	3,298,600.00	296,300.00	102,000	613,300.00	50,900.00	3,980,500.00
Mechanics	500,000	6,853,000.00	213,100.00	699,000	961,700.00	70,000.00	8,648,400.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,111,994.00	9,524.00	53,104	167,478.00	26,000.00	1,237,994.00
Nassau	300,000	5,322,000.00	210,000.00	545,000	1,103,000.00	30,000.00	5,780,000.00
National City	309,000	3,185,000.00	182,000.00	355,000	879,000.00	260,000.00	4,275,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,080,304.59	14,222.72	88,197	89,438.22	285,259.41	1,288,621.85
People's	100,000	1,374,200.00	70,200.00	125,600	209,906.00	125,300.00	1,707,400.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	663,267.00	11,505.00	55,479	77,345.00	42,538.00	677,525.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,177,000.00	114,000.00	21,000	190,000.00	30,000.00	1,220,000.00
Union	200,000	1,073,400.00	54,600.00	109,200	109,200.00	513,600.00	1,551,500.00
Wallabout	100,000	777,200.00	55,000.00	29,900	54,300.00	148,500.00	887,200.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	737,300.00	54,690.00	10,000	172,900.00	.....	764,700.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	3,320,900.00	179,200.00	351,000	1,463,000.00	1,685,000.00	5,967,500.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,127,892.00	73,715.00	67,185	320,609.00	96,648.00	1,907,906.00
Second National	250,000	1,173,000.00	55,300.00	18,800	226,300.00	14,100.00	1,090,800.00
Third National	200,000	1,355,002.42	53,978.00	79,812	643,319.20	4,882.78	1,912,031.28
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,095,200.00	149,300.00	25,500	190,500.00	275,700.00	2,188,900.00
Second National	125,000	1,201,309.00	34,980.00	40,670	58,500.00	91,400.00	1,252,780.00
BAYONNE.							
Mechanics' Tr. Co.	50,000	1,618,111.00	20,966.00	90,357	95,950.00	311,445.00	2,069,873.00

SOME STEEL SHAVINGS.

Disappointing Suggestions in the Big Trust's Quarterly Report.

Things that are expected generally attract comparatively little attention in Wall Street. Their effect has been discounted, and therefore the Street stops but a moment and then passes to the more exciting news items of the day. For this reason the quarterly report of the United States Steel Corporation last week received less attention than it deserved. But the apologies and explanations for the report attributed to representatives of the corporation enhanced the importance of the report, and, taken in conjunction, the official figures and the unofficial explanations give a by no means glowing picture of the present status and the immediate future of the company.

Wall Street will probably keep this in mind, and when the next dividend day comes around it will be interesting to watch the betting on the curb, the course of which has been in one direction for over six months. When the dividend meeting for the April dividend was due bets were made on the curb at odds of 3 to 1 that the dividend on the preferred stock would be maintained. Last Tuesday the confidence in the ability of the corporation to pay the full dividend had been so far shaken as to reduce the odds on the same proposition to even money. In the light of last week's report it is not unlikely that in October next the odds will have turned against the continuation of the regular dividend declaration.

The most casual contemplation of the report demonstrates that the company will not be able this year to earn enough to pay all its fixed charges, sinking fund allowances, and deteriorations accounts, and have enough left to pay the preferred stock dividend. If the dividend is to be paid it will therefore have to be paid out of the surplus. The amount necessary to meet all charges, liabilities, and depreciation in amounts for the year is, roughly speaking, $75,000,000. The earnings for the first half of the year have been approximately $32,000,000. The earnings for the running quarter will, it is admitted, be not as good as those for the second quarter. They are estimated at $15,000,000, but presuming that the quarter will come up to the June quarter's earnings the net income to September will not exceed $50,000,000. This would leave $25,000,000 to be earned in the last quarter of the year, or within $7,000,000 of the earnings shown for that quarter in the banner year 1902.

The representatives of the corporation themselves, however, do not believe that the earnings will reach that figure. An apparently inspired though anonymous interview with some one in authority which was published during the week by one of the news bureaus states that if the present crop prospects are realized even only approximately it is expected that the earnings of the Steel Corporation for the last six months of the year will be as good as, if not materially better than, for the first six months. This is practically an admission that the corporation will not earn enough this year to pay dividends out of earnings. In another statement crops and politics are credited with sufficient influence to improve conditions in the steel trade, provided they are both "all right." If they are, it is predicted that 1905 will be a good year. What is meant by the proviso that politics should be all right is not explained, but it probably refers to the continuance of high tariffs on iron and steel. Crops would have an indirect influence, and the proposition resolves itself into what in horse racing is called a combination bet, which is conditioned on the winning of two horses and against which very long odds are laid. If there is nothing more substantial to be relied upon than a contingency of good crops and "all right" politics there is not much brightness in the outlook.

As against these contingencies there is the admission that railroads are still holding back their orders, but the ephemeral hope that they will soon place large orders is again held out as encouragement to Steel stockholders. These orders seem to resemble strongly the proverbial bunch of hay which was suspended by a pole in front of a tired horse's head in order to make it go. There is much less doubt about the reports from Philadelphia that the Pennsylvania Railroad had a sufficient supply of rails on hand to last another year, and it is not unlikely that other roads which have made heavy improvements in tracks for the last four years may find it unnecessary to install many new rails so soon.

The only tangible improvement in the steel trade is to be found in structural steel. Whether, however, this will keep up during the Winter months or whether it is of a temporary nature is at least a question. Taking it all in all there is not so very much to brag about in the immediate outlook for the big trust.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

Observations of a Traveler Who Was Not Born in Arcadia.

These are the views of a man who recently took a trip through part of the West, and who, not having been born in Arcadia or Jersey, has no altruistic views on the markets of Wall Street or anything else:

"Great expectations seem to be the basis of present stock market operations, great expectations of bumper crops, of consequent revival of great business activity, and of better railroad earnings because of increased business. Wall Street is walking along like the farmer's wife in the fable, who was carrying a pitcher of milk or a basket of eggs to market. In the interest of the country it is of course to be hoped that the milk will not be spilled, i. e., that crops will not turn out to be small, but at the same time warning should be made against screwing expectations to too high a point. This is what James J. Hill intended to do in his interview last week, and it would seem as if the West and the grain trade were trying to discount crop damages with higher prices, for while the stock market has been going up the prices for wheat and corn have also been advancing. The great crop enthusiasm is in fact mainly a Wall Street enthusiasm, while the West in this respect is decidedly conservative, awaiting the actual results. Expert grain men in the West, whose opinions do not reach Wall Street direct because they have to go through the 'toning' establishments of railroad officials and brokerage houses before they are permitted to reach the investing public, are almost unanimous in saying that the wheat crop will be only an average crop, if that, and that the corn crop will not assume more than good average proportions.

"But while it may be wise not to expect too much in the way of crops, thus avoiding possible grievous disappointment, it would be unwise to take a gloomy point of view of the future. Conditions are not the same now as they were ten years ago. At that time the farmers all had mortgages on their farms and no money in the bank. To-day the mortgages have largely disappeared and there is a comfortable surplus on deposit. Hence it is that no great retrenchments are being made by the farming community in the West. Traveling is generally considered a luxury when it is not undertaken for business, but travel is very heavy in the West. The trains running in territory between Ohio and the Dakotas are jammed all the time. The stations all along the lines are crowded with people, and the demand for parlor cars and sleepers is so great that it is impossible to secure accommodations unless reservations are made beforehand. Ten years ago it was different, and where eight or nine-car passenger trains are the rule now, the trains then carried not more than four or five cars. Passenger traffic is a very good test of general prosperity, and bearing this in mind, it must occur to every one taking a journey through the West that there are no hard times in that section of the country, even if the extreme activity of two years ago has given way to a more normal state of trade."

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Aug. 1.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Brickelmaier vs May
2—In re Mettem
3—Silberstein vs Berti
4—Boismot vs Wilson
5—Clausen vs Grout
6—In re Tenth Av
7—Marchesini vs Scaccianoce
8—Nesbitt vs Greene
9—In re White
10—Altman vs Gallaher
11—Light vs Light
12—Koerner vs Koerner
13—Miller vs Peck
14—Klein vs Girones
14½—Same vs same
15—Mason vs Mason
16—Hynes vs Chesley
16½—Same vs same
17—In re Taylor
18—In re Smith
19—Bevenson vs Shields
20—O'Gorman vs O'Gorman
21—Burke vs Greene
22—Goldberg vs Ind Sponging Works
23—City of New York vs Fox
24—Sclafain vs Sclafain
25—Conlen vs Riser
26—Matter of Bowen
27—Winkle vs Ketcham
28—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re O'Brien)
29—Luria vs Axelrod
30—Pendelton vs Pendleton
31—In re Weinberg
32—City of New York vs German-Am R E T Co
33—Meyer vs Burton
34—42d St, &c, Ry vs Canter
35—Zabiller vs Kocher
36—Freen vs Love
37—N Y Life Ins and Trust Co vs Levyn
38—Isaacs vs Isaacs
39—Michaelson vs Michaelson
40—Wermes vs Wermes
41—Berner vs Wallach
42—Bronx Borough Bank

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

NEW SCHEDULE TO STOP IMPORTERS' COMPLAINTS

Rates for General Order Goods Defined by Collector.

CONTRACT WITH TRUCKMEN

New Schedule Supersedes One Made Fifty Years Ago and Which Only Provided for a Few Articles.

The new general order schedule announced by Collector Stranahan last week is designed to put an end to the annoying and constantly recurring squabbles between importers and warehousemen and truckmen which the Collector has been called upon to settle. A contract based on the new schedule has been made with the American Transfer Company, and now there can be no question as to the rates chargeable against an importer whose goods "go under general order."

The general order schedule is a compilation of rates for storage, labor, and cartage which may be charged against goods which have not been claimed by the consignee within forty-eight hours after their arrival in port. At the expiration of this time under general order they are taken to a bonded warehouse and held there at the importers' expense until an entry is made at the Custom House. Hardly a day passes that large shipments are not thus sent to warehouse because of the non-arrival of the invoice which is needed to make the entry.

The schedule which the new one supersedes was made fifty years ago and provided for only about fifty articles, many of which have long ago ceased to be imported. The rates provided in it had no reference to the present cost of such service. The new schedule contains about 1,500 articles, and the rates are based upon the standard rates charged for similar service in the ordinary course of trade.

In addition to the rates for each article specifically the following general rules have been framed:

The rates herein enumerated apply to cartage not exceeding one mile. For each additional mile, or fraction thereof, an extra charge shall be made equal to one-quarter of the regular rates specified.

Ferriages shall be added to the rates named herein.

When lighters are employed in the transfer of merchandise to points within the limits of the port, this schedule of rates, plus 50 per cent. shall apply.

Storage, labor, and cartage on gaugable merchandise shall be computed on the gaugable capacity of the packages.

The rates of storage, labor, and cartage on articles not enumerated shall correspond with those charged for packages of similar size and property of like general description.

The rates of storage are per month dating from the receipt of the first package from the vessel.

If the goods are withdrawn at any time during the first month, one month's storage shall be charged. After the first month, storage shall be computed by the half month.

The rates of labor include both the receipt and delivery of the goods.

Articles, such as amber, bird skins, egrettes, gold and silver bullion and manufactures of gold and silver, human hair, jewelry, (real,) medicinal preparations of high value, meerschaum, essential and volatile oil, paintings, platinum, precious stones, vanilla beans, watch movements, and cases, or any other non-enumerated articles of high value, shall pay one-eighth of 1 per cent. of the appraised value.

For the purposes of this schedule, where the words "per ton" are used, a ton of 2,000 pounds is to be taken in fixing rates of storage, labor, and cartage, unless otherwise expressly stated.

The decision of the Collector as to the charge for cartage, storage, and labor on all unenumerated articles shall be final.

The Joint Committee which prepared the new schedule was as follows: Silas D. Webb, William H. Parsons, George F. Vietor, Elias Spingarn, and Lee Kohns, representing the Chamber of Commerce; Herman A. Metz, John C. Eames, and George A. Duval, representing the Merchants' Association; Chester B. Lawrence, F. B. Studwell, C. H. Clarke, Francis S. Phraner, Henry E. Nitchie, and R. M. Goddard, representing the Bonded Warehousemen of New York; Charles A. King, H. L. Swords, Benjamin Russell, Hamilton Fulton, Thomas J. Skuse, and Francis T. Leahy, representing the Collector of the Port of New York.

BETTER COTTON GOODS TRADE.

Prices Stiffened by Fall River Strike—Export Trade Improves.

Marked improvement has characterized the position of most lines of cotton goods during last week, and first sellers have been getting prices. The full significance of this statement can only be appreciated by those who have been in close touch with the market for the last few months. The cotton goods manufacturers evidently understood the situation thoroughly when they decided last Spring to cut down the production, the result of which has relieved the market of a possible congestion of cloth and ruinous prices for the producers. One of the amazing features about the curtailment movement is the unanimity with which it has been carried on from the beginning. Instead of there being a joint agreement between the manufacturers, each one has acted independently, regulating his running time, or production, according to the condition of his stock of cotton or the demand for goods.

Southern mills have during the week taken further measures in the direction of strengthening the market by further reducing the production, and during the month of August only 75 per cent. of the spindles in the five principal cotton States will be in operation. This will affect the output of both coarse yarn, print cloths, and drills and sheetings for export and home consumption. Facing conditions like these, the converters and printers, as well as some jobbers, have decided to at once cover their requirements for the season, and buying all during the week has been going on in an unusually free manner. There is, of course, a disposition on the part of some buyers to refrain from making large purchases, but the unanimity with which first sellers have maintained values and the increased willingness of buyers to pay the asking prices for goods that must be had are sufficient signs that the market has reached a turn. Buyers and sellers are rapidly getting their bearings again, and trade is expected to move along on an even keel during the remainder of the year. Manufacturers are paying 11 cents for spot cotton, and selling goods on the basis of 9½ cents staple. The cotton crop is now passing through the critical period, and there is little chance for prices to go lower than current quotations. Taking all these factors into account, the position of the seller is a very tenable one. Two years ago goods were selling only one-half cent lower, while staple cotton was selling at 8¾ cents, but the local goods market was fairly active and trade normal.

The position of print cloths is naturally a strong one. The suspension of seventy-one print cloth mills in Fall River has had its effect upon the market, although no quotable changes have been authorized. The action of Southern mills producing the same grade of goods has added strength to the situation. These prices are: 27-inch 7.60, 2¾c.; 28-inch 7.30, 3c.; 28-inch 7 yard, 2¼c.; 28-inch 5.15, 4¼c.; 39-inch 4.75, 4¾c.; 40-inch 4-yard, 5¼c.; 40-inch 3.90, 6¼c.; net ten days.

On [illegible] and drills the following [illegible] adopted for the month of [illegible]: 48x52 4-yard, 4¾c.; 30-inch 2.85 drills, 6½c.; 30-inch 3-yard drills, 6¼c.; 30-inch 3¼-yard drills, 5¾c.

Less 2 per cent. ten days! 60 extra to the home trade and less 2 per cent., 10 days to exporters. Whether the manufacturers will be able to maintain these prices is a matter of considerable doubt, but it will all depend upon the condition of their stocks. Mills that have a quantity of cottons on hand are not going to allow them to remain unsold while other corporations are doing business at a trifle lower price. That no immediate settlement of the Fall River trouble is looked for was made evident yesterday by the departure of several of the mill treasurers for their Summer quarters by the sea or in the mountains.

Demand for export cottons has continued in fair volume. China's purchases have of course composed the bulk of the trade, and while there have been no large contracts put through for the Orient, the sales have been quite numerous, daily cables arriving with instructions to purchase at the best advantage, but to get the goods. During the week under review it is conservatively estimated that full 20,000 bales of drills and sheetings have been booked on Chinese account. The goods include heavy and light weights, and while no prices are given out, it is understood that manufacturers are satisfied with their profits. Immediate shipments are insisted on in nearly all cases, showing that orders have been actuated by sharp necessities. Prints and shirtings that were totally ignored a few weeks ago are now being called for by the Chinese, and sellers are inclined to believe that the Far Eastern trouble is not going to seriously interfere with our Manchurian business. Australia has been buying good quantities of wash goods, cassimeres, denims, prints, and sheetings, and a retrospective glance shows that trade with that country during the last few months has exceeded that of any similar period for several years. The West Indies have been taking fancy cottons, while South America is furnishing a market for immense quantities of American-made plaids, prints, sheetings, and shirtings. One of the most puzzling features of the market at this time is that of prices for goods to be made from new cotton and to be delivered after Oct. 1. Buyers insist upon getting their orders in on a basis of 7-cent to 8-cent staple, while the manufacturers are scouting the idea of being able to buy new cotton at any such price. They admit that cotton will be lower than at present, but contend that there is absolutely nothing to warrant any one in figuring on a basis below 9 cents, and many persist in believing that the mills will be compelled to pay 10 cents for their cotton. The mechanical rubber manufacturers make their annual contracts about Sept. 1, and they are anxious to know what cotton duck is going to cost. Last year was a hard year for this class of duck consumers, the most of them paying from 2½ cents to 26 cents a pound for ounce goods. On the other hand, the manufacturers were in a position to make money, as they had bought their staple at a low cost. If the mills make the price of duck on the basis of 10-cent staple, the rubber people will have to pay about 19½ cents a pound for the goods.

NOT CHEAP LABOR.

Southern Cotton Man Says Operatives Are Well Paid.

Broadus E. Willingham of Macon, Ga., one of the most prosperous cotton manufacturers in the South, is out with a contradiction of the allegation made by the manufacturers of Fall River to the effect that they were compelled to reduce wages in order to compete with the Southern mills, where cheap labor is employed. Mr. Willingham, who, with his brother, Calder B. Willingham, operates cotton duck mills, says:

"There is no truth in that statement. When you consider the advantages the Southern operatives have in the cost of living, you will see that they are better paid than the same class of people in the East, or in the North. We have mere girls working as weavers, who earn more than $3 per day. The average pay of stenographers in Macon will not reach that sum, and I doubt if girls or men can find any more lucrative business in the country than the work in Southern cotton mills, when we compare the degree of skill and education required. We have the latest and most improved machinery in our mills, and our plants are comparatively new, while those in the North and East are antiquated and far behind the times. We economize in many ways that the Northern manufacturers do not take advantage of, but it is not in reducing wages. The day is not far distant when Northern mills will not make an ounce of coarse cotton duck. It is useless to place the responsibility of failure on the operatives. We have the advantage of fuel and no freights to pay on raw material, and several other items combined enable us to produce at less cost than our competitors. We have but one negro employed in our mills, and he cleans the floors so it is not negro labor we employ. We avoid making our white people come in contact with the colored people. We had one woman recently running a loom in our mill who will illustrate a point I am trying to make. She came and asked for employment, saying that she had never seen the interior of a cotton mill before. She had a husband and two children. The husband was a law student in a certain city, and while studying was unable to maintain his family. The little woman was given a machine, and in a few weeks was able to handle it, as she had devoted her whole attention to learning the art of weaving. It was not long before she was earning $2 a day, and in this way she supported her husband and children until he had been admitted to practice. To-day they are living in fairly good condition. They are not rich, but the husband is enjoying a thrifty practice, but they do not care to have the public know how they had to plan a living during their early life."

DULL EMBROIDERY TRADE.

Indications, However, Are for a Prosperous Fall Season.

In making a round of the retail stores it is clear to see that the embroidery trade, like others, is feeling the effect of the midsummer period. The only call at the present is for staples which are good all the year round. A few novelties are in request. Bands, edgings, and insertions are the best and there is some call for medallions. The latter are generally used for trimming waists, but are also to be seen on linen suits.

The present demand in the wholesale market is also very small, and in fact it is decreasing every day. The amount of staples sold, however, compares favorably with that of last year. Many houses report a good spot demand. Importers are now giving their attention to the opening of the new season which is at hand, and the orders placed so far have been very satisfactory. It is to be a novelty season again, and consequently the houses which are showing the most novelties are receiving the biggest share of the business. This applies particularly to the better grade of goods.

In underwear embroideries will be used more extensively than ever on medium and high-priced goods. For nightgowns laces and embroideries are about equally popular, and often both are used on the same garment. A noteworthy fact is that in the new lines of underwear, which the manufacturers are showing for next Spring, the embroideries employed are mostly either a narrow band or a medallion. Button [illegible] very well thought [illegible] are seen to [illegible]

LIGHT FURNITURE BUYING.

Full Attendance of Buyers but Orders Are for Sample Lots.

The semi-annual exhibition and sale of furniture which has been in progress for the last three weeks at the New York Furniture Exchange in the Grand Central Palace ended yesterday, and the net result while not up to the business of last year has not been discouraging to the manufacturers. The entire manufacturing trade of the country was represented in the exhibits, and the attendance of buyers was fully equal to that of last July, and ahead of that of the last Presidential year. The volume of business done, however, was only about 75 per cent. of the normal amount.

This falling off in business is not regarded by the manufacturers, however, as an unhealthy sign. The retail trade has been thoroughly represented in the buying, and the whole line has been well represented also. As a matter of fact, the buyers have been sampling rather than buying for stock, and they will come back later with reorders as soon as they can forecast the tendency of the Fall season.

In other words, instead of carrying the stock themselves, the retail dealers have decided to let the manufacturers do that for them this year, and take all the risk. That they can do so this year is due to an unusual accumulation of circumstances. The manufacturers are heavily stocked owing to the light Spring trade, and the retailers know that they can secure prompt deliveries at any time during the season. Many of them openly declared that if they were not sure of prompt deliveries on reorders they had confidence enough in the outlook to place full orders on the spot.

BIG DEMAND FOR ROPE AND TWINE

Trade Taken by Surprise by Summer Rush of Orders.

BUSINESS REVIVAL INDICATED

Demand Comes Equally from Ranchmen, Ship Owners, Hardware Dealers, and Farmers—Advance in Prices Forced.

The developments in the rope trade during the last thirty days have been unprecedented for this season of the year, in that the midsummer dullness has been replaced by the largest business booked during any similar period. Some of the manufacturers report that the volume of their business has increased 100 per cent. during the last month, the greater part of the gain having been made since July 4. So urgent has been the demand during the last week that fully two-thirds of the orders have been telegraphic, as the consumers have feared the delay of the mails, lest their orders would not reach the manufacturers in time to be promptly filled.

Ordinarily the most active period of the rope trade season is from the middle of September to the latter part of the Spring. Business usually falls off during the month of June and remains very dull during the remainder of the Summer. This year the volume of business began to increase during the latter part of June and has been steadily growing ever since. The demand is coming from railroad companies, hardware merchants, steamship companies, and the agricultural interests of the West, and while the request is strongest for rope, the binder twine trade has also shown great improvement compared with a few weeks ago.

The Spring season this year was very quiet, and the buyers who are entering the market now are largely dealers who neglected to buy during the season when they usually place their orders. The manufacturers state that these dealers now have very small stocks in their possession, and the demands of the actual consumers are forcing them into the market, and that for this reason the improvement will not be a temporary spurt, but an improvement which will last during the remainder of the year. It seems that the retail merchants throughout the country had expected that there would be a decline in prices this year, and that they also feared that the consuming trade would be less than normal. There was also a spirit of timidity apparent, which was attributed partially to the depressions in the stock market and to the dullness in other branches of commercial enterprise. The strike on the lakes was a reason assigned for the withholding of large purchases by the consumers in that section, and the vessel owners have been very large buyers since the settlement of these troubles. Notwithstanding the various causes assigned, the fact remains that the demand was so unusual and unexpected that it was a complete surprise to the rope manufacturers themselves. This was evident by reason of the fact that it caught many of theme without sufficient supplies of Manila hemp to meet their demands. Such a large number were forced into the spot hemp market that the prices of hemp were advanced and the manufacturers were forced to buy at the advanced prices. Rope has also been advanced 1 cent a pound since the unexpected activity made its appearance, but this has not served to check the demand.

W. H. Tucker, President of the Tucker & Carter Rope Company, when questioned regarding the situation, said:

"The rope manufacturers never know exactly what to expect from the dealers, but the present action has taken them more by surprise than any of recent years. The plants all over the country were running on Summer schedule when the demand first made its appearance. All had large stocks of rope on hand, and a portion of the equipment of many of the plants was idle. Now they are all running to their full capacity, and I do not believe there is a coil of rope unsold at any of the plants in the country. Naturally we were forced into the hemp market and the price of spot supplies was advanced. There is a scarcity of the fine grades of hemp and the prices are now upon a basis which leaves little profit to the manufacturers of the fine grade rope notwithstanding the recent advance in the price of rope. There is, however, an abundance of low grade hemp to be had. The volume of orders is constantly increasing, and the greater portion of them are now telegraphic. They are coming from all branches of the consuming trade and indicate a general improvement in the various arteries of commerce with which the rope business is allied. The hardware dealers, the agricultural interests, the steamship and railroad companies, have all entered the market and the orders from all sources seem to be urgent."

Arthur H. Delano, an authority on the rope trade, states that he attributes the present heavy buying movement primarily to the fact that the dealers throughout the country failed to buy the usual amount of stock during the Spring season owing to the opinion which prevailed then that the prices would perhaps be cheaper as the year advanced.

"There has been a general restoration of confidence in the trade, however," said Mr. Delano. "The merchants see that there are to be good crops and that the demand from the consuming trade will be good, and those who have delayed to enter the market are now hastening to provide for their requirements. The manufacturers who were endeavoring to curtail expenses as usual in the Summer were naturally not prepared for such an increase in business as has appeared, and therefore some have been forced into the hemp market upon less advantageous terms than they could have otherwise secured had they had foreknowledge of the trade in store for them. The greater portion of the increased demand has been for rope, and it has developed since July 4. The settlement of the lake strike was undoubtedly a very favorable influence for the business in that section, but there has been a larger demand from the rope men who sell lariats to the Texas ranchmen, with which this could have nothing to do. I am not certain whether the revival is a spurt or whether it will turn out to be a permanent improvement which will last during the remainder of the year, but many manufacturers believe the latter to be the case."

Whatever be the cause of the revival of the demand and of its development to unusual proportions it is evident that the rope manufacturers are struggling to secure supplies of hemp, and are doing all in their power to meet the demand. Considerable fine hemp has been recently bought in London on American account, and the supplies in this market are being taken as fast as received. It is also evident that there is a general scramble throughout rope-consuming channels to secure supplies before the capacity of the factories becomes taxed by the large number of orders received, and they are forced to delay deliveries.

Notes of Business Men and Events

George Bradbury, who has been identified with the New York office of the American Woolen Company, will succeed J. Mead in charge of the piece dye trade of the company in Boston. Mr. Mead has been transferred to the New York office, where he will take charge of Department No. 2.

⁂

Marcus M. Marks has issued a statement denying that he has resigned from the Presidency of the National Clothiers' Association.

⁂

J. Z. Batten, an importer of dry goods, returned last week from a trip to the European markets.

⁂

William Duncan, who is agent for Dawson, Halliwell & Co. of Manchester and the Dundee Mills of Hookset, N. H., has just been appointed agent in the United States for Simpson & Goodlee, Limited, manufacturers of brocades, damasks, and other bleached and printed cotton dress goods of Manchester, England.

⁂

Daniel Tenney, one of the leaders in the wholesale hat trade, returned last week from a European trip.

⁂

The Sigler Hat Company of Philadelphia has opened a New York office and salesroom at 195 Mercer Street in charge of J. White.

⁂

J. McKee, a well-known dress goods man, has become associated with the dress goods department of S. Peieris & Co., and will represent it in the South.

⁂

Lewis Oppenheimer's Sons, textile manufacturers of Philadelphia, have opened a New York office at 518 Broadway, under the management of S. Louis.

⁂

The Well-Haskell Company, manufacturers of shirt waists and costumes, also men's shirts, have moved their New York office and salesrooms to larger quarters at 110-112 Fifth Avenue, at the corner of Sixteenth Street.

⁂

H. A. Rhodes of Rhodes Brothers, Tacoma, Washington, is at present a visitor to the firm's New York offices, which are at 396-398 Broadway.

⁂

Richard Burbidge of Harrod's Stores, one of the most extensive and up-to-date retail establishments in England, is now on a visit to this country for the purpose of making a thorough study of American department stores and their methods of doing business. Mr. Burbidge will visit all the principal houses throughout the country before returning to England.

⁂

Charles P. McColin, who has represented the Central West for William Liddell & Co., linen importers of this city, will hereafter represent the same firm on the Pacific Coast.

⁂

S. J. Cawley, umbrella manufacturers, 54 Franklin Street, has closed out his business and is now connected with L. P. Henryson & Co., 82 Franklin Street.

⁂

The cinchona bark shipments during the first half of July have amounted to 732,000 pounds, the largest of any similar period for nearly two years. During the corresponding period last year the shipments amounted to 610,000 pounds.

⁂

Heavy European buying of sulphate of ammonia has caused prices to advance. The market had already been in a very strong position for several weeks, when the demand from the Continent caused it to take a very noticeable upward move.

⁂

Notwithstanding that the advance reports from the opium-producing sections state that the crop for the current year promises to yield fully 12,000 cases, which is about double the normal yield, the market has advanced during the past week abroad and also in New York. It seems that speculative interests have decided that the dull state of the market, caused by the bearish influence of the large crop in sight, made opium a favorable article for investment, and their purchases have been sufficiently heavy to bring about the considerable advances.

⁂

S. S. Palmer, President of the New Jersey Zinc Company, is en route to Europe, where he will take an extended pleasure trip.

⁂

Advices from Wisconsin say that the pack of early peas was below that of 1903, but that late varieties promise better.

⁂

The Radel & Mentz Leather Company of Newark, N. J., has purchased a site in that city for the erection of a tannery, work upon which will be started in the near future. The company was formerly located at Amesbury, Mass., and is capitalized at $100,000. The plant is expected to be ready for operation during the latter part of the Fall season. It will make patent shoe leather.

⁂

William Lane, manufacturer of women's shoes, Fifth Avenue and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, will move from that location to his factory at Second Avenue and Forty-sixth Street. The plant was damaged by fire, but has now been fully repaired.

⁂

The harness leather market is reported as having been more active during the last two weeks than for some time, the demand from Eastern buyers having shown considerable improvement.

⁂

S. E. Baker, President of the Comer-Kin[illegible] he will attend the annual colt skin sales. He will return to the United States about Oct. 1.

⁂

Corn-canning possibilities in Maine are improving, and packers are ready to take further orders for future delivery. Brokers here say that they are unable to secure confirmation of orders. Packing will probably begin about Aug. 25. The output will be of excellent quality, but short.

⁂

Information from abroad says that the apple crop will be heavy in France, Holland, Belgium, and Germany, which will reduce export demand from this country. Last year over 3,000,000 barrels were exported, the largest quantity ever sent abroad in one year. The extraordinary demand was due to the short crop everywhere in Europe.

⁂

The almond crop of California is estimated at 125 cars, about half of an average crop.

⁂

W. T. Mills of Charles T. Howe & Co., canned goods brokers, has returned from a trip to the Pacific Coast. He says that apricots will be plentiful and of good quality, but small in size. He says packers are paying $50 a ton for lemon cling peaches and $20 to $25 a ton for free stone fruit.

⁂

Pickle makers will be ready to announce opening prices shortly. The prospects for a good cucumber crop are promising, and unless something entirely unexpected occurs the output in the West will be large. Last year the crop was short everywhere, and the pack much reduced in consequence.

⁂

The heaviest buying of Pacific Coast canned fruits has been in Europe so far. Buyers in this country are apparently determined to carry less stock than they have done, leaving that to the packers.

⁂

Letters from Texas confirm earlier reports of a light pecan crop, not only throughout the producing districts of Texas, but in Mexico as well.

⁂

Baltimore reports a higher and active market for canned peaches. The advance was caused by the Government report recently issued, which predicts reduced yield in Maryland and Delaware.

⁂

Letters from Smyrna say that the yield of sultana raisins will not exceed 500,000 to 550,000 quintals, which will be the smallest since 1901. Last year's crop was 1,200,000 quintals. In 1902 the crop was 640,000 quintals.

⁂

The first arrival of Chili walnuts this season is here, consisting of 583 bags. They are held at 9 cents a pound.

⁂

The total catch of mackerel for salting up to date is reported as 17,987 barrels, compared with 18,094 barrels to the same date last year. Imports to date have been 888 barrels, against 11,000 barrels last year.

⁂

The tenth annual convention of the International Apple Shippers' Association begins in St. Louis next Wednesday.

⁂

Mr. Seligman of S. Steinfeld & Co. returned from Europe a few days ago.

⁂

Sol Sondheim of the glove firm of Sondheim & Strauss returned from abroad last Saturday.

⁂

Jacob Hasslacher of the Roessler & Hasslacher Company returned last week after an absence of several months in Europe.

⁂

A. A. Smith & Sons of 348 Broadway have been appointed New York agents for the Wilkesbarre Knitting Mills Company, manufacturers of misses' and children's hosiery.

⁂

The testing of the machinery in the new Federal Sugar Refinery at Yonkers has been completed and found satisfactory, and granulated sugar is now being turned out and placed on the market. The output will be about 1,500 barrels a day until a second installment of machinery is in working order.

⁂

The National Sugar Refining Company and Arbuckle Brothers advanced prices for refined sugar during the week and are now selling on the basis of 5 cents, less 1 per cent cash for granulated in barrels. The American Sugar Refining Company is quoting 5 points lower, but has advanced the price for granulated in bags to the same basis as that quoted for barrels.

⁂

Recent estimates made in the coffee market place the prospective yield of the growing Rio and Santos crops at 9,250,000 bags, including 2,500,000 bags at Rio and 6,750,000 bags of Santos.

⁂

Receipts of raw sugar at the four Atlantic ports for the week were 20,000 tons. Meltings by refiners were 40,000 tons, but the total stock showed a shrinkage of 20,000 tons for the week.

⁂

The stock of mild grade coffees in the United States is 545,487 bags, compared with 554,101 bags a week ago and 416,115 bags at the corresponding time last year.

⁂

The first consignment of new crop Louisiana rice, consisting of seventy-nine sacks, was received at New Orleans during the week, and was sold at public auction, bringing $3.30 a sack.

⁂

The world's visible supply of sugar is 2,300,000 tons, as against 2,600,000 [illegible]

FURNITURE TRADE INSURANCE.

Discussing Establishment of a Plan of Mutual Protection Against Fire.

One of the results of the convention of the American Furniture Association which was held a few days ago in the Grand Central Palace will undoubtedly be the organization of a mutual insurance concern to write the furniture trade risks. The insurance question occupied much of the time of the convention, and the consensus of opinion was that the rate charged by the old-style insurance companies for furniture factory and store fire risks was entirely too high.

It was decided that a committee should be appointed by the incoming President, James P. Hayes of New York, to conduct a thorough investigation of the subject and report to next year's convention. In the meantime a systematic campaign of education for the improvement of the risk will be carried on.

One of the chief causes of complaint which the furniture manufacturers make against the fire insurance companies is that they lump all the wood-working factories in one classification. This they declare is unjust to their trade, as the furniture factories are not nearly so dangerous a risk as some of the others included in the same general classification. It is also alleged by the insurance companies that the furniture store and factory risk is an unprofitable one, and one of the largest of the fire insurance companies in a letter to the convention asserted that its losses on this class of risk last year had been practically 100 per cent. On the other hand, statistics compiled by the association show a loss of less than 20 per cent.

It is believed by the furniture men that a great economy can be effected through the organization of a mutual insurance company, and a campaign of education on the precautions against fire. It is pointed out by them that the rubber trade, which is practically outside the pale of the regular insurance companies, has had a very small percentage of loss in its mutual insurance company. Statistics compiled by Edward Atkinson of Boston, on the percentage of loss by fire in factories of different kinds of [illegible]

DEMAND FOR GLUCOSE IS VERY DULL NOW

Consumers Buying on a Hand-to-Mouth Basis.

PRICES AT LOW EBB

Description of How the Article Is Made in This Country from Corn—It Is Not Unhealthful.

As is usual at this season of the year the demand for glucose is on a hand-to-mouth basis. Neither manufacturers nor syrup mixers show any inclination to contract against future requirements, and buyers generally appear to be awaiting developments, in spite of the fact that refiners are now asking low prices for their product. Carload lots at New York are now quoted on the basis of 1.61 cents for 42 degrees.

Outside of those directly connected with its manufacture and use the word "glucose" is associated by many people with everything that is bad. Some believe that it is made from dead horses, and others that it comes from glue. As a matter of fact, it is nothing more nor less than a thick, colorless syrup, and is perfectly harmless. It is not quite so sweet as sugar, and resembles cane and beet sugar in many of its properties. If properly made it will leave no after-taste in the mouth.

Glucose can be made from any substance containing starch, and practically all the glucose turned out in this country is made from corn. In Europe potatoes are used as the basis of manufacture. Most of the glucose produced finds its way into candy and syrup, being used as a substitute for the more expensive sugars, and is also advantageous in preserving fruits and making jellies. By a few changes in the method of converting and boiling a solid crystalline product can be obtained from glucose, called grape sugar, which is used in the manufacture of wines and beer.

There are less than ten glucose factories in operation in the United States, the smallest of which grinds 10,000 bushels of corn a day and the largest 30,000 bushels. One bushel of corn yields about forty pounds of glucose. Most of the refineries are now under the control of the Corn Products Company, and although the New York Glucose Company is generally supposed to operate independently, 49 per cent. of its stock is held by the former company. A new plant, recently started by independent interests at Granite City, Mo., will have a daily capacity of 15,000 bushels of corn.

The process of the manufacture of glucose is both intricate and interesting. Glucose makers recognize four substances in corn—starch, gluten, oil, and bran. The germs contain nearly all of the oil and a large part of the gluten, and they carry with them some of the bran. Corn can be ground without preliminary treatment and boiled with water and acid until the starch is entirely converted into glucose. As this process is attended by many drawbacks, however, the majority of the manufacturers adopt the larger but more satisfactory method of separating the starch from the remaining constituents of corn and using the starch so obtained for making the glucose.

After being cleaned of all refuse the corn is put through the "steeping" process, the object of which is to soften it so that it can be easily ground, and to dissolve the gummy substance which binds together the starch and the gluten. Large wooden tanks are used, holding from 2,000 to 3,000 bushels of corn. The temperature of the water which is run in on the corn is at about 80 degrees Fahrenheit during the whole steeping stage, which lasts from one to three days. Sulphur dioxide is blown into the tank from below, causing the water to become strongly saturated with sulphuric acid.

After being washed with clean water the corn goes to the mill, where it is ground either between millstones or rollers. This removes the germs from the grain, and the starchy mass left is ground very fine. It is now necessary to separate the remaining bran from the gluten and starch. This is done by forcing the ground material, which has been mixed with water to the necessary consistency, in a powerful stream on to a mechanical sieve known as a "shaker." At this point there is left a yellowish, milky mass containing starch and gluten, which is delivered by slightly inclined shallow troughs, called starch tables, each about 200 feet long, and of which there are 1,000 or more in a large factory. The manufacturer has taken advantage of the fact that the starch is considerably heavier than the gluten, the latter being allowed to float away with the water and run through a pipe at the end of the tables into large settling tanks.

The starch which remains on the tables in a plastic state is shoveled into a tank, where it is mixed with water and then pumped into converters, which are large copper boilers, into which steam is introduced by means of perforated pipes. A small percentage of muriatic or sulphuric acid is added, and the starch heated in the converter for about an hour, or until a simple chemical test shows that no more starch is present. The action in the converter is nothing more than a change from starch into glucose, or grape sugar, as it is sometimes called. A fair-sized converter will convert 750 pounds of starch at one time into about 1,000 pounds of glucose. Then comes the process of going through the neutralizer, which it enters as a yellowish brown liquid containing about 30 per cent of solid matter. The acid which was previously added to the starch is still present, and a neutralizing agent is now added. If muriatic acid was used for converting, soda is used for neutralizing, but if sulphuric acid was used marble dust is added for the same purpose.

The weak solution of glucose which is known as "press liquor" is then clarified by passing it over filters of bone coal. When it comes out it looks perfectly clean, and is called "light liquor," containing about 65 to 70 per cent. of water, which must be removed, resort being had to a vacuum evaporator. Ordinarily a system of three evaporators is used together, and the evaporation is continued until the liquor contains about 60 per cent. of sugar. Another filtration then takes place over bone coal to remove any remaining color, and then it is boiled in a vacuum pan until it has reached the desired degree of concentration.

Glucose comes on the market in different grades, according to the gravity, and the boiling is stopped whenever the desired density or gravity is acquired, which is determined by means of a hydrometer spindle. Mixing glucose, used by syrup mixers, has a gravity of 41 degrees Beaume, while confectioners' glucose has 42, 43, or 44 degrees Beaume, as desired. The finished glucose is run off into tanks and afterward shipped in barrels.

RAISIN PRICES SLASHED.

In Spite of Deep Cut, However, Little Business Is Being Done.

One of the two most important events in the dried fruit trade is the making of opening prices on raisins. The announcement for 1904 was made during the week, but even though these prices have been eagerly awaited, and when they did come were lower than expected, comparatively little business has been done. The prices, compared with the current and opening prices on the 1903 crop, are given herewith:

	1904 Crop.	Old Crop. Current Opening Price.	Old Crop. Price.
Loose—			
Two-crown	3½c	4c	6¼c
Three-crown	3½c	3¾c	5¾c
Four-crown	4½c	4c	7c
London Layers—			
Two-crown	$1.00	....	$1.45
Three-crown	1.10	....	1.55
Fancy clusters	1.40	....	2.00
Seeded—			
Choice, one-pound	5c	5¼c	7¼c
Fancy, one-pound	5½c	5¾c	7¾c

A glance at the opening prices of the two seasons as given in this table shows how much change there has been in the situation in a year and indicates that the troubles of the raisin growers, which are many and not to be despised, are still far from settled. No one here understands the [illegible] surrounds the [illegible]

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PART IV.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1904.

JULY

1904

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 30, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, July 30. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended July 30. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 30, '04.
23	7	15 Feb.	13.	6 Mar.	22.	11¼	12	+2	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$19,820,600				67/8	13⅜	9⅞	12	13	4,850
87½	33	64⅛ Feb.	13.	39½ July	1.	48	55	+6	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,180,000				40⅜	53	40⅜	51	...	1,650
75⅝	33⅝	54½ July	18.	43¾ Mar.	25.	51	51¼	−1	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	†53,387,900	May 21, '04.	½	Q	52¼	53½	50¼	51	41⅜	126,470
41⅝	17½	21⅜ Jan.	27.	14⅜ Feb.	8.	18	19	−⅝	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	..	19½	19½	18	18⅜	33	2,900
83	60½	79 July	15.	67 Jan.	6.	77	78⅝	−1½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	1⅝	Q	77	77	77	77	85	100
46¼	25½	32⅞ Jan.	25.	24½ June	14.	26	27	−1	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '04.		SA	27	27	26½	26½	29⅝	840
98	82	90 Feb.	9.	88⅜ June	6.	90	..	..	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	16,198,600	June 1, '04.	3	SA	86⅝	86⅝	86½	86½	85	55
235	171	202 July	14.	180 June	2.	193	198	−4	American Express Co.	100	[illegible]	July 1, '04.	¾	SA	200	200	198	198	180	560
37⅝	10	21¼ July	15.	11⅛ Jan.	5.	19½	21	−1	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300			..	20	20	20	20	16	100
11½	4	9¼ Jan.	2.	6⅛ Mar.	24.	7½	7⅝	−1	American Ice Co.	100	..	Feb. 15, '04.	+1	..	7¼	7¼	6¾	6¾	6¼	675
42⅝	16½	36½ Jan.	4.	24⅛ Mar.	24.	27½	28	−2	American Ice Co. pf.	100	14,922,200	Apr. 15, '04.	1½	..	29½	29⅞	27¼	27½	24½	2,310
19⅝	5	12 Jan.	22.	7 June	2.	8⅝	9½	−½	American Linseed Co.	100	10,[illegible]			..	9	9	9	9	..	100
48½	23½	30 Mar.	21.	22½ June	1.	26	31	+6½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	23½	23½	23½	23½	30	150
31⅝	10½	23⅝ Feb.	16.	15¾ Jan.	6.	20⅝	21	+1½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000			..	22⅝	23⅝	20½	21	18⅝	6,285
95⅝	67½	88 July	16.	75½ Jan.	6.	86	88	+1½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '04.	1¾	Q	87	88	86½	88	83½	494
24½	14½	22 Jan.	14.	16 June	3.	16¾	19	−⅝	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,408,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1½	..	17	17	17	17	15⅝	226
62⅞	38⅝	58⅝ July	21.	46 Feb.	25.	56⅝	57	−⅛	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	July 26, '04.	1¾	Q	57¼	57⅝	55½	56⅞	43	11,625
99½	80¾	96⅞ July	25.	88⅜ Jan.	6.	96	96½	+½	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	99	99⅞	99	99	90⅞	4,096
96⅜	80	93 June	14.	85 Jan.	6.	90	94½	+½	American Snuff Co pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	91½	91½	91½	91½	..	310
20	4½	7 July	18.	3½ June	30.	5	7	−1	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,500,000			..	5	6	5	6	..	200
134⅝	107¼	131½ Jan.	25.	122¼ Mar.	7.	129⅜	129	+⅝	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	129¼	129¾	127¼	129	116	17,380
123	116	130 June	23.	123 Jan.	4.	129½	130	+½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	129⅛	129⅝	128⅜	129⅝	118⅜	1,200
88	77½	93 June	14.	85 Jan.	6.	89	92	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	June 1, '04.	1¼	Q	91	91	91	91	89	27
149	117⅞	133¼ July	19.	121 Feb.	10.	..	..	−¾	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	131,546,680	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	131⅛	133	131½	133	131½	425
14⅝	7½	12¾ July	27.	10 Jan.	4.	11⅛	12¼	+1½	American Woolen Co.	100	39,501,000			..	11	12¼	12	12¼	8	200
125½	58	80¼ Apr.	12.	61 Feb.	20.	70½	71	−4½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 19, '04.	50c	SA	74	74	70¼	70½	72⅜	1,000
89⅞	54	79⅝ July	19.	64 Feb.	24.	76½	76¾	−2⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '04.	2	SA	79⅛	79⅛	75⅝	76⅞	62¼	146,640
103½	94⅜	98 July	20.	87⅝ Jan.	6.	95⅝	..	−1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '04.	2½	SA	97¼	97¼	95½	95⅝	88⅝	4,949
118½	106	121 July	21.	104½ Feb.	18.	115	116½	−4½	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	35,650,000	July 9, '04.	2½	SA	117	117	116½	116½	...	300
104	71⅝	85¾ Jan.	27.	72⅝ Mar.	14.	83⅜	83¾	−1⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,262,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	85¼	85½	82½	83½	83	39,726
98⅜	82⅝	95 July	20.	87⅝ Feb.	10.	92⅝	95	−2½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	150,385,900	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	92½	92½	92½	92½	86¼	385
71⅞	29½	53 July	19.	38 Feb.	24.	50⅝	50⅝	−1⅞	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000			..	50⅜	52⅝	49	50⅜	45½	76,661
225	170	227 May	11.	185 Mar.	16.	213	220	..	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	June 1, '04.	2½	Q	212½	212½	212½	212½	194½	90
160	140	87 July	19.	86⅜ June	9.	86	87	−⅛	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	3,000,000	June 1, '04.	1	Q	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	...	1,200
138⅜	115⅝	126 July	18.	106½ Mar.	12.	123½	124	−⅝	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	84,500,000	Apr. 2, '04.	3	SA	124½	124⅞	122¾	123⅞	122⅜	3,745
190	153	166½ July	13.	154½ Feb.	20.	163	165	−1½	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	†27,418,800	May 2, '04.	2	Q	163	163	162½	162½	163½	700
53⅝	27⅛	38 Jan.	28.	28¼ Mar.	14.	33	33½	+⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	†62,783,700	Nov. 27, '03.	1	A	34½	34½	32½	33¼	32⅝	3,560
37½	18½	41¼ July	26.	33 Jan.	15.	39¾	40½	+⅝	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,562,800			..	41½	42	39½	39½	21¾	7,625
75½	60	85¼ Jan.	21.	75 Jan.	2.	81	84	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '04.	2	SA	80¾	80¾	80½	80½	64⅝	100
138¼	106	127 June	11.	124 Feb.	11.	125	130	−3	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,830,700	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	124	124	124	124	125	100
29⅞	13	17⅜ Jan.	22.	12⅞ June	8.	13⅜	13⅞	−⅝	Chicago Great Western.	100	29,921,080			..	14½	14⅝	13⅝	13⅞	15¼	4,050
85½	63	71 Jan.	30.	47⅜ June	6.	50	51¼	−1½	Chicago Great Western pf A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2½	SA	53	53	50½	50½	74½	700
46⅞	24	31 Jan.	21.	29 June	6.	20⅝	23	−⅞	Chicago Great Western pf B.	100	9,489,180			..	22¼	22¾	20½	22½	32½	150
183½	133¾	148⅜ July	20.	137⅞ Feb.	24.	146¼	146⅜	−2⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,990	Apr. 22, '04.	3½	SA	148¼	148⅜	145¼	146½	141¼	109,995
194½	168	182 July	14.	173 Mar.	4.	178⅝	180	−1¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	48,374,400	Apr. 22, '04.	3½	SA	178¾	178⅝	175⅝	176⅝	172½	145
224½	153	180⅝ July	21.	161¼ Mar.	14.	175	180	+1	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	46,333,400	July 1, '04.	3½	Q	177½	180	177½	180	166	4,462
194	172	176 Jan.	6.	175 May	3.	170	..	..	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	†11,646,800	Feb. 20, '04.	3½	SA	178	178	178	178	...	20
19⅞	8	12¾ Jan.	15.	5½ May	24.	6¼	..	−⅜	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000			..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...	725
36	15	26½ Jan.	15.	13¾ May	27.	13⅜	15	−1	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000			..	14	14½	13½	13½	20	1,400
17½	3	7⅝ Jan.	4.	4 July	11.	4⅝	5¼	..	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000			..	4¾	4⅝	4½	4½	4	700
50⅜	30	33⅜ Jan.	18.	29 May	24.	..	..	−½	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '99.	1¼	..	29	29	29	29	..	200
99⅝	86	89⅝ Jan.	22.	88½ May	18.	74	76	+1¼	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 2, '04.	2	SA	75	75½	75	76½	72	200
100	35	60 July	20.	30 July	25.	65	65	−8	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	16,000,000			..	60	60	60	60	..	100
82½	24	38½ July	25.	25½ Mar.	12.	34½	35½	−2⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,932,600	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	38½	38½	34¾	34¾	45	12,485
122	65	65 Jan.	17.	63 Apr.	5.	..	65	+1	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '03.	4	SA	65	65	65	65	..	100
31⅞	10	19 Jan.	12.	13¾ June	1.	14½	15	..	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000			..	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	13⅝	60
72	44½	58½ Jan.	25.	48 June	1.	48	49½	−½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,760,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	48	48	48	48	51½	480
48	17	23⅜ Jan.	22.	17⅞ June	7.	19½	20	−¾	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000			..	20½	20⅞	19½	20	22	650
28½	9½	16⅜ Jan.	26.	8 June	28.	9	9¼	−⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,024,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¾	Q	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	14⅜	100
222	194	212⅜ May	16.	185 Feb.	8.	192⅜	193½	−2½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,986,000	July 15, '04.	2	Q	194	194	192	192⅜	187	4,106
119	94⅜	115 July	25.	101½ Jan.	4.	113½	113	+½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,560	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	115	115	114½	114½	105¼	415
35	15½	22⅜ Jan.	25.	9¾ May	9.	12½	13	−¾	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	Q	13	13½	12½	12½	29	2,336
85⅛	60	74½ Jan.	23.	65 Mar.	9.	68	69	−1	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	July 11, '04.	1¾	Q	70	70	68	69	79	645
163½	149	168½ Jan.	22.	149 Mar.	12.	159¼	160	−1¼	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	41,123,600	June 15, '04.	1¾	Q	166¾	161	159½	159⅝	164	3,500
276½	230	275¾ Apr.	7.	230½ Feb.	23.	265	270	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,600	July 20, '04.	1¾	Q	264½	264½	264½	264½	249	2
90¼	62	74½ Jan.	22.	64½ Feb.	23.	70¾	71¼	−2	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	†44,245,800	July 15, '04.	2½	SA	72	72	71	71½	78¼	1,420
20½	7⅞	14½ Jan.	23.	11⅞ June	27.	2	2½	..	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,080			..	·2½	·2½	·2½	·2½	10½	180
39¾	14	29½ Jan.	25.	2⅝ June	27.	4	4¾	+⅜	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,599,900			..	4½	4½	4½	4½	18	100
90	55	68 July	19.	60¾ June	16.	63¾	65	−⅞	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	May 2, '04.	1	Q	63½	65⅞	63½	63½	70½	900
140	122	123 Jan.	21.	128 Jan.	21.	125	132	..	Diamond Match.	100	15,000,000	June 13, '04.	2½	Q	131½	131½	131½	131½	..	65
34⅜	20	26½ Jan.	21.	19½ June	9.	21¼	22½	−½	Distillers' Securities Corperation.	100	28,964,300	July 26, '04.	1	..	21¾	22	21	21	23¼	365
29⅜	10	17¼ Jan.	22.	9⅝ June	4.	10	11¼	−½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000			..	10	10¼	10	10	14	400
42⅜	23	29¼ Jan.	2.	21½ May	16.	24⅝	24½	−1½	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900			..	25¾	25⅞	23⅞	24½	28⅞	33,158
74	62⅛	69⅝ Jan.	27.	55⅝ May	31.	60⅝	61	−2	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,392,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2	SA	62½	62½	59⅝	60½	66⅝	15,424
64⅞	44	50⅝ Jan.	2.	33 May	16.	35⅝	37	−3¼	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000			..	38⅛	38⅝	35½	35⅞	49	1,265
72½	39½	66½ Jan.	27.	54 July	15.	54	57	..	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000			..	56	56	56	56	52	306
74⅜	31	54 Feb.	3.	40 May	12.	...	42	+1	**Ft. Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 1, '04.	4	..	40	41	40	41	...	200
72	51	58⅛ Jan.	14.	43 Mar.	1.	49	51	−1	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '03.	1¼	Q	49	49	49	49	...	100
204	136	179¼ Jan.	23.	151 June	20.	160	162½	..	General Electric Co.	100	43,947,100	July 15, '04.	2	Q	162	162	159⅞	162	162	1,550
106½	63	77⅛ Jan.	22.	60 May	24.	64⅞	67⅞	−3⅝	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	July 18, '04.	1½	SA	67	67	64	64	71	400
99¼	77	85 Jan.	7.	77 Mar.	12.	79½	80¾	−½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 18, '04.	2	SA	80⅛	80¼	80½	80½	82½	200
151	123¼	137¼ July	20.	125⅜ Feb.	24.	135⅝	136	−1½	**Illinois Central.**	100	[illegible]96,040,806	Mar. 1, '04.	3	SA	137¼	137¾	135½	135⅝	129⅜	6,010
16⅞	9	14⅞ July	20.	10⅞ May	23.	13	13¼	−⅜	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	13⅝	13⅞	13	13⅜	11⅞	1,425
74½	57⅛	70⅝ July	7.	64½ Feb.	9.	69¼	69¼	−⅞	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Apr. 1, '04.	1½	Q	69¼	69½	68⅝	69⅝	63½	820
46½	28	40 Apr.	7.	29 June	7.	30½	33	−2⅝	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,282,500	July 1, '04.	1	Q	31	31	31	31	35	400
89¾	70	78 Apr.	7.	71½ Feb.	9.	73	75	−4	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	May 2, '04.	1½	Q	73¼	73½	73½	73½	90	100
48	16	22⅞ Jan.	8.	14 June	4.	18½	19¼	−¼	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900			..	19	19	18½	19	18	400
77⅞	30½	42 Jan.	14.	32 Feb.	25.	35	36	−2⅝	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	35	35	35	35	34½	200
47½	25¼	29 Jan.	21.	22½ May	9.	26	28	−1	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	[illegible]9,000,000			..	27½	27½	27½	27½	30	50
82⅝	62¼	74⅝ July	20.	64½ June	1.	47	52	−12	Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,600	July 1, '04.	1	Q	71⅞	72	71½	72	69	230
36½	16½	22⅜ July	18.	16½ Feb.	24.	..	..	..	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,993,500			..	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	22½	15
61¼	29	45 July	18.	31 Feb.	29.	41½	42⅜	−1	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000			..	43½	43½	42⅜	42½	38	700
130½	95	118 July	20.	101 Feb.	23.	114	114¼	−1	**Louisville & Nashville ex div.**	100	†60,000,000	Feb. 10, '04.	2½	SA	115	115½	112	114	104	15,144
13	6¼	14½ July	23.	6½ Mar.	21.	10	13	..	**Manhattan Beach.**	100	5,000,000			..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	20
155¼	120½	152⅝ July	20.	139¾ Mar.	12.	150¼	151¼	−1	Manhattan Elevated.	100	55,200,000	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	151	151½	150	150⅝	132½	4,180
128⅞	70½	92 Jan.	21.	74½ Mar.	14.	87½	89	+¾	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	52,000,000			..	87½	89½	83⅜	88	80⅝	23,400
142⅞	90⅞	124 Jan.	2.	104⅜ Mar.	14.	117⅝	118	+1⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	116½	118⅛	114⅝	116	110	94,220
29	5½	14⅛ Jan.	11.	5 Apr.	23.	9¾	9¾	+½	Mexican Central.	100	47,953,[illegible]			..	9¼	9¾	9¼	9⅝	14⅜	11,220
113	41	67⅜ Jan.	18.	40 June	3.	45	55	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	..	46	46	46	46	58½	200
118	83	94⅜ Jan.	21.	80 Jan.	6.	80	..	−12¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '04.	2½	SA	80	80	80	80	85½	100
79½	42	55 July	26.	36 Jan.	4.	74	74½	+1	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	2	SA	74	75¼	73½	74½	51½	7,545
132½	102½	128⅞ July	26.	116 May	2.	126½	128	−1	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	3½	SA	128½	129½	127	127	123½	825
30½	15⅞	19 Jan.	21.	14⅝ Feb.	24.	17	18¼	−⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	55,160,800			..	18¼	18⅞	17½	17⅝	19¼	1,600
62½	33	42⅜ Jan.	22.	32¾ June	1.	33½	35¼	−2	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000			..	36¼	36¼	35½	35¾	35¾	2,415
115⅞	93¾	95⅞ Jan.	22.	87 Feb.	24.	91¾	91⅞	−2¾	Missouri Pacific.	100	63,300,300	July 30, '04.	2½	SA	94½	94½	91⅝	91⅝	97⅛	73,110
133¾	85	123¾ Jan.	11.	101⅛ Feb.	24.	112	114	−1⅜	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	†10,800,800	Feb. 1, '04.	2	SA	111¾	111¾	111¼	111½	90	136
47⅜	32	40⅜ July	20.	30 Jan.	4.	37	37¾	−1⅜	National Biscuit Co.	100	20,236,600	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	48½	48½	47	47¼	36½	1,220
106⅞	94	106¼ July	19.	100¼ Jan.	18.	104⅝	105⅞	..	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,984,600	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¼	106	100
36	12	21 Jan.	22.	14½ July	28.	14½	15¼	−2⅝	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 1, '04.	1	Q	16½	16⅞	14¾	14¾	25	320
91	75	83 Jan.	28.	75 Jan.	28.	77	82	−3	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	8,546,800	July 1, '04.	1¾	Q	75	75	75	75	..	234
22½	10½	24⅛ Jan.	11.	14½ Feb.	25.	22⅞	23	−¾	National Lead Co.	100	14,904,400	Mar. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	22¼	23	22⅜	22⅞	14	9,800
96	75	96 July	11.	89½ Jan.	26.	93	94	..	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,400	June 15, '04.	1¾	Q	93¼	93	91½	93	83	300
[illegible]	34¼	41 Jan.	11.	34⅜ Feb.	25.	36	37	−2	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	30,652,400			..	37	37	36	36	38¼	400
22½	17	21½ Jan.	8.	15½ Feb.	25.	17	17¾	−⅜	National Railroads of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,846,600			..	18¼	18¾	17½	17½	17½	1,000
1	145	126⅜ Jan.	22.	120 Feb.	10.	126	128	−¾	New York Air Brake.	100	8,612,500	July 15, '04.	1½	Q	127½	127	125	127	127¼	900
158	113⅝	121⅞ Jan.	22.	112⅞ Mar.	12.	115	118⅜	−¾	New York Central.	100	132,250,600	July 15, '04.	1¼	Q	119½	119½	117⅝	118½	119⅜	10,200
45	19½	32¾ Jan.	22.	25 May	16.	27½	28¾	..	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000			..	29½	29½	29½	29½	24	200
31	20	30 Apr.	21.	16 June	15.	16	20	−2	New York Dock Co.	100	7,000,000			..	16	16	16	16	..	100
222½	187¾	196 Jan.	22.	185¾ May	18.	..	195	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	93,000,000	June 30, '04.	3	Q	194½	194½	194½	194½	195	15
35¾	19	31⅝ July	26.	19⅝ Mar.	14.	30	30¼	−1	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	32,112,800			..	30⅝	31⅝	29⅝	30	22⅝	43,305
78½	53⅝	67¼ July	19.	52⅝ Mar.	12.	60	60¼	+2	Norfolk & Western.	100	[illegible]98,000,000	June 17, '04.	1½	SA	61½	64⅝	59⅞	60¾	62⅝	10,210
95⅞	80	91 July	21.	80 May	6.	90	91	+1	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	123,000,000	Feb. 10, '04.	2	SA	90	91	90	91	89	225
124½	96	99 Jan.	22.	90 Mar.	12.	95½	99	−½	North American.	100	27,650,000	June 1, '04.	1¼	Q	98	99	98	98½	98	335
72	39⅝	61 July	13.	51 Feb.	24.	60	61	+¾	**Pacific Coast.**	100	4,000,000	May 2, '04.	2½	SA	59¼	60	59¼	60	48	300
100	87	95 July	26.	95 July	26.	95	100	+3⅝	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	100	1,514,800	May 2, '04.	2½	SA	95	95	95	95	90	100
75	50¼	69⅝ July	26.	61¼ Jan.	12.	67½	68	+¾	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	2,814,400	May 2, '04.	2	SA	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	54	197
42⅜	17	23¼ Jan.	19.	24 Feb.	27.	23¾	..	−1½	Pacific Mail.	100	30,000,000	Dec. 31, '03.		..	23½	23½	23½	23½	20	200
117⅞	110⅜	125⅜ Jan.	27.	111½ Mar.	12.	119	119¼	−1½	Pennsylvania.	100	901,[illegible]00,000	May 31, '04.	1¼	Q	119½	119½	118½	118⅝	132¼	182,[illegible]
109⅜	87⅝	102⅝ Jan.	26.	92⅜ Mar.	12.	98⅝	100	−1½	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	32,[illegible]00,700	May 25, '04.	1¼	Q	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	5,300
39	15	22¾ Jan.	22.	17 Mar.	14.	17	21	−1⅜	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000			..	18	18	18	18	18	100
65⅝	22½	34 July	13.	24½ May	18.	32⅝	33	..	Pressed Steel Car Co

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 30, 1904.—Continued.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Sale Saturday July 30. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Change From Past Week.	STOCKS.	Par.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range Per Week Ended July 30. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change from Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 30, '04.
32½	13	22	July 25.	16	Jan. 9.	19¼	21		St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000				22	22	22	22	17	53
98	68	70	Jan. 25.	61	Mar. 1.	70	72½	+ 2½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	7,000,000	June 1, '04.	1	Q	70	70	70	70		150
69	38	59¾	July 30.	39¼	Jan. 9.	51½	51¾	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,000,000	July 1, '04.	1	Q	52½	53½	51	51½	50	7,410
170	145½	167	Jan. 22.	150	Jan. 9.	161	164	..	St. L. & San F. C. & N. I. stock ctfs.	100	7,317,500	July 1, '04.	2	Q	164	164	164	164	160	15
30	12	16½	Jan. 22.	9½	June 1.	12½	15½	..	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000				13¼	13½	12½	12½	14	905
80	24	39¾	Jan. 22.	25¾	June 1.	32½	33½	— ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				32¾	33½	32¾	33	31	3,400
72	29¼	47⅝	Apr. 12.	21½	Jan. 7.	37½	38	— 1	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				38¾	39½	37	38	33	2,900
97½	67	85	July 14.	77	Jan. 5.	83¼	85	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	5,700,000	July 1, '04.	1¾	Q	85	88	85	85		100
65¼	35⅝	53⅝	July 30.	41¼	Mar. 14.	49¾	49½	— 2⅝	Southern Pacific.	100	197,332,100				51¼	53⅝	49¼	49½	43½	207,470
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Southern Pacific rights.	..	..	..	..	..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	..	35,820
26⅞	16½	25¼	July 18.	16¾	Feb. 26.	22	22¼	— 1⅝	Southern Railway.	100	139,509,600				24¾	24¾	22¾	23	21	24,710
93	69½	90	July 30.	77¼	Jan. 6.	87½	88½	+ ½	Southern Railway pf., extended.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	2½	SA	89	89	89	89¼	85	1,320
2¼	⅝	1⅝	Feb. 24.	⅝	Mar. 4.	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine.	100	12,000,000				1	1	1	1	2¼	100
66¾	25⅞	44⅝	July 28.	31½	May 16.	42	43⅝	..	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,853,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	43¼	44¾	41½	42¼	39	58,020
45¾	20¼	27⅝	Jan. 23.	20	June 2.	24¾	25	— ¾	Texas Pacific.	100	33,760,000				25	25	24½	25	25¾	5,500
125⅝	106	124½	Jan. 13.	115	Mar. 14.	120	122	— ¾	Third Avenue.	100	12,000,000	July 30, '04.	1¼	..	120¼	120¼	119	119	..	321
37½	17¼	22	Jan. 21.	17¼	June 21.	20	22½	— ¾	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000				20½	20¾	20½	20½	22	100
31⅞	15	29½	Jan. 23.	21½	May 27.	24½	25¾	— 1½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,966,000				24½	25	24½	25	22½	300
48	24	39¼	Apr. 22.	32	Feb. 24.	37½	38½	— ¾	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				35	35¾	37½	38	29½	1,010
122¼	70	96	July 19.	87½	Feb. 23.	93½	94½	— ¾	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	16,511,000				95¾	96¾	95¼	95¼	93½	700
104⅝	65¾	99	July 20.	71	Mar. 14.	94¾	95	— 2⅝	Union Pacific.	100	106,772,900	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	97¾	97¾	94¼	94¾	75¼	306,800
96⅞	83½	94¼	Apr. 6.	...	Feb. 25.	93½	94	..	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,567,100	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	94	94	93½	93¾	85¾	594
64½	30	49	July 25.	42¾	Apr. 19.	46½	48	— ½	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	July 1, '04.	1½	SA	49	49	47½	48	41	900
15	8	8¾	July 21.	6¼	May 16.	..	..	— 1½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300				7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	..	200
85	33	50	July 6.	40	Mar. 24.	..	..	+ ¾	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. pf.	100	12,103,200	June 1, '04.	1	Q	47½	47	47½	47½	49	300
150½	95	110	Jan. 8.	100	Feb. 24.	105	115	..	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 16, '03.	2	SA	110	110	110	110	100	30
15¼	6	8¼	Jan. 25.	6¼	May 27.	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛	United States Leather Co.	100	62,989,800				7¼	7⅝	7	7¼	7¼	6,000
90⅝	71½	84¼	July 15.	78¾	Jan. 4.	82½	83	..	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,349,800	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	82½	83½	81¾	83	81¾	2,054
..	..	50	July 15.	48	Jan. 13.	47¾	47¾	..	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	5,032,600				48	48	48	48	..	417
16¼	7	19⅝	July 23.	10¼	Jan. 14.	19¼	19½	— ⅛	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,068,600	Apr. 20, '00.	1	..	19¾	19½	19	19⅝	10	3,755
56	30¾	78¾	July 19.	41	Jan. 4.	74	76	— ¼	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,300	June 15, '04.	1½	SA	76	76	73½	76½	35	1,940
32½	10	15⅝	July 16.	8¾	May 9.	11¾	11¾	— ¾	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,498,200	Dec. 30, '03.	2	Q	12¾	12¾	11¼	11½	22¾	62,125
60⅝	40¾	53¾	July 28.	51¾	May 13.	52⅝	52⅞	— ⅝	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,114,100	May 16, '04.	1¾	Q	52⅝	53¼	52	52½	71¾	335,053
66⅝	17¼	34⅝	Jan. 23.	22¾	June 28.	28½	28½	— 1¼	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,324,400	June 1, '03.	1½	Q	..	..	..	..	..	..
125½	80	106⅛	Jan. 28.	98	July 6.	101	101¼	— ¾	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 15, '04.	2	Q	101	101¼	100	101	99	4,020
23⅝	18⅝	21⅝	Jan. 27.	15	May 16.	16⅝	17¼	— ⅝	Wabash.	100	28,000,000				17	17	16⅝	16⅝	22	500
55¼	27½	41	Jan. 25.	23¾	Feb. 24.	34⅝	35	— 1½	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000				36¼	36¼	34¼	35	36⅞	4,100
240⅝	195	207	May 9.	205	Mar. 23.	204	212	..	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '04.	14	SA	210	210	204	204	..	38
93	80¼	89⅝	May 9.	85	May 19.	87⅞	88½	— ½	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,870,000	July 15, '04.	1¼	Q	88⅝	89⅝	88	88	84	692
221	130	172⅝	Jan. 21.	153	May 2.	156	158½	— 4	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	16,490,700	July 11, '04.	2½	Q	158	158	157	158	170	900
27¼	12	19¼	Jan. 22.	14¼	July 25.	14½	14½	— ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000				15	15	14½	14½	15¾	1,530
65	40¾	52¾	Jan. 22.	37	July 27.	37	38	— ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,966,900				38	38¾	37	37	51	600
35½	20	29¾	Jan. 22.	21¾	June 29.	22	22¼	— ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500				22	22	21¼	21¼	29½	532
20¾	14½	21¾	Jan. 20.	16	June 6.	16¾	17¼	— 1½	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,166,800				17	17¾	16¾	17	18½	800
46¾	33	47¾	Jan. 27.	37	June 6.	38	39¼	— 1½	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,300				39¼	39¾	38	38	37½	852

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1	Manhattan	1
Am. C. & F. pf.	1¾	M. & St. L. pf.	2¾
Am. Cotton Oil	1	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Express	4	M. pf.	1
Am. Hide & L. pf.	1	Mo. K. & T. pf.	1
American Ice	1	Missouri Pacific	2⅝
American Ice pf.	2	Nash. C. & St. L.	1½
Am. Locomotive	1½	Nat. Biscuit	1
Am. Steel Fds.	1	Nat. Enameling	2⅜
Anaconda Copper	4½	Nat. Enam. pf.	3
At., T. & S. F.	3⅝	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	2
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	N. Y. Dock	2
Atlantic Coast Line	4⅝	N. Y., O. & W.	1
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Nor. & West	2
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2⅝	Pacific Mail	1½
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Penn. R. R.	2¼
Cent. of N. J.	1½	People's Gas	1½
Chi. G. W. pf. A.	1½	Peoria & East.	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	2¼	Pullman	2
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Rep. St. Sp. pf.	1½
Chi Term. Tr. pf.	1	Reading	1⅝
Cleve., L. & W.	3	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	2½	Rock Island	1½
Consol. Gas	2½	Rock Island pf.	2¼
Corn Prod. pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	1½	St. L. & S. F. M pf.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	2	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Det. Un. Ry.	1½	Southern Pacific	2⅛
Erie	1½	Southern Railway	1⅝
Erie 1st pf.	2	Third Avenue	2
Erie 2d pf.	3¼	Tol., St. L. & W.	1⅝
General Chemical	1	Union Pacific	2⅝
Hocking Valley	2⅜	U. S. Pipe	1½
Ill. Central	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	2⅝
Int. Pump	3⅝	Va.-Car Chem.	1½
Int. Pump pf.	4	Wabash	1⅝
Iowa Cent. pf.	2⅝	Westinghouse	4
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Kan. City So. pf.	1	Wis. Central	1½
Louis. & Nash.	1	Wis. Central pf.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	2	Col. Fuel & I. pf.	1
Allis-Chalm. pf.	4	Ft. W. & D. City.	1
Am. Linseed pf.	6¾	Met. St. Ry.	1⅜
Am. Locom. pf.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Woolen	1¼	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	1	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	3
C., C. C. & St. L.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ala. Mid. 1st	1½	Ft. W. & R. G. 4s.	5½
At., T. & S. F. gen. 4s, reg	1½	Houston & Texas 4s.	1½
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1½	Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	1½
Balt. & Ohio, S. W. Div. 3½s	1	Iowa Cent. 1st 5s.	2½
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	2¾	Knox. & Ohio 6s.	2¾
Cent. of Ga. 3d inc.	1¾	Louis. & Nash. gold 5s	4
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1911	1½	Minn. & St. L. 5s.	2
Ches. & O. 5s, reg	3½	Mo. Pacific con. 6s.	1
Chi., I. & L. 5s.	1½	Morris & Es. 1st 7s.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	1½	N. Y. Dock 4s.	1
Col. fuel conv. 4s ctfs.	2	Ore Short Line 6s.	1
F. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s	1⅝	St. L. Mer. Bdg. 5s.	2½
		So. Yuba Water 6s.	4
		Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1½
		U. S. Leather 6s.	1
		West. N. C. 1st 6s.	1

Bonds Declined.

Chi. G. L. & C. 5s.	2½	Rens. & Sar. 7s.	1¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F. 6s	1	Rich. & M. 4s.	5
C., C. C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s.	1	San A. & A. Pass 4s.	1½
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s.	1	Tol., Peo. & W. 4s.	1
Den. & Rio Gde. 4s.	1½	Union Pac. conv. 4s.	1
Det., M. & M. 1. g. 3½	2	U. S. Realty & Imp. 5s	1
Gila V., G. & N. 1st	1	U. S. Steel 5s.	1¼
N. Y. Cent., L. S. col. 3½, reg.	2½	U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	1¼
		Wabash deb. B.	1

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 1.

American Car and Foundry—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Glue—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Light and Traction—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Seed Machine—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Steel Foundries—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Tobacco—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Amoskeag Manufacturing—Semi-annual dividend payable.
Astor National Bank—Dividend payable.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé—Semi-annual dividend payable on preferred.
Automatic Electric Co.—Dividend payable.
Bald Eagle Valley—Semi-annual dividend payable.
Butte Electric and Power—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cambridge (Mass.) Gas Light Co.—Semi-annual dividend payable.
Cambridge (Mass.) Electric Light Co.—Dividend payable.
Canada Southern Railroad—Semi-annual dividend payable.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Chicago Edison—Dividend payable.
City Trust—Dividend payable.
Columbus (Ohio) Street Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Consolidated Car Heating—Semi-annual dividend payable.
Consolidated Gas of New York.—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Gas (Pittsburg)—Dividend payable.
Corn Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Cuban American Sugar Co.—Dividend payable.
Detroit United Street Railway—Dividend payable.
De Witt Wire Cloth Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Edison Electric Illuminating (Boston)—Dividend payable.
Farmers' Loan and Trust—Dividend payable.
German-American Bank—Dividend payable.
Grand Rapids Street Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Great Northern—Dividend payable on preferred.
Greene Consolidated Copper—Dividend payable.
Hamilton (Brooklyn) Trust—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Co.—Dividend payable on first and second preferred stocks.
Illinois Central Railroad—Books close for payment of dividend.
International Steam Pump—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Paper—Books close for annual meeting.
Jacksonville (Fla.) Electric—Dividend payable on preferred.
Keystone Watch Case Co.—Dividends payable on common and preferred.
Kings County Trust, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Lawyers' Title Insurance—Dividend payable.
Lehigh Valley—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Michigan State Telephone—Dividend payable on preferred.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light—Dividend payable on preferred.
Municipal Gas, Albany—Dividend payable.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis—Semi-annual dividend payable.
Nassau Trust, (Brooklyn)—Dividend payable.
New York National Exchange—Dividend payable.
Northern Pacific—Dividend payable.
Northern Texas Traction, Fort Worth—Dividend payable.
Omaha Electric Light and Power Co.—Semi-annual dividend payable on preferred.
Pacific Bank—Dividend payable.
Pacific Coast Co.—Dividends payable on common and first and second preferred.
Pennsylvania Traffic—Dividend payable.
Pefferill Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable.
Phenix Fire Insurance—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Quincy Mining—Books close for payment of dividend.
Rock Island—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rogers Locomotive Works—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co. —Books close for annual meeting.
Syracuse Lighting—Dividend payable on preferred.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Torrington Co.—Dividend payable on common.
U. S. Bobbin and Shuttle—Dividends payable on common and preferred.
United Traction, Albany—Dividend payable.
Western Telephone and Telegraph—Semi-annual dividend payable.
Worcester Railways and Investment—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Brooklyn Docks—Books close for annual meeting.
Glucose Sugar Refining Co.—Books close for annual meeting.

Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Couch & Fitzgerald—Books close for annual meeting.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$9,241,675	$10,193,800	$7,515,625
Jan. 9	14,984,975	14,810,300	12,953,450
Jan. 16	23,161,750	20,217,125	19,093,425
Jan. 23	26,072,675	26,414,975	23,332,400
Jan. 30	25,129,650	27,885,775	25,623,025
Feb. 6	21,943,775	18,545,675	17,896,225
Feb. 13	20,379,225	15,529,675	13,960,200
Feb. 20	27,506,800	9,041,675	12,496,000
Feb. 27	22,130,200	5,951,900	9,975,925
March 5	20,242,300	966,975	8,944,450
March 12	20,227,025	1,624,000	8,119,900
March 19	17,310,675	3,180,400	5,471,250
March 26	17,462,675	6,280,900	6,965,675
April 2	17,795,050	2,130,525	3,649,525
April 9	12,916,450	3,741,300	4,571,750
April 16	17,304,600	4,067,850	6,575,050
April 23	14,362,700	10,986,675	9,461,050
April 30	13,144,250	11,121,850	7,494,900
May 7	12,724,300	10,020,525	6,461,000
May 14	12,527,250	8,262,625	5,344,125
May 21	13,094,675	6,522,725	14,201,450
May 28	10,922,525	9,645,150	11,220,075
June 4	11,789,525	4,775,600	11,295,575
June 11	15,648,400	9,477,175	13,302,250
June 18	16,588,275	10,020,525	13,158,300
June 25	20,403,075	13,825,600	13,575,350
July 2	26,325,800	6,871,625	20,094,725
July 9	26,017,725	8,008,475	12,226,900
July 16	44,562,350	12,275,475	15,700,275
July 23	50,609,600	18,915,600	15,902,400
July 30	55,389,600	24,080,075	12,738,125

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Aug. 1	$24,040,075	$11,738,125	$22,185,350
Aug. 8	21,547,075	9,021,850	20,043,950
Aug. 15	21,945,575	7,156,850	18,121,894
Aug. 22	21,043,300	8,745,350	16,140,194
Aug. 29	20,677,025	8,742,775	11,819,975
Sept. 5	17,294,975	4,067,050	8,815,275
Sept. 12	18,372,300	718,075	7,110,894
Sept. 19	12,173,625	*1,642,850	13,854,225
Sept. 26	14,849,300	1,256,625	14,383,025
Oct. 3	13,937,500	1,819,300	13,899,025
Oct. 10	16,577,125	1,827,350	17,422,175
Oct. 17	17,424,550	4,908,250	14,598,775
Oct. 24	17,944,650	17,781,675	14,712,175
Oct. 31	20,274,150	21,399,100	16,422,650
Nov. 7	6,384,225	17,852,350	8,922,925
Nov. 14	6,133,425	18,529,350	16,162,525
Nov. 21	8,911,350	19,529,975	14,482,925
Nov. 28	6,125,300	18,784,300	12,414,675
Dec. 5	6,304,300	9,973,750	6,907,675
Dec. 12	3,077,975	8,338,900	5,455,025
Dec. 19	14,025,500	6,993,600	8,785,325
Dec. 26	12,574,625	4,649,300	7,891,350

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$55,389,600	1896	$17,728,600
1903	24,080,075	1895	41,806,575
1902	12,738,125	1894	11,986,125
1901	22,125,575	1893	*4,201,675
1900	27,235,975	1892	24,321,275
1899	10,311,125	1891	19,481,350
1898	41,904,475	1890	8,959,650
1897	46,723,100		

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,622,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $14,545,275, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1893, $55,389,600, July 30, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,850, Sept. 29, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,498,200	$902,570,500	$836,178,900
Jan. 9	241,115,300	916,982,300	858,713,200
Jan. 16	238,498,900	934,395,600	841,368,600
Jan. 23	272,645,500	965,084,900	898,908,200
Jan. 30	281,115,000	984,052,100	1,023,943,600
Feb. 6	278,631,900	993,856,800	1,027,156,500
Feb. 13	276,985,600	999,549,300	1,026,257,500
Feb. 20	284,513,600	994,438,800	1,028,022,600
Feb. 27	289,180,300	990,299,100	1,027,920,400
March 5	290,091,900	990,918,400	1,028,257,500
March 12	289,254,300	997,938,000	1,037,368,900
March 19	288,564,000	998,918,900	1,037,013,700
March 26	288,962,900	1,007,362,100	1,045,892,800
April 2	294,294,400	1,038,335,000	1,065,512,800
April 9	311,547,300	1,044,396,300	1,109,374,400
April 16	311,736,200	1,040,833,700	1,114,867,800
May 7	305,832,400	1,071,630,000	1,121,712,800
May 14	295,231,100	1,078,828,600	1,129,615,400
May 21	288,145,900	1,056,553,500	1,100,598,100
May 28	304,430,700	1,040,483,400	1,098,953,500
June 4	308,460,600	1,036,595,200	1,096,796,000
June 11	312,870,200	1,042,983,300	1,102,781,300
June 18	319,373,000	1,049,889,800	1,122,012,500
June 25	324,281,200	1,068,813,200	1,143,314,100
July 2	324,352,500	1,075,031,500	1,152,038,300
July 9	325,025,300	1,078,294,800	1,158,180,500
July 16	339,355,700	1,087,518,700	1,179,169,400
July 23	350,970,400	1,089,849,200	1,201,442,200
July 30	357,231,600	1,097,388,100	1,204,969,600

The following table gives the same items from this time in 1903 to the end of that year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Aug. 1	$251,524,500	$908,864,500	$909,857,700
Aug. 8	249,035,200	912,697,100	912,272,900
Aug. 15	247,397,400	908,545,600	913,825,300
Aug. 22	249,503,800	917,944,900	918,792,000
Aug. 29	250,706,900	923,111,500	920,128,900
Sept. 5	246,829,600	924,418,900	918,121,900
Sept. 12	244,921,100	926,852,800	918,188,600
Sept. 19	240,544,200	922,045,600	909,462,300
Sept. 26	239,368,600	917,047,700	907,540,300
Oct. 3	238,341,100	912,988,100	897,214,400
Oct. 10	240,260,900	913,101,600	897,615,100
Oct. 17	240,376,100	906,265,500	891,771,600
Oct. 24	240,373,100	907,699,000	889,774,600
Oct. 31	221,978,300	911,948,500	926,614,600
Nov. 7	222,465,400	920,086,200	923,044,700
Nov. 14	219,482,200	889,858,000	893,418,100
Nov. 21	215,744,700	887,234,300	847,333,400
Nov. 28	216,612,200	880,339,700	841,582,000
Dec. 5	217,030,400	892,002,300	842,900,400
Dec. 12	218,791,800	890,893,400	842,855,700
Dec. 19	228,096,500	873,740,200	848,204,000
Dec. 26	229,054,300	892,262,800	865,913,700

Maximum deposits, $1,204,965,600, July 30, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,302,400, Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $748,953,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,099,349,200, July 23, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $357,231,000.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 29, 1904	$8,703,117
Week ended July 31, 1903	11,562,222
From Jan. 1, 1904	331,427,117
From Jan. 1, 1903	362,091,271

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 26, 1904	$8,902,725
Week ended July 28, 1903	9,462,134
From Jan. 1, 1904	209,718,308
From Jan. 1, 1903	205,087,227

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 29, 1904	$30,402
Week ended July 31, 1903	20,797
From Jan. 1, 1904	6,392,288
From Jan. 1, 1903	3,690,286

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 29, 1904	$3,000
Week ended July 31, 1903	2,300
From Jan. 1, 1904	44,336,306
From Jan. 1, 1903	32,806,301

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 29, 1904	$27,402
Week ended July 31, 1903	18,497
From Jan. 1, 1904	58,006,917
From Jan. 1, 1903	29,146,008

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 29, 1904	$88,053
Week ended July 31, 1903	84,254
From Jan. 1, 1904	577,993
From Jan. 1, 1903	1,002,086

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 29, 1904	$797,915
Week ended July 31, 1903	428,353
From Jan. 1, 1904	24,739,477
From Jan. 1, 1903	18,335,533

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 29, 1904	$709,862
Week ended July 31, 1903	344,109
From Jan. 1, 1904	24,161,478
From Jan. 1, 1903	18,332,648

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 29, 1904	$118,455
Week ended July 31, 1903	85,048
From Jan. 1, 1904	6,970,387
From Jan. 1, 1903	4,693,177

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 29, 1904	$800,215
Week ended July 31, 1903	430,653
From Jan. 1, 1904	69,127,783
From Jan. 1, 1903	52,141,834

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 29, 1904	$737,304
Week ended July 31, 1903	345,544
From Jan. 1, 1904	53,157,396
From Jan. 1, 1903	47,448,657

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1903 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	107¼	Jan. 25	102¾	Jun. 9	105½	July 23
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	108¼	Mar. 28	106¾	Jan. 15	106¼	Mar. 28
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	106¾	Apr. 11	106¾	Jun. 4	106¾	July 15
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	106⅞	Jan. 6	106⅞	July 12	106⅞	July 20
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	132⅞	Apr. 20	132⅜	May 26	132⅜	May 26
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	134	Jan. 5	132⅜	Jun. 2	133	Jun. 25
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	108	Jan. 5	105⅜	May 23	106¼	July 15
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup.

1904

THE BANK STATEMENT.

New Records for Cash and Deposits—Slight Decrease in Loans.

The bank statement was regarded as "good," because it showed the first decrease in loans since June 4, and the increase in cash was very near that indicated by the reported movements of money. New high records were made for cash and deposits. The high record for loans was made on July 23.

The increase in cash was not very well distributed, the First National alone having $5,250,400 out of the total increase of $6,260,600.

The detailed statement disclosed a remarkable shifting of loans among the large banks, which may have been incidental to the flurry in foreign exchange. The First National reported a decrease in loans of $9,782,500. The National City Bank had an increase of $6,576,900, and the Hanover National expanded its loans by $3,366,700. Banks increasing loans were 23 in number, and those showing decreases numbered 30. There were nine banks with less than 25 per cent. reserve, six National and three State. This compares with nine banks below the reserve required in the preceding week, fifteen in the week ending Aug. 1, 1903, twenty-one in the corresponding week of 1902, and twenty-one in 1901. The total deficit of these nine banks was $613,875, which is equivalent to the reserve required upon deposits of $2,455,500 out of a total of $1,204,965,600.

Money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at ⅝@1 per cent. The tone of the time money market was a shade firmer for the longer periods. Rates are 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four and five months, 3½@3¾ per cent. for six and seven months, 4 per cent. for eight months. There was good inquiry for commercial paper at 3½@4 per cent. for the best names. Quotations are 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for prime single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from $4.8755@$4.8765 to $4.88@$4.8810, closing steady at $4.8770@$4.8775.

In the corresponding week of 1903 money loaned on call at 1@3 per cent., averaging 2 per cent. Time money was quoted at 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent. for four to five months, 5¼@5½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper was in light request at 5¾ per cent. for indorsements, 5¾@6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for good names. The range for demand sterling was $4.8575@$4.8580 to $4.86@$4.8610, closing steady at the lower rate.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of Aug. 1, 1903, follow:

	1904.	Increase.	1903.
LIABILITIES.			
Capital	$115,972,700	.....	$109,922,780
Net profits	134,823,400	.....	129,168,900
Deposits	1,204,965,600	$3,522,400	908,857,700
Circulation	58,962,900	*169,700	43,862,400
Total	$1,494,224,600	$3,352,700	$1,192,811,900
ASSETS.			
Loans	$1,097,338,100	*$2,511,100	$808,864,500
Specie	271,182,900	5,227,500	170,738,300
Legal tend.	58,048,100	1,083,100	80,786,200
Total	$1,484,569,100	$3,749,500	$1,160,389,000
Res. held	367,231,000	6,260,600	251,524,300
Res. req'd	301,241,400	380,600	227,494,425
Surplus	$65,989,600	$5,380,000	$24,030,075
U. S. dep's.	23,353,700	10,500	37,281,400

*Decrease.

The surplus in 1902 was $13,788,125; in 1901, $22,165,350; in 1900, $29,144,875; in 1899, $8,116,600; in 1898, $41,994,475; in 1897, $45,720,150.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not included in weekly statements, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. The item "net profits" is constantly changing, but is given only "as per latest official reports."

COUNTRY CONSOLIDATIONS.

Combination of Five Institutions in Warren, R. I., of Doubtful Expediency.

Considerable criticism is being heard of the recent consolidation of three National banks, one trust company, and a savings bank in Warren, R. I., into a branch of the Industrial Trust Company of Providence. That some consolidation was profitable in a town of 5,400 people so liberally supplied with banking facilities is admitted, but such a one as that actually accomplished appears at this distance hardly to the interests of either stockholders or depositors in the five institutions.

The savings bank certainly had its place in that community, and there may well have been a place for a National bank as well, even if the call for a trust company in addition were a little hard to hear. Warren might well have dispensed with her trust company and a couple of National banks. That, however, if the town was one to demand any local banking facilities at all, would appear to have been the limit of wise consolidation.

As for the branch of the Industrial Trust Company: The establishment of such branches is in itself an indication that the trust company does not intend to confine itself to strictly trust business, but rather seeks to take advantage of the liberal laws governing trust company establishment. The process of taking deposits out in the country for employment in any one of the city fields of investment or speculation that a trust company can legally avail itself of is profitable so long as the investment or speculation turns out well. But it hardly affords the depositors such protection as they had when their deposits or their savings, as the case may have been, were cared for by the banks of their own town and under the laws respectively governing National and savings banks.

LISTING OF MERCANTILE MARINE DISCUSSED.

Last week a delegation headed by Andrew [illegible] Steamship Company, [illegible] on the report that before very long an attempt will be made to have its securities listed on the Exchange. The common reached 4¾ and the preferred 19, while a one-point advance in the bid price for the 6% per cent. bonds was shown with the latter touching 76. It has been said that no attention whatever has been paid by the company to the demand for the securities, notwithstanding a year ago last May when a move was made in the 6% bonds it is [illegible] the price up to 100 or par. At that time the bulk of the securities of the company were held by the underwriting syndicate under an agreement not to sell for a given period and it was not thought that any of the bonds would come on the market. As soon as it was [illegible] the price up to a point which made it so as to keep the price of it comparatively figure. For a number of months the bonds held the [illegible] but [illegible] country were listed on the Exchange, a greater stability in the price for the issues would be secured than by any other means.

Should the outstanding securities be listed they would consist of the following:

	Issued.	Authorized.
Common stock	$25,000,000	$25,000,000
Preferred	25,000,000	25,000,000
Bonds	22,000,000	50,000,000

In addition to the above there are also $20,000,000 of the Panama Railroad Company, of which $10,000,000 are owned by the Panama Railroad Company, [illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealing during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing July 30. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.			Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
225	..	Albany & Sus.	$3,500,000	July,	1904	4½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*238	Mar. 4, 1903
145	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	July 1,	1904	3	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30, 1904
16	22	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000				21	Mar. 9	21	Mar. 9	21	Mar. 9, 1904
65	76	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July 1,	1904	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	Oct. 24, 1903
220	230	American Coal ($35)	71,500,000	Mar. 1,	1904	5	220	May 19	200	May 10	200	June 14, 1904
4	6¼	American Grass Twine	13,063,000	Jan. 2,	1903	⅛	8½	Feb. 15	5¾	July 14	6¾	July 20, 1904
4	6¼	American Hide & Leather	11,274,100				5¼	Jan. 27	2¾	Jan. 5	4¾	July 18, 1904
120	130	American Snuff	11,001,700	July 1,	1904	2½	120	Feb. 29	110	Jan. 21	130	July 11, 1904
..	..	American Spirits Mfg.	27,983,800				.....	.....	.....	.....	2½	Dec. 18, 1901
30	35	American Steel Foundries pf.	15,500,000	May 2,	1904	1½	45	Jan. 22	26	July 7	35	July 28, 1904
133	138	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	May 2	1904	2	140	July 1	130¾	Feb. 11	140	July 1, 1904
76	..	American Woolen pf.	20,000,000	July 15,	1904	1¾	77	July 14	69	Jan. 25	77½	July 27, 1904
28	30	Ann Arbor	3,250,000				27	Jan. 22	25	July 11	26	July 22, 1904
55	60	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000				59	July 21	53	Mar. 28	59	July 21, 1904
92	98	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 15,	1904	1¾	92½	Apr. 21	92½	Apr. 21	92½	Apr. 21, 1904
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 5,	1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1894
..	..	Beech Creek ($50)	5,685,000	July 1,	1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	*104	June 25, 1902
105	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Apr. 1,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*108	Dec. 30, 1903
5	7	Brunswick Dock & City Imp.	5,000,000				7	Jan. 23	5	July 18	5	July 18, 1904
127½	130	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg	9,000,000	Feb. 15,	1904	3	130	July 7	118¼	Mar. 2	130	July 7, 1904
140	160	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15,	1904	3	*135½	June 24	*135½	June 24	*135½	June 24, 1904
49	49½	Butterick Co.	12,000,000	June 1,	1903	1	49⅞	Mar. 7	47⅞	Feb. 19	48½	July 6, 1904
65	66	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Feb. 1,	1904	1½	68¼	Jan. 2	64	Apr. 29	65¾	July 19, 1904
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July 1	1904	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	126½	Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	July 15,	1904	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	30¾	Oct. 31, 1902
102	105	Central & South American Tel.	7,917,000	July 7,	1904	1½	103	May 3	103	May 3	104	July 20, 1904
180	..	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,800	July 1,	1904	1¾	182	Jan. 14	181	Jan. 18	*181	Jan. 18, 1904
81	84	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	27,577,000	July 15,	1904	2	86½	Apr. 12	80½	July 13	80½	July 13, 1904
86	85	Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf.	5,000,000	June 20,	1904	2	89	June 17	89	June 17	89	June 17, 1904
..	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	21,895,100	July 1,	1904	2	224	July 15	207	Feb. 8	224	July 18, 1904
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	74,818,100	July 1	1904	1¾	*137	May 5	*130	June 6	*135	July 6, 1904
135	140	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	21,403,200	Feb. 20,	1904	3	145	May 26	135	Mar. 22	145	May 26, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	July 1,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1903
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	July 1,	1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1902
105	110	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	July 20,	1904	1½	110½	Mar. 14	100	Feb. 8	107½	Apr. 8, 1904
75	80	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2,	1898	1½	79	Apr. 13	79	Apr. 13	79	Apr. 13, 1904
178	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	June 1,	1904	1¾	181	Mar. 21	179	Apr. 20	179	Apr. 20, 1904
181	200	Commercial Cable	15,000,000	July 1,	1904	2	193	Feb. 16	188	Jan. 8	180	July 11, 1894
65	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1,	1904	4	66	Apr. 16	66	Apr. 16	66	Apr. 16, 1904
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000				.....	.....	.....	.....	22¾	June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep. 20,	1903	1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	Sep. 15, 1903
21	22½	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000				23¾	Jan. 22	18	Mar. 14	22¼	July 21, 1904
⅞	1	Denver & Southwestern	3,000,000	Feb. 20,	1902	1½	2¼	Jan. 23	1	Jan. 16	1	May 16, 1904
⅞	1	Denver & Southwestern pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20,	1902	1½	3½	Jan. 23	2	Jan. 12	2	Apr. 15, 1904
18¼	25	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	4,233,100				24½	Jan. 22	19¼	Jan. 7	21	Apr. 4, 1904
100	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 1,	1903	7	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	June 1	1904	2½	76¾	Jan. 23	70	May 31	76¾	June 7, 1904
125	132	Diamond Match	15,000,000	June 15,	1904	2½	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539				3½	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 24, 1903
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf.	3,522,491	July 15,	1904	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	Dec. 28, 1903
6½	7	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	12,000,000				10¾	Jan. 22	5¾	June 3	7	July 14, 1904
..	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July,	1904	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	405	Mar. 21, 1902
75	80	Electric Storage Battery	15,795,709	July 1	1904	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	June 18, 1903
..	..	Evans. & Terre Haute pf. ($50)	1,294,000	Oct. 15,	1903	2½	72	Feb. 23	72	Feb. 23	72	Feb. 23, 1904
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	5,108,909				..	.....	..	.....	29	Jan. 9, 1902
93	97	General Chemical pf.	10,000,000	July 1,	1904	1½	96	Mar. 17	94	Feb. 23	94	May 14, 1904
113	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July 1,	1904	1½	*115	June 14	*115	June 14	*115	June 14, 1904
170	185	Great Northern pf.	124,129,200	May 2,	1904	1¾	186	Mar. 23	170	Mar. 17	180	July 8, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1,	1904	4	..	.....	..	.....	*76	Oct. 15, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	July 15,	1904	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*101	Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,900,300	Apr. 30,	1904	1½	*89¾	May 25	*89¾	May 25	*89¾	May 25, 1904
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,870,600	Apr. 30,	1904	1½	*95	Apr. 14	*95	Apr. 14	*95	Apr. 14, 1904
62½	64	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	July 25,	1904	50c	52½	July 22	50¼	Jan. 12	52½	July 22, 1904
108⅝	..	Ill. Cent. leased line	10,000,000	July 1,	1904	2	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6, 1904
36	37½	International Power	6,400,000	May 20,	1904	2½	37¼	July 16	26	Mar. 1	37	July 19, 1904
..	..	Kansas City Southern	29,993,500				22¾	July 18	16½	Feb. 24	22¾	July 18, 1904
26¼	21¼	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,800,400				19¾	Apr. 12	10¼	Jan. 11	13	July 14, 1904
12½	14½	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	May 2,	1904	1½	52	Apr. 12	45½	Apr. 7	52	Apr. 12, 1904
47	52	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1900	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	June 1,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*200	Feb. 17, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000				..	.....	..	.....	12	May 21, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2,	1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	50	Mar. 13, 1902
5	10	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1901	1	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29, 1904
52	60	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	3,000,000	July 1,	1904	3	55	Mar. 5	48¼	Jan. 5	55	Mar. 5, 1904
..	..	Laclede Gas	8,500,000	June 15,	1904	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	98½	Mar. 14, 1902
75	100	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	June 15,	1904	2½	104	Feb. 3	91	Mar. 17	98	May 19, 1904
26	28	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000				30½	Jan. 25	26	Mar. 11	28	July 13, 1904
85	100	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	July 15,	1904	1	95	Feb. 23	85	June 17	85	June 23, 1904
245	275	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29,	1904	4	250	July 1	250	July 1	250	July 1, 1904
52	55	Long Island	12,000,000	Mar. 2,	1896	1	56½	July 19	46	May 17	56	July 22, 1904
..	..	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000				14¾	July 23	6¾	Mar. 21	14¾	July 23, 1904
..	..	Maryland Coal pf.	1,576,000	June 30,	1904	2½	110	Feb. 25	110	Feb. 25	116	Feb. 25, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30,	1904	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*188	July 10, 1903
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700				17½	Jan. 4	16	Jan. 15	16	Jan. 15, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 29,	1904	1½	53	July 12	45	Mar. 9	53	July 12, 1904
120	140	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29,	1904	2	158	Feb. 26	123	Jan. 22	129½	June 16, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	May 2,	1904	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	Apr. 18, 1902
182	186	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	July 1,	1904	3½	186½	May 5	182¼	Apr. 7	186½	May 5, 1904
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000				.....	.....	.....	.....	5¾	June 9, 1902
42	46	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Mar. 1,	1904	2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2, 1904
105	110	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1	1904	3	103½	July 6	101¼	May 12	103½	July 6, 1904
40	45	New York Dock pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 15,	1904	1	41	Feb. 23	40	Apr. 16	40	June 15, 1904
..	..	New York & Harlem	5,638,850	July 1,	1904	2	405	June 30	400	June 30	405	June 30, 1904
..	..	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1,	1904	1¼	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1, 1904
147	150	New York & New Jersey Telep.	12,500,000	July 15,	1904	1½	*150	Jan. 14	*140	Feb. 8	*147½	July 12, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 11,	1904	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	23¾	Nov. 14, 1898
..	..	Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas	9,000,000	June 1,	1902	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*24	Dec. 12, 1902
3½	4⅝	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 20,	1902	30c	4½	Jan. 19	4	Apr. 27	4	May 24, 1904
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,312,400	July 2,	1898	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,118,500	July 1,	1904	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
68	72	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Feb. 19,	1904	2	*70	June 13	*68	May 31	*68	July 13, 1900
82	83	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	25,963,000	May 2	1904	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	85½	June 23, 1903
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1	1904	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	May 16, 1899
62¼	65	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	24,780,200	Feb. 15,	1904	1½	66¾	Jan. 22	55	Apr. 20	63½	July 19, 1904
93	98	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	27,543,700	July,	1904	2	96	Jan. 22	90	Apr. 11	95	July 12, 1904
180¾	..	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago	10,714,200	July 1,	1904	1¾	180½	July 21	180¾	July 21	180¾	July 21, 1904
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	July,	1904	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	Sep. 12, 1902
⅝	1¼	Quicksilver	5,708,800				⅝	June 24	⅝	June 9	⅝	June 24, 1904
3½	4½	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,200	May 6,	1903	½	4½	Feb. 16	3¾	June 24	3¾	July 7, 1903
..	92	R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. ctfs.	8,000,000	July 1,	1904	2	93	May 17	85	Feb. 11	85½	June 30, 1903
..	..	Reading 2d pf.	42,000,000	May 2,	1904	2	72¼	July 8	65¼	Feb. 25	70¾	July 21, 1904
205	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July,	1904	4	*205	Apr. 29	*205	Apr. 29	*205	Apr. 29, 1904
131	135	Rome, Watertown & Og.	10,000,000	May 16,	1904	1¼	131	Jan. 29	131	Jan. 29	131	Jan. 29, 1903
30	40	Rutland pf.	9,057,600	Jan. 15,	1903	1	35½	Feb. 9	30	Apr. 22	30	June 4, 1904
10¼	12	St. Jo. & Grand Island	4,600,000				14	Jan. 19	9	Mar. 15	9	May 15, 1904
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,413,000	Mar. 1,	1902	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	May 16, 1903
125	127	St. L. & S. F., C. & R. Ill. pf. cfs.	4,191,700	July 1,	1904	1½	126	July 15	122	Feb. 4	126	July 15, 1904
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs.	.....				.....	.....	.....	.....	55	May 6, 1903
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1,	1904	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	Mar. 19, 1902
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	500,325	July,	1894	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1899
96	98	Southern Ry. Mob. & O. ctfs.	8,482,800	Apr. 1,	1904	2	98	Jan. 26	90	Feb. 25	92	May 5, 1904
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	2,000,000	June 1,	1904	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	Apr. 20, 1903
..	..	Texas Central	2,040,400	July 15,	1904	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	Apr. 11, 1903
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,234,500	July 15,	1904	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*20	Apr. 9, 1903
17	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,900				*17	Apr. 22	*17	Apr. 22	*17	Apr. 22, 1904
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	5,000,000	July 1,	1904	1¾	*150½	July 18	*150½	July 18	*150¾	July 18, 1904
4	5	Union Bag & Paper	16,000,000				5¼	Jan. 20	4	Mar. 22	4	July 22, 1904
82	..	Union Bag & Paper pf.	11,000,000	July 15,	1904	1¾	85¾	Jan. 4	45	Feb. 24	82	July 23, 1904
109	114	United Fruit Co.	13,676,300	July 15,	1904	2	112½	June 13	96	Feb. 5	111½	June 14, 1904
..	..	U. S. R. E. & G. Co.	21,200,000	July 1,	1904	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	Aug. 12, 1902
10⅝	11	United Railways Investment	10,000,000				12	Jan. 15	9	Feb. 17	10¾	July 23, 1904
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining	8,913,500	July 1,	1903	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	39¾	Nov. 5, 1902
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf.	6,945,500	Oct. 1,	1903	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	June 20, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,196,000	Mar. 15,	1904	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*175	Oct. 31, 1902
17	19⅝	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	5,611,000				20	Apr. 30	20	Apr. 30	20	Apr. 30, 1901
..	1	Vulcan Detinning	1,500,000	July 25,	1895	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5¾	Dec. 31, 1900
..	40	Vulcan Detinning pf.	1,500,000	Nov. 25,	1895	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	Sep. 14, 1895
115	116	West Chicago Street	23,128,000	Nov. 27,	1903	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	Aug. 8, 1899
115	116	Westinghouse M. & Mfg. 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 15,	1904	2½	121	Jan. 18	110	June 27	120	June 27, 1904

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended July 30, 1904.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest Period.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Range for Year 1904. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Week's Range or Last Sale.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.					
Gen. g. 4s, July, 1995	J J	103¾ Jan 28	99¾ Apr 15	103¾ Jul 29	103¾ 104
Do registered	J J	103 Jan 28	99¾ Apr 15	103 Jul 29	103 103
Adjustment g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov	90 Jan 28	84 Apr 15	90 Jul 29	90 90
Do registered	Nov	89 Jan 28	84 Apr 15	89 Jul 29	89 89
Stamped 4s, July, 1995	Nov	89 Jan 28	84 Apr 15	89 Jul 29	89 89
Do registered	Nov	89 Jan 28	84 Apr 15	89 Jul 29	89 89
Cal. & Ariz. 1st g. 4s, 1909	M S	103¾ Jan 28	99¾ Apr 15	103¾ Jul 29	103¾ 104
Do registered	M S	103 Jan 28	99¾ Apr 15	103 Jul 29	103 103
Cal. & Ariz. 1st g. 4s, 1909	M S	103¾ Jan 28	99¾ Apr 15	103¾ Jul 29	103¾ 104
Do registered	M S	103 Jan 28	99¾ Apr 15	103 Jul 29	103 103
Trans-Con. 1st g. 4s, 1958

1904

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid	As'd.
Do do unified and ref. g. 4s,1929	J J*	91¼	Jun 27	84	Jan 7	90⅝ July 30	89⅞	90⅝
Do do registered		87¾	Apr 23	87¼	Apr 23	87¾ Apr 23	..	..
Do Riv. & Gulf Div.1st g.4s,1933	*MN	96	Jul 18	91	Mar 14	95 July 27	..	..
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945	J J*	111¼	Mar 8	111¼	Mar 8	111¼ Mar 8	100⅝	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	J J*	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	91 Feb 25	88½	..
Do do small		..	....	..	....	90 Fe 4, 03	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	J D*	126¼	May 31	125⅜	Jun 6	123⅛ June 6	125	127½
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	O J	121	Apr 23	120	Jan 11	121 Apr 23	118½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	M S	94¼	Jan 18	90	Jan 11	94¼ July 8	94½	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	F A	114	Jan 13	113⅜	May 9	113½ May 9	111	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*J J	..	....	..	....	101½ Je 30, 02	96	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1990	Q F	92½	Jul 15	85½	Mar 8	92½ July 29	90	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	J J*	124½	Jun 27	120	Jan 22	124½ June 27	121½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*A O	115¾	Jul 18	110⅝	Apr 18	115 July 30	113½	115
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch, 1923	*J J	..	....	..	....	113 De 1, 99	113	..
Do 1st 6s, McM. M. W. & Alb	M J*	113¾	Jun 9	113¼	Jun 9	113¾ June 9	112	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	*J J	113	Jul 6	113	Jul 6	113 Jul 6	113¼	116
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s,1926	*J J	103¾	Jun 29	100	Feb 8	103¾ June 29	102⅝	104½
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	A O*	78	Jun 27	73	Feb 19	77 July 29	76½	77
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Ndy., 1915	A O	..	....	..	....	108½ Aug., 94	107½	..
New York Central & Hudson River—								
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J J*	101⅞	Jun 22	96⅝	Feb 19	100 July 29	99¼	100
Do do registered	J J*	99⅞	Jun 10	98	Jan 6	99¼ June 10	..	..
Do deb. 5s, of 1884-1904	M S*	102⅝	Jan 26	100	Mar 3	101¾ June 17	102	..
Do do registered	M S*	100⅞	Apr 6	100⅜	Mar 31	100⅞ Apr 6	101	..
Do reg. deb. 5s of 1883-1904	M S*	100⅞	Mar 31	100⅜	Mar 31	100⅞ Mar 31	..	..
Do deb. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	100⅝	Mar 2	100	Jan 14	100⅝ Mar 2	100⅜	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	98 De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	101¼	Apr 8	99¼	May 2	99¾ May 17	100¼	..
Do do registered	*M N	..	....	..	....	99½ No 8, 02	100¾	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	93¼	Jul 23	86	Feb 19	93 July 30	93	93½
Do do registered	*F A	91½	Jun 28	86	Jan 20	91¼ July 8	89¼	90
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	91¼	Jul 16	85¾	Mar 14	90⅜ July 29	90¼	..
Do do registered	*F A	..	....	91	Jan 17, 03	91 Jan 17, 03	..	88
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	106¾	Jun 13	104	Jan 5	105½ July 7	105⅛	108
Do registered	J J*	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	102 Mar 31	..	..
Clear. El. C. 1st s.f. gtd.4s,S.A.1940	J D	..	....	..	....	93 Ap 3, 02	86	..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	104 Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	....	..	....	107½ Jy 6, 99	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 7s, 1900	M N*	..	....	..	....	103 Oc 10, 02	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con.gtd.g.4s,1993	A O*	..	....	..	....	105¼ No 15, 01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	109½	Jun 16	106⅞	Jan 4	108½ July 29	107⅜	..
Do registered	*J J	108¾	Jun 28	107¼	Jan 4	108½ July 29	107	107½
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	100⅜	Jan 22	98	Mar 19	100 July 29	100	100½
Do do registered	*J D	98	Apr 13	98	Apr 13	98 Apr 13	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	M S*	101½	Jul 29	98¾	Mar 1	101½ July 29	101¼	101½
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	..	....	..	....	114 Fe 6, 02	104½	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	..	....	..	....	121 No 21, 03	117¼	..
Pitts. McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	..	....	..	....	139 Ja 21, 03	127	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	122	Jan 18	116¾	Apr 19	116¾ Apr 19	111½	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	122	Jan 16	121¾	Jul 20	121¾ July 30	121¾	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	O J	120	Jan 20	121	Jul 20	121 July 29	121	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J D	106¼	Apr 30	105½	Apr 13	106¼ June 9	104⅝	..
Do registered		..	....	..	....	106¾ No 26, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*M N	97¼	Apr 21	96¼	May 20	98⅛ May 26	96	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	*M N	..	....	..	....	100 Se 24, 03	100	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	112¼	Mar 8	113	Apr. 4	113 Apr 4	113¾	..
R. W. & O. con.1st ext.5s,July,1922	A O	118	Jul 28	115½	May 6	118 July 28	118	119⅛
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	..	....	..	....	113¾ Ja 25, 02	..	..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	104¼	Apr 5	104	Feb 9	104¼ Apr 5	103½	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	103	Jul 21	102¾	Apr 2	105 July 29	104¾	..
Do registered	A O*	101	Mar 28	101	Mar 28	101 Mar 28	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—								
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	....	..	....	131¾ Ap 29, 03	123½	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J	101¾	Apr 20	101⅞	Apr 20	101¾ Apr 20	101¼	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	..	....	..	....	106¾ My 14, 03	100¾	..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g.4s,June,1992	M S	103⅝	Jul 23	100¼	Mar 18	103⅝ July 30	103⅜	103⅝
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	112¾	Apr 12	111	Feb 23	112¾ Apr 12	..	111¼
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	..	....	..	....	130 Ap 20, 03	127½	..
Imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	..	....	..	....	127 No 28, 03	124	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	132¼	Jun 29	125¼	Apr 19	132¼ July 23	..	132½
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	101¼	Jul 21	96¼	Jan 4	101¾ July 30	101⅜	101½
Do registered		..	....	..	....	96¾ Se 23, 03	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s,1941	J D*	94	Jul 11	87½	Feb 25	93½ July 28	93¼	95¾
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	..	....	..	....	107½ Jy 1, 01	108½	..
Sel. V. & N. R. 1st gtd. g.4s,1938	M N*	101¼	Apr 26	99¼	Feb 26	101¼ July 29	101¼	..
N. P. Ry. pr.in.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997	Q J	105¾	Jul 28	101½	Jan 6	105¾ July 29	105¼	105½
Do registered	Q J	104½	Jun 21	101	Mar 3	104½ July 6	103	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	76¾	Feb 20	74½	July 30	74¾ July 30	74¾	75
Do do registered	Q F	75¾	Jun 17	68¾	Jan 8	72⅝ June 17	71¾	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	97¾	Jan 11	97⅝	Jan 11	97⅝ Jan 11	96¼	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, G. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	98¾	Jul 13	90¼	Jan 6	96¾ July 30	96¼	..
Do do registered		98	Jul 13	90	Jan 8	97 July 30	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	122¾	Mar 9	122¾	Mar 9	122¾ Mar 9	125	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	....	..	....	132 Jy 28, 99	117¾	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	..	....	..	....	112¼ Jy 21, 03	111	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O	108¼	Jan 29	105½	Apr 11	103¾ Apr 11	100¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	..	....	..	....	96½ No 9, 03	95	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, March, 1948	Q M	66	Jul 14	85	May 3	90 July 14	88¼	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J	113½	May 23	111	Feb	113½ May 31	111	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	110	Jul 7	110	Jul 7	110 July 7	110	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	A O*	..	....	..	....	108½ Jy 9, 02	109	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	110	May 13	105	Jan 10	100¼ July 28	107⅝	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	102½	Jun 9	102½	Jun 9	102½ June 16	102½	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	..	....	..	....	102 Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	110¼	Jun 27	108	Jan 11	108½ July 23	108	108⅝
Do registered, 1921	J J*	108⅝	Mar 31	106⅜	Jun 25	105¾ June 25	105	108
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.reg.cts.,1937	M S*	..	....	..	....	102 No 11, 98	91¼	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col.tr.cts.,S.B.,1941	*F A	..	....	..	....	92¼ De 28, 03	92	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g.3½s,1916	M N*	98	Jul 16	93⅞	Mar 25	98 July 16	97¾	..
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	118½	Jun 27	118	May 27	118½ June 27	117	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J J	..	....	..	....	108¼ Au 21, 03	112⅝	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	F A	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	96 Jan 8	93⅝	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940, Ser.C.	J J*	98¾	Apr 4	98¾	Apr 4	98¾ Apr 4	93¼	..
P.,C.,C. & St.L.con.g.gt.4½s,A.1940	A O*	110	Mar 5	108	Apr 25	108 Apr 25	110¼	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	111½	Jan 28	108¾	Jan 4	110 Mar 5	110¼	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	..	....	..	....	116½ Fe 14, 01	108	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	*M N	102	Jul 6	101¼	Jan 22	102 July 6	102¾	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	92	Feb 13	90	May 14	90¼ June 7	92¾	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	..	....	..	....	127¾ Oc 21, 02	120	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	121 Mar 4	119½	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	119	Apr 11	119	Apr 11	119 Apr 11	121¼	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	105½	Feb 15	104½	Feb 13	105 Mar 26	104½	106
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	..	....	..	....	114 De 15, 03	113½	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*M N	..	....	..	....	106 Au 28, 03	109¼	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	*M N	98¾	Jul 20	94¼	Feb 23	98¾ July 28	97⅜	98¼
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	....	..	....	102 No 10, 97	103½	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	..	....	..	....	112¾ Mr 7, 00	108½	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g.4½s,1941	J J*	108½	Apr 20	108½	Apr 20	108½ Apr 20	110¼	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s,1944	*M S	..	....	..	....	117 My 1, 00	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	122½	Jan 18	120¾	May 11	121 May 14	121	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	101	Jul 8	98	Jun 23	101 July 8	..	..
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	22	Jul 18	118	Apr 9	122 July 18	121½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	110¾	Apr 20	107⅝	Feb 8	108 May 20	111¼	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g.5s,1939	*A O	112¼	Jul 29	109¼	Jan 16	112¼ July 29	112⅜	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	....	..	....	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	120 Oc 11, 01	117	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A.&B.Jan.,1928	A O	..	....	..	....	112½ De 13, 02	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	115¼	Mar 7	115¼	Mar 7	115¾ Mar 7	114¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	98 Jy 14, 97	111¾	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	114¼	May 4	114¼	May 4	114¼ May 4	113	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J D	101	Jun 22	94¾	Jan 9	99 July 30	98¾	99
Do registered	*J D	93	Jun 13	90	May 6	99 June 13	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr g.,1951	*A O	96	Jul 14	91¾	Jan 4	95¾ July 28	95½	96
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911	*J D	113¾	Mar 7	113¾	Apr 2	113¾ Apr 2	117½	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	111¼	Jul 16	110¾	Jun 16	111¼ July 28	111	111½
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	68	Jun 27	53¾	Mar 29	68 June 27	..	..
Do guaranteed	J J*	..	....	..	....	92 Mr 23, 03	..	..
Rutland R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	94	May. 3	108¾	May 10	106¾ May 10	..	102¾
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	..	....	..	....	101¼ No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 5-4s, 1947	*J J	84¼	Jun 11	84	May 31	84¼ June 11	87	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	105	Feb 1	103½	May 3	103¾ June 2	104⅜	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	03¾	Jun 24	103¼	May 17	103¾ June 24	104⅜	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	127	Jun 21	122¾	Mar 14	127 June 21	125	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	112¾	Jun 11	110	Jan 13	111 July 30	111	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	96¼	May 19	96	Apr 14	96 July 29	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	100 Jan 21	99¾	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	84	Jan 12	79½	Feb 24	82¼ July 30	81¾	82¼
K.C., Ft.S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	119¼	Feb 4	119¼	Feb 4	119½ Feb 4	122	125
K.C., Ft.S. & M. ref.gtd.g.4s,1936	A O*	85¼	Jul 20	78	Jan 7	84¾ July 30	84¼	84¾
Do do registered		78¾	Jan 14	77¼	Jan 15	78½ Jan 14	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts.,1989	M N*	96¾	Apr 23	91¼	Jun 3	96¾ July 26	95¼	96¼
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd.cts.,Nov.,1989	J J	78¾	Mar 25	70¾	May 26	76 July 28	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*J D	74¾	Apr 25	65¼	Jun 1	71¾ July 29	71¼	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	110¼	Feb 28	107¾	Apr 11	110¾ July 11	110	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	132½	Jul 8	130	Jan 5	132¾ July 8	133¼	132½
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	140 My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	110	Jun 15	107¼	Jan 4	109¾ July 7	108¼	..
Do do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	110¾ Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	111¾	Apr 19	109¾	May 11	109¾ May 11	110	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	108	May 28	100	Jan 4	108 July 11	103½	104½
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	106 My 6, 01	102¾	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	..	....	..	....	104 Au 15, 03	103½	104½
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	135¾	Apr 28	133	Apr 14	135 Apr 28	131¾	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	118 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	114¼	Mar 16	114¼	Mar 16	114½ Mar 16	114¾	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	117 Jan 11	116¾	..
Do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 98	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	110 Jan 7	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	..	....	..	....	115¾ De 11, 01	99¾	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	A O*	70¼	Jan 4	65	Jan 8	69¾ July 28	70½	..
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1949	*M N	100	Jul 27	98	Jan 18	100 July 27	100	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*J J	93	May 23	87¾	Apr 30	93 June 30	91¾	91½
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	..	....	..	....	100 De 5, 00	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*J J	104¾	Jul 18	104¾	Jul 18	104¾ July 18	104¼	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	103¾	Jun 6	102	Jan 18	104¼ July 29	104	104½
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g.5s,1929	J J*	108	Jan 30	105¼	Feb 25	108 June 30	107¼	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	111¼ My 7, 03	105	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J*	..	....	..	....	103 Je 30, 03	101	..
Southern Pacific Company—								
Gold bonds, 4s, 1949	M S*	91¼	Jan 4	87¾	Jan 8	90¾ July 28	90¼	90⅝

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid	As'd.
Do do registered	J D	87¾	Jan 18	85¾	Jan 11	87 Jan 20	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	102	Apr 29	97	Feb 26	100¼ Apr 28	103	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	101⅞	Jul 29	97¼	Mar 11	101¾ July 28	101¼	102¼
Do registered		..	....	..	....	99¼ Mr 5, 03	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	J D	88	Jun 29	84	Jan 6	87¾ July 28	87⅜	87¼
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	..	....	..	....	110¼ Fe 27, 03	108	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D	103¾	Apr 12	100¼	Jan 26	103¾ Apr 12	102	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*M N	100	Apr 25	95⅝	Mar 9	107 June 6	106	111
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	M N*	108	Apr 28	105	Jan 19	106 July 30	103½	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N	..	....	..	....	105 De 18, 03	103⅝	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	*M N	103½	Jul 7	103¼	Jul 7	103½ July 7	103	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, Int. gtd., 1937	J J*	112	Feb 17	110	Jan 14	112 Apr 14	112	113
Do con. g. 6s, Int. gtd., 1912	A O*	113	Mar 21	112	Jan 25	112 July 15	112	113
Do gen. g. 4s, Int. gtd., 1921	*A O	94	Jul 30	90¼	Jan 5	94 July 30	94	95
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*M N	..	....	..	....	127½ Fe 27, 02	125	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	121	May 6	121	May 6	121 May 6	117	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	130½	Mar 24	130	Mar 29	130 Apr 26	123½	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	107	Jun 8	104¾	Jul 23	104¾ July 23	104½	106½
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	..	....	..	....	113 Ja. 4, 01	108¾	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	98¾ July 29	98¾	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	87	Jun 29	76	Jan 4	83¾ July 29	83	83¼
S. F. or Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s,Mar.,1909	J J	108	May 23	105	Jan 18	108 May 23	100¼	..
Do do March, 1910	J J	108¾	Jun 17	105¾	Jul 1	105¾ July 1	106	..
S. F. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	102	May 6	101¾	Apr 21	102 May 6	101¾	..
Do do Series B, 1905		..	....	..	....	102 Oc 22, 03	102¼	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906		102	Apr 12	102	Apr 12	102 Apr 12	104¼	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1942	A O	115¼	Jun 14	114¾	Apr 6	115¼ July 14	116	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	119	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	119 Feb 2	109	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	110	Apr 30	107	Jan 6	100 July 29	100	110
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	108¾	Feb 19	108	Mar 9	108 Mar 9	105	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	101 Feb 5	105	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	..	....	..	....	111½ Oc 30, 02	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	103 Jan 29	101¼	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	119	Jun 14	111	Feb 23	114½ July 29	114	..
Do registered	J J	110	Feb 29	108	Feb 23	110 Feb 29	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	95½	Jul 11	92¾	Jun 8	95 July 29	94½	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4½-5s, 1996	J J	114	Jul 18	114	Jul 18	114 July 18	114	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	98	Jun 29	93¾	Mar 17	96¾ July 29	..	96¼
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	117½	Apr 20	115	Apr 12	117½ Apr 20	115	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	96⅞	Jun 29	91¼	Feb 24	96⅝ June 29	93	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	118	May 12	118	May 12	118 May 12	114¾	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. div's. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	113½	Apr 23	113	Mar 15	113½ Apr 23	113¼	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1950	M N*	119¾	Apr 20	117	May 3	119 July 26	118½	119½
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	112	Jun 23	109	Apr 20	112 July 11	109¼	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	122	Jun 2	119¾	Jan 7	122 June 2	120¾	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	124	Jul 28	120	Jan 7	124 July 28	122½	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	116¾	Jun 13	114	Mar 16	116¾ June 13	115	117¾
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	112¾	Jun 2	112	Jun 21	112¾ June 24	112¼	..
Rich. & Meckl. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	87½	Jul 28	87½	Jul 28	87½ July 28	87	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	106	Apr 30	103½	Jan 5	105¼ June 29	106¾	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	113	Apr 29	110	Jan 18	112½ June 18	113	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	112½	Apr 29	110½	May 10	110½ May 10	112	..
Do serial, Series A 6s, 1906	M S	103	Mar 29	103	Mar 29	103 Mar 29	104¼	..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	M S	..	....	..	....	112¼ Jan 6, 03	112	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M S	..	....	..	....	123 Fe 8, 02	114	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	M S	110	Jun 28	110	Jun 28	110 June 28	109	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	M S	..	....	..	....	115 Jan 6, 03	112¾	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	M S	..	....	..	....	108 No 9, 03	109	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	..	....	..	....	93 De 31, 03	92½	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	117	Jun 22	112½	Feb 19	115 July 25	114	115
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	..	....	..	....	117 Jy 25, 00	122¼	..
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	*J D	..	....	..	....	104½ Se 2, 02	..	..
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Name, Rate, Maturity.	Sale.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Range for Year 1904. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Week's Range or Last Sale.
Milwaukee G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	*MN	90¼ Jly 9	87½ Jan 6	90¼ July 29	90 91½
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power con. tr. 5s, 1948	JD*	103¼ Jly 21	103½ Jun 7	103⅜ July 28	103½ 103⅜
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	*FA	96⅜ Jly 20	90 Feb 24	96 July 29	96 96
Ed. El. Ill. N.Y.1st conv.g.5s,1910	*MS	105⅜ Jly 29	102¼ Mar 5	105⅜ July 29	105¼ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*JJ	120¼ Jun 27	115¾ Apr 8	120¾ June 27	118 120
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	FA*	102 Jan 18	100¾ Feb 2	102 May 11	.. ..
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921	*MN	100 Mar 15	100 Mar 15	100 Mar 15	100 ..
Peo. G. & C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	MN*	101¼ Jun 14	101¼ Jun 14	101¼ June 14	102 ..
Do 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	JD*	103 May 26	101 Jun 6	101⅛ July 23	103⅝ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	*AO	124½ Jly 19	118⅜ Feb 2	124⅜ July 18	124¾ ..
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	MS*	105 Feb 2	103 Apr 9	103 Apr 9	103 ..
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	109¾ Jun 28	106½ Jly 28	107 July 28	108 ..
Con. Gas. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	JD*	106¼ Mar 10	104 Mar 5	106⅝ July 19	105 107½
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g.6s,1905	JJ*	101¾ Feb 6	101 Mar 5	101 Mar 5	101⅛ ..
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	MN*	105 Mar 30	105 Mar 30	105 Apr 27	.. 103
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	100 Fe 9, 01	.. ..
West. Gas col. tr. g. 5s, 1933	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Ja 16, 01	.. ..
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.					
Am. Cot. Oil deb.ext.4½s, 1915	QF*	93⅝ Apr 29	93 Mar 14	96 July 8	97½ ..
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	MS*	85 Jly 21	70 Jan 4	85 July 30	85 ..
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	MS*	88 Jan 6	82 Mar 15	85½ July 7	86 87
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*JJ	81 Jly 23	74 Jan 18	80¾ July 28	.. ..
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	105 Ja 10, 00	.. ..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951	FA*	64½ Jly 13	53¾ Feb 8	64⅜ July 30	64 64½
Do registered		56½ May 5	57⅝ Mar 16	56½ May 5	.. ..
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 per cent. con. g., 1927	*AO	63¼ Jan 22	61¼ Jun 10	63 July 28	63 63½
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	99 Se 15, 03	98½ ..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	99 Jy 17, 99	93 ..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*AO	92 Feb 23	92 Feb 23	92 Feb 23	95 ..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	106¼ Jly 25	105¼ Mar 16	106⅜ July 25	106¼ 106⅜
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	*JJ	103 Jun 23	97 Feb 8	101 July 30	100½ 103
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	.. ....	.. ....	93 Fe 24, 03	.. ..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	*AO	101 Jly 22	92⅜ Apr 4	101 July 29	100 101
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1930	*MN	90¼ Apr 23	87 May 9	89 July 19	88 ..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ*	66 Feb 29	65½ Feb 29	65⅝ June 8	64¾ ..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	FA*	47 Jan 23	35 Jan 4	40 July 30	40 44
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946		4¼ Jan 23	1½ May 2	2¾ July 28	1¾ 2
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924	JJ*	83 Jul 14	80¼ Jul 29	80¾ July 29	80½ 81
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb.g.6s,1913	*MN	112½ Apr 25	107¾ Jan 7	110¼ July 29	109⅝ 110⅝

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Sale.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Range for Year 1904. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Week's Range or Last Sale.
U. S. Red. & Inst. 1st s. f. g. 6s,1921	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	115 Au 12, 03	.. ..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 5f mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963	MN	73⅝ Apr 12	69¾ Jan 7	73 July 30	77⅛ 78¼
Do registered		75⅜ Jly 18	69¾ Jan 7	77⅜ July 28	.. ..
COAL AND IRON.					
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s,1909	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	55 Ne 2, 00	.. ..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1949	*FA	100 Jun 17	95¼ Mar 11	99⅝ July 14	100 ..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	FA*	79 Feb 4	69 Jan 5	75 July 25	74 77¼
Do do Trust Co. certificates		73¼ Jan 27	69¾ Jul 6	73 July 30	.. 78¼
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1918	*MN	108 Feb 26	105 Feb 26	105 Feb 26	0 ..
Grand River C. & I. 1st 6s, 1919	AO	102¾ Jly 28	102¼ Jul 28	102¾ July 28	105 ..
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JD	.. ....	.. ....	107 My 22,97	105 ..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	.. ....	.. ....	102½ Oc 27, 03	104 ..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd.s.f.g.5s,1951	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	106⅝ Fe 27, 03	.. ..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	103 Oc 24, 99	.. ..
Tenn. C., I. & R. R. gen. 6s, 1951	JJ*	92 Jly 7	91¾ Jun 30	92 July 26	.. 92
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	AO	108 Apr 30	102 Mar 7	103 Apr 30	103 ..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	YJ	108 Jun 6	101½ Jan 12	108¾ July 5	106¾ ..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	102 De 28, 03	.. ..
De Bardt. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*FA	105 Jan 11	100½ Jan 6	105 July 15	104 ..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949	MS	73 Feb 29	66¾ Jul 11	71 July 14	69 ..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.					
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ*	94 Jun 30	90 May 31	94 June 30	.. ..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	QJ	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ Ap 8, 02	.. 96½
Do registered	QJ	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ Oc 20, 01	.. ..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	102 Se 7, 99	.. ..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s,1918	*MN	106¾ May 13	106¾ May 13	106¾ June 22	110¼ ..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Jul 2, 03	105 ..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	JJ	106¾ Jun 1	105 Feb 8	103⅜ July 29	106½ ..
Do reg. and r. a. 4½s, 1950	*MN	105 Jul 14	101½ Jan 2	104¾ July 29	104 104½
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	103¾ Ja 22, 03	.. ..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	107 Jun 14	107 Jun 14	107 June 20	107 ..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding & ext. 4½s, 1934	JJ*	103¾ Apr 27	101½ Apr 2	103¾ July 26	101¼ 102⅝

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 30, 1904

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended July 30. $10,157,580

	Week ended July 30, 1904. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103	103	102⅝	103	6
Alabama Midland 1st gen. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	84½	85	84	85	39
American Thread 4s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	6
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102⅝	103¼	102⅝	103¼	298
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adjust. 4s	95¼	95¼	95	95	12
Atchison, Top. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	96	95¼	92½	95	98
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	98⅛	99¼	98⅝	99½	98
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	95¼	95¼	94½	95¼	12
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	102⅞	103⅛	102⅝	102⅞	96
Baltimore & Ohio, P. J. & M. 3½s	91½	91½	91½	91½	1
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	98½	99½	98	98⅝	20
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3½s	91½	91½	91¼	91¼	45
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	62½	62½	62½	62½	2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	8
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	78½	78⅝	78	78¼	84
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	106½	106¼	106	106¼	55
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	2
Buffalo & Susquehanna ref. 4s	98⅝	98½	98⅝	98⅝	7
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅝	4
Central of Georgia con. 5s	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¼	30
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	78½	80	78½	79½	102
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	40⅝	43¾	40⅝	42⅝	318
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc. 5s	25½	28⅛	25½	28	59
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101½	101⅞	112
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝	53
Cent. R. R. & Banking of Ga. col. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	50
Ches. & Ohio, R. & A. Div. 1st con. 4s	118½	118½	118	118	7
Ches. & Ohio 5s, 1911	106½	107	106½	106½	42
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	111½	111½	111½	111½	14
Chicago & Alton 3s	78½	78¾	78⅝	78⅝	8
Chicago & Alton 3½s	97⅞	98	96	96⅝	188
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	97	97	97	97	2
Chi., B. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg.	102¼	102¼	102½	102½	5
Chi., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	94	94	94	94	30
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	119½	119⅝	119½	119½	11
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	106½	107	106½	107	4
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	10
Chi., Ind. & Louisville ref. 5s	129½	129¾	129½	129½	16
Chi., Ind. & Louisville ref. 6s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	6
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul., Chi., P. & West. 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	99	99	99	99	5
Chicago & North West gen. 3½s	117	117	117	117	1
Chicago & North West sinking fund 6s	105	105	105	105	2
Chicago & North West deb. 5s of 1909	81⅝	82	81	81⅝	111
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	104½	104¼	104¼	104½	89
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	71½	71⅝	70⅝	71⅞	286
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	74	74	74	74	7
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	101⅜	102	101⅜	101⅜	43
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101½	101½	101	101	14
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis, St. L. Div. 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., Cin. W. & M. 4s	75	75	75	75	3
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s, tr. co. ctfs.	60¼	60¼	60½	60½	2
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	54¾	55¼	54¾	55	61
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	3
Connecticut Railway & Light ref. 4½s	173	173	172½	172⅞	65
Con. Gas, ctfs. for full paid conv. deb. 6s	64	64½	63½	64⅜	323
Consolidated Tobacco 4s					
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100	101½	100	101	12
Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s	103½	103½	103½	105½	1
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1st g. 7s	83	83	81	81	16
Detroit Southern, Ohio South. Div. 4s	78	78	78	78	15
Distillers Securities Corporation 5s	63½	63½	63	63	75
East. Tenn. Va. & Georgia consol. 5s	119	119	119	119	1
Edison Elec. Illuminating con. 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	5
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	113
Erie general lien 4s	84⅝	85	84	84½	38
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	93½	93½	93	93⅝	83
[illegible]	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
F. & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	104½	104½	104¼	104½	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	83¼	83½	83	83½	23
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s					
Green Bay debenture B	13¼	13¼	12½	12⅝	1
Georgia & Alabama 1st con. 5s	104	105	104	104½	28
Gila Valley, G. & N. 1st gtd. 5s	106	106	106	106	20
Grand River C. & C. 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
[illegible]	107⅝	108	107½	108	55
Hocking Valley 4½s	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
Hannibal and St. Joseph con. 6s	94	94	94	94	3
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s					
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅝	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104½	104½	104½	104½	8
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99	99	16
International Paper 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
International Steam Pump 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½	5
Iowa Central 1st 5s	110⅝	112½	110⅝	112½	7
Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	84¼	84⅜	84¼	84⅜	10
Kansas City Southern 3s	71½	71½	71½	71½	25
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	90½	91	90½	90⅝	9
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	124	124	124	124	5
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	108¼	108½	108¼	108¼	3
Lackawanna Steel 5s	100	101	100	101	14
Lake Shore gen. 3½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
Lake Shore deb 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	23
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. 4½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Louisiana & Arkansas 1st 5s	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝	5
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100¼	62
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	98⅜	99¼	98⅜	99¼	256
Louisville & Nashville gen. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	11
Louisville & Nashville-South. Ry. joint 4s	94	94	94	94	15
Louisiana & Arkansas 1st 5s	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	5
Louis., New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	105⅞	105⅞	105½	105⅝	27
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	91	91	90½	90½	10
Mexican Central con. 4s	62½	62½	62½	62½	1
Mexican Central 1st income	14	14	14	14	10
Milwaukee Gas Light 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	4
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	118	118	118	118	5
M., K. & T., St. Louis Div. 4s	83½	83½	83½	83½	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100¾	100¾	98¾	98¾	55
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	80½	80½	80	80¼	28
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	105¾	105¾	105½	105½	13
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Missouri Pacific 1st con. 6s	121½	121½	121¼	121½	10

BONDS.

	Week ended July 30, 1904. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Morris & Essex consol. 7s	129	130	129	130	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	115	115	115	115	7
Nassau Electric Railroad 4s	83	85¼	82⅝	82⅝	54
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	77	77	77	77	12
New York Central gen. 3½s	99⅜	100	99⅜	100	23
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	96½	96½	96	96	39
New York Central, Michigan Cent. col. 3½s	91¼	91¼	90⅜	90⅜	29
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105	105	105	105	7
N. Y. Dock Co. 4s	91½	91½	91¼	91½	5
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	96¼	96¼	96	96	46
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western 6s	118⅝	118⅝	118	118	3
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103¾	104	103¼	103¼	59
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101⅞	54
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	98¼	98⅜	98	98¼	98
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	74½	75	74¼	74½	108
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105⅜	29
Northwest Telegraph gtd. 4½s	103	103	103	103	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	101⅜	102	101⅜	102	2
Oregon Short Line partic. 4s	97½	97¾	97½	97¼	145
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	9
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	125½	125½	125½	125½	..
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	98¼	98¾	97⅝	98	20
People's Gas of Chicago 2d gtd. 6s	101	101⅛	101	101⅛	50
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	3
Reading general 4s	99½	99¾	98⅞	99	290
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	95¾	95⅞	95⅛	95⅛	15
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s	142	142	142	142	7
Richmond & Mecklenberg 4s	87	87½	87	87¼	3
Rio Grande Junction 1st 5s	110⅝	111½	110⅝	111½	6
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100	100½	99⅝	99⅝	22
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	118	118	118	118	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116½	116⅝	116¼	116¾	6
Scio V. & N. E. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	100	100	100	100	4
St. Louis & Cairo 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	2
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	111	111	111	111	1
St. Louis & San Francisco con. 4s	112⅜	112⅜	112¼	112¼	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	96	96	96	96	12
St. Louis & Iron Mt., River & Gulf Div. 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90	90⅝	44
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	95½	95¾	95	95	44
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	81½	82¼	81⅜	82½	371
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	96⅛	96⅞	96¼	96¼	28
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	76	76	76	76	10
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	71¼	72	71	71⅜	131
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	84⅝	84⅝	83⅝	83⅝	10
Seaboard Air Line 4s	70	70	69½	70	7
South Yuba Water Co. con. 6s	112	112	112	112	10
Southern Pacific 4s	94½	94½	93⅝	94	23
Southern Pacific 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	29
So. Pac. of Ca. con. 5s, stamped	109	109	109	109	2
Southern Pacific of Ca. con. 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	2
Southern Railway, Memphis Div. 1st 5s	114½	115	114½	114½	123
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio 4s	95	95	95	95	2
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	96½	96⅝	96½	96⅝	5
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	40	40	40	40	6
Standard Rope & Twine inc	2½	2½	2½	2½	10
Term. R. R. Asso. of St. L. gen. ref. 4s	98¼	98½	98¼	98½	60
Tennessee C., I. & R. gen. 5s	92	92	92	92	10
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	117½	118	117½	117½	5
Third Avenue 4s	94½	94½	94⅜	94½	41
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	90	90	90	90	3
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	73½	73½	73¼	73¼	6
Toledo, St. Louis & West. prior lien 3½s	84½	84½	84½	84½	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	27
Union Pacific conv. 4s	102⅞	102⅞	101⅞	101⅞	995
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	82¾	83¼	82⅝	83⅛	39
U. S. Leather 6s	82	82	80½	80½	67
United States Realty & Impt. 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	79⅝	79⅝	77¼	78	2,327
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg.	78½	78½	77⅝	77⅝	5
Ulster & Delaware 4s	92	92	92	92	5
Wabash 1st 5s	117⅞	118	117⅞	118	34
Wabash debenture, Series B	58	59	58	58½	45
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	2
West Shore 4s	108	108¼	108	108¼	9
West Shore 4s reg	107⅜	107⅜	107¼	107¼	6
West. Nor. Caro. 1st	115	115	115	115	2
Western Union col. tr. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	9
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¾	34
Wheeling & Lake Erie eqpt., sink. fd	100	100	100	100	1
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	89⅞	89⅞	89½	..	24
Total sales					$10,157,580

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 2s reg	105¼	105⅛	105¼	105¼	1
United States 4s, coupon	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	4
United States 3s, coup, 1908-18, sm. bds	105	105⅛	105	105⅛	608
United States of Mexico 5s	104½	104¼	104½	104½	14
Republic of Cuba 5s, full paid	101⅜	101¼	101	101⅛	294
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s, ctfs. full, paid	92⅝	93	92½	93	112

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	96	96	96	96	1
Virginia def. 6s Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	6½	6½	6½	6½	10
Total sales					$11,000

Happy Wheat Farmers of Washington.

Asotin County farmers are rejoicing over the increased shipments of modern machinery for harvesting their immense grain crop. Two boats have landed at Asotin in the past few days loaded with new harvesters and thrashers. Among the implements unloaded were two of the modern combined machines that cut and thrash the grain as they travel. The wheat growers of Eastern Washington are enjoying an era of prosperity that can hardly be overestimated. They have the largest and best crops produced in many years. The good prices that have prevailed in the past four years have enabled the farmers to pay all mortgages and other indebtedness and to become the real bankers of the country. Money-loaning companies have been compelled to withdraw their agents from the field for the reason that they could not pay expenses. The farmers have money to loan. Buying modern machinery is one of the many indications of great prosperity among the wheat farmers.—Seattle (Washington) Post-Intelligencer.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

1904

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 30, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	500	..
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 2, 04	215	225
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	May 2, 04	775	825
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	May 2, 04	325	..
Butch. & Drov'r' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 04	140	155
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 04	700	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	320	..
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	July 1, 04	4150	..
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	..	July 1, 04	148	152
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 2, 04	260	263
Coal & Iron Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	160	175
Colonial	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	425	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 04	350	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	210	212
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	153
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 04	355	362
East R.Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 04	153	..
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	July 1, 04	3700	4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	325	..
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 04	605	615
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 2, 04	300	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	205	209
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 04	385	..
Gansevoort ($50)	200,600	2½	..	Feb., 1896	130	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	S	June 30,04	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 04	150	..
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 04	370	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 2, 04	575	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	May 2, 04	250	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	165	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	3	S	July 1, 04	500	525
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	540	570
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	142½	..
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	..	..	July 1, 04	215	225
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	140	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	490	510
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	May 2, 04	1000	1050
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	4	S	July 1, 04	315	325
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	240	250
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	250	253
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	July 1, 04	125	135
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	240	250
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	170	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 04	160	170
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	June 1, 04	375	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	May 2, 04	210	220
Mutual	200,000	4	..	June 1, 04	285	300
Nassau ($50)	500,000	8	..	July 1, 04	180	185
New Am'dam Nat	500,000	6	Q	July 1, 04	400	..
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 04	280	290
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	July 1, 04	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	May 2, 04	190	210
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 04	165	175
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	118	..
North Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	195	205
Oriental ($25)	750,000	6	S	July 1, 04	220	230
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 2, 04	260	270
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	495	500
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 04	275	290
Phenix Nat ($20)	1,000,000	10	S	July, 1900	108	112½
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 1, 04	530	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	250	275
Royal	100,000	3	S	July 1, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 04	650	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 04	625	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	130	140
State	100,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1000	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	125	130
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 04	125	..
Union Exch	100,000	..	..	.....	171	175
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	95	98
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	500	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	375	..

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 30, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	June 30,04	160	170
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	280	..
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	1½	..	May 16,04	360	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 04	200	202
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	145	150
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30,04	390	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 04	1960	..
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 04	475	490
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 04	270	275
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	300	305
Commonw'lth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	180	190
Empire	500,000	..	..	.....	220	..
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	2½	Q	June 30,04	660	675
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	May 2, 04	1325	1375
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30,04	525	..
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	190	..
..	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30,04	315	..
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30,04	575	600
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	155	165
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	May 2, 04	300	310
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	May 2, 04	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	115	S	June 27,04	900	925
Lawy'rs'Mtg.In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	180	185
Lawyers' Title In.	5,500,000	2	Q	May 2, 04	290	310
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	350	357½
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	280	300
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	475	..
Mercantile	2,000,000	210	Q	June 30,04	950	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Metropolitan	2,000,000	8	S	June 30,04	580	600
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30,04	875	890
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 04	250	260
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Feb. 4, 04	107	112
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10,04	1000	1025
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	July 5, 04	115	125
N.Y.Secur'y & T	3,000,000	8	Q	May 2, 04	610	..
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	June 30,04	240	250
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	July 1, 04	340	350
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	July 1, 04	325	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30,04	330	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	3	Q	June 30,04	435	..
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Trust Co. of Am.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	452	468
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Apr 11, 04	1350	1400
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	8	S	June 30,04	400	425
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1425	1475
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	203
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 04	385	400
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	210	220
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	155	160

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 30, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,300	..	..	.....	48	51
Do pf., ex div.	8,572,900	1½	Q	May 2, 04	91	92¼
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	*3-32	5-32
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	94	97
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	93	97
Do 1st mtge 5s	500,000	2½	S	Mar. 1, 04	95	97
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3¼	4
††Do 5s	5,900,000	2½	..	Apr., 1904	91	..
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,450,000	2½	S	July, 1904	107	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1904	104½	106
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1904	87¾	90
Consumers' (J.C.) 1st 6s, 1904	400,000	3	S	May 2, 04	100	102
Denver G. & El.	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	23	29
††Do 1st cons. 6s, 1949	3,500,000	2½	S	May, 1904	75	78
Do cur. 1. & 1918	1,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1904	101½	102½
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	1,200,000	3	S	July, 1904	55	56
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,200,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	103
Hudson Co. Gas	10,000,000	1	..	June, 1904	72½	..
Do 1st 5s	2,100,000	2½	..	May, 1904	103½	..
Indianapolis Gas	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1904	48	49
††Do 1st 5s,	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1904	48½	..
††Jersey City & Hoboken	1,000,000	..	..	.....	70	..
Kings Co. Elec.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	120	..
Lacled. Gas	1,000,000	..	..	.....	10	..
Lowell Elec. Light	250,000	4	..	Jan., 1904	100	..
Madison Gas & El.	1,000,000	4	..	Jan., 1904	100	..
Metropolitan	8,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 04	100	101
Mutual (Jersey City)	1,000,000	3	..	Jan., 1904	100	..
Nassau Gas	1,000,000	3	..	Jan., 1904	100	..
N. Y. & East River	1,000,000	3	..	Jan., 1904	100	..
N. Y. Gas, El. L. & P.	1,000,000	3	..	Jan., 1904	100	..
Northern Union	1,000,000	3	..	Jan., 1904	100	..
Ogden Gas	1,000,000	3	..	Jan., 1904	100	..
Peoples' (Chicago)	30,000,000	1	Q	June 30,04	94	95
Philadelphia Co.	10,000,000	1	Q	June 30,04	33	34
Pref. Stock	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 30,04	50	52
Richmond Gas	1,000,000	3	..	Jan., 1904	100	..
Rochester Gas	1,000,000	3	..	Jan., 1904	100	..
Scranton Gas & W.	1,000,000	3	..	Jan., 1904	100	..
Standard Gas	1,000,000	3	..	Jan., 1904	100	..
Syracuse Gas	1,000,000	3	..	Jan., 1904	100	..
Terre Haute Gas	1,000,000	3	..	Jan., 1904	100	..
Union Gas	1,000,000	3	..	Jan., 1904	100	..
Wash. Gas Light	1,000,000	3	..	Jan., 1904	100	..
Westchester Gas	1,000,000	3	..	Jan., 1904	100	..

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 30, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	5	7
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	60	63
N.Y.&EastRiver	750,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 04	75	85
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1904	85	90
N. Y. & Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1904	108	111
20 con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1904	105	107
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	40	60
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1904	95	97
Union	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	29	31
††Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1904	87	89

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 30, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	$500,000	3	S	July, 1904	100	..
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	July, 1904	770	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	75	90
Germ. Alliance	400,000	5	S	July, 1904	175	..
Germ'n-American	1,500,000	15	S	July, 1904	515	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July, 1904	330	360
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1904	165	..
Hamilton ($10)	150,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	80	100
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1904	108	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1904	315	325
Nassau ($50)	200,000	6	S	July, 1904	170	..
New York	200,000	3½	S	Feb. 1, 04	..	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	July, 1904	270	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr., 1904	170	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	..	95
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1904	210	220
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	50	..
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 11, 04	85	100
W'chester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Feb., 1904	370	..
W'msb'gCity ($50)	250,000	15	S	July, 1904	570	..

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 30, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 04	90	100
Am.Bk.Note ($50)	3,000,000	$2	Q	June 30,04	*54½	..
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	4¼	4½
Do preferred	41,233,300	2½	..	Apr. 1, 04	40	41
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	July 20, 04	92¼	94
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	81½	83½
††Amer. Malt. 6s	3,893,000	2	S	June 1, 04	101	103
Am.Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 04	25	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July 15, 04	84	87
Am.WritingPaper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	3¼	3¾
Do preferred	9,500,000	..	..	.....	12½	12¾
††Do 4½s	12,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 04	90	93
Automat. Heat pf	4,500,000	..	..	.....	90	93
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*4¼	..
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	19	21
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 04	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1925	1,000,000	2	S	July, 1904	107	..
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 04	135	145
Do pref., ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	130	145
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 04	120	..
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	June 15,04	109	110½
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*2⅞	3
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*	⅞
Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	*1-16	⅛
Casein of Amer.	5,482,000	..	..	.....	4	7
Celluloid	5,025,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	111	114
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Aug 10, 03	14	18
Do preferred	1,387,200	3½	S	Feb 10, 04	55	60
Central Foundry.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1½
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7¼	8½
††Do 6s	2,925,000	3	S	May 2, 04	51	55
Cen. & Lam.Tel.	7,725,000	1½	Q	July 7, 04	103	..
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	July 15, 04	410	440
Claflin,H.B.,1st pf	2,600,300	1½	Q	Apr 30, 04	85	92
Do 2d pf.	2,570,300	1½	Q	Apr 30, 04	85	95
Compressed Air	6,401,300	..	..	.....	*½	⅝
Con.Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	3¾	4½
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	⅛	1
Do preferred	1,140,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	1¼	3½
††Do deb 4s	2,850,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	8½	10
Continent. Tobac. deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Apr., 1904	101¾	102⅝
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf., ($25)	476,220	..	..	.....	*	8¼
Crampe' Ship & Engine Building	6,250,000	1¼	Q	Sep. 15, 02	20	25
††Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 04	96	..
Det. & Mackinac	2,000,000	..	..	.....	58	65
Do 1st 5s, 1952	950,000	2½	..	July 1, 04	85½	92
Dominion Securities	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 02	5	20
Electric Boat	2,000,000	..	..	.....	40	44
Do preferred	2,045,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	70	73
Elec. Lead Reduc	10,000,000	..	..	.....	½	1
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	1½
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	8	..	1900	9	9½
Do preferred	6,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1892	13½	14½
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	¼
Empire Steel	2,231,400	..	..	.....	5½	7
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	S	July 5, 04	34	40
Erie R. R. conv. 4s	35,000,000	..	..	.....	84	..
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*9-16	⅝
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	8,640,000	3	..	May 25, 04	*14¾	15
Guggenheim Exp. 70% paid	13,000,000	1¾	Q	July 5, 04	85	100
Do warrants	13,000,000	..	..	.....	13	115
H'nackMeadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	10	16
Do Knick.T.rcts	2,000,000	..	..	.....	10	15
††Do 4½s	202,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	20	..
Hall Signal	1,585,200	1½	Q	July 1, 04	70	82
Havana Tobacco	30,000,000	..	..	.....	26	28
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	26	32
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,950,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1¼
Do 1st pref'd	800,000	..	..	.....	27	32
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	3	4
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2¼
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Feb 26, 03	12	19½
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 04	115	123
Hudson River Tel.	3,822,200	1½	Q	July 15, 04	94	98
Interboro. R. T.	35,000,000	2	..	July 1, 04	133	133¼
Int. Mercan. Mar.	49,933,400	..	..	.....	4⅝	5
Do preferred	52,866,800	..	..	.....	19	20
††Do 4½s	52,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 04	90	93
Internat. Salt	18,750,000	..	..	.....	12	14
††Do 1st 5s	7,930,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 04	45	50
Internat. Silver	9,944,300	..	..	.....	..	9
Do preferred	6,907,500	1	Q	July 1, 04	..	25
Do scrip	1,095,243	..	..	.....	10	..
††Do 1st 6s	8,725,000	3	S	June, 1904	100½	101
††Do 5ob 5s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	..	88
Iron Steamboat new ($30)	400,000	..	..	.....	*1½	2
Kitch. Rlty. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*1-32	1-32
Lackaw. Steel	24,971,400	..	..	.....	69	71
Lan. M'type ($50)	4,427,200	..	..	.....	*⅝	¾
Lambert (P.) pf	3,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	115	..
Lambert Co.&b.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	2
Do preferred	3,000,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Lanston Mon. Co.	2,000,000	1	S	July 1, 04	75	80
Lawyers' Mtg. Co.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Long Dock Co.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	70	75
Mackay Cos.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	70	75
Do preferred	15,000,000	..	..	.....	70	75
Manhattan Trans.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	June 30,04	165	176
Mexican Gov. 5s	£22,700,000	1½	Q	July, 1904	101¼	101⅝
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9
Mon. & Boa. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅜	½
Nat. Sugar pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	100½	102
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	45	47
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	79	81
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	988,000	3	S	Mar., 1904	105	..
N. Y. Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*4½	5¼
Nor. Amer. Lum. ber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	3
Nor. Securities	400,000,000	1¼	Q	Feb. 2, 04	101	101½
Otis Elevator	6,250,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 03	29½	32
Do pf., ex div.	5,489,800	1½	Q	July 15, 04	88	90
Pac. Pac. & Nav.	6,150,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1⅛
Do preferred	7,100,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	¼	⅝
Pope Mfg.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6
Do 1st pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	78½	80
Do 2d pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	19	21
Proct. & Gamble	5,250,000	3	Q	May 14, 04	328	332½
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 04	195	200
Royal B. Pow.	10,000,000	8	..	1903	117	122
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 30,04	103	104
Safe Car Heat. & Light	4,849,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	183	190
Seaboard Air L.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	9½	9¾
Do preferred	19,400,000	..	..	.....	17	17¾
Do 5s	$5,000,000	..	..	.....	88	90
Seminole Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*	1/16
Simpson-Crawf'd.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	27
††Do 1st 6s	2,500,000	3	S	July 15,04	73	75
Singer Mfg	30,000,000	4	Q	June 30,04	400	..
Standard Coupler.	1,200,000	1	Q	June 30,04	25	30
Do preferred	200,000	4	S	June 30,04	110	120
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Do preferred	6,900,000	1	..	Apr 11, 04	25	28
††Do 1st 5s	3,347,000	2½	S	May 2, 04	74	76
Standard Oil	97,600,000	8	Q	June 15,04	628	630
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*½	⅝
Swift & Co.	35,000,000	1¾	Q	July 4, 04	101½	102
Do 1st 5s, 1914	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	101	102
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	3	S	Jan. 29, 04	20	28
Tintic Co. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*3	4
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*7⅛	8⅛
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1883	9	11
Do pf., new	1,250,000	2	Q	July 25, 04	77½	81
Do deb. 4s	550,000	2	S	Jan 10, 04	70	75
Union Cop. ($20)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅞	1
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	80	83
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 04	109	112
Do 2d pref'd	4,015,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 04	108	109½
Unit. B. Ex. 5s	14,018,500	..	..	.....	⅝	1⅛
Do preferred	11,418,000	1¾	..	Oct., 1902	7½	8½
United Copper	45,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	..
††Un.Lumb.1st 5s	550,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 03	..	50
U.S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	1	3½
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	..

MORE LIGHT ON RESERVES.

June Figures Show Contrast Between Banks and Trust Companies.

A compilation of returns from National banks, State banks, and trust companies in New York City, published last week, strengthens the desire of any one who is interested in the banking situation that all three classes of institutions may one day be brought together in one Clearing House to the end that a bank statement may be produced that shall be fairly indicative of actual conditions.

The June reports of the banks and trust companies do not admit of an exact comparison, inasmuch as the National banks report on June 9, the State banks on June 6, and the trust companies June 30. But the figures afford the first approximation to a comparative statement since January last, and may therefore well be reproduced. They are as follows:

	National Banks.	State Banks.	Trust Companies.
Loans	$728,100,554	$161,778,777	$447,270,806
Ind. deposits	526,866,145	196,858,510	680,690,532
Deposits due banks, &c.	546,251,455	51,738,552	121,692,662
Cash reserve	204,472,388	48,164,600	31,603,692

The thing first to attract the attention in such an exhibit is that the deposits in National banks due other banks and banking institutions are greater than the individual deposits. In detail the returns of June 9 showed $273,632,260.02 due other National banks from New York National banks, $202,497,006.01 due trust companies and savings banks, and $70,122,189 due State banks and bankers. That the amount due trust companies and savings banks—mostly trust companies and those of New York City at that—should be some 74 per cent. of that due other National banks the country over, indicates to what an enormous extent, even in a time when the interior National banks have been loading their surplus cash upon the long suffering banks of New York, the trust companies have availed themselves of the same privilege. Surely the New York National banks have been "good things" for the entire financial community.

And if this did not show the situation in which National banks here have been put, the item of loans would show it. As was pointed out in these columns not long ago, there is due to be a somewhat anomalous shrinkage of the loan account of National banks when the money market picks up and deposits disappear. The increase of the trust company loan account, if that could be ascertained on a corresponding date, would show the difference. It would be seen that the balance had swung from the $546,251,566 due from National banks to all kinds of banking institutions, or from the $202,497,006 due trust companies and savings banks, over toward trust company loans, pushing those figures into a normal relation to the trust company deposits.

It takes but a glance across the "individual deposit" column to bring out the tremendous importance of the trust companies. Their individual deposits are found to amount to $680,690,532, and although a large part of the total is held in trust, that which remains to the credit of the individual depositor subject to withdrawal on demand must necessarily be an enormous amount. In this connection another tabulation is of interest, showing percentages of loans, deposits, and reserves for each class of institution, namely:

	Loans.	Ind. Deposits.	Dep. Due Banks, &c.	Re-serve.
National banks	52.2	37.5	75.9	79.8
States banks	12.1	14.0	7.2	14.0
Trust cos.	35.7	48.0	16.9	6.2

Here appear the trust companies with 48 per cent. of the individual deposits and but 6.2 per cent. of the reserve, while the National banks hold 79.8 per cent. of the reserve against 37 per cent. of the individual deposits and 75.9 of the bank deposits. The totals are still more emphatic of the differences in reserve between the three kinds of institutions. The total of all deposits, individual and institutional, held by National banks, State banks, and trust companies is $2,121,077,856, of which the National banks have $1,073,177,600, or 50.5 per cent., the State banks $249,577,062, or 11.7 per cent., and the trust companies $802,383,194, or 37.8 per cent.

The showing is a strong argument for the State banker who is feeling trust company competition and annually goes to the Legislature asking for a compulsory reserve requirement. And, it must be admitted, it is something of an argument for the depositor to consider when he is attracted by unusual interest offerings to place his account with some trust company or other instead of with a bank. To meet it the trust companies can point to the extremely good showing that they have made during the last six months, when banking business generally was far below its norm in possibilities of profit, and to their very prominence in the financial community as indicating the degree of public confidence they enjoy.

But such an argument means only that the trust companies in a particular six months have been well managed and that on the whole such management may be expected in the future. The same might probably be said of National and State banks, even were there no regulation by law, and the experience of the depositors in the Federal Bank and in one or two others has shown that even good laws, if left in the hands of an inefficient executive officer, will avail but little to prevent loss.

Shortage in Hide Supply.

The decrease in the hide supply is attracting the attention of the hide and leather trade. It is due to the phenomenal increase in the exportation of hides and skins and the decline in the imports. During last year the exportation of hides and skins from this country has increased over 200 per cent., the gain being from 11,743,168 pounds during the year ending May, 1903, to 30,941,831 pounds during the year ending May, 1904, while the exports for the year ending May, 1902, amounted to only 8,497,479 pounds. The decrease in the imports is also very heavy, the falling off during last year amounting to 44,000,000 pounds and during the year preceding the decline was 38,000,000 pounds. The imports of hides for the year ending May, 1904, amounted to 77,918,931 pounds, while those of the preceding year amounted to 121,895,855 pounds, and for two years previous to [illegible] pounds.

Incorporated 1853.

United States Trust Company of New York,

45 and 47 Wall Street.

CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000 00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, . . . $12,250,114 79

LYMAN J. GAGE, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres.* JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.* LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

JOHN A. STEWART, *Chairman of the Board of Trustees.*

DOMINICK & DOMINICK
BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Selected List of Investment Securities
fully reviewed in our current list of offerings at prices to yield from 4% to 5% and over.
Upon application we shall be pleased to forward copy.
Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Sts., New York
Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

Empire Trust Company
Successor to
McVickar Realty Trust Co.
and
Empire State Trust Co.
MAIN OFFICE, 42 BROADWAY.
Branches { 387 Fifth Avenue, 420 Columbus Avenue, 243 East Houston Street.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - - $1,500,000
Acts as agent in the transaction of any approved financial business.
OFFICERS:
LE ROY W. BALDWIN.....Pres.
H. W. McVICKAR.....1st Vice Pres.
WM. E. G. GAILLARD.....2d Vice Pres.
FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON.3d Vice Pres.
DUNCAN D. PARMLY.....4th Vice Pres.
H. M. GOUGH.....Secretary
LIVINGSTON WETMORE.....Treasurer
E. D. McGREAL.....Trust Officer

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 146TH ST.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Capital, $2,000,000 Surplus, $3,000,000
37 Nassau Street, Equitable Building

THE MECHANICS' TRUST CO.
BAYONNE, N. J.
Only Trust Company in New Jersey that clears through the New York Clearing House.
RESOURCES $2,321,508.32
NEW YORK BUSINESS A SPECIALTY.
Map of Bayonne mailed free upon request.
CHAS. S. NOE, President.
GEORGE W. YOUNG, Vice-President.
DEWITT VAN BUSKIRK, Vice Pres. & Secy.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
NEWARK, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over $9,000,000.00.
Transacts a general banking business.
Acts as Guardian, Administrator, Receiver; registers and transfers corporate stocks and bonds.
Guarantees titles to real estate throughout the State of New Jersey.
Its Safe Deposit Vaults are the best equipped in the State. Absolutely fire and burglar proof.
Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates and Individuals solicited.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
OFFICERS:
USAL H. McCARTER.....President
JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice President
JEROME TAYLOR.....Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAMES H. SHACKLETON, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer
DIRECTORS:
John F. Dryden, James W. Alexander, James H. Hyde, Leslie D. Ward, Edgar B. Ward, William Schaeffer, Schuyler S. Jackson, Usal H. McCarter, Jerome Taylor, William M. Coler, Jr., William H. Staake, Forrest F. Dryden, Henry S. Redmond, Charles A. Faick, Bernard Strauss, John C. Riesle, Anthony R. Kuser, William H. McIntyre, H. R. Wilkinson, Robert H. McCarter, Otto H. Kahn, Mark T. Cox, Henry M. Doremus, Jacob B. Ward, Thomas N. McCarter.

Bowling Green Trust Co.
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, $2,500,000. Surplus, 2,500,000
OFFICERS:
EDWIN GOULD.....President
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR...1st V. President
CHAS. P. ARMSTRONG..2d V. President
JOHN A. HILTON...3d V. Pres. & Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS.....Secretary
DIRECTORS:
Charles P. Armstrong, Frank Bratnard, Robert C. Clowry, Edmund C. Converse, Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Grenville M. Dodge, A. Goepel, Frederick B. Schenck, Frank Jay Gould, George J. Gould, John A. Hilton, Myron T. Herrick, Edward T. Jeffery, Edward R. Ladew, William M. Laws, J. W. Middendorf, William Willis Merrill, Winslow S. Pierce, Edwin Gould, William H. Taylor, Edward R. Thomas, John P. Truesdell, E. F. C. Young.

ESTABLISHED 1832.
Vermilye & Co
BANKERS.
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Pounds Sterling
AND
Francs
ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,
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BANKERS,
11, 13, 15 AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.
Letters of Credit
issued available the world over.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers.
Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
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BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

PRIMROSE & BRAUN
Bank, Trust, & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks.
Telephone No. 6975 & 6976 Broad. 68 New St.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 30	$1,059,984,629	$52,836,789
July 23	1,208,984,868	81,038,059
July 16	1,289,404,339	64,581,348
*July 9	1,075,437,256	62,738,472
July 2	1,233,921,067	78,381,780
June 25	1,055,904,294	61,735,174
June 18	1,046,872,987	48,238,985
June 11	979,612,629	48,326,889
*June 4	907,800,396	48,898,872
May 28	1,026,904,201	61,400,938
May 21	1,279,167,582	91,734,162
May 14	1,198,734,629	77,910,987
May 7	1,297,582,175	78,728,584
April 30	983,975,687	56,676,940
April 23	1,103,616,646	73,458,138
April 16	1,142,203,106	66,583,128
April 9	1,155,994,121	53,536,703
April 2	1,064,275,688	67,274,148
March 26	1,141,068,277	52,154,359
March 19	1,111,169,962	56,780,430
March 12	964,162,662	52,399,134
March 5	1,075,780,466	55,856,106
*Feb. 27	891,349,718	46,844,219
Feb. 20	1,065,583,410	57,864,733
*Feb. 13	1,070,322,445	60,263,558
Feb. 6	1,251,263,858	60,192,571
Jan. 30	1,277,625,528	68,218,229
Jan. 23	1,299,178,043	74,456,558
Jan. 16	1,311,240,347	72,711,560
Jan. 9	1,462,165,446	77,330,230
*Jan. 2	1,443,217,797	63,889,811
*Dec. 26	1,006,381,089	45,864,008
Dec. 19	1,191,007,087	51,979,183
Dec. 12	1,328,029,423	53,781,533
Dec. 5	1,306,392,524	54,992,336
Nov. 28	1,016,401,183	44,782,551
Nov. 21	1,181,603,034	52,172,064
Nov. 14	1,202,441,384	52,183,687
*Nov. 7	1,071,300,194	45,802,454
Oct. 31	1,113,913,497	55,801,659
Oct. 24	1,158,235,218	51,677,813
Oct. 17	1,125,454,183	55,961,049
Oct. 10	1,115,738,448	57,102,041
Oct. 3	1,327,845,721	62,021,634
Sept. 26	1,039,634,434	50,544,993
Sept. 19	1,023,487,271	47,476,782
*Sept. 12	774,685,833	40,807,451
Sept. 5	974,739,325	53,902,459
Aug. 29	850,814,347	43,728,624
Aug. 22	1,105,338,488	57,150,221
Aug. 15	1,145,184,594	50,397,449
Aug. 8	1,249,434,161	65,225,489
Aug. 1	1,240,665,368	65,081,492

*Five days.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 30 telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1904.	1903.	P.C.
New York	$866,527,746	$1,031,776,871	−16.2
Boston	93,859,021	95,183,151	− 1.4
Philadelphia	76,287,068	84,814,170	−10.1
Baltimore	18,376,200	16,696,783	+10.1
Chicago	121,925,001	129,590,538	− 5.9
St. Louis	35,810,318	38,222,725	− 6.3
New Orleans	8,288,183	9,400,569	−12.3
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,221,074,137	$1,407,594,807	−13.2
Other cities, 5 days	261,498,973	260,723,419	+ 0.3
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,482,573,110	$1,668,318,226	−11.2
All cities, 1 day	331,994,261	334,972,845	− 0.9
Total, all cities, for week	$1,814,567,371	$2,003,291,071	− 9.4

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended	1904.	1903.	1902.
July 30	*$1,814,567,371	$2,003,291,071	$2,242,936,439
July 23	2,111,110,974	2,071,472,008	2,275,719,424
July 16	2,112,442,006	2,305,893,290	2,177,948,819
July 9	1,822,338,259	2,193,865,740	2,223,993,936
July 2	2,065,247,434	2,185,491,895	2,132,117,963
June 25	1,827,213,186	1,944,841,011	1,958,878,791
June 18	1,889,301,332	2,104,300,240	2,029,396,845
June 11	1,761,951,596	2,252,044,355	1,847,947,671
June 4	1,632,848,780	2,426,946,756	2,103,266,283
May 28	1,907,418,000	1,748,240,390	1,674,101,010
May 21	2,008,563,511	2,245,723,023	2,131,392,302
May 14	1,995,028,109	2,140,065,008	2,343,166,803
May 7	2,189,204,787	2,136,886,608	2,642,479,355
Apr. 30	1,758,734,069	2,228,632,388	2,564,617,949
Apr. 23	1,910,671,846	2,134,077,024	2,711,823,164
Apr. 16	1,977,313,867	2,355,443,345	2,576,306,891
Apr. 9	1,998,722,516	1,964,278,261	2,329,394,632
Apr. 2	1,822,900,935	2,448,903,099	2,321,796,837
Mch. 26	1,908,395,221	1,985,239,224	1,856,382,218
Mch. 19	1,911,942,214	2,125,188,030	2,159,014,256
Mch. 12	1,756,674,020	2,323,474,907	2,142,482,831
Mch. 5	1,837,038,130	2,446,886,227	2,188,160,462
Feb. 27	1,904,681,788	2,286,632,388	2,247,117,949
Feb. 20	1,875,679,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Feb. 13	1,818,429,824	2,032,785,276	2,026,408,833
Feb. 6	2,122,944,360	2,419,958,973	2,256,827,103
Jan. 30	2,078,456,978	2,060,056,836	2,130,052,364
Jan. 23	2,189,119,916	2,252,901,358	2,212,066,537
Jan. 16	2,225,381,578	2,787,616,506	2,297,124,980
Jan. 9	2,410,047,737	2,733,823,992	2,562,793,606
Jan. 2	1,945,647,660	2,274,980,619	2,443,426,071
Dec. 26	1,686,299,296	1,905,699,766	1,870,650,967
Dec. 19	2,071,621,622	2,359,140,787	2,247,083,793
Dec. 12	2,181,809,149	2,303,461,503	2,508,681,760
Dec. 5	2,231,572,194	2,375,476,731	2,436,853,782
Nov. 28	1,744,767,383	2,083,393,726	2,026,676,703
Nov. 21	2,065,548,623	2,058,986,753	2,252,854,783
Nov. 14	2,094,721,486	2,068,708,125	2,552,618,317
Nov. 7	1,976,000,150	2,264,689,532	2,134,847,904
Oct. 31	1,940,838,438	2,231,287,089	2,185,064,548
Oct. 24	2,014,850,556	2,454,342,982	2,087,470,556
Oct. 17	2,025,773,069	2,602,804,583	2,141,222,641
Oct. 10	1,973,067,536	2,556,317,291	2,085,816,484
Oct. 3	2,129,066,670	2,672,065,004	2,068,347,093
Sept. 26	1,963,105,462	2,557,653,024	2,076,111,881
Sept. 19	1,942,434,384	2,251,782,280	2,000,852,766
Sept. 12	1,449,952,306	2,433,619,620	2,089,419,187
Sept. 5	1,739,332,504	2,065,268,504	1,858,869,466
Aug. 29	1,541,994,612	2,047,977,189	1,767,606,814
Aug. 22	1,868,814,546	2,050,742,238	1,652,342,978
Aug. 15	1,924,534,022	2,067,760,941	1,715,923,221
Aug. 8	2,050,431,720	1,916,137,325	1,814,787,107
Aug. 1	2,002,303,172	2,242,960,439	1,874,270,378

*Partly estimated.

Total exchanges for the week ending at this date in 1901 were $1,923,289,171; in 1900, $1,516,043,019; in 1899, $1,454,644,316, and in 1898, $1,081,073,502. Largest clearings for the year to date were $2,410,047,737, in the week ending Jan. 9; smallest, $1,606,681,726, in the week ending Feb. 27. Largest exchanges last year were $2,787,699,262, in the week ending Jan. 17; smallest, $1,149,932,306, in the week ending Sept. 12. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ending May 11 of 1901, $3,680,967,393.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, for Week Ended June 29.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Adirondack	St. Marc	$2,700
Zulia	Curacao	530
Caracas	Curacao	2,160
Korona	St. Kitts	300
American Silver Coin—		
Yucatan	Colon	200
Caracas	Curacao	130
Korona	St. Kitts	2,145
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Yucatan	Colon	330
Caracas	Curacao	251
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Yucatan	Colon	560
Bretagne	Havre	193
Gold Bullion—		
Advance	Colon	3,770
Yucatan	Callao	3,450
Matanzas	Tampico	683
Yumuri	Tampico	16,105
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	59
Silver Bullion—		
Yumuri	Tampico	68,980
Yucatan	Callao	2,802
Matanzas	Tampico	12,658
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	385
Total		$118,455

1904